



High seas boundary alignment

The Bureau of Meteorology and the New Zealand MetService are planning to align their high seas forecast and warning boundaries over the Tasman Sea, effective from mid-December 2017.

Why is this happening?

This change will remove a significant overlap of our services, and align each agency's forecast and warning areas with their country's METAREA responsibilities as designated by the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System. This will also make it easier for mariners to reference adjacent forecasts as they cross the Tasman Sea.

When will this happen?

This change is planned to be implemented from 12 December 2017.

Does this impact tropical cyclone warnings and areas?

No changes are being made to tropical cyclone warning areas or interagency processes for providing warnings for tropical cyclones.

Where can I get these services?

The forecasts and warnings will continue to be available on the same HF Radio frequencies and schedules, and on Inmarsat C (SafetyNET) for the Pacific Ocean Region. For more information on these channels:

Australian region: www.bom.gov.au/marine/highseas

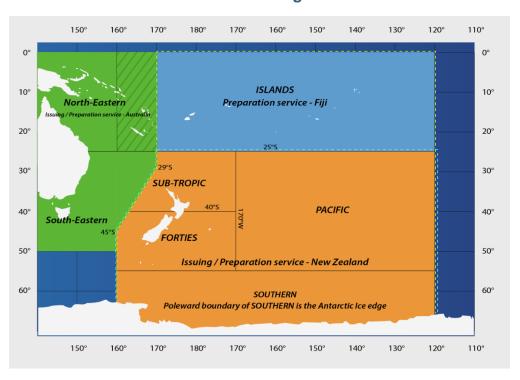
New Zealand region: www.metservice.com/marine-surf/high-seas/pacific

Fiji region:

www.met.gov.fj/south_west_pacific_marine.php

More information is also available on this <u>video</u>.

New forecast and warning boundaries



Who is being notified?

The Bureau and the MetService are working closely together to update their procedures, maps and coordination procedures. The Bureau will also consult with the Fiji MetService and Tropical Cyclone Coordination Centre.

Notifications will be made via the appropriate channels (e.g. Notice to Mariners, NavArea coordinators). Publications such as the UKHO Admiralty of Signals, Seafarers Handbooks, and WMO's No.9 Volume D will also be updated.

Where is the METAREA boundary?

The boundary between METAREA 10 (Australia) and METAREA 14 (New Zealand) starts at the Equator and heads south along 170°E, to 29°S, then south-westward to 45°S at 160°E, and then to the sea-ice edge at 160°E.

