16 May 2018

**Applicable to:** This circular is for the attention of ship owners, ship managers, operators and masters of Singapore Ships

**Precautions when Navigating through Fishing Vessel Areas in the coastal waters of Ningbo-Zhoushan Port, China.**

Maritime Safety Administration (MSA), Ningbo, China has developed an Advisory Note (See Annex) to provide guidance for vessels to navigate safely in the coastal waters of Ningbo-Zhoushan Port, China.

2. The ship owners, managers and operators are encouraged to ensure that the masters and navigating officers of Singapore registered ships are familiar with the attached Advisory Note.

3. Any query relating to this circular should be directed to Capt Farhad Iftekher (Tel: 6375 6209) or email to shipping@mpa.gov.sg.

CAPT DAKNASH GANASEN
DIRECTOR OF MARINE
MARITIME AND PORT AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE
Navigational Notices for Fishing Areas

Dear Captain:

Good day. Welcome to Ningbo Zhoushan port!

The coastal water in Ningbo is at the "T" intersection of the Yangtze River economic belt and the main transportation route in China’s coastal waters. This area is a maritime highway with heavy traffic, rich in fishery resources, with complex meteorological and hydrological conditions. In order to maintain a good maritime transport environment, and to secure the navigation safety, we hereby provide you with the following reminders:

1. There are about 5000 fishing boats along the coast of Ningbo every day.
2. It will be affected by heavy fog frequently in Ningbo coastal waters.
3. Keep clear with fishing areas when making route plans, and mark the navigation method for complicated routes and also the Do’s and Don’ts in the plan.
4. Navigate under safe speed and maintain effective watch-keepings.
5. Inform the master when necessary.
6. Call 12395 in case of any accident.

I. Safe Navigation in Fishing Areas.

a. Every year, fishing season in the East China Sea commences on **16th Sep to 1st May**. Please be noted that the fishing season for trawlers using spar drag method for shrimp, pots cast method, gill nets method and lighting enclosure (cladding) net method, starts from **1st August to 1st May**.

b. The Ningbo coastal route inter-cross with the East China Sea fishing zone, with fishing vessels navigate mostly in formation or operate in concentration. It is common for fishing vessels to operate in pairs using trawling method (Diagram A), long lining and bottom trawling in night time, or conduct operation when anchored. In addition, fishing vessels have a traditional to cross the bow large vessel for good luck.
c. Vessels should avoid and maintain safe distance from areas with heavy traffic of fishing vessels, from as distant as possible. Crossing areas where fishing vessels are concentrated should be avoided.

d. When navigating in fishing areas, vessels should enhance navigational watch, switch to hand steering when necessary, maintain a safe speed and ensure the main engine is readily operable. Vessels should use ship horn, signal light, and any means of communication or navigational aid to prevent close quarters situation. Captain should be in charge on bridge when necessary.

e. If any casualty occurs, aside from reporting to the company’s Designated Person Ashore (DPA), the vessel should report to the nearest China MSA office directly or through the vessel agent.

II. Ningbo coastal fishing vessels operating characteristics

Common fishing methods in Ningbo coastal fishing area are: light purse, double drag, single drag, drag shrimp, sail net, crab cage, stream net, submarine string and small purse seining net. A brief introduction on the fishing method that has impact to safe navigation:

(1). Trawling

There are two main kinds of trawling method: the twin trawler and the single trawler.

Twin trawling refers to two separate fishing vessel, dragging in a fixed distance corresponding the hanging fishing nets. The trawl is 400-500 meters in length, deep into the water, trawl speed under normal weather conditions 3-4 knots. When the shooting and hauling the net, usually during night hours or near daybreak, the crew will be busy on
the deck, with deck lights shining on them. The lights and shapes for trawling is as follows:

① by daytime, a shape consisting of two cones with their apexes together in a vertical line one above the other near the top of the mast;

② by night, two all-round lights in a vertical line, the upper being green and the lower white, and side navigational lights at the aft masthead, and stern light;

In addition to the lights prescribed in paragraph ②

③ when shooting their net, two white lights in a vertical line;

④ when hauling their night, one white light over one red light in a vertical line.

A single trawler is a fishing vessel alone, dragged a fish net using side and stern tow. Trawling speed approximately 4-6 knots. The identification mark coincides with the double trawling method.

Diagram B – Single trawler

**Advised action:**

For double fishing trawling vessels, your vessel should maintain **no less than 1 nautical mile** from their stern and by **no less than 0.5 nautical mile** on each side. Your vessel should maintain a safe distance when crossing the fishing vessel’s bow and is prohibited to cut across the middle of a double fishing trawling vessel operation. For single drag fishing trawling vessel, your vessel should take the same precaution and avoidance action as per double trawling fishing vessels.

The vessel is to pay attention and avoid the side of the fishing trawling vessel, especially when the vessel is retrieving or casting net, do expect sudden and frequent change of course. We recommended your
vessel keep a minimum distance of 0.5 nautical mile away from the fishing trawling vessel.

(2). Drift net fishing
Drift net fishing is expanded vertical mesh net cast in water, having a wide area of operation, from one to several nautical miles in diameter. The net is marked with buoys and flags, and flag pole with flashing light for night operation. One end of the net going downstream direction, is attached to the bow of the fishing trawler. The bow of the fishing trawler marks the direction and position of the fishing. The fishing vessel and the fishing net are drifting based on the wind direction. The means to identify driftnet is a column buoy, buoy and/or flag, and flag pole with flash lights at night. In the calmer sea surface. The top surface of the pontoon or buoy, and fishing vessel can be detected by the radar, forming almost into a straight line on the screen.

Diagram C – Drift net

Advised action:
Your vessel should maintain at least **0.5 nautical mile** away from this fishing trawler, and is prohibited from navigating close to the fishing trawler bow, and maintain at least **1.0 nautical mile** away from the fishing trawler when the driftnet has been cast.

In the event that your vessel is in close proximity of the drift net, the vessel should immediately stop all engines to avoid the net being entangled on the propeller, and let the vessel cross the fishing vessel’s net by inertia. Master or officer in charge should maneuver with extra caution and based on the performance of the vessel.

(3). Purse seine fishing
Purse seine fishing is a method using a long strip of net to surround a school of fish. It usually consists of one casting vessel, two lighting
vessels and a fishing vessel for transport purpose. The net length ranges from 980-1200 meters, and has a coverage of approximately 350m diameter. Purse seine fishing can be identified with a vertical display of an all-round red light above an all-round white light in vertical, and in the direction of the fishing net, a network shows a white light indicating the net position.

**Advised action:**
Vessel should keep a minimum safe distance **0.5 nautical mile** from the upstream direction of the purse seine fishing trawler.

Master, please give close concern and take strict measures on the issues above, thus ensuring safety of navigation, life and assets, and maintaining clean ocean environment.

**Ningbo Maritime Safety Administration**
**Sep, 2017**