BookletChart™

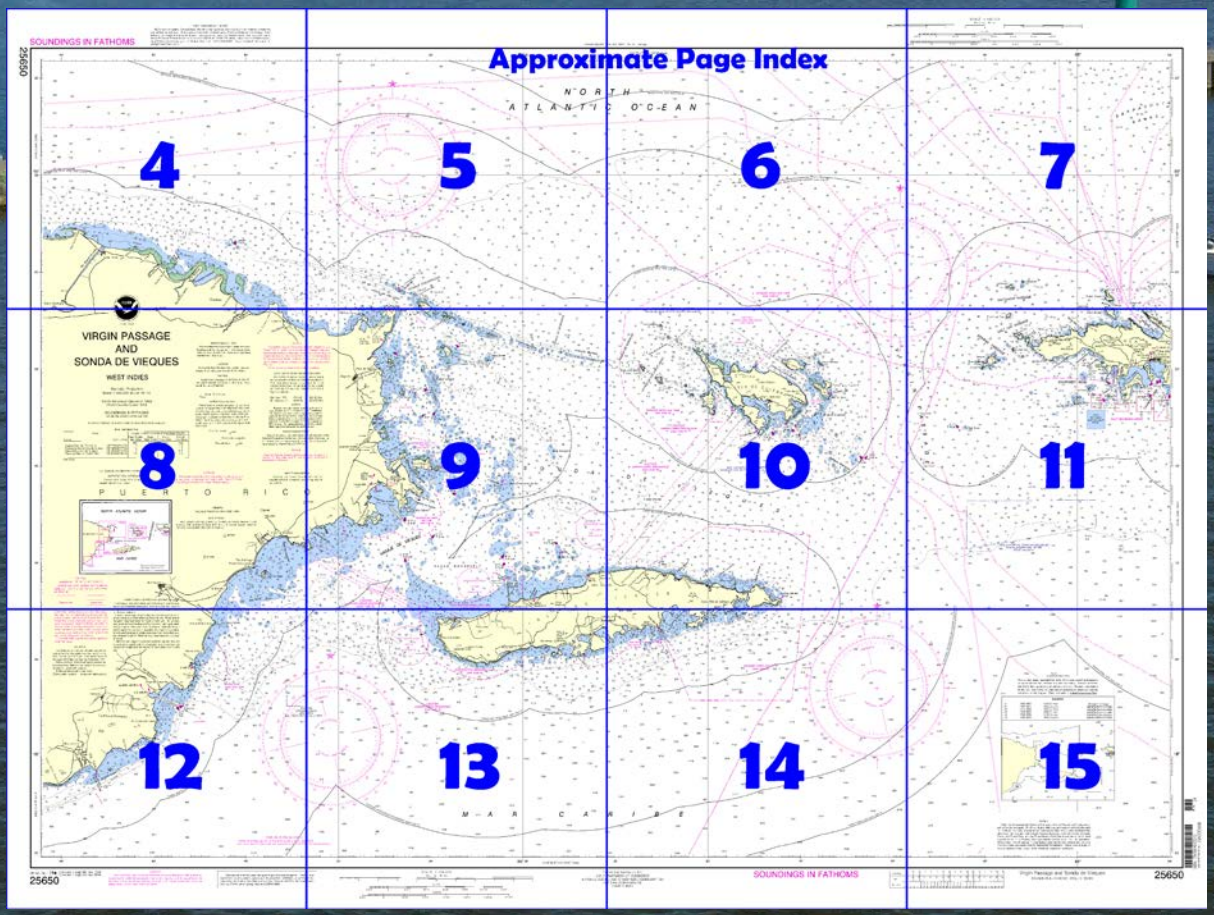
Virgin Passage and Sonda de Vieques

NOAA Chart 25650

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
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.

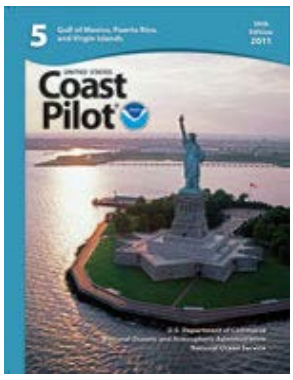
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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=25650.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

The **N coast** of Puerto Rico from San Juan to Cabo San Juan trends in an E by S direction for 30 miles. The coast is indented by coves with reefs and rocky islets extending 0.5 to a mile offshore; breakers show at many of the reefs. Dangers will be avoided by staying 2 miles or more offshore.

Punta Vacia Talega, 12 miles E of San Juan, is a 60-foot-high ridge with low bluffs at the water's edge. **Rio Grande de Loiza**, 14 miles E of San Juan, shows as a wide gap in the trees. It is the largest river in Puerto Rico but cannot be entered because of the sandbar across the entrance.

A rocky patch with a least depth of 2½ fathoms is 1.5 miles N of **Punta Picua**, 21 miles E of San Juan. The patch is marked by a lighted buoy.

Las Cucarachas, a group of rocks up to 15 feet high, a mile N of Cabo San Juan, lie at the NW end of the chain. A light is shown from a skeleton tower, with a green and white diamond-shaped daymark, on a cylindrical concrete base on one of the rocks. A shoal with depths of 14 to 30 feet extends 0.9 mile NW of the light and a rock awash is 0.2 mile from the light in the same direction.

Pasaje de San Juan, between Cabo San Juan and Las Cucarachas, is 0.7 mile wide and has depths of 32 to 65 feet. The passage is one of the principal channels leading into Sonda de Vieques.

Los Farallones, a group of rugged bare rocks 30 feet high, are 0.8 mile E of Las Cucarachas. Deep water is close to the N and W sides of the rocks, but a shoal with several bare rocks extends to Cayo Icacos. A reef on which the sea breaks is 0.2 mile S of Los Farallones and continues about 0.4 mile W from the NW end of Cayo Icacos. The W end of the reef should be given a berth of 300 yards or more.

Cayo Icacos, 1.3 miles E of Cabo San Juan and the second largest of the chain, is a 40-foot hummocky island. A small wharf and buildings of a former limestone quarry are near the SW point of the island. A prominent tower is in about the center of the island.

Sonda de Vieques extends from the E coast of Puerto Rico to Virgin Passage between the chain of islands and reefs including Isla de Culebra on the N and Isla de Vieques on the S. The sound is about 20 to 22 miles long and from 8 to 15 miles wide. The E part is clear with depths of 7 to 17 fathoms, except for Bajos Grampus SE of Isla de Culebra. The W part has numerous shoals and reefs extending as much as 8 miles off the E coast of Puerto Rico.

A **danger area** for aerial gunnery and bombing extends about 6.5 miles N and 4 miles SW of Isla de Culebra. (See **334.1460**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) In 2007, it was reported that this area is no longer used for bombing and gunnery target exercises.

Explosives anchorages are in Sonda de Vieques N of Isla de Vieques. (See **110.1 and 110.245**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) In 2009, it was reported this area is no longer used for Naval weapons practices.

Bajo Blake, 2 miles E of Isla Palominos, is 0.4 mile in diameter and has a least depth of 20 feet. The S side is marked by a buoy.

Bajo Hodgkins, 7 miles SE of Isla Palominos, is a narrow 0.8-mile-long ridge with a least depth of 27 feet.

The area between Bajo Hodgkins and the E coast of Puerto Rico is full of shoals and should be used only with local knowledge. Many of the shoals have rocks awash or reefs on which the sea breaks while others have rocks that show 1 to 15 feet.

Anchorages.–Deep-draft vessels can find good anchorage in 28 to 60 feet during ordinary weather in **Rada Fajardo**, in the NW end of Sonda de Vieques between Cabo San Juan and Isla Palominos.

Isla de Vieques, 6 miles off the nearest point of the E coast of Puerto Rico, forms the S side of Sonda de Vieques. It is 18 miles long E and W and 3.5 miles wide near its middle. A range of hills extends the entire length of the island with a prominent hill at each end–**Monte Pirata** near its W end and **Cerro Matias Jalobre**, 3 miles from the E end. The island is wooded in places, especially its E half and around Monte Pirata.

Naval restricted areas extend 1,500 yards offshore around the W part of the island. (See **334.1480**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) In 2009, it was reported this area is no longer used for Naval weapons practices.

Explosives anchorages are off the N and W coasts of the island.

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

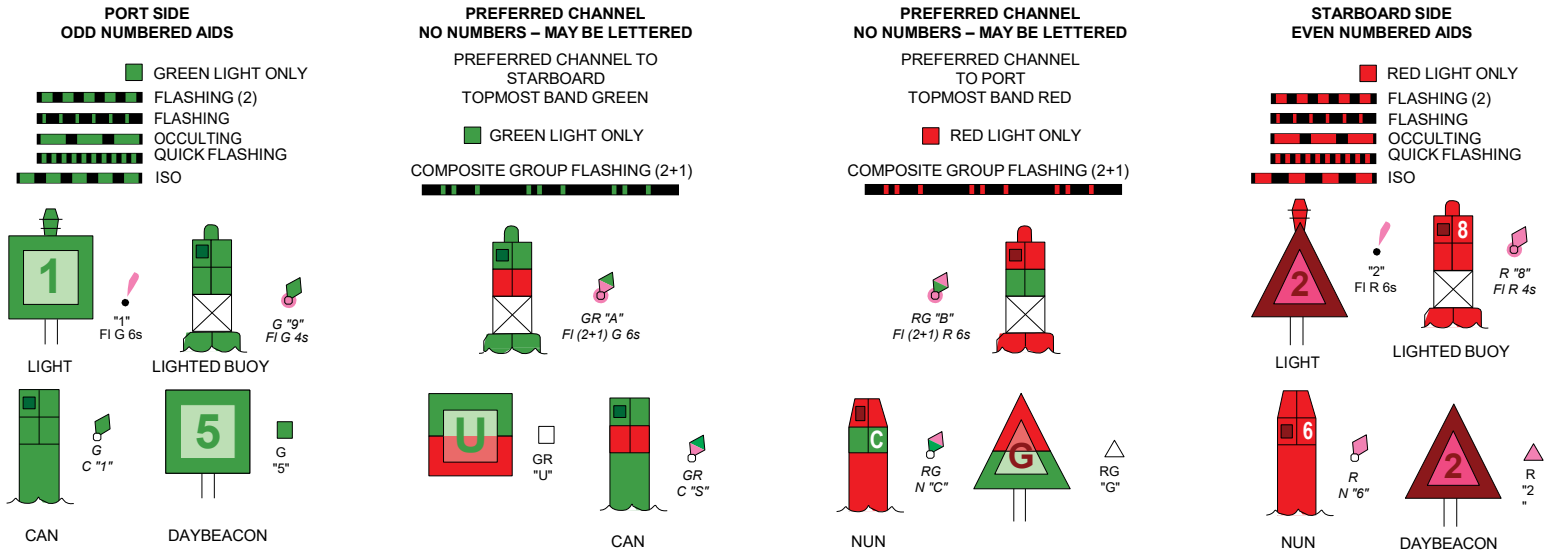
RCC New Orleans	Commander 8th CG District New Orleans, LA	(504) 589-6225

Navigation Manager Regions

To make suggestions, ask questions, or report a problem with a chart, go to https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/customer-service/assist/

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers

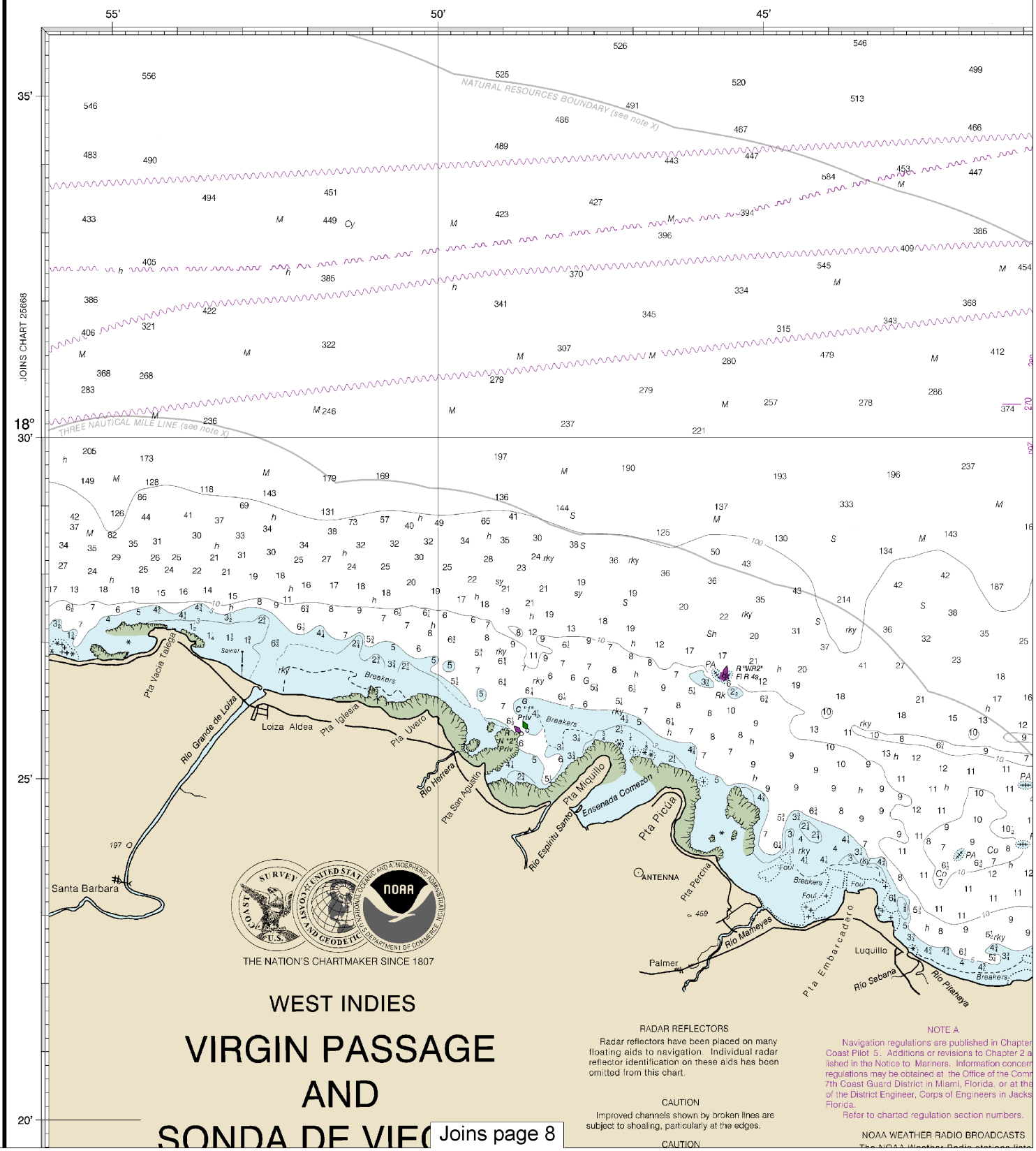


For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.
These volumes are available online at *http://www.navcen.uscg.gov*

25650

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

COLREGS
International Regulations for P
The entire area of this chart fa



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

WEST INDIES

VIRGIN PASSAGE AND SONDA DE VIE

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.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 a lished in the Notice to Mariners. Information concern regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Comm 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacks Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

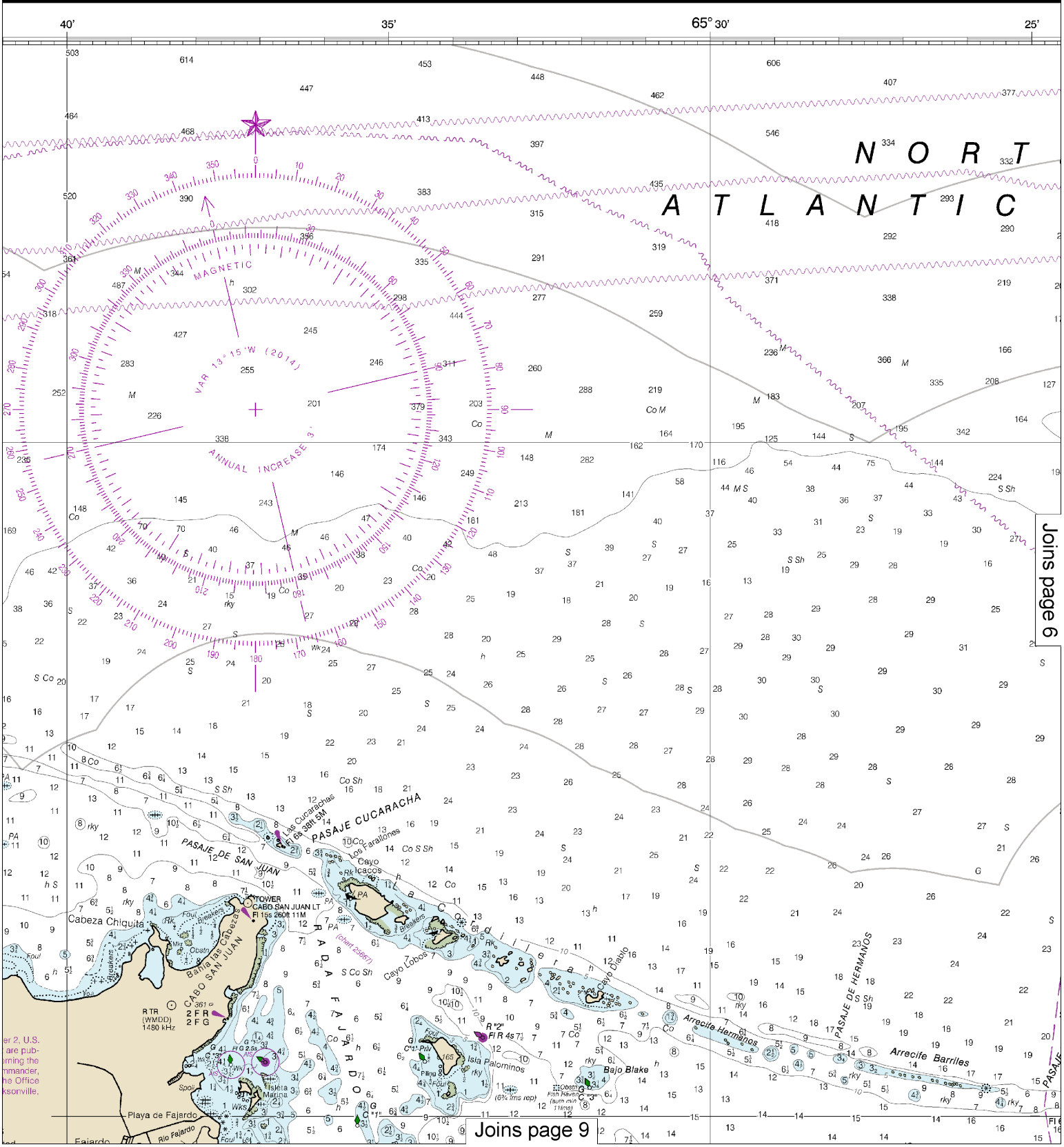
Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards: 2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

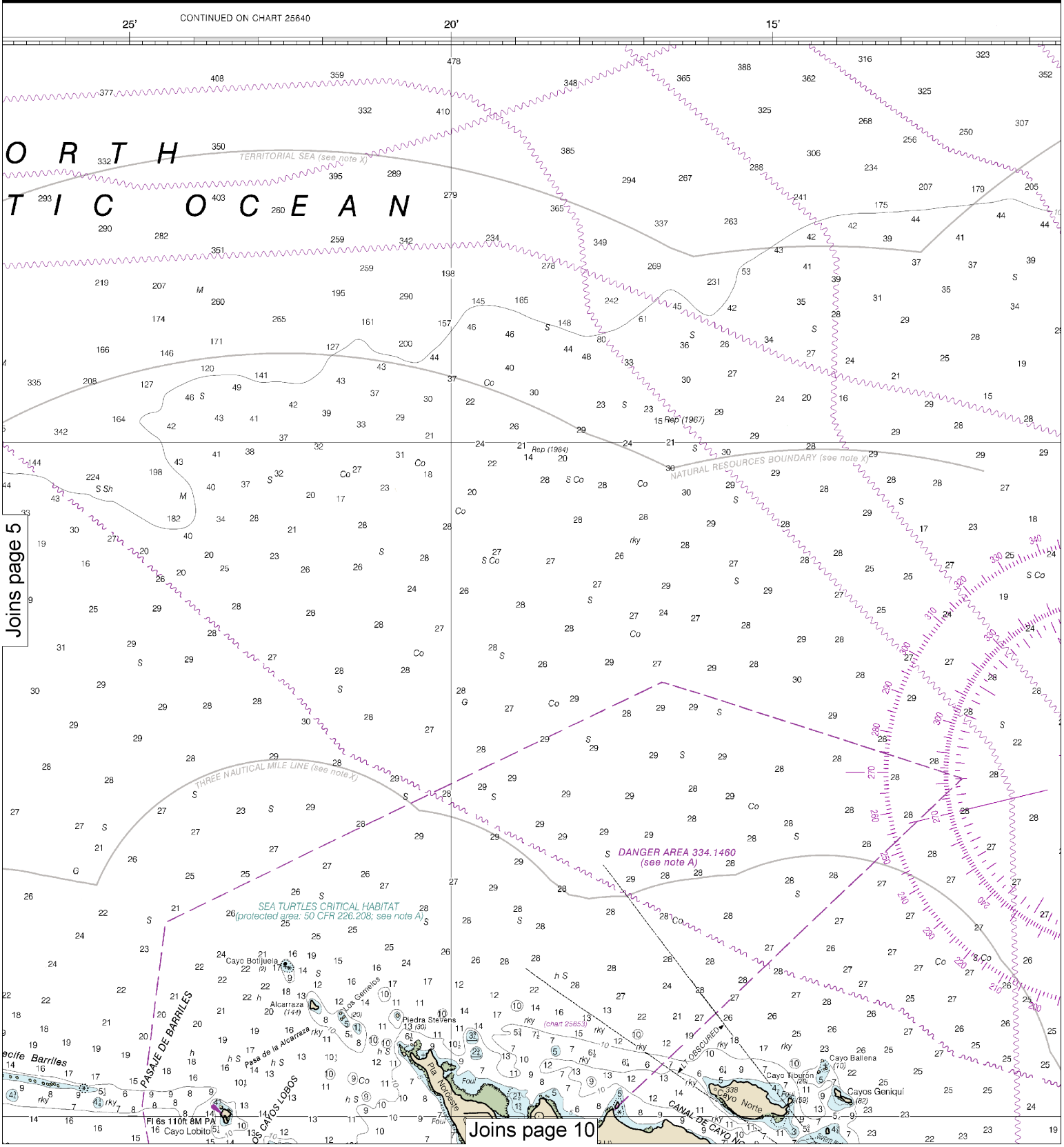
See Note on page 5.

REGS, 80.728a (see note A)
Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

Formerly C&GS 904, 1st Ed., Dec. 1901



This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:142857. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



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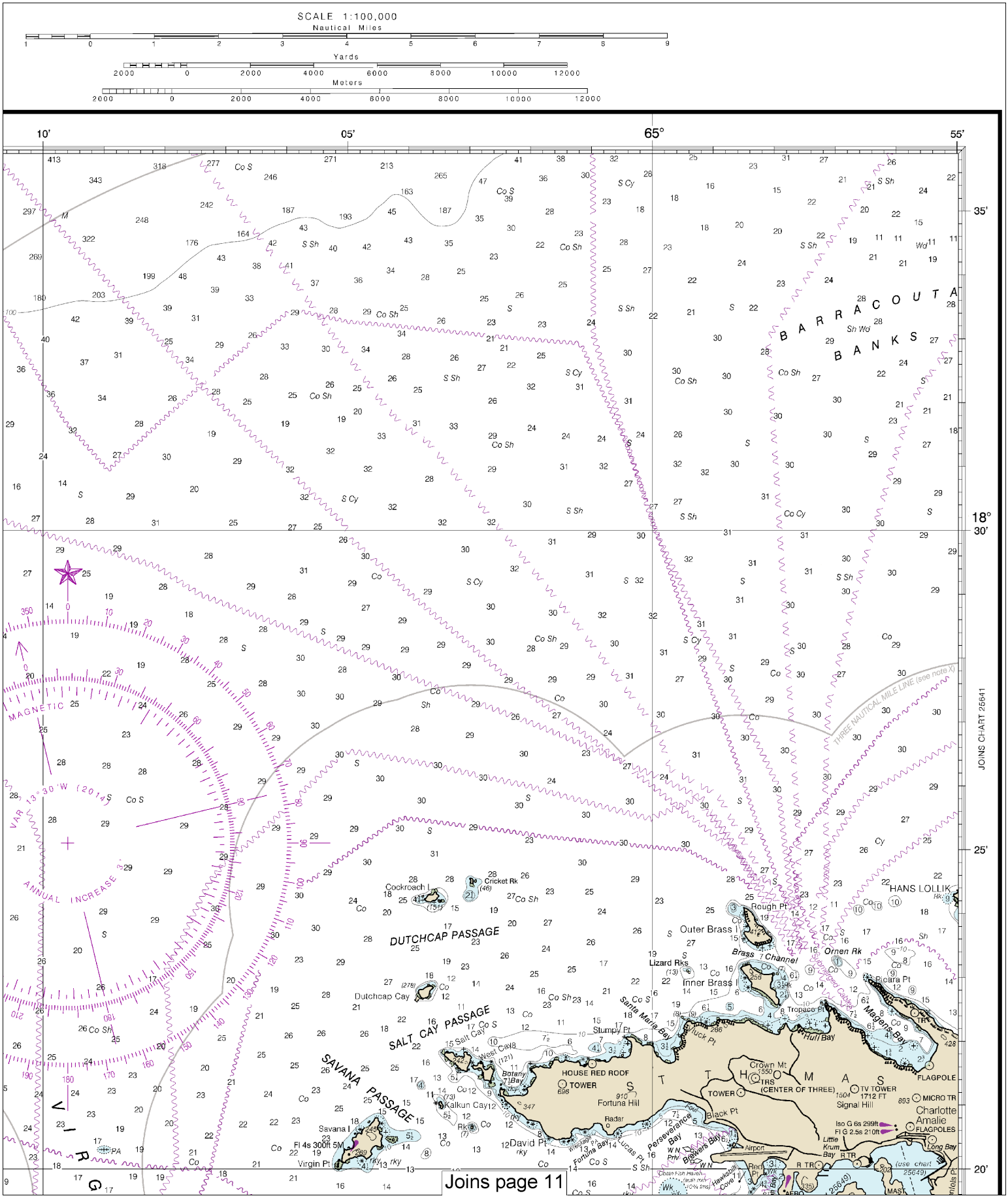
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards: 2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.



his is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Apr 3, 2024

7th Ed., Feb. 2014. Last Correction: 2/7/2024. Cleared through:
NM: 1224 (3/19/2024), NM: 1324 (3/30/2024)

Joins page 4

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

WEST INDIES

VIRGIN PASSAGE AND SONDA DE VIEQUES

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat 18° 15'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Punta Mulas, Isla de Vieques	(18°09'N/65°26'W)	1.1	0.9	0.1
Ensenada Honda, Isla de Culebra	(18°18'N/65°17'W)	1.0	0.8	0.1
Playa de Fajardo, Puerto Rico	(18°20'N/65°38'W)	1.5	1.3	0.2
Magens Bay, St. Thomas Is.	(18°22'N/64°55'W)	1.4	1.2	0.2

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Jan 2014)

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

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.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

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

Roca El Yunque
3484

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 7.157" southward and 1.420" eastward to agree with this chart.

Pico del Oeste 3346

Sierra de Luquillo

Pico del Este 3458

CORAL PROPAGATION

Uncharted submerged manmade structures, designed for the purpose of coral propagation, may exist within the limits of this chart, principally in shallow water areas.

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.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 a lished in the Notice to Mariners. Information concern regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Comm 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacks Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations liste below provide continuous weather broadcast The reception range is typically 20 to 4 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can b as much as 100 nautical miles for stations high elevations.

San Juan, P.R.	WXJ-69	162.400 MH
St. Thomas, V.I.	WXM-96	162.475 MH

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites ar contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additions information concerning the regulations and re quirements for use of the sites may be obtaine from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses o EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the surve dates may have reduced the depths shown.

POLLUTION REPORTS

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

CAUTION
UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE

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

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

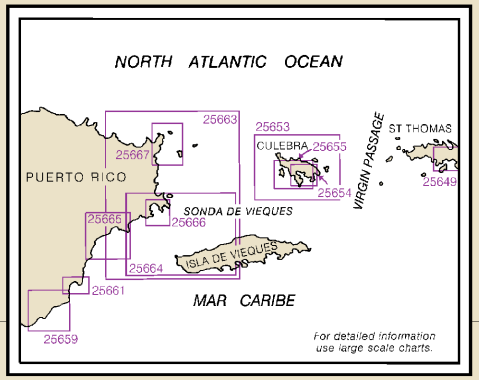
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

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



CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

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 requested to report aids to navig

Joins page 12

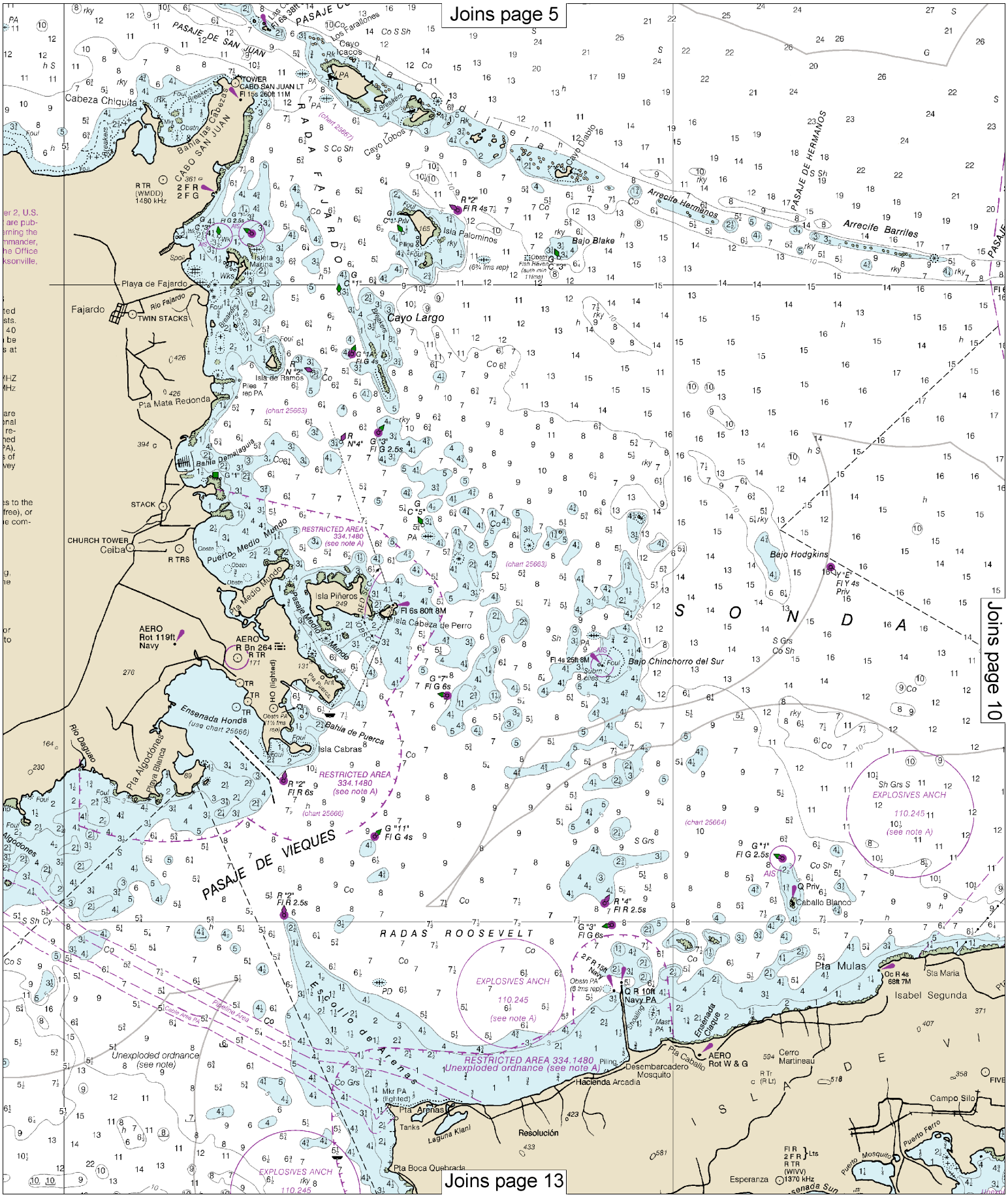
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

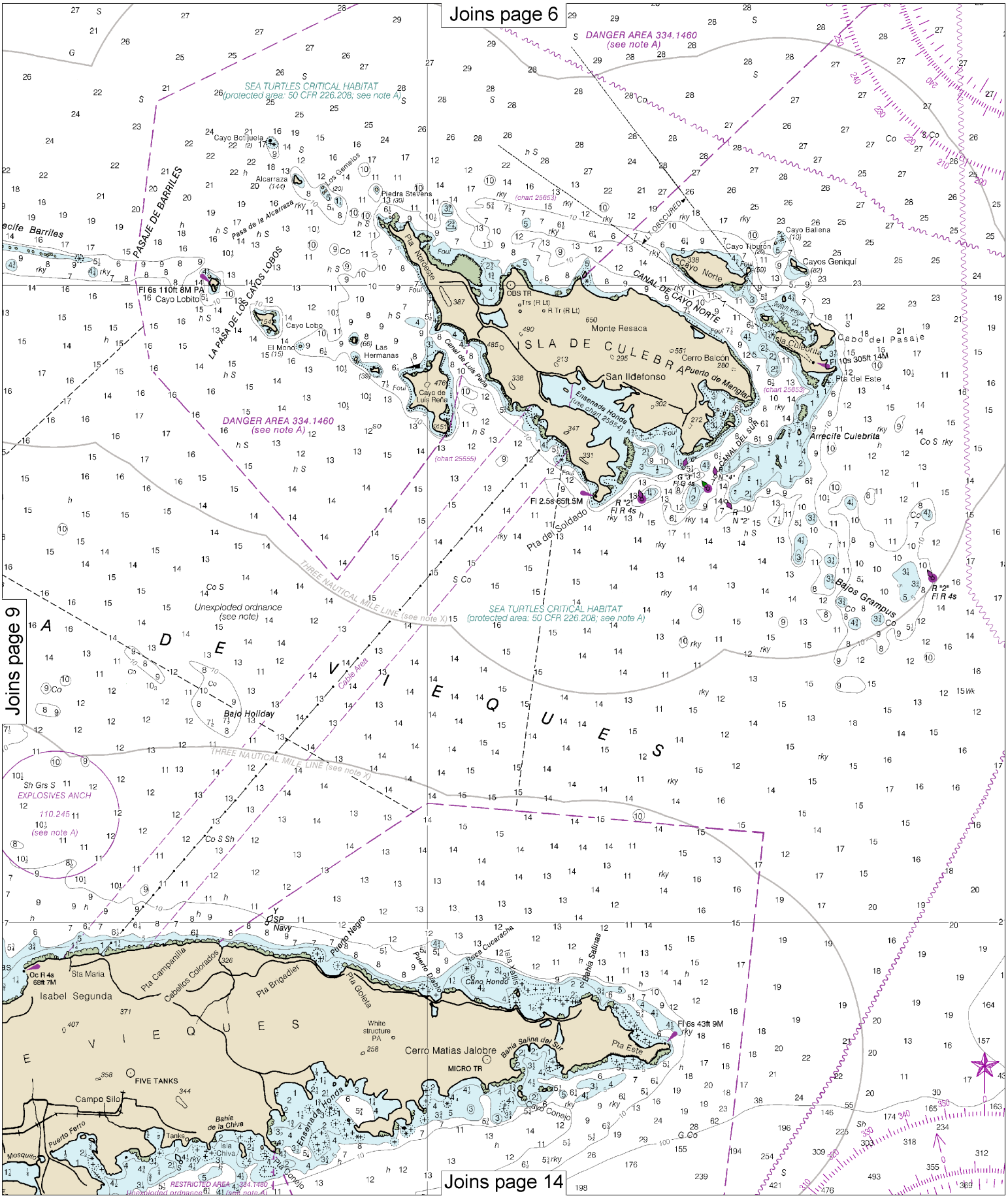
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards: 2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
PASAJE DE SAN JUAN
Cabeza Chiquita
TOWER
CABO SAN JUAN LT
Fl 15s 260ft 11M
CABO SAN JUAN
Bahía las Cabezas
R TR
(WMDD)
1480 kHz
Playa de Fajardo
Fajardo
Río Fajardo
TWIN STACKS
Pta Mata Redonda
Bahía Demajagua
STACK
CHURCH TOWER
Ceiba
R TRS
Puerto Medio Mundo
Pta Medio Mundo
Isla Piñeros
Fl 6s 80ft 8M
Isla Cabeza de Perro
AERO
Rot 119ft
Navy
AERO
R Bn 264
R TR
Ensenada Honda
(use chart 25666)
Bahía de Puerca
Isla Cabras
Río Daguao
Pta Algodones
Playa Blanca
Algodones
RADA FAJARDO
Cayo Largo
Isla de Ramos
Isla Palominos
Cayo Lobos
Cayo Diablo
Arrecife Hermanos
Arrecife Barriles
PASAJE DE HERMANOS
Bajo Blake
Bajo Hodgkins
Bajo Chinchorro del Sur
Fl 4s 25ft 8M
SONDA
RESTRICTED AREA
334.1480
(see note A)
(chart 25663)
(chart 25664)
(chart 25666)
PASAJE DE VIEQUES
RADAS ROOSEVELT
EXPLOSIVES ANCH
110.245
(see note A)
Q R 10ft
Navy PA
Pta Mulas
Isabel Segunda
Sta María
Ensenada Cisque
Pta Caballo
AERO
Rot W & G
Cerro
Martineau
Desembarcadero
Mosquito
Hacienda Arcadia
RESTRICTED AREA 334.1480
Unexploded ordnance (see note A)
Unexploded ordnance
(see note)
Escollo de Arenas
Pta Arenas
Laguna Kiani
Resolución
Pta Boca Quebrada
Campo Silo
Puerto Ferro
Puerto Mosquito
Esperanza
FI R
2 F R
R TR
(WIVV)
1370 kHz
ISLA DE VI



10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

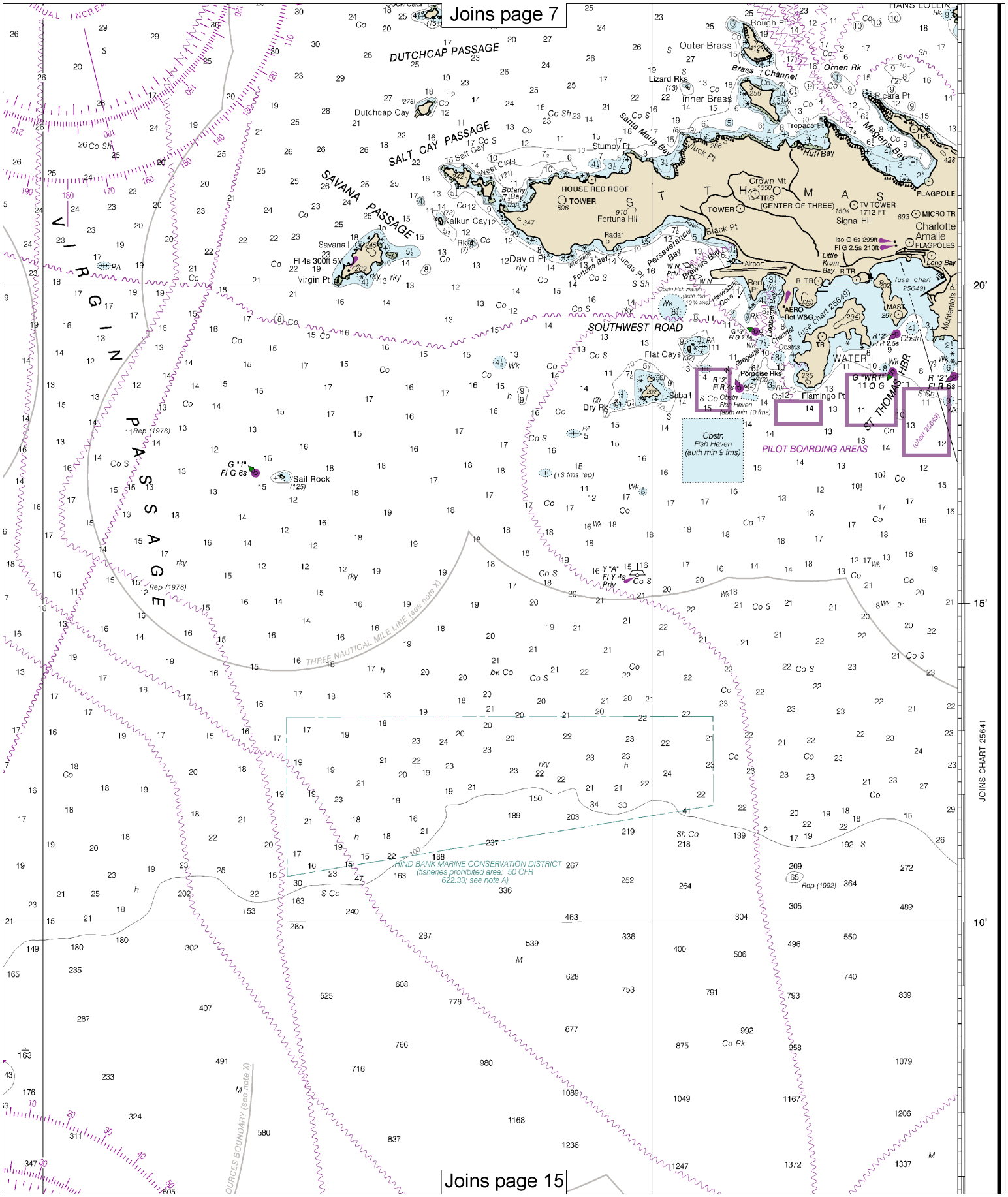
Nautical Miles

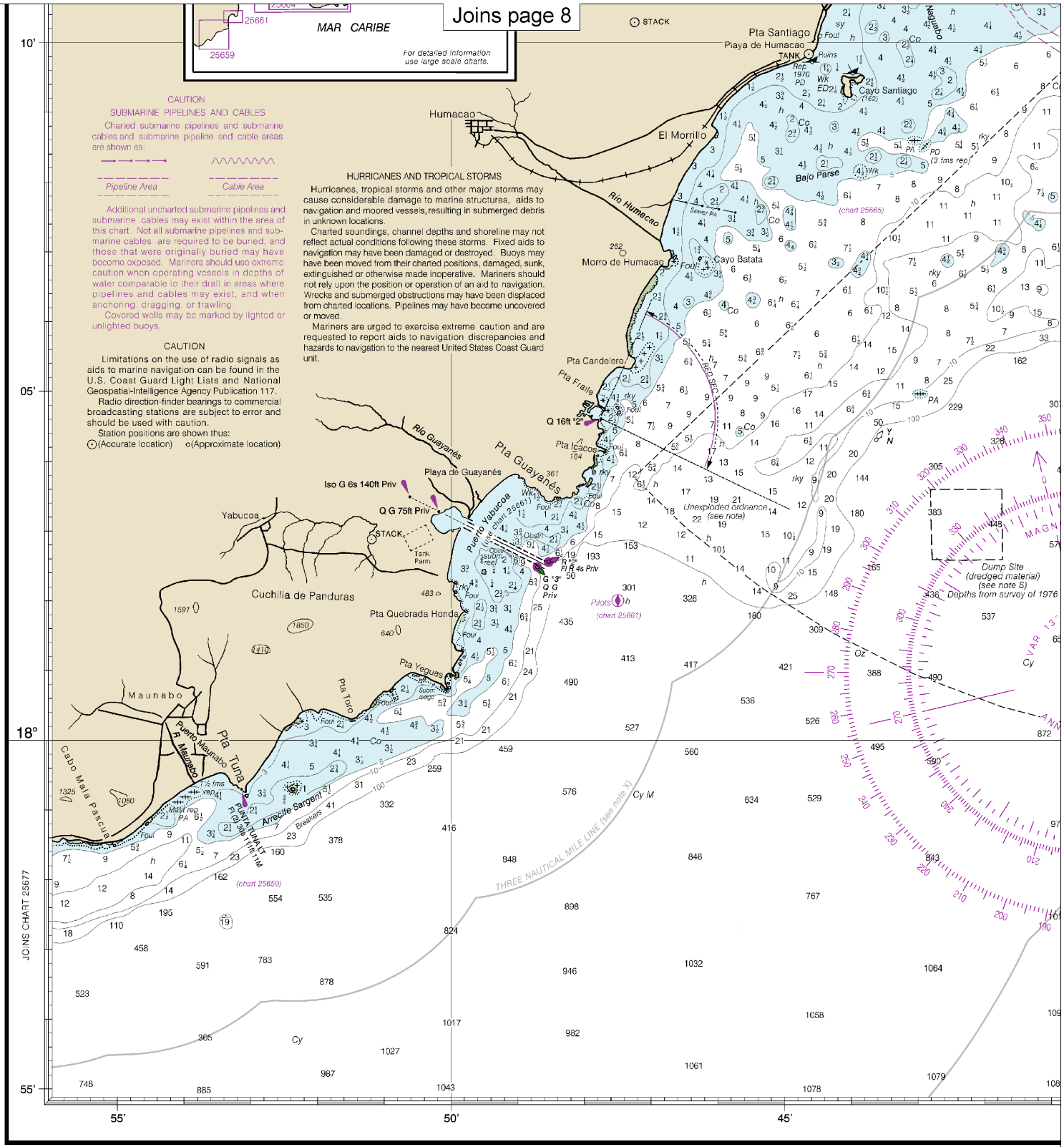
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards

2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
DUTCHCAP PASSAGE
SALT CAY PASSAGE
SAVANA PASSAGE
VIRGIN PASSAGE
SOUTHWEST ROAD
ST THOMAS HBR
PILOT BOARDING AREAS
Obstn Fish Haven (auth min 9 fms)
Obstn Fish Haven (auth min 10 fms)
Sail Rock
Dutchcap Cay
Kalkun Cay
Savana I
Virgin Pt
David Pt
Fortuna Hill
Stumpy Pt
Outer Brass I
Inner Brass I
Lizard Rks
Brass Channel
Ornen Rk
Picara Pt
Tropace Pt
Hull Bay
Magens Bay
Crown Mt
TRS (CENTER OF THREE)
TV TOWER 1712 FT
Signal Hill
Charlotte Amalie
FLAGPOLES
Long Bay
Black Pt
Airport
Perseverance Bay
Brewers Bay
Flat Cays
Saba I
Dry Rk
Porpoise Rks
Flamingo Pt
WATER
Muhlenfels Pt
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
HIND BANK MARINE CONSERVATION DISTRICT (fisheries prohibited area: 50 CFR 622.33; see note A)
SOURCES BOUNDARY (see note X)
JOINS CHART 25641
20'
15'
10'
Joins page 15



25650

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. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm.

This is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Apr 3, 2024

37th Ed., Feb. 2014. Last Correction: 2/7/2024. Cleared through:
LNM: 1224 (3/19/2024), NM: 1324 (3/30/2024)

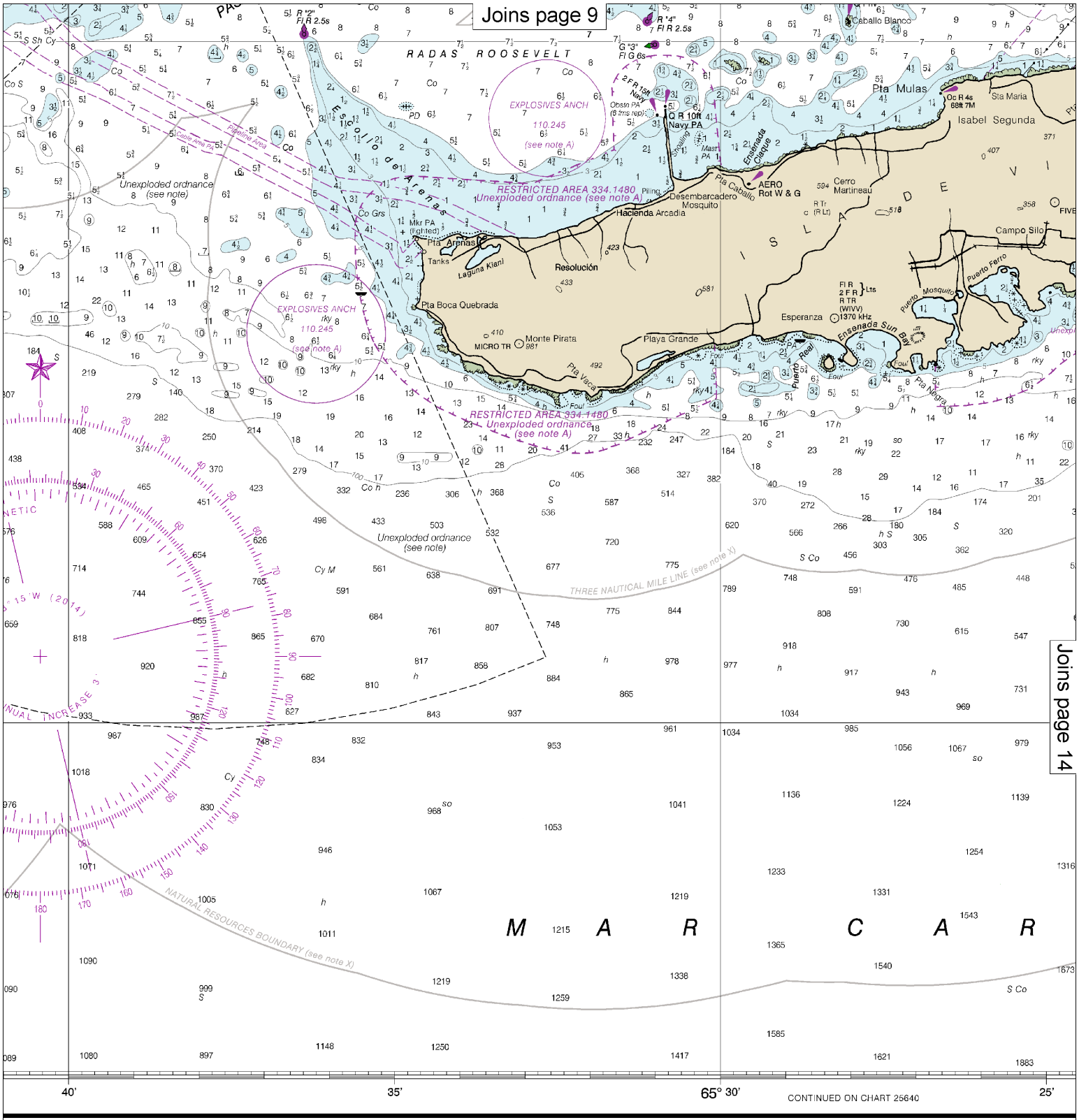
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards: 2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.



SCALE 1:100,000

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards

2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

Meters

2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

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U.S. DEPARTMENT
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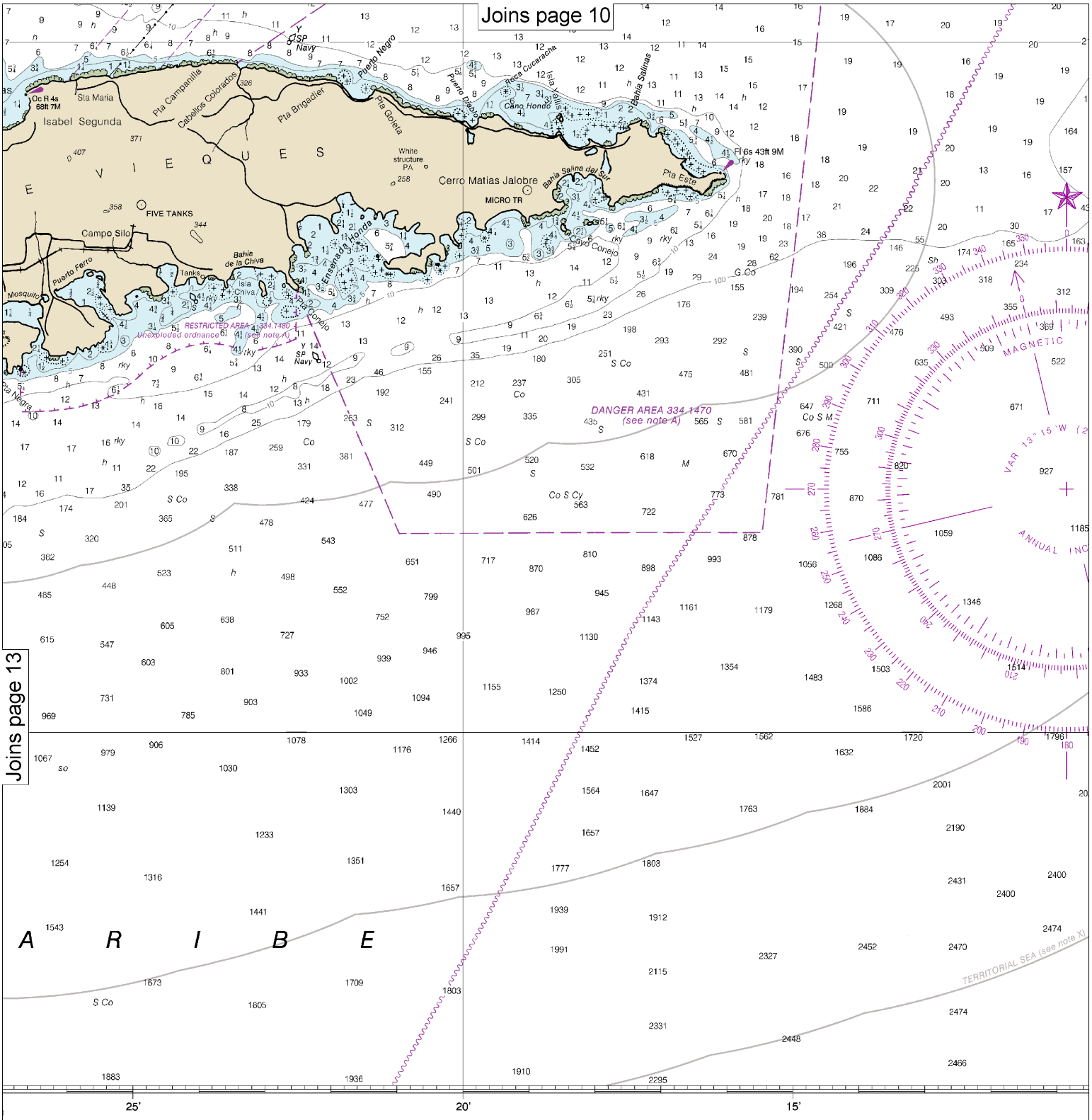
COAST S



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

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards: 2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.

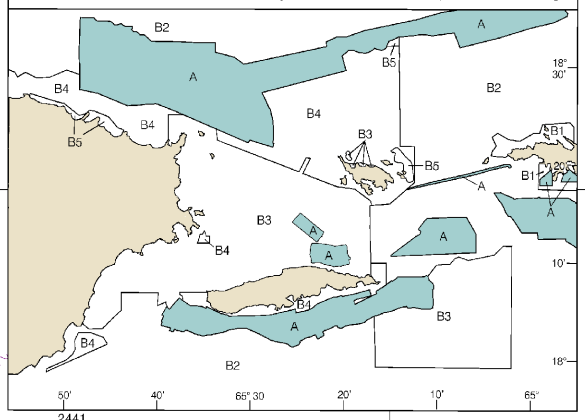
Joins page 11

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.

SOURCE

A	1990-2015	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-1993	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	1834-1899	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



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.

NATURAL RESOURCES BOUNDARY (see note X)

TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)

10' 05' 65° 55'

756.6 X 1074.9 mm

FATHOMS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
FEET 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72 78 84 90 96 102
METERS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Virgin Passage and Sonda de Vieques

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:100,000

25650

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!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

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**
Interactive chart catalog	—	**http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml**
Report a chart discrepancy	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx**
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs**
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	**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 Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

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