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.

Formerly C&GS 1288, 1st Ed., Apr. 1923 C-1941-548

Nautical Chart Catalog No. 1: Panel L

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11301

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

JOINS CHART 11304

97°30′ 25′ 20′ 15′ 10′ 05′ 97° 55′

26°30′ 25′ 20′ 15′ 10′ 05′

SOURCE

a 1939	NOS Surveys	1:10,000
b 1992-93	NOS Surveys	1:20,000
c 1939	NOS Surveys	1:40,000
d 1938-39	NOS Surveys	1:80,000
e 1992	Corps of Engineers Surveys	
f	Miscellaneous Surveys	

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Charted hydrography may originate from these and prior surveys.

11306
1:40,000

11303
1:40,000

11302
1:40,000

LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR

LAGUNA MADRE SHORELINE

Shoreline within Laguna Madre is generalized. See larger scale charts 11302, 11303, and 11306 for more detail.

NOTE X

The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter exsting State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31, 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to modification, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart edition take precedence.

BROWNSVILLE AND PORT ISABEL HARBORS CHANNEL DEPTHS

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF JUNE 1996

NAME OF CHANNEL	CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW): LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	PROJECT DIMENSIONS: WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
ENTRANCE CHANNEL	40.0	40.0	40.0	5-96	300	1.9	44-42
LAGUNA MADRE CHANNEL	44.0	44.0	44.0	2-96	250	2.2	42
BROWNSVILLE SHIP CHANNEL: JUNCTION BASIN TO BOCA CHICA PASSING BASIN	44.0	44.0	44.0	2-96	250	3.4	44
BOCA CHICA PASSING BASIN TO GOOSE I. PASSING BASIN	42.0	43.0	42.0	1-96	250	4.5	44
GOOSE I. PASSING BASIN TO BROWNSVILLE TURNING BASIN	43.0	43.0	43.0	2-96	300	2.8	42
BROWNSVILLE TURNING BASIN	38.0	38.0	38.0	1-96	500-1000	1.65	42
PORT ISABEL CHANNEL: JUNCTION TO TURNING BASIN (INCLUDING BASIN AT JUNCTION)	38.0	38.0	38.0	1-96	200	1.0	36
PORT ISABEL TURNING BASIN	37.0	37.0	37.0	1-96	1000	0.2	36
CUT OFF CHANNEL	37.0	37.0	37.0	1-96	200	0.9	36

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service station listed below provides continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Brownsville, Texas KHB-33 162.55 MHz

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

(Use charts 11302, 11303 and 11306)

The project depth is 12 feet from Aransas Pass to Port Isabel.

The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

UNITED STATES - GULF COAST

TEXAS

SOUTHERN PART OF

LAGUNA MADRE

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 26°12′

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW): Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Padre Island (southern end)	(26°04′N/97°09′W)	1.5	- - -	- - - -	-3.0

(396) NOTE: In Laguna Madre, except near the inlets, the periodic tide has a mean range of less than one-half foot.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):
AERO aeronautical; Al alternating; B black; Bn beacon; C can; DIA diaphone; F fixed; Fl flashing; G green; IQ interrupted quick; Iso isophase; LT HO lighthouse; M nautical mile; m minutes; MICRO TR microwave tower; Mkr marker; Mo morse code; N nun; OBSC obscured; Oc occulting; Or orange; Q quick; R red; Ra Ref radar reflector; R Bn radiobeacon; R TR radio tower; Rot rotating; s seconds; SEC sector; St M statute miles; VQ very quick; W white; WHIS whistle; Y yellow.

Bottom characteristics:
Bldr boulders; bk broken; Cy clay; Co coral; gr gravel; Grs grass; gy gray; h hard; M mud; Oys oysters; Rk rock; S sand; so soft; Sh shells; sy sticky.

Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized; Obstn obstruction; ED existence doubtful; PA position approximate; PD position doubtful; Rep reported; Subm submerged.
(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.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — — — —

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.

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 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.272″ northward and 0.921″ westward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and Defense 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)

CAUTION

The Loran-C lines of position for rates 9610-Y and 9610-Z are adjusted based on limited available survey data. They have not been fully calibrated.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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 Notice to Mariners.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES

Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

POLLUTION REPORTS

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

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.

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.

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, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, Louisiana, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Galveston, Texas.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices.

LORAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY..... 100kHz.
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
7980 ..... 79,900 Microseconds
9610 ..... 96,100 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators)
M ..... Master
W ..... Secondary
X ..... Secondary
Y ..... Secondary
Z ..... Secondary
EXAMPLE: 7980-W

RATES ON THIS CHART
7980-W 7980-X
9610-Y 9610-Z

The Loran-C correction tables published by the Defense Mapping Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners, however, are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

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

Pipeline Area — — — — —