



MINISTERIE VAN DE VLAAMSE GEMEENSCHAP
DEPARTEMENT LEEFMILIEU EN INFRASTRUCTUUR
ADMINISTRATIE WATERWEGEN EN ZEEWEZEN

AFDELING WATERBOUWKUNDIG LABORATORIUM EN
HYDROLOGISCH ONDERZOEK

**Uitbreiding studie densiteitsstromingen in de Beneden
Zeeschelde in het kader van LTV Meetcampagne naar
hooggeconcentreerde slibsuspensies**

Bestek 16EB/04/13

Survey Vessel Oostende XI (left) & Lower Sea Scheldt (right)



Deelrapport 2.6 : Kallo 18 februari 2005

Report 2.6: Kallo 18 February 2005

21 november 2005
I/RA/11265/05.014/MSA



International Marine and Dredging Consultants (IMDC)
Wilrijkstraat 37-45 Bus 4 - 2140 Antwerpen – België
tel: +32.3.270.92.95 - fax: +32.3.235.67.11
E-mail : info@imdc.be

Document Control Sheet

Document Identification

Title:	Deelrapport 2.6 : Kallo 18/02/05 Report 2.6 : Kallo 18/02/05
Project:	Uitbreiding studie densiteitsstromingen in de Beneden Zeeschelde in het kader van LTV Meetcampagne naar hoogconcentreerde slibsuspensies Field measurements : high-concentration benthic suspensions (HCBS)
Client	Afdeling Waterbouwkundig Laboratorium en Hydrologisch Onderzoek
File reference:	I/RA/11265/05.014/MSA
File name	K:\PROJECTS\11\11265 - Meetcampagne HCBS\10-Rap\RA05014_1802_Kallo\Ra05014_kallo180205_v20.doc

Revisions

Version	Date	Author	Description
2.0	21/11/05	Mark Bollen	Final version
1.0	06/10/05	Mark Bollen	Concept

Distribution List

Name	# ex.	Company/authorities	Position in reference to the project
2.0	10	Afdeling WLHO	
1.0	1	Afdeling WLHO	

Approval

Version	Date	Author	Project manager	Commissioner
2.0	21/11/05	MBO	MSA	MSA
1.0	06/10/05	MBO	MSA	MSA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. THE ASSIGNMENT	1
1.2. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY	1
1.3. OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY	2
1.4. STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT	2
2. THE MEASUREMENT CAMPAIGN.....	3
2.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE MEASUREMENT CAMPAIGN	3
2.2. THE EQUIPMENT	6
2.2.1. <i>ADCP</i>	6
2.2.2. <i>Navitracker</i>	6
2.2.3. <i>CTD-OBS</i>	7
2.2.4. <i>Pump Sampler</i>	7
2.2.5. <i>Siltprofiler</i>	7
2.2.6. <i>Dual Frequency Echosounder</i>	9
3. COURSE OF THE MEASUREMENTS.....	10
3.1. MEASUREMENT PERIODS	10
3.2. HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS DURING THE MEASUREMENT CAMPAIGN	10
3.2.1. <i>Vertical tide during the measurements</i>	10
3.2.2. <i>Meteorological data</i>	11
3.3. NAVIGATION INFORMATION	11
3.4. REMARKS ON DATA	12
4. PROCESSING OF DATASETS.....	13
4.1. CALIBRATION OF THE TURBIDITY SENSORS	13
4.2. CROSS-CALIBRATION OF THE TURBIDITY SENSORS	13
4.3. METHODOLOGY OF PROCESSING THE SILTPROFILER DATA.....	14
4.4. METHODOLOGY OF PROCESSING THE NAVITRACKER-OBS DATA	15
4.5. ECHOSOUNDER DATA	16
4.6. TIMESERIES AND DEPTH AVERAGES	16
4.7. METHODOLOGY OF PROCESSING OF THE ADCP DATA WITH SEDIVIEW.....	16
4.7.1. <i>Acoustic backscatter theory</i>	17
4.7.2. <i>Water sampling and transect sailing</i>	17
4.7.3. <i>Calibration for suspended sediment concentration within Sediview</i>	18
4.7.3.1. Calibration workset	18
4.7.3.2. SSC calibration per ensemble pair.....	18
4.7.4. <i>Sediview configuration</i>	18
4.7.4.1. Discharge and suspended sediment concentration estimates	18
4.7.4.2. Contour plots of the transects	22
4.7.5. <i>Output</i>	23
5. REFERENCES.....	24

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.	MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT	A-1
A.1	TECHNICAL DETAILS FOR OBS3	A-2
A.2	TECHNICAL DETAILS FOR OBS5	A-3
A.3	TECHNICAL DETAILS FOR DUAL FREQUENCY ECHOSOUNDER	A-5
A.4	TECHNICAL DETAILS FOR WORKHORSE SENTINEL ADCP	A-7
APPENDIX B.	OVERVIEW OF MEASUREMENTS	B-1
APPENDIX C.	TIDAL DATA	C-1
APPENDIX D.	NAVIGATION INFORMATION AS RECORDED ON SITE.....	D-1
APPENDIX E.	CALIBRATION AND CROSS-CALIBRATION GRAPHS FOR OBS DATA	E-1
APPENDIX F.	UNESCO PPS-78 FORMULA FOR CALCULATING SALINITY	F-1
APPENDIX G.	NAVITRACKER-OBS AND SILTPROFILER GRAPHS	G-1
G.1	TRANSECT F	G-2
G.1.1.	Measurement location a.....	G-2
G.1.2.	Measurement location b.....	G-8
G.1.3.	Measurement location c.....	G-14
G.1.4.	Measurement location d.....	G-20
G.1.5.	Measurement location e.....	G-26
G.2	TRANSECT E.....	G-34
G.2.1.	Measurement location a.....	G-34
G.2.2.	Measurement location b.....	G-42
G.2.3.	Measurement location c.....	G-50
G.2.4.	Measurement location d.....	G-58
G.3	TRANSECT D	G-66
G.3.1.	Measurement location a.....	G-66
G.3.2.	Measurement location b.....	G-82
G.3.3.	Measurement location c.....	G-100
G.3.4.	Measurement location d.....	G-116
G.3.5.	Measurement location e.....	G-132
APPENDIX H.	DEPTH AVERAGE FIGURES AND TABLES.....	H-1
H.1	TRANSECT F	H-2
H.2	TRANSECT E.....	H-18
H.3	TRANSECT D	H-31
APPENDIX I.	TIMESERIES	I-1
APPENDIX J.	CONTOURPLOTS OF FLOW VELOCITIES, SEDIMENT CONCENTRATION AND SEDIMENT FLUX PER SAILED TRANSECT	J-1
J.1	TRANSECT F	J-2
J.2	TRANSECT E.....	J-16
J.3	TRANSECT D	J-30
APPENDIX K.	DISCHARGE, SEDIMENT CONCENTRATION AND SEDIMENT FLUX FOR THE TOTAL CROSS-SECTION	K-1
APPENDIX L.	TEMPORAL VARIATION OF TOTAL FLUX AND TOTAL DISCHARGE	L-1

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 2-1: SUMMARY OF ALL POSSIBLE MEASUREMENTS CONDUCTED SIMULTANEOUSLY AT 1 PROFILE	5
TABLE 2-2: TRANSECTS OF THE FLOW MEASUREMENTS	5
TABLE 2-3: POSITIONS OF THE PROFILING POINTS FOR 18 FEBRUARY 2005 IN THE VICINITY OF KALLO	5
TABLE 2-4: MAIN CONFIGURATION SETTINGS OF ADCP 600kHz WORKHORSE	6
TABLE 3-1: HIGH AND LOW TIDE AT LIEFKENSHOEK AND KALLO ON 18/02/2005.....	10
TABLE 3-2: COMPARISION OF THE TIDAL CHARACTERISTICS OF 18/02/2005 WITH THE AVERAGE TIDE, THE AVERAGE NEAP TIDE AND THE AVERAGE SPRING TIDE OVER THE DECADE 1991-2000 FOR LIEFKENSHOEK (LIE) AND KALLO	
11	
TABLE 4-1: CALIBRATION EQUATIONS AS DERIVED FOR BOTH OBS AND SILTPROFILER SENSORS (LOW AND HIGH RANGE), X=AD COUNTS, Y=SAMPLE SUSPENDED SEDIMENT CONCENTRATION	13
TABLE 4-2: CONVERSION FORMULAS DETERMINED FOR OBS AND SILTPROFILER SUSPENDED SEDIMENT CONCENTRATIONS TO TRUE VALUES BASED ON SAMPLING SUSPENDED SEDIMENT CONCENTRATIONS	14
TABLE 4-3: EXTRAPOLATION METHODS FOR TOP AND BOTTOM VARIABLES	20
TABLE 4-4: SHAPE OF THE EDGES OF THE TRANSECTS FOR EDGE ESTIMATES	21
TABLE 4-5: REFERENCE POINTS AT THE END OF THE MUD FLATS ON LEFT AND RIGHT BANK	21

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 2-1: MAP OF THE MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF KALLO.....	3
FIGURE 2-2: FISH MOUNTED WITH NAVITRACKER DENSITY PROBE, CTD-OBS SENSORS AND WATERSAMPLER	4
FIGURE 2-3: HIGH RESOLUTION SILTPROFILER.....	8
FIGURE 4-1: UNMEASURED REGIONS IN THE CROSS SECTION (FROM RD INSTRUMENTS, 2003)	19
FIGURE 4-2: MEASURED AND ESTIMATED DISCHARGES AND SEDIMENT FLUXES WITHIN SEDIVIEW (DRL, 2005)..	19
FIGURE 4-3: REFERENCE POINTS (GREEN) ON LEFT AND RIGHT BANK USED FOR EDGE ESTIMATES.....	22

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The assignment

This report is part of the set of reports describing the results of the study “Extension of the study about density currents in the Beneden Zeeschelde as part of the Long Term Vision for the Scheldt estuary – Field measurements high-concentration benthic suspensions (HCBS)”¹.

The terms of reference for this study were prepared by the ‘Administratie Waterwegen en Zeewezen, Afdeling Waterbouwkundig Laboratorium en Hydrologisch Onderzoek’ (16EB/04/13). The study was awarded to International Marine and Dredging Consultants NV in association with WL|Delft Hydraulics, dr. R. Kirby and Gems International on 03/12/2004.

Afdeling Waterbouwkundig Laboratorium en Hydrologisch Onderzoek – Cel Hydrometrie Schelde provided data on discharge, tide, salinity and turbidity along the river Scheldt and provided a survey vessel for the measurements at Liefkenshoek.

The settling velocity measurements with INSSEV were subcontracted to the Coastal Processes Research Group (SEOES, University of Plymouth), with team leader Dr Andrew Manning.

1.2. Purpose of the study

The Lower Sea Scheldt (Beneden Zeeschelde) is the stretch of the Scheldt estuary between the Belgium-Dutch border and Rupelmonde, where the entrance channels to the Antwerp sea locks are located. The navigation channel has a sandy bed, whereas the shallower areas (intertidal areas, mud flats, salt marshes) consist of sandy clay or even pure mud sometimes. This part of the Scheldt is characterized by large horizontal salinity gradients and the presence of a turbidity maximum with depth-averaged concentrations ranging from 50 to 500 mg/l at grain sizes of 60 - 100 µm. The salinity gradients generate significant density currents between the river and the entrance channels to the locks, causing large siltation rates. It is to be expected that in the near future also the Deurganckdok will suffer from such large siltation rates, which may double the amount of dredging material to be dumped in the Lower Sea Scheldt.

Another observation during the last years is that the composition of the sediment dredged at the Sill of Zandvliet became more muddy, resulting in a strong increase in dumping volumes at the allocated dumping sites since 2002.

To deal with these problems, and to facilitate the management of the Lower Sea Scheldt, more knowledge on the fine sediment dynamics is required. This can be obtained from in-situ measurements and the development of an advanced numerical sediment transport model.

In the past, already many surveys have been carried out to increase the understanding of the dynamics of fine sediment in the Lower Sea Scheldt. Also, salinity and turbidity is measured continuously at Prosperpolder and Oosterweel. However, none of these measurements have been carried out in the lower 1 m of the water column.

It is expected that temporary layers of soft mud may be formed in this lower part of the water column, which may move independently of the tidal water movement, in particular during slack water. These layers may be remixed during accelerating tide, an indication for which is the observation of mud clouds at the water surface during maximum ebb and flood velocities. If such

¹ Uitbreiding studie denstiteitsstromingen in de Beneden Zeeschelde in het kader van LTV Meetcampagne naar hooggeconcentreerde slibuspensiones

layers exist, they may contribute significantly to the siltation rate in the Deurganckdok. This would imply that measures (for instance passive constructions) to minimize siltation in the Deurganckdok can only be successful if the dynamics of these soft mud layers are also affected. Therefore it is important to establish the role of these soft mud layers on the sediment dynamics in the Lower Sea Scheldt, both from a qualitative and quantitative point of view.

The goal of the study is threefold:

1. The primary goal of the study (and the survey is to detect the occurrence of near-bed high-concentration mud suspensions (referred to as **high-concentration benthic suspensions - HCBS**), their dynamic behaviour and the conditions and locations of their occurrence,
2. The second goal is to establish fluxes of fine sediment in the river with the purpose to calibrate a numerical 3D cohesive sediment transport model of the Lower Sea Scheldt,
3. The third goal is to establish the sediment properties required for the cohesive sediment transport model.

1.3. Overview of the study

The measurement campaign consists of two separated surveys. The first survey is a test survey to evaluate the suitability of the proposed instruments and procedures. This survey was originally planned in December 2004, but was executed, due to a limited time framework on 2-3 February 2005. The effective measurements had to be carried out prior to the opening of the Deurganckdok, which was originally scheduled on March 1, 2005, but which was realized on 18 February 2005. Therefor this survey was carried out 16-18 February 2005, referred to as the February-survey.

A further survey after opening of the Deurganckdok is scheduled in the second half of 2005. For this survey no activities are reported in this set of reports.

This report, report 2.6, is part of the set of reports, describing the study :

- Report 1 : Test survey 2-3 February 2005 (I/RA/11265/05.008/MSA)
- Report 2.1 : February survey – Deurganckdok 17 February 2005 (I/RA/11265/05.009/MSA)
- Report 2.2 : February survey – Zandvliet 17 February 2005 (I/RA/11265/05.010/MSA)
- Report 2.3 : February survey – Liefkenshoek 17 February 2005 (I/RA/11265/05.011/MSA)
- Report 2.4 : February survey – Schelle 17 February 2005 (I/RA/11265/05.012/MSA)
- Report 2.5 : February survey – Deurganckdok 16 February 2005 (I/RA/11265/05.013/MSA)
- Report 2.6 : February survey – Kallosluis 18 February 2005 (I/RA/11265/05.014/MSA)
- Report 2.7 : February survey – Near bed continuous monitoring (I/RA/11265/05.015/MSA)
- Report 3 : February survey – Settling velocity - INSSEV (I/RA/11265/05.016/MSA)
- Report 4 : February survey – Cohesive sediment properties (I/RA/11265/05.017/MSA)
- Report 5.1 : Overview of ambient conditions in the river Scheldt – January-June 2005 (I/RA/11265/05.018/MSA)
- Report 5.2 : Overview of ambient conditions in the river Scheldt – July-December 2005 (I/RA/11265/05.019/MSA)

1.4. Structure of the report

This report is the factual data report of the through tide measurements in the vicinity of Kallo on the 18th of February, 2005. The first chapter comprises an introduction. The second chapter describes the measurement campaign and the equipment. Chapter 3 describes the course of the actual measurements. The measurement results and processed data are presented in Chapter 4.

2. THE MEASUREMENT CAMPAIGN

2.1. Description of the measurement campaign

Flow velocity, Turbidity, Salinity and Temperature measurements were conducted on the 18th of February from 5h30 MET till 18h00 MET.

The purpose of the measurements was to find fluid mud layers and to determine the cross-section distribution of the suspended sediment concentration, the sediment flux and flow velocity during a complete tidal cycle.

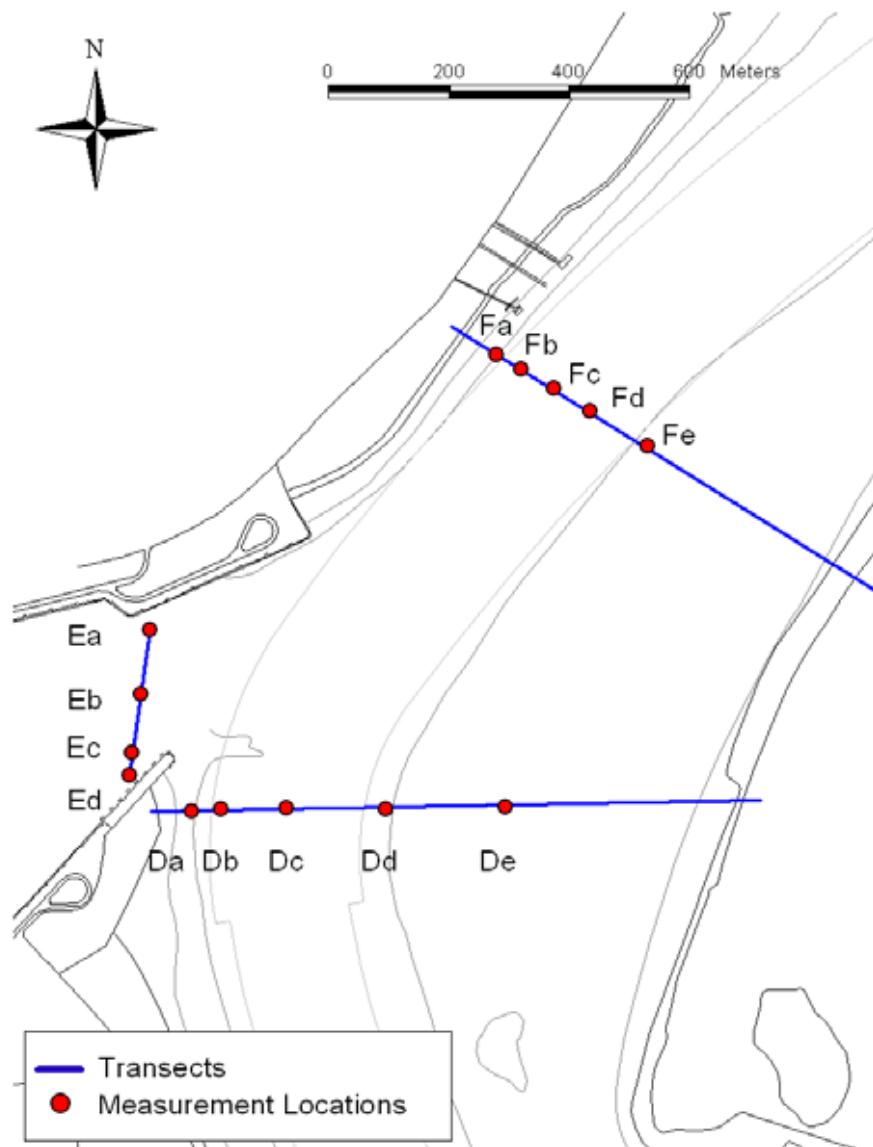


Figure 2-1: Map of the measurement locations in the vicinity of Kallo.

From the survey vessel Oostende XI different types of measurements were made at fixed locations. The order in which measurements were made, was decided by the project leader on

board. The vessel with a mounted ADCP sailed a fixed transect from the left bank to the right bank during the flood and from the right bank to the left bank during the ebb (Table 2-2).

An overview with all the measurement locations and transects of the HCBS Through Tide measurements can be found in APPENDIX B.

Profiles were collected at fixed points along the transect when sailing back from the right bank to the left bank during the flood and from the left bank to the right bank during the ebb.



Figure 2-2: Fish mounted with Navitracker density probe, CTD-OBS sensors and watersampler

Different actions were possible during these profile measurements:

- A fish with a Navitracker density probe, CTD-OBS and watersampler was lowered to the bottom. The downcast was interrupted at two depths, one in the upper half of the water column (between 4 and 7 m from the watersurface), and one at 4 meters above the bottom. At these depths samples were taken for calibration, and are used as 'ground truth' for all suspended sediment concentration measurements (SiltProfiler, OBS and Sediview).. The other instruments logged continuously during the downcast. Conductivity, Temperature and Depth was logged by the CTD-probe, while turbidity was recorded by the OBS. The Navitracker measured the density.
- This fish could also be lowered without interruption, which means that everything described above happened, except the interruption at two depths. No samples were collected.

- a Siltprofiler, a high resolution extinction turbidity meter, could be lowered using a crane at maximum speed (0.6 m /s) to collect a high resolution turbidity profile on location.
- The ADCP could be activated to record the velocities on location for Sediview calibration purposes.

There were a variety of combinations that were used during the measurement day (Table 2-1).

Table 2-1: Summary of all possible measurements conducted simultaneously at 1 profile

Action
Only siltprofiling
Only Navitracker-CTD-OBS profiling (excl watersamples)
Navitracker-CTD-OBS profiling and siltprofiling at the same time
ADCP and Navitracker-CTD-OBS (incl. watersamples) (calibration)
ADCP, Navitracker-CTD-OBS (incl. watersamples) and silt profiling

As mentioned before, during transect sailing, only the ADCP was recording.

Table 2-2: Transects of the Flow Measurements

Transect name	Measurement description	Left Bank Easting	Left Bank Northing	Right Bank Easting	Right Bank Northing	Avg Length [m]	Avg Course [degr.]
D	Kallo opwaarts	590,435	5,680,153	591,408	5,680,172	457	89
E	Kallo ingang	590,386	5,680,184	590,428	5,680,494	242	190
F	Kallo Afwaarts	590,946	5,680,947	591,596	5,680,542	441	123

Table 2-3: Positions of the Profiling points for 18 February 2005 in the vicinity of Kallo.

Transect	Measurement point	Easting (UTM31 ED50)	Northing (UTM31 ED50)	Average Depth [m TAW]
D (opwaarts Kallo)	a	590,492	5,680,153	-10.5
	b	590,542	5,680,157	-12
	c	590,650	5,680,160	-14.6
	d	590,815	5,680,157	-7.5
	e	591,014	5,680,161	-1.9
E (Kallo Ingang)	a	590,423	5,680,456	-9.3
	b	590,408	5,680,349	-9.8
	c	590,393	5,680,252	-9.4
	d	590,390	5,680,214	-6.6
F (afwaarts Kallo)	a	590,999	5,680,913	-11.1
	b	591,040	5,680,889	-12.3
	c	591,095	5,680,856	-13.4
	d	591,155	5,680,820	-13.7
	e	591,250	5,680,760	-8.8

The whole day a Dual Frequency Echosounder logged hard (33kHz) and soft (210 kHz) bottom simultaneously.

APPENDIX B shows an overview of the proceedings of the measurements, including the location, start time and what instruments were measuring.

2.2. The equipment

2.2.1. ADCP

The current measurements were conducted using an RD Instruments ADCP 600 kHz Workhorse. For positioning the dGPS onboard the vessel Oostende XI was used. For the measurement of the heading a gyrocompass was installed.

This 600 KHz ADCP system was mounted on a steel pole approximately midships the portside. The transducer set was looking vertically downwards to the bottom. Transceiver unit and computer system were connected to peripherals such as the differential GPS-receiver, the heave compensator and the gyrocompass.

During the measurements the ADCP constantly measured upstream from the vessel. The acquisition software of Winriver was used. The main settings are given in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4: Main Configuration Settings of ADCP 600kHz Workhorse

Main configuration settings:
Cell depth : 0.5 m
Number of Water pings per ensemble: 2
Number of Bottom Track pings per ensemble: 2
Time between ensembles: 0
Averaging: None
Speed of Sound: Fixed 1500 m/s
Salinity 0 psu
3-beam solution: enabled

APPENDIX A gives technical details on the ADCP.

2.2.2. Navitracker

The Navitracker is a patented system to measure the density of fluid mud suspensions, by means of a gamma-density meter. It has been used by the Flemish authorities over 20 years to determine the nautical bed for the port of Zeebrugge.

The Navitracker system can be operated by a computer controlled winch to tow it through the mud. The Navitracker was equipped with the following sensors:

- The Gamma ray density sensor, mounted on a fork-like tow fish, gives density information
- The depth sensor gives information of the depth of the sensor
- The position of the fish is calculated out of the length of the winch cable. Together with the position of the tow fish, following the density level, a dual frequency echosounder is used to map the hard bottom and the top of the mud. With a speed of 2 to 3 knots, large areas can be covered.

For these measurements the Navitracker was used in a vertical profiling mode, with the probe in horizontal position in order to reach as close to the bottom as possible.

The Navitracker was calibrated in the laboratory for measuring high densities, formed by very dense water-mud mixtures. For this reason the Navitracker did not detect subtle changes in density because of changes in salinity. The density deviated from 1.000 ton/m³ only in the presence of high concentration of sediments.

The Navitracker has a sampling frequency of 10 measurements per second.

2.2.3. CTD-OBS

An OBS-5 with rapid reading themistor was used in combination with a D&A type OBS-3 to measure conductivity, temperature and turbidity.

Measured parameters by the CTD sensor:

- temperature (°C),
- conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)
- absolute pressure (m)

On the Oostende XI a CTD device was mounted on the Navitracker towfish. The resulting record is filled-up with GPS-time, sample number, and planimetric position of the GPS-receiver. CTD-data are logged together with GPS-time reference (UTC). The OBS-5 used as a CTD-unit is mounted on the starboard side of the Navitracker tow fish.

The tow fish is coupled to the stainless steel termination of the Navitracker towcable, and is depth-controlled through the depth sensor information and the remote controlled automated electrical winch on-board the survey vessel.

Sampling frequency is 1 reading per second.

APPENDIX A gives more technical details on the CTD-OBS sensors.

2.2.4. Pump Sampler

A water sampler was attached nearby the turbidity sensor taking water samples. Samples were collected in 1 litre sampling bottles. The pumping speed of the water sampler was tested at the start of the measurement campaign on board. Dye was used to time the duration between the intake of the dye and exit at the sampling end of the sampler on board. The duration between intake and exit at the end was 35 seconds.

2.2.5. Siltprofiler

For the HCBS measurements on the river Scheldt a new instrument has been developed, the SiltProfiler.



Figure 2-3: High Resolution SiltProfiler

The SiltProfiler has the following general specifications. The data collection is executed locally (i.e. on the profiler) by an integrated data logger. Sensor cables are kept very short and connect to the interfacing electronics of the data logger. The data logger collects the sensor signals and records the same in internal memory. Simultaneously the data are transmitted via a serial communication cable (if connected). Emphasis is on fast data collection and less on the absolute accuracy of the sensors.

In case the communication cable is not connected, the data can be retrieved upon recovery of the profiler via a short range wireless connection. As soon as the profiler breaks the water surface the data can be accessed and transferred to the operator's PC, whereupon the profiler is ready for a new profiling session. The retrieved profile data are visualised immediately in depth profile graphs. This operational mode requires no electrical cables to be attached to the profiler. However, a small box (diameter in the order of 20 cm) with electronics, data logger and batteries is attached to the profiler. The hoisting cable is attached to sturdy structure above the electronics box.

The sensors are:

- one C and T sensor with measuring ranges adequate for use in seawater.
- multiple turbidity sensors to cover the entire range of 10 to 50 000 mg/L suspended solids: 2 transmittance sensors (type FOSLIM) are used.
- one pressure sensor.

As such the SiltProfiler is anticipated to rapidly profile the suspended sediment concentration as well as the salinity structure. The Siltprofiler measured every 20 milliseconds, which results 50 measurements per second (50 Hz).

The data collection rate is adjustable to optimise for the required vertical / temporal resolution. Further, the data acquisition rate will be depth dependent in such a way that the rate is low in the upper section of the profile and higher in the lower section. Both rates and the changeover depth are user adjustable. The duration of data retrieval depends upon the amount of collected data and the effective data transfer rate.

2.2.6. Dual Frequency Echosounder

The dual frequency echosounder was integrated with the ship's differential GPS (or KART), the gyro-compass (or Aquarius²). Two frequencies were used to detect the hard bottom (33 kHz) and the soft bottom (210 kHz). APPENDIX A gives more information on the dual frequency Echosounder.

3. COURSE OF THE MEASUREMENTS

3.1. Measurement periods

At Kallo tracks and profiles were measured for 12.5 hours. There was no fixed order in which measurements were taken. APPENDIX B gives the order of measurements, referencing the transect location, profile location, start time [MET] and the type of measurement (ADCP, Navitracker-OBS, Sampling & Siltprofiler).

3.2. Hydro-meteorological conditions during the measurement campaign

3.2.1. Vertical tide during the measurements

The vertical tide was measured at the Zandvliet and Liefkenshoek tidal gauges. Graphs of the tide at Zandvliet and Liefkenshoek on the 18th of February can be found in APPENDIX C. Table 3-1 gives the most important characteristics (high and low tide) of the tide at those gauges on the 18th of February 2005.

Table 3-1: High and low tide at Liefkenshoek and Kallo on 18/02/2005

	Time [hh:mm MET]		Water level [m TAW]	
	Liefkenshoek	Kallo	Liefkenshoek	Kallo
18/02/2005				
LW (1)	4:30	4:20	0.48	0.44
HW (2)	10:30	10:30	4.15	4.26
LW (3)	16:50	16:50	0.58	0.54
HW (4)	23:30	23:50	4.60	4.66

In Table 3-2 the tidal characteristics of the tide on the 18th of February are compared to the average tide over the decade 1991-2000 (AMT, 2003).

Table 3-2: Comparision of the tidal characteristics of 18/02/2005 with the average tide, the average neap tide and the average spring tide over the decade 1991-2000 for Liefkenshoek (Lie) and Kallo

	Neap Tide (1991-2000)		Avg Tide (1991-2000)		Spring Tide (1991-2000)		Tide 18/02/2005	
	Lie	Kallo	Lie	Kallo	Lie	Kallo	Lie	Kallo
Water level [mTAW]								
LW (1)	0.39	0.35	0.05	0.01	-0.18	-0.23	0.48	0.44
HW (2)	4.63	4.69	5.19	5.26	5.63	5.73	4.15	4.26
LW (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.58	0.54
HW (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.60	4.66
Tidal difference [m]								
Rising (1→2)	4.24	4.34	5.14	5.25	5.81	5.96	3.67	3.82
Falling (2→3)	4.24	4.34	5.14	5.25	5.81	5.96	3.57	3.72
Rising (3→4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.02	4.12
Duration [hh:mm]								
Rising (1→2)	5:59	5:56	5:34	5:27	5:16	5:07	6:00	6:10
Falling (2→3)	6:40	6:43	6:50	6:57	7:02	7:12	6:20	6:20
Rising (3→4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	6:40	6:00
Tide (1→3)	12:39	12:39	12:24	12:24	12:18	12:19	12:20	12:30
Tide (2→4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	13:00	12:20
Tidal coefficient								
Rising (1→2)	0.82	0.83	1	1	1.13	1.14	0.71	0.73
Falling (2→3)	0.82	0.83	1	1	1.13	1.14	0.69	0.71
Rising (3→4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.78	0.78

The tidal coefficients from 0.69 up to 0.78 for the measured tide of the 18th of February indicate that this tide has a smaller tidal range than the average neap tide for the decade of 1991-2000.

3.2.2. Meteorological data

Meteorological data at Deurne meteorological station for 18/02/2005 was obtained from KMI (Koninklijk Meteorologisch Instituut = Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium).

On the 18th of February 2005, the air temperature varied between 0 and 4.6 °C. The wind blew from S-SSW at an average velocity of 14 km/h. There was some cloud cover as well as some snowfall.

3.3. Navigation information

An overview of the navigation at the measurement location is given in APPENDIX D.

3.4. Remarks on data

All transects of ADCP data were recorded well.

During transect F55, the course of the survey vessel was blocked by navigation, so the transect has been split up in 2 subtransects (55a & 55b). During data processing, shipwakes have been removed by extrapolating data from the neighbouring ensembles, as far as these wakes only occurred in the top 5 meter. Larger and therefore deeper wakes were noticed in transects 53 & 66 and have been left unchanged. Those two transects were both disturbed by a hopper.

4. PROCESSING OF DATASETS

4.1. Calibration of the turbidity sensors

A crucial aspect of the accuracy and reliability of the data concerns the calibration of the instruments before the measurement campaign.

The turbidity sensors were calibrated with sediment from the proximity of the measurement location. Sediment was taken from the study area (access channels to Zandvliet & Kallo).

The OBS-3 sensor was calibrated by GEMS. In an oven Scheldt mud was dried, preweighed accurately (suspended sediments + all dissolved elements) and dissolved for calibration. The concentration was increased by adding preweighed quantities of dried mud.

The SiltProfiler was calibrated at WL|Delft Hydraulics prior to the first use, again with mud from the study area, with a D_{50} in the range from 3 to 15 μm . SiltProfiler was calibrated with desalinated Scheldt mud, that was dried and pulverized to powder, with most of the particles from 5 to 10 μm . The mud powder (suspended sediments) was preweighed accurately and dissolved for calibration. The concentration was increased by adding preweighed quantities of dried mud. The Silt profiler was calibrated for concentrations from 500 mg/l to 50000 mg/l.

As the measured concentrations generally were lower than 500 mg/l, experience learns that the SiltProfiler can drift for low concentrations. The graphs can be found in APPENDIX E

Table 4-1: Calibration Equations as derived for both OBS and Siltprofiler sensors (low and high range), $x=\text{AD counts}$, $y=\text{sample suspended sediment concentration}$

Instrument	Equation	R^2
OBS	$y = 1.5659x$	$R^2 = 0.9939$
Siltprofiler – Low range	$y = 0.00069x^2 + 1.08476x - 514.92112$	$R^2 = 0.9995$
Siltprofiler – High range	$y = 0.00454x^2 + 12.72535x - 3783.16724$	$R^2 = 0.9998$

4.2. Cross-calibration of the turbidity sensors

Suspended sediment concentration was measured in 2 different ways using an optical backscatter sensor (OBS) and a transmittance extinction sensor (SiltProfiler). Both instruments were calibrated in a controlled environment (calibration) and compared to truth values, derived from samples collected in the field during the measurement campaign (cross-calibration).

OBS & SiltProfiler readings were compared with the suspended sediment concentration from the samples, taken to calibrate Sediview.

The suspended sediment concentration of the water samples was determined. One-litre samples were filtered over a preweighed desiccated 0.45 micron filter, after which the filter was dried in an oven at 105°C, cooled and weighed.

After the measurement campaign a comparison was done between these suspended sediment concentrations (determined from the watersamples) and both OBS and SiltProfiler estimates for suspended sediment concentration. Discrepancies were found as can be seen in APPENDIX E.

At low concentrations the Siltprofiler did not measure concentrations below a certain threshold value.

It is obvious that the in situ suspended sediment concentration (SSC) is the only "TRUE" value, and that all instruments and methods try to measure this SSC as accurate as possible. Even so it is obvious that the use of multiple sensors gives rise to different estimates of the true SSC. There it was decided to analyse the OBS-estimates and the Siltprofiler-estimates of the SSC.

It was shown in a comparison that for low concentrations, the SiltProfiler consistently measured higher values than OBS. The different measurement principles and separate pre-calibration could possibly have caused this. In the comparison graph, concentrations were compared for various depths and concentrations when both OBS and SiltProfiler measured simultaneously (APPENDIX E).

Besides the indirect reading of SSC, also samples were taken for the calibration of Sediview (transformation of back scatter intensity). These samples were NOT taken throughout the complete water column due to the unreliable ADCP-information near the bottom. The measured SSC in the samples never exceeded 600-800 mg/l, which is less than the maximum concentration measured by OBS or Siltprofiler. The samples were used to cross-calibrate the different sensors, although this means that the behaviour of both turbidity sensors could not be verified for concentrations over 600-800 mg/l (the calibration curve is a dashed line above this threshold value). It is therefore suggested that during the future HCBS measurement campaign, samples should be collected for higher concentrations, with the purpose of identifying the behaviour of both turbidity sensors at higher concentrations.

The following linear conversion equations were determined (Table 4-2).

Table 4-2: Conversion formulas determined for OBS and SiltProfiler suspended sediment concentrations to true values based on sampling suspended sediment concentrations

Instrument	Legend	Equation	R²
OBS	x = OBS-conc y = True conc.	$y = 0.6773x - 11.001$	0.8444
SiltProfiler	x = Siltprofile-conc y = True conc.	$y = 0.8049x - 90.657$	0.7515

The calibration graphs can be found in APPENDIX E. The comparison graph and both cross-calibration graph also include the 1:1 diagonal as a full grey line.

This cross-calibration was then computed for OBS and SiltProfiler data. All values given in this report are thus the cross-calibrated values, related to the in situ samples.

The conversion equations show that the suspended sediment concentrations, as measured by both SiltProfiler and OBS, were consistently higher than the suspended sediment concentrations as derived from the water sample analysis.

4.3. Methodology of processing the Siltprofiler data

Siltprofiler data was validated and screened for outliers. Raw data were filtered.

Salinity was calculated using the temperature, conductivity and pressure in the pps-78 formula (Unesco, 1991 & IMDC, 2002)(see APPENDIX F).

Turbidity values were converted to suspended sediment concentration using the equation of the calibration curve determined at the pre-calibration done by WL-Delft, and then the cross-calibration curve as mentioned in § 4.2.

A datasheet was produced that contains a plot showing the change in temperature, salinity and suspended sediment concentration versus depth.

Apart from general metadata (dat, time, time after HT, coordinates, surface elevation) the water-bottom interface is given as it was measured by the deepest position/measurement of the Siltprofiler, and the detection of the soft bottom (210 kHz) and hard bottom (33 kHz) as was measured by the dual frequency echosounder.

A table contains measurements at various depths:

- Water surface – 0.5 m
- Bottom depth + 1/2 of the total water depth
- Bottom depth + 1/3 of the total water depth
- Bottom depth + 0.5 m
- Bottom depth + 0.4 m
- Bottom depth + 0.3 m
- Bottom depth + 0.2 m
- 15 values in the lowest 0.2 m above the bottom

The depth averaged values for temperature, salinity and suspended sediment concentration are calculated.

The “NaN” (Not a Number) –value is used to indicate a no data value (measurement outside range of instrument or not recording).

The Siltprofiler datasheets are given in APPENDIX G.

4.4. Methodology of processing the Navitracker-OBS data

Navitracker data was linked to OBS and CTD-data.

Density and turbidity data was validated and screened for outliers. Raw data were filtered.

Salinity was calculated using the temperature, conductivity and pressure in the pps-78 formula (Unesco, 1991 & IMDC, 2002).

Turbidity values were converted to suspended sediment concentration using the equation of the calibration curve determined at the pre-calibration done by GEMS, and then the cross-calibration curve as mentioned in § 4.2.

A datasheet was produced that contains a plot showing the change in density and suspended sediment concentration versus depth.

The water-mud interface is given at the depth where the density increases because of high sediment concentrations.

The water-bottom interface is given as it was measured by the deepest position/measurement of the Navitracker-OBS, and the detection of the soft bottom (210 kHz) and hard bottom (33 kHz) as was measured by the dual frequency echosounder.

A table contains measurements at various depths. One measurement every meter down to bottom depth + 2 m, and all measurements between the bottom and bottom + 2m.

The depth averaged values for density and suspended sediment concentration are calculated.

The “NaN” (Not a Number) –value is used to indicate a no data value (measurement outside range of instrument or not recording).

The Navitracker-OBS datasheets are shown together with the SiltProfiler datasheets in APPENDIX G.

When comparing the OBS and SiltProfiler data for suspended sediment concentration, it must be stressed that both were corrected by a cross-calibration, with samples as 'truth-values'. Furthermore temporal and spatial variations in nature are a source of differences in measured SSC-values. It must be kept in mind that the SiltProfiler was deployed at the starboard side of the vessel and was probed downcast at maximum speed in 1 minute max. The OBS was deployed at the portside of the vessel and was lowered at low speed and paused at 2 depths for sampling. The downcast measurement of the OBS therefore lasted longer than 2-3 minutes.

4.5. Echosounder data

Echosounder data was linked and is shown on SiltProfiler and Navitracker-OBS datasheets. Time was used to link both files. However, computer time discrepancies and moreover spatial discrepancies, different locations of instruments on board, can explain differences in bottom detection by Echosounder, Navitracker-OBS and Siltprofiler.

The echosounder 210 kHz signal detects the soft bottom and is shown in APPENDIX G as a bright red dotted line. The echosounder 33 kHz signal penetrates deeper and reflects somewhere on the hard bottom and is shown in APPENDIX G as a burgundy dashed line.

The Navitracker-OBS bottom detection was defined by the deepest measurement of the pressure sensor (of the CTD-OBS)+ the distance of this sensor to the underside of the Navitracker-OBS construction.

The Siltprofiler bottom detection was defined by the deepest measurement of the pressure sensor of the SiltProfiler + the distance of this sensor to the underside of the SiltProfiler.

4.6. Timeseries and Depth Averages

Timeseries were visualised for left bank and right bank locations. Contourplots of Temperature, Salinity and suspended sediment concentration, as measured by OBS & SiltProfiler can be found in APPENDIX I. In these contourplots the bottom is shown as a black surface.

These plots show a contoured timeseries of the measured profiles on each location in time and depth. The detection of the hard bottom or mud-water interface by the instrument is indicated on the contourplot as a black mask.

Also depth-averaged values were tabularized. Depth-averages were computed for SiltProfiler (Suspended Sediment Concentration, Temperature and Salinity) and Navitracker-OBS (Suspended Sediment Concentration) data per location (left bank and right bank).

For each of these parameters the depth-average is given for :

- Total depth
- Top 50% of watercolumn – bottom 50% of watercolumn

This information is illustrated in figures and tables in APPENDIX H.

4.7. Methodology of processing of the ADCP data with Sediview

DRL Software's Sediview was used to process the ADCP data. Sediview is designed to derive estimates of suspended sediment concentration throughout the water column using acoustic backscatter data obtained by ADCPs manufactured by RD Instruments of San Diego, California.

4.7.1. Acoustic backscatter theory

The acoustic theory governing backscatter from particles suspended in the water column is complex, but the following simplified formula serves to introduce the main factors that are relevant:

$$E = SL + SV + \text{Constant} - 20\log(R) - 2\alpha_w R$$

Where:

- E = echo intensity,
- SL = transmitted power,
- SV = backscatter intensity due to the particles suspended in the water column,
- α_w = a coefficient describing the absorption of energy by the water,
- R = the distance from the transducer to the measurement bin.

The term $20\log(R)$ is a simple geometric function, which accounts for the spherical spreading of the beam. The constant is required because each ADCP has specific performance characteristics.

In order to measure the suspended sediment concentration in the water column it is necessary to relate the backscattered sound intensity to the mass concentration in the water. For the purposes of measuring solids concentration on site, it can be shown that the relationship is as follows (derived from Thorne and Campbell, 1992 and Hay, 1991 in DRL (2003)):

$$\log_{10} M_r = S \{ dB + 2r(\alpha_w + \alpha_s) \} + K_s$$

Where:

- $M(r)$ = mass concentration per unit volume at range, r
- S = relative backscatter coefficient
- K_s = site and instrument constant
- dB = the measured relative backscatter intensity (corrected for beam spreading)
- α_w = water attenuation coefficient
- α_s = sediment attenuation coefficient, which is a function of the effective particle size

In this expression there are four unknowns: S , K_s , α_w and α_s . These parameters are to be determined within Sediview.

4.7.2. Water sampling and transect sailing

To calibrate Sediview for suspended sediment concentration, two water samples are taken at the beginning and at the end of each transect. Both samples are taken within the range of reliable data of the ADCP. For the near-surface sample this means in bin 3 or 4, for the near-bed sample this means at about one or two meter above the sidelobe.

Water sampling is done together with CTD-OBS measurement in order to have two independent suspended sediment concentration measurements for each sample. OBS measurements were compared to the water samples and recalibrated as mentioned in § 4.2. These OBS SS concentrations were recalibrated using the conversion equations in Table 4-2. The water samples were used for Sediview calibration, while cross-calibrated OBS measurements were used as a back up check. Salinity and temperature was used to compute the acoustic water absorption (water attenuation coefficient). All water samples were analysed as is described in 4.7.3.1.

Watersamples may not have been taken at the beginning and end of the transect, but within 15 minutes before and after the transect at locations in the transect.

4.7.3. Calibration for suspended sediment concentration within Sediview

4.7.3.1. Calibration workset

The calibration workset consists of ADCP-files, sampling times, sampling depths, SSC obtained from water samples and SSC, temperature and salinity obtained from CTD-OBS readings.

One-litre samples were filtered over a preweighed desiccated 0.45 micron filter, after which the filter is dried in an oven at 105°C, cooled and weighed (NEN 6484).

4.7.3.2. SSC calibration per ensemble pair

In the Sediview calibration process the following parameters must be defined: the site and instrument constant (K_s), the relative backscatter coefficient (S) and the effective particle size per ensemble-pair (near-surface sample and near-bed sample) in order to fit the Sediview-estimate with the suspended sediment concentration of the water samples. These parameter sets may not differ too much from the previous parameter sets, as the environmental conditions will not change that much over a small time interval. To obtain a smooth progress in time of K_s , S and effective particle size an iterative approach is used.

4.7.4. Sediview configuration

4.7.4.1. Discharge and suspended sediment concentration estimates

The ADCP measures most of the water column from just in front of the ADCP to 6% above the bottom. The shallow layer of water near the bottom is not used to compute discharge and suspended sediment concentration due to side-lobe interference. When the ADCP sends out an acoustic pulse, a small amount of energy is transmitted in side lobes rather than in the direction of the ADCP beam. Side lobe reflection from the bottom can interfere with the water echoes and can give erroneous data. The thickness of the side lobe layer is 6% of the distance from the transducers to the bottom.

Near the banks the water depth is too shallow for the ADCP to profile.

For each of those unmeasured regions, Sediview will make an estimate of the discharges and suspended sediment concentration. The measured and unmeasured regions in the cross section are shown in Figure 4-1 and Figure 4-2.

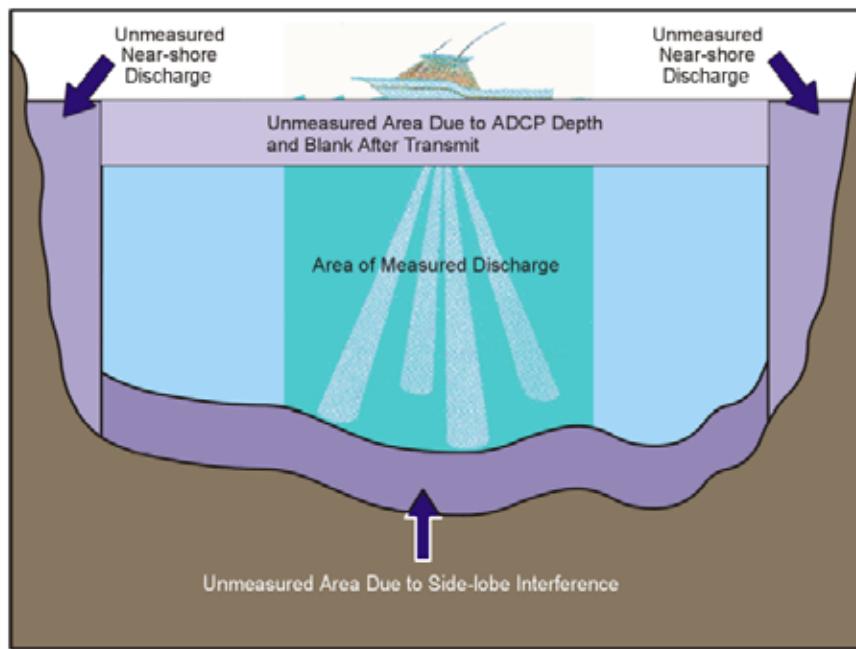


Figure 4-1: Unmeasured regions in the cross section (from RD Instruments, 2003)

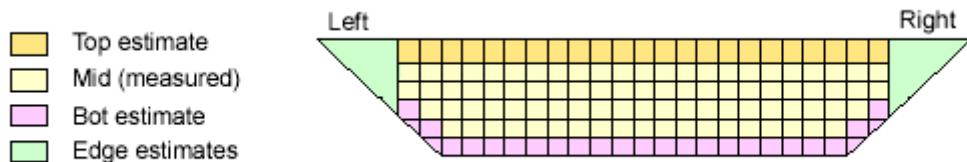


Figure 4-2: Measured and estimated discharges and sediment fluxes within Sediview (DRL, 2005)

4.7.4.1.1 Top/bottom estimates

The sediment concentration and discharge at the top of the water column is assumed to be the same as the concentration and discharge in the first measured bin.

The sediment concentration between the bottom and the lowest valid bin is assumed to be 125% of the lowest valid bin: Siltprofiles taken by the siltprofiler show us that the bottom value of the SSC is approximately 150% of the SSC-value at 2 meter above the bottom (position of the sidelobe). As the concentration grows approximately linear from the lowest valid bin to the bottom, and as Sediview uses a constant concentration factor for these deepest bins, we use a concentration factor of 125% (Figure 4-3).

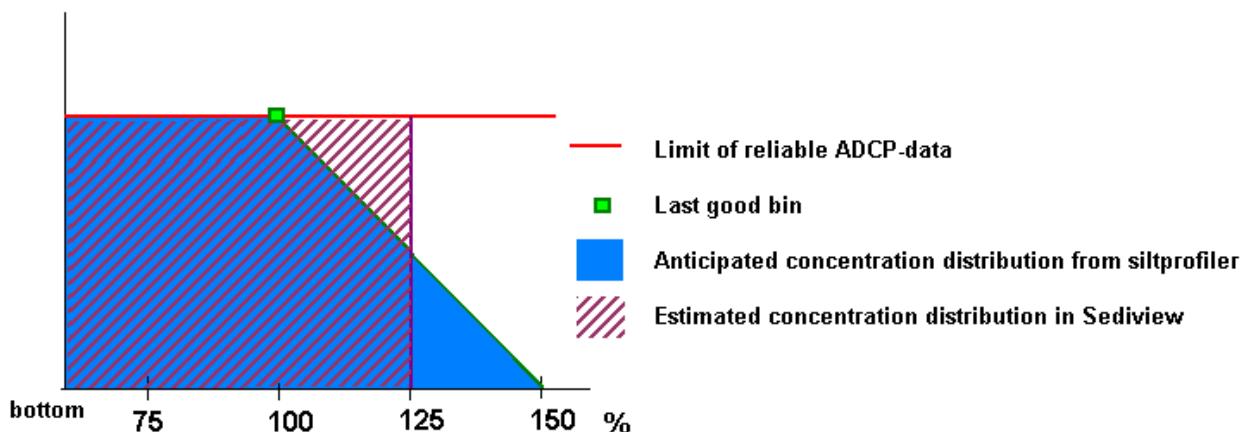


Figure 4-3: Bottom estimate of the sediment concentration

Table 4-3: Extrapolation methods for top and bottom variables

Variable	Top	Bottom
Discharge Method	Constant	Power
Concentration factor	100%	125%

The discharge for the bottom water layer is estimated by using the power method. Chen (1991) discusses the theory of power laws for flow resistance. Simpson and Oltmann (1990) discuss Chen's power law equivalent of Manning's formula for open channels (with $b=1/6$) (RD Instruments, 2003).

$$u/u^* = 9.5(z/z_0)^b$$

Where:

- z = Distance to the channel bed [m]
- u = Velocity at distance z from bed [m/s]
- u^* = Shear velocity [m/s]
- z_0 = Bottom roughness height [m]
- b = Exponent (1/6)

4.7.4.1.2 Edge estimates

The shape of the edges of the cross section is assumed to be triangular (a slope) or rectangular (a quay wall). Five data ensembles are to be averaged to determine the left and right bank mean velocities used for calculation of edge estimates.

Table 4-4: Shape of the edges of the transects for edge estimates

Edge estimates	Left bank	Right bank
D	Rectangular	Triangular
E	Rectangular	Rectangular
F	Triangular	Triangular

The distance from start- and endpoint to the bank is calculated from the theoretical start- and endpoint at the bank to the effective start- and endpoint. The theoretical points are taken at the end of the mud flats.

Table 4-5: Reference points at the end of the mud flats on left and right bank

Transect	Easting <i>Left bank</i>	Northing <i>Left bank</i>	Easting <i>Right bank</i>	Northing <i>Right bank</i>
D	590436	5680152	591401	5680167
E	590385	5680178	590428	5680496
F	590946	5680945	591595	5680550

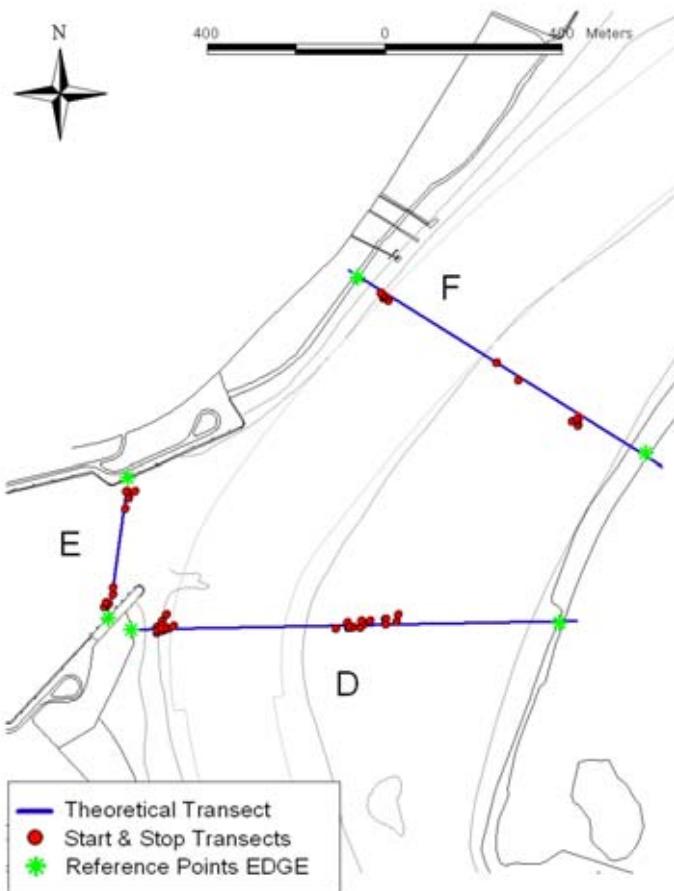


Figure 4-4: Reference points (green) on left and right bank used for edge estimates.

The formula for determining the near shore discharge is:

$$Q_{shore} = CV_m L d_m \text{ [m}^3/\text{s]}$$

Where:

C = Coefficient (0.35 for triangular, 0.91 for rectangular shape)

V_m = Mean water velocity in the first or the last segment [m/s]

L = distance from the shore to the first or the last segment specified by the user [m]

d_m = Depth of the first or the last segment [m]

For D- and F-transects, the coefficients (C) have been set to 0.35 (triangular shape), while the coefficients (C) for the E-transect have been set to 0.91 (rectangular shape).

4.7.4.2. Contour plots of the transects

All contour plots show perpendicular and parallel projected values on the straightened sailed transects. The heading of the straightened sailed transect is defined by picking 2 points in the straight part of the line after having corrected the heading of the ADCP compass. The compass offset is derived from a comparison of the ADCPs bottom track with the external GPS data.

4.7.5. Output

General transect information containing start-stop coordinates of each sailed transects with stop time, track length and heading is given in **Error! Reference source not found..**

In APPENDIX J, four contourplots were generated for each transect showing the distribution of suspended sediment concentration & sediment flux as well as the flow velocity perpendicular and parallel to the transect. The following conventions were used:

- Distances on the X-axis were referenced to the starting point of the transect.
- Left bank is always shown left, right bank on the right side.
- Perpendicular flow velocities and fluxes are positive for downstream flow (ebb), negative for upstream flow (flood).
- Parallel flow velocities are positive for flow going from the left bank to the right bank, and negative for flow going from the right bank to the left bank.
- Absolute Depth is given in meters.

Also a depth-averaged velocity plot was generated for the flow velocity perpendicular to the transect. (See APPENDIX J).

Tables in APPENDIX K give the values for discharges, sediment fluxes and sediment concentrations for the total cross-section:

- Mid = measured part of the cross-section
- Top = top part of the cross-section
- Bottom = bottom part underneath the sidelobe
- Edge (left, right) = edge estimates to left & right bank
- Total = Mid+Top+Bottom+ Edge values

The graph in APPENDIX L gives the temporal variation of the total flux and total discharge for the whole through tide measurement at Kallo.

5. REFERENCES

- AMT (2003). Intern rapport, Getij-informatie Scheldebekken 1991-2000.
- DRL (2003). Sediview Procedure Manual – Draft for July '03 Issue.
- IMDC (2002). Studie Densiteitsstroming in het kader van LTV Schelde, Stroom- en saliniteitstelling t.h.v. Deurganckdok uitgevoerd op 12/06/2002, I/RA/11216/02.042/CMA, in opdracht van AWZ.
- KMI (2005). Maandbericht Klimatologische waarnemingen Deel II Februari 2005.
- RD Instruments (October 2003). Winriver User's Guide International Version.
- Unesco (1991). Processing of Oceanographic Station Data.

APPENDIX A.

MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT

A.1 Technical details for OBS3

GEMS International

TURBIDITY SENSOR OBS3

Turbidity data gives an indication of the total suspended solids. This sediment-load is an important parameter to measure and predict sedimentation, sediment disturbance and its influence on the environment.

If the amount of the spill (turbidity) during dredging operations is known, precautions can be taken to prevent further spilling. Application of mathematical models on turbidity-data together with current direction and current speed, gives us a good understanding of erosion and sedimentation of the navigable channels, which is important for the dredging activities.

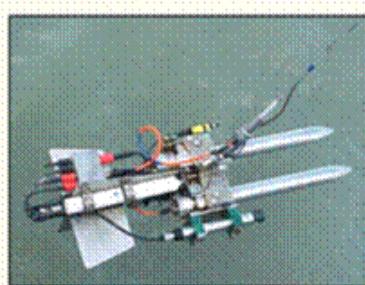
For the turbidity-measurement, we operate an optical backscatter sensor known as OBS-3 from manufacturer DSA-Instruments Company. The principle is based on the backscattering of laser light. An analog output represents the amount of suspended solid.



Applications:

The OBS-3 is an ideal solution to a wide range of applications such as environmental data acquisition for a quick vertical and wide horizontal turbidity-scan of the water column, onshore and offshore mooring deployments and profiling.

In Zeebrugge, the sensor is integrated on the towed Vertical Density Profiler, allowing automated profiling of the vertical water column through the Navitracker System. Via an "in-house" build interface, three OBS3 can be monitored through an A/D card directly into the TrackerSoft Software. It is also integrated as 2 channels on the Underwater Marine Instrument (UMI).



GEMS INTERNATIONAL NV • Marcus Gerardsstraat 1 •
• B 8380 Zeebrugge • Belgium
Tel: +32 (0)50 55 95 95 • Fax: +32 (0)50 55 95 57

A.2 Technical details for OBS5

OBS-5®

Sediment Instruments for all Environments

FEATURES

- Microprocessor-controlled laser system
- Measures concentrations up to 100g/l (specific gravity 1.06)
- Auxiliary pressure, temperature, and conductivity sensors
- Serial data transmission via RS-232 link
- Compact 60 mm (2.4") by 482 mm (19") package

Innovative monitor of high particle concentrations.

APPLICATIONS

- Monitor dredging & site-remediation operations
- Survey contaminated sediment
- Determine dredge-head and bucket-wheel efficiencies
- Evaluate containment systems

DESCRIPTION

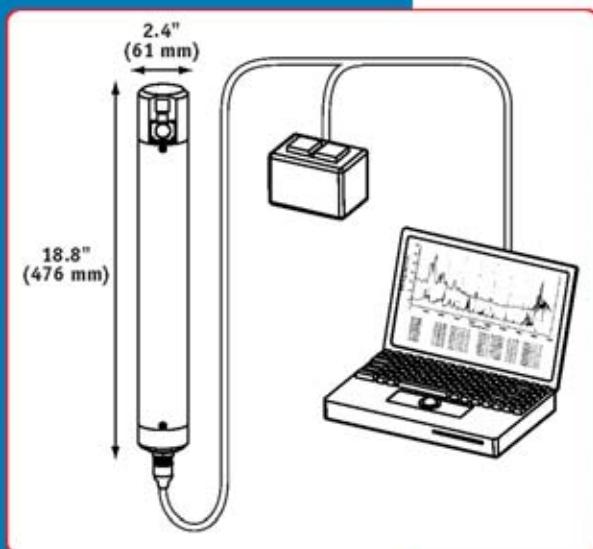
The OBS-5® system monitors high particle concentrations using an infrared laser and two detectors controlled by a microprocessor (U.S. Patent No. 5,796,481). It is uniquely suited for monitoring dredging operations and flood events when very high sediment loads are expected. The probe transmits sediment concentration, turbidity, depth, temperature, and salinity to a PC where data are displayed and recorded. The monitor is operated with software running under Windows® 98, 2000, and XP.

OPERATIONS

Users can test and calibrate sensors, make pressure and water-density corrections, and set up sampling schedules using the software provided with the system. During a survey the OBS-5 data and instrument depth are displayed on a PC while being recorded. After a survey, data can be processed and graphically displayed using EXCEL or LOTUS.



OBS-5[®]



RANGES

Concentration	0-100 g/l (sp. gr. 1.06) ¹
Pressure	0-200 dBar ²
Temperature	0-40° C
Conductivity	0-65 mS/cm

¹ Range depends on sediment type.

² 1 dBar is equivalent to about 1 meter of water.

ACCURACY

Concentration	Mud	5.0 mg/l
	Sand	0.5 g/l
Pressure		0.1 dBar
Temperature		0.05° C
Conductivity		0.07 mS/cm

OTHER DATA

PC interface	RS-232 / 19.2 kbps
Maximum data rate	7 Hz
Laser wavelength	780 nm
Supply voltage	9-16 Vdc
Battery life (2-Ah gel cell)	12 hours
Housing Materials	316 stainless steel, and Hydex

ORDERING INFORMATION

- Consult the manufacturer about your application.
- Specify cable length.
- Choose options.

PAYMENT AND SHIPPING TERMS

VISA and MasterCard accepted. COD, prepay, or LC without credit approval; Net 30 Days otherwise. EXW Port Townsend, Washington, USA

Represented by:

MSA

© 2004 D&A Instrument Company



D & A
INSTRUMENT COMPANY

24 Seton Road, Port Townsend, Washington U.S.A. 98368
Phone: (800) 437-8352 • (360) 385-0272 • Fax: (360) 385-0460
e-mail: products@D-A-Instruments.com • website: www.D-A-Instruments.com

A.3 Technical details for dual frequency echosounder



The 320M Marine Echosounder was developed to meet demanding requirements of field work. Its low maintenance modular construction, together with advanced features and easy configuration, make the 320M the most flexible sounder available.

Using either the high or low frequency channel, or both simultaneously, the 320M produces a high resolution record accurately depicting bottom profiles and sediment layers with 32 shades of grey. The thermal printer uses easily loaded 21.6cm (8.5") plastic film for permanent, high-quality records. The annotated depth grid is printed with reverse shading for clarity.

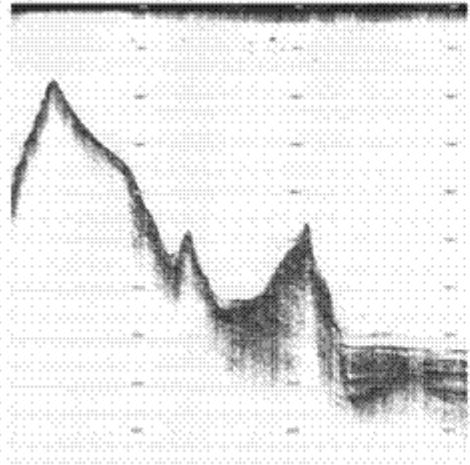
Digitized water depth is shown on two large 4-digit LCD displays, visible in direct sunlight and backlit for night operation. Serial RS232 depth data is continuously available in NMEA format as well as user-defined string formats, and in operator-selectable time and position tagged formats.

An LCD menu display with simple 2-button control provides access to parameters such as sound velocity, draft, TX blanking, serial port assignment, time and date setting, and many more, as well as a variety of self-test, communication and configuration features. All settings are retained in non-volatile memory and recalled on power-up.

Three RS232 ports support communication with personal computers, NMEA input and output devices, GPS receivers, sound velocity sensors, heave sensors, remote depth displays and survey data loggers.

The standard 320M firmware includes drivers for all the devices above and can be field upgraded where firmware can be downloaded through a serial port into "flash" program memory.

In addition to traditional "hands-on" operation, an optional upgrade allows the 320M to be operated remotely through the built in SCSI interface and Windows application software.



Technical Specifications (subject to change without notice):

Main Range:			
Meters, Feet	10	Scale:	1 : 100
	20		1 : 200
	50		1 : 500
	100		1 : 1000
	200		1 : 2000
	500		1 : 2500
	1000		1 : 5000
	2000		1 : 10000
	3000		(available via SCSI and serial only)
Phased Ranges:			
Multiple 50% overlapped phases of each range (20% overlap optional), manual or automatic selection.			
Paper Speed:			
7 settings.			
Frequency:			
3.5 kHz to 250 kHz. Standard frequencies include - LF 12, 24, 26, 28, 30, 33, 38, 40, 41, or 50 kHz. - HF 100, 120, 150, 200, 206, or 210 kHz.			
Depth Display:			
Two LCD (backlit) 4-digit displays for high and low frequency.			
Power:			
4 selectable levels for each frequency, maximum 1.000 watts RMS into 50 ohms.			
Resolution:			
1 cm (0.99 99), 1 dm (100-999.9), 1 m (>1000) 1/100 ft (0.99 99), 1/10 ft (100-999.9), 1 ft (>1000) 1/100 m (0.99 99), 1/10 m (100-999.9), 1 fm (>1000)			
Record width:			
20 cm. Paper width: 21.6 cm (8.5").			
Sound Velocity:			
1300-1700 m/s Resolution: 1 m/s 4265-5377 ft/s Resolution: 1 ft/s 710-929 fm/s Resolution: 1 fm/s			
Clock:			
Internal battery backed time and date clock.			
Draft:			
0 - 100 m. Resolution: 1 cm. 0 - 333.08 ft Resolution: 0.01 ft 0 - 54.65 fm Resolution: 0.01 fm			
Annotation:			
Internal: date, time, GPS position. External: from RS 232 port.			
Pulse Length:			
Automatically selected, with operator override.			
Printer:			
Self-test, manual or automatic control, high resolution of 1600 pixels per line in a 32 step grey scale, LED status indicators, paper advance control.			
Gain Control:			
AGC, TGC and manual receive gain for each frequency.			
TX Blanking:			
0 - 300 m. Resolution: 0.1 m 0 - 984.3 ft. Resolution: 0.1 ft 0 - 164.0 fm Resolution: 0.1 fm			
Serial Ports:			
Three RS 232 ports, 300-38,400 baud, optional RS 422.			
SCSI Port:			
Standard. (Advanced Windows application software optional.) Note: Contact manufacturer for PC requirements.			
Heave:			
TSS and Seatch compatible.			
Position:			
Compatible with all popular GPS receivers.			
Power Supply:			
9 to 36 VDC, 60 watts maximum (12 or 24VDC nominal) 45-240 VAC adaptor available.			
Installation:			
Bulkhead or 19" rack mountable. Includes custom Hardigg case.			
Dimensions:			
W 412 x H 355 x D 341 mm. (16.5" x 14" x 9.5")			
Weight:			
19 kg. (40 lb)			
Units:			
Meter, Feet or Fathoms			
Options:			
Windows SCSI Application Software Custom stand Single frequency (upgradeable to dual frequency) Transducer multiplexer Transducers (many are available) Transducer "over the side" mounting brackets Rackmount brackets Remote Display On-site training/installation			

Pnudsen Canada
Dro-Off 37KHz

10 Industrial Rd. Perth Ontario Canada K7H 3P2 Phone: (613) 267-1165 US: (315) 393-8861
Fax: (613) 267-7085 Homepage: <http://knudsenengineering.com> Email: info@knudsenengineering.com

A.4 Technical details for Workhorse Sentinel ADCP

RD Instruments
Acoustic Doppler Products

WORKHORSE SENTINEL ADCP

MARINE MEASUREMENTS NAVIGATION WATER RESOURCES

Workhorse Sentinel

SELF-CONTAINED 1200, 600, or 300 kHz ADCP

The global leader in high-accuracy data collection

The Sentinel is RD Instruments' most popular and versatile Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler, boasting thousands of units in operation in over 50 countries around the world.

With up to 165 meters of profiling range, the Sentinel is ideally suited for a wide variety of applications. Thanks to RDI's patented BroadBand signal processing, the Sentinel also offers unbeatable precision, with unmatched low power consumption, allowing you to collect more data over an extended period.

The lightweight and adaptable Sentinel is easily deployed on buoys, boats, or mounted on the seafloor. Real-time data can be transmitted to shore via a cable link or acoustic modem, or data can be stored internally for short or long-term deployments. The Sentinel is easily upgraded to include pressure, bottom tracking, and/or directional wave measurement—for the ultimate data collection solution.

The Workhorse Sentinel offers:

- **Versatility:** Direct reading or self contained, moored or moving, the Sentinel provides precision current profiling data when and where you need it most.
- **A solid upgrade path:** The Sentinel has been designed to grow with your needs. Easy upgrades include pressure, bottom tracking, and directional wave measurement.
- **Precision data:** RDI's patented BroadBand signal processing delivers very low-noise data, resulting in unparalleled data resolution and minimal power consumption.
- **A four-beam solution:** RDI's patented 4-beam design improves data reliability by providing a redundant data source in the case of a blocked or damaged beam; improves data quality by delivering an independent measure known as error velocity; and improves data accuracy by reducing variance in your data.

RD Instruments
Acoustic Doppler Solutions

MEASURING WATER IN MOTION AND MOTION IN WATER

Workhorse Sentinel

SELF-CONTAINED 1200, 600, OR 300 kHz ADCP



Technical Specifications

Water Profiling

Depth	Typical Range 12m ²	Typical Range 50m ²	Typical Range 110m ²			
Cell Size ¹	1200kHz	600kHz	300kHz			
Vertical Resolution	Range ²	Std. Dev. ⁴	Range ²	Std. Dev. ⁴	Range ²	Std. Dev. ⁴
0.25m	11–14m	12.9cm/s				
0.5m	13–16m	6.1cm/s	39m	12.9cm/s	see note ¹	
1m	14–18m	3.0cm/s	43m	6.1cm/s	92–71m	12.8cm/s
2m	15–20m ²	2.0cm/s	47m	3.0cm/s	102–78m	6.1cm/s
4m	see note ¹		52m ²	2.0cm/s	113–86m	3.0cm/s
8m					126–95m ²	2.0cm/s

¹User's choice of depth cell size is not limited to the typical values specified; ²Longer ranges available; ³Profiling range based on temperature values at 5°C and 20°C, salinity = 35ppt; ⁴BroadBand mode single-ping standard deviation (Std. Dev.).

Long Range Mode

	Range (m)	Depth Cell Size (m)	Std. Dev. (cm/s)
1200kHz	24	2	3.5
600kHz	70	4	3.8
300kHz	165	8	3.8

Profile Parameters

Velocity accuracy:

- 1200, 600: $\pm 0.25\%$ of the water velocity relative to the ADCP $\pm 0.25\text{cm/s}$
- 300: $\pm 0.5\%$ of the water velocity relative to the ADCP $\pm 0.5\text{cm/s}$

Velocity resolution: 0.1cm/s

Velocity range: $\pm 5\text{m/s}$ (default)
 $\pm 20\text{m/s}$ (maximum)

Number of depth cells: 1-128

Ping rate: 2Hz (typical)

Echo Intensity Profile

Vertical resolution: Depth cell size

Dynamic range: 80dB

Precision: $\pm 1.5\text{dB}$ (relative measure)

Transducer and Hardware

Beam angle: 20°
Configuration: 4-beam, convex
Internal memory: Two PCMCIA card slots; one memory card included
Communications: Serial port selectable by switch for RS-232 or RS-422. ASCII or binary output at 1200–115,400 baud.

Standard Sensors

Temperature (mounted on transducer):

Range: -5° to 45°C
Precision: $\pm 0.4^\circ\text{C}$
Resolution: 0.01°

Tilt:
Range: $\pm 15^\circ$
Accuracy: $\pm 0.5^\circ$
Precision: $\pm 0.5^\circ$
Resolution: 0.01°

Compass (fluxgate type, includes built-in field calibration feature):

Accuracy: $\pm 2^\circ$
Precision: $\pm 0.5^\circ$
Resolution: 0.01°
Maximum tilt: $\pm 15^\circ$

* $\pm 60^\circ$ magnetic dip angle, 0.5G total field



RD Instruments
Acoustic Doppler Solutions
www.rdinstruments.com

Power

DC Input: 20–60VDC; internal battery pack, external battery pack, or external power supply

Voltage: 42VDC new; 28VDC depleted

Capacity: @ 0°C: 400 watt hours

Transmit:

- 16W @ 35V (1200kHz)
- 37W @ 35V (600kHz)
- 115W @ 35V (300kHz)

Environmental

Standard depth rating:

200m; optional to 6000m

Operating temperature: -5° to 45°C

Storage temperature: -30° to 75°C

Weight in air: 13.0kg

Weight in water: 4.5kg

Software

Use RDI's Windows™-based software for the best results:

- WinSC—Data Acquisition
- WinADCP—Data Display and Export

Upgrades Available

- Memory: Up to 2 gigabytes
- Pressure sensor
- External battery case
- High-resolution water-profiling modes
- Bottom tracking
- AC/DC power converter, 48VDC output
- Pressure cases for depths up to 6000m

Dimensions



Specifications subject to change without notice. Rev. 0104

APPENDIX B.

OVERVIEW OF MEASUREMENTS

B.1 Overview of the measurement locations for the whole HCBS measurement campaign

Through tide measurements					
Location	Easting (UTM ED 50)		Northing (UTM ED 50)		Period
Kallo – Test (transect B)	Left Bank	Right Bank	Left Bank	Right Bank	02/02/2005
	590901	591298	5678979	5679614	
Kallo – Test (transect C)	Left Bank	Right Bank	Left Bank	Right Bank	02/02/2005
	590394	591389	5679678	5679874	
Kallo – Test (transect D)	Left Bank	Right Bank	Left Bank	Right Bank	02/02/2005
	590542	590815	5680157	5680157	
Kallo – Test (transect E)	Left Bank	Right Bank	Left Bank	Right Bank	02/02/2005
	590390	590423	5680214	5680456	
Kallo – Test (transect F)	Left Bank	Right Bank	Left Bank	Right Bank	02/02/2005
	590999	591155	5680913	5680820	
Kallo – Test (transect G)	Left Bank	Right Bank	Left Bank	Right Bank	02/02/2005
	591506	592214	5681824	5681310	

Location	Easting (UTM ED 50)		Northing (UTM ED 50)		Period
Deurganckdok – Test (transect I)	Left Bank	Right Bank	Left Bank	Right Bank	03/02/2005
	590400	590556	5683474	5683860	
Deurganckdok – Test (transect J)	Left Bank	Right Bank	Left Bank	Right Bank	03/02/2005
	589117	589395	5684243	5684489	
Deurganckdok – Test (transect K)	Left Bank	Right Bank	Left Bank	Right Bank	03/02/2005
	588641	589014	5684987	5685122	
Deurganckdok – Test (transect L)	Left Bank	Right Bank	Left Bank	Right Bank	03/02/2005
	588350	588977	5686088	5686088	
Deurganckdok – Test (transect M)	Left Bank	Right Bank	Left Bank	Right Bank	03/02/2005
	588191	589627	5687088	5687088	

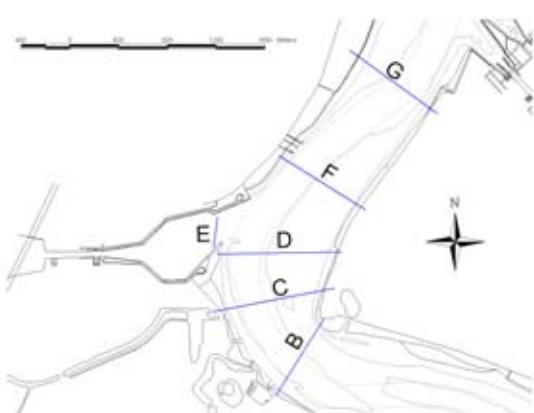
Deurganckdok (transect K)	<i>Left Bank</i>	<i>Right Bank</i>	<i>Left Bank</i>	<i>Right Bank</i>	16/02/2005
	588484	589775	5684924	5685384	
Deurganckdok (transect L)	<i>Left Bank</i>	<i>Right Bank</i>	<i>Left Bank</i>	<i>Right Bank</i>	16/02/2005
	588216	589639	5686088	589639	
Deurganckdok	<i>Left Bank</i>	<i>Right Bank</i>	<i>Left Bank</i>	<i>Right Bank</i>	17/02/2005
	588484	589775	5684924	5685383	
Zandvliet	<i>Left Bank</i>	<i>Right Bank</i>	<i>Left Bank</i>	<i>Right Bank</i>	17/02/2005
	586726	587757	5688355	5689950	
Liefkenshoek	<i>Left Bank</i>	<i>Right Bank</i>	<i>Left Bank</i>	<i>Right Bank</i>	17/02/2005
	590318	590771	5683302	5684257	
Schelle	<i>Left Bank</i>	<i>Right Bank</i>	<i>Left Bank</i>	<i>Right Bank</i>	17/02/2005 & 19/02/2005
	592645	592953	5665794	5665682	
Kallo (transect D)	<i>Left Bank</i>	<i>Right Bank</i>	<i>Left Bank</i>	<i>Right Bank</i>	18/02/2005
	590435	591408	5680153	5680172	
Kallo (transect E)	<i>Left Bank</i>	<i>Right Bank</i>	<i>Left Bank</i>	<i>Right Bank</i>	18/02/2005
	590386	590428	5680184	5680494	
Kallo (transect F)	<i>Left Bank</i>	<i>Right Bank</i>	<i>Left Bank</i>	<i>Right Bank</i>	18/02/2005
	590946	591596	5680947	5680542	

Near bed continuous monitoring

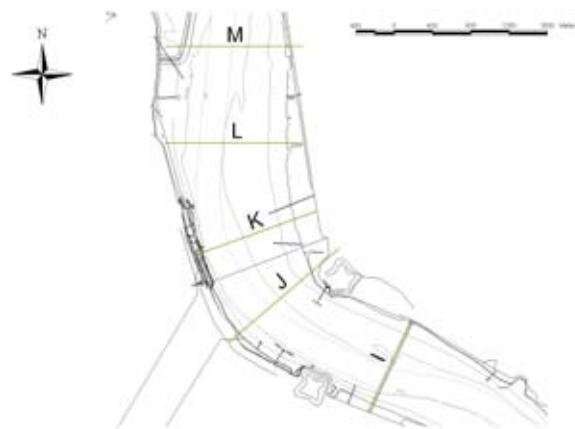
<i>Location</i>	<i>Easting (UTM ED 50)</i>	<i>Northing (UTM ED 50)</i>	<i>Period</i>
Kallo	590767	5680652	03/02/2005 – 11/02/2005
Deurganckdok downstream	588653	5684906	17/02/2005 – 03/03/2005
Buoy 84	589050	5686088	12/03/2005 – 25/03/2005
Deurganckdok upstream	589100	5684230	24/05/2005 – 08/06/2005

Settling velocity – INSSEV

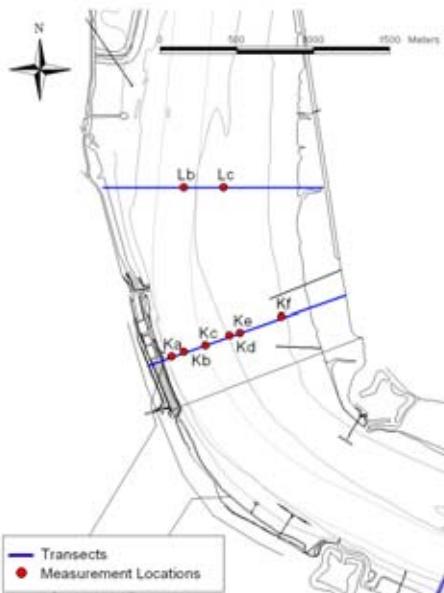
<i>Location</i>	<i>Easting (UTM ED 50)</i>	<i>Northing (UTM ED 50)</i>	<i>Period</i>
Deurganckdok	5885578	5684793	17/02/2005 & 18/02/2005
Kallo	590683	5680551	19/02/2005



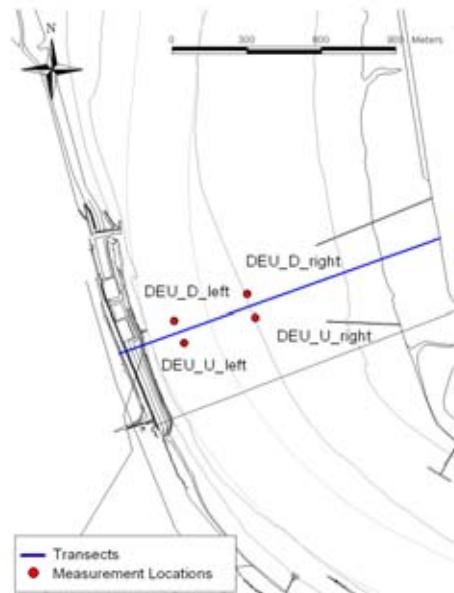
Through tide measurements - Kallo 02/02/2005 (test)



Through tide measurements – Deurganckdok
03/02/2005 (test)



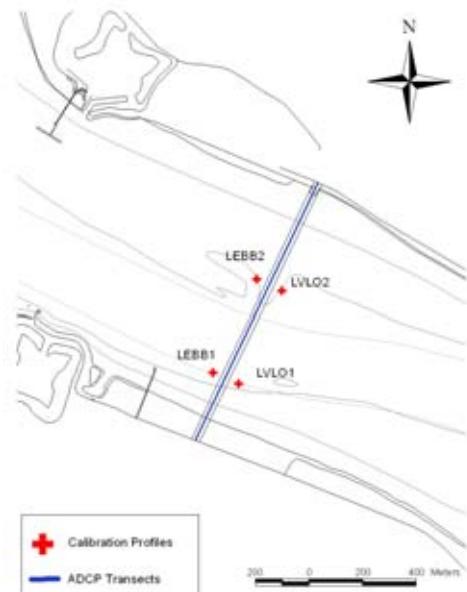
Through tide measurements - Deurganckdok
16/02/2005



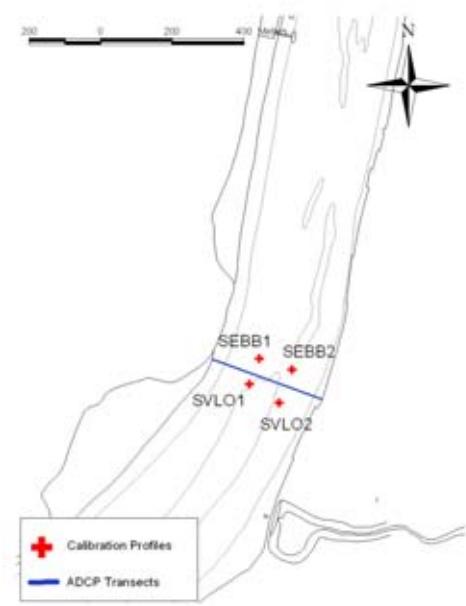
Through tide measurements - Deurganckdok
17/02/2005



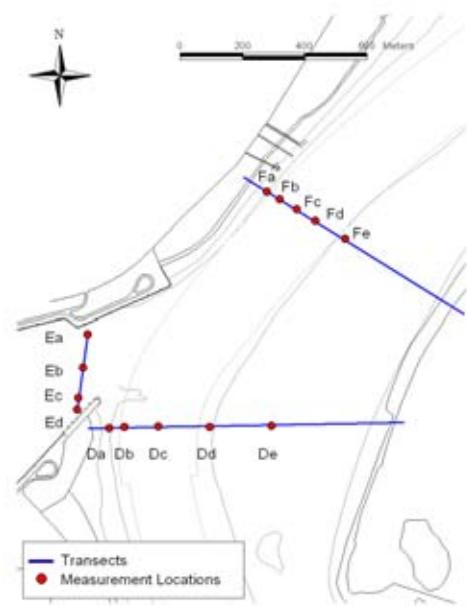
Through tide measurements – Zandvliet 17/02/2005



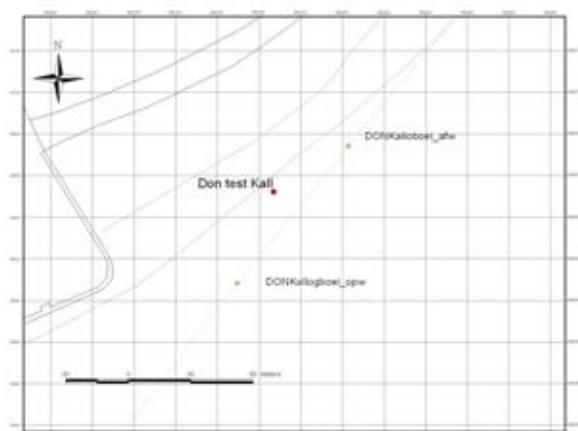
Through tide measurements - Liefkenshoek
17/02/2005



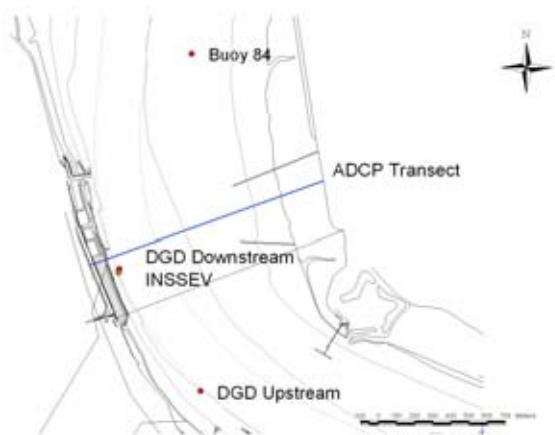
Through tide measurements - Schelle 17/20/2005



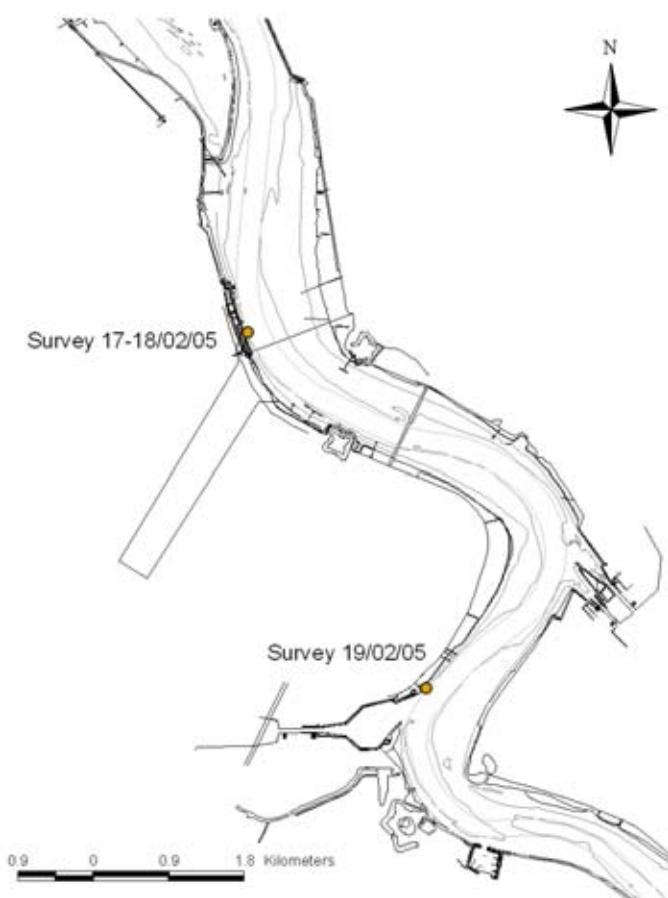
Through tide measurements - Kallo 18/02/2005



Near bed continuous monitoring - Kallo (test)



Near bed continuous monitoring - vicinity Deurganckdok

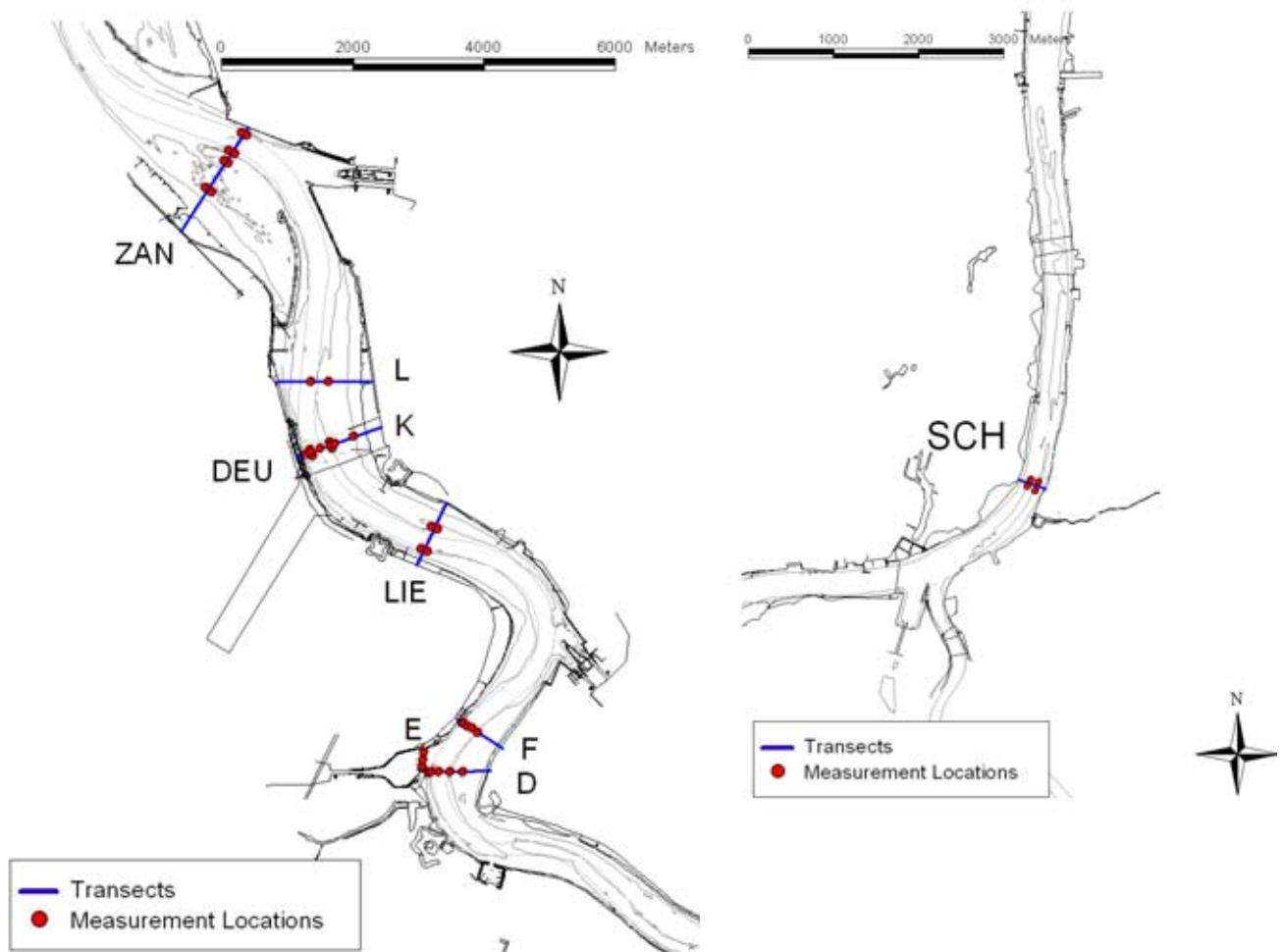


Settling velocity (INSSEV) - Deurganckdok and Kallo

B.2 Overview of all measurement locations HCBS measurement campaign 16-17-18/2

Transects

Name	left bank E	left bank N	right bank E	right bank N	Avg length	Avg Course
SCH	592,645	5,665,794	592,953	5,665,682	224	107
LIE	590,318	5,683,302	590,771	5,684,257	718	24
DEU	588,484	5,684,924	589,775	5,685,383	510	69
ZAN	586,726	5,688,355	587,757	5,689,950	1074	32
D	590,435	5,680,153	591,408	5,680,172	457	89
E	590,386	5,680,184	590,428	5,680,494	242	190
F	590,946	5,680,947	591,596	5,680,542	441	123
K	588,484	5,684,924	589,775	5,685,384	529	71
L	588,216	5,686,088	589,639	5,686,088	83	90



Measurement points

DAY 1 (16 febr 2005): OOSTENDE XI Deurganckdok

Trackletter	Measurement point	Easting	Northing	Average Depth [m TAW]
K	a	588,641	5,684,987	-14.5
	b	588,720	5,685,015	-13
	c	588,861	5,685,059	-13.8
	d	589,014	5,685,122	-9.1
	e	589,084	5,685,140	-5.4
	f	589,354	5,685,245	-2.3
L	b	588,719	5,686,088	-12.9
	c	588,977	5,686,088	-7.9

DAY 2 (17 febr 2005)

Measurement point	Bank	Easting	Northing	Average Depth [m TAW]
ZEBB1	left bank	587,104	5,689,033	-9.84
ZEBB2	right bank	587,652	5,689,878	-11.84
ZEBB3	middle	587,453	5,689,601	no sampling
ZEBB3b	middle	587,383	5,689,450	
ZVLO1	left bank	587,196	5,688,970	-10.24
ZVLO2	right bank	587,736	5,689,825	-12.44
ZVLO3	middle	587,561	5,689,543	-11.11
ZVLO3b	middle	587,455	5,689,403	-6.62
DEU_D	left bank	588,641	5,685,033	-13.5
DEU_D	right bank	588,999	5,685,160	-8.7
DEU_U	left bank	588,672	5,684,937	-14.7
DEU_U	right bank	589,033	5,685,066	-9.4
LEBB1	left bank	590,384	5,683,557	-11.37
LEBB2	right bank	590,544	5,683,899	-9.73
LVLO1	left bank	590,476	5,683,514	-11.09
LVLO2	right bank	590,638	5,683,857	-10.24
SEBB1	left bank	592,778	5,665,797	-8.1
SEBB2	right bank	592,868	5,665,766	-7.44
SVLO1	left bank	592,750	5,665,725	-9.1
SVLO2	right bank	592,833	5,665,673	-6.58

DAY 3 (18 febr 2005): OOSTENDE XI Kallo

<i>Trackletter</i>	<i>Measurement point</i>	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>	<i>Average Depth [m TAW]</i>
D	a	590,492	5,680,153	-10.5
	b	590,542	5,680,157	-12
	c	590,650	5,680,160	-14.6
	d	590,815	5,680,157	-7.5
	e	591,014	5,680,161	-1.9
E	a	590,423	5,680,456	-9.3
	b	590,408	5,680,349	-9.8
	c	590,393	5,680,252	-9.4
	d	590,390	5,680,214	-6.6
F	a	590,999	5,680,913	-11.1
	b	591,040	5,680,889	-12.3
	c	591,095	5,680,856	-13.4
	d	591,155	5,680,820	-13.7
	e	591,250	5,680,760	-8.8

B.3 Measurement overview Kallo 18/02/05

Nr	Trans.	Loc.	Start Time (MET)	Time b/a HW	Navi-OBS	Siltprofiler	ADCP	Samples
1	F	a	5:26	-5:04	X	X		
2	F	b	5:31	-4:59	X	X	X	X
3	F	c	5:46	-4:44	X	X		
4	F	d	5:51	-4:39	X	X		
5	F	e	5:56	-4:34	X	X	X	X
6	F	transect	6:03	-4:27			X	
7	F	a	6:10	-4:20	X	X		
8	F	b	6:14	-4:16	X	X	X	X
9	F	c	6:19	-4:11	X	X		
10	F	d	6:23	-4:07	X	X		
11	F	e	6:27	-4:03	X	X	X	X
12	F	transect	6:32	-3:58			X	
13	F	a	6:39	-3:51	X	X		
14	F	b	6:42	-3:48	X	X	X	X
15	F	c	6:48	-3:42	X	X		
16	F	d	6:52	-3:38	X	X		
17	F	e	6:56	-3:34	X	X	X	X
18	F	transect	7:00	-3:30			X	
19	F	a	7:10	-3:20	X	X		
20	F	b	7:19	-3:11	X	X	X	X
21	F	c	7:24	-3:06	X	X		
22	F	d	7:30	-3:00	X	X		
23	F	e	7:36	-2:54	X	X	X	X
24	F	transect	7:41	-2:49			X	
25	F	a	7:51	-2:39	X	X		
26	F	b	7:54	-2:36	X	X	X	X
27	F	c	7:59	-2:31	X	X		
28	F	e	8:07	-2:23	X	X	X	X
29	F	transect	8:16	-2:14			X	
30	F	e	8:18	-2:12		X		
31	F	transect	8:20	-2:10			X	
32	F	b	8:26	-2:04	X	X	X	X
33	E	d	8:38	-1:52	X	X		
34	E	c	8:42	-1:48	X	X	X	X
35	E	b	8:49	-1:41	X	X		
36	E	a	8:52	-1:38	X	X		
37	E	transect	8:55	-1:35			X	

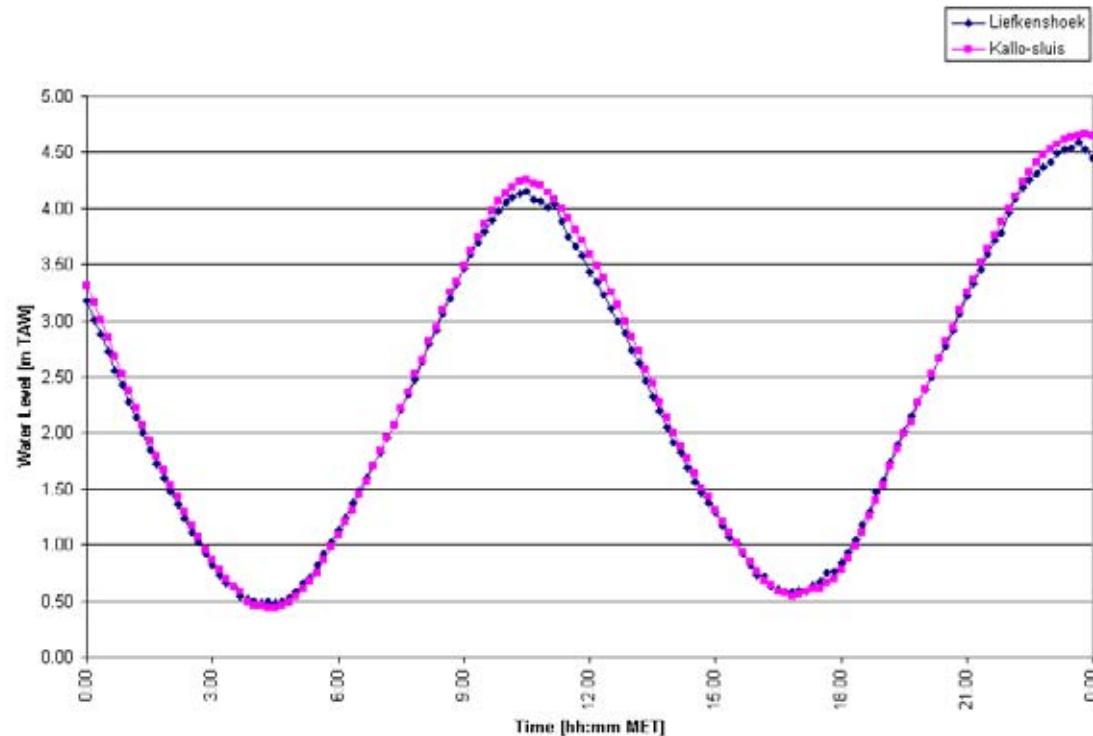
Nr	Trans.	Loc.	Start Time (MET)	Time b/a HW	Navi-OBS	Siltprofiler	ADCP	Samples
38	E	d	9:00	-1:30	X	X		
39	E	c	9:02	-1:28	X	X		
40	E	b	9:07	-1:23	X	X	X	X
41	E	a	9:12	-1:18	X	X		
42	E	transect	9:15	-1:15			X	
43	E	d	9:19	-1:11	X	X		
44	E	c	9:24	-1:06	X	X		
45	E	b	9:30	-1:00	X	X		
46	E	a	9:34	-0:56	X	X	X	X
47	E	transect	9:39	-0:51			X	
48	E	d	9:44	-0:46			X	
49	E	c	9:49	-0:41	X	X	X	X
50	E	c		N/A		X		
51	E	b	10:02	-0:28	X	X		
52	E	a	10:02	-0:28	X	X		
53	E	transect	10:07	-0:23			X	
54	E	d	10:13	-0:17	X	X		
55	E	c	10:17	-0:13	X	X		
56	E	b	10:20	-0:10	X	X	X	X
57	E	a	10:26	-0:04	X	X		
58	E	transect	10:28	-0:02			X	
59	E	d	10:42	0:12	X	X		
60	E	c	10:46	0:16	X	X		
61	E	b	10:54	0:24	X	X		
62	E	a	10:57	0:27	X	X	X	X
63	E	transect	11:03	0:33			X	
64	D	a	11:24	0:54	X	X		
65	D	b	11:29	0:59	X	X	X	X
66	D	c	11:32	1:02	X	X		
67	D	d	11:37	1:07	X	X		
68	D	e	11:41	1:11	X	X		
69	D	transect	11:43	1:13			X	
70	D	a	11:49	1:19	X	X		
71	D	b	11:51	1:21	X	X		
72	D	c	11:55	1:25	X	X	X	X
73	D	d	12:01	1:31	X	X		
74	D	e	12:05	1:35	X	X		
75	D	transect	12:07	1:37			X	
76	D	a	12:29	1:59	X	X		
77	D	b	12:33	2:03	X	X		

Nr	Trans.	Loc.	Start Time (MET)	Time b/a HW	Navi-OBS	Siltprofiler	ADCP	Samples
78	D	c	12:36	2:06	X	X		
79	D	d	12:41	2:11	X	X	X	X
80	D	e	12:46	2:16	X	X		
81	D	transect	12:49	2:19			X	
82	D	a	12:55	2:25	X	X		
83	D	b	12:59	2:29	X	X	X	X
84	D	b	13:06	2:36	X		X	X
85	D	b	13:08	2:38	X		X	X
86	D	c	13:13	2:43	X	X		
87	D	d	13:19	2:49	X	X		
88	D	e	13:23	2:53	X	X		
89	D	transect	13:27	2:57			X	
90	D	a	13:34	3:04	X	X		
91	D	b	13:38	3:08	X	X		
92	D	c	13:44	3:14	X	X	X	X
93	D	d	13:52	3:22	X	X		
94	D	e	13:58	3:28	X	X		
94bis	D	transect					X	
95	D	a	14:12	3:42	X		X	X
96	D	b	14:19	3:49	X		X	X
97	D	c	14:25	3:55	X	X		
98	D	d	14:31	4:01	X	X	X	X
99	D	transect	14:37	4:07			X	
100	D	a	14:43	4:13	X		X	X
101	D	b	14:48	4:18	X		X	X
102	D	c	14:56	4:26	X	X		
103	D	d	15:04	4:34	X	X		
104	D	transect		N/A			X	
105	D	a	15:17	4:47	X	X		
106	D	b	15:21	4:51		X		
107	D	c	15:28	4:58	X	X	X	X
108	D	d	15:33	5:03	X	X		
109	D	transect	15:36	5:06			X	
110	D	a	15:44	5:14	X	X		
111	D	b	15:47	5:17	X	X		
112	D	c	15:52	5:22	X	X		
113	D	d	15:56	5:26	X	X	X	X
114	D	transect		N/A			X	
115	D	a	16:06	5:36	X	X		
116	D	b	16:09	5:39	X	X	X	X

Nr	Trans.	Loc.	Start Time (MET)	Time b/a HW	Navi-OBS	Siltprofiler	ADCP	Samples
117	D	c	16:14	5:44	X	X	X	X
118	D	d	16:20	5:50	X	X		
119	D	transect	16:23	5:53			X	
120	D	a	16:30	6:00	X	X		
121	D	b	16:32	6:02	X	X	X	X
122	D	c	16:38	6:08	X	X		
123	D	d	16:42	6:12	X	X		
124	D	transect	16:45	6:15			X	
125	D	a	16:51	-6:49	X	X		
126	D	b	16:54	-6:46	X	X		
127	D	c	16:57	-6:43	X	X		
128	D	d	17:00	-6:40	X	X	X	X
129	D	transect	17:04	-6:36			X	
130	D	a	17:09	-6:31	X	X		
131	D	b	17:12	-6:28	X	X	X	X
132	D	c	17:18	-6:22	X	X		
133	D	d	17:22	-6:18	X	X		
134	D	transect		N/A			X	
135	D	a	17:30	-6:10	X	X		
136	D	b	17:32	-6:08	X	X		
137	D	c	17:35	-6:05	X	X	X	X
138	D	d	17:42	-5:58	X	X		
139	D	transect	17:45	-5:55			X	
140	D	d	17:53	-5:47	X	X	X	X
141	D	c	18:00	-5:40	X	X		
142	D	b	18:04	-5:36	X	X	X	X
143	D	a	18:08	-5:32	X	X		
144	D	transect		N/A			X	

APPENDIX C. TIDAL DATA

11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005 SURVEY



Measured tide on 18/02/2005

Location:
River Scheldt

Date:
18/02/2005

Data processed by:



In association with:

I/RA/11265/05.014/MSA

APPENDIX D.

NAVIGATION INFORMATION AS RECORDED ON SITE

Ship:	Oostende XI
Location:	Kallo

Nr.	Time (MET)	Type ship	Direction (upstream, downstream)
1	5:36	jade river	downstream
2	5:42	seaship	upstream
3	6:54	inland ship	upstream
4	6:56	inland ship	upstream
5	7:01	jade river	upstream
6	6:59	2 inland ships	upstream
7	7:02	inland ship	downstream
8	7:09	inland ship	downstream
9	7:12	tug boat	upstream
10	7:16	coaster	upstream
11	7:23	coaster	downstream
12	7:45	inland ship	downstream
13	8:02	5 x inland ship	downstream
14	8:10	seaship	upstream
15	8:12	seaship	downstream
16	8:13	inland ship	upstream
17	8:40	tug boat	downstream
18	8:50	tug boat	downstream
19	9:05	jade river	upstream
20	9:13	2 inland ships	upstream
21	9:17	3 inland ships	upstream
22	9:30	jade river	downstream
23	9:54	4 inland ships	downstream
24	10:22	inland ship	upstream
25	10:43	inland ship	upstream

Nr.	Time (MET)	Type ship	Direction (upstream, downstream)
26	10:48	3 inland ships	downstream
27	11:00	jade river	upstream
28	11:01	2 inland ships	upstream
29	11:03	coaster	upstream
30	11:21	inland ship	upstream
31	11:24	jade river	downstream
32	12:47	1 inland ship + 1 tugboat	downstream
33	12:57	jade river	upstream
34	13:20	inland ship	downstream
35	13:47	3 inland ship	upstream
36	13:52	jade river	downstream
37	13:55	2 inland ships	downstream
38	14:10	dijle	upstream
39	14:12	bumkerboot	downstream
40	14:53	inland ship	upstream
41	15:03	inland ship	downstream
42	15:06	2 inland ships	downstream
43	15:07	2 inland ships	downstream
44	15:08	hefponton	downstream
45	15:16	2 inland ships	downstream
46	15:22	2 inland ships	downstream
47	15:26	jade river	upstream
48	15:29	inland ship	upstream
49	15:37	inland ship	downstream
50	15:43	tug boat	upstream
51	15:46	coaster	upstream
52	15:58	inland ship	downstream
53	16:02	vessel	downstream
54	16:40	inland ship	downstream
55	16:54	inland ship	downstream
56	16:57	inland ship	downstream
57	17:17	inland ship	downstream
58	17:21	2 inland ships	upstream

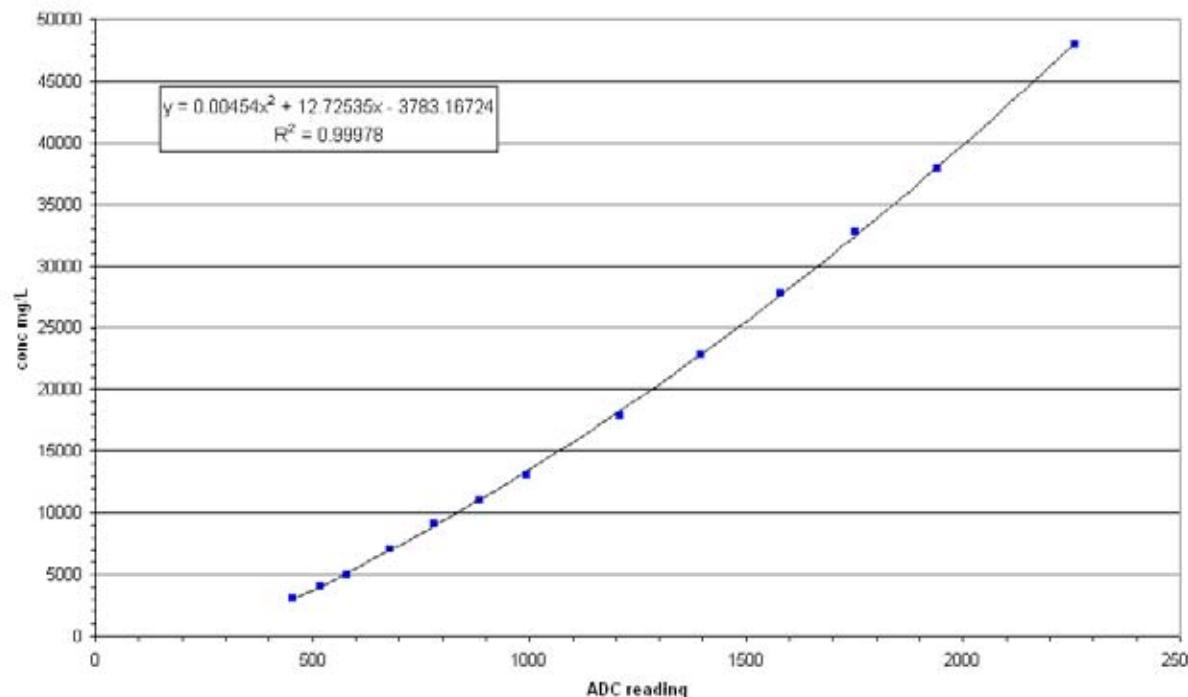
Nr.	Time (MET)	Type ship	Direction (upstream, downstream)
59	17:25	2 inland ships	upstream
60	17:43	tug boat	downstream
61	17:45	inland ship	upstream
62	17:58	jade river	upstream
63	18:03	inland ship	upstream

APPENDIX E.

CALIBRATION AND CROSS-CALIBRATION GRAPHS

FOR OBS DATA

11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005 SURVEY



Calibration Graph of Siltprofiler High Range

Data processed by:



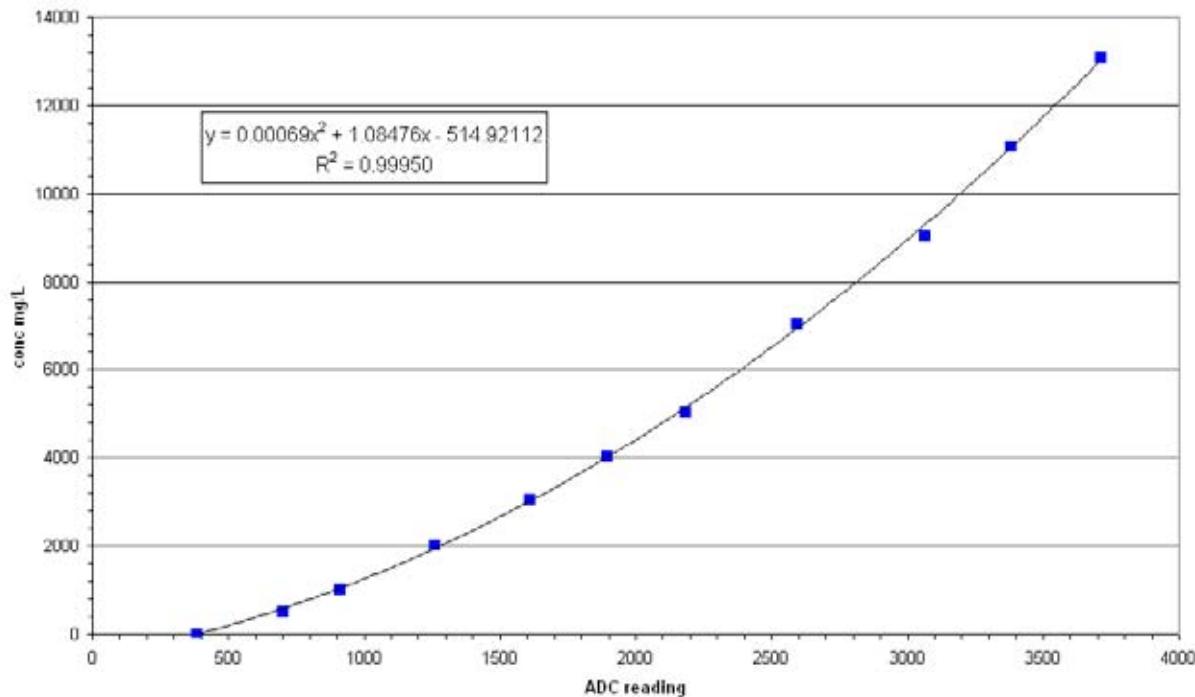
In association with:

I/RA/11265/05.014MSA

Location:
Kallo

Date:
18/02/2005

11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005 SURVEY



Calibration Graph of Sil profiler Low Range

Data processed by:



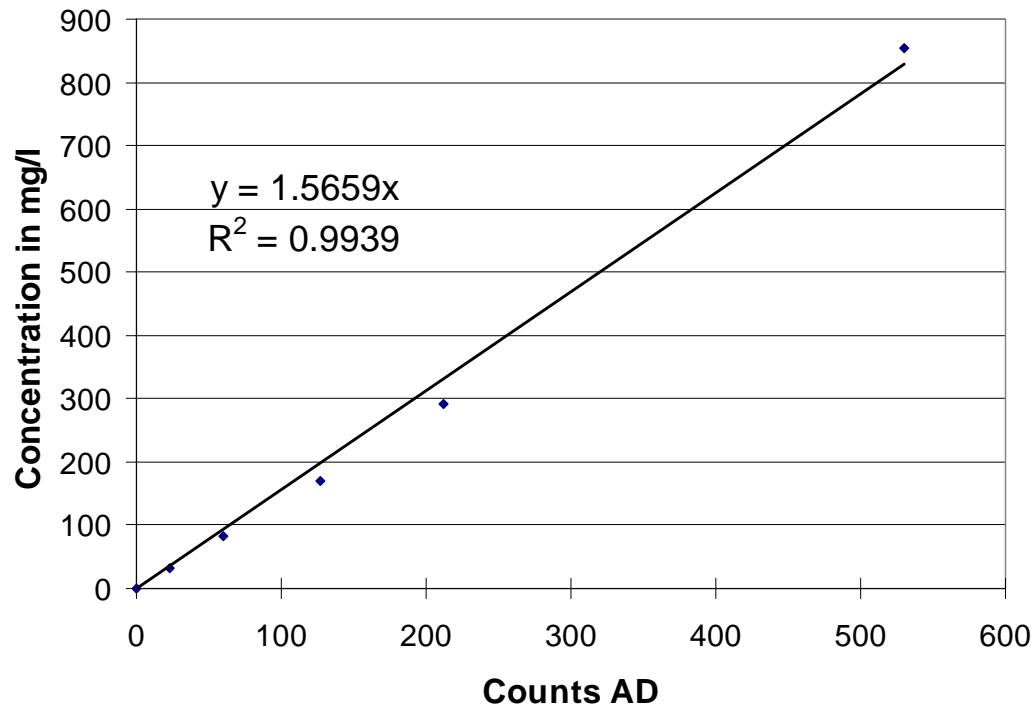
Location:
Kallo

Date:
18/02/2005

In association with:

I/RA/11265/05.014MSA

11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005 SURVEY



Calibration Graph of OBS- Oostende XI

Location:
Kallo

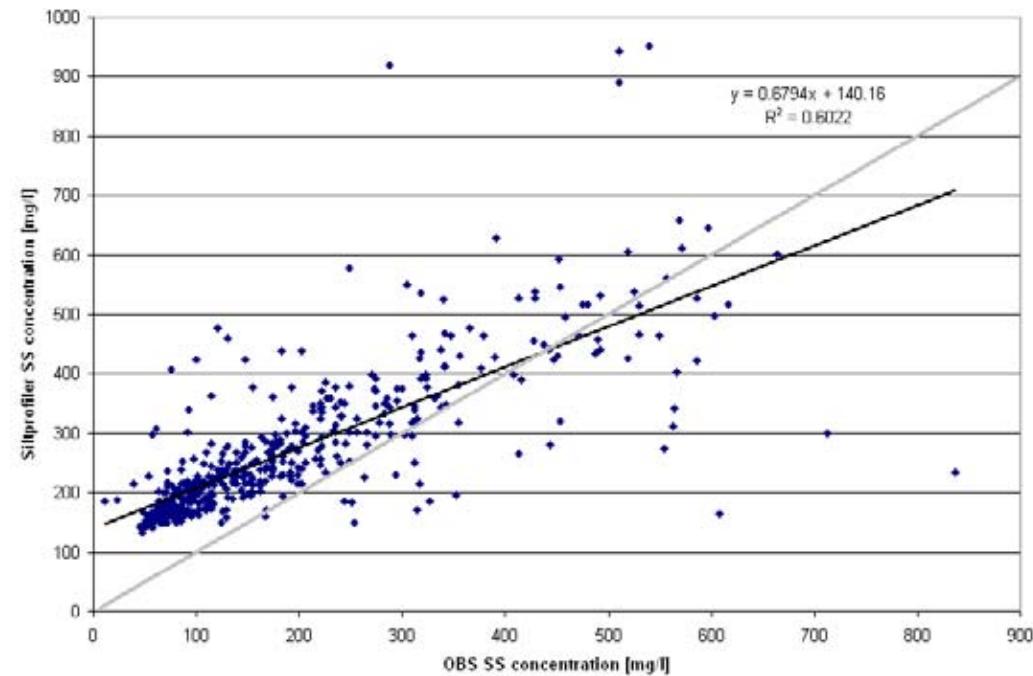
Date:
18/02/2005

Data processed by:



In association with:

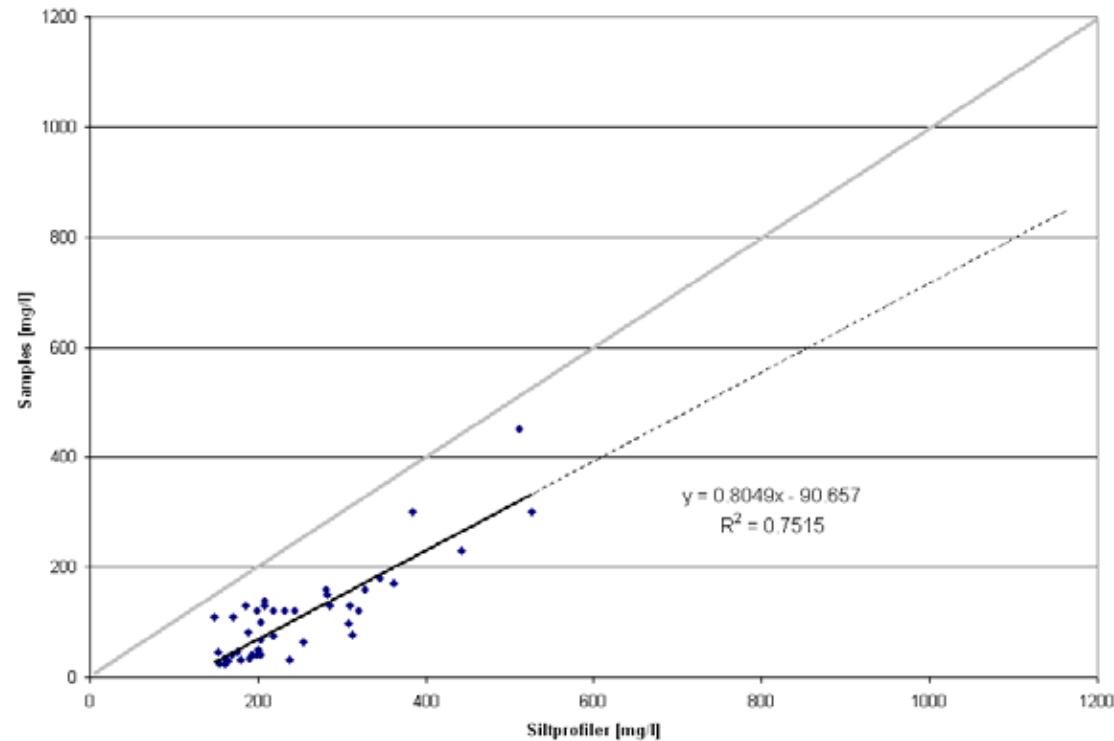
11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005 SURVEY



Comparison of precalibrated OBS SS concentrations vs precalibrated Silprofiler SS concentrations		Data processed by: In association with:
Location: Kallo	Date: 18/02/2005	

IMDC
w. | delft hydraulics
GEMS
international
I/RA/11265/05.014MSA

11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005 SURVEY



Cross-calibration for Siltprofiler suspended sediment concentration

Location:
Kallo

Date:
18/02/2005

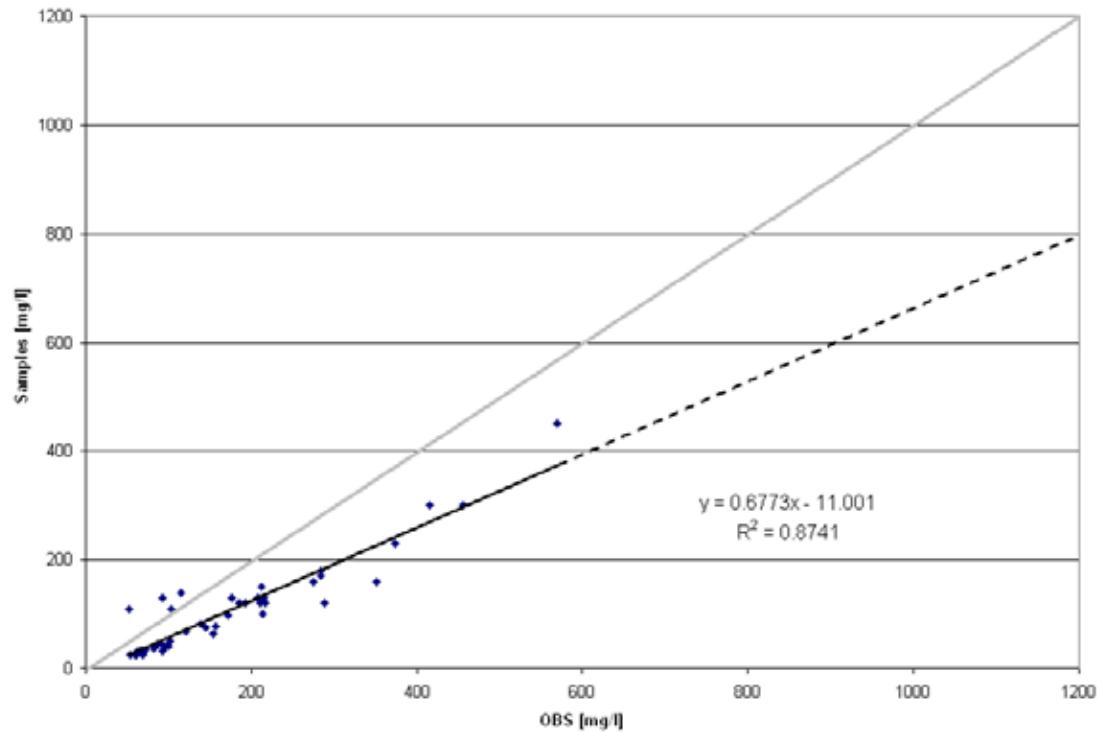
Data processed by:



In association with:

I/RA/11265/05.014MSA

11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005 SURVEY



Cross-calibration for OBS suspended sediment concentration

Location:
Kallo

Date:
18/02/2005

Data processed by:



In association with:

I/RA/11265/05.014MSA

APPENDIX F.

UNESCO PPS-78 FORMULA FOR CALCULATING

SALINITY

Practical Salinity Scale (PPS 78) Salinity in the range of 2 to 42

Constants from the 19th Edition of Standard Methods

R cond.ratio	0.0117	$R = \frac{C}{42.914 \text{ mS/cm}}$							
C Cond at t t deg. C	0.5 22.00	Input conductivity in mS/cm of sample Input temperature of sample solution							
P dBar	20	Input pressure at which sample is measured in decibars							
R _p	1.0020845	$R_p = 1 + \frac{p(e_1 + e_2 p + e_3 p^2)}{1 + d_1 t + d_2 t^2 + (d_3 + d_4 t)R}$							
r _t	1.1641102	$r_t = c_0 + c_1 t + c_2 t^2 + c_3 t^3 + c_4 t^4$							
R _t	0.0099879	$R_t = \frac{R}{R_p \times r_t}$							
Delta S	-0.0010	$\Delta S = \frac{(t-15)}{1+k(t-15)} (b_0 + b_1 R_t^{1/2} + b_2 R_t + b_3 R_t^{3/2} + b_4 R_t^2 + b_5 R_t^{5/2})$							
S = Salinity	0.257	$S = a_0 + a_1 R_t^{1/2} + a_2 R_t + a_3 R_t^{3/2} + a_4 R_t^2 + a_5 R_t^{5/2} + \Delta S$							
a ₀	0.0080	b ₀	0.0005	c ₀	0.6766097	d ₁	3.426E-02	e ₁	2.070E-04
a ₁	-0.1692	b ₁	-0.0056	c ₁	2.00564E-02	d ₂	4.464E-04	e ₂	-6.370E-08
a ₂	25.3851	b ₂	-0.0066	c ₂	1.104259E-04	d ₃	4.215E-01	e ₃	3.989E-12
a ₃	14.0941	b ₃	-0.0375	c ₃	-6.9698E-07	d ₄	-3.107E-03		
a ₄	-7.0261	b ₄	0.0636	c ₄	1.0031E-09				
a ₅	2.7081	b ₅	-0.0144						
		k	0.0162						

R = ratio of measured conductivity to the conductivity of the Standard Seawater Solution

Conductivity Ratio R is a function of salinity, temperature, and hydraulic pressure. So that we can factor R into three parts i.e.

$$R = R_t \times R_p \times r_t$$

$$R = C(S, t, p)/C(35, 15, 0)$$

C = 42.914 mS/cm at 15 deg C and 0 dbar pressure ie C(35,15,0) where 35 is the salinity

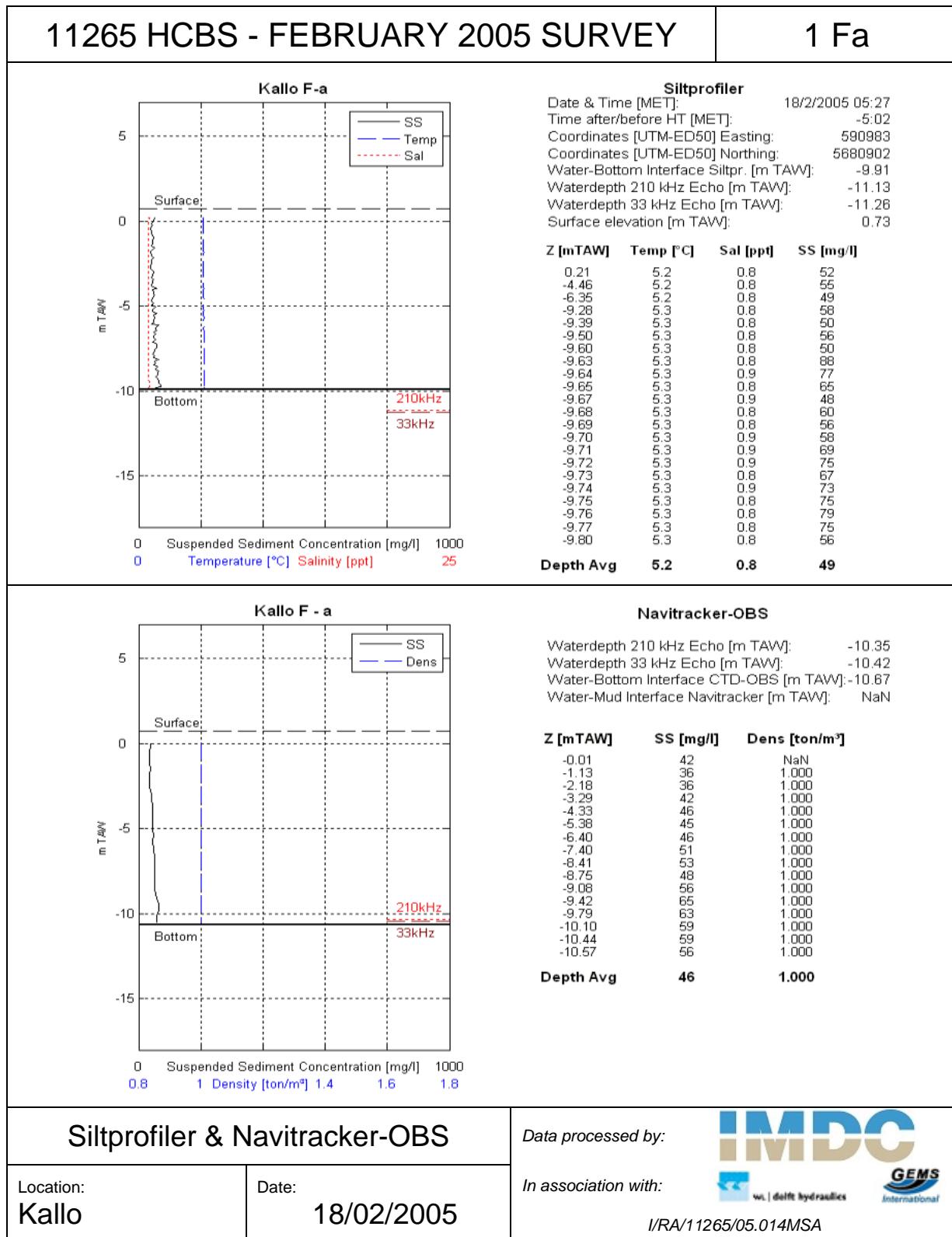
Ocean pressure is usually measured in decibars. 1 dbar = 10^-1 bar = 10^5 dyne/cm^2 = 10^4 Pascal.

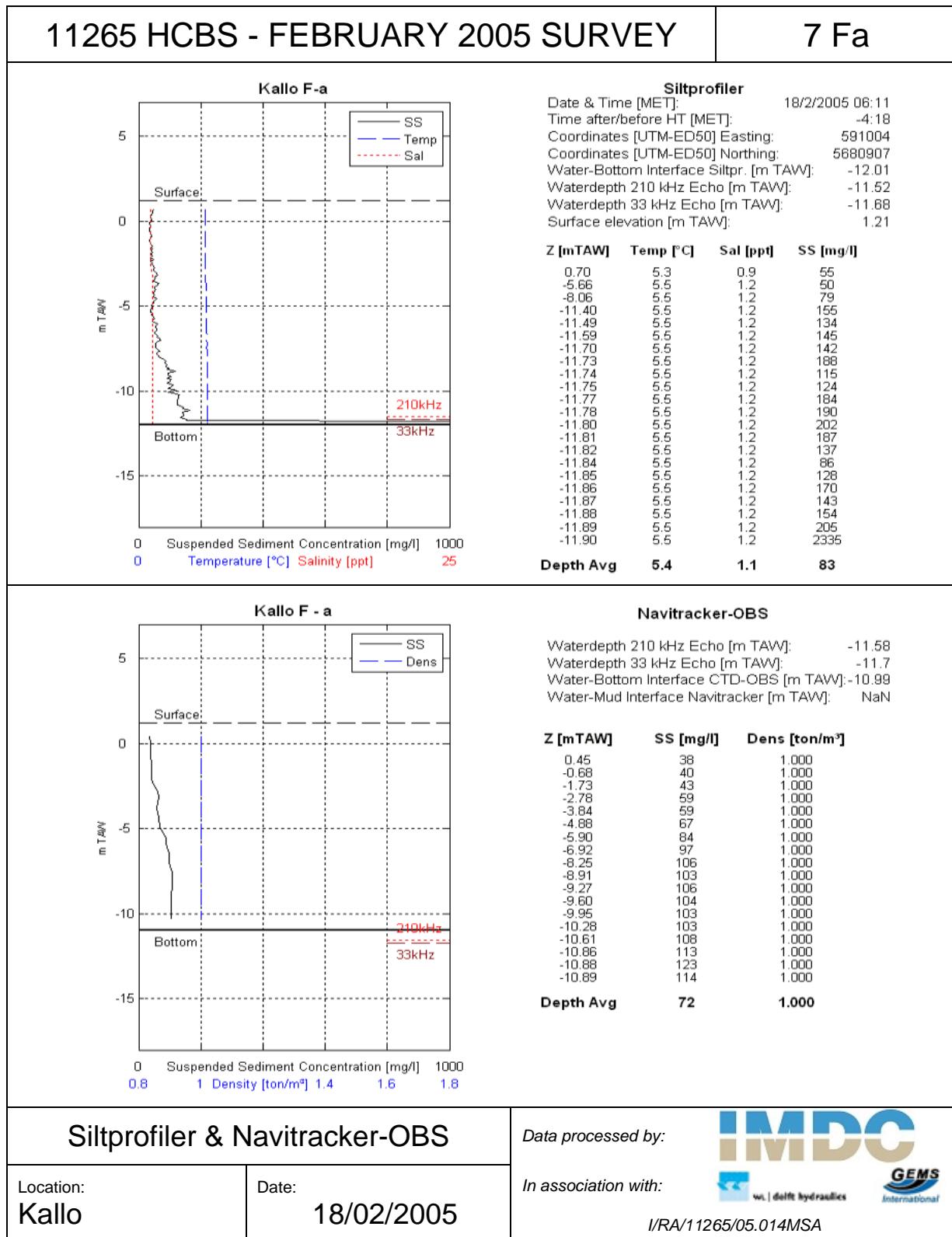
APPENDIX G.

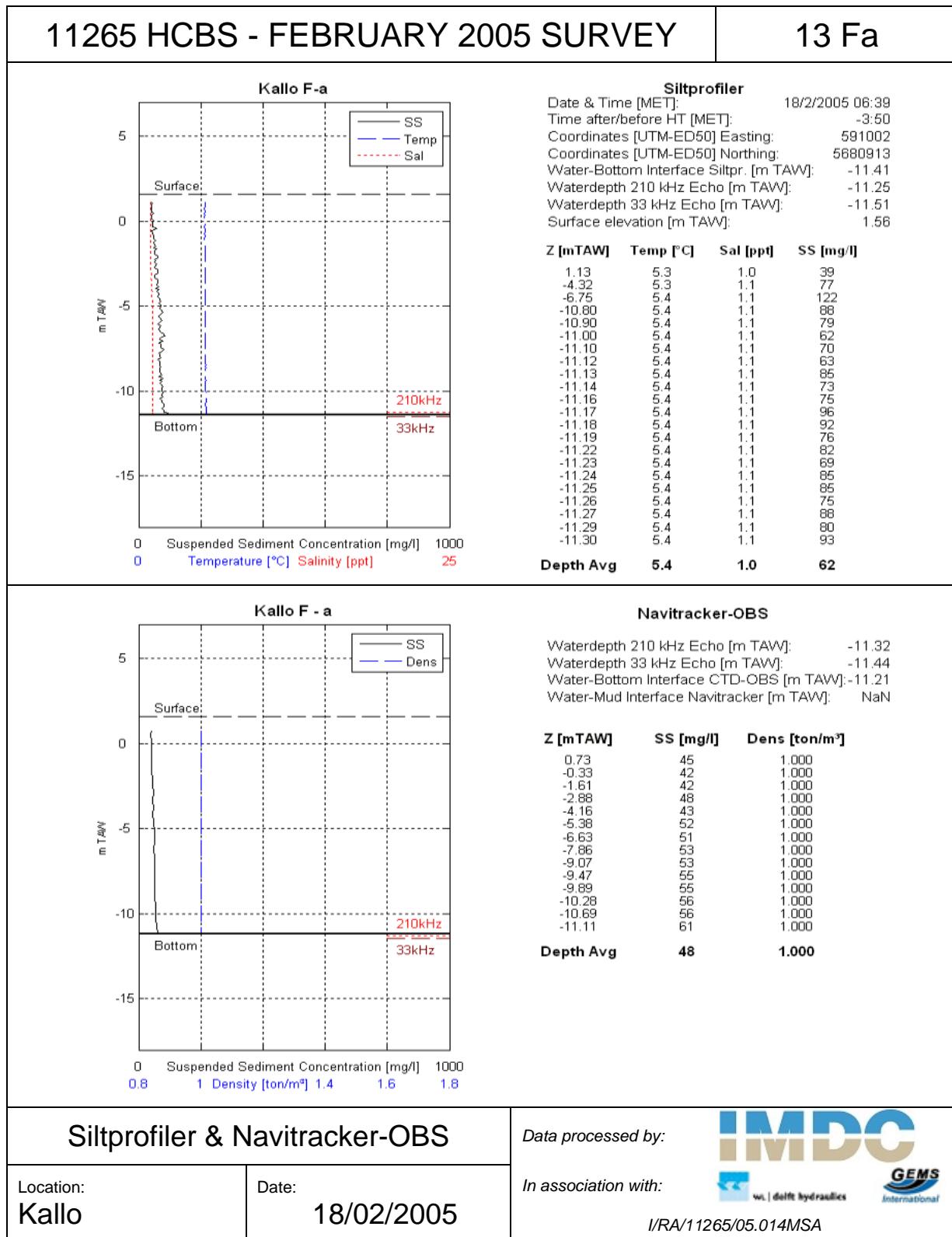
NAVITRACKER-OBS AND SILTPROFILER GRAPHS

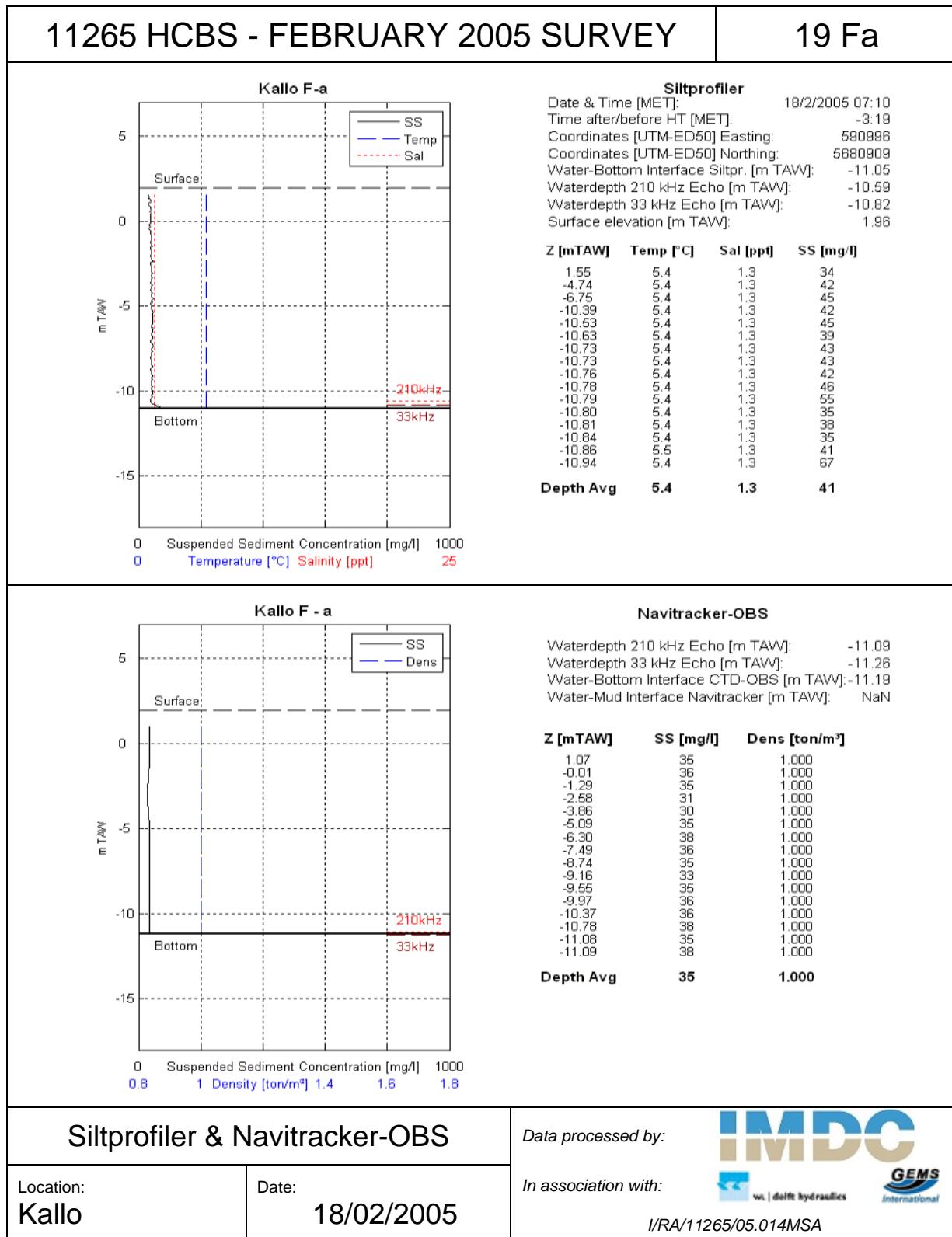
G.1 Transect F

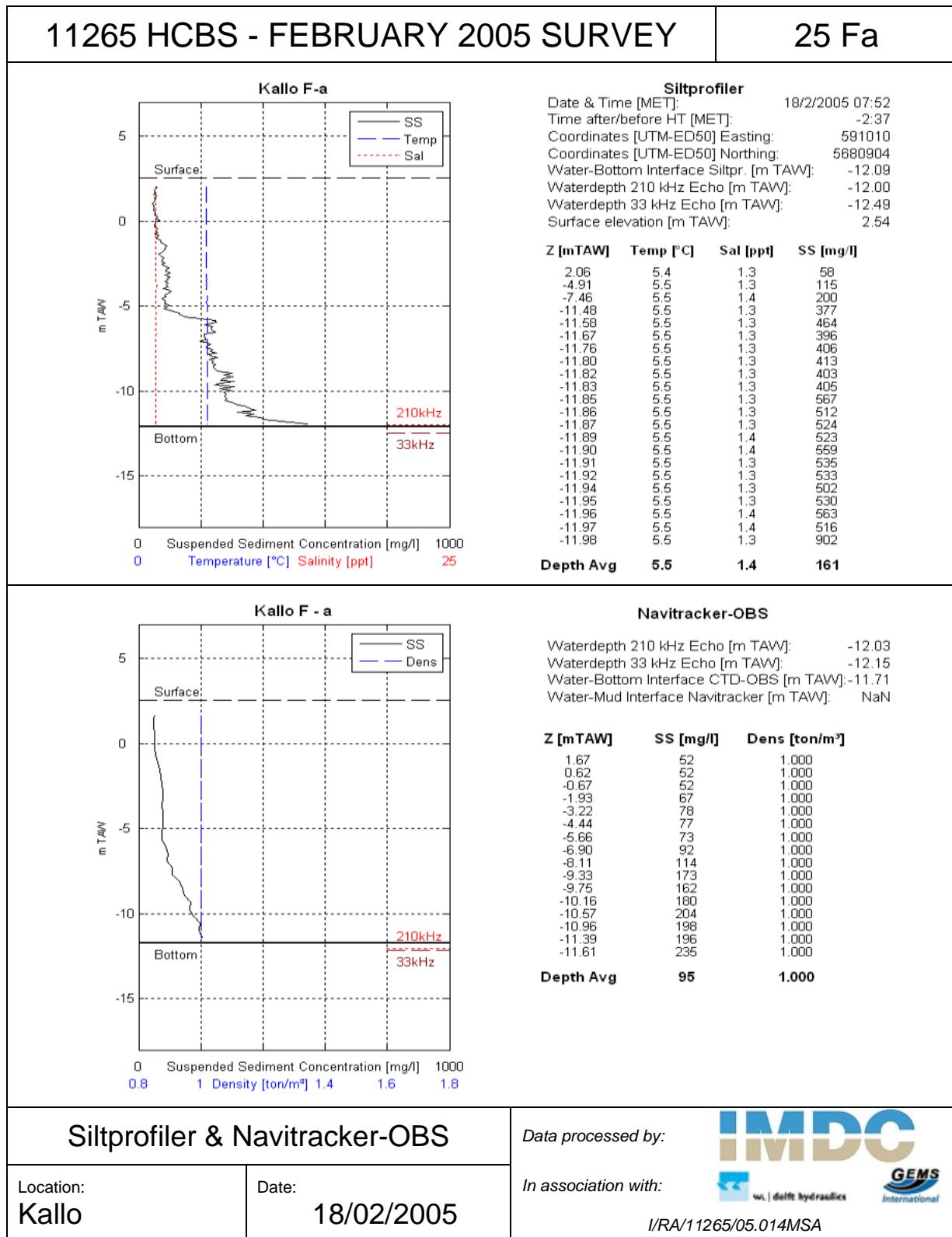
G.1.1. Measurement location a



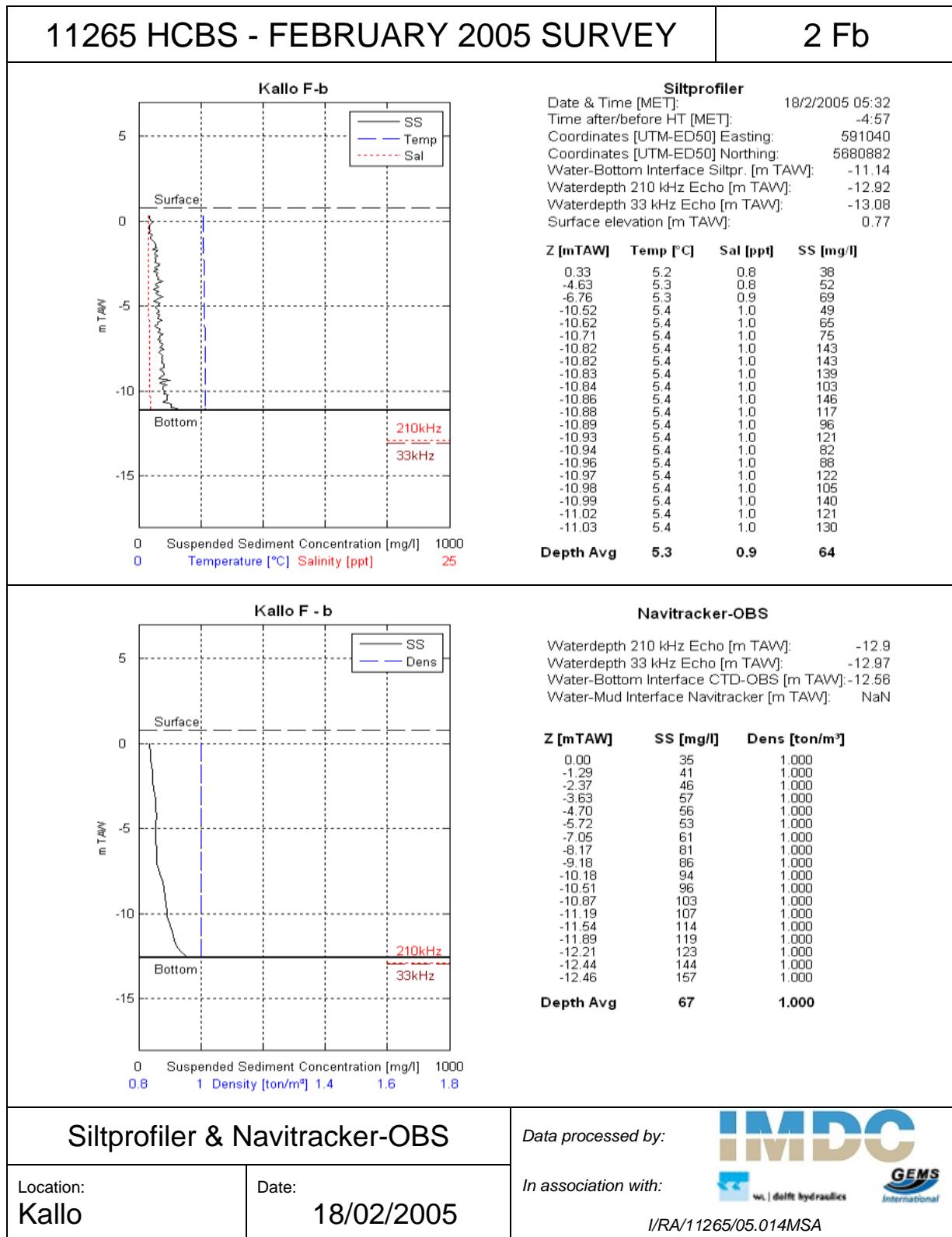


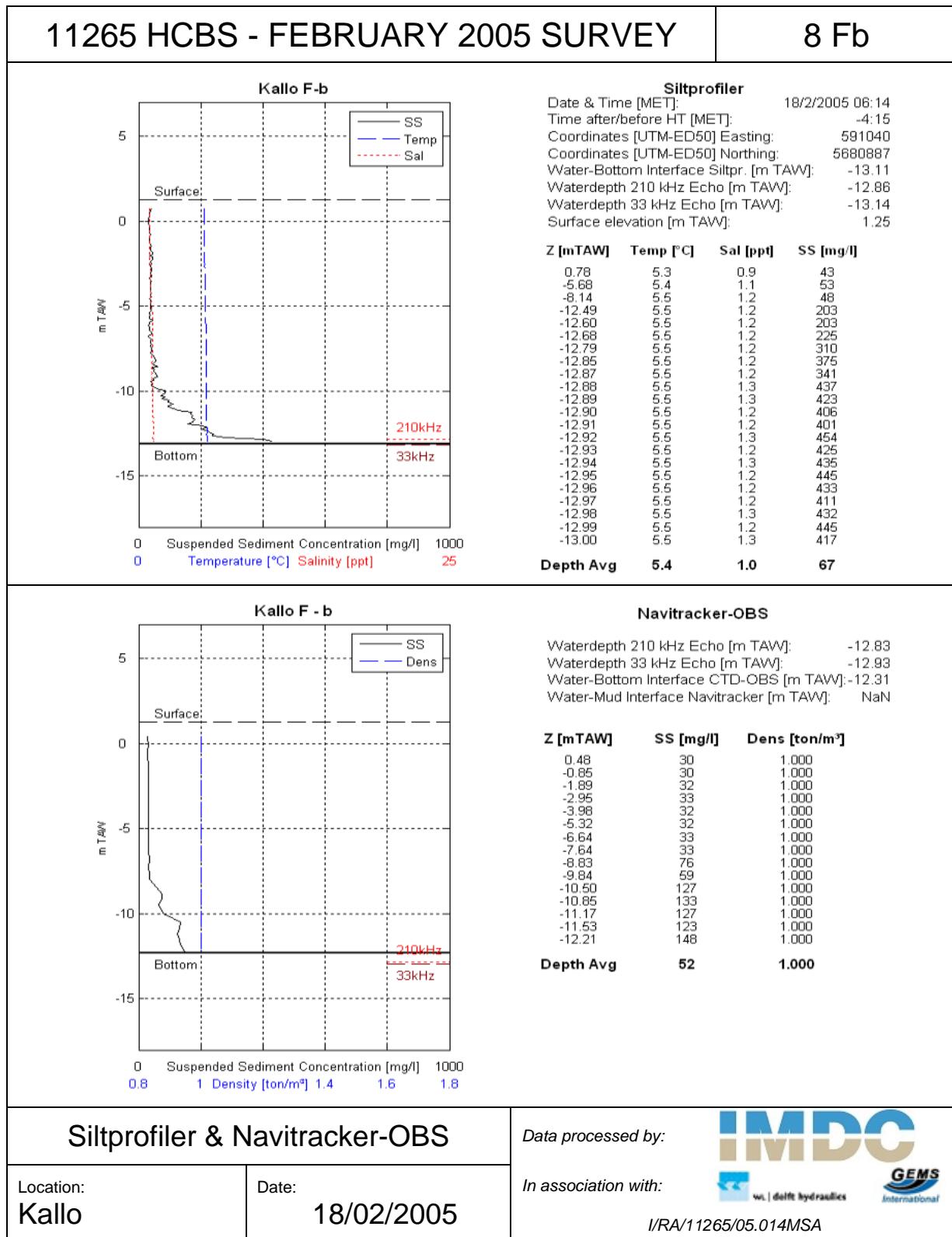


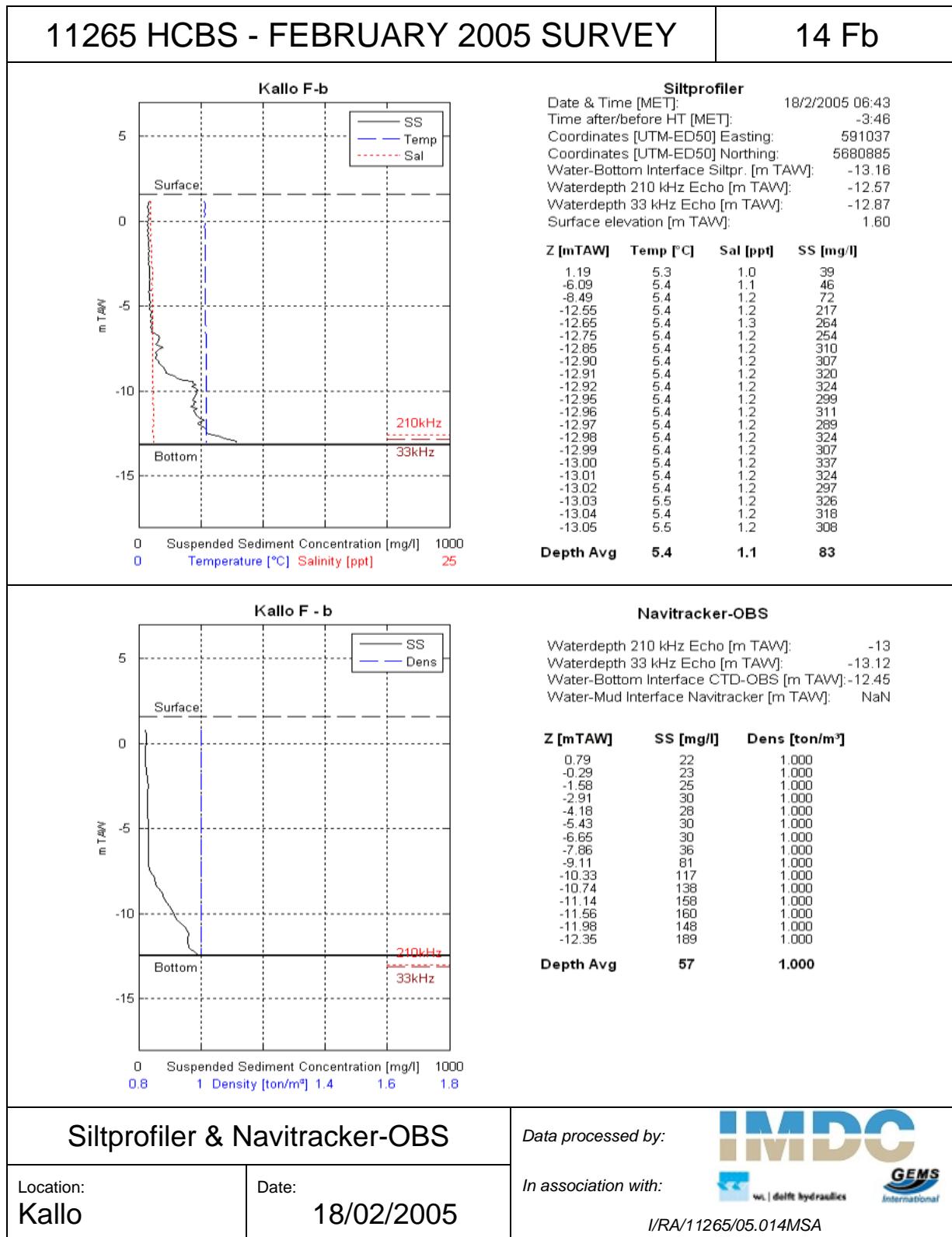


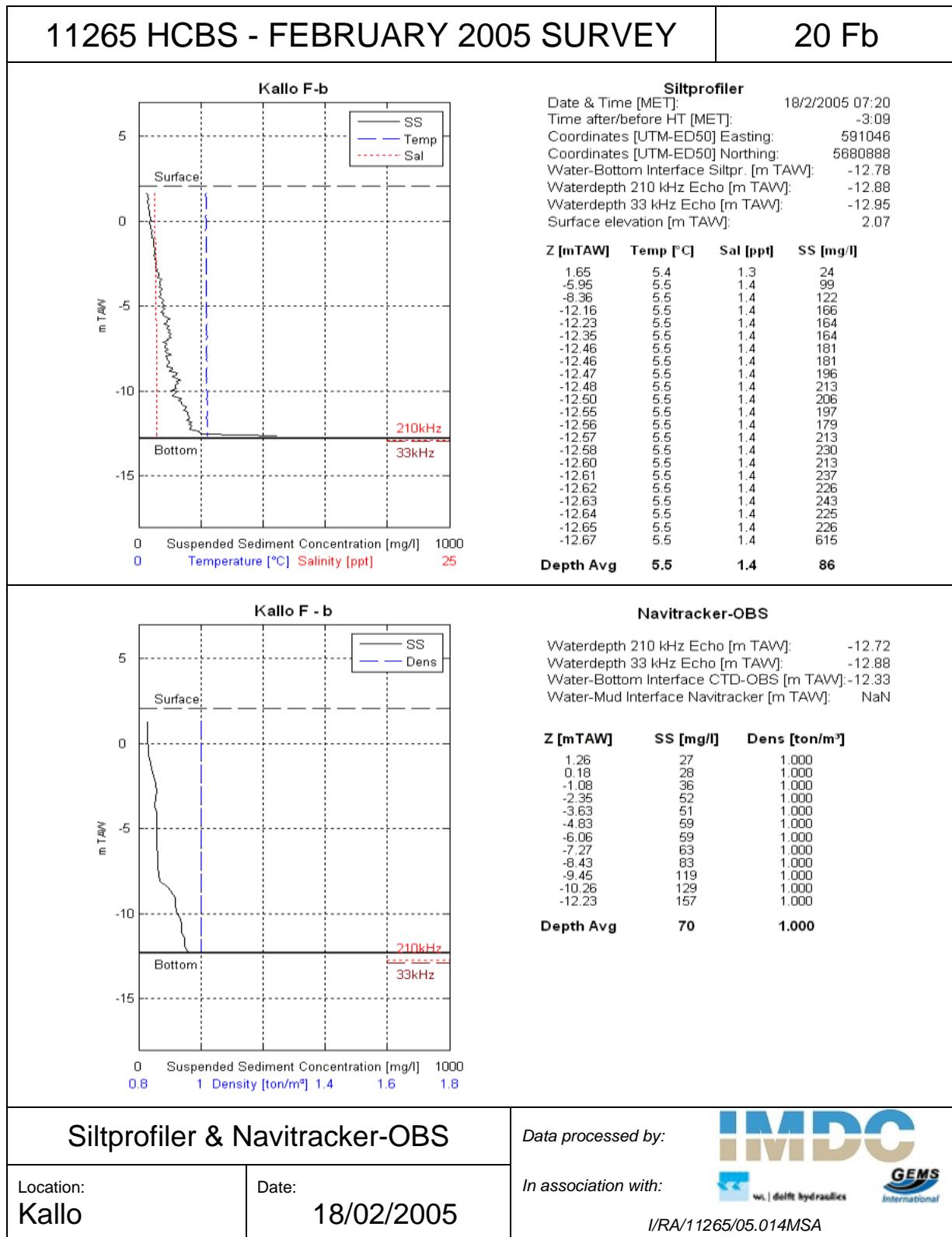


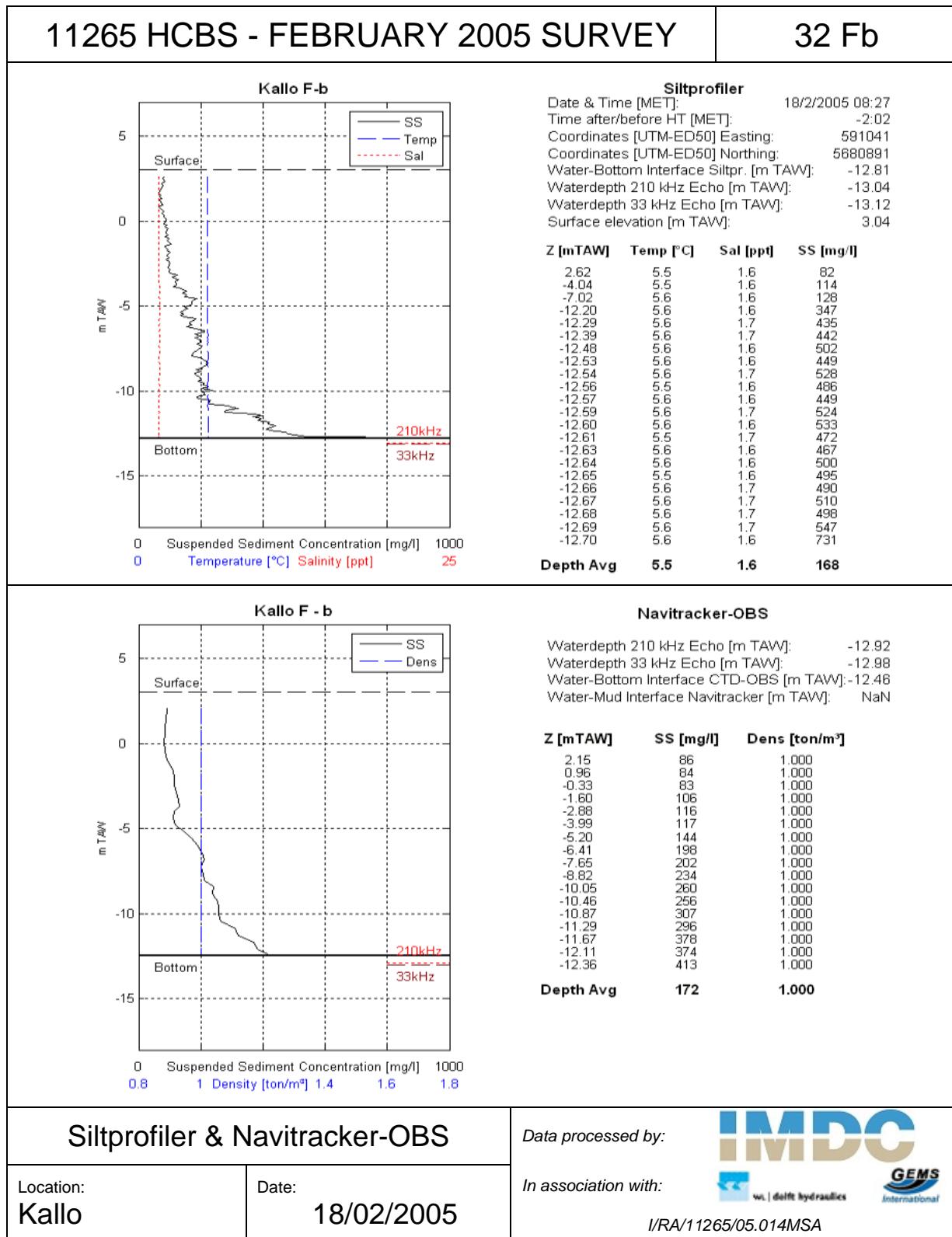
G.1.2. Measurement location b



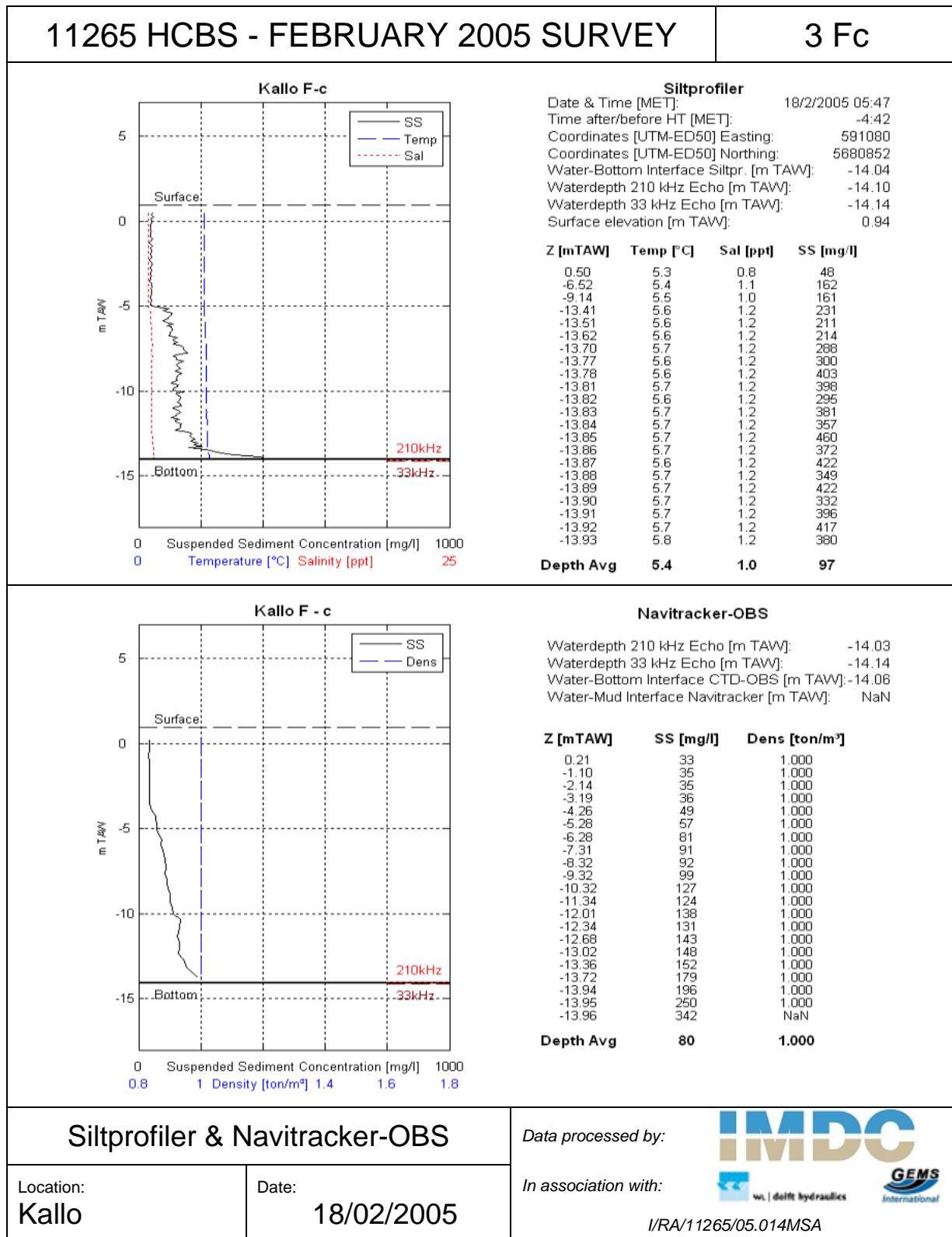


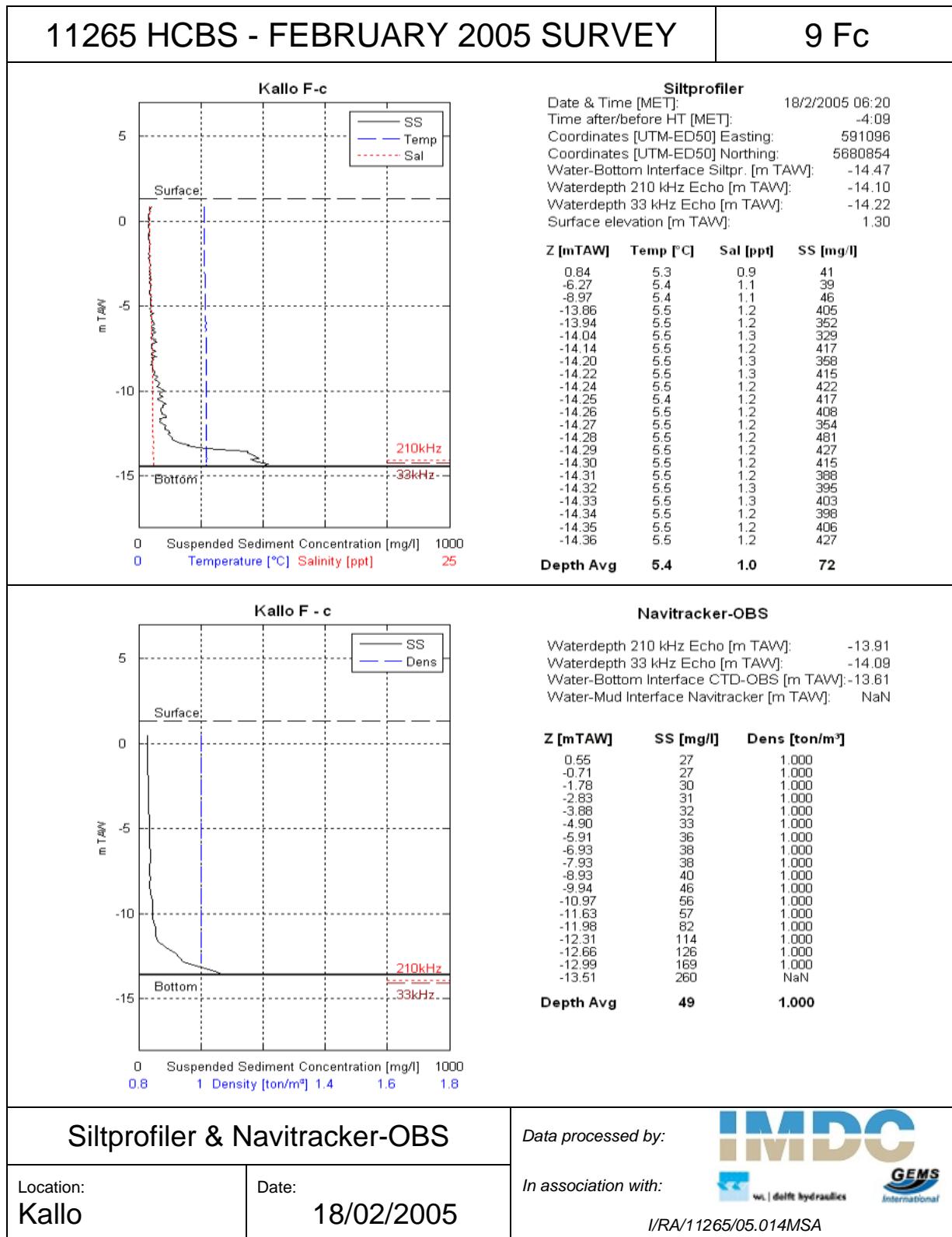


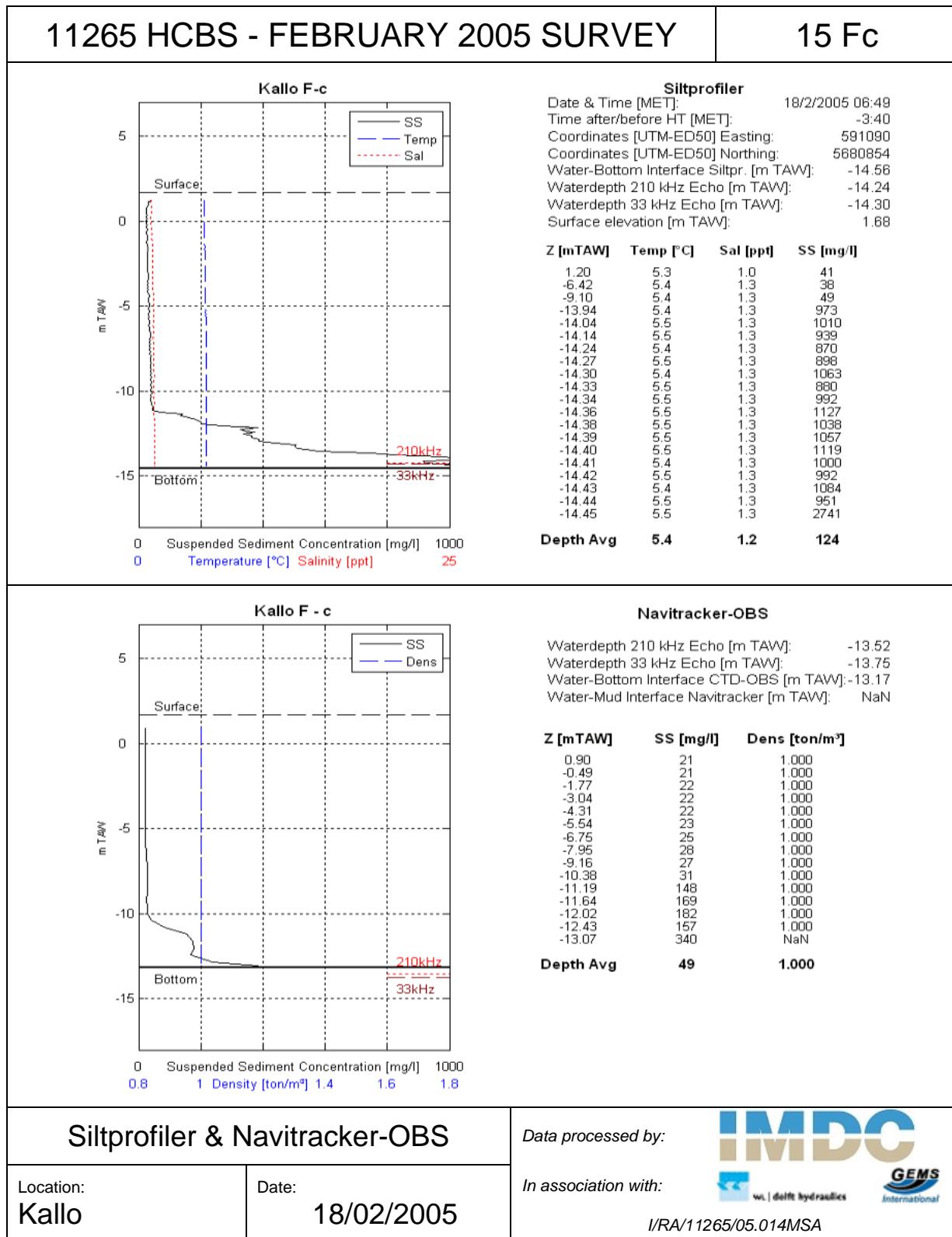


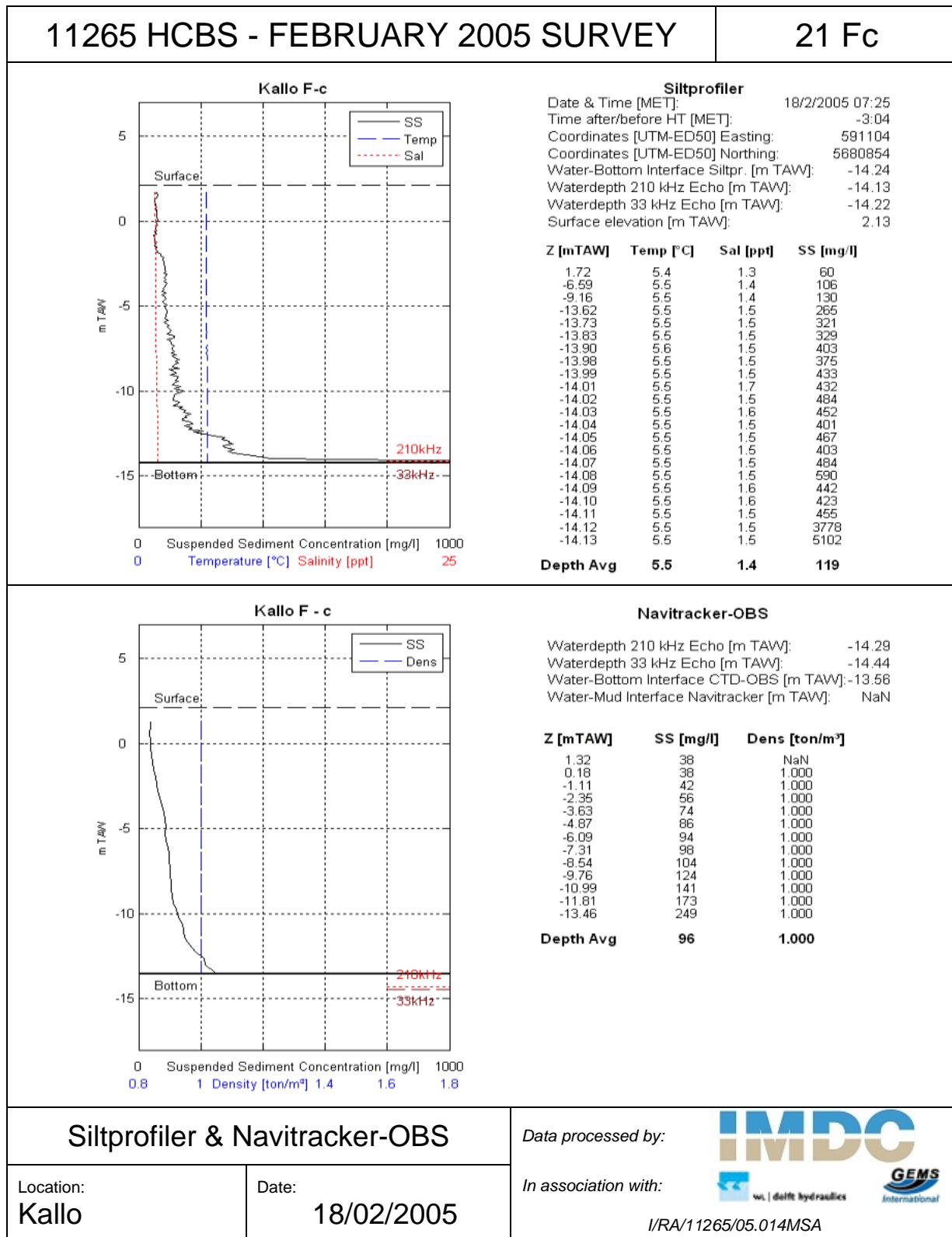


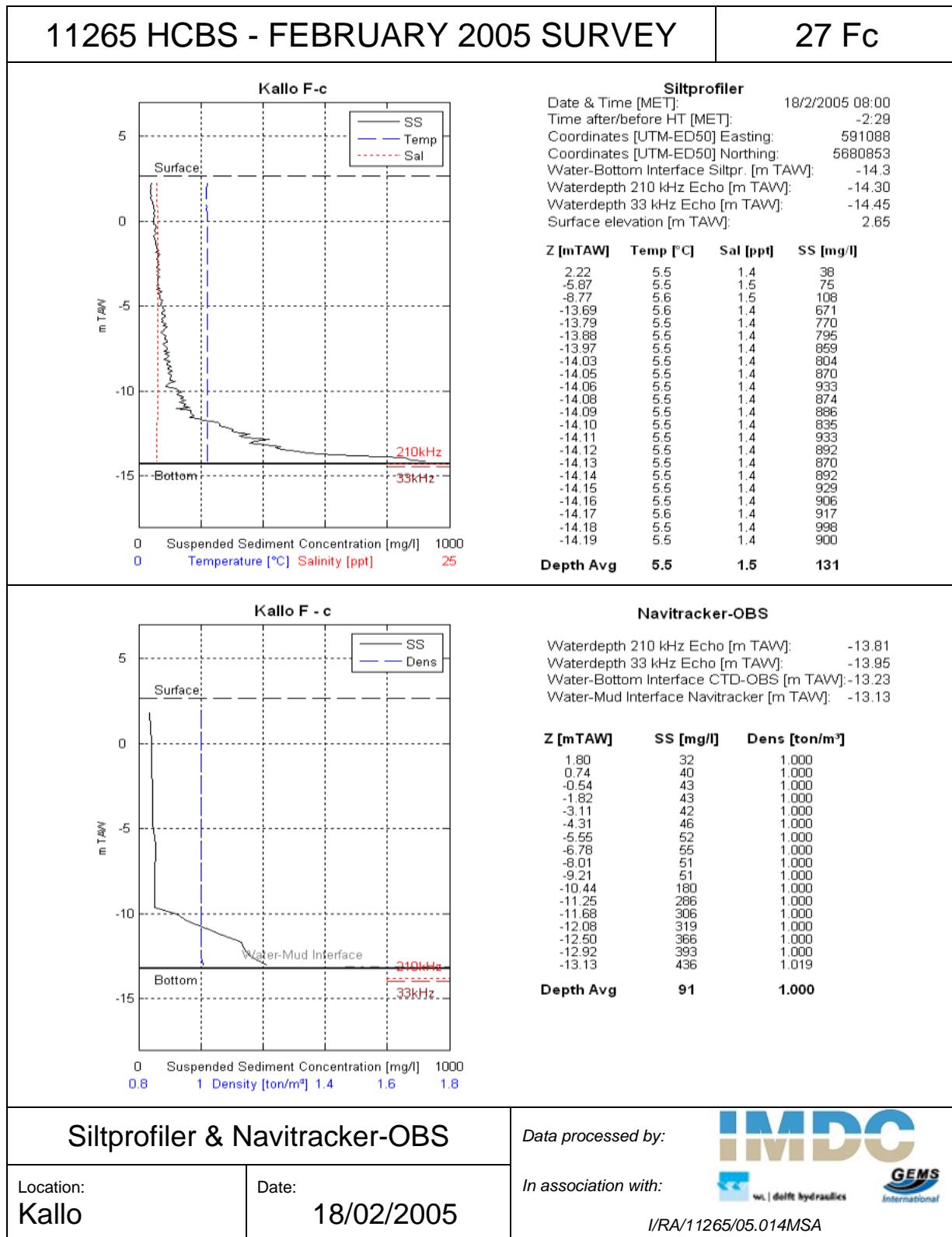
G.1.3. Measurement location c



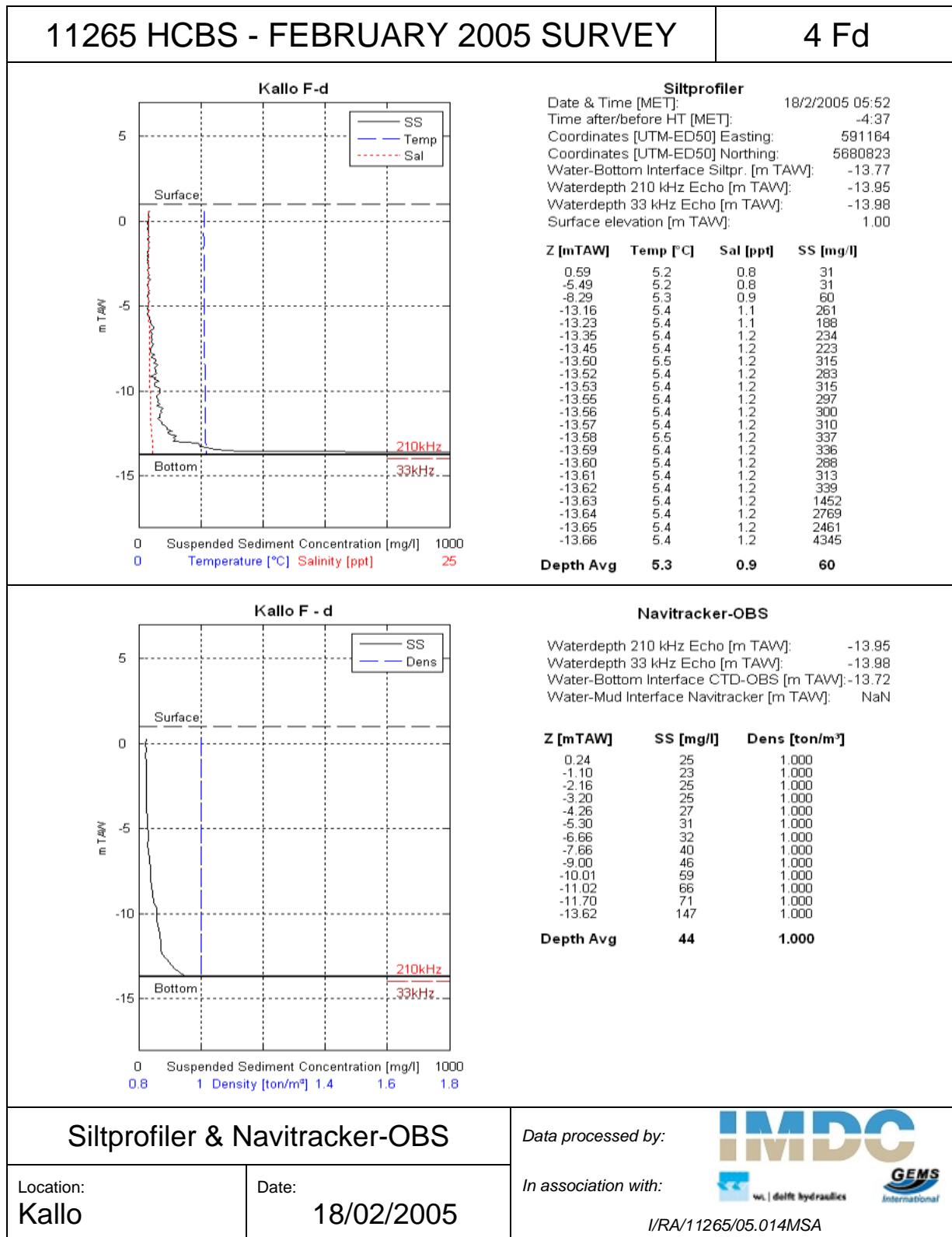


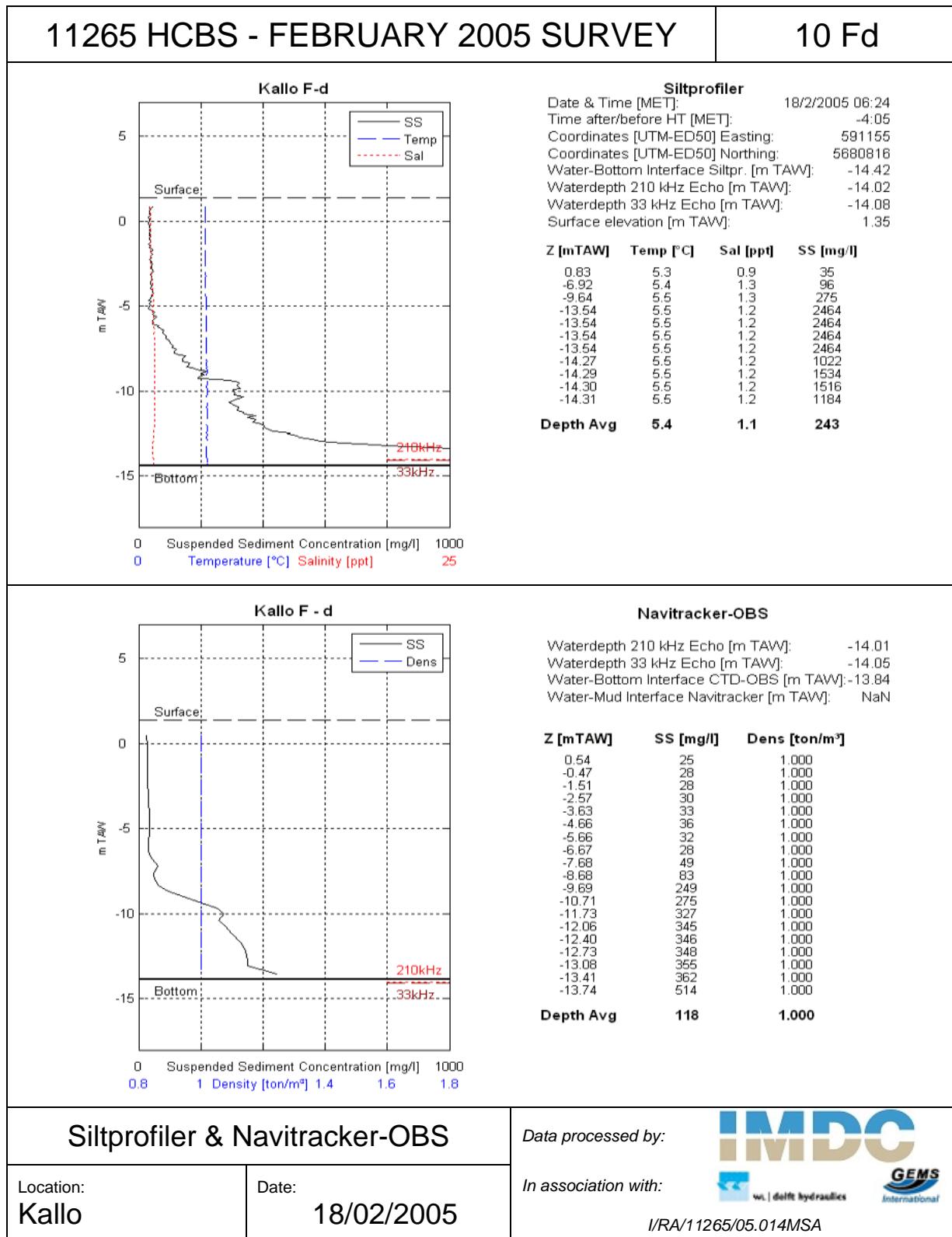


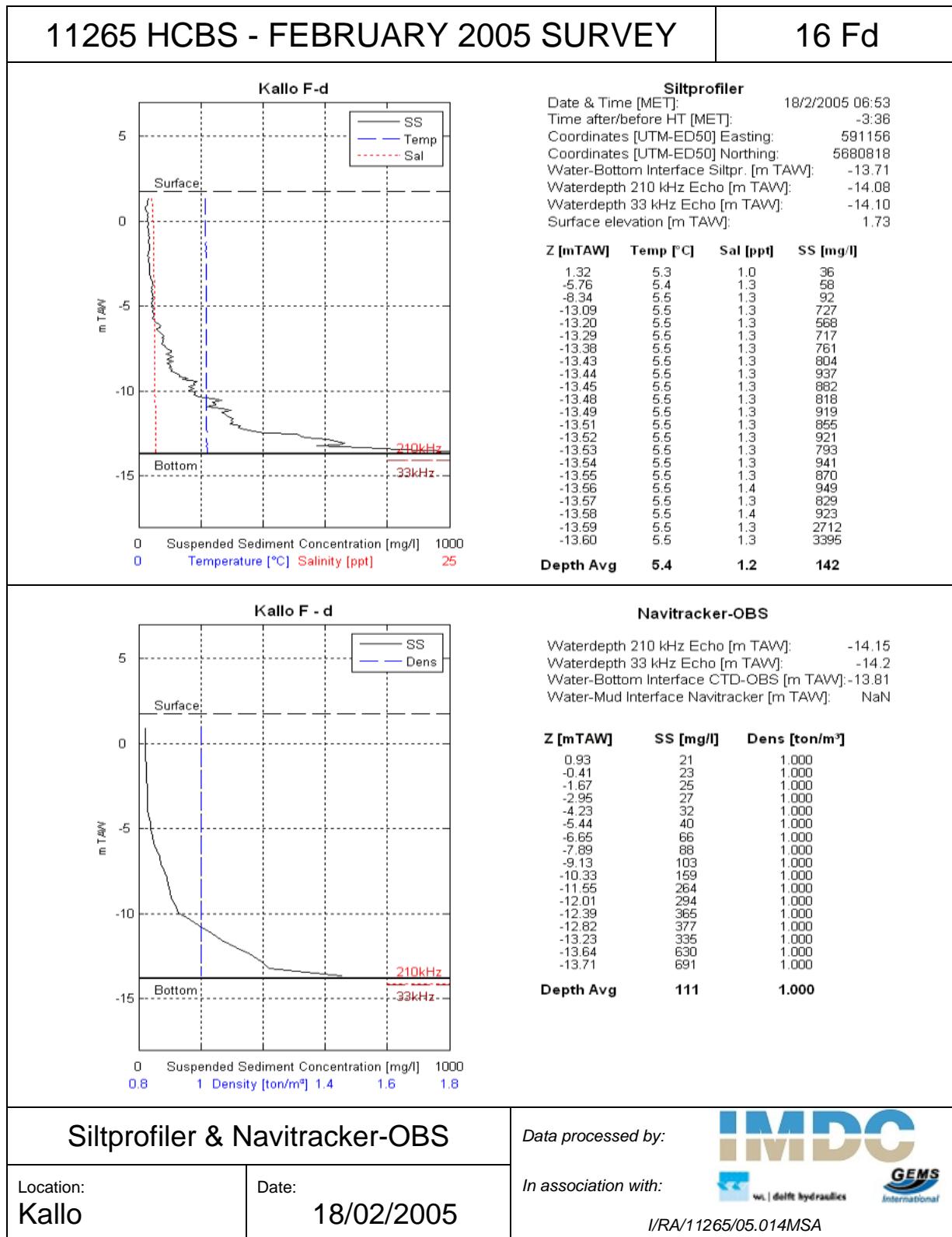


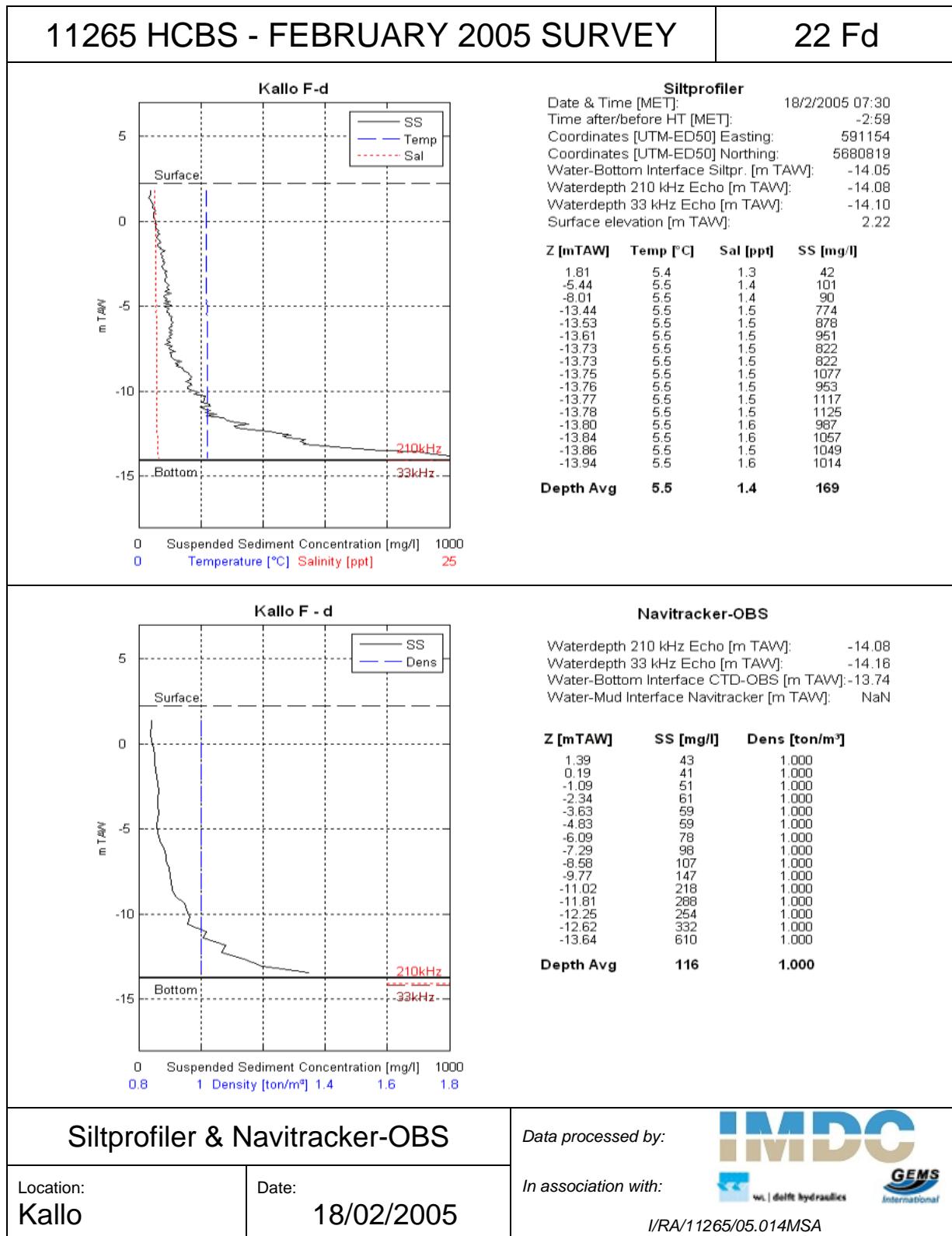


G.1.4. Measurement location d



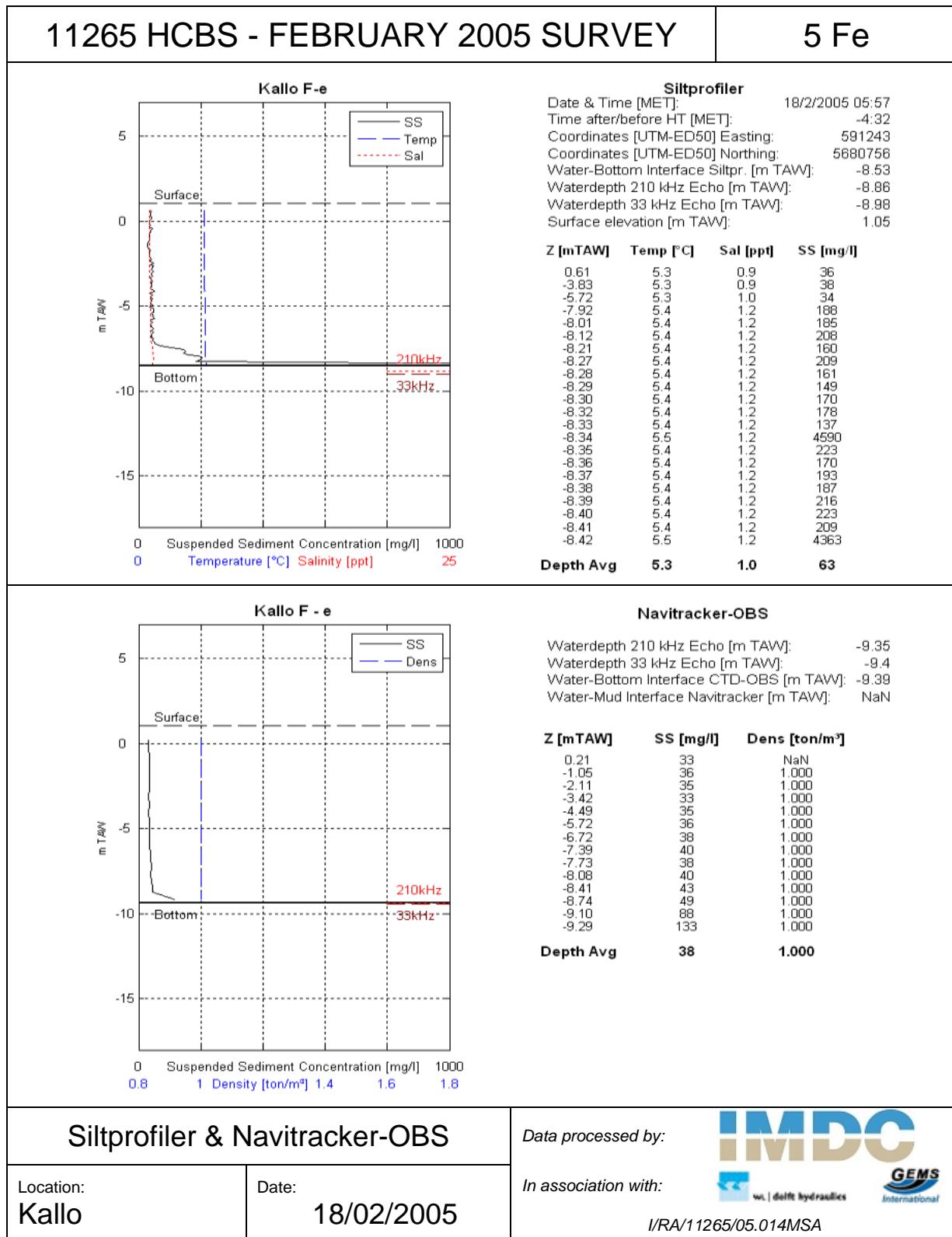


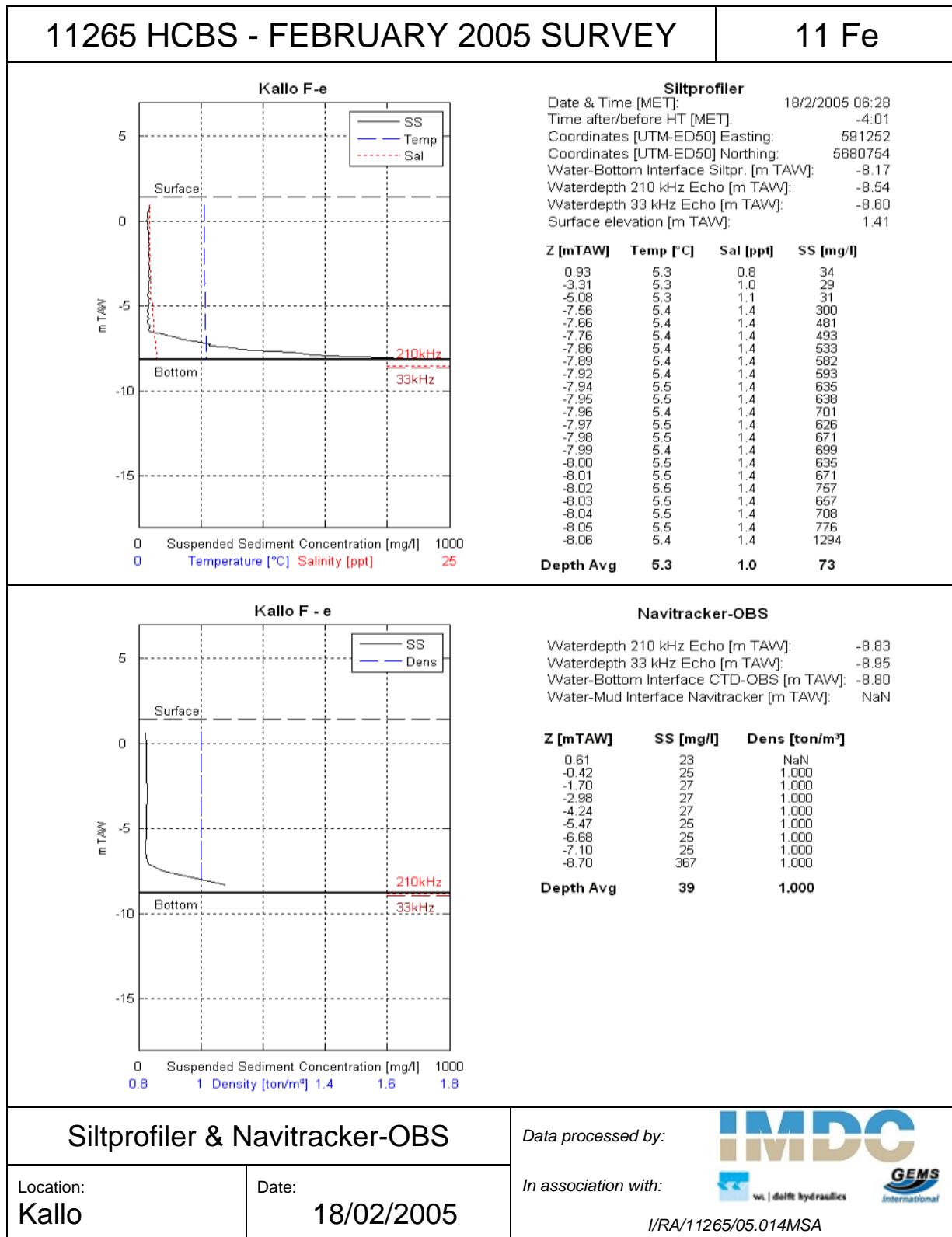


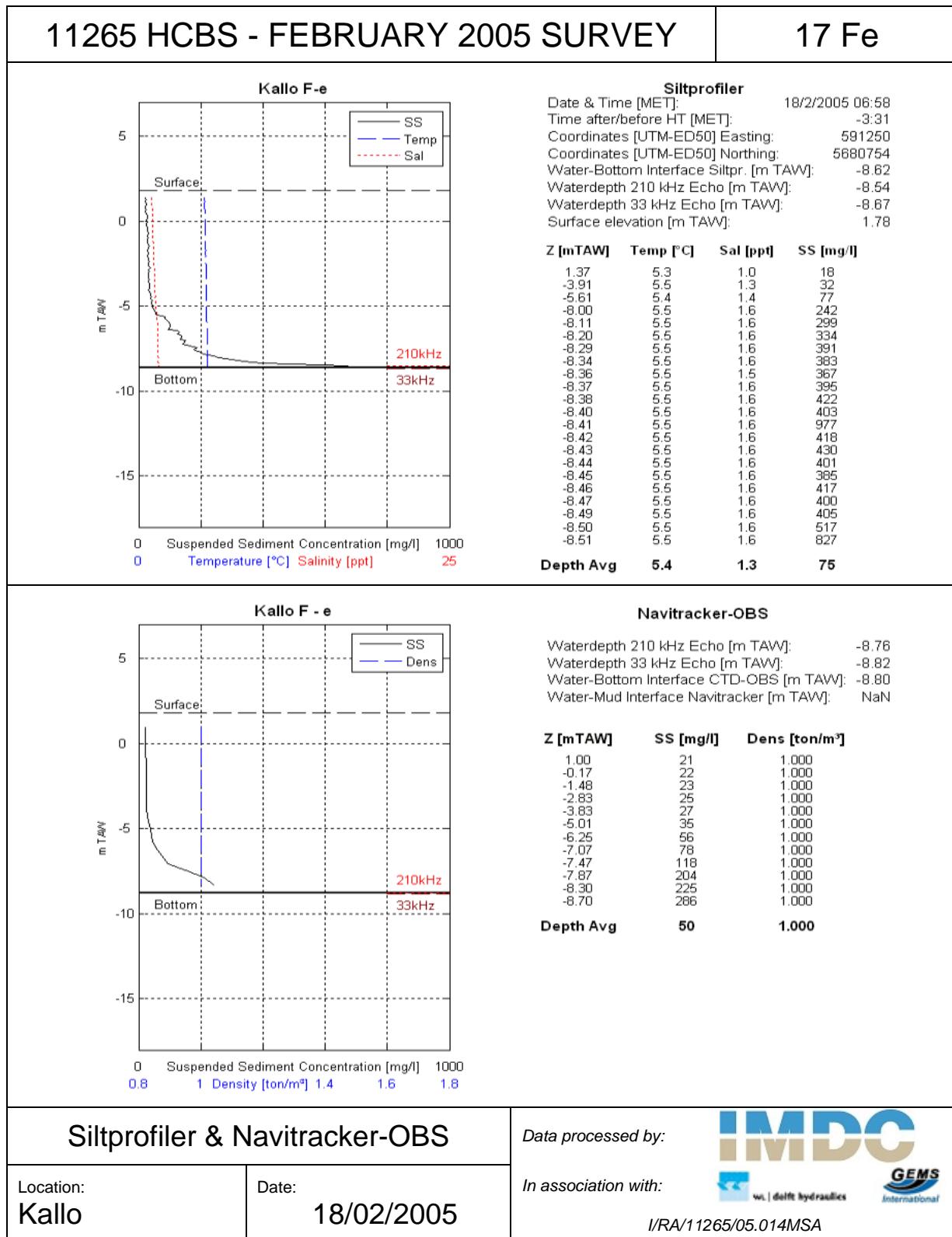


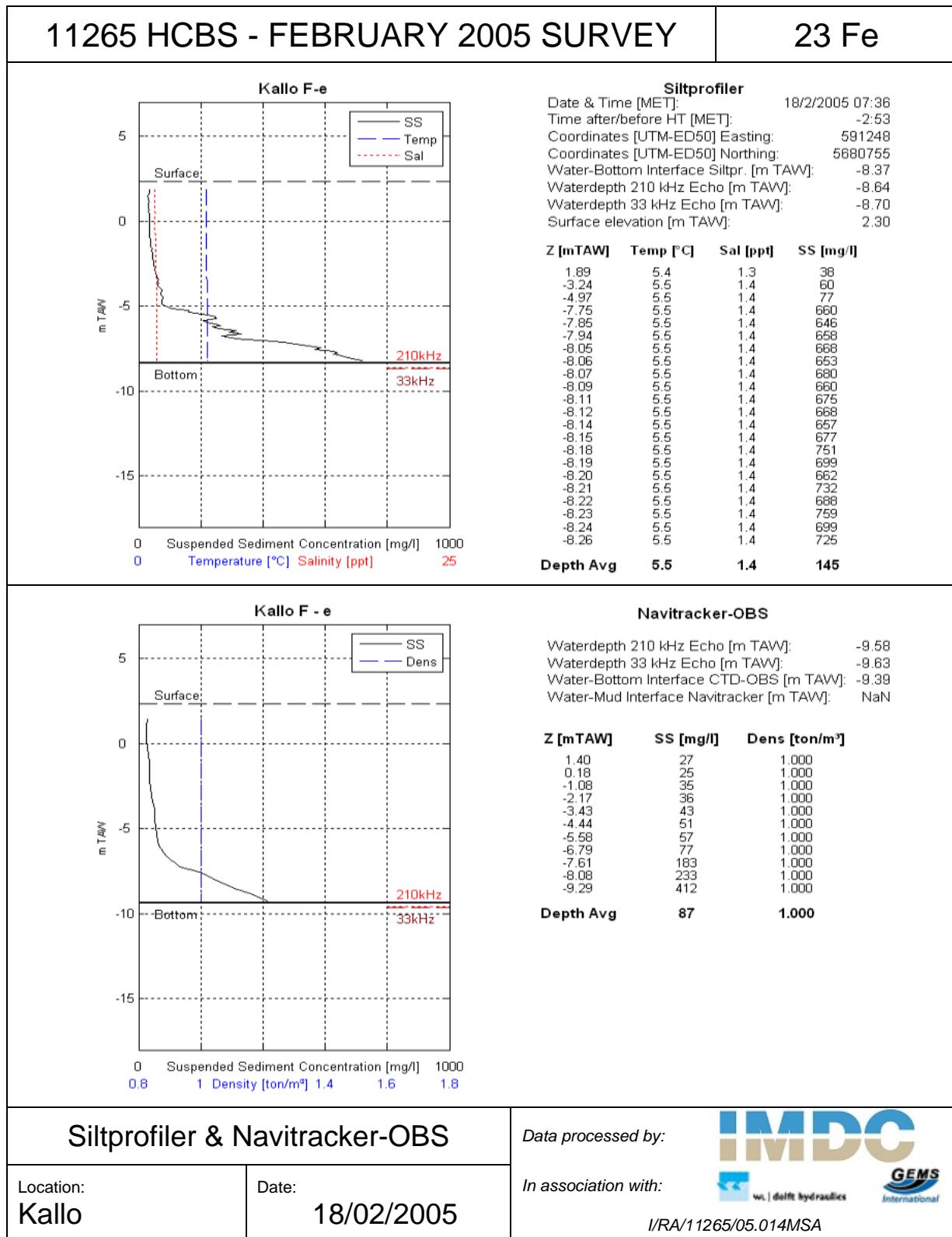
This page is intentionally left blank.

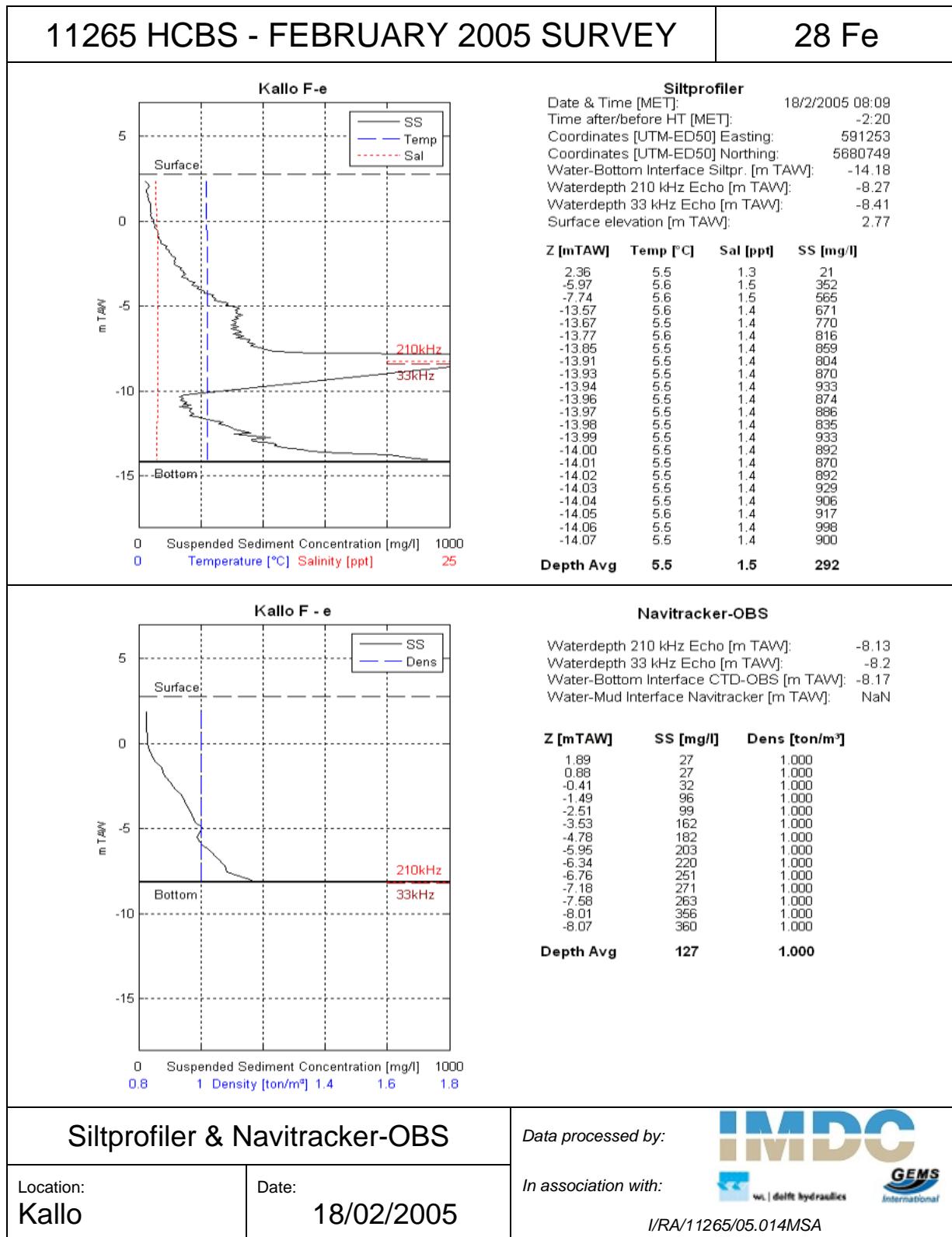
G.1.5. Measurement location e

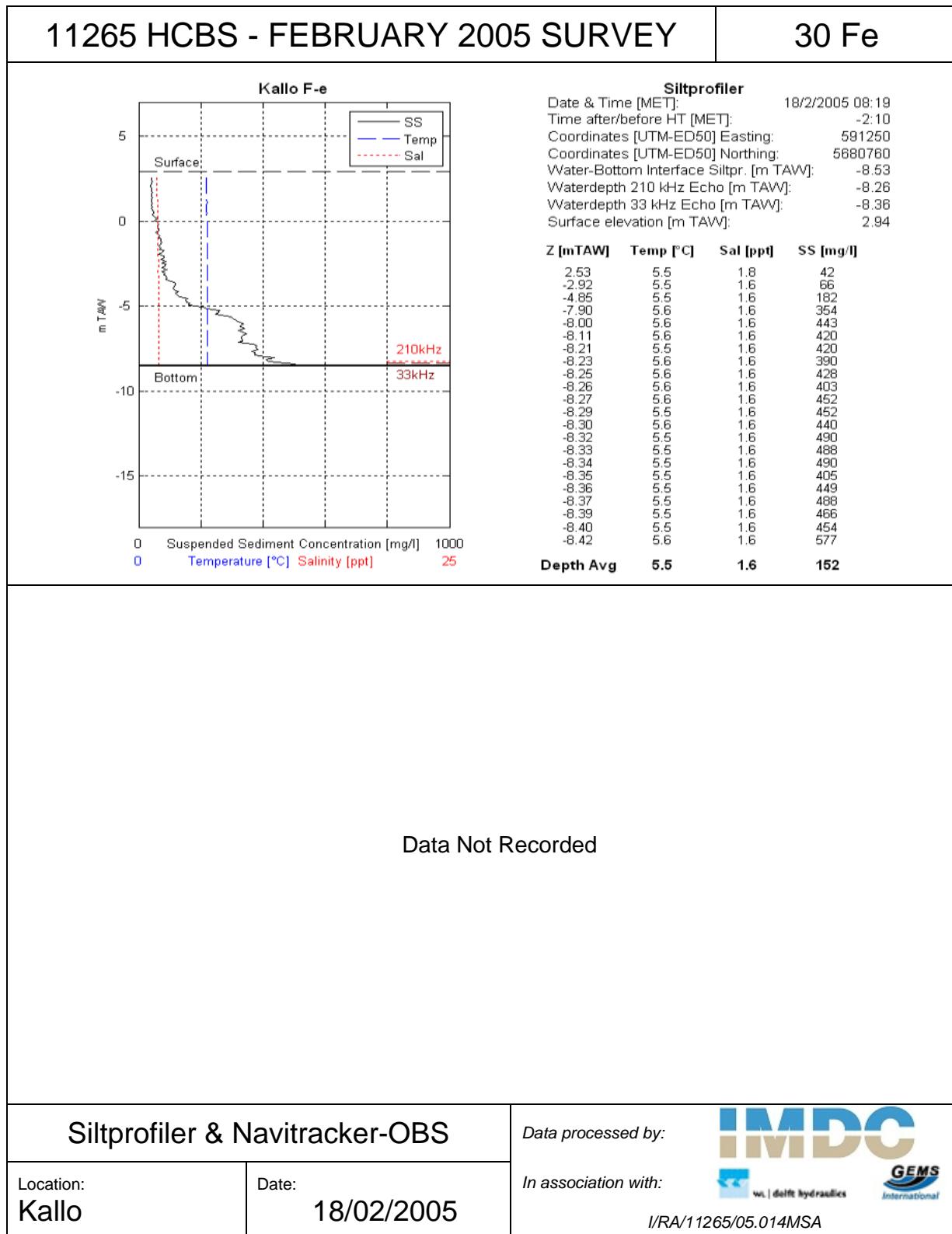








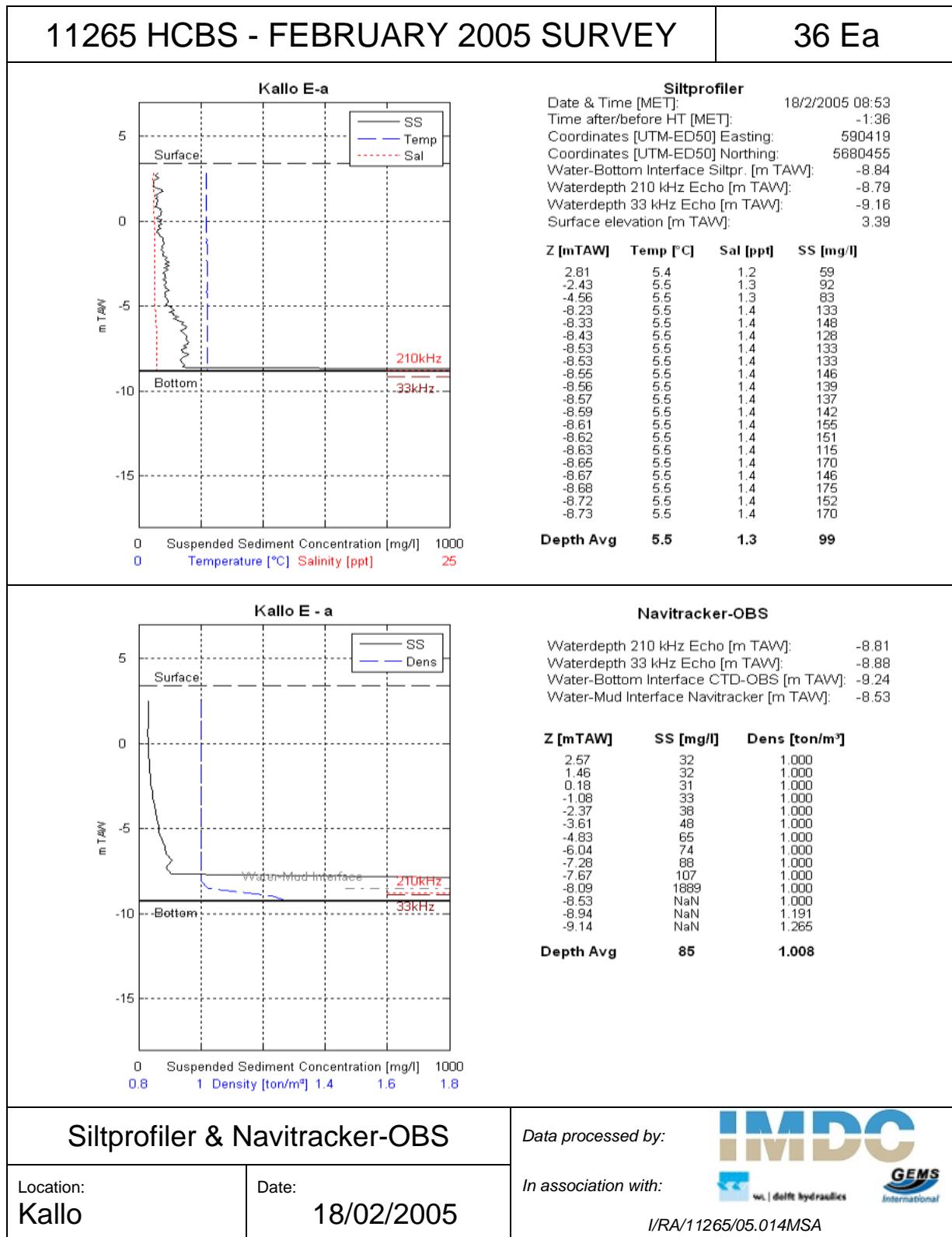


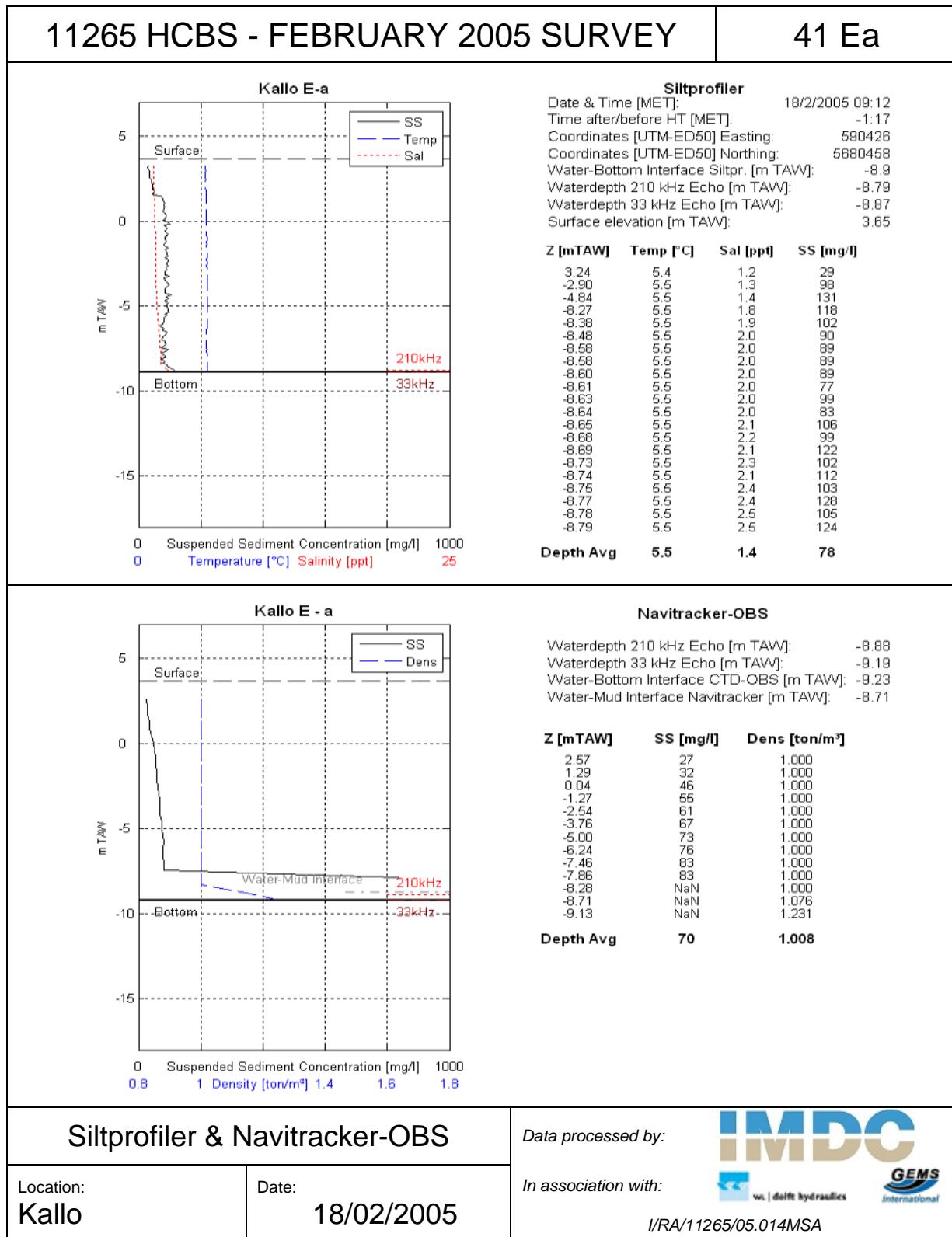


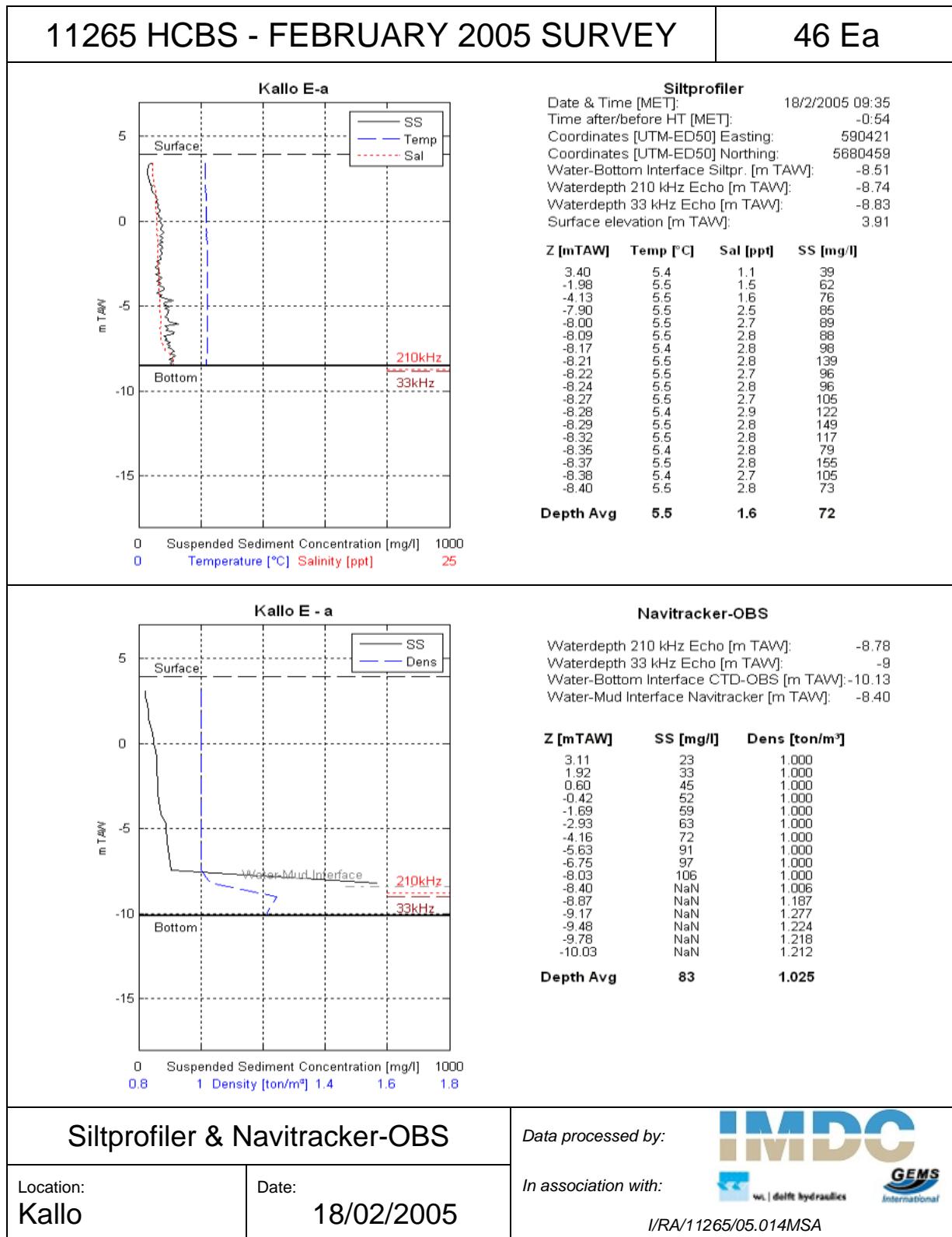
This page is intentionally left blank.

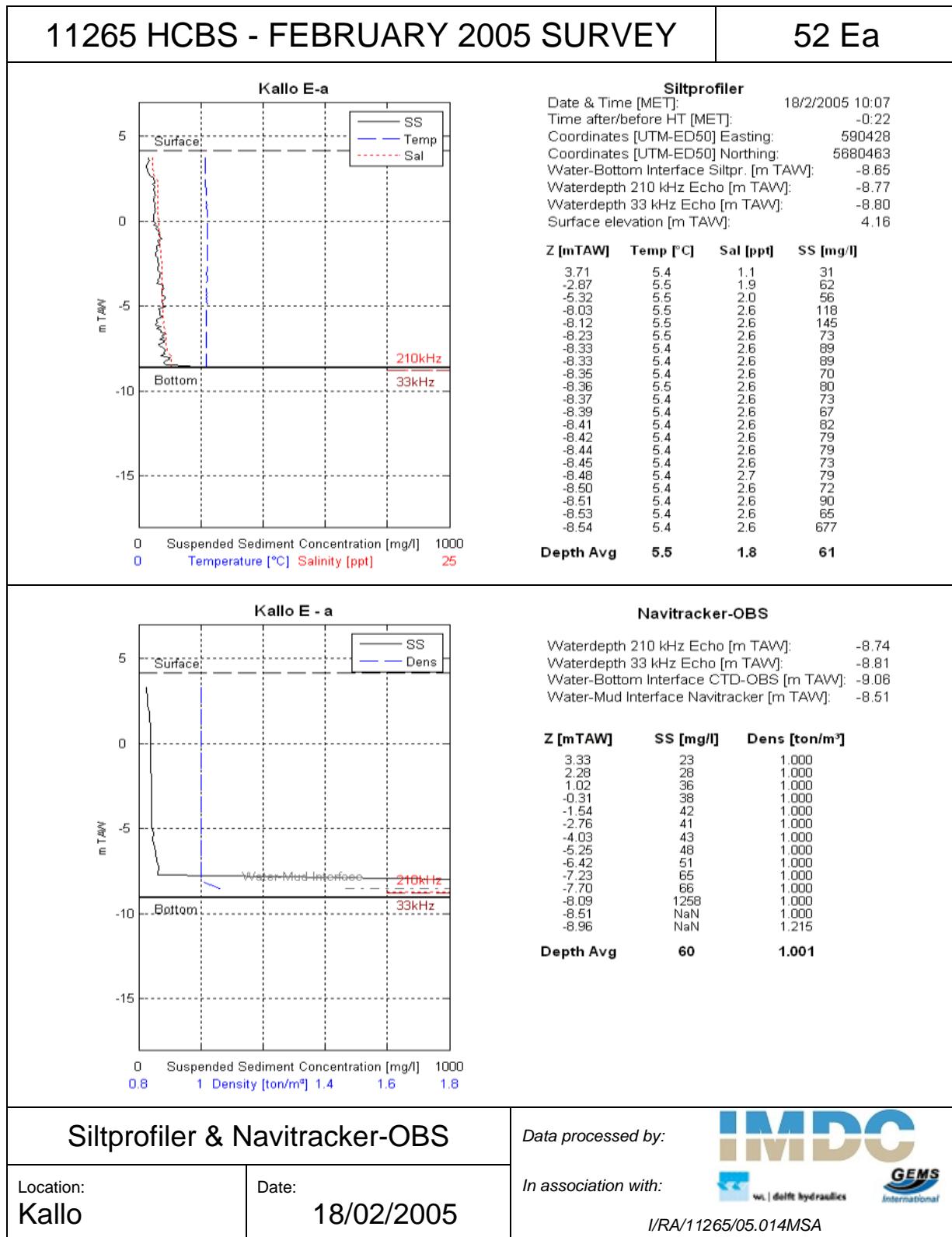
G.2 Transect E

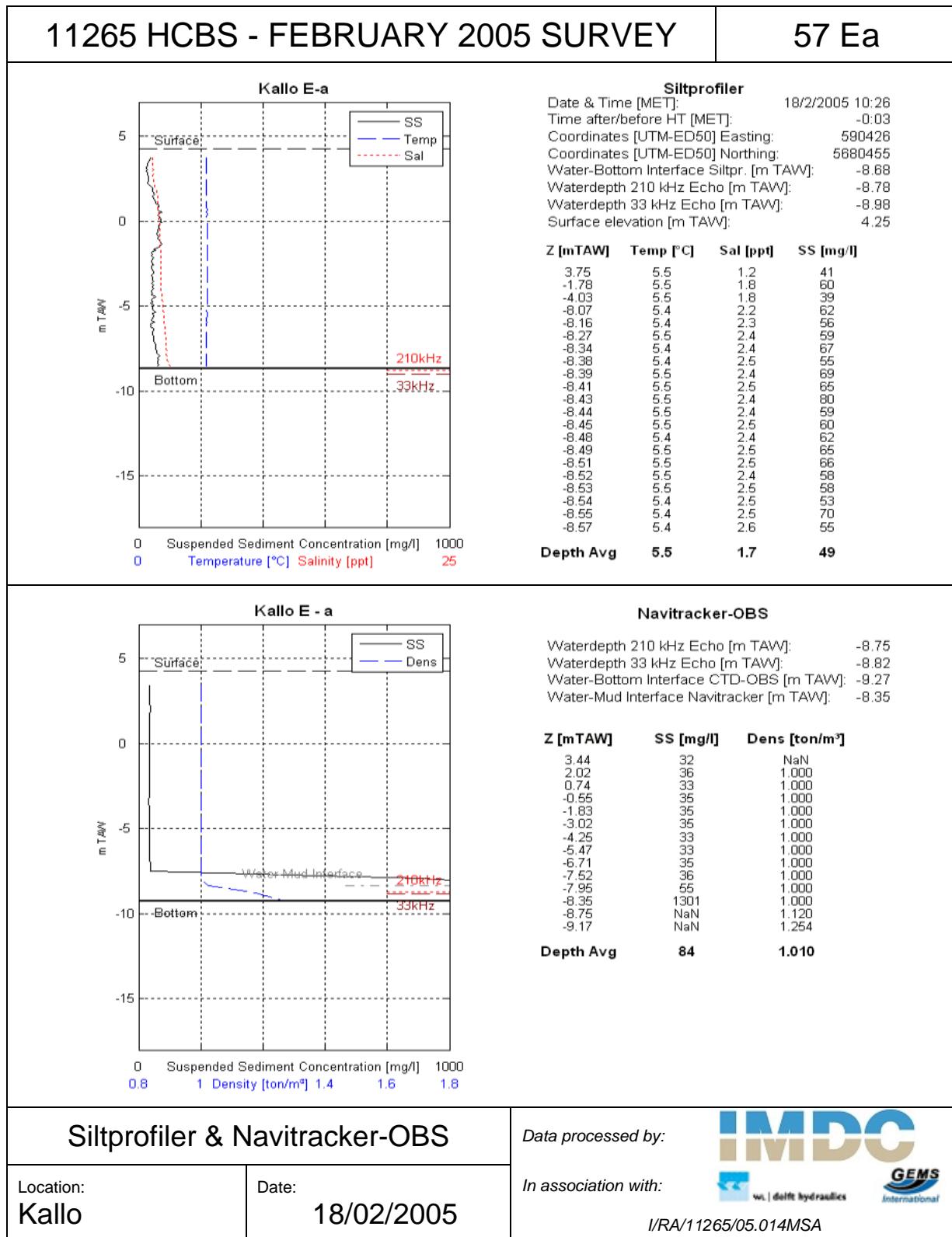
G.2.1. Measurement location a

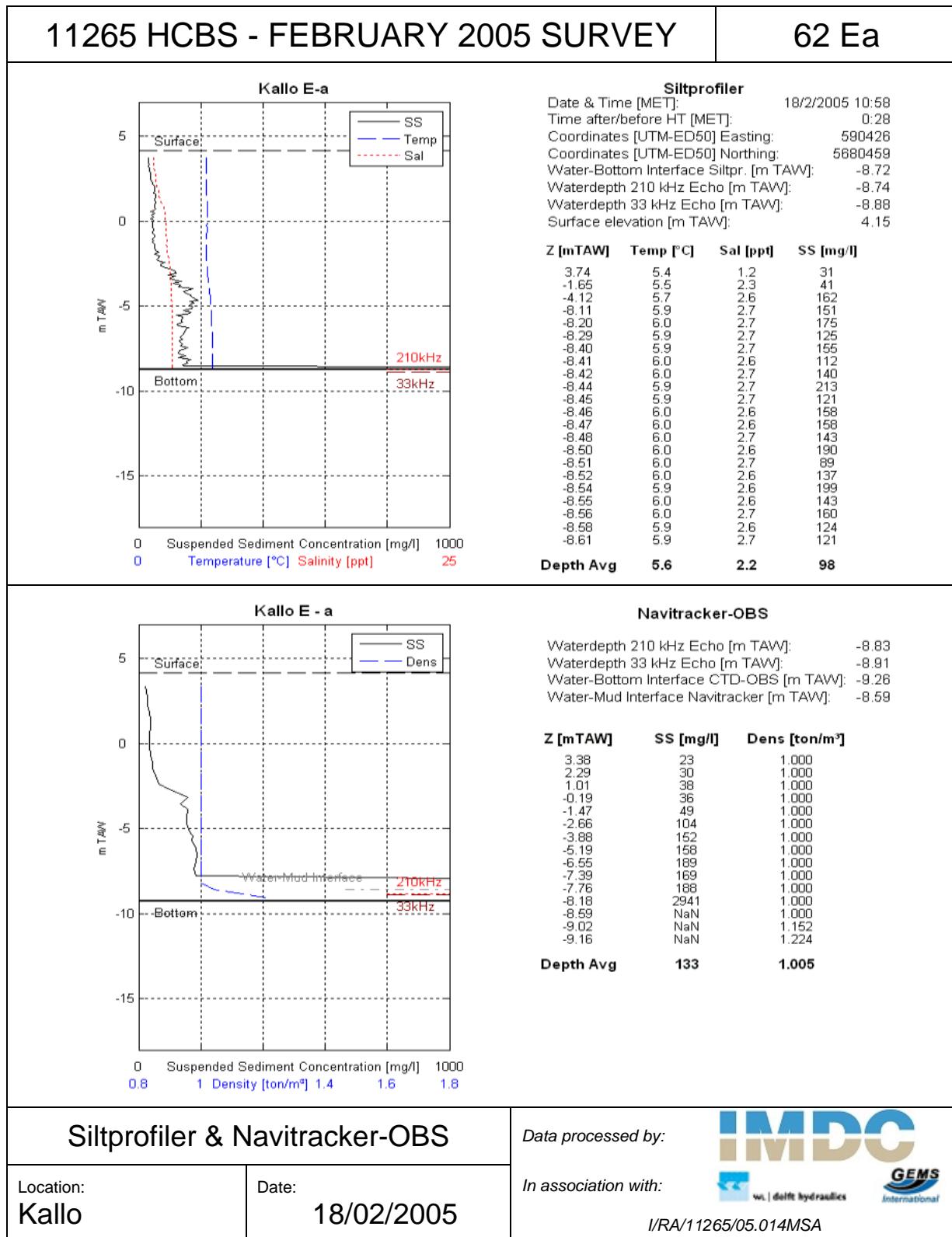






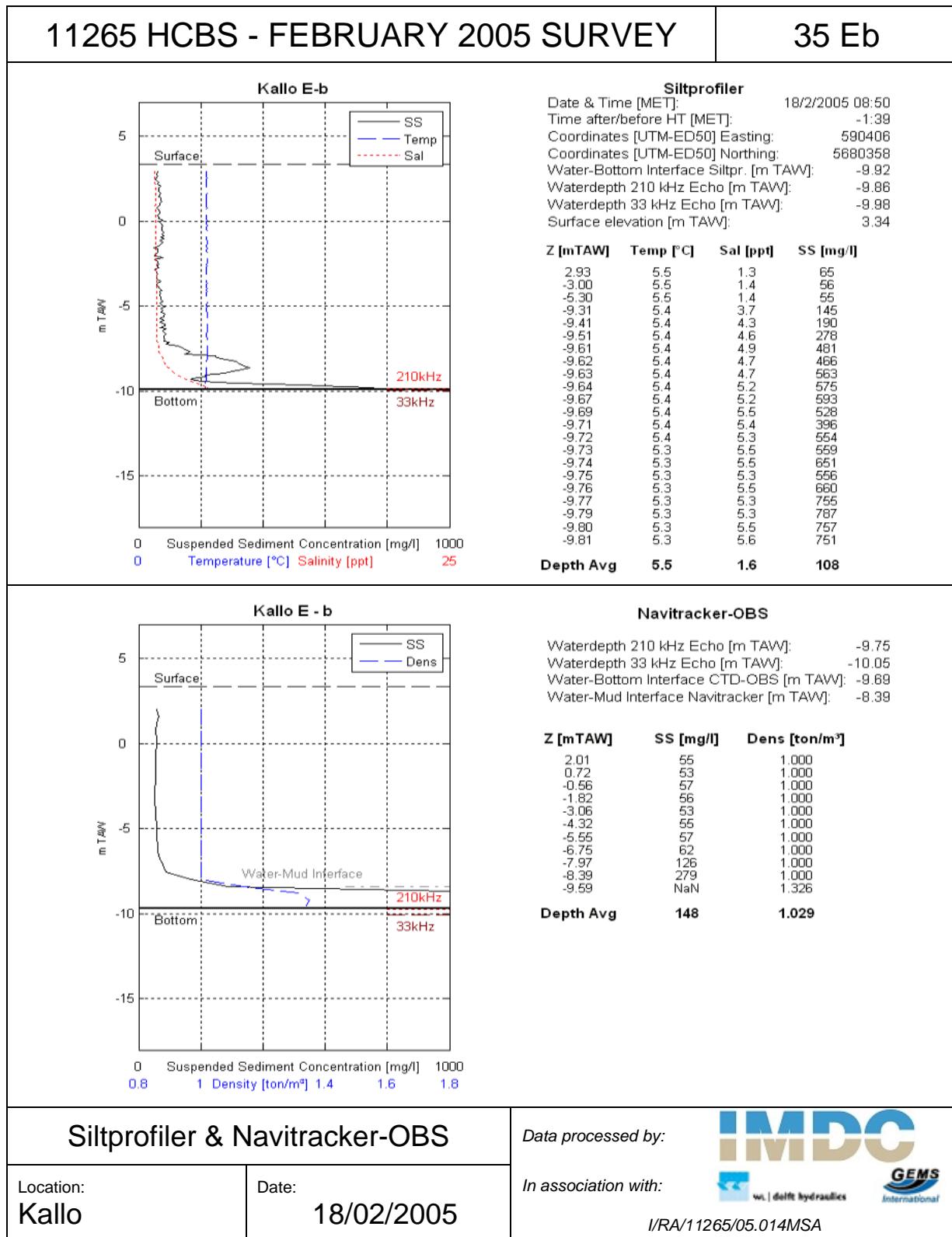


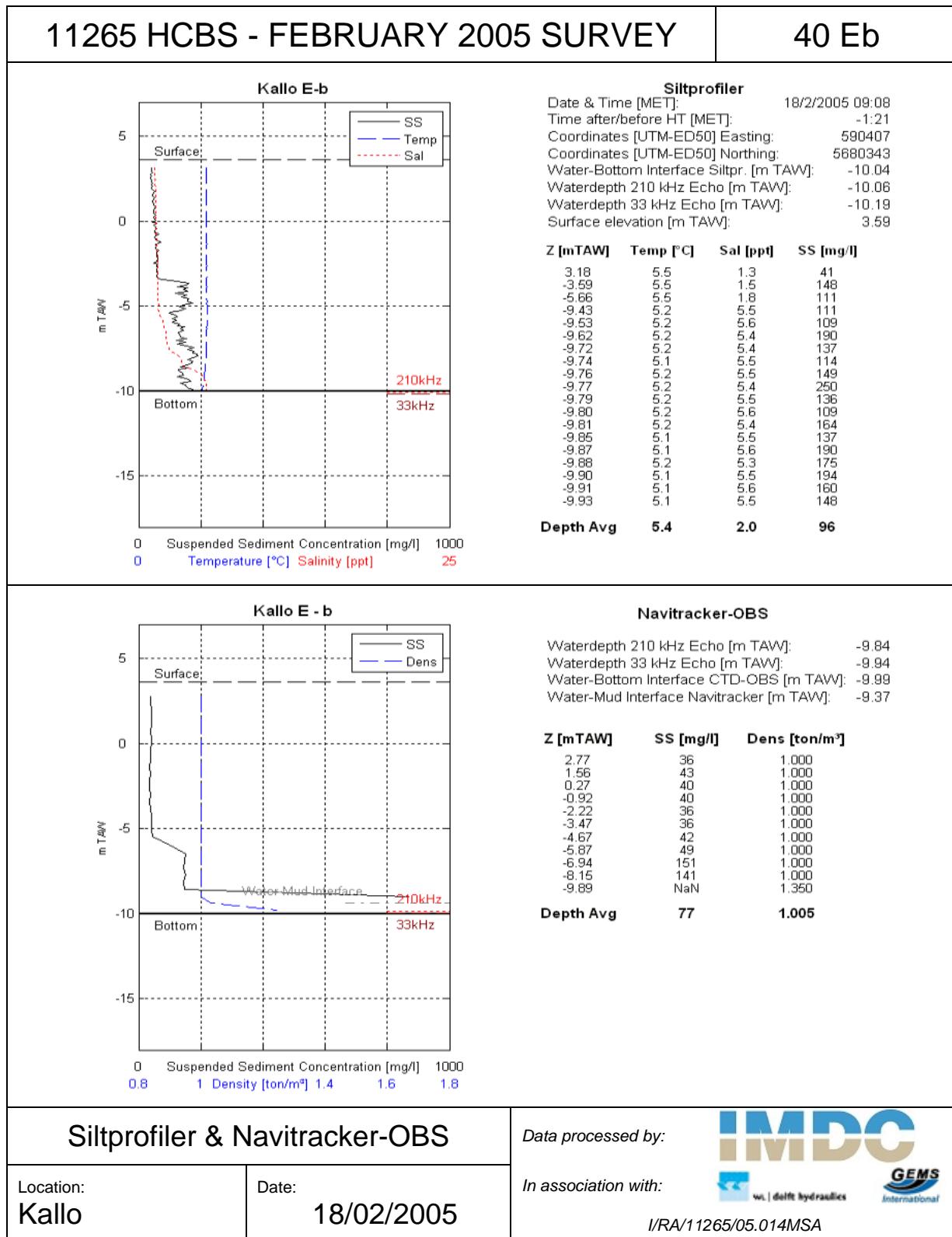


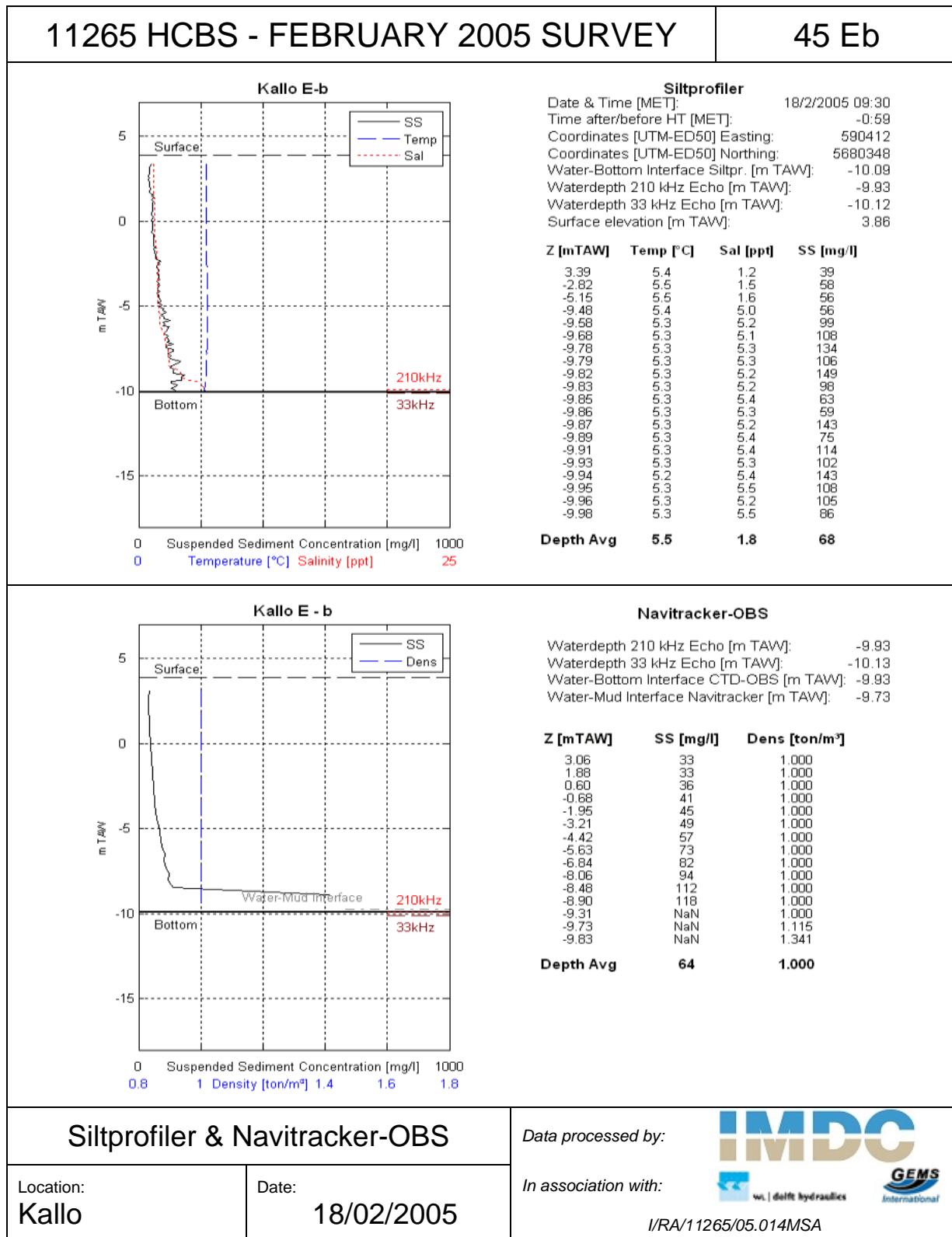


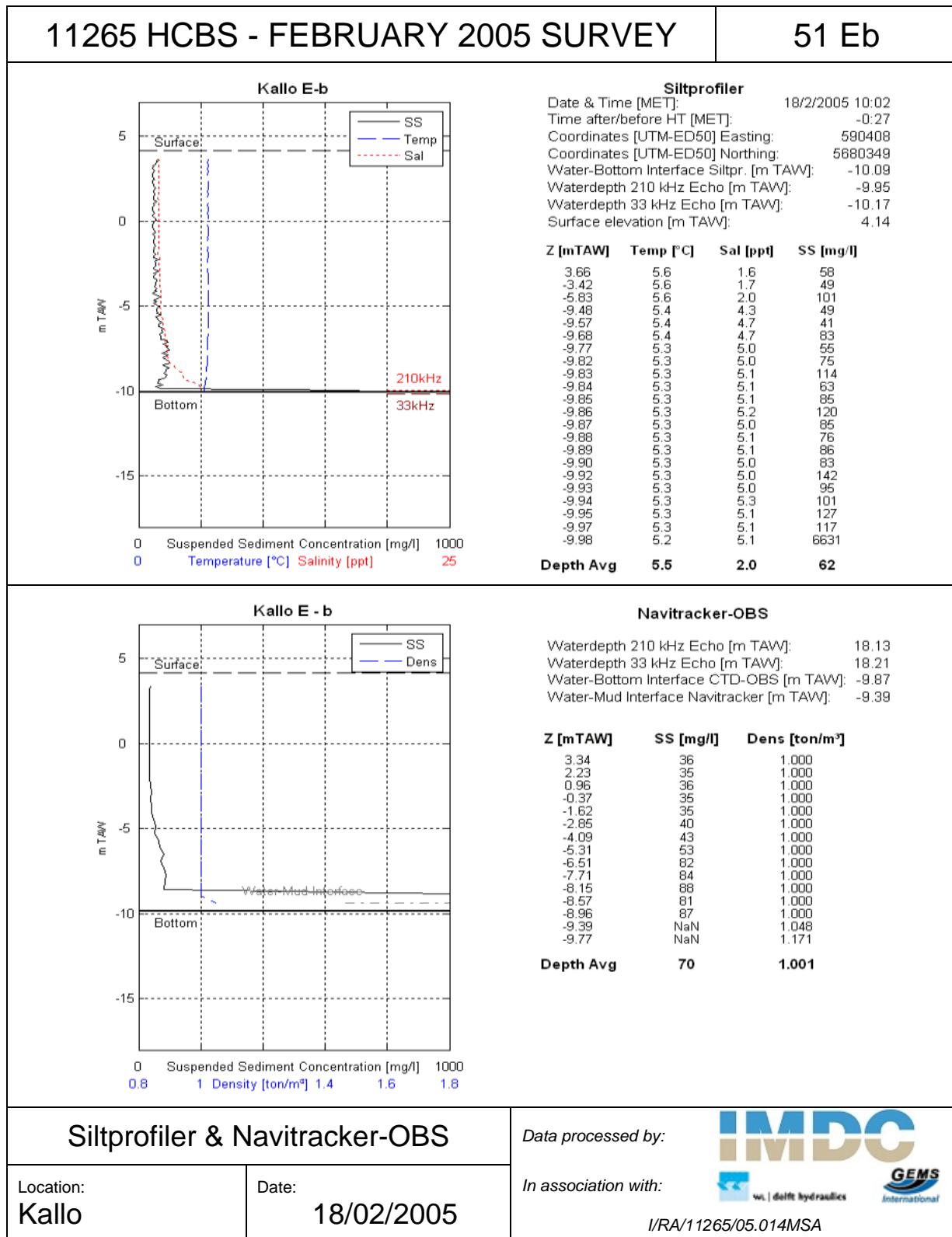
This page is intentionally left blank.

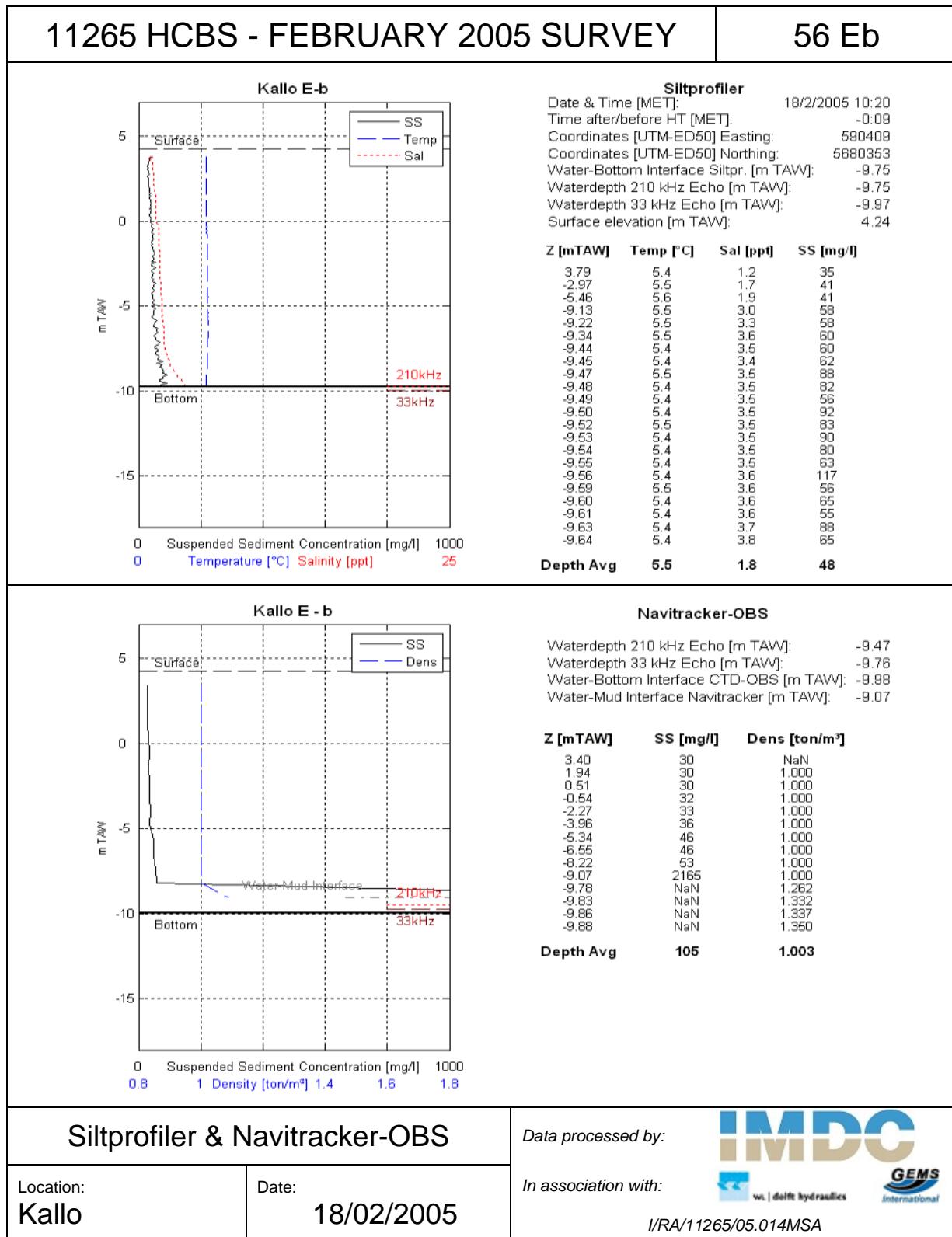
G.2.2. Measurement location b

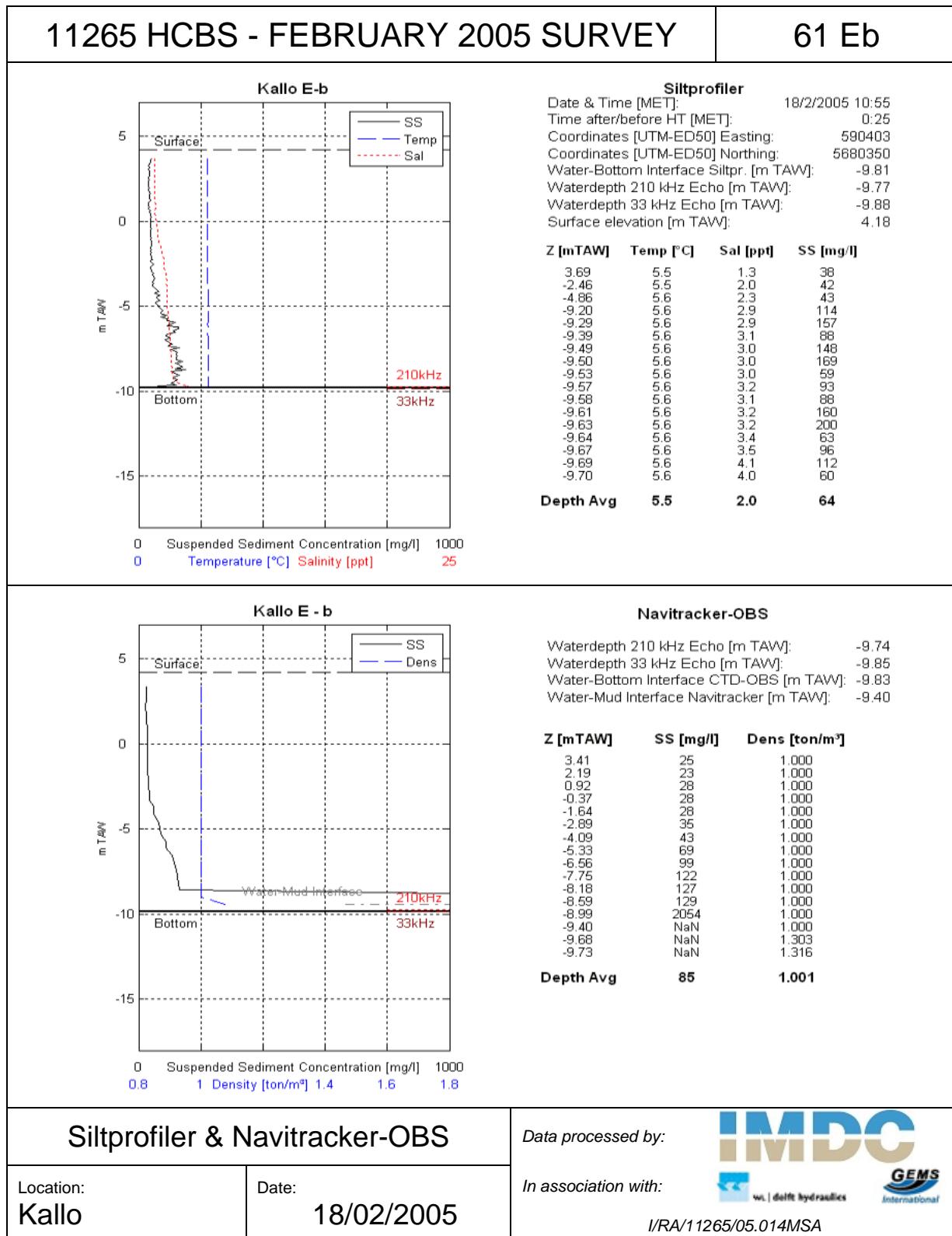






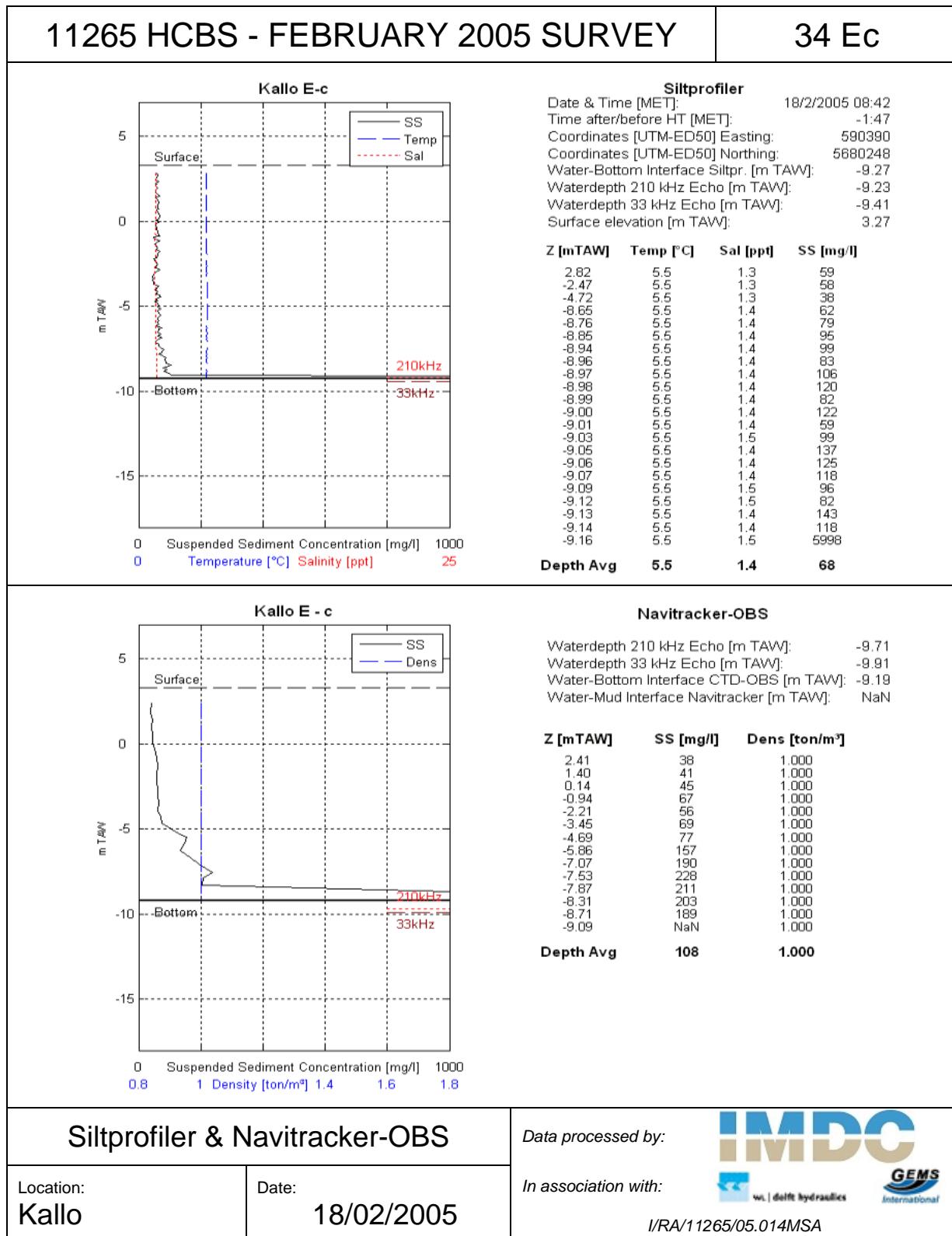


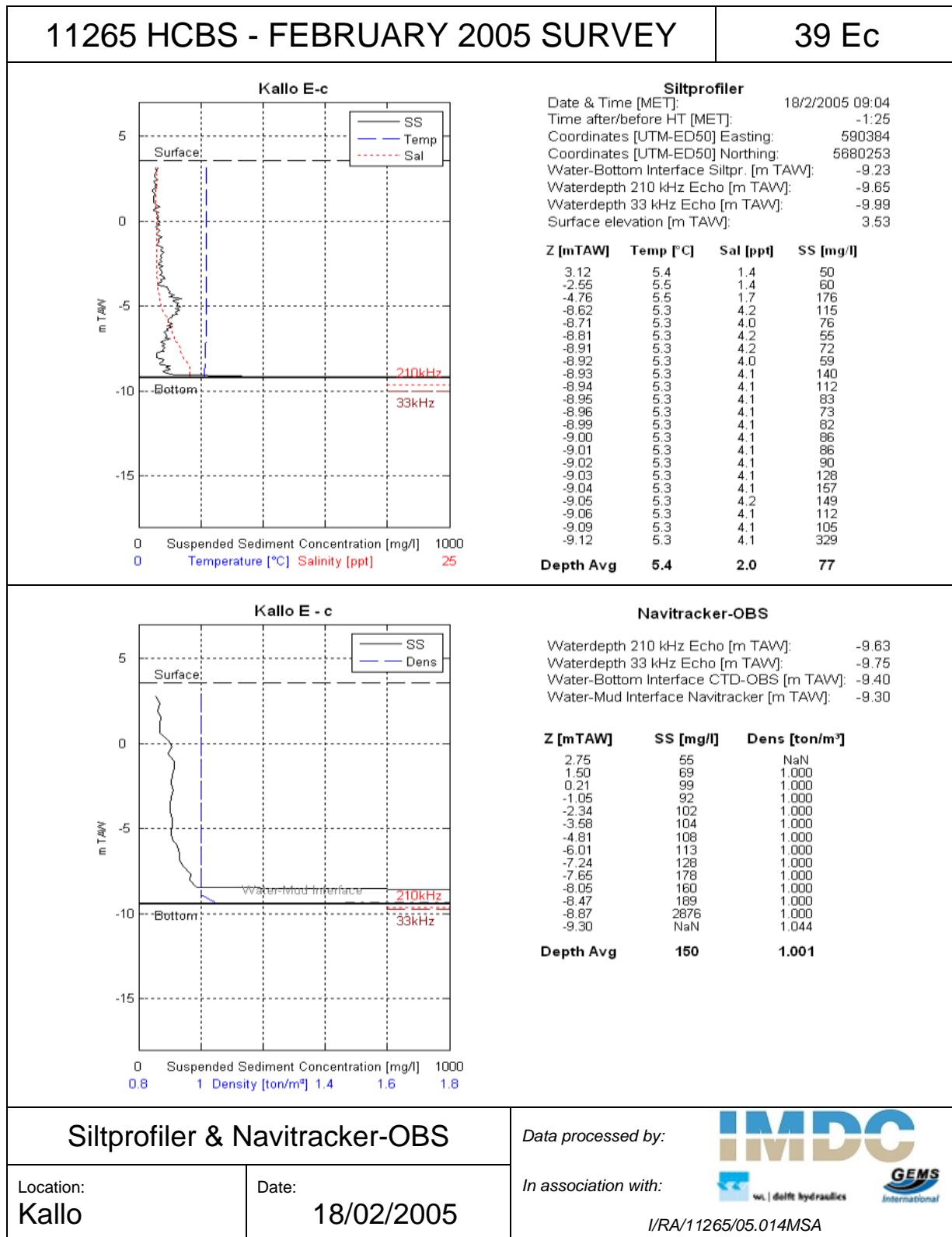


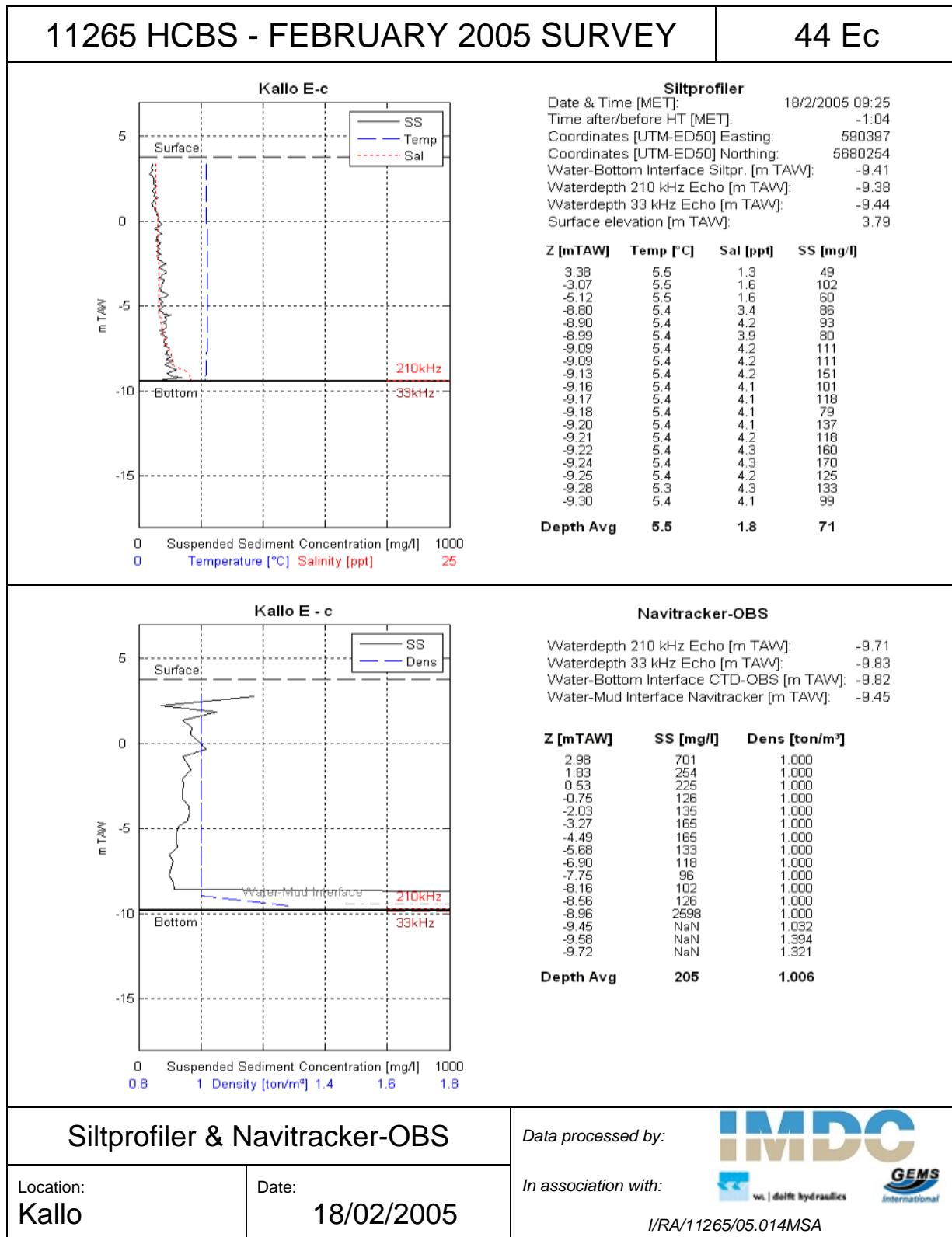


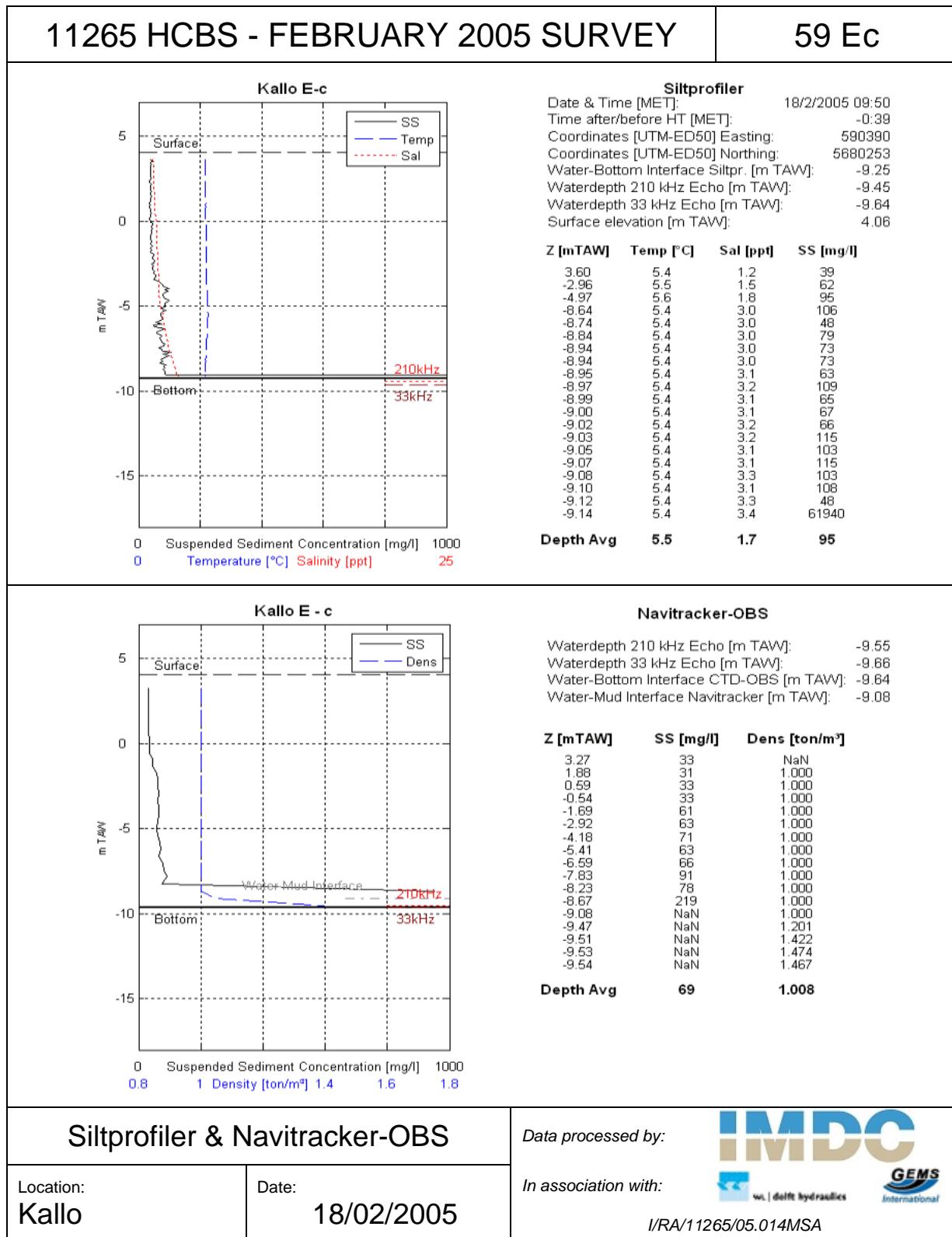
This page is intentionally left blank.

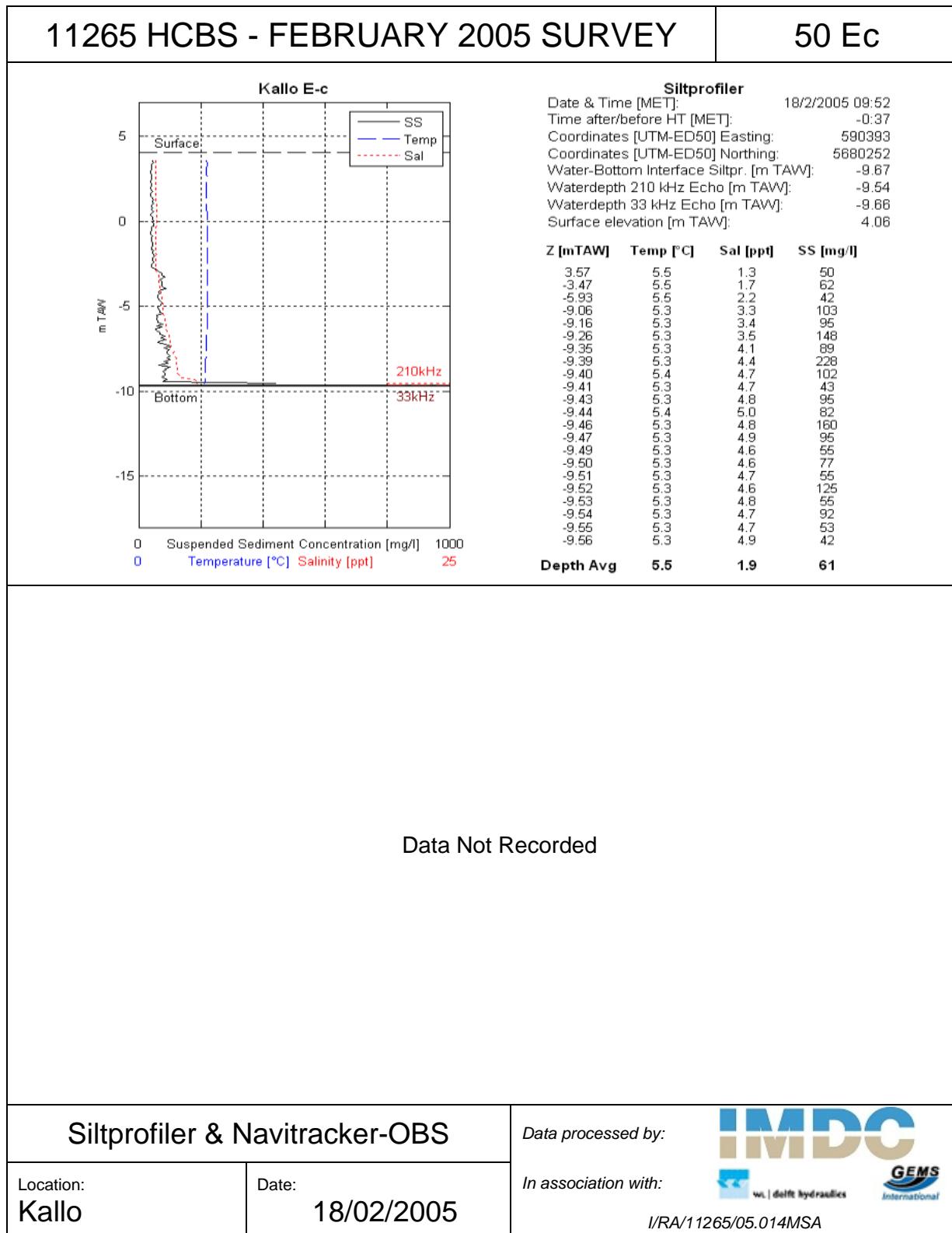
G.2.3. Measurement location c

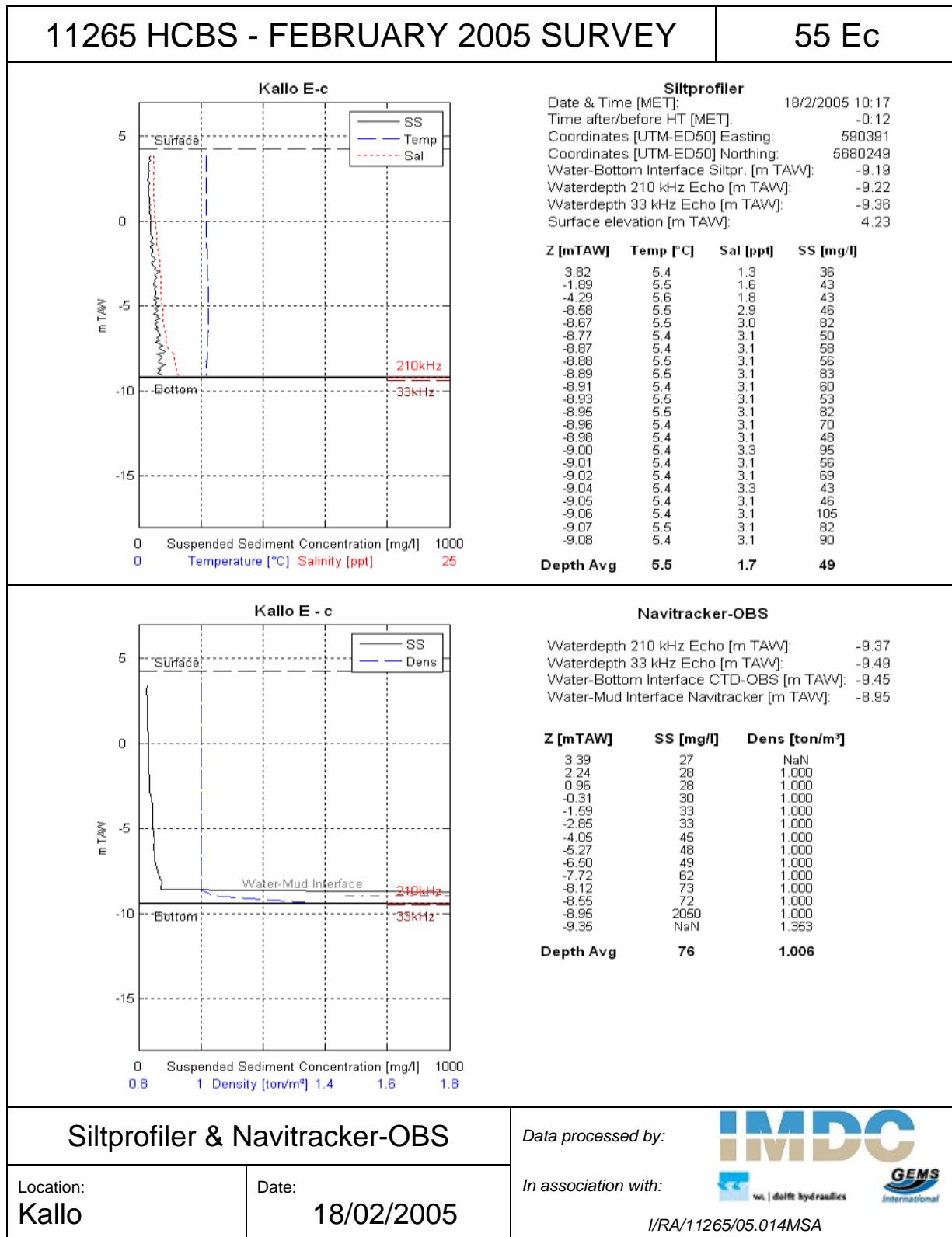


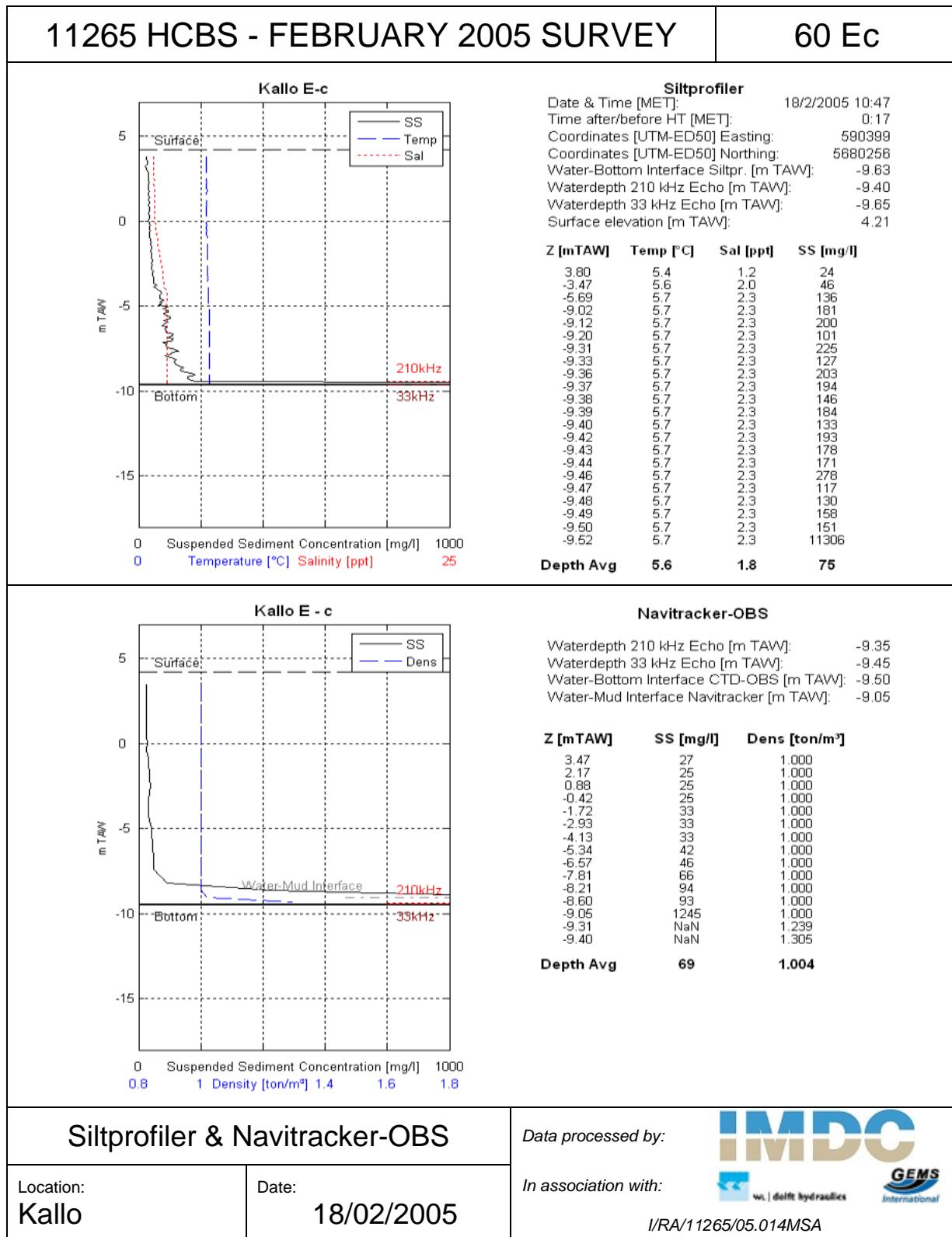




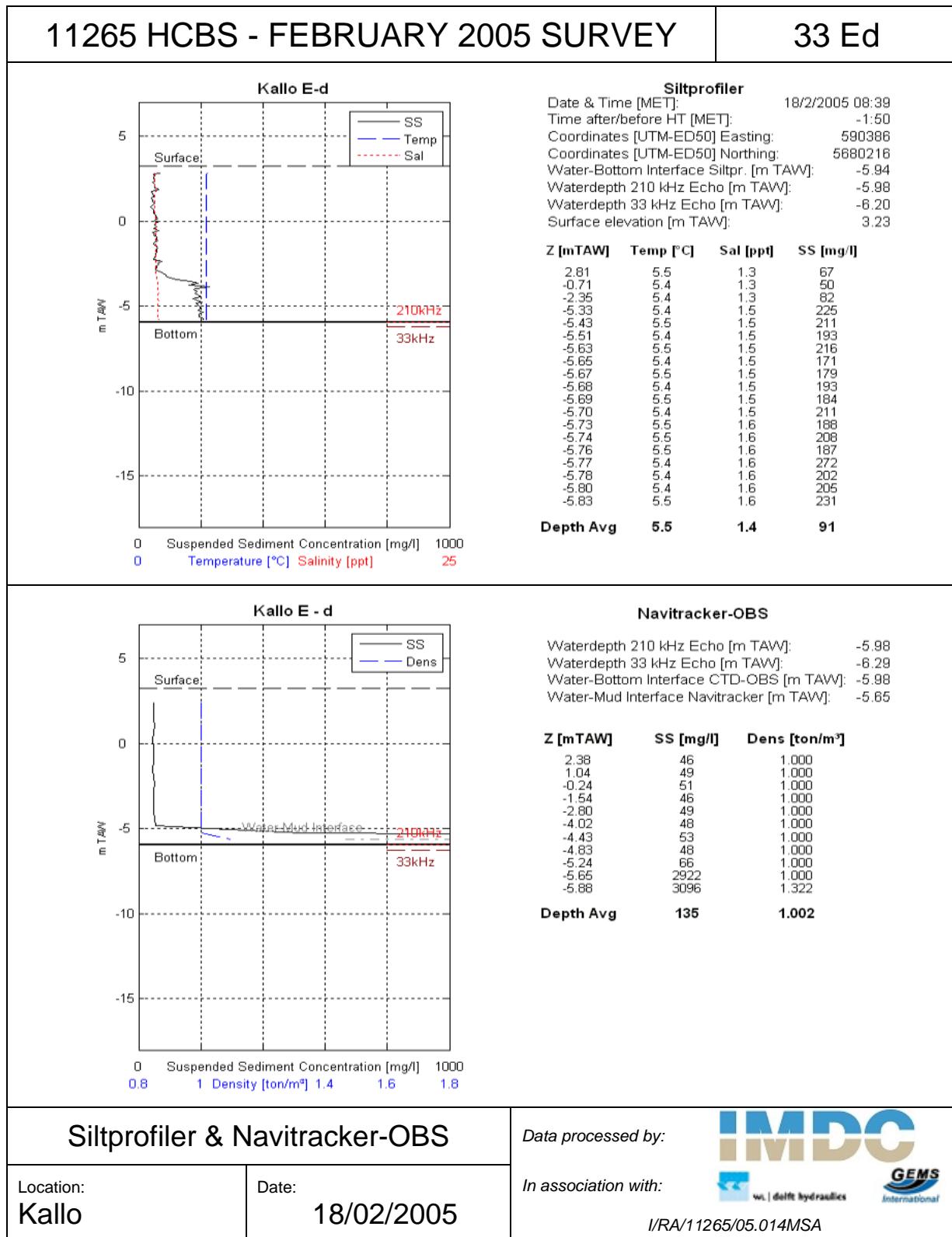


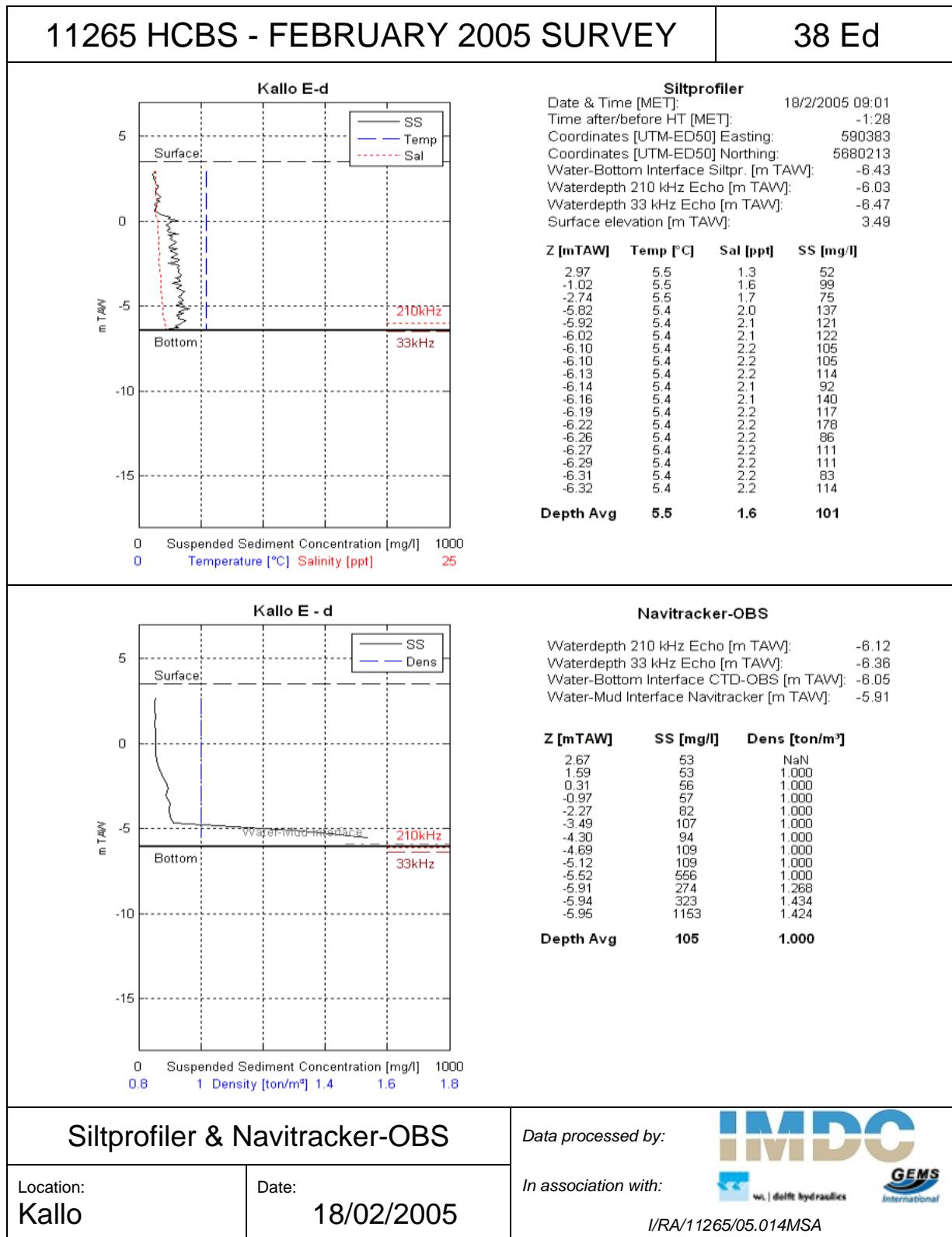


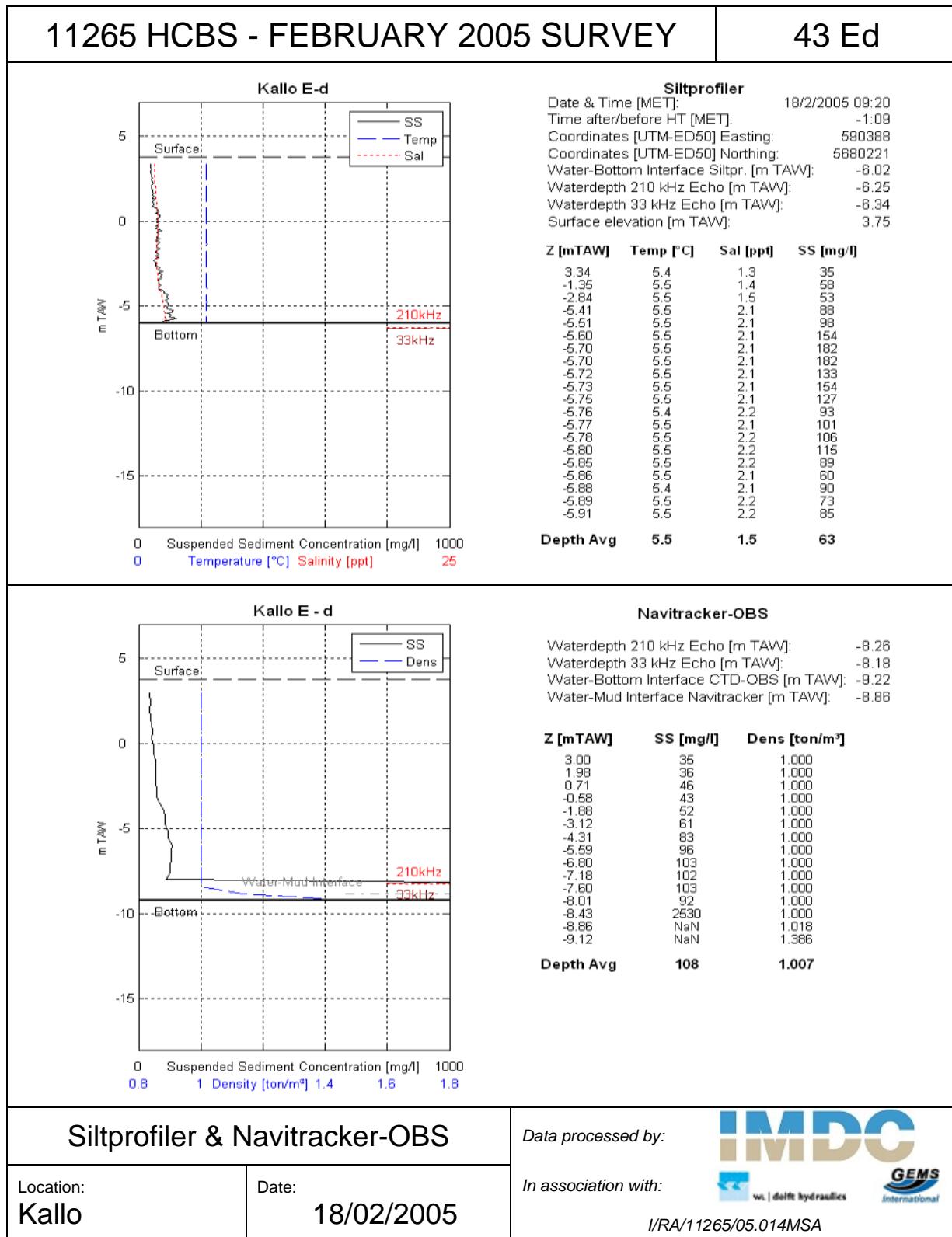


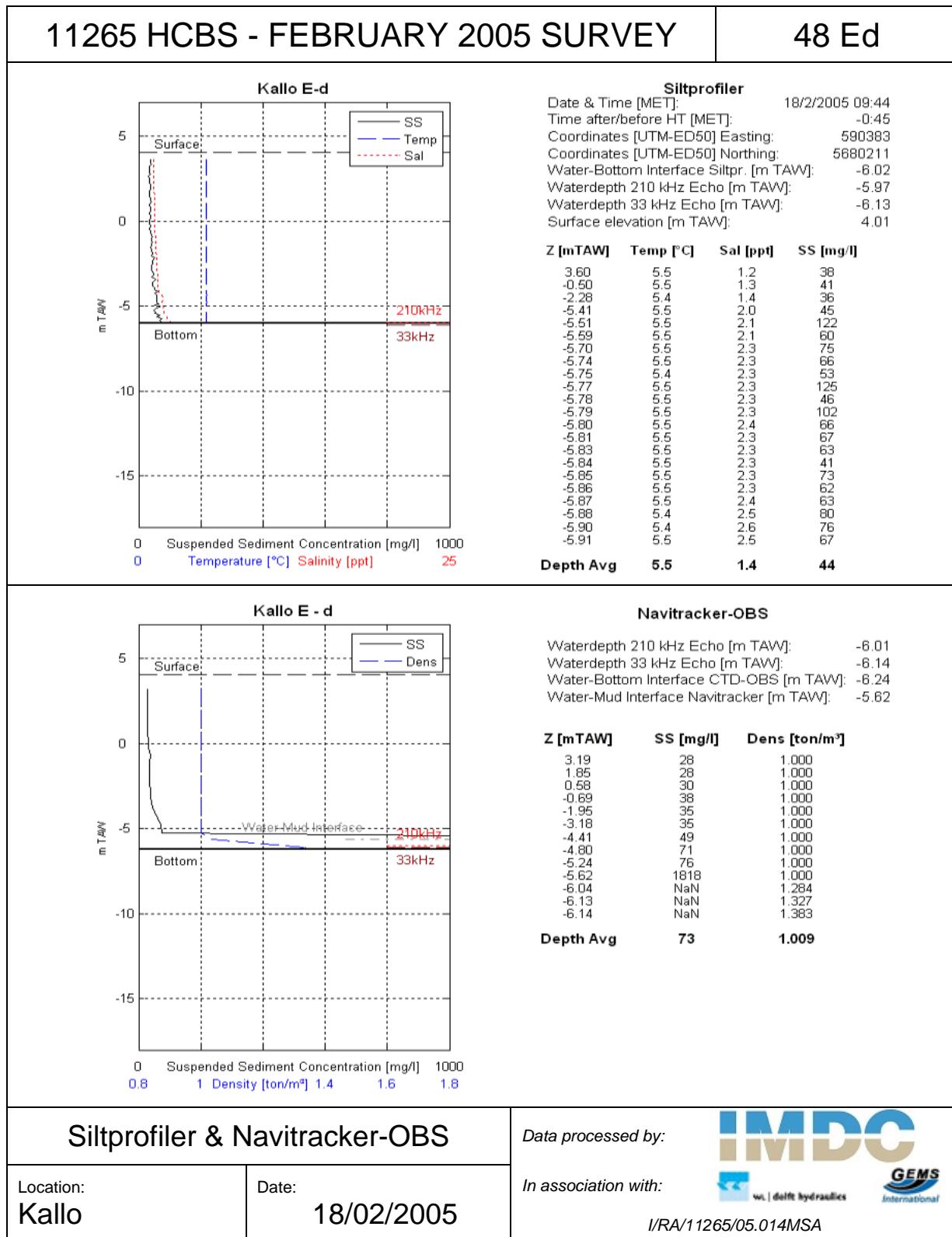


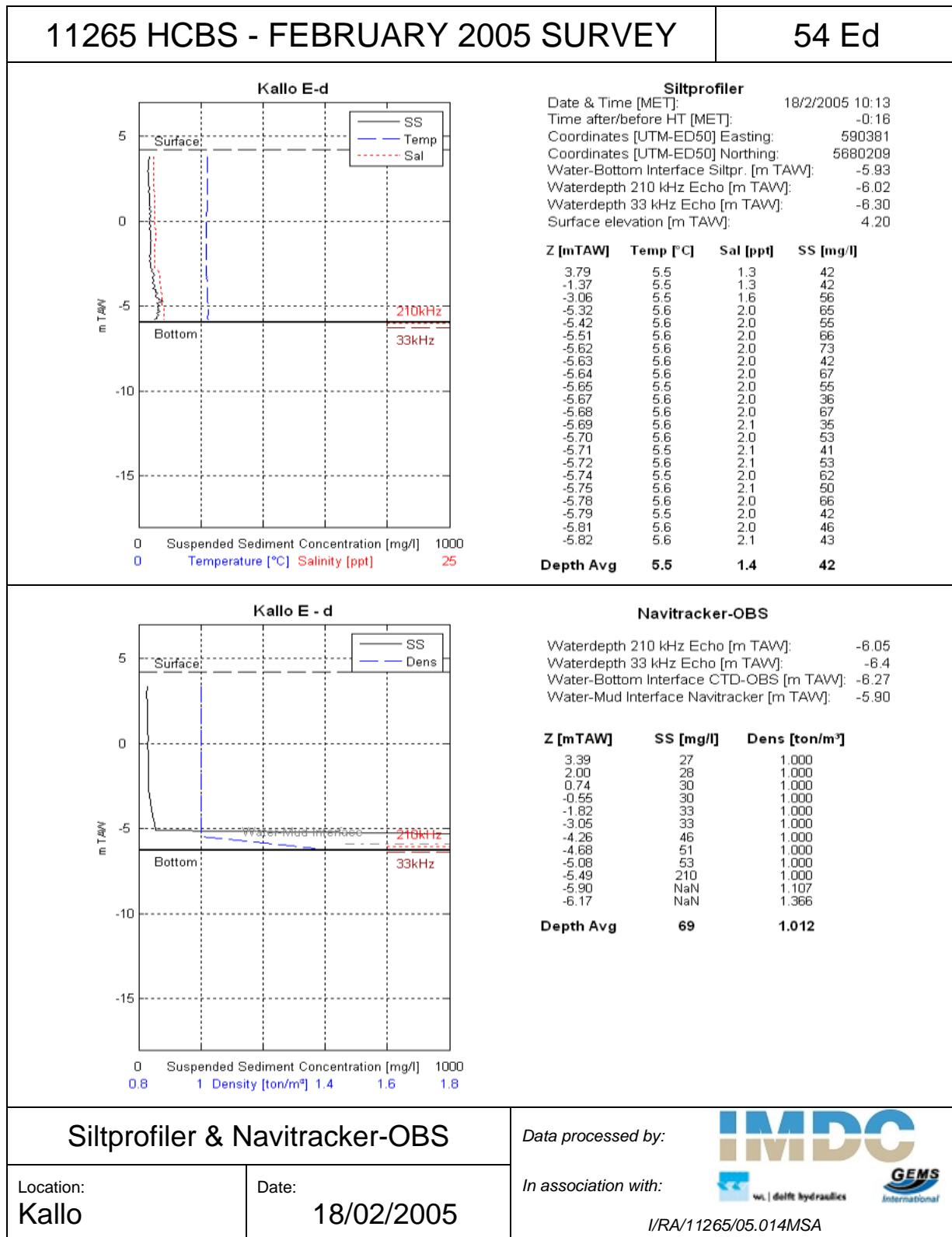
G.2.4. Measurement location d

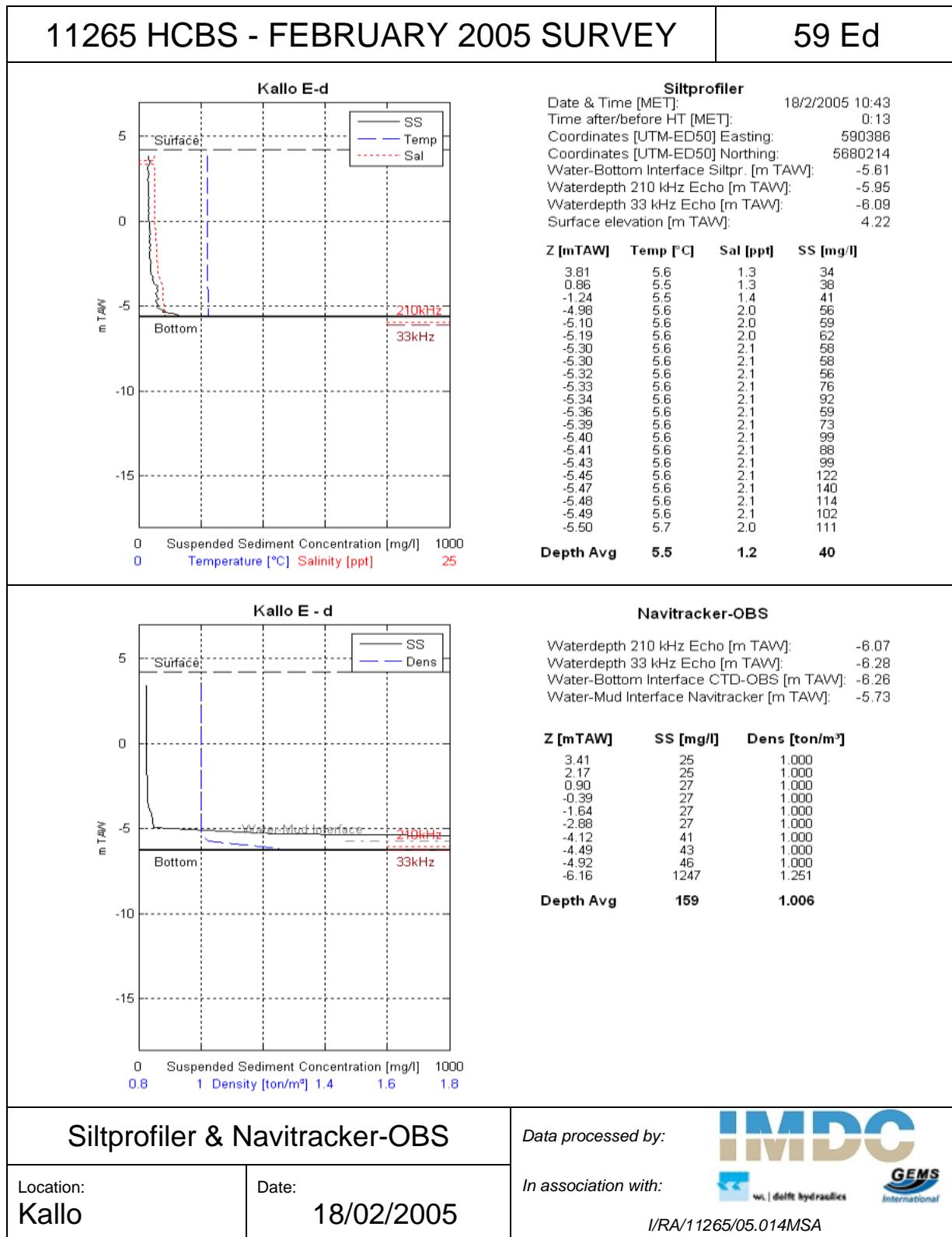








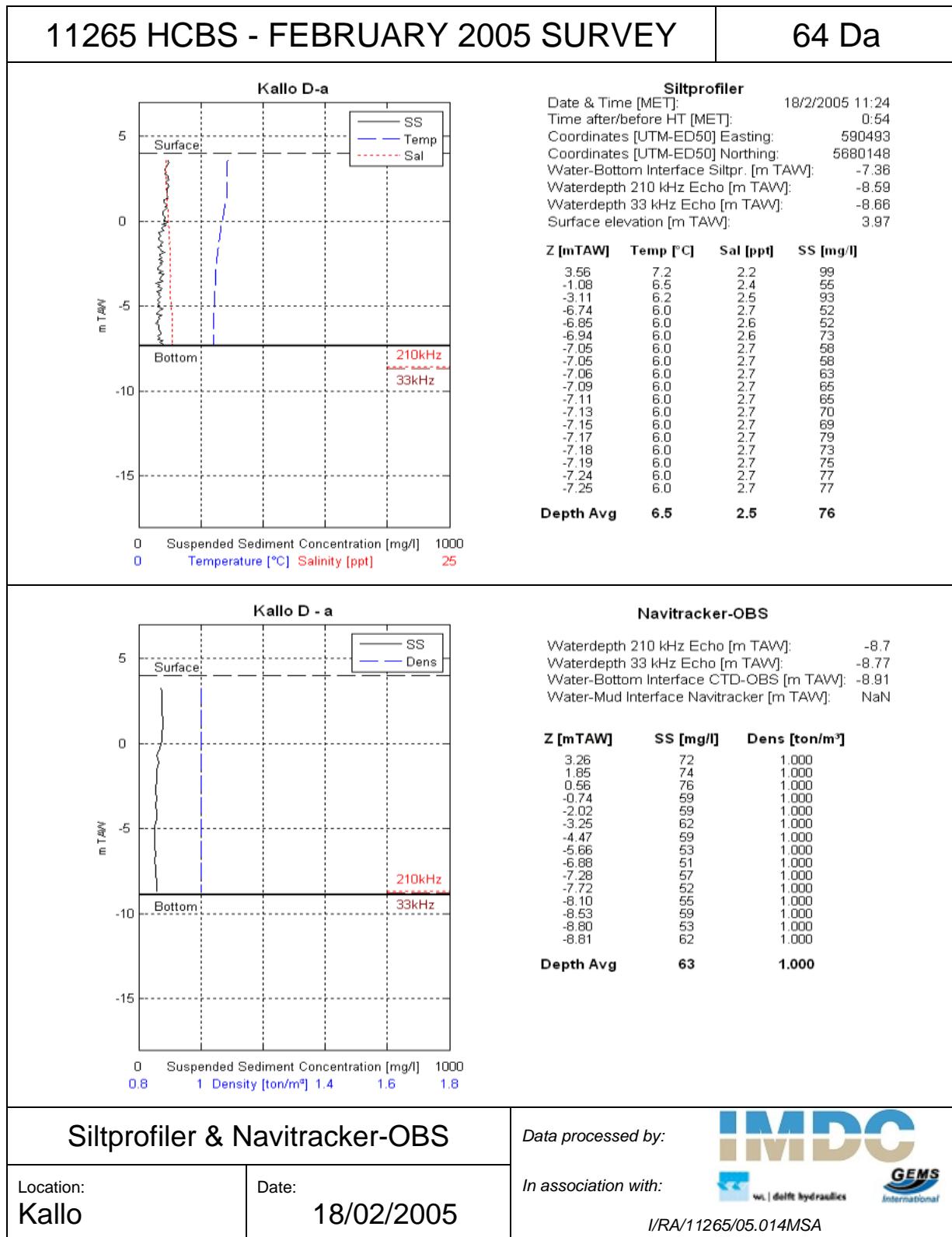


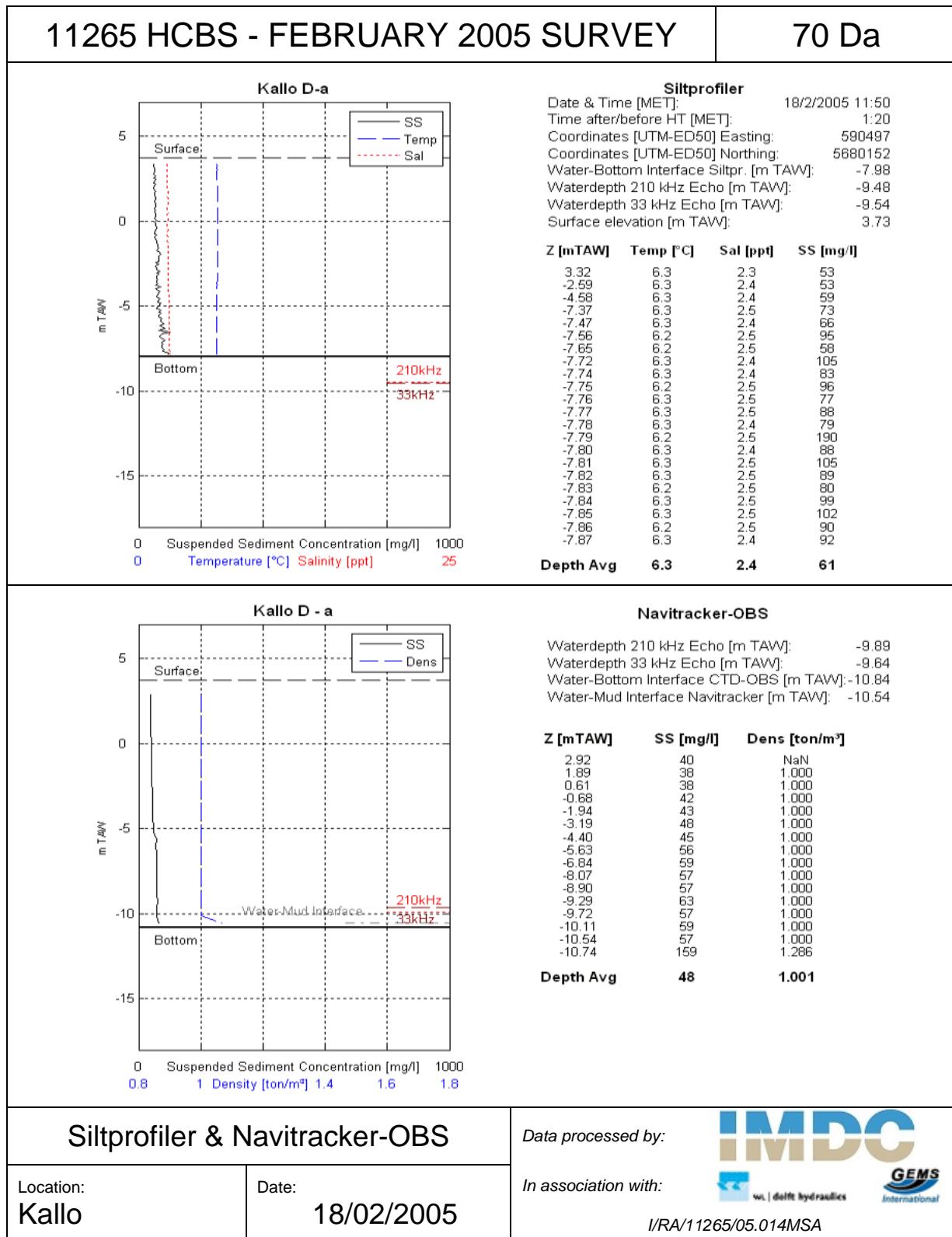


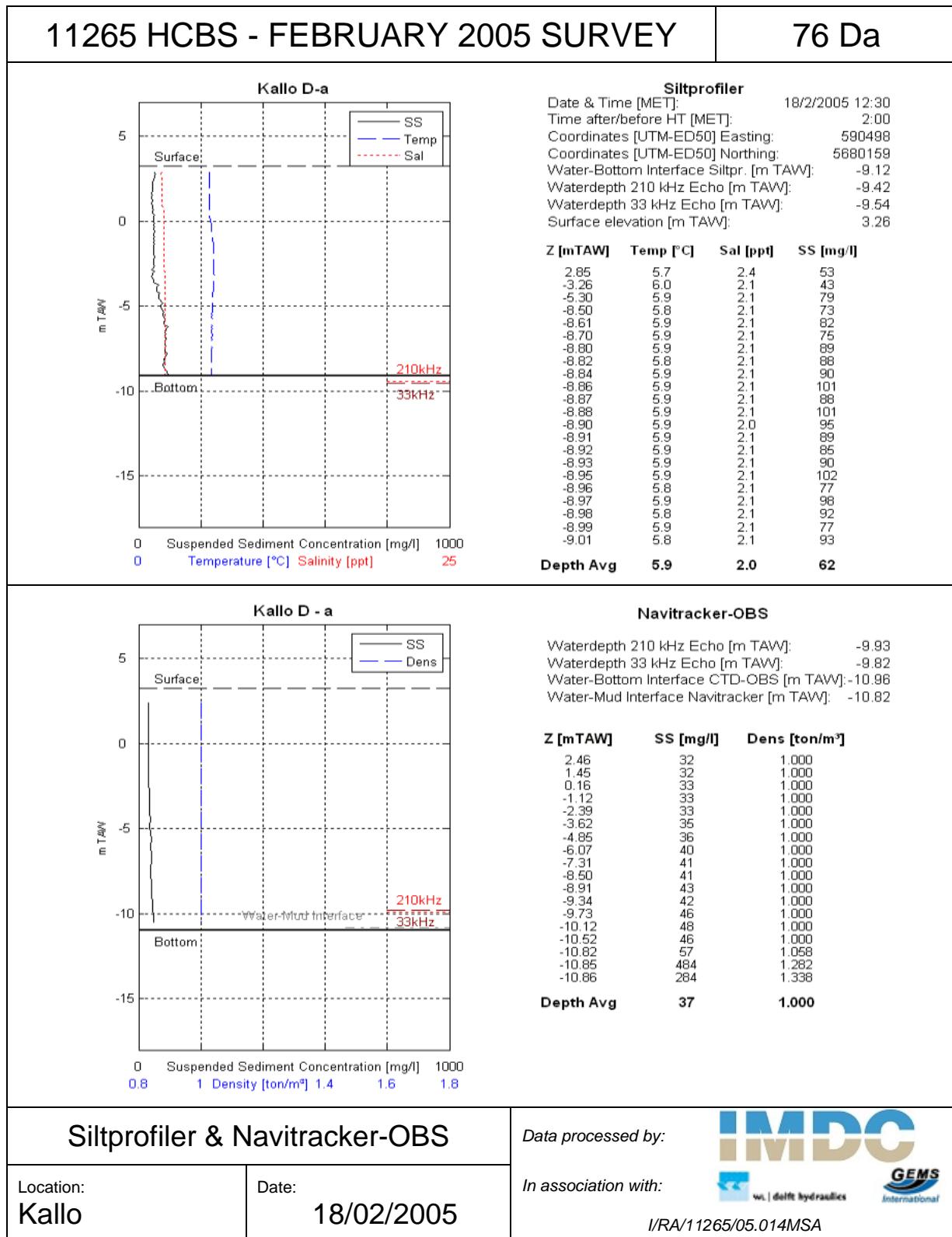
This page is intentionally left blank.

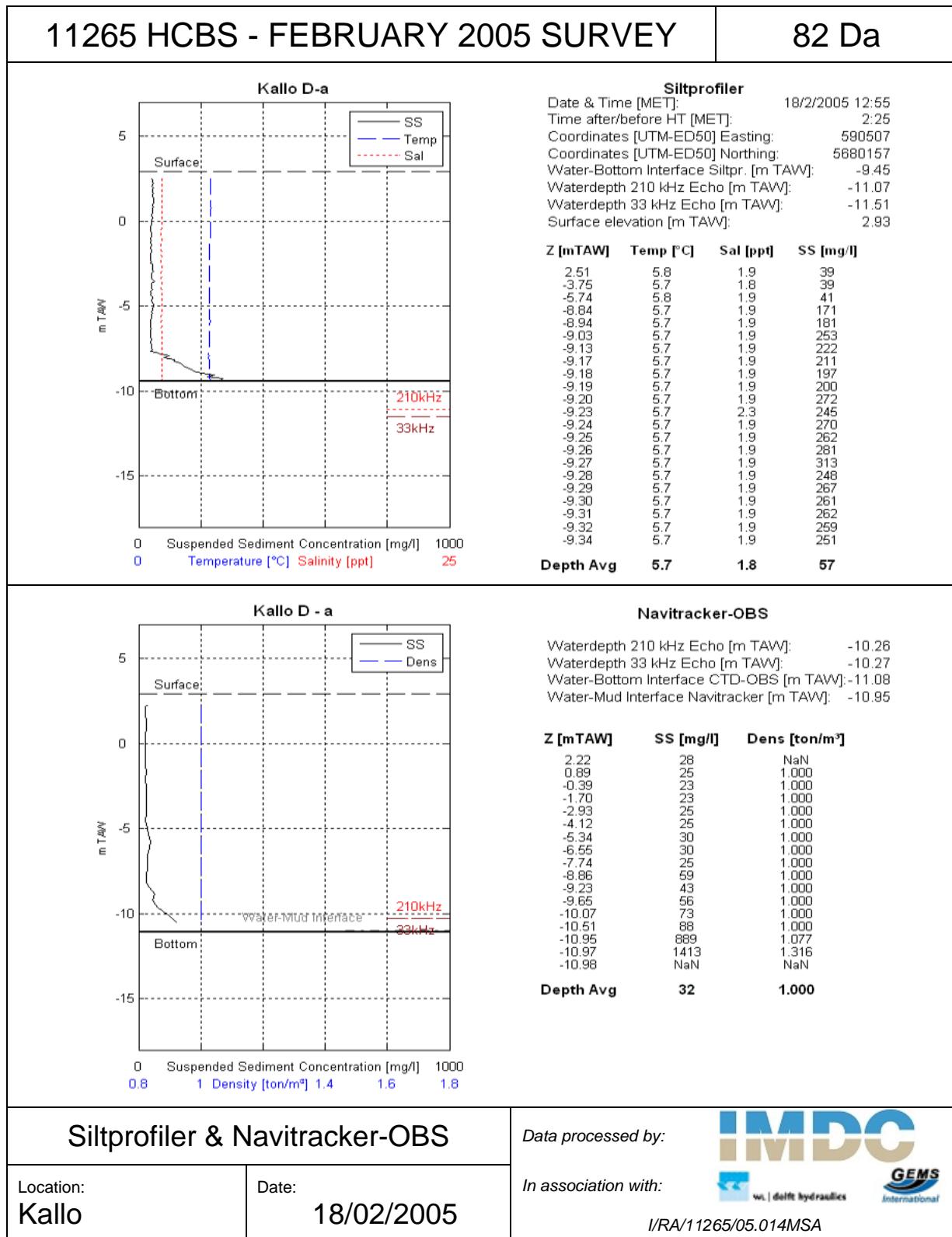
G.3 Transect D

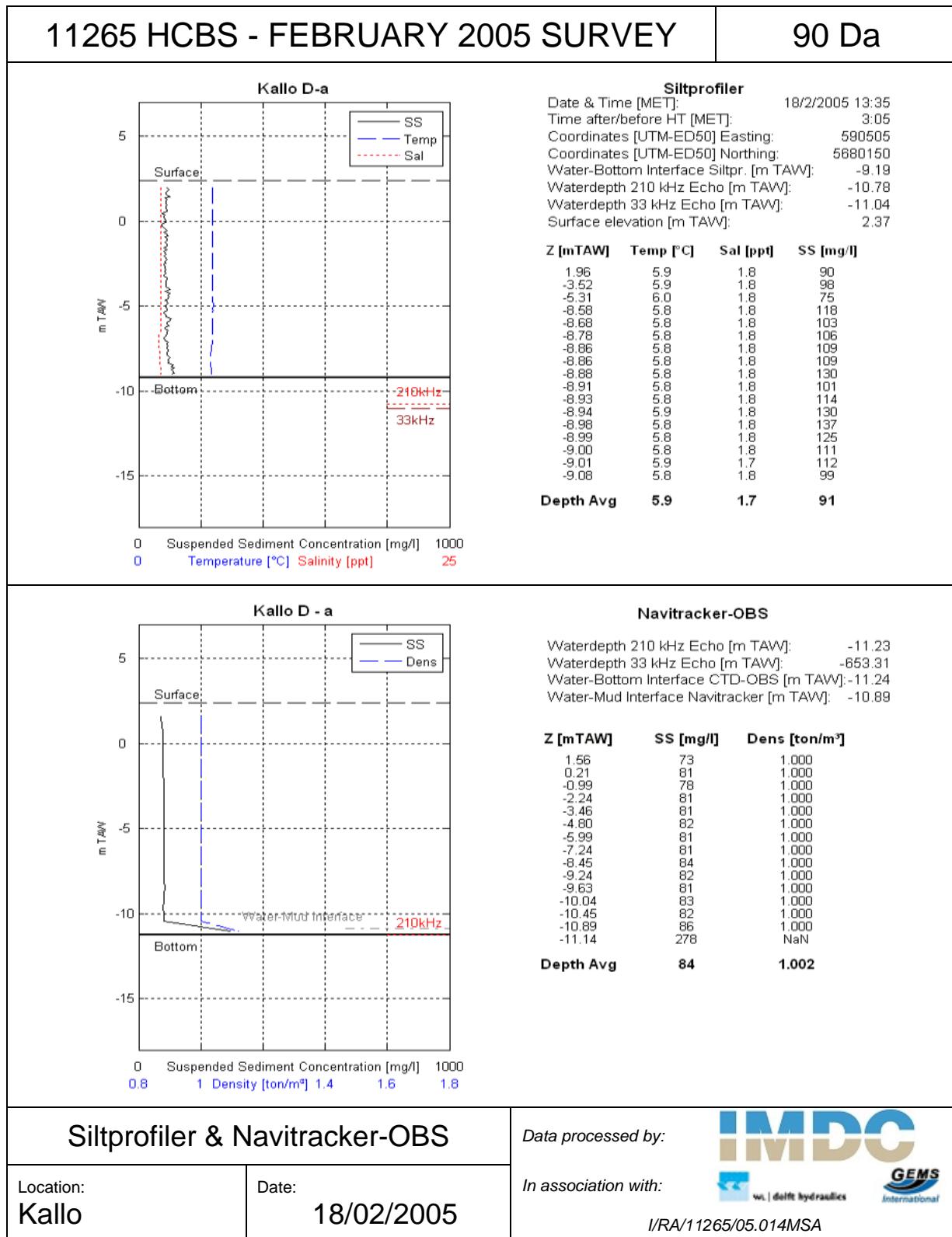
G.3.1. Measurement location a







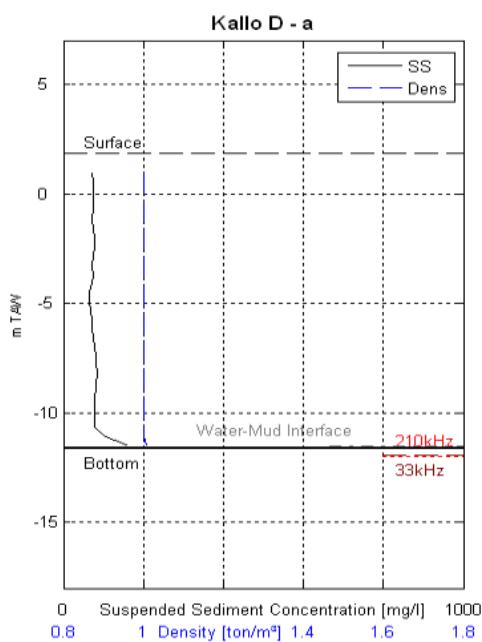




11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005 SURVEY

95 Da

Data Not Recorded



Navitracker-OBS

Waterdepth 210 kHz Echo [m TAW]: -12
Waterdepth 33 kHz Echo [m TAW]: -11.93
Water-Bottom Interface CTD-OBS [m TAW]: -11.59
Water-Mud Interface Navitracker [m TAW]: -11.49

Z [mTAW]	SS [mg/l]	Dens [ton/m³]
0.94	72	1.000
-0.31	73	1.000
-1.55	74	1.000
-2.83	77	1.000
-4.11	73	1.000
-5.35	66	1.000
-6.56	72	1.000
-7.76	82	1.000
-8.99	81	1.000
-9.85	81	1.000
-10.24	78	1.000
-10.65	78	1.000
-11.07	122	1.000
-11.44	117	1.000
-11.49	148	1.021
Depth Avg	77	1.000

Siltprofiler & Navitracker-OBS

Location:
Kallo

Date:
18/02/2005

Data processed by:



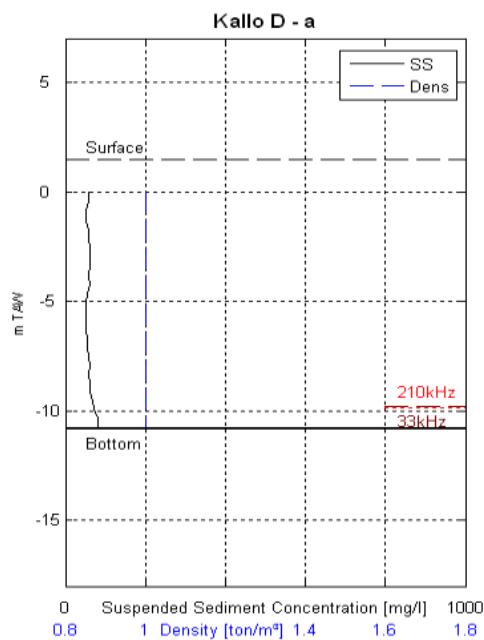
In association with:

I/RA/11265/05.014MSA

11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005 SURVEY

100 Da

Data Not Recorded



Navitracker-OBS

Waterdepth 210 kHz Echo [m TAW]: -9.86
Waterdepth 33 kHz Echo [m TAW]: -9.82
Water-Bottom Interface CTD-OBS [m TAW]: -10.83
Water-Mud Interface Navitracker [m TAW]: NaN

Z [mTAW]	SS [mg/l]	Dens [ton/m³]
-0.01	57	1.000
-1.28	52	1.000
-2.56	62	1.000
-3.84	59	1.000
-5.09	52	1.000
-6.31	52	1.000
-7.52	57	1.000
-8.73	62	1.000
-9.14	59	1.000
-9.54	66	1.000
-9.93	71	1.000
-10.36	78	1.000
-10.73	81	1.000

Depth Avg 59 1.000

Siltprofiler & Navitracker-OBS

Location:
Kallo

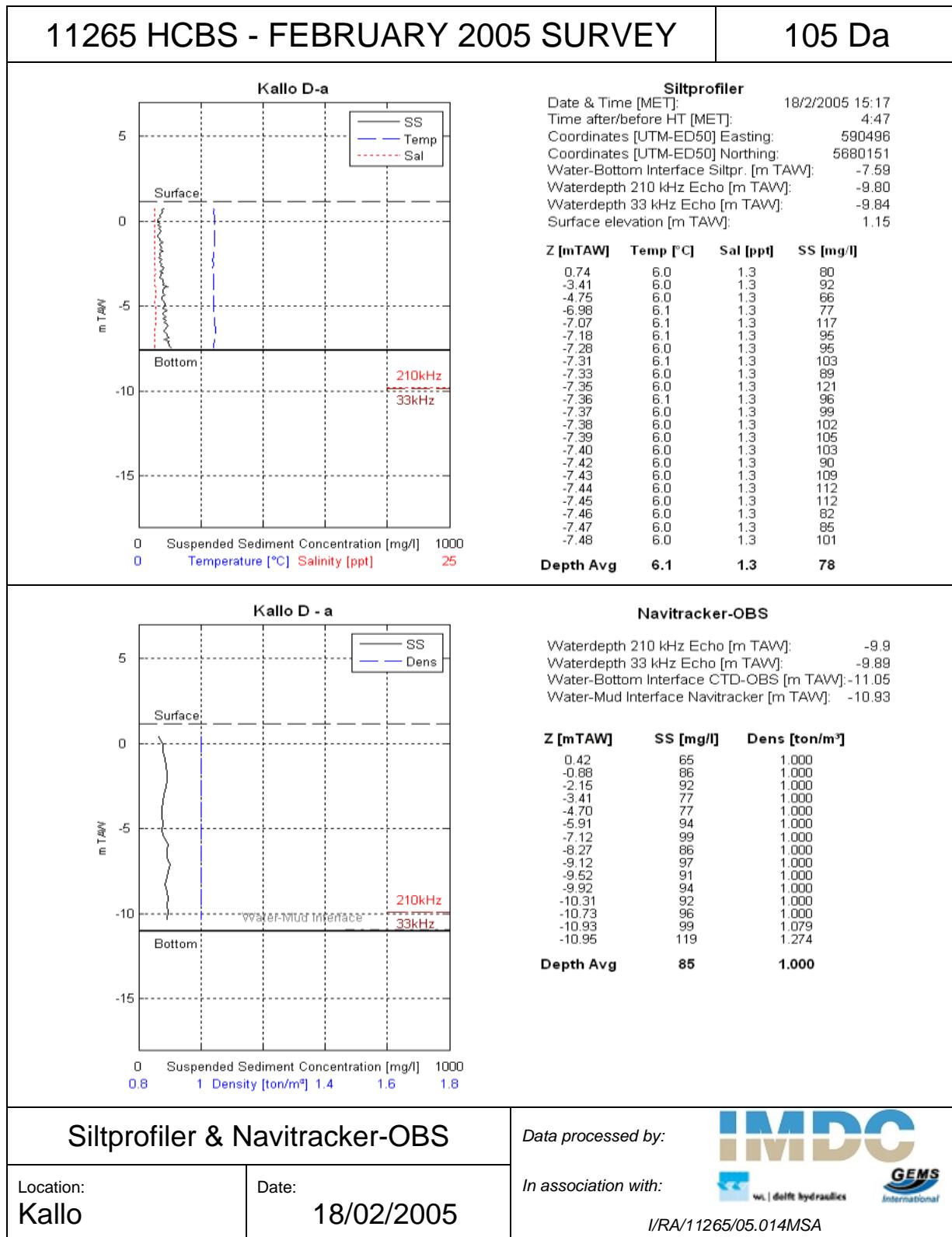
Date:
18/02/2005

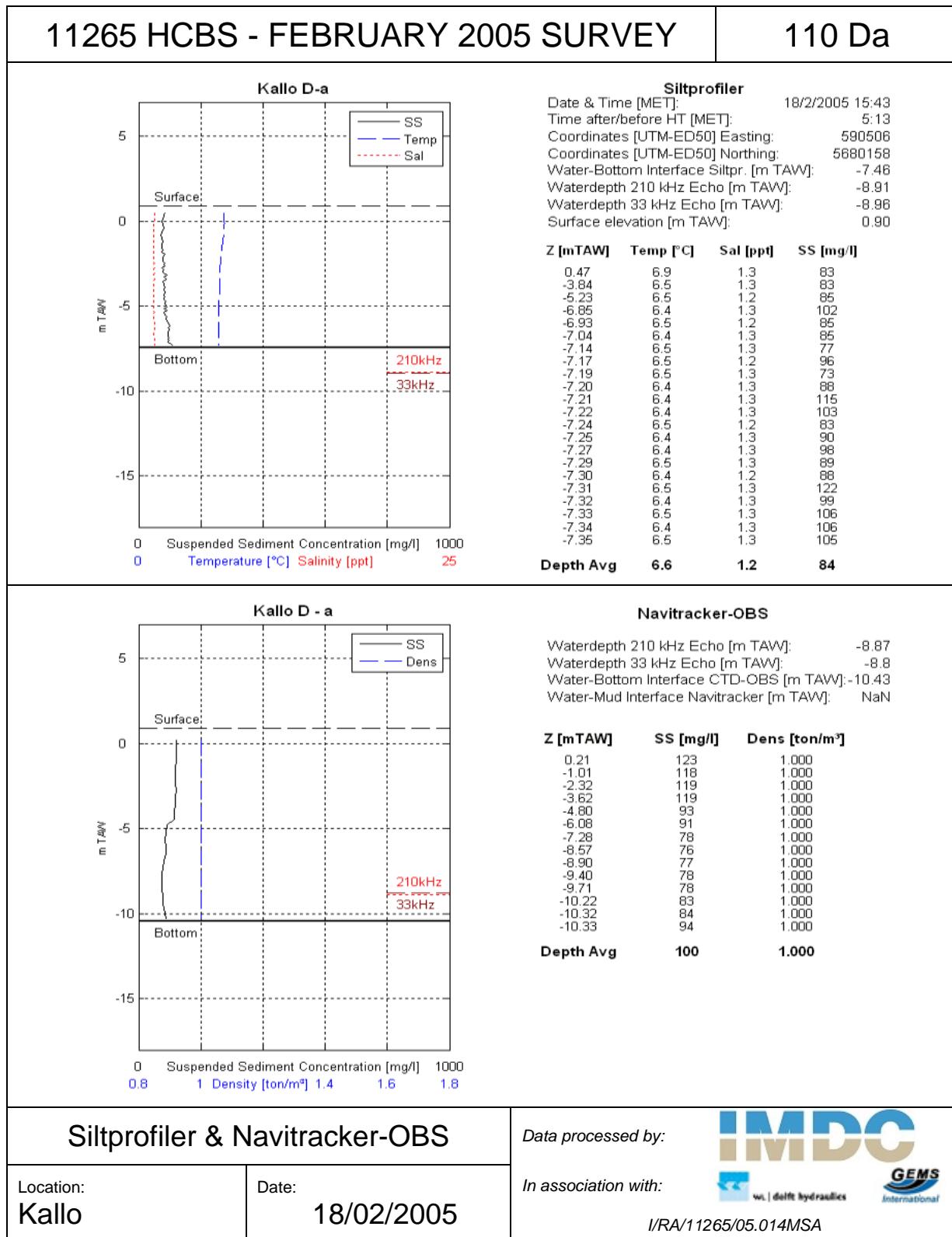
Data processed by:

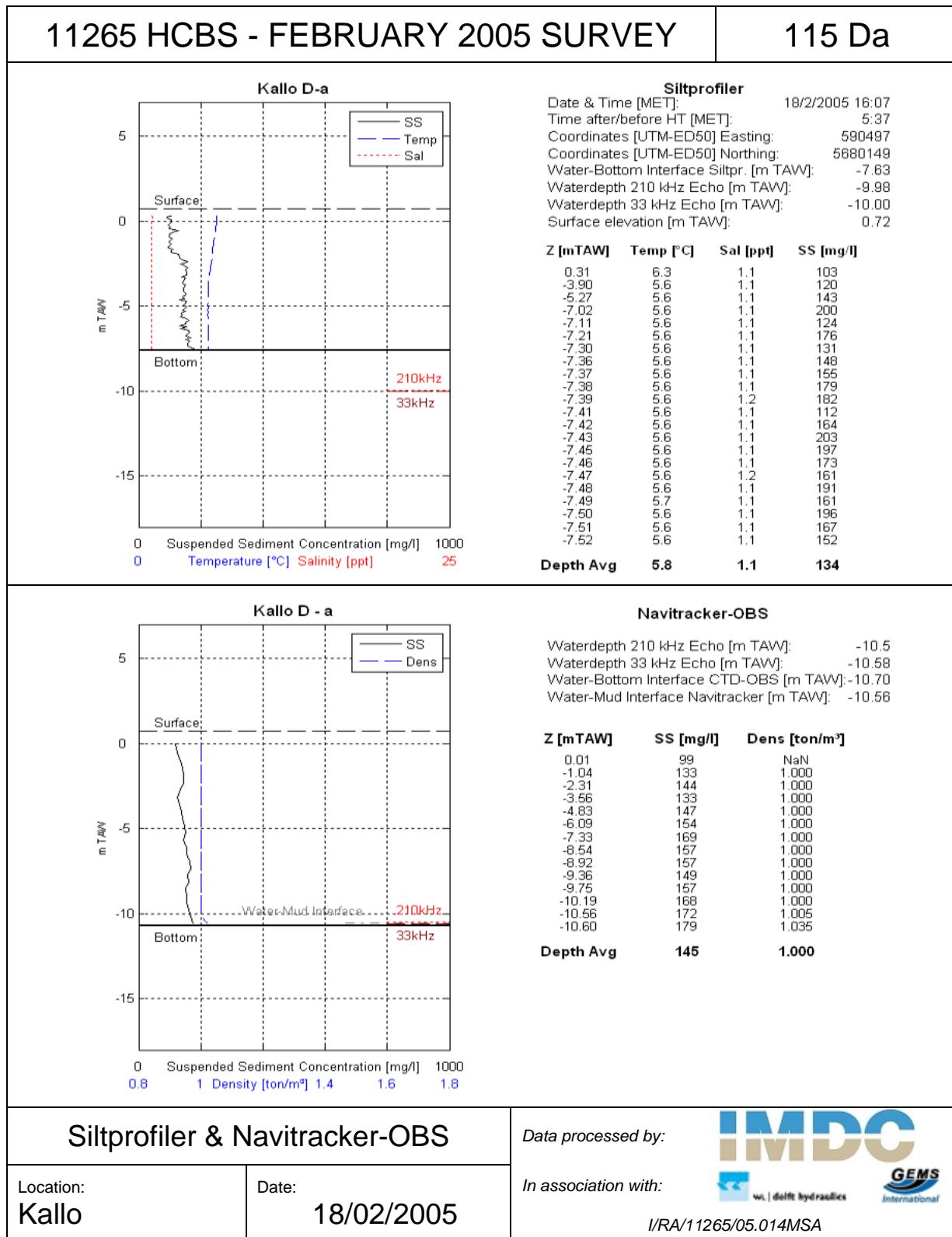


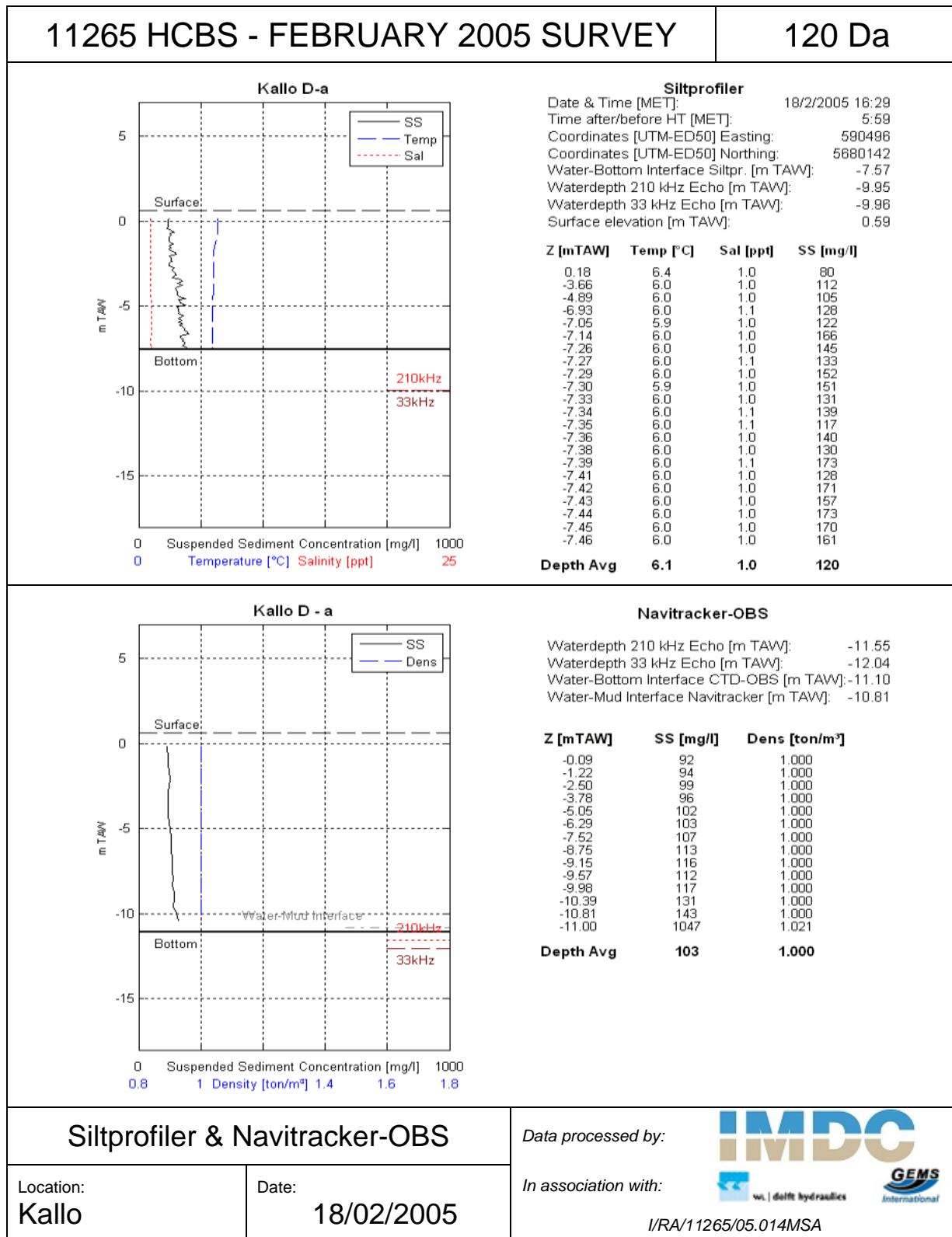
In association with:

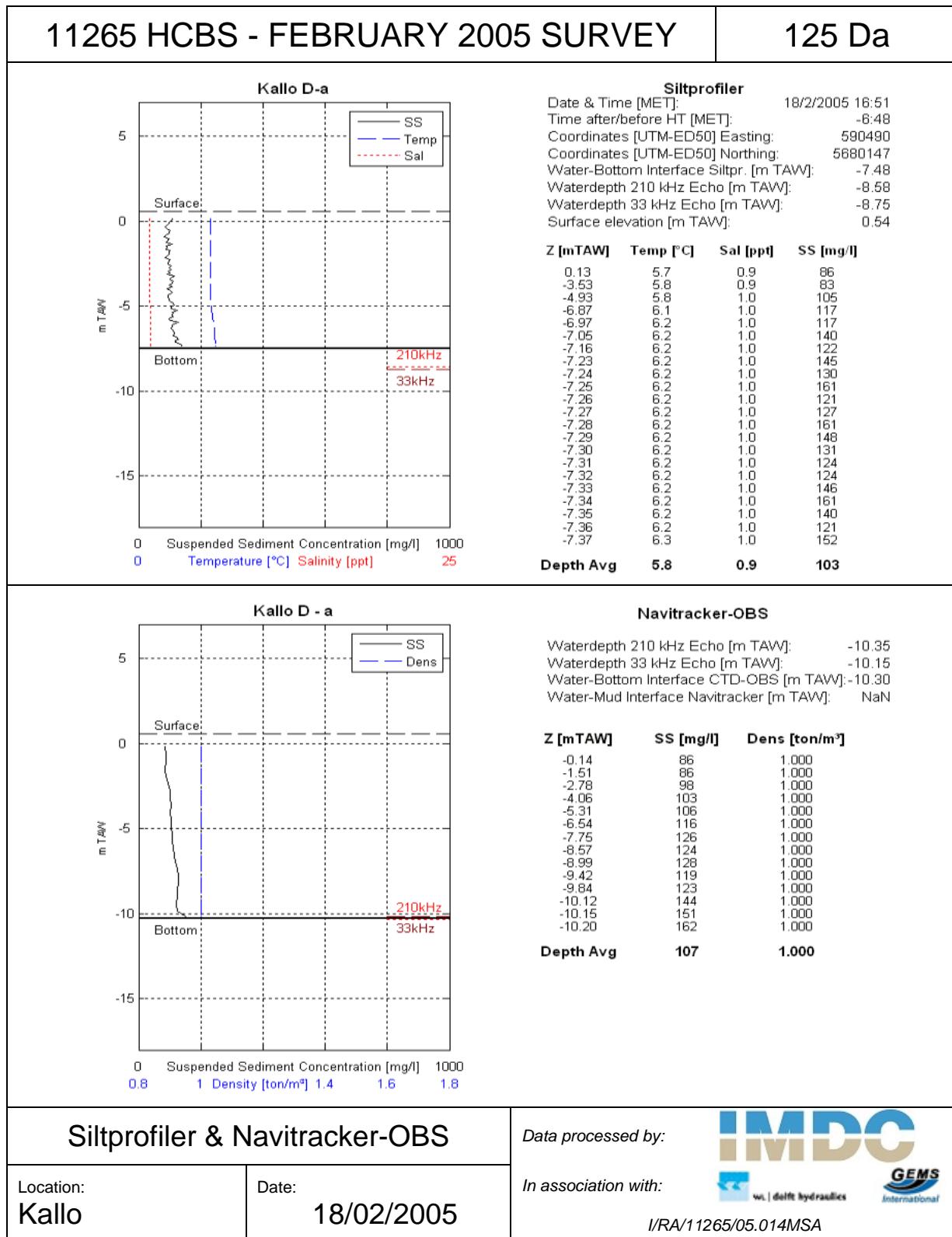
I/RA/11265/05.014MSA

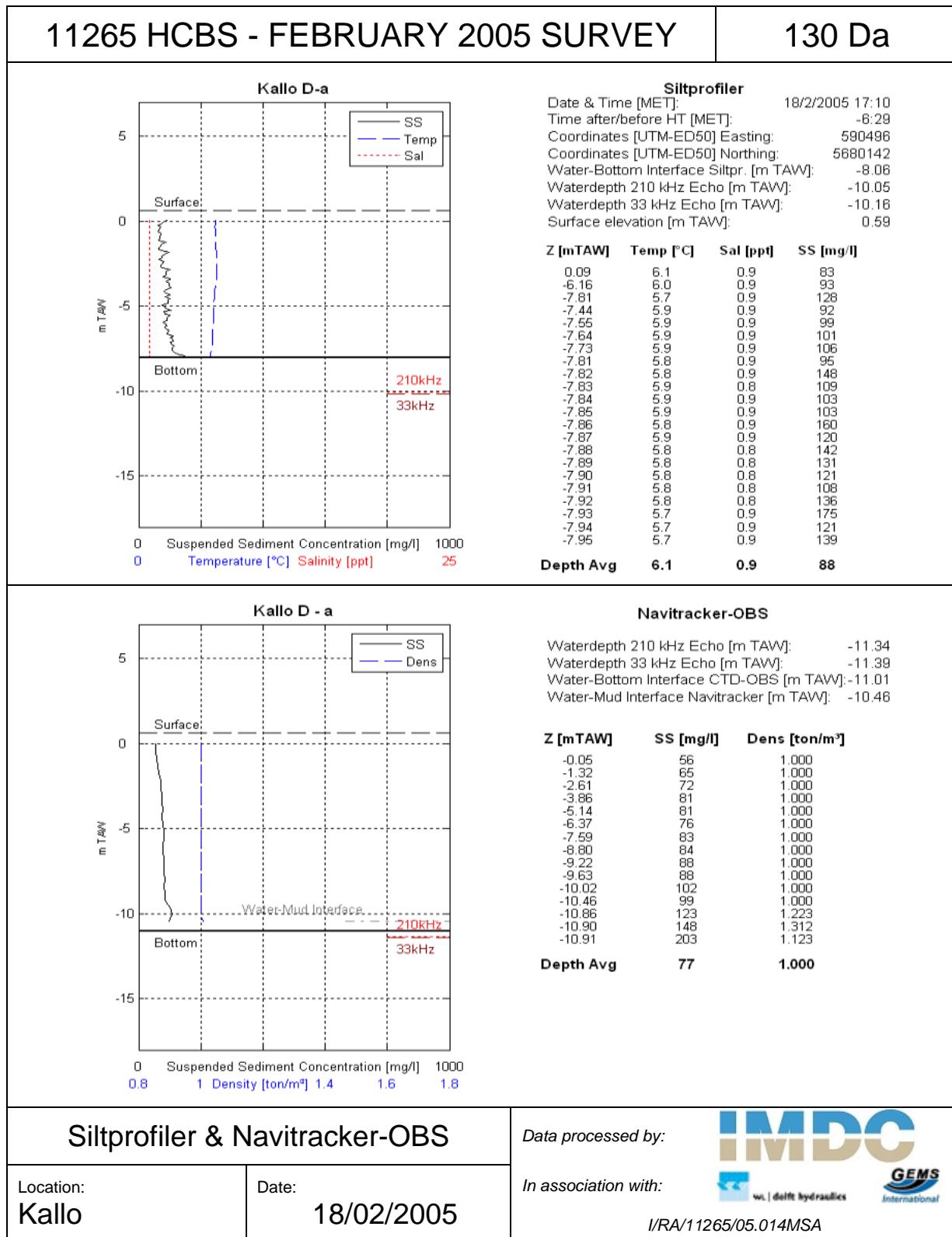


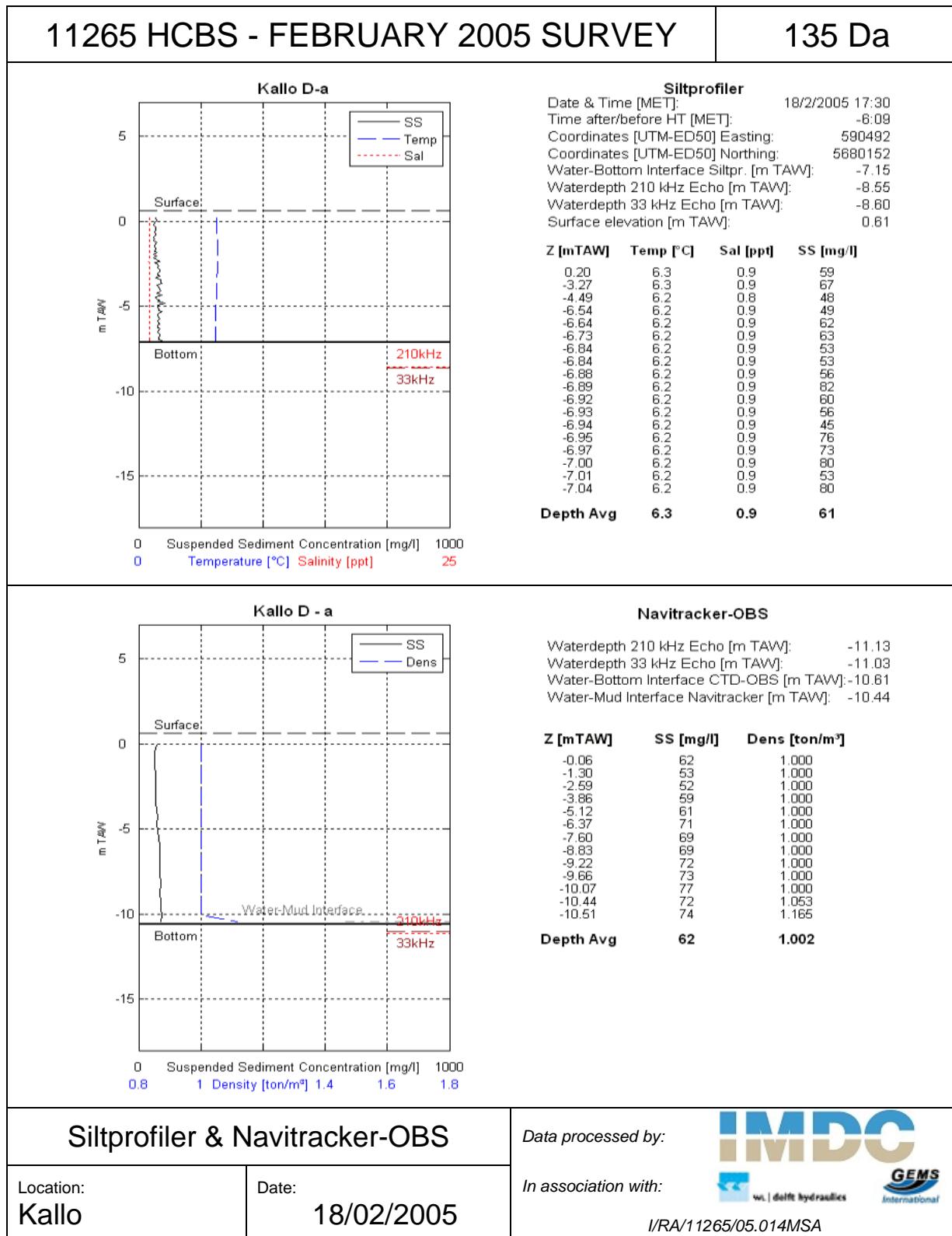


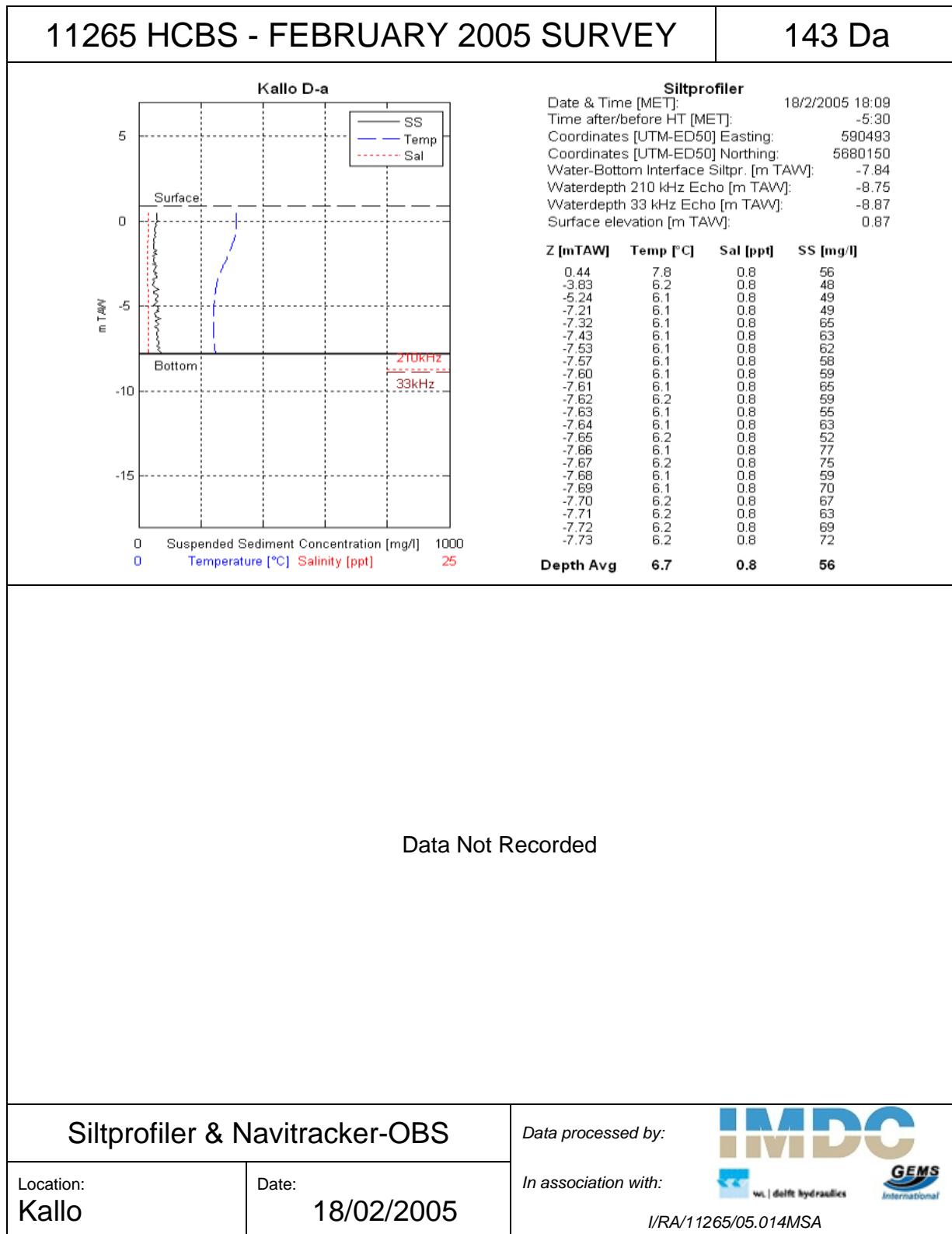




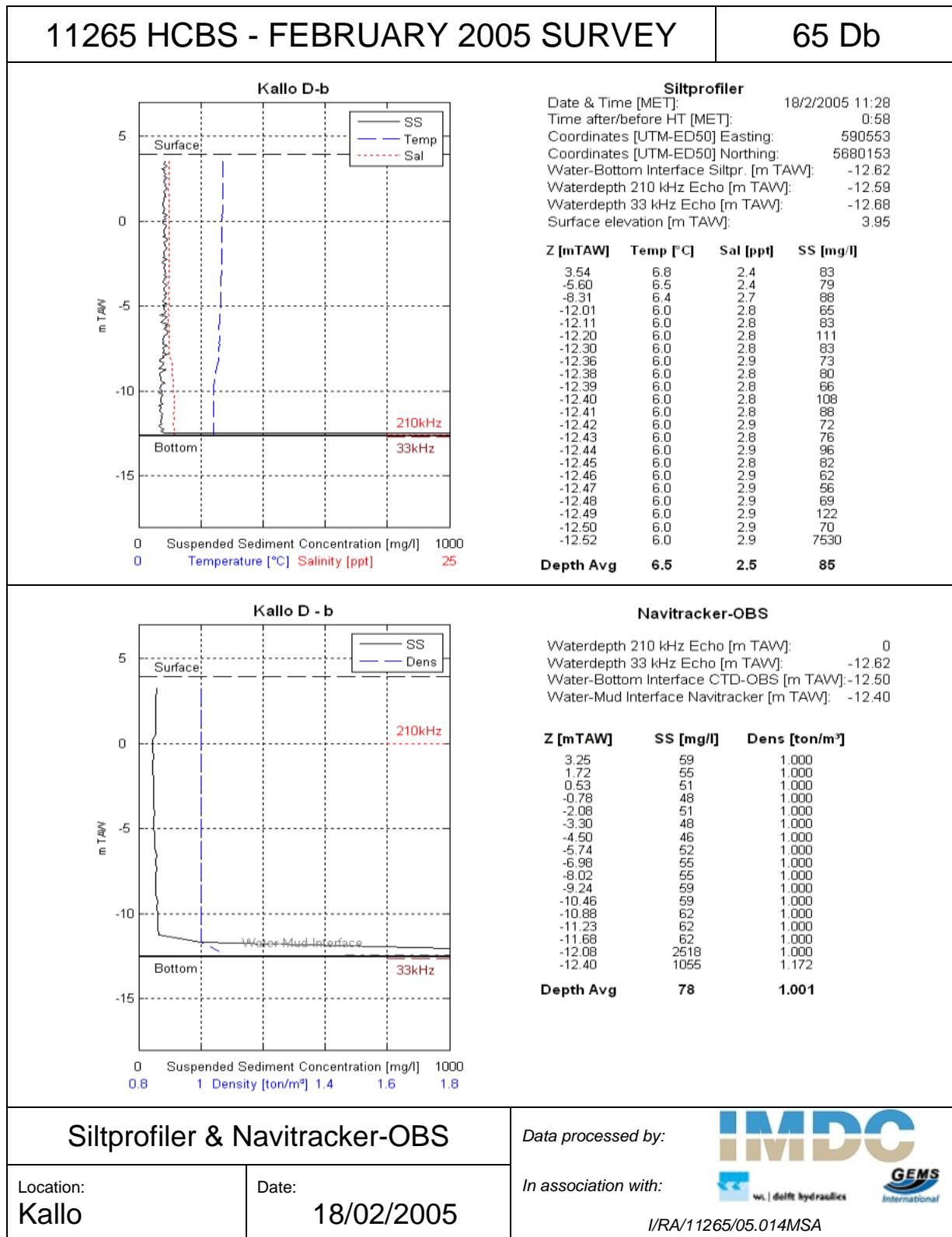


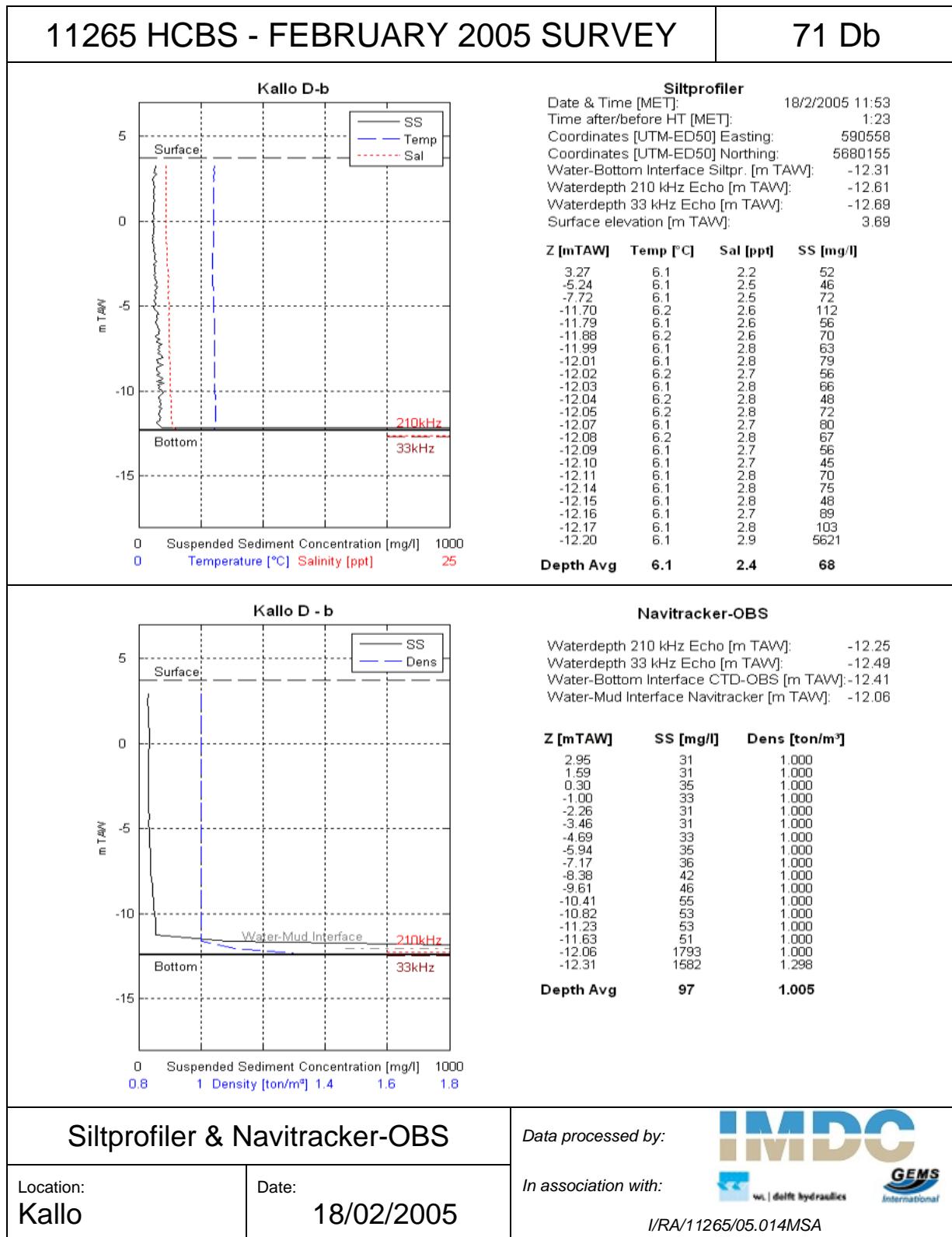


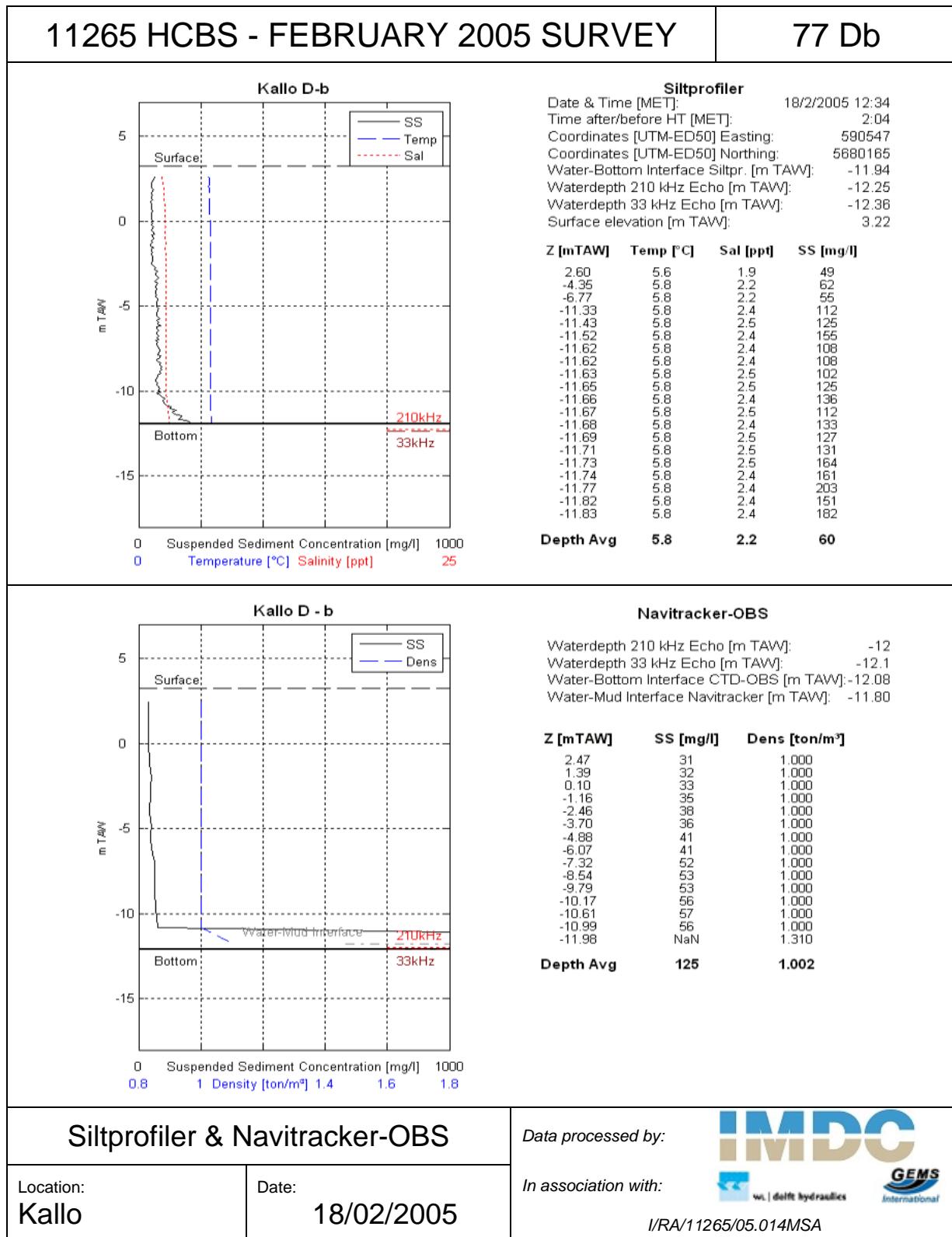


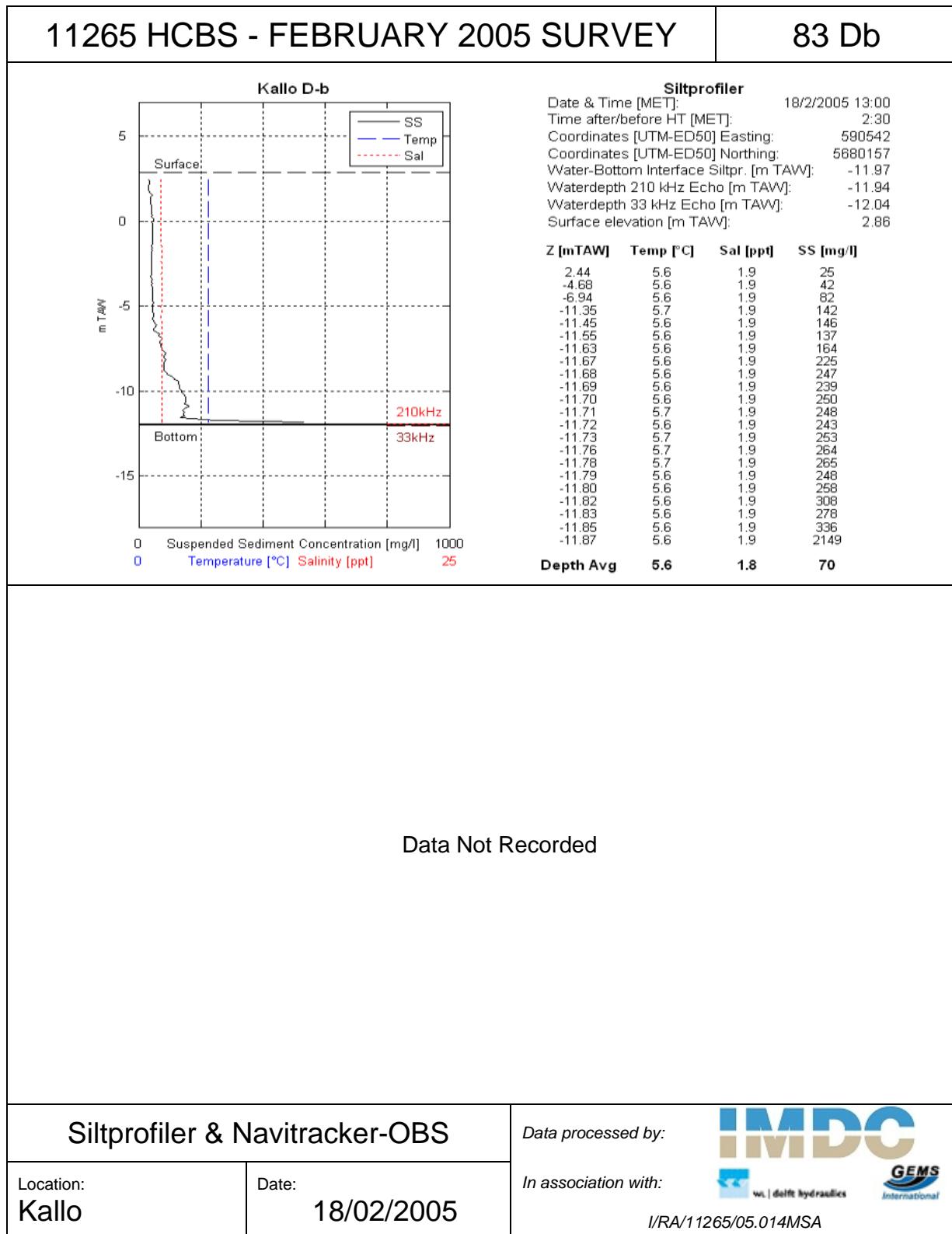


G.3.2. Measurement location b





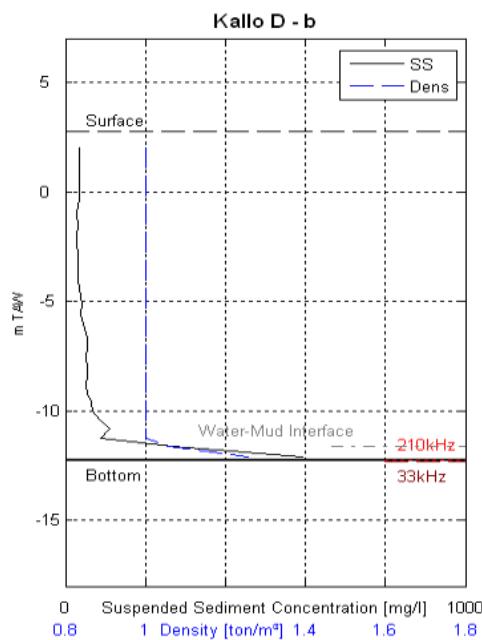




11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005 SURVEY

85 Db

Data Not Recorded



Navitracker-OBS

Waterdepth 210 kHz Echo [m TAW]: -12.27
Waterdepth 33 kHz Echo [m TAW]: -12.32
Water-Bottom Interface CTD-OBS [m TAW]: -12.25
Water-Mud Interface Navitracker [m TAW]: -11.62

Z [mTAW]	SS [mg/l]	Dens [ton/m³]
2.01	38	1.000
0.83	36	1.000
-0.34	33	1.000
-1.53	32	1.000
-2.86	31	1.000
-4.02	32	1.000
-5.15	40	1.000
-6.35	43	1.000
-7.59	53	1.000
-8.77	53	1.000
-10.02	67	1.000
-10.41	76	1.000
-10.79	112	1.000
-11.22	84	1.000
-11.62	106	1.000
-12.02	485	1.258
-12.14	NaN	NaN
-12.15	NaN	NaN
Depth Avg	61	1.006

Siltprofiler & Navitracker-OBS

Location:
Kallo

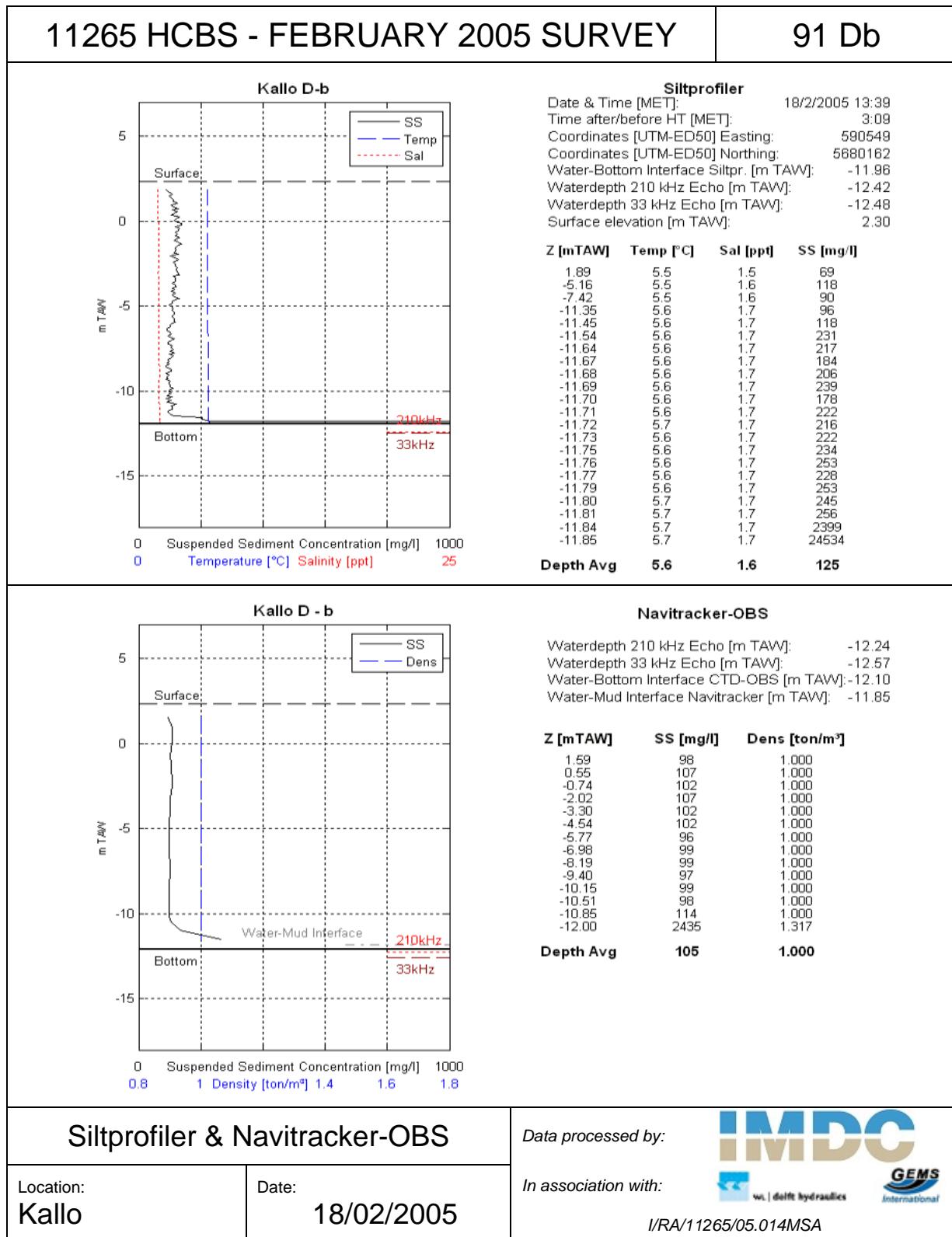
Date:
18/02/2005

Data processed by:



In association with:

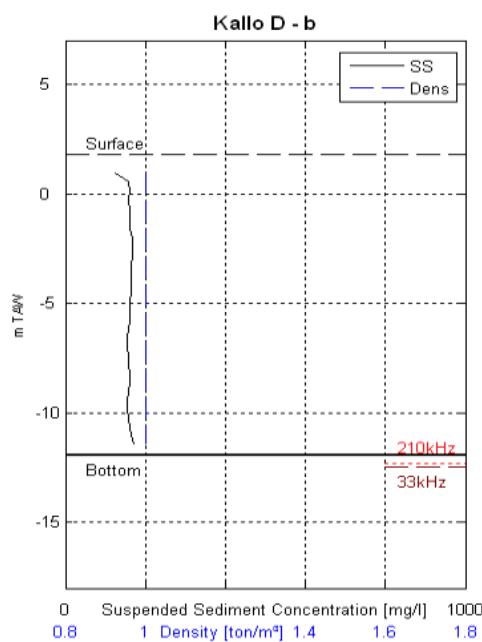
I/RA/11265/05.014MSA



11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005 SURVEY

96 Db

Data Not Recorded



Navitracker-OBS

Waterdepth 210 kHz Echo [m TAW]: -12.31
Waterdepth 33 kHz Echo [m TAW]: -12.46
Water-Bottom Interface CTD-OBS [m TAW]: -11.95
Water-Mud Interface Navitracker [m TAW]: NaN

Z [mTAW]	SS [mg/l]	Dens [ton/m ³]
0.97	116	NaN
-0.30	160	1.000
-1.57	160	1.000
-2.84	167	1.000
-4.10	165	1.000
-5.35	160	1.000
-6.59	157	1.000
-7.81	158	1.000
-9.05	159	1.000
-9.86	155	1.000
-10.25	157	1.000
-10.65	162	1.000
-11.05	165	1.000
-11.42	162	1.000
-11.85	179	1.000
Depth Avg	158	1.000

Siltprofiler & Navitracker-OBS

Location:
Kallo

Date:
18/02/2005

Data processed by:



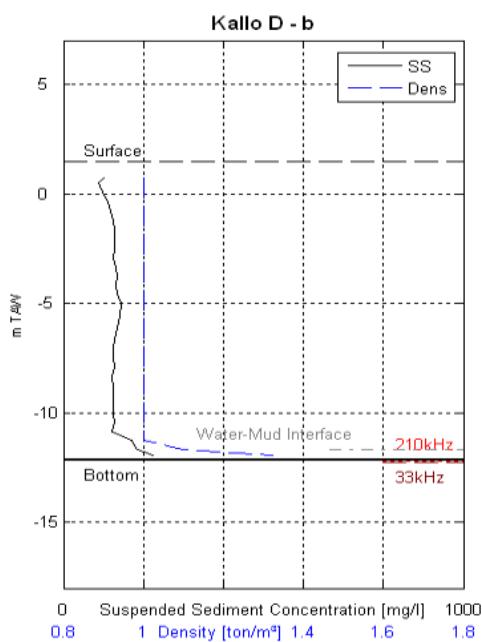
In association with:

I/RA/11265/05.014MSA

11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005 SURVEY

101 Db

Data Not Recorded



Navitracker-OBS

Waterdepth 210 kHz Echo [m TAW]: -12.18
Waterdepth 33 kHz Echo [m TAW]: -12.24
Water-Bottom Interface CTD-OBS [m TAW]: -12.13
Water-Mud Interface Navitracker [m TAW]: -11.66

Z [mTAW]	SS [mg/l]	Dens [ton/m³]
0.75	94	1.000
-0.37	109	1.000
-1.66	124	1.000
-2.95	124	1.000
-4.13	135	1.000
-5.40	144	1.000
-6.60	131	1.000
-7.82	126	1.000
-9.19	126	1.000
-10.42	129	1.000
-10.85	119	1.000
-11.25	116	1.000
-12.03	244	1.338
Depth Avg		1.006

Siltprofiler & Navitracker-OBS

Location:
Kallo

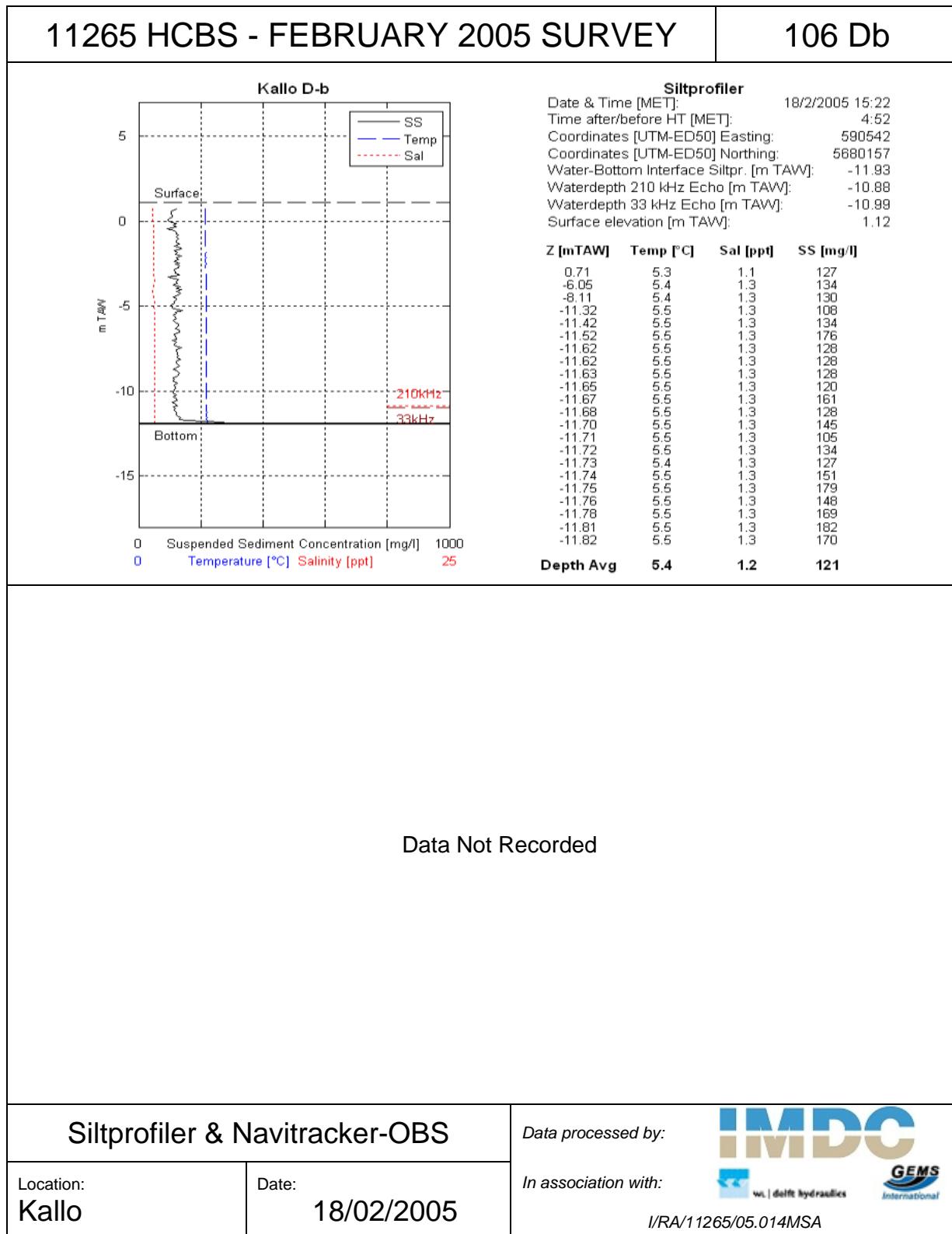
Date:
18/02/2005

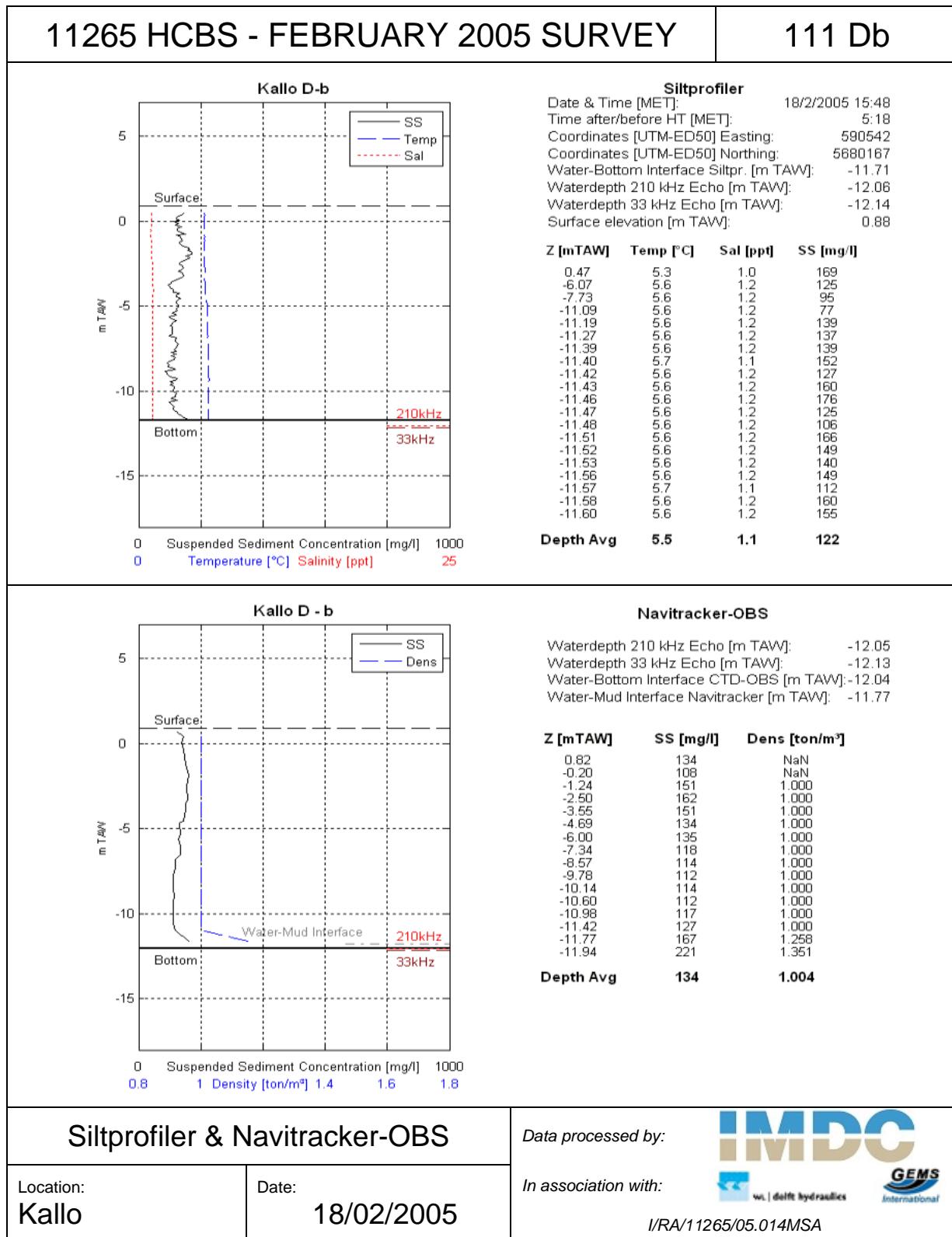
Data processed by:

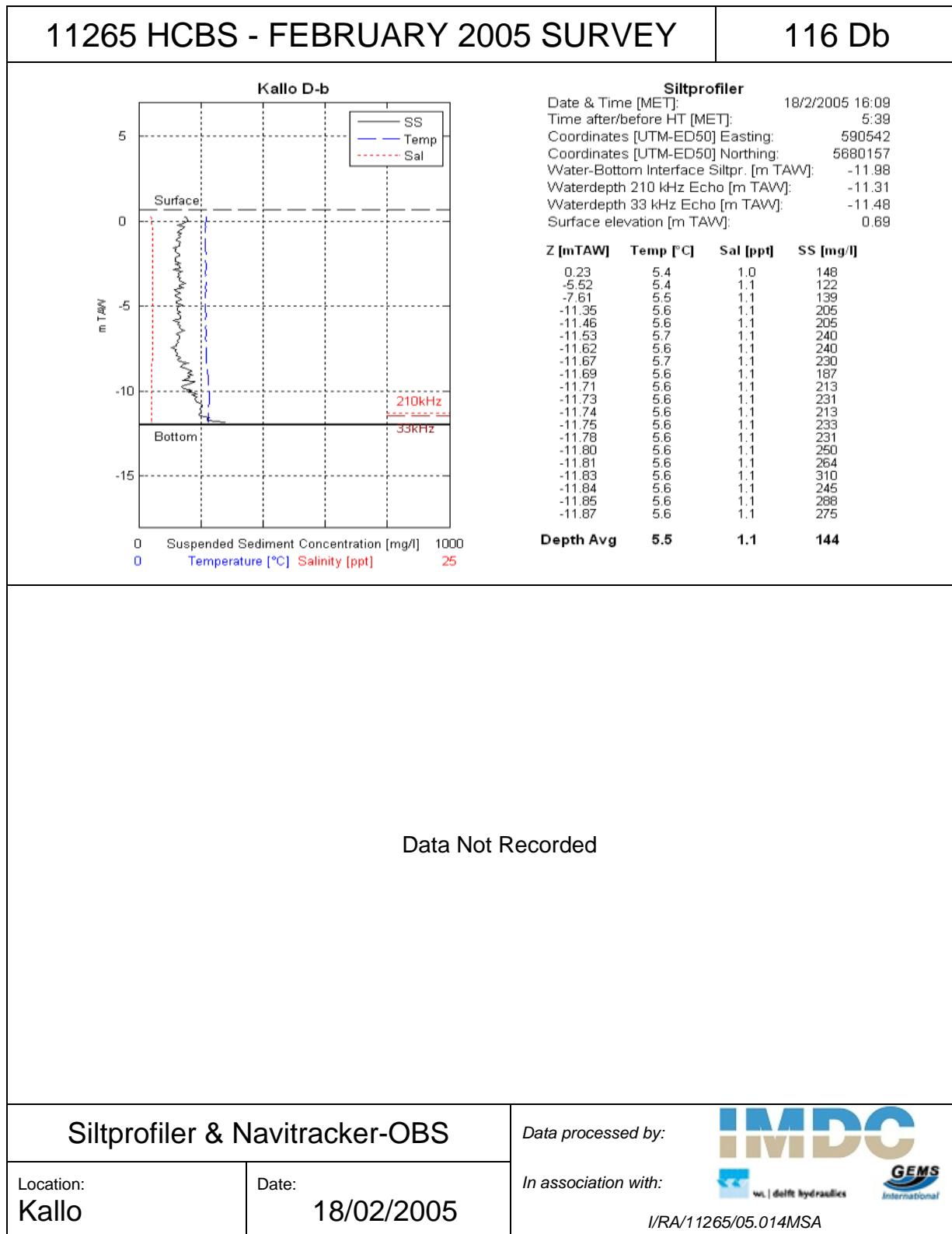


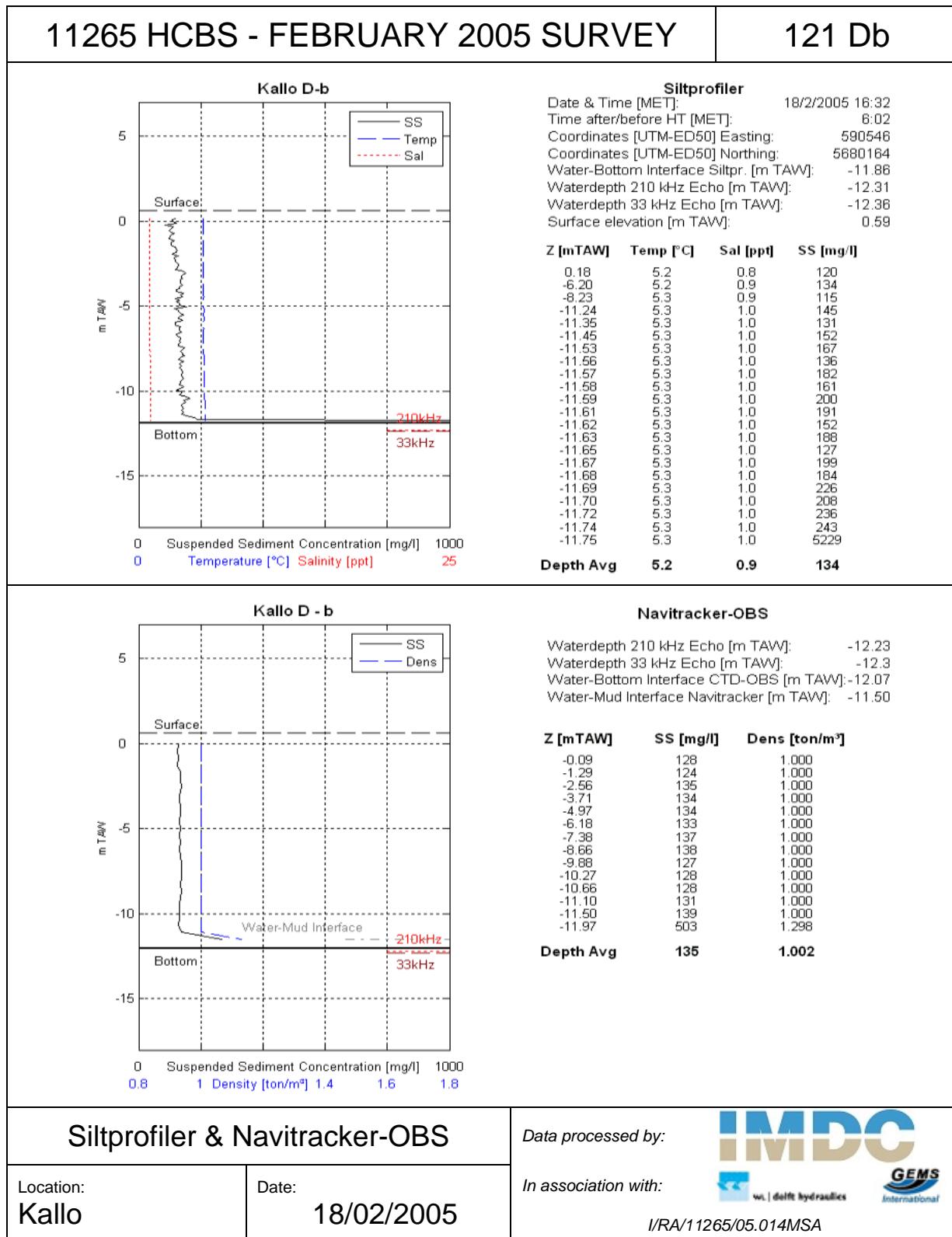
In association with:

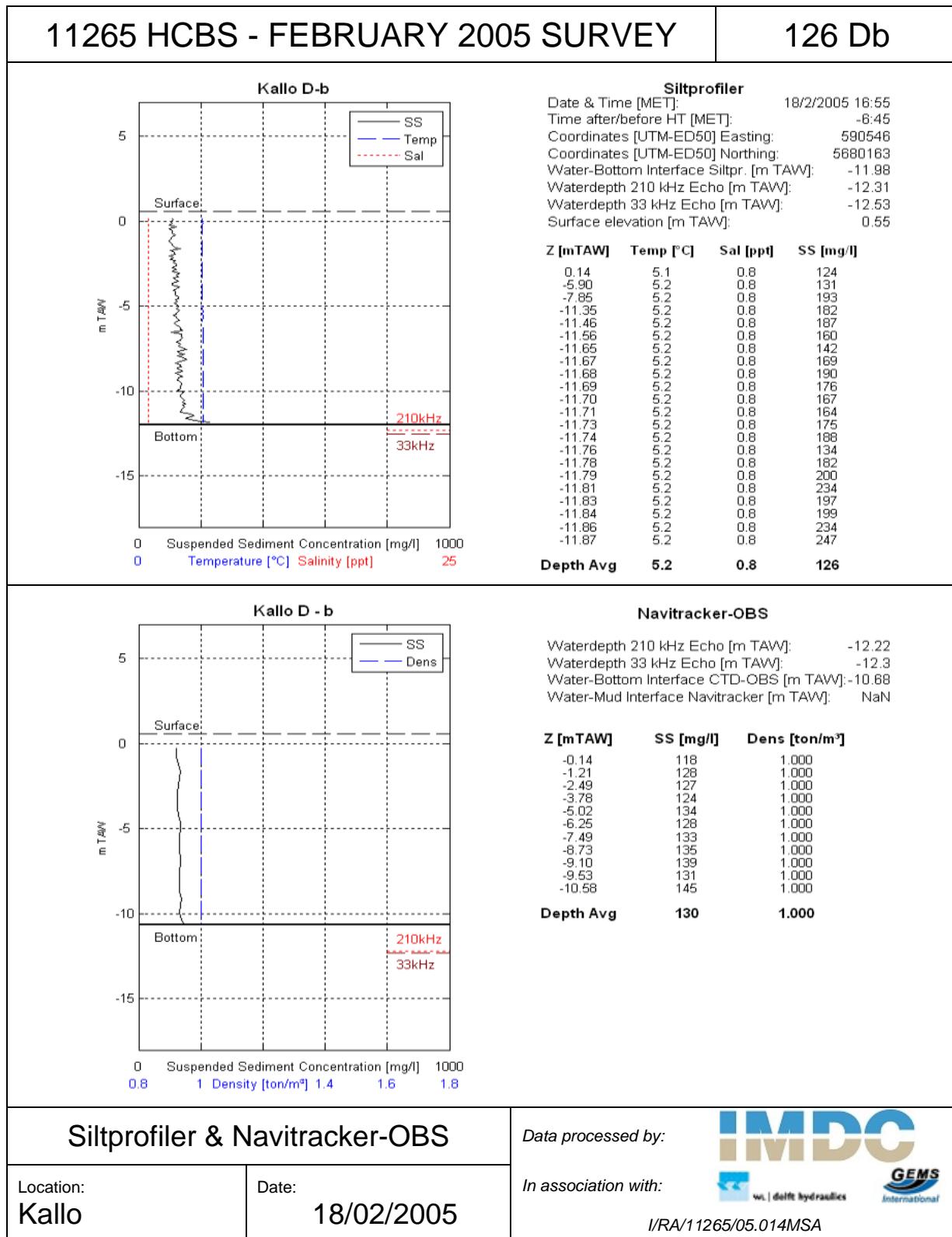
I/RA/11265/05.014MSA

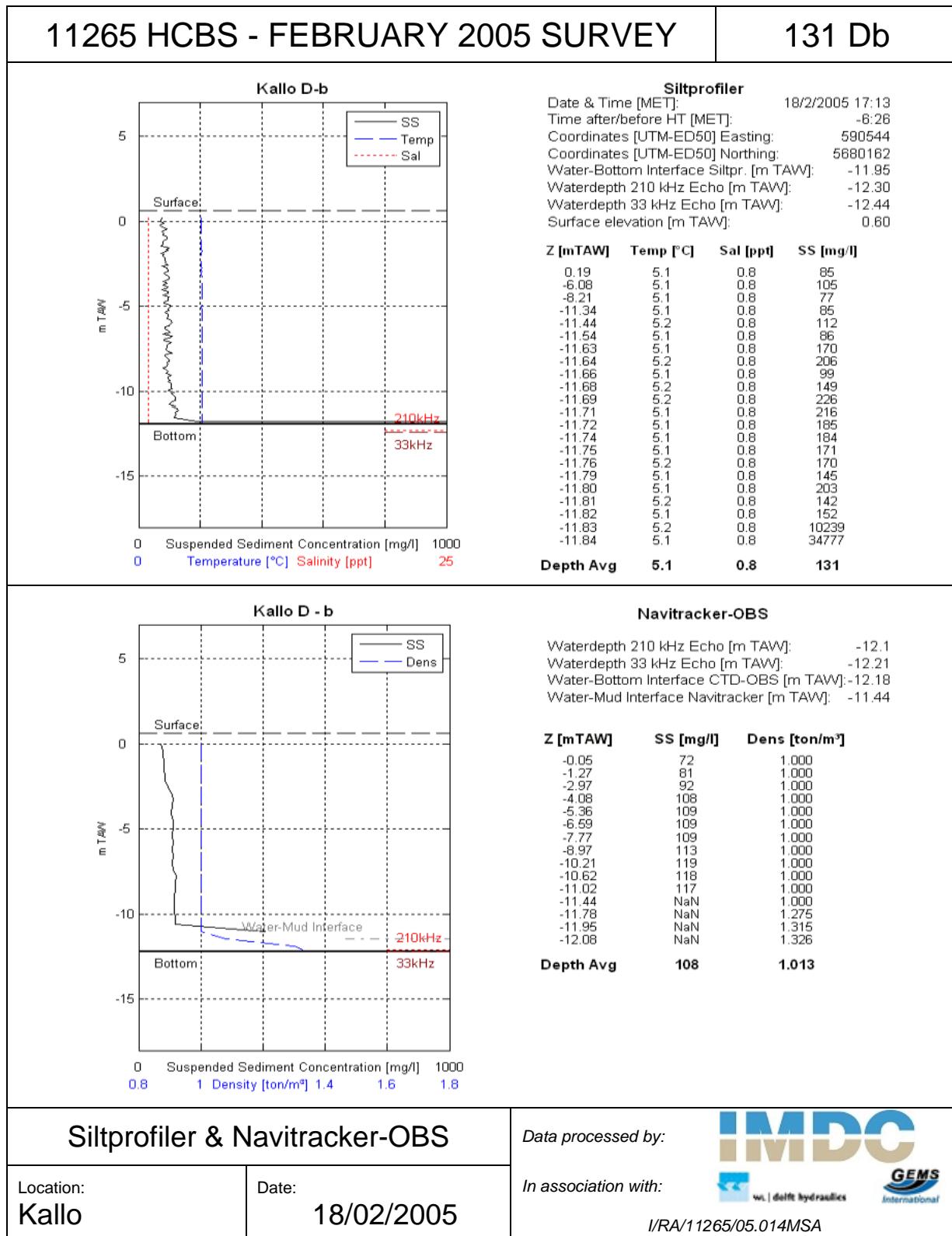


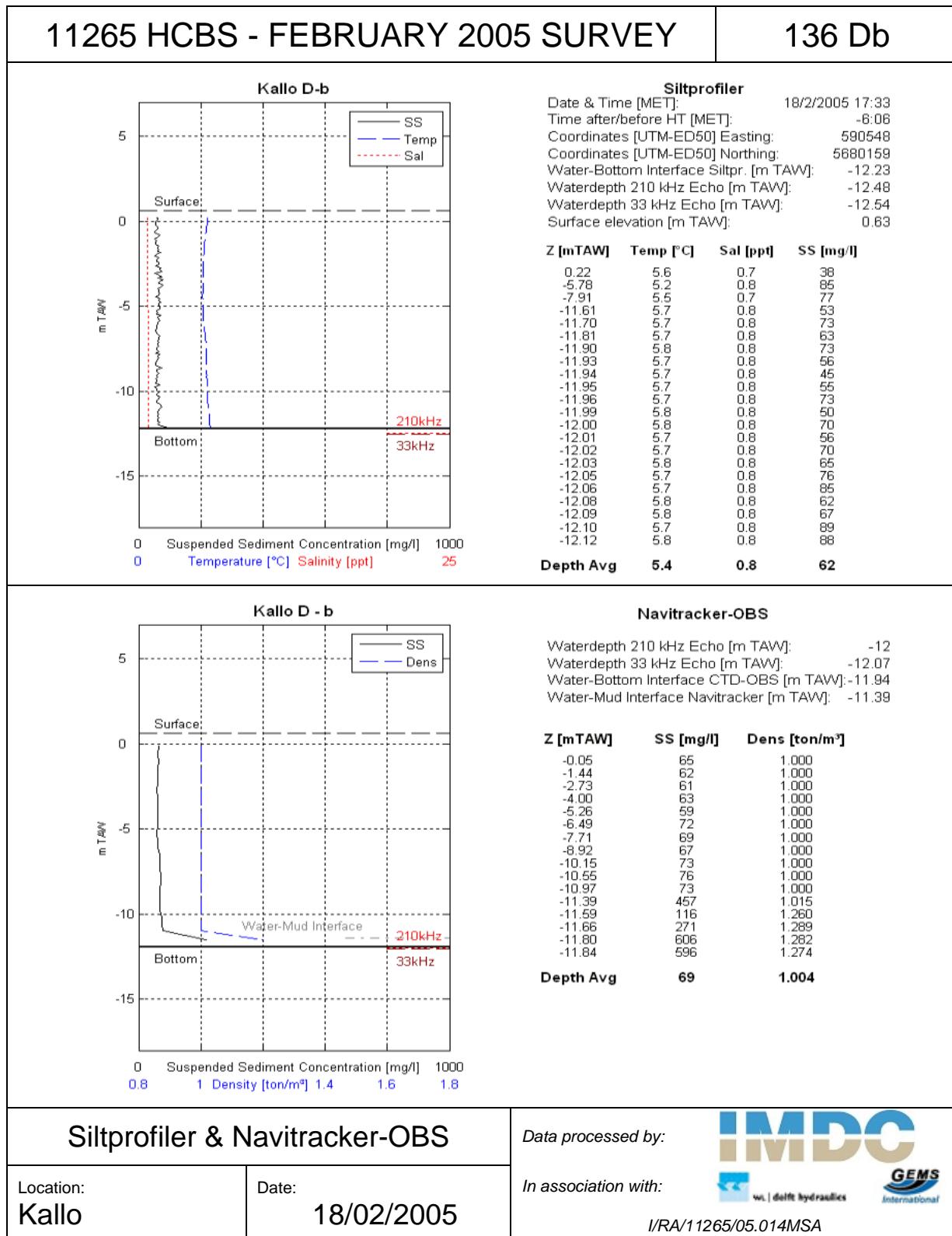


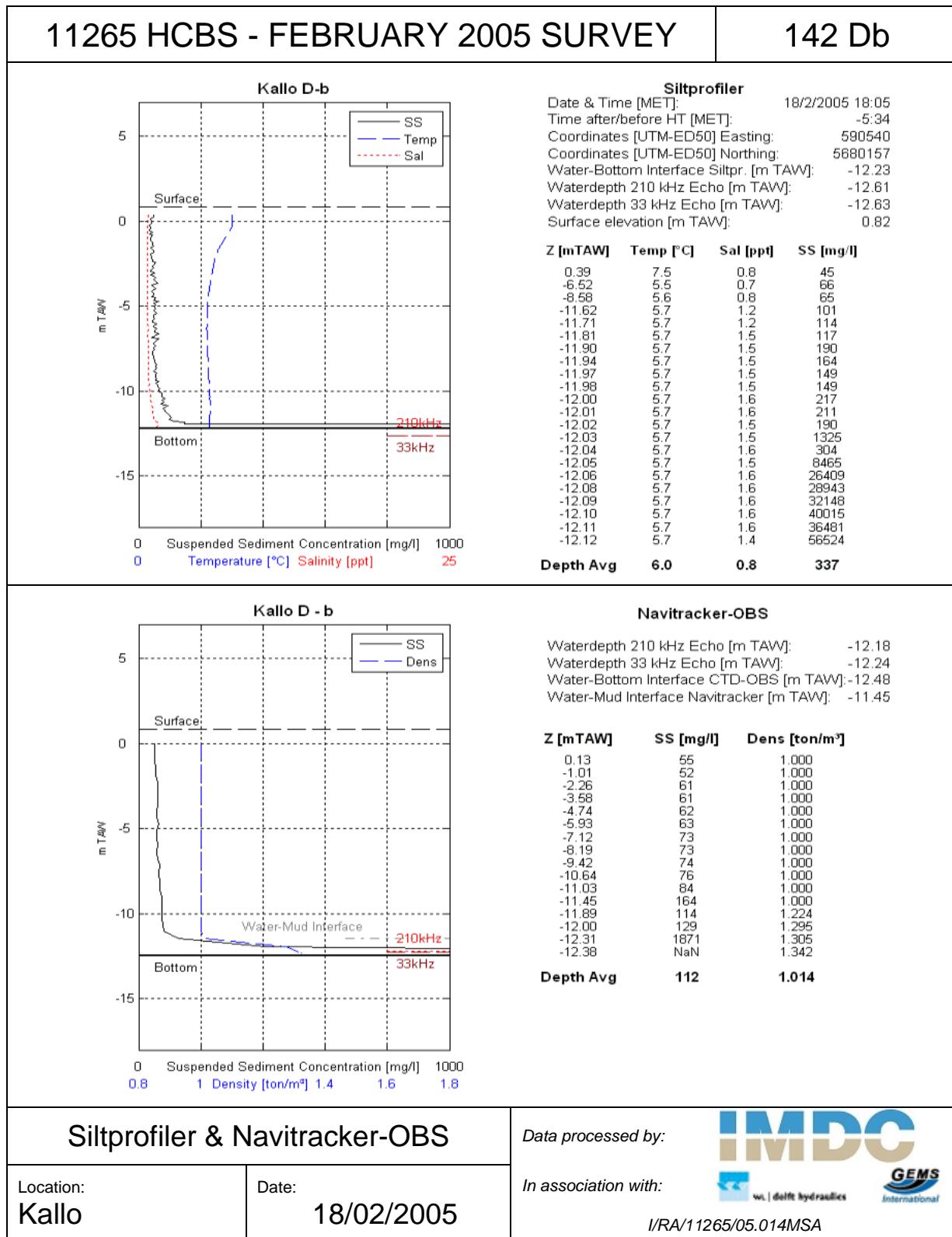






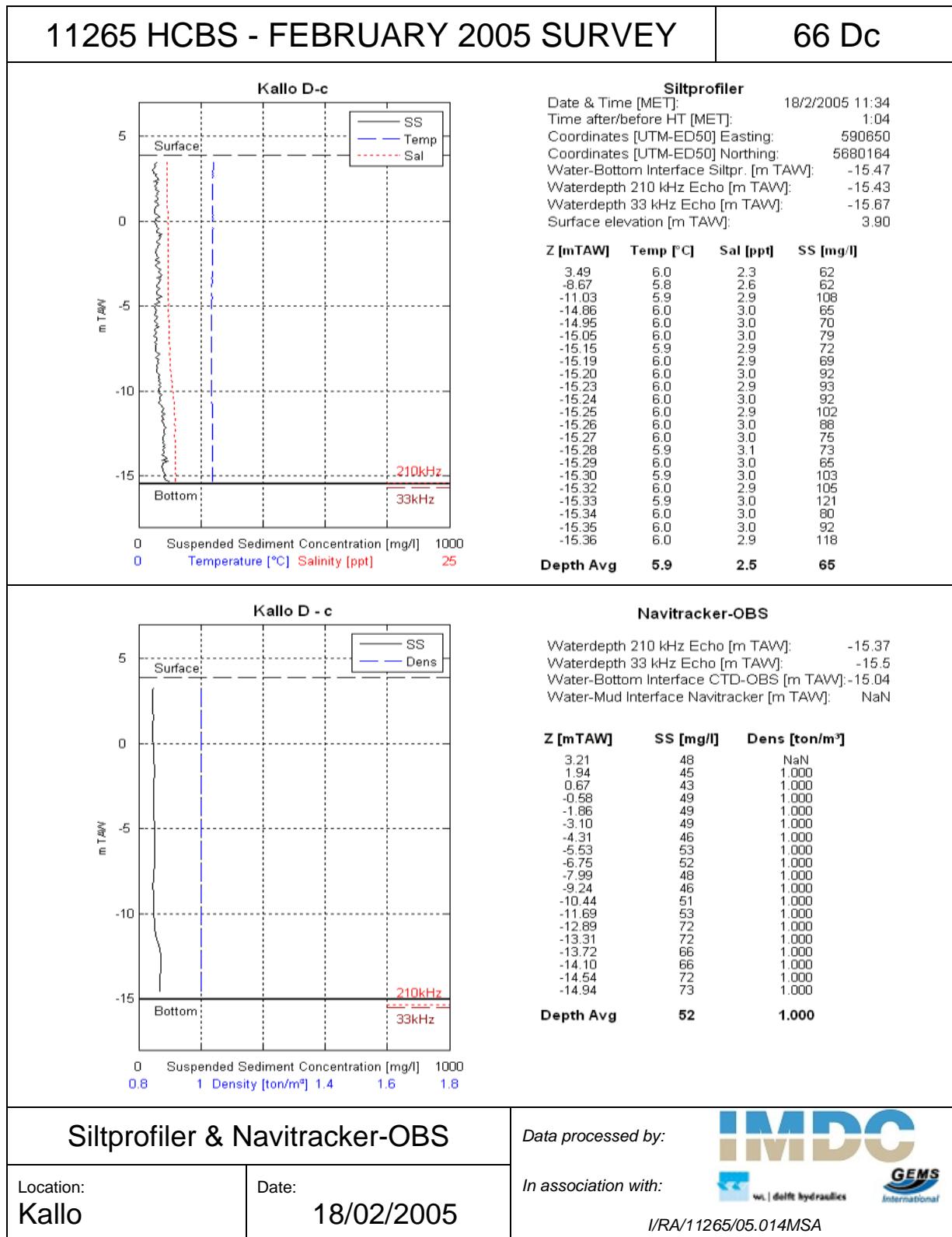


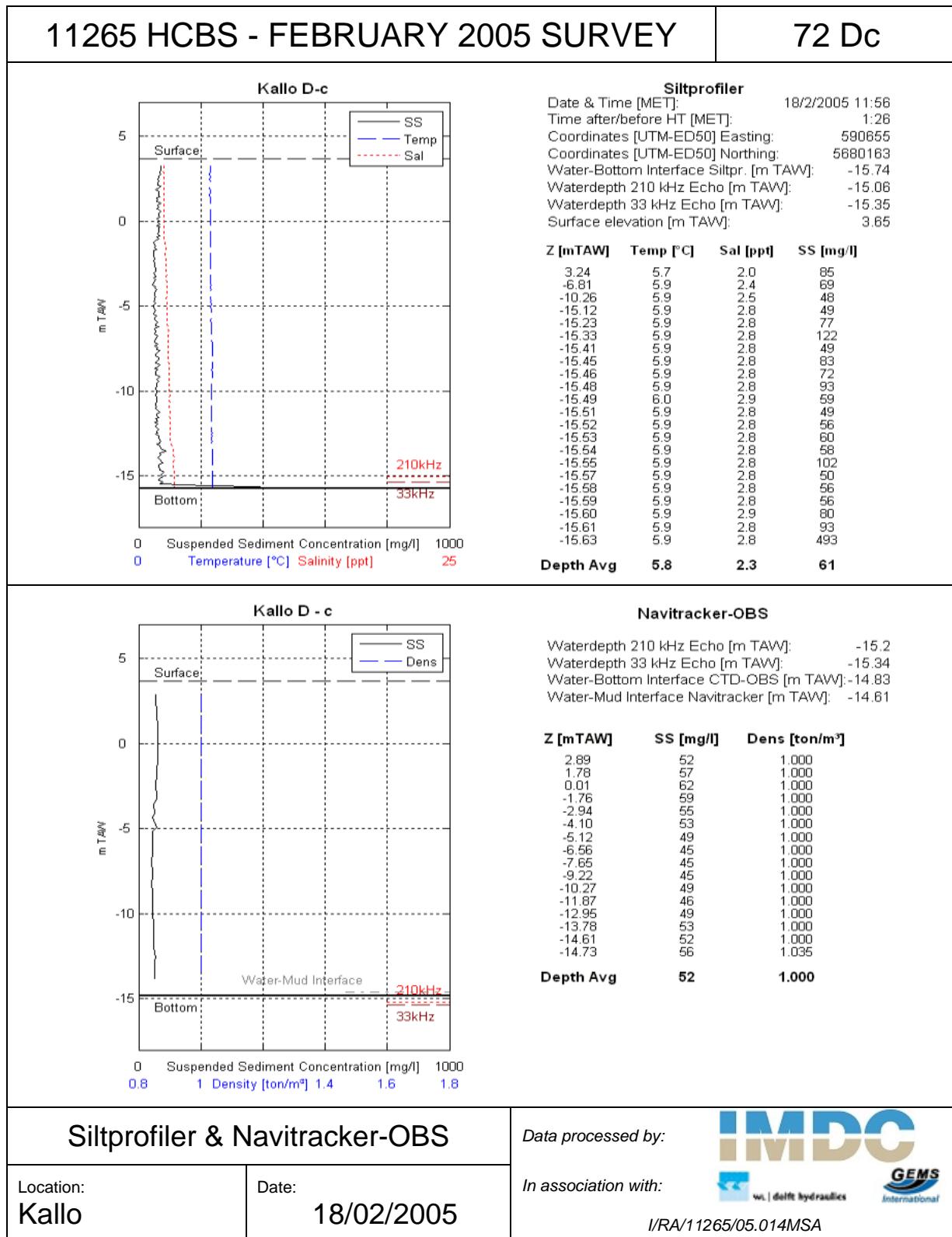


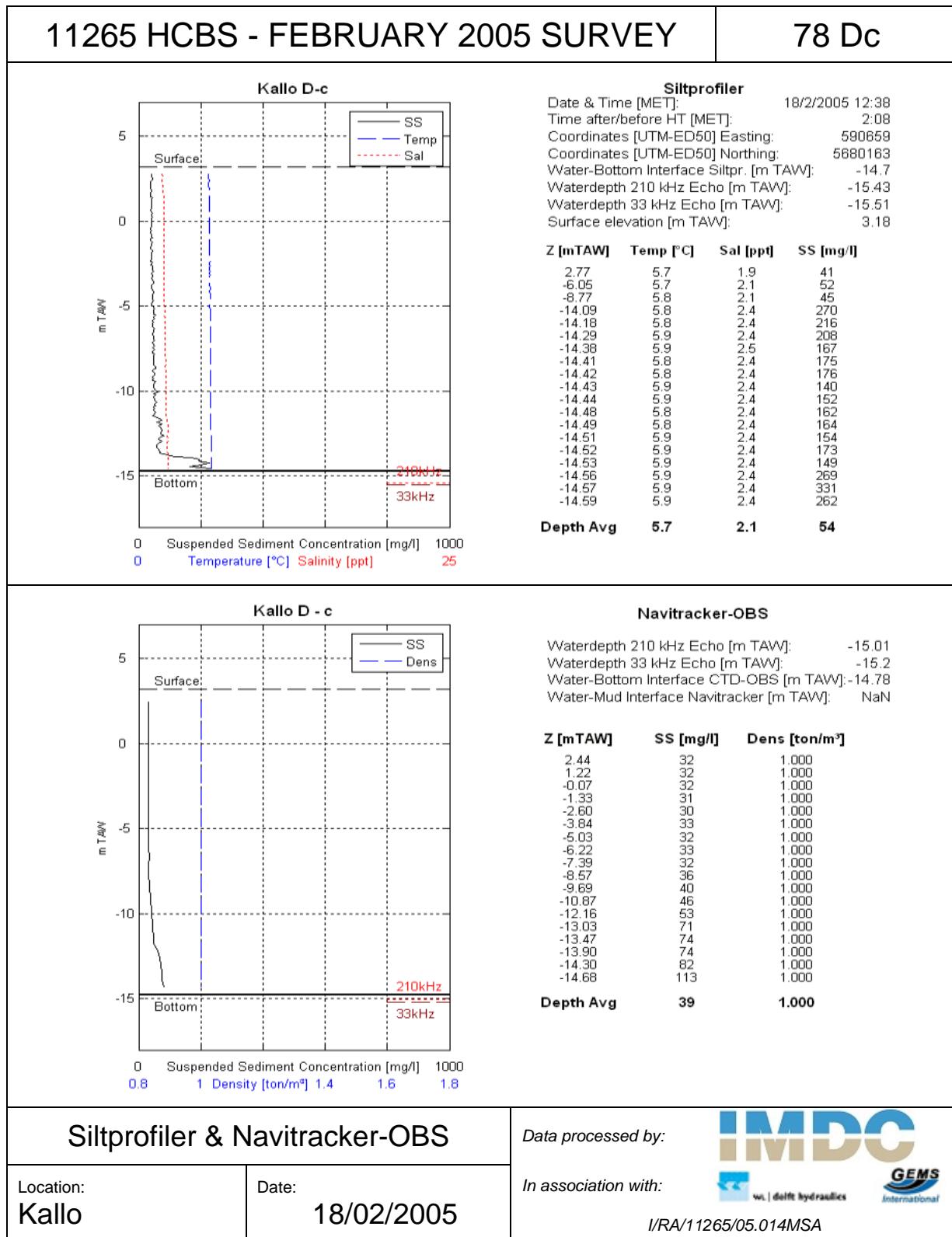


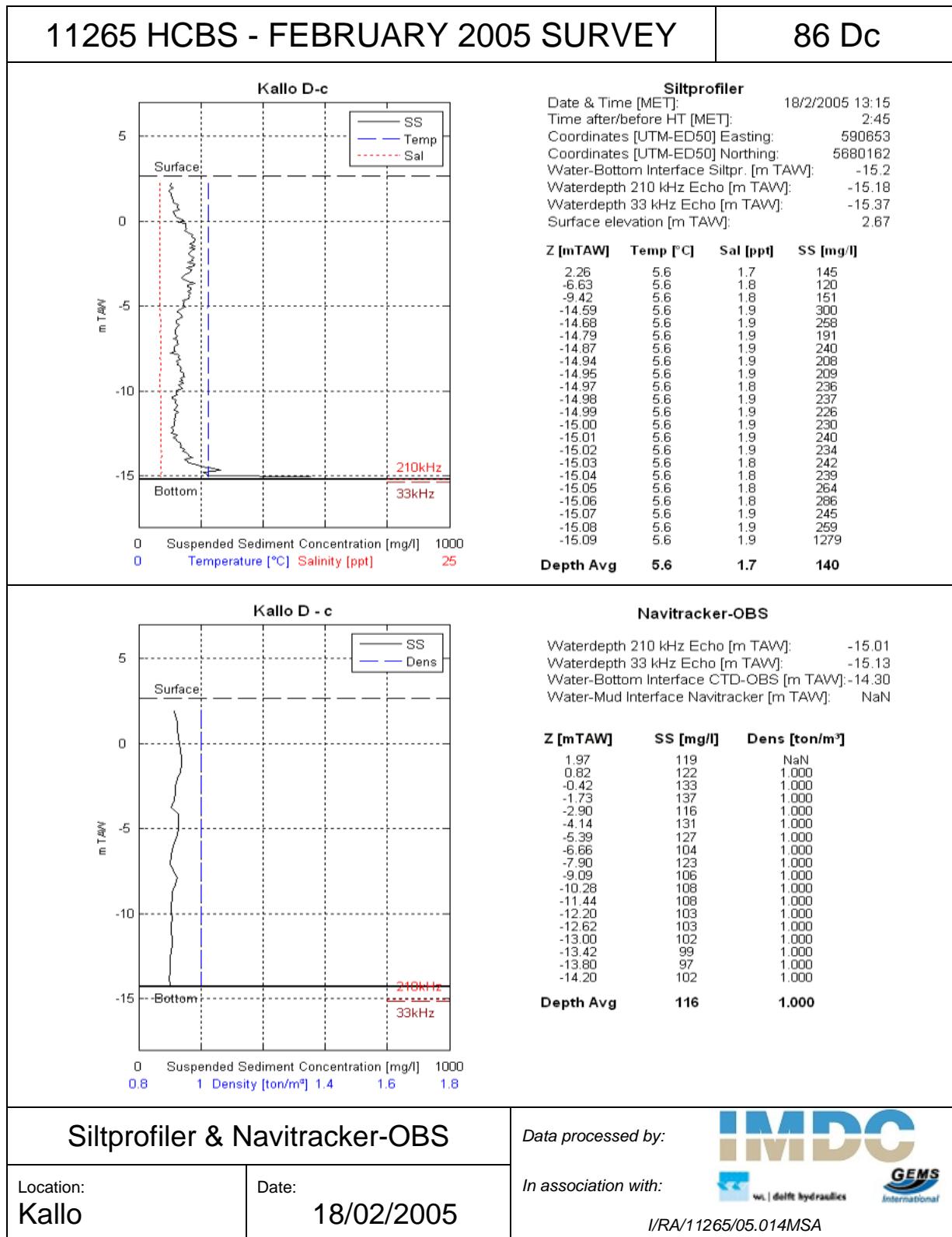
This page is intentionally left blank.

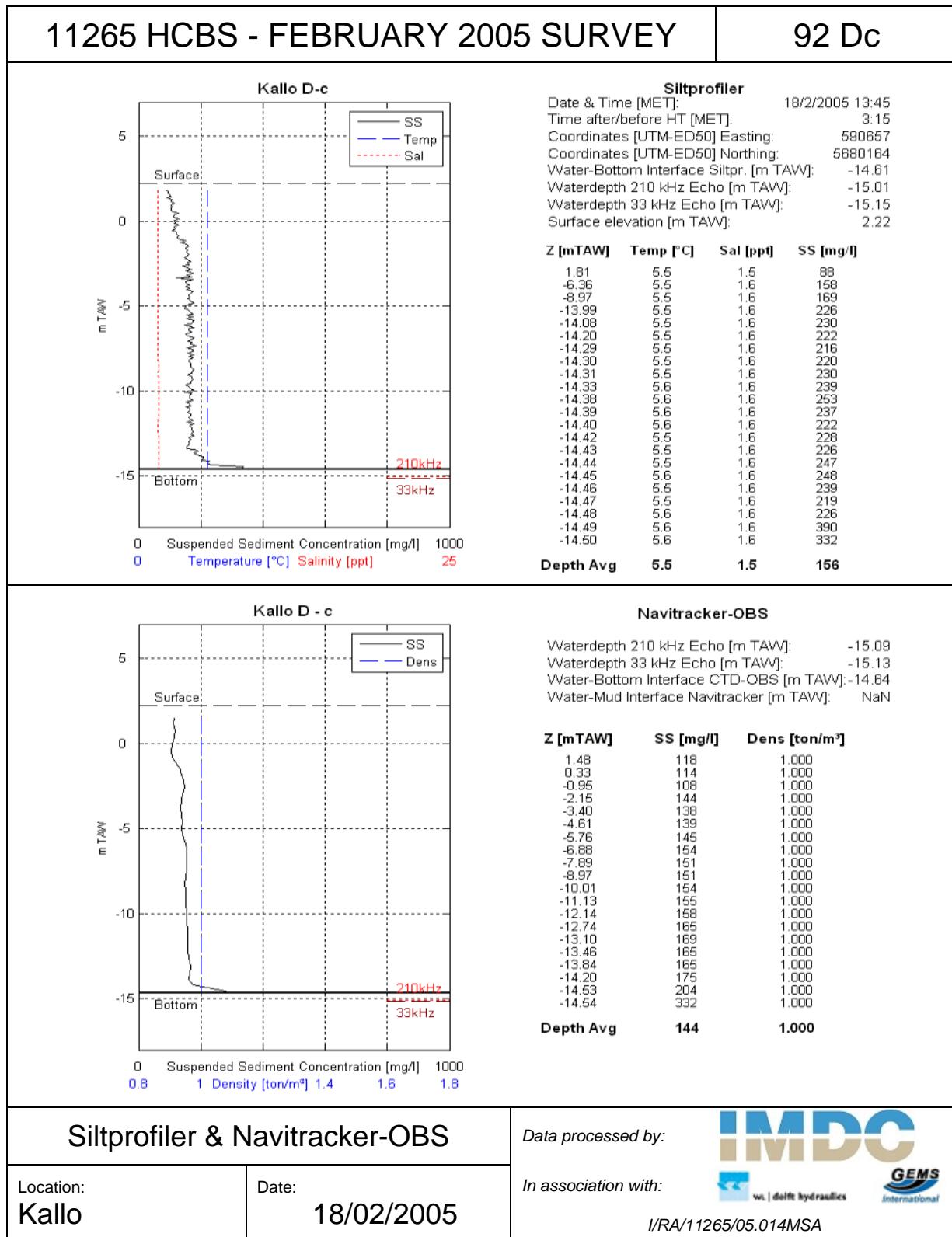
G.3.3. Measurement location c

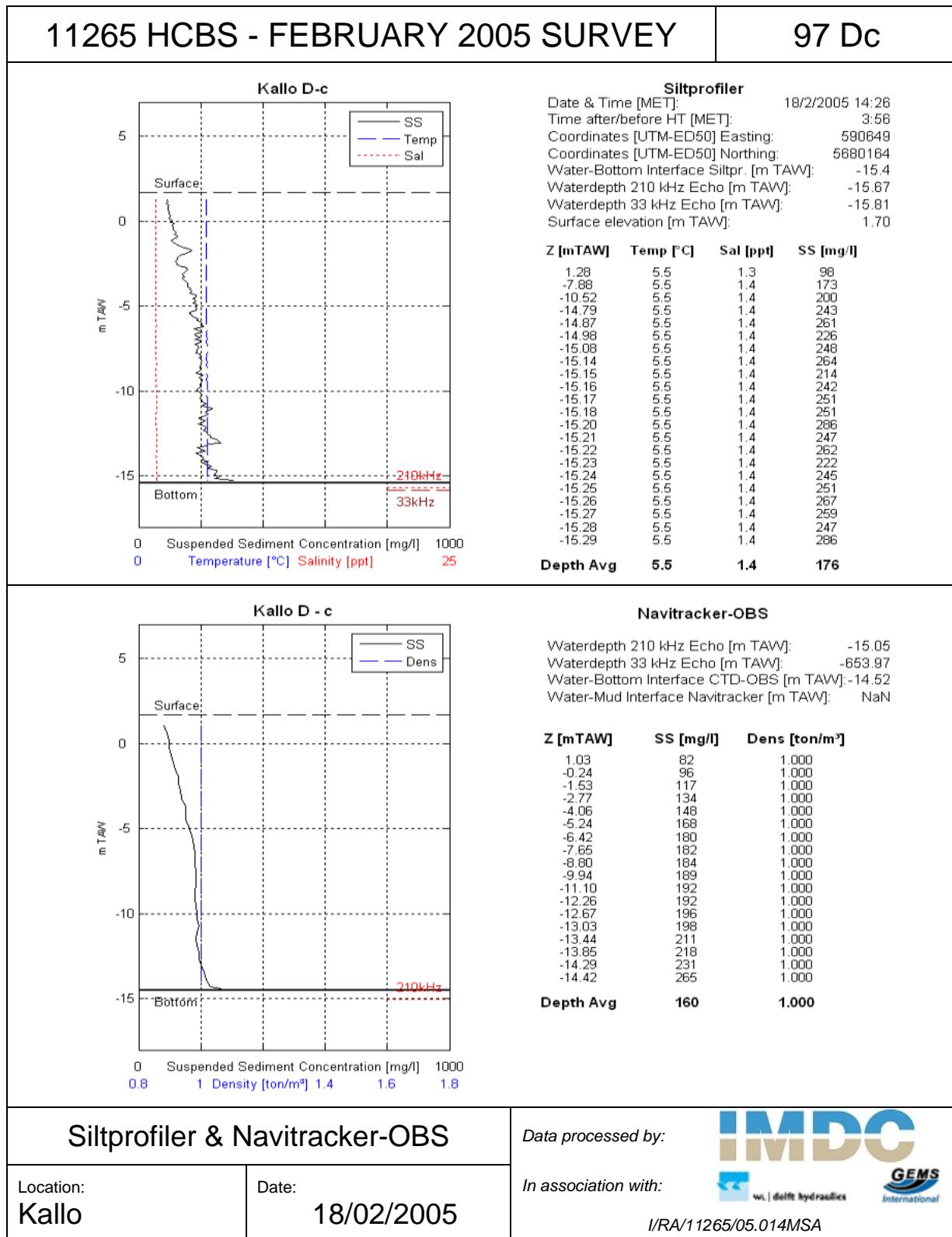


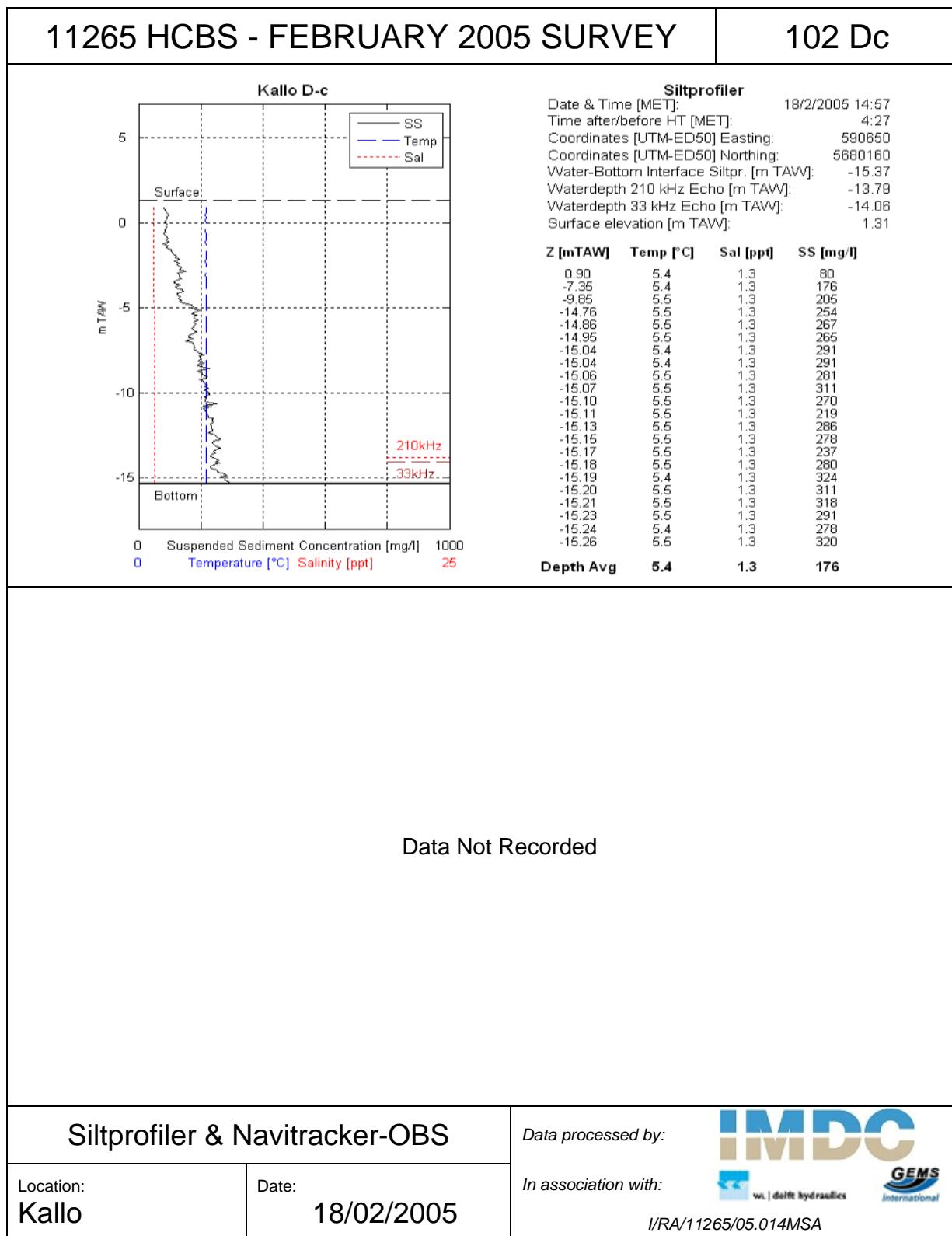


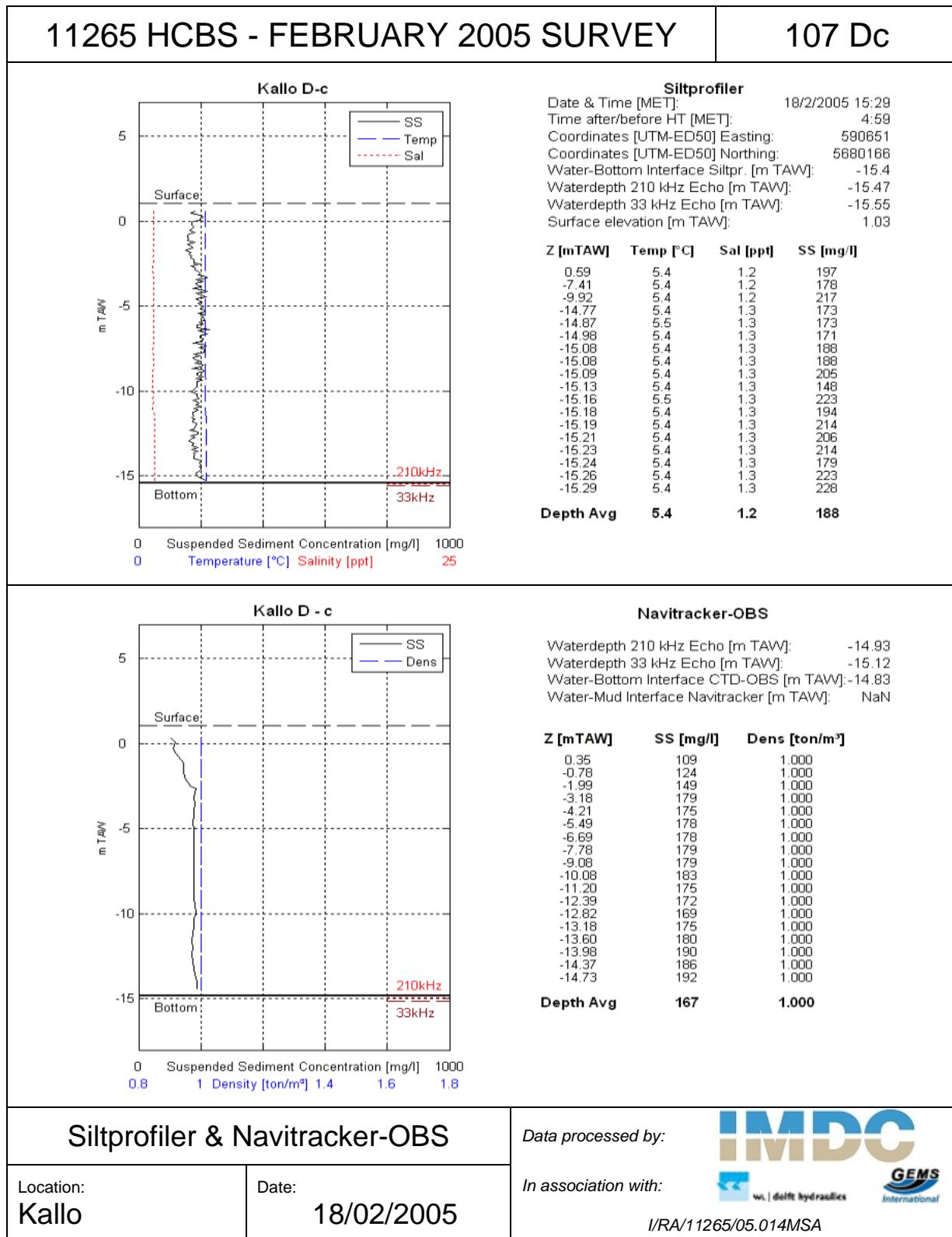


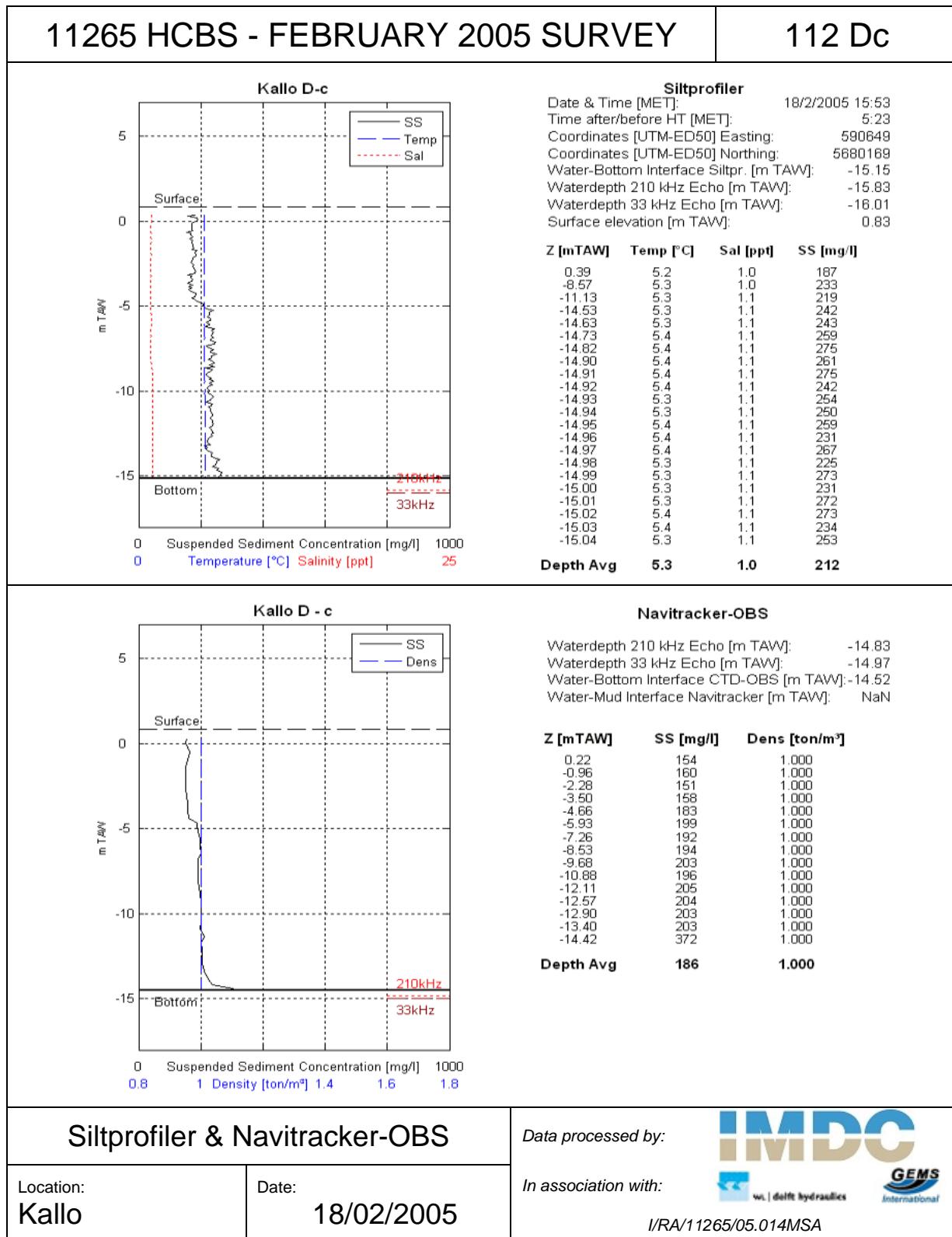


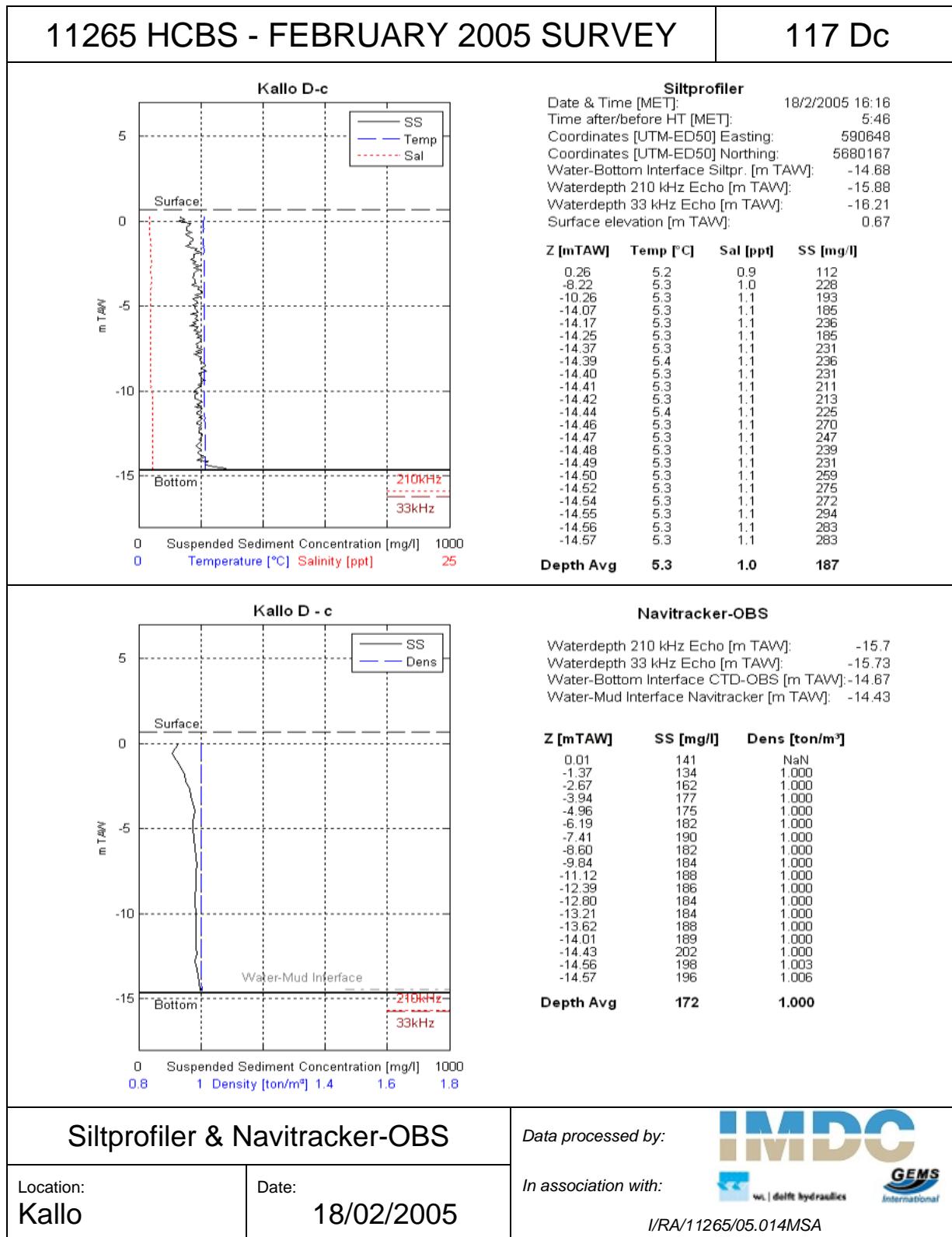


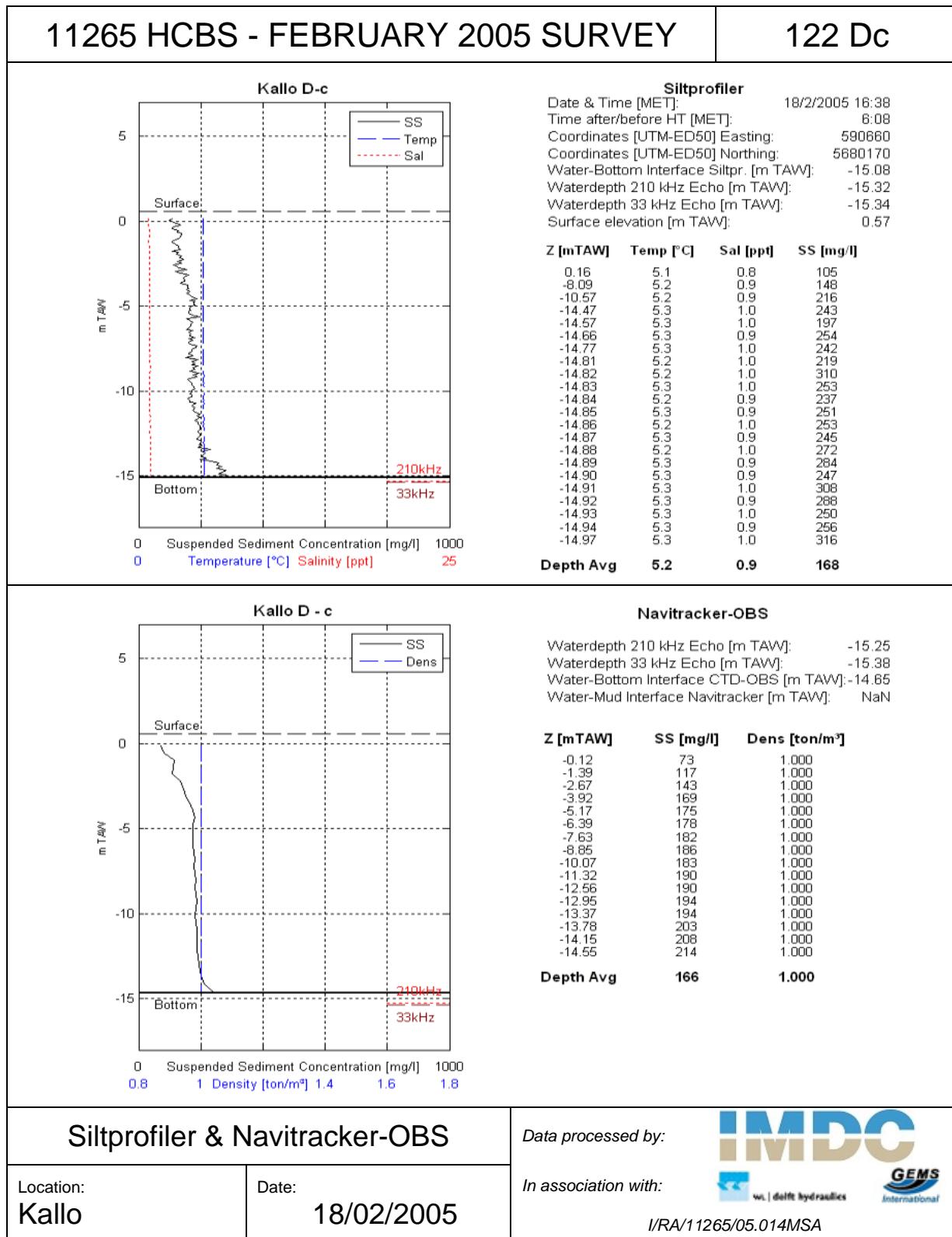


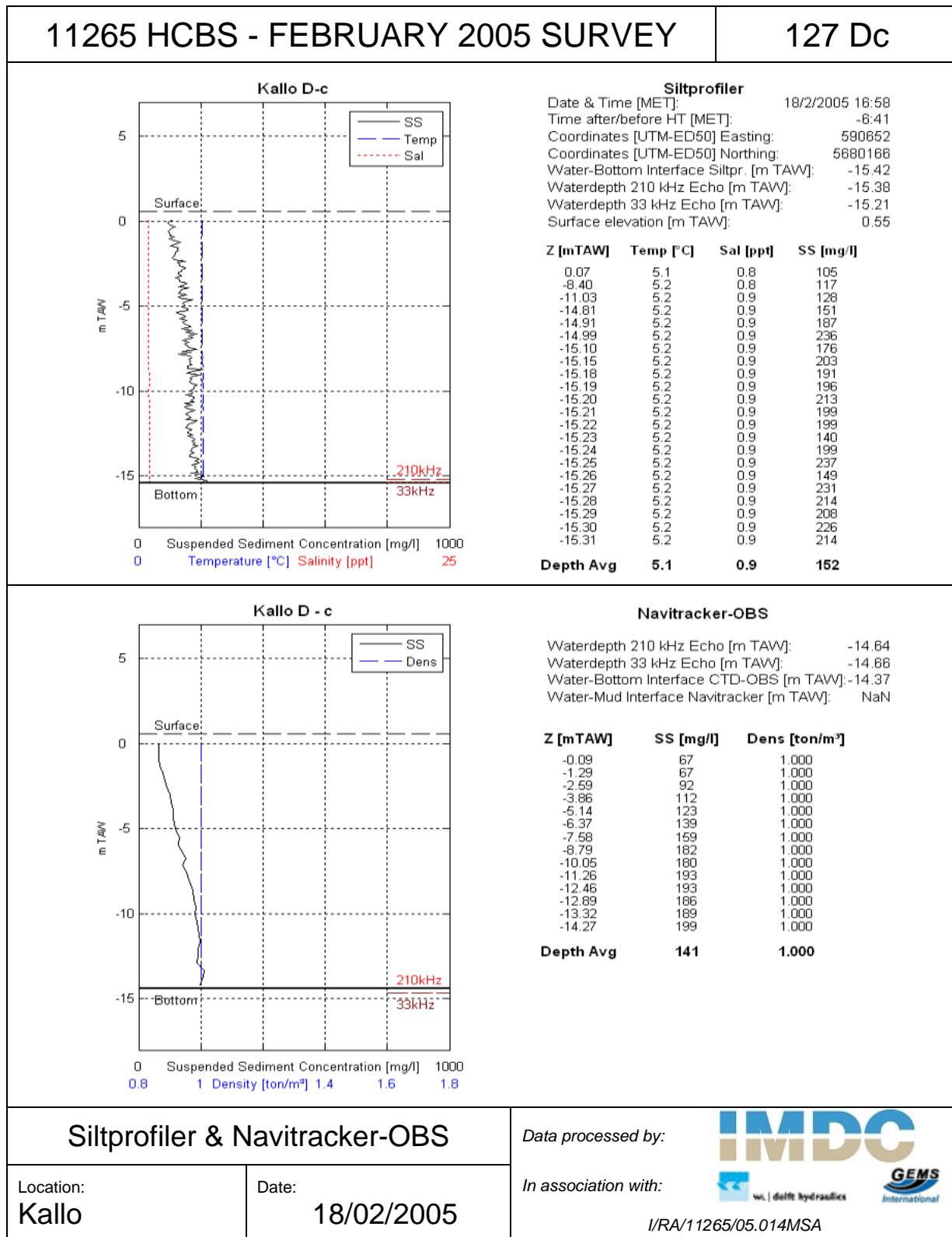


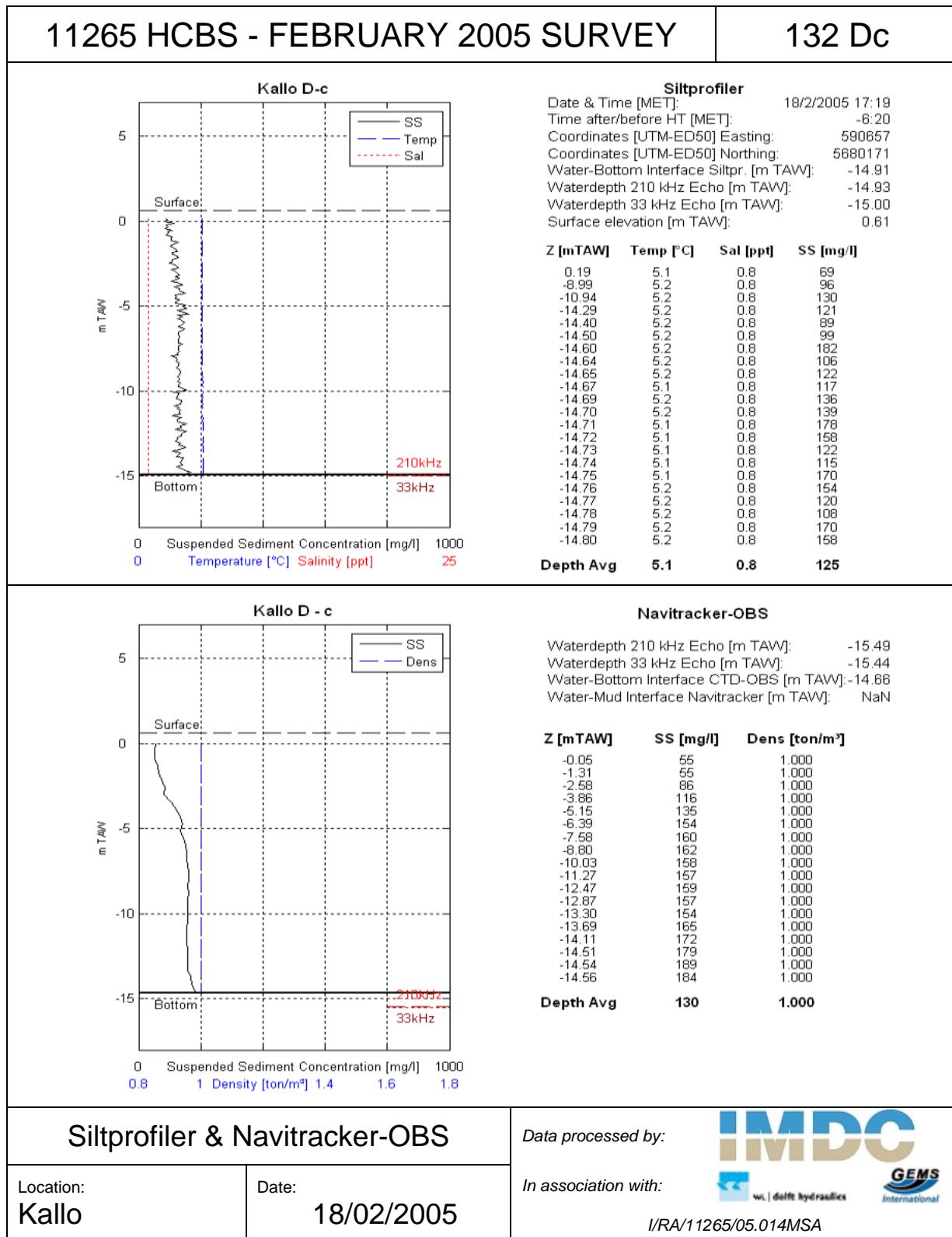


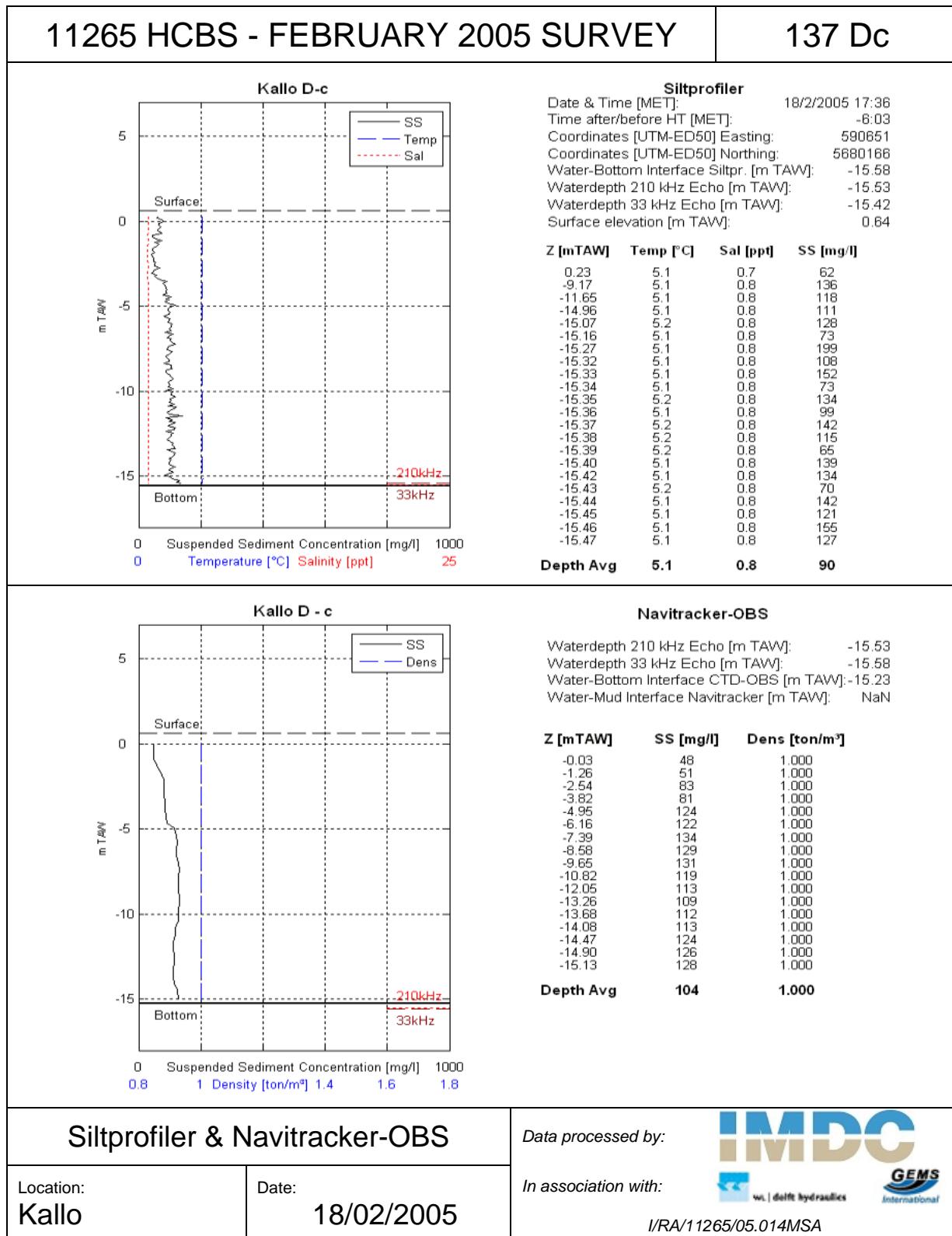


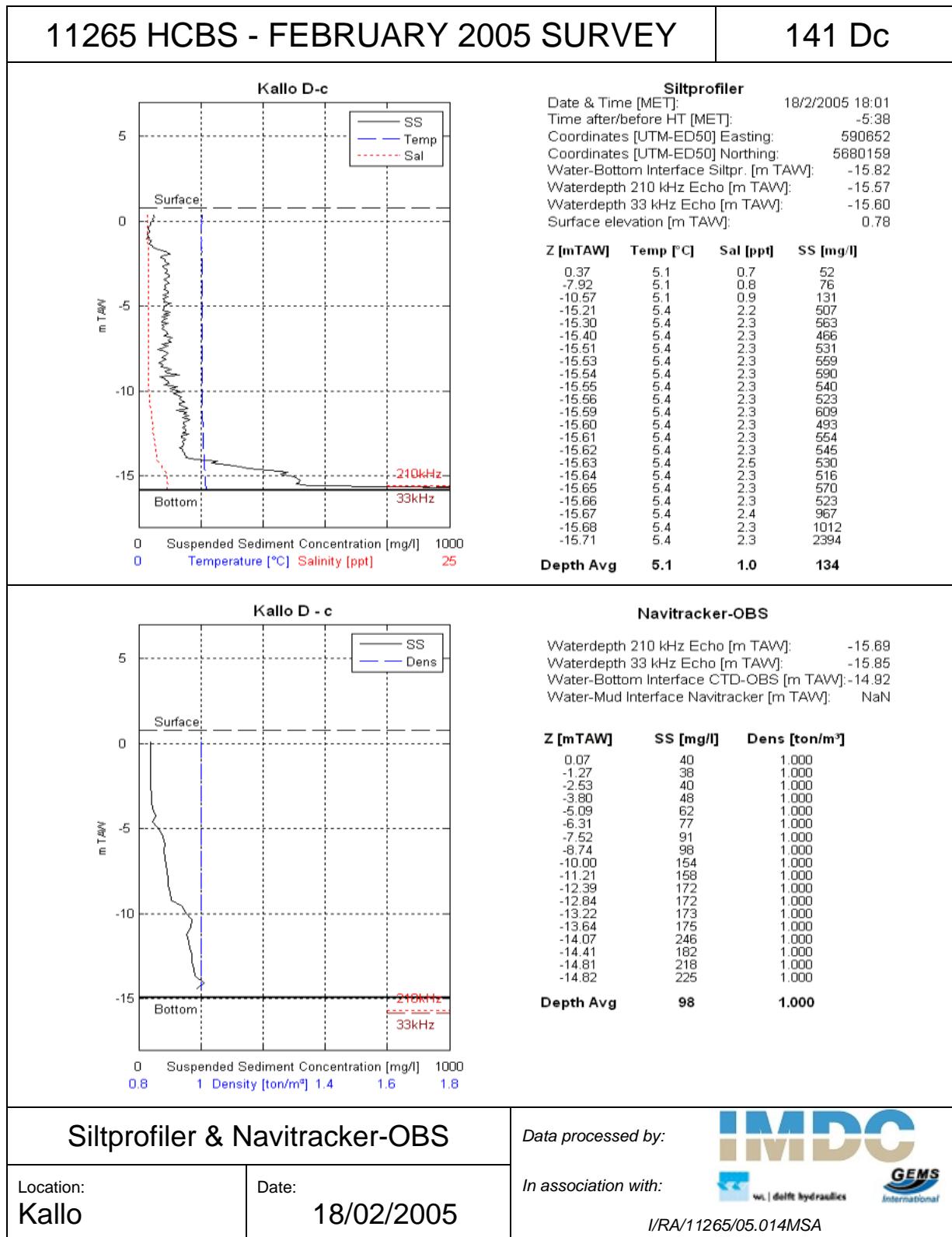




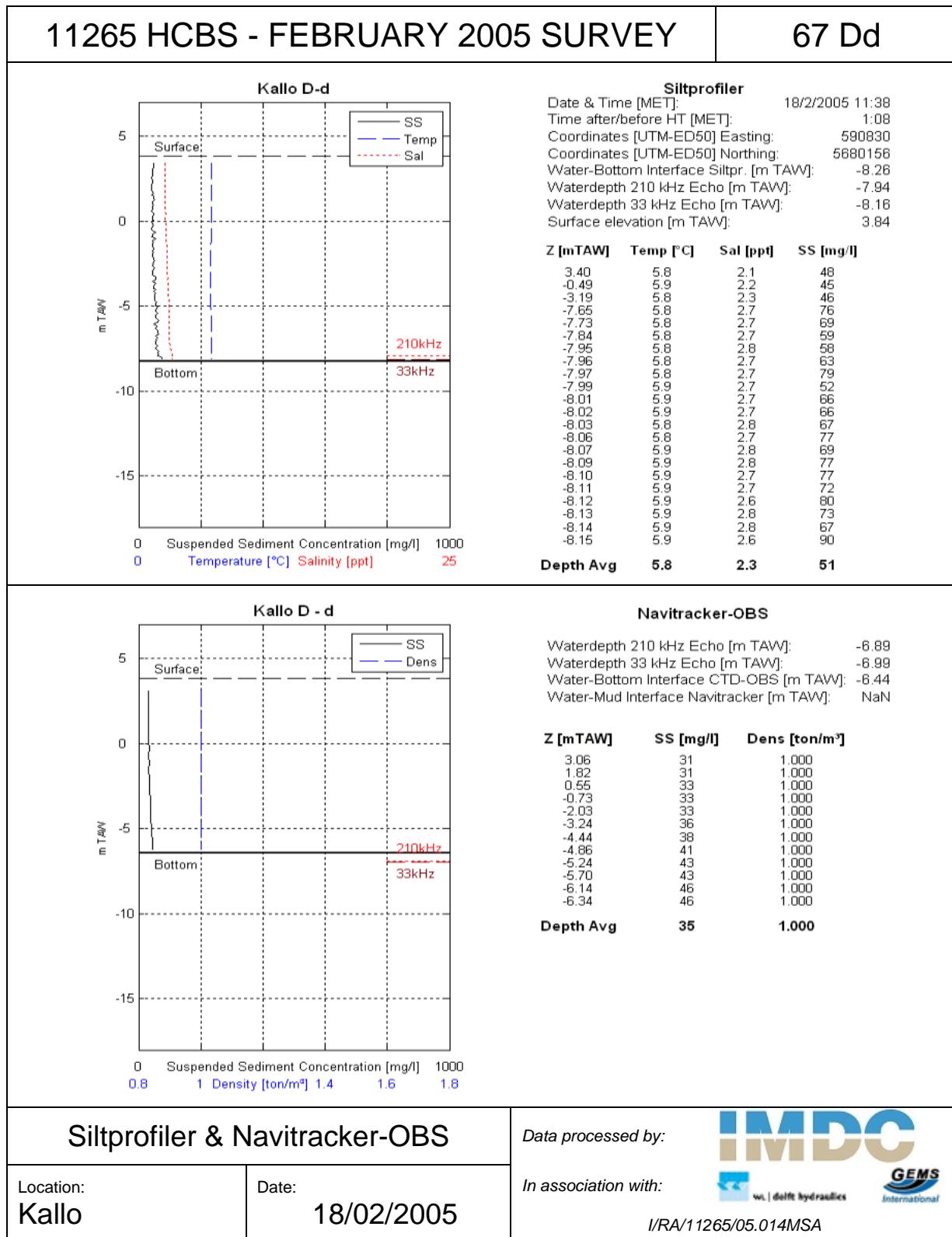


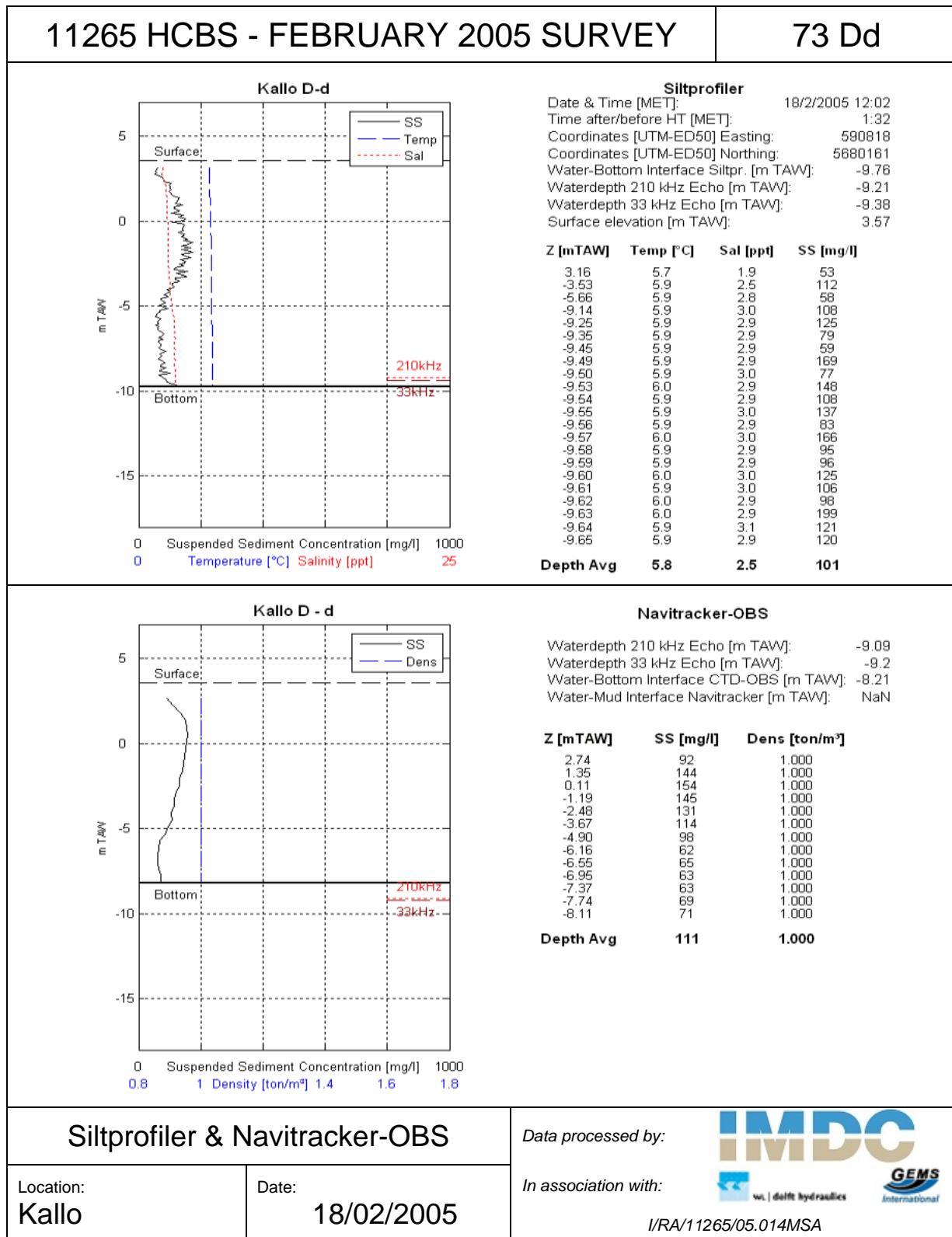


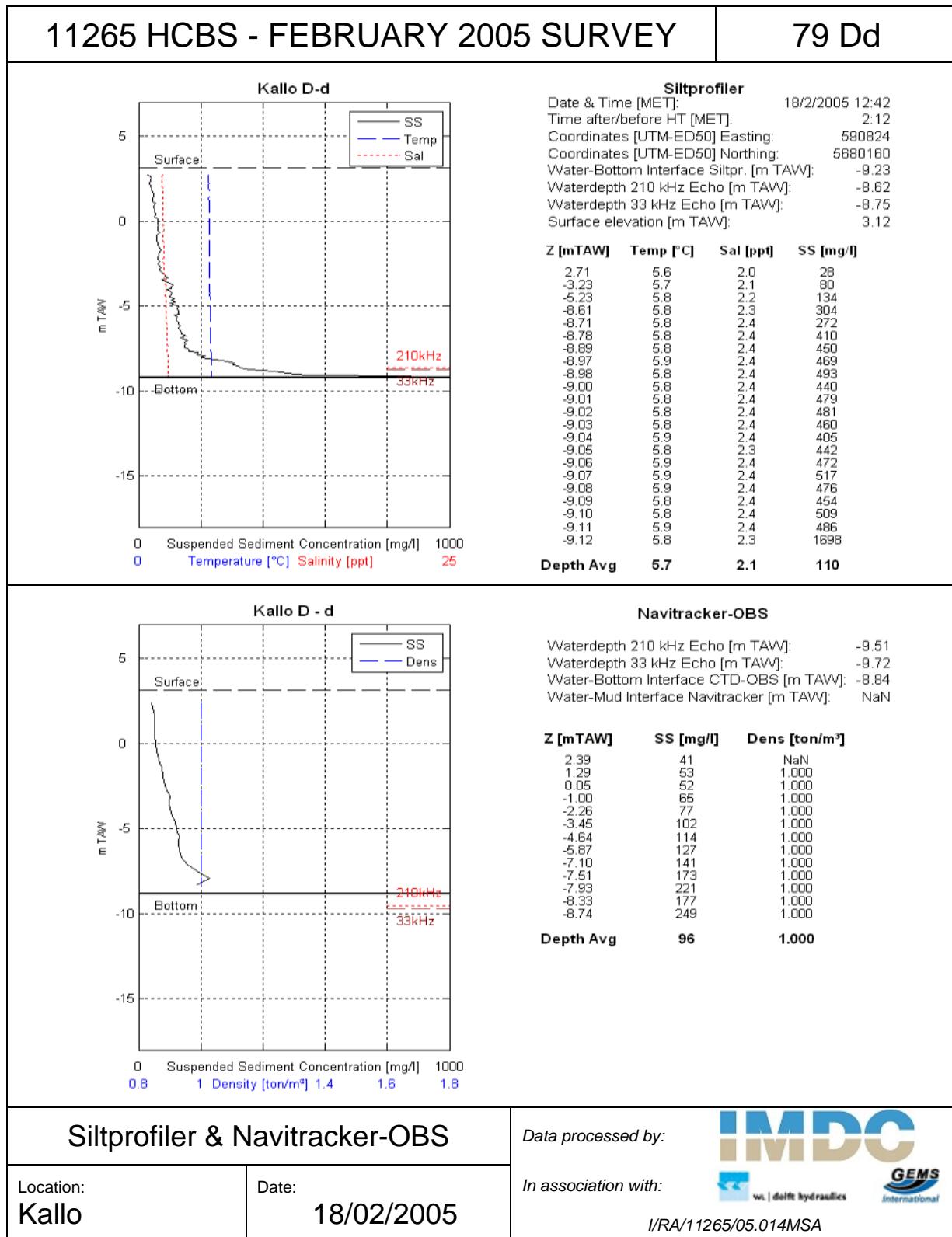


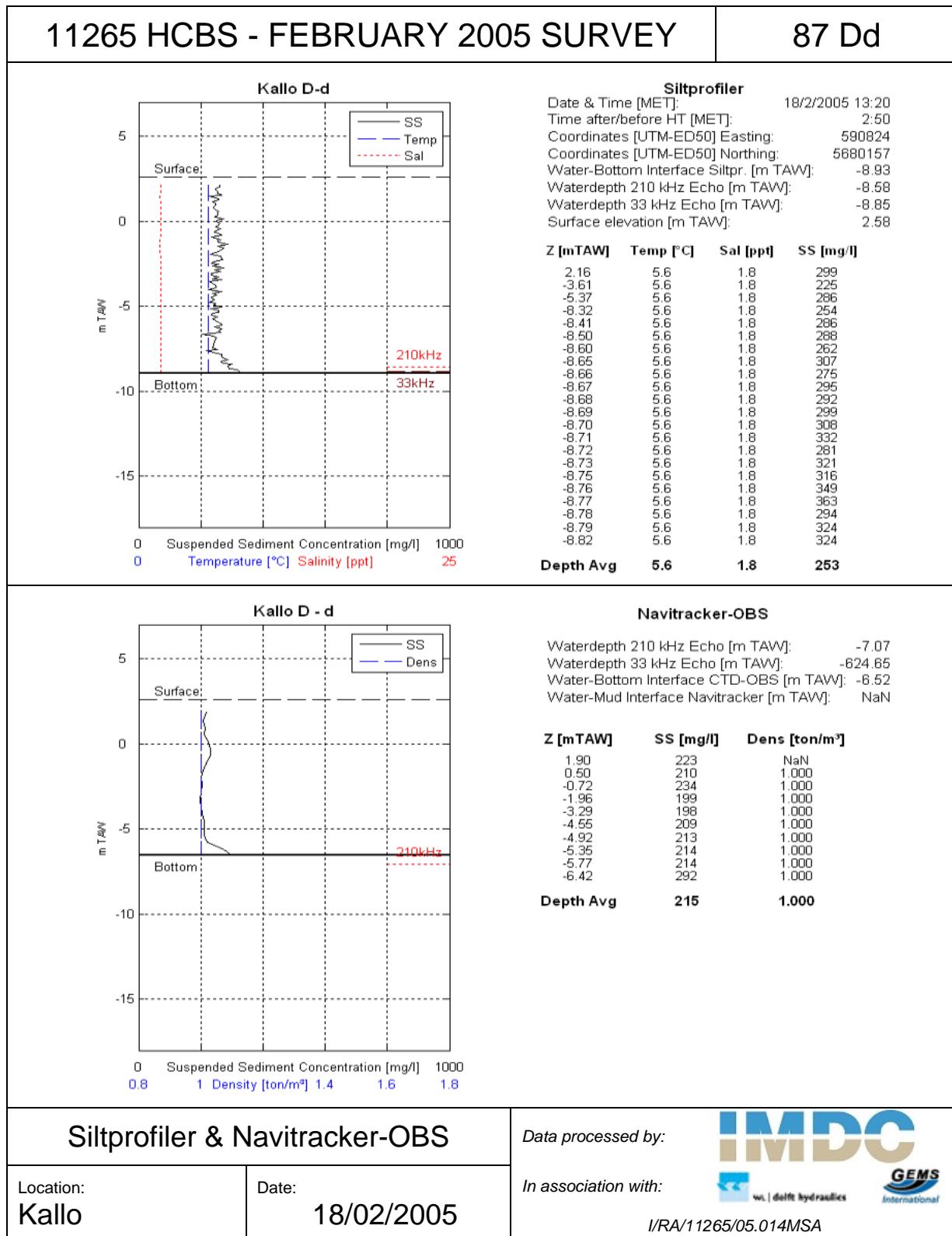


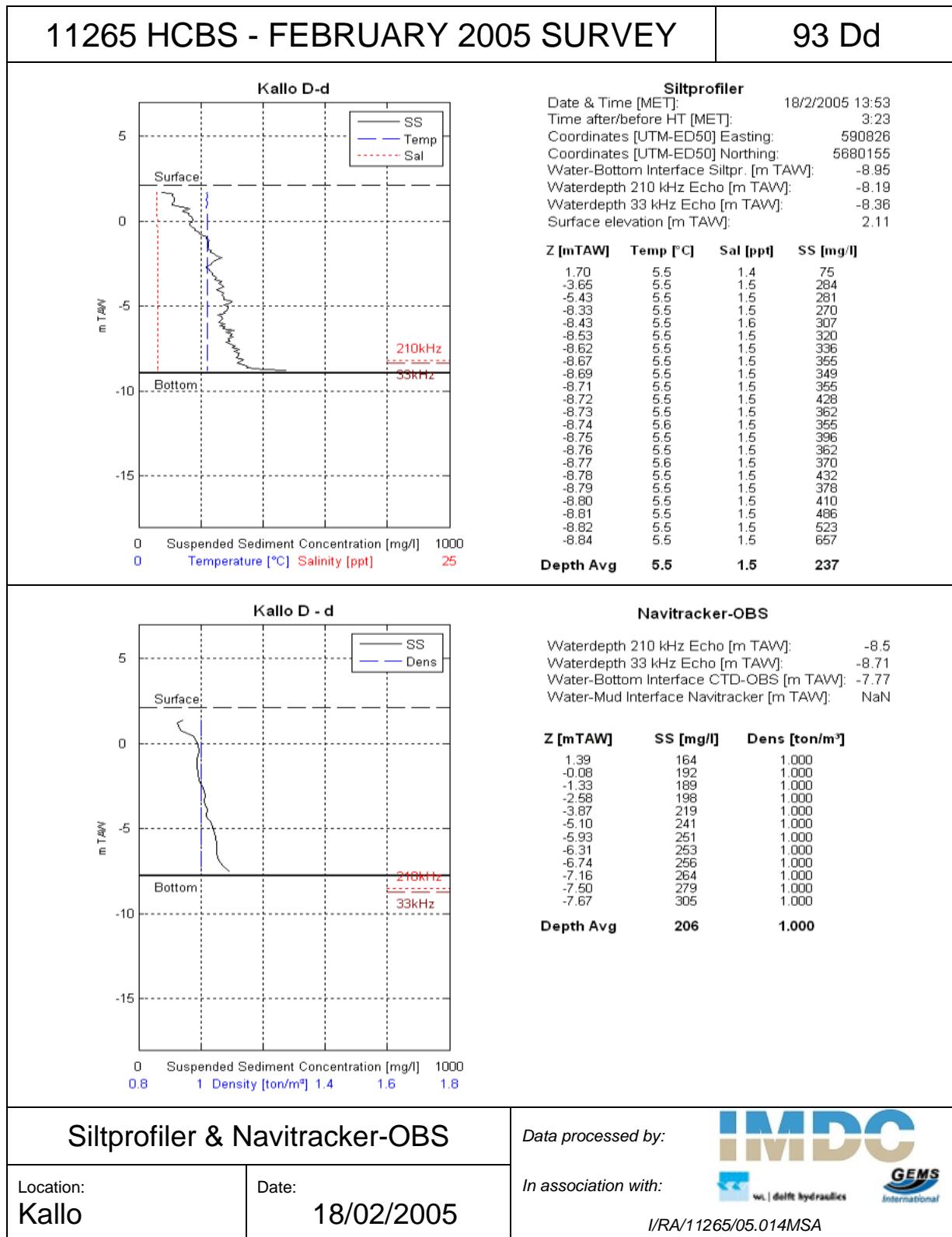
G.3.4. Measurement location d

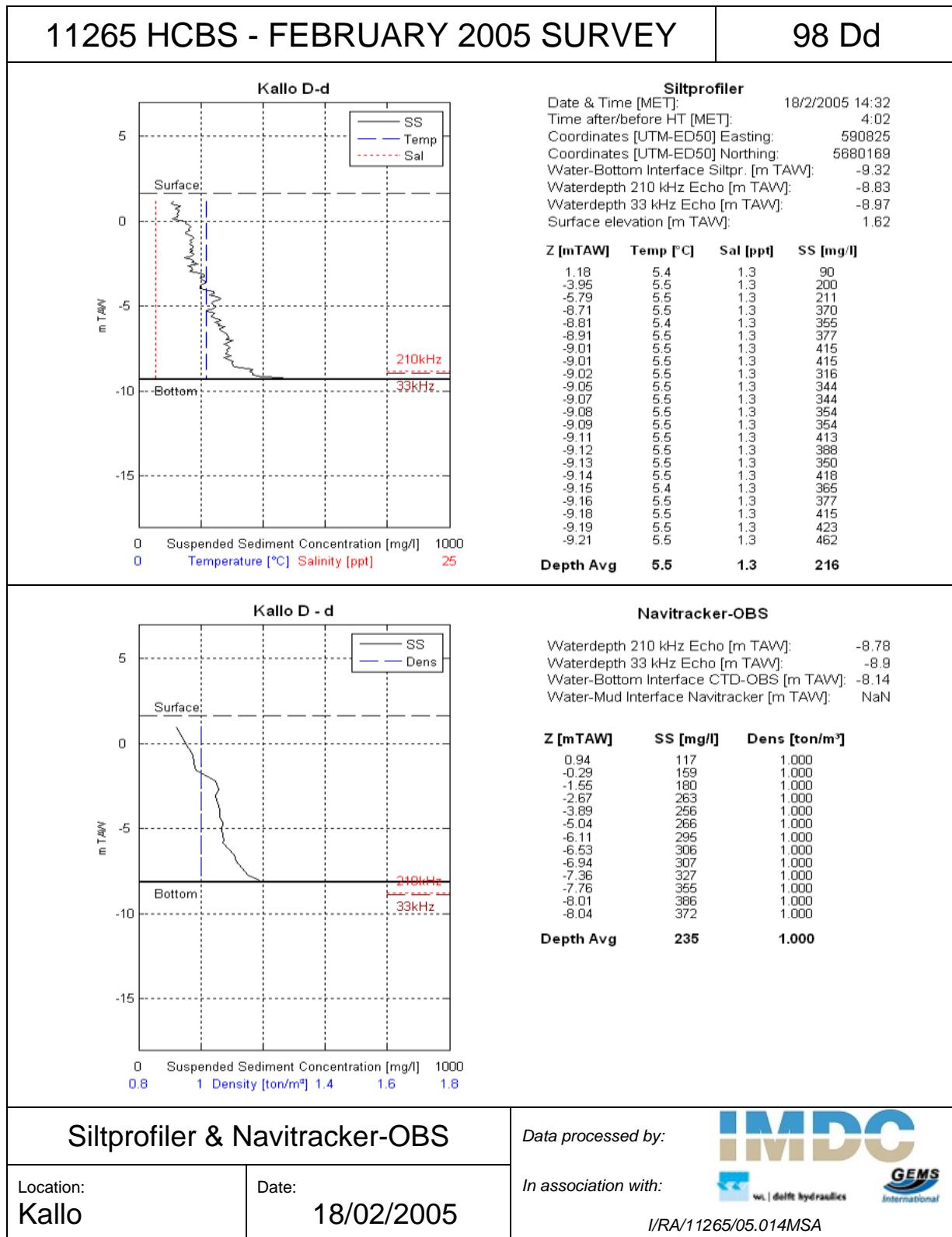


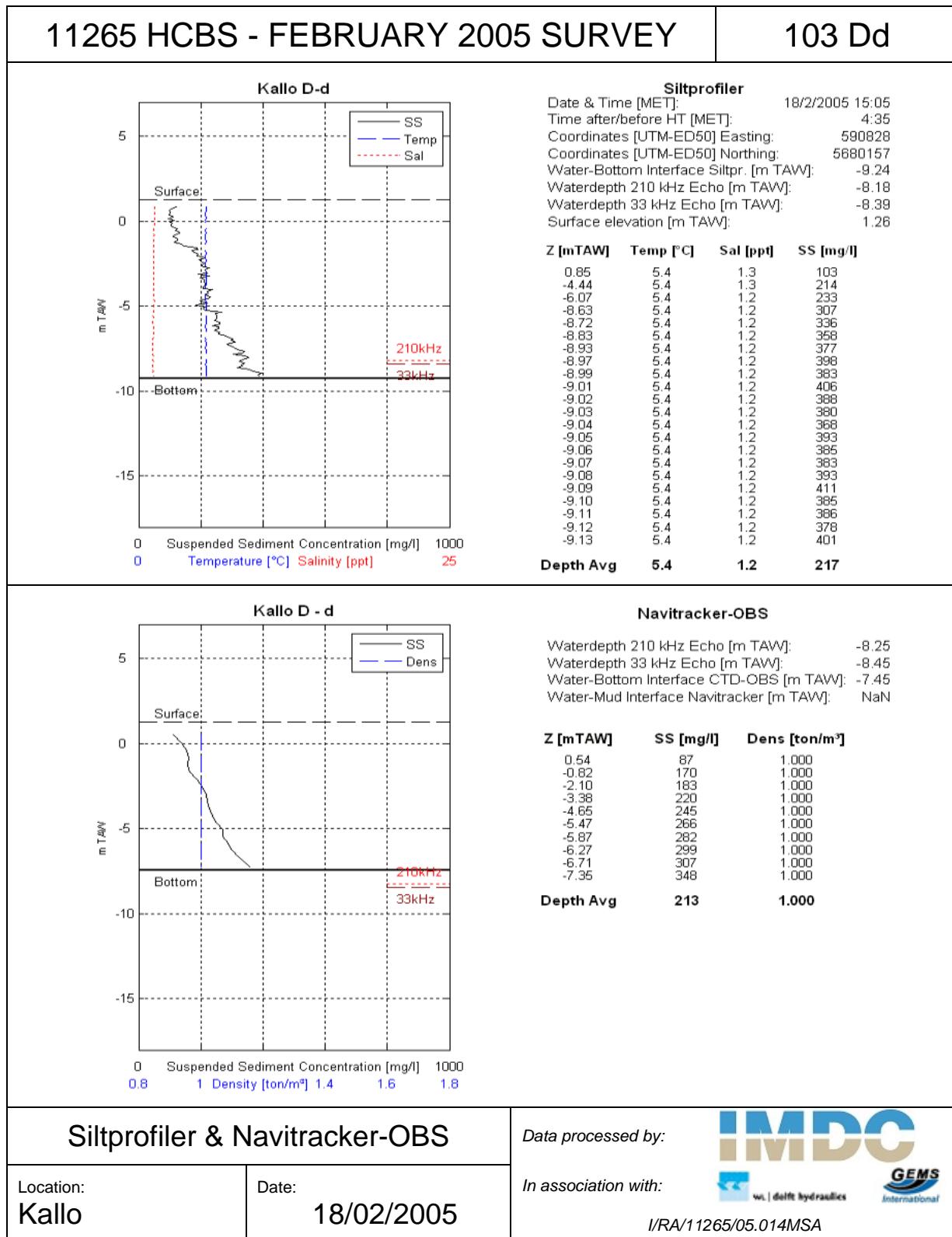


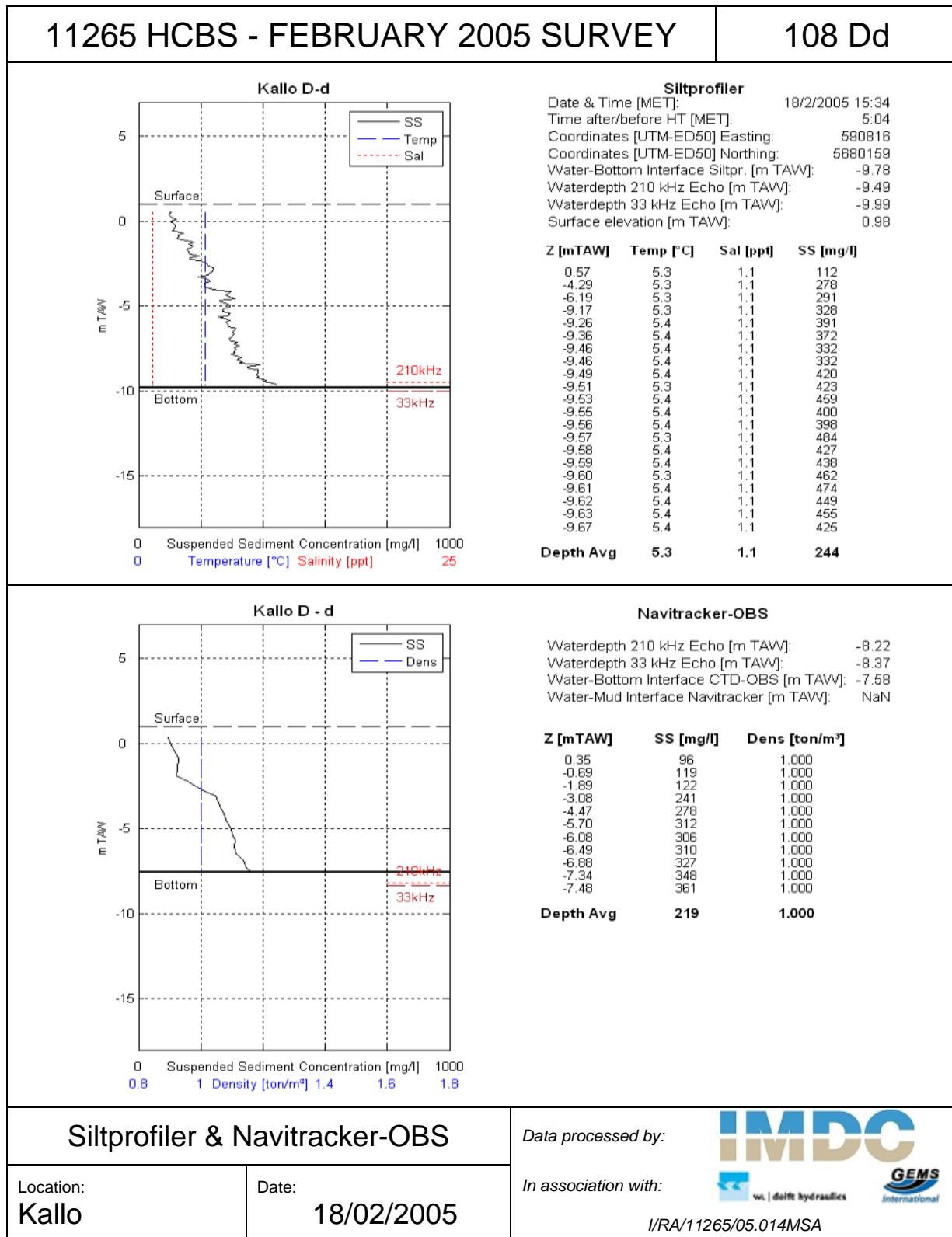


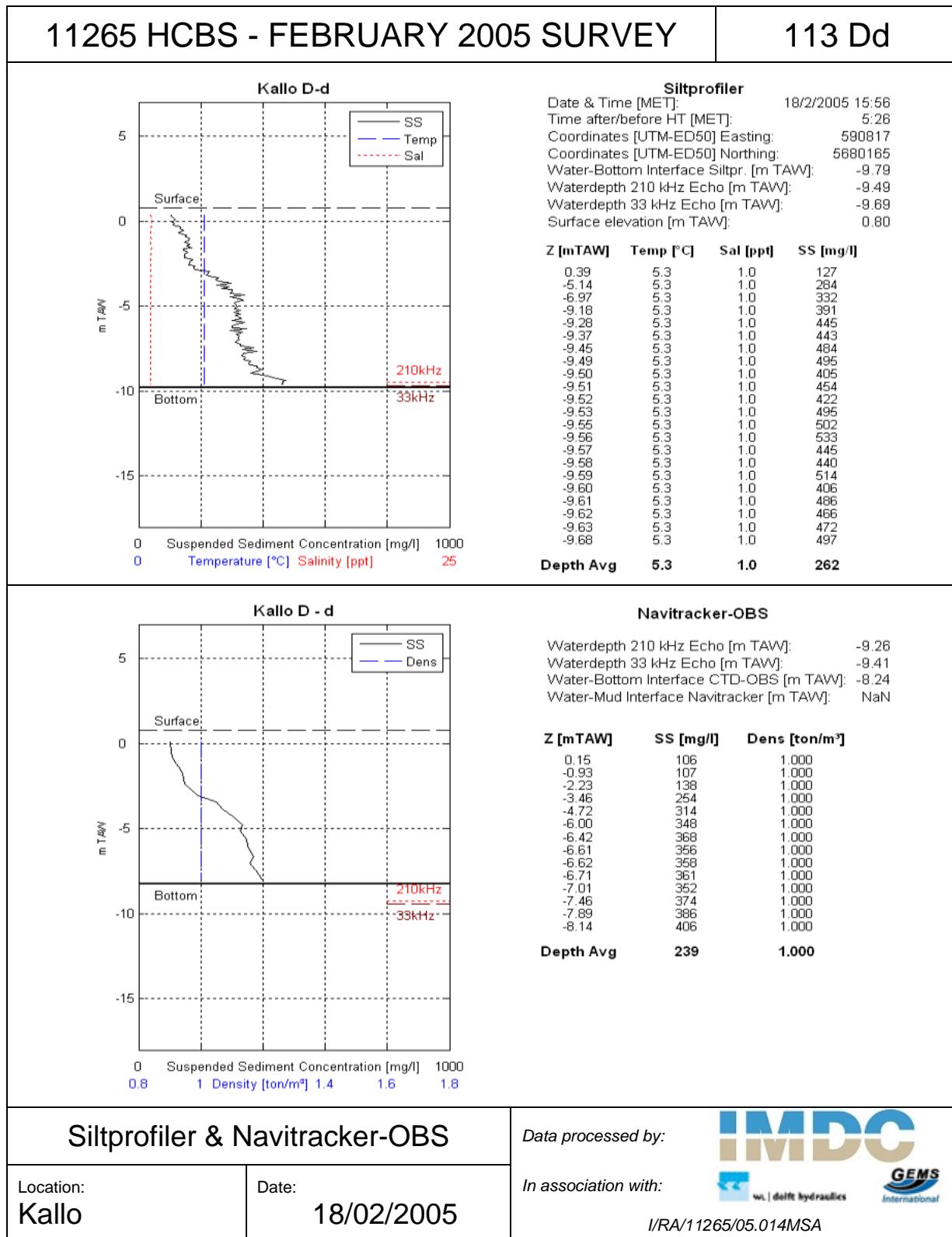


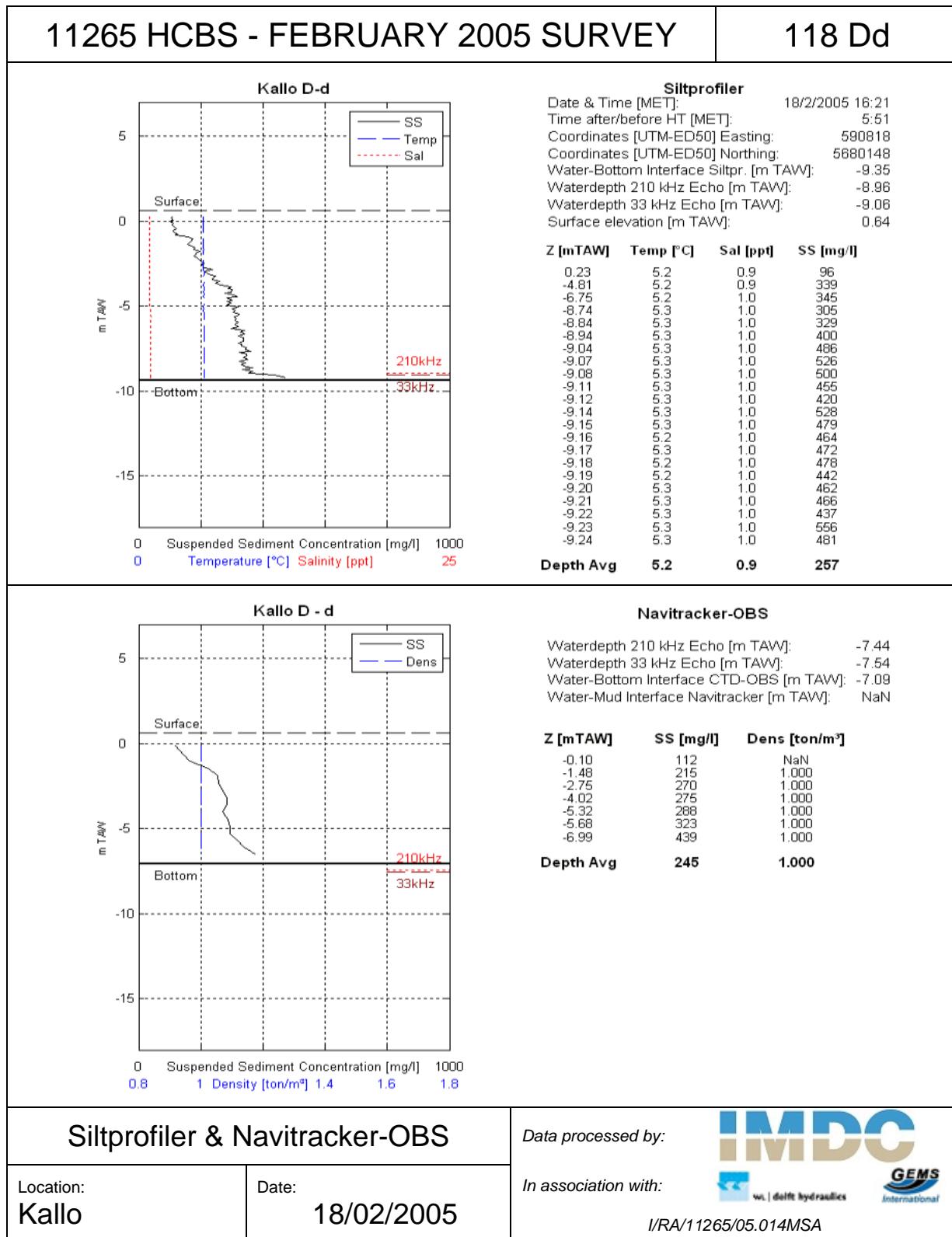


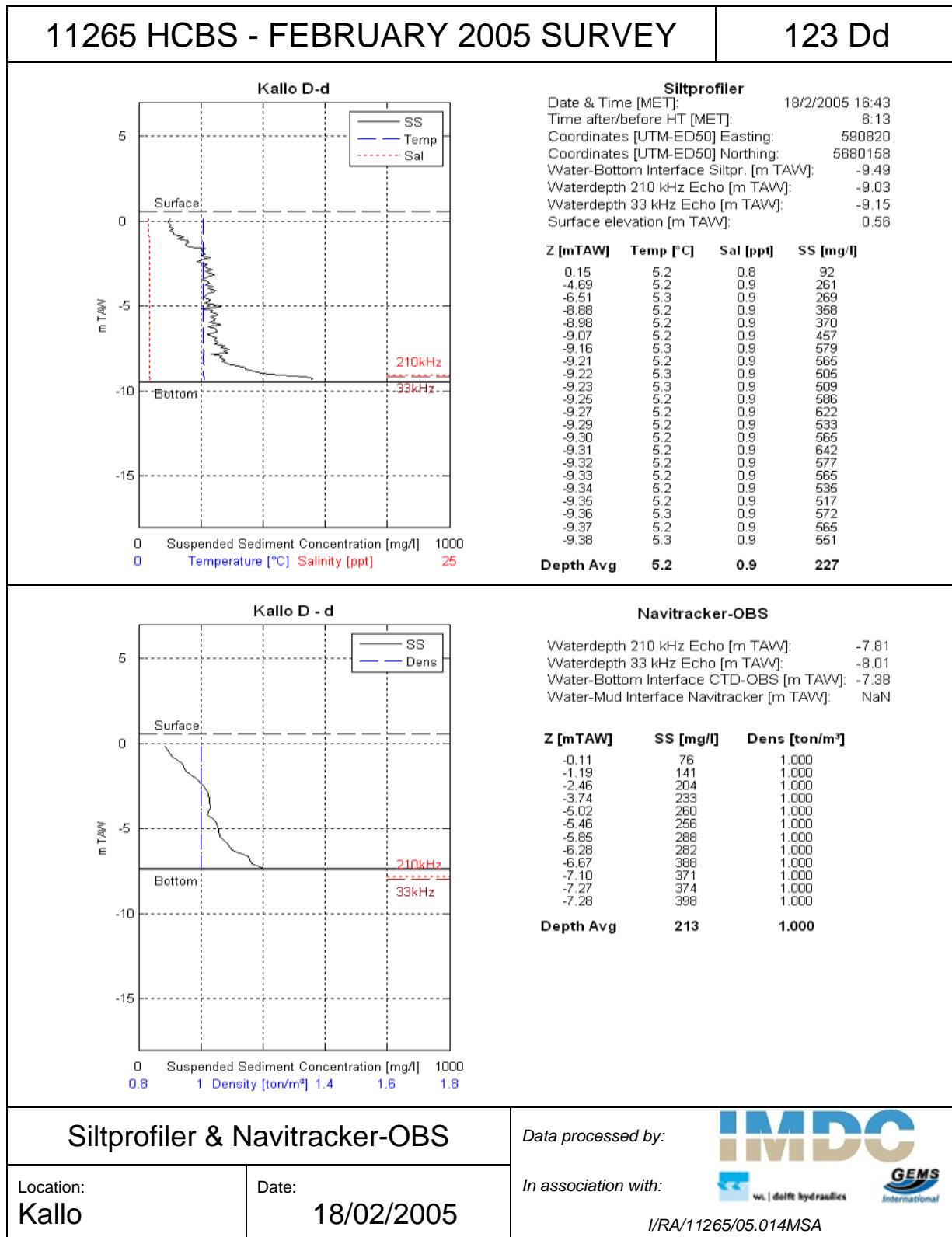


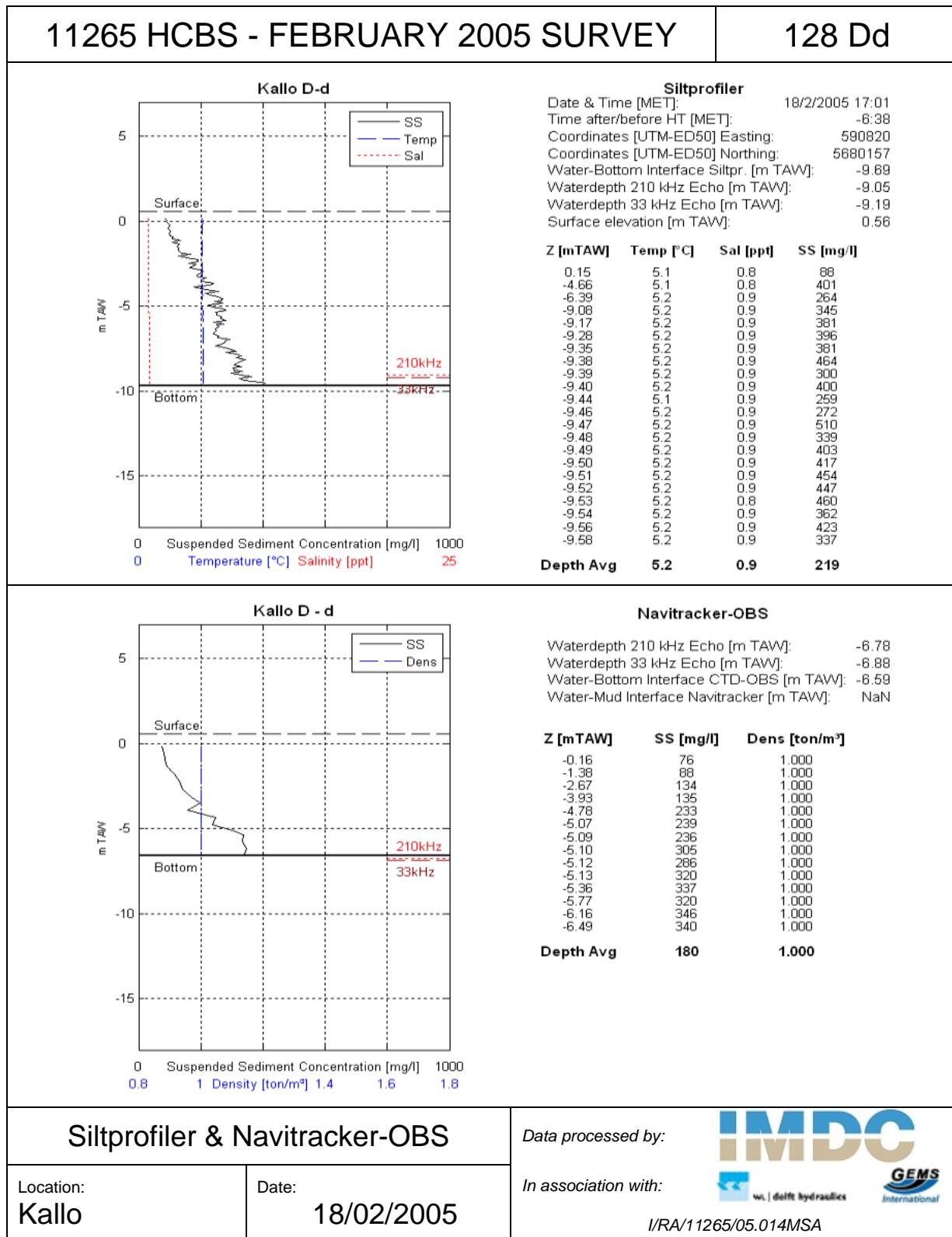


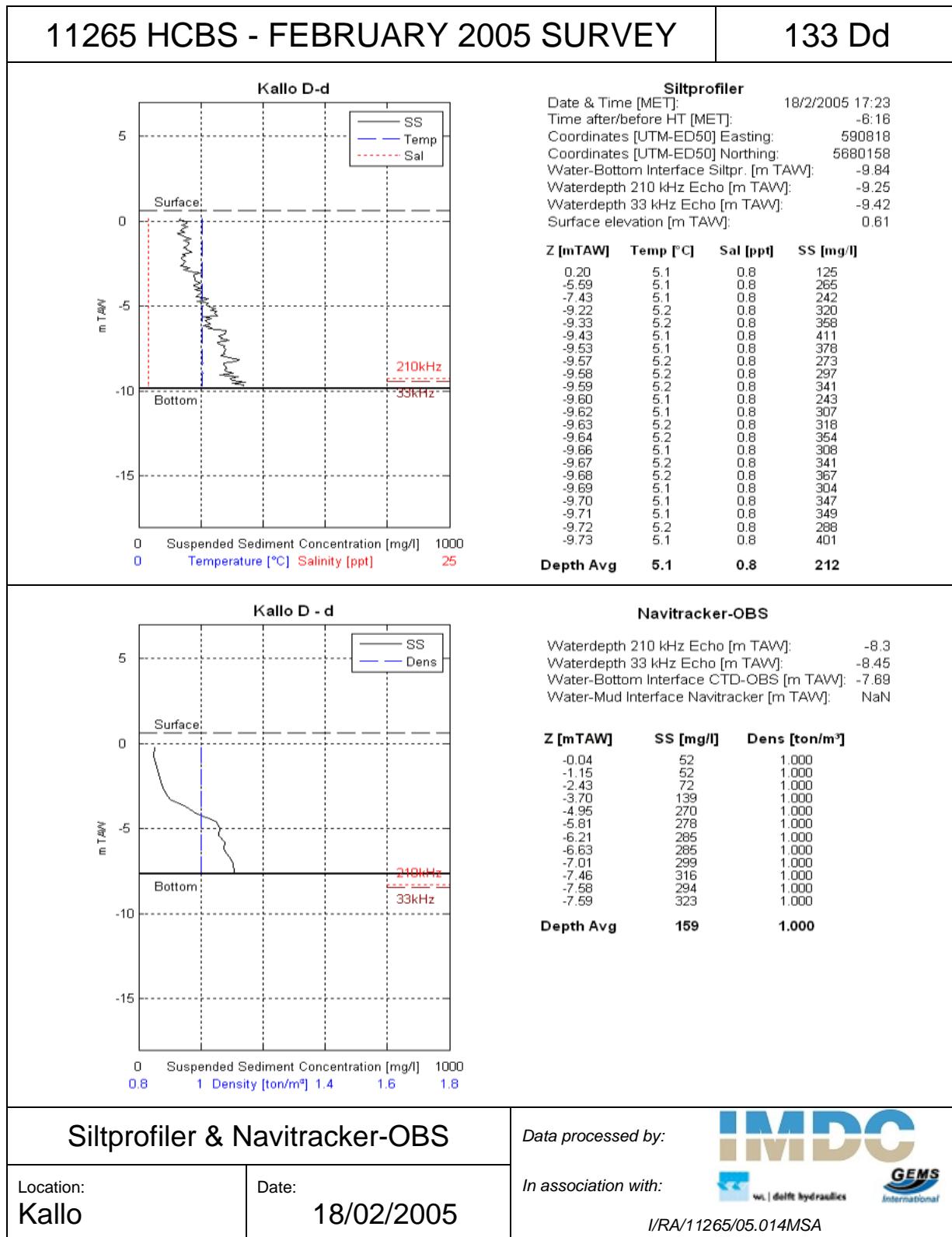


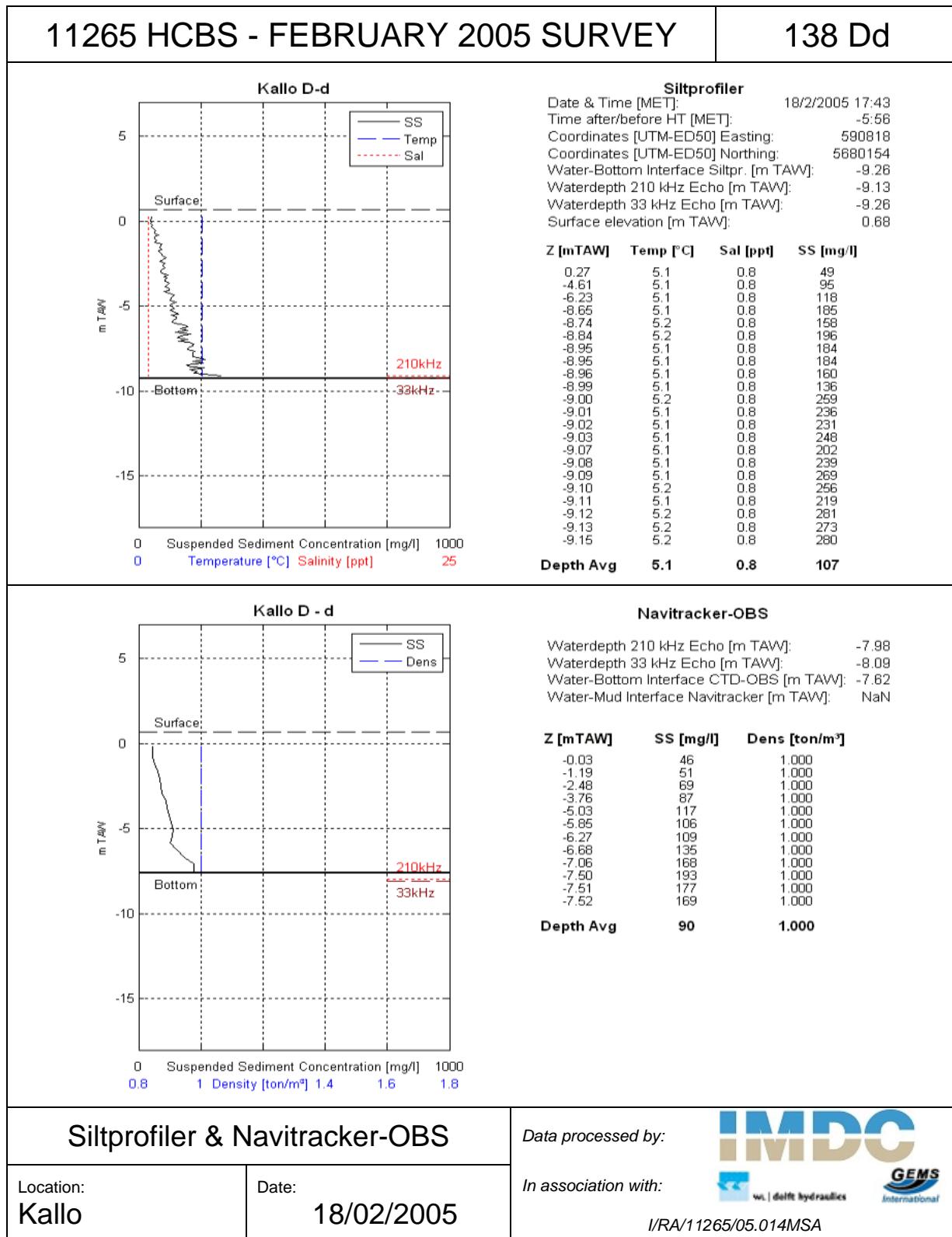


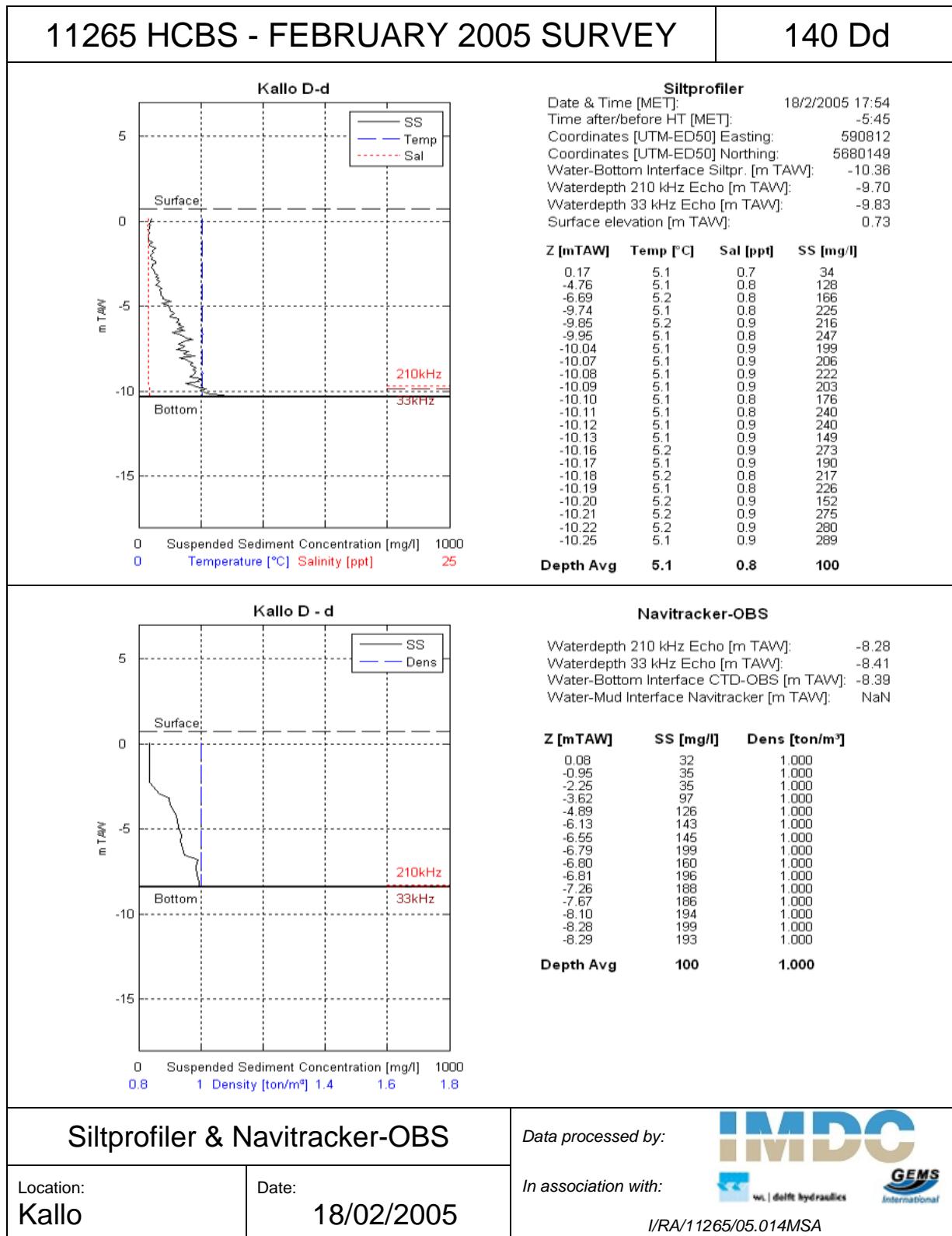




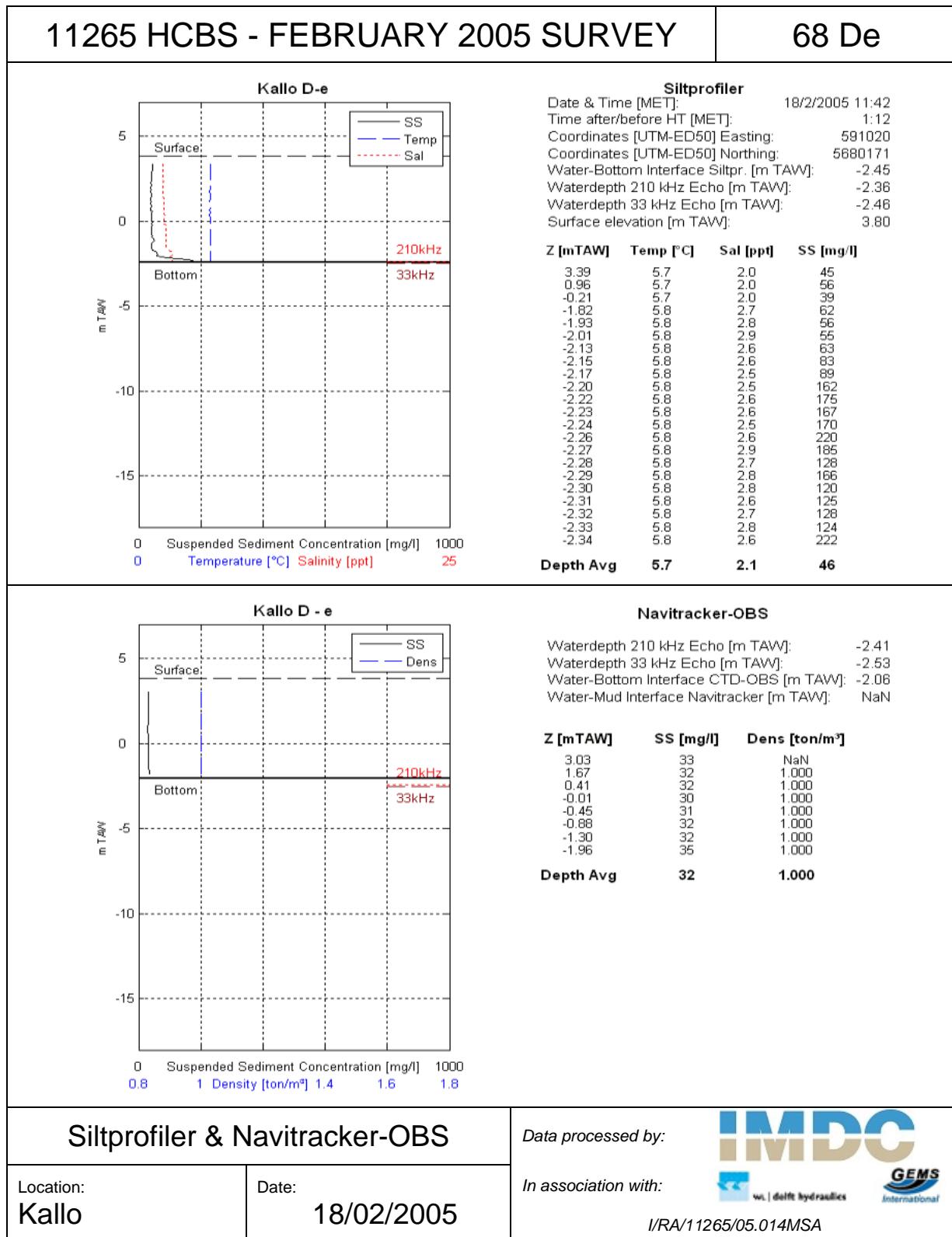


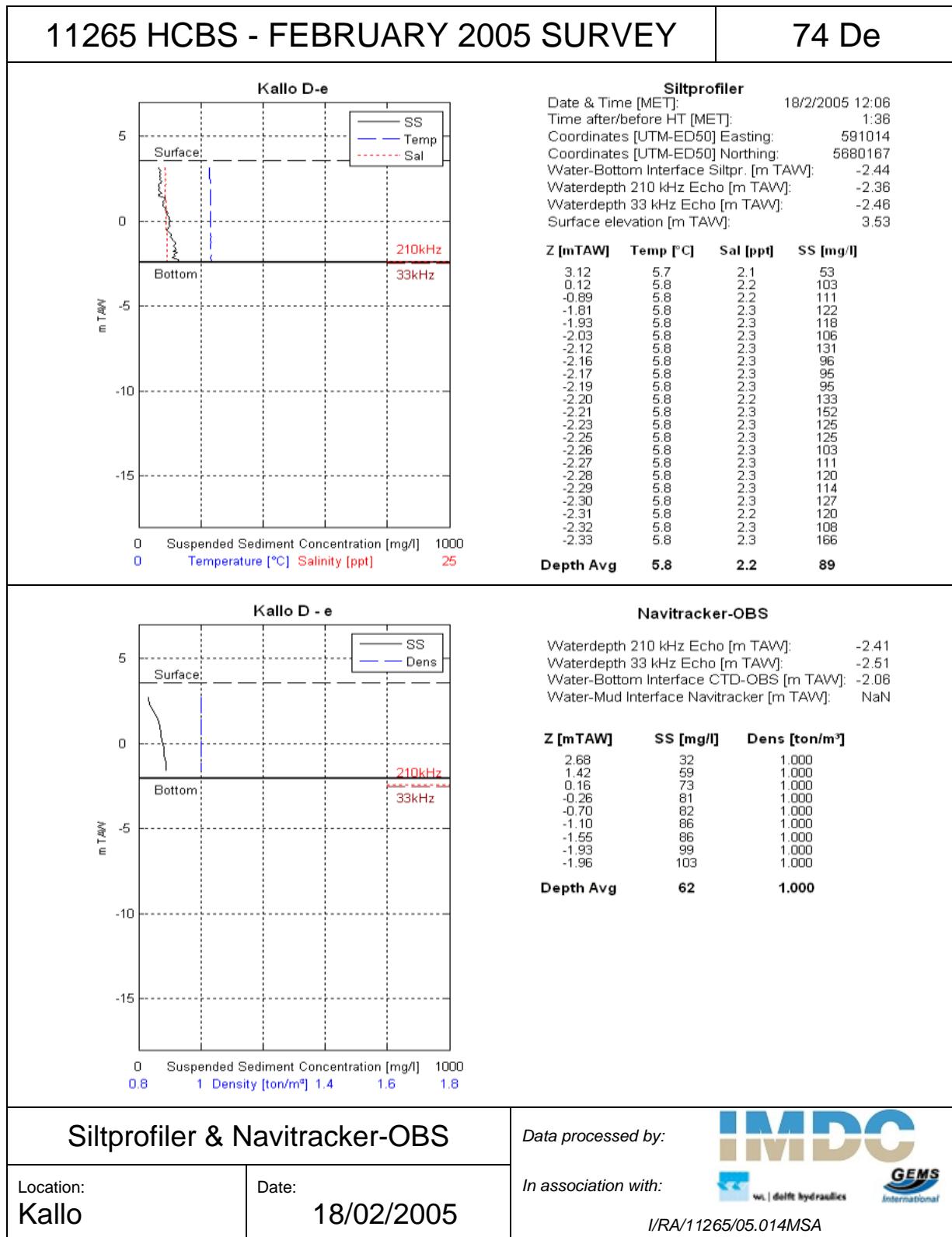


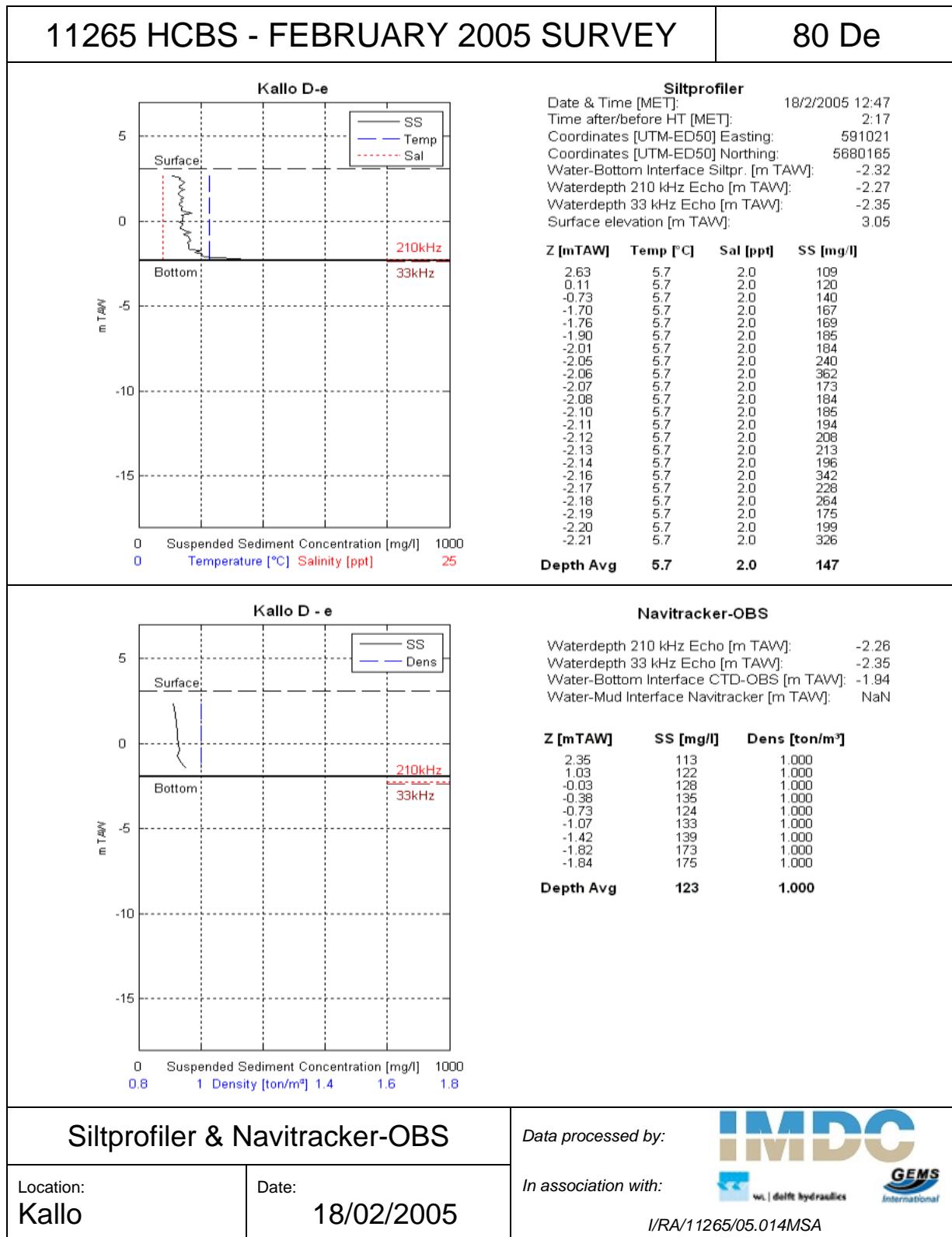


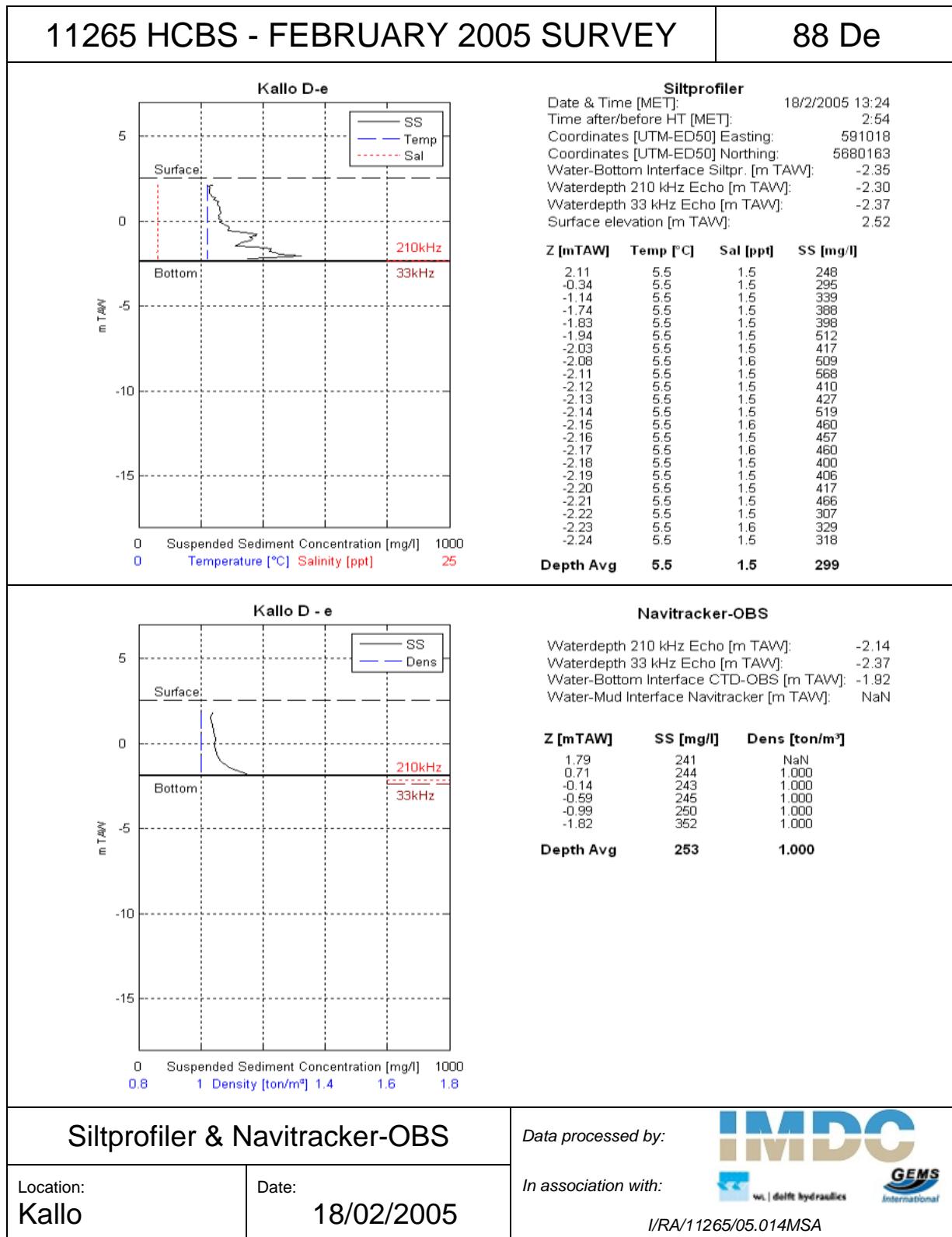


G.3.5. Measurement location e





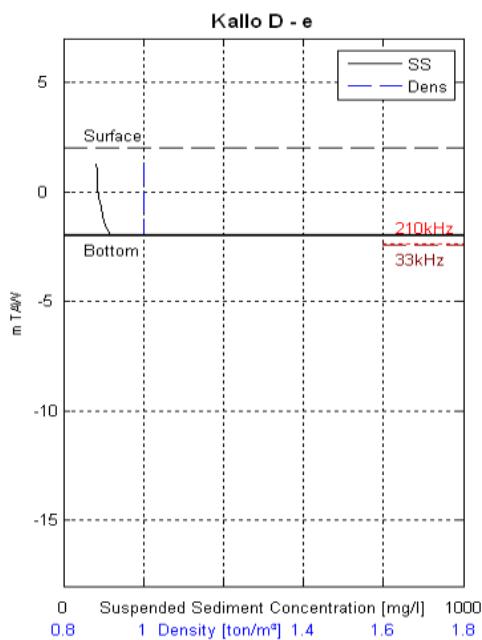




11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005 SURVEY

94 De

Data Not Recorded



Navitracker-OBS

Waterdepth 210 kHz Echo [m TAW]: -2.39
Waterdepth 33 kHz Echo [m TAW]: -2.44
Water-Bottom Interface CTD-OBS [m TAW]: -2.01
Water-Mud Interface Navitracker [m TAW]: NaN

Z [mTAW]	SS [mg/l]	Dens [ton/m ³]
1.29	81	NaN
0.20	84	1.000
-0.24	91	1.000
-0.68	99	1.000
-1.08	102	1.000
-1.53	103	1.000
-1.89	126	1.000
-1.90	117	1.000
-1.91	109	1.000
Depth Avg	91	1.000

Siltprofiler & Navitracker-OBS

Location:
Kallo

Date:
18/02/2005

Data processed by:



In association with:

I/RA/11265/05.014MSA

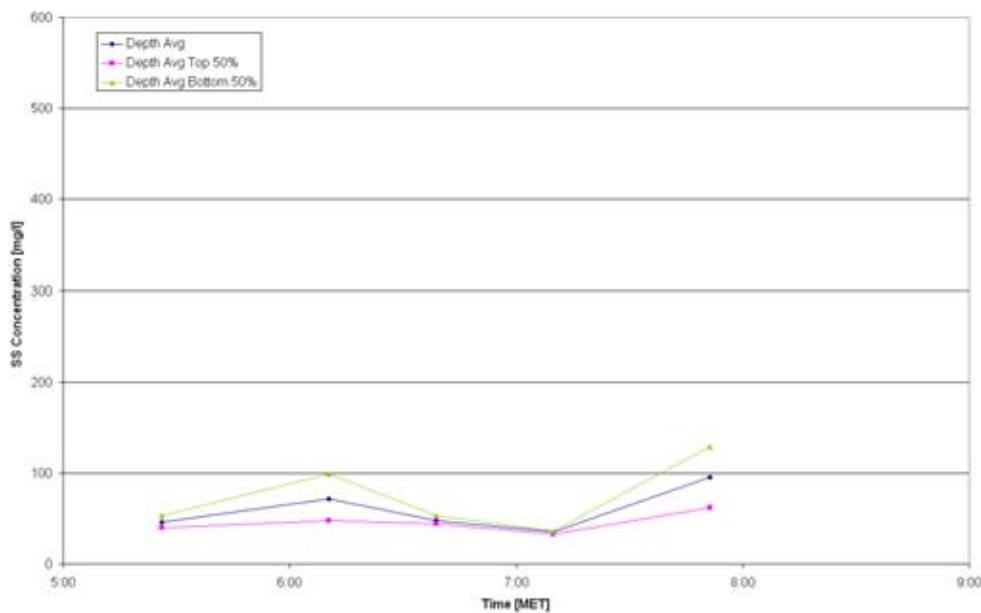
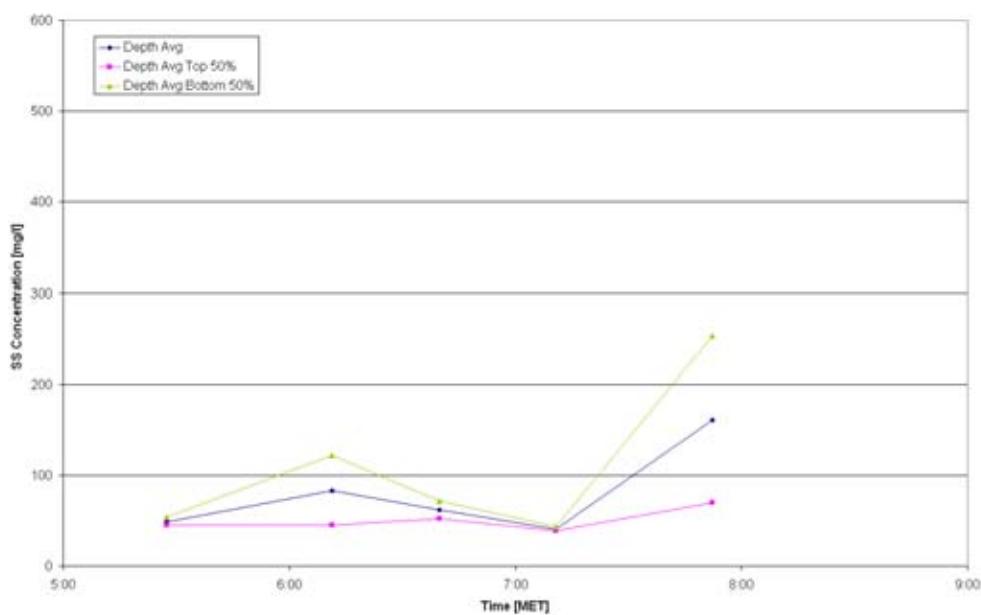
APPENDIX H.

DEPTH AVERAGE FIGURES AND TABLES

H.1 Transect F

11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005 SURVEY

Fa



SS Concentration Siluprofiler &
SS Concentration Navitracker-OBS

Location:
Kallo

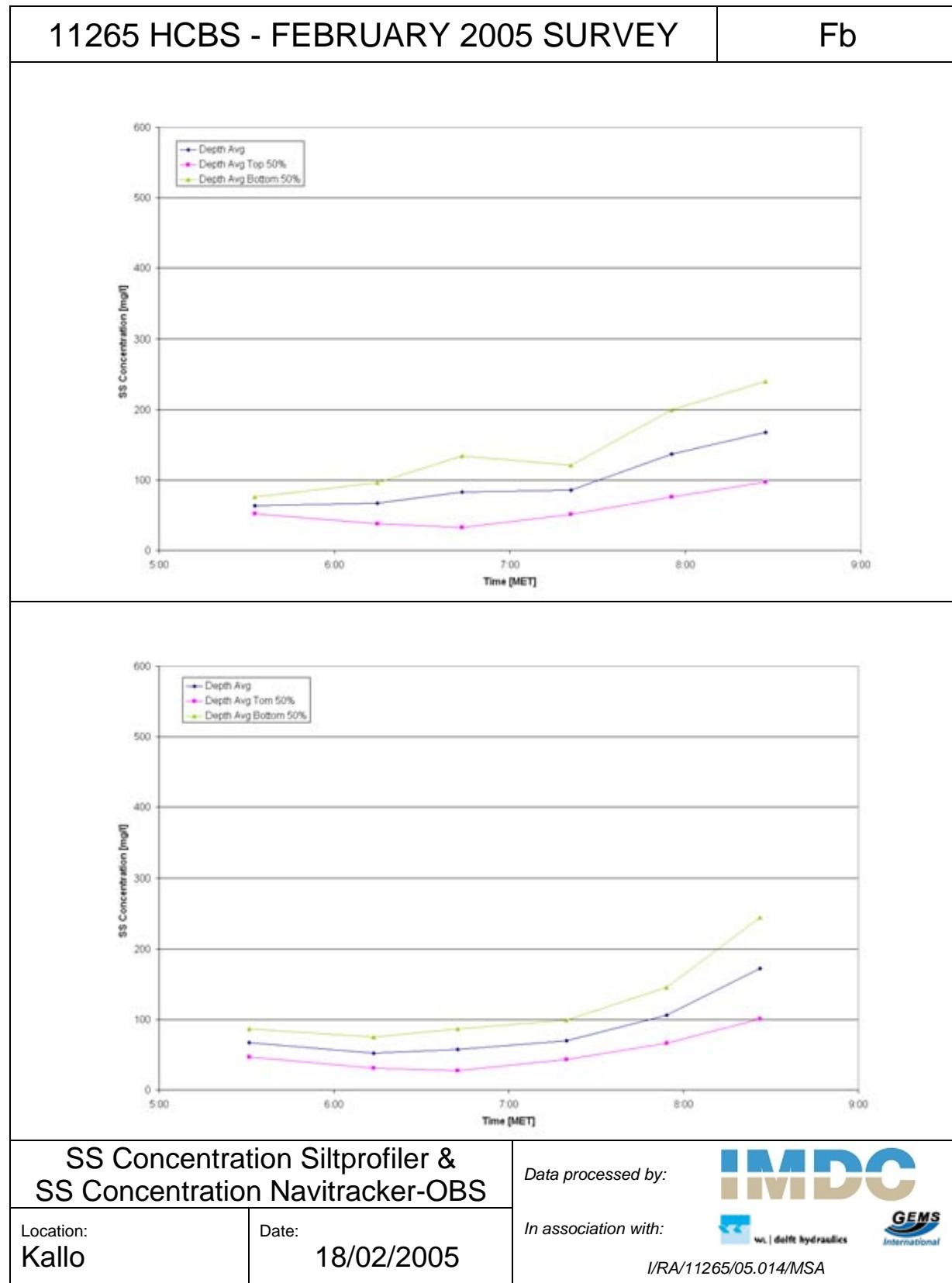
Date:
18/02/2005

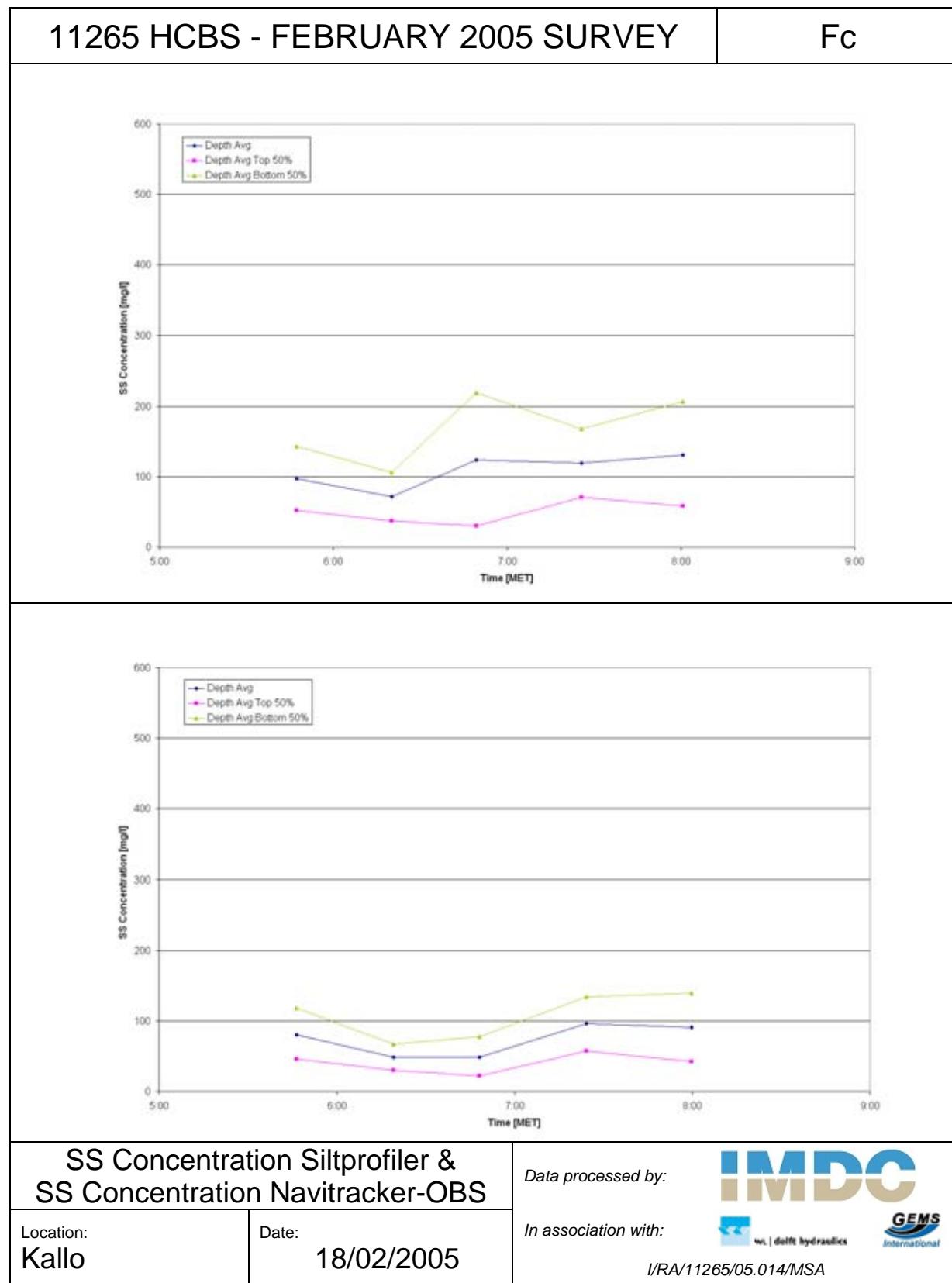
Data processed by:

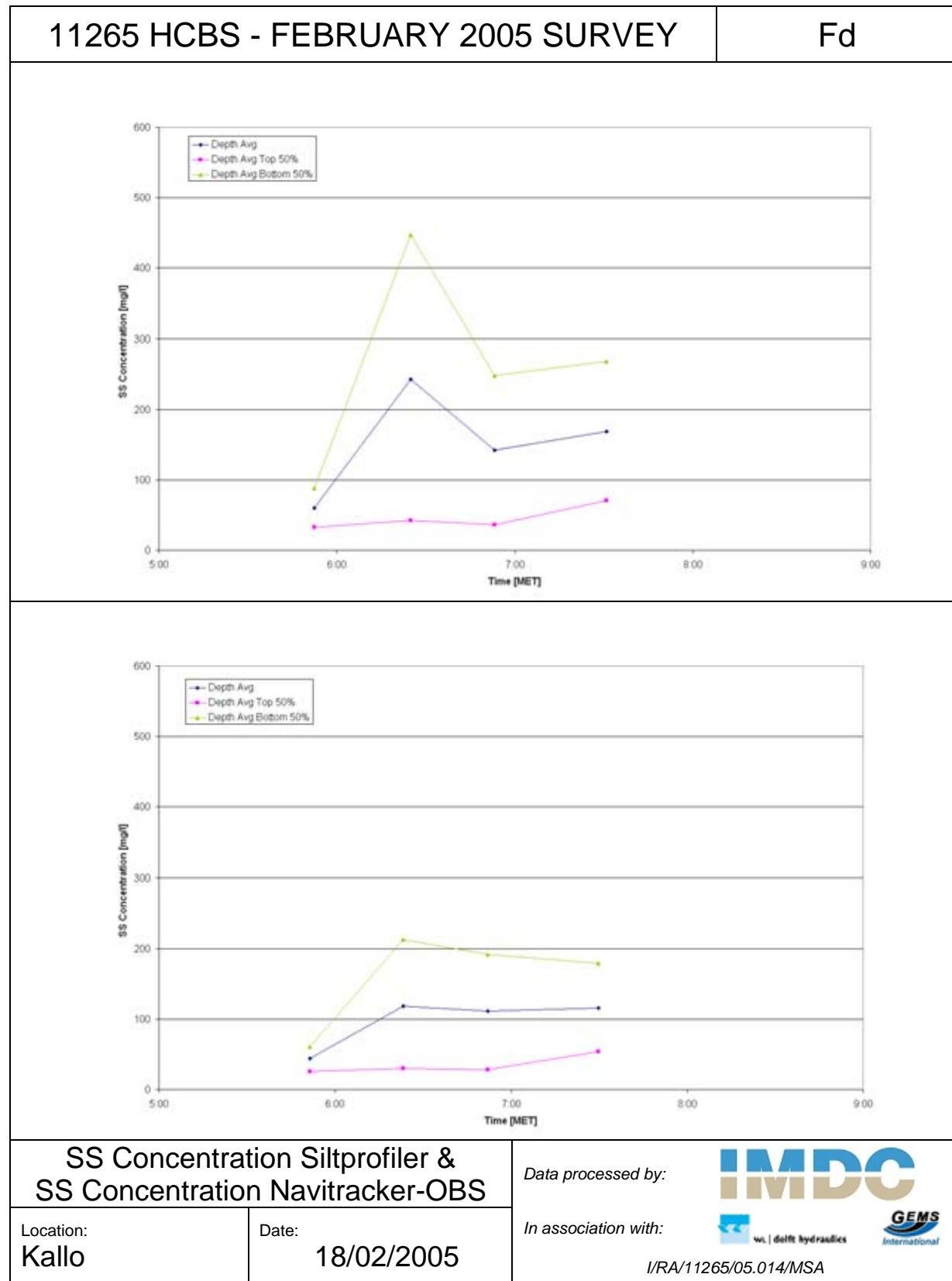


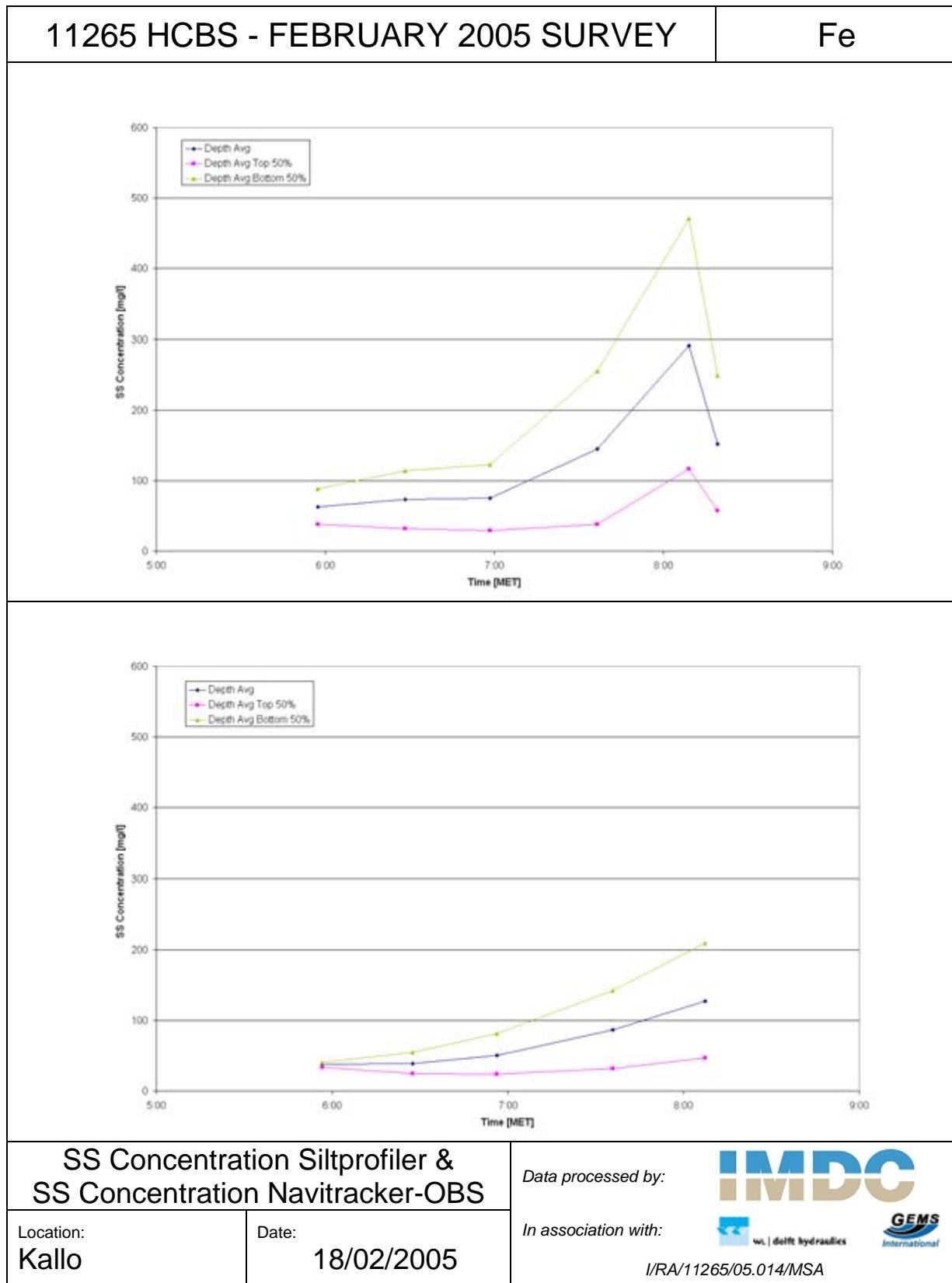
In association with:

I/RA/11265/05.014/MSA





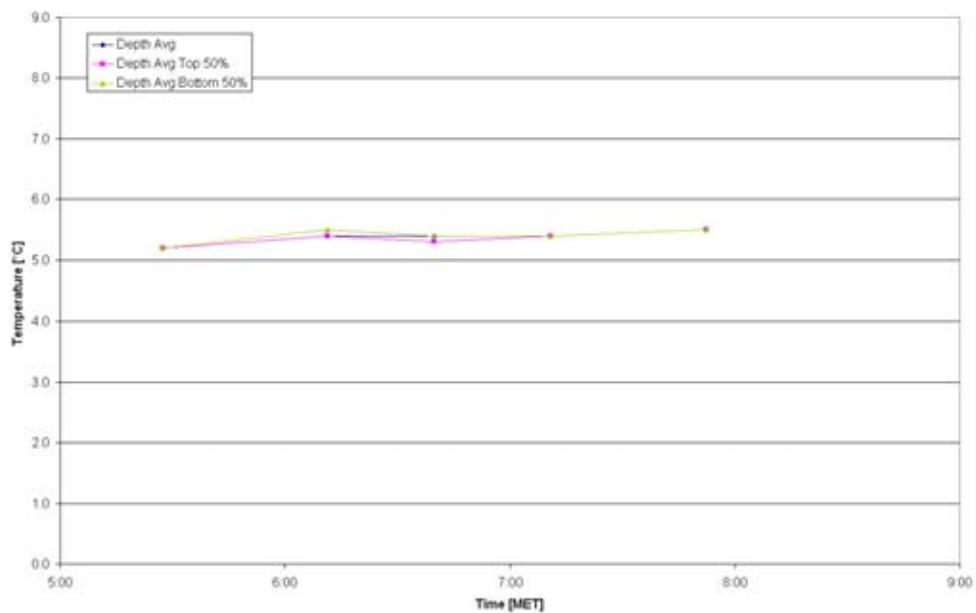
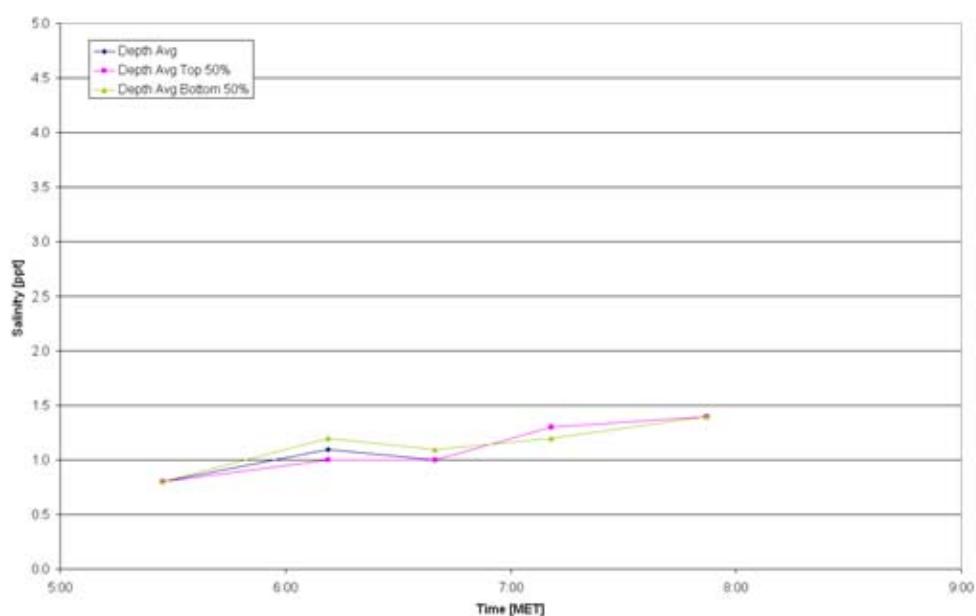




This page is intentionally left blank.

11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005 SURVEY

Fa



Salinity & Temperature Siltprofiler

Location:
Kallo

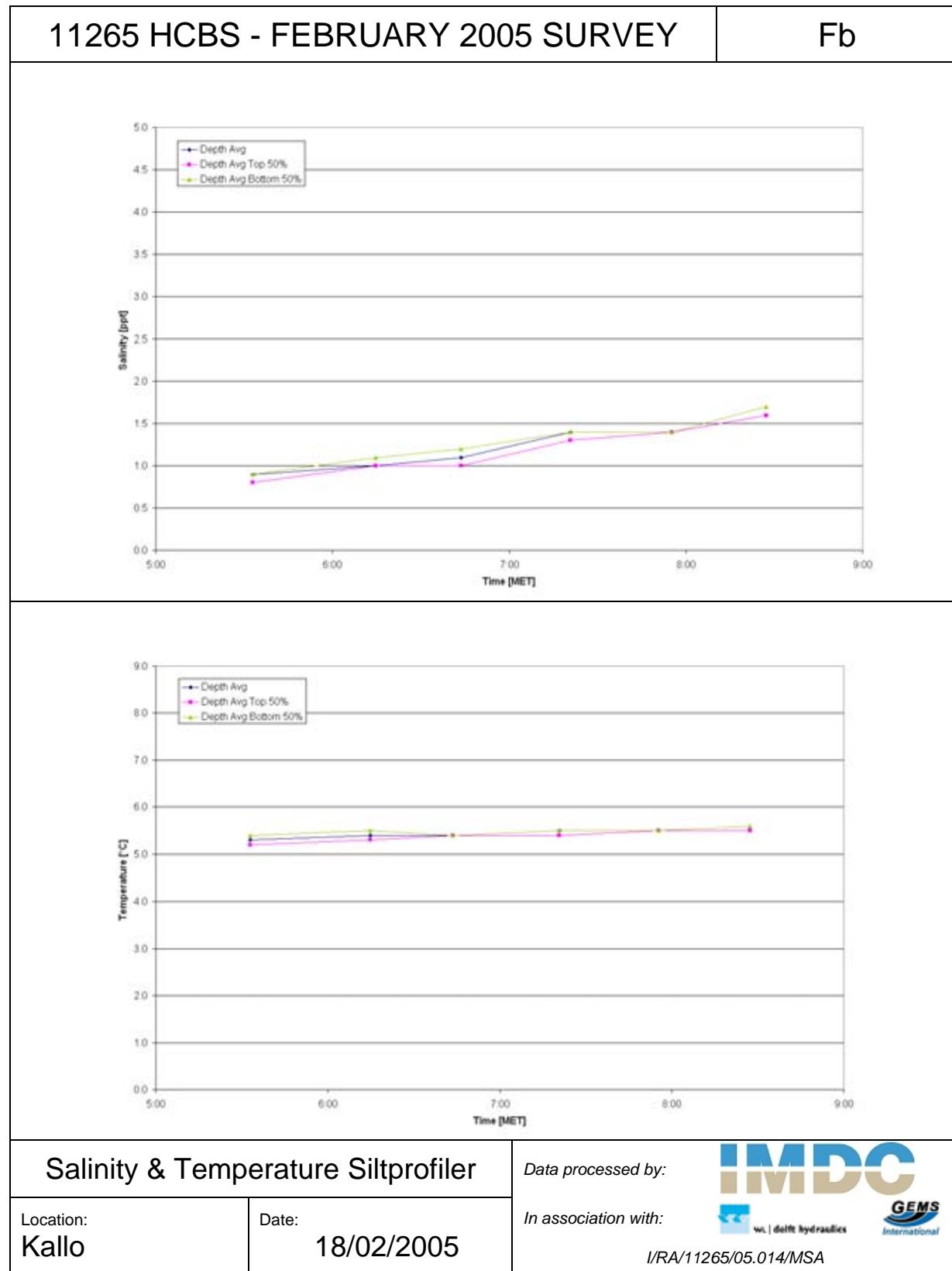
Date:
18/02/2005

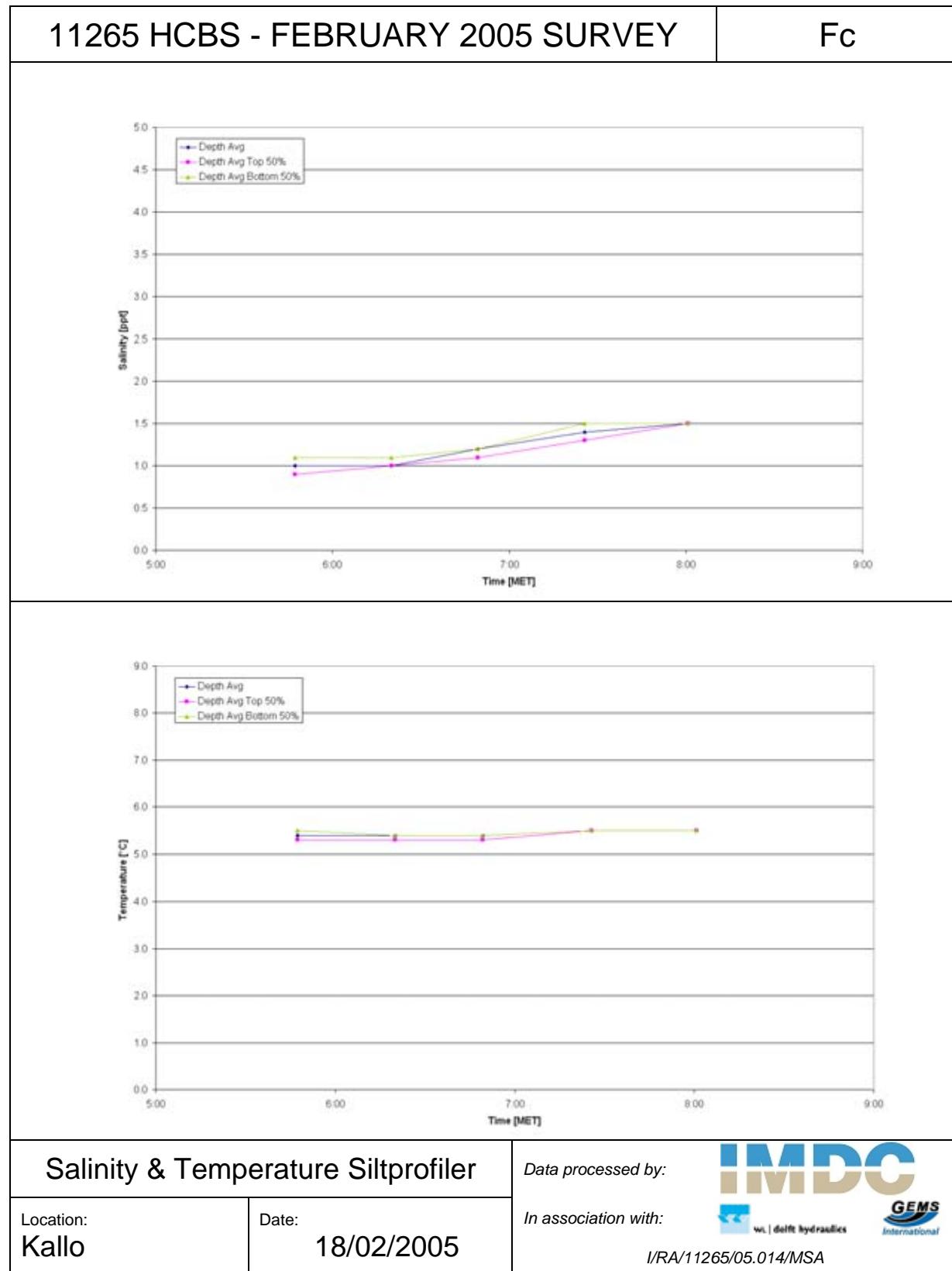
Data processed by:

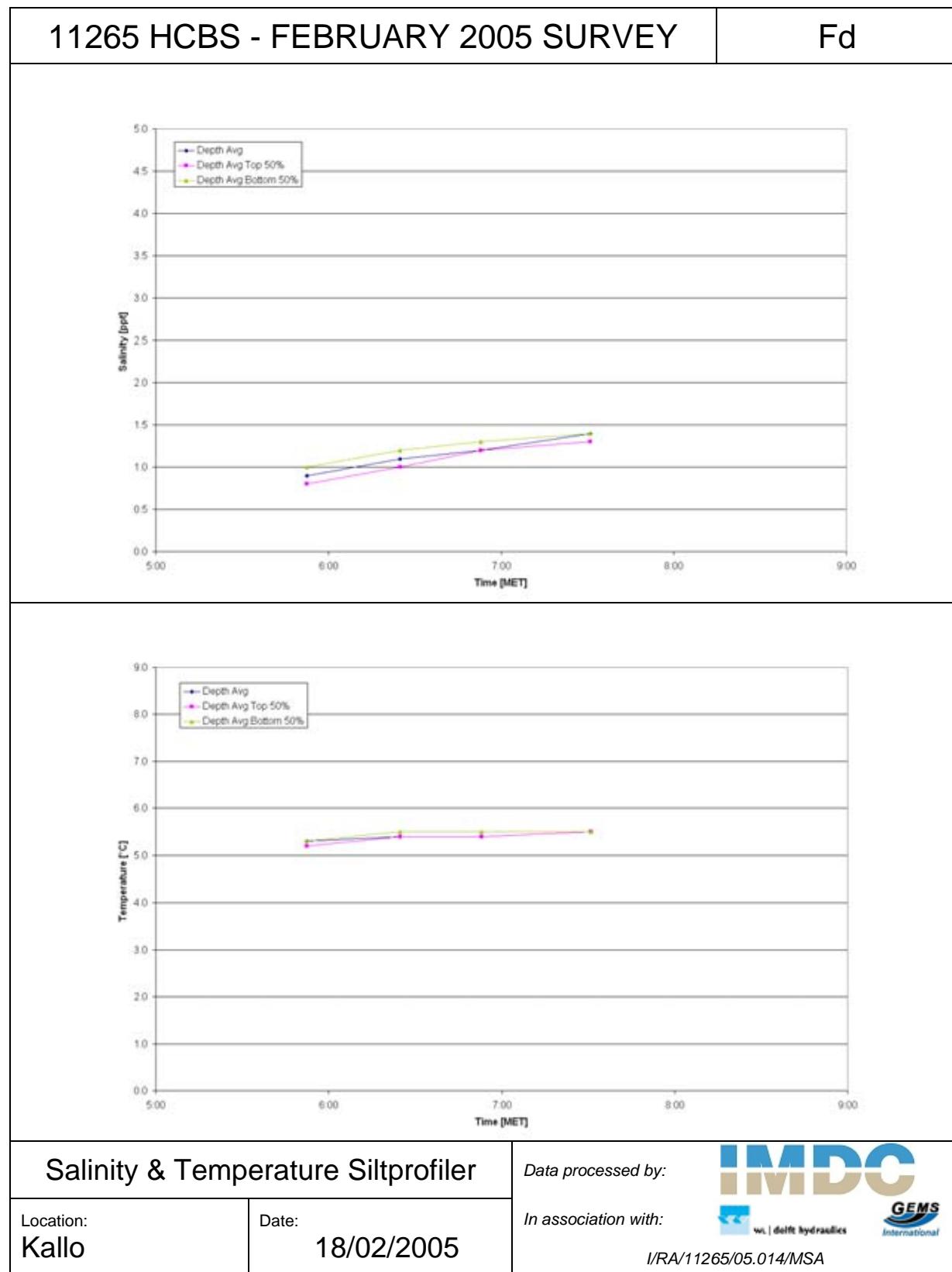


In association with:

I/RA/11265/05.014/MSA

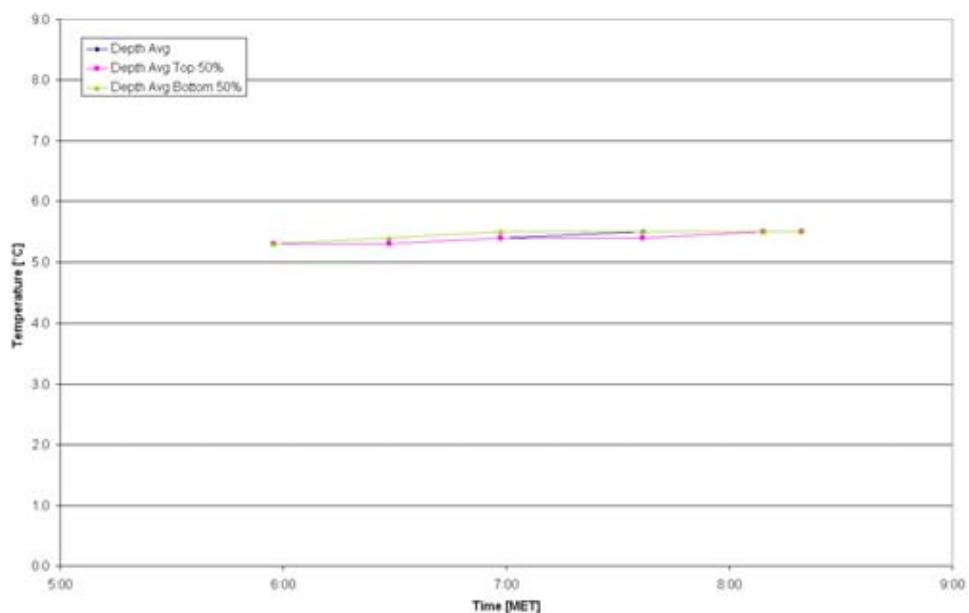
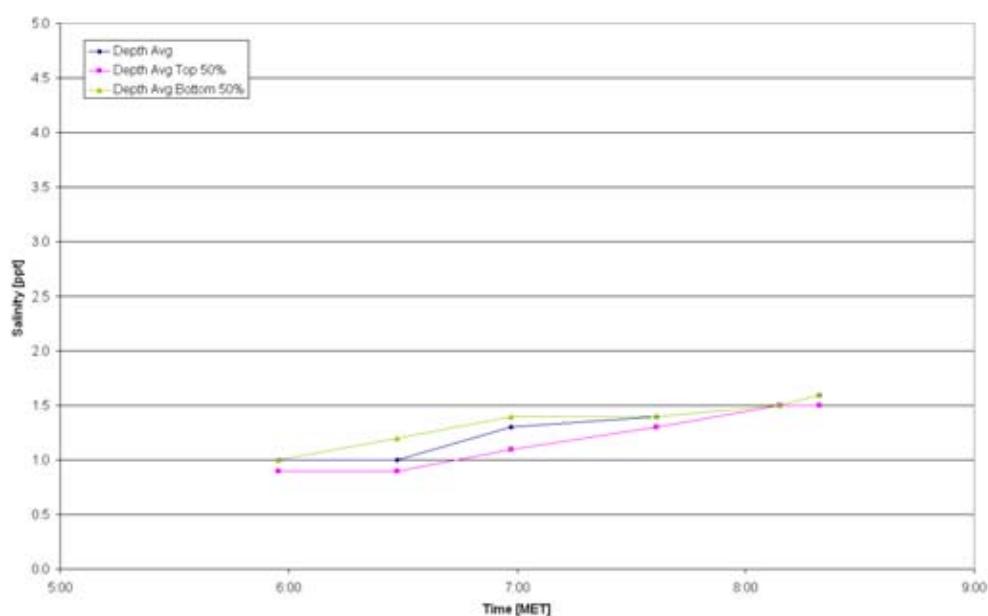






11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005 SURVEY

Fe



Salinity & Temperature Siltprofiler

Location:
Kallo

Date:
18/02/2005

Data processed by:



In association with:

I/RA/11265/05.014/MSA

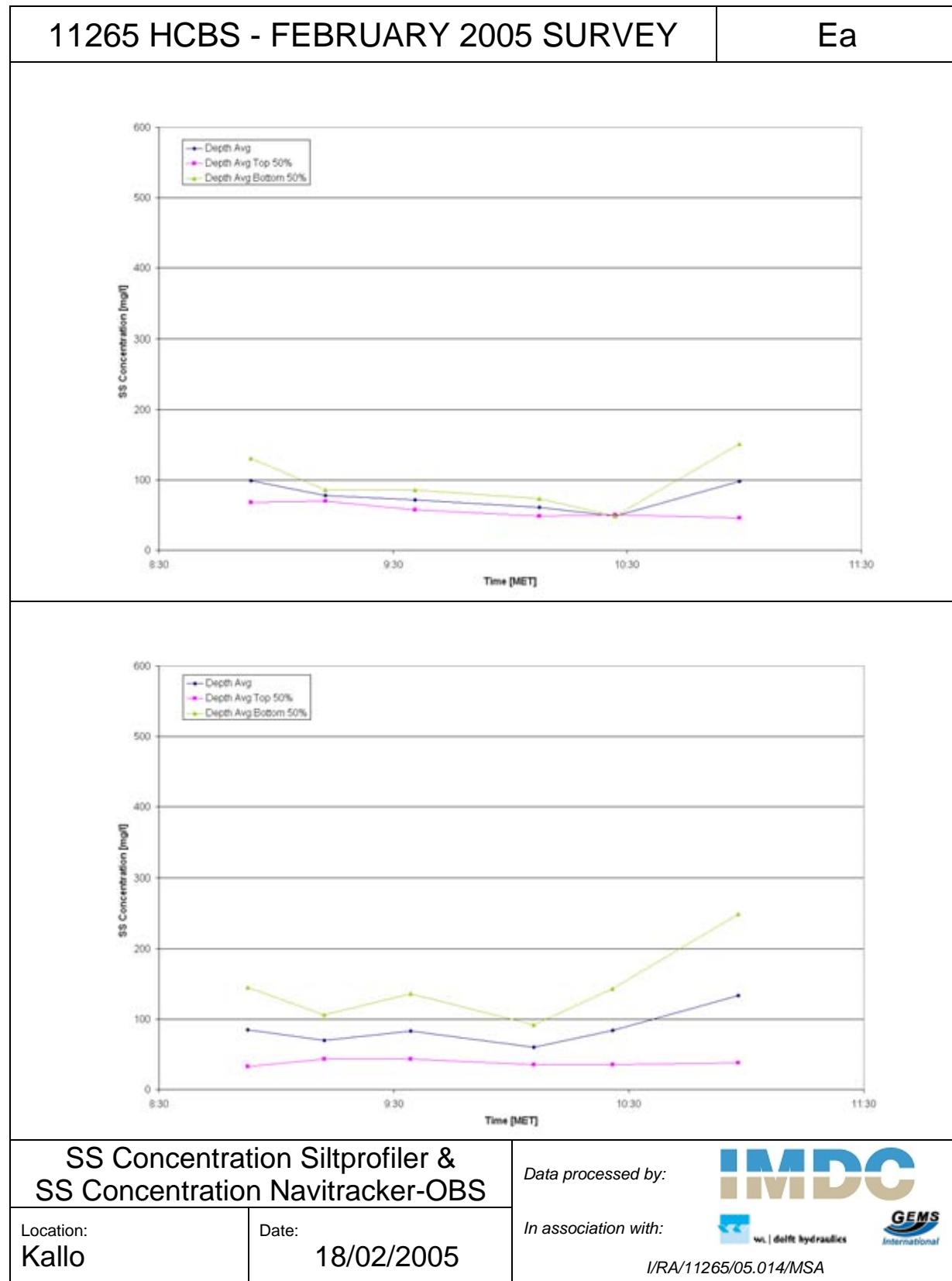
Siltprofiles Name	Time after HW [hh:mm]	Time [hh:mm MET]	Depth Avg			Top 50% Depth Avg			Bottom 50% Depth Avg		
			Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]	Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]	Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]
1 Fa	-5:02	5:27	5,2	0,8	49	5,2	0,8	45	5,2	0,8	54
7 Fa	-4:18	6:11	5,4	1,1	83	5,4	1	45	5,5	1,2	122
13 Fa	-3:50	6:39	5,4	1	62	5,3	1	52	5,4	1,1	72
19 Fa	-3:19	7:10	5,4	1,3	41	5,4	1,3	39	5,4	1,2	43
25 Fa	-2:37	7:52	5,5	1,4	161	5,5	1,4	70	5,5	1,4	254
2 Fb	-4:57	5:32	5,3	0,9	64	5,2	0,8	52	5,4	0,9	76
8 Fb	-4:15	6:14	5,4	1	67	5,3	1	38	5,5	1,1	96
14 Fb	-3:46	6:43	5,4	1,1	83	5,4	1	33	5,4	1,2	134
20 Fb	-3:09	7:20	5,5	1,4	86	5,4	1,3	51	5,5	1,4	121
26 Fb	-2:34	7:55	5,5	1,4	137	5,5	1,4	76	5,5	1,4	200
32 Fb	-2:02	8:27	5,5	1,6	168	5,5	1,6	97	5,6	1,7	240
3 Fc	-4:42	5:47	5,4	1	97	5,3	0,9	52	5,5	1,1	143
9 Fc	-4:09	6:20	5,4	1	72	5,3	1	37	5,4	1,1	106
15 Fc	-3:40	6:49	5,4	1,2	124	5,3	1,1	30	5,4	1,2	219
21 Fc	-3:04	7:25	5,5	1,4	119	5,5	1,3	71	5,5	1,5	168
27 Fc	-2:29	8:00	5,5	1,5	131	5,5	1,5	58	5,5	1,5	207
4 Fd	5:52	-4:37	5,3	0,9	60	5,2	0,8	33	5,3	1	88
10 Fd	6:24	-4:05	5,4	1,1	243	5,4	1	42	5,5	1,2	447
16 Fd	6:53	-3:36	5,4	1,2	142	5,4	1,2	36	5,5	1,3	248
22 Fd	7:30	-2:59	5,5	1,4	169	5,5	1,3	71	5,5	1,4	269

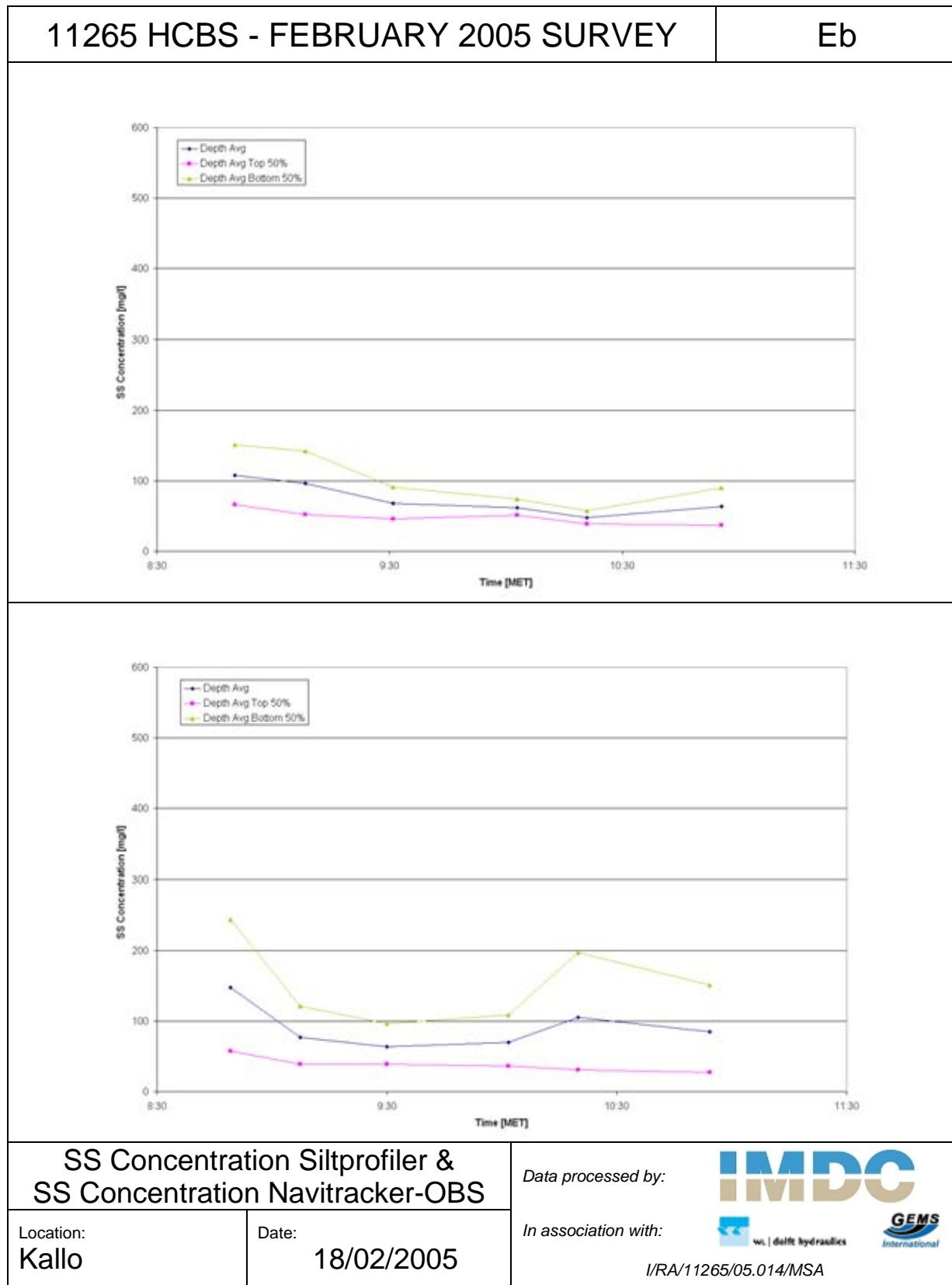
Siltprofiles Name	Time after HW [hh:mm]	Time [hh:mm MET]	Depth Avg			Top 50% Depth Avg			Bottom 50% Depth Avg		
			Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]	Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]	Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]
5 Fe	5:57	-4:32	5,3	1	63	5,3	0,9	38	5,3	1	88
11 Fe	6:28	-4:01	5,3	1	73	5,3	0,9	32	5,4	1,2	114
17 Fe	6:58	-3:31	5,4	1,3	75	5,4	1,1	29	5,5	1,4	123
23 Fe	7:36	-2:53	5,5	1,4	145	5,4	1,3	38	5,5	1,4	255
28 Fe	8:09	-2:20	5,5	1,5	292	5,5	1,5	117	5,5	1,5	471
30 Fe	8:19	-2:10	5,5	1,6	152	5,5	1,5	57	5,5	1,6	249

NaviOBS Name	Time after HW [hh:mm]	Time [hh:mm MET]	Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]	Top 50% Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]	Bottom 50% Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]
1 Fa	-5:03	5:26	46	40	53
7 Fa	-4:19	6:10	72	48	99
13 Fa	-3:51	6:38	48	44	53
19 Fa	-3:20	7:09	35	33	36
25 Fa	-2:38	7:51	95	62	129
2 Fb	-4:58	5:31	67	47	87
8 Fb	-4:16	6:13	52	31	75
14 Fb	-3:47	6:42	57	27	87
20 Fb	-3:10	7:19	70	43	99
26 Fb	-2:35	7:54	106	66	146
32 Fb	-2:03	8:26	172	101	245
3 Fc	-4:43	5:46	80	46	118
9 Fc	-4:10	6:19	49	30	67
15 Fc	-3:41	6:48	49	22	78
21 Fc	-3:05	7:24	96	57	134
27 Fc	-2:30	7:59	91	42	140
4 Fd	-4:38	5:51	44	26	61
10 Fd	-4:06	6:23	118	30	213
16 Fd	-3:37	6:52	111	28	192
22 Fd	-3:00	7:29	116	54	179

NaviOBS Name	Time after HW [hh:mm]	Time [hh:mm MET]	Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]	Top 50% Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]	Bottom 50% Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]
5 Fe	-4:33	5:56	38	34	41
11 Fe	-4:02	6:27	39	25	55
17 Fe	-3:33	6:56	50	24	81
23 Fe	-2:54	7:35	87	32	142
28 Fe	-2:22	8:07	127	47	209

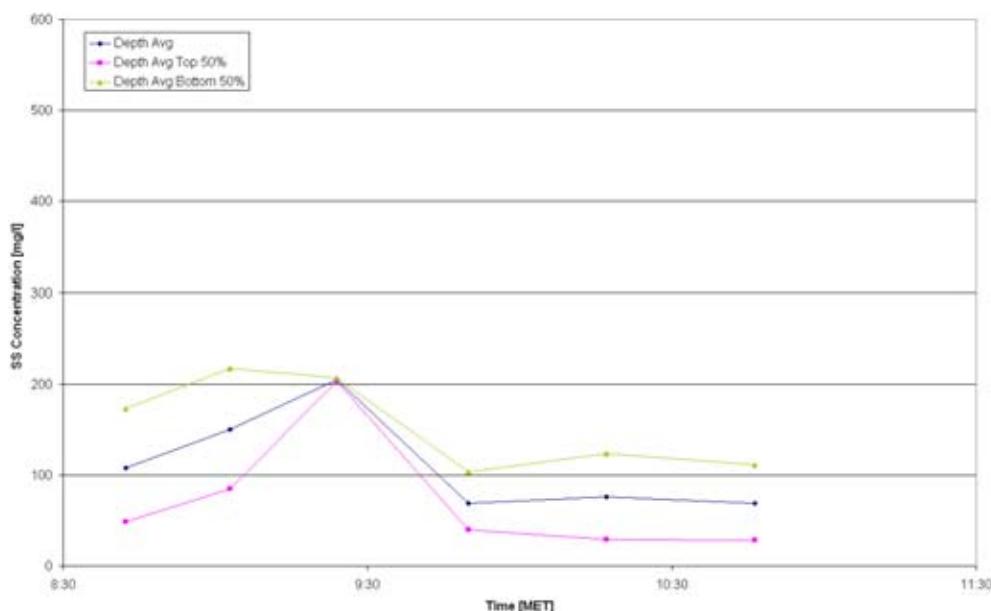
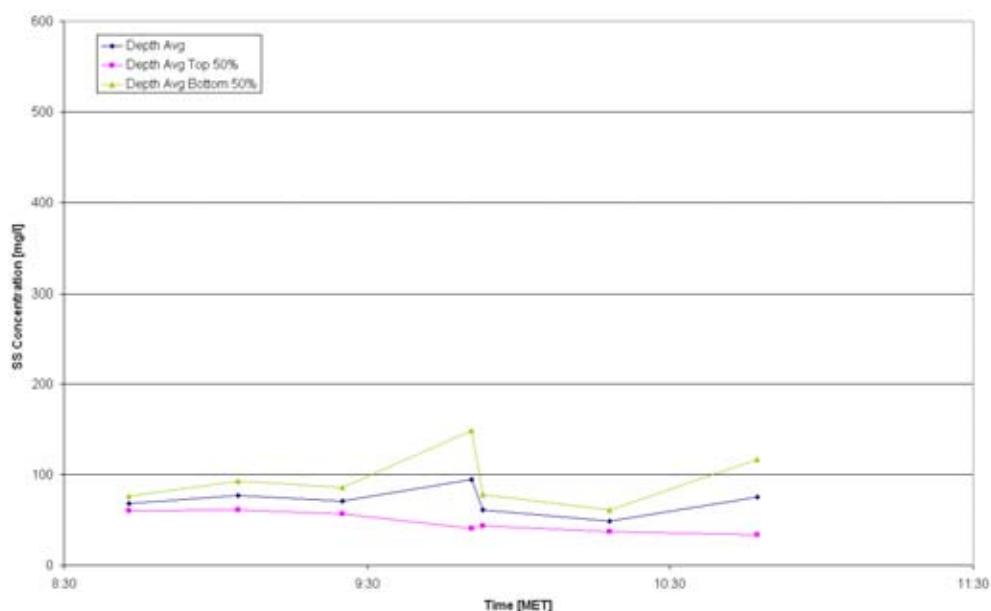
H.2 Transect E





11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005 SURVEY

Ec



SS Concentration Sil profiler &
SS Concentration Navitracker-OBS

Location:
Kallo

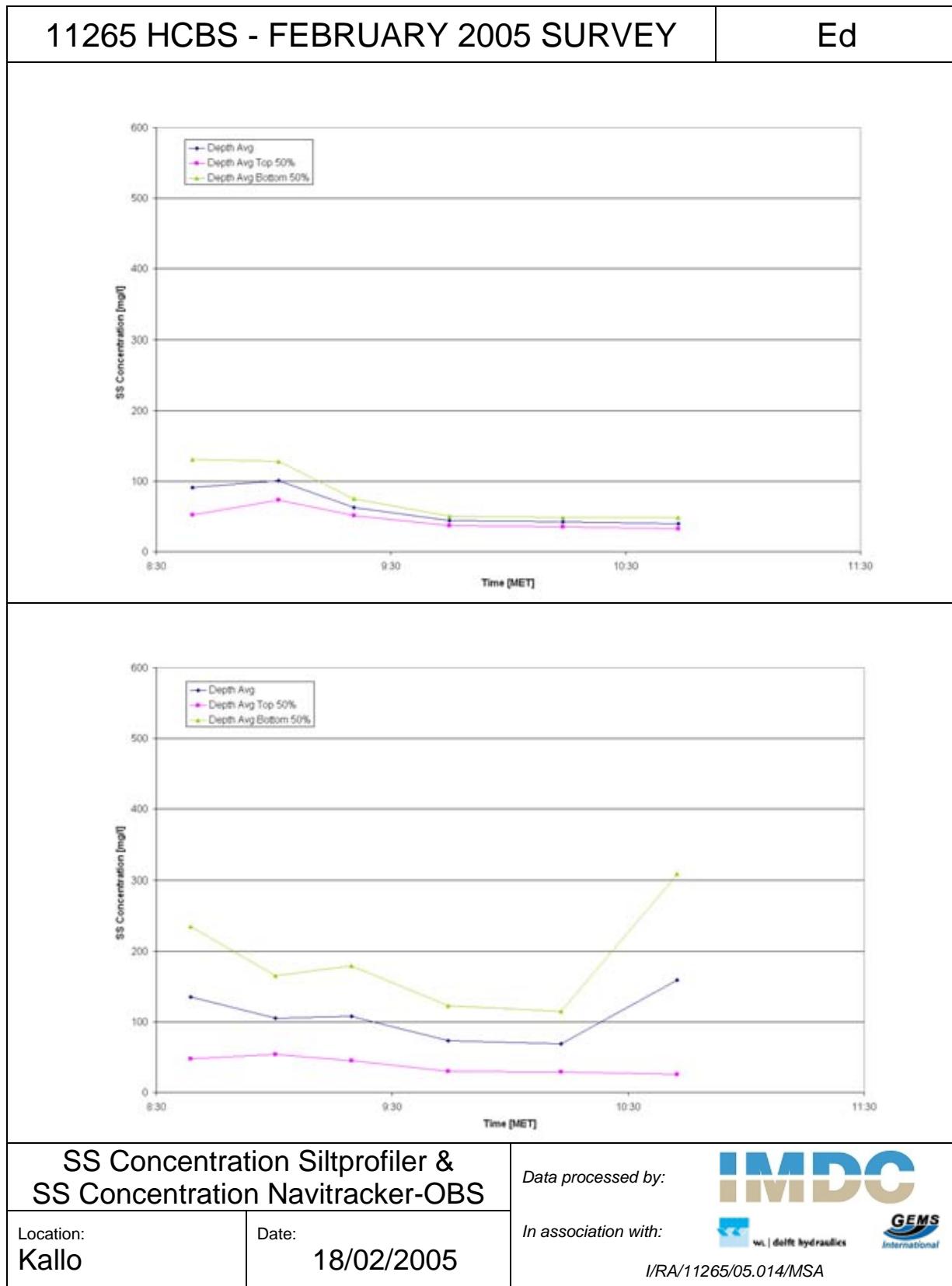
Date:
18/02/2005

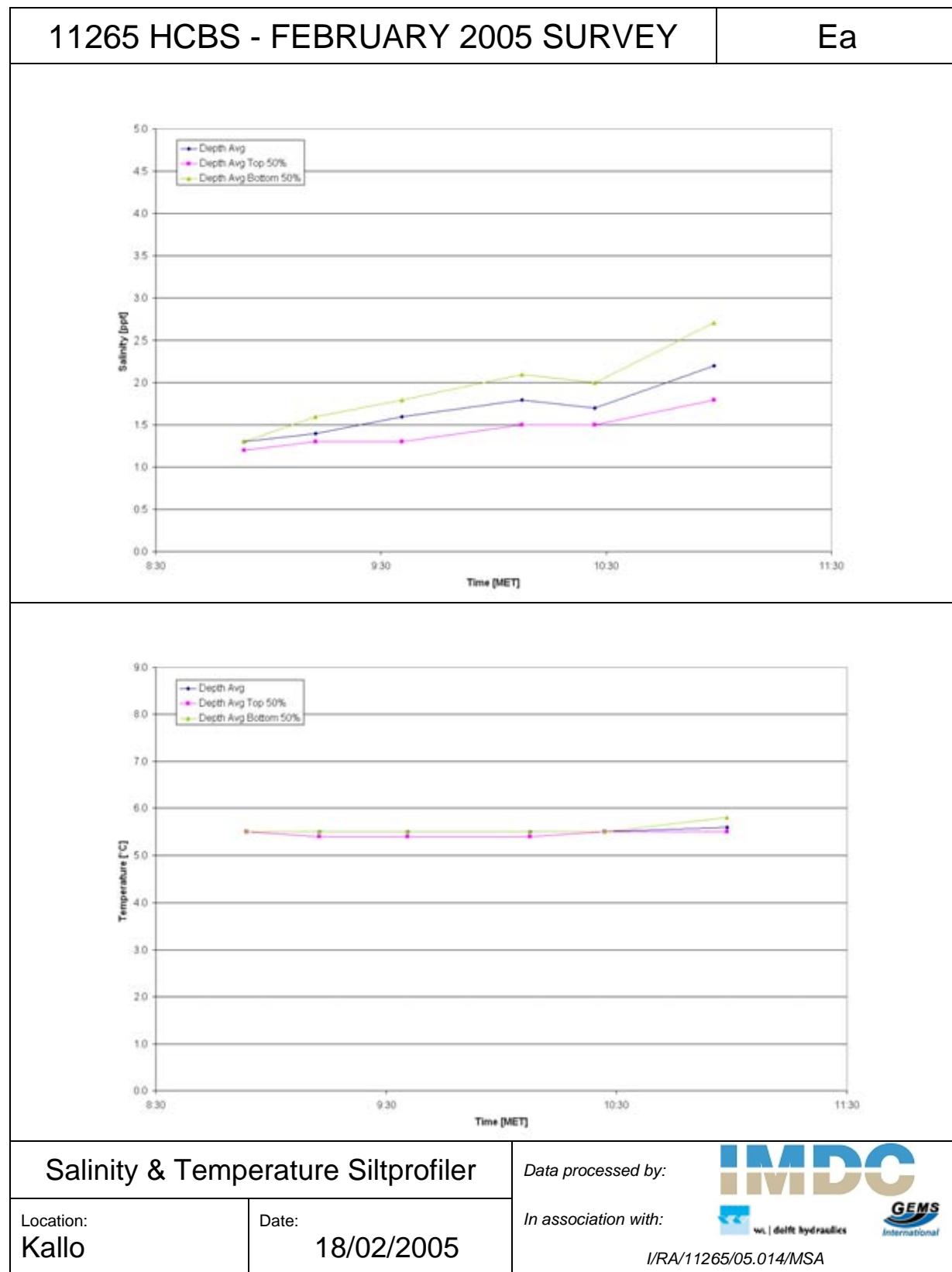
Data processed by:

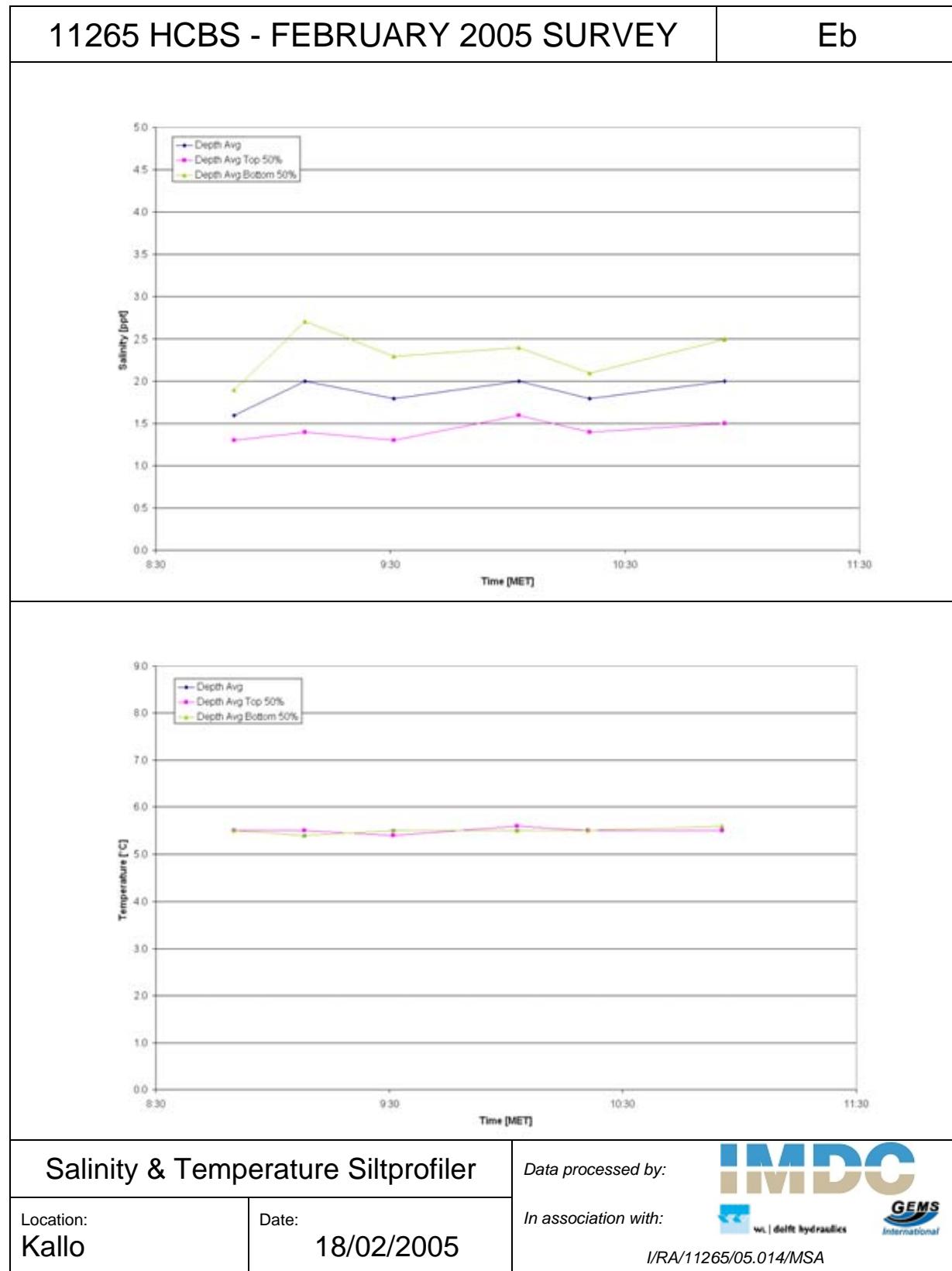


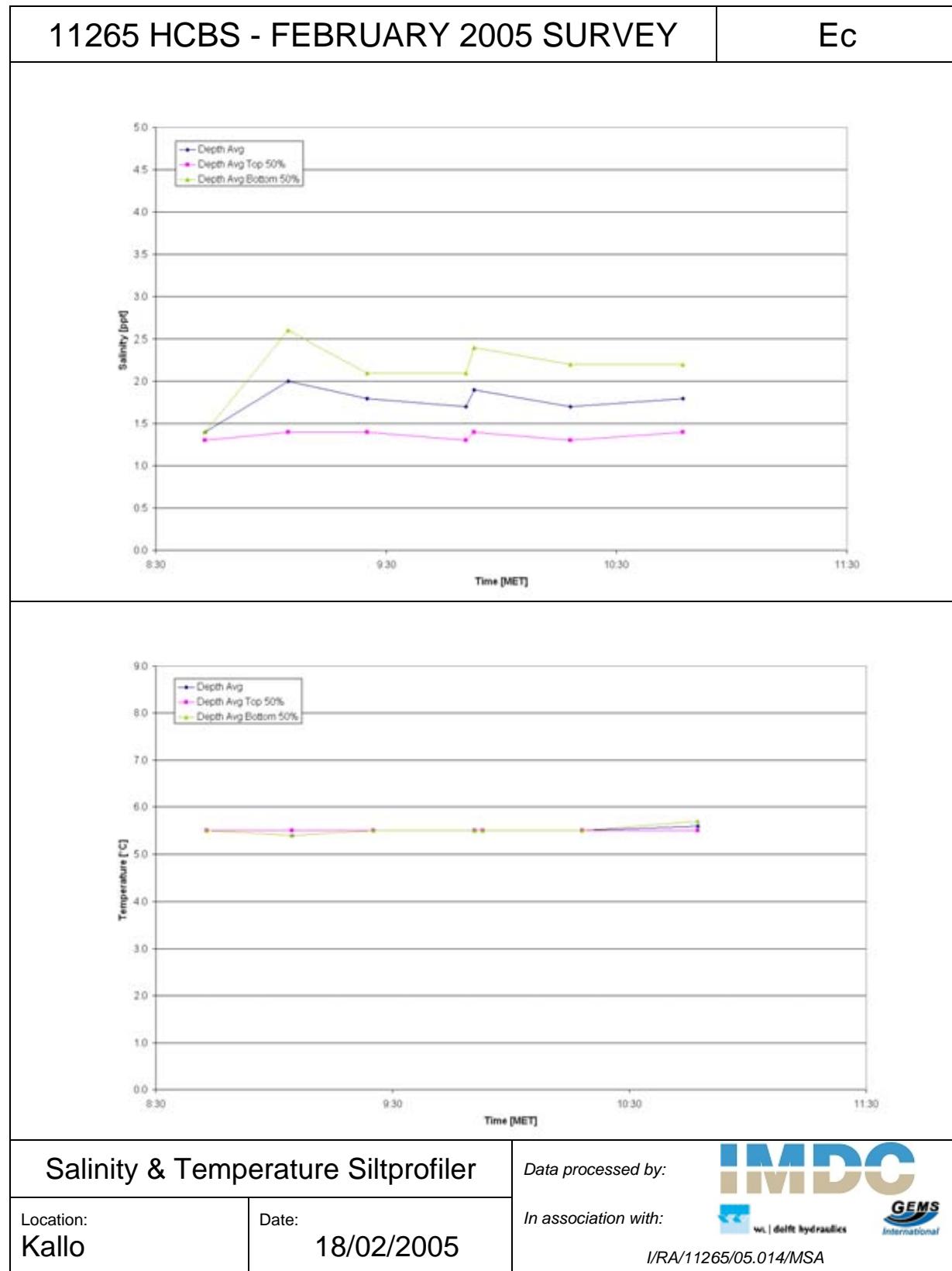
In association with:

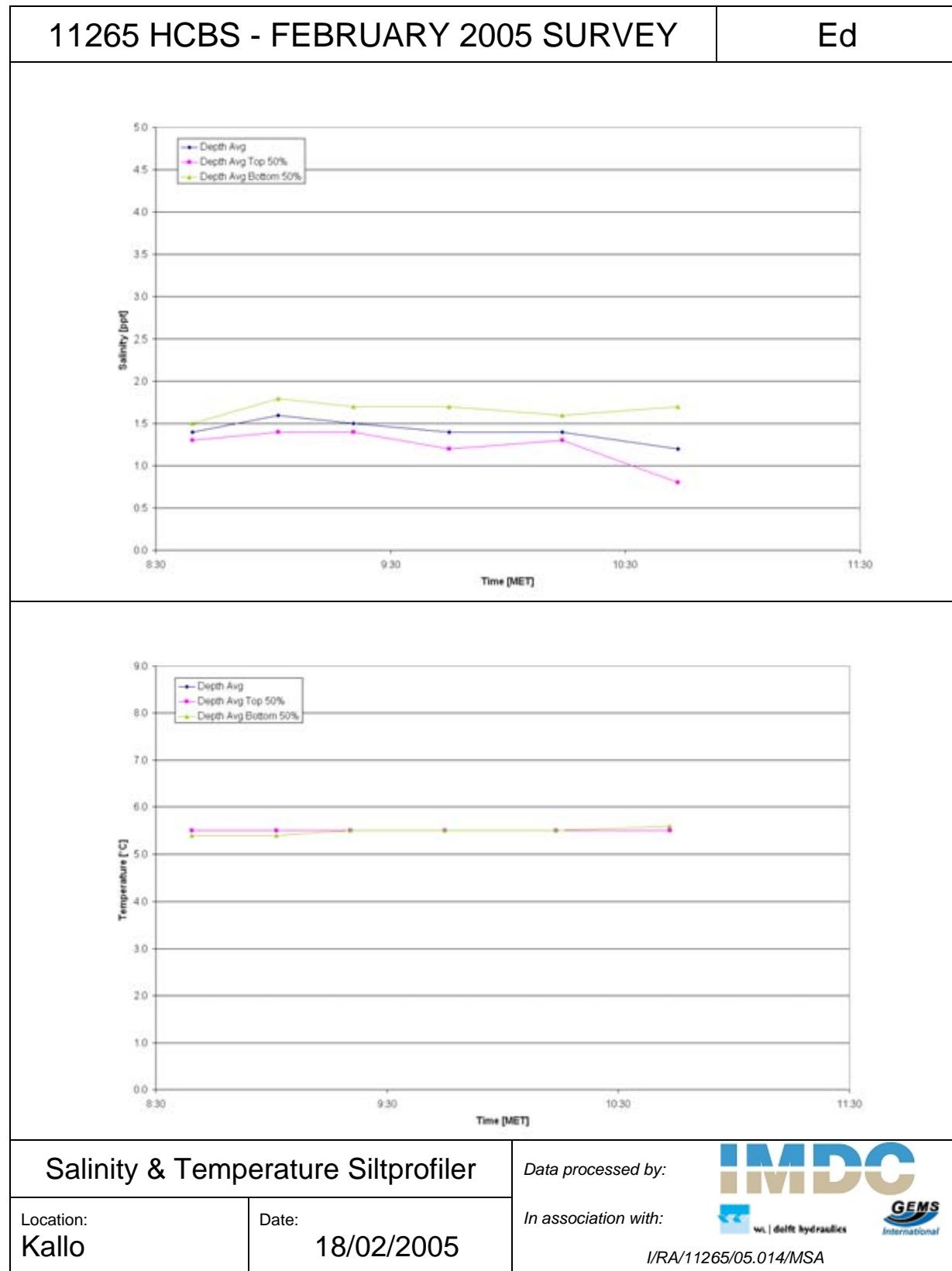
I/RA/11265/05.014/MSA











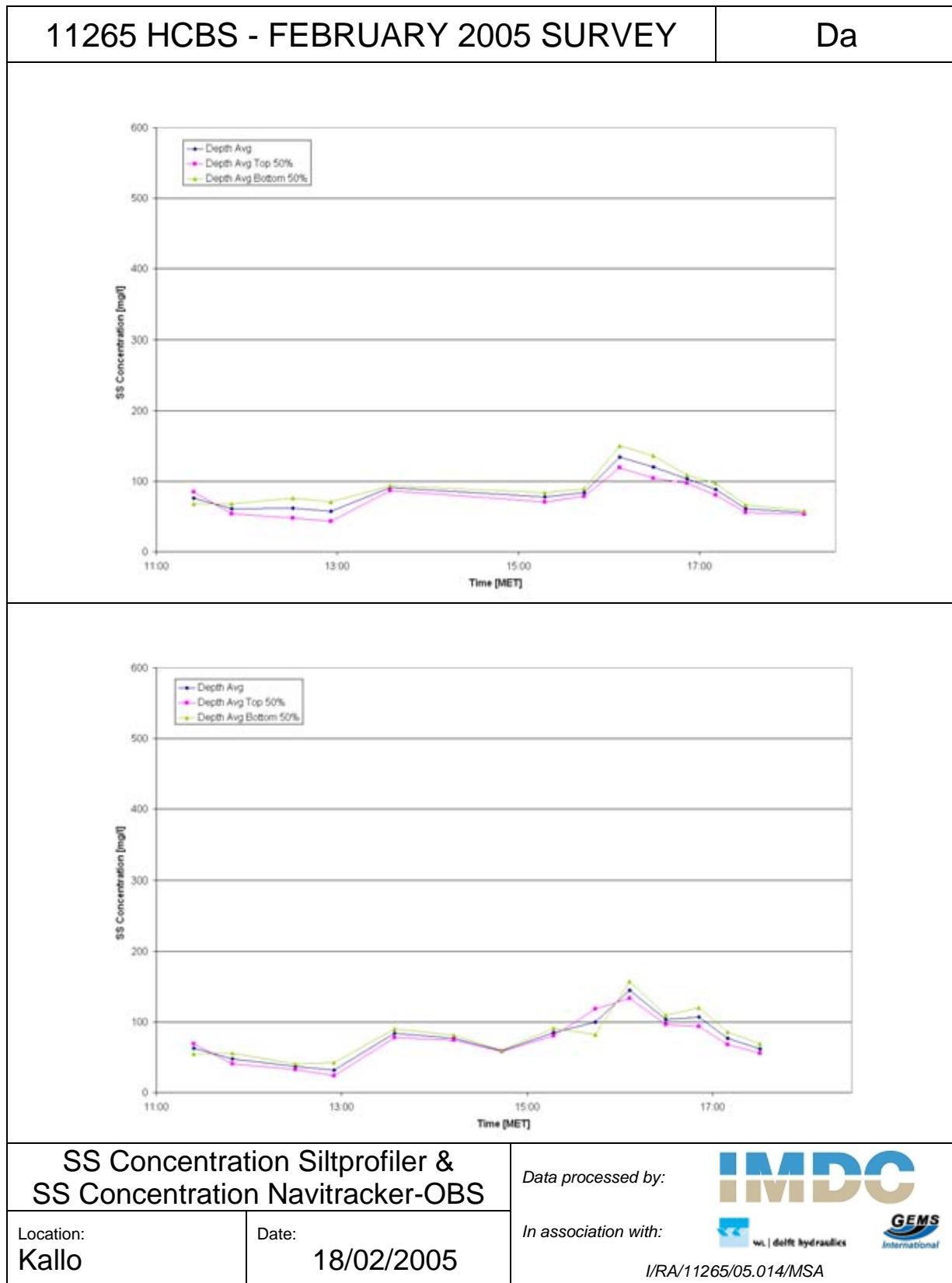
Siltprofiles Name	Time after HW [hh:mm]	Time [hh:mm MET]	Depth Avg			Top 50% Depth Avg			Bottom 50% Depth Avg		
			Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]	Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]	Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]
36 Ea	-1:36	8:53	5,5	1,3	99	5,5	1,2	68	5,5	1,3	131
41 Ea	-1:17	9:12	5,5	1,4	78	5,4	1,3	70	5,5	1,6	86
46 Ea	-0:54	9:35	5,5	1,6	72	5,4	1,3	57	5,5	1,8	86
52 Ea	-0:22	10:07	5,5	1,8	61	5,4	1,5	49	5,5	2,1	73
57 Ea	-0:03	10:26	5,5	1,7	49	5,5	1,5	50	5,5	2	49
62 Ea	0:28	10:58	5,6	2,2	98	5,5	1,8	46	5,8	2,7	151
35 Eb	-1:39	8:50	5,5	1,6	108	5,5	1,3	66	5,5	1,9	151
40 Eb	-1:21	9:08	5,4	2	96	5,5	1,4	52	5,4	2,7	142
45 Eb	-0:59	9:30	5,5	1,8	68	5,4	1,3	46	5,5	2,3	91
51 Eb	-0:27	10:02	5,5	2	62	5,6	1,6	51	5,5	2,4	74
56 Eb	-0:09	10:20	5,5	1,8	48	5,5	1,4	39	5,5	2,1	57
61 Eb	0:25	10:55	5,5	2	64	5,5	1,5	37	5,6	2,5	90
34 Ec	-1:47	8:42	5,5	1,4	68	5,5	1,3	60	5,5	1,4	76
39 Ec	-1:25	9:04	5,4	2	77	5,5	1,4	61	5,4	2,6	93
44 Ec	-1:04	9:25	5,5	1,8	71	5,5	1,4	57	5,5	2,1	86
49 Ec	-0:39	9:50	5,5	1,7	95	5,5	1,3	41	5,5	2,1	149
50 Ec	-0:37	9:52	5,5	1,9	61	5,5	1,4	43	5,5	2,4	78
55 Ec	-0:12	10:17	5,5	1,7	49	5,5	1,3	37	5,5	2,2	61
60 Ec	0:17	10:47	5,6	1,8	75	5,5	1,4	34	5,7	2,2	117
33 Ed	-1:50	8:39	5,5	1,4	91	5,5	1,3	52	5,4	1,5	131
38 Ed	-1:28	9:01	5,5	1,6	101	5,5	1,4	73	5,4	1,8	128

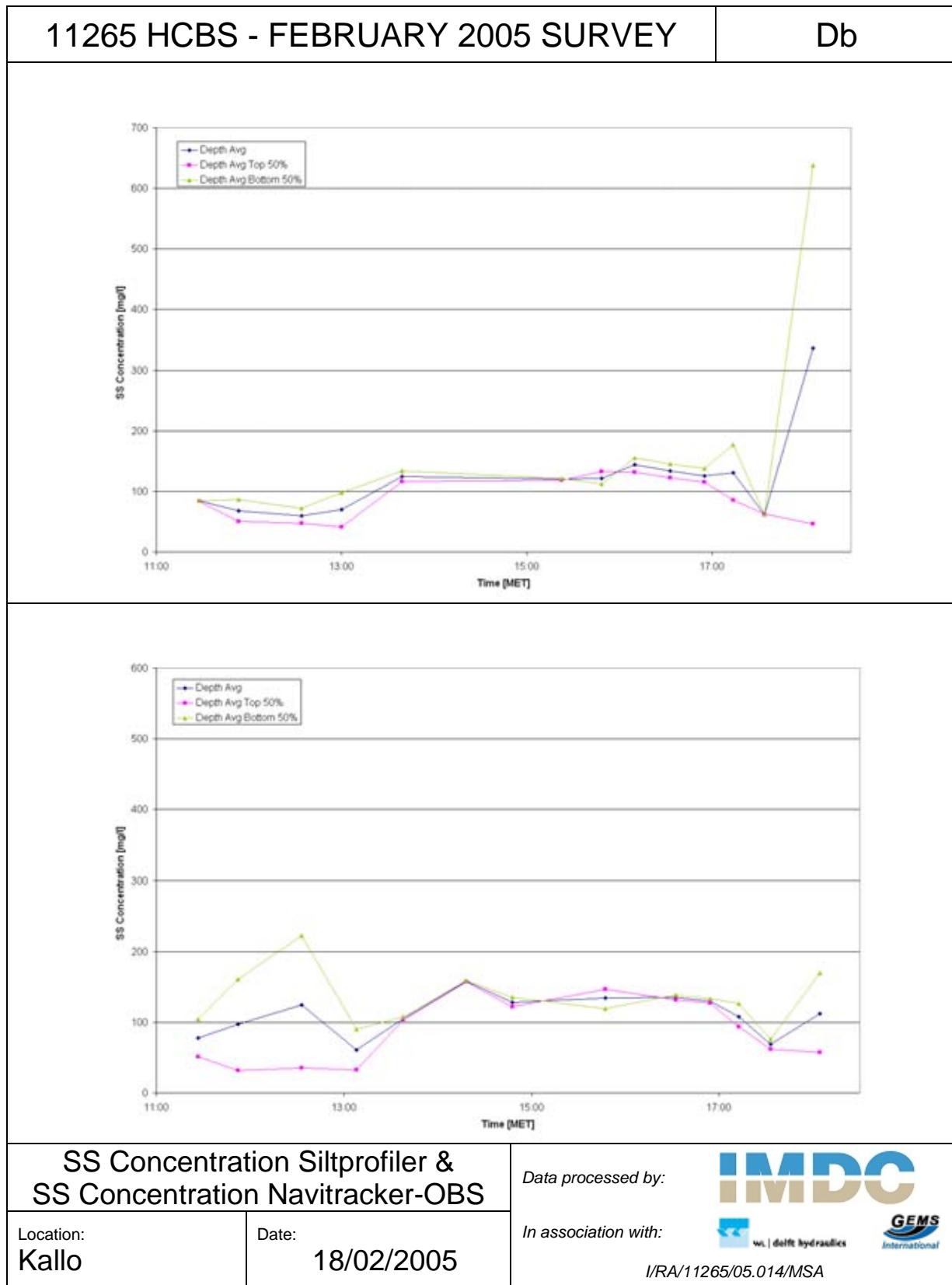
Siltprofiles Name	Time after HW [hh:mm]	Time [hh:mm MET]	Depth Avg			Top 50% Depth Avg			Bottom 50% Depth Avg		
			Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]	Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]	Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]
43 Ed	-1:09	9:20	5,5	1,5	63	5,5	1,4	51	5,5	1,7	75
48 Ed	-0:45	9:44	5,5	1,4	44	5,5	1,2	37	5,5	1,7	50
54 Ed	-0:16	10:13	5,5	1,4	42	5,5	1,3	35	5,5	1,6	49
59 Ed	0:13	10:43	5,5	1,2	40	5,5	0,8	33	5,6	1,7	49

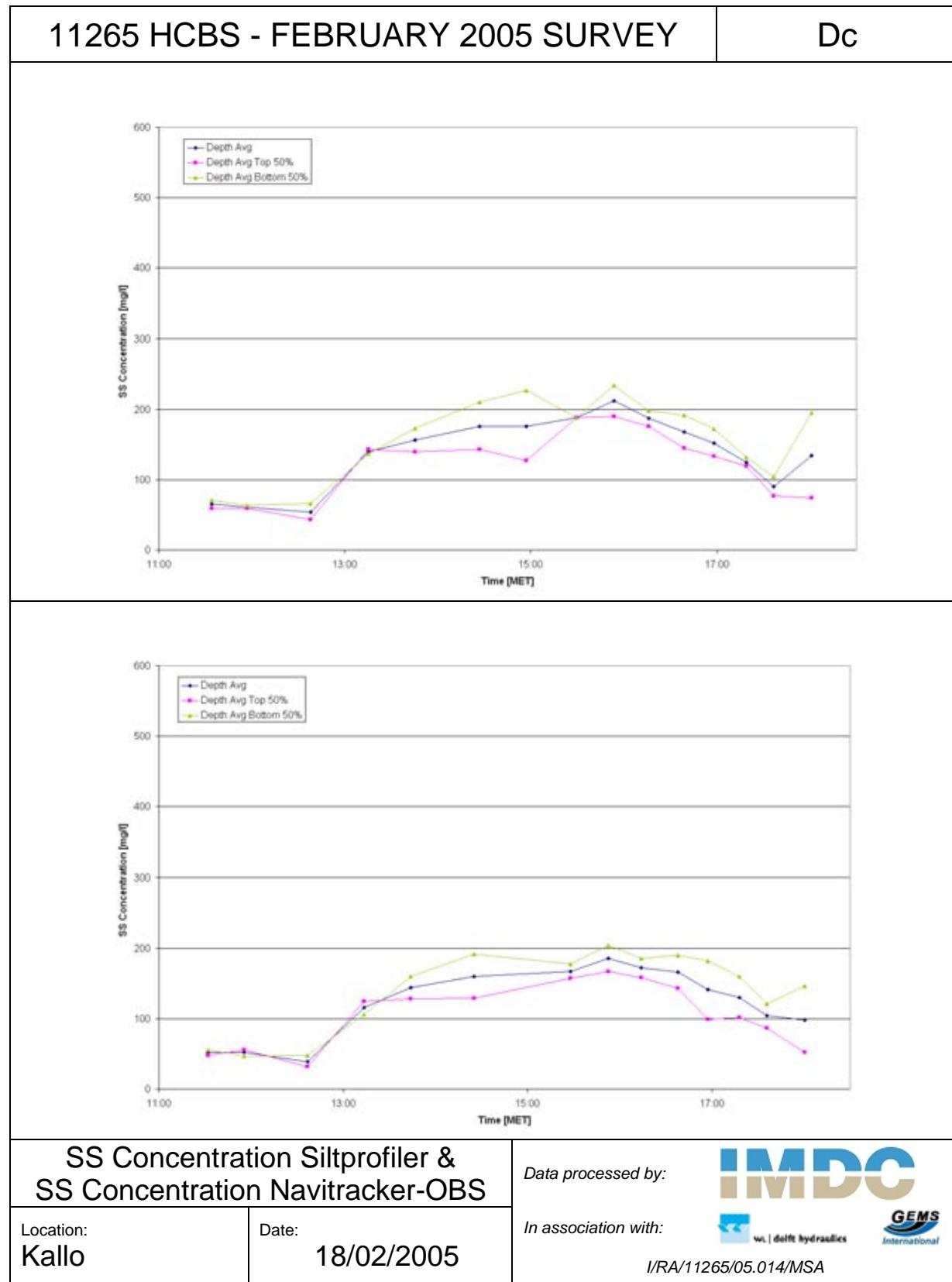
NaviOBS Name	Time after HW [hh:mm]	Time [hh:mm MET]	Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]	Top 50% Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]	Bottom 50% Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]
36 Ea	-1:37	8:52	85	33	145
41 Ea	-1:17	9:12	70	43	106
46 Ea	-0:55	9:34	83	43	136
52 Ea	-0:24	10:05	60	35	92
57 Ea	-0:04	10:25	84	35	143
62 Ea	0:27	10:57	133	38	249
35 Eb	-1:40	8:49	148	57	244
40 Eb	-1:22	9:07	77	39	121
45 Eb	-1:00	9:29	64	39	96
51 Eb	-0:28	10:01	70	36	109
56 Eb	-0:10	10:19	105	31	197
61 Eb	0:24	10:54	85	27	151
34 Ec	-1:47	8:42	108	49	173
39 Ec	-1:27	9:02	150	85	217
44 Ec	-1:06	9:23	205	203	207
49 Ec	-0:40	9:49	69	40	103
55 Ec	-0:12	10:17	76	29	124
60 Ec	0:16	10:46	69	28	111
33 Ed	-1:51	8:38	135	48	235
38 Ed	-1:29	9:00	105	54	165

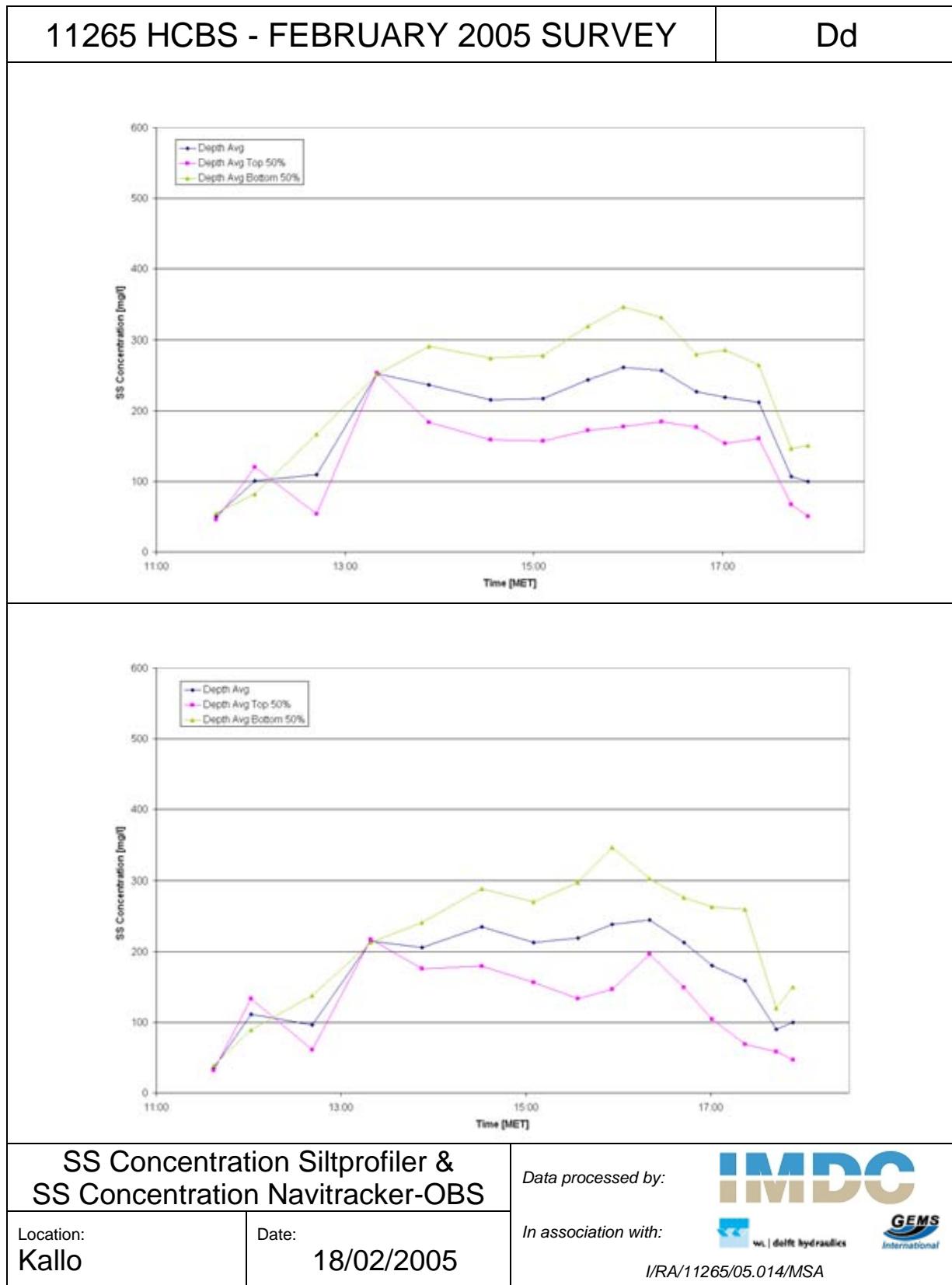
NaviOBS Name	Time after HW [hh:mm]	Time [hh:mm MET]	Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]	Top 50% Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]	Bottom 50% Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]
43 Ed	-1:10	9:19	108	45	179
48 Ed	-0:45	9:44	73	30	123
54 Ed	-0:17	10:12	69	29	115
59 Ed	0:12	10:42	159	26	308

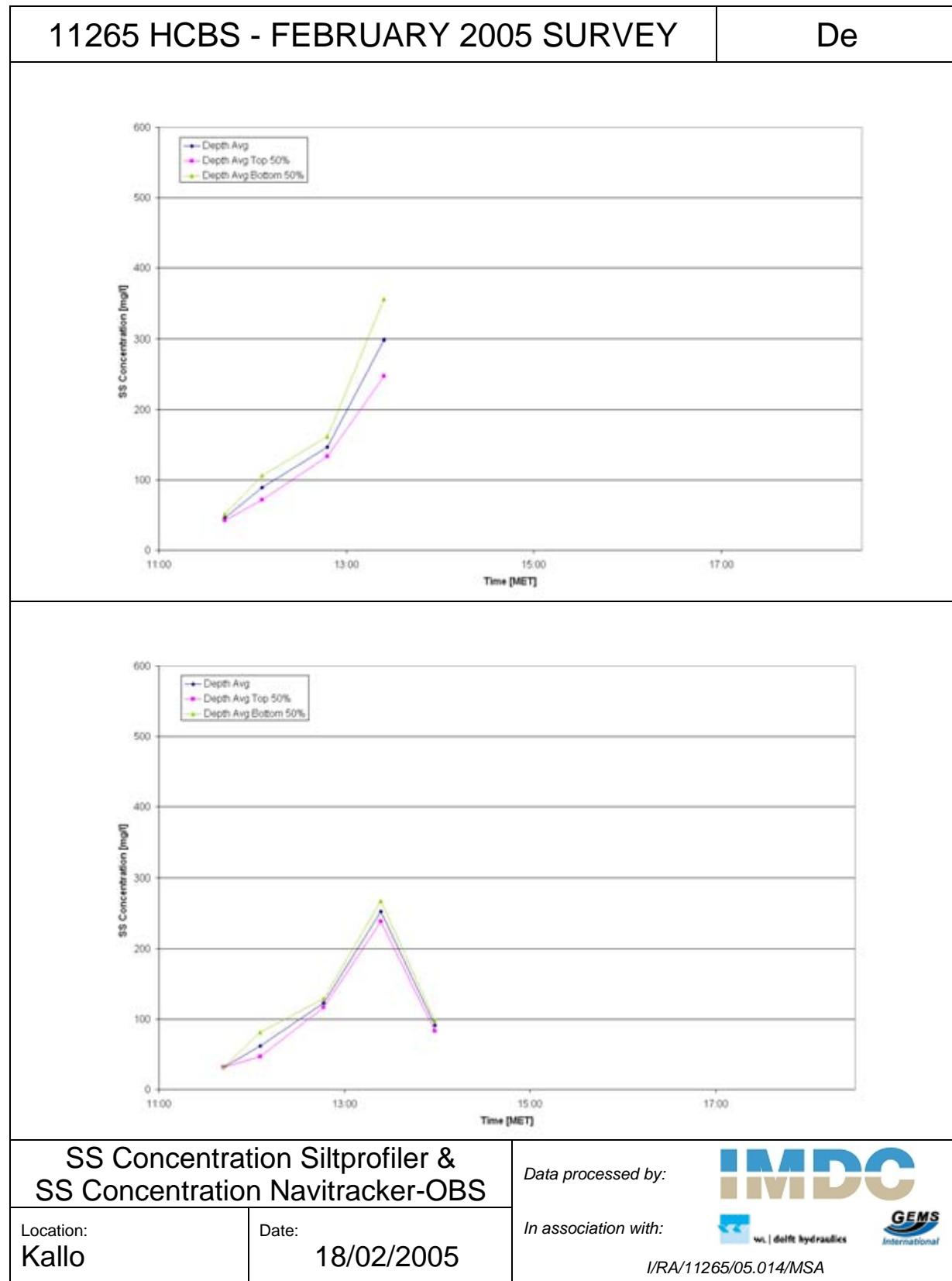
H.3 Transect D



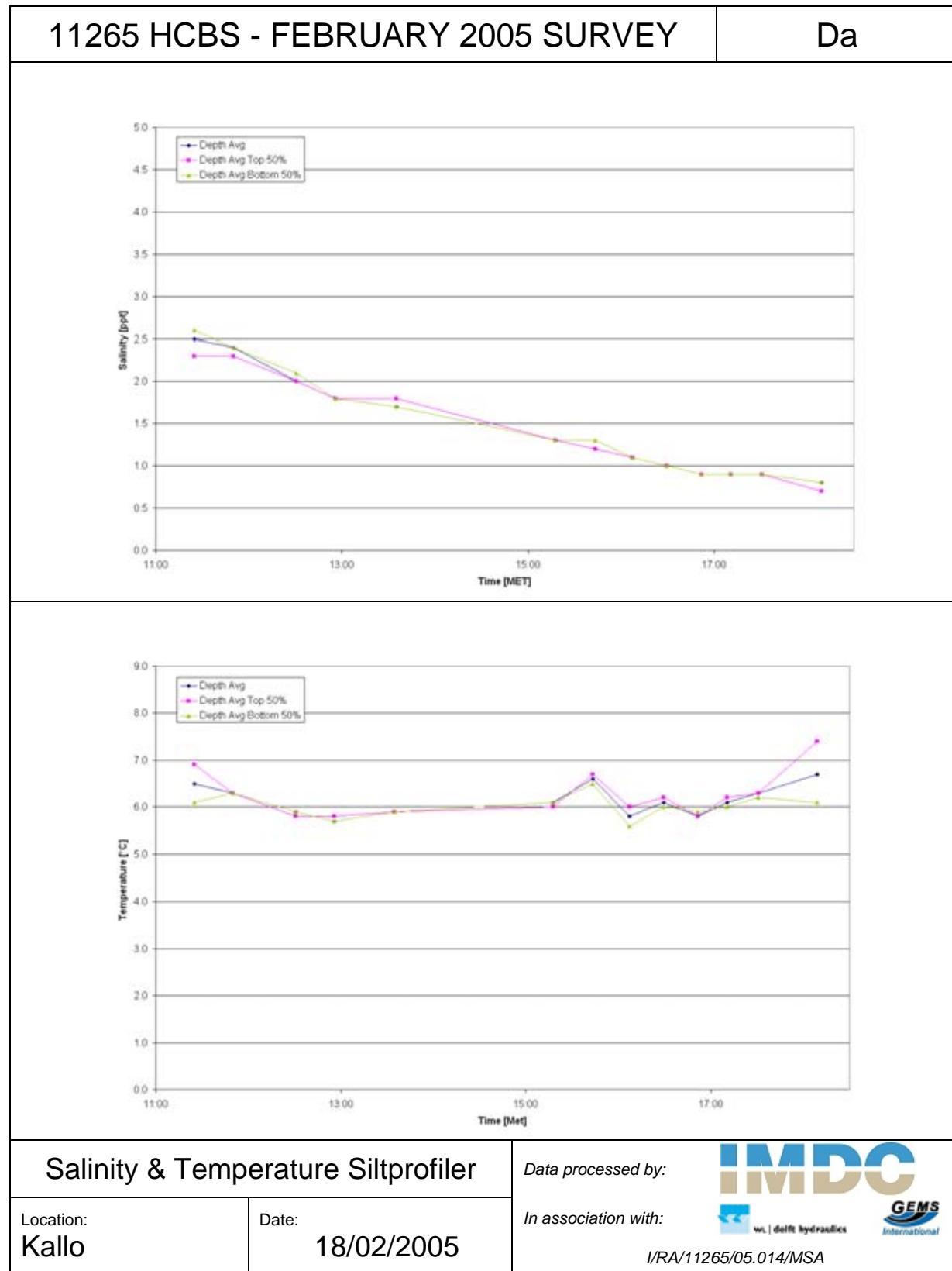


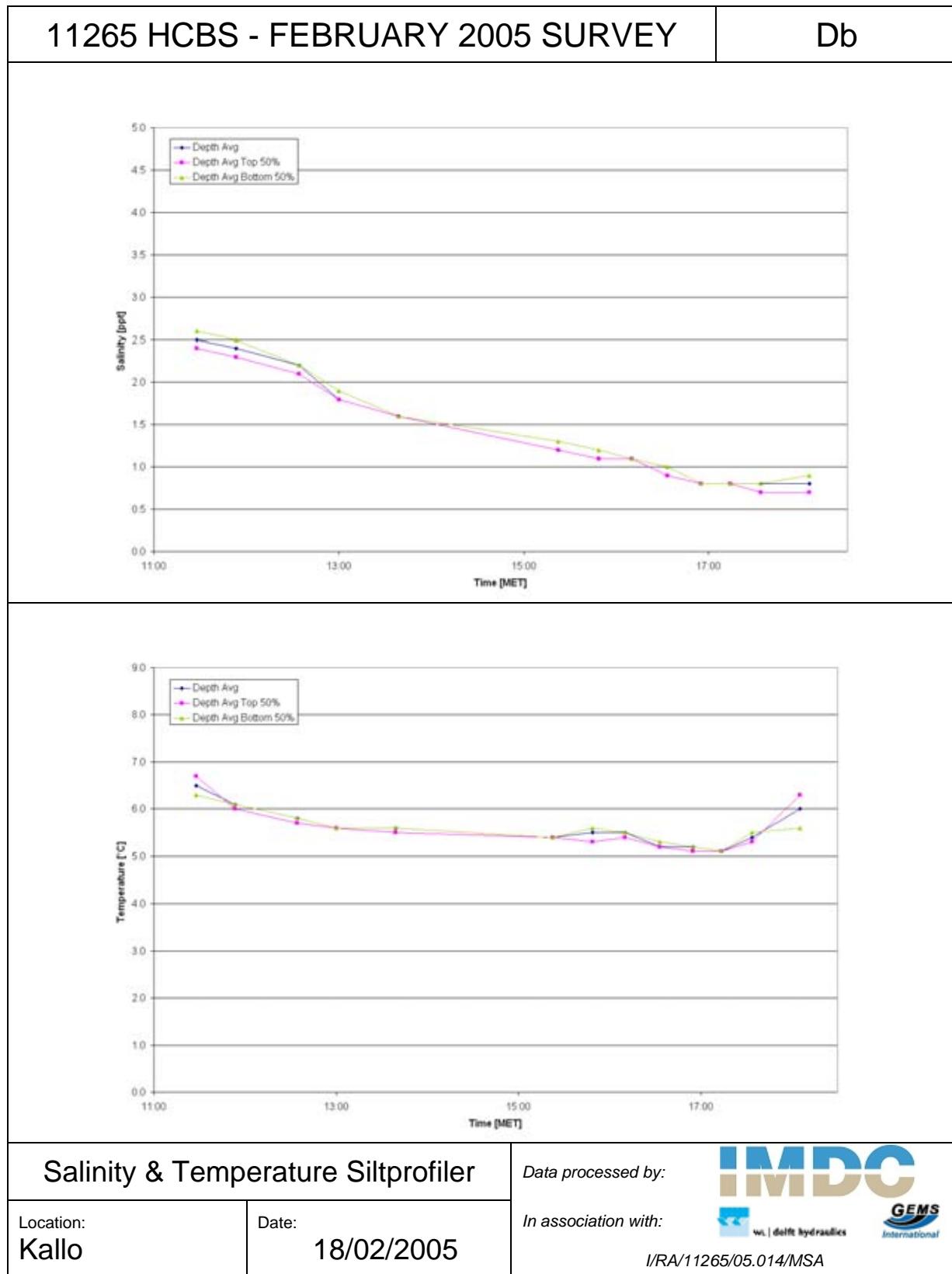


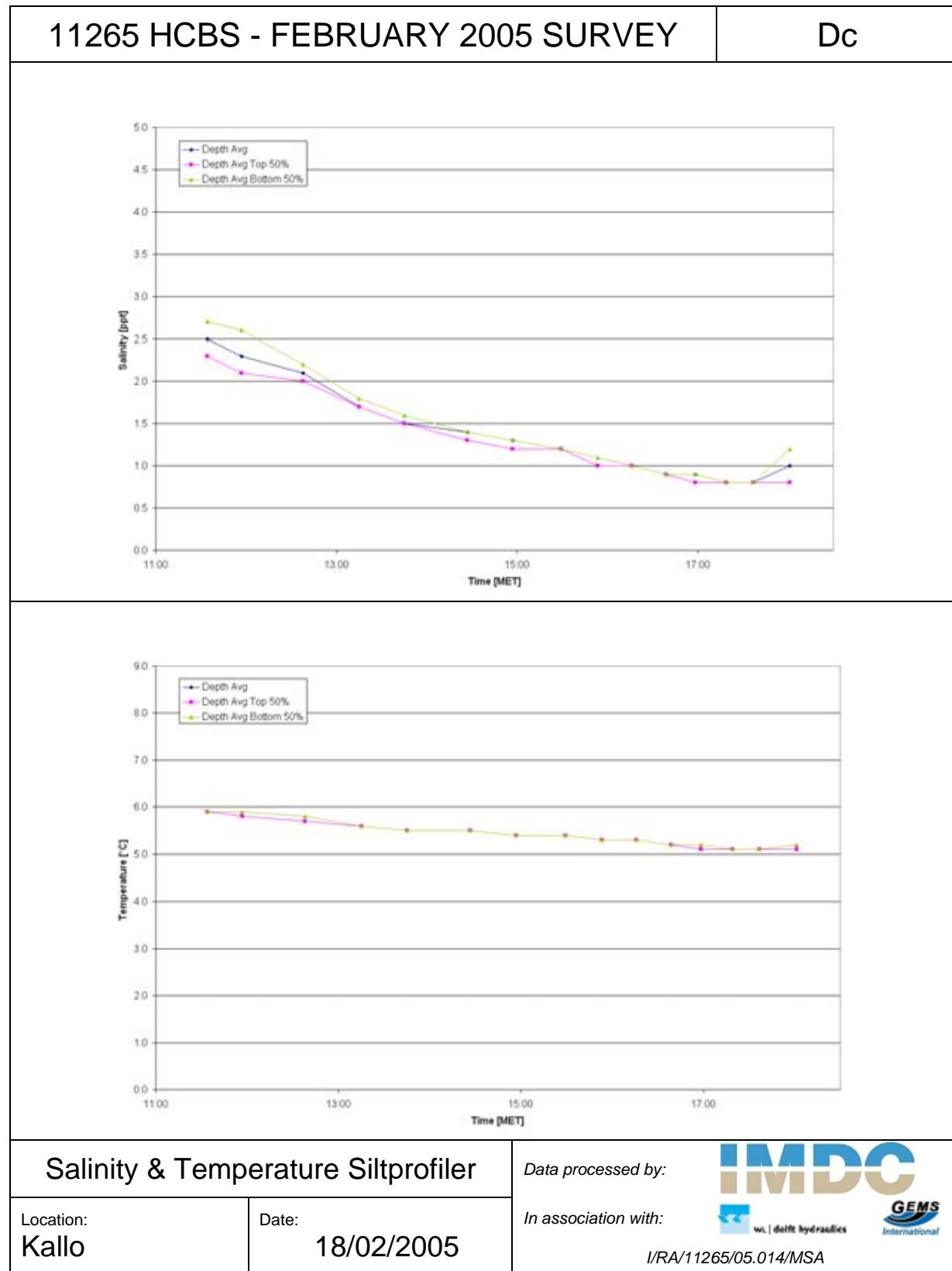




This page is intentionally left blank.

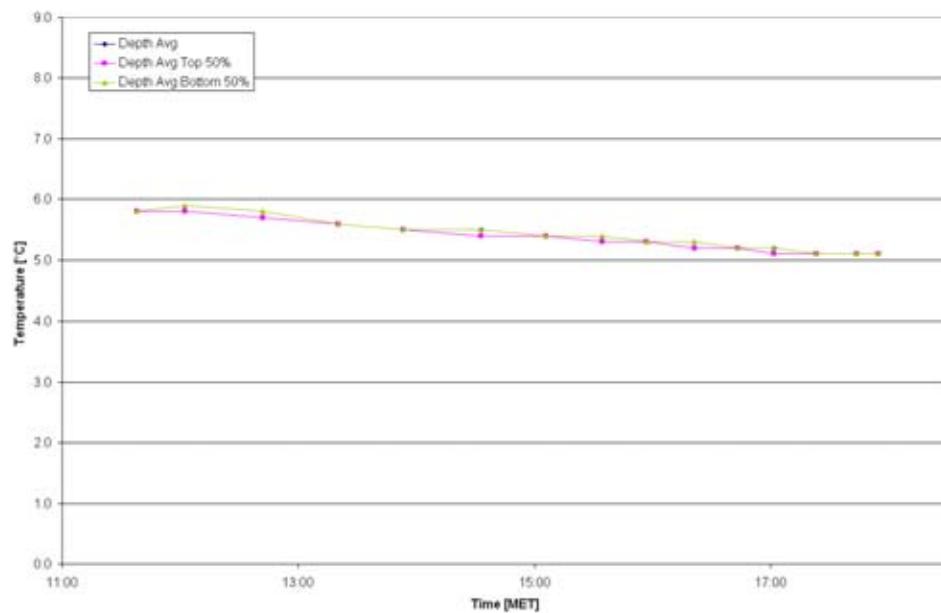
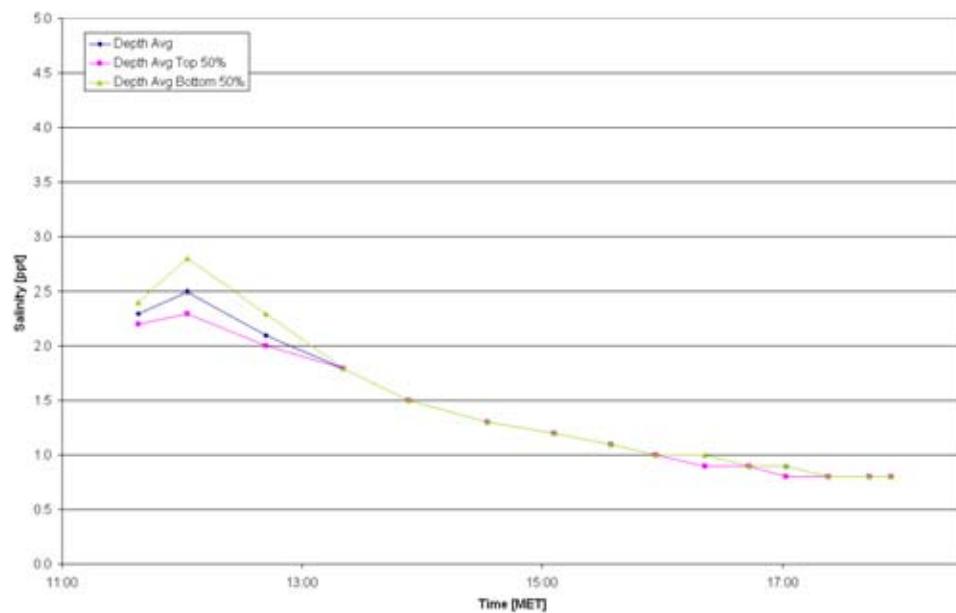






11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005 SURVEY

Dd



Salinity & Temperature Siltprofiler

Location:
Kallo

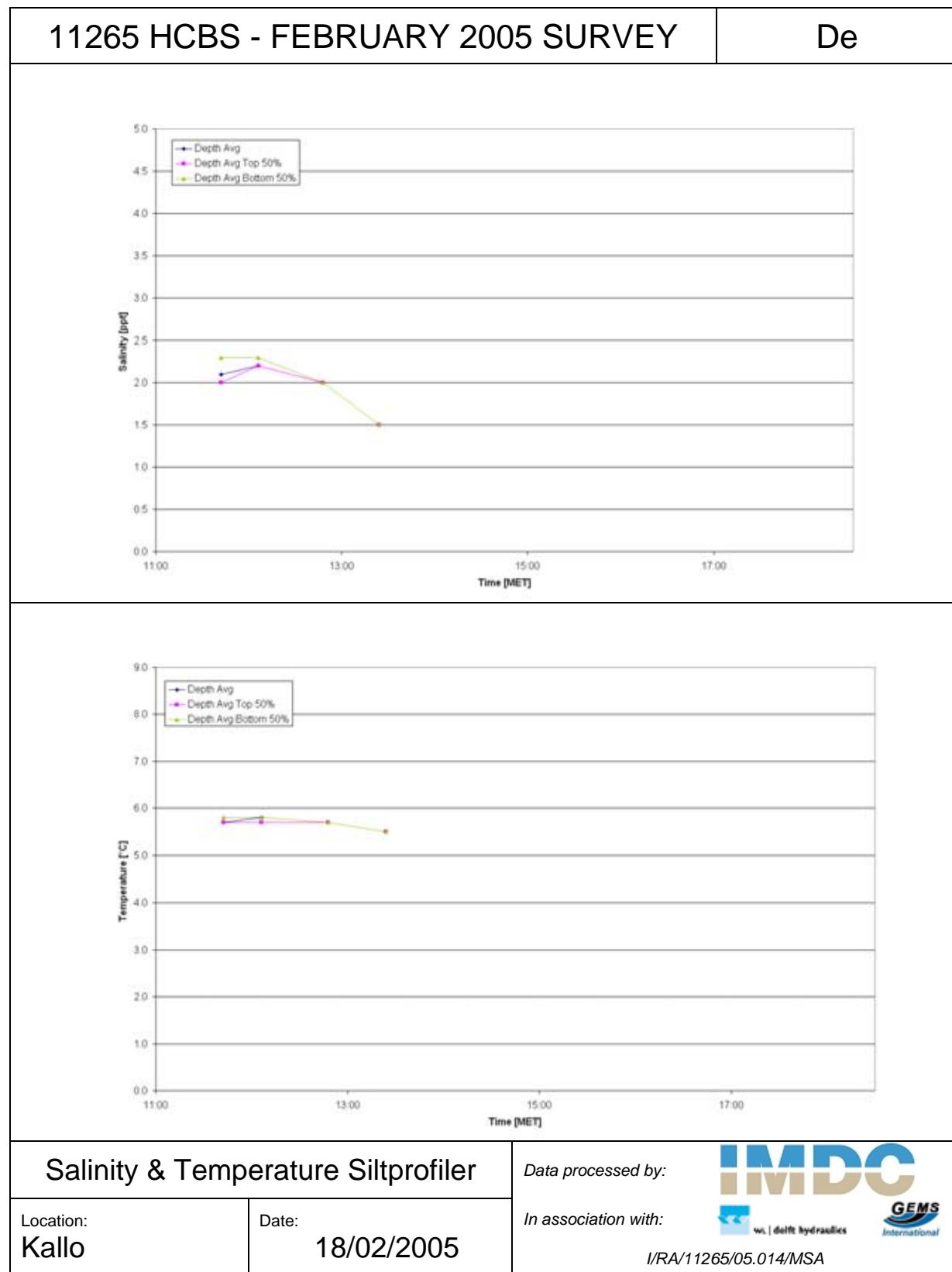
Date:
18/02/2005

Data processed by:



In association with:

I/RA/11265/05.014/MSA



Siltprofiles Name	Time after HW [hh:mm]	Time [hh:mm MET]	Depth Avg			Top 50% Depth Avg			Bottom 50% Depth Avg		
			Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]	Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]	Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]
64 Da	0:54	11:24	6,5	2,5	76	6,9	2,3	85	6,1	2,6	68
70 Da	1:20	11:50	6,3	2,4	61	6,3	2,3	54	6,3	2,4	68
76 Da	2:00	12:30	5,9	2	62	5,8	2	48	5,9	2,1	76
82 Da	2:25	12:55	5,7	1,8	57	5,8	1,8	43	5,7	1,8	71
90 Da	3:05	13:35	5,9	1,7	91	5,9	1,8	87	5,9	1,7	94
105 Da	4:47	15:17	6,1	1,3	78	6	1,3	71	6,1	1,3	84
110 Da	5:13	15:43	6,6	1,2	84	6,7	1,2	79	6,5	1,3	89
115 Da	5:37	16:07	5,8	1,1	134	6	1,1	119	5,6	1,1	150
120 Da	5:59	16:29	6,1	1	120	6,2	1	104	6	1	136
125 Da	-6:48	16:51	5,8	0,9	103	5,8	0,9	97	5,9	0,9	109
130 Da	-6:29	17:10	6,1	0,9	88	6,2	0,9	80	6	0,9	97
135 Da	-6:09	17:30	6,3	0,9	61	6,3	0,9	56	6,2	0,9	66
143 Da	-5:30	18:09	6,7	0,8	56	7,4	0,7	53	6,1	0,8	58
65 Db	0:58	11:28	6,5	2,5	85	6,7	2,4	84	6,3	2,6	85
71 Db	1:23	11:53	6,1	2,4	68	6	2,3	51	6,1	2,5	87
77 Db	2:04	12:34	5,8	2,2	60	5,7	2,1	47	5,8	2,2	72
83 Db	2:30	13:00	5,6	1,8	70	5,6	1,8	41	5,6	1,9	98
91 Db	3:09	13:39	5,6	1,6	125	5,5	1,6	116	5,6	1,6	134
106 Db	4:52	15:22	5,4	1,2	121	5,4	1,2	119	5,4	1,3	122
111 Db	5:18	15:48	5,5	1,1	122	5,3	1,1	133	5,6	1,2	112
116 Db	5:39	16:09	5,5	1,1	144	5,4	1,1	132	5,5	1,1	156
121 Db	6:02	16:32	5,2	0,9	134	5,2	0,9	123	5,3	1	145
126 Db	-6:45	16:55	5,2	0,8	126	5,1	0,8	115	5,2	0,8	138
131 Db	-6:26	17:13	5,1	0,8	131	5,1	0,8	86	5,1	0,8	177

Siltprofiles Name	Time after HW [hh:mm]	Time [hh:mm MET]	Depth Avg			Top 50% Depth Avg			Bottom 50% Depth Avg		
			Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]	Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]	Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]
136 Db	-6:06	17:33	5,4	0,8	62	5,3	0,7	63	5,5	0,8	62
142 Db	-5:34	18:05	6	0,8	337	6,3	0,7	46	5,6	0,9	638
66 Dc	1:04	11:34	5,9	2,5	65	5,9	2,3	59	5,9	2,7	71
72 Dc	1:26	11:56	5,8	2,3	61	5,8	2,1	59	5,9	2,6	64
78 Dc	2:08	12:38	5,7	2,1	54	5,7	2	43	5,8	2,2	66
86 Dc	2:45	13:15	5,6	1,7	140	5,6	1,7	143	5,6	1,8	137
92 Dc	3:15	13:45	5,5	1,5	156	5,5	1,5	140	5,5	1,6	173
97 Dc	3:56	14:26	5,5	1,4	176	5,5	1,3	143	5,5	1,4	210
102 Dc	4:27	14:57	5,4	1,3	176	5,4	1,2	127	5,4	1,3	227
107 Dc	4:59	15:29	5,4	1,2	188	5,4	1,2	188	5,4	1,2	188
112 Dc	5:23	15:53	5,3	1	212	5,3	1	190	5,3	1,1	234
117 Dc	5:46	16:16	5,3	1	187	5,3	1	176	5,3	1	198
122 Dc	6:08	16:38	5,2	0,9	168	5,2	0,9	145	5,2	0,9	192
127 Dc	-6:41	16:58	5,1	0,9	152	5,1	0,8	133	5,2	0,9	172
132 Dc	-6:20	17:19	5,1	0,8	125	5,1	0,8	119	5,1	0,8	132
137 Dc	-6:03	17:36	5,1	0,8	90	5,1	0,8	77	5,1	0,8	104
141 Dc	-5:38	18:01	5,1	1	134	5,1	0,8	74	5,2	1,2	195
67 Dd	1:08	11:38	5,8	2,3	51	5,8	2,2	46	5,8	2,4	55
73 Dd	1:32	12:02	5,8	2,5	101	5,8	2,3	120	5,9	2,8	82
79 Dd	2:12	12:42	5,7	2,1	110	5,7	2	54	5,8	2,3	167
87 Dd	2:50	13:20	5,6	1,8	253	5,6	1,8	254	5,6	1,8	252
93 Dd	3:23	13:53	5,5	1,5	237	5,5	1,5	184	5,5	1,5	292

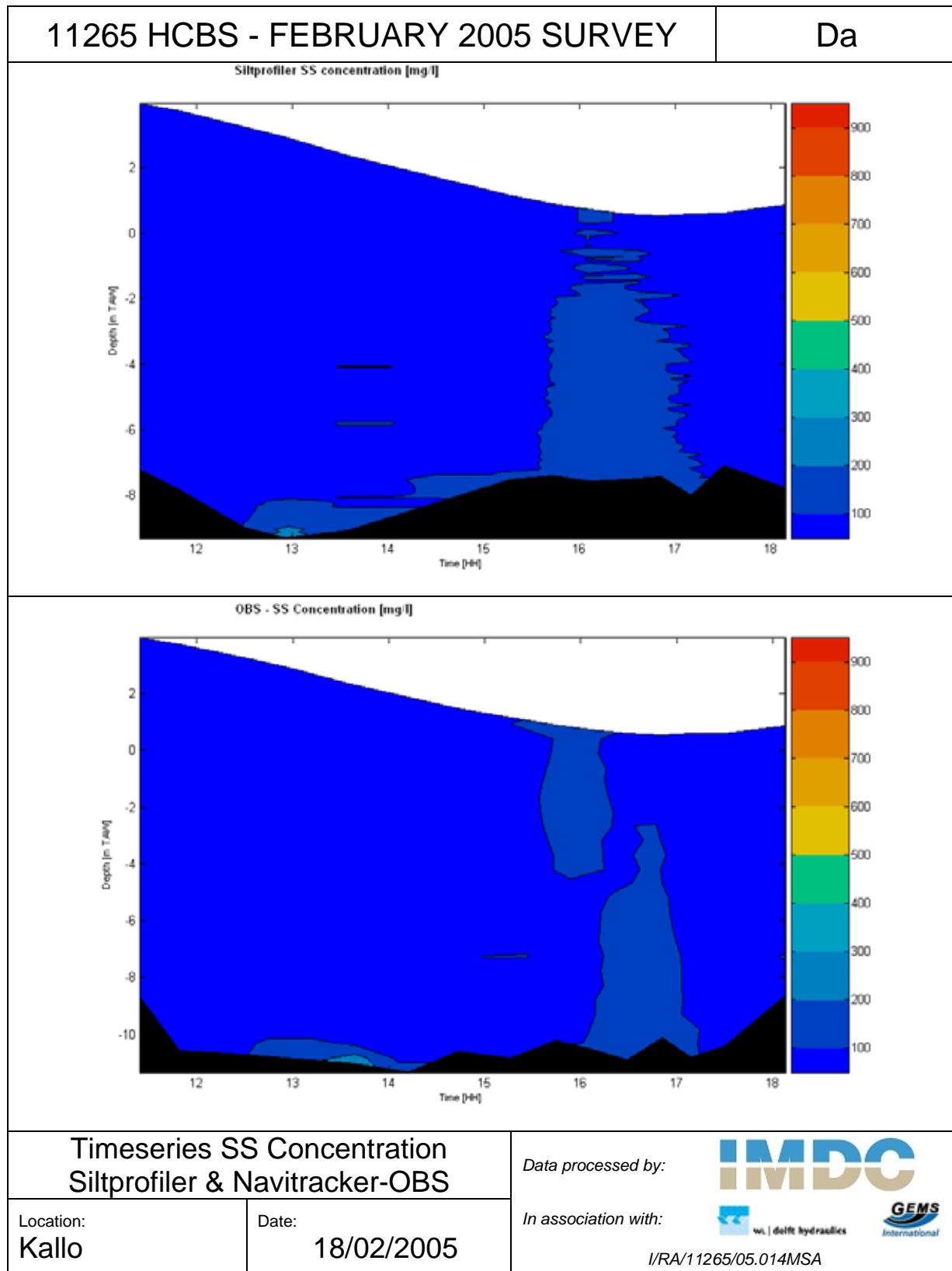
Siltprofiles Name	Time after HW [hh:mm]	Time [hh:mm MET]	Depth Avg			Top 50% Depth Avg			Bottom 50% Depth Avg		
			Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]	Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]	Temp [°C]	Sal [ppt]	SS Conc [mg/l]
98 Dd	4:02	14:32	5,5	1,3	216	5,4	1,3	159	5,5	1,3	275
103 Dd	4:35	15:05	5,4	1,2	217	5,4	1,2	157	5,4	1,2	278
108 Dd	5:04	15:34	5,3	1,1	244	5,3	1,1	172	5,4	1,1	319
113 Dd	5:26	15:56	5,3	1	262	5,3	1	178	5,3	1	346
118 Dd	5:51	16:21	5,2	0,9	257	5,2	0,9	185	5,3	1	331
123 Dd	6:13	16:43	5,2	0,9	227	5,2	0,9	177	5,2	0,9	280
128 Dd	-6:38	17:01	5,2	0,9	219	5,1	0,8	154	5,2	0,9	286
133 Dd	-6:16	17:23	5,1	0,8	212	5,1	0,8	161	5,1	0,8	265
138 Dd	-5:56	17:43	5,1	0,8	107	5,1	0,8	67	5,1	0,8	147
140 Dd	-5:45	17:54	5,1	0,8	100	5,1	0,8	50	5,1	0,8	151
68 De	1:12	11:42	5,7	2,1	46	5,7	2	42	5,8	2,3	51
74 De	1:36	12:06	5,8	2,2	89	5,7	2,2	72	5,8	2,3	106
80 De	2:17	12:47	5,7	2	147	5,7	2	133	5,7	2	162
88 De	2:54	13:24	5,5	1,5	299	5,5	1,5	247	5,5	1,5	356

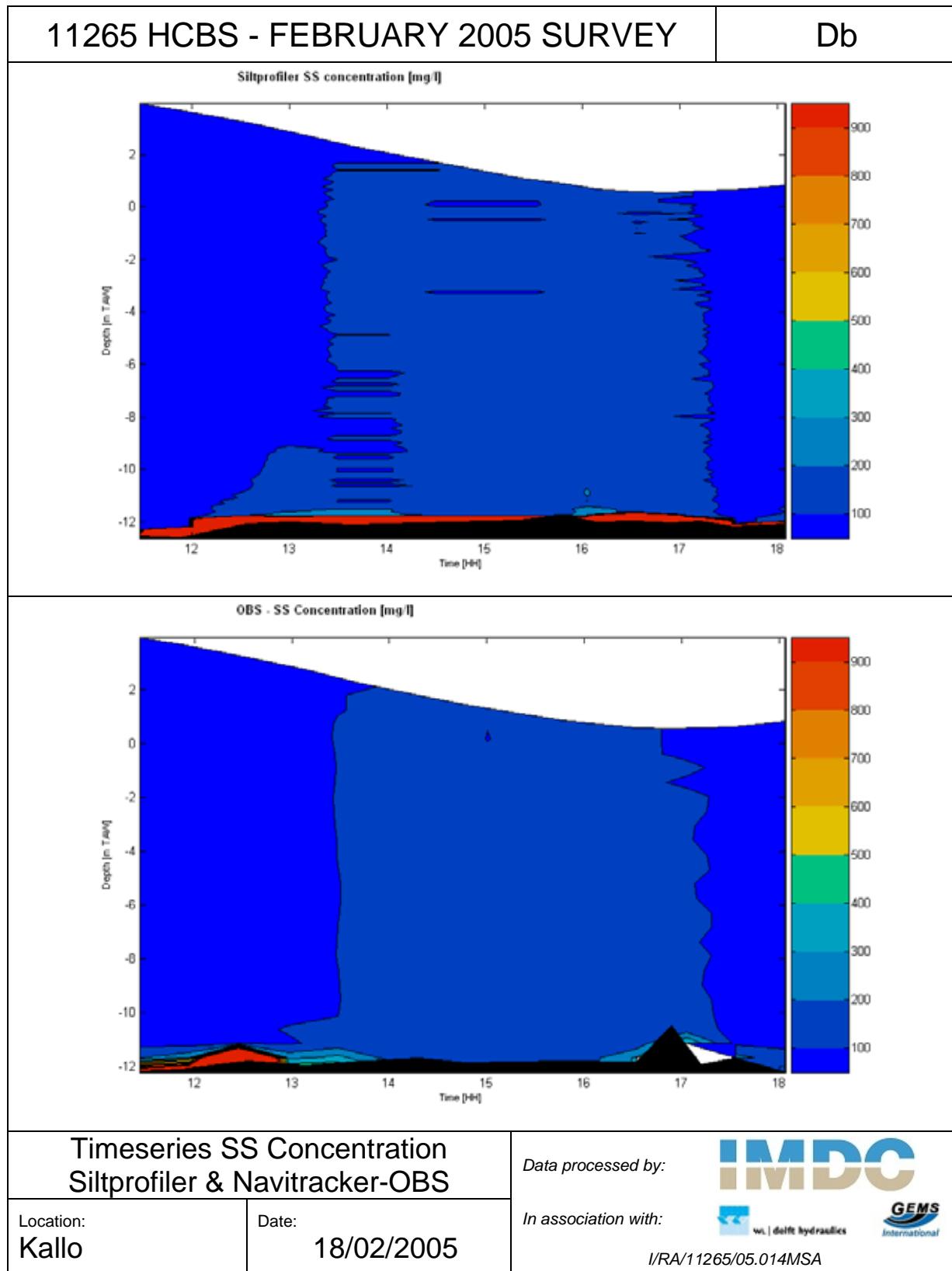
NaviOBS Name	Time after HW [hh:mm]	Time [hh:mm MET]	Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]	Top 50% Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]	Bottom 50% Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]
64 Da	0:54	11:24	63	69	55
70 Da	1:19	11:49	48	41	56
76 Da	1:59	12:29	37	33	41
82 Da	2:25	12:55	32	24	42
90 Da	3:04	13:34	84	78	90
95 Da	3:42	14:12	77	74	81
100 Da	4:13	14:43	59	58	60
105 Da	4:46	15:16	85	80	91
110 Da	5:14	15:44	100	118	82
115 Da	5:36	16:06	145	133	157
120 Da	5:59	16:29	103	96	110
125 Da	-6:48	16:51	107	94	120
130 Da	-6:30	17:09	77	68	86
135 Da	-6:09	17:30	62	56	69
65 Db	0:56	11:26	78	51	104
71 Db	1:22	11:52	97	32	161
77 Db	2:03	12:33	125	35	223
83 Db	2:38	13:08	61	33	90
91 Db	3:07	13:37	105	103	108
106 Db	3:48	14:18	158	157	159
111 Db	4:17	14:47	128	122	135
116 Db	5:17	15:47	134	147	119

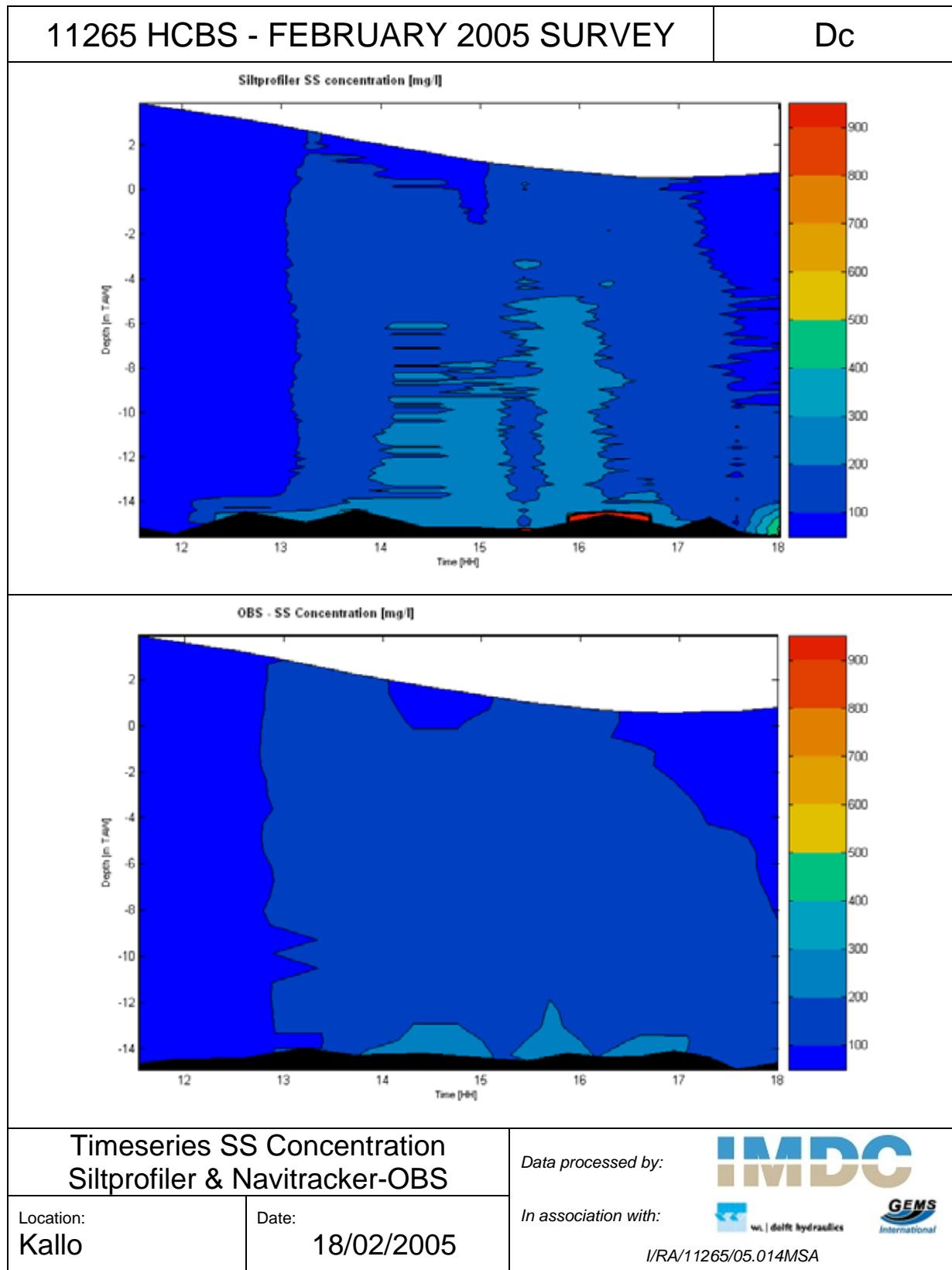
NaviOBS Name	Time after HW [hh:mm]	Time [hh:mm MET]	Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]	Top 50% Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]	Bottom 50% Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]
121 Db	6:02	16:32	135	132	139
126 Db	-6:45	16:54	130	127	133
131 Db	-6:27	17:12	108	94	126
136 Db	-6:07	17:32	69	62	76
142 Db	-5:35	18:04	112	57	170
66 Dc	1:02	11:32	52	48	56
72 Dc	1:25	11:55	52	56	47
78 Dc	2:06	12:36	39	32	48
86 Dc	2:43	13:13	116	125	106
92 Dc	3:13	13:43	144	128	160
97 Dc	3:55	14:25	160	129	192
107 Dc	4:57	15:27	167	157	178
112 Dc	5:22	15:52	186	167	204
117 Dc	5:44	16:14	172	158	186
122 Dc	6:07	16:37	166	143	190
127 Dc	-6:42	16:57	141	99	182
132 Dc	-6:21	17:18	130	102	160
137 Dc	-6:04	17:35	104	87	121
141 Dc	-5:39	18:00	98	52	147
67 Dd	1:07	11:37	35	32	39
73 Dd	1:31	12:01	111	133	89
79 Dd	2:11	12:41	96	61	138
87 Dd	2:49	13:19	215	217	213

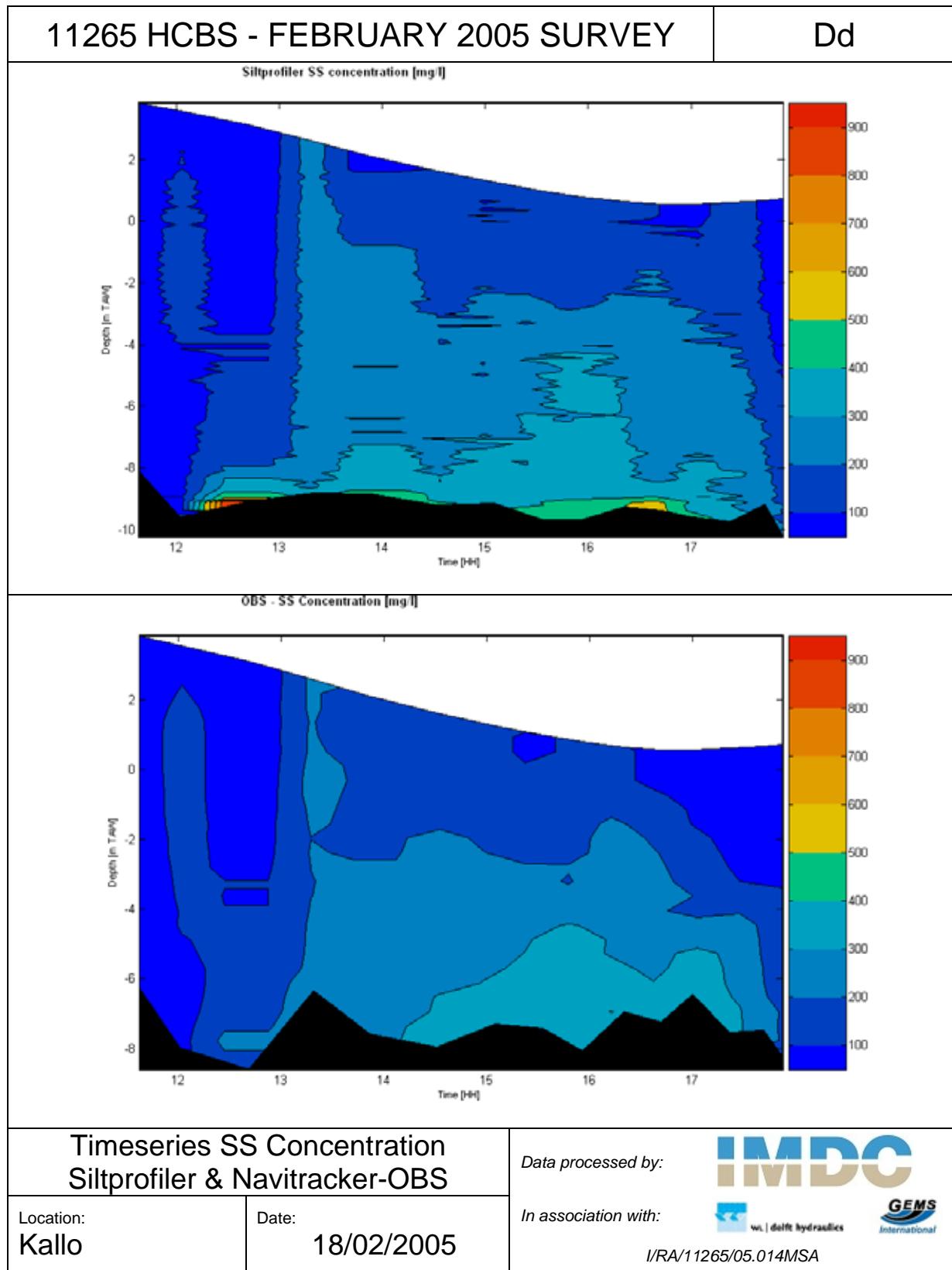
NaviOBS Name	Time after HW [hh:mm]	Time [hh:mm MET]	Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]	Top 50% Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]	Bottom 50% Depth Avg SS conc [mg/l]
93 Dd	3:22	13:52	206	176	241
98 Dd	4:01	14:31	235	179	289
103 Dd	4:35	15:05	213	156	270
108 Dd	5:03	15:33	219	133	298
113 Dd	5:26	15:56	239	147	346
118 Dd	5:50	16:20	245	196	302
123 Dd	6:12	16:42	213	149	277
128 Dd	-6:39	17:00	180	104	263
133 Dd	-6:17	17:22	159	69	260
138 Dd	-5:57	17:42	90	58	120
140 Dd	-5:46	17:53	100	47	150
68 De	1:11	11:41	32	32	32
74 De	1:35	12:05	62	47	81
80 De	2:16	12:46	123	117	129
88 De	2:53	13:23	253	239	268
94 De	3:28	13:58	91	83	97

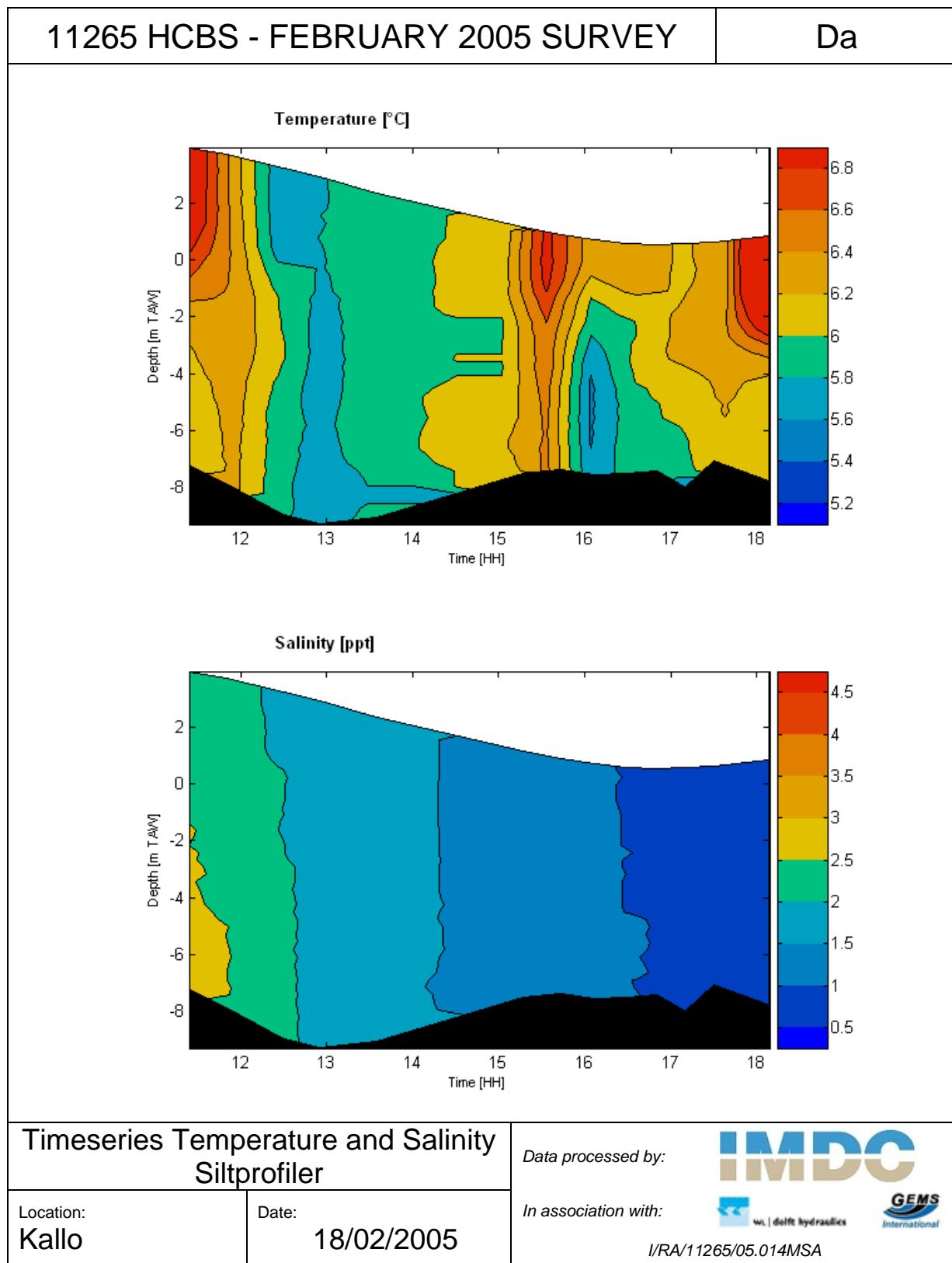
APPENDIX I. TIMESERIES

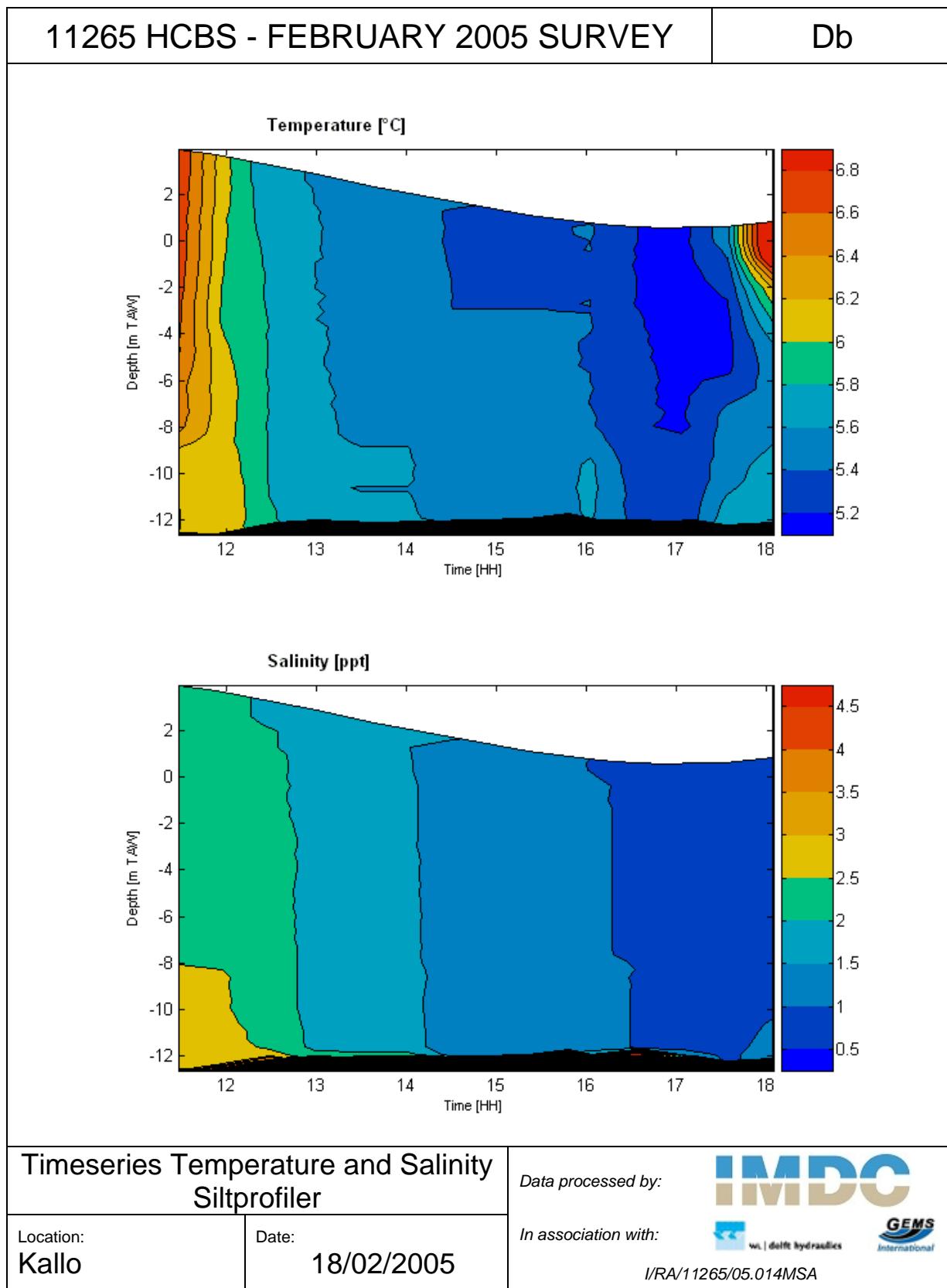


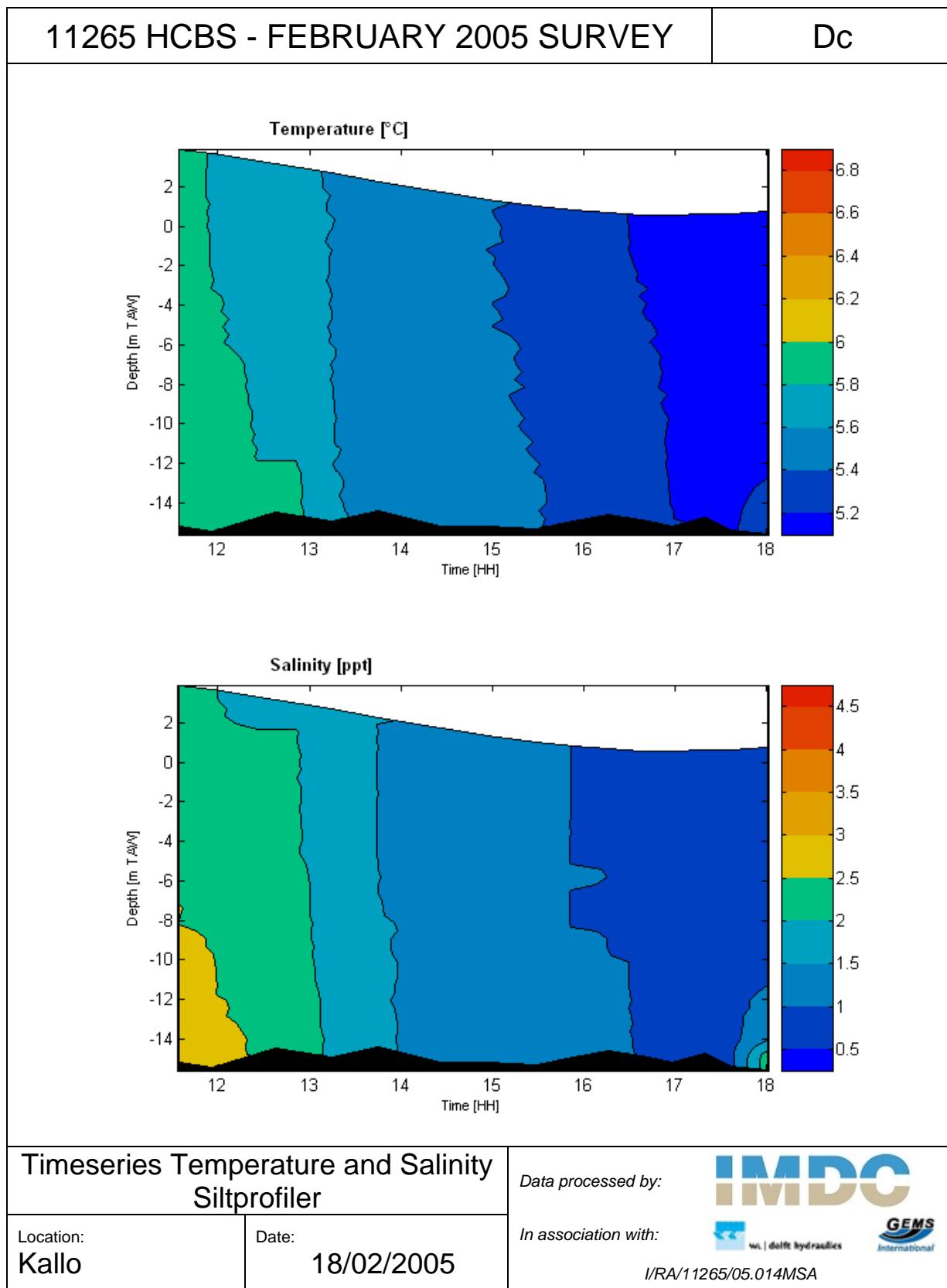


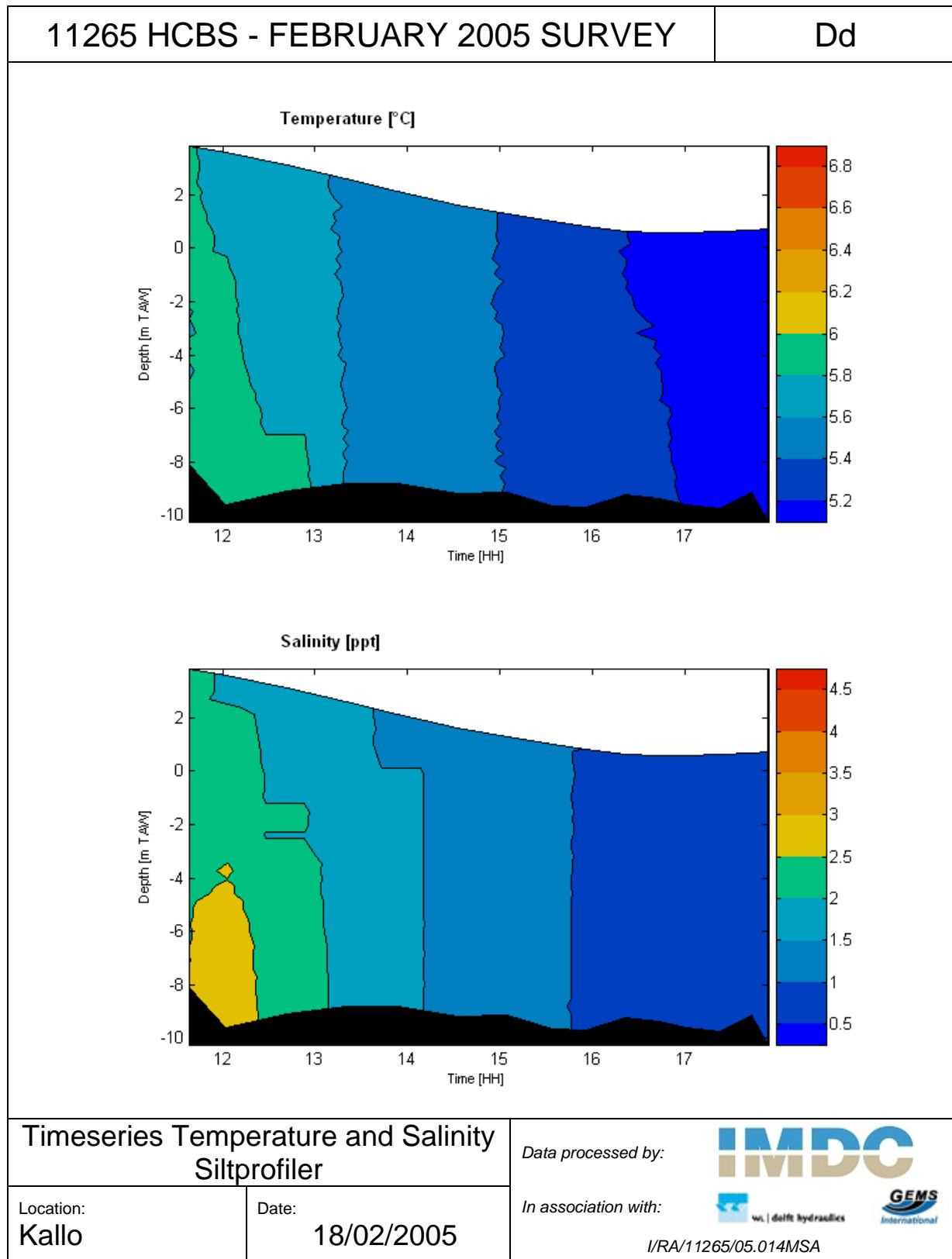








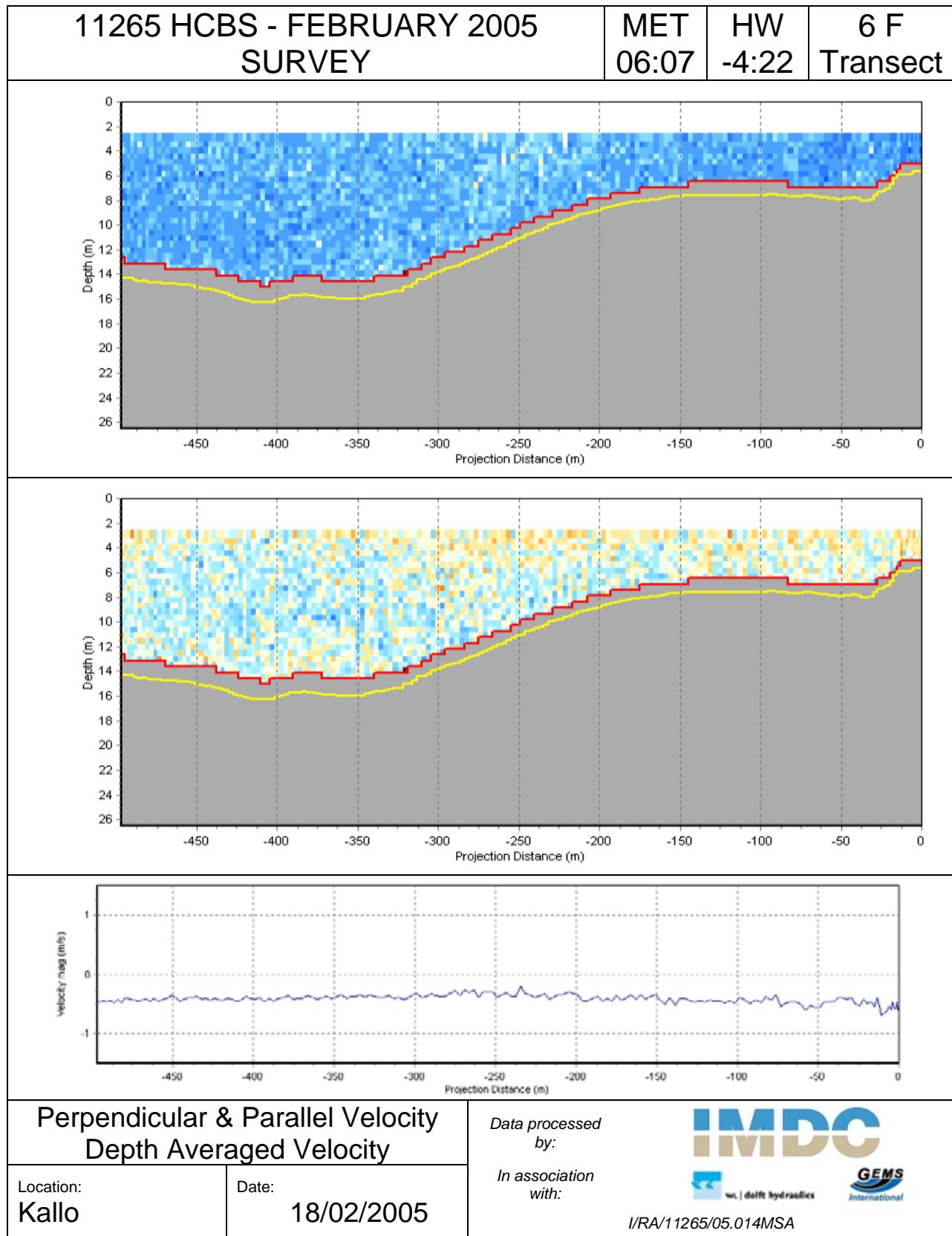


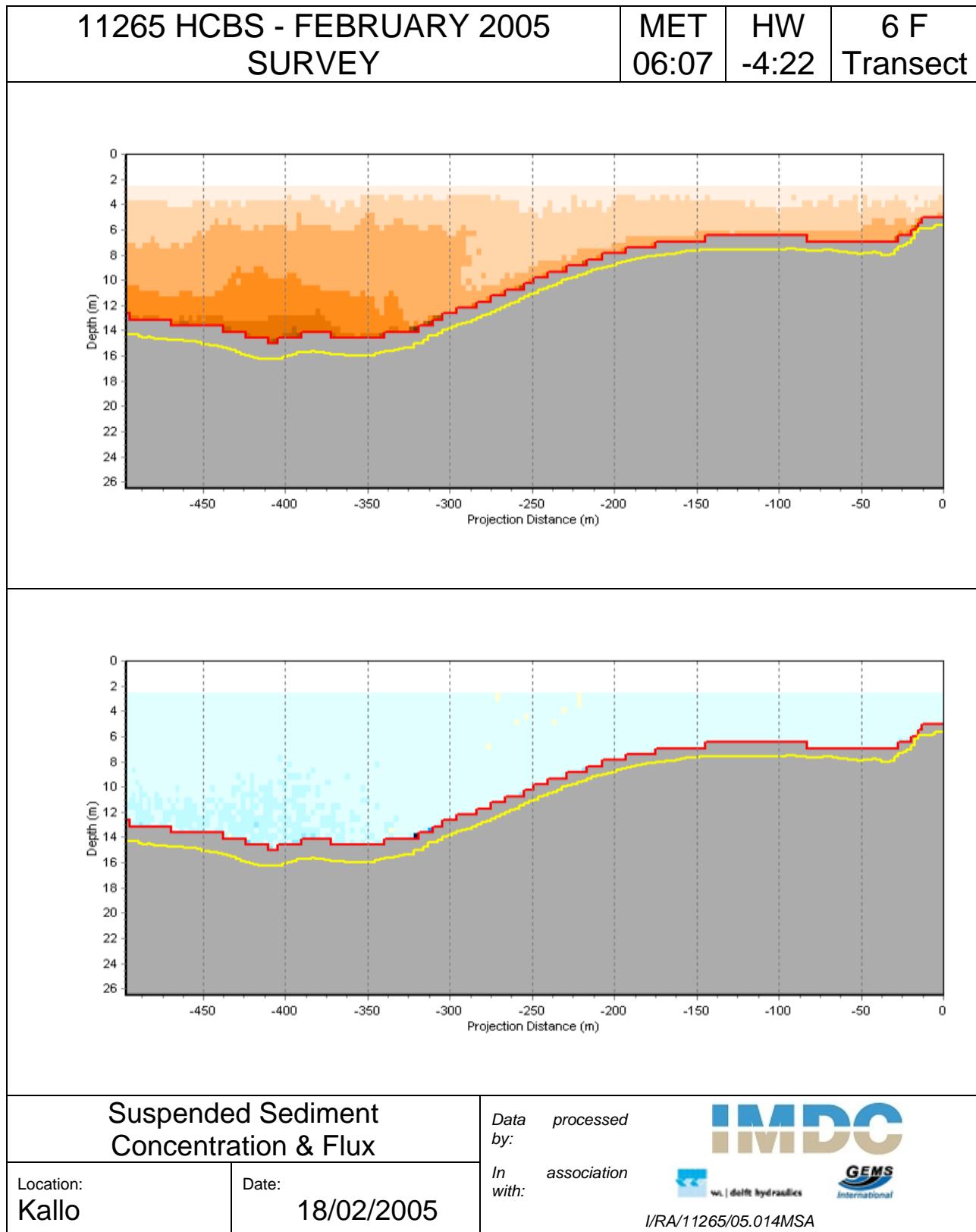


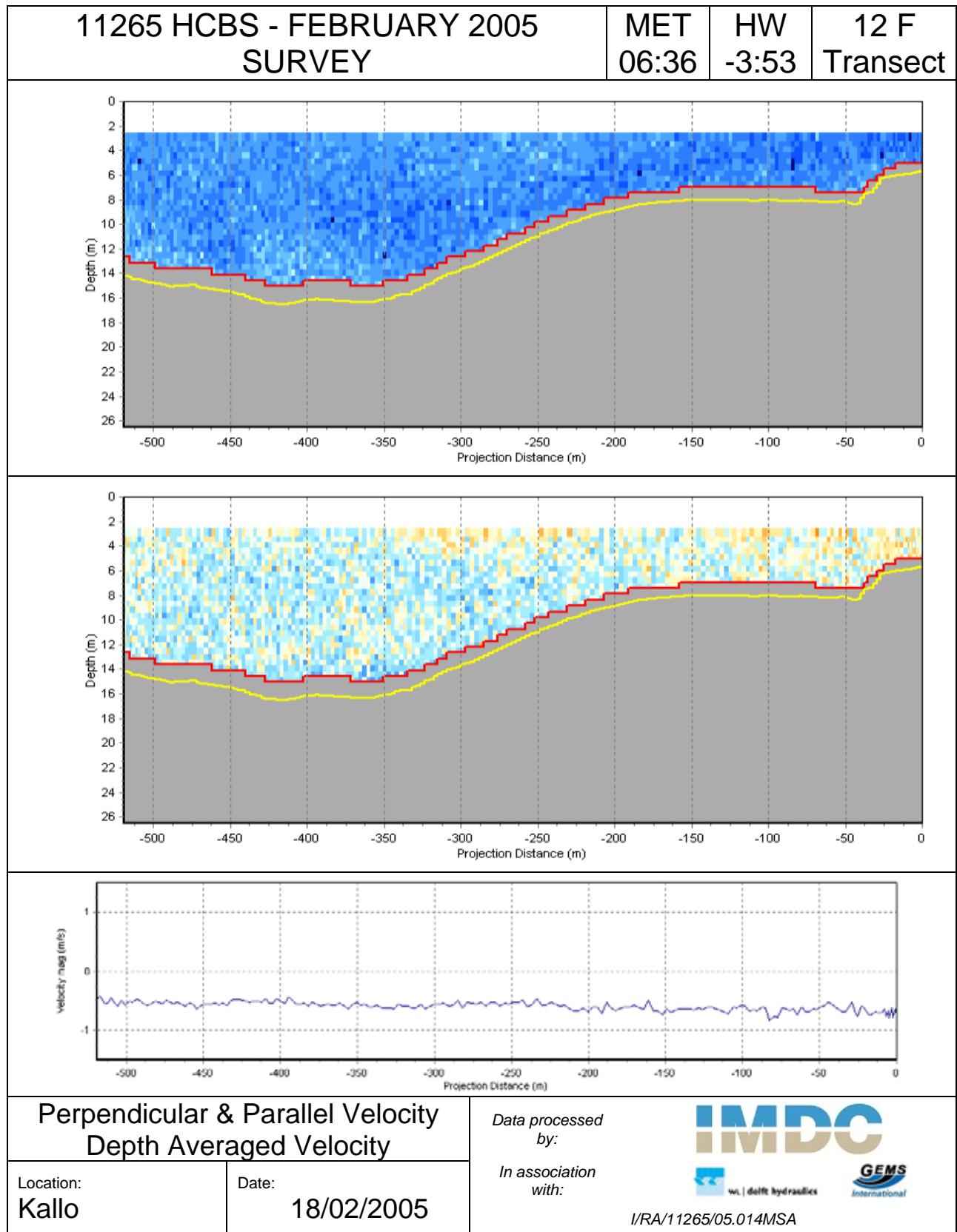
APPENDIX J.

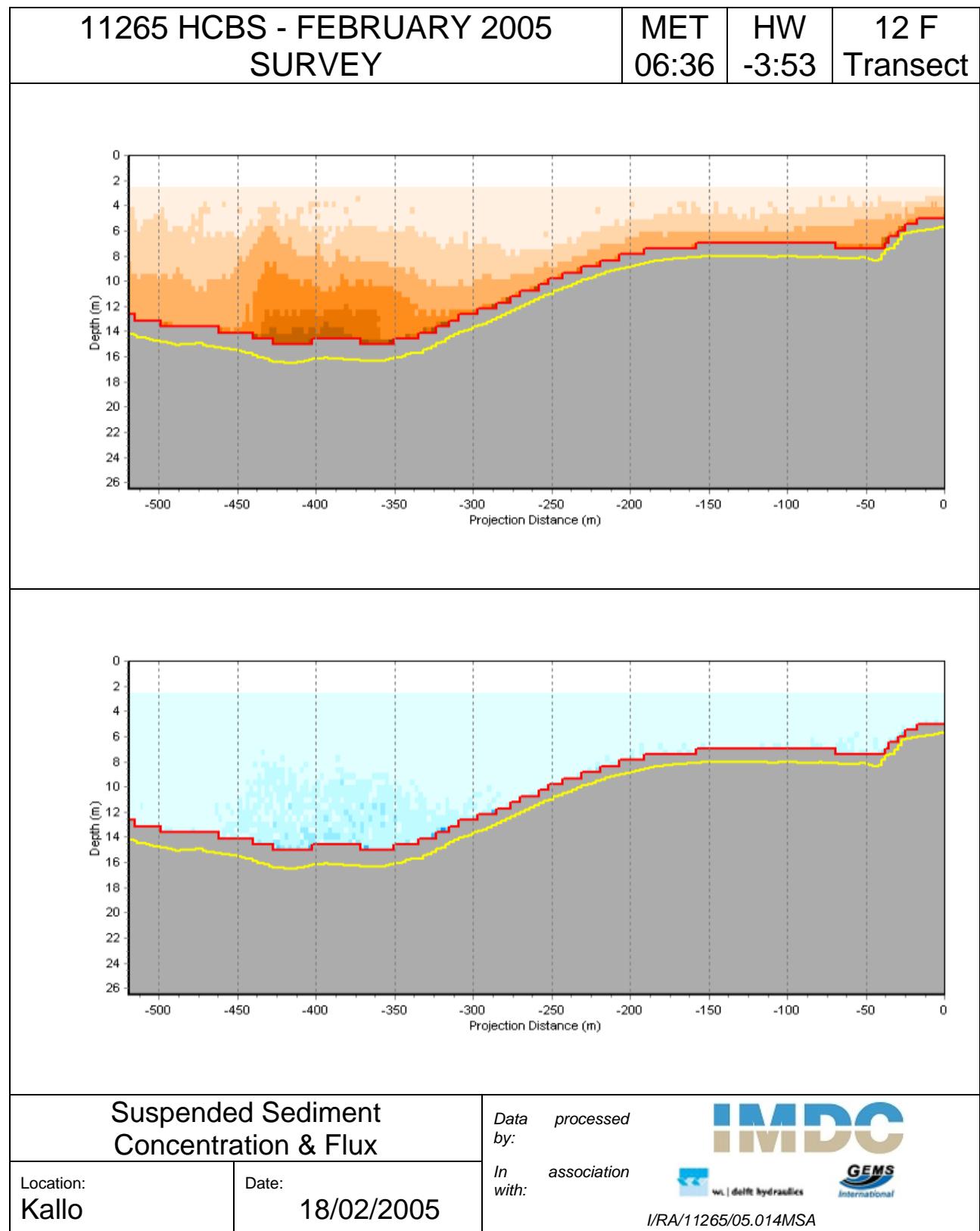
CONTOURPLOTS OF FLOW VELOCITIES, SEDIMENT CONCENTRATION AND SEDIMENT FLUX PER SAILED TRANSECT

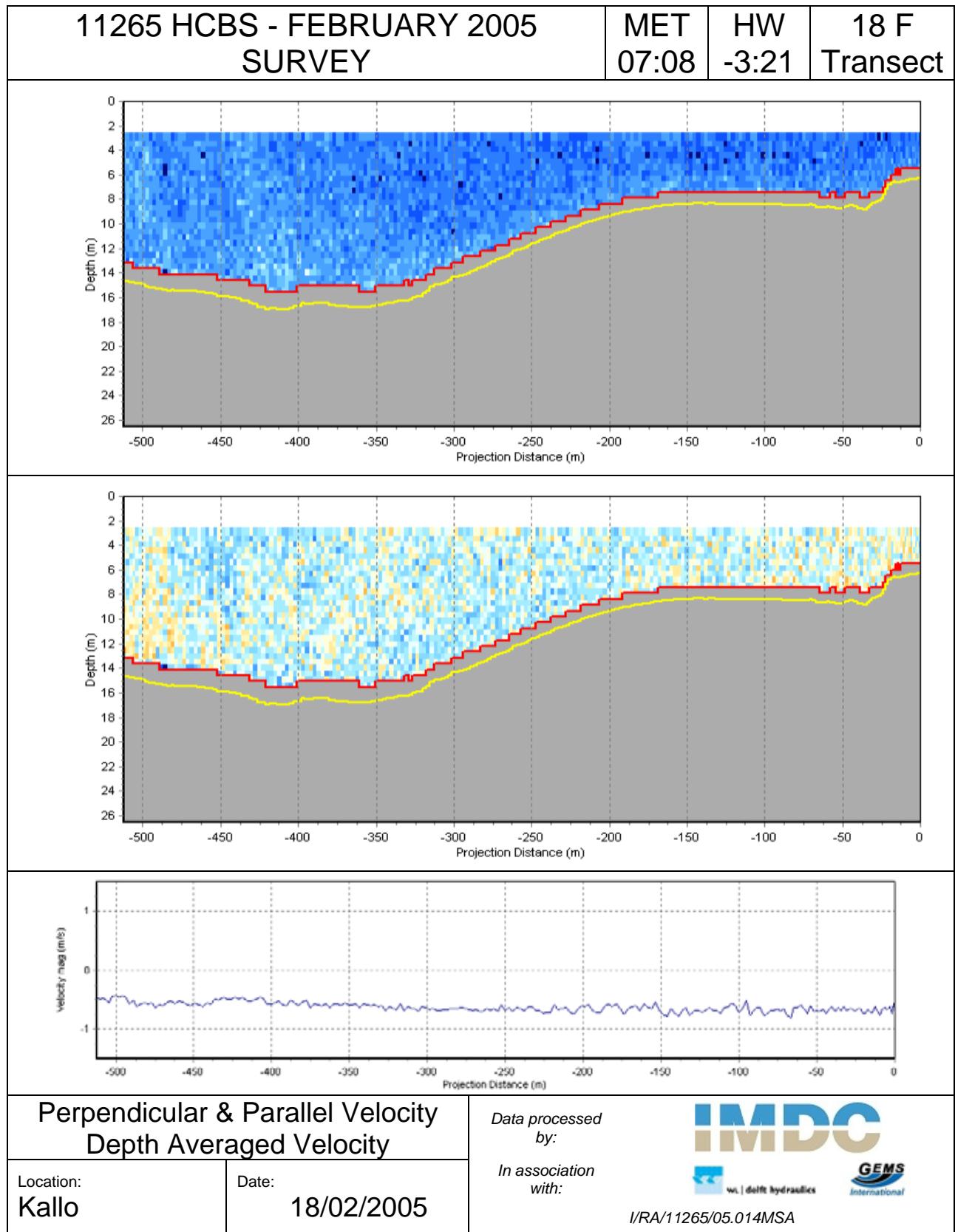
J.1 Transect F

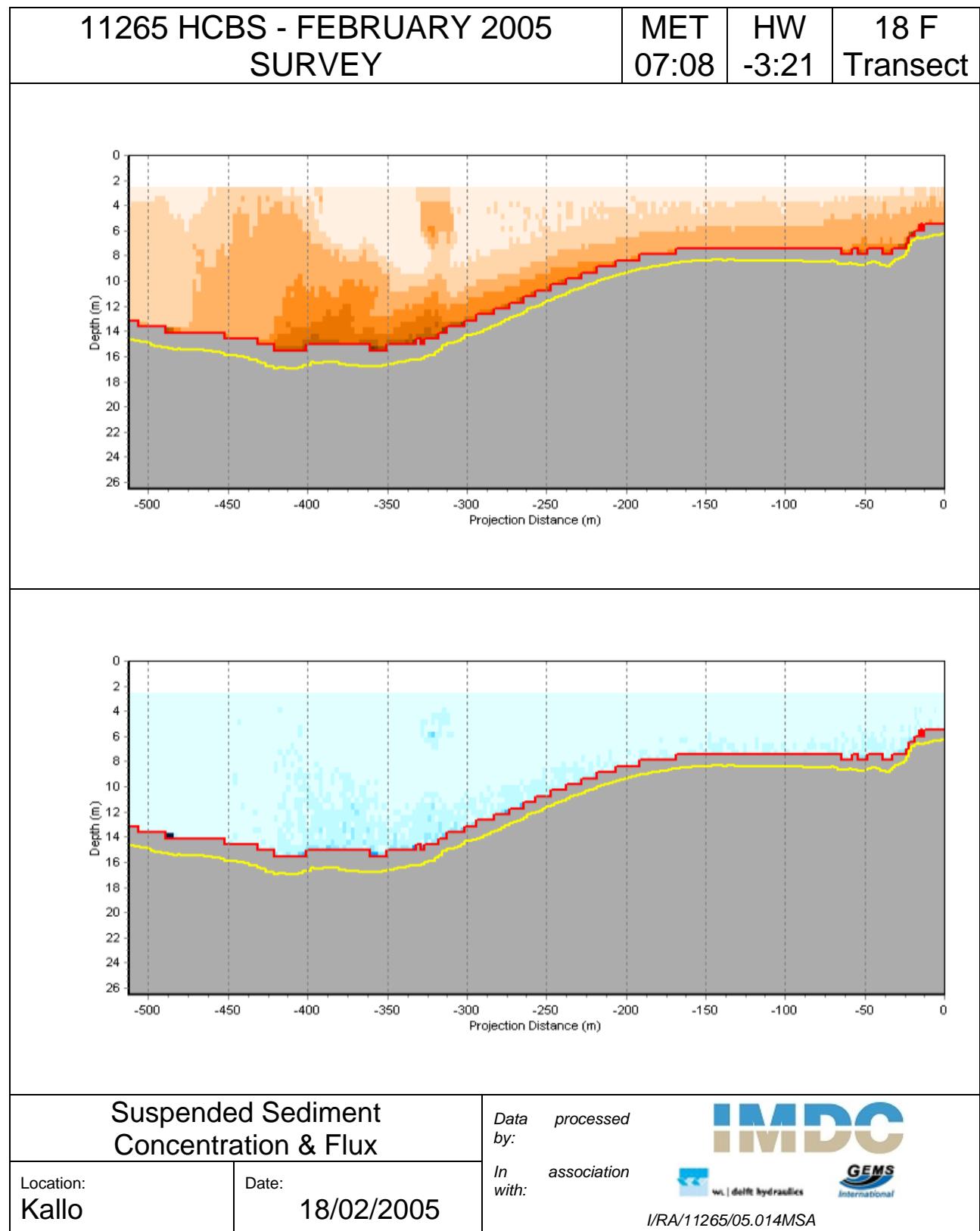


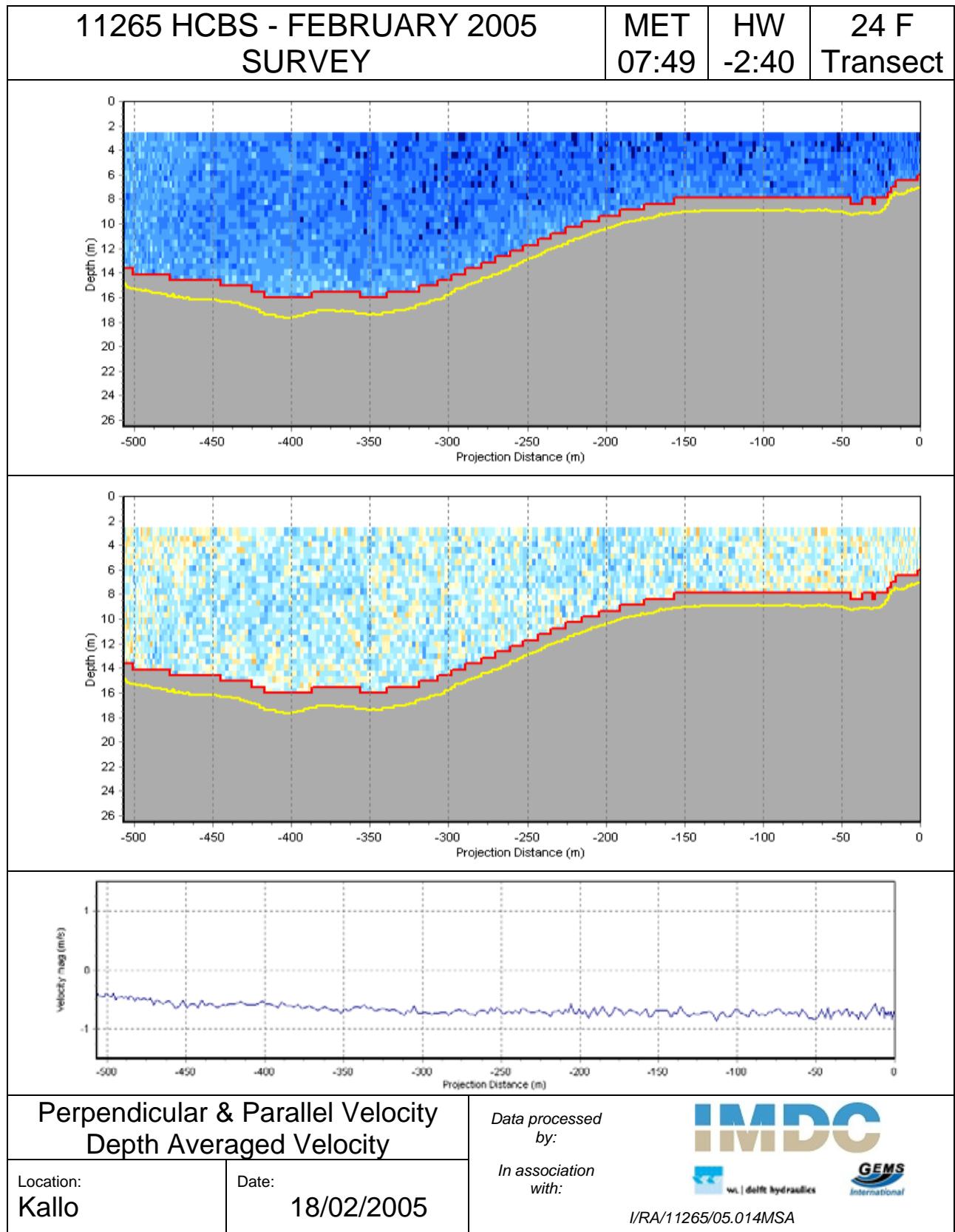


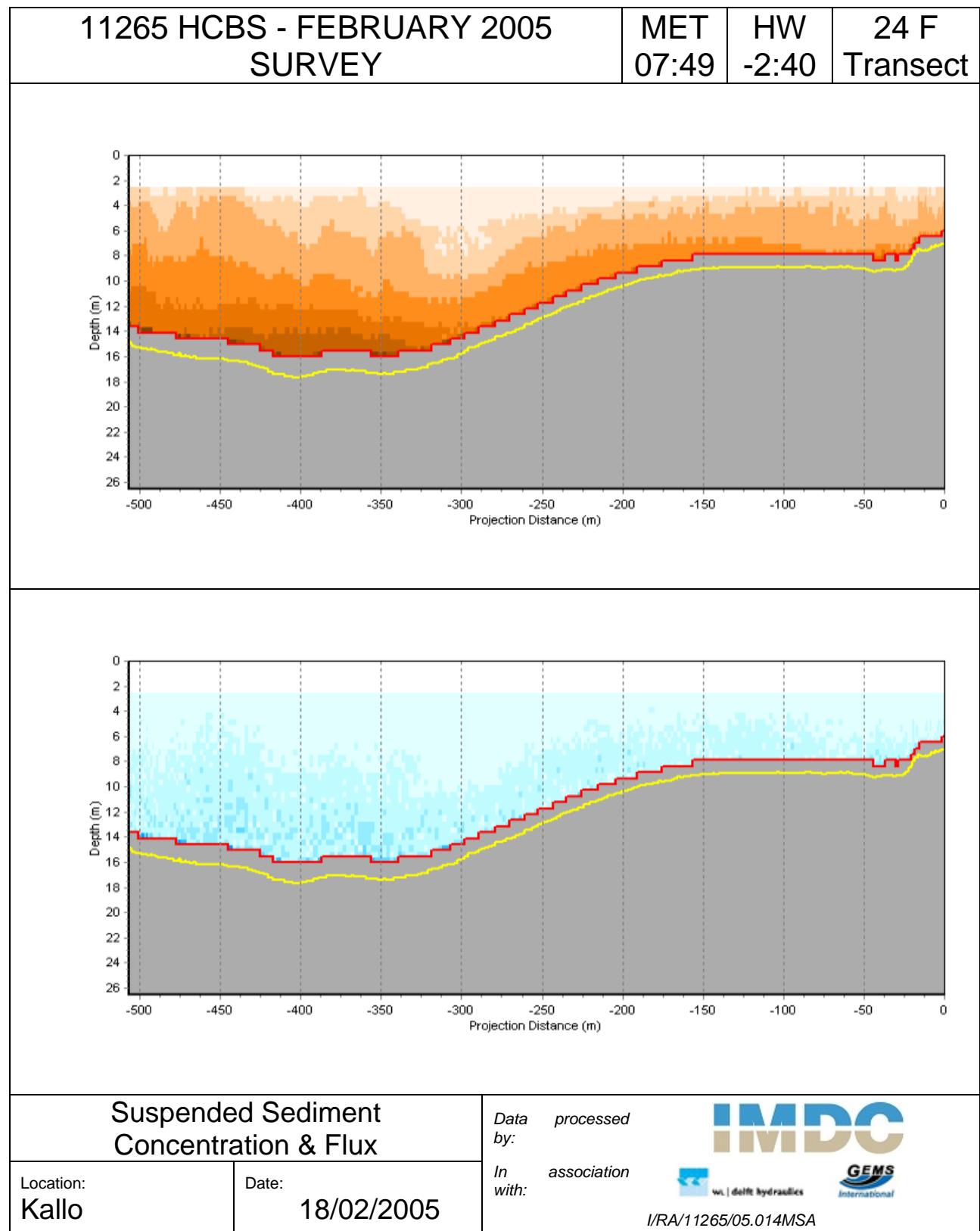


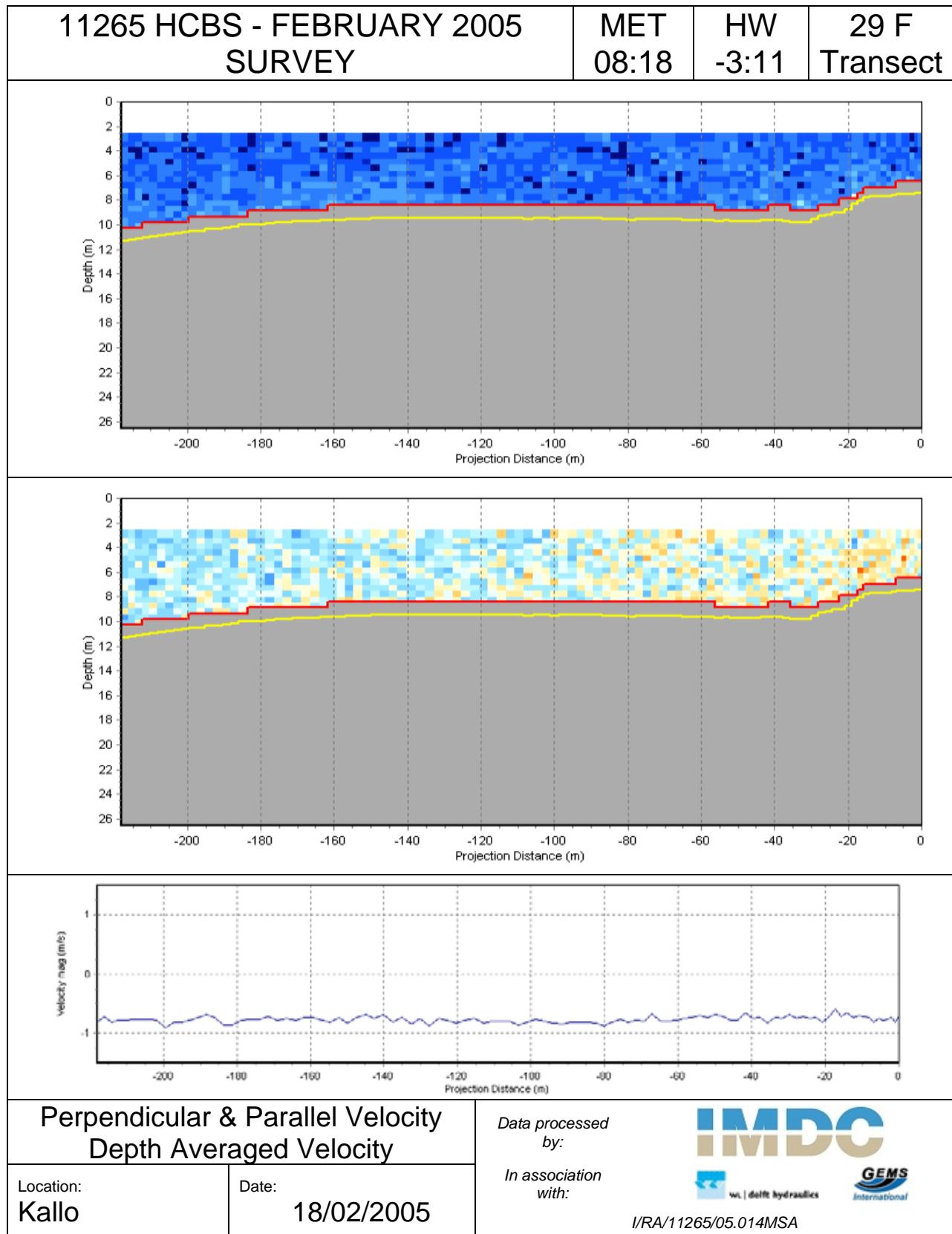


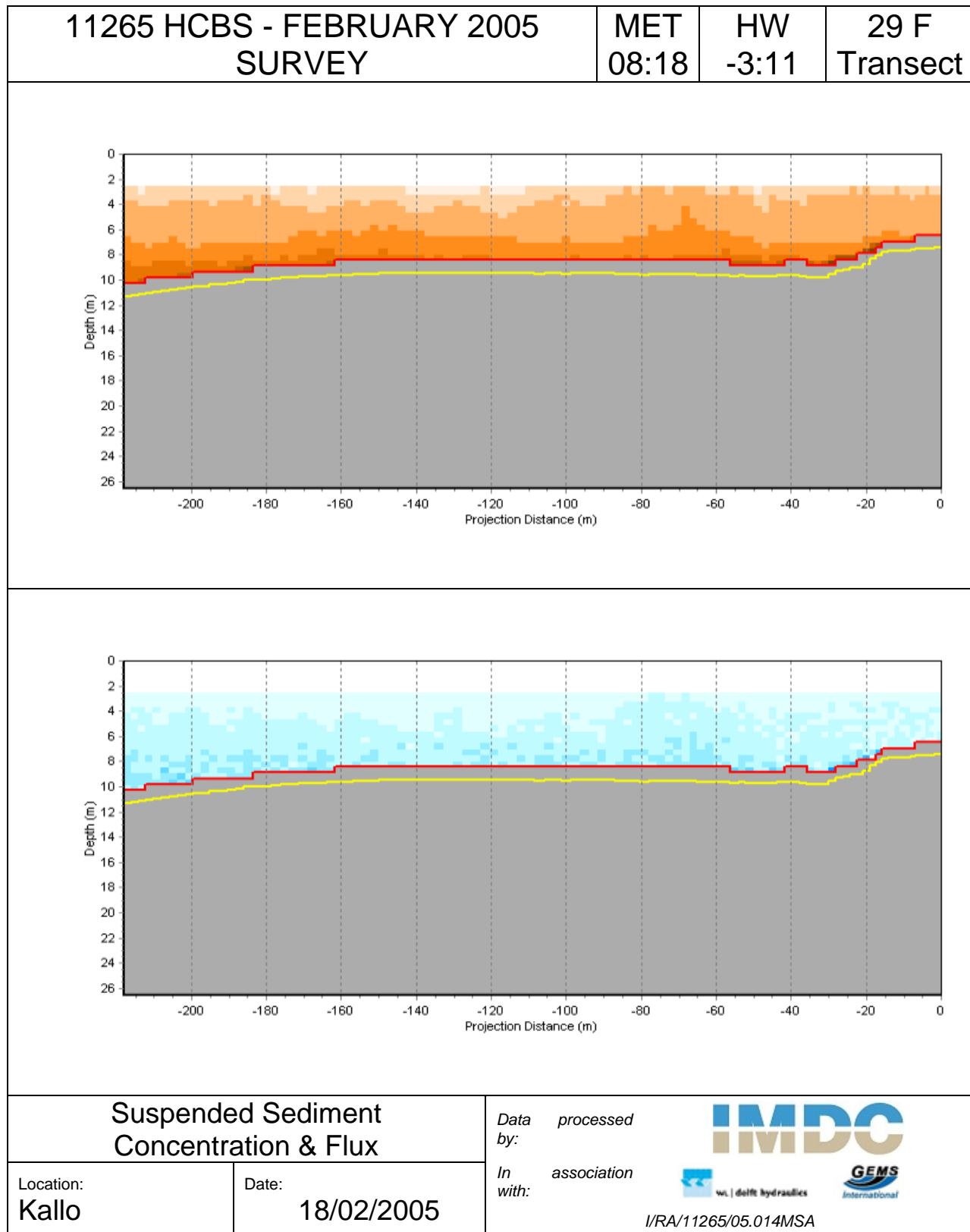


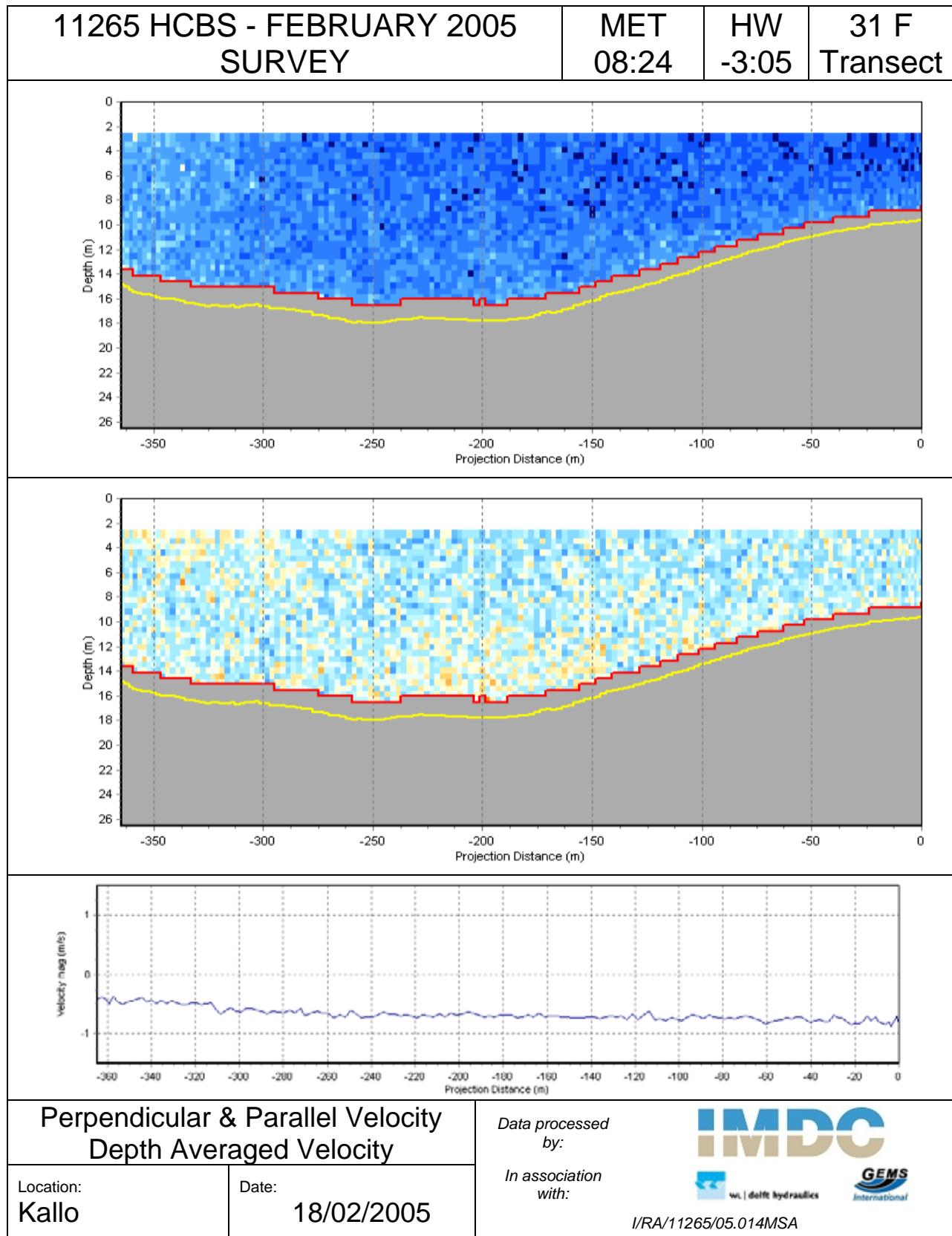


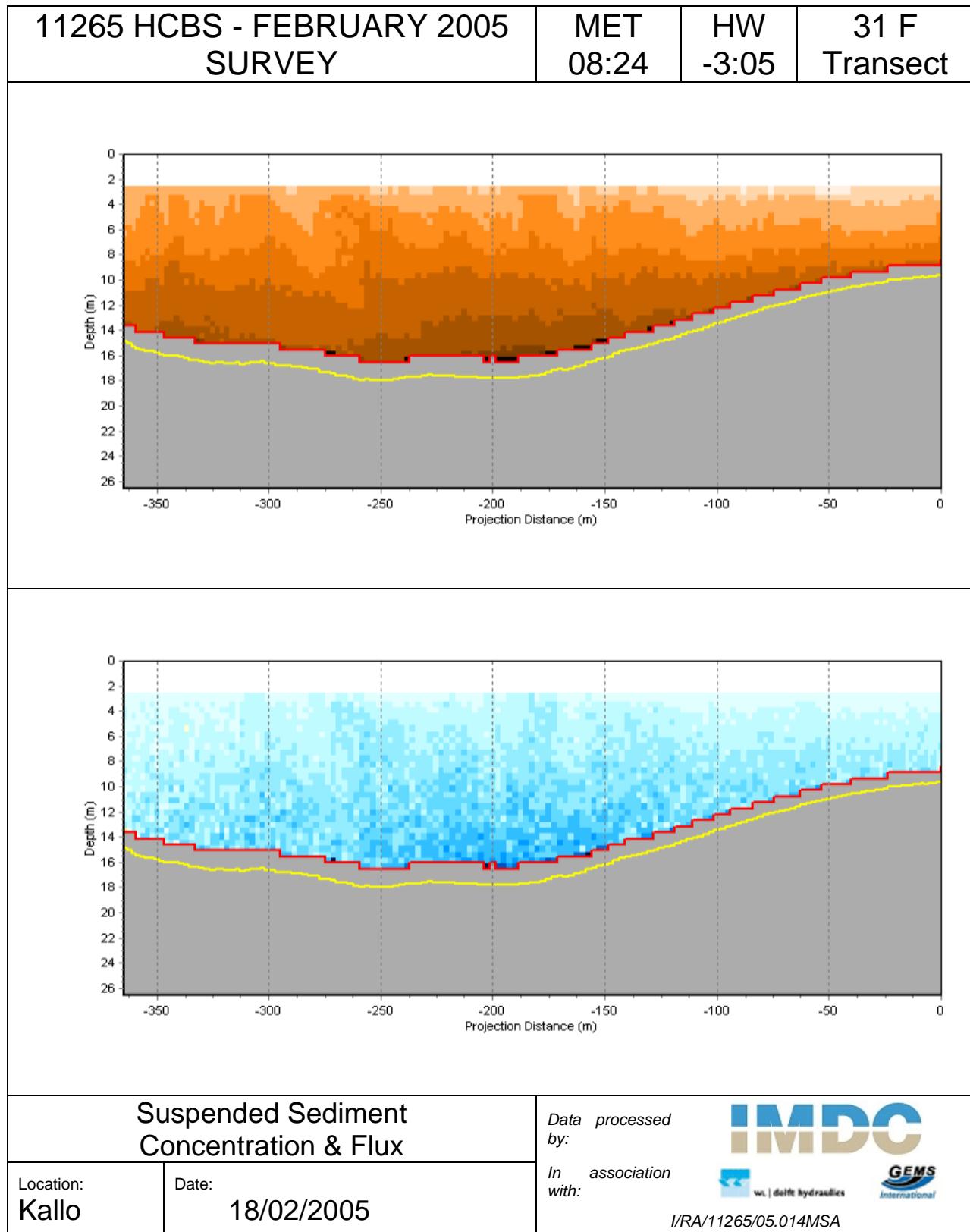






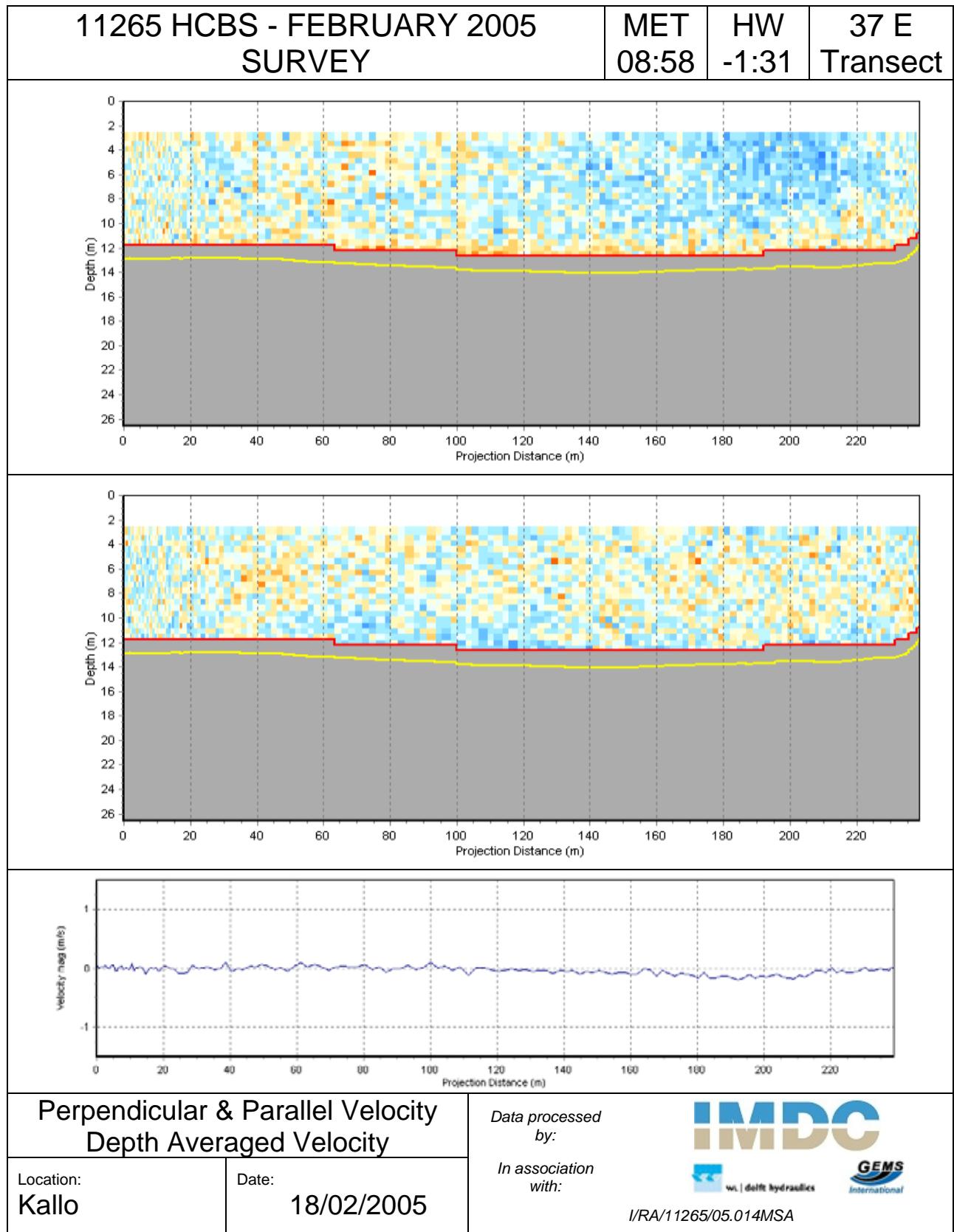


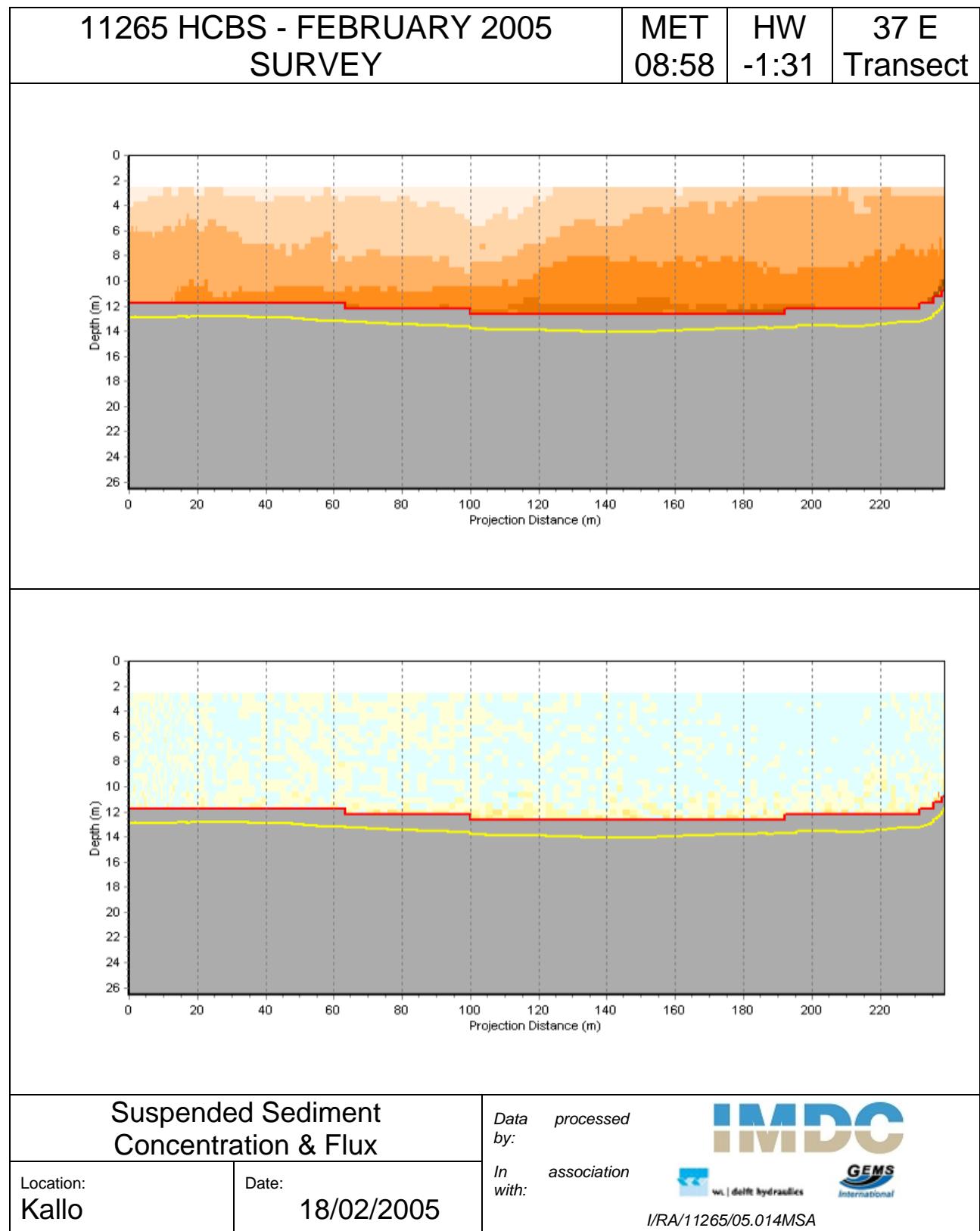


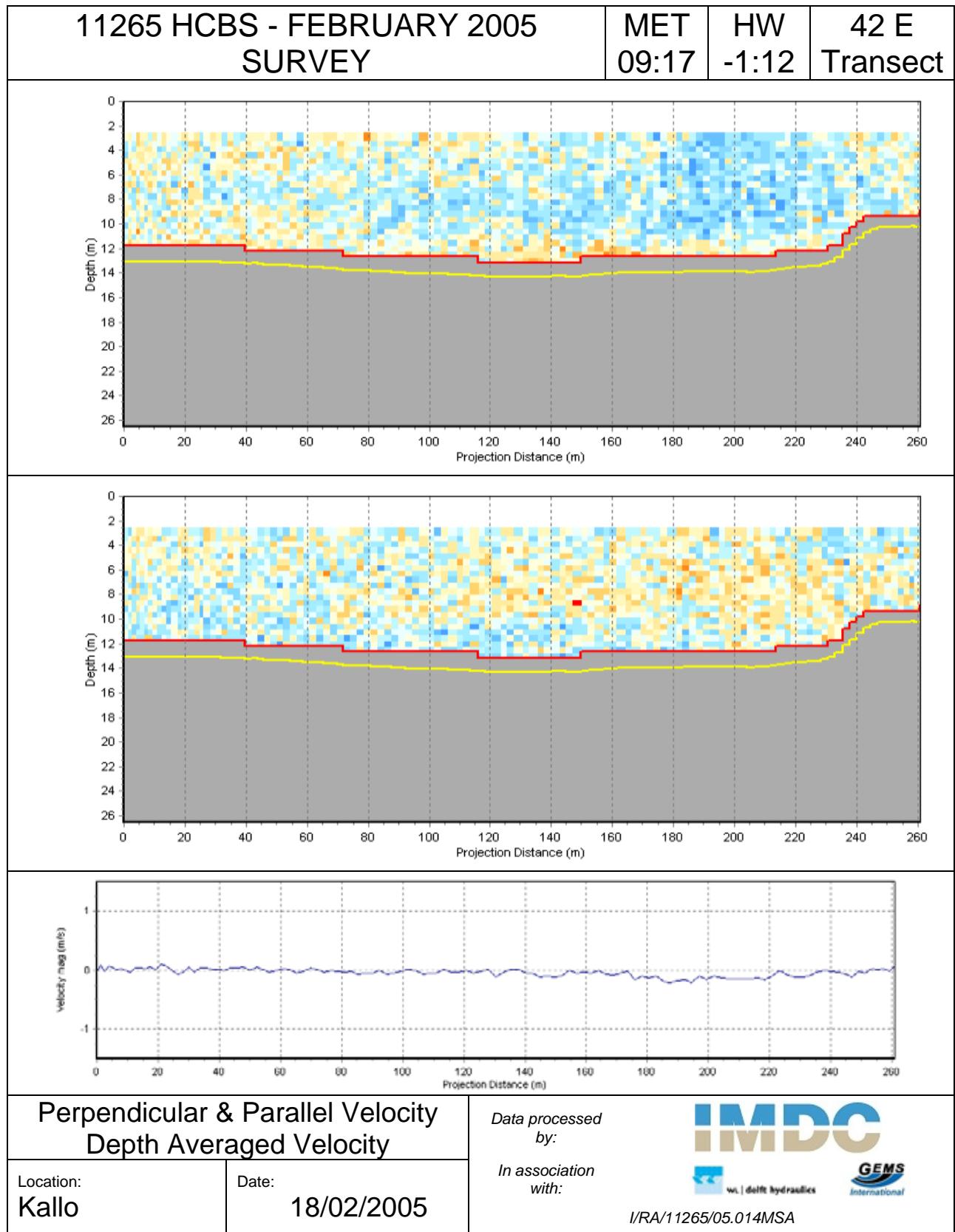


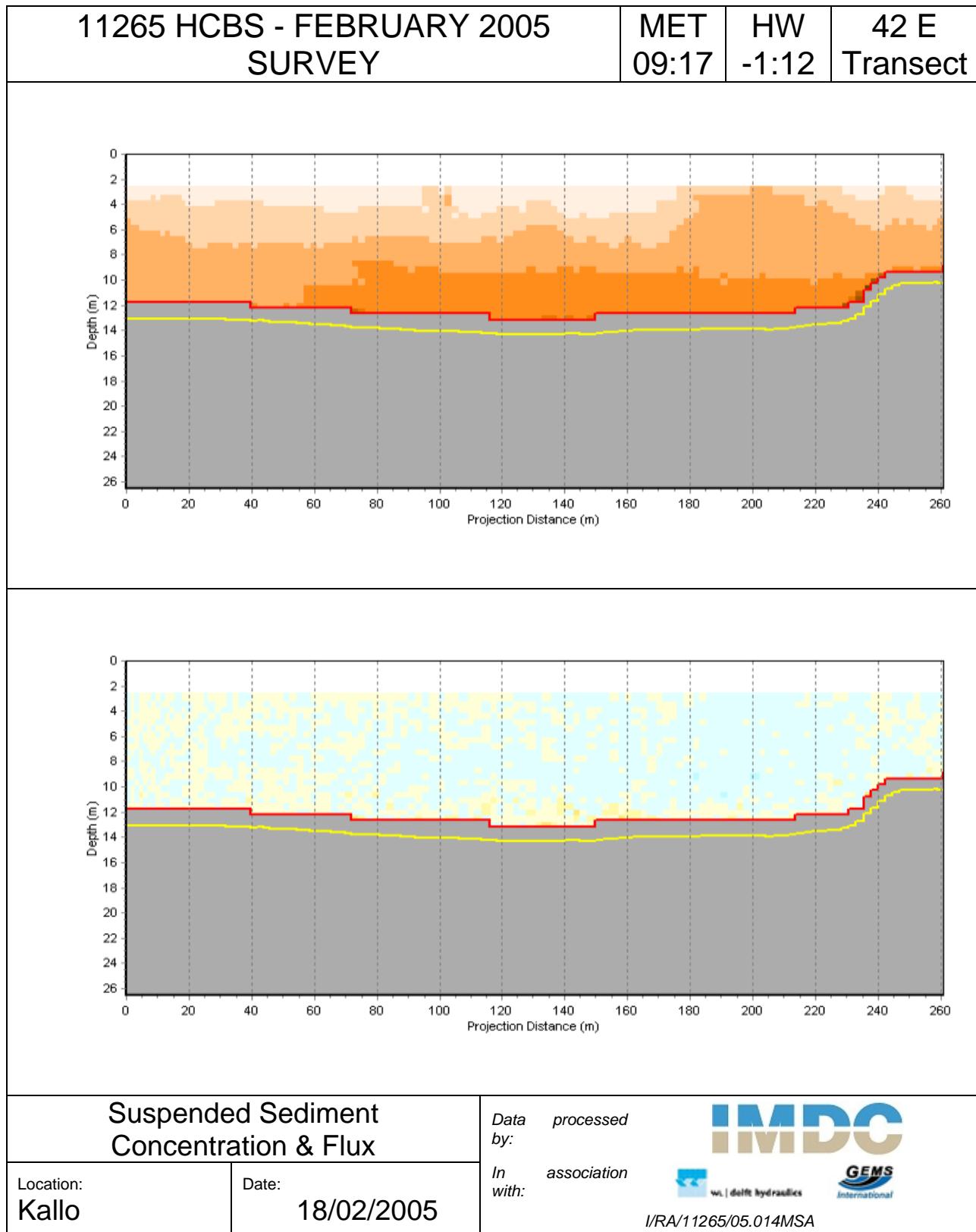
This page is intentionally left blank.

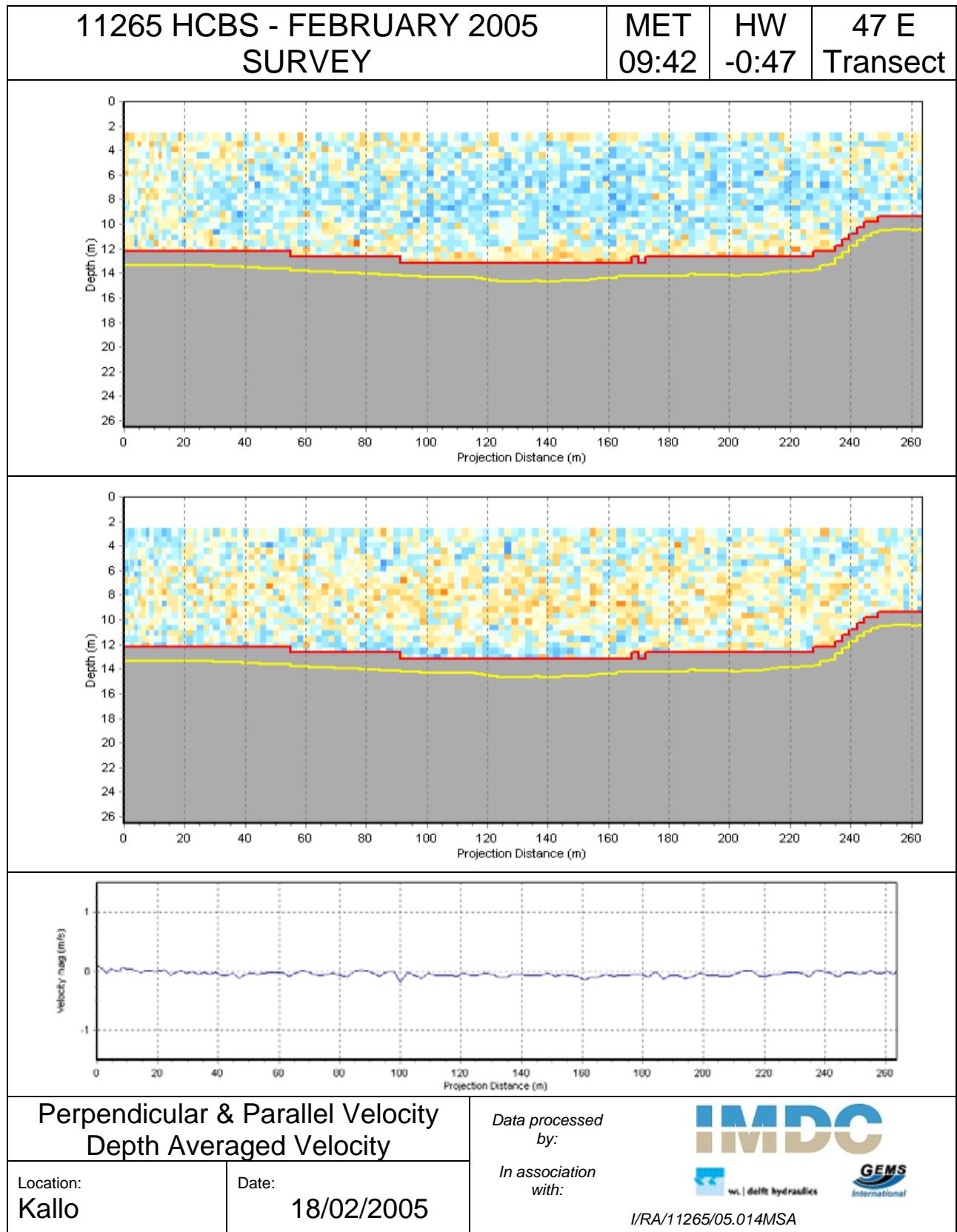
J.2 Transect E

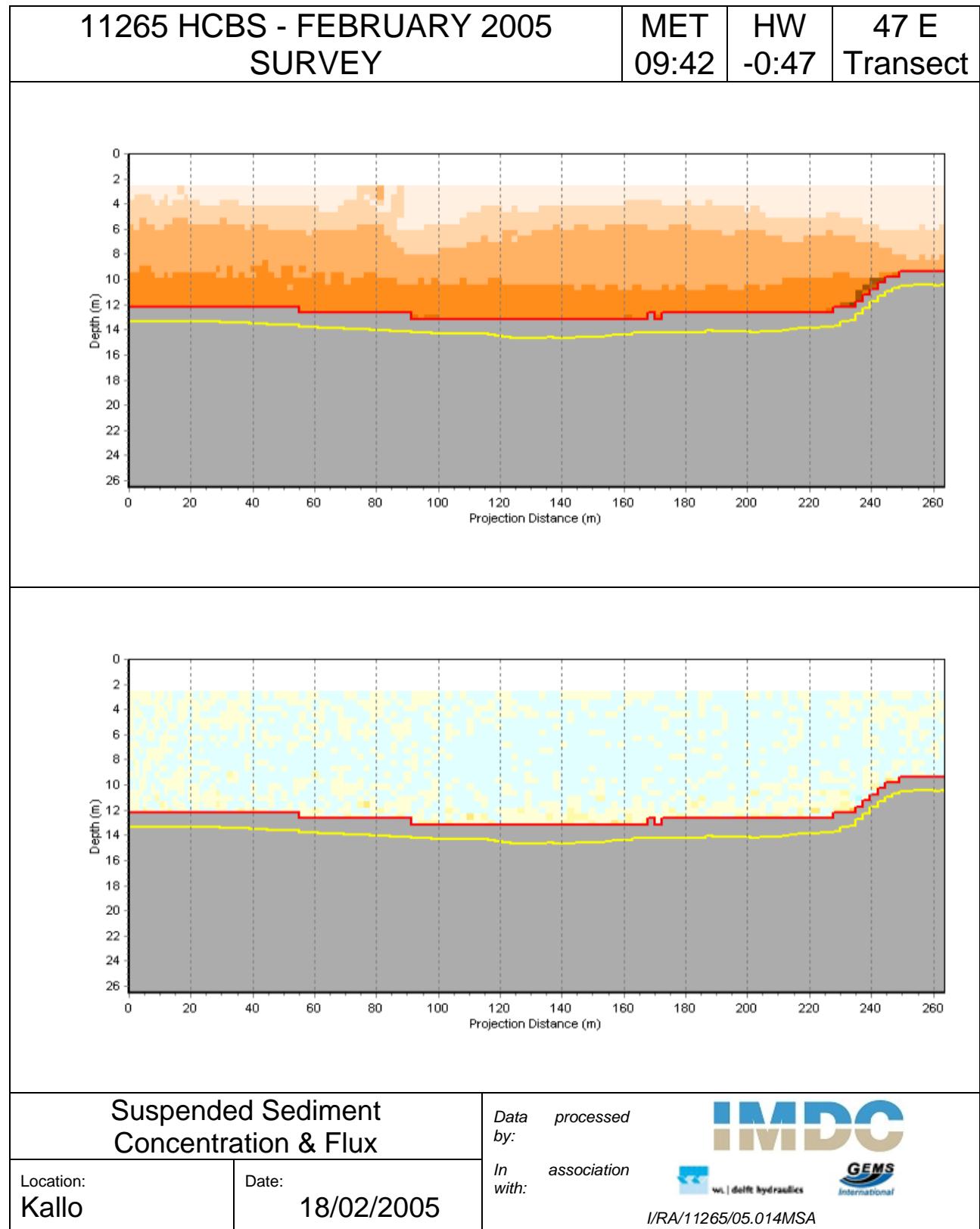


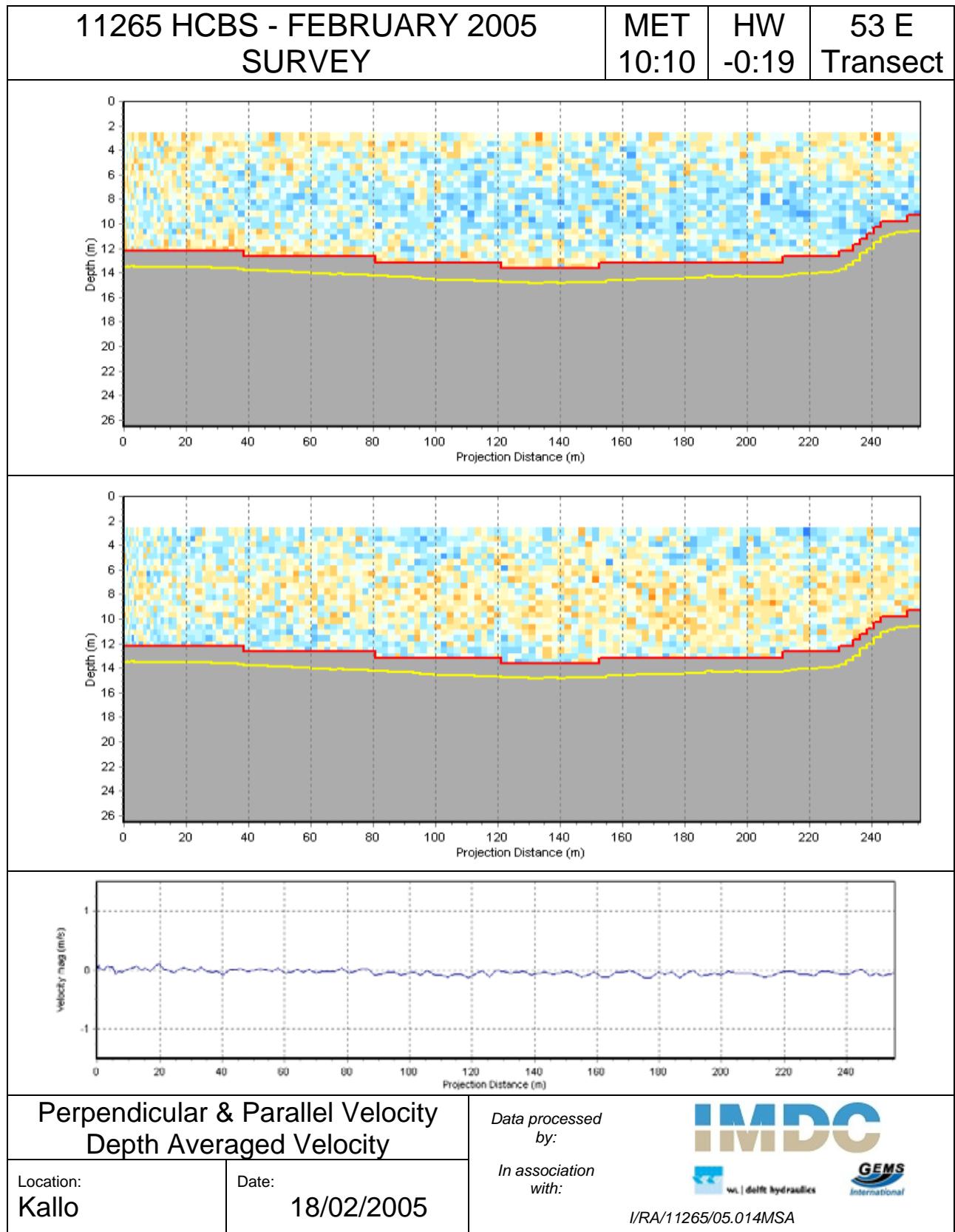


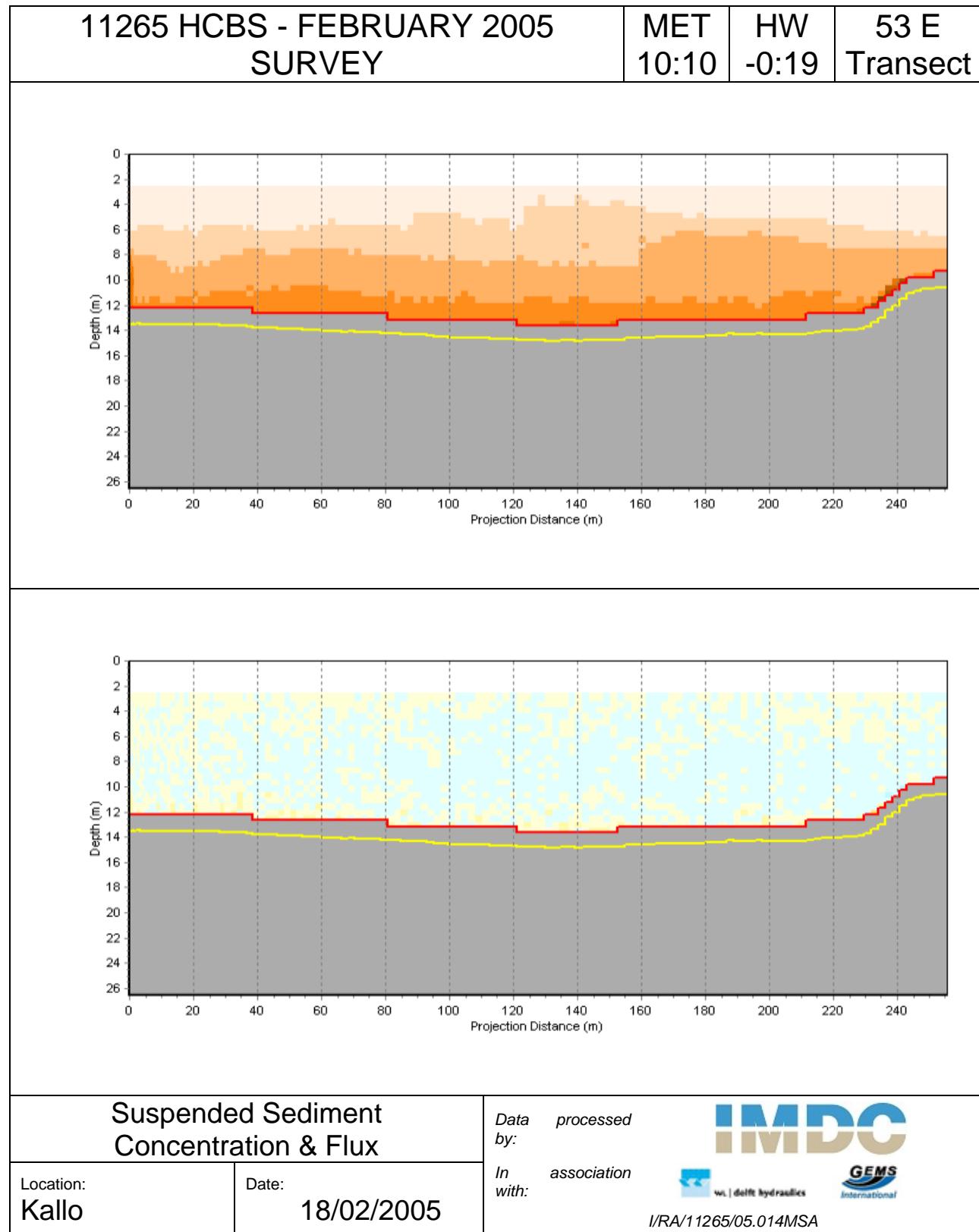


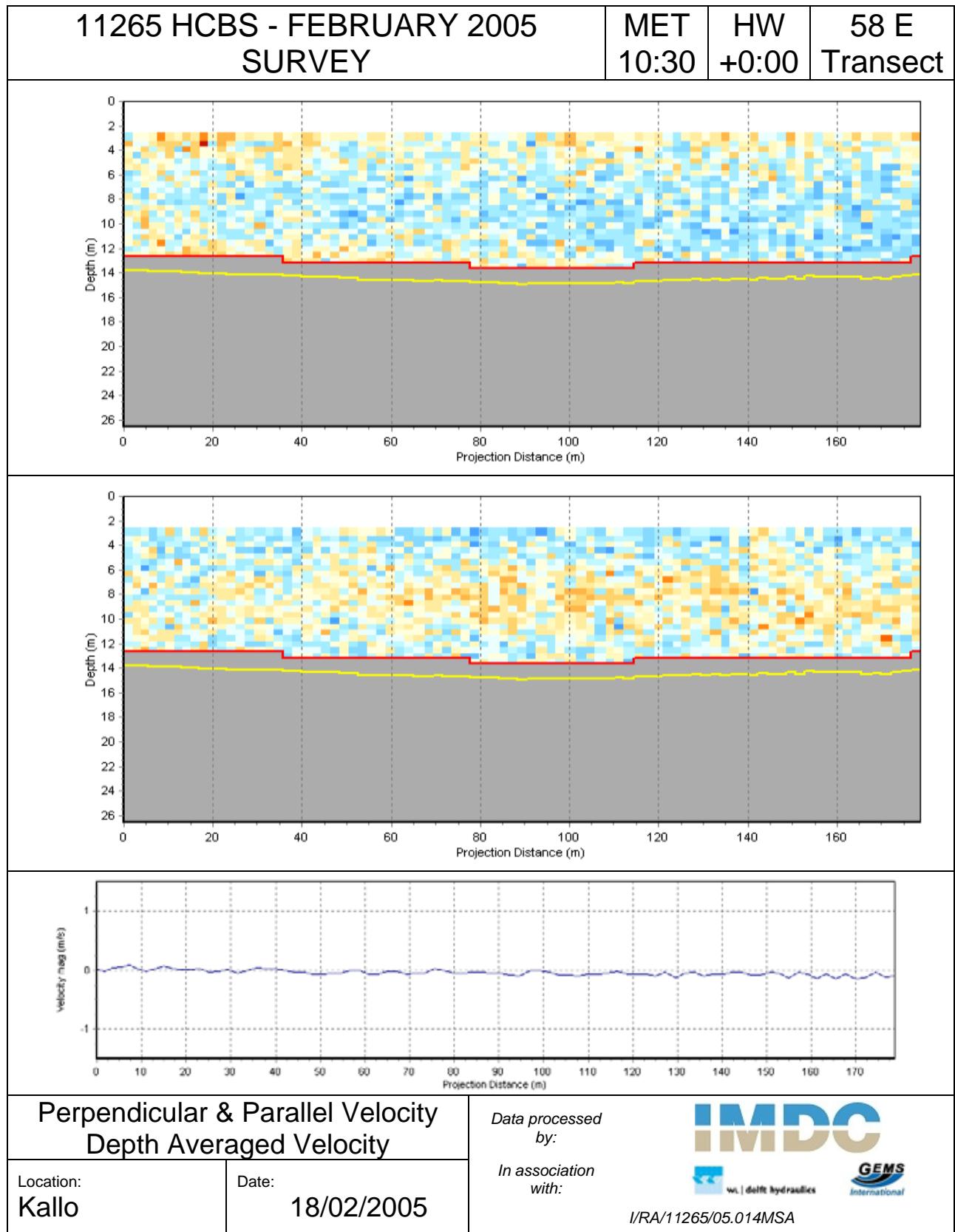


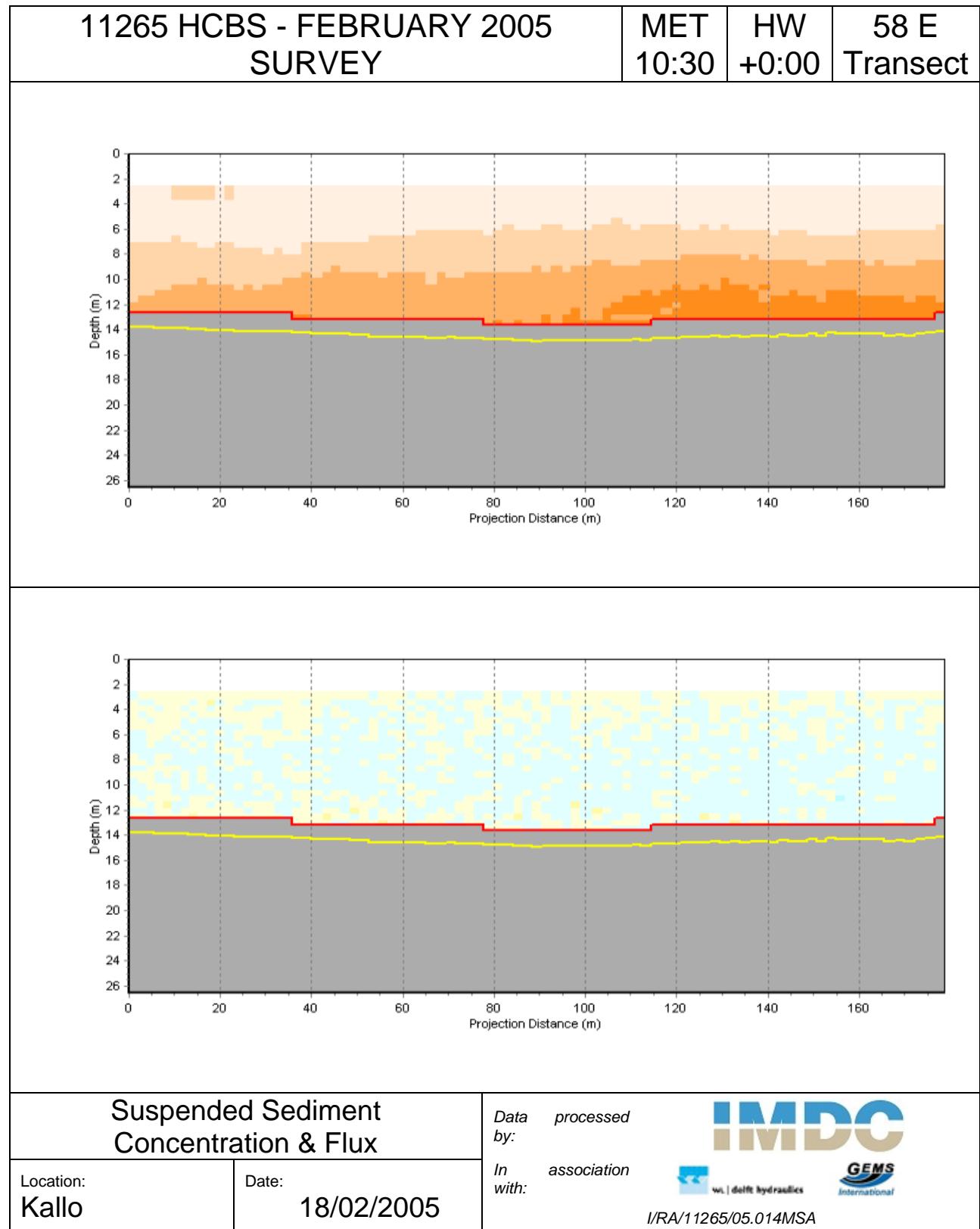


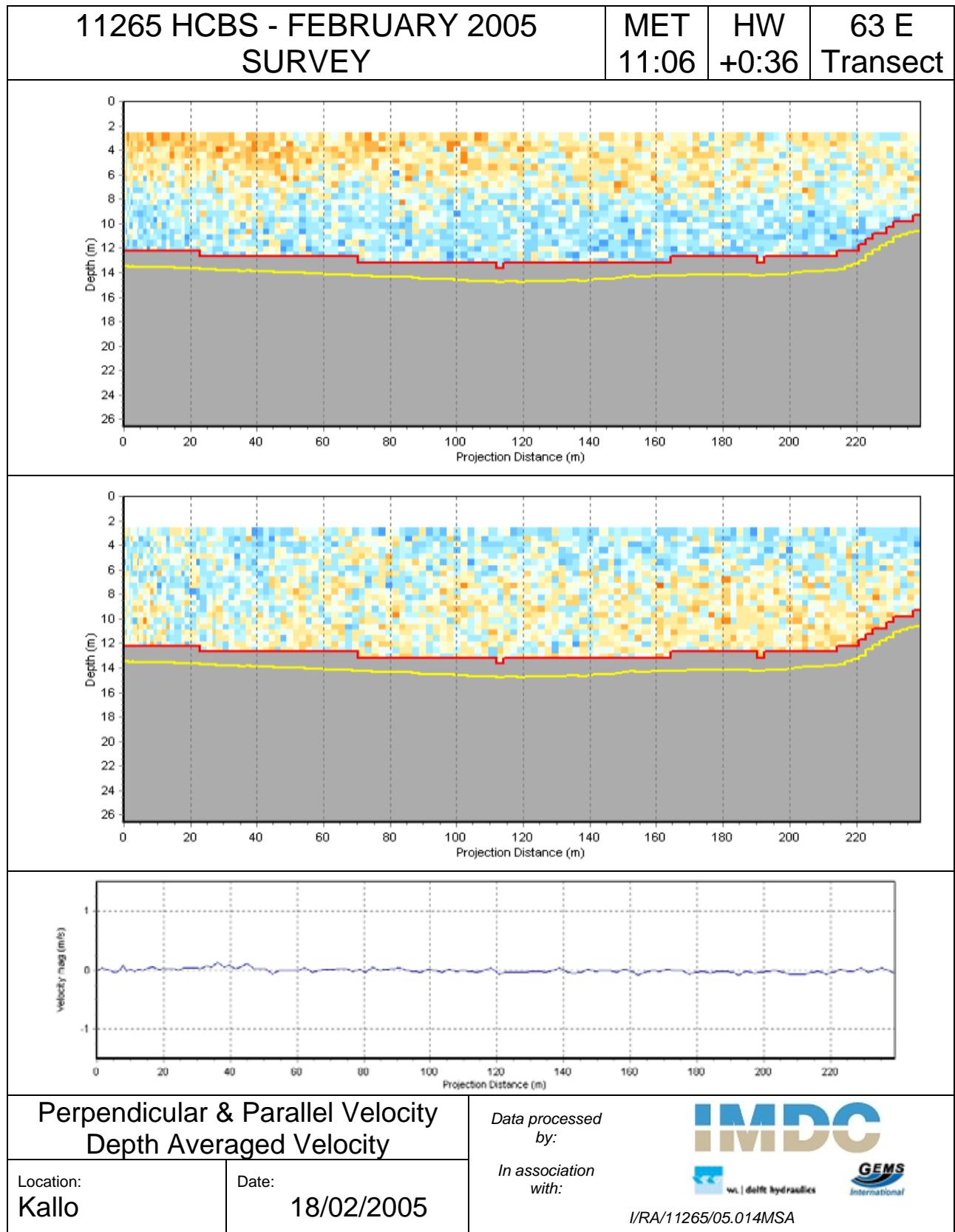


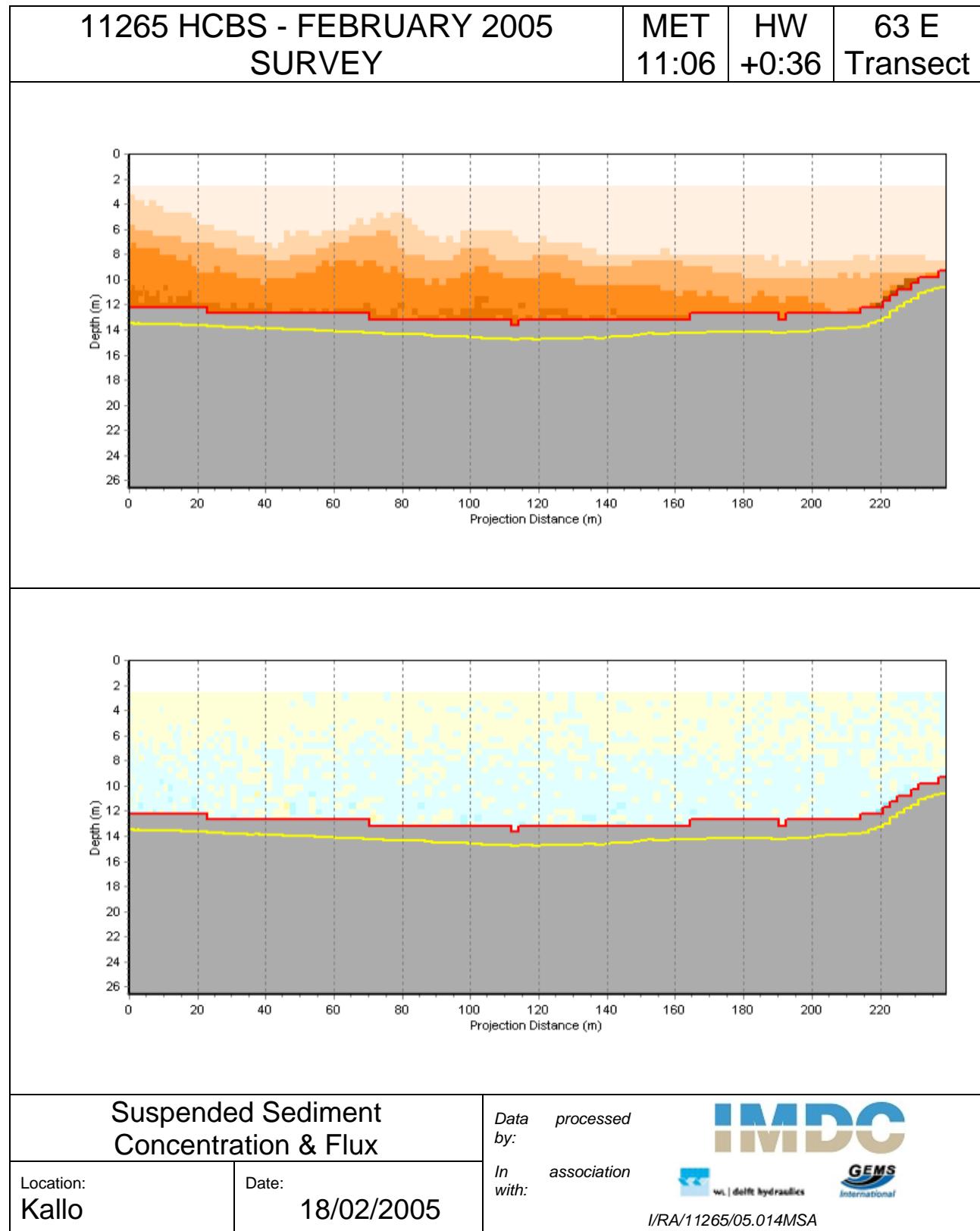






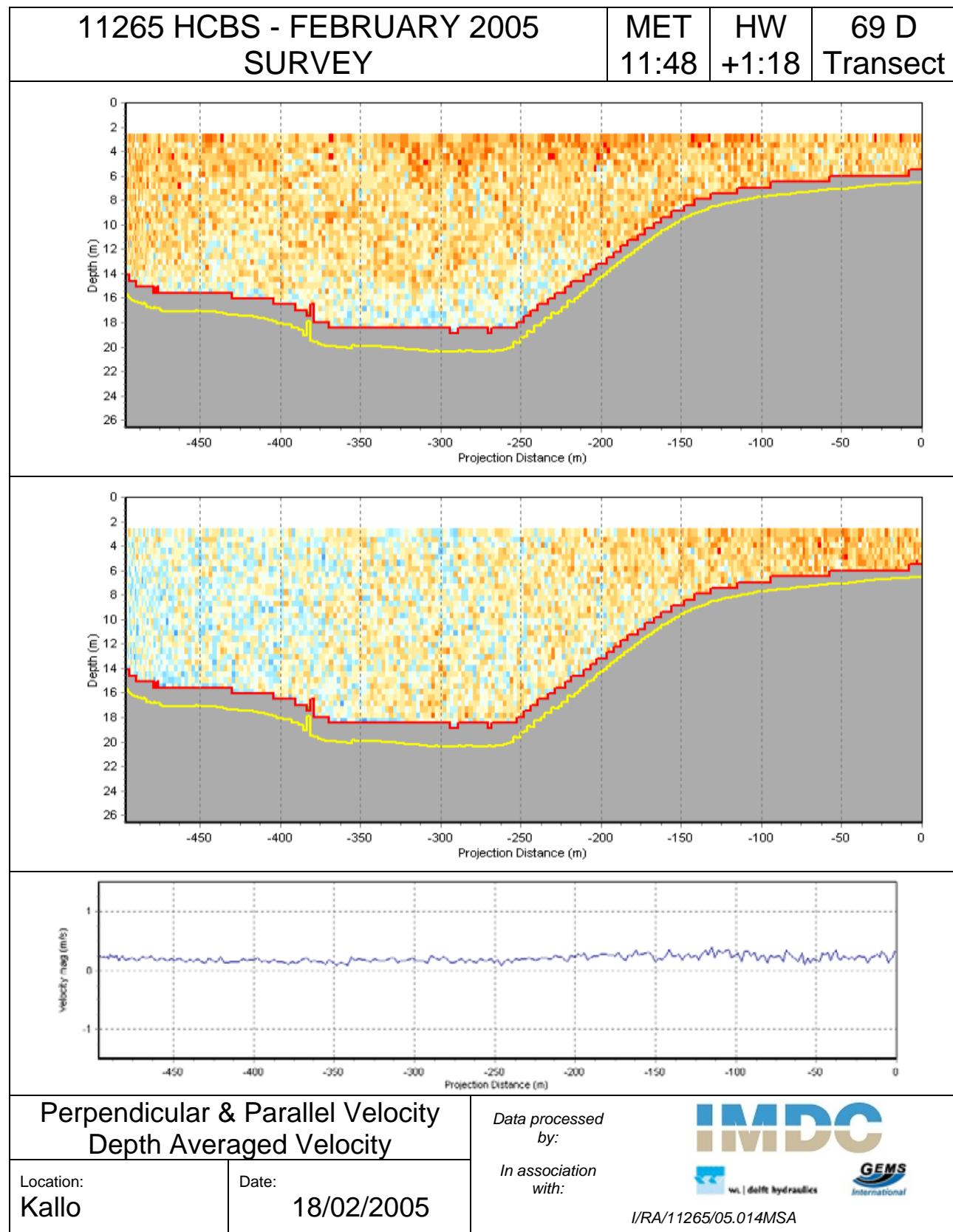


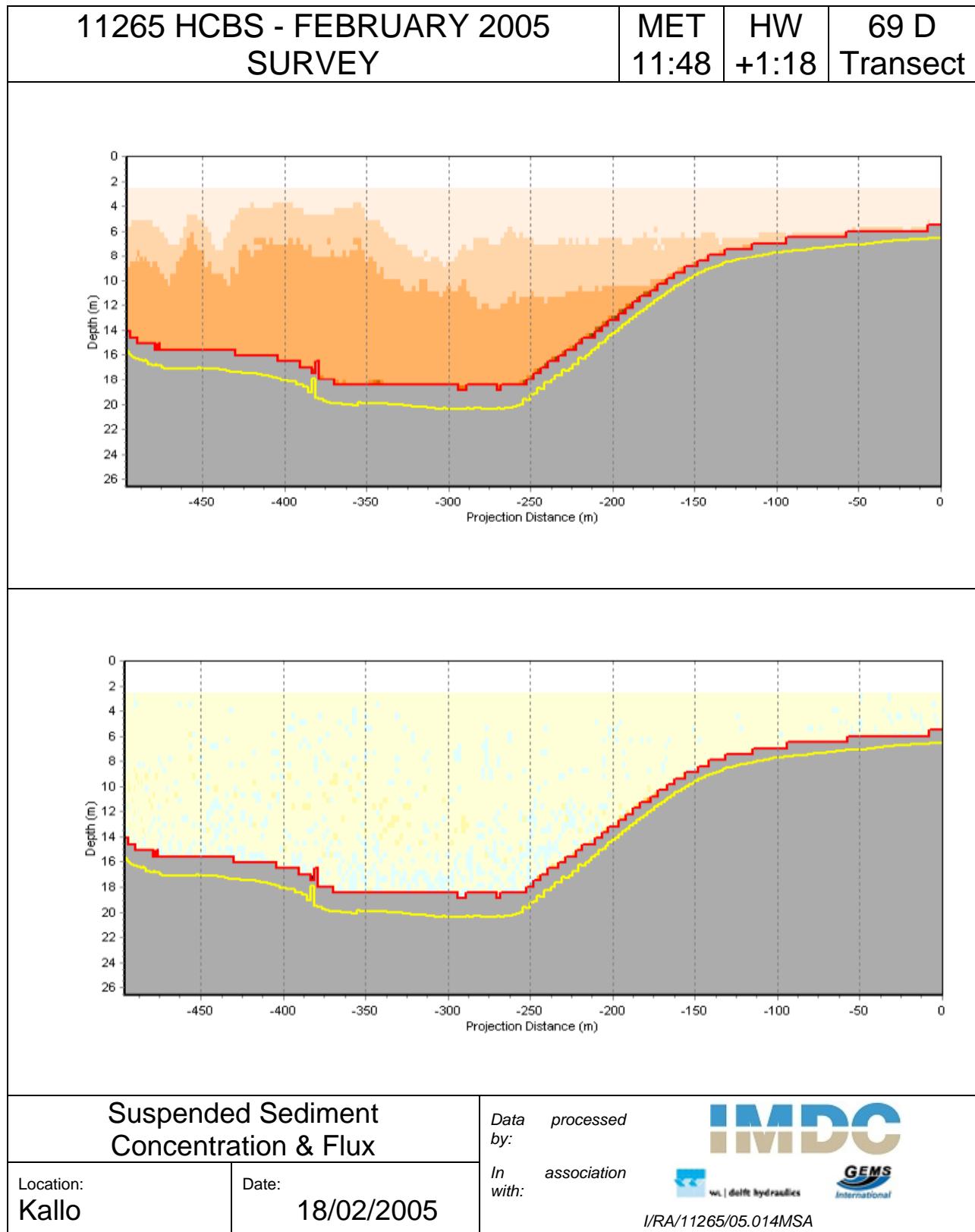


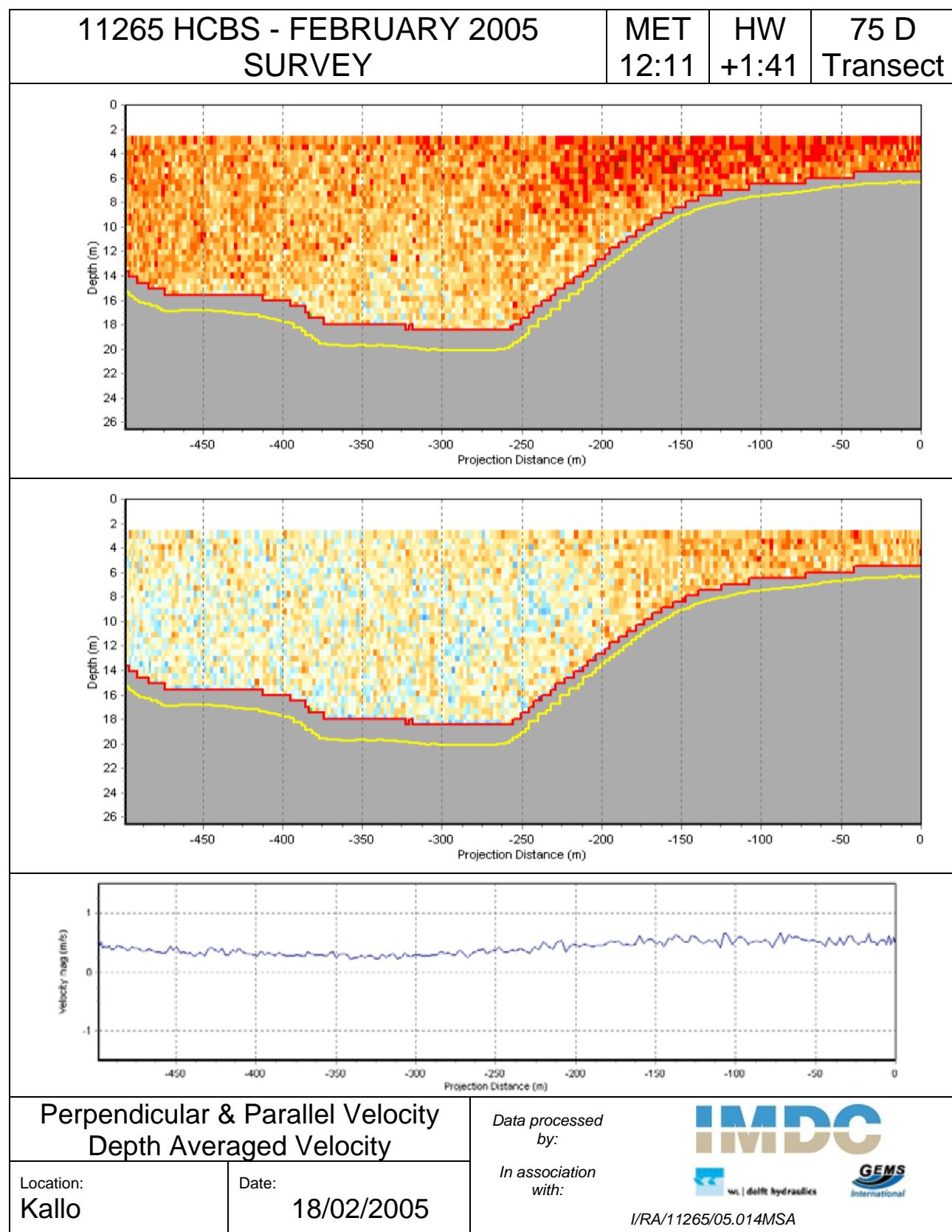


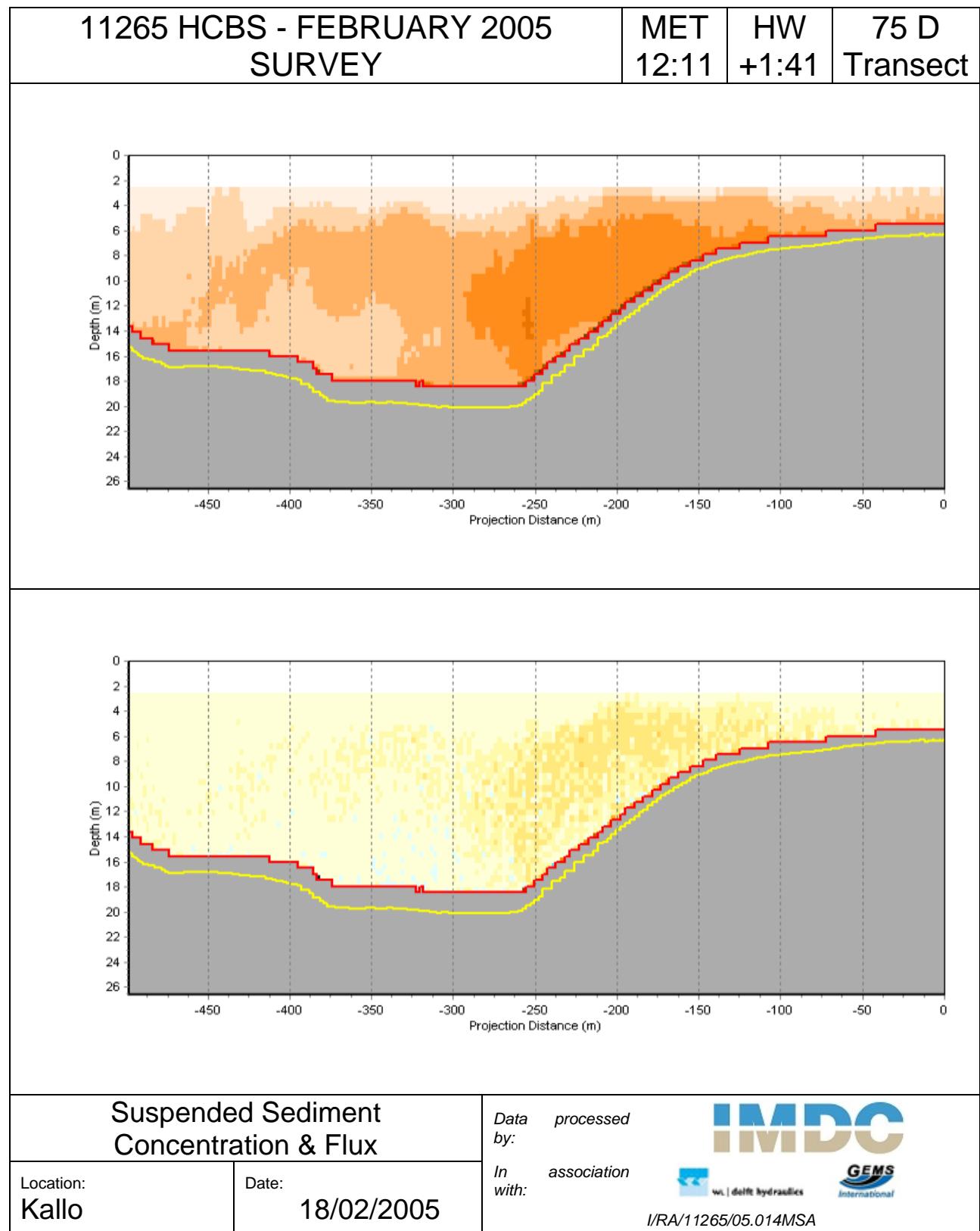
This page is intentionally left blank.

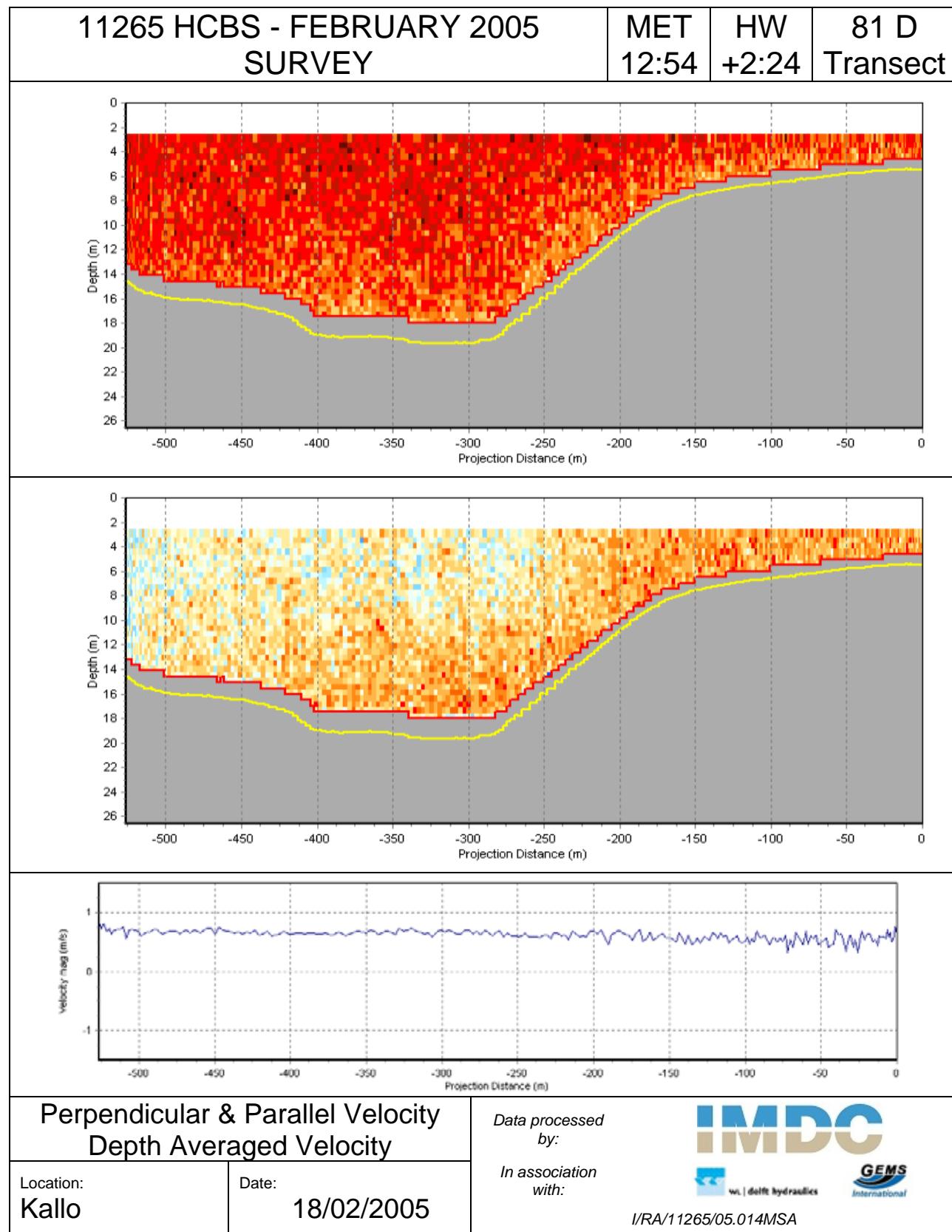
J.3 Transect D

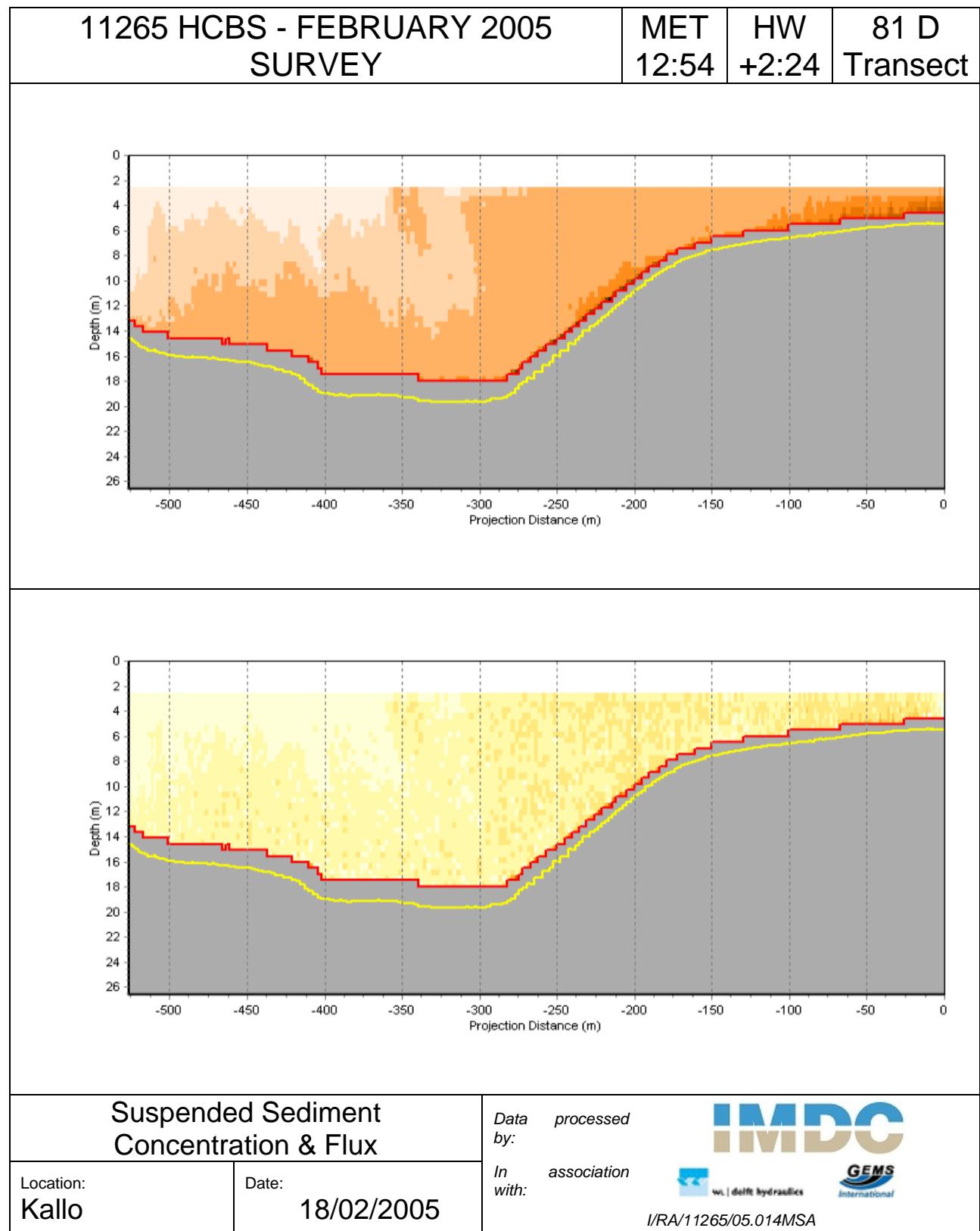


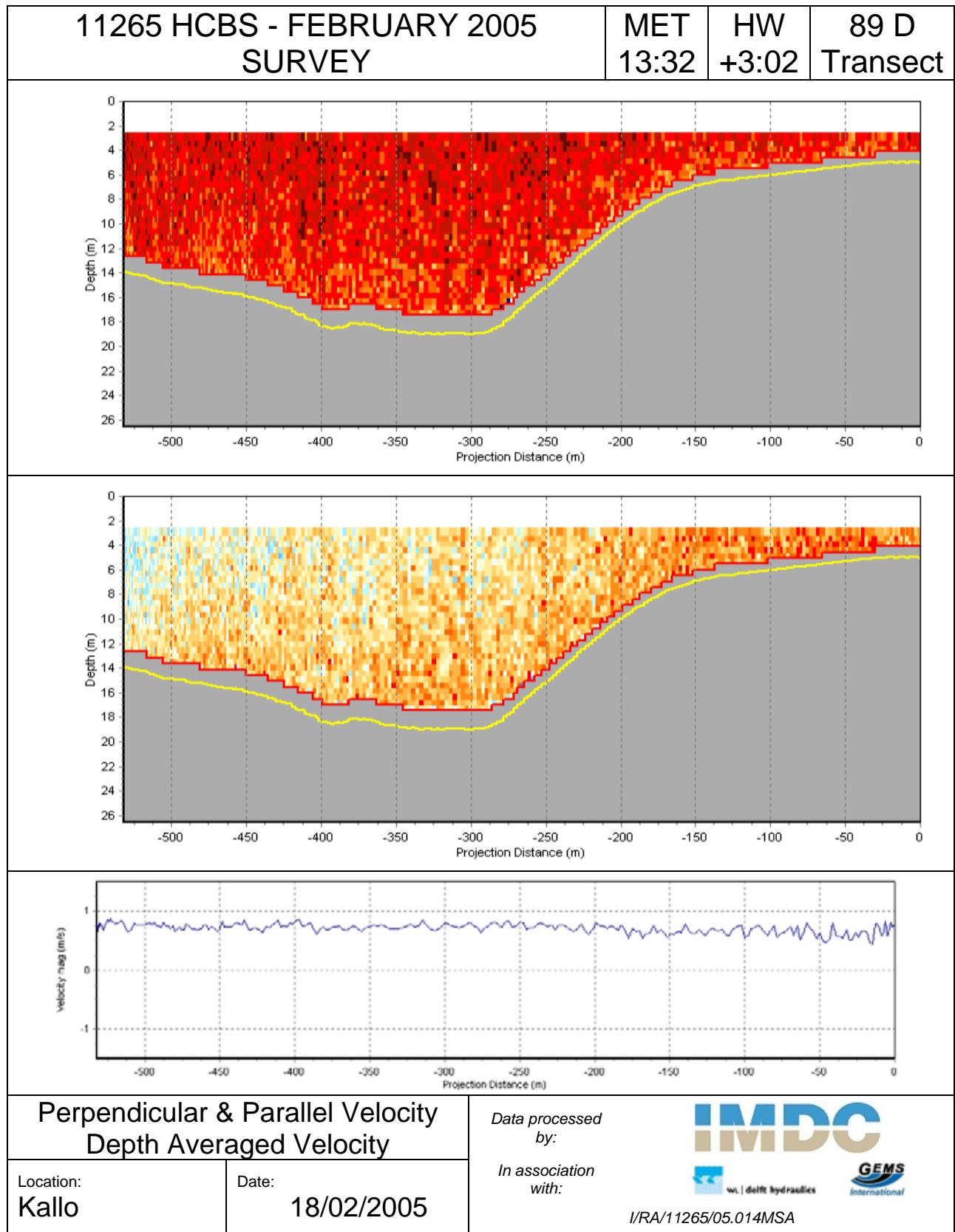


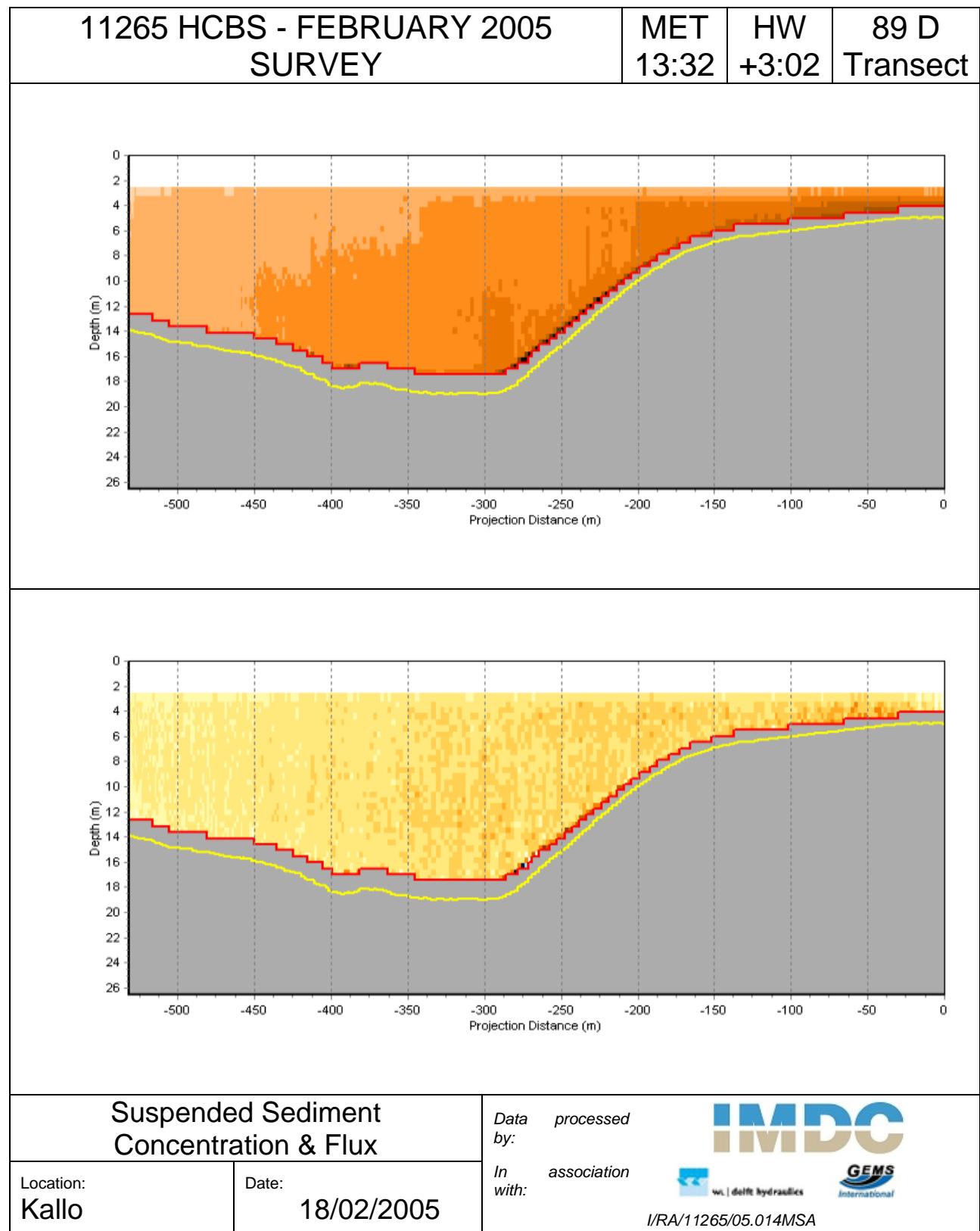


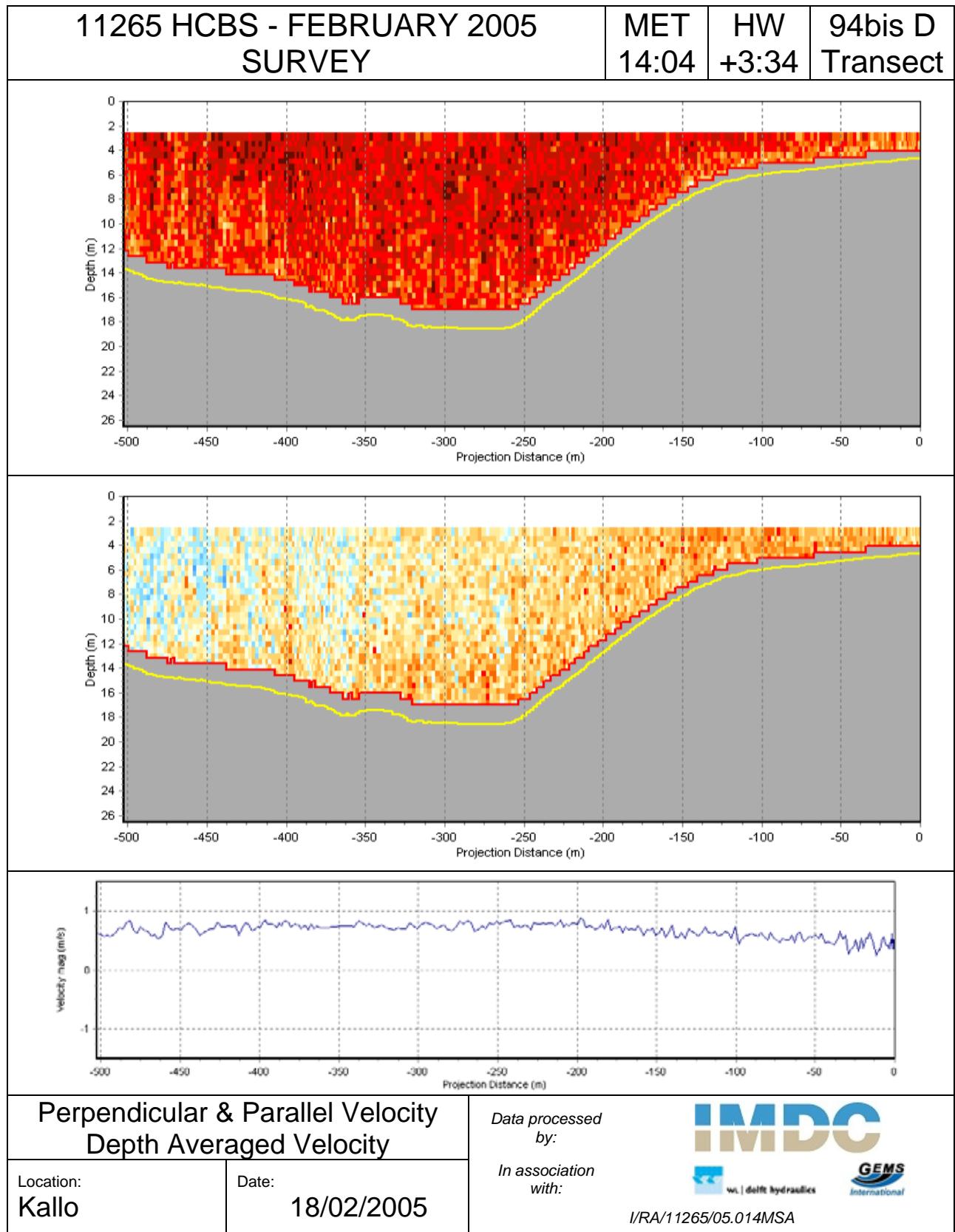










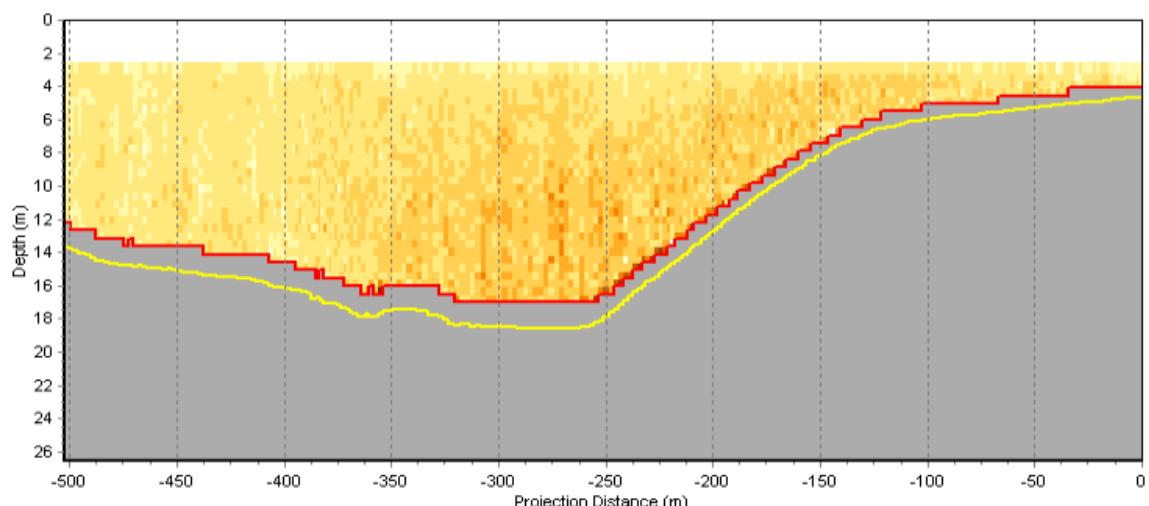
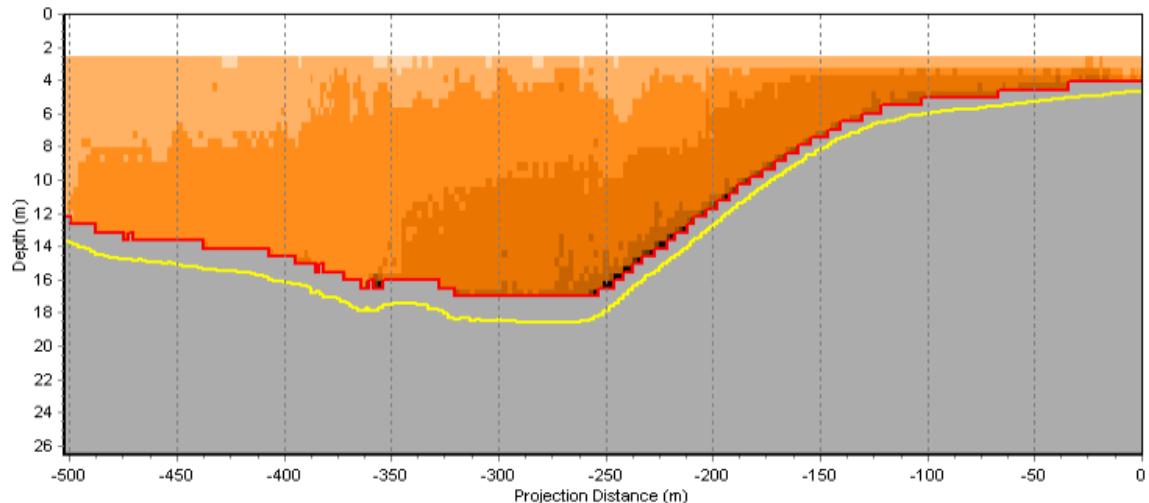


11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005
SURVEY

MET
14:04

HW
+3:34

94bis D
Transect



Suspended Sediment
Concentration & Flux

Location:
Kallo

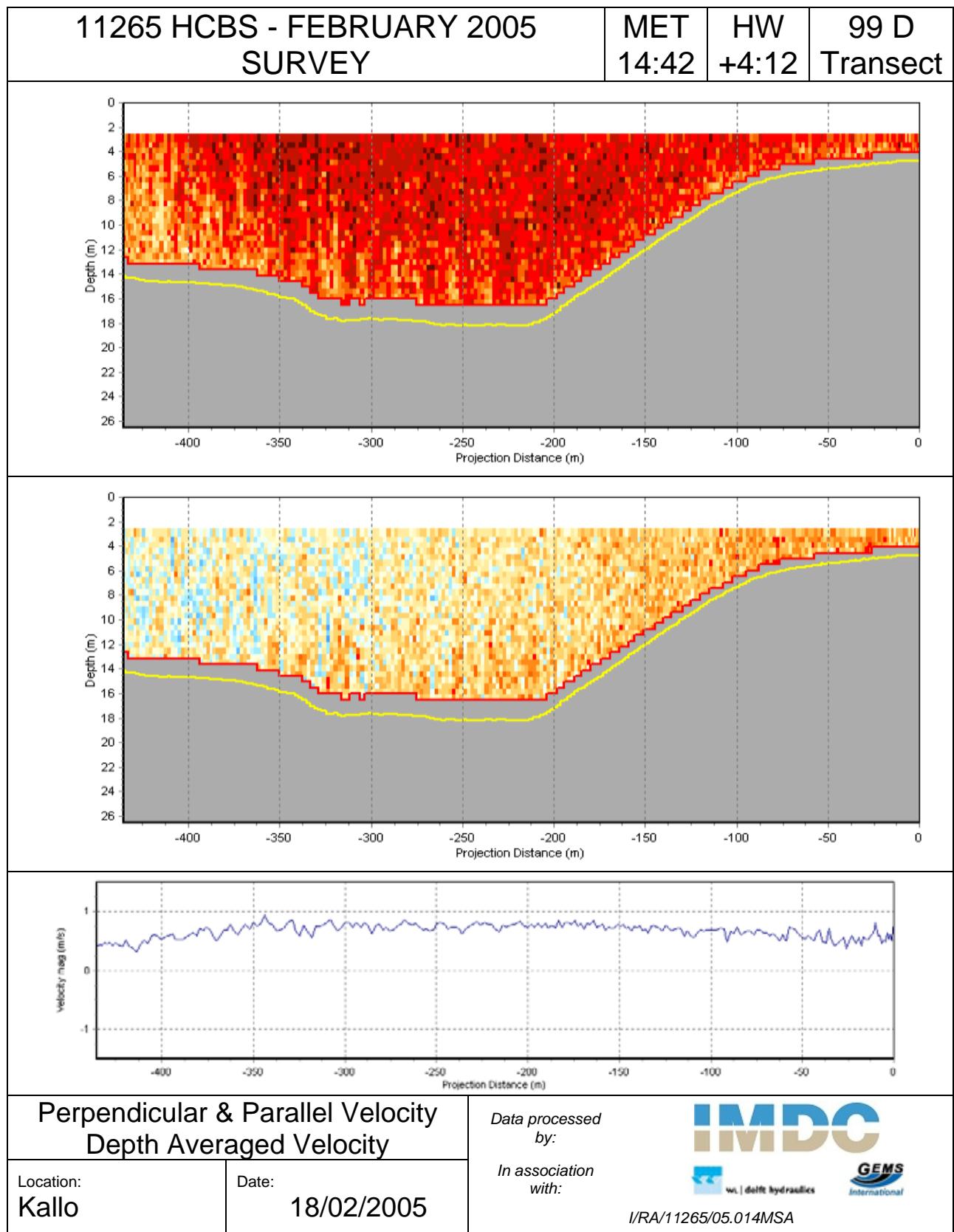
Date:
18/02/2005

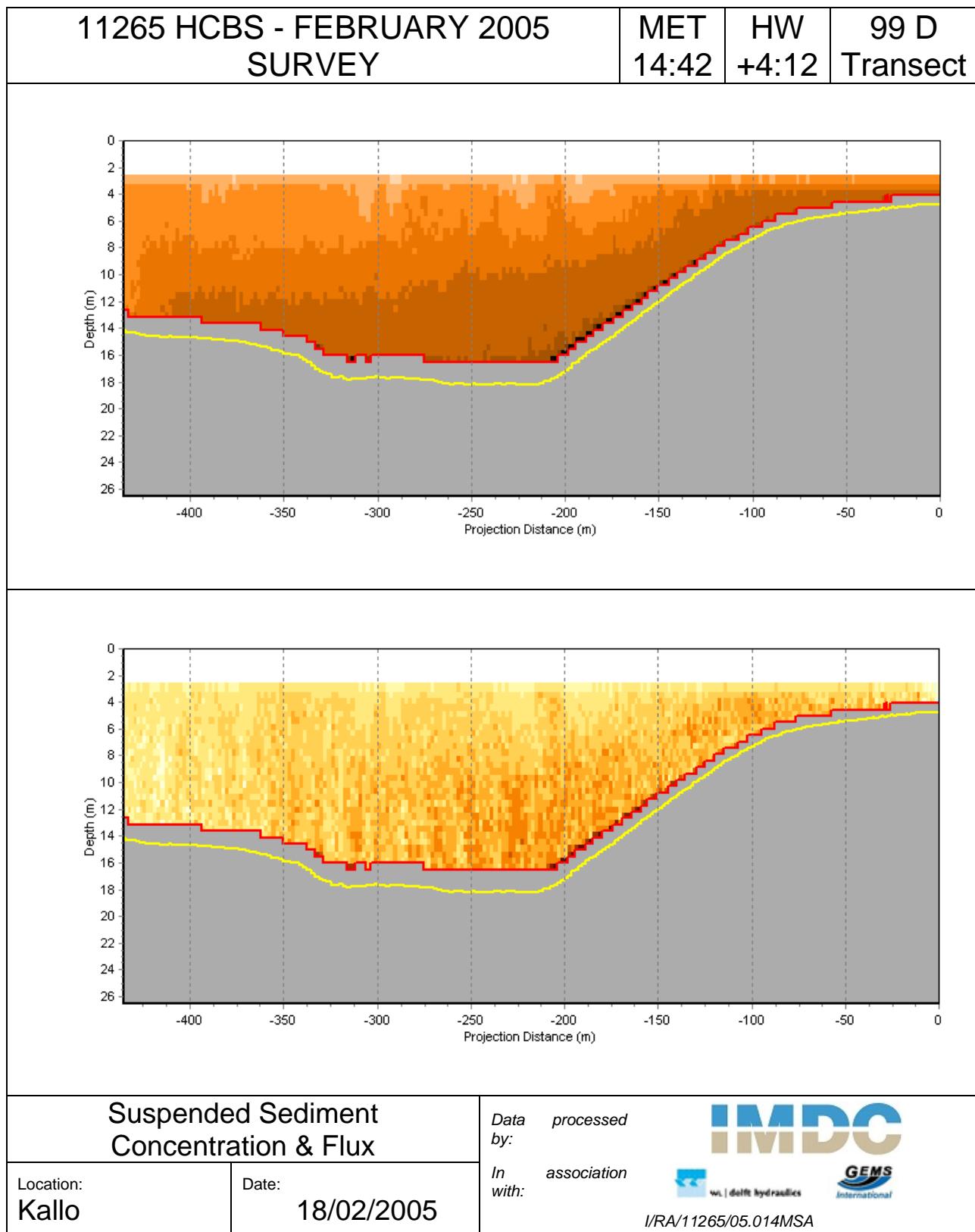
Data processed
by:

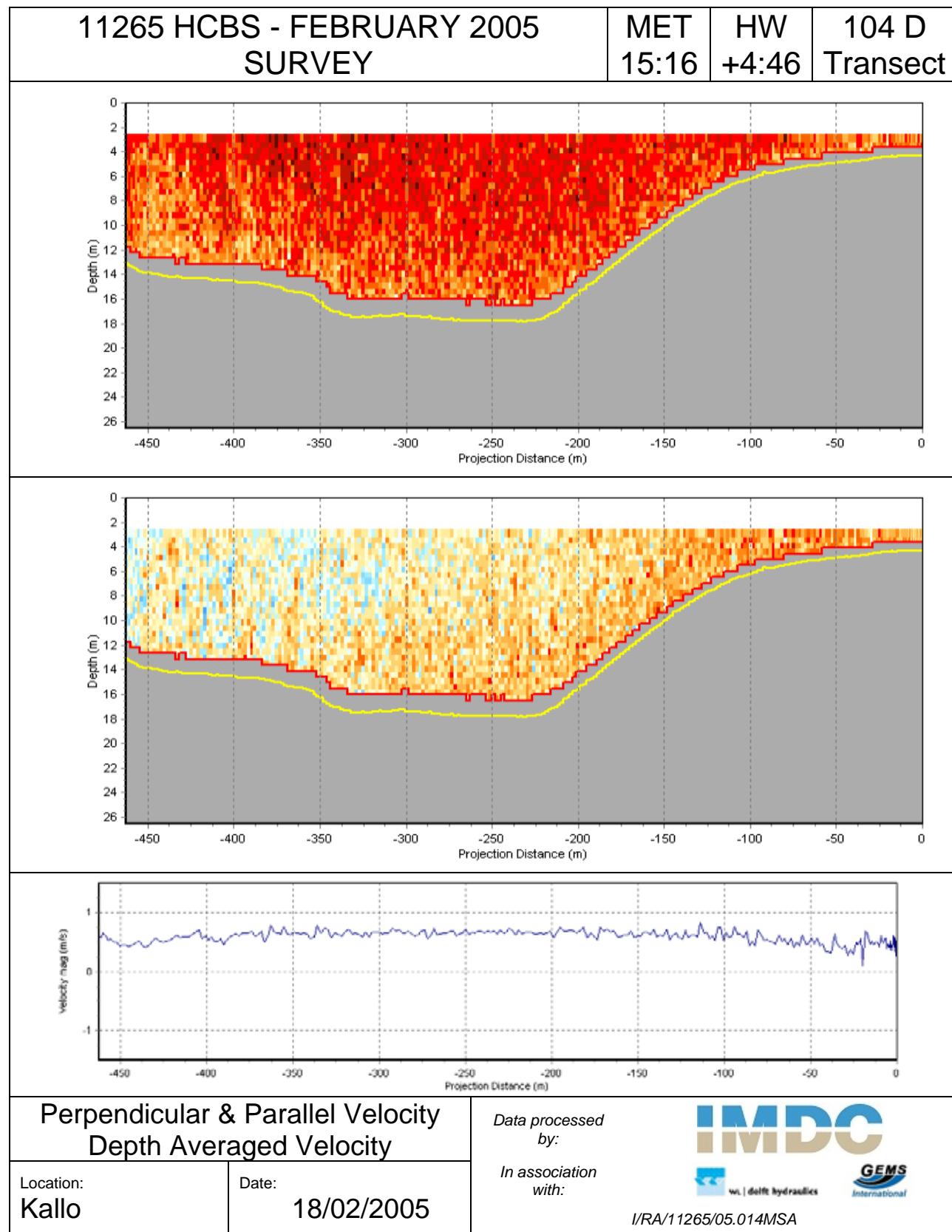
In association
with:

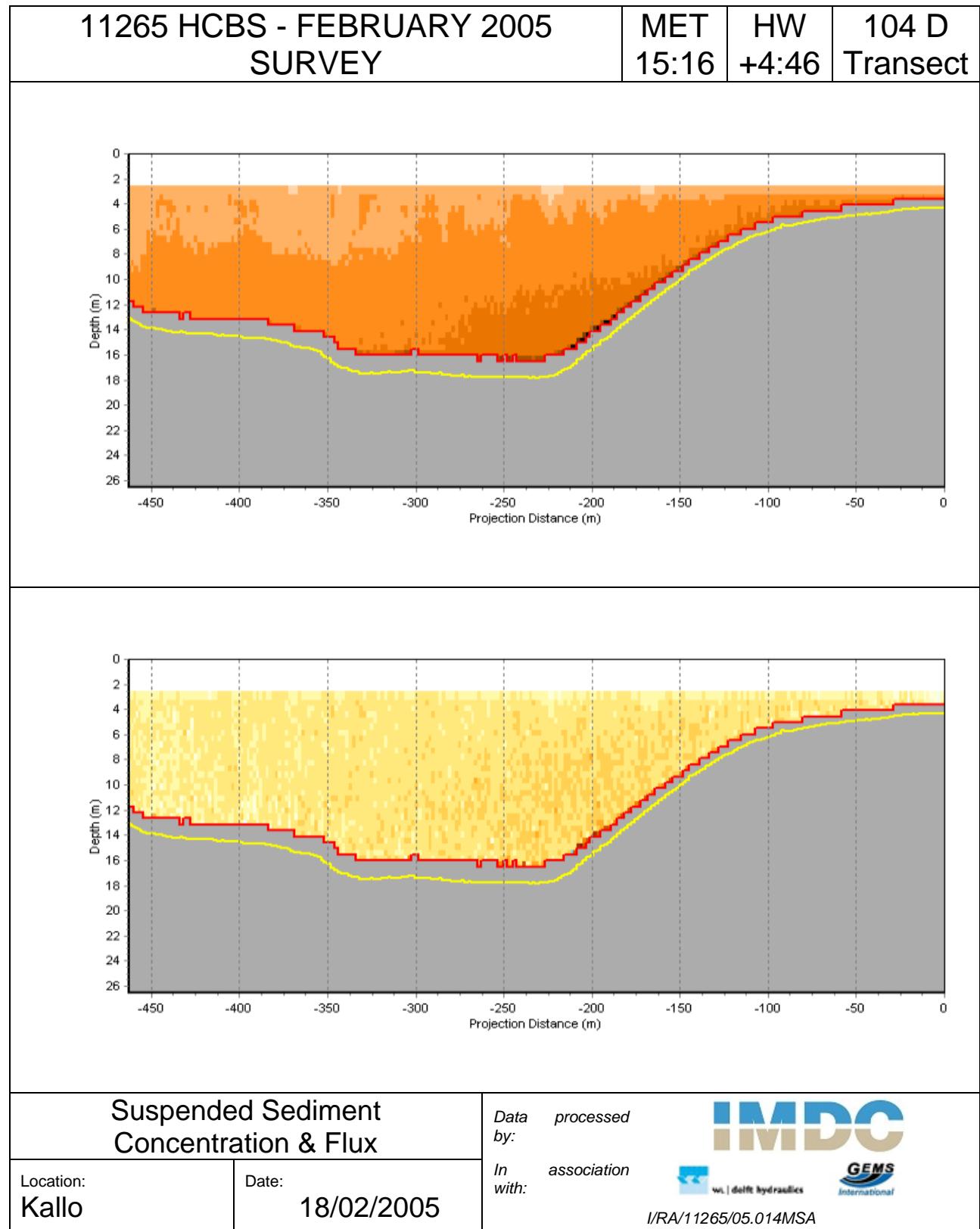


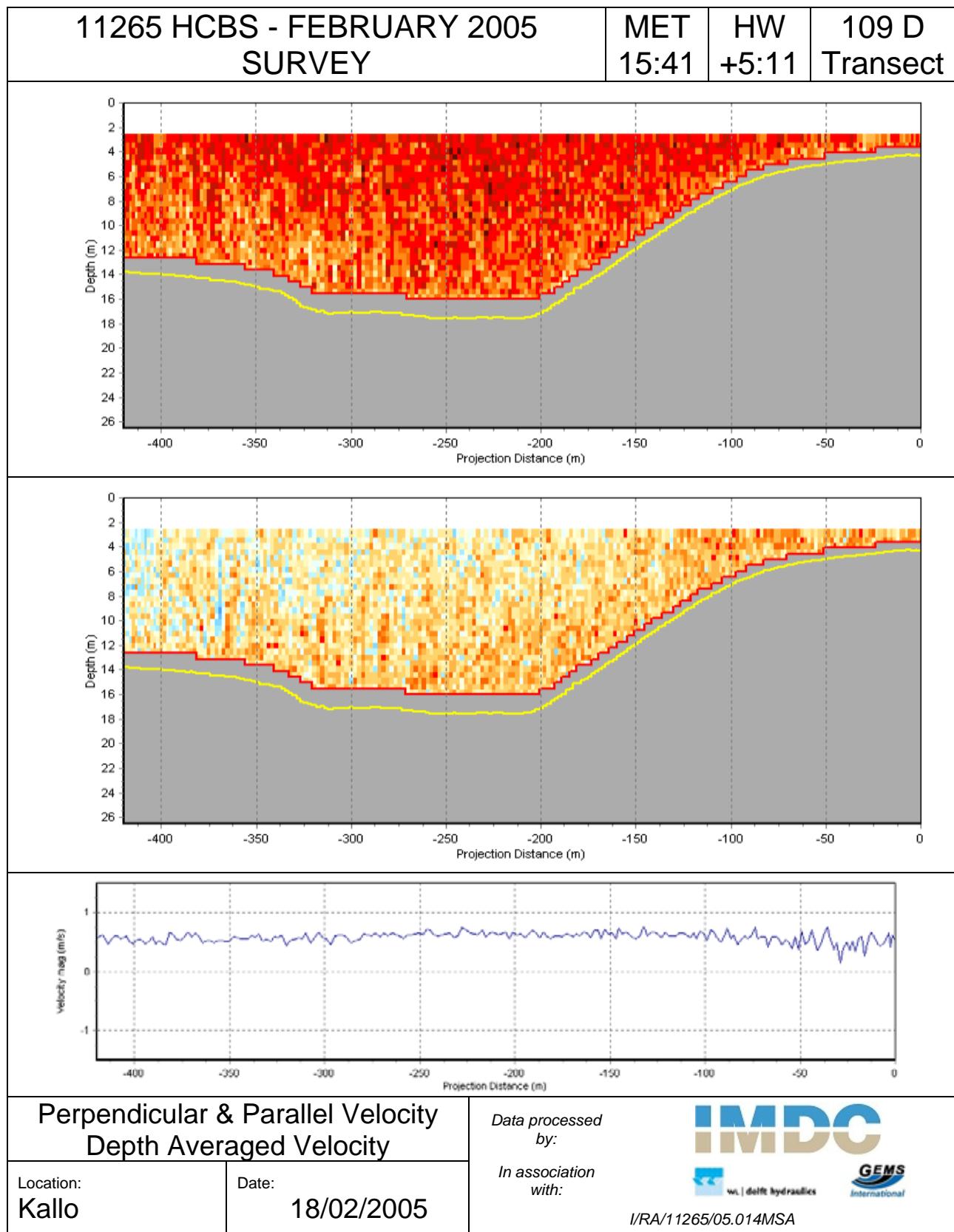
I/RA/11265/05.014MSA

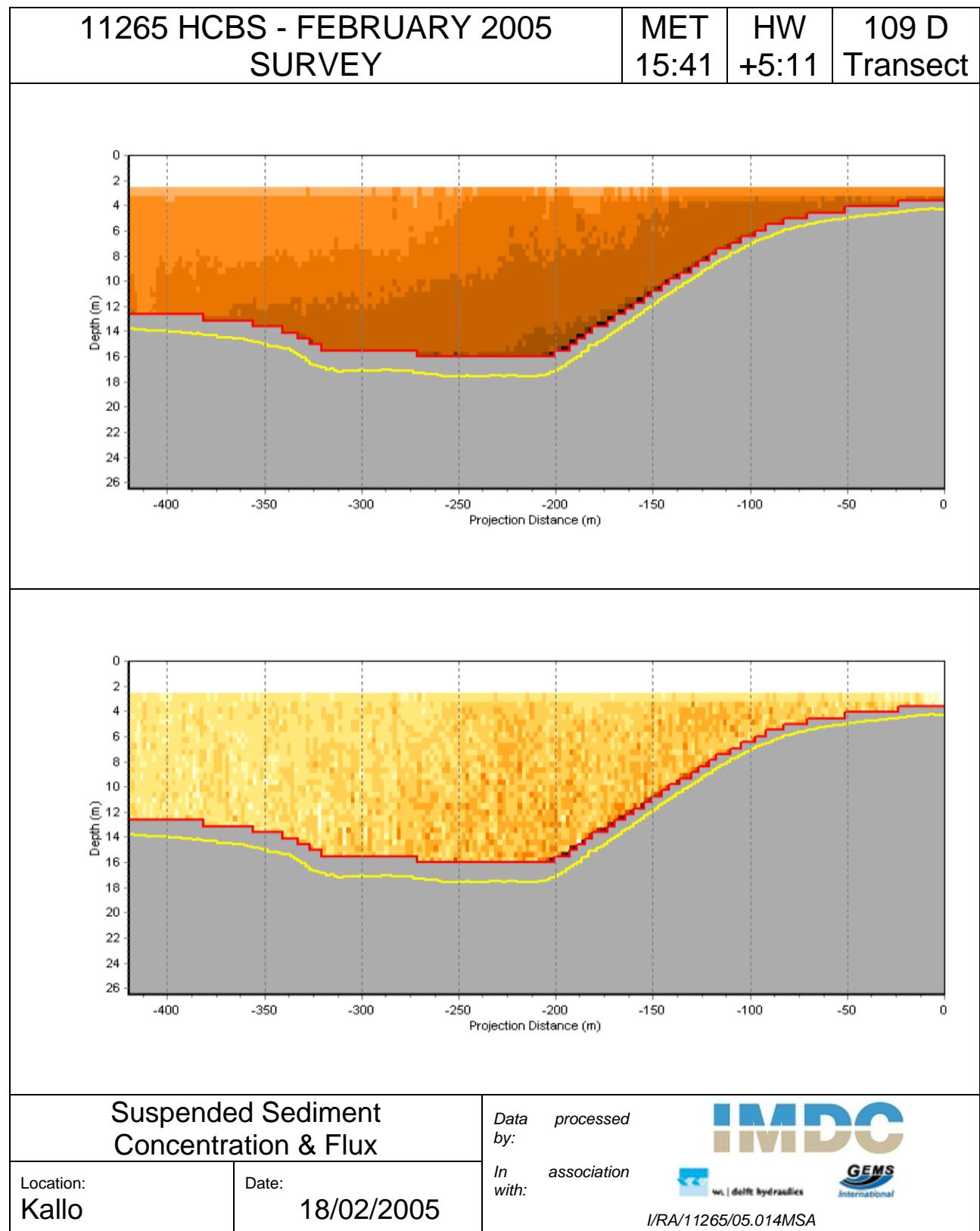


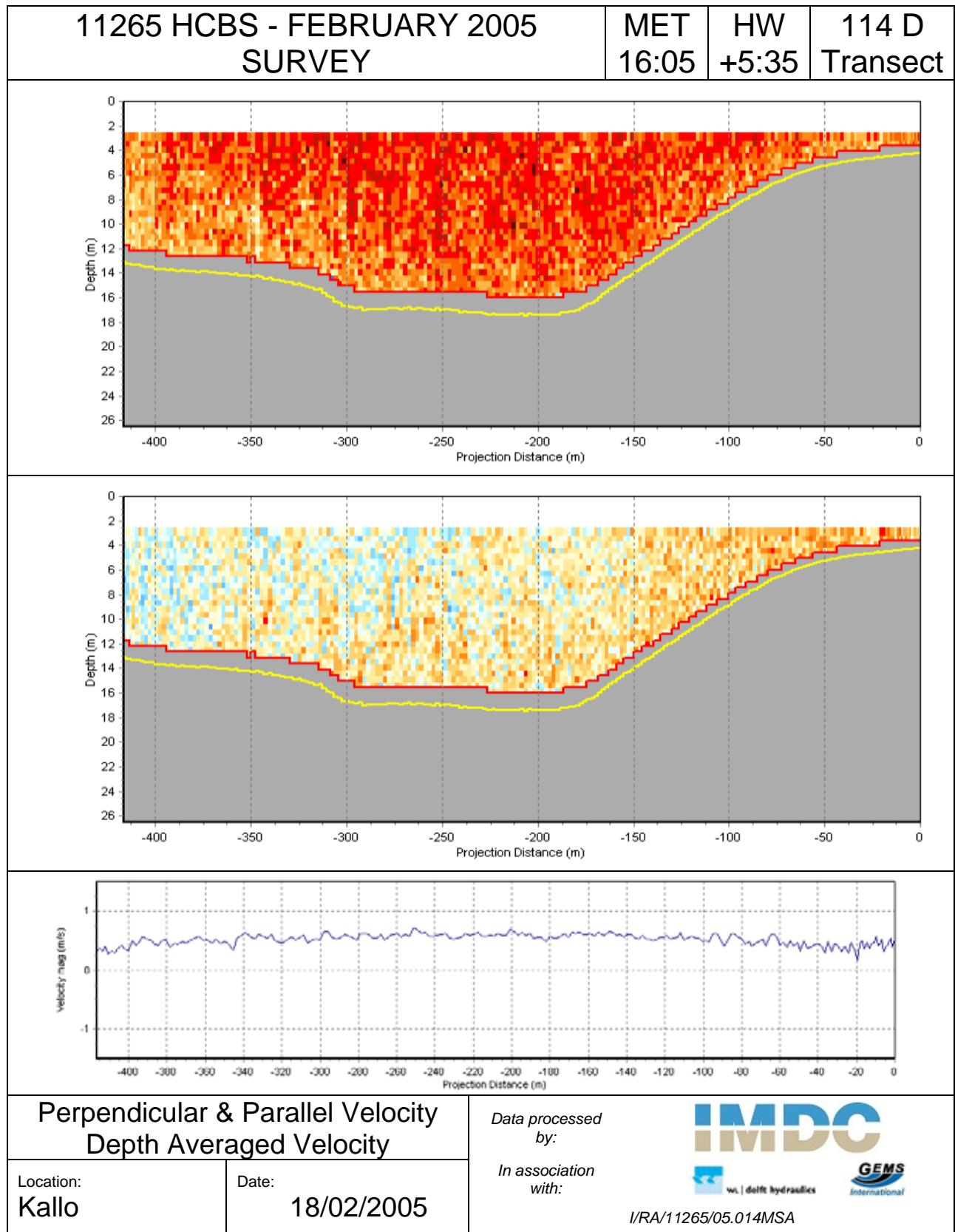


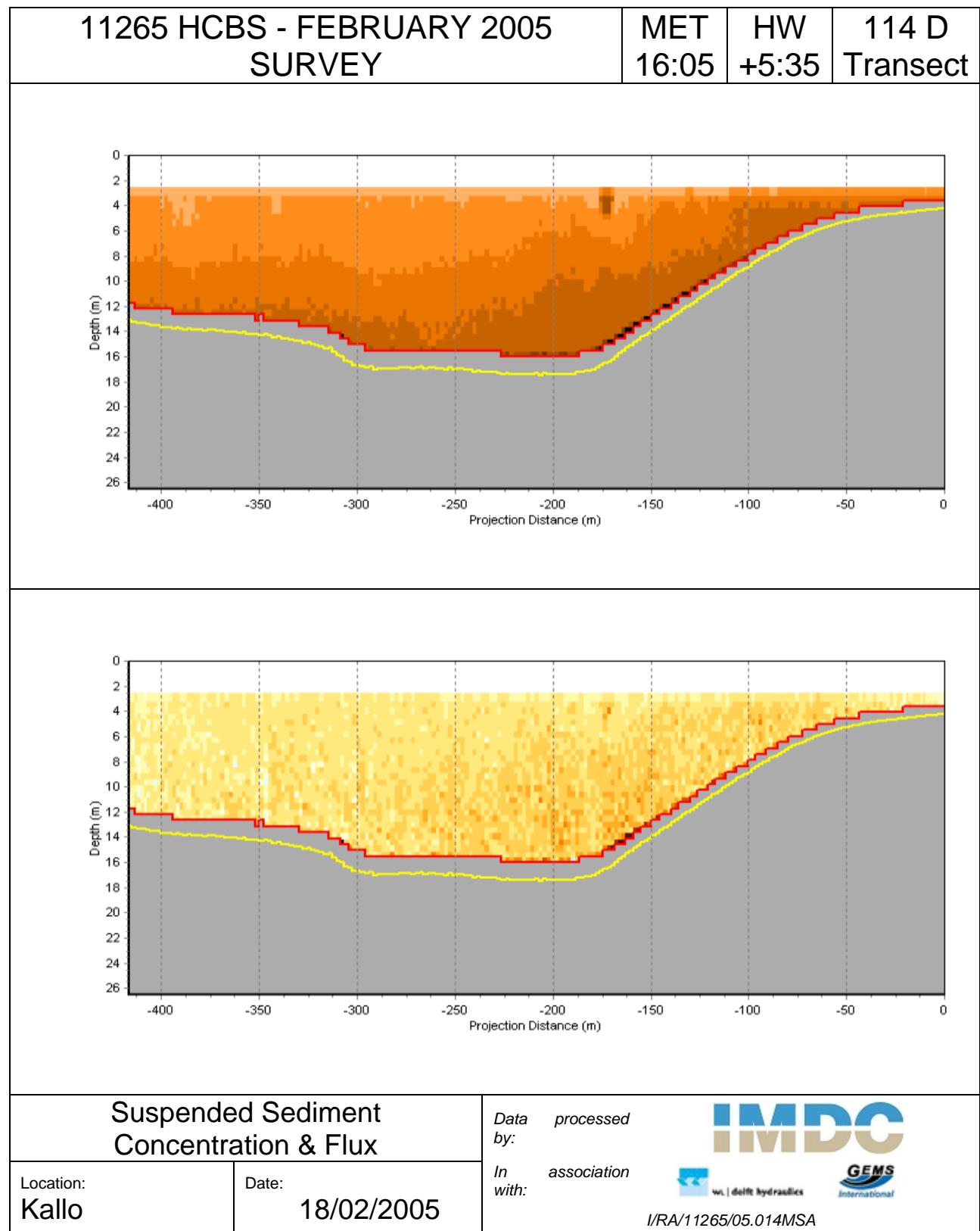


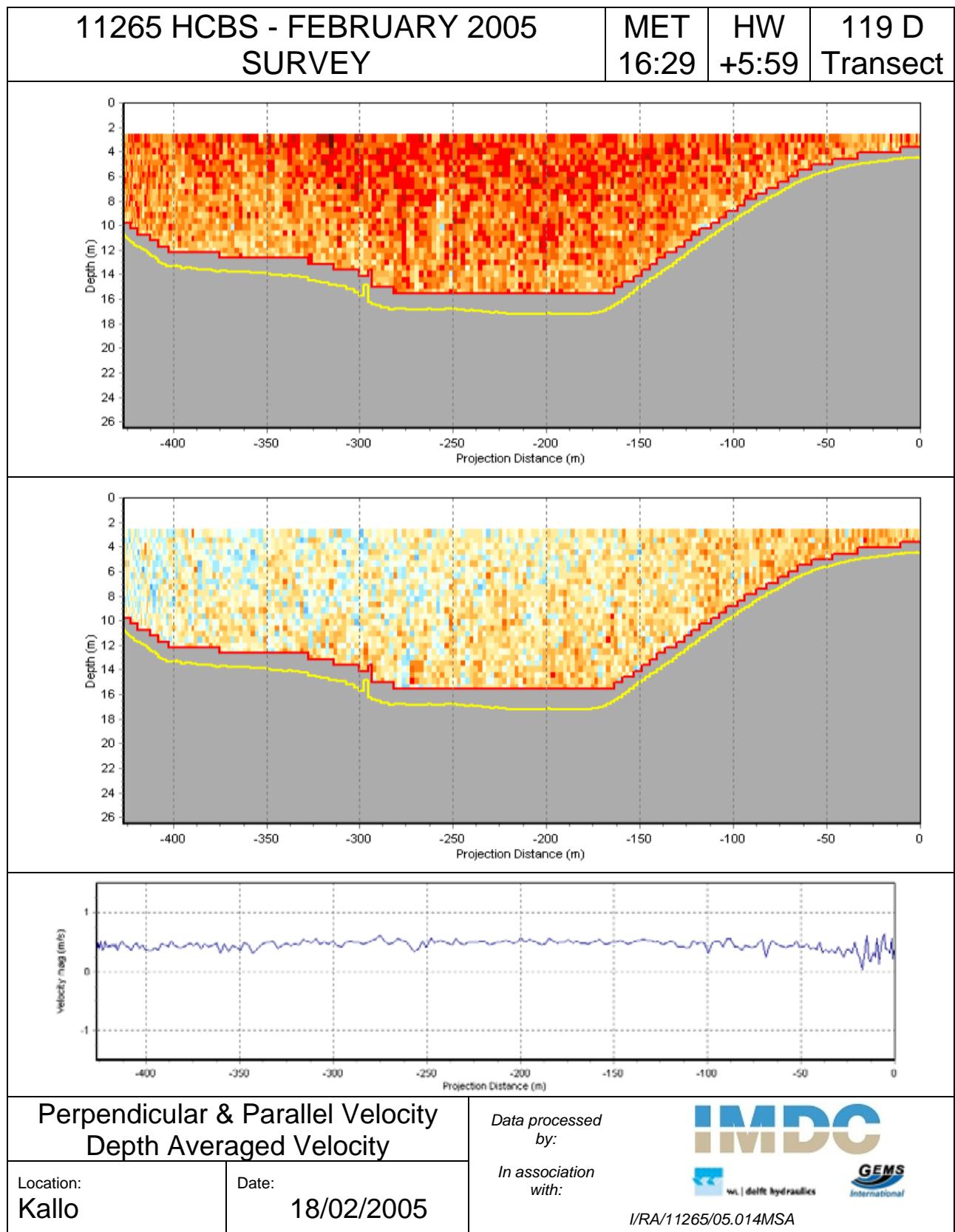










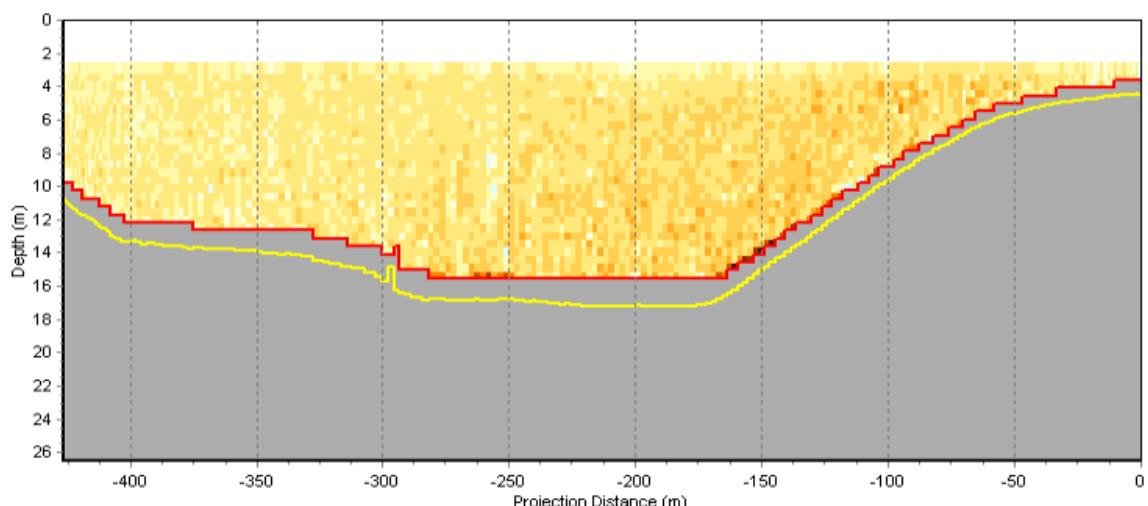
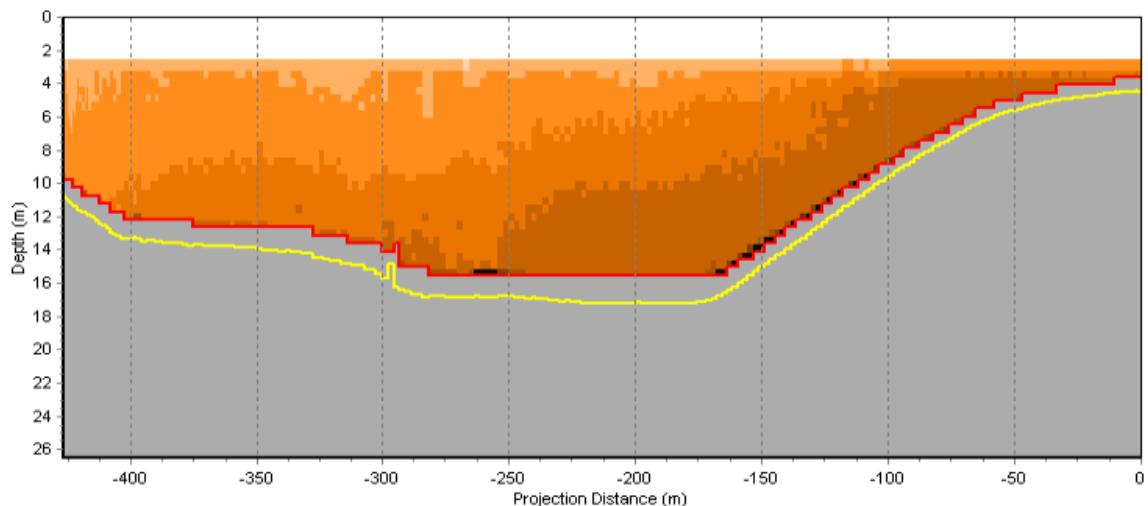


11265 HCBS - FEBRUARY 2005
SURVEY

MET
16:29

HW
+5:59

119 D
Transect



Suspended Sediment
Concentration & Flux

Location:
Kallo

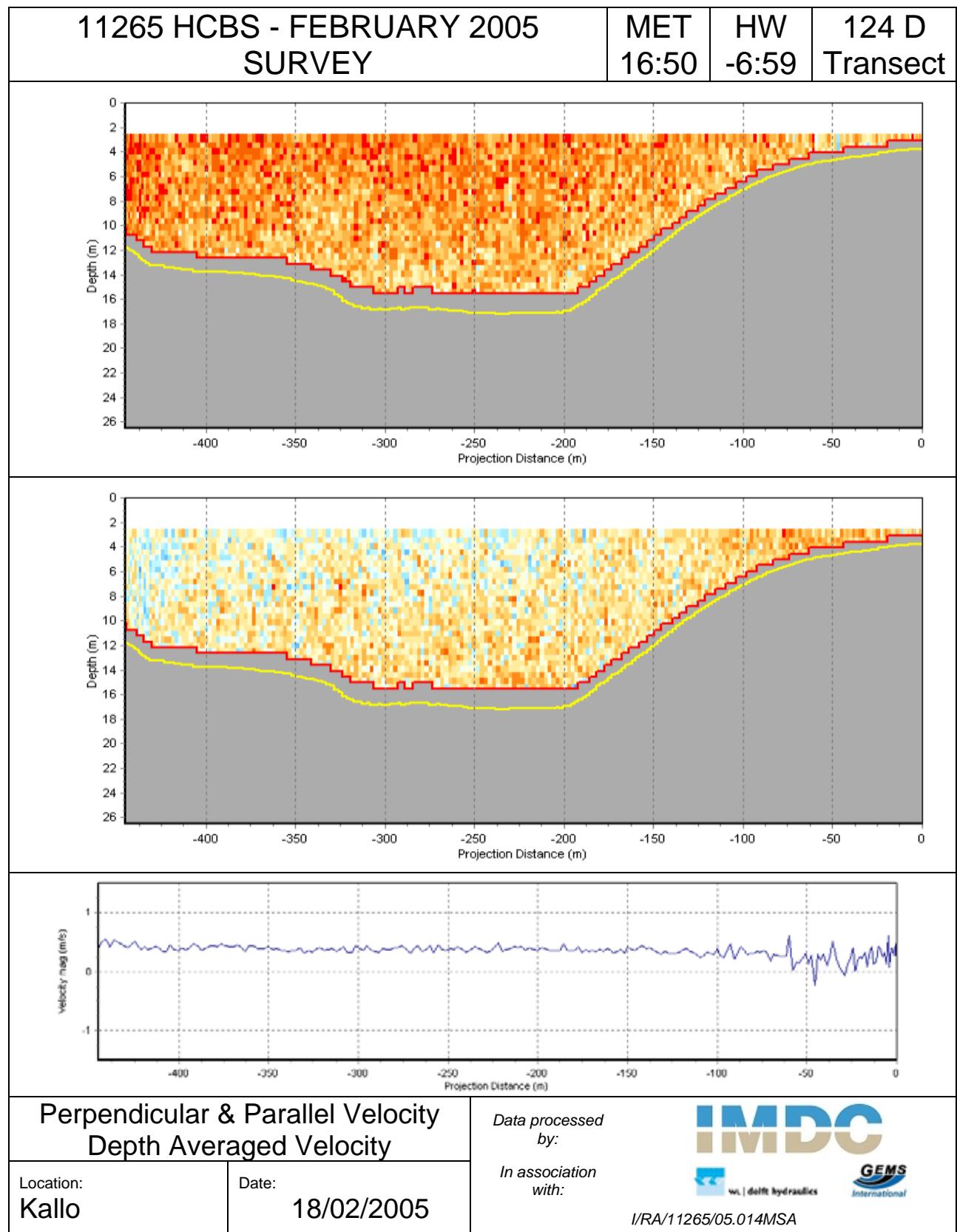
Date:
18/02/2005

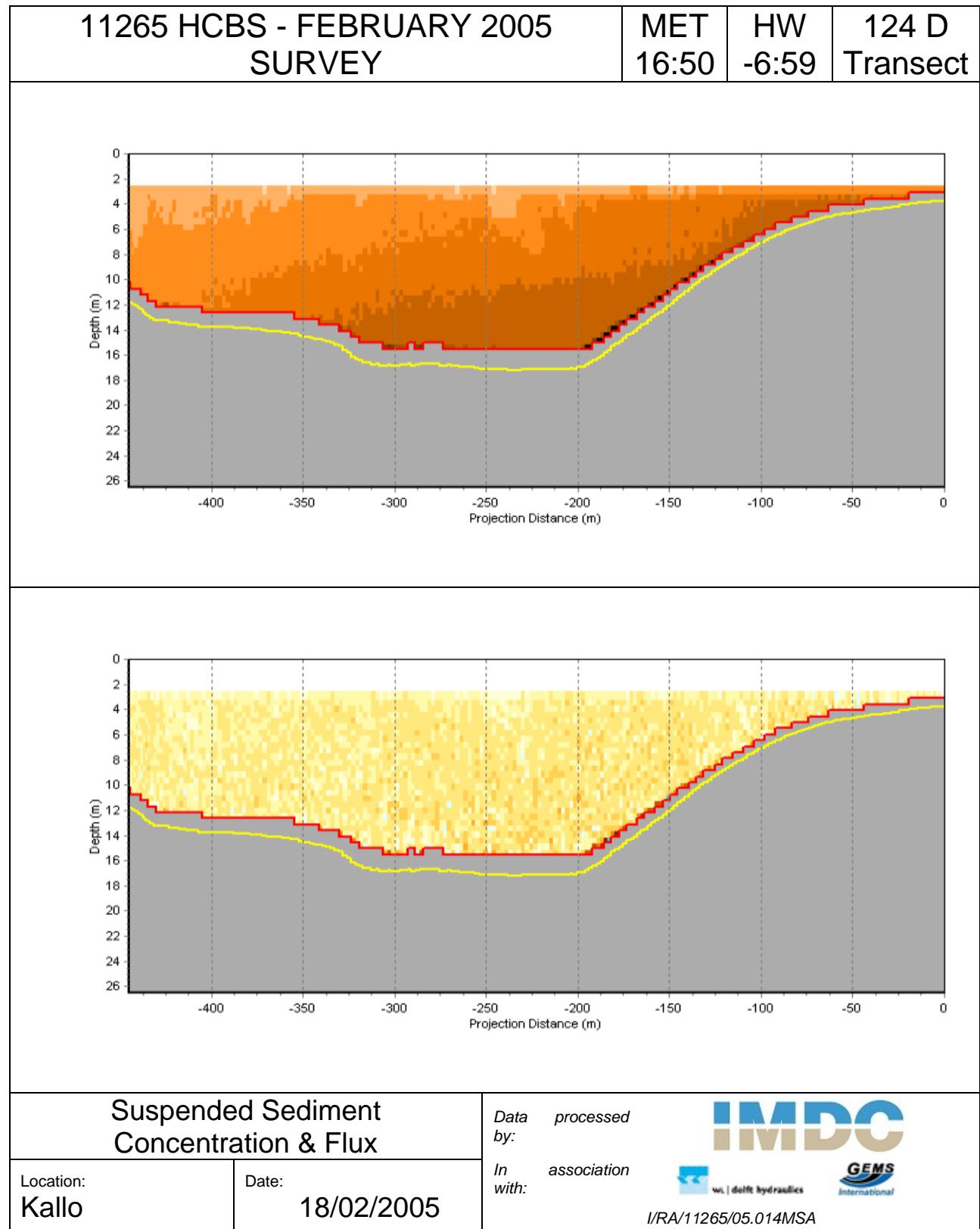
Data processed
by:

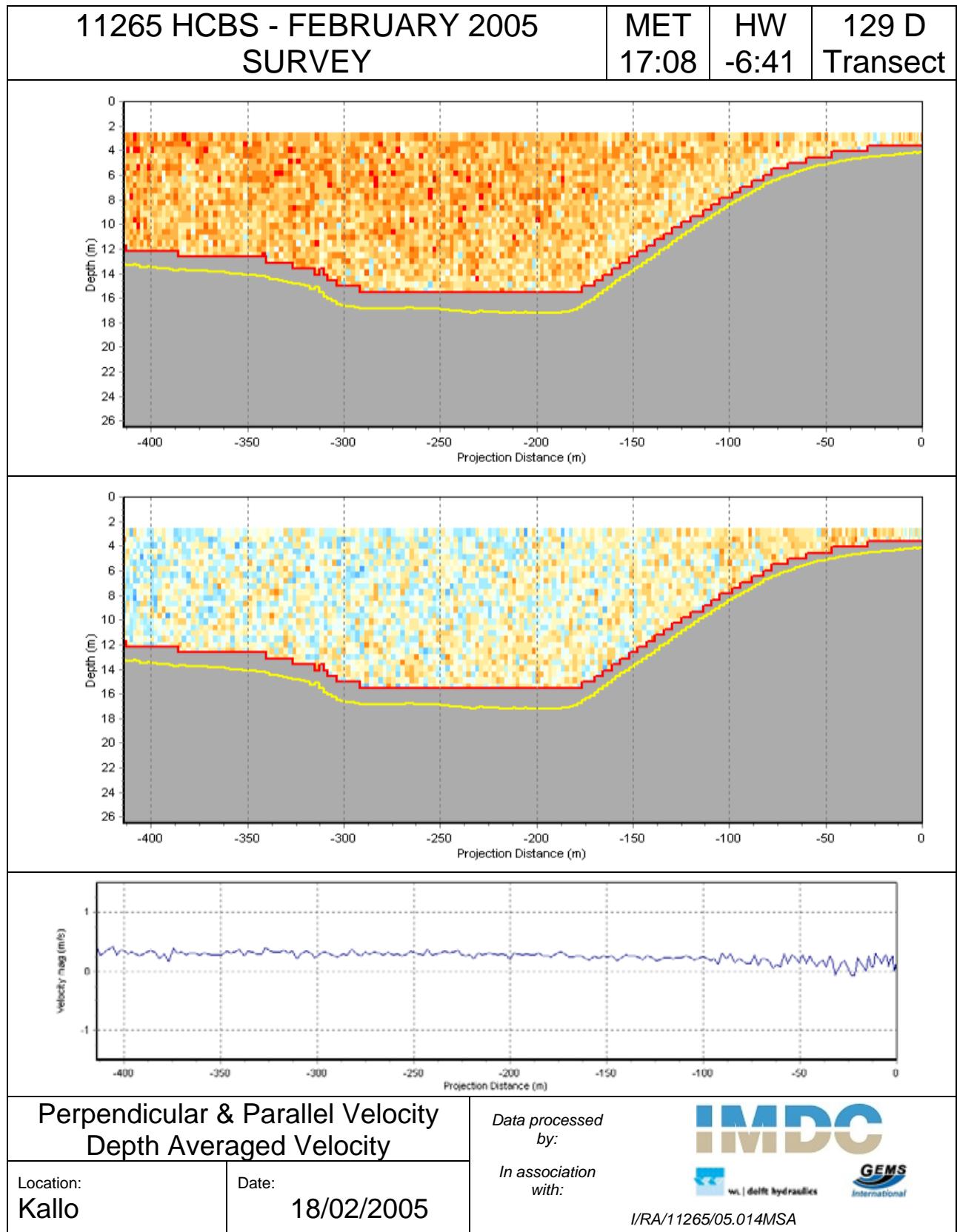
In association
with:

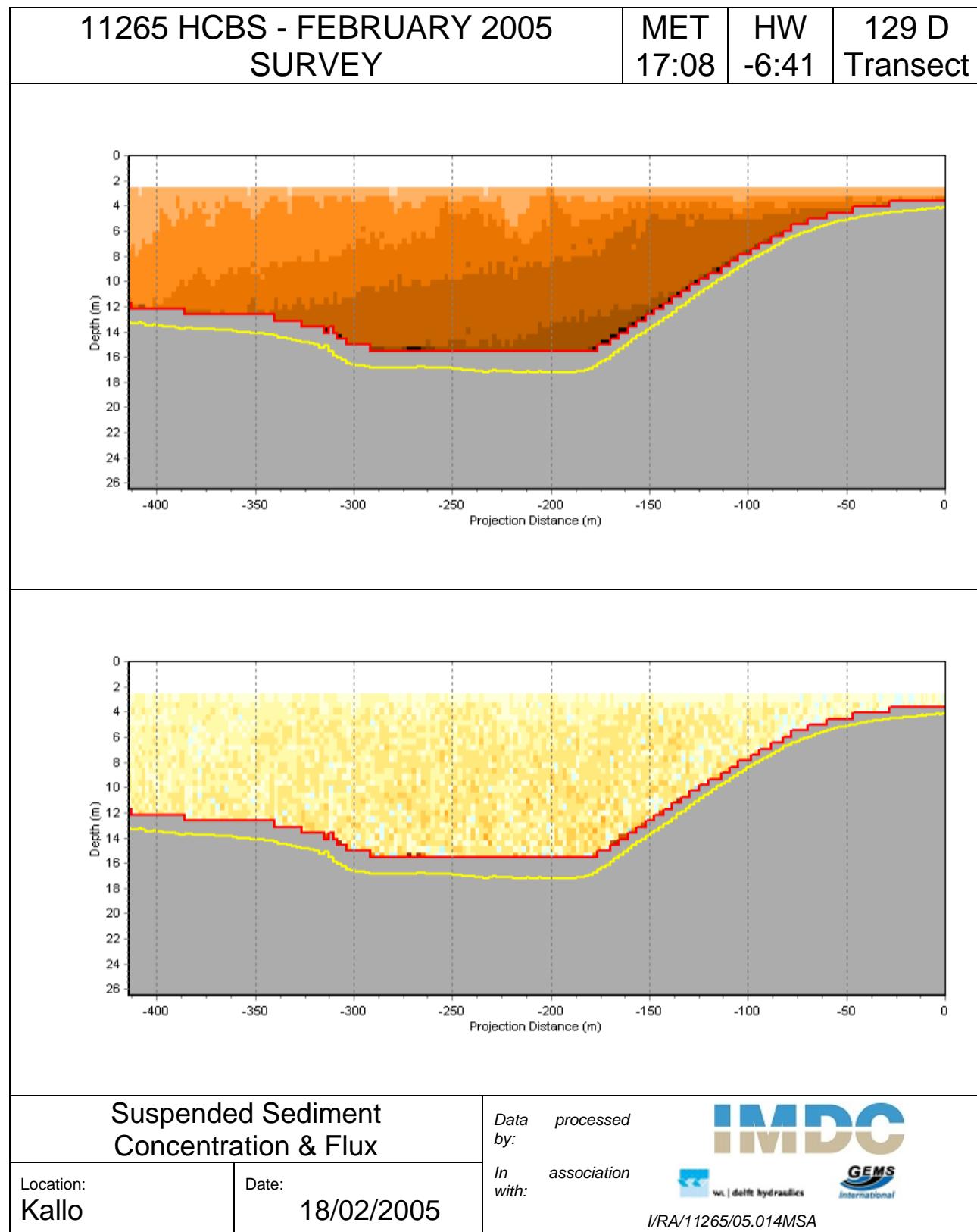


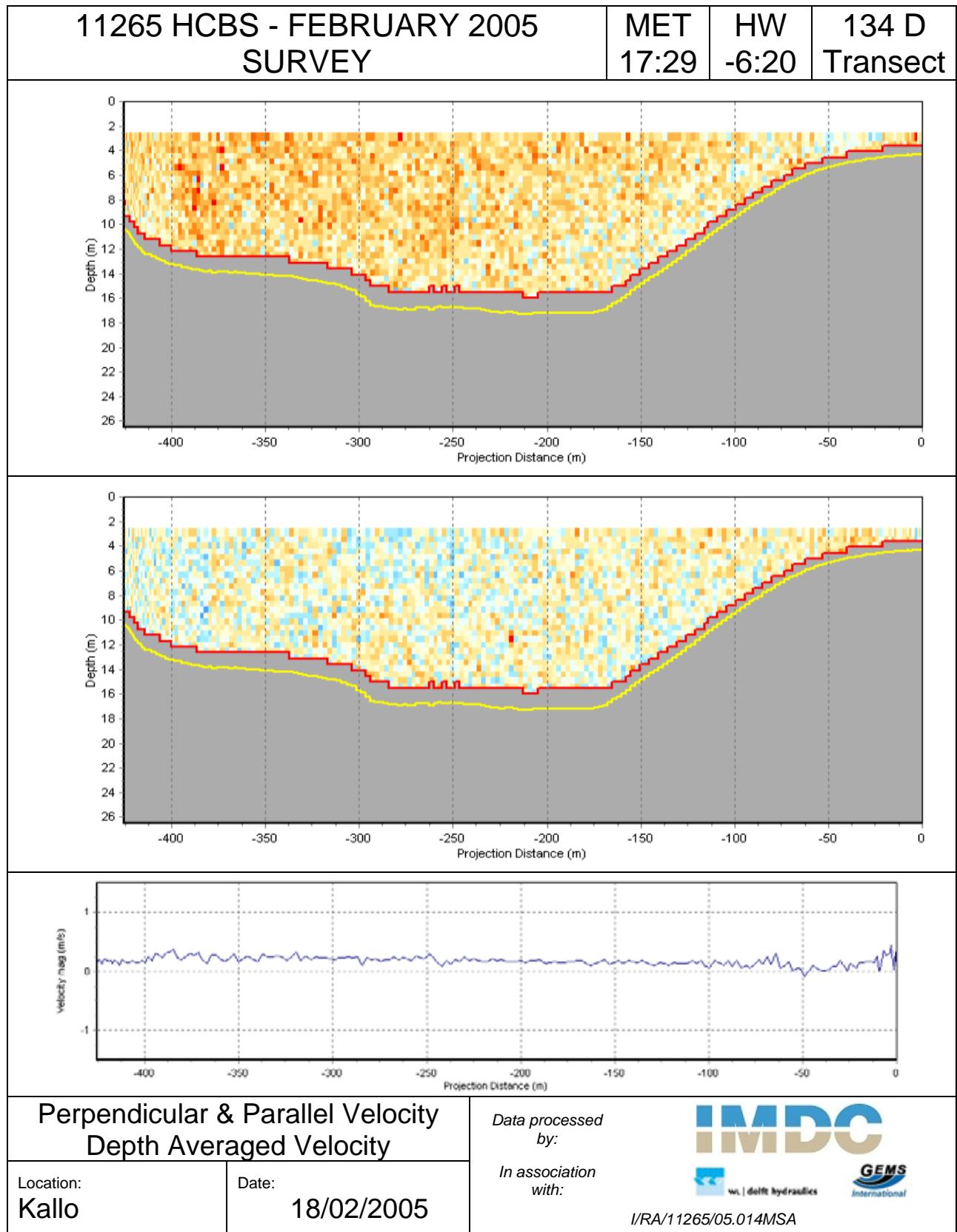
I/RA/11265/05.014MSA

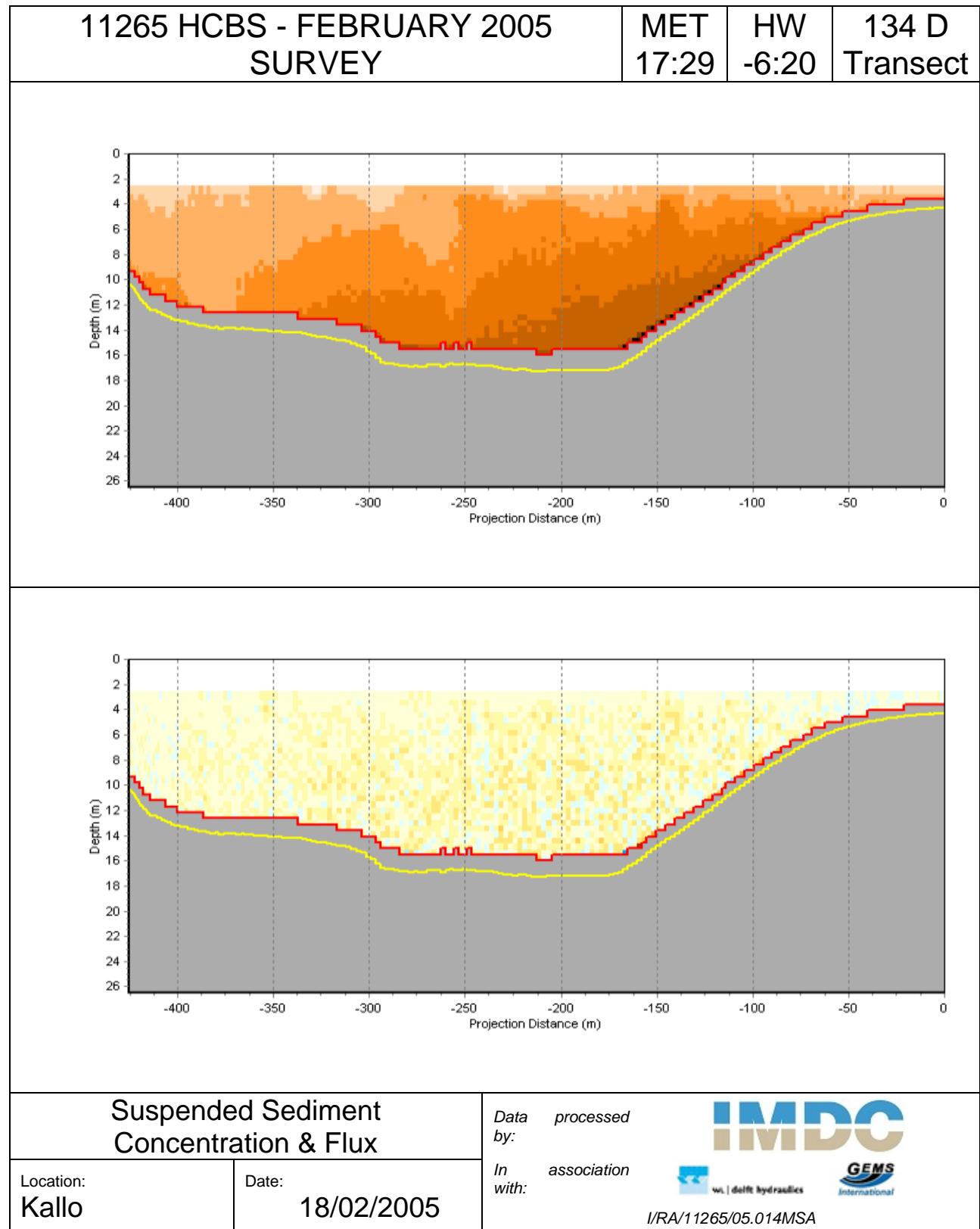


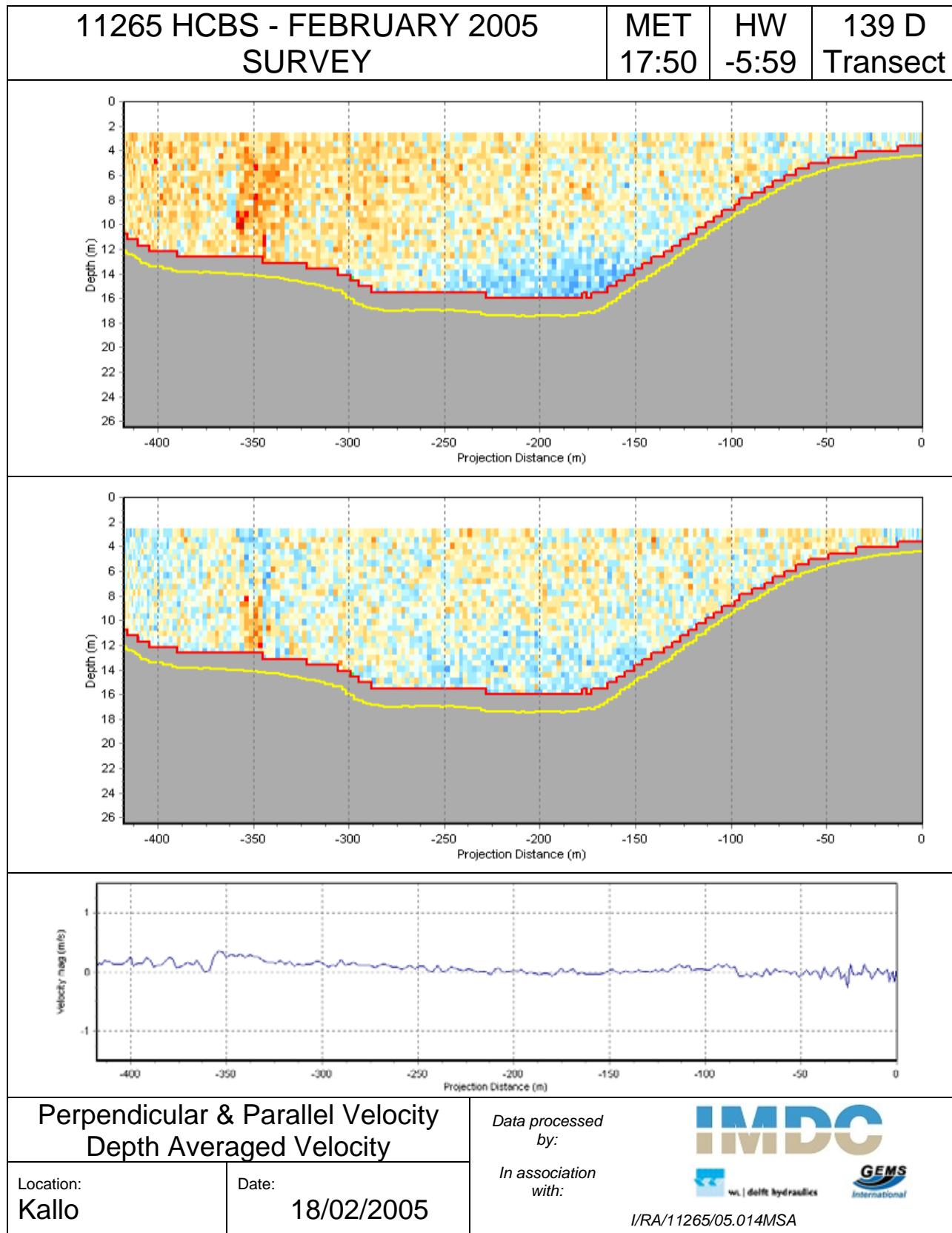


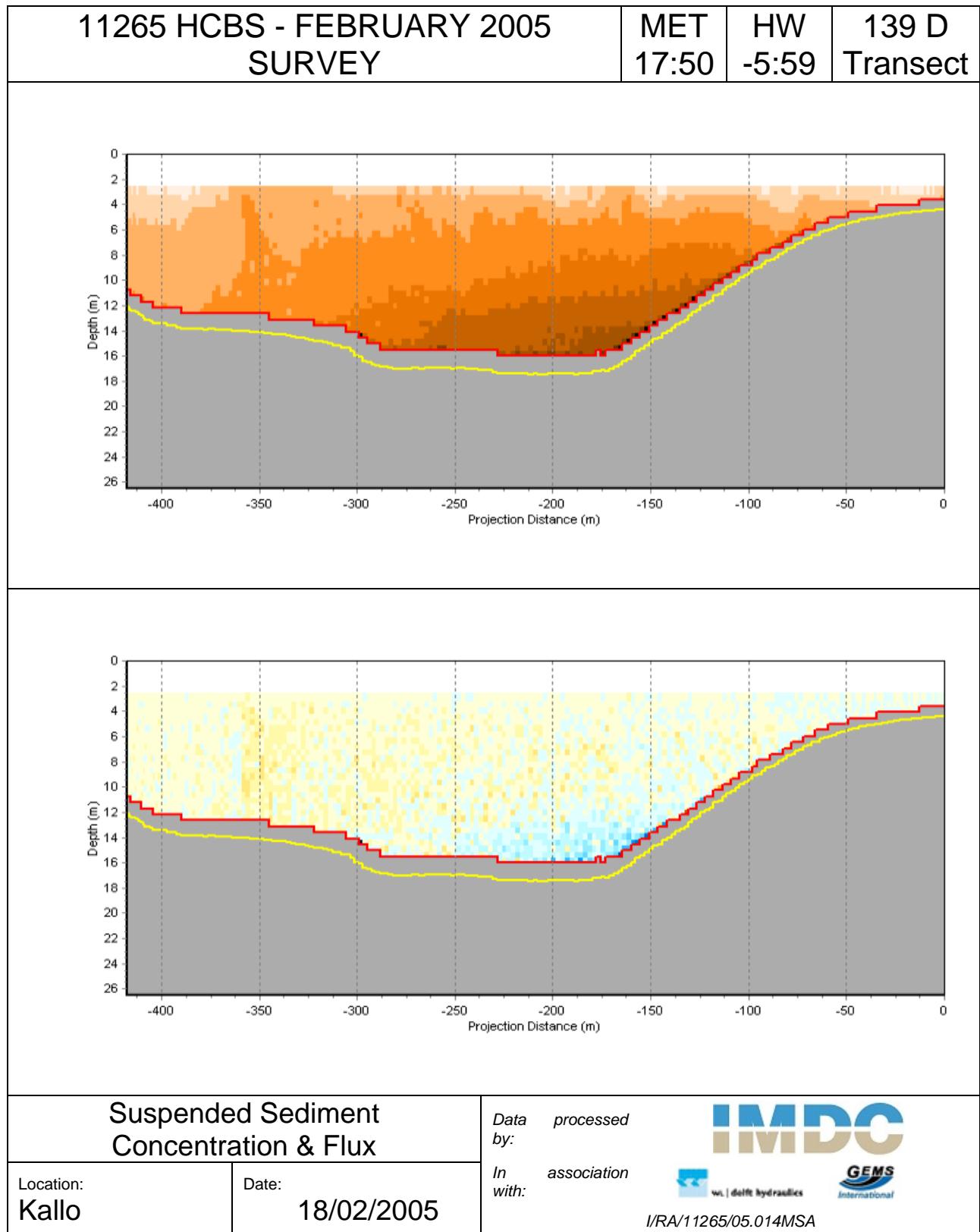


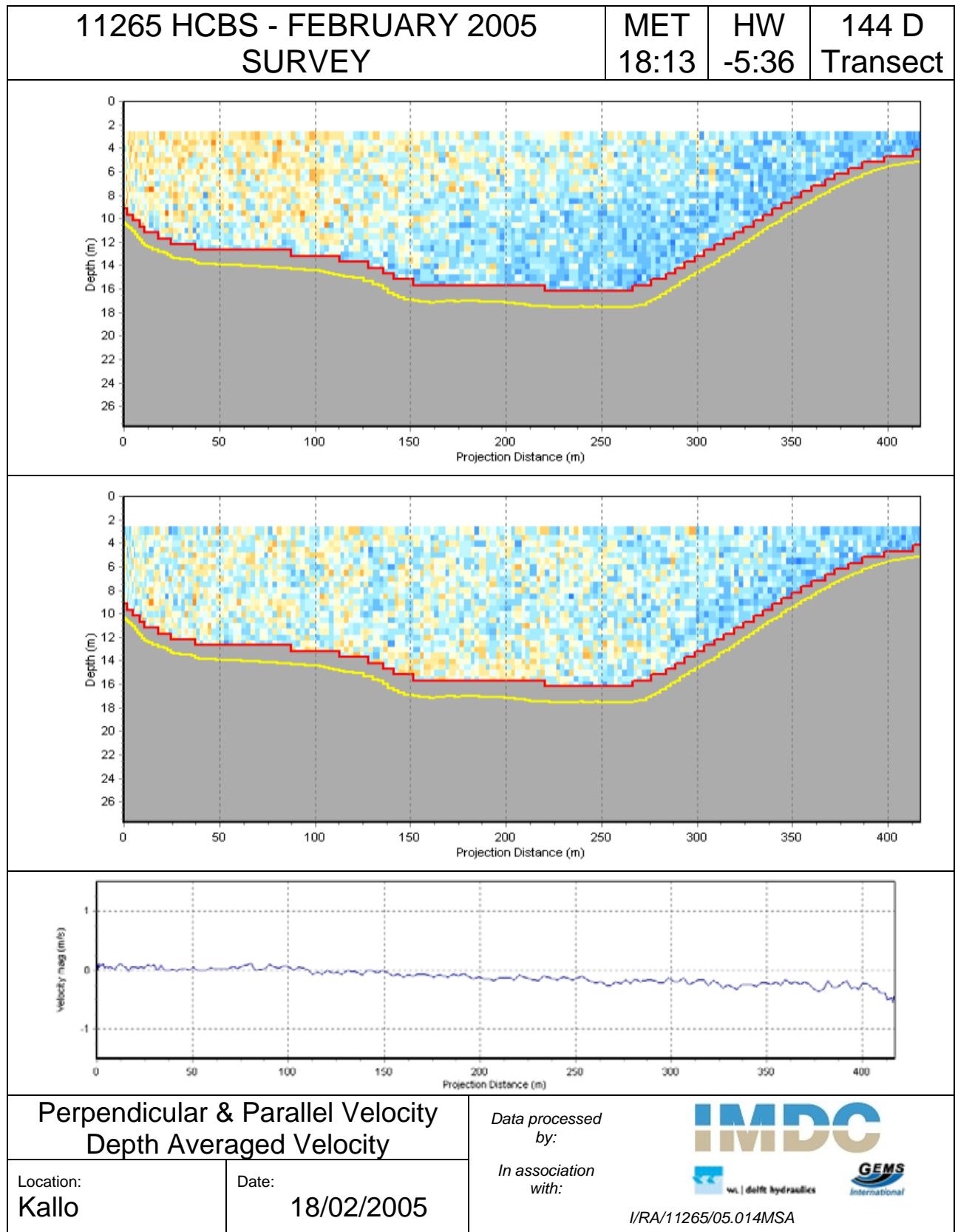


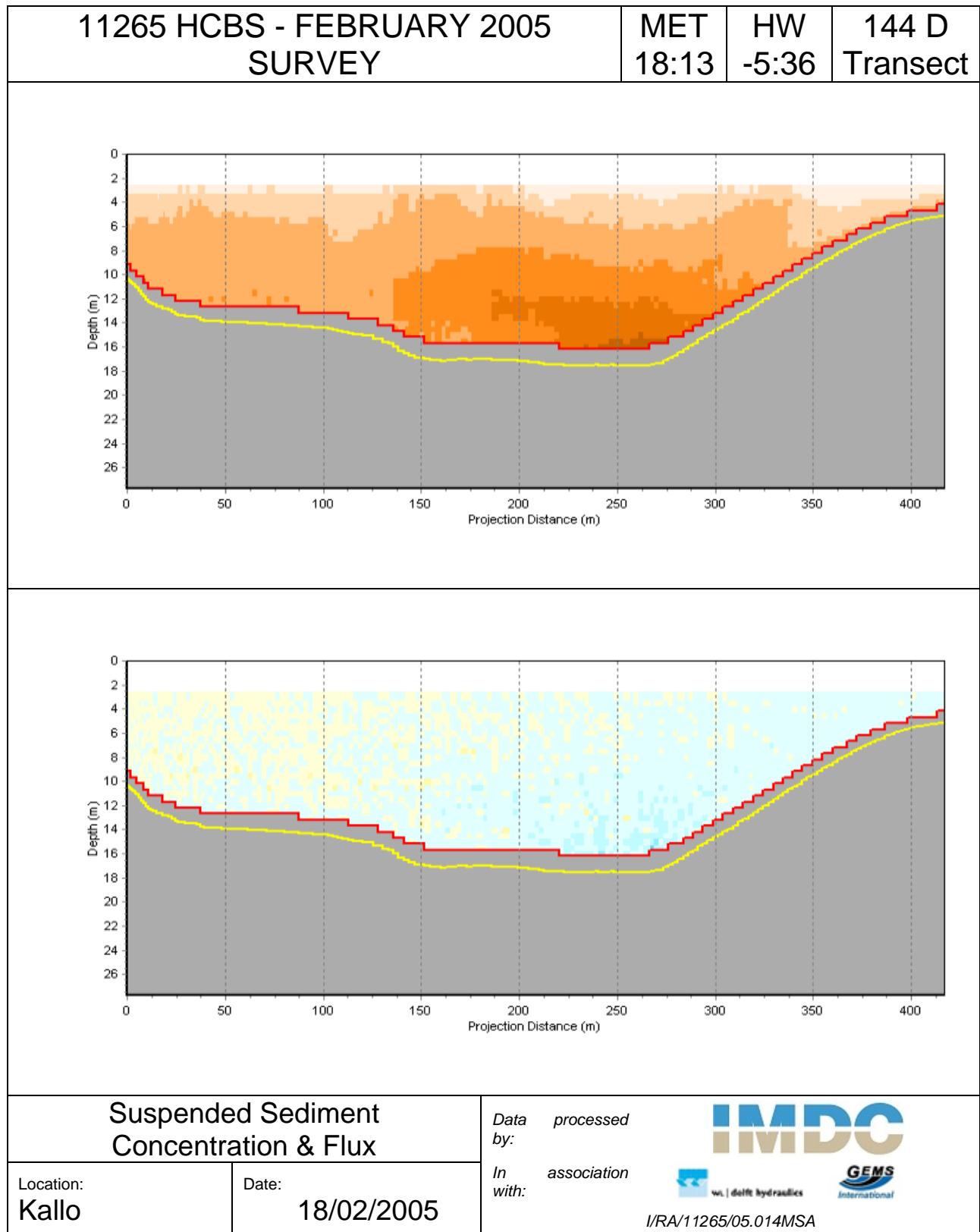


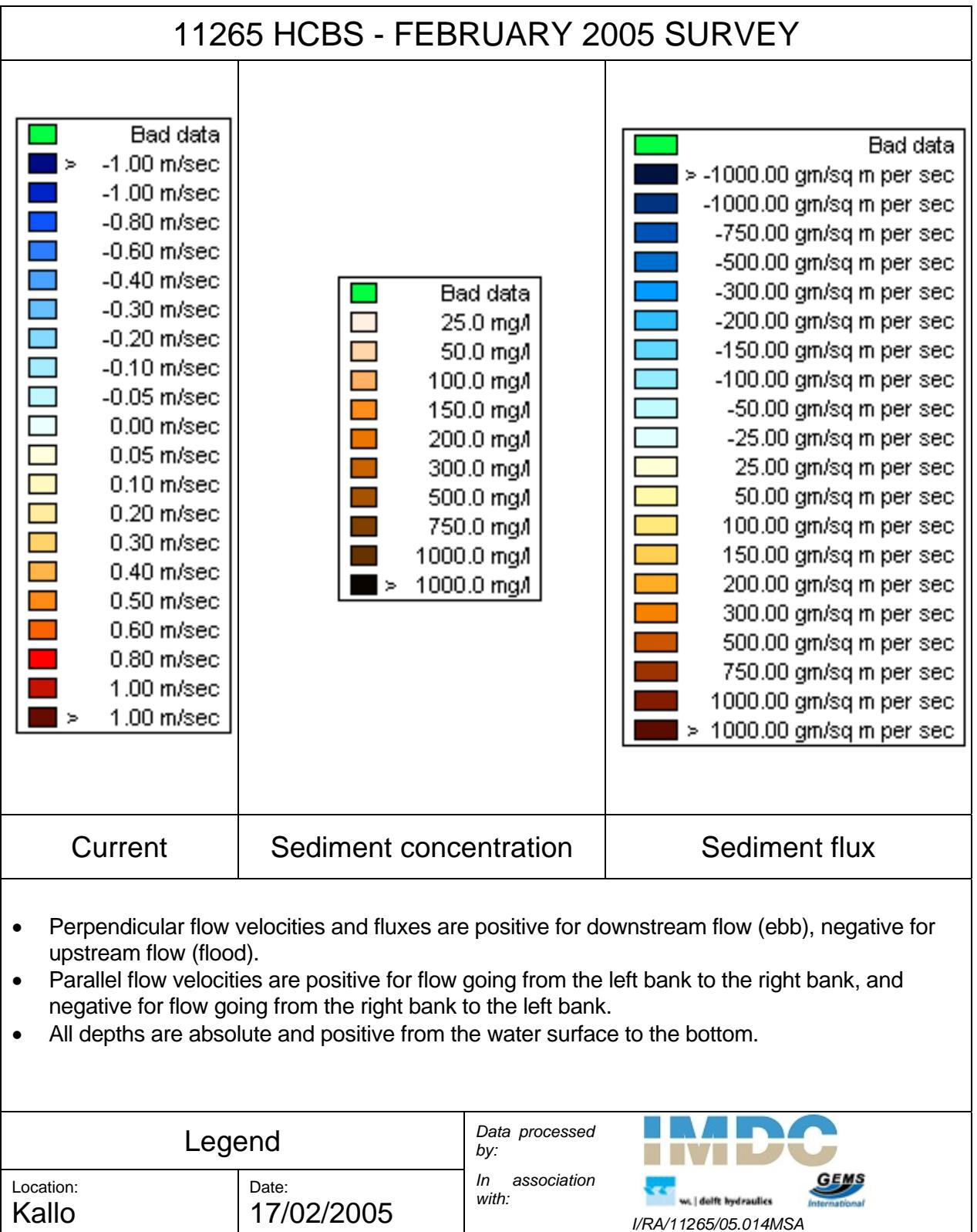












APPENDIX K.

DISCHARGE, SEDIMENT CONCENTRATION AND

SEDIMENT FLUX FOR THE TOTAL CROSS-SECTION

Transect Name	End time [hh:mm MET]	Time of HW [hh:mm]	Discharges [m³/s]					
			Q Mid	Q Top	Q Bottom	Q Left	Q Right	Total Q
6 F Transect	6:07	-4:22	-1505	-501	-162	-197	-194	-2559
12 F Transect	6:36	-3:53	-2336	-781	-248	-180	-231	-3777
18 F Transect	7:08	-3:21	-2599	-914	-260	-189	-245	-4207
24 F Transect	7:49	-2:40	-2958	-1013	-283	-156	-336	-4745
29 F Transect	7:18	-3:11	-991	-486	-126		-347	-1950
31 F Transect	7:24	-3:05	-2693	-716	-222	-133		-3764
29+31 F Transect	7:24	-3:05	-3684	-1202	-348	-133	-347	-5713
37 E Transect	8:58	-1:31	-89	-33	-8	14	-10	-126
42 E Transect	9:17	-1:12	-119	-17	-10	17	8	-123
47 E Transect	9:42	-0:47	-131	5	-12	29	-9	-118
53 E Transect	10:10	-0:19	-107	33	-9	30	-25	-78
58 E Transect	10:30	0:00	-86	43	-7	32	-100	-118
63 E Transect	11:06	0:36	-20	85	-2	16	-17	62
69 D Transect	11:48	1:18	997	418	89	94	325	1923
75 D Transect	12:11	1:41	1855	683	172	164	527	3401
81 D Transect	12:54	2:24	3212	1028	289	281	510	5318
89 D Transect	13:32	3:02	3463	1095	316	270	542	5686
90 D Transect	14:04	3:34	3208	1025	288	195	337	5052
94bis D Transect	14:42	4:12	2792	875	260	185	487	4599
104 D Transect	15:16	4:46	2526	843	234	195	296	4094
109 D Transect	15:41	5:11	2191	762	206	260	442	3861
114 D Transect	16:05	5:35	2045	676	185	120	363	3388
119 D Transect	16:29	5:59	1825	616	168	-95	334	2849
124 D Transect	16:50	-6:59	1435	490	135	131	236	2427
129 D Transect	17:08	-6:41	1018	333	91	133	80	1655
134 D Transect	17:29	-6:20	727	236	65	39	159	1226
139 D Transect	17:50	-5:59	318	120	26	37	70	572
144 D Transect	18:13	-5:36	-399	-47	-39	14	-530	-1001

Transect Name	End time [hh:mm MET]	Time of HW [hh:mm]	Concentration [g/m³]					
			C Mid	C Top	C Bottom	C Left	C Right	Total C
6 F Transect	6:07	-4:22	62	16	120	68	35	55
12 F Transect	6:36	-3:53	58	12	145	46	55	53
18 F Transect	7:08	-3:21	54	16	147	31	58	50
24 F Transect	7:49	-2:40	81	19	205	117	57	75
29 F Transect	7:18	-3:11	86	35	164		72	76
31 F Transect	7:24	-3:05	177	49	480	173		170
29+31 F Transect	7:24	-3:05	152	43	366	173	72	138
37 E Transect	8:58	-1:31	49	45	169	58	118	60
42 E Transect	9:17	-1:12	70	54	145	55	55	77
47 E Transect	9:42	-0:47	54	27	135	74	31	56
53 E Transect	10:10	-0:19	63	8	130	85	34	76
58 E Transect	10:30	0:00	69	13	110	31	52	88
63 E Transect	11:06	0:36	603	9	123	95	21	170
69 D Transect	11:48	1:18	36	12	71	43	16	29
75 D Transect	12:11	1:41	64	18	93	33	43	52
81 D Transect	12:54	2:24	56	42	109	25	159	65
89 D Transect	13:32	3:02	116	77	198	55	167	115
90 D Transect	14:04	3:34	131	70	233	85	110	121
94bis D Transect	14:42	4:12	181	83	381	130	176	171
104 D Transect	15:16	4:46	119	67	210	94	102	111
109 D Transect	15:41	5:11	187	101	369	132	169	174
114 D Transect	16:05	5:35	167	86	348	145	140	157
119 D Transect	16:29	5:59	164	84	325	119	157	157
124 D Transect	16:50	-6:59	162	85	303	105	119	147
129 D Transect	17:08	-6:41	175	68	379	104	118	156
134 D Transect	17:29	-6:20	120	51	228	79	46	101
139 D Transect	17:50	-5:59	58	44	181	63	48	60
144 D Transect	18:13	-5:36	105	15	120	48	33	64

Transect Name	End time [hh:mm MET]	Time of HW [hh:mm]	Sediment fluxes [kg/s]					
			Flux Mid	Flux Top	Flux Bottom	Flux Left	Flux Right	Total Flux
6 F Transect	6:07	-4:22	-93.0	-7.9	-19.4	-13.5	-6.8	-140.5
12 F Transect	6:36	-3:53	-134.6	-9.1	-35.9	-8.3	-12.6	-200.5
18 F Transect	7:08	-3:21	-139.4	-14.8	-38.1	-5.8	-14.2	-212.2
24 F Transect	7:49	-2:40	-239.5	-19.0	-58.1	-18.3	-19.1	-354.0
29 F Transect	8:18	-3:11	-85.2	-16.8	-20.7		-24.9	-147.6
31 F Transect	8:24	-3:05	-475.7	-35.2	-106.7	-22.9		-640.5
29+31 F Transect	8:24	-3:05	-560.9	-52.1	-127.3	-22.9	-24.9	-788.2
37 E Transect	8:58	-1:31	-4.4	-1.5	-1.3	0.8	-1.2	-7.6
42 E Transect	9:17	-1:12	-8.4	-0.9	-1.5	0.9	0.4	-9.5
47 E Transect	9:42	-0:47	-7.0	0.1	-1.6	2.1	-0.3	-6.6
53 E Transect	10:10	-0:19	-6.7	0.3	-1.2	2.6	-0.8	-5.9
58 E Transect	10:30	0:00	-6.0	0.5	-0.8	1.0	-5.2	-10.4
63 E Transect	11:06	0:36	-12.2	0.7	-0.3	1.5	-0.3	-10.6
69 D Transect	11:48	1:18	35.4	4.9	6.3	4.0	5.2	55.9
75 D Transect	12:11	1:41	118.9	12.1	15.9	5.5	22.9	175.2
81 D Transect	12:54	2:24	180.2	43.5	31.5	7.0	80.9	343.2
89 D Transect	13:32	3:02	401.8	84.8	62.7	14.7	90.6	654.7
90 D Transect	14:04	3:34	421.0	71.6	67.3	16.5	37.2	613.6
94bis D Transect	14:42	4:12	504.5	72.8	98.9	24.1	86.0	786.2
104 D Transect	15:16	4:46	301.4	56.3	49.1	18.4	30.1	455.3
109 D Transect	15:41	5:11	410.8	76.8	76.2	34.3	74.6	672.6
114 D Transect	16:05	5:35	341.6	58.3	64.3	17.3	50.7	532.3
119 D Transect	16:29	5:59	299.9	51.5	54.7	-11.3	52.4	447.2
124 D Transect	16:50	-6:59	232.6	41.9	40.9	13.7	28.1	357.2
129 D Transect	17:08	-6:41	177.9	22.6	34.6	13.9	9.4	258.3
134 D Transect	17:29	-6:20	87.0	12.0	14.9	3.1	7.3	124.3
139 D Transect	17:50	-5:59	18.6	5.3	4.8	2.3	3.3	34.3
144 D Transect	18:13	-5:36	-41.7	-0.7	-4.6	0.7	-17.6	-63.9

APPENDIX L.

TEMPORAL VARIATION OF TOTAL FLUX AND TOTAL DISCHARGE

