Formerly C&GS 902, 1st Ed., Nov. 1962 ○1902-84 KAPP 412

25677

SCALE 1:100,000
Nautical Miles
Yards
Meters

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

WEST INDIES

SOUTH COAST OF PUERTO RICO

GUANICA LIGHT TO PUNTA TUNA LIGHT

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat. 17°50'

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.

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 World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the Puerto Rico Datum must be corrected an average of 7.172" southward and 1.419" 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)

ABRO aeronautical
A alternating
B black
Bc beacon
C conical
Dia diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
Iso isophase
Lt light
M nautical mile
m minutes
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mnr manor
Mo morse code
N non
OBSC obscured
Pt pointing
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Re Ref radar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon
R TR radio tower
Rot rotating
s seconds
SECTOR sector
TR stacks-masts
VQ very quick
W white
WHS whistle
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders
Br broken
Cy clay
Co coral
Gr gravel
Gra grass
Gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Pk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

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

Obstr obstruction
PA position approximate
PD position doubtful
Rep reported
Subm submerged

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, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION
CHANGES IN BUOYAGE

Mariners are advised that authorized aids to navigation are being changed to conform to maritime standards of the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities Maritime Buoyage System, Region B. Significant changes are: black port hand buoys to green; black and white vertically striped buoys to red and white vertically striped buoys; and lateral lights from white to red or green as appropriate. Changes to aids to navigation will be announced in the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency weekly Notice to Mariners and the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

ARTICULATED AIDS

An articulated aid to navigation consists of a pipe structure that oscillates around a universal coupling connected to a sinker. The structure is kept upright by the buoyancy of a submerged flotation chamber. It is designed primarily to mark narrow channels in depths of up to 60 feet. All articulated aids are labeled "Art".

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)

NOTE 5

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning ocean dumping and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

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-49	162.40 MHz
Mayaguez, P.R.	WXJ-68	162.55 MHz

CAUTION

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

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.

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).

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.

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 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.

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. Floating aids may be out of position or inoperative and not to be relied on for 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.

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, and the 3-nautical mile line off the rest of the coastline of the contiguous United States, in 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.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LATLONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Playa de Ponce, Puerto Rico	(17°58'N/66°37'W)	0.9	0.8	0.3
Puerto Maunabo, Puerto Rico	(18°00'N/65°53'W)	0.7	0.6	0.3

Datines (---) located in datum column 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.

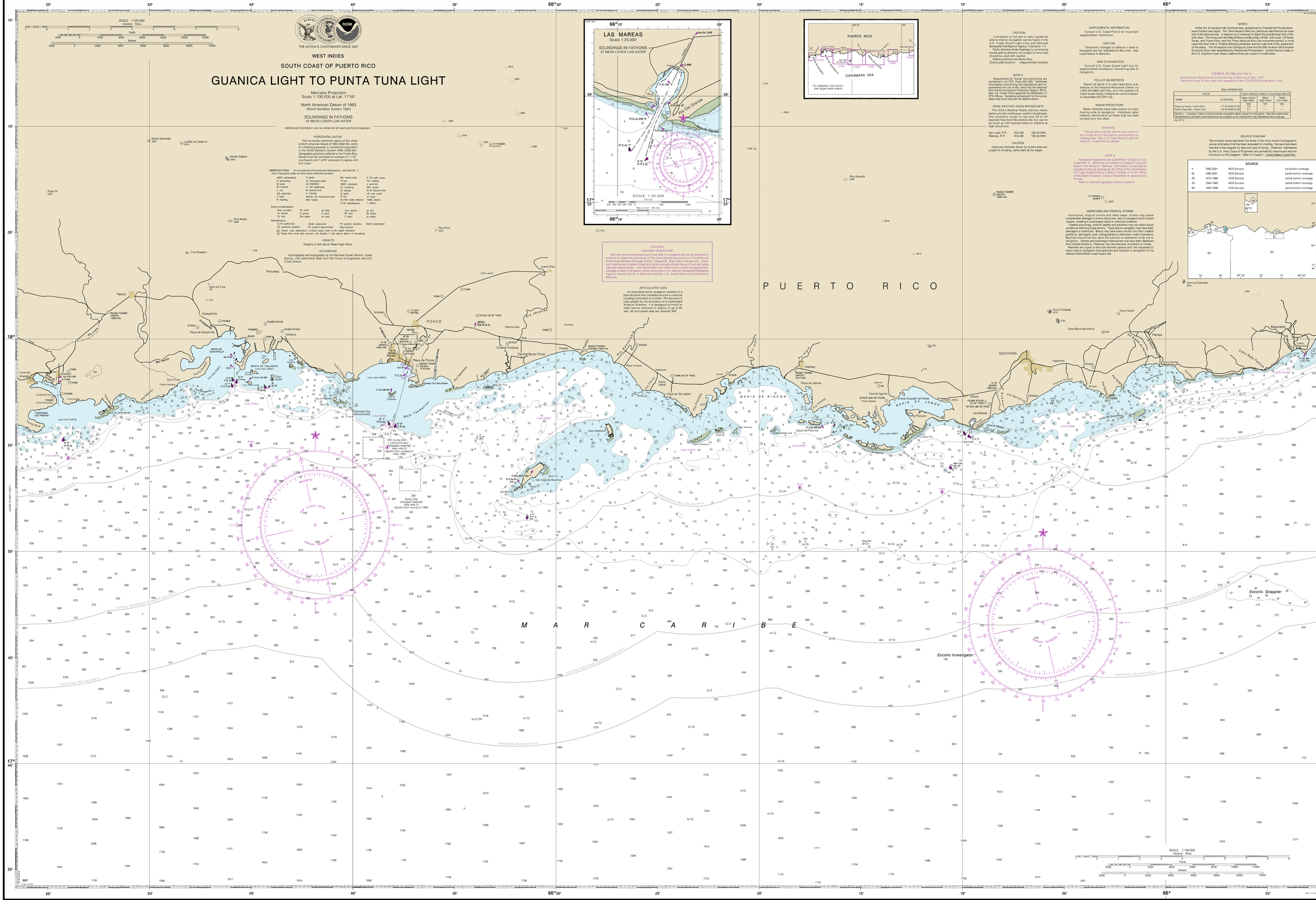
(Jun 2013)

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	1990-2001	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-2001	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


PUERTO RICO
MARCARIBE
GUAYAMA
Escollo Investigator
Escollo Grappler
Las Mareas
Playa de Ponce
Playa de Salinas
Playa de Sta Isabel
Cayo Berbería
Cayo Caribe
Cerro Tunbado
Cerro Yauzal
Cerro Boca del Infierno
Maunabo
Punta Tuna
Punta Ola Grande
Punta Pozuelo
Punta Arenas
Punta Petrona
Punta Pozuelo
Punta Tuna
Punta Ola Grande
Punta Petrona
Punta Arenas