Advanced Certificate in Marine Navigation and Nautical Science

Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures

Acceleration is the rate of change of velocity of an object with respect to time, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, it is crucial to understand how acceleration can impact the movement of vessels.
Acceleration is typically measured in meters per second squared, and it is an important concept in understanding the dynamics of vessel movement.
Related terms include velocity, speed, and deceleration, all of which are important in understanding the movement of vessels.

Aeronautical charts are maps that provide detailed information about airspace, including the location of airports, navigation aids, and other obstacles, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, aeronautical charts can be useful in understanding the airspace and potential hazards.
Aeronautical charts are typically used by pilots, but they can also be useful for mariners who need to understand the airspace and potential hazards.
Related terms include nautical charts, which provide similar information for mariners.

AIS is an automated identification system that uses transponders on vessels to transmit information about their position, course, and speed, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, AIS is an important tool for avoiding collisions.
AIS is typically used on large commercial vessels, but it is also becoming more common on smaller vessels.
Related terms include radar and electronic chart display systems, which can also be used to avoid collisions.

Alarm systems are designed to alert crew members to potential hazards or emergencies, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, alarm systems can be critical in responding to emergencies.
Alarm systems can include a variety of components, including sensors, alarms, and display systems.
Related terms include warning systems and notification systems, which can also be used to alert crew members to potential hazards.

Allision is the act of a vessel striking a fixed object, such as a pier or a buoy, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, allision can be a significant hazard.
Allision can be caused by a variety of factors, including poor navigation, inadequate training, and equipment failure.
Related terms include collision, which refers to the act of two vessels striking each other.

Alteration of course is a change in the direction of a vessel's movement, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, alteration of course can be an important tactic for avoiding collisions.
Alteration of course can be made in response to a variety of factors, including changes in weather, traffic, or the presence of obstacles.

Related terms include change of course and change of speed, which can also be used to avoid collisions.

Anchor is a device used to secure a vessel to the seafloor, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, anchor can be an important tool for stabilizing a vessel in an emergency situation.
Anchor can be used in a variety of situations, including when a vessel is taking on water or experiencing mechanical failure.
Related terms include mooring and docking, which can also be used to secure a vessel.

Anti-collision regulations are rules and guidelines that are designed to prevent collisions between vessels, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, anti-collision regulations are an important component of safe navigation.
Anti-collision regulations can include a variety of rules, such as those related to navigation, communication, and watchkeeping.
Related terms include safety regulations and navigation rules, which can also be used to prevent collisions.

Arpa is an automatic radar plotting aid that uses radar signals to track the movement of other vessels and predict potential collisions, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, arpa is an important tool for avoiding collisions.
Arpa can be used on a variety of vessels, including commercial and recreational vessels.
Related terms include radar and electronic chart display systems, which can also be used to avoid collisions.

Aspect is the orientation of a vessel in relation to the observer, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, aspect can be an important factor in determining the risk of collision.
Aspect can be used to determine the intentions of another vessel and to anticipate potential hazards.
Related terms include bearing and heading, which can also be used to determine the orientation of a vessel.

Astern is the direction behind a vessel, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, astern can be an important direction for avoiding collisions.
Astern can be used to describe the movement of a vessel or the location of an object.
Related terms include ahead and abeam, which can also be used to describe the location of an object.

Automatic identification system is a system that uses transponders on vessels to transmit information about their position, course, and speed, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, automatic identification system is an important tool for avoiding collisions.
Automatic identification system can be used on a variety of vessels, including commercial and recreational vessels.
Related terms include ais and radar, which can also be used to avoid collisions.

Avoidance is the act of taking evasive action to prevent a collision, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, avoidance is a critical component of safe navigation.
Avoidance can include a variety of tactics, such as changing course or speed.
Related terms include evasion and escape, which can also be used to describe the act of avoiding a collision.

Azimuth is the angle between the direction of a vessel and the direction of an object, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, azimuth can be an important factor in determining the risk

of collision.
Azimuth can be used to determine the bearing of an object and to anticipate potential hazards.
Related terms include bearing and heading, which can also be used to determine the orientation of a vessel.

Ballast is the weight or material used to stabilize a vessel, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, ballast can be an important factor in maintaining the stability of a vessel.
Ballast can be used to describe the weight or material used to stabilize a vessel.
Related terms include stability and trim, which can also be used to describe the stability of a vessel.

Bearing is the direction of an object in relation to the vessel, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, bearing can be an important factor in determining the risk of collision.
Bearing can be used to determine the orientation of a vessel and to anticipate potential hazards.
Related terms include heading and course, which can also be used to determine the orientation of a vessel.

Berth is a designated location for a vessel to moor or dock, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, berth can be an important location for avoiding collisions.
Berth can be used to describe the location where a vessel is moored or docked.
Related terms include mooring and docking, which can also be used to describe the location where a vessel is secured.

Buoy is a floating device used to mark the location of a hazard or obstacle, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, buoy can be an important aid to navigation.
Buoy can be used to describe the device used to mark the location of a hazard or obstacle.
Related terms include marker and beacon, which can also be used to mark the location of a hazard or obstacle.

Cable is a unit of measurement used to describe the distance between two points, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, cable can be an important unit of measurement for determining the distance between vessels.
Cable can be used to describe the distance between two points.
Related terms include nautical mile and kilometer, which can also be used to describe the distance between two points.

Cargo is the goods or materials being transported on a vessel, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, cargo can be an important factor in determining the stability and maneuverability of a vessel.
Cargo can be used to describe the goods or materials being transported on a vessel.
Related terms include freight and payload, which can also be used to describe the goods or materials being transported on a vessel.

Certification is the process of verifying the competence of a mariner or the safety of a vessel, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, certification can be an important component of safe navigation.
Certification can be used to describe the process of verifying the competence of a mariner or the safety of a

vessel.
Related terms include licensing and registration, which can also be used to describe the process of verifying the competence of a mariner or the safety of a vessel.

Chart is a map that provides detailed information about the location and characteristics of hazards and obstacles, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, chart can be an important aid to navigation.
Chart can be used to describe the map that provides detailed information about the location and characteristics of hazards and obstacles.
Related terms include map and graph, which can also be used to describe the visual representation of information.

Clearance is the distance between a vessel and an obstacle or hazard, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, clearance can be an important factor in determining the risk of collision.
Clearance can be used to describe the distance between a vessel and an obstacle or hazard.
Related terms include margin and buffer, which can also be used to describe the distance between a vessel and an obstacle or hazard.

Close quarters is a situation in which two or more vessels are in close proximity to each other, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, close quarters can be a high-risk situation for collisions.
Close quarters can be used to describe the situation in which two or more vessels are in close proximity to each other.
Related terms include proximity and adjacency, which can also be used to describe the situation in which two or more vessels are in close proximity to each other.

Collision is the act of two vessels striking each other, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, collision can be a catastrophic event.
Collision can be used to describe the act of two vessels striking each other.
Related terms include accident and incident, which can also be used to describe the act of two vessels striking each other.

Compass is a device used to determine the direction of a vessel, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, compass can be an important aid to navigation.
Compass can be used to describe the device used to determine the direction of a vessel.
Related terms include magnetometer and gyrocompass, which can also be used to determine the direction of a vessel.

Communication is the exchange of information between vessels or between a vessel and a shore-based station, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, communication can be an important component of safe navigation.
Communication can be used to describe the exchange of information between vessels or between a vessel and a shore-based station.

Related terms include transmission and reception, which can also be used to describe the exchange of information between vessels or between a vessel and a shore-based station.

Course is the direction of a vessel's movement, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, course can be an important factor in determining the risk of collision.
Course can be used to describe the direction of a vessel's movement.
Related terms include heading and track, which can also be used to describe the direction of a vessel's movement.

Dead reckoning is a method of navigation that uses the vessel's previous position and velocity to estimate its current position, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, dead reckoning can be an important aid to navigation.
Dead reckoning can be used to describe the method of navigation that uses the vessel's previous position and velocity to estimate its current position.
Related terms include piloting and navigation, which can also be used to describe the method of navigation that uses the vessel's previous position and velocity to estimate its current position.

Deceleration is the rate of change of velocity of an object with respect to time, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, deceleration can be an important factor in determining the risk of collision.
Deceleration can be used to describe the rate of change of velocity of an object with respect to time.
Related terms include acceleration and velocity, which can also be used to describe the rate of change of velocity of an object with respect to time.

Depth is the distance from the surface of the water to the seafloor, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, depth can be an important factor in determining the risk of collision.
Depth can be used to describe the distance from the surface of the water to the seafloor.
Related terms include draft and keel, which can also be used to describe the distance from the surface of the water to the seafloor.

Detection is the process of identifying the presence of a hazard or obstacle, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, detection can be an important component of safe navigation.
Detection can be used to describe the process of identifying the presence of a hazard or obstacle.
Related terms include identification and recognition, which can also be used to describe the process of identifying the presence of a hazard or obstacle.

Displacement is the weight of the water displaced by a vessel, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, displacement can be an important factor in determining the stability and maneuverability of a vessel.
Displacement can be used to describe the weight of the water displaced by a vessel.
Related terms include buoyancy and flotation, which can also be used to describe the weight of the water displaced by a vessel.

Distance is the measure of the space between two points, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and

Emergency Procedures, distance can be an important factor in determining the risk of collision.
Distance can be used to describe the measure of the space between two points.
Related terms include range and proximity, which can also be used to describe the measure of the space between two points.

Docking is the process of securing a vessel to a dock or pier, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, docking can be an important component of safe navigation.
Docking can be used to describe the process of securing a vessel to a dock or pier.
Related terms include mooring and berthing, which can also be used to describe the process of securing a vessel to a dock or pier.

Draft is the distance from the surface of the water to the bottom of a vessel's hull, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, draft can be an important factor in determining the risk of collision.
Draft can be used to describe the distance from the surface of the water to the bottom of a vessel's hull.
Related terms include depth and keel, which can also be used to describe the distance from the surface of the water to the bottom of a vessel's hull.

Echo sounding is a method of measuring the depth of the water by sending a sound wave to the seafloor and measuring the time it takes for the wave to return, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, echo sounding can be an important aid to navigation.
Echo sounding can be used to describe the method of measuring the depth of the water by sending a sound wave to the seafloor and measuring the time it takes for the wave to return.
Related terms include sonar and depth sounding, which can also be used to describe the method of measuring the depth of the water.

Electronic chart display system is a system that uses electronic charts to provide information about the location and characteristics of hazards and obstacles, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, electronic chart display system can be an important aid to navigation.
Electronic chart display system can be used to describe the system that uses electronic charts to provide information about the location and characteristics of hazards and obstacles.
Related terms include electronic navigation chart and digital chart, which can also be used to describe the system that uses electronic charts to provide information about the location and characteristics of hazards and obstacles.

Emergency is a situation that requires immediate attention and action to prevent or mitigate harm, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, emergency can be a critical component of safe navigation.
Emergency can be used to describe the situation that requires immediate attention and action to prevent or mitigate harm.
Related terms include crisis and alarm, which can also be used to describe the situation that requires immediate attention and action to prevent or mitigate harm.

Evasive action is the act of taking evasive maneuvers to avoid a collision, and in the context of Collision

Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, evasive action can be an important component of safe navigation.
Evasive action can be used to describe the act of taking evasive maneuvers to avoid a collision.
Related terms include avoidance and escape, which can also be used to describe the act of taking evasive maneuvers to avoid a collision.

Fire is an uncontrolled burning of fuel or other materials, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, fire can be a critical component of safe navigation.
Fire can be used to describe the uncontrolled burning of fuel or other materials.
Related terms include blaze and inferno, which can also be used to describe the uncontrolled burning of fuel or other materials.

Floodable length is the maximum length of a vessel that can be flooded without causing the vessel to sink, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, floodable length can be an important factor in determining the risk of collision.
Floodable length can be used to describe the maximum length of a vessel that can be flooded without causing the vessel to sink.
Related terms include stability and buoyancy, which can also be used to describe the maximum length of a vessel that can be flooded without causing the vessel to sink.

Forecast is a prediction of future weather or sea conditions, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, forecast can be an important aid to navigation.
Forecast can be used to describe the prediction of future weather or sea conditions.
Related terms include prediction and prognosis, which can also be used to describe the prediction of future weather or sea conditions.

Freeboard is the distance from the main deck of a vessel to the waterline, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, freeboard can be an important factor in determining the stability and maneuverability of a vessel.
Freeboard can be used to describe the distance from the main deck of a vessel to the waterline.
Related terms include draft and depth, which can also be used to describe the distance from the main deck of a vessel to the waterline.

General emergency alarm is a signal that is used to alert crew members to a potential emergency, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, general emergency alarm can be an important component of safe navigation.
General emergency alarm can be used to describe the signal that is used to alert crew members to a potential emergency.
Related terms include warning signal and alarm signal, which can also be used to describe the signal that is used to alert crew members to a potential emergency.

Grounding is the act of a vessel striking the seafloor, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, grounding can be a critical component of safe navigation.
Grounding can be used to describe the act of a vessel striking the seafloor.
Related terms include stranding and beaching, which can also be used to describe the act of a vessel

striking the seafloor.

Hazard is a situation or condition that has the potential to cause harm, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, hazard can be an important factor in determining the risk of collision.
Hazard can be used to describe the situation or condition that has the potential to cause harm.
Related terms include risk and danger, which can also be used to describe the situation or condition that has the potential to cause harm.

Heading is the direction of a vessel's movement, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, heading can be an important factor in determining the risk of collision.
Heading can be used to describe the direction of a vessel's movement.
Related terms include course and track, which can also be used to describe the direction of a vessel's movement.

Helicopter is a type of aircraft that uses rotating blades to generate lift, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, helicopter can be an important aid to navigation.
Helicopter can be used to describe the type of aircraft that uses rotating blades to generate lift.
Related terms include aircraft and rotorcraft, which can also be used to describe the type of aircraft that uses rotating blades to generate lift.

Ice is a solid form of water that can be hazardous to vessels, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, ice can be an important factor in determining the risk of collision.
Ice can be used to describe the solid form of water that can be hazardous to vessels.
Related terms include iceberg and frost, which can also be used to describe the solid form of water that can be hazardous to vessels.

Inertial navigation system is a system that uses gyroscopes and accelerometers to determine the position and velocity of a vessel, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, inertial navigation system can be an important aid to navigation.
Inertial navigation system can be used to describe the system that uses gyroscopes and accelerometers to determine the position and velocity of a vessel.
Related terms include dead reckoning and piloting, which can also be used to describe the system that uses gyroscopes and accelerometers to determine the position and velocity of a vessel.

International regulations are rules and guidelines that are established by international agreements to promote safe navigation, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, international regulations can be an important component of safe navigation.
International regulations can be used to describe the rules and guidelines that are established by international agreements to promote safe navigation.
Related terms include maritime law and admiralty law, which can also be used to describe the rules and guidelines that are established by international agreements to promote safe navigation.

Keel is the bottom of a vessel's hull, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures,

keel can be an important factor in determining the stability and maneuverability of a vessel.
Keel can be used to describe the bottom of a vessel's hull.
Related terms include draft and depth, which can also be used to describe the bottom of a vessel's hull.

Life raft is a type of emergency equipment that is used to keep people afloat in the water, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, life raft can be an important component of safe navigation.
Life raft can be used to describe the type of emergency equipment that is used to keep people afloat in the water.
Related terms include life jacket and personal flotation device, which can also be used to describe the type of emergency equipment that is used to keep people afloat in the water.

Light is a visual signal that is used to communicate information, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, light can be an important aid to navigation.
Light can be used to describe the visual signal that is used to communicate information.
Related terms include beacon and signal, which can also be used to describe the visual signal that is used to communicate information.

Loading is the process of placing cargo or fuel on a vessel, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, loading can be an important factor in determining the stability and maneuverability of a vessel.
Loading can be used to describe the process of placing cargo or fuel on a vessel.
Related terms include cargo and freight, which can also be used to describe the process of placing cargo or fuel on a vessel.

Lookout is a person who is responsible for watching for hazards or obstacles, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, lookout can be an important component of safe navigation.
Lookout can be used to describe the person who is responsible for watching for hazards or obstacles.
Related terms include watch and vigil, which can also be used to describe the person who is responsible for watching for hazards or obstacles.

Maneuvering is the act of controlling the movement of a vessel, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, maneuvering can be an important component of safe navigation.
Maneuvering can be used to describe the act of controlling the movement of a vessel.
Related terms include steering and navigation, which can also be used to describe the act of controlling the movement of a vessel.

Marine inspection is the process of examining a vessel to ensure that it is safe and seaworthy, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, marine inspection can be an important component of safe navigation.
Marine inspection can be used to describe the process of examining a vessel to ensure that it is safe and seaworthy.
Related terms include survey and examination, which can also be used to describe the process of examining a vessel to ensure that it is safe and seaworthy.

Maritime is related to the sea or navigation, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, maritime can be an important component of safe navigation.
Maritime can be used to describe the sea or navigation.
Related terms include nautical and naval, which can also be used to describe the sea or navigation.

Marker is a device that is used to mark the location of a hazard or obstacle, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, marker can be an important aid to navigation.
Marker can be used to describe the device that is used to mark the location of a hazard or obstacle.
Related terms include buoy and beacon, which can also be used to describe the device that is used to mark the location of a hazard or obstacle.

Meteorology is the study of weather and atmospheric conditions, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, meteorology can be an important aid to navigation.
Meteorology can be used to describe the study of weather and atmospheric conditions.
Related terms include weather forecasting and climate science, which can also be used to describe the study of weather and atmospheric conditions.

Mooring is the process of securing a vessel to a dock or pier, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, mooring can be an important component of safe navigation.
Mooring can be used to describe the process of securing a vessel to a dock or pier.
Related terms include docking and berthing, which can also be used to describe the process of securing a vessel to a dock or pier.

Nautical chart is a map that provides detailed information about the location and characteristics of hazards and obstacles, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, nautical chart can be an important aid to navigation.
Nautical chart can be used to describe the map that provides detailed information about the location and characteristics of hazards and obstacles.
Related terms include maritime chart and hydrographic chart, which can also be used to describe the map that provides detailed information about the location and characteristics of hazards and obstacles.

Navigation is the act of controlling the movement of a vessel, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, navigation can be an important component of safe navigation.
Navigation can be used to describe the act of controlling the movement of a vessel.
Related terms include piloting and maneuvering, which can also be used to describe the act of controlling the movement of a vessel.

Navigation rules are rules and guidelines that are established to promote safe navigation, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, navigation rules can be an important component of safe navigation.
Navigation rules can be used to describe the rules and guidelines that are established to promote safe navigation.
Related terms include maritime law and admiralty law, which can also be used to describe the rules and guidelines that are established to promote safe navigation.

Obstacle is an object or condition that can impede the movement of a vessel, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, obstacle can be an important factor in determining the risk of collision.
Obstacle can be used to describe the object or condition that can impede the movement of a vessel.
Related terms include hazard and barrier, which can also be used to describe the object or condition that can impede the movement of a vessel.

Oceanography is the study of the ocean and its properties, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, oceanography can be an important aid to navigation.
Oceanography can be used to describe the study of the ocean and its properties.
Related terms include marine science and hydrography, which can also be used to describe the study of the ocean and its properties.

Oil spill is the release of oil into the water, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, oil spill can be a critical component of safe navigation.
Oil spill can be used to describe the release of oil into the water.
Related terms include pollution and contamination, which can also be used to describe the release of oil into the water.

Pilot is a person who is responsible for navigating a vessel, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, pilot can be an important component of safe navigation.
Pilot can be used to describe the person who is responsible for navigating a vessel.
Related terms include navigator and helmsman, which can also be used to describe the person who is responsible for navigating a vessel.

Piloting is the act of navigating a vessel, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, piloting can be an important component of safe navigation.
Piloting can be used to describe the act of navigating a vessel.
Related terms include navigation and maneuvering, which can also be used to describe the act of navigating a vessel.

Plot is a graphical representation of a vessel's movement, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, plot can be an important aid to navigation.
Plot can be used to describe the graphical representation of a vessel's movement.
Related terms include chart and graph, which can also be used to describe the graphical representation of a vessel's movement.

Port is the left side of a vessel when facing the bow, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, port can be an important term for navigation.
Port can be used to describe the left side of a vessel when facing the bow.
Related terms include starboard and larboard, which can also be used to describe the sides of a vessel.

Position is the location of a vessel in relation to its surroundings, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, position can be an important factor in determining the risk of collision.

Position can be used to describe the location of a vessel in relation to its surroundings.
Related terms include location and coordinates, which can also be used to describe the location of a vessel in relation to its surroundings.

Precaution is a measure that is taken to prevent or mitigate a hazard, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, precaution can be an important component of safe navigation.
Precaution can be used to describe the measure that is taken to prevent or mitigate a hazard.
Related terms include safety measure and preventive measure, which can also be used to describe the measure that is taken to prevent or mitigate a hazard.

Proximity is the distance between two or more vessels, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, proximity can be an important factor in determining the risk of collision.
Proximity can be used to describe the distance between two or more vessels.
Related terms include distance and range, which can also be used to describe the distance between two or more vessels.

Radar is a system that uses radio waves to detect and track the movement of other vessels, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, radar can be an important aid to navigation.
Radar can be used to describe the system that uses radio waves to detect and track the movement of other vessels.
Related terms include arpa and electronic chart display system, which can also be used to describe the system that uses radio waves to detect and track the movement of other vessels.

Receiver is a device that is used to receive signals or messages, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, receiver can be an important component of safe navigation.
Receiver can be used to describe the device that is used to receive signals or messages.
Related terms include transmitter and communicator, which can also be used to describe the device that is used to receive signals or messages.

Recovery is the process of rescuing people or vessels from a hazardous situation, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, recovery can be an important component of safe navigation.
Recovery can be used to describe the process of rescuing people or vessels from a hazardous situation.
Related terms include rescue and salvage, which can also be used to describe the process of rescuing people or vessels from a hazardous situation.

Registration is the process of recording a vessel's ownership and characteristics, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, registration can be an important component of safe navigation.
Registration can be used to describe the process of recording a vessel's ownership and characteristics.
Related terms include documentation and certification, which can also be used to describe the process of recording a vessel's ownership and characteristics.

Rescue is the act of saving people or vessels from a hazardous situation, and in the context of Collision

Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, rescue can be an important component of safe navigation.
Rescue can be used to describe the act of saving people or vessels from a hazardous situation.
Related terms include recovery and salvage, which can also be used to describe the act of saving people or vessels from a hazardous situation.

Risk is the possibility of a hazardous event occurring, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, risk can be an important factor in determining the likelihood of a collision.
Risk can be used to describe the possibility of a hazardous event occurring.
Related terms include hazard and danger, which can also be used to describe the possibility of a hazardous event occurring.

Route is the path that a vessel follows, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, route can be an important factor in determining the risk of collision.
Route can be used to describe the path that a vessel follows.
Related terms include course and track, which can also be used to describe the path that a vessel follows.

Safety is the state of being free from harm or risk, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, safety can be an important component of navigation.
Safety can be used to describe the state of being free from harm or risk.
Related terms include security and protection, which can also be used to describe the state of being free from harm or risk.

Safety equipment is the gear or devices that are used to prevent or mitigate hazards, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, safety equipment can be an important component of safe navigation.
Safety equipment can be used to describe the gear or devices that are used to prevent or mitigate hazards.
Related terms include life-saving equipment and emergency equipment, which can also be used to describe the gear or devices that are used to prevent or mitigate hazards.

Search and rescue is the process of locating and rescuing people or vessels in distress, and in the context of Collision Avoidance and Emergency Procedures, search and rescue can be an important component of safe navigation.
Search and rescue can be used to describe the process of locating and rescuing people or vessels in distress.
Related terms include rescue and recovery