



# U.S. Chart No. 1

## Symbols, Abbreviations and Terms used on Paper and Electronic Navigational Charts

Prepared Jointly by

Department of Commerce  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Department of Defense  
National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency



## New in Edition 12: ECDIS Symbols and Other ECDIS Information

Symbology for displaying Electronic Navigational Charts (ENCs) on an Electronic Chart Display and Information System (ECDIS) has been added to U.S. Chart No. 1. See the Preface and Introduction sections for more details.

In addition to the ECDIS symbols shown in the traditional lettered sections of U.S. Chart No. 1, there are now several special pages devoted exclusively to providing important details about ECDIS. These pages are distinguished by the ECDIS icon, as shown in the top left corner of this page. The ECDIS pages are also listed in the table of contents in *italic type*.

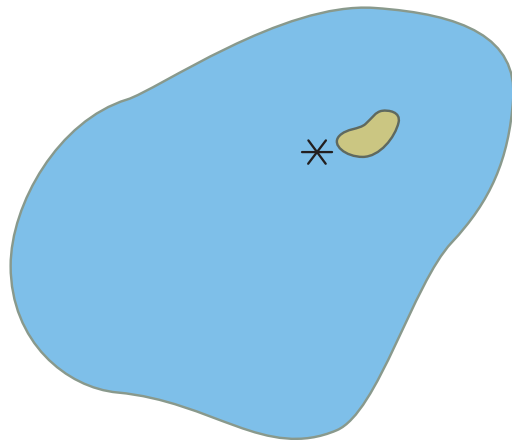


One major difference in the use of paper charts and ENCs is the ability of ECDIS to display the same feature differently depending on user settings and other conditions, such as a ship's draft. An important example is that ECDIS displays wrecks, rocks and other obstructions with their traditional "paper chart" symbols if they are at or deeper than the depth of the safety contour set for the ship. Dangers that are shoaler are portrayed with the unique ECDIS "isolated danger" symbol shown at left. (See the ECDIS Portrayal of Depths page for more information about the ECDIS safety contour.)



Another advantage that ECDIS provides over paper charts is enabling users to obtain more information about a feature through a "cursor pick." Some feature attribute values that can be obtained by cursor pick are noted throughout U.S. Chart No. 1. This is especially true if a particular value, such as height, vertical clearance or the like is included in the INT symbol description. The cursor pick icon, shown at left, is used to indicate when a reference to a cursor pick is made.

There are many other attribute values that users may obtain through a cursor pick that are not specifically noted. These include, but are not limited to, the purpose, seasonality, periodicity, status, color, height, type of structure and the visual or radar conspicuousness of features; shape, color or color pattern of buoys; characteristics of lights; category of obstructions and wrecks; radar wave length, radio frequency, communication channel and call signs; the presence of AIS transmitted signals; information regarding pilotage services and many more.



No man is an island and no single reference document stands on its own. U.S. Chart No. 1 is a handy guide for ECDIS users, but it is no substitute for mandated ECDIS training.

The ECDIS user and developer communities are invited to help improve the presentation of ECDIS symbology and information in U.S. Chart No. 1. We want to know what you think works well, which parts are a little rocky, and what additional information you would like to have included in the next edition of U.S. Chart No. 1.

Please send any recommendations or corrections to:

USChart1@noaa.gov

or

National Ocean Service, NOAA (N/CS2)

Attention: U.S. Chart No. 1

1315 East West Highway

Silver Spring, MD 20912-3282

[For an online interactive index to all](#)

[ENC layer explanations see www.s-57.com](#)

[See online article on Naming and Boundary Conventions on ENC eCharts](#)

# SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

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### Symbol Sections

#### GENERAL

- A Chart Number, Title, Marginal Notes
- B Positions, Distances, Directions, Compass

#### TOPOGRAPHY

- C Natural Features
- D Cultural Features
- E Landmarks
- F Ports
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#### HYDROGRAPHY

- H Tides, Currents
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- J Nature of the Seabed
- K Rocks, Wrecks, Obstructions, Aquaculture
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- M Tracks, Routes
- N Areas, Limits
- O (Not currently used)

#### NAVIGATION AIDS AND SERVICES

- P Lights
- Q Buoys, Beacons
- R Fog Signals
- S Radar, Radio, Satellite Navigation Systems
- T Services
- U Small Craft (Leisure) Facilities



## PREFACE

### Presentation of Two Symbology Sets

This edition of U.S. Chart No. 1 has a new name and a new look. Its title is now *Symbols, Abbreviations and Terms used on Paper and Electronic Navigational Charts*. For the first time, U.S. Chart No. 1 presents both of the major symbology sets used for marine navigation.

As in previous editions, the symbols used on paper nautical charts produced by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) and digital raster representations of those charts, such as NOAA Raster Nautical Charts (NOAA RNCs<sup>®</sup>), are presented in lettered sections organized in categories, such as Landmarks, Depths, and Lights. New in this edition is the inclusion of the corresponding symbols used to portray Electronic Navigational Chart (ENC) data on Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems (ECDIS) as specified by the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO).

### Other Non-ECDIS Digital Displays May Portray Data Differently

Navigation systems certified to meet the exacting performance standards established by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) are said to be ECDIS “type approved.” The symbology used to display ENCs or other non-ENC nautical navigational data on *non-ECDIS systems*, such as geographic information systems, recreational GPS and other chart display systems can differ significantly from the symbology specified for ECDIS type approved systems. U.S. Chart No. 1 *only shows the symbology used on ECDIS*.

## INTRODUCTION

### New Column Headers

The orientation of this edition of U.S. Chart No. 1 has been rotated 90° into a landscape format to allow two additional columns to be added to the right side of the page. These columns hold the ECDIS symbols corresponding to the paper chart symbols shown on the left side.

“INT 1” symbols, as specified in the *Regulations of the IHO for International (INT) Charts and Chart Specifications of the IHO*, appear in the second column from the left, after the symbol number. Any variations from INT 1 symbology that are used on charts produced by NOAA or NGA are shown in the NOAA, NGA and the “Other NGA” columns (columns 4a, 4b, and 5 respectively).

ECDIS symbols and their descriptions are shown in columns 6 and 7 respectively. The ECDIS description usually provides the generic symbol name given in the *IHO Specifications for Chart Content and Display Aspects of ECDIS*, although sometimes other clarifying terms are also provided in column 7. The ECDIS symbols shown use the day color palette (see page 9).

When columns 4a and 4b are combined, this indicates that NOAA and NGA both use the same non-INT 1 symbol for that particular feature. When any of columns 4a, 4b, or 5 are blank, then the INT 1 symbol has been adopted for use by the organization for which that column applies.

The schematic layout following this introduction shows a typical symbol table page. It provides details about the table headers and the types of information presented in each of the columns.

### Sample Chart Layouts

Section A presents two schematics showing typical layouts of the major elements of NOAA and NGA charts.

## INFORMATION ON SELECTED CHART FEATURES

### Soundings

The sounding datum reference is stated in the chart title. Soundings on NOAA and NGA charts may be shown in fathoms, feet, fathoms and feet, fathoms and fractions, or meters and decimeters. In all cases the unit of depth used is shown in the chart title and outside the border of the chart in bold type (see item b in Section A). For ECDIS, the sounding datum is part of the ENC metadata, which can be retrieved through a cursor inquiry.

### Heights

Heights of lights, landmarks, structures, etc. refer to the shoreline plane of reference. The unit of height is shown in the chart title. When the elevations of islets or bare rocks are offset into the adjacent water, they are shown in parentheses. For ECDIS, the unit of height is meters.

### Drying Heights

For rocks and banks that cover and uncover, elevations are underlined and are referenced to the sounding datum as stated in the chart title (or in the ENC metadata). When the heights of rocks that cover and uncover are offset into the adjacent water, they are shown in parentheses.

## Shoreline

Shoreline shown on charts represents the line of contact between the land and a selected water elevation. In areas affected by tidal fluctuation, this line of contact is usually the mean high water line. In confined coastal waters of diminished tidal influence, a mean water level may be used. The shoreline of interior waters (rivers, lakes) is usually a line representing a specified elevation above a selected datum. Shoreline is symbolized by a heavy line (symbol C 1). Apparent shoreline is used on charts to show the outer edge of marine vegetation where the limit would be expected to appear as the shoreline to the mariner or where it prevents the shoreline from being clearly defined. Apparent shoreline is symbolized by a light line (symbols C 32, C 33, C p, C q and C r).

## Landmarks

A structure or a conspicuous feature on a structure may be shown by a landmark symbol with a descriptive label (see Section E). Prominent buildings that could assist the mariner may be shown by actual shape as viewed from above (see Sections D and E).

On NGA charts, landmark legends shown in capital letters indicate that a landmark is conspicuous; the landmark may also be labeled “CONSPICUOUS” or “CONSPIC.” On NOAA charts, all landmarks are considered to be conspicuous, and landmark legends shown in all capital letters indicate a landmark has been positioned accurately; legends using both upper and lower case letters indicate an approximate position.

ECDIS portrays conspicuous features with black symbols and non-conspicuous features with brown symbols. Only the conspicuous version is shown in the lettered sections of U.S. Chart No. 1. See the ECDIS “Conspicuous and Non-Conspicuous Features” page in front of Section E for more information.

## IALA Buoyage System

The International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) Maritime Buoyage System is followed by most of the world’s maritime nations; however, systems used in some foreign waters may be different. IALA buoyage is divided into two regions: Region A and Region B. All navigable waters of the United States follow IALA Region B rules, except U.S. possessions west of the International Date Line and south of 10° north latitude, which follow IALA Region A rules.

The major difference between the two buoyage regions is the color of the lateral marks. Region A uses red to port and Region B uses red to starboard (red-right-returning). The shapes of the lateral marks are the same in both regions, can to port and cone (nun) to starboard, when entering from seaward. Cardinal and other marks, such as those for isolated dangers, safe water and special marks are also the same in both regions. Section Q and Appendix 1 illustrate the IALA buoyage system for both Regions A and B.

## U.S. Lateral Marks

Most of U.S. waters are in IALA Region B. In the U.S. system, on entering a channel from seaward, buoys and beacon dayboards on the starboard side are red with even numbers and have red lights, if lit. Buoys and beacon dayboards on the port side are green with odd numbers and have green lights, if lit. Preferred channel buoys have red and green horizontal bands with the top band color indicating the preferred side of passage.

## Light Range (Visibility)

A light’s range or visibility is given in nautical miles, except on the Great Lakes and adjacent waterways, where light ranges are given in statute miles. For lights having more than one color, NOAA charts give only the shortest range of all the colors. On NGA charts, multiple ranges may be shown using the following convention. For lights with two colors, the first number indicates the range of the first color and the second number indicates the range of the second color. For example, FI WG 12/8M means the range of the white light is 12 nautical miles and the range of green light is 8 nautical miles. For lights with three colors, only the longest and shortest ranges are given and the middle range is indicated by a dash. For example, FI WRG 12-8M means that the range of the white light is 12 nautical miles, the range of green light is 8 nautical miles and the range of the red light is between 8 to 12 nautical miles. The dash can appear in any of the three positions.

## Aids to Navigation Positioning

The fixed and floating aids to navigation depicted on charts have varying degrees of reliability. Floating aids are moored to sinkers by varying lengths of chain and may shift due to sea conditions and other causes. Buoys may also be carried away, capsized or sunk. Lighted buoys may be extinguished and sound signals may not function, because of ice or other causes. Therefore, prudent mariners will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids, but will also use bearings from fixed objects and aids to navigation on shore.

## Colors

Color conveys the nature and importance of features found on nautical charts. Chart elements significant to marine navigation, such as lights, compass roses and regulated areas, are emphasized with magenta. Lateral marks on NOAA charts are shown with a red or green fill. Shades of blue depict potential hazards to navigation, typically shallow water and submerged obstructions. Areas of deeper water believed to be clear of obstructions are shown as white. Land, and other features that are always dry, are depicted with buff on NOAA charts and gray on NGA charts. Foreshore and other intertidal features are portrayed with a green tint. Other colors may be used to provide additional information, such as protected areas, which are outlined in blue or green and mineral lease blocks, which are outlined in red.

## Traffic Separation Schemes

Traffic separation schemes show recommended lanes to increase safety of navigation, particularly in areas of high density shipping. These schemes are described in the International Maritime Organization (IMO) publication, *Ships Routing*. Traffic separation schemes are generally shown on nautical charts at scales of 1:600,000 and larger. When possible, traffic separation schemes are plotted to scale and shown as depicted in Section M.

## Conversion Scales

Depth conversion scales are provided on all charts to enable the user to work in meters, fathoms or feet.

## Correction Date

The date of each new chart edition is shown below the lower left border of the chart. The date of the latest NGA issued U.S. Notice to Mariners applied to the chart is

shown after the edition date. NOAA charts also show the date of the latest U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners applied to the chart.

## **ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**

Information on the use of nautical charts, aids to navigation, sounding datums and the practice of navigation in general is in *The American Practical Navigator* (Bowditch), available through the “Publications” link on the NGA Maritime Safety Information portal at [msi.nga.mil/NGAPortal/MSI.portal](https://msi.nga.mil/NGAPortal/MSI.portal).

Tide and current data over U.S. waters is available from the NOAA Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services at [tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov](https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov).

Detailed information about specific lights, buoys, and beacons and general information about the U.S. Aids to Navigation System and the Uniform State Waterway Marking Systems is in the U.S. Coast Guard *Light List*, at [navcen.uscg.gov/?pageName=lightLists](https://navcen.uscg.gov/?pageName=lightLists). Information about aids to navigation in foreign waters is in the NGA *List of Lights*, available through the “Publications” link on the NGA Maritime Safety Information portal at [msi.nga.mil/NGAPortal/MSI.portal](https://msi.nga.mil/NGAPortal/MSI.portal).

Other important information that cannot be shown conveniently on nautical charts can be found in the NOAA *U.S. Coast Pilot*<sup>®</sup>, at [www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/chartspubs.html](https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/chartspubs.html) and NGA *Sailing Directions*, available through the “Publications” link on the NGA Maritime Safety Information portal at [msi.nga.mil/NGAPortal/MSI.portal](https://msi.nga.mil/NGAPortal/MSI.portal).

### **U.S. Nautical Chart Catalogs and Indexes**

NGA catalogs are available through the “Product Catalog” link on the NGA Maritime Safety Information portal at [msi.nga.mil/NGAPortal/MSI.portal](https://msi.nga.mil/NGAPortal/MSI.portal). NOAA catalogs are available at [www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm](https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm). A list of the dates of the latest editions of NOAA charts is at [www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/dole.htm](https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/dole.htm).

## **CORRECTIONS AND COMMENTS**

Corrections to U.S. Chart No. 1 will appear in the weekly U.S. Notice to Mariners, available through the “Notice to Mariners” link on the NGA Maritime Safety Information portal at [msi.nga.mil/NGAPortal/MSI.portal](https://msi.nga.mil/NGAPortal/MSI.portal).

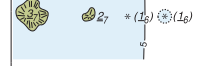

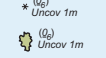


Users may send corrections or comments to [USChart1@noaa.gov](mailto:USChart1@noaa.gov) or by mail to:

National Ocean Service, NOAA (N/CS2)  
Attention: U.S. Chart No. 1  
1315 East West Highway  
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3282



# Schematic Layout of U.S. Chart No. 1:

**(A) K Rocks, Wrecks, Obstructions (B)**


(C) Rocks							(D) Supplementary national symbol: a	
(E) Plane of Reference for Heights → H		Plane of Reference for Depths → H						
No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS		
11		Rock which covers and uncovers, height above chart datum					rock which covers and uncovers or is awash at low water underwater hazard which covers and uncovers with drying height isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4a)	(4b)	(5)	(6)	(7)	

(A)	Section designation
(B)	Section
(C)	Sub-section
(D)	Reference to "Supplementary national symbols" at the end of each section
(E)	Cross-reference to terms in other sections
(1)	Column 1: Numbering system following the "Chart Specification of the IHO". A letter in this column indicates a supplementary national symbol or abbreviation for which there is no international equivalent.
(2)	Column 2: Representation that follows the "Chart Specifications of the IHO" (INT 1 symbol)
(3)	Column 3: Description of symbol, term, or abbreviation
(4a)*	Column 4a: Representation used on charts produced by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
(4b)*	Column 4b: Representation used on charts produced by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)
(5)	Column 5: Representation of symbols that may appear on NGA reproductions of foreign charts
(6)**	Column 6: Representation used to portray ENC data on ECDIS
(7)**	Column 7: Description of ECDIS symbols

\* When columns 4a and 4b are combined then NOAA and NGA both use the same symbol. When either column 4a or 4b is blank then the respective agency uses the INT 1 symbol shown in column 2.

\*\* When columns 6 and 7 have several rows for the same symbol number, then ECDIS portrays this feature differently depending on the ship's draft and other conditions as defined in ECDIS by the mariner (as is the case for K 11). When columns 6 and 7 combine rows to span across several symbol numbers then ECDIS portrays all of the grouped symbol numbers the same way (see C 5–C 7).

† Signifies that this representation is obsolete, but it may appear on older charts.

 Signifies that a feature attribute value, such as a height, distance or name, may be obtained through an ECDIS cursor pick report. There are many attribute values that may be obtained in this manner, but the cursor pick icon is only used to note values that are specifically referred to in the description of symbols column and that ECDIS does not display next to the symbol. Height of trees in C 14 is an example.

## Day, Dusk and Night Color Palettes



ECDIS allows the mariner to change the color palette that is used to display an ENC. Three different color tables have been designed to provide the maximum clarity and contrast between features on the display under three different lighting conditions on the bridge, namely Day, Dusk and Night.

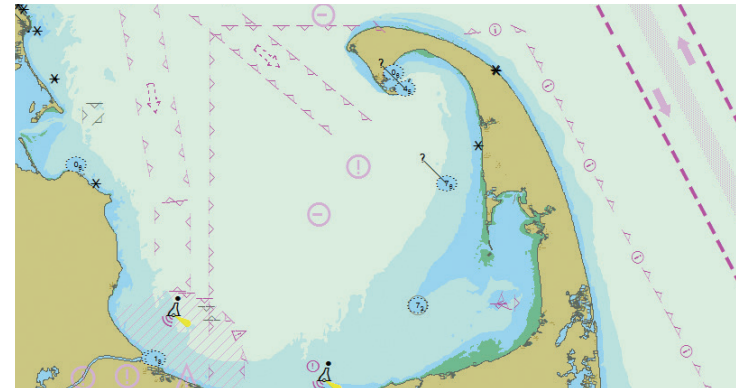
Each symbol is rendered in a different color appropriate for the lighting condition that the color table is meant for. This design provides maximum contrast for the display on a sunny day, as well as preserving night vision on a dimly lit bridge in the evening. This allows the mariner to look back and forth between the chart on the ECDIS display and out to sea through the bridge window without the mariner's eyes needing to readjust to a difference in light intensity.

- The Day Color Table, meant to be used in bright sunlight, uses a white background for deep water and looks the most like a traditional paper chart.
- The Dusk Color Table uses a black background for deep water and colors are subdued, but slightly brighter than those used in the Night Color Table.
- The Night Color Table, meant to be used in the darkest conditions, uses a black background for deep water and muted color shades for other features.

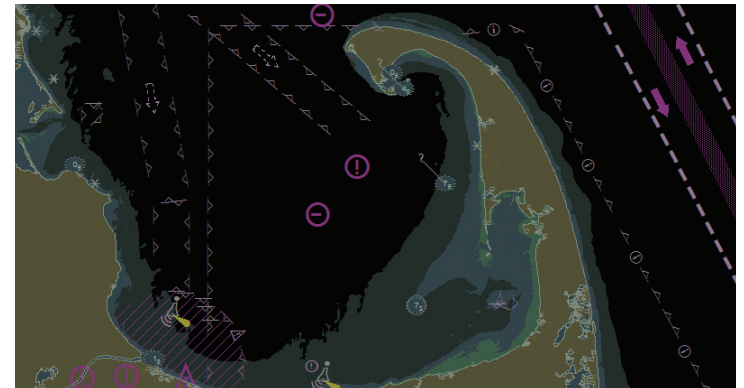
The images on the right show each of the three color palettes.

The symbols shown in the remainder of this document use the day color palette.

DAY



DUSK

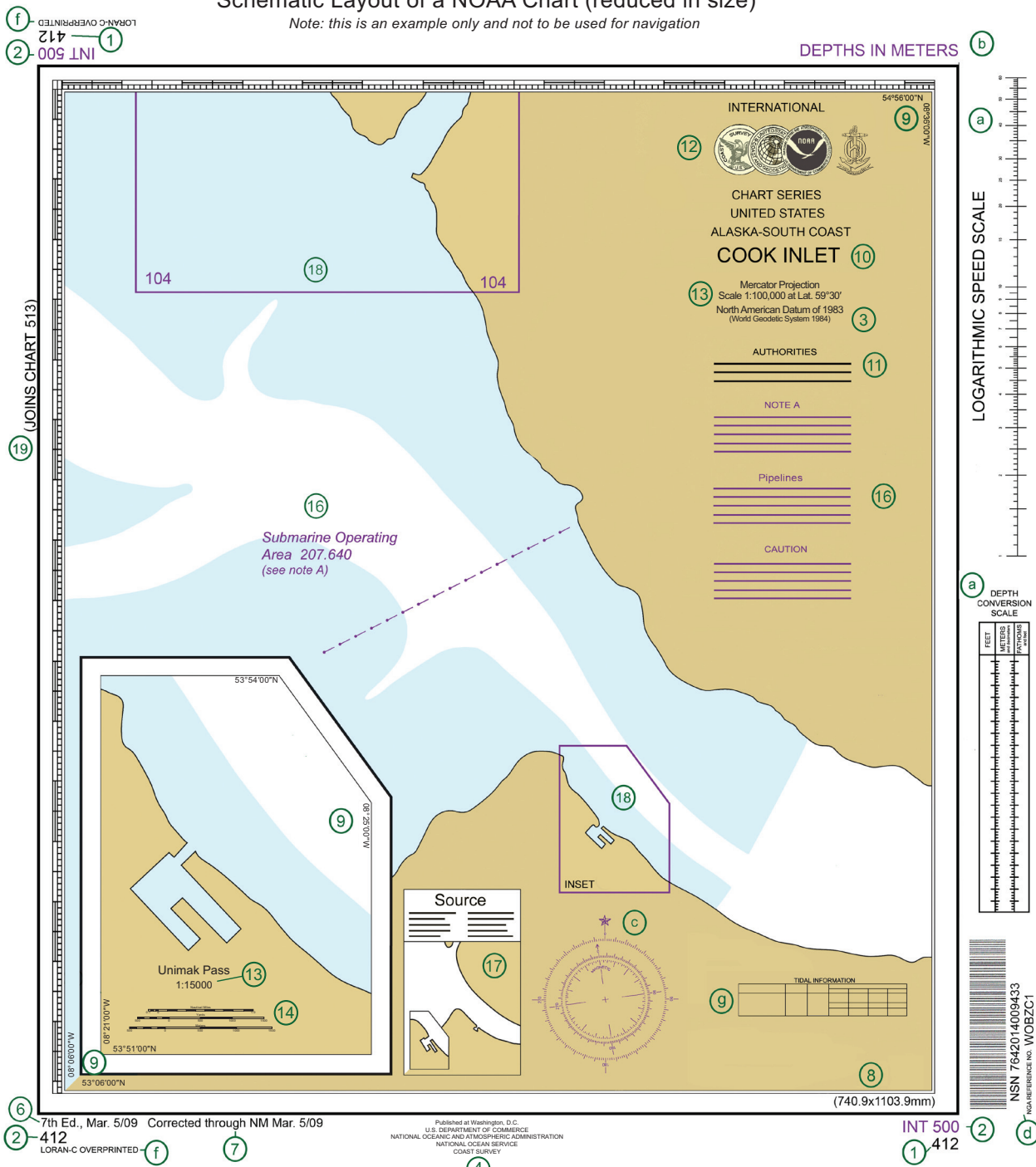


NIGHT



Schematic Layout of a NOAA Chart (reduced in size)

Note: this is an example only and not to be used for navigation



Magnetic Features → B	
Tidal Data → H	
①	Chart number in national chart series
②	Chart number in international (INT) series (if any)
③	Reference ellipsoid of the chart
④	Publication note (imprint)
⑤	Copyright note
⑥	Date of current edition
⑦	Notice to Mariners corrections
⑧	Dimensions of inner borders
⑨	Corner coordinates
⑩	Chart title
⑪	Explanatory notes on chart construction, etc. To be read before using chart.
⑫	Seal(s)
⑬	Scale of chart. Some charts have scale at a stated latitude.
⑭	Linear scale on large scale charts

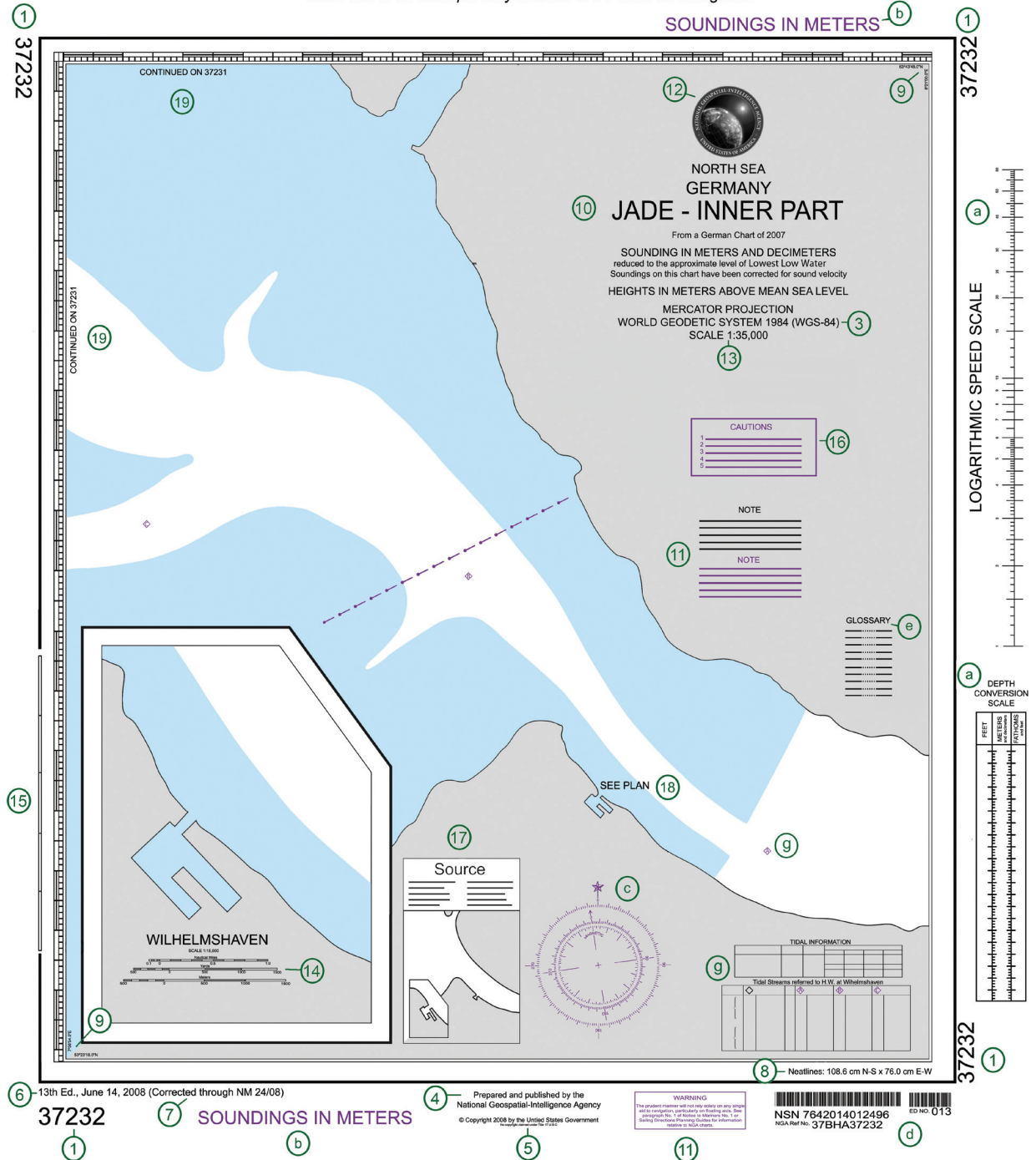
# Schematic Layout of an NGA Chart (reduced in size)

Note: this is an example only and not to be used for navigation



A

Chart Number, Title, Marginal Notes

15	Linear border scale on large scale charts. On smaller scales use latitude borders for sea miles.
16	Cautionary notes (if any). Information on particular features, to be read before using chart.
17	Source Diagram (if any). Navigators should be cautious where surveys are inadequate.
18	Reference to a larger scale chart
19	Reference to an adjoining chart of similar scale
a	Conversion scales
b	Reference to the units used for depth measurement
c	Compass rose
d	Bar code and stock number
e	Glossary: Translation of words on chart that are not in English
f	Identification of a latticed chart (if any)
g	Tidal and Tidal Stream information within the chart coverage



# B Positions, Distances, Directions, Compass

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
Geographical Positions							
1	Lat	Latitude					
2	Long	Longitude					
3		International Meridian (Greenwich)					
4	°	Degree(s)					
5	'	Minute(s) of arc					
6	"	Second(s) of arc					
7	PA	Position approximate (not accurately determined or does not remain fixed)	PA	(PA)			Position approximate  Point feature or area of low accuracy  Sounding of low accuracy
8	PD	Position doubtful (reported in various positions)	PD	(PD)			Point feature or area of low accuracy  Sounding of low accuracy
9	N	North					
10	E	East					
11	S	South					
12	W	West					
13	NE	Northeast					
14	SE	Southeast					
15	NW	Northwest					
16	SW	Southwest					

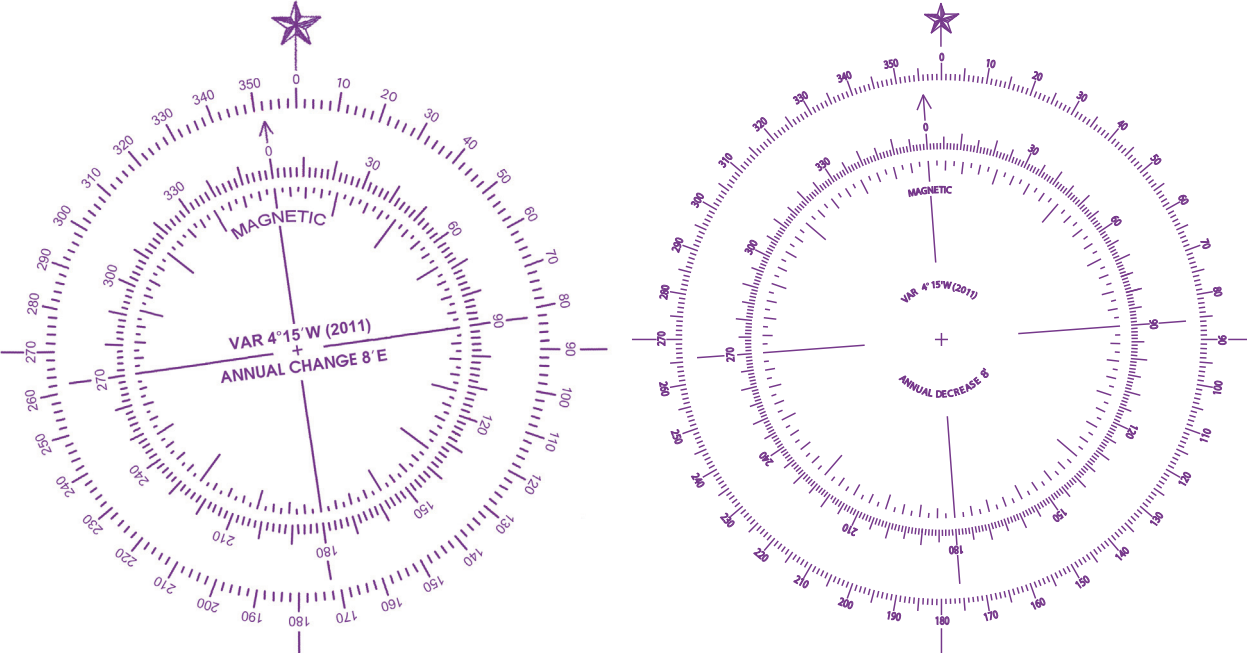

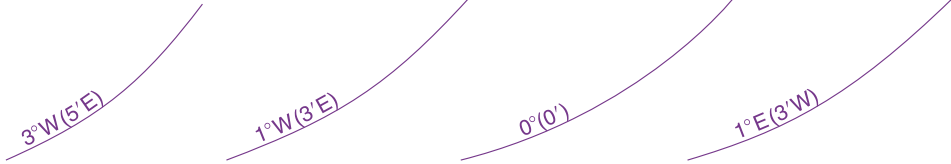

# Positions, Distances, Directions, Compass

# B

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Control Points</b>						
20		Triangulation point				
21		Observation spot		Obs Spot		
22		Fixed point				
23		Benchmark		BM		
24		Boundary mark		Bdy Mon		
25.1		Distance along waterway, no visible marker				
25.2		Distance along waterway with visible marker				
Note: ECDIS uses a magenta "km" symbol to represent distance marks. However, the distances shown along waterways on NOAA-produced ENC's are displayed in statute miles.						
<b>Symbolized Positions (Examples)</b>						
30		Symbols in plan: position is center of primary symbol				ECDIS follows the paper chart convention for the position of symbols, except for simplified symbols for buoys and beacons (see Q 1).
31		Symbols in profile: position is at bottom of symbol				
32		Point symbols: accurate positions		MAST		
33		Point symbol: approximate position		Mast		ECDIS indicates approximate position only for wrecks, obstructions, islets and shoreline features.
<b>Units</b>						
Supplementary national symbols: a–m						
40	km	Kilometer(s)				
41	m	Meter(s)				
42	dm	Decimeter(s)				
43	cm	Centimeter(s)				
44	mm	Millimeter(s)				
45	M	International nautical mile(s) (1852m), sea mile(s)		Mi NMI NM		
46		Cable(s) (0.1M)		cbl		


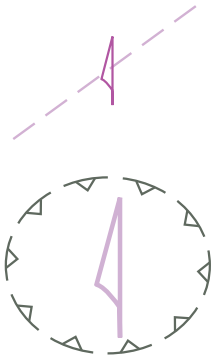

# B Positions, Distances, Directions, Compass


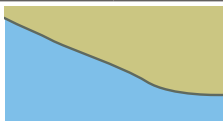
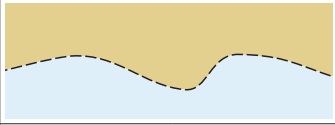
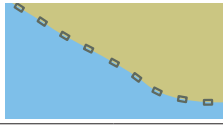
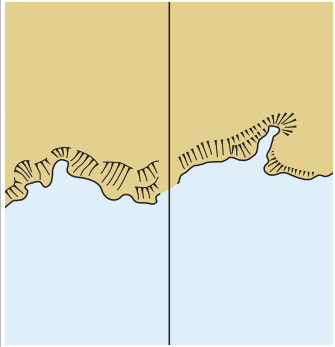
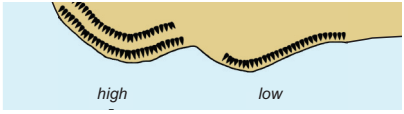
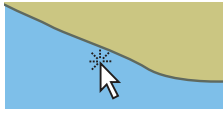
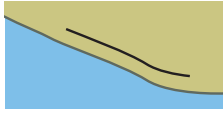


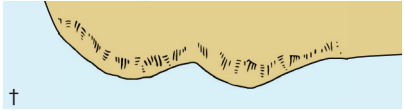



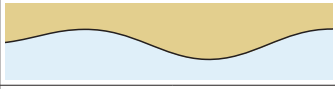
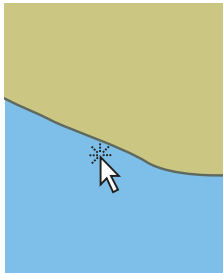
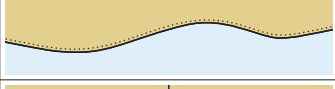
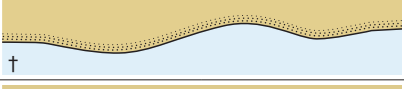
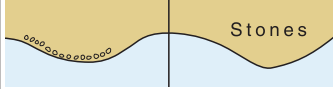


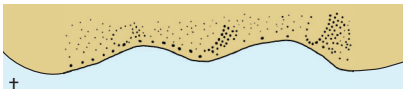

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
47	ft	Foot/Feet				
48		Fathom(s)		fm		
49	h	Hour(s)		hr		
50	m min	Minute(s) of time				
51	s sec	Second(s) of time				
52	kn	Knot(s)				
53	t	Ton(s), Tonnage (weight)				
54	cd	Candela(s)				
Magnetic Compass						Supplementary national symbols: n
60		Variation	var VAR		Varn	Magnetic variation
61		Magnetic	mag			
62		Bearing	brg			
63		True	T			
64		Decreasing				
65		Increasing				
66		Annual change				
67		Deviation	dev			
68.1	Magnetic Variation 4°30' W 2011 (8' E)	Note of magnetic variation, in position				Cursor pick site for magnetic variation at a point
						Cursor pick site for magnetic variation over an area
68.2	Magnetic Variation at 55°N 8°W 4°30' W 2011 (8' E)	Note of magnetic variation, out of position				

No.	NOAA / NGA	ECDIS	
70	<p>Compass rose, normal pattern (smaller patterns of compass rose may be used)</p> <p>Magnetic variation (example):            VAR 4°15'W (2011) means magnetic variation was 4°15'W in 2011            ANNUAL DECREASE 8' means annual change is 8'E or decreasing 8' annually            For 2012 the magnetic variation is 4°7'W</p> 		<p>Cursor pick site for magnetic variation at a point</p>
71	<p>Isogonic lines, Isogonals</p> <p>MAGNETIC VARIATION LINES ARE FOR 2011            The magnetic variation is shown in degrees, followed by the letter W or E, as appropriate, at certain positions on the lines. The annual change is expressed in minutes with the letter W or E and is given in brackets, immediately following the variation.</p> 		<p>Cursor pick site for magnetic variation along a line</p>

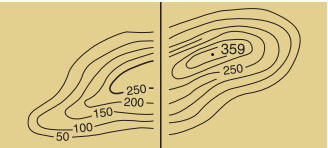
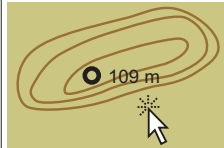
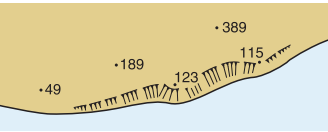
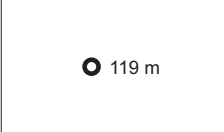


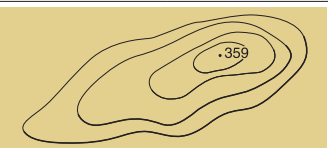


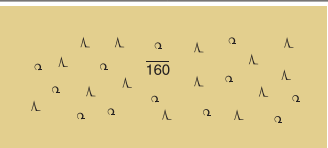
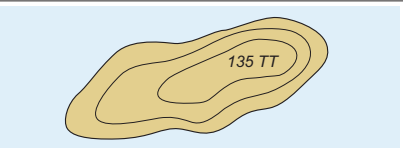


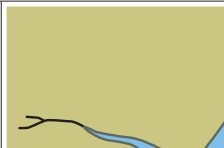
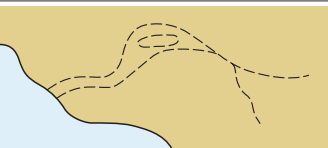



# B Positions, Distances, Directions, Compass

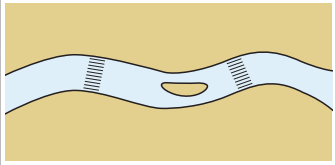
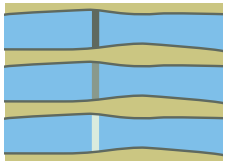
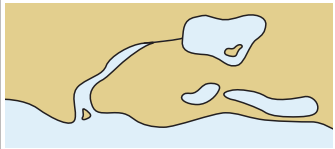

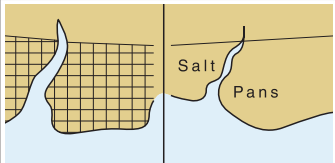
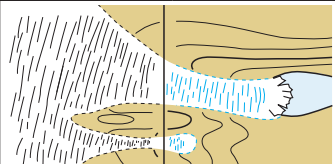

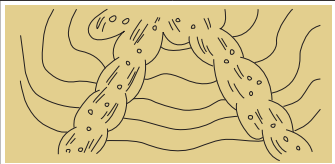

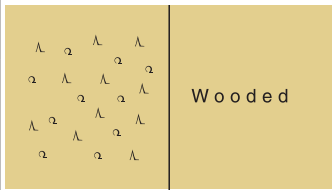

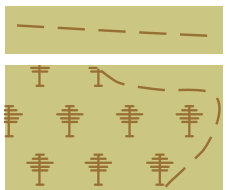
No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
82.1		Local magnetic anomaly: Within the enclosed area the magnetic variation may deviate from the normal by the value shown					Cursor pick site for magnetic anomaly along a line or over an area
82.2	Local Magnetic Anomaly (see Note)	Local magnetic anomaly: Where the area affected cannot be easily defined, a legend only is shown at the position	LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE (see note)	LOCAL MAGNETIC ANOMALY (see note)	LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE (see note)		Cursor pick site for magnetic anomaly at a point
Supplementary National Symbols							
a		Square meter(s)		m <sup>2</sup>			
b		Cubic meter(s)		m <sup>3</sup>			
c		Inch(es)		in			
d		Yard(s)		yd			
e		Statute mile(s)		St M St Mi			
f		Microsecond(s)		μsec μs			
g		Hertz		Hz			
h		Kilohertz		kHz			
i		Megahertz		MHz			
j		Cycles/second		cps c/s			
k		Kilocycle(s)		kc			
l		Megacycle(s)		Mc			
m		Ton(s) (U.S. short ton) (2,000lbs)		T			
n		Degree(s)		deg			

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Coastline</b>						Supplementary national symbols: a–e
Foreshore → I, J						
1		Coastline, surveyed				 Coastline
2		Coastline, unsurveyed				 Coastline or shoreline construction of low accuracy in position
3		Cliffs, Steep coast				 Presence of cliffs coincident with coastline is obtained by cursor pick  Sloping ground crest line distant from coastline, radar or visually conspicuous  Cliff as an area
						
						
4		Hillocks				 Conspicuous hill or mountain top
5		Flat coast				 Nature of coastline is obtained by cursor pick
6		Sandy shore				
7		Stony shore, Shingly shore				
8		Sandhills, Dunes				 Conspicuous hill or mountain top

# C Natural Features

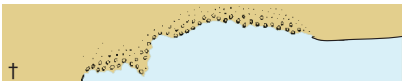




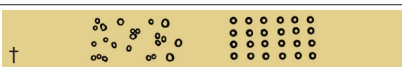

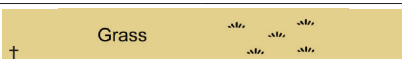

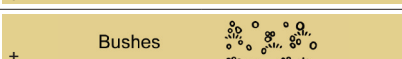

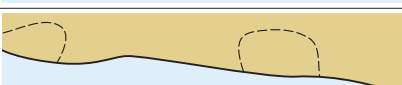
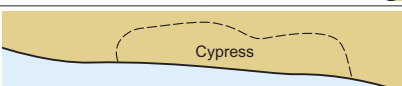
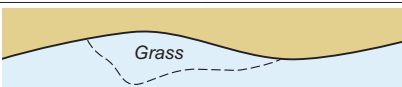
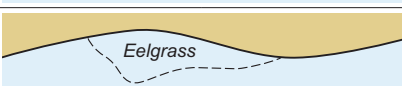
No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Relief</b>						
Plane of reference for heights → H						
10		Contour lines with values and spot height				 Elevation contour with spot height, contour value is obtained by cursor pick
11		Spot heights				 Position of an elevation or control point
12		Approximate contour lines with values and approximate height				 Elevation contour with spot height, contour value is obtained by cursor pick
13		Form lines with spot height				 Elevation contour with spot height, contour value is obtained by cursor pick
14		Approximate height of top of trees (above height datum)				 Approximate height of trees is obtained by cursor pick
<b>Water Features, Lava</b>						
20		River, Stream				 River
21		Intermittent river				

# Natural Features C

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
22		Rapids, Waterfalls				 <p>Rapids</p> <p>Waterfall</p> <p>Waterfall, visually conspicuous</p>
23		Lakes				 <p>Lake</p>
24		Salt pans				
25		Glacier				 <p>Continuous pattern for an ice area (glacier, etc.)</p>
26		Lava flow				
<b>Vegetation</b>						
30		Woods in general				<p>Supplementary national symbols: i-t</p>  <p>Line of trees</p> <p>Wooded area</p>

# C Natural Features

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
31	Prominent trees (isolated or in groups)					
31.1		Deciduous tree				Tree
31.2		Evergreen (except conifer)				
31.3		Conifer				Vegetation, line of trees
31.4		Palm				
31.5		Nipa Palm				
31.6		Casuarina				Wooded area
31.7		Filao				
31.8		Eucalypt				
32		Mangrove				Mangrove with coastline or shoreline construction of low accuracy in position
33		Marsh, Swamp, Reed beds				Marsh with coastline or shoreline construction of low accuracy in position
Supplementary National Symbols						
a		Chart sounding datum line (surveyed)				
b		Approximate sounding datum line (inadequately surveyed)				
c		Foreshore; Strand (in general); Stones; Shingle; Gravel; Mud; Sand				
d		Breakers along a shore				

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
e		Rubble	† 			
f		Hachures	† 			
g		Shading	† 			
i		Deciduous woodland	† 			
j		Coniferous woodland	† 			
k		Tree plantation	† 			
l		Cultivated fields	† 			
m		Grassfields	† 			
n		Paddy (rice) fields	† 			
o		Bushes	† 			
p		Apparent shoreline				
q		Vegetation or topographic (Feature Area Limit-in general)				
r		Cypress				
s		Grass				
t		Eelgrass				

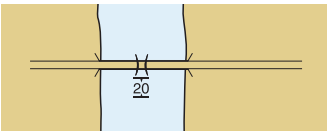
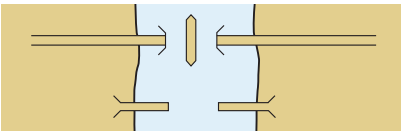
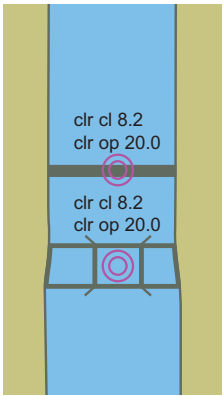
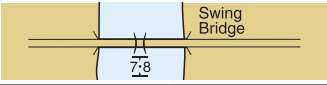
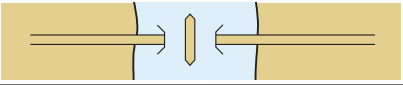
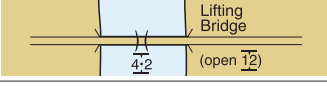
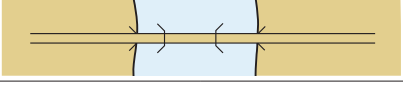
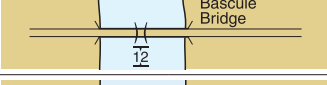
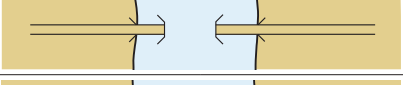
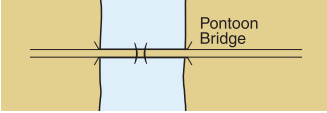
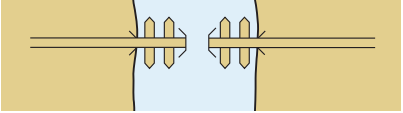

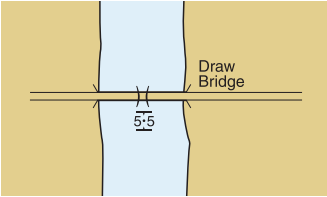
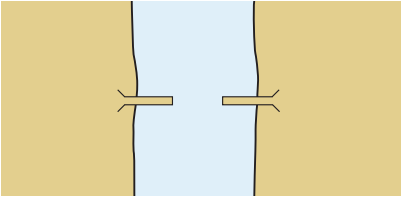
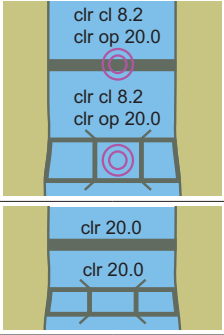
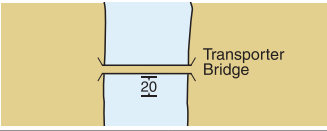
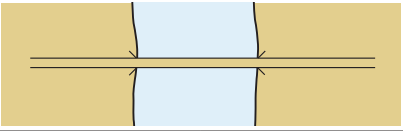
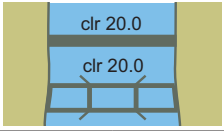
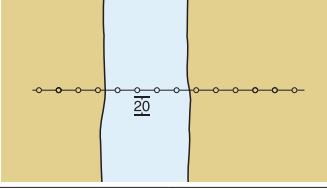
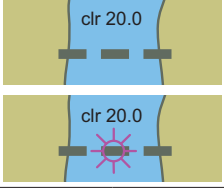
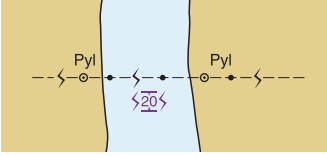
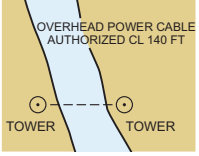
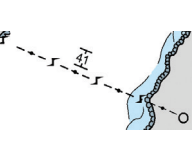
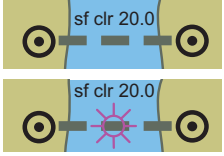
# D Cultural Features

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS		
<b>Settlements, Buildings</b>								
Height of objects → E		Landmarks → E						
1		Urban area					Built-up area	
2		Settlement with scattered buildings						
3	○ Name	□ Name	Settlement (on medium and small scale charts)					
4	⊕ Name	■ Name HOTEL	Village	VII			● Name	Built-up area as a point
5		Buildings					Conspicuous single building	
6		Important building in built-up area					Conspicuous single building in built-up area	
7		Street name, Road name					Street name is obtained by cursor pick	
8		Ruin, Ruined landmark					Status of ruins is obtained by cursor pick	
<b>Roads, Railways, Airfields</b>						Supplementary National Symbols: a–c		
10		Motorway, highway					Road, track or path as a line	
11		Road (hard surfaced)						
12		Track, Path (loose or unsurfaced)					Road as an area	

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
13		Railway, with station					Railway, with station
14		Cutting					Cutting
15		Embankment					Embankment
							Embankment, visually or radar conspicuous
16		Tunnel					Tunnel
							Tunnel with depth below the seabed encoded
17		Airport, Airfield					Airport as a point
							Runway as a line
							Airport area, with runway area and visually conspicuous runway area
<b>Other Cultural Features</b>						<b>Supplementary National Symbols: d-i</b>	
20		Vertical clearance above high water					Vertical clearance Closed clearance Open clearance Safe clearance
21		Horizontal clearance					Horizontal clearance is obtained by cursor pick
22		Fixed bridge with vertical clearance					Bridge



# D Cultural Features

































No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
23.1		Opening bridge (in general) with vertical clearance					
23.2		Swing bridge with vertical clearance					
23.3		Lifting bridge with vertical clearance (closed and open)					
23.4		Bascule bridge with vertical clearance					
23.5		Pontoon bridge					
23.6		Draw bridge with vertical clearance					
24		Transporter bridge with vertical clearance below fixed structure					
25		Overhead transporter, Aerial cableway with vertical clearance					
26		Overhead power cable with pylons and safe vertical clearance					



















Note: The safe vertical clearance above the height datum, as defined by the responsible authority, is given in magenta where known; otherwise the physical vertical clearance is shown in black as in D 20 (also see diagram at H 20).

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
27		Overhead cable, Telephone line, Telegraph line with vertical clearance				 Overhead cable  Overhead cable, radar conspicuous
28		Overhead pipe with vertical clearance				 Overhead pipeline  Overhead pipeline, radar conspicuous
29		Pipeline on land				
<b>Supplementary National Symbols</b>						
a		Highway markers				
b		Railway (Ry) (single or double track) Railroad (RR)	 Same grade Ry above Ry below			
c		Abandoned railroad				
d		Bridge under construction				
e		Footbridge				
f		Viaduct				
g		Fence				
h		Power transmission line				
i		Approximate vertical clearance				








# Conspicuous and Non-Conspicuous Features

There are 25 features for which ECDIS displays either a black symbol, if the feature is visually conspicuous, or a brown symbol if it is not. Only conspicuous landmarks are depicted on NOAA paper charts and ENC. Therefore, only the conspicuous symbol versions are shown in the symbol tables of U.S. Chart No. 1. Both versions of the symbols for these features are shown on this page.

Cairn		
Chimney		
Dish aerial		
Dome		
Flare stack		
Fortified structure		
Hill or mountain top		
Mast		
Monument		
Mosque or minaret		
Position of a point feature		
Radar scanner		
Radio, television tower		
Refinery		
Religious building, Christian		
Religious building, non-Christian		

Silo		
Single building		
Tank		
Tank farm		
Tower		
Water tower		
Windmill		
Windmotor		
Wind generator farm		
































































The seven symbols shown below represent features that only have a brown symbol. There is no corresponding black, conspicuous symbol. The brown symbol is displayed regardless of the conspicuousness of the feature.

Cranes	
Flagstaff, flagpole	
Mangrove	
Mine, quarry	
Quarry	
Timber yard	
Tree	















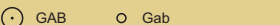

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
Plane of Reference for Height → H		Lighthouses → P	Beacons → Q				
<b>General</b>							
1	Factory              Hotel	Examples of landmarks	TANK              Tr              MONUMENT			  	Non-conspicuous point feature Non-conspicuous building Non-conspicuous water tower
2	FACTORY              WATER TR HOTEL              WATER TOWER	Examples of conspicuous landmarks (On NOAA charts, a large circle with dot and capitals indicates that position is accurate; a small circle with lowercase indicates that position is approximate.)	EMPIRE STATE BUILDING              SPIRE RADAR MAST              CHIMNEY			  	Conspicuous point feature Conspicuous building Conspicuous water tower
3.1		Pictorial sketches (in true position)					The information symbol is displayed if a supplemental image is available, which may be accessed by cursor pick
3.2		Pictorial sketches (out of position)					
4		Height of top of a structure above height datum		(30)			Height is obtained by cursor pick
5		Height of structure above ground level		(30)			
<b>Landmarks</b>							
10.1		Ch	Church				Church as a point
							Church as an area
10.2		Tr	Church tower				Church tower, spire, or dome
10.3		Sp	Church spire	SPIRE              Spire	  		
10.4		Cup	Church cupola	CUPOLA              Cup			
11			Chapel				Chapel

# E Landmarks

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
12		Cross, Calvary					Position of a point feature
13		Temple					Religious building, non-Christian
14		Pagoda					
15		Shinto shrine, Joss house					
16		Buddhist temple or shrine					
17		Mosque, Minaret					Mosque or minaret
18		Marabout					
19		Cemetery					Landmark area, type is obtained by cursor pick
20		Tower	TOWER Tr	Tr			Tower
21		Water tower, Water tank on a tower	STANDPIPE S'pipe	WTR TR Wtr Tr			Water tower
22		Chimney	CHIMNEY Chy	CHY (208) (202)			Chimney
23		Flare stack (on land)	FLARE Flare				Flare stack
24		Monument (including column, pillar, obelisk, statue)	MONUMENT Mon				Monument
25.1		Windmill	WINDMILL Windmill				Windmill, status of ruins is obtained by cursor pick
25.2		Windmill (without sails)					
26.1		Wind turbine, Windmotor	WINDMOTOR Windmotor				Wind motor
26.2		Wind farm	WIND FARM Wind Farm				Wind generator farm
27		Flagstaff, Flagpole	FS FP	FS FP			Flagstaff, flagpole

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
28		Radio mast, Television mast	 R MAST  TV MAST	 R Mast  TV Mast		 Mast
29		Radio tower, Television tower	 R TR  TV TR	 R Tr  TV Tr		 Radio, television tower
30.1	 Radar Mast  Radar	Radarmast	 RADAR MAST	 Radar Mast		 Mast
30.2	 Radar Tr  Radar	Radartower	 RADAR TR	 Radar Tr		 Radar tower
30.3	 Radar Sc	Radarscanner				 Radar scanner
30.4	 Radome	Radome	 DOME (RADAR)  Dome (Radar)	 RADOME  Radome		 Dome
31		Dish aerial	 ANT (RADAR)  Ant (Radar)			 Dish aerial
32	 Tanks	Tanks	 TANK  Tank farm			 Tank
						 Tank farm
33	 Silo	Silo	 SILO  ELEVATOR	 Silo  Elevator	 Silo	 Silo
	 Silo					
34.1		Fortified structure (on large scale charts)	 Fortified structure	 Fortified structure		 Fortified structure
34.2		Castle, Fort, Blockhouse (on small scale charts)			 Castle, Fort, Blockhouse	 Fortified structure
34.3		Battery, Small fort (on small scale charts)	 Battery, Small fort			 Fortified structure
35.1		Quarry (on large scale charts)				 Quarry area
35.2		Quarry (on small scale charts)			 Quarry	 Quarry
36		Mine				

# E Landmarks

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
37.1		Recreational vehicle site				
37.2		Camping site (including recreational vehicles)				
Supplementary National Symbols						
a		Muslim shrine				
b		Tomb				
c		Watermill				
d		Factory				
e		Well	 Well			
f		School	 Sch	 Sch		
g		Hospital	 Hosp			
h		University	 Univ	 Univ		
i		Gable	 GAB  Gab			
k		Telegraph Telegraph office		Tel Tel Off		
l		Magazine		Magz		
m		Government house		Govt Ho		
n		Institute		Inst		
o		Courthouse		Ct Ho		
p		Pavilion		Pav		
q		Telephone		T		
r		Limited		Ltd		
s		Apartment		Apt		
t		Capitol		Cap		
u		Company		Co		
v		Corporation		Corp		

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Protective Structures</b>						Supplementary national symbols: a–c
1		Dike, Levee, Berm				 Dike as a line  Dike as a line, conspicuous  Dike as an area
2.1		Seawall (on large scale charts)				Seawall
2.2		Seawall (on small scale charts)				
3		Causeway				 Causeway as a line  Causeway, covers and uncovers as a line  Causeway as an area  Causeway, covers and uncovers as an area
4.1		Breakwater (in general)				Breakwater as a line
4.2						
4.3						
5		Training wall (partly submerged at high water)				Training wall

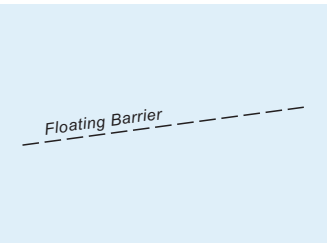




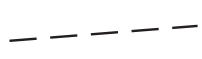

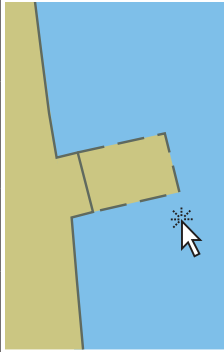
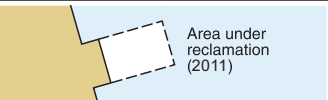

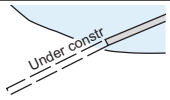
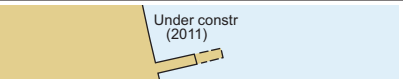
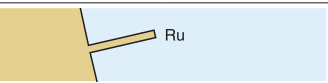

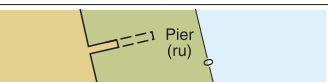
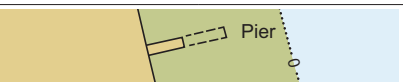


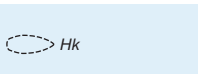


# F Ports

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
6.1		Groin (always dry)		Groin			Groin (always dry)
6.2		Groin (intertidal)		Groin			Groin (intertidal)
6.3		Groin (always under water)		Groin			Groin (submerged)
<b>Harbor Installations</b>							
Depths → I		Anchorages, Limits → N		Beacons and other fixed marks → Q		Marina → U	
10		Fishing harbor					Fishing harbor
11.1		Boat harbor, Marina					Yacht harbor, marina
11.2		Yacht berths without facilities					
11.3		Yacht club, Sailing club					
12		Mole (with berthing facility)					Mole as a line
							Mole as an area
13		Quay, Wharf		Whf			Wharf (quay)
14		Pier, Jetty		Pier			Pier (jetty), promenade pier
15		Promenade pier					
16		Pontoon					Pontoon as a line
							Pontoon as an area
17		Landing for boats		Ldg	Lndg		Landing

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
18		Steps, Landing stairs				
19.1		Designation of berth	3	A	3	
19.2		Visitors' berth				
20		Dolphin				
21		Deviation dolphin				
22		Minor post or pile				
23		Slipway, Patent slip, Ramp				
24		Gridiron, Scrubbing grid				
25		Dry dock, Graving dock				
26		Floating dock				
27		Non-tidal basin, Wet dock				
28		Tidal basin, Tidal harbor				


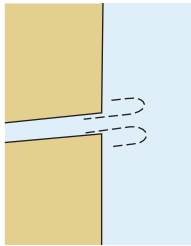
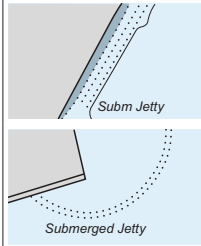
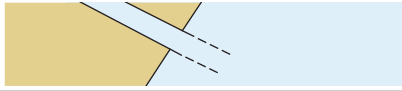

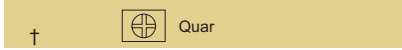
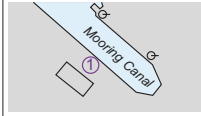
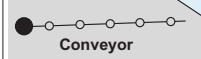
# F Ports

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
29.1		Floating barrier, e.g. oil barrier, security barrier				 Floating hazard  Boom Floating oil barrier, oil retention (high pressure pipe)  Boom, floating obstruction
29.2		Oil retention barrier (high pressure pipe)				 Floating oil barrier, oil retention (high pressure pipe)
30		Works on land, with year date				
31		Works at sea, Area under reclamation, with year date				
32	Under construction (2011) Works in progress (2011)	Works under construction, with year date				
33.1		Ruin				
33.2		Ruined pier, partly submerged at high water				
34		Hulk				

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Canals, Barrages</b>						Supplementary national symbol: d
Clearances → D		Signal Stations → T	Cultural Features → B			
40		Canal				
41.1		Lock (on large scale charts)				
41.2		Lock (on small scale charts)				
42		Caisson, Gate				
43		Flood barrage				
44		Dam, Weir (direction of flow shown is left to right)				

# F Ports

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Transshipment Facilities</b>						Supplementary national symbols: e–f
	Roads → D	Railways → D	Tanks → E			
50		Roll-on, Roll-off (RoRo), Ferry Terminal				 RoRo terminal
51		Transit shed, Warehouse (with designation)				 Conspicuous single building, designation is obtained by cursor pick
52		Timber yard				 Timber yard as a point Timber yard as an area
53.1		Crane with lifting capacity, Traveling crane (on railway)				 Lifting capacity is obtained by cursor pick Crane as a point
53.2		Container crane (with lifting capacity)				 Crane as an area
53.3		Sheerlegs (conspicuous)				 Crane, visually conspicuous as an area
<b>Public Buildings</b>						Supplementary national symbol: g
60		Harbormaster's office				 Conspicuous single building
61		Custom office				 Conspicuous single building Customs
62.1		Health office, Quarantine building				 Conspicuous single building
62.2		Hospital				
63		Post office				

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Supplementary National Symbols</b>						
a		Jetty (partly below MHW)				
b		Submerged jetty				
c		Jetty (on small scale charts)				
d		Pump-out facilities				
e		Quarantine office				
f		Mooring Canal				
g		Conveyor				

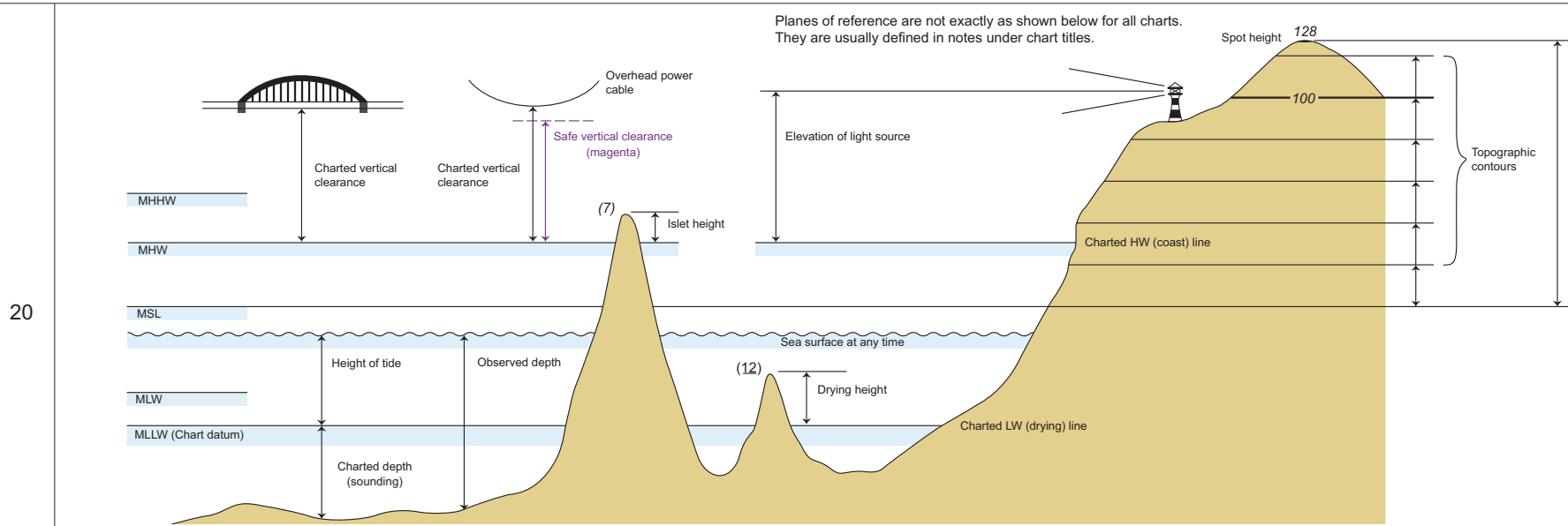
# H Tides, Currents

Terms Relating to Tidal Levels					
INT Terms			Supplementary National Terms (see I-t for other terms and symbols)		
No.	Term	Description	No.	Term	Description
1	CD	Chart Datum, Datum for sounding reduction	a	HW	High Water
2	LAT	Lowest Astronomical Tide	b	HHW	Higher High Water
3	HAT	Highest Astronomical Tide	c	LW	Low Water
4	MLW	Mean Low Water	d	LWD	Low Water Datum
5	MHW	Mean High Water	e	LLW	Lower Low Water
6	MSL	Mean Sea Level	f	MTL	Mean Tide Level
7		Height datum, Land survey datum	g	ISLW	Indian Spring Low Water
8	MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs	h	HWF&C	High Water Full and Change (Vulgar establishment of the port)
9	MHWS	Mean High Water Springs	i	LWF&C	Low Water Full and Change
10	MLWN	Mean Low Water Neaps	j	CRD	Columbia River Datum
11	MHWN	Mean High Water Neaps	k	GCLWD	Gulf Coast Low Water Datum
12	MLLW	Mean Lower Low Water			
13	MHHW	Mean Higher High Water			
14	MHLW	Mean Higher Low Water			
15	MLHW	Mean Lower High Water			
16	Sp	Spring tide			
17	Np	Neap tide			

No. \_\_\_\_\_

## Tidal Levels and Charted Data

Tide Gauge → T



**Notes:**

- 1) The numbers 128, 100, (7) and (12), shown above, are examples of how spot heights, topographic contour labels, islet heights and drying heights appear on NOAA paper charts. The numbers are enclosed in parentheses if the value is offset into the water to more clearly show the islet or rock.
- 2) On NOAA charts, except for lake charts, the HW (coast) line is equal to the MHW line.

## Tide Tables

No.	INT	Description	NOAA																																																																					
30	<p>Tidal Levels referred to datum of soundings</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Place</th> <th rowspan="2">Lat N</th> <th rowspan="2">Long E</th> <th colspan="4">Heights in metres above datum</th> </tr> <tr> <th>MHWS</th> <th>MHWN</th> <th>MLWN</th> <th>MLWS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Norderney, Riffgat Langeoog</td> <td>53°42'</td> <td>7°09'</td> <td>3.2</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>0.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>53°43'</td> <td>7°30'</td> <td>3.4</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>0.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <th>MHHW</th> <th>MLHW</th> <th>MHLW</th> <th>MLLW</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Place	Lat N	Long E	Heights in metres above datum				MHWS	MHWN	MLWN	MLWS	Norderney, Riffgat Langeoog	53°42'	7°09'	3.2	2.8	0.9	0.4	53°43'	7°30'	3.4	3.0	0.9	0.4				MHHW	MLHW	MHLW	MLLW								<p>Tabular statement of semi-diurnal or diurnal tides</p> <p>Note: The order of the columns of levels will be the same as that used in national tables of tidal predictions.</p>	<p>TIDAL INFORMATION</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">PLACE</th> <th rowspan="2">Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)</th> <th colspan="3"></th> </tr> <tr> <th>NAME</th> <th>(LAT/LONG)</th> <th>Mean Higher High Water</th> <th>Mean High Water</th> <th>Mean Low Water</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Baltimore, Ft. McHenry</td> <td>(39°16'N/76°35'W)</td> <td>feet</td> <td>feet</td> <td>feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annapolis, U.S. Naval Academy</td> <td>(38°59'N/76°29'W)</td> <td>1.7</td> <td>1.4</td> <td>0.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Washington D.C., Washington Channel</td> <td>(38°52'N/77°01'W)</td> <td>1.4</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>0.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3.2</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>0.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <a href="http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov">http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov</a>.</p> <p>(Nov 2011)</p>	PLACE	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Baltimore, Ft. McHenry	(39°16'N/76°35'W)	feet	feet	feet	Annapolis, U.S. Naval Academy	(38°59'N/76°29'W)	1.7	1.4	0.2	Washington D.C., Washington Channel	(38°52'N/77°01'W)	1.4	1.2	0.2			3.2	2.9	0.1
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		3.2	2.9	0.1																																																																				



# H Tides, Currents

















No.							ECDIS																												
31	Tidal stream table	<p>Tidal streams referred to . . .</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hours</td> <td>◇</td> <td colspan="2">Geographical Position</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Before High Water</td> <td rowspan="6">} Directions of streams (degrees)</td> <td rowspan="6">} Rates at spring tides (knots)</td> <td rowspan="6">} Rates at neap tides (knots)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td rowspan="6">◇ A</td> <td rowspan="6">53°51.2'N</td> <td rowspan="6">7° 17.8' E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High Water</td> </tr> <tr> <td>After High Water</td> <td rowspan="6">} Directions of streams (degrees)</td> <td rowspan="6">} Rates at spring tides (knots)</td> <td rowspan="6">} Rates at neap tides (knots)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> </tr> </table>				Hours	◇	Geographical Position		Before High Water	} Directions of streams (degrees)	} Rates at spring tides (knots)	} Rates at neap tides (knots)	5	◇ A	53°51.2'N	7° 17.8' E	4	3	2	1	High Water	After High Water	} Directions of streams (degrees)	} Rates at spring tides (knots)	} Rates at neap tides (knots)	1	2	3	4	5	6			<p>Point or area for which a tidal stream table is available</p> <p>Boundary of an area for which there is tidal information</p>
Hours	◇	Geographical Position																																	
Before High Water	} Directions of streams (degrees)	} Rates at spring tides (knots)	} Rates at neap tides (knots)																																
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Tidal Streams and Currents						Supplementary national symbols: m-t																													
Breakers → K		Tide Gauge → T																																	
No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS																													
40		Flood tide stream with rate					<p>Flood stream, rate at spring tides</p> <p>Current or tidal stream whose direction is not known</p> <p>Boundary of an area for which there is tidal information</p>																												
41		Ebb tide stream					<p>Ebb stream, rate at spring tides</p> <p>Current or tidal stream whose direction is not known</p> <p>Boundary of an area for which there is tidal information</p>																												

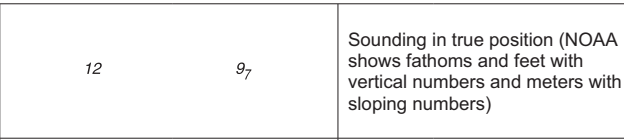
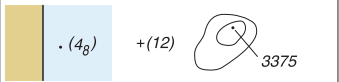
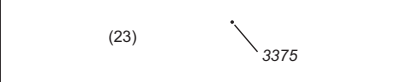
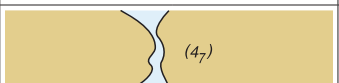



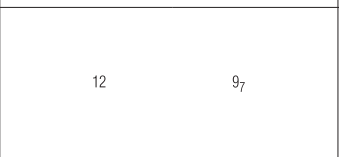

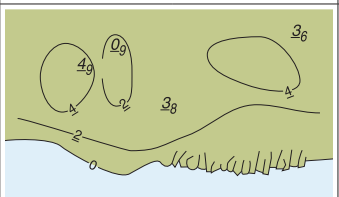
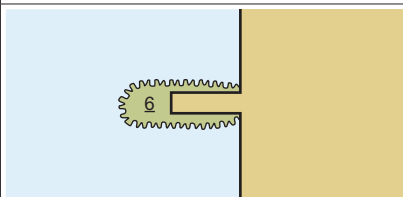
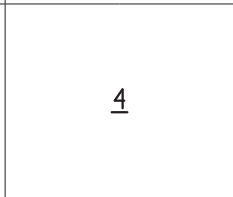
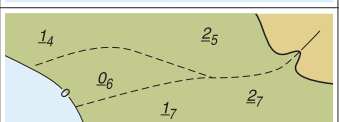

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
42		Current in restricted waters					Non-tidal current
43		Ocean current with rates and seasons					
44		Overfalls, tide rips, races					Overfalls, tide rips; eddies; breakers as point, line, and area
45		Eddies					
46		Position of tabulated tidal stream data with designation					Point for which a tidal stream table is available
47		Offshore position for which tidal levels are tabulated					

**Supplementary National Symbols (Supplementary national terms relating to tidal levels are listed after H 17)**

l		Stream		Str		
m		Current, general, with rate				
n		Velocity, Rate		vel		
o		Knots		kn		
p		Height		ht		
q		Flood		fl		
r		New moon				
s		Full moon				
t		Current diagram				
u		Gulf Stream Limits				<i>Approximate location of Axis of Gulf Stream</i>

# I Depths

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>General</b>						
1	<i>ED</i>	Existence doubtful				 <p>Sounding of low accuracy</p>
2	<i>SD</i>	Sounding of doubtful depth				   <p>Sounding of low accuracy</p> <p>Underwater hazard with depth greater than 20 meters</p> <p>Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour</p>
3.1	<i>Rep</i>	Reported, but not confirmed				  <p>Sounding of low accuracy</p> <p>Point feature or area of low accuracy</p>
3.2	<i>Rep (2011)</i>	Reported (with year of report), but not confirmed				  <p>Low accuracy line demarking area wreck or obstruction</p> <p>Low accuracy line demarking foul area</p>
4	 	Reported, but not confirmed sounding or danger (on small scale charts only)				      <p>Obstruction, depth not stated</p> <p>Sounding of low accuracy</p> <p>Underwater hazard with depth of 20 meters or less</p> <p>Underwater hazard with depth greater than 20 meters</p> <p>Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour</p> <p>Point feature or area of low accuracy</p>

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
Soundings						Supplementary national symbols: a–c	
Plane of Reference for Depths → H			Plane of Reference for Heights → H				
10		Sounding in true position (NOAA shows fathoms and feet with vertical numbers and meters with sloping numbers)				9_7 30	Sounding shoaler than or equal to safety depth Sounding deeper than safety depth
11		Sounding out of position	(23)			Depths are always shown in their true position in ECDIS	
12		Least depth in narrow channel					
13		No bottom found at depth shown					Status of no bottom found is obtained by cursor pick
14		Soundings which are unreliable or taken from a smaller scale source (NOAA shows unreliable soundings in fathoms and feet with sloping numbers and in meters with vertical numbers)					Sounding of low accuracy
15		Drying heights and contours above chart datum					Drying height, less than or equal to safety depth
16		Natural watercourse (in intertidal area), tidal gully, tideway					Tideway

# Depths

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
Depths in Fairways and Areas						Supplementary national symbols: a, b
Plane of Reference for Depths → H						
20		Limit of dredged area				
21		Dredged channel or area with depth of dredging in meters and decimeters				
22		Dredged channel or area with depth and year of the latest control survey				
23		Dredged channel or area with maintained depth				
24		Area swept by wire drag. The depth is shown at chart datum. (The latest date of sweeping is shown in parentheses.)				
25		Unsurveyed or inadequately surveyed area; area with inadequate depth information				



ECDIS depth related symbols closely resemble their paper chart counterparts; however, ECDIS provides valuable additional information to mariners that paper charts cannot.

## Soundings

ECDIS enables mariners to set their own-ship “safety depth.” If no depth is set, ECDIS sets the value to 30m. Soundings equal to or shoaler than the safety depth are shown in black; deeper soundings are displayed in a less conspicuous gray. Fractional values are shown with subscript numbers of the same size.

## Depth Contours & Depth Areas

Depth contours in ECDIS are portrayed with a thin gray line. Each pair of adjacent depth contours is used to create depth area features. These are used by ECDIS to tint different depth levels and to initiate alarms when a ship is headed into unsafe water.

## Depth Contour Labels



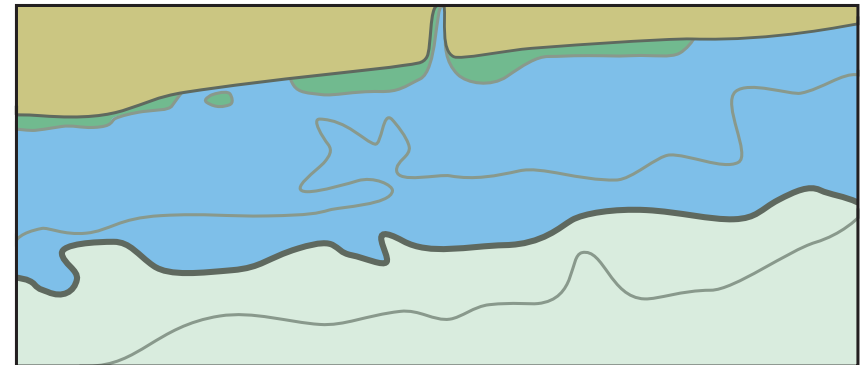
ECDIS depth contour labels are not centered and oriented along iso-lines as they appear on paper charts. They are displayed upright and may appear either on or next to the contour lines that they describe. The labels are black and the same size as soundings, but the labels have a light “halo” to set them apart. The graphic to the left shows depth labels and soundings both deeper and shoaler than the safety depth. Note that depths on NOAA paper charts and ENCs are usually compiled in fathoms and feet. Because ECDIS displays depths in meters, soundings and contour lines often show fractional meter values. The “own-ship safety contour” (described below) is always displayed, but mariners may choose to have all other depth contours turned off.

## Safety Contour

ECDIS uses a “safety contour” value to show an extra thick line for the depth contour that separates “safe water” from shoaler areas. If the mariner does not set an own-ship safety contour value, ECDIS sets the value to 30m. If the ENC being displayed does not have a contour line equal to the safety contour depth value set by the mariner, then ECDIS sets the next deeper contour as the safety contour. Depending on the contour intervals used on individual ENCs, ECDIS may set different safety contours as a ship transits from one ENC to another. ECDIS will initiate an alarm if the ship’s future track will cross the safety contour within a specified time set by the mariner.

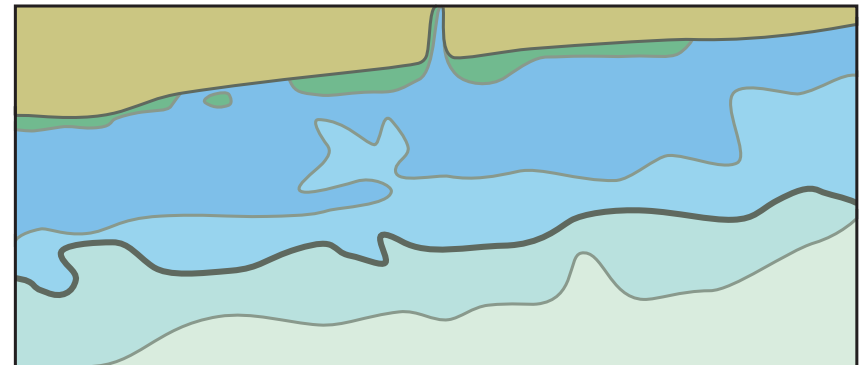
## Two or Four Tints for Shading Depth Areas

ECDIS tints all depth areas beyond the (green tinted) foreshore in either one of two or one of four shades of blue. This is similar to the convention used for paper charts, but the depths used to change from one tint to another are based on the safety contour and thus “customized” for each ship. If the mariner chooses two shades to be displayed, water deeper than the safety contour is shown in an off-white color, water shoaler than the safety contour is tinted blue.

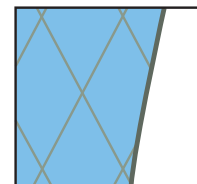


Portrayal of Depth Areas with 2 Color Settings

Some ECDIS enable mariners to define two additional depth areas for medium-deep water and medium-shallow water by setting a “deep contour” value and a “shallow contour” value. If this option is used, the safety contour is displayed between the medium deep and medium shallow contours.







Portrayal of Depth Areas with 4 Color Setting



Some ECDIS also provide the mariner with the option of displaying a cross-hatch “shallow water” pattern over all depth areas shoaler than the safety contour.

# Depths

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Depth Contours</b>						
30		<p>Drying contour</p> <p>Low water line</p> <p>Blue tint, in one or more shades, or tint ribbons are shown to different limits according to the scale and purpose of the chart and the nature of the bathymetry.</p> <p>On some charts, contours and values are printed in blue.</p>				
31		Approximate depth contours				<p>Approximate depth contour</p> <p>Approximate safety depth contour</p>
<b>Supplementary National Symbols</b>						
a		Swept channel				
b		Swept area, not adequately sounded (shown by purple or green tint)				
c		Stream				

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
Types of Seabed						Supplementary national abbreviations: a–ag	
Rocks → K							
1	S	Sand				S	Sand
2	M	Mud				M	Mud
3	Cy	Clay				Cy	Clay
4	Si	Silt				Si	Silt
5	St	Stones				St	Stones
6	G	Gravel				G	Gravel
7	P	Pebbles				P	Pebbles
8	Cb	Cobbles				Cb	Cobbles
9.1	R	Rock; Rocky		Rk; rky		R	Rock
9.2	Bo	Boulder(s)		Blds		R	Boulder
						R	Lava
10	Co	Coral, Coralline algae				Co	Coral
11	Sh	Shells (skeletal remains)				Sh	Shells
12.1	S/M	Two layers, e.g. sand over mud					
12.2	fS M Sh fS.M.Sh	The main constituent is given first for mixtures, e.g. fine sand with mud and shells		f S M Sh			
13.1	Wd	Weed (including kelp)					Weed, kelp
13.2		Kelp, Weed		 Kelp			Weed, kelp as an area



# J Nature of the Seabed

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
14		Sandwaves		Sandwaves		  
15		Spring in seabed		Spring		
<b>Types of Seabed, Intertidal Areas</b>						
20		Area with stones and gravel				
21		Rocky area, which covers and uncovers				
22		Coral reef, which covers and uncovers				
<b>Qualifying Terms</b> <span style="float: right;">Supplementary national symbols: ah–bf</span>						
30	<i>f</i>	Fine	} only used in relation to sand			
31	<i>m</i>	Medium				
32	<i>c</i>	Coarse				
33	<i>bk</i>	Broken				
34	<i>sy</i>	Sticky				
35	<i>so</i>	Soft				
36	<i>sf</i>	Stiff				
37	<i>v</i>	Volcanic		<i>vol</i>		
38	<i>ca</i>	Calcareous		<i>Ca</i>		
39	<i>h</i>	Hard				

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
Supplementary National Abbreviations						
a		Ground		<i>Grd</i>		
b		Ooze		<i>Oz</i>		
c		Marl		<i>Ml</i>		
d		Shingle		<i>Sn</i>		
f		Chalk		<i>Ck</i>		
g		Quartz		<i>Qz</i>		
h		Schist		<i>Sch</i>		
i		Coral head		<i>Co Hd</i>		
j		Madrepores		<i>Mds</i>		
k		Volcanic ash		<i>Vol Ash</i>		
l		Lava		<i>La</i>		
m		Pumice		<i>Pm</i>		
n		Tufa		<i>T</i>		
o		Scoriae		<i>Sc</i>		
p		Cinders		<i>Cn</i>		
q		Manganese		<i>Mn</i>		
r		Oysters		<i>Oys</i>		
s		Mussels		<i>Ms</i>		
t		Sponge		<i>Spg</i>		
u		Kelp		<i>K</i>		
v		Grass		<i>Grs</i>		
w		Sea-tangle		<i>Stg</i>		
x		Spicules		<i>Spi</i>		
y		Foraminifera		<i>Fr</i>		
z		Globigerina		<i>Gl</i>		
aa		Diatoms		<i>Di</i>		
ab		Radiolaria		<i>Rd</i>		
ac		Pteropods		<i>Pt</i>		
ad		Polyzoa		<i>Po</i>		
ae		Cirripedia		<i>Cir</i>		
af		Fucus		<i>Fu</i>		

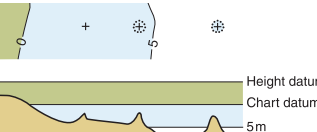

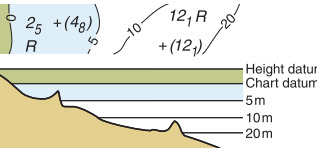

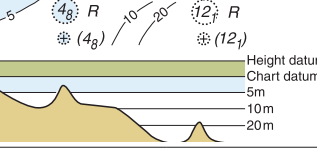




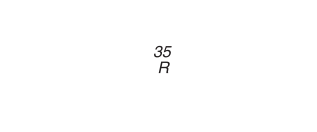


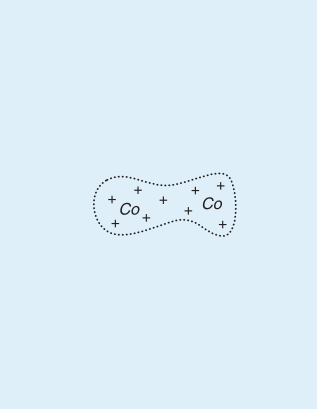
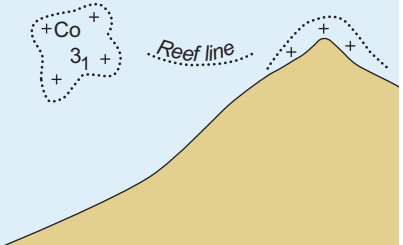





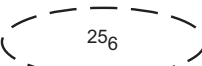
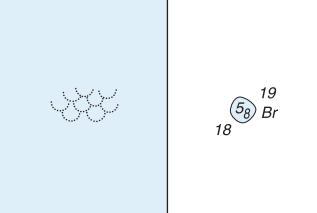
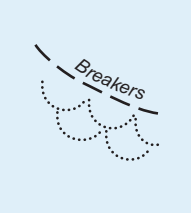
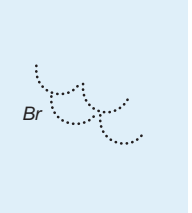
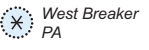

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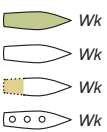
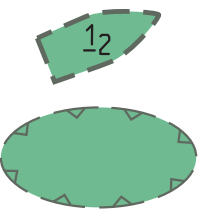
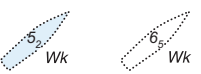

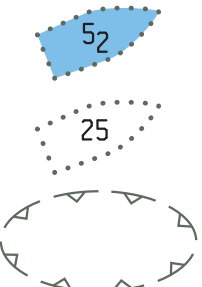



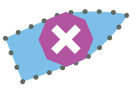

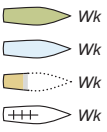








## Nature of the Seabed

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
ag		Mattes		<i>Ma</i>		
ah		Small		<i>sml</i>		
ai		Large		<i>lrg</i>		
aj		Rotten		<i>rt</i>		
ak		Streaky		<i>str</i>		
al		Speckled		<i>spk</i>		
am		Gritty		<i>gty</i>		
an		Decayed		<i>dec</i>		
ao		Flinty		<i>fly</i>		
ap		Glacial		<i>glac</i>		
aq		Tenacious		<i>ten</i>		
ar		White		<i>wh</i>		
as		Black		<i>bl; bk</i>		
at		Violet		<i>vi</i>		
au		Blue		<i>bu</i>		
av		Green		<i>gn</i>		
aw		Yellow		<i>yl</i>		
ax		Orange		<i>or</i>		
ay		Red		<i>rd</i>		
az		Brown		<i>br</i>		
ba		Chocolate		<i>ch</i>		
bb		Gray		<i>gy</i>		
bc		Light		<i>lt</i>		
bd		Dark		<i>dk</i>		
be		Varied		<i>vard</i>		
bf		Uneven		<i>unev</i>		


























No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS		
<b>General</b>								
1		Danger line: A danger line draws attention to a danger which would not stand out clearly enough if represented solely by its symbol (e.g. isolated rock) or delimits an area containing numerous dangers, through which it is unsafe to navigate					Obstruction, depth not stated Obstruction which covers and uncovers Underwater hazard with depth of 20 meters or less Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour Foul area, not safe for navigation	
2		Swept by wire drag or diver	<u>21</u> ,Rk <u>35</u> ,Rk		#, (15 <sub>7</sub> )	 	Swept sounding, less than or equal to safety depth Swept sounding, greater than safety depth	
3		Depth unknown, but estimated to have a safe clearance to the depth shown	<u>35</u> Rk			ECDIS displays safe clearance depths in the same manner as known depths.		
<b>Rocks</b>								
Plane of Reference for Heights → H			Plane of Reference for Depths → H					
10		Rock (islet) which does not cover, height above height datum				 	Land as a point at small scale Land as an area, with an elevation or control point	
11		Rock which covers and uncovers, height above chart datum					  	Rock which covers and uncovers or is awash at low water Underwater hazard which covers and uncovers with drying height Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour
12		Rock awash at the level of chart datum				  	Rock which covers and uncovers or is awash at low water Underwater hazard which covers and uncovers Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour	

# K Rocks, Wrecks, Obstructions, Aquaculture

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
13		Underwater rock of unknown depth, dangerous to surface navigation					Dangerous underwater rock of uncertain depth
14.1		Underwater rock of known depth; inside the corresponding depth area	12 Rk	27 Rk 21 R			Underwater hazard with a depth of 20 meters or less
14.2		Underwater rock of known depth; outside the corresponding depth area, dangerous to surface navigation	 5 Rk	 4 <sub>2</sub> Rk  5 R			Underwater hazard with depth greater than 20 meters
15		Underwater rock of known depth, not dangerous to surface navigation	35Rk		35 <sub>R</sub> +(35)		Underwater hazard with a depth of 20 meters or less
							Underwater hazard with depth greater than 20 meters
16		Coral reef which is always covered					Dangerous underwater rock of uncertain depth
							Obstruction, depth not stated
							Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour
							Safe clearance shoaler than safety contour
							Safe clearance deeper than safety contour
							Safe clearance deeper than 20 meters
17		Breakers					Overfalls, tide rips; eddies; breakwaters as point, line, and area




































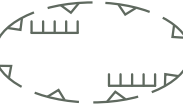



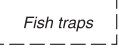
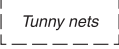

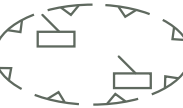
No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
<b>Wrecks and Fouls</b>							
Plane of Reference for Depths → H							
20		Wreck, hull never covers, on large scale charts				Wreck, always dry, with height shown	
21		Wreck, covers and uncovers, on large scale charts				Wreck, covers and uncovers  Distributed remains of wreck	
22		Submerged wreck, depth known, on large scale charts				Submerged wreck with depth of 20 meters or less  Submerged wreck with depth greater than 20 meters  Distributed remains of wreck	
23		Submerged wreck, depth unknown, on large scale charts					Submerged wreck with depth less than the safety contour or depth unknown
24		Wreck showing any portion of hull or superstructure at level of chart datum					Wreck showing any portion of hull or superstructure at level of chart datum
25		Wreck of which the mast(s) only are visible at chart datum					
26		Wreck, least depth known by sounding only					Underwater hazard with depth of 20 meters or less  Underwater hazard with depth greater than 20 meters  Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour

# K Rocks, Wrecks, Obstructions, Aquaculture

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
27	 	Wreck, least depth known, swept by wire drag or diver	<u>25</u> Wk			  	Swept sounding for underwater hazard less than safety depth Swept sounding for underwater hazard greater than or equal to safety depth Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour
28		Dangerous wreck, depth unknown				 	Dangerous wreck, depth unknown Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour
29		Sunken wreck, not dangerous to surface navigation					Non-dangerous wreck, depth unknown
30		Wreck, least depth unknown, but considered to have a safe clearance to the depth shown				  	Underwater hazard with safe clearance of 20 meters or less Underwater hazard with safe clearance greater than 20 meters Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour
31.1		Foul ground, not dangerous to surface navigation, but to be avoided by vessels anchoring, trawling, etc. (e.g. remains of wreck, cleared platform)				 	Foul area of seabed safe for navigation but not for anchoring Foul ground
31.2							Distributed remains of wreck
Obstructions and Aquaculture							
Plane of Reference for Depths → H		Kelp, Seaweed → J	Underwater Installations → L				
40	 	Obstruction, depth unknown				  	Obstruction, depth not stated Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour Safe clearance shoaler than safety contour

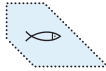






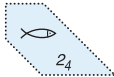








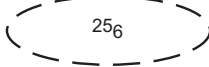



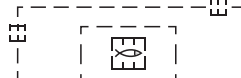
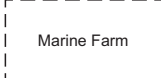



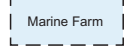

# Rocks, Wrecks, Obstructions, Aquaculture

K

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
41	 <i>Obstn</i>  <i>Obstn</i>	Obstruction, least depth known by sounding only				  	Underwater hazard with depth of 20 meters or less Underwater hazard with depth greater than 20 meters Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour
42	 <i>Obstn</i>  <i>Obstn</i>	Obstruction, least depth known, swept by wire drag or diver				  } swept depth   } known by diver or other means 	Less than or equal to safety depth Greater than safety depth Method of depth measurement is obtained by cursor pick Underwater hazard with depth of 20 meters or less Underwater hazard with depth greater than 20 meters Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour
43.1	   <i>Obstn</i>	Stumps of posts or piles, wholly submerged			 	  	Obstruction, depth not stated Underwater hazard with depth of 20 meters or less Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour
43.2		Submerged pile, stake, snag, or stump (with exact position)	  	  	  		
44.1		Fishing stakes				 	Fish stakes as a point Fish stakes as an area
44.2		Fish trap, Fish weir, Tunny nets	Fish trap 				Fish trap, fish weir, tunny net as a point
45	 <i>Fish traps</i>  <i>Tunny nets</i>	Fish trap area, Tunny nets area					Fish trap, fish weir, tunny net as an area



# K Rocks, Wrecks, Obstructions, Aquaculture

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
46.1	 	Fish haven	 <i>Obstrn Fish Haven</i>	 (actual shape) 		 	Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour Safe clearance shoaler than safety contour
46.2	 	Fish haven with minimum depth	 } <i>Obstrn Fish Haven (auth min 42ft)</i> 			     	Underwater hazard with depth of 20 meters or less Underwater hazard with depth greater than 20 meters Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour Safe clearance shoaler than safety contour Safe clearance deeper than safety contour Safe clearance deeper than 20 meters
47		Shellfish beds					Marine farm as a point
48.1		Marine farm (on large scale charts)					Marine farm as an area
48.2	 	Marine farm (on small scale charts)		 			

# Rocks, Wrecks, Obstructions, Aquaculture

K






















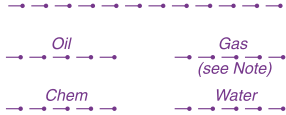
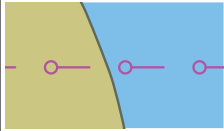
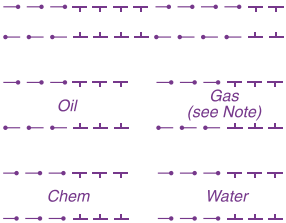

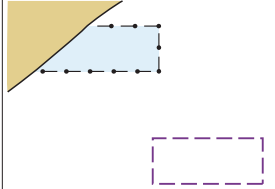

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Supplementary National Symbols</b>						
a		Rock awash (height unknown)	*			
b		Shoal sounding on isolated rock or rocks			 	
c		Sunken wreck covered 20 to 30 meters	++			
d		Submarine volcano		<i>Sub vol</i>		
e		Discolored water		<i>Discol water</i>		
f		Sunken danger with depth cleared (swept) by wire drag				
g		Reef of unknown extent	<i>Reef</i>			
h		Coral reef, detached (uncovers at sounding datum)		 		
i		Submerged crib				
j		Crib, duck blind (above water)	Duck Blind  Crib			
k		Submerged duck blind	Duck Blind			
l		Submerged platform				
m		Coral reef which covers and uncovers				
n		Sinkers				
o		Foul area, foul with rocks or wreckage, dangerous to navigation	  			
p		Unexploded ordnance	 <i>Unexploded Ordnance</i>	 <i>Unexploded Ordnance</i>		
q		Float				
r		Stumps of posts or piles, which cover and uncover				

# L Offshore Installations

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
<b>General</b>							
Areas, Limits → N							
1	<i>Ekofisk Oilfield</i>	Name of oilfield or gasfield					Area to be navigated with caution, name is obtained by cursor pick
2		Platform with designation/name					Offshore platform, name is obtained by cursor pick
3		Limit of safety zone around offshore installation					Area where entry is prohibited or restricted or to be avoided, with other cautions
4		Limit of development area					Cautionary area, navigate with caution
5.1		Wind turbine, floating wind turbine, vertical clearance under blade					Wind motor visually conspicuous
5.2		Offshore wind farm					Wind farm (offshore)
		Offshore wind farm (floating)					
6		Wave farm					Wave farm
<b>Platforms and Moorings</b>							
Mooring Buoys → Q							
10		Production platform, Platform, Oil derrick					Offshore platform
11		Flare stack (at sea)					Conspicuous flare stack on offshore platform

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
12		Single Point Mooring (SPM), including Single Anchor Leg Mooring (SALM), Articulated Loading Column (ALC)					Offshore platform, name and status of disused is obtained by cursor pick
13		Observation/research platform (with name)					
14		Disused platform with superstructure removed					
15		Artificial island					
16		Single Buoy Mooring (SBM), Oil or gas installation buoy including Catenary Anchor Leg Mooring (CALM)					
17		Moored storage tanker					Offshore platform
18		Mooring ground tackle					Ground tackle
<b>Underwater Installations</b>						Supplementary national symbol: a	
Plane of Reference for Depths → H		Obstructions → K					
20		Submerged production well	  		 	  	Underwater hazard with depth of 20 meters or less Underwater hazard with depth greater than 20 meters Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour
21.1		Suspended well, depth over wellhead unknown					Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour
21.2		Suspended well, with depth over wellhead	 			  	Underwater hazard with depth of 20 meters or less Underwater hazard with depth greater than 20 meters Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour
21.3		Wellhead with height above the sea floor					Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour



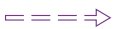












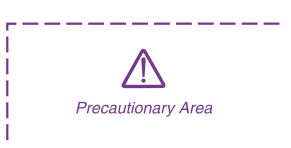
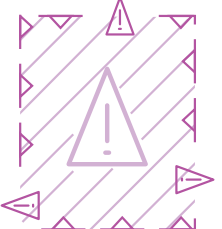
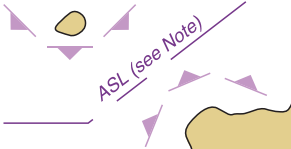



# L Offshore Installations

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
22	#	Site of cleared platform				#	Foul area of seabed safe for navigation but not for anchoring
23	 Pipe  <i>Pipe (1g)</i>	Above-water wellhead (lit or unlit)	 Pipe		 <i>Pipe (24)</i>		Obstruction in the water which is always above water level
24	 <i>Turbine</i>  <i>FI(2)</i> <i>Underwater Turbine</i>	Underwater turbine					Underwater turbine or subsurface ODAS
25	 <i>ODAS</i>	Subsurface Ocean(ographic) Data Acquisition System (ODAS)					
<b>Submarine Cables</b>							
30.1		Submarine cable					Submarine cable
30.2		Submarine cable area					
31.1		Submarine power cable					Submarine cable area
31.2		Submarine power cable area					
32		Disused submarine cable					Status of disused is obtained by cursor pick
<b>Submarine Pipelines</b>							
40.1		Supply pipeline: unspecified, oil, gas, chemicals, water					Oil, gas pipeline, submerged or on land
40.2		Supply pipeline area: unspecified, oil, gas, chemicals, water					Submarine pipeline area with potentially dangerous contents

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
41.1		Outfall and intake: unspecified, water, sewer, outfall, intake					Water pipeline, sewer, etc.
		Outfall and intake area: unspecified, water, sewer, outfall, intake					Submarine pipeline area with generally non-dangerous contents
42.1		Buried pipeline/pipe (with nominal depth to which buried)					Nominal depth of buried pipeline is obtained by cursor pick
42.2		Pipeline tunnel					Pipeline tunnel
43		Diffuser, Crib					Underwater hazard with depth of 20 meters or less
							Isolated danger of depth less than the safety contour
44		Disused pipeline/pipe					Status of disused is obtained by cursor pick
Supplementary National Symbols							
a		Submerged well (buoyed)					
b		Potable water intake					

# M Tracks, Routes

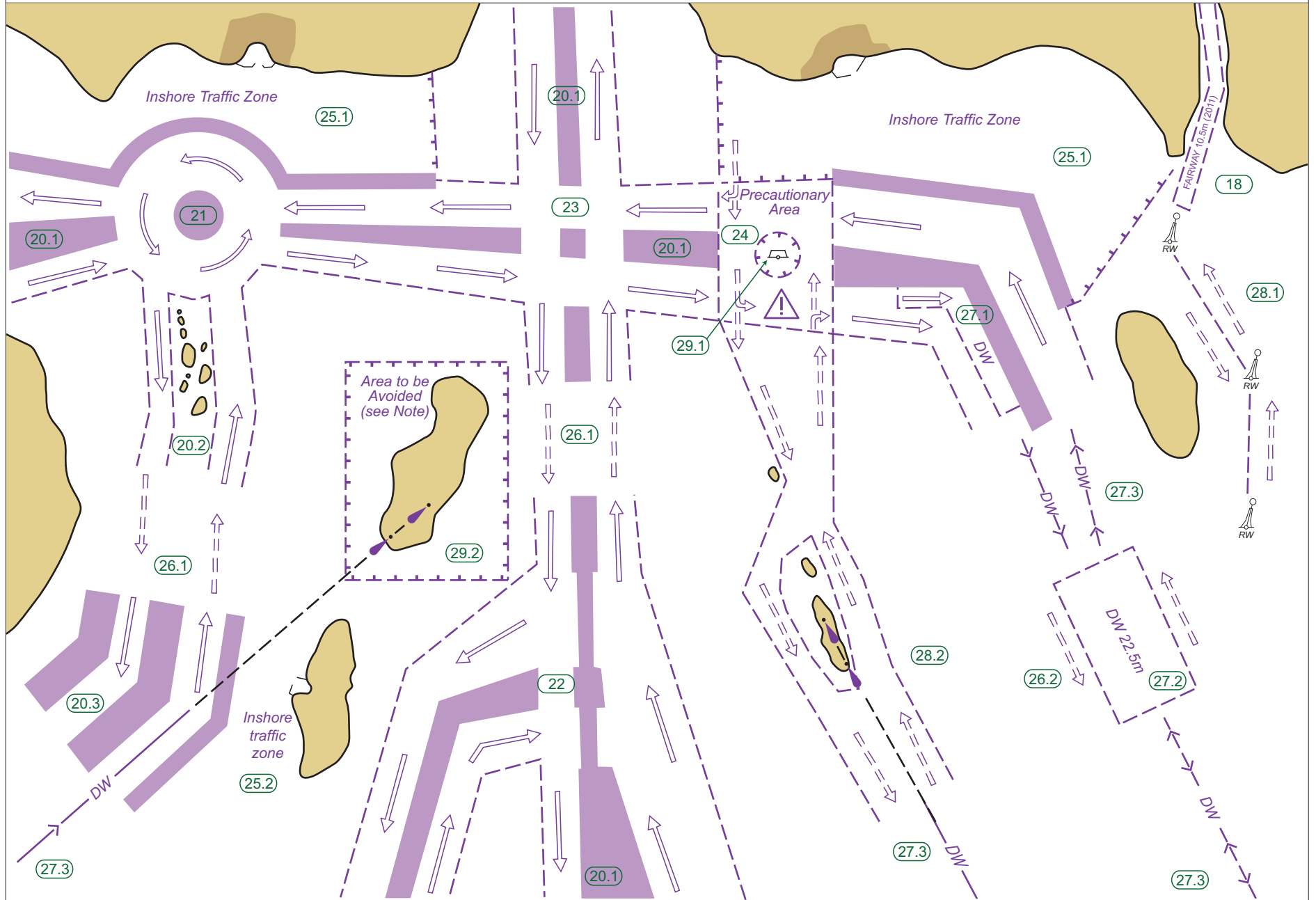
No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
Tracks						Supplementary national symbols: a-c
Tracks Marked by Lights → P			Leading Beacons → Q			
1		Leading line (solid line is the track to be followed, ≠ means "in line")	-----	Lights in line 090°		Leading line bearing a non-regulated, recommended track 
2		Transit (other than leading line), clearing line		Beacons in line 090°		
3		Recommended track based on a system of fixed marks	-----	Lights in line 090°		Non-regulated, recommended track based on fixed marks 
4		Recommended track not based on a system of fixed marks				Non-regulated, recommended track not based on fixed marks 
5.1		One-way track and DW track based on a system of fixed marks				Based on fixed marks, one-way 
5.2		One-way track and DW track not based on a system of fixed marks				Not based on fixed marks, one-way 
6		Recommended track with maximum authorized (or recommended) draft stated				

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
Routing Measures						Supplementary national symbols: d–e
Basic Symbols						
10		Established (mandatory) direction of traffic flow				 Traffic direction in a one-way lane of a traffic separation scheme
11		Recommended direction of traffic flow				 Single traffic direction in a two-way route part of a traffic-separation scheme
12		Separation line (large scale, small scale)				 Traffic separation line
13		Separation zone				 Traffic separation zone
14		Limit of restricted routing measure (e.g. Inshore Traffic Zone (ITZ), Area to be Avoided (ATBA))	 RESTRICTED AREA			
15		Limit of routing measure				 Traffic separation scheme boundary
16		Precautionary area				 Traffic precautionary area as a point
						 Traffic precautionary area as an area
17		Archipelagic Sea Lane (ASL); axis line and limit beyond which vessels shall not navigate				 Axis and boundary of archipelagic sea lane
18		Fairway designated by regulatory authority with minimum depth				 Fairway, depth is obtained by cursor pick
		Fairway designated by regulatory authority with maximum authorized draft				



# M Tracks, Routes

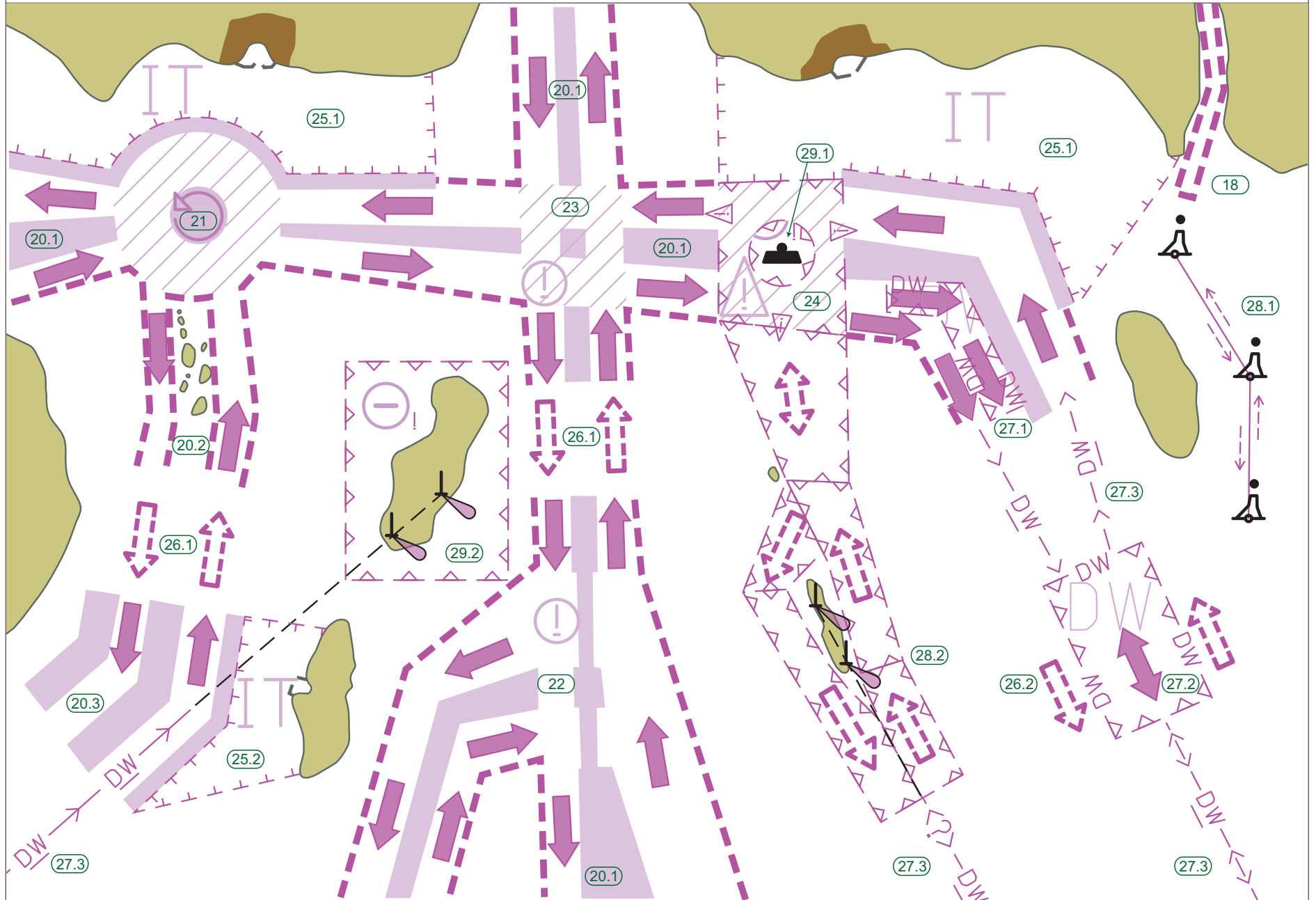
Examples of Routing Measures on Paper/Raster Charts





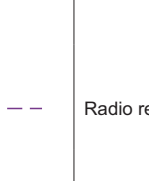
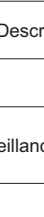


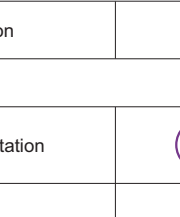
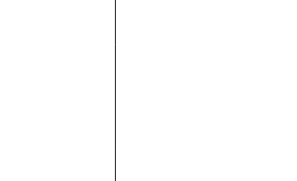

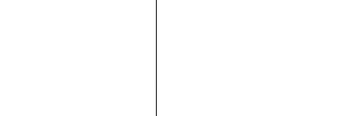

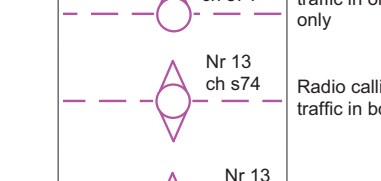


No.	
<b>Examples of Routing Measures</b>	
18	Safety fairway
20.1	Traffic Separation Scheme (TSS), traffic separated by separation zone
20.2	Traffic Separation Scheme, traffic separated by natural obstructions
20.3	Traffic Separation Scheme, with outer separation zone separating traffic using scheme from traffic not using it
21	Traffic Separation Scheme, roundabout with separation zone
22	Traffic Separation Scheme, with “crossing gates”
23	Traffic Separation Scheme crossing, without designated precautionary area
24	Precautionary area
25.1	Inshore Traffic Zone (ITZ), with defined end limits
25.2	Inshore Traffic Zone, without defined end limits
26.1	Recommended direction of traffic flow, between traffic separation schemes
26.2	Recommended direction of traffic flow, for ships not needing a deep water route
27.1	Deep water route (DW), as part of one-way traffic lane
27.2	Two-way deep water route, with minimum depth stated
27.3	Deep water route, centerline as recommended one-way or two-way track
28.1	Recommended route, one-way and two-way (often marked by centerline buoys)
28.2	Two-way route, with one-way sections
29.1	Area to be Avoided (ATBA), around navigational aid
29.2	Area to be Avoided, e.g. because of danger of stranding


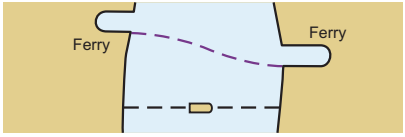


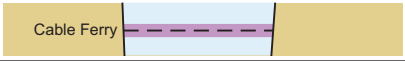
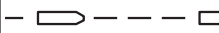



# M Tracks, Routes

Examples of Routing Measures in ECDIS



No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Radar Surveillance Systems</b>						
30	 Radar Surveillance Station	Radar surveillance station	 Ra			 Radar station
31		Radar range				
32.1		Radar reference line				 Radar line
32.2		Radar reference line coinciding with a leading line				<p>Non-regulated recommended track based on fixed marks</p>  <p>Direction not encoded</p> <p>One-way</p> <p>Two-way</p>
<b>Radio Reporting Points</b>						
40.1		Radio reporting (calling-in or way) points showing direction(s) of vessel movement with designation (if any) and VHF-channel				 <p>Nr 13 ch s74</p> <p>Nr 13 ch s74</p> <p>Nr 13 ch s74</p> <p>Radio calling-in point for traffic in one direction only</p> <p>Radio calling-in point for traffic in both directions</p> <p>Radio calling-in point, direction not encoded</p>
40.2		Radio reporting line				 <p>Nr 13 ch s74</p> <p>Nr 13 ch s74</p> <p>Nr 13 ch s74</p> <p>Radio calling-in point for traffic in one direction only</p> <p>Radio calling-in point for traffic in both directions</p> <p>Radio calling-in point, direction not encoded</p>

# M Tracks, Routes

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Ferries</b>						
50		Ferry				 Ferry route
51		Cable Ferry				 Cable ferry route
<b>Supplementary National Symbols</b>						
a		Recommended track for deep draft vessels (track not defined by fixed marks)				
b		Depth is shown where it has been obtained by the cognizant authority				
c		Alternate course				

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
<b>General *</b>							
Dredged and Swept Areas → I		Submarine Cables, Submarine Pipelines → L		Tracks, Routes → M			
1.1		Maritime limit in general, usually implying permanent physical obstructions (tint band for emphasis)					Caution area, a specific caution note applies
1.2		Maritime limit in general, usually implying no permanent physical obstructions (tint band for emphasis)					
2.1		Limit of restricted area					Area where entry is prohibited or restricted or to be avoided
		Limit of restricted area, with tint band for emphasis					
2.2		Limit of area into which entry is prohibited					Area where entry is prohibited or restricted or to be avoided, with other cautions
<b>Anchorage, Anchorage Areas</b>							
10		Reported anchorage (no defined limits)					Anchorage area as a point at small scale, or anchor points of mooring trot at large scale
11.1		Anchor berths					Anchor berth
11.2		Anchor berths with swinging circle					Radius of swing circle is obtained by cursor pick

\* ECDIS represents many types of area limits with just a few different symbols. Information about the type of area and its associated restrictions or prohibitions may be obtained by cursor pick.

# N Areas, Limits








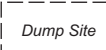



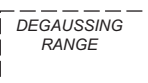

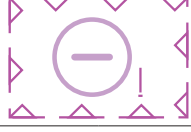




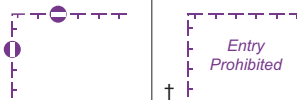


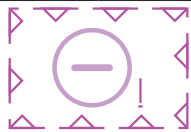







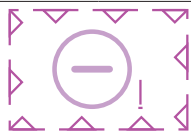
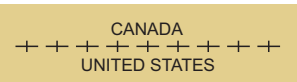
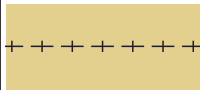


No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
12.1		Anchorage area in general					Type of anchorage area is obtained by cursor pick
12.2		Numbered anchorage area					
12.3		Named anchorage area					
12.4		Deep water anchorage area, Anchorage area for deep draft vessels					
12.5		Tanker anchorage area					
12.6		Anchorage area for periods up to 24 hours					
12.7		Explosives anchorage area					
12.8		Quarantine anchorage area					
12.9		Reserved anchorage area					
Note: Anchors as part of the limit symbol are not shown for small areas. Other types of anchorage areas may be shown.							
13		Seaplane operating area					Seaplane landing area
14		Anchorage for seaplanes					Type of anchorage area is obtained by cursor pick

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Restricted Areas</b>						Supplementary national symbols: d, e, g
20		Anchoring prohibited				<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Area where anchoring is prohibited or restricted</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Area where anchoring is prohibited or restricted, with other cautions</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Area where anchoring is prohibited or restricted, with other information</p> </div> </div>
21.1		Fishing prohibited				<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Area where fishing or trawling is prohibited or restricted</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Area where fishing or trawling is prohibited or restricted, with other cautions</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Area where fishing or trawling is prohibited or restricted, with other information</p> </div> </div>











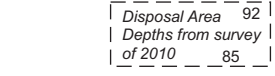

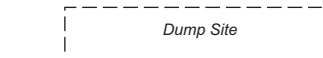


# N Areas, Limits

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
21.2		Diving prohibited					Area where diving is prohibited
22.1		Bird sanctuary					Environmentally Sensitive Sea Area (ESSA)
22.2		Seal sanctuary					Area with minor restrictions or information notices
22.3		Non-specific nature reserve, National parks, Marine Reserves (MR)					
22.4		Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA)					PSSA

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
23.1		Explosives dumping ground, individual mine or explosive				 Explosives or chemical dumping ground as a point
23.2		Explosives dumping ground (disused), Foul (explosives)				 Explosives or chemical dumping ground as an area
24		Dumping ground for chemical waste				 Degaussing area
25		Degaussing range (DG range)				 If a speed restriction exists, the speed limit is obtained by cursor pick
27		Maximum speed				
<b>Military Practice Areas</b>						
30		Firing practice area				 Restricted area
31		Military restricted area, entry prohibited				 Area where entry is prohibited or restricted or to be avoided, with other cautions
32		Mine-laying (and counter-measures) practice area				 Restricted area
33		Submarine transit lane and exercise area				 Restricted area
34		Minefield				 Minefield
<b>International Boundaries and National Limits</b>						Supplementary national symbols: a, f, h
40		International boundary on land				 Jurisdiction boundary

# N Areas, Limits

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
41		International maritime boundary				Jurisdiction boundary
42		Straight territorial sea baseline with base point				Straight territorial sea baseline
43		Seaward limit of territorial sea				Territorial sea
44		Seaward limit of contiguous zone				Contiguous zone
45		Limits of fishery zones				Limits of fishery zone
46		Limit of continental shelf				Continental shelf area
47		Limit of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)				Exclusive economic zone
48		Customs limit				Custom regulations zone
49		Harbor limit				Harbor area, symbolized
Various Limits						Supplementary national symbols: a, b
60.1		Limit of fast ice, Ice front (with date)				Continuous pattern for an ice area (glacier, etc.)
60.2		Limit of sea ice (pack ice) seasonal (with date)				
61		Floating barrier, including log ponds, security barriers, ice booms, shark nets				Floating hazard Boom, ice boom Boom, ice boom, floating obstruction, log pond
62.1		Spoil ground				HO information note
62.2		Spoil ground (disused)				

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
63		Extraction (dredging) area					Dredging area
64		Cargo transhipment area					HO information note
65		Incineration area					
<b>Supplementary National Symbols</b>							
a		COLREGS demarcation line					
b		Limit of fishing area (fish trap areas)					
c		Dumping ground					
d		Dumping area (Dump site)					
f		Reservation line (Options)					
g		Dump site					
h		Three Nautical Mile Line					
i		No Discharge Zone					

# P Lights

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Light Structures and Major Floating Lights</b>						
Minor Light Floats → Q30, 31						
1		Major light, minor light, light, lighthouse				 Light, lighthouse, paper chart
2		Lighted offshore platform	 PLATFORM (lighted)			 Lighted offshore platform, paper chart
3	 BY BnTr	Lighted beacon tower	 Marker (lighted)			 Lighted beacon tower, paper chart
4	 R BRB Bn	Lighted beacon				 Lighted beacon, paper chart
5	 R Bn	Articulated light, buoyant beacon, resilient beacon	 Art			
6		Major floating light (light vessel, major light float, LANBY)				 Light vessel, paper chart
Note: Minor lights, fixed and floating, usually conform to IALA Maritime Buoyage System characteristics.						
7		Navigational lights on landmarks or other structures				
8		Important light off chart limits				

No.	Abbreviation		Class of light	Illustration	Period shown	ECDIS
	INT	NOAA				
<b>Light Characters</b>						
Light Characters on Light Buoys → Q						
10.1	F	F	Fixed			F
Occluding (total duration of light longer than total duration of darkness)						
10.2	Oc	Oc	Single-occluding			Oc
	Oc(2) Example	Oc (2)	Group-occluding			Oc (2)
	Oc(2+3) Example	Oc (2+3)	Composite group-occluding			Oc (2+3)
Isophase (duration of light and darkness equal)						
10.3	Iso	Iso	Isophase			Iso
Flashing (total duration of light shorter than total duration of darkness)						
10.4	FI	FI	Single-flashing			FI
	FI(3) Example	FI (3)	Group-flashing			FI (3)
	FI(2+1) Example	FI (2+1)	Composite group-flashing			FI (2+1)
10.5	LFI	LFI	Long-flashing (flash 2s or longer)			L FL
Quick (repetition rate of 50 to 79 - usually either 50 or 60 - flashes per minute)						
10.6	Q	Q	Continuous quick			Q
	Q(3) Example	Q (3)	Group quick			Q(3)
	IQ	IQ	Interrupted quick			IQ
Very quick (repetition rate of 80 to 159 - usually either 100 or 120 - flashes per minute)						
10.7	VQ	VQ	Continuous very quick			VQ
	VQ(3) Example	VQ (3)	Group very quick			VQ(3)
	IVQ	IVQ	Interrupted very quick			
Ultra quick (repetition rate of 160 or more - usually 240 to 300 - flashes per minute)						
10.8	UQ	UQ	Continuous ultra quick			
	IUQ	IUQ	Interrupted ultra quick			

When text for lights is displayed, ECDIS uses INT abbreviations.


# P Lights

No.	Abbreviation		Class of light	Illustration	Period shown	ECDIS
	INT	NOAA				
10.9	Mo(K) Example	Mo (K)	Morse Code			When text for lights is displayed, ECDIS uses INT abbreviations.
10.10	FFI	F FI	Fixed and flashing			
10.11	AI.WR	AIWR	Alternating			


No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
11.1	W	White (only on sector and alternating lights)				
11.2	R	Red				
11.3	G	Green				
11.4	Bu	Blue				
11.5	Vi	Violet				
11.6	Y	Yellow				
11.7	Y	Or				
11.8	Y	Am				

Colors of lights shown


on standard charts



on multicolored charts



on multicolored charts at sector lights



Period						
12	2.5s	90s	Period in seconds and tenths of a second			
Elevation						
Plane of reference for Heights → H			Tidal Levels → H			
13	12m	Elevation of light given in meters or feet	36ft			
Range						
14	15M	Light with single range				
	15/10M	Light with two different ranges	10M <i>only lesser of two ranges is charted</i>			15/10M
	15-7M	Light with three or more ranges	7M <i>only least of three ranges is charted</i>			

Note: Charted ranges are nominal ranges given in Nautical Miles.

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
<b>Disposition</b>							
15	(hor)	Horizontally disposed				Disposition of light is obtained by cursor pick	
	(vert)	Vertically disposed					
	(Δ) (∇)	3 lights disposed in the shape of a triangle					
<b>Example of a Full Light Description</b>							
16	<b>INT Example</b> <b>Name</b> ☆ FI(3)WRG.15s 21m15-11M		<b>NOAA Example</b> <b>Name</b> • FI (3) WRG 15s 21ft 11M		<b>NGA Example</b> <b>Name</b> • FI (3) WRG 15s 21m 15-11M		<b>FIR15s21m11M</b>
	FI(3)	Class of light: group flashing repeating a group of three flashes	FI(3)	Class of light: group flashing repeating a group of three flashes	<p>The descriptions of non-sector lights are shown in ECDIS when the display of text is turned on, as shown above. (The aid to navigation or other structure that is always shown attached to a light flare in ECDIS is not depicted here.)</p> <p>Sector lights (as described in the INT, NOAA and NGA examples at left) are depicted graphically in ECDIS, as shown below and in P40.</p>		
WRG	Colors: white, red, green, exhibiting the different colors in defined sections	WRG	Colors: white, red, green, exhibiting the different colors in defined sections	<p> The description of a sector light or any other type of light may always be obtained by cursor pick.</p>			
15s	Period: the time taken to exhibit one full sequence of three flashes and eclipses: 15 seconds	15s	Period: the time taken to exhibit one full sequence of three flashes and eclipses: 15 seconds				
21m	Elevation of focal plane above datum: 21 meters	21ft 21m	Elevation of light: 21 feet 21 meters				
15-11M	Nominal range: white 15M, green 11M, red between 15 and 11M	11M 15-11M	Nominal range: shortest range of all the lights is 11M white 15M, green 11M, red between 15 and 11M				

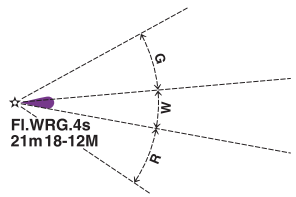

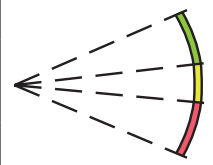

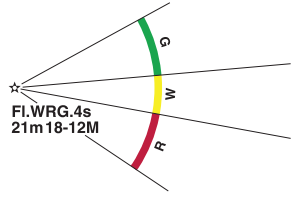
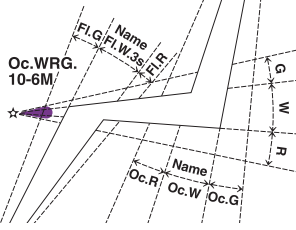
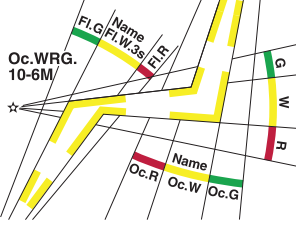


# P Lights

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
Lights Marking Fairways						
Leading Lights and Lights in Line						
20.1		<p>Leading lights with leading line (solid line is the track to be followed) and arcs of visibility</p> <p>Bearing given in degrees and tenths of a degree</p>				<p>Leading lights with sectors</p>
20.2		<p>Leading lights (≠ means lights in line)</p> <p>Bearing given in degrees and tenths of a degree</p>				<p>Leading lights</p>
20.3		<p>Leading lights on small scale charts</p>				
21		<p>Lights in line, marking the sides of a channel</p>				<p>Lights in line, marking the sides of a channel</p>
22	Rear Lt or Upper Lt	Rear or upper light				
23	Front Lt or Lower Lt	Front or lower light				

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Direction Lights</b>						
30.1		Direction light with narrow sector and course to be followed, flanked by darkness or unintensified light				
30.2		Direction light with course to be followed, sector(s) uncharted				
30.3		Direction light with narrow fairway sector flanked by light sectors of different character on standard charts				<p>Light, directional</p>
30.4		Direction light with narrow fairway sector flanked by light sectors of different character on multicolored charts				
31		Moiré effect light (day and night), arrows show when course alteration needed				
Note: Quoted bearings are always from seaward.						

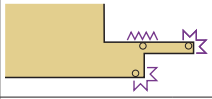






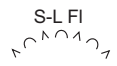





# P Lights

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Sector Lights</b>						
40.1		Sector light on standard charts				 Light, sector
						
40.2		Sector light on multicolored charts				
41.1		Sector lights on standard charts, the white sector limits marking the sides of the fairway				
41.2		Sector lights on multicolored charts, the white sector limits marking the sides of the fairway				

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
42	<p>FI(3)10s62m25M F.R.55m12M</p>	Main light visible all-round with red subsidiary light seen over danger				<p>Light, danger</p>
43	<p>FI.5s41m30M</p>	All-round light with obscured sector				<p>Light, obscured</p>
44	<p>Iso.WRG</p>	Light with arc of visibility deliberately restricted				<p>Light, restricted</p>
45	<p>Q.14m5M</p>	Light with faint sector				<p>Light, faint</p>

# P Lights

























No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
46		Light with intensified sector					Intensified light visibility is obtained by cursor pick
	Light, intensified						
Lights with Limited Times of Exhibition							
50		Lights exhibited only when specially needed (for fishing vessels, ferries) and some private lights	Occas				Status and condition of light is obtained by cursor pick
51		Daytime light (charted only where the character shown by day differs from that shown at night)					
52		Fog light (exhibited only in fog, or character changes in fog)					
53		Unwatched (unmanned) light with no standby or emergency arrangements					
54	(temp)	Temporary					
55	(exting)	Extinguished					
Special Lights							
Flare Stack (as sea) → L		Flare Stack (on land) → E		Signal Stations → T			
60		Aero light (may be unreliable)					Light
61.1		Air obstruction light of high intensity (e.g. on radio mast)					Conspicuous mast with light
61.2		Air obstruction light of low intensity (e.g. on radio mast)					
62	Fog Det Lt	Fog detector light					Category of light is obtained by cursor pick
63		Floodlit, floodlighting of a structure					Floodlight

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
64		Strip light					Strip light
65	(priv)	Private light other than one exhibited occasionally	 Priv	 F R (priv)	 Priv maintd		Status of private is obtained by cursor pick
66	(sync)	Synchronized light					
<b>Supplementary National Symbols</b>							
a		Riprap surrounding light					
b		Short-Long Flashing					
c		Group-Short Flashing					
d		Fixed and Group Flashing					
e		Unmanned light-vessel; light float			 FLOAT		
f		LANBY, superbuoy as navigational aid					














# Simplified and Traditional “Paper Chart” Symbols

ECDIS can be set to display aids to navigation with either traditional “paper chart” or simplified symbols. The two symbol sets are shown below. Some ECDIS color fill the paper chart buoy shapes, but this is not required by IHO ECDIS portrayal specifications.

## Floating Marks

Paper Chart	Simplified	Simplified Symbol Name
* ▲		Cardinal buoy, north
* ◆		Cardinal buoy, east
* ▼		Cardinal buoy, south
* ⚡		Cardinal buoy, west
⊙?	⊙?	Default symbol for buoy (used when no defining attributes have been encoded in the ENC)
* ●	●	Isolated danger buoy
		Conical lateral buoy, green
		Conical lateral buoy, red
		Can shape lateral buoy, green
		Can shape lateral buoy, red
		Installation buoy and mooring buoy
**	●	Safe water buoy
	●	Special purpose buoy, spherical or barrel shaped, or default symbol for special purpose buoy
		Special purpose TSS buoy marking the starboard side of the traffic lane
		Special purpose TSS buoy marking the port side of the traffic lane
		Special purpose ice buoy or spar or pillar shaped buoy
		Super-buoy ODAS & LANBY
		Light float
		Light vessel









## Fixed Marks

Paper Chart	Simplified	Simplified Symbol Name
* ▲		Cardinal beacon, north
* ◆		Cardinal beacon, east
* ▼		Cardinal beacon, south
* ⚡		Cardinal beacon, west
⌋?	⌋?	Default symbol for a beacon (used when no defining attributes have been encoded in the ENC)
		Isolated danger beacon
		Major lateral beacon, red
		Major lateral beacon, green
		Minor lateral beacon, green
		Major safe water beacon
		Minor safe water beacon
		Major special purpose beacon
		Minor special purpose beacon

\* Paper chart symbols display various buoy or beacon shape symbols in conjunction with the topmark. Simplified portrayal only displays the topmark.

\*\* Several different paper chart symbols correspond to this simplified symbol.

## Day Marks

Paper Chart	Simplified	Simplified Symbol Name
		Square or rectangular daymark
		Triangular daymark, point up
		Triangular daymark, point down
		Retro reflector

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
<b>Buoys and Beacons</b>							
IALA Maritime Buoyage System, which includes Beacons → Q 130							
		Default buoy symbol if no other defining attribution is provided					Default symbol for buoy, paper chart
		Default buoy symbol if no other defining attribution is provided					Default symbol for buoy, simplified
		Default beacon symbol if no other defining attribution is provided					Default symbol for a beacon, paper chart
		Default beacon symbol if no other defining attribution is provided					Default symbol for a beacon, simplified
1		Position of buoy or beacon					ECDIS shows the position of buoys and beacons with a circle at the bottom of paper chart symbols. For simplified symbols, the position of the aid corresponds with the center of the symbol.
<b>Colors of Buoys and Beacon Topmarks</b>						Supplementary national symbols: p	
Abbreviations for Colors → P							
2		Green and black (symbols filled black)					
3		Single color other than green and black					
4		Multiple colors in horizontal bands, the color sequence is from top to bottom					
5		Multiple colors in vertical or diagonal stripes, the darker color is given first					
6		Retroreflecting material					Retro reflector
Note: Retroreflecting material may be fitted to some unlit marks. Charts do not usually show it. Under IALA Recommendations, black bands will appear blue under a spotlight.							
<b>Lighted Marks</b>							
Marks with Fog Signals → R							
7		Lighted marks on standard charts					
8		Lighted marks on multicolored charts					



# Q Buoys, Beacons

































No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS																																													
<b>Topmarks and Radar Reflectors</b>																																																			
For Application of Topmarks within the IALA System → Q 130			For other topmarks (special purpose buoys and beacons) → Q																																																
9		IALA System buoy topmarks (beacon topmarks shown upright)				<p>Paper chart symbols for topmarks (on the left, below) are always displayed above a buoy or beacon shape symbol, as in Q 10 and Q 11. Simplified symbols (on the right, below) for cardinal marks, isolated dangers and safe water consist of only the topmark without the buoy shape symbol. Simplified symbology for marks with any other type of topmark will display only the simplified buoy or beacon shape symbol without a topmark.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2 cones point upward</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2 cones point downward</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2 cones base to base</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2 cones point to point</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2 spheres</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Sphere</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Cone point up</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Cone point down</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Cylinder, square, vertical rectangle</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>X-shape</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Flag or other shape</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Board, horizontal rectangle</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Cube point up</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Upright cross over a circle</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>T-shape</td> </tr> </table>			2 cones point upward			2 cones point downward			2 cones base to base			2 cones point to point			2 spheres			Sphere			Cone point up			Cone point down			Cylinder, square, vertical rectangle			X-shape			Flag or other shape			Board, horizontal rectangle			Cube point up			Upright cross over a circle			T-shape
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		Cube point up																																																	
		Upright cross over a circle																																																	
		T-shape																																																	
10		Beacon with topmark, color, radar reflector and designation					Beacon in general with topmark, paper chart																																												
11		Buoy with topmark, color, radar reflector and designation					Conical buoy with topmark, paper chart																																												

Note: Radar reflectors on floating marks usually are not charted. ECDIS does not display radar reflectors on fixed or floating aids; this information is obtained by cursor pick.





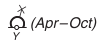



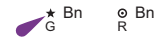










No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS		
Buoys								
Shapes of Buoys								
Features Common to Buoys and Beacons → Q 1–11								
						Paper Chart	Simplified	
20		Conical buoy, nun buoy, ogival buoy						Conical buoy
21		Can buoy or cylindrical buoy						Can buoy
22		Spherical buoy						Spherical buoy
23		Pillar buoy						Pillar buoy
24		Spar buoy, spindle buoy						Spar buoy
25		Barrel buoy, tun buoy						Barrel buoy
26		Superbuoy						Super-buoy Lanby, super-buoy Super-buoy odas & lanby
Minor Light Floats								
30		Light float as part of IALA System						Light float
31		Light float not part of IALA System						Light float

# Q Buoy, Beacons

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
Mooring Buoys						Supplementary national symbols: m, n
Oil or Gas Installation Buoy → L						
40		Mooring buoys				  
41		Lighted mooring buoy (example)				
42		Trot, mooring buoys with ground tackle and berth numbers				
43		Mooring buoy with telegraphic or telephonic communication		 Tel = telegraphic  T = telephonic		  
44		Numerous moorings (example)				
45		Visitors' mooring				

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Special Purpose Buoys</b>						
Note: Shapes of buoys are variable. Lateral or Cardinal buoys may be used in some situations.						
						 Purpose of buoy and other information is obtained by cursor pick
50		Firing danger area (Danger Zone) buoy				 Conical buoy with topmark, paper chart   Special purpose buoy, spherical or barrel shaped, or default symbol for special purpose buoy, simplified
51		Target				
52		Marker Ship				
53		Barge				
54		Degaussing Range buoy				
55		Cable buoy				
56		Spoil ground buoy				
57		Buoy marking outfall				
58	 	ODAS buoy (Ocean Data Acquisition System), data collecting buoy	 			 Super-buoy, paper chart  Super-buoy odas & lanby, simplified  Spherical buoy, paper chart  Spherical buoy, simplified
59		Buoy marking wave recorder or current meter				 Conical buoy with topmark, paper chart   Special purpose buoy, spherical or barrel shaped, or default symbol for special purpose buoy, simplified
60		Seaplane anchorage buoy				 Conical buoy, paper chart
61		Buoy marking traffic separation scheme				
62		Buoy marking recreation zone				 Conical buoy with topmark, paper chart
63	  <i>Al. Oc. BuY. 3s</i>	Emergency wreck marking buoy (EWMB)				

# Q Buoy, Beacons

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Seasonal Buoys</b>						
70		Buoy privately maintained (example)				 Status as private is obtained by cursor pick
71		Seasonal buoy (example)				 Status as periodic and period start and stop dates are obtained by cursor pick
<b>Beacons</b>						
Supplementary national symbols: o						
Lighted Beacons → P		Features Common to Beacons and Buoys → Q1–11				
80		Beacon in general, characteristics unknown or chart scale too small to show				 <p>Default symbol for a beacon, paper chart</p> <p>Default symbol for a beacon, simplified</p> <p>Beacon in general, paper chart</p>
81		Beacon with color, no distinctive topmark				 Beacon color is obtained by cursor pick
82		Beacons with colors and topmarks (examples)				 Beacon color is obtained by cursor pick See note at Q 9 for information about topmarks and ECDIS simplified symbology  <p>Beacon in general with topmark, paper chart</p> <p>Major red lateral beacon, simplified</p> <p>Beacon in general with topmark, paper chart</p> <p>Cardinal beacon, north, simplified</p> <p>Beacon in general with topmark, paper chart</p> <p>Isolated danger beacon, simplified</p>
83		Beacon on submerged rock with colors (topmark as appropriate)				 <p>Beacon in general with topmark, paper chart</p> <p>Isolated danger beacon, simplified</p>







No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
Minor Impermanent Marks Usually in Drying Areas (Lateral Marks of Minor Channels)						
Minor Pile → F						
90		Stake, pole	† ○ Stake ● Stake † ○ Pole ● Pole	 		 Minor, stake or pole beacon, paper chart
91	Port Hand 	Perch, withy		 		 Minor, stake or pole beacon, paper chart
	Starboard Hand 					
92		Withy				 Minor green lateral beacon, simplified
Minor Marks, Usually on Land						
Landmarks → E						
100		Cairn	○ Cairn    ⊙ CAIRN			 Conspicuous cairn
101		Colored or white mark				 Square or rectangular day mark, paper chart
						 Square or rectangular day mark, simplified
						 Triangular day mark, point up, paper chart
						 Triangular day mark, point up, simplified
						 Triangular day mark, point down, paper chart
 Triangular day mark, point down, simplified						
102.1		Colored topmark (color known or unknown) with function of a beacon				
102.2		Painted boards with function of leading beacons				

# Q Buoy, Beacons

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Beacon Towers</b>						
110		Beacon towers without and with topmarks and colors (examples)				 Beacon tower, paper chart  Beacon tower with topmarks, paper chart  Major red lateral beacon, simplified  Major green lateral beacon, simplified
111		Lattice beacon				 Lattice beacon, paper chart
<b>Special Purpose Beacons</b>						
Leading Lines, Clearing Lines → M						
Note: Topmarks and colors shown where scale permits.						
120		Leading beacons				 Leading beacons
121		Beacons marking a clearing line				 Beacons marking a clearing line or transit
122		Beacons marking measured distance with quoted bearings				 Beacons marking measured distance
123		Cable landing beacon (example)				 Cable landing beacon (example)
124		Refuge beacon				 Purpose as refuge or firing danger area beacon is obtained by cursor pick
125		Firing danger area beacons				
126		Notice board				 Notice board

## IALA Maritime Buoyage System

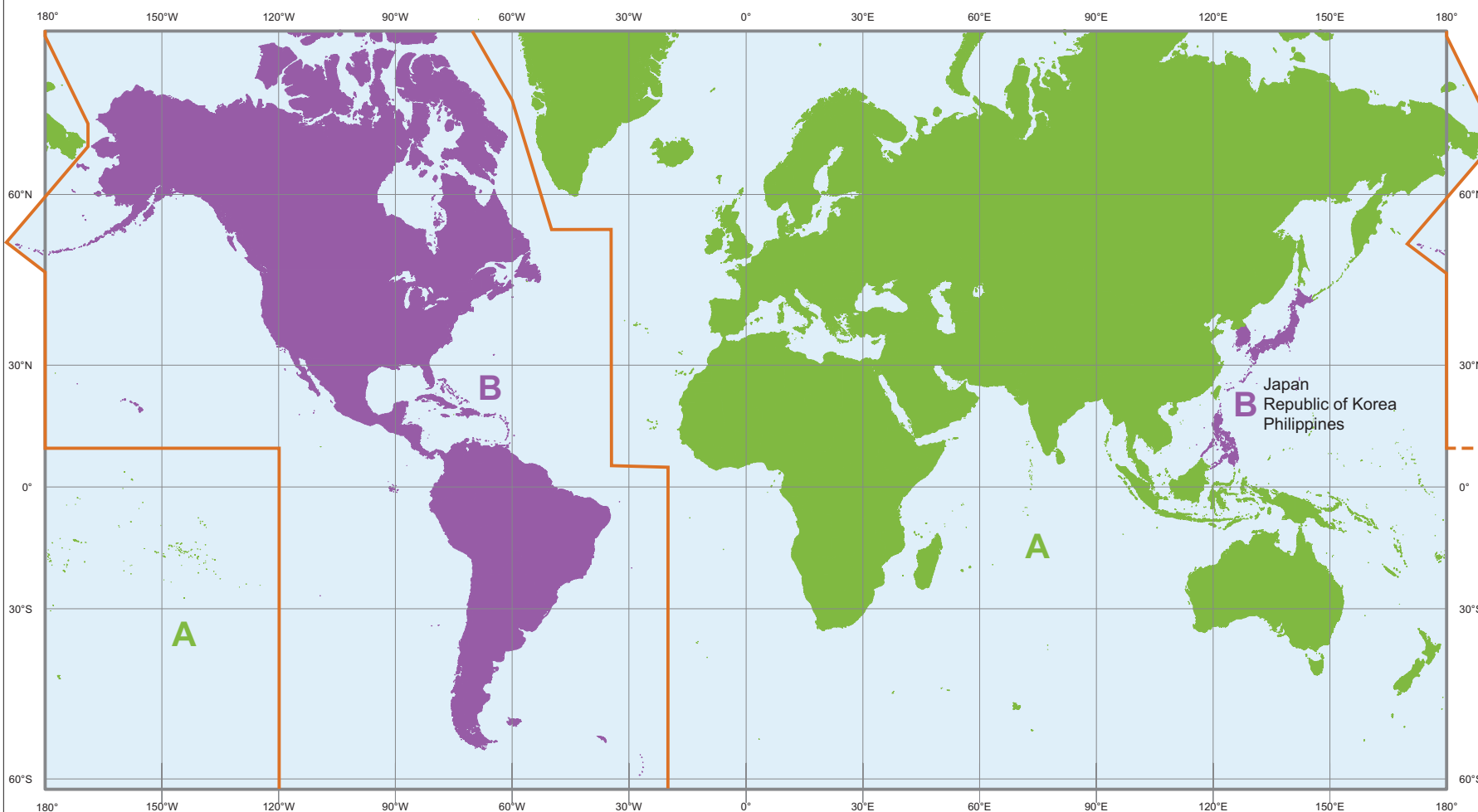
IALA International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities

Where in force, the IALA System applies to all fixed and floating marks except landfall lights, leading lights and marks, sectored lights and major floating lights. The standard buoy shapes are cylindrical (can) , conical , spherical , pillar , and spar , but variations may occur, for example: light floats . In the illustrations in Q 130.1, only the standard buoy shapes are used. In the case of fixed beacons (lit or unlit), only the shape of the topmark is of navigational significance. Lateral marks are generally for well-defined channels.

130 There are two international buoyage regions where lateral marks differ. Region A is primarily comprised of the waters surrounding Greenland, Africa, Europe, Australia and Asia (except for Japan, the Republic of Korea and the Philippines). Region B is primarily comprised of the waters surrounding North and South America, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the Philippines.

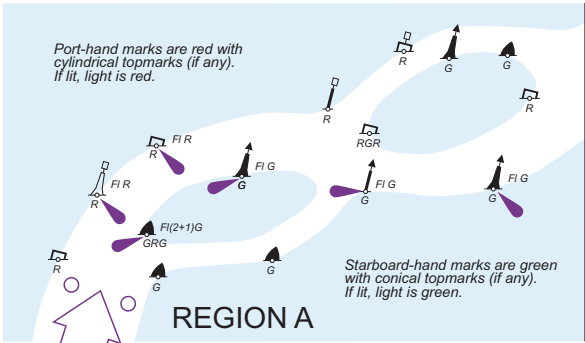
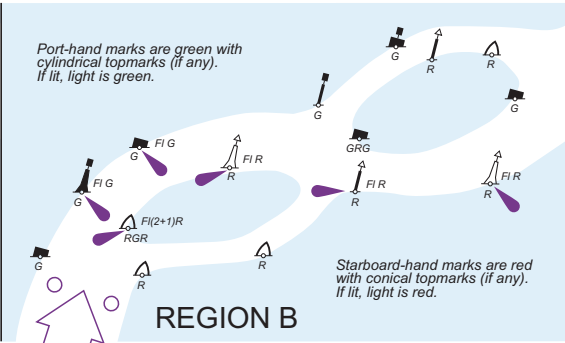
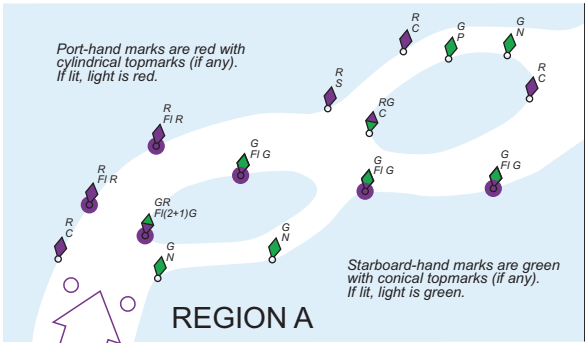
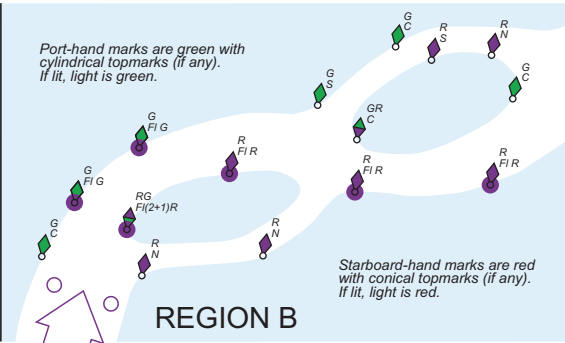






ECDIS marks the boundary between IALA regions A and B with this symbol: 

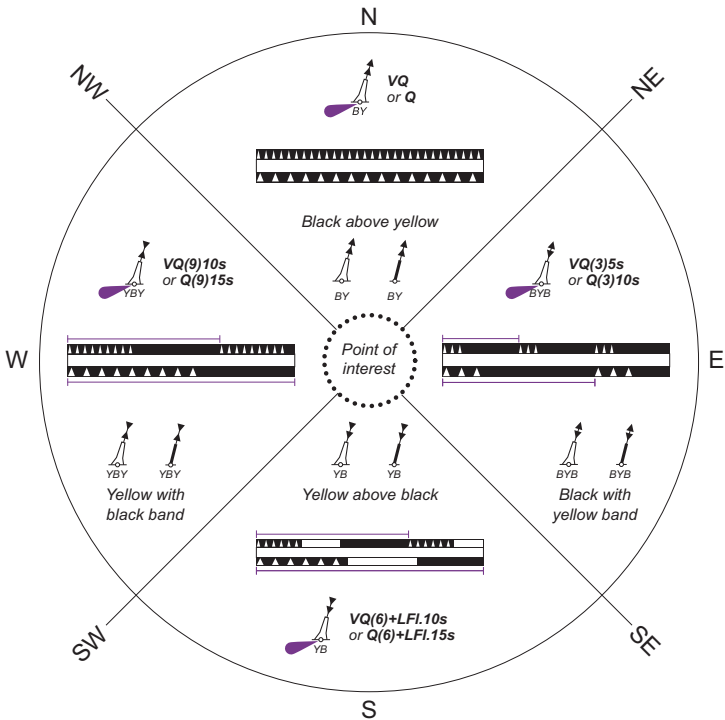

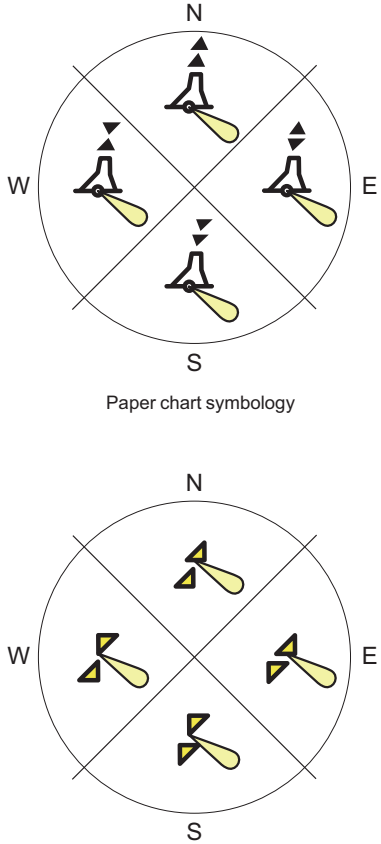
130.1



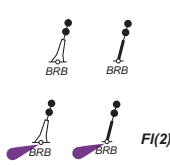





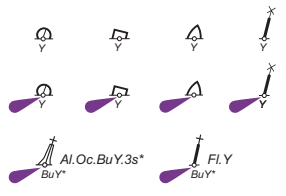














# Q Buoy, Beacons

130.1	INT	 <p>Port-hand marks are red with cylindrical topmarks (if any). If lit, light is red.</p> <p>Starboard-hand marks are green with conical topmarks (if any). If lit, light is green.</p> <p>REGION A</p>	 <p>Port-hand marks are green with cylindrical topmarks (if any). If lit, light is green.</p> <p>Starboard-hand marks are red with conical topmarks (if any). If lit, light is red.</p> <p>REGION B</p>	<p>If lit, lights on port-hand and starboard-hand marks may have any rhythm specified except FI(2+1), which is used for preferred channel aids.</p> <p>All preferred channel marks have horizontal bands of color; the top color indicates the preferred channel.</p> <p>A preferred channel buoy may be a can or conical shape to indicate the preferred channel (in addition to the top color band), but may also have a pillar or spar shape.</p>
	NOAA	 <p>Port-hand marks are red with cylindrical topmarks (if any). If lit, light is red.</p> <p>Starboard-hand marks are green with conical topmarks (if any). If lit, light is green.</p> <p>REGION A</p>	 <p>Port-hand marks are green with cylindrical topmarks (if any). If lit, light is green.</p> <p>Starboard-hand marks are red with conical topmarks (if any). If lit, light is red.</p> <p>REGION B</p>	
<p>Direction of Buoyage: The direction of buoyage is that taken when approaching a harbor from seaward. Along coasts, the direction is determined by buoyage authorities, normally clockwise around land masses.</p>				
130.2	INT	<b>Symbols showing direction of buoyage where it is not obvious</b>		
	ECDIS	 <p>General symbol for direction of buoyage</p>	 <p>IALA Region A on multicolored charts</p>	 <p>IALA Region B on multicolored charts</p>
		 <p>General symbol for direction of buoyage</p>	 <p>IALA Region A</p>	 <p>IALA Region B</p>

No.	INT	ECDIS
130.3	<p data-bbox="226 261 1398 282">Cardinal Marks: indicating navigable water to the named side of the marks. In the illustration below all marks are the same in Regions A and B.</p>  <p data-bbox="1079 553 1281 605">Topmark: 2 black cones Light: White</p> <p data-bbox="1079 646 1461 688">The same abbreviations are used for lights on spar buoys and beacons.</p> <p data-bbox="1079 699 1457 742">The periods 5s, 10s, and 15s may not always be charted.</p> <div data-bbox="1079 773 1461 824"> <p>Time (seconds) 0 5 10 15</p> <p>Period </p> </div> <p data-bbox="1079 873 1472 935">Cardinal marks are seldom used in U.S. waters and do not appear on NOAA charts, except for charts that also depict Canadian waters.</p>	 <p data-bbox="1654 699 1843 721">Paper chart symbology</p> <p data-bbox="1654 1166 1843 1187">Simplified symbology</p>











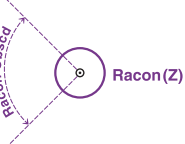

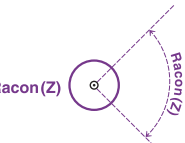
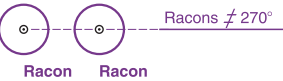













# Q Buoy, Beacons

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
130.4		<p>Isolated Danger Marks stationed over dangers with navigable water around them</p> <p>Body: black with red horizontal band(s)</p> <p>Topmark: 2 black spheres</p> <p>Light: white</p>					<p>Pillar buoy with 2 spheres topmark</p> <p>Spar buoy with 2 spheres topmark</p> <p>Isolated danger buoy, simplified</p>
		<p>Safe Water Marks such as mid-channel and landfall marks</p> <p>Body: red and white vertical stripes</p> <p>Topmark (if any): red sphere</p> <p>Light: white</p>					<p>Spherical buoy, paper chart</p> <p>Pillar buoy with sphere topmark</p> <p>Spar buoy with sphere topmark</p> <p>Safe water buoy, simplified</p>
		<p>Special Marks not primarily to assist navigation but to indicate special features</p> <p>Body (shape optional): yellow*</p> <p>Topmark (if any): yellow x or upright cross</p> <p>Lights: yellow, rhythm optional*</p> <p>*in special cases yellow may be in conjunction with another color</p>					<p>Spherical buoy, paper chart</p> <p>Can buoy</p> <p>Conical buoy</p> <p>Spar buoy with x-shape topmark</p> <p>Special purpose buoy, simplified</p>




























No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Supplementary National Symbols</b>						
a		Bell buoy	 BELL	 BELL		
b		Gong buoy	 GONG	 GONG		
c		Whistle buoy	 WHIS	 WHIS		
d		Fairway buoy (red and white vertical stripe)	 RW			
e		Mid-channel buoy (red and white vertical stripe)	 RW			
f		Starboard-hand buoy (entering from seaward - US waters)	 R "2"			
g		Port-hand buoy (entering from seaward - US waters)	 G "1"  "1"			
h		Bifurcation/Junction buoys	 RG  GR			
		Isolated danger, Wreck or Obstruction buoy	 BR			
i		Fish trap (area) buoy	 Y			
j		Anchorage buoy (marks limits)	 Y			
l		Triangular shaped beacons	 R  RG Bn			
		Square shaped beacons	 G  GR Bn  W Bn  B Bn			
		Beacon, color unknown	 Bn			
o		Lighted beacon	 !	 !	 ! Bn  !	
q		Security barrier	 Security barrier			
r		Scientific mooring buoy				
s		Float (unlighted)				
t		White and blue buoy		 WBuW		

# R Fog Signals

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS					
<b>General</b>											
Fog Detector Light → P		Fog Light → P									
1		Position of fog signal, type of fog signal not stated	Fog Sig				<p>Position of a conspicuous point feature with fog signal</p> <p>Lighted pillar buoy, paper chart with fog signal</p> <p>Lighted super-buoy, paper chart with fog signal</p>				
<b>Types of Fog Signals, with Abbreviations</b>						Supplementary national symbol: a					
10	Explos	Explosive		<i>GUN</i>			Type of fog signal and its characteristics are obtained by cursor pick				
11	Dia	Diaphone		<i>DIA</i>							
12	Siren	Siren		<i>SIREN</i>							
13	Horn	Horn (nautophone, reed, tyfon)		<i>HORN</i>							
14	Bell	Bell		<i>BELL</i>							
15	Whis	Whistle		<i>WHISTLE</i>							
16	Gong	Gong		<i>GONG</i>							
<b>Examples of Fog Signal Descriptions</b>											
Note: The fog signal symbol will usually be omitted when a description of the signal is given.											
20	 Fl.3s 70m 29M Siren Mo(N) 60s	Siren at a lighthouse, giving a long blast followed by a short one (N), repeated every 60 seconds	 Fl 3s 70m 29M SIREN Mo(N) 60s	 Fl 3s 70m 29M SIREN			Light with fog signal				
21	 Bell	Wave-actuated bell buoy	 BELL	 BELL			Pillar buoy, paper chart with fog signal				
22	 Q(6)+LFl.15s Yb Horn(1)15sWhis	Light buoy, with horn giving a single blast every 15 seconds, in conjunction with a wave-actuated whistle	 Q(6)+LFl 15s HORN(1) 15s WHIS	 Q(6)+LFl 15s HORN WHIS		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Paper Chart</td> <td>Simplified</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Paper Chart	Simplified			Lighted pillar buoy, paper chart with fog signal
Paper Chart	Simplified										
<b>Supplementary National Symbol</b>											
a		Morse Code fog signal		<i>Mo</i>							

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS		
<b>Radar</b>								
Radar Structures Forming Landmarks → E			Radar Surveillance Systems → M					
1	 Ra	Coast radar station, providing range and bearing service on request		 Ra			Radio station	
2	 Ramark	Ramark, radar beacon transmitting continuously		 Ramark				
3.1	 Racon(Z)(3cm)	Radar transponder beacon, with morse identification, responding within the 3 cm (X) band		 RACON				
3.2	 Racon(Z)(10cm)	Radar transponder beacon, with morse identification, responding within the 10 cm (S) band						
3.3	 Racon(Z)	Radar transponder beacon, with morse identification			 Racon(Z) (3 & 10 cm)			
3.4	 Racon(Z)	Radar transponder beacon with sector of obscured reception					Radar transponder beacon	
	 Racon(Z)	Radar transponder beacon with sector of reception						
3.5	 Racons ≠ 270°	Leading radar transponder beacons (±: objects in line)						
	 Lts ≠ 270° Racons ≠ 270°	Leading radar transponder beacons coincident with leading lights						
3.6	 Racon	Radar transponder beacons on floating marks	 RACON (-) R "2" FIR 4s	 Racon		Paper Chart 	Simplified 	Radar transponder on floating mark
4		Radar reflector	 Ra Ref				Symbol indicating this object is radar conspicuous	
5		Radar conspicuous feature	 Ra (conspic)					

























# S Radar, Radio, Satellite Navigation Systems

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Radio</b>						
Radio Structures Forming Landmarks → E		Radio Reporting (Calling-in or Way) points → M				
10	 <b>Name RC</b>	Circular (non-directional) marine or aeromarine radiobeacon	 RC	 R Bn		
11	 <b>RD</b> RD 269.5°	Directional radiobeacon with bearing line	 RD	 RD 270°		
	 <b>RD</b> Lts ≠ 270° RD 270°	Directional radiobeacon coincident with leading lights				
12	 <b>RW</b>	Rotating pattern radiobeacon		 RW		
13	 <b>Consol</b>	Consol beacon	 CONSOL Bn 190 kHz MMF 三三	 CONSOL		
14	 <b>RG</b>	Radio direction-finding station		 RDF		
15	 <b>R</b>	Coast radio station providing QTG service	 R Sta	 R		
16	 <b>Aero RC</b>	Aeronautical radiobeacon		 AERO R Bn		
17.1	 <b>AIS</b>	Automatic Identification System transmitter				
17.2	 <b>AIS</b>  <b>AIS</b>	Automatic Identification System transmitter on floating marks (examples)				
18.1	 <b>V-AIS</b>	Virtual AIS (with unknown IALA-defined function)				
18.2	 <b>V-AIS</b>	Virtual AIS (with known IALA-defined function)			 <b>V-AIS</b>	North cardinal virtual aid
<b>Satellite Navigation Systems</b>						
50	WGS WGS72 WGS84	World Geodetic System, 1972 or 1984				
	Note: A note may be shown to indicate the shifts of latitude and longitude, to one, two or three decimal places of a minute, depending on the chart scale, which should be made to satellite-derived positions (which are referred to WGS 84) to relate them to the chart.					
51	 <b>DGPS</b>	Station providing DGPS corrections				 <b>DGPS</b> DGPS reference station

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
<b>Pilotage</b>						
1.1		Boarding place, position of a pilot cruising vessel	<i>Pilots</i>			Pilot boarding place
1.2		Boarding place, position of a pilot cruising vessel, with name (e.g. District, Port)				
1.3		Boarding place, position of a pilot cruising vessel, with note (e.g. Tanker, Disembarkation)				
1.4		Pilots transferred by helicopter				
2		Pilot office with pilot lookout, Pilot lookout station				
3		Pilot office				
4		Port with pilotage service (boarding place not shown)				
<b>Coast Guard, Rescue</b>						
10		Coast Guard station				
11		Coast Guard station with Rescue station				
12		Rescue station, Lifeboat station, Rocket station				
13		Lifeboat lying at a mooring				
14		Refuge for shipwrecked mariners				
<b>Signal Stations</b>						
20		Signal station in general				
21		Signal station, showing international port traffic signals				
22		Traffic signal station, Port entry and departure signals				
23		Port control signal station				



# T Services

No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS	
24	 SS (Lock)	Lock signal station				 Signal station	
25.1	 SS (Bridge)	Bridge passage signal station					
25.2	 <sup>F</sup> Traffic-Sig	Bridge lights including traffic signals					
26	 SS	Distress signal station					
27	 SS	Telegraph station					
28	 SS (Storm)	Storm signal station		S Sig Sta			
29	 SS (Weather)	Weather signal station, Wind signal station, National Weather Service (NWS) signal station	 NWS SIG STA				
30	 SS (Ice)	Ice signal station					
31	 SS (Time)	Time signal station					
32.1		Tide scale or gauge		 Tide Gauge			
32.2	 Tide Gauge	Automatically recording tide gauge					
33	 SS (Tide)	Tide signal station					
34	 SS (Stream)	Tidal stream signal station					
35	 SS (Danger)	Danger signal station					
36	 SS (Firing)	Firing practice signal station					
<b>Supplementary National Symbols</b>							
a		Bell (on land)	 BELL				
b		Marine police station	 MARINE POLICE				
c		Fireboat station	 FIREBOAT STATION				
d		Notice board					
e		Lookout station; Watch tower		 LOOK TR			
f		Semaphore		Sem			
g		Park Ranger station					



No.	INT	Description	NOAA	NGA	Other NGA	ECDIS
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Small Craft (Leisure) Facilities

Traffic Features, Bridges → D      Public Buildings, Cranes → F      Pilots, Coast Guard, Rescue, Signal Stations → T

Marina facilities

a

NO	LOCATION	TIDES	DEPTH	SERVICES								SUPPLIES											
		APPROACH-FEET (REPORTED)	ALONGSIDE-FEET (REPORTED)	ELECTRICITY (TRANSIENTS)	RAMP SURFACED (REPORTED)	REPAIRS HULL-MOTOR-BERTHS	MARINE HULL-MOTOR-RADIO	LIFT RAILWAY-FEET	BOAT RENTAL	CANOE-ROW-MOTOR	CHARTER-HOUSE-SAIL	FOOD-LODGING-CAMPING	TOILETS-SHOWERS-LAUNDRY	PUMP-OUT STATION	WINTER STORAGE	NAUTICAL CHART SALES	WATER-ICE	GROCERIES-WET-DRY	BAIT-TACKLE	DIESEL OIL-GASOLINE			
1	LAS VEGAS BOAT			80	20		S	HM					M		F C	T P	WD	C	WI	GH	BT	G	
2	LAKE MEAD MAR			80	15	B E	S	HM					M		FL	T P	WD	C	WI			DG	
3	HEMENWAY HARBOR			80				S															
4	TEMPLE BAR HAR			80	15			SN					M	H	FLC	TSL P	WD	C	WI	GH	BT	G	
5	ECHO BAY RESORT			35	35	BM	S	M					M	H	FLC	TSL P	WD	C	WI	GH	BT	G	
6	OVERTON BEACH			100			S						M		F C	TSL	WD		WI	G	BT	G	
7	CALLVILLE BAY M			100	40		S						M	H	F C	TS P	WD		WI	G	B	G	

(+) DENOTES HOURS LATER   (-) DENOTES HOURS EARLIER  
 THE LOCATIONS OF THE ABOVE PUBLIC MARINE FACILITIES ARE SHOWN ON THE CHART BY LARGE PURPLE NUMBERS.  
 THE TABULATED "APPROACH-FEET (REPORTED)" IS THE DEPTH AVAILABLE FROM THE NEAREST NATURAL OR DREDGED CHANNEL TO THE FACILITY.  
 THE TABULATED "PUMPING STATION" IS DEFINED AS FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR PUMPING OUT BOAT HOLDING TANKS.  
 (H) APPROACH DEPTH FLUCTUATES WITH LAKE LEVELS.

†

# Index of Abbreviations

Note: INT abbreviations are in bold type

<b>A</b>			<b>C</b>		
abt.	About	D i	C.	Can, cylindrical	Q 21
<b>AERO, Aero</b>	<b>Aeronautical light</b>	P 60-61.1	C.	Cape	
Aero R Bn	Aeronautical radiobeacon	S 16	C.	Cove	
<b>Aero RC</b>	<b>Aeronautical radiobeacon</b>	S 16	<b>c</b>	<b>Coarse</b>	J 32
<b>AIS</b>	<b>Automatic Identification System</b>	S 17.1-17.2	Ca, ca	<b>Calcareous</b>	J 38
<b>AI</b>	<b>Alternating</b>	P 10.11	<b>CALM</b>	<b>Catenary Anchor Leg Mooring</b>	L 16
<b>ALC</b>	<b>Articulated Loading Column</b>	L 12	Cap	Capitol	E t
<b>Am</b>	<b>Amber</b>	P 11.8	Cas	Castle	E 34.2
anc	Ancient		<b>Cb</b>	<b>Cobbles</b>	J 8
ANCH, Anch	Anchorage	N 20	cbl	Cable	B 46
ANT, Ant	Antenna	E 31	<b>cd</b>	<b>Candela</b>	B 54
approx.	Approximate		Cem	Cemetery	E 19
Apprs	Approaches		<b>CG</b>	<b>Coast Guard station</b>	T 10
Apr	April		Ch	Chocolate	J ba
Apt	Apartment	E s	<b>Ch</b>	<b>Church</b>	E 10.1
Arch	Archipelago		Chan	Channel	
<b>ASL</b>	<b>Archipelagic Sea Lane</b>	M 17	Chem	Chemical	L40.1-40.2
ATBA	Area To Be Avoided	M 29.1	CHY, <b>Chy, Chys</b>	<b>Chimney(s)</b>	E 22
Aug	August		Cir	Cirripedia	J ae
auth.	Authorized	K 46.2	Ck	Chalk	J f
Ave	Avenue		CL	Clearance	D 20-21, 26, 28
<b>B</b>			Cl	Clay	J 3
B.	Bay, bayou		<b>cm</b>	<b>Centimeter(s)</b>	B 43
<b>B</b>	<b>Black</b>	Q 2	Cn	Cinders	J p
Bdy Mon	Boundary mark (monument)	B 24	Co	Company	E u
Bk	Bank		<b>Co</b>	<b>Coralline Algae</b>	J 10, K 16
bk	Black	J as	Co Hd	Coral Head	J i
<b>bk</b>	<b>Broken</b>	J 33	Co rf	Coral reef	
Bkw	Breakwater	F 4.1	COLREGS	International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea	N a
Bl	Blue	P 11.4	<b>Consol</b>	<b>Consol Beacon</b>	S 13
bl.	Black	J as	constr	Construction	F 32
BM	Bench mark	B 23	Corp	Corporation	E v
<b>Bn, Bns</b>	<b>Beacon(s)</b>	M 2, P 4-5, Q 80-81	cov	Covers	L21.2
<b>BnTr, BnTrs</b>	<b>Beacon tower(s)</b>	P 3, Q 110	cps	Cycles per second	B j
<b>Bo</b>	<b>Boulder(s)</b>	J 9.2	Cr	Creek	
Bol	Bollard		CRD	Columbia River Datum	H j
<b>Br</b>	<b>Breakers</b>	K 17	crs.	Coarse	J 32
br	Brown	J az	c/s	Cycles per second	B j
brg	Bearing	B 62	Cswy	Causeway	F 3
brk	Broken	J 33	Ct Ho	Courthouse	E o
<b>Bu</b>	<b>Blue</b>	P 11.4	Cup	Cupola	E 10.4
			Cus Ho	Customs house	F 61
			<b>Cy</b>	<b>Clay</b>	J 3

# Index of Abbreviations

Note: INT abbreviations are in bold type

<b>D</b>		
D	Destroyed	
dec	Decayed	J an
Dec	December	
Deg	Degree(s)	B n
Destr	Destroyed	
dev	Deviation	B 67
DF	Direction Finder	
<b>DG</b>	<b>Degaussing Range</b>	N 25, Q 54
<b>DGPS</b>	<b>Differential Global Positioning System</b>	S 51
Di	Diatoms	J aa
<b>DIA, Dia</b>	<b>Diaphone</b>	R 11
<b>Dir</b>	<b>Direction light</b>	P 30-31
Discol	Discolored	K e
dist	Distant	
dk	Dark	J bd
<b>dm</b>	<b>Decimeter(s)</b>	B 42
<b>Dn, Dns</b>	<b>Dolphin(s)</b>	F 20
Dol	Dolphin(s)	F 20
<b>DW</b>	<b>Deep Water route</b>	M 27.1, N 12.4
<b>DZ</b>	<b>Danger Zone</b>	Q 50
<b>E</b>		
<b>E</b>	<b>East</b>	B 10
<b>ED</b>	<b>Existence Doubtful</b>	I 1
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone	N 47
Entr	Entrance	
ESSA	Environmentally Sensitive Sea Area	N 22
Est	Estuary	
exper	Experimental	
<b>Explos</b>	<b>Explosive</b>	R 10
Exting, <b>exting</b>	<b>Extinguished</b>	P 55
<b>F</b>		
<b>F</b>	<b>Fixed</b>	P 10.1
<b>f</b>	<b>Fine</b>	J 30
<b>F FI</b>	<b>Fixed and flashing</b>	P 10.10
F Gp FI	Fixed and Group Flashing	P f
Facty	Factory	E d
<b>FAD</b>	<b>Fish Aggregating Device</b>	
Fd	Fjord	
Feb	February	
FISH	Fishing	N 21
<b>FI</b>	<b>Flashing</b>	P 10.4
fl	Flood	H q
<b>Fla</b>	<b>Flare stack</b>	L 11

fly	Flinty	J ao
fm, fms	Fathom(s)	B 48
fne	Fine	J 30
<b>Fog Det Lt</b>	<b>Fog detector light</b>	P 62
Fog Sig	Fog Signal	R 1
FP	Flagpole	E 27
<b>FPSO</b>	<b>Floating Production, Storage and Offloading Vessel</b>	L 17
Fr	Foraminifera	J y
<b>Fs, FS</b>	<b>Flagstaff</b>	E 27
Fsh stks	Fishing stakes	K 44.1
<b>FT, ft</b>	<b>Foot, Feet</b>	B 47, D 20
Fu	Fucus	J af
<b>G</b>		
<b>G</b>	<b>Gravel</b>	J 6
<b>G</b>	<b>Green</b>	P 11.3, Q 2
G	Gulf	
GAB, Gab	Gable	E i
GCLWD	Gulf Coast Low Water Datum	H k
Gl	Globigerina	J z
glac	Glacial	J ap
gn	Green	J av
Govt Ho	Government House	E m
Gp FI	Group flashing	P 10.4
Gp Oc	Group occulting	P 10.2
<b>GPS</b>	<b>Global Positioning System</b>	
Grd	Ground	J a
Grs	Grass	J v
<b>grt</b>	<b>Gross Register Tonnage</b>	
<b>GT</b>	<b>Gross Tonnage</b>	
gty	Gritty	J am
gy	Gray	J bb
<b>H</b>		
<b>H</b>	<b>Helicopter</b>	T 1.4
<b>h</b>	<b>Hard</b>	J 39
<b>h</b>	<b>Hour</b>	B 49
HAT	Highest Astronomical Tide	H 3
Hbr Mr	Harbormaster	F 60
HHW	Higher High Water	H b
Hk	Hulk	F34, K 21, 22
Ho	House	
<b>hor</b>	<b>Horizontally disposed</b>	P 15
Hor CL	Horizontal clearance	D 21
Hosp	Hospital	E g, F 62.2
hr	Hour	B 49

# Index of Abbreviations

Note: INT abbreviations are in bold type

hrd	Hard	J 39
ht	Height	H p
HW	High Water	H a
HWF&C	High Water Full & Change	H h
Hz	Hertz	B g
<b>I</b>		
IALA	International Association of Lighthouse Authorities*	Q 130
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization	
illum	Illuminated	P 63
IMO	International Maritime Organization	
In	Inlet	
in, ins	Inch(es)	B c
Inst	Institute	E n
<b>INT</b>	<b>International</b>	A 2, T 21
<b>Intens</b>	<b>Intensified</b>	P 46
<b>IQ</b>	<b>Interrupted quick</b>	P 10.6
ISLW	Indian Spring Low Water	H g
<b>Iso</b>	<b>Isophase</b>	P 10.3
ITZ	Inshore Traffic Zone	M 25.1
<b>IUQ</b>	<b>Interrupted ultra quick</b>	P 10.8
<b>IVQ</b>	<b>Interrupted very quick</b>	P 10.7
<b>J</b>		
Jan	January	
Jul	July	
Jun	June	
<b>K</b>		
K	Kelp	J u
kc	Kilocycle	B k
kHz	Kilohertz	B h
<b>km</b>	<b>Kilometer(s)</b>	B 40
<b>kn</b>	<b>Knot(s)</b>	B 52
<b>L</b>		
L	Lake, loch, lough	
<b>L FI</b>	<b>Long-flashing</b>	P 10.5
La	Lava	J l
Lag	Lagoon	
<b>LANBY</b>	<b>Large Automatic Navigational Buoy</b>	P 6
<b>LASH</b>	<b>Lighter Aboard Ship</b>	
<b>LAT</b>	<b>Lowest Astronomical Tide</b>	H 2
<b>Lat</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	B 1
Ldg	Landing	F 17
<b>Ldg</b>	<b>Leading Lights</b>	P 20.3

Le	Ledge	
LLW	Lower Low Water	H e
<b>Lndg.</b>	<b>Landing for boats</b>	F 17
<b>LNG</b>	<b>Liquefied Natural Gas</b>	
LoLo	Load-on, Load-off	
<b>Long</b>	<b>Longitude</b>	B 2
<b>LPG</b>	<b>Liquefied Petroleum Gas</b>	
Lrg	Large	J ai
LS S	Life saving station	T 12
Lt	Light	J bc
Lt Ho	Light house	P 1
<b>Lt, Lt(s)</b>	<b>Light(s)</b>	P 1
Ltd	Limited	E r
LW	Low Water	H c
LWD	Low Water Datum	H d
LWF&C	Low Water Full and Change	H i
<b>M</b>		
<b>M</b>	<b>Mud, muddy</b>	J 2
<b>M</b>	<b>Nautical mile(s)</b>	B 45
<b>m</b>	<b>Medium (in relation to sand)</b>	J 31
<b>m</b>	<b>Meter(s)</b>	B 41
<b>m</b>	<b>Minute(s) of time</b>	B 50
Ma	Mattes	J ag
mag	Magnetic	B 61
Magz	Magazine	E l
Maintd	Maintained	P 65
Mar	March	
Mc	Megacycles	B l
Mds	Madrepores	J j
MHHW	Mean Higher High Water	H 13
MHLW	Mean Higher Low Water	H 14
MHW	Mean High Water	H 5
MHWN	Mean High Water Neaps	H 11
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs	H 9
Mi	Nautical mile(s)	B 45
min	Minimum	K 46.2
<b>min</b>	<b>Minute(s) of time</b>	B 50
<b>Mk</b>	<b>Mark</b>	Q 101
MI	Marl	J c
MLHW	Mean Lower High Water	H 15
MLLW	Mean Lower Low Water	H 12
MLW	Mean Low Water	H 4

\*Now known as the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities, the organization formerly called the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities/Association Internationale de Signalisation Maritime (IALA/AISM) continues to use IALA as an abbreviation for its full name.

# Index of Abbreviations

Note: INT abbreviations are in bold type

MLWN	Mean Low Water Neaps	H 10
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs	H 8
<b>mm</b>	<b>Millimeter(s)</b>	B 44
Mn	Manganese	J q
<b>Mo</b>	<b>Morse Code</b>	P 10.9, R 20
MON, <b>Mon</b>	<b>Monument</b>	E 24
<b>MR</b>	<b>Marine Reserve</b>	N 22
<b>MRCC</b>	<b>Maritime Rescue and Coordination Center</b>	
Ms	Mussels	J s
MSL	Mean Sea Level	H 6
Mt	Mountain, Mount	
Mth	Mouth	
MTL	Mean Tide Level	H f
<b>N</b>		
<b>N</b>	<b>North</b>	B 9
N	Nun	Q 20
<b>NE</b>	<b>Northeast</b>	B 13
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency	
NM	Nautical miles(s)	B 45
NMi	Nautical miles(s)	B 45
<b>No</b>	<b>Number</b>	N 12.2
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	
NOS	National Ocean Service	
Nov	November	
Np	Neap tide	H 17
<b>NT</b>	<b>Net Tonnage</b>	
NTM	Notice to Mariners	
<b>NW</b>	<b>Northwest</b>	B 15
NWS SIG STA	National weather service signal station	T 29
<b>O</b>		
Obs Spot	Observation spot	B 21
OBSC, <b>Obscd</b>	<b>Obscured</b>	P 43
<b>Obstn</b>	<b>Obstruction</b>	K 41
<b>Oc</b>	<b>Occulting</b>	P 10.2
<b>Occas</b>	<b>Occasional</b>	P 50
Oct	October	
<b>ODAS</b>	<b>Ocean Data Acquisition System</b>	Q 58
<b>Or</b>	<b>Orange</b>	P 11.7
OVHD	Overhead	D 28
Oys	Oysters	J r
<b>P</b>		
<b>P</b>	<b>Pebbles</b>	J 7
P	Pillar	Q 23
(P)	Preliminary (NTM)	

<b>PA</b>	<b>Position approximate</b>	B 7
Pass	Passage, Pass	
Pav	Pavilion	E p
<b>PD</b>	<b>Position doubtful</b>	B 8
PK	Peak	
PLT STA	Pilot station	T 3
Pm	Pumice	J m
PO	Post office	F 63
Po	Polyzoa	J ad
pos, posn	Position	
Post Off.	Post office	F 63
Priv, <b>priv</b>	<b>Private</b>	P 65, Q 70
<b>Prod well</b>	<b>Production well</b>	L 20
PROHIB	Prohibited	N 2.2
<b>PSSA</b>	<b>Particularly Sensitive Sea Area</b>	N 22
Pt	Pteropods	J ac
<b>Pyl</b>	<b>Pylon</b>	D 26
<b>Q</b>		
<b>Q</b>	<b>Quick</b>	P 10.6
QTG	Service providing DF signals	S 15
Quar	Quarantine	F e
Qz	Quartz	J g
<b>R</b>		
<b>R</b>	<b>Coast radio station providing QTG service</b>	S 15
R	Radio Station	S 15
<b>R</b>	<b>Red</b>	P 11.2
<b>R, r</b>	<b>Rock, Rocky</b>	J 9.1, K b
R Bn	Circular radiobeacon	S 10
R Lts	Air obstruction lights	P 61.2
R Mast	Radio mast	E 28
R Sta	Radio Station	S 15
R Tower	Radio tower	E 29
R TR, R Tr	Radio tower	E 29
<b>Ra</b>	<b>Radar</b>	M 31-32, S 1
Ra	Radar reference line	M 32.1
Ra (conspic)	Radar conspicuous object	S 5
Ra Ref	Radar reflector	S 4
<b>Racon</b>	<b>Radar transponder beacon</b>	S 3
Radar Sc	Radar scanner	E 30.3
Radar Tr, RADAR TR	Radar tower	E 30.2
Ramark	Radar marker beacon	S 2
<b>RC</b>	<b>Circular radiobeacon</b>	S 10
<b>RD</b>	<b>Directional radiobeacon</b>	S 11
Rd	Radiolaria	J ab

# Index of Abbreviations

Note: INT abbreviations are in bold type

Rd	Road, roadstead	
rd	Red	J ay
RDF	Radio direction finding station	S 14
<b>Ref</b>	<b>Refuge</b>	Q 124
Rep	Reported	I 3
Rf	Reef	
<b>RG</b>	<b>Radio direction finding station</b>	S 14
Rk	Rocks	J 9.1, K b
Rky	Rocky	J 9.1
<b>RoRo</b>	<b>Roll-on, Roll-off Ferry (RoRo Terminal)</b>	F 50
rt	Rotten	J aj
<b>Ru, (ru)</b>	<b>Ruin, ruined</b>	D 8, E 25.2, F33
<b>RW</b>	<b>Rotating-pattern radiobeacon</b>	S 12
<b>S</b>		
<b>S</b>	<b>Sand</b>	J 1
<b>S</b>	<b>South</b>	B 11
S	Spar, spindle	Q 24
<b>s</b>	<b>Second(s) of time</b>	B 51, P 12
<b>SALM</b>	<b>Single Anchor Leg Mooring</b>	L 12
<b>SBM</b>	<b>Single Buoy Mooring</b>	L 16
Sc	Scanner	E 30.3
Sc	Scoriae	J o
Sch	Schist	J h
Sch	School	E f
SD	Sailing Directions	
Sd	Sound	
<b>SD</b>	<b>Sounding doubtful</b>	I 2
<b>SE</b>	<b>Southeast</b>	B 14
<b>sec</b>	<b>Seconds of time</b>	B 51
Sep	September	
<b>sf</b>	<b>Stiff</b>	J 36
sft	Soft	J 35
<b>Sh</b>	<b>Shells</b>	J 11
Shl	Shoal	
<b>Si</b>	<b>Silt</b>	J 4
<b>Sig</b>	<b>Signal</b>	R 1, T 25.2
Sig Sta	Signal station	T 20
S-L Fl	Short-Long Flashing	P b
S/M	Sand over mud	J 12.1
sml	Small	J ah
<b>Smt</b>	<b>Seamount</b>	
Sn	Shingle	J d
<b>so</b>	<b>Soft</b>	J 35
Sp	Church spire	E 10.3

SP	Spherical	Q 22
Sp	spire	E 10.3
Sp	Spring tide	H 16
Spg	Sponge	J t
Spi	Spicules	J x
Spice, S'pipe	Standpipe	E 21
spk	Speckled	J al
<b>SPM</b>	<b>Single Point Mooring</b>	L 12
<b>SS</b>	<b>Signal station</b>	T 20-36
<b>St</b>	<b>Stones</b>	J 5
St M, St Mi	Statute mile(s)	B e
STA, Sta	Station	F 41.1, S 15, T 3
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Uncov	Uncovers	K 11
unev	Uneven	J bf
Univ	University	E h
<b>UQ</b>	<b>Ultra quick</b>	P 10.8

# Index of Abbreviations

Note: INT abbreviations are in bold type

<b>UTC</b> .....	<b>Coordinated Universal Time</b> .....	
<b>UTM</b> .....	<b>Universal Transverse Mercator</b> .....	
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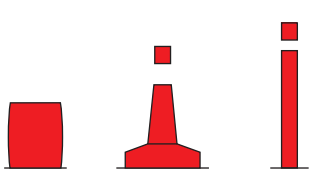
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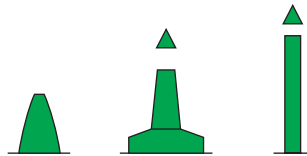
# Appendix 1 IALA Maritime Buoyage System

## Region A Lateral Marks









### Port Hand



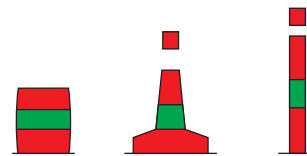
### Starboard Hand



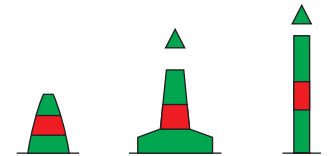
red	Color	green
cylindrical (can), pillar, spar	Buoy	conical (nun), pillar, spar
single red cylinder (can)	Topmark (if any)	single green cone, point upward

Lights (if any): may have any phase characteristic other than that used for preferred channels		
	Quick Flashing	
	Flashing	
	Long Flashing	
	Group Flashing	



### Preferred Channel to Starboard



### Preferred Channel to Port

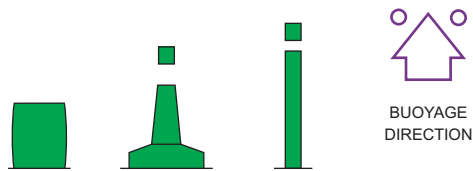


red with one green horizontal band	Color	green with one red horizontal band
cylindrical (can), pillar, spar	Buoy	conical (nun), pillar, spar
single red cylinder (can)	Topmark (if any)	single green cone, point upward

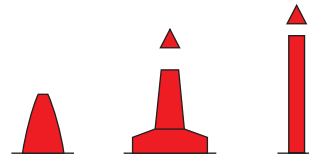
Lights (if any): are composite group flashing		
	FI (2+1)	

## Region B Lateral Marks

Port Hand



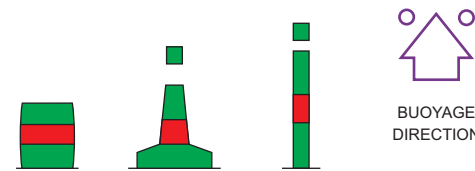
Starboard Hand



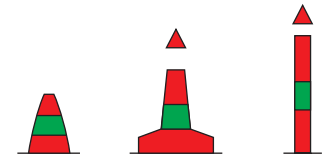
green	Color	red
cylindrical (can), pillar, spar	Buoy	conical (nun), pillar, spar
single green cylinder (can)	Topmark (if any)	single red cone, point upward

Lights (if any): may have any phase characteristic other than that used for preferred channels		
	Quick Flashing	
	Flashing	
	Long Flashing	
	Group Flashing	

Preferred Channel  
to Starboard



Preferred Channel  
to Port

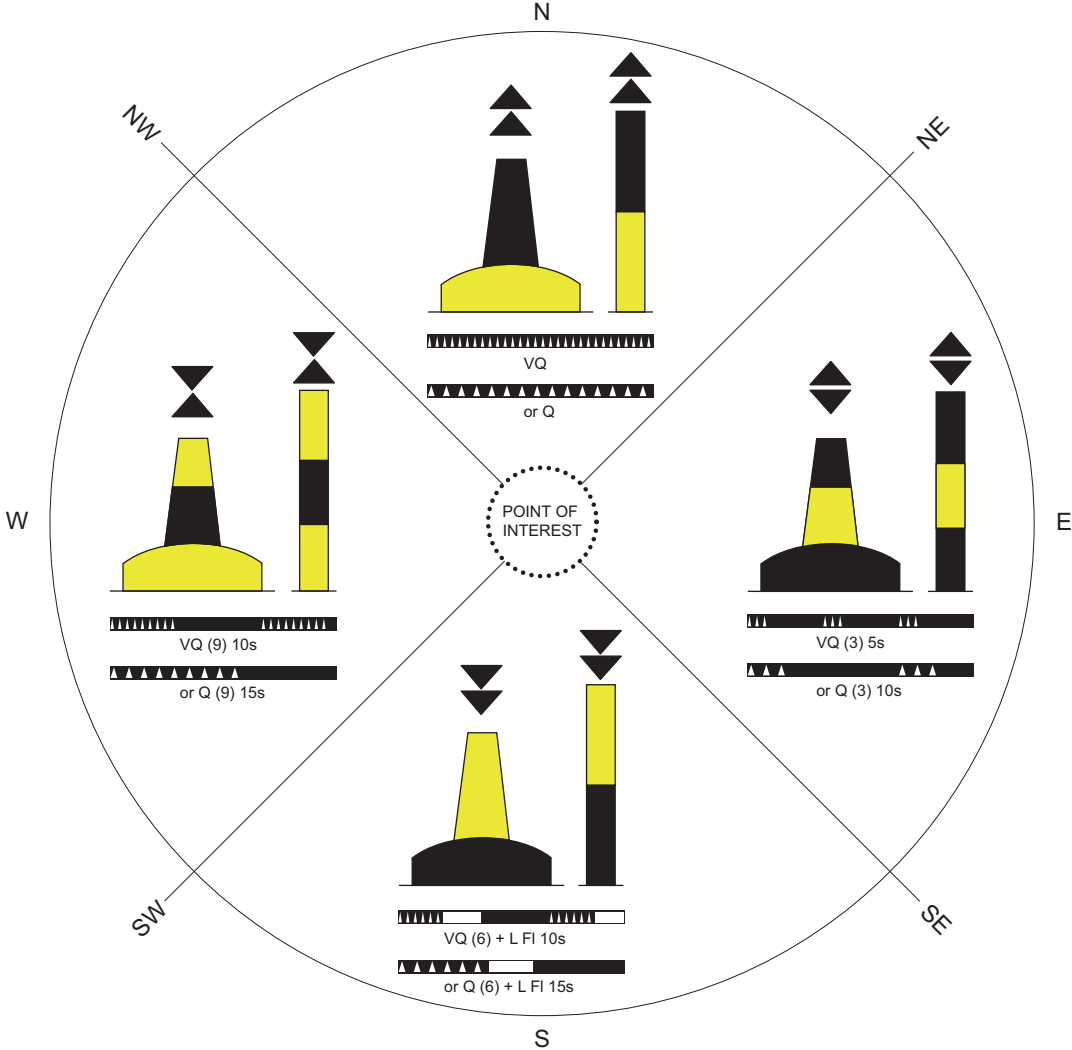


green with one red horizontal band	Color	red with one green horizontal band
cylindrical (can), pillar, spar	Buoy	conical (nun), pillar, spar
single green cylinder (can)	Topmark (if any)	single red cone, point upward

Lights (if any): are composite group flashing		
	FI (2+1)	

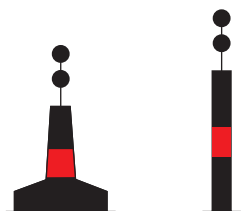
Cardinal Marks in Regions A and B

Lights, when fitted, are white.



## Regions A and B

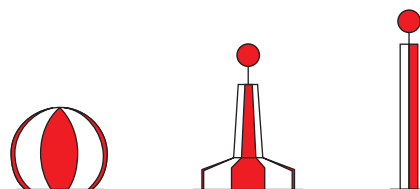
### Isolated Danger Marks



Color	black with one or more red horizontal band(s)
Buoy	optional, but not conflicting with lateral marks; pillar or spar preferred
Topmark (if any)	always fitted with double spheres

Lights (if any)	
Color	white
Rhythm	group flashing

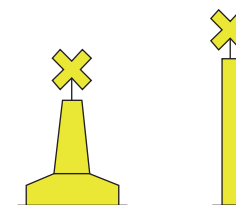
### Safe Water Marks



Color	red and white vertical stripes
Buoy	spherical, pillar or spar
Topmark (if any)	single red sphere

Lights (if any)	
Color	white
Rhythm	Iso Oc L Fl 10s Morse "A"

### Special Marks



Color	yellow
Buoy	optional, but not conflicting with lateral marks
Topmark (if any)	single yellow "X" shape

Lights (if any)	
Color	yellow
Rhythm	Fl Y Fl (4) Y May have any rhythm other than those used for white lights on cardinal, isolated danger or safe water marks.





# Record of Corrections

Notice No.	Corrected on	Corrected by

Notice No.	Corrected on	Corrected by

Notice No.	Corrected on	Corrected by





Click a section to go to it.

## Section Key

<b>A</b>		Chart Number, Title and Marginal Notes	INT 500 412 Mercator Projection Scale 1:100,000 at Lat. 59°30' 7th Ed., Mar. 5/09 DEPTHS IN METERS
<b>B</b>		Positions, Distances, Directions and Compass	 Magnetic Variation 4°30' W 2011 (8° E) LOCAL MAGNETIC ANOMALY (see note)
<b>C</b>		Natural Features	
<b>D</b>		Cultural Features	
<b>E</b>		Landmarks	
<b>F</b>		Ports	
<b>H</b>		Tides and Currents	
<b>I</b>		Depths	
<b>J</b>		Nature of the Seabed	
<b>K</b>		Rocks, Wrecks and Obstructions	
<b>L</b>		Offshore Installations	
<b>M</b>		Tracks and Routes	
<b>N</b>		Areas and Limits	
<b>P</b>		Lights	
<b>Q</b>		Buoys and Beacons	
<b>R</b>		Fog Signals	
<b>S</b>		Radar, Radio and Satellite Navigation Systems	
<b>T</b>		Services	
<b>U</b>		Small Craft (Leisure) Facilities	