BookletChart™

Approaches to San Diego Bay
NOAA Chart 18765

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

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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 fishery, recreational small-craft harbor administered by the city of San Diego. Lights mark the entrance to the bay as well as a sound signal on the outer end of the N jetty. The mariner radio activated sound signal is initiated by keying the microphone five times on VHF-FM channel 79A. Sound signals are sounded from the fishing pier. A dredged channel leads from deep water in the Pacific Ocean to the highway bridge about 1.3 miles above the entrance. Quivira Basin and Mariners Basin, on the E and W sides of the channel, respectively, are entered about 1 mile above the entrance.

No-Discharge Zone.—The State of California, with the approval of the Environmental Protection Agency, has established a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) in Mission Bay. It encompasses the entire bay (see NOAA chart 18765 for the zone limits). Within the NDZ, discharge of sewage, whether treated or untreated, from all vessels is prohibited. Outside the NDZ, discharge of sewage is regulated by 40 CFR 140 (see Chapter 2).

Anchorages.—Special anchorages are along the W side of Mission Bay in San Juan Cove, Santa Barbara Cove, Bonita Cove, Mariners Basin, and Quivira Basin. (See 110.1 and 110.91, chapter 2, for limits/regulations.) Pacific Beach, 8 miles N of Point Loma, has a pleasure pier extending about 260 yards from the beach. The pier was partially destroyed in the winter of 1984, and submerged piles are reported within 90 yards of the seaward end; caution is advised. A 2-mile rounding rocky point, 9 miles N of Point Loma, is the first high land N of San Diego Bay. The point is a spur from 822-foot Soledad Mountain. The S end of this headland is called False Point, and the N end is Point La Jolla. In the vicinity of Point La Jolla, rock cliffs with caves rise abruptly from the water.

Scripps Institution of Oceanography, one of the leading institutions in research in oceanography and marine biology, has extensive facilities N of Point Loma. Scripps maintains a long pier for observation purposes. Just N of Scripps Institution the bluffs rise to a height of 300 feet, then decrease gradually for the next 5 miles to heights of 20 to 80 feet. A 000°–180° measured nautical mile has been established 13.5 miles N of Point Loma; each range is marked by two steel towers. The coast from Del Mar N for 31 miles to San Mateo Point is a low, flat tableland with abrupt cliffs 60 to 130 feet high and with broad beaches.
Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers

PORT SIDE
ODD NUMBERED AIDS

- GREEN LIGHT ONLY
- FLASHTING (2)
- OCCULTING
- QUICK FLASHING
- ISO

PREFERRED CHANNEL
NO NUMBERS – MAY BE LETTERED

- PREFERRED CHANNEL TO STARBOARD
- TOPMOST BAND GREEN
- GREEN LIGHT ONLY
- COMPOSITE GROUP FLASHING (2+1)

PREFERRED CHANNEL
NO NUMBERS – MAY BE LETTERED

- PREFERRED CHANNEL TO PORT
- TOPMOST BAND RED
- RED LIGHT ONLY
- COMPOSITE GROUP FLASHING (2+1)

STARBOARD SIDE
EVEN NUMBERED AIDS

- RED LIGHT ONLY
- FLASHING (2)
- FLASHTING
- OCCULTING
- QUICK FLASHING
- ISO

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

To make suggestions, ask questions, or report a problem with a chart, go to https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/customer-service/assist/
This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:133333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.
Approaches to
SAN DIEGO BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat. 32°42'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

Colregs: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

NATURAL RESERVES
Entry into the Marine Natural Reserve is affected by numerous restrictions and prohibitions. For
further details, contact local authorities.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S.
Coast Pilot 7. 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,
11th Coast Guard District in Alameda, California, or at the
Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in
Los Angeles, California. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE B
The Point Loma Outfall Pipeline Buoys mark
dangerous shoaling along the pipeline which may
present a danger to mariners transiting the area.

NOTE C
Cable and pipeline areas are indicated on the
areas of larger scale charts are shown therein and are not repeated on this chart.

NOTE D
Submerged submarine operations are conducted in various times in the waters contained
on this chart. Proceed with caution.

MARINER-ACTIVATED SOUND SIGNALS
Sound signals activated via (ARASS) require user activation. See USCG Light List.

NOTE E
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 43 CFR, parts 200-230. Further
information concerning the regulations and requirements for the sites may be obtained from the
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Guard appendix for addresses of
EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the effects shown.

NOTICE
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 North American Datum of 1983 must be corrected an
average of 0.186° northward and 3.117° westward to agree with this chart.

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

HEIGHTS
Elevations of rocks, landmarks, and lights are
in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour
and summit elevation values in feet and
feet refer to Mean Sea Level.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.
HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal datum used in 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). Geodetic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.186 northward and 3.117 westward to agree with this chart.

AUTORI宁ES

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

HEIGHTS

Revisions of rocks, landmarks and lights are in foot and refer to Mean High Water Datum and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

RADIO REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification and reflector data is available online from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll-free), or the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility. Telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 155).

CAUTION

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

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 10 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 300 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

San Diego, CA  KEJ-6  162.400 MHz

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation may be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

VESSEL TRANSITTING

The U.S. Coast Guard and the Pacific States British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force execute a system of voluntary measures and minimum distances from shore for certain commercial vessels transiting along the coast anywhere between Coos Bay, Ore., and San Diego, Calif. See U.S. Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 7, Chapter 7 for details.

CAUTION

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

CAUTION

USCG conducts hydrographic surveys to maintain navigation conditions. These surveys are not intended to correct underwater features. Uncharted features hazardous to surface navigation are not expected but may exist in federal channels.

Approaches to San Diego Bay

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:100,000

CABLE AND PIPELINE AREAS

The cable and pipeline areas lying within the areas of the larger scale charts are shown thereon and are not repeated on this chart.

NAVIGATIONAL AID

Vessels should use caution while transiting this area due to novel test operations which involve frequent maneuvers in the vicinity of and around this location.

NOTE C

Recreational dredging sites are contained in 48 CFR, Parts 209-218. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the site may be obtained from the Fish and Wildlife Service.

NOTE D

Recreational fishing regulations for the site are also contained in 48 CFR, Parts 209-218. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the site may be obtained from the Fish and Wildlife Service.

EASTERLY FLOW

The flow is from west to east, with velocities up to 10 knots during strong easterly winds.

WESTERLY FLOW

The flow is from east to west, with velocities up to 10 knots during strong westerly winds.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Survey data has been evaluated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and are periodically reviewed and are shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.
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.

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
- Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — http://ocsdata.ncdc.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
- National Data Buoy Center — http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
- NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions — http://www.nowcoast.noaa.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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