

TOP OF SLOPE

EDGE OF VEGETATION

# T I D A L     D A T A

MEAN VALUES—In tidal technology, the values obtained from averaging tidal observations at a station over a long-period of time, a period of 19 years giving the best value.—See Comparison of Simultaneous Observations, Nineteen-Year Tidal Cycle.

MEAN HIGHER HIGH

MEAN HIGHER HIGH WATER—The average height of the higher high waters over a 19-year period.—See Higher High Water, Nineteen-Year Tidal Cycle.

0.5 ft.

MEAN HIGHWATER

MEAN HIGH WATER.—The average height of the high waters over a 19-year period. All high waters are included in the average where the type is either semidiurnal or mixed. Where the type of tide is predominantly diurnal, only the higher high-water heights are included in the average on those days when the tide is semidiurnal.—See Mixed Tides, Semidiurnal Tides, Diurnal Tides, Nineteen-Year Tidal Cycle.

0.7 ft.

MEAN TIDE

(USED AS "0" DATUM FOR ALL VERTICAL CONTROLS)

2.1 ft.

1.4 ft.

0.06 ft.

MEAN SEA LEVEL

0.7 ft.

MEAN LOW WATER

MEAN LOW WATER.—The average height of the low waters over a 19-year period. All low-water heights are included in the average where the type of tide is either semidiurnal or mixed. Where the type of tide is predominantly diurnal, only the lower low-water heights are included in the average on those days when the tide becomes semidiurnal.

0.2 ft.

MEAN LOWER LOW WATER—(USED AS "0" DATUM FOR ALL TIDAL BENCH MARKS)

MEAN LOWER LOW WATER.—The average height of the lower low waters over a 19-year period. The tidal plane used on the Pacific Coast as the datum for soundings on the hydrographic surveys and nautical charts of the COAST and GEODETIC Survey.