## Week 4

Position 2

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## Plotting an EP

We need to know:

- Departure Point
- Water track (i.e. Course steered corrected for leeway)
- Distance sailed through the water
- Set and drift of the tide
for the period concerned

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## Example

Taken from a yacht's log:

| Time | Log | Co | Wind | L/way | Note |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2230 | 15.4 | 111 T | NW3 | - | Christopher Point <br> Light bears 161 T <br> distance 3.5 nm by <br> radar. |
| 2330 | 19.9 | 111 T | NW3 | - | Visibility poor in <br> mist - GPS and <br> Radar U/S. Tide <br> $2230-2330$ 046 |
| T |  |  |  |  |  |
| $/ 1.2 \mathrm{kn}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

Estimate the yacht's position at 2330.

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## PLOTTING SYMBOLS



## LEEWAY



Water Track $=$ Heading + or - LEEWAY

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# Fix by Transferred Position Line 

The running fix

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## Information required

- Bearing to a fixed point, time bearing taken and log reading.
- A second bearing to the fixed point taken after a suitable time interval. Ideally, this bearing should be 40 to 50 degrees different from the first bearing.
- The time of taking this second bearing and the log reading at that time are recorded.
- The course steered between taking the two bearings.
- The tidal set and drift for the period between taking the two bearings.


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## Process

- Lay off a position line on the first bearing of the fixed object.
- From any point on this line, construct an EP using the water track, distance run and tidal information.
- Transfer the first bearing to give a transferred position line through this EP.
- Lay off the second bearing of the fixed object.
- The intersection of this second line with the transferred position line gives the "fix" at the time the second bearing was taken.


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## Running Fix Example

Taken from a yacht's log

| Time | Log | Course | Wind | L/W | Notes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0910 | 36.6 | 044T | W3 | 0 | Steven's Rk Lt bears 088T |
| 1010 | 41.1 | 044T | W2 | 0 | Steven's Rk Lt now bears 214T |

Tidal stream 0910 to 1010 - 094T / 1.2kn

Find the yacht's position at 1010.

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## Break

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## Fixing Position by Rising and Dipping Distances

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## The Lighthouse

From the chart we can get:

Position of light
Height of light above MHWS

Characteristic of light


## The Geometry 1

Distance to the horizon is a
function of the height of the observer's eye above sea level

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## The Geometry 2



## Rising and Dipping Tables



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## Obtaining a fix (rising)

- Identify light on chart
- You will be able to see the loom of the light above the horizon.
- Note the time at which the light itself becomes visible.
- Take a bearing of the light.
- Note the log reading.


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## Finding the Distance Off

- Adjust the height of the light for the height of tide.
- Enter the table at the height of the light.
- Move across to the relevant height of eye column.
- Read "distance off".

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## Example

Height of eye $=$ 3 m

Corrected height of light $=36 \mathrm{~m}$

Distance off $=$ ?
16.1 nm


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## Plotting


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## Bearing Grids




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