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Q1

The most important milestones or evolutions in the history of hydrography are evolutions from "Hand Lead line and Three Point Sextant" to "Wire Drag Survey in 1904", "Use of Single-Beam Echo Sounders in the 1930s" and finally the evolution of 2Side Scan and Multi-Beam Sonar Technologies in the 1950, 1960, and 1970s". The sonar technologies offered hydrographic surveyors the opportunity of obtaining seafloor images, thereby improving the ability to identify submerged wrecks and obstructions, with quantitative 100 percent depth information of the sea bottom. These evolutions in the history of hydrography greatly increased the survey operations in Nigeria, and also offered a more accurate information, as well as redundant data that are relevant in other applications other than charting for safety of Navigation.

Q2

In the next few years, I expect to see more technological developments in the use of unmanned platforms for deployment of modern hydrographic survey equipment and the use of satellite for hydrographic data acquisition. These would not only increase coverage of Nigerian waters but will also ensure that some areas that have access difficulties could be easily surveyed.

Q3

Yes, The Article on "Variance in the Accuracy of Tidal Levels with Increasing Data Length" by D. R. Metters is my favorite because Nigeria will soon embark on a systematic installation of permanent tide gauges along its coast to commence systematic water level observation and measurement with a view to determining various National water levels for Nigeria. Therefore, this article further educated me on the confidence to be placed on levels obtained at varying time frame.