

# BookletChart™

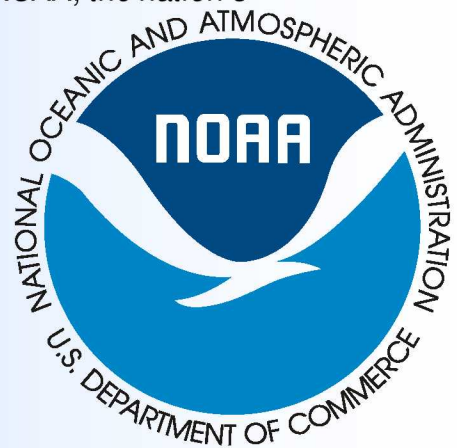
## Lake Mead

(NOAA Chart 18687)



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 all Notices to Mariners
- United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Approximate Page Index					
4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27

*Home Edition (not for sale)*

notices may be obtained, free of charge, by making application to Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District.



### 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™?

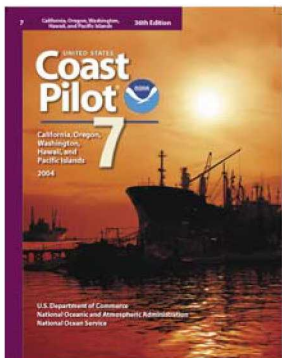
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this 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.



### **[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 4 excerpts]**

(582) **Lake Mead**, Arizona-Nevada, is a National Recreation Area on the **Colorado River** impounded by **Hoover Dam** (36°01.0'N., 114°44.2'W.).

**Restricted and anchorage areas** established by Federal regulations are in Lake Mead. Additional information may be obtained from the local office of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 601 Nevada Highway, Boulder City, Nev. 89005. (583) Eleventh Coast Guard District

Local Notice to Mariners contains information concerning boating events, boating safety, bridge construction and lighting, aids to navigation, and anchorages on the Colorado River, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. These

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

## CAUTION

Frequent changes in aids to navigation can be expected because of fluctuation in lake level. Current information may be obtained at the Park Headquarters or Area Ranger Office.

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, Coast Pilot 7, or weekly Notice to Mariners which include new or revised regulations. Additional information may be obtained from the Superintendent, Lake Mead National Recreational Area, National Park Service.

Refer to section numbers shown with area designation.

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, Coast Pilot 7, or weekly Notice to Mariners which include new or revised regulations. Additional information may be obtained from the Superintendent, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, National Park Service.

Refer to section numbers shown with area designation.

## 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 general information, and Superintendent, Lake Mead National Recreational Area, National Park Service, for specific 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.

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Corrected through NM Nov. 16/02, LNM Oct. 22/02

Corrected through NM Nov. 16/02, LNM Oct. 22/02

Corrected through NM Nov. 16/02, LNM Oct. 22/02

## RULES OF THE ROAD (ABRIDGED)

Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases. Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length, shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that channel.

A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way.

Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port.

When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases.

Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels, when safe and practicable.

Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules".

For emergencies call KOJ719 (National Park Service) on marine band channel 16.

## AUTHORITIES

Surveys by the Geological Survey, Soil Conservation, and the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Park Service (702) 293-8932.

## REEF MARKERS

(CAUTION! All reefs are not marked)

Numerous reefs, many of which are submerged, are marked by spar buoys. These are painted white with orange bands at top and bottom and an orange diamond. Buoys mark the edges of reefs.

NOTE: Reef markers are not charted.

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) and 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 on average of 0.081" southward and 2.938" westward to agree with this chart.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

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## REGULATORY MARKERS



SWIM AREA

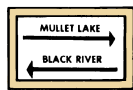
DIAMOND SHAPE with cross means BOATS KEEP OUT



DIAMOND SHAPE warns of Danger



CIRCLE marks AREA CONTROLLED "as indicated"



FOR DISPLAYING INFORMATION SUCH AS DIRECTIONS, DISTANCES, LOCATIONS, ETC.



INFORMATION BUOY USED TO DISPLAY REGULATORY MARKERS



DIVER'S FLAG indicates presence of a diver.

## CHANNEL BUOY GUIDE

Entering port or going upstream

PORT SIDE  
Color: Green  
odd numbers



MID-CHANNEL  
Color: Red & White  
no numbers



STARBOARD  
Color: Red  
even numbers



## STORM WARNINGS



RED FLAG  
Small craft  
(winds to 38 mph)



2 RED FLAGS  
Gale  
(up to 54 mph)



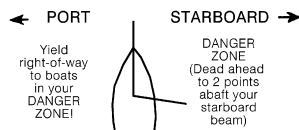
SQUARE RED FLAG  
BLACK BOX  
(whole gale)



2 SQUARE RED FLAGS  
BLACK BOX  
(Hurricane)

## REMEMBER THESE RULES

1. OVERTAKING - PASSING: Boat being passed has the right-of-way. KEEP CLEAR.
2. MEETING HEAD ON: Keep to the right.
3. CROSSING: Boat on right has the right-of-way. Slow down and permit him to pass.



## FACILITIES

Locations of public marine facilities are shown by large magenta numbers with leaders and refer to the facility tabulation.

## CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping 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.

## LAKE LEVELS, WATER DEPTHS AND ELEVATIONS

The 1100 foot elevation (60 foot depth curve) is indicated by the dotted contour and represents a low lake level. The 1160 foot contour represents the normal lake level. The 1200 foot contour represents a high lake level. The blue tint indicates areas with elevations between 1100 and 1160 feet above Mean Sea Level. The green tint indicates areas with elevations between 1160 and 1200 feet above Mean Sea Level. Contour values indicate elevations in feet above Mean Sea Level.

The following symbols were designed especially for this Lake Mead chart. They are not standard nautical chart symbols and are not indicated in Chart No. 1, "Nautical Chart Symbols and Abbreviations."



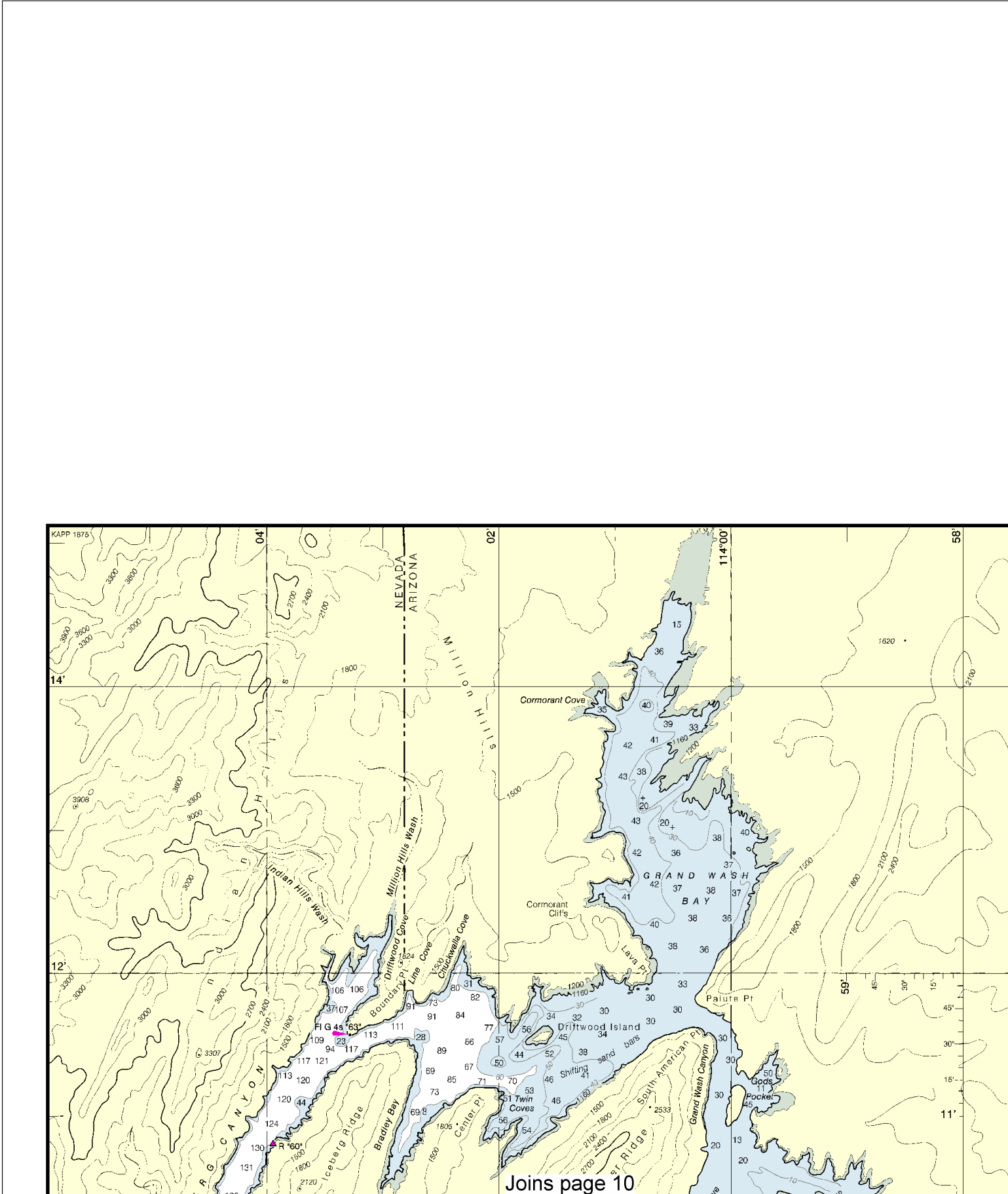
Ranger Station



Camping Area

## NOTE

Aids to Navigation on Lake Mead are maintained by the National Park Service. Lights are two types, fixed and movable. Fixed lights are permanently located above any probable lake level. Movable lights are relocated when the lake height requires.



4



NO	LOCATION	DEPTH		SERVICES		
		APPROACH FEET (PREPARED)	AVAILABLE FEET (REPORTED)	REPAIRS HULL - MOTOR (RND)	MARINE FUEL (M/FUEL)	LIFT CAPACITY (LBS)
1	LAS VEGAS BAY	80	20	BE	S	HM
2	BOULDER BEACH				S	
4	TEMPLE BAR	15	15		S	
5	ECHO BAY	25	35	BM	S	
6	OVERTON BEACH	15	15	M	S	
7	CALLVILLE BAY	100	40		S	

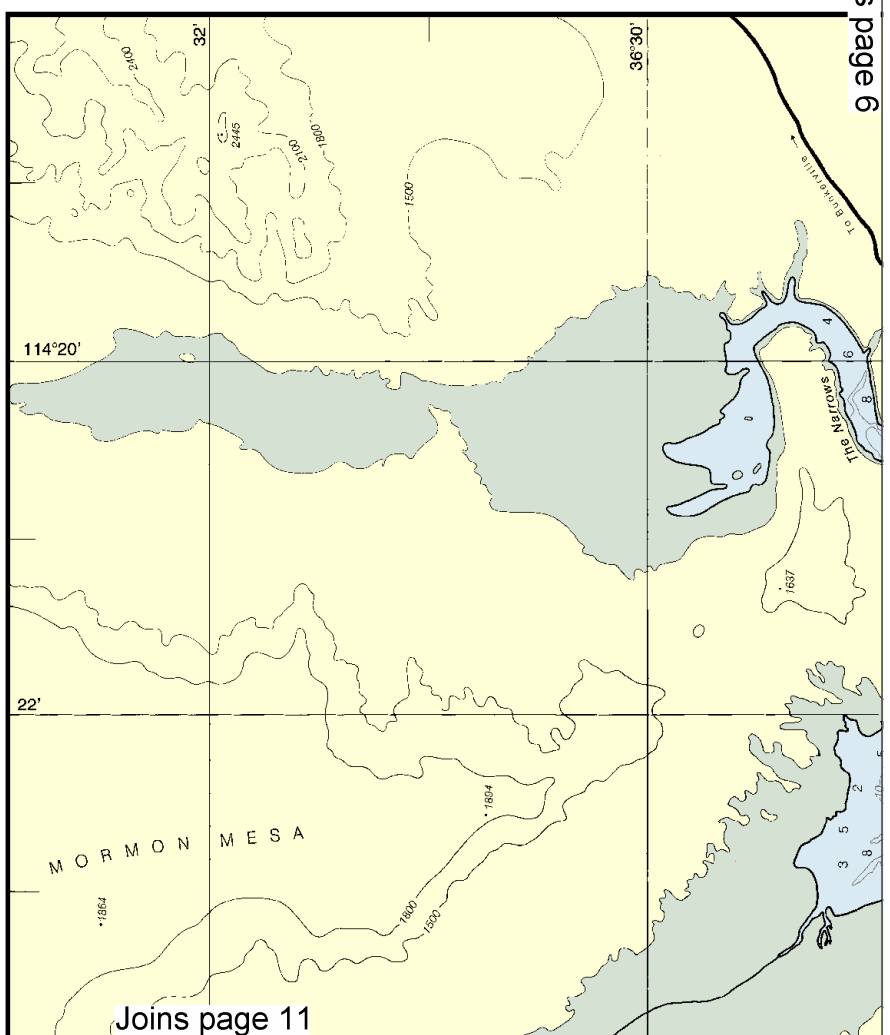
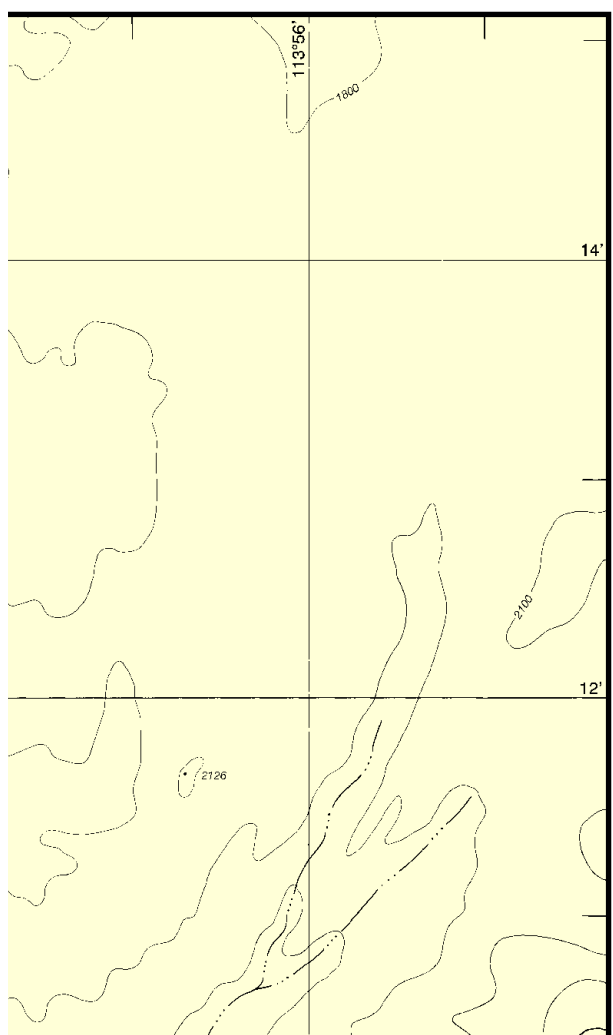
THE LOCATIONS OF THE ABOVE PUBLIC MARINE FACILITIES ARE SHOWN ON THIS CHART AFTER APPROACH DEPTH (REPORTED) IS THE DEPTH AVAILABLE FROM THE FACILITY.  
 THE TABULATED "PUMPING STATION" IS DEFINED AS FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR

PRINT-ON

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer the most current and critical corrections. Charts are printed with the latest data. Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release. For more information about Print-on-Demand charts or contact help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix help@OceanGrafix.com.

This nautical chart has been developed by the Ocean Service encourages users to provide feedback to improve this chart to the Chief, Maritime Safety Service: NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland.

Joins page 6



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:64000. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



DEPTH	SERVICES	BOAT RENTAL		SUPPLIES																		
		REP/ING W/ILL - MOTOR - HULL	MARINE FUELWAY/BEET	LIFT CAPACITIES/TONS	CANOE/ROW/MOTOR	FOOD/LOGGING/CHIMING	CHUTE/HOUSE/SALE	TOILETS/SHOWERS/SUNBATH	PUMP/OUT STATION	WATER STORAGE W/OUT	WATER/ICE	WATER/ICE	WATER/ICE	WATER/ICE	WATER/ICE	WATER/ICE	WATER/ICE	WATER/ICE	WATER/ICE			
NO	LOCATION	80	20	BE	S	HM					M	S	F	T	P	WD	C	WI	G	BT	G	
1	LAS VEGAS BAY																					
2	BOULDER BEACH																					
4	TEMPLE BAR	15	15		S																	
5	ECHO BAY	35	35	BM	S							M	H	F/C	TSLP	WD	WI	G	BT	G		
6	OVERTON BEACH	15	15	M	S							M	C	F/C	TSLP	WD	WI	G	T	G		
7	CALLVILLE BAY	100	40		S																	

★ 2002 ★  
THE YEAR OF  
CLEAN WATER



1. LOCATIONS OF THE ABOVE PUBLIC MARINE FACILITIES ARE SHOWN ON THE CHART BY LARGE MAGENTA NUMBERS.  
 2. TABULATED APPROACH DEPTH (REPORTED) IS THE DEPTH AVAILABLE FROM THE NEAREST NATURAL OR DREDGED CHANNEL TO THE FACILITY.  
 3. TABULATED PUMPING STATION IS DEFINED AS FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR PUMPING OUT BOAT HOLDING TANKS.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4663, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or [OceanGrafix](mailto:OceanGrafix) at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).

POLLUTION REPORTS

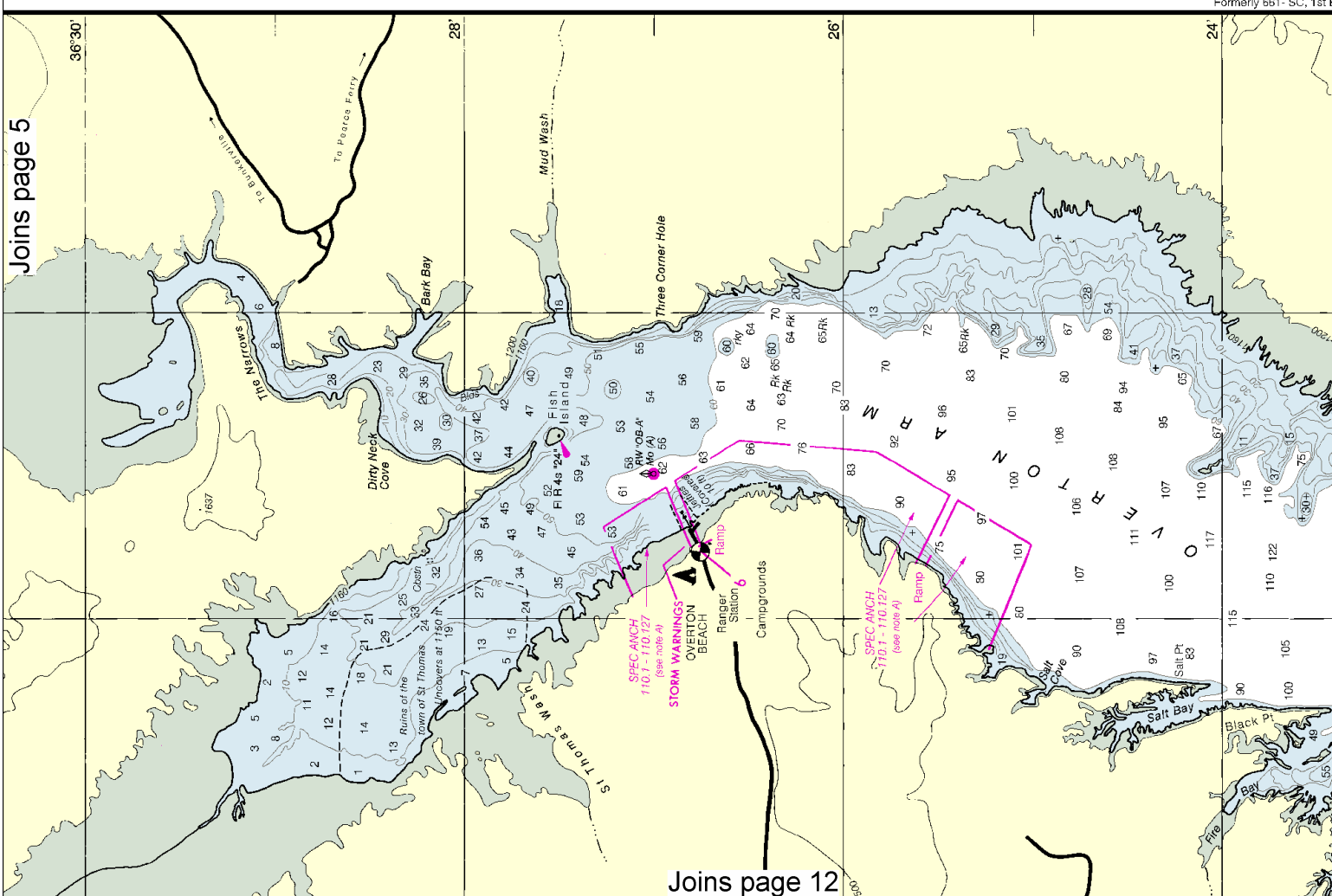
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This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

Joins page 5



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Formerly 661 - SC, 1st E

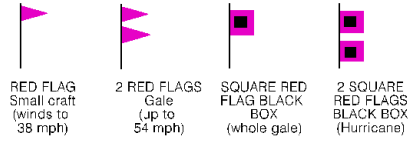
**MARINE WEATHER INFORMATION**

The National Park Service communications center makes twice daily weather broadcasts of weather conditions in the Lake Mead area. The broadcasts are on marine VHF station KOJ 719 channel 22A (157.1 MHz) located at 35°58'40"N., 114°50'15"W. with prior notice of the broadcasts being made on marine safety and emergency channel 16 (156.8 MHz) so that vessels may switch to channel 22A and listen to the broadcasts.

**RULES OF THE ROAD  
(ABRIDGED)**

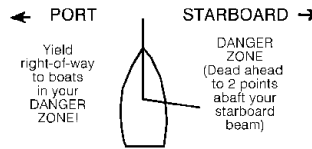
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**STORM WARNINGS**

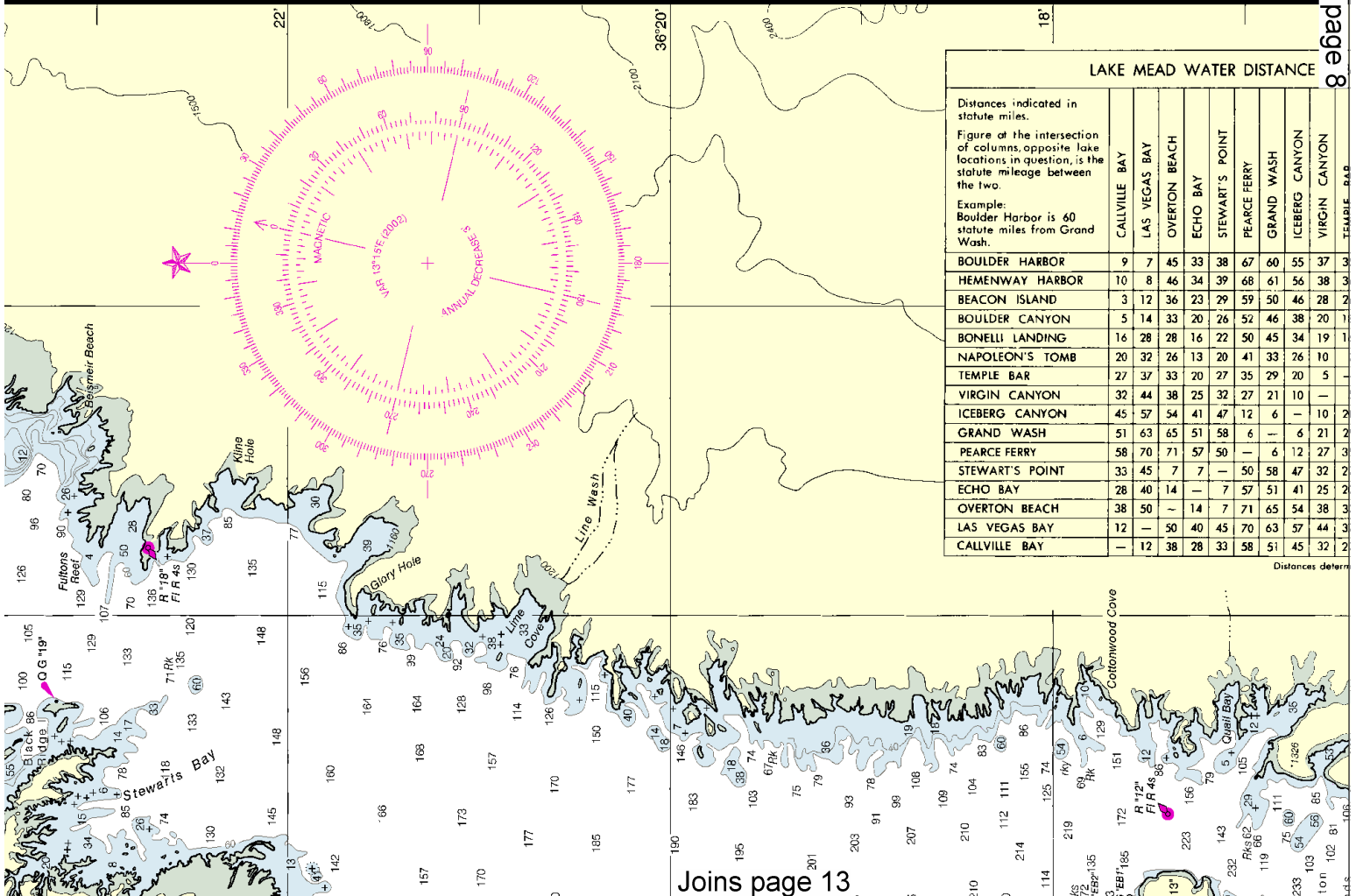


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Ed., 1967 KAPP 1874

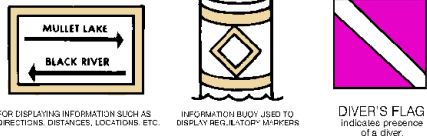
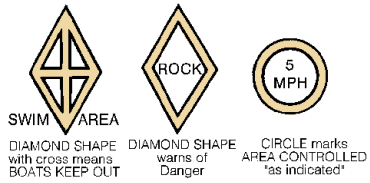


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REGULATORY MARKERS



NOTE

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REEF MARKERS

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WARNING

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CHANNEL BUOY GUIDE

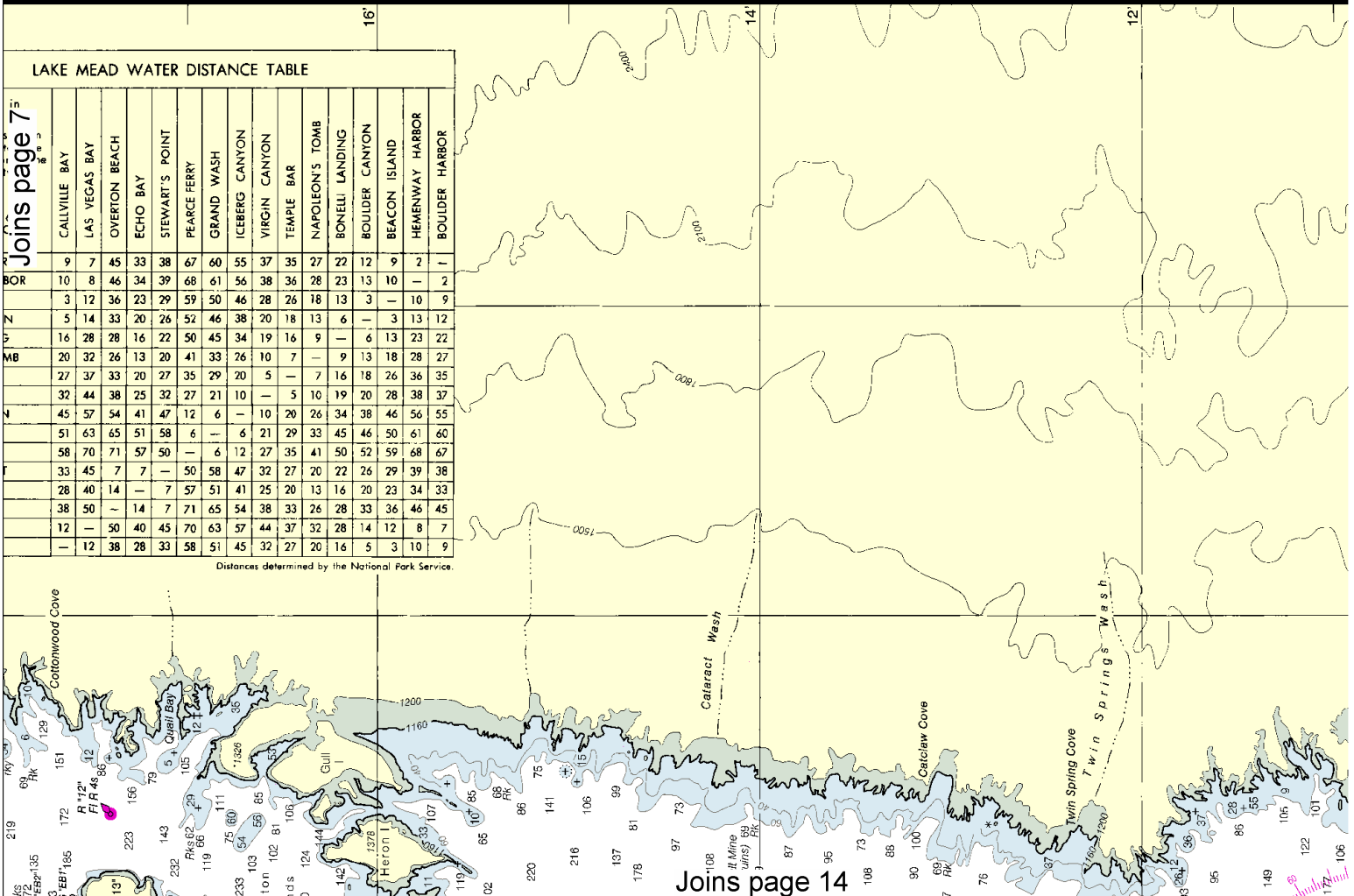
Entering port or going upstream



CAUTION

Frequent changes in aids to navigation can be expected because of fluctuation in lake level. Current information may be obtained at the Park Headquarters or Area Ranger Office.

the EAR.



LAKE MEAD WATER DISTANCE TABLE

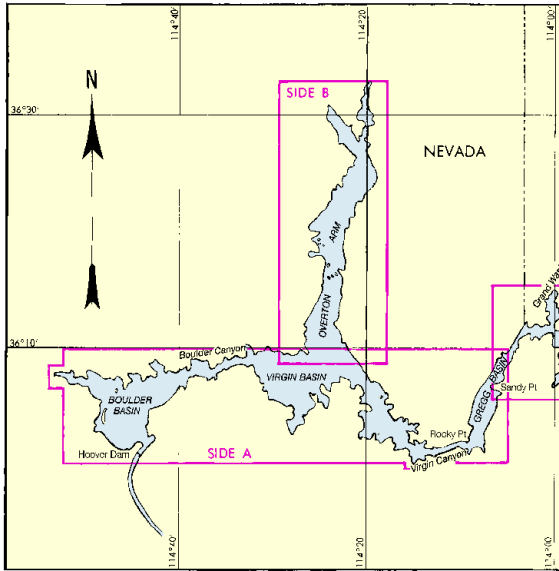
	CALVILLE BAY	LAS VEGAS BAY	OVERTON BEACH	ECHO BAY	STEWART'S POINT	PEARCE FERRY	GRAND WASH	ICEBERG CANYON	VIRGIN CANYON	TEMPLE BAR	NAPOLEON'S TOMB	BONELLI LANDING	BOULDER CANYON	BEACON ISLAND	HEMENWAY HARBOR	BOULDER HARBOR
BO	9	7	45	33	38	67	60	55	37	35	27	22	12	9	2	1
OR	10	8	46	34	39	68	61	56	38	36	28	23	13	10	1	2
Z	3	12	36	23	29	59	50	46	28	26	18	13	3	1	10	9
V	5	14	33	20	26	52	46	38	20	18	13	6	1	3	13	12
U	16	28	28	16	22	50	45	34	19	16	9	1	6	13	23	22
MB	20	32	26	13	20	41	33	26	10	7	1	9	13	18	28	27
	27	37	33	20	27	35	29	20	5	7	16	18	26	36	35	
	32	44	38	25	32	27	21	10	1	5	10	19	20	28	38	37
	45	57	54	41	47	12	6	1	10	20	26	34	38	46	56	55
	51	63	65	51	58	6	6	21	29	33	45	46	50	61	60	
	58	70	71	57	50	1	6	12	27	35	41	50	52	59	68	67
	33	45	7	7	50	58	47	32	27	20	22	26	29	39	38	
	28	40	14	1	7	57	51	41	25	20	13	16	20	23	34	33
	38	50	1	14	7	71	65	54	38	33	26	28	33	36	46	45
	12	1	50	40	45	70	63	57	44	37	32	28	14	12	8	7
	1	12	38	28	33	58	51	45	32	27	20	16	5	3	10	9

Distances determined by the National Park Service.

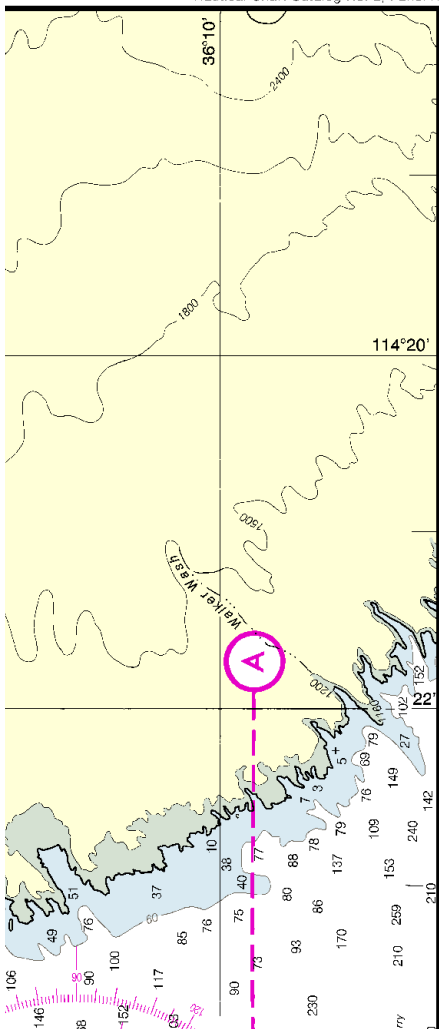




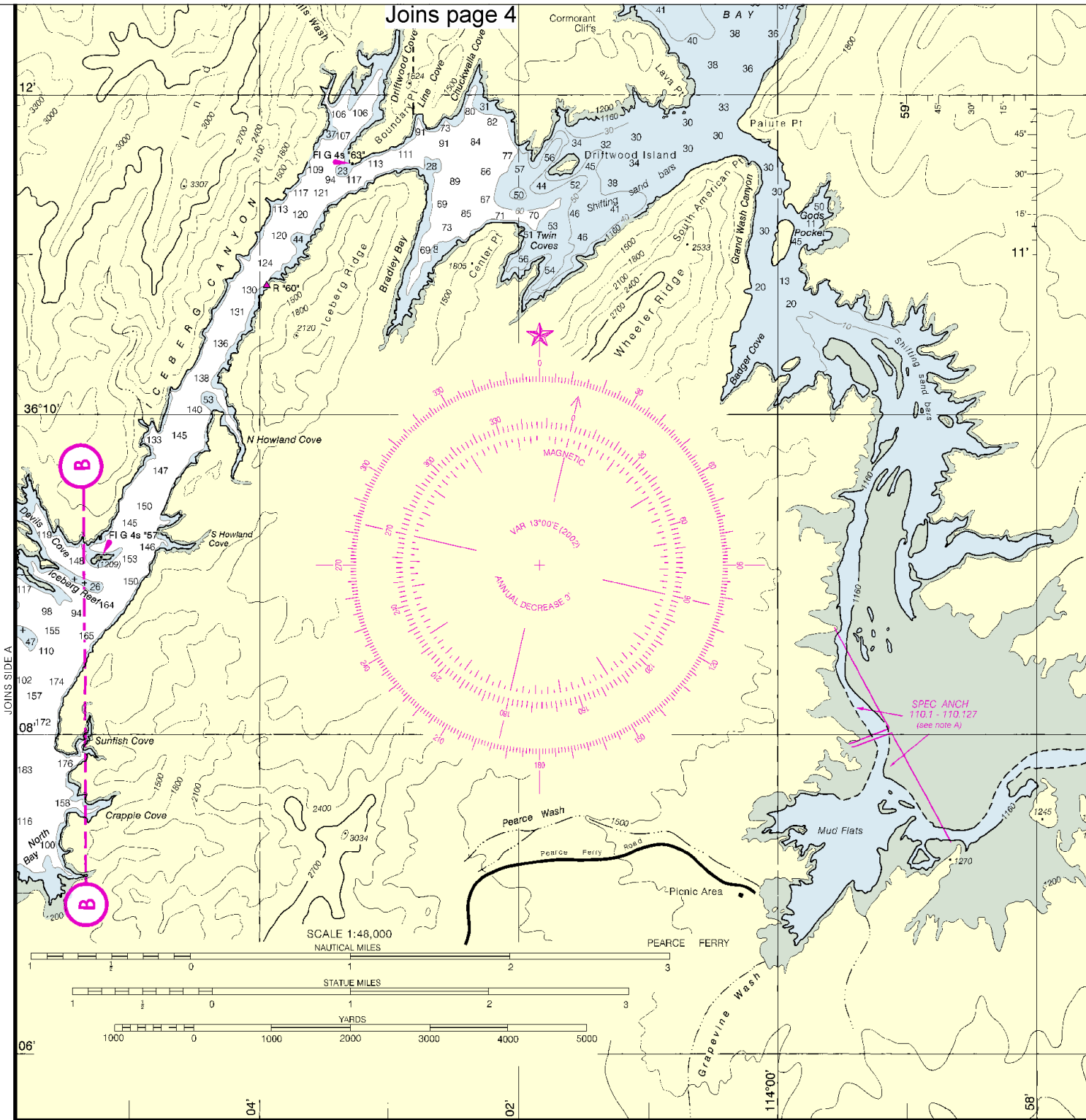
NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM



Nautical Chart Catalog No. 2, Panel R



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18687 13th Ed., Nov. /02 Corrected through NM Nov. 16/02, LNM Oct. 22/02

ADMINISTRATION

Lake Mead National Recreation Area, established October 8, 1964, is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior.

The National Park System, of which this area is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, historic, and recreational heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.

A Superintendent, whose address is 601 Nevada Highway, Boulder City, Nevada 89005.

WHEN TO VISIT THE AREA

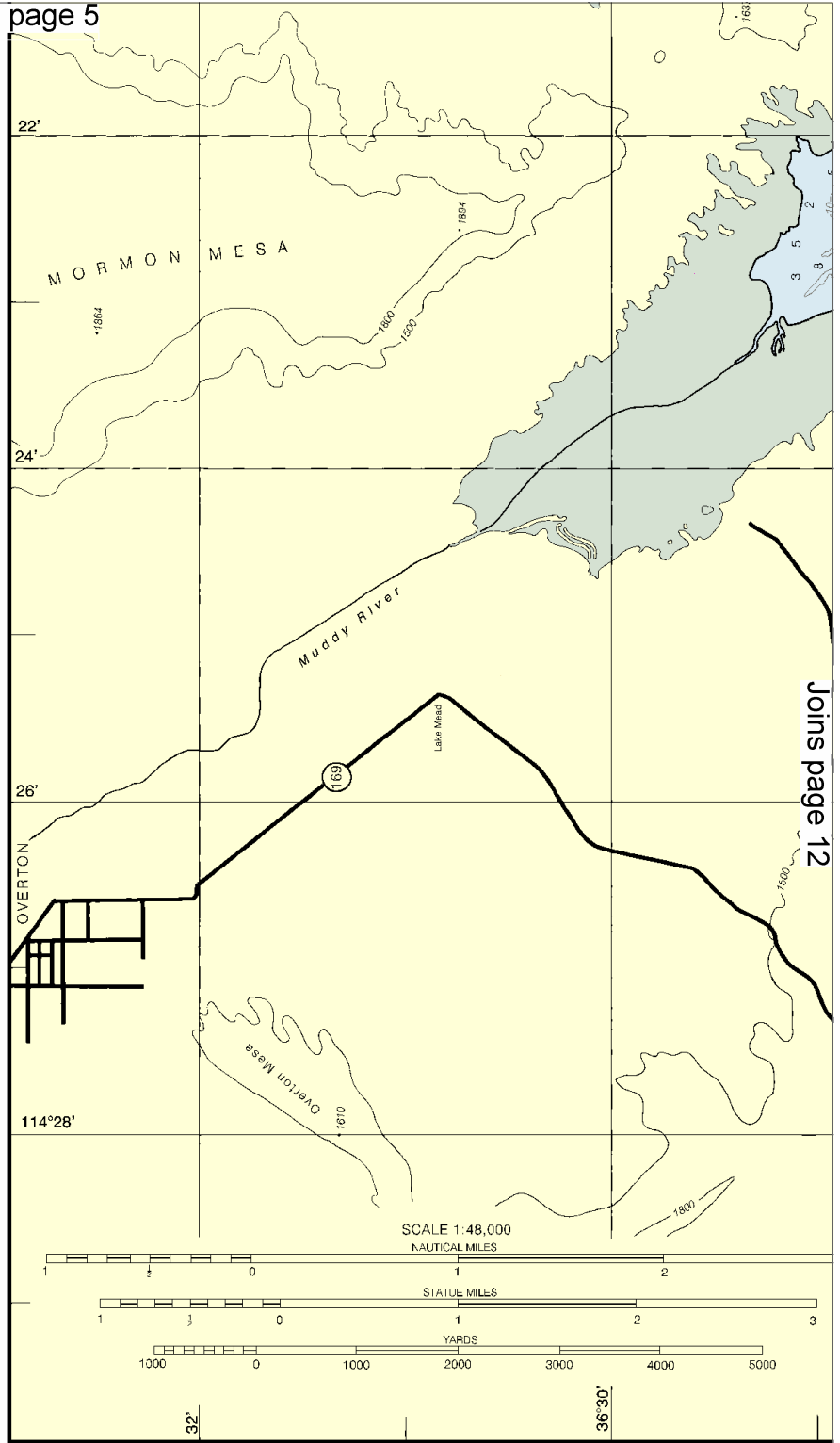
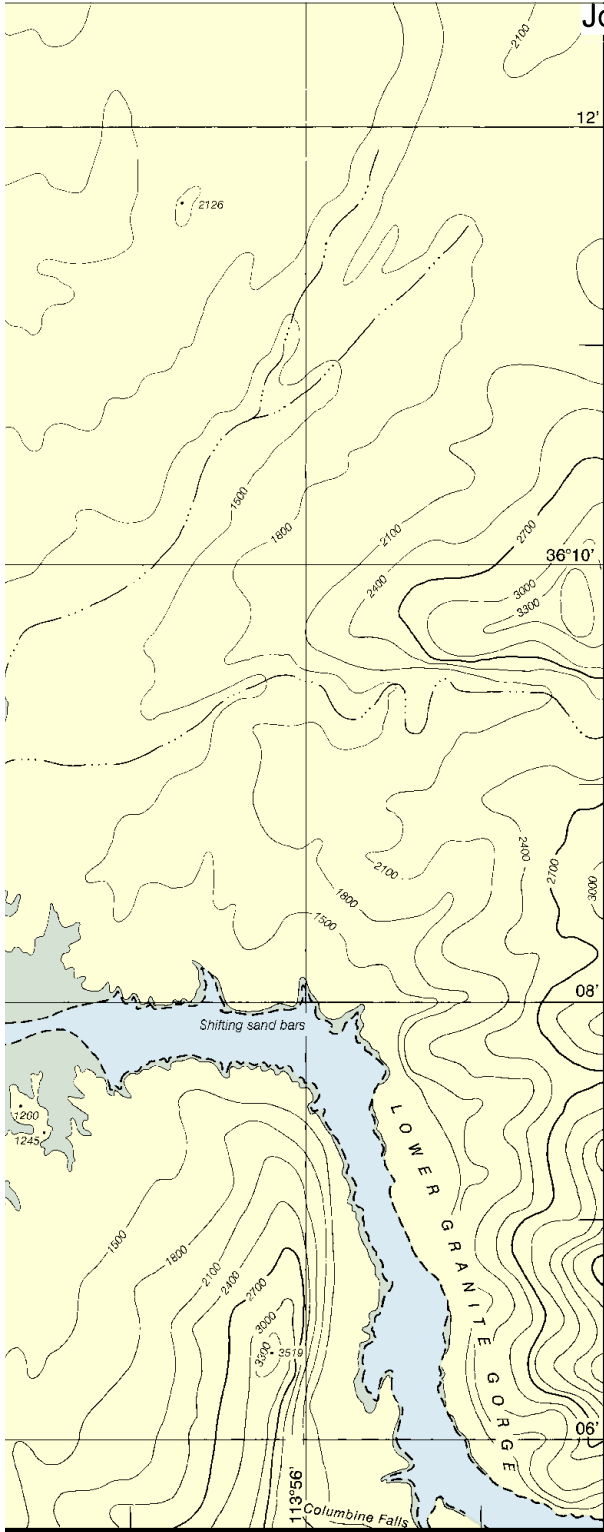
Lake Mead National Recreation Area is open all year with maximum visitor use occurring during the three summer months. Even during July and August when daytime temperatures may rise above 110 degrees, the heat is not oppressive due to the prevailing low humidity. Nights are usually comfortable. However, the weather is most delightful from late September from early April to June.

HIST

The Gra first soon Cardenas, small party in 1776, Velez de Es

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**STORICAL HAPPENINGS**

Grand Canyon of the Colorado was first explored by white men in 1540 when Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, one of Coronado's captains, led a party to the rim in northern Arizona. In 1846, a party led by Father Silvester Escalante made the first successful

In 1871, on another Government expedition, Capt. George Wheeler ventured upstream into the lower part of the Grand Canyon, as far as Diamond Creek.

On March 11, 1931, construction was started on Hoover Dam in an attempt to con-

**PREHISTORIC MAN LIVED HERE**

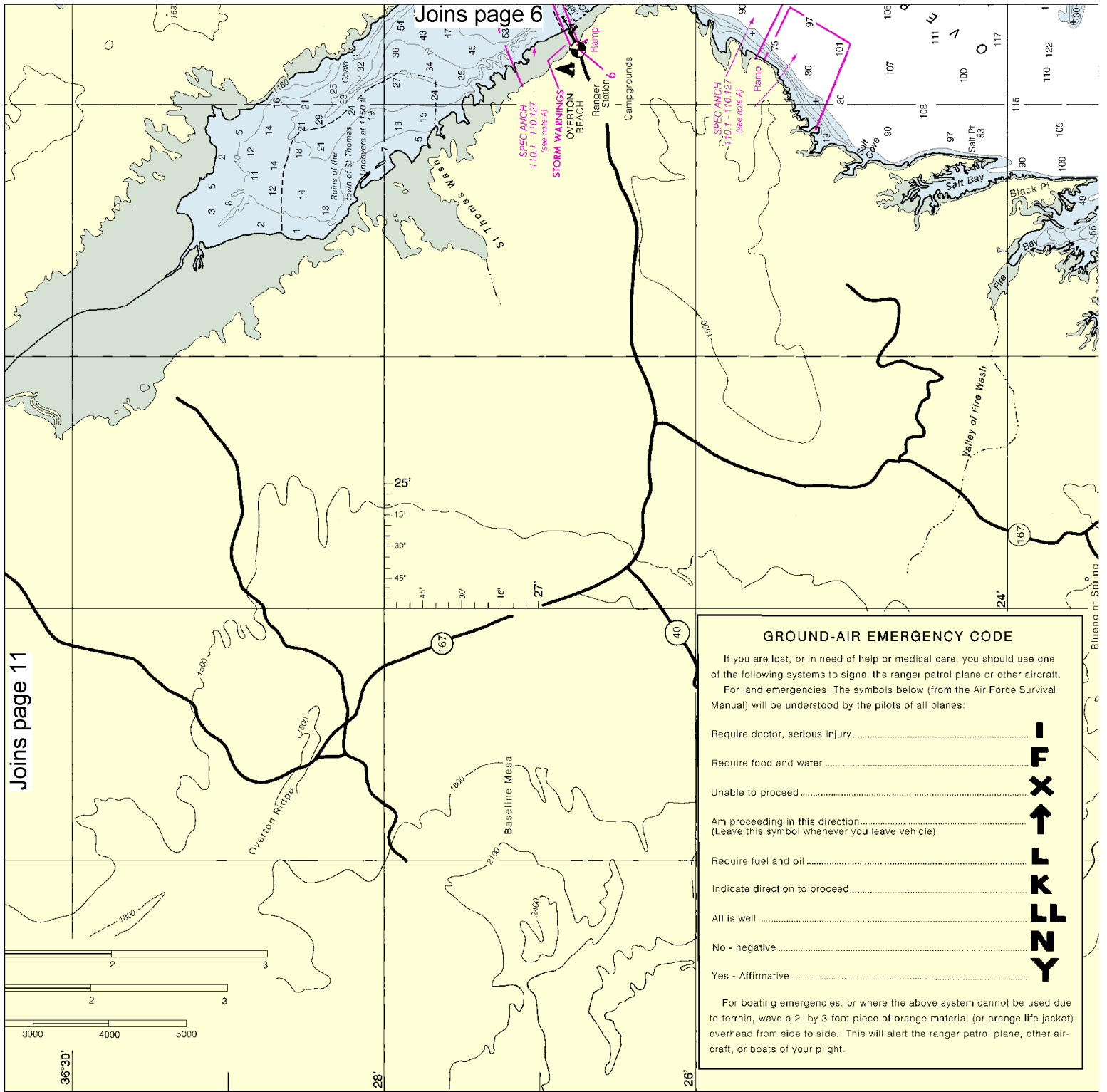
Man has inhabited this region almost continuously for thousands of years. In such an arid region, the pre-Columbian Indian inhabitants naturally centered their activities around dependable water sources.

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The more recent Paiute, Hualpai, and Mohave Indians, some of whom still inhabit outlying sections of this region, also left evidences of their cultures.

Your are welcome to look at the various In-

Lake Mead National Recreation Area. VISIT HOOVER DAM from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. to see some of the spectacular views of LAKE MEAD. The



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Joins page 6

SPEC ANCH  
110.1 - 110.127  
(see note A)

STORM WARNINGS  
OVERTON BEACH

**GROUND-AIR EMERGENCY CODE**

If you are lost, or in need of help or medical care, you should use one of the following systems to signal the ranger patrol plane or other aircraft.

For land emergencies: The symbols below (from the Air Force Survival Manual) will be understood by the pilots of all planes:

Require doctor, serious injury .....	I
Require food and water .....	F
Unable to proceed .....	X
Am proceeding in this direction..... (Leave this symbol whenever you leave vehicle)	↑
Require fuel and oil .....	L
Indicate direction to proceed .....	K
All is well .....	L
No - negative.....	N
Yes - Affirmative .....	Y

For boating emergencies, or where the above system cannot be used due to terrain, wave a 2- by 3-foot piece of orange material (or orange life jacket) overhead from side to side. This will alert the ranger patrol plane, other aircraft, or boats of your plight.

**SOME THINGS TO SEE AND DO**

Lake Mead National Recreation Area offers you a variety of activities. Listed below are a few suggestions of things to do and places to see.

**VISIT HOOVER DAM.** Bureau of Reclamation guides conduct tours daily through Hoover Dam from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (time subject to seasonal changes). On these tours, you will be able to see some of the interior operations of one of the engineering wonders of the world.

**LAKE MEAD.** This large manmade reservoir is named after Dr. Elwood Mead, who was

**CRUISES ON LAKE MEAD.** Leaving Lake Mead Marina daily, these cruises give you an opportunity to become better acquainted with Lake Mead. In summer, a Park Interpreter goes along on many of the trips. Ask about current schedules and rates.

**HIKING AND EXPLORING** are excellent in the region, except during the warmer summer months. However, water is scarce so take an adequate supply with you.

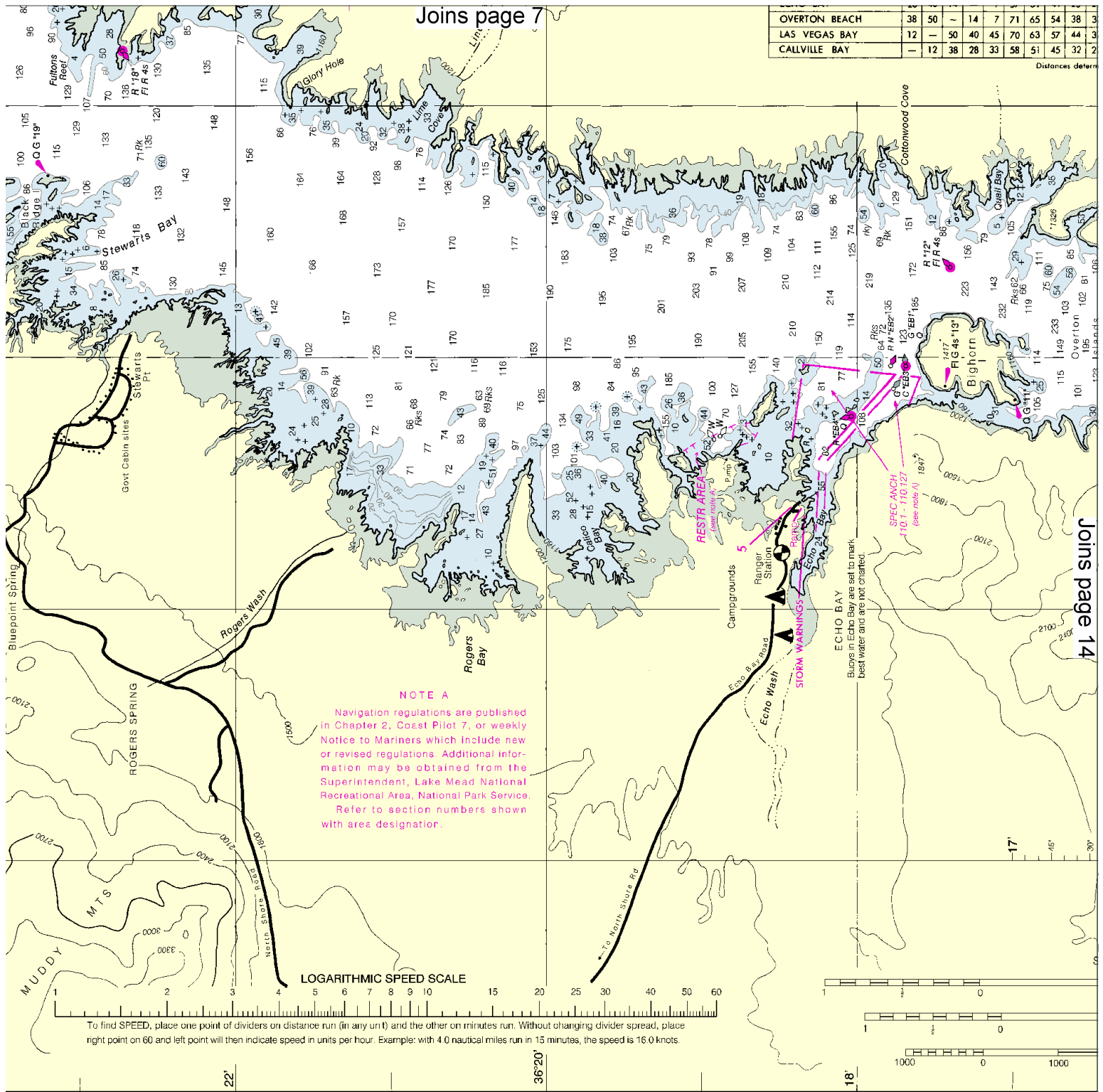
**STORING.** There are hundreds of miles of roads; many are paved, others are graded,

Hualpai, and  
pm still inhabit  
ion, also left  
the various In-

Joins page 18

OVERTON BEACH	38	50	-	14	7	71	65	54	38	3
LAS VEGAS BAY	12	-	50	40	45	70	63	57	44	3
CALLVILLE BAY	-	12	38	28	33	58	51	45	32	2

Distances determined by straight line

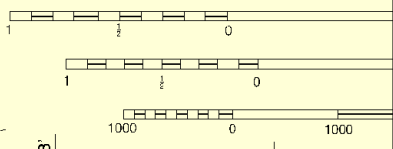


**NOTE A**

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, Coast Pilot 7, or weekly Notice to Mariners which include new or revised regulations. Additional information may be obtained from the Superintendent, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, National Park Service. Refer to section numbers shown with area designation.

**LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE**

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.



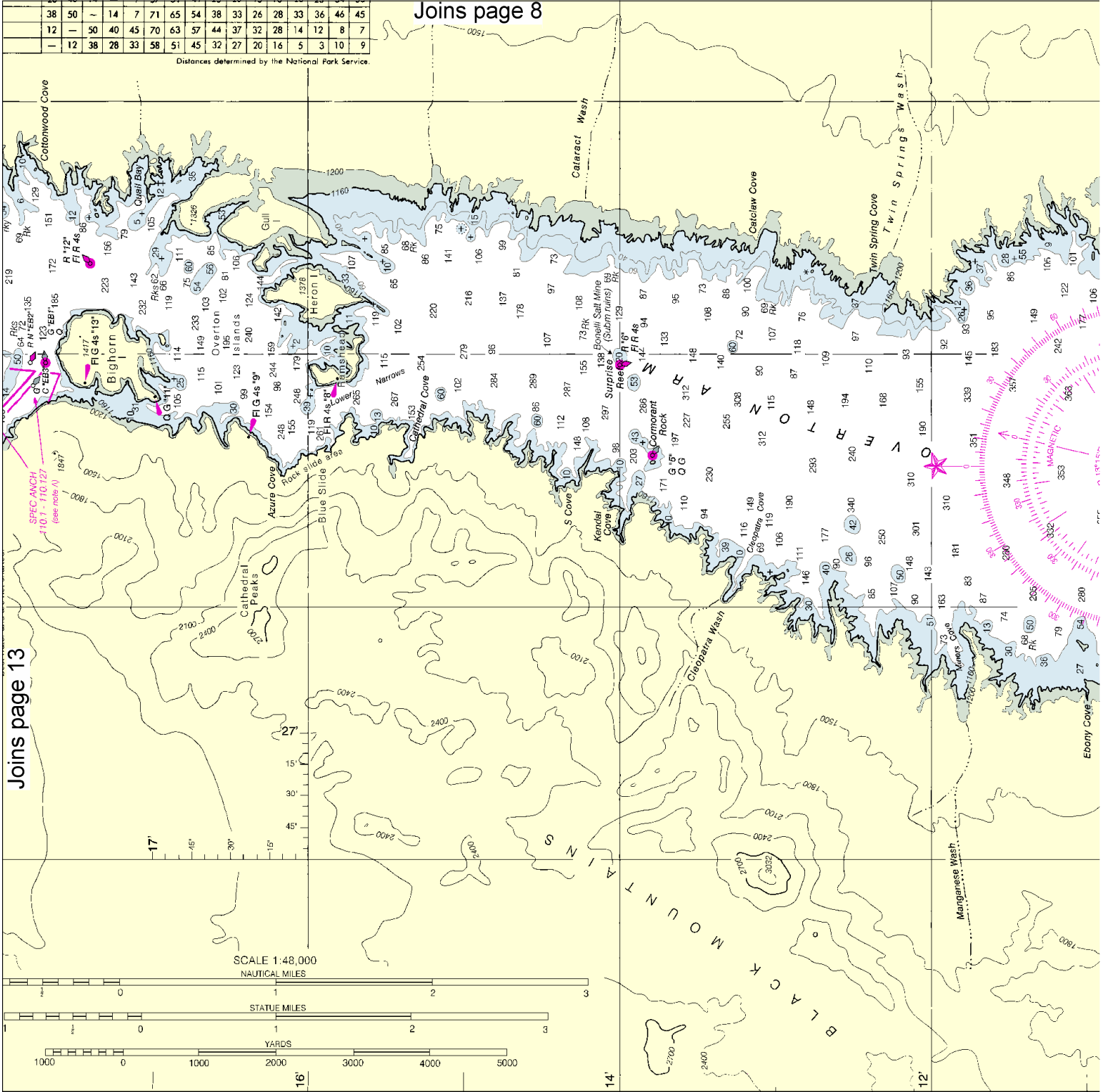
**SAFETY TIPS**

1. Always use care in navigation. The fluctuating surface level of the lake may be hazardous to navigation in that reefs may become exposed or submerged depending upon the water elevation. Boating is hazardous on the lake during periods of high wind. If you are caught in open water, head for the nearest sheltered spot and wait it out.
2. Always instruct at least one other person on how to operate your boat.
3. Know your boat's fuel capacity and cruising radius.

38	50	14	7	71	65	54	38	33	26	28	33	36	46	45
12	50	40	45	70	63	57	44	37	32	28	14	12	8	7
12	38	28	33	58	51	45	32	27	20	16	5	3	10	9

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Distances determined by the National Park Service.



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SCALE 1:48,000  
NAUTICAL MILES

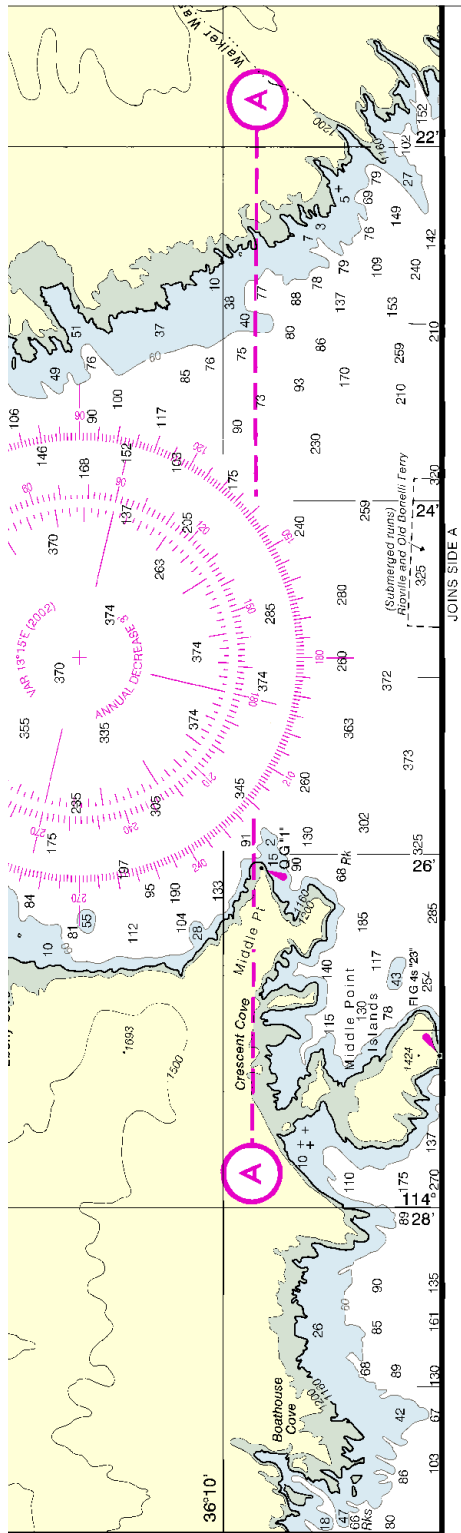
STATUTE MILES

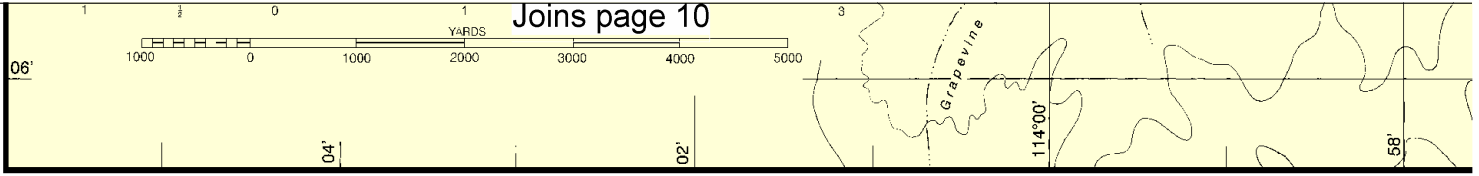
YARDS

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ADMINISTRATION

Lake Mead National Recreation Area, established October 8, 1964, is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior.

The National Park System, of which this area is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, historic, and recreational heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.

A Superintendent, whose address is 601 Nevada Highway, Boulder City, Nevada 89005, is in immediate charge.

HOOVER DAM. The Boulder Canyon Project Act, passed in 1928, authorized the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of the Interior, to construct Hoover Dam. Work began in 1931, and the structure was dedicated in 1935. It is the tallest dam in the Western Hemisphere, rising 726.4 feet from the base rock to the roadway on top. Its crest is 1,244 feet long.

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.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Park Service (702) 293-8932.

WHEN TO VISIT THE AREA

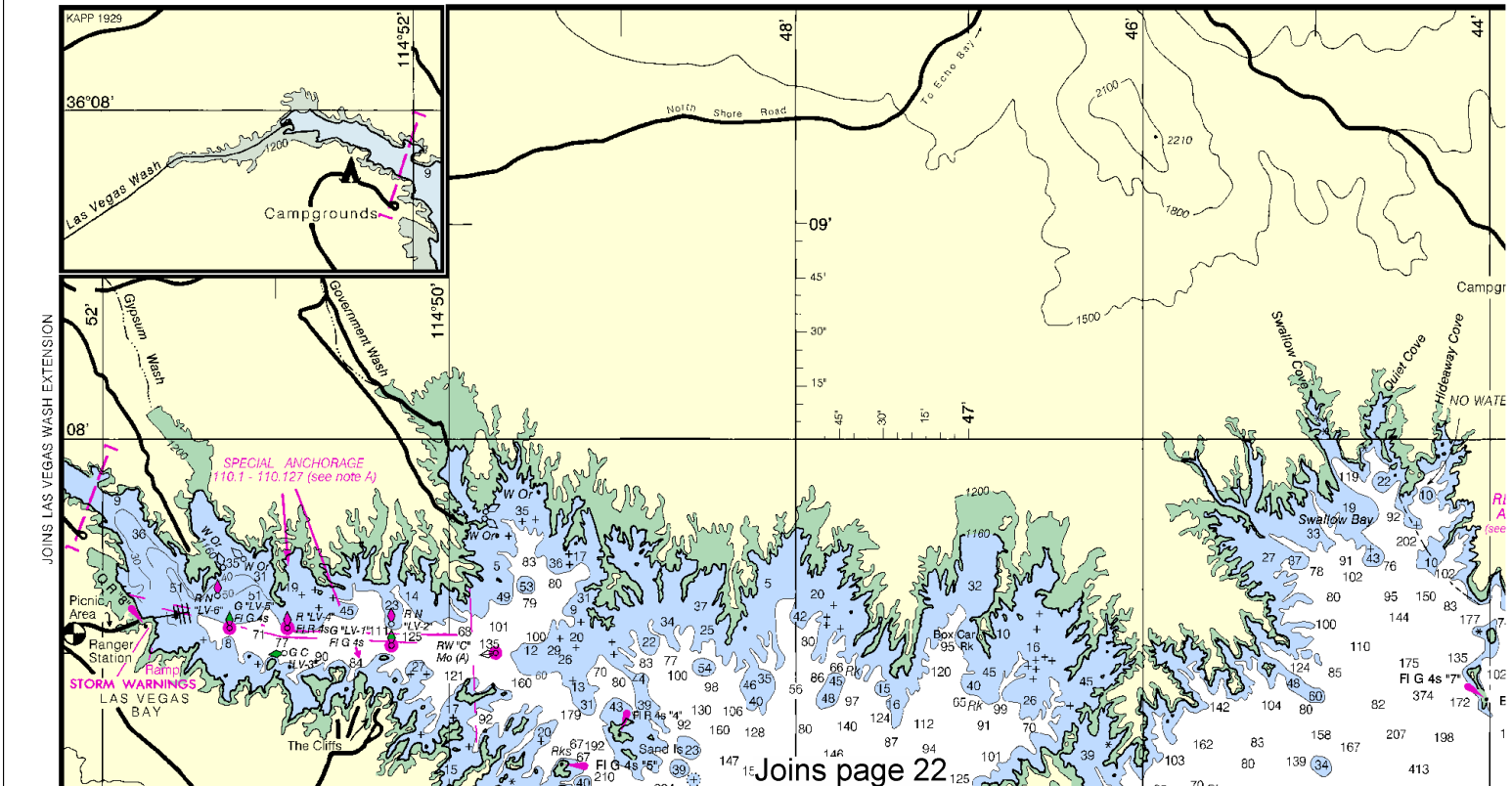
Lake Mead National Recreation Area is open all year with maximum visitor use occurring during the three summer months. Even during July and August when daytime temperatures may rise above 110 degrees, the heat is not oppressive due to the prevailing low humidity. Nights are usually comfortable. However, the weather is most delightful from late September through early December and from early April to June.

WEATHER. Listed below are the average minimum and maximum temperatures throughout the year at Boulder City.

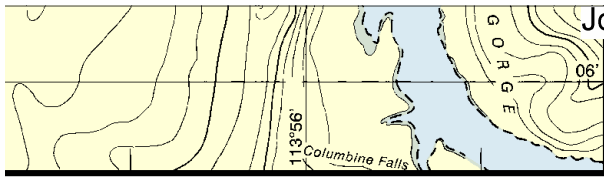
Table with 2 columns of monthly temperature data (Ave. Temp., Max., Min.) for months Jan through Dec.

HIST

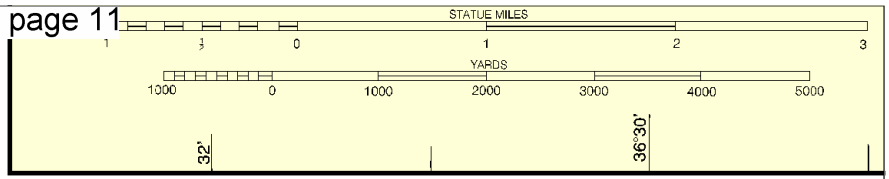
The first soon Cardenas, small party in 1776, Velez de Es crossing of country. The fur tr entered the in 1826-27 River to the coast. Later, through th and the Co Lt. J. C. navigabilit Federal Co "Explorer" Black Cany A decad Powell conc Colorado R rowboat.







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**STORICAL HAPPENINGS**

Grand Canyon of the Colorado was first explored by white men in 1540 when Francisco Vasquez de Coronado's captains, led by Alvarado to the rim in northern Arizona. In 1606, a party led by Father Silvestre Escalante made the first successful descent of the Colorado River in the canyon. This occurred at a point now known as the Fathers' north of Lee's Ferry in Glen Canyon. In 1827, a fur trader and trapper Jedediah Smith explored the area now occupied by Lake Mead. In 1842, when he went down the Virgin River to the Colorado River on his way to the

other parties pushed their way into the region along the Mormon Trail to the Colorado River. In 1845, James W. W. Hives, attempting to determine the navigability of the Colorado River for the Government, brought the steamboat "Enterprise" upriver into the lower end of the Grand Canyon in 1857-58. In 1869, Maj. John Wesley Powell led the first expedition down the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon by

In 1871, on another Government expedition, Capt. George Wheeler ventured upstream into the lower part of the Grand Canyon, as far as Diamond Creek. On March 11, 1931, construction was started on Hoover Dam in an attempt to control the waters of the Colorado River. By 1935 water was beginning to be impounded behind the dam. The last concrete was placed on May 29, and the structure was dedicated September 30, 1935. Other exciting phases of the area's history deal with settlements along the river, river expeditions, and mining. History is still being made on the waters of Lake Mead and the Colorado River. As late as 1960, the Colorado River had not been completely conquered by boats running upstream. In the summer of that year, a nine-man expedition successfully piloted three boats, propelled by jets of water, up through the rapids of the Grand Canyon from Lake Mead to Lee's Ferry in Arizona. The last barriers of the Colorado River—its rapids—had been conquered!

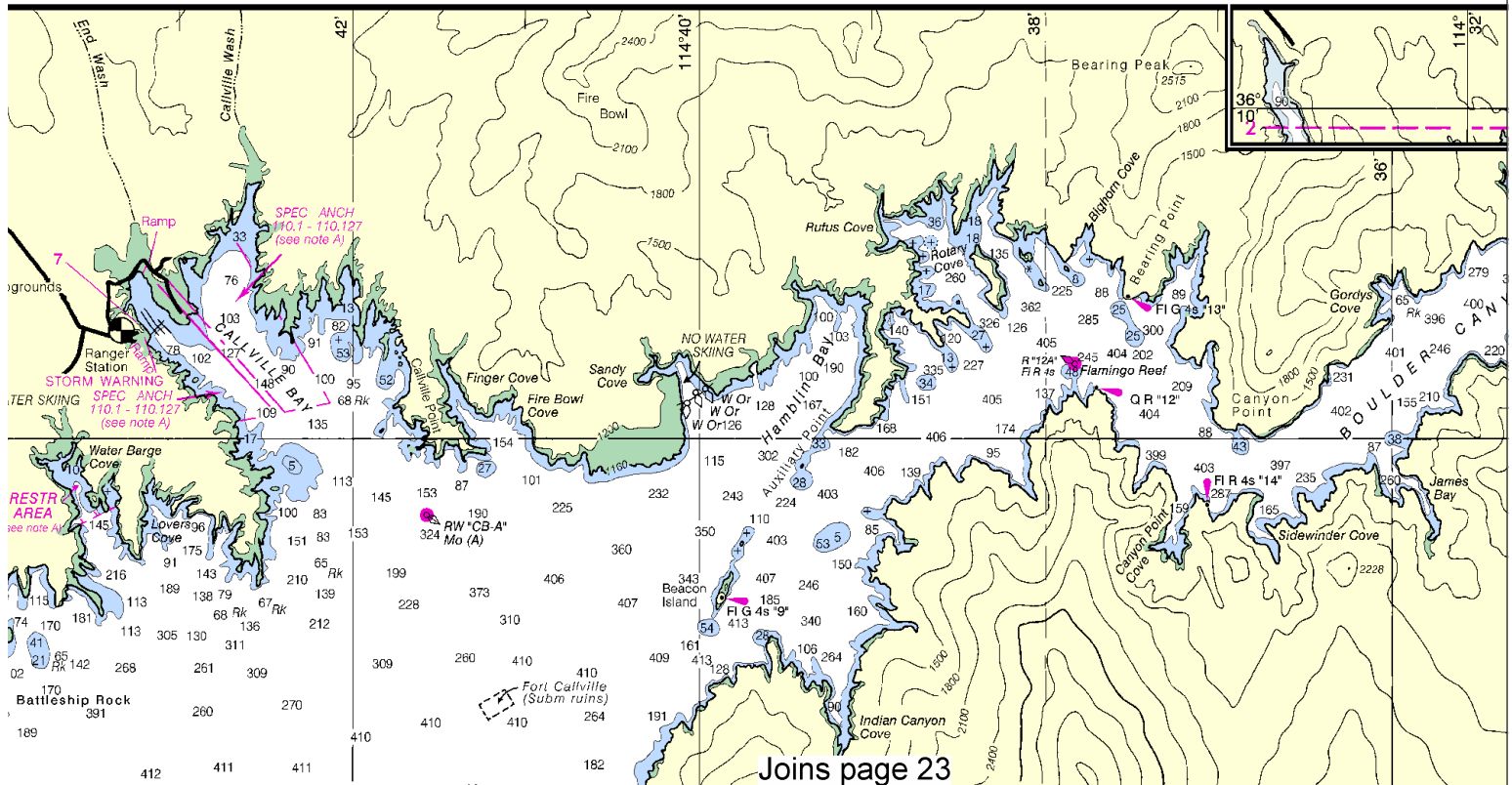
**PREHISTORIC MAN LIVED HERE**

Man has inhabited this region almost continuously for thousands of years. In such an arid region, the pre-Columbian Indian inhabitants naturally centered their activities around dependable water supplies afforded by rivers and prehistoric lakes. Many of their campsites have been located. Along the Muddy River in Moapa Valley, ruins of extensive aboriginal dwellings have been discovered. The popular name, "The Lost City" has been given to this group of Pueblo ruins. The rising waters of Lake Mead covered many archeological sites, including parts of The Lost City. Careful surveys were conducted to salvage and study this irreplaceable prehistoric evidence before it became lost for all time beneath the water. Lost City Museum, operated by the State of Nevada, is located at Overton, near the site of The Lost City. Here you may learn more of the fascinating story of the early Basketmaker and Pueblo Indians who lived, farmed, mined, fished, and hunted in this valley hundreds of years ago.

The more recent Paiute, Hualpai, and Mohave Indians, some of whom still inhabit outlying sections of this region, also left evidences of their cultures. You are welcome to look at the various Indian sites within the area. However, digging or disturbing any site, or collecting items found on the surface, is not permitted. They are protected by the Antiquities Act of 1906 so that these irreplaceable remains may not be damaged or lost. Only by piecing together the undisturbed cultural materials can skilled archeologists tell us the story of these ancient peoples. Nothing can be learned from material that has been disturbed.

Lake Mead National Recreation Area offers a wide variety of recreational activities. For public navigation, and Park Rangers fishing licenses. Special Use student children should read WATER-SKI have equipment SCUBA DIVING swimming beaches

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Yes - Affirmative  
For boating emergencies, or where the above system cannot be used due to terrain, wave a 2- by 3-foot piece of orange material (or orange life jacket) overhead from side to side. This will alert the ranger patrol plane, other aircraft, or boats of your plight.

SOME THINGS TO SEE AND DO

Lake Mead National Recreation Area offers you a variety of activities. Listed below are a few suggestions of things to do and places to see.

**VISIT HOOVER DAM.** Bureau of Reclamation guides conduct tours daily through Hoover Dam from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (time subject to seasonal changes). On these tours, you will be able to see some of the interior operations of one of the engineering wonders of the world.

**LAKE MEAD.** This large manmade reservoir is named after Dr. Elwood Mead, who was Commissioner of Reclamation from 1924 to 1936. It has an area of 229 square miles at maximum capacity, a length of 110 miles, and a depth of 589 feet. Storage capacity of the lake is 26,200,000 acre feet of water - an amount equal to more than 2 years of normal flow from the Colorado River. Wide sandy beaches, shadowed coves, and steep canyon walls carved long ago by the raging waters of the Colorado River make up the shoreline that is more than 550 miles long. Lake Mead has become a major area for recreation in the Southwest.

**SWIMMING.** Lake Mead is ideal for swimming many months of the year. Public swimming beaches are available during summer at Boulder Beach. Buoys delineate the swim beach area and lifeguards are on duty. Caution should be exercised when swimming elsewhere.

**BOATING.** As a family sport, boating is unexcelled at Lake Mead National Recreation Area. Free public launching ramps are provided at each developed area on the lake. Boats and motors can be rented or chartered from several concessioners. Mooring slips and buoys are available. Mooring or slip charges should be discussed with the concessioner concerned.

For public safety and health, specific regulations affecting water safety, sanitation, navigation, and boat operation must be observed. These regulations can be obtained from Park Rangers.

**FISHING.** You can fish throughout the year within Lake Mead National Recreation Area. A fishing license from either Nevada or Arizona is required. To the license must be affixed a Special Use stamp from the other State. Nonresident children under 14 years of age and resident children under 16 years of age are not required to have a license. Before fishing you should read the current regulations concerning creel limits.

**WATER-SKIING** is rapidly increasing in popularity on Lake Mead. Several concessioners have equipment for rent. Be sure to ask a Park Ranger about water-skiing regulations.

**SCUBA DIVING.** You may SCUBA dive in Lake Mead, but use caution, and stay away from swimming beaches and harbors. Always display the red and white SCUBA diving flag.

**CRUISES ON LAKE MEAD.** Leaving Lake Mead Marina daily, these cruises give you an opportunity to become better acquainted with Lake Mead. In summer, a Park Interpreter goes along on many of the trips. Ask about current schedules and rates.

**HIKING AND EXPLORING** are excellent in the region, except during the warmer summer months. However, water is scarce so take an adequate supply with you.

**MOTORING.** There are hundreds of miles of roads; many are paved, others are graded, and some are unmaintained 4-wheeled vehicle trails. If you travel off-road in your vehicle, check first at a Ranger station. A map of backcountry roads, approved for vehicle travel, is there for your reference. **CAUTION:** These roads are not recommended for 2-wheel drive vehicles. Forty miles southeast of Hoover Dam, a graded road leaves Kingman Highway and leads about 40 miles north to South Cove and Pearce Ferry. You will have an excellent view of the Colorado River and the Grand Wash Cliffs, and along the route a view of Gregg's Basin on Lake Mead. The road passes through one of the largest forests of Joshua trees in the entire Southwest. Ask a Park Ranger about other places to visit.

**CAMPING.** There are twelve developed campgrounds in the recreation area and they are open year round. Fees are collected under the provision of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. There are no entrance fees to the park, but there is a fee for the use of developed campgrounds. There are no individual connections for electricity, water, and sewer. However, comfort stations and water faucets are conveniently located. Trailer sites with hook-ups are available from the concessioners in the park.

The annual Golden Eagle and Golden Age passports are available. Camping is confined to designated campgrounds, except on trips into remote sections of the park. Camping space is available on a first come, first served basis; consequently no reservations can be accepted. Camping is limited to 30 days within any 90 day period. Firewood is not available, but charcoal is sold by concessioners. Each of the campgrounds has shade trees, water, modern rest-rooms, charcoal grills, and tables. Please place your trash in the containers provided. If you camp in the backcountry, use trash receptacles at the launching ramps when you return.

Campfires are permitted in remote areas. No campfires are permitted on beaches near boat harbors or on swimming beaches.

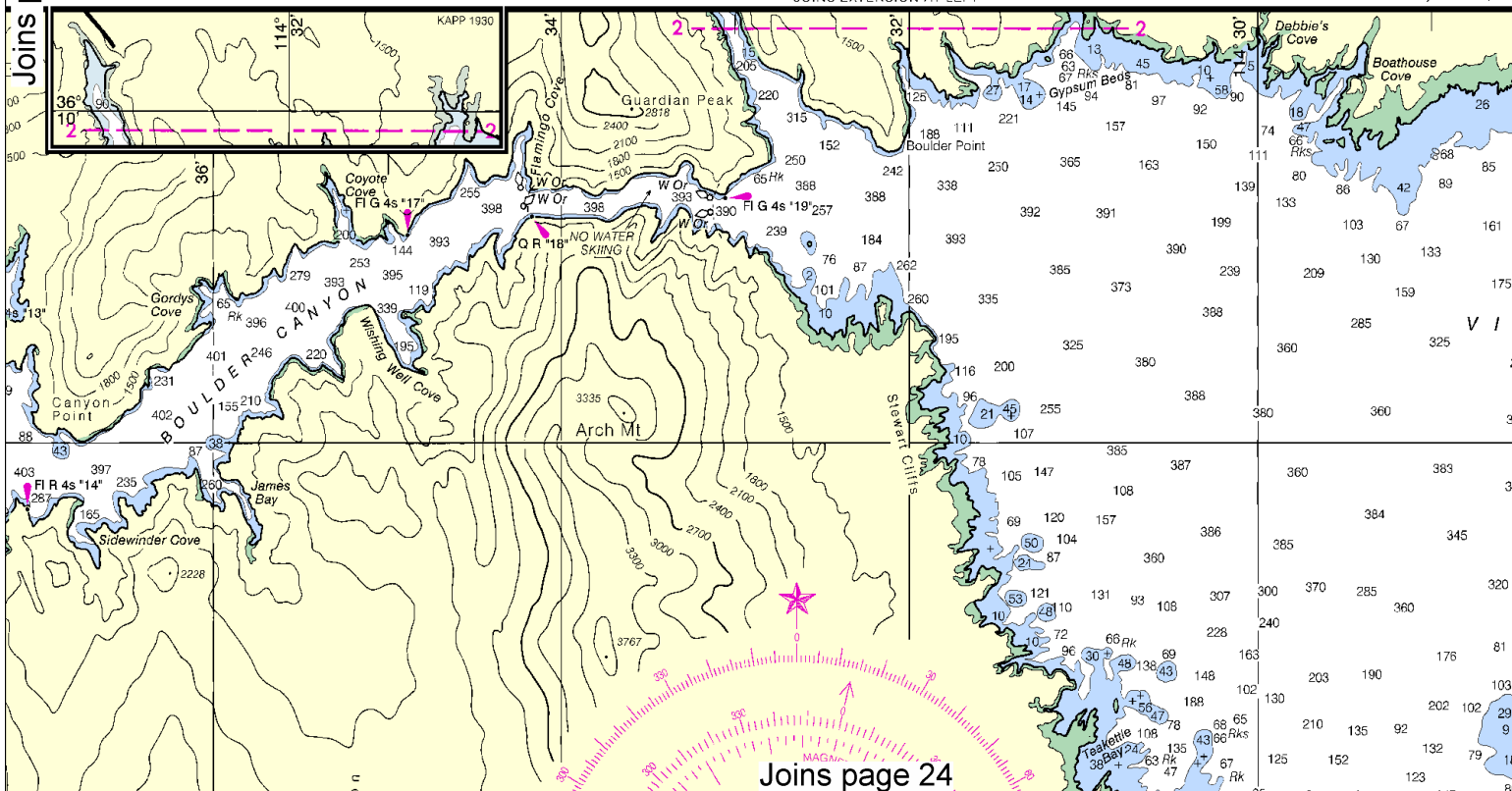
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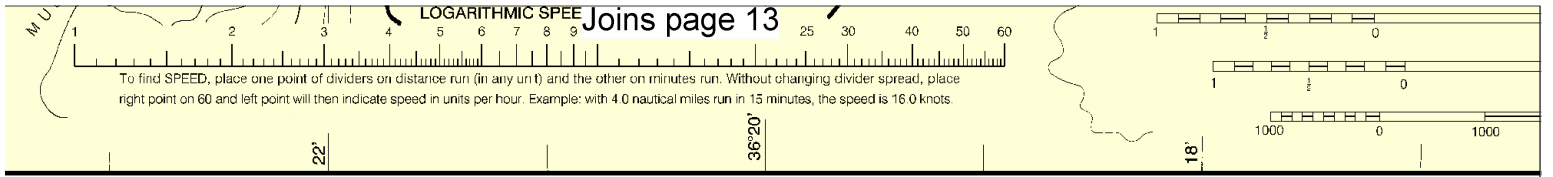
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Formerly 661 - SC, 1st



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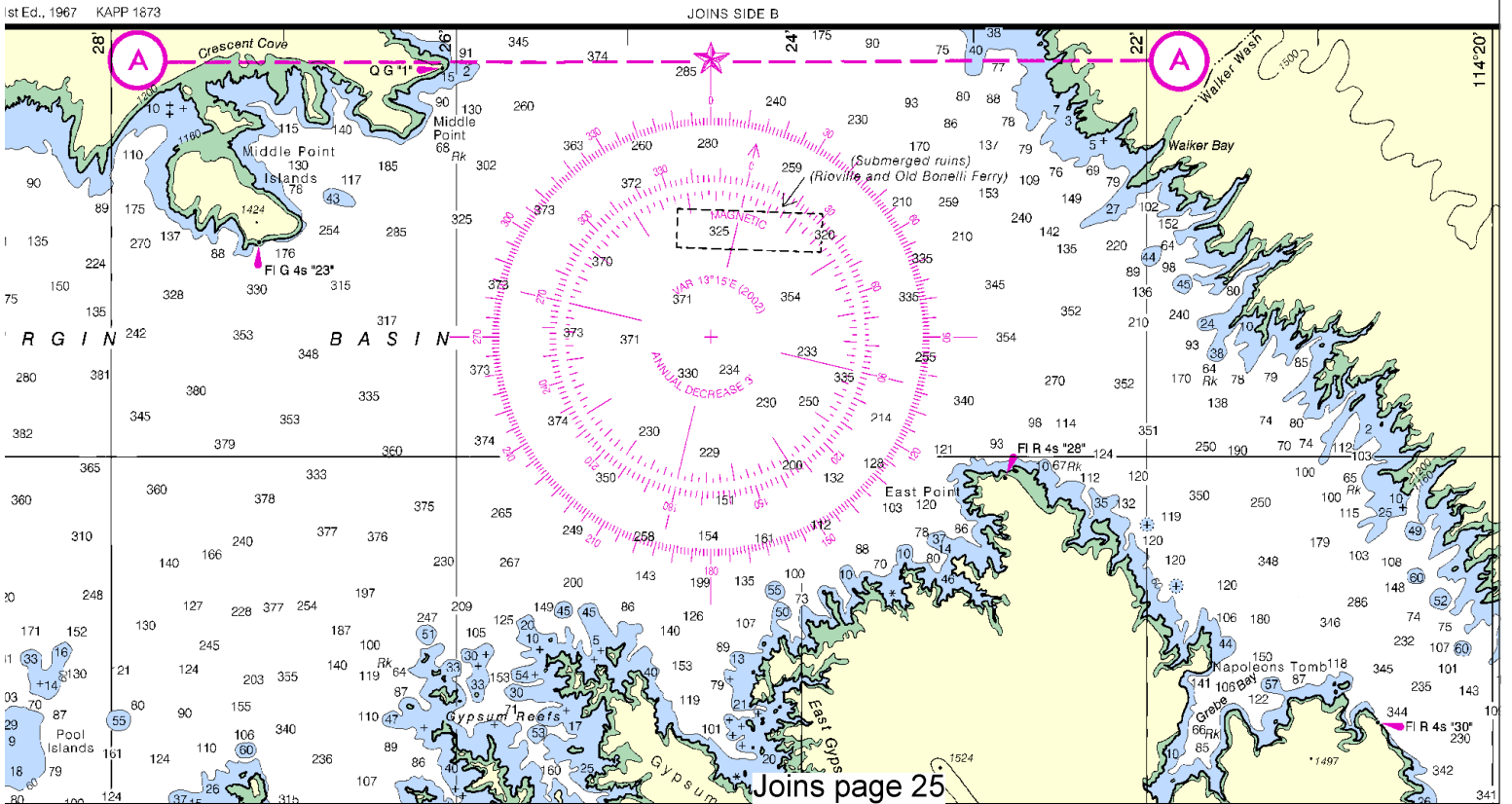


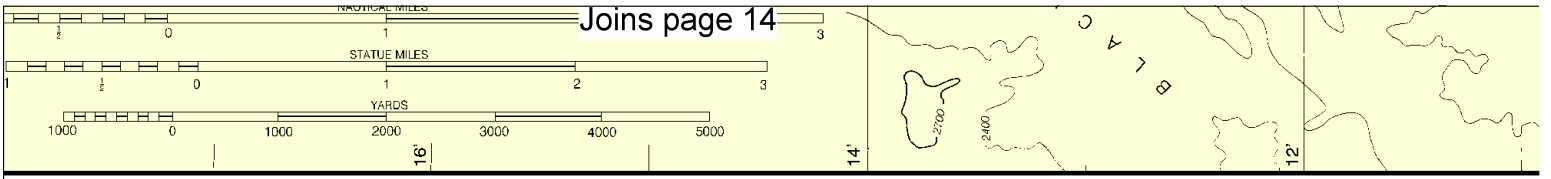


**SAFETY TIPS**

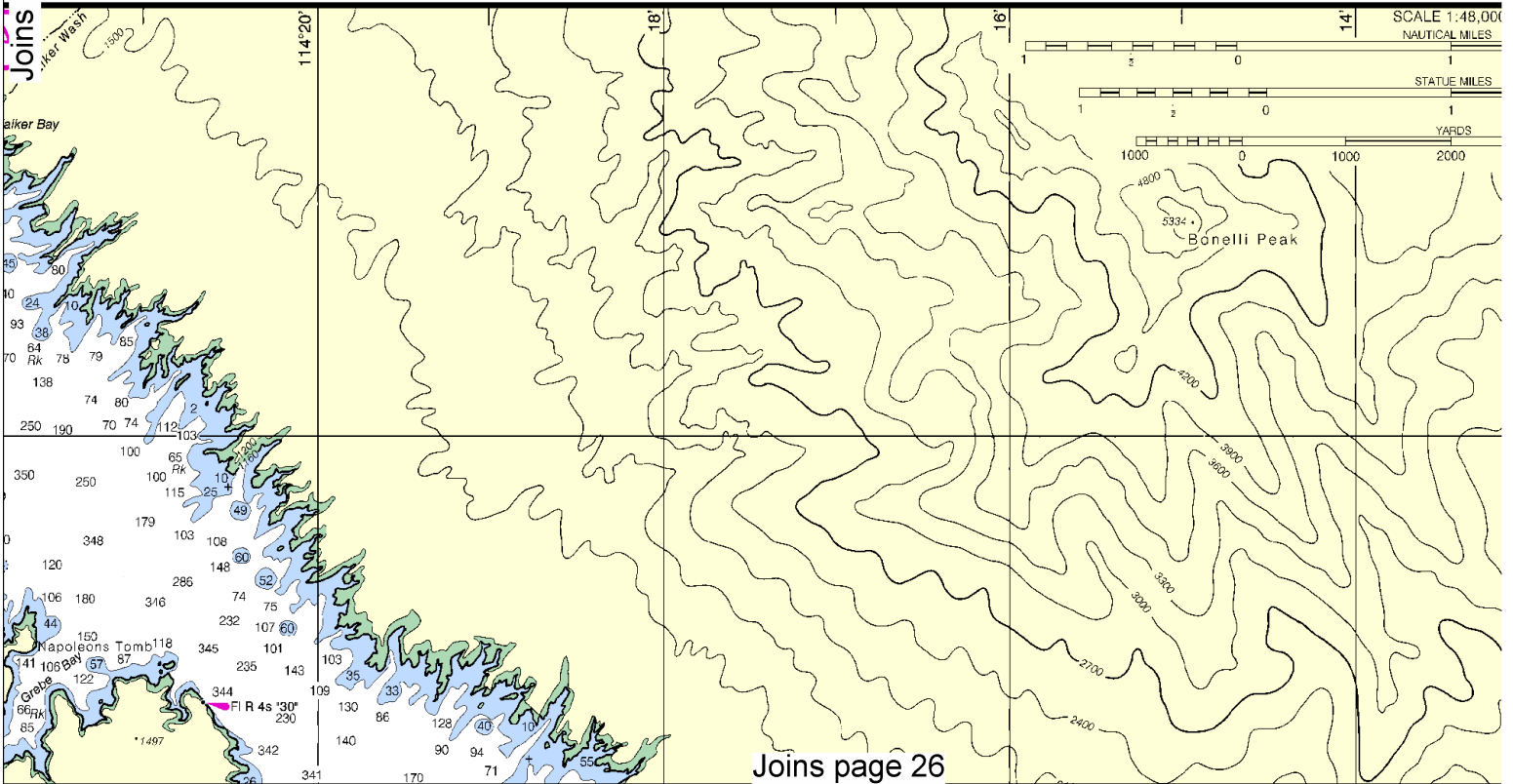
1. Always use care in navigation. The fluctuating surface level of the lake may be hazardous to navigation in that reefs may become exposed or submerged depending upon the water elevation. Boating is hazardous on the lake during periods of high wind. If you are caught in open water, head for the nearest sheltered spot and wait it out.
2. Always instruct at least one other person on how to operate your boat.
3. Know your boat's fuel capacity and cruising radius.
4. Read the information posted at Ranger stations, launching ramps, and on campground bulletin boards.
5. National Park Service Rangers are at Lake Mead National Recreation Area to provide information and other assistance and to enforce regulations, including safe boating practices. Please check with them if you have any questions.
6. Before you start a trip on water or land always inform some responsible person as to where you are going and when you expect to return.
7. An approved personal flotation device must be available for each passenger in a boat. Carry day and night flares for distress signals.
8. Weather forecasts are available daily at Ranger stations, at the bulletin boards on the launching ramps, and at the offices of concessioners.
9. For protection against the brilliant desert sun, you should have sunglasses available. During the summer, when traveling in the backcountry it is advisable to wear a hat and a long sleeved shirt. You should carry extra water, food, and a shovel. Take a map of the area. Never camp in washes. They are paths for flash floods.
10. If you become stranded away from the lake and have a vehicle, stay with it. Use a mirror for signaling or build a fire. If you must walk out, walk at night, it's cooler. Leave a note giving your name, destination, date and time you started walking.

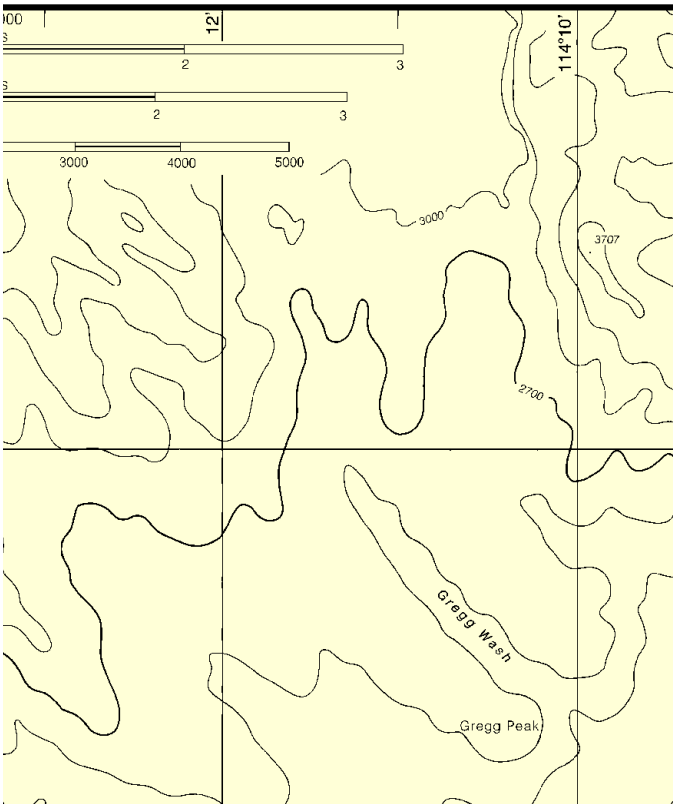
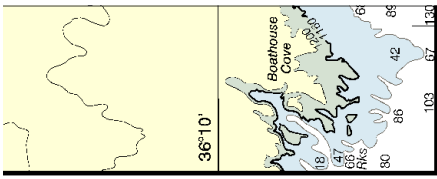
Joins page 20

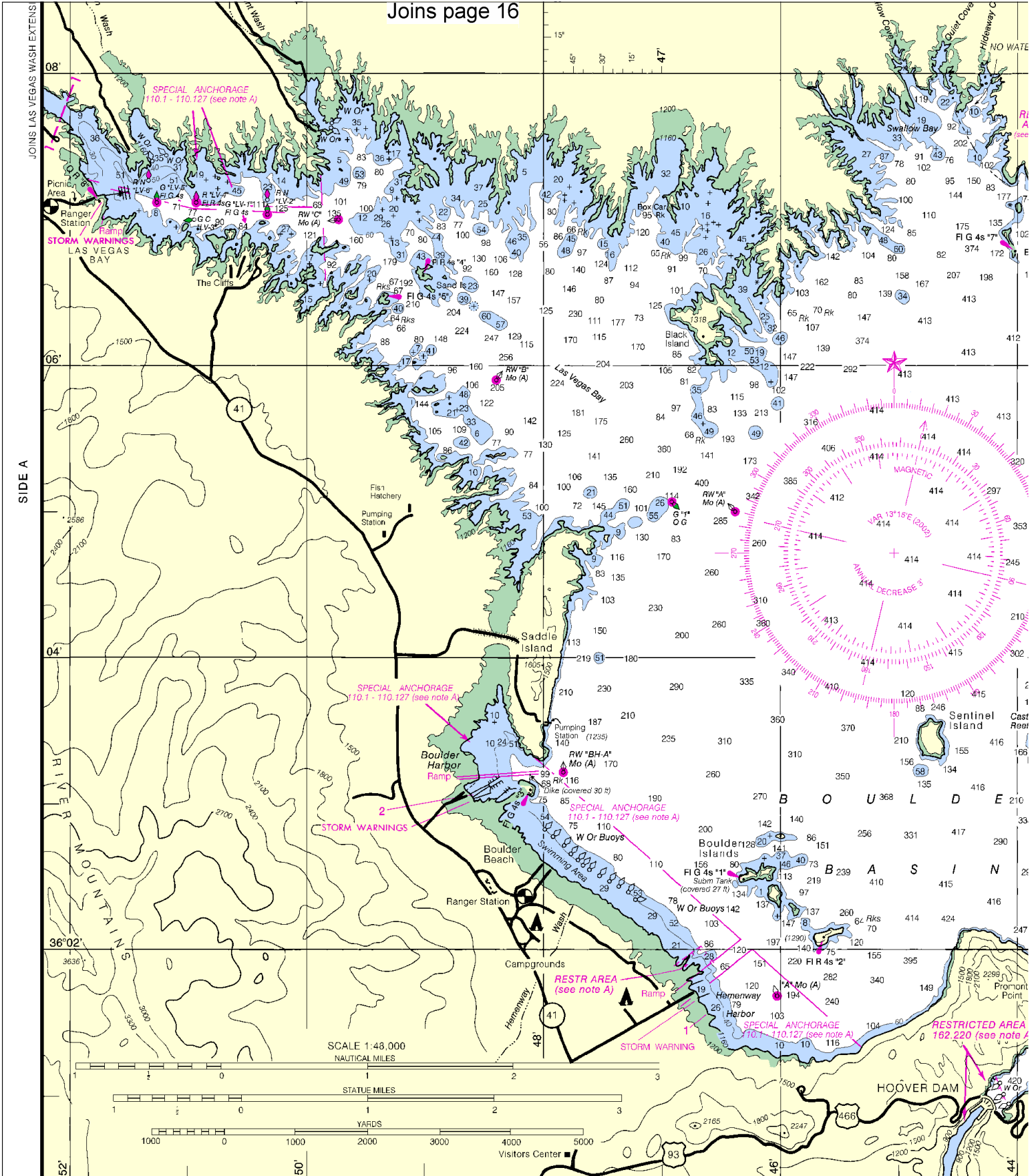




Joins page 19

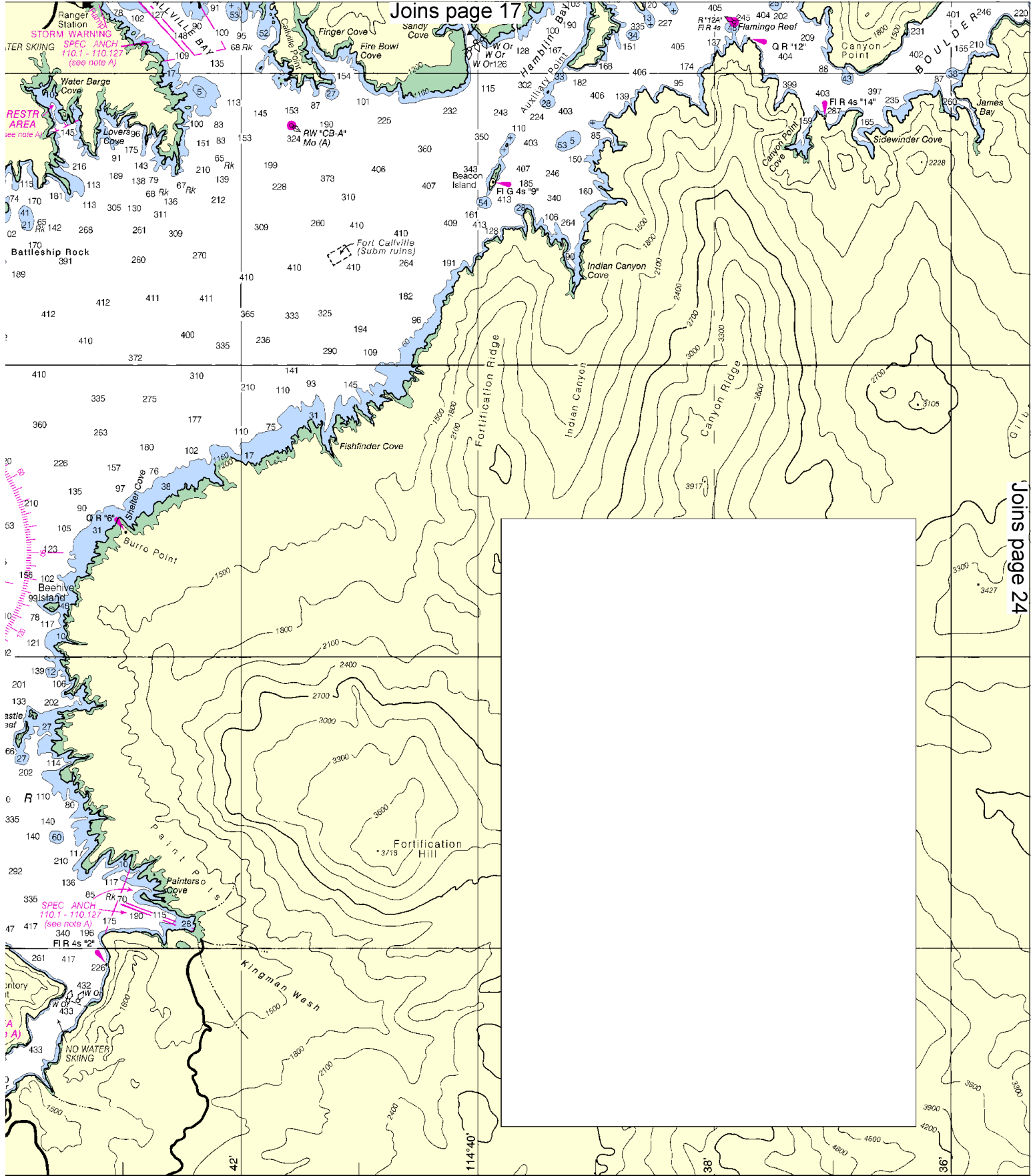




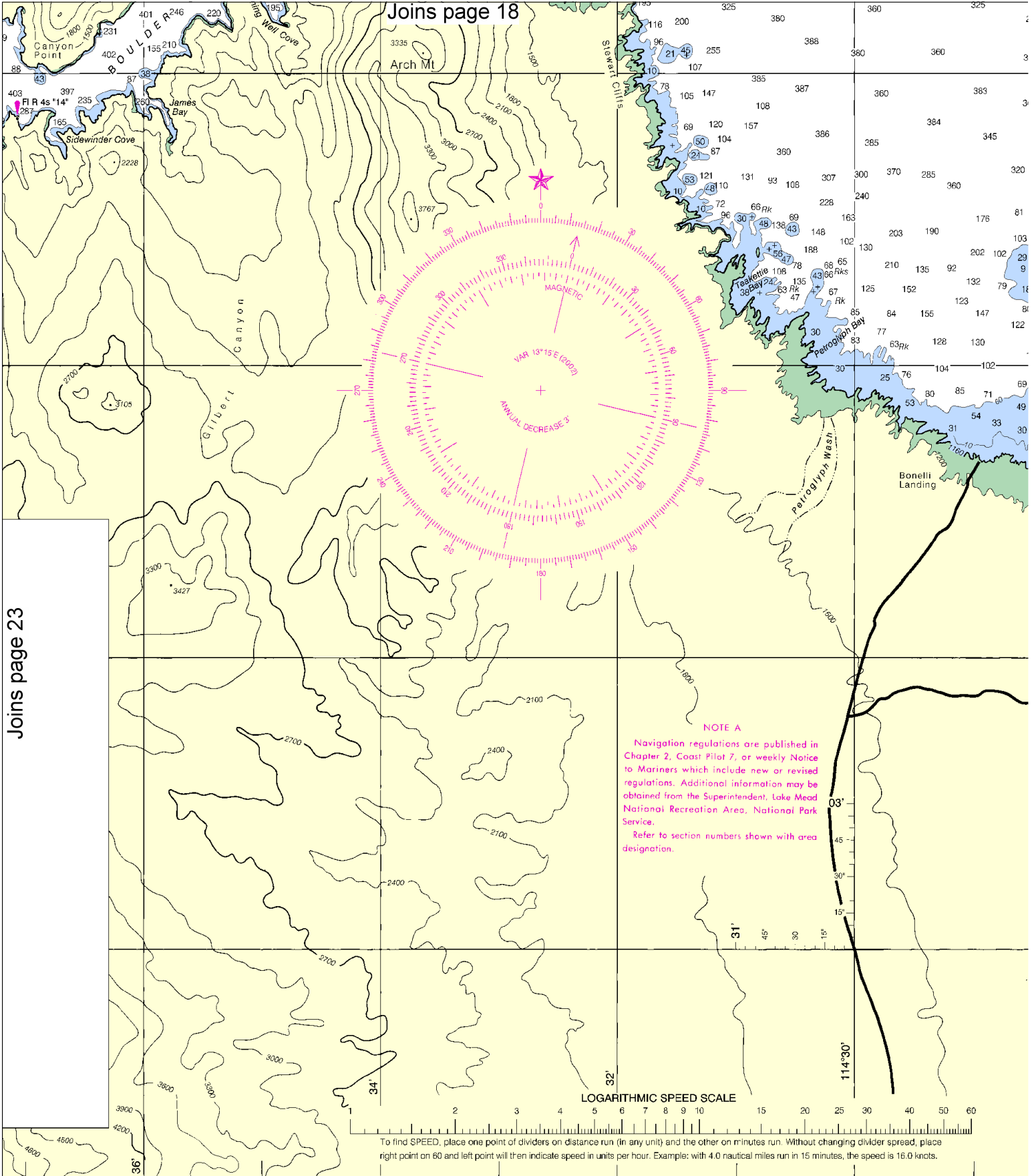


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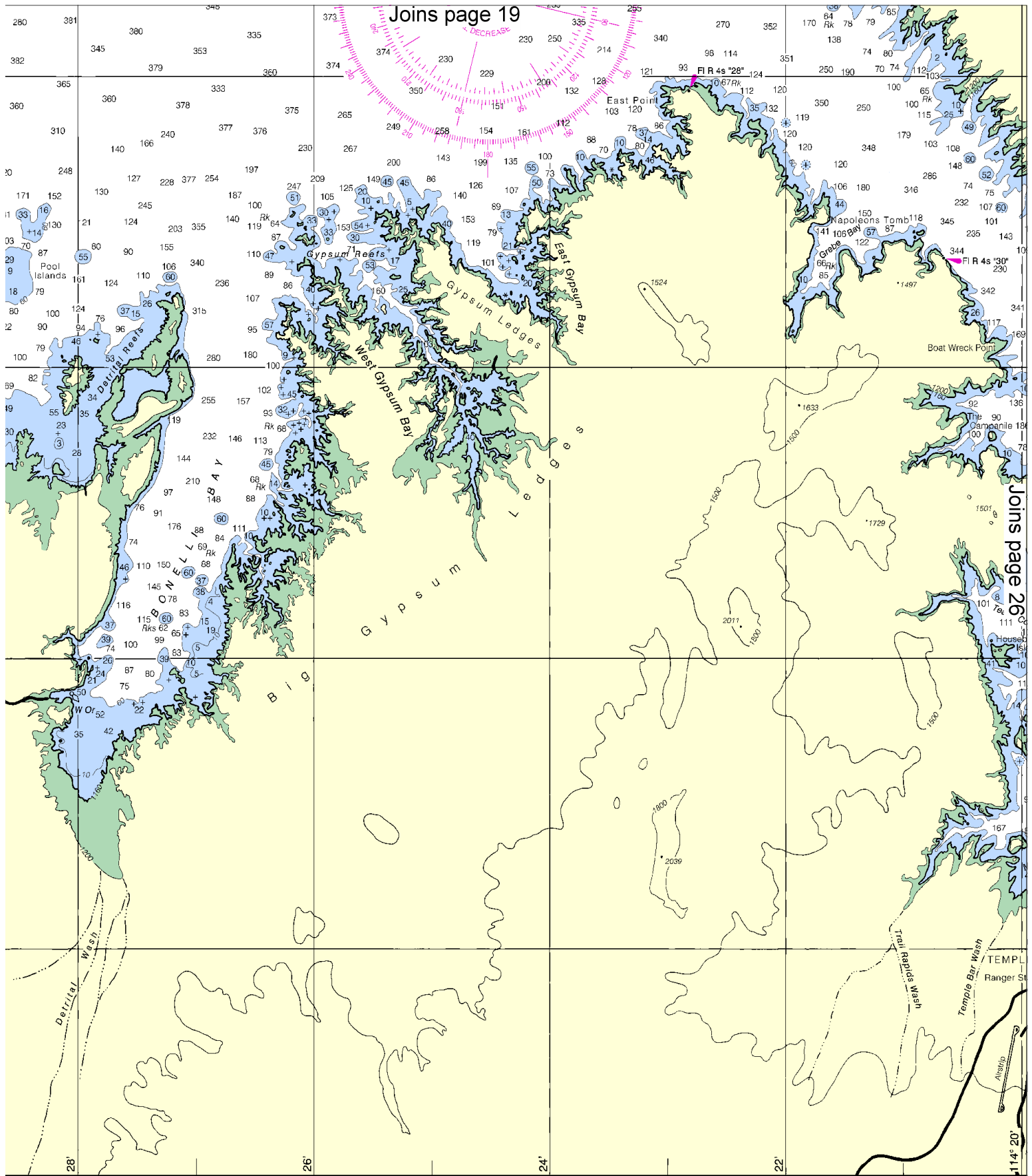


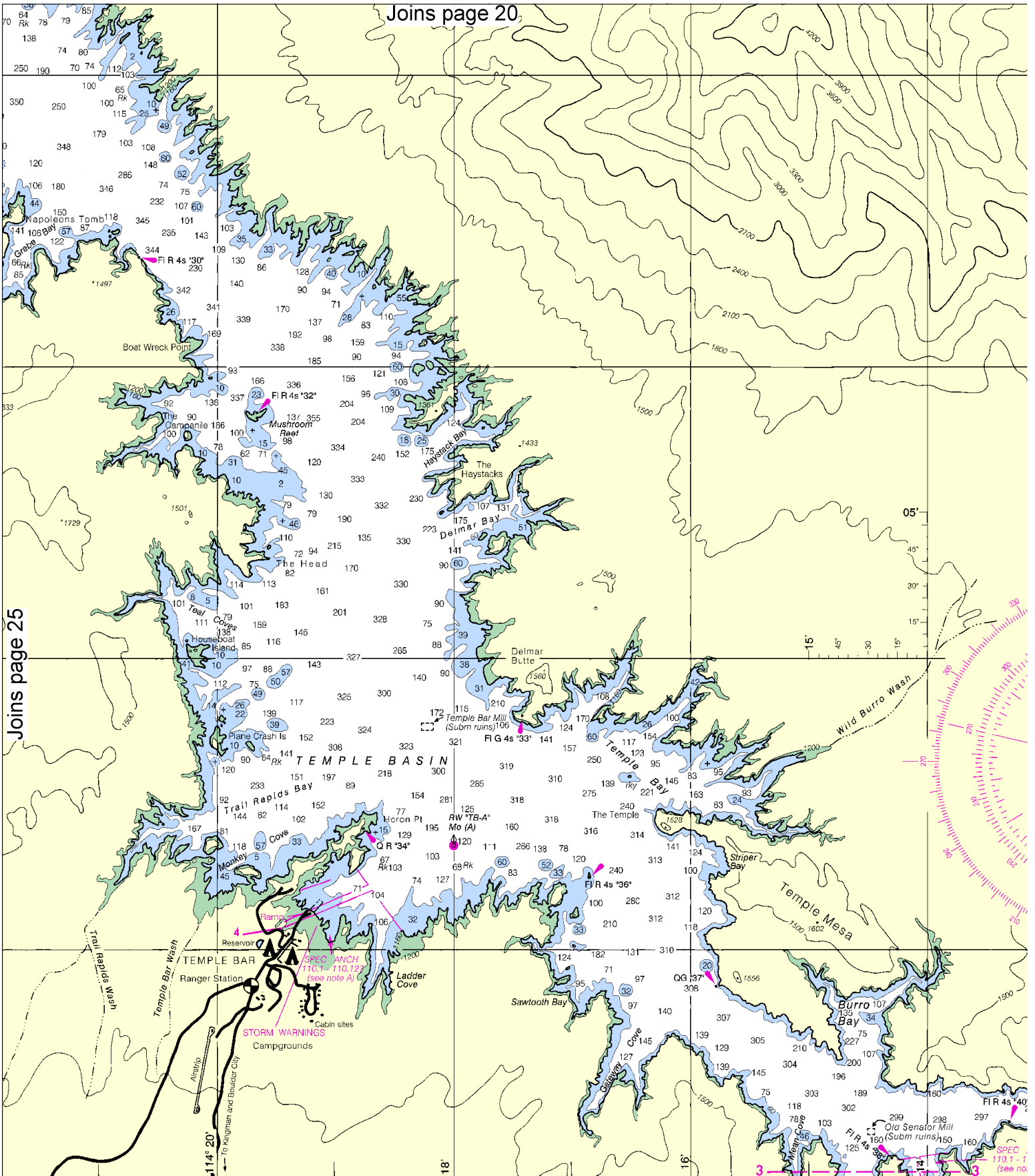
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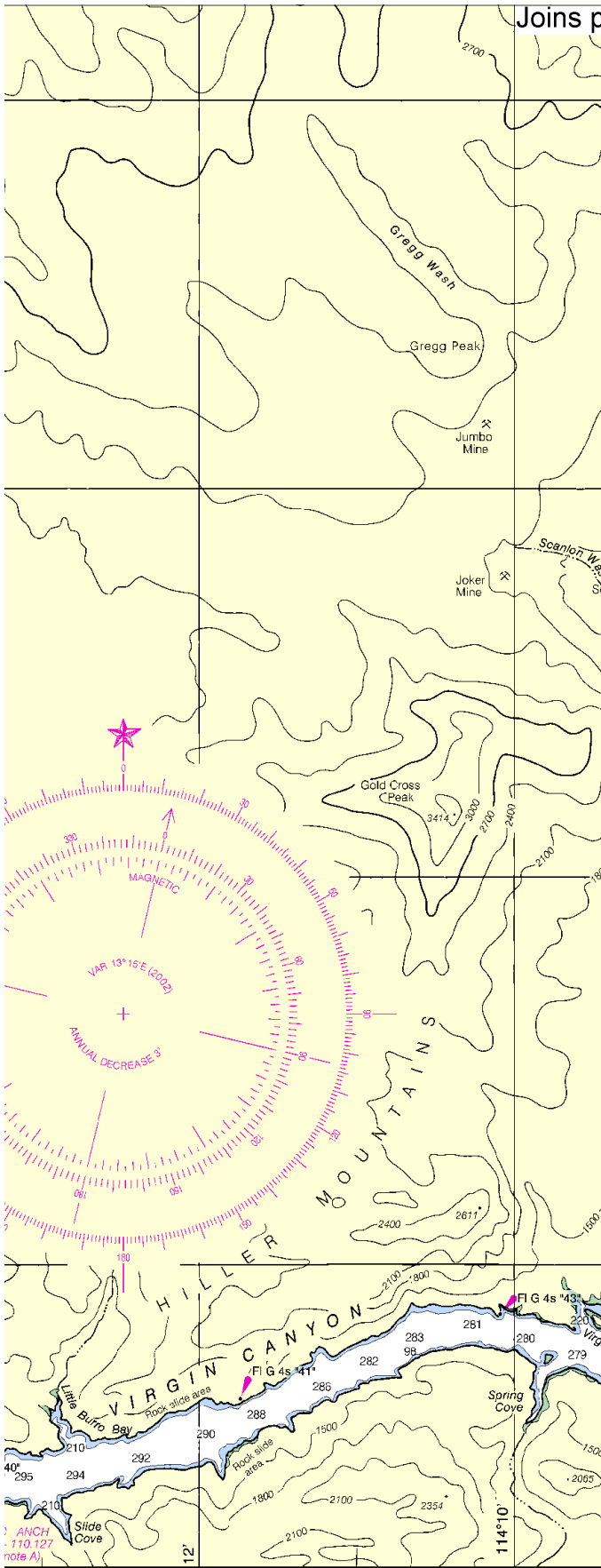






JOINS SALT SPRING BAY EXTENSION





## 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 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

**HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

**U.S. National Park Service**– 1-800-680-5851

**U.S. National Park Service**– 702-293-8932

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

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 CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup> – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).

