



U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY SAILING PROGRAM



Offshore



Intercollegiate



CSNTS



P-100

Practical Navigation 4

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Deputy Director, Naval Academy Sailing



Course Overview...

- The Chart
 - Primary emphasis on chart preparation
- The Fix
 - Visual & Electronic
 - Accuracy and errors
- The DR
 - The most important thing on the chart
- Navigation Party
 - Organization, procedures & philosophy
- Making landfall
 - The Navigation Brief
- Navigation Practical



The Chart Prep Checklist...

Navy Sailing Chart Preparation Checklist

Chart Number _____

1. Note the chart's sounding datum (X the appropriate box).

Fathoms _____ Feet _____ Meters _____

2. Box the Sounding Datum. Highlight this in Orange and verify that it's visible after the chart is folded for use. If not - annotate it where it can best be seen.

3. Enter the vessel's draft (i.e., 7.5 feet) _____

- Use the same units as the chart's sounding datum

4. Round up _____

5. Define Your Risk Factor: _____

- Knowledgeable Crew/Racing Risk Factor = 1
- Novice Crew/Training Risk Factor = 2 or 3

6. Calculate minimum sounding line as follows:

- Multiply the number from Block 4 by the Risk Factor defined in Block 5

_____ X _____ = _____

(i.e., For a CSNTS Cruise: 8 feet times 2 = 16 ft)

6. Review the chart for actual sounding datum. Choose one based on Block 6 above (if required, round up): _____

7. Highlight this sounding line with a dark blue marker. Pay particular attention to the rate of change of depth, and mark the chart accordingly.

8. Visual Nav Aids: Carefully review the chart, and identify visual nav aids:

- Circle, highlight in yellow, and label **ABC** (Where ABC is an easily spoken, unmistakable noun name)

9. Nav hazards: Carefully review the chart, and identify unlighted buoys and other nav hazards.

- Circle, highlight in pink, and label **UNLIT ABC/NAVHAZARD ABC**.

10. Radar Nav Aids: Carefully review the chart, and identify radar nav aids.

- Triangle, highlight in orange, and label **ABC**
- Pay particular attention for RACON buoys. These should have a circle and a triangle, and be labeled **RACON ABC**

11. Track: Draw and label the track.

- The track can be drawn down the center of the deep draft channel to alert the watchsection to the expected location of merchant traffic.

12. Shoal Water: Using the blue line defined in 7 above, slash the shoal water areas in blue, and double slash those areas where soundings won't provide meaningful backup.

13. Fold and label: Fold and label the chart as follows:

- Fold the chart in fourths
- Label the corner with the fold with the chart's noun name in large letters. Immediately above/below list the next chart along the north/southbound track

14. Verify Currency: Immediately prior to use, verify the chart is up to date by querying the NIMA Notice To Mariners Database at:

http://pollux.nss.nima.mil/untm/untm_j_options.html?class_flag=N

Latest Chart Edition _____ On-hand Chart Edition _____

Latest Notice To Mariners _____

CHART UPDATED THROUGH NOTICE TO MARINERS _____ / _____
Number Date

Submitted: _____ Reviewed: _____
Midshipman Navigator AOIC/Navigator

Approved: _____
Officer In Charge



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Principles & Practice of Basic Navigation

- Fix taking
- Fix evaluation
- “Minimum Cyclic Routine”
 - Plot, Label, DR.. Plot, Label, DR.. Plot, Label, DR...
- Situational Awareness & “Gut Feel”
- Watch Captain involvement
- Midshipman Navigator involvement
- Officer in Charge involvement



The Handouts...

Tenth Edition

Fundamentals of

Naval Science

NS 100

An inset photograph showing several USNavy ships, including a large white and purple tugboat in the foreground, moving through a harbor. The background shows a city skyline across the water.

United States Naval Academy
Annapolis, Maryland



The Six Rules Of Deduced Reckoning

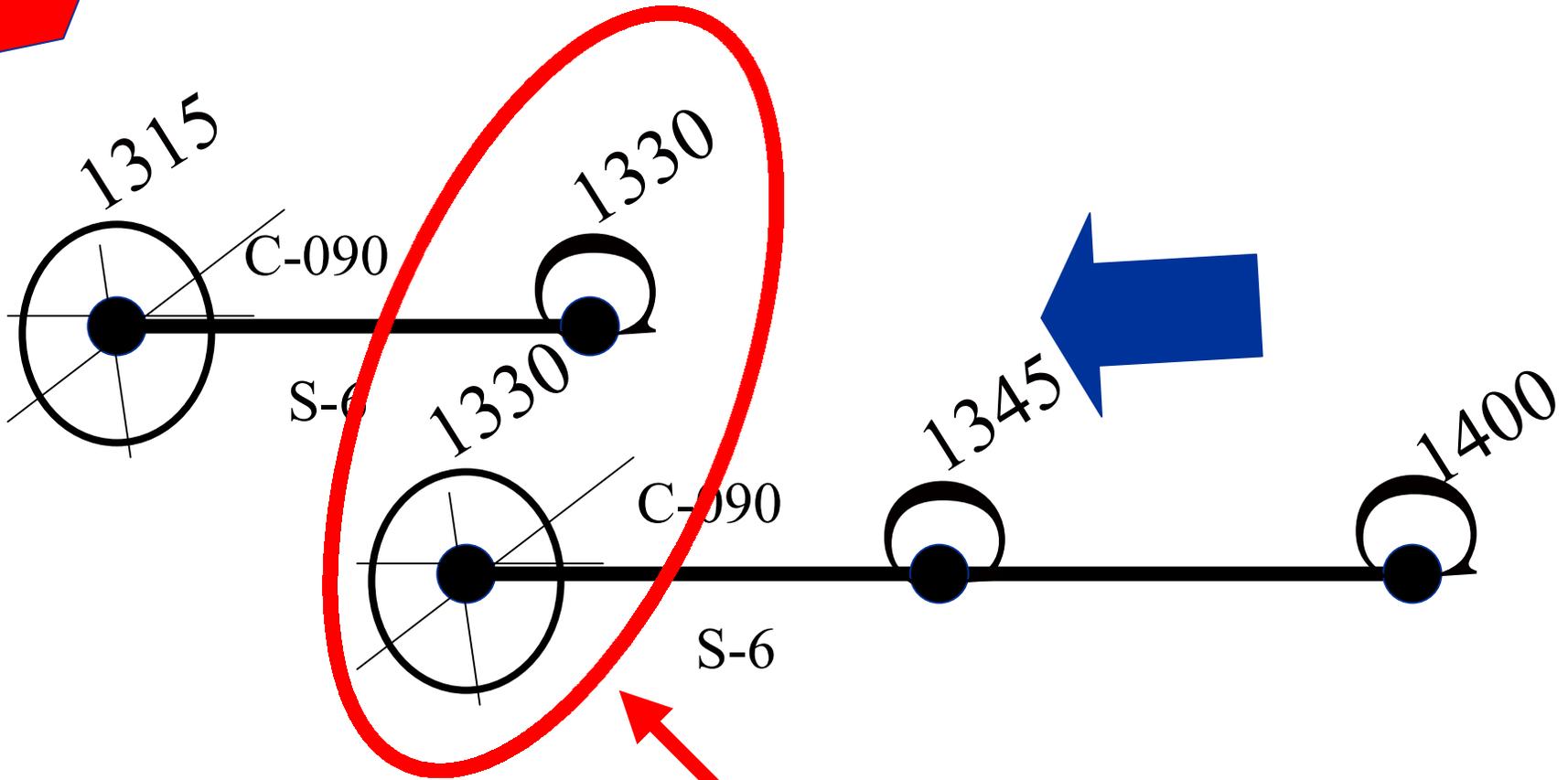
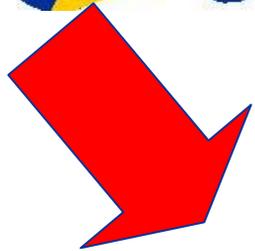
1. Every hour on the hour
2. At the time of every course change
3. At the time of every speed change
4. At the time of obtaining a single line of position
5. At the time of obtaining a fix or running fix
6. A new course line shall be drawn from each fix or running fix as soon as it is determined

YOU MUST KNOW THESE!!!

You Must Know How To Apply These!!!



The Fix & The DR...



Does This Make Sense???



The Bottom Line...

The DR is:

The Single Most Important Thing On the Chart



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The OIC/AOIC...

The safe and proper navigation of Sail Training Craft (STC) is, at all times, the responsibility of the assigned Officer in Charge (OIC).

The OIC shall delegate navigational authority to the embarked midshipmen whenever possible in order to enhance their training; however, ultimate responsibility will

reside permanently with the OIC

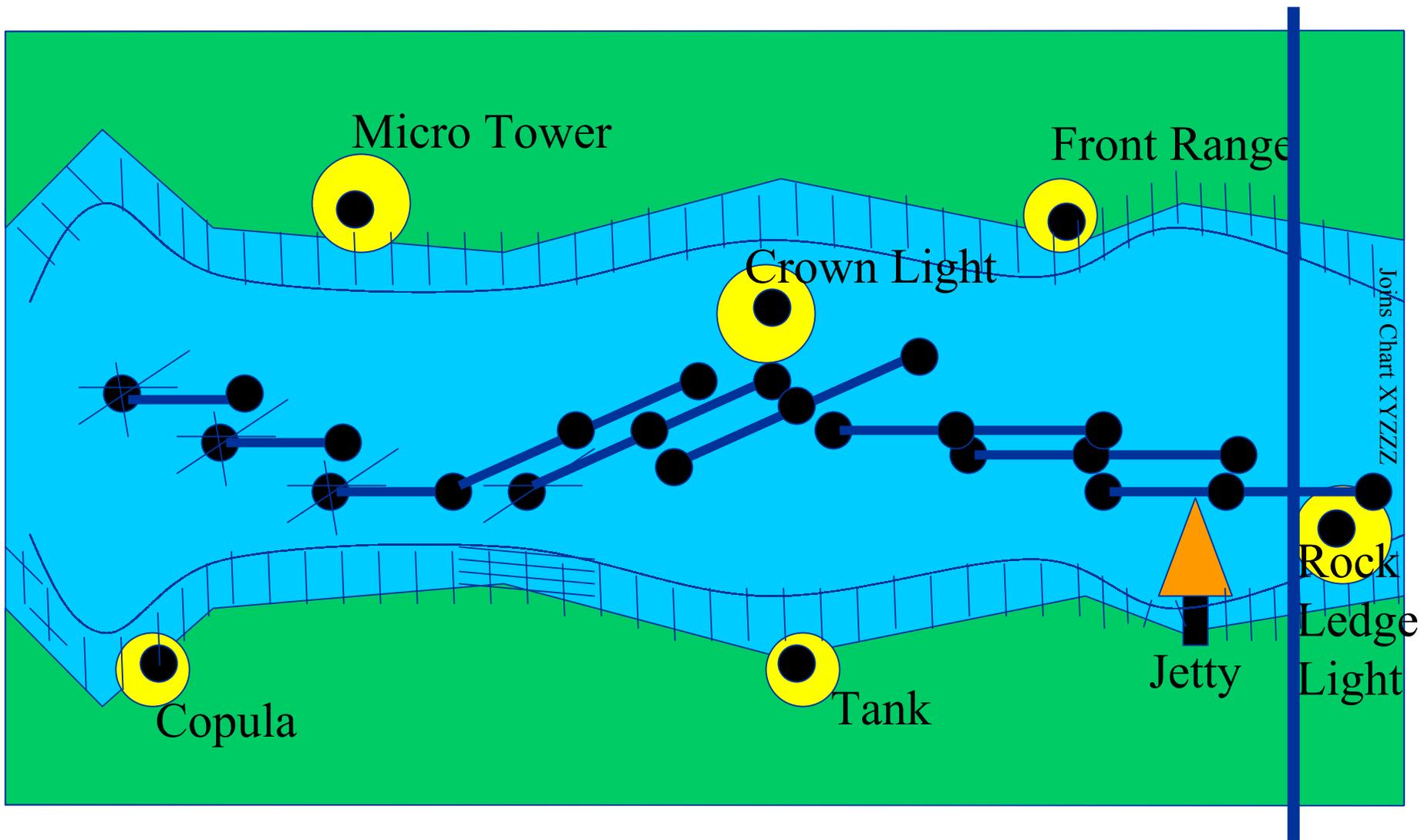


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The Chart Shift





Making Landfall...

The Chart Shift

- Many navigation mistakes occur at the chart shift point
- OIC should approve Chart Shift – as follows:

“Officer in Charge, my DR holds us leaving this chart in 30 minutes. Recommend shifting to chart 12224”

“Very well. Shift to Chart 12224.”

“Shift to Chart 12224, Aye.”



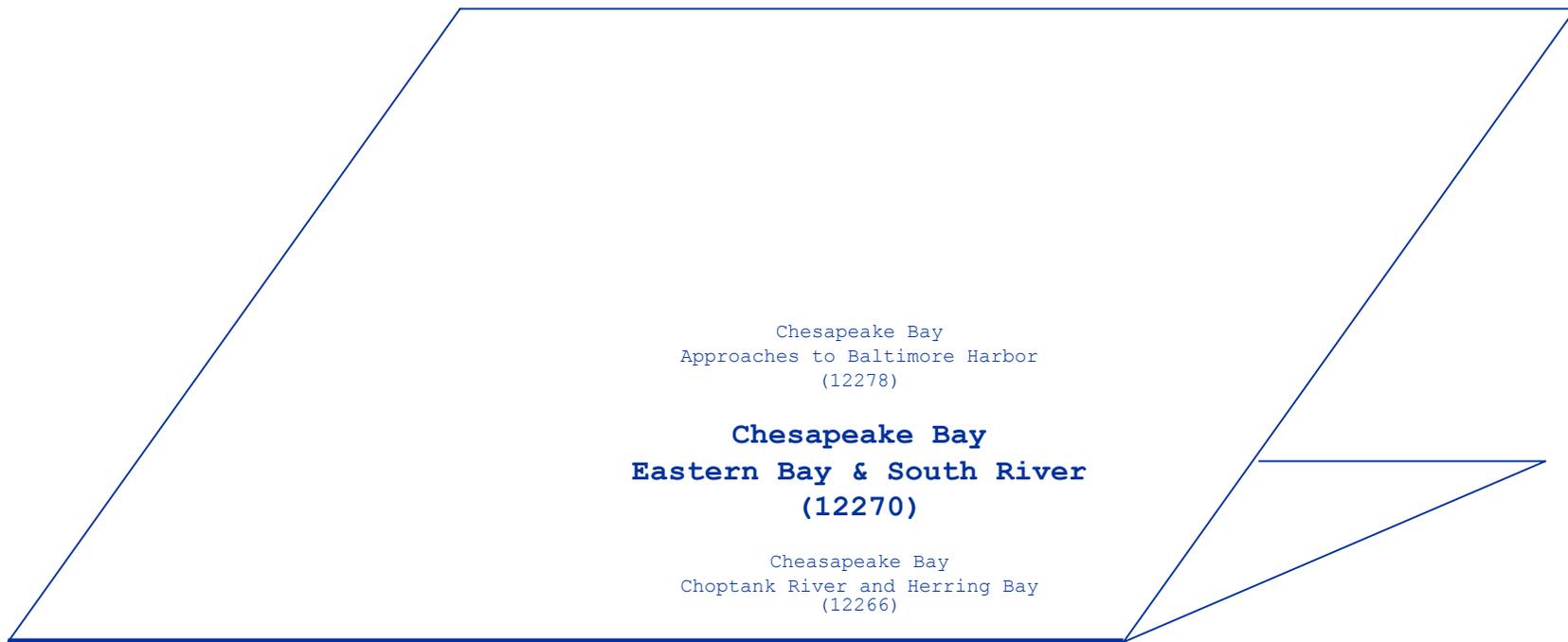
How Do You Do The Shift???

What should you look for personally to make sure this is done correctly?

- The **back** of the current chart – Make sure the number matches what you calculated when warm, dry and rested!!!
- Remember these???



How Do You Fold A Chart?





How's It Labeled?

Chesapeake Bay
Approaches To Baltimore Harbor
(12278)

Chesapeake Bay
Eastern Bay & South River
(12270)

Chesapeake Bay
Choptank River & Herring Bay
(12266)



How Do You Do The Shift???

What should you look for personally to make sure this is done correctly?

- The chart is **ready** for use
 - The Chart Prep Checklist
- Remember this???



The Chart Prep Checklist...

Navy Sailing Chart Preparation Checklist

Chart Number _____

1. Note the chart's sounding datum (X the appropriate box).

Fathoms _____ Feet _____ Meters _____

2. Box the Sounding Datum. Highlight this in Orange and verify that it's visible after the chart is folded for use. If not - annotate it where it can best be seen.

3. Enter the vessel's draft (i.e., 7.5 feet) _____

Did you, in fact, sign off on this chart???

If not – reverse course and do it right!!!

_____ X _____ = _____

(i.e., For a CSNTS Cruise: 8 feet times 2 = 16 ft)

6. Review the chart for actual sounding datum. Choose one based on Block 6 above (if required, round up): _____

7. Highlight this sounding line with a dark blue marker. Pay particular attention to the rate of change of depth, and mark the chart accordingly.

8. Visual Nav Aids: Carefully review the chart, and identify visual nav aids:

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11. Track: Draw and label the track

Enter of the deep draft to the expected location

lined in 7 above, slash slash those areas where

chart as follows:

the chart's noun name e/below list the next

chart along the north/southbound track

14. Verify Currency: Immediately prior to use, verify the chart is up to date by querying the NIMA Notice To Mariners Database at:

http://pollux.nss.nima.mil/untm/untm_j_options.html?class_flag=N

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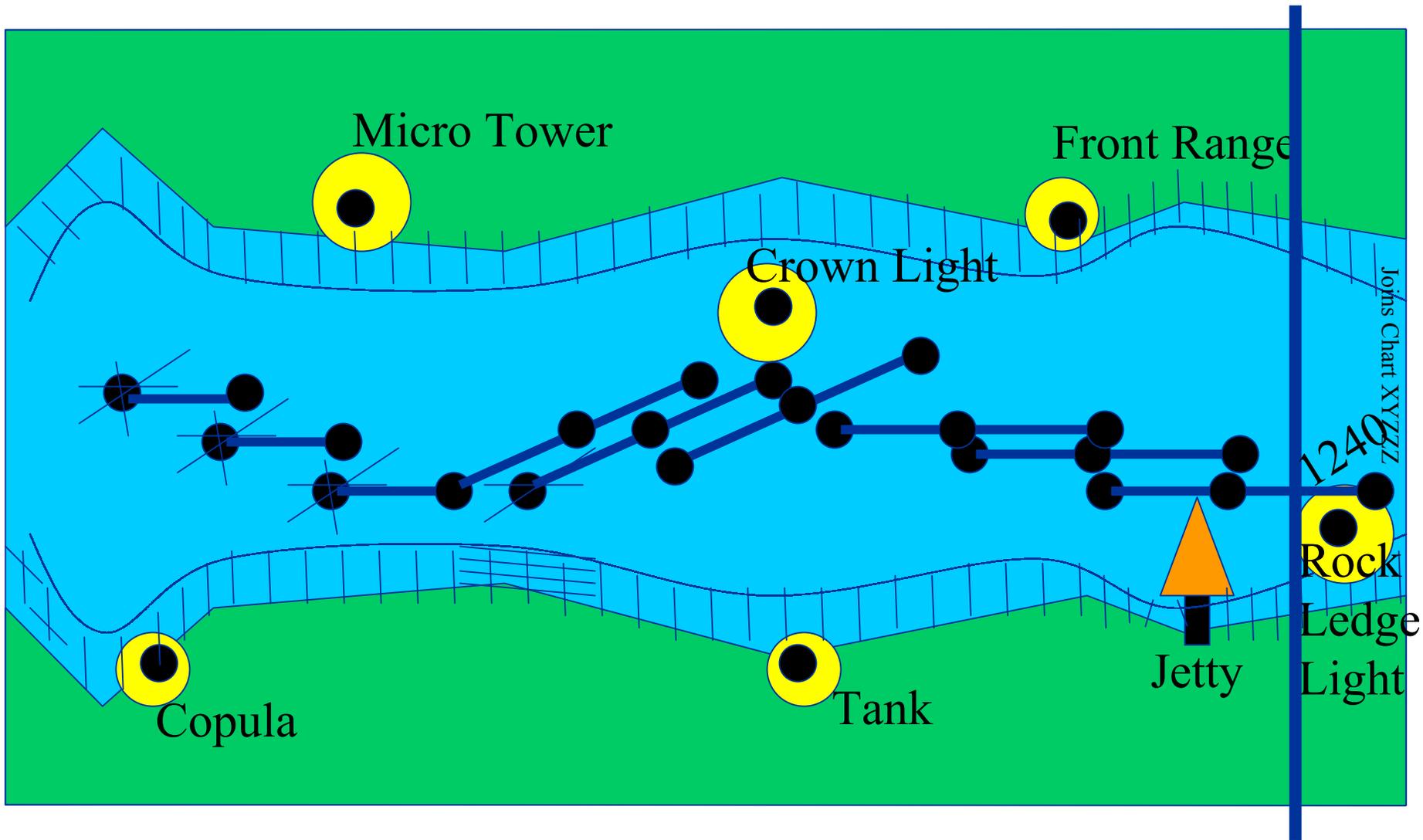
How Do You Do The Shift???

What should the plotter do?

- Determine the Latitude and Longitude of the **DR** that will be advanced onto the new chart
- Write it in the log
- “Shifted to chart 12224. Advanced DR position $34^{\circ}17.8'N$ $074^{\circ}16.4'W$ ”
- Check you didn't make a transcription error
- Plot this DR position on the new chart
- See the homework problem

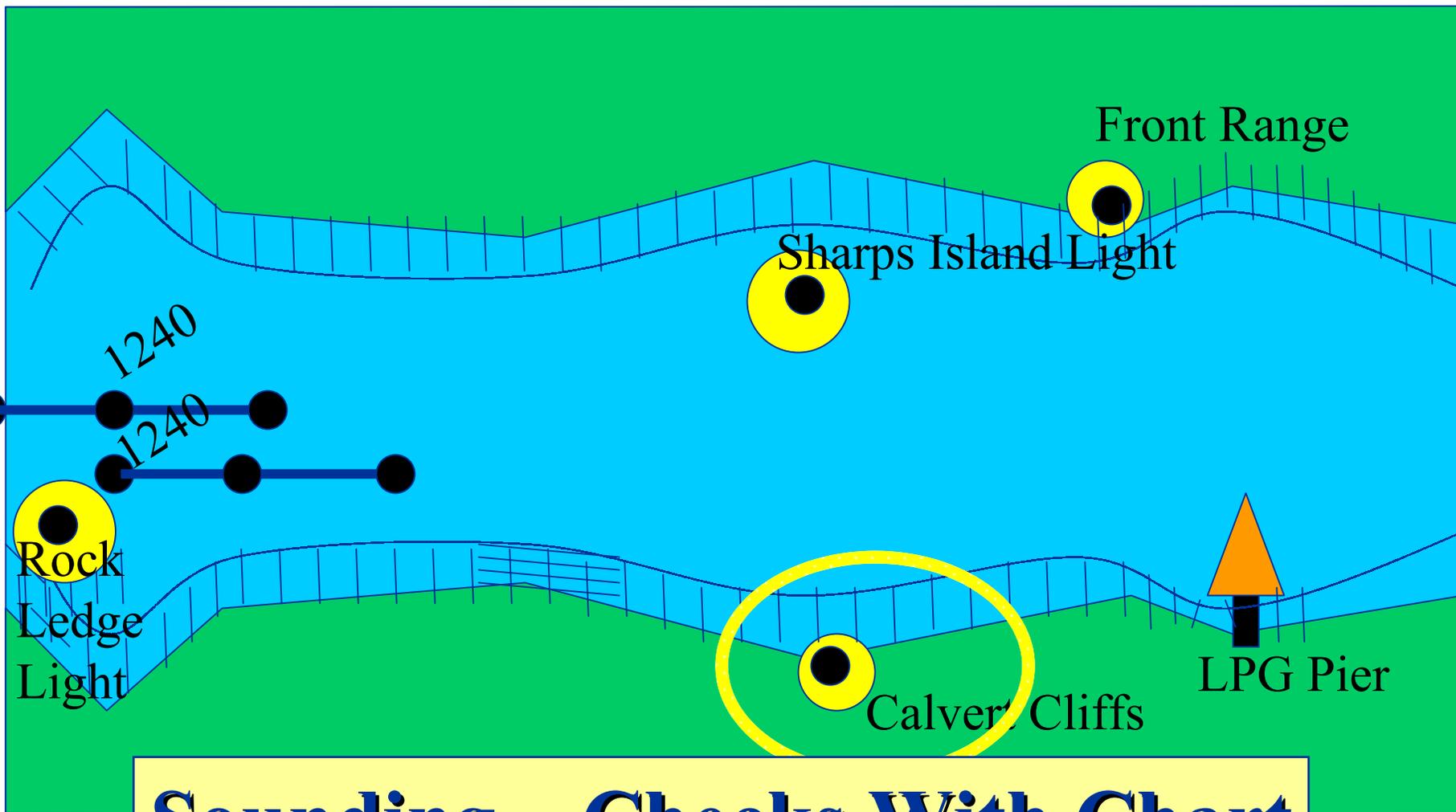


The Chart Shift





The Chart Shift



Sounding – Checks With Chart



How Do You Do The Shift???

What should the plotter do?

- Fix the vessel's position at OR BEFORE the time of the advanced DR
- Compare and contrast those two posits
- Sounding???
- Does this make sense?
- DR
 - Minimum cyclic routine: Plot Label DR
 - Six rules of DR
 - Don't plot a fix on the new chart without something to compare it to



How Do You Do The Shift???

What should the plotter do?

- Invite Watch Captain and OIC/AOIC to check the shift.
- “Officer in charge. Shifted to Chart 12224. Fixed the ship’s position at time 1240 by Loran C, checks with DR. Request you lay below to check the chart.”
- Check it – and not in a perfunctory manner



How Do You Do The Shift???

Check it – and not in a perfunctory manner

- What do I mean by that?
 - Check the log entry – It's your logbook!!!
 - Compare what's written to the displayed data
 - Break out the dividers and plot it - yourself
 - Or, shoot a round – yourself
 - Then initial the log book





Caution!!!

When you make the chart shift UPDATE
YOUR INSTRUMENTATION to
match the chart exactly:

- Open Ocean Charts are often in Degrees, Minutes and Tenths
- Piloting Charts are often in Degrees, Minutes and Seconds
- Sounding datum – fathoms, feet or meters???
- Tell everyone the new “No go sounding”
- Make sure they acknowledge



The Fatho...

Write the NEW “No Go Sounding” In Grease Pencil Here





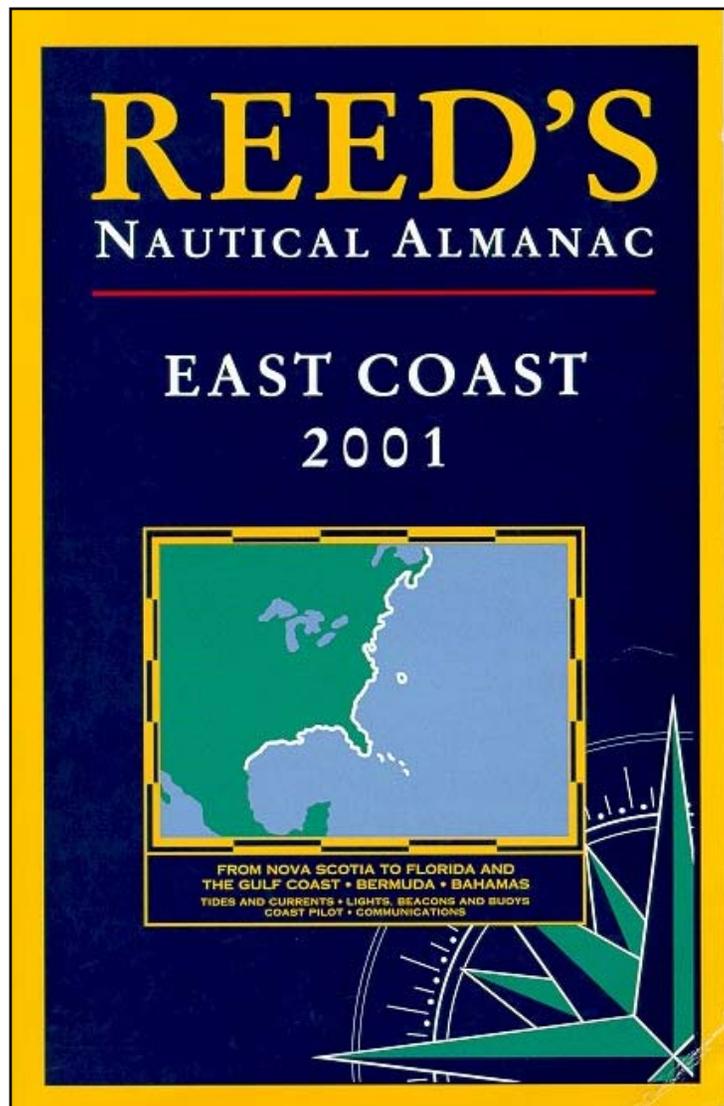
The Nav Brief

Break out & use the Navigation Brief Checklist

- This checklist was derived from those used in the fleet, but was modified for use in the Navy Sailing Program
- Who is responsible for the busy work?
- What do you read to make sure you know what you need to know?



What Pub should you use?

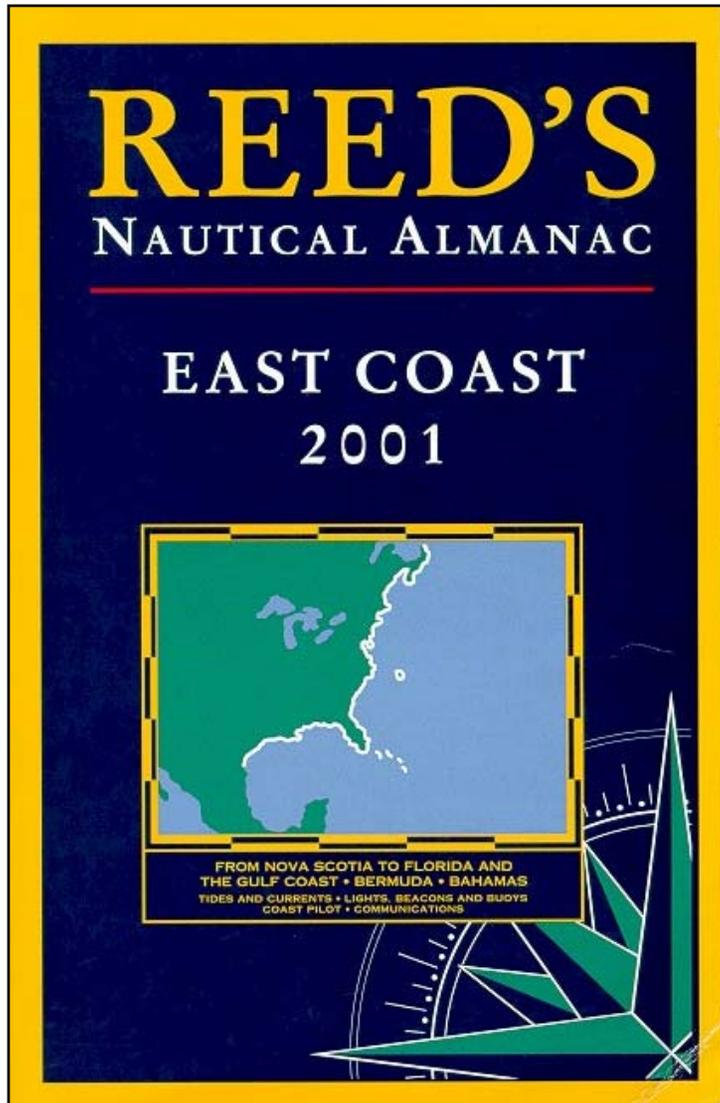


Truly one stop shopping

- Chapter 1 – The Coast Pilot
- Chapter 2 – Tides
- Chapter 3 – Currents
- Chapter 4 - Resources



What Pub should you use?

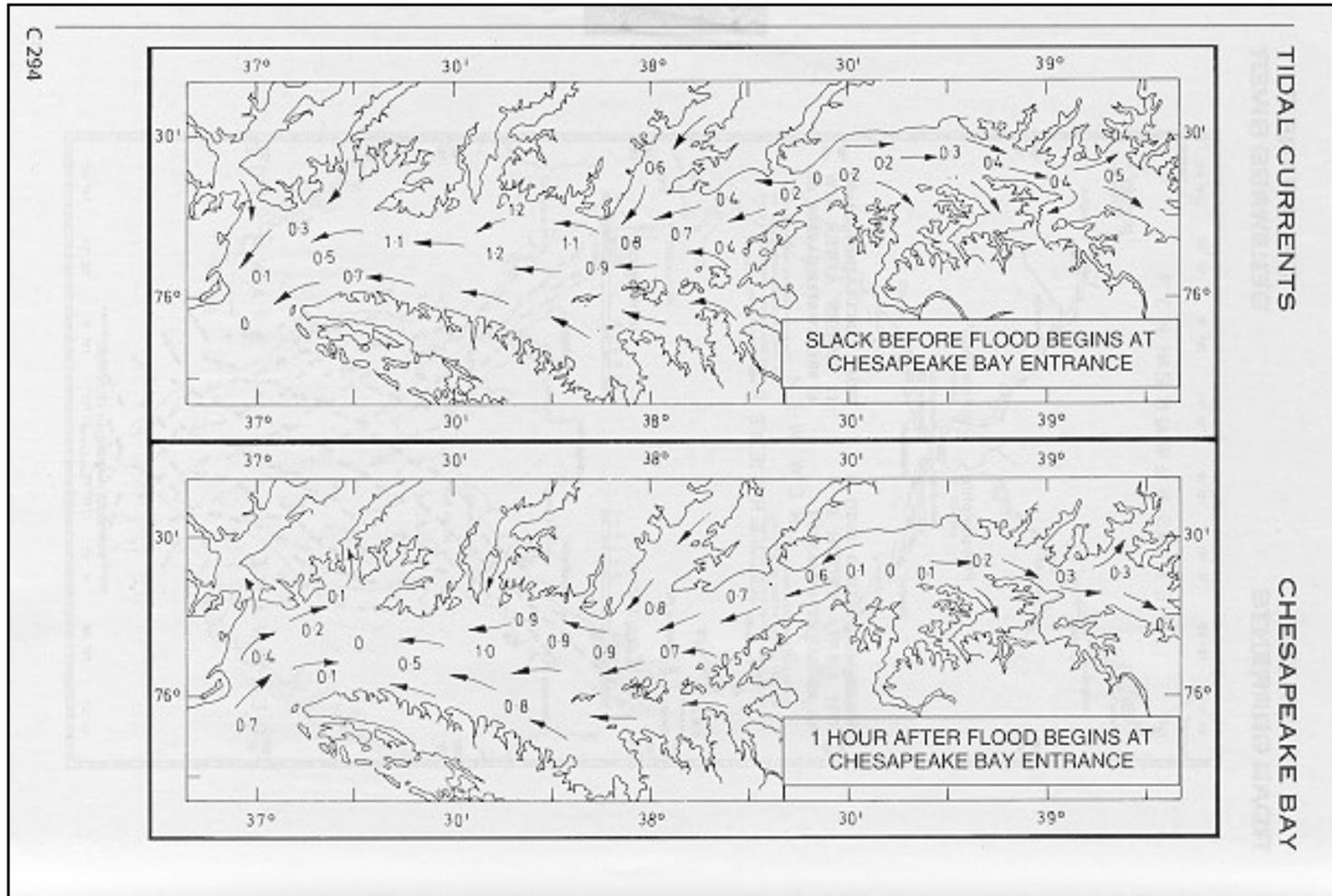


Tides & Currents

- We haven't talked about it in this course, but Reed's presents the material in an easily understood format



Reed's Tides & Currents





What Pub should you use?

United States Coast Pilot 2

Atlantic Coast:
Cape Cod to Sandy Hook

30th Edition



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service

It's essentially Reed's
Chapter 1



What Pub should you use?

PUB. 940

FLEET GUIDE



ATLANTIC

2000



Second Edition

** CD-ROM
INCLUDED **

NSN 7642014413588
NIMA REF. NO. FGPUB940ATL

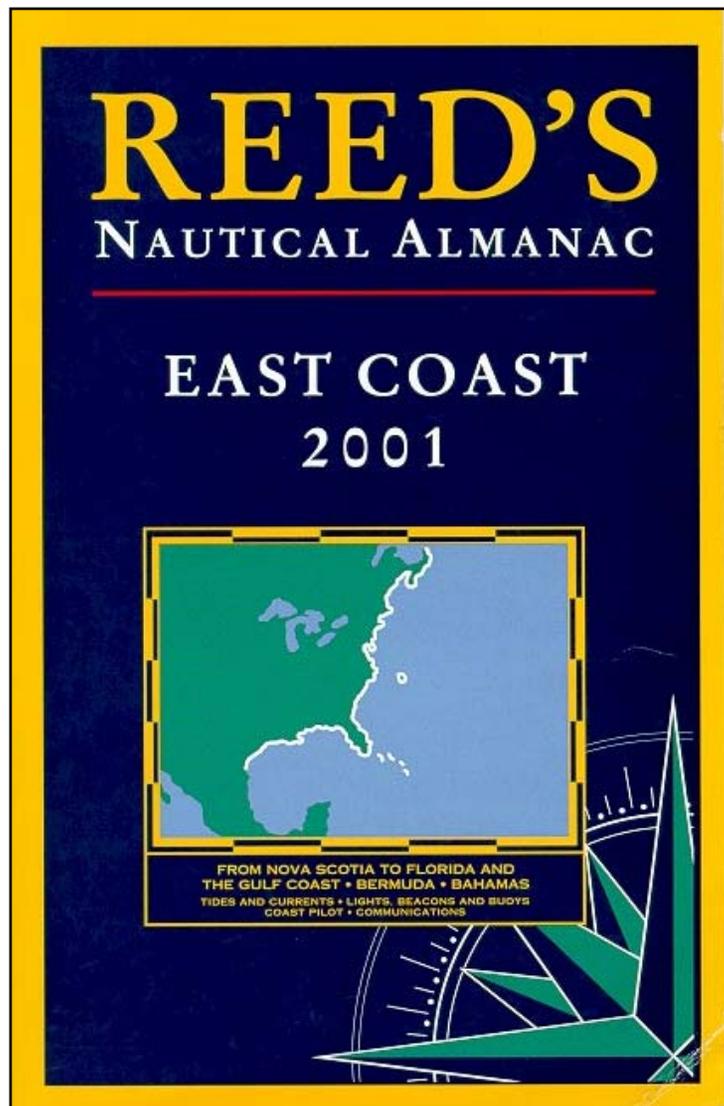
ED. NO. 002

Read this to ensure you don't do something stupid in a Navy controlled port like:

- Newport
- New London
- Boston



Again – This one Pub covers every day of the passage



Truly one stop shopping

- Chapter 1 – The Coast Pilot
- Chapter 2 – Tides
- Chapter 3 – Currents
- Chapter 4 - Resources



The Nav Brief

When, Where, Why & How

- When?
 - Early. Typically late afternoon on the day prior to arrival
- Where?
 - In the cockpit
 - Caution: The only time you should allow the chart topside
- Why?
 - There's always one stupid question
- How?



Too Late...



Review The Forecast...



How???

- Wake everyone up
- Review the Watch Quarter & Station Bill
 - SOP, Appendix
- **USE THE CHECKLIST**



What Do The OIC/AOIC Need To Know?

You should be able to sketch the key elements of the chart from memory

- Pay particular attention to expected nav aids, nav hazards and courses to steer (memorize the dots)

If you're mentally challenged, and after several days off shore you may be...

- Make a gouge
 - You can copy (and better laminate) sections of the chart, pages from Reed's and/or the Fleet Guide
- Write notes to yourself on the reverse



How you get in trouble...



The Six Rules Of Deduced Reckoning

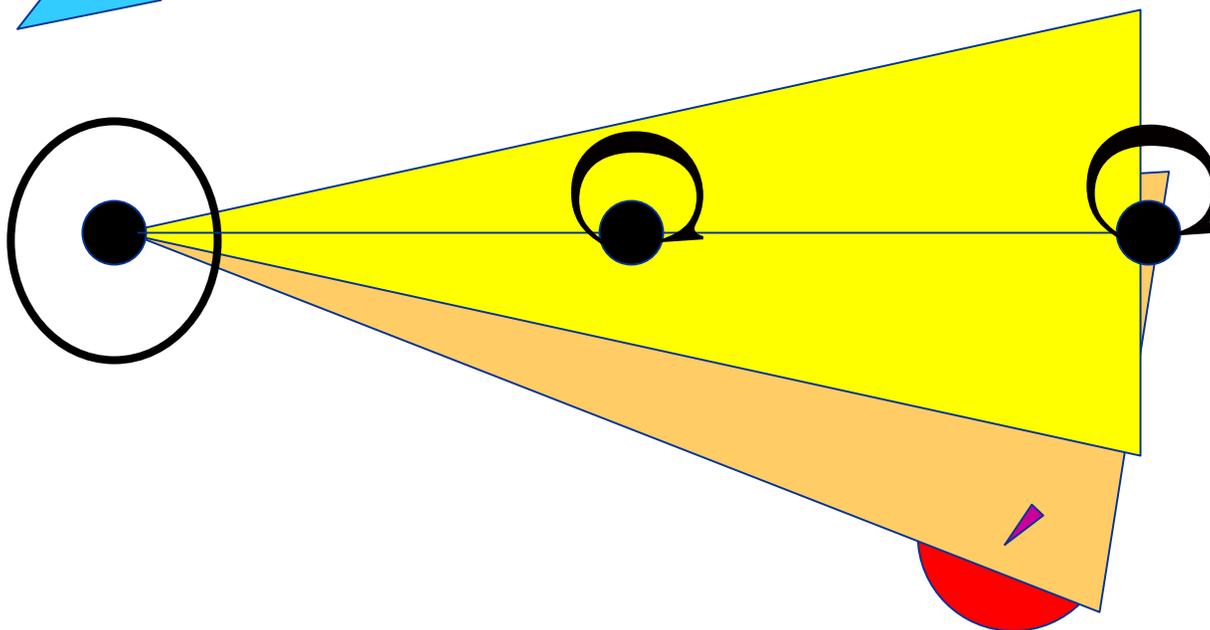
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4. At the time of obtaining a single line of position
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6. A new course line shall be drawn from each fix or running fix as soon as it is determined

YOU MUST KNOW THESE!!!

You Must Know How To Apply These!!!



The Fix & The DR...





Uncertainty...

- Any time you aren't sure where you are – what do you do??
 - One average guy calls for the chart to be brought topside
 - No, No, No...
 - Another average guy goes below to look at the chart
 - No, No, No...
 - Turn around and go back down your track
 - Figure it out, then turn back around



A Few More **No No Nos...**

Buoy Hopping

- Fully crewed yacht whose mission it is to teach Navigation

Play “Follow the leader”

- Never turnover navigational responsibility to an external agent
- Don't misunderstand – This doesn't mean ignore local knowledge

Drive at night without your headlights on

- DR always, always ahead of the boat



A Few More No No Nos...

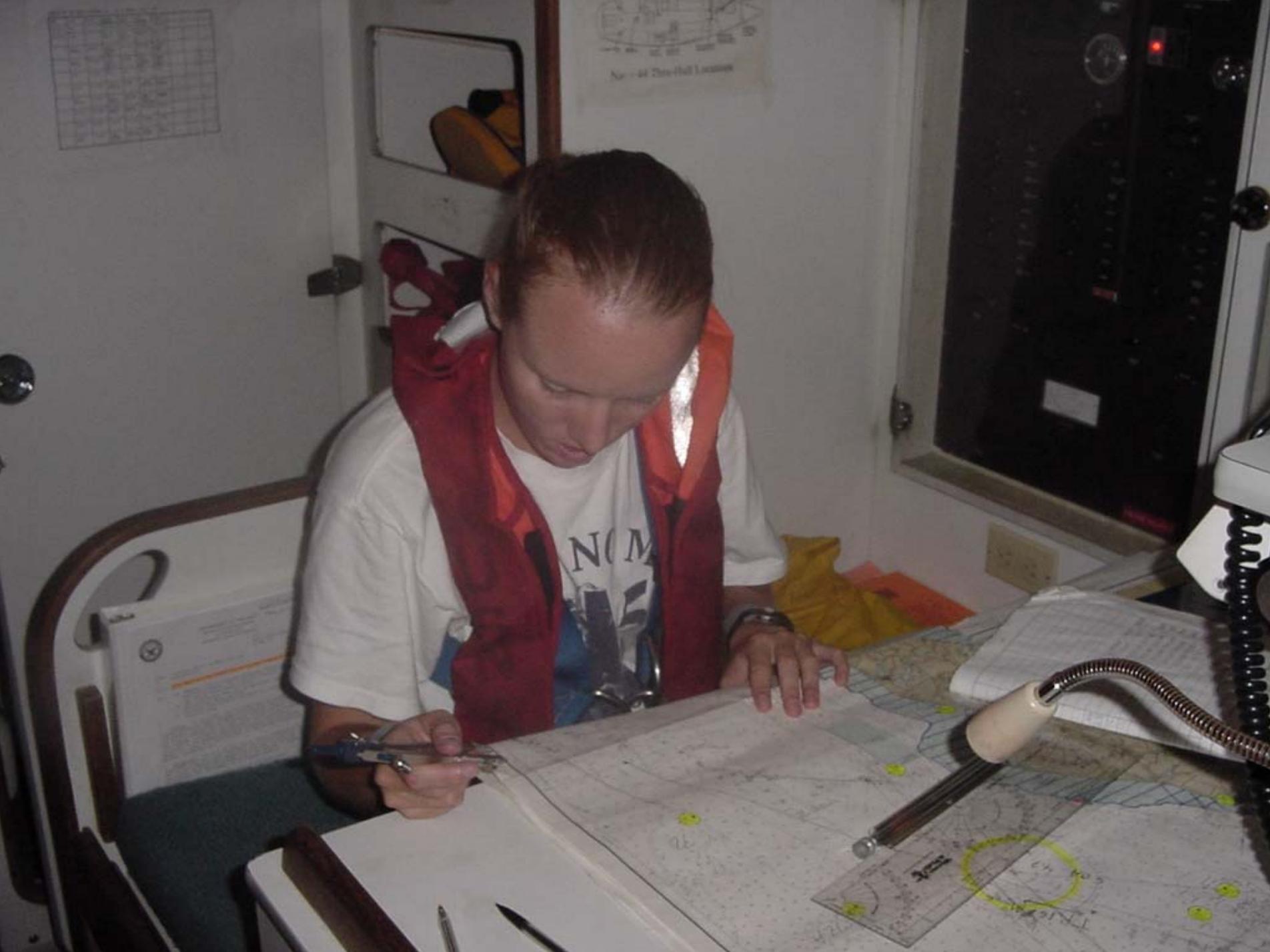
Go Faster Than Your Team Can Support

- Fully crewed yacht
- How well are they trained???

However...

Your job is to push them...

But make sure you have a safety net!!!





Practical Exam...

Most frequently noted errors

- The Chart Shift - Advancing the DR
- The three Line Of Position Fix
 - The LOPs are construction lines...
- The DR
 - Bold and obvious
- Six Rules of DR
 - Know and apply
 - The single line of position
- Latitude and Longitude
 - Determining latitude and longitude
 - Logging it: $38^{\circ} 14' 46''$ N $076^{\circ} 38' 14''$ W



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Questions???