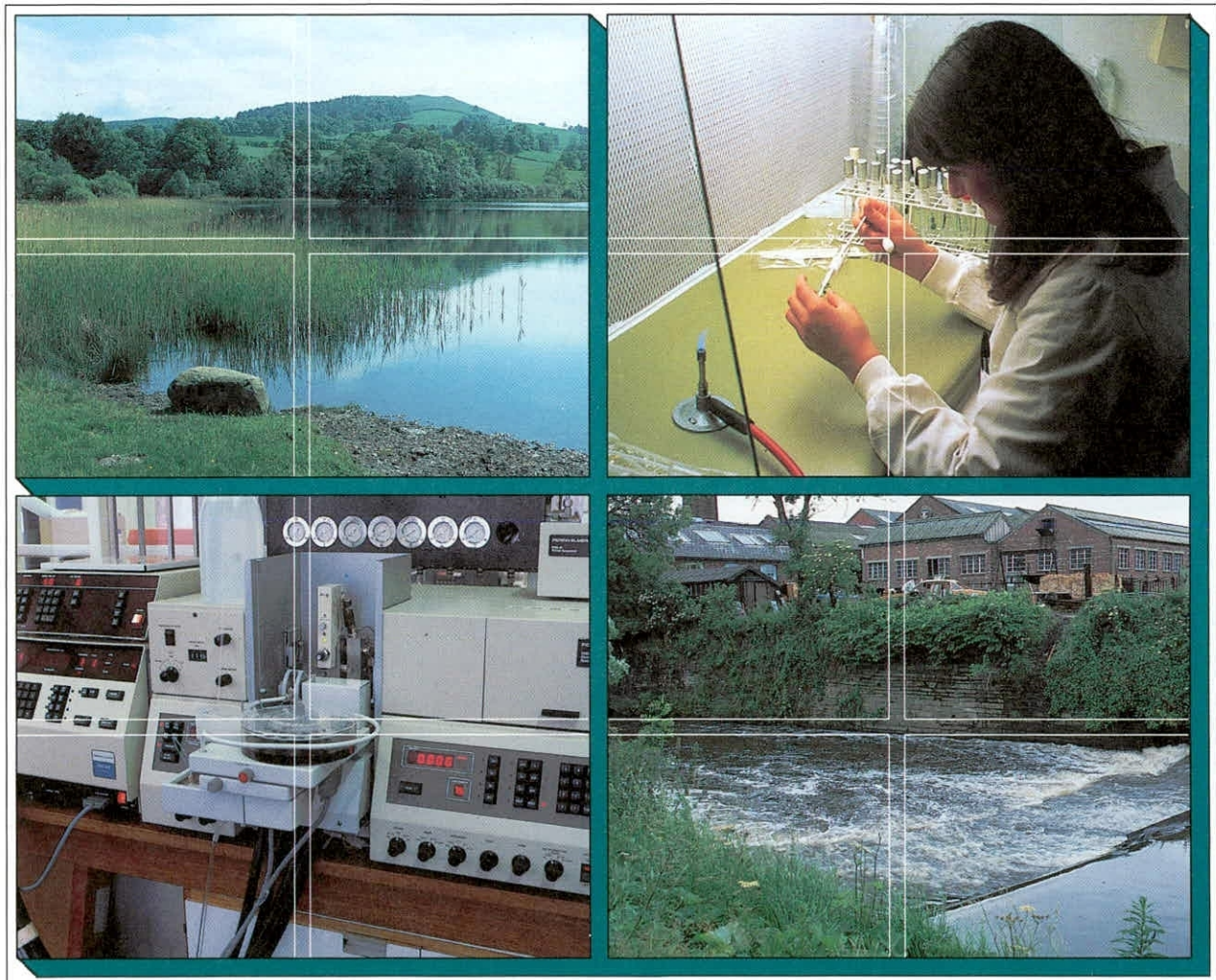


# Tidal water heights at Bunny Meadows salt marsh, River Hamble, Warsash, Hampshire

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River Hamble, Warsash, Hampshire.**

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**P. Henville**

Project leader:	F.H.Dawson
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## SUMMARY

Sea water levels were monitored inside and outside the sea wall separating the salt marsh from the estuary during summer and autumn 1992.

The culvert restricted the water flow to the salt marsh and mud flat and reduced the tidal range by about a half inside the sea wall but this varied a little between spring and neap tides. The upper limit was reduced by about 0.6 m on average whereas the lower limit was restricted by the level of the bed of the culvert.

Complex variation and interactions were monitored for other environmental variables in the water supplying and draining the mud flats such as daytime heating and nighttime cooling of the water, possible variations in oxygen related to irradiance, variations in optical density and small changes conductivity. Further analysis could be undertaken of such data or tidal water heights could be corrected to standard pressure.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Concern has been expressed about the possible extent of changes in the vegetation resulting from the construction of tidal barrages on estuaries. Such changes could include invasion or decline of vegetated areas with the associated direct effects on mud deposition or erosion but also consequential effects on biota such as feeding areas for wading birds. Such effects are thought likely to occur as a result of the asymmetrical changes to the tidal cycle primarily within the barrage in order to optimise power generation.

A site was identified on the River Hamble at Bunny Meadows, Warsash, during a survey of the Solent Estuary, which had the criteria both of typical vegetation and an altered tidal inundation regime (Appendix 2.). Sea water exchange was modified by construction of a bank to reclaim this area. The bank was breached, probably during the 1939-45 war, and reinstated in the mid 1980's with four openings of three single and one double culverts of 1.9 m wide by 1.5 m high, set approximately about the middle of the mean sea water level. A public path lies on top of the reinstated bank.

Vegetation has probably changed with a general decrease in *Spartina townsendii* more recently although there is a relatively large stand of *Phragmites australis* to the south-eastern end of the area; there is no discrete freshwater inflow in this area. *S. townsendii* may have extended its range down the tidal range but there is a general erosion mud from the flats to the channels (excavated?) and they are being filled except near the culverts where high erosive velocities and considerable scouring of bed and banks occur. There is no bed or bank protection near the culverts either to the seaward or marshward side except at one site where an incomplete low dam with little power dissipation and the absence of castellations, has been constructed.

### 1.2 Objective

Continuous monitoring of seawater level inside the wall to allow water depth or inundation and exposure, to be deduced for the salt marsh. Water temperature and water turbidity together with light intensity were also measured in part to allow for correction of the effects of variation in temperature of the height sensor and in part to give the opportunity for a fuller picture of the changes that occur during a lunar tidal cycle in a salt marsh. Seawater conductivity and dissolved oxygen changes were also measured for a short period.

## **2. METHODS**

### **2.1 Monitoring of seawater level.**

Levels were monitored using a multi-channel computerized field data collection system installed in agreement with Alan Grey of The Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Furzebrook, at the northernmost culvert; in addition an extra sensor was installed to the seaward side of this culvert. The data collection system (Convector 6) was fitted with sensors for water level, water temperature (using a thermistor mounted in a dissolved oxygen sensor, water turbidity.

Water depth was recorded using strain gauge pressure transducers (Sandhurst Scientific Instrument Company) mounted firmly just below the culvert level inside the wall and below mean low water springs to the seaward side of the wall. The transducer measures gauge pressure in the form of differential pressure using atmospheric pressure as a reference. This is achieved by venting the rear of the sensor through a tube within the cable. The sensors were calibrated in a 4 m water column in the laboratory before use and on return (Appendix 1). Water levels were corrected to Chart Datum using data supplied by Alan Gray. Barometric pressure was measured using a sealed differential pressure transducer (Penny & Giles D5148/8) with a range of 950 - 1050 mb, powered by a standard voltage reference cell.

The water turbidity and water temperature/dissolved oxygen sensors were suspended in a shallow pool excavated within 3 m of the culvert and at a depth to ensure they were always covered with water. The temperature was measured using a Mackereth-type oxygen sensor.

Water turbidity (expressed as optical density; the logarithm of the ratio of the intensity of incident to transmitted light) was measured using single gap turbidity sensors operating in the infra red region so as to reduce problems associated with algal fouling of optical surfaces.

Mean surface irradiance was measured in an unshaded area using energy irradiance sensors (Skye Instruments).

### **1.2 Site visits**

Periodic site visits were made to download data from the micro-computer and the following tasks were performed when visiting the monitoring sites:

- 1) Water level was recorded from the monitoring system and compared to that measured to the top edge of the north side of the culvert from the water surface
- 2) Any extraneous matter, eg. floating aquatic weed, was removed from the sensors and their surfaces carefully cleaned using a damp tissue or soft clean cloth.
- 3) Batteries were replaced by fully charged ones and recorded data downloaded to a portable computer for processing at the laboratory (Appendix 3.).
- 4) Any relevant environmental observations were recorded.

### 3. RESULTS

Sea water levels were monitored on the inside of the sea wall separating the salt marsh from the estuary during periods from June to November (Figure 1), but only outside the sea wall during June. Repeated attempts to monitor sea water levels failed due to damage to sensors and to cables; more substantial sensors and supports would be needed to be installed if records were to be made in the future.

Comparison of water levels inside and outside the sea wall show that the tidal range was reduced by about a half inside the sea wall but this varied a little between spring and neap tides (Figure 2). The upper limit was reduced by about 0.6 m on average because the culvert restricted the water flow to the large open areas of mudflat inside the wall which failed to fill before the tide ebbed outside the wall (figure 3). The reverse situation occurred to some extent but the lower limit was restricted by the level of the bed of the culvert (Figure 4).

Complex variation and interactions were monitored between water level and other environmental variables which could be investigated further (Figure 5). Interaction noted in the water supplying and draining the mud flats at Bunny Meadows during several tidal cycles in June 1992 included:

1. daytime heating and nighttime cooling of the water depending upon the tidal cycle relative to the time of day or night
2. probable variation in oxygen (or local effects in the water surrounding the sensor)
3. correlation of 'oxygen' effect with irradiance
4. extreme and variable ranges of optical density
5. small but significant variation in conductivity.

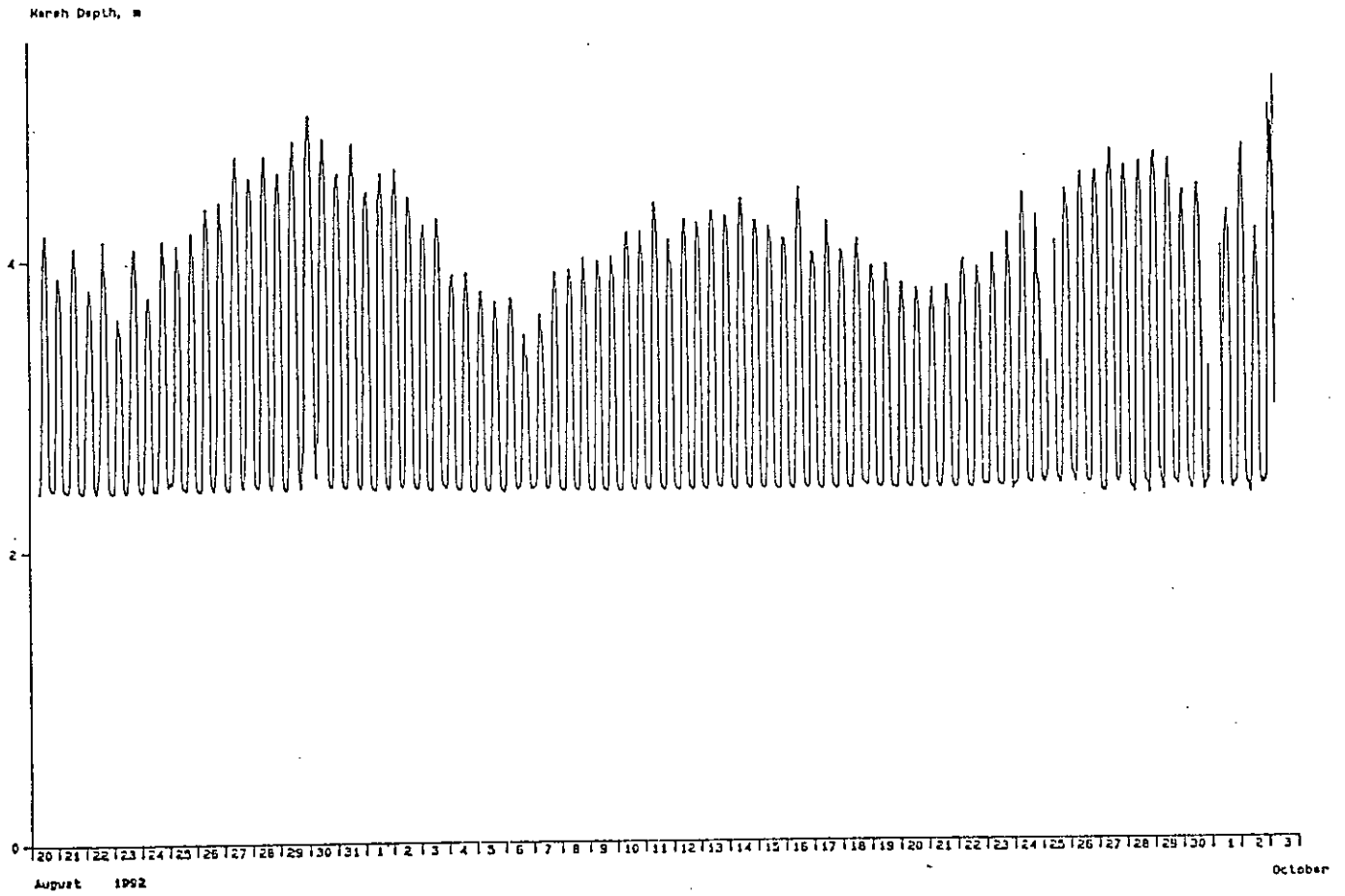


Figure 1. Water levels, corrected to Chart Datum, on the salt marsh side of the wall at Bunny Meadows, Warsash, on the River Hamble, from late August to early October during several tidal cycles.



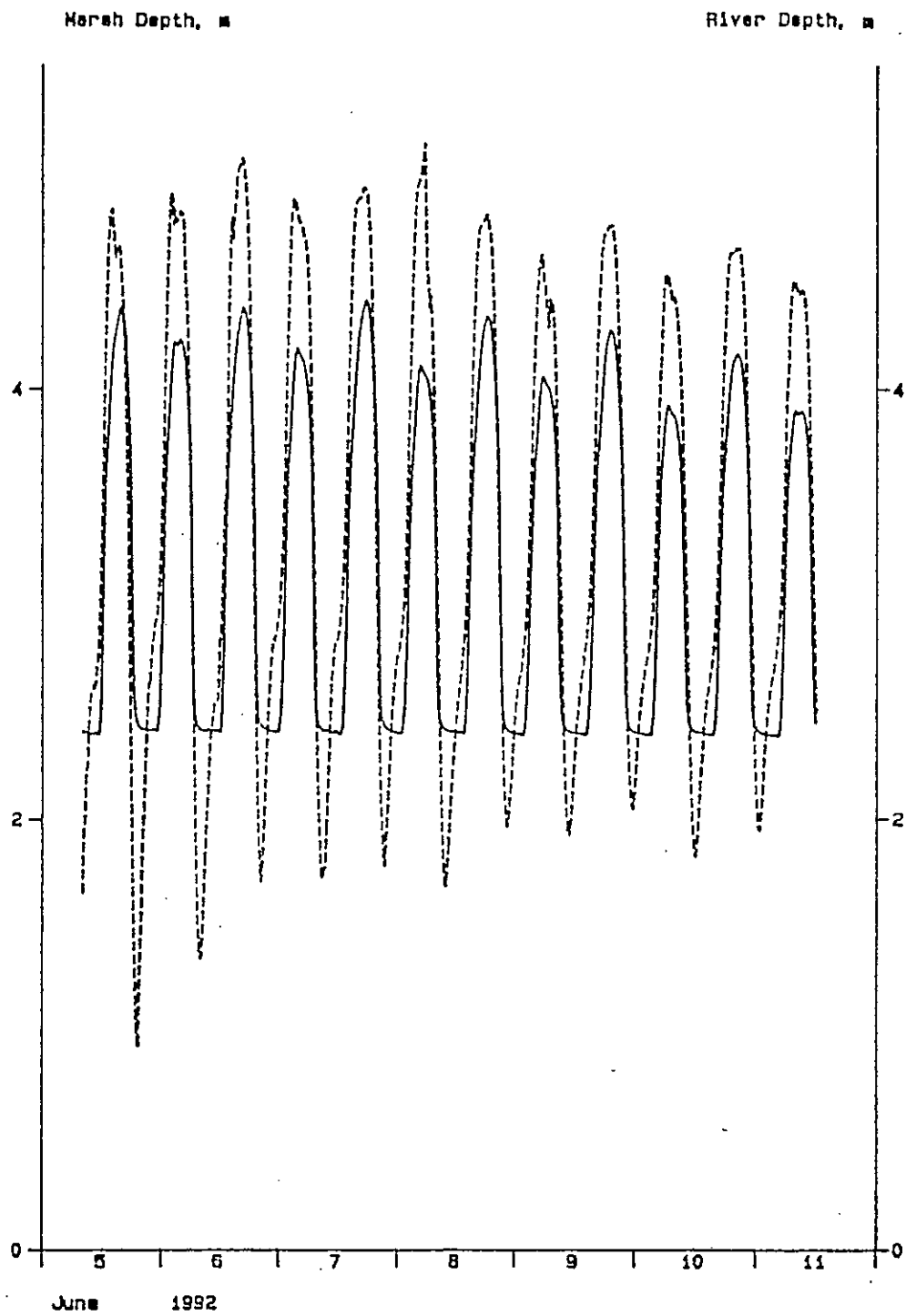


Figure 2. Comparison of water levels corrected to Chart Datum, on the salt marsh side (solid line) and on the estuary side of the sea wall on the River Hamble, Bunny Meadows, Warsash, from spring to neap tides during June 1992.

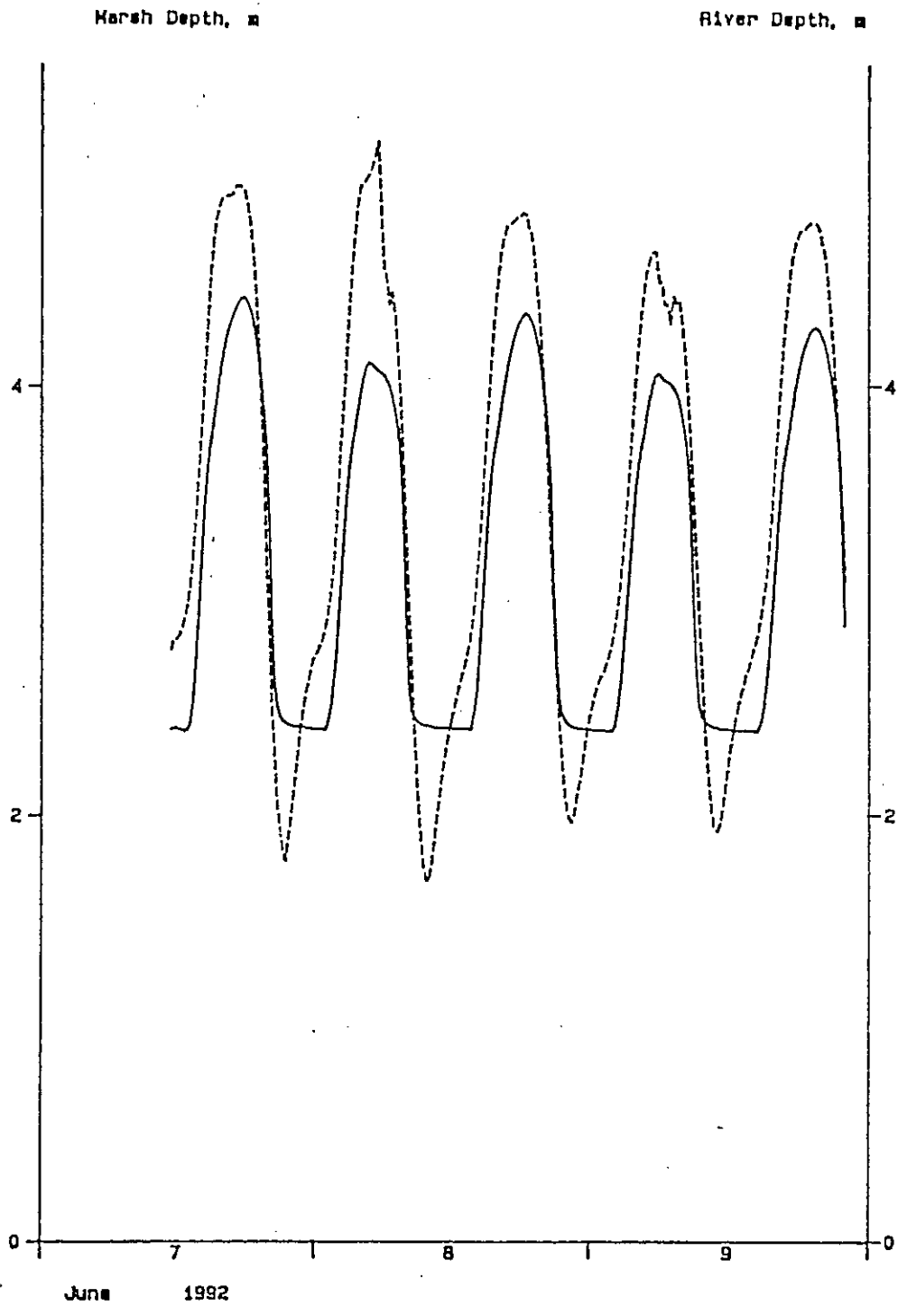


Figure 3. Detail of comparison of water levels, corrected to Chart Datum, on the salt marsh side (solid line) and on the estuary side of the sea wall on the River Hamble, Bunny Meadows, Warsash, near the neap tides during June 1992.

**SOUTHAMPTON**  
**MEAN SPRING AND NEAP CURVES**  
 Springs occur 2 days after New and Full Moon

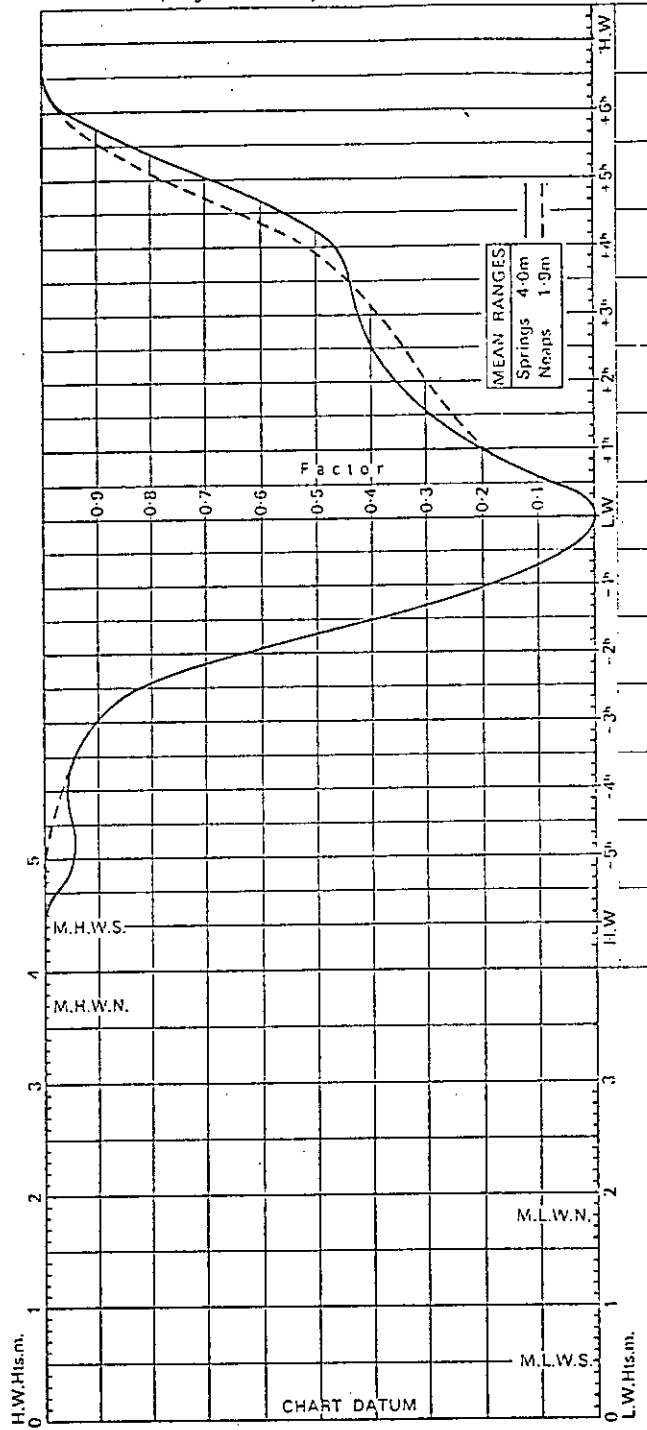


Figure 4. Spring and neap water level standard curves for Southampton (from Practical Boat Owner Cruising Almanac for 1992, data from Admiralty Tide Tables).

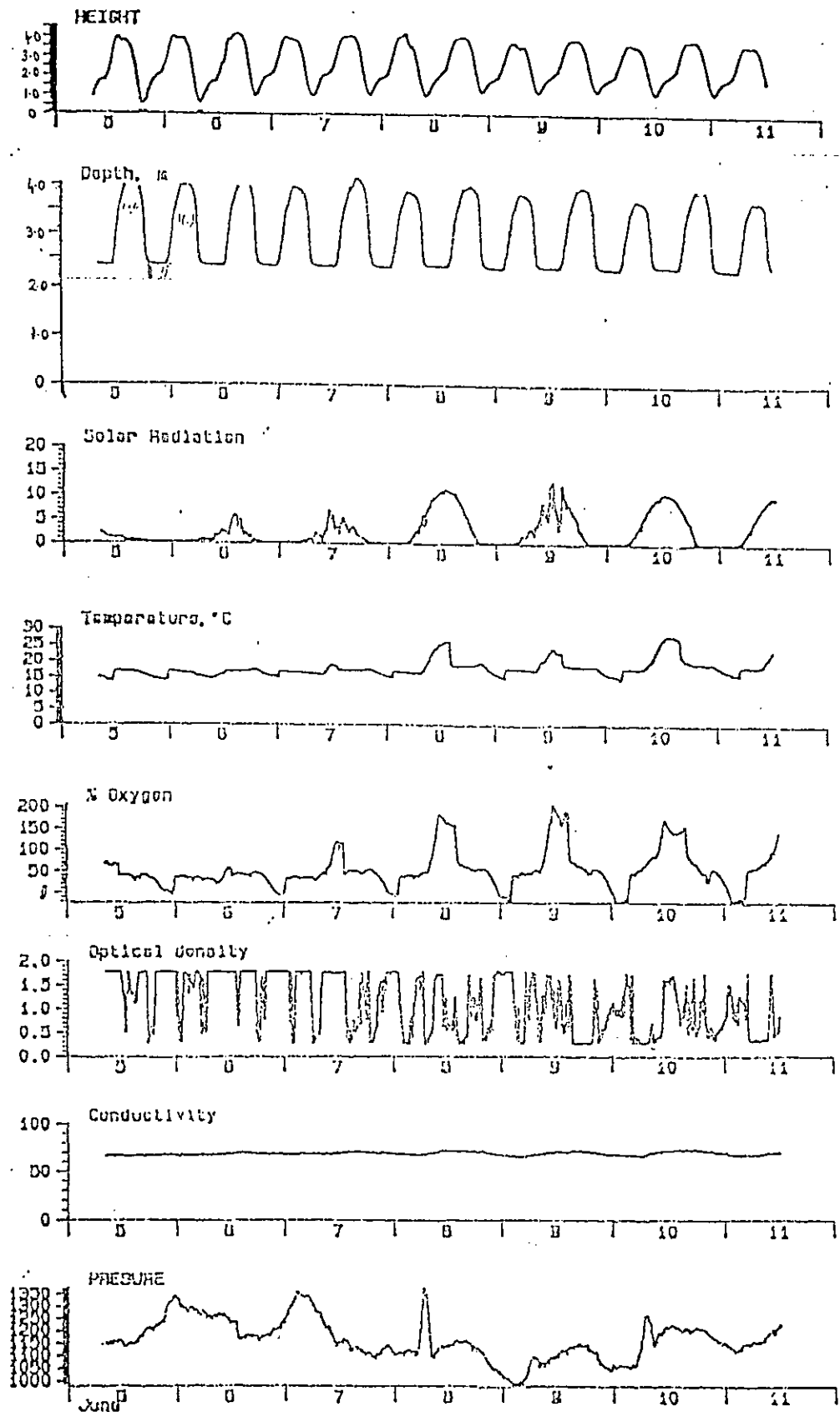


Figure 5. Variation in environmental variables of water supplying and draining Bunny Meadows, Warsash, on the River Hamble, during several tidal cycles, June 1992 .

#### **4. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Thanks are due to Richard Levett, area warden (office 0329-662145, home 0489-582503) and to Barry Duffin, both of Hampshire County Council (0329-662145); to the Harbour Master Capt. C.J. Nicholl (0489-576387 for arranging vehicle access for transport of the monitoring equipment to the northern end of the Bunny Meadows;

## APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 Water depth calibration.

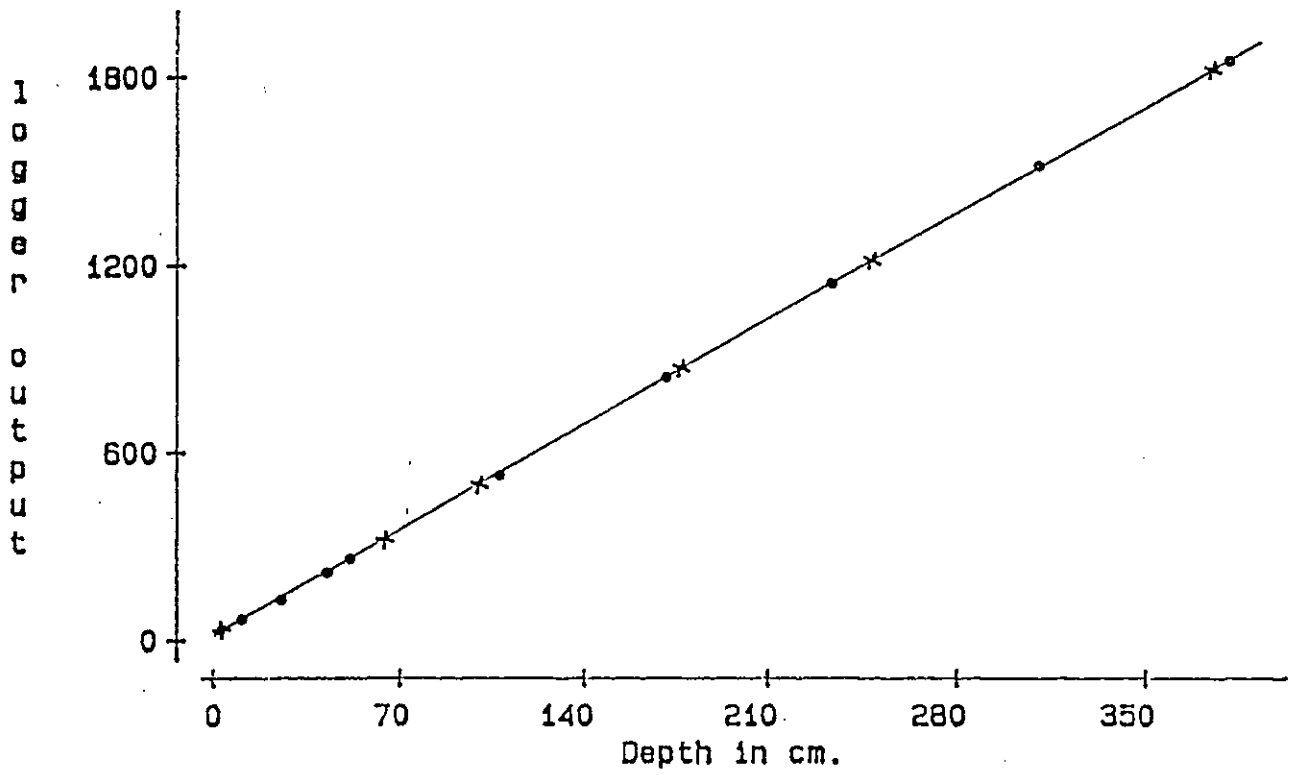
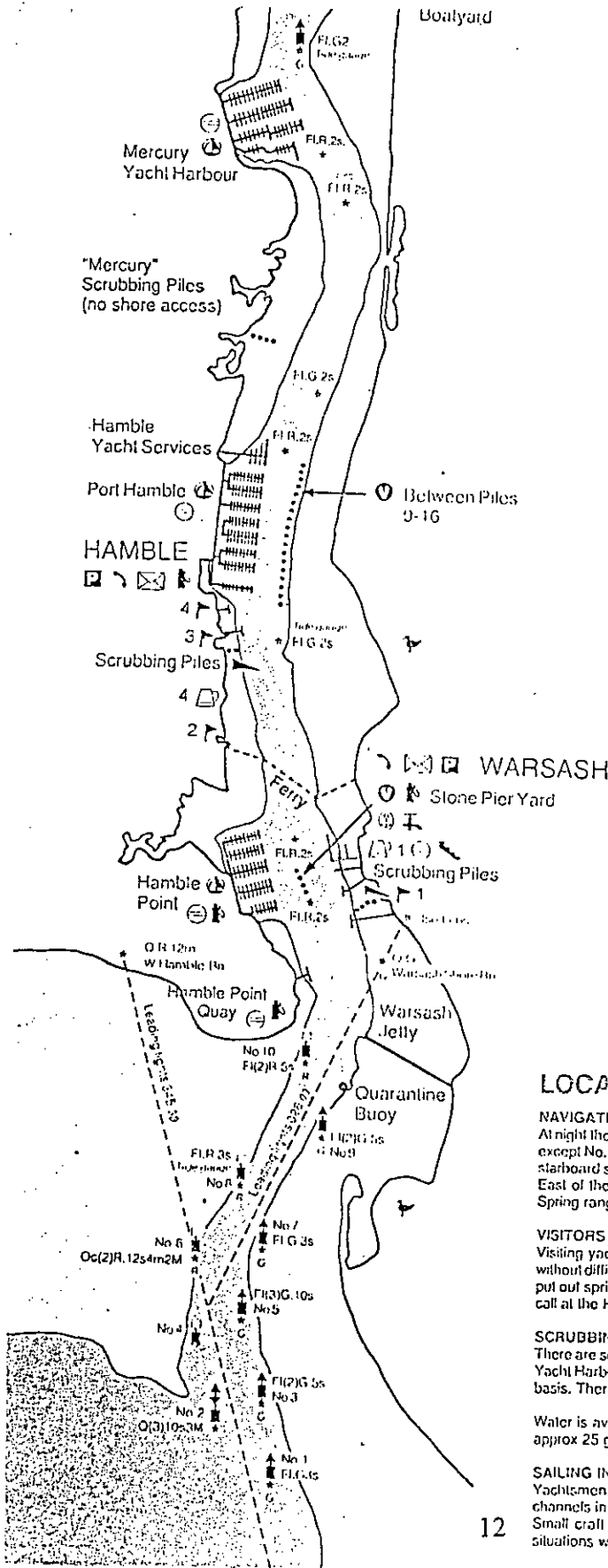


Figure A1. Relationship between sensor output and water depth. (for equation see program, Appendix 4).

APPENDIX 2. Map, tidal, and local information on lower Hamble River and Bunny Meadows, Warsash, Southampton.



LOCAL HARBOURS

HARBOUR	HARBOUR MASTER TELEPHONE
Portsmouth (O.H.M.)	(0705) 822351 Ext 23654
Boscawen River	(0590) 616200/616234
Southampton	(0703) 330022
Poole	(0202) 685261
Lymington	(0590) 672014
Yarmouth	(0363) 760321
Cowes	(0983) 293952
Gosport	See Portsmouth
Chichester	(0243) 512301
Brighton	(0273) 693636
Dembridge	(0983) 872828
Newport	(0983) 525994

LOCAL INFORMATION

**NAVIGATION**  
 At night the outer leading line of lights (345° 30') is clearly visible. All entrance piles except No. 4 are lit. The inner transit line (026° 09') is less obvious and keeps to the starboard side of the channel. Mariners are advised to be careful not to stray to the East of the transit into shoal water. Tides are as for Southampton + 8 minutes. Spring range 4.5m. There is a double high water.

**VISITORS MOORINGS**  
 Visiting yachts should be moored so that other craft secured inside can cast off without difficulty. Use separate lines fore and aft not one continuous rope. For safety put out springs and plenty of fenders. If not seen by the Harbour Master on patrol call at the Harbour Office to pay dues.

**SCRUBBING PILES/FRESH WATER**  
 There are scrubbing piles at Warsash, Hamble, between Port Hamble and Mercury Yacht Harbour and Lands End Hard (Bursledon). Use is on a first come first served basis. There is no charge for the first 48 hours.

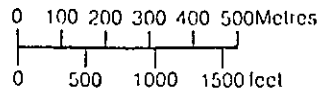
Water is available at the Harbour Master's Jetty at Warsash. A meter dispenses approx 25 gallons for 10p.

**SAILING IN THE SOLENT**  
 Yachtsmen are reminded of the regulations concerning the use of the main channels in the Solent. Deep draughted vessels do not have room to manoeuvre. Small craft are required to keep clear of these channels. Avoid close quarter situations with large ships.

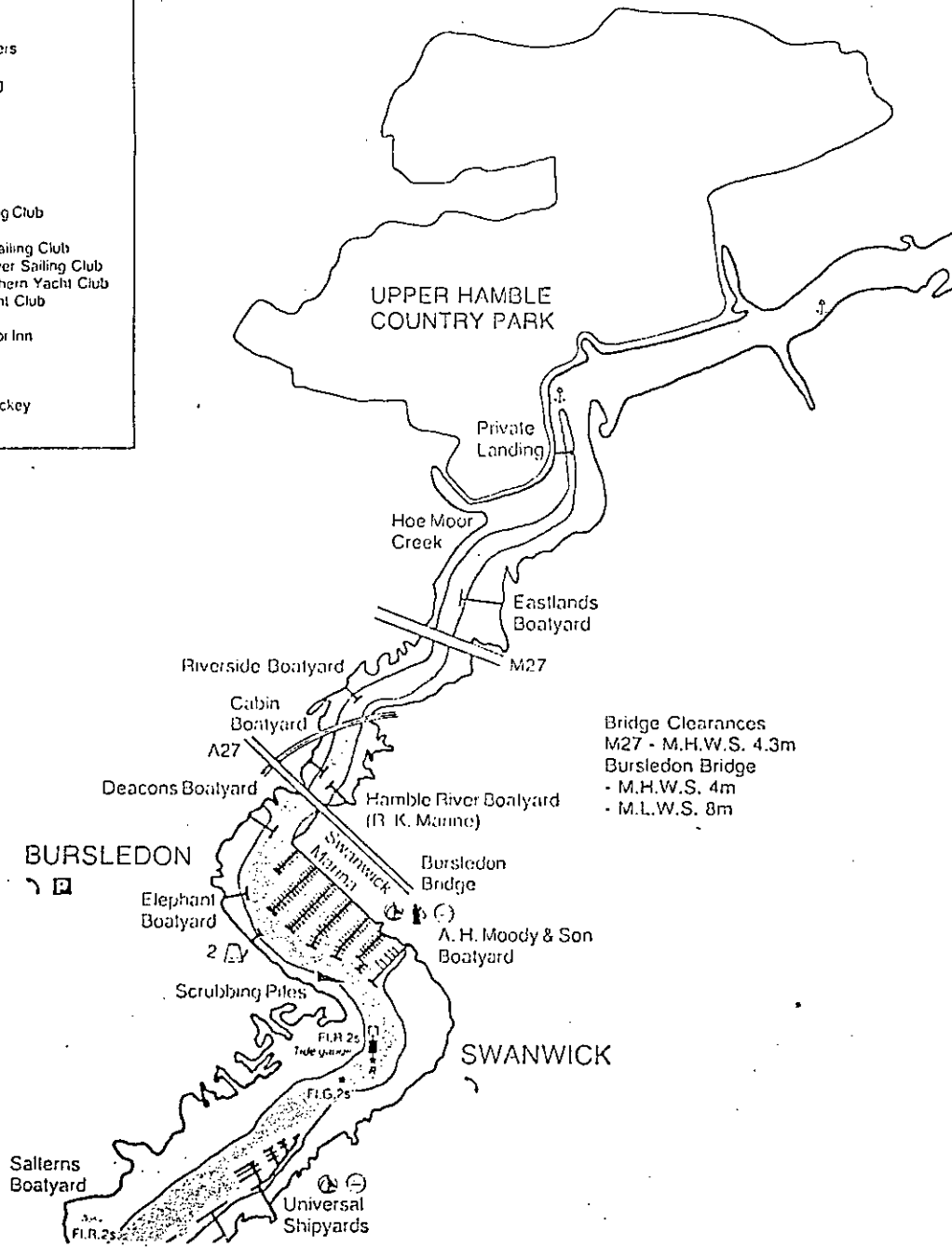


**KEY**

-  Visitors Berth
-  Water Tap
-  Fuel
-  Customs Postbox
-  Public Telephone
-  Public Car Park
-  Nature Reserve
-  Post Office
-  Harbour Masters
-  Public Landing
-  Public Hard
-  Yacht Marina
-  Yacht or Sailing Club
  - 1. Warsash Sailing Club
  - 2. Hamble River Sailing Club
  - 3. Royal Southern Yacht Club
  - 4. R.A.F. Yacht Club
-  Public House or Inn
  - 1. Rising Sun
  - 2. Jolly Sailor
  - 3. Horse & Jockey
  - 4. Bugle Inn



BOTLEY



## LOCAL INFORMATION

Harbour Master's Office  
Shore Road, Warsash. 0489 576307  
Harbour Master  
Captain C. J. Nicholl, OBE., Residence: 0409 502406  
Assistant Harbour Master  
Mr. D. Walker Residence: 0329 203944

Visitors Moorings  
Piles B4 to B7 off Warsash, and 9 to 16 off Port Hamble.

### Coastguards/Customs etc.

H.M. Coastguards 0705 552100  
H.M. Customs 0703 027350  
Southampton Port Health Authority 0703 226631

### Yacht and Sailing Clubs

Hamble River Sailing Club, Hamble. 0703 452070  
Royal Air Force Yacht Club, Hamble. 0703 452200  
Royal Southern Yacht Club, Hamble. 0703 452271  
Warsash Sailing Club, Warsash. (Hon. Secretary) 0489 574702

### Marinas and Boatyards

Cabin Boatyard (Slipway, pontoon, repairs, crane) 0703 402516  
Crableck Boatyard (Pontoons, water) 0409 572570  
Deacons Boatyard  
(Pontoon, crane, repairs, water) 0703 402253  
Eastlands Boatyard (Hauling out, repairs) 0703 403556  
Elephant Boatyard Ltd. (Pontoon, slipway, repairs) 0703 403260  
Hamble Point Marina (M.D.L. Marinas) Ltd.  
(Repairs, fuel, water, chandlery, boat storage) 0703 452464  
Hamble Point Quay (Pontoon, slipway,  
dry boat storage, crane, repairs, fuel, water) 0703 452464  
Hamble River Boatyard, R.K. Marine Ltd.  
(Pontoons, slipway, marine engineers) 0409 503572/503585  
Hamble Yacht Services, Port Hamble  
(Pontoons, boat hoist, building, repairs, laying-up, etc.) 0703 454111  
Mercury Yacht Harbour (M.D.L. Marinas) Ltd.  
(Marina, boat hoist, chandlery) 0703 455994  
Port Hamble Marina (M.D.L. Marinas) Ltd.  
(Marina, chandlery) 0703 452741  
Riverside Boatyard, Foulkes & Son.  
(Pontoon, repairs, salvage, diving, lowering) 0703 406349  
Sallerns Boatyard 0703 403911  
Stone Pier Yard (Victoria Rampart Ltd.)  
(Yacht building, refits, repairs, pontoons, fuel) 0409 005400  
Swanwick Marina, A. H. Moody & Son Ltd. (Marina,  
crane, building, repairs, fuel, water, chandlery) 0409 005000  
Universal Shipyard (Solent) Ltd.  
(Pontoons, boat hoist, repairs, water) 0409 574272

### Marine Engineers

Alpha Marine, (sterndrives) (Yamaha Agent)  
Eastlands Boatyard 0409 502777  
Cougar Marine, Hamble 0703 453513  
Marine Power Ltd. (Engine repairs), Cabin Boatyard  
Office: 0703 403910. After hours: 0409 573596  
M.R. Yacht Engineers (Evinrude Agent) 0703 456175  
J. Poullier Marine Services, (Outboards)  
Eastlands Boatyard 0409 502777  
R.K. Marine Ltd. (Volvo Agent)  
Hamble River Boatyard 0409 503572/503585

## Electrics/Electronics — Sales, repairs

Greenham Marine Ltd.  
Port Hamble 0703 455044  
Hudson Marine Electronics  
Hamble Point 0703 454610  
Mercury Yacht Harbour 0703 455129

## Sailmakers

Druce Banks Ltd, Park Gate 0409 502444  
Richardson Sails, Elephant Boatyard 0703 403914  
Shore Sails, Stone Pier Yard 0409 509450  
Sobstad Sailmaker (UK) Ltd.  
Mercury Yacht Harbour 0703 456205  
Technique Sails, Deacons Boatyard 0703 405022  
Ullman Sails (UK) Ltd., Port Hamble 0703 454254  
J. R. Williams Ltd., Hamble 0703 453109

## Yacht Chandlers

Abdullins Cave, Deacons Boatyard 0703 402102  
Compass Point, Hamble 0703 452300  
Sea Fever, Warsash 0409 502004  
The Solent Trading Co.  
Mercury Yacht Harbour 0703 454049  
Warsash Nautical Bookshop, Warsash 0409 572304  
Yachtmail Co. Ltd.  
Hamble Point Marina 0703 455050  
Port Hamble 0703 454050

## Moorings, Mooring Maintenance, Divers, Salvage, Towing

Andark Diving, Lower Swanwick 0409 501755  
Out of hours 0409 786006  
Bayline Marine, (diving) 0409 502605  
Blue Star Boats, Hamble (lowering) 0703 453542  
Out of hours 0409 572040  
D. H. Etheridge, Hythe 0703 043710  
Foulkes & Sons, Riverside Boatyard 0703 406349  
Maytree Marine, (moorings) 0703 454757  
R. Sedgwick, (moorings) 0703 454512  
Tucker & Munday, Mercury Yacht Harbour 0703 453124  
Warsash Divers 0329 022397

## Boat Trips/Charter Boats/River Taxi

Blue Star Boats (based at Hamble foreshore) 0703 453542  
Out of hours 0409 572040

## Transport

Ferry: Between Hamble and Warsash. Based at Hamble, from Warsash go to 'Ferry Hul' and wave.  
Buses: From Bursledon, Hamble, Swanwick and Warsash to Fareham, Portsmouth and Southampton.  
Trains: From Bursledon and Hamble stations to all destinations.

## Places of Worship

Hamble: St. Andrews, High Street, C. of E.  
Warsash: St. Mary's, Hook with Warsash, C. of E.  
St. Margaret Mary, Park Gate.



### APPENDIX 3.

Listing of Fortran 77c program for conversion of voltage outputs to oxygen saturation, optical density, temperature, water depth and solar irradiance.

```
DIMENSION Y0(12),Y9(12),YMIN(12),YMAX(12),YNAME(12),Z(12)
DIMENSION N(12,2)
DIMENSION YRANGE(10),YTICK(10),NTICK(10)
DIMENSION YP0(12),YP9(12),IPLIM(12)
DIMENSION TIME(6000),Y(6000,12),YC(6000)
DIMENSION MDAYS(12),CMON(12)
CHARACTER FNAME*17,GNAME*17,YNAME*20,CMON*9,TNAME*20,ALINE*80
DATA CMON/'January ','February ','March ','April ',
&'May ','June ','July ','August ','September',
&'October ','November ','December '/
DATA MDAYS/31,28,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30,31/
DATA YMIN/0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0/
DATA YMAX/30,5.50,200,20,2.0,32.0,5.50,99,20.00,99,99,20.0/
C Plot Tick limits follow :
DATA YRANGE/2.0,5,14,30,50,100,300,1000,3000,10000/
DATA YTICK/0.5,1,02,05,10,020,050,0100,0500,01000/
DATA NTICK/5,2,1,5,2,2,5,2,5,2/
J=0
WRITE(6,100)
100 FORMAT(/' Program LOGGERPLOT2.NWP :'/
&' Plots out Logger data for NW Pipeline Study :')
WRITE(6,210)
210 FORMAT(' Input Name of Logger Data File :')
READ(5,'(A17)') FNAME
OPEN(UNIT=7,FILE=FNAME,STATUS='OLD')
WRITE(6,220)
220 FORMAT(' Input Name for Output Calibrated Data File :')
READ(5,'(A17)') GNAME
OPEN(UNIT=8,FILE=GNAME,STATUS='UNKNOWN')
WRITE(6,222)
222 FORMAT(' Year of Data (eg 1992) :')
READ(5,*) IYEAR0
WRITE(6,225)
225 FORMAT(' Logger Calibration to be used (1-8) :')
WRITE(6,226)
226 FORMAT(' ENTER THE NUMBER CORRESPONDING TO THE CHOSEN
LOGGER:/'
&' (1) = LOGGER 1; RVX 116, 104, 8(UPSTREAM)'/
&' (2) = LOGGER 2; RVX 4, 8, 14, 6, 110, 101'/
&' (3) = LOGGER 3; RVX 63, 107,milstream'/
&' (4) = LOGGER 4; RVX 140, 130 (A), 8'/
&' (5) = LOGGER 5; RVX 1, 24 '/
```

```

&' (6) = LOGGER 6; RVX 116,HAMBLE'/
&' (7) = LOGGER 7; RVX 130 (B- )'/
&' (8) = LOGGER 8; OLD CONVERTOR, RVX 140, '/
&'  ')
  READ(5,*) LOGGER
  WRITE(6,232)
232 FORMAT(' Print out each Time Point Line of Input on Screen ',
  &'(No=0;Yes=1) :')
  READ(5,*) IPRIN
C KVAR8 = Maximum no. of variables recorded in a logger file :
  KVAR8=12
C
C Name the Variables in Microchannel screen order :
C ie in array Z order.
  YNAME(1)='Temperature, C '
  YNAME(2)='Marsh Depth, m      '
  YNAME(3)='% Oxygen'
  YNAME(4)='Solar Radiation      '
  YNAME(5)='Optical density      '
  YNAME(6)='Conductivity '
  YNAME(7)='River Depth, m'
  YNAME(8)='NOT USED'
  YNAME(9)='Barometric Pressure'
  YNAME(10)='NOT USED'
  YNAME(11)='NOT USED'
  YNAME(12)='Battery Power'
C
  WRITE(6,235) (K,YNAME(K),K=1,KVAR8)
235 FORMAT(' Original Order of Variables in Logger =',
  &(I5,' = ',A20))
  WRITE(6,237)
237 FORMAT('/ No. of graphs required on the page (1-12) :')
  READ(5,*) KVAR9
  WRITE(6,238)
238 FORMAT('/ Each graph contains a continuous line plot of the first',
  &' selected variable'/' and optionally a dotted line plot of the ',
  &'second selected variable.'/' (Enter -1 for the second variable ',
  &' if not required for that particular plot)'/
  &' eg to plot Depth as a solid line, and %Oxygen dotted,',
  &' enter 2,3'/
  &' to only plot say Conductivity on a graph, enter 6,-1')
  DO 241 K=1,KVAR9
  WRITE(6,240) K
240 FORMAT(' Enter First,Second variable to be plotted on graph ',I2)
  READ(5,*) N(K,1),N(K,2)
241 CONTINUE
C KPROB = Missing value used where required for 'problem values' :
  KPROB=-999999

```

```

WRITE(6,246) KPROB
246 FORMAT(' What to do with problems values as defined in the',
&' logger calibration section of this program :'/
&' (1) = Leave Problem values unaltered'/
&' (2) = Set Problems value to previous valid value'/
&' (3) = Set Problem values to a missing value : ',I8)
READ(5,*) IPROB
C Set CONDUCT and POWER to missing values in case they were not recorded
C on the selected logger :
CONDUCT=KPROB
POWER=KPROB
C Read in Data calculating the range of each Variable :
C
DAY0=999999
DAY=-999999
DO 250 K=1,KVAR8
Y0(K)=999999
Y9(K)=-999999
250 CONTINUE
C
300 CONTINUE
DO 305 K=1,KVAR8
305 Z(K)=-999

IF (LOGGER.EQ.1) THEN
C Logger Calibration 1 :
READ(7,*,END=500) IDAY,IMON,IHOUR,IMIN,TMV,DEPTH,DOMV,
&AKIPP,CONDUCT,TURBID,POWER
TEMP=11.4+0.000666*TMV
DOST=EXP((3.3654+0.028505*TEMP)*2.303)
OXYGEN=-((DOMV/DOST)*100.0)
AKIPP=-AKIPP/1000
DEPTH=(+0.00199*-DEPTH)+0.41

TURBID=1.12+0.000036*TURBID
ENDIF
C
IF (LOGGER.EQ.2) THEN
C Logger Calibration 2 :
READ(7,*,END=500) IDAY,IMON,IHOUR,IMIN,TMV,DEPTH,DOMV,
&AKIPP,CONDUCT,TURBID,POWER
TEMP=(10.7+0.000631*TMV)
DOST=EXP((3.3802+0.0198*TEMP)*2.303)
OXYGEN=(DOMV/DOST)*100.0-35
AKIPP=-AKIPP/1000*5+0.4
DEPTH=-0.00203*DEPTH+0.20

```

```
TURBID=0.955+0.000032*TURBID
ENDIF
```

C

```
IF (LOGGER.EQ.3) THEN
```

C Logger Calibration 3 :

c turb changed was 0.973+(0.000034\*turb)on 9692

```
READ(7,*,END=500) IMON,IDAY,IHOUR,IMIN,TMV,DEPTH,DOMV,
&AKIPP,CONDUCT,TURBID,POWER
TEMP=10.5+0.000631*TMV
DOST=EXP((3.6902+0.0243*TEMP)*2.303)
OXYGEN=(-DOMV/DOST)*100
DEPTH=0.00187*(-DEPTH)
```

```
TURBID=1.2+0.0000382*TURBID
AKIPP=-AKIPP/1000+0.037
ENDIF
```

C

```
IF (LOGGER.EQ.4) THEN
```

C Logger Calibration 4 :

```
READ(7,*,END=500) IMON,IDAY,IHOUR,IMIN,TMV,DEPTH,DOMV,
&AKIPP,CONDUCT,TURBID,POWER
TEMP=10.1+0.000675*TMV
DOST=EXP((3.8451+0.0233*TEMP)*2.303)
OXYGEN=(-DOMV/DOST)*100-10
DEPTH=0.00164*DEPTH-0.10
TURBID=1.05+0.000035*TURBID
AKIPP=-AKIPP/1000+0.01
ENDIF
```

C

```
IF (LOGGER.EQ.5) THEN
```

```
READ(7,*,END=500) IDAY,IMON,IHOUR,IMIN,TMV,DEPTH,DOMV,
&AKIPP,CONDUCT,TURBID,POWER
TEMP=10.2+0.000618*TMV
DOST=EXP((3.869+0.0069*TEMP)*2.303)
OXYGEN=(DOMV/DOST)*100.0+6
AKIPP=-AKIPP/1000
TURBID=0.857+0.000029*TURBID+0.1
DEPTH=0.00186*DEPTH
ENDIF
```

C

```
IF (LOGGER.EQ.6) THEN
```

C Logger Calibration 6 :

```
READ(7,*,END=500) IDAY,IMON,IHOUR,IMIN,TMV,DEPTH,DOMV,
&AKIPP,CONDUCT,TURBID,RDEPTH,PRESSURE,POWER
TEMP=10.1+0.000681*TMV
DOST=EXP((3.6902+0.0243*TEMP)*2.303)
OXYGEN=(-DOMV/DOST)*100.0
AKIPP=-AKIPP/1000
```

```
count=depth
DEPTH=((0.208*depth+ -9.54)/100)+2.21
rcount=rdepth
RDEPTH=((0.0349*RCOUNT+6.87)/100.0)+1.26
TURBID=0.973+0.000034*TURBID
PRESSURE =PRESSURE/100
ENDIF
```

C

```
IF (LOGGER.EQ.7) THEN
```

C Logger Calibration 7 :

```
READ(7,*,END=500) IMON,IDAY,IHOUR,IMIN,TMV,DEPTH,DOMV,
&AKIPP,CONDUCT,TURBID,POWER
TEMP=9.98+0.000610*TMV+0.7
DOST=EXP((3.6902+0.0243*TEMP)*2.303)
OXYGEN=-DOMV/DOST*100+15
AKIPP=-AKIPP/1000+0.1
DEPTH=(((0.207*depth)+12.2)/100)+1.97
TURBID=1.12+0.000036*TURBID-0.1
CONDUCT=CONDUCT/1000.0
POWER=POWER/1000.0
ENDIF
```

C

```
IF (LOGGER.EQ.8) THEN
```

C Logger Calibration 8 :

```
READ(7,*,END=500)IMON,IDAY,IHOUR,IMIN,TMV,DEPTH,DOMV,
&AKIPP,TURBID
TEMP=16.4+(0.681*TMV)
DOST=EXP((0.4843+0.0244*TEMP)*2.303)
OXYGEN=-DOMV/DOST*100.0+0.5
AKIPP=-AKIPP+0.23
DEPTH=DEPTH+0.40
TURBID=1.13+0.05*(TURBID*-1.0)
ENDIF
```

C

C Check use of 'E OF' to Linearise FTU's.

C

C

```
Z(1)=TEMP
Z(2)=DEPTH
Z(3)=OXYGEN
Z(4)=AKIPP
Z(5)=TURBID
Z(6)=CONDUCT
Z(7)=RDEPTH
Z(8)=BLANK8
Z(9)=PRESSURE
Z(10)=BLANK10
Z(11)=BLANK11
```



```

      Z(12)=POWER
C
C Set Time features :
      J=J+1
      TIME(J)=IDAY+FLOAT(IHOUR)/24+FLOAT(IMIN)/(24*60)
      IF (J.EQ.1) THEN
      IMON0=IMON
      IDAY0=IDAY
      ENDIF
      IF (IMON.NE.IMON0) THEN
      IMON1=IMON0
410 TIME(J)=TIME(J)+MDAYS(IMON1)
      IMON1=IMON1+1
      IF (IMON1.GT.12) IMON1=1
      IF (IMON.NE.IMON1) GOTO 410
      ENDIF
      IF (IPRIN.EQ.1) THEN
      WRITE(6,315) IDAY,IMON,IHOUR,IMIN,TEMP,DEPTH,OXYGEN,AKIPP,
&TURBID,RDEPTH,PRESSURE,POWER
      ENDIF
      WRITE(8,315) IDAY,IMON,IHOUR,IMIN,TEMP,DEPTH,OXYGEN,AKIPP,
&TURBID,RDEPTH,PRESSURE,POWER
315 FORMAT(4I4,8F10.3)

      DO 370 K=1,KVAR8
      YN=Z(K)
      IF (YN.LT.Y0(K)) Y0(K)=YN
      IF (YN.GT.Y9(K)) Y9(K)=YN
370 Y(J,K)=YN
      IF (J.EQ.6000) THEN
      WRITE(6,*) ' Maximum No. of Time Points = 6000'
      STOP
      ENDIF
      IMON9=IMON
      IDAY9=IDAY
C
      GOTO 300
C
500 CONTINUE
C End of reading in data.
      J9=J
      TIME0=AINT(TIME(1))
      TIME9=AINT(TIME(J9))+1
      WRITE(6,502) TIME0,TIME9
502 FORMAT('/ DATA LIMITS (Min , Max Days) = ',2F7.0)
      WRITE(6,503)
503 FORMAT(' Input Min,Max Day number to be plotted :')
      READ(5,*) TIME0,TIME9

```

```

WRITE(6,504)
504 FORMAT(/10X,' VARIABLE LIMITS :',8X,'STANDARD',12X,'THIS DATA'/
&32X,'Min    Max    Min    Max')
DO 508 K=1,KVAR8
IF (Y9(K).LT.999999) THEN
WRITE(6,505) K,YNAME(K),YMIN(K),YMAX(K),Y0(K),Y9(K)
505 FORMAT(I4,1X,A20,2F10.2,2X,2F10.2)
ELSE
WRITE(6,506) K,YNAME(K),YMIN(K),YMAX(K),Y0(K),Y9(K)
506 FORMAT(I4,1X,A20,2F10.2,2X,2E10.5)
ENDIF
508 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,510)
510 FORMAT(/' Input Numbers (1-12) of the variables for which data ',
&' rather than standard'/' limits are to be used in the plots :'/
&' (hit RETURN to use standard limits for all variables) :')
DO 512 K=1,KVAR8
YP0(K)=YMIN(K)
YP9(K)=YMAX(K)
512 IPLIM(K)=-9
READ(5,'(A80)') ALINE
READ(ALINE,*,END=514) (IPLIM(K),K=1,KVAR8)
514 DO 515 K=1,KVAR8
K1=IPLIM(K)
IF (K1.GT.0) THEN
YP0(K1)=Y0(K1)
YP9(K1)=Y9(K1)
ENDIF
515 CONTINUE
C Initialise Plotting
WRITE(6,518)
518 FORMAT(' PLOTTER:/' (1)=HP7475 ; (2)=HP7470 ;',
&' (3) = Versatec ; (4)=Tektronics 4207 ; (9)=END :')
READ(5,*) IPDEV
IF (IPDEV.EQ.9) GOTO 9000
IF (IPDEV.EQ.3) IDEV=3436
IF (IPDEV.EQ.4) IDEV=4207
IF (IPDEV.EQ.2) THEN
IPSIZE=1
ELSE
WRITE(6,520)
520 FORMAT(' PAPER SIZE: (1)=A4 ; (2)=A3 :')
READ(5,*) IPSIZE
ENDIF
IF (IPDEV.LE.2) THEN
WRITE(6,530)
530 FORMAT(' LONG SIDE is : (1)=Vertical ; (2)=Horizontal :')
READ(5,*) IPLONG

```

```

IDEV=747000+(2-IPDEV)*500+(5-IPSIZE)*10+IPLONG
ENDIF
IF (IPSIZE.EQ.1) THEN
Z1=275.0
Z2=190.0
ELSE
Z1=400.0
Z2=275.0
ENDIF
IF (IPLONG.EQ.1) THEN
XDAREA=Z2
YDAREA=Z1
ELSE
XDAREA=Z1
YDAREA=Z2
ENDIF
XDAREA=XDAREA-20
YDAREA=YDAREA-20
XPAGE=XDAREA+40
YPAGE=YDAREA+40
CALL DEVICE(IDEV)
CALL PAGMAP(1)
CALL PAGE2(XPAGE,YPAGE)
CALL PAGBEG

```

C

C Set plotting limits to edge of page to get all points/errors drawn :

```

CALL GRASET
TLEN=2.4
CALL CHHITS(TLEN)
DO 2000 K=1,KVAR9
YS0=15+(1-FLOAT(K)/KVAR9)*YDAREA
CALL SHIFTO
CALL SHIFT2(25.0,YS0)
YDAT=YDAREA/KVAR9-15
CALL GRAFIX(XDAREA,YDAT,0.0)

```

C

C Plot axes and data for first(L=1) and then possible the second variable(L=2)

C on this graph :

```

DO 1800 L=1,2
K1=N(K,L)
IF (K1.EQ.-1) GOTO 1800
CALL DEFLA2(TIME0,TIME9,YP0(K1),YP9(K1))
CALL POILIM(TIME0,TIME9,1)
CALL POILIM(YP0(K1),YP9(K1),2)
YR=ABS(YP9(K1)-YP0(K1))

```

C

```

IF (L.GT.1) GOTO 1000

```

C Section to Draw and Label the Time axis neatly :

```
CALL ANNINT(3)
CALL TL2BEG(1)
TIME1=TIME0
900 CALL ANMSEL(1.0,0.0,1.4,0.0)
CALL TICLA2(TIME1,0)
CALL ANMSEL(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
DAY=TIME1
IF (DAY.GT.MDAYS(IMON0)) DAY=DAY-MDAYS(IMON0)
DAY1=TIME1+0.5
IF (TIME1.LT.TIME9) CALL TICLB2(DAY1,DAY,1)
TIME1=TIME1+1
IF (TIME1.LE.TIME9) GOTO 900
CALL TL2END
IF (K.EQ.KVAR9) THEN
TIME1=TIME0+0.1
Y1=YP0(K1)-0.05*YR*KVAR9
WRITE(ALINE,'(A9,I5)') CMON(IMON0),IYEAR0
CALL TEXLA2(TIME1,Y1,ALINE,1,14,1)
IF (IMON9.GT.IMON0) THEN
TIME1=TIME9-0.9
CALL TEXLA2(TIME1,Y1,CMON(IMON9),1,9,1)
ENDIF
ENDIF
```

C

```
1000 CALL ANMSEL(1.0,0.0,0.5,0.0)
JTIC=0
1020 JTIC=JTIC+1
IF (YR.GT.YRANGE(JTIC)) GOTO 1020
IF (YTICK(JTIC).LT.1) THEN
CALL ANNFIX(4,1)
ELSE
CALL ANNINT(4)
ENDIF
```

C Draw secondary Y axis if L>1 :

```
IF (L.GT.1) CALL GRISEL(0,3,0)
CALL AXILB2(YTICK(JTIC),NTICK(JTIC),2)
IF (L.GT.1) CALL GRISEL(3,0,0)
Y1=YP9(K1)+YR/30
IF (L.EQ.1) TIME1=TIME0+0.2
IF (L.GT.1) TIME1=TIME0+0.8*(TIME9-TIME0)
CALL TEXLA2(TIME1,Y1,YNAME(K1),1,20,1)
IF (K1.EQ.1) THEN
```

C Put  $\phi$  in Degrees C :

```
TNAME='
TNAME(13:13)=CHAR(24)
CALL CHSETS(3)
CALL TEXLA2(TIME1,Y1,TNAME,1,20,1)
```

```
CALL CHSETS(-1)
ENDIF
CALL LINSEL(1)
CALL MARSEL(0)
C Plot second variable N2(K) as dotted line, if requested :
DO 1200 J=1,J9
1200 YC(J)=Y(J,K1)
    IF (L.GT.1) CALL LNSETS(2)
    CALL PLOLA2(TIME,YC,J9)
    IF (L.GT.1) CALL LNSETS(1)
1800 CONTINUE
C
2000 CONTINUE
    CALL PAGEND
    CALL GCLOSE
    WRITE(6,'(1X,A80)') ALINE
9000 STOP
END
```

