tidal constituents with speeds  $n=15^{\circ}$ , 30°, 45°, 60°, 90° pertaining to the solar constituents  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $S_3$ ,  $S_4$ ,  $S_6$ .

It will be noted that these multipliers yield no contributions from an arbitrary

It will be noted that these multipliers yield no contributions from an arbitrary datum. This table of multipliers has many uses and it is a simple method of computation, provided that the oscillations are known to be only of the one species.

Though the formulæ are dependent upon n being an exact multiple of 15°, it may be noted that they are usable for oscillations of other periods, by altering the time intervals from mean solar hours to "special hours," that is, if the period of the oscillations is divided into 24 "hours," then the observations of these hours can be treated by the above factors and divisors.

#### 5. Analysis of mixed oscillations

We have supposed that the investigation of the previous article has been restricted to the case of a simple and single oscillation perturbed only by casual errors, and we proceed to examine the problem when there are many species of constituents occurring together. Let the tidal oscillation be denoted by

$$y = A_0 + (A_1 \cos 15^{\circ}t + B_1 \sin 15^{\circ}t) + (A_2 \cos 30^{\circ}t + B_2 \sin 30^{\circ}t) + \dots$$
 (13.5a)

If we apply the multipliers of Table 13.2 to the values of  $\cos nt$  and  $\sin nt$  given in Table 13.1 we readily verify that the multipliers for  $n=15^{\circ}$  and  $45^{\circ}$  yield zero result, when applied to the values of  $\cos nt$  and  $\sin nt$  for  $n=30^{\circ}$ ,  $60^{\circ}$ ,  $90^{\circ}$ . Similarly the multipliers for  $n=30^{\circ}$ ,  $60^{\circ}$ ,  $90^{\circ}$  yield zero results when applied to the values of  $\cos nt$  and  $\sin nt$  for  $n=15^{\circ}$  and  $45^{\circ}$ . The reason for this is that the functions for even multiples of  $15^{\circ}$  repeat themselves without change of sign from hour 12 whereas those for odd multiples of  $15^{\circ}$  repeat themselves with a change of sign. Hence the products in the group of hours t=12 to 23 simply annul the products in the hours t=0 to 11.

Similarly, because the functions for  $n=60^\circ$  repeat themselves after t=5, whereas those for  $n=30^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$  repeat themselves with a change of sign, the multipliers for  $n=30^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$  yield zero result when applied to the values of  $\cos nt$  and  $\sin nt$  for  $n=60^\circ$ , and similarly the factors for  $n=60^\circ$  yield zero result when applied to the values of  $\cos nt$  and  $\sin nt$  for  $n=30^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$ .

We need only investigate, therefore, the mutual effects of the species with  $n=15^{\circ}$  and  $45^{\circ}$  and those for  $30^{\circ}$  and  $90^{\circ}$  and on evaluating the sums of the products we get results as shown in Table 13.3, in which  $X_n$  denotes the result of applying the multipliers for  $A_n$  to the 24 values of v, and  $Y_n$  denotes the result of applying the multipliers for  $B_n$  to the 24 values of y.

Table 13.3

15-19 
$$A_1 = X_1 + 4.83 A_3 = X_1 + 0.333 X_3$$
15-19  $B_1 = Y_1 - 4.83 B_3 = Y_1 - 0.333 Y_3$ 
14-48  $A_3 = X_2$ 
14-48  $B_3 = Y_3$ 
14-93  $A_2 = X_2 + 4.00 A_6 = X_2 + 0.333 X_6$ 
14-93  $B_2 = Y_2 - 4.00 B_6 = Y_2 - 0.333 Y_6$ 
16-00  $A_4 = X_4$ 
13-86  $B_4 = Y_4$ 
12-00  $A_6 = X_6$ 
12-00  $B_8 = Y_6$ 

### 8. Remarks on more elaborate methods

Large volumes have been written upon formulæ for harmonic analysis, and very elaborate schedules have been drawn up for extracting, theoretically, the utmost degree of accuracy from observations. We have made it clear that where there is a real period then two quantities serve to define the constituent, and that the observations can be grouped in any convenient manner in order to diminish the casual error. If different methods yield results whose differences have any degree of importance then it is never wise to attach much significance to either reduction, and the obser-

vations should be supplemented by others. More elaborate formulæ only involve computational labour out of all proportion to any possible gain, which is rarely likely in any case to be equivalent to doubling the number of observations. We shall however give a short sketch of the principles used in these methods.

We shall take as an illustration observations denoted by y over a period of 24 hours, that is, at hours 0, 1, 2 . . . 23. These observations may be single observations for each hour or may each represent an average of many observations which can be allocated to that hour. Then as in (13.5a) we have

$$y = A_0 + (A_1 \cos 15^{\circ}t + B_1 \sin 15^{\circ}t) + \dots + (A_r \cos 15^{\circ}rt + B_r \sin 15^{\circ}rt) + \dots$$
 (13.6a)

where r is an integer. Multiply the observations by  $\cos 15^{\circ}st$ , where s is an integer, and sum for the hours 0 to 23. Then the effect of this multiplication on the typical terms (A,  $\cos 15^{\circ}rt + B$ ,  $\sin 15^{\circ}rt$ ) is to give

A cos 15°rt cos 15°st + B sin 15°rt cos 15°st which is equal to

which gives

Hence we get

 $\frac{1}{2}$  A,  $\cos 15^{\circ}(r+s)t + \frac{1}{2}$  A,  $\cos 15^{\circ}(r-s)t + \frac{1}{2}$  B,  $\sin 15^{\circ}(r+s)t + \frac{1}{2}$  B,  $\sin 15^{\circ}(r-s)t$ 

Thus, since r and s are integers, and if r is not equal to s, the sums of these terms for  $t = 0, 1, \dots 23$  all vanish. For example, if r = 2 and s = 1, we have to sum the values of

cos 45°t, cos 15°t, sin 45°t, sin 15°t

and the numerical values given in Table 13.1 show that the sum of the 24 quantities is in each case zero.

If, however, s = r, then all the sums vanish in the same way except that from

 $\frac{1}{2}$  A, cos 15°  $(r-s)t = \frac{1}{2}$  A. 12 A, on summation.  $12 A_r = \sum_{n=0}^{23} y \cos 15^{\circ} rt \qquad . \qquad .$ . (13.6b)

And similarly  $12 B_r = \sum_{n=0}^{2\pi} y \sin 15^n rt$ (13.6c)

Many of the older methods of analysis laboriously perform the multiplications by the cosines, that is, they replace the simple multipliers of Table 13.2 by the entries in Table 13.1. The elaborate forms encountered in some of these analyses arise from the efforts made to minimise the labour of multiplication by utilising the

recurrences of factors, with or without change of sign, as noted previously.

It will be noted that the use of the multipliers cos rt and sin rt gives the values A and B without the complications of having to correct X<sub>1</sub>, Y<sub>2</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>, Y<sub>2</sub>, as noted in Table 13.3, but the advantage of this is more than offset by the labour of the multiplications as against the simple additions and subtractions which are alone required in the method of the preceding article.

We can easily invent a set of simple multipliers which will avoid having to use corrections, so that one species of constituent does not affect another. If we replace

2 cos rt, 2 sin rt by multipliers ± 2, ± 1, or 0, whichever is the nearer, we obtain formulæ and divisors as in Table 13.4, which have the advantage referred to.

The theoretical multipliers of (13.6b) and (13.6c) are really based on what is called "the least square rule" and they are supposed to reduce the sum of the squares of the errors to a minimum. The fundamental idea is that large variations are associated with large multipliers, and as the approximations to the multipliers preserve this idea, then the multipliers given in Table 13.4 may be used in preference

to those of Table 13.2 by those who attach importance to the "theoretical" accuracy of the formulæ (13.6b) and (13.6c). The formulæ, however, cannot be used without slight modification if fifth and seventh-diurnal oscillations occur, but these hardly ever require consideration in tidal work.

Table 13.4

Alternative Multipliers for Harmonic Analyses of Mixed Species

	$n = 15^{\circ}$ $A_1  B_1$	$n = 45^{\circ}$ $A_3  B_3$	$ \begin{array}{cc} n = 30^{\circ} \\ A_2 & B_2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{cc} n = 60^{\circ} \\ A_4 & B_4 \end{array} $	$n = 90^{\circ}$ $A_6  B_6$
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	2 0 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 0 2 -1 2 -1 2 -1 1 -2 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
12 to 23	Repeat with	opposite sign.	Re	peat with same	sign.
Divisor	24.520 24.520	20-484 20-484	25.856 25.856	24 27:712	12 12

#### 7. The general problem of analysis of tidal constituents

In previous articles we have been considering methods of analysis applicable to a set of constituents whose speeds are exact multiples of the slowest speed, but in tidal analyses we have to consider the vastly more complicated relations of many groups of constituents. While it is true that we have diurnal, semidiurnal, and higher species existing each day, yet the exact periods of each are obviously somewhat variable, since the times of high water do not increase at a steady rate. The multipliers given in Tables 13.2 and 13.4 under such circumstances will not efficiently "isolate" (to use a technical expression) the functions A and B; that is, instead of giving a simple value of A, for instance, for one species they will give contributions from all species, though these will be smaller than that for the main function. An example of imperfect isolation is given for A, with the multipliers of Table 13.2, since Table 13.3 makes it evident that the combination of observations denoted by  $X_1$  includes a contribution from the third diurnal constituent, and a correction has to be made by using  $X_3$ .

While the more claborate multipliers of Table 13.4 are, of course, a little better in this respect, yet they will inevitably fail to give proper "isolation" when the periods differ from the solar periods; consequently, the designer of analytical methods has to decide whether the formulæ should be still further elaborated in order to separate the species to the required degree of accuracy, or whether to use corrections for one species on another.

Similar considerations apply, as we shall show, to the analysis for the constituents of any one species. It is impossible to get perfect isolation by one operation for one of the constituents, so that corrections are in any case necessary for all constituents within the species, and the procedure depends simply upon the possibility of handling simultaneously a large number of constituents.

For the very elaborate analyses of a year's observations it is definitely impracticable to cope at one time with all the constituents of all species, since the analyses, at least those carried out by the Liverpool Observatory and Tidal Institute. are made for 18 diurnal and 18 semidiurnal constituents, with, of course, other species in proportion to their importance. In such a case, it is necessary to isolate the species, and groups of observations are taken each day so as to provide pairs of functions  $X_1$ ,  $Y_1$ ;  $X_2$ ,  $Y_2$ ; ... to which the main contributions come from the diurnal, semidiurnal and higher species respectively. (These functions, of course, are more elaborately computed than the functions X, Y, referred to in Table 13.3, though the same notation is used for convenience.) In the case of the method given in Admiralty Tide Tables, Part III, for observations covering 15 and 29 days, the number of constituents is so small that they can be handled conveniently together. The object there is to make the grouping of observations as simple as possible, so that all the analytical processes involve only simple additions and subtractions, and appropriate corrections are made at the end. Having decided this point, a little further liberty can be taken with the multipliers either on account of convenience or for ease of checking, and in the method for 15 or 29 days the multipliers are taken as 1 for  $X_1$ ,  $Y_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $Y_2$ , so differing a little from those given in Table 13.2. The only reason for not having zero multipliers was that it was advantageous to use all the observations so that a check could be provided, in that the sum of the positive and negative parts, but without regard to sign, must be the sum of all the 24 quantities

#### 8. The determination of daily values of mean sea level

As an example of the difficulties arising from the variable periods, and also in order to bring to notice a valuable formula, we can consider the problem of determining the mean level of the sea. It has been customary to take the mean of 24 observations (t = 0 to 23) at intervals of a mean solar hour, or, alternatively, to use 25 observations (t = 0 to 24), centered on mean moon. Neither of these methods gives complete satisfaction; the former has no contribution from any of the solar constituents, but the lunar constituents (particularly M2 and O1) considerably affect the results. The 25-hour method has a smaller lunar error with an appreciable solar error. The following table gives the errors by the two methods, per unit of amplitude of constituent.

TABLE 13.5 Possible Errors in Determination of Mean Sea Level

Constitue	ıt.	Amplitude of Constituent multiplied by :								
		(a) 2	4 observations	(b) 25 observations						
K,			0.003	0.042						
$O_1$			0.075	0.032						
M <sub>2</sub>	_		0.035	0.006						
$S_2$			0.000	0.040						
M			0.035	0.006						
MŠ,			0.018	0.024						

Thus, if the amplitude of M2 is 10.0 ft., its contribution to the error of computed mean sea level from 24 observations may be 0.35 ft.., whereas from 25 observations it is 0.06 ft. Of course, on taking a month's observations, these errors are much reduced, for the contribution of M2 will vary harmonically from day to day. The solar errors, however, will be the same from day to day, which is a strong argument in favour of using the 24-hour grouping. Neither method is ideal.

Let us consider three special groupings of y:-

- (a)  $y_0 + y_8 + y_{16}$ (b)  $y_0 + y_5 + y_{10} + y_{15} + y_{20}$ (c)  $y_0 + y_2$

The effect of these on any harmonic constituent of speed n is to multiply its amplitude by  $\sin 12n/\sin 4n$  in case (a) and by  $\sin 12\cdot 5n/\sin 2\cdot 5n$  in case (b) and by  $2\cos n$  in case (c), as is shown in any elementary text-book on trigonometry. If the observations are at intervals of a mean solar hour, then  $\sin 12n$  is zero when n is an integral multiple of  $15^\circ$ , and the factor then vanishes provided  $\sin 4n$  is not also zero, so that the factor vanishes for the constituents  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $S_4$ ,  $S_8$ , but not for  $S_3$  and  $S_6$ . These results, of course, can be tested with the values of  $\cos nt$  and  $\sin nt$  in Table 13.1. The combination (c), however, gives zero result with  $S_6$ , and so we can combine the groups (a) and (c) to give

$$(y_0 + y_2) + (y_8 + y_{10}) + (y_{16} + y_{18})$$

which will give zero results for constituents  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $S_4$ ,  $S_6$  and  $S_8$ , but not  $S_3$ . Since the third-diurnal constituents are always small, we need not give further special attention to them.

The combination (b) gives very small results with all the constituents of the lunar series,  $M_1$ ,  $M_2$ ,  $M_3$ , ..., and if this can be combined with the preceding combination of (a) and (c), we shall get a very good formula, as follows:—

This formula can be expressed as in Table 13.6.

Table 13.6
Multipliers for Mean Sea Level

	Divisor = 30.													
1	Multiplier	ŧ	Multiplier	t	Multiplier									
0	i	12	1	24	0									
ì	ō	13	1	25	1									
2	1	14	0	26	1									
3	0	15	<b>2</b>	27	0									
4	0	16	1	28	2									
5	. 1	17	1	29	0									
6	0	18	2	30	1									
7	1	19	0	31	1									
8	1	20	<b>2</b>	32	0									
9	U	21	1	33	1									
10	<b>2</b>	22	1	34	0									
11	0	23	<b>2</b>	35	0									
				36	1									
				37	0									
				38	1									

and its effects on certain constituents are given in Table 13.7, showing its great efficiency:—

TABLE 13.7

The Contributions to Calculated Values of Mean Sea Level by Formula of Table 13.6

Constituen	t		Am	plitu	de multiplied by
M <sub>2</sub>	_		_		0.0006
S					0.000
M.	·				0.003
$M_{\rm s}$					0.002
K <sub>1</sub>					0.000
0,					0.002
MO <sub>3</sub>					0.007

It will be noted that the formula extends over a \*span of 38 hours, and this spreading out over a span exceeding 24 hours is a consequence of the spreading out of the periods. It is inevitable if a "daily" formula is to isolate contributions from a single species of tide (in this case the long-period species). The central value is at hour 19, but if it is desired to have the central value at hour 12, then the multipliers must be used in order for t = -7 to t = 24 + 7, i.e., seven hours on either side of the day of 24 hours.

It will also be noted that some hourly observations are not used, while others are used twice. Keeping in mind that any formula must adequately perform two duties—(1) isolation of the species of tide, (2) reduction of casual errors—and since it is evident that the first of these duties is efficiently performed by the formula, it

only remains to enquire whether the casual errors are properly dealt with.

The discussion of this point would involve the theory of probability, a somewhat arid field for our purposes, but there are certain points which need to be considered in relation to the special problem. The casual errors are of two kinds, apart from errors of observation (that is, due to reading the tide gauge records), which we may ignore, namely, those of very short periods, as in the case of seiche motions apparent in the record, and those of longer periods, anything from six hours to a month, due to meteorological disturbances.

The short period errors are generally reduced by using a mean curve, and since we have a divisor of 30 with the formula, in effect we adequately reduce all such errors. The disturbances covering a longer span will yield the same effects with any formula, and in such cases there is no advantage in using observations for every

hour of the day.

In other words, formulæ which have substantially the same divisors will reduce the casual errors to the same degree, and with this proviso the best formula is that which makes really adequate elimination of the unwanted periodic variations.

The discussions of this article are typical of those required for all species of tides, and modern methods are not content simply to diminish casual errors by merely using large numbers of observations, but they pay great attention to the isolation of the tidal constituents; that is, adequate corrections for periodic errors are now a prominent feature of the methods of harmonic analyses.

#### 9. Daily, monthly and annual processes

The methods of analysis used some years ago involved a tremendous amount of computation. A year's observations of tides provides about 9000 observations, and

we shall briefly explain how these were dealt with.

The average value of the 365 observations at any fixed hour of the day will be principally due to the solar constituents which repeat themselves at intervals of 24 solar hours. All other constituents will change in phase through multiples of 360°, and will only give small contributions in the result. Therefore we get 24 average values for hours  $t = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$  23, which can be regarded as due principally to solar constituents, as the casual errors will be negligibly small. These can be analysed by any of the methods outlined earlier in the chapter, in order to give the solar constituents, S1, S2, S3,

Now consider such a constituent as M2. If the observations could be read off again at intervals of a lunar hour, then exactly the same method as above could be used, but this is impracticable. What was done was to "assign" an observation at a solar hour to the nearest lunar hour. All the observations were rewritten (itself a formidable task) according to the rules of assignment, and then the averages taken as outlined above. The series of 24 averages yielded  $M_1, M_2, M_3, \ldots$  This process was repeated for every constituent and it was obviously a very laborious matter. The only attempt to reduce the systematic errors was to choose a span of observations which reduced the residual error due to M2.

Later methods have made corrections, but the assignment method is in itself crude, and introduces unnecessary complications and errors.

• The word span is introduced to avoid the use of the word period in two senses, that of an interval of time and that of duration of a cycle.

Modern methods are much more economical in labour and much more efficient. The original hourly observations are dealt with by methods of grouping, analogous to those discussed in earlier articles, so as to obtain functions

 $X_0$  for the long period constituents  $X_1$ ,  $Y_1$  for the diurnal constituents  $X_2$ ,  $Y_2$  for the semidiurnal constituents

The hourly observations need never be rewritten, and the operations are carried out by putting slips of paper (containing the multipliers) against the observations, multiplying and adding the products automatically on a calculating machine. The multipliers may be  $\pm$  1, 0 for the short span of observation (15 or 29 days) and  $\pm$  2,  $\pm$  1, 0 for the span of a year. In the latter case it is necessary to have the multipliers for this process spreading outside the 24 hours of the day, as in the case of the multipliers discussed in the previous article, in order to isolate the functions. When these functions are obtained we are left with about 360 values of X2 and 360 values of Y2, which alone need to be considered for the determination

of  $X_2$  and 500 values of  $Y_2$ , which alone need to be considered for the determination of all the semidiurnal constituents, and similarly for other species of constituents. Now consider the function  $X_3$ , say. It contains contributions from  $S_2$  and these will repeat themselves every day, but the constituent  $M_2$  will give a variable contribution. tion depending upon the phase of M2 at the central hour of the daily span. In other words, the contribution of  $M_2$  to the function  $X_2$  will vary harmonically with a period of about a fortnight. Suppose, for a moment, that  $M_2$  and  $S_2$  are the only constituents and that we have a month's value of  $X_2$ . Let m denote the increment of phase of M2 per 24 mean solar hours, and let T denote time in units of a mean solar day; then we can write

$$X_2 = A_s + A_m \cos mT + B_m \sin mT$$

where A<sub>1</sub> is the contribution of S<sub>2</sub> to X<sub>2</sub> and the rest is due to M<sub>2</sub>. Then in much the same way as in Art. 13.4 or Art. 13.5 we can replace  $\cos mT$  by  $\pm 1$  or 0, or  $2\cos mT$  by  $\pm 2$ ,  $\pm 1$ , 0 and so obtain multipliers which will give zero result when applied to  $A_1$  or to  $\sin mT$  and will thus yield simply a multiple of  $A_m$ . We denote these multipliers by  $d_2$  when there are two oscillations in a month and the effect upon  $X_2$  is denoted by  $X_{22}$ , so that in this case we have

#### $X_{22}$ a multiple of $A_m$ .

Similarly we can obtain multipliers from  $\sin mT$ , which we call  $d_b$  (b being the second letter of the alphabet, so that  $d_2$  and  $d_b$  are associated multipliers) and their application to X2 gives a function called X25, which is simply proportional to Bm.

If we want to determine A, we only need to add the values of  $X_2$  to give a function called  $X_{20}$ , but the isolation will not be perfect.

Now all the semidiurnal constituents can be considered in groups whose character is specified by the number of oscillations per month in the functions X2, Y2 as follows :--

				Table 13.8	
Group No	٥.			Constituent	Multipliers
0		•		$S_2$ , $K_2$ , $T_2$ , etc	$d_{o}$
1			•	$L_2, \lambda_2$	$d_1, d_a$
<b>2</b>			•	$M_2$ , $2SM_2$ .	$d_2, d_b$
3	•	•	•	$N_2, \nu_2$	$d_3, d_c$
4				$\mu_2$ 2N <sub>2</sub>	$d_1, d_2$

and it is a simple matter to provide multipliers  $d_0$ ,  $d_1$ ,  $d_2$ ,  $d_3$ ,  $d_4$  and  $d_a$ ,  $d_b$ ,  $d_c$ ,  $d_d$ , which will tend to isolate these groups of constituents, so yielding functions

The isolation will not be perfect, but simple methods of correction can be evaluated once for all.

It will be noted that  $K_2$  has the same group number as  $S_2$ , so that the function  $X_{20}$  contains a large contribution from  $K_2$  as well as  $S_2$ . The reason for this is that the two constituents have nearly equal speeds, and though the phase of  $K_2$  changes in the month it does not march through a multiple of 360° like the phases of constituents in the other groups. To separate  $K_2$  and  $S_2$  we must have recourse to an annual process, using the 12 values of  $X_{20}$  resulting from the analyses for 12 months. Now the increment of angle of  $K_2$  is about 2° per day, so that in a year it changes phase by 720° relatively to  $S_2$ . Thus the 12 values of  $X_{20}$  will show a semiannual oscillation which will be due to  $K_2$ . Another set of multipliers  $m_2$  and  $m_3$  will give quantities which are denoted by  $X_{202}$  and  $X_{200}$ , and these contain mainly contributions from  $K_2$ .

In a similar way,  $\nu_2$  and  $N_2$  are isolated, and many other constituents also. The processes are thus divisible into three: (a) daily processes giving species of tides, (b) monthly processes separating groups of constituents and (c) annual processes

separating the constituents of each group.

Similar principles apply to the diurnal and other species, the group numbers for important constituents being as follows, in continuation of Table 13.8.

		TABLE 13.9		
Group No.				
0	Sa, Ssa	$K_1, S_1, P_1$	S <sub>4</sub> , SK <sub>4</sub>	
. 1	$\mathbf{M}m$	$J_i$ , $M_i$	• •	• • .
<b>2</b>	MSf, Mf	$O_1$	MS <sub>4</sub> , MK <sub>4</sub>	2SM
3		$Q_1$	SN.	
· <b>4</b>			$\mathbf{M_4}^{\bullet}$	2MS <sub>6</sub>
5	• •		MN.	MSN <sub>6</sub>
6		• •		M.

The multipliers used in the monthly processes are the same for all constituents having

the same group number.

This table can be verified from the table given in Art. 7.1, by multiplying the speeds by 24, and subtracting the nearest multiple of 360°, which gives the increments in phase per mean solar day. It will be found that these are approximately equal to

 $\pm$  12° multiplied by the group numbers given in Tables 13.8 and 13.9.

The results will need correcting, and the designer of the method of analysis provides the proper formulæ. The corrections are simple in character. Theoretically, any function  $X_{\rho\rho}$ , will contain multiples, large, small or negligibly small, of both A and B for every constituent of the species, but by the proper choice of multipliers the A's and B's are automatically separated, so that the functions  $X_{\rho\rho}$ , contain A's, say. In Table 13.3 we have a simple illustration, in which the function  $X_1$  contains multiples of  $A_1$  and  $A_3$  and the latter is eliminated by using  $X_3$ . In a similar manner, but in a much more complicated way, the designer of a method of analysis works out the final multipliers to be applied to all the functions  $X_{\rho\rho}$ , in order to isolate the required value of A.

All this is done once for all, and the computer only needs to understand the general principles as outlined above. There are, of course, many possible combinations of multipliers, but the actual choice is a matter for the exercise of much knowledge and skill and is left to the expert. It is clear that whatever system of multipliers is used in the daily, monthly and annual processes the designer can work out exactly what they will yield with any harmonic constituent. He only needs to work out the appropriate tables as in Table 13.1 for the exact speeds, and then to apply the

multipliers.

#### 10. The reduction of short lengths of observations

In a large number of cases it is only possible to obtain observations over a span of 15 or 29 days. In such cases it is quite impossible to separate two constituents in the same group, simply because their phases do not separate by a sufficient amount in the course of a month. Thus K, and P, cannot be separated, and the

results of analyses, carried out for the daily and monthly processes, give an apparent constituent made up of both these important constituents. In such a case we must assume the same relationship between  $K_1$  and  $P_1$  as exists between the corresponding equilibrium constituents. This point was discussed fully in Chapter IX in connection with the Admiralty method. The assumption is quite permissible for constituents whose speeds are nearly equal, and it is precisely in such cases where the assumption is needed. Therefore in the schedules of analysis for  $K_1$  and  $P_1$  a factor and phase-correction have to be evaluated, which depend upon the differences in phase between  $K_1$  and  $P_1$  and also upon the value of f and u for  $K_1$ . These corrections are made quite simply. Similarly it is necessary to correct the apparent constituent  $S_2$  on account of perturbations by  $K_2$  and  $T_2$ ,  $N_2$  is corrected for  $\nu_3$  and  $MS_4$  is corrected for  $MK_4$ .

From short lengths of observations it is inadvisable to attempt to evaluate the smaller constituents because of the casual errors being insufficiently reduced.

When the span of the observations is only 15 days, the assumptions made when dealing with observations over a span of 29 days are exactly the same, and the principles of operation are the same, but two groups of constituents whose group numbers differ only by 1 will only separate by approximately 180° in phase during 15 days, so that the isolation of one group is much more imperfect than in the case of the span of 29 days where the phases of adjacent groups change by about 360° in 29 days. Consequently the corrections are much larger than in the case of the longer span.

The analysis of still shorter lengths of records is dependent upon more assumptions about which it is not always possible to feel great assurance. While it would be possible to obtain by direct analysis results for spans of seven days on much the same lines as for 15 days and 29 days, it may be considered as impracticable to use

direct methods for spans shorter than seven days.

When only 24 or 25 hours of observations are available, then direct analyses will only determine the whole tide of any species. The methods of Art. 13.4 will give values of  $X_0$ ,  $X_1$ ,  $Y_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $Y_3$ , ... but to determine by direct analysis the contributions of  $M_2$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $N_2$ , ... to the functions  $X_2$ ,  $Y_2$  is impossible. Under such circumstances, all that can be reasonably done is to assume regional relationships between the principal constituents. Thus if the ratios of amplitudes of  $S_2$  and  $M_2$ , together with the difference in the phase-lags, can be assumed to be much the same all over a region, then these quantities, if known, may be used to determine the constituents. The discussion of Art. 9.1 shows that this is normally a reasonable assumption to make. In practice, the Admiralty method automatically assumes also a relationship between  $N_2$  and  $M_2$ .

These assumptions fail near an amphidromic point because each constituent has its own amphidromic distribution and the relations between the constituents will

vary greatly near such places.

#### 11. Deduction of harmonic constants

Referring back to Art. 13.2, the result of the harmonic analysis is to give the quantities A and B which specify a constituent of speed n as

 $A \cos nt + B \sin nt$ 

The origin of time (t=0) is chosen to suit the method of analysis, so it is arbitrary, and it is needful to express the harmonic constituent in a more suitable form. The first stage is to express it in the form

 $R \cos (nt - k)$ 

as in (13.2a) with the relations of (13.3b) connecting A, B, R, k.

Since R denotes the amplitude of the constituent as obtained from the span of observations analysed, it is needful to make allowance for the nineteen-yearly variations of the constituent (see Art. 6.7) and the nodal factor, as it is called, being denoted by f, we have

R = fH . . . (13.11a)

and H is one of the harmonic constants (see Art. 6.8),

The arbitrary time origin is inconvenient and it is desirable to adopt a system of reference, so that all constituents from all analyses, everywhere, can be rendered to the same standard of reference. At one time, in the early days of harmonic analysis, it was thought that the best reference would be to the corresponding constituent of the equilibrium tide at the place, and if this had a phase of (V + n) where V is uniformly varying with speed n and n is the nodal angular correction, then by subtracting a phase-lag & and equating the phases we have

$$nt - k = V + u - \kappa$$

and therefore

$$\kappa = V_0 + u + k$$
 . . . (13.11b)

where  $V_0$  is the value of V at the origin of time (t = 0). The phase-lag  $\kappa$  is one of

the harmonic constants (see Art. 6.8).

It was thought that the value of  $\kappa$ , being related to the local tide-generating forces, might have a dynamical significance, but it was found to be a cumbrous procedure to compute V for all places on the earth, and more convenient to tabulate it for the Greenwich meridian, and a simple and logical outcome was to treat the observations as though they had been taken at Greenwich (see Art. 7.3). The observations taken in standard time are now treated as though they were taken at Greenwich, and the phase-lag on the Greenwich equilibrium constituent is defined by g, and related to  $\kappa$  by

$$g = \kappa + jL - nS \qquad (13.11c)$$

where

j is the species number (0 for long periods, 1 for diurnals, etc.)

n is the speed in degrees per mean solar hour

L is the longitude of the place in degrees west of Greenwich

S is the longitude of the time meridian in hours west of Greenwich.

(For a proof of this formula see Art. 7.3.)

One advantage of this method is that all places in a time-zone are related to one another so that the differences in g of M2, say, divided by the speed (29° for M2) give the difference in hours of mean solar time between the mean high water times, and another advantage is that if predictions are made for all places as though they were on the Greenwich meridian the predictions are given automatically in standard

The phase-lag g is now always used in Admiralty tidal practice, but as the older publications give k, which constant is also still used by some authorities, the formula (13.11c) is very important,

12. The Admiralty Semi-Graphic Method of Harmonic Tidal Analysis

Although methods of analysis similar to those described in this chapter are still used by the Liverpool Tidal Institute, a new semi-graphic method has been developed in the Admiralty for the analyses of periods of one month. This method is fully described in Admiralty Tidal Handbook No. 1, The Admiralty Semi-Graphic Method of Harmonic Tidal Analysis.

# APPENDIX 2

HOURLY HEIGHTS OF TIDES

## Ilha Fiscal

(Mar. 19, 1991 - Mar. 18, 1992)

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# ILHA FISCAL

(MARCH TO JULY 1992)

## Table 3-1(1) Hourly Heights of Tides at Ilha Fiscal ( March )

	**	TIDAL	PRED	CT 101	√ <b>*</b> *	ì	IOURLY	y heto	GHT A	ľ		i.FIS	CAL
MAR.	. 199	92 I	LAT.	22- 5	3.80 \$	S LO	VG	13	9.09 I	Е Т	IME KI	EPT	3 H
DATE	HOUR	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	AM Pm										0.52 0.25		
2	AM PM										0.38 0.12		
3		0.88 0.93											
4	AM PM										0.23 0.09		
5	AM PM										0.24 0.18		
6	AM PM										0.29 0.31		
7	AM PM										0.34 0.45		
8	AM PM										0.40 0.58		
9	AM PM										0.45 0.70		
10	AM PM										0.52 0.80		
11	AM PM										0.60 0.84		
12	AM PM										0.69 0.81		
13	AM PM										0.73		
14	AM PM										0.70 0.49		
15	AM PM										0.61 0.27		

# Table 3-1(2) Hourly Heights of Tides at Ilha Fiscal (March)

	**	TIDAL	PRED	CTION	**	ì	IOURLY	HEIC	GHT AT	Ì		l. F180	CAL
MAR,	, 19	92 I	AT.	22- 53	3.80 \$	s Loi	√G	13-	9.09 E	E T	IME KI	ЕРТ	3 H
DATE	HOUR	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	AM	1.01	1.13	1.14	1.06	0.92	0.73	0.54	0.40	0.37	0.47	0.66	0.89
	PM	1.06	1.12	1.06	0.92	0.71	0.48	0.25	0.07	0.00	0.09	0.31	0.61
17	AM Pm	0.90 1.02	1.10 1.19	1.16 1.21	1.11 1.10	0.97 0.90	0.79 0.66	0.59	0.41 0.18	0.31 0.03	0.34 0.00	0.50 0.14	0.76 0.41
1,8	AM	0.74	1.01	1. 15	1.14	1.02	0.84	0.64	0.45	0.31	0.26	0.35	0.58
	Pm	0.88	1.15	1. 27	1.24	1.07	0.84	0.59	0.36	0.16	0.05	0.07	0.25
19	AM PM	0.55 0.68	0.86 1.00	1.08 1.22	1.14 1.29	1.05 1.19	0.88 0.99	0.69 0.76	0.51 0.54	0.34 0.34	0.24 0.19	0.25	0.40
20	AM	0.40	0.70	0.97	1.10	1.07	0.92	0.73	0.55	0.40	0.28	0.23	0. 29
	PM	0.48	0.78	1.07	1.24	1.24	1.09	0.88	0.68	0.51	0.37	0.26	0. 24
21	AM	0.34	0.56	0.83	1.02	1.06	0.95	0.78	0.60	0.46	0.35	0.27	0.26
	Pm	0.35	0.57	0.85	1.09	1.18	1.12	0.96	0.78	0.64	0.53	0.44	0.37
22	AM	0.38	0.50	0.70	0.91	1.01	0.97	0.82	0.65	0.51	0.42	0.35	0.30
	PM	0.32	0.43	0.64	0.88	1.05	1.08	0.98	0.83	0.71	0.64	0.59	0.53
23	AM	0.50	0.52	0.63	0.80	0.93	0.95	0.86	0.70	0.56	0.47	0.43	0.39
	PM	0.36	0.38	0.49	0.67	0.86	0.96	0.94	0.85	0.74	0.69	0.68	0.66
24	AM	0.63	0.60	0.62	0.72	0.83	0.90	0.87	0.76	0.63	0.53	0.50	0.48
	PM	0.45	0.41	0.43	0.52	0.66	0.80	0.85	0.82	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.73
25	AM-	0.74	0.70	0.67	0.68	0.74	0.82	0.85	0.80	0.70	0.61	0.56	0.55
	PM	0.54	0.49	0.45	0.44	0.51	0.63	0.72	0.76	0.75	0.72	0.72	0.76
26	AM	0.79	0.78	0.73	0.68	0.68	0.72	0.78	0.79	0.76	0.69	0.65	0.63
	PM	0.62	0.59	0.51	0.44	0.42	0.48	0.57	0.66	0.72	0.73	0.75	0.78
27	AM Pm	0.82 0.72	0.83 0.68	0.78 0.60	0.70 0.49	0.64 0.40	0.63 0.37	0.67 0.43	0.73	0.77 0.64	0.77 0.73	0.75 0.78	0.73 0.82
28	AM	0.85	0.86	0.82	0.73	0.63	0.56	0.56	0.62	0.71	0.79	0.83	0.84
	Pm	0.82	0.78	0.69	0.57	0.43	0.33	0.31	0.39	0.52	0.68	0.80	0.88
29	AM PM								0.49 0.26				
30	AM PM								0.37 0.18				
31	AM PM								0.30 0.17				

## Table 3-2(1) Hourly Heights of Tides at Ilha Fiscal (April)

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** TIDAL PREDICTION **
                                   HOURLY HEIGHT AT
                                                             I. FISCAL
              LAT. 22-53.80 S LONG. -43- 9.09 E
                                                      TIME KEPT
APR. , 1992
DATE HOUR O
                1
                     2
                          3
                                               7
                                                                   11
   1 AM 1.01 1.14 1.11 0.98 0.79 0.59 0.41 0.28 0.23 0.30 0.50 0.78
      PM 1. 05 1. 21 1. 22 1. 08 0. 86 0. 62 0. 40 0. 22 0. 13 0. 16 0. 32 0. 60
          0.90 1.12 1.18 1.09 0.89 0.67 0.46 0.30 0.21 0.21 0.34 0.59
         0.90 1.17 1.28 1.22 1.02 0.77 0.53 0.33 0.19 0.14 0.22 0.43
         0.72 1.01 1.17 1.16 1.00 0.76 0.53 0.36 0.24 0.19 0.24 0.42
          0, 71 1.02 1.24 1.29 1.17 0.93 0.68 0.47 0.31 0.22 0.20 0.31
          0.55 0.84 1.08 1.16 1.07 0.86 0.62 0.42 0.29 0.21 0.21 0.30
          0.51 0.81 1.10 1.26 1.24 1.07 0.84 0.62 0.46 0.35 0.29 0.30
          0.43 0.66 0.92 1.09 1.09 0.94 0.71 0.50 0.35 0.27 0.23 0.26
          0, 37 0, 60 0, 88 1, 12 1, 22 1, 15 0, 97 0, 77 0, 61 0, 51 0, 43 0, 39
          0.42 0.54 0.75 0.95 1.04 0.97 0.79 0.58 0.42 0.33 0.29 0.28
          0.31 0.44 0.65 0.90 1.09 1.13 1.04 0.88 0.74 0.65 0.59 0.54
          0.50 0.53 0.63 0.80 0.93 0.95 0.84 0.66 0.50 0.40 0.35 0.34
          0.33 0.36 0.47 0.67 0.87 1.01 1.02 0.94 0.84 0.76 0.73 0.70
      AM 0.65 0.60 0.60 0.68 0.80 0.88 0.85 0.74 0.59 0.48 0.43 0.41
         0.39 0.36 0.38 0.47 0.63 0.80 0.91 0.92 0.88 0.84 0.83 0.82
      AM 0.79 0.73 0.66 0.64 0.69 0.77 0.81 0.78 0.68 0.58 0.52 0.50
      PM 0.47 0.43 0.37 0.36 0.43 0.56 0.71 0.81 0.86 0.87 0.89 0.91
         0.91 0.86 0.76 0.67 0.63 0.66 0.72 0.76 0.74 0.69 0.64 0.61
          0.58 0.53 0.43 0.34 0.31 0.36 0.48 0.63 0.76 0.84 0.90 0.95
          0.98 0.95 0.86 0.73 0.62 0.58 0.61 0.68 0.75 0.77 0.77 0.75
          0.72 0.65 0.55 0.41 0.29 0.23 0.28 0.42 0.59 0.75 0.88 0.97
          1.02 1.02 0.94 0.81 0.66 0.54 0.51 0.56 0.67 0.78 0.86 0.88
          0.87 0.81 0.70 0.54 0.36 0.22 0.16 0.23 0.39 0.59 0.79 0.95
          1.03 1.05 1.00 0.88 0.71 0.54 0.44 0.44 0.54 0.70 0.86 0.98
          1.01 0.97 0.86 0.70 0.50 0.30 0.15 0.12 0.21 0.41 0.65 0.87
          1.02 1.07 1.04 0.92 0.76 0.57 0.42 0.34 0.39 0.55 0.77 0.98
          1. 10 1. 12 1. 03 0. 88 0. 67 0. 44 0. 24 0. 12 0. 11 0. 25 0. 48 0. 75
          0.97 1.08 1.07 0.97 0.81 0.62 0.43 0.30 0.27 0.38 0.60 0.87
          1.09 1.20 1.18 1.04 0.84 0.62 0.40 0.22 0.12 0.16 0.33 0.60
```

## Table 3-2(2) Hourly Heights of Tides at Ilha Fiscal (April)

```
** TIDAL PREDICTION **
                                    HOURLY HEIGHT AT
                                                               I. FISCAL
              LAT. 22- 53.80 S LONG. -43- 9.09 E
APR. . 1992
                                                        TIME KEPT
DATE HOUR O
                                                 7
                                                      8
                                                                10
                                                                     11
                 1
                      2
                            3
                                      5
                                            6
  16 AM 0.87 1.05 1.10 1.02 0.86 0.66 0.47 0.31 0.22 0.24 0.40 0.67
          0.97 1.18 1.25 1.17 1.00 0.79 0.57 0.37 0.22 0.17 0.25 0.46
          0.74 0.98 1.09 1.06 0.92 0.72 0.53 0.36 0.23 0.17 0.25 0.46
          0, 76 1, 05 1, 22 1, 24 1, 11 0, 92 0, 72 0, 54 0, 38 0, 27 0, 26 0, 37
          0.60 0.86 1.05 1.08 0.98 0.79 0.59 0.42 0.28 0.19 0.18 0.29
  18
      AM
          0,53 0,84 1,09 1,21 1,16 1,01 0.83 0.67 0.54 0.42 0.35 0.37
          0.51 0.73 0.95 1.06 1.02 0.86 0.67 0.49 0.36 0.26 0.20 0.22
          0.36 0.61 0.89 1.09 1.13 1.05 0.90 0.76 0.65 0.57 0.49 0.45
  20
          0.49 0.63 0.84 0.99 1.03 0.93 0.75 0.57 0.44 0.35 0.28 0.25
          0, 28 0, 43 0, 67 0, 90 1, 03 1, 03 0, 92 0, 80 0, 71 0, 66 0, 62 0, 56
          0.54 0.59 0.73 0.89 0.99 0.96 0.83 0.66 0.52 0.44 0.39 0.33
          0.31 0.35 0.49 0.70 0.88 0.95 0.91 0.82 0.74 0.70 0.70 0.67
          0.63 0.61 0.66 0.78 0.90 0.94 0.88 0.74 0.61 0.52 0.48 0.44
          0.39 0.36 0.40 0.53 0.70 0.83 0.87 0.82 0.75 0.72 0.73 0.74
          0.71 0.66 0.64 0.69 0.78 0.87 0.88 0.80 0.69 0.61 0.56 0.54
          0.49 0.43 0.39 0.43 0.54 0.68 0.78 0.80 0.77 0.74 0.74 0.77
          0.77 0.72 0.66 0.64 0.67 0.76 0.82 0.83 0.77 0.70 0.65 0.62
          0.59 0.53 0.45 0.40 0.43 0.54 0.66 0.75 0.78 0.77 0.77 0.79
  25
          0.80 0.77 0.70 0.62 0.59 0.63 0.72 0.79 0.81 0.78 0.75 0.71
          0, 68 0, 62 0, 52 0, 43 0, 38 0, 41 0, 52 0, 65 0, 75 0, 80 0, 82 0, 83
          0.83 0.80 0.73 0.63 0.55 0.53 0.58 0.68 0.78 0.83 0.84 0.82
  26
      AM
          0.78 0.72 0.61 0.49 0.38 0.34 0.39 0.52 0.67 0.80 0.87 0.90
  27
          0.89 0.84 0.76 0.65 0.53 0.45 0.45 0.54 0.68 0.82 0.91 0.93
          0, 91 0, 83 0, 72 0, 57 0, 42 0, 32 0, 29 0, 38 0, 54 0, 72 0, 88 0, 96
          0.\ 97\ 0.\ 92\ 0.\ 82\ 0.\ 69\ 0.\ 54\ 0.\ 42\ 0.\ 36\ 0.\ 40\ 0.\ 53\ 0.\ 72\ 0.\ 89\ 1.\ 01
          1.03 0.97 0.84 0.68 0.50 0.35 0.26 0.26 0.38 0.59 0.81 0.98
          1.05 1.01 0.90 0.75 0.58 0.42 0.31 0.29 0.37 0.56 0.79 1.00
          1. 11 1. 11 1. 00 0. 82 0. 62 0. 43 0. 28 0. 22 0. 26 0. 42 0. 66 0. 91
          1.07 1.10 1.01 0.84 0.65 0.46 0.31 0.23 0.24 0.38 0.62 0.89
  30
          1.11 1.20 1.15 0.99 0.77 0.56 0.37 0.25 0.21 0.29 0.49 0.76
```

## Table 3-3(1) Hourly Heights of Tides at Ilha Fiscal (May)

```
** TIDAL PREDICTION **
                                    HOURLY REIGHT AT
                                                               I. FISCAL
              LAT. 22-53.80 S LONG. -43- 9.09 E
                                                        TIME KEPT
                                                                     3 11
MAY . 1992
                                                                10
DATE HOUR O
                 1
                      2
                                                                     11
      AM 1.00 1.13 1.10 0.95 0.74 0.53 0.35 0.22 0.18 0.24 0.42 0.70
          1.00 1.20 1.26 1.15 0.95 0.72 0.51 0.35 0.25 0.24 0.35 0.58
          0, 85 1, 07 1, 14 1, 05 0, 85 0, 62 0, 41 0, 26 0, 17 0, 16 0, 26 0, 49
          0.79 1.08 1.26 1.26 1.11 0.89 0.67 0.49 0.36 0.29 0.30 0.44
          0, 67 0, 93 1, 10 1, 10 0, 95 0, 72 0, 50 0, 33 0, 21 0, 16 0, 18 0, 31
          0.\ 56\ 0.\ 87\ 1.\ 13\ 1.\ 26\ 1.\ 21\ 1.\ 04\ 0.\ 83\ 0.\ 65\ 0.\ 52\ 0.\ 41\ 0.\ 36\ 0.\ 39
          0, 53 0.76 0.98 1.08 1.02 0.83 0.60 0.41 0.28 0.20 0.17 0.21
          0, 36 0, 62 0, 91 1, 14 1, 21 1, 13 0, 96 0, 80 0, 67 0, 57 0, 49 0, 45
          0.48 0.62 0.82 0.99 1.02 0.91 0.71 0.51 0.37 0.28 0.23 0.21
          0. 25 0. 41 0. 66 0. 92 1. 09 1. 12 1. 03 0. 90 0. 79 0. 72 0. 65 0. 58
          0.54 0.57 0.69 0.85 0.96 0.94 0.80 0.62 0.47 0.37 0.32 0.27
          0, 25 0, 29 0, 44 0, 66 0, 88 1, 01 1, 02 0, 95 0, 87 0, 82 0, 78 0, 73
          0.65 0.60 0.62 0.73 0.85 0.91 0.86 0.73 0.58 0.48 0.42 0.37
          0.32 0.28 0.31 0.44 0.64 0.82 0.92 0.93 0.90 0.87 0.87 0.85
          0, 78 0, 70 0, 63 0, 65 0, 73 0, 82 0, 86 0, 80 0, 70 0, 60 0, 53 0, 49
          0.43 0.35 0.29 0.31 0.42 0.59 0.75 0.84 0.88 0.89 0.90 0.91
          0.88 0.80 0.70 0.62 0.63 0.71 0.79 0.82 0.79 0.72 0.66 0.62
          0.57 0.48 0.37 0.29 0.29 0.39 0.54 0.69 0.80 0.86 0.90 0.93
          0.94 0.88 0.77 0.65 0.58 0.59 0.67 0.76 0.81 0.82 0.79 0.76
  10
          0.71 0.63 0.51 0.37 0.27 0.26 0.36 0.51 0.67 0.79 0.88 0.93
      AM 0.96 0.92 0.83 0.69 0.56 0.50 0.53 0.64 0.75 0.85 0.89 0.89
  11
          0.86 0.79 0.67 0.51 0.35 0.25 0.25 0.35 0.52 0.69 0.83 0.93
     AM 0.97 0.95 0.87 0.74 0.58 0.46 0.42 0.48 0.62 0.78 0.91 0.99
         0.99 0.94 0.83 0.67 0.49 0.32 0.23 0.25 0.37 0.56 0.75 0.90
          0, 98 0, 98 0, 90 0, 78 0, 61 0, 45 0, 34 0, 33 0, 44 0, 63 0, 84 1, 00
          1.08 1.07 0.98 0.84 0.65 0.46 0.30 0.23 0.27 0.43 0.64 0.85
     AM 0.98 1.01 0.95 0.82 0.66 0.48 0.32 0.24 0.28 0.43 0.67 0.91
      PM 1.09 1.15 1.11 0.98 0.81 0.62 0.44 0.30 0.25 0.33 0.52 0.75
  15 AM 0, 95 1, 04 1, 01 0, 89 0, 72 0, 53 0, 35 0, 22 0, 17 0, 25 0, 45 0, 73
      PM 0.99 1.15 1.18 1.09 0.94 0.76 0.58 0.42 0.32 0.31 0.42 0.63
```

# Table 3-3(2) Hourly Heights of Tides at Ilha Fiscal (May)

	** T1D	AL PREDI	ICTION **	HOURL	Y HEIGHT AT	1. F1S0	CAL
MAY	, 1992	LAT. 2	22- 53.80	S LONG	43- 9.09 E	TIME KEPT	3 H
DATE	HOUR O	1	2 3	4 5	6 7 8	9 10	11
16	AM 0.	87 1.03	1. 07 0. 98	0.80 0.61	0.42 0.26 0.1	5 0.14 0.26	0.50
	PM 0.	80 1.05	1. 18 1. 16	1.04 0.87	0.71 0.56 0.4	3 0.35 0.38	0.53
17	AM 0.	76 0.97	1.09 1.05	0.90 0.70	0.51 0.34 0.2	0 0.13 0.15	0.31
	PM 0.	57 0.87	1.09 1.16	1.09 0.95	0.80 0.67 0.5	5 0.45 0.41	0.47
18	AM 0.	64 0.86	1.04 1.09	1.00 0.81	0.61 0.44 0.3	0 0.19 0.14	0.19
	PM 0.	37 0.65	0.92 1.08	1.09 1.00	0.86 0.74 0.6	5 0.56 0.49	0.48
19	AM 0.	56 0.74	0.94 1.07	1. 05 0. 91	0.72 0.54 0.4	0 0.30 0.22	0.19
	PM 0.	26 0.46	0.72 0.94	1. 04 1. 01	0.89 0.78 0.7	0 0.64 0.59	0.54
20	AM 0.	54 0.64	0.81 0.98	1.05 0.98	0.82 0.64 0.5	0 0.41 0.33	0. 26
	PM 0.	25 0.34	0.53 0.76	0.93 0.98	0.91 0.81 0.7	3 0.69 0.66	0. 61
21	AM 0.	57 0.59	0.69 0.85	0.97 0.99	0.90 0.74 0.6	0 0.50 0.44	0.37
	PM 0.	32 0.31	0.41 0.59	0.79 0.91	0.91 0.83 0.7	5 0.71 0.70	0.67
22	AM 0.	63 0.59	0.62 0.72	0.85 0.94	0.93 0.82 0.6	9 0.59 0.53	0.48
	PM 0.	42 0.36	0.37 0.47	0.63 0.79	0.87 0.85 0.1	9 0.73 0.72	0.71
23					0.89 0.87 0.7 0.79 0.84 0.8		
24	AM 0. PM 0.	72 0.67 61 0.54	0.60 0.56 0.46 0.40	0.60 0.69 0.42 0.52	0.80 0.86 0.8 2 0.66 0.78 0.8	4 0.77 0.71 4 0.83 0.80	0.66
25	AM 0.	75 0.70	0.63 0.55	0.52 0.56	0.66 0.77 0.8	4 0.85 0.81	0.76
	PM 0.	71 0.64	0.54 0.44	0.39 0.41	0.52 0.67 0.7	9 0.86 0.87	0.84
26	AM 0.	80 0.74	0.66 0.56	0.47 0.45	5 0.51 0.64 0.7	7 0.87 0.90	0.88
	PM 0.	83 0.75	0.64 0.52	0.41 0.36	5 0.40 0.52 0.6	8 0.83 0.91	0.92
27	AM 0. PM 0.	88 0.81 97 0.89	0.71 0.59 0.77 0.63	0.47 0.39 0.48 0.37	0.39 0.47 0.6	3 0.80 0.93 3 0.72 0.88	0.98 0.97
28	AM 0.	97 0.90	0.78 0.64	0.49 0.37	0.30 0.33 0.4	5 0.65 0.86	1.02
	PM 1.	08 1.04	0.93 0.77	0.60 0.44	0.33 0.31 0.3	9 0.56 0.77	0.95
29	AM 1.	03 1.00	0.89 0.72	0.54 0.38	3 0. 27 0. 22 0. 2	8 0.45 0.69	0.94
	PM 1.	11 1.16	1.09 0.94	0.75 0.57	7 0. 41 0. 31 0. 3	0 0.41 0.61	0.84
30					0.28 0.18 0.1 0.54 0.40 0.3		
31	AM 0.	92 1.07	1.08 0.95	0.75 0.53	0.34 0.20 0.1	2 0.13 0.27	0.52
	PM 0.	84 1.11	1.25 1.23	1.09 0.89	0.70 0.54 0.4	1 0.34 0.37	0.53

# Table 3-4(1) Hourly Heights of Tides at Ilha Fiscal ( June )

	**	TIDAL	PRED	CTIO	**	. ]	HOURL	Y HEI	GHT AT		1. F1SC	AL
JUNE	, 19	92	LAT.	22- 5	3.80	s Lo	NG	43-	9.09 E	TIME K	EPT	3 H
DATE	HOUF	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 9	10	11
1	AM Pm									15 0.09 55 0.44		
2	AM PM									22 0.13 70 0.59		
3	AM PM									33 0.22 81 0.72		
4	AM PM									46 0.34 87 0.81		
5	AM Pm									59 0.47 89 0.85		
6	AM PM									72 0.60 86 0.84		
7	AM Pm									82 0.73 81 0.82		
8	AM Pm									85 0.82 73 0.79		
9	AM Pm									81 0.86 63 0.74		
10	AM PM									67 0.80 52 0.67		
11	AM Pm									48 0.66 43 0.57		
12	AM PM									29 0.46 38 0.47		
13	AM PM									15 0.26 38 0.41		
14	AM PM									10 0.12 44 0.39		
15	AM PM									14 0.07 52 0.43		

## Table 3-4(2) Hourly Heights of Tides at Ilha Fiscal ( June )

```
** TIDAL PREDICTION **
                                    HOURLY HEIGHT AT
JUNE , 1992
              LAT. 22-53.80 S LONG. -43-
                                              9.09 E
                                                        TIME KEPT
DATE HOUR O
                                                 7
                                                                10
                           3
                                                           9
                 1
     AM 0.73 0.97 1.12 1.13 1.00 0.80 0.58 0.39 0.23 0.12 0.09 0.18
      PM 0.42 0.72 0.98 1.11 1.09 0.97 0.83 0.70 0.59 0.49 0.43 0.46
      AM 0.60 0.83 1.04 1.15 1.09 0.92 0.70 0.51 0.35 0.22 0.13 0.14
          0, 27 0, 53 0, 81 1, 02 1, 09 1, 01 0, 87 0, 74 0, 64 0, 56 0, 49 0, 46
          0.52 0.69 0.91 1.08 1.12 1.02 0.82 0.62 0.46 0.33 0.24 0.18
          0, 22 0, 38 0, 64 0, 89 1, 03 1, 03 0, 92 0, 78 0, 68 0, 61 0, 55 0, 50
          0.49 0.58 0.76 0.96 1.08 1.06 0.92 0.73 0.56 0.44 0.35 0.28
  19
          0.25 0.31 0.49 0.73 0.93 1.01 0.95 0.83 0.71 0.64 0.60 0.56
          0.52 0.53 0.63 0.80 0.97 1.04 0.97 0.82 0.65 0.53 0.45 0.39
          0.34 0.33 0.41 0.58 0.79 0.93 0.95 0.87 0.76 0.67 0.63 0.60
          0.57 0.54 0.56 0.67 0.82 0.95 0.97 0.89 0.75 0.62 0.54 0.49
          0.44 0.39 0.39 0.48 0.64 0.81 0.91 0.90 0.81 0.72 0.66 0.63
          0.61 0.57 0.55 0.57 0.68 0.81 0.90 0.91 0.83 0.72 0.64 0.58
  22
          0.54 0.48 0.44 0.44 0.52 0.67 0.80 0.87 0.85 0.78 0.71 0.67
          0.65 0.61 0.56 0.53 0.56 0.65 0.77 0.86 0.87 0.82 0.74 0.69
  23
          0,64 0.59 0.52 0.46 0.46 0.54 0.66 0.78 0.84 0.83 0.78 0.73
          0.69 0.65 0.59 0.52 0.48 0.51 0.61 0.73 0.83 0.86 0.85 0.81
          0.76 0.70 0.63 0.53 0.46 0.46 0.52 0.64 0.76 0.83 0.84 0.81
          0.76 0.70 0.63 0.54 0.45 0.41 0.45 0.56 0.70 0.83 0.91 0.93
  25
      AM
          0.90 0.84 0.76 0.64 0.53 0.44 0.43 0.50 0.63 0.76 0.86 0.89
          0.86 0.79 0.69 0.58 0.45 0.36 0.32 0.37 0.51 0.70 0.87 0.99
  26
      AM
          1,03 1,00 0.91 0.78 0.64 0.50 0.41 0.40 0.48 0.63 0.80 0.91
      PM
          0, 95 0, 90 0, 79 0, 65 0, 50 0, 35 0, 25 0, 22 0, 30 0, 49 0, 72 0, 94
  27
          1. \ 09 \ 1. \ 13 \ 1. \ 07 \ 0. \ 95 \ 0. \ 79 \ 0. \ 62 \ 0. \ 47 \ 0. \ 37 \ 0. \ 37 \ 0. \ 48 \ 0. \ 67 \ 0. \ 86
          0.99 1.01 0.92 0.76 0.58 0.40 0.24 0.14 0.14 0.26 0.49 0.78
          1.04 1.19 1.20 1.11 0.95 0.77 0.59 0.43 0.35 0.37 0.52 0.74
          0.95 1.06 1.04 0.90 0.70 0.49 0.30 0.14 0.05 0.08 0.25 0.54
  29
          0.86 1.13 1.25 1.23 1.10 0.92 0.73 0.55 0.41 0.35 0.41 0.59
         0.83 1.04 1.12 1.04 0.85 0.62 0.40 0.21 0.06 0.00 0.06 0.28
  30
     AM
      PM 0.60 0.94 1.19 1.27 1.20 1.05 0.87 0.69 0.53 0.41 0.37 0.47
```

## Table 3-5(1) Hourly Heights of Tides at Ilha Fiscal (July)

```
** TIDAL PREDICTION **
                                   HOURLY HEIGHT AT
                                                             1. FISCAL
              LAT. 22-53.80 S LONG. -43- 9.09 E
                                                       TIME KEPT
DATE HOUR O
          0,68 0.93 1.11 1.14 1.01 0.78 0.54 0.33 0.15 0.03-0.01 0.09
   1 AM
          0.34 0.68 1.01 1.20 1.23 1.13 0.97 0.81 0.65 0.52 0.42 0.42
          0.55 0.79 1.02 1.15 1.11 0.93 0.70 0.47 0.29 0.14 0.04 0.03
          0.16 0.42 0.76 1.03 1.17 1.14 1.02 0.88 0.75 0.63 0.53 0.46
          0.49 0.65 0.88 1.07 1.14 1.05 0.85 0.63 0.44 0.29 0.17 0.09
          0. 10 0. 25 0. 51 0. 80 1. 01 1. 08 1. 02 0. 91 0. 80 0. 71 0. 63 0. 55
          0.51 0.56 0.73 0.93 1.08 1.09 0.96 0.77 0.59 0.45 0.34 0.24
          0, 18 0, 20 0, 35 0, 58 0, 82 0, 96 0, 97 0, 89 0, 80 0, 74 0, 69 0, 63
          0.57 0.55 0.62 0.77 0.94 1.03 1.00 0.87 0.71 0.59 0.50 0.42
          0.34 0.29 0.31 0.44 0.63 0.80 0.87 0.85 0.79 0.74 0.71 0.69
          0.64 0.59 0.57 0.64 0.77 0.90 0.96 0.91 0.81 0.70 0.63 0.59
          0.53 0.45 0.39 0.40 0.50 0.64 0.75 0.79 0.77 0.73 0.71 0.71
          0.69 0.64 0.58 0.56 0.62 0.73 0.83 0.87 0.84 0.78 0.73 0.71
          0.69 0.63 0.54 0.47 0.47 0.54 0.64 0.71 0.74 0.72 0.71 0.72
          0.72 0.69 0.61 0.54 0.51 0.56 0.65 0.75 0.80 0.81 0.80 0.80
          0.80 0.78 0.70 0.60 0.52 0.50 0.54 0.62 0.69 0.72 0.74 0.75
          0, 75 0, 73 0, 66 0, 56 0, 47 0, 43 0, 47 0, 57 0, 68 0, 77 0, 82 0, 86
          0.88 0.89 0.84 0.74 0.62 0.52 0.49 0.54 0.62 0.71 0.77 0.80
          0.81 0.79 0.72 0.61 0.48 0.37 0.33 0.38 0.50 0.65 0.78 0.88
          0.94 0.96 0.94 0.86 0.73 0.59 0.49 0.47 0.54 0.65 0.77 0.85
          0.89 0.87 0.80 0.69 0.53 0.37 0.25 0.22 0.30 0.47 0.67 0.84
          0.96 1.02 1.01 0.94 0.83 0.68 0.54 0.45 0.46 0.56 0.72 0.87
          0.97 0.98 0.92 0.79 0.62 0.43 0.26 0.15 0.15 0.27 0.49 0.74
          0.94 1.05 1.07 1.01 0.90 0.76 0.60 0.46 0.40 0.46 0.61 0.82
          0.99 1.07 1.04 0.92 0.74 0.53 0.32 0.15 0.07 0.11 0.30 0.57
          0.85 1.04 1.11 1.07 0.96 0.82 0.66 0.50 0.39 0.38 0.49 0.71
          0.94 1.11 1.15 1.06 0.87 0.65 0.43 0.23 0.08 0.04 0.14 0.38
          0.70 0.97 1.12 1.13 1.03 0.88 0.71 0.56 0.42 0.35 0.39 0.56
          0.82 1.07 1.20 1.17 1.01 0.79 0.55 0.33 0.15 0.05 0.06 0.22
          0.51 0.83 1.07 1.16 1.09 0.94 0.77 0.61 0.47 0.37 0.35 0.44
```

```
HOURLY HEIGHT AT
                                                                 1. FISCAL
      ** TIDAL PREDICTION **
                                                           TIME KEPT
                                                                        3 H
               LAT. 22-53,80 S LONG. -43- 9.09 E
JULY . 1992
                                                                  10
                                                                        11
                                             6
                                                   7
DATE HOUR O
  16 AM 0.66 0.94 1.16 1.23 1.13 0.92 0.68 0.45 0.27 0.13 0.07 0.13
           0, 35 0, 66 0, 96 1, 13 1, 14 1, 00 0, 82 0, 65 0, 52 0, 42 0, 36 0, 38
           0.53 0.78 1.04 1.20 1.20 1.04 0.80 0.57 0.38 0.24 0.14 0.13
           0.\ 25\ 0.\ 50\ 0.\ 80\ 1.\ 04\ 1.\ 13\ 1.\ 06\ 0.\ 89\ 0.\ 70\ 0.\ 56\ 0.\ 47\ 0.\ 40\ 0.\ 38
           0.45 0.62 0.87 1.10 1.19 1.11 0.91 0.68 0.48 0.35 0.25 0.20
           0.24 0.39 0.64 0.90 1.07 1.08 0.95 0.76 0.61 0.51 0.46 0.42
           0.43 0.53 0.72 0.94 1.10 1.12 0.99 0.78 0.59 0.45 0.36 0.31
           0. 29 0. 35 0. 52 0. 74 0. 95 1. 04 0. 98 0. 83 0. 66 0. 55 0. 50 0. 47
      AM 0.47 0.50 0.60 0.78 0.96 1.06 1.02 0.87 0.69 0.55 0.46 0.42
       PM 0.39 0.39 0.46 0.61 0.80 0.94 0.97 0.87 0.72 0.60 0.53 0.52
      AM 0.51 0.51 0.54 0.64 0.79 0.93 0.98 0.92 0.79 0.65 0.57 0.53
       PM 0.50 0.48 0.48 0.54 0.66 0.80 0.89 0.88 0.78 0.66 0.58 0.55
           0.55 0.54 0.53 0.56 0.64 0.76 0.87 0.90 0.85 0.76 0.68 0.64
           0.62 0.59 0.56 0.54 0.57 0.66 0.76 0.82 0.80 0.73 0.65 0.61
           0.60 0.58 0.55 0.52 0.53 0.59 0.69 0.79 0.83 0.83 0.79 0.76
           0.74 0.72 0.67 0.60 0.55 0.56 0.62 0.70 0.76 0.76 0.73 0.69
           0.66 0.63 0.59 0.52 0.46 0.45 0.50 0.61 0.73 0.82 0.86 0.88
           0.88 0.86 0.80 0.71 0.60 0.52 0.51 0.57 0.66 0.74 0.78 0.78
           0.\ 76\ 0.\ 71\ 0.\ 65\ 0.\ 55\ 0.\ 44\ 0.\ 36\ 0.\ 33\ 0.\ 40\ 0.\ 54\ 0.\ 70\ 0.\ 85\ 0.\ 95
  25
           1.00 1.00 0.95 0.84 0.70 0.56 0.47 0.45 0.53 0.65 0.77 0.85
           0.87 0.83 0.75 0.62 0.48 0.33 0.23 0.21 0.31 0.50 0.73 0.94
           1.07 1.12 1.09 0.99 0.84 0.66 0.50 0.40 0.41 0.52 0.69 0.86
           0.96 0.97 0.89 0.74 0.56 0.37 0.20 0.09 0.10 0.25 0.51 0.80
           1.05 1.19 1.21 1.13 0.98 0.79 0.59 0.42 0.35 0.39 0.56 0.79
           0.98 1.08 1.04 0.90 0.69 0.47 0.25 0.07-0.01 0.04 0.25 0.57
           0.\ 90\ 1.\ 16\ 1.\ 27\ 1.\ 24\ 1.\ 10\ 0.\ 92\ 0.\ 71\ 0.\ 51\ 0.\ 36\ 0.\ 32\ 0.\ 43\ 0.\ 65
           0.\ 92\ 1.\ 11\ 1.\ 17\ 1.\ 07\ 0.\ 86\ 0.\ 61\ 0.\ 36\ 0.\ 14-0.\ 02-0.\ 07\ 0.\ 04\ 0.\ 30
           0.\ 67\ 1.\ 01\ 1.\ 23\ 1.\ 28\ 1.\ 19\ 1.\ 02\ 0.\ 82\ 0.\ 61\ 0.\ 44\ 0.\ 33\ 0.\ 34\ 0.\ 51
           0. 78 1. 05 1. 21 1. 20 1. 04 0. 79 0. 52 0. 28 0. 08-0. 06-0. 06 0. 10
           0.41 0.78 1.09 1.24 1.23 1.09 0.90 0.71 0.53 0.39 0.33 0.40
  31 AM 0.62 0.91 1.16 1.26 1.18 0.96 0.70 0.45 0.23 0.07-0.03 0.01
       PM 0. 21 0. 53 0. 88 1. 12 1. 19 1. 11 0. 94 0. 77 0. 61 0. 48 0. 39 0. 37
```

# ILHA DE PAQUETA (JUNE TO JULY 1992)

## HOURLY HEIGHT AT PAQUETA

JUN.		1992	LAT.	22-	45.60	S L	ong.	-43-	6.50	E	3M1T	KEPT	3 H
DATE	НО	UR O	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	AM PM	1.05	1. 20	1. 23	1.13	0.97	0.83	0.64	0.04 0.45			0.42 0.45	
14	AM PM								-0.12 0.43				
1,5	AM PM								-0.10 0.49				
16	AM PM								0.22 0.90				
17	AM PM								0.58 1.02				
18	AM PM								0.86 0.95				
19	AM PM								0.93 0.90				
20	AM PM								0.98 0.82				
21	AM PM								0.94 0.80				
22	AM PM								0.88 0.81				
23	AM PM								0.82 0.88				
24	AM PM	0.56 0.85							0.82 0.69				
25	AM PM								0.56 0.52				
26	AM PM	1.00	0.98	0.94	0.86	0.73	0.56	0.44	0.34 0.43	0.51	0.65	0.79	0.85
27	AM PM	1.05	1.12	1.10	1.02	0.86	0.68	0.49	0.17 0.37	0.34	0.44	0.58	0.74
28	AM PM	1. 17	1.34	1. 40	1.38	1.29	1.,23	1.01	0.06 0.82	0.69	0.69	0.79	0.95
29	AM PM								0.47 0.96				
30	AM PM								0.56				

#### Table 3-7 Hourly Heights of Tides at Ilha de Paqueta (July)

#### HOURLY HEIGHT AT PAQUETA

 JUL.
 , 1992
 LAT.
 22-45.60 S
 LONG.
 -43-6.50 E
 TIME KEPT
 3 H

 DATE HOUR
 0
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11

 1
 AM
 0.63
 0.86
 1.07
 1.16
 1.12
 0.93
 0.69
 0.49
 0.32
 0.17
 0.06
 0.14

 PM
 0.44
 0.83
 1.32
 1.54
 1.63
 1.59
 1.41
 1.23
 1.05
 0.90
 0.79
 0.73

 2
 AM
 0.79
 0.98
 1.23
 1.42
 1.48
 1.36
 1.13
 0.89
 0.54
 0.38
 0.23
 0.06

 PM
 0.14
 0.43
 0.99
 1.38
 1.55
 1.59
 1.46
 1.27
 1.12
 1.00
 0.88
 0.80

3 AM 0.77 0.88 1.11 1.37 1.52 1.50 1.33 1.08 0.82 0.64 0.49 0.26 PM 0.25 0.32 0.55 0.85 1.11 1.22 1.14 0.98 0.81 0.70 0.63 0.56

## ILHA DE PAQUETA

(OCTOBER TO NOVEMBER 1992)

	Γ	Ι	Τ		П				Γ	Γ	Τ	Τ	Γ	T	٦	7	1			7	7	Т	T	T		Τ	T	T	٦	٦	-	T	T	T	T	Τ		П			1	٦	·.	7
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25.	н. W			202 87:2 202	val. 4 3:30	77 77 88	A:53 3/4	11:10	15.2.12	2:30	3603 101 31 34 126	0:34			13:13			1:/0		100 05:	2:30 20	3:00 306 10:00	3:36 307 10:41		Č	į			3	4 mil		, X			61.		086 /5:1							
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Table 6.1 - 1 Hourly Tidal Data at Ilha de Paqueta

## APPENDIX 3

FREPUENDY DISTRIBUTION OF TIDAL CURRENTS

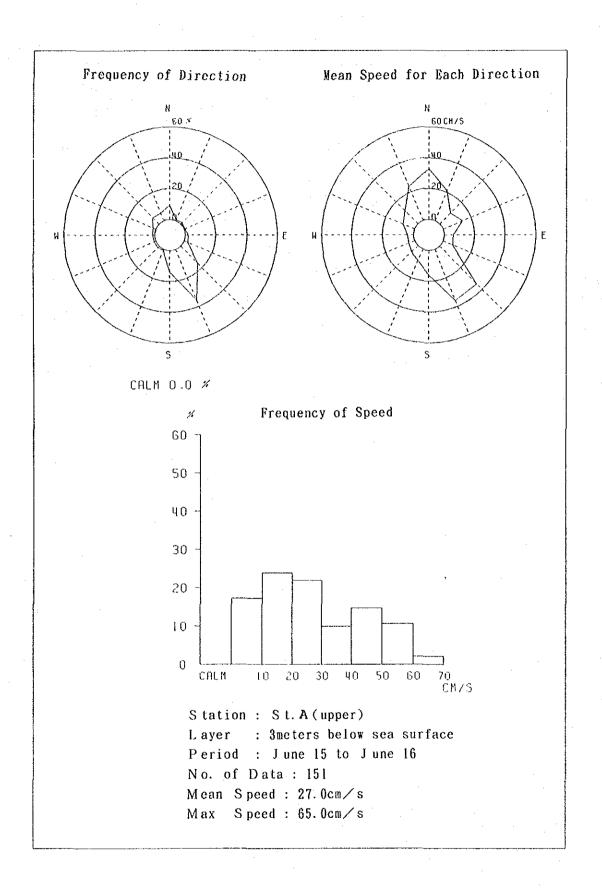


Fig. 9-1 Frequency Distribution of Tidal Currents

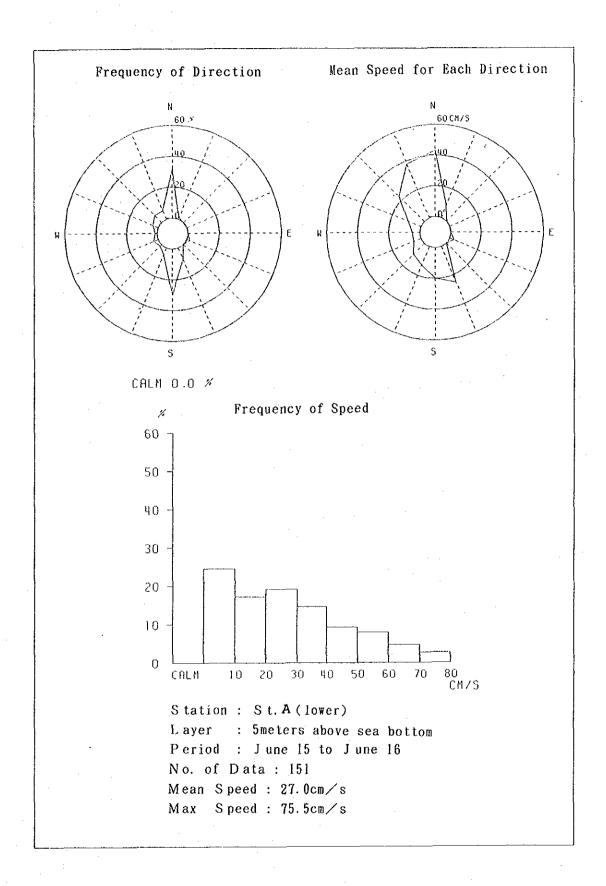


Fig. 9-2 Frequency Distribution of Tidal Currents

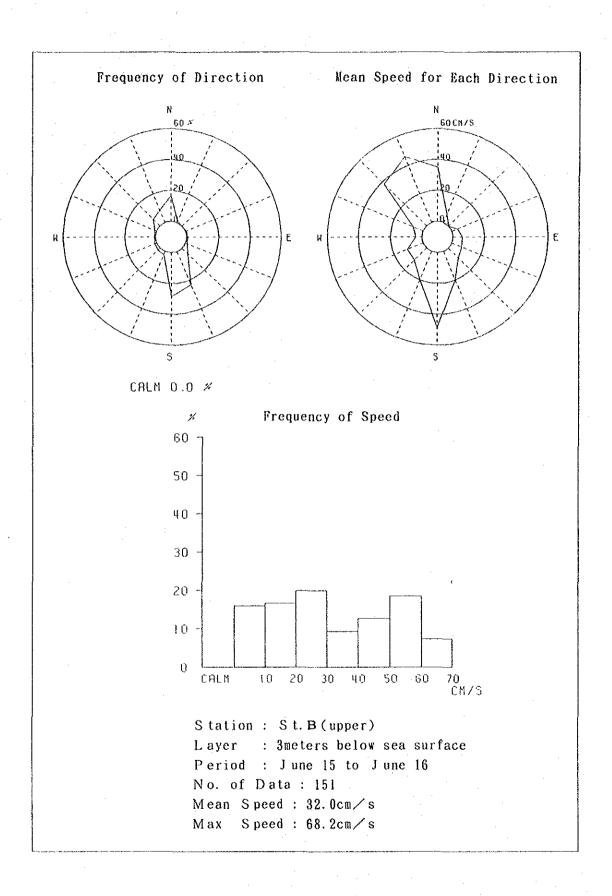


Fig. 9-3 Frequency Distribution of Tidal Currents

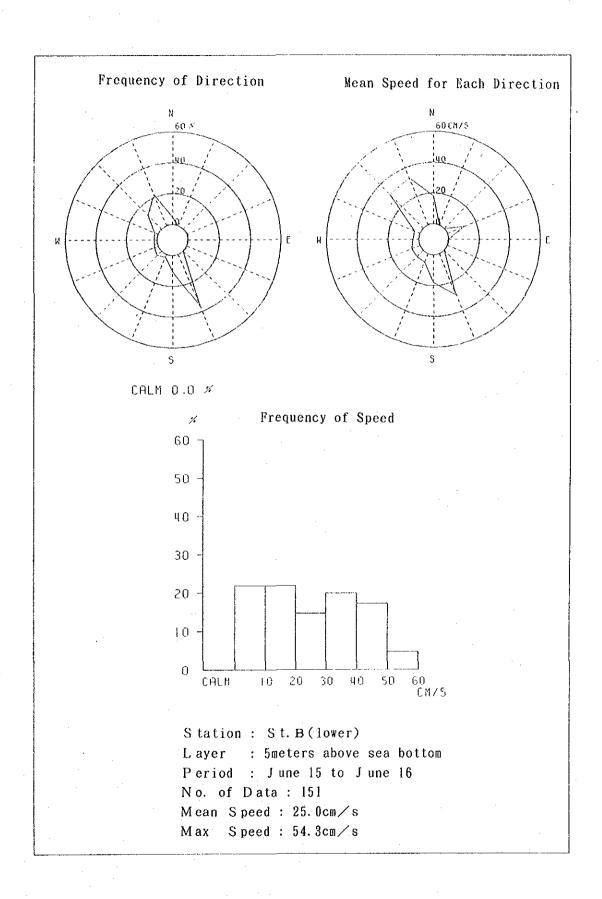


Fig. 9-4 Frequency Distribution of Tidal Currents

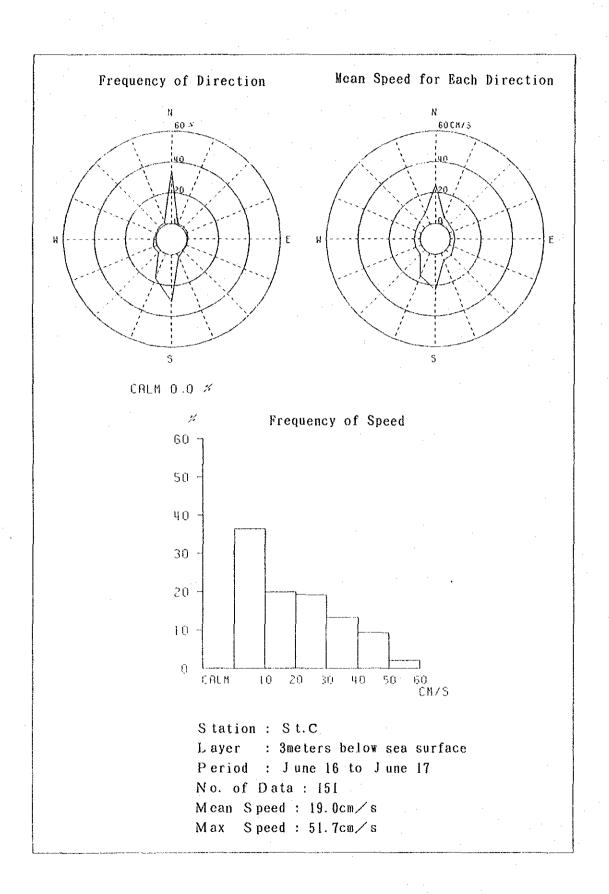


Fig. 9-5 Frequency Distribution of Tidal Currents

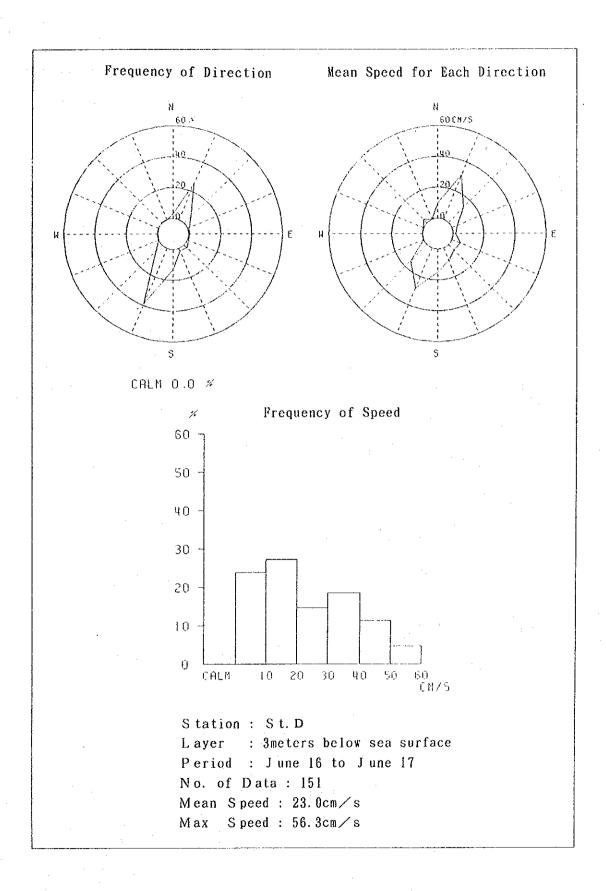


Fig. 9-6 Frequency Distribution of Tidal Currents

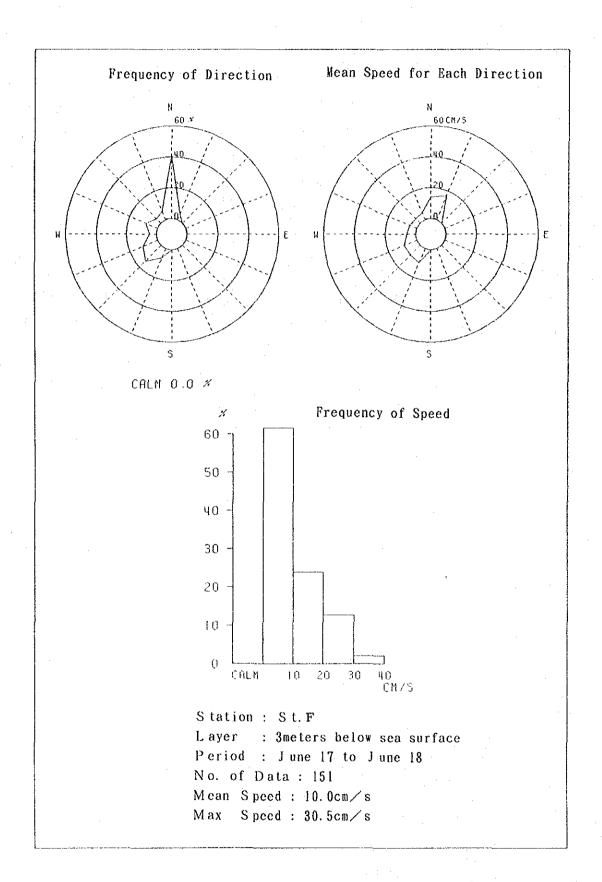


Fig. 9-7 Frequency Distribution of Tidal Currents

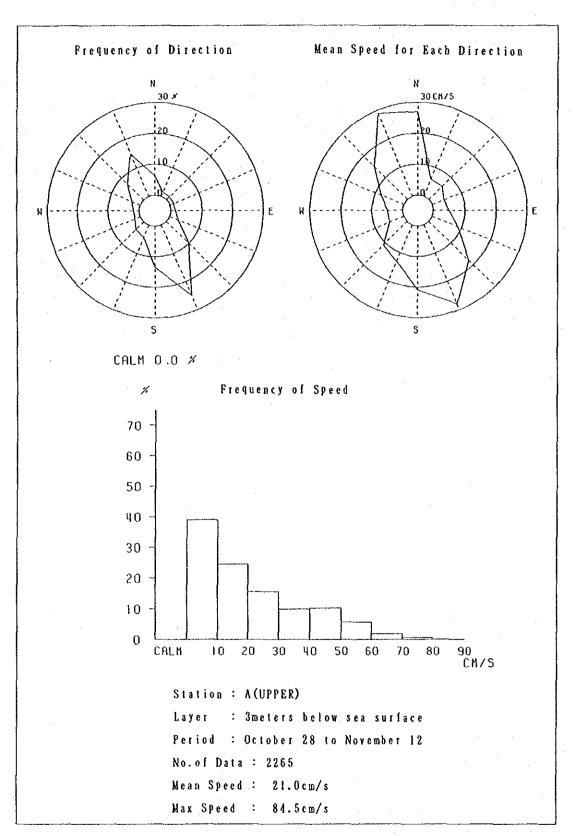
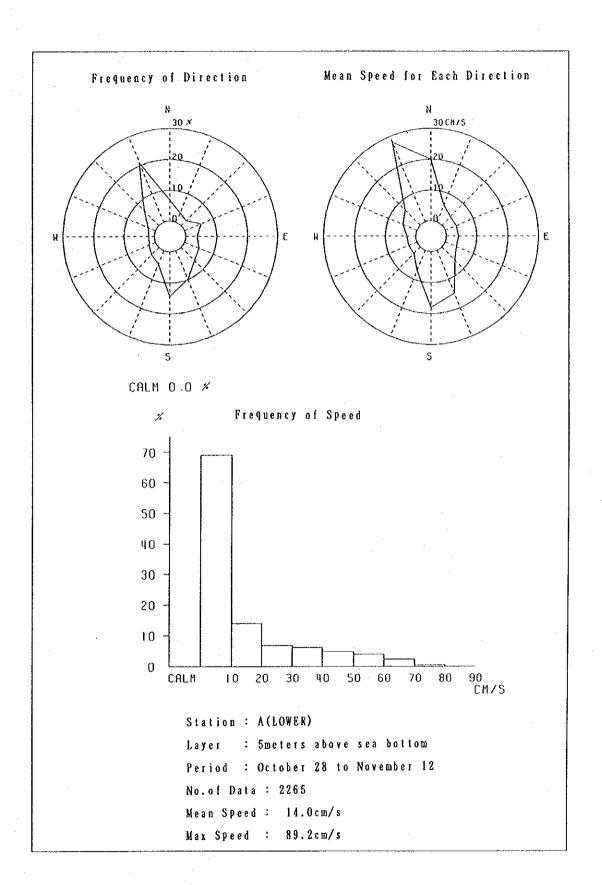
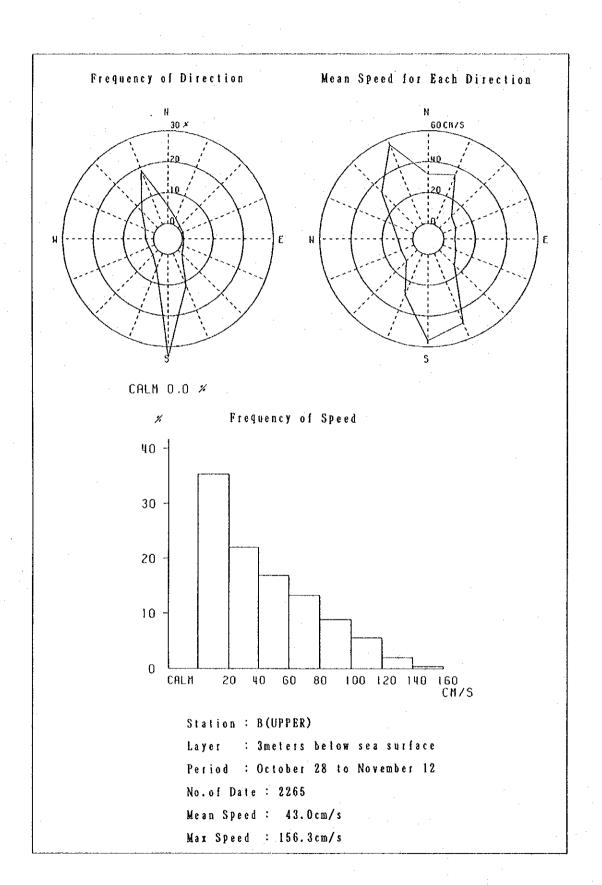
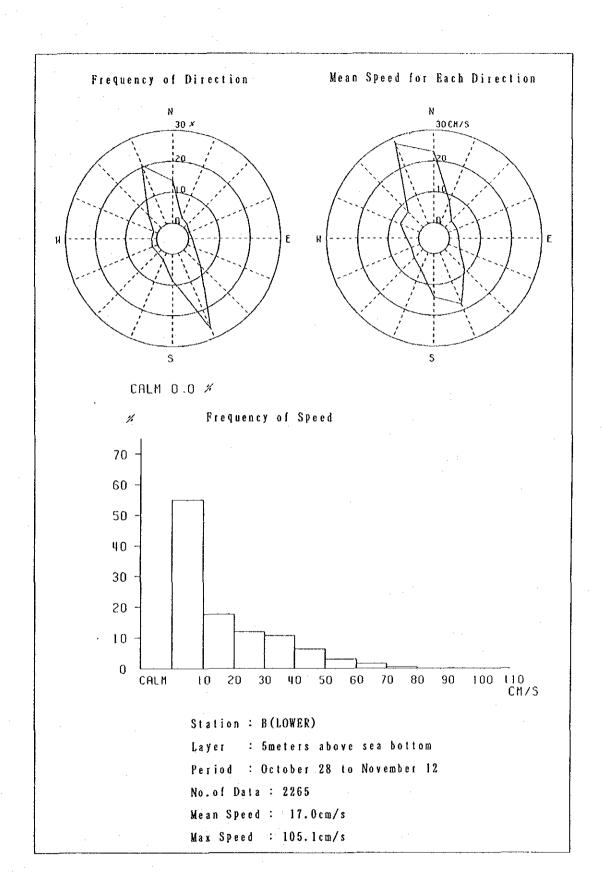
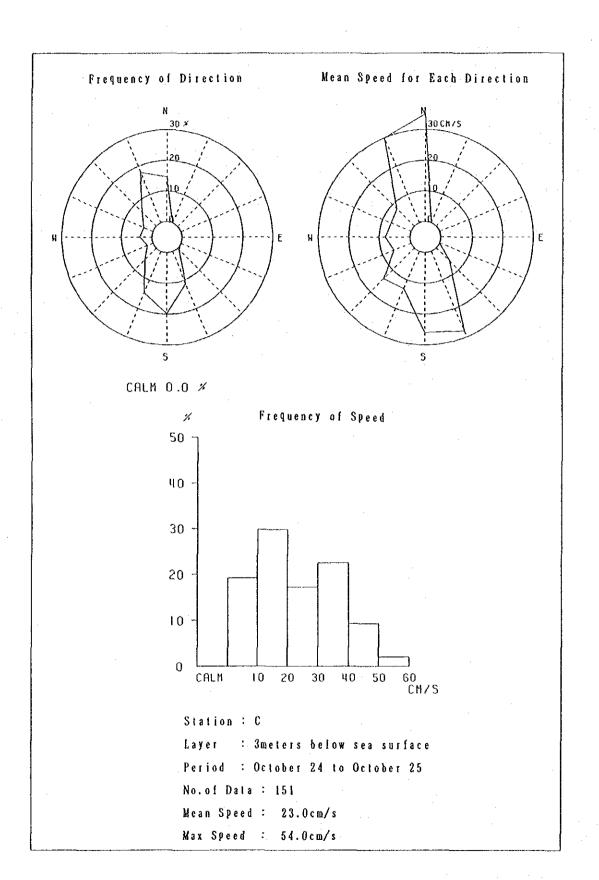


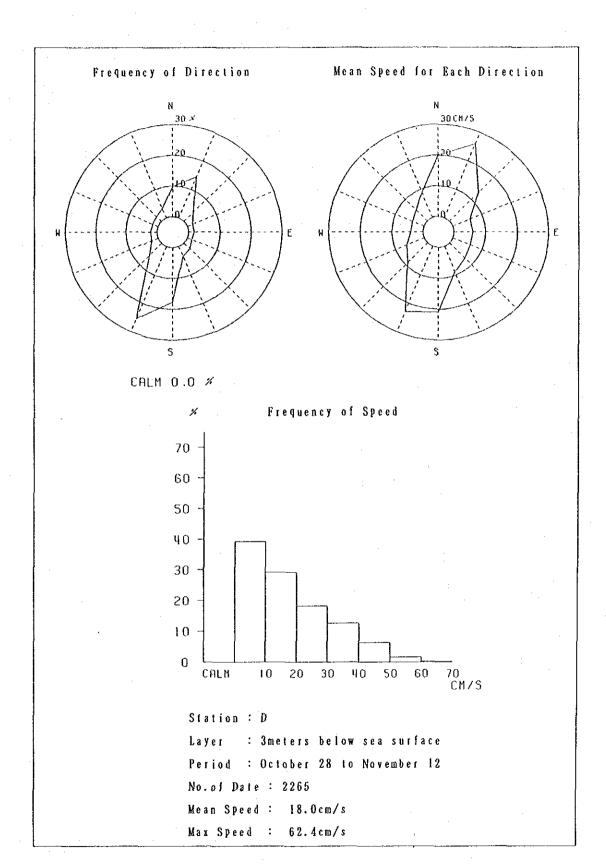
Fig.9-8 Frequency Distribution of Tidal Currents

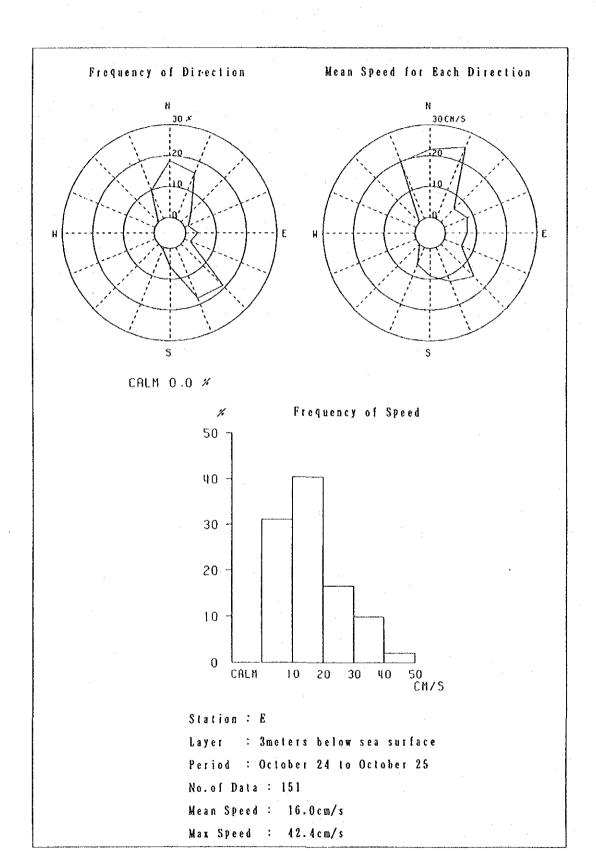


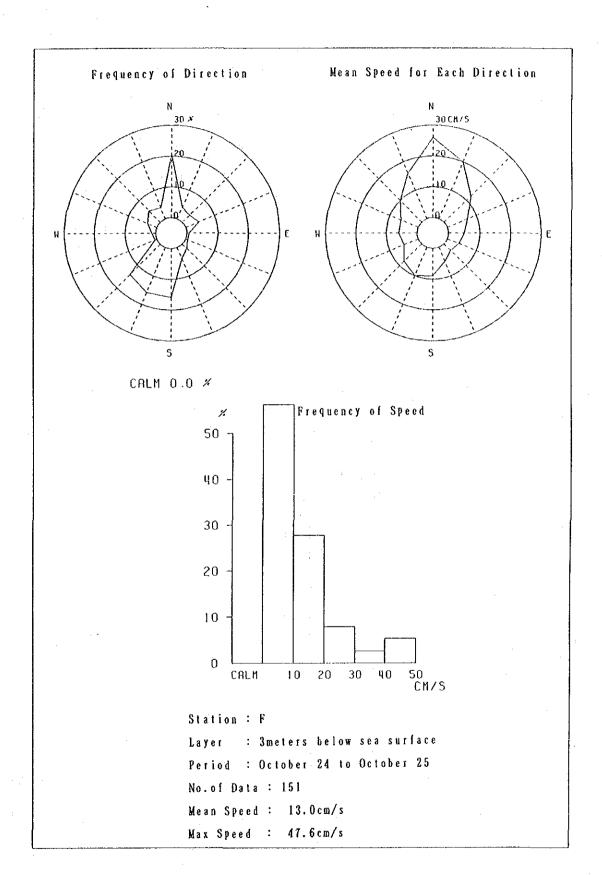


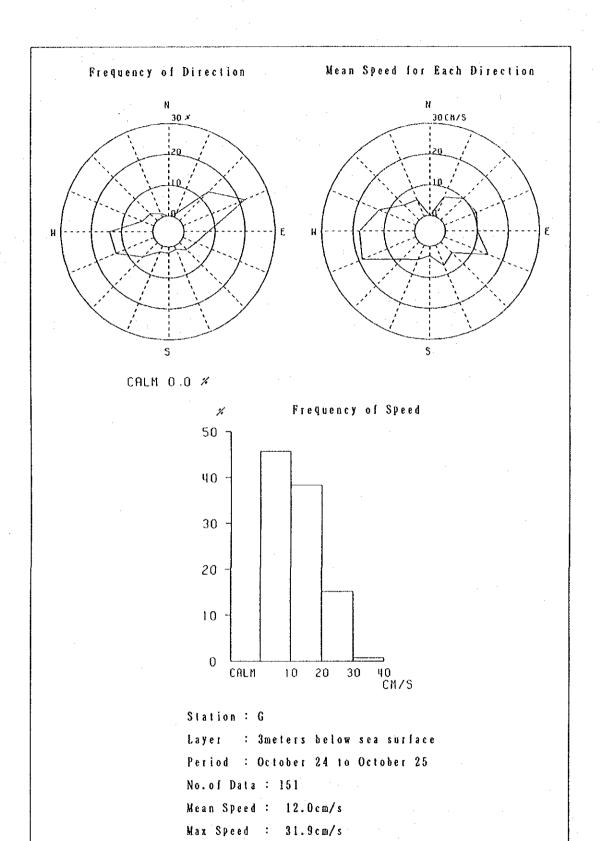


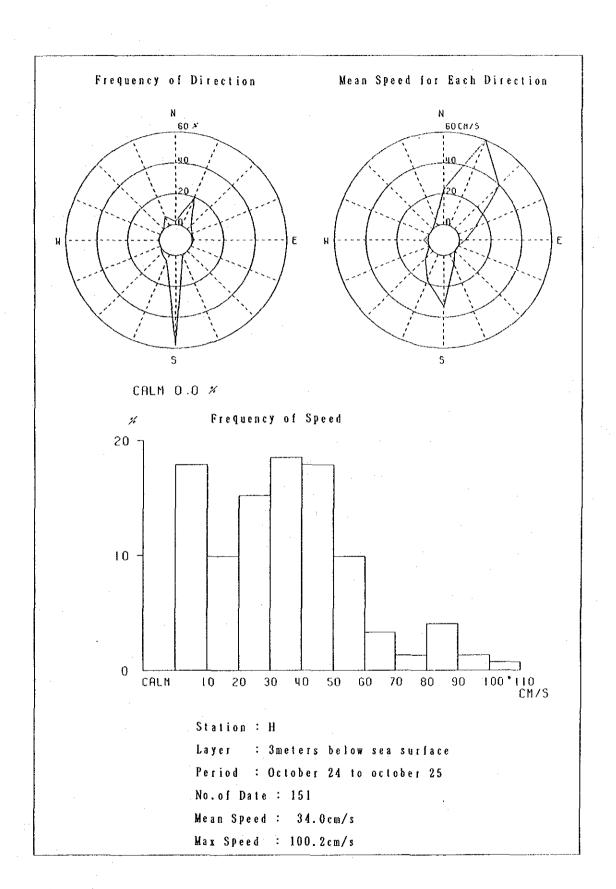


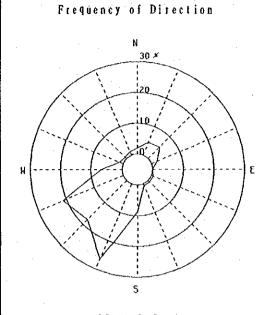


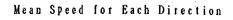


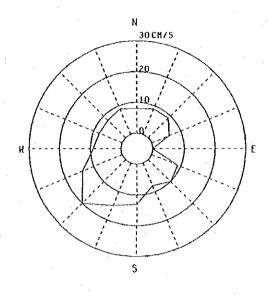




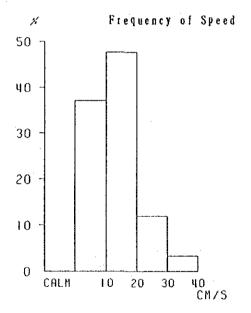








CALM 0.0 %



Station : 1

Layer : 3meters below sea surface

Period : October 24 to October 25

No. of Data: 151

Mean Speed : 14.0cm/s

Max Speed : 31.3cm/s

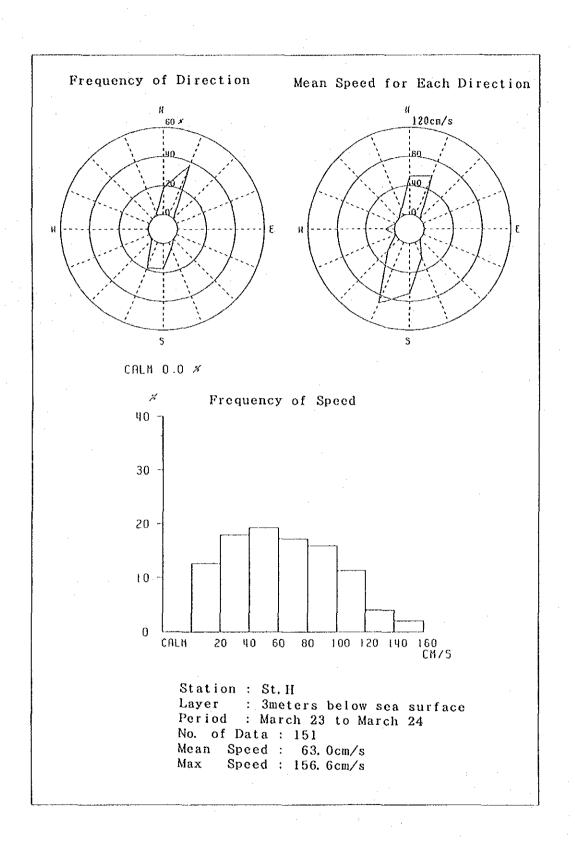


Fig. 2.3-3(1) Frequency Distribution of Tidal Currents (St. II)

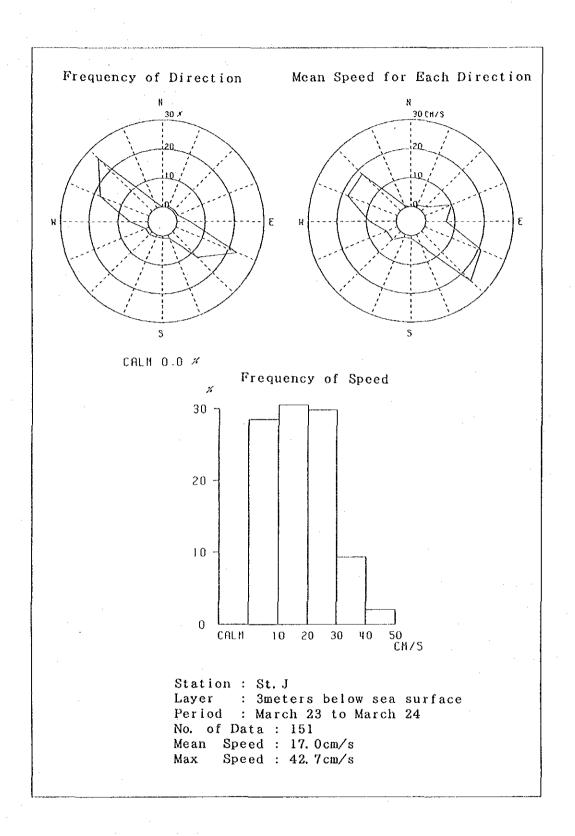


Fig. 2.3-3(2) Frequency Distribution of Tidal Currents (St. J)

# APPENDIX 4

TIDAL CURRENT ELLIPSES

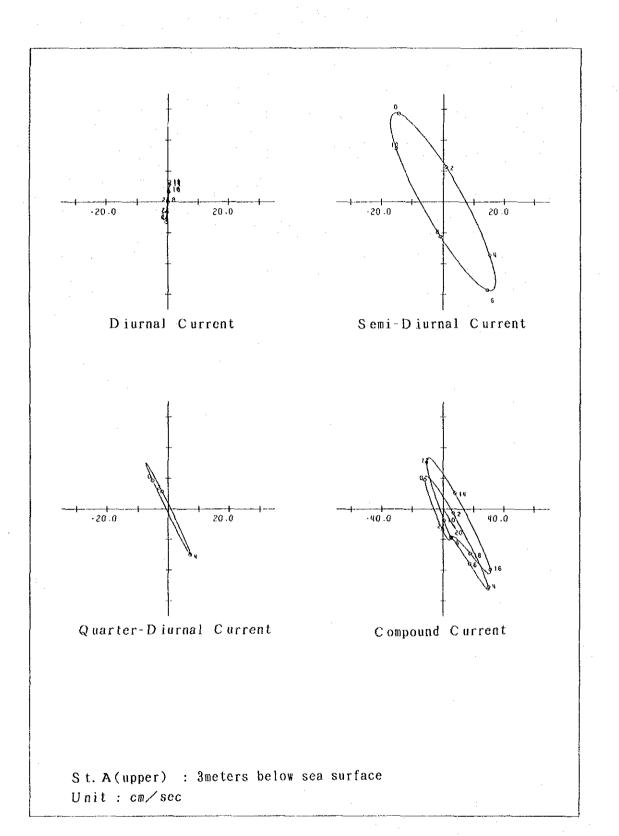


Fig. 10-1 Tidal Current Ellipses

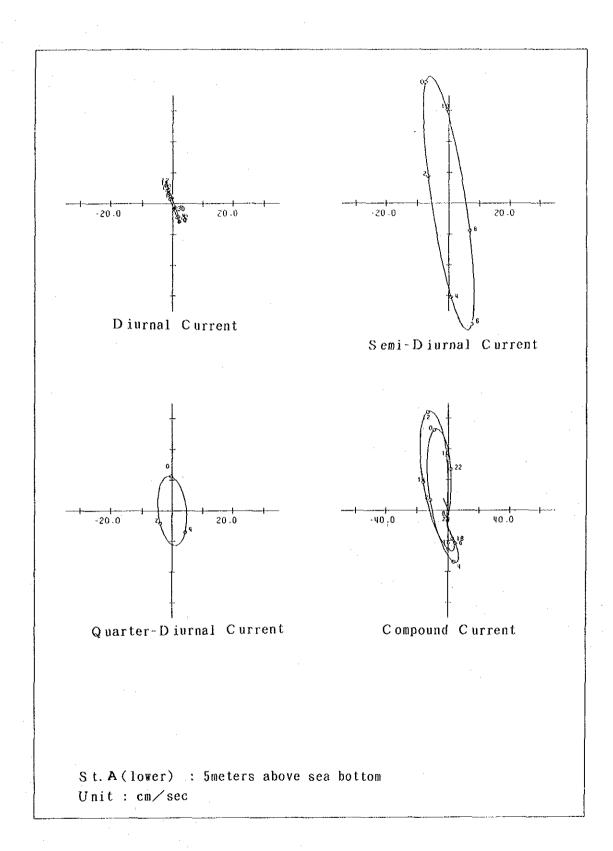


Fig. 10-2 Tidal Current Ellipses

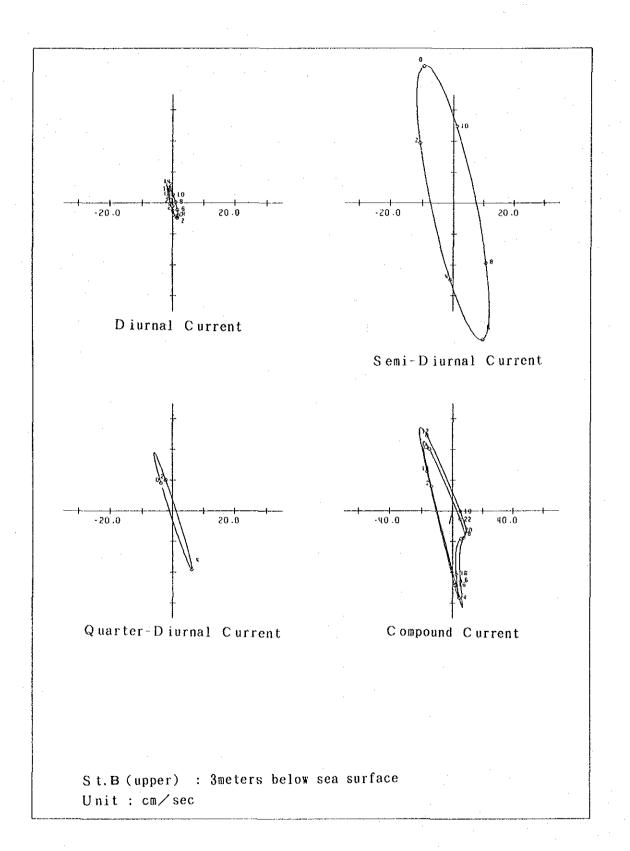


Fig. 10-3 Tidal Current Ellipses

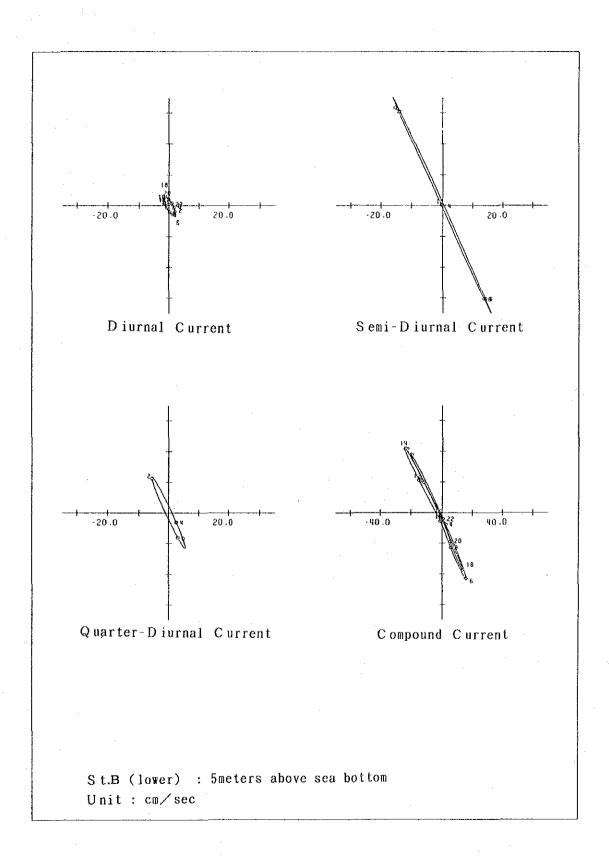


Fig. 10-4 Tidal Current Ellipses

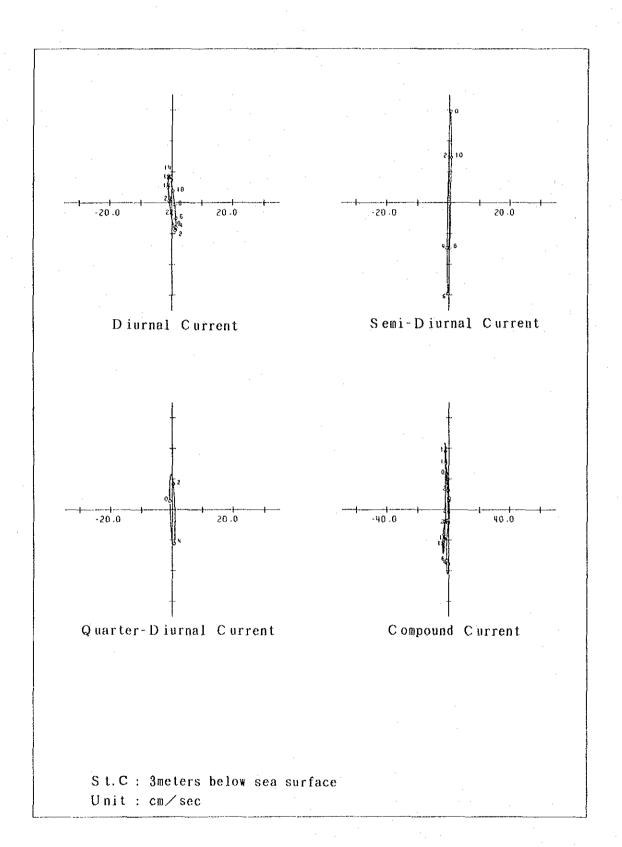


Fig. 10-5 Tidal Current Ellipses

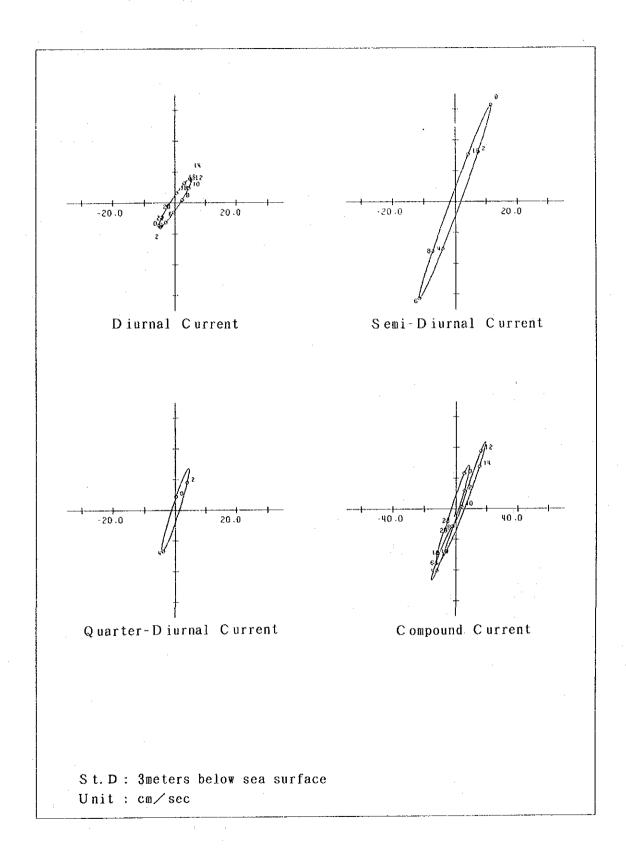


Fig. 10-6 Tidal Current Ellipses

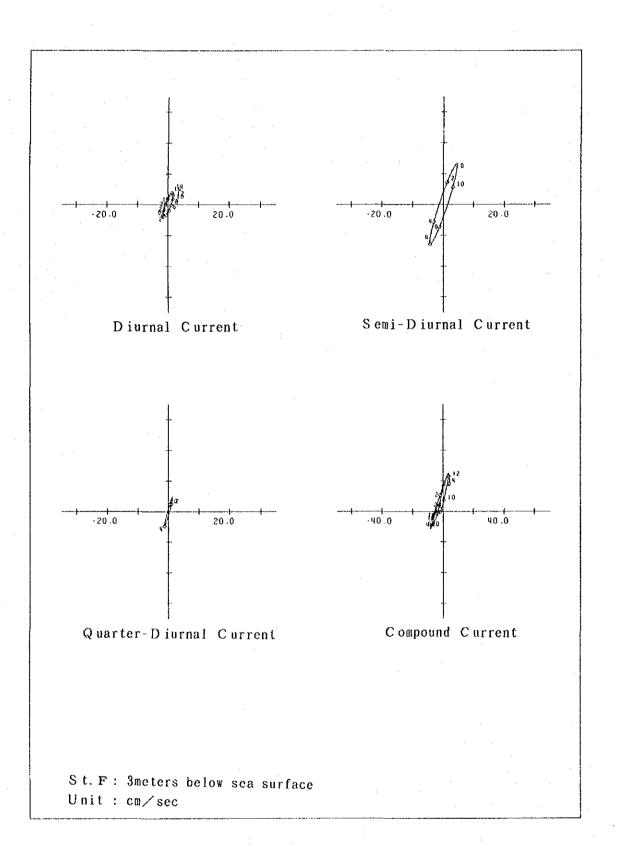
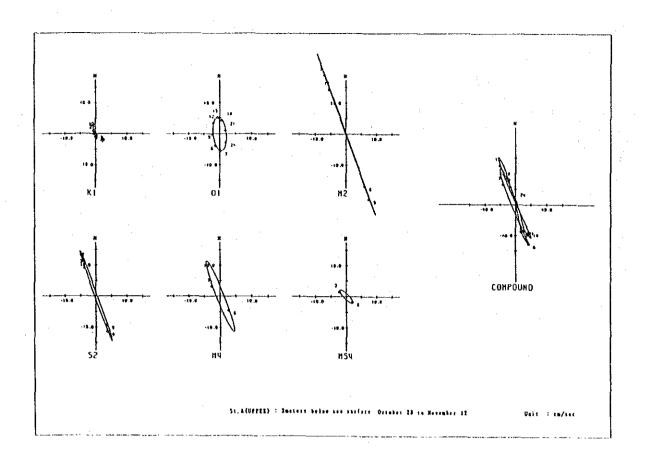
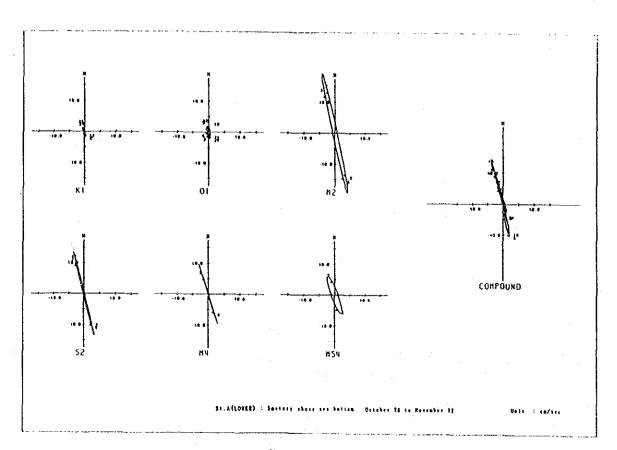
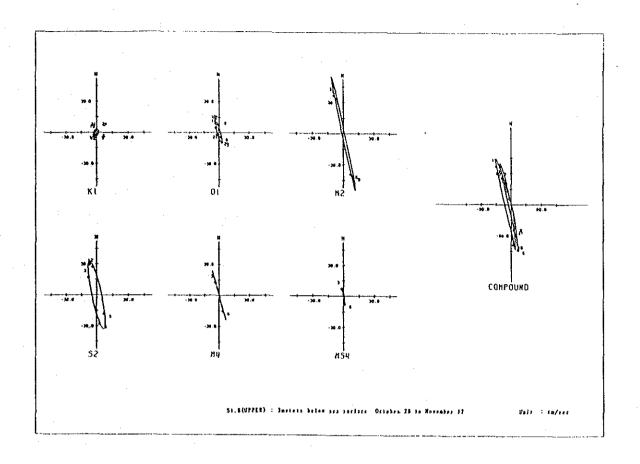


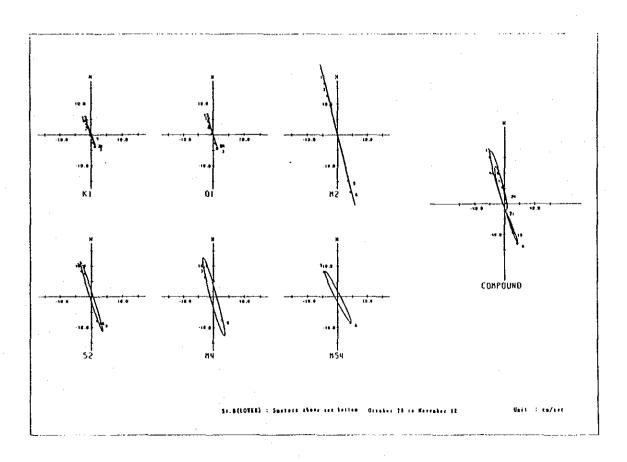
Fig. 10-7 Tidal Current Ellipses

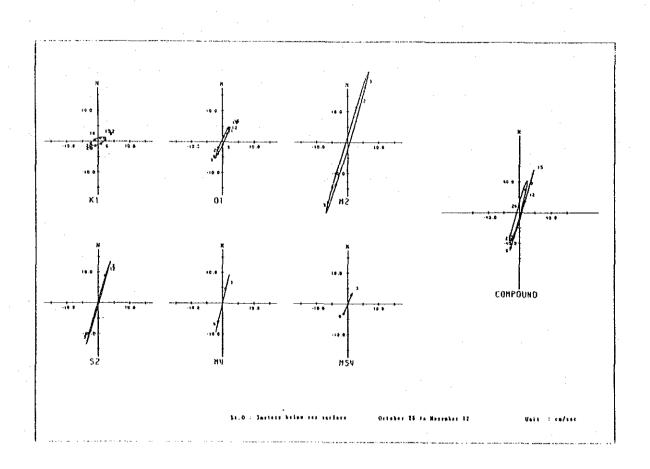
Phase 2

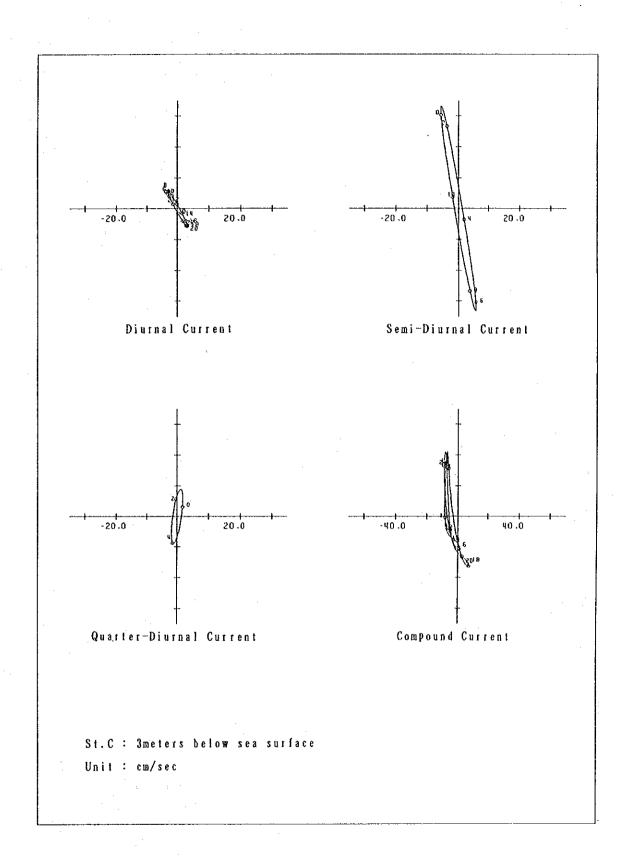


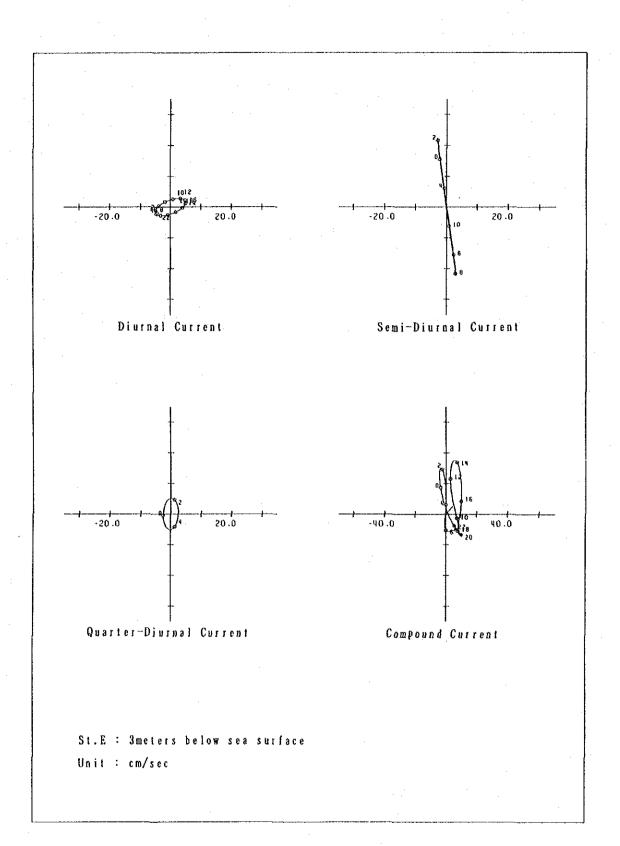


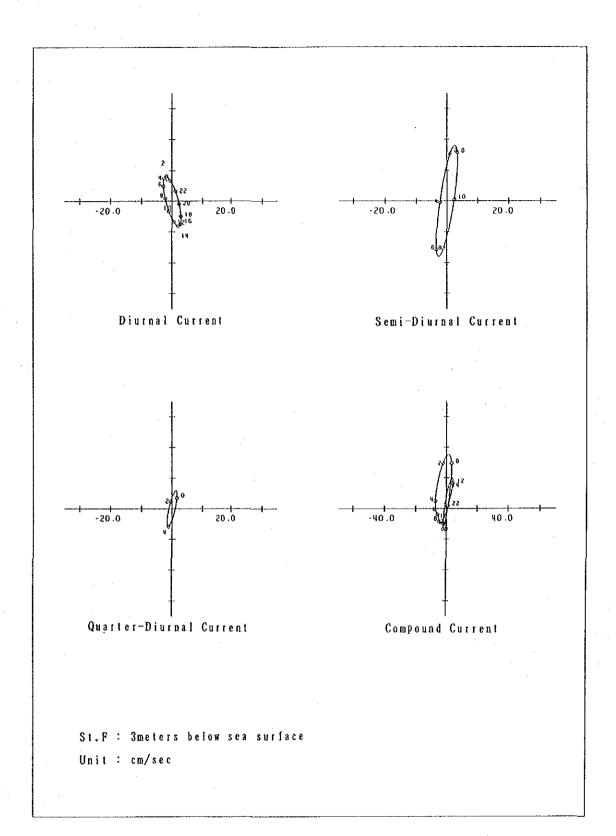


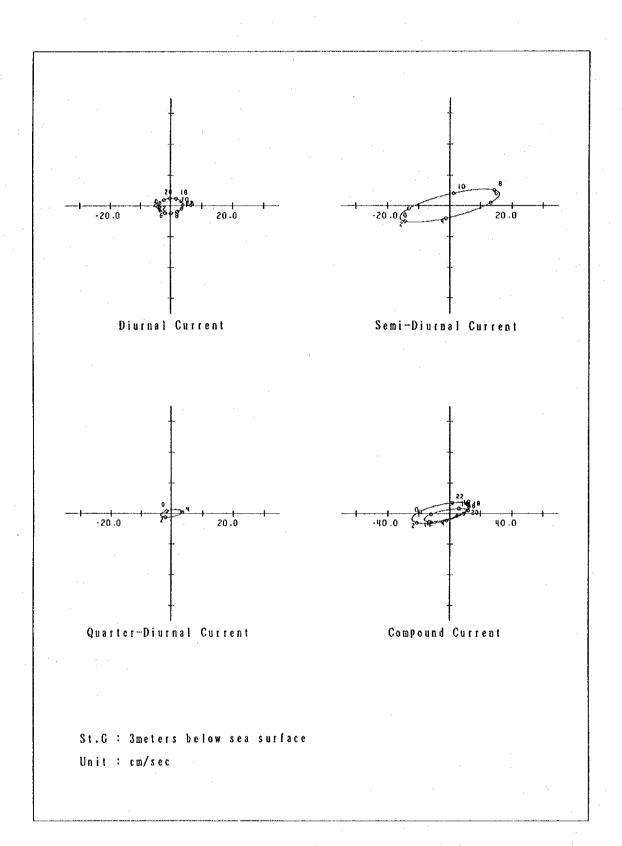


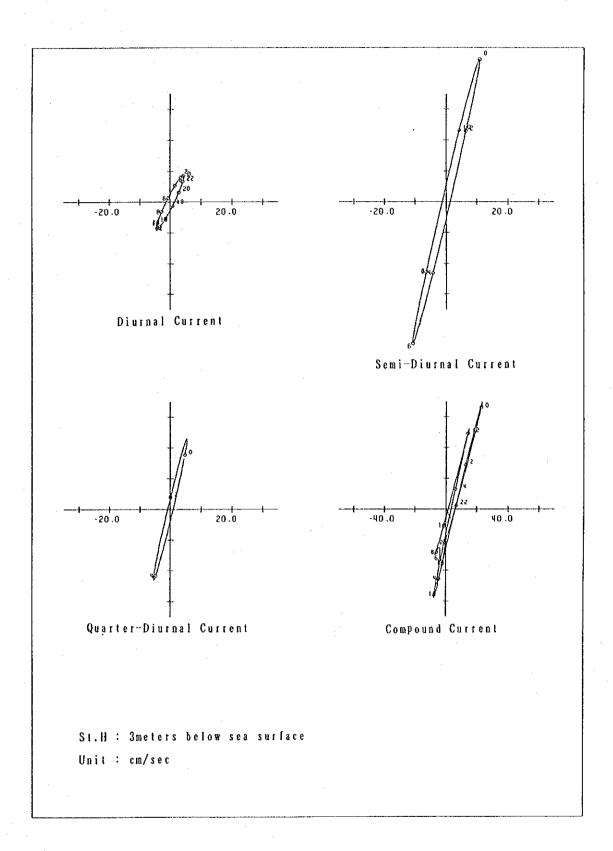


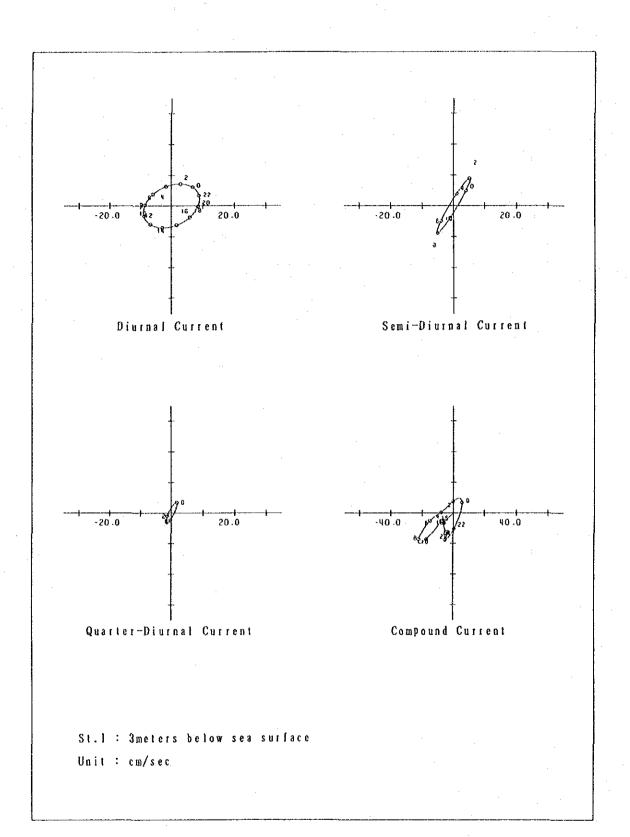












Phase 3

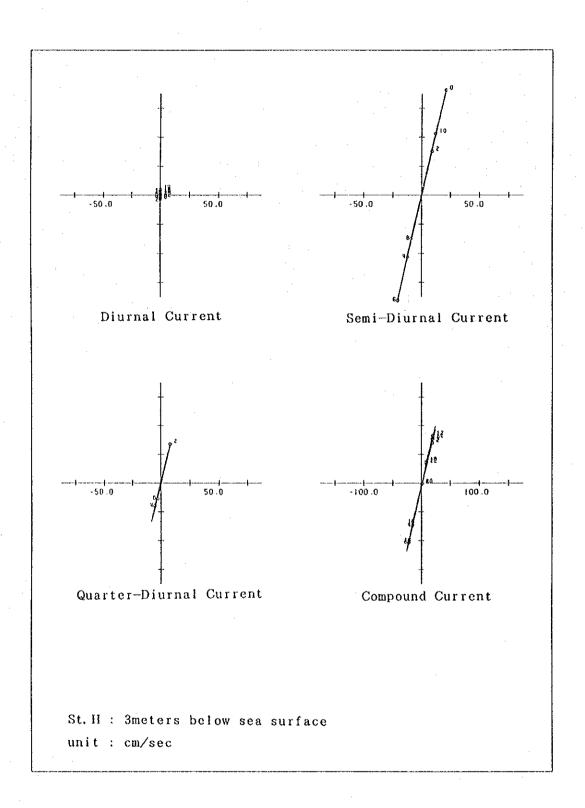


Fig. 2.3-4(1) Tidal Current Elllipses (St. H)

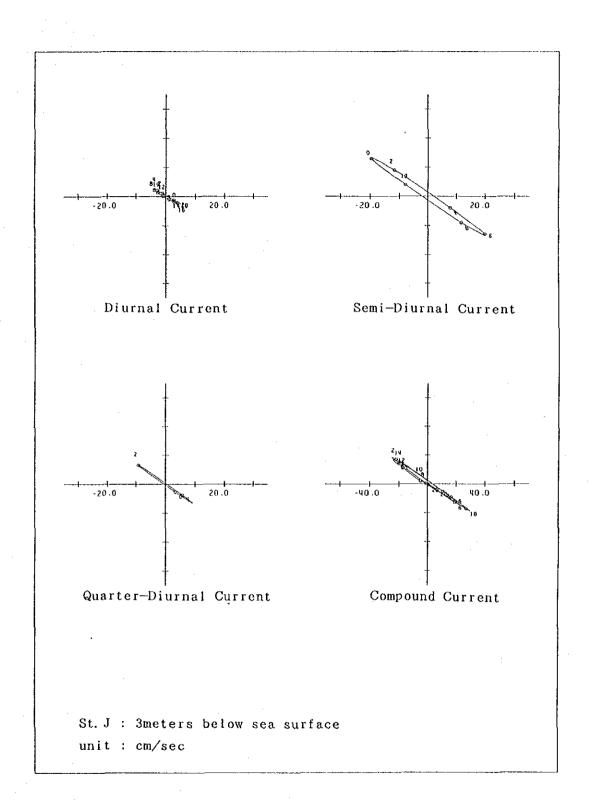


Fig. 2.3-4(2) Tidal Current Elllipses (St. J)

# APPENDIX 5

PREDICTION OF TIDAL CURRENTS

AREA \*\* RIO DE JANEIRO STATION \*\* NO.STAU
POSITION \*\* O DEGREE, O.OO KM FROM RIO
GEODETIC CO-ORDINATE \*\* LAT. \*\* - 54.33 N, LONG. -43 - 9.32 E
DEPTH \*\* 3.0 M BELOW SEA SURFACE

\*SPRING TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SPRING\* (FLOOD + , EBB - )

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 -0.494-0.512-0.311 0.002 0.271 0.400 0.398 0.343 0.282 0.192 0.021-0.230

\* NEAP TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SPRING \* (FLOOD + , EBB - )

 $\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ 0. \ 0.75 - 0. \ 0.01 & 0. \ 0.37 & 0. \ 126 & 0. \ 145 & 0. \ 0.38 - 0. \ 130 - 0. \ 228 - 0. \ 175 - 0. \ 0.20 & 0. \ 109 & 0. \ 121 & 0. \ 040 \end{matrix}$ 

\*SPRING TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SUMMER\* (FLOOD + , EBB - )

 $\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ -0.\ 372-0.\ 509-0.\ 447-0.\ 215 & 0.\ 062 & 0.\ 257 & 0.\ 329 & 0.\ 325 & 0.\ 312 & 0.\ 299 & 0.\ 232 & 0.\ 065-0.\ 169 \end{matrix}$ 

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 -0.350-0.359-0.176 0.101 0.327 0.416 0.388 0.323 0.271 0.202 0.051-0.187

\* NEAP TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SUMMER \* (FLOOD + EBB -)

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 0.043 0.070 0.159 0.204 0.121-0.063-0.221-0.235-0.096 0.087 0.191 0.181

\* MEAN SPRING TIDAL CURRENT \* STANDERD PORT \*\* 1. FISCAL

TIME 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

N-COMP 0. 297-0. 012-0. 266-0. 363-0. 345-0. 313-0. 307-0. 264-0. 098 0. 179 0. 427 0. 482

E-COMP-0. 134-0. 002 0. 113 0. 152 0. 126 0. 091 0. 084 0. 085 0. 047-0. 049-0. 157-0. 198

VEL. 0. 326 0. 013 0. 288 0. 394 0. 368 0. 326 0. 318 0. 277 0. 108 0. 186 0. 455 0. 521

DIR. 335 191 157 157 159 163 164 162 154 344 339 337

TIME \*\* LUNER TIME AFTER H.W. OR FLOOD MAX. AT STANDERD PORT.

\*\* RIO DE JANEIRO STATION \*\* NO. STAL POSITION \*\* O DEGREE, 0.00 KM FROM RIO GEODETIC CO-ORDINATE \*\* LAT. \*\* - 54.33 N. LONG. -43 - 9.32 E \*\* 5.0 M ABOYE SEA BOTTOM

\*SPRING TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SPRING\* (FLOOD + . EBB - )

3 4 5 7 10 11 12  $-0,\,338-0,\,517-0,\,475-0,\,216\,\,0,\,106\,\,0,\,310\,\,0,\,329\,\,0,\,239\,\,0,\,165\,\,0,\,149\,\,0,\,116-0,\,031-0,\,289$ 

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 -0.519 - 0.557 - 0.351 - 0.019 0.244 0.318 0.242 0.145 0.114 0.107 0.017 - 0.197

\* NEAP TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SPRING \* (FLOOD + , EBB - )

0 1 5 6 2. 3 11 - 12 á 10 -0.033 - 0.073 - 0.058 - 0.028 - 0.031 - 0.076 - 0.124 - 0.126 - 0.071 - 0.003 - 0.042 - 0.022 - 0.031 - 0.003 - 0.

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23  $-0.066 - 0.054 - 0.012 \cdot 0.017 \cdot 0.004 - 0.041 - 0.077 - 0.072 - 0.031 \cdot 0.009 \cdot 0.017 - 0.010$ 

\*SPRING TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SUMMER\* (FLOOD + , EBB - )

 $-0.\ 307 - 0.\ 475 - 0.\ 441 - 0.\ 206\ 0.\ 080\ 0.\ 247\ 0.\ 237\ 0.\ 137\ 0.\ 075\ 0.\ 090\ 0.\ 104\ 0.\ 006 - 0.\ 208$ 

15 16 17 18 19 20 2.1 2.2 23 -0.413-0.447-0.259 0.039 0.260 0.298 0.199 0.098 0.078 0.097 0.036-0.157

\* NEAP TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SUMMER \* (FLOOD + EBB - )

7 8 9 6 10  $0.043 \ 0.018 \ 0.026 \ 0.030 - 0.013 - 0.102 - 0.188 - 0.211 - 0.157 - 0.063 \ 0.011 \ 0.030 \ 0.011$ 

17 18 19 20 21 16  $-0.005 \ 0.007 \ 0.030 \ 0.027 - 0.023 - 0.097 - 0.146 - 0.136 - 0.070 \ 0.007 \ 0.055 \ 0.060$ 

\* MEAN SPRING TIDAL CURRENT \* STANDERD PORT \*\* 1. FISCAL

TIME 6 7 8 9 1 10 11 N-COMP 0.318 0.005-0.248-0.311-0.222-0.120-0.094-0.095-0.010 0.202 0.428 0.493 E-COMP-0.098-0.009 0.058 0.065 0.032 0.007 0.018 0.040 0.027-0.037-0.115-0.144 VEL. 0.333 0.011 0.255 0.318 0.224 0.120 0.095 0.103 0.029 0.205 0.443 0.514 DIR. 342 296 166 168 171 176 169 157 109 349 345 343

TIME \*\* LUNER TIME AFTER H. W. OR FLOOD MAX. AT STANDERD PORT.

AREA \*\* RIO DE JANEIRO STATION \*\* NO.STBU
POSITION \*\* 0 DEGREE, 0.00 KM FROM RIO
GEODETIC CO-ORDINATE \*\* LAT. \*\* - 54.32 N, LONG. -43 - 8.45 E
DEPTH \*\* 3.0 M BELOW SEA SURFACE

\*SPRING TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SPRING\* (FLOOD + . EBB - )

 $\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ -0.745-1.037-0.909-0.357 & 0.367 & 0.930 & 1.144 & 1.057 & 0.848 & 0.634 & 0.375-0.028-0.554 \end{matrix}$ 

\* NEAP TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SPRING \* (FLOOD + . EBB - )

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 0.117-0.063 0.006 0.212 0.301 0.130-0.191-0.395-0.307 0.000 0.269 0.301 0.130

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 -0.020 0.041 0.285 0.486 0.438 0.151-0.150-0.228-0.043 0.220 0.332 0.230

\*SPRING TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SUMMER\* (FLOOD + EBB -)

 $\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ -0, 655-0, 950-0, 868-0, 399 & 0, 225 & 0, 696 & 0, 849 & 0, 751 & 0, 588 & 0, 469 & 0, 334 & 0, 060-0, 361 \end{matrix}$ 

\* NEAP TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SUMMER \* (FLOOD + EBB - )

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 0.038 0.064 0.237 0.352 0.224-0.111-0.413-0.438-0.155 0.232 0.466 0.460

\* MEAN SPRING TIDAL CURRENT \* STANDERD PORT \*\* 1. FISCAL

TIME 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

N-COMP 0.663-0.061-0.695-0.938-0.829-0.633-0.537-0.460-0.186 0.343 0.881 1.046

E-COMP-0.242-0.071 0.077 0.129 0.102 0.064 0.061 0.061 0.002-0.132-0.276-0.329

VEL. 0.706 0.094 0.700 0.947 0.835 0.637 0.540 0.463 0.186 0.368 0.923 1.097

DIR. 339 229 173 172 173 174 173 172 179 338 342 342

TIME \*\* LUNER TIME AFTER H.W. OR FLOOD MAX. AT STANDERD PORT.

\*\* RIO DE JANEIRO STATION \*\* NO. STBL POSITION \*\* O DEGREE, 0.00 KM FROM RIO GEODETIC CO-ORDINATE \*\* LAT. \*\* - 54.32 N. LONG. -43 - 8.45 E \*\* 5.0 M ABOVE SEA BOTTOM

\*SPRING TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SPRING\* (FLOOD + . EBB - )

2. 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 -0.297-0.503-0.505-0.259 0.101 0.363 0.406 0.284 0.151 0.104 0.097 0.007-0.220

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 -0.476-0.571-0.397-0.040 0.284 0.396 0.295 0.132 0.051 0.055 0.020-0.154

\* NEAP TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SPRING \* (FLOOD + EBB -)

4 5 6 7 3 8 . 9  $0.\,\,012-0.\,\,061-0.\,\,026\,\,\,0.\,\,028-0.\,\,007-0.\,\,147-0.\,\,290-0.\,\,315-0.\,\,189-0.\,\,006\,\,,\,0;\,\,100\,\,\,0.\,\,071+0.\,\,031$ 

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22  $-0.088 - 0.043 \ 0.051 \ 0.090 \ 0.021 - 0.101 - 0.165 - 0.104 \ 0.041 \ 0.157 \ 0.164 \ 0.080$ 

\*SPRING TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SUMMER\* (FLOOD + EBB -)

5 6 -0.340-0.543-0.553-0.324 0.012 0.252 0.283 0.165 0.056 0.052 0.101 0.070-0.104

15 17 18 19 16 20 21 -0.325-0.407-0.243 0.085 0.366 0.435 0.297 0.111 0.020 0.026 0.000-0.167

\* NEAP TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SUMMER \* (FLOOD + , EBB - )

8 10 0.032-0.013 0.035 0.086 0.034-0.129-0.293-0.329-0.201-0.001 <math>0.131 0.129 0.049

15 17 18 21 16 19 20 22 -0.002 0.031 0.095 0.091-0.026-0.190-0.282-0.229-0.071 0.075 0.121 0.075

\* MEAN SPRING TIDAL CURRENT \* STANDERD PORT \*\* 1. FISCAL

TIME 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 N-COMP 0.332-0.045-0.330-0.366-0.215-0.072-0.057-0.101-0.038 0.197 0.467 0.547 E-COMP-0.116 0.006 0.115 0.137 0.078 0.009-0.006 0.025 0.039-0.014-0.108-0.162 VEL. 0.352 0.045 0.350 0.391 0.228 0.073 0.058 0.104 0.054 0.198 0.480 0.570 DIR. 340 172 160 159 160 172 185 165 134 355 343

TIME \*\* LUNER TIME AFTER H.W. OR FLOOD MAX. AT STANDERD PORT.

APP 5-4

AREA \*\* RIO DE JANEIRO STATION \*\* NO.STD
POSITION \*\* 0 DEGREE, 0.00 KM FROM RIO
GEODETIC CO-ORDINATE \*\* LAT. \*\* - 49.95 N. LONG. -43 - 9.25 E
DEPTH \*\* 3.0 M BELOW SEA SURFACE

\*SPRING TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SPRING\* (FLOOD + , EBB - )

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 0. 295 0. 453 0. 444 0. 253-0. 032-0. 282-0. 412-0. 428-0. 388-0. 330-0. 235-0. 067 0. 166

\* NEAP TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SPRING \* (FLOOD + . EBB - )

 $\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ -0.079 & 0.002 - 0.017 - 0.085 - 0.103 - 0.017 & 0.122 & 0.204 & 0.161 & 0.029 - 0.083 - 0.094 - 0.025 \end{matrix}$ 

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 0,032-0.001-0.107-0.192-0.175-0.064 0.047 0.065-0.020-0.126-0.162-0.109

\*SPRING TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SUMMER\* (FLOOD + , EBB - )

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 0. 258 0. 317 0. 205-0. 027-0. 254-0. 371-0. 361-0. 289-0. 220-0. 158-0. 052 0. 128

\* NEAP TIDAL CURRENT IN THE SUMMER \* (FLOOD + EBB - )

 $\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ -0. 127-0. 087-0. 126-0. 194-0. 193-0. 078 & 0. 091 & 0. 193 & 0. 155 & 0. 013-0. 119-0. 153-0. 098 \end{matrix}$ 

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 -0.040-0.052-0.119-0.152-0.081 0.074 0.210 0.227 0.117-0.035-0.126-0.125

\* MEAN SPRING TIDAL CURRENT \* STANDERD PORT \*\* 1. FISCAL

TIME 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

N-COMP 0. 320 0. 037-0. 222-0. 335-0. 316-0. 267-0. 253-0. 234-0. 117 0. 117 0. 362 0. 455

E-COMP 0. 103 0. 025-0. 050-0. 085-0. 085-0. 076-0. 076-0. 072-0. 038 0. 032 0. 106 0. 138

VEL. 0. 336 0. 044 0. 227 0. 345 0. 327 0. 277 0. 264 0. 244 0. 123 0. 121 0. 377 0. 476

DIR. 17 34 192 194 195 195 196 197 197 15 16 16

TIME \*\* LUNER TIME AFTER H.W. OR FLOOD MAX. AT STANDERD PORT.

# TABLE PREDICTION OF THE TIDAL CURRENT(ST. C)

### \*\*\*PREDICTION OF THE TIDAL CURRENT\*\*\*

AREA \*\* RIO DE JANEIRO STATION \*\* NO. STC

DEPTH \*\* 3.0 M BELOW SEA SURFACE

DURATION \*\* 25 HOURS FROM 1992-10-24 TO 10-25

# \*PREDICTED HOURLY VELOCITY OF EACH CONSTITUENTS\*

T	DIU	RNAL	SEM1-	-DIUR.	QUART	ER-DLUR		COMP	OUND	
•	N·	E	N	Е	N	E	N	E	VEL.	DIR.
:									1	
0		0.002				0.018		-0.071		
1		-0.006				0.014		-0.081		
2	0.014	-0.014	0.267	-0.038	0.056	-0.004	0.341	-0.089	0.352	345
3	0 028	-0 021	0 133	-0.011	-0.031	-0.018	0 133	-0.083	0 157	328
4		-0.026						-0.055		
5		-0.030						-0.017		
Ü	0.040	0.000	0.130	0.044	0.000	0.004	0. 500		0. 401	
6	0.055	-0.032	-0.303	0.057	0.031	0.018	-0.214	0.009	0.214	177
7	0.057	-0.031	-0.329	0.054				0.003		
8	0.056	-0.028	-0.267	0.038	0.056	-0.004	-0.152	-0.028	0.155	190
	0.000	0 001	0 100		0 001	0.010	0 111	0.004	0 100	010
9								-0.064		
10								-0.084		
11	0.029	-0.010	0.196	-U. U44	-0.036	0.004	0.112	-0.084	0.192	333
12	0.015	-0.002	0.303	-0.057	0.031	0.018	0.353	-0.075	0.361	348
13	0.001	0.006	0.329	-0.054	0.088	0.014	0.421	-0.068	0.426	350
14	-0.014	0.014	0.267	-0.038	0.056	-0.004	0.312	-0.061	0.318	348
				4 1						
	-0.028							-0.041		
16	-0.040		-0.036					-0.003		
17	-0.049	0.030	-0.196	0.044	-0.056	0.004	-0. 299	0.043	0.302	171
18	-0.055	0 032	-0.303	0.057	0 031	0.018	-0, 325	0 072	0.332	167
19	-0.057		~0.329	0.054			-0.296		0.303	
20	-0.056		-0.267	0.038			-0.263		0. 265	
	0.000	0. 020	0. 20.	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000		V. 000	1.0
21	-0.050							-0.017		
22	-0.041							-0.050		
23	-0.029	0.010	0.196	-0.044	-0.056	0.004	0.114	-0.064	0. 131	330
MEAN							0.003	-0.034	0.034	275
								i -	_	

# T .. LUNAR TIME AFTER MOON, S TRANSIT

T	0	1	2	3	4	5
VEL.	0.116	0.129	0.245	0.251	0.206	0.174
DIR.	327	194	178	171	171	180
Ť	6	7	8	9	10	11
VEL.	0.152	0.089	0.136	0.315	0.405	0.323
DIR.	196	229	328	347	350	347
	T.	. LUNAR	TIME AFT	CER H.W.	AT ST.	PORT

\*PREDICTED HOURLY VELOCITY OF EACH CONSTITUENTS\*

AREA \*\* RIO DE JANEIRO STATION \*\* NO. STE DEPTH \*\* 3.0 M BELOW SEA SURFACE

# DURATION \*\* 25 HOURS FROM 1992-10-24 TO 10-25

	T		RNAL		-DIUR.	-	ER-DIUR.		COMPO		
		N	E	N	E	N	E	N	Е	VEL.	DIR.
	Λ	-0.028	_በ በዩዩ	0 155	-0 022	~0.005	-0.025	0 174	-0 037	0 178	347
		-0.026			-0.030		-0.013		-0.043		
		-0.023			-0.030		0.011		-0.024		
		0.023	0.040	0.210	0.000	0.040	0.011	0. 202	0,021	0. 200	000
	3	-0.018	-0.051	0.160	-0.022	0.005	0.025	0.199	-0.006	0.199	358
	4		-0.050				0.013		-0.002		
	5		-0.046				-0.011		-0.007	0.054	187
	•	.,.,									
	6	0.003	-0.039	-0.155	0.022	-0.005	-0.025	-0.105		0.105	
	7	0.010	-0.029	-0.214	0.030	0.042	-0.013	-0.111		0.115	
	8	0.016	-0.018	-0.216	0.030	0.046	0.011	-0.102	0.066	0.121	147
•											:
	9		-0.005				0.025			0.117	
	10	0.025		-0.061			0.013			0.076	
	11	0.028	0.021	0.054	-0.009	-0.046	-0.011	0.087	0.043	0.098	26
	12	0.028	0.033		-0.022			0.230	0.028		6
	13	0.026	0.042		-0.030		-0.013	0.334	0.040		6
	14	0.023	0.048	0.216	-0.030	0.046	0.011	0.338	0.071	0.345	11
	1.5	0 010	A 051	0 100	0 000	0 005	. 0 006	0 225	0.096	0 051	22
	15	0.018	0.051		-0.022	0.005			0.098		49
	16	0.012	0.050		-0.007			0.084			
	17	0.005	: U. U46	-0,054	v. vv9	-0.046	-0.011	-v. vaa	ט. טאט	0.096	116
	18	~0.003	0 039	-0.155	0 022	-0 005	-0.025	-0 110	0 079	0.135	144
	19	-0.010		-0.214	0.030		-0.013			0.157	
	20	-0.016		-0.216	0.030	0.046			0.101		142
	20	,	Ų. 010	0. 510	. 0, 000	0.010	0.011	0.103	0	0.100	
	21	-0.022	0.005	-0.160	0.022	0.005	0.025	-0.125	0.093	0.156	143
	22	-0.025	-0.009	-0.061	0.007	-0.042	0.013	-0.076	0.054	0.094	144
	23	-0.028	-0.021	0.054			-0.011	0.032	0.001	0.032	1
	MEAN							0.052	0.042	0.067	38

# T .. LUNAR TIME AFTER MOON, S TRANSIT

Τ.	0	1	2	3	4	5
VEL.	0.214	0.083	0.064	0.106	0.114	0.123
DIR.	13	38	141	160	152	139
<b>T</b> -	6	7	8	9.	10	11
VEL.		0.080	0.055	0.185	0.291	0.304
DIR.	133	125	25	358	359	4
	Τ.	. LUNAR	TIME AFT	FER II. W.	AT ST.	PORT

\*\* RIO DE JANEIRO STATION \*\* NO. STF AREA \*\* 3.0 M BELOW SEA SURFACE DEPTH DURATION \*\* 25 HOURS FROM 1992-10-24 TO 10-25

### \*PREDICTED HOURLY VELOCITY OF EACH CONSTITUENTS\*

T	DIUF	NAI.	SEMI-	-DIUR.	QUARTI	ER-DIUR.	-	COMPO	DUND	•
•	N N	E	N :		N	E	N	E	VEL.	DIR.
		-	•							
0	0.086	-0.004	0.158	0.034	0.035	0.015	0.297	0.034	0.299	6
i	0.076	-0.011	0.180	0.026	0.058	0.011	0.351	0.015	0.352	2
2	0.082	-0.018	0.153	0.011	0.023	-0.004	0.295	-0.022	0.296	355
3						-0.015				
4						-0.011				
5	0.064	-0.028	-0.094	-0.033	-0.023	0.004	-0.016	-0.068	0.070	256
							-	• *		-
						0.015				
7			-0.180			0.011				
8	0.009	-0.022	-0.153	-0.011	0.023	-0.004	-0.084	-0.048	0.097	209
				•						
9						-0.015				
10						-0.011				
11	-0.051	-0.003	0.094	0.033	-0.023	0.004	0.057	0.023	0.062	22
					0 005				0	
12	-0.066	0.004	•			0.015				14
13	-0.076	0.011				0.011				10
14	-0.082	0.018	0.153	0.011	0.023	-0.004	0.132	0.013	0.132	5
	0 001	0 000	0 000	0:000		0.015	0 000	0.010	0.012	200
	-0.081					-0.015 -0.011				
16	-0.075					0.004				
17	-0.064	0.020	-0.091	-0.033	~0.023	0.004	-0.145	-0.012	0.143	104
18	-0.049	0 020	-0.158	-0 03 <i>1</i>	0 035	0.015	in 185	-0.002	0 135	180
19	-0.030		-0.138			0.013				
20	-0.009					-0.004				
20	0.003	0.022	0. 100	0.011	0.020	0.004	0.100	0.004	0. ,00	102
21	0.012	0.017	-0.086	0.008	-0.035	-0.015	-0.072	-0.002	0 072	181
22	0.012		0.005			-0.011				35
23	0.051	0.003				0.004				10
	2, 231									
MEAN							0.037	-0.011	0.039	343
	_					mp				

# T .. LUNAR TIME AFTER MOON, S TRANSIT

T	0	1	2	3	4	5
VEL.	0.088	0.056		0.078	0.067	0.077
DIR.	336	235	205	199	198	198
Ţ	6	• 7	8	9	10	11
YEL.	0.078	0.023	0.096	0.220	0.267	0.207
DIR.	195	186	13	9	5	358
	Τ.	. LUNAR	TIME AFT	ER H. W.	AT ST.	PORT

# PREDICTION OF THE TIDAL CURRENT(ST. C)

# \*\*\*PREDICTION OF THE TIDAL CURRENT\*\*\*

AREA \*\* RIO DE JANEIRO STATION \*\* NO. STG DEPTH \*\* 3.0 M BELOW SEA SURFACE

DURATION \*\* 25 HOURS FROM 1992-10-24 TO 10-25

TABLE

# \*PREDICTED HOURLY VELOCITY OF EACH CONSTITUENTS\*

T	DIURNAL SEMI-I		-DIUR.	QUARTER-DIUR. COMPOUND						
•	N N	E	N	Е	N	E	N	E	VEL.	DIR.
										202
0	0.009	-0.036	-0.010	-0.132	0.008	-0.016	0.012	-0.194	0.194	273
1	0.003	-0.039	-0.035	-0.160	-0.005	-0.035	-0.031	-0. Z44	0.246	262
2	-0.004	-0.040	-0.050	-0.145	-0.012	-0.019	-0.061	-0. Z14	0, 223	254
3	-0.010	-0.038	-0 053	-0 091	-0.008	0.016	-0.065	-0.123	0.139	242
4		-0.034			0.005			-0.021		
5		-0.027		0.069	0.012		-0.020			
·		*****	.,							
6	-0.023	-0.018	0.010	0.132	0.008	-0.016	0.000	0.088	0.088	90
7	-0.024	-0.008	0.035		-0.005		0.011	0.106		84
. 8	-0.024	0.002	0.050	0.145	-0.012	-0.019	0.019	0,117	0.119	81
9	-0.022	0.012	0.053	0.091	-0.008	0.016	0.027			75
10	-0.019	0.022	0.041	0.012	0.005	0.035	0.031	0.060		62
11	-0.015	0.030	0.018	-0.069	0.012	0.019	0.021	-0.030	0.036	304
				0 100	0 000	0.016	0 000	0 199	A 199	007
12	-0.009	0.036	-0.010	-0.132	0.008	-0.016	0.000	-0.122	0.122	201
13	-0.003							-0.166 -0.134		
14	0.004	0.040	-0.050	-0.145	-0.012	~0.013	-0.034	-0. I 3 4	0.144	441
15	0.010	0.038	-0.053	-0.091	-0.008	0.016	-0.046	-0.047	0.065	225
16	0.015		-0.041		0.005	0.035	-0.016	0.046	0.049	109
17	0.020	0.027	-0.018	0.069	0.012	0.019	0.019	0.105	0.107	79
	•									
18	0.023	0.018	0.010		0.008		0.045	0.125		70
19	0.024	0.008	0.035		-0.005		0.059	0.123		64
20	0.024	-0.002	0.050	0.145	-0.012	-0.019	0.067	0.113	0.131	59
21	በ በኃን	-0.012	0.053	0 091	-0.008	0.016	0.072	0.084	0.111	49
22		-0.022	0.041	0.012	0.005		0.070	0.016		12
23		-0.030		-0.069	0.012	0.019		-0.090		299
20	0, 0,10	0.000	0.010	2.000	0.015	*. * * *				
MEAN							0.005	-0.010	0.011	296

# T .. LUNAR TIME AFTER MOON, S TRANSIT

T	0	1	2	3	4	5
	0.094					
DIR.	236	148	88	76	71	69
T	6	7	8	9 .	10	11
VEL.	0.098	0.061	0.061	0.146	0.197	0.175
DIR.	63	40	305	272	260	251
:	Τ.	. LUNAR	TIME AFT	ER H.W.	AT ST.	PORT

\*PREDICTED HOURLY VELOCITY OF EACH CONSTITUENTS\*

AREA \*\* RIO DE JANEIRO STATION \*\* NO. STH
DEPTH \*\* 3.0 M BELOW SEA SURFACE
DURATION \*\* 25 HOURS FROM 1992-10-24 TO 10-25

#### ORALION .. BU ROOM I HOM I TOU IT DI JO 20 DO

T ·	DIUI	RNAL	SEMI-	-DIUR.	QUARTI	R-DIUR.		COMPO	DUND	
-	N	Е	N	Е	N	Ε.	N	E	VEL.	DIR.
	0 005	0 040	. 0 . 40 .	0.100	0 120	A 0.17	0 000	0 000	0 709	18
0	0.085			0.108		0.047				18
- 1	0.085			0.100	0.217		0.640			
2	0.080	0.033	0.229	0.065	0.039	0.000	0. 288	0.129	V. 316	24
3	0.069	0.025	-0.002	0.013	-0.178	-0.047	-0.170	0.020	0.171	173
4	0.053					-0.047				
5	0.034					0.000				
6		-0.007				0.047				
7		-0.018			0.217			-0.041		
8	-0.031	-0.028	-0.229	-0.065	0.039	0.000	-0.281	-0.063	0. 288	192
9	_0_051	-0.036	กกกว	÷ስ በ13	-0 178	-0.047	-0 286	-0.085	0 294	192
10		-0.041				-0.047				
11		-0.041				0.000		0.074		18
l i	-0.015	-0.043	0.400	0, 001	-0.033	0.000	0.223	0.014	0.233	10
12	-0.085	-0.043	0,461	0.108	0.178	0.047	0.494			16
13	-0.085	-0.040	0.398	0.100	0.217	0.047	0.470	0.138	0.490	16
14	-0.080	-0.033	0.229	0.065	0.039	0.000	0.129	0.062	0.143	25
	0 000	0.000			0 170	0 010	0 000	.0 000	A 0AA	105
15.						-0.047				
16						-0.047				
17	-0.034	-0.004	-0.400	-0.087	-0.039	0.000	-0, 533	-0.062	0.536	185
18	-0.013	0.007	-0.461	-0.108	0.178	0.047	-0.356	-0.023	0.357	183
19	0.010		-0.398		0.217			-0.004		
20	0.031		-0.229		0.039			-0.007		
21	0.051	0.036				-0.047			0.185	
22	0.067	0.041						0.066		71
23	0.079	0.043	0.400	0.087	-0.039	0.000	0.380	0.160	0.412	22
MEAN							-0.060	0 030	0.067	153
របស់	_						5.000	5. 550	V. VV1	

### T .. LUNAR TIME AFTER MOON, S TRANSIT

Ţ	0	1	2	3	4	. 5
VEL.	0.243	0.520	0.491	0.301	0.180	0.208
DIR.	181	187	186	183	182	186
T	6	. <sub>7</sub> .	8	9	10	11
VEL.	0.241	0.092	0.266	0.572	0.576	0.232
DIR.	187	170	23	18	17	23
	Τ.	. LUNAR	TIME AFT	ER H. W.	AT ST.	PORT

AREA \*\* RIO DE JANEIRO STATION \*\* NO. STI DEPTH \*\* 3.0 M BELOW SEA SURFACE DURATION \*\* 25 HOURS FROM 1992-10-24 TO 10-25

# \*PREDICTED HOURLY VELOCITY OF EACH CONSTITUENTS\*

T	DIUI	RNAL	SEMI	-DIUR.	QUART	ER-DIUR.		COMPO	OUND	
	N	Е	N .	Е	N	E	N	E	VEL.	DIR.
0	0.060	0.068	0.049	0.041	0.034	0.018	0.068	0.057	0.089	39
1	0.068	0.050	0.079		0.024		0.095	0.038	0.103	21
2	0.071	0.029	0.088		-0.011		0.073	-0.003	0.073	357
3	0.069	0.006	0.074	0.036	-0.034	-0.018	0.033	-0.045	0.056	306
4		-0.017				-0.004				
5	0.052	-0.039	-0.006	-0.018	0.011	0.014	-0.019	-0.113	0.114	260
6						0.018				
7						0.004				
8	0.002	-0.085	-0.088	-0.052	-0.011	-0.014	-0.172	-0.221	0.280	232
9						-0.018				
10	-0.033	-0.088	-0.039	-0.011	-0.024	-0.004	-0.172	-0.173	0.244	225
11	-0.049	-0.081	0.006	0.018	0.011	0.014	-0.108	-0.119	0.161	227
12	-0.060	-0.068	0.049			0.018				
13	-0.068	-0.050	0.079			0.004				
14	-0.071	-0.029	0.088	0.052	-0.011	-0.014	-0.069	-0:062	0.093	221
15	-0.069	-0.006	0.074	0.036	-0.03.4	-0.018	-0.106	-0.058	0.121	208
16		0.017	0.039			-0.004				200
17	-0, 052	0.039	-0.006	-0.018	0.011	0.014	-0.123	-0.034	0.128	195
18	-0.038	0.059	-0.049	-0.041	0.034	0.018	-0.128	-0.035	0.133	195
19	-0.021	0.074	-0.079	-0.054	0.024	0.004	-0.152	-0.046	0.159	196
20	-0.002	0.085	-0.088	-0.052	-0.011	-0.014	-0.177	-0.051	0.184	196
21	0.016	0.090	-0.074	-0.036	-0.034	-0.018 -	-0.168	-0.034	0.171	191
22	0.033	0.088	-0.039	-0.011	-0.024	-0.004	-0.105	0.004	0.105	178
23	0.049	0.081	0.006	0.018	0.011	0.014	-0.011	0.042	0.044	104
MEAN						-	-0.076	-0.070	0.103	222

# T .. LUNAR TIME AFTER MOON, S TRANSIT

T	0	. 1	2	3	4	5
VEL.	0.073	0.095	0.102	0.121	0.165	0.211
DIR.	231	224	224	226	223	218
T	6	· . 7	8	9	10	11
YEL.	0.218	0.164	0.073	0.014	0.029	0.037
DIR.	214	-211	212	296	328	264
	Τ.	. LUNAR	TIME AFT	ER H.W.	AT ST.	PORT

\*\*\*PREDICTION OF THE TIDAL CURRENT\*\*\*

\*\* RIO DE JANEIRO STATION \*\* NO. STATION \*\* NO. ST. II AREA: DEPTH \*\* 3.0 M BELOW SEA SURFACE
DURATION \*\* 25 HOURS FROM 1993- 3-23 TO 3-24

\*PREDICTED HOURLY VELOCITY OF EACH CONSTITUENTS\*

T.	DIURNAL		SEMI-DIUR.		QUART	ER-DIUR.	,	COMPOUND		
	N	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	VEL.	DIR.
0				0. 209					0.790	14
1	-0, 033			0.172		0.053				14
2	-0.035	0.000	0, 375	0.089	0.335	0.082	0.699	0.191	0.725	15
0	0.024	0.001	0.000	_0 017	0 127		0.026	0.032	0.040	11
. 3				-0.017 -0.119						41
4 5				-0.119						
J	-0.020	V. 001	0.000	0.130	0. 000	0.002	1. 101	303.0	1. 134	134
6	-0.019	-0. 001	-0. 906	-0. 209	-0.137	~0. 029	-1.038	-0. 219	1.061	191
7	-0.011	-0.001	-0.739	-0.172	0.198	0.053	-0.528	-0.100	0.538	190
8				-0.089				0.012		
. 9		-0.001								14
10		-0.001			-0.198			0.087		13
11	0.023	-0.001	0.830	0.190	-0.335	-0.082	0.541	0.128	0.556	13
	0.000	D 000	0.000	0.000	0 100		0.000			10
12	0.029	0.000	0.906		-0.137			0. 200		13
13	0.033	0.000	0.739			0.053	0.994	0. 245		13
14	0.035	0.000	0.375	0.089	0.335	0.082	0.768	0. 192	0. 192	14
15	0.034	0.001	-0.090	-0.017	0.137	0.029	0.104	0.033	0.109	17
16	0.031			-0.119						
17	0.026			-0.190						
							-			
18	0.019	0.001	-0.906	-0.209	-0.137	~0.029	-1.000	-0.216	1.023	192
19	0.011	0.001	-0.739	-0.172	0.198	0.053	-0.506	-0.098	0.515	190
20	0.002	0.001	-0.375	-0.089	0.335	0.082	-0.013	0.014	0.019	133
21	-0.007		0.090			0.029				15
22	-0.015	0.001	0.531		-0.198		0.341	0.088		14
23	-0. 023	0.001	0.830	0. 190	-0. 335	-0. 082	0.495	0. 129		14
MEAN		т і і	un Tiu	n arren	HOOM C	TDANCE	0.024	0.021	0. 031	40
	*PREDIC			E AFTER				•		
T	0		1	2	3	4 4	5			
VEL.	0.01						0.042			
DIR.	81			192	191	190	172			
T.	6		7	8	9	10	11			
VEL.	0.18					1. 056	0. 745			
DIR.	1		13	13	14	14	14			
100				E AFTER				•		

\*\*\*PREDICTION OF THE TIDAL CURRENT\*\*\*

\*\* RIO DE JANEIRO STATION \*\* NO. ST. J

DEPTH \*\* 3.0 M BELOW SEA SURFACE

AREA

DURATION \*\* 25 HOURS FROM 1993- 3-23 TO 3-24

\*PREDICTED HOURLY VELOCITY OF EACH CONSTITUENTS\*

Τ.	DIURN	AL .	SEMI-	SEMI-DIUR.		ER-DIUR.		COMPOUND		
•	N	Е	N	E	N	E	N	$\mathbf{E}$ .	YEL.	DIR.
									_ ,	
0	-0.001		0.129	-0.198	-0.027	0.034	0. 107	-0.155	0.188	304
1	0.005 -			-0.183						
2	0.011 -	-0.011	0.090	-0.118	0:065	-0.091	0. 171	-0. 221	0. 279	307
			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.000	0 000	A 100	015
3	0.016 -	0.021	0.029	-0.023	0.041	-0.034	0.011	-0.011	0. 109	313
. 4				0.079						
5	0.022 -	0.035	-0.098	0.160	-0.065	0.091	-0.134	0. Z16	0. 254	121
6	0. 023 -	"V U30	-0 129	n 10g	-0 027	0.034	-0 127	0. 192	0 230	123
7	0.023 -							0.085		
								-0.011		
8	0.021 -	-0, 033	-0.030	V. 110	0.003	-0.031	0.002	0. 011	V, 011	200
9	0.017 -	-0. 034	-0.029	0.023	0.027	-0.034	0.021	-0.045	0.050	295
10				-0.079				-0.049	0.053	292
11				-0.160				-0.088		
11	0.001	0, 010	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.00.				·
12	0.001 -	-0.010	0. 129	-0.198	-0.027	0.034		-0.174		
13	-0.005			-0.183	0.038	-0.058	0.166	-0.239	0. 291	304
14	-0.011			-0.118	0.065	-0.091	0.150	-0.198	0.249	307
15	-0.016	0.021	0.029	-0.023	0. 027	-0.034	0.046	-0.035		
16	-0.020	0.029	-0.040	0.079	-0.038	0.058	-0.091	0.166	0. 189	
17	-0.022	0.035	-0.098	0.160	-0.065	0.091	-0.179	0. 286	0.338	121
18	-0.023				-0.027				0. 321	
19	-0.023	0.040	-0.126		0.038				0.196	
20	-0.021	0.039	-0.090	0.118	0.065	-0.091	-0.040	0.066	0.077	121
					0.007	0.004	0.010	0.000	0.007	110
21	-0.017		-0.029		0.027				0.027	
22	-0.013	0.028	0.040	-0.079	-0.038	0.058	-0.005		0.008	
23	-0.007	0.019	0.098	-0.160	-0.065	0.091				
MEAN							0.006	0.000	0.006	0
				E AFTER						
	*PREDICTI					SPRING '	rides*			
T	0		1	2	3	. 4	5			
VEL.	0.061	0.1					0.043			
DIR.	322			121	122	123	123			
T	. 6	4	7	8		10	11			
VEL.	0.014	0.00	09 0.4	088 0.	. 223	D. 314	0.259			
DIR.	137			299	303	305	307			
				E AFTER	H. W. A	T ST. PO	ORT			
	-									

