



H103
南海海区
SOUTH CHINA SEA

2009

潮汐表

TIDE TABLES



中国人民解放军海军司令部航海保证部
THE NAVIGATION GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT OF THE CHINESE NAVY HEADQUARTERS
2008 年

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

潮汐表：2009. 南海海区 / 中国人民解放军海军司令部航海保证部编制 . — 天津 : 中国航海图书出版社, 2008.3
ISBN 978 - 7 - 80224 - 690 - 4

I . 潮... II . 中... III . 南海—潮汐表—2009 IV . U675.82

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 022861 号

H103

潮汐表

南海海区

2009



中国人民解放军海军司令部航海保证部编制

中国航海图书出版社出版发行

天津市塘沽区上海道 1716 号 邮政编码：300450

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中国人民解放军第 4210 工厂印刷



开本 880 × 1230 1/16 印张 17

2008 年 6 月第 1 版 2008 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

印数：1—7 000 册

ISBN 978 - 7 - 80224 - 690 - 4

JS(2008)02 - 032

定价：37.00 元

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使 用 说 明

中国人民解放军海军司令部航海保证部编制的《潮汐表》共分四册，包括黄、渤海海区(H101)，东海海区(H102)，南海海区(H103)，太平洋北西部(H104)。

概 述

潮汐表中刊载每日潮汐发生时间和高度的港口称为主港，通常为重要港口或能代表某类潮汐特征。如果两个港口的潮汐特征类似，其间有近似不变的潮差比和潮时差，并能利用其中一个主港的每日高、低潮预报，通过两港之间的差比关系推算另一港口的潮汐，则根据这种关系推算潮汐的港口称为附港。

在本表中，列出了主港每日高、低潮的潮高极值和时间，并对部分主港更详细地列出了每日正点潮高。表中日期下面的 ● ○ ◇ 符号分别表示月亮的朔、上弦、望、下弦四种月相；S、N、E 字母分别表示月亮的赤纬最南、最北、最小三个极值。

潮高基准面是潮汐表预报潮高起算面，海图深度基准面是海图水深的起算面。我部出版的《潮汐表》与海图，其潮高基准面和海图深度基准面是一致的，因此某一时刻的实际水深等于大比例尺海图上标注的水深与该时刻的潮高值之和。

如果发现潮高基准面与所使用的海图深度基准面不一致，实际计算水深时须加以订正：某地某时实际水深 = 当地大比例尺海图上标注的水深 + 该时预报潮高 + (当地海图深度基准面 - 潮高基准面)。

平均海面是一定时期内海水面的平均位置，用潮高基准面至平均海面的高度来表示。一般经过长时期的潮汐观测计算得来。

各港站所列时间均以各自所在地区的标准时为准。其中中国沿海各港站潮高预报及月赤纬极值、月相、月中天发生时间均采用北京标准时，即东 8 时区时。

正常情况下，《潮汐表》预报潮时误差在 20 ~ 30 分钟以内，潮高误差在 20 ~ 30 厘米以内。在预报值中不包括由于气象及其它随机因素而引起的误差，特殊情况下，如处在江、河口的预报点或有台风、寒潮、洪水等因素影响时误差较大，使用时请注意。

潮汐要素

海水由于受到月亮和太阳的引力作用而产生周期性的升降(涨落)运动的现象叫做潮汐。在潮汐升降的每一周期中，当海面涨至最高时为高潮，当海面降至最低时为低潮。从低潮到高潮的过程中，海面逐渐升涨为涨潮；从高潮到低潮的过程中，海面逐渐下落为落潮。相邻的高潮与低潮的水位高度差为潮差。从低潮时至高潮时所经历的时间为涨潮时间；从高潮时至低潮时所经历的时间为落潮时间。

在朔或望(农历初一或十五)后的 2 - 3 天达到半个月中的潮差最大为大潮；在上弦或下弦(农历初七、初八或廿二、廿三)后的 2 - 3 天达到半个月中的潮差最小为小潮。

潮汐类型

潮汐的性质可以分为四种类型：

- 1、半日潮：在一个太阴日内(约 24 小时 50 分钟)，发生两次高潮和低潮，且相邻的高潮(低潮)的潮高大致相等，涨落潮持续时间亦很接近。
- 2、全日潮：在半个月中，一天出现一次高潮和一次低潮的天数超过 7 天，而其余天数为混

合潮性质。

3、不正规半日混合潮：它基本具有半日潮的特征，在一个太阴日内，有两次高潮和低潮，但相邻的高潮（低潮）的潮高相差很大，涨潮和落潮持续时间也不相等。

4、不正规日潮混合潮：在半个月中，一天出现一次高潮和一次低潮的天数不超过7天，而多数天为一天两次高潮和两次低潮的不正规半日潮。

海图潮信表

海图上刊载的潮信表为航海人员提供了部分主、附港的潮汐情况，对半日潮港列出了平均潮汐间隙和平均大（小）潮升等数据；对混合潮港和日潮港分别列出了回归潮期间的平均潮汐间隙和潮高及分点潮期间的平均潮汐间隙和潮高等数据。

高潮间隙就是某地月上（下）中天时刻至发生高潮时的时间间隔；低潮间隙就是某地月上（下）中天时刻至发生低潮时的时间间隔。平均大潮升即自深度基准面至平均大潮高潮面的高度，是大潮期间高潮的平均潮高；平均小潮升即自深度基准面至平均小潮高潮面的高度，是小潮期间高潮的平均潮高。

日潮不等就是两相邻高潮的潮高或两相邻低潮的潮高常有不相等的现象；回归潮就是当月球赤纬位于最北或最南附近时（月赤纬最大时），所产生的日潮不等为最大时的潮汐；分点潮则为当月球位于赤道附近时（月赤纬最小时），日潮不等很小，两相邻高潮或低潮的潮高约相等时的潮汐。

潮信表使用

根据潮信表提供的数据可以粗略地推算出该海区的潮时和潮高，但有一定的误差，有时甚至与实测水位相差较大，使用时请注意。现把推算方法介绍如下：

1、半日潮型潮信表

（1）求潮时

$$\text{高潮时} = \text{月上（下）中天时} + \text{平均高潮间隙}$$

$$\text{低潮时} = \text{月上（下）中天时} + \text{平均低潮间隙}$$

（2）求潮高

$$\text{高潮高} = \text{大潮升} - (\text{大潮升} - \text{小潮升}) / 7 \times \text{日数} \quad (\text{日数指与大潮时相隔天数})$$

$$\text{低潮高} = 2 \times \text{平均海面} - \text{高潮高}$$

例：求南鹏岛2009年8月8日的大概潮时和潮高。

解：根据海图查得南鹏岛潮信表为

地点	位置	平均高潮间隙	平均低潮间隙	大潮升	小潮升	平均海面
南鹏岛	21°33'N 112°11'E	09h25min	03h35min	2.40m	1.94m	1.60m

从潮汐表中查知2009年8月8日的月上中天时刻为01时13分，月下中天时刻为13时34分。则：

（1）求潮时

$$\text{第一次低潮时} = 01 \text{时} 13 \text{分} + 03 \text{时} 35 \text{分} = 04 \text{时} 48 \text{分}$$

$$\text{第一次高潮时} = 01 \text{时} 13 \text{分} + 09 \text{时} 25 \text{分} = 10 \text{时} 38 \text{分}$$

$$\text{第二次低潮时} = 13 \text{时} 34 \text{分} + 03 \text{时} 35 \text{分} = 17 \text{时} 09 \text{分}$$

第二次高潮时 = 13 时 34 分 + 09 时 25 分 = 22 时 59 分

(2) 求潮高

从潮汐表中查知, 8 月 8 日在大潮后的天数大约为 1 天, 则:

$$\text{高潮高} = 240 - (240 - 194)/7 \times 1 = 233 \text{ 厘米}$$

$$\text{低潮高} = 2 \times 160 - 233 = 87 \text{ 厘米}$$

2、混合潮型和日潮型潮信表

(1) 求潮时

① 当所求日期在月赤纬 0° 或接近 0° 时

$$\text{高潮时} = \text{月上(下)中天时} + \text{平均高潮间隙}$$

$$\text{低潮时} = \text{月上(下)中天时} + \text{平均低潮间隙}$$

② 当所求日期在月赤纬最大或接近最大时

$$\text{高(低)高潮潮时} = \text{月上(下)中天时} + \text{平均高(低)高潮间隙}$$

$$\text{高(低)低潮潮时} = \text{月上(下)中天时} + \text{平均高(低)低潮间隙}$$

(2) 求潮高

① 当所求日期在月赤纬最大或最小时, 则推算潮高为潮信表所列潮高;

② 当所求日期在月赤纬最小(最大)与最大(最小)之间时, 则分别用下列各式计算:

A、若所求日期在月赤纬最小与最大之间

$$\text{高(低)高潮潮高} = \text{月赤纬 } 0^\circ \text{ 的平均高潮潮高} - T \cdot \Delta h$$

$$\text{高(低)低潮潮高} = \text{月赤纬 } 0^\circ \text{ 的平均低潮潮高} - T \cdot \Delta h$$

B、若所求日期在月赤纬最大与最小之间

$$\text{高(低)高潮潮高} = \text{月赤纬最大时的平均高(低)高潮潮高} + T \cdot \Delta h$$

$$\text{高(低)低潮潮高} = \text{月赤纬最大时的平均高(低)低潮潮高} + T \cdot \Delta h$$

其中: T 为月赤纬最小(或最大)至所求日期的时间间隔天数;

Δh = 潮位日差 = ($\text{月赤纬 } 0^\circ \text{ 的平均潮高} - \text{月赤纬最大时的平均潮高}$) / D , D 为月赤纬最小(最大)与最大(最小)的时间间隔天数。

例: 求北津港 2009 年 5 月 10 日的大概潮时和潮高。

解: 根据海图查得北津港潮信表为

地 点	位 置	潮 面	月赤纬 0° 时		潮 面	月赤纬最大时(月上中天)		平 均 海 面		
			平均潮汐间隙	平均潮高		平均潮汐间隙				
						北赤纬	南赤纬			
北津港	21°48' N	高潮	09h46min	2.12m	高高潮	21h42min	09h17min	2.59m		
	112°01' E		04h15min	0.69m	低高潮	10h41min	23h06min	1.34m		
					低低潮	05h08min	17h32min	0.36m		
					高低潮	15h18min	02h54min	1.22m		

从潮汐表中查知 2009 年 5 月 10 日在月球赤纬最南时的前 2 天, 月上中天时刻为 00 时 15 分。则:

(1) 求潮时

$$\text{高高潮潮时} = 00 \text{ 时 } 15 \text{ 分} + 09 \text{ 时 } 17 \text{ 分} = 09 \text{ 时 } 32 \text{ 分}$$

低高潮潮时 = 00 时 15 分 + 23 时 06 分 = 23 时 21 分

低低高潮潮时 = 00 时 15 分 + 17 时 32 分 = 17 时 47 分

高低潮潮时 = 00 时 15 分 + 02 时 54 分 = 03 时 09 分

(2) 求潮高

从潮汐表中查知, 5 月 10 日在月赤纬最小和最大之间, $T = 6, D = 8$, 按 A 式计算潮高。则:

$$\text{高高潮潮高} = 212 - T \cdot \Delta h_1 = 212 - 6 \times [(212 - 259)/8] = 247 \text{ 厘米}$$

$$\text{低高潮潮高} = 212 - T \cdot \Delta h_2 = 212 - 6 \times [(212 - 134)/8] = 154 \text{ 厘米}$$

$$\text{低低高潮潮高} = 69 - T \cdot \Delta h_3 = 69 - 6 \times [(69 - 36)/8] = 44 \text{ 厘米}$$

$$\text{高低潮潮高} = 69 - T \cdot \Delta h_4 = 69 - 6 \times [(69 - 122)/8] = 109 \text{ 厘米}$$

Operation Manual

The Chinese Tide Tables are compiled by the Navigation Guarantee Department of the Chinese Navy Headquarters in four volumes including:

Bohai Sea and Yellow Sea; (Pub No. H101)

East China Sea; (Pub No. H102)

South China Sea; (Pub No. H103)

Northwest Pacific Ocean; (Pub No. H104)

Summarization

Ports published the time and the height of daily tide in Tide Tables are called Standard Ports, which usually to be important ports or represent some kinds of tidal characters. If the tidal characters between the two ports is similar or there exists almost the same ratio of tidal ranges and time difference of tide, moreover, according to daily high low water predictions of one of the standard ports and difference relation between the two ports, the tide of the other port can be calculated, so those ports are called Secondary Ports, tide of which can be calculated through the above connections.

The tidal height extrema and times of daily high low water of standard ports are listed in this table and the daily height of tide at the expected time is shown more particularly at some standard ports. The symbols ● ☽ ○ ☾ S N E below the dates in these tables indicate respectively New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon, Last Quarter, Declination Maximum South, Declination Maximum North and Declination Minimum.

All predicted heights are given above Tide Height Datum and chart depths are given above Chart Depth Datum. Tide Height Datum is the same as Chart Depth Datum between Tide Tables published by our department and charts, so the actual depth is the sum of depth on large - scale chart and tidal height.

When Tidal Datum is not the same as Chart Depth Datum, the actual depth should be calculated as follows: the actual depth = depth on large - scale chart + predicted height + (Chart Depth Datum - Tidal Datum).

MSL (mean sea level) is the average level of the sea surface in a certain period of time. MSL is to be shown by the height from Tide Height Datum to MSL and generally calculated from tidal observations over a long period.

All times of predictions are given in the official standard time kept at the place. Those times of predictions of height of tide at ports and places of China coast, moon declination extremum, lunar phases and moon culmination are given in Beijing Standard Time, i. e. time zone: - 0800.

Normally in Tide Tables, errors in predicted tidal times is within 20 ~ 30 minutes and errors in predicted heights is within 20 ~ 30 cm. The effects of meteorological conditions and other random factors on tidal heights are not included in all predicted heights. Errors might be large in special circumstances such as at predicted station of estuary or under the effects of typhoon, cold wave and floodwater and so on factors. Caution should be taken in use.

Tidal Factors

Tide is the regular and continuous fluctuating change in the level of the sea affected by gravitation of moon and sun. In the tidal cycle, the maximum height reached in a rising tide is to be called High Tide and the minimum height reached in a falling tide is to be called Low Tide. In the course of low tide to high tide, when the sea level is rising to a higher level, it is called Flood Tide. In the course of high tide to low tide, when the sea level is falling to a lower level, it is called Ebb Tide.

Tidal Range is the difference in height between a high tide and the succeeding or preceding low tide. The Duration of Flood is the length of time from low tide to high tide; the Duration of Ebb is the length of time from high tide to low tide.

Spring Tides: semi – diurnal tides of the largest range occurring 2 – 3 days after the moon is new or full; Neap Tides: tides of the smallest range occurring 2 – 3 days after the moon is at its first or last quarter.

Tidal Pattern

There are four tidal patterns as follows:

1. Semi – diurnal Tide: there are two high tides and two low tides in a lunar day (about 24hrs and 50mins). The height of tide between a high tide (low tide) and the succeeding or preceding high tide (low tide) is approximately the same; the duration of flood and ebb is also approximate.

2. Diurnal Tide: In half a month , the number of days is more than 7 days in which there appears one high tide and one low tide , other days are compound tide.

3. Irregular Semi – diurnal Compound Tide: Basically its characters is as much as semi – diurnal tide. There are two high tides and two low tides in a lunar day. The height of tide between a high tide (low tide) and the succeeding or preceding high tide (low tide) is different; the duration of flood and ebb is not equal , too,

4. Irregular Diurnal Tide: In half a month , the number of days is less than 7days in which there appears one high tide and one low tide , other majority of days are irregular semi – diurnal tide in which there appear two high tides and two low tides.

Table of Tidal Signal on Chart

Table of tidal signal on chart provides many data for navigators: tide situations of parts of standard ports and secondary ports , mean – tidal intervals and mean tidal rise , etc for semi – diurnal tide ports , mean – tidal intervals and heights during tropical tide and equinoctial tide respectively for compound tide ports and diurnal tide ports , etc.

High Tide Interval is the time interval from lunar upper (lower) culmination to high tide; Low Tide Interval is the time interval from lunar upper (lower) culmination to low tide; Mean Spring Rise is the height between depth datum and mean high water springs level and the mean height of high tide during spring tide; Mean Neap Rise is the height between depth datum and mean high water neaps level and the mean height of high tide during neap tide.

Diurnal Inequality of Tide is the phenomenon that the height of tide between a high tide (low tide) and the succeeding or preceding high tide (low tide) is constant inequality. Tropical Tide is the tide when diurnal inequality of tide is maximal caused while the maximal moon declination coming. Equinoctial Tide is the tide when the moon declination is minimal , diurnal inequality of tide is much little , the height of tide between a high tide (low tide) and the succeeding or preceding high tide (low tide) is approximately the same.

Tide Tables

According to the data shown in tide tables , time of tide and height of tide for certain sea area can be approximately calculated , however there exists some errors and sometimes differs greatly from the actual surveyed water levels. Care should be taken when using it. Calculating methods are listed as follows :

1. Tabular statement of semidiurnal tide

(1) to find the time of tide

time of high water = upper (lower) culmination time + mean high water lunitidal interval

time of low water = upper (lower) culmination time + mean low water lunitidal interval

(2) to find the height of tide

height of high water = spring rise - (spring rise - neap rise) / 7 × days (days refer to the interval days with the time of spring tide)

height of low water = 2 × MSL - height of high water

For example: to calculate the approximate time and height of tide of Nanpeng Dao on August 8, 2009.

Analysis: The tide table of Nanpeng Dao consulted from chart is listed as follows:

place	position	MHW lunitidal interval	MLW lunitidal interval	spring rise	neap rise	MSL
Nanpeng Dao	21°33'N 112°11'E	09h25min	03h35min	2.40m	1.94m	1.60m

As shown in tide table, upper culmination time on August 8, 2009 is 01h13min, lower culmination time is 13h34min, thus:

(1) to find the time of tide

the first time of low water = 01h13min + 03h35min = 04h48min

the first time of high water = 01h13min + 09h25min = 10h38min

the second time of low water = 13h34min + 03h35min = 17h09min

the second time of high water = 13h34min + 09h25min = 22h59min

(2) to find the height of tide

As shown in tide table, approximate days after spring tide on August 8 is 1 day, thus:

height of high water = 240 - (240 - 194) / 7 × 1 = 233cm

height of low water = 2 × 160 - 233 = 87cm

2. Tabular statement of mixed tide and diurnal tide

(1) to find the time of tide

① to find the date at 0° or approaching to 0° of the moon declination

time of high water = upper (lower) culmination time + MHW lunitidal interval

time of low water = upper (lower) culmination time + MLW lunitidal interval

② to find the date at the maximum or approaching to maximum of the moon declination

time of HHW (LHW) = upper (lower) culmination time + MHHW (MLHW) lunitidal interval

time of HLW (LLW) = upper (lower) culmination time + MHLW (MLLW) lunitidal interval

(2) to find the height of tide

① to find the date at the maximum or minimum of the moon declination, the calculating height of tide is listed in this table;

② to find the date between the minimum (maximum) and maximum (minimum) of the moon declination, the calculating methods are listed follows:

A. to find the date between the minimum and maximum of the moon declination

height of HHW (LHW) = mean height of high tide at 0° of moon declination - T · Δh

height of HLW (LLW) = mean height of low tide at 0° of moon declination - T · Δh

B. to find the date between the maximum and minimum of the moon declination

height of HHW (LHW) = mean height of HHW (LHW) of moon declination at maximum + T · Δh

height of HLW (LLW) = mean height of HLW (LLW) of moon declination at maximum + T · Δh

Thereinto: T represents the interval days from moon declination at minimum (or maximum) to the time as requested;

Δh = tidal level range per day = (mean height of the tide at 0° - mean height of the tide at

maximum of moon declination)/D, D represents the interval days from minimum (maximum) to maximum of moon declination.

For example: to calculate the approximate time and height of tide of Beijin Gang on May 10, 2009.

Analysis: the tide table of Beijin Gang consulted from charts is listed as follows:

place	position	tide level	moon declination at 0°		tide level	moon declination at maximum (upper culmination)		mean height tide	MSL		
			mean tide interval	mean height tide		mean tide interval					
			N declination	S declination							
Beijin Gang	21°48' N 112°01' E	HW LW	09h46min 04h15min	2.12m 0.69m	HHW LHW LLW HLW	21h42min 10h41min 05h08min 15h18min	09h17min 23h06min 17h32min 02h54min	2.59m 1.34m 0.36m 1.22m	1.40m		

As shown in tide table, May 10, 2009 is 2 days previous to the Moon Declination Maximum South, upper culmination time is 00h15min, thus:

(1) to find the time of tide

$$\text{time of HHW} = 00\text{h}15\text{min} + 09\text{h}17\text{min} = 09\text{h}32\text{min}$$

$$\text{time of LHW} = 00\text{h}15\text{min} + 23\text{h}06\text{min} = 23\text{h}21\text{min}$$

$$\text{time of LLW} = 00\text{h}15\text{min} + 17\text{h}32\text{min} = 17\text{h}47\text{min}$$

$$\text{time of HLW} = 00\text{h}15\text{min} + 02\text{h}54\text{min} = 03\text{h}09\text{min}$$

(2) to find the height of tide

As shown in tide table, May 10 is between the minimum and maximum of moon declination, $T=6$, $D=8$, calculating the height of tide should follow the calculating way of A, thus:

$$\text{height of HHW} = 212 - T \cdot \Delta h_1 = 212 - 6 \times [(212 - 259)/8] = 247\text{cm}$$

$$\text{height of LHW} = 212 - T \cdot \Delta h_2 = 212 - 6 \times [(212 - 134)/8] = 154\text{cm}$$

$$\text{height of LLW} = 69 - T \cdot \Delta h_3 = 69 - 6 \times [(69 - 36)/8] = 44\text{cm}$$

$$\text{height of HLW} = 69 - T \cdot \Delta h_4 = 69 - 6 \times [(69 - 122)/8] = 109\text{cm}$$

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云 澳 湾
YUN'AO WAN

2009 年

纬度: 23°24'N

经度: 117°06'E

潮汐表

5月 May		6月 Jun.		7月 Jul.		8月 Aug.	
潮时	潮高	潮时	潮高	潮时	潮高	潮时	潮高
Time	cm	Time	cm	Time	cm	Time	cm
1 06 15	227	17 07 03	186	1 00 12	50	17 00 36	74
10 45	136	17 11 59	109	1 07 49	210	17 06 45	177
16 39	192	17 15 59	149	1 13 11	96	17 13 19	27
23 18	31			1 19 56	177	17 21 15	170
2 07 13	218	18 00 18	37	2 01 14	67	18 01 35	96
11 59	135	18 07 51	178	2 08 44	200	18 06 50	174
17 53	184			2 14 27	76	18 14 42	47
		12 15 59	98	2 21 24	177	18 22 29	185
3 00 27	45	19 01 12	49	3 02 24	84	19 02 49	115
08 22	209	19 08 36	177	3 09 36	190	19 07 19	179
13 24	123	19 14 03	90	15 27	56	19 15 30	6
19 30	174	20 20 50	151	22 45	182	19 23 52	211
4 01 44	55	20 02 16	67	4 03 30	97	20 03 30	101
09 30	200	20 09 21	179	4 10 23	180	20 08 03	172
14 49	102	20 15 08	79	4 16 15	37	20 16 04	17
21 30	170	22 23 30	166	4 23 57	189		
5 02 58	62	21 03 21	83	5 04 31	106	21 00 18	210
10 29	192	21 10 15	181	5 11 02	170	21 04 30	116
15 52	77	21 15 59	63	5 17 00	23	21 08 35	182
22 57	176	23 23 47	190			21 16 54	9
6 03 58	68	22 04 15	94	6 01 00	198	22 01 14	235
11 18	184	22 11 11	181	6 05 27	112	22 05 25	132
16 38	53	22 16 42	43	6 11 39	164	22 09 22	198
				6 17 45	13	22 17 45	7
7 00 05	187	23 00 42	213	7 01 49	208	23 02 06	253
04 48	77	23 05 04	102	7 06 16	117	23 06 18	143
12 00	179	23 11 50	179	7 12 20	164	23 10 12	211
17 17	36	23 17 24	21	7 18 30	10	23 18 37	5
8 01 01	201	24 01 28	227	8 02 32	218	24 02 58	259
05 34	90	24 05 51	109	8 07 01	122	24 07 09	142
12 33	178	24 10 04	181	8 13 05	168	24 11 00	213
17 56	26	24 18 06	4	8 19 10	11	24 19 30	0
9 01 48	216	25 02 13	236	9 03 08	225	25 03 45	256
06 17	105	25 06 36	116	9 07 39	127	25 07 58	130
13 00	182	25 10 45	189	9 13 46	173	25 11 52	202
18 35	23	25 18 52	-5	9 19 46	16	25 20 21	-6
10 02 29	229	26 03 00	243	10 03 40	225	26 04 30	244
07 00	121	26 07 22	125	10 08 08	129	26 08 46	112
13 30	188	N 11 30	199	10 14 19	175	26 13 03	183
19 15	25	19 41	-4	10 20 19	20	26 21 12	-6
11 03 06	239	27 03 48	249	11 04 09	219	27 05 11	230
07 38	135	27 08 09	135	11 08 34	126	27 09 37	95
14 00	194	27 12 15	206	11 14 49	173	27 16 30	180
19 53	31	27 20 31	3	11 20 51	21	27 22 00	3
12 03 41	242	28 04 35	252	12 04 40	209	28 05 50	218
08 11	144	28 08 57	140	12 09 04	118	28 10 32	81
14 30	198	28 13 30	206	12 15 23	167	28 17 30	178
20 27	36	28 21 24	14	12 21 30	22	28 22 50	22
13 04 15	240	29 05 21	248	13 05 14	201	29 06 30	209
08 39	148	29 09 49	139	13 09 45	110	29 11 32	70
14 55	199	29 15 44	204	13 16 03	161	29 18 38	178
21 02	40	29 22 19	25	13 22 13	25	29 23 41	47
14 04 48	231	30 06 07	237	14 05 52	196	30 07 12	204
09 12	144	30 10 49	130	14 10 35	102	30 12 34	61
15 20	194	30 17 01	196	14 17 00	157	30 19 51	180
21 45	39	30 23 15	37	14 22 56	33		
15 05 27	217	31 06 56	223	15 06 33	195		
09 57	135	31 11 57	115	15 11 25	95	15 06 13	200
15 53	181	31 18 27	185	15 18 18	157	15 07 10	176
22 34	36			15 23 38	45	15 14 05	27
16 06 12	200			15 23 38	66	15 21 45	169
10 55	123						
16 30	164						
23 30	34						
16 16	07 14	194		16 06 36	188		
	12 15	86		16 12 19	45		
	19 28	159		16 19 59	169		

时 区: 东 8 时 区
Time Zone: -0800

潮高基准面: 在平均海面下 145 厘米。
Tidal datum: 145cm below mean sea level.

云 澳 湾
YUN'AO WAN

2009 年

纬度: 23°24'N

经度: 117°06'E

潮汐表

	9月	Sept.	10月	Oct.	11月	Nov.	12月	Dec.
	潮时	潮高	潮时	潮高	潮时	潮高	潮时	潮高
	Time	cm	Time	cm	Time	cm	Time	cm
1	04 40	153	04 19	147	04 30	131	04 52	112
	09 38	182	11 17	222	11 03	186	12 24	256
	16 40	56	16 50	62	16 30	69	17 06	118
2	00 45	220	00 46	242	00 14	212	00 36	249
	05 21	148	05 09	127	04 59	115	05 34	91
	11 25	192	12 30	232	12 12	199	13 16	266
	17 21	59	17 32	69	17 04	71	17 47	127
3	01 20	233	01 27	241	00 46	218	01 09	244
	05 49	145	05 52	109	05 20	102	06 15	70
	12 30	210	13 28	245	12 57	217	14 01	270
	17 52	64	18 12	82	17 36	80	18 30	133
4	01 45	242	02 01	242	01 12	223	01 41	237
	06 08	139	06 31	95	05 45	91	06 58	53
	13 18	224	14 16	258	13 33	235	14 44	266
	18 18	70	18 48	102	18 06	92	19 12	137
5	02 08	243	02 30	246	01 36	226	02 14	227
OE	06 26	126	07 12	87	06 15	79	07 39	41
	13 53	233	15 00	269	14 08	247	15 25	257
	18 45	72	19 23	125	18 37	104	19 51	138
6	02 29	238	02 58	251	02 00	225	02 46	217
	06 52	106	07 51	85	06 48	67	08 19	34
	14 27	234	15 40	276	14 45	253	16 06	245
	19 15	73	19 56	147	19 11	114	20 29	137
7	02 50	230	03 25	257	02 23	221	03 19	207
	07 23	86	08 30	85	07 26	53	09 00	33
	15 03	233	16 19	277	15 23	252	16 45	232
	19 47	77	20 30	162	19 46	120	21 09	139
8	03 15	223	03 52	259	02 50	217	03 48	200
	08 00	69	09 12	86	08 05	40	09 47	40
	15 43	233	17 00	272	16 06	247	17 30	220
	20 22	86	21 10	171	20 27	127	22 02	143
9	03 41	220	04 18	256	03 20	214	04 15	194
	08 40	58	09 59	88	08 50	33	10 48	51
	16 26	235	17 42	260	16 52	243	18 24	211
	20 00	110	21 57	176	21 09	135	23 19	147
10	04 07	222	04 45	247	03 55	215	04 44	186
	09 20	53	10 59	90	09 38	34	11 55	63
	17 13	238	18 31	243	17 42	240	19 30	206
	21 36	119	22 59	179	21 59	146		
11	04 30	227	05 14	231	11	04 30	219	27
	10 03	54	12 12	91	10 35	44	05 30	177
	18 02	240	19 37	224	18 38	239	12 54	73
	22 18	139			23 10	158	20 37	205
12	05 01	232	00 30	177	12	05 17	222	28
EN	10 56	58	05 55	210	11 50	59	08 12	171
	18 59	239	13 30	88	19 45	239	13 55	82
	23 13	159	21 04	211			21 39	205
13	05 30	234	02 04	167	13	00 37	164	29
	12 06	64	07 30	190	06 18	221	09 30	174
	20 07	236	14 42	82	13 06	75	14 55	88
			22 30	207	21 03	243	22 30	203
14	00 36	173	03 40	150	14	01 53	162	30
	06 13	230	09 30	182	08 15	220	11 00	181
	13 30	67	15 43	74	14 19	88	15 47	92
	21 36	235	23 30	209	22 15	249	23 16	201
15	02 09	173			15	03 04	151	31
	07 21	222			10 03	229	12 02	195
	14 53	64			15 26	99	16 30	97
	22 55	239			23 10	252	23 52	199
16	03 20	163			16	04 04	133	16
	09 30	217			E	11 21	243	13
	15 58	61			16 21	109	13 15	227
	23 56	242			23 57	252	17 34	125

时区: 东8时区
Time Zone: -0800

潮高基准面: 在平均海面下145厘米。
Tidal datum: 145cm below mean sea level.

