- Homework - Compass


## - Tidal Heights

1


## TIDAL HEIGHTS - DEFINITIONS



3

Tidal Heights - VICTORIA 1445hrs 21 March


## Use of Tide Tables

- The Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty publishes Tide Tables annually.
- The tables give the time and height of high and low water at "Standard Ports" around the coast, for every day of the year.
- UK examples

| october |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Time | m |  | Time | m |
| 1 | 0350 | 1.1 | 16 | 0353 | 0.6 |
|  | 1046 | 4.5 |  | 1041 | 5.0 |
|  | 1608 | 1.1 |  | 1614 | 0.7 |
| м | 2252 | 4.4 | TU | 2256 | 4.9 |
| 2 | 25 | 0.9 | 17 | 0436 | 0.5 |
|  | 1116 | 4.6 |  | 1125 | 5.1 |
|  | 1642 | 1.0 |  | 1657 | 0.5 |
| TU | 2323 | 4.5 | w | 2341 | 5.0 | Plymouth(Devonport),

TU $2323 \quad 4.5$
W $2341 \quad 5.0$ Portsmouth, Dover.

- Training Almanac see page1


## Tide Tables

- Tide tables give the times and heights of HW and LW
- Heights are given in meters above Chart Datum
- Range HW to LW
- peak ranges at Springs, least range at Neaps
- Times are given in the time zone (standard time) appropriate to the location
- Earth Rotates at $15 \mathrm{deg} / \mathrm{hr}$ which gives approx time zone
- UT (GMT) for UK (add one hr for summer time)
- UT+1 for France (add one hour for DST)


## Time Zones

- Tide tables are given in local time (standard time)

For our exercises:

- Northern Territories are on standard time (UT) and , in Summer, UT + 1 hr (DST)
- Southern Peninsula is on Time Zone -0100 (SPST) and Summer Time +1 hr (SPDST)

7


## TIDE TABLES - SPRING \& NEAPS

Page 33 Almanac


9

## Tide Tables - Training Almanac

Use To find Time and Depths of tides
Victoria -
H W (pm) 3 February
LW 22 April
Range 21 February (pm)
Range 1 March (pm)
Namley Harbour - use local time
HW (am)1 November
LW (am) 14 October

## Tide Tables

## Victoria -

H W (pm) 3 February 1423 UT 5.5m
LW 22 April 1212 UT 1.6 m
Range 21 February (pm) $\quad 2.3 \mathrm{~m}$
Range 1 March (pm) 6.2 m
Namley Harbour - use local time
HW (am)1 November 0803 UT 3.4m
LW (am) 14 October $1236 \operatorname{DST}_{\text {(136ит) }} 1.1 \mathrm{~m}$

11

## TIDAL HEIGHT CALCULATIONS

- Finding the height of tide at a certain time for anchoring or to find when the boat will refloat having run aground.
- Finding the time at which the tide will reach a certain height - to find when sufficient depth to clear, for example, sill of a marina, bar, sand bank, rock etc.


## RULE OF TWELFTHS

Often using the tidal curve the range of the tide may be divided into twelfths for a quick estimation of the height of tide.


## RULE OF TWELFTHS



## TIDAL CURVE



Depth m

15

TIDALCURVE


## HOW TO FIND THE HEIGHT OF THE TIDE

## USING THE CURVE

## QUESTION HW Victoria on the afternoon of 22nd March

## WHAT TO DO

1. Find the time \& height of the HW closest to the afternoon.

Answer: HW 1556 UT 4.4m (in the shaded area - no hour added)
2. What is the height of the preceding LW?

Answer: 2.0m
3. What is the range?

Answer: Range 2.4 m
4. Is it Springs or Neaps?

Answer: (very almost) Neaps

17



19


## HOW TO FIND THE HEIGHT OF THE TIDE

## USING THE CURVE

QUESTION What is the height of tide at Victoria 2 hours before HW on the
afternoon of 22nd March

WHAT TO DO

1. Find the time \& height of the HW closest to the afternoon.

Answer: HW 1556 UT 4.4 m (in the shaded area - no hour added)
2. What is the height of the preceding LW?

Answer: 2.0 m
3. What is the range?

Answer: Range 2.4 m
4. Is it Springs or Neaps?

Answer: Neaps
Now go to the curve and use this information



23

## TIDAL CURVE



## TIDAL CURVE

## UICTORIA

## Victoria

HW 1556hrs 4.4 m LW 2.0 m


25

## TIDAL CURVE



## Exercises

27

## TIDAL CURVE

Task: At what time during the afternoon of 3 January will the tide fall to 2.5 m
3 January Victoria HW 1301 UT 5.7 m LW 0.8 m Range 4.9 m Springs


## TIDAL CURVE

Task: At what time during the afternoon of 3 January will the tide fall to 2.5 m 3 January Victoria HW 1301 UT 5.7 m LW 0.8 m Range 4.9 m Springs


29

## TIDAL CURVE

Task: At what time during the afternoon of 3 January will the tide fall to 2.5 m
3 January Victoria HW 1301 UT 5.7 m LW 0.8 m Range 4.9 m Springs


## TIDAL CURVE

Task: At what time during the afternoon of 3 January will the tide fall to 2.5 m 3 January Victoria HW 1301 UT 5.7 m LW 0.8m Range 4.9 m Springs


## TIDAL CURVE

Task: At what time during the afternoon of 3 January will the tide fall to 2.5 m
3 January Victoria HW 1301 UT 5.7 m LW 0.8 m Range 4.9 m Springs


## Tidal Height

- Finding the height of tide at a certain time anchoring or when the boat will refloat!
- Time tide will reach a certain height - to allow crossing a sill of a marina or a sand bank etc.
- Time and height of Standard Port for the HW and LW each side of time of interest
- Use range to decide use of Spring or Neap curve
- Tidal height curve to find height at known time - or
- Use tidal height curve to find time for a known height

A yacht which draws 1.5 metres intends to anchor off Fort William (Port Fraser) at 1500 local on Thursday $25^{\text {th }}$ July

1. What is the height of tide at 1500
2. What depth does the yacht need to anchor in in order to have 1 m clearance beneath the keel at low water that evening?


35


A yacht which draws 1.5 metres intends to anchor off Fort William (Port Fraser) at 1500 local on Thursday $25^{\text {th }}$ July

What is the height of tide at 1500

1. From tide tables

| HW | 1324 DST (1224 UT) | 4.0 m |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LW | 1941 DST | 0.5 m |

Range $=3.5 \mathrm{~m}$ therefore use Springs curve

1500 is 1 hr 36 mins after HW



39



41


A yacht which draws 1.5 metres intends to anchor off Fort William (Port Fraser) at 1500 local on Thursday $25^{\text {th }}$ July

1. What is the height of tide at 1500 ?

From tide tables

| HW | 1324 | 4.0 m |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Range $=3.5 \mathrm{~m}$ therefore use springs curve
1500 is 1 hour 36 mins after HW
From tidal curve Height of tide $=3.3 \mathrm{~m}$

43

A yacht which draws 1.5 metres intends to anchor off Fort William (Port Fraser) at 1500 local on Thursday $25^{\text {th }}$ July

What depth does the yacht need to anchor in in order to have 1 m clearance beneath the keel at Low Water that evening?

From tide tables

| HW | 1324 | 4.0 m |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LW | 1941 | 0.5 m |

Range $=3.5 \mathrm{~m}$ therefore use springs curve
1500 is 1 hr 36 mins after HW
From tidal curve height of tide at $1500=3.3 \mathrm{~m}$

A yacht which draws 1.5 metres intends to anchor off Fort William (Port Fraser) at 1500 local on Thursday $25^{\text {th }}$ July

What depth does the yacht need to anchor in in order to have 1m clearance beneath the keel at Low Water that evening?

From tide tables
HW $1324 \quad 4.0 \mathrm{~m}$
LW 19410.5 m

Range $=3.5 \mathrm{~m}$ therefore use springs curve
1500 is 1 hr 36 mins after HW
From tidal curve height of tide at $1500=3.3 \mathrm{~m}$

Tide will fall another $(3.3 m-0.5 m)=2.8 m$ until low water

Tide Fall 2.8
Draught 1.5
Clearance 1.0
$=5.3 \mathrm{~m}$ depth of water to anchor in at 1500

## What is the latest time that the yacht can enter Portlake (Port

 Fraser) and have $\mathbf{2}$ metres clearance under the keel?$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Charted depth in entrance channel } 2.1 \text { metres } \\
& \begin{array}{cl}
1.5 \mathrm{~m} & \text { (draught) } \\
+2.0 \mathrm{~m} & \text { (required clearance) } \\
-2.1 \mathrm{~m} & \text { (charted depth) } \\
=1.4 \text { metres which is the height of tide needed }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$



47



49


What is the latest time that the yacht can enter Portlake (Port Fraser) and have 2 metres clearance under the keel

Charted depth in entrance (Chart $4, D) 2.1$ metres
1.5m (draught)
+2.0 m (required clearance)

- 2.1m (charted depth)
$=1.4$ metres which is the height of tide needed

ENTER No later than HW+3hrs 50min $=1714$ local

## LOW WATER CURVES

SOME PORTS USE THE LOW WATER AS THE REFERENCE POINT.
This is because the HW time is difficult to calculate accurately

## DUNBARTON Mean Spring and Neap Curves Training Almanac p 43



## Use of Tide Tables

- The Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty publishes Tide Tables annually.
- The tables give the time and height of high and low water at "Standard Ports" around the coast, for every day of the year.
- The tables also give "differences" for other ports, which are termed "Secondary Ports".

| OCTOBER |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Time | m |  | Time | m |
| 1 | 0350 | 1.1 | 16 | 0353 | 0.6 |
|  | 1046 | 4.5 |  | 1041 | 5.0 |
|  | 1608 | 1.1 |  | 1614 | 0.7 |
| M | 2252 | 4.4 | TU | 2256 | 4.9 |
| 2 | 425 | 0.9 | 17 | ${ }^{0436}$ | 0.5 |
|  | 1116 | 4.6 |  | 1125 | 5.1 |
|  | 1642 | 1.0 |  | 1657 | 0.5 |
|  | 2323 | 4.5 | w | 2341 | 5.0 |

- Very often it is possible to purchase "Local Tide Tables" which have already had the "differences" applied.


## Secondary Ports

- Next week........

