



Tides

When Sailing in tidal waters you need to know the tidal height and how it will change with time for example when you anchor, transit a region of shallow water or dock. In the Basic course you learned how to read a Tide Table for example the one for St. John on the last page of this document. Let's suppose you plan to anchor near St John. You plan to arrive on June 6 2010 at 1400 Daylight Savings Time and the charted water depth in the anchorage is 7 ft. Since the tide tables are in standard time the planned time of arrival is 1300 standard time. Looking at the table there is a low tide near this time at 1248 of 6.6 ft so the anticipated depth is:

$7\text{ft (charted depth)} + 6.6\text{ ft (tidal height)} = 13.6\text{ ft or nearly }14\text{ ft.}$

Let's say you plan to stay there until the next morning at 0900 So during this time period the tidal heights are a minimum of 6.6 feet and a maximum of 26.6 feet. So the depth in that anchorage will vary between 13.6 ft and 33.6 ft ($26.6\text{ft} + 7\text{ ft}$). So no issue with grounding but you should plan for a scope appropriate to 34 feet of water for the overnight stay. When you arrive at the anchorage you should check the depth to see that it is close to the anticipated 14 feet.

Let's suppose however that you now are delayed and arrive at 1600 DST, (1500 PST) now what is the predicted depth? 1500 is between the times of low and high tide. There are various ways of calculating intermediate tidal heights however one of the simplest is the "Rule of Twelves". This says that the tidal height changes according to the following.

First we calculate the tidal range or difference in height between adjacent high and low tides which span the time range of interest. If we call this R then

1 hour after high (or low tide) the height has changed by $1/12 \times R$

1 hour later it has changed by a further $2/12 \times R$

1hour later it has changed by a further $3/12 \times R$

1hour later it has changed by a further $3/12 \times R$



1 hour later it has changed by a further $\frac{2}{12} \times R$
 1 hour later it has changed by a further $\frac{1}{12} \times R$
 Since diurnal tides are a little less than 6 hours apart this spans the period between adjacent high and low tides or vice versa.

So we can tabulate this as below

Time after high or low tide	Total Change in depth
1 hour	+/- $R/12$
2 Hour	+/- $3R/12$
3 Hour	+/- $6R/12$
4 Hour	+/- $9R/12$
5 hour	+/- $11R/12$
6 Hour	+/- $12R/12$ (+/- R)

Where + values are used if the tide is rising (i.e. Starting from low tide) and – values if it is falling (i.e. starting from high tide)

So using the example above 1500 PST is approximately 2 hours after the low tide at 1248 and the range R is 22.6-6.6 t or 16 ft.

From the formula above the tide will have risen by $+3 \times 16/12$ or 4ft.

So the tidal height will be 6.6 +4 ft. or 10.6 ft. so we now would expect to anchor in

7ft. (charted depth) + 10.6 ft. (tidal height) = 17.6 ft. or nearly 18 ft.

So when we arrive the water depth on our depthsounder should correspond to 18 ft.

