

Usage and SCAMIN in IENC



Usage: introduction

- Similar to paper charts with different scales of same area
- In open waters longer look-ahead distance:
 - smaller scale
 - less detail
- In narrow waters shorter look-ahead distance:
 - larger scale
 - more detail
- Maritime: usage 1 6
- IENC: usage 6 9 + L





SCAMIN: introduction

- decides at which display scale a feature is shown by the application
- value is critical to:
 - avoid clutter
 - not too miss important features
- presently one recommended(?) value



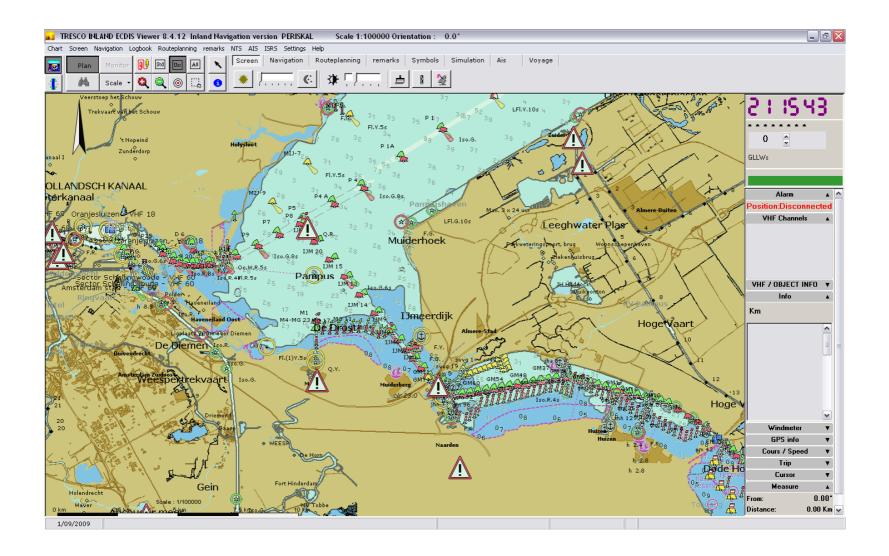


Usage/SCAMIN: considerations

- Display drawing: SCAMIN tested for all features in IENC
- Not all on-board applications use latest hardware
 - side effect of type-approval
 - users refraining from switching scale or panning
- SCAMIN too high: features missed due to clutter
- SCAMIN too low: features missed due to not being displayed

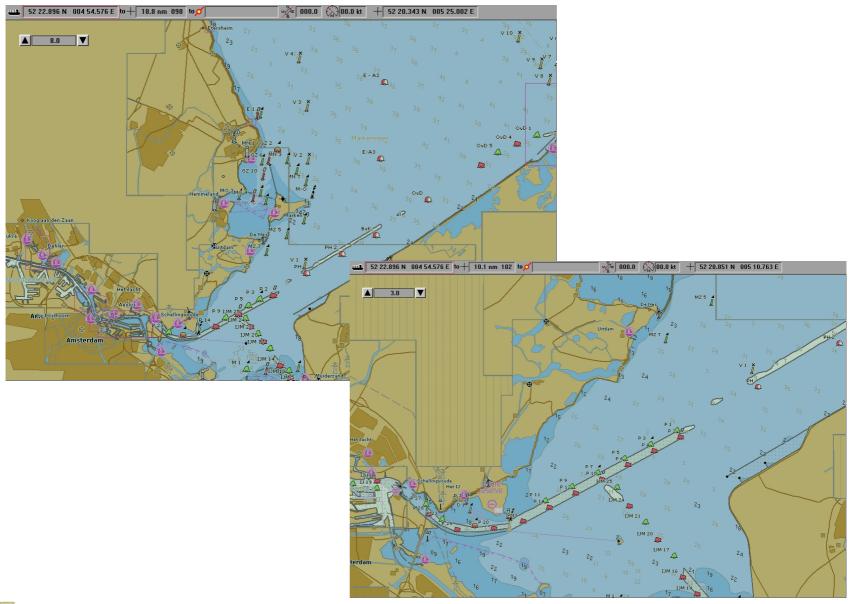
















Display scale in practice

- Information mode scale ~ 1.5 x Navigation mode scale
- Information mode:
 - Big lakes: 1:40.000
 - **Estuaries, wide rivers: 1:25.000 1:20:000**
 - Nivers: 1:15.000 1:10.000
 - Narrower canals: 1:2.500
 - Locks: 1:500 1:250
- Planning: 1:150.000+ 1:75.000-





Proposal to Dutch RWS: Usage

- Usage 4: IJsselmeer, Markermeer, Randmeren, Waddenzee, Zeeland waterways, open Zuid-Hollands waterways, all including the harbour approaches
- Usage 7: Rivers, canals and ports
- Usage 8: harbour basins, in case of greater detail
- Need to reconsider when including detailed depth information (experience on River Scheldt)





Proposal to Dutch RWS: SCAMIN

- Usage 4: multiply EG values by:
 - factor 12: Mid fairway buoys, individual special purpose buoys, cardinal buoys, lights on beacons, leading lights, sector lights
 - factor 2.5: Lateral recreational buoys 'behind' standard lateral buoys
 - pattern (see below): lateral buoys, lateral recreational buoys not 'behind' standard lateral buoys and special purpose buoys that are part of a group for example to mark an area



