PREDICTION OF HIGH AND LOW TIDES

LOCATION:		No
REF.STA.		
DATF.	DESIRED TIME:	Std Time

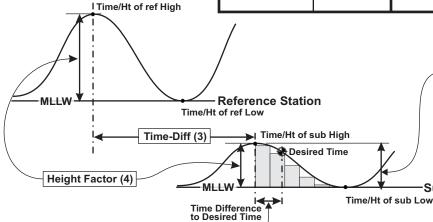
Time & Height of Local Tides

Table 2: record the Time-Diff and Height Ratios [col (3),(4)] Identify Reference Station

Table 1: record the Times and Heights [col (1),(2)] of High and Low tides for Date

Compute: Times and Heights [col (5),(6)] of Tides at Local Subordinate Station

Table 1			Table 2				Calculate				
	(1) (2)		(3))	(4)	(5)			(6)	
	REFERENCE STATION		SUBORDINATE STATION				SUBORDINATE STATION				
	Time)	Height	Т	ime-	Diff	Height Factor ¹	Time I		Height	
h	m	H/L	ft.	h	m	H/L	Factor¹	h	m	H/L	ft.
\vdash								_			



Actual Range

= the difference between High and Low tides bracketing the Desired Time.

Height at High Height at Low Actual Range

ft. - ft. = ft.

-Subordinate Station

Time Difference to Desired Time

Determine time interval from preceding High (or Low) to the Desired Time

Round that interval to the nearest whole number of hours

Desired Time Time of prior H/L Time Difference ROUNDED

Rule of Twelfths

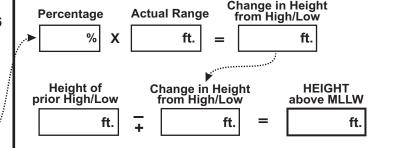
Look up the percentage of change from Table below under ROUNDED hours

Rounded Hours	1hr	2hrs	3hrs	4hrs	5hrs	6hrs
Percent Change	5%	25%	50%	75%	95%	100%

Calculate Height of Tide at Desired Time

Apply that percentage to the Actual Range to get estimate of the change in Tide Height at desired time

Then add/subtract that from prior high/low to get Height of Tide at Desired Time



MLW MLLW Bottom Charted Height Charted Height VERTICAL CLEARANCE WERTICAL CLEARANCE HEIGHT above MLLW

Vertical Clearance

Determine vertical clearance at the desired time (if needed)

Charted Height	Ht of MHW above MLLW ²		į	HEIGHT above MLLV	VERTICAL CLEARANCE	
ft.	+	ft	-	ft.	=	ft.

¹ Height Factor:

If Table 2 has an [*] before the height difference multiply the Table 1 height by this factor to get subordinate height. If Table 2 has a [+ or -] before the height difference add or subtract that difference to get subordinate height.

² Height of MHW above MLLW: Look on chart for Table of Heights above MLLW, or calculate using one-half of the Mean Range plus the Mean Tide height from the tide tables.