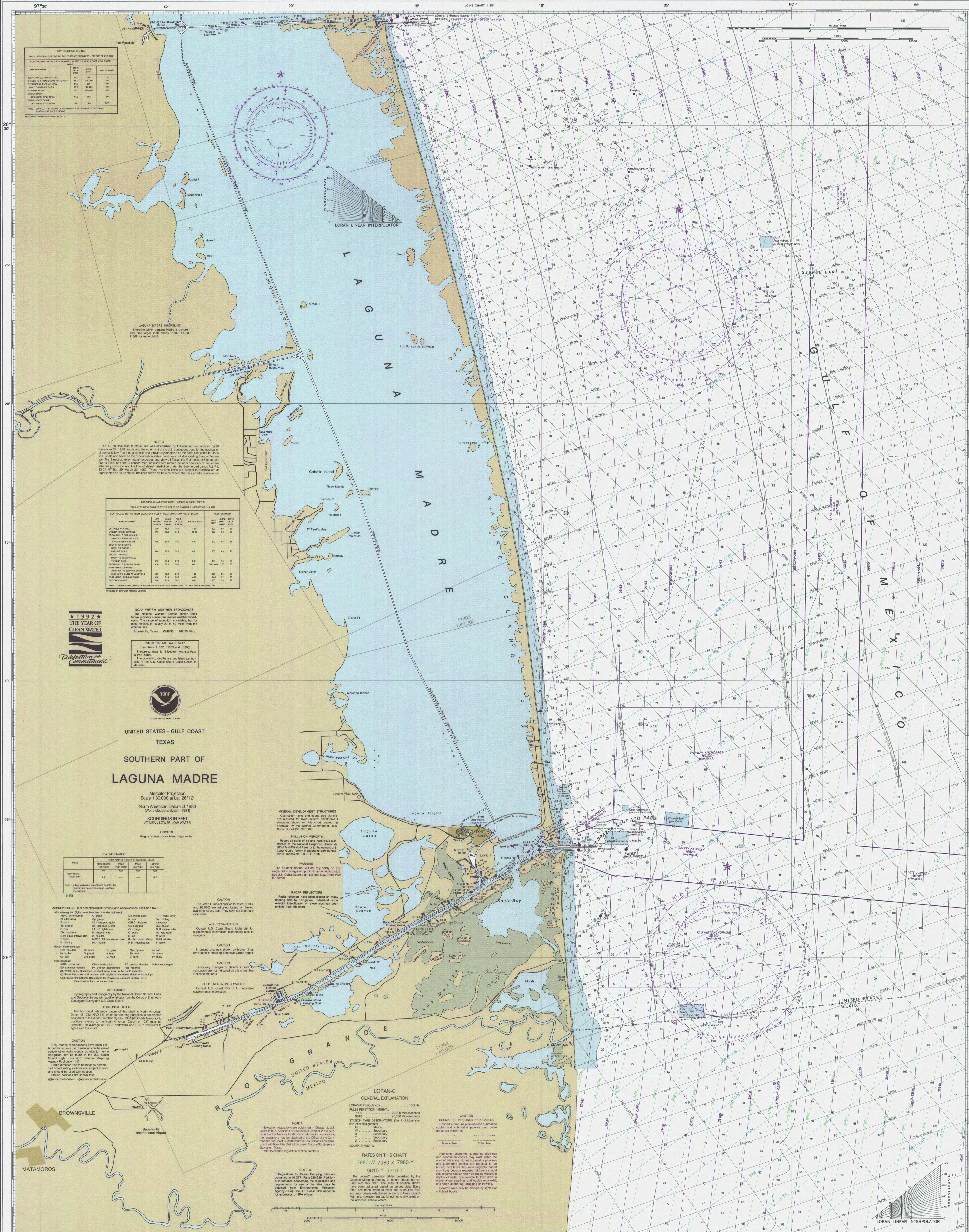
This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey (N/CG22), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Formerly C&GS 1288, 1st Ed., Apr. 1923 C-1941-548 KAPP 132

LITIGATION/COPY



PORT MANSFIELD CHANNEL

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF FEB 1992

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)

NAME OF CHANNEL	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)	WIDTH (FEET)	DATE OF SURVEY
JETTY AND SEA BAR CHANNEL	14.0	250	11-91
THENCE TO INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY	14.0	100-300	12-91
ENTRANCE CURVES AT I.W.W.	14.0	200	10-91
I.W.W. TO TURNING BASIN	18.0	125-200	10-91
TURNING BASIN	18.0	200-400	10-91
SHRIMP BASIN (26°33'06"N, 97°25'53"W)	14.0	350	12-91
SMALL CRAFT BASIN (26°33'06"N, 97°25'45"W)	8.0	160	9-88

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGING CONDITIONS SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE

PRODUCED BY COMPUTER ASSISTED METHODS

LAGUNA MADRE SHORELINE

Shoreline within Laguna Madre is generalized. See larger scale charts 11302, 11303, 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 existing 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 JUN 1992

NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
	CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)				PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
ENTRANCE CHANNEL	46.0	46.0	46.0	4-92	300	1.9	38
LAGUNA MADRE CHANNEL	37.0	38.0	37.0	11-91	200	2.2	36
BROWNSVILLE SHIP CHANNEL: JUNCTION BASIN TO BOCA CHICA PASSING BASIN	35.0	37.0	35.0	5-92	200	3.4	36
BOCA CHICA PASSING BASIN TO GOOSE I. PASSING BASIN	34.0	35.0	34.0	8-91	200	4.5	36
GOOSE I. PASSING BASIN TO BROWNSVILLE TURNING BASIN	37.0	38.0	37.0	8-91	300	2.8	36
BROWNSVILLE TURNING BASIN	37.0	38.0	38.0	6-91	500-1000	1.65	36
PORT ISABEL CHANNEL: JUNCTION TO TURNING BASIN (INCLUDING BASIN AT JUNCTION)	30.0	28.0	27.0	4-92	200	1.0	36
PORT ISABEL TURNING BASIN	32.0	31.0	33.0	4-92	1000	0.2	36
CUT OFF CHANNEL	30.0	30.0	30.0	4-92	200	0.9	36

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

PRODUCED BY COMPUTER ASSISTED METHODS

★ 1992 ★ THE YEAR OF CLEAN WATER
Celebration & Commitment

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.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION · U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

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	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	feet	feet	feet	feet
Padre Island (south end)	1.4	--	--	-2.5

Note - In Laguna Madre, except near the inlet, the periodic tide has a mean range less than one-half foot.

(490)

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, E Int equal interval (Iso), F fixed, Fl flashing, G green, Gp group, IQ interrupted quick, Iso isophase (E Int), 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:
Blds boulders, bk broken, Cy clay, Co coral, G gravel, Grs grass, Gy gray, h hard, M mud, Oys oysters, Rk rock, S sand, so soft, Sh shells, sy sticky

Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized, ED existence doubtful, Obstn obstruction, 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 and Geodetic 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 .... 79,800 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 7980-Y
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 — Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

19th Ed., Sept. 5/92

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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

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 1–31

DMA STOCK # 11BHA11301 ED. # 19