BookletChart™

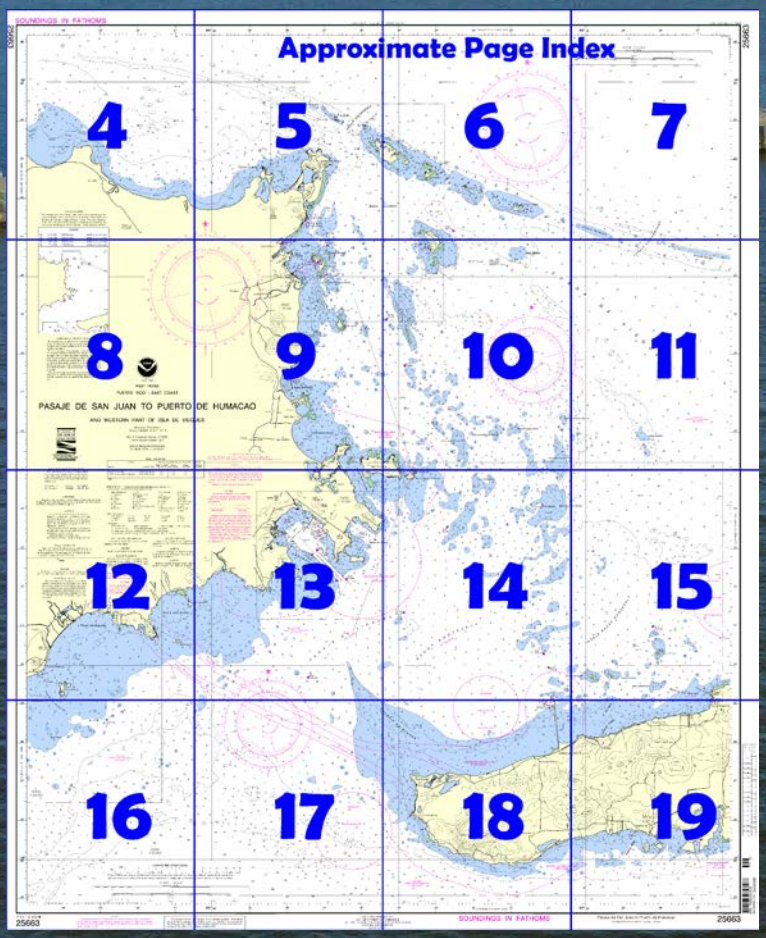
Pasaje de San Juan to Puerto de Humacao

NOAA Chart 25663

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.

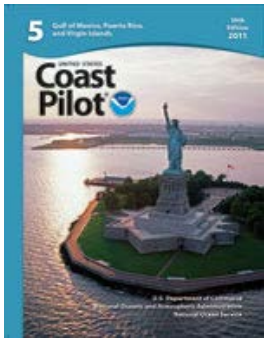
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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=25663.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Pasaje de San Juan, between Cabo San Juan and Las Cucarachas, is 0.7 mile wide and has depths of 32 to 65 feet.
Los Farallones, a group of rocks, 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 bare rocks extends to Cayo Icacos. A reef on which the sea breaks is 0.2 mile S of Los Farallones and continues 0.4 mile W from the NW end of Cayo Icacos.
Pasaje Cucaracha, between Las Cucarachas and Los Farallones, is 0.3 mile wide. Depths of 17 to 23 feet extend about 350 yards SE from Las Cucarachas, and a 23-foot spot is 200 yards W of Los Farallones. A **218°** course for Cabo San Juan Light will lead through the passage over a least depth of 36 feet.
Cayo Icacos, 1.3 miles E of Cabo San Juan and the second largest of the chain, is a 40-foot hummocky island covered.
Cayo Ratones, 250 yards E of Cayo Icacos, is 60 feet high; the E summit is a large bare ledge. A number of bare rocks are off its N side, and a reef awash is between the island and Cayo Icacos.
Cayo Lobos, 0.5 mile ESE of Cayo Ratones, is 25 feet high with several bare rocks and islets up to 75 feet high off the N side. A chain of bare rocks and islets up to 30 feet high continues SE for 2.2 miles to Cayo Diablo. A 300-yard-wide channel with depths of 15 to 40 feet is between Cayo Ratones and the bare rocks NW of Cayo Lobos. A tourist resort and private landing field occupy Cayo Lobos. A concrete pier is on the W side of the island with a lighted gasoline sign located on the pier. A 7-foot-deep unmarked channel leads to the pier from about 0.25 mile W with shoal coral areas to the N and S of the channel.
Cayo Diablo, 5 miles SE of Cabo San Juan, is low with a 40-foot grassy hummock at its E end. White beaches are on the N and S sides.
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.
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 Ramos, 4 miles S of Cabo San Juan Light, is 0.2 mile in diameter. A reef surrounds the island to 200 to 300 yards. A buoyed shoal with a least depth of 16 feet is 0.6 mile ESE of the island.
Cayo Largo, 1.5 miles E of Isla de Ramos, consists of a narrow 1.8-mile-long ridge steep-to on all sides. The S half is awash at low water, and the sea always breaks on it; the N half has depths of 4 to 15 feet. Buoys mark the W side. Velocity of the current is 0.5 knot in the channel W of Cayo Largo; it floods S and ebbs NW.
Isla Pineros, 8 miles S of Cabo San Juan Light, is a 1-mile long wooded island with a 249-foot peak near the middle. **Isla Cabeza de Perro**, just E of Isla Pineros, has a large detached rock off the rocky bluff NE end. **Cabeza de Perro Light** (18°15'00"N., 65°34'36"W.) is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the E point of the island. **Pasaje Medio Mundo**, W of Isla Pineros, is foul, but a depth of 15 feet can be taken through the narrow crooked channel by small boats with local knowledge.
Punta Puerca, 10 miles S of Cabo San Juan, is a prominent bold wooded head with a high rock bluff at the shoreline. The highest point, 0.3 mile inland, is the site of several large white dish-shaped radar tracking units. The units show up well from offshore.

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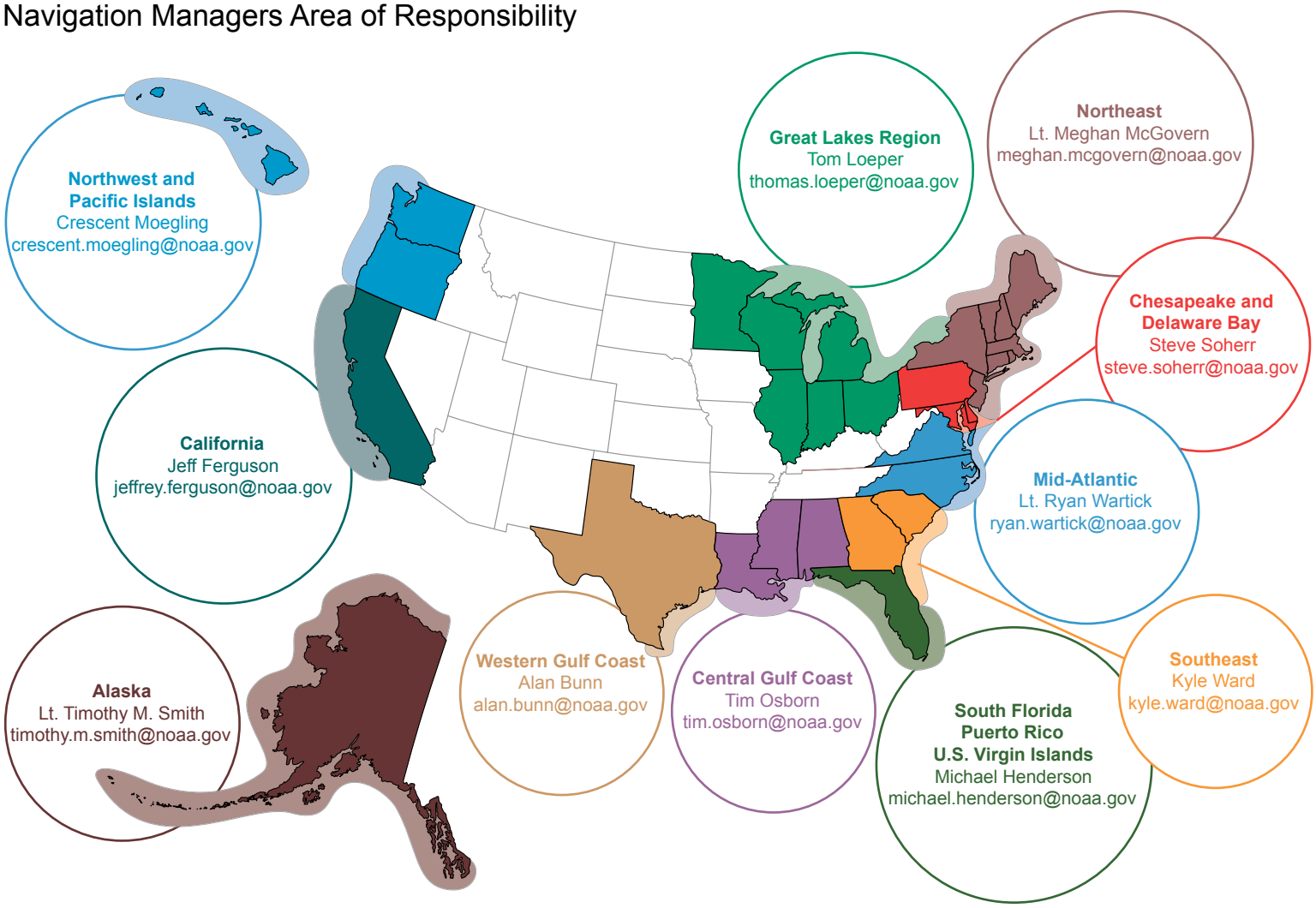
U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

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

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility

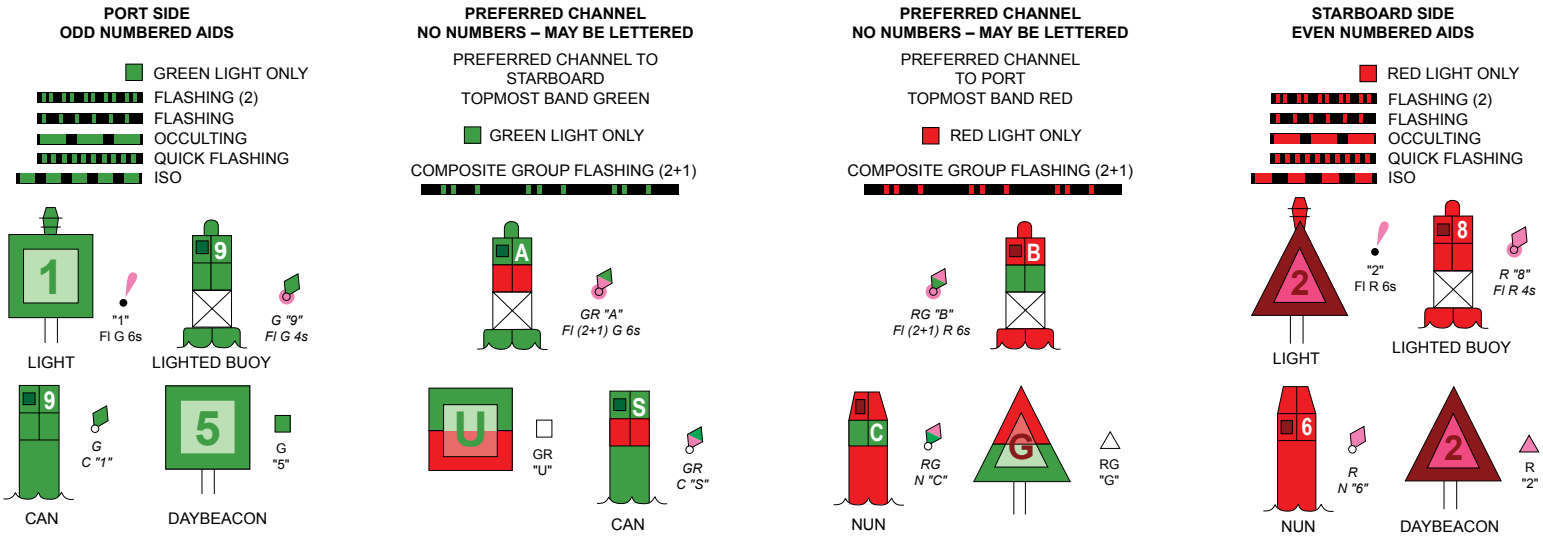


NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.
They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers*

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*.

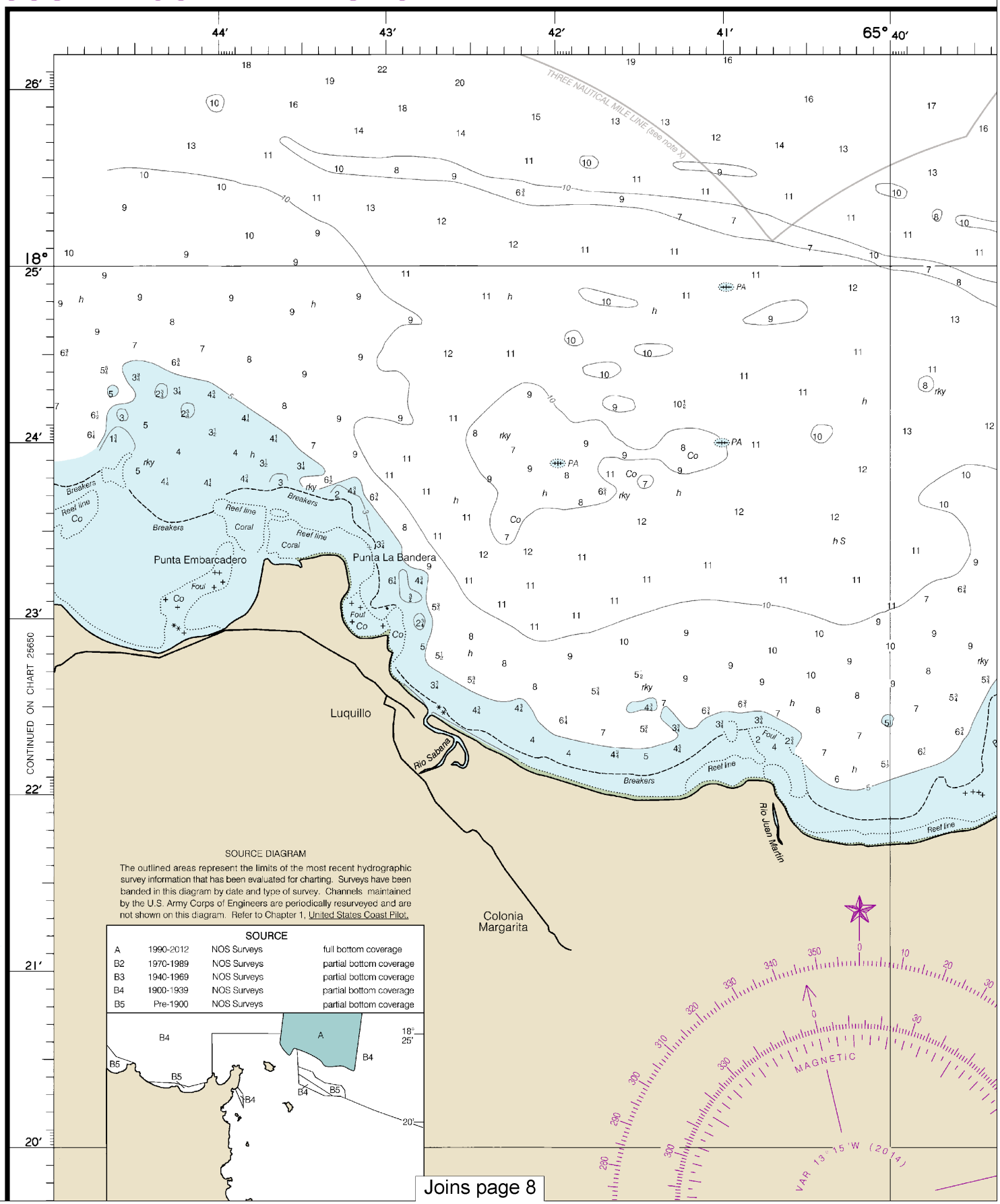
Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

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 FATHOMS



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.

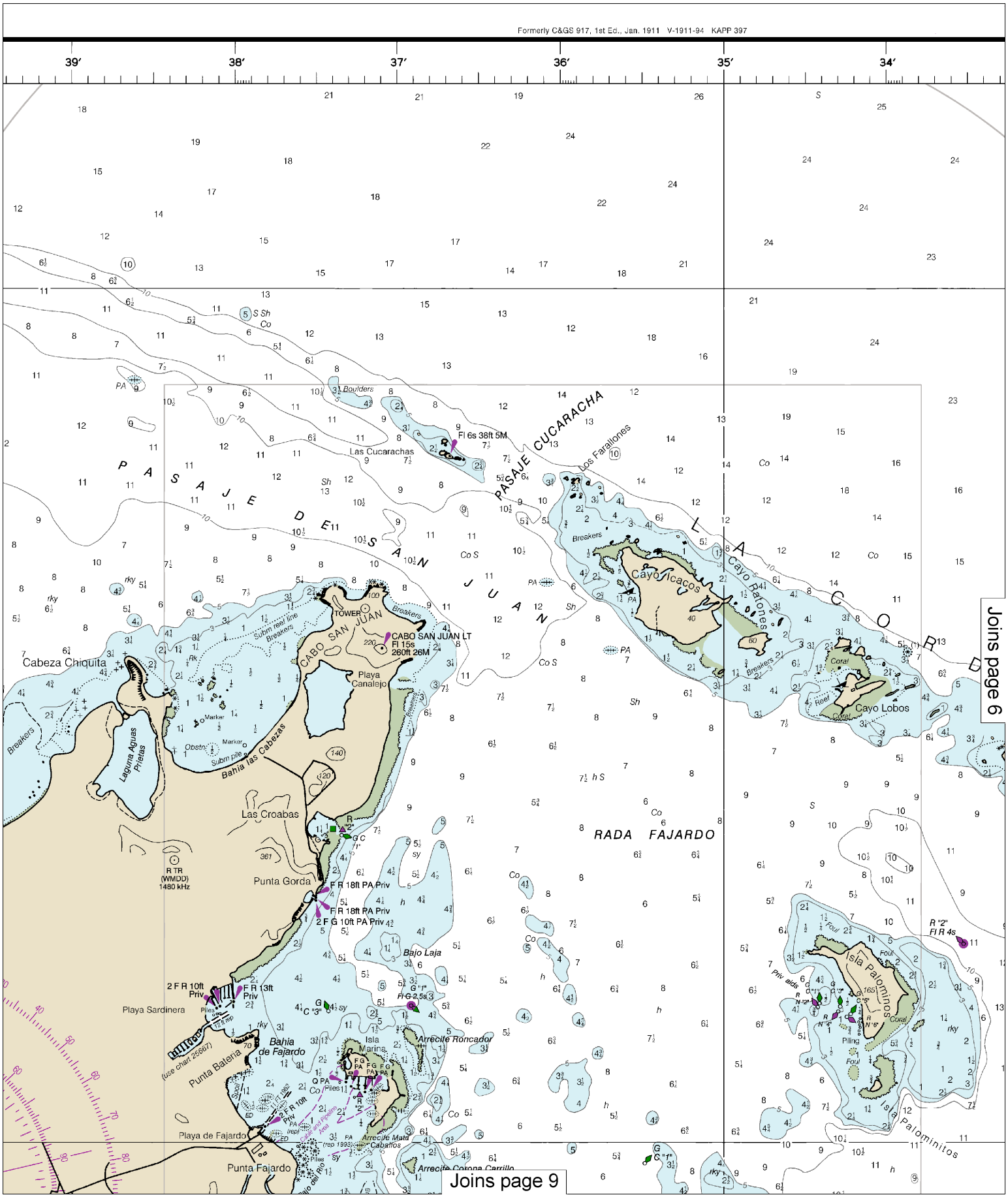
SOURCE			
A	1990-2012	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

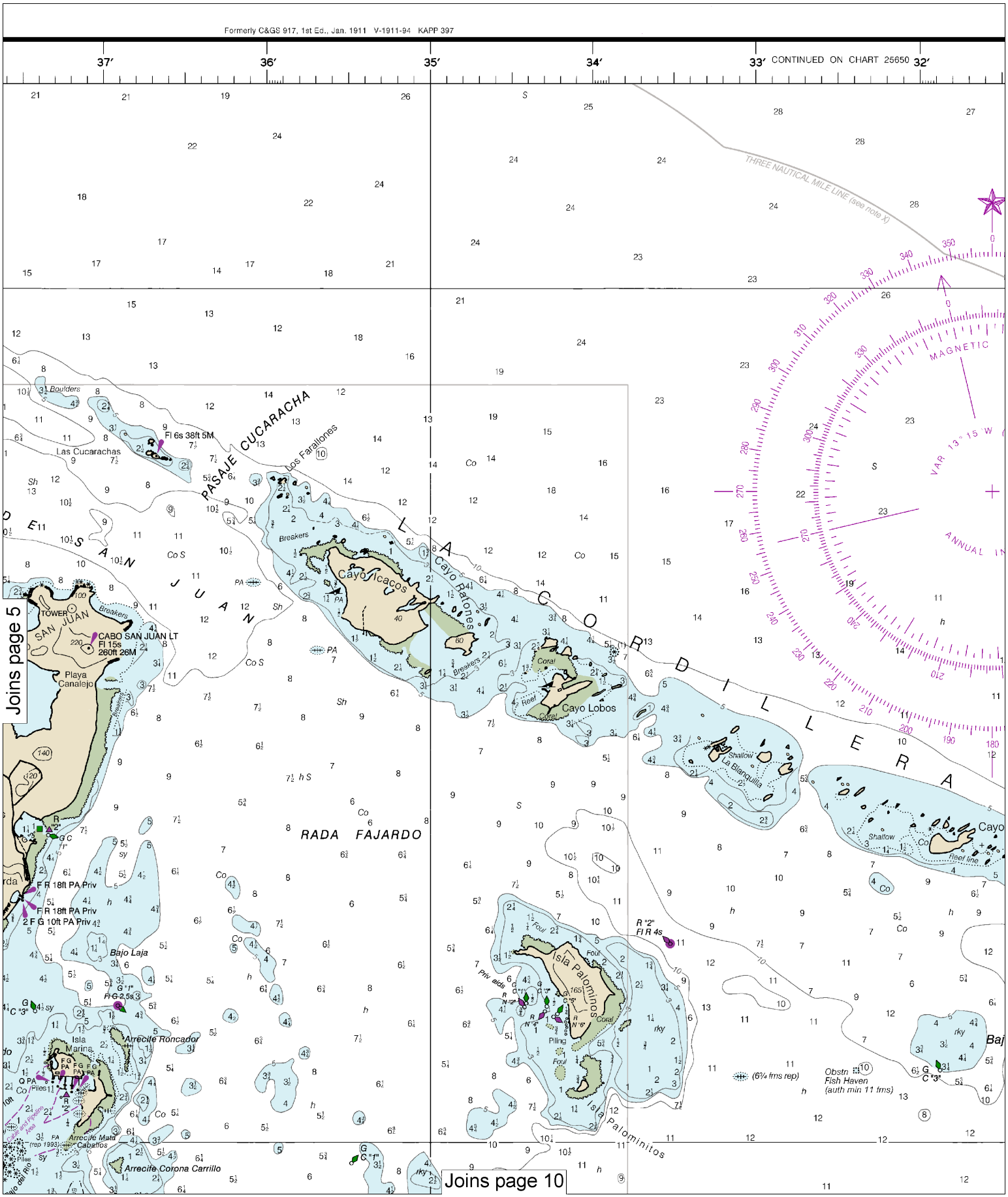
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

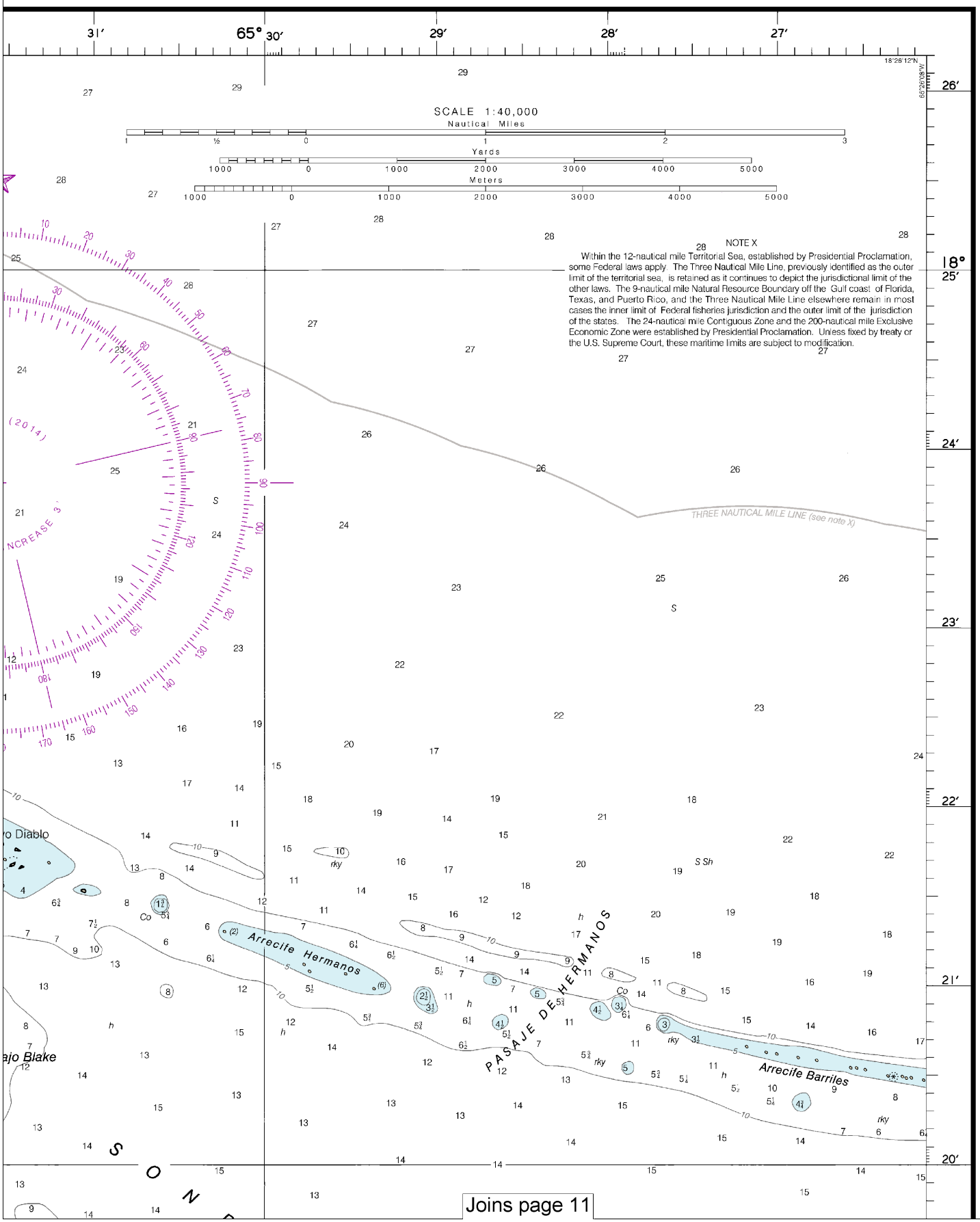


Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

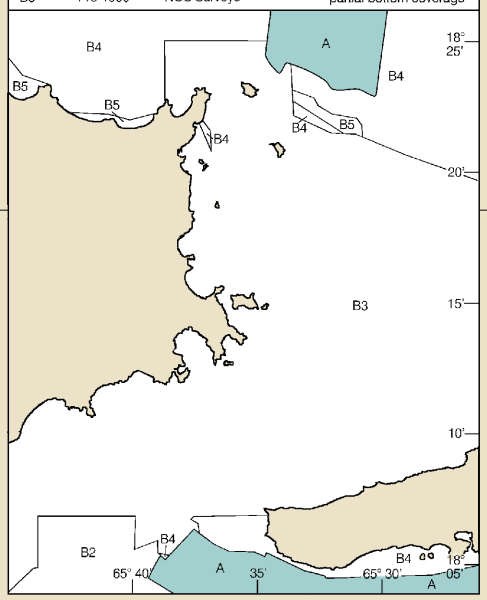


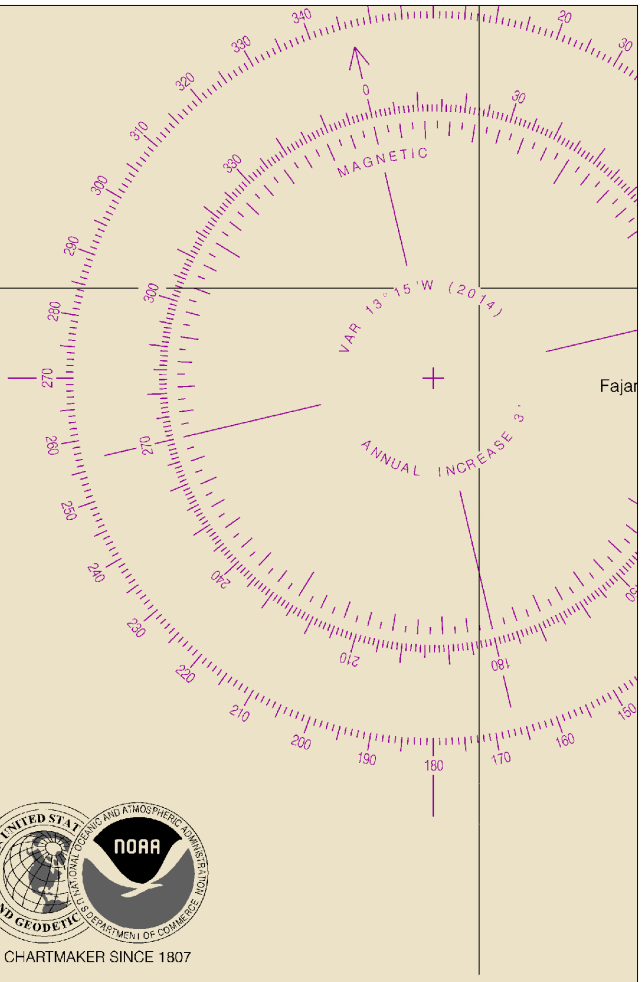
25663

29th Ed., Mar. 2014. Last Correction: 12/7/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4716 (11/22/2016), NM: 4816 (11/26/2016)

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	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

Joins page 4





21′
20′
19′
18′
17′
16′
15′

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.

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

WEST INDIES

PUERTO RICO - EAST COAST

PASAJE DE SAN JUAN TO PUERTO DE HUMA

AND WESTERN PART OF ISLA DE VIEQUES

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 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		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Punta Mulas, Isabel Segunda	(18°09'N/65°26'W)	1.1	0.9	0.1
Playa de Fajardo	(18°20'N/65°38'W)	1.5	1.3	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)

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, PR	WXJ-69	162.400 MHz
St. Thomas, VI	WXM-96	162.475 MHz

AUTHORITIES

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

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	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
	minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
	RC TR microwave tower	R red	W white

Joins page 12

COLF
International Regulations for
The entire area of this chart

NOTI
Navigation regulations are
Coast Pilot 5. Additions or rev
lished in the Notice to Mariners
regulations may be obtained at
7th Coast Guard District in Mi
of the District Engineer, Corps
Florida.
Refer to charted regulatio

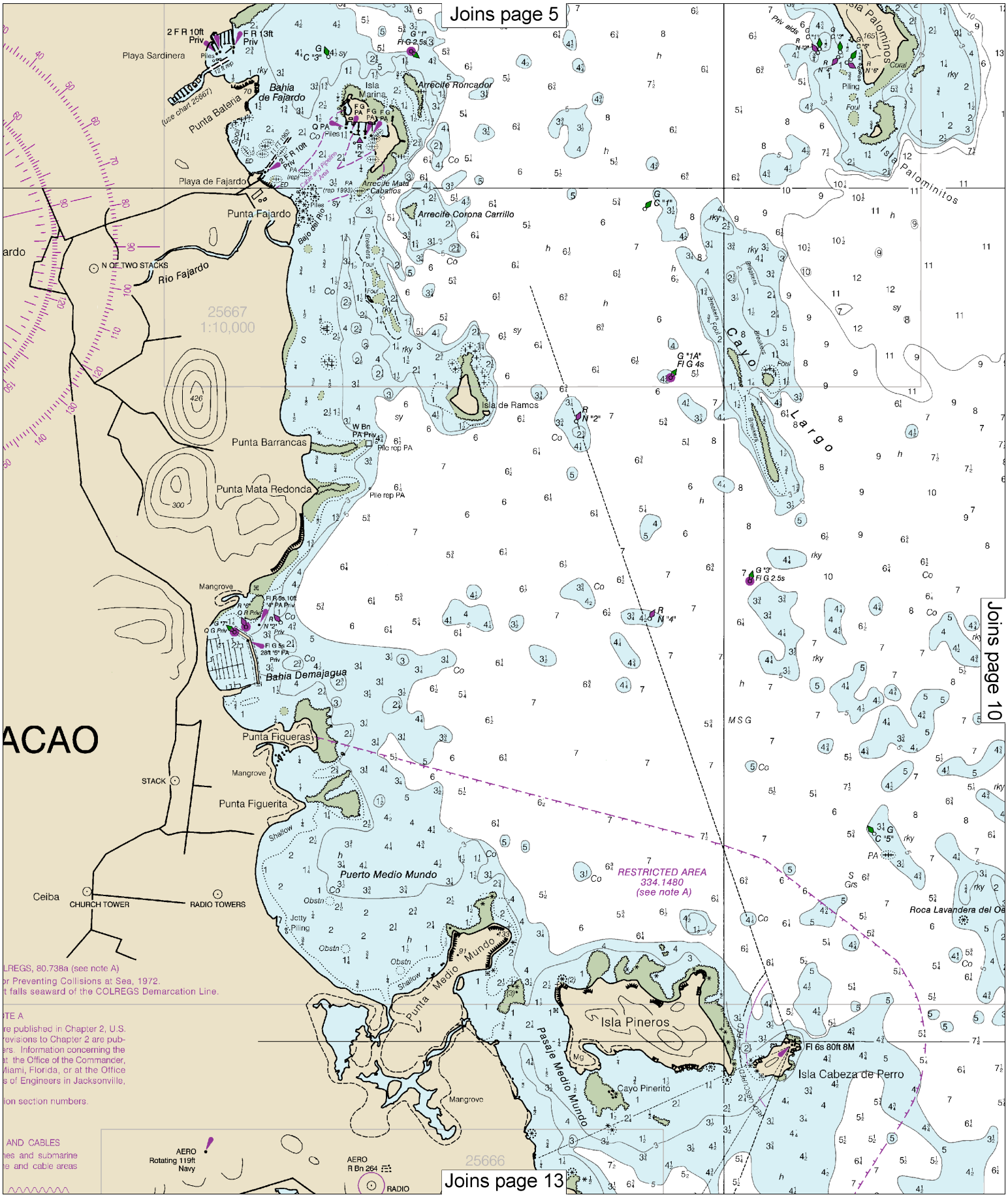
CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES A
Charted submarine pipeline
cables and submarine pipeline
are shown as:

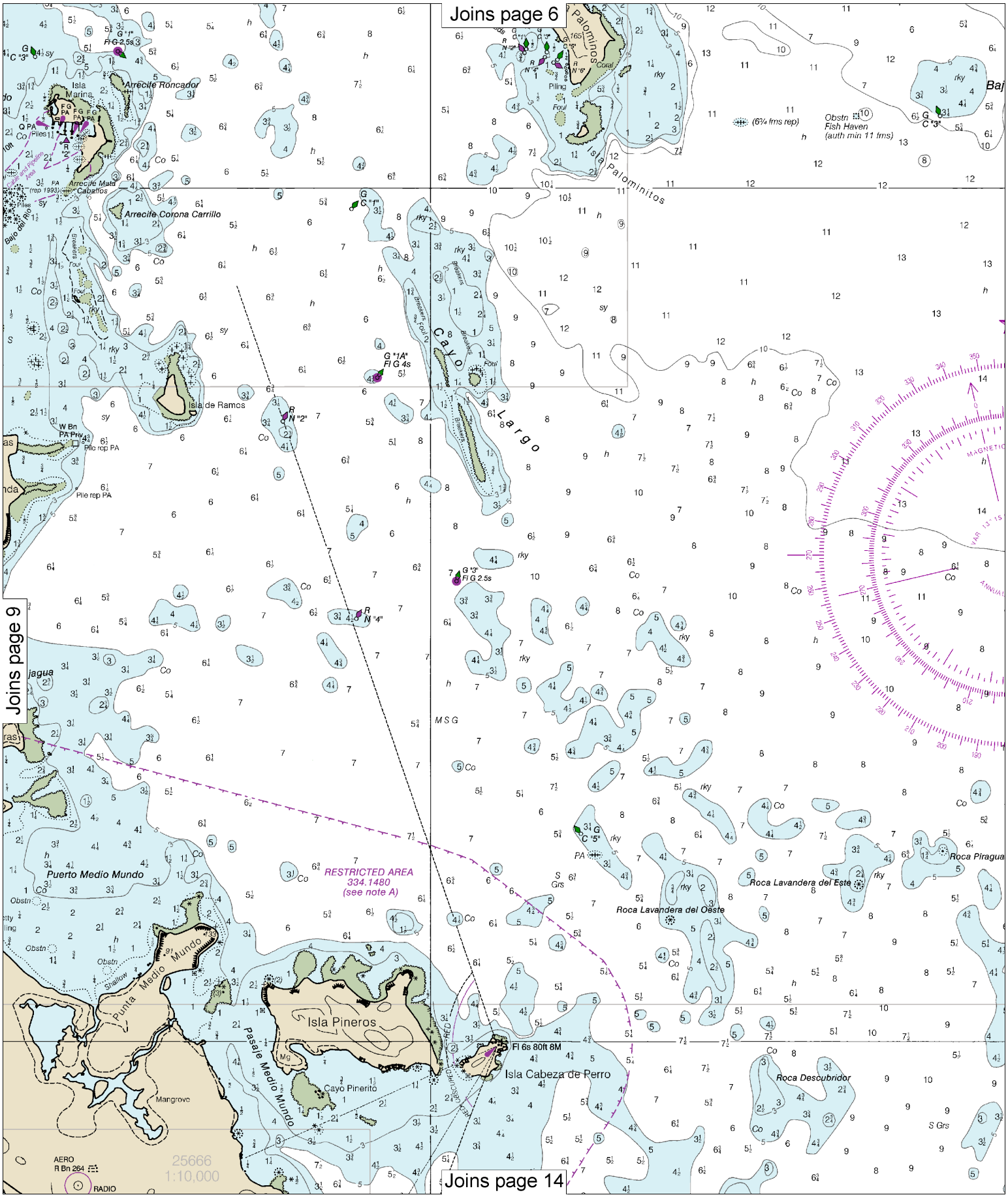
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
Playa Sardinera
Bahia de Fajardo
Punta Bateria
Isla Marina
Arrecife Roncador
Playa de Fajardo
Arrecife Mata Caballos
Arrecife Corona Carrillo
Punta Fajardo
Rio Fajardo
N OF TWO STACKS
25667
1:10,000
Isla de Ramos
Cayo Largo
Isla Palominos
Isla Palominitos
Punta Barrancas
Punta Mata Redonda
Mangrove
Bahia Demajagua
Punta Figueras
Punta Figuerita
STACK
Puerto Medio Mundo
Punta Medio Mundo
Pasaje Medio Mundo
RESTRICTED AREA
334.1480
(see note A)
Isla Pineros
Cayo Pinerito
Isla Cabeza de Perro
Fl 6s 80ft 8M
Roca Lavandera del Oe
Ceiba
CHURCH TOWER
RADIO TOWERS
ACAO
AERO
Rotating 119ft
Navy
AERO
R Bn 264
RADIO
25666



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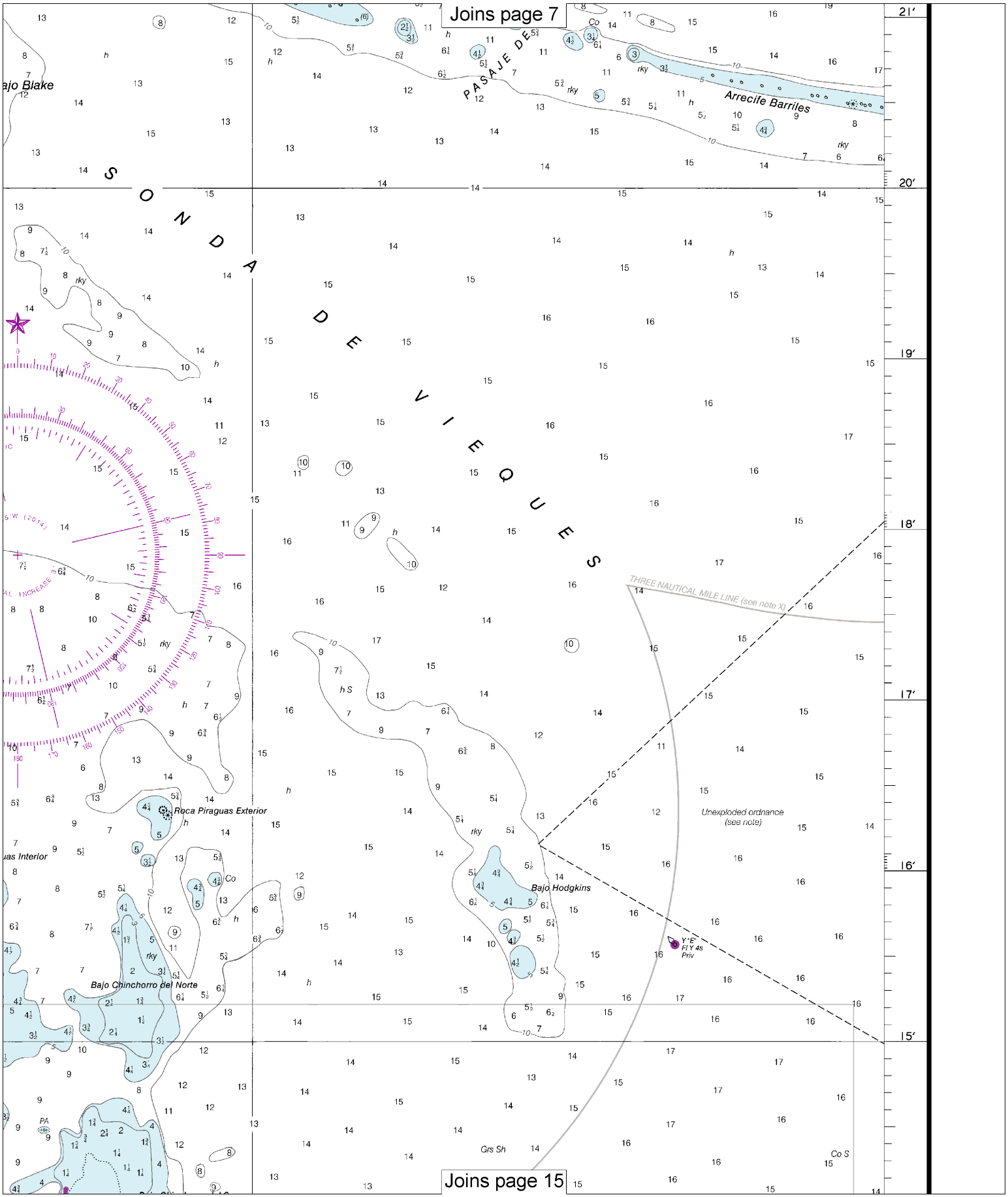
Joins page 7
PASAJE DE
Arrecife Barriles
ajo Blake
SONDA DE VIEQUES
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
Unexploded ordnance
(see note)
Roca Piraguas Exterior
as Interior
Bajo Hodgkins
Bajo Chinchorro del Norte
Y "E"
Fl Y 4s
Priv
Grs Sh
Co S
Joins page 15
21′
20′
19′
18′
17′
16′
15′

Joins page 8

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
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AUTHORITIES

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

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 Geospatial-Intelligence 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)

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).

⊙ SPIRE

CAUTION

Coral reef limits shown on this chart are approximate and are not necessarily Awash at Mean Low Water.

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

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	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO 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:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys 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	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) 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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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

UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE

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.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

CAUTION

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

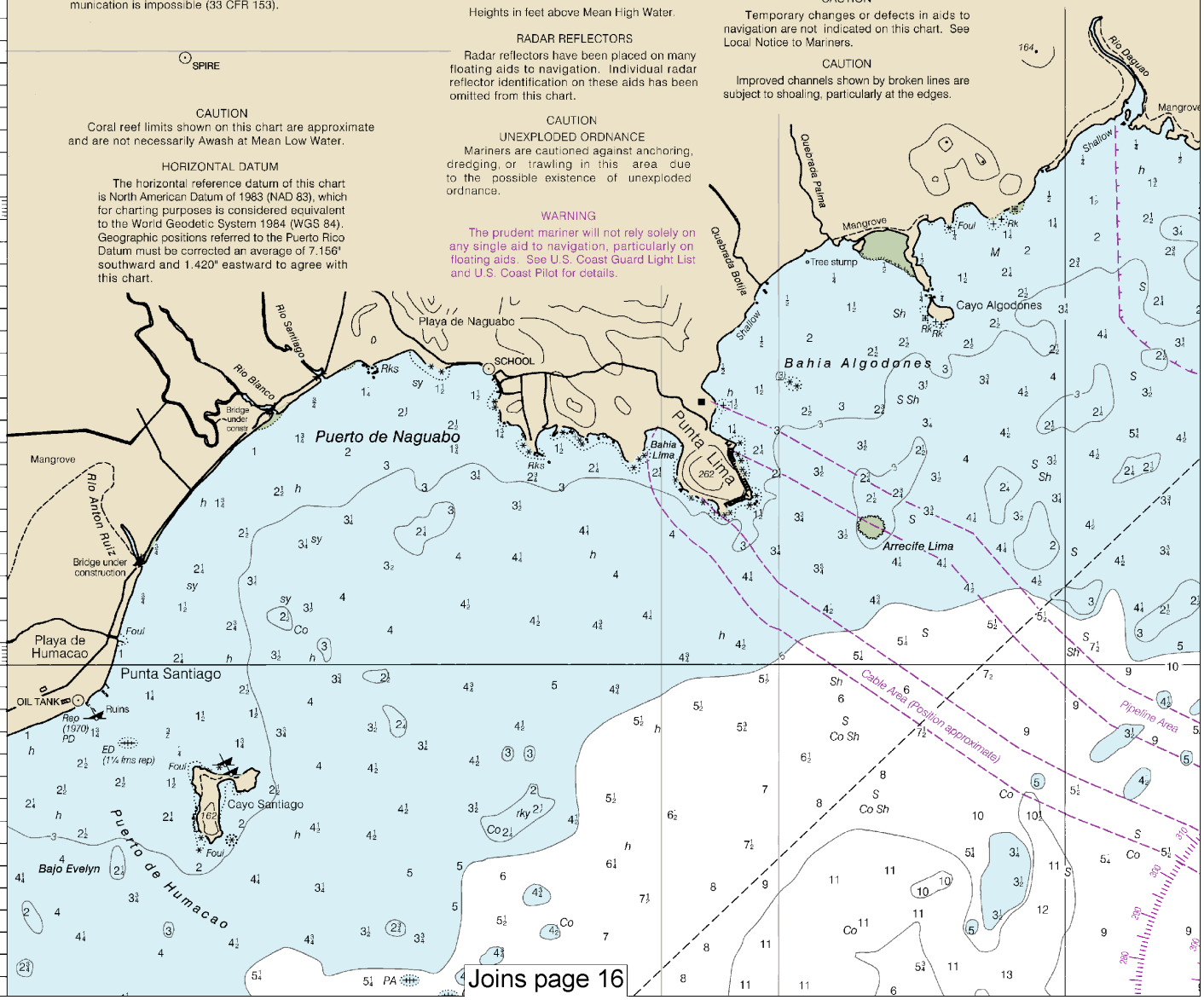
CAUTION

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

COLF
International Regulations for
The entire area of this chart

NOTI
Navigation regulations are
Coast Pilot 5. Additions or rev
lished in the Notice to Mariners
regulations may be obtained at
7th Coast Guard District in Mia
of the District Engineer, Corps
Florida.
Refer to charted regulatio

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES A
Charted submarine pipeline
cables and submarine pipeline
are shown as:
Pipeline Area
Additional uncharted subma
submarine cables may exist
this chart. Not all submarine p
marine cables are required t
those that were originally b
become exposed. Mariners sh
caution when operating vess
water comparable to their dra
pipelines and cables may
anchoring, dragging, or traw
Covered wells may be mar
unlighted buoys.



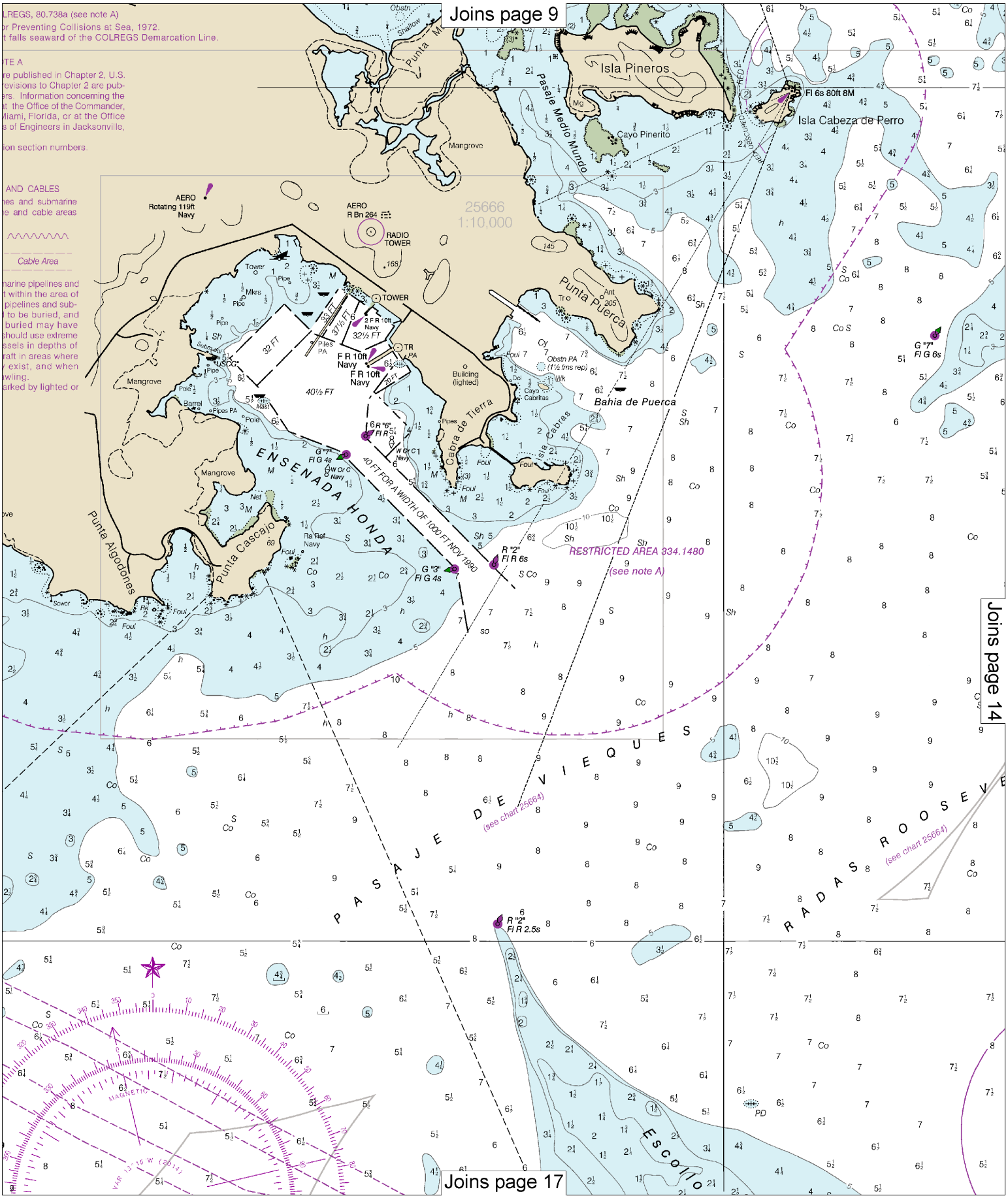
Joins page 16

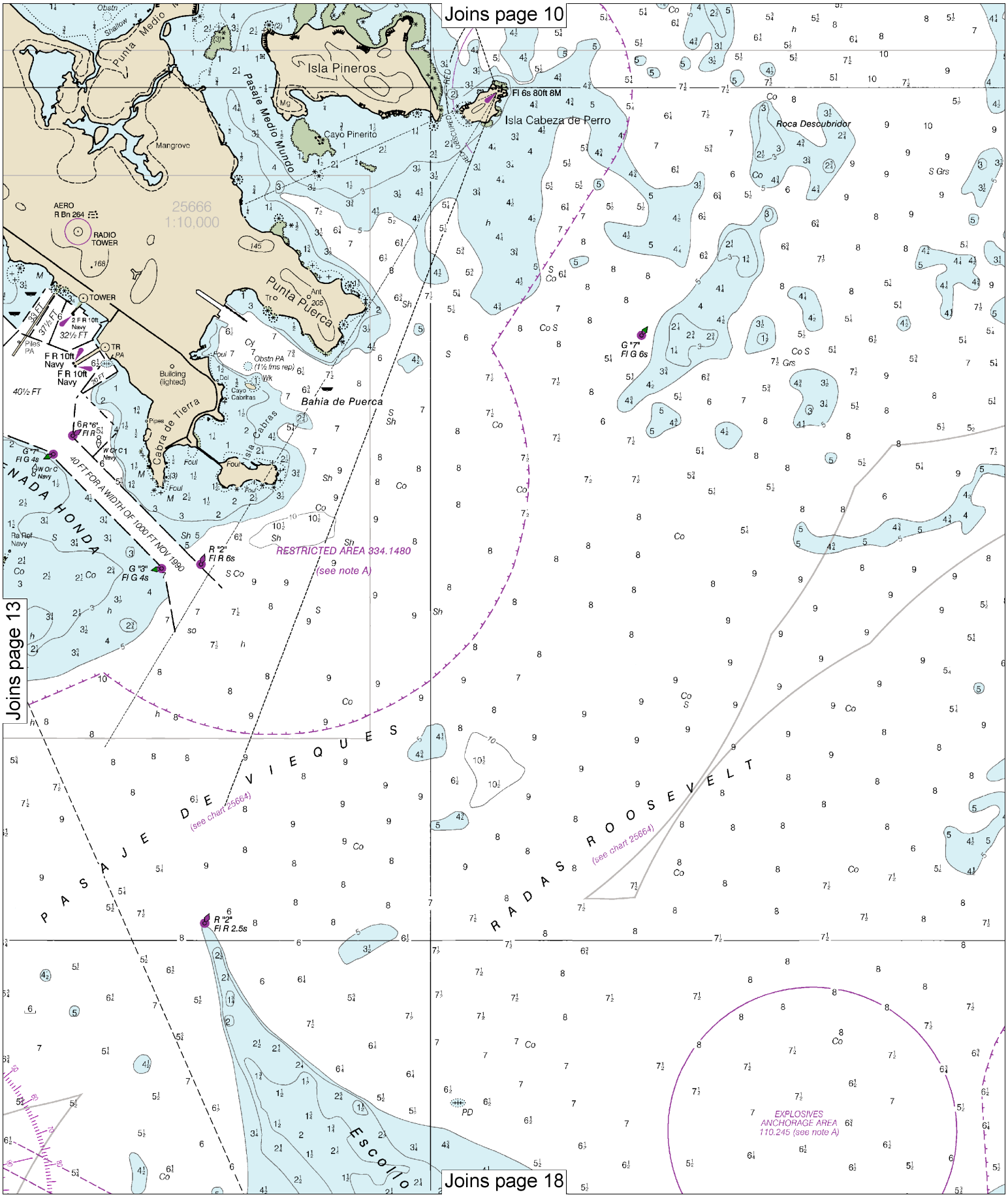
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000


Joins page 9
Joins page 14
Joins page 17
LREGS, 80.738a (see note A)
or Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
t falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.
TE A
re published in Chapter 2, U.S.
revisions to Chapter 2 are pub-
ers. Information concerning the
at the Office of the Commander,
Miami, Florida, or at the Office
s of Engineers in Jacksonville,
ion section numbers.
AND CABLES
nes and submarine
e and cable areas
Cable Area
marine pipelines and
t within the area of
pipelines and sub-
d to be buried, and
buried may have
should use extreme
ssels in depths of
raft in areas where
y exist, and when
awling.
arked by lighted or
Isla Pineros
Pasaje Medio Mundo
Cayo Pinerito
Isla Cabeza de Perro
Fl 6s 80ft 8M
Mangrove
AERO
Rotating 119ft
Navy
AERO
R Bn 264
RADIO
TOWER
25666
1:10,000
Punta Puerca
Bahia de Puerca
Cabra de Tierra
Isla Cabras
Building
(lighted)
Obstn PA
(1½ fms rep)
Cayo
Cabritas
TOWER
2 F R 10ft
Navy
F R 10ft
Navy
F R 10ft
Navy
TR
PA
32 FT
40½ FT
33 FT
37½ FT
32½ FT
40 FT FOR A WIDTH OF 1000 FT NOV 1990
ENSENADA HONDA
Punta Algodones
Punta Cascajo
Ra Ref
Navy
G "7"
Fl G 4s
G "3"
Fl G 4s
R "2"
Fl R 6s
R "6"
Fl R
RESTRICTED AREA 334.1480
(see note A)
G "7"
Fl G 6s
PASAJE DE VIEQUES
(see chart 25664)
RADAS ROOSEVE
(see chart 25664)
R "2"
Fl R 2.5s
Escollo
MAGNETIC
VAR 13°15' W (2014)

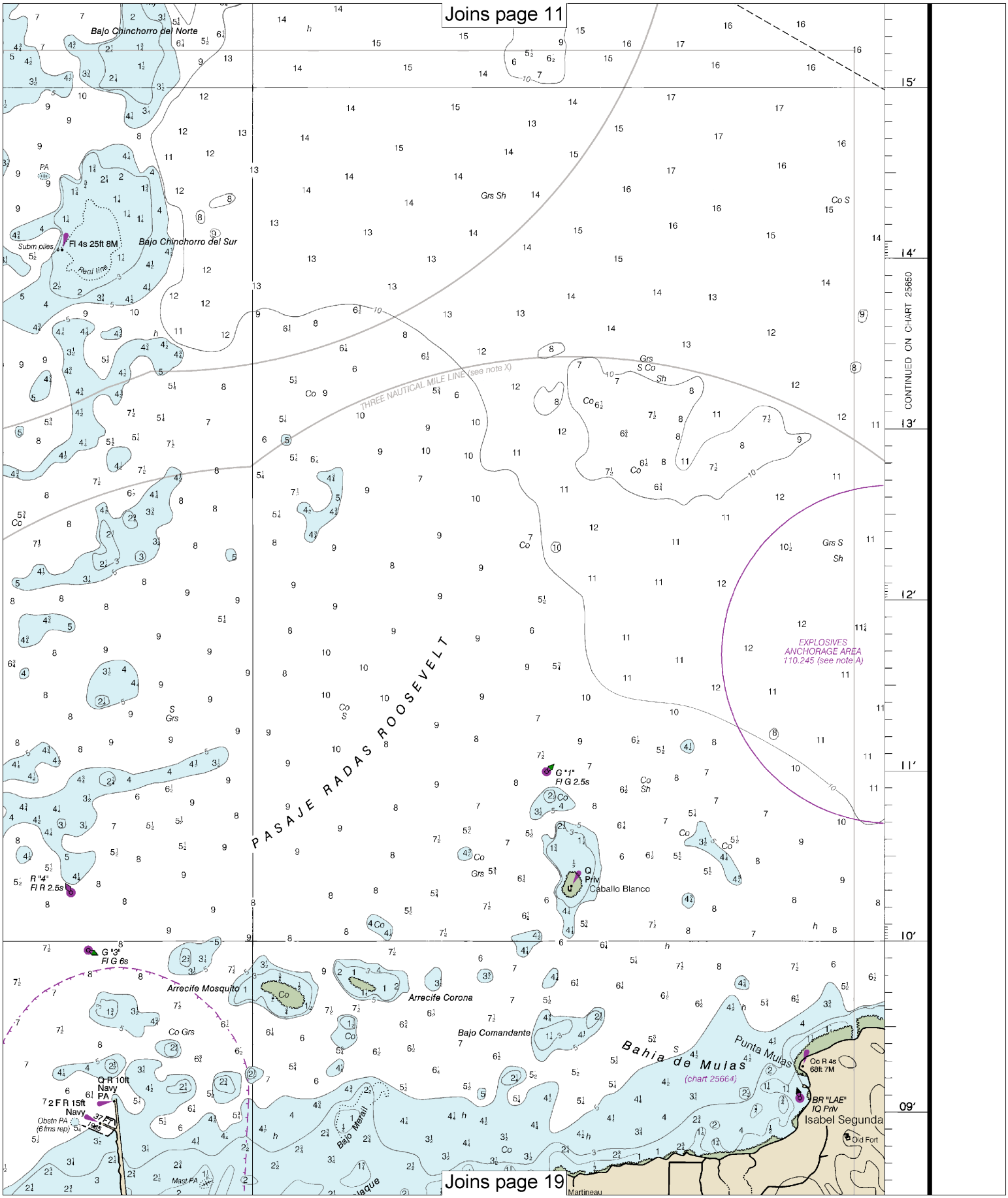


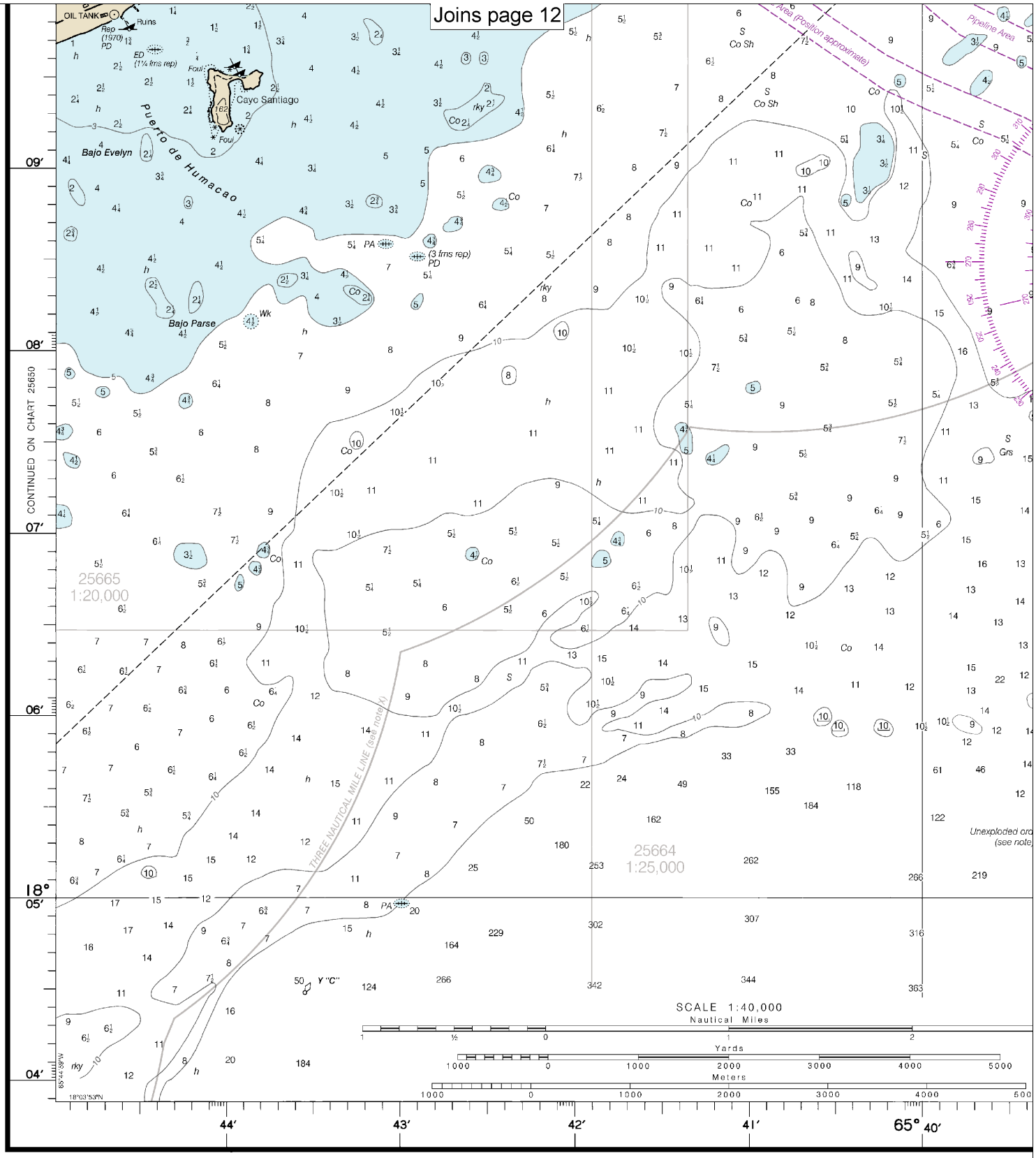
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000


Joins page 11
Bajo Chinchorro del Norte
Fl 4s 25ft 8M
Bajo Chinchorro del Sur
Subm piles
Reef line
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
EXPLOSIVES ANCHORAGE AREA 110.245 (see note A)
PASAJE RADAS ROOSEVELT
G "1" Fl G 2.5s
Q Priv
Caballo Blanco
R "4" Fl R 2.5s
G "3" Fl G 6s
Arrecife Mosquito
Arrecife Corona
Bajo Comandante
Bahia de Mulas
(chart 25664)
Punta Mulas
Oc R 4s 68ft 7M
BR "LAE" IQ Priv
Isabel Segunda
Old Fort
Q R 10ft Navy PA
2 F R 15ft Navy
Obstn PA (6 fms rep)
Bajo Merail
Mast PA
Martineau
CONTINUED ON CHART 25650
Joins page 19
15′
14′
13′
12′
11′
10′
09′



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 u
about this chart at http://

25663

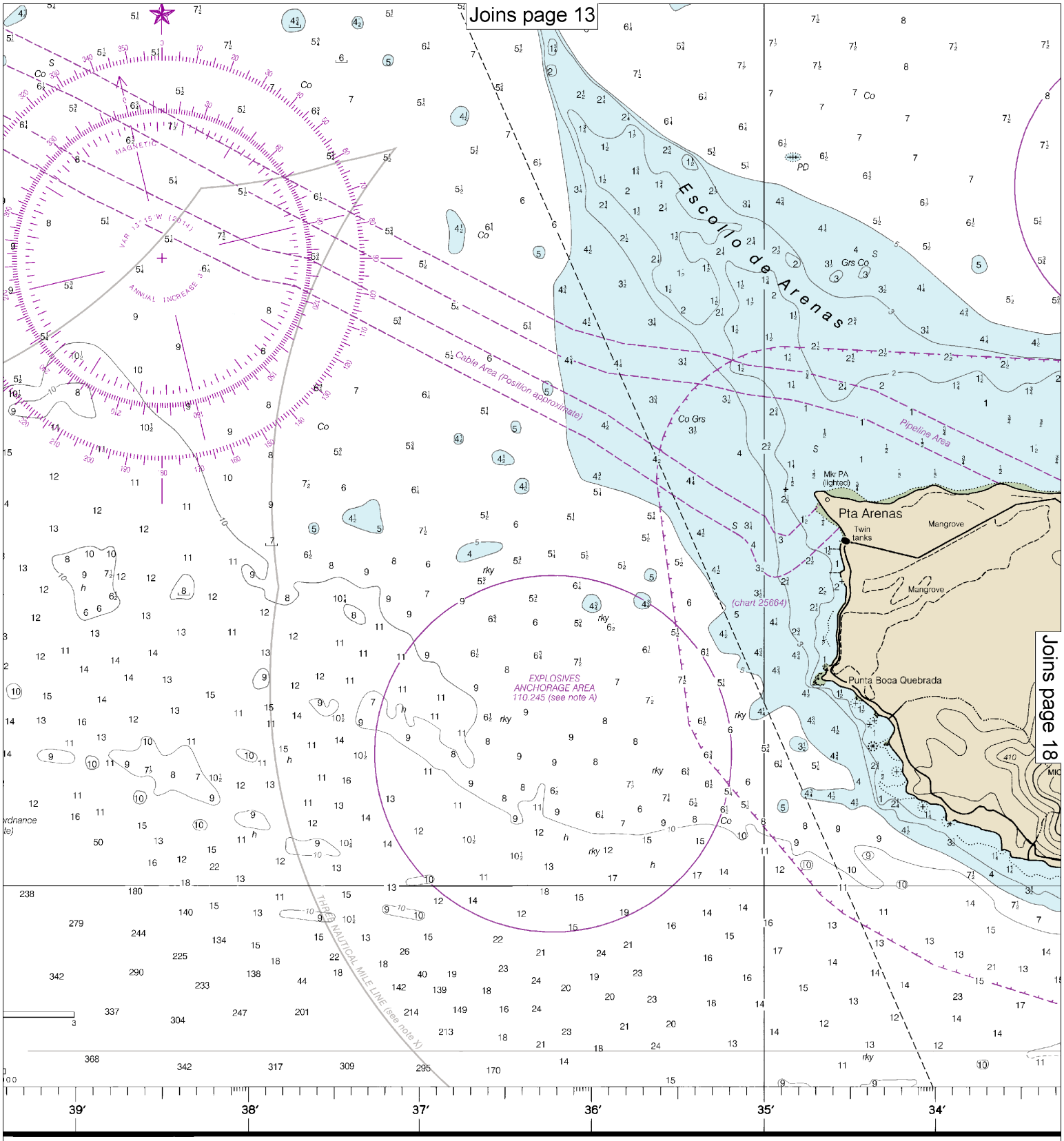
29th Ed., Mar. 2014. Last Correction: 12/7/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4716 (11/22/2016), NM: 4816 (11/26/2016)

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



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COAST SURVEY

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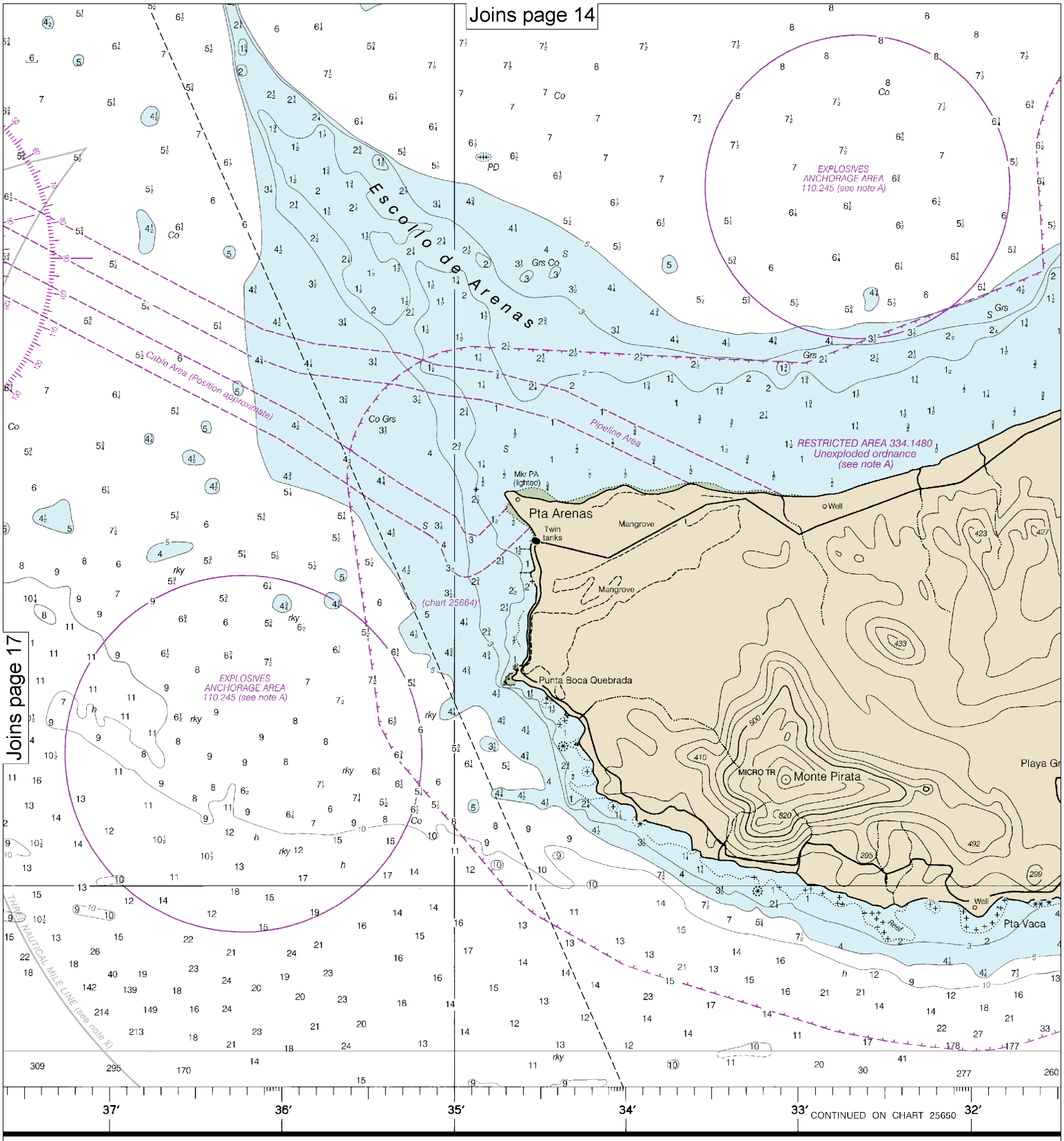

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COAST SURVEY

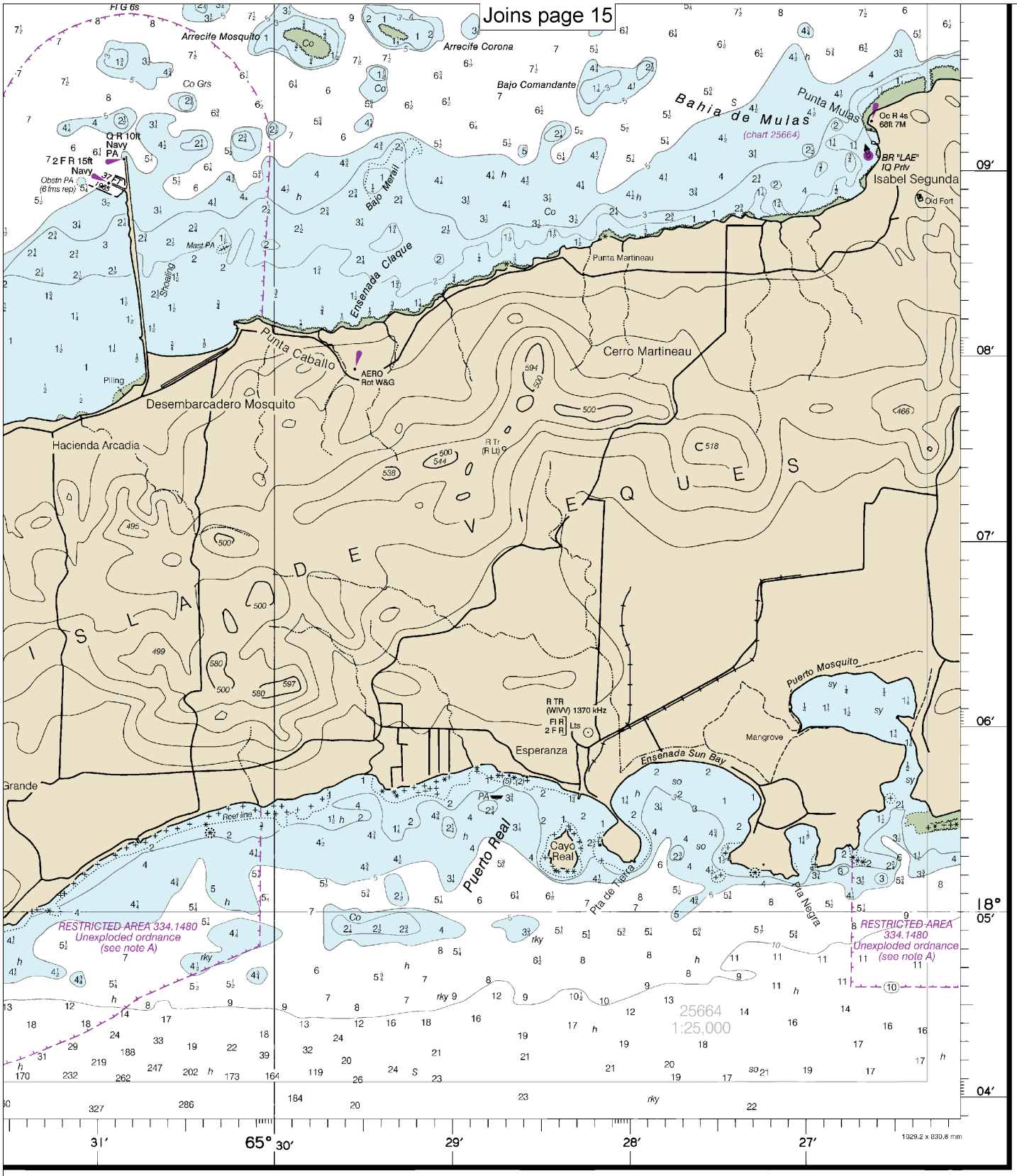
SOUNDINGS IN FATI

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



THOMS

Pasaje de San Juan to Puerto de Humacao

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

25663

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/

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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/**
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