

## فصل ۲

### دریانوردی

### ■ جداول جزرومد: (TIDE TABLE)

وقتی یک کشتی قصد دارد در یک بندر پهلو بگیرد یا لنگر اندازد، افسر راه موظف است، عمق آب را برای آب‌های آن منطقه تعیین کند. در بعضی از کانال‌ها در موقع ورود به بندر بایستی کشتی در زمانی وارد بندر شود که آب در بالاترین سطح خود (مد کامل - High water) باشد در غیر این صورت ممکن است کشتی به گل بنشیند و امکان عبور از کانال در زمان جزر وجود نداشته باشد. همچنین عمق آب برای زمانی که لنگر انداخته می‌شود بایستی تعیین شود چون برطبق عمق معلوم آب لنگر انداخته و زنجیر به آب داده می‌شود. بنابراین متوجه می‌شویم که در حین دریانوردی در آب‌های کم‌عمق دانستن عمق دقیق آب در زمان‌های مختلف دارای اهمیت زیادی است، که برای تعیین آن باید دو عامل زمان و ارتفاع جزرومد را تعیین کرد، اطلاعات زمان و ارتفاع جزرومد را می‌توان از کتابی به نام جداول جزرومد (TIDE TABLE) به دست آورد. برای پوشش تمام آب‌های دنیا، کتاب فوق سه جلدی می‌باشد که هر کدام قسمتی از آب‌های مناطق جهان را پوشش می‌دهد و عبارت‌اند از:

جلد اول: آب‌های اروپا و دریای مدیترانه (۱) European waters – Mediteraian sea Vol.(۱)  
جلد دوم: اقیانوس اطلس و هند Atlantic and Indian oceans Vol.(۲)  
جلد سوم: اقیانوس آرام و دریاهای وابسته Pacific ocean and Adjacent seas Vol.(۳)  
ساعت و ارتفاع جزرومد در این کتاب‌ها نوشته شده است. که افسر راه باید با مراجعه به کتاب مربوط به منطقه دریانوردی ساعت و ارتفاع جزرومد را برای بندر مورد نظر محاسبه کند. مثلاً اگر شناوری قصد ورود به بندر شهید رجایی بندرعباس را داشته باشد، برای تعیین زمان و ارتفاع جزرومد (Time and height of Tide) افسر راه باید به جلد دوم این کتاب که مربوط به خلیج فارس است مراجعه کند.

در این کتاب فهرست دو نوع از بنادر ذکر شده است که عبارت‌اند از:

بنادر اصلی (استاندارد) (STANDARD PORTS)

بنادر فرعی (ثانویه) (SECONDARY PORTS)

معمولاً اختلاف ساعت و اختلاف ارتفاع بین بندر فرعی و بندر اصلی مربوطه محاسبه می‌شود و بعد آن را به ساعت و ارتفاع بندر اصلی اضافه یا کم می‌کنند. (درموقع اضافه یا کم کردن این مقادیر بایستی به علامت آنها توجه داشت).

با انجام مثال ذکر شده در فصل سوم کتاب دریانوردی متوجه خواهید شد که زمان و ارتفاع جزرومد برای بنادر اصلی به راحتی به دست می‌آید، باید توجه داشت که زمان به دست آمده از جدول به عنوان زمان منطقه‌ای می‌باشد، لذا اگر شناوری در تاریخ ۲۲ سپتامبر (سال ۲۰۱۷) قصد ورود به بندر شهید رجایی را داشته باشد و در ساعت ۱۱ و ۳۲ دقیقه در حال ورود به بندر باشد در صورتی که عمق آب در منطقه خاصی مطابق نقشه برابر  $۸/۶$  متر باشد، عمق دقیق آب در آن ساعت برابر  $۱۲/۴$  متر ( $۸/۶ + ۳/۸ = ۱۲/۴$ ) می‌باشد چرا که ارتفاع مد در این ساعت برابر  $۳/۸$  متر می‌باشد. لذا با اضافه کردن آن به عمق نقشه، عمق حقیقی در آن زمان به دست می‌آید.

با مراجعه به جداول می‌توان گفت، معمولاً در ۲۴ ساعت در یک منطقه دو پدیده جزر و دو پدیده مد وجود دارد، زیرا تغییرات موقعیت‌های نسبی خورشید و ماه نسبت به زمین و نسبت به یکدیگر باعث این جزرومدها می‌شود و تغییر حالت‌های جزرومد نامحدود می‌باشد. بنابراین ارتفاع سطح آب در هر جزرومد تغییر پیدا کرده و هر روز با روز قبل دارای اختلاف می‌باشد. پایین‌ترین سطح آب در دو پدیده جزر در هر روز به نام پایین‌ترین جزر (Lower Low water-LLW) و بالاترین سطح آب در دو پدیده جزر در هر روز به نام بالاترین جزر (Higher Low water- HLW)، بالاترین و پایین‌ترین سطح آب در دو پدیده مد در هر روز به ترتیب به نام (HHW) بالاترین مد و پایین‌ترین مد (LHW) خوانده می‌شوند.

زمان و ارتفاع جزرومد در کتاب Tide table فقط برای موقعی بیان شده است که پدیده مد یا جزر کامل در طول روز اتفاق افتاده باشد ولی ارتفاع سطح آب در زمان‌های دیگر (هنگامی که هنوز جزر کامل و یا مد کامل اتفاق نیفتاده است) ذکر نشده است. بنابراین اگر شناوری قصد ورود به بندری را داشته باشد و زمان ورود در آب‌های کم عمق منطقه دقیقاً زمان مد کامل یا جزر کامل نباشد برای محاسبه ارتفاع Tide از یک نمودار خاص استفاده می‌شود. در صفحات بعد، جداول جزرومد مربوط به پنج بندر اصلی (ورودی خورموسی - بندر ماهشهر - جزیره خارک - بوشهر و بندر شهید رجایی بندرعباس) برای کل سال ۲۰۱۷ میلادی نشان داده شده است. لذا برای هر کدام از بنادر سه صفحه از جدول در نظر گرفته شده است.

IRAN — KHOWR-E MUSA BAR

LAT 30°00'N LONG 49°03'E

TIME ZONE — 0330

TIMES AND HEIGHTS OF HIGH AND LOW WATERS

YEAR 2017

JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL		
Time	m	Time	m	Time	m	Time	m	Time	m	Time	m
1	0710	0.4	16	0033	3.6	1	0049	3.5	16	0143	3.1
SU	1834	1.7	M	1408	3.2	1	0756	0.6	16	0820	0.9
				1953	1.6		1959	1.3		2053	1.3
2	0015	3.5	17	0115	3.4	2	0132	3.3	17	0221	2.9
M	1356	3.0	TU	1442	3.2	2	0829	0.7	17	0843	1.1
	1916	1.7		2038	1.6		2050	1.2		2134	1.3
3	0054	3.5	18	0157	3.2	3	0219	3.1	18	0303	2.7
TU	1425	3.0	W	1518	3.2	3	0904	0.9	18	0911	1.2
	2004	1.6		2126	1.6		2147	1.2		2225	1.3
4	0136	3.3	19	0242	2.9	4	0316	2.8	19	0355	2.5
W	1506	3.1	TH	1551	3.2	4	1004	1.1	19	1040	1.4
	2058	1.6		2220	1.6		2229	1.2		2328	1.3
5	0226	3.1	20	0333	2.7	5	0431	2.5	20	0506	2.3
TH	1550	3.2	F	1630	3.2	5	1033	1.4	20	1096	1.6
	2200	1.5		2326	1.6	SU	1655	3.4	M	1651	3.1
6	0326	2.9	21	0436	2.4	6	0621	1.1	21	0645	1.3
F	1643	3.3	SA	1716	3.1	6	1123	1.6	21	1126	1.8
	2313	1.5					1804	3.4		1801	3.0
7	0445	2.6	22	0546	1.5	7	0157	0.9	22	0206	1.1
SA	1742	3.4	SU	1127	1.8	7	0818	2.4	22	0847	2.3
				1809	3.2		1916	3.5		2042	1.9
8	0044	1.3	23	0206	1.3	8	0314	0.6	23	0313	0.9
SU	1209	1.4	M	1224	1.8	8	0939	2.6	23	0948	2.4
	1843	3.5		1907	3.2		2022	3.5		2022	3.2
9	0218	2.5	24	0308	1.1	9	0413	0.4	24	0405	0.7
M	1319	1.6	TU	1332	1.9	9	1034	2.8	24	1030	2.6
	1943	3.6		2002	3.2		1245	1.7		1242	1.9
10	0328	0.7	25	0357	0.9	10	0502	0.2	25	0448	0.6
TU	1437	1.7	W	1440	1.9	10	1118	3.0	25	1104	2.7
	2039	3.7		2052	3.3		2215	3.6		2202	3.4
11	0424	0.4	26	0439	0.7	11	0547	0.1	26	0527	0.5
W	1547	1.8	TH	1538	1.9	11	1157	3.1	26	1134	2.9
	2131	3.8		2136	3.4		2246	3.6		2245	3.5
12	0514	0.2	27	0516	0.5	12	0627	0.2	27	0602	0.5
TH	1646	1.7	F	1629	1.8	12	1232	3.2	27	1201	3.0
	2220	3.8		2217	3.5	SU	1820	1.4		1747	1.3
							2247	3.8		2325	3.8
13	0559	0.0	28	0551	0.4	13	0702	0.3	28	0635	0.5
F	1738	1.6	M	1711	1.7	13	1304	3.2	28	1227	3.1
	2306	3.8		2255	3.6		1901	1.3		1828	1.1
14	0642	0.0	29	0624	0.4	14	0828	3.5	29	0607	0.7
SA	1825	1.6	SU	1751	1.6	14	1228	3.3	29	1146	3.3
	2350	3.7		2332	3.9		1938	1.3		1847	1.0
15	0721	0.1	30	0655	0.4	15	0922	3.3	30	0901	3.5
SU	1910	1.6	M	1832	1.5	15	1233	3.2	30	1217	3.2
							2015	1.3		1909	1.0
31	0010	3.8				31	0047	3.4			
	0726	0.5					0710	1.0			
	1329	3.1					1250	3.6			
	1914	1.4					1948	0.5			





IRAN — BANDAR- E MAHSHAHR

LAT 30°28'N LONG 48°11'E

TIME ZONE -0330

TIMES AND HEIGHTS OF HIGH AND LOW WATERS

YEAR 2017

JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL		
Time	m		Time	m		Time	m		Time	m	
1	0122	5.3	16	0230	5.3	1	0220	5.1	16	0324	4.9
SU	0730	0.3	M	0619	0.3	1	0809	0.4	16	0904	0.9
	1523	4.6	M	1506	5.0	W	1557	4.8	TH	1603	5.0
	1948	1.6		2046	1.6		2053	1.2		2132	1.4
2	0158	5.2	17	0307	5.2	2	0306	5.0	17	0356	4.7
M	0805	0.3	TU	0657	0.5	2	0906	0.5	17	0906	1.2
M	1552	4.5	TU	1631	4.8	TH	1616	4.8	F	1625	5.0
	2026	1.7		2128	1.6		2126	1.2		2208	1.6
3	0233	5.2	18	0342	4.9	3	0345	4.8	18	0432	4.4
0842	0.4		0934	0.8		0951	0.8		1010	1.5	
TU	1614	4.5	W	1652	4.9	SA	1645	4.9	SA	1655	5.0
	2106	1.7		2211	1.8		2225	1.2	£	2248	1.8
4	0308	5.0	19	0418	4.7	4	0433	4.5	19	0517	4.1
0923	0.5		1014	1.1		1039	1.2		1049	2.0	
W	1635	4.6	TH	1717	4.8	SA	1727	5.0	SU	1736	4.9
	2152	1.7		2300	1.9	£	2322	1.3		2340	2.0
5	0348	4.9	20	0501	4.4	5	0541	4.2	20	0619	3.8
1000	0.8		1095	1.5		1137	1.6		1143	2.3	
TH	1706	4.7	F	1752	4.8	SU	1824	5.1	M	1828	4.8
£	2245	1.7	£	2358	2.1						
6	0436	4.6	21	0557	4.0	6	0631	3.3	21	0654	2.1
1100	3.1		1152	1.9		0718	4.0		0743	3.7	
F	1757	4.8	SA	1838	4.8	M	1250	1.9	TU	1312	2.6
	2250	1.7				1930	5.2		1927	4.7	
7	0549	4.9	22	0710	2.1	7	0751	1.3	22	0824	2.0
1303	1.4		0713	3.8		0805	4.0		0820	3.8	
SA	1858	5.0	SU	1802	2.2	TU	1414	2.1	W	1445	2.6
			1931	4.8		2041	5.2		2029	4.8	
8	0104	4.5	23	0225	1.9	8	0309	1.0	23	0332	1.7
0725	1.1		0847	3.7		1009	4.2		1039	4.0	
SU	1318	1.7	M	1418	2.3	W	1533	2.0	TH	1560	2.4
	2004	5.2		2028	4.9		2151	5.3		2129	4.8
9	0221	1.3	24	0327	1.7	9	0416	0.7	24	0420	1.4
0912	4.1		1011	3.9		1152	4.5		1136	4.3	
M	1435	4.8	TU	1523	2.3	TH	1639	1.8	F	1638	2.1
	2109	5.4		2121	5.0		2255	5.4		2225	5.0
10	0331	4.9	25	0415	1.4	10	0512	0.5	25	0501	1.0
1042	4.8		1113	4.1		1253	4.6		1226	4.5	
TU	1547	1.6	W	1616	2.2	F	1734	1.5	SA	1721	1.8
	2211	5.6		2209	5.1		2355	5.5		2319	5.2
11	0433	4.5	26	0454	1.1	11	0559	0.3	26	0540	0.7
1158	4.5		1206	4.3		1346	5.0		1313	4.7	
W	1649	1.7	TH	1701	2.0	SA	1822	1.4	SU	1801	1.5
	2309	5.6		2256	5.2	O					
12	0526	0.2	27	0529	0.8	12	0649	5.4	27	0611	5.2
1307	4.7		1256	4.5		0641	0.3		0618	0.5	
TH	1744	1.9	F	1744	1.9	SU	1430	5.1	M	1357	4.8
O			2341	5.3		1905	1.2		1838	1.2	
13	0005	5.6	28	0604	0.6	13	0138	5.4	28	0103	5.2
0614	0.1		1344	4.6		0720	0.4		0656	0.4	
F	1408	4.9	SA	1820	1.7	M	1505	5.1	TU	1434	4.8
	1834	1.5				1945	1.2		1918	1.0	
14	0059	5.6	29	0606	5.3	14	0218	5.3	29	0225	5.0
0658	0.1		0638	0.4		0757	0.5		0734	1.2	
SA	1457	5.0	SU	1429	4.7	TU	1529	5.1	F	1540	5.1
	1920	1.5		1857	1.6		2022	1.2		1859	0.5
15	0147	5.5	30	0110	5.3	15	0206	5.2	30	0155	5.1
0739	0.1		0714	0.3		0731	0.7		0714	0.6	
SU	1537	5.0	M	1507	4.7	W	1441	5.1	TH	1422	5.2
	2004	1.5		1935	1.5		1956	0.8		1939	0.3
			31	0151	5.2	31	0247	5.0	31	0247	5.0
			0751	0.3		0754	0.8		1453	5.3	
			TU	1536	4.7		2019	0.2			
			2013	1.3							





## IRAN — BANDAR- E MAHSHAHR

LAT 30° 28' N LONG 49° 11' E

TIME ZONE -0330

TIMES AND HEIGHTS OF HIGH AND LOW WATERS

YEAR 2017

SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
Time	Time	m	Time	Time	m	Time	Time	m	Time	Time	m
<b>1</b> 0054 0703 F 1402 2059	<b>16</b> 0117 0734 SA 1404 2153	2.3 4.9 1.3 4.2	<b>1</b> 0145 0716 SU 1407 2130	<b>16</b> 0241 0846 M 1501 2241	2.1 4.6 1.3 4.8	<b>1</b> 0919 0859 W 1525 2221	<b>16</b> 0419 1105 TH 1623 2325	1.1 4.7 1.3 5.3	<b>1</b> 0330 0940 F 1538 2212	<b>16</b> 0440 1137 SA 1639 2309	0.5 4.5 1.7 5.4
<b>2</b> 0233 0806 SA 1520 2226	<b>17</b> 0250 0857 SU 1525 2305	2.2 4.9 1.1 4.8	<b>2</b> 0908 0826 M 1522 2238	<b>17</b> 0347 1013 TU 1603 2329	1.6 4.8 1.1 5.1	<b>2</b> 0409 1014 TH 1617 2308	<b>17</b> 0504 1157 F 1707 2357	0.8 4.8 1.3 5.4	<b>2</b> 0423 1105 SA 1634 2301	<b>17</b> 0521 1224 SU 1722 2339	0.7 4.6 1.7 5.4
<b>3</b> 0341 SU 1810 2323	<b>18</b> 0401 1016 M 1627	1.8 5.1 0.9	<b>3</b> 0903 0935 TU 1612 2323	<b>18</b> 0440 1119 W 1653	1.2 5.0 1.0	<b>3</b> 0453 1014 F 1704 2347	<b>18</b> 0544 1157 SA 1747 2350	0.6 4.7 1.3 5.5	<b>3</b> 0512 1217 D 2350	<b>18</b> 0557 1306 M 1800	0.5 4.6 1.6
<b>4</b> 0430 TU 1009 M 1650	<b>19</b> 0501 0457 TU 1125 1717	4.9 1.4 5.2 0.7	<b>4</b> 0442 1039 W 1655	<b>19</b> 0510 1119 TH 1214 1736	5.3 5.0 5.1 0.9	<b>4</b> 0536 1227 SA 1749 O	<b>19</b> 0534 0819 SU 1823	5.4 4.7 4.8 1.4	<b>4</b> 0558 1328 M 1813	<b>19</b> 0610 1622 TU 1359	5.4 4.6 1.6
<b>5</b> 0510 TU 1104 W 1726	<b>20</b> 0549 0546 W 1224 1800	5.1 1.1 5.3 0.6	<b>5</b> 0503 0522 D 1734	<b>20</b> 0545 0608 F 1301 1814	5.3 0.6 5.1 0.9	<b>5</b> 0529 0618 SU 1631 1651	<b>20</b> 0560 0651 M 1404 1857	5.4 2.4 4.8 1.6	<b>5</b> 0539 0643 TU 1434 1859	<b>20</b> 0642 0658 W 1428 1905	5.4 4.6 4.0 1.9
<b>6</b> 0553 W 1155 O 1302	<b>21</b> 0131 0627 TH 1316 1840	5.2 0.8 5.3 0.6	<b>6</b> 0648 0600 F 1297 1814	<b>21</b> 0643 0643 SA 1345 1849	5.0 0.8 5.0 1.1	<b>6</b> 0112 0659 M 1432 1914	<b>21</b> 0115 0720 TU 1439 1926	5.4 0.4 4.7 1.7	<b>6</b> 1259 0727 W 1529 1945	<b>21</b> 0114 0726 TH 1509 1941	5.4 0.4 4.6 1.8
<b>7</b> 0134 0624 TH 1245 1836	<b>22</b> 0543 0706 F 1358 1916	5.3 0.7 5.2 0.6	<b>7</b> 0120 0639 SA 1333 1853	<b>22</b> 0737 0716 SU 1419 1922	5.3 0.4 5.0 1.2	<b>7</b> 0152 0741 TU 1525 1957	<b>22</b> 0142 0748 W 1511 1959	5.4 0.6 4.8 1.8	<b>7</b> 0215 0810 TH 1815 2032	<b>22</b> 0148 0755 F 1533 2013	5.4 0.4 4.5 2.0
<b>8</b> 0211 0700 F 1332 1915	<b>23</b> 0229 1042 SA 1434 1950	5.2 0.7 5.1 0.9	<b>8</b> 0154 0718 SU 1425 1932	<b>23</b> 0158 0747 M 1452 1953	5.3 0.5 4.8 1.4	<b>8</b> 0223 0822 W 1612 2041	<b>23</b> 0211 0815 TH 1540 2029	5.3 0.5 4.0 2.0	<b>8</b> 0300 0854 F 1667 2121	<b>23</b> 0221 0826 SA 1589 2047	5.4 0.5 4.6 2.0
<b>9</b> 0240 SU 0737 SA 1117 1952	<b>24</b> 0248 0815 SU 1506 2022	5.2 0.7 4.8 1.1	<b>9</b> 0225 0757 M 1513 2019	<b>24</b> 0219 0815 TU 1521 2022	5.3 0.5 4.7 1.6	<b>9</b> 0311 0906 TH 1657 2128	<b>24</b> 0243 0845 F 1607 2102	5.2 0.6 4.4 2.1	<b>9</b> 0344 0940 SA 1727 2216	<b>24</b> 0254 0901 SU 1821 2125	5.1 0.8 4.4 2.1
<b>10</b> 0303 0815 SU 2029	<b>25</b> 0305 0940 M 1536 2059	5.2 0.8 4.8 1.3	<b>10</b> 0256 0837 TU 1556 2063	<b>25</b> 0344 0842 W 1550 2051	5.3 0.8 4.5 1.6	<b>10</b> 0350 0953 F 1744 2224	<b>25</b> 0316 0918 SA 1537 2140	5.1 0.8 4.3 2.3	<b>10</b> 0430 1021 SA 1727 2321	<b>25</b> 0326 0938 M 1649 2211	4.9 0.8 4.4 2.1
<b>11</b> 0324 0854 M 1534 2108	<b>26</b> 0325 0915 TU 1608 2122	5.2 0.9 4.5 1.7	<b>11</b> 0328 0920 W 1640 2137	<b>26</b> 0313 0810 TH 1526 2122	5.2 0.8 4.3 2.1	<b>11</b> 0441 1047 SA 1841 2335	<b>26</b> 0355 0957 SU 1717 2323	4.8 1.0 4.2 2.5	<b>11</b> 0524 1131 M 1914	<b>26</b> 0408 1025 TU 1730 2309	4.7 1.1 4.5 2.2
<b>12</b> 0950 TU 1816 2151	<b>27</b> 0352 0946 W 1640 2151	5.1 1.2 4.3 2.0	<b>12</b> 0407 1007 M 1513 2250	<b>27</b> 0347 0942 F 1657 2159	5.0 1.1 4.2 2.4	<b>12</b> 0540 1150 SU 1953	<b>27</b> 0441 1047 M 1811 2344	4.8 1.4 4.6 2.6	<b>12</b> 0535 1214 TU 1240 2014	<b>27</b> 0500 1121 W 1624	4.6 1.4 4.6
<b>13</b> 0426 0525 W 1710 2341	<b>28</b> 0427 1021 TH 1725 2322	5.0 1.4 4.0 2.4	<b>13</b> 0455 1103 F 1841 2340	<b>28</b> 0429 1023 SA 1748 2354	4.8 1.4 4.0 2.7	<b>13</b> 0101 0656 M 1315 2106	<b>28</b> 0841 1155 TU 1917	4.4 1.6 1.5 4.3	<b>13</b> 0150 0850 W 1351 2110	<b>28</b> 0821 1011 SA 1786	4.7 2.1 4.6 4.8
<b>14</b> 0514 SA 1829 2347	<b>29</b> 0513 1126 F 1829 2337	4.8 1.7 3.8 2.8	<b>14</b> 0557 1214 SA 2012	<b>29</b> 0523 1119 SU 1858	4.5 1.7 4.0	<b>14</b> 0221 0632 TU 1430 2203	<b>29</b> 0114 0655 W 1319 2023	2.4 4.2 1.7 4.6	<b>14</b> 0256 0935 TH 1456 2157	<b>29</b> 0139 0745 F 1347 2029	4.0 4.0 1.8 5.1
<b>15</b> 0616 1236 F 2012	<b>30</b> 0610 1219 SA 1954	4.6 2.0 3.8	<b>15</b> 0113 0715 SU 1342 2138	<b>30</b> 0036 0627 M 1246 2019	2.8 4.4 1.9 4.1	<b>15</b> 0326 1001 W 1532 2248	<b>30</b> 0230 0621 TH 1435 2121	2.0 4.2 1.7 4.9	<b>15</b> 0353 1043 F 1551 2236	<b>30</b> 0250 1152 SA 1501 2128	1.4 4.3 1.8 5.3
			<b>31</b> 0917 0742 TU 1419 2130		2.6 4.2 1.8 4.4					<b>31</b> 0354 1052 SU 1607 2225	0.9 4.3 1.7 5.5
















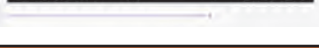

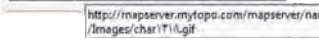



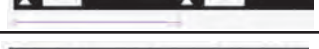






رنگ چراغ‌ها Colors of Lights

ترجمه فارسی			IHO Charts
W	سفید	White (only on sector- and alternating lights)	<p>Colors of lights shown on standard charts</p>  <p>on multicolored charts</p>  <p>on multicolored charts at sector lights</p> 
R	سرخ	Red	
G	سبز	Green	
Bu	آبی	Blue	
Vi	بنفش	Violet	
Y	زرد	Yellow	
Y; Or	نارنجی	Orange	
Y; Am	کهربایی	Amber	



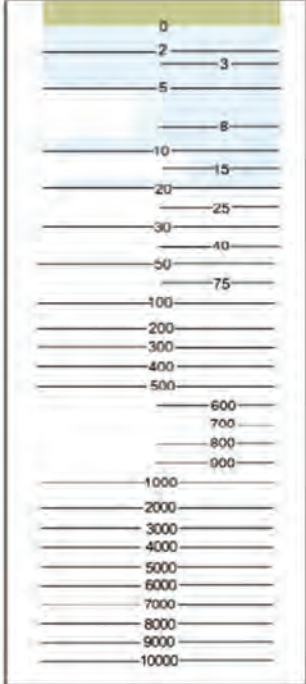


FI	چشمک - تکی	Singleflashing	
FL(3) Example	(سه تایی، نمونه) چشمک - گروهی	Groupflashing	
FL(2+1) Example	چشمک - گروهی مرکب (یک + دو نمونه)	Composite group flashing	
LFL	چشمک بلند	Long flashing (flash 2sor)	
Ultra quick (repetition rate of 50 to 79 - usually either 50 to 60 - flashes per minute)			
Q	چشمک کوتاه ممتد	Continuous quick	
Q(3) Example	چشمک کوتاه گروهی (سه تایی، نمونه)	Group quick	
IQ	چشمک کوتاه گسیخته	Interrupted quick	
Very quick (repetition rate of 80 to 159 - usually either 100 or 120 - flashes per minute)			
VQ	چشمک خیلی کوتاه	Continuous very quick	
VQ(3) Example	چشمک خیلی کوتاه گروهی (سه تایی، نمونه)	Group very quick	
IVQ	چشمک خیلی کوتاه گسیخته	Interrupted very quick	
ULtra quick (repetition rate of 160 or more - usually 240 to 300 - flashes per minute)			
UQ	چشمک بیش از حد سریع ممتد	Continuous very quick	
IUQ	چشمک بیش از حد سریع گسیخته	Interrupted very quick	
MO(A) Example	نمونه A حرف موریسی	Morse Code	
FFL	ثابت و چشمکزن	Continuous ultra quick	
AL.WR	تناوب رنگ	Alternating	

Lights Structures , Major Floating Lights		
ترجمه فارسی		علائم روی نقشه
فانوس دریایی اصلی و فرعی	Major light minor light, lighthouse	
سکوی فراساحل فانوس‌دار	Lighted offshore platform	
بیکن چراغ‌دار نصب بر دکل	Lighted beacon tower	
بیکن چراغ‌دار	Lighted beacon	
بیکن و یا چراغ مفصلی / لاستیکی	Articulated light, Buoyant beacon, resilient beacon	
شناور فانوس‌دار (عموماً دارای سکه)	Light vessel, Lightship. Normally manned light vessel	
چشمه آب شیرین در بستر دریا	Freshwater springs in seabed	
منطقه پوشیده‌شده از سنگلاخ، قلوه‌سنگ و یا خرده‌سنگ	Area with stones, gravel or shingle	
منطقه صخره‌ای که ارتفاع آن هم به زیر سطح مبدأ و هم بالای آن می‌رود	Rocky area, which covers and uncovers	
صخره مرجانی که ارتفاع آن هم به زیر سطح مبدأ و هم بالای آن می‌رود	Coral reef, which covers and uncovers	

جنس، بستر دریا	Types of Seabed, Intertidal Areas	Nature of the Seabed
ترجمه فارسی		
شن و ماسه	Sand	S
گلی	Mud	M
خاک رسی	Clay	Cy
لجتی	Silt	Si
سنگلاخ	Stones	St
قلوه سنگی	Gravel	G
قلوه سنگ ورقه‌ای	Pebbles	P
سنگ درشت لایه‌ای	Cobbles	Cb
صخره‌ای	Rock; Rocky	Rk
مرجانی و مرجانی فیتوبلانکتونی	Coral and Coralline algae	Co
قشری و پوسته ای	Shells	Sh
دو لایه (اینجا، شن و ماسه روی گل)	Two layers (shown here: sand over mud)	S/M
پوشش گیاهی دریایی (شامل اشنة دریایی)	Weed (including Kelp)	Wd
اشنة دریایی و گیاهان دریایی بصورت تصویری	Kelp, Seaweed	
بستر متحرک (امواج شن و ماسه)	Mobile bottom (sand waves)	
خطوط هم عمق تقریبی	Approximate depth contours	

*Note: The extent of the blue tint varies with the scale and purpose of the chart or its sources. On some charts, contours and figures are printed in blue.*

## ■ خطوط هم عمق Depth Contours

ترجمه فارسی		علائم روی نقشه
<p>خط جزر (کهکشند)</p> <p>ممکن است برای نشان دادن خطوط هم عمق ۱۰ یا ۲۰ متر از یک یا دو رنگ آبی کم رنگتر بجای نوار رنگی آن استفاده شود</p>	<p>Low water line</p> <p>One or two lighter blue tints may be used instead of the "ribbons" of tint at 10 or 20 m</p>	
<p>حوضچه پرورش ماهی در دریا با حداقل عمق</p>	<p>Fish haven with minimum depth</p>	
<p>منطقه پرورش صدف ماهی (پایه ها قابل رؤیت هستند)</p>	<p>Shellfish cultivation (stakes visible)</p>	





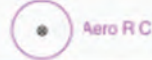





ترجمه فارسی		علائم روی نقشه
مانع، عمق روی آن نامشخص	Obstruction, depth unknown	
مانع، با مشخص بودن حداقل عمق روی آن	Obstruction, least depth known	
مانع، با مشخص حداقل عمق روی آن به وسیله غواصی یا عبور کابل سیمی	Obstruction, least depth known, swept by wire drag or diver	
باقیمانده‌های پایه یا ستون‌ها که همیشه یا برخی اوقات زیر سطح آب است	Stumps of posts or piles, all or part of the time submerged	
ستون، مانع، سر چاه با باقیمانده آن (با موقعیت دقیق)	Submerged pile, stake, snag, well, deadhead or stump (with exact position)	
تله و قفس ماهیگیری	Fish trap, fish weirs, tunny nets	
منطقه تله و قفس‌های ماهیگیری	Fish trap area, tunny nets area	
حوضچه مصنوعی پرورش ماهی در دریا	Fish haven (artificial fishing reef)	
لاشه‌کشی، نامشخص بودن حداقل عمق بر روی آن، اما عمق درج شده بر روی آن عمق ایمن و آزاد است	Wreck, least depth unknown, but considered to have a <u>safe</u> clearance to the depth shown	
بستر ناپاک، بی‌خطر برای ناوبری اما می‌بایست از لنگراندازی و جاروب تور ماهیگیری و همانند آن در این مکان‌ها دوری جست	Foul ground, non-dangerous to navigation but to be avoided by vessels anchoring, trawling etc.	
لاشه‌کشی خطرناک، نامشخص بودن عمق بر روی آن	Dangerous wreck, depth unknown	
لاشه‌کشی مغروق، بی‌خطر برای ناوبری سطحی	Sunken wreck, not dangerous to surface navigation	

ترجمه فارسی		علائم روی نقشه
لاشه یا بدنه کشتی که همیشه بیرون از آب است (در نقشه مقیاس بزرگ)	Wreck, hull always dry (on large-scale charts)	
لاشه کشتی که ارتفاع آن هم به زیر و هم بالای سطح آب مبدأ می‌رود (در نقشه مقیاس بزرگ)	Wreck, covers and uncovers (on large - scale charts)	
لاشه کشتی زیر سطحی، با عمق مشخص (در نقشه مقیاس بزرگ)	Submerged wreck, depth known (on large -scale charts)	
لاشه کشتی زیر سطحی، با عمق نامشخص (در نقشه مقیاس بزرگ)	Submerged wreck, depth unknown (on large-scale charts)	
لاشه کشتی که قسمتی از ساختمان یا بدنه خود را بالای سطح مبدأ نشان می‌دهد	Wreck showing any portion of hull or superstructure at level of chart datum	
لاشه کشتی که دکل یا دکلهای خود را بالای سطح مبدأ نشان می‌دهد	Wreck showing mast or masts above chart datum only	
لاشه کشتی، با مشخص کردن حداقل عمق آزاد بر روی آن	Wreck, least depth known by sounding only	
لاشه کشتی، با مشخص کردن حداقل عمق آزاد بر روی آن به وسیله غواصی یا عبور کابل سیمی	Wreck, least depth known, swept by wire drag or diver	
صخره بی‌خطر که عمق روی آن مشخص است	Non-dangerous rock, depth known	
صخره‌های مرجانی که ارتفاع آنها زیر سطح مبدأ هستند	Coral reef which covers	
محل شکست امواج دریا	Breakers	
در محدوده عمق متناسب با صخره	--in the corresponding depth area	
در محدوده عمق نامتناسب با صخره	--outside the corresponding depth area	

ترجمه فارسی		علائم روی نقشه
صخره (جزیره کوچک) که هیچگاه ارتفاع آن به سطح آب مبدأ نمی‌رود	Rock (islet) which does not cover, height above height datum	
صخره (جزیره کوچک) که ارتفاع آن هم به زیر و بالای سطح آب مبدأ می‌رود	Rock (islet) which covers and uncovers, height above chart datum	
صخره‌ای که ارتفاع آن مماس سطح آب مبدأ است	Rock awash at the level of chart datum	
صخره خطرناک زیر سطحی که عمق روی آن نامشخص است	Dangerous underwater rock of uncertain depth	
صخره خطرناک زیر سطحی که عمق روی آن مشخص است	Dangerous underwater rock of known depth	








علائم عمومی General


ترجمه فارسی		علائم روی نقشه
به‌طور کلی خط و محدوده خطر	Danger line, in general	
عمق با غواص یا عبور کابل سیمی بر روی مانع چک شده	Swept by wire drag or diver	

ترجمه فارسی		علائم روی نقشه
بیکن رادیویی تمام جهت دریایی یا هوادریایی	Circular (non-directional) marine or aeromarine radiobeacon	
بیکن رادیویی جهت دهنده همراه با خط سمت	Directional radiobeacon with bearing line	
بیکن رادیویی دارای جهت چرخشی	Rotating-pattern radiobeacon	
ایستگاه رادیویی ساحلی، ارائه کننده خدمات QTG	Coast radio station providing QTG service	
بیکن رادیویی هوانوردی	Aeronautical radiobeacon	
<b>Rocke, Wrecks, Obstructions</b> صخره ها، لاشه کشتی ها، موانع		
بیکن راداری، نشان دهنده علامت مورس تخصیص داده شده، دریافت کننده امواج رادار خارج از محدوده باند رادارهای دریایی	Radar transponder beacon, with morse identification, responding on a fixed frequency outside the marine band	
بیکن های راداری با خط سمت مشخص	Radar transponder beacons with bearing line	
بویه های دارای بیکن راداری	Floating marks with radar transponder beacons	
منعکس کننده امواج رادار	Radar reflector	
خصیصه منعکس کنندگی خوب امواج رادار	Radar-conspicuous feature	







## ■ اشکال و انواع بویه Buoy Shapes nad Types

ترجمه فارسی		علائم روی نقشه
بویه مخروطی	Conical buoy, nun buoy	
بویه استوانه‌ای	Can or cylindrical buoy	
بویه گرد	Spherical buoy	
بویه ستونی	Pillar buoy	
بویه دکلی / میله‌ای	Spar buoy, spingle buoy	
بویه بشکه‌ای	Barrel buoy	
بویه بزرگ	buoySuper	






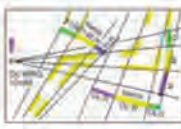



بویه همراه با علامت بالای سر، رنگ، منعکس‌کننده امواج رادار و نام / شماره اختصاصی	Buoy with top mark, color, radar reflector and designation	
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Note: Radar reflectors no floating marks are usually not charted.



Note: Retro reflecting material may be fitted to some unit marks Charts do not usually show it. Under IALA Recommendations, black bands will appear blue under a spotlight.

Lighted marks		
تصویر بویه چراغ‌دار در نقشه معمولی	Lighted marks on standard charts.	
تصویر بویه چراغ‌دار در نقشه رنگین	Lighted marks on multicolored charts	
علامت بالای سر بویه (علامت‌ها ایستاده نمایش داده شده)	IALA System buoy top marks (beacon top marks shown upright)	Top marks and Reader Reflectors 
بیکن همراه با علامت بالای سر، رنگ، منعکس‌کننده امواج رادار و نام / شماره اختصاصی	Beacon with top mark, color, radar reflector and designation55	





## ■ علائم انواع بویه ها و بیکن ها Buoy.Beacons

موقعیت بویه	Position of buoy	
<b>Colors of Buoys and Beacon Top marks</b>		
علامت اختصار رنگ سبز و سیاه	Green and black	
علامت اختصار غیر از رنگ سبز و سیاه	Single colors other than green and black	
علامت اختصار چندرنگی، افقی	Multiple colors in horizontal bands. the color sequence is: from top to bottom.	
علامت اختصار چندرنگی، عمودی یا مورب	Multiple colors in vertical or diagonal stripes. The darker color is given first	
فانوس قطاعی در فانوس دریایی رنگین، قسمت چراغ سفید نشانگر کناره و لبه آبراه است	Sector light on multicolored charts, the white sector limits marking the sides of the fairway	
فانوس اصلی کلیه جهت ها را به جز محدوده خطر که با چراغ فرعی سرخ مشخص شده با چشمکزن سفید پوشش می دهد	Main light visible all-round with red subsidiary light seen over danger	
فانوس دریایی تمام جهت با داشتن مانع دید در مسیر	All-round light with obscured sector	
فانوس دریایی که در بعضی زاوایا روشنایی آن عمداً محدود شده	Light with arc of visibility deliberately restricted	

### Sector Lights فانوس های قطاعی

ترجمه فارسی		
فانوس قطاعی در نقشه دریایی	Sector light on standard charts	
فانوس قطاعی در نقشه دریایی، قسمت چراغ سفید نشانگر کناره و لبه آبراه است.	Sector light on standard charts, the white sector limits marking the sides of the fairway	

جداول تقویم نجومی: (Nautical Almanac)

<b>2010 Feb</b>		<b>SUN</b>			<b>MOON</b>		
Day	Eqn. of Time		Mer. Pass.	Mer. Pass.		Age/ Vis	
	00h	12h		Upper	Lower		
21	13 40	13 37	12:14	17:39	05:12	7d 45%	
22	13 33	13 29	12:13	18:36	06:07	8d 55%	
23	13 25	13 21	12:13	19:36	07:05	9d 66%	
<b>Day</b>		<b>SUN</b>			<b>MOON</b>		
Day	Eqn. of Time		Mer. Pass.	Mer. Pass.		Age/ Vis	
	00h	12h		Upper	Lower		
24	13 17	13 12	12:13	20:36	08:06	10d 76%	
25	13 08	13 03	12:13	21:36	09:07	11d 86%	
26	12 58	12 53	12:13	22:34	10:06	12d 93%	
<b>Day</b>		<b>SUN</b>			<b>MOON</b>		
Day	Eqn. of Time		Mer. Pass.	Mer. Pass.		Age/ Vis	
	00h	12h		Upper	Lower		
27	12 48	12 43	12:13	23:30	11:02	13d 98%	
28	12 37	12 32	12:13	24:23	11:57	14d Full	
1	12 26	12 20	12:12	00:23	12:49	15d 99%	
<b>March</b>		<b>SUN</b>			<b>MOON</b>		
Day	Eqn. of Time		Mer. Pass.	Mer. Pass.		Age/ Vis	
	00h	12h		Upper	Lower		
2	12 14	12 08	12:12	01:15	13:41	16d 95%	
3	12 02	11 56	12:12	02:07	14:33	17d 89%	
4	11 49	11 43	12:12	02:59	15:25	18d 81%	

## 2010 February 21, 22, 23 (Sun, Mon, Tue)

STARS			STARS			STARS		
Name	SHA	Dec	Name	SHA	Dec	Name	SHA	Dec
Acamar	315° 20'.2	40° 18.0 S	Canopus	263° 56'.9	52° 42.3 S	Mirak	300° 44'.0	49° 54'.1 N
Achamar	335° 28'.7	57° 11'.3 S	Capella	280° 37'.9	46° 00'.6 N	Nunki	76° 01'.5	26° 17'.0 S
Acrux	173° 11'.7	63° 05'.3 S	Deneb	49° 33'.6	45° 18'.9 N	Peacock	53° 23'.4	56° 42'.0 S
Adhara	255° 14'.2	28° 58'.4 S	Denebola	182° 35'.8	14° 30'.7 N	Polaris	319° 07'.7	89° 18'.9 N
Adebaran	290° 52'.1	16° 31'.8 N	Diphda	348° 58'.5	17° 55'.9 S	Pollux	243° 30'.3	28° 00'.0 N
Alioth	166° 22'.2	55° 53'.9 N	Dubhe	193° 53'.7	61° 41'.5 N	Procyon	245° 02'.0	5° 11'.8 N
Alkaid	153° 00'.4	49° 15'.4 N	El Nath	278° 15'.5	28° 37'.0 N	Rasalhague	96° 08'.8	12° 32'.9 N
Alnilam	27° 47'.1	46° 54'.7 S	Eltanin	90° 47'.5	51° 28'.9 N	Regulus	207° 45'.7	11° 54'.8 N
Alnilam	275° 48'.7	1° 11'.8 S	Enif	33° 49'.8	9° 55'.3 N	Rigel	281° 14'.3	8° 11'.5 S
Alphard	217° 58'.1	8° 42'.4 S	Fomalhaut	15° 26'.9	29° 34'.1 S	Rigel Kent	139° 54'.9	60° 52'.5 S
Alphecca	126° 13'.0	26° 40'.5 N	Gacrux	172° 03'.3	57° 10'.2 S	Satck	102° 15'.4	15° 44'.3 S
Alpheratz	357° 46'.4	29° 08'.9 N	Gienah	175° 54'.5	17° 36'.1 S	Schedar	349° 43'.9	56° 35'.8 N
Altair	62° 10'.9	8° 53'.6 N	Hadar	148° 51'.2	60° 25'.2 S	Shaula	96° 25'.3	37° 06'.6 S
Ankaa	353° 18'.3	42° 18'.2 S	Harnal	328° 03'.7	23° 30'.7 N	Sirtus	258° 35'.6	16° 44'.0 S
Antares	112° 29'.3	26° 27'.3 S	Kaus Aust.	83° 47'.2	34° 22'.7 S	Spica	158° 33'.6	11° 13'.0 S
Arcturus	145° 57'.7	19° 07'.5 N	Kochab	137° 19'.2	74° 06'.4 N	Sunail	222° 53'.9	43° 28'.6 S
Atria	107° 33'.5	69° 02'.5 S	Markab	13° 41'.1	15° 15'.6 N	Vega	80° 40'.9	38° 47'.3 N
Avior	234° 18'.6	59° 32'.7 S	Menkar	314° 17'.7	4° 07'.8 N	Zubenuh	137° 08'.0	16° 05'.2 S
Bellatrix	278° 34'.5	6° 21'.5 N	Menkent	148° 10'.3	36° 25'.2 S			
Betelgeuse	271° 03'.8	7° 24'.5 N	Miaplacidus	221° 39'.5	69° 45'.7 S	Venus	14° 59'.2	12.53
						Mars	234° 37'.7	22.10
						Jupiter	15° 49'.3	12.32
						Saturn	175° 56'.4	02.09

## 2010 February 21, 22, 23 (Sun, Mon, Tue)

GMT	SUN			MOON				
	GHA	Dec		GHA	v	Dec	d	HP
00	176° 35.0	10° 40.5 S		104° 50.0	9.4	21° 59.9 N	7.5	56.8
01	191° 35.1	39.6		119° 18.4	9.4	22° 07.4 N	7.4	
02	206° 35.2	38.7		133° 46.8	9.2	14.8	7.3	
03	221° 35.2	37.8		148° 15.0	9.1	22.1	7.2	
04	236° 35.3	36.9		162° 43.1	9.1	29.3	7.1	56.9
05	251° 35.4	36.0		177° 11.2	8.9	36.4	7.0	
06	266° 35.4	35.1		191° 39.1	8.9	43.4	6.9	
07	281° 35.5	34.2		206° 07.0	8.7	50.3	6.7	57.0
08	296° 35.6	33.3		220° 34.7	8.7	57.0	6.6	
09	311° 35.7	32.4		235° 02.4	8.6	23° 03.6 N	6.5	
10	326° 35.7	31.5		249° 30.0	8.4	10.1	6.4	57.1
11	341° 35.8	30.6		263° 57.4	8.4	16.5	6.3	
12	356° 35.9	10° 29.7 S		278° 24.8	8.3	23° 22.8 N	6.1	57.1
13	11° 36.0	28.8		252° 52.1	8.2	28.9	6.0	57.2
14	26° 36.0	27.9		307° 19.3	8.1	34.9	5.9	
15	41° 36.1	27.0		321° 46.4	8.0	40.8	5.8	
16	56° 36.2	26.0		336° 13.4	7.9	46.6	5.6	57.3
17	71° 36.3	25.1		350° 40.3	7.8	52.2	5.5	
18	86° 36.3	24.2		5° 07.1	7.7	57.7	5.4	
19	101° 36.4	23.3		19° 33.8	7.6	24° 03.1 N	5.2	57.4
20	116° 36.5	22.4		34° 00.4	7.6	08.3	5.1	
21	131° 36.6	21.5		48° 27.0	7.4	13.4	5.0	
22	146° 36.6	20.6		62° 53.4	7.4	18.4	4.8	57.5
23	161° 36.7	19.7		77° 19.8	7.2	23.2	4.7	

## 2010 March 2, 3, 4 (Tue, Wed, Thur)

GMT	ARIES			VENUS -3.9		MARS -0.6		JUPITER -2.0		SATURN +0.6	
	GHA	GHA	Dec	GHA	Dec	GHA	Dec	GHA	Dec	GHA	Dec
T u e s d a y	00	159° 40'9	165° 27'4	3° 59' 1 S	35° 45'8	23° 49' 4 N	177° 41' 2	8° 38' 6 S	336° 05' 9	1° 12' 6 N	
	01	174° 43' 3	180° 27' 1	57' 8	50° 48' 6	49' 4	192° 43' 1	38' 4	351° 08' 5	12' 7	
	02	189° 45' 8	195° 26' 7	56' 6	65° 51' 4	49' 4	207° 45' 0	38' 1	6° 11' 1	12' 8	
	03	204° 48' 2	210° 26' 3	55' 3	80° 54' 1	49' 4	222° 46' 9	37' 9	21° 13' 8	12' 9	
	04	219° 50' 7	225° 25' 9	54' 0	95° 56' 9	49' 3	237° 48' 8	37' 7	36° 16' 4	12' 9	
	05	234° 53' 2	240° 25' 5	52' 8	110° 59' 7	49' 3	252° 50' 7	37' 5	51° 19' 0	13' 0	
	06	249° 55' 6	255° 25' 1	51' 5	126° 02' 5	49' 3	267° 52' 6	37' 2	66° 21' 6	13' 1	
	07	264° 58' 1	270° 24' 7	50' 2	141° 05' 2	49' 3	282° 54' 5	37' 0	81° 24' 3	13' 2	
	08	280° 00' 6	285° 24' 3	49' 0	156° 08' 0	49' 3	297° 56' 4	36' 8	96° 26' 9	13' 2	
	09	295° 03' 0	300° 23' 9	47' 7	171° 10' 8	49' 2	312° 58' 3	36' 6	111° 29' 5	13' 3	
	10	310° 05' 5	315° 23' 6	46' 4	186° 13' 5	49' 2	328° 00' 2	36' 3	126° 32' 1	13' 4	
	11	325° 08' 0	330° 23' 2	45' 2	201° 16' 3	49' 2	343° 02' 1	36' 1	141° 34' 7	13' 5	
	12	340° 10' 4	345° 22' 8	3° 43' 9 S	216° 19' 1	23° 49' 2 N	358° 04' 0	8° 35' 9 S	156° 37' 4	1° 13' 5 N	
	13	355° 12' 9	0° 22' 4	42' 6	231° 21' 8	49' 1	13° 05' 9	35' 7	171° 40' 0	13' 6	
	14	10° 15' 3	15° 22' 0	41' 4	246° 24' 6	49' 1	28° 07' 8	35' 4	186° 42' 6	13' 7	
	15	25° 17' 8	30° 21' 6	40' 1	261° 27' 4	49' 1	43° 09' 7	35' 2	201° 45' 2	13' 8	
	16	40° 20' 3	45° 21' 2	38' 8	276° 30' 1	49' 1	58° 11' 6	35' 0	216° 47' 9	13' 8	
	17	55° 22' 7	60° 20' 8	37' 5	291° 32' 9	49' 0	73° 13' 5	34' 8	231° 50' 5	13' 9	
	18	70° 25' 2	75° 20' 5	36' 3	306° 35' 6	49' 0	88° 15' 4	34' 5	246° 53' 1	14' 0	
	19	85° 27' 7	90° 20' 1	35' 0	321° 38' 4	49' 0	103° 17' 3	34' 3	261° 55' 7	14' 1	
	20	100° 30' 1	105° 19' 7	33' 7	336° 41' 1	49' 0	118° 19' 2	34' 1	276° 58' 4	14' 1	
	21	115° 32' 6	120° 19' 3	32' 5	351° 43' 9	48' 9	133° 21' 1	33' 8	292° 01' 0	14' 2	
	22	130° 35' 1	135° 18' 9	31' 2	6° 46' 6	48' 9	148° 23' 0	33' 6	307° 03' 6	14' 3	
23	145° 37' 5	150° 18' 5	29' 9	21° 49' 4	48' 9	163° 24' 9	33' 4	322° 06' 2	14' 4		

## 2010 February 24, 25, 26 (Wed, Thur, Fri)

Lat	Twilight		Sunrise	Moonrise			Lat	Sunset	Twilight		24	Moonset	
	Nautical	Civil		24	25	26			Civil	Nautical		24	25
N 72°	05:30	06:48	07:59	-	-	11:23	N 72°	18:29	17:40	18:59	-	-	09:11
N 70°	05:33	06:43	07:47	-	-	12:25	N 70°	18:41	17:45	18:55	-	-	08:09
68°	05:35	06:39	07:37	-	09:51	12:59	68°	18:51	17:49	18:53	-	08:36	07:32
66°	05:37	06:38	07:29	-	11:03	13:24	66°	18:59	17:52	18:51	-	07:23	07:06
64°	05:38	06:33	07:22	09:35	11:39	13:43	64°	17:08	17:54	18:49	06:43	06:46	06:46
62°	05:39	06:31	07:16	10:18	12:05	13:59	62°	17:12	17:57	18:48	06:06	06:20	06:29
60°	05:40	06:28	07:11	10:47	12:25	14:12	60°	17:17	17:59	18:47	05:31	05:58	06:15
N 58°	05:41	06:26	07:06	11:09	12:42	14:23	N 58°	17:21	18:01	18:47	05:09	05:42	06:03
56°	05:41	06:24	07:02	11:27	12:56	14:32	56°	17:25	18:03	18:46	04:51	05:27	05:53
54°	05:42	06:22	06:58	11:42	13:08	14:41	54°	17:29	18:05	18:46	04:35	05:15	05:43
52°	05:42	06:21	06:55	11:55	13:18	14:48	52°	17:32	18:06	18:45	04:22	05:04	05:35
50°	05:42	06:19	06:52	12:06	13:28	14:55	50°	17:35	18:08	18:45	04:10	04:54	05:28
45°	05:42	06:16	06:45	12:30	13:48	15:10	45°	17:42	18:11	18:45	03:45	04:33	05:12
N 40°	05:41	06:12	06:40	12:49	14:04	15:21	N 40°	17:47	18:14	18:48	03:26	04:16	04:58
35°	05:40	06:09	06:35	13:05	14:17	15:32	35°	17:52	18:17	18:47	03:09	04:01	04:47
30°	05:38	06:06	06:30	13:19	14:29	15:40	30°	17:56	18:20	18:48	02:55	03:49	04:37
20°	05:35	06:01	06:23	13:43	14:49	15:55	20°	18:03	18:26	18:51	02:31	03:27	04:20
N 10°	05:30	05:55	06:16	14:03	15:06	16:09	N 10°	18:10	18:31	18:56	02:10	03:09	04:05
0°	05:24	05:49	06:10	14:22	15:22	16:21	0°	18:16	18:37	19:02	01:50	02:51	03:50
S 10°	05:17	05:42	06:03	14:41	15:39	16:33	S 10°	18:23	18:44	19:09	01:30	02:33	03:36
20°	05:07	05:34	05:56	15:01	15:56	16:46	20°	18:30	18:52	19:18	01:09	02:14	03:21
30°	04:55	05:23	05:48	15:24	16:15	17:01	30°	18:38	19:02	19:31	00:44	01:52	03:03
35°	04:46	05:17	05:43	15:38	16:27	17:09	35°	18:42	19:08	19:39	00:30	01:39	02:52
40°	04:38	05:10	05:38	15:54	16:40	17:19	40°	18:48	19:16	19:49	00:13	01:24	02:40
45°	04:24	05:01	05:31	16:13	16:55	17:30	45°	18:54	19:24	20:01	-	01:06	02:26
S 50°	04:08	04:50	05:24	16:36	17:14	17:44	S 50°	19:01	19:35	20:17	-	00:43	02:08
52°	04:00	04:44	05:20	16:47	17:23	17:50	52°	19:05	19:40	20:24	-	00:32	02:09
54°	03:51	04:38	05:16	17:00	17:33	17:57	54°	19:09	19:46	20:33	-	00:20	01:51
56°	03:41	04:32	05:12	17:14	17:44	18:05	56°	19:13	19:53	20:43	-	00:06	01:40
58°	03:29	04:24	05:07	17:31	17:57	18:14	58°	19:18	20:00	20:54	23:50	-	01:28
S 60°	03:15	04:16	05:01	17:51	18:12	18:24	S 60°	19:23	20:08	21:08	23:30	-	01:14
S 62°	02:58	04:06	04:55	18:17	18:30	18:35	S 62°	19:29	20:18	21:25	23:04	-	00:57

## 2010 February 24, 25, 26 (Wed, Thur, Fri)

Lat	Twilight		Sunrise	Moonrise			Lat	Sunset	Twilight		Moonset		
	Nautical	Civil		24	25	26			Nautical	Civil		24	25
N 72°	05:30	06:48	07:59	-	-	11:23	N 72°	16:29	17:40	18:59	-	-	09:11
N 70°	05:33	06:43	07:47	-	-	12:25	N 70°	16:41	17:45	18:55	-	-	08:08
68°	05:35	06:39	07:37	-	09:51	12:59	68°	16:51	17:49	18:53	-	08:36	07:32
66°	05:37	06:36	07:29	-	11:03	13:24	66°	16:59	17:52	18:51	-	07:23	07:06
64°	05:38	06:33	07:22	09:35	11:39	13:43	64°	17:06	17:54	18:49	06:43	06:46	06:46
62°	05:39	06:31	07:16	10:18	12:05	13:59	62°	17:12	17:57	18:48	06:00	06:20	06:29
60°	05:40	06:28	07:11	10:47	12:25	14:12	60°	17:17	17:59	18:47	05:31	05:59	06:15
N 58°	05:41	06:26	07:06	11:09	12:42	14:23	N 58°	17:21	18:01	18:47	05:09	05:42	06:03
56°	05:41	06:24	07:02	11:27	12:56	14:32	56°	17:25	18:03	18:46	04:51	05:27	05:53
54°	05:42	06:22	06:58	11:42	13:08	14:41	54°	17:29	18:05	18:46	04:35	05:15	05:43
52°	05:42	06:21	06:55	11:55	13:18	14:49	52°	17:32	18:06	18:45	04:22	05:04	05:35
50°	05:42	06:19	06:52	12:06	13:28	14:55	50°	17:35	18:08	18:45	04:10	04:54	05:28
45°	05:42	06:16	06:45	12:30	13:46	15:10	45°	17:42	18:11	18:45	03:45	04:33	05:12
N 40°	05:41	06:12	06:40	12:49	14:04	15:21	N 40°	17:47	18:14	18:46	03:26	04:16	04:58
35°	05:40	06:09	06:35	13:05	14:17	15:32	35°	17:52	18:17	18:47	03:09	04:01	04:47
30°	05:38	06:06	06:30	13:19	14:29	15:40	30°	17:56	18:20	18:48	02:55	03:49	04:37
20°	05:35	06:01	06:23	13:43	14:49	15:55	20°	18:03	18:26	18:51	02:31	03:27	04:20
N 10°	05:30	05:55	06:16	14:03	15:06	16:09	N 10°	18:10	18:31	18:56	02:10	03:09	04:05
0°	05:24	05:49	06:10	14:22	15:22	16:21	0°	18:16	18:37	19:02	01:50	02:51	03:50
S 10°	05:17	05:42	06:03	14:41	15:39	16:33	S 10°	18:23	18:44	19:09	01:30	02:33	03:36
20°	05:07	05:34	05:56	15:01	15:56	16:46	20°	18:30	18:52	19:18	01:09	02:14	03:21
30°	04:55	05:23	05:46	15:24	16:15	17:01	30°	18:38	19:02	19:31	00:44	01:52	03:03
35°	04:46	05:17	05:43	15:38	16:27	17:09	35°	18:42	19:08	19:39	00:30	01:39	02:52
40°	04:36	05:10	05:38	15:54	16:40	17:19	40°	18:48	19:16	19:49	00:13	01:24	02:40
45°	04:24	05:01	05:31	16:13	16:55	17:30	45°	18:54	19:24	20:01	-	01:06	02:26
S 50°	04:08	04:50	05:24	16:36	17:14	17:44	S 50°	19:01	19:35	20:17	-	00:43	02:08
52°	04:00	04:44	05:20	16:47	17:23	17:50	52°	19:05	19:40	20:24	-	00:32	02:00
54°	03:51	04:38	05:16	17:00	17:33	17:57	54°	19:09	19:46	20:33	-	00:20	01:51
56°	03:41	04:32	05:12	17:14	17:44	18:05	56°	19:13	19:53	20:43	-	00:06	01:40
58°	03:29	04:24	05:07	17:31	17:57	18:14	58°	19:16	20:00	20:54	23:50	-	01:28
S 60°	03:15	04:16	05:01	17:51	18:12	18:24	S 60°	19:23	20:06	21:08	23:30	-	01:14
S 62°	02:58	04:06	04:55	18:17	18:30	18:35	S 62°	19:29	20:18	21:25	23:04	-	00:57

Day	Sun			Moon		
	Eqn. of Time		Mer. Pass	Mer. Pass.		Age
	00 <sup>h</sup>	12 <sup>h</sup>		Upper	Lower	
24	06:31	06:31	12:06	21:49	09:25	11(90%)
25	06:32	06:32	12:06	22:38	10:13	12(95%)
26	06:32	06:32	12:06	23:26	11:02	13(98%)

## ■ قوانین راه دریایی Rules of The Road

متن کامل قوانین دریایی از وب‌گاه سازمان جهانی دریایی IMO در زیر برای هنرجو قرار داده شده است.

### International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea

#### ■ فصل اول : عمومی General

##### ■ Rule 1 Application

(a) These Rules shall apply to all vessels upon the high seas and in all waters connected therewith navigable by seagoing vessels.

(b) Nothing in these Rules shall interfere with the operation of special rules made by an appropriate authority for roadsteads, harbours, rivers, lakes or inland waterways connected with the high seas and navigable by seagoing vessels. Such special rules shall conform as closely as possible to these Rules.

(c) Nothing in these Rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any State with respect to additional station or signal lights, shapes or whistle signals for ships of war and vessels proceeding under convoy, or with respect to additional station or signal lights or shapes for fishing vessels engaged in fishing as a fleet. These additional station or signal lights, shapes or whistle signals shall, so far as possible, be such that they cannot be mistaken for any light, shape or signal authorized elsewhere under these Rules.

(d) Traffic separation schemes may be adopted by the Organization for the purpose of these Rules.

(e) Whenever the Government concerned shall have determined that a vessel of special construction or purpose cannot comply fully with the provisions of any of these Rules with respect to the number, position, range or arc of visibility of lights or shapes, as well as to the disposition and characteristics of sound-signalling appliances, such vessel shall comply with such other provisions in regard to the number, position, range or arc of visibility of lights or shapes, as well as to the disposition and characteristics of sound-signalling appliances, as her Government shall have determined to be the closest possible compliance with these Rules in respect of that vessel.

## **Rule 2** **Responsibility**

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(a) Nothing in these Rules shall exonerate any vessel, or the owner, master or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to comply with these Rules or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

(b) In construing and complying with these Rules due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation and collision and to any special circumstances, including the limitations of the vessels involved, which may make a departure from these Rules necessary to avoid immediate danger.

## **Rule 3** **General definitions**

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For the purpose of these Rules, except where the context otherwise requires:

(a) The word “vessel” includes every description of water craft, including non-displacement craft, WIG craft and seaplanes, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water.

(b) The term “power-driven vessel” means any vessel propelled by machinery.

(c) The term “sailing vessel” means any vessel under sail provided that propelling machinery, if fitted, is not being used.

(d) The term “vessel engaged in fishing” means any vessel fishing with nets, lines, trawls or other fishing apparatus which restrict manoeuvrability, but does not include a vessel fishing with trolling lines or other fishing apparatus which do not restrict manoeuvrability.

(e) The word “seaplane” includes any aircraft designed to manoeuvre on the water.

(f) The term “vessel not under command” means a vessel which through some exceptional circumstance is unable to manoeuvre as required by these Rules and is therefore unable to keep out of the way of another vessel.

(g) The term “vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre” means a vessel which from the nature of her work is restricted in her ability to manoeuvre as required by these Rules and is therefore unable to keep out of the way of another vessel. The term “vessels restricted in their ability to manoeuvre” shall include but not be limited to:

(i) a vessel engaged in laying, servicing or picking up a navigation mark, submarine cable or pipeline;



- (ii) a vessel engaged in dredging, surveying or underwater operations;
- (iii) a vessel engaged in replenishment or transferring persons, provisions or cargo while underway;
- (iv) a vessel engaged in the launching or recovery of aircraft;
- (v) a vessel engaged in mine clearance operations;
- (vi) a vessel engaged in a towing operation such as severely restricts the towing vessel and her tow in their ability to deviate from their course.
- (h) The term “vessel constrained by her draught” means a power-driven vessel which, because of her draught in relation to the available depth and width of navigable water, is severely restricted in her ability to deviate from the course she is following.
- (i) The word “underway” means that a vessel is not at anchor, or made fast to the shore, or aground.
- (j) The words “length” and “breadth” of a vessel mean her length overall and greatest breadth.
- (k) Vessels shall be deemed to be in sight of one another only when one can be observed visually from the other.
- (l) The term “restricted visibility” means any condition in which visibility is restricted by fog, mist, falling snow, heavy rainstorms, sandstorms or any other similar causes.
- (m) The term “Wing-In-Ground (WIG) craft” means a multimodal craft which, in its main operational mode, flies in close proximity to the surface by utilizing surface-effect action.

**Steering and Sailing Rules** ■ فصل دوم: قوانین مربوط به راهبری و هدایت شناورها

**Rule 4** Application

Rules in this section apply in any condition of visibility.

**Rule 5** Look – out

Every vessel shall at all times maintain a proper look-out by sight and hearing as well as by all available means appropriate in the prevailing circumstances and conditions so as to make a full appraisal of the situation and of the risk of collision.

## **Rule 6** Safe speed

---

Every vessel shall at all times proceed at a safe speed so that she can take proper and effective action to avoid collision and be stopped within a distance appropriate to the prevailing circumstances and conditions.

In determining a safe speed the following factors shall be among those taken into account:

- (a) By all vessels:
  - (i) the state of visibility;
  - (ii) the traffic density including concentrations of fishing vessels or any other vessels;
  - (iii) the manoeuvrability of the vessel with special reference to stopping distance and turning ability in the prevailing conditions;
  - (iv) at night the presence of background light such as from shore lights or from back scatter of her own lights;
  - (v) the state of wind, sea and current, and the proximity of navigational hazards;
  - (vi) the draught in relation to the available depth of water.
- (b) Additionally, by vessels with operational radar:
  - (i) the characteristics, efficiency and limitations of the radar equipment;
  - (ii) any constraints imposed by the radar range scale in use;
  - (iii) the effect on radar detection of the sea state, weather and other sources of interference;
  - (iv) the possibility that small vessels, ice and other floating objects may not be detected by radar at an adequate range;
  - (v) the number, location and movement of vessels detected by radar;
  - (vi) the more exact assessment of the visibility that may be possible when radar is used to determine the range of vessels or other objects in the vicinity.

## **Rule 7** Risk of collision

---

(a) Every vessel shall use all available means appropriate to the prevailing circumstances and conditions to determine if risk of collision exists. If there is any doubt such risk shall be deemed to exist.

(b) Proper use shall be made of radar equipment if fitted and operational, including long-range scanning to obtain early warning of risk of collision and radar plotting or equivalent systematic observation of detected objects.

(c) Assumptions shall not be made on the basis of scanty information, especially scanty radar information.

(d) In determining if risk of collision exists the following considerations shall be among those taken into account:

(i) such risk shall be deemed to exist if the compass bearing of an approaching vessel does not appreciably change;

(ii) such risk may sometimes exist even when an appreciable bearing change is evident, particularly when approaching a very large vessel or a tow or when approaching a vessel at close range.

## Rule 8 Action to avoid collision

---

(a) Any action to avoid collision shall be taken in accordance with the Rules of this Part and shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, be positive, made in ample time and with due regard to the observance of good seamanship.

(b) Any alteration of course and/or speed to avoid collision shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, be large enough to be readily apparent to another vessel observing visually or by radar; a succession of small alterations of course and/or speed should be avoided.

(c) If there is sufficient sea-room, alteration of course alone may be the most effective action to avoid a close-quarters situation provided that it is made in good time, is substantial and does not result in another close-quarters situation.

(d) Action taken to avoid collision with another vessel shall be such as to result in passing at a safe distance. The effectiveness of the action shall be carefully checked until the other vessel is finally past and clear.

(e) If necessary to avoid collision or allow more time to assess the situation, a vessel shall slacken her speed or take all way off by stopping or reversing her means of propulsion.

f(i) A vessel which, by any of these Rules, is required not to impede the passage or safe passage of another vessel shall, when required by the circumstances of the case, take early action to allow sufficient sea-room for the safe passage of the other vessel.

(ii) A vessel required not to impede the passage or safe passage of another vessel is not relieved of this obligation if approaching the other vessel so as to involve risk of collision and shall, when taking action, have full regard to the action which may be required by the Rules of this part.

(iii) A vessel the passage of which is not to be impeded remains fully obliged to comply with the Rules of this part when the two vessels are approaching one another so as to involve risk of collision.



## Rule 9 Narrow channels

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(a) A vessel proceeding along the course of a narrow channel or fairway shall keep as near to the outer limit of the channel or fairway which lies on her starboard side as is safe and practicable.

(b) A vessel of less than 20 metres in length or a sailing vessel shall not impede the passage of a vessel which can safely navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway.

(c) A vessel engaged in fishing shall not impede the passage of any other vessel navigating within a narrow channel or fairway.

(d) A vessel shall not cross a narrow channel or fairway if such crossing impedes the passage of a vessel which can safely navigate only within such channel or fairway. The latter vessel may use the sound signal prescribed in Rule 34(d) if in doubt as to the intention of the crossing vessel.

e(i) In a narrow channel or fairway when overtaking can take place only if the vessel to be overtaken has to take action to permit safe passing, the vessel intending to overtake shall indicate her intention by sounding the appropriate signal prescribed in Rule 34(c)(i). The vessel to be overtaken shall, if in agreement, sound the appropriate signal prescribed in Rule 34(c)(ii) and take steps to permit safe passing. If in doubt she may sound the signals prescribed in Rule 34(d).

(ii) This Rule does not relieve the overtaking vessel of her obligation under Rule 13.

(f) A vessel nearing a bend or an area of a narrow channel or fairway where other vessels may be obscured by an intervening obstruction shall navigate with particular alertness and caution and shall sound the appropriate signal prescribed in Rule 34(e).

(g) Any vessel shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid anchoring in a narrow channel.



## Rule 10 Traffic separation schemes

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(a) This Rule applies to traffic separation schemes adopted by the Organization and does not relieve any vessel of her obligation under any other rule.

(b) A vessel using a traffic separation scheme shall:

(i) proceed in the appropriate traffic lane in the general direction of traffic flow for that lane;

- (ii) so far as practicable keep clear of a traffic separation line or separation zone;
- (iii) normally join or leave a traffic lane at the termination of the lane, but when joining or leaving from either side shall do so at as small an angle to the general direction of traffic flow as practicable.
- (c) A vessel shall, so far as practicable, avoid crossing traffic lanes but if obliged to do so shall cross on a heading as nearly as practicable at right angles to the general direction of traffic flow.
- (d) (i) A vessel shall not use an inshore traffic zone when she can safely use the appropriate traffic lane within the adjacent traffic separation scheme. However, vessels of less than 20 metres in length, sailing vessels and vessels engaged in fishing may use the inshore traffic zone.
- (ii) Notwithstanding subparagraph (d)(i), a vessel may use an inshore traffic zone when en route to or from a port, offshore installation or structure, pilot station or any other place situated within the inshore traffic zone, or to avoid immediate danger.
- (e) A vessel other than a crossing vessel or a vessel joining or leaving a lane shall not normally enter a separation zone or cross a separation line except:
- (i) in cases of emergency to avoid immediate danger;
- (ii) to engage in fishing within a separation zone.
- (f) A vessel navigating in areas near the terminations of traffic separation schemes shall do so with particular caution.
- (g) A vessel shall so far as practicable avoid anchoring in a traffic separation scheme or in areas near its terminations.
- (h) A vessel not using a traffic separation scheme shall avoid it by as wide a margin as is practicable.
- (i) A vessel engaged in fishing shall not impede the passage of any vessel following a traffic lane.
- (j) A vessel of less than 20 metres in length or a sailing vessel shall not impede the safe passage of a power-driven vessel following a traffic lane.
- (k) A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre when engaged in an operation for the maintenance of safety of navigation in a traffic separation scheme is exempted from complying with this Rule to the extent necessary to carry out the operation.
- (l) A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre when engaged in an operation for the laying, servicing or picking up of a submarine cable, within a traffic separation scheme, is exempted from complying with this Rule to the extent.

## **Rule 11 Application**

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Rules in this section apply to vessels in sight of one another.

## **Rule 12 Sailing vessels**

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- (a) When two sailing vessels are approaching one another, so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other as follows:
- (i) when each has the wind on a different side, the vessel which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other;
  - (ii) when both have the wind on the same side, the vessel which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the vessel which is to leeward;
  - (iii) if a vessel with the wind on the port side sees a vessel to windward and cannot determine with certainty whether the other vessel has the wind on the port or on the starboard side, she shall keep out of the way of the other.
- (b) For the purpose of this Rule the windward side shall be deemed to be the side opposite to that on which the mainsail is carried or, in the case of a square-rigged vessel, the side opposite to that on which the largest fore-and-aft sail is carried.

## **Rule 13 Overtaking**

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- (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Rules of part B, sections I and II, any vessel overtaking any other shall keep out of the way of the vessel being overtaken.
- (b) A vessel shall be deemed to be overtaking when coming up with another vessel from a direction more than 22.5 degrees abaft her beam, that is, in such a position with reference to the vessel she is overtaking, that at night she would be able to see only the sternlight of that vessel but neither of her sidelights.
- (c) When a vessel is in any doubt as to whether she is overtaking another, she shall assume that this is the case and act accordingly.
- (d) Any subsequent alteration of the bearing between the two vessels shall not make the overtaking vessel a crossing vessel within the meaning of these Rules or relieve her of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken vessel until she is finally past and clear.

## Rule 14 Head-on situation

---

(a) When two power-driven vessels are meeting on reciprocal or nearly reciprocal courses so as to involve risk of collision each shall alter her course to starboard so that each shall pass on the port side of the other.

(b) Such a situation shall be deemed to exist when a vessel sees the other ahead or nearly ahead and by night she could see the masthead lights of the other in a line or nearly in a line and/or both sidelights and by day she observes the corresponding aspect of the other vessel.

(c) When a vessel is in any doubt as to whether such a situation exists she shall assume that it does exist and act accordingly.

## Rule 15 Crossing situation

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When two power-driven vessels are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the vessel which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way and shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other vessel.

## Rule 16 Action by give-way vessel

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Every vessel which is directed to keep out of the way of another vessel shall, so far as possible, take early and substantial action to keep well clear.

## Rule 17 Action by stand-on vessel

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(a) (i) Where one of two vessels is to keep out of the way the other shall keep her course and speed.

(ii) The latter vessel may however take action to avoid collision by her manoeuvre alone, as soon as it becomes apparent to her that the vessel required to keep out of the way is not taking appropriate action in compliance with these Rules.

(b) When, from any cause, the vessel required to keep her course and speed finds herself so close that collision cannot be avoided by the action of the give-way vessel alone, she shall take such action as will best aid to avoid collision.

(c) A power-driven vessel which takes action in a crossing situation in accordance with subparagraph (a)(ii) of this Rule to avoid collision with another power-driven

vessel shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, not alter course to port for a vessel on her own port side.

(d) This Rule does not relieve the give-way vessel of her obligation to keep out of the way.

## **Rule 18** Responsibilities between vessels

---

Except where Rules 9, 10 and 13 otherwise require:

(a) A power-driven vessel underway shall keep out of the way of:

- (i) a vessel not under command;
- (ii) a vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre;
- (iii) a vessel engaged in fishing;
- (iv) a sailing vessel.

(b) A sailing vessel underway shall keep out of the way of:

- (i) a vessel not under command;
- (ii) a vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre;
- (iii) a vessel engaged in fishing.

(c) A vessel engaged in fishing when underway shall, so far as possible, keep out of the way of:

- (i) a vessel not under command;
- (ii) a vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre.

(d)(i) Any vessel other than a vessel not under command or a vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid impeding the safe passage of a vessel constrained by her draught, exhibiting the signals in Rule 28.

(ii) A vessel constrained by her draught shall navigate with particular caution having full regard to her special condition.

(e) A seaplane on the water shall, in general, keep well clear of all vessels and avoid impeding their navigation. In circumstances, however, where risk of collision exists, she shall comply with the Rules of this part.

(f)(i) A WIG craft shall, when taking off, landing and in flight near the surface, keep well clear of all other vessels and avoid impeding their navigation;

(ii) a WIG craft operating on the water surface shall comply with the Rules of this Part as a power-driven vessel.





## Rule 19

### Conduct of vessels in restricted visibility

---

- (a) This Rule applies to vessels not in sight of one another when navigating in or near an area of restricted visibility.
- (b) Every vessel shall proceed at a safe speed adapted to the prevailing circumstances and conditions of restricted visibility. A power-driven vessel shall have her engines ready for immediate manoeuvre.
- (c) Every vessel shall have due regard to the prevailing circumstances and conditions of restricted visibility when complying with the Rules of section I of this part.
- (d) A vessel which detects by radar alone the presence of another vessel shall determine if a close-quarters situation is developing and/or risk of collision exists. If so, she shall take avoiding action in ample time, provided that when such action consists of an alteration of course, so far as possible the following shall be avoided:
- (i) an alteration of course to port for a vessel forward of the beam, other than for a vessel being overtaken;
  - (ii) an alteration of course towards a vessel abeam or abaft the beam.
- (e) Except where it has been determined that a risk of collision does not exist, every vessel which hears apparently forward of her beam the fog signal of another vessel, or which cannot avoid a close-quarters situation with another vessel forward of her beam, shall reduce her speed to the minimum at which she can be kept on her course. She shall if necessary take all her way off and in any event navigate with extreme caution until danger of collision is over.

### فصل سوم : چراغ ها و اشكال Lights and Shapes ■



## Rule 20

### Application

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- (a) Rules in this part shall be complied with in all weathers.
- (b) The Rules concerning lights shall be complied with from sunset to sunrise, and during such times no other lights shall be exhibited, except such lights as cannot be mistaken for the lights specified in these Rules or do not impair their visibility or distinctive character, or interfere with the keeping of a proper look-out.

- (c) The lights prescribed by these Rules shall, if carried, also be exhibited from sunrise to sunset in restricted visibility and may be exhibited in all other circumstances when it is deemed necessary.
- (d) The Rules concerning shapes shall be complied with by day.
- (e) The lights and shapes specified in these Rules shall comply with the provisions of Annex I to these Regulations.

## Rule 21 Definitions

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- (a) “Masthead light” means a white light placed over the fore and aft centreline of the vessel showing an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 225 degrees and so fixed as to show the light from right ahead to 22.5 degrees abaft the beam on either side of the vessel.
- (b) “Sidelights” means a green light on the starboard side and a red light on the port side each showing an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 112.5 degrees and so fixed as to show the light from right ahead to 22.5 degrees abaft the beam on its respective side. In a vessel of less than 20 metres in length the sidelights may be combined in one lantern carried on the fore and aft centreline of the vessel.
- (c) “Sternlight” means a white light placed as nearly as practicable at the stern showing an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 135 degrees and so fixed as to show the light 67.5 degrees from right aft on each side of the vessel.
- (d) “Towing light” means a yellow light having the same characteristics as the “sternlight” defined in paragraph (c) of this Rule.
- (e) “All-round light” means a light showing an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 360 degrees.
- (f) “Flashing light” means a light flashing at regular intervals at a frequency of 120 flashes or more per minute.

## Rule 22 Visibility of lights

---

The lights prescribed in these Rules shall have an intensity as specified in section 8 of Annex I to these Regulations so as to be visible at the following minimum ranges:

- (a) In vessels of 50 metres or more in length:
- a masthead light, 6 miles;

- a sidelight, 3 miles;
  - a sternlight, 3 miles;
  - a towing light, 3 miles;
  - a white, red, green or yellow all-round light, 3 miles.
- (b) In vessels of 12 metres or more in length but less than 50 metres in length:
- a masthead light, 5 miles; except that where the length of the vessel is less than 20 metres, 3 miles;
  - a sidelight, 2 miles;
  - a sternlight, 2 miles;
  - a towing light, 2 miles;
  - a white, red, green or yellow all-round light, 2 miles.
- (c) In vessels of less than 12 metres in length:
- a masthead light, 2 miles;
  - a sidelight, 1 mile;
  - a sternlight, 2 miles;
  - a towing light, 2 miles;
  - a white, red, green or yellow all-round light, 2 miles.
- (d) In inconspicuous, partly submerged vessels or objects being towed:
- a white all-round light, 3 miles.



## Rule 23

## Power-driven vessels underway

- (a) A power-driven vessel underway shall exhibit:
- (i) a masthead light forward;
  - (ii) a second masthead light abaft of and higher than the forward one; except that a vessel of less than 50 metres in length shall not be obliged to exhibit such light but may do so;
  - (iii) sidelights;
  - (iv) a stern light.
- (b) An air-cushion vessel when operating in the non-displacement mode shall, in addition to the lights prescribed in paragraph (a) of this Rule, exhibit an all-round flashing yellow light.
- (c) A WIG craft only when taking off, landing and in flight near the surface shall, in addition to the lights prescribed in paragraph (a) of this Rule, exhibit a high intensity all-round flashing red light.
- (i) A power-driven vessel of less than 12 metres in length may in lieu of the lights prescribed in paragraph (a) of this Rule exhibit an all-round white light and sidelights;

(ii) a power-driven vessel of less than 7 metres in length whose maximum speed does not exceed 7 knots may in lieu of the lights prescribed in paragraph (a) of this Rule exhibit an all-round white light and shall, if practicable, also exhibit sidelights;

(iii) the masthead light or all-round white light on a power-driven vessel of less than 12 metres in length may be displaced from the fore and aft centreline of the vessel if centreline fitting is not practicable, provided that the sidelights are combined in one lantern which shall be carried on the fore and aft centreline of the vessel or located as nearly as practicable in the same fore and aft line as the masthead light or the all-round white light.

## Rule 24 Towing and pushing

---

(a) A power-driven vessel when towing shall exhibit:

(i) instead of the light prescribed in Rule 23(a)(i) or (a)(ii), two masthead lights in a vertical line. When the length of the tow, measuring from the stern of the towing vessel to the after end of the tow exceeds 200 metres, three such lights in a vertical line;

(ii) sidelights;

(iii) a sternlight;

(iv) a towing light in a vertical line above the sternlight;

(v) when the length of the tow exceeds 200 metres, a diamond shape where it can best be seen.

(b) When a pushing vessel and a vessel being pushed ahead are rigidly connected in a composite unit they shall be regarded as a power-driven vessel and exhibit the lights prescribed in Rule 23.

(c) A power-driven vessel when pushing ahead or towing alongside, except in the case of a composite unit, shall exhibit:

(i) instead of the light prescribed in Rule 23(a)(i) or (a)(ii), two masthead lights in a vertical line;

(ii) sidelights;

(iii) a sternlight.

(d) A power-driven vessel to which paragraph (a) or (c) of this Rule applies shall also comply with Rule 23(a)(ii)

(e) A vessel or object being towed, other than those mentioned in paragraph (g)

of this Rule, shall exhibit:

(i) sidelights;

(ii) a sternlight;

(iii) when the length of the tow exceeds 200 metres, a diamond shape where it can best be seen.

(f) Provided that any number of vessels being towed alongside or pushed in a group shall be lighted as one vessel,

(i) a vessel being pushed ahead, not being part of a composite unit, shall exhibit at the forward end, sidelights;

(ii) a vessel being towed alongside shall exhibit a sternlight and at the forward end, sidelights.

(g) An inconspicuous, partly submerged vessel or object, or combination of such vessels or objects being towed, shall exhibit:

(i) if it is less than 25 metres in breadth, one all-round white light at or near the forward end and one at or near the after end except that dracones need not exhibit a light at or near the forward end;

(ii) if it is 25 metres or more in breadth, two additional all-round white lights at or near the extremities of its breadth;

(iii) if it exceeds 100 metres in length, additional all-round white lights between the lights prescribed in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) so that the distance between the lights shall not exceed 100 metres;

(iv) a diamond shape at or near the aftermost extremity of the last vessel or object being towed and if the length of the tow exceeds 200 metres an additional diamond shape where it can best be seen and located as far forward as is practicable.

(h) Where from any sufficient cause it is impracticable for a vessel or object being towed to exhibit the lights or shapes prescribed in paragraph (e) or (g) of this Rule, all possible measures shall be taken to light the vessel or object towed or at least to indicate the presence of such vessel or object.

(i) Where from any sufficient cause it is impracticable for a vessel not normally engaged in towing operations to display the lights prescribed in paragraph (a) or (c) of this Rule, such vessel shall not be required to exhibit those lights when engaged in towing another vessel in distress or otherwise in need of assistance. All possible measures shall be taken to indicate the nature of the relationship between the towing vessel and the vessel being towed as authorized by Rule 36, in particular by illuminating the towline.



## Rule 25

### Sailing vessels underway and vessels under oars

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(a) A sailing vessel underway shall exhibit:

- (i) sidelights;
- (ii) a sternlight.

(b) In a sailing vessel of less than 20 metres in length the lights prescribed in paragraph (a) of this Rule may be combined in one lantern carried at or near the top of the mast where it can best be seen.

(c) A sailing vessel underway may, in addition to the lights prescribed in paragraph (a) of this Rule, exhibit at or near the top of the mast, where they can best be seen, two all-round lights in a vertical line, the upper being red and the lower green, but these lights shall not be exhibited in conjunction with the combined lantern permitted by paragraph (b) of this Rule.

(d):

(i) A sailing vessel of less than 7 metres in length shall, if practicable, exhibit the lights prescribed in paragraph (a) or (b) of this Rule, but if she does not, she shall have ready at hand an electric torch or lighted lantern showing a white light which shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision.

(ii) A vessel under oars may exhibit the lights prescribed in this Rule for sailing vessels, but if she does not, she shall have ready at hand an electric torch or lighted lantern showing a white light which shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision.

(e) A vessel proceeding under sail when also being propelled by machinery shall exhibit forward where it can best be seen a conical shape, apex downwards.



## Rule 26

### Fishing vessels

---

(a) A vessel engaged in fishing, whether underway or at anchor, shall exhibit only the lights and shapes prescribed in this Rule.

(b) A vessel when engaged in trawling, by which is meant the dragging through the water of a dredge net or other apparatus used as a fishing appliance, shall exhibit:

(i) two all-round lights in a vertical line, the upper being green and the lower white, or a shape consisting of two cones with their apexes together in a vertical line one above the other;

(ii) a masthead light abaft of and higher than the all-round green light; a vessel of less than 50 metres in length shall not be obliged to exhibit such a light but may do so;

(iii) when making way through the water, in addition to the lights prescribed in this paragraph, sidelights and a sternlight.

(c) A vessel engaged in fishing, other than trawling shall exhibit:

(i) two all-round lights in a vertical line, the upper being red and the lower white, or a shape consisting of two cones with apexes together in a vertical line one above the other;

(ii) when there is outlying gear extending more than 150 metres horizontally from the vessel, an all-round white light or a cone apex upwards in the direction of the gear;

(iii) when making way through the water, in addition to the lights prescribed in this paragraph, sidelights and a sternlight.

(d) The additional signals described in Annex II to these regulations apply to a vessel engaged in fishing in close proximity to other vessels engaged in fishing.

(e) A vessel when not engaged in fishing shall not exhibit the lights or shapes prescribed in this Rule, but only those prescribed for a vessel of her length.

 **Rule 27 Vessels not under command or restricted in their ability to manoeuvre**

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(a) A vessel not under command shall exhibit:

(i) two all-round red lights in a vertical line where they can best be seen;

(ii) two balls or similar shapes in a vertical line where they can best be seen;

(iii) when making way through the water, in addition to the lights prescribed in this paragraph, sidelights and a sternlight.

(b) A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre, except a vessel engaged in mine clearance operations, shall exhibit:

(i) three all-round lights in a vertical line where they can best be seen. The highest and lowest of these lights shall be red and the middle light shall be white;

(ii) three shapes in a vertical line where they can best be seen. The highest and lowest of these shapes shall be balls and the middle one a diamond;

(iii) when making way through the water, a masthead light or lights, sidelights and a sternlight, in addition to the lights prescribed in sub-paragraph (i);

(iv) when at anchor, in addition to the lights or shapes prescribed in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii), the light, lights or shape prescribed in Rule 30.

(c) A power-driven vessel engaged in a towing operation such as severely restricts the towing vessel and her tow in their ability to deviate from their course shall, in addition to the lights or shapes prescribed in Rule 24(a), exhibit the lights or shapes

prescribed in subparagraphs (b)(i) and (ii) of this Rule.

(d) A vessel engaged in dredging or underwater operations, when restricted in her ability to manoeuvre, shall exhibit the lights and shapes prescribed in subparagraphs (b)(i), (ii) and (iii) of this Rule and shall in addition, when an obstruction exists, exhibit:

(i) two all-round red lights or two balls in a vertical line to indicate the side on which the obstruction exists;

(ii) two all-round green lights or two diamonds in a vertical line to indicate the side on which another vessel may pass;

(iii) when at anchor, the lights or shapes prescribed in this paragraph instead of the lights or shape prescribed in Rule 30.

(e) Whenever the size of a vessel engaged in diving operations makes it impracticable to exhibit all lights and shapes prescribed in paragraph (d) of this Rule, the following shall be exhibited:

(i) three all-round lights in a vertical line where they can best be seen. The highest and lowest of these lights shall be red and the middle light shall be white;

(ii) a rigid replica of the International Code flag “A” not less than 1 metre in height. Measures shall be taken to ensure its all-round visibility.

(f) A vessel engaged in mine clearance operations shall in addition to the lights prescribed for a power-driven vessel in Rule 23 or to the lights or shape prescribed for a vessel at anchor in Rule 30 as appropriate, exhibit three all-round green lights or three balls. One of these lights or shapes shall be exhibited near the foremast head and one at each end of the fore yard. These lights or shapes indicate that it is dangerous for another vessel to approach within 1000 metres of the mine clearance vessel.

(g) Vessels of less than 12 metres in length, except those engaged in diving operations, shall not be required to exhibit the lights and shapes prescribed in this Rule.

(h) The signals prescribed in this Rule are not signals of vessels in distress and requiring assistance. Such signals are contained in Annex IV to these Regulations.

## Rule 28

### Vessels constrained by their draught

A vessel constrained by her draught may, in addition to the lights prescribed for power-driven vessels in Rule 23, exhibit where they can best be seen three all-round red lights in a vertical line, or a cylinder.



## Rule 29 Pilot vessels

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- (a) A vessel engaged on pilotage duty shall exhibit:
- (i) at or near the masthead, two all-round lights in a vertical line, the upper being white and the lower red;
  - (ii) when underway, in addition, sidelights and a sternlight;
  - (iii) when at anchor, in addition to the lights prescribed in subparagraph (i), the light, lights or shape prescribed in Rule 30 for vessels at anchor.
- (b) A pilot vessel when not engaged on pilotage duty shall exhibit the lights or shapes prescribed for a similar vessel of her length.

## Rule 30 Anchored vessels and vessels aground

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- (a) A vessel at anchor shall exhibit where it can best be seen:
- (i) in the fore part, an all-round white light or one ball;
  - (ii) at or near the stern and at a lower level than the light prescribed in subparagraph (i), an all-round white light.
- (b) A vessel of less than 50 metres in length may exhibit an all-round white light where it can best be seen instead of the lights prescribed in paragraph (a) of this Rule.
- (c) A vessel at anchor may, and a vessel of 100 metres and more in length, shall also use the available working or equivalent lights to illuminate her decks.
- (d) A vessel aground shall exhibit the lights prescribed in paragraph (a) or (b) of this Rule and in addition, where they can best be seen:
- (i) two all-round red lights in a vertical line;
  - (ii) three balls in a vertical line.
- (e) A vessel of less than 7 metres in length, when at anchor, not in or near a narrow channel, fairway or anchorage, or where other vessels normally navigate, shall not be required to exhibit the lights or shape prescribed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Rule.
- (f) A vessel of less than 12 metres in length, when aground, shall not be required to exhibit the lights or shapes prescribed in subparagraphs (d)(i) and (ii) of this Rule.



## Rule 31

### Seaplanes

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Where it is impracticable for a seaplane or a WIG craft to exhibit lights and shapes of the characteristics or in the positions prescribed in the Rules of this Part she shall exhibit lights and shapes as closely similar in characteristics and position as is possible.

## فصل چهارم: علائم دیداری و شنیداری Sound and Light Signal ■



## Rule 32

### Definitions

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(a) The word “whistle” means any sound signalling appliance capable of producing the prescribed blasts and which complies with the specifications in Annex III to these Regulations.

(b) The term “short blast” means a blast of about one second’s duration.

(c) The term “prolonged blast” means a blast of from four to six seconds’ duration.



## Rule 33

### Equipment for sound signals

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(a) A vessel of 12 metres or more in length shall be provided with a whistle, a vessel of 20 metres or more in length shall be provided with a bell in addition to a whistle, and a vessel of 100 metres or more in length shall, in addition, be provided with a gong, the tone and sound of which cannot be confused with that of the bell. The whistle, bell and gong shall comply with the specification in Annex III to these regulations. The bell or gong or both may be replaced by other equipment having the same respective sound characteristics, provided that manual sounding of the required signals shall always be possible.

(b) A vessel of less than 12 metres in length shall not be obliged to carry the sound signalling appliances prescribed in paragraph (a) of this Rule but if she does not, she shall be provided with some other means of making an efficient sound signal.



(a) When vessels are in sight of one another, a power-driven vessel underway, when manoeuvring as authorized or required by these Rules, shall indicate that manoeuvre by the following signals on her whistle:

- one short blast to mean “I am altering my course to starboard”;
- two short blasts to mean “I am altering my course to port”;
- three short blasts to mean “I am operating astern propulsion”.

(b) Any vessel may supplement the whistle signals prescribed in paragraph (a) of this Rule by light signals, repeated as appropriate, whilst the manoeuvre is being carried out:

(i) these light signals shall have the following significance:

- one flash to mean “I am altering my course to starboard”;
- two flashes to mean “I am altering my course to port”;
- three flashes to mean “I am operating astern propulsion”;

(ii) the duration of each flash shall be about one second, the interval between flashes shall be about one second, and the interval between successive signals shall be not less than ten seconds;

(iii) the light used for this signal shall, if fitted, be an all-round white light, visible at a minimum range of 5 miles, and shall comply with the provisions of Annex I to these Regulations.

(c) When in sight of one another in a narrow channel or fairway:

(i) a vessel intending to overtake another shall in compliance with Rule 9(e)(i) indicate her intention by the following signals on her whistle:

- two prolonged blasts followed by one short blast to mean “I intend to overtake you on your starboard side”;
- two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts to mean “I intend to overtake you on your port side”.

(ii) the vessel about to be overtaken when acting in accordance with Rule 9(e)

(i) shall indicate her agreement by the following signal on her whistle:

- one prolonged, one short, one prolonged and one short blast, in that order.

(d) When vessels in sight of one another are approaching each other and from any cause either vessel fails to understand the intentions or actions of the other, or is in doubt whether sufficient action is being taken by the other to avoid collision, the vessel in doubt shall immediately indicate such doubt by giving at least five short and rapid blasts on the whistle. Such signal may be supplemented by a light signal of at least five short and rapid flashes.

(e) A vessel nearing a bend or an area of a channel or fairway where other vessels may be obscured by an intervening obstruction shall sound one prolonged blast. Such signal shall be answered with a prolonged blast by any approaching vessel that may be within hearing around the bend or behind the intervening obstruction.

(f) If whistles are fitted on a vessel at a distance apart of more than 100 metres, one whistle only shall be used for giving manoeuvring and warning signals.

## **Rule 35** Sound signals in restricted visibility

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In or near an area of restricted visibility, whether by day or night, the signals prescribed in this Rule shall be used as follows:

(a) A power-driven vessel making way through the water shall sound at intervals of not more than 2 minutes one prolonged blast.

(b) A power-driven vessel underway but stopped and making no way through the water shall sound at intervals of not more than 2 minutes two prolonged blasts in succession with an interval of about 2 seconds between them.

(c) A vessel not under command, a vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre, a vessel constrained by her draught, a sailing vessel, a vessel engaged in fishing and a vessel engaged in towing or pushing another vessel shall, instead of the signals prescribed in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this Rule, sound at intervals of not more than 2 minutes three blasts in succession, namely one prolonged followed by two short blasts.

(d) A vessel engaged in fishing, when at anchor, and a vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre when carrying out her work at anchor, shall instead of the signals prescribed in paragraph (g) of this Rule sound the signal prescribed in paragraph (c) of this Rule.

(e) A vessel towed or if more than one vessel is towed the last vessel of the tow, if manned, shall at intervals of not more than 2 minutes' sound four blasts in succession, namely one prolonged followed by three short blasts. When practicable, this signal shall be made immediately after the signal made by the towing vessel.

(f) When a pushing vessel and a vessel being pushed ahead are rigidly connected in a composite unit they shall be regarded as a power-driven vessel and shall give the signals prescribed in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this Rule.

(g) A vessel at anchor shall at intervals of not more than one-minute ring the bell rapidly for about 5 seconds. In a vessel of 100 metres or more in length

the bell shall be sounded in the forepart of the vessel and immediately after the ringing of the bell the gong shall be sounded rapidly for about 5 seconds in the after part of the vessel. A vessel at anchor may in addition sound three blasts in succession, namely one short, one prolonged and one short blast, to give warning of her position and of the possibility of collision to an approaching vessel.

(h) A vessel aground shall give the bell signal and if required the gong signal prescribed in paragraph (g) of this Rule and shall, in addition, give three separate and distinct strokes on the bell immediately before and after the rapid ringing of the bell. A vessel aground may in addition sound an appropriate whistle signal.

(i) A vessel of 12 metres or more but less than 20 metres in length shall not be obliged to give the bell signals prescribed in paragraphs (g) and (h) of this Rule. However, if she does not, she shall make some other efficient sound signal at intervals of not more than 2 minutes.

(j) A vessel of less than 12 metres in length shall not be obliged to give the above-mentioned signals but, if she does not, shall make some other efficient sound signal at intervals of not more than 2 minutes.

(k) A pilot vessel when engaged on pilotage duty may in addition to the signals prescribed in paragraphs (a), (b) or (g) of this Rule sound an identity signal consisting of four short blasts.

## **Rule 36** **Signals to attract attention**

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If necessary to attract the attention of another vessel any vessel may make light or sound signals that cannot be mistaken for any signal authorized elsewhere in these Rules, or may direct the beam of her searchlight in the direction of the danger, in such a way as not to embarrass any vessel. Any light to attract the attention of another vessel shall be such that it cannot be mistaken for any aid to navigation. For the purpose of this Rule the use of high intensity intermittent or revolving lights, such as strobe lights, shall be avoided.

## **Rule 37** **Distress signals**

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When a vessel is in distress and requires assistance she shall use or exhibit the signals described in Annex IV to these Regulations.

**Rule 38 Exemptions**

Any vessel (or class of vessels) provided that she complies with the requirements of the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1960, the keel of which is laid or which is at a corresponding stage of construction before the entry into force of these Regulations may be exempted from compliance therewith as follows:

- (a) The installation of lights with ranges prescribed in Rule 22, until four years after the date of entry into force of these Regulations.
- (b) The installation of lights with colour specifications as prescribed in section 7 of Annex I to these Regulations, until four years after the date of entry into force of these Regulations.
- (c) The repositioning of lights as a result of conversion from Imperial to metric units and rounding off measurement figures, permanent exemption.
- (d):
  - (i) The repositioning of masthead lights on vessels of less than 150 metres in length, resulting from the prescriptions of section 3(a) of Annex I to these Regulations, permanent exemption.
  - (ii) The repositioning of masthead lights on vessels of 150 metres or more in length, resulting from the prescriptions of section 3(a) of Annex I to these Regulations, until nine years after the date of entry into force of these Regulations.
- (e) The repositioning of masthead lights resulting from the prescriptions of Section 2(b) of Annex I to these Regulations, until nine years after the date of entry into force of these Regulations.
- (f) The repositioning of sidelights resulting from the prescriptions of sections 2(g) and 3(b) of Annex I to these Regulations, until nine years after the date of entry into force of these Regulations.
- (g) The requirements for sound signal appliances prescribed in Annex III to these Regulations, until nine years after the date of entry into force of these Regulations.
- (h) The repositioning of all-round lights resulting from the prescription of section 9(b) of Annex I to these Regulations, permanent exemption.

### Rule 39 Definitions

- (a) Audit means a systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining audit evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which audit criteria are fulfilled.
- (b) Audit Scheme means the IMO Member State Audit Scheme established by the Organization and taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization.
- (c) Code for Implementation means the IMO Instruments Implementation Code (III Code) adopted by the Organization by resolution A.1070(28)
- (d) Audit Standard means the Code for Implementation.

### Rule 40 Application

Contracting Parties shall use the provisions of the Code for Implementation in the execution of their obligations and responsibilities contained in the present Convention.

### Rule 41 Verification of compliance

- (a) Every Contracting Party shall be subject to periodic audits by the Organization in accordance with the audit standard to verify compliance with and implementation of the present Convention.
- (b) The Secretary-General of the Organization shall have responsibility for administering the Audit Scheme, based on the guidelines developed by the Organization.
- (c) Every Contracting Party shall have responsibility for facilitating the conduct of the audit and implementation of a programme of actions to address the findings, based on the guidelines developed by the Organization.
- (d) Audit of all Contracting Parties shall be:
- (i) based on an overall schedule developed by the Secretary-General of the Organization, taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization; and (ii) conducted at periodic intervals, taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization.