



Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.
SECTOR 4 —CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 4

SOUTHWEST AND EAST COASTS OF MINDORO, WEST COAST OF PANAY, AND SOUTH COAST OF NEGROS

Plan.—This sector describes the W and E coast of Mindoro, the W coast of Panay, and the SW coast of Negros. The sequence of description is basically from N to S.

General Remarks

Winds—Weather.—The wind is variable along the mountainous W coasts of Mindoro, Panay and Negros during the Northeast Monsoon. Land and sea breezes are fairly well developed along these coast.

In the regions where the mountains are near the coast the land breeze is sometimes very squally. This is especially so in Puloan Bay on the W coast of Mindoro.

NW winds are prevalent in Mindoro Strait. The SW coast of Negros is fully exposed to the Southwest Monsoon.

Tides—Currents.—The flood current that enters Mindoro Strait follows the coast of Mindoro, part of it continuing around the S and E coasts of that island and then N of Dumali Point, where it meets the tidal current through Verde Island Passage.

The rest of this tidal current divides at the NW extremity of Panay. One branch flows along the N coast of Panay, the other turns SW from the NW extremity of Panay.

It is joined midway by the tidal current setting E of the Cuyo Islands or Linapacan Strait and then continues around the coast of Panay and Guimaras Island into Iloilo Strait, until it meets the previously-mentioned branch.

The ebb currents are exactly opposite in strength and direction. The tidal currents in Mindoro Strait flow SE on the raising tide and NW on the falling tide.

The currents are variable and depend to a great extent upon the strength and direction of the wind. The predominant trend of the current in Mindoro Strait appeared to be W from January to June and E from July to November.

The tidal currents off the SW coast of Negros set S during the rising tide and N on the falling tide. They are weak for the most part, but off the S end of the island they are strong and set SE on the flood and NW on the ebb.

4.1 Cape Calavite (13° 27'N., 120° 18'E.), a low headland, forms the NW extremity of Mindoro.

A light is shown on the cape. Mount Calavite, the summit of which lies 6.5 miles ENE of the cape, appears dome-shaped from the W, but from N or S it shows as a long ridge, fairly high at its W end. The cape is reported to give good radar returns up to 19 miles.

A few rocks lie close offshore along this coast; vessels should give it a berth of 1.5 miles to avoid the dangers.

Paluan Bay (13° 24'N., 120° 26'E.), a small bay, is entered between Pantocomi Point and Camtas Point, 4.75 miles E.

The bay indents the coast about 3 miles in a N direction.

A river flows into the NE side of the bay. Two towns stand near the mouth of the river. The bay affords good shelter during

the Northeast Monsoon (May to September), but is fully exposed to the Southwest Monsoon.

The entrance points are each fringed by a drying reef that extends about 0.3 mile offshore. Shoal water has been reported to extend from Pantocomi Point. A number of shoal spots lie in the entrance to the bay and can best be seen on the area chart.

Vessels can take anchorage about 1.5 miles W of the N entrance point of the above river, in a depth of 26m, black mud.

Moderate size vessels can find some protection from the Southwest Monsoon by anchoring in the middle of the entrance to Pamutusin Cove, in the NW corner of the bay, in a depth of 26m.

Vessels are cautioned that violent squalls blow down from the high land with little or no warning.

Igsoso Bay (13° 16'N., 120° 31'E.) lies about 9 miles SE of Paluan Point, and is entered between Igsoso Point and Tubile Point, 2.75 miles SSE.

Tubile Point (Tubili Point) (13° 14'N., 120° 31'E.) is the termination of a densely wooded and prominent peninsula, connected to the mainland by a low isthmus. A bank, with a depth of 4m, extends 0.5 mile S of Tubile Point. The point is marked by a light.

4.2 Mamburao Bay (13° 12'N., 120° 34'E.) is entered between Tubile Point and Mamburao Reef, about 4.5 miles SE. A river of the same name flows into the head of the bay. A village stands on the E bank of the river entrance. A conspicuous concrete building stands about 1 mile E of the village.

Mamburao Reef (13° 10'N., 120° 36'E.) lies close SE of Mamburao Bay. The reef is awash near its NW end and has a depth of 3m near its SE end.

Vessels can take protected anchorage, except during the Southwest Monsoon, about 0.5 mile SW of the village of Mamburao, in a depth of 9.1m, mud.

Vessels should use caution to avoid the shoal extending S from Tubile Point and to avoid Mamburao Reef.

Carauisan Point (13° 12'N., 120° 36'E.) is situated about 5 miles ESE of Tubile Point. A reef, with a drying rock near its outer end, extends 1.25 miles SSW of Carauisan Point.

Two 4.9m patches lie 1 mile W and SW of the same point. A rock, with a depth of 0.9m, lies 1.75 miles S of Carauisan Point. A depth of 16.1m was reported to lie 2 miles WSW of the same point.

Makolbo Point (13° 11'N., 120° 39'E.) is situated 3.25 miles SW of Carauisan Point.

A spit, with a depth of 2.7m over its outer end, extends 0.75 mile W and SW from Makolbo Point.

Talabasi Point (13° 04'N., 120° 43'E.) is situated 7.75 miles SE of Makolbo Point.

A 487m high peak is located 4 miles ESE of Talabasi Point. The coast between Carauisan Point and Talabasi Point and then to Sablayan Point, is low, intersected by several rivers whose

mouths are fronted by shallow bars, and rises gradually inland to mountainous country.

4.3 Sablayan Point (12° 50'N., 120° 46'E.) is the termination of a small peninsula extending about 0.75 mile SW from the coast of Mindoro. The peninsula forms the W side of a small bay. A town stands on the E side of the peninsula. A wooded knoll, 37m high, stands on the peninsula. A light situated on the summit of this knoll. A stone causeway situated on the SE side of the point.

A reef, which dries, fringes Sablayan Point to a distance of up to 0.15 mile. A shoal spit, with a depth of 6.9m at its outer end, extends about 0.2 mile E from the fringing reef abreast the church.

The N part of the bay is filled by reefs which enclose a small lagoon. Depths of 7 to 9m are found in the lagoon, but the narrow channel leading into it is very shallow.

Several rocky heads show above water in the N part of the bay and sunken rocks lie within 0.35 mile of the shore, in the S part of the bay.

A shoal, with a depth of 6.9m, lies in the middle of the bay, in a position about 0.35 mile ESE of the church.

Vessels can take anchorage about 0.25 mile from the town church, in a depth of 29m. Small craft can enter the lagoon and anchor in its middle part.

Sablayan Point should not be brought to bear less than 270° as the bottom is rocky and uneven and the depths decrease rapidly towards the reefs.

4.4 Pandan Islands (12° 51'N., 120° 45'E.) lie NW of Sablayan Point. The islands consist of two small, densely wooded islands. The channel between the islands is clear of dangers in the fairway, but the channel between the S island and the mainland is foul.

Pandan Bay lies between the Pandan Islands and the coast of Mindoro. A reef, with a depth of 4m, lies about 0.1 mile NE of the S island. Reefs, with depths of 8.2 and 2.1m, lie about 0.5 mile NE and 0.6 mile E, respectively, of the same point.

Vessels can take anchorage in the S part of Pandan Bay, 0.25 mile from the NE side of the S island, in depths of from 11.1 to 26m, mud.

Dongon Point (12° 43'N., 120° 48'E.), low and sandy, is located 6.75 miles SE of Sablayan Point. Dongon Bay, entered E of Dongon Point, is very deep.

Small vessels with local knowledge can take anchorage close to the shore where protection from N and E winds is afforded.

Iron Rock (Irirun Rock) (12° 38'N., 120° 54'E.) lies about 5 miles SE of Dongon Bay. The rock lies about 0.75 mile offshore. A drying reef, about 0.15 mile in diameter, lies 0.75 miles NNW of the rock. A reef, with a least depth of 3.6m, lies 1.25 miles N of the rock and 0.5 mile offshore.

Iron Bay (Irirun Bay) (12° 37'N., 120° 55'E.), formed by a slight indentation in the coast, is entered about 1.25 miles SE of Iron Rock.

The bay affords fairly good anchorage for small vessels during the Northeast Monsoon. Tusk Peak, 904m high and prominent, stands about 6 miles NE of Iron Rock.

The coast between the mouth of the **Lumintao River** (12° 32'N., 120° 55'E.), 5.5 miles S of Iron Bay and of no use to navigation, to the mouth of the Bugsanga River, 7 miles

further SSE, to Bubug Point, an additional 5 miles to the SE, is low with a steep sandy beach. The bar of the Bugsanga River is very shallow.

A beacon situated about 2.5 miles SE of the mouth of the Bugsanga River. A stranded wreck lies about 0.2 mile WSW of the beacon.

San Agustin (12° 25'N., 120° 59'E.) stands close SE of the mouth of the Bugsanga River. A pier, the outer end of which is destroyed, situated at the town.

Tanks situated on the coast about 1 mile NW of Bubug Point. A monument, 5m high, situated on Bubug Point. A 16m patch lies 1.25 miles W of the monument.

San Jose (12° 21'N., 121° 04'E.), a small village, lies about 1.5 miles ESE of Bubug Point. An obstruction light marks the top of a church tower located about 0.45 mile S of San Jose.

Caution.—A narrow rocky ledge lies parallel to the coast, about 0.25 mile offshore, in a position about 1.5 miles NW of Bubug Point.

Tidal currents off Bubug Point run parallel to the coast and may attain a rate of 2 knots.

4.5 Mangaran Bay (12° 19'N., 121° 03'E.), SE of San Jose is entered between Ilin Island and the coast of Mindoro. The bay affords good anchorage for all classes of vessels during most seasons of the year.

The inner part of the bay is shallow and of little value to shipping. Tidal currents with a rate of 1.5 knots have been observed in the bay.

Caminawit Point (12° 20'N., 121° 05'E.) ([World Port Index No. 58560](#)), 2 miles SE of San Jose, is long and low with several prominent warehouses on it. The area between Caminawit Point and the head of Mangaran Bay is shallow and of little use to shipping.

A light is shown at the SE extremity of Caminawit Point. A beacon is situated 0.3 mile E of the light. A buoy marks a 3.2m shoal lying about 0.1 mile SSW of the light.

A concrete pier about 43m long and 9.1m wide is situated on the NE side of Caminawit Point. There is a depth of 4.2m alongside the end of the pier at low water.

The channel leading to the pier can carry 3.1m at low water. Only vessels with local knowledge should attempt to use the pier.

Anchorage.—Vessels can take anchorage with the warehouses on Caminawit Point bearing about 065°, distant 0.75 mile, in a depth of 10.9m, mud. Vessels can anchor anywhere along this bearing line according to draft.

4.6 Ilin Island (12° 14'N., 121° 04'E.), high, narrow, and wooded is separated from the S part of Mindoro by Ilin Strait.

Mount Natangdol (12° 12'N., 121° 05'E.), near the S end of the island, is the summit of a sharp ridge running in a NNW to SSE direction and is the most prominent feature on the island, except from the N.

Calalayuan Point (12° 18'N., 121° 04'E.) is the NE extremity of Ilin Island. Ilin Rock, steep-to and with a depth of 1.8m, lies about 1.5 miles ENE of the point, while a 3m depth lies 1 mile NNW of the point.

Liscum Reef (12° 19'N., 121° 05'E.), with a least depth of 1.8m, lies on the E side of the channel in the approach from Ilin Strait, about 0.75 mile NE of Calalayuan Point.

Vessels should not attempt to pass E of the reef because of the numerous shoal patches. The channel between Liscum Reef and Calalayuan Point is deep and clear of dangers.

A shoal, with a depth of 5.9m, lies 0.4 mile N of Liscum Reef.

Dongon Reef (12° 19'N., 121° 00'E.), the outer danger in the W approach to Mangarin Bay, extends about 1 mile S from a position about 2.75 miles SW of Bubug Point.

The reef is less than 0.5 mile wide and has a cay of coral and sand lying on its E side. Several sunken rocks lie close off the S side of the reef.

Sardine Reef (12° 17'N., 121° 00'E.), with a least depth of 4.1m, lies about 1.75 miles W of the NW side of Ilin Island.

4.7 Manadi Islet (12° 20'N., 121° 03'E.), a small sand cay with several trees standing about 6.1m high, lies on the E side of a small circular drying reef located about 2 miles S of Bubug Point.

A 5.9m rocky patch and a 7.3m shoal lie 1 mile N and 1.25 miles NW, respectively, of Manadi Islet.

The channel between Dongon Reef and Manadi Islet, 2 miles E, and also the channel between Dongon Reef and Ilin Islands are deep and clear of dangers.

Cajui Reef (12° 20'N., 121° 04'E.), about 0.75 mile E of Manadi Islet, dries about 0.9m, and is surrounded by above and below-water rocks.

Broken ground, with depths of 2.7 to 5.1m, extends about 0.5 mile NNE from the reef, leaving a channel about 0.15 mile wide between it and the coast of Mindoro. A least depth of 10m is found in the channel.

Directions.—Vessels approaching from the NW should pass 0.75 mile W and S of Manadi Island. When entering the bay from the W, do not bring the W extremity of Ambulong Island until the N extremity of Ilin Island bears 085° or Caminawit Point bears 065°, so as to avoid Sardine Reef. The vessel can steer for Caminawit Point on that bearing and anchor as appropriate.

Vessels arriving from S should pass about 0.5 mile W of Ambulong Island, and steer 000° until Caminawit Point bears 065°, and then alter course to that bearing and anchor as directed above.

Vessels coming from the S through Ilin Strait should steer for Manadi Islet as soon as it bears 311° in order to avoid Liscum Reef. When Caminawit Point bears 030°, the course should be altered to the N, taking care to avoid the shoal, with a depth of 9.1m, lying about 0.75 mile W of Liscum Reef.

When Caminawit Point bears 065°, the course should be altered to that bearing and anchorage taken as directed.

4.8 Ambulong Island (12° 13'N., 121° 01'E.) lies about 0.75 mile off the W coast of Ilin Island, and is separated from each other by Ambulong Strait. A small village stands on the E side of the island. The coasts of the island are fringed by narrow coral reefs.

A light is shown from the summit of a hill, standing at an elevation of 136m on the W side of the island. The island is reported to give a good radar return up to 18 miles.

Silong Bay (12° 11'N., 121° 04'E.) lies between the E side of Ambulong Island and the SW part of Ilin Island. A reef, with a depth of 8.7m, lies in the middle of the S approach to the bay.

Baniaga Reef, with depths of 1 to 9m, lies in the SW approach to the bay. A rock lies on the S edge of this reef.

Vessels can take anchorage in the bay, but the holding ground is poor.

Ambulong Strait, lying between Ilin Island and Ambulong Island, has depths of 12.8 to 31m, in the fairway. The N part of the strait is about 0.25 mile wide between dangers. The S part of the strait is about 0.75 mile wide. The flood current sets S and the ebb sets N through the strait.

4.9 Ilin Strait (12° 16'N., 121° 06'E.) lies between the NE side of Ilin Island and the SW side of Mindoro. The strait has depths of 16.5m and over in the fairway and is clear of dangers.

The W side of Ilin Strait, between Calayuan Point, the NE extremity of Ilin Island, and Mangsoagui Point, about 9 miles SSE, is low, wooded, and backed by densely wooded hills. It is fringed by a narrow, steep-to reef.

The E side of the strait, between Bancal Point, lying about 1.25 miles ESE of Calayuan Point, and Caguray Point, about 1 mile S is low and covered with mangroves.

The Caguray River, which discharges close N of the point, is navigable by small boats to the small village of Caguray, about 1.75 miles from the entrance.

Lalawigan Bay, entered between Caguray Point and Lalawigan Point, about 1.25 miles SSE, indents the coast to a distance of about 0.5 mile, and is very shallow.

Santa Teresa, a small village, stands on the shore about 0.5 mile SSE of Lalawigan Point.

Santa Teresa Hill, 122m high, round-topped and prominent, lies about 1.25 miles E of the point.

Cominauet Point, located about 1.25 miles SE of Lalawigan Point, is a low, rocky bluff, fringed by a bank with depths of less than 6m, extending 0.6 mile offshore.

The 20m curve lies less than 0.25 mile W of Bancal Point, 0.2 mile SW of Caguray Point, and 0.4 mile SW of Lalawigan Point. The depths shoal rapidly within this curve.

A shoal bank, which bares at low water, extends up to 0.35 mile SW from the coast between Santa Teresa and Cominauet Point.

4.10 Pandarochan Bay (12° 12'N., 121° 10'E.) lies in the S approach to Ilin Strait and is entered between Mangsoagui Point and Buruncan Point, about 7 miles ENE. The head of the bay is low and sandy, with mangroves and scrub behind it.

Several small rivers flow into the head of the bay. Buruncan Point is reported to give good radar returns up to 18 miles.

Alibug Point, located 2 miles NW of Buruncan Point, can be identified by the small village of Alibug standing close E.

Buruncan Point (12° 12'N., 121° 15'E.), the S extremity of Mindoro, is composed of low, limestone cliffs, greatly worn by the sea. The land N of the point rises steeply, and is 70m high, 0.35 mile from the point.

The 20m curve fronts the N shore of the bay at a distance of up to 1.5 miles. The depths shoal gradually within this curve.

Garza Island (12° 13'N., 121° 12'E.), a small sand and coral island covered with mangroves and trees, lies about 2.25 miles W of Buruncan Point. The island is fringed by a drying reef. A shoal, with a depth of 1.8m, extends 0.3 mile N from the N side of the islet.

A shoal bank, with detached shoals having depths of 5.5 to 16.5m, extends 0.35 mile E and 2 miles S from the reef fringing the islet.

The flood current sets SSE through Ilin Strait and the ebb sets in an opposite direction, following the general trend of the channel. The flood current sets E along the S coast of Ilin Island and in the outer part of Pandarochan Bay.

The ebb current sets in an opposite direction. Rips are found off the S extremity of the shoal bank extending S from Garza Island.

Anchorage.—Vessels can take anchorage almost anywhere in Ilin Strait, in a depth of 18.3m.

A recommended anchorage is located about 0.1 mile offshore on the Mindoro side of the channel in a position about 0.5 mile NNW of the mouth of the Caguray River, in depths of 26 to 29m, mud.

Vessels can take anchorage anywhere in Pandarochan Bay according to draft and direction of the wind. The bay is protected from all but S winds.

Directions.—Vessels entering Ilin Strait from the N should keep Manadi Islet astern, bearing 311° , so as to clear Liscum Reef. In passing through the strait, the Ilin Island side should be favored as the water shoals suddenly on the Mindoro side.

After having cleared the strait, it should be kept open astern until the S extremity of Garza Island is in range with Buruncan Point bearing about 094° . Then the course should be altered to 125° until Garza Island bears 001° .

This course leads SW of the dangers extending S from Garza Island.

Vessels entering the strait from S and E should pass about 3.5 miles S of Garza Island and follow the reverse of the directions given above.

Mindoro—East Coast

4.11 Pinamalayan ($13^\circ 02'N$, $121^\circ 30'E$.) ([World Port Index No. 58550](#)), a small loading port, lies about 6.5 miles SW of Dumali Point. A light is shown from a white concrete tower, 10m high, standing on the beach.

A vessel can take anchorage with the light bearing 270° , distant about 0.75 mile, in a depth of 37m.

Small vessels can anchor closer inshore, in depths of 7.3 to 18.3m.

Quinabigan (Kinabigan) ($13^\circ 00'N$, $121^\circ 29'E$.) is a small town located about 3 miles S of Pinamalayan. Several warehouses stand near the shore. Cargo operations are carried out at the anchorage. Vessels can take anchorage with the town bearing 235° , distant about 1 mile, in a depth of 55m.

Bongabong ($12^\circ 45'N$, $121^\circ 29'E$.), a small village, lies 14.5 miles S of Quinabigan. The village stands at the mouth of the Sucol River. Several warehouses stand near the mouth of the river.

Vessels load cargo from barges. A light is shown from the village. Vessels can take anchorage with the light bearing 243° , distant 0.5 mile, in a depth of 22m.

4.12 Quinidiagan Point (Kinidiagan Point) ($12^\circ 47'N$, $121^\circ 33'E$.) is a slight projection lying about 4.5 miles SE of Bongabong.

Duyagan Point ($12^\circ 36'N$, $121^\circ 33'E$.) lies about 5 miles SSE of Quinidiagan Point. The point is low, sandy, and steep-to.

At times discolored water from the many small streams in the vicinity of the point extends a considerable distance seaward.

Paglasan (Roxas) ($12^\circ 35'N$, $121^\circ 31'E$.) is located about 2.5 miles SW of Duyagan Point. There is a conspicuous white bell tower at Wasig, about 2 miles SSW of Paglasan.

Balanga Point ($12^\circ 31'N$, $121^\circ 28'E$.), the first elevation near the coast S of Mount Dumali, is formed by a hill 77m high; the seaward cliffs have a reddish appearance. The point lies 3 miles SW of Wasig.

Languin Reef ($12^\circ 32'N$, $121^\circ 31'E$.) is an extensive reef, 1.75 miles SSE of Wasig; part of the reef is awash. Shoals, with depths of 4.5 and 6.7m, lie 0.75 mile W and 0.6 mile SSW, respectively, of the reef.

Mansalay Bay (Mansalai Bay) ($12^\circ 30'N$, $121^\circ 27'E$.) is entered between Palaypay Point, located about 0.5 mile WSW of Balanga Point, and Bugton Point, about 1 mile SW. The bay indents the coast to a distance of about 0.75 mile. Depths of over 11m are found in the middle of the bay.

Palaypay Point is surrounded by a reef, near the S extremity of which, about 0.1 mile offshore, is a prominent pinnacle rock about 7.6m high.

Foul ground, on which there is a rock awash, extends about 0.5 mile offshore between Balanga Point and Palaypay Point.

Bugton Point ($12^\circ 30'N$, $121^\circ 27'E$.) is steep-to and clear of dangers. It is formed by a round-topped hill, 93m high, wooded to the water's edge. A similar hill, 85m high, lies about 0.5 mile S.

Mansalay is a small town at the head of the bay. The metal-roofed school building in the N part of the town is prominent.

Vessels with local knowledge can take anchorage in the middle of the bay, about 0.4 mile offshore, with the village bearing 316° and the 7.6m pinnacle rock off Palaypay Point bearing 091° , in a depth of 12.8m, mud.

Smaller vessels can anchor closer in, according to their draft.

Vessels approaching the anchorage from N should keep Maestre de Campo Island open E of Duyagan Point until Languin Reef is passed.

When Bugton Point bears 271° , steer for it on that bearing, and give it a berth of about 0.25 mile, then alter course NW and steer for the village.

Vessels are cautioned that the N shore of the bay is fringed by a reef and that the bay is fully exposed to SE winds.

4.13 Cogolong Bay ($12^\circ 29'N$, $121^\circ 26'E$.) lies about 1 mile S of Mansalay Bay. Vessels can take anchorage in the middle of the outer part of the bay, in depths of 9 to 18m, sand and mud. The anchorage is exposed to E winds.

Mansiol Bay ($12^\circ 28'N$, $121^\circ 26'E$.) lies 1 mile SSW of Cogolong Bay. The bay indents the coast to a distance of about 0.5 mile. Mansiol Point, the N entrance point to the bay, is bold, rocky, and surmounted by two grassy hills about 107m high.

Several rocks, awash, lie up to 0.1 mile E of the point; the outer rock dries 1.5m. Colasi Point, the S entrance point, is rocky and fringed by a steep-to reef which extends 0.25 mile offshore. Two hills, 37m and 44m high, stand on the point.

There are no dangers lying outside the narrow reef fringing the shores of the bay.

Colasi Bay (12° 27'N., 121° 25'E.) lies about 1 mile SSW of Mansiol Bay. A small stream flows into the head of the bay.

Small vessels with local knowledge can take anchorage in the middle of the outer part of the bay, in depths of 9 to 18m.

Pocanil Point (12° 24'N., 121° 25'E.), surmounted by a prominent hill, 157m high, lies about 3.5 miles SSE of Colasi Bay. A yellow limestone cliff marks the E and S sides of the hill. An islet, wooded and steep, lies about 0.2 mile E of the point. A barren pinnacle lies about 0.15 mile E of the islet.

Pocanil Bay (12° 24'N., 121° 26'E.) is entered close S of Pocanil Point. Vessels can take anchorage in the middle of the outer part of the bay, in depths of 18 to 22m, soft mud.

Buyallao Peninsula (12° 22'N., 121° 26'E.) lies between Pocanil and Sogucay Bays. The shores of the peninsula are rocky and steep-to. Mount Namalayan stands in the middle part of the peninsula and is prominent.

Buyallao Point, the SE extremity of Buyallao Peninsula, slopes down gradually from Mount Namalayan and terminates in a low, rocky, steep-to shelf.

Buyallao Island (12° 23'N., 121° 27'E.) lies close off the NE side of Buyallao Peninsula and is separated from it by Buyallao Pass. The island is high and densely wooded.

Two rocks lie close off the NE side of the island. Buyallao Pass has a least navigable width of 0.15 mile.

A shoal, with a depth of 3.6m, lies in the middle of the narrowest part. Anchorage in the pass is not recommended.

4.14 Sogucay Bay (12° 22'N., 121° 24'E.), which affords the best typhoon anchorage on the E coast of Mindoro, is entered between Buyallao Point and Cabuy Point, about 5 miles SW.

The bay indents the coast to a distance of about 3.5 miles. The shores of the bay, which are steep-to, are fringed by a narrow reef and mud flats.

Sogucay Island, narrow and about 1 mile long, lies in the middle of the bay, about 0.75 mile offshore. The N part of the island is covered with mangroves and is fringed by partly drying reefs which extend about 0.25 mile from its E and S sides. The W side of the island is fairly steep-to.

Foul ground extends about 0.5 mile S from the S extremity of the island.

The village of Sogucay stands on the W side of the bay in a position about 1.25 miles W of the N extremity of the island. Panangiran Peak, a sharp peak, 721m high, is located about 8 miles WNW of the head of the bay.

A reef, which bares, lies close off the middle of the W side of Sogucay Island. A reef, partly awash, lies about 0.3 mile NW of the NW side of the island. It is separated from the reef fringing the NW side of the island by a narrow but deep channel.

A reef, which bares, lies about 0.5 mile NNW of the N end of the island. Detached shoals, with depths of 2 to 9m, lie between this reef and the shore of the bay to the W and SW.

The channel between this reef and the reef lying about 0.3 mile NW of the NW side of the island is about 0.25 mile wide with depths of over 11m in the fairway.

Narrow shoals, with depths of 8 to 15m, extend about 1.5 miles N from a position close N of Cabuy Point.

The least depth is found about 1 mile S of the S extremity of Sogucay Island.

A detached shoal, with a depth of 9.1m, lies about 0.5 mile E of the SE end of the island.

Anchorage.—Vessels anchor in a position W or NW of Sogucay Island and clear of the detached reefs, in depths of from 22 to 37m, soft sticky mud.

The recommended anchorage is located about 0.5 mile ESE of the village of Sogucay with the N point of Sogucay Island in range about 087° with the S tangent of Buyallao Peninsula, in a depth of 26m, mud.

Directions.—Vessels approaching the bay from the E or SE should steer 286° for Panangiran Peak, which leads in mid-channel between the N point of Sogucay Island and the N shore of the bay.

When abeam of this point, the course should be altered to 255°, heading for a position about 91m S of the village of Sogucay and passing mid-channel between the N detached reef which dries and the reef awash about mile S of it.

This course should be held for about 0.5 mile and then a course of about 226° should be steered to the recommended anchorage.

Vessels approaching the bay from the SW should steer a course of 337° for a little over 2 miles from the position 2 miles SE of Pandan Point to a position about 0.25 mile E of Cabuy Point.

Then a course of 342° should be steered until the S extremity of Sogucay Island is in range about 068° with the S face of Buyallao Point. A course of 348° leads to the recommended anchorage.

4.15 Pandan Point (12° 17'N., 121° 24'E.), the E entrance point of Pandan Bay, is a rocky, precipitous headland covered with grass and about 140m high.

Pandan Reef, with a least depth of 2.1m, lies about 0.9 mile SE of Pandan Point. A narrow, deep channel lies between the reef and the point.

Pandan Bay (12° 17'N., 121° 23'E.) lies about 4.5 miles S of Sogucay Bay. The 20m curve fronts the head of the bay to a distance of about 0.2 mile and the E shore to a distance of about 0.15 mile.

The W shore of the bay is steep-to. A shoal, with a depth of 7.3m, lies in the middle of the inner part of the bay, about 0.25 mile S of the head of the bay.

Vessels can take anchorage in the middle of the inner part of the bay, in depths of from 11 to 37m, sand and mud. Vessels should not stand too far N as the head of the bay is foul.

Tambaron Island (12° 16'N., 121° 23'E.) lies close S of Pandan Bay. The coasts of the island are steep-to and clear of dangers. Tambaron Pass, on the N side of the island, is of little use to navigation except for small craft.

Masin Island (12° 15'N., 121° 23'E.) lies close SSE of Tambaron Island and is separated from it by Masin Pass.

The pass is a narrow channel with a least navigable width of about 109m and a least depth of 10.9m at its NE end. It is of little use to navigation.

4.16 Bulalacao Bay (12° 19'N., 121° 21'E.), entered between Badian Point and Tambi Point, about 2.5 miles WNW, indents the coast to a distance of 2.25 miles.

Badian Point, about 111m high, is the S extremity of a rocky peninsula. Tambi Point, about 15.2m high, is a black and yellow bluff, covered with trees, steep-to, and clear of dangers.

The land rises gradually to a height of 173m about 0.75 mile NW of Tambi Point. Bulalacao, a small town, stands on the NW shore of the bay. The W and E shores of the bay are steep, rocky, and densely wooded.

The head of the bay, which has a low sandy shore, is composed of mangrove swamps, intersected by a number of small rivers.

Bulalacao Bay has depths of over 18m and is for the most part clear of dangers. The 20m curve fronts the head of the bay to a distance of about 0.5 mile. A shoal, with a least depth of 0.9m, extends about 0.35 mile SSW from the NE shore of the bay.

Masin Bank, with a least depth of 12.8m, lies about 3 miles SSE of Tambi Point.

Bula Shoal, with a depth of 7.3m, lies about 2.75 miles SSW of the above point.

Lagara Cove (12° 17'N., 121° 22'E.), a small, narrow, and deep inlet, lies about 0.75 mile N of Badian Point.

The projecting points of the inlet are high and steep and the inlet is entirely enclosed by hills except for the low neck of land which separates the cove from Pandan Bay.

The two arms which form the head of the inlet are both shoal.

Small vessels, with local knowledge, can take anchorage near the inner end of Lagara Cove, in a depth of about 22m, mud. The anchorage is well protected and about 0.1 mile wide.

Vessels can take anchorage in the middle of the inner part of Bulalacao Bay, in depths of 9.1 to 37m, mud and sand. Vessels usually anchor SE of the town of Bulalacao according to their draft. The anchorage is protected from all winds except those between SSE and SW.

The Southwest Monsoon draws up the bay with great force making anchorage in the bay untenable.

4.17 Alibatan Islet (12° 13'N., 121° 17'E.), fringed by a reef, lies about 5.5 miles SW of Bulalacao Bay. Two summits, formed by sharp, rocky pinnacles, are located at the S end of the islet. The channel between the islet and the coast to the W is deep and clear of dangers.

Silat Islet, formed by a reef, lies about 1.75 miles N of Alibatan Islet. A cluster of rocks lie about 0.3 mile NW of the islet.

A channel, with a least depth of 7.3m in the fairway, and about 0.1 mile wide, separates these rocks from the islet. The channel between these rocks and the coast to the W is deep and clear of dangers.

Aslom Islet (12° 16'N., 121° 17'E.), fringed by a reef, lies 1 mile NNW of Silat Islet. A shoal, with a depth of 5.5m, lies about 0.15 mile W of the middle of the W side of the islet. Vessels can take anchorage in mid-channel W of the islet, in depths of from 22 to 24m, sand and mud.

Buruncan Peninsula (12° 13'N., 121° 14'E.), which terminates in Buruncan Point, lies about 2.5 miles W of Alibatan Islet. The peninsula is formed by several high ridges extending in a N and S direction.

The sides of the hills and ridges are mostly covered with forest. The seaward end of the peninsula is a low limestone

bluff that is reported free of dangers and can be passed close-to.

The Semirara Islands

4.18 The Semirara Islands (12° 00'N., 121° 30'E.) are a group of eight islands lying off the S end of Mindoro and extend about 28 miles SE of Buruncan Point.

Libagao Island (12° 12'N., 121° 25'E.), the northernmost island of the group, lies about 10.5 miles E of Buruncan Point. The island is high on its E side while the W side is low, flat, and sandy. The island is wooded and fringed by a reef.

Nagubat Island (12° 10'N., 121° 24'E.) lies about 3 miles SW of Libagao Island. The island is low, sandy, and wooded. The island is fringed by a reef which extends about 0.4 mile N. A coral reef, with a least depth of 0.3m, lies about 1 mile NE of the island.

A deep channel, about 1.25 miles wide, with a depth of 16.4m near the middle, lies between this reef and Libagao Island.

Semirara Island (12° 03'N., 121° 23'E.), the largest island of the group, lies 8 miles SE of Buruncan Point.

The island is almost divided into two parts by a mangrove swamp and a low neck of land about 3.5 miles from **Tungao Point** (12° 07'N., 121° 21'E.).

Semirara town is situated on the E side of the island and the villages of Tinabooc and Alegria stand on the SE and SW coasts, respectively. Coal is mined at several locations on the island.

Semirara Anchorage (12° 04'N., 121° 21'E.), on the W side of Semirara Island, is in a bight 3.5 miles S of Tungao Point. A coral reef, which nearly dries, lies at the head of the bight. The rest of the bight is encumbered with islets, rocks, and shoals.

Anchorage.—Anchorage may be obtained, in a depth of 27m, with Ilogao Point, 3 miles SSE of Tungao Point, high, dark, and well-defined, bearing 060° and the tangent of land N bearing 347°.

Small vessels may anchor, in a depth of 22m, with Ilogao Point bearing 055°, and Twin Rocks, 2m high and situated 0.6 mile W of Ilogao Point, bearing 329°.

Dapdap Pier extends about 750m W from a position on shore about 0.9 mile S of Ilogao Point and then NW for 250m. Coal is stockpiled on reclaimed land NE of the extension and ships of 9,500 dwt berth heading NE to SW to load coal against a line of dolphins at the head of the extension.

A 600m extension leading W from the base of the NW extension was under construction. When completed, vessels of 20,000 dwt will be able to berth there.

Pilots for Dapdap Pier board 0.7 mile W of Twin Rocks.

Sibolon Island (12° 06'N., 121° 35'E.) lies about 10.5 miles E of the NE side of Semirara Island. The island is low and wooded. A sandy beach fronts the W point and the NW and S sides of the island.

A reef extends about 0.25 to 0.35 mile from the sandy beach and is steep-to at its edge.

Vessels can take anchorage off the SW side of the island, in depths of 11m, with the W tangent of the island bearing 030° and the S tangent bearing 068°.

Sibatón Island (11° 59'N., 121° 34'E.) lies about 8 miles ESE of the SE side of Semirara Island. The N side of the island

consists of low, black limestone cliffs, and the E and W sides consists of sandy beaches. A small village of the same name stands on the S side of the island.

Caluya Island (11° 56'N., 121° 34'E.) lies about 0.75 mile S of Sibaton Island. A drying reef extends about 0.75 mile N from the NW side of the island.

A very narrow and shallow channel lies between the island and the reefs and shoals fronting the S coast of Sibaton Island. A town of the same name stands on the W side of the island.

A round hill, 183m high and covered with bamboo, lies on the S end of the island. From this summit the land slopes regularly to the N point.

All around the island, the points are of black limestone and there are sandy beaches in all the bays.

Vessels with local knowledge can take anchorage during the Northeast Monsoon (October to March) off the W coast of the island, with the town bearing 091°, and the tangent of the W side of the island to the S bearing between 180° and 182°, open E of the E extremity of Sibay Island, in depths of from 9 to 18m.

During bad SW weather there is anchorage near the edge of the reef, in a depth of 29m, off the bay near the middle of the E side of Caluya Island.

Caution.—A shoal, with a depth of 7.3m at its outer edge, extends about 0.5 mile W of the town.

4.19 Sibay Island (11° 51'N., 121° 28'E.), the S island of the Semirara Islands, is located about 3 miles SSW of Caluya Island. The island is moderately high and level.

The summit of the island stands near the middle of the N coast. The island is barren except for some small dark trees at the extremities. There are several small villages on the island.

The island is fringed by a narrow, steep-to reef. The N and W sides of the island are steep-to with the 10m curve lying up to 0.25 mile offshore.

Between Bacong Point, the NE extremity of the island, and Tangaion Point, 1.5 miles SSW, the reef extends 0.5 mile offshore, while near the SW end of the island, it extends 1 mile offshore.

There is no anchorage around the island, except on the spits at the SE and NW points, both of which are exposed to monsoons, and are of hard sand and large coral heads.

Panagatan Cays (11° 52'N., 121° 18'E.) are three small, wooded islands on a reef, which partly dries. They lie about 5 miles W of Sibay Island.

Panagatan Malaqui Island, the largest of the three, lies on the W extremity of the reef. Bogtongan Island and Panagatan Munti Island lie on the NE part of the reef.

There is anchorage off the edge of the reef except on the E side, in depths of 18 to 37m.

Mindoro Strait

4.20 Mindoro Strait (12° 40'N., 120° 24'E.), which is divided into two passes by Apo Island and Apo Reef, is wide and deep. It separates the W coast of Mindoro Island from the islands of the Calamian Group. The tidal currents in Mindoro Strait flow SE on the flood and NW on the ebb.

Apo Island (12° 40'N., 120° 25'E.) lies about 23 miles WSW of Dongon Point. The island is low and wooded.

White sandy beaches border its E and S sides. A fringing reef extends up to 0.5 mile in places.

There are no good anchorages off the island. Apo Island is separated from Apo Reef by a deep channel about 1 mile wide.

A light is shown on the NE side of the island. A conspicuous wreck lies stranded on the S side of the island.

It has been reported the island is a good radar target up to 17 miles.

4.21 Apo West Pass (12° 35'N., 120° 20'E.) is about 20 miles wide and separates the NE islands of Calamian Group and Apo Island.

A local magnetic disturbance has been reported to exist in this pass about 7 miles S of Apo Island.

Merope Rock (12° 44'N., 120° 15'E.), a ledge with a least depth of 4.3m and on which the sea breaks, lies about 10 miles WNW of Apo Island.

A shoal, with depths of less than 11m, extends about 1 mile N from the rock.

Hunter Rock (12° 40'N., 120° 11'E.), with a depth of 2.1m on which the sea breaks, lies 13.5 miles W of Apo Island.

It is steep-to, except on its NE side, where a bank, with depths of less than 18m, extends 0.5 mile.

An extensive bank, with depths of 20 to 97m, lies with its center 18 miles SSE of Apo Island; the 20m depth is in the S part of the bank.

Apo East Pass (12° 35'N., 120° 43'E.) lies between Apo Reef and Mindoro. The pass is about 15 miles wide, and with the exception of Discovery Bank, it is deep and clear of dangers. The pass is used mainly during the Northeast Monsoon season.

Discovery Bank, with a least charted depth of 15.9m, lies in the middle of the fairway about 9 miles WSW of Dongon Point. The sea does not break on the bank nor is it marked by any discoloration of the water.

Apo Reef (12° 40'N., 120° 30'E.) is an extensive danger in which there are two shallow lagoons, separated by a channel, which is entered from the W. The reef extends about 4.75 miles NNE, 6.5 miles E, and 5 miles SE from Menor Islet.

The islet is 10.1m high, wooded, marked with a beacon, and lies about 1.5 miles E of Apo Island. In the N lagoon are the Cayos del Bajo, consisting of two rocks, 2.4 and 6.1m high, respectively, and numerous above and below-water coral heads.

The S lagoon, which lies SE of Menor Islet, is also shallow and filled with sunken dangers.

The outer edge of Apo Reef is generally steep-to, but there are numerous drying and above-water rocks lying near its N and E sides.

Vessels with local knowledge can take anchorage in the channel between the two lagoons, about 2 miles E of Menor Islet, in a depth of 28m.

The channel, which is deep in its W part and foul in its E part, is entered N of the islet.

Mindoro Strait—South Part

4.22 Ambulong Bank (12° 13'N., 120° 54'E.), with a least depth of 5.5m, lies 7 miles W of Ambulong Island light. Sarraceno Bank, with least depths of 4.6m and 5.5m, lies about 4.5 miles SW of Ambulong Bank.



Apo Reef Light

Kambal Reef, with a least depth of 10.1m, lies about 7.5 miles SW of Sarraceno Bank.

An isolated patch, with a depth of 5.5m, lies 6 miles SSW of Kambal Reef.

Leonidas Bank (12° 03'N., 120° 52'E.), with a least depth of 13.4m, lies 5.5 miles E of Kambal Reef.

Falmouth Bank, with a least depth of 12.8m, lies about 15 miles S of Leonidas Bank.

Coutts Bank, with a least depth of 14.6m, lies about 6 miles NE of Falmouth Bank.

Dominga Shoal (12° 01'N., 121° 10'E.), with a least depth of 7.3m, lies about 8 miles SSE of the S extremity of Ilin Island. A 16.5m patch is reported to lie 2.25 miles S of Dominga Shoal.

Framjee Bank (11° 59'N., 120° 32'E.), with a least depth of 4.9m, lies about 15 miles WSW of Kambal Reef.

Several banks, with depths of 6 to 18m, lie up to 11 miles ESE of Framjee Bank.

Caution.—Banks in the S approach to Mindoro Strait, with depths of less than 15m, are usually marked by discoloration, but banks of less than 18.3m should be avoided, as large coral boulders lie on some of them and the least depth may not have been found during the surveys taken of them.

Panay—West Coast

4.23 This part of the sector describes the W coast of Panay from Potal Point, its N extremity, to Caducdula Point, the S extremity of the island, a distance of about 91 miles. The general description is from N to S.

Panay is the sixth largest of the Philippine Islands. The NW extremity of the island is located 37 miles SE of the SE end of Mindoro. A chain of mountains extends in a curve from the NW to the S promontory.

The coastline is steep-to, with some points fronted by coral reefs.

Panay is extremely fertile and is irrigated by the mountain streams. It is one of the most densely populated and most extensively cultivated of the Philippine Islands.

4.24 Potal Point (11° 56'N., 121° 57'E.), the N extremity of Panay Island, is flat and sandy with a few trees. A group of rocks and islets lie on foul ground extending about 0.6 mile NNE of the point.

A reef, reaching a width of 0.2 mile, fringes the shore NE of the point.

Borocay Island (11° 58'N., 121° 56'E.), 98m high, is separated from Potal Point by a channel 0.4 mile wide.

The S end of the island is fairly steep-to, and the W and E coasts are fringed by a reef as far as about 0.75 mile offshore. There are shoals reported to lie about 0.25 mile off the N shore.

The channel between Borocay and Panay is clear of dangers in the fairway, but there are dangerous rocks on both sides of the fairway, and there are shoal patches in the approaches. The tidal currents set through the channel with great force.

Vessels can take anchorage off the W side of Borocay, in a depth of 6.7m.

Nasog Point (11° 54'N., 121° 53'E.) lies 4.5 miles WSW of Potal Point. The point, which is the NW extremity of Panay, is a steep-to wooded bluff, 52m high; it is the extremity of a peninsula.

Mount Tinayunga, 915m high, 7.75 miles SE of Nasog Point, is the highest peak on the peninsula.

Anchorage for vessels with local knowledge can be obtained close off the N side of Nasog Point.

Caution.—A 6.9m shoal lies about 1.25 miles offshore, about midway between Potal Point and Nasog Point.

4.25 Buruanga Point (11° 52'N., 121° 53'E.), located about 2 miles SSW of Nasog Point, is a small peninsula which extends about 0.5 mile SW from the coast.

The Buruanga River flows out into a small bight about 1.25 miles SSE of the point. The town of Buruanga stands on both sides of the mouth of the river.

A shoal, with a depth of 3.6m, extends 0.25 mile offshore W of the village.

Vessels with local knowledge can take anchorage off a beach near the mouth of the river, in depths of 6m to 9m.

Pucio Point (11° 46'N., 121° 50'E.), the SW extremity of the peninsula, lies 5.5 miles SW of the Buruanga River. It rises to a height of 182m and is similar to Nasog Point.

A fringing reef extends 91m W of the point; the 20m curve lies close seaward of this reef. A 4.1m shoal lies 0.35 mile S of the point.

Maniguin Island (11° 36'N., 121° 41'E.) lies about 13 miles SW of Pucio Point. The island has a narrow ridge across its S end, but the remainder of the island is low and wooded. The island is fringed by a narrow, steep-to reef.

It has been reported the island is a good radar target up to 20 miles. A light is shown from the SE side of the island.

Vessels with local knowledge can take anchorage close to the edge of the fringing reef NE or SW of the NW point of the island, according to the monsoon season. The anchorages offer little protection.

Caution.—The island should be given a berth of 1 mile on its N, W, and S sides.

4.26 Patriya Point (Patria Point) (11° 44'N., 122° 01'E.) lies 10.25 miles ESE of Pucio Point. The coast between the points is bordered with sandy beaches, with the 10m curve lying up to 0.5 mile offshore; there are no charted dangers outside this curve.

Two ranges of hills, which have several churches on their slopes, parallel the coast. San Roque, situated on the bank of the San Roque River, is located about 1.75 miles WNW of Patriya Point.

Patriya, a small town, stands close NE of Patriya Point, on the W shore of a small bight.

Dayong, a small town, and Tingib, another small town, is located 1.5 and 2.25 miles E, respectively, from Patriya.

The coastal bank, with a least depth of 3.7m, extends about 0.3 mile offshore from a position close SE of Tingib.

The Bugan River discharges into the N bight of Pandan Bay, 0.5 mile NE of Tingib.

A large net, with steel wires extending 2 miles seaward, was under construction, close SW of the entrance to the Bugan River.

Pandan (11° 43'N., 122° 06'E.) ([World Port Index No. 59210](#)), a small town, stands at the head of Pandan Bay in a position about 2.25 miles SE of the entrance to the Bugan River.

Pandan Bay is formed by a bend in the coast, has considerable depths, but is fully exposed to winds from W through S.

Vessels with local knowledge can take anchorage about 0.5 mile offshore abreast the town of Pandan, in depths of 13 to 18m.

4.27 Lipata Point (11° 28'N., 122° 03'E.), located 15 miles SSW of Pandan, is a low, wooded neck of land. The intervening coast is relatively free of dangers, with several small rivers discharging into the sea.

Lipata Point is fringed by a steep-to reef which extends about 0.3 mile NW from the point. Lipata, a small village, stands on this point.

Vessels can take anchorage off the N side of Lipata Point, in depths of from 10 to 42m. This anchorage provides best protection during the Southwest Monsoon (May to September).

Sebaste Shoal (11° 36'N., 122° 01'E.), with a charted depth of 7.3m, lies about 4.5 miles offshore, midway between Patriya Point and Lipata Point. This shoal is the only charted danger seaward of the 10m curve on this part of the coast.

Batbatan Island (11° 29'N., 121° 55'E.) lies with its E extremity about 7.25 miles W of Lipata Point. A hill, 168m high and with sides sloping toward the coasts, stands about 1 mile E of the W extremity of the island.

The shores abreast this hill consist mostly of cliffs from 6 to 15m high, interspersed with sandy beaches, where landing may be effected in good weather.

The usual landing place is a small and shallow cove, protected by a sand spit, which extends about 0.1 mile S from the E extremity of the island. A reef extends about 0.25 mile from the S side of the island.

Shoal water extends a short distance from each end of the island and from a position on the N shore near the village of Batbatan about 0.75 mile W of the E extremity of the island.

A small islet, 3m high, lies less than 91m S of the SW end of the island.

Seco Islet (11° 19'N., 121° 40'E.), composed of low shifting sandhills on a steep-to coral reef, is located about 24.5 miles WSW of Lipata Point. A bank, with a depth of 3.7m, extends about one mile N from the islet.

A shoal, with a least depth of 5.8m, lies about 2 miles NE of Seco Islet.

Carmen Bank (11° 22'N., 121° 37'E.), located about 4.25 miles NW of Seco Islet, is a small sand and coral shoal, with a least reported depth of 4.6m. A shoal, with a depth of 15m, lies about 1.5 miles S of Carmen Bank.

Sultan Bank (11° 23'N., 121° 30'E.) consists of two separate shoals, lying about 3.25 miles apart.

The outer shoal has a least depth of 12.8m and lies about 13.75 miles WNW of Seco Islet.

The E shoal, which has a least depth of 6.7m, lies about 11.75 miles WNW of the same islet.

4.28 From Lipata Point the coast trends S about 16.75 miles. The 10m curve lies up to 0.6 mile offshore in places; the shore bank is steep-to.

The Bungol River flows out about 2 miles S of Lipata Point. Culasi, a village, stands on the coast close S of the river.

Maralison Island (11° 25'N., 122° 01'E.), 69m high in its W part, lies offshore 1.5 miles WSW of Culasi. The island consists mostly of a group of small, bare peaks rising steeply from the shores. The E end of the island is formed by a flat sandy point and landings usually made on the S side of a spit extending E from the point.

A small islet, 41m high, lies on the drying reef which extends about 0.2 mile W from the island. Maralison is surrounded by a reef.

A rock, awash, lies in mid-channel between Maralison Island and Culasi and another rock, awash, lies about 1 mile SSE of the island.

A shoal, with a least depth of 3.7m, extends about 0.5 mile W from a position about 0.5 mile W of the W side of the island. The narrow channel between the shoal and island has a least depth of 18.3m in the fairway.

Tibiao Point (11° 18'N., 122° 02'E.) lies about 7.5 miles S of Culasi; the coast between is steep and bordered by sand with an occasional narrow coral reef.

The Tibiao River flows out through the point; the town of Tibiao is located close S of the river's mouth.

The Dalanas River flows into the sea about 2.5 miles SSE of Tibiao; its origin is the foothills of the heights NE and E of its mouth.

Ontgol Point (11° 12'N., 122° 02'E.) lies about 3.75 miles SSW of the mouth of the Dalanas River. Barbasa, a small town, is situated close N of the point. A reef, awash, lies in a position about 0.5 mile NW of the town, 0.3 mile offshore.

Two shoals, with depths of 1.8m, lie 1.25 miles NNE and 0.25 mile W, respectively, of the Ontgol Point.

4.29 From Ontgol Point, the W coast of Panay trends 10.5 miles S and then 17 miles SSW to Tubigan Point.

The coast is steep-to with the 10m curve lying up to 0.5 mile offshore and the 100m curve from 0.1 mile to 1.5 miles off. Numerous small rivers flow into the sea along this part of the coast.

Tolan Point (11° 01'N., 122° 02'E.) lies 10.75 miles S of Ontgol Point; there are no charted dangers seaward of the 4.9m curve, along this part of the river. The Cangaranan River flows into the sea at this point.

Ipayoc Point (10° 56'N., 121° 59'E.), a low point, lies 6.25 miles SSW of Tolan Point. The Ipayoc River flows out through the point. Patnongon, a village, stands on the S bank of the Ipayoc River, 1 mile SE of the point.

The delta of the Sibalom River, which has a shallow bar, is located 6.5 miles S of Ipayoc Point. The coast between this delta and Dalipe Point, 4 miles SSW, is fronted by a shoal bank, as defined by the 20m curve, extending up to 1 mile offshore.

Dalipe Point (10° 46'N., 121° 55'E.) is low, wooded, and steep-to; the 20m curve lies about 0.35 mile offshore.

Tubigan Point (10° 44'N., 121° 56'E.), 1.75 miles SSE of Dalipe Point, is low and is fringed by a narrow ledge of rocks. A light is shown from the old fort situated on the point.

Sombrero Rocks (10° 43'N., 121° 34'E.), 21.25 miles WSW of Tubigan Point, shows as two black rocks of about the same elevation.

When approaching from N or S, it has been reported that it appears in two parts, of which the W, 6.7m high, is the higher. The rocks are reported to be radar conspicuous at 15 miles.

4.30 From Tubigan Point there is a slight indentation in the coast to a position 14 miles S; from this position the coastline extends in an arc in a SSE direction for 6 miles to Nogas Island.

San Jose de Buenavista (10° 44'N., 121° 56'E.) ([World Port Index No. 59200](#)) stands at the head of a small bay, close E of Tubigan Point; it is almost hidden by some large trees. This small port, which is of little commercial importance, is the capital of Antique Province. Storm signals are displayed in the town.

A stone jetty extends 137m SE from Tubigan Point. Its outer end is connected by a 9m wide extension which extends SSE, 0.1 mile E of the light at Tubigan Point.

There were depths of 5.2m at the SW end of the extension and 3.7m at the NE end. This berth is recommended for small vessels only, as the turning room is limited. A 3m patch lies 91m SSE of the head of the pier. Heavy seas run into the harbor during SW winds.

The 10m curve, which lies about 0.15 mile S of Tubigan Point, fronts the shore eastward to a distance of a little over 0.5 mile.

Shoals, with depths of less than 6m, fill the entire cove lying E of Tubigan Point.

A detached shoal, with a depth of 3m, lies about 0.15 mile ESE of the old fort on Tubigan Point. A shoal, on which there is a sunken rock and average depths of 2.7m, lies about 0.25 mile SE of Tubigan Point. A reef, with a depth of less than 2m, lies about 0.5 mile S of the head of the wharf.

Vessels with local knowledge can take anchorage, protected from NE winds, with the old fort bearing about 354°, distant about 0.35 mile, in depths of 10.9 to 12.8m, rocky bottom.

Vessels are cautioned against approaching too close to the coast because of the numerous sunken rocks and foul bottom.

4.31 Hamtic (Antique) (10° 42'N., 121° 59'E.), a town, stands near the mouth of the Antique River, 3.5 miles SSE of Tubigan Point.

The Malandog River, with a depth of 1.8m over the bar, and 5.5m inside, discharges midway between.

Jaldan Point (10° 30'N., 121° 55'E.), a sharp bold, rocky point, 27m high, lies about 14 miles S of Tubigan Point.

Several villages and rivers with bars lie between these two points.

Dao, a small town located about 2 miles ENE of Jaldan Point, near the mouth of the Dao River, can be identified by a prominent church with a square tower.

Bayo Point (10° 27'N., 121° 55'E.), 3.5 miles SSW of Jaldan Point, is the W extremity of Naso Point, a large promontory which forms the SW part of Panay.

Anini-y, a town in which there is a large white stone church with a metal roof, is situated 1.25 miles SSE of Bayo Point.

Nogas Islet (10° 25'N., 121° 55'E.), about 0.5 mile SSW Anini-y, is small, low, flat, wooded, and fringed by a reef extending up to 0.5 mile offshore. A narrow channel separates the islet from the SW extremity of Panay.

A reef, with a depth of 4.5m, lies in the middle of the W entrance to the channel. A shoal, with a depth of 7.6m, lies in mid-channel between the islet and the coast.

Nogas Islet is reported to give a good radar return up to 18 miles and a light is shown near the center of the islet.

Caducdula Point (10° 25'N., 121° 58'E.), the S extremity of Panay, lies 2.5 miles SE of Anini-y.

The point is fringed by a reef, and foul ground extends S about 0.2 mile to Juraojurao Islet.

Caution.—Anchorage is not recommended between Nogas Island and Juraojurao Island, as the bottom is rocky.

Negros—Southwest Coast

4.32 Negros is the fourth largest island of the Philippine Archipelago. It is situated between Panay and Cebu and is divided into two provinces. The coast is little indented and contains no harbors suitable for large vessels. The rivers are small and can only be used by small craft.

Sojoton Point (9° 59'N., 122° 27'E.) lies on Negros, about 40 miles SE of Caducdula Point, the S extremity of Panay.

Sojoton, a prominent headland, is fringed by a steep-to reef extending about 0.15 mile offshore.

The land rises steeply from the coast to a height of 158m less than 0.5 mile inland. The point is an excellent landmark when approaching from N or S, appearing as a step from the shore to the higher plateau farther inland.

From Sojoton Point the SW coast of Negros trends SSE about 70 miles to Siaton Point. The island is steep-to.

Close inland there is a series of peaks which rise to a height of 904m.

Maquiliguian Point (9° 58'N., 122° 26'E.), located about 1.25 miles SSW of Sojoton Point, extends about 0.5 mile NW from the general trend of the coast.

It is over 30m high near its extremity, and is fringed by a drying reef which extends about 0.25 mile N and SW.

Linaon, a small town, stands at the inshore end of Maquiliguian Point.

A precipitous bluff, 62m high, stands close to the shore about 1.5 miles SSE of the point.

A deep valley lies SE of the village of Inayauan, about 2 miles S of the bluff.

A reef, with a depth of 0.4m, lies 1 mile SSW of Maquiliguian Point.

Shoals, with depths of 6.4m and 8.7m lie about 1.25 and 0.75 miles SW, respectively, of the point. A reef lies awash about 2.25 miles SSW of the above point.

There are several detached reefs, with depths of 2 to 6m, lying between this reef and the shore.

4.33 Binigsian Point (9° 50'N., 122° 22'E.), located about 8.25 miles SSW of Maquiliguian Point, is fringed by a reef to a distance of 0.25 mile SW.

It is an excellent landmark and may be identified by a bare cliff on the 36m hill located on the point. The point extends about 0.5 mile W from the general trend of the coast.

Danjugan Island (9° 52'N., 122° 23'E.), 77m high and narrow, extends about 1 mile N from a position about 1.75 miles N of Binigsian Point. It is surrounded by a reef which bares at low water and is steep-to on all sides.

Two small islets or rocks, the outer of which is 8.2m high, lie close NW of the island on the edge of the fringing reef.

Agutayan Islet (9° 52'N., 122° 22'E.), 96m high and fringed by a wide reef, lies about 0.4 mile SE of Danjugan Island. The channel between the islet and the island has a depth of 12.8m and that between Agutayan and the shore reef, 11.9m. These channels are about 0.25 mile wide and suitable only for small craft.

Anajauan Island (9° 50'N., 122° 22'E.), 70m high, lies about 0.65 mile SW of Binigsian Point. It is surrounded by a reef that extends about 0.3 mile N. Several islets or rocks, the largest of which is 36m high, lies near the N end of the reef. A reef, with a least depth of 2.7m near the outer end, extends about 0.5 mile S of the island.

The channel between the reef fringing the island and the reef fringing Binigsian Point is very narrow, but deep and clear of dangers in the fairway.

Cartagena Bay (9° 49'N., 122° 23'E.), entered between an unnamed point located about 1 mile SSE of Binigsian Point, and Buluguisan Point, about 2 miles S, indents the coast to a distance of about 0.75 mile.

The N entrance point and the SE shore of the bay are fringed by reefs to a distance of about 0.25 mile. A reef, with a least depth of 3m, lies in the middle of the bay.

Cartagena, a small town fronted by a sandy beach, stands near the head of the bay.

Matatindoc Point (9° 43'N., 122° 23'E.) is located about 7.5 miles S of Binigsian Point. The coast in the vicinity of the point is high and rugged. A large rock, lying on the reef fringing the point, is a prominent landmark.

4.34 The coast from Matatindoc Point trends in a SSE direction for about 15.5 miles to Doog Point. The intervening coast is indented by a number of indentations which form bays of no particular importance.

Campomanes Bay (9° 41'N., 122° 24'E.), the only well-protected anchorage on this coast, is entered between a point located about 1.5 miles SE of Matatindoc Point and a point about 0.75 mile S. A reef extends about 0.35 mile NW from the S entrance point.

Several rocks, the largest of which is about 27m high and wooded, lie on this reef.

There is a sandy beach at the head of the bay, but elsewhere the shores are fringed by a narrow reef.

A small river discharges into the head of the bay and the ruins of a small wooden pier exists on the N shore.

Vessels can take anchorage about 0.2 mile S of the mouth of the river, in depths of 22 to 27m, mud, or in greater depths in the middle of the bay.

Nabulao Bay (9° 39'N., 122° 26'E.), entered between Obon Point, located about 3.25 miles SSE of Matatindoc Point, and Catmon Point, about 3.25 miles SE, indents the coast about 2 miles. The navigable space in the bay is greatly reduced by numerous reefs and shoals.

A broad reef fringes the shore, and a coral ledge, having a width of 0.5 to 0.75 mile, extends 1.5 miles SW from the head of the bay, dividing it into two narrow coves. A narrow islet stands on the SE side of the ledge.

A shoal, with a least depth of 0.9m, extends about 0.75 mile NW from a position about 1.25 miles NW of Catmon Point. There are some rocks lying awash on the SE side of the shoal.

The NW cove is encumbered with shoals. Anchorage can be taken in the SE cove, in depths of from 16.5 to 26m, mud, 0.5 mile offshore and about 0.15 mile outside the shore reef. This anchorage is fully exposed to the Southwest Monsoon.

Catmon Bay (9° 37'N., 122° 26'E.), entered between Catmon Point and an unnamed point about 1 mile SE, indents the coast about 1 mile. The N shore and the head of the bay are fringed by a wide reef. The bay is exposed to W winds and seas.

A reef, with a depth of 6.4m, lies 0.5 mile offshore and about 2.5 miles SSE of Catmon Point.

Bolila Point (9° 34'N., 122° 29'E.), located about 4 miles SSE of Catmon Point, is low and rounded. The point is fringed by a reef which extends about 0.25 mile S. Bolila Island lies on the coastal reef in a position about 1 mile SE of the point.

Drying reefs extend up to 0.15 mile S and 0.1 mile E from Bolila Island. Shoals extend 0.1 mile S and 0.1 mile E from the above reefs.

4.35 Asia Bay (9° 33'N., 122° 30'E.), entered between the S end of Bolila Island and an unnamed point about 1.5 miles SE,

indents the coast about 0.5 mile. The town of Asia stands in the NE corner of the bay. The Asia River empties into the SE part of the bay in a position about 0.75 mile SE of the town. The bay offers protection from all but SW winds.

The N shore of the bay is fringed by shoals and reefs to a distance of about 0.15 mile. A shoal, with a least depth of 2.7m, lies midway between Bolila Island and the coast of Negros to the E.

Reefs and shoals extend 0.15 mile SW from an unnamed point located about 0.5 mile E of the SE end of Bolila Island. A shoal, with depths of 9 to 17m, extends about 0.2 mile W from the W edge of the above reef.

A drying reef, lying in the center of a shoal area about 0.3 mile in extent, is located in the middle of the entrance to the bay in a position about 0.25 mile SE of the SE end of Bolila Island.

Vessels can take partially protected anchorage in mid-channel between the reef fringing the S end of Bolila Island and the drying reef lying in the middle of the entrance to the bay.

Small vessels with local knowledge can anchor in the NW or NE corner of the bay, being cautious to avoid the 2.7m shoal about 0.15 mile E of the E coast of Bolila Island.

4.36 Doog Point (9° 30'N., 122° 32'E.), located 5.5 miles SSE of Bolila Point, is prominent; the hills which back it are close to the coast in this vicinity.

From Doog Point the coast trends 40 miles SSE to Siaton Point. Tolong Bay is formed in an indentation in the coast about midway between these points.

Calipapa (9° 28'N., 122° 34'E.) and Basay, another small town, stand on a narrow strip of land, backed by hills, in positions about 2 and 8 miles SE, respectively, of Doog Point.

A school building, with a red roof, at Calipapa, serves as a good landmark.

Cansilan Point (9° 23'N., 122° 41'E.), backed by land rising to a height of 220m, 2 miles E, lies 10.75 miles SSE of Doog Point.

The coast is backed by hills with peaks of similar height to the above-described peak.

Tolong Bay (9° 20'N., 122° 50'E.) is entered between Cansilan Point and Cautitan Point, 14.5 miles SSE; it is exposed to the SW. The E part of the bay off the mouth of the Tolong River is deep.

Tolong (Bayawan) (9° 22'N., 122° 48'E.) ([World Port Index No. 59110](#)) is located on the E side of the Bayuan River, about 8 miles ESE of Cansilan Point.

Vessels can anchor off Tolong, about 0.5 to 1 mile offshore, in depths of 7 to 12.8m, mud. This is fair weather anchorage, and is fully exposed to W and SW winds.

Giligaon Point (9° 05'N., 122° 55'E.) lies 11.5 miles SSE of Cautitan Point. It is steep and the single coconut tree on its summit is a good landmark.

Siaton Point (9° 02'N., 123° 01'E.), the S extremity of Negros, is located 15.5 miles SSE of Cautitan Point; the coast between is steep-to.

Siaton is the termination of a long mountain ridge extending NW. Its coast is an abrupt cliff about 18.3m high, extending around the point.

Mount Malbug (9° 07'N., 122° 59'E.), 840m high, located about 5 miles NNW of Siaton Point, is prominent. Sharp Peak, 858m and Dome Peak, 846m high, are located about 5 miles N of Mount Malbug; they are also prominent landmarks.

Caution.—Strong tidal currents setting NW and SE may be expected between Giligaon Point and Siaton Point. Some heavy tide rips have been encountered off this coast.