

3. Anchorage Area C—For vessels of more than 120m in length carrying dangerous cargo.

4. Anchorage Area D—For vessels of more than 120m in length carrying non-dangerous cargo.

5. Anchorage F—Auxiliary anchorage.

Caution.—In heavy weather, a sea breaks across the bar at about the time of HW and should be allowed for when entering. All areas of the river and berths are subject to change due to heavy silting.

A restricted area, the limits of which are shown on the chart, lies in the vicinity of a submarine oil pipeline which crosses the river channel 3 miles below Punta de la Arenilla. Anchoring and trawling are prohibited within this area.



Huelva—Petro Terminal from NW

The Ria de Huelva to the Rio Guadalquivir

6.14 The coast between Punta del Picacho and Punta de Malandar, the N entrance point of the Rio Guadalquivir, 30 miles SE, consists of a sandy beach backed by sand dunes.

Playa de Mazagon, a narrow beach with a few fishing villages standing along it, extends between Punta del Picacho and Torre del Oro, 5.2 miles SE. Torre del Oro, in ruins, stands on a point of low land which is isolated at LW. A prominent white house stands close N of the ruins. Three conspicuous radio masts, the highest being 142m high, stand at the meteorological rocket launching site, 0.7 mile NW of the ruins.

The coast between Torre del Oro and Torre del Cabonero, about 15 miles SE, is backed by a chain of reddish-colored sand dunes which attain a height of almost 100m.

Torre de La Higuera, in ruins, is situated 9.2 miles SE of Torre del Oro. At LW, the ruins resemble a ship aground. A prominent white Guardia Civil Station stands on a hill 4.2 miles ESE of Torre de La Higuera and 1.2 miles inland.

La Higuera Light is shown from a prominent white pyramidal tower with a red band, 24m high, standing close NW of Torre de la Higuera.

The prominent buildings of a town stand near the coast, 4 miles SE of Torre de la Higuera; Torre Carbonero, a large round tower, stands 2.5 miles SE of these buildings. Several small buildings are situated near this tower.

The coast between Torre Carbonero and Punta de Malandar, 9.5 miles SSE, is low and backed by sand dunes; an extensive pine forest lies farther inland. Torre de Salabar, a tower surrounded by trees, stands 4 miles SE of Torre Carbonero, but is difficult to identify.

Caution.—Several wrecks, some dangerous, and a few well heads lie offshore along this stretch of coast and may best be seen on the chart.

The Rio Guadalquivir

6.15 The Rio Guadalquivir (36°47'N., 6°24'W.), 300 miles long, flows into the sea off the town of Sanlucar de Barrameda. This river is navigable as far as the city of Sevilla, 54 miles above its mouth. The land in the vicinity of the river is low and level as far as Coria, 7 miles below Sevilla, but it then gradually rises in elevation towards the city.

Abra de Sanlucar, known locally as Broa de Sanlucar or simply La Broa, lies between Punta de Malandar and Punta del Perro, 4.7 miles SW. This broad and shallow estuary of the Rio Guadalquivir is encumbered by numerous shallow depths and shoals. In addition, drying banks front the shores and extend up to 0.5 mile seaward.

Caution.—Recent surveys indicate numerous changes to depths between approximate positions 36°46.1'N, 6°25.8'W and 37°22.9'N, 5°59.5'W. Aids to navigation have been moved accordingly.

Punta del Perro (36°44'N., 6°26'W.), the S entrance point of the estuary, is low, rocky, and backed by sand dunes. A light is shown from a conspicuous tower on a building, 62m high, standing on the point. Santuario de Regla, a conspicuous building, and Casa Breva, a conspicuous white house with a tower, stand 0.5 mile S and 3.5 miles SE, respectively, of the light.

Bajo Salmedina, a drying reef, is the outermost danger of a bank which extends up to 1.5 miles W of Punta del Perro. The shallow passages lying between this reef and the point are used only by small craft with local knowledge; a ruined beacon stands on, and a stranded wreck lies close NW of, the reef.

Piedra Siete Brazas, a rocky bank with a depth of 4.1m, lies 1 mile N of Punta del Perro and breaks in heavy weather. Piedra Tesoro, a patch with a depth of 6.4m, lies close WNW of Piedra Siete Brazas.

Chipiona, a small village situated close E of Punta del Perro, can be identified by the conspicuous belfry tower of its church and its numerous white buildings. A marina fronts the village and is protected by a breakwater. Piedra Loreto, a rocky shoal with a depth of 0.2m, lies within the shore bank, 0.6 mile NE of the head of the breakwater.

6.16 Punta Malandar (36°48'N., 6°22'W.), the N entrance point of the estuary, is marked by the ruins of a tower and a building. Bajo Picacho, a drying reef with a stranded wreck on it, lies 2.6 miles WSW of the point. It is the outermost danger on the N side of the estuary and is marked by a lighted buoy moored about 1 mile W of it. Placer de San Jacinto, an extensive sandy and rocky shoal, lies centered 1 mile E of Bajo Picacho.

There is generally a dredged depth of about 6.5m over the bar. Vessels should contact the local authorities in advance for information concerning the latest depths.

The entrance channel, which leads over the bar and into the river, is entered 3 miles SW of Punta Malandar. Its seaward entrance is marked by an outer lighted buoy, with a Racon moored about 1.5 miles NNW of Punta del Perro. The fairway