



CHART STANDARDIZATION & PAPER CHART WORKING GROUP (CSPCWG)

[A Working Group of the Hydrographic Services and Standards Committee (HSSC)]

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To CSPCWG Members

Date 13 February 2013

Dear Colleagues,

Subject: Revision of S-4 B-500 (Round 1).

Now that S-4 section B-300 has been fully revised and is waiting approval from IHO Member States, it is time to turn our attention to B-500, the section which deals with the language, names and legends. Andrew and I have been working on this for some time and we are now ready for you to take a careful look at a first draft – see Annex A.

We have found this section challenging in different ways from the rest of S-4. Whereas with the other sections, we were familiar with the subject matter and had considerable experience and expertise to bring to bear on revising the detail, for aspects of this section we have been dealing with unfamiliar subjects.

This is particularly true of the ‘toponymy’ (study of place names) sub-sections, where in some cases charting practice has to be constrained by political requirements. We are fortunate in having Jonathan Marshal, UKHO’s expert on geographic names and member of UK’s Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN), available to us and he has reviewed this section with us. Nevertheless, there were some aspects of the existing guidance which none of us could quite understand. We have aimed to simplify these areas, even removing some sections. We therefore ask that you also review the deletions and let us know if you consider we have deleted something which should be retained.

Other particular points you will notice are:

1. Where available, we have utilised S-32 definitions in B-501.
2. The existing section B-510 confusingly included both language and toponymy together. We have separated the subjects by grouping all the guidance on toponymy into B-550.

3. IHO Resolution 8/1919 has been fully incorporated (mainly in B-550, but also in B-520).
4. We have included a completely new section on cartographic principles, which may be of particular benefit to new comers to nautical charting (fulfilling part of our remit to support Capacity Building).
5. We need to decide on a replacement term for 'type styles'. We have used 'fonts' (in recognition of its widespread use in computers) but there are other possibilities, eg 'text styles', 'lettering styles'.

For your convenience, we have included a response form at Annex B with particular questions on which we would welcome your views; however, please feel free to comment on any other points as well.

Please respond, using Annex B, but also with a track change version of Annex A if necessary, **by 10 April 2011**.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Peter G.B. Jones', with a small date '10.4.11' written at the end.

Peter G.B. Jones,
Chairman

Annex A: Draft revision of S-4 Section B-500 (separate document).

Annex B: Response form.

B - 500 . i

Annex A to CSPCWG Letter 03/2013

PART B

SECTION 500

TEXT: LANGUAGE, NUMBERS, NAMES, FONTS

Commentaire [c1]: Is 'font' better than 'type style'?

B - 500 . ii

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| **SECTION 500** - TEXT: LANGUAGE, NUMBERS, NAMES, [FONTS](#)

CONTENTS

RECORD OF UPDATES

B-501 TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

B-510 LANGUAGE: GENERAL RULES

B-520 TRANSLITERATION, ALPHABET, PUNCTUATION

B-521 SCRIPT ON INTERNATIONAL CHARTS

B-522 PUNCTUATION AND OTHER MARKS

B-530 NUMBERS

B-531 VULGAR FRACTIONS AND DECIMAL PARTS

B-540 ABBREVIATIONS

B-550 TOPONYMY: GENERAL RULES

B-551 TOPONYMS: AUTHORITIES, INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL

B-552 TOPONYMS: INTERNATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

B-560 [TOPONYMS AND LEGENDS: CARTOGRAPHIC PRINCIPLES](#)

B-561 [FONTS](#)

~~**B-561** [EXPLANATION OF APPROACH USED](#)~~

~~**B-562** [FONTS - GENERAL PRINCIPLES](#)~~

B-563 CHOICE OF [FONT](#)

B-564 COLOUR

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SECTION 500 - TEXT: LANGUAGE, NUMBERS, NAMES, [FONTS](#)

RECORD OF UPDATES

Specification Number	S-4 Edition or Amendment Number	IHO Circular Letters		Remarks
		Promulgated by	Approved by	
Section 500 Preliminary Edition	--	38/1980	--	Adopted by 1982 Conference, Decision No. 23
Section 500 1988 Edition	--		--	New loose-leaf edition - including editorial updating.
I-521	1/1989	31/1989	52/1989	Amendment to the sentence.
Section B-500 2005 Edition	3.000	41/2005		New format
B-510.4	3.005	82/2007	76/2008	New specification (subsequent paragraphs renumbered)
2010 Edition	4.000	10/2010	49/2010	New section B-600 added
	S-4 Edition/ Revision/ Clarification			
Section B-500	4. x.x	xx/2013	xx/2013	Completely reviewed by CSPCWG; revised and updated.

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SECTION 500

TEXT: LANGUAGE, NUMBERS, NAMES, FONTS

B-501 TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

The following definitions set out the meanings of the terms relating to toponymy used in this chapter:

Toponymy: the place names or the study of place names of a country or district (S-32) ~~the study of place names.~~

Commentaire [c2]: S-32

National language: a language having official status throughout the territory under the jurisdiction of a sovereign state. (A state may have more than one national language.)

Regional language: a language having official, literary or colloquial status within part of the territory under the jurisdiction of a sovereign state eg Welsh, Breton. (Regional languages may give rise to original forms of toponyms in the areas where they are spoken.)

Legend: a description, explanation, table of symbols or other information on a chart to improve its understandability and interpretation, eg:

an ——— a short text appearing on a chart as

- i. ——— amplification of a symbol not complete in itself, eg Aero Racon, Explosives dumping ground
- a complement to more extensive graphical detail, eg SEE PLAN, magnetic variation quoted in a compass rose
- a statement, in the absence of a symbol for the purpose, of information having a locational element, eg less water reported (1974), Historic Wk.

The title of a chart was formerly considered part of the legend, but this usage is obsolete.

Commentaire [c3]: Now incorporates definition from S-32.

Toponym: a word or group of words constituting a proper place name designating a natural or artificial topographic feature, eg: LONDON, SKAGERRAK, DEUTSCHE BUCHT, HASLAR HOSPITAL, ENGLISH CHANNEL, WEST HOYLE BANK, SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH.

Generic term: that term in a legend or toponym which describes the type of geographic feature, eg: CHANNEL, BANK, HOSPITAL, KLIFF, CHURCH.

Descriptive term: a term in a legend or toponym used in its proper sense to describe the physical or some other characteristics of a geographic feature, eg: WEST, LILLE, ROTE.

Specific term: any part of a legend or toponym other than the generic term, eg: ENGLISH, LILLE, FISKE, HASLAR, SAINT JOHN'S, ROTE, WEST HOYLE. (Thus the specific terms of a toponym comprise the descriptive terms, if any, and the proper name or names.)

Simple toponym: a toponym containing no generic term, eg: LONDON, THE SOLENT, CASQUETS.

Compound toponym: a toponym which contains a generic term and may also contain one or more descriptive terms, eg: ENGLISH CHANNEL, LILLE FISKEBANK, HASLAR HOSPITAL, FORT GILKICKER, SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH, ROTE KLIFF, WEST HOYLE BANK.

Original form of a toponym: a toponym designating a geographic feature situated in the territory under the jurisdiction of a sovereign state, in the form which agrees with the official or current usage of that state, eg: LONDON, ORKNEY ISLANDS, KØBENHAVN.

Exonym: a toponym used by one country to designate a geographic feature that lies wholly or partly outside the bounds of its national sovereignty, and which may be situated in territory under the jurisdiction of another state which uses a different original form, eg: *ATLANTIC OCEAN*, ANTARCTIC, LONDRES, ILES ORCADES, COPENHAGEN.

B-510 LANGUAGE: GENERAL RULES

~~Each nation shall draw up its charts in accordance with the recommendations contained in Technical Resolution 8/1919, as simplified by the following paragraphs:~~

B-510.1 Two or more official languages. Countries having two or more official languages may adopt double or multiple legends (including toponyms) on charts of their own territory. In charting the same territory, other states may retain the multiple ~~toponymy legends~~ or may choose one of the official forms.

B-510.2 Alternative forms. ~~If a nation is charting an area in which the original toponymy is not in that nation's own language, it may add to the original form an exonym or other alternative from its own language if it considers that a toponym or legend is not self evident and that the presence of a glossary, if provided, does not cover the case. The alternative form should be shown in a type style or point size which is both different from and subordinate to that of the original toponym or legend. A legend may be translated without retaining the original language version.~~

B-510.3 Toponyms – Translation. ~~Where a nation wishes to use as a toponym a form translated from another language, it is desirable that only the generic term should be translated, and that if possible the translation should make use of the agreed official terminology (see B-552.3). Not currently used.~~

B-510.4 Language on charts. English is the ~~accepted international working~~ language for navigational purposes and for communication at sea (SOLAS Chapter V Regulation 14 refers). See also B-122.

The XVth International Hydrographic Conference (1997) decided that:

'each Hydrographic Office which does not issue charts in the English language should give all legends on charts affecting its territorial waters in its national language and in English.' (Decision 9)

Consequent to this decision, English language versions of all notes should be included on all non-English charts. Navigationally significant legends should also be given in English, or if more convenient, listed in a glossary (key) on the chart. English language versions of notes and legends are particularly appropriate on charts used for international shipping. See also B-241 and B-242.4.

~~IB-510.5(A)~~ Language on international adopted charts. Printer nations may translate any elements of ~~international adopted~~ charts into their own national language, in whole or in part, or add to those elements such translations, explanations, annotations, etc. as they may deem appropriate. However, ~~toponymy toponyms~~ and international abbreviations should not be ~~so translated unless unacceptable conflict with the printer's national usage will result~~. Printer nations may add alternative forms (see B-510.2) or ~~substitute their own alternative forms for~~ those of the producer nation.

~~IB-510.6(A)~~ Glossaries. If desired, ~~printer nations may add~~ partial glossaries ~~may be given on~~ ~~international adopted~~ charts ~~reproduced by printer nations~~ in order to permit their user to understand ~~in particular~~ the generic terms appearing in legends and compound toponyms on that chart without ~~having~~ recourse to ~~glossaries in a separate document (eg glossaries of terms and abbreviations in Sailing Directions associated publications or dictionaries).~~

Commentaire [c4]: The whole text (updated as necessary) of TR8/1919 is now included at B-550 (as it deals entirely with toponymy) so that we can cancel the TR. The introductory sentence to B-510 is therefore no longer relevant here.

Commentaire [c5]: Existing paragraph revised and transferred to B-550.4

Commentaire [c6]: Would this be an exonym? Should this para be deleted?

Commentaire [c7]: WG letter 05&07/2007 and IHO CL 82/07 and 76/08 refer

B-520 TRANSLITERATION, ALPHABET, PUNCTUATION

If the national language in which a toponym is normally expressed does not use the same alphabet or script as that of the publisher nation, the toponym may be rendered into the latter's language by means of a transliteration or transcription system. If an internationally-approved system exists, it **must** be used; failing this a national system may be employed.

Note: Among countries where the Roman alphabet is official, international uniformity in transcription systems would be advantageous to the various national governments. It is accordingly recommended that national Hydrographic Offices place before their governments the desirability of obtaining uniformity and urge the continuation of efforts for effective agreements through the United Nations.

Commentaire [c8]: From TR 8/1919

B-521(I) SCRIPT ROMAN ALPHABET ON INTERNATIONAL CHARTS

The following rules are intended to standardize and simplify the Roman ~~script~~ alphabet used on international charts as much as possible, for the benefit of printer nations and users, having to set up type in the language of another country. In the case of nations which do not use the Roman ~~script~~ alphabet, ~~it is recommended that~~ alternative forms of toponyms (transliterated using the Roman ~~script~~ alphabet) and legends (translated into ~~a Roman script language~~ English, in accordance with B-510.4) should be shown, in addition to showing them in the national ~~script~~ alphabet.

B-521.1(I) ~~The Roman script~~ alphabet ~~to be~~ used on international charts comprises the 26 ~~letters~~ letters of the basic Roman alphabet, augmented if necessary by the special letters, or the letters modified by diacritical marks, ~~peculiar-particular~~ to certain languages. The use of special (non-Roman) letters should be avoided where possible, for example if the language concerned allows the substitution either of groups of letters of the basic Roman alphabet or of letters of the basic Roman alphabet modified by diacritical marks.

Commentaire [c9]: So should DE use 'ss' rather than ß?

B-521.2(I) ~~The accents and diacritical marks used in each language~~ must normally be retained, unless the rules of the language permit them to be dispensed with. A letter of the basic Roman alphabet with diacritical mark should always be used in preference to a special (non-Roman) letter.

B-521.3(I) The standard alphabetical order, eg as used in glossaries (see B-510.6), should be derived from the usual order of the basic 26-letter Roman alphabet. The order of words in an alphabetical list must be unaffected by the presence of accents or diacritical marks. Special (non-Roman) letters may be placed after the basic alphabet, or incorporated into appropriate places in the basic order, according to usual national practice: ~~basically this affects only the presentation of glossaries as envisaged in B-510.5.~~

B-522 PUNCTUATION AND OTHER MARKS

Punctuation (eg in cautionary notes) should conform to conventional English practice.

Non-alphanumeric symbols representing units (eg: °, ', ") and other universally recognized marks may be used on charts (eg: &, +, @, ©, \$). Uncommon or special marks having meanings particular to charts should be explained in national versions of INT1 (eg: ≠, #).

Apart from marks associated with letters and figures, only the following marks are to be used in writing on charts:

- _____ . _____ () _____ (full stop) _____ (brackets)
- _____ , _____ * _____ (comma) _____ (asterisk)

B - 500 . 5

~~_____ ; (semi colon) _____ □ (paragraph)
_____ : (colon) _____ & (ampersand)
_____ ' (apostrophe) _____ " (inverted commas)
_____ - (hyphen) _____ / (oblique stroke)~~

~~_____ and any non-alphanumeric symbols representing units.~~

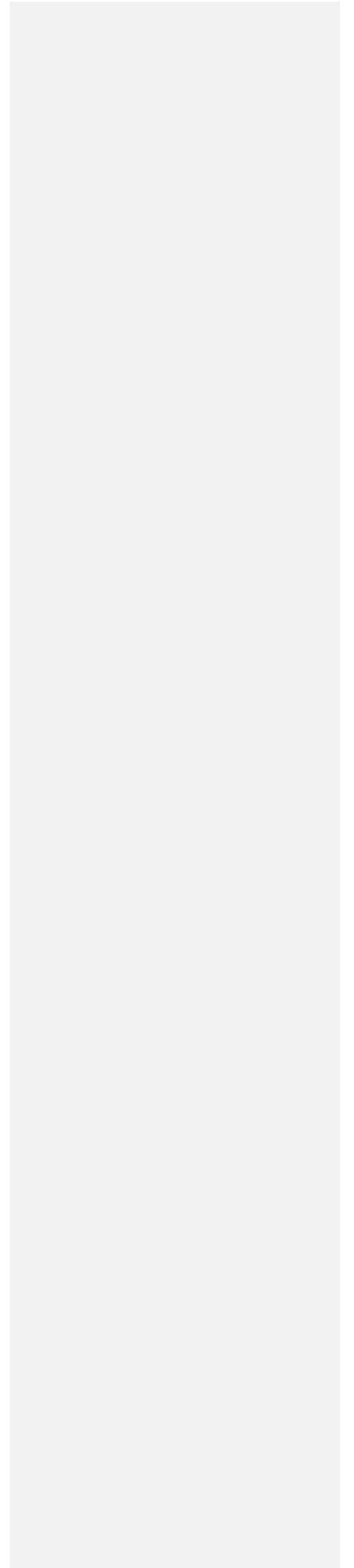
Commentaire [c10]: There are many other symbols used on modern charts not listed in B-522, eg @, +, <, >, ...

B - 500 . 6

|

M-4 Part B

Original



B-530 NUMBERS

All numbers ~~appearing on the chart are written~~ should be in Arabic numerals, except for those forming an integral part of compound toponyms, which ~~must be spelled out~~ must be spelled in full, eg *Les Sept îles, Three Kings*. ~~The use of Roman figures numerals is allowed, but not recommended, may be used~~ for the numbering of paragraphs, sub-paragraphs, and columns, whether in the title, in texts outside the title, or in tables. Roman ~~figures numerals~~ may also be used in compound toponyms, eg King George V Land.

B-531 VULGAR FRACTIONS AND DECIMAL PARTS

~~No vulgar fraction, eg 1/4, should appear on the chart. The natural scale should preferably be expressed as a ratio, eg 1:200 000 (see B-241.4). Fractional values should be expressed when necessary in decimal form.~~

~~It is recommended that decimal parts should be eliminated so far as possible. Where decimals are necessary, a form of representation which avoids the use of the decimal point or comma should preferably be adopted (eg subscript decimal figures in soundings or tidal heights). Where this is not possible, the decimal comma or point is used, according to usual national practice (the comma is the internationally recognized decimal marker but is not accepted by all nations).—
—The decimal part of a sounding or drying height should be indicated by a subscript figure, with no decimal separator. Where other decimal parts are shown, eg bearings, positions, tidal heights, dredged depths, the decimal separator should be used according to national practice (comma, decimal point or full stop – comma is the preferred ISO sign).~~

The natural scale should be expressed as a ratio, eg 1:200 000 (see B-241.4).

Commentaire [c11]: Existing paragraph seems extreme, considering the number of cases where decimals are specifically mentioned, eg bearings, graticule labels, dredged areas, current/ stream strength...Replace paragraph as below?

B-540 ABBREVIATIONS

B-540.1 International abbreviations. ~~Agreed international abbreviations are given in listed at the relevant paragraphs of these specifications and in INT1B-122.1. For those terms for which an international abbreviation exists, full words and differing national abbreviations should not normally be used, except in toponyms. Different abbreviations to those in the specifications should not be used. Words corresponding to agreed international abbreviations should not normally appear in full on charts. Exceptions to the latter rule include:~~ However, full words may be used in the chart title, tables and texts outside the title (notes, cautions, remarks).

B-540.2 Abbreviations should not be used within compound toponyms except where ~~strictly~~ necessary, eg because of lack of space. Where such abbreviations are necessary, national abbreviations may be used irrespective of the existence ~~or otherwise~~ of a corresponding agreed international abbreviation.

B-540.3 Abbreviations and the use of full stops. International abbreviations should not be terminated by full stops, ~~but see special rules for~~ except where forming the generic part of a toponym or for separating seabed qualities (see B-425.9) and light descriptions (see ~~of lights~~ B-471.9). Abbreviations of national generic terms ~~given~~ in toponyms should be terminated by full stops in order to indicate clearly to chart users, especially those speaking languages other than that used on the chart, that the abbreviation is not a full (unfamiliar) word. Full stops should also be used for other national abbreviations.

B-550 **TOPONYMY - GENERAL RULES** **FOR GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES**

B-550.1 **Toponyms: Principle of selection.** A toponym should serve an identifying or a reference function for the ~~use of the navigator or of a specialist~~ chart user. It may ~~alternatively also~~ be required to identify features mentioned in other ~~navigational-nautical~~ publications.

B-550.2 **Consistency of toponyms.** ~~Nations are to~~ **Chart producers must** ensure agreement on toponymy among charts of different scales and between charts and other **hydrographic nautical** publications.

B-550.3 From Resolution 8/1919 (as amended): To obtain approximate uniformity in geographical names appearing on the nautical charts (and other nautical documents) of maritime countries, each national Hydrographic Office should apply the following general rules:

a) **Own coastal areas.** On its charts of its own coastal areas, show names that are in exact agreement with the forms prescribed by the most authoritative source. Each country will thus provide complete and authoritative name coverage in its own official script, whether Roman or non-Roman, for the use of all other national Hydrographic Offices that issue charts on various scales, and other nautical documents, for the same area.

b) **Foreign coastal areas (Roman script).** On its charts of foreign coastal areas where the Roman script is officially used by the sovereign country, show names that are in exact agreement with the most authoritative usage of the country having sovereignty. These names should be obtained directly from new and revised editions of the nautical charts and other documents of the country having sovereignty or confirmed by correspondence with that country. Where such names as officially written use accents or diacritical signs, these should be retained, including when names are printed in capital (upper case) letters.

c) **Foreign coastal areas (non-Roman scripts).** On its charts of foreign coastal areas where the script of the sovereign country is other than the Roman script, show names that are obtained by applying the various international systems for romanization approved by the United Nations to the names appearing on the most authoritative sources of the country having sovereignty or confirmed by correspondence with that country. See also B-520.

d) **Generic parts.** On its charts of all foreign coastal areas, the generic parts of complex toponyms should (in its Roman-alphabet form) be the same as the country having sovereignty, eg Falsterborev, *Baie de Seine*. By following this practice, the geographical generic term will not be translated but will appear, in its Roman-alphabet form, on the charts of all nations.

e) **Names of major features.** On all its charts, apply its conventional national usage to names of countries, major territorial divisions and boundary features, and to the oceans and their international subdivisions. The names used internationally may also be shown but in a subordinate manner. This system will be applied until an international convention by the United Nations on standardization of internationally recognized names has been adopted. See B-552 for International charts.

B-550.4 **Alternative and obsolete forms.** If a nation is charting an area in which the original toponyms are not in that nation's own language, it may add to an original form an **exonym** or **former name** if it considers that, without the addition, confusion could occur. The alternative form should be shown in a font and/or point size which is both different from and subordinate to that of the original toponym.

B-550.5 **Distinction between descriptive terms and toponyms.** On charts of foreign coasts, toponyms should not be translated, in accordance with B-550.3b-c. Descriptive terms should be translated.

Commentaire [c12]: Remove reference and cancel TR on publication.

Commentaire [c13]: Added for sense

Commentaire [c14]: Following Res 8/1919 we attempted to avoid terms which imply legal jurisdiction eg territorial sea. However, 'coastal areas' seemed better than just 'coasts', by including the land and waters adjacent to the coast.

Commentaire [c15]: Term 'foreign' retained from Resolution 8/1919 – is there a better term?

Commentaire [c16]: Is this useful or in prospect? Should we delete?

Commentaire [c17]: Replaces former B-510.2. We cannot think of any other alternative than those given.

if they are not the generic part of a toponym, but it is not always easy to distinguish which legends are toponyms and which are descriptive terms. The use made of the information by the mariner may provide a guide:

- If the requirement is to know the function of a feature for navigational purposes, eg *Puerto pesquero*, it is a descriptive term and should be translated.
- If it is required for reference, eg *Vorhafen*, it requires a distinctive designation and should be treated as a toponym and not translated. However, a translation of the generic term may be included in a glossary on the chart (see B-510.6), in the index of abbreviations in the national version of INT1 or in an associated publication.

Descriptive terms should be reduced to a minimum by the use of symbols wherever possible.

B-551 **TOPONYMS: REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES; INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL**

B-551.1 **International authorities references.**

a. The most important international reference for limits (but not names) of sea areas and ocean bottom features are:

- IHO ~~Special Publication S-23~~ 'Limits of Oceans and Seas'. This names and defines the exact limits of the world's oceans, seas and major gulfs and straits, for the convenience of hydrographic offices when compiling charts and nautical publications. Generic terms are in English only.

b. The most important international references for names of undersea features are:

- IHO ~~Bathymetric Publication B-1~~ 'General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO)'. A series of eighteen separate sheets covering the world and one World sheet. The most recently printed copy of the latest edition should be used.
- IHO ~~Bathymetric Publication B-6~~ 'Standardization of Undersea Feature Names'. This IHO-IOC publication has been published through collaboration between the Joint IHO-IOC Guiding Committee for GEBCO and the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names. It is intended to ensure maximum international standardization of the names of undersea features, and includes in particular Guidelines for naming features, a name proposal form and a list of terms and definitions.
- IHO ~~Bathymetric Publication B-8~~ 'Gazetteer of Geographical Names of Undersea Features'. Gazetteer of Geographical Names of Undersea Features shown on the GEBCO sheets, on the ~~IHO~~ small scale international (INT) chart series, on the sheets of the Regional International Bathymetric Chart projects or of significance to charts at small scale. Proposals for new names should be checked first against any published gazetteers and then submitted for clearance, either to the appropriate national authority or, where no such authority exists, to the IHB or IOC for consideration by the GEBCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN), which may advise on any potentially confusing duplication of names.

The ~~list of IHO publications on the~~ IHO website should be consulted for the date of the most recent edition of the publications detailed above. Go to http://www.iho.int/iho_pubs/IHO_Download.htm ~~www.iho.int/iho_pubs/iho_download~~ ~~—g Standards & Publications g download IHO Publications~~) should be consulted for the date of the most recent edition of the publications detailed above. See also 'Data and products' at www.gebco.net.

B-551.2 **Routeing measures.** For the naming of routeing measures (as specified in IMO publication

Commentaire [c18]: It is misleading to describe S-23 as an 'authority' for names – it is not. As the title suggests, its purpose is to define the limits of various sea areas; how those areas are named on a nation's cartographic products will depend on the national policy of each country. (Jonathan Marshall)
See also B-550.3e and B-552.1.

Ships' Routeing) which may not conform to official names, see B-435f.]

B-551.23 **National authorities.** Most nations have set up a permanent or semi-permanent body responsible for determining toponymy on national mapping and charting. It is particularly important that nations ensure that toponyms on charts of their own territory are in accord with forms authorized by these bodies.

B-551.34 **Non-national waters.** The national bodies will give advice on the existence of official toponymy in other states and may be able to specify maps or other official publications or sources of toponyms for topographic and major sea features. It is possible in such cases, or if no national geographic names body exists, that there will be no official forms of toponyms of undersea and minor sea features. If so, charts of the area will probably have been produced by other hydrographic offices (which may have made hydrographic surveys in the past) and they should be used or adapted. ~~in the interval before until~~ official forms of toponymy are assigned to such features.

B-552 **TOPONYMS: INTERNATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS CHARTS**

B-552.1(I) **General.** ~~In general a~~Agreed international forms **must** be used for the names of topographic features of continental or international extent and the names of oceans, seas, arms of the sea and major gulfs. If such forms do not exist, the form in common maritime use by the publisher producer nation ~~is to should~~ be used. ~~A second version, in another language,~~Alternative names may be added if the publisher printer nation considers it useful to do so.

~~**B-552.2** **Continental shelf.** in international waters off coasts, covering approximately the continental shelf and continental slope, the form to be adopted is the international form if this exists (see B-551.1). Failing this the form will be that determined by the adjoining state under the 'linguistic influence' of which the area of shelf or slope in question is agreed by adjoining states to lie: the common maritime use of that state, as indicated on its published charts, should be followed. In the absence of such international agreement, the forms of the publisher nation may be used; these forms should also be used for features straddling linguistic boundaries.~~

~~**B-552.2(I)** **Generic terms.** The foregoing rules notwithstanding, the forms of toponyms in international waters, whether coastwise or not, should be modified if necessary so that their generic terms conform with the agreed official terminology (glossaries of terms produced by the IHO, by the UN group of Experts, etc.). However, such modification should not be made where there are strong traditional reasons against it.~~

~~Traditional toponyms should be retained in their historic forms, and the above rule is strictly applicable only to toponyms of relatively recent origin.~~

~~**B-552.4** **Countries.** Names of sovereign states should be given in the original form (see B-501) subject to the provisions of B-520 (Transliteration), ~~with the f~~The ~~orm of~~name used by the publisher printer nation ~~may be added given, if required,~~ underneath, unbracketed and in a font and/or point size type face or size which is subordinate to the original form.~~

B-552.3(I) **Features marking boundaries.** If adjacent border states do not agree on the toponyms names of features (eg headlands, rivers) which mark an international boundary, both forms ~~may~~ **should** be given ~~on charts, in the same font and point size.~~

Commentaire [c19]: We need to add a clarification at B-435f such as: Where reference names in authoritative documents, eg in IMO's publication 'Ships' Routeing', do not conform with the official names used by the sovereign state, these reference names may be shown on charts, specifically linked to the feature they are referencing, to assist the chart user.

Commentaire [c20]: Existing B-552.2 repeats 552.1 above, with additional confusion; recommend delete.

B-560 TOPONYMS AND LEGENDS: CARTOGRAPHIC PRINCIPLES

Commentaire [c21]: Suggested new section on cartography.

In the context of this section, 'names' is used to include toponyms, descriptive terms and abbreviations.

The selection of names to be shown on a chart is an integral part of its design. Position, font, size, style, spacing and placement of names are also important to ensure optimum clarity.

A chart must carry all significant names according to its scale. Names should be included on the chart only if they have some significance for the mariner. Names may be used to emphasise features, but irrelevant names may interfere with, or distract from, the reading of essential information.

The insertion of names on charts should follow a number of well-established cartographic 'rules', most of which are consistent with other chart or map producing organizations. These rules are listed below, adapted to the specific case of nautical charts; if followed, they will significantly improve the clarity of the chart for the benefit of the user.

B-560.1 Placement and arrangement.

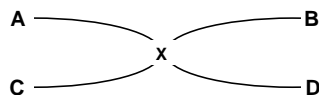
- Each name must clearly refer to the relevant object; ambiguity must be avoided. Therefore a name must not be separated from the object to which it relates and must not appear indefinitely between two objects to which it might refer.
- Letters must be evenly spaced. Spacing, if unduly wide, is difficult to read as a unit because of other detail; against a blank background, there is almost no limit to the spacing.
- Interletter spaces are measured between the adjacent edges of letters, not between their centres.
- Where names or descriptions consist of more than one word in line, the spaces between words must be consistent and should be approximately three times the space between consecutive letters of a word.
- Care must be taken in the case of names describing a feature of considerable area or length.
- Care must be taken when placing names on water areas to ensure that channels, estuaries, harbour entrances, etc, are not obstructed by names. In most cases, it is better to place names of towns, headlands, etc, on the land rather than on the water.
- Where possible, to place the names of islands, lakes, shoals, etc, on the features concerned rather than adjacent to them.
- Names and legends should be placed so that they do not break meridians and parallels unnecessarily or clash with detail in other colours.
- Names should not break the coastline unless unavoidable.

Examples of many of the rules governing the placement and arrangement of names are to be found on INT3 'Use of Symbols and Abbreviations'.

B-560.2 Straight or curved names.

- For maximum clarity, horizontal, straight names are usually preferred.
- Curved names tending to the horizontal are more readable than oblique straight names, except along linear features, see B-560.4.
- Curved coastal names should meet the coast nearly at right-angles. Where curved names are used, the curve must become more nearly horizontal as it moves away from the point

named:



- In the absence of other considerations curves B and C are preferred in the western part of the chart, A and D in the eastern part (for ease of reading from the centre of the lower border).
- Where the trend of the coast changes, adjacent curved names should be either parallel with each other, or gradually diverge.

B-560.3 Point names and area names where the name cannot be fitted within the area.

- Ambiguity must be avoided by placing names close to the symbols or areas they describe, without obscuring them.
- Land names should, if possible, be placed on the landward side of symbols so that lines drawn from seaward will reach the symbols first.
- Names of towns, islands and headlands should, if possible, be placed on the land. If they have to be placed on the sea, headland names must not obscure depths or other important detail close in to the headlands.
- At sea, channel buoy descriptions should, if possible, be clear of the fairway, and must leave space for flares where buoys are lit.
- A name or legend describing a point symbol should, if possible, start immediately right of, or end immediately left of, the symbol. If a name cannot be placed immediately right or left of the symbol, the name may be placed above the symbol or, providing no detail is obscured, below it.
- Names and legends should be placed clear of radio circles, where that can be done without ambiguity.
- Consideration should be given to placing long names (consisting of more than two words) in two or more lines if they refer to a small feature. Names in two or more lines, such as the description of a light float, should be aligned vertically, justified on the side nearer the symbol or feature. The alignment of names of island groups, etc. occupying more than one line may, however, reflect the trend of the group rather than be left- or right- justified.

B-560.4 Names of Linear Features (eg rivers, canals, pipelines, area limits).

- Names are generally better placed above features rather than under (as most English words have fewer descenders than ascenders in lower-case).
- For rivers, name a section where it bends least and is as horizontal as possible. Very exceptionally, a double curve may be acceptable for winding rivers.
- Names and legends associated with lines representing limits must be parallel to the line and within the area which the limit defines rather than outside it.
- Limits which run north-south should be described by legends which can most easily be read from the bottom centre of the sheet: ie if a name must be vertical, it should read from south to north in the western half of the chart, north to south in the eastern half. If curved, some of it may have to be partly inverted.

- Legends on arcs of light-sectors should be above the arcs, if possible.

Commentaire [c22]: See INT1: there seem to be different conventions; this is as FR INT1. The options are that the legend should always be 'inside' or 'outside' (as DE/ES INT1) the arc. Is a convention useful? If so, which is preferred?

B-560.5 Area names which can be fitted within the areas concerned.

- Area names must reflect the extent of the area but must not be so fragmented or open-spaced that the letters are difficult to associate.
- The reading of important fine detail within the area must not be obscured.
- There should always be a close relationship between point size, weight and spacing.
- Names should cross the centre of the area.
- If names are divided into more than one line, each line should consist of whole words.
- Lines should appear to be linked together; if there are three or more lines, the spaces between them must be equal.
- It is usually best for the lines to be centrally aligned rather than oblique.
- Where an area does not have charted limits:
 - the name should be spread along the longer axis of the area to show its extent.
 - The name of a mountain range or ocean ridge should follow the trend of the crest-line, although offset to allow portrayal.
 - The name of a bank should indicate the overall mass of the bank, not necessarily be confined by the shoalest contour. It may be preferable to offset the name of a bank to display a clear sounding pattern.
 - Exceptionally, names may be repeated over a large area with uncharted limits in order to suggest the extent.
- Where limits are charted:
 - the name should extend for more than half the length of the area.
 - A space should be left at each end of a name or legend of at least 1.5 times the inter-letter space; longer spaces at the ends are acceptable to avoid unduly wide spacing (see B-553.1).
 - The name of a strait takes the coastlines as its limits.
 - The name of a channel takes either coastlines or the banks which confines it as its limits.

B-560 STYLES OF TYPE

B-561 EXPLANATION OF APPROACH USED FONTS

The choice of ~~type fonts (text styles or designs)~~ is an integral aspect of nautical chart standardization and the creation of a homogeneous set of international charts. ~~However, to achieve full standardization in this respect, a detailed list of instructions, covering every alphanumeric item shown on charts, would be needed. However, there is a very great diversity of national practices in respect of the choice and uses of type styles, and complete standardization would mean very substantial changes for most, if not all, nations, including the loss of most of the national characteristics of their charts. To be fully effective, it would also require nations using non Roman alphabets to change to the latter of fonts. It would be contrary to the overall principles so far followed in the IHO specification, ie use of the terms 'should' or 'may' where it is unlikely that variations from the recommended practice will be misleading, see B-110. to try to enforce changes of such magnitude to national charting. It is also true that most chart users take less notice of differences in type styles than, for instance, the use of different~~

~~symbols for the same object. It therefore seems, for all these reasons, that it would be unrealistic to expect complete agreement over styles of type, at least in the foreseeable future.~~

A certain degree of standardization is however required:

- a) to achieve a reasonable level of compatibility between the charts of different nations, so that users moving from one to another will perceive no practical difference.
- b) so that international or national charts, ~~or charts subject to bilateral agreements,~~ can be adopted by nations with a minimum of difficulty~~change~~: it should be made fairly easy for printers to match type styles~~fonts sufficiently well-closely enough for that~~ chart users will not be disturbed~~confused~~ by the differences.

B-562 FONTS: GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Except for the title ~~lines, explanatory and cautionary and explanatory~~ textual notes and marginalia (see B-563.3), the use of differing type styles~~fonts~~ on charts should satisfy the following general principles:

- a) A distinction should be made between geographic names referring to land features (including islets, above-water rocks, fixed marks, etc) and those referring to water features (whether on land or part of the sea).
- b) A distinction should be made between those legends, words and abbreviations which relate to general or 'background' geographical information and those which relate to essential~~significantly~~ navigational information. The latter should be shown prominently while the former should be subordinated.

B-562.1 Distinction between land and water names and legends

Names and legends referring to land features should be in an upright (Roman alphabet) style font and those relating to water features in a style font sloping to the right (*italic*). For features, ~~such as eg pontoons, locks and pontoons,~~ which are difficult to define as either 'land' or 'sea-water', see specifications for the appropriate feature (~~for these particular examples:~~ B-326-324 Docks-Landing and Launching places and B-326 Docks B-450 navigational Aids).

B-562.2 Distinction between general geographic and navigational significant words-names and legends

should be achieved by making use of either different weights, ~~widths~~ and sizes within a single font family ~~of type~~ (all based on the same design), or of different families, eg serif and sans-serif styles~~fonts~~. See B-563.4.

B-562.3 Prominence of navigational information. Type-Font weights and sizes ~~shall~~ must be selected according to the relative importance of the various names and legends to be shown, whether general geographic or navigational. However it is particularly important to ensure that all navigational information ~~is especially prominent~~ predominates. Certain classes of features should, irrespective of their relative importance, be shown consistently in a particular size and weight of lettering. This applies particularly to such features as light descriptions and legends describing landmarks.

B-563 CHOICE OF TYPE STYLE FONT

It is recommended that:

- (a) The choice of type style font should be ~~restricted to one or two~~ limited to a few, common families ~~of type~~.

~~(b) If a single type font style is used it should be a sans-serif family (see B-563.1), and if two type font styles are used they should comprise one sans-serif and one serif family (see B-563.3).~~

~~To assist chart adoption by printer nations, fonts should be selected from those which are universally available, eg Univers (sans-serif), Times (serif).~~

~~(c) the range of type styles from which the selections are made be limited to those of compatible design.~~

~~A number of long-established hydrographic offices have recently changed to using a single sans-serif family of type. New hydrographic offices and others considering a revision of their present styles are advised to study carefully the advantages of this policy.~~

B-563.1 ~~Sans-serif styles. It is recommended that the sans-serif type style be selected from the following families which are listed in order of preference:~~

~~(1) Univers~~

~~(2) Designs with very similar characteristics to Univers, eg Helvetica and Akzidenz Grotesk~~

~~(3) Futura, Techno, News Gothic or Lightline Gothic.~~

B-563.21 ~~Use of sans-serif styles fonts. If a single, sans-serif style is used, navigational marks navigational significant features, eg landmarks, summit names and heights, aids to navigation, underwater hazards, should be differentiated by the use of bold type style. See also B-340.~~

B-563.3 ~~Serif styles. It is recommended that any serified type style used be selected from the following families which are listed in order of preference:~~

~~(1) Times~~

~~(2) Century~~

B-563.42 ~~Use of serified styles fonts. It is recommended that if a serified style is used (in addition to the sans-serif font), its use should be restricted to the more important geographical names; minor non-navigation names and legends should be in light sans-serif style. Navigational significant features (see B-563.1) should and that navigational legends, words and abbreviations, be shown in sans-serif style. However the names of geographical features which constitute dangers to navigation, such as shoals and banks, or aids to navigation, such as mountain peaks or conspicuous objects, should also be shown in sans-serif style.~~

B-563.53 ~~Title. The choice of type style font used for the title, explanatory and cautionary notes and marginalia is left to national discretion.~~

B-564 COLOUR

~~Notes, legends, words, and abbreviations should be printed in magenta the same colour as the items to which they refer to items shown in magenta. See B-140 for further guidance on the use of colour. relevant paragraphs throughout the specification for guidance on the use of magenta.~~

DRAFT REVISION OF S-4 SECTION B-500 ROUND 1

Response Form

(please return to CSPCWG Secretary by 10 April 2013)

andrew.coleman@ukho.gov.uk

Specification	Question	Yes	No
Section title	Can you suggest a better (ie more succinct) title? (If yes, please include in comments below).		
510.3	Do you agree that the existing paragraph can be deleted? It is perceived to be contrary to the guidance in new B-550.3, derived from Res. 8/1919.		
550.3	Is there a better term than 'foreign coasts'?		
551.2	Do you agree to add the following clarification to B-435f? Where reference names in authoritative documents, eg in IMO's publication 'Ships' Routeing', do not conform with the official names used by the sovereign state, these reference names may be shown on charts, specifically linked to the feature they are referencing, to assist the chart user.		
560.4 (last bullet)	There seem to be different conventions for positioning letters on light arcs; we have applied the convention as in FR INT1. The options are that the legend should always be 'inside' or 'outside' (as DE/ES INT1) the arc. Is a convention useful? If so, which is preferred? (Please indicate a, b or c in the yes column): a. above (ie north of) the arcs b. inside the arcs c. outside the arcs		
561	Which replacement for 'Type styles' do you prefer? (Please indicate a, b, c or d in the yes column): a. Fonts b. Text styles c. Lettering styles d. something else (please specify below)		

Further comments:

Name:

Member State: