

# INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANISATION HYDROGRAPHIQUE

**ORGANIZATION INTERNATIONALE**

CHART STANDARDIZATION & PAPER CHART WORKING GROUP

(CSPCWG)

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

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**CSPCWG Letter: 12/2014**

UKHO ref: HA317/010/031-11

AHS ref: fAA145540

Date 11 November 2014

Dear Colleagues

**Subject: CSPCWG10 Action 33 – Depiction of glaciers, follow-up to Letter 07/2014**

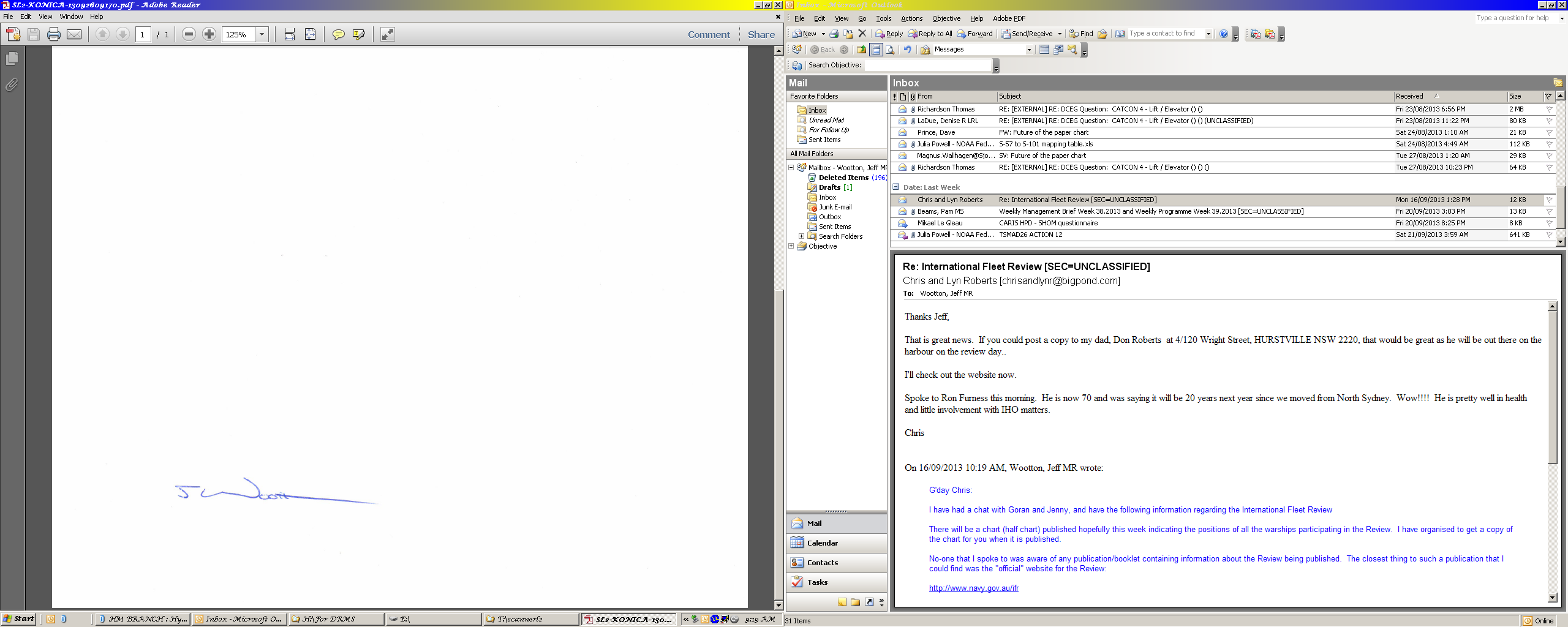
Thank you to the 19 Working Group members who responded to Letter 07/2014. As usual, we have consolidated the responses, analysed them and added ‘Chairman’s comments’ (and in this case, one ‘Secretary’s response’); see Annex A.

I believe we now have a clear way forward on this matter; key was that nearly all of the respondents agreed with the draft rewording that I included in Letter 07/2014. This does result in perhaps more optional components than is ideal, but I draw your attention to S-4 B-110, especially:

‘Standards are set in some cases to encourage uniformity rather than enforce it, and consequently such terms as ‘should’ and ‘may’ sometimes occur in the Specifications where it is unlikely that variations from the recommended practice will be misleading, as in the depiction of topographic relief.’

Consequently, we will now ask IHB to seek Member States approval for these changes and the INT1 subWG to consider how to best reflect the revised specifications in INT1. A ‘clean’ version of the final draft of the revised B-353.8 is included at Annex B to this Letter for your information. While you are, of course, welcome to comment on this final draft, there is no need to respond to this Letter if you are content with the analysis above and in Annex A and the draft in Annex B. If you do have further comments, please respond by **25 November 2014.**

Yours sincerely,



Jeff Wootton,

Chairman

Annex A: Consolidated responses to Letter 07/2014 (with Chairman’s comments)

Annex B: Final draft of B-353.8 for Member States’ approval

Annex A to CSPCWG Letter 12/2014

**CSPCWG10 Action 33: Depiction of glaciers**

Consolidated Responses to Letter 07/2014

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Question | Yes | No |
| 1 | * 1. Should the option of continuing black (or other coloured) contours across glaciers be included? If yes:   Chairman: a clear majority to allow this option. | AU, BR, CA, CL, DE, DK, ES, ESRI, FI, GR, LV, NL, NO, UK, ZA | FR, IN |
| * 1. should this be a ‘less preferred’ option to blue contours (consistent with the glacier limit)?   Chairman: a small majority in favour (agrees with draft wording). | AU, CL, ES, FI, NL, NO, UK, ZA | BR, CA, DE, DK, ESRI, GR |
| * 1. Should it be a requirement that such contours are dashed to indicate approximate, as C12 (as glaciers are less stable than land and to help differentiate from normal topographic contours)?   Chairman: a clear majority to allow this option. | AU, BR, CA, CL, ES, ESRI, GR, NL, UK, ZA | DE, DK, FI, FR, NO |
| 2 | 1. Do you agree with the proposed rewording of B-353.8? (see below) | AU, BR, CA, CL, DE, DK, ES, ESRI, FI, GR, LV, NL, NO, UK, ZA | FI, FR, IN |
| 1. Should the phrase in square brackets be included?   Chairman: a clear majority accepts the draft wording below, including the phrase in brackets. | AU, BR, CA, CL, ES, ESRI, GR, NL, NO, UK, ZA | DE, DK |
| 3 | Should INT1 producers be:   * 1. requested to replicate (in their own style) all the graphical options shown in S-4, whether they use them on their national charts or not? Or | CL, ES, NL, NO, ZA | CA, FR, IN, UK |
| * 1. should the INTsubWG be asked to consider this issue?   (Please answer ‘yes’ to either 3a or 3b, not both).  Chairman: I ask the INT1 subWG to resolve this. | AU, BR, CA, DE, DK, FI, FR, GR, LV, UK | CL, ESRI, NL |
| 4 | Should the word ‘Glacier’ be removed from the example graphics in S-4?  (See comment under US NOAA – Q3)  Chairman: a clear majority considers ‘glacier’ should be removed from S-4. However, I now think it should be retained in one graphic – see Secretary’s response to Australia below. | AU, BR, CA, CL, DE, DK, ES, ESRI, FI, NO, UK, ZA | FR, GR, IN, NL |

Chairman’s proposed rewrite in Letter 07/2014 was:

The black ice front symbol (N60.1) must be inserted where a glacier meets the sea, with a date if considered useful (see B-449.1). The inland edges of a glacier must be delimited by a fine ~~blue~~ dashed line, which should be blue but may be black. ~~but may be a fine black dashed line.~~ Land tint must be omitted over the glacier. ~~and t~~Topographic contours should be either omitted or changed to blue lines, but may be retained as black (or other colour) [in which case they should be dashed (C12)]. The legend ‘Glacier’, or equivalent, or the name of the glacier may be inserted in upright sans-serif black text. An infill of scattered short blue lines (similar to the ECDIS infill symbol for glaciers) may be added if ~~blue~~ contours are not shown.

Further comments

AUSTRALIA

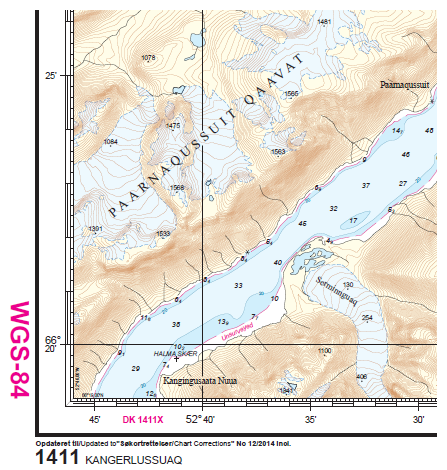
Q4: Australia agrees with the removal of the legend “Glacier” from the right-hand example at S-4 – B-353.8, as this example additionally includes the “scattered blue lines”. However, we are happy to retain the legend in the left-hand example. NOTE: In the previous clause B-353.7 it specifies, for salt pans, that “..... An extensive area may, exceptionally, be presented by a legend.”. While we are unsure as to what defines an “extensive area”, perhaps consideration could be given to the same wording for B-353.8? The text and graphics for these two clauses would then be consistent.

Secretary: There are significant differences. Salt pans are almost invisible from sea; glaciers may be very conspicuous. With salt pans the small squares ‘should normally’ be the representation, with the use of a legend in their place being ‘exceptional’. However, with glaciers the more important feature is that land tint ‘must’ be omitted; ‘blue lines’ infill and/or legend ‘glacier’ are equal additional options and not as dominant as the salt pan symbol. With salt pans, extensive areas of the ‘squares’ symbol would over-emphasise the importance of the feature (and make other detail difficult to see); this would not be the case with the glacier symbol, whichever optional elements are included. Inserting the last sentence of B-353.7 into B-353.8 would imply that, exceptionally, it is sufficient to represent a glacier only by a legend, without applying the ‘must’ aspects of the guidance (especially the important removal of tint).

Retaining the legend in the LH graphic makes sense, showing the two separate alternative optional additions to the outline. A third graphic showing the ‘blue contour’ option will be useful.

DENMARK

1.a: Example below of Danish (Greenlandic) chart 1411 using brown contours across glaciers.



1.c: In our present production system it would be time consuming to dash contours crossing glaciers.

Chairman: Dashing the contours will be the preferred, i.e. ‘should’, option but not essential, so you will not be required to dash contours across glaciers on your charts if this task is too time consuming. However, I note that the example that you have provided appears to include a light blue tint in lieu of land tint over the glaciers. While S-4 does not prohibit this (the specification only requires the removal of land tint), I am not aware that any other country adds blue tint to glaciers. Perhaps consideration can be given to omitting the blue tint, which should not be technically difficult, so as to avoid the glaciers looking like lakes at a quick glance.

FRANCE

1.a/ France thinks that it’s important to distinguish glacier from land. So, contours, if drawn, will be more distinguishable with a colour different from the land colour. As no countries use blue colour for land contours and glacier is water, it seems to be a good idea to use blue.

Chairman: Agree, and this is why we are making blue the preferred option. However, the colour of contours across a glacier cannot be mandatory: B-110 explains why complete uniformity cannot be achieved, particularly in the depiction of topographic relief.

1.c/ Everybody knows that glaciers are less stable than land. So, it’s not necessary to stress instability with a dashed line.

2.a/ France prefers the wording proposed on CSPCWG letter 03/2014.

3.a/ As explained by the chairman, it’s impossible to show all the options in INT1.

3.b/ But if necessary, this can be discussed by INTsubWG.

Chairman: Yes, I think on the basis of the ‘votes’ above, we can pass this to the INT1 subWG to decide.

4. It’s a good idea to present the legend option in S-4.

Chairman: Yes; see Secretary’s comment above in response to Australia’s suggestion.

INDIA

The text at B-353.8 in S-4 edition 4.4.0 September 13 about glacier is very clear. INHO opines that the symbol C-25 (INT-1) and the relevant text in S-4 should be retained without any change.

JAPAN

Japan abstains from voting. The discussion became in more details. Japan uses the depiction of glaciers in the Antarctica exceptionally and has little knowledge and experience, so it is very difficult to consider it. (The change of depiction has a little influence with Japan.)

LATVIA

Latvia has no charts with glaciers, therefore in these questions [1b,c; 2b; 4] will align with and follow the CSPCWG decision.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand has decided to abstention from voting on the basis that we don’t have the depth of knowledge or experience, in terms of glacier capture, to respond to CSPCWG Letter 07/2014.

NORWAY

1c and 2b: If retained as black lines, contours should be dashes lines when crossing glaciers to help differentiate from normal topographic contours. In blue not.

Chairman: Agree; this is as drafted.

SOUTH AFRICA

**Question 4**

The word ‘Glacier’ should be removed from S-4 example graphics based. I am in agreement with the Chairman’s response to the following INT1 producers:

USA (NOAA) Q3:

S-4 does show the option of placing the legend ‘glacier’ within the dashed limits. However, this is an ‘optional extra’ (as stated in S-4), so INT1 producers will show it or not according to their national practice.

Chairman’s comment from Letter 07/2014: See comments under SPAIN, ITALY and LATVIA. S-4 does show the option of placing the legend ‘glacier’ within the dashed limits. However, this is an ‘optional extra’ (as stated in S-4), so INT1 producers will show it or not according to their national practice. This has to apply even to the three ‘official’ versions (as it would be impossible to show every permutation of ‘optional’ parts of all symbols), especially in cases of words such as ‘glacier’, which are not symbols and are self explanatory; they do not need to appear in INT1 at all. I think it would be better to delete the word from the S-4 graphics, just leaving it stated as an additional option in the text.

LATVIA Q1&2:

I think the use of blue contours or infill lines on a white background should make it obvious that the area is a glacier, with or without a legend or name. If black (or other colour) contours are used, it may be a little less obvious. No-one else has suggested making the legend (or name) mandatory.

Chairman’s comment from Letter 07/2014: See comment under AUSTRALIA and CANADA. I think the use of blue contours or infill lines on a white background should make it obvious that the area is a glacier, with or without a legend or name. If black (or other colour) contours are used, it may be a little less obvious. No-one else has suggested making the legend (or name) mandatory.

Chairman’s comment: See Secretary’s response to Australia above.

UK

Q1: UK supports the view expressed by France (that if contours are continued over glaciers, blue is best). However, we recognise that this may cause technical difficulties for some countries, so accept that other colours could be allowed as a less preferred option, although preferably dashed to help distinguish the glacier. (B-110, 2nd paragraph applies).

Q3: UK considers that INT1 producers should at least include a version showing all the ‘must’ parts of the symbol plus a version showing those options that depict their own charting practice. Provided this conforms to revised B-353.8, it can be shown in column 2.

Annex B to CSPCWG Letter 12/2014

Final draft of B-353.8 for Member States’ approval

The black ice front symbol (N60.1) must be inserted where a glacier meets the sea, with a date if considered useful (see B-449.1). The inland edges of a glacier must be delimited by a fine dashed line, which should be blue but may be black. Land tint must be omitted over the glacier. Topographic contours should be either omitted or changed to blue lines, but may be retained as black (or other colour) in which case they should be dashed (C12). The legend ‘Glacier’, or equivalent, or the name of the glacier may be inserted in upright sans-serif black text. An infill of scattered short blue lines (similar to the ECDIS infill symbol for glaciers) may be added if contours are not shown.