

(SAN 51)I

9/00
2.

***90 (T)**

NAMIBIA, North Coast - Lights and RACONS temporarily extinguished.

1. Insert : **TE 2000** adjacent to Möwe Point Light
in approximate position 19 °22'.8 S., 012°42'.5 E.
2. Insert : **TE 2000** adjacent to Terrace Bay Light
in approximate position 20 °02'.9 S., 013°03'.2 E.
3. Insert : **TE 2000** adjacent to Toscanini Light
in approximate position 20 °49'.9 S., 013°23'.8 E.
4. Insert : **TE 2000** adjacent to Cape Cross Light
in approximate position 21 °46'.3 S., 013°57'.3 E.

SAN Chart :	2	(1, 2, 4)	(50/00)
	51	(1, 2)	(89/00)
	52	(3, 4)	(49/00)
	71 (INT 2590)	(1, 2)	(NE)
	72 (INT 2600)	(2, 3, 4)	(NE)
	73 (INT 2610)	(4)	(49/00)
	105	(4)	(20/98)

Source : NAMPORT (SAN 2, 51, 52, 71, 72, 73, 105)

***91**

NAMIBIA. South Coast - Wells.

1. Insert :  Well in position 28°29'.01 S., 014°34'.43 E.
28°34'.90 S., 014°35'.91 E.

SAN Chart : 75 (INT 2630) (50/00)


Source : Hydrographer (SAN 75)

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*92

SOUTH AFRICA. West Coast - Wells.


1. Insert :  *Well* in position 30°20'.60 S., 016°51'.64 E.
30°36'.13 S., 017°10'.04 E.
30°51'.51 S., 016°35'.40 E.

SAN Chart : 115 (36/00)

Source : Hydrographer (SAN 115)

*93

SOUTH AFRICA, South West Coast- Saldanha Bay - Submerged Wreck.



1. Insert :  in position 33°10'.70 S., 018°00'.16 E.
2. Wreck is that of the 21.2 m 80 GRT Purse Seiner "POKKIE M".

SAN Charts : 1010 (36/00)
118 (73/00)
79 (INT 2670) (73/00)
SC 3 (36/00)

Source : SAMSA (SAN 79, 118, 1010, SC3)

*94

SOUTH AFRICA, South Coast - Agulhas Bank - Wells.

1. Delete :  *Well* in position 35 °10'.17 S., 021°27'.62 E.
2. Move :  *Well* from position 35 °12'.61 S., 021°32'.70 E.
to position 35 °12'.29 S., 021°32'.71 E.

SAN Chart : 81 (INT 7510) (65/00)

Source : Hydrographer (SAN 81)

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***95**

SOUTH AFRICA, South Coast - Mossel Bay - Leading Line.

1. Substitute : for for 450 meters from end of pecked line in approximate position 34°08' .69 S., 022°07' .94 E.
2. Delete : Seaward solid extention of above transit line and legend; Leading Beacons 288° 30'
3. Insert : Legend; 2 Bns ≠ 288° 30' in approximate position 34°08' .55 S., 022°07' .50 E.

SAN Chart : 1020 (Plan and Approaches) (36/00)

Source : Hydrographer (SAN 1020)

***96**

SOUTH AFRICA, South Coast - Cape Recife - Light Characteristic.

1. Amend : Characteristic of light to read a. F&LFI.30s28m21/29M & F&LFI.R.30s28m10/15M
b. F&LFI.21/29M
in approximate position 34°01' .7 S., 025°42' .1 E.
2. Note : The light is temporarily F&LFI(3)WR.117s whilst repairs are being carried out to 2 lenses.

SAN Charts : 1024 (a) (67/00)
125 (a) (67/00)
126 (a) (67/00)
57 (b) (67/00)
58 (b) (67/00)
83 (INT 7530) (a) (67/00)
SC 9 (a) (67/00)

Source : Hydrographer (SAN 57, 58, 83, 125, 126, 1024, SC 9)

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6.

LIST OF TEMPORARY AND PRELIMINARY NOTICES TO MARINERS ISSUED BY THE MOZAMBIQUE INSTITUTE OF HYDROGRAPHY AND NAVIGATION (INAHINA) in 2000.

1998 Series

2MOZ(T)	Port of Beira -	Lit Waverider buoy laid.
3MOZ(P)	Port of Beira -	White Spar buoy laid.
4MOZ(T)	Port of Maputo -	No. 4 Buoy temp. unlit.

1999 Series

02MOZ(P)/99	Port of Maputo -	No. 2S Buoy characteristic changed.
03MOZ(T)/99	Mocimboa da Praia -	No. 9, 13, 14 Buoys withdrawn.
08MOZ(T)/99	Port of Beira -	New Buoyage.
12MOZ(P)/99	Port of Quelimane -	Depths.
21MOZ(T)/99	Port of Maputo -	Racon on Buoy No. 1N. temp. withdrawn.

2000 Series

02MOZ(T)/00	Port of Pemba (Amelia) -	Romero Light (D6630) temp. unlit.
04MOZ(T)/00	Port of Maputo -	Buoy No. 2N. temp. unlit.
05MOZ(T)/00	Port of Maputo -	Buoy No. 1N. temp. unlit.
06MOZ(T)/00	Port of Maputo -	Buoy No. 4 temp. out of position.
07MOZ(T)/00	Port of Pebane -	Buoy No. P temp. out of position.
08MOZ(T)/00	East Coast -	Barra Falsa Light (D6536) temp. unlit.
09MOZ(T)/00	East Coast -	Ponta Zavora Light (D6528) temp. unlit.
10MOZ(T)/00	South Coast -	Boa Paz Light (D6524) temp. unlit.

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10MOZ(T)/00

MOZAMBIQUE, South Coast - Light.

1. Boa Paz Light D6524 temporarily unlit
in approximate position 24°57'.8 S., 034°10'.3 E.
2. This Notice originally issued as NAVAREA VII 086/00.

Charts : MOZ 438 AE, 42632-M, BA 2930, 2939.

Source : INAHINA Notice MOZ 11/00(T).

III

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8.

99

CORRECTION TO CATALOGUE AND INDEXES OF SAN CHARTS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS - SAN HO-3 (NEW EDITION 1999).

1. pg 10, 11, 32. Chart SAN 101
Delete : All references. Chart permanently withdrawn.
2. pg 33 Chart SAN 1033
Amend : INT Number to read 7571
3. NOTE : A new edition of SAN HO-3 is in the course of preparation.

100

CORRECTIONS TO SOUTH AFRICAN SAILING DIRECTIONS VOL II. HO-22 (NEW EDITION 1995).

- pg viii, 1-4, 1-5, 1-11. Chart SAN 101
Delete : All references to chart SAN 101. Chart permanently withdrawn.

101

CORRECTIONS TO SOUTH AFRICAN SAILING DIRECTIONS VOL IV. HO-26 (FIRST EDITION 1982).

1. pg 40. Para 3.11. Delete second sub paragraph relating to the 2 dish aerials which have been dismantled.
2. pg 121. Photographs 152 and 153.
Delete reference to the Dish Aerials. (Dismantled).

102

CORRECTIONS TO SOUTH AFRICAN PUBLICATION - ANNUAL SUMMARY OF SOUTH AFRICAN NOTICES TO MARINERS - 2000

- Notice Number 16/2000. pg 31. **ABANDONED AND SUSPENDED WELL HEADS.**
ATLANTIC OCEAN W. COAST OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.
Insert : Kudu 9A-128°32'.89 S., 014°34'.75 E.

III

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103

CORRECTIONS TO SOUTH AFRICAN NAVIGATORS GUIDE TO CHARTS AND PUBLICATIONS . HO-28 (Intra SA Navy only).

1. Pg 16. Serial a 4, Col b. Delete : 653 and 2936.
2. Pg ii. Insert : Change 3. dd 30/09/00.

IV

9/00

10.

104

CORRECTIONS TO LIST OF LIGHTS AND RADIO SIGNALS - SAN HO 1 (NEW EDITION 2000).

1. Z 5480 (D5480) **Möwe Point** (Light and RACON) (col 1, 2)
Insert : (TE 2000. To be permanently withdrawn (P) 2001) (col 8)
2. Z 5482 (D5485) Terrace Bay (Light and RACON) (col 1, 2)
Insert : (TE 2000. To be permanently withdrawn (P) 2001) (col 8)
3. Z 5484 (D5490) Toscanini (Light and RACON) (col 1, 2)
Insert : (TE 2000. To be permanently withdrawn (P) 2001) (col 8)
4. Z 5486 (D5500) **Cape Cross** (Light and RACON) (col 1, 2)
Insert : (TE 2000. To be permanently withdrawn (P) 2001) (col 8)
5. pg 35. **RACON LISTING.**
7350 Möwe Point, 7353 Terrace Bay, 7356 Toscanini, 7359 Cape Cross
Insert : (TE 2000. To be permanently withdrawn (P) 2001)

MARINE INFORMATION

METEOROLOGICAL AND OCEANOGRAPHIC DATA BUOYS

The Data Buoy Cooperation Panel working under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission maintains arrays of instrumented drifting and moored buoys in the world oceans. These automated buoys make routine measurements and transmit their data in real time through satellites. Such measurements include wind speed and direction, air humidity, atmospheric pressure, currents, sea surface temperature, but also water temperature at various depths to 500 meters. All buoys transmit their positions along with the data.

Both drifting and moored buoys provide valuable information to many communities, including fisherman and mariners.

What are the buoys used for?

Weather forecasts. Meteorological models routinely assimilate observations from various sources (including satellites, weather balloons, land stations, ships and data buoys) around the planet to make their national forecasts. Buoy data are crucial because they are deployed in ocean areas where no other source of valuable data is available.

Marine forecast. For similar reasons, buoy data are essential for producing improved marine forecasts.

Assistance to fisheries. Sea surface temperature is an important tool to find many different species of fish. The buoys provide further information to weather centers, which produce charts of sea surface temperature and distribute them to fisherman. Knowing where to look for fish saves both fuel and time. Using data buoys and other instruments such as subsurface floats, oceanographic models now permit the predic-

tion of the impact of EL NINO events and other signals on the ocean environment, these predictions can help fisherman to plan their operation in advance.

Safety at sea. Several nations have successfully used wind and ocean current information from the buoys to help locate missing or overdue boats.

Climate predictions, meteorological and oceanographic research. Researches use the data from the buoys to learn how to predict future changes in the worlds climate. For example, buoys were deployed to learn how to predict the EL NINO / Southern Oscillation phenomenon which causes disruptions in the ocean surface winds and the upper ocean temperature pattern and leads to seasonal climate variations and changes in fish migration patterns in many areas of the world oceans.

Advice to fisherman and mariners

DO NOT pick up drifting buoys. Buoy operators do not refurbish the drifting buoys once deployed. They would continue to transmit their position along with erroneous meteorological and oceanographic data from the deck of the ship.

DO keep watch for the moored buoys at sea, they should be visible on radar and can be avoided. During fishing operations keep a safe distance from the buoys in order to avoid entanglement of your net with the buoys.

DO NOT moor to, damage, or destroy any part of the buoys.

DO educate your fellow community about the use of data buoys.