

# BookletChart™

## Punta Lima to Cayo Batata

NOAA Chart 25665

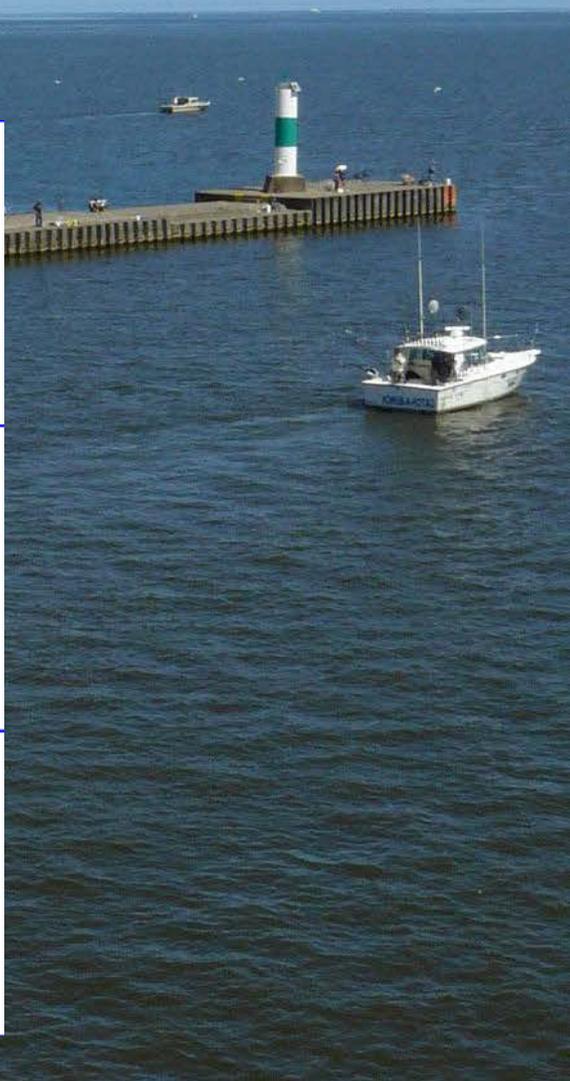
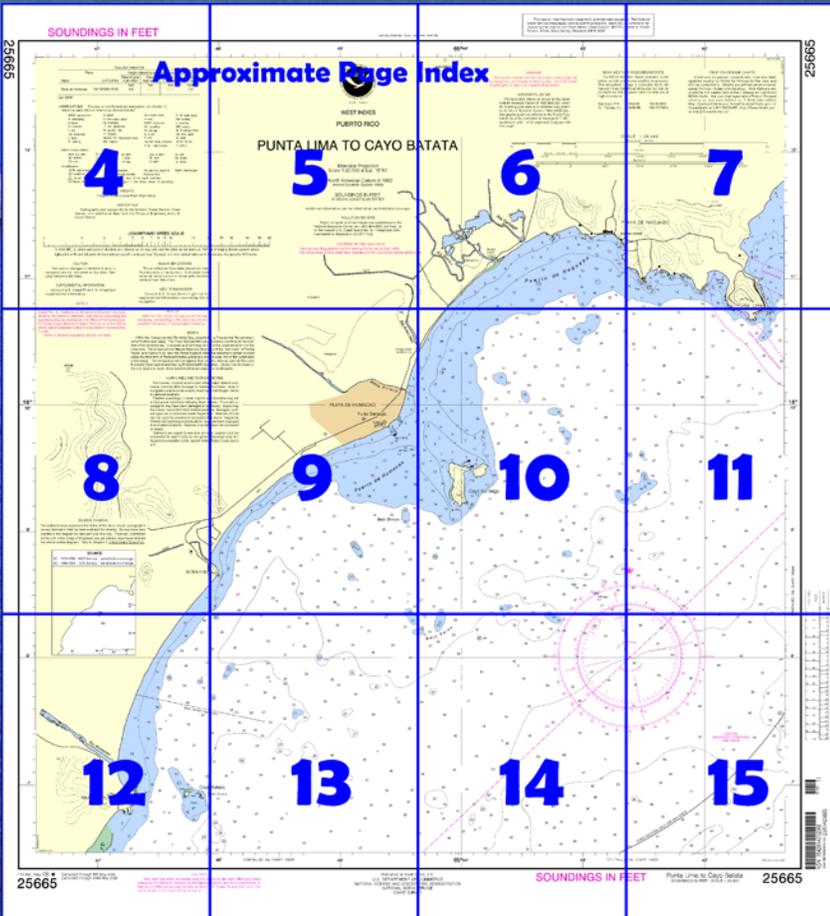


*A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters*

*When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.*



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



**Published by the  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
National Ocean Service  
Office of Coast Survey  
[www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov)  
888-990-NOAA**

### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

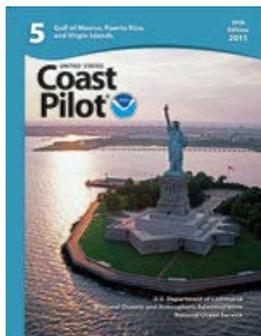
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=25665>.



### (Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

**Puerto de Humacao**, 15 miles SSW of Cabo San Juan Light, affords some shelter for medium-draft vessels. The port is exposed SE and S, and a heavy sea sometimes makes in with SE winds. Small boats can make a landing at the port during good weather.

**Prominent features.**—**Punta Lima**, 3 miles NE of Puerto de Humacao, is a projecting wooded hill with low land back of it. A reef 0.5 mile E of the point usually shows

breakers on it.

**Cayo Santiago**, 0.7 mile SE of the waterfront at **Playa de Humacao**, is the most prominent feature when approaching the port. The island is

low at the N end, rising to 162 feet at the S end. The Caribbean Primate Research Center maintains a monkey colony for experimental purposes on the island; no visitors are permitted.

**El Morrillo**, 1.8 miles SW of the port, is a small rocky hill which rises abruptly from the water and the lowland around it.

**Morro de Humacao**, 3.5 miles SW of the port, is a 100-foot rocky point with higher ground inland. Grass-covered **Cayo Batata** is 0.4 mile off the point. A bare ledge, with five rocks and a reef, awash and steep-to, extends up to 0.2 mile E and S of Cayo Batata.

**Channels.**—The principal entrance to Puerto de Humacao is from S through an unmarked channel leading W of **Bajo Parse** and **Bajo Evelyn**; small vessels can enter from N.

**Anchorage.**—Large vessels can anchor within 2.3 miles S of Cayo Santiago, as close inshore as draft permits.

Ensenada Honda, 10 miles NE, is the nearest hurricane anchorage.

Small vessels anchor in depths of 3 to 10 feet in the NE part of **Puerto de Naguabo**, 2 miles NE of Puerto de Humacao. Good anchorage is afforded except with SE or S winds. A boat landing in about 7 feet of water can be made at a small pier SE of Puerto de Naguabo. Gasoline is available nearby.

**Dangers.**—Several shoal spots with depths of 12 to 18 feet are in the approaches to Puerto de Humacao. The 12-foot shoal 1.2 miles E of Cayo Santiago and the shoals at the S entrance are unmarked. The chart is the best guide. A shoal area with depths of 1 to 6 feet extends for 0.4 mile from Cayo Santiago towards the waterfront at Playa de Humacao. A wreck reportedly covered 8 feet is 300 yards SE of the ruins of the long pier.

Humacao is a **customs port of entry**.

### U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC New Orleans

Commander

8th CG District

New Orleans, LA

(504) 589-6225

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM May 6/06  
Corrected through LNM May 2/06

## HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

## CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

## NOTE B

Mariners are cautioned against anchoring, dredging, or trawling in the area due to the possible existence of unexploded ordnance.

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the Puerto Rico Datum must be corrected an average of 7.145" southward and 1.419" eastward to agree with this chart.

## RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

## NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

San Juan, P.R.	WXJ-69	162.40 MHz
St. Thomas, V.I.	WXM-96	162.475 MHz

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

## HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoy may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

## NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

## COLREGS, 80.738a (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

## ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rct rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HC lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

### Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Cys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

### Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obsn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

⚓ Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.  
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

## TIDAL INFORMATION

Place	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Name	(LAT/LONG)	feet	feet	feet	feet
Playa de Humacao	(18°10'N/65°45'W)	0.6	----	----	-1.0

(Jan 2006)

# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

25665

47'

46'

45'

### TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
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(Jan 2006)

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### LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

### CAUTION

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### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

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### NOTE B

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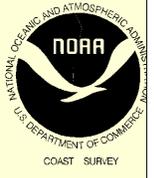
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Joins page 8



WEST INDIES  
PUERTO RICO

# PUNTA LIMA TO C

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat.

North American Datum  
(World Geodetic System)

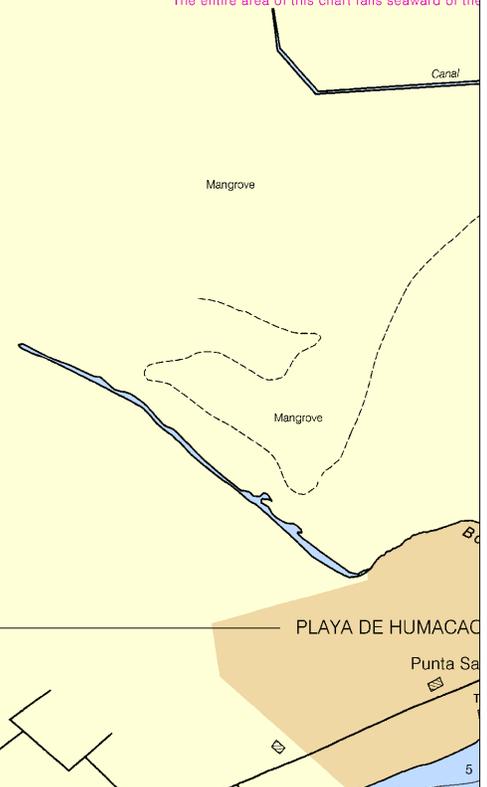
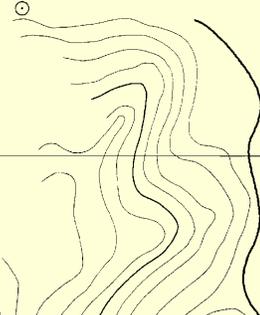
SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at n

**POLLUTION REPORTS**  
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COLREGS, 80.738a (see International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea). The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the

STACK



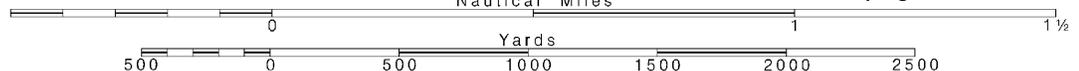
4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

Formerly C&GS 923, 1st Ed., Aug 1929 KAPP 393

65°44'

43'

42'

NAGUABO CH SP

**WARNING**  
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**HORIZONTAL DATUM**

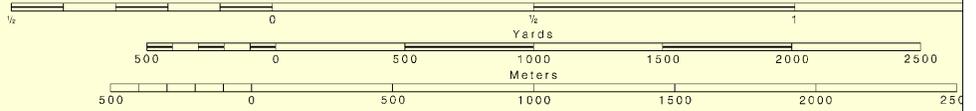
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**PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS**  
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, update NOAA charts weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners. Charts are printed using Print-on-Demand technology available 5-8 weeks before their first issue. Ask your chart agent about the availability of print-on-demand charts or contact NOAA at <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NOAA.gov](mailto:help@NOAA.gov), or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).

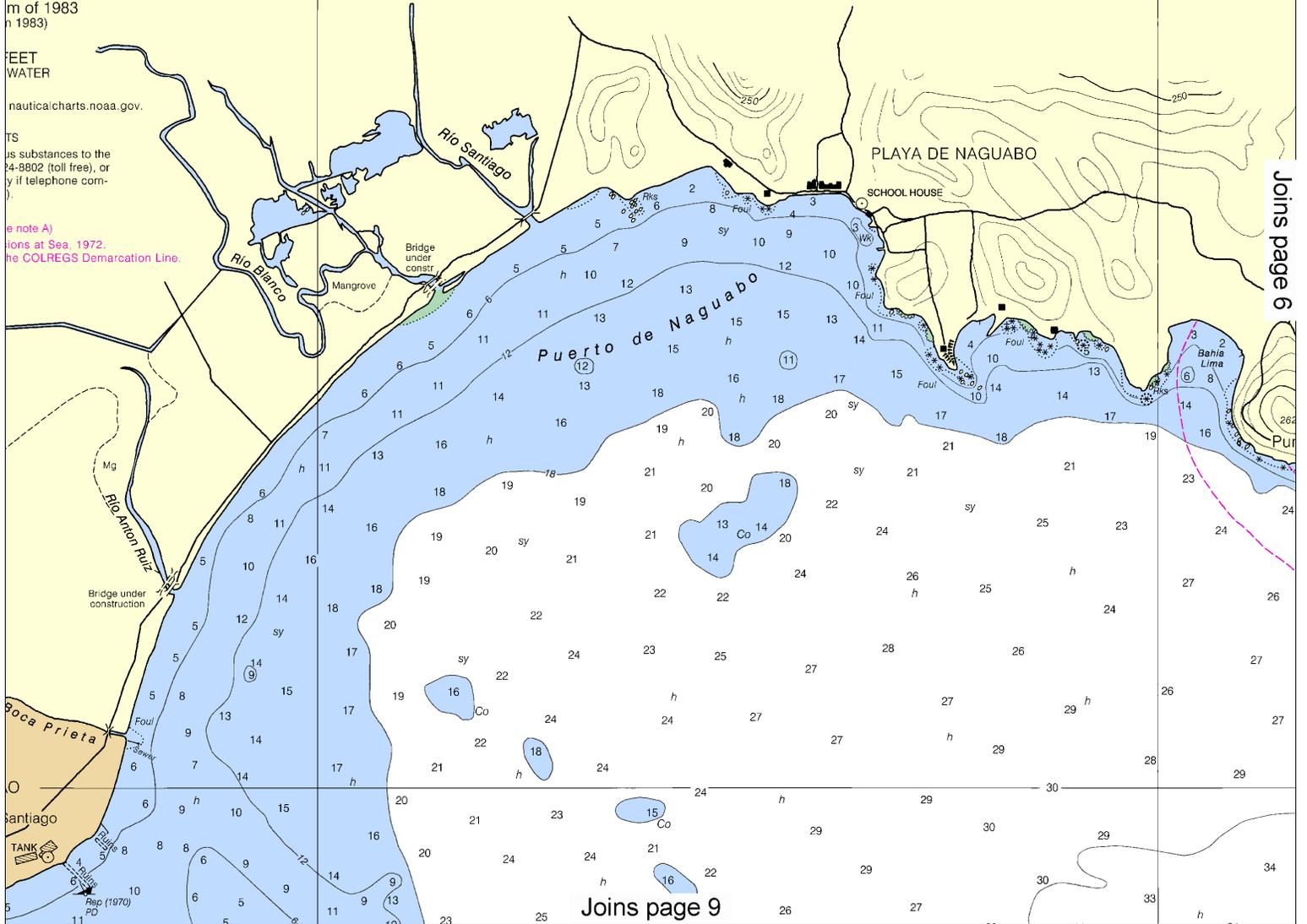
SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles



# CAYO BATATA

Position  
Lat. 18°10'  
Long. of 1983  
(in 1983)  
SOUNDINGS  
FEET  
WATER  
nautical/charts.noaa.gov.

US substances to the  
24-8802 (toll free), or  
by telephone com-  
munications.  
See note A)  
Positions as Sea, 1972.  
The COLREGS Demarcation Line.



Joins page 6

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:26667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



# NGS IN FEET

Formerly C&GS 923, 1st Ed., Aug 1929 KAPP 393

47' 46' 45' 65°4

### TIDAL INFORMATION

(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
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(18°10'N/65°45'W)	feet 0.6	feet ----	feet ----	feet -1.0

(For a complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)  
are white unless otherwise indicated):

- |                          |                        |                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| G green                  | Mo morse code          | R TR radio tower   |
| IQ interrupted quick     | N nun                  | Rct rotating       |
| Isb isophase             | OBSC obscured          | s seconds          |
| LT HQ lighthouse         | Oc occulting           | SEC sector         |
| M nautical mile          | Or orange              | St M statute miles |
| m minutes                | Q quick                | VQ very quick      |
| MICRO TR microwave tower | R red                  | W white            |
| Mkr marker               | Ra Ref radar reflector | WHIS whistle       |
|                          | R Bn radiobeacon       | Y yellow           |
- 
- |           |         |             |           |
|-----------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| Co coral  | gy gray | Oys oysters | so soft   |
| G gravel  | h hard  | Rk rock     | Sh shells |
| Grs grass | M mud   | S sand      | sy sticky |

- |                         |                      |                |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Obstr obstruction       | PD position doubtful | Subm submerged |
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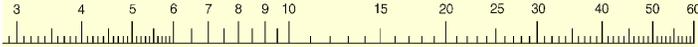
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WEST INDIES

PUERTO RICO

# PUNTA LIMA TO CAYO BATATA

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 18°10'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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Joins page 5

in aids to  
this chart. See

INFORMATION  
5 for important

shed in Chapter 2, U.S.  
s to Chapter 2 are pub-  
lication concerning the  
Office of the Commander,  
Florida, or at the Office  
Engineers in Jacksonville,

tion numbers.

Joins page 10

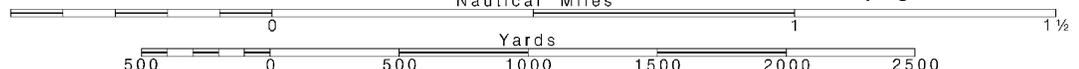


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Printed at reduced scale.

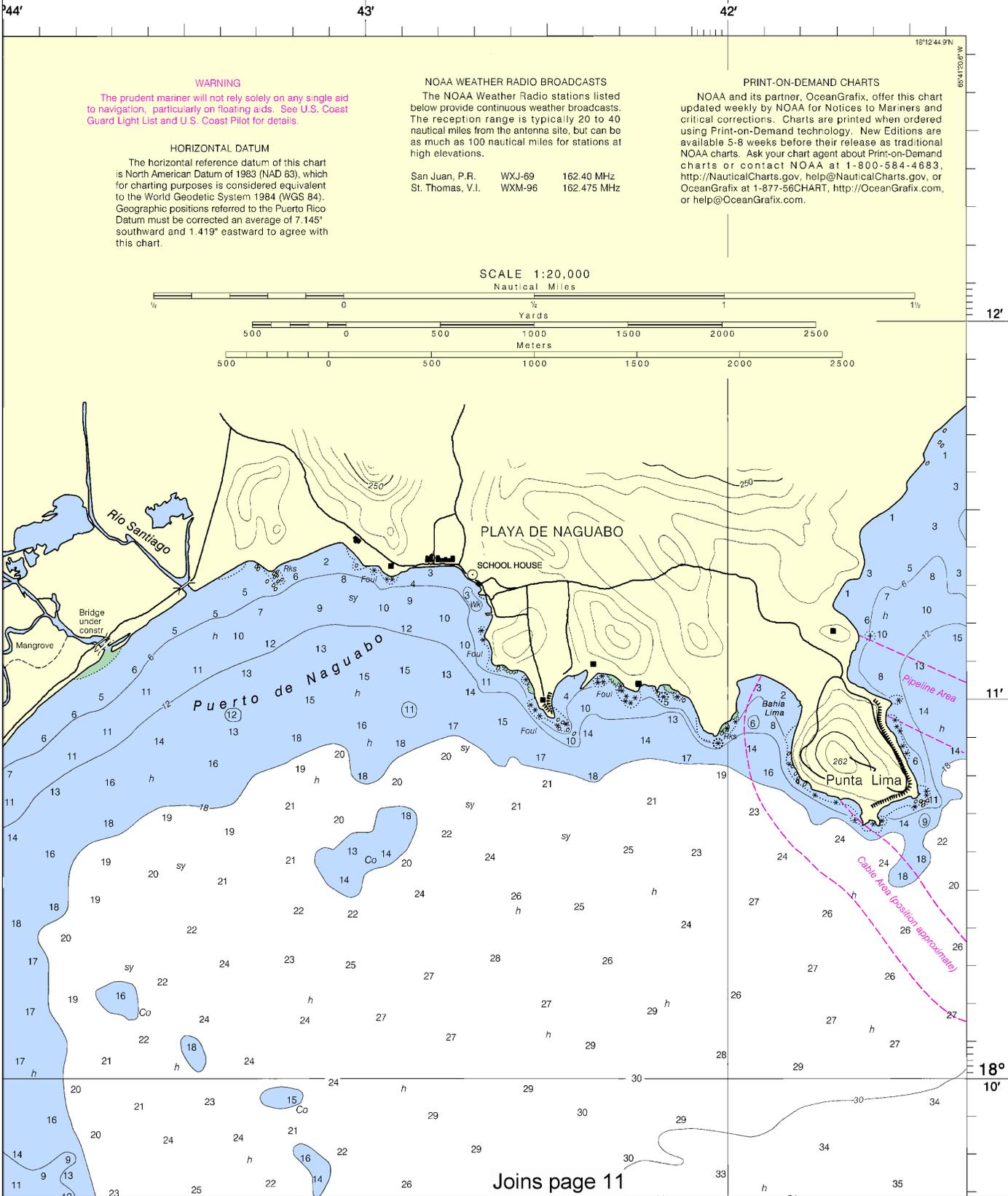
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Nautical Miles

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25665



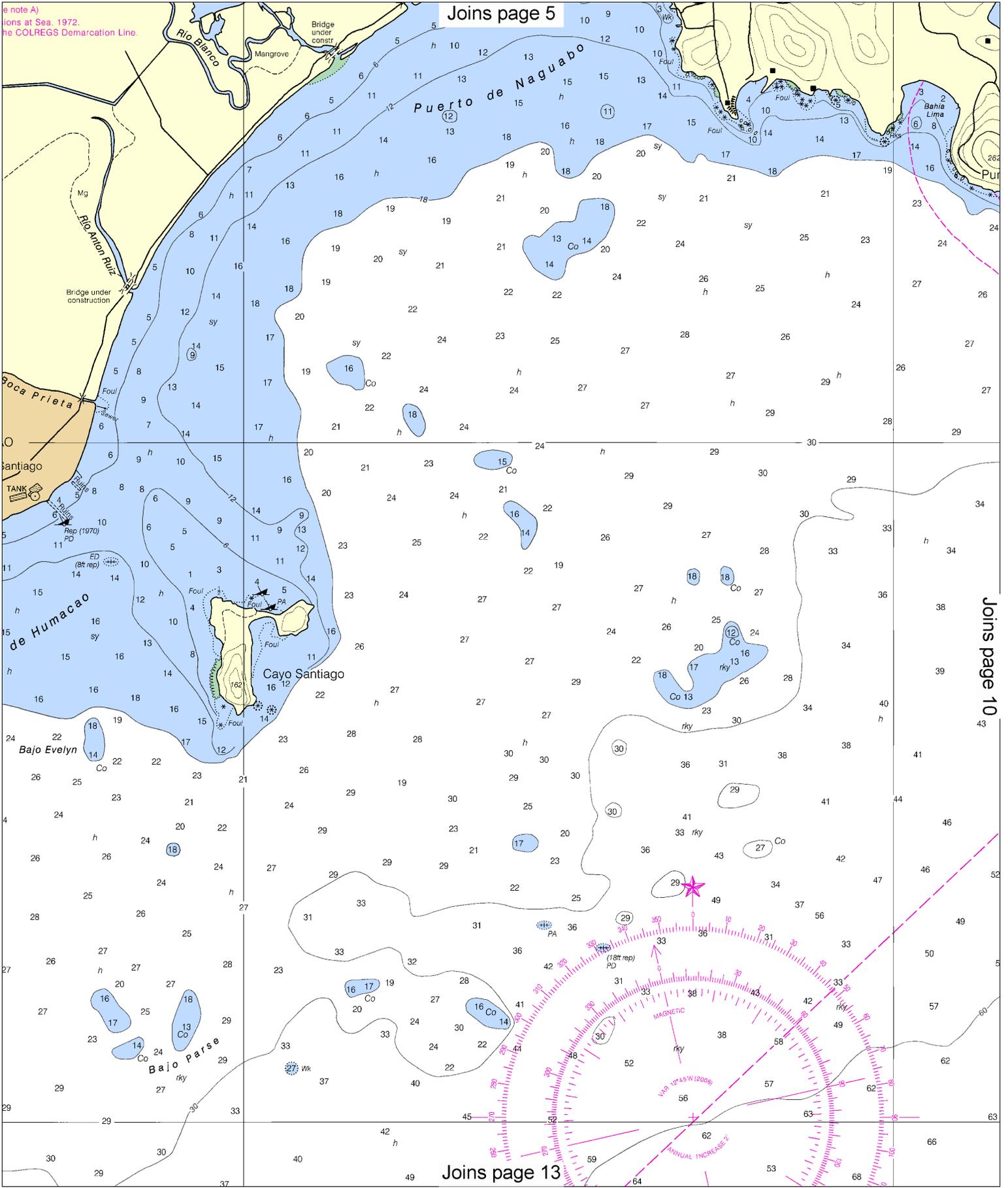
This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4612 11/13/2012, NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4712 11/24/2012, Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a.

7



(see note A)  
Charts at Sea 1972.  
The COLREGS Demarcation Line.

Joins page 5



Joins page 10

Joins page 13

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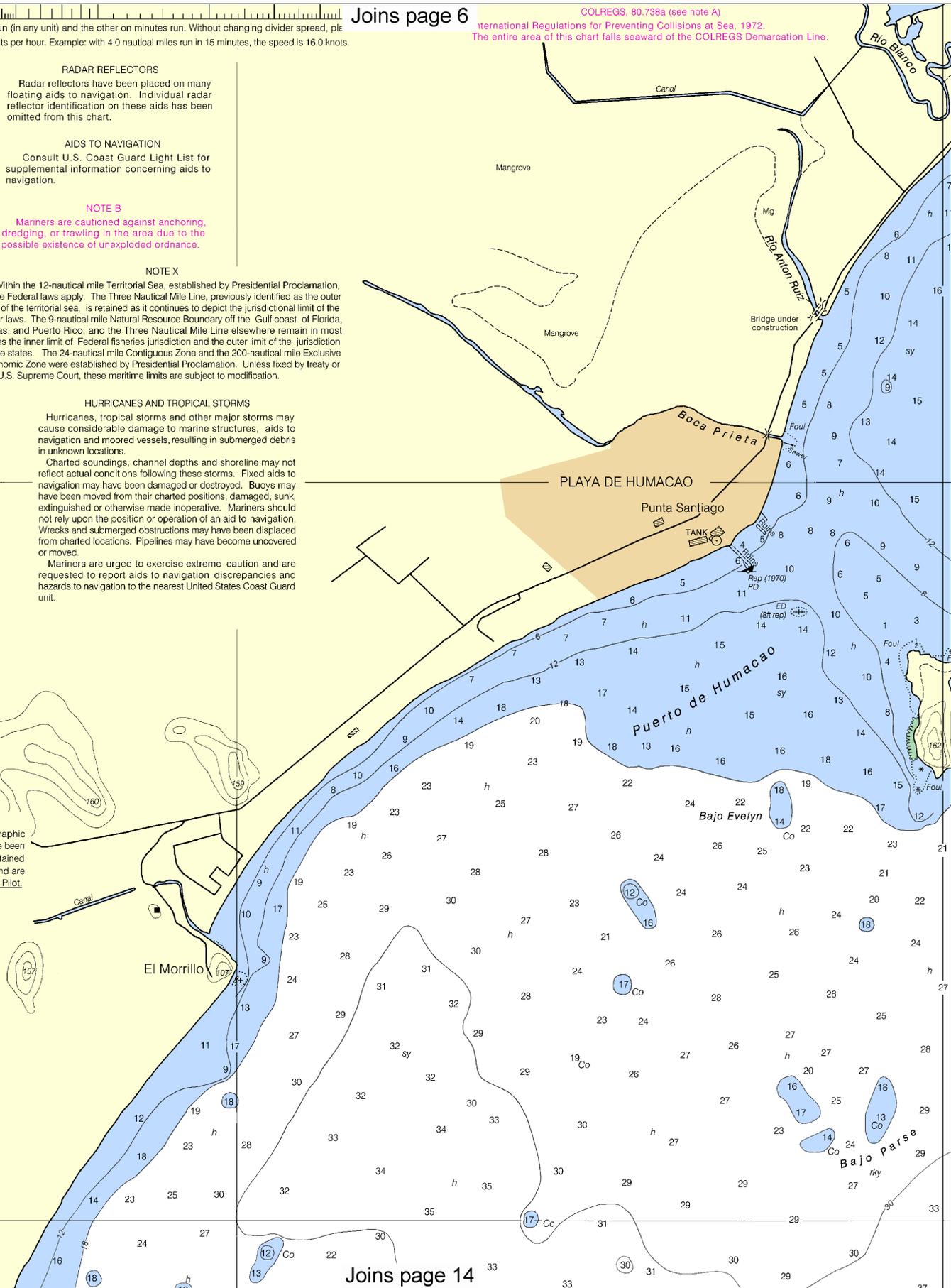
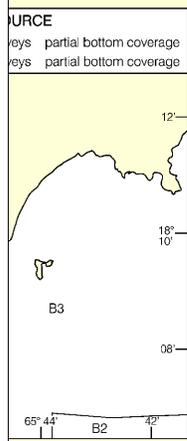
**NOTE B**  
 Mariners are cautioned against anchoring, dredging, or trawling in the area due to the possible existence of unexploded ordnance.

**NOTE X**  
 Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

**HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS**  
 Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.  
 Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.  
 Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.



**DIAGRAM**  
 Limits of the most recent hydrographic soundings plotted for charting. Surveys have been of type of survey. Channels maintained are periodically resurveyed and are Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

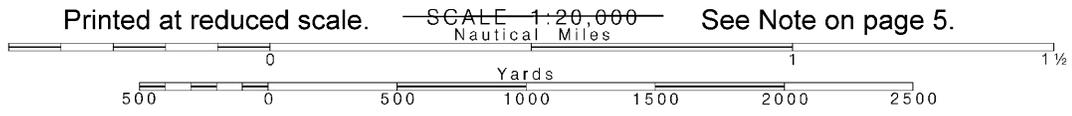


Joins page 9

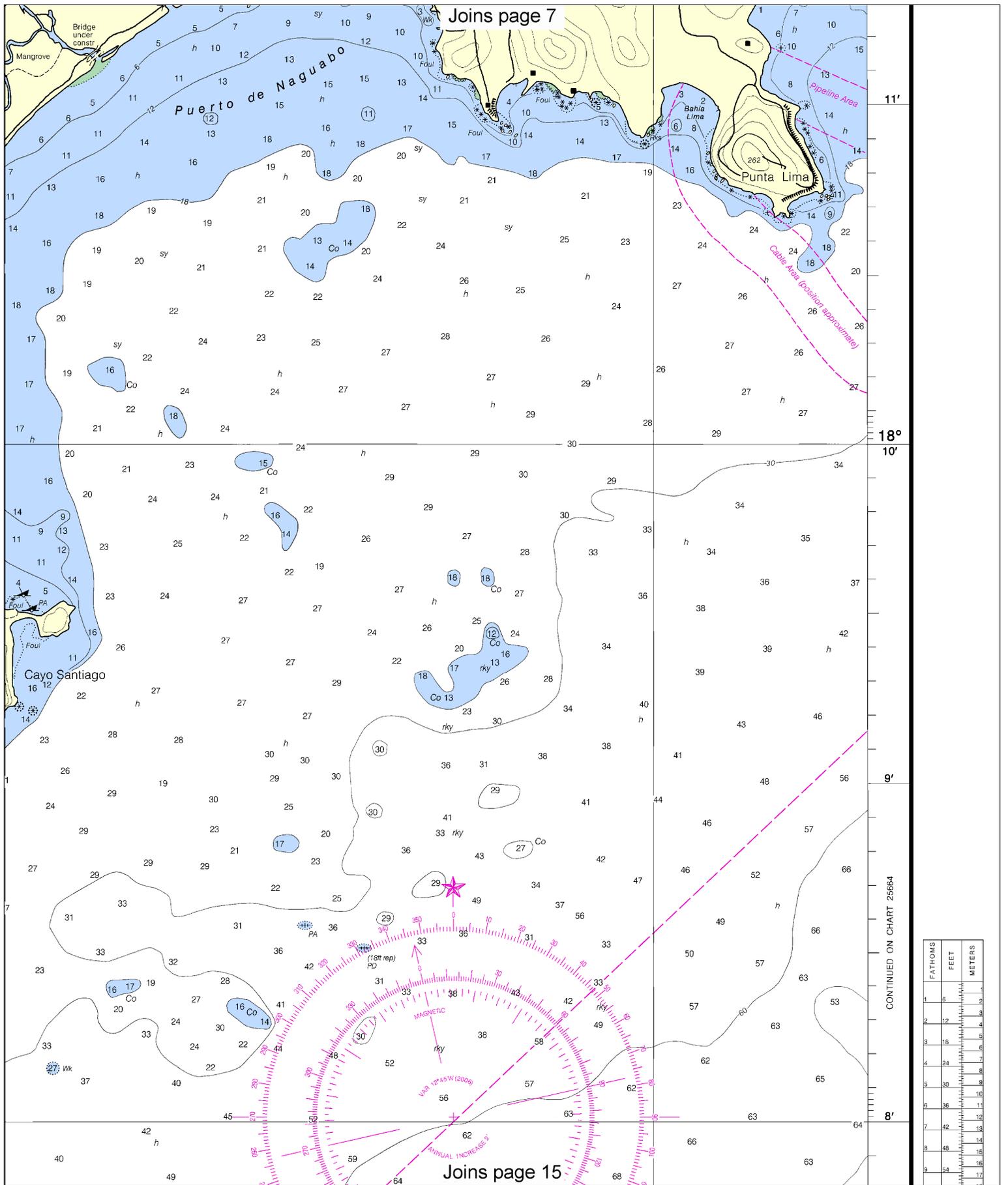
Joins page 14

# 10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

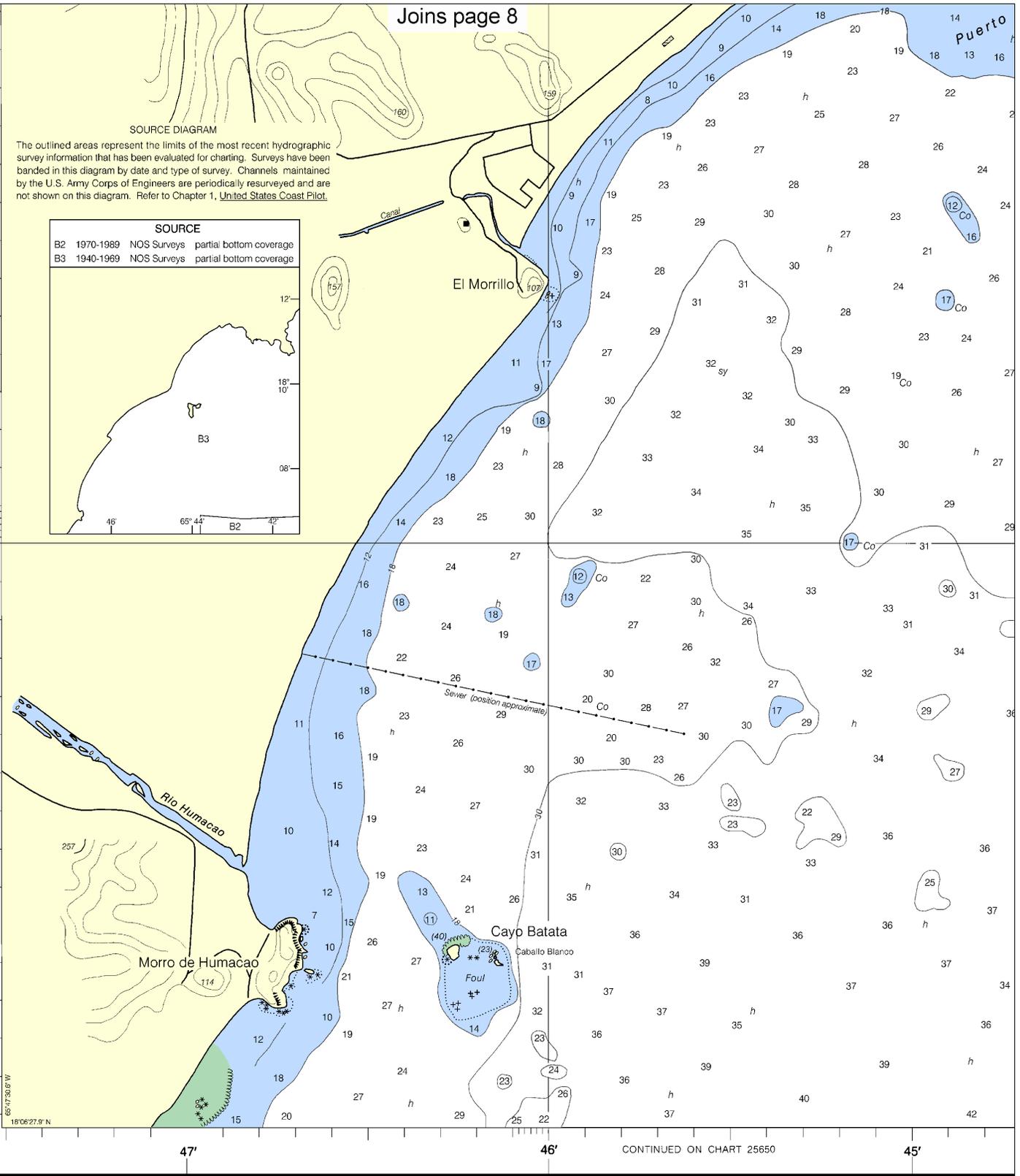
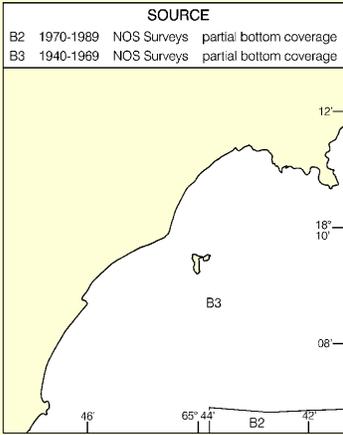


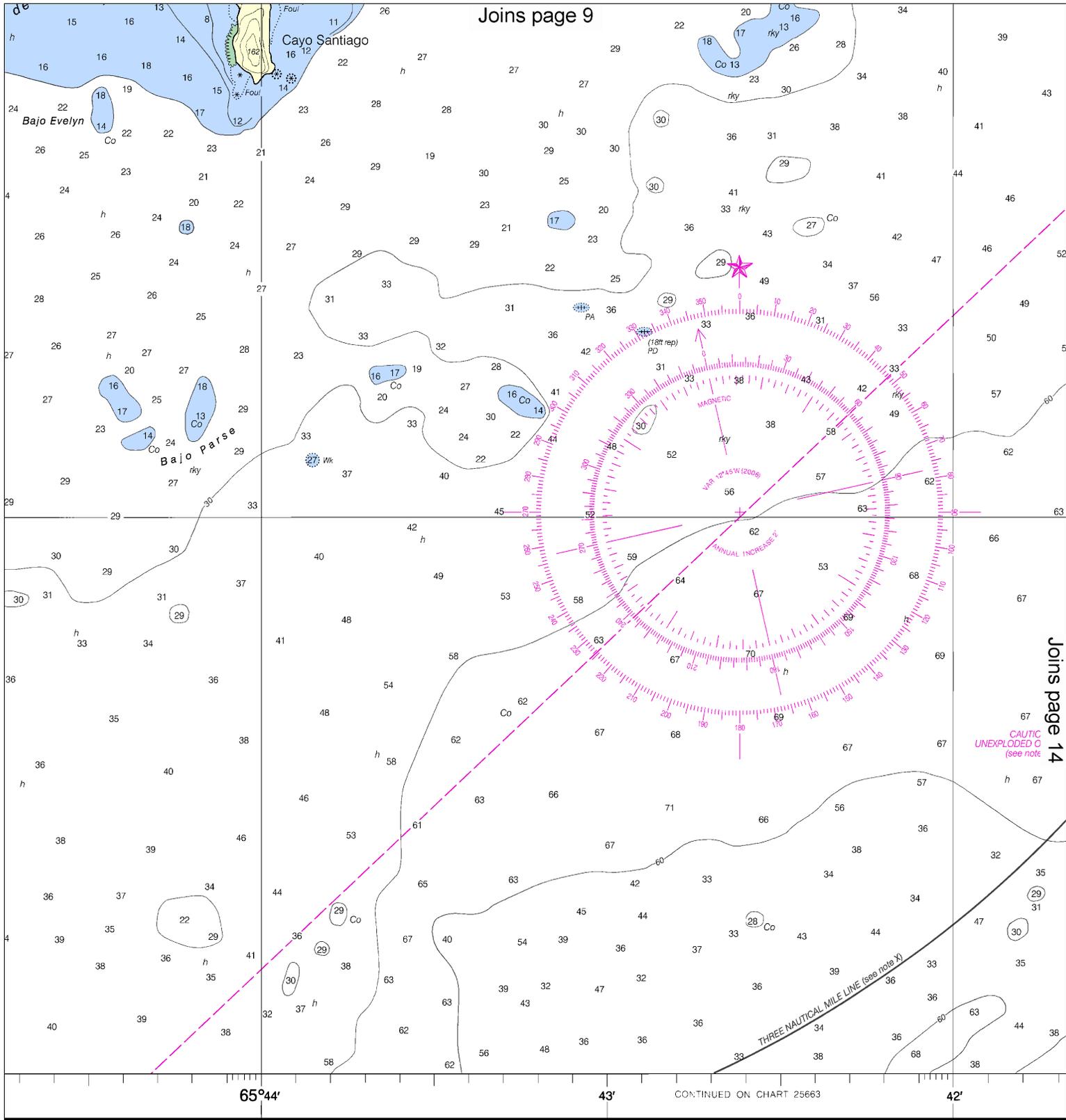
See Note on page 5.



SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.





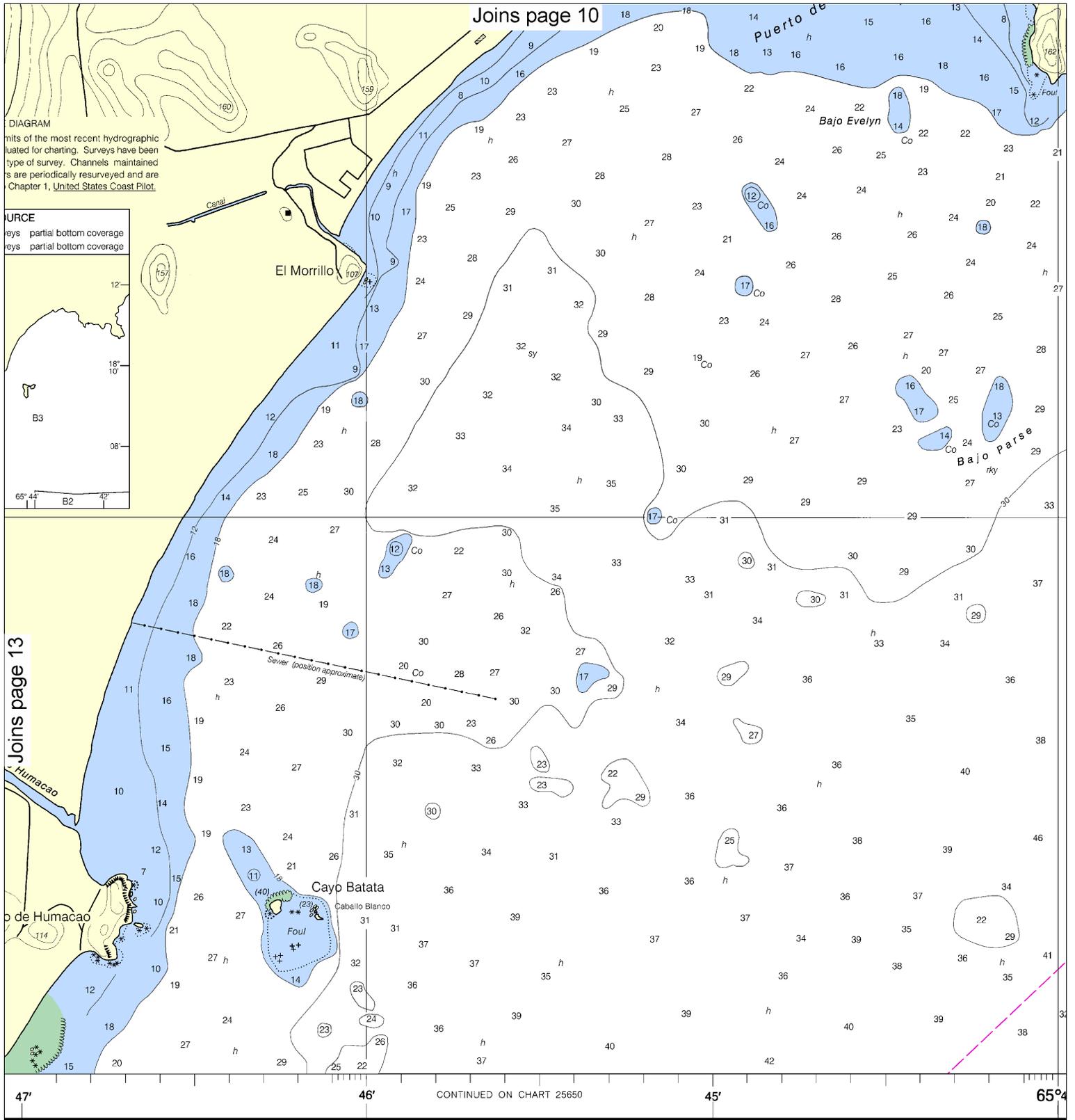
Joins page 14

CAUTIC UNEXPLODED O (see note)

Published at Washington, D.C.  
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
 COAST SURVEY

# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Punta Lima to Cayo Batata  
 SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000



NM May 6/06  
LNM May 2/06

**CAUTION**

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

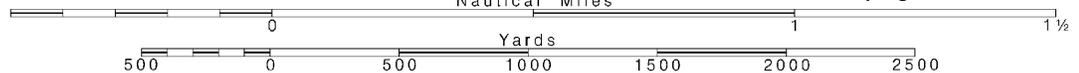
**14**

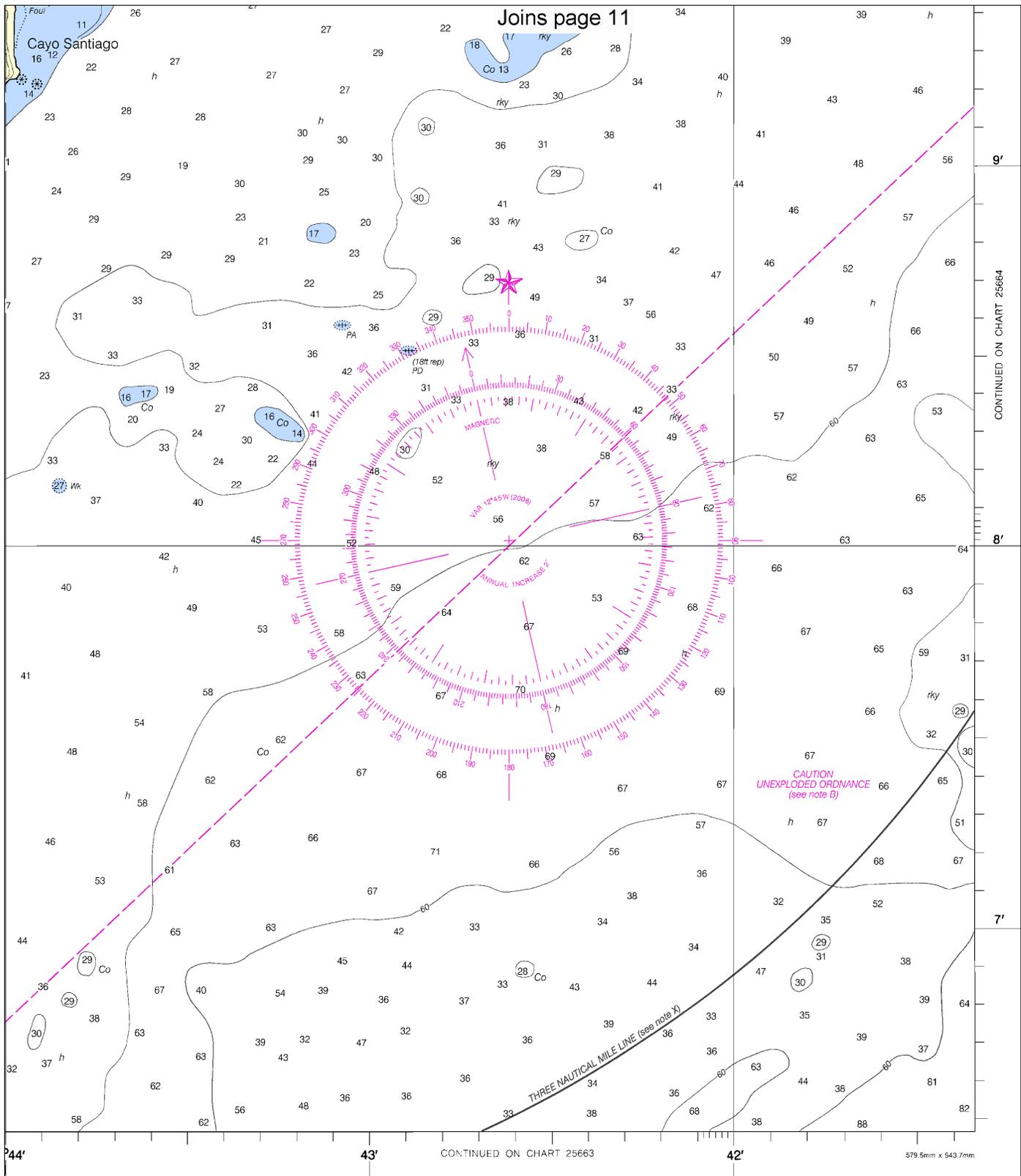
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 11

CONTINUED ON CHART 25664

FATHOMS	FEET	METERS
1	6	1.1
2	12	2.2
3	18	3.3
4	24	4.4
5	30	5.5
6	36	6.6
7	42	7.7
8	48	8.8
9	54	9.9
10	60	11.0
11	66	12.1
12	72	13.2
13	78	14.3
14	84	15.4
15	90	16.5
16	96	17.6
17	102	18.7

ED. NO. 11

NSN 7642014012068  
 NGA REFERENCE NO. 25XHA25665

**SOUNDINGS IN FEET**

Punta Lima to Cayo Batata  
 SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000

**25665**



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16** – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

**Getting and Giving Help** — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

### Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

**HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!**



**NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR)** is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

### Quick References

- Nautical chart related products and information — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov>
- Online chart viewer — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAChartViewer.html>
- Report a chart discrepancy — <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx>
- Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs>
- Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections) — [http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM\\_NM.html](http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html)
- Coast Pilot online — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm>
- Tides and Currents — <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>
- Marine Forecasts — <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm>
- National Data Buoy Center — <http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/>
- NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions — <http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/>
- National Weather Service — <http://www.weather.gov/>
- National Hurricane Center — <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/>
- Pacific Tsunami Warning Center — <http://ptwc.weather.gov/>
- Contact Us — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @nauticalcharts



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

