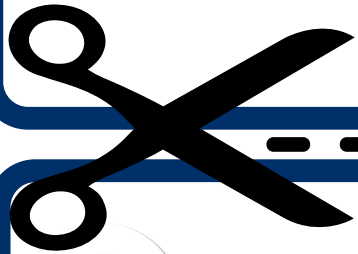




HOW TO USE THESE FLASHCARDS:



2. Cut each page in half along
the long edge.

1. Fold each page in half along
the short edge.

3. Secure cards with a staple or
glue stick.]



WHAT IS RULE 1?

APPLICATION

These Rules shall apply to all vessels upon the **high seas and in all waters** connected therewith navigable by seagoing vessels.



WHAT IS RULE 2?

RESPONSIBILITY

There are “no excuses” for any incident.



RULE 3

DEFINE
"VESSEL"

The word "vessel" includes every description of watercraft, including non-displacement craft, WIG craft, and seaplanes, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water.



RULE 3

DEFINE
"POWER-DRIVEN
VESSEL"

"Power-driven vessel" means any vessel **propelled by machinery**.



RULE 3

DEFINE "SAILING VESSEL"

"Sailing vessel" means any vessel **under sail** provided that propelling machinery, if fitted, is not being used. Using sail alone.



RULE 3

DEFINE "VESSEL ENGAGED IN FISHING"

The term "vessel engaged in fishing" means any vessel fishing with **nets, lines, trawls**, or other fishing apparatus which **restrict maneuverability**, but does not include a vessel fishing with trolling lines or other fishing apparatus that do not restrict maneuverability.
Does not apply to recreational anglers.



RULE 3

DEFINE
"SEAPLANE"

The term "seaplane" includes any aircraft designed to maneuver on the water.



RULE 3

DEFINE
"VESSEL NOT UNDER
COMMAND"

The term "vessel not under command" means a vessel that, through **some exceptional circumstance**, is unable to maneuver as required by these Rules and is, therefore, unable to keep out of the way of another vessel.
(could be broken down, limping home, etc...)



RULE 3

DEFINE "UNDERWAY"

The word "underway" means that a vessel is **NOT at anchor, NOT aground, and NOT made fast to the shore.**

**Note: A vessel can be Underway Making way (moving through the water) or Underway NOT making way (drifting).



RULE 3

DEFINE "LENGTH" & "BREADTH"

The words "length" and "breadth" of a vessel mean her **length overall** and **greatest breadth** (width).



RULE 3

DEFINE "UNDERWAY"

The word "underway" means that a vessel is **NOT at anchor, NOT aground, and NOT made fast to the shore.**

**Note: A vessel can be Underway Making way (moving through the water) or Underway NOT making way (drifting)



RULE 3

DEFINE "VESSEL CONSTRAINED BY HER DRAFT" (INTERNATIONAL ONLY)

International Only - The term "vessel constrained by her draft" means a **power-driven vessel** which, **because of her draft in relation to the available depth and width of navigable water, is severely limited in her ability to deviate from the course she is following.**
(International rules only)



RULE 3

DEFINE "IN SIGHT"

A vessel is "in sight" of another vessel **only** when one can be **observed visually** (with your eyes) from the other vessel.

****Note:** This does NOT include a radar target or a vessel whose whistle you can hear.



RULE 3

DEFINE "RESTRICTED VISIBILITY"

The term "restricted visibility" means any condition in which visibility is restricted by fog, mist, falling snow, heavy rainstorms, sand storms, or any other similar causes.
(Not night time).



RULE 3

DEFINE
"WING-IN-
GROUND (WIG)"

The term "Wing-In-Ground (WIG)" craft means a multimodal craft which, in its main operational mode, flies in close proximity to the surface by utilizing surface effect action.



RULE 3

DEFINE
"WESTERN RIVERS"
(INLAND ONLY)

"Western Rivers" means the Mississippi River and its tributaries.



RULE 3

DEFINE
"INLAND WATERS"
(INLAND ONLY)

"Inland Waters" means the navigable waters of the United States **shoreward of the navigational demarcation lines** dividing the high seas from harbors, rivers, and other inland waters of the US.



RULE 3

DEFINE
"GREAT LAKES"
(INLAND ONLY)

"Great Lakes" means the Great Lakes and their connecting tributary waters



RULE 5

WHAT IS A PROPER LOOK OUT?

Every vessel shall **at all times** maintain a proper look-out by **sight** and **hearing** as well as by **all available means** appropriate in the prevailing circumstances and conditions so as to make a full appraisal of the situation and of the risk of collision.

****Note:** This includes Radar, AIS, and VHF, which must monitor ch. 16



RULE 6

WHAT IS A SAFE SPEED?

Every vessel shall **at all times** proceed at a safe speed so that **she can take proper and effective action to avoid collision** and be **stopped within a distance appropriate** to the prevailing circumstances and conditions.



RULE 6

WHAT ARE THE FACTORS TO DETERMINE SAFE SPEED?

1. The state of **visibility**
2. The **traffic density**, including concentrations of fishing vessels or any other vessels
3. The **maneuverability** of the vessel with particular regard to stopping distance and turning ability in the prevailing conditions
4. At **night**, the presence of background light, such as from shore lights or from backscatter from her own lights
5. The state of **wind, sea, and current**, as well as the proximity of nearby navigational hazards - not weather.
6. The **draft** in relation to the available depth of water.



RULE 7

WHAT INDICATES A RISK OF COLLISION?

A steady bearing and decreasing range indicate a risk of collision.

**Note:

A **Heading** is where you are GOING.

A **Bearing** is where something is in relation to you.



RULE 8

WHAT ACTIONS SHOULD
BE TAKEN TO AVOID
COLLISION?

Action taken to avoid collision must be **positive** (large/obvious), **made in ample time** (early), and with due regard to **good seamanship** (seamanlike).

Avoid a succession of **small** alterations of course or speed.



RULE 9

WHAT IS
A NARROW
CHANNEL?

A narrow channel typically has deep water flanked by shallow areas. "Narrow" is defined from the perspective of the largest vessel in the area, not just your vessel.



RULE 9

WHAT SIDE OF A
NARROW CHANNEL
SHOULD YOU KEEP?

A vessel proceeding along the course of a narrow channel shall keep as near to the **outer limit** of the channel which lies on her **starboard side** as is safe and practicable.



RULE 9

WHAT VESSELS SHALL NOT
IMPEDE PASSAGE OF VESSELS
IN A NARROW CHANNEL?

- Fishing Vessels
- Sailing Vessels
- A Vessel Crossing the Channel
- Vessel less than 20 meters



RULE 9

WHO HAS THE RIGHT-OF-WAY IN THE GREAT LAKES OR WESTERN RIVERS?
(INLAND ONLY)

A power-driven vessel operating in narrow channel on the Great Lakes or Western Rivers, and proceeding **downbound** shall have the **right-of-way over an upbound vessel**, and shall initiate maneuvering signals.



RULE 9

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO WHEN APPROACHING A BEND IN A NARROW CHANNEL?

A vessel nearing a bend in a narrow channel where other vessels may be obscured from view shall navigate with caution and **sound one prolonged blast.**



RULE 10

HOW SHOULD YOU ENTER
A TRAFFIC SEPARATION
SCHEME?

Ideally, a vessel joins or leaves a traffic lane at its termination but may also do so at any point, provided it is at a small angle.



RULE 10

IF YOU HAVE TO, HOW
SHOULD YOU CROSS A
TRAFFIC SEPARATION
SCHEME?

A vessel shall avoid crossing traffic lanes but, if obliged to do so, shall cross on a **heading** as **nearly as practicable at right angles** to the general direction of traffic flow.



RULE 10

CAN A VESSEL FISHING
HAVE RIGHTS OVER A
VESSEL IN THE TRAFFIC
SEPARATION SCHEME?

No. A vessel engaged in fishing **shall not impede** the passage of any vessel following a traffic lane.



RULE 10

DO SAILING VESSELS HAVE
RIGHTS OVER POWER-
DRIVEN VESSEL IN A TRAFFIC
SEPARATION SCHEME?

No. A vessel of less than 20 meters in length or a sailing vessel **shall not impede** the safe passage of a power-driven vessel following a traffic lane



RULE 10

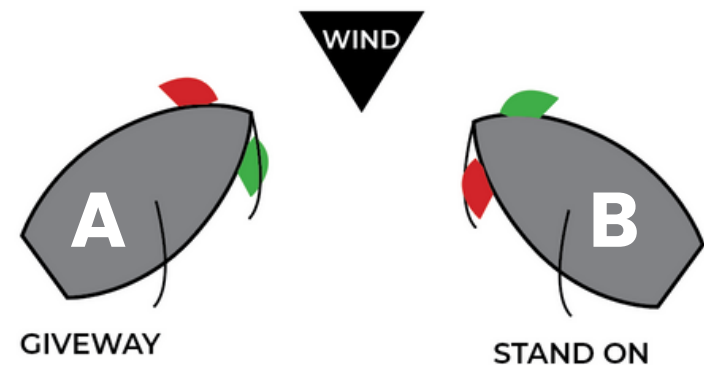
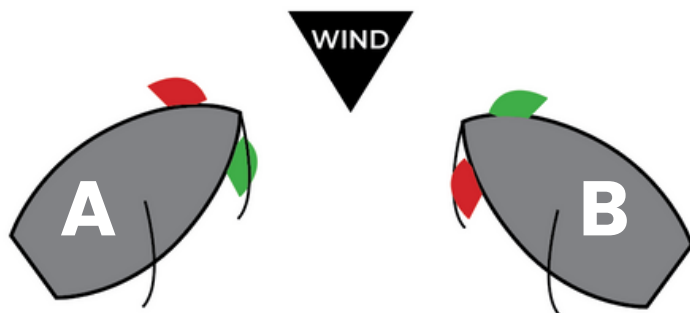
WHO HAS EXEMPTIONS
TO OPERATE IN A TRAFFIC
SEPARATION SCHEME?

A **vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver** when engaged in an operation involving the **maintenance of aids to navigation** or **laying, servicing, or picking up a submarine cable**.



RULE 12

SAILING VESSELS: WHO IS THE
GIVE-WAY VESSEL?

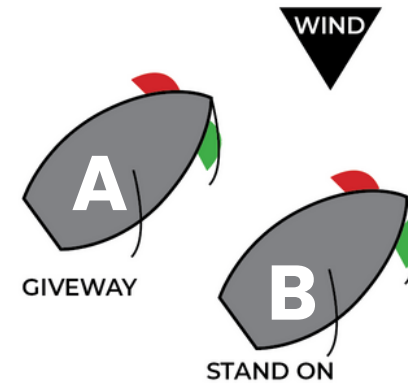
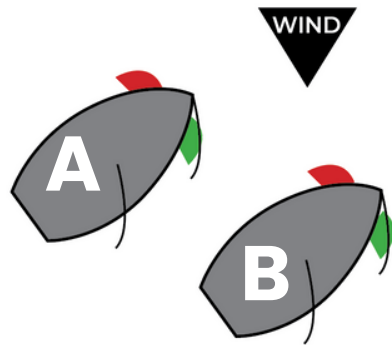


A. When each sail vessel has the wind on a different side, the vessel that has the **wind on the port side** shall keep out of the way of the other



RULE 12

SAILING VESSELS: WHO IS THE GIVE-WAY VESSEL?

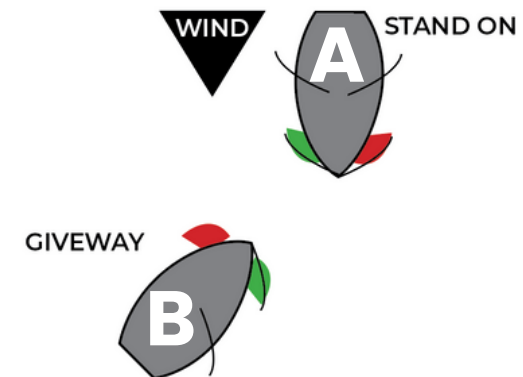
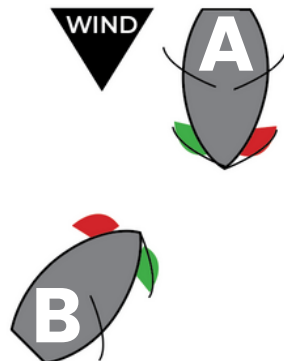


A. When both vessels have the wind on the same side, the sail vessel, which is to **windward**, shall keep out of the way of the vessel which is to leeward



RULE 12

SAILING VESSELS: WHO IS THE GIVE-WAY VESSEL?



B. When each has the wind on a different side, the vessel which has the wind on the **port side** shall keep out of the way of the other.



RULE 13

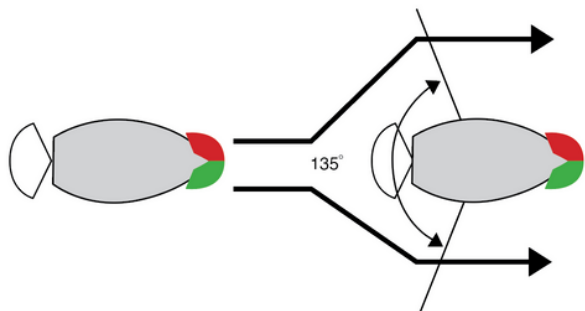
TRUE OR FALSE?
AN OVERTAKING VESSEL
STANDS ON WITH AN
OVERTAKEN VESSEL.

False. Any vessel overtaking any other shall **keep out of the way** of the vessel being overtaken.



RULE 13

HOW DO YOU DETERMINE A BOAT
IS OVERTAKING?

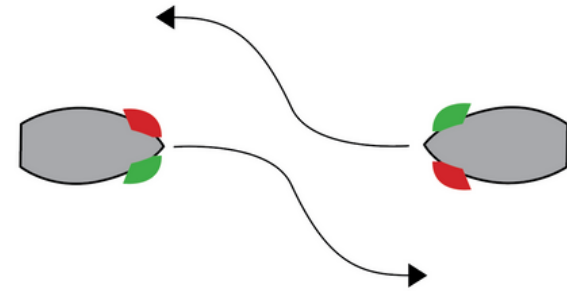


A vessel shall be deemed to be overtaking when coming up with a another vessel from a direction more than 22.5 degrees abaft her beam, that is, in such a position with reference to the vessel she is overtaking, that **at night she would be able to see only the sternlight of that vessel** but neither of her sidelights.



RULE 14

WHEN TWO POWER-DRIVEN
VESSELS MEET WHAT SHOULD
HAPPEN?

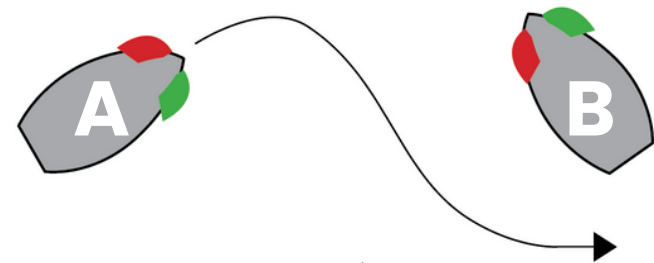


Unless otherwise agreed, when two power-driven vessels are meeting on reciprocal or nearly reciprocal courses so as to involve risk of collision **each shall alter her course to starboard and pass port-to-port.**



RULE 15

WHO GIVES WAY AMONG TWO
POWER DRIVEN VESSELS?



Vessel A Gives Way.

The vessel which has the other **on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way** and shall if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other vessel.

“On the right, has the right”



RULE 16

WHEN SHOULD A GIVE-
WAY VESSEL KEEP CLEAR?

Every vessel which is directed to keep out of the way of another vessel shall, take **early and substantial** action to keep well clear.



RULE 17

WHAT SHOULD A STAND-
ON VESSEL DO?

Maintain course and speed and only maneuver if becomes apparent appropriate action is not being taken by giveaway vessel to **avoid collision.**



RULE 18

WHAT IS THE
"PECKING ORDER"
FOR BETWEEN VESSELS?

New = Not Under Command

Reels = Restricted Ability to Maneuver

Catch = Constrained by Draft (Int.)

Fish = Fishing

So = Sailing

Purchase = Power driven vessel

Some = Seaplane / WIG



RULE 19

WHAT SHOULD VESSELS DO
IN REDUCED VISIBILITY?

Every vessel shall proceed at **a safe speed** adapted to the prevailing circumstances and conditions of restricted visibility. A power-driven vessel shall have her engines **ready for immediate maneuver.**



RULE 19

IF IN REDUCED VISIBILITY
AND A VESSEL IS OBSERVED
BY RADAR, WHAT SHOULD
BE AVOIDED?

When approaching a vessel ahead,
avoid turning to port.

If a vessel is seen abeam or abaft the
beam, avoid turning toward it, as it
may be overtaking.



RULE 19

IF YOU ARE IN REDUCED VISIBILITY
AND YOU HEAR THE FOG SIGNAL OF
ANOTHER VESSEL FORWARD OF THE
BEAM, WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

**REDUCE SPEED TO BARE
STEERAGEWAY**, which is the
minimum speed at which she can be
kept on her course.

If necessary, take all way off.

In any event, navigate with
extreme caution until the danger of
collision is over.



RULE 20

WHEN SHOULD LIGHTS BE
USED?

Between SUNSET and
SUNRISE

and during all periods of reduced
visibility.

Note: no other lights shall be exhibited that could
interfere with the distinctive characteristics of your
navigation lights.



RULE 20

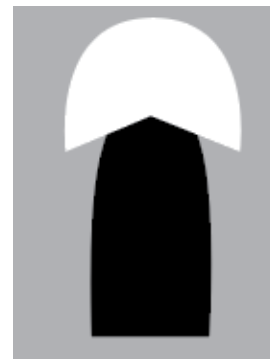
WHEN SHOULD SHAPES BE
USED?

Between SUNRISE and
SUNSET



RULE 21

WHAT IS A MASTHEAD LIGHT?



A **Masthead Light**

Color: white

Faces: Forward

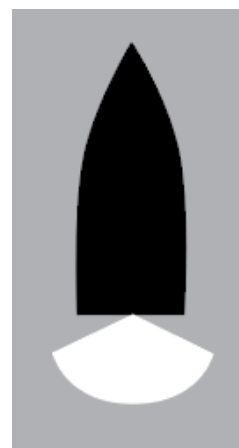
Arc of vis: 225°

Visible from right ahead to two points (22.5°) abaft the beam



RULE 21

WHAT IS A STERNLIGHT?



A **Sternlight**

Color: White

Faces: Aft

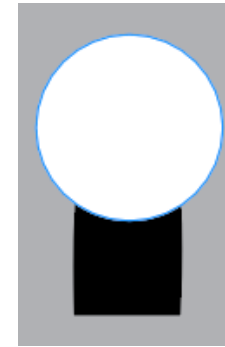
Arc of vis: 135°

Visible from the dead astern to two points (22.5°) abaft the beam



RULE 21

WHAT IS AN ALL-ROUND LIGHT?



All-round light

Color: white, red, green, or yellow

Arc of vis: 360°



RULE 21

WHAT IS A SIDELIGHT?



Sidelights

Color: Port – Red

Color: Starboard – Green

Faces: Forward

Arc of vis: 112.5° each

Faces from dead ahead to 22.5°
abaft the beam.



RULE 21

WHAT IS A TOWING LIGHT?



A Towing Light

Color: Yellow

Faces: Aft

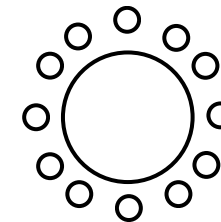
Arc of vis: 135°

Visible from the dead astern to two points (22.5°) abaft the beam



RULE 21

WHAT IS A FLASHING LIGHT?
(INTERNATIONAL)



INT. - Flashing light is all around and flashes at regular intervals at a frequency of 120 flashes or more per minute.

Note: It can be white, red, green, or yellow



RULE 21

WHAT IS A SPECIAL FLASHING (INLAND)



INLAND ONLY

A Special Flashing Light is a yellow light flashing at regular intervals of 50 to 70 flashes per minute.

It has an arc of visibility of 180°-225°



RULE 23

WHAT LIGHTS SHOULD BE DISPLAYED ON A **POWER**-DRIVEN VESSEL **GREATER THAN 50M?**



Power-driven vessel

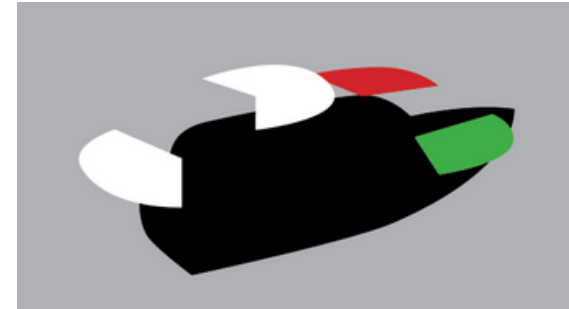
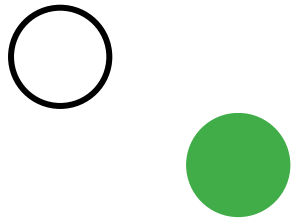
Size: More than 50m

One masthead light forward and a second masthead light abaft and higher than the first
Sidelights and a stern light.



RULE 23

WHAT DO THESE LIGHTS INDICATE?



Power-driven vessel

Aspect: Port side

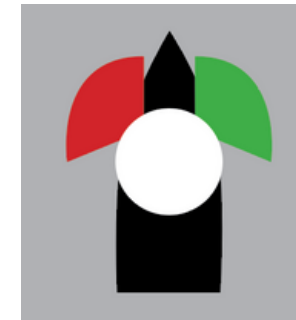
Size: Less than 50m

This vessel shows one masthead light,
sidelights, and a stern light.



RULE 23

WHAT LIGHTS MAY BE DISPLAYED
ON A **POWER**-DRIVEN VESSEL
LESS THAN 12M?



Power-driven vessel less than 12m long.

May show: One all-round white light in
lieu of a masthead light and stern light



RULE 23

WHAT LIGHT(S) MAY BE DISPLAYED
ON A VESSEL
**<7 METERS THAT TRAVELS AT A
SPEED OF <7KNOTS?**
(INTERNATIONAL ONLY)

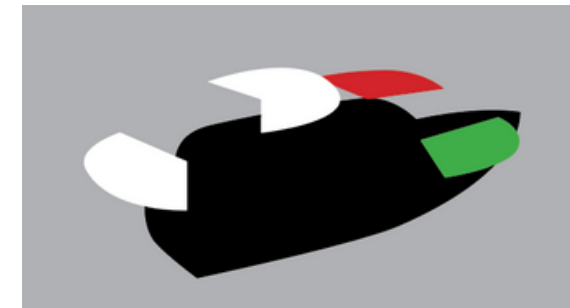
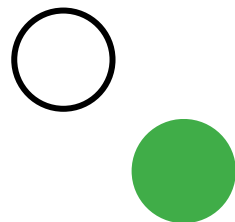


(International Only)
One all-round white light.



RULE 23

WHAT DO THESE LIGHTS MEAN?



Power-driven vessel

Aspect: Starboard side

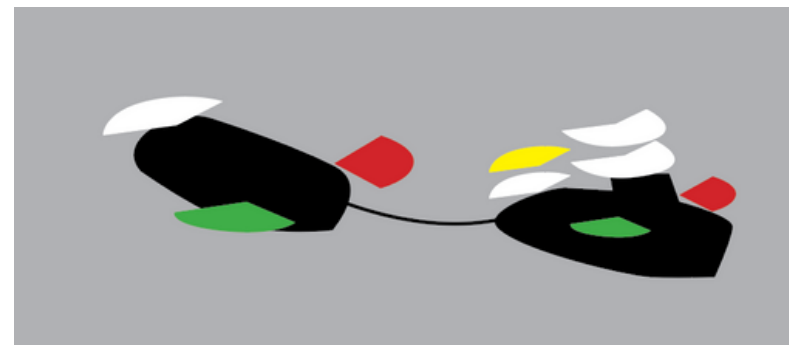
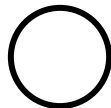
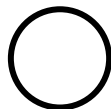
Size: Less than 50m

This vessel shows one masthead light,
sidelights, and a stern light.



RULE 24

WHAT DO THESE LIGHTS MEAN?



Towing

Aspect: Starboard

Tow Vessel: Less than 50m

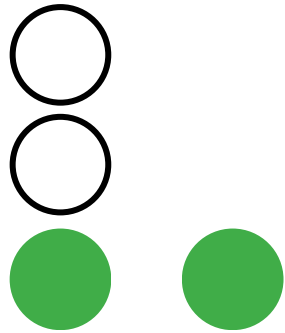
Towed Vessel: Less than 200m astern





RULE 24

WHAT DO THESE LIGHTS MEAN?



Towing Alongside

Aspect: Starboard Bow



RULE 24

WHAT DO THESE LIGHTS MEAN?



Towing by Pushing Ahead

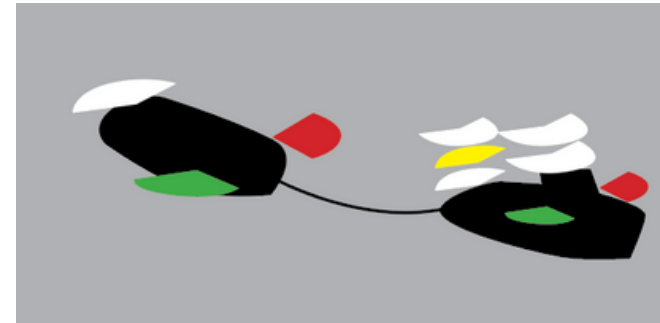
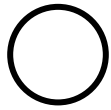
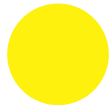
Aspect: Port Side

Tow Vessel: Less than 50m



RULE 24

WHAT DO
THESE
LIGHTS
MEAN?



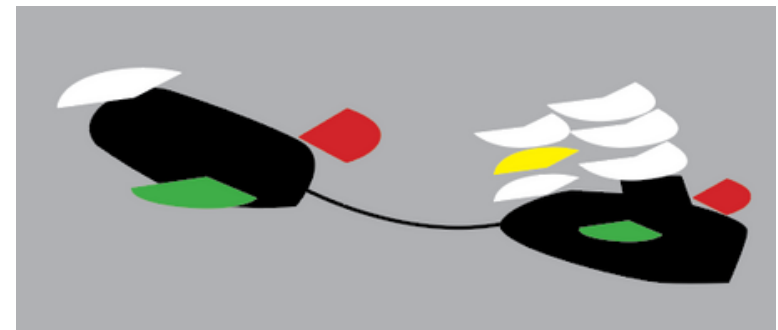
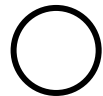
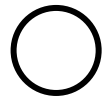
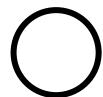
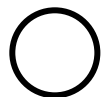
Towing

Aspect: Stern



RULE 24

WHAT DO THESE
LIGHTS MEAN?



Towing

Aspect: Starboard

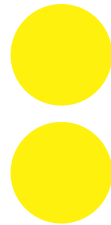
Towing vessel Size: <50 m

Tow length: >200m



RULE 23

WHAT DO THESE LIGHTS MEAN?
(US INLAND WATERS ONLY)



Towing

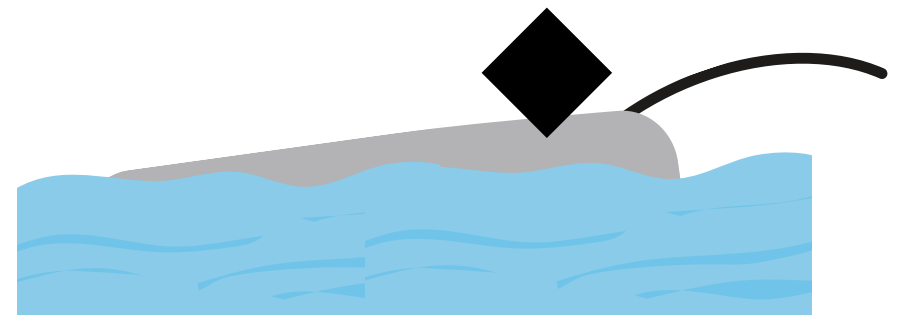
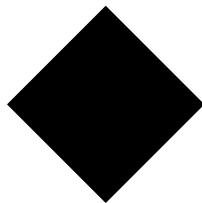
Aspect: Stern

Pushing ahead or towing alongside



RULE 24

WHAT DOES THIS DAYSHAPE
MEAN?



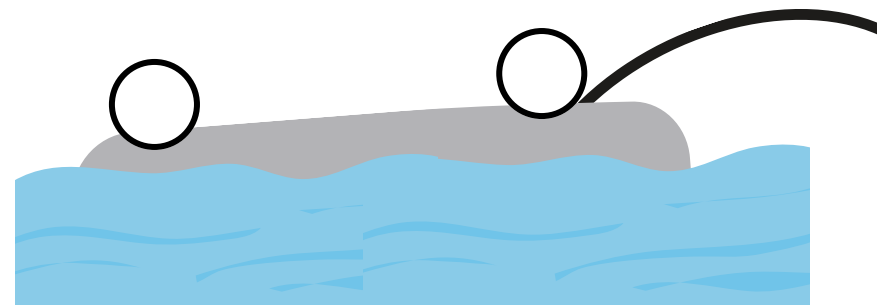
A partly submerged vessel which is
being towed.



RULE 24

WHAT LIGHTS SHOULD BE DISPLAYED ON PARTIALLY SUBMERGED OBJECT **LESS THAN 25M IN BREADTH?**

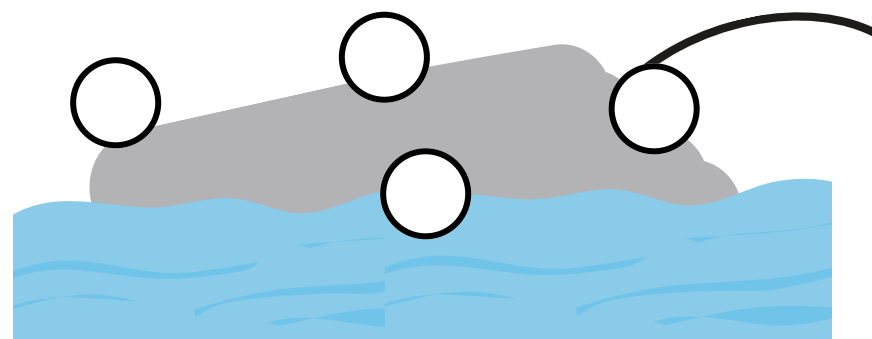
One all-round white light at or near the forward end and one at or near the after end.



RULE 24

WHAT LIGHTS SHOULD BE DISPLAYED ON PARTIALLY SUBMERGED OBJECT **GREATER THAN 25M IN BREADTH?**

In addition to forward and aft, two additional all-round white lights at or near the extremities of its breadth.

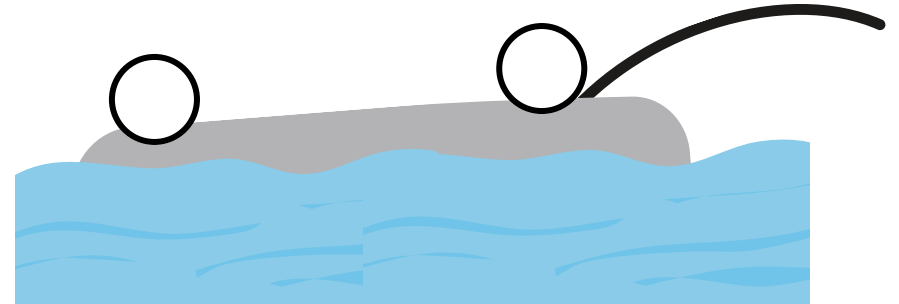




RULE 24

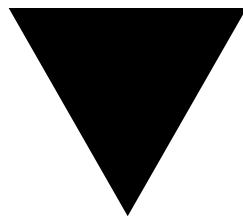
WHAT LIGHTS SHOULD BE DISPLAYED ON PARTIALLY SUBMERGED OBJECT **LESS THAN 25M IN BREADTH?**

One all-round white light at or near the forward end and one at or near the after end.



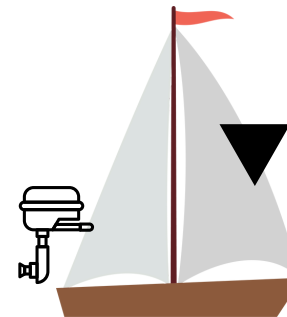
RULE 25

WHAT DOES THIS DAYSHAPE ON A SAILING VESSEL MEAN?



The vessel is using both sails and power. Under the rules, it should be considered a power-driven vessel.

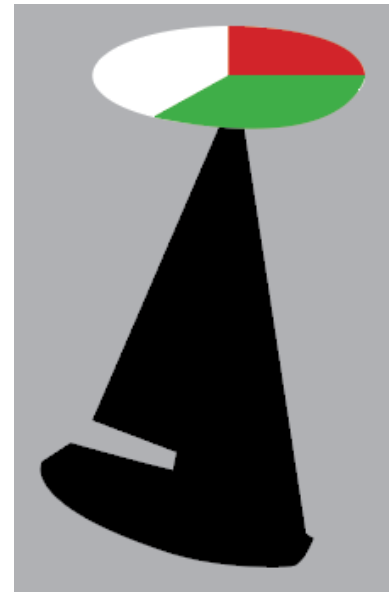
Note: In Inland waters, this is optional for vessels less than 12 meters.





RULE 25

WHAT LIGHTS **MAY** BE
DISPLAYED ON A SAILING
VESSEL LESS THAN 20 METERS?



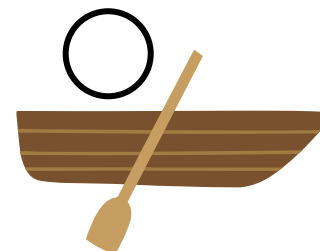
A sailing vessel less than 20m long **may** show combined sidelights and stern light (tricolor) at the masthead. The tricolor may not be shown with any other lights. Alternatively, it will show a masthead light, sidelights, and a stern light.



RULE 25

WHAT LIGHTS SHALL BE
DISPLAYED ON A **ROW BOAT**
OR “VESSEL UNDER OARS”?

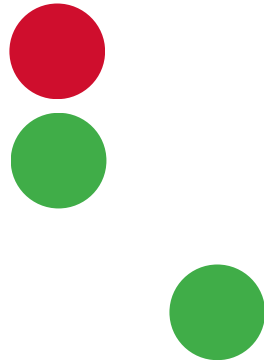
A vessel under oars may show the lights for a sailing vessel. If not, a torch or **white lantern** must be shown in sufficient time to prevent a collision.





RULE 25

WHAT DO THESE LIGHTS MEAN?



Sailing vessel

Aspect: Starboard

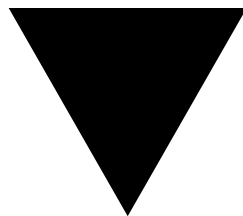
Showing: Optional Red over Green all-around lights at the top of the mast.

"Red over Green - Sailing Machine"

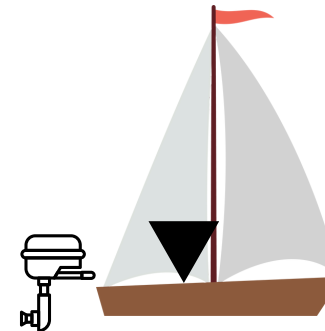


RULE 25

WHAT DOES THIS SHAPE ON A SAILBOAT DURING THE DAY MEAN?



It means the sailboat is using both sails and power and should be considered a power-driven vessel under the rules.

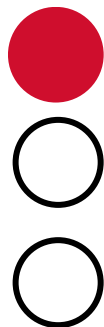


Note: This shape is optional in Inland waters for vessels less than 12 Meters



RULE 26

WHAT DO THESE LIGHTS MEAN?



Fishing

Aspect: Stern

Mode: Underway and making way

"Red over White - Fishing at Night"



RULE 26

IS A FISHING VESSEL REQUIRED TO
SHOW ANCHOR LIGHTS?

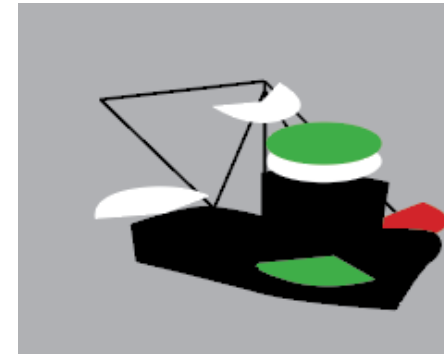
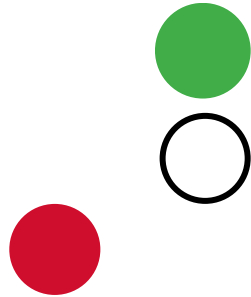
No. Both International and Inland, when anchored at night, a fishing vessel that is **carrying out her work at anchor** is **not required to show anchor lights**. She shows Red over White all-around lights only.

(She shows sidelights and a stern light when making way through the water only)



RULE 26

WHAT DO THESE LIGHTS MEAN?



Trawling

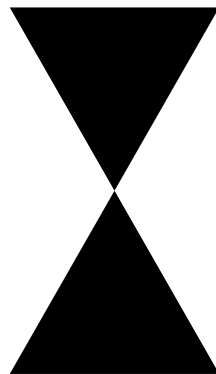
Aspect: Port Side

Mode: Underway and making way



RULE 26

WHAT VESSEL
SHOWS THIS
DAYSHAPE?

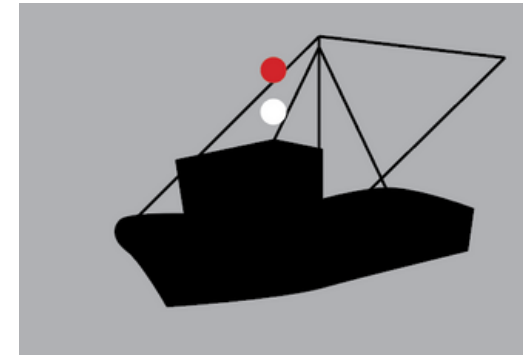
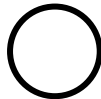


**Vessels engaged in fishing or
trawling**



RULE 26

WHAT DO THESE LIGHTS MEAN?



Fishing

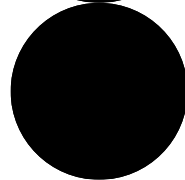
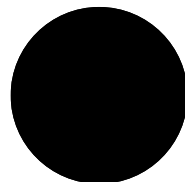
Aspect: Unknown

Mode: Underway not making way OR at anchor



RULE 27

WHAT VESSEL SHOWS THIS DAYSHAPE?

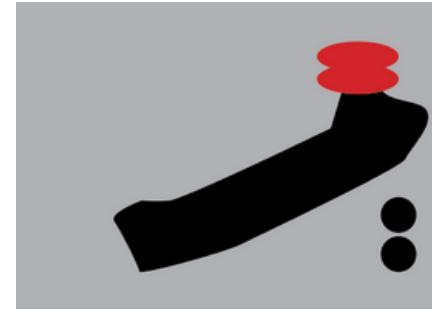
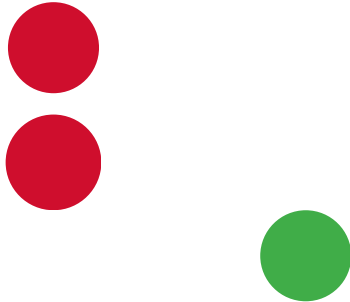


A vessel not under command



RULE 27

WHAT DO THESE LIGHTS MEAN?



Not Under Command

Aspect: Starboard

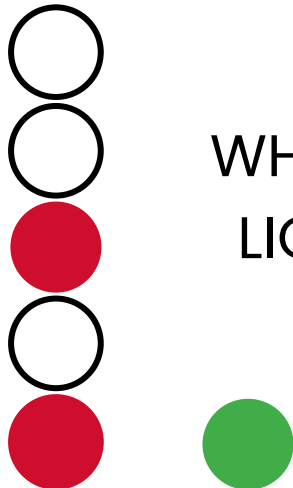
Mode: Underway and making way

"Red Over Red – The Captain is Dead."



RULE 27

WHAT DO THESE LIGHTS MEAN?



Towing vessel restricted in ability to maneuver

Aspect: Starboard

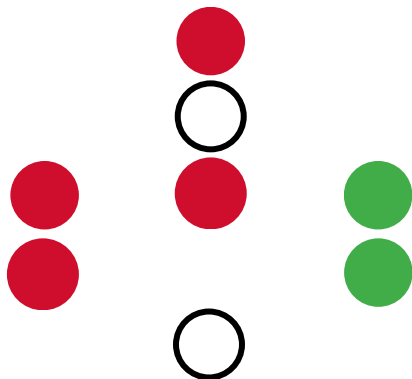
Towing vessel size <50m

Tow length: <200m



RULE 27

WHAT DO THESE LIGHTS MEAN?



Restricted in ability to maneuver

Aspect: Stern

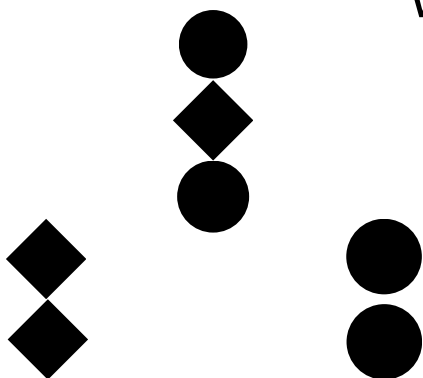
Mode: Underway and making way

Also: Clear to pass on the side displaying two green lights.



RULE 27

WHAT DO THESE DAY SHAPES MEAN?



Restricted in ability to maneuver

Aspect: Stern Mode: Unknown

Also: Clear to pass on the side of the two diamonds



RULE 28



WHAT DO THESE
LIGHTS MEAN?



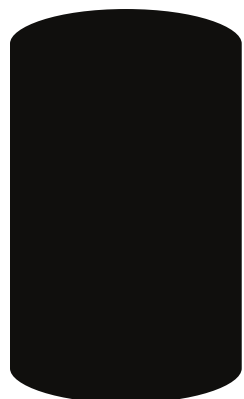
Vessel Constrained by Draft

Aspect: Starboard

Mode: Underway



RULE 28



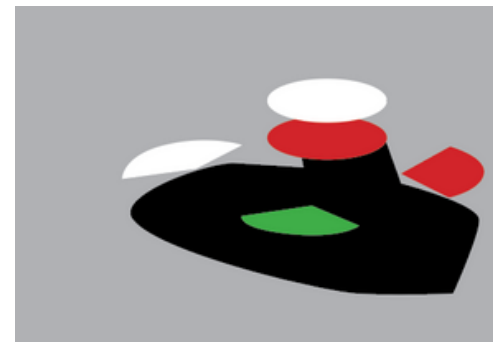
WHAT DOES
THIS DAY SHAPE
MEAN?

Vessel Constrained by Draft



RULE 29

WHAT DO THESE LIGHTS MEAN?



Pilot vessel

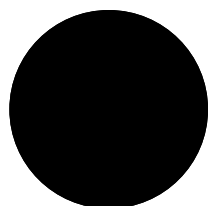
Aspect: Stern

Mode: Underway and engaged in
pilotage duty



RULE 30

WHAT DOES THIS DAY SHAPE
MEAN?

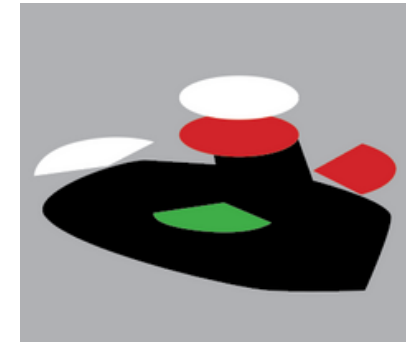


The vessel is at **anchor**.



RULE 29

WHAT DO THESE LIGHTS MEAN?



A Pilot vessel

"White over red, the pilot is out of bed."



RULE 30

WHAT LIGHTS SHALL BE
DISPLAYED WHILE AT ANCHOR AT
NIGHT?

A vessel **greater than 50m** at anchor shows **two all-round white lights, one forward and the other at the stern, which is lower than the one forward.**

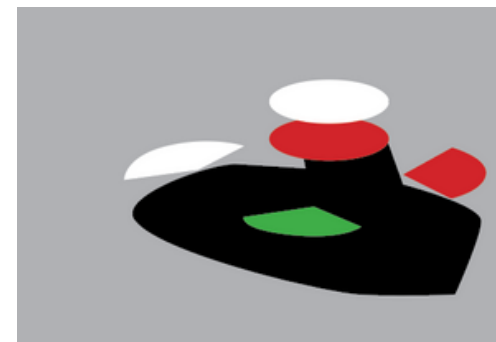
Vessels **less than 50m** may show only **one all-round light.**

Vessels **100m or longer** must also **illuminate their decks** with working lights.



RULE 29

WHAT DO THESE LIGHTS MEAN?



A Pilot vessel

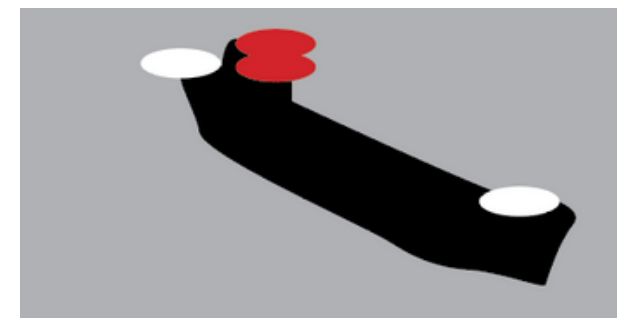
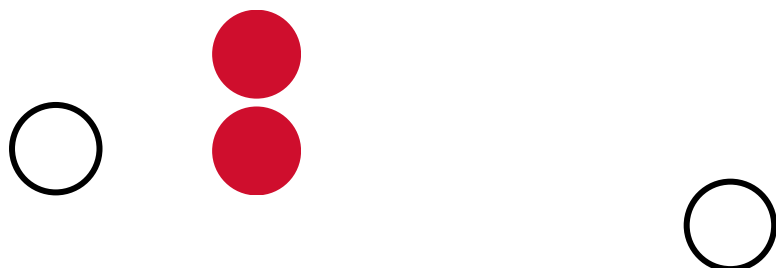
Aspect: Stern

Mode: Underway and engaged in Pilotage Duty



RULE 30

WHAT DO THESE LIGHTS MEAN?



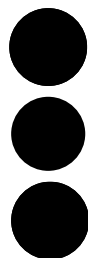
A vessel aground

Red over Red WITH anchor lights means AGROUND



RULE 30

WHAT DO THESE DAY SHAPES
MEAN?



A vessel **aground**.





RULE 31

WHAT SOUND SIGNALING
DEVICES ARE REQUIRED FOR
VESSELS **GREATER THAN 20
METERS?**



A Bell and a Whistle





RULE 31

WHAT SOUND SIGNALING
DEVICES ARE REQUIRED FOR
VESSELS **LESS THAN 20**
METERS?



A Whistle



RULE 31

WHAT SOUND SIGNALING
DEVICES ARE REQUIRED FOR
VESSELS **GREATER THAN 100**
METERS?



A Bell, a Whistle, and a Gong



RULE 31

WHAT SOUND SIGNALING
DEVICES ARE REQUIRED FOR
VESSELS **LESS THAN 20**
METERS?



A Whistle

Less than 12m: "an efficient
sound signaling device."



RULE 31

WHAT SOUND SIGNALING
DEVICES ARE REQUIRED FOR
VESSELS **GREATER THAN 100**
METERS?



A Bell, a Whistle, and a Gong



RULE 31

WHAT IS A SHORT BLAST?



About one second duration.



RULE 31

WHAT IS A PROLONGED BLAST?



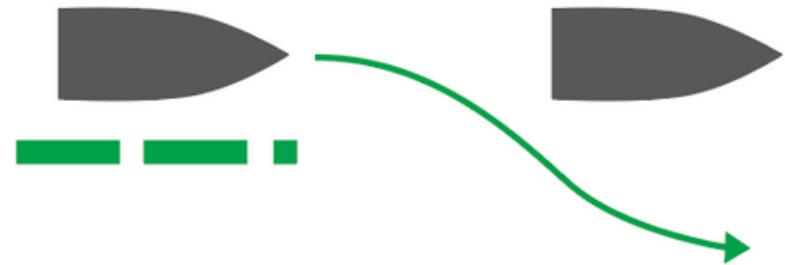
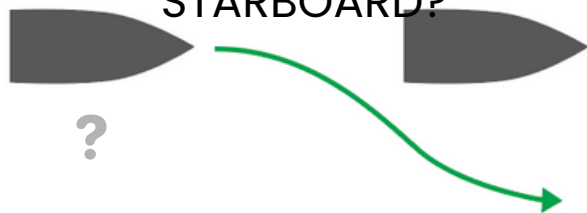
About 4-6 second duration.



RULE 34

(INTERNATIONAL RULES)

IN NARROW CHANNEL, WHAT SOUND
SIGNAL SHOULD AN OVERTAKING VESSEL
PASSING THE OTHER VESSEL'S
STARBOARD?



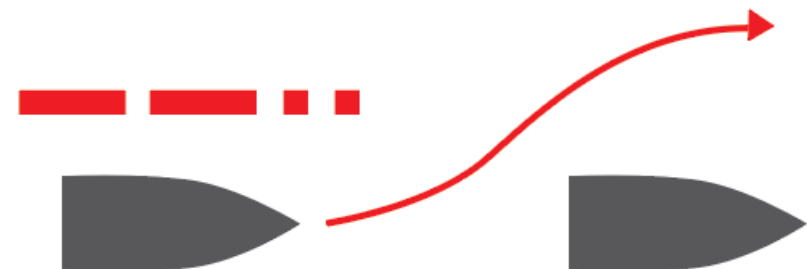
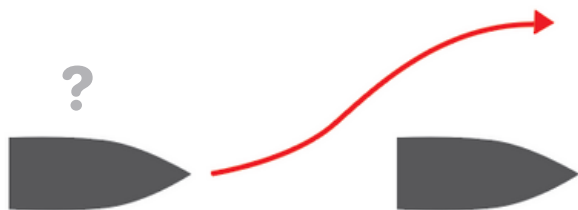
TWO PROLONGED + ONE SHORT if
passing on the other vessel's
STARBOARD



RULE 34

(INTERNATIONAL RULES)

IN NARROW CHANNEL, WHAT SOUND
SIGNAL SHOULD AN OVERTAKING VESSEL
PASSING THE OTHER VESSEL'S PORT?



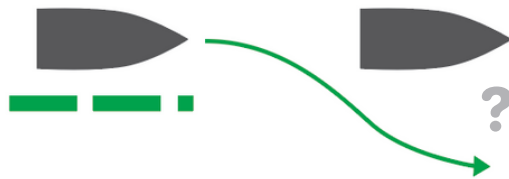
TWO PROLONGED + TWO SHORT if
passing on the other vessel's **PORT**.



RULE 34

(INTERNATIONAL RULES)

IN NARROW CHANNEL, AN OVERTAKING VESSEL, HEARS TWO PROLONGED BLASTS AND SHORT BLAST, HOW SHOULD SHE RESPOND IF SHE AGREES?



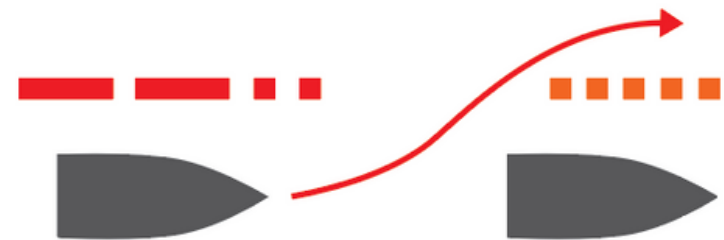
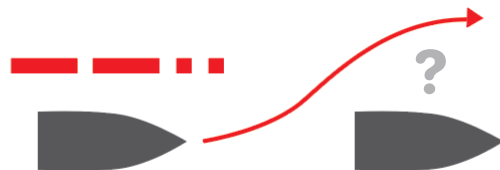
**ONE PROLONGED, ONE SHORT,
ONE PROLONGED, ONE SHORT**
and maintain course and speed.



RULE 34

(INTERNATIONAL RULES)

IN NARROW CHANNEL, AN OVERTAKING VESSEL, HEARS TWO PROLONGED BLASTS AND TWO SHORT BLASTS, HOW SHOULD SHE RESPOND IF SHE DOES NOT BELIEVE IT IS SAFE TO DO SO?

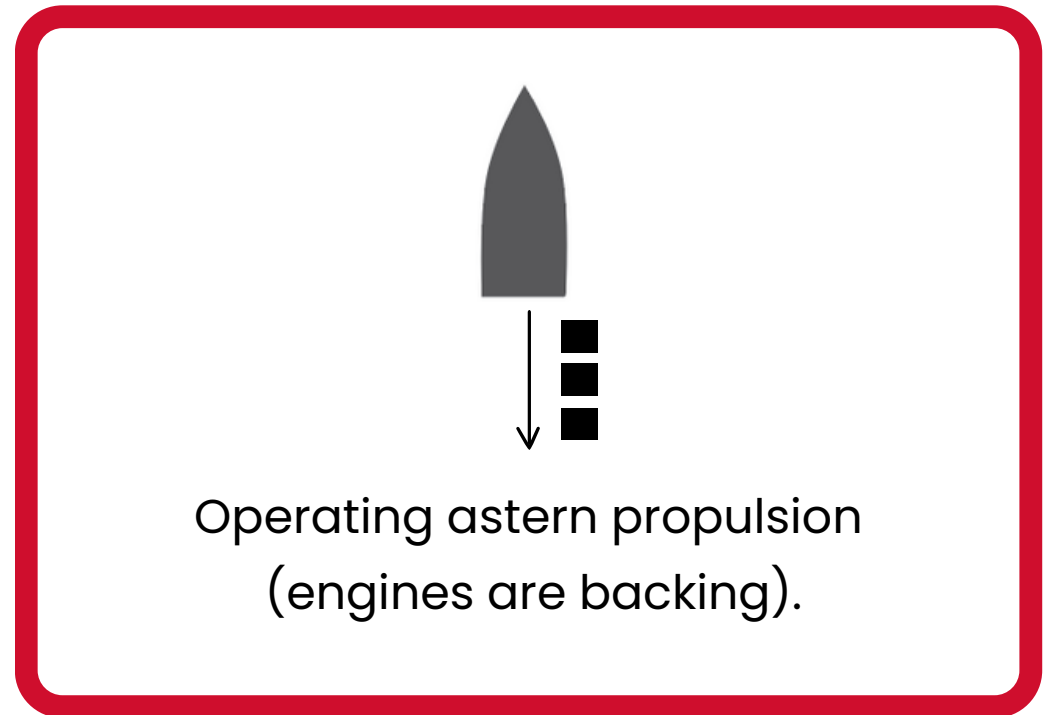


If it might not be safe, she sounds
FIVE SHORT rapid blasts
(danger signal).



RULE 34

WHAT DOES THREE SHORT
BLASTS MEAN?
(INTERNATIONAL RULES)

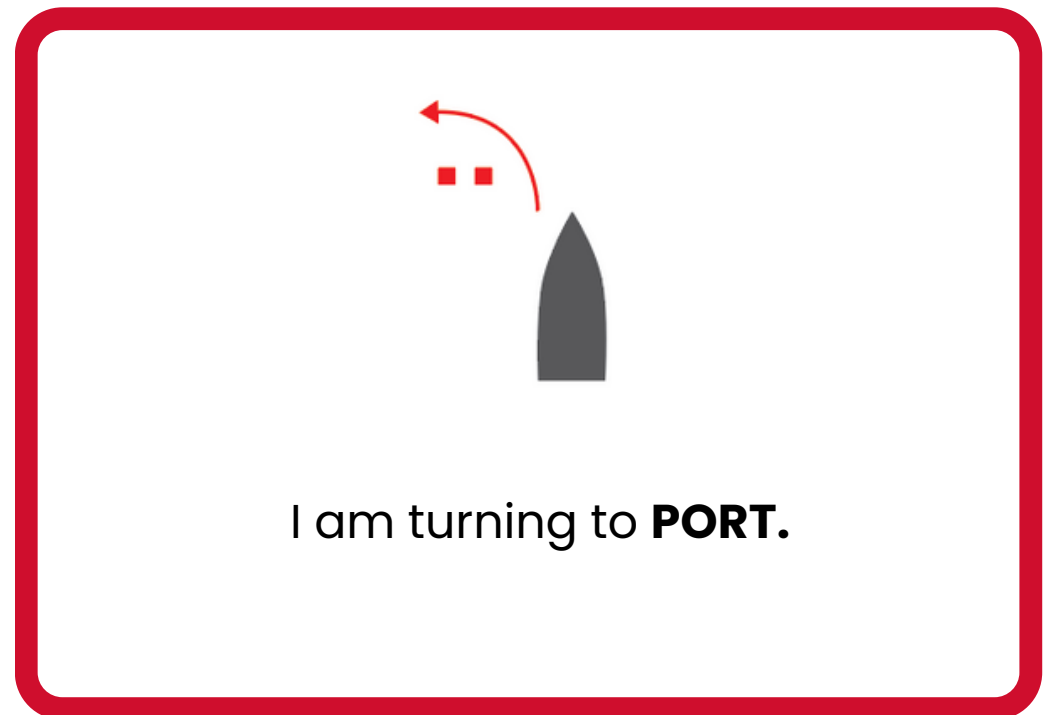


Operating astern propulsion
(engines are backing).



RULE 34

WHAT DOES TWO SHORT
BLASTS MEAN?
(INTERNATIONAL RULES)



I am turning to **PORT**.



RULE 34

WHAT DOES FIVE SHORT
BLASTS MEAN?
(INTERNATIONAL RULES)

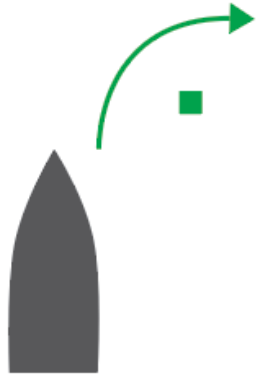


DANGER!
LOOK OUT!



RULE 34

WHAT DOES ONE SHORT
BLAST MEAN?
(INTERNATIONAL RULES)



I am turning to **STARBOARD**.



RULE 34

IN NARROW CHANNEL OR BEND,
WHAT DOES ONE PROLONGED
BLAST MEAN?

(INTERNATIONAL RULES)



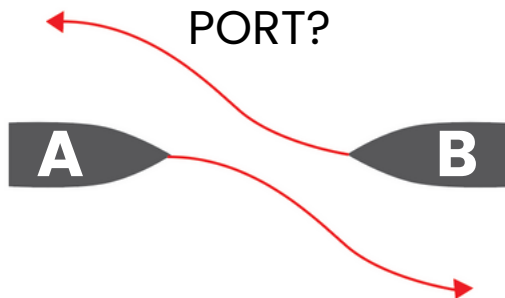
When approaching a bend where other vessels might be obscured from view, sound **ONE PROLONGED** blast. Approaching vessels answer with one prolonged blast.



RULE 34

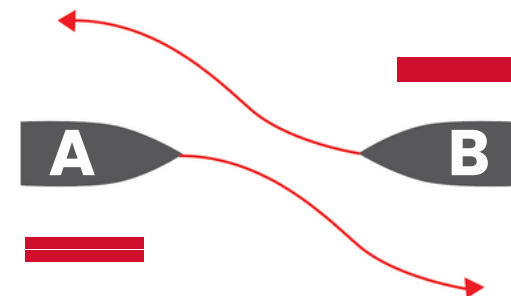
(INLAND RULES)

WHAT SOUND SIGNALS SHOULD BE MADE BETWEEN BOAT A & B TO PASS PORT-TO-PORT?



VESSEL A signals with **ONE SHORT** blast.
VESSEL B must acknowledge with **ONE SHORT** blast.

OR make an agreement by radiotelephone.

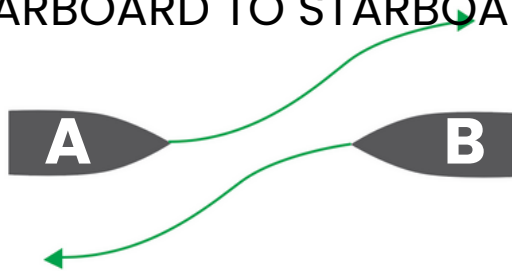




RULE 34

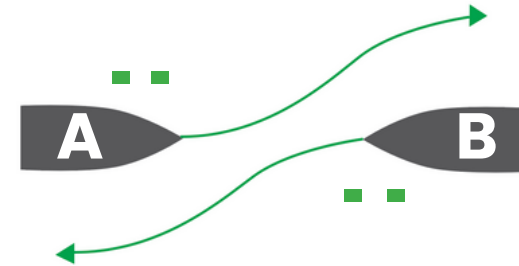
(INLAND RULES)

WHAT SOUND SIGNALS SHOULD BE MADE BETWEEN BOAT A & B TO PASS STARBOARD TO STARBOARD?



Vessel A signals with **TWO SHORT** blasts.
Vessel B must acknowledge with **TWO SHORT** blasts.

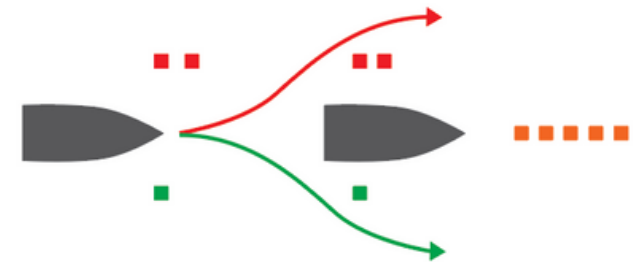
OR make an agreement by radiotelephone.



RULE 34

(INLAND RULES)

HOW DO BOATS SIGNAL INTENTION WHEN OVERTAKING?



TWO SHORT blasts: To pass to **PORT**

ONE SHORT: To pass to **STARBOARD**

Overtaken agrees with same signal or **FIVE OR MORE SHORT** blasts for danger



RULE 35

IN **REDUCED VISIBILITY**, WHAT
SOUND SHOULD BE MADE BY A
POWER-DRIVEN VESSEL
MAKING WAY?



ONE PROLONGED Blast



RULE 35

IN **REDUCED VISIBILITY**, WHAT
SOUND SHOULD BE MADE BY A
POWER-DRIVEN VESSEL **NOT**
MAKING WAY?



TWO PROLONGED Blasts



RULE 35

IN **REDUCED VISIBILITY**, WHAT
VESSEL(S) SOUND ONE
PROLONGED FOLLOWED BY TWO
SHORT?



The Lame Ducks:

- Not Under Command
- Restricted in Ability to Maneuver
- Constrained By Draft
- Sail
- Fishing
- Towing



RULE 35

IN **REDUCED VISIBILITY**,
WHAT SOUND SHOULD BE
MADE BY **A TOWED** VESSEL?
(ASSUMING IT IS MANNED)



ONE PROLONGED Blasts Followed by
THREE Short Blasts



RULE 35

IN **REDUCED VISIBILITY**, WHAT
VESSELS SOUND **ONE
PROLONGED** FOLLOWED BY
TWO SHORT?



The Lame Ducks:

- Not Under Command
- Restricted in Ability to Maneuver
- Constrained By Draft
- Sail
- Fishing
- Towing



RULE 35

IN **REDUCED VISIBILITY**,
WHAT SOUND SHOULD BE
MADE BY **A MANNED TOWED**
VESSEL?



ONE PROLONGED Blast Followed by
THREE Short Blasts



RULE 35

IN REDUCED VISIBILITY OR FOG,
WHAT DOES **FOUR SHORT**
BLASTS MEAN?



An additional signal for a
PILOT boat.



RULE 35

IN **REDUCED VISIBILITY**,
WHAT SOUNDS SHOULD A
VESSEL AT ANCHOR MAKE?



FIVE seconds ringing of a **BELL** at
intervals of not more than one
minute.



RULE 35

IN REDUCED VISIBILITY, WHAT DOES
ONE PROLONGED BLAST FOLLOWED
BY **TWO SHORT BLASTS** ON THE
WHISTLE MEAN?



A Lame Duck

Also, a vessel fishing or RAM that is
conducting work **at anchor**.



RULE 35

IN **REDUCED VISIBILITY**,
WHAT SOUNDS SHOULD A
VESSEL **GREATER THAN 100M**
METER AT ANCHOR MAKE?



FIVE-second ringing of a **BELL** (aft)
and
FIVE-second sounding of a **GONG** (fwd)
at intervals of not more than one minute



RULE 36

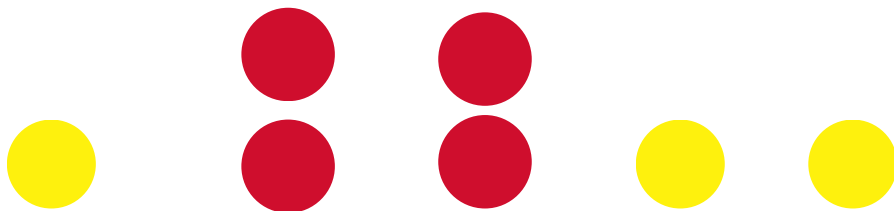
WHAT SIGNALS CAN BE
USED TO ATTRACT
ATTENTION?

ANY light or sound signals that
**cannot be mistaken for any other
signal** authorized elsewhere in the
Rules.



INLAND - ANNEX V

WHAT DO THESE LIGHTS MEAN?



A **dredge pipeline** showing all-round
flashing **yellow lights** plus **two red
lights** in a vertical line identifying
where the pipeline is separated to
allow vessels to pass.



INLAND - ANNEX V

WHAT DOES THIS LIGHT MEAN?



Vessels engaged in **government-sanctioned public** safety activities and commercial vessels performing similar functions may display an **alternately flashing red and yellow** light signal.



INLAND - ANNEX V

WHAT DOES THIS LIGHT MEAN?



Law enforcement vessels may display a **flashing blue light** when engaged in law enforcement activities.



INLAND - ANNEX V

WHAT DOES THIS LIGHT MEAN?



Vessels engaged in government-sanctioned **public safety** activities and commercial vessels performing similar functions may display an alternately **flashing red and yellow** light signal.

Examples include towing or salvage of a disabled vessel, parade patrol, regatta patrol.



INLAND - ANNEX V

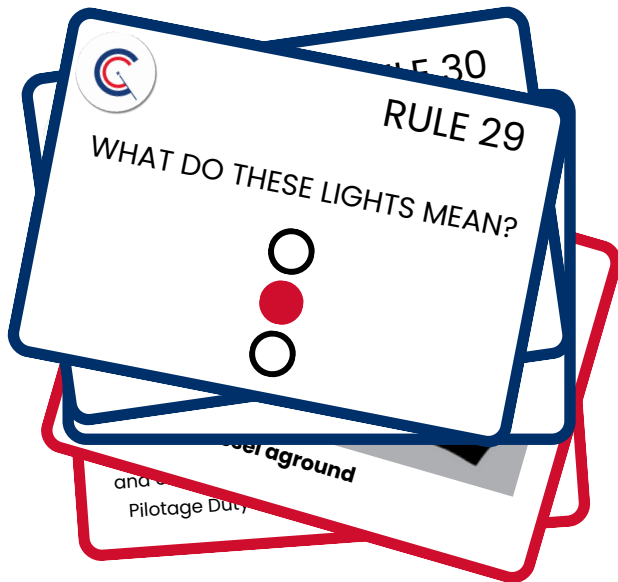
WHAT DOES THIS LIGHT MEAN?



Law enforcement vessels may display a **flashing blue light** when engaged in direct law enforcement or public safety activities.

Are you ready to join thousands of men and women charting their path to success with Confident Captain?

Start your journey today and become a captain with Confident Captain!



confidentcaptain.com