Ī	Th	e Pilar	rim Tides
		n, 2012	Mr. Traeger
	Name: Period:	:	Date:
	The Pilgrims anchored the <i>Mayflower</i> at the a month before settling at Plymouth Harbor. and you need to know the tidal fluctuations a aground while at anchor. You will use the tid	site of Police of Police of the state of the site of the state of the	dus from England to the New World in the year 1620 Provincetown (Cape Cod), Massachusetts for almost e that you are the ship's captain of the <i>Mayflower II</i> nectown in order to keep the ship from running given to you to estimate/graph the tidal fluctuations, you will become familiar with the differences in tidal
	<ul><li>Materials</li><li>Tide chart</li><li>Ruler</li></ul>		Graph Paper on Back Pencil
	Procedure  1. Using a sheet of graph paper, divide the	paper le	engthwise into 4 separate sections.
	third quarter, new moon, first quarter, an	d full mo	feet on the <i>y</i> -axis for the dates corresponding to the con. Be careful to scale your graph correctly and to in sea level. The origin for the time axis should be
	3. Once you have plotted your points, conn graphs with a title and units on each axis		points with a smooth curve. Make sure to label you
	4. Answer the questions that follow concern	ning your	ır 4 graphs.
	Pre Graphing Questions (Refer to pages :  1. Draw the orientation of the Earth, Sun, a bulge of the ocean. See page 542.		in your text to do these) n for Spring tides. Also make sure to draw the tidal
	2. Draw the orientation of the Earth, Sun, a bulge of the ocean. See page 542.	nd Moon	n for <b>Neap</b> tides. Also make sure to draw the tidal

3. How many high tides and how many low tides are there (usually) per day? Why is this? Drawing a diagram of how the Earth rotates underneath the tidal bulge would be helpful.

The Pilgrim Tides March, 2012 Geology Mr. Traeger

Chart from http://www.boatma.com/tides/March/Provincetown-Cape-Cod-Bay.html

back to the Tides Index

### **Provincetown Cape Cod Bay**

March **Tide Chart** 

**Cape Cod Tides** 



2012

DAY	DATE					)						
DAT	DATE	AM	hgt	PM	hgt	AM	hgt	PM	hgt	rise	set	moon
Thursday	01	5:01	8.5	5:40	7.5	11:29	1.4	11:42	1.8	6:15	5:31	
Friday	02	5:57	8.4	6:38	7.5	12:26 PM	1.4			6:13	5:32	
Saturday	03	6:54	8.6	7:35	7.7	12:39	1.8	1:22	1.1	6:12	5:33	
Sunday	04	7:50	8.9	8:28	8.2	1:36	1.5	2:16	0.7	6:10	5:34	
Monday	05	8:43	9.3	9:18	8.7	2:30	1.0	3:06	0.2	6:08	5:36	
Tuesday	06	9:33	9.8	10:04	9.3	3:21	0.4	3:53	-0.3	6:07	5:37	
Wednesday	07	10:21	10.3	10:48	10.0	4:10	-0.2	4:39	-0.8	6:05	5:38	
Thursday	08	11:08	10.6	11:32	10.5	4:58	-0.8	5:24	-1.1	6:03	5:39	
Friday	09	11:56	10.7			5:46	-1.3	6:09	-1.3	6:02	5:40	
Saturday	10	12:17	10.9	12:44	10.7	6:34	-1.6	6:55	-1.3	6:00	5:42	
Sunday	11	1:04	11.1	2:34	10.4	8:24	-1.6	8:43	-1.0	6:58	6:43	
Monday	12	2:53	11.0	3:26	10.0	9:16	-1.4	9:34	-0.6	6:57	6:44	
Tuesday	13	3:45	10.8	4:22	9.5	10:11	-1.0	10:29	-0.1	6:55	6:45	
Wednesday	14	4:42	10.4	5:23	9.0	11:09	-0.5	11:27	0.4	6:53	6:46	
Thursday	15	5:43	9.9	6:28	8.6	12:12 PM	-0.1			6:51	6:47	
Friday	16	6:49	9.6	7:36	8.5	12:30	0.7	1:18	0.2	6:50	6:48	
Saturday	17	7:58	9.4	8:43	8.6	1:36	0.9	2:24	0.3	6:48	6:50	
Sunday	18	9:04	9.4	9:43	8.8	2:42	0.8	3:26	0.3	6:46	6:51	
Monday	19	10:03	9.5	10:35	9.1	3:43	0.6	4:19	0.2	6:45	6:52	
Tuesday	20	10:54	9.6	11:20	9.3	4:36	0.3	5:06	0.1	6:43	6:53	
Wednesday	21	11:39	9.6	11:59	9.5	5:24	0.1	5:47	0.1	6:41	6:54	
Thursday	22	12:20 PM	9.6			6:06	-0.1	6:26	0.1	6:39	6:55	
Friday	23	12:37	9.6	12:59	9.5	6:46	-0.1	7:03	0.2	6:38	6:56	
Saturday	24	1:12	9.7	1:37	9.3	7:26	-0.1	7:40	0.4	6:36	6:58	
Sunday	25	1:48	9.6	2:15	9.1	8:04	0.0	8:17	0.6	6:34	6:59	
Monday	26	2:25	9.5	2:54	8.8	8:44	0.2	8:56	0.9	6:32	7:00	
Tuesday	27	3:04	9.3	3:36	8.4	9:26	0.5	9:38	1.2	6:31	7:01	
Wednesday	28	3:46	9.1	4:21	8.1	10:10	0.8	10:23	1.5	6:29	7:02	
Thursday	29	4:32	8.8	5:10	7.9	10:58	1.0	11:12	1.7	6:27	7:03	
Friday	30	5:22	8.7	6:02	7.8	11:50	1.2			6:26	7:04	
Saturday	31	6:17	8.6	6:58	7.9	12:06	1.8	12:45	1.2	6:24	7:05	

# The Pilgrim Tides Geology March, 2012 Mr. Traeger

#### **Making Tide Graphs**

Use the following graph sheet to plot your tides. Make sure to make 4 separate graphs, one for each phase of the moon. Plot time of day (hours) on *x* axis and height variation (feet) on *y* axis.

1			(FIU	LIVIC	arch	1,4	2012	<u>)</u>	1			1	1			1	
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## The Pilgrim Tides

Geology March, 2012 Mr. Traeger

#### Post Graphing Questions (Refer to pages 541-543 in your text to do these)

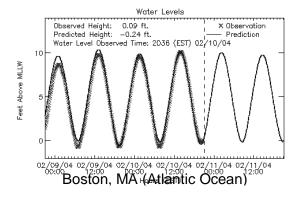
1. Subtract the height value for the lowest low tide from the height value for the highest high tide for each date below. This is called tidal range. Show your mathematical work.

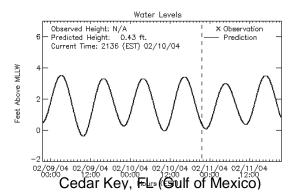
3/1/12 (First Quarter)	3/8/12 (Full Moon)	3/15/12 (Third Quarter)	3/22/12 (New Moon)
Highest high tide:	Highest high tide:	Highest high tide:	Highest high tide:
Lowest low tide:	Lowest low tide:	Lowest low tide:	Lowest low tide:
Difference (Range):	Difference (Range):	Difference (Range):	Difference (Range):

2. Which two dates above would be considered as Spring Tides? Which two dates above would be considered as Neap Tides? Use the tidal range to figure this out.

Dates of Spring Tides	Dates of Neap Tides

- 3. Look at the times of the AM high tides for the whole tide chart. By how many minutes does the time advance for each successive day? Why is this?
- 4. Which has the greatest influence on tides, the sun or the moon? Why?
- 5. Which side of the Earth is more attracted to the moon? The side facing the moon or the side away from the moon?
- 6. Perigee is on March 10<sup>th</sup> and the moon is a distance of 362,399 km. Apogee is on March 26<sup>th</sup> and the moon is a distance of 405,799 km. How does this explain the difference of tidal range between the March 8<sup>th</sup> full moon and the March 22<sup>nd</sup> new moon? Draw an orbital diagram to explain this.
- 7. Look at the following two tide graphs from different locations. Then look at the map on page 708-709 in your book. Explain why the tidal range (size of the tides) is different for each geographic location.





- 8. Why is it that oceans have larger tides and large lakes have smaller tides? Explain.
- 9. Predict what might happen on the Earth if we did not have the Moon to influence our tides. Would we still have ocean tides? If so, what other celestial body would cause them?