

NOAA Nautical Charting Calendar

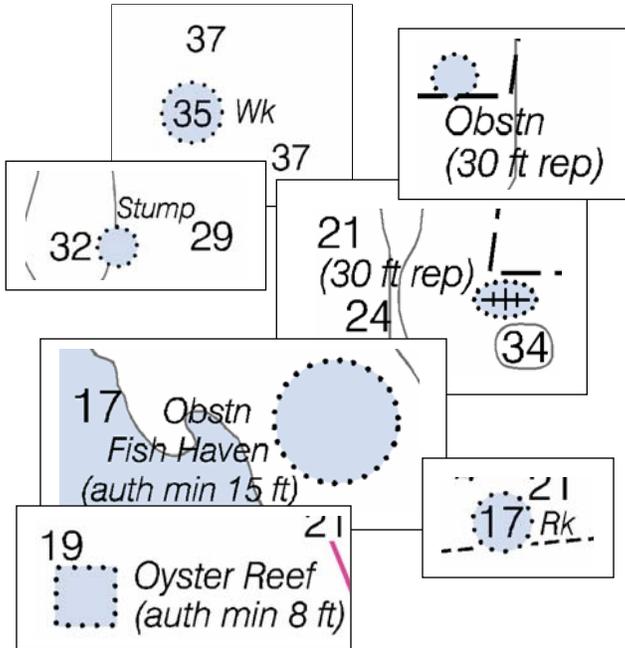
Danger Curves

Danger curves are used to outline areas or emphasize discrete features such as rocks, shoals, submerged structures that are known or potential hazards to navigation. The danger curve is also used to delimit areas containing numerous dangers through which it is useful to navigate. A danger curve is not a depth curve.

The danger curve is charted with a black dotted line. If possible, it is charted in its exact geographic position. If chart space presents a problem, the symbol may be omitted and only the depth included. Adjacent features may be enclosed with a common generalized curve. Labels are included to describe the danger being enclosed.

The danger curve limiting line is charted on the side of safety. It is either drawn to scale or slightly larger to ensure that any errors are conservative. Submerged structures covered by 66 feet or less are indicated by a danger curve enclosing the symbol for the particular danger. For a structure covered by depths greater than 66 feet, the curve is charted only if the structure is hazardous to navigation.

A blue tint is used within a danger curve to mark depths of 66 feet or less. The blue tint can be used in areas of greater depths if the object is considered a hazard to navigation.



Figures - Examples of Danger Curves

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">April 2007</div>							
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
29	30	Prepared by the Office of Coast Survey, National Ocean Service, NOAA, www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov , 1-301-713-2770				<div style="border: 2px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: auto;"> <p>Note: Starting this month, you can add your information to the Charting Calendar using the Tools -> Commenting, and Tools -> Drawing Markup features of Adobe Reader 7.0.</p> </div>	