

**Table 4 – To Find Approximate Intermediate Tidal Height****Instructions**

- From the tables, calculate the duration and range of the current tide (rising or falling) and the time elapsed since the last high or low tide.

**Duration**—the time between the previous high or low tide and the following low or high tide

**Range**—the difference in height between the previous high or low tide and the following low or high tide

Example: To calculate the tide height at 3:00 AM....

Time	Height/Foot	Height/Meters
12:45 AM	2.7	0.8
6:15 AM	14.2	4.3
12:55 PM	5.6	1.7
7:10 PM	9.8	3.0

**Tide is rising**

**Range** = 14.2 ft – 2.7 ft = 11.5 ft

**Duration** = 5 hrs 30 min (5.5 hours)

**Elapsed time** = 2hrs 15min (2.25 hours)

- Find the point on the Duration scale at the lower left that equals a duration of 5.5 hours. Draw a line horizontally from this point.
  - Find the point on the lower scale representing the Hours Since Last High or Low Water. For 2.25 hours (2hrs 15min) this point lies midway between the curves representing 2.0 and 2.5 hours. Draw a curved line midway between the curves for 2.0 and 2.5 hours until it intersects the line you drew in step 2. (Point A).
  - Draw a line vertically from Point A until it intersects with the appropriate tidal curve (Point B). In this example point B is on the rising tide curve.
- 5a. Rising Tide**

    - Point B is on the rising tide curve.
    - From Point B, follow a horizontal line to the “**Percent of Tidal Range**” scale. In this example the correct value is approximately 34%.
    - Multiply the Range by this value (34%) and add to the height of the *previous low tide*.
    - $34\% \times 11.5 \text{ ft} = 3.9 \text{ ft} (1.2\text{m})$
    - Current height of tide** = 3.9 ft (1.2m) + 2.7 ft (0.8m) = 6.6 ft (2.0m)

**5b. Falling Tide**

- Point B is on the falling tide curve.
- From Point B, follow a horizontal line to the “**Percent of Tidal Range**” scale.
- Multiply the Range by this value and add to the height of the *following low tide*.

**To work backwards to find the time a tide will be at a given height.**

- Calculate the percent of tidal range for the given height of tide.
- From the value on the “**Percent of Tidal Range**” scale, follow a horizontal line to the rising or falling tide curve (Point B).
- From Point B, drop a vertical line to the scale in the lower portion of the chart. Find Point A by drawing a horizontal line from the applicable **Duration**. Where the vertical and horizontal lines intersect, that is Point A.
- Follow the curve from Point A to the bottom of the chart to find the **Hours Since Last High or Low Water**.
- Add this value to the time of the last tide to find the time the tide will be at the given height.

**Tidal Datum (and Chart Datum)** is the plane from which tidal heights (and charted depths) are measured. In Canada Tidal Datum is the plane of Lowest Normal Tides (below which the tide very seldom falls) but in the US, Tidal Datum is mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) and negative tides are much more common.

Canadian charts that include US tidal waters, use the US chart datum for those areas. The same is true of the US charts that include Canadian tidal waters—they use the Canadian datum for Canadian tidal waters.

Table 29-1 — Vancouver VTS Zone Sector 1 and Seattle Traffic

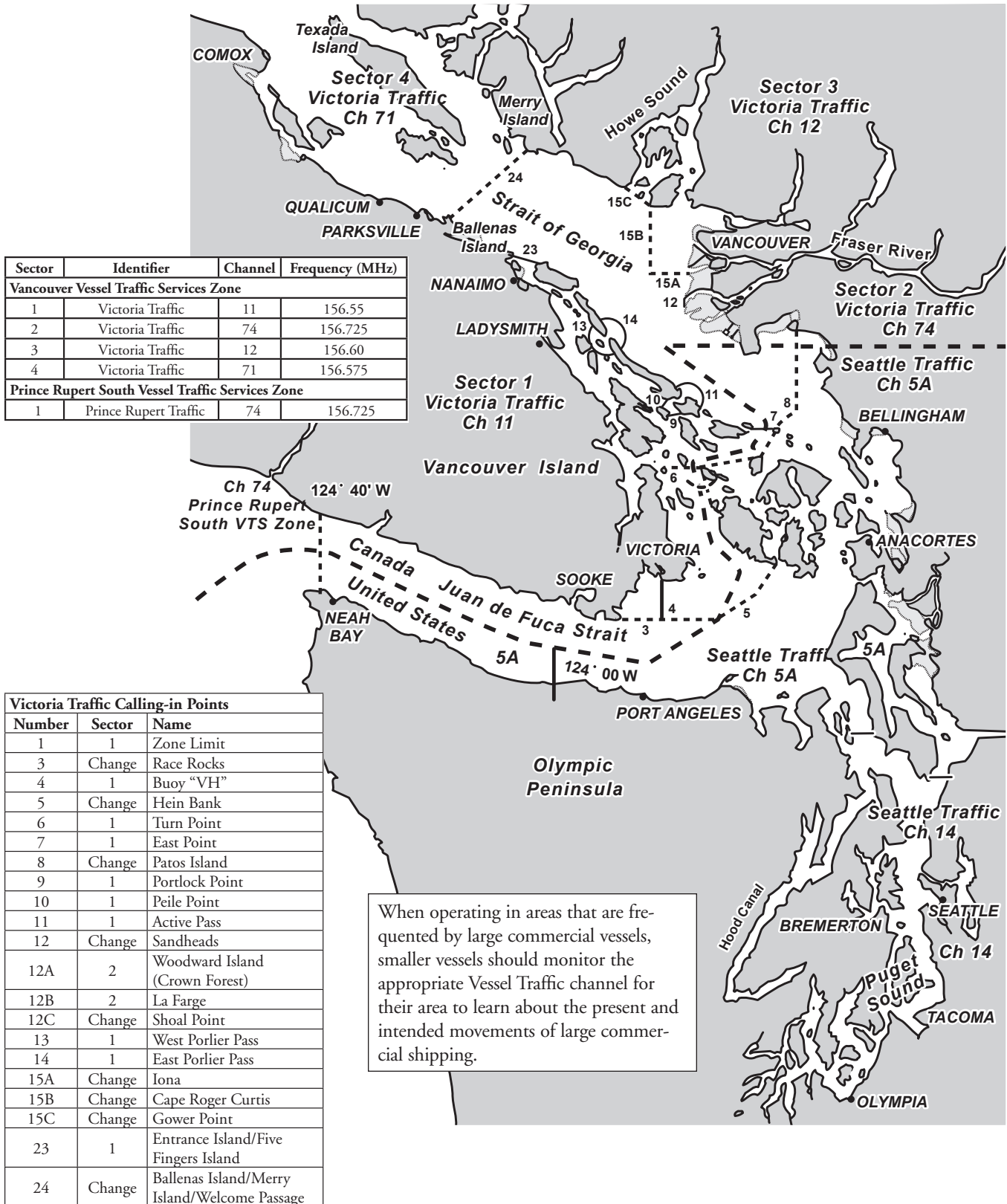
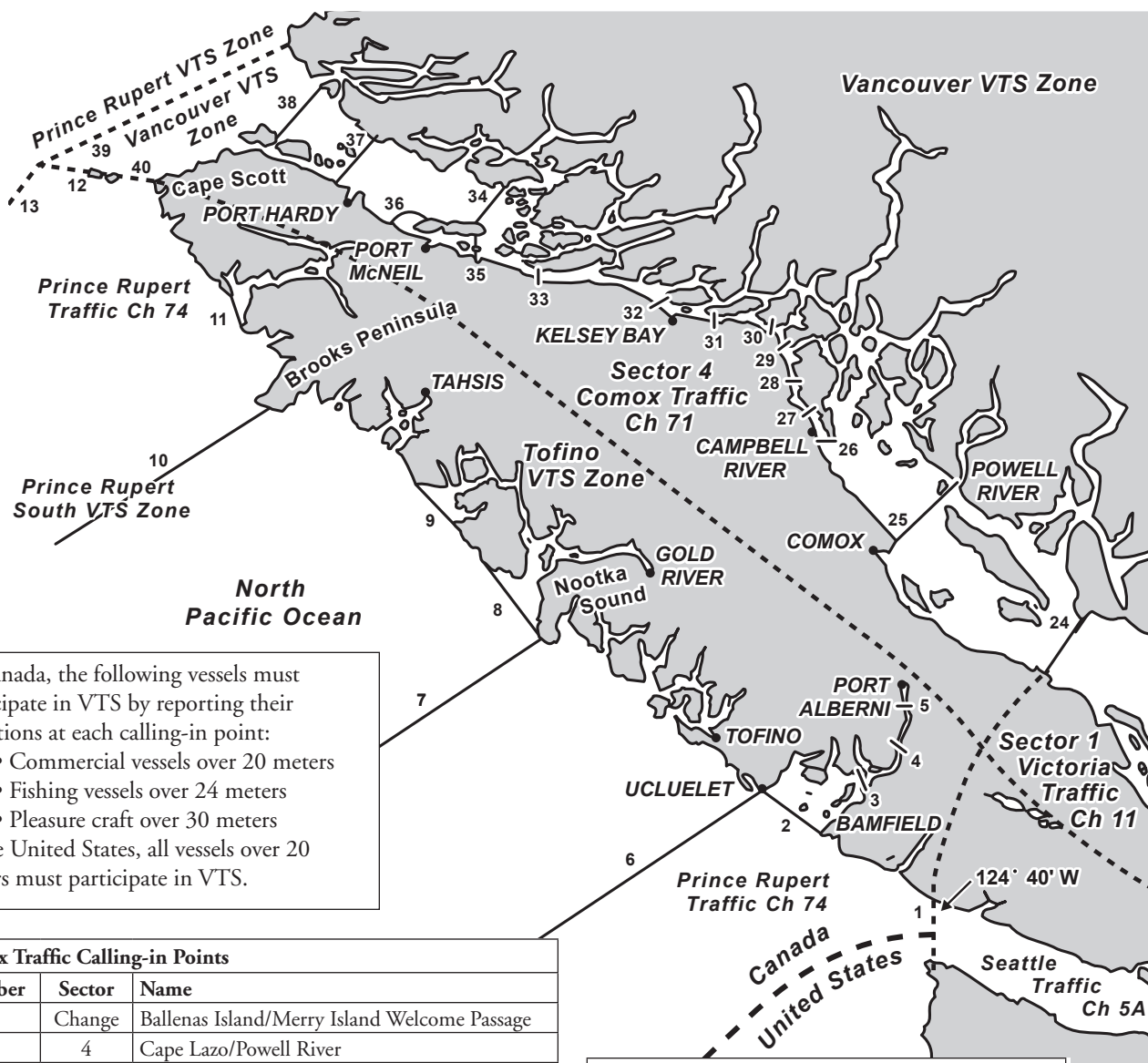


Table 29-2 — Vancouver VTS Zone Sector 4 and Prince Rupert South VTS Zone



In Canada, the following vessels must participate in VTS by reporting their intentions at each calling-in point:

- Commercial vessels over 20 meters
- Fishing vessels over 24 meters
- Pleasure craft over 30 meters

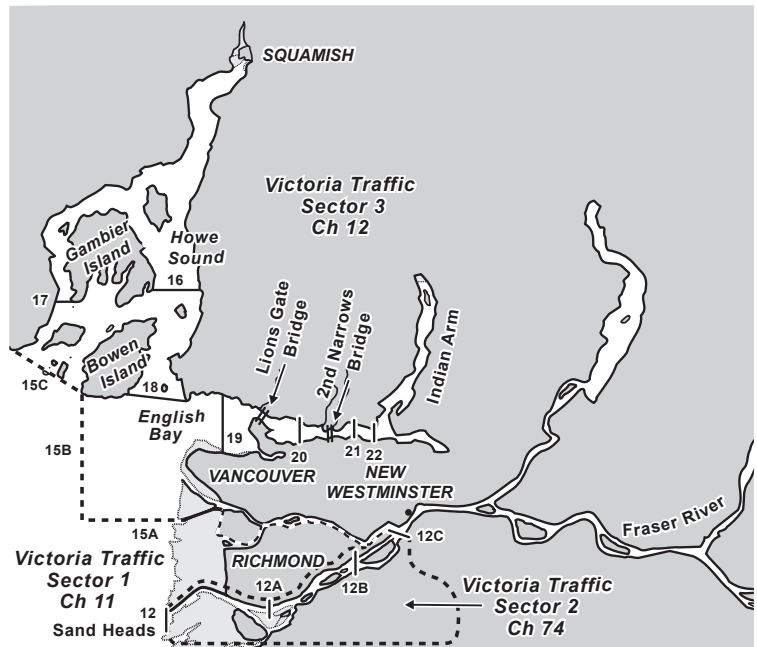
In the United States, all vessels over 20 meters must participate in VTS.

Comox Traffic Calling-in Points		
Number	Sector	Name
24	Change	Ballenas Island/Merry Island Welcome Passage
25	4	Cape Lazo/Powell River
26	4	Cape Mudge
27	4	Steep Island
28	4	Separation Head
29	4	Cinque Island
30	4	Ripple Point
31	4	Vansittart Point
32	4	Fanny Island
33	4	Boat Bay
34	4	Lizard Point
35	4	Lewis Point (Blinkhorne Light)
36	4	Pulteney Point
37	4	Doyle Island
38	4	Pine Island
39	Change	Cape Caution /Triangle Island
40	Change	Cape Scott

Prince Rupert Traffic Calling-in Points		
Number	Sector	Name
1	1	Zone Limit
2	1	Cape Beale
3	1	Chup Point
4	1	Ten Mile Point
5	1	Dunsmuir Point
6	1	Amphitrite Point
7	1	Estevan Point
8	1	Nootka Sound
9	1	Esperanza Inlet
10	1	Solander Island
11	1	Kains Island (Quatsino Sound)
12	1	Cape Scott/Triangle Island
13	1	Zone Limit

**Table 29-3 — Vancouver VTS Zone Sectors 2 and 3**

Victoria Traffic Calling-in Points		
Number	Sector	Name
12	Change	Sand Heads
12A	2	Woodward Island (Crown Forest)
12B	2	La Farge
12C	Change	Shoal Point
15A	Change	Iona
15B	Change	Cape Roger Curtis
15C	Change	Gower Point
16	3	Halkett Point
17	3	Grace Island
18	3	Cowan Point/Point Atkinson
19	3	Dundarave
20	3	Vanterm
21	3	Berry Point
22	3	Roche Point



**Table 29-4 — Prince Rupert VTS Zone Sectors 1 and 2**

Prince Rupert Traffic—Calling-In Points

Number	Sector	Name	Number	Sector	Name
1A	Change	Cape Caution/Triangle Island	16	2	Lucy Islands
1B	1	Dugout Rocks	17	2	Pillsbury Point
1C	1	Pearl Rocks	18	2	Edye Passage
2	1	Fog Rocks	19	Change	Wales Island
3	1	Walker Island	20A	2	Butterworth Rocks
4	1	Barba Point	20B	Change	Seal Rocks
5	1	Idol Point	21	Change	Rose Spit/Seal Rocks
6	1	Freeman Point	22	2	Rose Spit
7	1	Ditmars Point	23	1	Int’l Boundary/Dixon Entrance
8	1	Griffin Point	24	Change	Langara Point/Point Cornwallis
9	1	Kingcome Point	25	1	Langara Island
10	1	Money Point	26	1	Tasu Sound
11	1	Sainty Point	27	1	Cape St. James
12	1	Pitt Island Light	28	1	McInnes Island/Cape St. James
13A	Change	Baker Inlet	29	1	Cape Mark/McInnes Island
13B	Change	Swede Point	30	1	Bonilla Island/Sandspit
14A	2	Lawyer Islands	31	1	Lawn Point
14B	2	Genn Islands	32	1	White Rocks
15A	2	Petrel Rock	33	1	Duckers Islands
15B	2	Greentop Islet	34	1	Wilson Rock
15C	2	Holland Rock	35	Change	Triangle Island

Table 29-4 — Prince Rupert VTS Zone Sectors 1 and 2 (continued)

