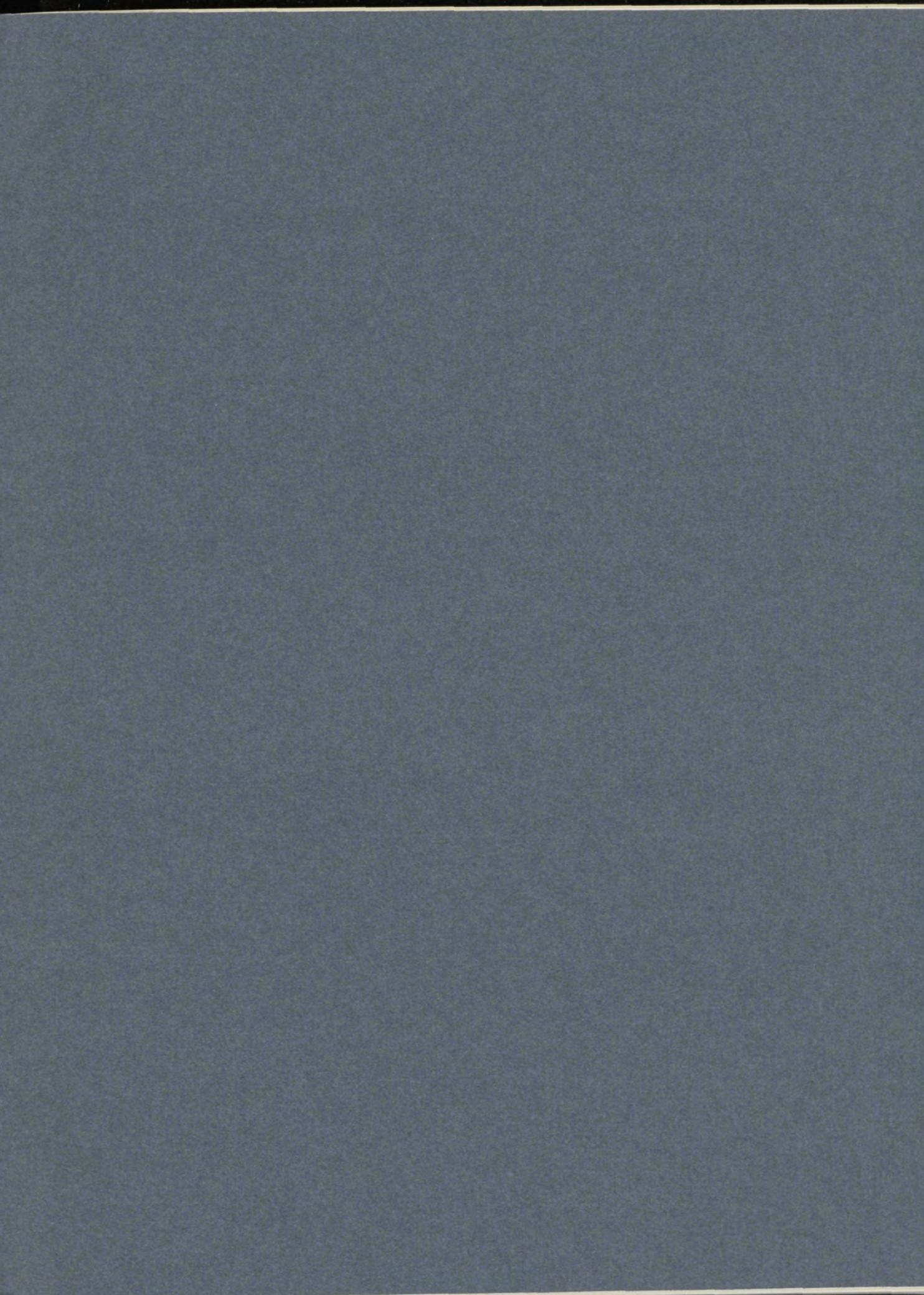


M.MASSON & D.MORLION

SEDIMENTTRANSPORT
IN NOORDZEE

II



TECHNISCHE NOTA

Bij de aanvang van deze platenatlas wensen de opstellers zich te verontschuldigen voor de matige kwaliteit van de figuren. Als dilettant-fotografen stonden wij immers voor een moeilijk probleem: een deel van de figuren is namelijk afkomstig van micro-fiches, waarvan geen vergroting mogelijk is met een klassiek vergrotingsapparaat; andere figuren werden gefotografeerd uit boeken met variërend formaat; nog andere zijn van eigen makelij of reproductive.

Om een economische en gelijkvormige oplossing te bekomen, werd een fotografisch papier genomen (DR 90 - Gevaert) dat min of meer voor alle figuren geschikt was, en financieel verantwoord.

De vergrotingen werden gemaakt met het Dagmar-leestoeestel A6 voor micro-fiches. Dit had evenwel ook zijn nadelen: door de kwarts-jodium lamp, die veel te sterk is, moesten wij een geel-filter gebruiken waardoor het scherpe contrast grotendeels verloren ging; de reflectie tegen de spiegel van het toestel geeft soms een driedubbel beeld (één zuiver beeld door reflectie tegen het kwik, twee parasitaire beelden door reflectie tegen de glasoppervlakken); daar de negatieven tussen twee plexiglas-platen steken in het toestel, krijgen we heel dikwijls Newtonringen, die we niet konden vermijden.

Wij menen nochtans dat de inhoud van deze platenatlas primeert boven de artistieke uitvoering ervan.

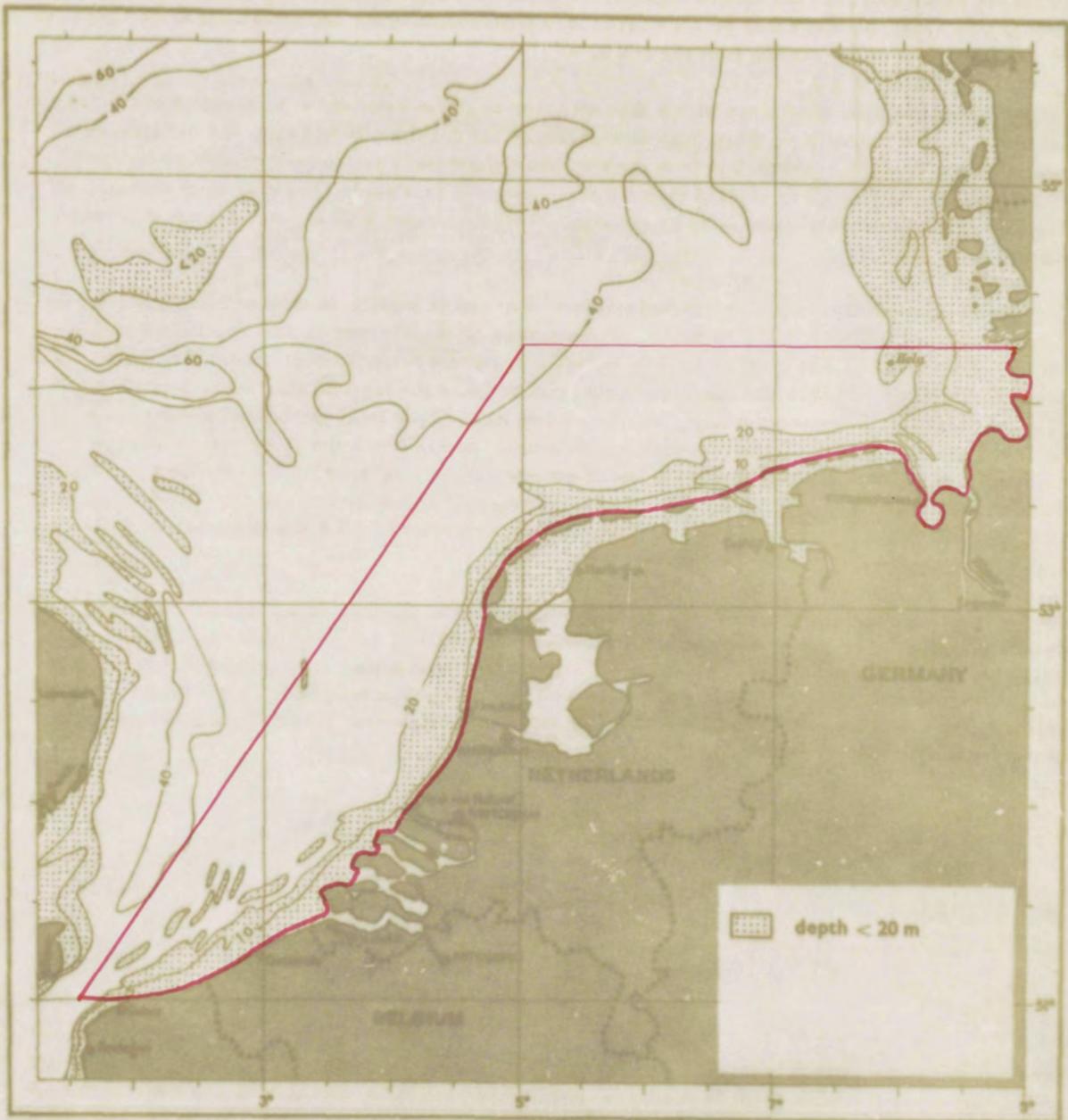


Fig. 1 - Het beschouwde Noordzeegebied (rood omlijnd)

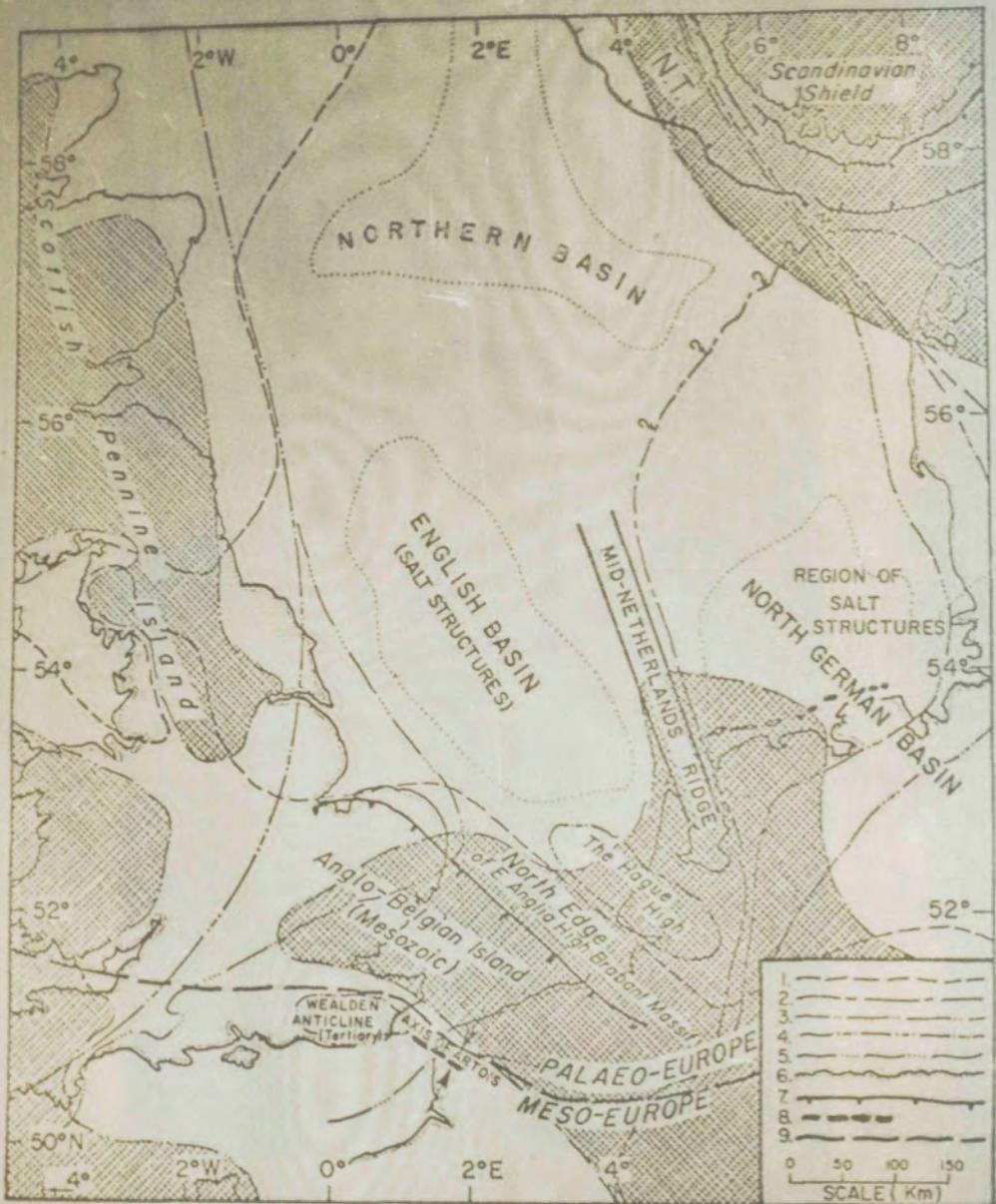


Fig 2: Kustlijnen van de Noordzee tydens Mezozoicum en Cenozoicum

Lijnen: (1) Zechstein-zee (boven-Perm); (2) Schelpkalkzee (midden-Trias);
(3) Coqualliaan (boven-Jura); (4) Lutetiaaan (midden-Eoceen);
(5) Diestiaan (boven-Mioceen); (6) Huidige kustlijn;
(7) Noorderrand van Massief van Brabant;
(8) As van Artois; (9) Zuidelijkgrens van Paleo-Europa.

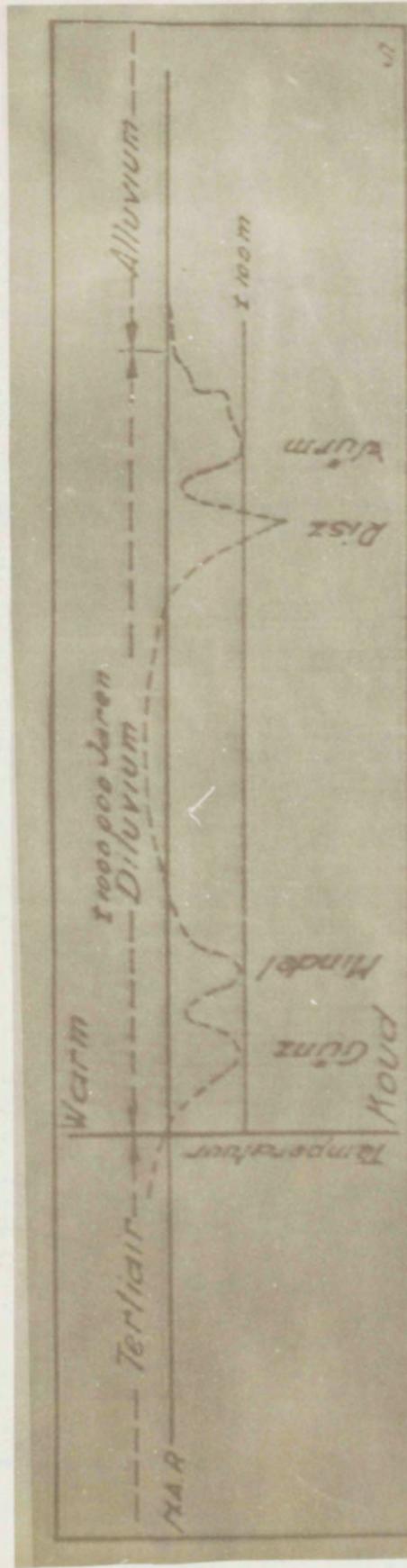


Fig 3 - Grafische voorstelling van de gesloten cyclen

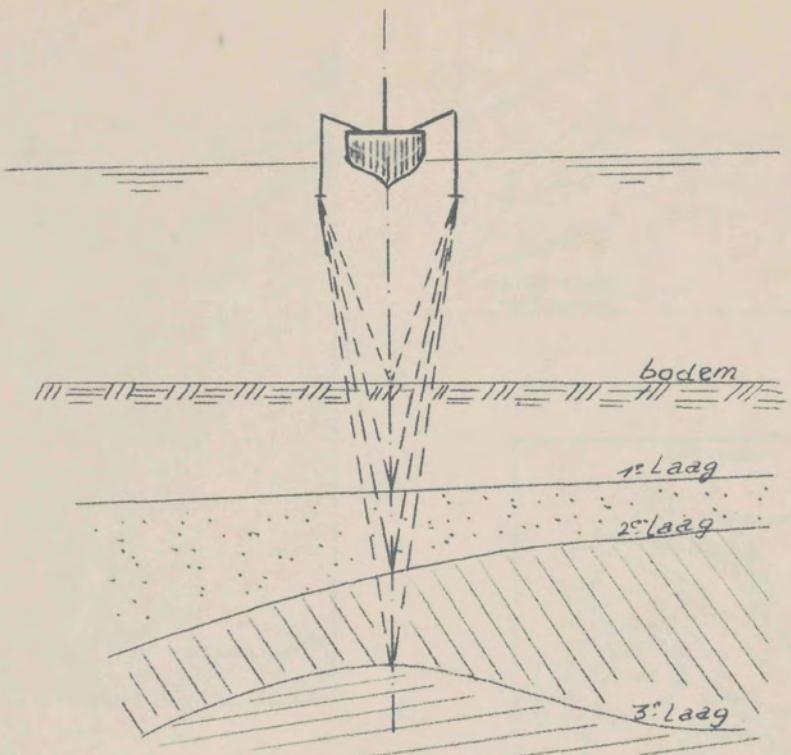


fig. 4 - Schematische voorstelling vh. "Boomer-procedé"

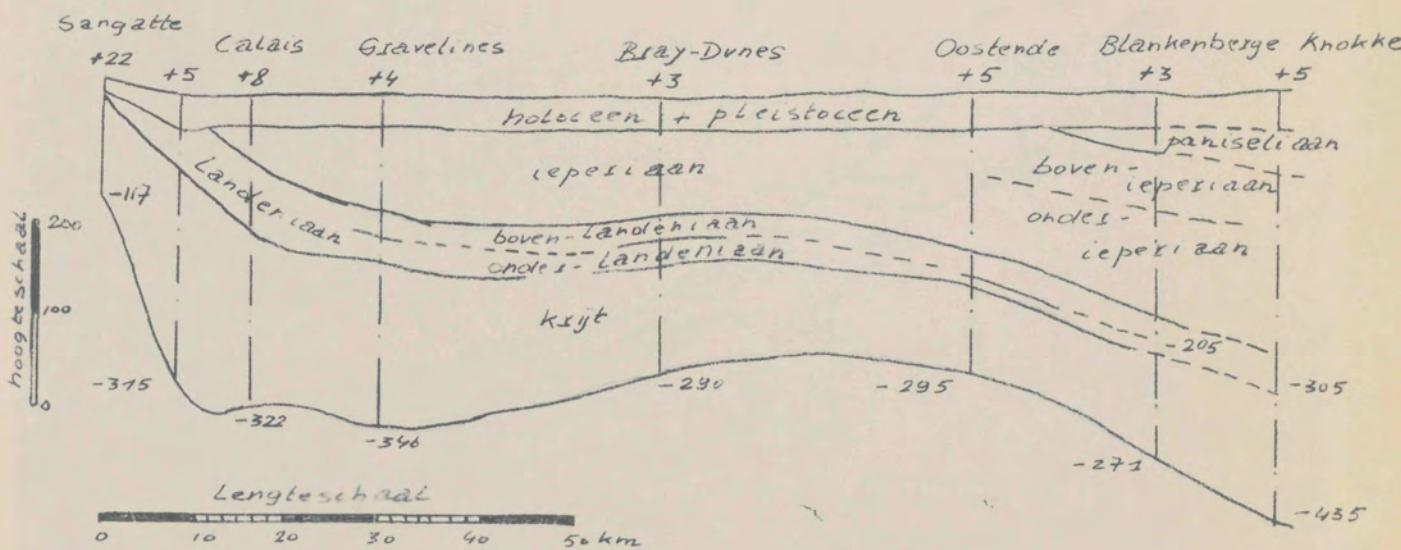


fig. 9 - Het Vlaams geologisch kustsubstraat

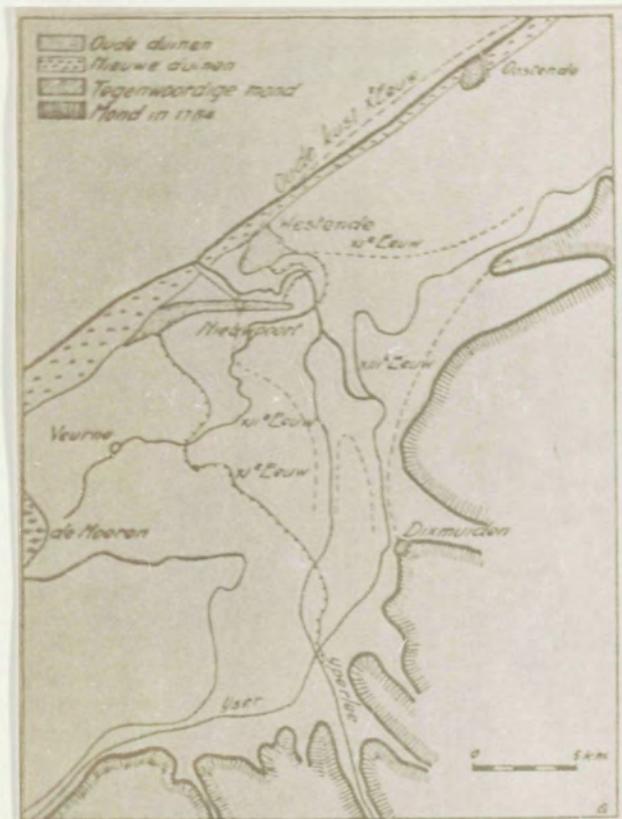


Fig. 5a. Ontwikkeling van de Zeeomonding

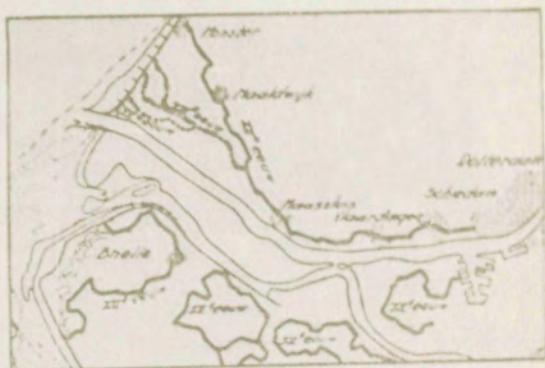


Fig. 6a. Verspreiding van Nieuwe dennen

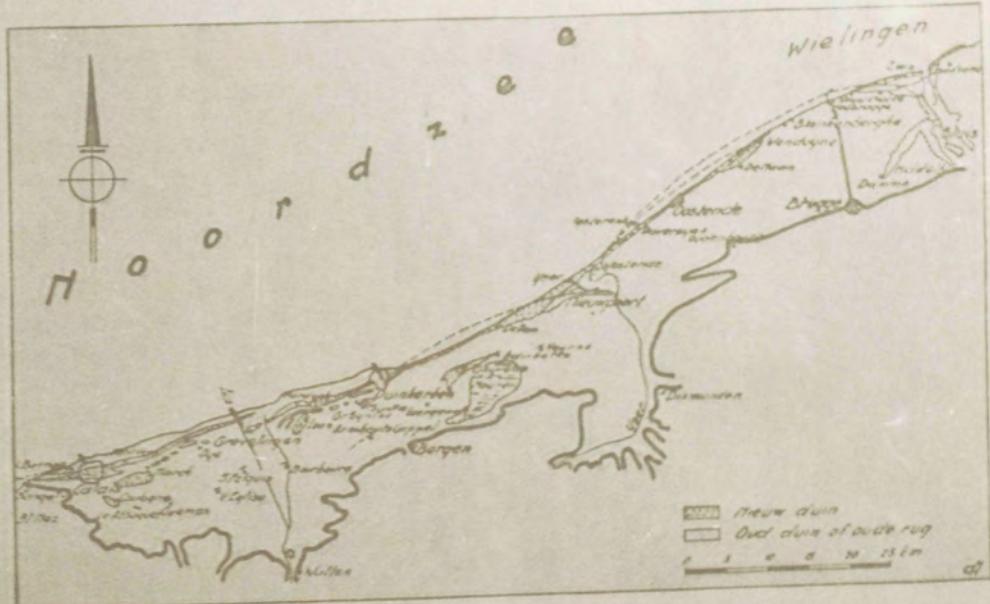


Fig. 6b. Oude kusten in Vlaanderen (België)

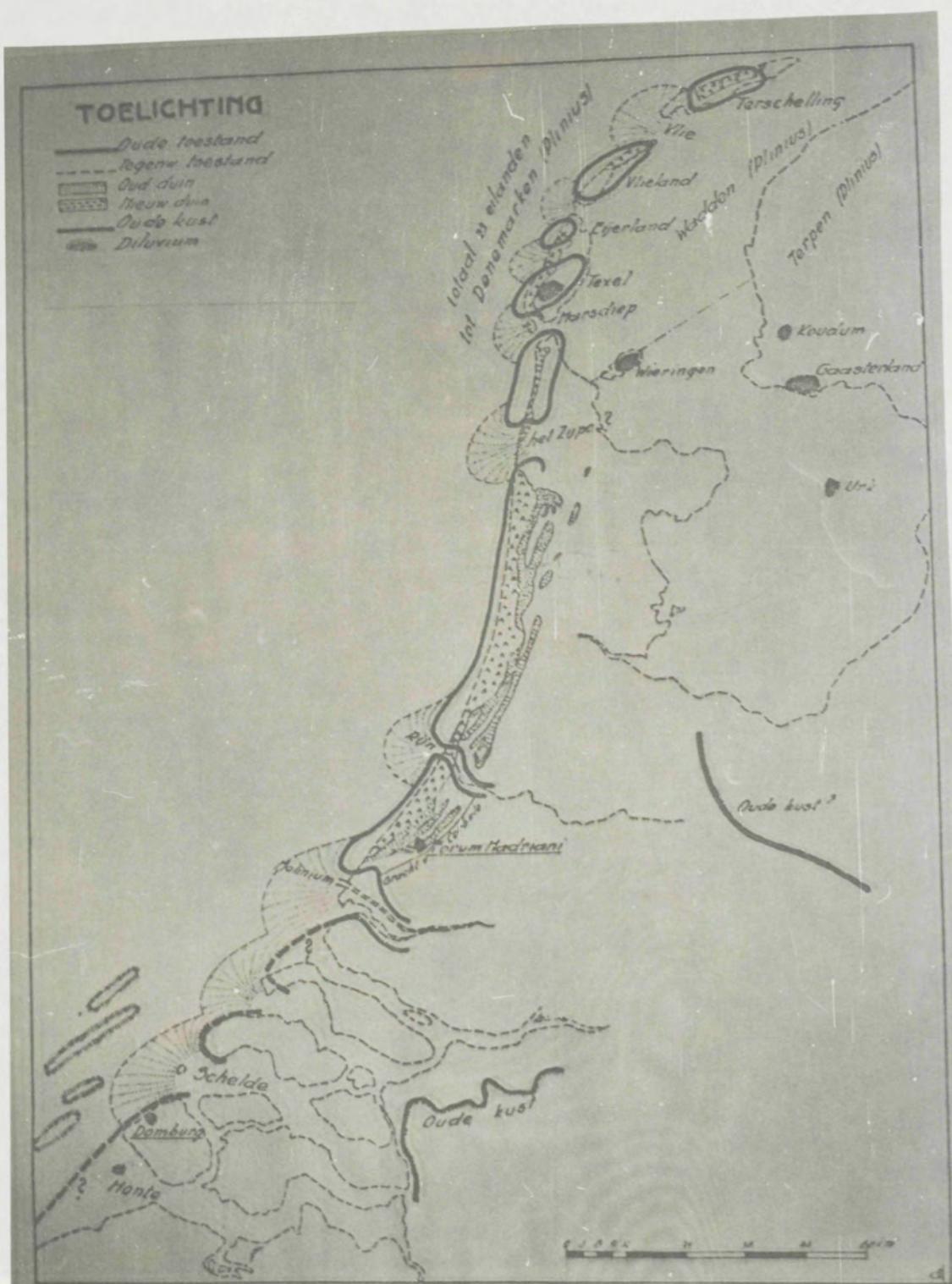


Fig. 7: benaderde vorm van de nederlandse kust (onder Rome)

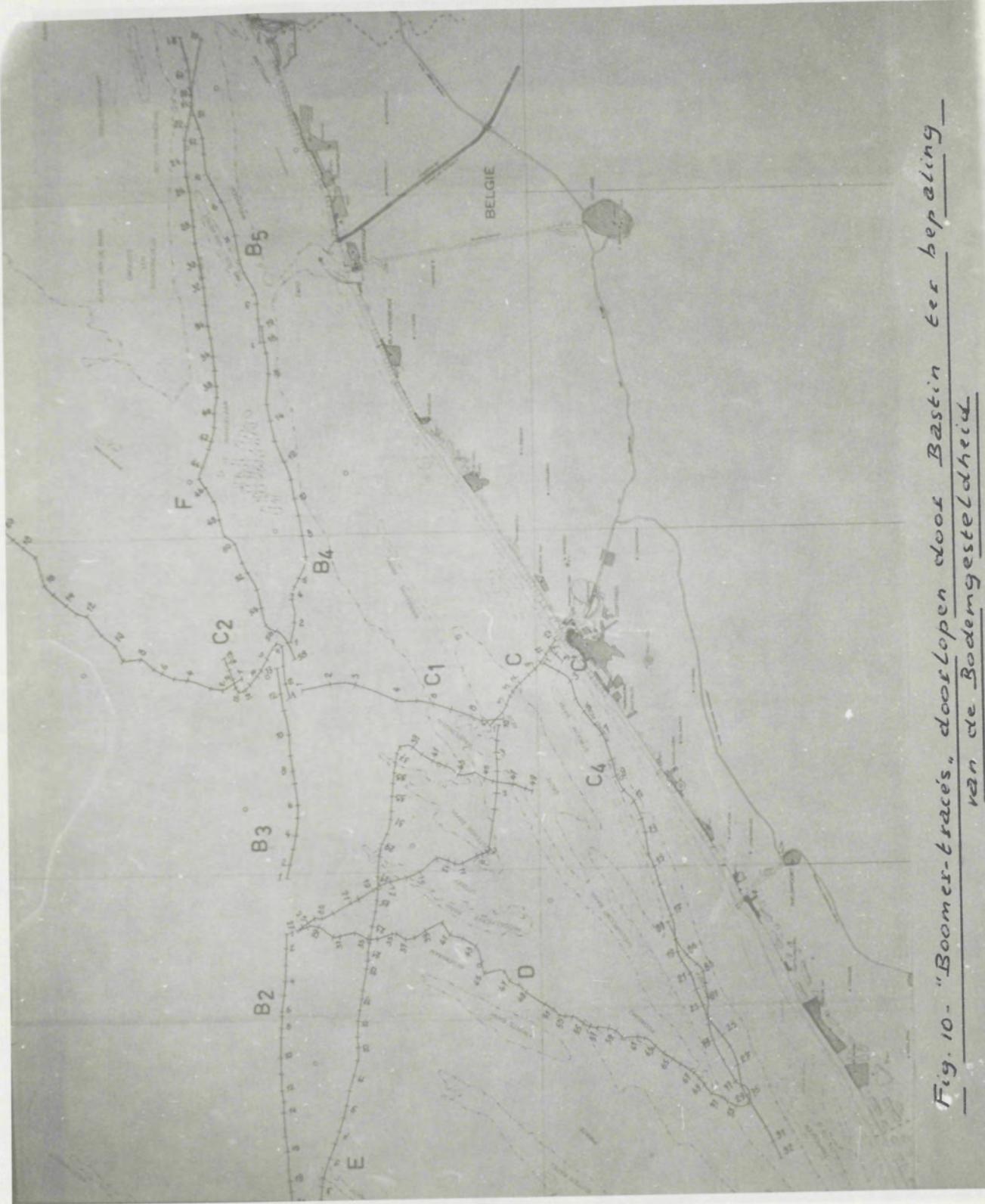


Fig. 10 - "Boomer-trace's" dooslopen door Bastin ter bepaling van de Bodemgesteldheid

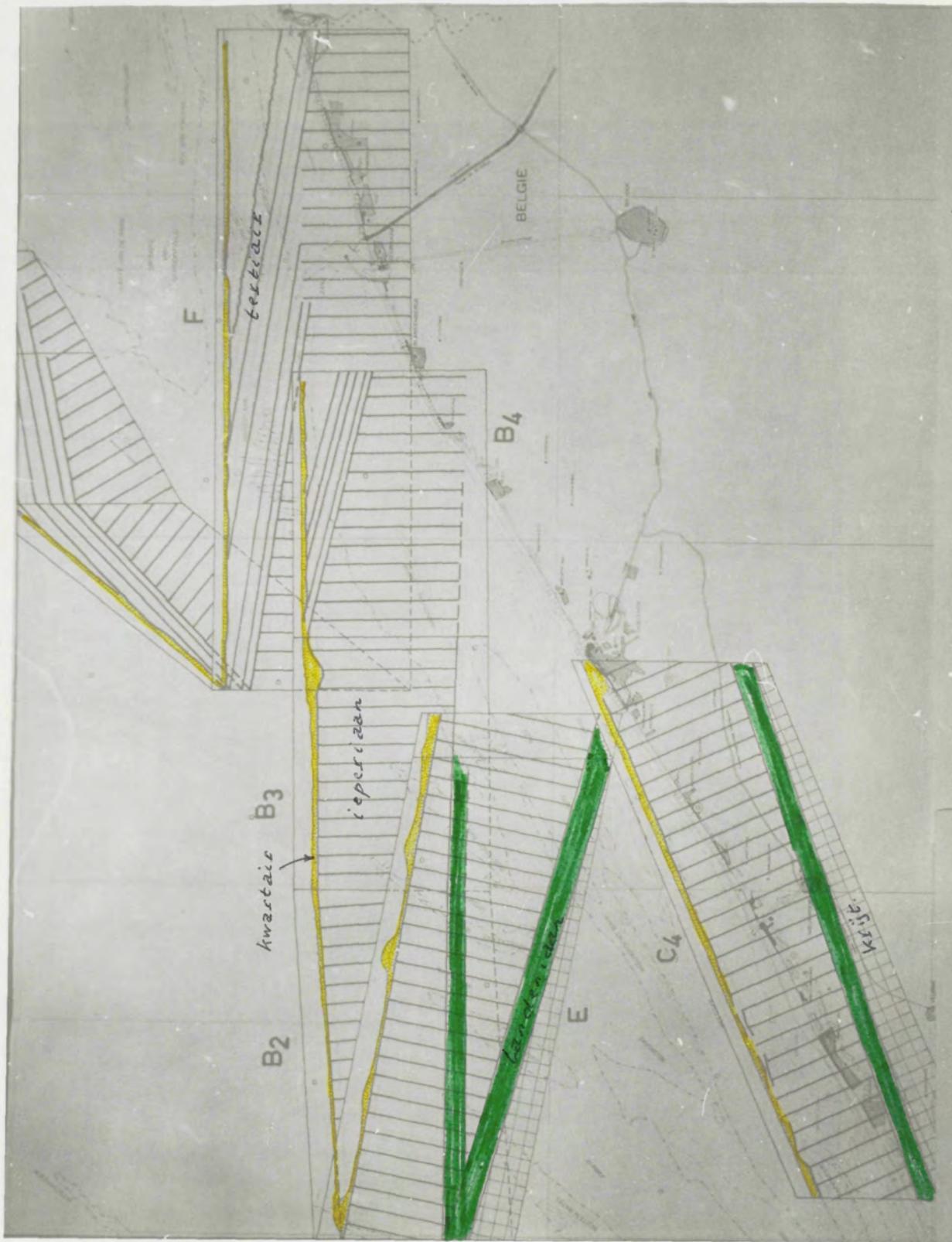


Fig. 11 - Bodemprofielen bepaald door Bestin met "Boomer"



Fig. 12: Diepten in de Noordzee

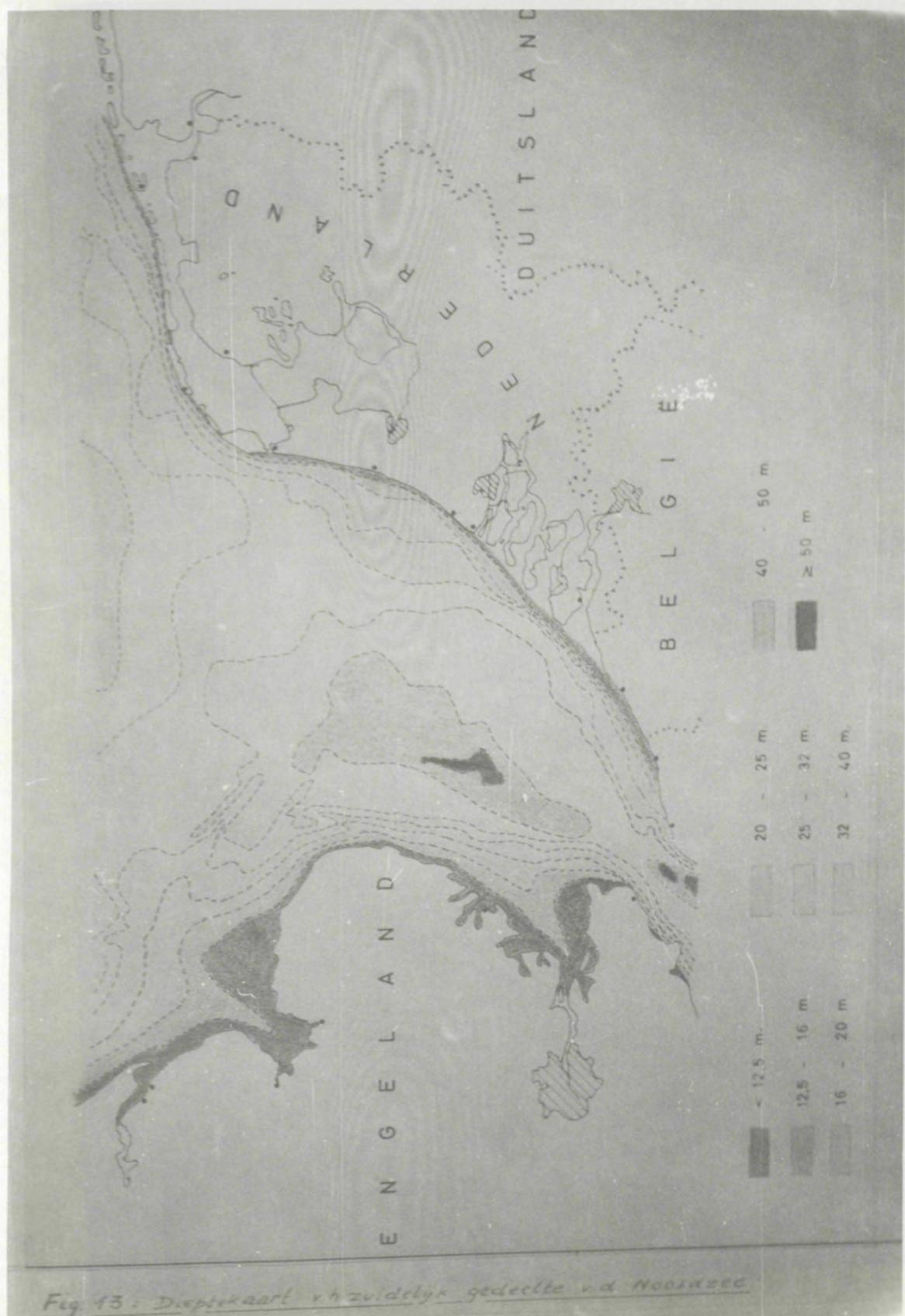


Fig. 13 : Dieptekaart v.h.zuidelijk gedeelte v.d. Noordzee



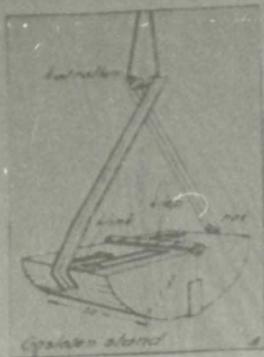
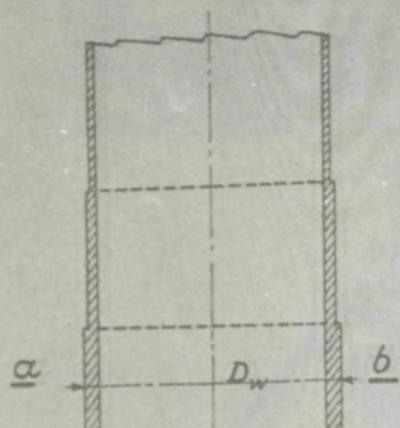


Fig 15: Van Veen - gepper



Doorsnede α - b

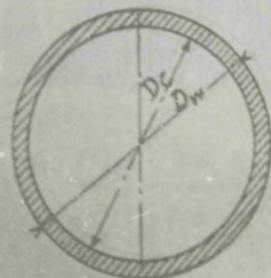


Fig 18: Steekapparaat

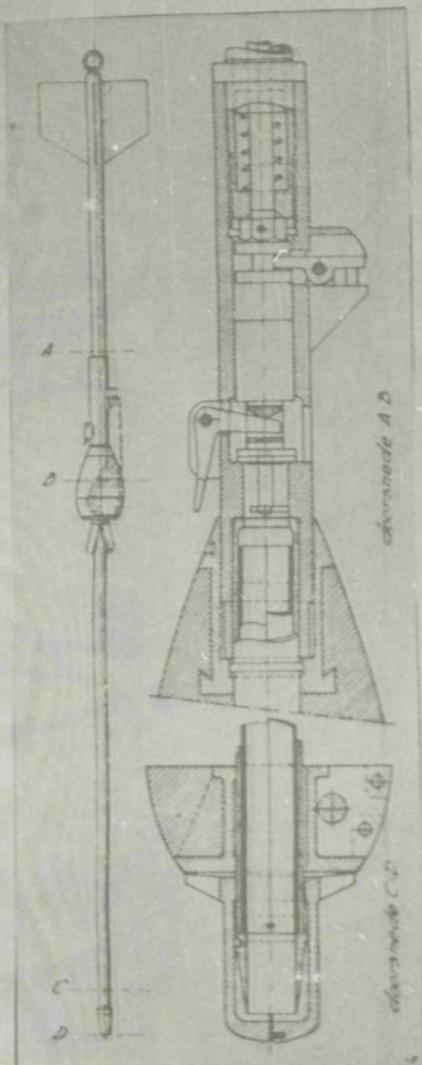


Fig 16: Borelemstoter (Ekman)

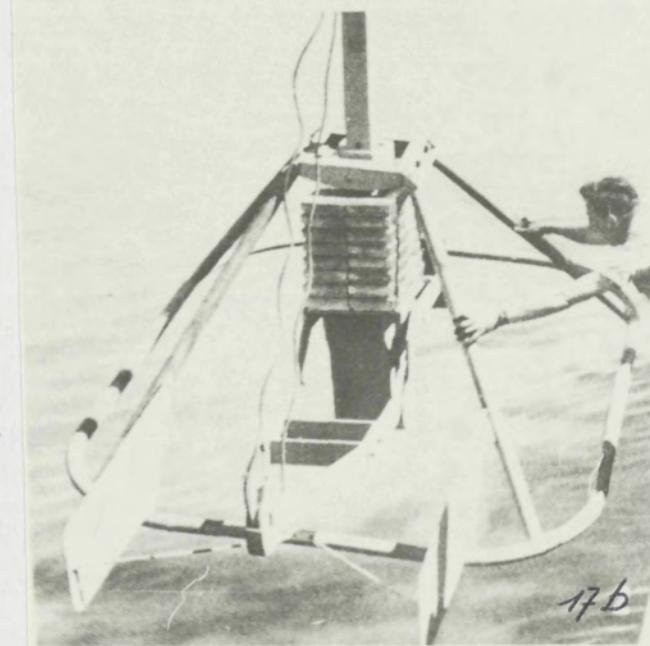


Fig. 17a - Meetvaartvug

Fig. 17 b - Steekkast v. Reineck

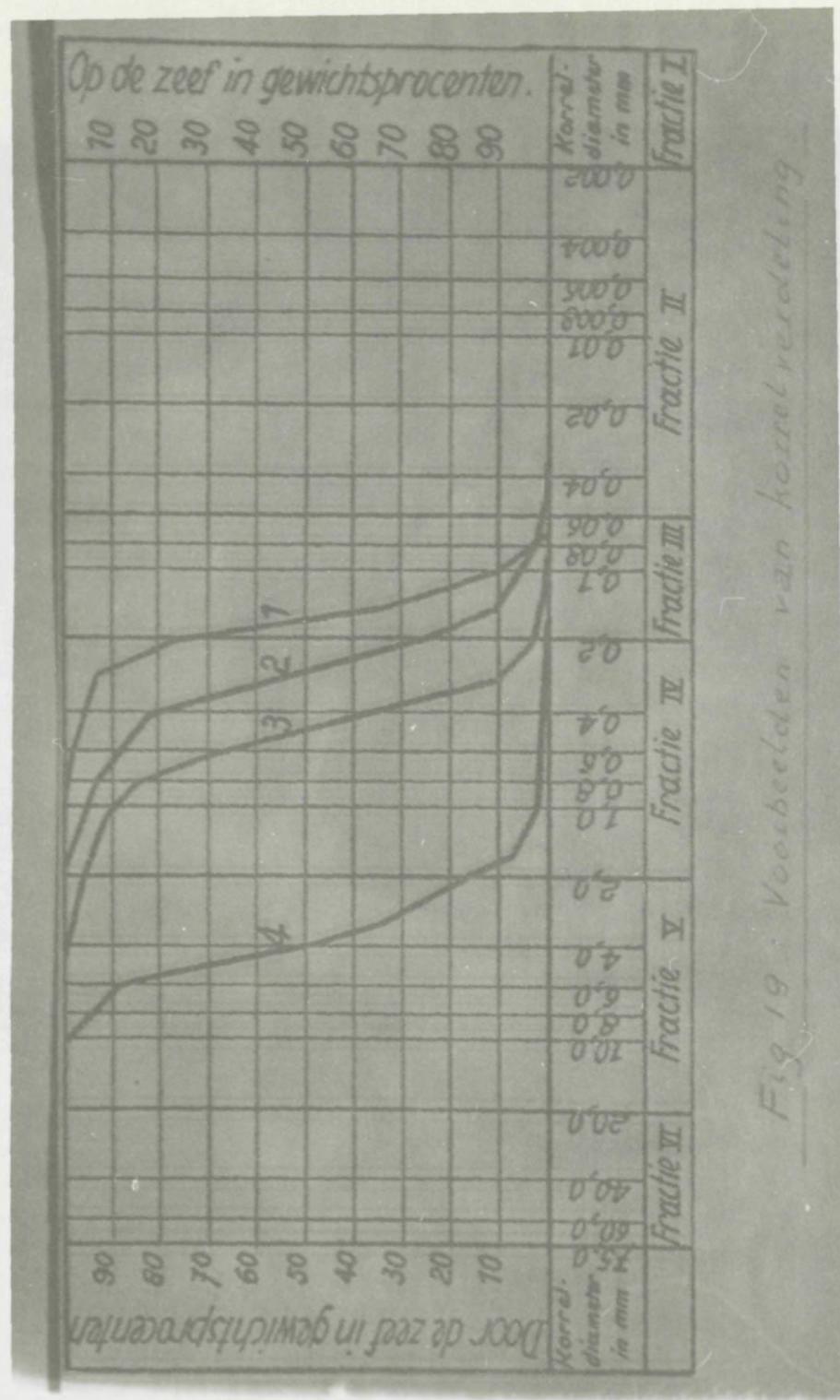


Fig. 19 : Voorbeelden van korrelverdeling

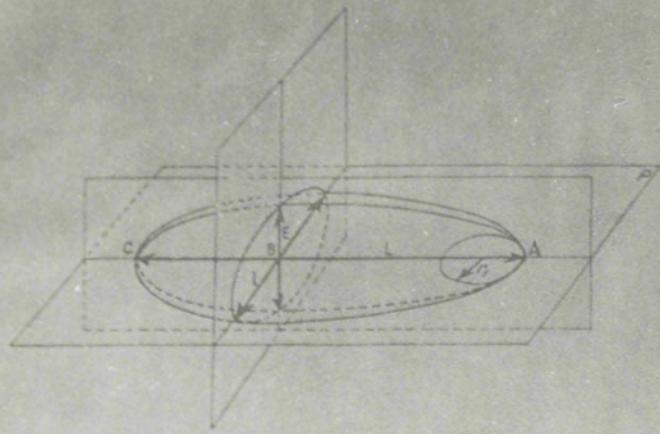


Fig. 20. Parameters voor de beschrijving van dolomieten

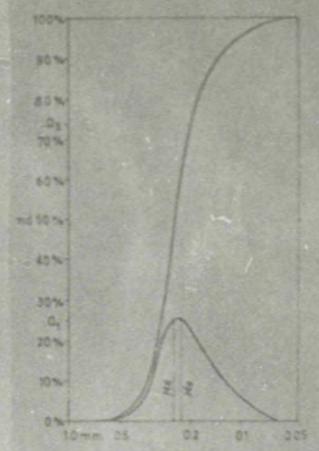


Fig. 21. Granometrische kurven van gravelzand

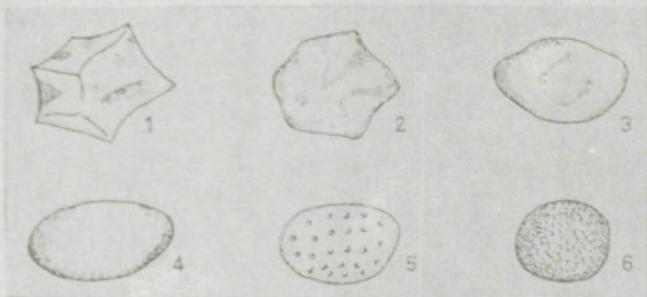


Fig. 22. a) Scopisch uitzicht van zandkorrels
1: scherpe kant, donkere. (A. C. Miller)
2: kant met uitgeerde kanten, maar de oppervlakte van is nog te zien.
3: half-aan de kant volledig weggekraagde korrel
4: volledig afgekraagde en gepolyteerde, donkere kant. (A. C. Miller)
5: gespikkeld korrel, "punctat."
6: kleine uitgeerde kant met matte kant, "donk. glatz." (A. C. Miller)

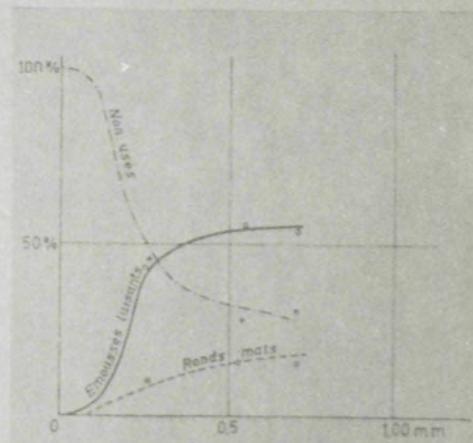


Fig. 23. Verdeling der verschillende korreltypen op een staand

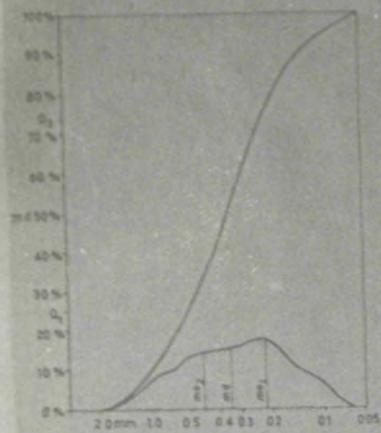
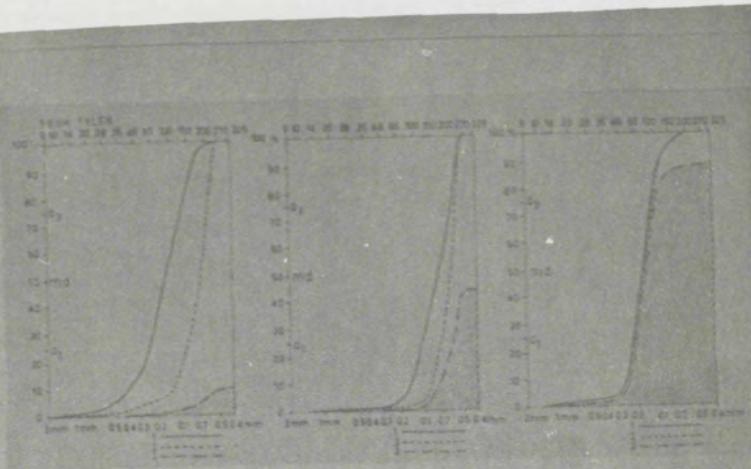


Fig. 24. Granulometrische
kromme voor strandzand



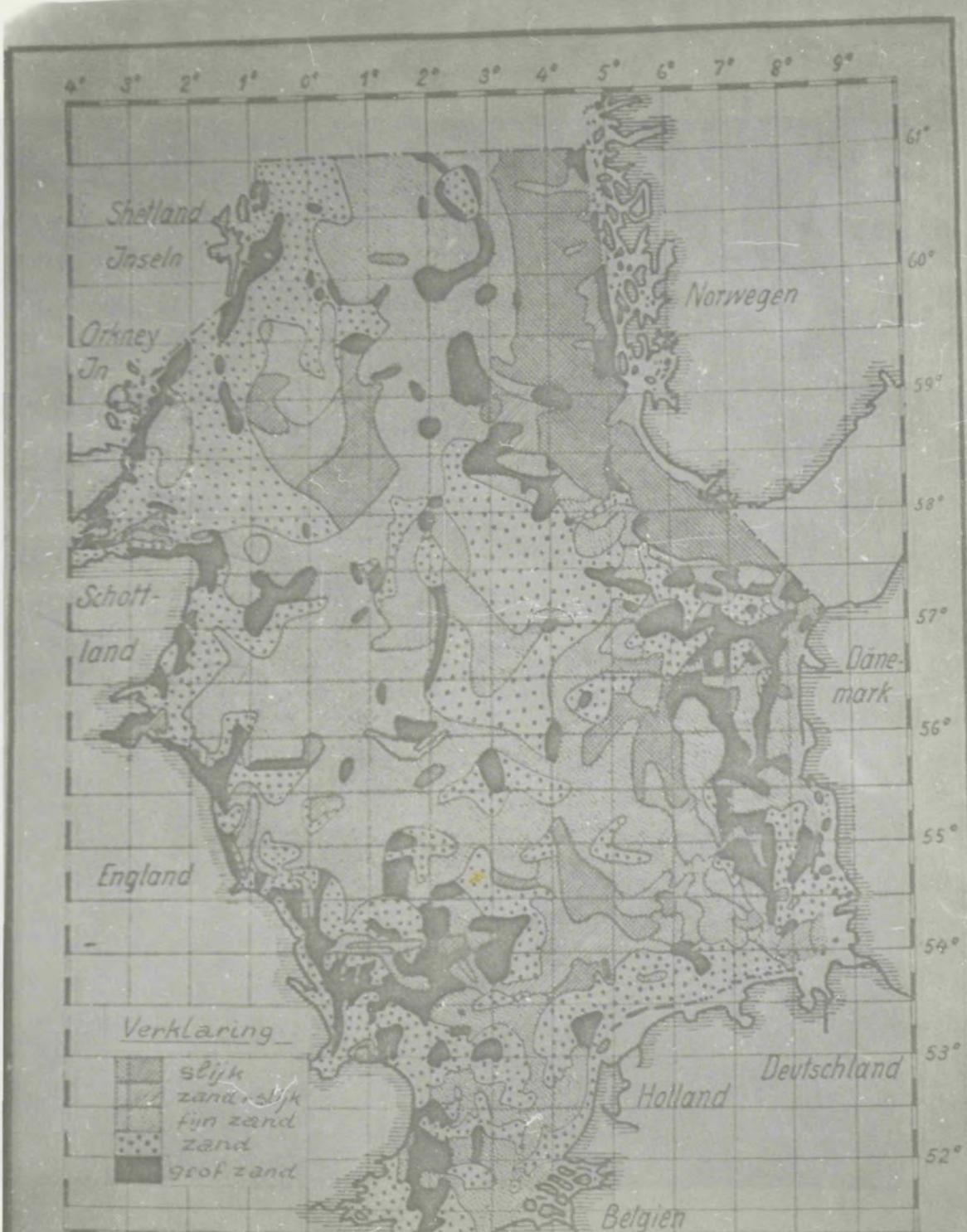


Fig. 28 : Sedimentkaart van de Noordzee

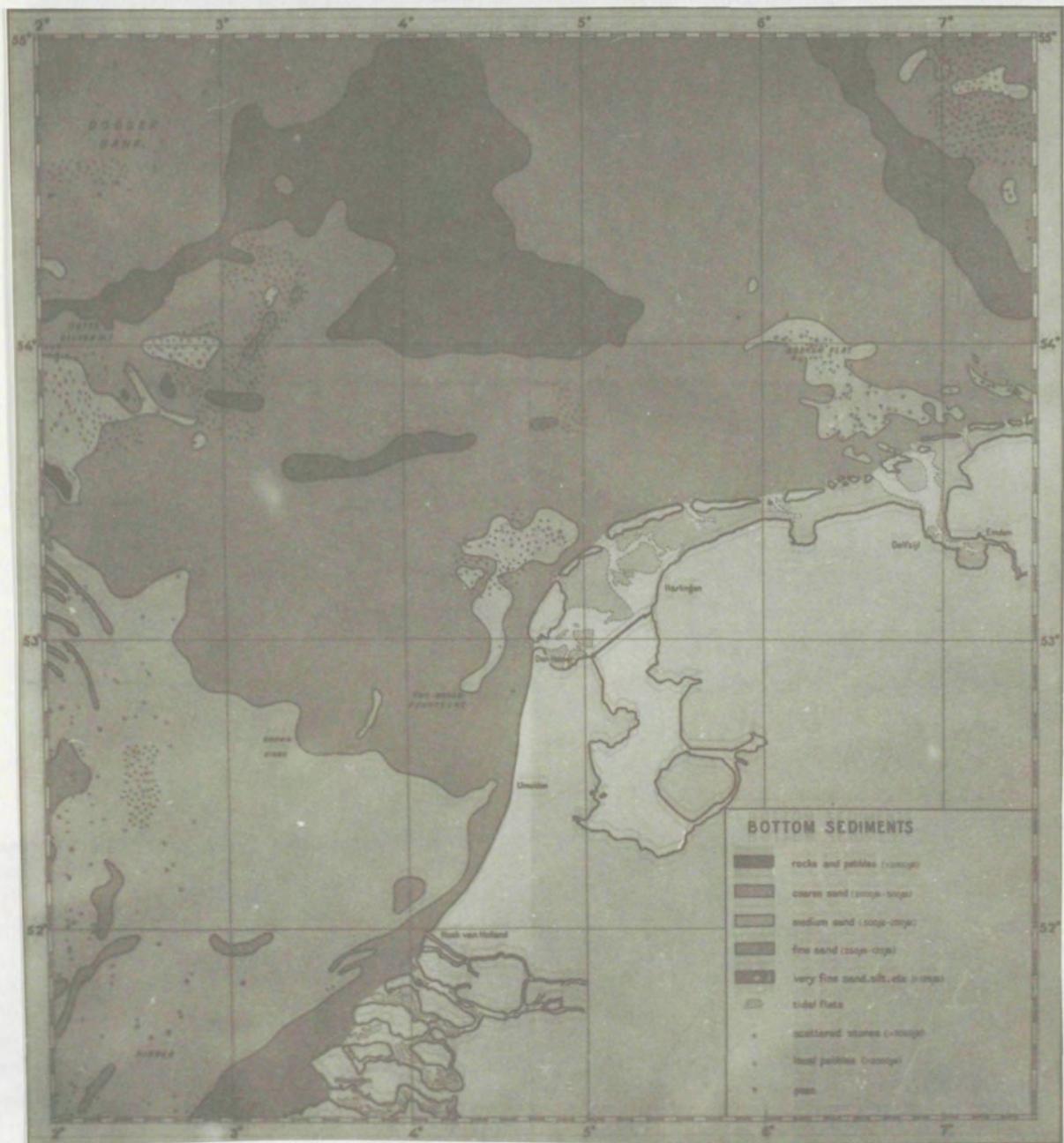


Fig. 29-

Fig. 29-



Fig. 30 : Vervoer van kuststenen door vliegende geschootens

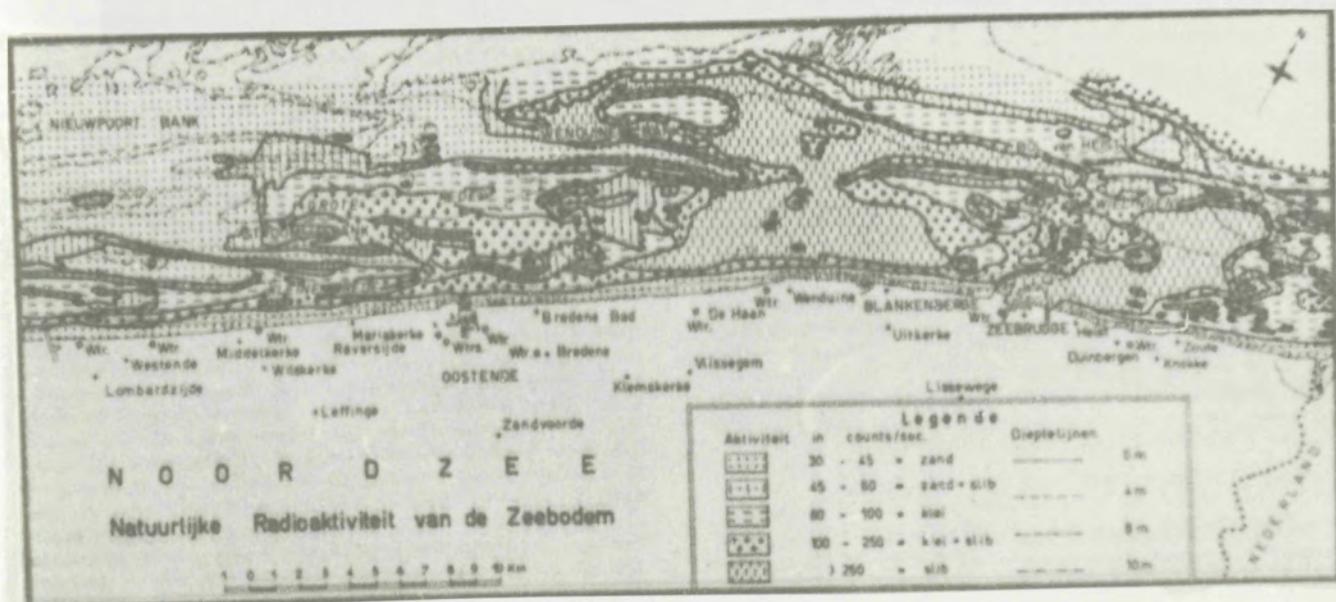


Fig. 32 -

Fig. 31-

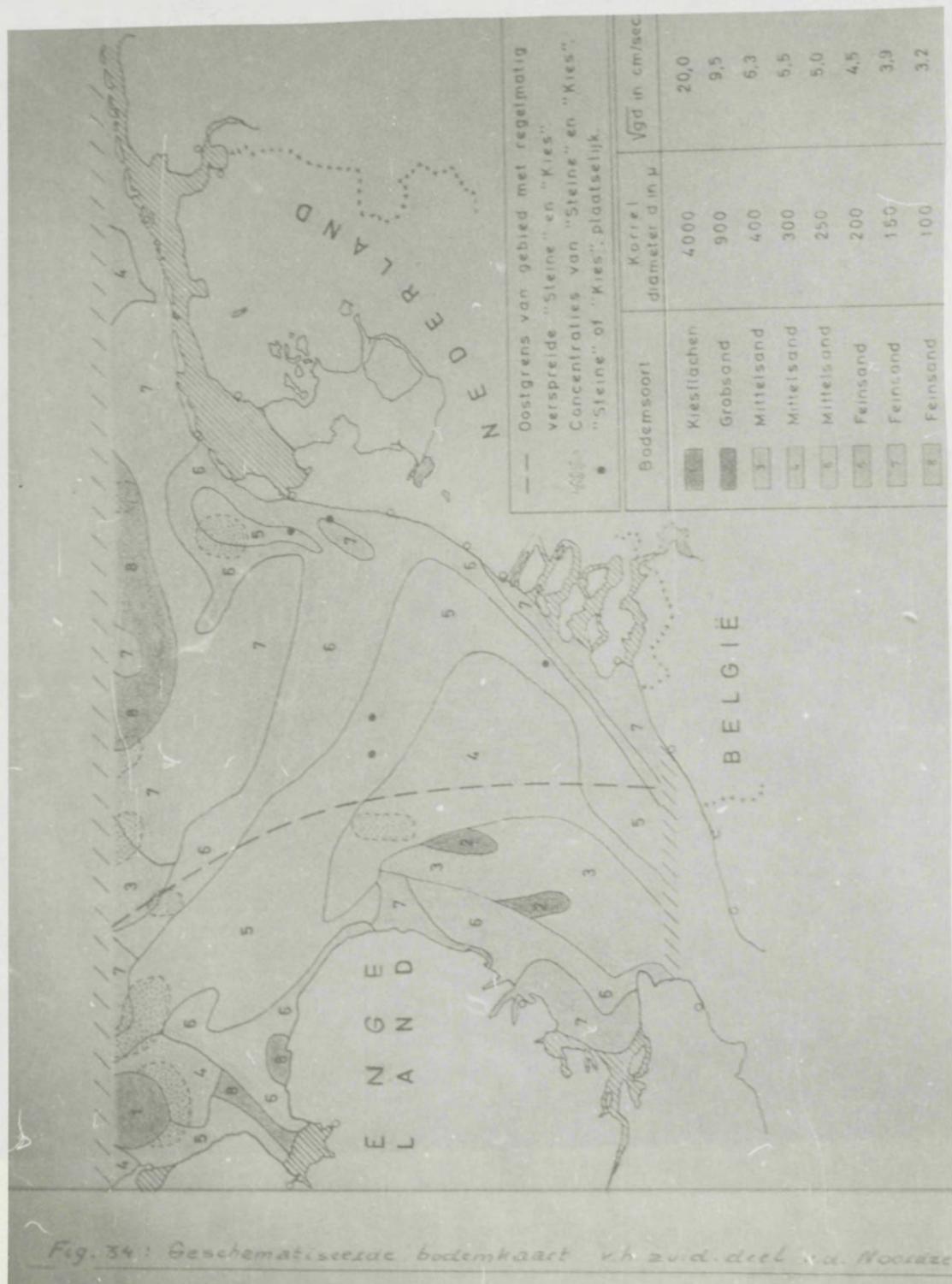




Fig. 33-

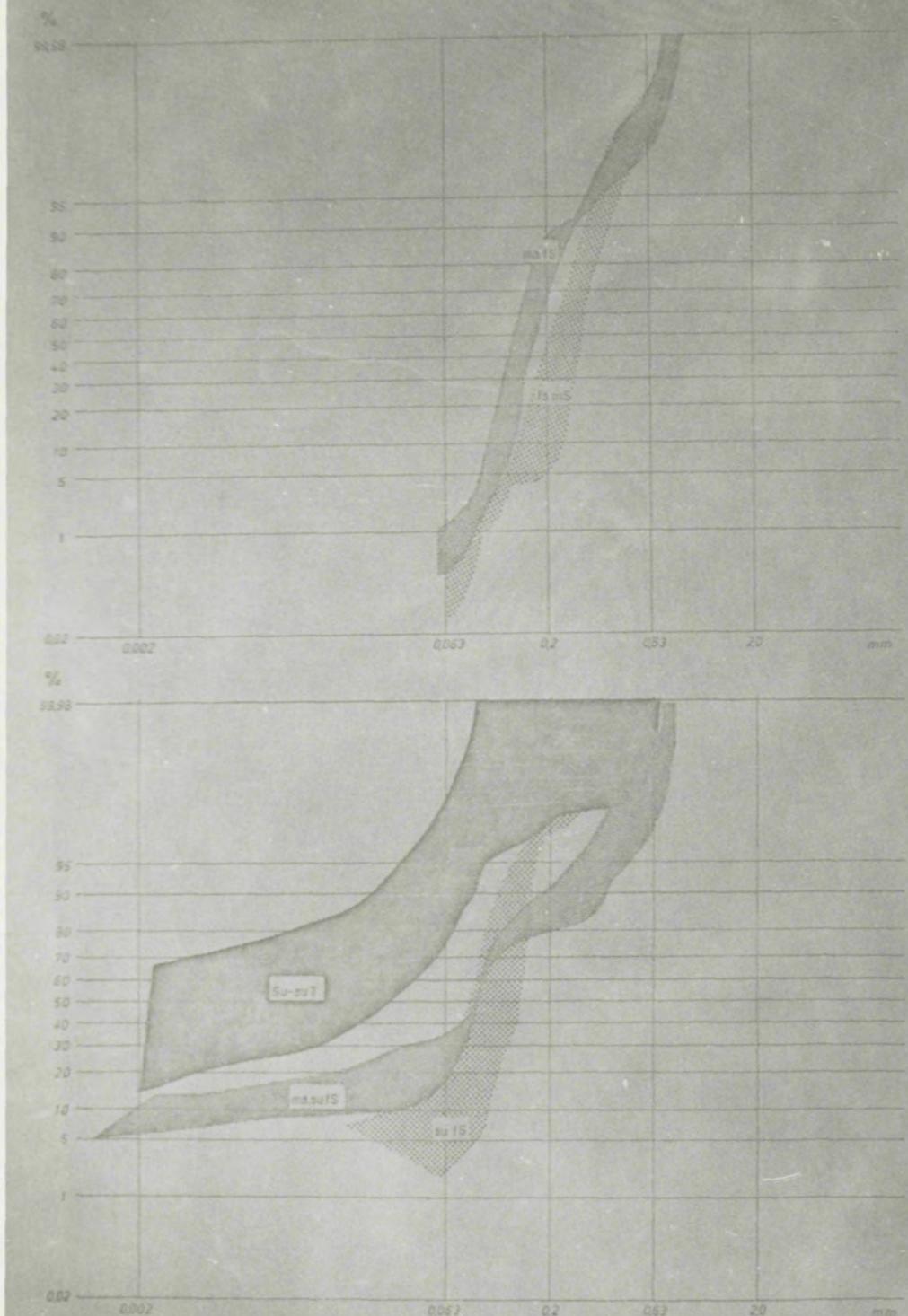


Fig. 35 - simulatieve frequentie der sedimenten
aangegeven in de Duitse perct.

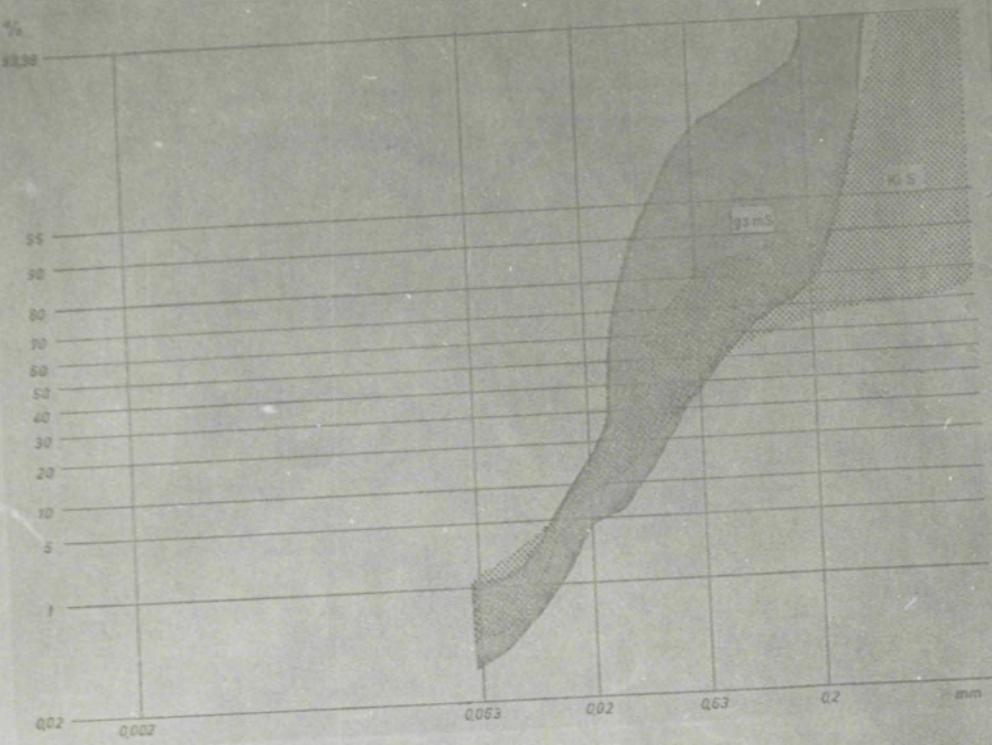


Fig. 36 : Cumulatieve krommen des sedimenten
aangevonden in de Duitse baai
(voor de afkortingen, cfr. Deel I pag 25)

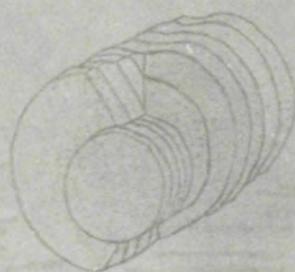


Fig 37 : Schaalvormig versprengelde woolstructuur
van de zee-egel Echinocardium cordatum,
met een samengeperste kern uitwespelen.

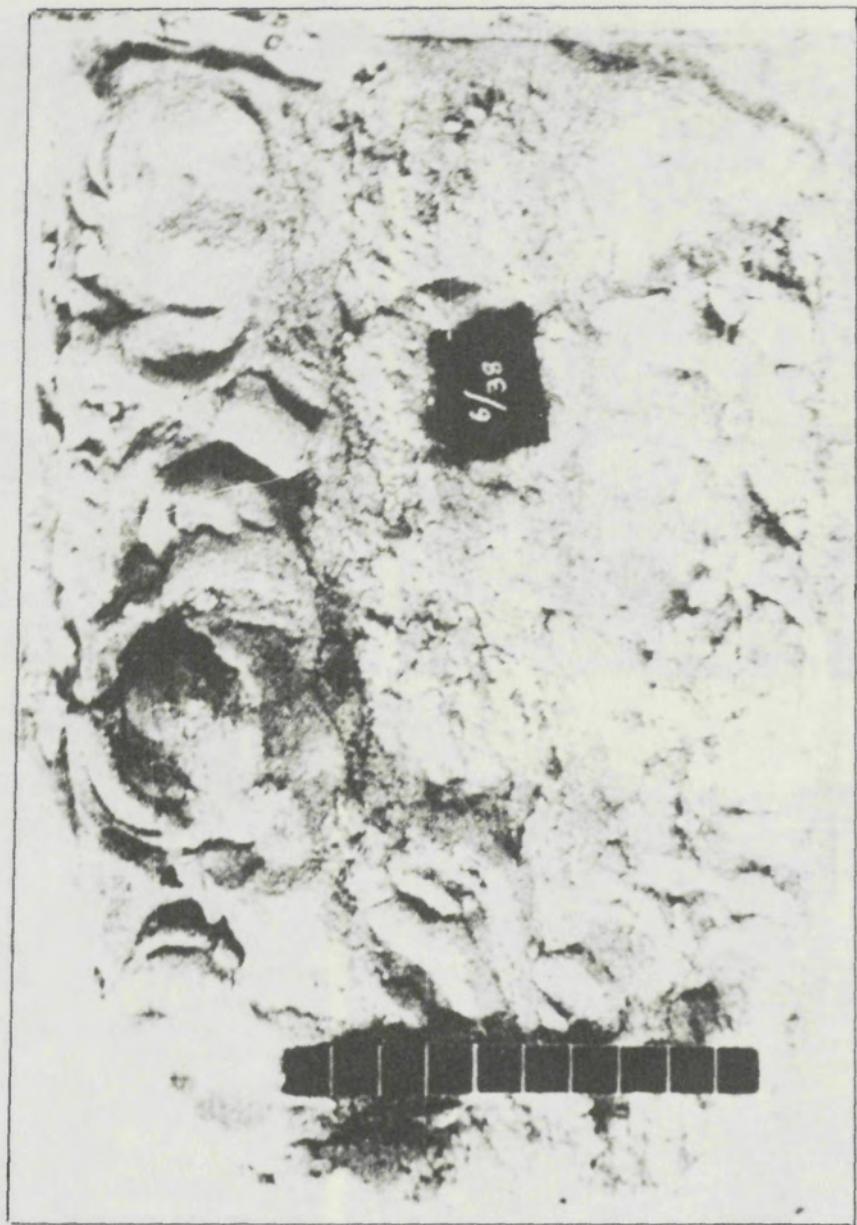
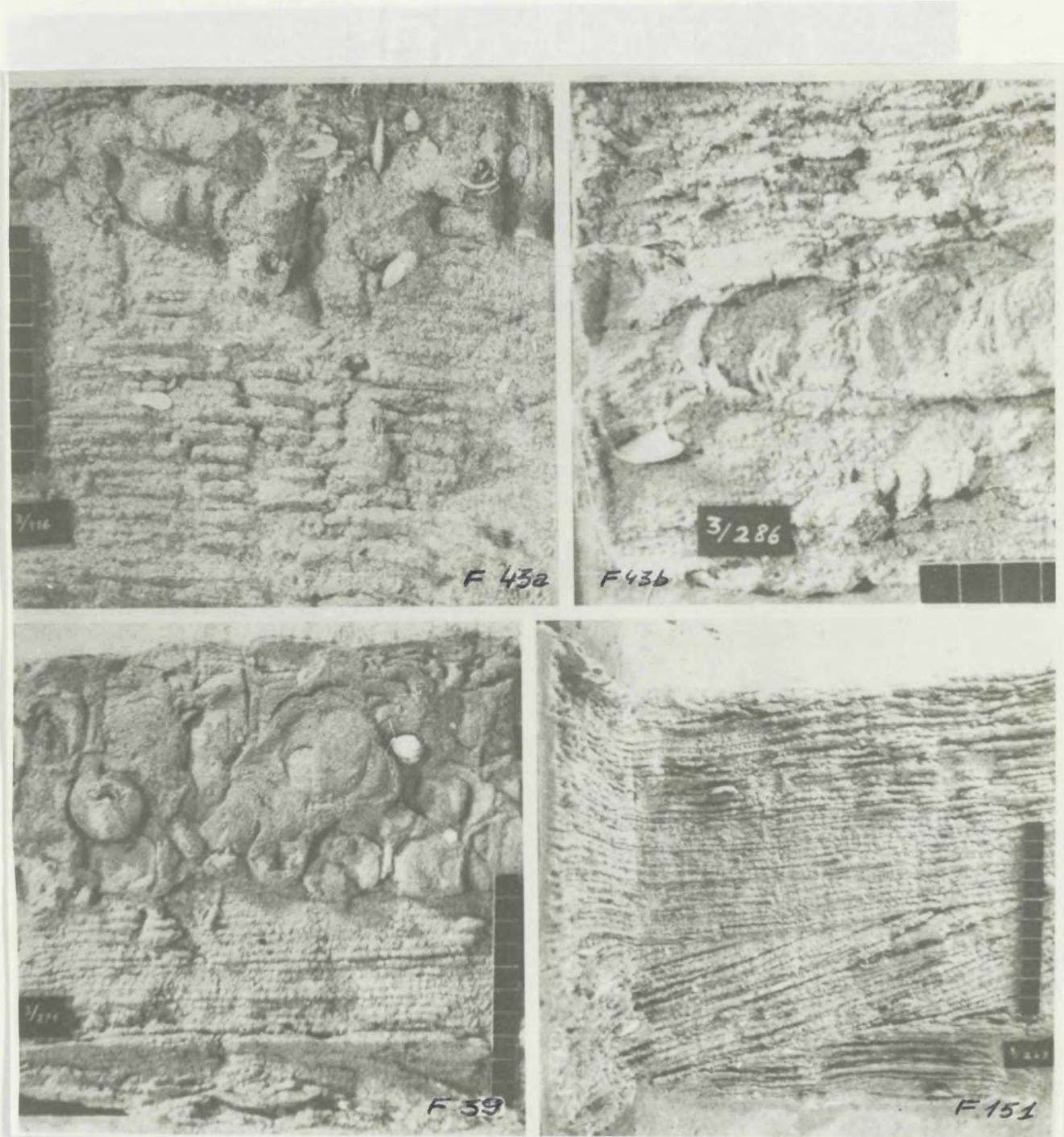


Fig. 38-



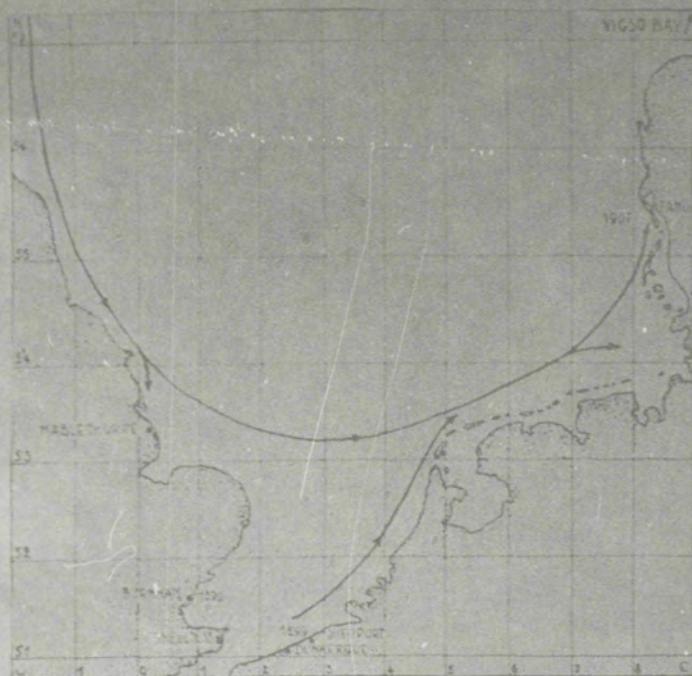


Fig 40 - Migratie van de *Petricola foliacea formis*
in het z.O. gedeelte van de Noordzee

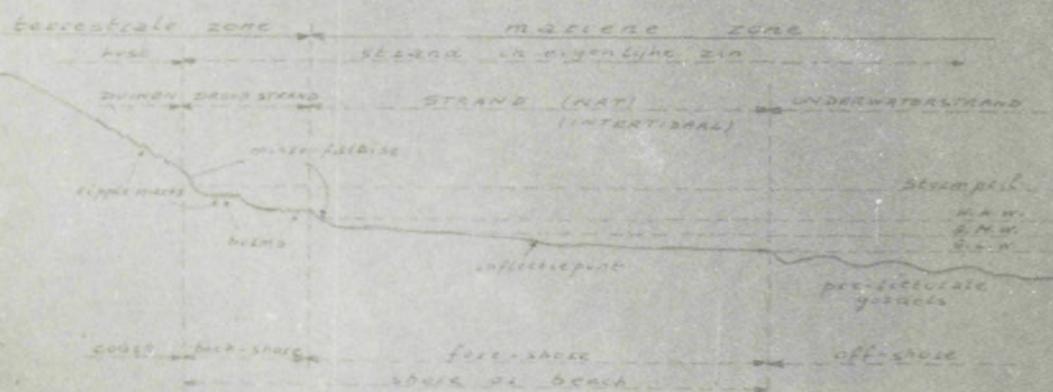


Fig 46 - Schematische doorsnede van het strand (Shenectady).



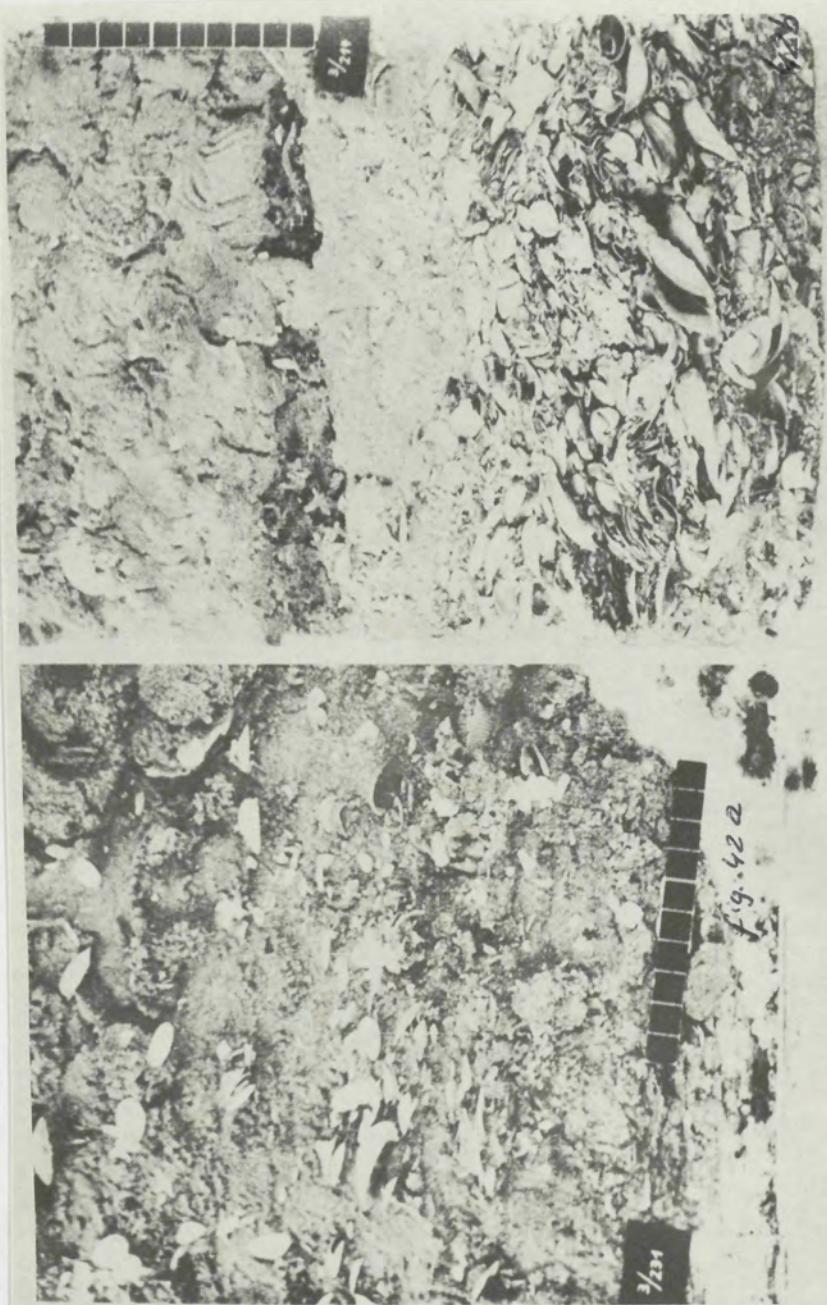




Fig. 44: Teruggaandsmechanisme van de kliffen.

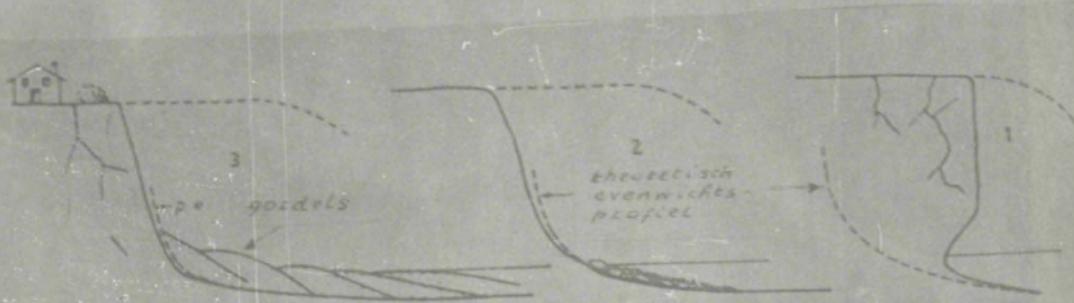


Fig. 45: Verschillende evolutiestadia van een klif:
1: levend - 2: gestabiliseerd - 3: dood

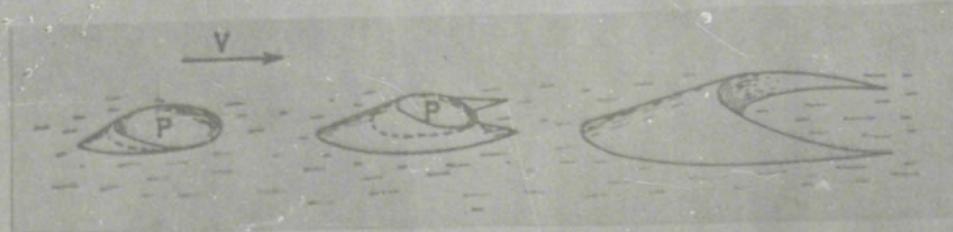


Fig. 46: Vorming van 'gacken'.

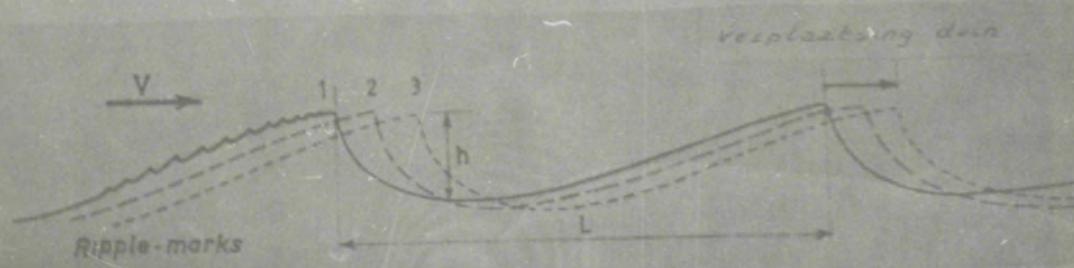


Fig. 47: Verplaatsing van de duinen.

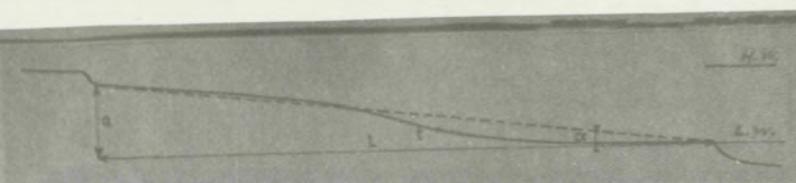


Fig. 48. Vorm en helling van het strand (t-knijpunt)

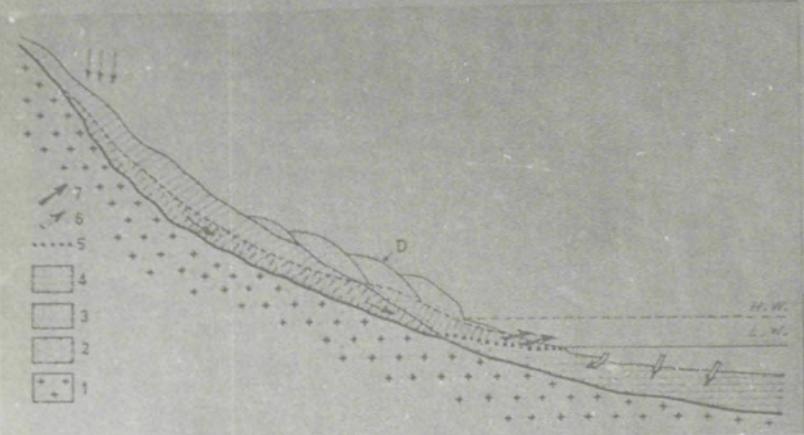


Fig. 50. Vorming van "bronnen" op het strand

- 1 - zonkel
2 - duollatende zone
3 - freatisch oppervlak
4 - zout-water peil
5 - grenslijn zout water
6 - circulatie van zout water
7 - circulatie van zout water

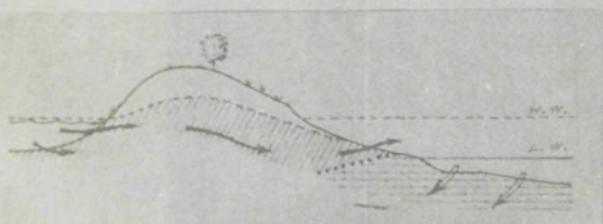


Fig. 51. Zee-stroming veleigene door een littorale gordel.

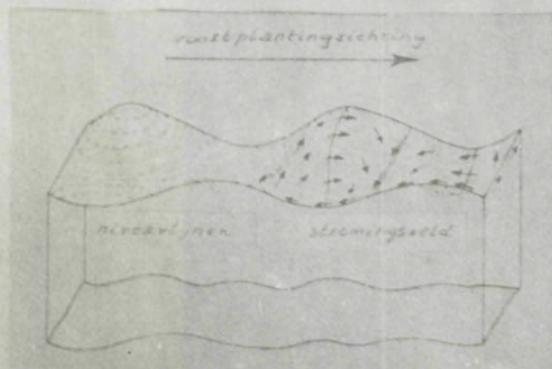


Fig. 52. Verwoeming v. wateroppervlak en verzwakke stroming in groot stadium

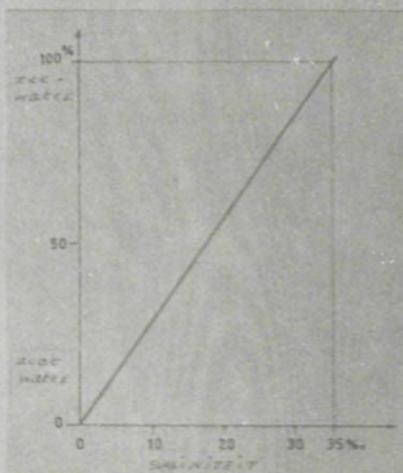


Fig. 53. Percentage zout- en zoutwater in functie van de salinitet

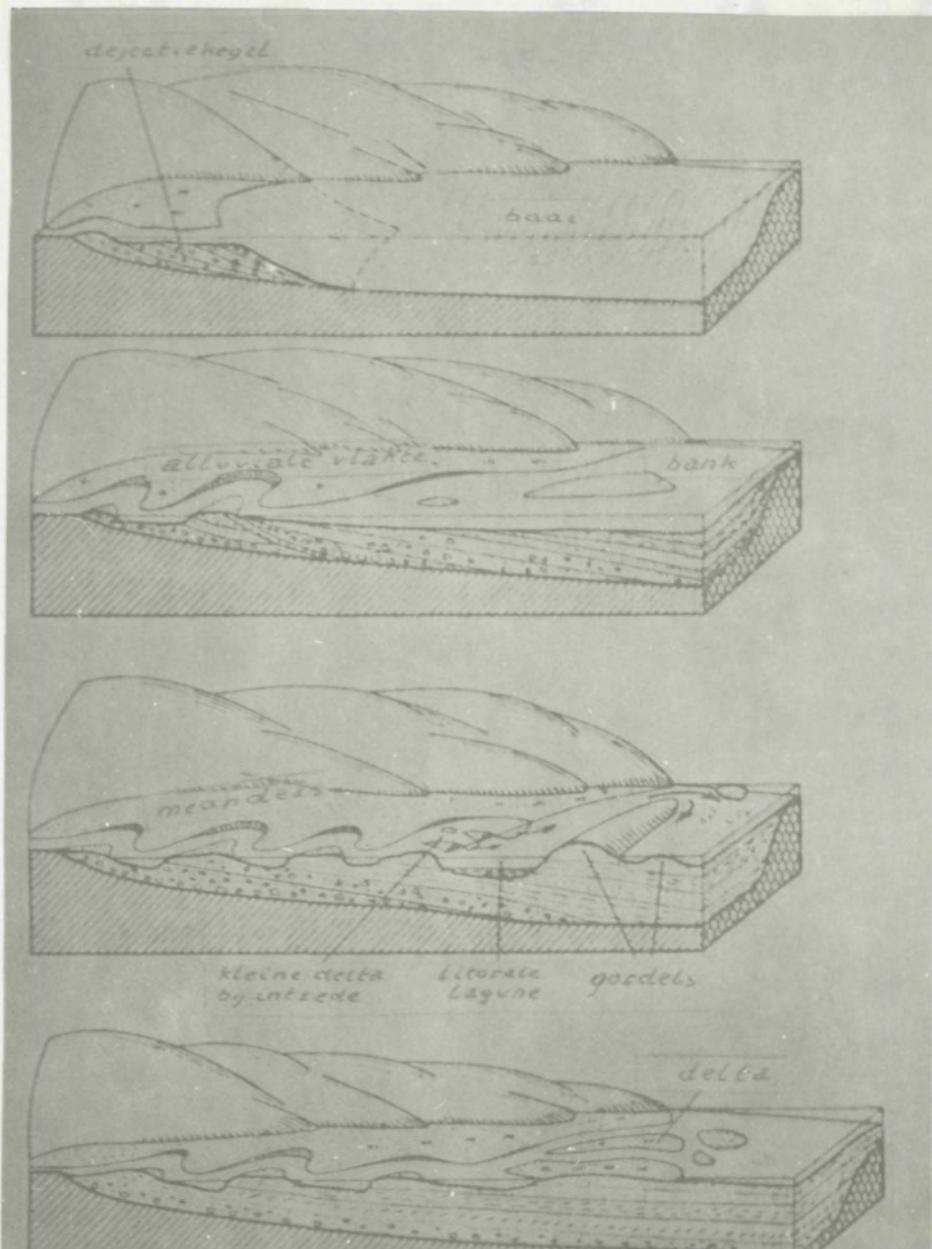


Fig. 54: Evolutie van estuaria en vervoerings-
tot delta's door oprullung van de vallei.

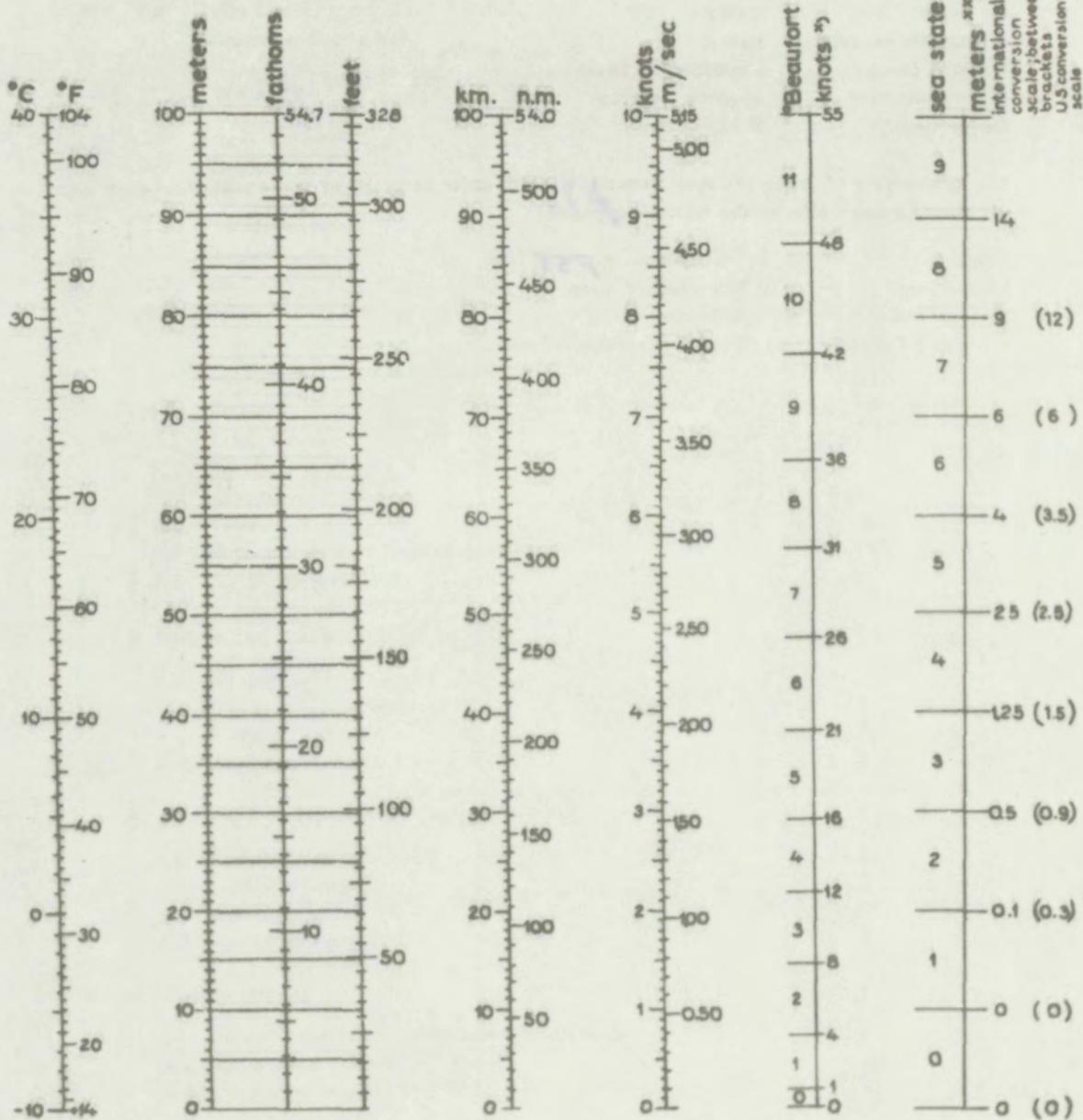


Fig. 55-

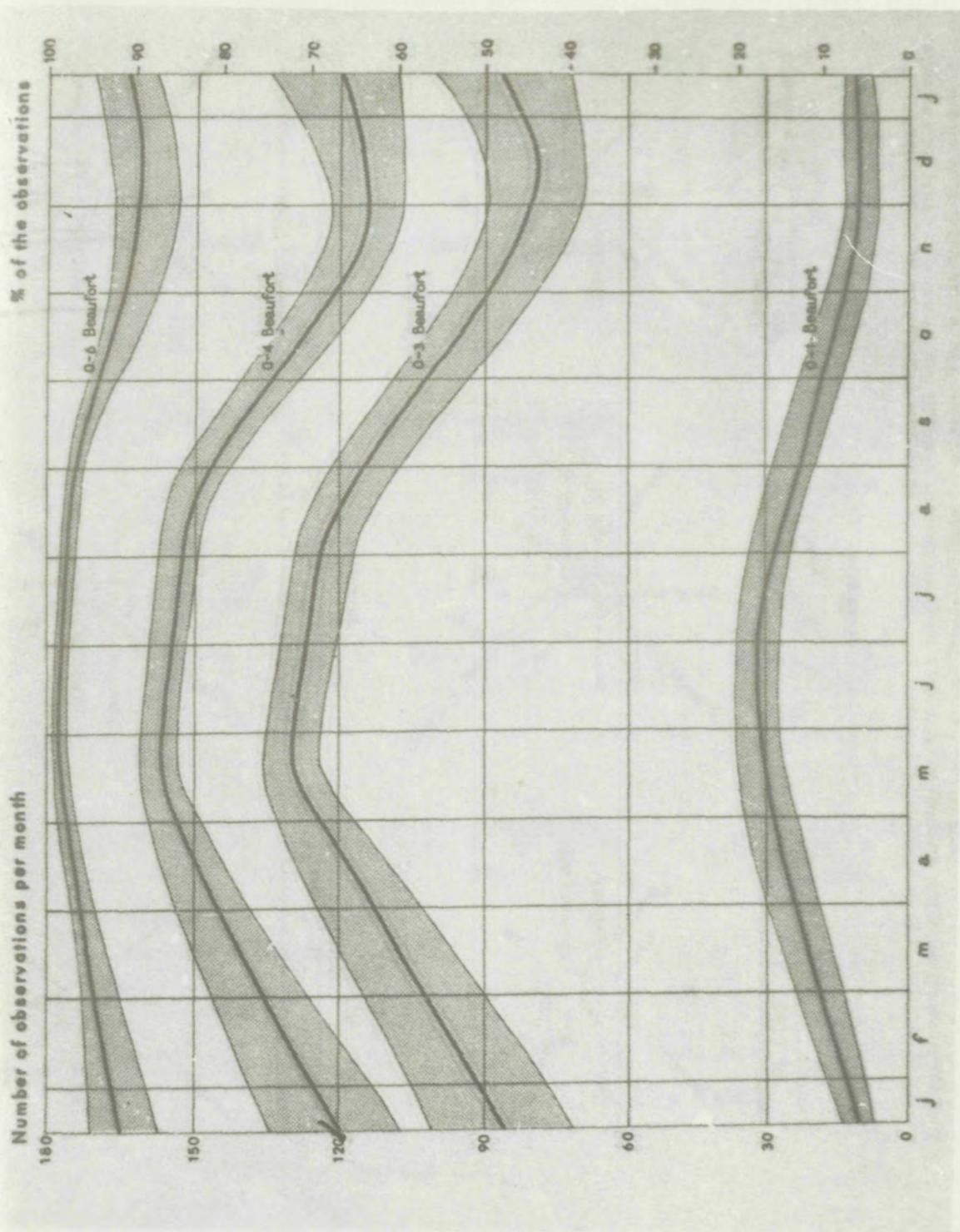
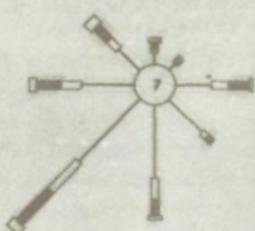
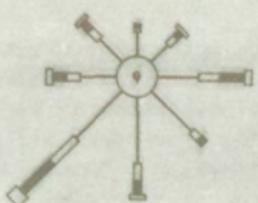


Fig. 56 2

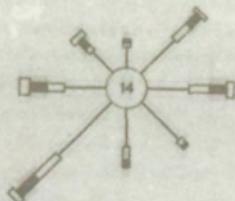
Wind roses



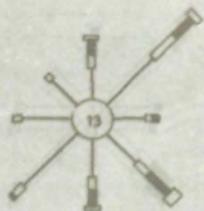
January



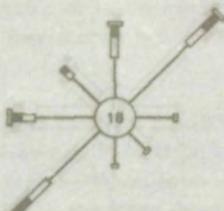
February



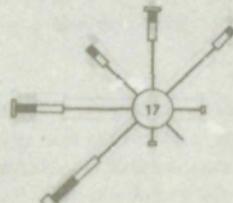
March



April



May



June

LEGEND

WIND FORCE IN BEAUFORT NUMBERS

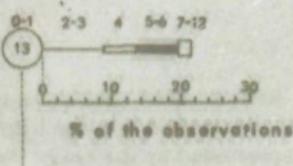
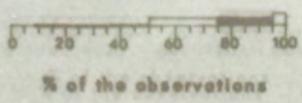


Fig. 572 -

WIND SPEED SUMMARY (all directions)



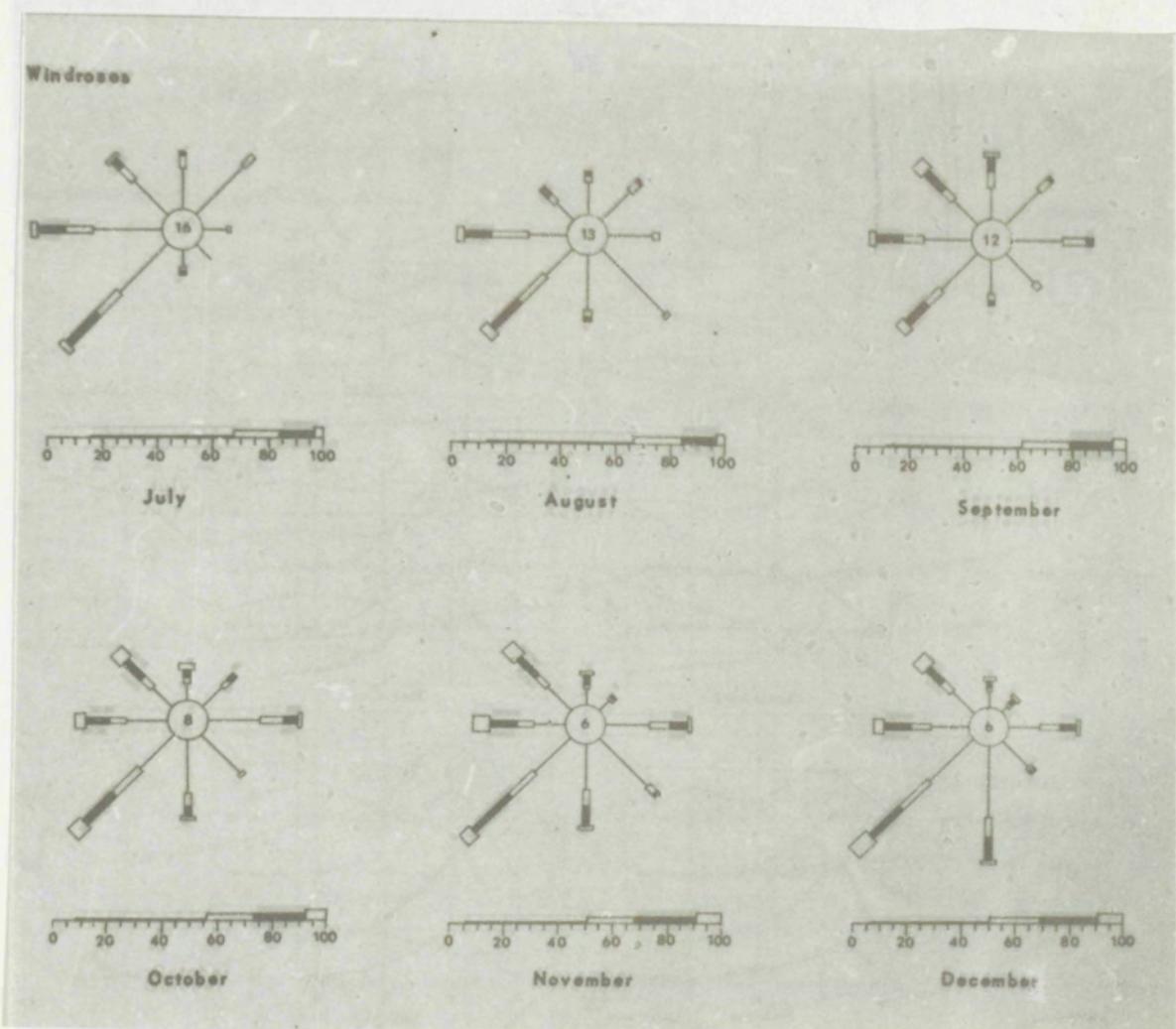


Fig. 57b-

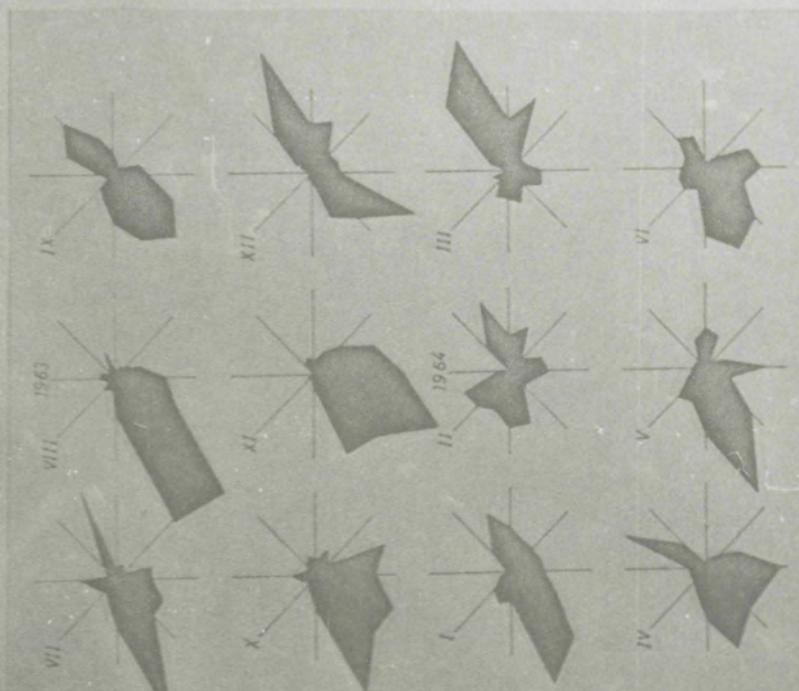
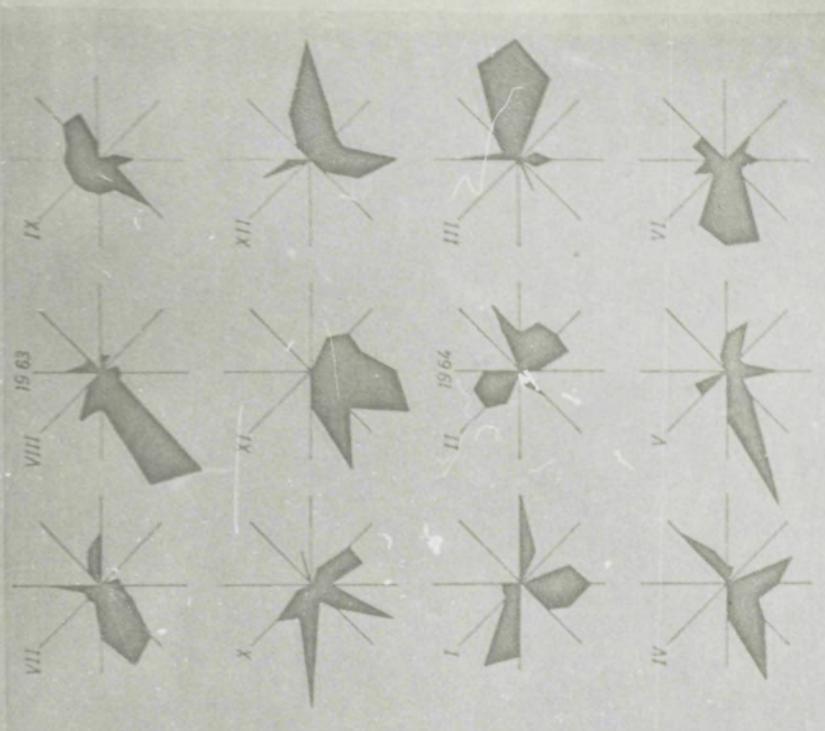
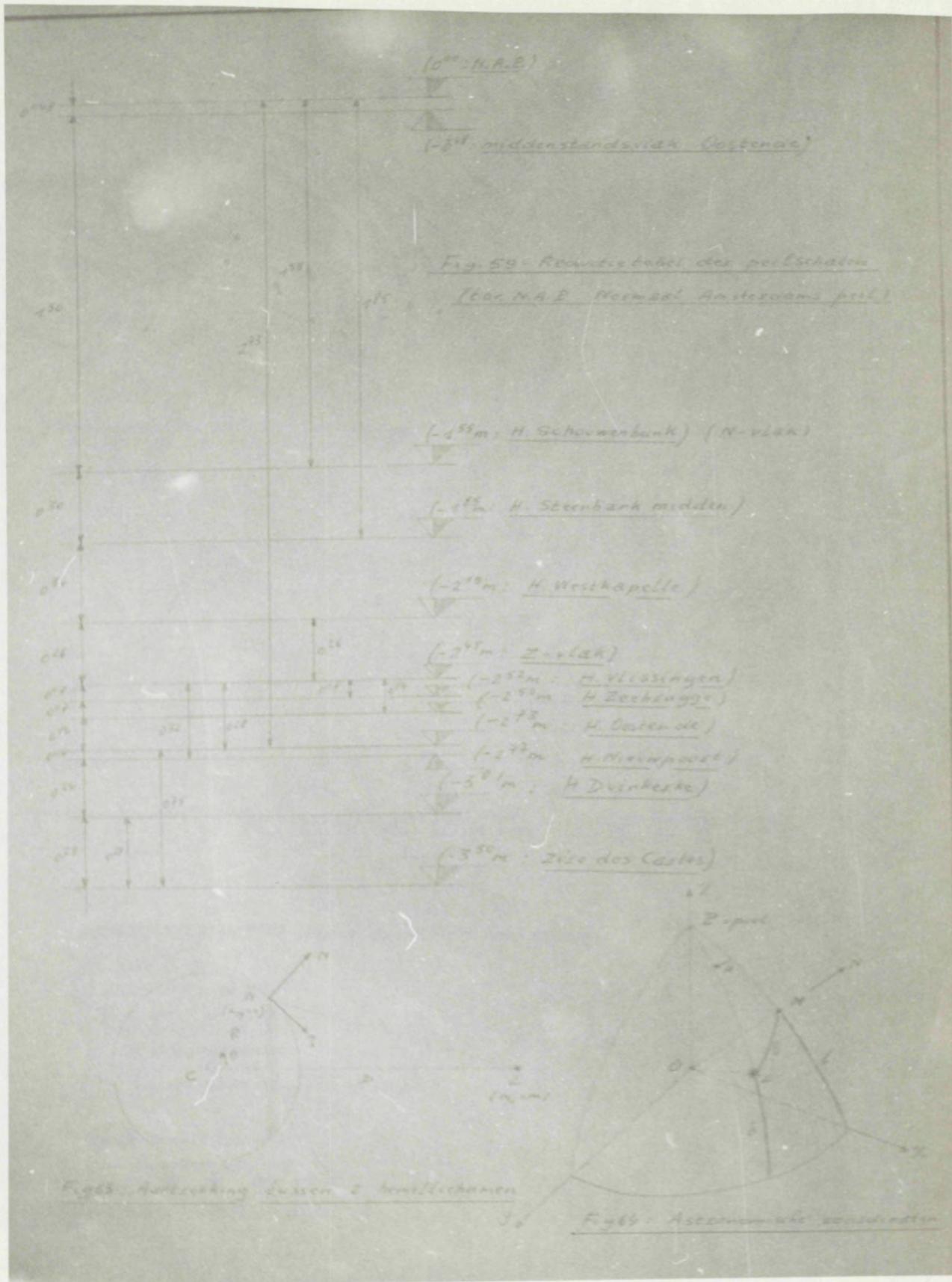
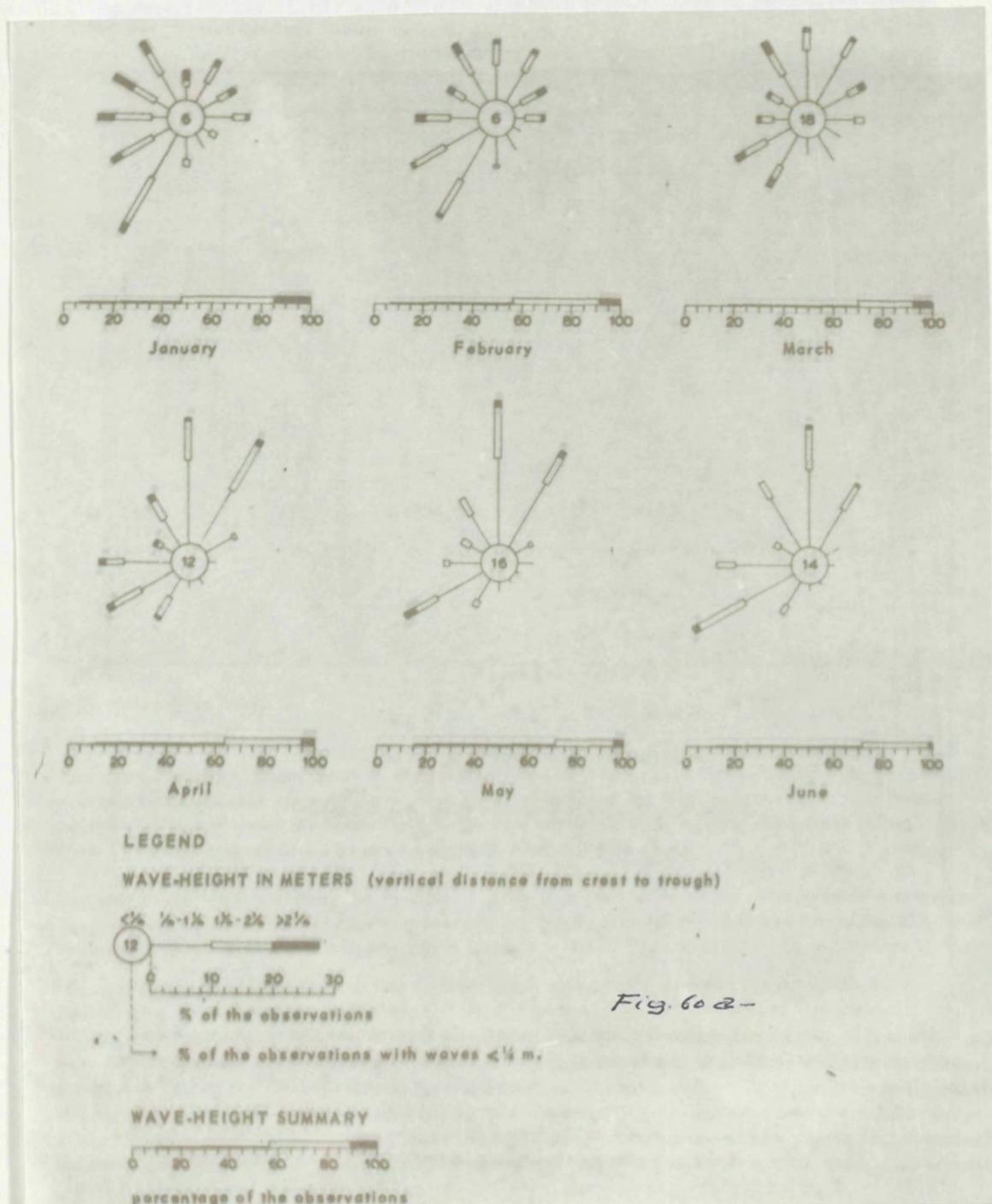


Fig. 58a : Frequentie van de voorwaartse winden aan de Belgische kust (1963-1964) (speling te Onze)

Fig. 58b : Frequentie van de achterwaartse winden aan de Belgische kust (1963-1964) (speling te Onze en West-Vlaanderen)



- 602 -



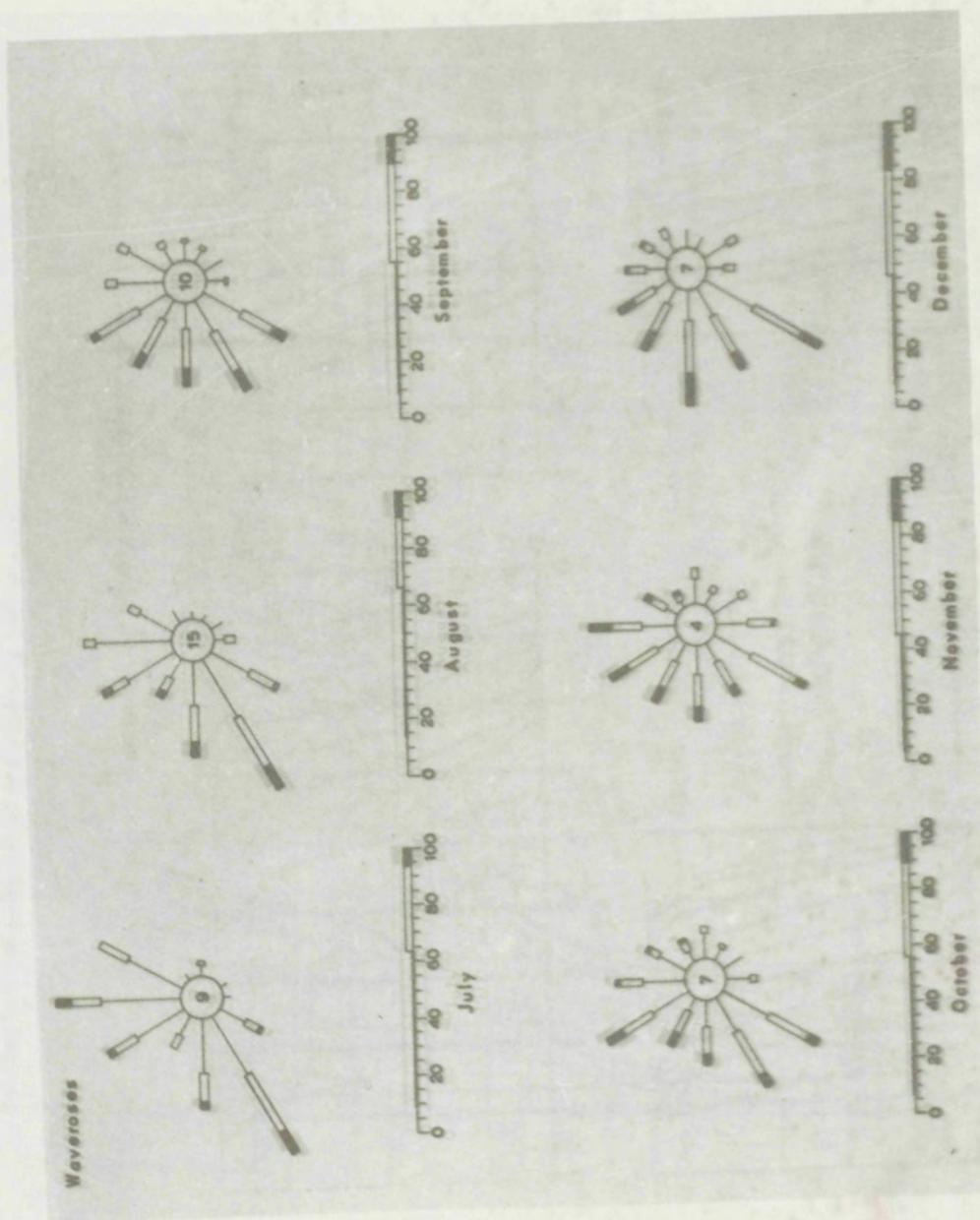


Fig. 606 -

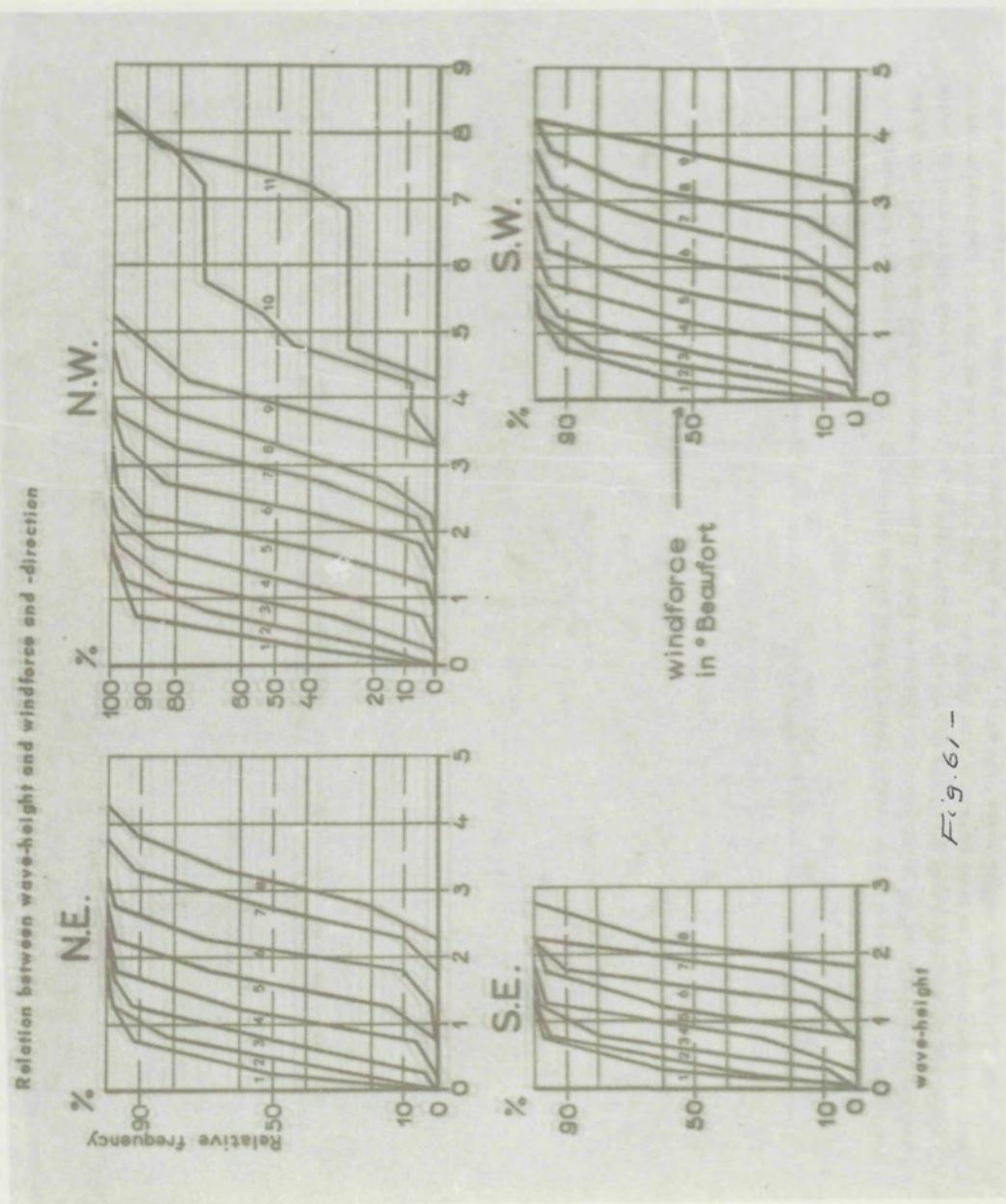
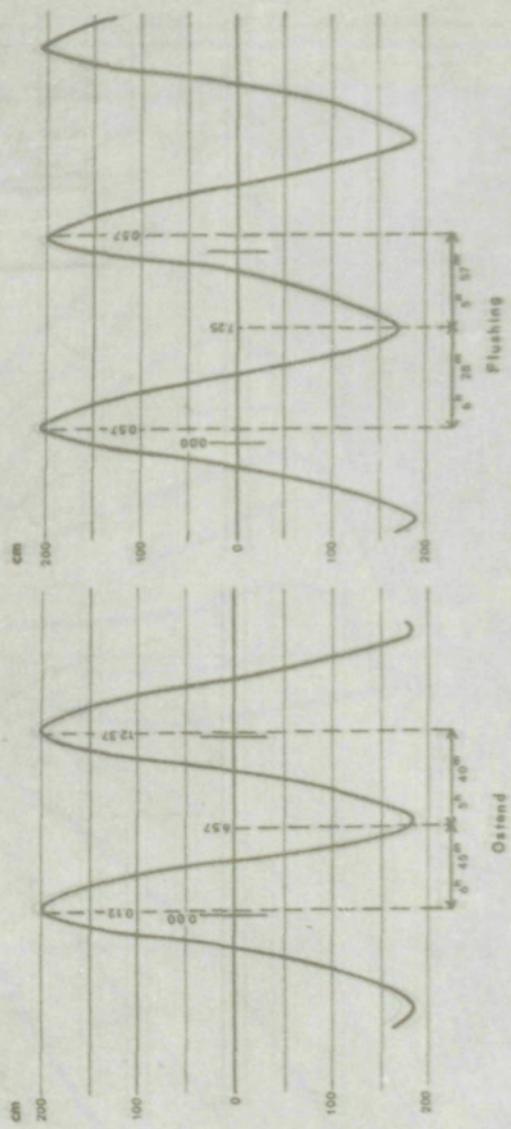


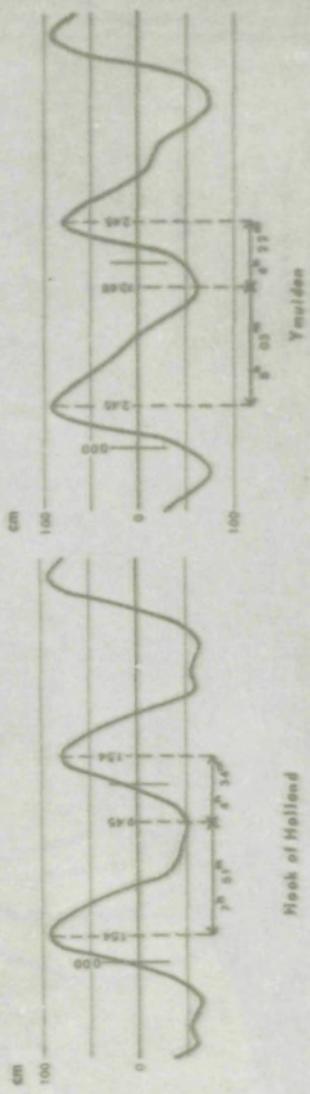
Fig. 61 -

Typical average tide curves of different harbours.

- 62 -



Ostend



Hook of Holland

Ymuiden

Fig. 62 -

Cotidal lines

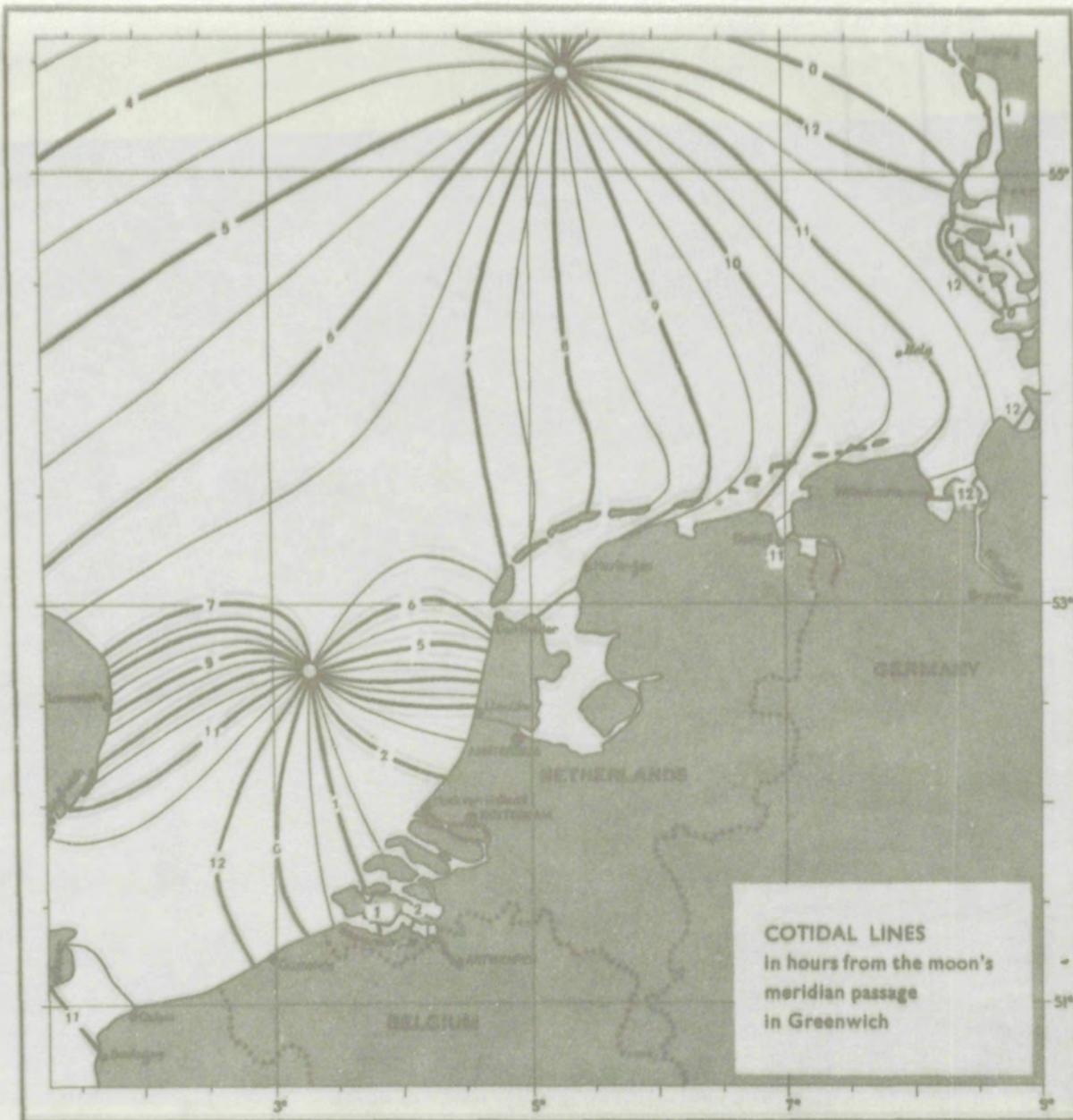


Fig. 65-

Fig. 66-



Fig. 67-

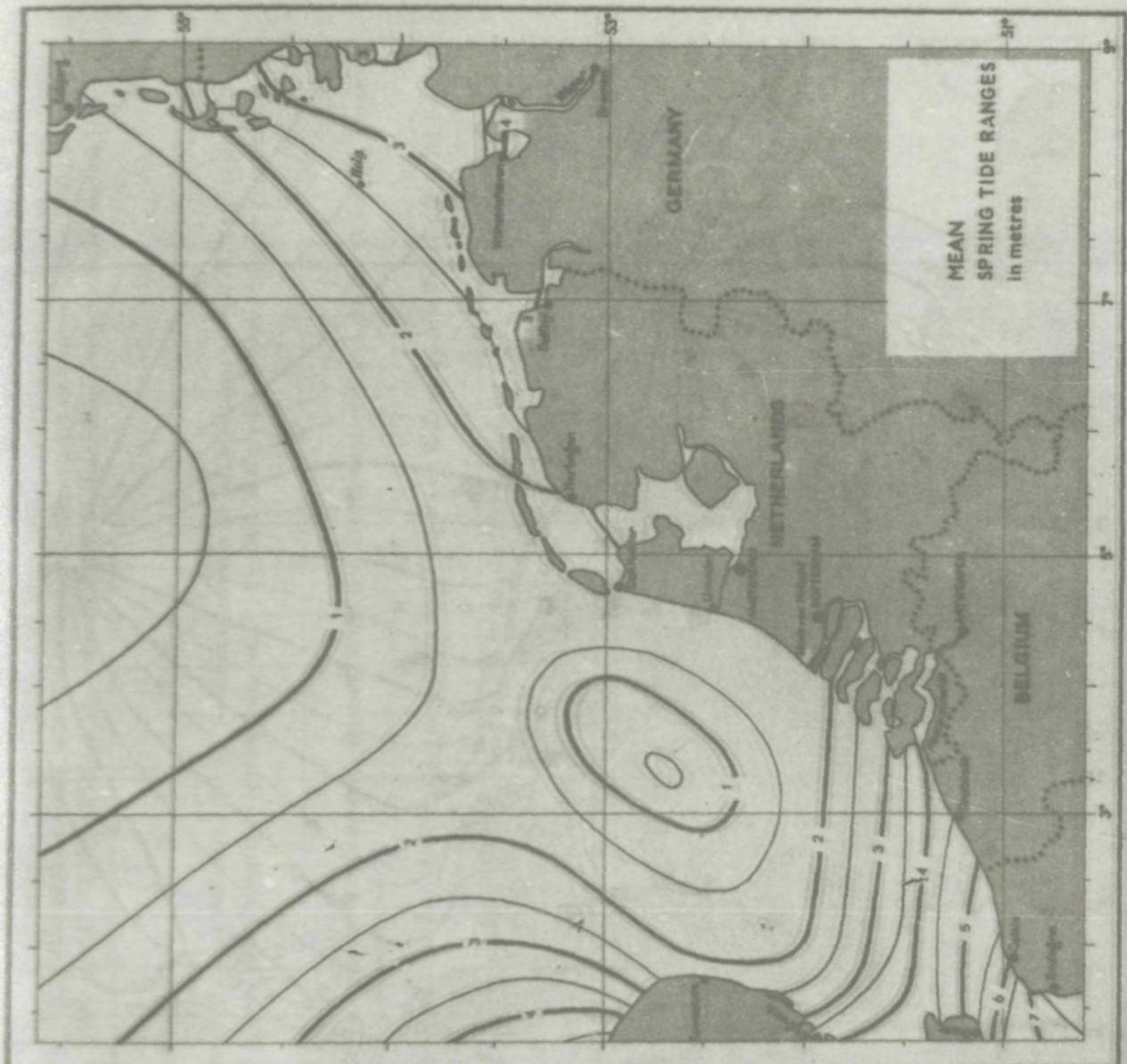


Fig. 68 -

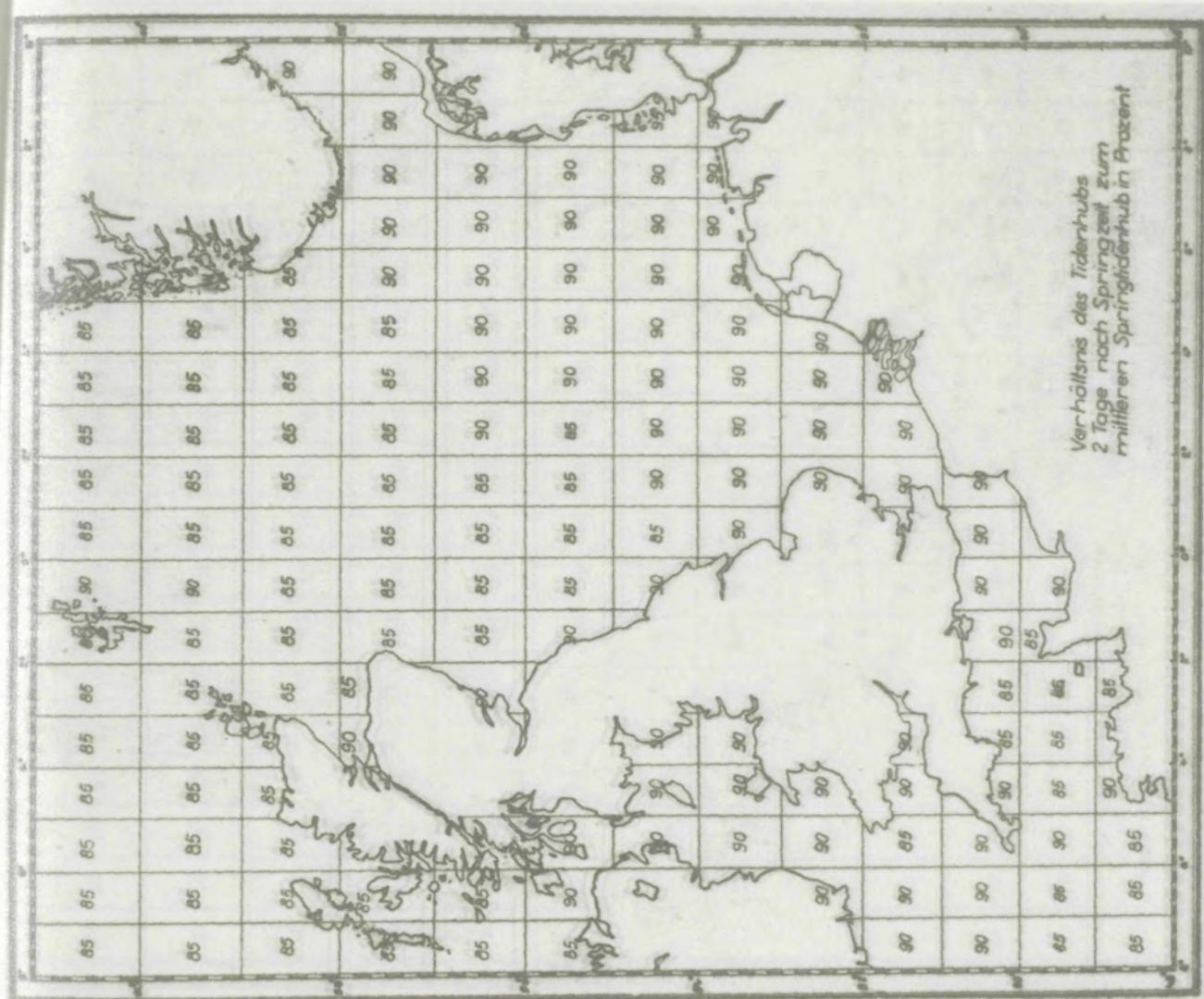


Fig. 692 -

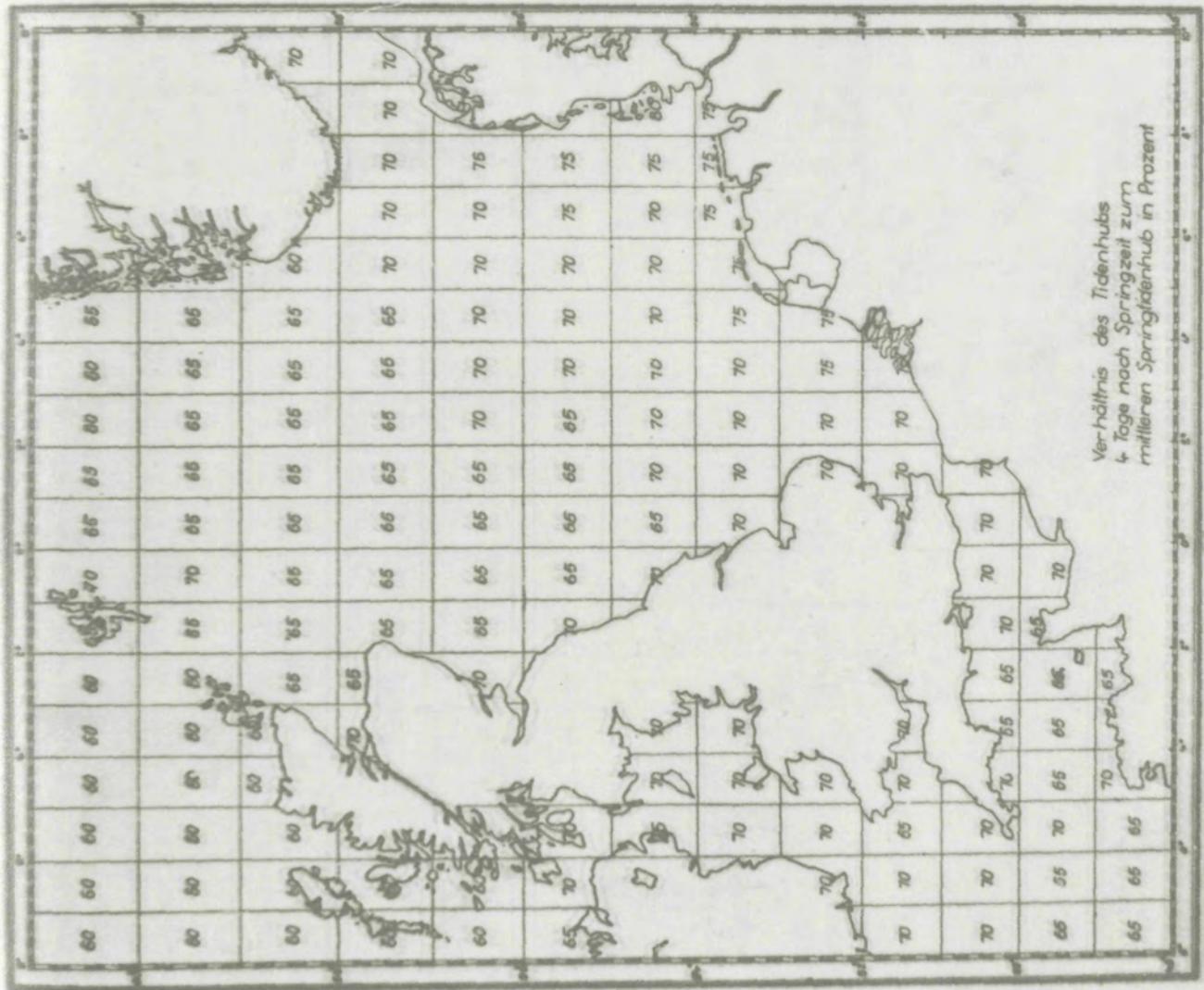


Fig. 696 —

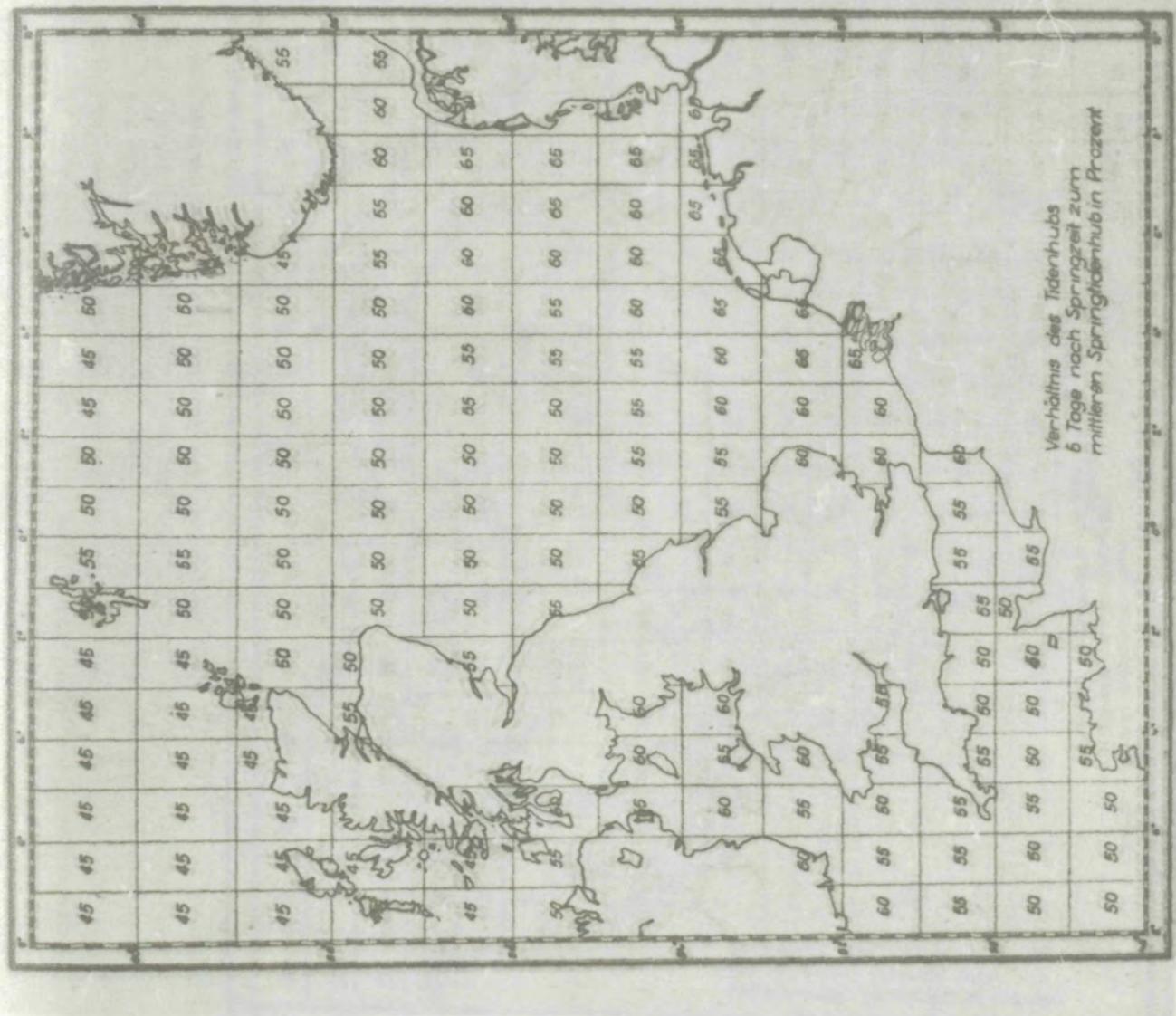
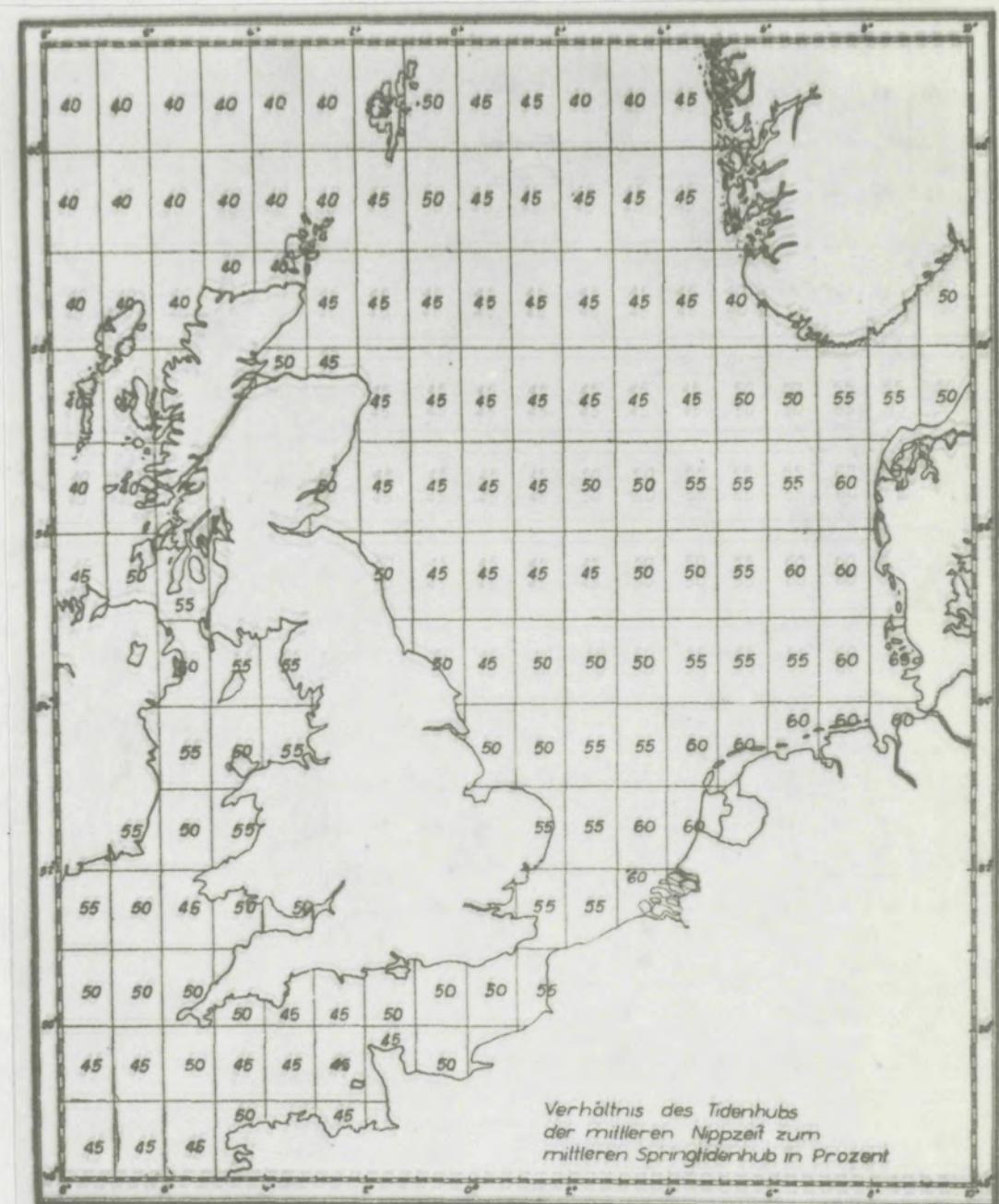


Fig. 69c -



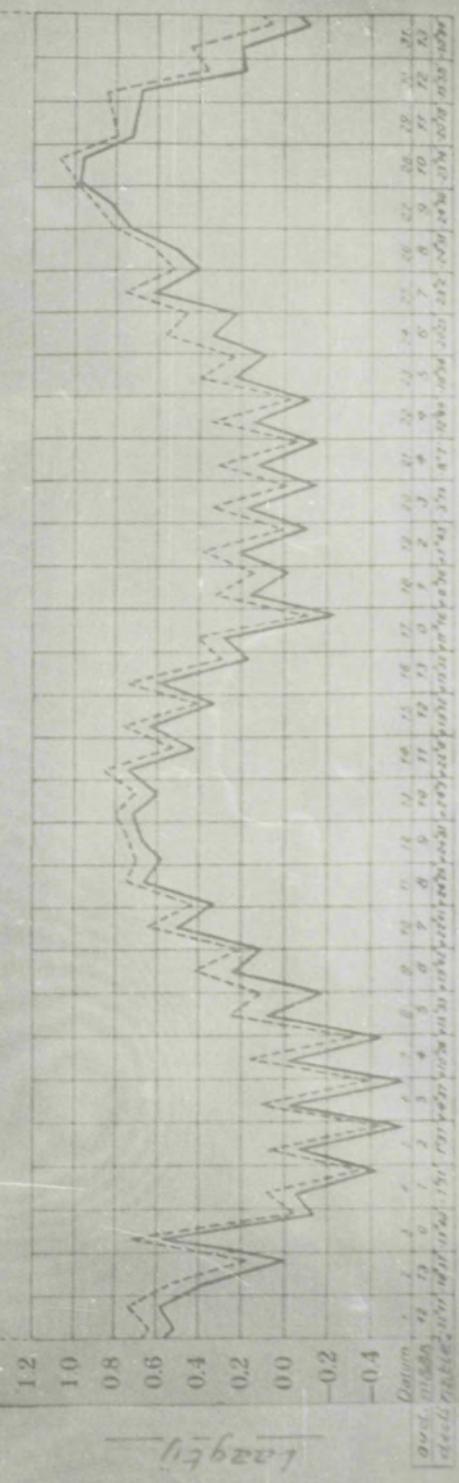
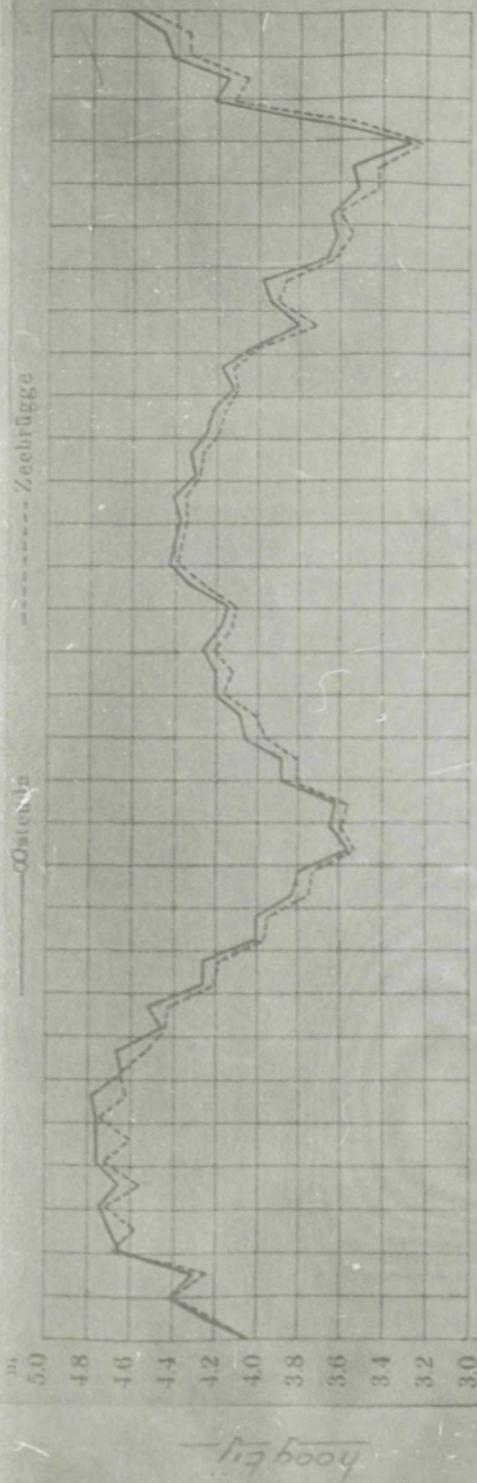


Fig. 71 - Hoog- en laagwaterstanden in m op de voorgedraaide oceaan gedurende de dagelijksse perioden van 1960 tot 1969 te Greenwich.

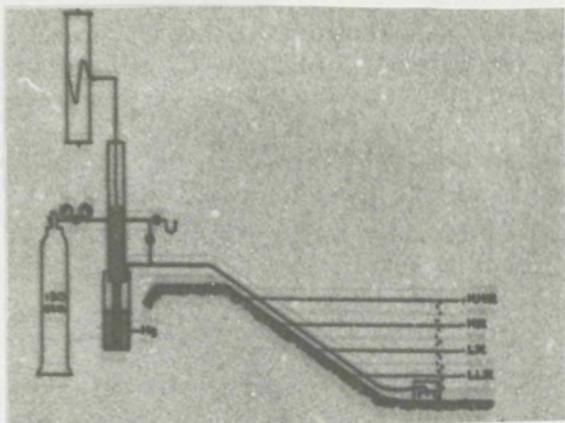


Fig. 72-

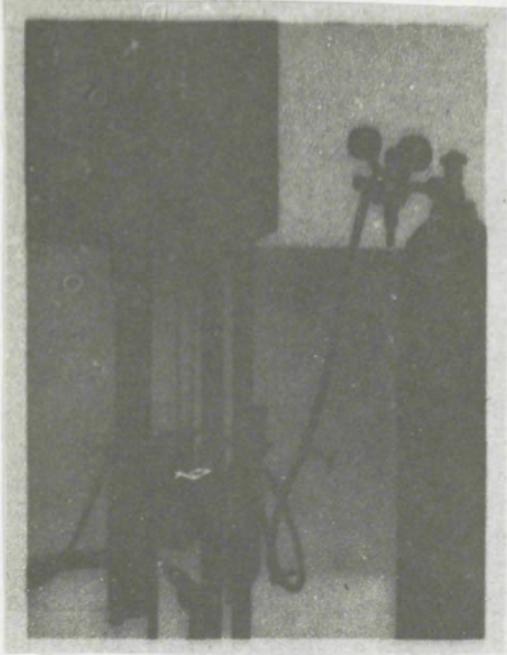


Fig. 73-

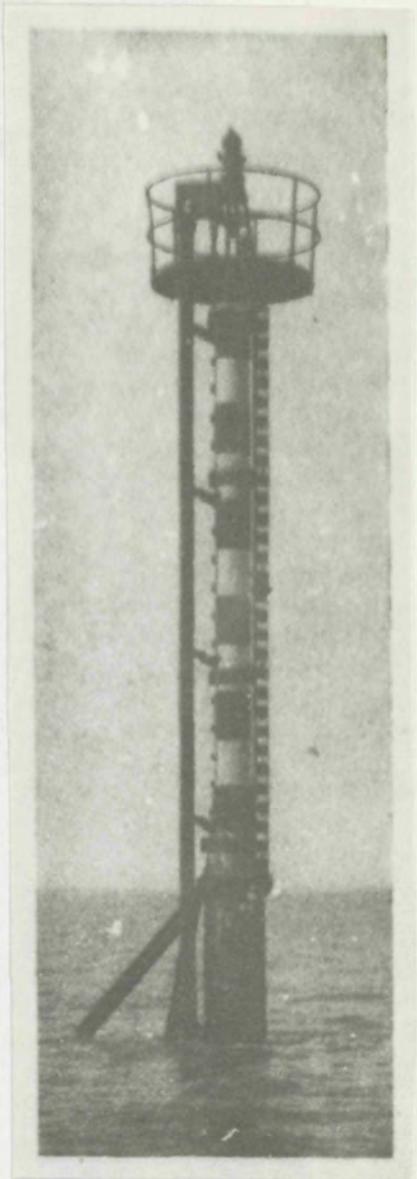


Fig. 74-

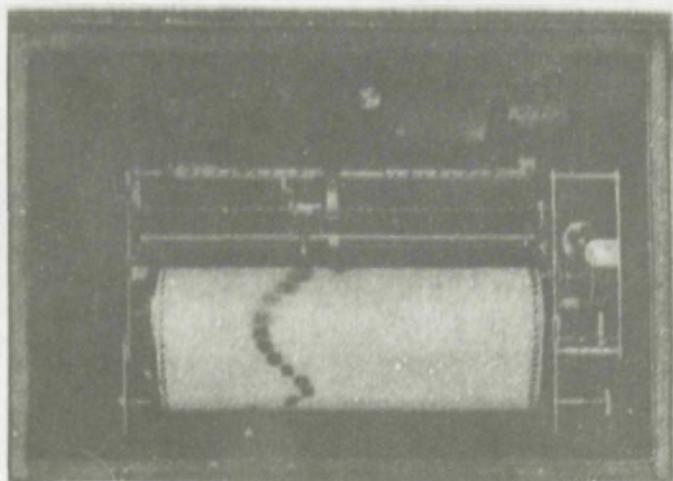


Fig. 75-

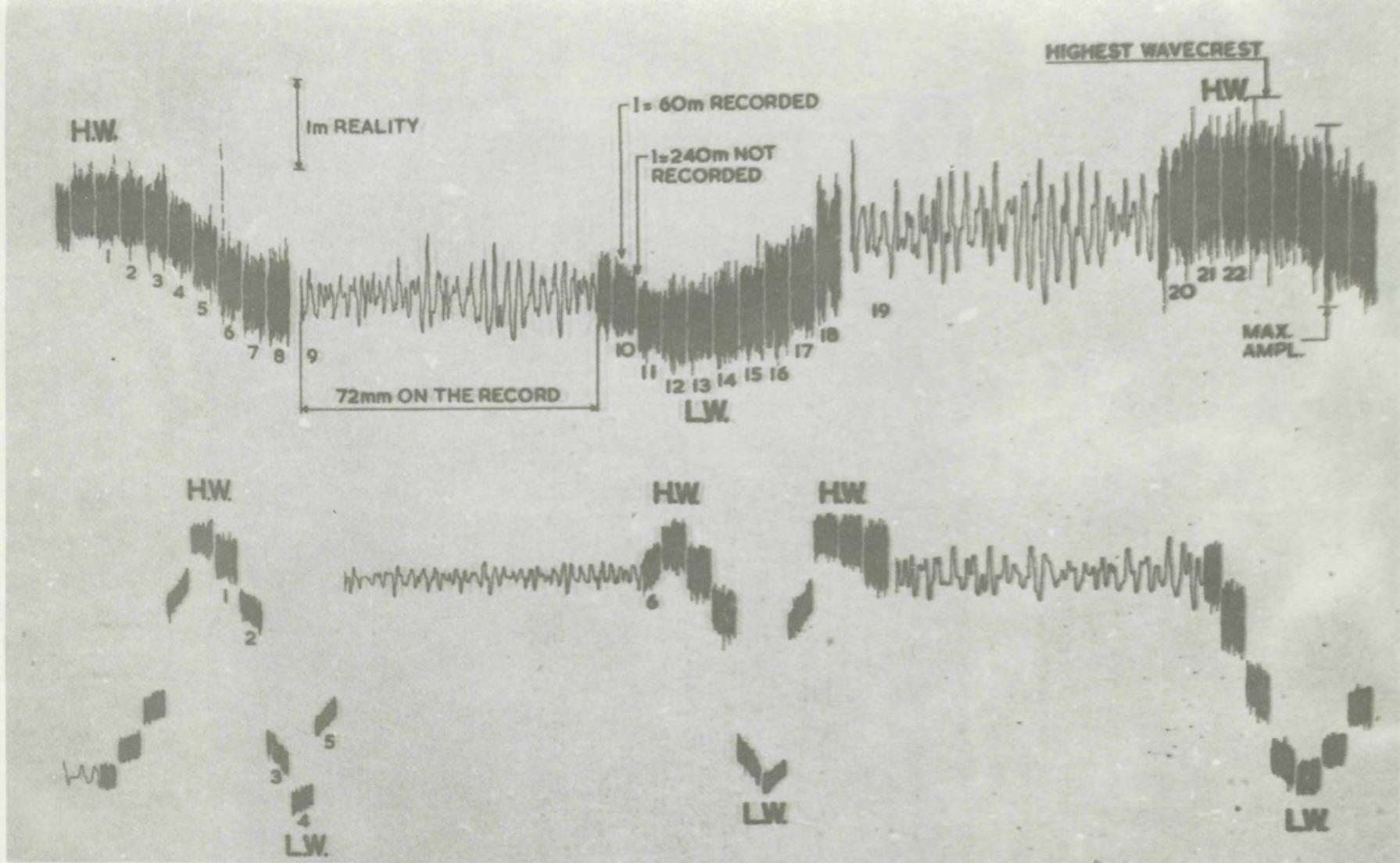
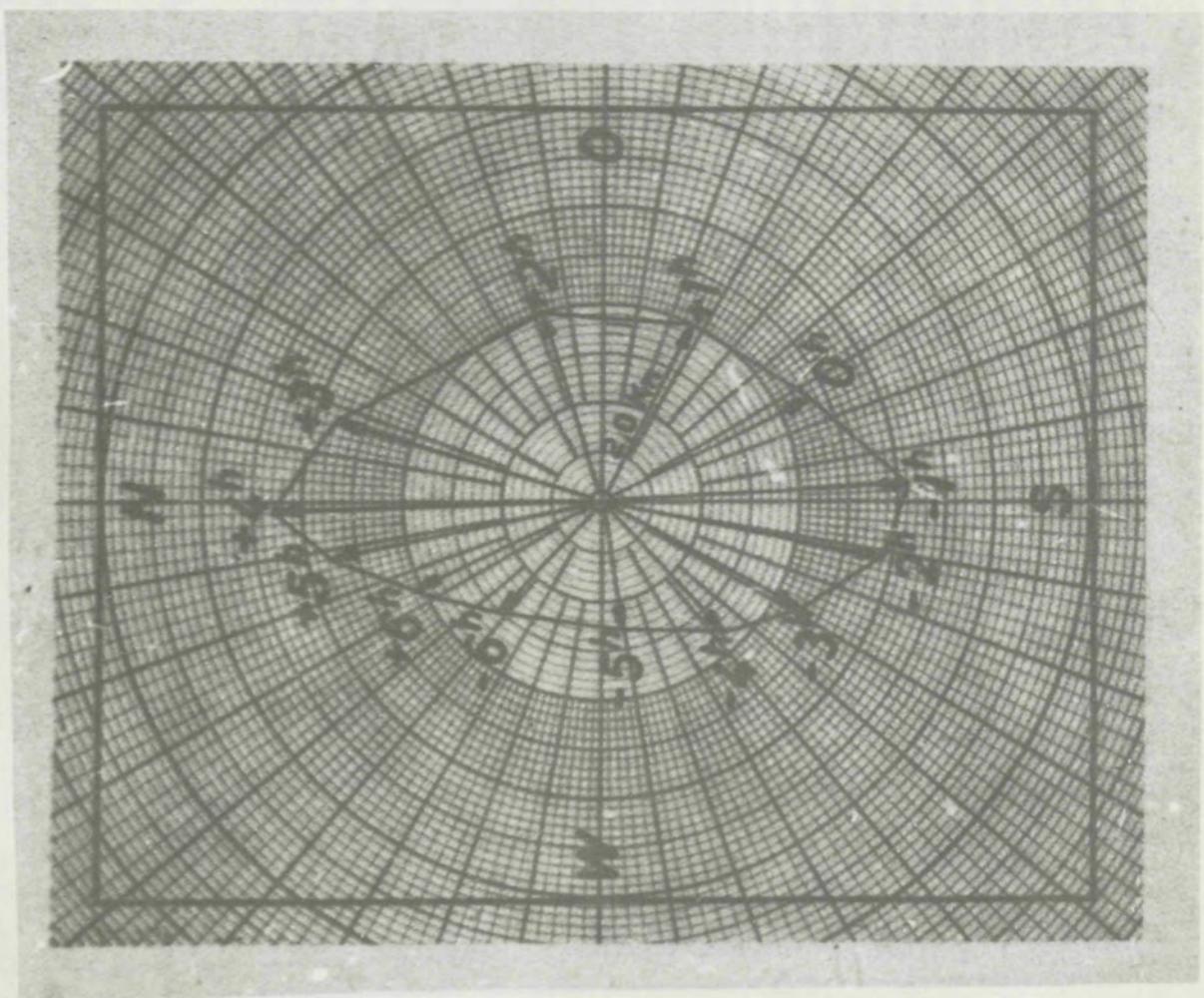


Fig. 76 a en b -



Time, direction and velocity of the maximum tidal streams at the surface during spring tide.

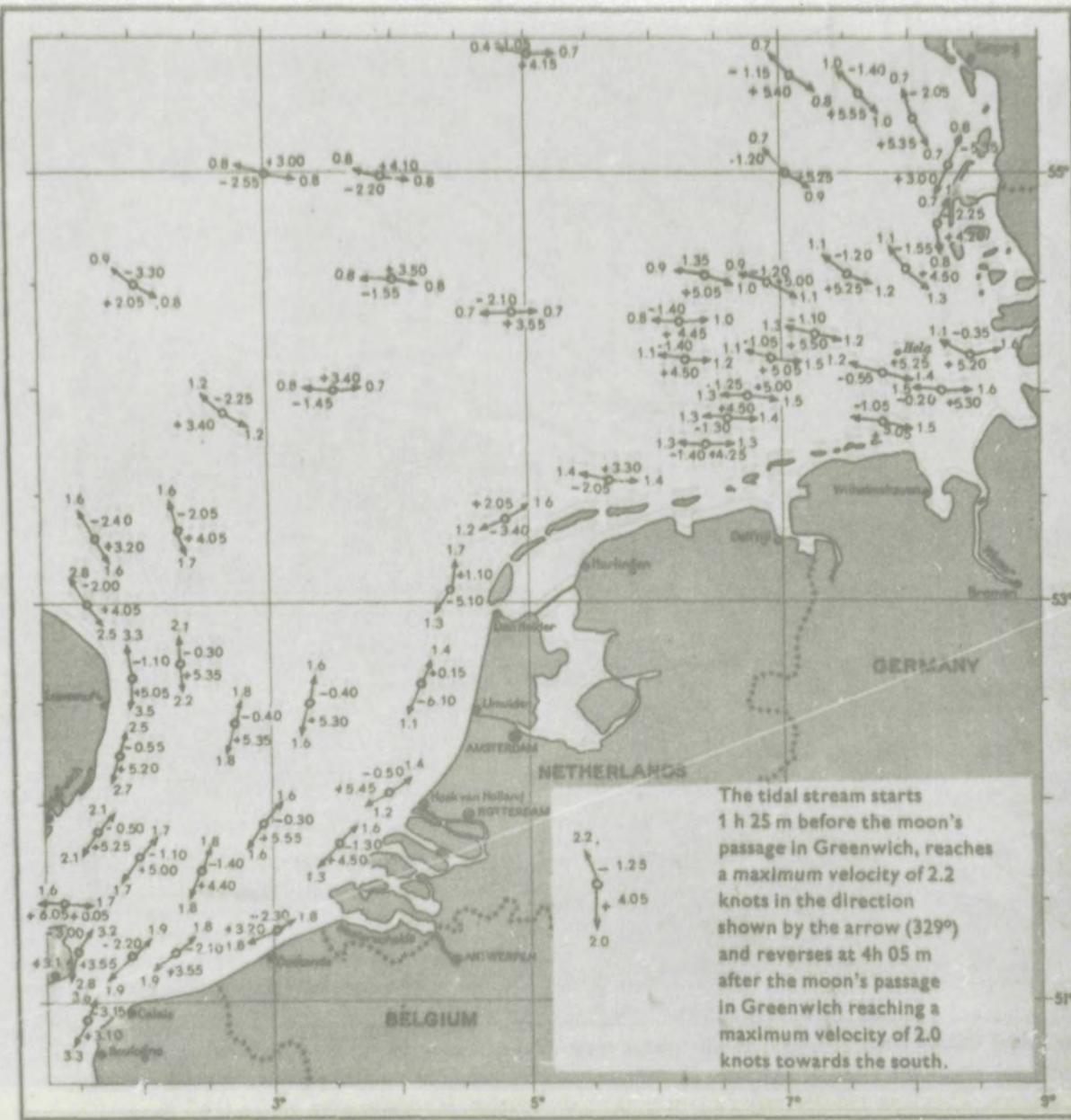


Fig. 78-

Fig. 7922-

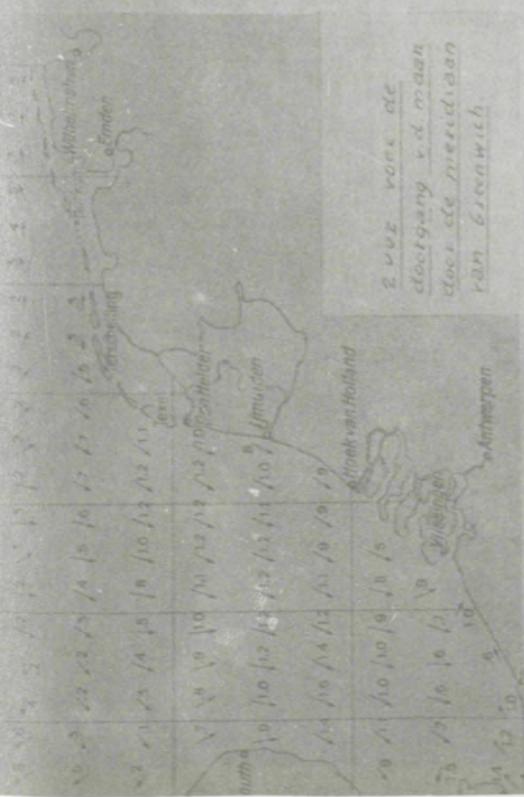
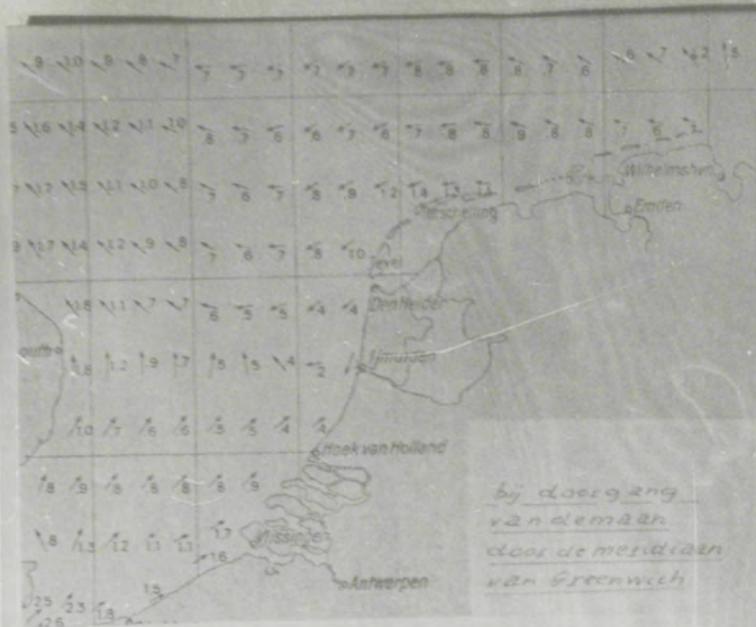
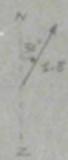


Fig. 79c



Verklaring



snelheid:

3,8 zeemijl per uur

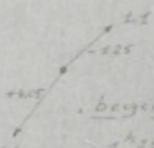
richting:

50° (t.o.v. Noorden)

Fig 79d: 12-metenhaast in ZO gedeelte
van de Noordzee



Verklaring



begin v. strooming:

4h25m voor doorgang

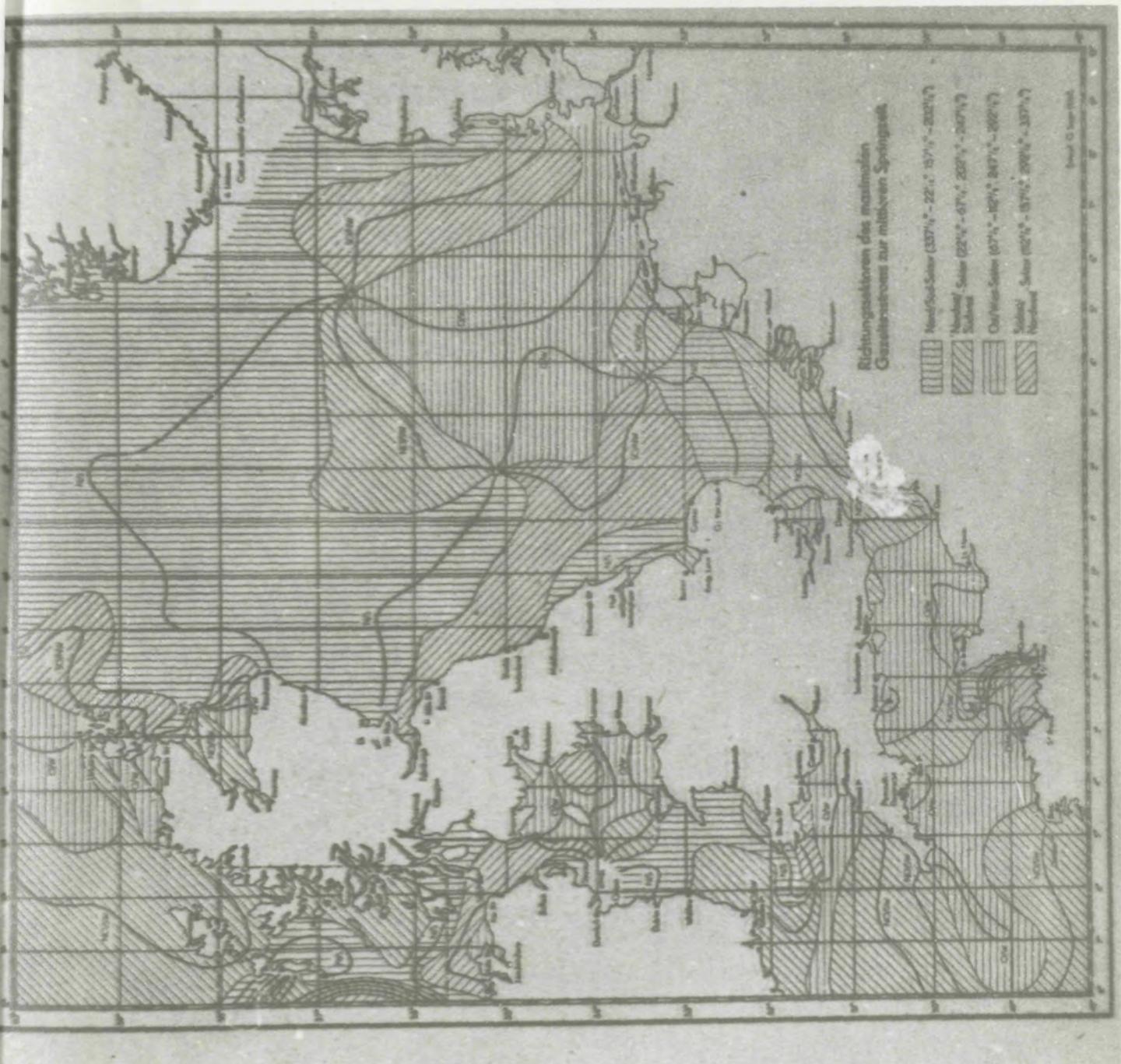
maar door mes. v. Edder

max.snelheid: 2,2 z.m/h

richting: 40° (t.o.v. N)

begin v. strooming:
4h05m voor doorgang
maar door mes. v. Edder
max.snelheid: 1,4 z.m/h
richting: 220° (t.o.v. N)

Fig 79e: Maximale getijdestromsnelheden
in het ZO gedeelte v. de Noordzee



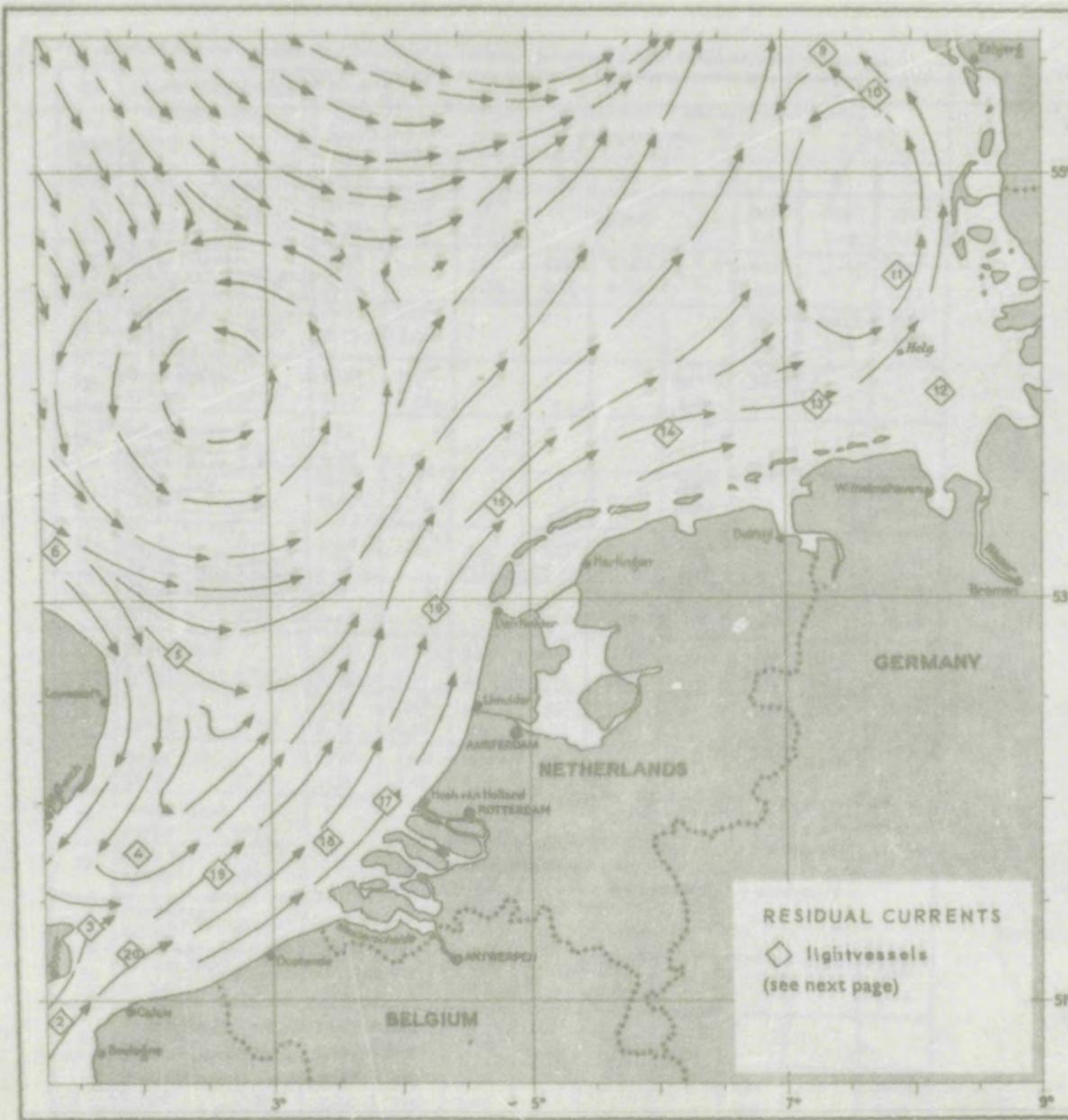


Fig. 81-

The residual current strength and direction at different locations under different wind conditions

No. (see page 3-4)	Name and position of lightvessel 1)	Lat., N.	Long., E.	Ave- rage cur- rent in knots	Direction of wind and resultant current-direction and - velocity							
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
2	Verne	50° 56'	1° 17'	032°	225°	0.23	0.58	1.13	various	045°	045°	225°
3 2)	North Goodwin	51° 20'	1° 36'	045°	225°	0.24	0.79	0.96	0.33	0.45	1.45	0.58
20	Sondrestrøm	51° 13'	1° 54'	045°	225°	0.20	1.29			0.85		0.54
19	North Hinder	51° 38'	2° 24'	066°	225°	0.25	0.25	0.32		0.45	1.45	1.29
18 2)	Schouwenbank	51° 47'	3° 27'	033°	0.18	0.19	0.22			0.45	0.45	
17	Maastricht	52° 01'	3° 54'	019°	225°	0.14	0.76			0.45	0.98	
16	Haaften	52° 58'	4° 19'	004°	225°	0.18	0.52	0.52		0.45		
15	Terschellingerbank	53° 27'	4° 47'	032°	0.42				225°	0.96	1.90	
14	Borkum Riff	53° 46'	6° 04'	097°	270°	0.16	0.14	0.36	0.36	0.14	0.48	0.48
10 4)	Yyl	55° 24'	7° 45'	215°	135°	0.16	0.27	0.20	0.20	135°	315°	
9 4)	Horn Rev	55° 34'	7° 20'	338°	158°	0.28	0.55	0.40	0.40	158°	338°	
11	Amrum Bank	54° 33'	7° 53'							1.37	1.37	
12	Eiba 1.	54° 00'	8° 15'									
13	Norderney	53° 56'	7° 14'									
6	Cromer Knoll	53° 16'	1° 18'	120°	0.06				360°	0.43		120°
5	Smiths Knoll	52° 43'	2° 17'	135°	135°	0.21	0.80	0.16	315°	0.45°	0.80	0.56
4	Gatopeer	51° 44'	1° 58'	225°	045°	0.10	0.80	0.80	225°	1.61	0.80	0.45°

As regards these three lightvessels in the Heligoland Bight, the swirl shown on the chart will disappear with south-easterly winds and the current flows northward out of the Bight.

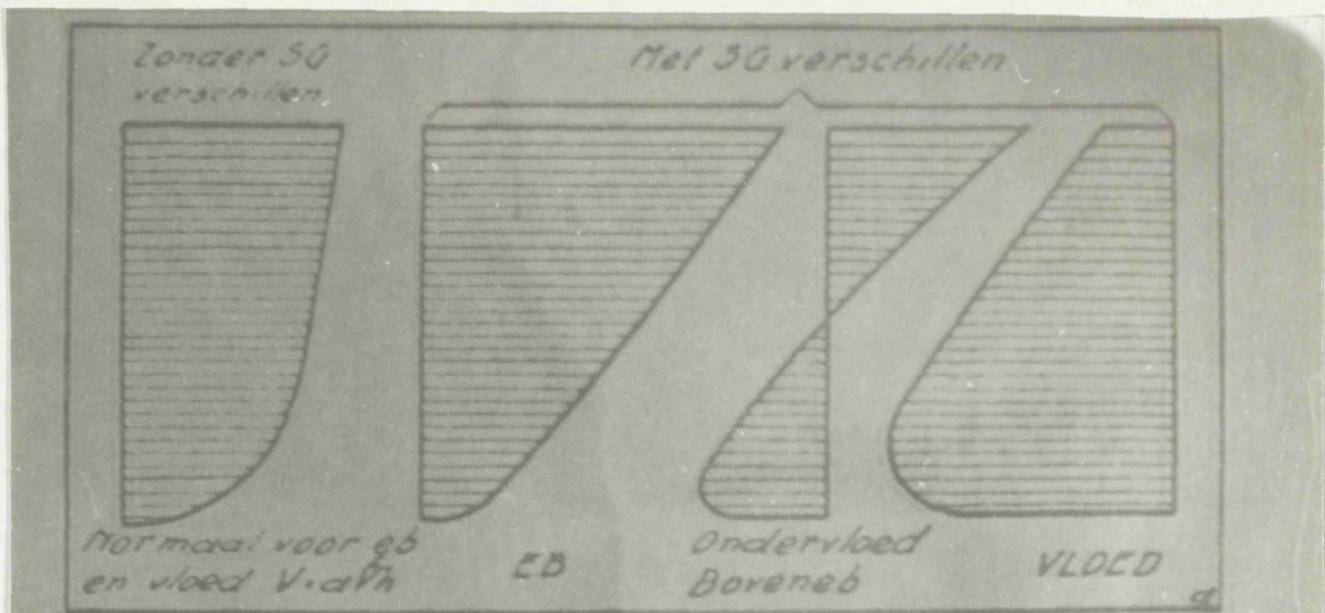


Fig. 83 - Voorbeelden van normale en gestoorde stroomverrichtalen

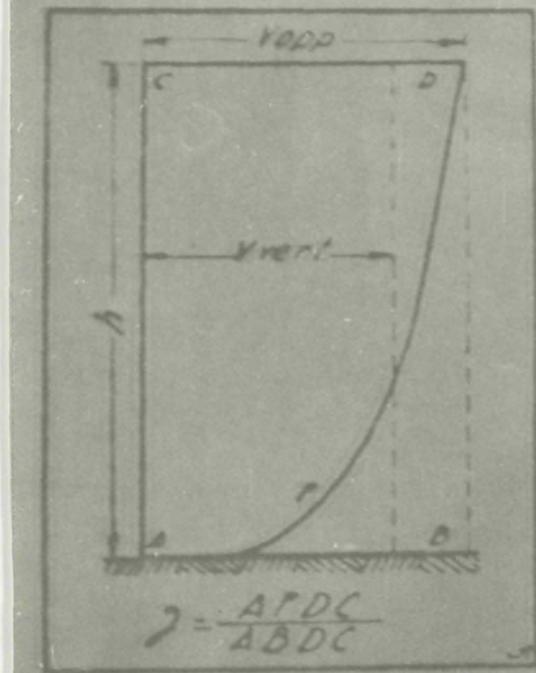


Fig. 84 - Benaderde patroon $v = a \sqrt{h}$ voor de stroomverrichtalen

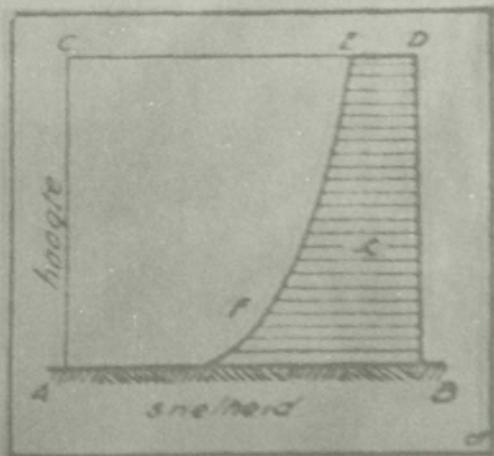


Fig. 85 - Schematische voorstelling van afleemmethode wekking van bodem

Average relation between current velocity and depth in unstratified water

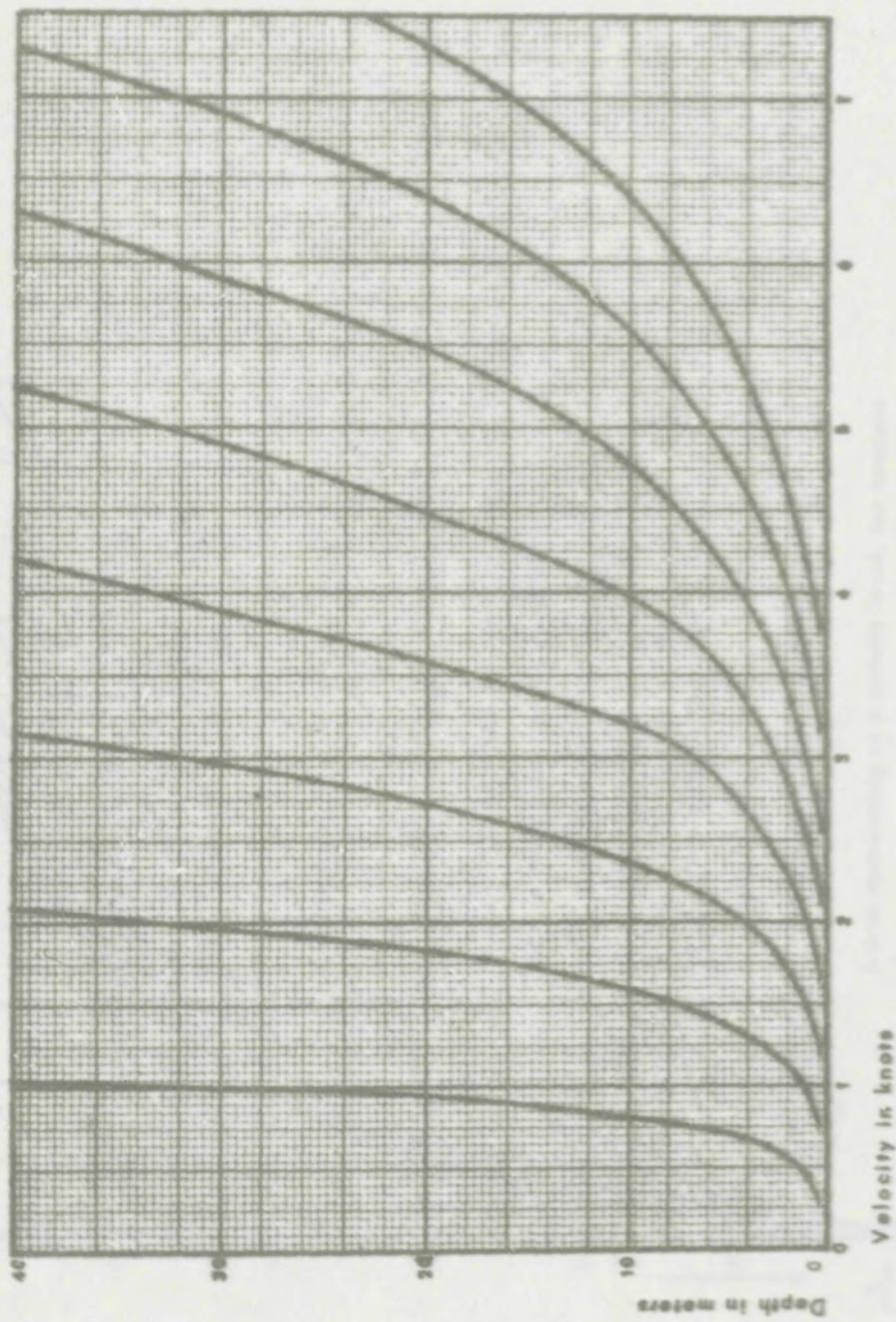


Fig. 86-

velocity fluctuations due to waves.

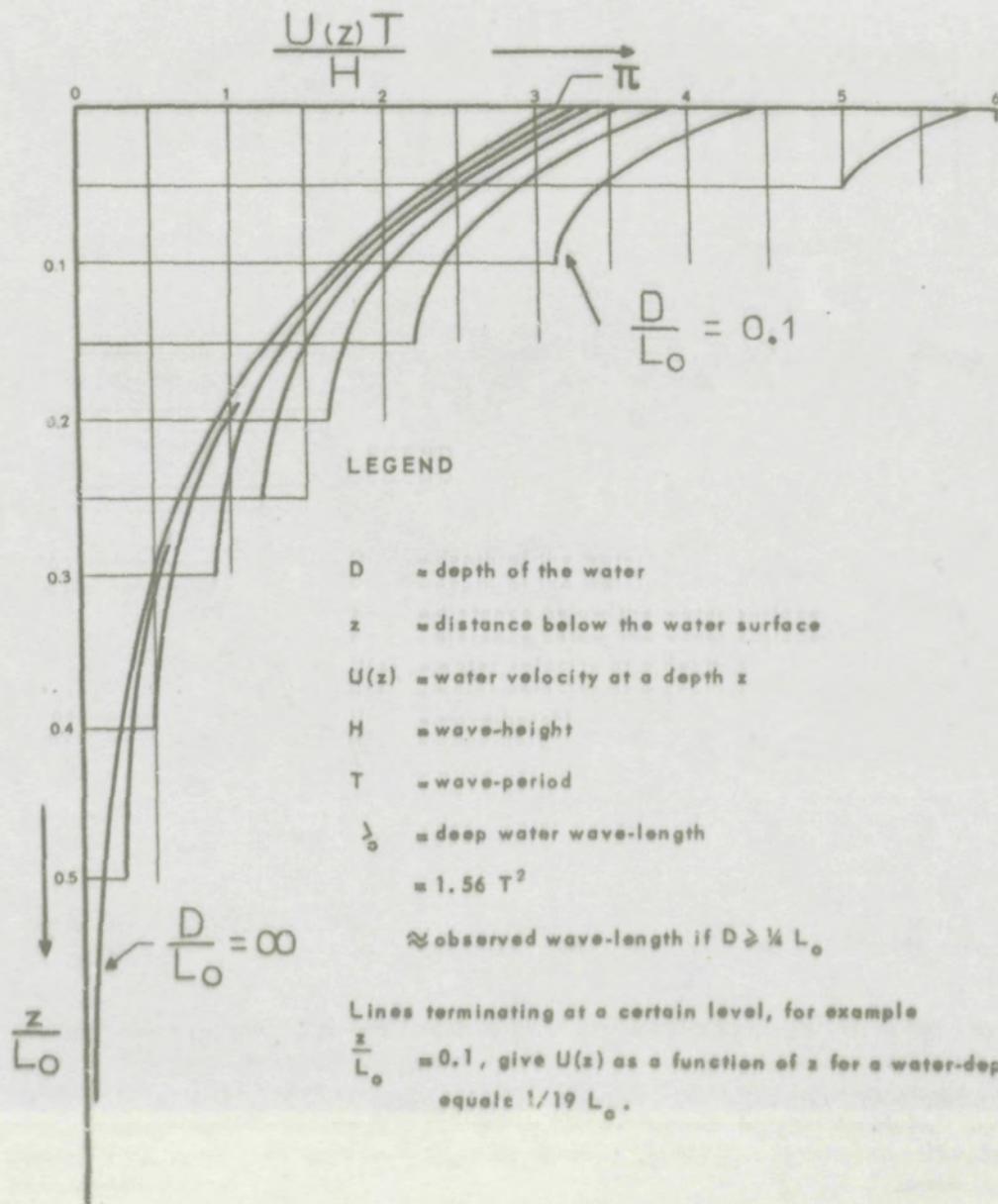


Fig. 87 -

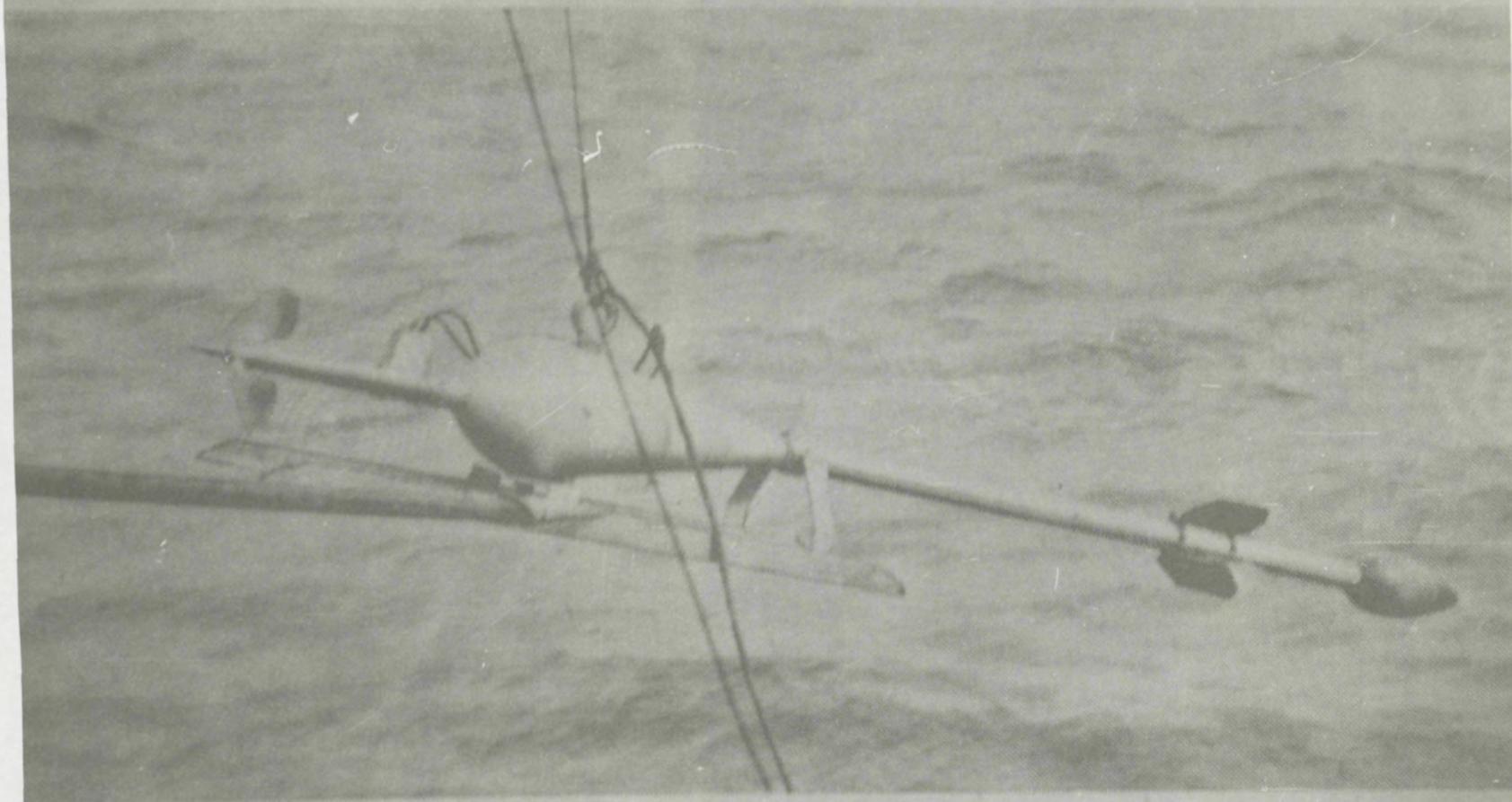


Fig. 88 - OTT-stroommeter van 100 kg.

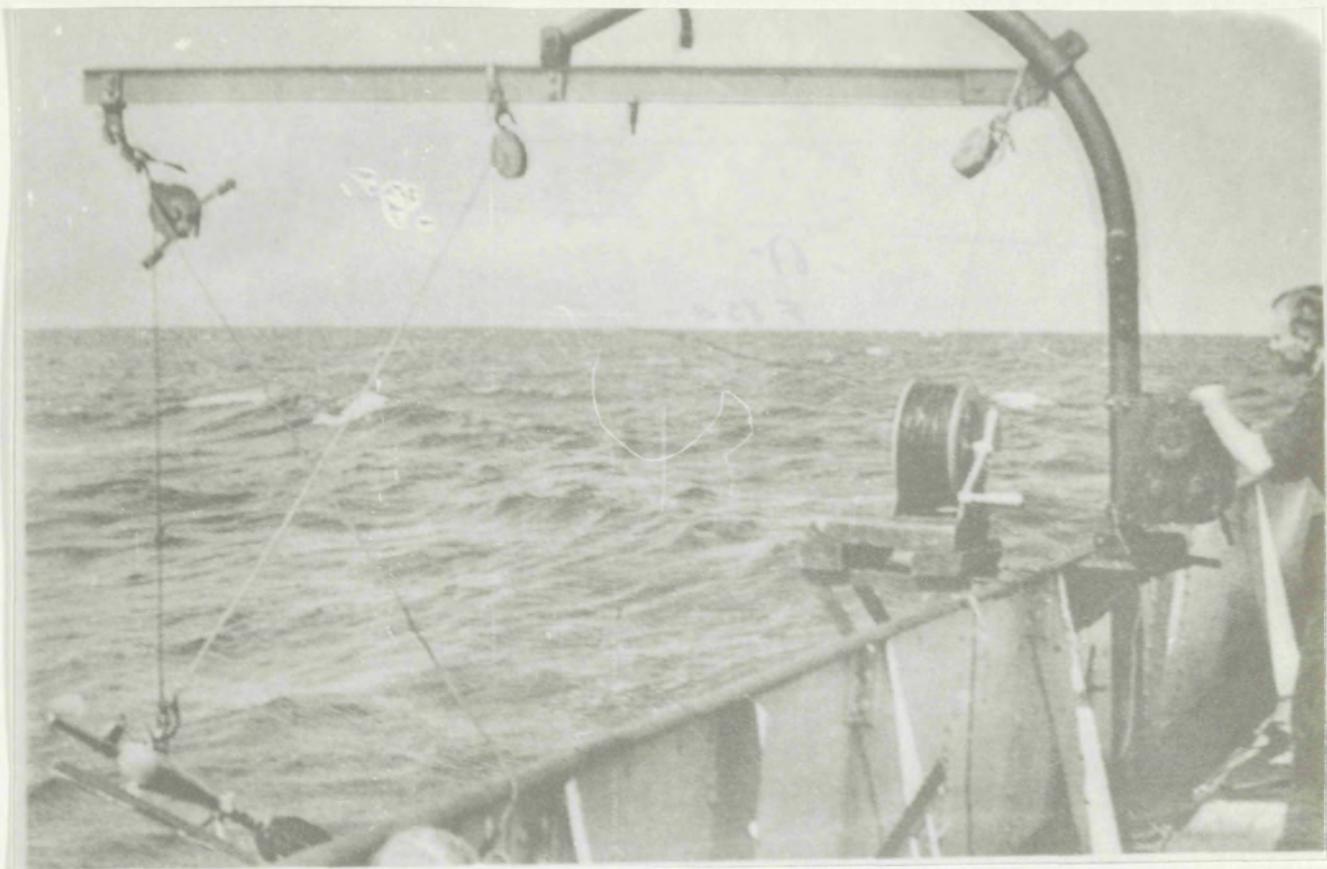


Fig. 892-

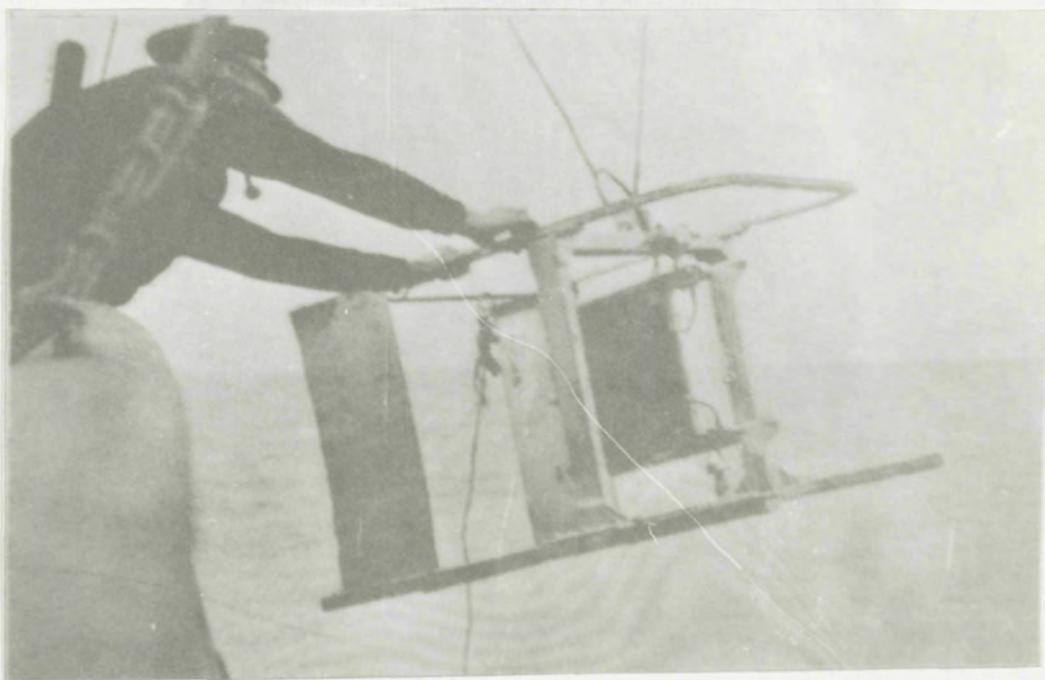


Fig. 896-



Fig. 91 -



Fig. 90 -

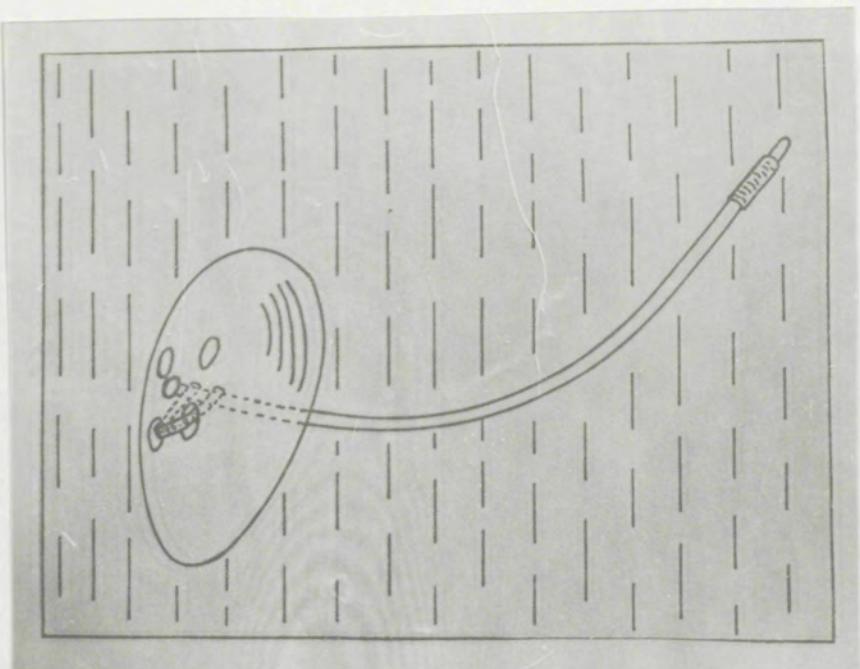
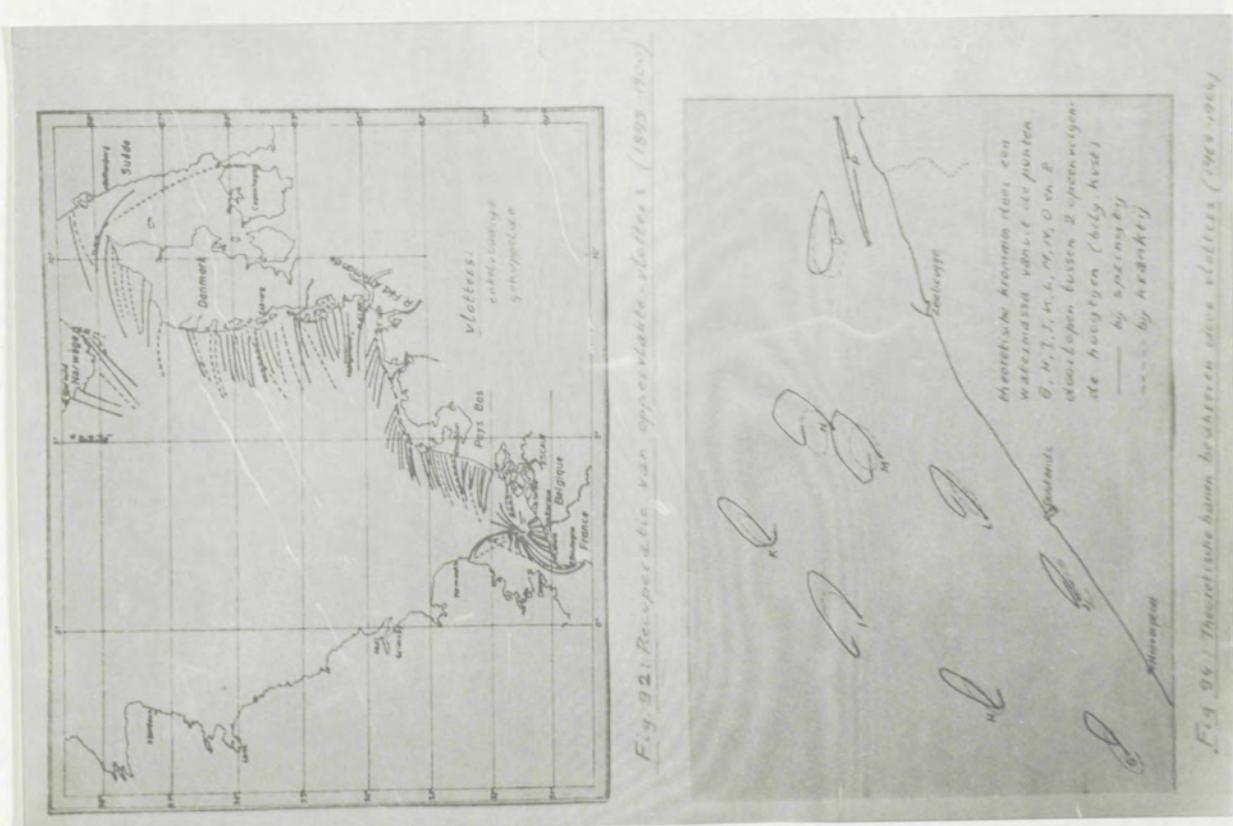


Fig. 93.



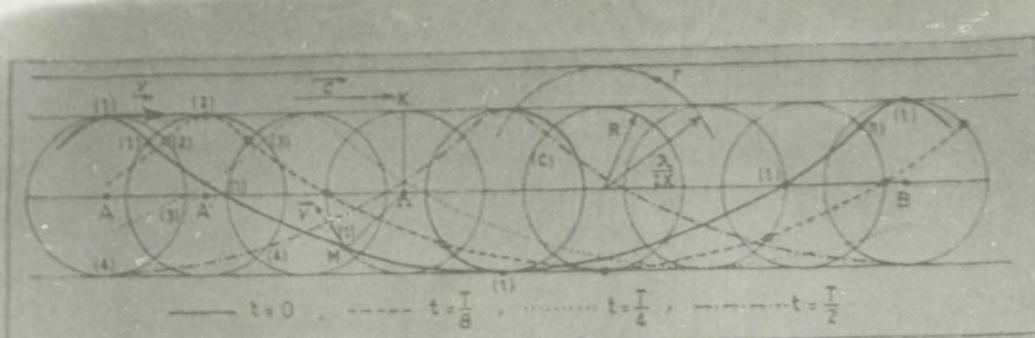


Fig. 95: Theoretische defining van Gerstner (vreesch tijdst.)

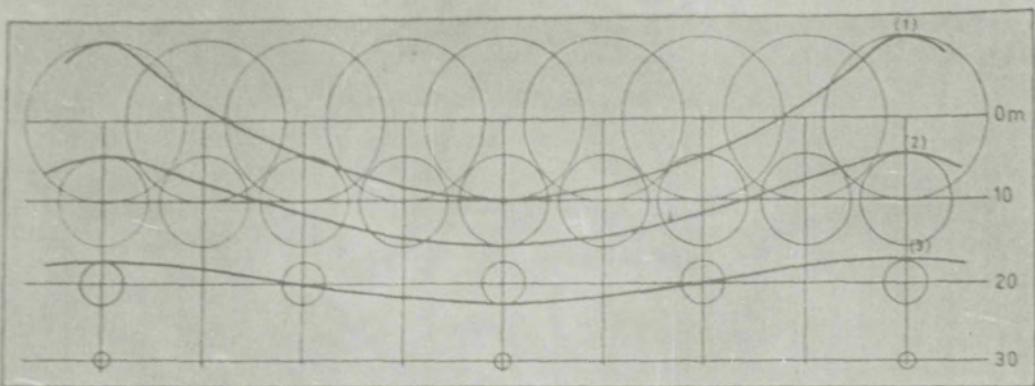


Fig. 96: Verandering v.d. defining v. Geestree met de diepte.

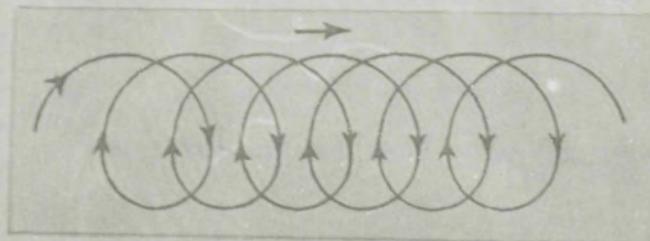


Fig. 97: Vervorming v.d. trajectoeren der deeltjes bij de verplaatsing v.h. water in de zin v.d. voortplanting v.d. defining.

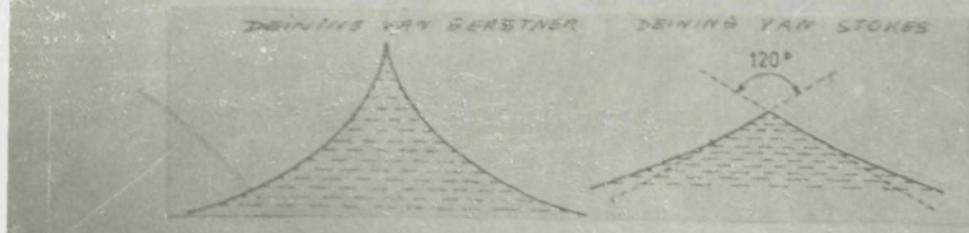
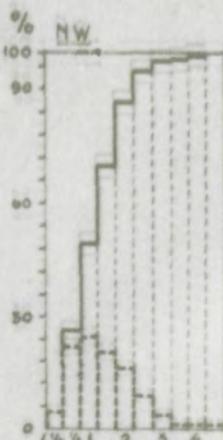
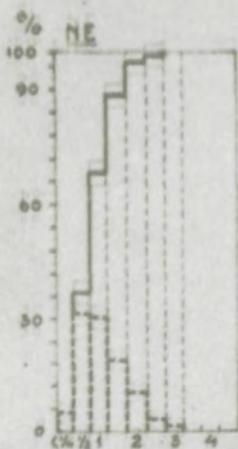
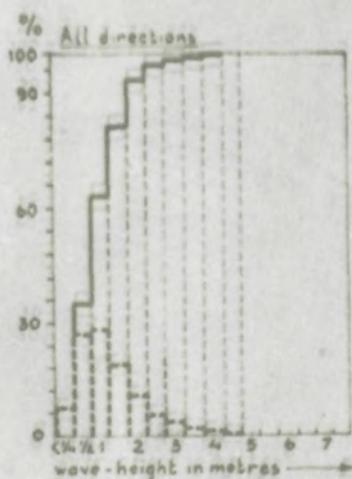
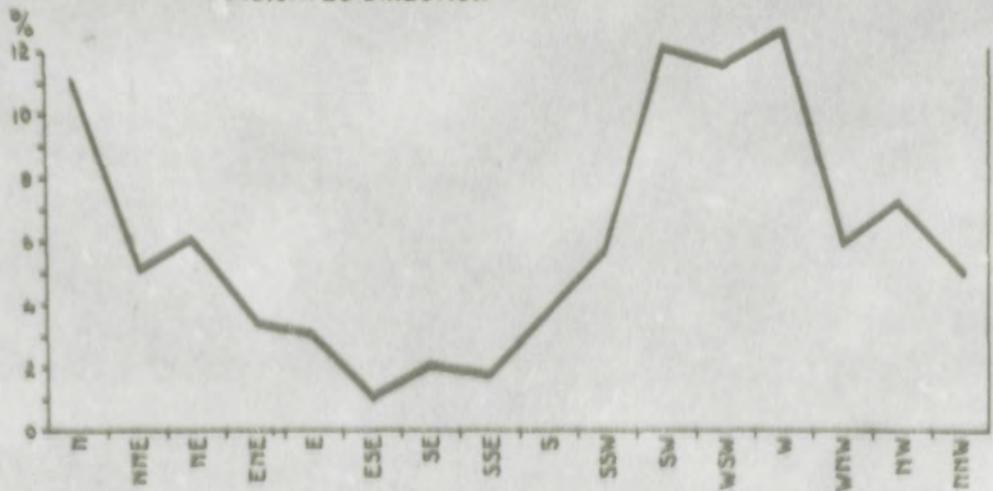
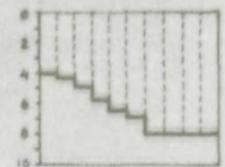
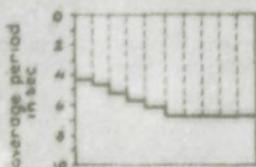


Fig. 98: Grensapparatuur bij defining v. Geestree en Stokes.

PERCENTAGE OF TIME WAVES ARE COMING FROM THE
INDICATED DIRECTION



PERCENTAGE OF TIME WAVES FROM THE INDICATED DIRECTIONS HAVE THE INDICATED HEIGHT (OR LESS)



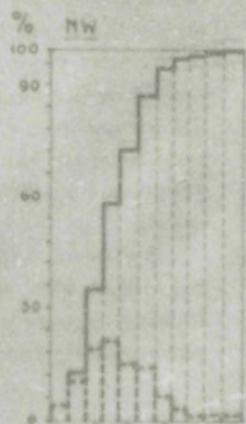
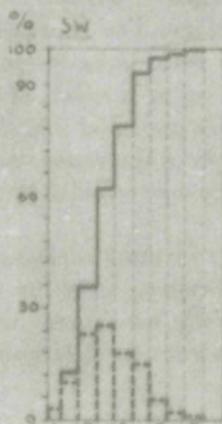
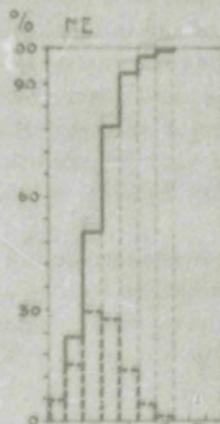
AVERAGE WAVE PERIOD OF THE WAVES WITH THE INDICATED HEIGHT

Fig. 99^a

WAVES OBSERVED ON BOARD THE LIGHTVESSEL „GOEREË“

PERIOD 1949 - 1954

PERCENTAGE OF TIME WIND BLOWS FROM THE
INDICATED DIRECTIONS



PERCENTAGE OF TIME WIND FROM THE INDICATED DIRECTIONS HAS THE INDICATED STRENGTH OR LESS)

Fig. 99^b

WIND OBSERVED ON BOARD THE LIGHTVESSEL „GOEREE“

PERIOD 1949 - 1954

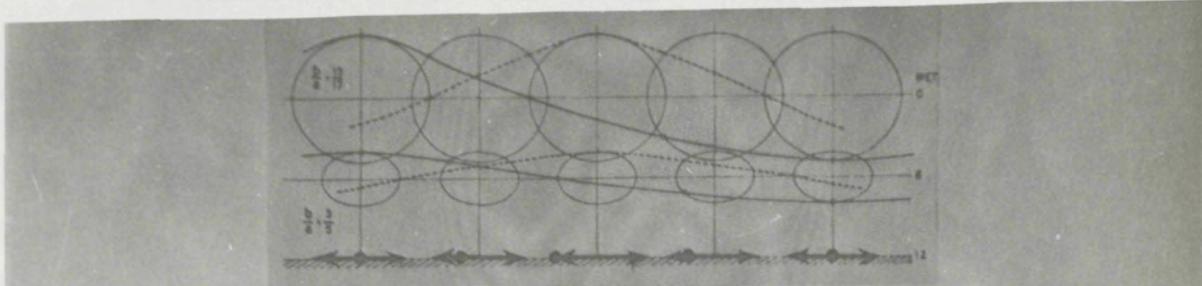


Fig.100 - Verzvorming des trajectoerien met de diepte
in contact met de bodem

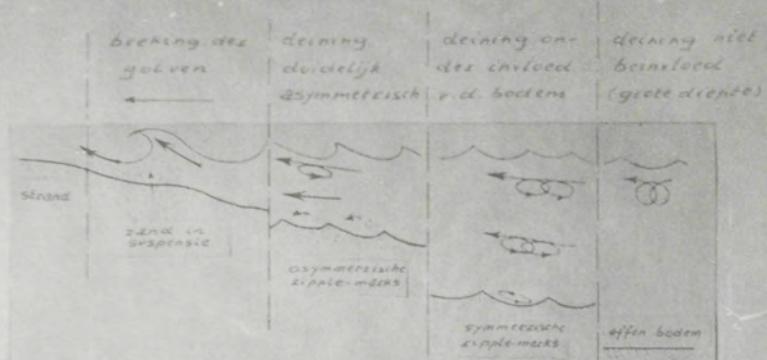
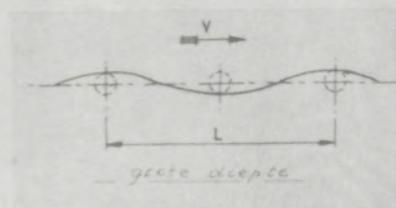
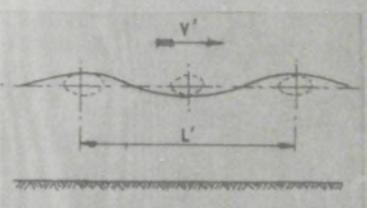


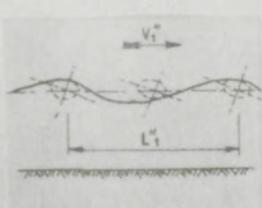
Fig.101 - Gevolgen op de bodem van de verzvorming
des golven en trajectoerien des deeltjes.



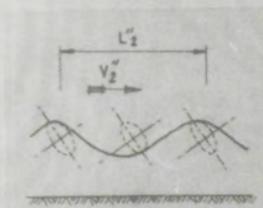
- a -



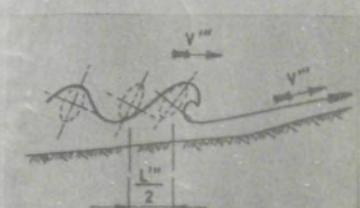
- b -



- c -



- d -



- e -

Fig.102 - Verroeping des golven door dieptevermindering

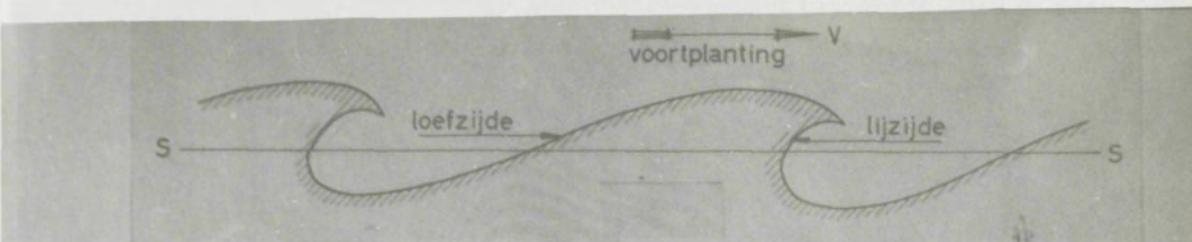


Fig. 103 - Branden der golven onder invloed van zware wind

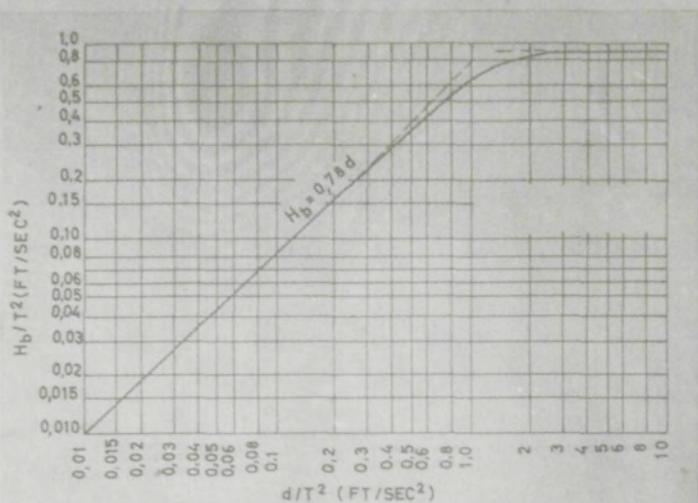


Fig. 104 - Maximum hoogte vd brekende golf i.f.v. waterdiepte en periode

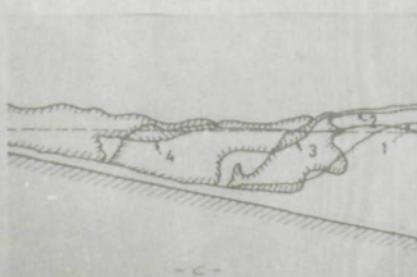
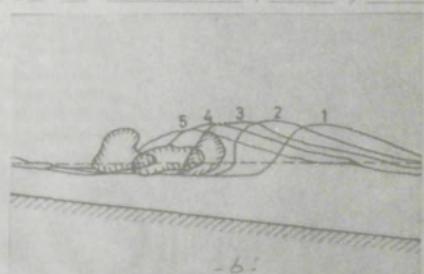
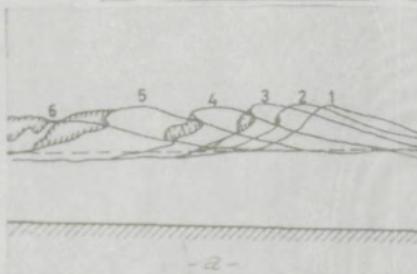


Fig. 105 - Voorbeelden van brekers

a b' : opstartende breker

c : oplopende breker

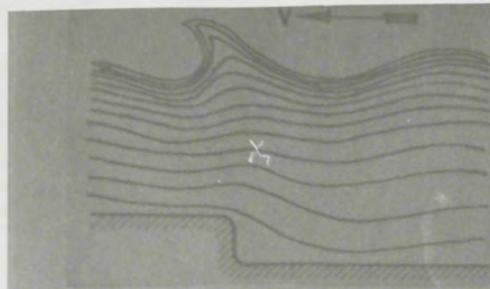


Fig. 106 - Golven lopend boven
en tegen een steile kustwand

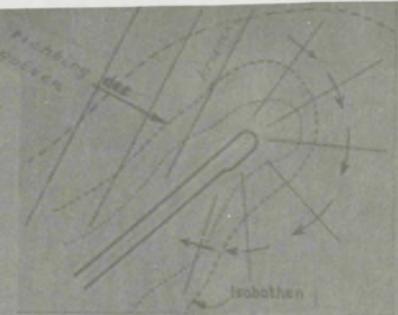


Fig. 107 - Locatie v.d. deining
zond een landtong

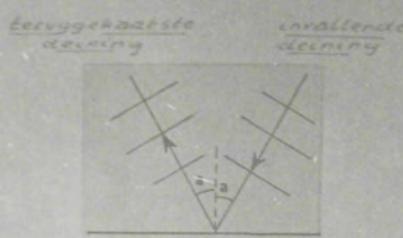


Fig. 107 - Refleksie v.d. deining
naby een kust

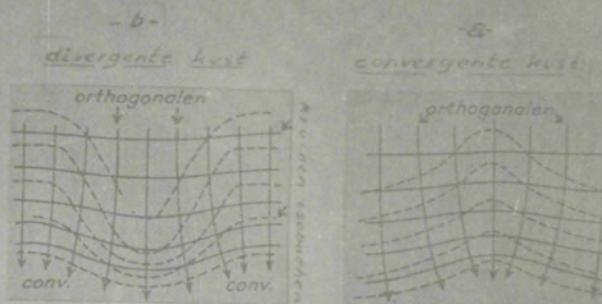


Fig. 108 - Refractie v.d. deining op de bodem
in functie van de topografie
-a- convergentie
op kaap - b- divergentie
in een baai



Fig. 110 - Zandbanken aan de uitgang van de Noordzee
(te wijten aan getijdestromen)

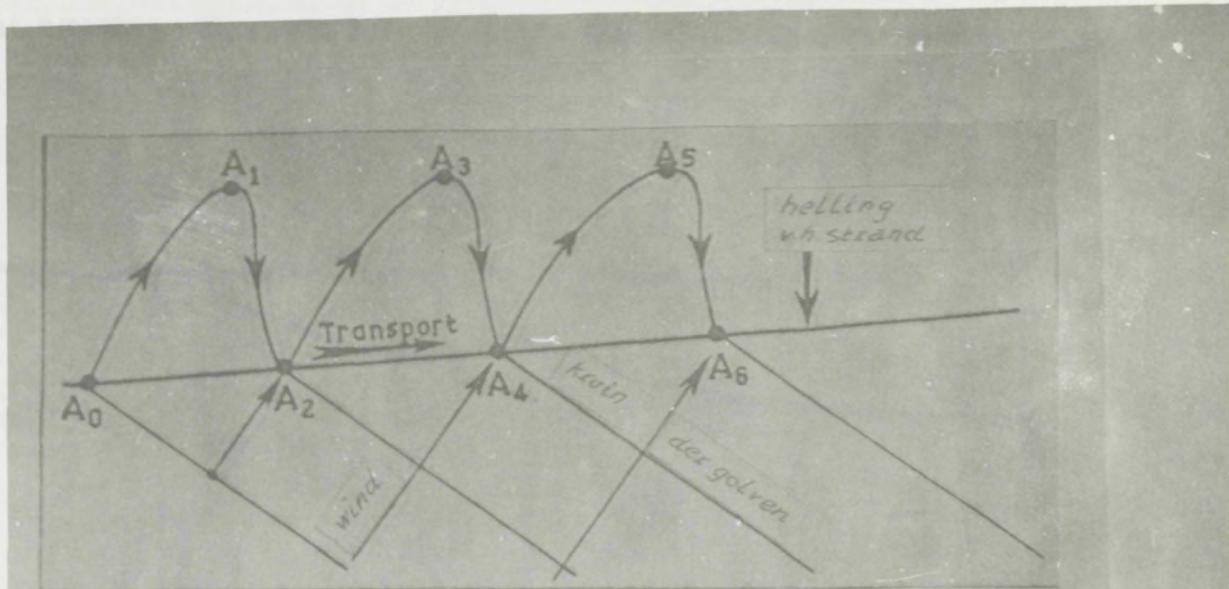


Fig. 111- Schema van de littocale drift

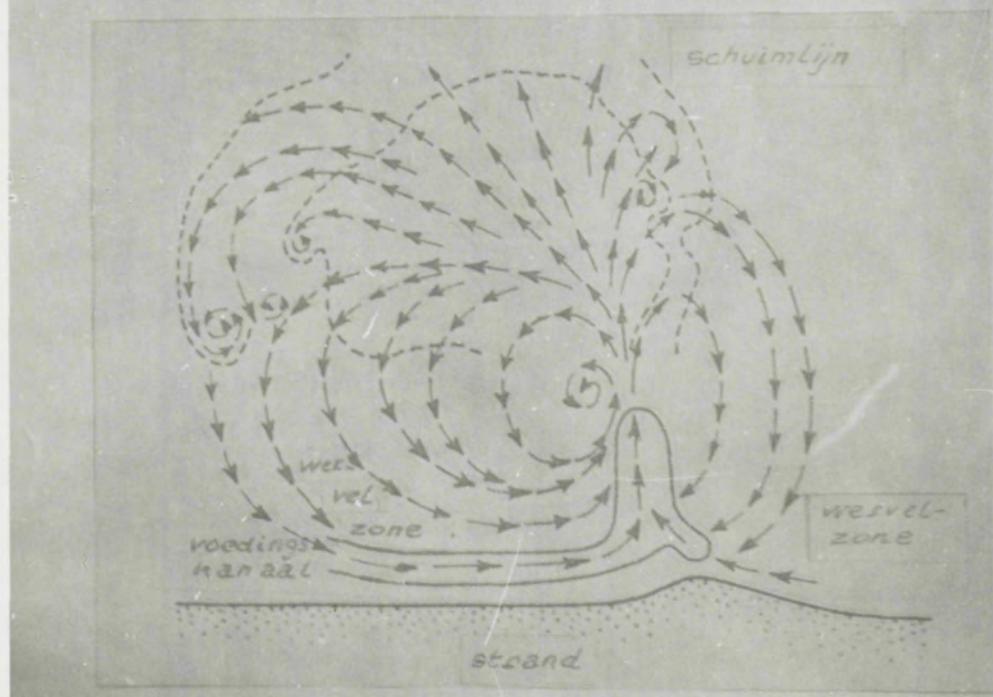
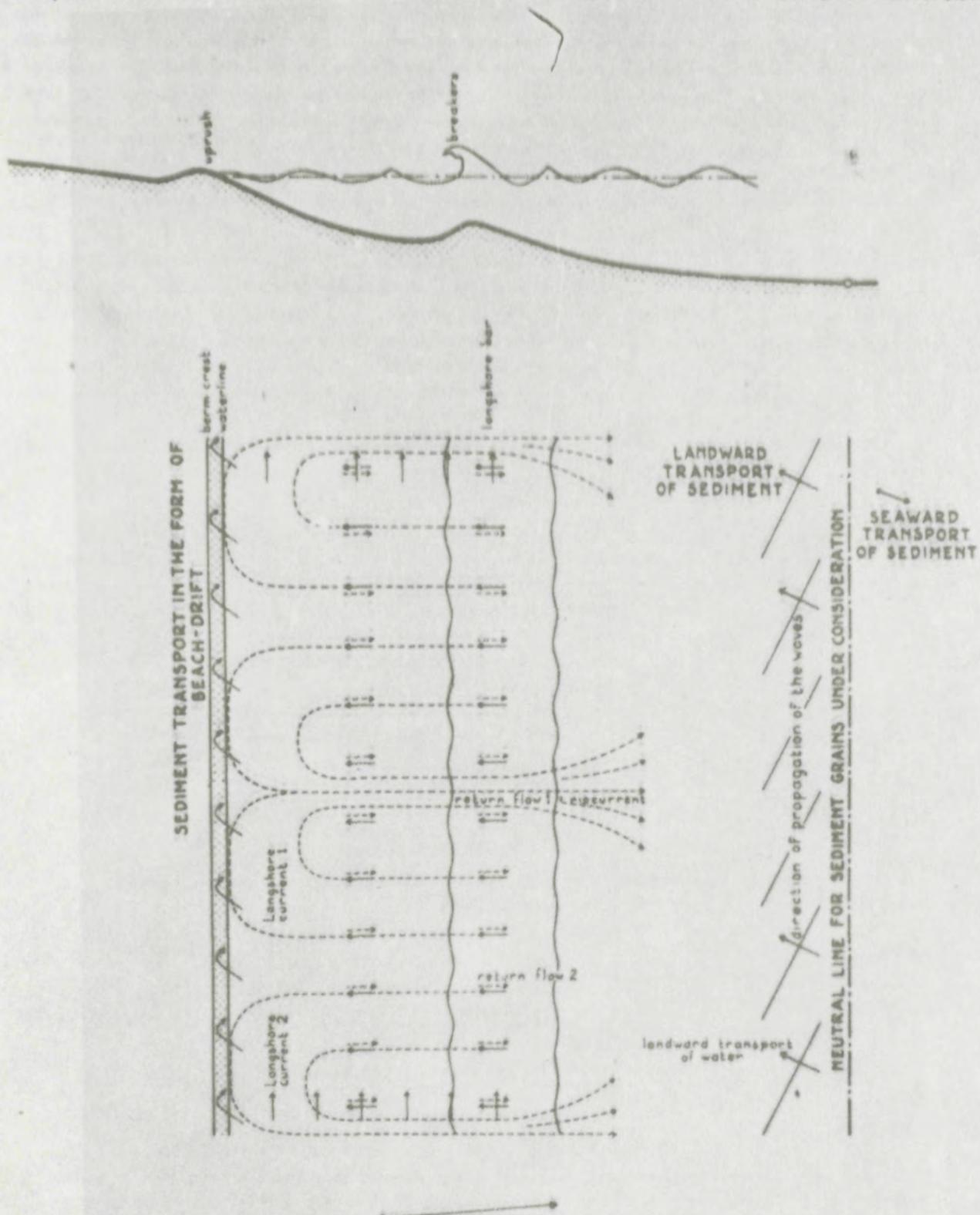


Fig. 112- Rip-currents volgens F.P. Shepard

- 77 -

CURRENTS AND SEDIMENT TRANSPORT IN THE NEARSHORE ZONE, CAUSED BY WAVES

N.B.) ALL CURRENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN INDICATED ARE ASSOCIATED WITH SEDIMENT TRANSPORT



SEDIMENT TRANSPORT IN A ZIG-ZAG PATTERN
CAUSED BY VARIATIONS IN THE WAVE PATTERN
AND RESULTING IN CHANGES OF THE BEACH PROFILE

Fig. 113-

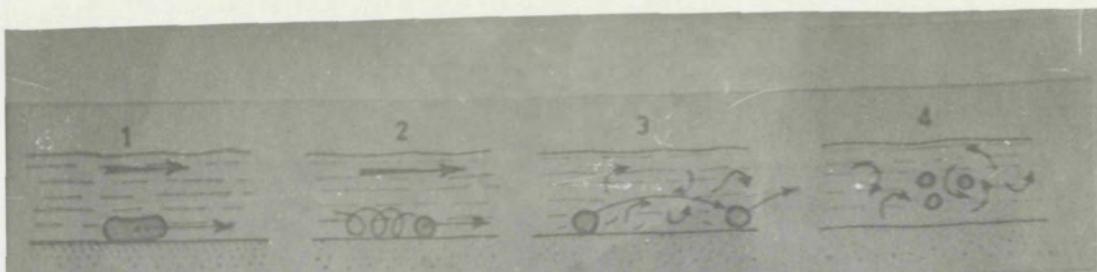


Fig. 114 - Sedimenttransport in waterig milieu.

1: glijding over de bodem

2: rollen over de bodem

3: sprongsgewijze verplaatsing (saltatie)

4: in suspensie

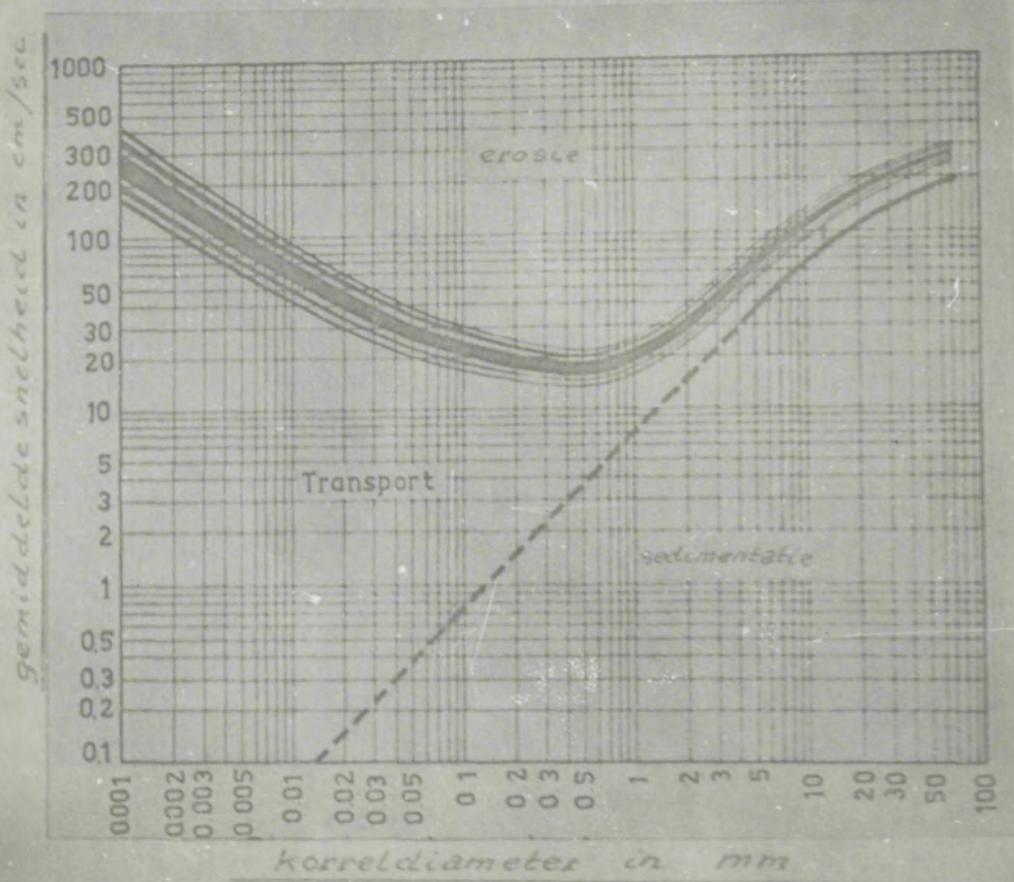


Fig. 115 - Krommen van Hjulstrom

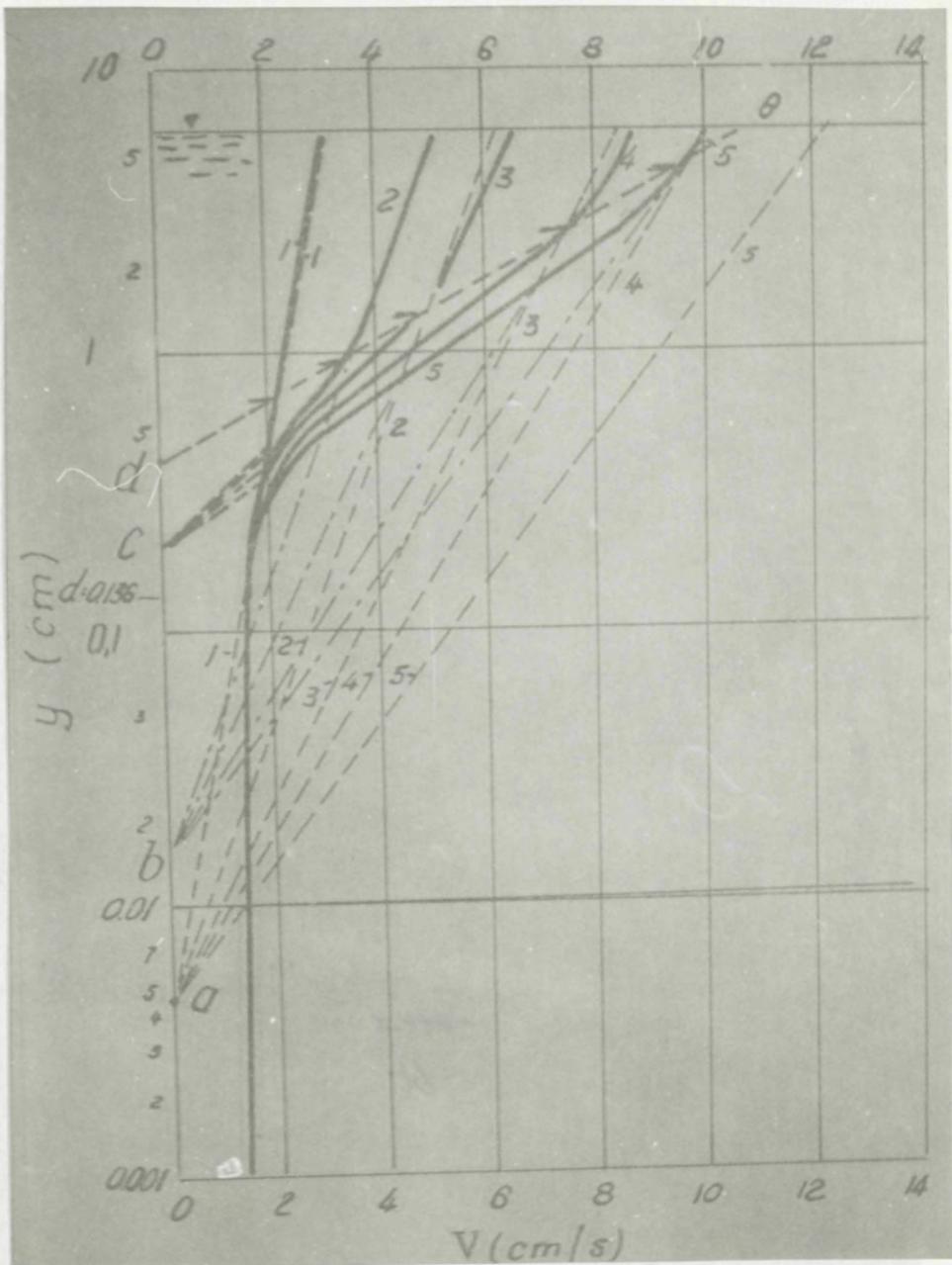


Fig. 116-

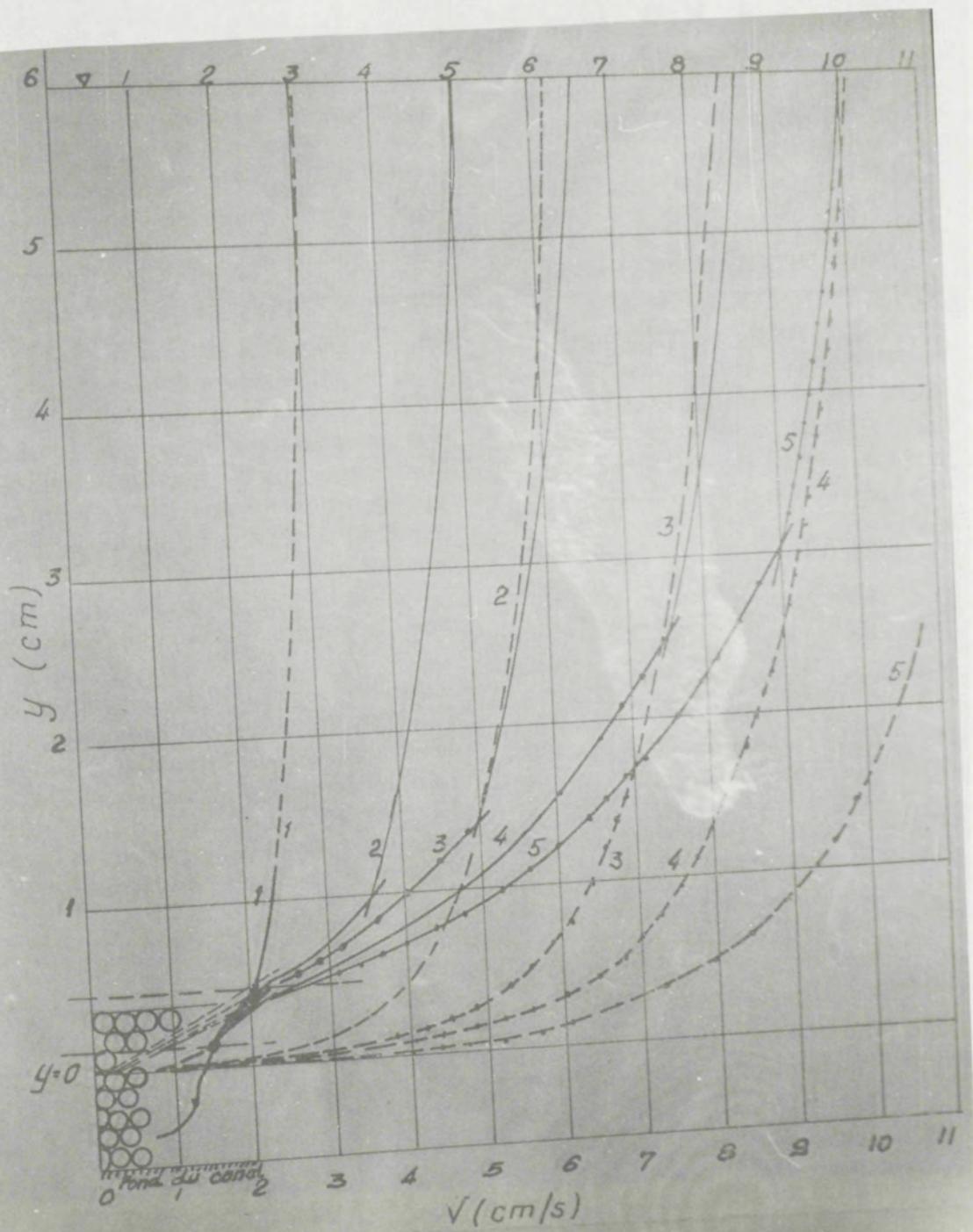


Fig. 117-

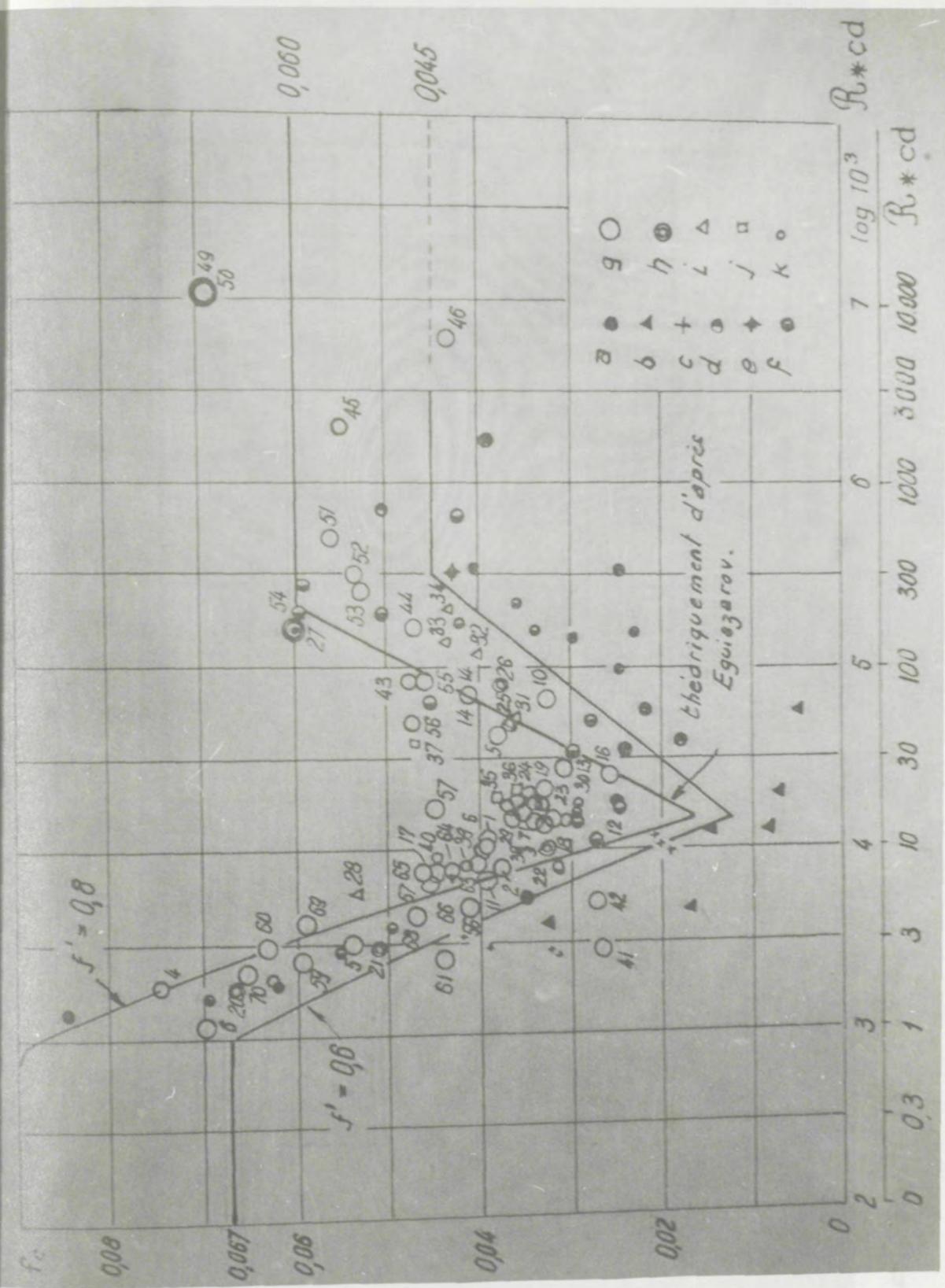


Fig. 118 -

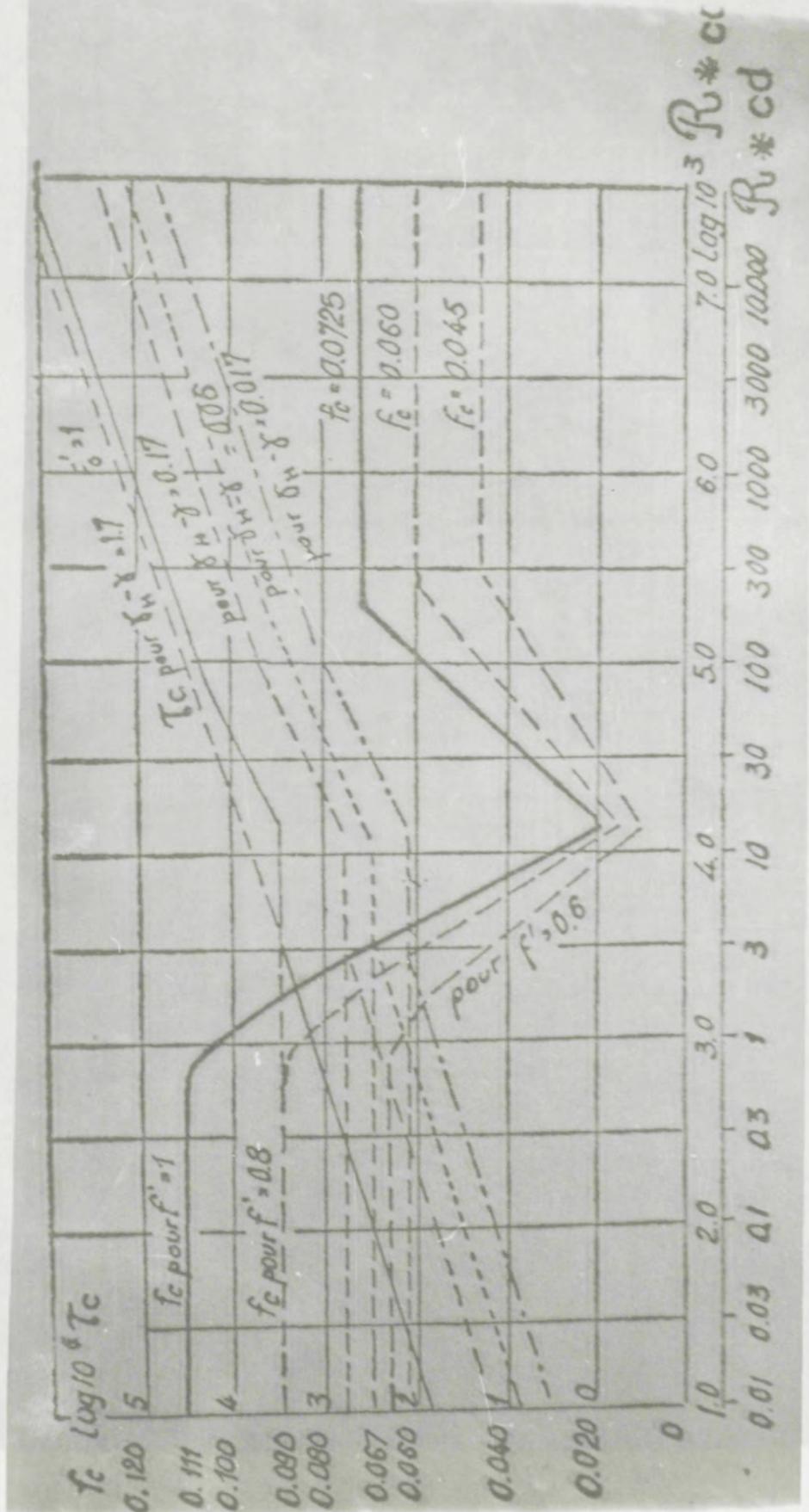


Fig. 119 -

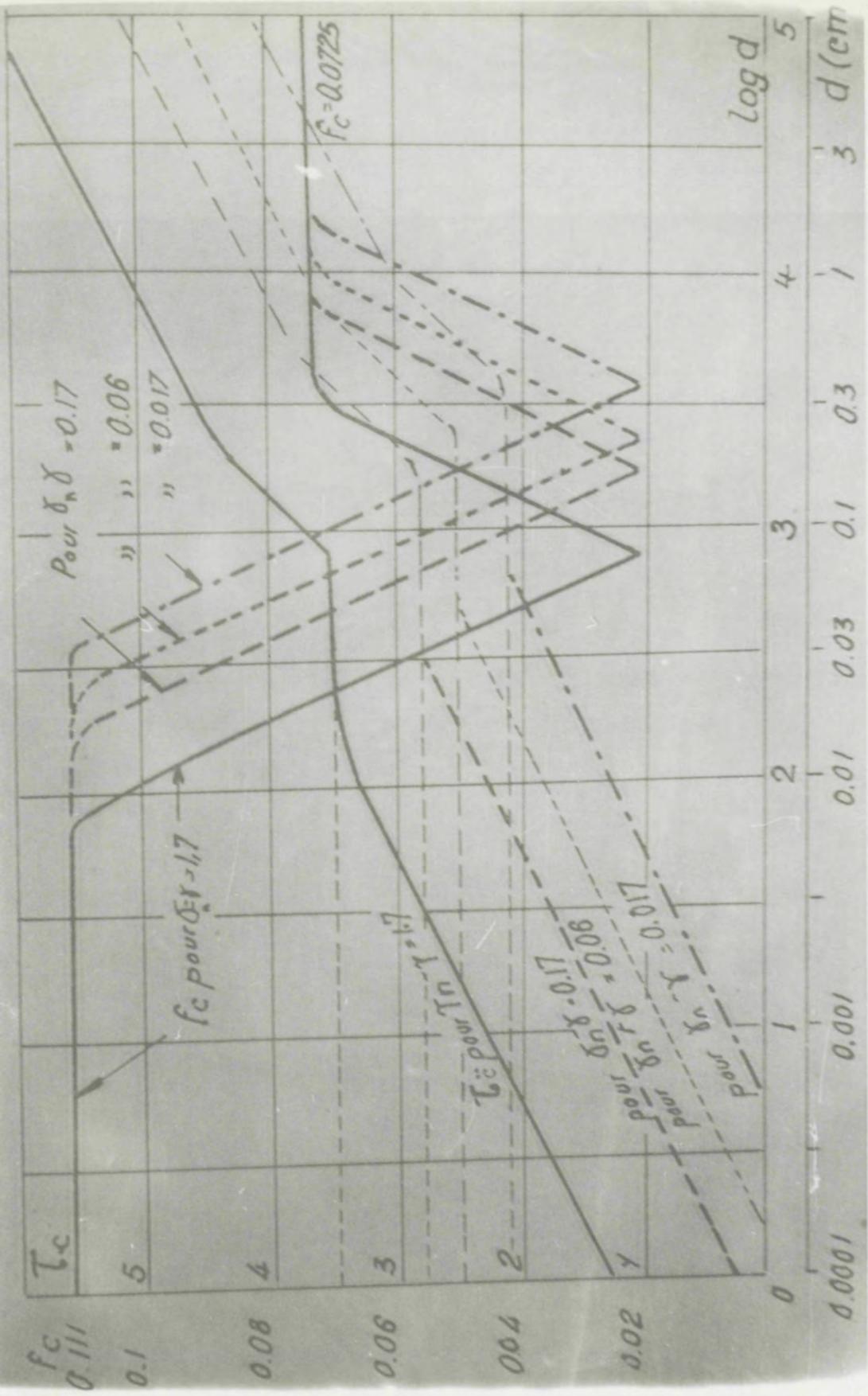


Fig. 120 -

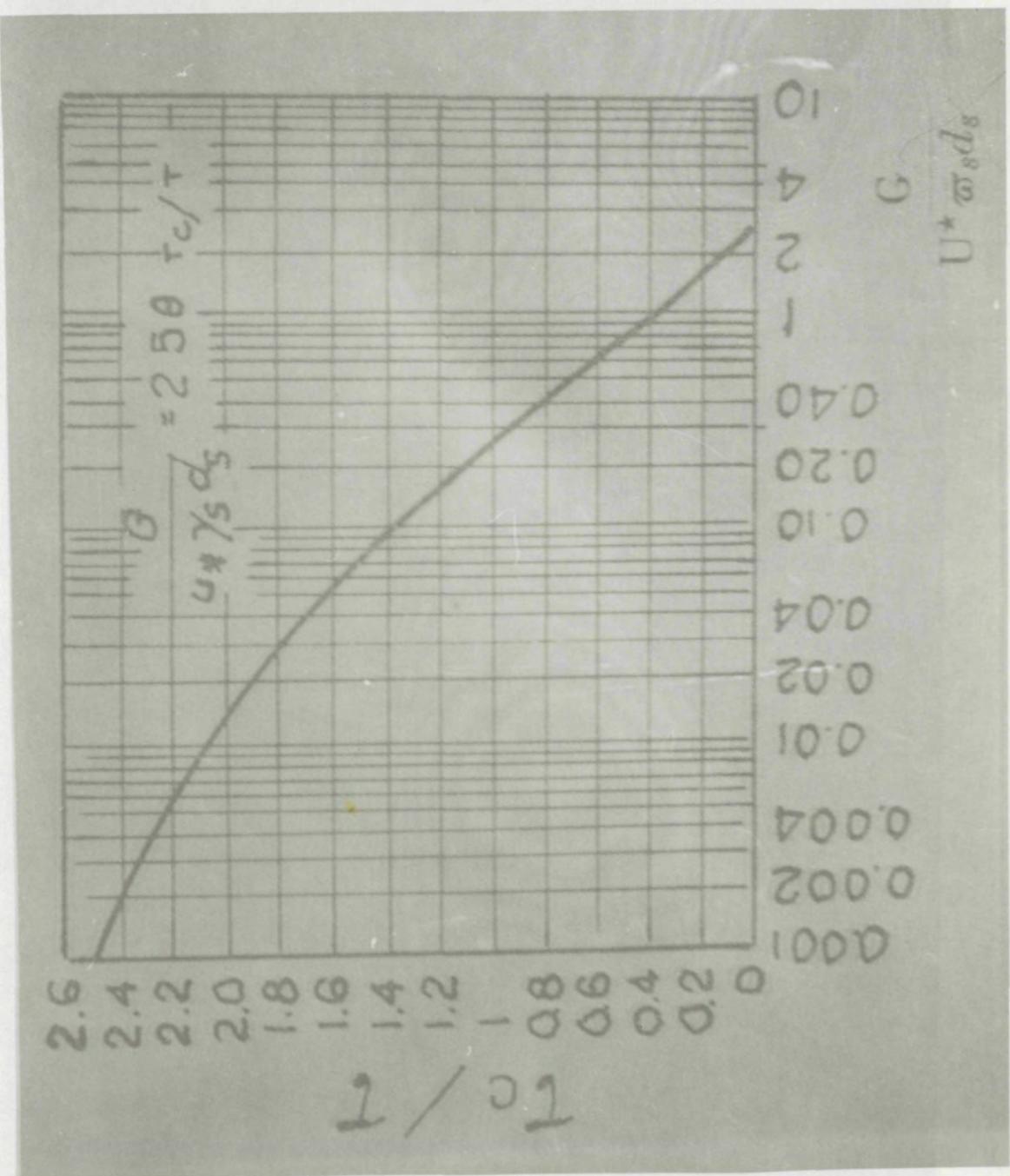


Fig. 121-

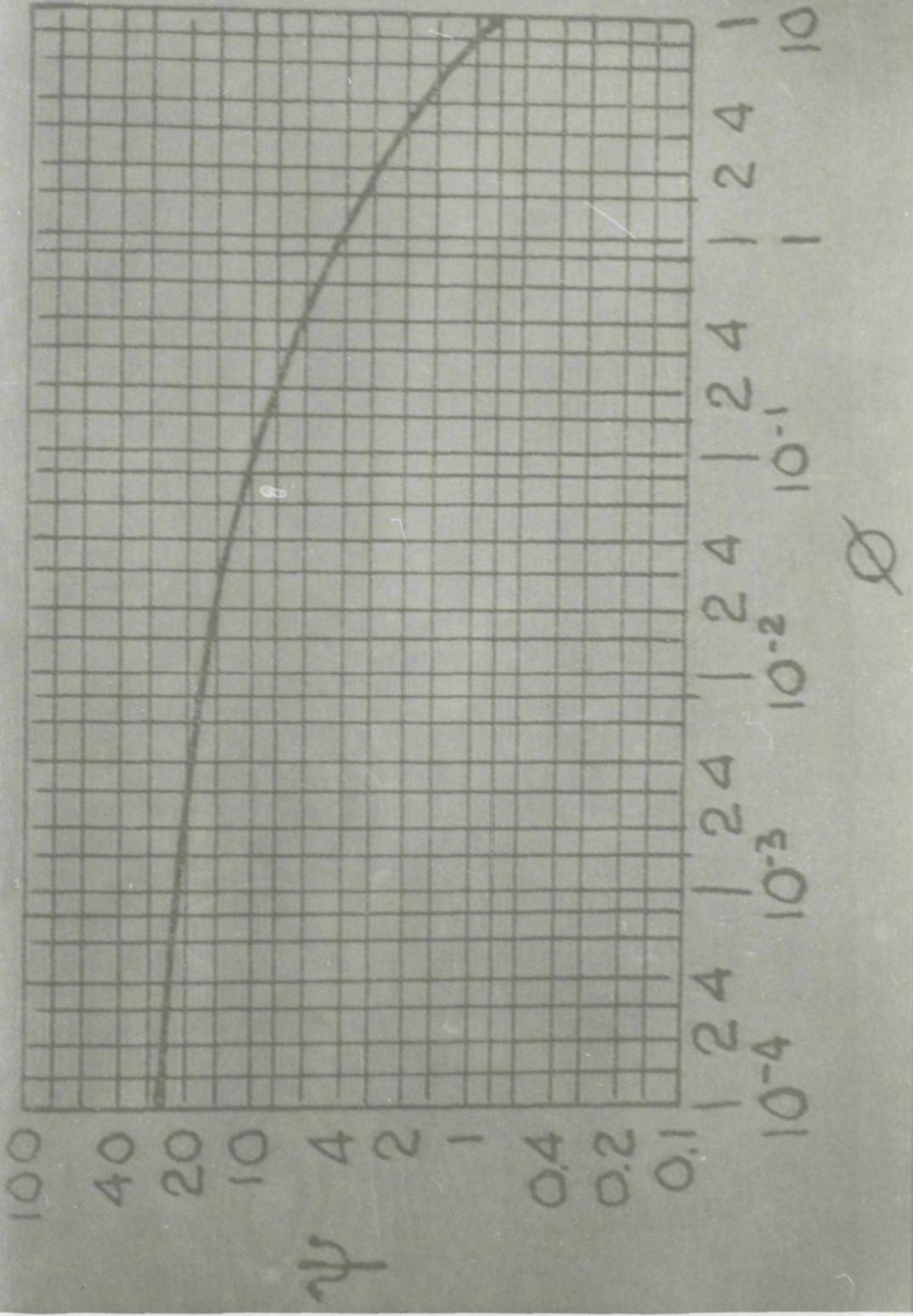


Fig. 122 -

fonction d'EINSTEIN

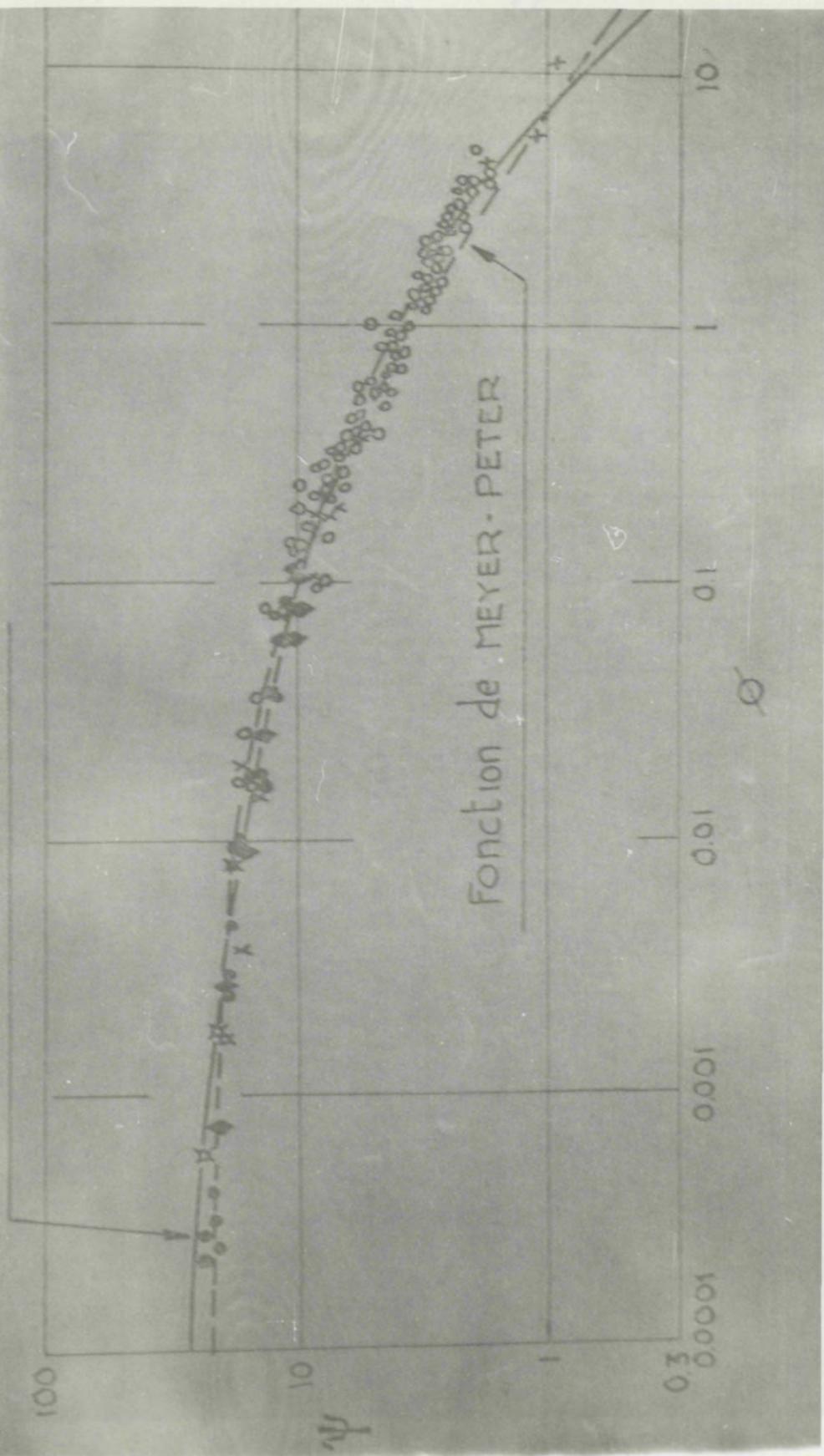


Fig. 123-

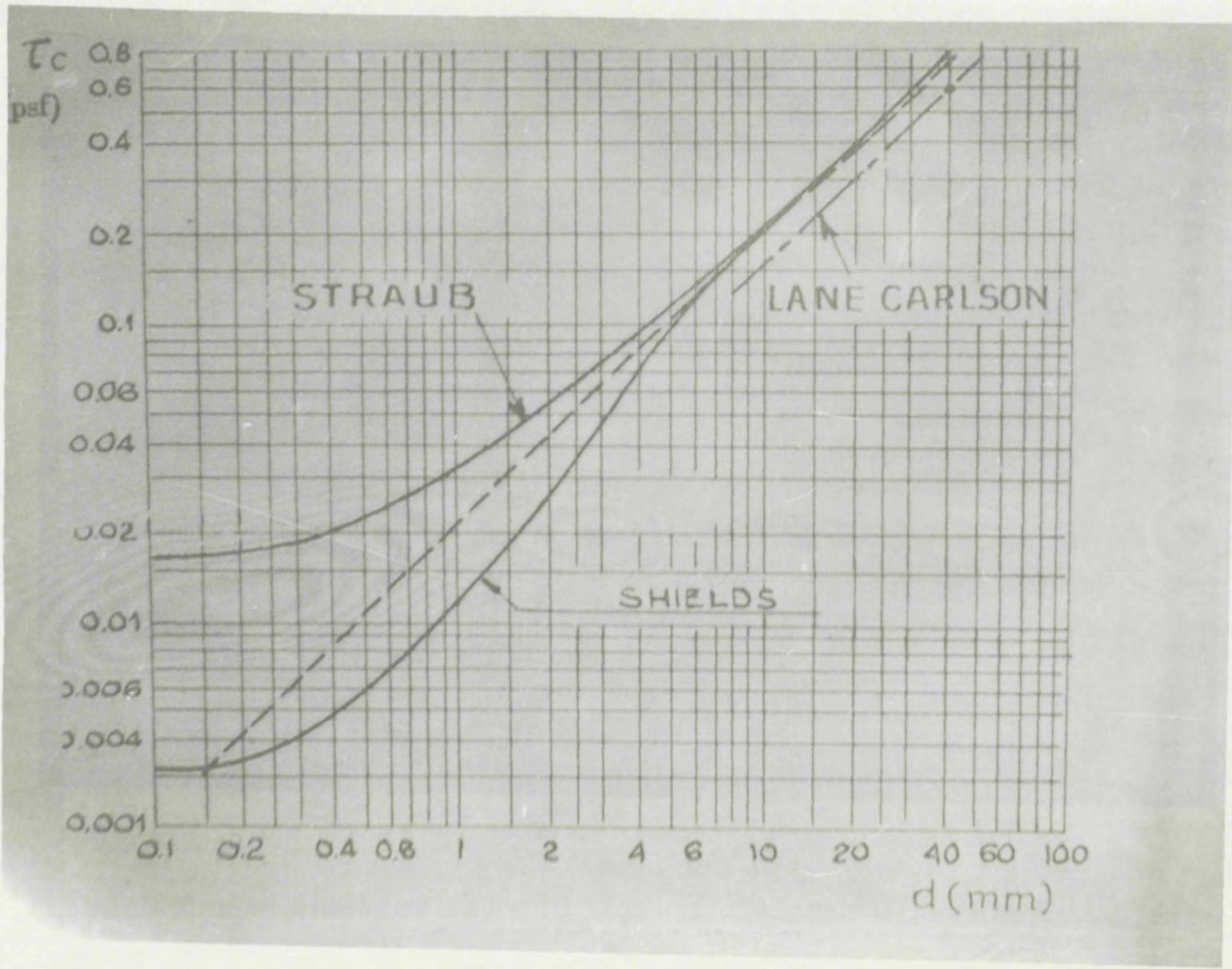


Fig. 124-

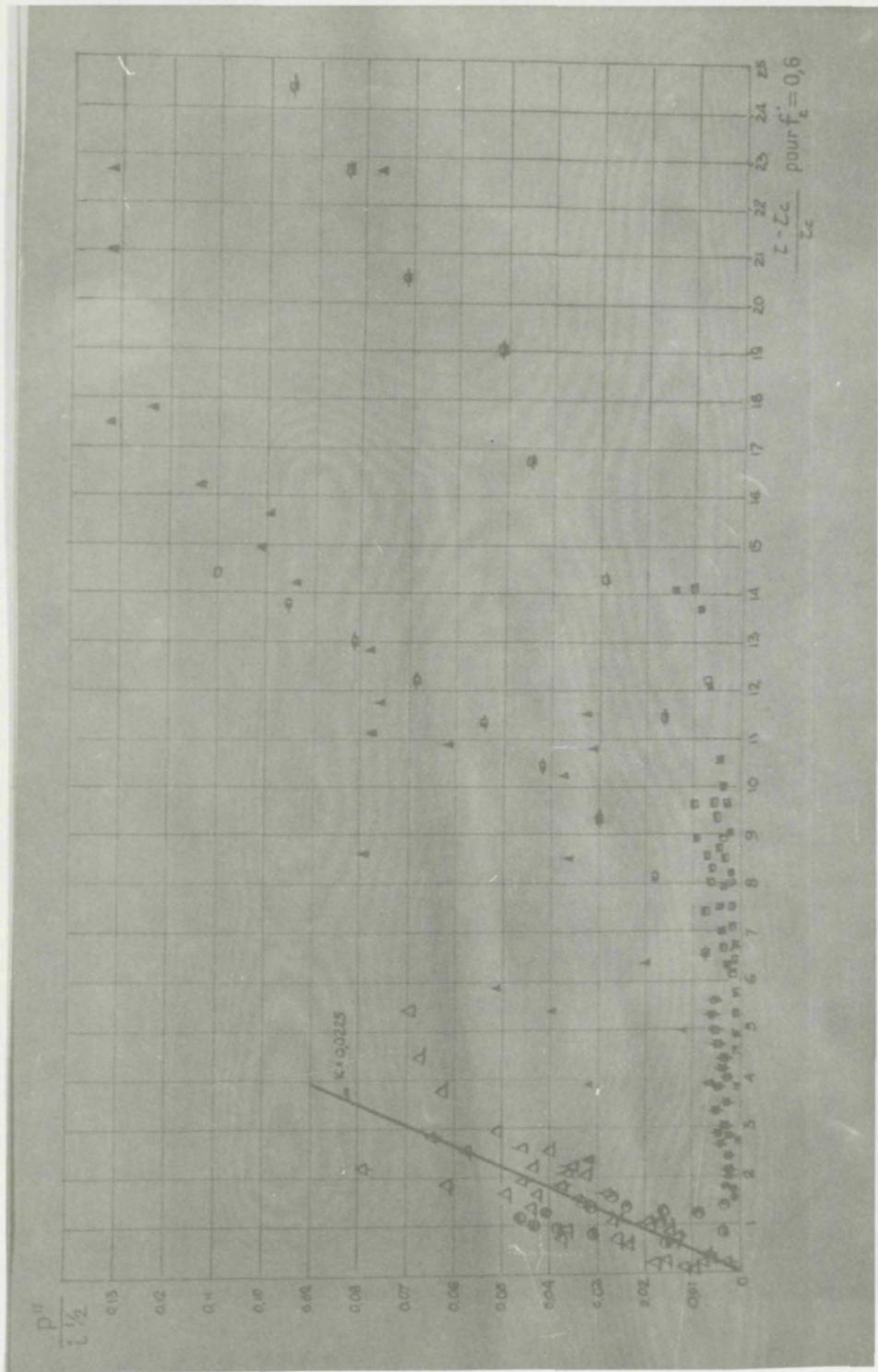


Fig. 725-

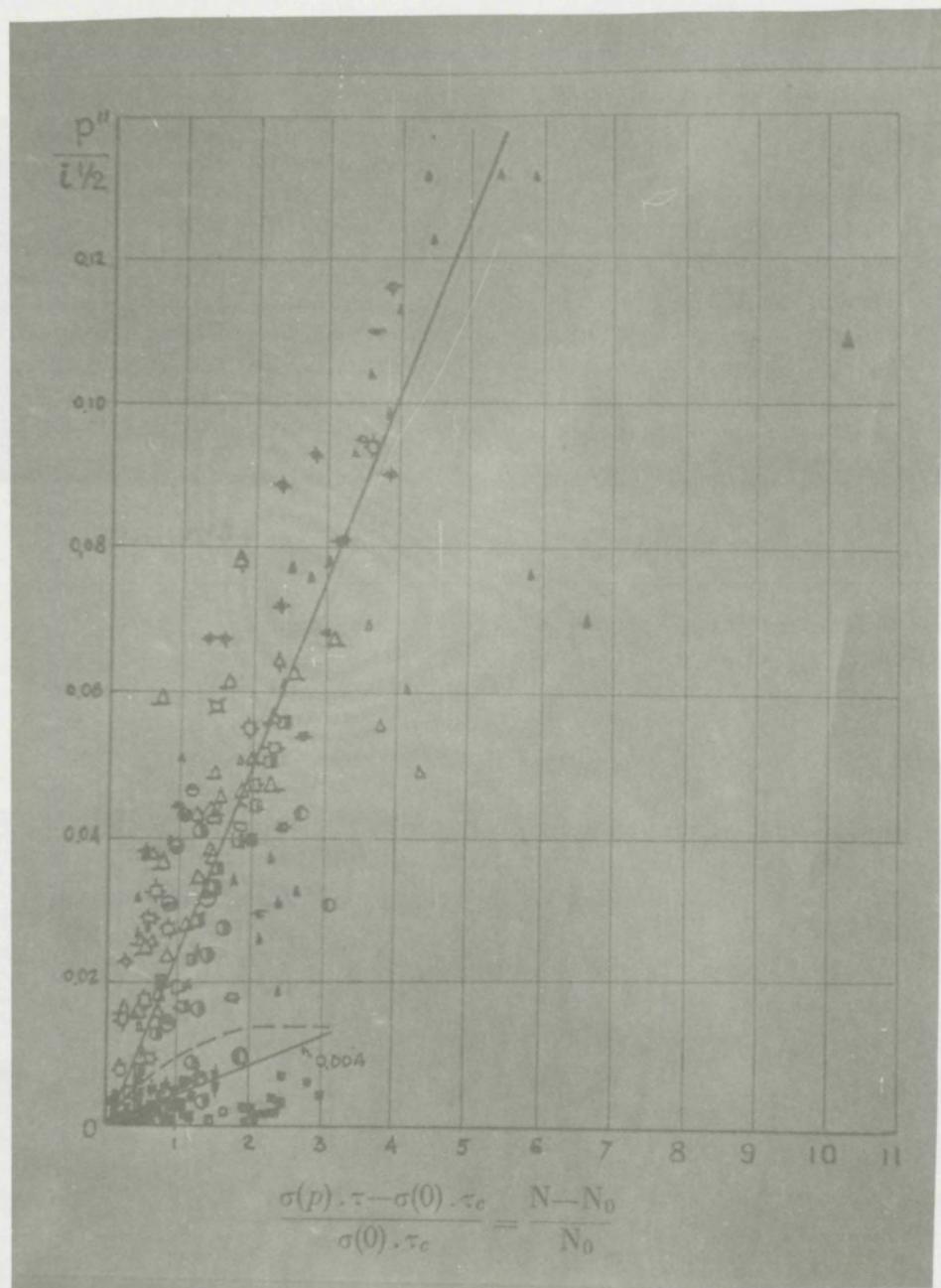


Fig. 126-

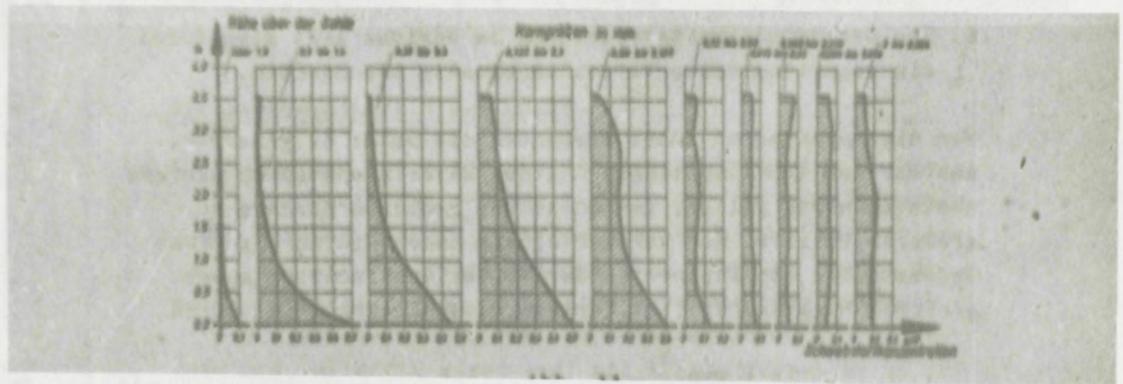


Fig. 127-

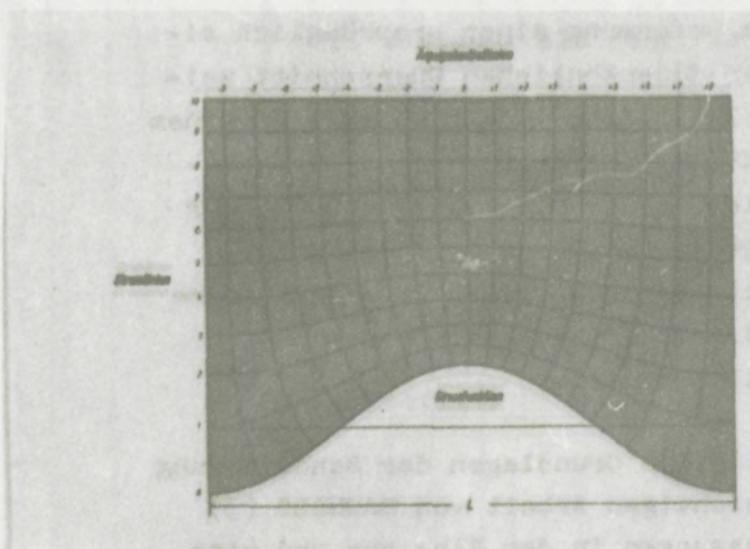


Fig. 128-

UPPER - FLOW REGIME

LOWER - FLOW REGIME

Relative Vel (near bed)	Water Surface, Depth and Turbulence and Particles Motion	Bed Form	Low concentration	High concentration	Very high concentration
LOW	Ripple bed	Ripple water surface Depth nearly uniform Depth and ripples height varied Small lee sediments	Ripple bed Surface holds Surface zone over some width Depth over cross section done height approximately Large lee sediments	Surface holds Surface zone over some width Depth and some height not clearly related Lee sediments small or absent	Surface holds Surface zone, breaking intermittently Depth greater at standing wave crests Waves break when surface fronts become lower than bed surface Large - wave turbulence forming wave breaking
MED	Turbulence and Particles Motion	Turbulence and Particles Motion	Bed form with ripples	Bed form with ripples	Bed form with ripples
HIGH	Bed form with ripples	Bed form with ripples	Bed form with ripples	Bed form with ripples	Bed form with ripples
?	?	?	?	?	?

Fig. 1. Stromingeffect op een zandbedden naar Harms [13].

 $F < I$ voor Lower-flow regime (turbulent) $F > I$ voor Upper-flow regime (achterwend)

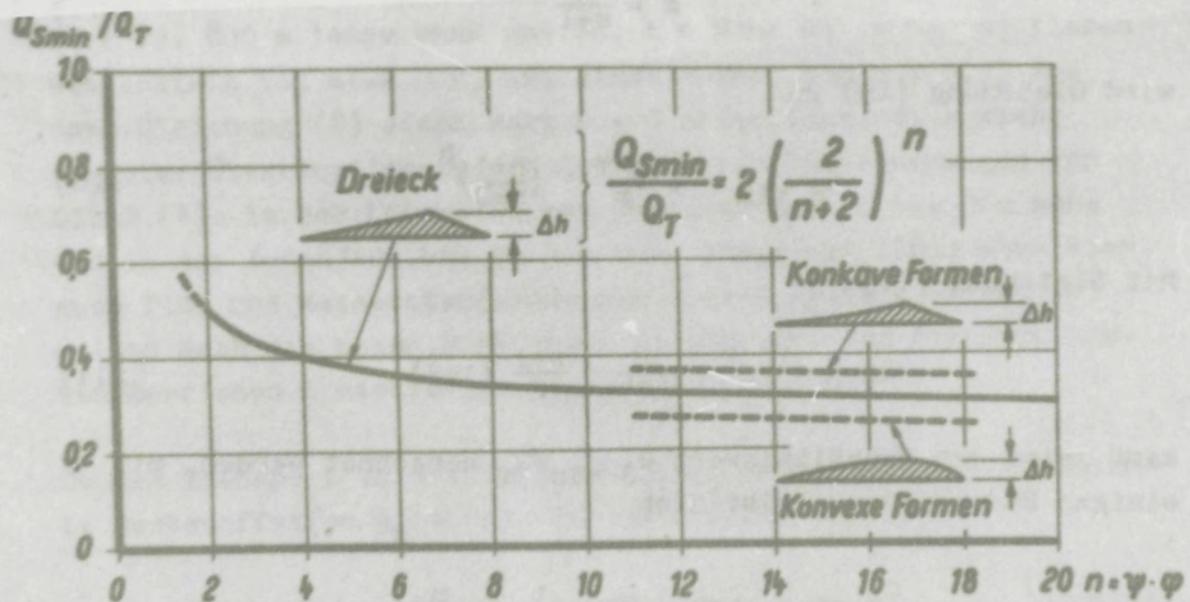


Fig. 130 -

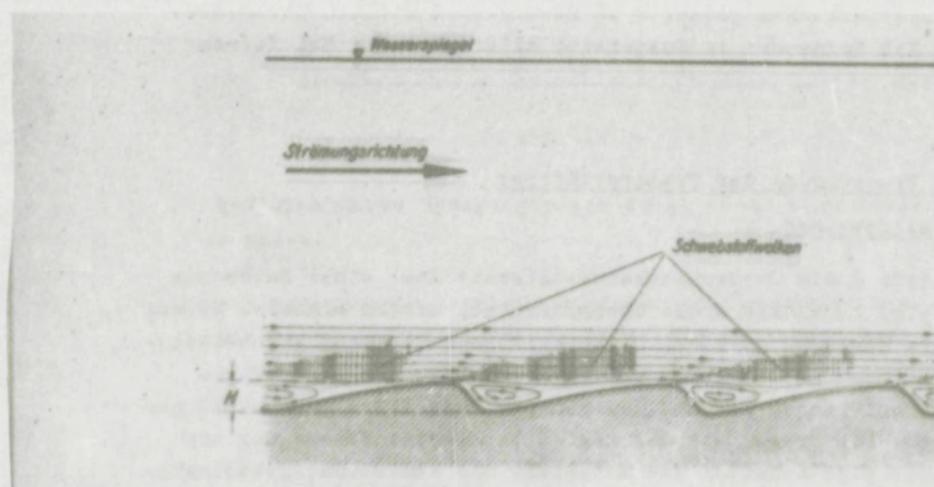


Fig. 131 -

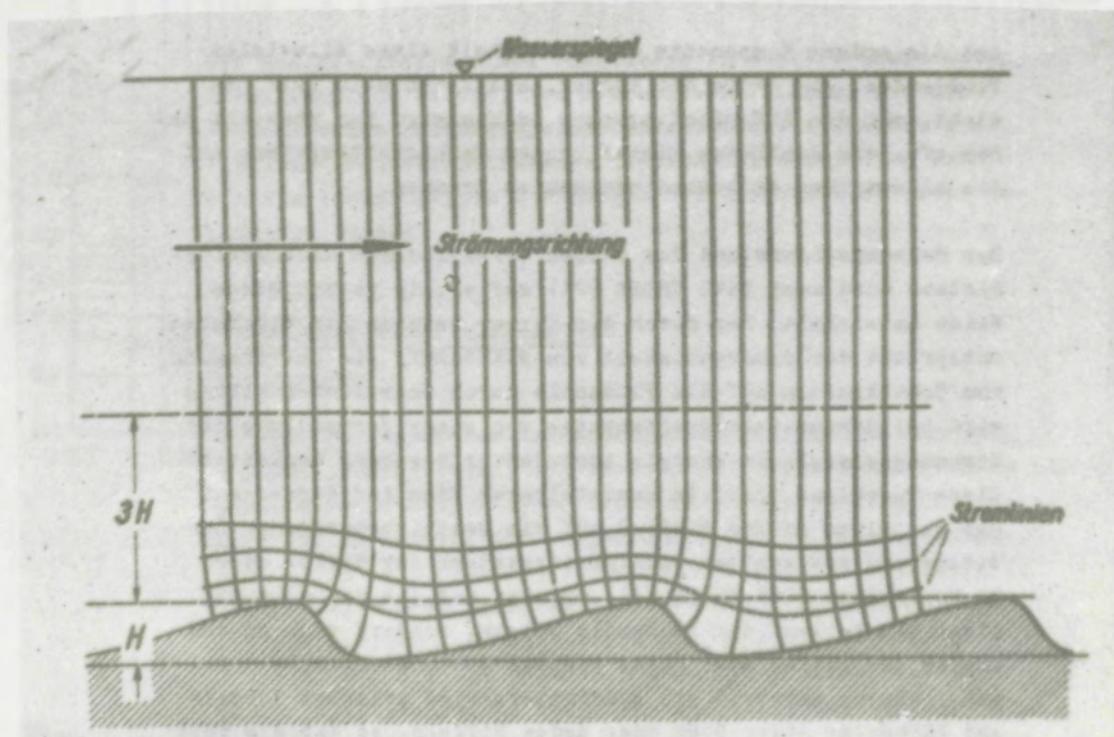


Fig. 132 -

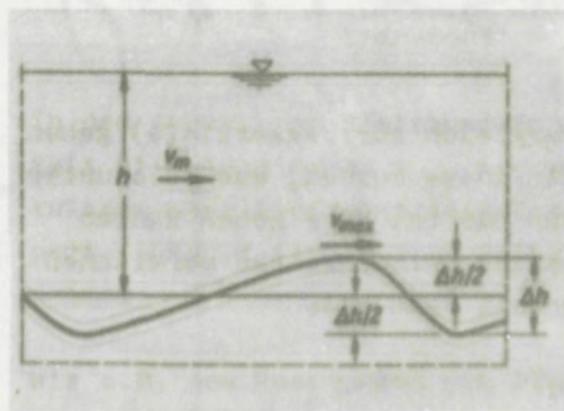


Fig. 133 -

Fig. 135-

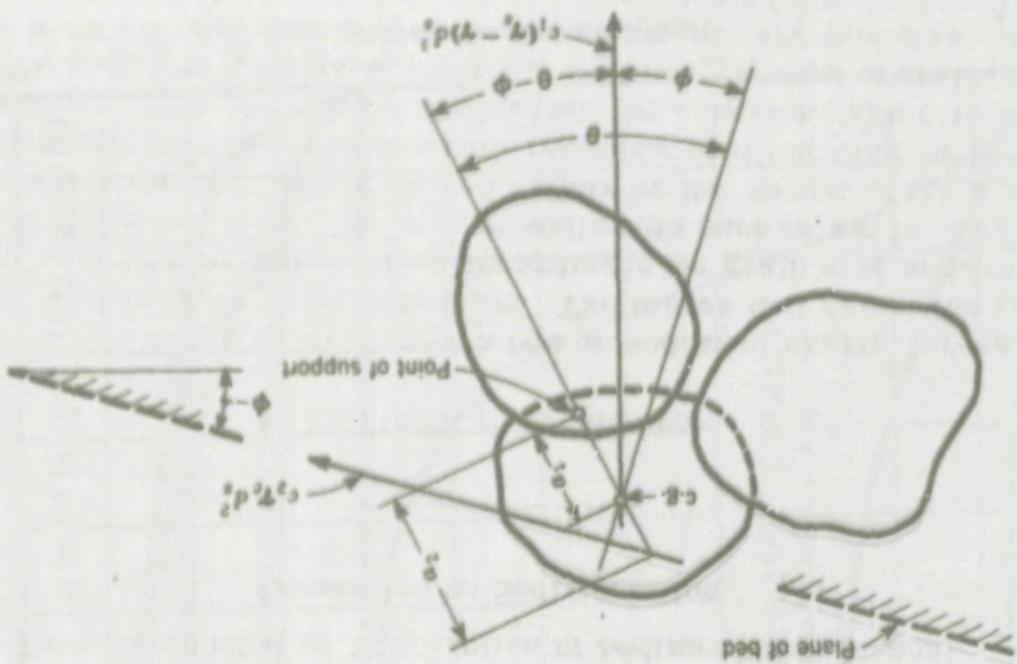
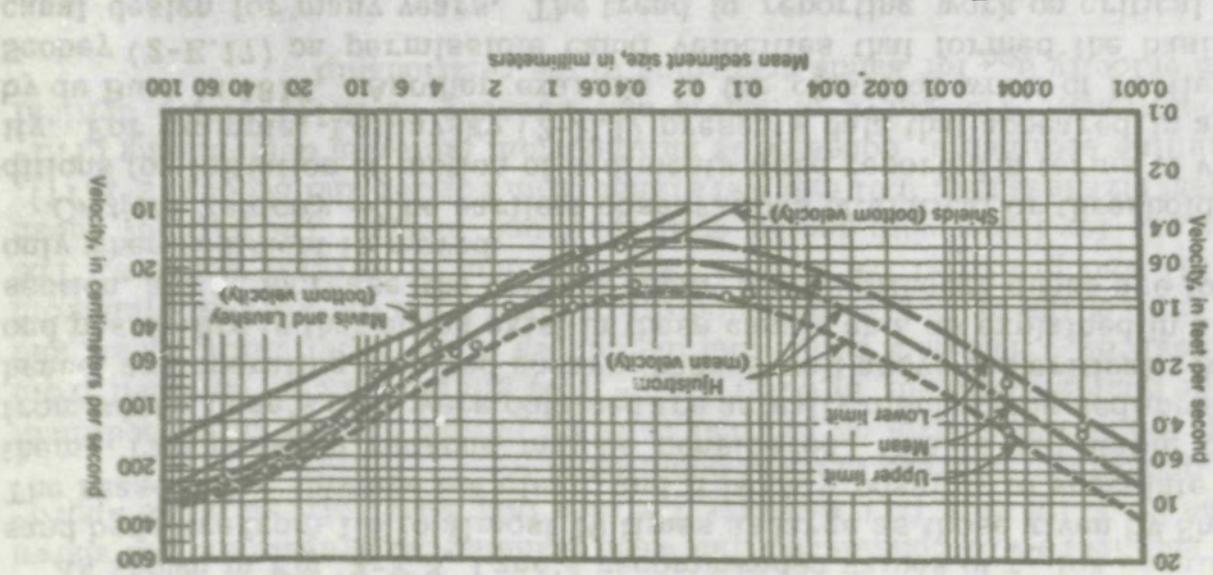


Fig. 136-



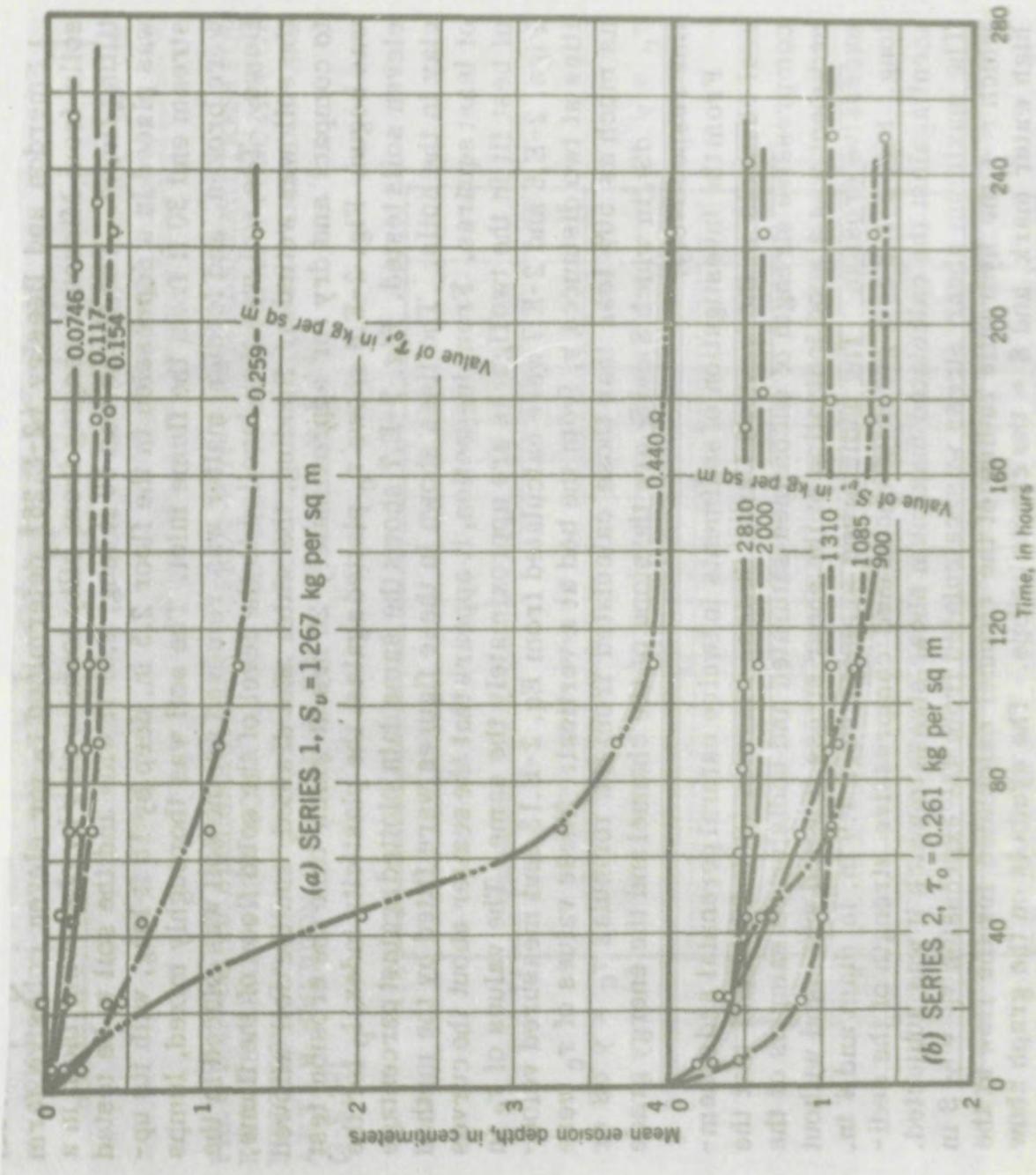


Fig. 136-

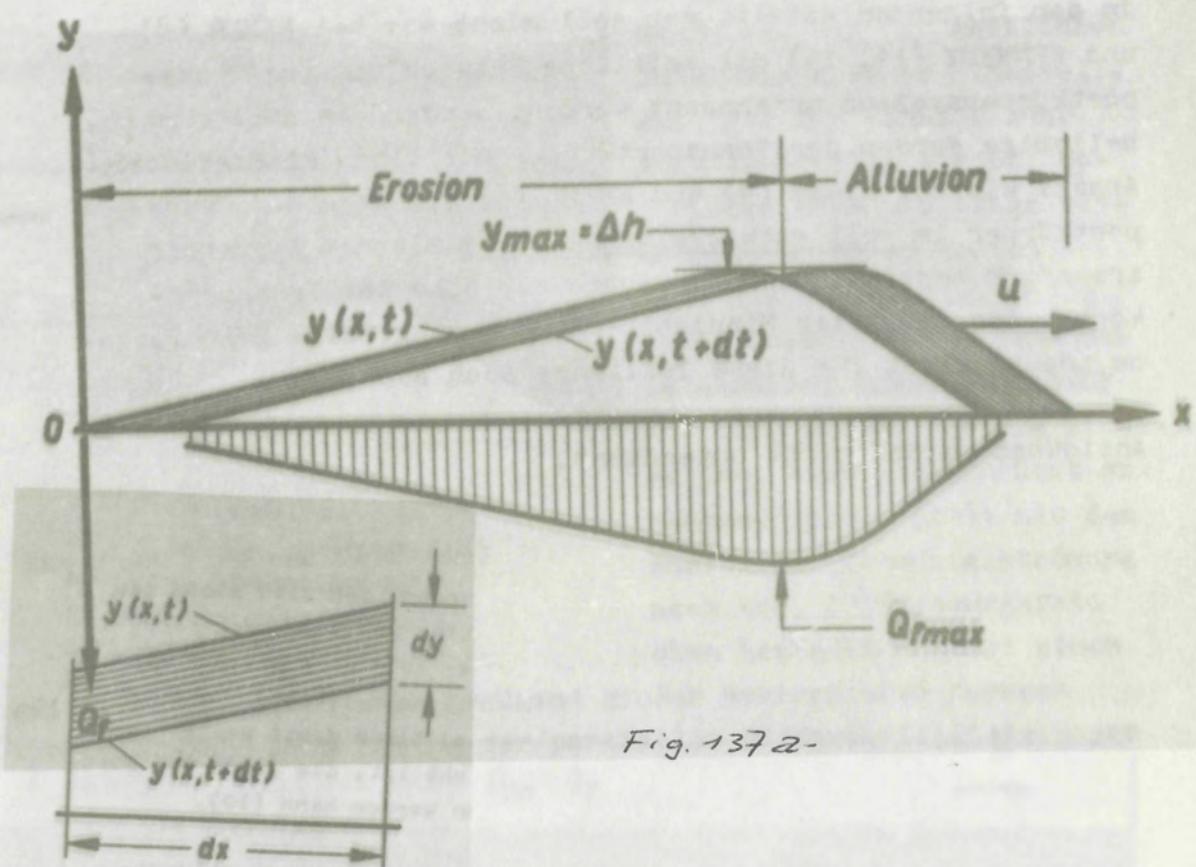


Fig. 137b -

Fig. 137z -

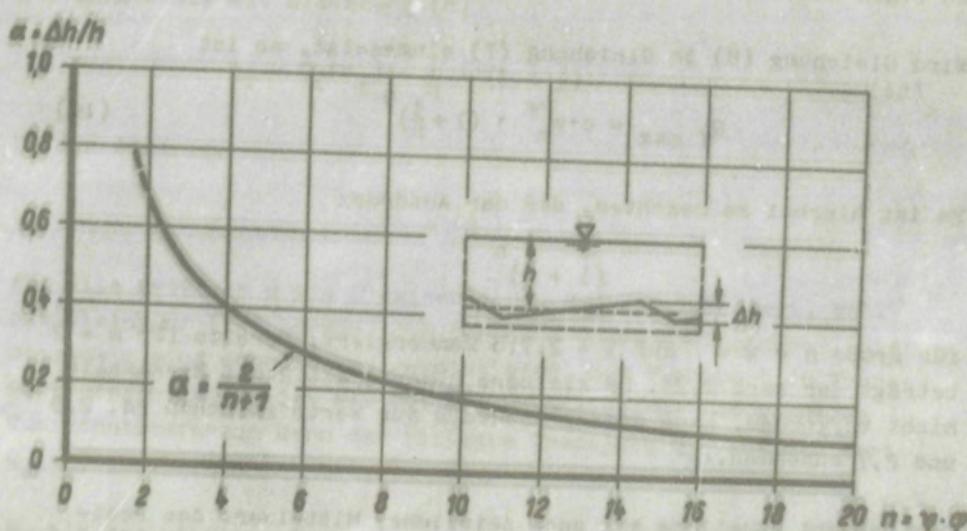


Fig. 138 -

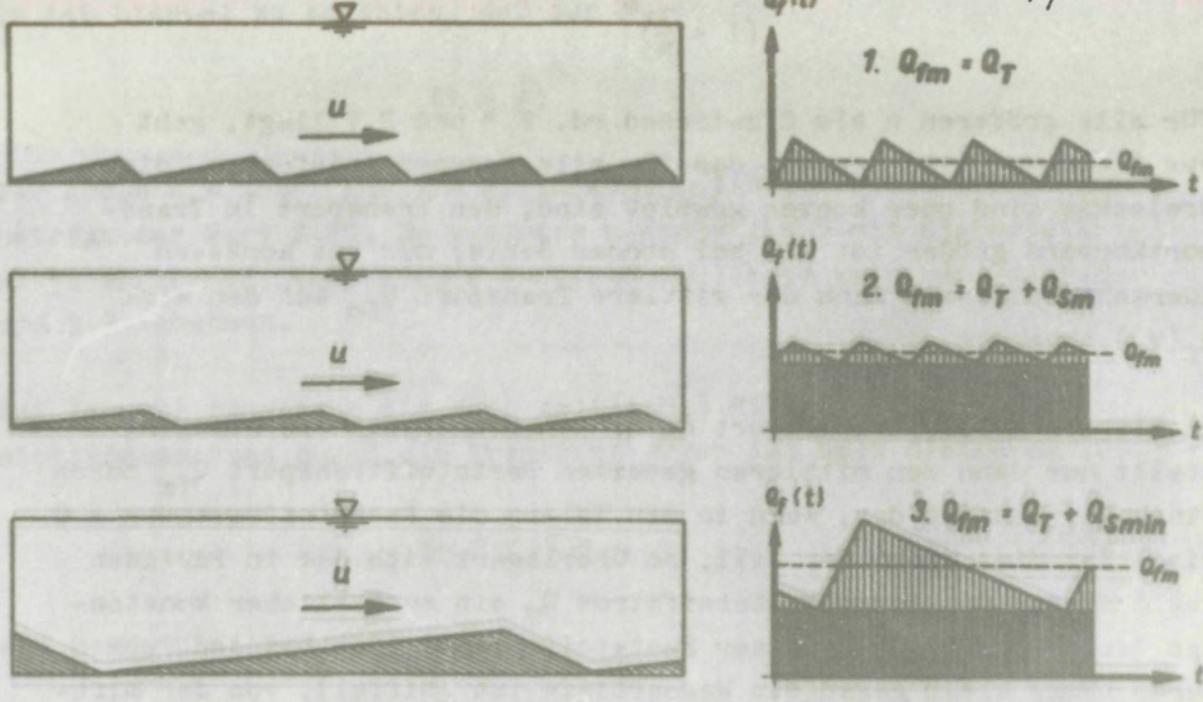


Fig. 139 -

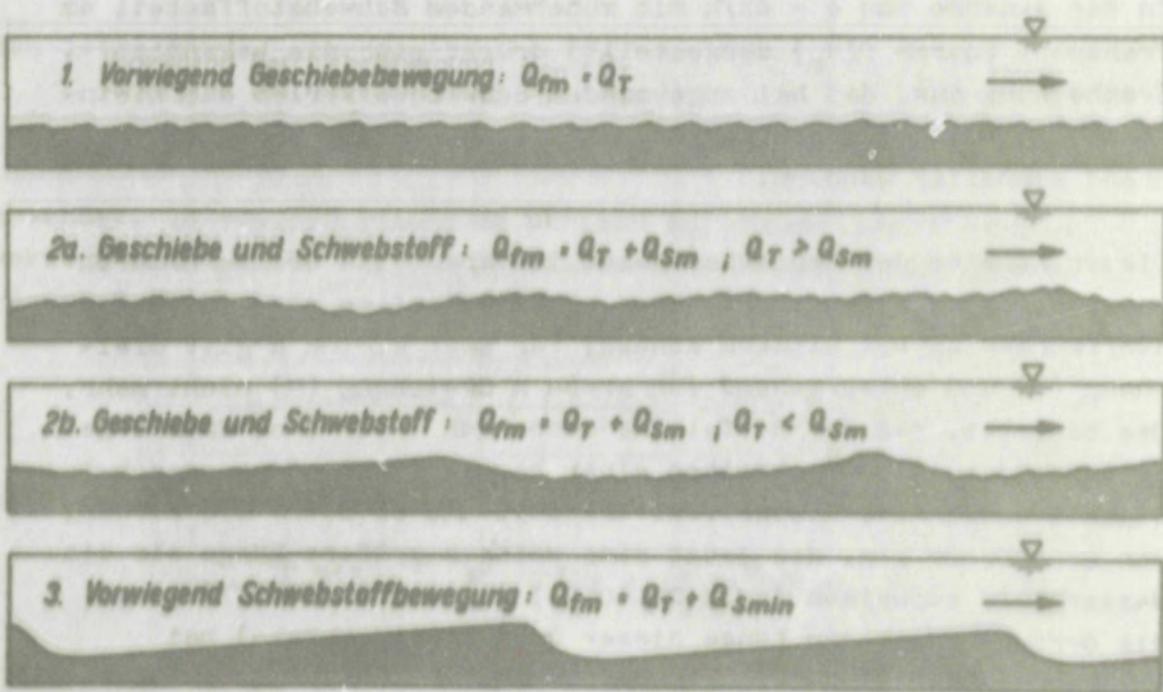


Fig. 140 -

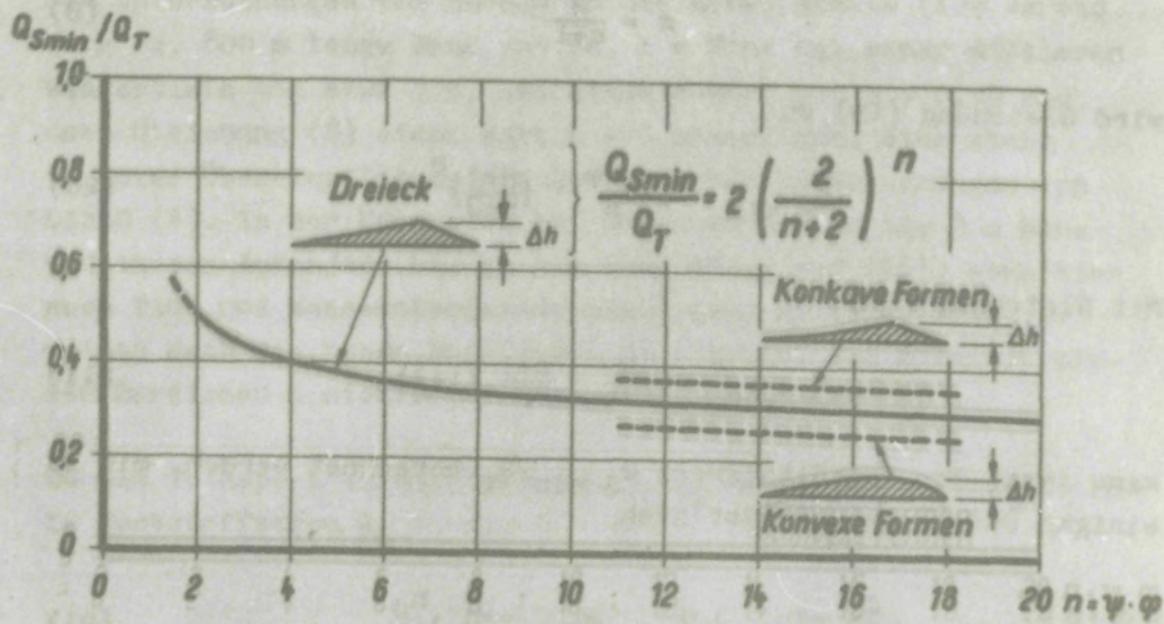


Fig. 190 -

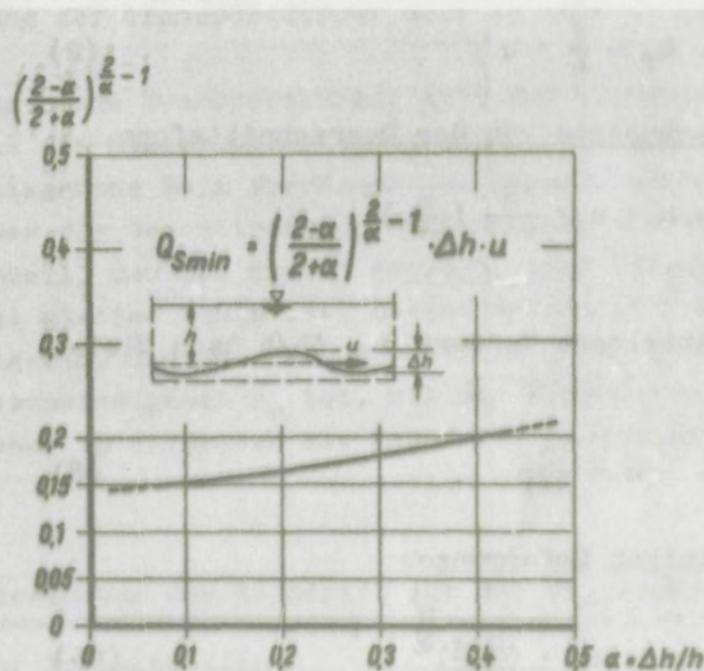


Fig. 191 -

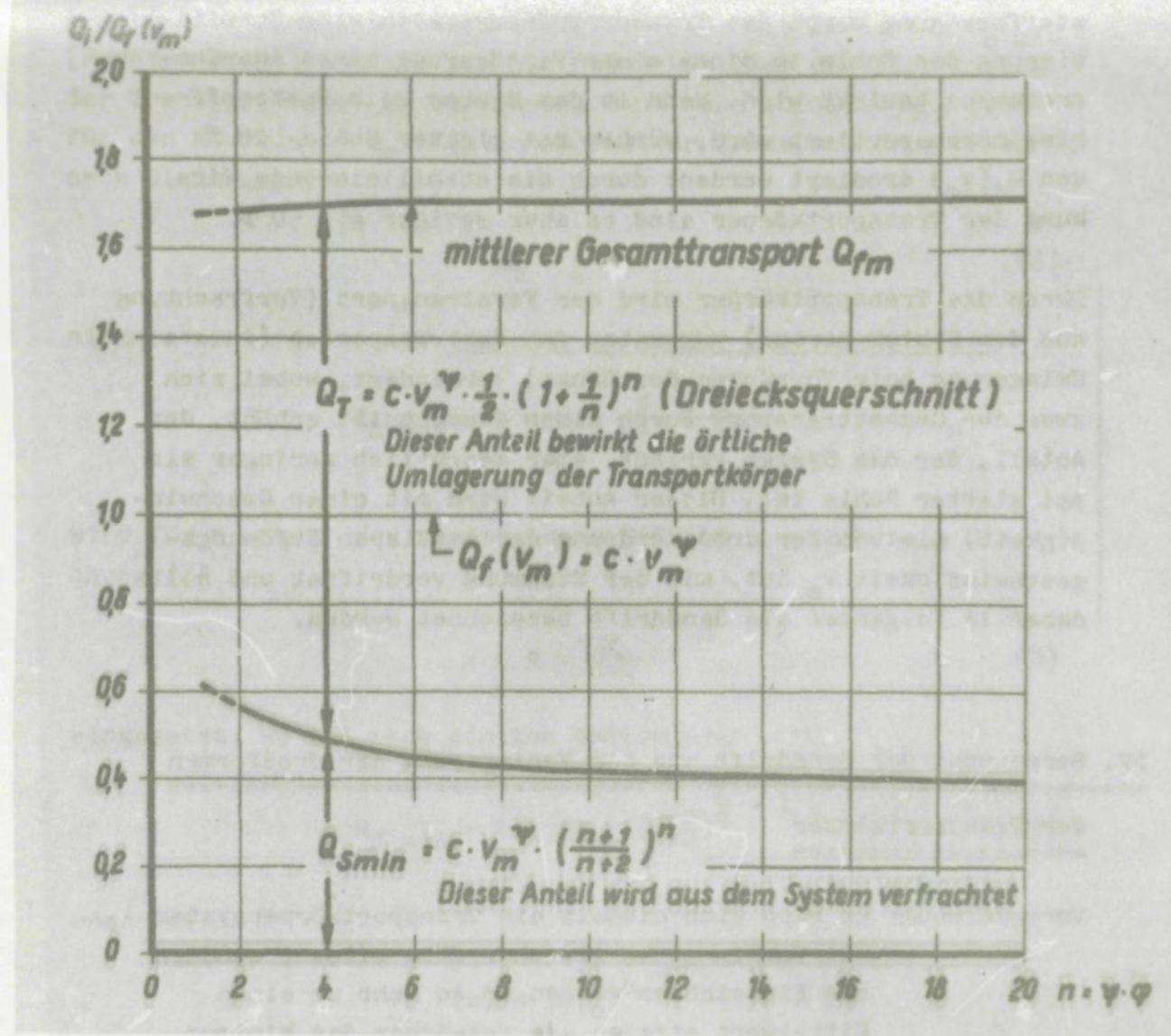


Fig. 142 -

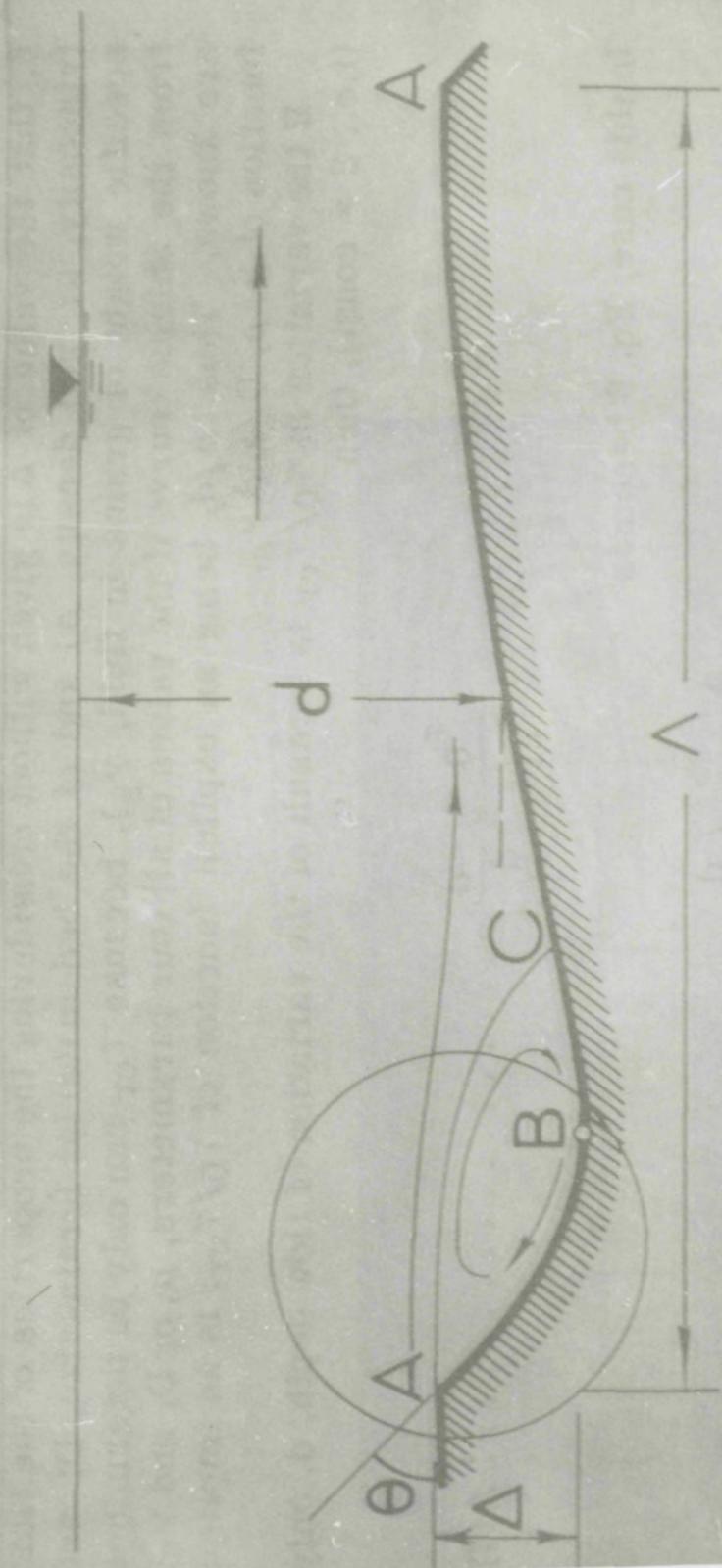


Fig. 143 - Geometrie van een stroomcijfer (Yzlin)

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE BIBLICAL STUDIES OF J. C. COLE

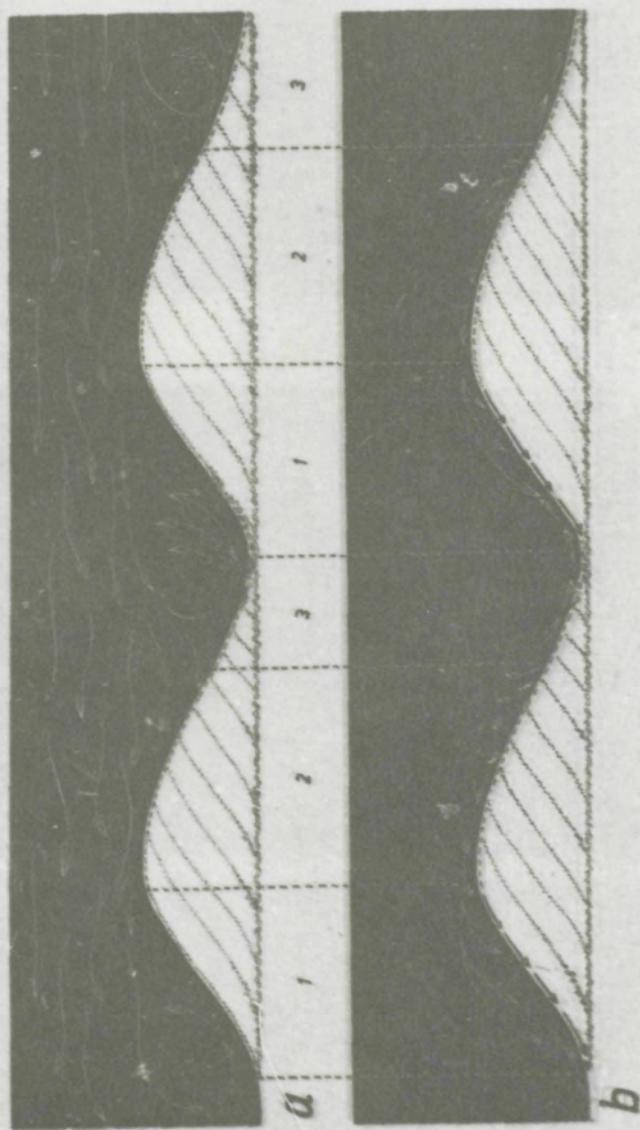


Fig. 144 *2* en 6-

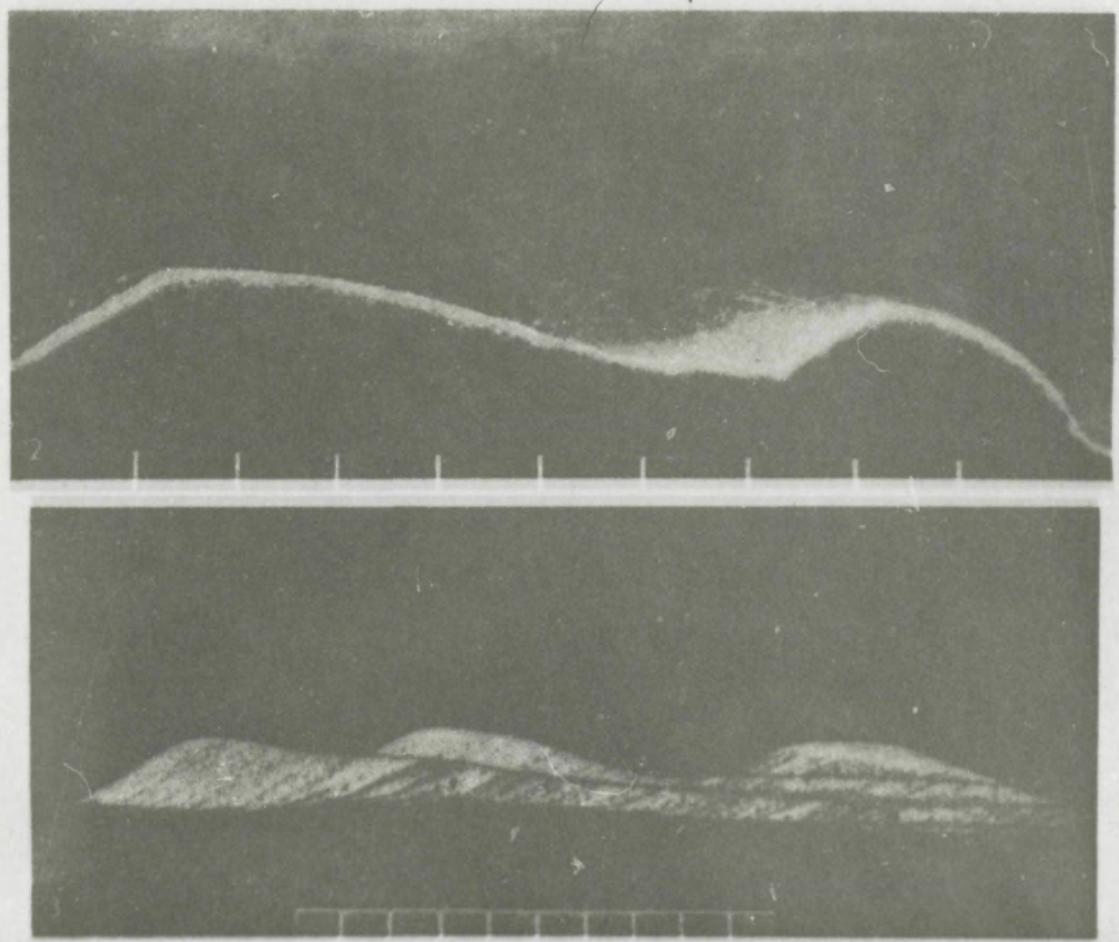
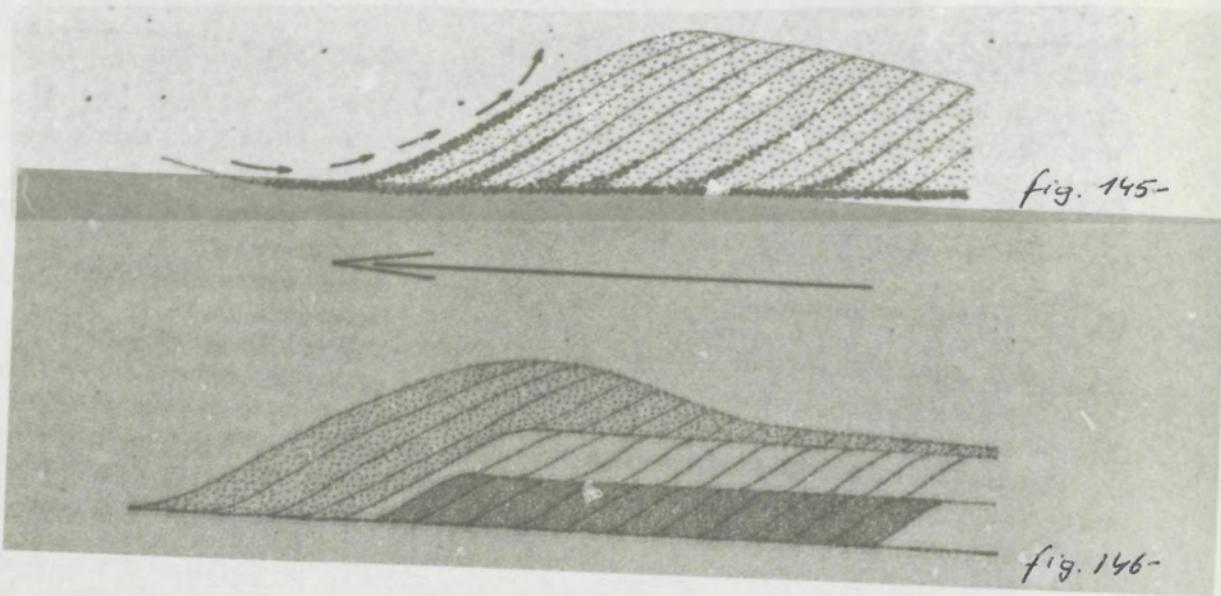


Fig. 147 & 148-

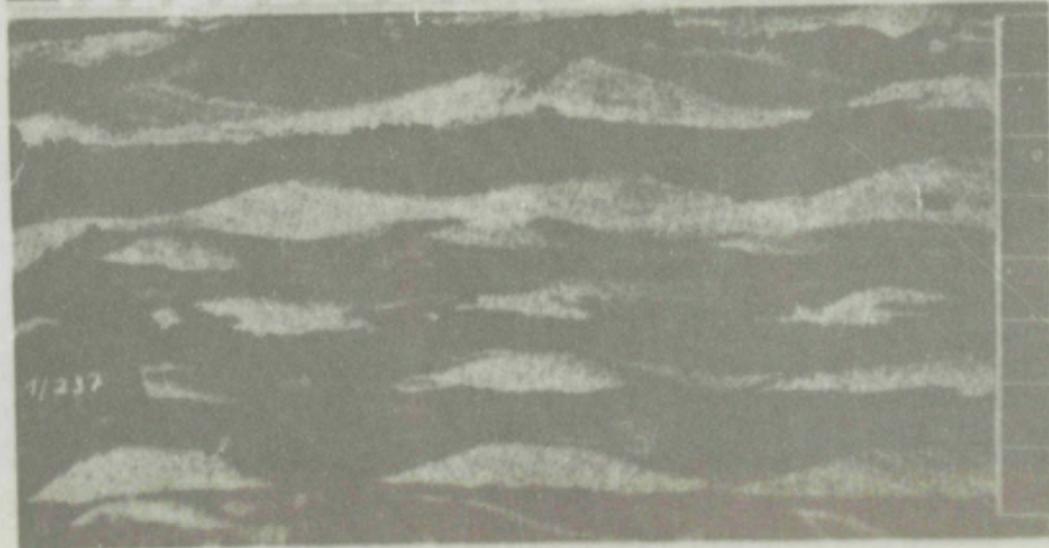
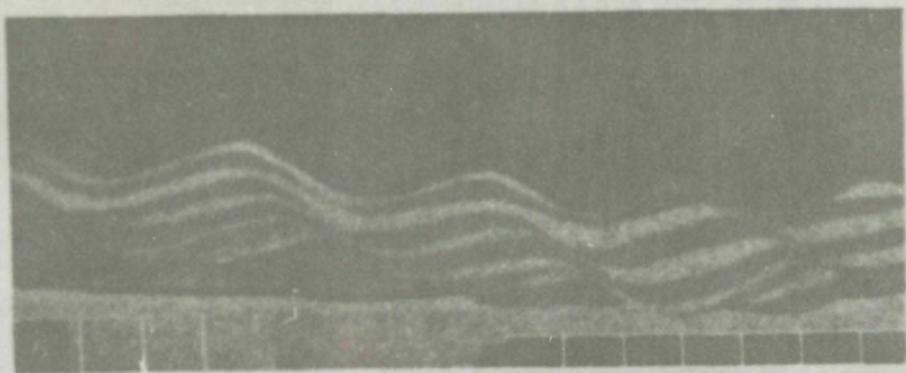




Fig. 150



Fig. 166



Fig. 167

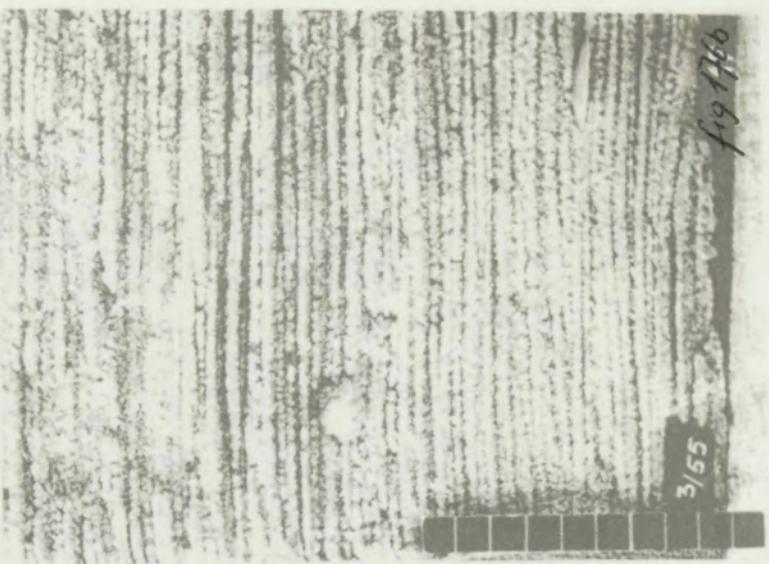


Fig. 168



Fig. 169

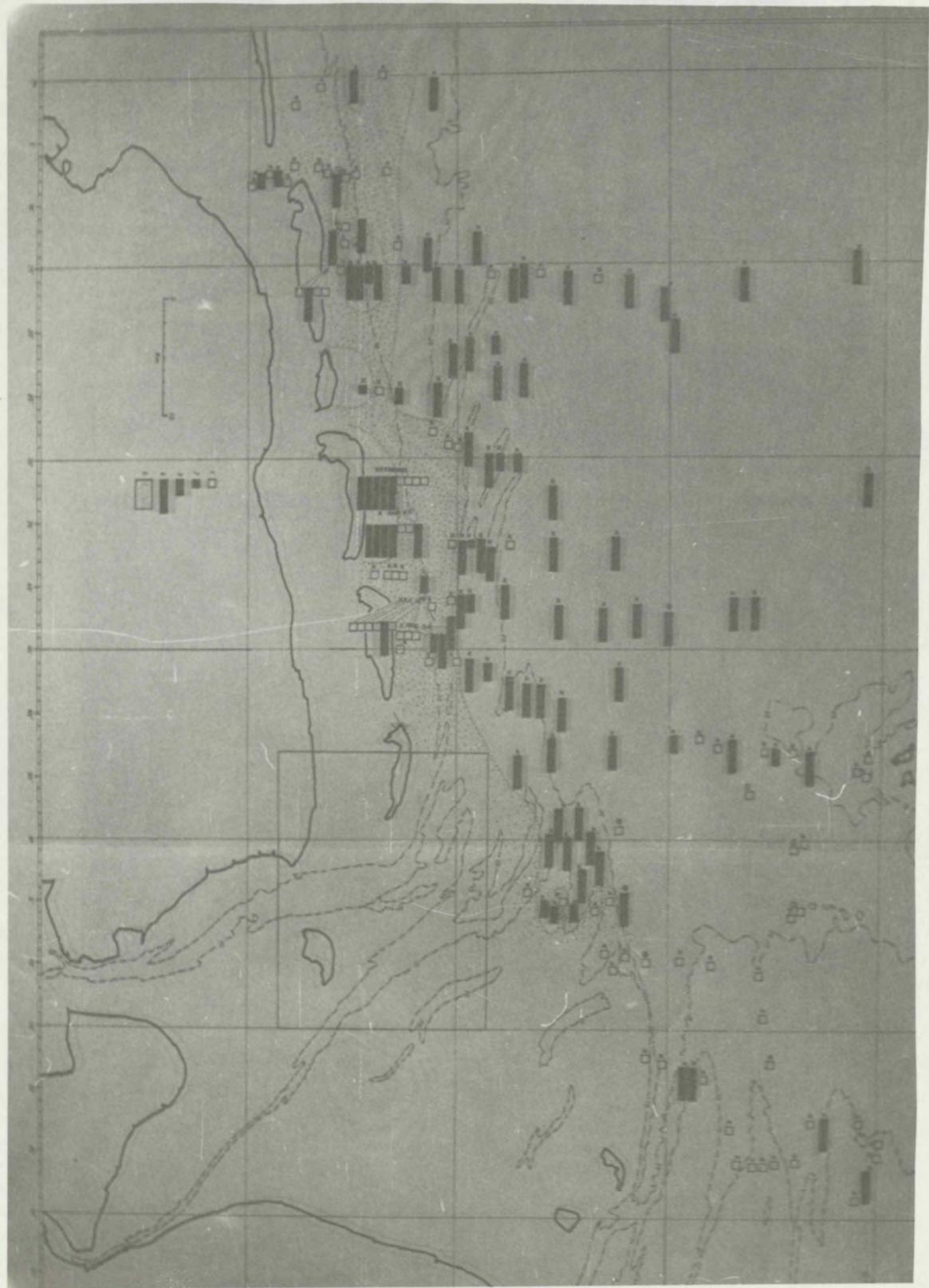
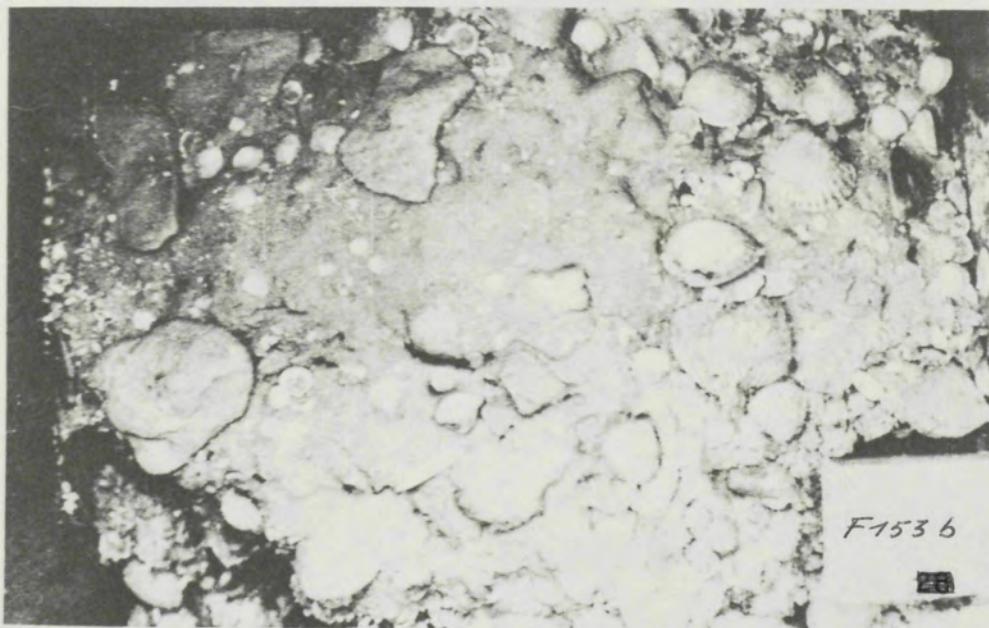
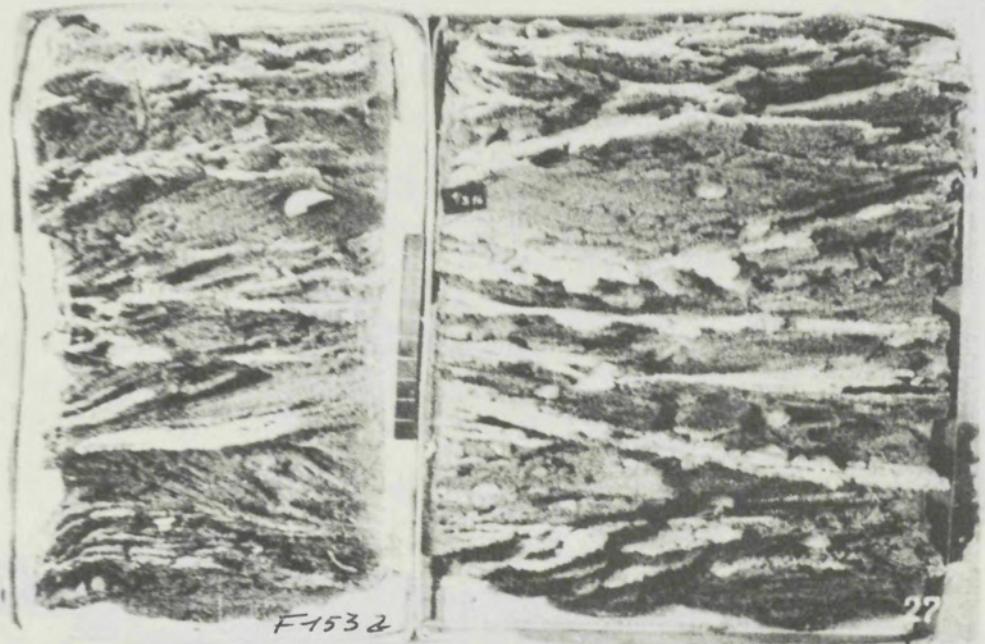
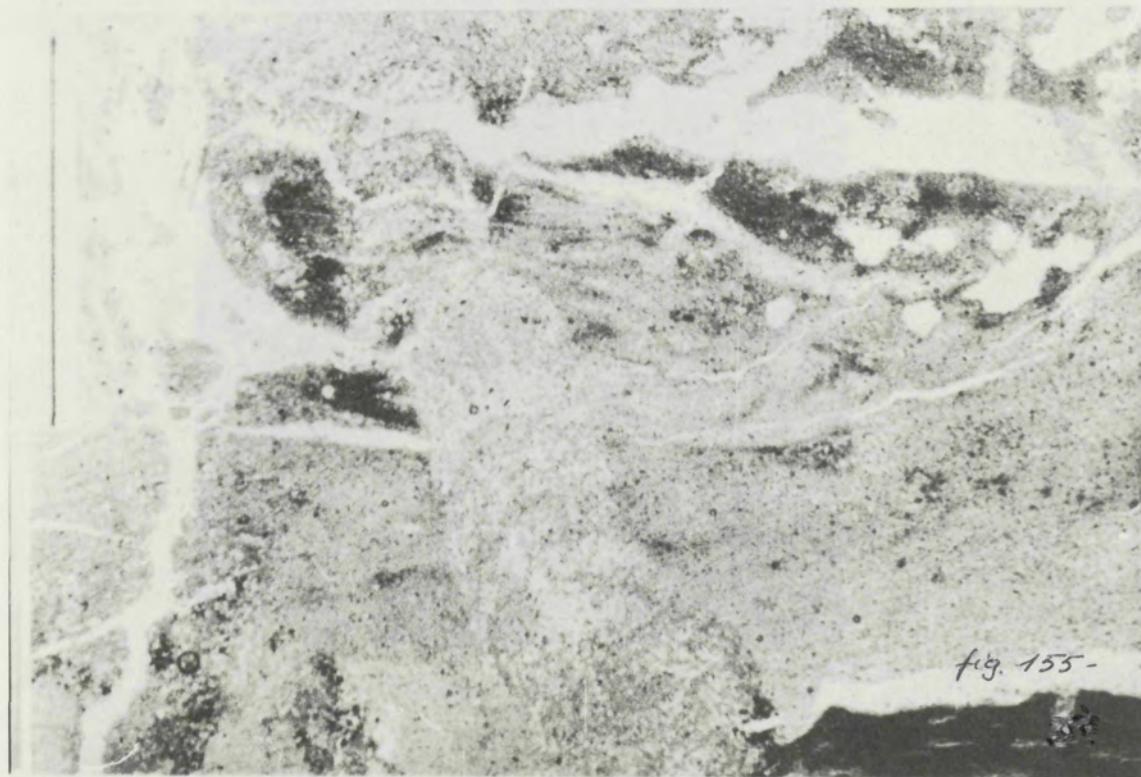
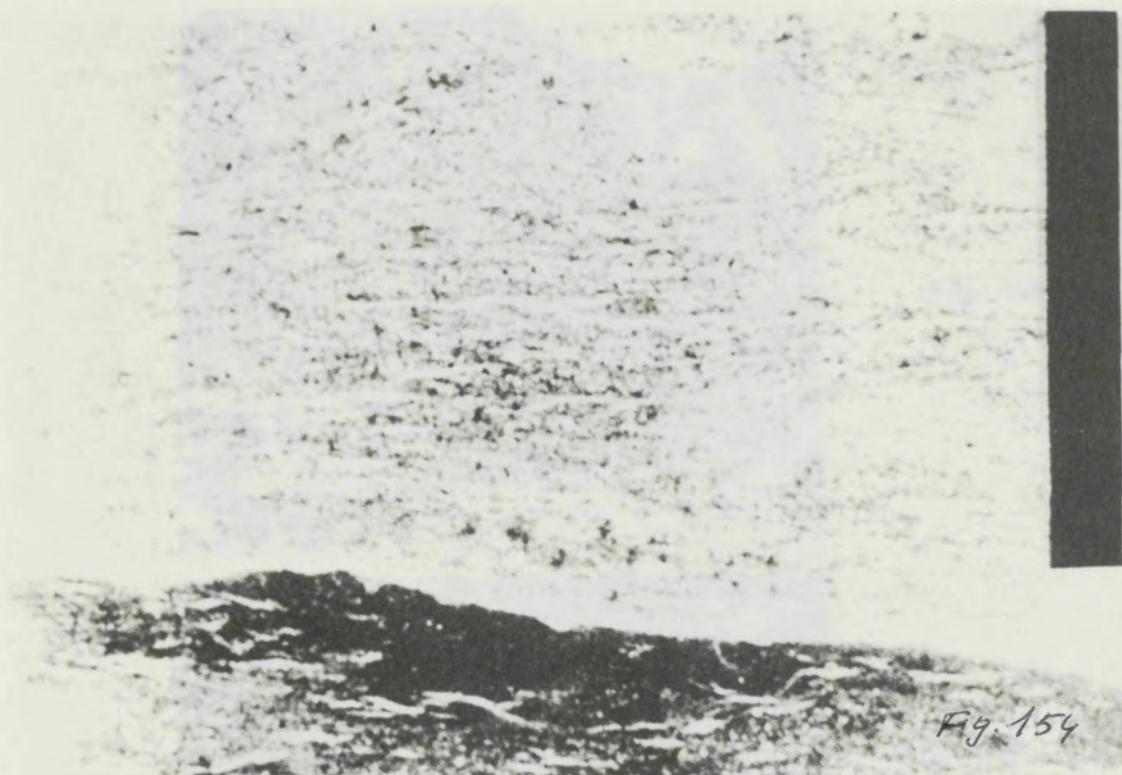


Fig. 152-





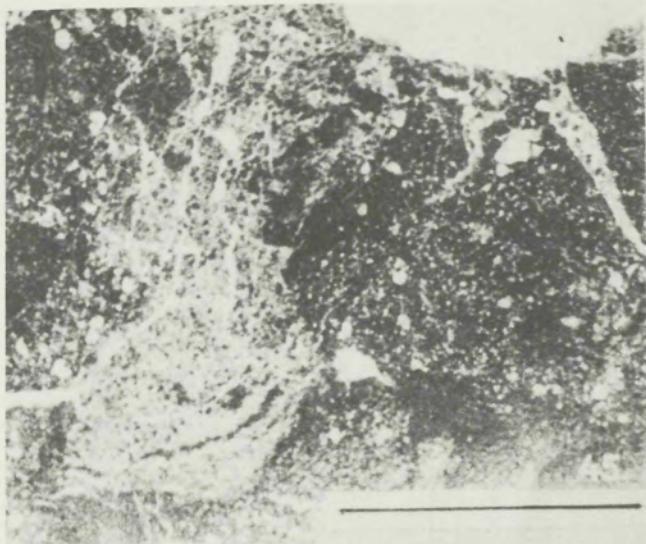


Fig. 156



Fig. 157

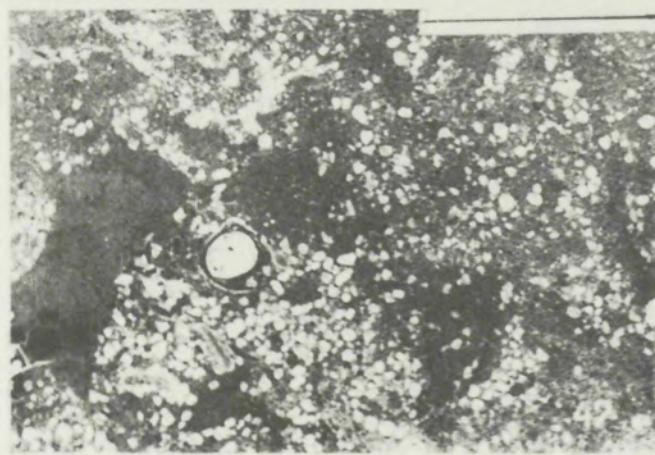


Fig. 158



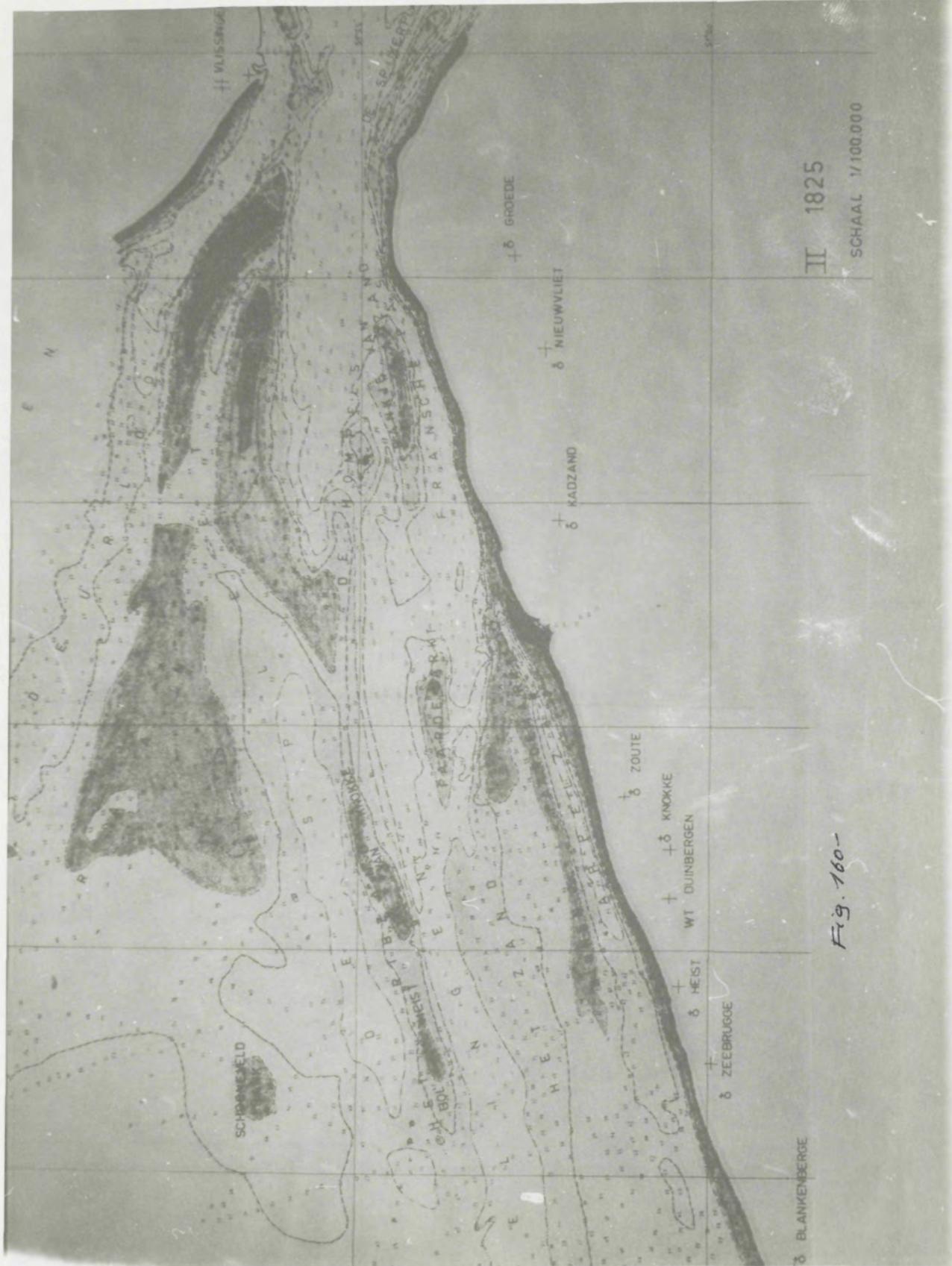


Fig. 160-

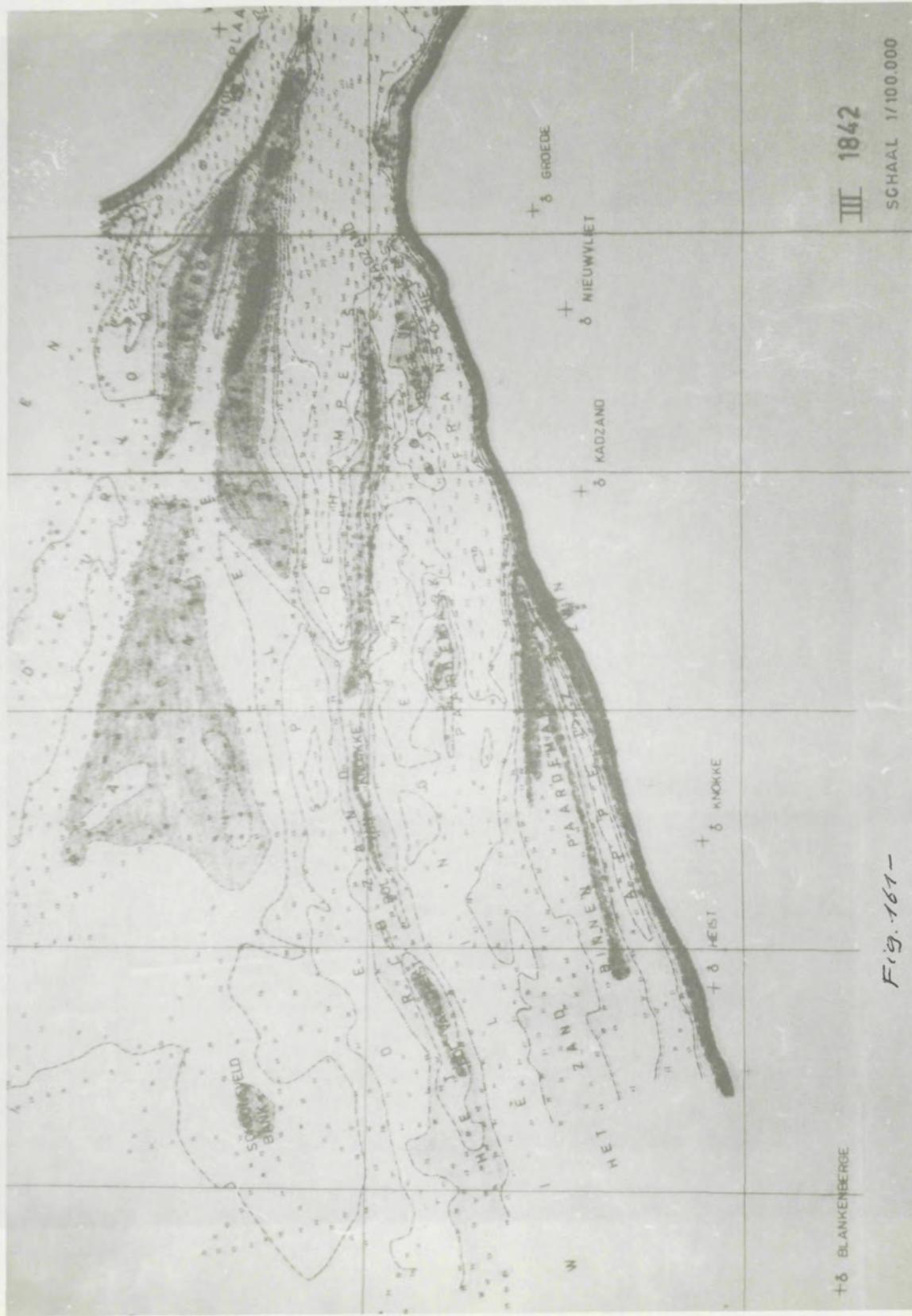
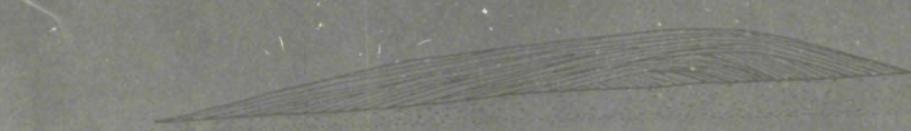




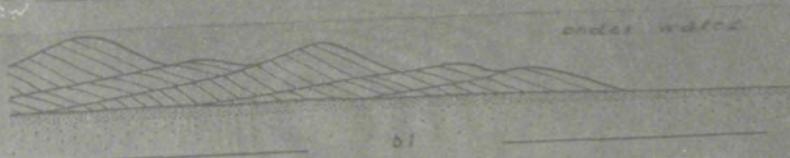
Fig. 162 - Zeegat tussen Norderney en Juist met
rifboog bestaande uit afz. platen, eb- en vloedscharen

a. Inwendige structuur van een vlakke strandrif en strandvlak

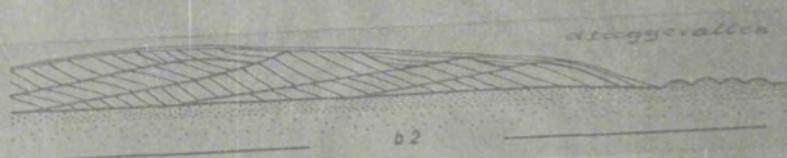


de landinzijdse flank (steil hellende lagen) verloopt te effectieve fases
de zeezijde wordt opgebouwd uit laminaire zandlagen, in boven-

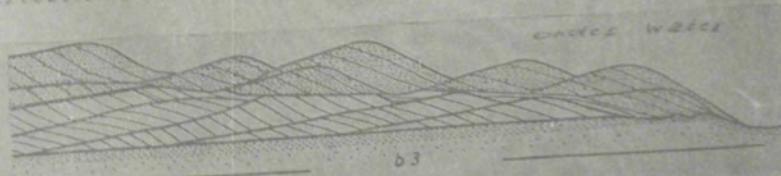
b. Inwendige structuur van een hoge strandrif



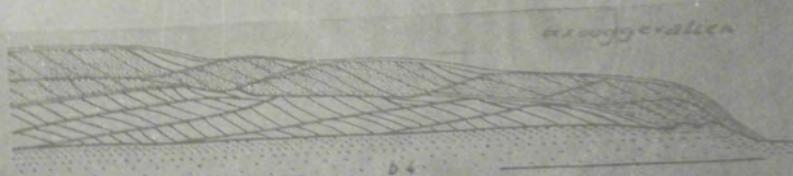
een megaribelsysteem ontstaat door megaribels die zich telkens
opnieuw afscheiden op de helling van de vorige ribbel; dit gebeurt
onder invloed van de "overstortstroom", naast rechts



het vorige megaribelsysteem wordt na het drooggraffen gedroogd,
in de pieken ontstaan deiningseribels



een nieuw megaribelsysteem trekt over de strandrif en zet er
nieuwe megaribbellagen af; deze worden hoger en scherper op naast
het land tot het piekje wordt dieper



de ribbelkeien zijn afgeplaat en de meeste dalen ongesloten
rechts werden steil hellende lagen gevormd

Fig. 103. Sedimenttransport op riffen.

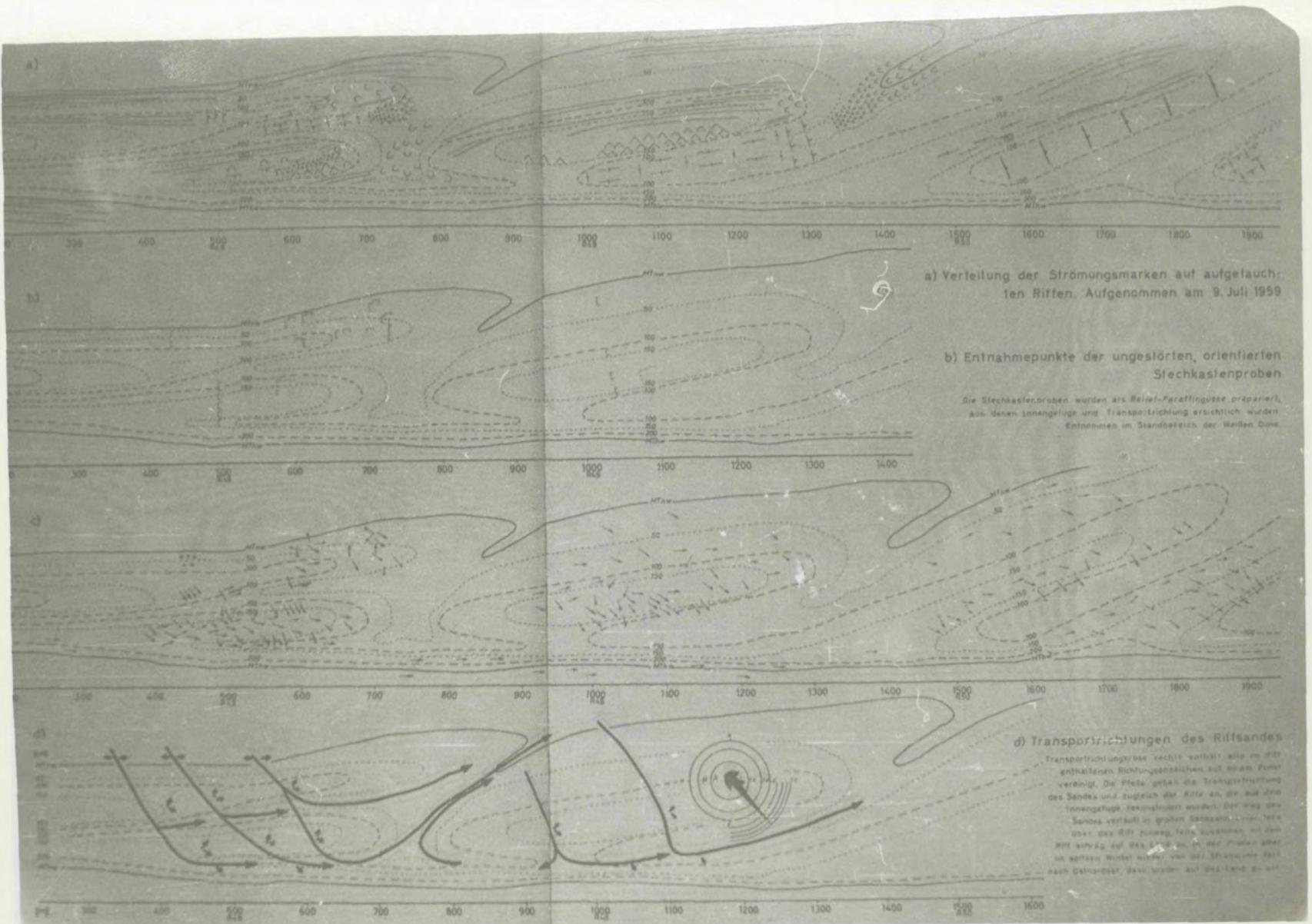


Fig. 164-



Fig. 165-

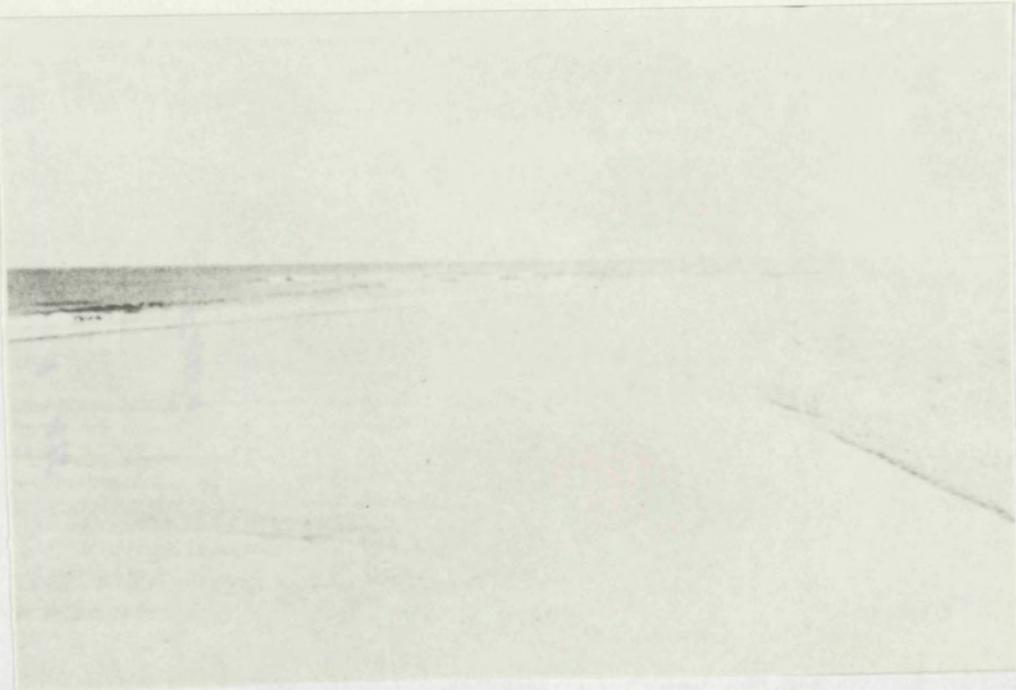


Fig. 166 a -

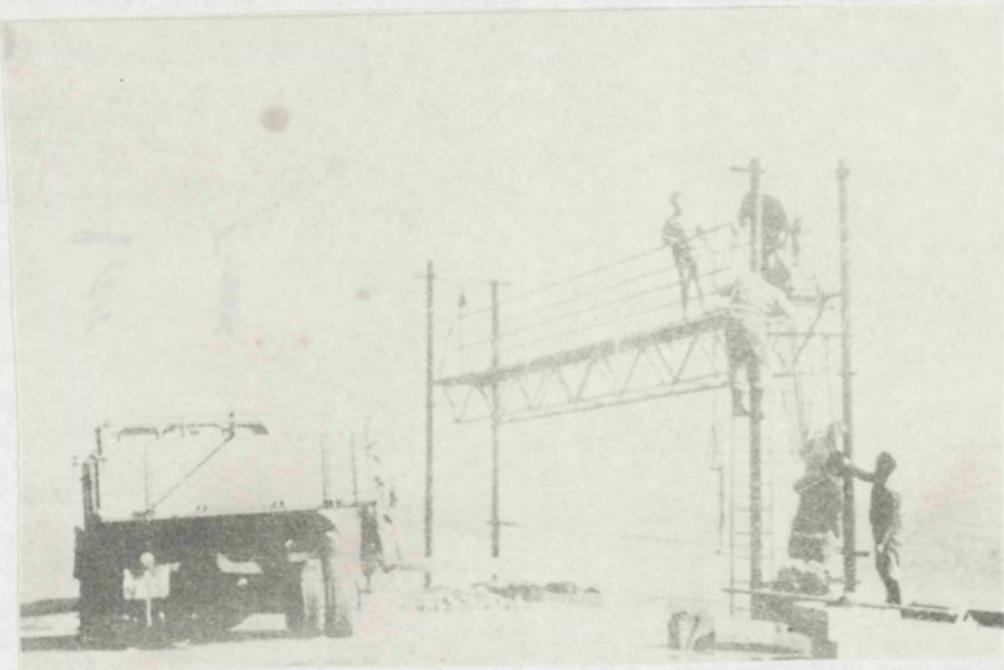


Fig. 166 b -

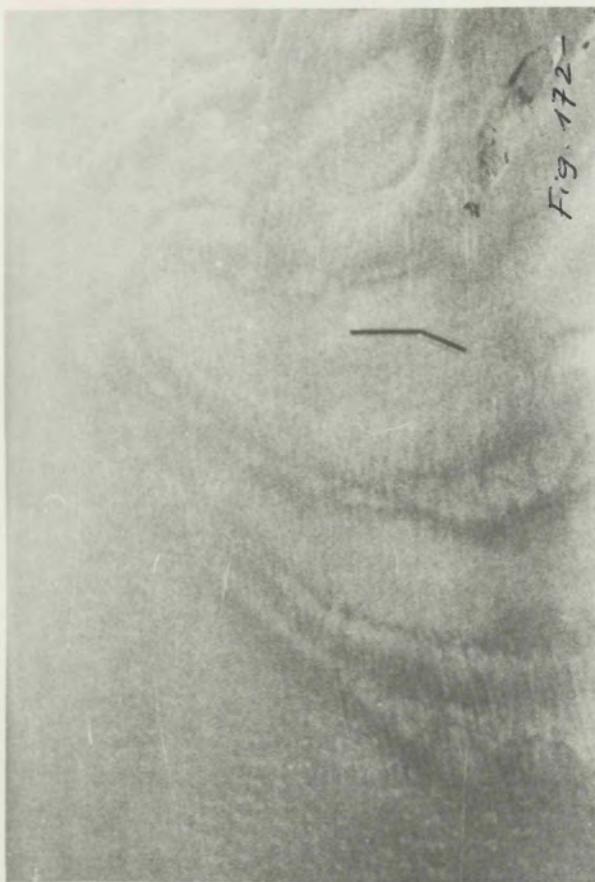


Fig. 169



Fig. 173 a



Fig. 172

Fig. 173 b



Fig. 171



Fig. 1756

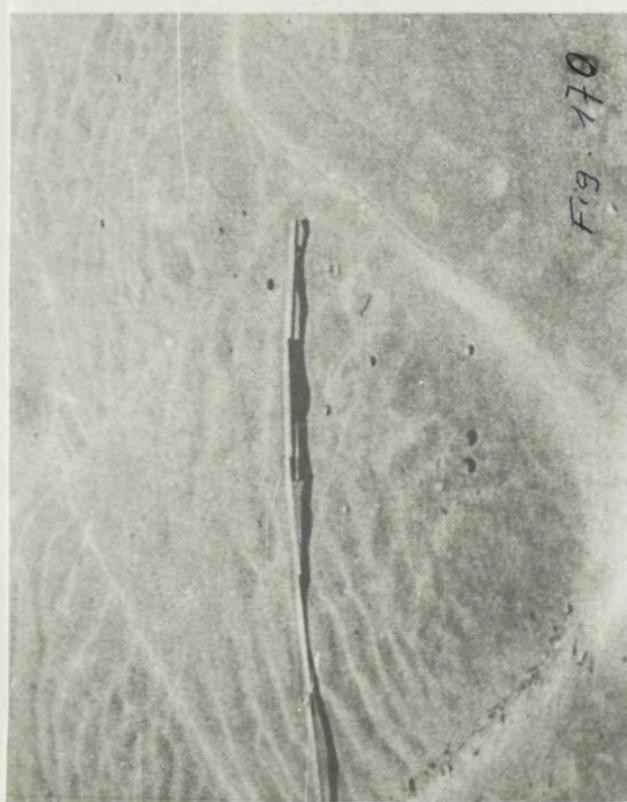
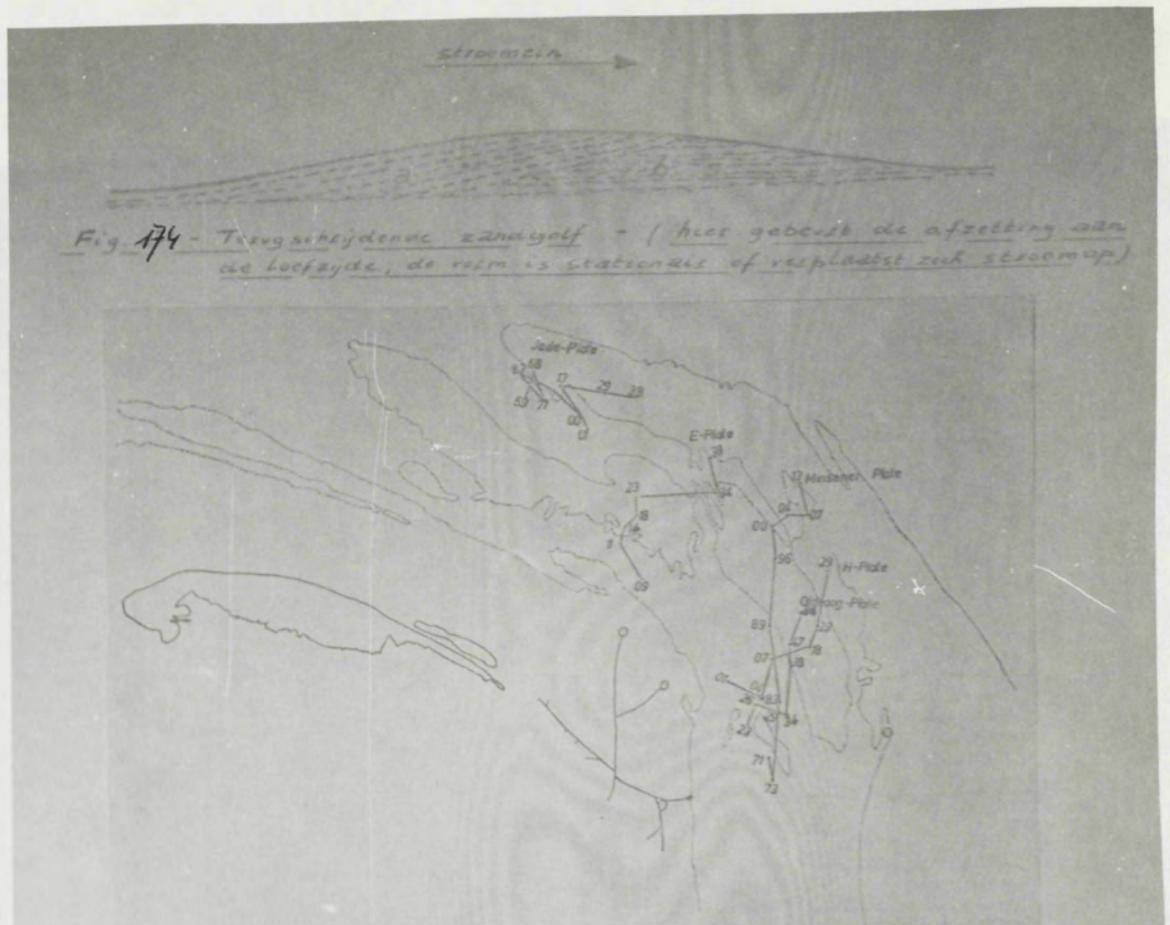


Fig. 170



Fig. 1752



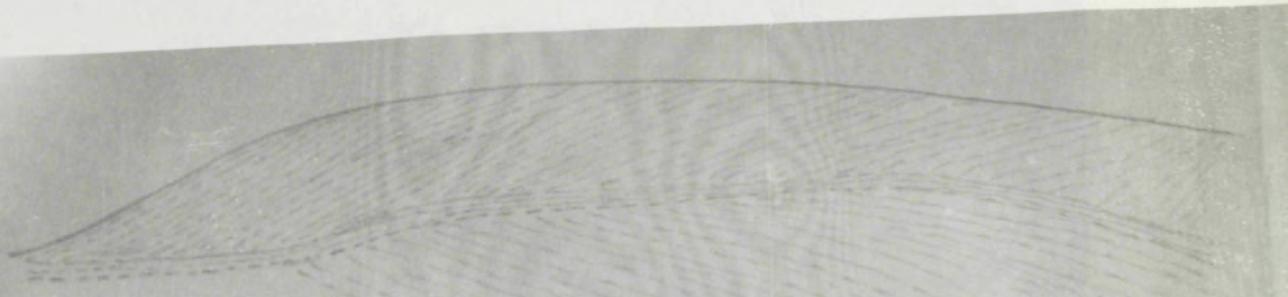


Fig. 177 - Samengestelde megaribbels ('in het mega-
lichaam steekt nog de structuur van een oudere
megaribbel, die in de teg. richting verplaatst werd)

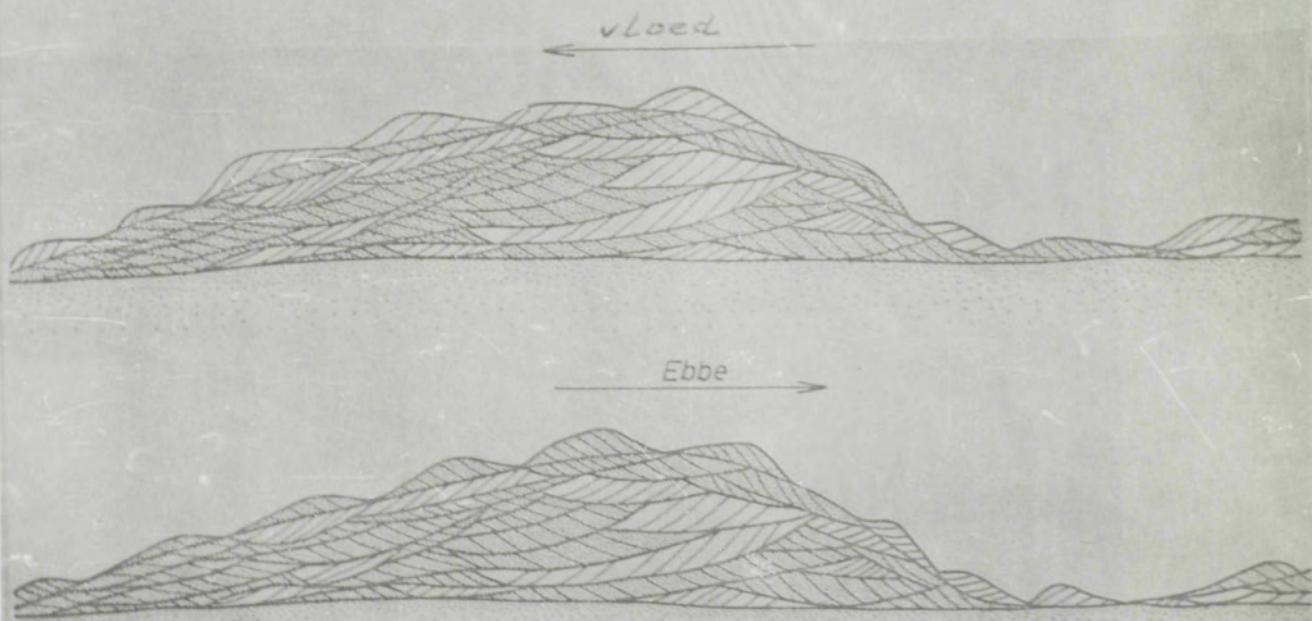


Fig. 185 - Megaribbelstructuur

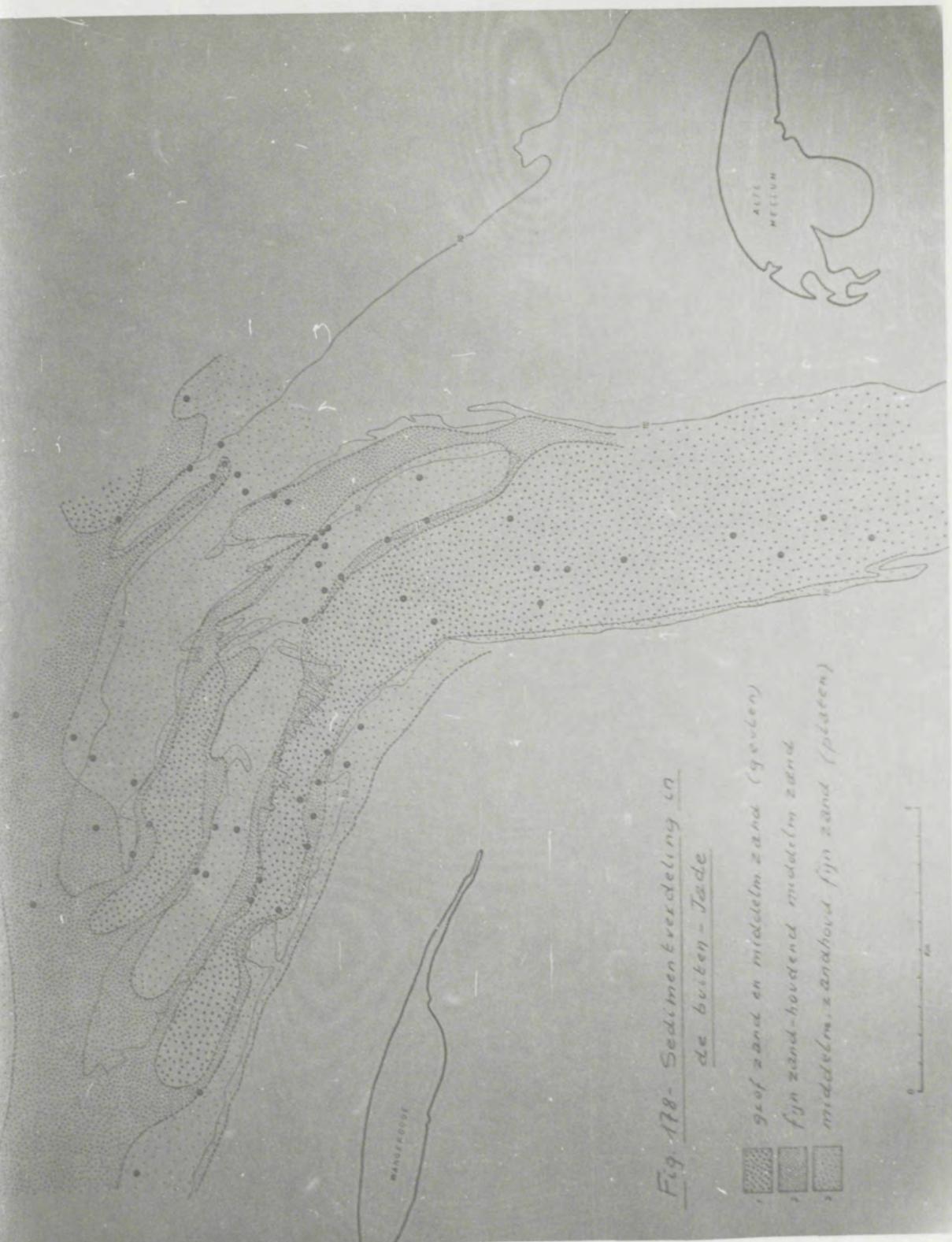


Fig. 181-

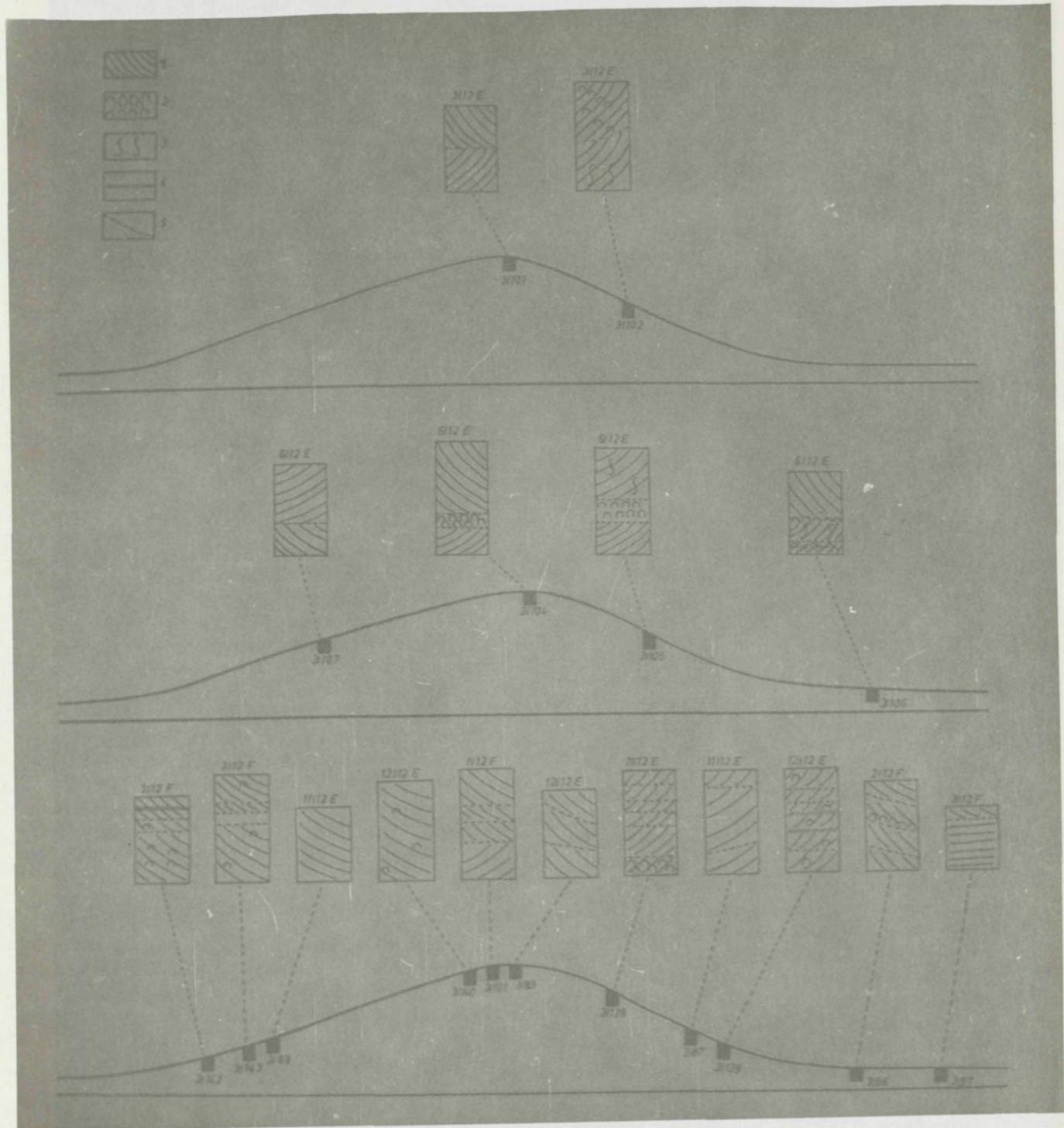


Fig. 182-

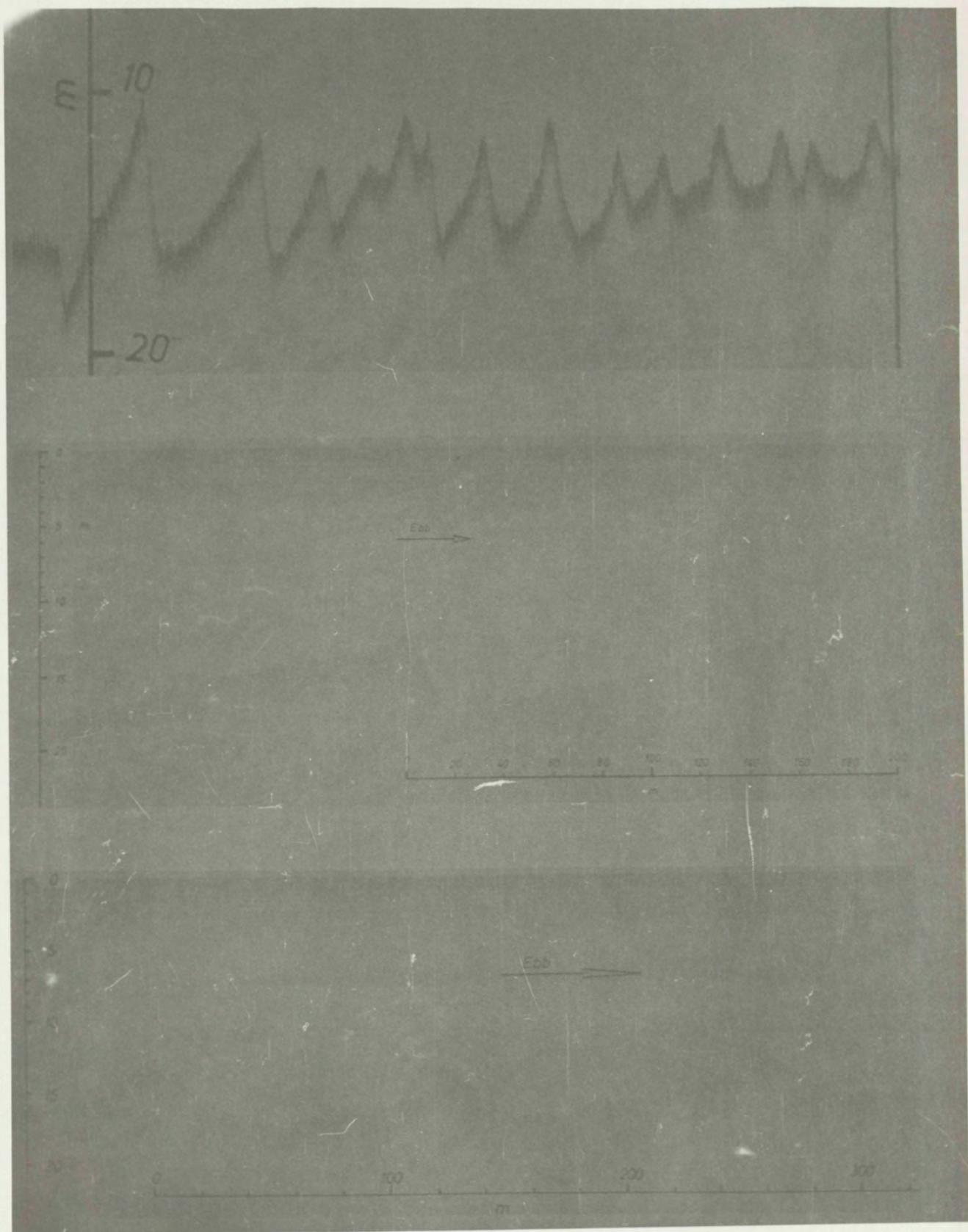


Fig. 184-

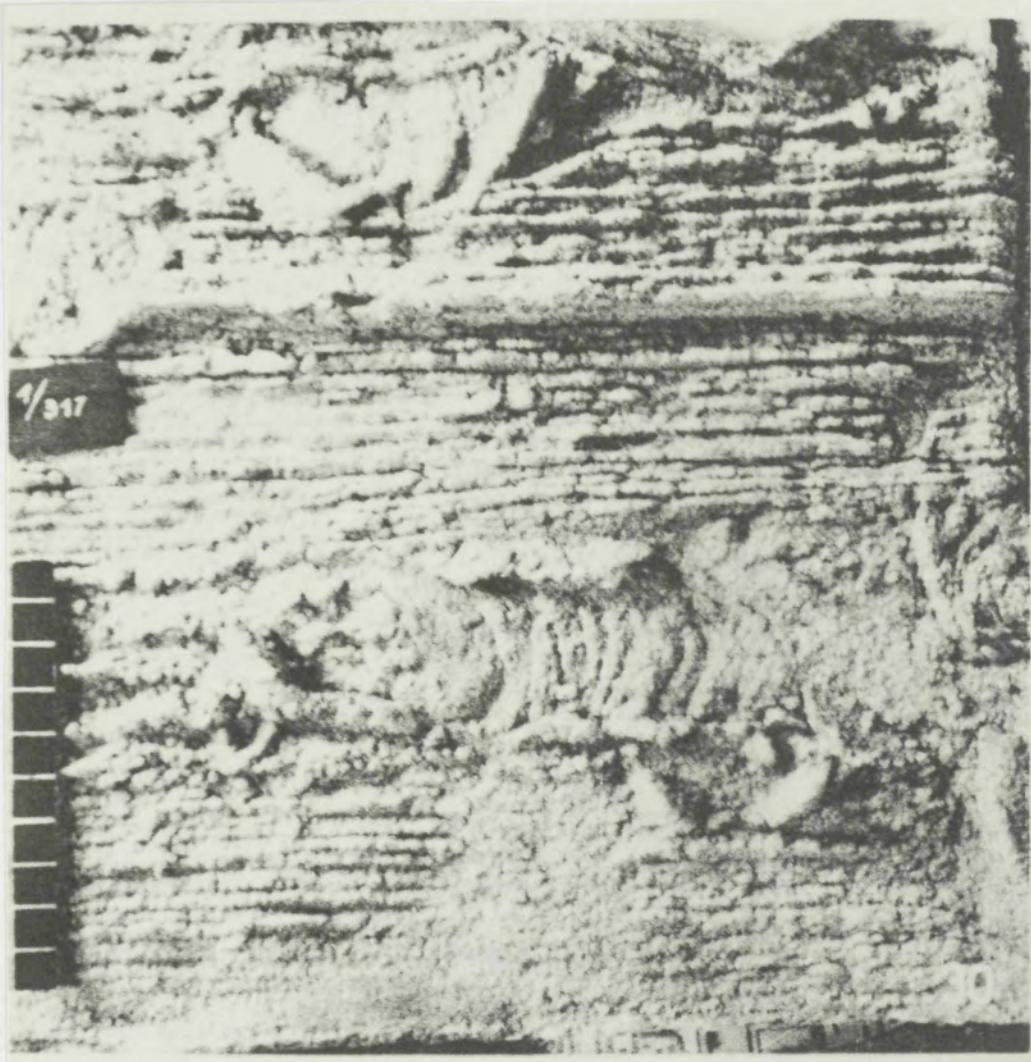
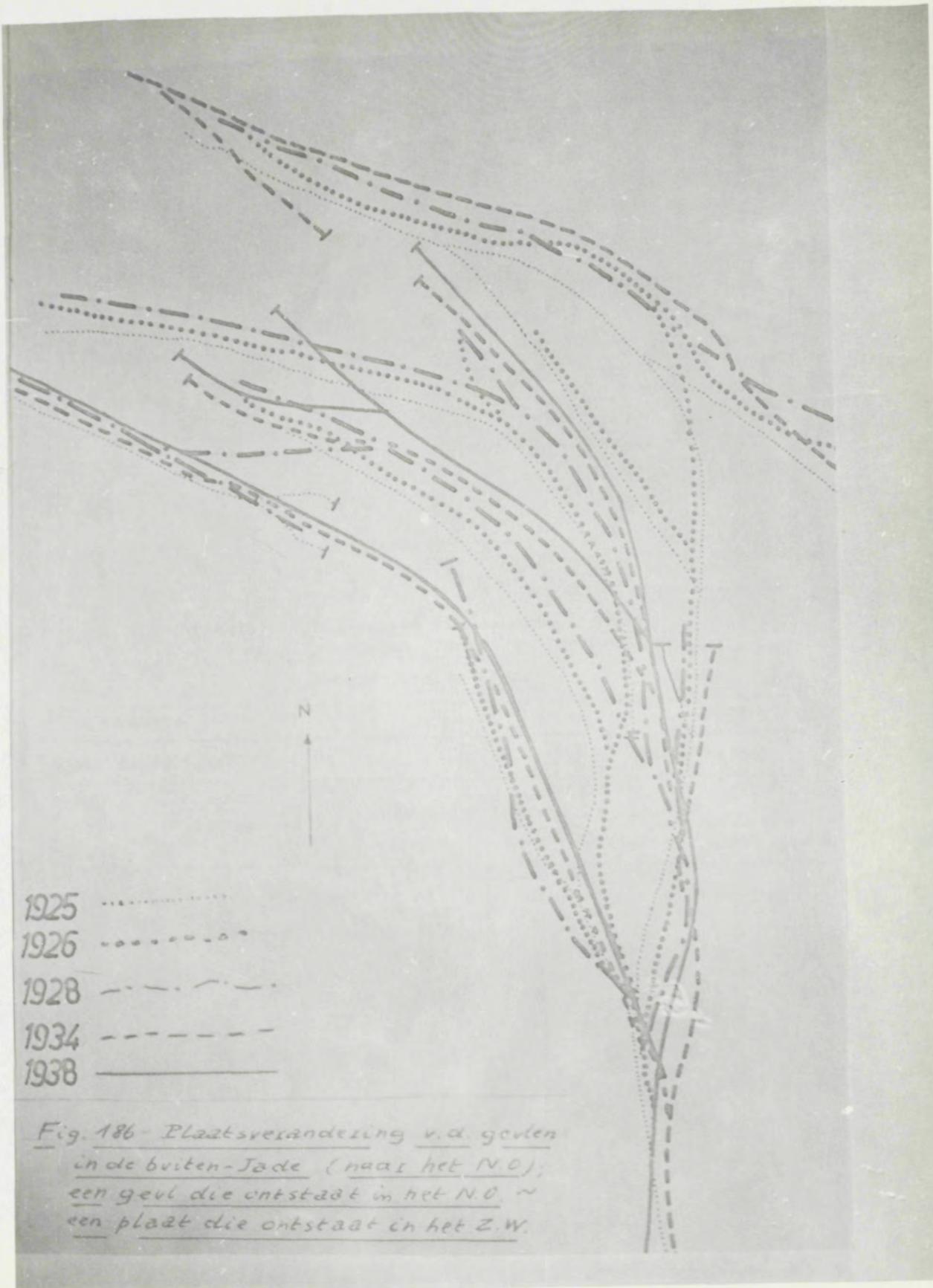


Fig. 185

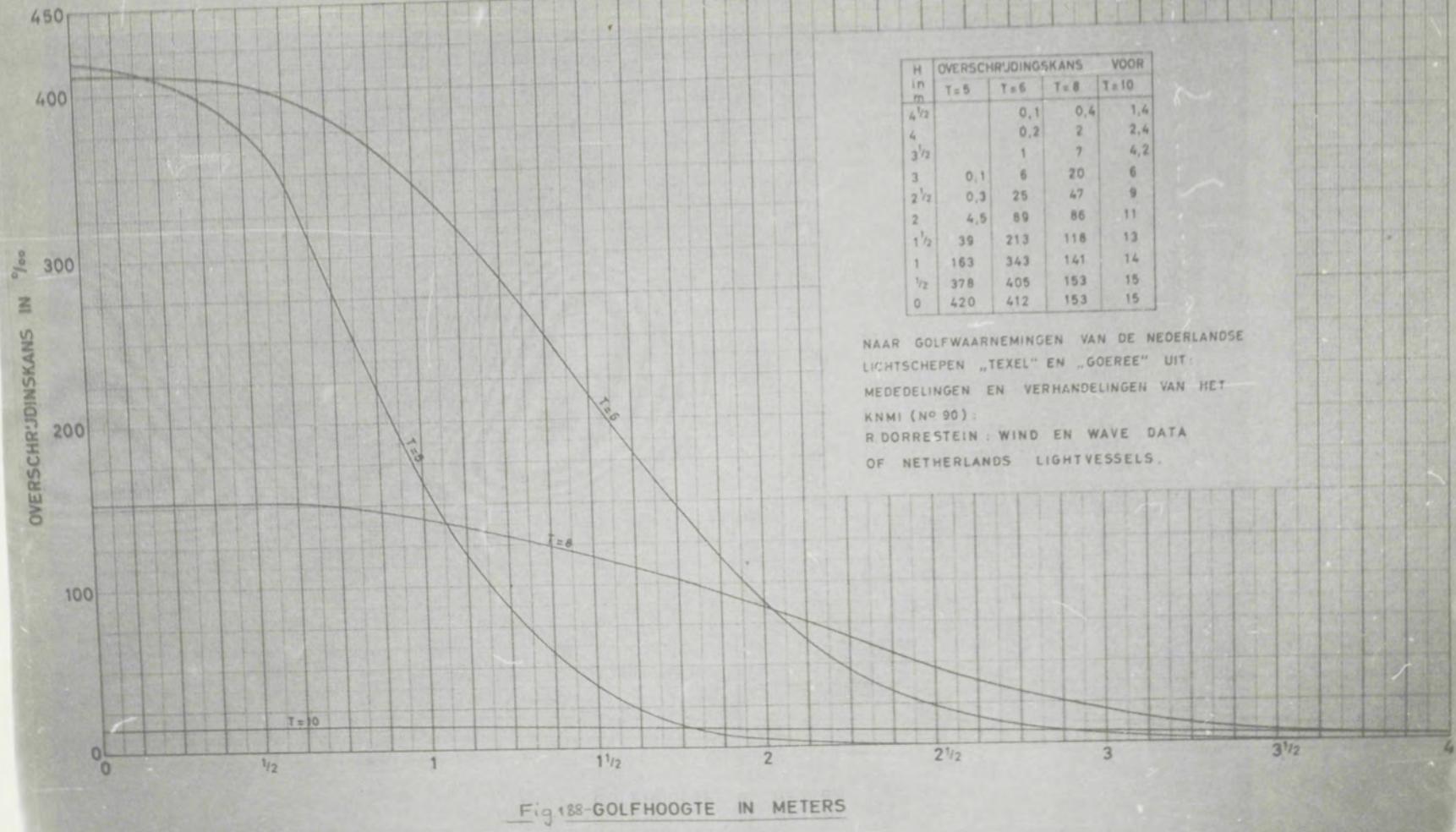


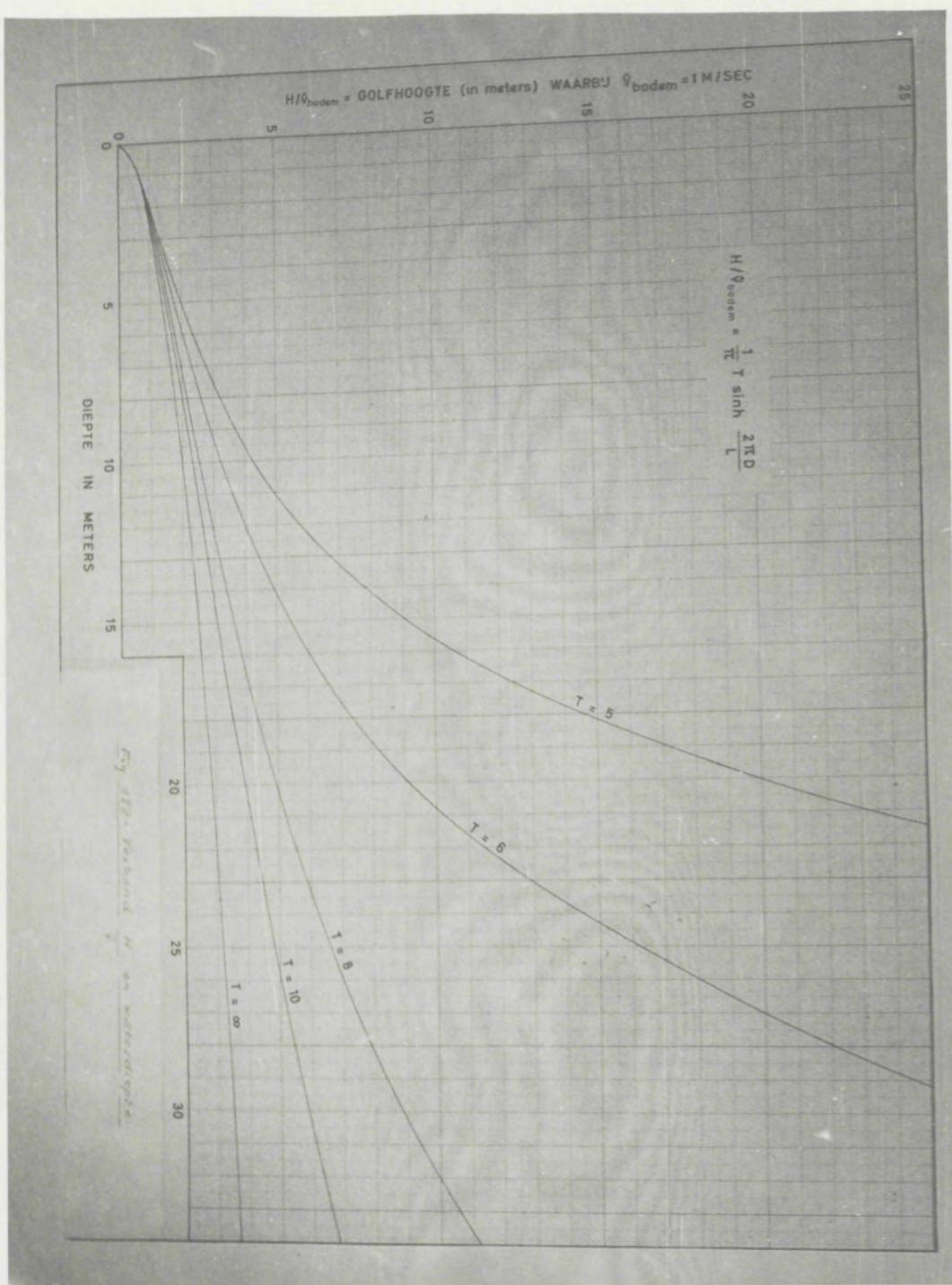
All months		Texel				
All directions		24033 obs.				
Wave height (m)	Σ All periods	Periods of waves (seconds)				
		≤ 5	5-7	7-9	9-11	>11
0	54	50	4	0,4		0,1
$\frac{1}{2}$	338	269	58	11	0,6	0,0
1	270	128	118	21	2	0,6
$1\frac{1}{2}$	181	39	108	30	3	0,4
2	94	7	52	32	2	0,7
$2\frac{1}{2}$	39	0,3	14	22	3	
3	15	0,1	2	10	2	0,0
$3\frac{1}{2}$	5		0,8	3	1,1	0,2
4	3		0,1	2	0,3	0,4
$\geq 4\frac{1}{2}$	2		0,2	0,6	0,7	
All	1000	494	359	131	14	2

Fig. 187 - Frequentietabellen van golfhoogten, gemeten
op de lichtscheepen "Texel" en "Goeree".

Frequencies in %/oo.

All months		Goeree				
All directions		24265 obs.				
Wave height (m)	Σ All periods	Periods of waves (seconds)				
		≤ 5	5-7	7-9	9-11	>11
0	46	35	10	0,6		0,2
$\frac{1}{2}$	238	159	67	12	0,2	
1	288	120	141	26	0,6	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	205	30	141	34	0,7	
2	125	1,4	76	46	0,9	0,1
$2\frac{1}{2}$	56	0,1	24	31	2	0,1
3	26	0,1	7	17	2	0,2
$3\frac{1}{2}$	9		0,8	6	2	0,2
4	4		0,1	2	0,9	0,4
$\geq 4\frac{1}{2}$	2			0,2	2	0,1
All	1000	346	467	174	11	1,3





	Golfhoogten en bijbehorende overschrijdingeskansen voor D = 50 m															
	Maximale bodemsnelheid \hat{v}_{bodem}															
	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,05	0,06	0,07	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,15	0,20	0,25	0,30	0,35	0,40
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	2,56 20	5,13 0														
8	0,30 153	0,60 152	0,89 146	1,19 133	1,49 118	1,79 100	2,08 79	2,38 57	2,68 36	2,97 22	4,46 1	5,95 0				
10	0,13 15	0,25 15	0,37 15	0,50 14	0,62 14	0,75 14	0,87 14	1,00 13	1,12 13	1,25 13	1,87 11	2,49 9	3,12 6	3,74 4	4,37 2	4,99 1
Overschrij-dingskans over alle perioden	188	167	161	147	132	114	93	71	49	35	12	9	6	4	2	1

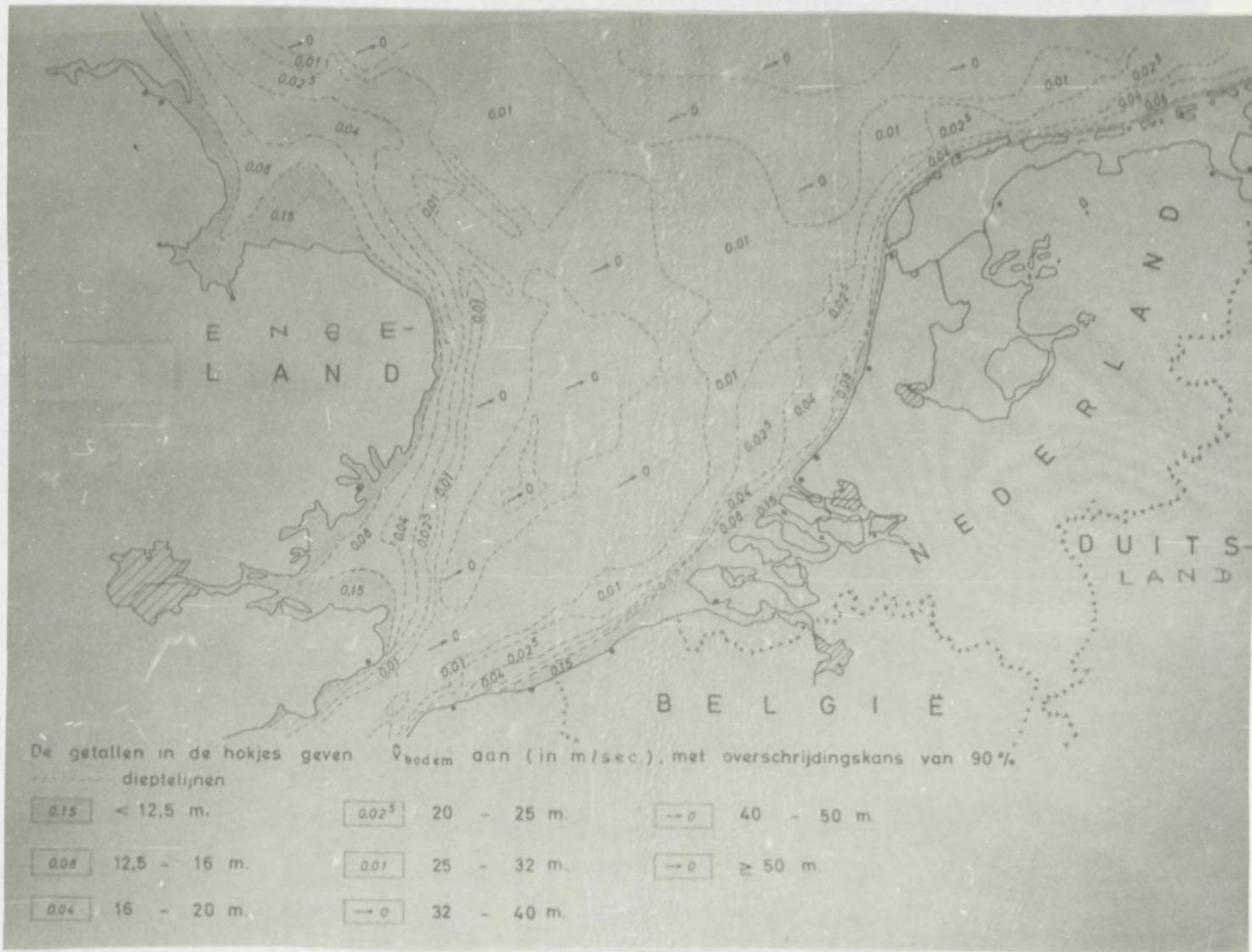
Fig. 190

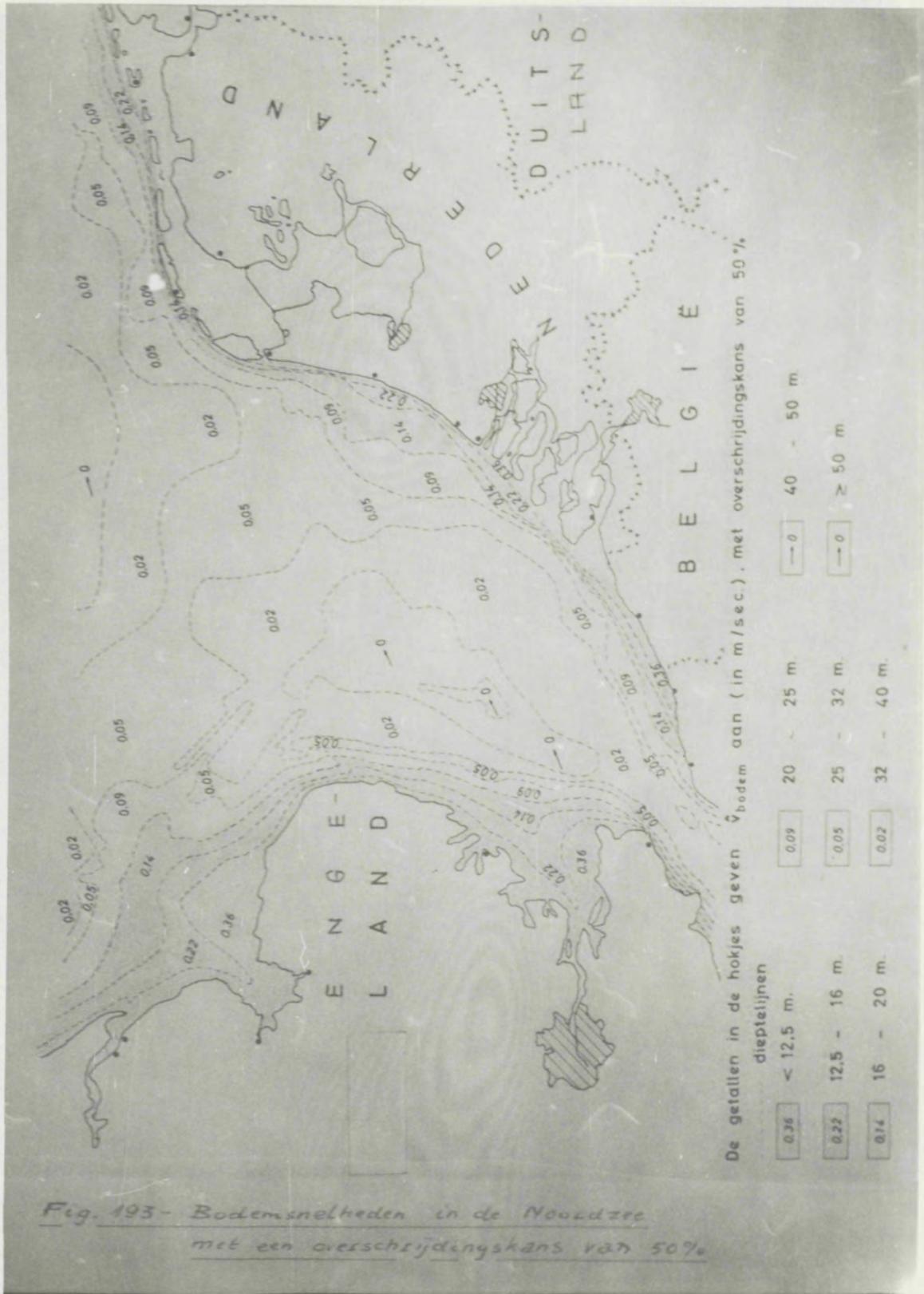
Het bovenste getal in ieder hokje geeft de golfhoogte (in meters) aan, die bij de gegeven periode de gegeven \hat{v}_{bodem} veroorzaakt.

Het onderste getal in ieder hokje geeft de overschrijdingeskans van deze golfhoogte aan (in %), bij de gegeven periode (zie bijlage 2).

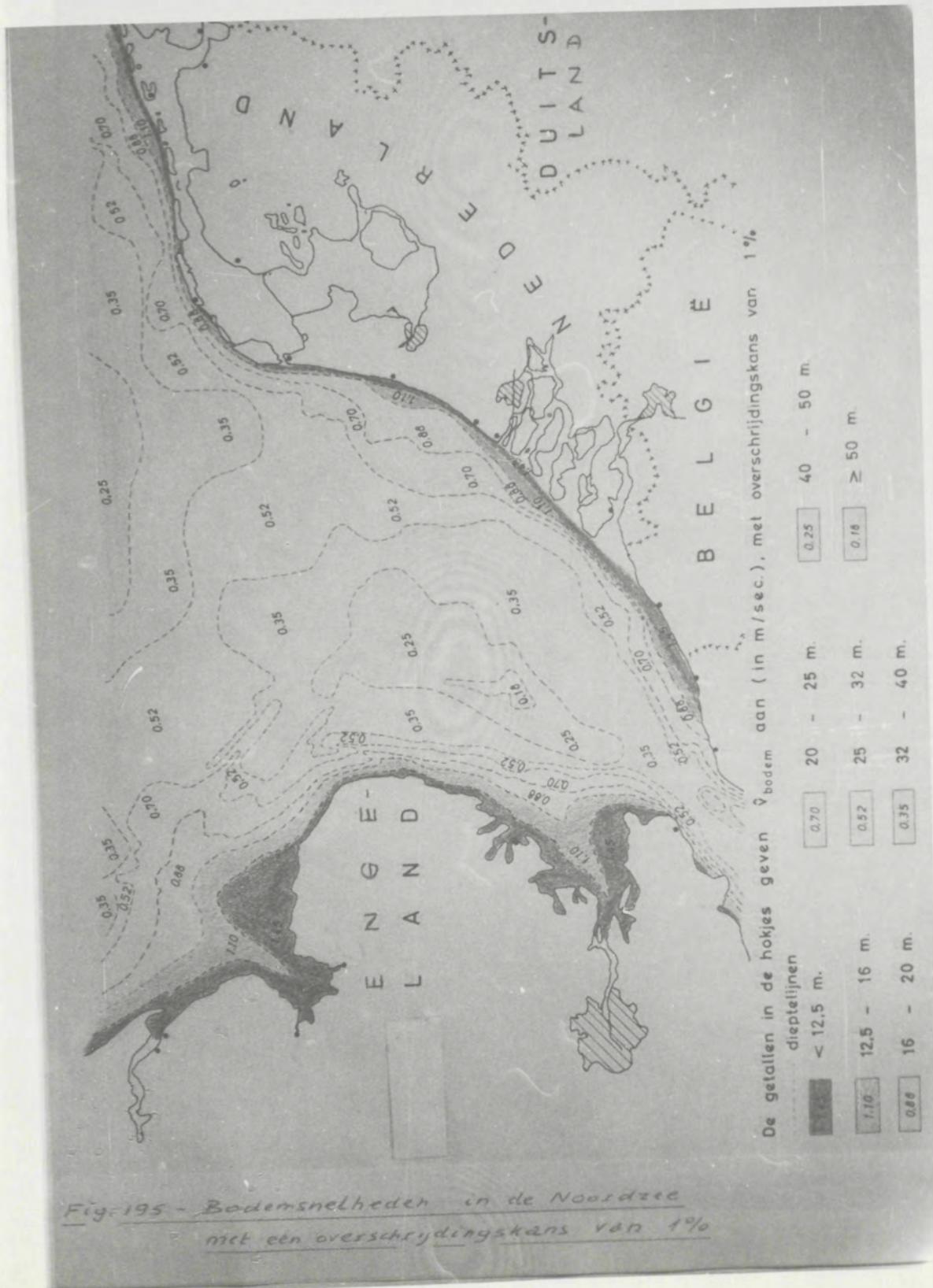


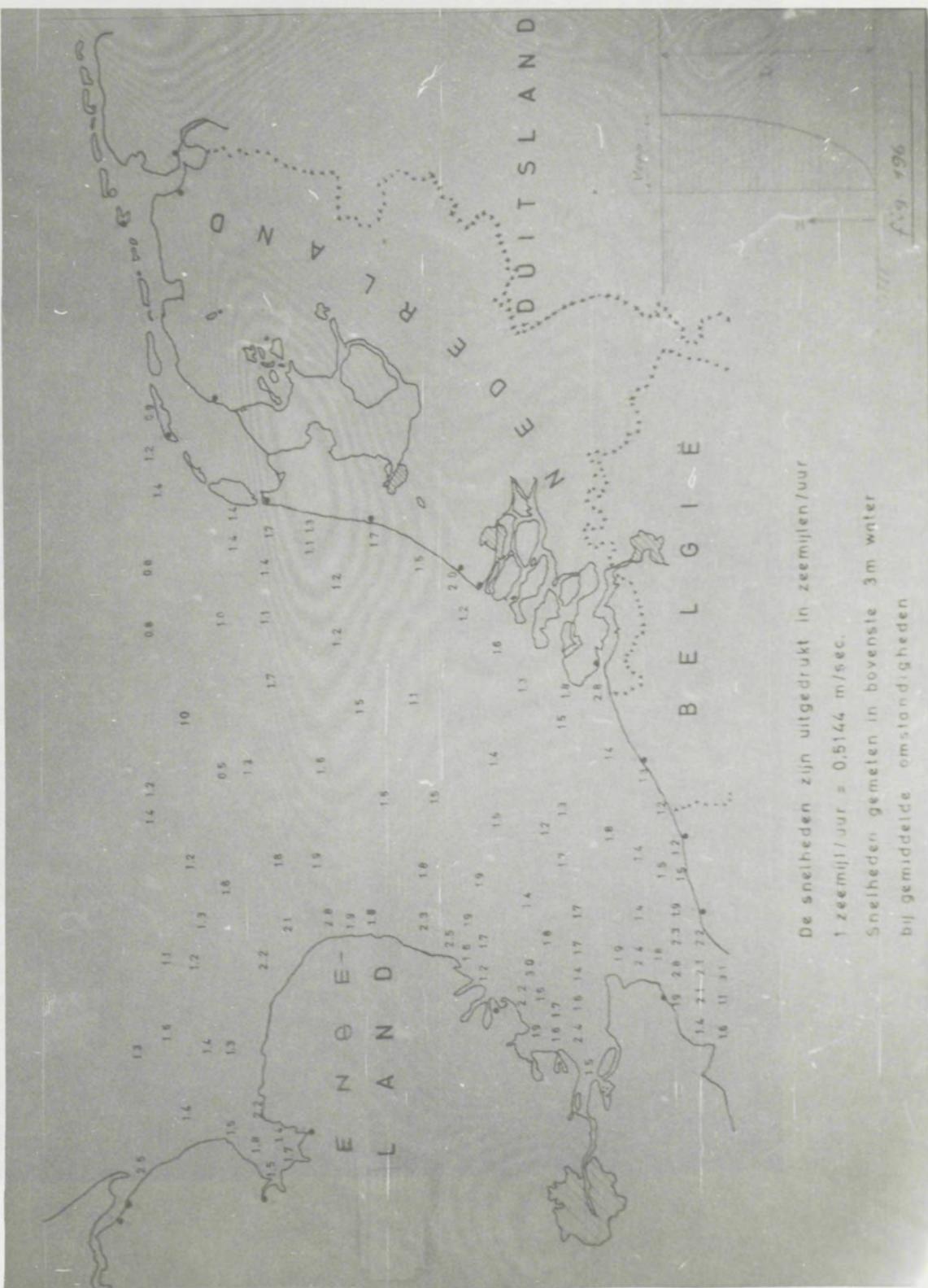
Fig. 191 - Frequentie van een bepaalde bodem
bij verschillende waterdiepten.











De snelheden zijn uitgedrukt in zeemijlen/uur

[†] zee mijt / ♂♂ \approx 0,5144 m / see.

Snelheden gemeten in bovenste 3 m water

bij gemiddelde omstandigheden

10

Fig. 197-



De snelheden zijn uitgedrukt in m/sec.

Snelheden gemiddeld over de gehele diepte bij normale omstandigheden.

Uit litt. [4], naar gegevens van de Stroomatlas van Nederland.

< 0,30	m/sec.
0,30 - 0,50	m/sec.
0,50 - 0,70	m/sec.
0,70 - 0,90	m/sec.
0,90 - 1,10	m/sec.
≥ 1,10	m/sec.

Fig. 198

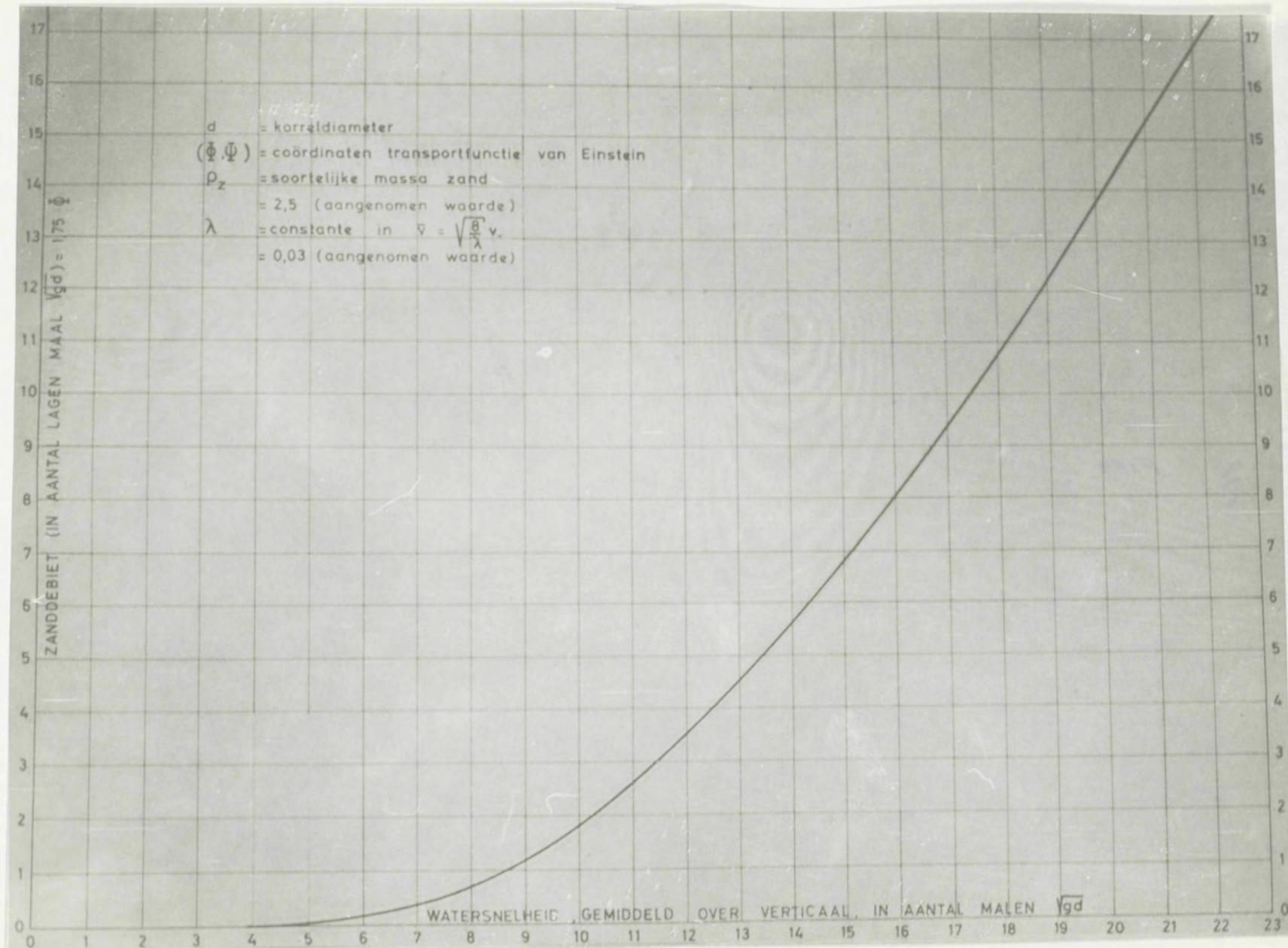
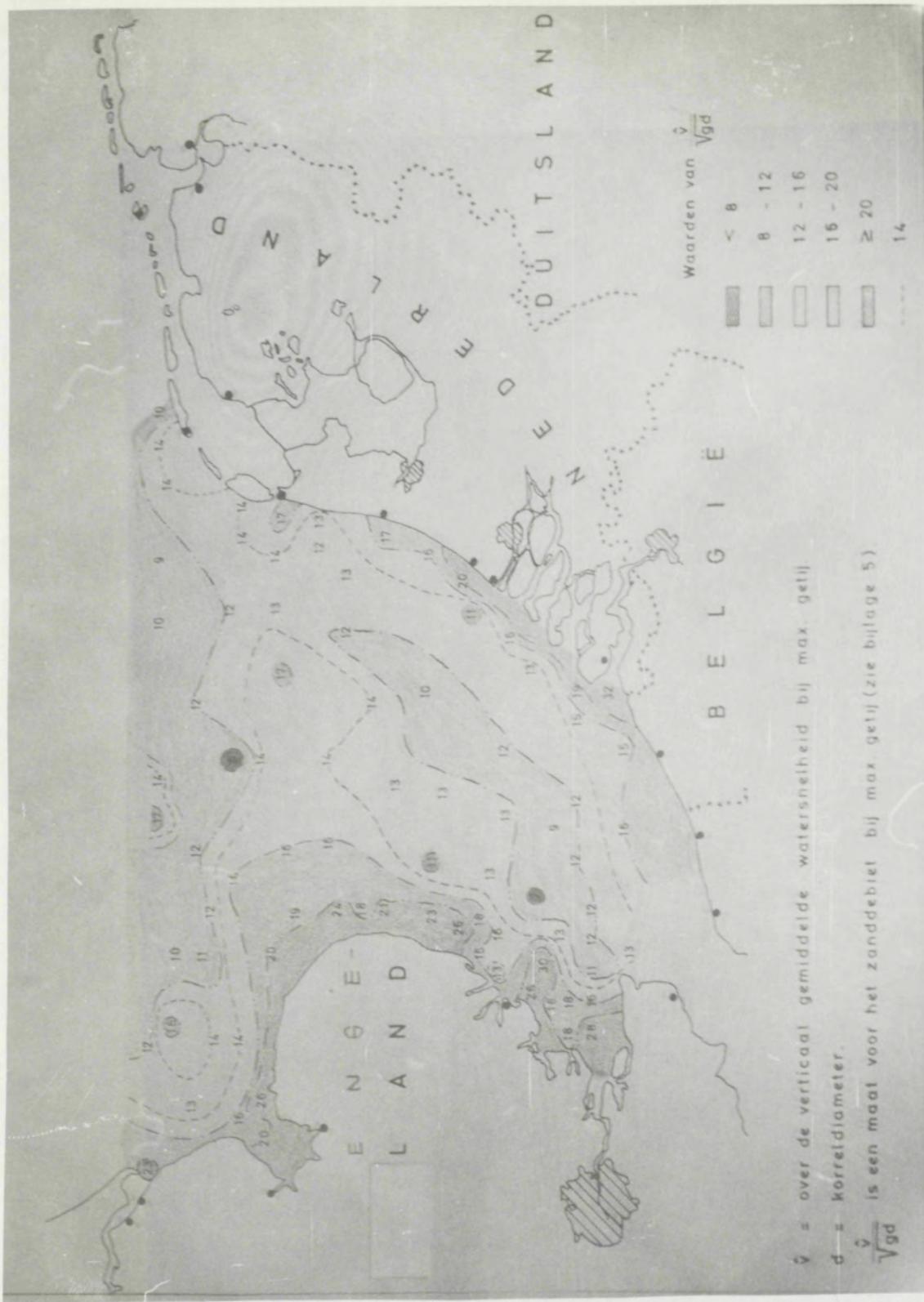


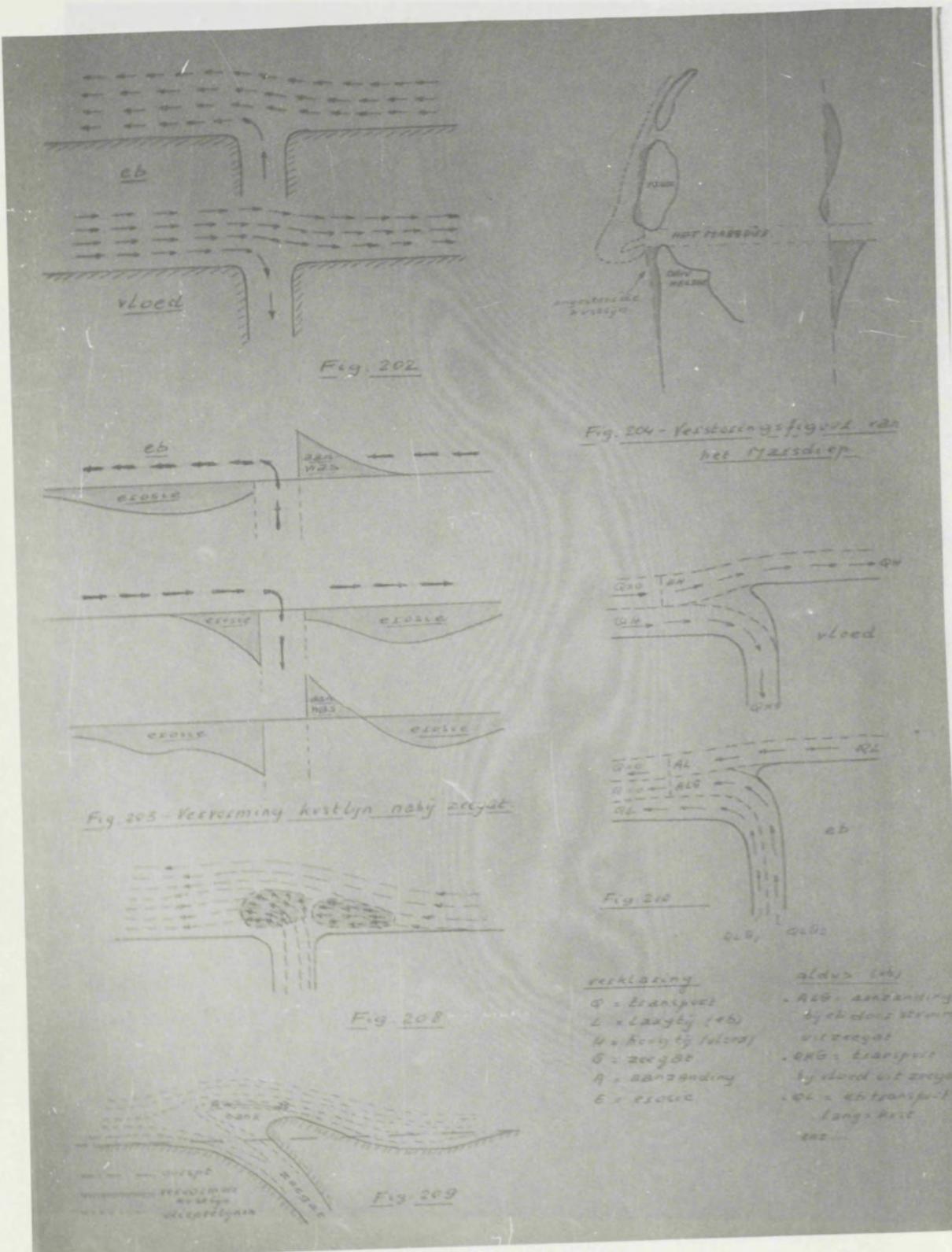
Fig. 199.



$\bar{Q} = \text{over de verticaal gemiddelde watersneld bij max. getij}$

d = Vorfelddiameter

$\frac{\hat{v}}{V_{gd}}$ is een maat voor het zanddeel bij max getij (zie bijlage 5)



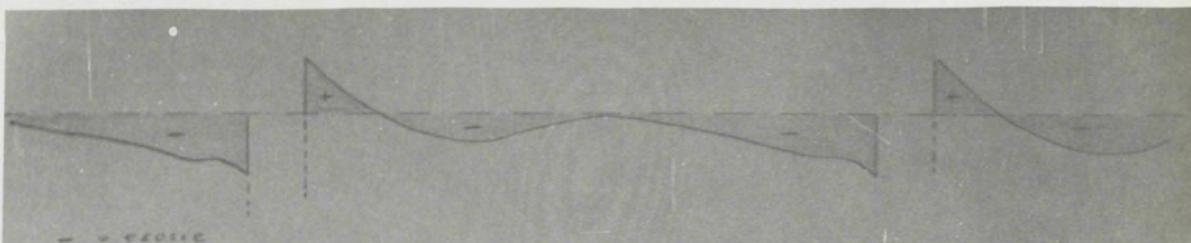


Fig. 205 - 2 zeegaten op grote afstand

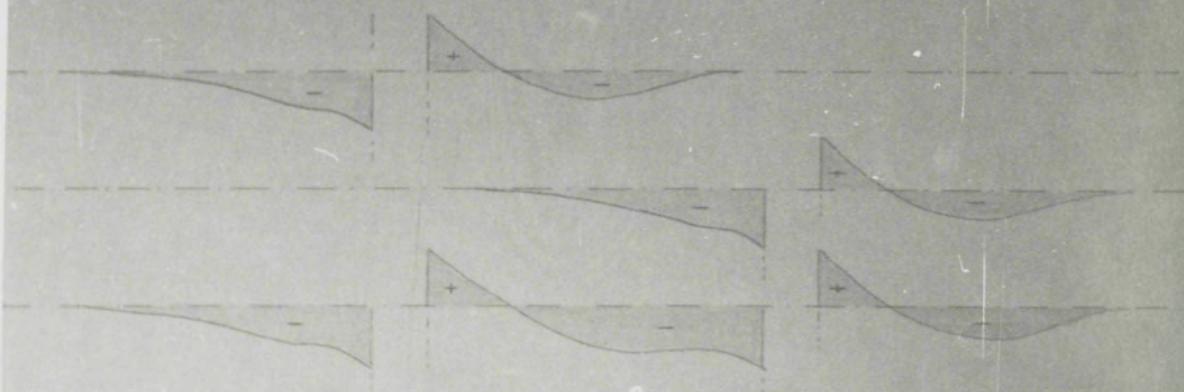


Fig. 206 - 2 zeegaten op middelmatige afstand

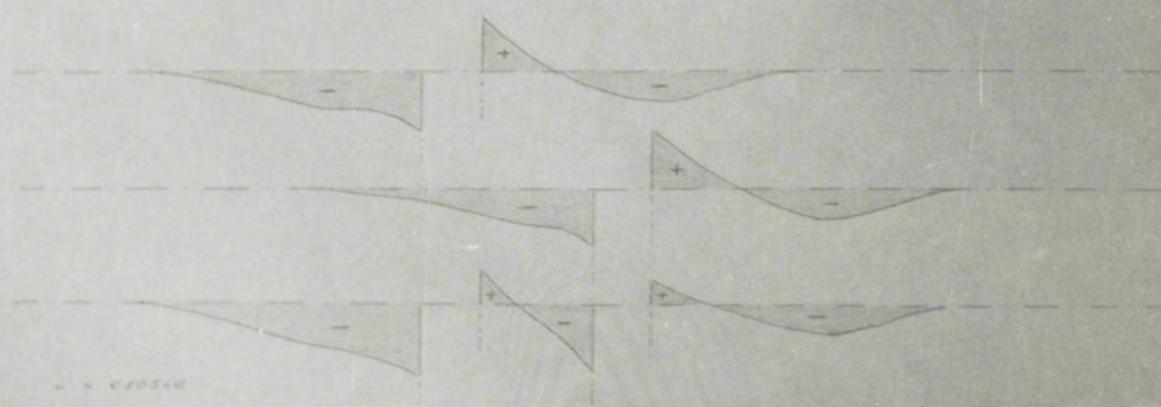
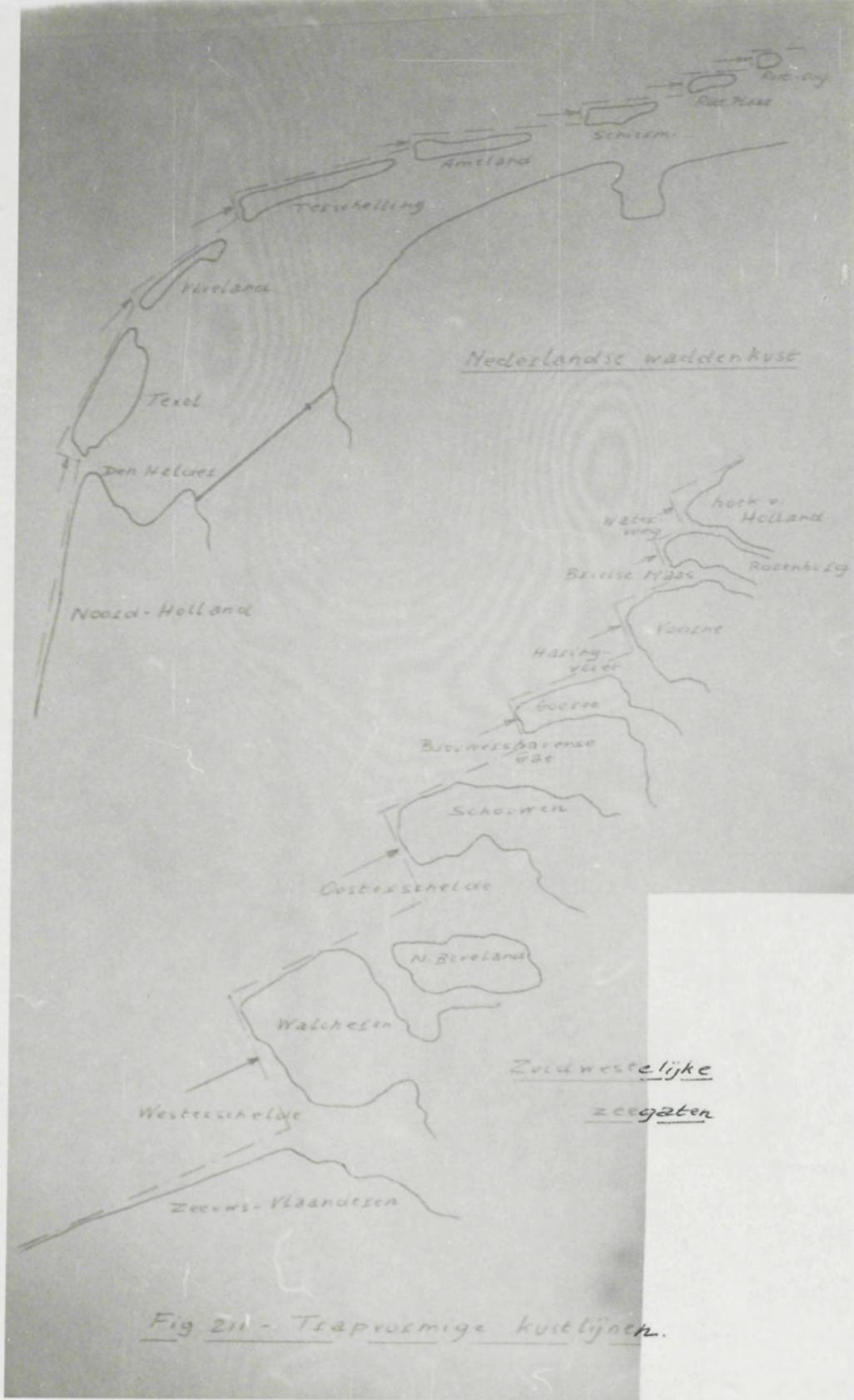
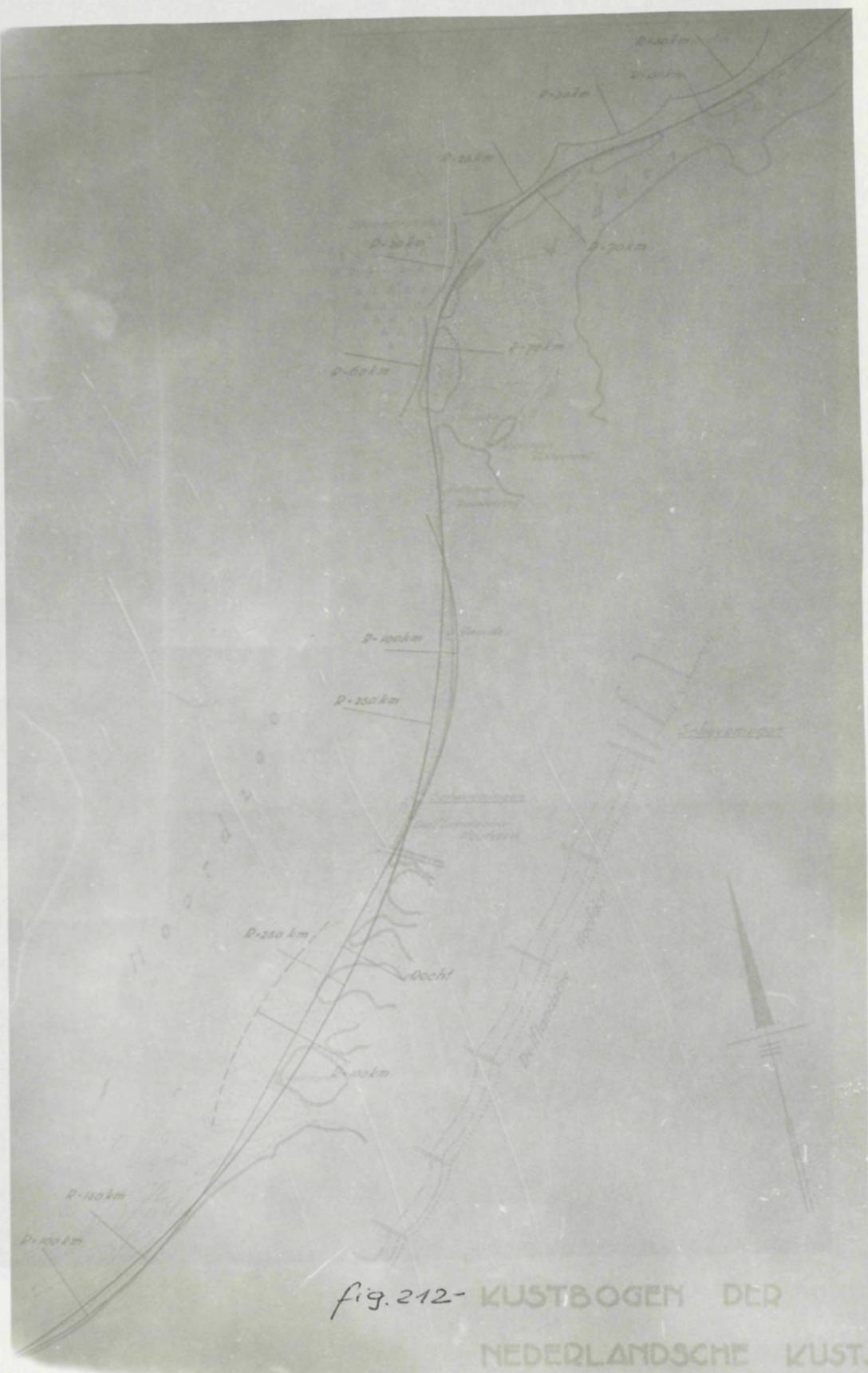


Fig. 207 - 2 zeegaten op kleine afstand

Fig. 205 tot 207 - Versterking van een kustlijn door 2 zeegaten op onderling verschillende afstanden.





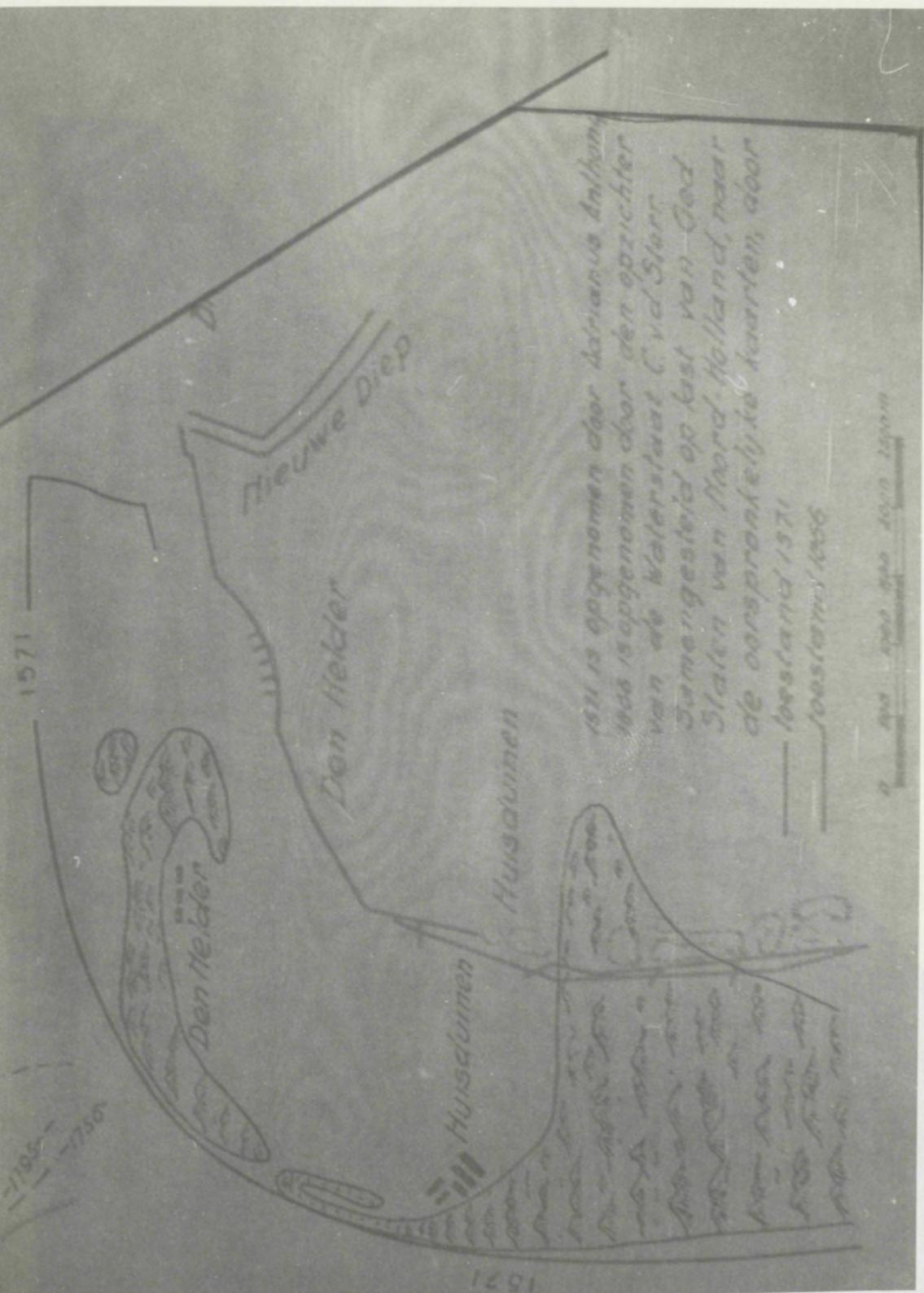
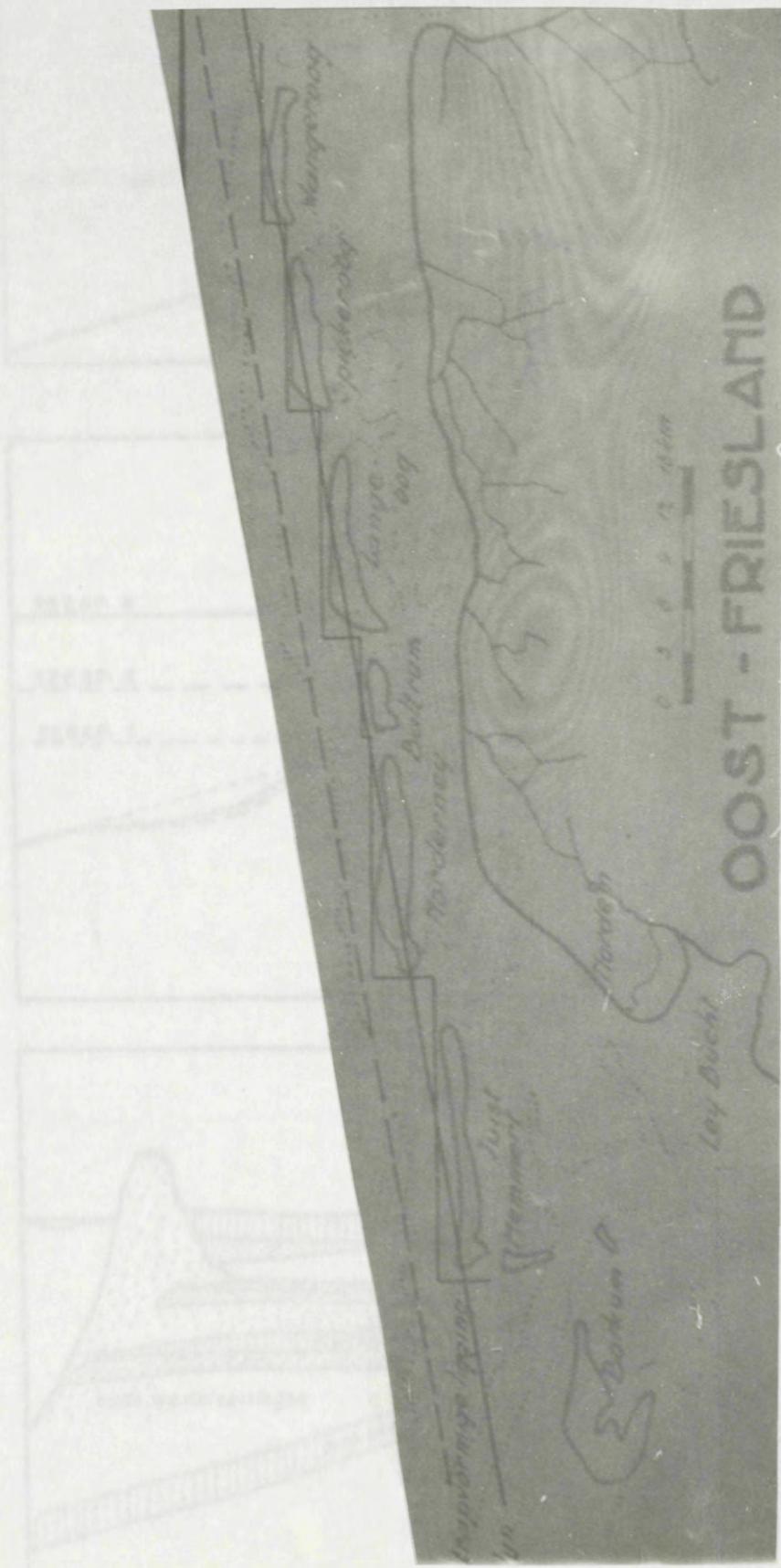


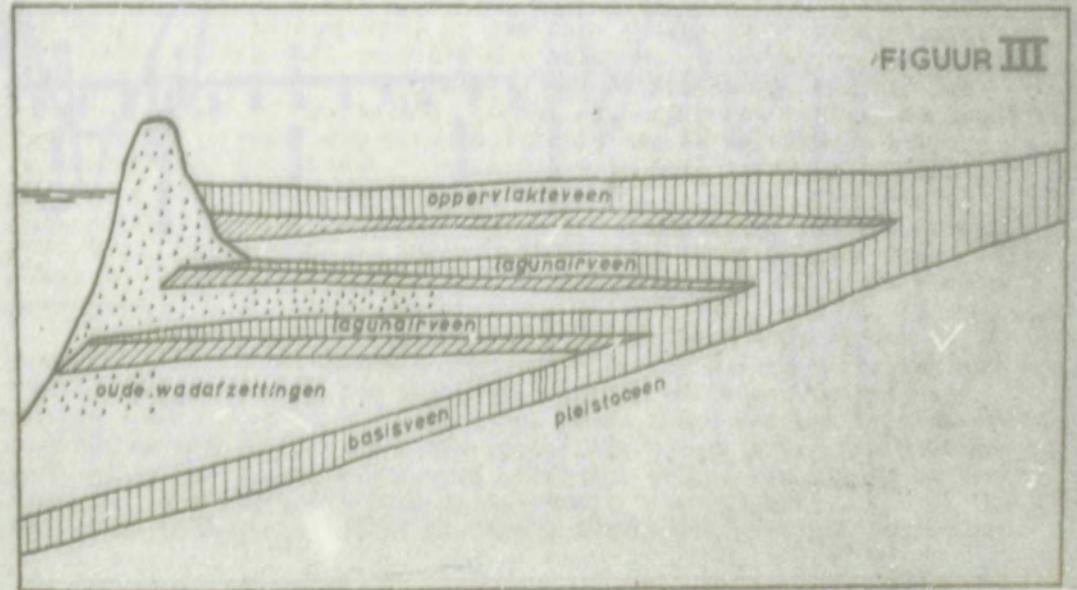
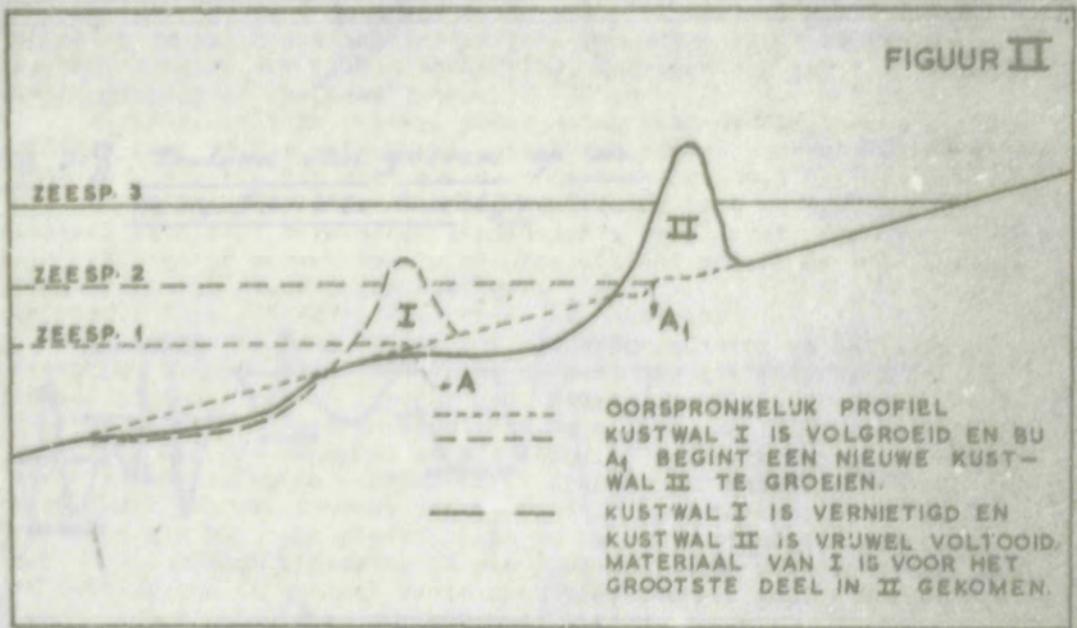
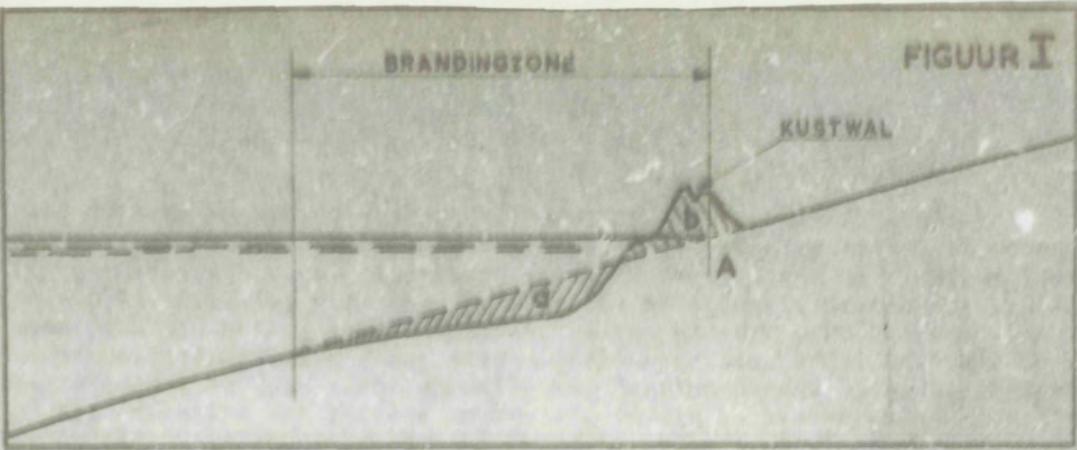
Fig. 213 -

Fig 214



OOST - FRIESLAND

Fig 215



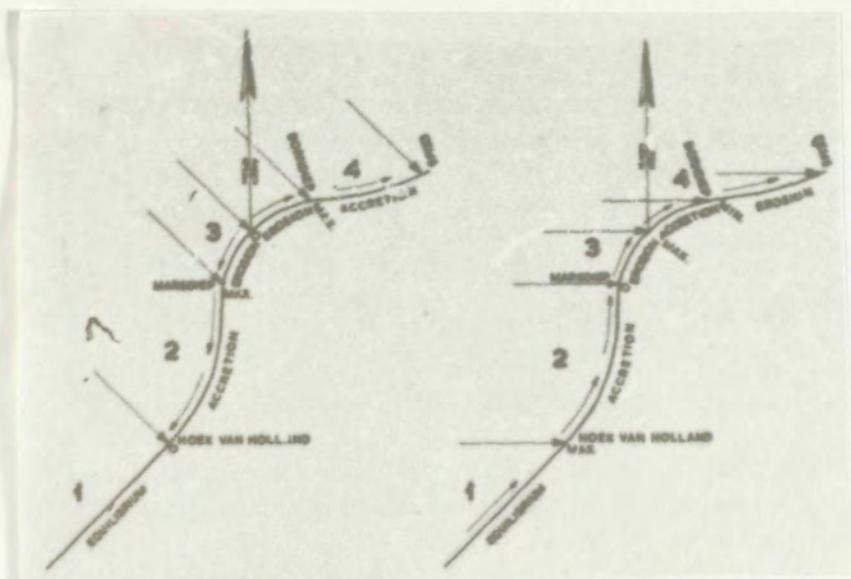


Fig. 218- Invloed van golven op de Nederlandse kustlijn

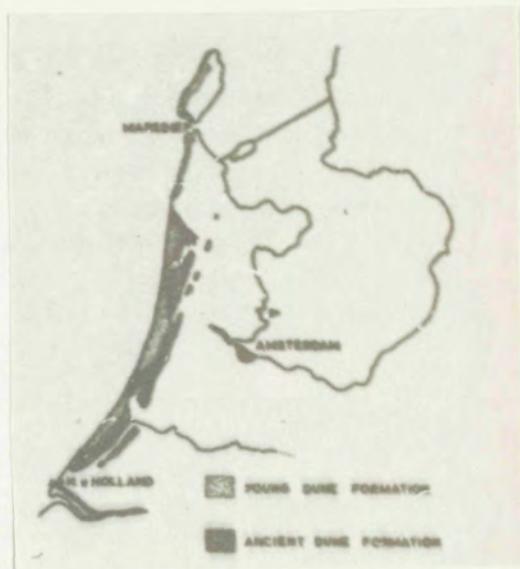


Fig. 217- Oude duinformaties tussen Hoek v. Holland en het Marsdiep.

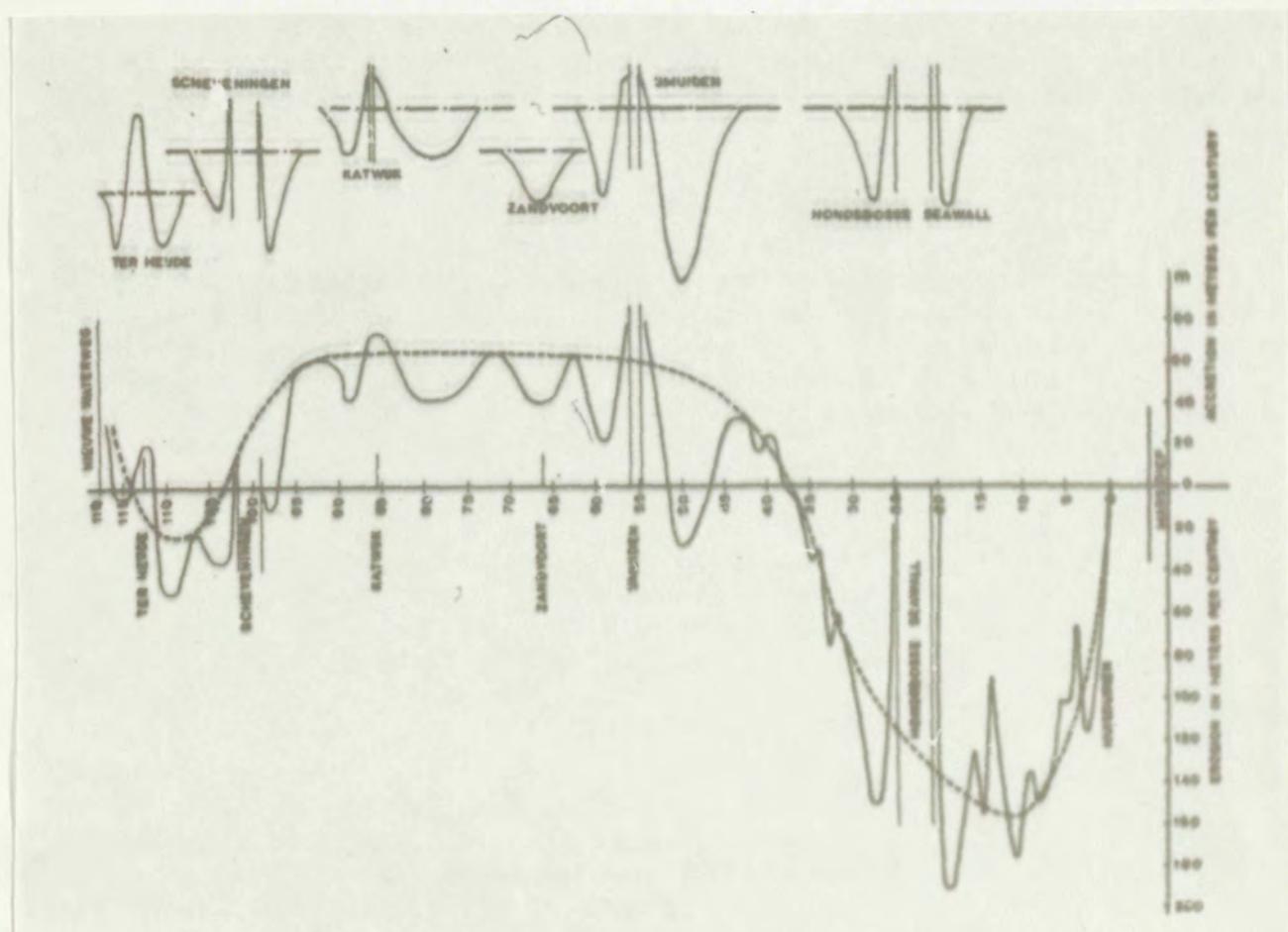


Fig. 219- Analyse v.d. bewegingen v.o. duinvoet tussen Hoek v. Holland en het Marsdiep.

