MARITIME SIGNALING AND COMMUNICATION

Purpose:

The e-learning module (ELM) is designed for theoretical training of navigators in accordance with STCW Convention in the part concerning of International Code of Signals (ICS-65).

The ELM is included in the "Shiphandling basics" library.

What is an e-learning module?

E-learning module is the electronic textbook on one or more sections. Theoretical materials can be accompanied by drawings, diagrams, photos, animations and videos. There is a test for assessment of knowledge gained at the end of each section.

Contents:

- Signaling and communication facilities
- Special types of signaling
- Rules for the use of the ICS-65
- General GMDSS principles
- INMARSAT
- International Maritime Safety Information Service
- Radio equipment of ship life-saving appliances

Target groups

Deck - Management
Deck - Operational
Deck - Support

Ship types

Generic

Regulations

Table A-II/1 STCW Code
Competence: Transmit and receive information by visual signaling
Knowledge, understanding and proficiency: Ability to use International Code of Signals.

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Section 1. Signaling and communication facilities

The Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) provides the determination of the coordinates of a ship in distress, communication and transmission of information during search and rescue operations, as well as other modes of radio exchange.

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Section 1. Signaling and communication facilities

Signaling and communication facilities.

Shipboard communication and signaling facilities are classified according to two main features:

> according to the purpose;

> according to the nature of signals.

According to the purpose, the communication facilities are divided into:

> external communication facilities;

> internal communication facilities.

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Section 1. Signaling and communication facilities

Visual signaling and communication facilities:

✓ means of light signaling and communication (masthead lights, searchlights, special lights for directional transmission, adapted to transmit Morse code and other signals);

✓ means of object signaling and communication (signal flags, shapes and signs);

✓ pyrotechnical facilities, usually used to give distress signals.

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Section 2. Special types of signaling

State flag.

The State flag hoisted on board a ship in the prescribed manner indicates that the ship belongs to the state. The State flag is hoisted only on the ships that have the flag state certificate. The day of the first hoisting of the flag is considered the ship's holiday and is celebrated annually.

The State flag is hoisted on a ship in port on the aft flagpole, under way – on the gaff or aft flagpole. Small watercrafts and tugboats are permitted to fly the flag on the gaff both in port and under way.

The State Flag under way and in port is hoisted daily at 8 o'clock a.m. and lowered at sunset. Beyond the Arctic Circle in winter, the State Flag must be raised daily at 8 o'clock a.m. and be in this position within the time of its visibility, and in summer – from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. The State Flag is hoisted earlier than the set time (before 8 o'clock), and also is not lowered after sunset while entering and leaving a port.

The hoisting and lowering of the flags are carried out at the command of the watch officer.

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