

**III. DEL:
PREGLEDNICE S PODATKI**

***PART III:
DATA TABLES***

POJASNILA K PREGLEDNICAM

A. Površinske vode

Poglavje o površinskih vodah (A) sestavlja šest preglednic, v katerih so prikazani osnovni podatki in rezultati meritev na vodomernih postajah, ki delujejo v mreži za površinske vode.

Razlage pojmov in okrajšav v preglednicah:

Št. – tekoča številka vodomerne postaje;

Šifra – šifra vodomerne postaje (po šifrantu Agencije Republike Slovenije za okolje);

Tip – način merjenja na postaji: **O** – odčitek na vodomernu, **L** – limnigraf; avtomatska merilna postaja:

Ar – radarski senzor, **At** – tlačna sonda, **Au** – ultrazvočni merilnik; podatkovni zapisovalnik: **Pp** – plovec, **Pt** – tlačna sonda.

Postaja – ime kraja, kjer deluje vodomerna postaja. V kolikor se je mikrolokacija postaje spreminjala, je dodana rimska številka;

Vodotok – ime vodotoka, na katerem je vodomerna postaja;

Kota "0" – nadmorska višina kote "nulte" točke vodomera (v metrih nad gladino Jadranskega morja);

F – površina porečja (vodozbirno zaledje) v km². Pri postajah na Bohinjskem in Blejskem jezeru je navedena površina pojezerja;

Stac. – stacionaža (v km). Oddaljenost profila vodomerne postaje od izliva vodotoka (lahko tudi od državne meje, izbranega ponora);

Začetek opazovanj – začetno leto opazovanj (vsaj višine vodne gladine); letnica začetka opazovanj ne pomeni, da je niz opazovanj zvezen;

X in Y – Gauss-Kruegerjeve koordinate položaja merske postaje na topografski karti merila 1:25000;

kras – pretežno kraška površina porečja, ki je ni mogoče omejiti (obsežna conalna razvodja, kraške in ostale pretočitve – na primer pri v.p. Vrhnika, Verd in Bistra)

---- – ni podatka;

A.1. Seznam vodomernih postaj za površinske vode

V seznamu so navedene delujoče vodomerne postaje v obravnavanem letu. Urejene so po povodjih in porečjih ter vodotokih (Črnomorsko povodje: Pomurje, Podravje, Posavje; Jadransko povodje: Posočje, ostala porečja Jadranskega povodja z Reko (Notranjska Reka) in rekami z neposrednim iztokom v morje). V okviru porečja so najprej navedene vodomerne postaje na glavnem vodotoku v smeri toka, sledijo postaje na pritokih, ki so prav tako razvrščeni glede na mesto izliva v glavno reko od njenega izvira proti izlivu. Od tega pravila odstopajo porečja Ljubljaničice, Savinje in Krke, ki kot samostojna sledijo porečju Save. V njihovih okvirih si vodomerne postaje sledijo po enakem pravilu po toku navzdol.

V seznam sta vključeni tudi vodomerni postaji na Blejskem in Bohinjskem jezeru.

EXPLANATION TO THE TABLES

A. Surface waters

The chapter on surface waters (A) includes six tables in which basic data is listed, as well as the measurement results gathered from water gauging stations included in the surface water network.

Key to the terms and abbreviations used in the tables:

Št. (No.) - current number of a gauging station;

Šifra (Code) – code of a water gauging station (acc. to the code table of the Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia);

Tip (Type) – the station's measurement method: **O** – staff gauge reading, **L** – water-level recorder; automatic station: **Ar** – radar sensor, **At** – pressure probe, **Au** – ultrasound gauge; data logger: **Pp** – float, **Pt** – pressure probe.

Postaja (Station) – name of the place where a gauging station operates. If the microlocation of a station was changed, a Roman number is added;

Vodotok (Stream) – name of the stream on which a gauging station is located;

Kota "0" (Datum point) – the "zero" point of the staff gauge altitude (in metres above the level of the Adriatic);

F – the river basin area (catchment area or drainage basin) in sq km. At the gauging station of the lakes Bohinj and Bled, the stated area applies to their catchment basins;

Stac. – location (in km). Distance of the gauging station cross-section from the river mouth (also from the state border, or selected ponor (sink));

Začetek opazovanj (Beginning of observations) – the year in which observations at a gauging station began (at least observations at the water level); the year when the observations began does not imply that the observation series was continuous;

X and Y – Gauss-Krueger's coordinates of the location of the gauging station on the topographic map scale 1:25000;

Kras (**Karst**) – mostly karstic surface of the river basin which cannot be limited (large zonal watersheds, karstic and other bifurcations – for example w.g.s. Vrhnika, Verd and Bistra)

---- – no data.

A.1. List of surface water gauging stations

The list includes operating gauging stations in the observed year. They are classified according to sea drainage basins then the river basins (the Black Sea drainage basin: the Mura, Drava, Sava river basins; the Adriatic drainage basin: the Soča river basin and the remaining river basins of the Adriatic drainage basin along with the Reka River (the Notranjska Reka River), and streams with a direct outflow into the sea. Within the framework of the river basin, gauging stations which are located on the main stream are listed first, in a downstream direction, then followed by stations on the tributaries, these are also classified considering the

Površina porečja (pojezerja) je določena na karti 1:25000. Pri kraških vodotokih so upoštevani rezultati sledenj podzemnih voda, na aluvialnih sedimentih pa hidroizohipse srednje gladine podzemne vode.

A.2. Seznam meritev pretokov

V seznamu so objavljene vse meritve pretokov v obravnavanem letu. Meritve se lahko izvajajo tudi izven mreže vodomernih postaj. Poleg podatkov o vodostaju, pretoku, srednji hitrosti in površini prečnega prereza je za vsako meritev navedena metoda, s katero je bila meritev opravljena.

A.3. Mesečni in letni srednji vodostaji s konicami

V preglednici so zbrani mesečni in letni srednji vodostaji (višine vodnih gladin) ter mesečne in letne konice. Pri letnih in obdobjih konicah so navedeni datumi nastopov.

Na vodomernih postajah, ki so opremljene z limnigrafom (tip = **L**), s podatkovnim zapisovalnikom (tip = **P**) ali na postajah z avtomatskim prenosom podatkov (tip = **A**), so mesečne in letne vrednosti določene oziroma izračunane na osnovi analognega ali digitalnega nivograma. **Nizek** vodostaj za mesec je **Hnk**, **srednji** vodostaj je **Hs**, **visok** vodostaj pa **Hvk**. Na vodomernih postajah, ki so opremljene z vodomerom (tip = **O**), so mesečni in letni vodostaji določeni na osnovi vsakodnevnih opazovanj trenutnih vrednosti. **Nizek**, **srednji**, **visok** vodostaj so **Hnp**, **Hs** in **Hvp**.

A.4. Mesečni in letni srednji pretoki s konicami

V preglednici so za delujoče vodomerne postaje v obravnavanem letu objavljeni mesečni in letni srednji pretoki, mesečne in letne konice ter obdobje konice celotnega obdobja opazovanj, brez tekočega leta. Pretoki se ne določajo za postaje, ki nimajo pretočne krivulje (postaje na jezerih), ali če le-ta ni določena pri vseh vodostajih.

Na vodomernih postajah, ki so opremljene z limnigrafom (tip = **L**), s podatkovnim zapisovalnikom (tip = **P**) ali na postajah z avtomatskim prenosom podatkov (tip = **A**), so mesečne in letne vrednosti določene oziroma izračunane na osnovi analognega ali digitalnega nivograma in ustreznih pretočnih krivulj. **Mali** pretok za mesec je **Qnk**, **srednji** pretok je **Qs**, **velik** pretok pa **Qvk**. Na vodomernih postajah, ki so opremljene z vodomerom (tip = **O**), so mesečni in letni pretoki določeni na osnovi vsakodnevnih opazovanj trenutnih vodostajev. **Mali**, **srednji**, **velik** pretok so **Qnp**, **Qs** in **Qvp**.

Pri letnih in obdobjih konicah so navedeni datumi nastopov. Zabeleženi ekstremi v celotnem opazovanem obdobju so na limnigrafskih postajah **nQnk** oziroma **vQvk**, na postajah z vodomerno letvijo pa **nQnp** oziroma **vQvp**. Za v.p. Borl na Dravi navajamo podatke za obdobje po letu 1989 (izgradnja HE Formin).

location of a tributary confluence with the main river, in the direction from the latter's source towards its mouth. Deviations from this rule occur with the river basins Ljubljana, Savinja and Krka, which as three independent river basins follow the Sava river basin. Accordingly, gauging stations follow each other in line with the same principle, i.e. downstream the river channel.

The list also includes gauging stations on lakes Bled and Bohinj.

The area of a river basin (lake basin) is demonstrated on a map scale of 1:25000. With karst rivers, the results of groundwater tracing were taken into account, and on the alluvial sediments, contour lines of mean groundwater levels were observed.

A.2. List of regular discharge measurements

The list displays all measurements of discharges in the observed year. These measurements can also be carried out outside the water gauging stations network. In addition to the data on the water level, discharge, mean velocity and cross-section surface, the method used for the measurement is also indicated.

A.3. Monthly and annual mean water levels with extremes

The table displays monthly and annual mean water levels. The dates of occurrence are listed at both annual and periodical extremes.

For the gauging stations equipped with water-level recorders (**L** type), with data logger (**P** type) or stations with automatic data transmission (**A** type), monthly and annual values are defined or calculated based on the analogue or digital level graph. **Hnk** stands for the monthly **low** water level, **Hs** for **mean** level, and **Hvk** for **high** water level. For those water gauging stations equipped with staff gauges (**O** type), monthly and annual water levels are defined based on daily observations of current values. **Hnp** stands for **low**, **Hs** for **mean**, and **Hvp** for **high** water levels.

A.4. Monthly and annual mean discharges with extremes

For the selected gauging stations, monthly and annual mean discharges are listed in the table, as well as monthly, annual, and periodical registered extremes of the entire period of observation, excluding the current year. Discharges are not defined for the stations without the discharge curve – rating curve (stations on the lakes), or the latter is not defined for all water levels.

For those gauging stations equipped with water-level recorders (**L** type), with a data logger (**P** type) or stations with automatic data transfer (**A** type), monthly and annual values are defined or calculated based on the analogue or digital level graph and the corresponding discharge curves. **Qnk** stands for **low** monthly discharge, **Qs** for **mean**, and **Qvk** for **high** discharge. For those gauging stations equipped with

A.5. Mesečne in letne srednje temperature vode s konicami

Za vodomerne postaje, na katerih se meri temperatura vode, so prikazane mesečne in letne srednje vrednosti, mesečne in letne konice ter obdobje konice celotnega obdobja opazovanj, brez tekočega leta. Na merilnih mestih z zveznimi meritvami (tip = **At**) beležijo temperaturo elektronski merilniki, opazovalci (tip = **O**) pa opravijo meritev z alkoholnim vodnim termometrom enkrat dnevno. Vrednosti predstavljene v tabeli so za tip A izračunane iz srednjih dnevni vrednosti, za tip O pa so navedene meritve opazovalcev, ki so izvedene enkrat dnevno.

Določene so maksimalne in minimalne ter izračunane povprečne mesečne in letne temperature vode. Minimalne, srednje in maksimalne temperature vode so **Tnk**, **Ts** in **Tvk**. Letni ekstremi so zapisani z datumom.

B. Podzemne vode

Poglavje o podzemnih vodah (B) sestavljata dve preglednici, v katerih so prikazani osnovni podatki in rezultati meritev na vodomernih postajah, ki delujejo v mreži za podzemne vode.

Razlage pojmov in okrajšav v preglednicah:

Št. – tekoča številka postaje za meritve globine do podzemne vode;

Šifra – šifra postaje (po šifrantu Agencije Republike Slovenije za okolje);

Postaja – ime postaje; sestoji iz šifre postaje v katastru postaj in imena kraja, kjer postaja deluje;

Kota "0" – nadmorska višina točke (v metrih nad gladino Jadranskega morja), od katere se meri globino do podzemne vode;

Objekt – tip merskega objekta (**V** – kopani vodnjak, običajno premera okoli 1 meter in obložen s kamnom, z opeko ali z betonskimi cevmi; **P** – piezometer z vgrajeno kovinsko ali plastično cevjo premera 0.05 metra do 0.30 metra, luknjano v območju vodonosnega sloja);

X in Y – Gauss-Kruegerjeve koordinate položaja merske postaje na topografski karti merila 1:25000;

Pogostost opazovanj – pogostost opazovanj na mesec (**6x** – opazovanje vsakih pet dni; **ZV** – neprekinjeno beleženje z limnigrafom, **ZV-P** – neprekinjeno beleženje s podatkovnim zapisovalnikom, neprekinjeno beleženje na avtomatski merilni postaji **ZV-A**);

Začetek opazovanj – začetno leto merjenja globine do podzemne vode;

Tip – način merjenja globine podzemne vode (**L** – meritev z limnigrafom; **O** – opazovanja, **P** – meritev s podatkovnim zapisovalnikom, **A** – avtomatska merilna postaja);

Teren – nadmorska višina površja tal (v metrih nad gladino Jadranskega morja) na merski postaji;

Suho – gladina podzemne vode se je znižala pod dno merskega objekta;

--- – ni podatka;

staff gauges (**O** type), monthly and annual discharges are defined based on daily observations of current water levels. **Qnp** stands for **low**, **Qs** for **mean**, and **Qvp** for **high** discharges.

The dates of occurrence are listed at both annual and periodical extremes. Registered extremes in the observation period are marked with **nQnk** or **vQvk** for the stations with water-level recorders, and with **nQnp** or **vQvp** for the stations with staff gauges. Data for the Borl water gauge station located on the Drava River after the year 1989 (construction of the Formin hydro-power plant) is presented.

A.5. Monthly and annual mean water temperature with extremes

For gauge stations, on which temperature of water is measured, the table demonstrates monthly and annual mean values and the monthly, annual and periodical recorded peaks of the entire period of observation, excluding the current year. Automatic measurement stations continually record water temperature using electronic sensors (type = **At**), whereas observers (type = **O**) perform measurements manually once a day using an alcohol water dipping thermometer. The values presented in the table are calculated for type A from mean daily values, while for type O from measurements performed by observers once daily.

The maximum and minimum, as well as the calculated mean monthly and annual water temperatures are defined. **Tnk** stands for minimum, **Ts** for mean, and **Tvk** for maximum water temperatures. Dates are added to both annual extreme (minimum and maximum) temperatures.

B. Groundwaters

The chapter on groundwater (B) includes two tables in which basic data is listed, as well as the measurement results gathered from water gauging stations, included in the groundwater network.

Key to the terms and abbreviations used in the tables:

Št. (No.) – current number of a groundwater observation well;

Šifra (Code) – code of a station (acc. to the code table of the Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia);

Postaja (Station) – name of a station; consisting of a station code from the station cadastre and the name of the location where the station operates;

Kota 0 (Datum point) – the altitude (in metres above the level of the Adriatic Sea) from which the depth to water table is measured;

Objekt (Structure) – type of measuring structure (**V** – a dug well, usually one metre in diameter and walled with stones or bricks, or concrete tubes are inserted; **P** – piezometer with built-in metal or plastic tube 0.05-0.3 m in diameter with a perforated part in the zone of the aquifer layer);

X and Y – Gauss-Krueger's coordinates of the location

B.1. Seznam postaj za opazovanje podzemnih voda

V seznamu so navedene delujoče merske postaje za opazovanje podzemnih voda. Urejene so po vodonosnikih, kot hidrogeološko in hidravlično zaključenih enotah z značilnim režimom nihanja vodnih stanj. Vodonosniki si sledijo geografsko od severovzhoda proti jugozahodu države.

B.2. Mesečni in letni srednji vodostaji s konicami

V preglednici so za delujoče postaje objavljeni mesečni in letni srednji vodostaji, mesečne in letne konice ter v obdobju opazovanj zabeležene konice. Na postajah, ki so opremljene z limnigrafom (tip = **L**), so mesečne in letne vrednosti določene oziroma izračunane na osnovi limnigrafskega zapisa. Na postajah, ki so opremljene s podatkovnim zapisovalnikom (tip = **P**) ter z avtomatskih merilnih postajah (tip = **A**) so mesečne in letne vrednosti določene oziroma izračunane na osnovi prenešene baze podatkov. Na postajah, kjer se globino do podzemne vode spremlja z dnevnimi opazovanji (tip = **O**), so mesečni in letni vodostaji izračunani na osnovi opravljenih opazovanj trenutnih vrednosti (4x, 6x, 30x na mesec). Letnim in obdobjnim (absolutno najnižji oziroma najvišji vodostaji v opazovanem obdobju) konicam so pripisani datumi. Obdobjne konice so na limnigrafskih postajah nizkovodne (**nHnk**) oziroma visokovodne konice (**vHvk**), ali najnižje (**nHnp**) oziroma najvišje (**vHvp**) opazovane trenutne vrednosti.

C. Izviri

Poglavje o izviri (C) sestavlja pet preglednic, v katerih so prikazani osnovni podatki in rezultati meritev na vodomernih postajah, ki delujejo v mreži za izvire.

Razlage pojmov in okrajšav v preglednicah:

Št. – tekoča številka izvira;

Šifra – šifra vodomerne postaje (po šifrantu Agencije Republike Slovenije za okolje);

Tip – opremljenost postaje (**P** – podatkovni zapisovalnik);

Postaja – ime postaje za izvir oz. lokacija;

Izvir – ime izvira;

Kota »0« – nadmorska višina kote "nulte" točke vodomera (v metrih nad gladino Jadranskega morja);

X in Y – Gauss-Kruegerjeve koordinate položaja postaje na topografski karti merila 1:25000;

Začetek opazovanj – leto, v katerem so se začela opazovanja.

D. Morje

V poglavju o morju (D) je na osnovi podatkov mareografske postaje v Kopru podrobneje predstavljeno nihanje gladine morja.

of the gauge station on the topographic map scale 1:25000;

Pogostost opazovanj (Observation frequency) – frequency of observations per month (6 times – observations every five days; **ZV** – continuous recording with the level recorder, **ZV-P** – continuous recording with the data logger, **ZV-A** – continuous recording at the automatic gauging station);

Začetek opazovanj (Beginning of observations) – the first year of measuring depth to the groundwater;

Tip (Type) – the way of measuring depth of the groundwater (**L** – continuous recording with the level recorder); **O** – observations, **P** – continuous recording with the data logger, **A** – automatic gauging station);

Teran (Ground surface) – ground surface altitude (in metres above the level of the Adriatic Sea) of a groundwater observation well;

Suho (Dry) – groundwater level has dropped below the bottom of the observation well;

---- – no data.

B.1. List of groundwater observation wells

The list includes selected operational groundwater observation wells. They are classified according to the aquifers as hydrogeologic and hydraulic closed units with the typical regime of water table fluctuation. Aquifers follow according to their geographical locations from the northeast towards the southwest of the country.

B.2. Monthly and annual mean water levels with extremes

For the selected operating stations, the table lists monthly and annual mean water levels, as well as monthly and annual extremes and those registered in the observation period. For the stations equipped with water-level recorders (**L** type), monthly and annual values are defined or calculated based on water-level recording. For the stations equipped with a data logger (**P** type) and at automatic gauging stations (**A** type), monthly and annual values are defined or calculated based on a transferred database. For the stations where depth to groundwater is monitored with daily observations (**O** type), monthly and annual water levels are calculated based on performed observations of current values (4 times, 6 times, 30 times a month). Dates are added to both annual and periodical extremes (absolutely minimum or maximum water levels in the observed period). The periodical extremes at the stations with water-level recorders are low-water (**nHnk**) or high-water (**vHvk**) extremes, or minimum (**nHnp**) or maximum (**vHvp**) observed current values.

C. Springs

The chapter on springs (C) includes five tables in which basic data is listed, as well as the measurement results gathered from water gauging stations, included in the springs network.

Osnovni podatki mareografske postaje Koper (Luška Kapitanija):

geografska širina: $\varphi = 45^{\circ} 32' 54''$

geografska dolžina: $\lambda = 13^{\circ} 43' 45''$

mareografska ničla: - 1.978 m n.m.

hidrografska ničla: - 0.578 m n.m.

Mareografska postaja Koper (Luška Kapitanija) deluje od leta 1958 dalje.

Razlage pojmov in okrajšav:

VV – visoka voda je najvišja gladina morja na prehodu od dviganja (plime) k upadanju (oseki) gladine;

VVV – višja visoka voda je visoka voda v dnevu, ki je pri poldnevem plimovanju višja od druge;

NVV – nižja visoka voda je visoka voda v dnevu, ki je pri poldnevem plimovanju nižja od druge;

NV – nizka voda je najnižja gladina morja na prehodu od upadanja (oseke) k dviganju (plimi) gladine;

VNV – višja nizka voda je nizka voda v dnevu, ki je pri poldnevem plimovanju višja od druge;

NNV – nižja nizka voda je nizka voda v dnevu, ki je pri poldnevem plimovanju nižja od druge;

SVV – srednja visoka voda je aritmetična sredina vseh visokih voda v mesecu ali letu;

SNV – srednja nizka voda je aritmetična sredina vseh nizkih voda v mesecu ali letu;

sSVV – srednja SVV v obdobju;

sSNV – srednja SNV v obdobju;

SVVV – srednja višja visoka voda je mesečna ali letna aritmetična sredina tistih visokih voda, ki so pri poldnevem plimovanju v dnevu višje;

SNNV – srednja nižja nizka voda je mesečna ali letna aritmetična sredina tistih nizkih voda, ki so pri poldnevem plimovanju v dnevu nižje;

NVVV – najvišja višja visoka voda je pri poldnevem plimovanju v mesecu najvišja višina morske gladine;

NNNV – najnižja nižja nizka voda je pri poldnevem plimovanju v mesecu najnižja višina morske gladine;

vNvvv – najvišja NVVV v obdobju;

nNNNV – najnižja NNNV v obdobju;

SDV – srednja dnevna voda je aritmetična sredina urnih višin morske gladine v dnevu;

SMV – srednja mesečna voda je aritmetična sredina srednjih dnevnih voda v mesecu;

SLV – srednja letna voda je aritmetična sredina srednjih mesečnih voda v letu;

Minimum – mesečni (letni) je absolutno najnižja višina morske gladine v mesecu (letu);

Maksimum – mesečni (letni) je absolutno najvišja višina morske gladine v mesecu (letu);

A – amplituda.

Podatki v preglednicah D.1., D.2. in D.3. so dobljeni iz srednje krivulje plimovanja. V preglednici D.4. so upoštevane skrajne vrednosti iz časovnega intervala 1 ure.

Key to the terms and abbreviations used in the tables:

Št. (No) - current number of the spring;

Šifra (Code) – code of a water gauging station (acc. to the code table of the Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia);

Tip (Type) – equipment at the station (**P** – data logger);

Postaja (Station) – name of the station for a spring or location;

Izvir (Spring) – name of the spring;

Kota »0« (Datum point) – the “zero” point of the gauge altitude (in metres above the level of the Adriatic Sea);

X and Y – Gauss-Krueger's coordinates of the location of the station on the topographic map scale 1:25000;

Začetek opazovanj (Beginning of observations) – the year in which the observations began;

D. Sea

The chapter on the sea (D) tidal levels are presented in detail, based on the data from the tide gauging station at Koper.

The basic data of the Koper (Luška Kapitanija) tide gauging station:

Geographical latitude: $\varphi = 45^{\circ} 32' 54''$

Geographical longitude: $\lambda = 13^{\circ} 43' 45''$

Mareographic zero: - 1.978 m a.s.l.

Hydrographical zero: - 0.578 m a.s.l.

The Koper (Luška Kapitanija) tide gauging station is in operation since 1958.

Key to the terms and abbreviations:

VV (H.W.) – High Water is the highest level of the rising tide (high tide), reached just before it starts falling again (low tide);

VVV (H.H.W.) – Higher High Water is the high water of a day with semi-diurnal tide that is higher than the other one;

NVV (L.H.W.) – Lower High Water is the high water of a day with semi-diurnal tide that is lower than the other one;

NV (L.W.) – Low Water is the lowest level of the falling tide (low tide), reached just before it starts rising again (high tide);

VNV (H.L.W.) – Higher Low Water is the low water of a day with semi-diurnal tide that is higher than the other one;

NNV (L.L.W.) – Lower Low Water is the low water of a day with semi-diurnal tide that is lower than the other one;

SVV (M.H.W.) – Mean High Water is the arithmetic average of all the high water heights observed over a month or a year;

SNV (M.L.W.) – Mean Low Water is the arithmetic average of all the low water heights observed over a month or a year;

sSVV (m.M.H.W.) – mean SVV (M.H.W.) in a period;

sSNV (m.M.L.W.) – mean SNV (M.L.W.) in a period;

SVVV (M.H.H.W.) – Mean Higher High Water is the arithmetic average of monthly or annual high water heights which are, for the semi-diurnal type of tides, higher;

SNNV (M.L.L.W.) – Mean Lower Low Water is the arithmetic average of monthly or annual low water heights which are, for the semi-diurnal type of tides, lower;

NVVV (H.H.H.W.) – the Highest Higher High Water is the highest water height registered in the medium curve of the tide gauge recorder;

NNNV (L.L.L.W.) – the Lowest Lower Low Water is the lowest water height, registered in the medium curve of the tide gauge recorder;

vNVVV (h.H.H.H.W.) – the highest NVVV (H.H.H.W.) in a period;

nNNNV (l.L.L.L.W.) – the lowest NNNV (L.L.L.W.) in a period;

SDV (M.D.W.) – Mean Daily Water is the arithmetic average of hourly water heights in a day;

SMV (M.M.W.) – Mean Monthly Water is the arithmetic average of mean daily water heights in a month;

SLV (M.A.W.) – Mean Annual Water is the arithmetic average of mean monthly water heights in a year;

Minimum (Extreme Low Water) – is absolutely the lowest water height in a month (year);

Maksimum (Extreme High Water) – is absolutely the highest water height in a month (year);

A – the amplitude.

The data in Tables D.1., D.2. and D.3. have been obtained on the basis of the medium tidal curve. In Table D.4., the extreme water heights in one-hour intervals are taken into account.

