

8th CSPCWG Meeting
Turku, Finland, 29 November – 2 December 2011

Paper for Consideration by CSPCWG
Land Tint behind Title, Tidal Tables and Scales

Submitted by:	NZ
Executive Summary:	NZ does not meet S-4 B-301.1 that prefers land tint not be broken for title, tidal tables and scales.
Related Documents:	S-4
Related Projects:	None

Introduction / Background.

NZ removes land tint from behind the chart title, notes, tidal tables and linear scales. This does not meet the preference in S-4 B-301.1. We do show land tint behind compass roses. See following examples of titles, tidal tables and scales.

Analysis / Discussion.

This has been NZ practice since the NZ Hydrographic Office opened in 1949. Over the last 10 years the NZ Hydrographic Authority has worked towards bringing all NZ charts into alignment with S-4. This includes following any preference given in M-4.

We would like to know whether NZ is the only nation that removes land tint from behind the chart title, notes, tidal tables and linear scales. We also seek CSPCWG discussion on this NZ practice in order to inform our discussions on this matter.

Conclusions.

S-4 B-301.1 could be worded like B-301 which leaves this open to national discretion.

Recommendations.

None.

Justification and Impacts.

None

Action required of CSPCWG.

The CSPCWG is invited to:

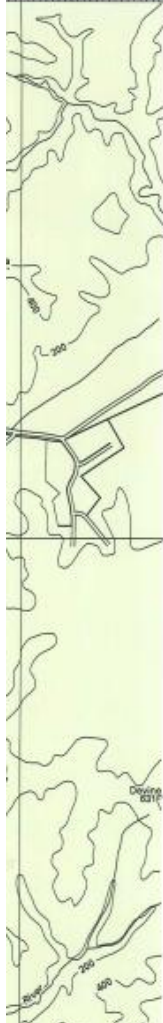
Consider, discuss and provide comment on NZ practice of removing land tint from behind the chart title, notes, tidal tables and linear scales.

WGS 84 DATUM

(see Note)

SEE RELATED PUBLICATIONS: NOTICES TO MARINERS (annual, recent, imminent and temporary changes), ADMIRALTY SAILING DIRECTIONS (local conditions, directions, regulations and port information), NZ NAUTICAL ALMANAC (tide tables, light list, weather forecasts, radio beacons), ADMIRALTY LIST OF RADIO SIGNALS (navigation, warnings, pilot and port operations services, traffic management), MARINERS HANDBOOK (general information), ADMIRALTY CHART 5011 (symbols and abbreviations). ENSURE THAT CHARTS AND PUBLICATIONS ARE KEPT CORRECTED.

175° 5' 10' 15°



APPROACHES TO WELLINGTON

DEPTHS IN METRES
SCALE 1:100 000 (41°)

Depths in metres (under thirty-one in metres and decimetres) reduced to Chart Datum which is approximately Lowest Astronomical Tide.
Heights in metres. Underlined figures are drying heights above Chart Datum; all other heights are above Mean High Water Springs.
Navigational Marks: IALA Maritime Buoyage System Region A (Red to Port).
Positions are on World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).
Projection: Mercator.
Source(s): For information on the quality of the hydrography see the Source Data Diagram. Topography derived mainly from Land Information New Zealand data.

SATELLITE DERIVED POSITIONS
Positions obtained from satellite navigation systems referred to WGS 84 Datum can be plotted directly on this chart. Caution must be exercised in the transfer of geographical positions to other charts not in terms of WGS 84 Datum.

KARORI RP
The Karori RP extends between Sinclair Head and Cape Terawhiti. Extreme overfalls and tide rips may be experienced up to 2.75 miles offshore. An area of turbulent eddies occurs periodically to the N of Cape Terawhiti. Depending on meteorological conditions Karori RP may last from the time of HW at Wellington to 5 hours after, and lasts 85 from 7 hours to 1 hour before HW at Wellington. Maximum rips may exceed that shown 10-15 knots at spring tides in certain meteorological conditions.

CURRENTS
The current in this area is strongly influenced by the prevailing wind and may vary from a north-going current at 0.5kn during moderate winds from the south to an east-north-east spring current at 4.5kn during fresh northerly winds. In light variable winds the current sets to the east at 0.5kn.

CRAYPOT BUOYS
Craypot buoys which may present a hazard to small craft will be encountered in the eastern entrance to Tory Channel and close to shore in the western approaches to Wellington Harbour.

TIDAL STREAMS
Mariners should refer to the New Zealand Nautical Almanac for daily tidal stream predictions and other stream information. Complete spring and neap values for Tory Channel can be found in the New Zealand Nautical Almanac. The west flood stream can reach 5 knots and the east flood stream is of similar strength. Weather conditions may occasionally affect the tidal streams in Cook Strait.

NAVIGATIONAL AIDS
Certain lights, buoys and beacons in the inner waters and channels are not shown on this chart. For these the larger scale charts must be consulted.

FERRIES
Passenger/Vehicular Ferries regularly transit Cook Strait between Wellington Harbour and Picton via Tory Channel.

TORY CHANNEL REPORTING ARC
All inward bound vessels on arrival at the Tory Channel Reporting Arc and all outward bound vessels when passing a line between Motukia Point Light and Te Uru Karaka East Point Light are to transmit a message to All Ships on 5067 Channel 19 giving ETA for entering the Tory Channel Controlled Navigation Zone (TCOZN).
Note: The broadcast may also be transmitted on VHF Channels 16 and 62.

AREA OF MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Mariners are warned that deviation of the compass may be experienced in shallow water in the near vicinity of the submarine power cables.

VOLUNTARY COGS
Vessels laden with oil or other harmful liquid substances in bulk are to keep at least 5 nautical miles off the land, and cleared danger, or any outlying island, until reaching the position where discharge is required to make port.

COOK STRAIT CABLE PROTECTION ZONE (CPZ)
The limits of the CPZ are outlined in the Submarine Cables and Pipeline Protection Order 2000 and subsequent amendments. The activities prohibited and penalties for non-compliance are outlined in the Submarine Cables and Pipelines Act 1996. Mariners should refer to legislation or the NZ Nautical Almanac.

TORY CHANNEL CONTROLLED NAVIGATION ZONE (TCOZN)
Only one vessel of 200 gross tonnage or more is permitted to navigate the Tory Channel Controlled Navigation Zone at any one time.

Tidal Streams referred to HW at WELLINGTON

Hours	Geographical Position	41°14' 00" S 174 21.2E	41°12' 00" S 174 29.8E	41°10' 00" S 174 38.4E
Below High Water	Direction of stream (degrees)	6 193 0.3 0.3	192 1.7 0.9	212 0.2 0.1
High Water	Rate at spring tides (knots)	5 225 0.6 0.7	192 2.9 1.2	196 0.5 0.4
Below High Water	Direction of stream (degrees)	4 232 1.9 1.1	192 2.9 1.5	195 0.5 0.3
High Water	Rate at spring tides (knots)	3 233 1.4 1.2	193 1.9 1.0	190 0.6 0.5
Below High Water	Direction of stream (degrees)	2 243 1.3 1.1	193 1.9 1.7	173 0.4 0.3
High Water	Rate at spring tides (knots)	1 236 0.5 0.4	240 1.0 0.5	197 0.1 0.1
Below High Water	Direction of stream (degrees)	0 042 0.4 0.3	368 1.8 1.0	014 0.2 0.2
High Water	Rate at spring tides (knots)	+1 036 0.7 0.6	358 2.2 1.1	002 0.3 0.3
Below High Water	Direction of stream (degrees)	+2 091 1.2 1.1	358 2.4 1.2	010 0.5 0.5
High Water	Rate at spring tides (knots)	+3 046 1.4 1.2	355 2.2 1.1	013 0.6 0.6
Below High Water	Direction of stream (degrees)	+4 091 1.2 1.0	390 1.6 0.8	016 0.5 0.4
High Water	Rate at spring tides (knots)	+5 095 0.7 0.6	145 0.4 0.2	010 0.3 0.2
Below High Water	Direction of stream (degrees)	+6 094 0.3 0.3	195 0.9 0.5	263 0.1 0.2

Tidal Levels referred to Datum of Soundings

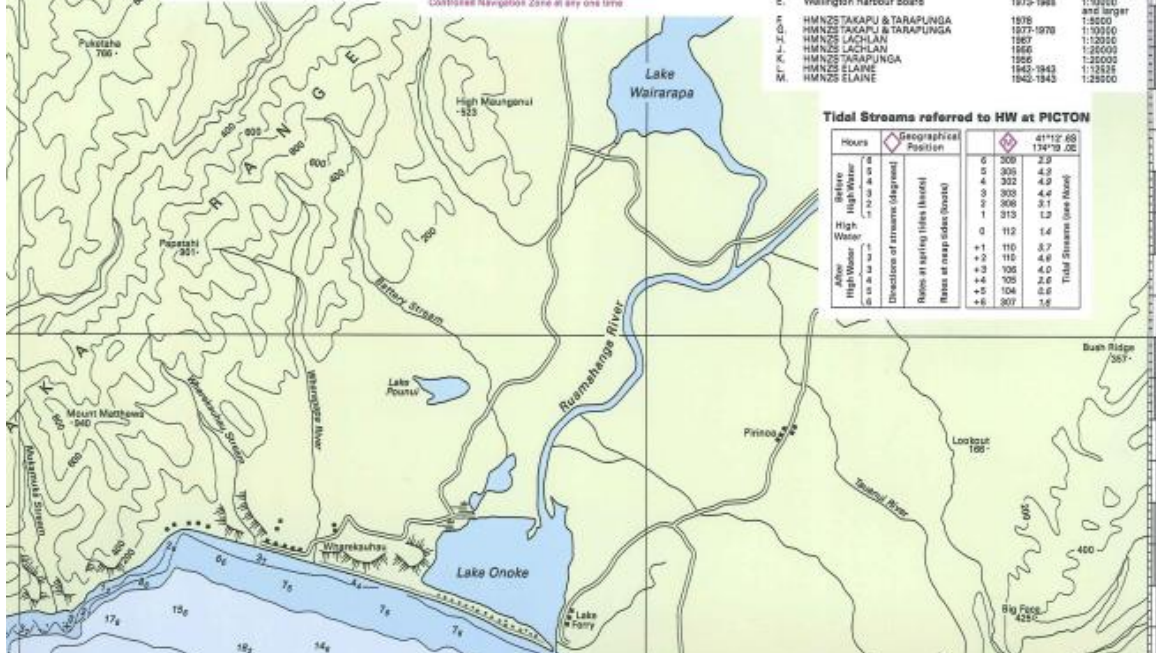
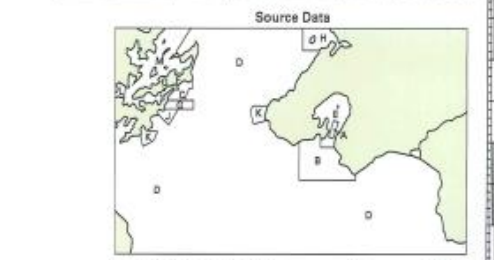
Place	Lat S	Long E	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.4
Mana	41°06'	174°52'	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.4
Okukari Bay	41°12'	174°19'	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.4
Wellington	41°17'	174°47'	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.4
Cape Terawhiti	41°18'	174°37'	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3
Port Underwood	41°20'	174°08'	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.3

Tidal Streams referred to HW at WELLINGTON

Hours	Geographical Position	41°12' 00" S 174 23.3E	41°12' 00" S 174 32.9E	41°12' 00" S 174 36.5E
Below High Water	Direction of stream (degrees)	0 197 2.7 0.6	168 0.8 0.4	101 1.1 1.0
High Water	Rate at spring tides (knots)	1 210 1.1 1.0	165 1.4 0.8	094 1.5 1.5
Below High Water	Direction of stream (degrees)	2 202 0.9 0.9	165 1.7 0.8	078 1.1 1.0
High Water	Rate at spring tides (knots)	3 192 0.4 0.3	168 1.2 0.6	309 0.5 0.4
Below High Water	Direction of stream (degrees)	4 006 0.5 0.4	139 0.4 0.2	234 0.8 0.7
High Water	Rate at spring tides (knots)	5 006 0.6 0.7	341 0.6 0.3	262 1.0 0.9
Below High Water	Direction of stream (degrees)	+1 008 1.1 1.0	343 1.5 0.7	278 1.9 1.2
High Water	Rate at spring tides (knots)	+2 012 1.2 1.1	345 1.8 0.8	289 1.2 1.1
Below High Water	Direction of stream (degrees)	+3 058 1.0 0.9	347 1.8 0.8	270 0.9 0.8
High Water	Rate at spring tides (knots)	+4 020 0.6 0.5	338 1.3 0.6	232 0.5 0.4
Below High Water	Direction of stream (degrees)	+5 137 0.2 0.3	332 0.4 0.2	160 0.6 0.5
High Water	Rate at spring tides (knots)	+6 177 0.6 0.6	160 0.6 0.2	123 1.1 0.7

Tidal Levels referred to Datum of Soundings

Place	Lat S	Long E	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.4
Mana	41°06'	174°52'	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.4
Okukari Bay	41°12'	174°19'	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.4
Wellington	41°17'	174°47'	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.4
Cape Terawhiti	41°18'	174°37'	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3
Port Underwood	41°20'	174°08'	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.3



Tidal Streams referred to HW at PICTON

Hours	Geographical Position	41°12' 00" S 174°19' 00" E
Below High Water	Direction of stream (degrees)	6 308 2.9
High Water	Rate at spring tides (knots)	4 302 4.9
Below High Water	Direction of stream (degrees)	3 303 4.4
High Water	Rate at spring tides (knots)	2 306 3.1
Below High Water	Direction of stream (degrees)	1 313 1.2
High Water	Rate at spring tides (knots)	0 112 1.4
Below High Water	Direction of stream (degrees)	+1 110 3.7
High Water	Rate at spring tides (knots)	+2 110 4.9
Below High Water	Direction of stream (degrees)	+3 105 4.0
High Water	Rate at spring tides (knots)	+4 105 2.6
Below High Water	Direction of stream (degrees)	+5 104 0.6
High Water	Rate at spring tides (knots)	+6 307 1.4

NZ 4315

DEPTHS IN METRES



NEW ZEALAND

NORTH ISLAND - WEST COAST

APPROACHES TO ONEHUNGA

DEPTHS IN METRES
SCALE 1:18 000

Depths in metres (under thirty-one in metres and decimetres) reduced to Chart Datum which is approximately Lowest Astronomical Tide.

Heights in metres. Underlined figures are drying heights above Chart Datum; all other heights are above Mean High Water Springs.

Navigational Marks: IALA Maritime Buoyage System Region A (Red to Port).

Positions are on World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84).

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 60.

Sources: For information on the quality of the hydrography see the Source Data Diagram. Topography derived mainly from Land Information New Zealand data.

SATELLITE-DERIVED POSITIONS

Positions obtained from satellite navigation systems referred to the WGS 84 Datum can be plotted directly onto this chart. Caution must be exercised in the transfer of geographical positions to other charts not in terms of WGS 84 Datum.

SHOAL AREA

Shoaling has occurred at a rate of up to 1.5 metres a year in this area. Mariners are warned to navigate with caution in the vicinity and to contact Ports of Auckland Ltd. for the latest information on depths.

HARBOUR REGULATIONS

Radio Reporting Points

Before entering/leaving Manukau Harbour all vessels 500 tonnes UMS gross or greater must contact Manukau Harbour Radio on VHF for arrival/departure instructions.

Entry and Exit Restrictions

It is not recommended that vessels enter or leave Manukau Harbour during the hours of darkness. No vessel of 500 tonnes UMS gross or greater may cross the bar during the hours of darkness. Vessels of draught 5.5 metres or greater are to transit the bar between 1.5 hours before and 1.5 hours after high water at the Manukau Bar.

Operating Procedures

The masters of all vessels of 500 tonnes UMS gross or greater are to follow the instructions in the 'Manukau Bar and Harbour Operating Procedures and Guidelines' whilst navigating in the area of the Manukau Bar and Harbour. Contact Ports of Auckland Ltd for information.

