

13th TSMAD MEETING

18 to 22 September 2006 - Wellington New Zealand

**Proposed new ENC Encoding Bulletin
Encoding guidance for linear maritime boundary (LMB)**

Reference: S-57 APPENDIX B.1 Annex A - Use of the Object Catalogue for ENC
Clause 11.2 Maritime jurisdiction areas

Explanatory statement:

Because there is no complete official agreement between nations or because of some boundaries natural geometry, linear maritime boundaries needs to be encoded on an ENC as they are represented as lines on the equivalent paper chart.

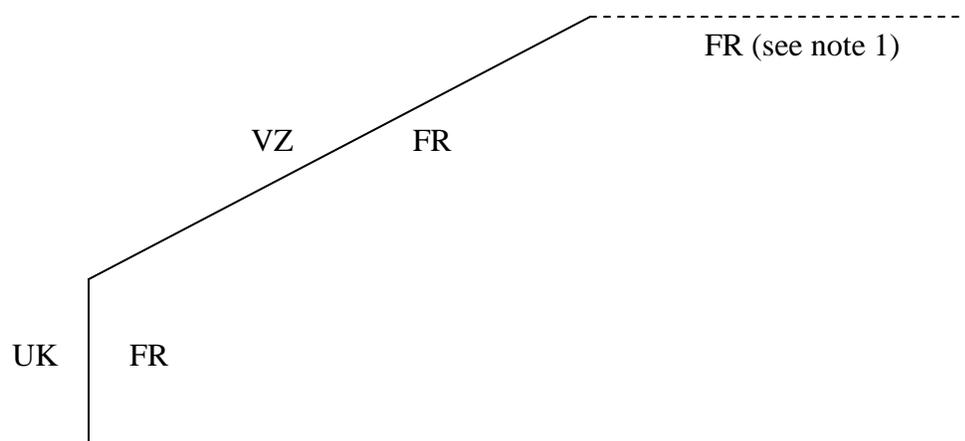
(Some nations will not chart a maritime boundary that has not been ratified by both parties.

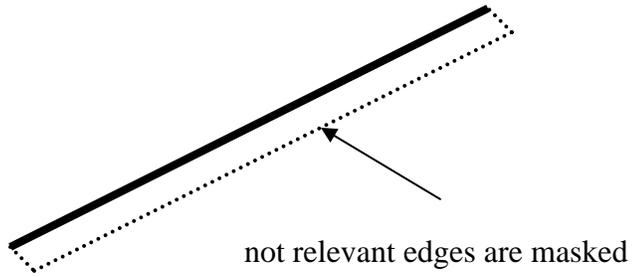
Each nation will obviously have to consider whether the solution is satisfactory from their perspective).

But S-57 does not enable single hanging line for maritime boundaries (eg **ADMARE**, **EXEZNE**, **FSHZNE** and **TESARE**).

The following workaround proposes to encode these linear features as “pseudo-linear” areas (or “very narrow areas”).

« Pseudo-linear » area is an area based on a reference line with about 0.2 mm width at ENC compilation scale.

**Paper chart**

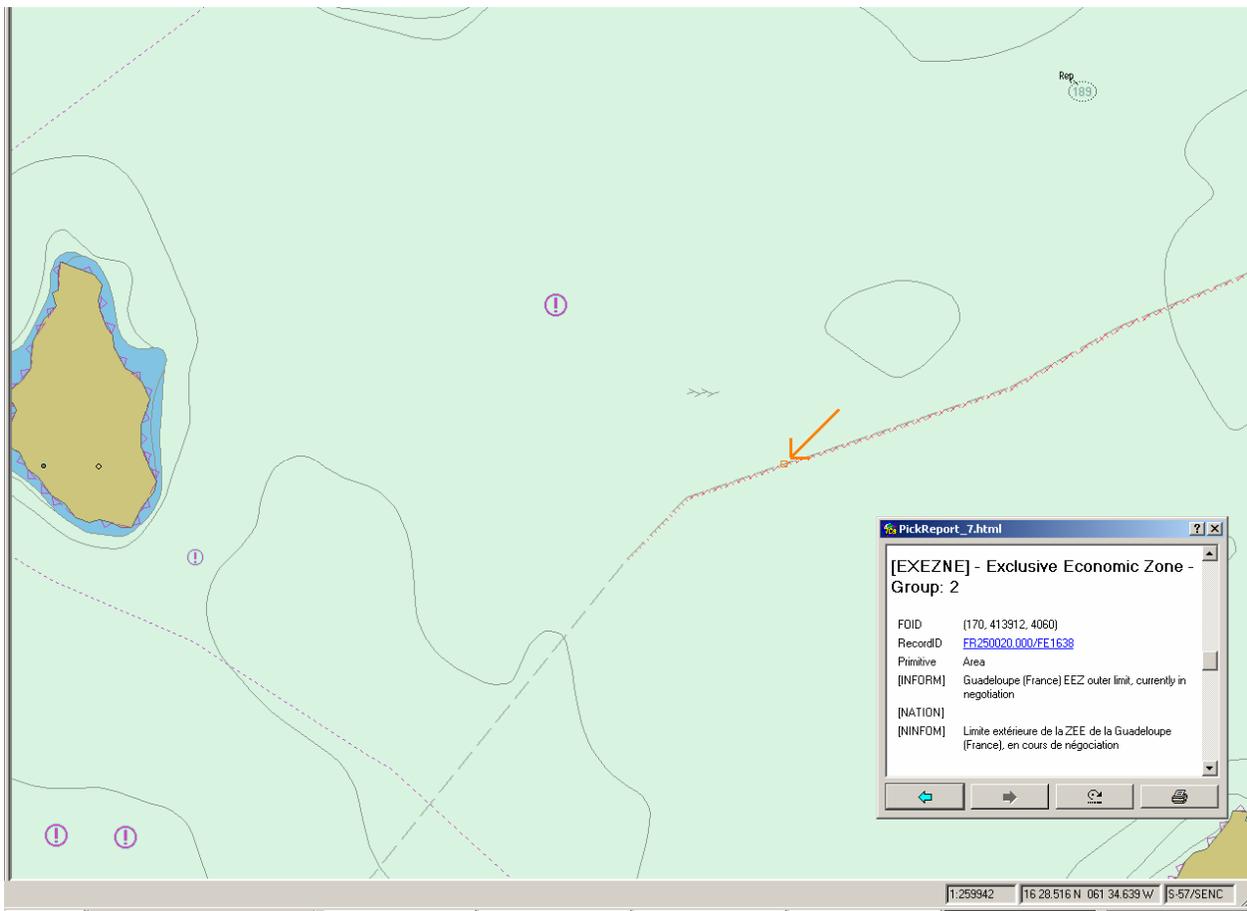


Pseudo-linear area

Display

On the ECDIS, only the non-masked edge will appear, unless pick report is used. Then the “small” area will show up with the INFORM as in the following examples.

Unless the user over zooms, the small area will appear as a thick line when picked up at the ENC compilation scale.



INFORM / NATION added

The following examples of the use of INFORM are provided to warn the user about the limit

example 1:

NATION = UK

INFORM = Montserrat EEZ outer limit (United Kingdom).

example 2 :

NATION = unknown

INFORM = EEZ maritime boundary between Montserrat (United Kingdom) and Guadeloupe (France).

example 3 :

NATION = FR

INFORM = Saint-Martin (France) EEZ outer limit, currently in negotiation.

Proposed S-57 Encoding Bulletin

No# Encoding linear maritime boundaries.

If it is required to encode a linear maritime boundary, it must be done using the corresponding object class from maritime jurisdiction areas (see clause 11.2 of UOC). If the 'line' primitive is not available for an existing object class, the linear maritime boundary must be encoded as a pseudo-linear area and by masking all the edges that are not relevant.

A « pseudo-linear » area (or “very narrow area”) is an area based on a reference line with about 0.2 mm width at ENC compilation scale.

Caution notes in such areas must be encoded using the attributes INFORM and/or TXTDSC.

INFORM - a short explanation about the regulation (e.g. caution note from paper chart). The attribute TXTDSC may be used instead of INFORM, or for longer explanations or notes

Encoders are strongly advised to encode linear maritime boundaries in the above manner to ensure ENC consistency among producing agencies.

FAQ

- Q. How do you encode linear maritime boundaries in an ENC?
- A. See encoding bulletin number #