


Week 7




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Secondary Ports

Tidal Heights



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"I really must learn about Secondary Port Tidal Heights!"



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## The Problem

- A yacht, seeking shelter from a SE wind intends to anchor just inside South Point in the Farlow River on Sunday 11 August at 1600 local time.
- The yacht has a draught of 1.5 m and the skipper requires a 1 m clearance at all times.
- In what depth should the yacht anchor if the intention is to remain until 2200?



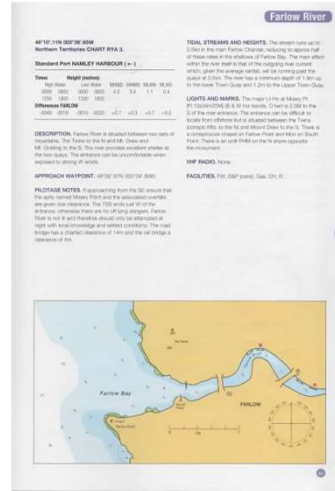
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# Information

- Details of the Farlow River are on page 61 of the Training Almanac
- It is a **SECONDARY PORT**.



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# The Differences Table

## Standard Port NAMLEY HARBOUR (←)

Times		Height (metres)							
		High Water		Low Water		MHWS	MHWN	MLWN	MLWS
0000	0600	0000	0600	4.0	3.4	1.1	0.4		
1200	1800								
Differences FARLOW									
-0040	-0018	-0010	-0020	+0.7	+0.3	+0.7	+0.2		



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## The Differences Table

### Standard Port NAMLEY HARBOUR (←)

Times				Height (metres)			
High Water		Low Water		MHWS	MHWN	MLWN	MLWS
0000	0600	0000	0600	4.0	3.4	1.1	0.4
1200	1800	1200	1800				
Differences FARLOW							
-0040	-0018	-0010	-0020	+0.7	+0.3	+0.7	+0.2



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## Standard Port Information

NAMLEY - Sunday 11 August

HW 1334 UT 4.0 m

LW 1930 UT 0.1 m

*NB - Work in zone time until differences have been applied.*



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## The Differences Table

### Standard Port NAMLEY HARBOUR (←)

Times	High Water				Low Water				Height (metres)			
	0000	0600	1200	1800	0000	0600	1200	1800	MHWS	MHWN	MLWN	MLWS
1334									4.0	3.4	1.1	0.4
<b>Differences FARLOW</b>												
	-0040	-0018	-0010	-0020					+0.7	+0.3	+0.7	+0.2

Difference for 1334



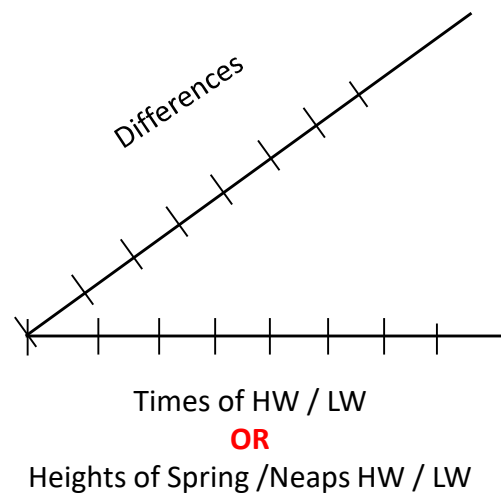
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## Finding the difference

- Draw two lines at an angle.
- Divide the "base" line into equal units.
- Divide the "differences" line into equal units

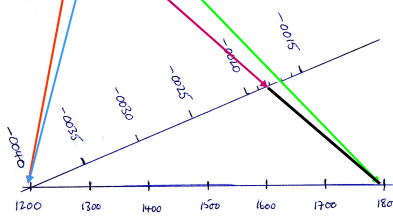


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# HW Differences

Standard Port NAMLEY HARBOUR (←)

Times		Height (metres)							
High Water	Low Water	MHWS	MHWN	MLWN	MLWS				
0000	0600	0000	0600	4.0	3.4				
1200	1800	1200	1800	1.1	0.4				
Differences F&B-DW		0.040	-0.018	0.010	-0.020	+0.7	+0.3	+0.7	+0.2

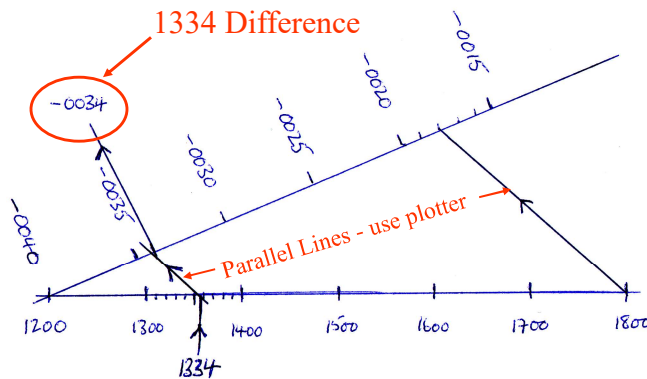


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# Difference for a HW at 1334



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# Time of HW at Farlow River

HW time at Namley            1334 UT  
 Difference Farlow River    -0034  
 HW time at Farlow River    1300 UT  
 DST Correction (+0100)    **1400 DST**



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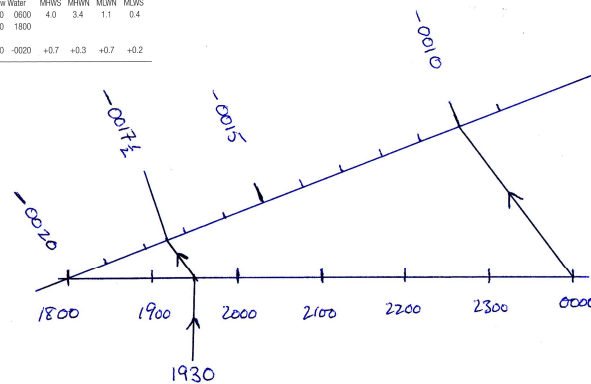
# LW Time

Standard Port **NAMLEY HARBOUR (+)**

Times		Height (metres)		
High Water	Low Water	MHWS	MLWN	MLWS
0000 0600	0000 0600	4.0	3.4	1.1 0.4
1200 1800	1200 1800			

Differences FARLOW

0040	-0018	-0010	-0020	+0.7	+0.3	+0.7	+0.2
------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------



LW at Farlow River = 1930 - 0018 = 1912 UT / **2012 DST**



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# HW Height

Standard Port NAMLEY HARBOUR (←)

Times		Height (metres)					
High Water	Low Water	MHWS	MHWN	MLWN	MLWS		
0000	0600	0000	0600	4.0	3.4	1.1	0.4
1200	1800	1200	1800				
Differences FARLOW							
-0040	-0018	-0010	-0020	+0.7	+0.3	+0.7	+0.2

Height at Namley = 4.0 m

Difference Farlow River = +0.7 m

Ht at Farlow River = 4.7 m



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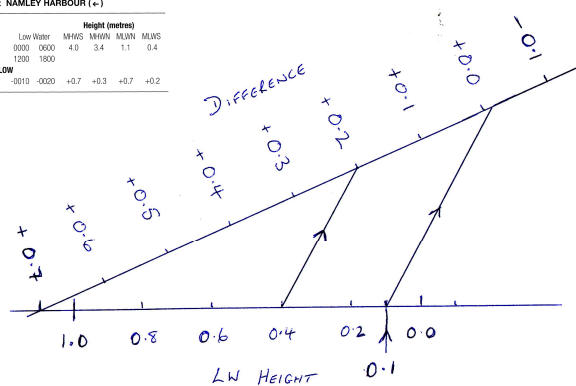


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# LW Height

Standard Port NAMLEY HARBOUR (←)

Times		Height (metres)					
High Water	Low Water	MHWS	MHWN	MLWN	MLWS		
0000	0600	0000	0600	4.0	3.4	1.1	0.4
1200	1800	1200	1800				
Differences FARLOW							
-0040	-0018	-0010	-0020	+0.7	+0.3	+0.7	+0.2



LW Height Farlow River = 0.1 + 0.0 = 0.1m



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# Summary

Farlow River

HW 1400 DST 4.7m

LW 2012 DST 0.1m

*These times and heights are now used to mark up the Standard Port Tidal Curve*

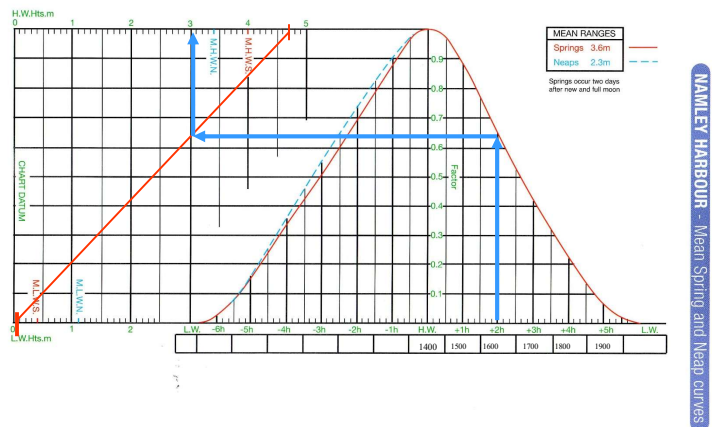


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# Tidal Curve



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## Depth required at 1600

Height of Tide at 1600 = 3.0 m

Height at LW = 0.1 m

Fall = 2.9 m

Depth required = Fall + Draught + Clearance

= 2.9 + 1.5 + 1.0

= 5.4 m



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Low Water with a metre below the keel!



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**Secondary Ports Tidal Heights**  
Process to mark up the tidal curve.

Secondary Port =  
Standard Port =  
Date =


Standard Port	HW Time	UT SPST	HW Height	m	LW Time	UT SPST	LW Height	m	Range	m
Difference										
Secondary Port				m				m		
Secondary Port corrected for ST if required		DST SPST								Springs Midway Neaps

Fill in the unshaded boxes and then use the values in the secondary port boxes to mark up the Standard Port Tidal Curve.

High Water Time Difference      High Water Height Difference      Low Water Height Difference

Download from the Resources Section of the Website



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## A few to try.....

### Secondary Port Tidal Heights - Examples

*NB All times given in the questions are local times; answers should also be given as local times.*

1. What will be the time of HW at Stevenstown (p45) during the evening of Sunday 21 July? **(2156 DST)**
2. What will be the time of LW at Rozelle Cove Marina (p65), during the afternoon of Saturday 9 March? **(1403 UT)**
3. What will be the height of tide in Bramhope Creek (p37) at 1630 on 26 September? **(3.7m)**
4. At what time will the rising tide reach a height of 2.6m during the day on Saturday 15 June at Endal Marina (p64)? **(1200 DST)**

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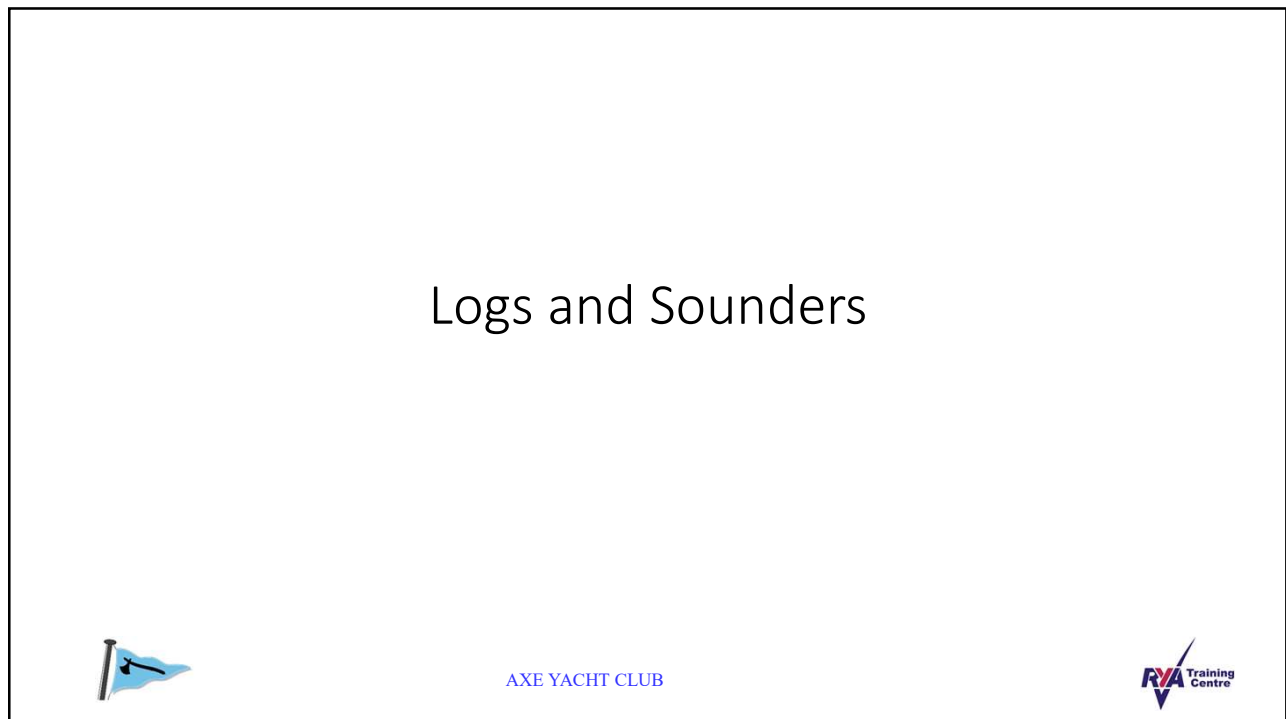


Coffee Time





A slide titled "Coffee Time" featuring a yellow banner with the text "Coffee Time" in white. To the right of the banner is a 3D rendering of a grey mug filled with brown coffee. In the bottom left corner is a small blue pennant icon, and in the bottom right corner is the RYA Training Centre logo.

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Logs and Sounders

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A slide titled "Logs and Sounders" with the text centered on the page. In the bottom left corner is a small blue pennant icon, in the bottom center is the text "AXE YACHT CLUB", and in the bottom right corner is the RYA Training Centre logo.

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## Logs

- Measure distance run **through the water.**
- Electronic or mechanical.
- Need to be calibrated.
- Transducer
  - Paddlewheel
  - Propeller
  - Ultrasonic



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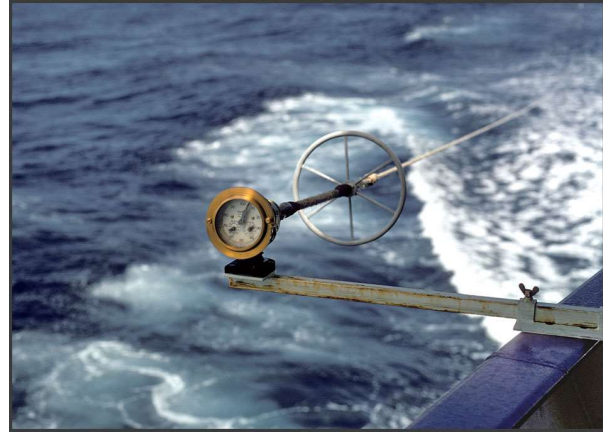
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## Dutchman's Log



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# Walker Log



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# Log and Paddlewheel



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## Calibration

- **Measured mile**
  - Two runs in opposite directions
- **GPS**
  - Compare with SOG with no tide
- **Under reading / over reading**



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## Sounders

- **Electronic**
  - Ultrasound wave used to find distance from transducer to seabed
  - Set from waterline, transducer or keel
  - Alarms for anchoring etc.
- **Mechanical**
  - Lead line



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# For the Traditionalist!



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# Sounders



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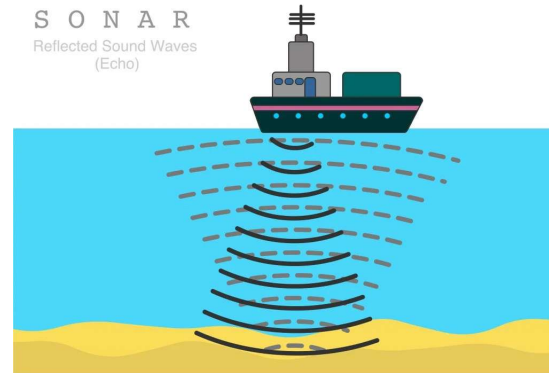


## Depth measurement using sound

Speed of sound in sea water =  $v_w$

Time between transmission and reception =  $t$

Depth =  $(v_w \times t) \div 2$



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## Sounder / Fishfinder



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## Calibration

- Sounders measure from the transducer to the sea bed.
- Some have programmable offsets to allow for depth to waterline or depth to keel.
  - Advantages / disadvantages of each?
- Calibrate using a lead line.
- When does the boat run aground?



'Er... when I said we've got 12.5, I meant volts, not metres...'  
Cartoon credit: Claudia Myatt (PBO)



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