

BookletChart™

Isla de Culebra and Approaches

NOAA Chart 25653

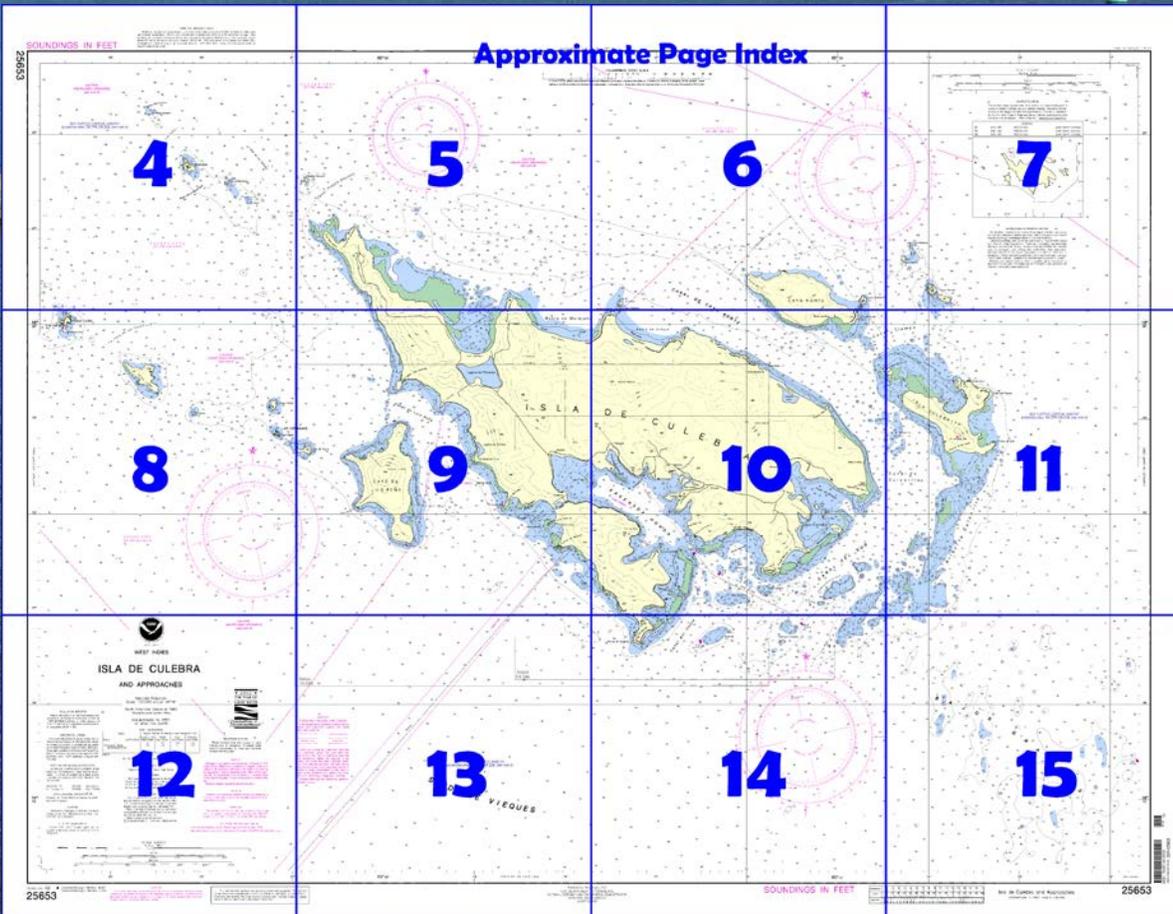


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

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.

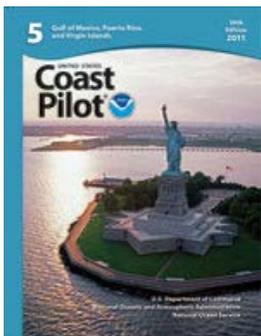
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=25653>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Cayo Lobito, 13 miles E of Cabo San Juan, is the westernmost of the chain of islands extending for over 3 miles NW of Isla de Culebra. **Cayo Tuna** and a bare ledge are close to the NW end of the island. **Roca Columna** is a detached 75-foot bare pinnacle rock on the S end of the island. **Cayo Lobo**, a mile SE of Cayo Lobito, is a triangular island, the highest part being at the W end. The three points of the island are high with rocky bluffs.

La Pasa de los Cayos Lobos, the 0.5-mile-wide passage between Cayo Lobito and Cayo Lobo, has depths of 60 feet or more.

Cayo Lobito Light (18°20'06"N., 65°23'30"W.) is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on Cayo Lobito. **El Mono**, 0.5 mile SE of Cayo Lobo, is a small irregular 15-foot ledge with several heads. The 0.4-mile-wide passage between Cayo Lobo and El Mono has depths of 36 feet or more.

Las Hermanas, 1.3 miles off the W coast of Isla de Culebra, consist of three islets. **Cayo Yerba**, the northernmost, 66 feet high, has a smooth grassy slope on the E side, and rocky bluffs on the W side. **Cayo Raton**, the southwesternmost and smallest, 46 feet high, is grassy on top and rocky on the sides; a low rock is close to its SE side. **Cayo del Agua**, the southeasternmost, is low in the middle and 39 feet high at its E part. The islet is rocky with many large boulders scattered over and near it. A shoal with 5 feet at its end extends nearly 0.1 mile W. The passage between Cayo Raton and Cayo del Agua should be avoided.

Cayo de Luis Pena, off the W side of Isla de Culebra and the largest island of the chain, rises to a peak in about the center with the S and N ends joined to the island by low necks. **Punta Cruz**, the SW point of the island, has a whitewashed cliff. The 0.3-mile passage between Cayo del Agua and Cayo de Luis Pena has depths of 30 feet or more.

Isla de Culebra, 16 miles E of Puerto Rico, is about 6 miles long E and W. The island is fairly high, with broken and ragged terrain. **Monte Resaca**, a mountain about in the center, rises to 650 feet, and **Cerro Balcon**, about 1.5 miles ESE of it, is 551 feet high. The island is barren and brown in appearance. The N shore is steep-to, with the 20-fathom curve extending about 1.5 miles off and nearly parallel to it.

Isla de Culebra is a former **Naval Defensive Sea Area and Airspace Reservation**. A **danger area** for aerial gunnery and bombing extends from off the S to off the N sides of the island. (See **334.1460**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

The U.S. Navy reported that it ceased all active gunnery and bombing exercises and weapons training activities within the danger area as of 1975. The Navy advises that since Isla de Culebra and the islands in the vicinity were once used as naval sea and air weapons targets, unexploded ordnance remaining from previous target practice presents a hazard on the NW peninsula of Isla de Culebra, N of a line running between 18°19'55"N., 65°18'58"W., and 18°19'31"N., 65°14'34"W., and within the immediate offshore vicinity including Alcarraza, Cayo Botella, Cayo Lobo, Cayo Tiburon, Cayos Geniqui, Los Gemelos and Cabo del Pasaje. **Mariners are advised to exercise extreme caution in the area.** Isla de Culebra and the surrounding keys are within a **Designated Critical Habitat** for the Green Sea Turtle. (See **50 CFR 226.101 and 226.208**, chapter 2, for regulations and limits.)

Punta Noroeste, the NW point of Isla de Culebra, is at the end of a prominent projecting ridge. A reef extends 200 yards NW from the high bare rock close to the point.

A shoal area with several rocks extends 2.2 miles NW from Punta Noroeste. **Cayo Botijuella**, 2 feet high, and **Roca Lavador**, awash, are the northwesternmost rocks of the group.

Alcarraza, 1.6 miles NW of Punta Noroeste, is a 144-foot bare round rock with perpendicular sides and a whitish appearance. **Pasaje Lavador**, between Roca Lavador and Alcarraza, is a 0.5-mile-wide passage with depths of 45 feet or more.

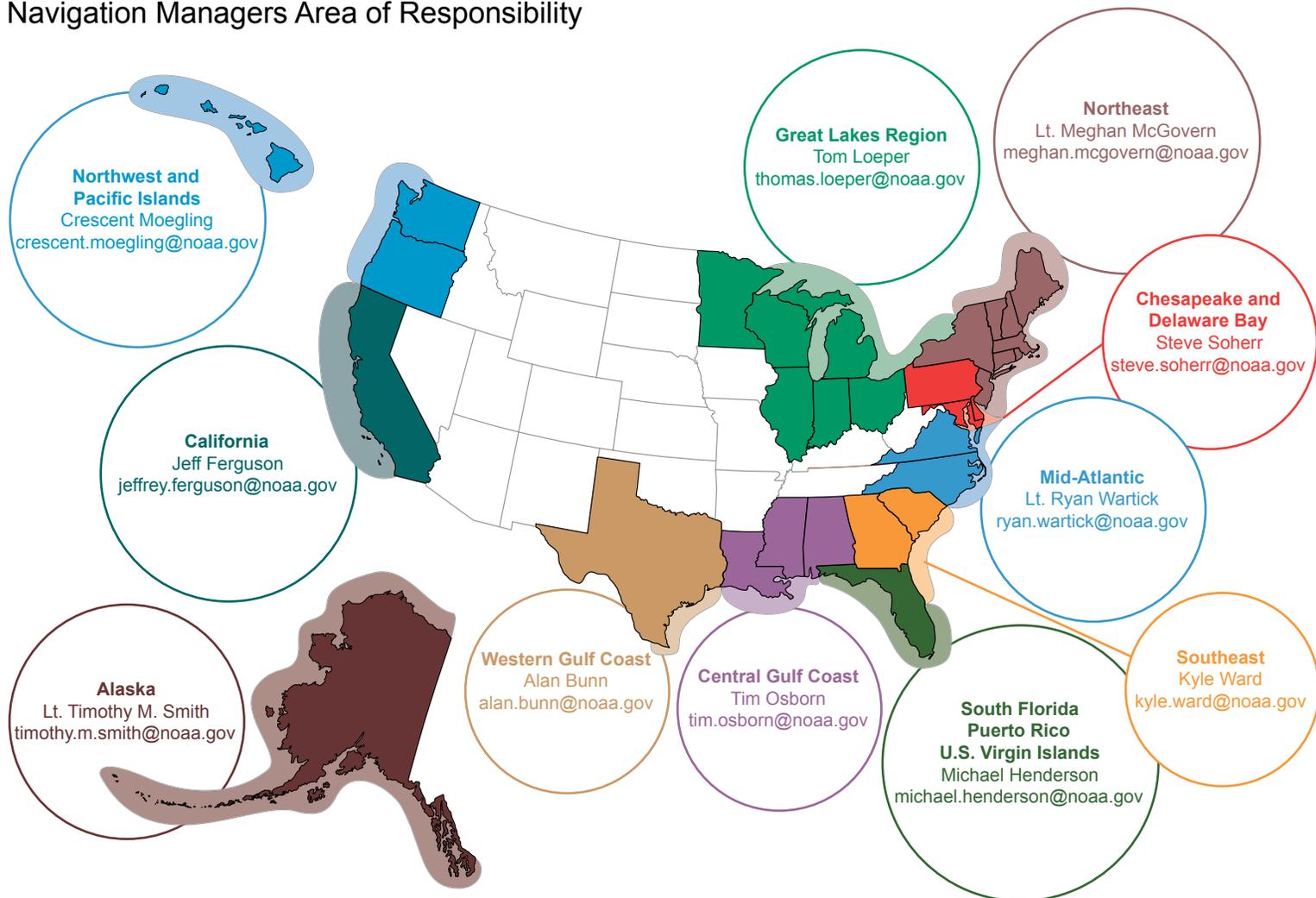
Los Gemelos, 1.1 miles NW of Punta Noroeste, is a 20-foot rock 50 yards in diameter with a low rock close to its SW side and another small rock 100 yards NW. **La Pasa de la Alcarraza**, between Alcarraza and Los Gemelos, is a 0.3-mile-wide passage with depths of 38 feet or more.

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

RCC New Orleans

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

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

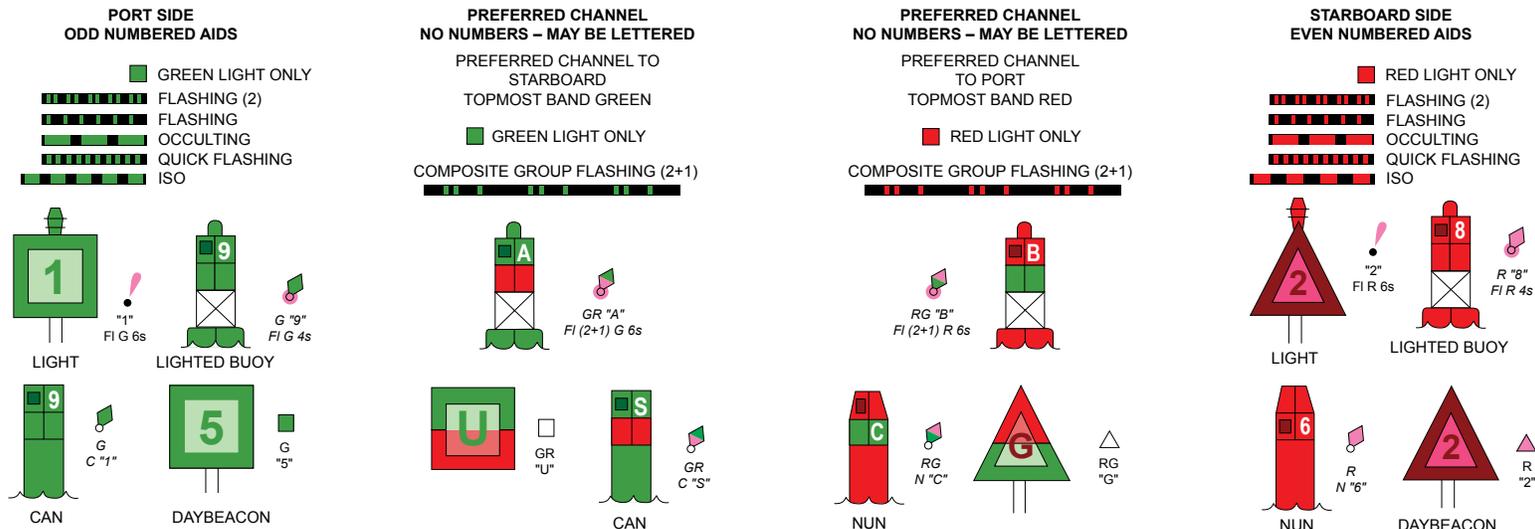
They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.

To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

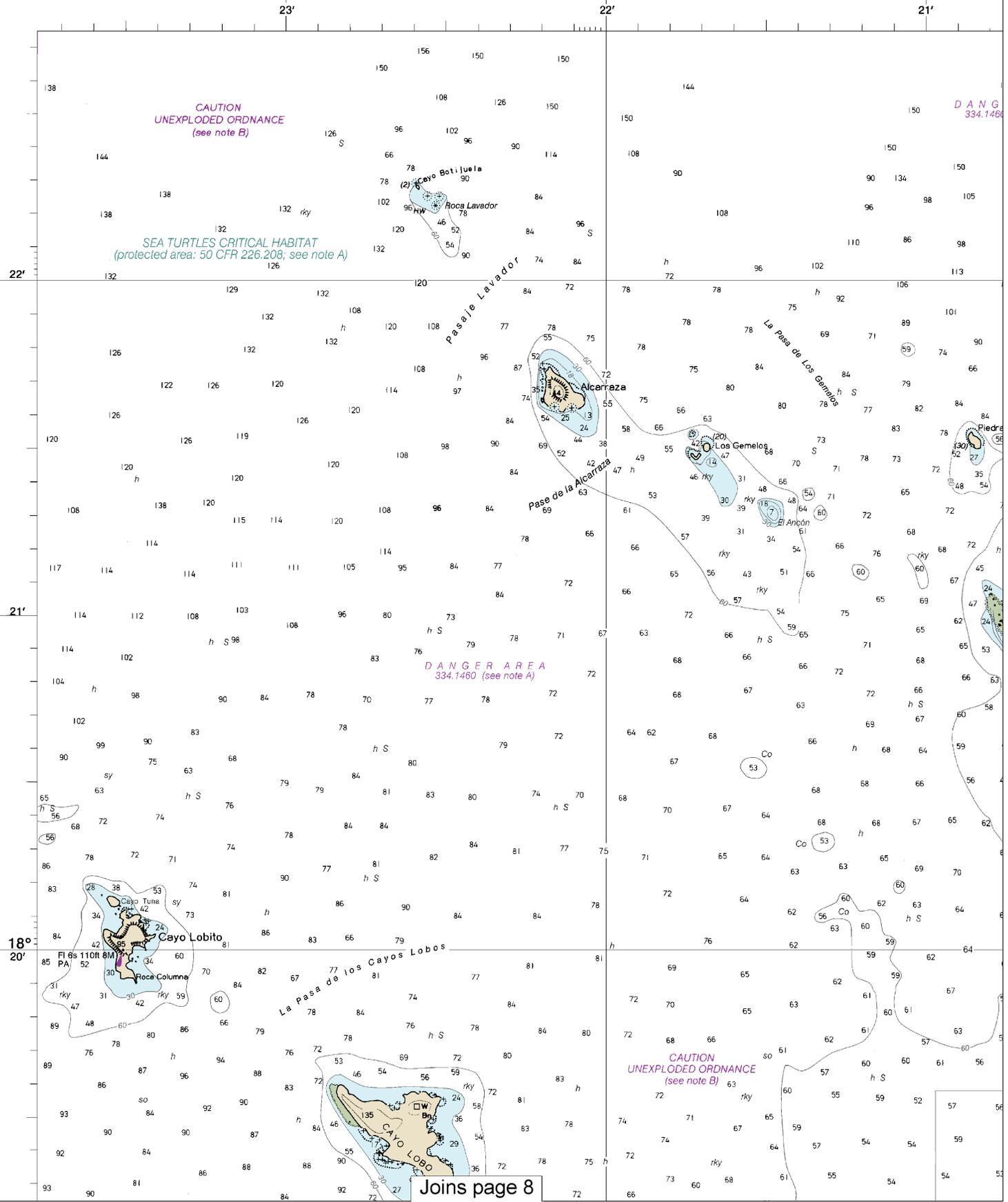
on navigable waters except Western Rivers



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>

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

256653



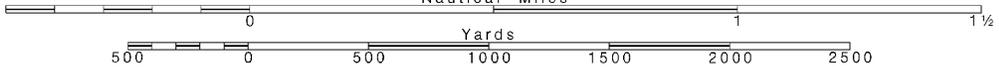
4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



65° 20'

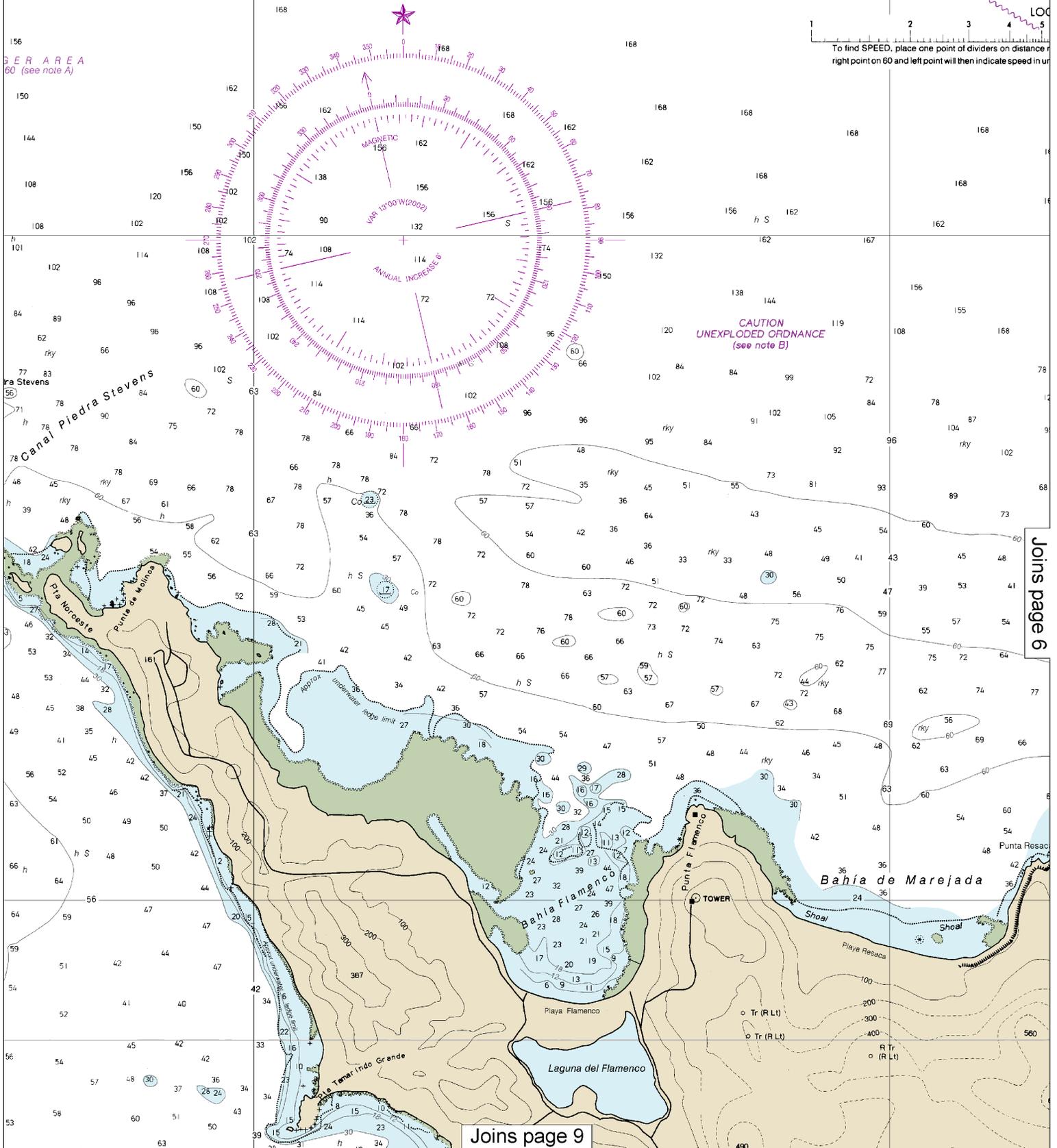
19'

CONTINUED ON CHART 25650

18'

PER AREA
60 (see note A)

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance
right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in ur



Joins page 6

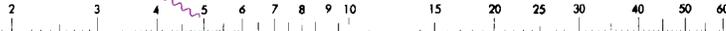
Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:28571. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

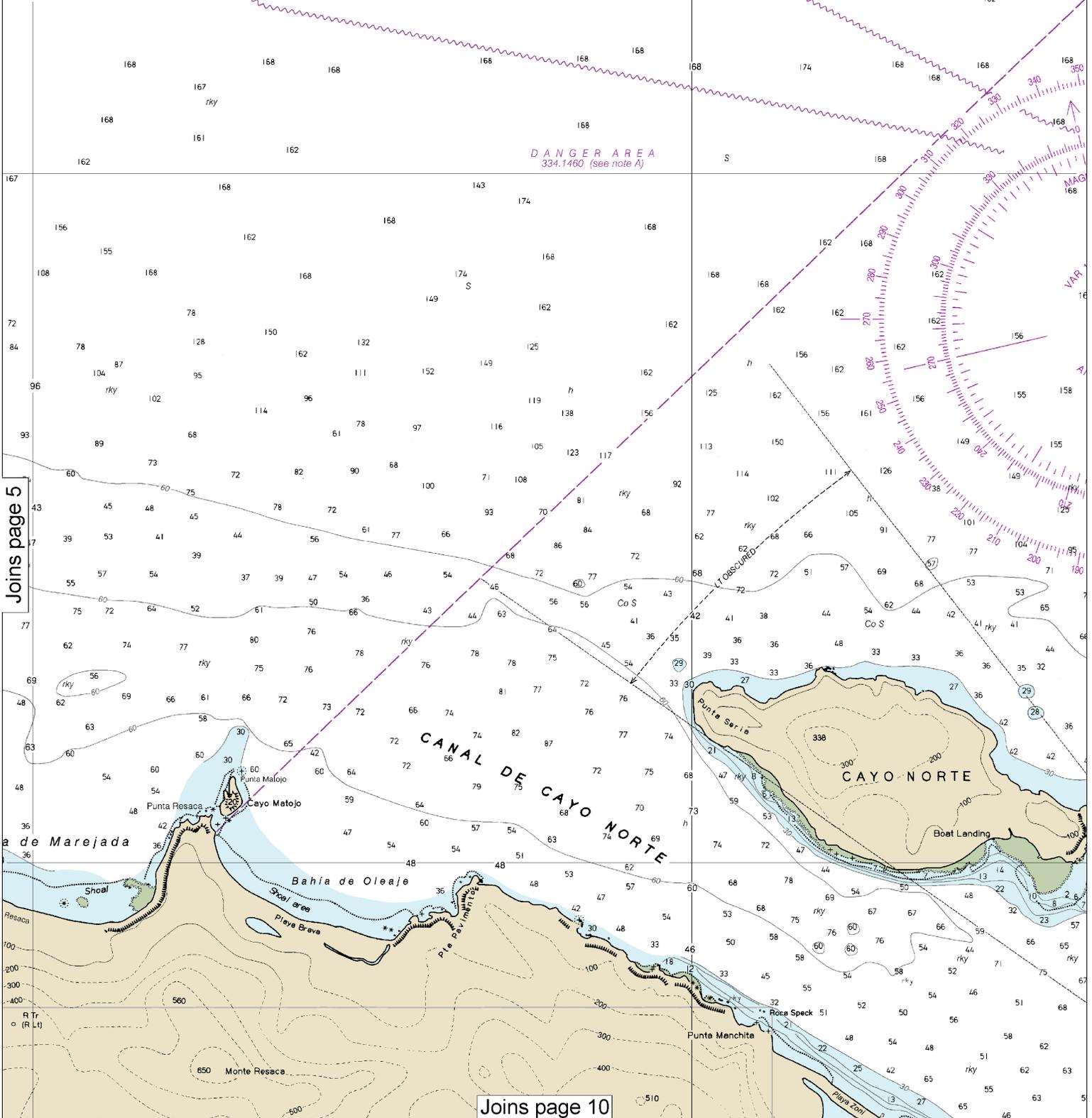


18' 17' 16' 65° 15'

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place 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



Joins page 5

Joins page 10

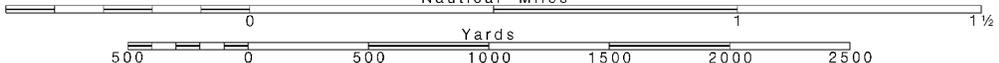


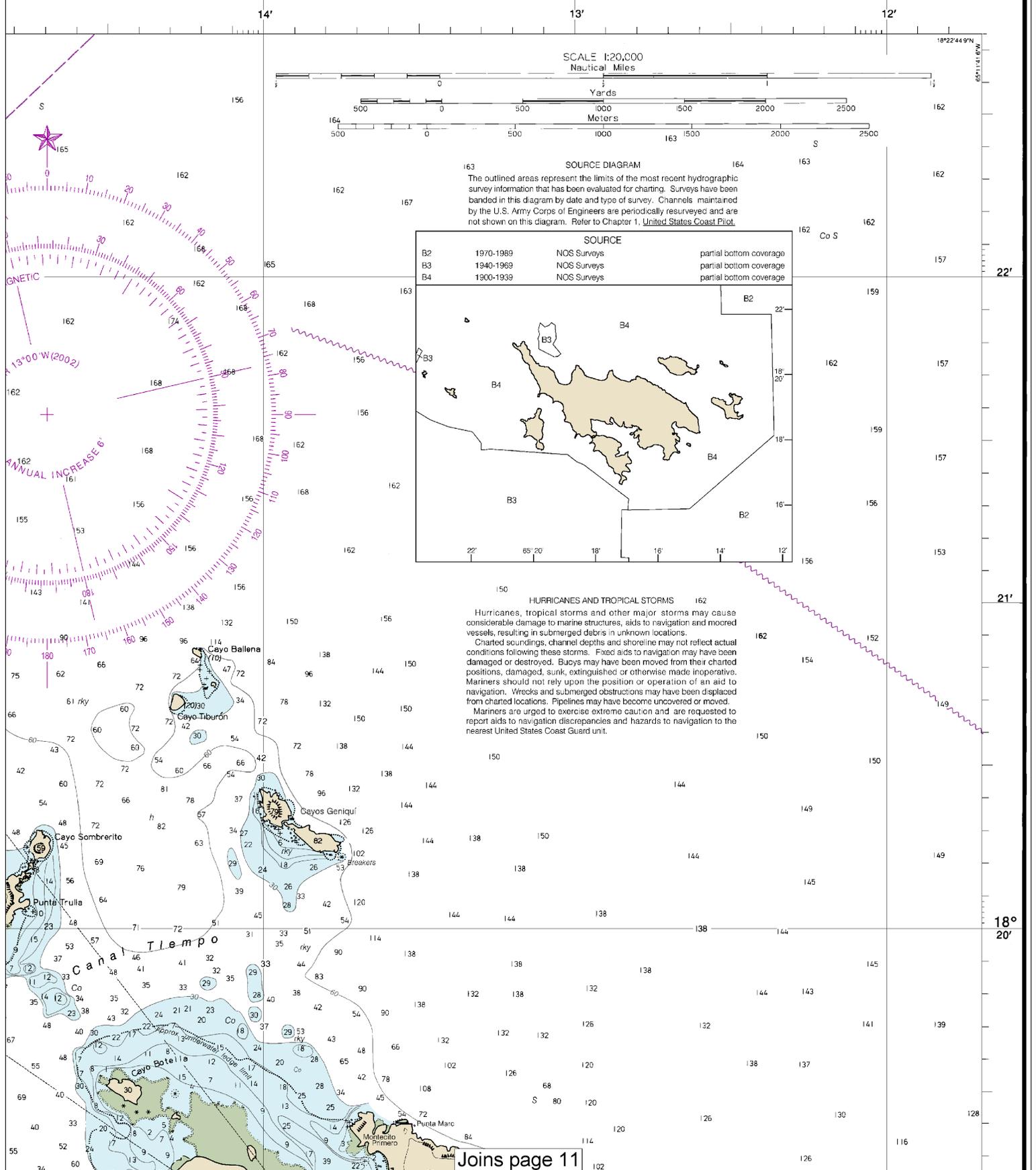
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

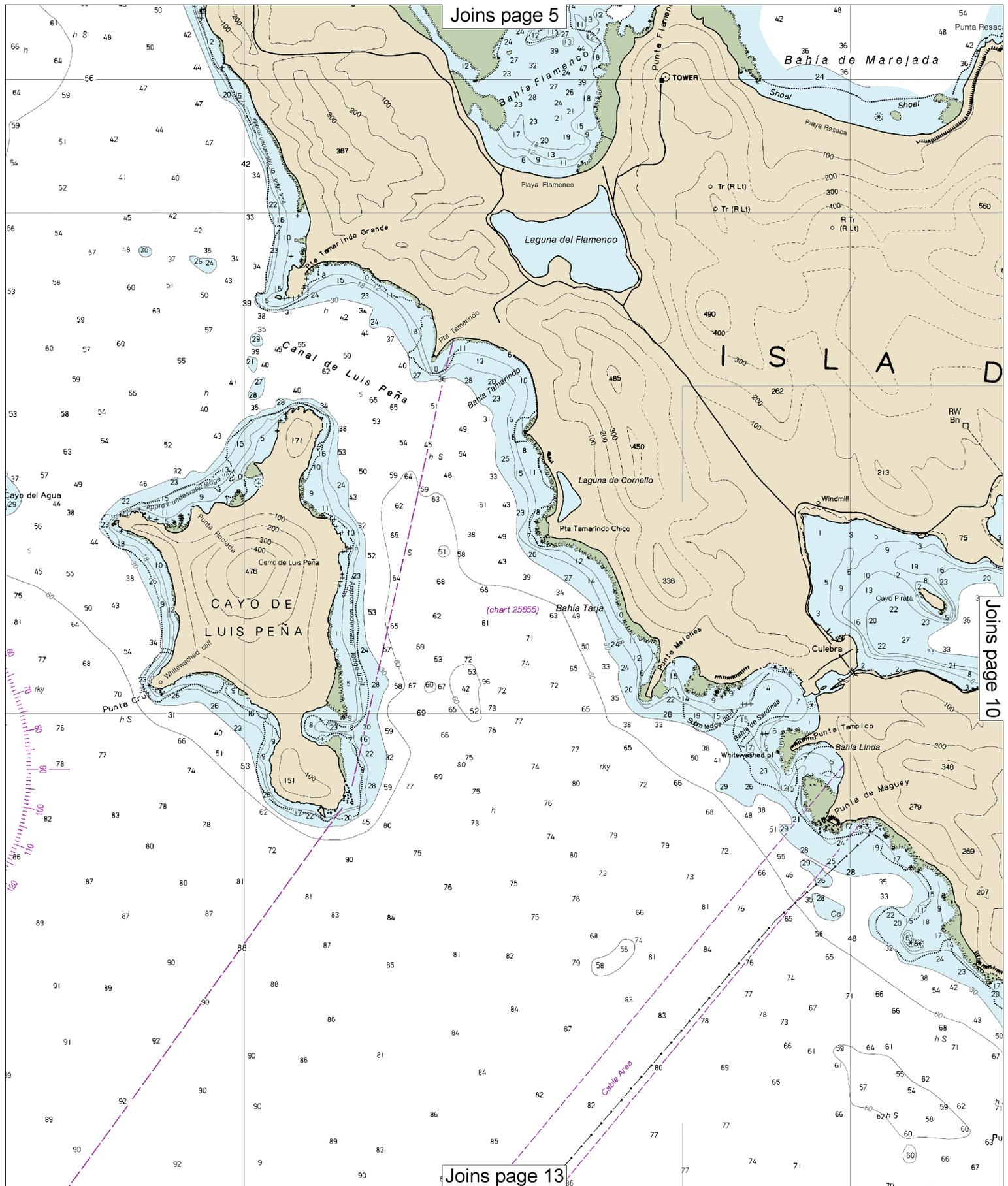




Joins page 11

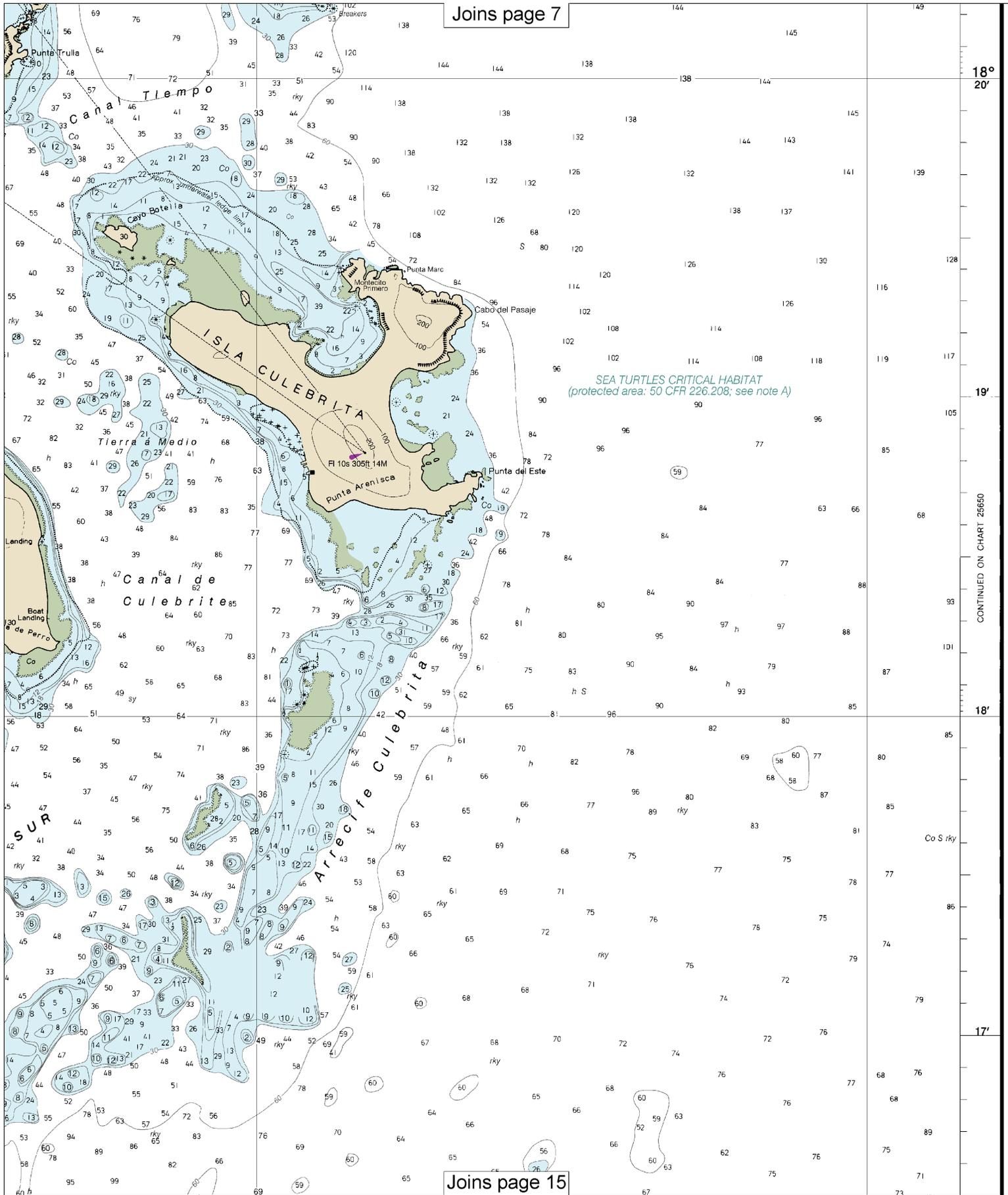
13th Ed., Dec. 2002. Last Correction: 10/3/2013. Cleared through: LNM: 4716 (11/22/2016), NM: 4816 (11/26/2016)

Joins page 5



Joins page 10

Joins page 13





WEST INDIES ISLA DE CULEBRA AND APPROACHES

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 18°19'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOW WATER

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	TIDAL INFORMATION Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water feet	Mean High Water feet	Mean Low Water feet	Extreme Low Water feet
Ensenada Honda (18°18'N/65°17'W)	1.0	0.8	0.1	-1.0

(0902)

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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).

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 7.159" southward and 1.432" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS
The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

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

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

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

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
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution. Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ◐ (Approximate location)

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Fl., or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Fla.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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

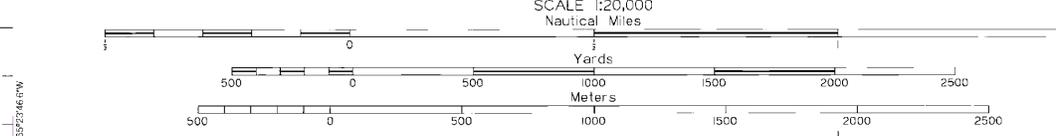
WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

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.



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.

25655
1:10,000



25653

13th Ed., Dec. 2002. Last Correction: 10/3/2013. Cleared through:
LNM: 4716 (11/22/2016), NM: 4816 (11/26/2016)

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.

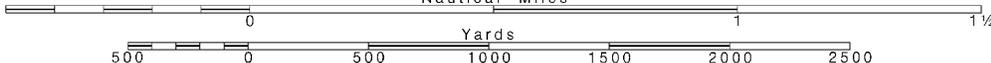
12

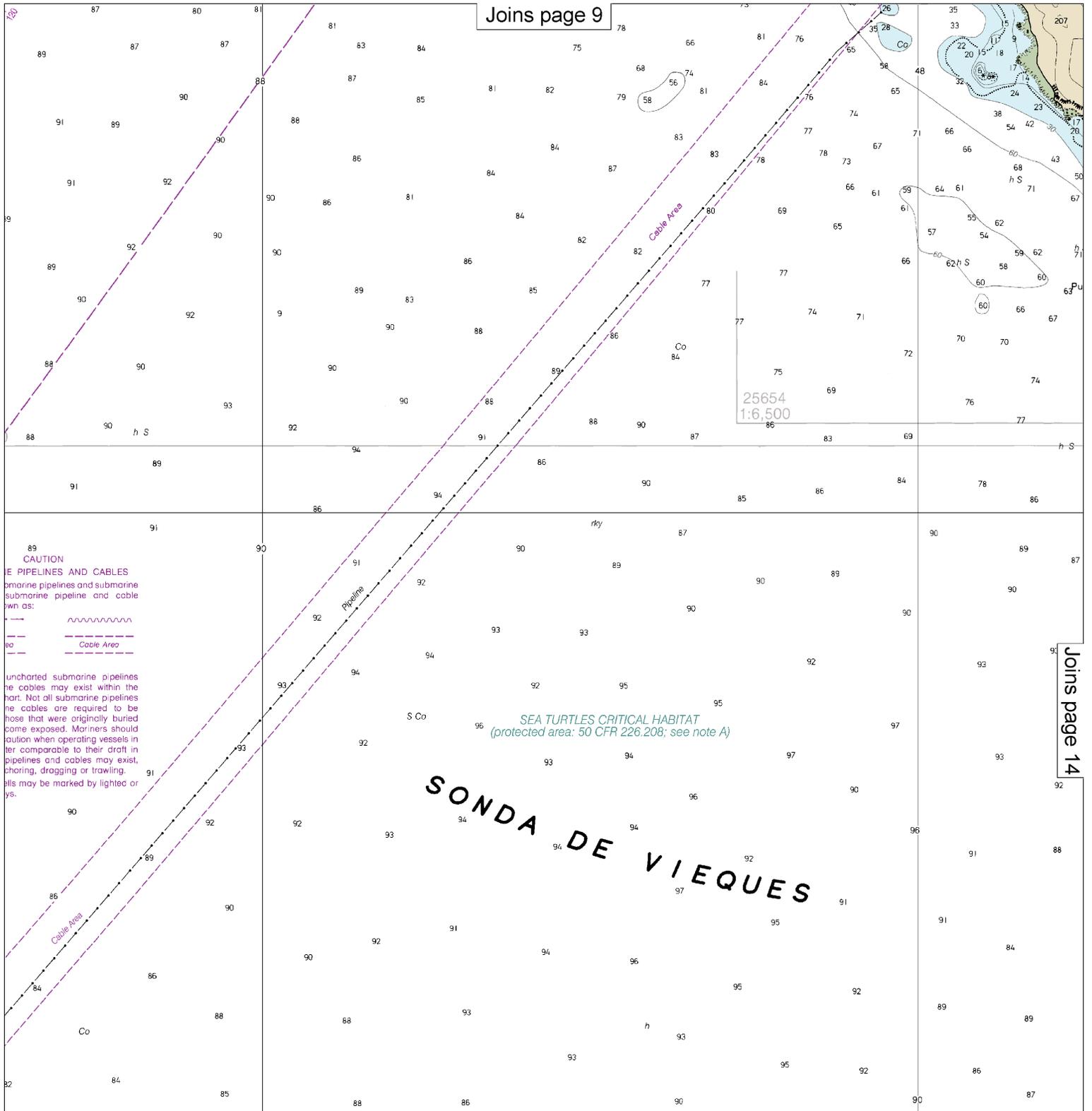
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





CAUTION
PIPELINES AND CABLES
 Submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the chart. Not all submarine pipelines and cables are required to be shown as:
 Pipeline
 Cable Area

Uncharted submarine pipelines and cables may exist within the chart. Not all submarine pipelines and cables are required to be shown as:
 Pipeline
 Cable Area

65° 20'

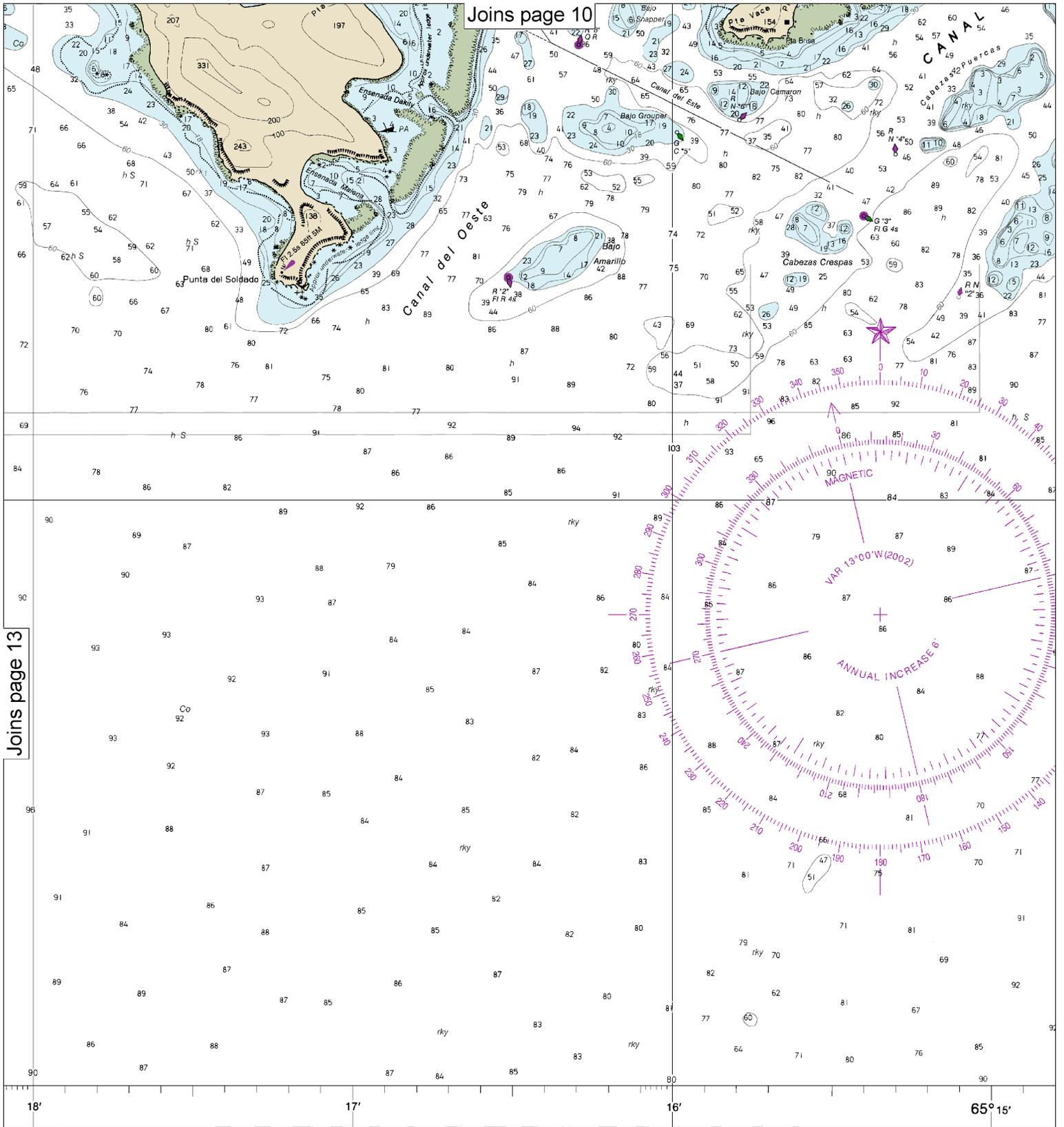
19'

CONTINUED ON CHART 25650

18'

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

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SOUNDINGS IN FEET

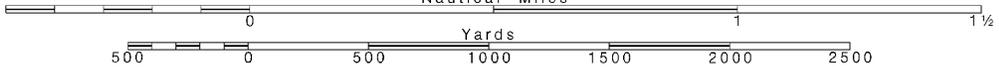
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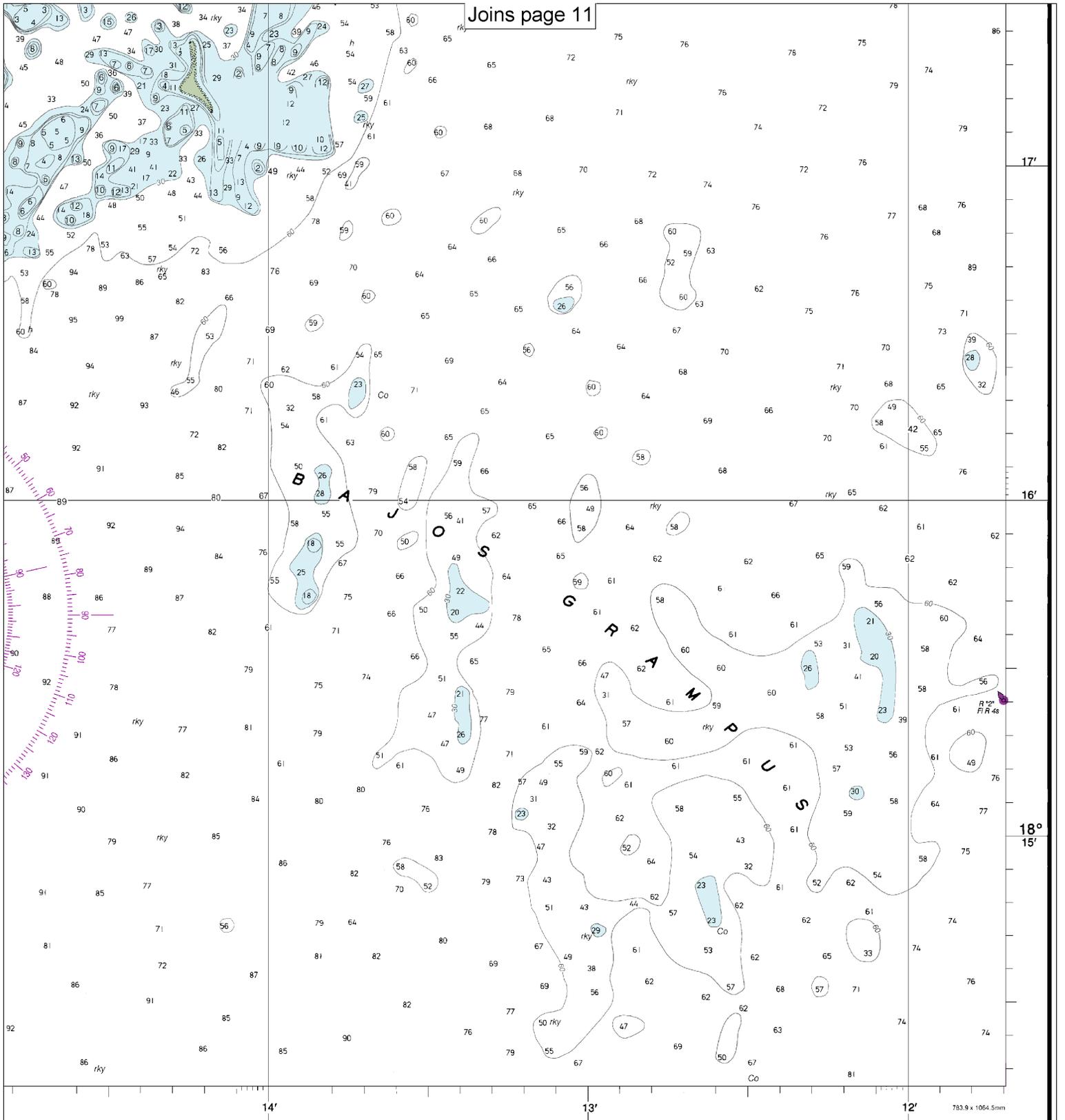
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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SCALE 1:20,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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

Isla de Culebra and Approaches
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000

25653



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>
- Interactive chart catalog — <http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml>
- 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
- 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>



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