



G101

黄、渤海海区  
BOHAI SEA AND YELLOW SEA



# 航标表

## LIST OF LIGHTS

中国人民解放军海军司令部航海保证部

THE NAVIGATION GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT OF THE CHINESE NAVY HEADQUARTERS

2008 年

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# 前 言

表中刊载的航标为中国沿海黄、渤海海区航标。

航海人员发现航标变动、故障或有与本资料不符之处,请立即通知中国人民解放军海军司令部航海保证部或沿海就近海事部门。

本表资料采用截止到2008年6月,航海通告改正至2008年23期。

凡使用本表的用户,需及时根据航海通告的有关内容对航标表进行改正。

本表自刊行之日起使用。

中国人民  
解 放 军 海军司令部航海保证部

2008年6月

## **Preface**

This List of Lights contains aids to navigation in Yellow Sea and Bohai Sea of China Coast.

Any change, non – conformation and hitches of aids to navigation discovered by mariners should be reported immediately to the Navigation Guarantee Department of the Chinese Navy Headquarters or nearby Maritime Safety Departments.

The collection and collation of information is up to June, 2008 and the last NM corrections is weekly edition No. 23,2008

All users should correct the List of Lights in time in accordance with the Notices to Mariners.

This list is to be put into use from the date of issue.

The Navigation Guarantee Department of  
the Chinese Navy Headquarters

June, 2008

改正记录表  
RECORD OF CORRECTIONS

航海通告  
NOTICES TO MARINERS

2008 年 YEAR 2008	2009 年 YEAR 2009	2010 年 YEAR 2010	2011 年 YEAR 2011
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52 .....	52 .....	52 .....	52 .....

# 中英对照 GLOSSARIES

中文 CHINESE	英文 ENGLISH	缩写 ABBREVIATIONS
纬度·····	Latitude ·····	Lat
经度·····	Longitude ·····	Long
北·····	North ·····	N
东·····	East ·····	E
南·····	South ·····	S
西·····	West ·····	W
东北·····	Northeast ·····	NE
东南·····	Southeast ·····	SE
西南·····	Southwest ·····	SW
西北·····	Northwest ·····	NW
灯·····	Light ·····	Lt
立标·····	Beacon ·····	Bn
灯塔·····	Light - house ·····	Lt Ho
灯桩·····	Light - beacon ·····	Lt Bn
灯船·····	Light - vessel ·····	Lt Ves
浮标·····	Buoy	
灯浮·····	Light - buoy	
海里·····	Mile(s) ·····	M
米·····	Metre(s) ·····	m
秒·····	Second(s) ·····	s
编号·····	Number ·····	No
导灯·····	Leading Lights ·····	Ldg Lts
导标·····	Leading Beacons ·····	Ldg Bns
定光·····	Fixed ·····	F
闪光·····	Flashing ·····	Fl
快闪·····	Quick ·····	Q
甚快闪·····	Very Quick ·····	VQ
明暗·····	Occulting ·····	Oc
等明暗·····	Isophase ·····	Iso
莫尔斯·····	Morse Code ·····	Mo
互光·····	Alternating ·····	Al
白·····	White ·····	W
红·····	Red ·····	R
绿·····	Green ·····	G
橙·····	Orange ·····	Or
黄·····	Yellow ·····	Y
黑·····	Black ·····	B

# 说 明

## 一、航标的编排：

中国沿海航标表所记载的是布设在中国沿海和主要港口的航标资料。

中国沿海航标表共分三册：黄、渤海海区，东海海区，南海海区。

航标编号一般是按地理位置由北向南，由东向西，按进港的顺序排列。

## 二、航标的地理位置：

本表所载各航标的位置(经纬度)均系概位，仅供航海人员参照海图时便于查找之用。

经度以格林威治子午线为基准。

方位均系真方位，自真北 000°，顺时针方向转至 360°。

距离以米计算。

## 三、航标灯光的说明：

灯光性质，现在所用的有定、闪、快闪、甚快闪、明暗、等明暗、莫尔斯、互光等，共十三种，详细说明请参阅“航标灯质图解”。

灯光射程，通常指在晴天黑夜条件下，按照观察者眼高在海面上 5 米所能看到灯塔(桩)灯光的距离，以海里表示之。

灯高，均系指平均大潮高潮面至灯光中心的高度，以米表示之。构造栏内所记载的高度则系灯塔(桩)本身的高度(自地面至灯顶)。

光弧界限(扇形光)依顺时针方向记载，方位系自海上视灯标的真方位。

因受大气情况变化的影响，光弧界限有时不甚分明，航海人员不能专靠光弧的灯光颜色测定船位，而应力求以灯的方位定位。

## 四、海区水上助航标志制度

中国海区水上助航标志制度系按照《中国海区水上助航标志》国家标准 GB4696 - 84 的规定实行。此标准适用于中国海区及其海港、通海河口的所有浮标和水中固定的标志(不包括灯塔，扇形光灯标、导标，灯船和大型助航浮标)。

此标准包括五类标志：侧面标志、方位标志、孤立危险物标志、安全水域标志和专用标志。它们可以结合使用。各种标志的作用和特征，参阅《中国海区水上助航标志》国家标准简图。凡设于水中的立标和灯桩，其设标点的高程在平均大潮高潮面以下，标志的基础或标身的一部分被平均大潮高潮淹没，而且作用与浮标相同者称为水中固定标志，它的颜色，顶标和灯质均须与相应

的浮标或灯浮标一致。

灯浮标和浮标的编号系遵循航道走向顺序排列。

#### 五、灯船：

中国海区的灯船船身及灯架，均涂红色，船身两舷写白色船名，灯质根据需要而定。

有人看守的灯船漂离原位时，分别悬挂下列信号：

日间：在船首尾各悬挂黑球一个或红旗一面，并悬挂国际信号旗“PC”，标明“本船不在原位”。

夜间：在船首尾各悬挂红灯一盏。

当有人看守的灯船离开原位时，原发放的灯光和雾号即停止工作。

#### 六、其他：

灯光射程在 15 海里以上的灯塔（桩）其名称在本表内用黑体字排印。

浮标与无人看守的灯船容易漂离原位或灯光熄灭，尤其在暴风雨之后更易发生上述现象，航海人员应加注意。

罗经校正场、测速场供船舶校正罗经、测定航速使用。

无线电指向标及差分全球定位系统是一种利用无线电指向标播发台播发 DGPS 修正信息，向用户提供高精度服务的助航系统。

# INTRODUCTION

## 1. Arrangement of navigational aids.

This list describes navigational aids along China coast and in its major ports, including three volumes: Yellow Sea and Bohai Sea, East China Sea, South China Sea.

Navigational aids are generally arranged and numbered in geographic order from north to south, from east to west and from the seaward.

## 2. Geographical positions of aids.

Positions (Latitudes and Longitudes) of aids given in the list are approximate, and are only intended to facilitate reference to charts.

Longitudes are reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich.

All bearings refer to the true compass and are measured clockwise in from 000° to 360°.

Distances are expressed in metres.

## 3. Explanation of lights.

Character of light: The following thirteen classes of light characters – fixed, flashing, quick flashing, very quick flashing, occulting, isophase, Morse code, and alternating etc. – are in use at present. For detail, see “The Character of Light”.

Range of light is the distance at which it may be seen at dark night in clear weather from a height (the observer's eye) of 5 metres above the sea level.

Elevation of light, in metres, is that of the focal plane of a light above the level of mean high water springs. The height given in the column of “structure” is that of the structure measured from base to top.

Limits of sectors and arcs of visibility are arranged clockwise. Their bearings refer to the true compass and given from seaward toward the light.

As influenced by conditions of atmosphere, the edges of a sector of visibility, sometimes, cannot be cut off sharply, mariners therefore should not trust solely to colour where there are sectors, but should verify the position by taking a bearing of the light.

## 4. System of Buoyage.

China Maritime Buoyage System, National Standard, GB 4696 – 84 is adopted as the system of buoyage in Chinese coastal waters. The standard is applicable to all buoys and fixed marks in water (excluding light houses, sector lights, leading lights, light vessels and large buoys) in Chinese coastal waters, harbours and estuaries.

There are five types of marks in the standard: lateral marks, cardinal marks, isolated danger marks, safe water marks and special marks which may be used in combination. For details, see The Sketch of the China Maritime Buoyage System, National Standard.

All fixed marks (lighted or unlighted) established in water, having their bases under MHWS and bodies covered partly at HWS are named as fixed marks in water. Their colours, topmarks and character are similar to corresponding lightbuoys (or buoys).

Buoys are numbered consecutively in order of the general direction of a channel.

#### **5. Light vessels.**

The hulls and light towers of light vessels in Chinese coastal waters are painted red with their names in white on both sides . Their light characters are optional and determined according to requirements.

When a watched light vessel shifts from its position , it will hoist the following signals:

By day:Two black balls or two red flags, one in the bow and one in the stern, and in addition, the international signal flag “PC”, signifying that “I am not in my correct position” ;

At night:Two red lights, one in the bow and one in the stern.

When a watched light vessel is not in its position, it will neither show its characteristic light nor make its fog signals.

#### **6. Others.**

The names of lights having a range of 15 miles or more are printed in bold type.

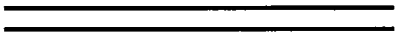






Mariners are cautioned that buoys and unwatched light vessels are liable to shift or lights extinguished , especially after a storm.

The beacons for compass adjustment and beacons marking measured distance are for vessels to adjust their compasses and to measure their speeds respectively.

The radiobeacons and DGPS from a navigational aid system offering high precision service by emitting DGPS correction values through radiobeacon stations.

# 航 标 灯 质 图 解

## THE CHARACTER OF LIGHT

灯质分类 Character	说 明 Description	缩写举例 Abbreviation (Example)	图 例 Illustration 周期表示 _____ The symbol for period
定 Fixed	持续不断的灯光。 A light showing continuously and steadily.	定白 FW	
单闪  Single flashing	在一个周期中只显一次闪光,并有规则地重复,暗的持续时间不少于明的持续时间的三倍(每分钟闪光少于50次)。 A flashing light in which only a single flash is shown and regularly repeated. The duration of darkness is not less than three times of the duration of light (at a rate of less than 50 flashes per minute).	闪白  FIW	
长闪  Long flashing	在一个周期中明的持续时间不少于2秒的单闪光。 A single flashing light in which an appearance of light of not less than 2s duration is regularly repeated.	长闪白  LFIW	
联闪  Group flashing	在一个周期中以二次或二次以上的闪光组成一组,并有规则地重复。每组闪光的明及其间暗的持续时间各自相等。这个暗的持续时间明显地比分隔每一组的暗的持续时间短。 A flashing light in which the flashes in a period are combined in groups and repeated at regular intervals. The eclipses separating the flashes within each group are usually of equal duration and this duration is clearly shorter than the duration of the eclipse between two successive groups.	闪(3)白  FI(3)W	
混合联闪  Composite group flashing	在一个周期中相继出现几个不同闪光次数的闪光组的联闪光。 A group flashing in which the flashes are combined - in alternate groups of different numbers of flashes.	闪(2+1)白  FI(2+1)W	
连续快闪 Continuous quick	不间断的快闪光(每分钟60次)。 A light in which the rapid alternations are repeated without interruption (at a rate of 60 flashes per minute).	快白 QW	
联快闪  Group quick	在一个周期中以二次或者二次以上的快闪光组成一组,并有规则地重复。 A light in which a specified group of two or more flashes is regularly repeated.	快(3)白  Q(3)W	

# 航 标 灯 质 图 解

## THE CHARACTER OF LIGHT

灯质分类 Character	说 明 Description	缩写举例 Abbreviation (Example)	图 例 Illustration 周期表示 _____ The symbol for period
连续甚快闪 Continuous very quick	不间断的甚快闪光(每分钟 120 次)。 A very quick light in which a flash is regularly repeated(at a rate of 120 flashes per minute).	甚快白 VQW	
联甚快闪 Group very quick	在一个周期中以二次或者二次以上的甚快闪光组成一组,并有规则地重复。 A very quick light in which a specified group of two or more flashes is regularly repeated.	甚快(3)白 VQ(3)W	
明暗 Occulting	有明暗节奏的不变色的灯光,在一个周期中明的时间之和比暗的时间之和为长,并且暗的时间通常是相等的。 A rhythmic light in which the total duration of light in a period is longer than the total duration of darkness and the intervals of darkness are usually of equal duration.	明暗白 Oc W	
等明暗 Isophase	有明暗节奏的不变色的灯光,在一个周期中明与暗的时间全部相等,并有规则地重复,其周期不得少于 2 秒,最好不少于 4 秒。 A light in which all the durations of light and darkness are clearly equal. The period can not be shorter than 2s (The better is: not shorter than 4s).	等明暗白 Iso W	
莫尔斯 Morse Code	有明暗节奏的不变色的灯光,清楚地显示以短明(点),长明(划)或“点”与“划”混合组成的代表莫尔斯信号特征的闪光组,两明之间暗的持续时间同“点”相等,“划”的持续时间为点的三倍。 A light in which appearances of light of two clearly different durations (“dot” and “dash”) are grouped to represent a character or characters in the Morse code. The duration of darkness between two lights is equal to “dot”. The duration of “dash” is three times of the “dot”.	莫(K)黄 Mo(K)Y	
互 Alternating	不同颜色交互出现的光。 A light showing different colours alternatively.	互红白 AIRW	

# 《中国海区水上助航标志》国家标准简图

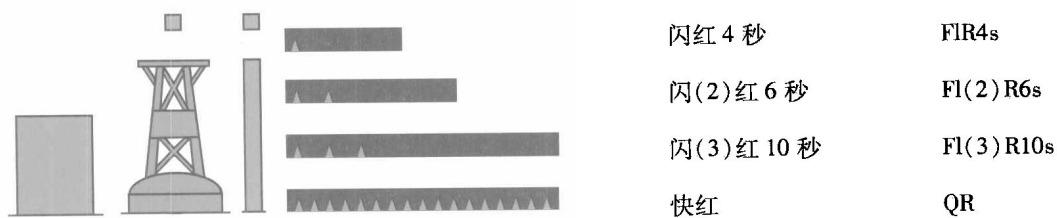
The Sketch of the China Maritime Buoyage System, National Standard

## (一) 侧面标志

### 1. LATERAL MARKS

#### 左侧标

#### PORT HAND MARK

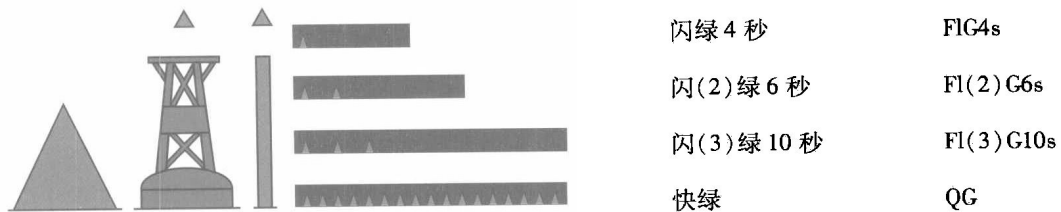


设在航道的左侧,标示航道的左侧界限,顺航道走向行驶的船舶,应将本标置于左舷通过。

Placed on the port hand side of a channel, to indicate the port hand limit of the channel. Vessel following the general direction of the channel should pass with the mark on her port hand side.

#### 右侧标

#### STARBOARD HAND MARK



设在航道的右侧,标示航道的右侧界限,顺航道走向行驶的船舶,应将本标置于右舷通过。

Placed on the starboard hand side of a channel, to indicate the starboard hand limit of the channel. Vessel following the general direction of the channel should pass with the mark on her starboard hand side.

## 推荐航道左侧标 PREFERRED CHANNEL PORT HAND MARK



设在航道分叉处,标示推荐航道在本标右侧。用于特定航道时,标示该航道的左侧界限。顺推荐(或特定)航道走向行驶的船舶,应将本标置于左舷通过。

Placed at the point where a channel divides, to indicate the preferred channel is to starboard of the mark. when used on a special channel, it indicate the port hand limit of such channel. Vessel following the general direction of the preferred (or special) channel, should pass with the mark on her port hand side.

## 推荐航道右侧标 PREFERRED CHANNEL STARBOARD HAND MARK

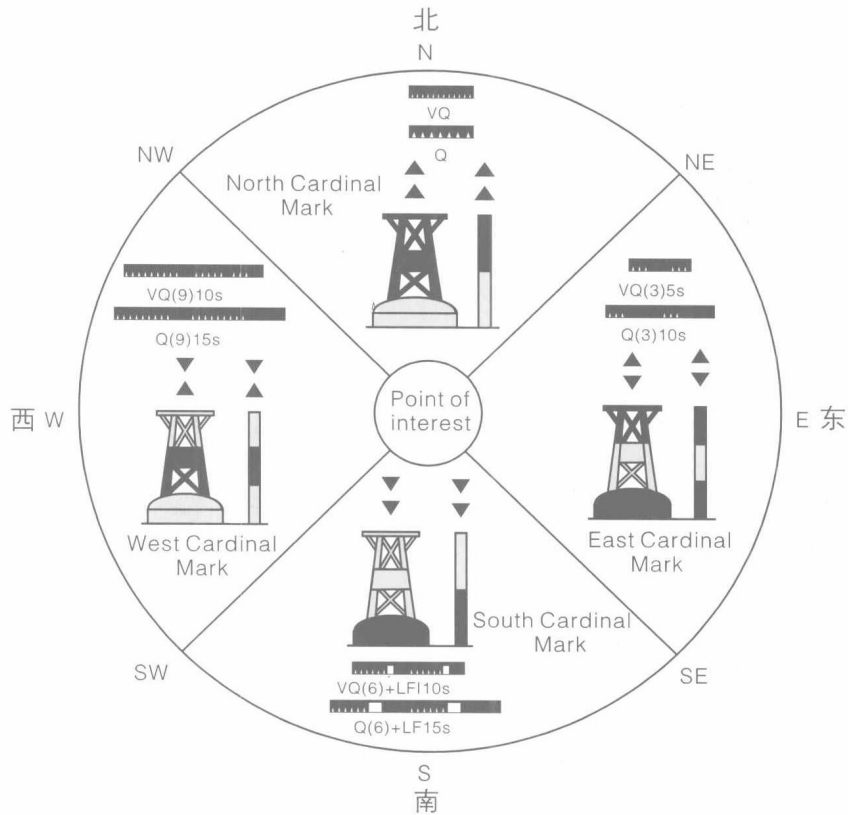


设在航道分叉处,标示推荐航道在本标左侧。用于特定航道时,标示该航道的右侧界限。顺推荐(或特定)航道走向行驶的船舶,应将本标置于右舷通过。

Placed at the point where a channel divides, to indicate the preferred channel is to port of the mark. when used on a special channel, it indicates the starboard hand limit of such channel. Vessel following the general direction of the preferred (or special) channel, should pass with the mark on her starboard hand side.

## (二) 方位标志

### 2. CARDINAL MARKS



北方位标设在危险物或危险区的北方,船舶应在本标的北方通过。

North Cardinal Mark: Placed on the north side of a danger or dangerous area.  
Vessel should pass on the north side of the mark.

东方位标设在危险物或危险区的东方,船舶应在本标的东方通过。

East Cardinal Mark: Placed on the east side of a danger or dangerous area.  
Vessel should pass on the east side of the mark.

南方位标设在危险物或危险区的南方,船舶应在本标的南方通过。

South Cardinal Mark: Placed on the south side of a danger or dangerous area.  
Vessel should pass on the south side of the mark.

西方位标设在危险物或危险区的西方,船舶应在本标的西方通过。

West Cardinal Mark: Placed on the west side of a danger or dangerous area.  
Vessel should pass on the west side of the mark.

### (三) 孤立危险物标志

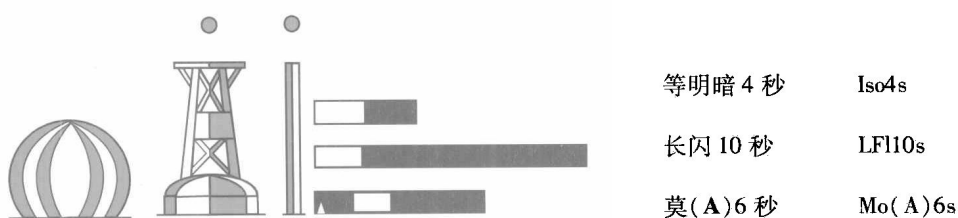
#### 3. ISOLATED DANGER MARKS



设置或系泊在孤立的危险物之上,或尽量靠近危险物的地方,标示孤立危险物所在,船舶应参照有关航海资料,避开本标航行。  
 Erected on , or moored on or above, or at a place as close as possible to the isolated danger, to indicate its location.  
 Mariners should refer to appropriate charts and nautical documents in order to pass well clear of such marks and dangers.

### (四) 安全水域标志

#### 4. SAFE WATER MARKS



设在航道中央或航道的中线上,标示本标周围均为可航水域,船舶可在任何一侧航行。安全水域标也可用于指示接近陆地。  
 Placed in mid — channel or centre line of a channel, to indicate that there is navigable water all around the mark, and vessel may pass on any side of such a mark. This mark may also be used to indicate a landfall.