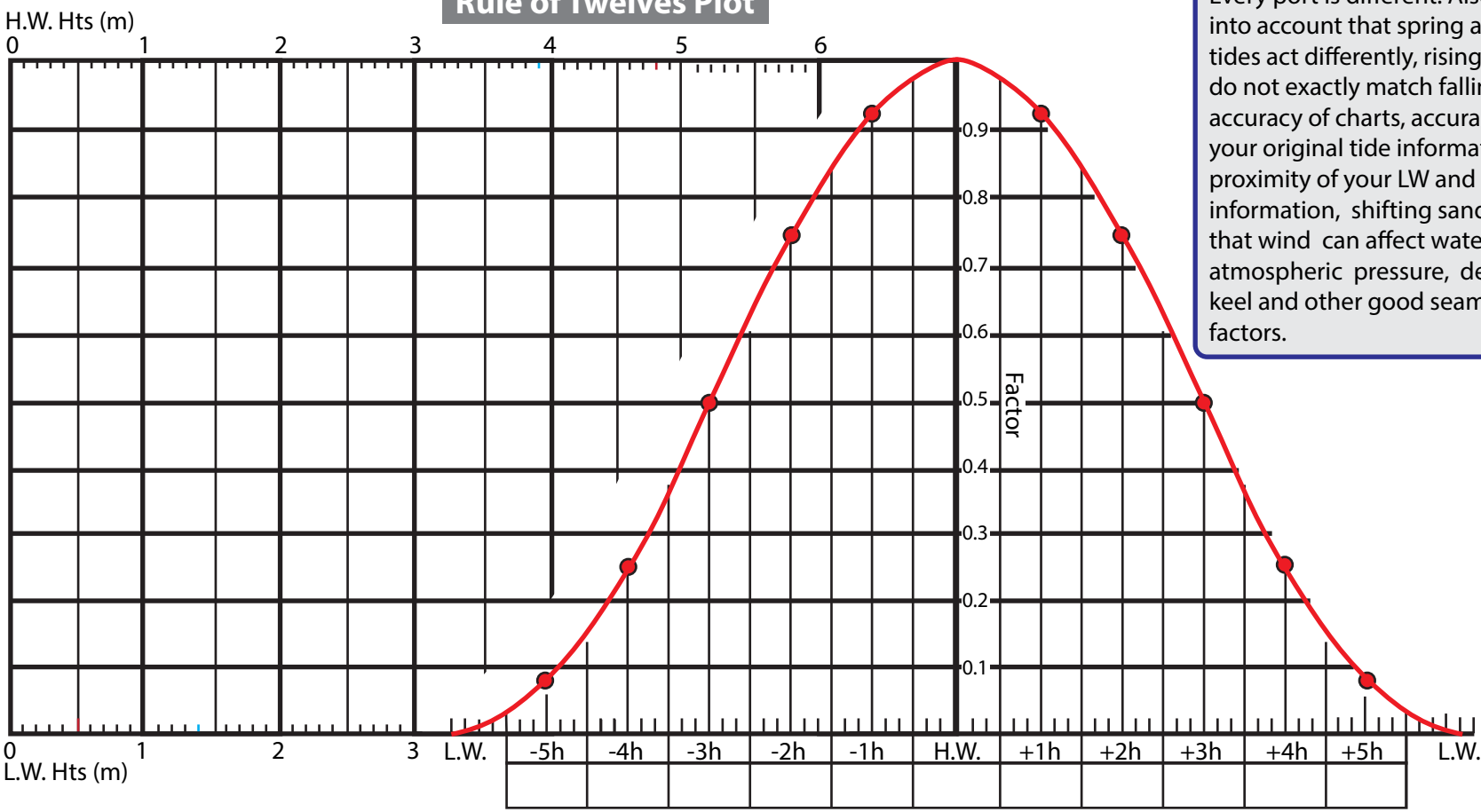
NauticEd

REMEMBER TO
Add one hour for DST

Rule of Twelves Plot



Note: This is a gross approximation for a semi-diurnal tide. Tides do not follow exactly the rule of twelves. Every port is different. Also take into account that spring and neap tides act differently, rising tides do not exactly match falling tides, accuracy of charts, accuracy of your original tide information, proximity of your LW and HW tide information, shifting sand bars, that wind can affect water height, atmospheric pressure, depth of keel and other good seamanship factors.

To find the time of a desired water height

1. Draw a sloped line from the low water height to the high water height on the left of the graph
2. Where the sloped line meets your desired tide height draw a horizontal line through under the curve.
3. Where the horizontal line touches the curve, bring a line vertically down to the time line
4. Fill in the time of HW then fill in the time of subsequent hours forward and backward. Each tick is ten minutes.

To find the water height at a specific time

1. Draw a sloped line from the low water height to the high water height on the left of the graph
2. Fill in the time of HW then fill in the time of subsequent hours forward and backward. Each tick is ten minutes.
3. At the specific time draw a vertical line up to touch the curve.
3. Where the vertical line touches the curve, draw a horizontal line across to the sloped line on the left of the graph.
4. Where the horizontal line and sloped line intersect, draw a line vertically up to the top. This is the height of water at that time.

Scan for an example problem to solve