

**ASSOCIATION OF CANADA LANDS SURVEYORS - BOARD OF EXAMINERS  
WESTERN CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR LAND SURVEYORS  
ATLANTIC PROVINCES BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR LAND SURVEYORS**

---

**SCHEDULE II / ITEM 2**

**March 2003**

**HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEYING AND OCEANOGRAPHY**

**Note: This examination consists of 6 questions on 2 pages.**

**Marks**

**Q.No**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Value   Earned**

1	<p>Define and explain (with the use of diagrams/sketches if necessary) the following terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) abyssal</li> <li>b) windward</li> <li>c) free wave</li> <li>d) barrier reef</li> <li>e) veering wind</li> <li>f) oceanic tide</li> <li>g) territorial sea</li> <li>h) bathythermograph</li> <li>i) cable (a unit of distance)</li> <li>j) compass rose</li> <li>k) sounding selection</li> <li>l) sluice</li> <li>m) reduction of soundings</li> <li>n) thermocline</li> <li>o) continental margin</li> <li>p) leadline</li> <li>q) Nansen bottle</li> <li>r) Matthews table</li> <li>s) Diurnal inequality</li> <li>t) Draft (or draught)</li> </ul>	40	
---	---	----	--

2	<p>A thorough understanding of the propagation velocity of an acoustic wave is fundamental to understanding sonar and echo sounding problems.</p> <p>Explain in detail the following, using formulae if necessary:</p> <p>a) the relationship between the density and the elasticity of the medium through which an acoustic wave is propagating.</p> <p>b) The relationship between the velocity of an acoustic wave in water and the temperature, salinity and pressure (or depth).</p> <p>c) The two main factors that contribute to the propagation loss of acoustic waves as they travel through a homogeneous medium.</p>	15	
3	<p>a) Explain in detail the following statement:  “Target strength and range are factors that determine the level of a return echo from a given transmission in an active sonar or echo sounding system”</p> <p>b) Describe in detail ambient noise and reverberation as they apply to underwater acoustics.</p>	5	
4	<p>a) Describe in detail (with the aid of diagrams/sketches) the operation of a side scan sonar. Include components, principle of operation, normal vessel fittings/arrangement of components, target signal strength, frequencies, measurement techniques, etc.</p> <p>b) It has often been said that “side scan sonar is interpretive rather than his statement.</p>	10	
5	<p>a) Explain the difference between oceanic currents and tidal streams.</p> <p>b) Name two principal oceanic surface currents.</p> <p>c) Using diagrams and description, explain neap and spring tides.</p> <p>d) Tidal constants are classed as harmonic and non-harmonic. Explain each class.</p>	2	
6	<p>a) When would you require a co-tidal chart to reduce soundings?</p> <p>b) Explain the process of transferring a sounding datum.</p> <p>c) What is the difference between sounding datum and chart datum?</p>	3	
	<b>Total Marks:</b>	100	0