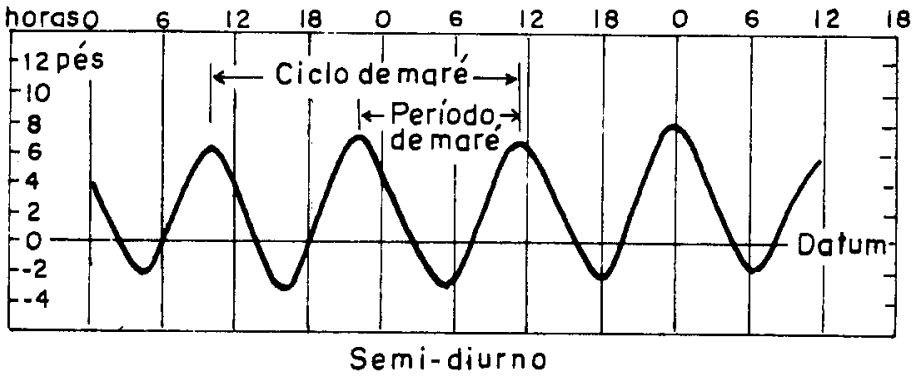
GeoLit

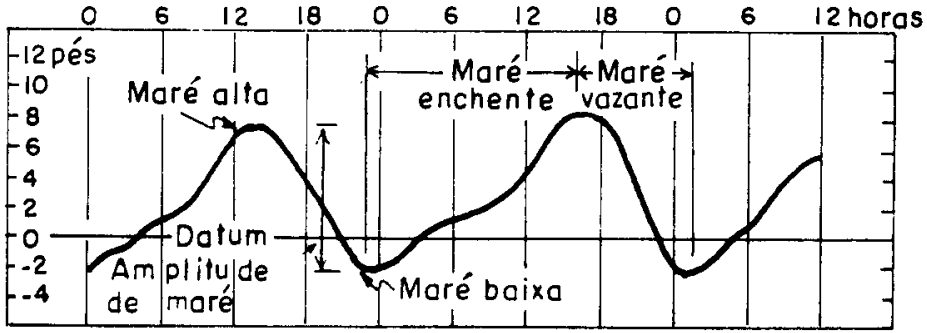
21 outubro de 2024

AGomes

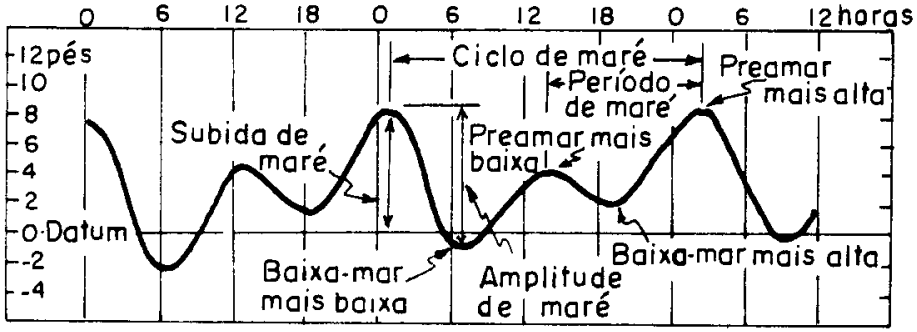
Parâmetros da Maré



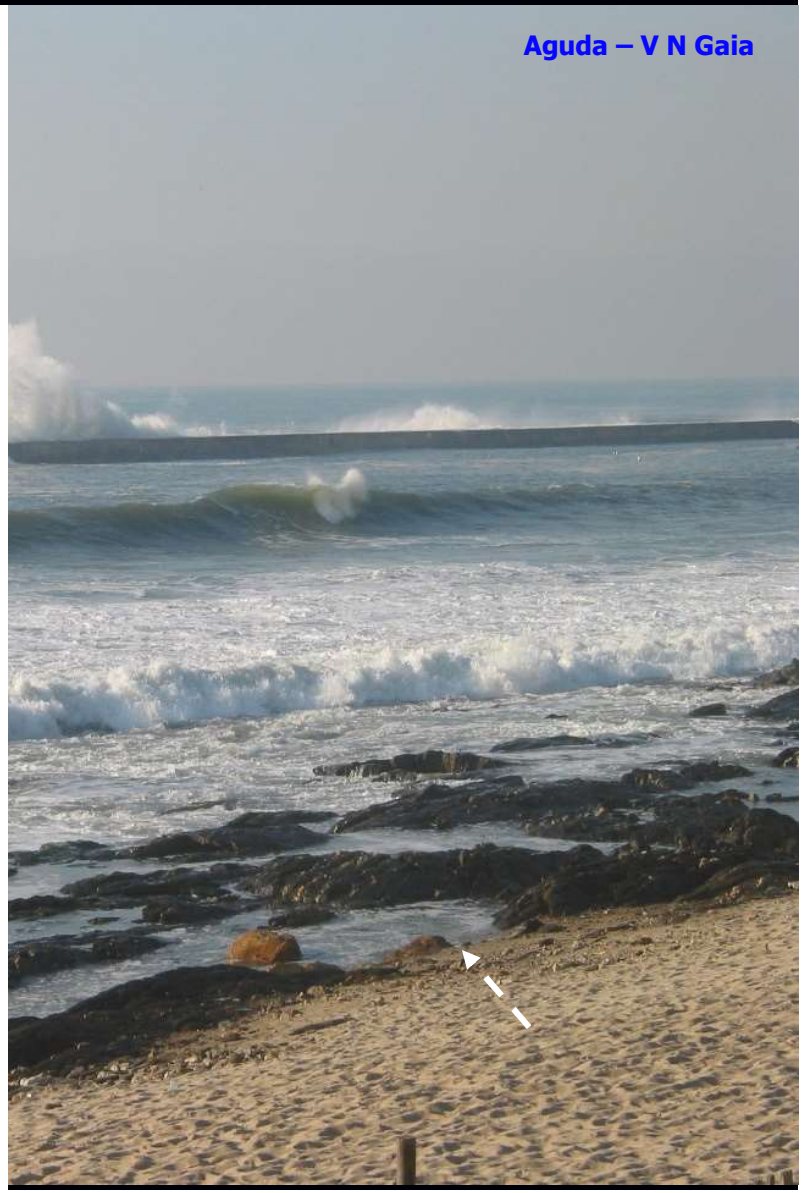
Semi-diurno



Diurno



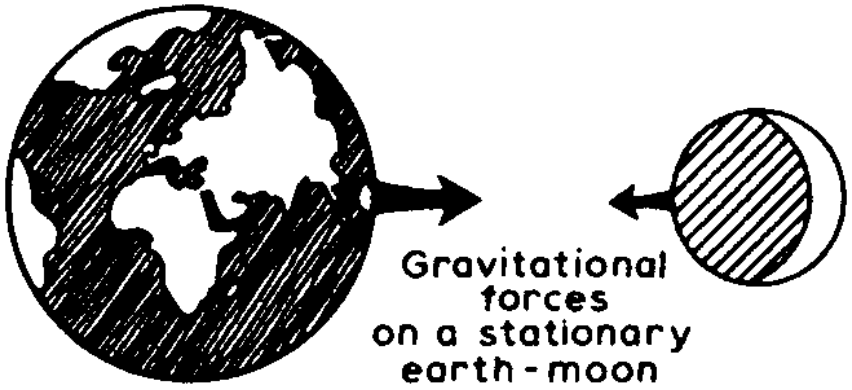
Misto



Aguda – V N Gaia

Dados sobre as marés

www.hidrográfico.pt



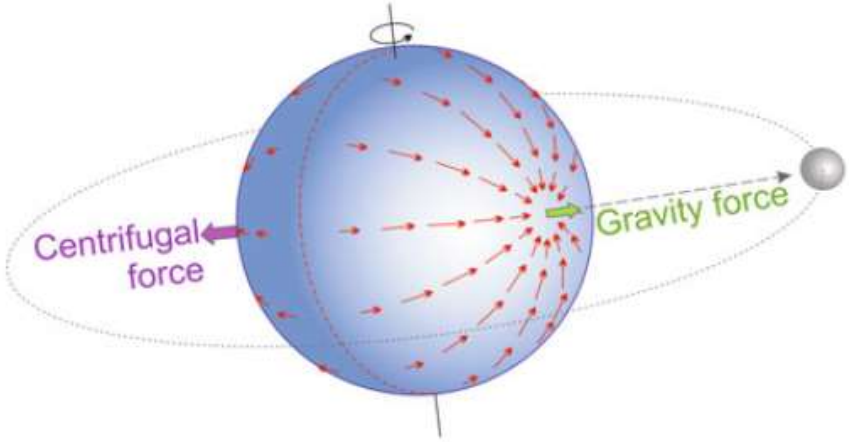
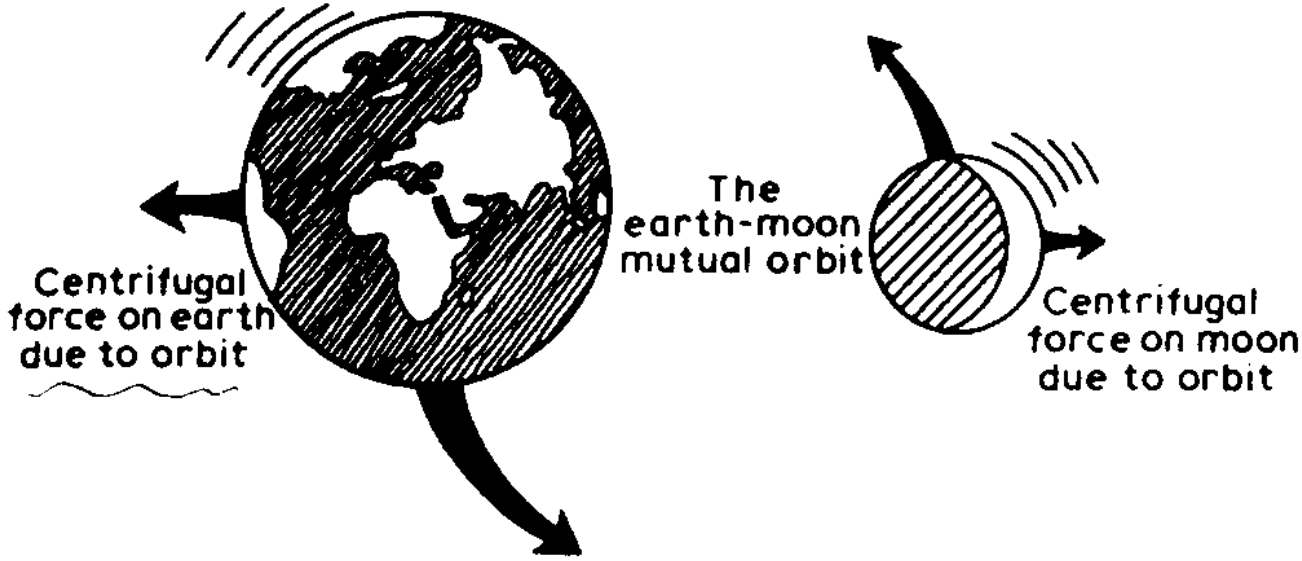


Fig. 4.1: Tide-raising force on a stationary earth.



$$F = G \frac{M * m}{d2}$$

As forças gravitacionais e centrífugas responsáveis pelas marés.

O ciclo Lunar e as marés vivas ou Mortas

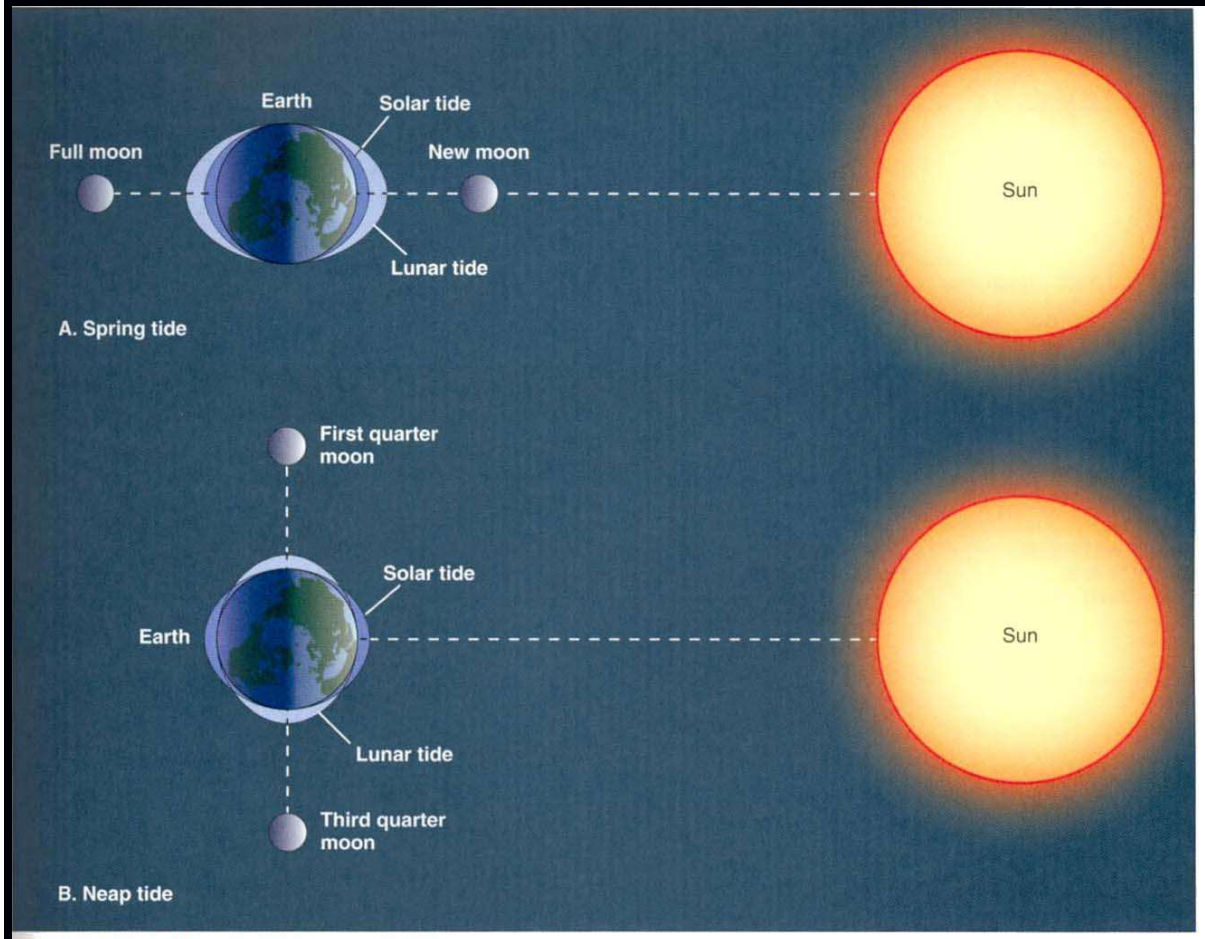
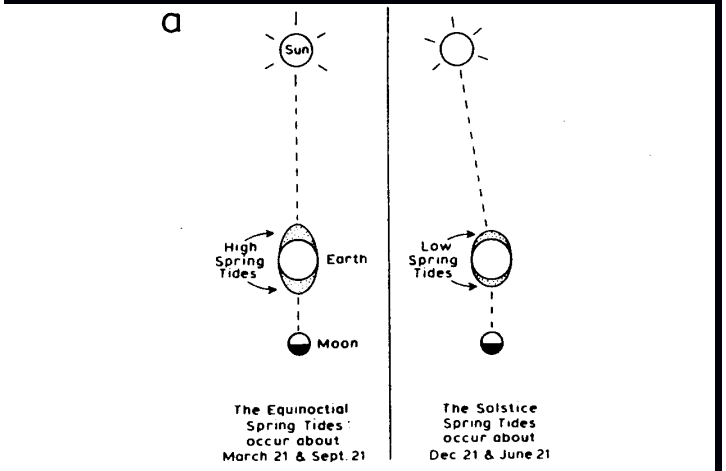


FIGURE 10-8 Earth-Moon-Sun Positions and the Tides.

A, When the moon is in the new or full position, the tidal bulges created by the sun and moon are aligned, producing constructive interference and a therefore larger bulges, which "spring forth" as *spring tides. B,* **bottom:** When the moon is positioned halfway between the new and full phases (called the first and third quarters), the tidal bulge produced by the moon is at right angles to the bulge created by the sun. The bulges tend to cancel each other (destructive interference), and the resulting bulges are smaller, called *neap tides.* New moon and full moon phases produce spring tides with maximum tidal ranges, while the first and third quarter phases of the moon produce neap tides with minimal tidal ranges. *From* The Tasa Collection: Shorelines. *Published by Macmillan Publishing Co., New York. Copyright © 1986, by Tasa Graphic Arts, Inc. All rights reserved.*

Extraído de H. V. Thurman, 1997



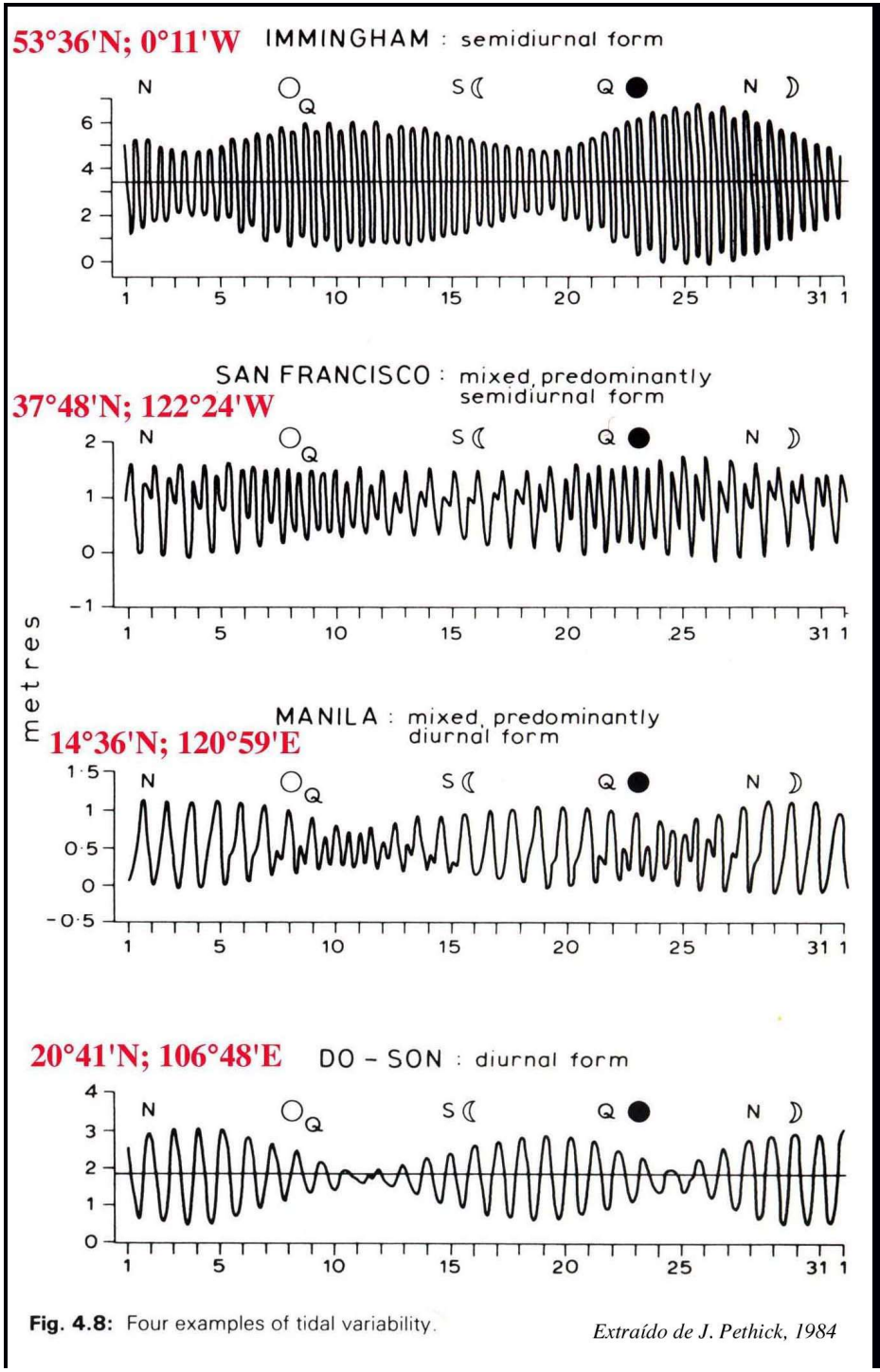
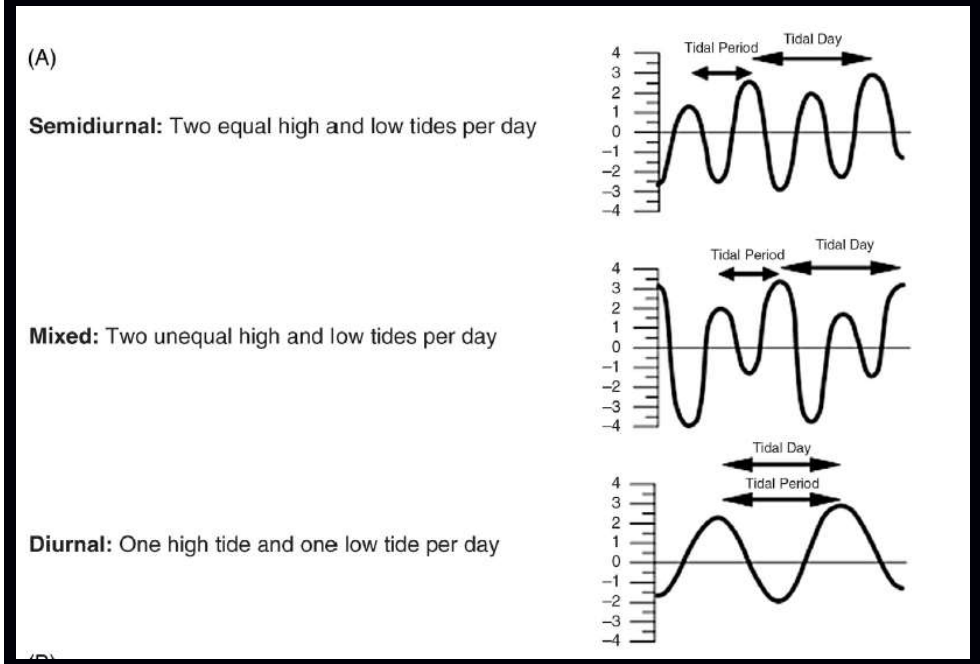


Fig. 4.8: Four examples of tidal variability.

Extraído de J. Pethick, 1984

Tipos de marés. Semidiurnas, mistas e diurnas



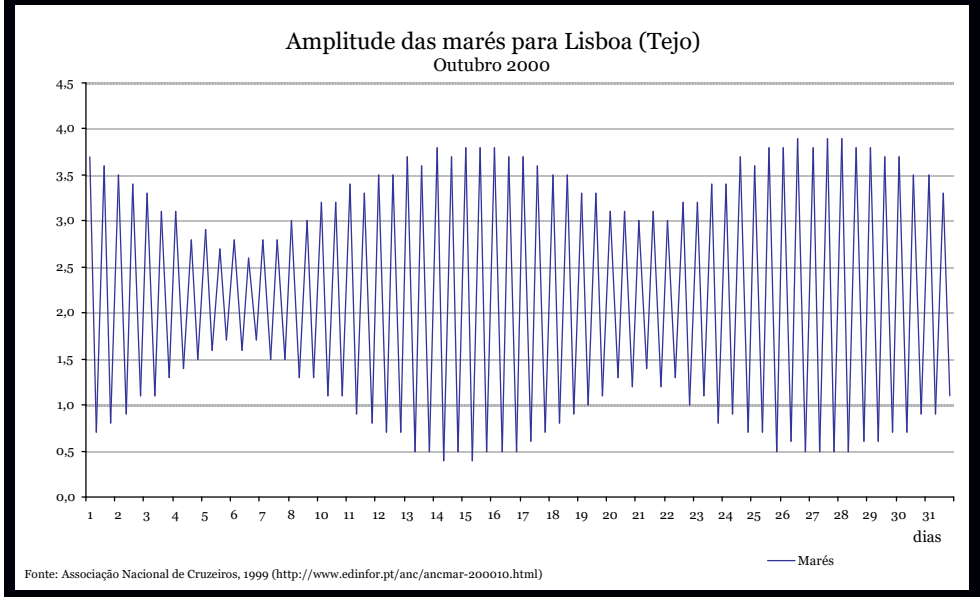
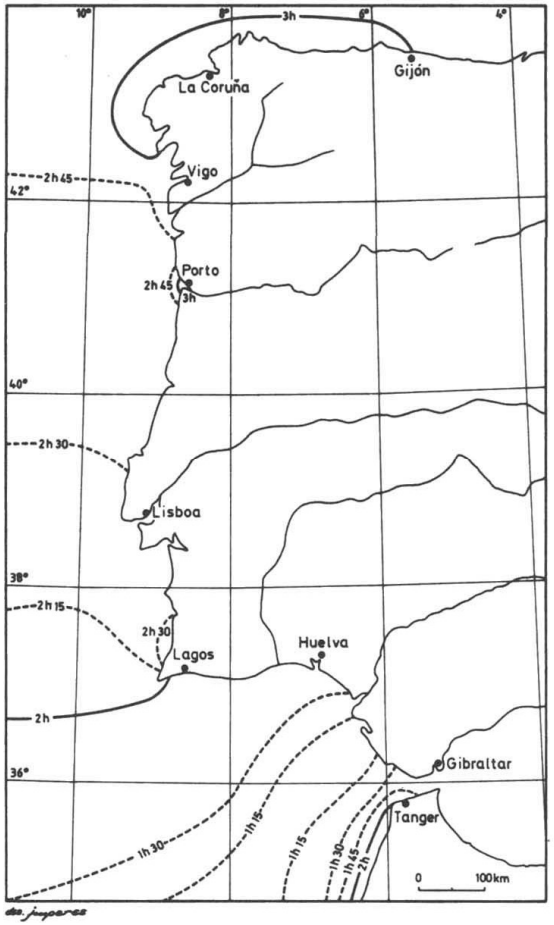


Gráfico das marés para Lisboa. Outubro de 2000

Propagação da maré em Portugal



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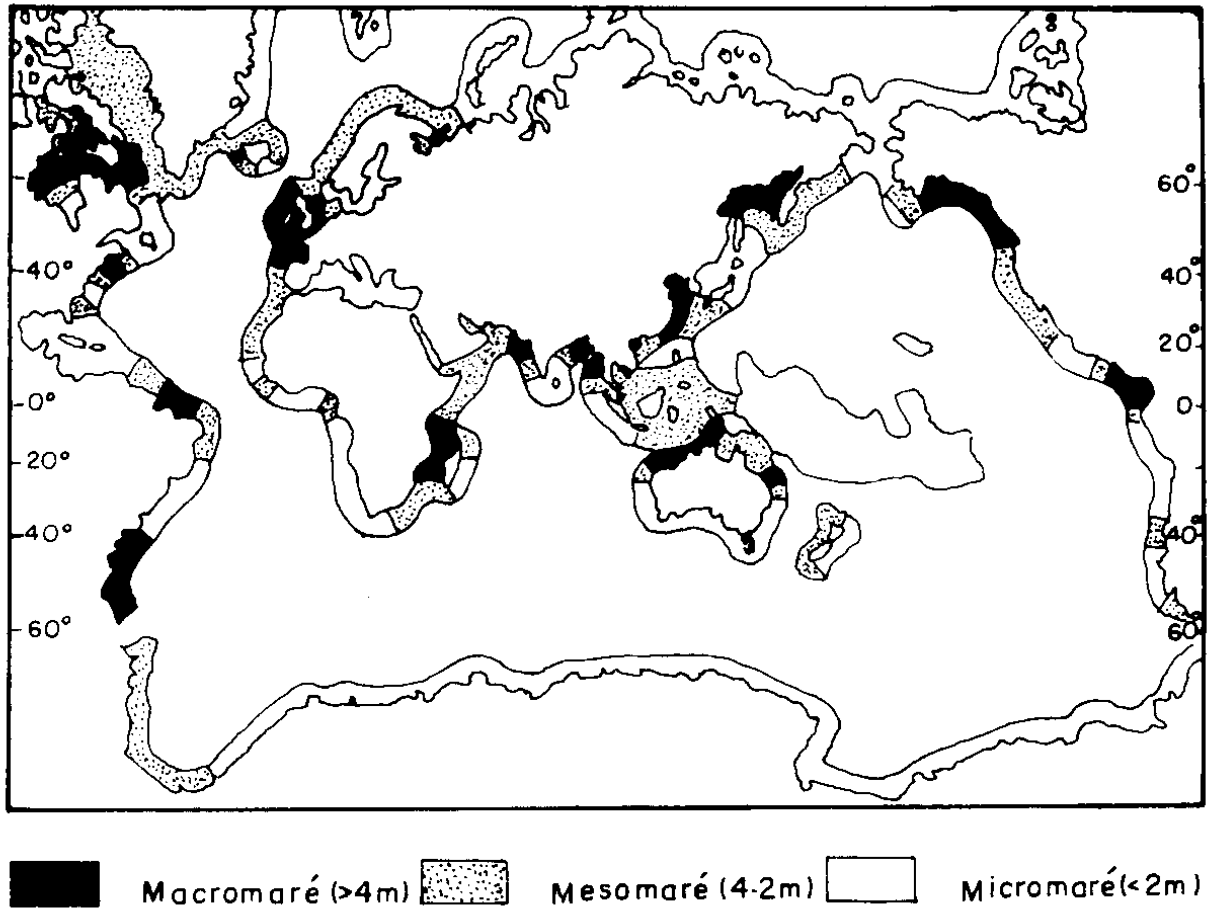

Figura 4.

As marés ao largo do litoral português.
Isolinhas da maré M2, referidas à hora de passagem da lua média pelo meridiano de Greenwich, segundo *Marineleitung*, Berlin, 1931.
Figura preparada por H. Lautensach, em 1944, para a edição portuguesa da Geografia de Portugal.

Os diferentes tipos regimes de amplitudes de marés.