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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

HY/T 147.6-2013

**Code of practice for marine monitoring technology. Part 6:
Marine hydrology, meteorology and sea ice
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

HY/T 147 "Marine Monitoring Technical Regulations" is divided into seven parts.

- Part 1: Sea water;
- Part 2: Sediment;
- Part 3: Organisms;
- Part 4: Ocean atmosphere;
- Part 5: Marine ecology;
- Part 6: Marine Hydrology, Meteorology and Sea Ice;
- Part 7: Satellite remote sensing technology methods.

This part is part 6 of HY/T 147.

This section was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This part was proposed by the National Marine Environmental Monitoring Center.

This part is under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC283).

Drafting organizations of this section. National Marine Environmental Monitoring Center, North Sea Environmental Monitoring Center of State Oceanic Administration, East China

Sea Environmental Monitoring Center of State Oceanic Administration Monitoring Center,
South China Sea Environmental Monitoring Center of State Oceanic Administration.

1 Scope

This part of HY/T 147 specifies the main content and methods of marine hydrology, meteorology and sea ice monitoring projects.

The scope of application, technical requirements, monitoring procedures and data processing put forward specific requirements.

This part is applicable to the monitoring of marine hydrology, meteorology and sea ice elements in coastal, offshore, open sea and ocean waters.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated reference documents, only the dated version applies to this article. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 12763.2-2007 Ocean Survey Specification Part 2: Ocean Hydrological Observation
GB/T 12763.3-2007 Marine Survey Specification Part 3: Marine Meteorological Observation
GB/T 14914-2006 Seashore Observation Specification GB/T 24558 Acoustic Doppler Velocity Profiler

3.1 Monitoring items

Marine hydrology, meteorology and sea ice monitoring projects include the following.

- a) Marine hydrology. water temperature, salinity, ocean currents, waves and water levels;
- b) Marine meteorology. sea surface wind, air pressure, sea surface air temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, solar radiation, effective sea visibility, clouds, sky Qi phenomenon;
- c) Sea ice. ice volume, concentration, temperature, uniaxial compressive strength, maximum horizontal scale of floating ice, drifting speed and direction of floating ice, fixed ice Width and edge line of ice zone;
- d) The specific monitoring elements each time should be determined according to the requirements of the monitoring task.

3.2 Matters needing attention

The following points should be paid attention to during the monitoring of marine hydrology, meteorology and sea ice projects.

- a) Fully inspect the vessels and equipment used before monitoring to ensure normal

operation;

- b) Test the voltage of the instrument before monitoring to ensure that the power supply requirements during the monitoring period are met;
- c) Calibrate the internal time of the instrument before monitoring;
- d) The instruments and equipment used for monitoring shall meet the technical requirements for monitoring of various elements and shall be within the validity period of the verification;
- e) When monitoring the same elements at multiple stations simultaneously, the same type of instrument should be used; if different types of instruments are selected, different types of instruments should be used.

The resolution of the detector and the consistency of the measurement results are compared;

- f) Before and after each measurement, the instrument should be verified or used for on-site comparison with other instruments of the same accuracy level;
- g) The monitoring data should be downloaded immediately after each measurement is completed, and the original data should be stored and analyzed. If the data is found to be abnormal, it should be retested immediately;