

Loran D A low frequency, hyperbolic navigation system that is semimobile, for military purposes; operates in the low frequency band in the range 90-110 kHz.

lotic Applied or pertaining to running water; opp. Lentic.

low A low pressure system or a depression; opp. High.

low acid foods With regard to canned foods, those whose pH values are above 4.5; e.g. fish, meat, pumpkin, etc; also see Acid foods.

low altitude cloud Thick blackish cloud, located at lower altitude of 2,000 m or less; it consists of water droplets and is in continuous movement, changing form and bringing rain; also see High altitude cloud and Middle altitude cloud.

lower deck In general term, a deck below the weather deck of a ship.

lower panel The term includes all the net sections of the lower side of a trawl net; i.e. the lower wings, belly and lower extension pieces.

lower wing The narrow section of a net webbing fitted between the lower belly and the adjacent top wing to form the lower lip of a trawl net on either side; the ground rope is attached from one wing end to the other along the fly mesh edge, and across the lower belly bossom meshes.

Low Frequency LF; radio frequency of 30 to 300 kHz.

low tide The lowest level reached by the falling tide; also called Low Water.

low water 1. The time of low water level; 2. Low tide (q.v.).

loxodrome Rhumb line (q.v.).

loxodromic curve See Rhumb line.

lozenge trawl A four-seam midwater trawl in which the seams run from the middle of the head, foot and side ropes, instead of from the wing end points.

lubber line The vertical black line drawn on the inside of a compass; the lubber line lies parallel with the fore and aft line

of a ship; the graduation mark on the compass card which coincides with the lubber line will indicate the direction of the ship's head.

luff 1. The forward edge of a sail; 2. The purchase with rope of size 24 mm or more.

lugger A term used in USA for shrimp trawler.

luminescence Light caused by absorption of radiant energy; also see Bioluminescence.

lump ice Broken ice (q.v.).

lumpy surface sampler A sample device which gives both the surface water temperature as well as a sample of seawater for salinity estimation.

lunar Pertaining to the moon.

lunar cycle A period of approximately 19 years after which the full and new moons will occur on the same days of the same months.

lunar day Tidal day (q.v.).

lunar tide The tide caused solely by the tide producing forces of the moon (by the moon's gravitation) as distinguished from that part caused by forces of the sun.

lunate Shaped like a crescent.

lung fish Popular name of dipneustian fishes; the Australian lung fish is in the family *Ceratodontidae*, the south American in the family *Lepidosirenidae* and the African in the family *Protopteridae*; like all fish, lung fish obtain oxygen from water through gills, but unlike most other fish, they also have an air bladder or lung enabling them to breathe air.

lure 1. To invite or to decoy; 2. That which attracts the fish to the hook.

lure fishing Fishing while being lured, by means of attracting objects or devices.

lux Unit of illumination equal to 1 lumen/sq m.

lyophilization Freeze drying (q.v.).

lyozyme A hydrolytic enzyme which is

Round; the other category being Flat; a third category is Unclassified fish.

round haul seine General term applied to long wall-like seine nets that are out in a circular shape or as an arc of a circular, around a school of fish, in deep waters; the two ends of the net are brought together, the opening at the bottom is at least partially closed to impound the school and the net is then pulled on board one or two boats, until the fish are concentrated in the bunt, from where they are transferred to the boats.

rounding Rope wrapped around the foot rope of a trawl net, as a chafing gear (q.v.).

round of beam ROB; Camber (q.v.).

round salted fish Salt round fish (q.v.).

round tank Another name for Circular Raceway; see Raceway.

round worms Thread worms (q.v.).

routing chart Chart giving important climatological and meteorological information aiding planning of passages across the oceans; separate charts are available for each ocean, which enable or appraise different routes for different months of the year.

roving The process of giving the first twist to a yarn.

row 1. In net making, a row of half meshes in the T direction; see Round; 2. To impel a boat by pulling an oar.

rowlock A narrow gap in the gunwale of a boat, or a Y shaped piece of metal fitted on the gunwale of a boat, which acts as a fulcrum for an oar.

R-rule Common belief and oysters should not be eaten in the months whose names do not contain the letter R; however it is not based on fact; oysters can be eaten and are being eaten at any time of the year.

Rtex Resultant linear density (q.v.).

rubber Chafing gear (q.v.); False belly (q.v.).

rubbing strake Strip of hard wood, longi-

tudinal strake or stringer running all around along a boat's planking or a ship's skin plating just below the gunwale, and positioned so as to make first contact with harbour walls or other vessels and thus to protect the hull from any damage; also called Rubbing piece, Rubbing strip.

rubbing strip Rubbing strake (q.v.).

rudd A cold water aquarium fish of a reddish-gold colour, *Seardinus erythrophthalmus*.

rudder A flat structure, usually a flat board or plate, fitted to the stern vertically and connected with appropriate gear, to steer and manoeuvre a vessel.

rudder angle The angle between the centre line of a ship and its rudder.

rudder angle indicator An electrical or mechanical equipment fitted in the bridge of a vessel, which indicates the angle of the rudder with relation to the keel line of the vessel; also called Rudder indicator.

rudder blade The flat board or plate which forms the main body of the rudder; also called Rudder body.

rudder body Rudder blade (q.v.).

rudder chain One or two chains connected to the rudder horn leading to each quarter of a vessel.

rudder indicator Rudder angle indicator (q.v.).

rudder post The vertical post on the stern frame of a vessel upon which the rudder is supported.

rudder stock The neck or the vertical rudder shaft through which the turning force of the steering gear is transmitted to the body of the rudder.

rudder tiller A lever, one end of which is fitted to the rudder stock of a boat and the other end connected to the steering chain; the tiller turns the rudder.

rules of the road Regulations enacted to prevent collision between vessels at sea.

run 1. the direction in which a netting has