Reference: ENG 9

# Purpose

This document should be used to submit proposals for additions, amendments or deletions of terms in the International Dictionary of Marine Aids to Navigation (Dictionary). Proposals will be considered by the Dictionary Working Group (DWG) of the IALA Policy Advisory Panel (PAP) and the Dictionary will be amended if the proposal(s) is approved.

# Proposed amendment of the Dictionary

Please use the following table to submit proposals for additions, amendments or deletions of terms in the Dictionary.

| **Term** | **Dictionary Number** | **Source**  **(meeting/**  **document/**  **person)** | **Old definition** | **Proposed definition** | **Reason for change** | **Proposal**  **Date** | **Accept/**  **Reject** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Effective Intensity | 2-1-400 | ENG-9 | Effective Intensity (of a rhythmic light)  Alternative term: Equivalent Fixed Intensity (of a rhythmic light)  The luminous intensity of a fictitious juxtaposed steady-burning point light source that would appear to exhibit a luminosity equal to that of the rhythmic point light source it describes. The apparent reduction in intensity of the rhythmic light is subjective and is due to the nature of the response of the eye of the observer.  Symbol: Ie  Unit: candela (cd)  Note 1: The quantity Ie so defined is a function not only of the intensity versus time variation of the rhythmic light, but also of the conditions of observation illuminance level at the eye, background luminance, angular size of light source, etc.  Note 2: The term "effective intensity" is generally restricted to conditions of observation near the limit of luminous range of the light (i.e., at or near the threshold for foveal vision).  Note 3: The use of the term Apparent Intensity with this meaning is deprecated. | Proposed definition in E-200-4 (2008)  The luminous intensity of a fixed (continuous) light, of the same relative spectral distribution as a flashing light, which would have the same luminous range as a flashing light under identical conditions of observation  Proposed definition in E-200-3 (2008)  This is the intensity of a continuous light that gives the equivalent perception as that of a flash of light when viewed at the achromatic threshold of visual detection. | Updated versión E-200 | 2019-03-20 |  |
| Photometry | 2-1-530 | ENG-9 | The measurement of quantities referring to radiation evaluated according to the visual effect which it produces, as based on certain conventions | Proposed definition in E-200-3 (2008)  Photometry is the measurement of electromagnetic radiation detectable by the human eye (visible light). The units of photometry can be derived from radiometric quantities (e.g. Watts) weighted by the luminous efficiency function of the human observer. The wavelength range of the spectrum concerned is typically taken between 380nm and 780nm. | Is not the same | 2019-03-21 |  |
| Colorimetry | 2-1-465 | ENG-9 | The measurement of colours, made possible by the properties of the eye and based on a set of conventions. | Proposed definition in E-200-3 (2008)  Colorimetry is the science of measuring colours. This could be the colour of a light source or the colour of a surface (e.g. red paint). The colorimetry of surface colours depends upon the illuminating light source, its angle of incidence, the viewing angle, surface texture and other variables. Only colours of light sources are dealt with in this document. | Is not the same | 2019-03-21 |  |
| Diverged Beam | 2-2-220 | ENG-9 | A form of fan beam (2-1-090) produced by diverging a pencil beam (2-1-095) in a plane containing the axis of the beam (usually either horizontally or vertically) so that the angle of divergence of the diverged beam is greater than that of the original beam. | Proposed definition in E-200-3 (2008)  Beam Divergence (sometimes called beam spread) describes the angle between the two directions opposed to each other over the beam axis. Limits of divergence are set where the luminous intensity falls to a certain fraction of that of the maximum intensity within the beam. For aid-to-navigation beacons, horizontal and vertical divergences are usually quoted. | Is not the same | 2019-03-21 |  |
| Hue | 2-1-440 | ENG-9 | The attribute of visual sensation which has given rise to colour names, such as blue, green, yellow, red, purple etc.  Note: This attribute is the psychosensorial correlate, or nearly so, of the colorimetric quantity "dominant wavelength". | Proposed definition in E-200-3 (2008)  The property of a colour by which it can be perceived as determined by the dominant wavelength of the light. | Is not the same | 2019-03-21 |  |
| Reserve buoyancy | 8-4-185 | ENG-9 | The watertight volume of a vessel above the designed waterline, expressed as a percentage of the total buoyancy (volume). It is an indication of the seaworthiness of the vessel. | Proposed definition in G-1099 (2013)  Reserve buoyancy R (m³) is the enclosed volume of the buoy that is above the waterline. It is often expressed as a percentage of the total volume. V = R+VB | Is not the same | 2019-03-21 |  |
| Centre of Buoyancy | 8-4-170 | ENG-9 | The centre of gravity of the water displaced by the buoy. The total buoyancy thrust may be considered as an upward force through this point. | Proposed definition in G-1099 (2013)  Centre of Buoyancy B is the centroid of the displaced volume of water. It is the application point of the buoyancy forces. The position of the centroid varies with loads, roll, draft and other movements of the buoy. | Is not the same | 2019-03-21 |  |
| Centre of gravity | 8-4-165 | ENG-9 | The point about which the net moment of all the gravitational forces acting on the buoy is zero for all positions of the buoy. The total weight of the buoy may be considered as a downward force through this point. | Proposed definition in G-1099 (2013)  The centre of gravity G is the application point of overall weight W. | Is not the same | 2019-03-21 |  |
| Front Light | 2-5-250 | ENG-9 | Alternative term: Low Light  A light which, of a number of leading lights in line, is the nearest to the navigator using the leading line. | Proposed definition in E-112 (2005)  That light which is nearest to the navigator along the line of lights. | Is not the same | 2019-03-21 |  |
| Rear light | 2-5-255 | ENG-9 | Alternative term: High Light  A light which, of a number of leading lights in line, is the farthest from the navigator using the leading line. | Proposed definition in E-112 (2005)  That light which is farthest from the navigator along the line of lights. | Is not the same | 2019-03-21 |  |
| Sector Lights | 2-5-215 | ENG-9 | A light presenting different characters (usually different colours) over various parts of the horizon of interest to marine navigation | Proposed definition in MBS  Is a fixed aid to navigation that displays a light of different colours and/or rhythms over designated arcs. The colour of the lights provides directional information to the mariner. | Is not the same | 2019-03-21 |  |