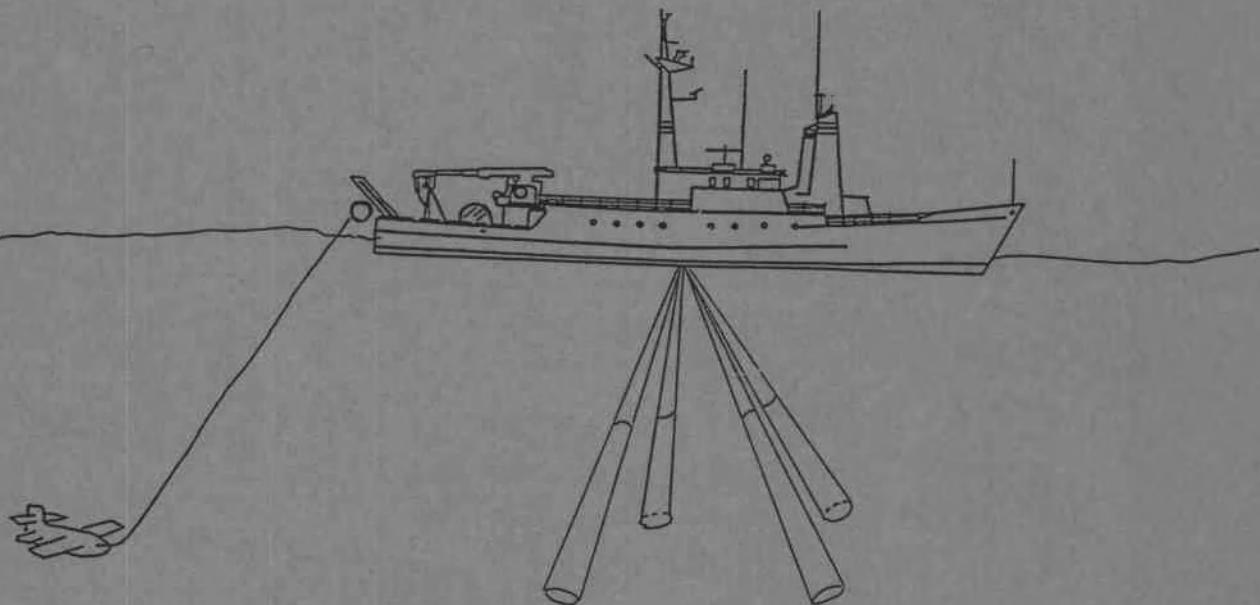


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# Oceanic and Atmospheric Sciences



**SEASOAR and CTD Observations  
During a COARE Surveys Cruise,  
W9211A, 8 November to 8 December 1992**

by

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J. Fleischbein, E. Antonissen, R. O'Malley

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Data Report 155  
Reference 94-1  
April 1994

Oregon State University

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Cruise, W9211A, 8 November to 8 December 1992**

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# SEASOAR and CTD Observations During a COARE Surveys Cruise, W9211A, 8 November to 8 December 1992

## Introduction

An international Coupled Ocean-Atmosphere Response Experiment (COARE) was conducted in the warm-pool region of the western equatorial Pacific Ocean over a four-month period from November 1992 through February 1993 (Webster and Lukas, 1992). Most of the oceanographic and meteorological observations were concentrated in the Intensive Flux Array (IFA) centered at 1°45'S, 156°00'E. As part of this experiment, three survey cruises were conducted on the R/V Wecoma; each cruise included measurements of the temperature, salinity and velocity distribution in the upper 300 m of the ocean, and continuous meteorological measurements of wind, air temperature, humidity, etc. Most of these measurements were along a butterfly pattern that was sampled repeatedly during the three COARE Surveys cruises, W9211A and W9211B, and W9211C.

Our primary objective was to measure zonal and meridional gradients across the center of the IFA. We originally intended to sample along a larger pattern (with diagonals of 200 km) at the beginning and end of each cruise, and to sample a smaller pattern (diagonals of 100 km) as continuously as possible through the main portion of each cruise. Early in W9211A, we found that the smaller pattern was not large enough to span the actual positions of the profiling current meter array, and that frequent deviations from our initial choice of longitude would be necessary to avoid moorings and quasi-stationary ships. We therefore abandoned our plan of two separate sampling patterns, and instead chose one Standard Butterfly Pattern with a meridional section along 156°06'W and a zonal section along 1°50'S, connected in the southwestern and northeastern quadrants. Along this track, we measured the upper-ocean temperature and salinity by means of a towed undulating Seasoar vehicle (Figure 1) equipped with a SeaBird CTD system, while underway at 7-8 knots. CTD casts were made at the beginning and end of each tow, primarily to check calibration of the Seasoar sensors; additional CTD casts were occasionally made along portions of the standard sections while Seasoar was disabled. Water velocity along the ship's track was measured by means of the ship-borne acoustic Doppler current profiler.

This report summarizes the Seasoar and CTD observations from Wecoma's first COARE Surveys cruise, W9211A. It also provides a cruise narrative, and a brief description of the data processing procedures.

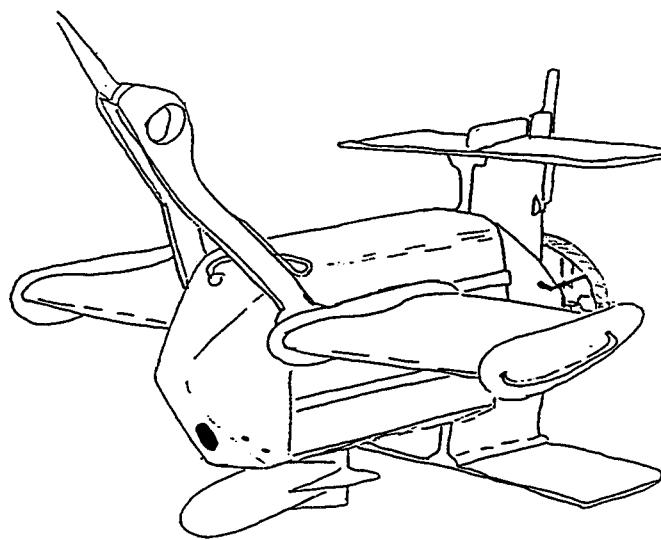


Figure 1. Sketch of the Seasoor vehicle used during W9211A. Inlet and outlet ports for the dual T-C SeaBird sensor ducts are on both sides of the lower nose. A SeaTech fluorometer was mounted just inside the larger hole in the nose. A 25-cm transmissometer was mounted on top during the first tow, but was later removed because of an irreparable malfunction.

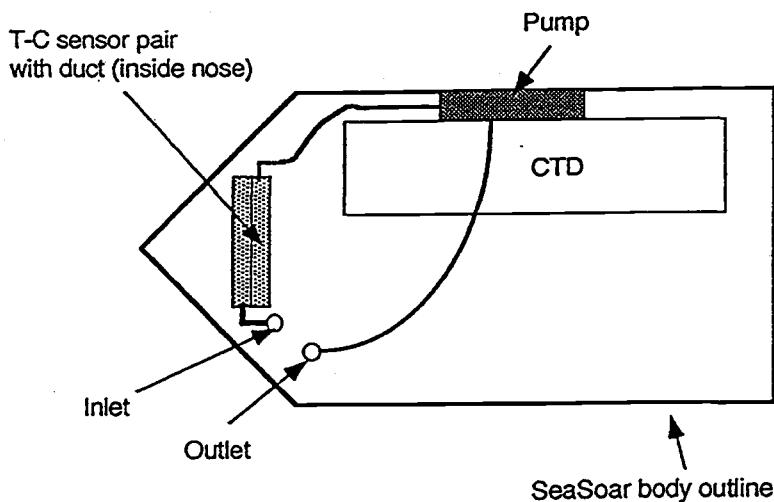


Figure 2. Schematic of the plumbing of the ducted T/C sensors inside the Seasoor vehicle. Primary sensor inlet and outlet ports were on the starboard side of the nose; secondary sensor ports were on the port side. The fluorometer was mounted internally as far forward as possible and below the CTD; its sampling volume was just inside the nose, immediately behind a 5-cm-diameter opening.

## Cruise Narrative, W9211A

We coma departed from Guam about 0200 UTC, 8 November 1992, and began transit toward an Atlas Buoy at 0°N, 154°E; our intention was to repair an anemometer and install an optical rain gage after morning arrival on 12 November. En route, we made 20-minute ADCP calibration runs once per hour for 12 hours on 11 November. On arrival at the Atlas buoy, we found westerly winds too strong and seas too rough to service the buoy. We made a CTD cast alongside the buoy (Table 1), and then began transit to 1°N, 156°E. Cross-equatorial hydrographic sampling along 156°E consisted of CTD Stations 2 - 7, all to 500 dbar and at intervals of 20 nm (Table 1). CTD casts were made with an SBE 9/11*plus* CTD equipped with dual ducted temperature and conductivity sensors (Table 2). Temperature and salinity data from the first three stations were noisy because the air-venting plugs had been inadvertently omitted in both T/C ducts; the plugs were properly inserted before Station 4.

The Seasoar vehicle (Figure 1, 2) was equipped with an SBE 9/11*plus* CTD with dual ducted temperature and conductivity sensors (Table 2), a SeaTech Fluorometer (SN 48) with sensitivity set to "medium" and time constant set to 3 sec, and a SeaTech 25-cm Transmissometer. The Seasoar wings were set to have equal maximum travel (18°) for both ascent and descent.

Seasoar was deployed for Tow 1 at 00°39'S, 155°57'E at about 0200 UTC, 13 November, immediately after CTD Station 7. Our intention was to begin towing south, continue with one occupation of a Large Butterfly Pattern (with 200-km diagonals), and then continue with repeated occupations of a small butterfly pattern (with 100-km diagonals). The intended Large Butterfly Pattern had a meridional section along 155°56'E (from 0°56' S to 2°42' S), and a zonal section along 1°50' S (from 155°05'E to 156°49'E). At the request of scientists on Moana Wave, and to avoid repeated maneuvering around moorings, the longitude of the meridional section was changed to 156°06'E at about 1200 UTC, 13 November (Figure 3). While conducting this first Large Butterfly survey, we found that the intended 100-km diagonals of the smaller pattern would not span the actual positions of the profiling current meter array, and therefore changed our two-pattern plan to adopt a single intermediate-sized Standard Butterfly Pattern with diagonal length of 140 km (Figure 4). Cardinal waypoints of the Standard Butterfly Pattern are given in Table 3.

Seasoar sampling was generally from a few meters below the surface to a maximum of 280 or 300 m, except along a portion of the E2N quadrant where Seasoar was kept below 25 m while the ship's holding tanks were pumped. About ten hours after the beginning of Tow 1, temperature and salinity data from the primary (starboard) sensors developed a severe

Table 1. Summary of CTD Stations during W9211A.

Date	Time (UT)	Station No.	Latitude	Longitude	Wind Dir (T)	Wind Spd (kts)	Atmos. P. (mbar)
11 Nov	2058	1	00° 01.1'N	153° 59.6' E	255	28	1007.2
12 Nov	0819	2	01° 01.1'	156° 00.0'	240	23	1006.5
	1055	3	00° 40.0'	156° 00.0'	240	18	1007.8
	1335	4	00° 19.9'	156° 00.0'	240	16	1006.9
	1614	5	00° 02.0'	156° 00.1'	200	21	1005.8
	1909	6	00° 20.0'S	156° 00.0'	193	15	1006.9
	2248	7	00° 38.7'	155° 57.0'	200	16	1008.5
	15 Nov	1817	8	02° 19.8'	155° 59.5'	245	3
	2239	9	02° 16.3'	156° 00.4'	230	8	1009.7
16 Nov	0620	10	02° 26.2'	156° 06.2'	175	4	1006.7
	1126	11	02° 14.1'	155° 54.1'	095	7	1009.1
	1230	12	02° 09.9'	155° 50.0'	110	7	1009.1
	1333	13	02° 06.5'	155° 46.0'	110	6	1008.4
	1437	14	02° 02.5'	155° 41.7'	calm	0	1007.5
	1713	15	01° 58.0'	155° 37.7'	calm	0	1007.2
	1814	16	01° 54.0'	155° 34.0'	140	4	1008.5
	1940	17	01° 54.0'	155° 34.0'	100	3	1009.2
	2037	18	01° 50.0'	155° 30.0'	110	4	1009.7
	2137	19	01° 50.0'	155° 36.0'	135	6	1009.4
	2245	20	01° 50.1'	155° 42.2'	135	6	1007.5
	17 Nov	0212	21	01° 50.0'	155° 47.9'	160	7
20 Nov	2240	22	02° 02.0'	155° 42.1'	180	9	1010.2
20 Nov	2356	23	01° 58.1'	155° 37.9'	165	9	1010.0
21 Nov	0105	24	01° 54.1'	155° 34.1'	150	6	1009.3
22 Nov	1012	25	01° 14.0'	156° 06.1'	060	7	1011.0
25 Nov	0005	26	01° 24.7'	156° 16.6'	285	21	1009.1
	0119	27	01° 22.5'	156° 14.0'	260	16	1007.5
	0223	28	01° 18.6'	156° 10.1'	260	13	1007.0
	0348	29	01° 13.9'	156° 06.1'	260	14	1006.5
28 Nov	1931	30	01° 48.7'	156° 07.8'	250	6	1011.6
29 Nov	0545	31	01° 49.8'S	155° 52.0'	290	5	1008.9
4 Dec	0008	32	04° 51.4'N	156° 06.9' E	080	18	1010.4

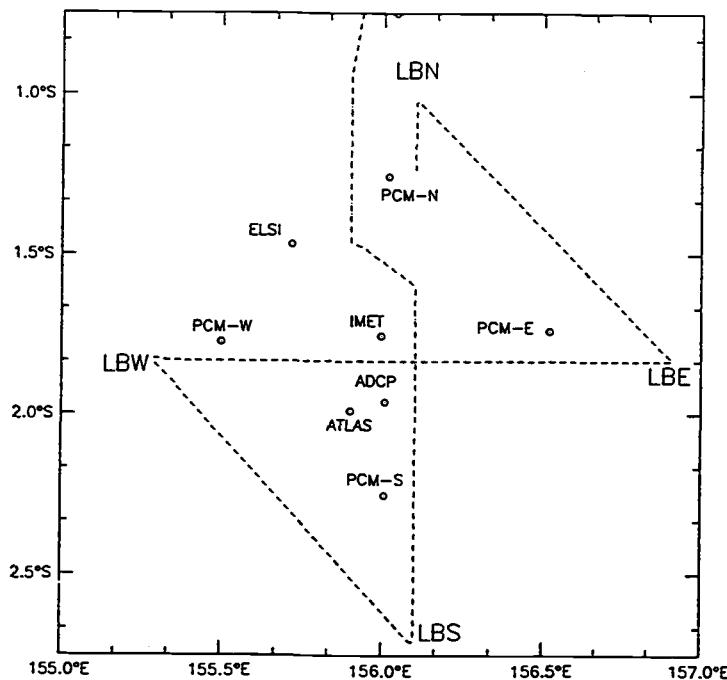


Figure 3. Ship's track during the Large Butterfly Pattern, 13-15 November 1992, with moorings of the COARE Intensive Flux Array. The longitude of the meridional section (originally 155.9 W) was changed to 156.1 W at the request of scientists on Moana Wave.

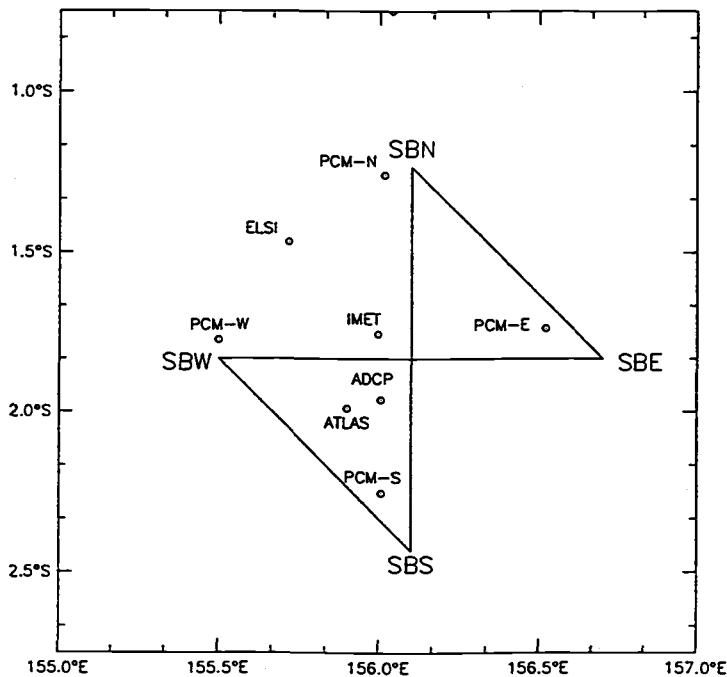


Figure 4. The Standard Butterfly Pattern in relation to the moorings of the COARE Intensive Flux Array.

**Table 2.** Instruments and sensors used for CTD, and Seasoor sampling, W9211A, with date of most recent manufacturer's pre-cruise calibration.

System (Instrument) Date	Sensor	Pre-Cruise Calibration
CTD (SBE 9/11 <i>plus</i> SN 0256)	P	5 Mar 92
	T1	1367 6 Oct 92 (modified 2 Dec 92)
	T2	1369 6 Oct 92 (modified 2 Dec 92)
	C1	1030 16 Sept 92
	C2	1041 16 Sept 92
Seasoar (SBE 9/11 <i>plus</i> SN 2843)	P	5 Mar 92
	C1	1018 17 Apr 92
	C2	1021 24 Apr 92
	T1	1364 27 Mar 92 (modified 2 Dec 92)
	T2	1366 27 Mar 92 (modified 2 Dec 92)

**Table 3.** Waypoints for the Standard Butterfly Pattern used for Seasoor sections in the COARE Intensive Flux Array throughout most of the three COARE Surveys cruises. Sampling was normally southward from SBN to SBS along 156°06'E (section N2S), northwestward from SBS to SBW (section S2W), eastward along 1°50'S from SBW to SBE (section W2E), and northwestward from SBW to SBN (section E2N).

Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
SBN	1°14'S	156°06'E
SBS	2°26'S	156°06'E
SBW	1°50'S	155°30'E
SBE	1°50'S	156°42'E

hysteresis, indicating a plumbing or pump failure. Pressure spikes occurred occasionally but otherwise data acquisition was satisfactory. After completing the Large Butterfly Pattern (Table 4), we continued with the Standard Butterfly Pattern. The data signal became intermittent at 1602 UTC on 15 Nov, and ceased at 1625 UTC, 15 Nov, soon after the turn at SBS. Seasoar was immediately recovered, and we made a CTD cast (Station 8) for comparison with the Seasoar CTD data. After recovery of the Seasoar vehicle at the end of Tow 1 we found that conductors in the sea cable had shorted out; since spare conductors seemed to be intact, the CTD was connected to these instead. We also replaced the SBE pump for the primary temperature and conductivity sensors with a spare (the original pump had failed). The transmissometer was removed from the Seasoar vehicle since it was not providing useful data, apparently because of insufficient temperature compensation.

While Seasoar was being prepared for Tow 2, we made a CTD cast (Station 9) alongside the PCM-S mooring at 2°15'S, 156°00'E. We then returned to SBS to make another CTD cast (Station 10) for comparison with the beginning of Tow 2. Very soon after the Seasoar deployment at 0715 UTC, 16 Nov, the data signal was again interrupted, and Tow 2 was aborted, with Seasoar recovered on deck about 0900 UTC. Since it was clear that diagnosing and repairing the problem would take more than a few hours, we continued sampling along the Standard Butterfly track by making closely-spaced CTD stations, and made plans to rendezvous with Moana Wave (to transfer cables needed to test instruments on the COARE IMET buoy). A series of CTD casts to 300 m at 10 km intervals along the S2W section (Stations 11-18, Table 1) was interrupted by the need to reterminate the CTD/rosette cable after flooding of the conducting swivel at Station 16 (aborted at 135 m). CTD sampling along the W2E section (Stations 18-20) continued until the rendezvous with Moana Wave at 0130 UTC, 17 Nov.

After the rendezvous we returned to the W2E line to make a pre-tow CTD comparison cast (Station 21). Seasoar was deployed at 1°50'S, 155°48'E at about 0330 UTC, 17 Nov, and sampling resumed along the W2E section (Table 5). Sampling along the Standard Butterfly pattern continued through 18 and 19 November (Table 5). The data acquisition system stopped unexpectedly at about 1122 UTC, 11 November, and it took several minutes to restart; the resulting 4-minute data gap was filled with values of 1.0e35. Seasoar continued to work well until 1856 UTC, 20 Nov, when we again lost data signal. The vehicle was brought aboard for repairs, and we continued sampling along S2W with closely spaced CTD casts to 300 m (Stations 22-24). Since the weather was fair, and forecast to remain the same, we decided to transit to the Atlas mooring at 0°N, 154°E to repair its anemometer and install a rain gage, but first we continued ADCP sampling to the center of the butterfly pattern. We arrived at the mooring about 1930 UTC, 21 Nov, and had finished servicing it by 2100 UTC.

**Table 4.** Times (UTC) of standard waypoints during Seasoor Tow 1 of W9211A. Waypoints for the Large Butterfly Pattern (Figure 3) were: LBN ( $1^{\circ}01'S$ ,  $155^{\circ}56'E$  on 13 Nov, and  $1^{\circ}01'S$ ,  $156^{\circ}06'E$  on 15 Nov), LBS ( $2^{\circ}42'S$ ,  $156^{\circ}06'E$ ), LBW ( $1^{\circ}50'S$ ,  $155^{\circ}14'E$ ), and LBE ( $1^{\circ}50'S$ ,  $156^{\circ}55'E$ ). Positions of waypoints of the Standard Butterfly Pattern (Figure 4) are listed in Table 3.

Date	Start/ End	LBN	SBN	SBS	LBS	LBW	LBE
Nov 13	0207	0550	0755*	1938	2145		
Nov 14						0635	1950
Nov 15		0424	0627	1534			
Nov 15	1601						

\* The 13 November position ( $1^{\circ}14'S$ ,  $155^{\circ}56'E$ ) was 10 nm west of the standard SBN position adopted later.

**Table 5.** Times (UTC) of standard waypoints during Seasoor Tow 3 of W9211A. Positions of waypoints are given in Table 3.

Date	start/end	SBN	SBS	SBW	SBE
Nov 17	0329				1038
Nov 17		1652			
Nov 18			0118	0723	1647
Nov 18		2325			
Nov 19			0754	1422	2310
Nov 20		0605	1508		
Nov 20	1856				

**Table 6.** Times (UTC) of standard waypoints during Seasoor Tow 4 of W9211A. Positions of waypoints are given in Table 3.

Date	start/end	SBN	SBS	SBW	SBE
Nov 22	1107	1107	2032		
Nov 23				0242	1206
Nov 23		1854			
Nov 24			0258	0925	1755
Nov 24	2335				

When we arrived back at SBN, we first did a pre-tow CTD cast (Station 25, Table 1) and then deployed Seasoar at 1107 UTC, 22 Nov to begin Tow 4 (Table 6). Seasoar functioned normally for about 54 hours, though the data signal from the fluorometer began to fade and grow increasingly noisy at about 2100 UTC, 23 Nov. At about 1630 UTC, 24 Nov, the Seasoar flight characteristics changed abruptly with a decrease in both maximum depth and maximum cable tension. Check of the resistance of the hydraulic unit indicated it did not have a seawater leak. For more than five hours, we continued to undulate Seasoar between 220 m and the surface (or 20 m while the ship was pumping tanks, 2130 to 2210 UTC), occasionally slowing the ship to obtain measurements at greater depths. Our aim was to complete the survey pattern and reach the northern waypoint (SBN) before recovering Seasoar. However, winds were strengthening at about 2250 UTC, so we stopped towing and recovered the vehicle while seas were moderate. When Seasoar was recovered on deck at 2335 UTC, 24 Nov, it was obvious that the upper horizontal tail fin had overflexed and was severely cracked on both sides of the tail. CTD Station 26 was made immediately after recovery, and three additional CTD casts (Stations 27-29, Table 1) were made before arriving at SBN at 0345 UTC, 25 November.

The Seasoar vehicle was readily repaired by replacing the upper tail fin with a spare. Since the fluorometer lamp was weak and flashing erratically, it was disconnected from the Seasoar CTD, though left in place at the bottom of the Seasoar vehicle. After a pre-tow CTD comparison cast (Station 29), Seasoar was deployed at SBN at about 0430, 25 Nov, and Tow 5 began southward toward SBS (Table 7). We continued sampling along the Standard Butterfly Pattern, for more than three days (Table 7), with only a minor interruption at about 0600 UTC to obtain salinity samples from R/V Franklin via small boat; we continued to tow Seasoar at 3-6 kts during the rendezvous. Tow 5 ended part-way along the E2N section after abrupt loss of control signal to the vehicle at 1725 UTC, 28 Nov. The vehicle was recovered at about 1900 UTC, and a post-tow comparison CTD cast (Station 30, Table 1) was made immediately afterward.

While the Seasoar cable was reterminated, Wecoma ran some short lines southeast of the IMET mooring to make small-scale surface salinity observations in the wake of recent squalls. Since both the lower and upper tail fins on the Seasoar vehicle were severely warped, both were replaced with PVC spares. After repairs were complete, we returned to a point on the W2E section farther west of the end of Tow 5, and there made a pre-tow CTD comparison cast (Station 31, Table 1), deployed Seasoar at about 0640 UTC, and began Tow 6 westward toward SBE (Table 8). We continued sampling along the Standard Butterfly Pattern in the usual direction until 1330 UTC, 1 Dec, when we arrived at SBS (Table 8). Since there was not sufficient time left in the cruise to complete the butterfly pattern we continued south to 02° 40'S, and then turned northward again to sample along 156° 06' E. Seasoar

Table 7. Times (UTC) of standard waypoints during Seasoar Tow 5 of W9211A. Positions of waypoints are given in Table 2.

Date	start/end	SBN	SBS	SBW	SBE
Nov 25	0435	0435	1431	2120	
Nov 26					0525
Nov 26		1242	2215		
Nov 27				0505	1353
Nov 27		2102			
Nov 28			0645	1330	
Nov 28	1902				

Table 8. Times (UTC) of standard waypoints during Seasoar Tow 6 of W9211A. Positions of waypoints are given in Table 2.

Date	start/end	SBN	SBS	SBW	SBE
Nov 29	0645				1323
Nov 29		2023			
Nov 30			0550	1225	2123
Dec 1		0421	1330		
Dec 1			1734		
Dec 2		0229			
Dec 3	2348				

Table 9. Summary of Seasoar tows, W9211A, showing variables measured (pressure, temperature, conductivity, fluorescence, light transmission), and the parameters used for at-sea data processing and analysis (the T-C offset in scans, and the amplitude  $\alpha$  and time constant  $\beta$  for the thermal mass correction).

Tow No.	Start Time	Stop Time	Duration of tow (hrs)	Parameters Measured	T/C Pair used for At-Sea Analysis (offset, $\alpha$ , $\beta$ )
1	11/13/0206	11/15/1621	61	P, T2, C2, F, trans*	T2,C2 (2, 0.03, 9.0)
2	11/16/0723	11/16/0810	0	P, T1, C1, T2, C2, F, trans	
3	11/17/0330	11/20/1855	87	P, T1, C1, T2, C2, F	T2, C2 (3.25, 0.04, 12.0)
4	11/22/1109	11/24/2335	59	P, T1, C1, T2, C2, F*	T1, C1 (4.75, 0.04, 12.0)
5	11/25/0430	11/28/1902	84	P, T1, C1, T2, C2	T2, C2 (3.25, 0.045, 8.0)
6	11/29/0640	12/03/2348	112	P, T1, C1, T2, C2	T2, C2 (3.25, 0.045, 8.0)

\*Transmissometer provided no usable data; fluorometer began to fail about 2100 UTC, 23 Nov  
Total towing time: 403 hours, 16.8 days

sampling continued northward across the equator to 4°48'N, 156°06'E where the vehicle was recovered at 2348 UTC, 3 December. CTD Station 32 (Table 1) was completed immediately after recovery.

We coma arrived in Pohnpei at about 2300 UTC, 4 Dec, to disembark some personnel and departed there at about 0600 UTC, 5 Dec for the transit to Guam. We coma arrived in Guam at 2300 UTC, 8 Dec.

Underway measurements were made continuously through most of the cruise. These include: Acoustic Doppler Current Profile measurements of water velocity relative to the ship and accompanying GPS position data (E. Firing, P. Hacker and R. Lukas, University of Hawaii); temperature and salinity of water at 2 m and 5 m depth (C. Paulson, Oregon State University); near-surface salinity of water pumped from a buoyant hose (G. Lagerloef, SAIC); and a broad spectrum of meteorological observations (C. Paulson) including sonic inertial dissipation (J. Edson, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution).

Members of the scientific party included Marc Willis and Mike Hill, (both We coma Marine Technicians), Adriana Huyer, Clayton Paulson, Michael Kosro, Fred Bahr, Lynn deWitt, Robert O'Malley, Eric Antonissen (all from Oregon State University), Peter Hacker, Craig Huhta, Sean Kennan, Jeff Snyder and Steve Azevedo (all from University of Hawaii).

## Seasoar Data Acquisition and Preliminary Processing

Raw 24 Hz CTD data from the Seasoar vehicle and GPS position and time data were acquired by an IBM compatible PC, which also set flags in the data stream to indicate missing GPS data and to record keystrokes marking the once-per-hour collection of a salinity sample from the throughflow system. The raw data were simultaneously recorded on optical disk by PC and on a Sun Sparc workstation. The PC displayed time series of subsampled temperature (both sensors), conductivity (both sensors) and pressure in real time; it also displayed accumulated temperature data for 6-8 hours as a vertical section (color raster). One-second averages of position, CTD temperature (both sensors), conductivity (both sensors), salinity (both sensor pairs), and pressure were calculated on the Sparc workstation, using the most recent manufacturer's calibration (Table 2). For each tow, the preliminary salinity for each sensor pair was calculated using a fixed offset between temperature and salinity, and a fixed value for the amplitude and time constant of the thermal mass of the conductivity cell, but these parameters were changed from one tow to another (Table 9). Time-series and vertical profile plots of the one-second data were made at the end of each hour. The 1-second preliminary data were used to average the temperature and salinity data over 3 km in the horizontal and 2 dbar in the vertical, and these gridded

values were used to plot vertical sections for each leg of the Standard Butterfly pattern.

## CTD Data Acquisition, Calibration and Data Processing

All CTD/rosette casts were made with an SBE 9/11-plus CTD system equipped with dual ducted temperature and conductivity sensors (Table 2). CTD casts to 500 dbar were made primarily to monitor the calibration of the Seasoar data, and were therefore made before and after each Seasoar tow, with as little delay as possible. Additional CTD casts to 300 dbar were made to complete sections or continue sampling while Seasoar was inoperable. Raw 24 Hz CTD data were acquired on an IBM compatible PC using the SEASAVE module of SEASOFT version 4.015 (Anon., 1992); temperature and conductivity data were recorded from both pumped sensor ducts. At each station a few salinity samples were collected for *in situ* calibration of the conductivity sensors; CTD values at the sample depth (calculated from the most recent manufacturer's pre-cruise calibration) were recorded both by pressing the F5 key at the time of rosette firing and manually on the station log sheets. Samples were analyzed on a Guildline Autosal salinometer that was standardized with IAPSO Standard Water P-119 at the beginning and end of each batch of about 36 samples. Comparison of 88 pairs of sample and CTD salinity values showed systematic differences, indicating that a correction to the CTD conductivity data was required. To determine this correction, we first calculated the *in situ* conductivity of the sample from the sample salinity and the CTD temperature, compared this "sample conductivity" to the CTD conductivity, and regressed the differences on the sample conductivity. This comparison indicated the CTD conductivity should be corrected by

$$C_c = -0.00221 + 1.00090981 C_o$$

This formula was used to reprocess the CTD data. Remaining differences between corrected CTD and sample salinity data (88 pairs, with a mean of 0.001 psu and a standard deviation of 0.005 psu) were not significantly different from zero.

CTD data were processed on an IBM-compatible PC using applicable SEASOFT modules. Since there was no significant difference between the data from the two sensor pairs, we processed data from the primary sensors only. The configuration files were edited with the SEACON module to incorporate the conductivity slope and offset determined from the *in situ* calibration samples. The DATCNV module of SEASOFT was used with the pre-cruise calibration constants to calculate 24 Hz values of pressure, temperature and conductivity from the raw frequencies. When necessary, the output data file was edited to remove any spikes and any values inadvertently recorded before the pressure minimum at the beginning of the cast. The CELLM module was used to correct for the thermal mass of the conductivity cell, assumed to have a thermal anomaly amplitude of 0.03 and a time constant of

9 seconds. Ascending portions of the 24-Hz data file were removed by LOOPEDIT with the minimum velocity set to 0.0 m/s. The remaining data were averaged to 1 dbar values using BINAVG. The final processed data files consist of 1 dbar values of pressure, temperature and conductivity. These processed data files were transferred to a SUN computer where we used standard algorithms (Fofonoff and Millard, 1983) to calculate salinity, potential temperature, density anomaly (sigma-theta), specific volume anomaly, and geopotential anomaly (dynamic height). Where appropriate, comments are included in the file headers to indicate particular problems with a specific cast.

## Seasoar Conductivity Calibration

Salinity samples were collected about once per hour from a throughflow system in Wecoma's wetlab from 1100 UTC, 11 November until 2300 UTC, 3 December 1992. This system pumps water from the seachest at a depth of 5 m in the ship's hull, through a tank containing SBE temperature and conductivity sensors; samples are drawn from a point just beyond this tank. The 120 ml glass sample bottles were rinsed three times before filling, and closed with screw-on plastic caps with conical polyethylene liners. Samples were further sealed by wrapping parafilm around the base of the cap. Samples were analyzed at sea on an Autosal salinometer, usually within 2-3 days after collection; the salinometer was standardized with IAPSO Standard Water P-119 at the beginning and end of each batch of about 24 samples.

Additional *in situ* calibration for these conductivity sensors (#1018 and #1021) were available from the succeeding cruise, W9211B (Kosro et al., 1994). During the first half of that cruise, these sensors were used in Seasoar, but during the second half they were installed in the conventional CTD/rosette package. The combined CTD-Seasoar and sample comparison from W9211B indicated it was necessary to apply an offset as well a multiplier correction for both conductivity sensors:

$$C1 = -0.00192 + 1.000255 C1(\text{observed}) \quad (\text{Eq. 1a})$$

$$C2 = -0.00225 + 1.000617 C2 (\text{observed}) \quad (\text{Eq. 1b})$$

These conductivity calibrations were incorporated in the reprocessing of the Seasoar data. Time series of the hourly salinity samples and time series of the reprocessed Seasoar data from the 3-7 m depth range (Figure 5) show very similar variations. For a quantitative comparison between the salinity samples and the Seasoar data, we selected Seasoar values that were both within 7 minutes of the time of the salinity sample and within a depth range of 3.0 to 5.5 m. For each salinity sample, we calculated a bottle conductivity using the appropriate Seasoar temperature and the sample salinity, and then compared this sample conductivity to the directly measured conductivity; a few pairs with very large differences were eliminated from the comparison. The comparisons for Tows 1, 5 and 6 show no significant difference between the sample and Seasoar values for either sensor pair

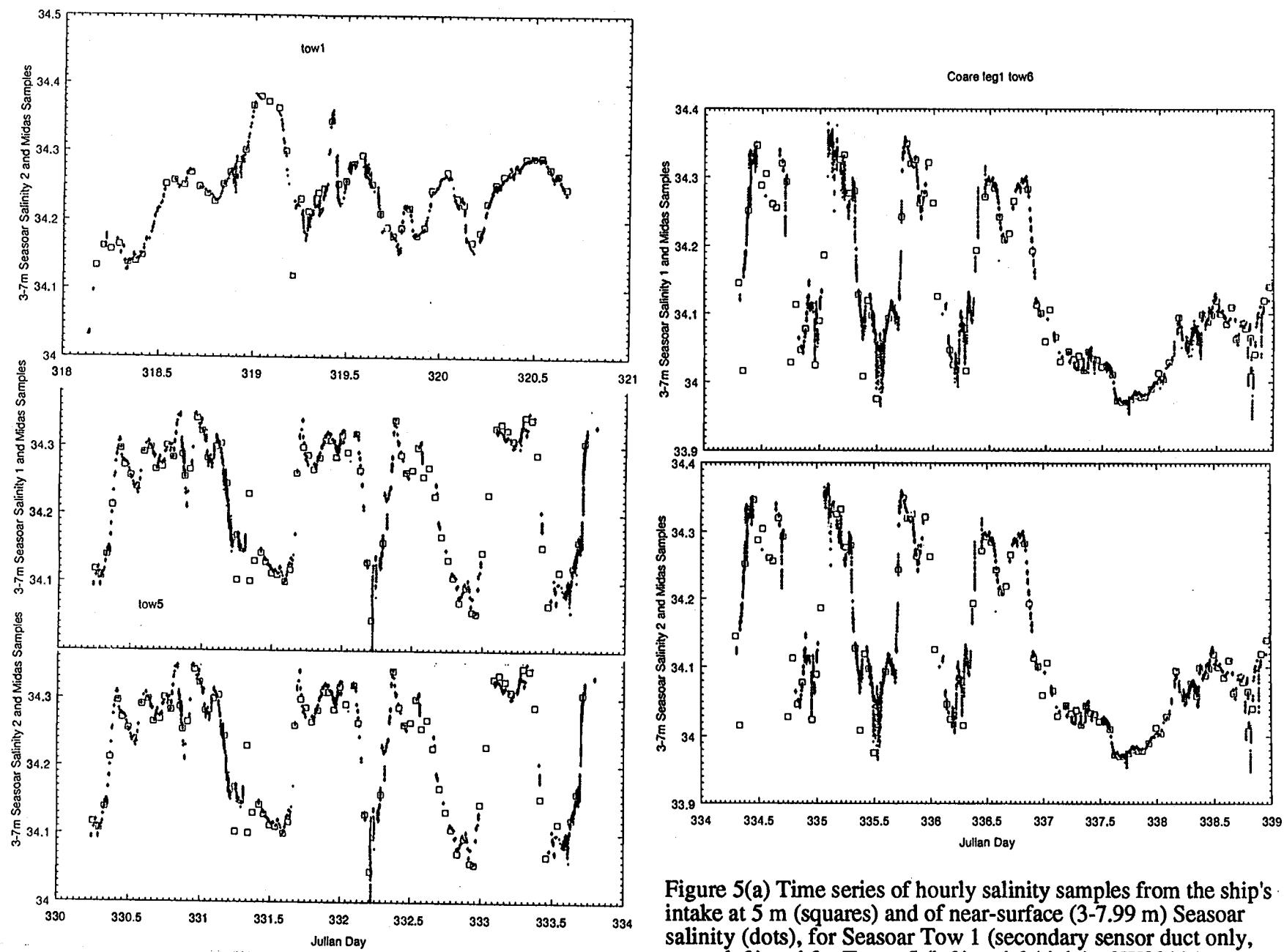


Figure 5(a) Time series of hourly salinity samples from the ship's intake at 5 m (squares) and of near-surface (3-7.99 m) Seasoor salinity (dots), for Seasoor Tow 1 (secondary sensor duct only, upper left) and for Tows 5 (left) and 6 (right) of W9211A.

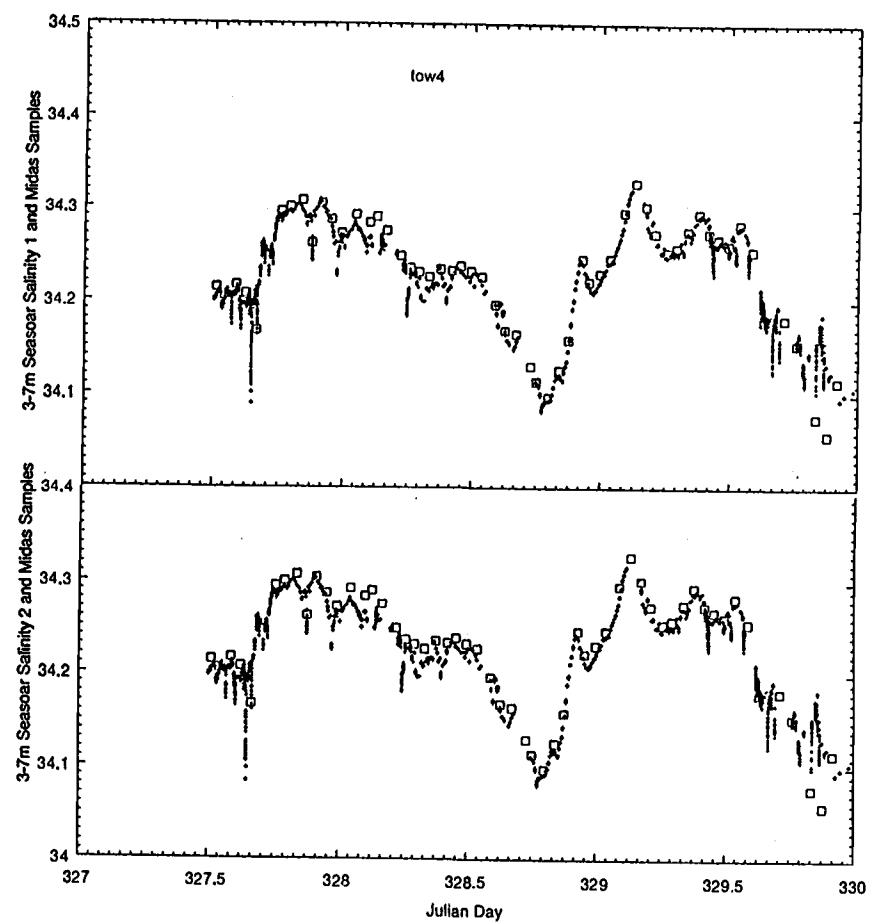
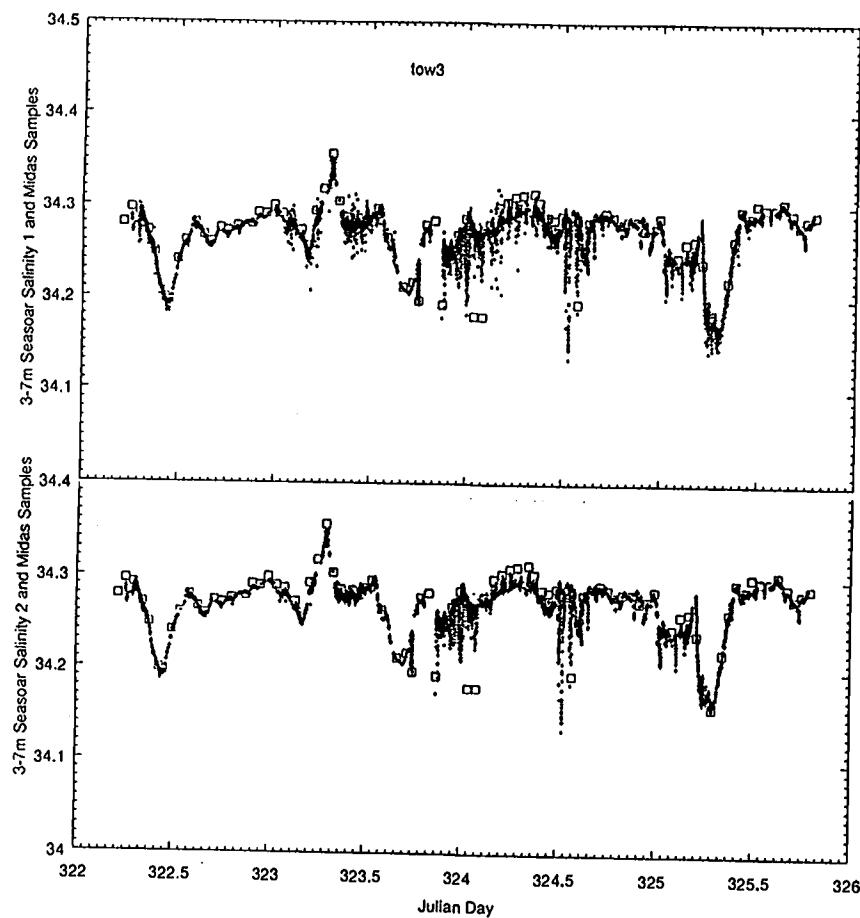


Figure 5(b) Time series of salinity samples from the ship's intake at 5 m (squares) and near-surface (3-7.99 m) Seasoar salinity (dots), for Seasoar Tows 3 (left) and 4 (right) of W9211A. These Seasoar values were calculated with the same conductivity correction equations as used for Tows 1,5 and 6. Remaining systematic differences were subsequently removed by applying a further conductivity multiplier.

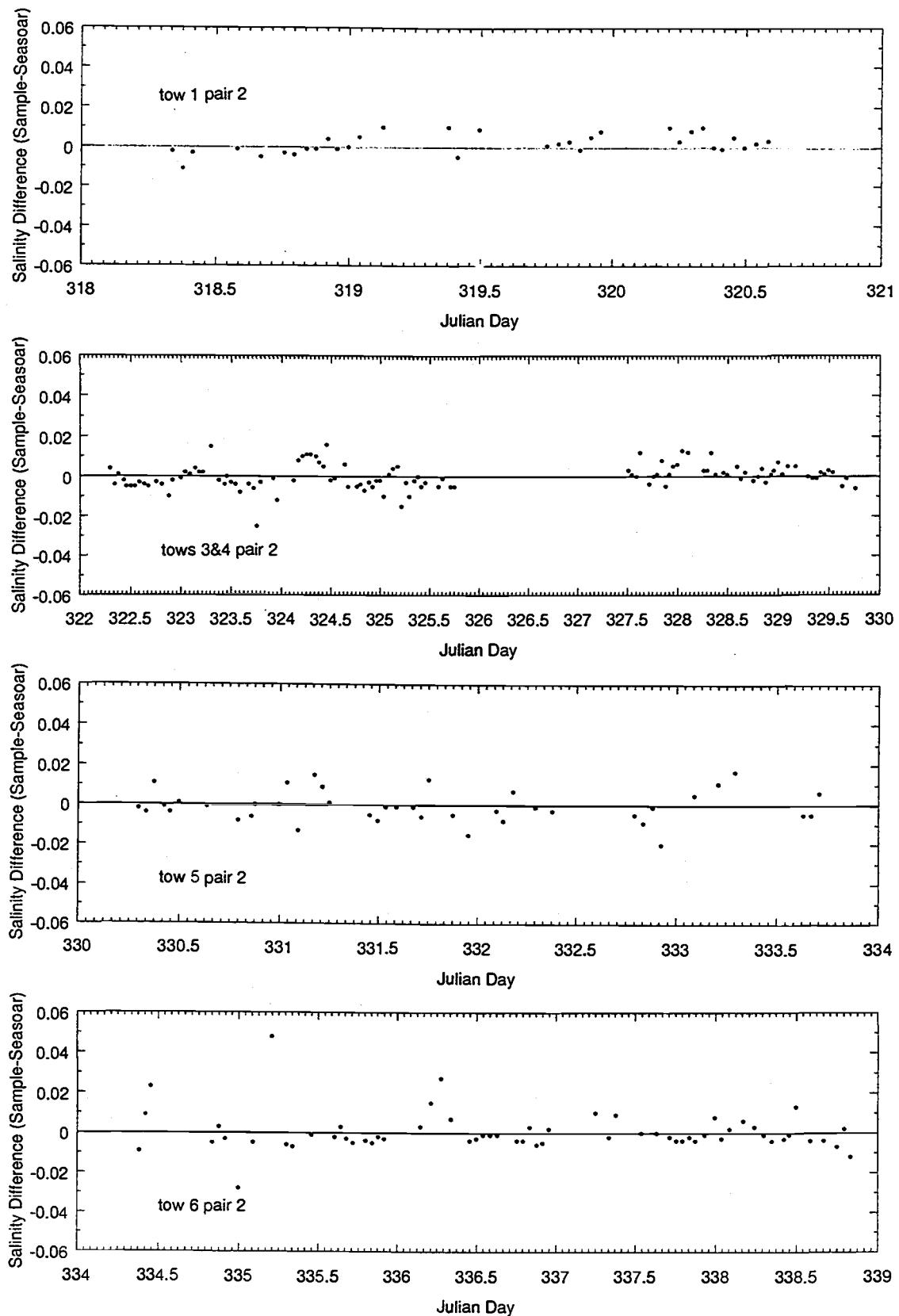


Figure 6. Time series of salinity differences between the 5-m samples and the matching corrected SeaSoar data, for the preferred (secondary) sensor pair, during Tows 1,3,4, 5 and 6 of W9211A.

(Figure 5a, Table 10). However, the comparisons for Tows 3 and 4 indicated that significant differences remained, and that these were similar for the two tows. We therefore pooled the data from Tows 3 and 4 to determine a correction for the processed data from the secondary sensor pair (preferred over primary pair, because data was less noisy):

$$C_2(\text{corrected}) = 1.0006320 C_2. \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

This correction was applied only to the data from Tows 3 and 4, and is equivalent to using a value of 1.0007807 for the conductivity multiplier (Table 10). Time series of the remaining difference between the sample salinity and the SeaBird salinity from the preferred sensor pair (Figure 6) show no obvious systematic error.

Table 10. Correction constants (offset  $a$  and multiplier  $k$ ) adopted for reprocessing data from the Seasoor conductivity sensors. Also shown are the average and standard deviations of the salinity differences between the sample values and the corrected Seasoor data.

Tow	N	$a_1$	$k_1$	$a_2$	$k_2$	S1	S2	S1	S2	Average	Std. Dev.
1	33	--	--	-0.00225	1.0006174	--	+0.001	--	0.004		
5	40	-0.00192	1.0005133	-0.00225	1.0006174	-0.001	-0.001	0.008	0.008		
6	60	-0.00192	1.0005133	-0.00225	1.0006174	+0.000	+0.000	0.008	0.008		
3	57	-0.00192	1.0005133	-0.00225	1.0006174	+0.006	+0.005	0.007	0.006		
4	41	-0.00192	1.0005133	-0.00225	1.0006174	+0.008	+0.006	0.004	0.004		
3-4	111			-0.00225	1.0007807		+0.000		0.006		

## Post-processing of Seasoor Data

As discussed in our earlier Seasoor data report (Huyer et al., 1993), salinity data derived from SeaBird ducted temperature and conductivity sensors are subject to errors from three separate sources (Larson, 1992): (1) poor alignment of the 24 Hz temperature and conductivity data, (2) poor compensation for the transfer of heat between the mantle of the conductivity cell and the water flowing through it, and (3) mismatch of the effective time constants of the temperature and conductivity measurements. These sources of error are minimized in a normal SeaBird CTD, by pumping the water through the ducted pair at a fixed rate. Even though we used the standard SeaBird sensor duct with high-speed SeaBird pumps, the flow rate through the sensors mounted inside the Seasoor vehicle was apparently not constant, presumably because of dynamic pressure gradients along the skin of the Seasoor vehicle; these gradients seem to vary with vehicle attitude (ascending vs. descending), and with the relative currents encountered by the vehicle (Huyer et al., 1993).

Seasoor data were processed using the same general procedures outlined in the Seasoor data report for W9211C (Huyer et al., 1993), i. e., by first determining the lags between 24-Hz temperature and conductivity by

cross-correlation for consecutive data segments with specified depth ranges, and using the lag calculated for each segment to offset the 24-Hz conductivity data relative to the temperature data within that segment; by applying appropriate calibration equations to the conductivity data; by applying Lueck's (1990) correction for the thermal mass of the conductivity cell, with the value of the amplitude parameter related to the T-C offset for each data segment; and finally block averaging the data to 2-Hz values.

Configuration files for reprocessing the raw 24-Hz Seasoar data contained the manufacturer's pre-cruise calibration constants for the pressure, temperature and conductivity sensors, modified by a conductivity offset and multiplier for both the primary sensor pair (Equation 1a, above) and the secondary sensor pair (Equation 1b, above).

The first step in reprocessing was to compute lagged correlations between first-differenced temperature and conductivity for each sensor pair, separately for ascending and descending profiles, and separately for three depth ranges: 50 to 120 dbar, 120 to 180 dbar, and 180 to 240 dbar, provided the segment contains at least 72 scans. Correlations are calculated for  $\pm 12$  lags; the maximum correlation was almost always  $\geq 0.85$ . The fractional value of the lag at maximum correlation is determined by fitting a parabola to the cross-correlation values. The resulting time series of the optimum primary and secondary alignment offsets ( $\xi_1$  and  $\xi_2$ ) for each tow are shown in Appendix A. The edited values of the alignment offset were applied sequentially in reprocessing the 24-Hz T/C data. To reprocess data from depths shallower than 50 m, we used the value determined from the preceding 120 to 50 dbar layer; for data deeper than 240 m, we used the value determined from the preceding 180 to 240 dbar layer; short segments with unreasonably large lags were processed with the lag obtained for the succeeding data segment.

To correct the 24-Hz conductivity data for the thermal mass of the conductivity cell, we used the standard recursive algorithm provided by SeaBird:

$dt = \text{temperature} - \text{previous temperature}$

$ctm = -b * \text{previous } ctm + a * dc dt * dt$

corrected conductivity = conductivity +  $ctm$

where  $a = 2\alpha / (0.0417\beta + 2)$ ,  $dc dt = 0.1 + 0.0006(\text{temperature} - 20)$ ,  $\beta = 1/\tau$  and  $b = 1 - 2a/\alpha$ . We used a fixed value for the thermal anomaly time constant ( $\tau = 10$  sec), and variable values for the thermal anomaly amplitude depending on the alignment offset:

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_1 &= 0.03 && \text{if } \xi_1 \leq 0 \\ \alpha_1 &= 0.03 + 0.03(\xi_1 / R_1) && \text{if } \xi_1 > 0 \\ \alpha_2 &= 0.03 && \text{if } \xi_2 \leq 1.75 \\ \alpha_2 &= 0.03 + 0.03(\xi_2 - 1.75)/5.5 && \text{if } \xi_2 > 1.75\end{aligned}$$

where the value of  $R_1$  was 2.75 for Tow3 and 5.5 for Tows 4-6.

Short gaps in the raw data files (typically 10 seconds long) were filled with values of  $1.0e35$ . During Tow 1, there were numerous pressure spikes,

and the data for these lines were also set to 1.0e35; spurious values of primary conductivity that occurred after the failure of the SeaBird pump were also set to 1.0e35. On 13 November, there was a three-hour period with almost no GPS data in the Seasoar data stream; the missing data was filled by linearly interpolating the 2-minute GPS data captured by the ADCP data acquisitions system.

The corrected and realigned 24 Hz temperature and conductivity data were used to calculate 24-Hz salinity, and these were block-averaged to yield 2-Hz values stored in hourly files. Profile plots of the reprocessed data from both sensor pairs showed that the data from the secondary sensors were of generally higher quality for all five Seasoar tows. Comparison of the processed data with salinity samples from the ships 5-m intake (Figure 5a,b), showed that the processed Seasoar data from Tows 1, 5 and 6 was in good agreement with the sample values, but data from Tows 3 and 4 were not. We therefore applied a further conductivity correction (Equation 2, above) to the 2-Hz data from the secondary sensor pair for Tows 3 and 4, and recalculated salinity for these tows. Differences between the corrected Seasoar salinity data and the sample salinities (Figure 6) show no significant systematic calibration errors.

Comparison between reprocessed data from ascending and descending portions of the Seasoar trajectory showed very little difference (e.g., Figure 7); salinity data from both descending and ascending profiles appears to be of high quality.

## Data Presentation

Successive hourly files of the reprocessed 2-Hz data were joined and clipped to yield a single data file for each section of the Standard Butterfly Pattern (Tables 11 and 12). Final processed data files contain unfiltered GPS latitude and longitude; pressure; temperature, salinity and sigma-t from the better sensor pair; date and time; an integer representing flags (to indicate collection of a water sample from 5-m intake (thousands digit set to 1), missing GPS data filled by linear interpolation (tens digit set to 1), and to indicate port or starboard intake for the T/C sensor pair (ones digit set to 1 or 0, respectively)); and two additional columns for the output voltage from the transmissometer and fluorometer channels (which read uniformly zero after these instruments were disconnected). The 2-Hz data were further block-averaged to yield 1-second averages. As for the two other COARE Surveys cruises, W9211C and W9211B, when salinity data from descending profiles was of poorer quality than data from ascending profiles (Huyer et al., 1993; Kosro et al, 1994) , we prepared two sets of data files: one containing ascending data only, and one containing the complete (ascending and descending) data set.

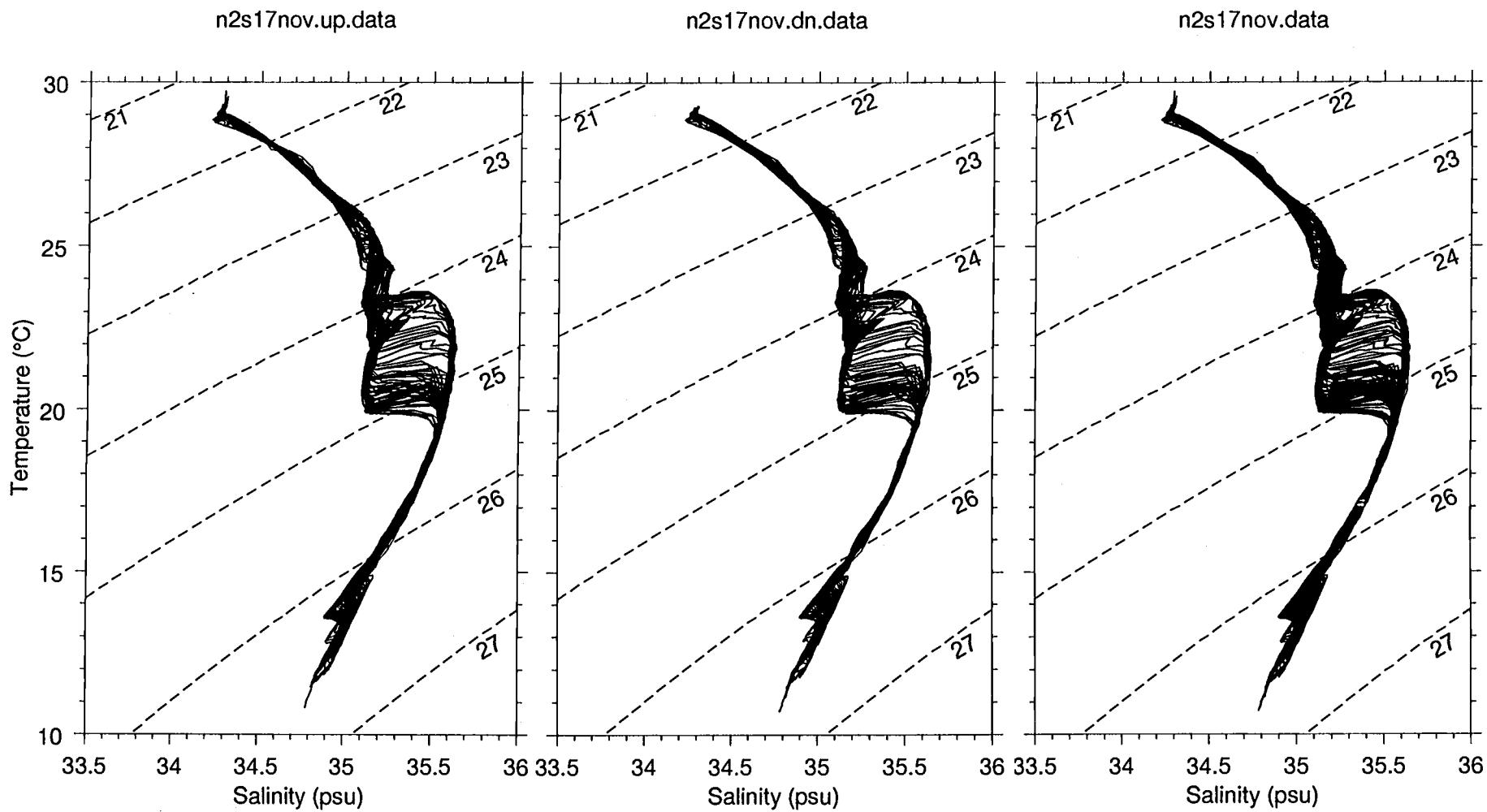


Figure 7. T-S diagrams for the N2S section beginning 1652 UTC, 17 November 1992, using data from ascending profiles only, descending profiles only, and both ascending and descending profiles.

We present consecutive figures of the Seasoor trajectory (time series of pressure, latitude and longitude) along each section. We also present summary figures of all of the 1-second data for each of the four standard sections as follows: ensembles of temperature profiles (both ascending and descending), salinity profiles (ascending profiles only), and T-S diagrams (for ascending profiles only). Vertical distributions of the temperature, salinity and sigma-t along each section were plotted using Don Denbo's PlotPlus program with a vertical grid spacing of 2 dbar and a horizontal spacing of 1 nm, and with a value of CAY= 5 for the smoothing parameter (combined spline and laplacian filter). For the temperature sections, we used both ascending and descending data. For the salinity and sigma-t sections, we used only ascending data for all tows. In the cases that partial Seasoor sections were continued with closely-spaced CTD stations, the plots of the temperature, salinity and sigma-t distributions include CTD data. Ensemble profiles of the fluorometer voltage for sections before 24 November are shown in Appendix C.

### CTD/Seasoar Comparison

T-S diagrams for the beginning and end of each Seasoor Tow are shown in Appendix B. Each diagram shows the T-S curve from both the conventional CTD cast and the preferred Seasoor sensors during Seasoor deployment or recovery. Seasoor deployment profiles are generally noisier than either the CTD profiles or Seasoor recovery profiles, probably because the Seasoor vehicle is tilted nose-upward during both deployment and recovery; since the ship is moving very slowly, observations during deployment are sometimes within the turbulent wake of the descending vehicle.

### Acknowledgments

COARE Survey cruises on Wecoma were undertaken jointly by scientists from the University of Hawaii (R. Lukas, P. Hacker, and E. Firing) and Oregon State University (A. Huyer, M. Kosro and C. Paulson). Seasoor watchstanders on this cruise included personnel from both institutions (Peter Hacker, Jeff Snyder, Craig Huhta and Steve Azevedo from UH; Jane Huyer, Mike Kosro, Bob O'Malley, Mike Hill, and Marc Willis from OSU). We are deeply indebted to Wecoma's Marine Technicians: Marc Willis, Brian Wendler, Mike Hill and Tim Holt; this work would not have been possible without their skill and dedication. We are grateful to Nordeen Larson of SeaBird Electronics for his advice on installing the SeaBird sensors in the Seasoor vehicle and on data processing principles. Sean Kennan analyzed most of the salinity samples. Our COARE Survey cruises were supported by the National Science Foundation through its Ocean Sciences Division and by NOAA's Office of Global Programs under TOGA.

Table 11. Times (UTC) of meridional and zonal sections of the Standard Butterfly pattern. All N2S sections (except the first, see Figure 3) were southward along  $15^{\circ}06'E$  from SBN ( $1^{\circ}14'S$ ) to SBS ( $2^{\circ}26'S$ ), and all W2E sections were eastward along  $1^{\circ}50'S$  from SBW ( $155^{\circ}30'E$ ) to SBE ( $156^{\circ}42'E$ ).

N2S (SBN to SBS)	W2E (SBW to SBE)
0755 to 1938, 13 Nov	0814 to 1808 14 Nov
0627 to 1534, 15 Nov	0329 to 1038, 17 Nov*
1652, 17 Nov to 0118, 18 Nov	0723 to 1647, 18 Nov
2325, 18 Nov to 0754, 19 Nov	1422 to 2310, 19 Nov
0605 to 1508, 20 Nov	
1107 to 2032, 22 Nov	0242 to 1206, 23 Nov
1854, 23 Nov to 0258, 24 Nov	0925 to 1755, 24 Nov
0435 to 1431, 25 Nov	2120, 25 Nov to 0525, 26 Nov
1242 to 2215, 26 Nov	0505 to 1353, 27 Nov
2102, 27 Nov to 0645, 28 Nov	1330 to 1902, 28 Nov*
2023, 29 Nov to 0550, 30 Nov	0645 to 1323, 29 Nov*
0421 to 1330, 1 Dec	1225 to 2123, 30 Nov
1734, 1 Dec to 0229, 2 Dec**	

\* partial section only, completed with CTD stations.

\*\* section was northward from SBS to SBN

Table 12. Times (UTC) of diagonal sections of the Standard Butterfly pattern: S2W between SBS ( $2^{\circ}26'S$ ,  $156^{\circ}06'E$ ) and SBW ( $1^{\circ}50'S$ ,  $155^{\circ}30'E$ ); and E2N between SBE ( $1^{\circ}50'S$ ,  $156^{\circ}42'E$ ) and SBN ( $1^{\circ}14'S$ ,  $156^{\circ}06'E$ ). During most E2N sections Seasoar was kept below 20 for about 12 km.

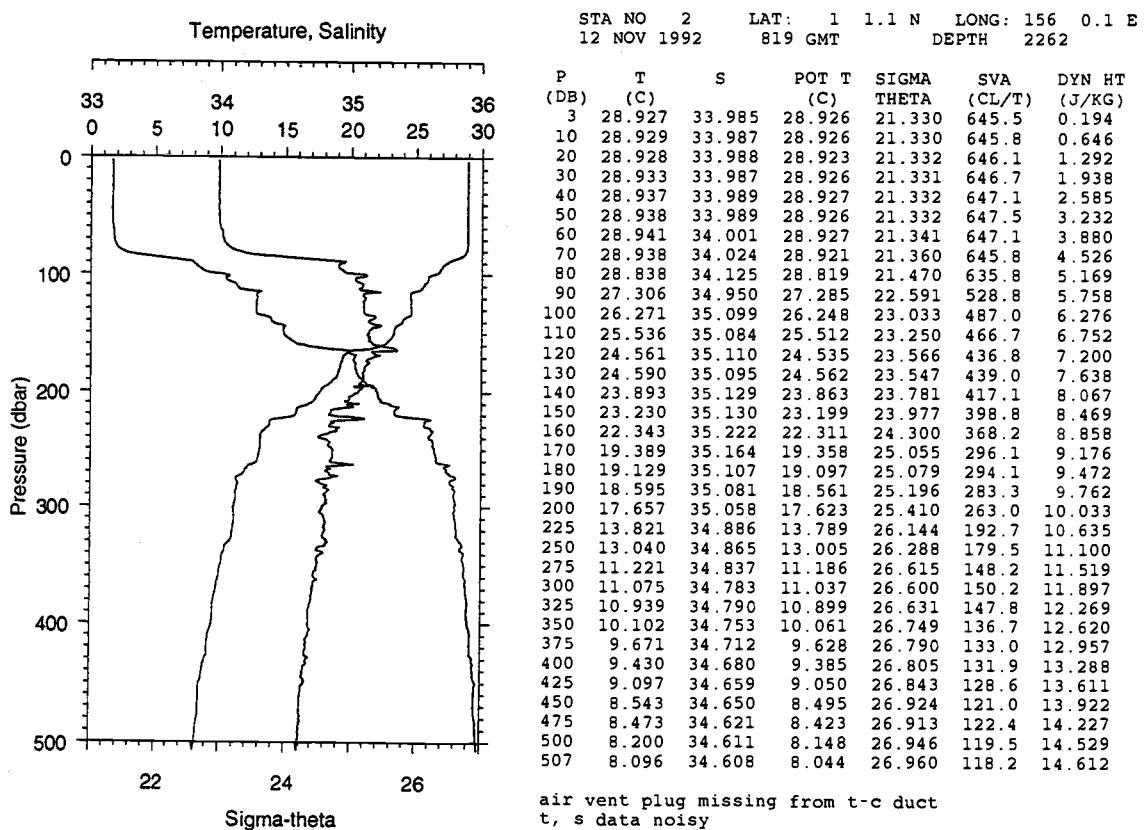
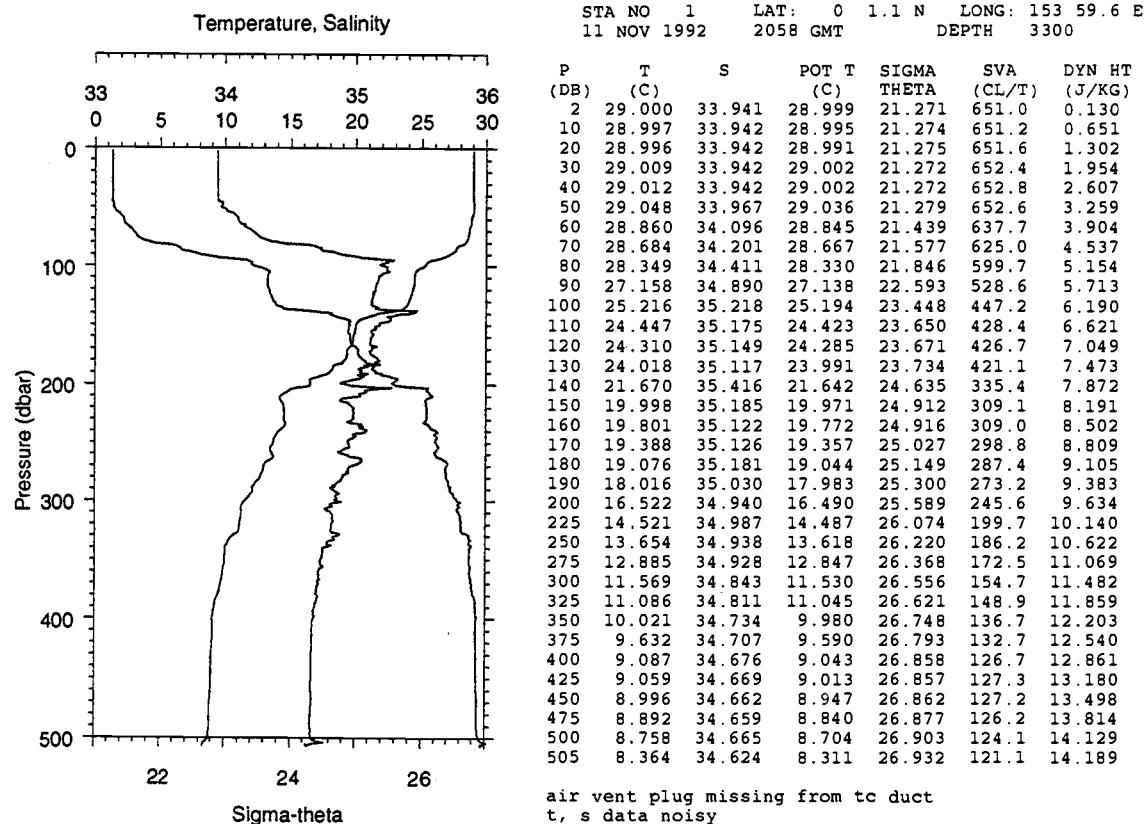
S2W (SBS to SBW)	E2N (SBE to SBN)
1534 to 1601, 15 Nov*	1038 to 1652, 17 Nov
0118 to 0723, 18 Nov	1647 to 2325, 18 Nov
0754 to 1422, 19 Nov	2310, 19 Nov to 0605, 20 Nov
1508 to 1856, 20 Nov*	
2032, 22 Nov to 0242, 23 Nov	1206 to 1854, 23 Nov
0258 to 0925, 24 Nov	1755 to 2335, 24 Nov
1431 to 2120, 25 Nov	0525 to 1242, 26 Nov
2215, 26 Nov to 0505, 27 Nov	1353 to 2102, 27 Nov
0645 to 1330, 28 Nov	1323 to 2023, 29 Nov
0550 to 1225, 30 Nov	2123, 30 Nov to 0421, 1 Dec

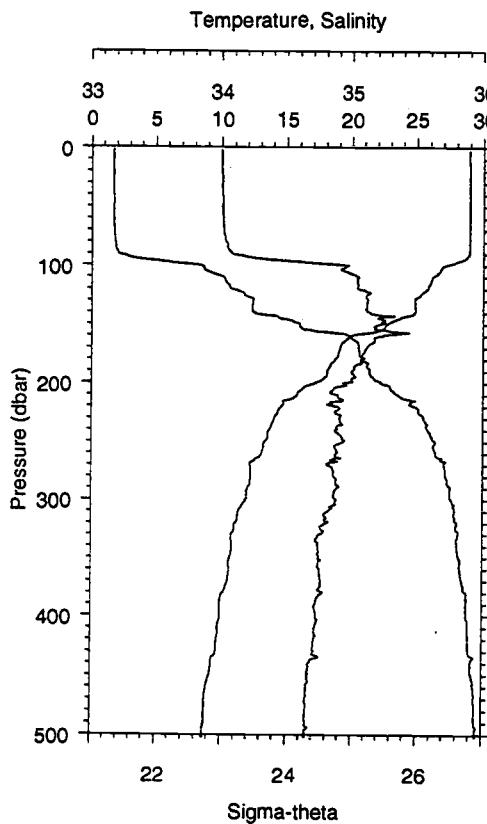
\* partial section only, completed with CTD stations.

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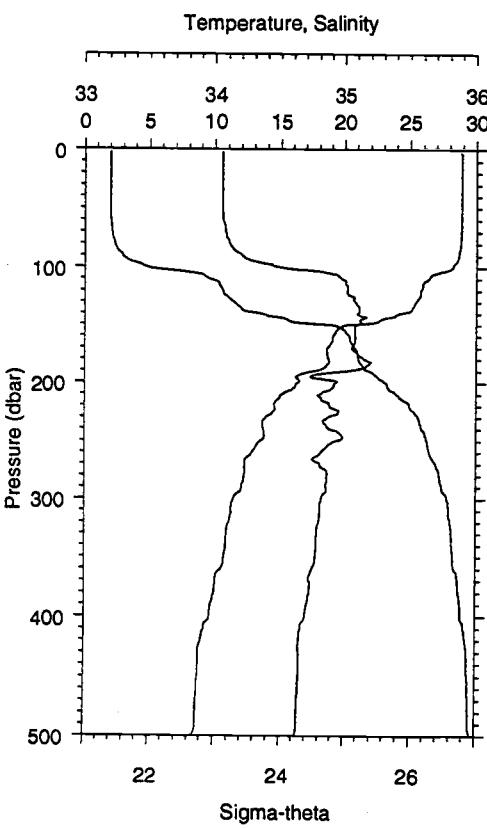
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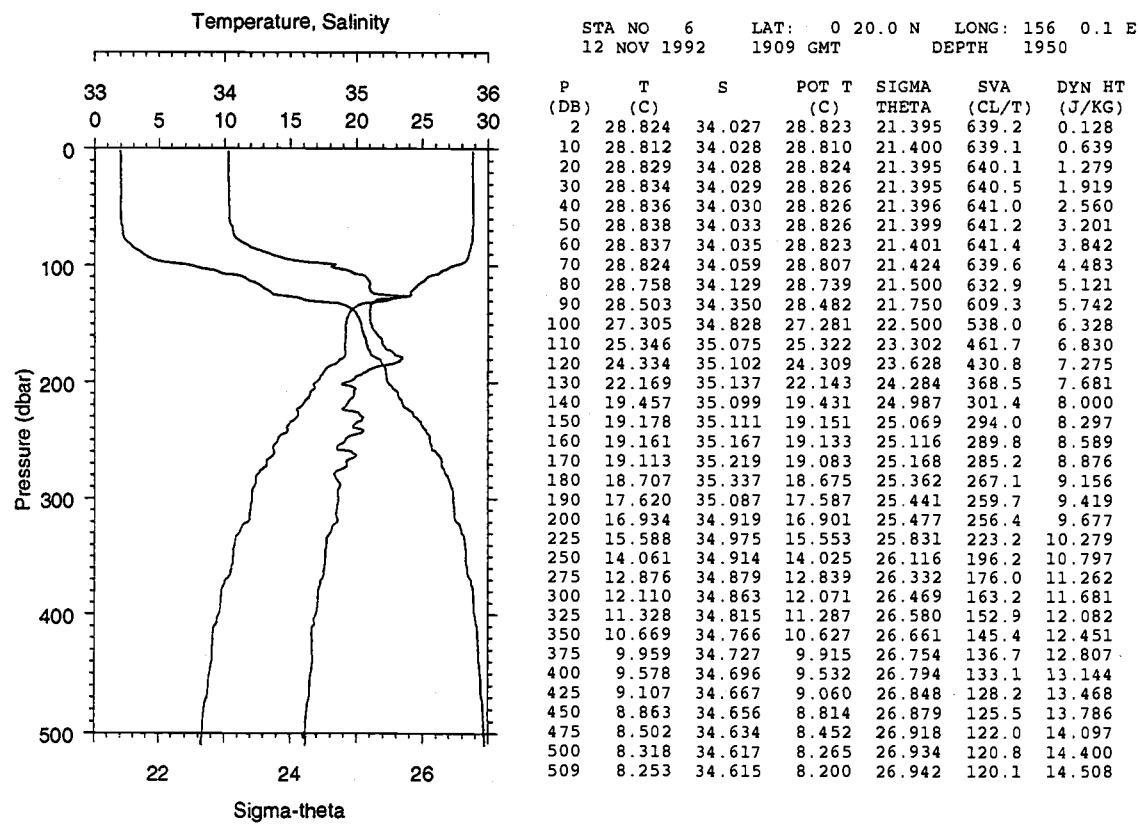
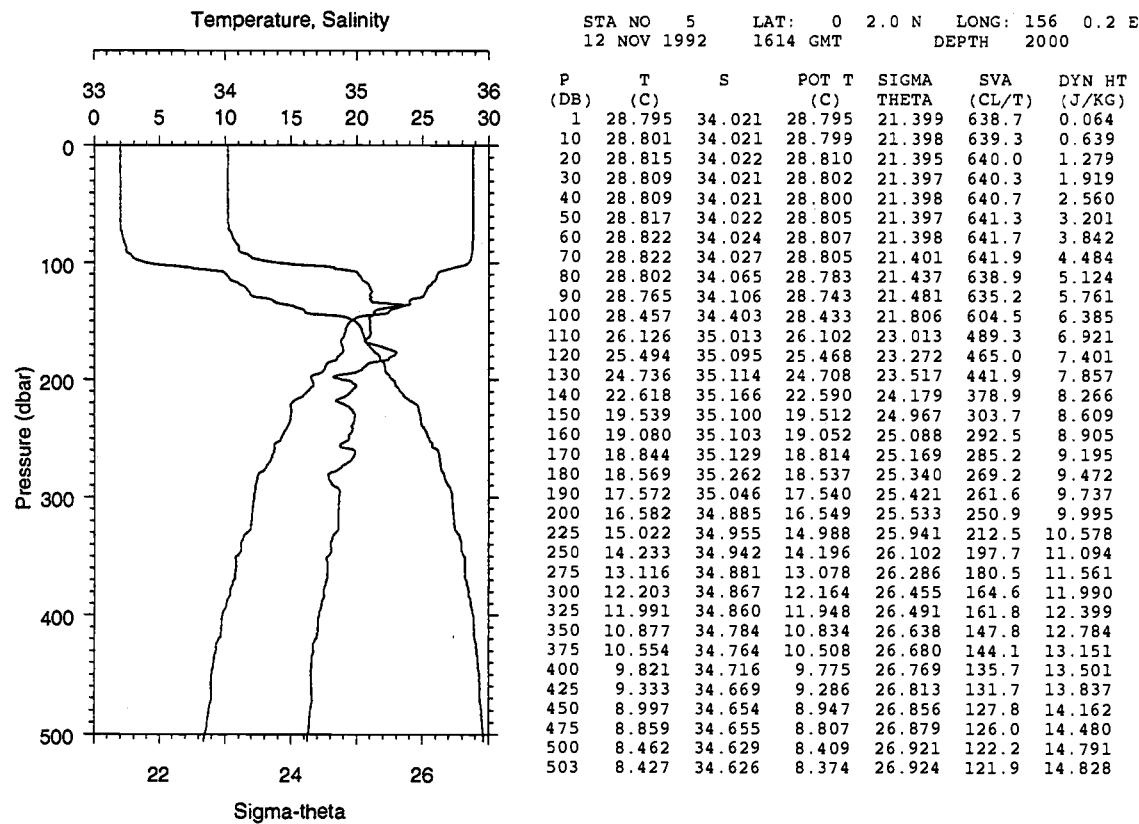


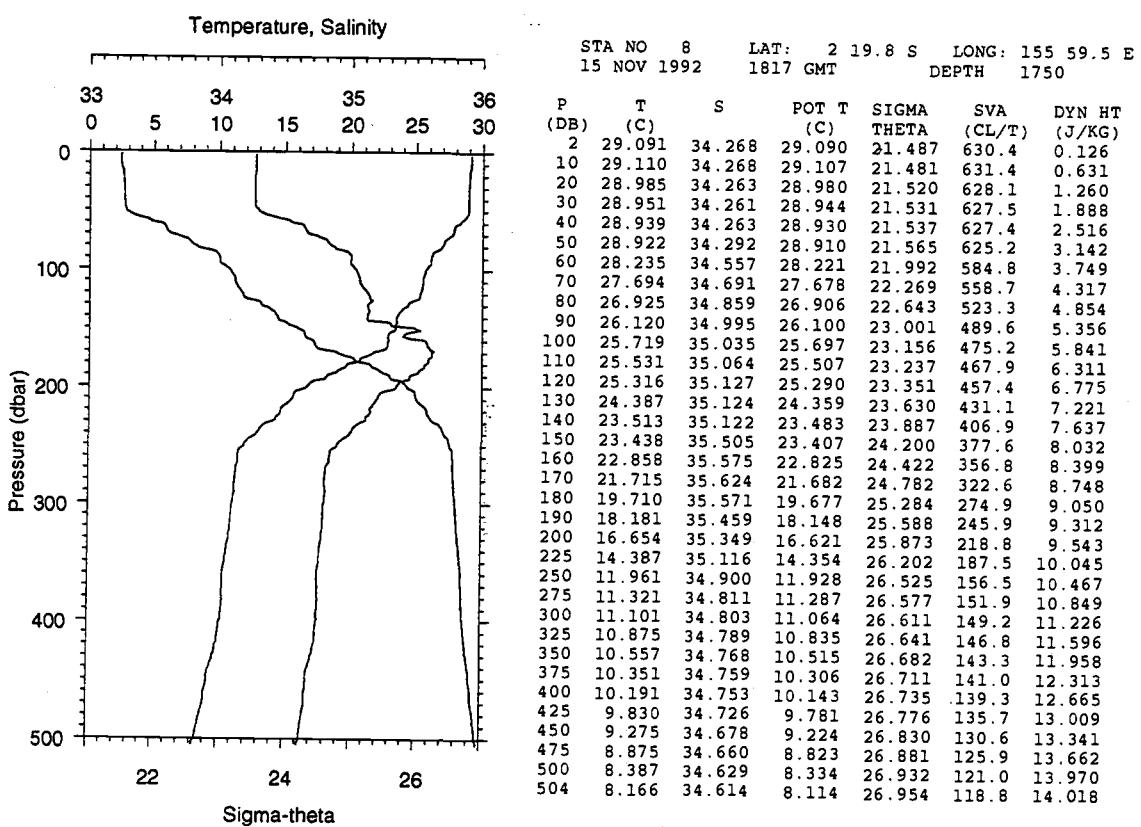
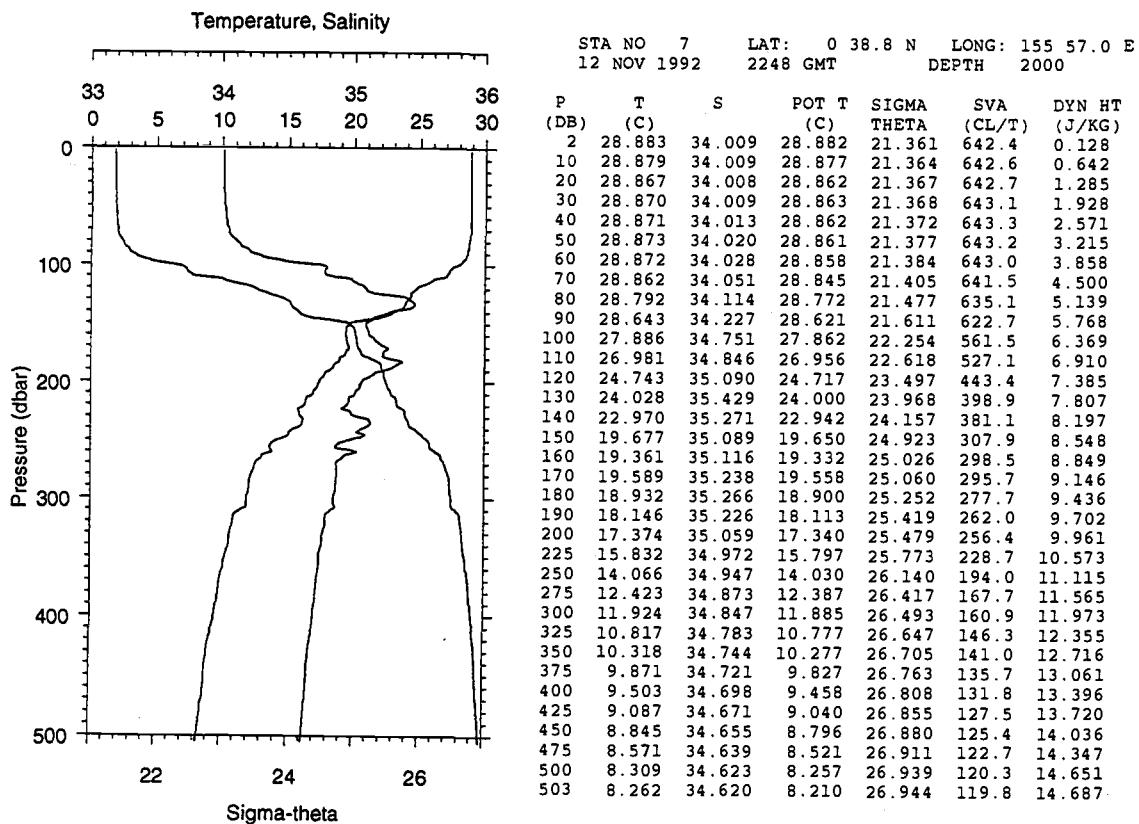
STA NO 3		LAT: 0 40.0 N		LONG: 156 0.1 E		
12 NOV 1992		1055 GMT		DEPTH 2250		
P (DB)	T (C)	S	POT T (C)	SIGMA THETA	SVA (CL/T)	DYN HT (J/KG)
2	28.914	34.001	28.913	21.345	644.0	0.129
10	28.921	34.001	28.919	21.344	644.5	0.644
20	28.928	34.001	28.923	21.342	645.1	1.289
30	28.929	34.002	28.922	21.343	645.5	1.935
40	28.931	34.003	28.922	21.344	645.9	2.580
50	28.934	34.003	28.921	21.344	646.4	3.226
60	28.939	34.009	28.924	21.347	646.5	3.873
70	28.941	34.012	28.924	21.350	646.8	4.519
80	28.937	34.030	28.918	21.365	645.8	5.166
90	28.899	34.076	28.878	21.413	641.6	5.810
100	27.089	34.971	27.066	22.677	521.1	6.407
110	26.163	35.053	26.139	23.032	487.5	6.915
120	25.793	35.048	25.767	23.144	477.3	7.398
130	24.860	35.118	24.832	23.483	445.2	7.855
140	24.856	35.139	24.825	23.501	443.9	8.301
150	22.685	35.212	22.654	24.195	377.8	8.707
160	19.938	35.240	19.909	24.970	303.9	9.058
170	19.061	35.110	19.031	25.098	291.9	9.353
180	18.648	35.066	18.616	25.170	285.3	9.643
190	18.059	34.996	18.026	25.264	276.6	9.923
200	17.104	34.927	17.071	25.442	259.7	10.193
225	14.332	34.872	14.299	26.026	204.1	10.759
250	13.332	34.934	13.297	26.282	180.2	11.238
275	12.275	34.858	12.238	26.433	166.1	11.675
300	11.881	34.881	11.842	26.527	157.6	12.081
325	11.015	34.761	10.974	26.595	151.3	12.464
350	10.672	34.748	10.629	26.646	146.8	12.837
375	10.361	34.761	10.317	26.712	141.0	13.199
400	9.960	34.726	9.913	26.753	137.3	13.543
425	9.705	34.712	9.656	26.786	134.6	13.882
450	9.193	34.665	9.143	26.833	130.2	14.211
475	8.810	34.654	8.758	26.886	125.3	14.527
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499	8.678	34.643	8.624	26.898	124.5	14.827

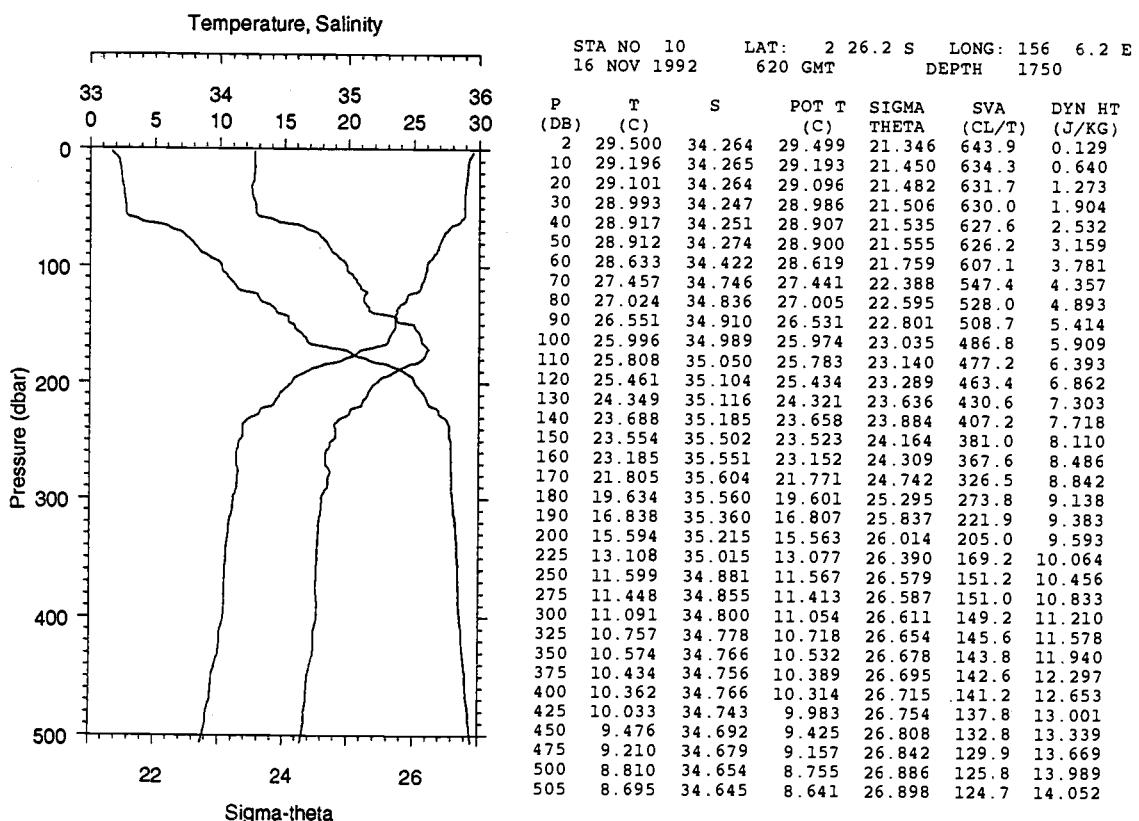
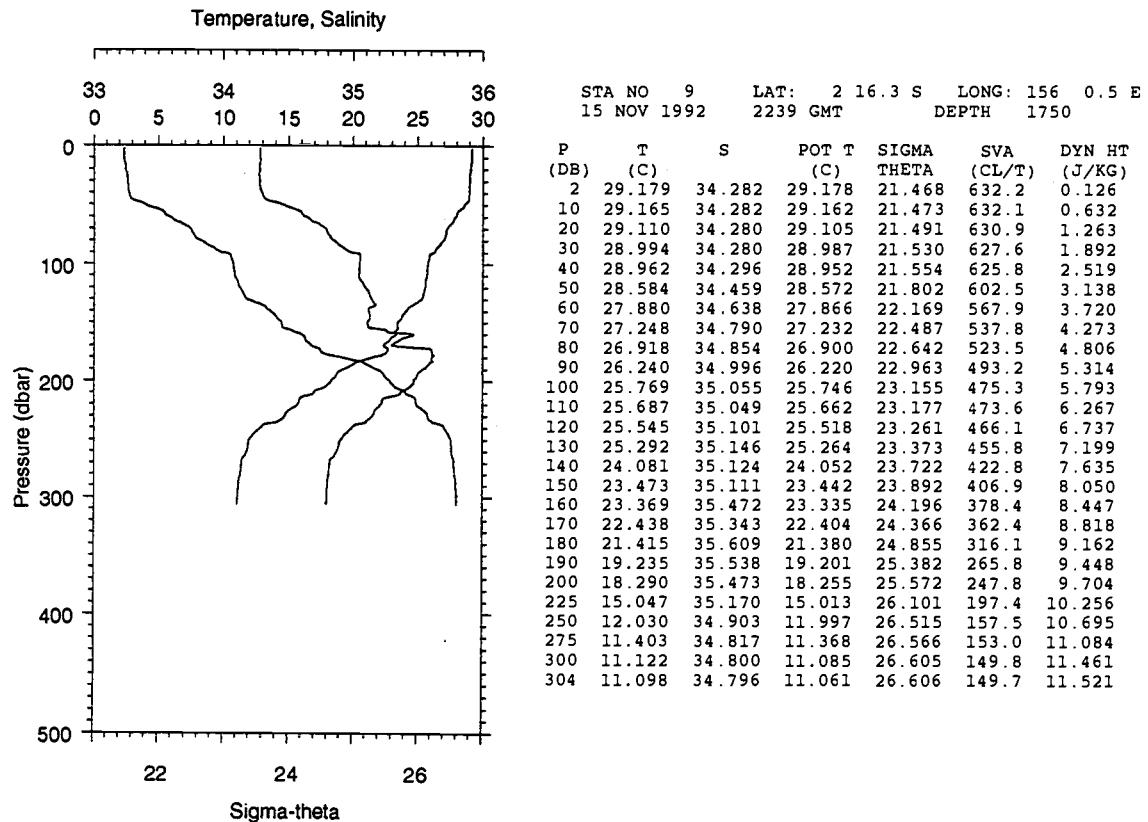
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t, s data noisy

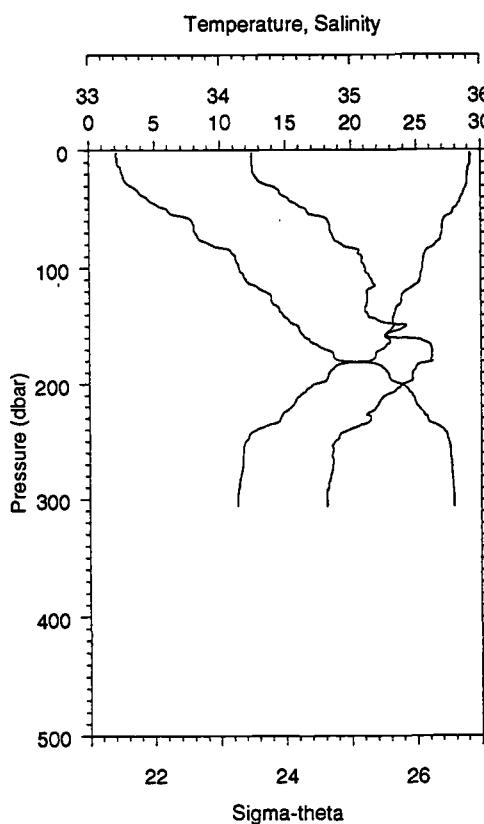
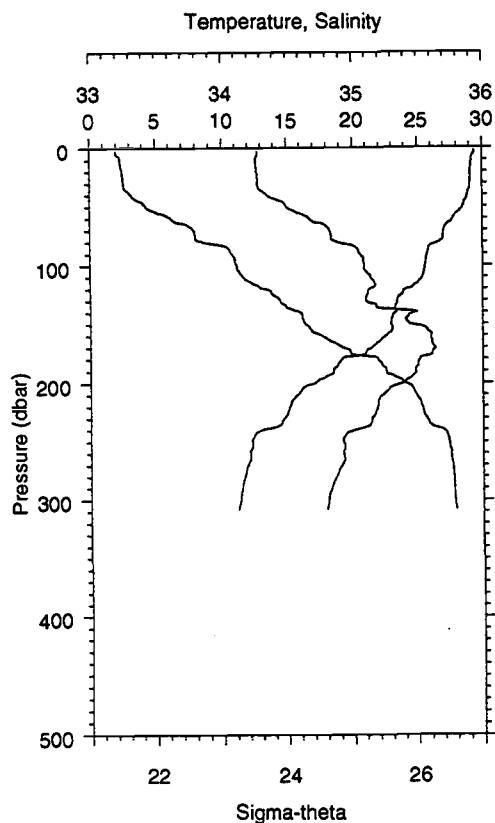


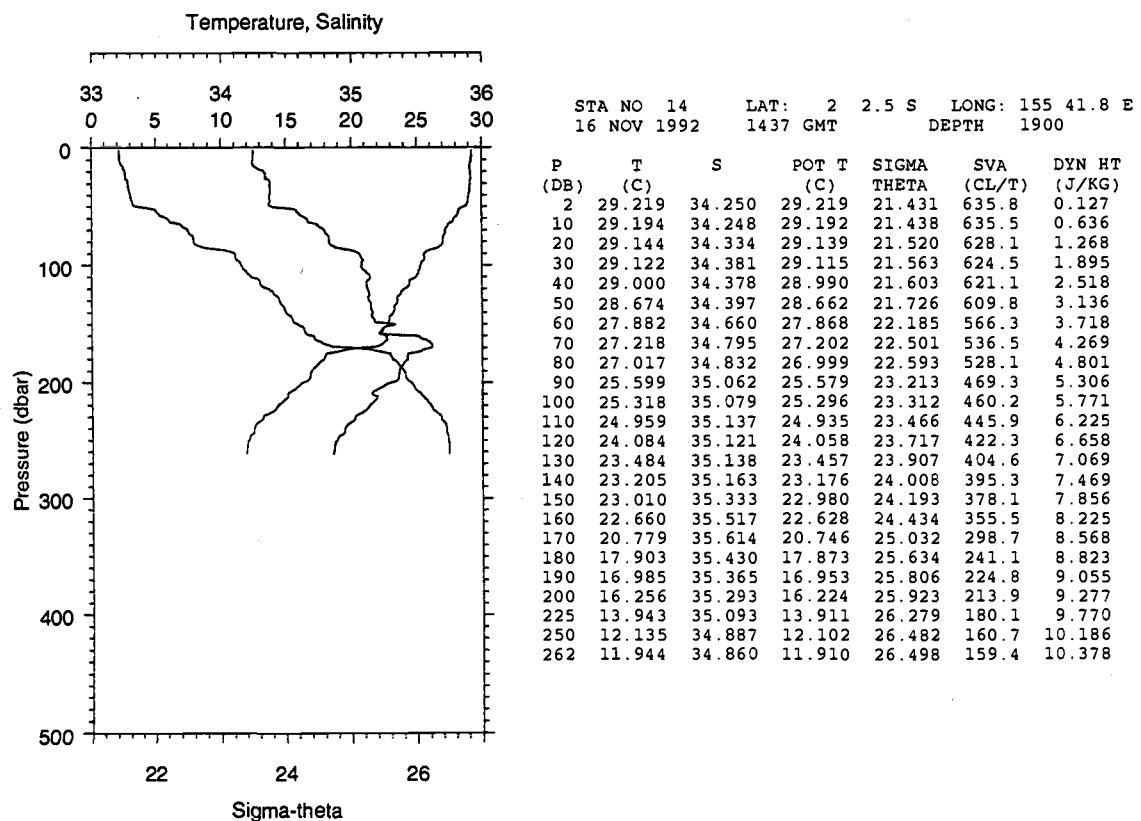
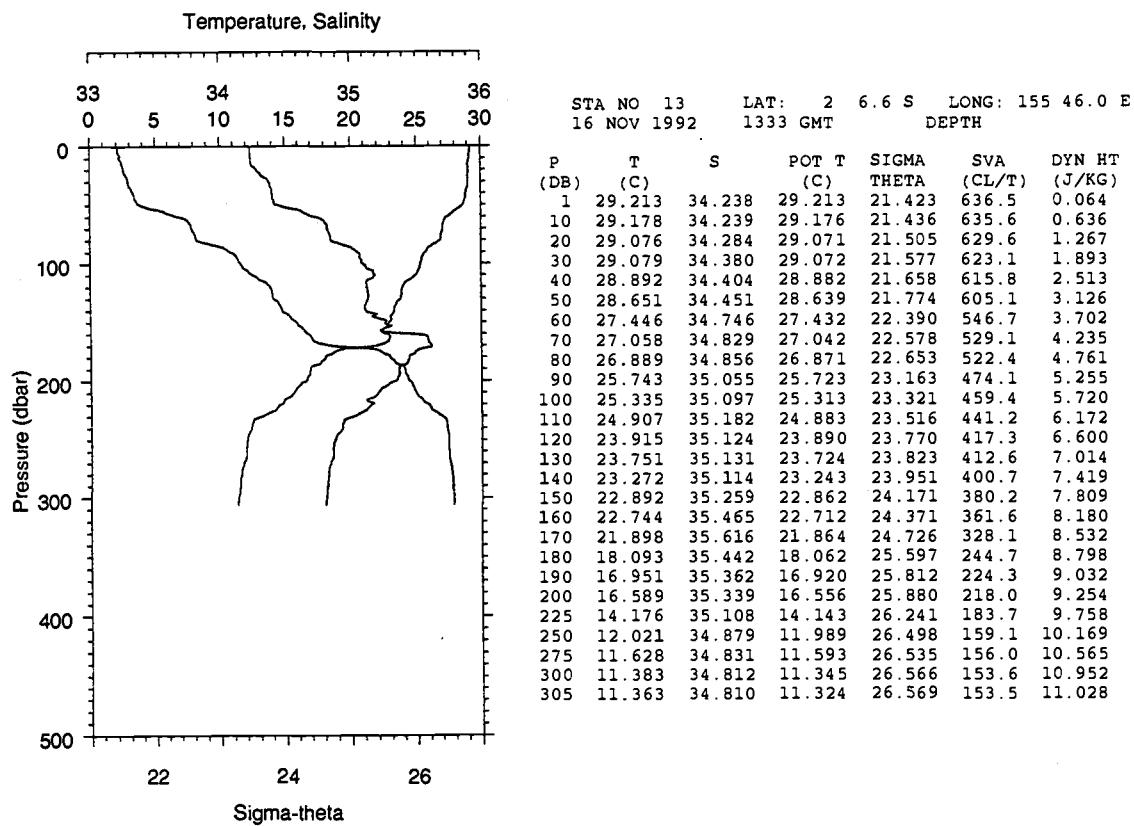
STA NO 4		LAT: 0 19.9 N		LONG: 156 0.1 E		
12 NOV 1992		1335 GMT		DEPTH 2000		
P (DB)	T (C)	S	POT T (C)	SIGMA THETA	SVA (CL/T)	DYN HT (J/KG)
2	28.854	34.052	28.854	21.403	638.4	0.128
10	28.864	34.053	28.862	21.401	639.0	0.639
20	28.867	34.053	28.862	21.401	639.5	1.278
30	28.868	34.053	28.861	21.401	639.9	1.918
40	28.870	34.053	28.860	21.402	640.4	2.558
50	28.871	34.053	28.859	21.402	640.8	3.198
60	28.873	34.060	28.859	21.408	640.7	3.839
70	28.859	34.076	28.842	21.426	639.5	4.479
80	28.807	34.108	28.788	21.468	635.9	5.117
90	28.652	34.204	28.631	21.591	624.6	5.748
100	28.190	34.493	28.166	21.961	589.6	6.359
110	26.381	34.980	26.356	22.909	499.3	6.891
120	25.813	35.022	25.786	23.118	479.7	7.377
130	25.401	35.087	25.373	23.295	463.2	7.850
140	24.126	35.096	24.096	23.687	426.1	8.303
150	20.159	35.090	20.131	24.797	320.0	8.691
160	19.073	35.080	19.044	25.073	294.0	8.993
170	18.642	35.053	18.612	25.161	285.8	9.284
180	18.752	35.157	18.720	25.214	281.2	9.567
190	17.614	35.003	17.582	25.378	265.7	9.843
200	16.316	34.929	16.284	25.629	241.7	10.096
225	14.418	34.951	14.385	26.068	200.2	10.649
250	13.453	34.932	13.418	26.256	182.7	11.125
275	12.299	34.861	12.262	26.431	166.3	11.566
300	11.460	34.823	11.422	26.561	154.1	11.971
325	10.965	34.790	10.925	26.626	148.4	12.349
350	10.755	34.778	10.713	26.655	146.1	12.717
375	10.096	34.735	10.052	26.737	138.4	13.073
400	9.694	34.700	9.648	26.778	134.8	13.413
425	8.926	34.648	8.880	26.862	126.7	13.739
450	8.815	34.651	8.767	26.883	125.1	14.053
475	8.668	34.641	8.617	26.898	124.1	14.364
500	8.457	34.627	8.404	26.920	122.2	14.674
499	8.469	34.628	8.416	26.919	122.3	14.661

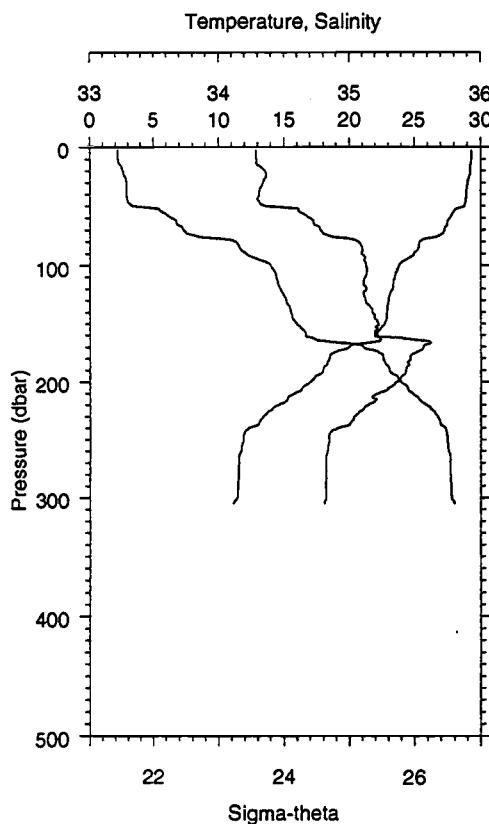




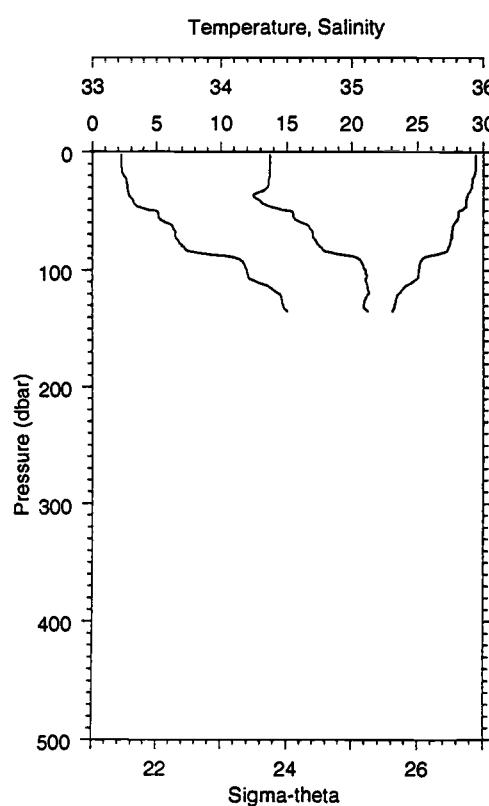




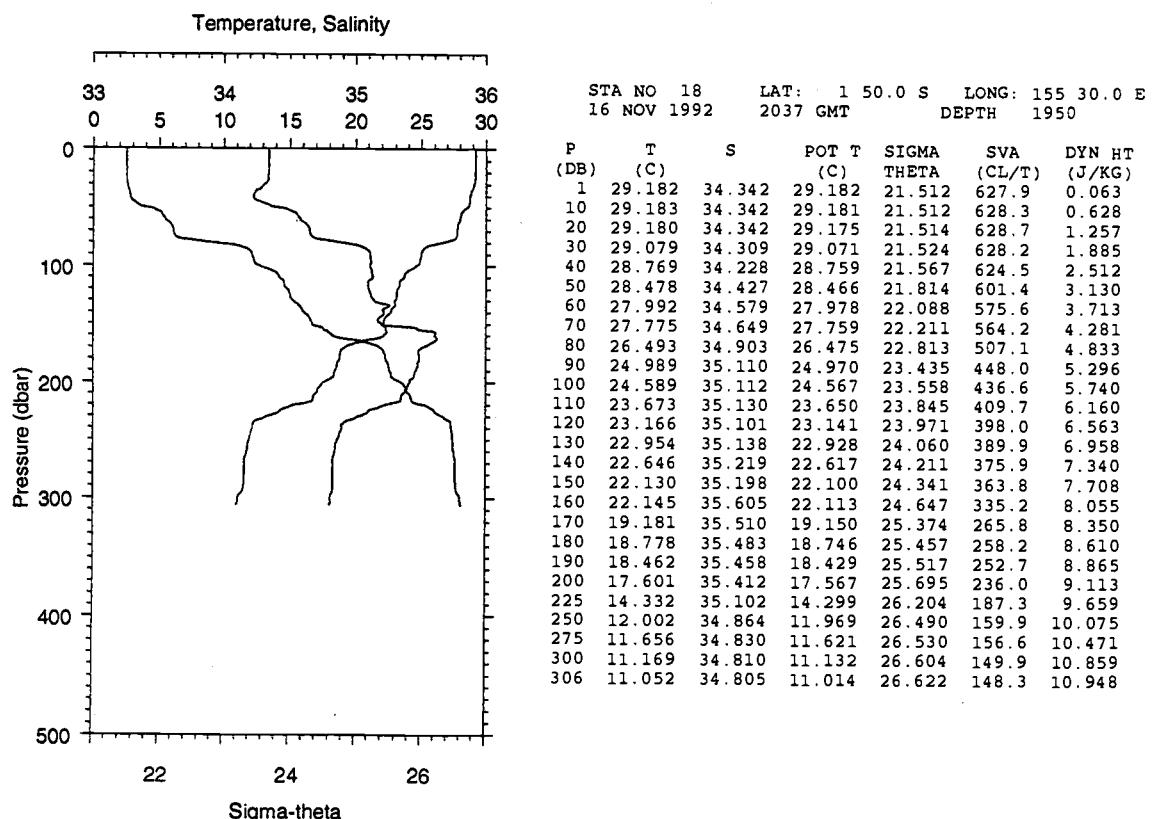
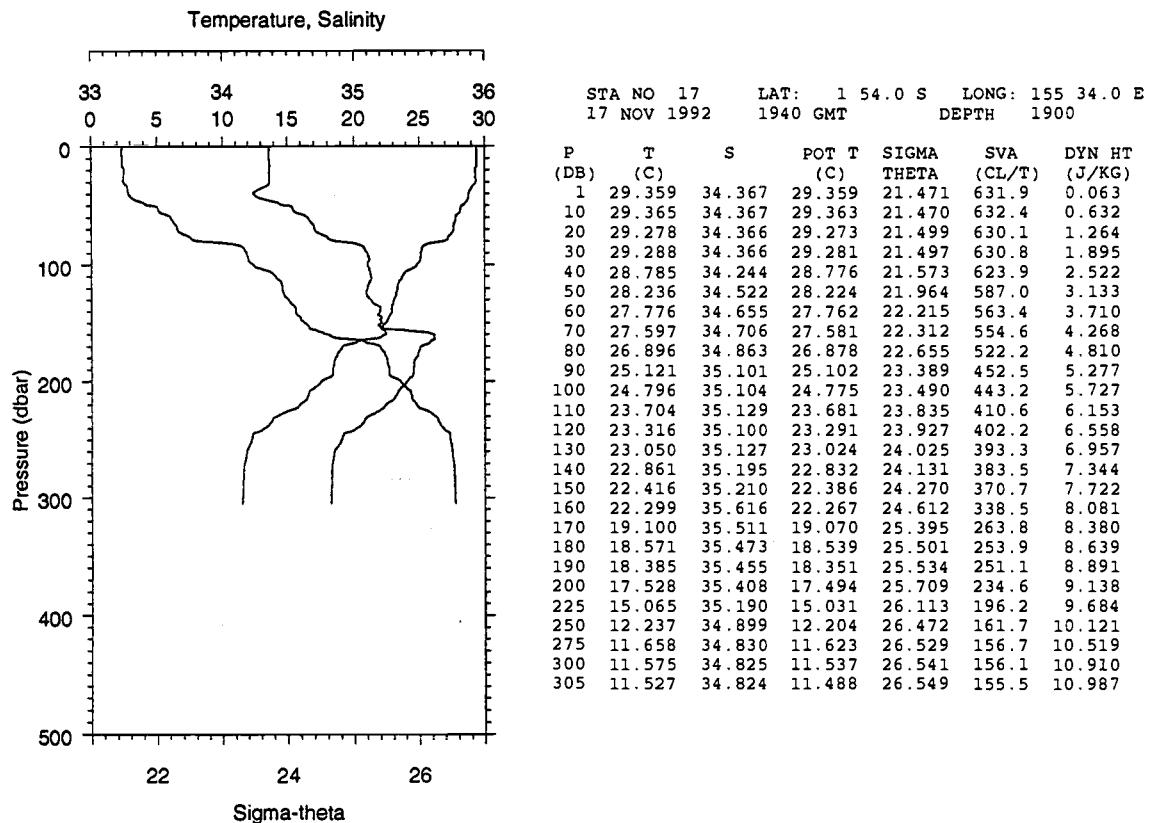


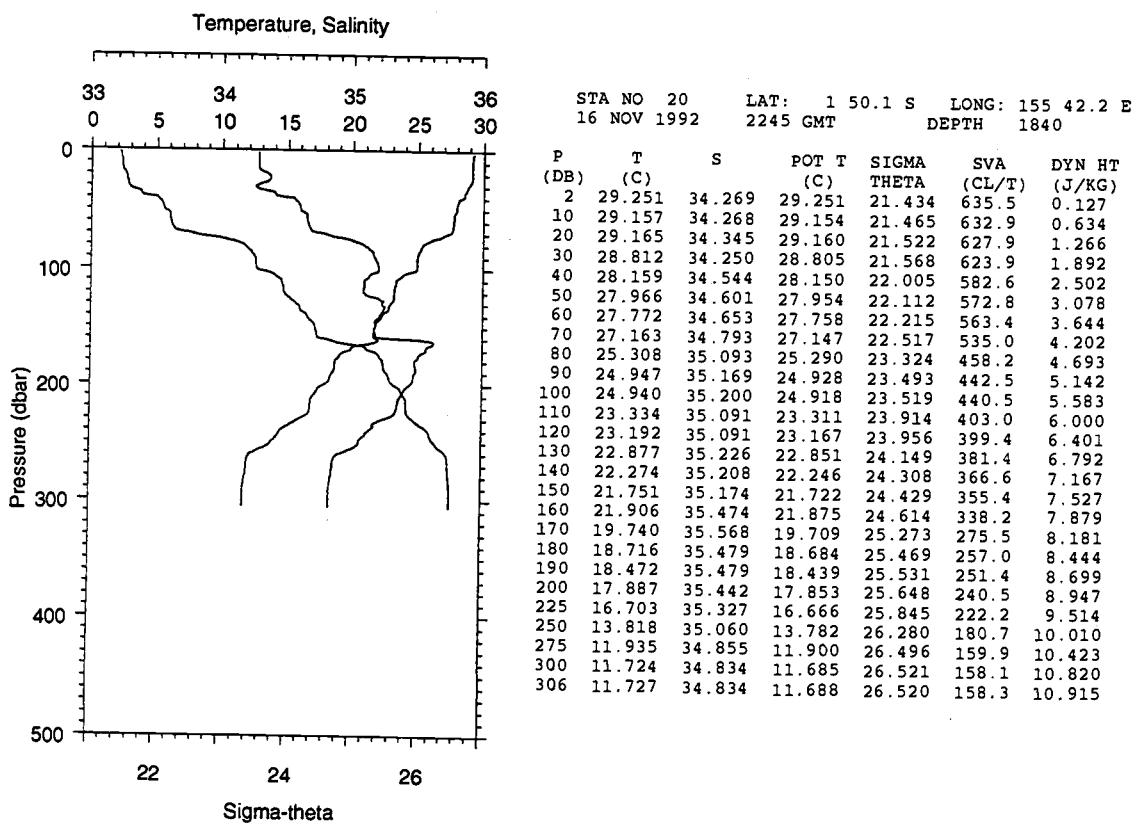
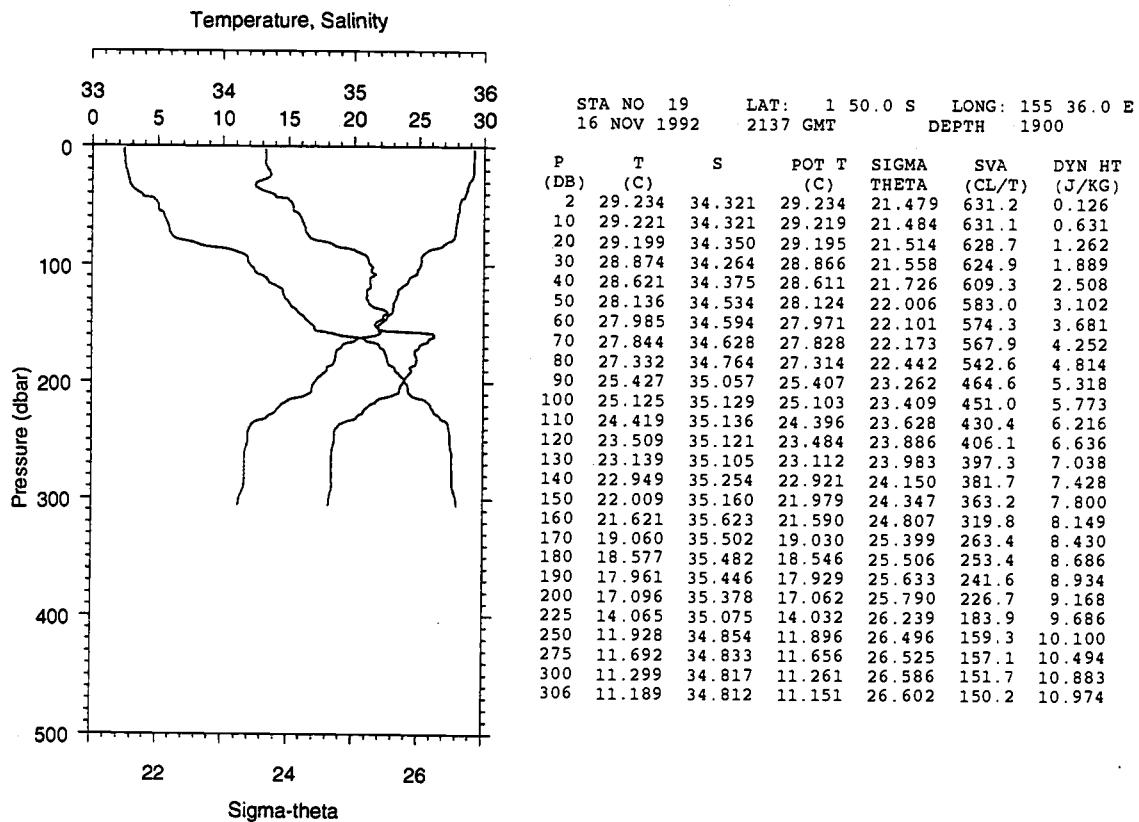


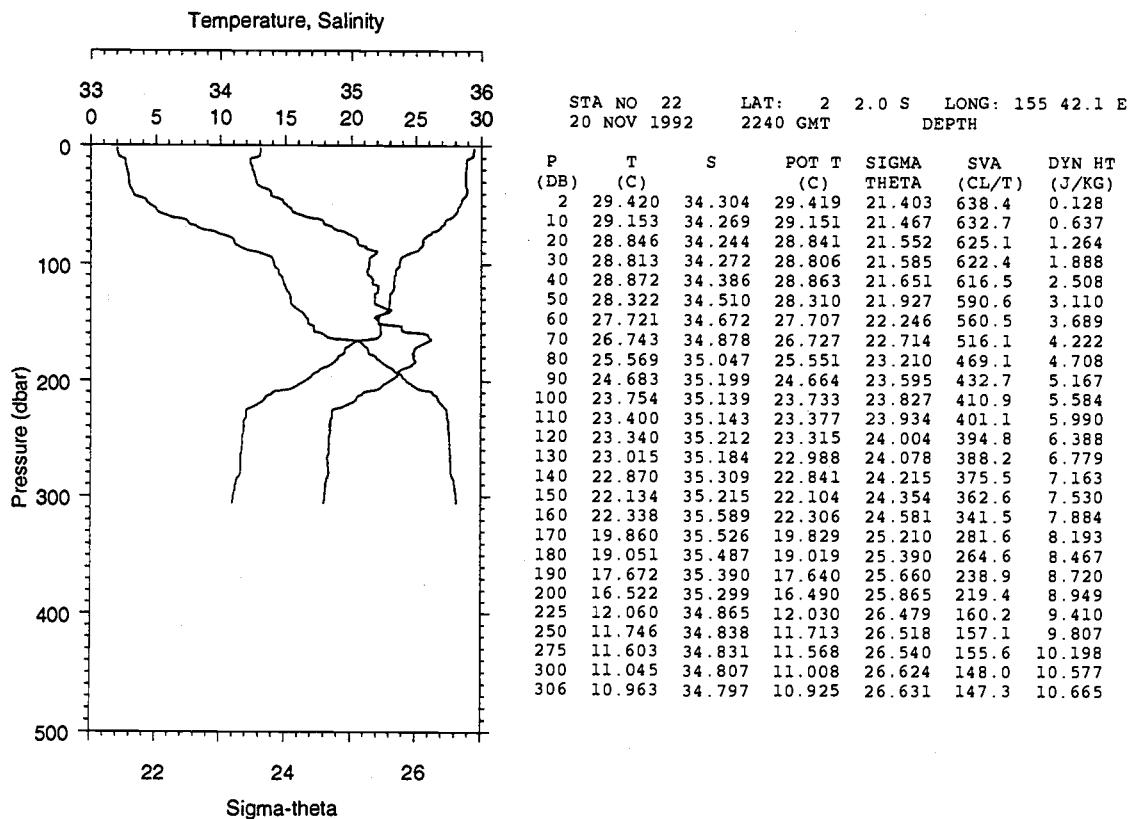
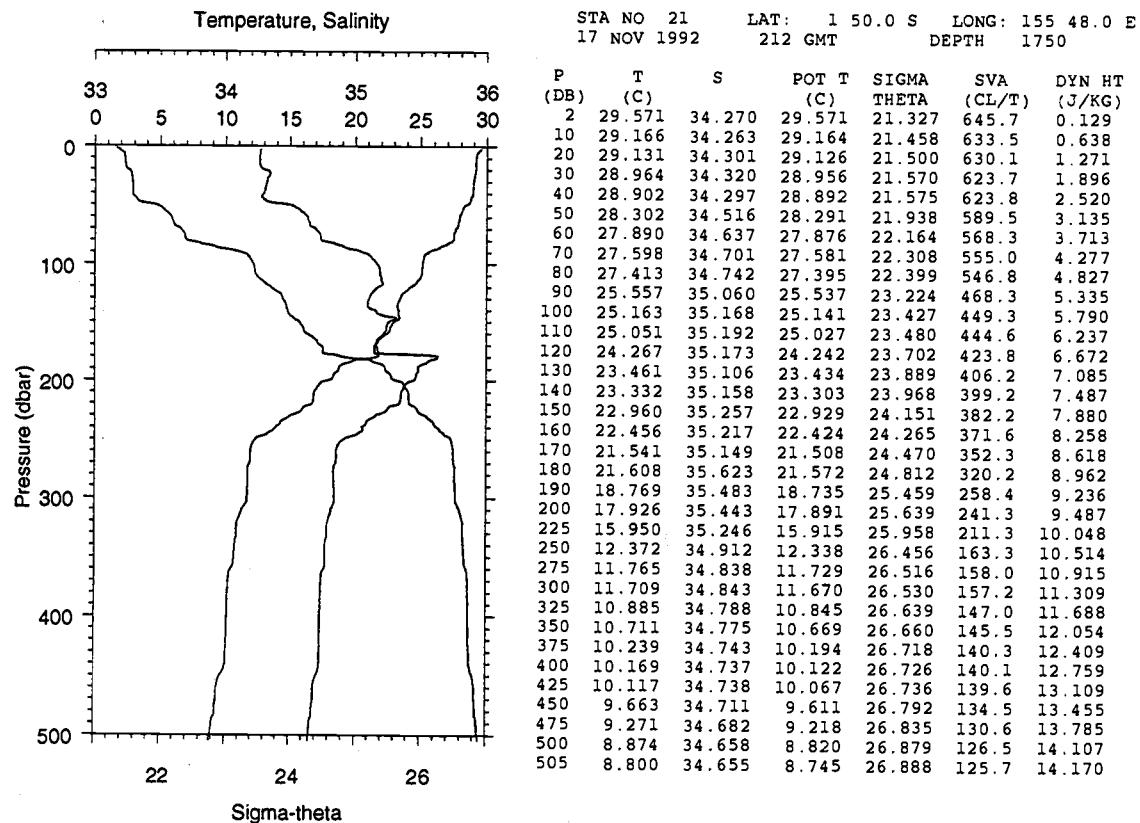
		STA NO 15	LAT: 1 58.0 S	LONG: 155 37.8 E		
		16 NOV 1992	1713 GMT	DEPTH 1900		
P (DB)	T (C)	S	POT T (C)	SIGMA (CL/T)	SVA (J/KG)	DYN HT
2	29.275	34.288	29.274	21.441	634.8	0.127
10	29.267	34.289	29.265	21.444	634.9	0.635
20	29.193	34.357	29.189	21.521	628.0	1.267
30	29.005	34.341	28.998	21.573	623.5	1.892
40	28.916	34.309	28.907	21.578	623.4	2.516
50	28.722	34.372	28.710	21.691	613.1	3.137
60	27.632	34.703	27.618	22.298	555.5	3.709
70	27.282	34.778	27.266	22.468	539.7	4.256
80	25.417	35.067	25.399	23.272	463.2	4.766
90	24.981	35.091	24.962	23.424	449.1	5.223
100	23.810	35.127	23.789	23.802	413.3	5.654
110	23.501	35.120	23.478	23.888	405.5	6.062
120	23.325	35.126	23.300	23.944	400.6	6.466
130	23.017	35.124	22.991	24.032	392.6	6.862
140	22.895	35.177	22.866	24.108	385.8	7.251
150	22.702	35.223	22.672	24.199	377.5	7.633
160	22.170	35.199	22.138	24.332	365.2	8.003
170	19.980	35.569	19.949	25.211	281.5	8.331
180	18.476	35.471	18.444	25.523	251.8	8.592
190	17.984	35.437	17.951	25.620	242.8	8.840
200	17.039	35.365	17.006	25.794	226.4	9.074
225	13.902	35.091	13.870	26.286	179.4	9.583
250	11.887	34.846	11.854	26.498	159.1	10.000
275	11.553	34.823	11.518	26.543	155.3	10.391
300	11.446	34.822	11.408	26.562	154.0	10.779
305	11.248	34.868	11.210	26.635	147.1	10.855

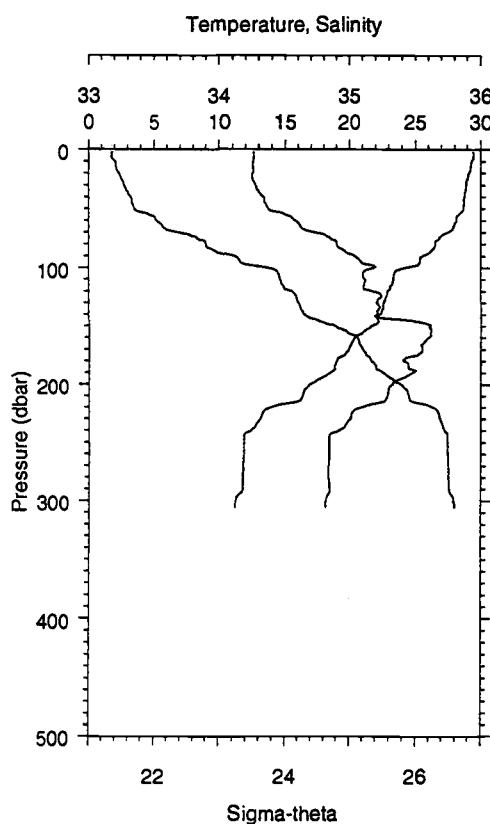
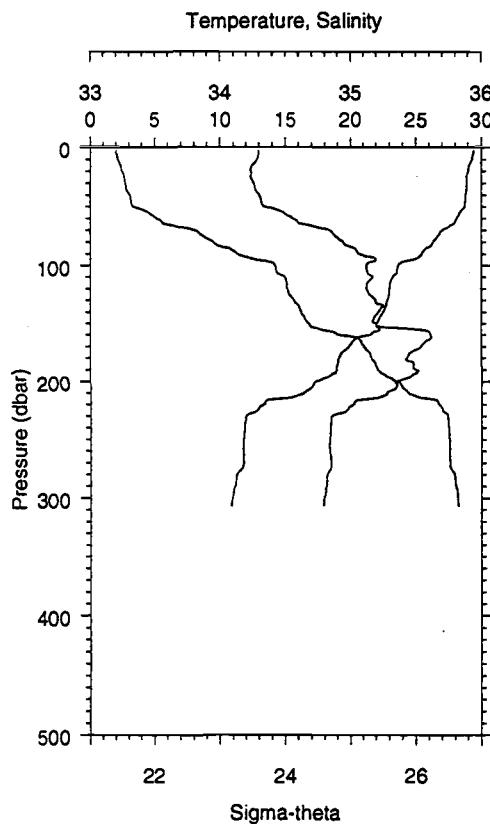


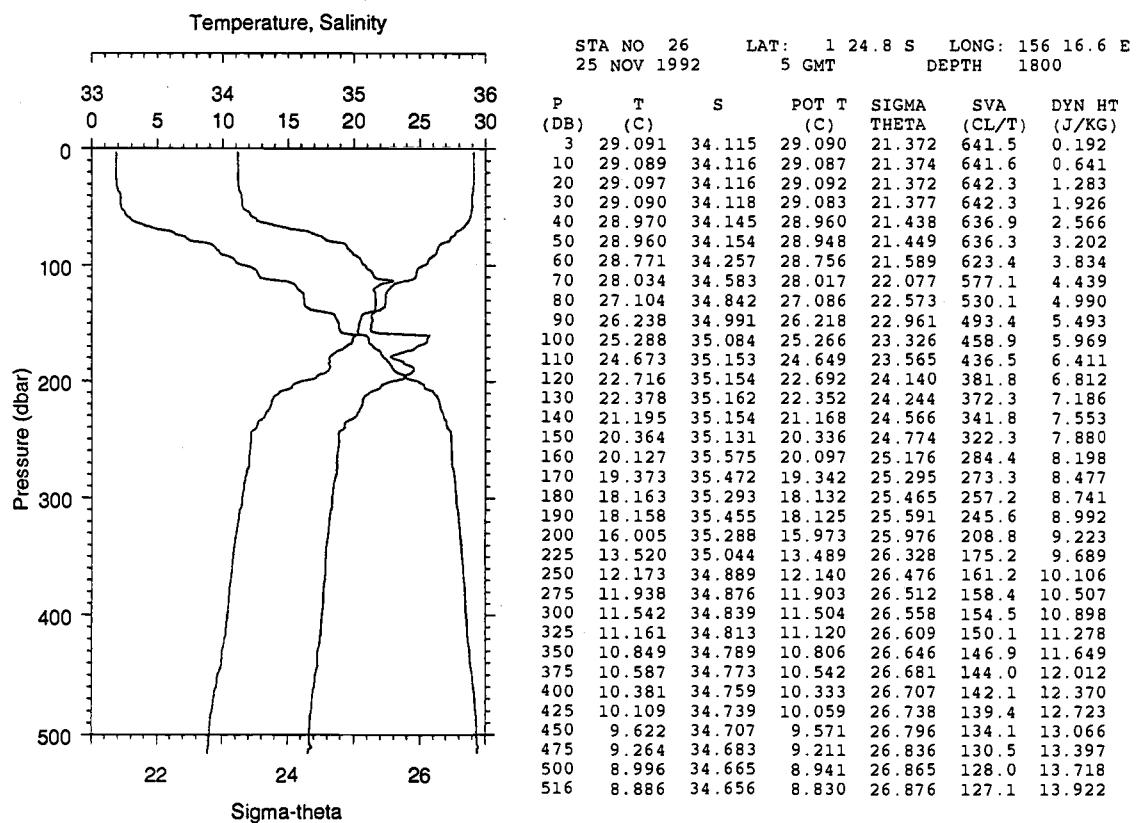
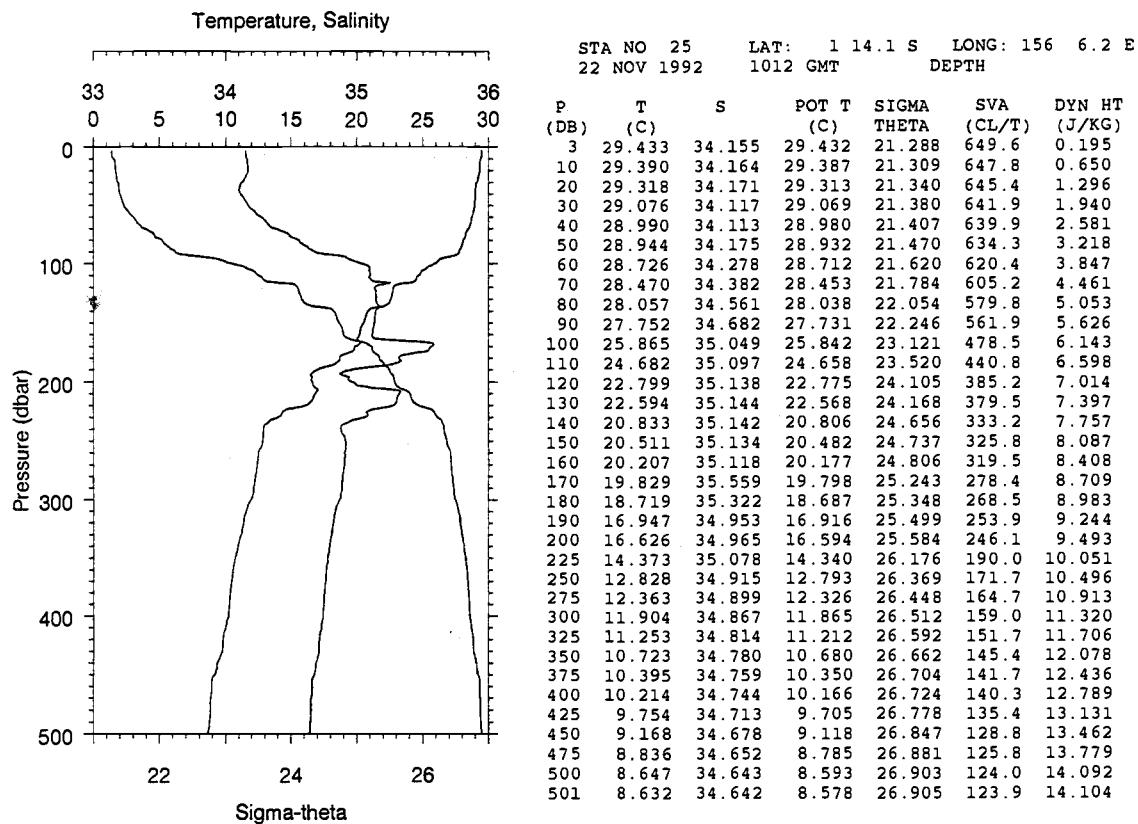
		STA NO 16	LAT: 1 54.0 S	LONG: 155 34.0 E		
		16 NOV 1992	1814 GMT	DEPTH 1900		
P (DB)	T (C)	S	POT T (C)	SIGMA (CL/T)	SVA (J/KG)	DYN HT
2	29.436	34.372	29.436	21.449	634.0	0.127
10	29.436	34.372	29.434	21.450	634.4	0.634
20	29.327	34.369	29.322	21.485	631.5	1.268
30	29.113	34.351	29.106	21.544	626.3	1.895
40	28.740	34.279	28.730	21.615	620.0	2.520
50	28.210	34.532	28.198	21.980	585.4	3.131
60	27.884	34.615	27.870	22.149	569.7	3.711
70	27.631	34.700	27.615	22.297	556.1	4.270
80	27.412	34.756	27.393	22.410	545.7	4.823
90	25.414	35.051	25.394	23.261	464.6	5.339
100	25.100	35.105	25.078	23.399	452.0	5.795
110	24.598	35.111	24.575	23.555	437.4	6.244
120	23.510	35.127	23.486	23.891	405.7	6.663
130	23.228	35.093	23.202	23.947	400.7	7.066
135	23.079	35.125	23.052	24.015	394.4	7.265

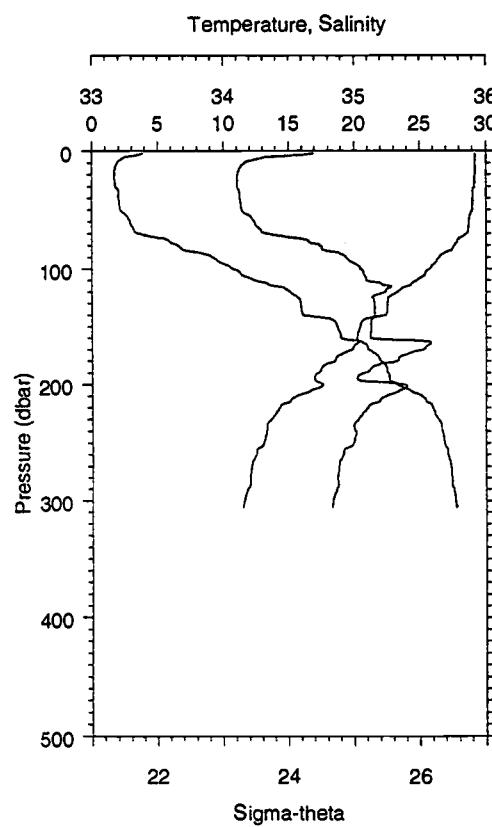
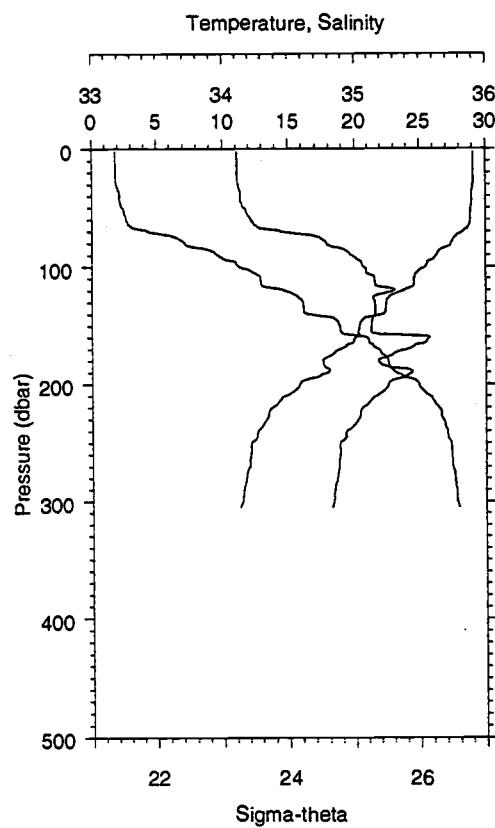


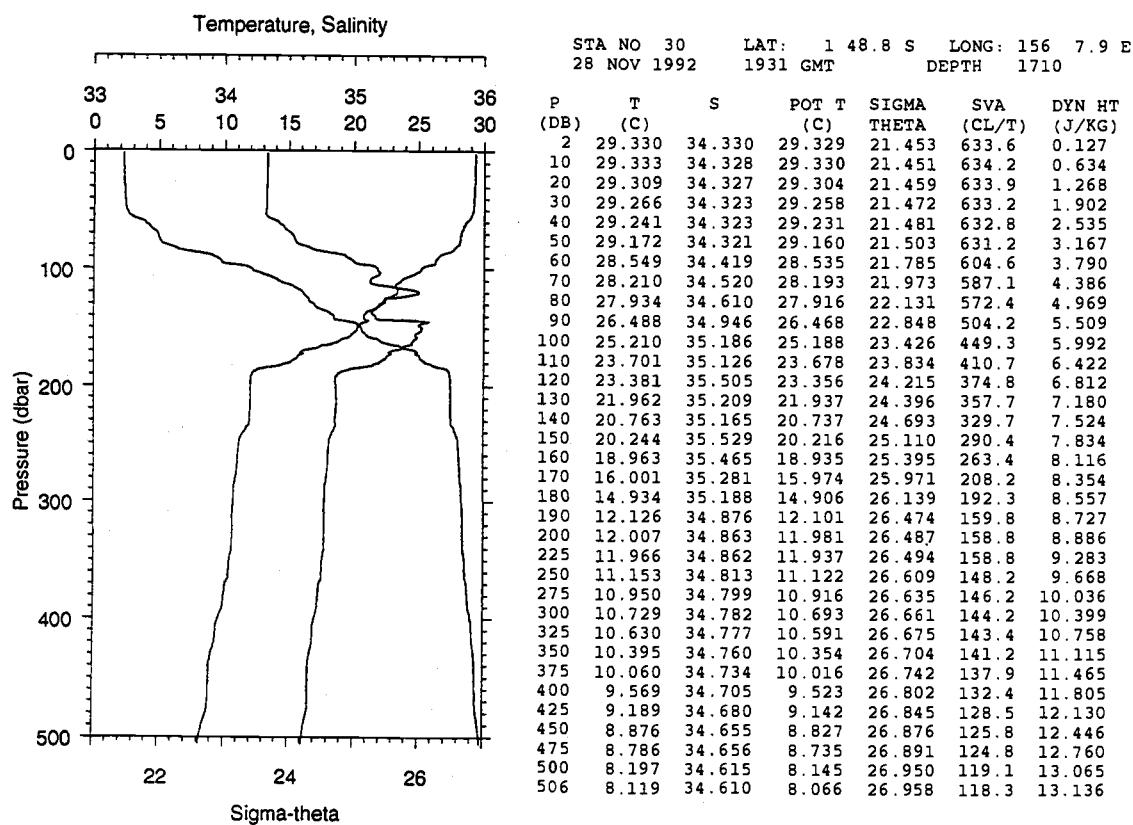
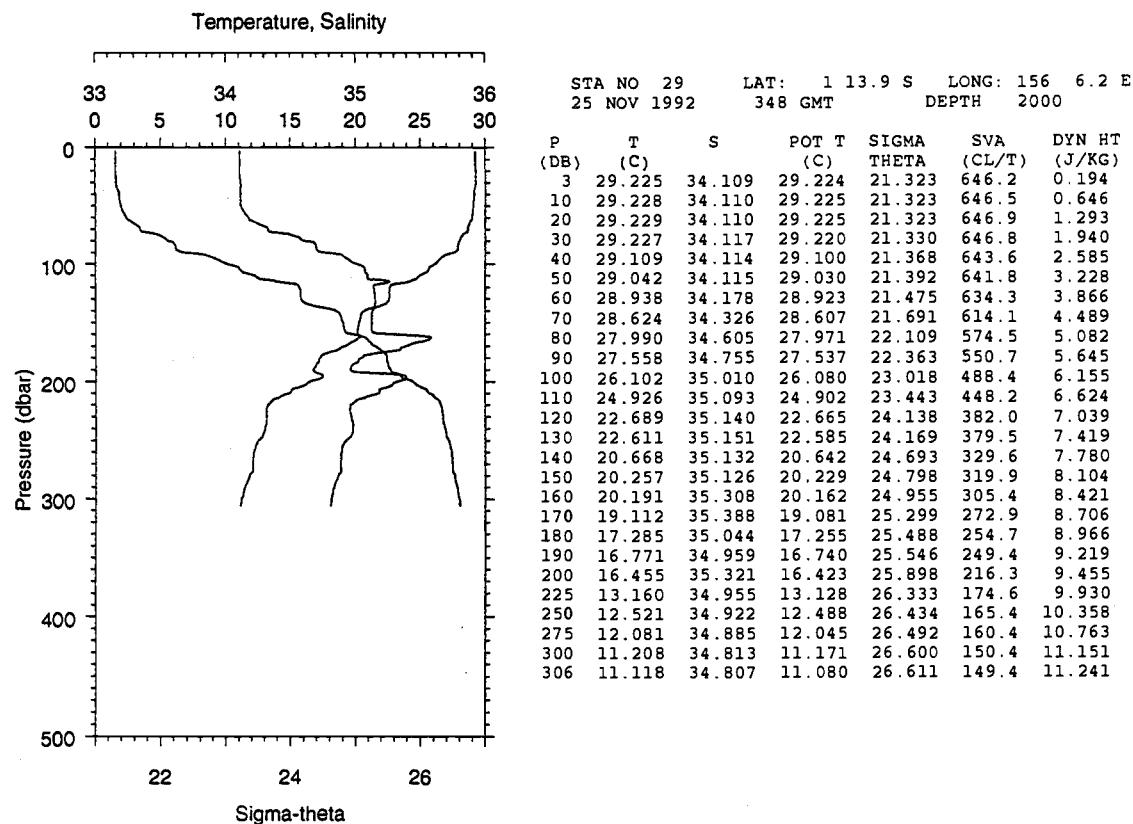


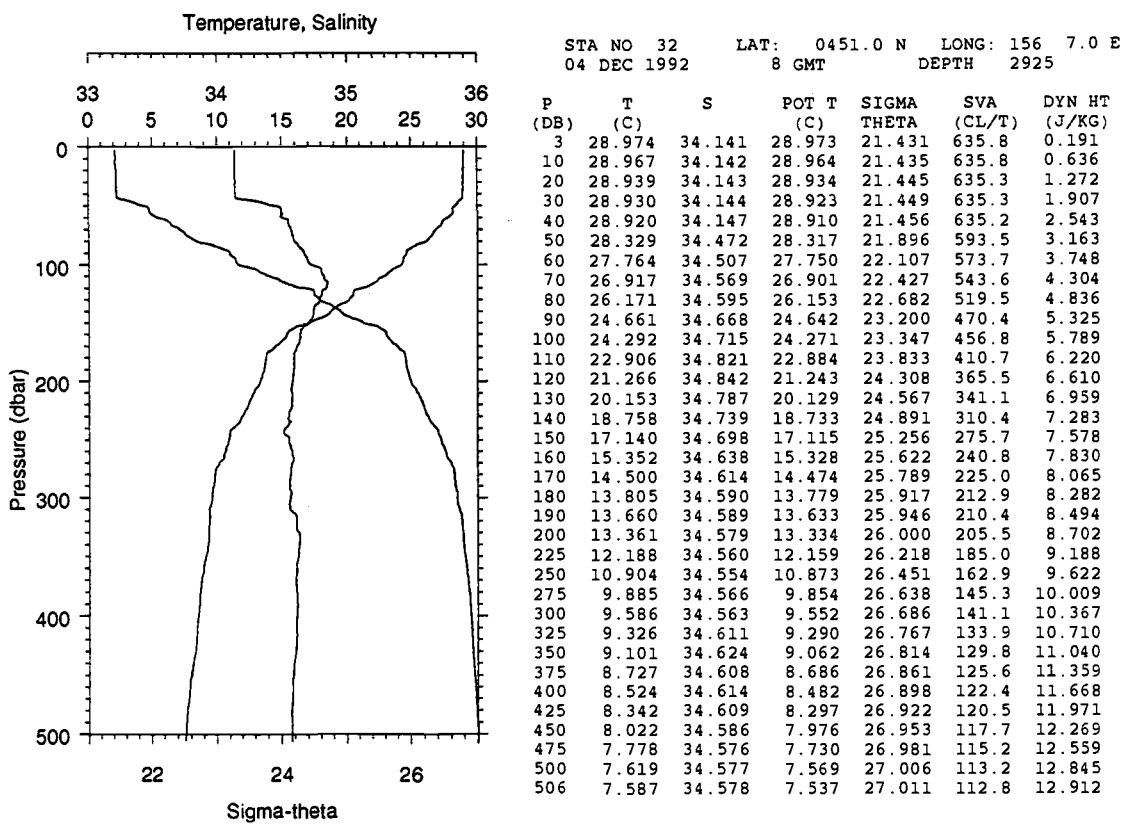
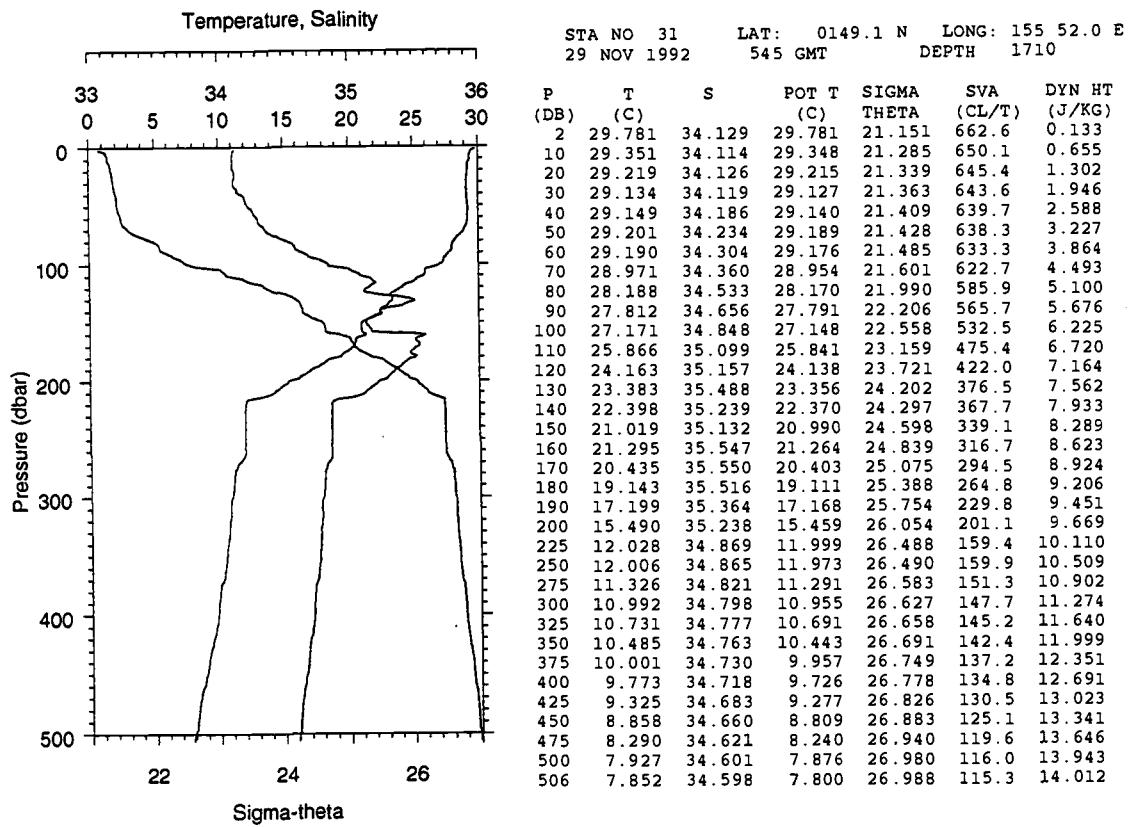




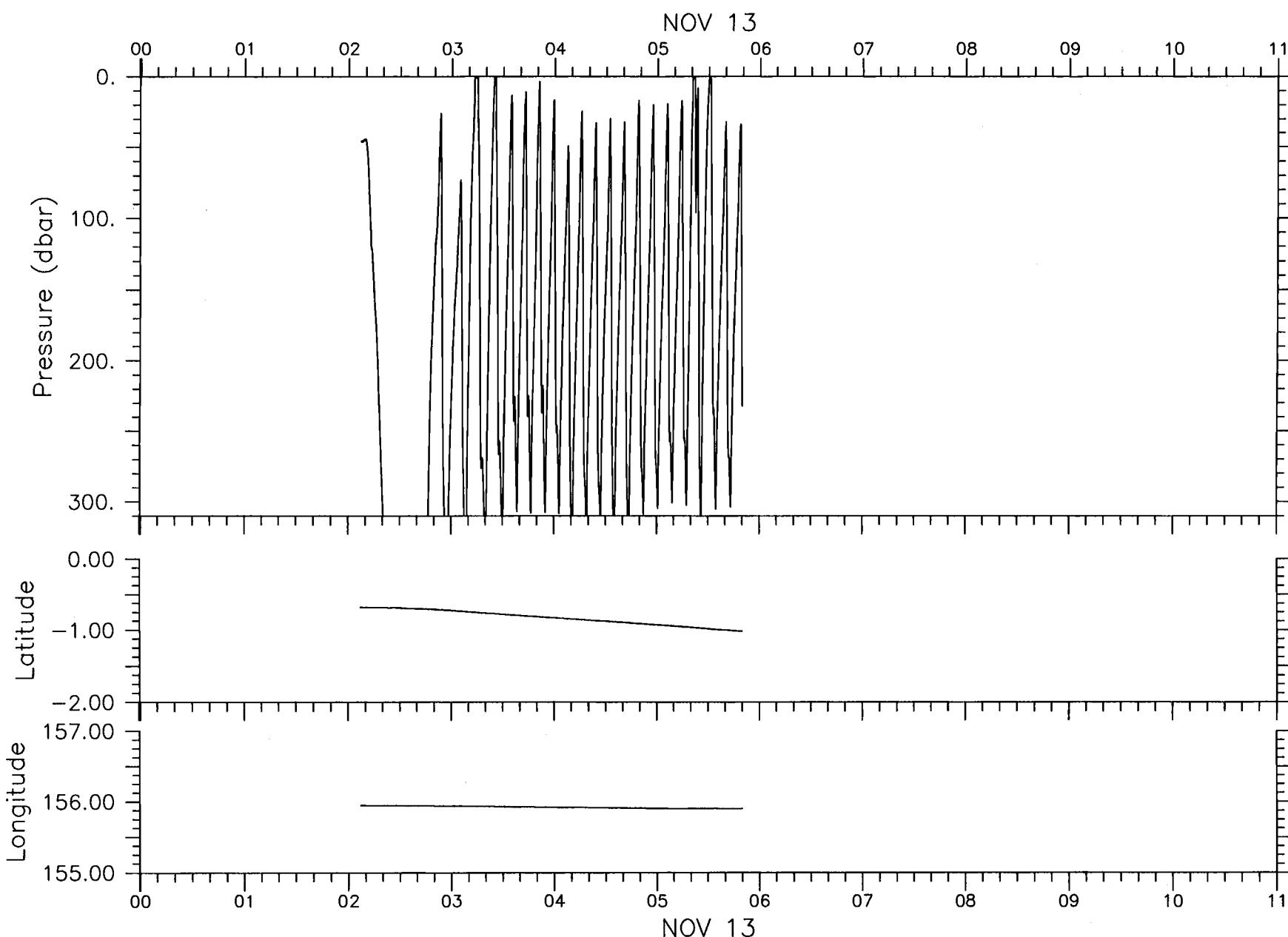






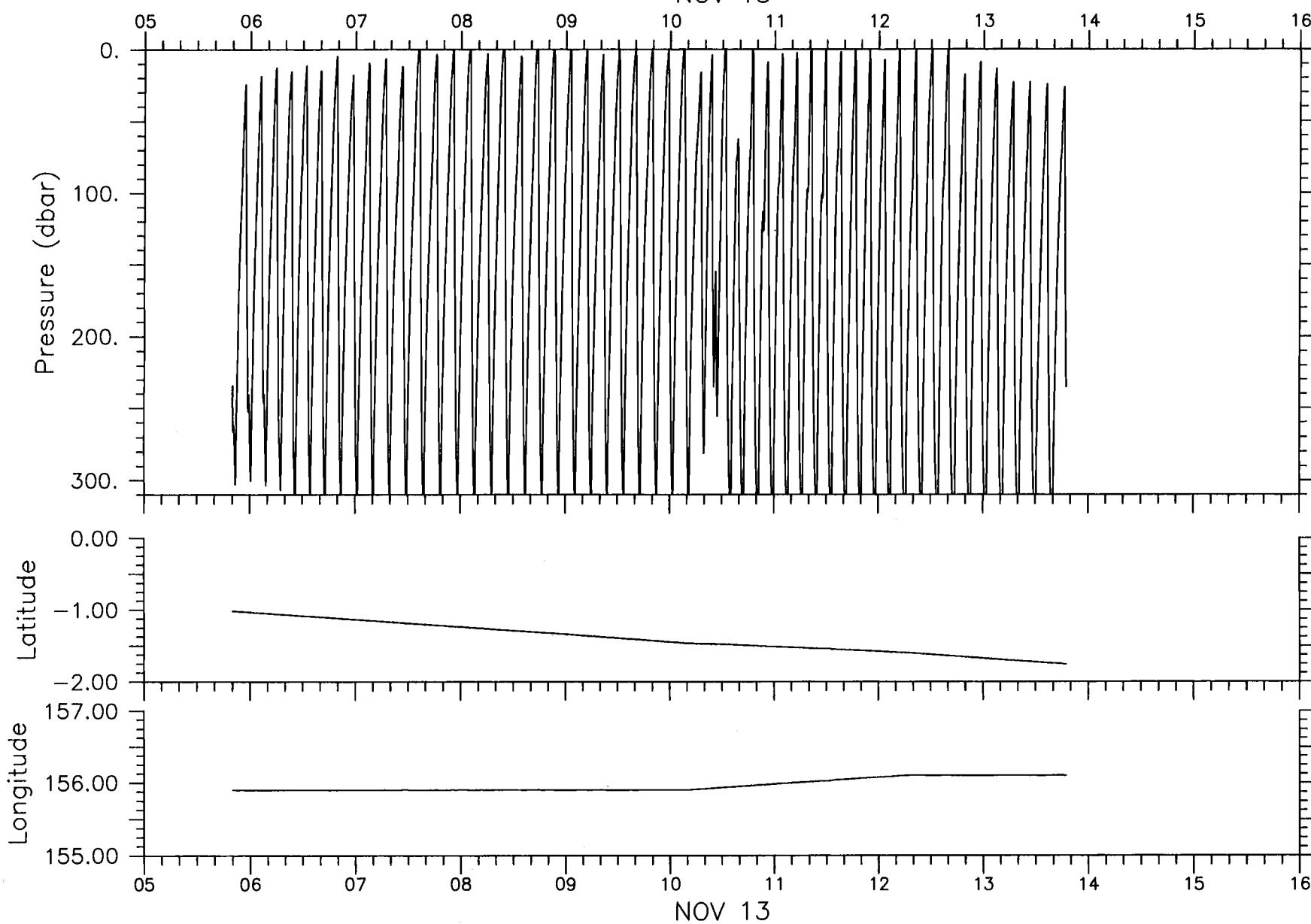


## SEASOAR TRAJECTORIES

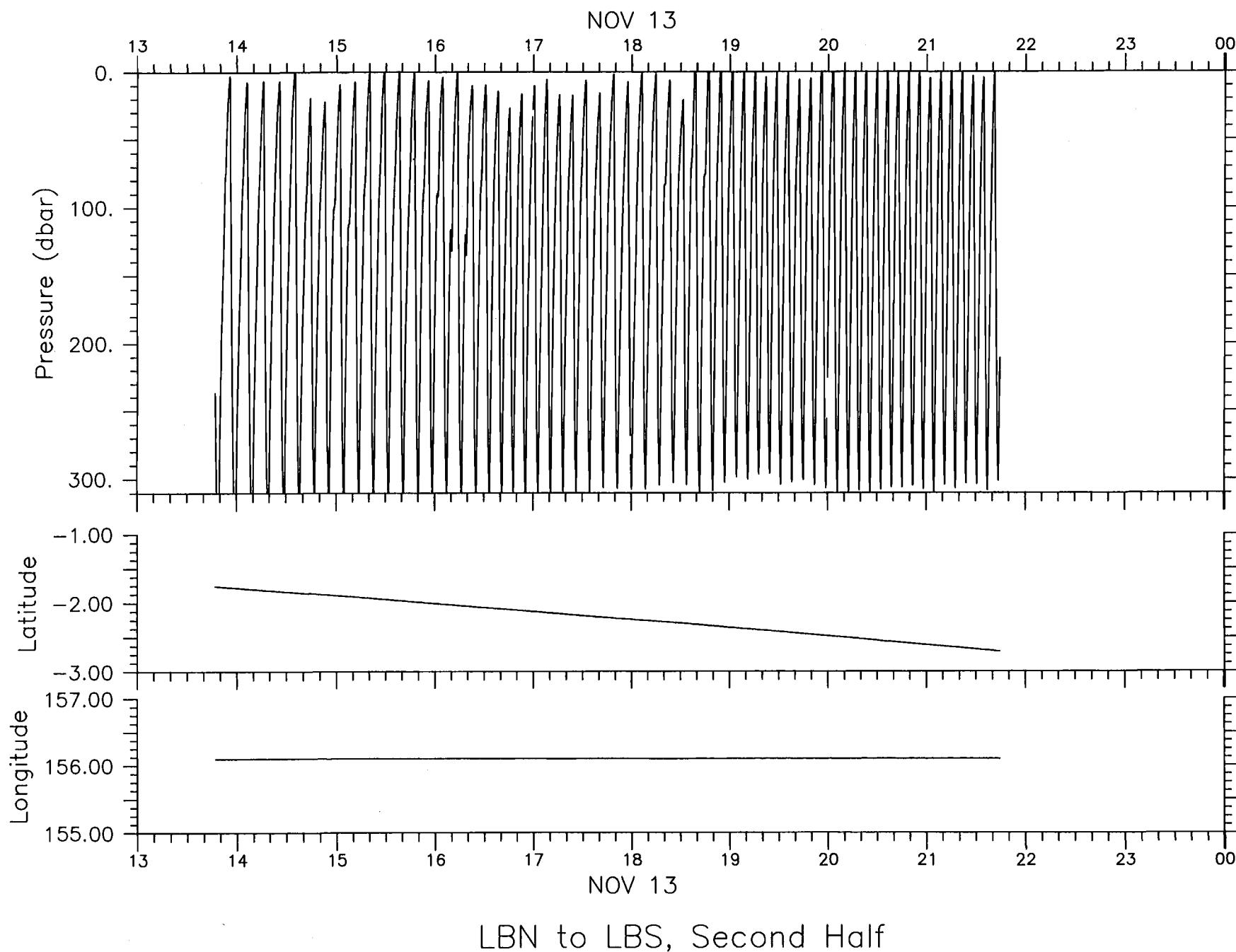


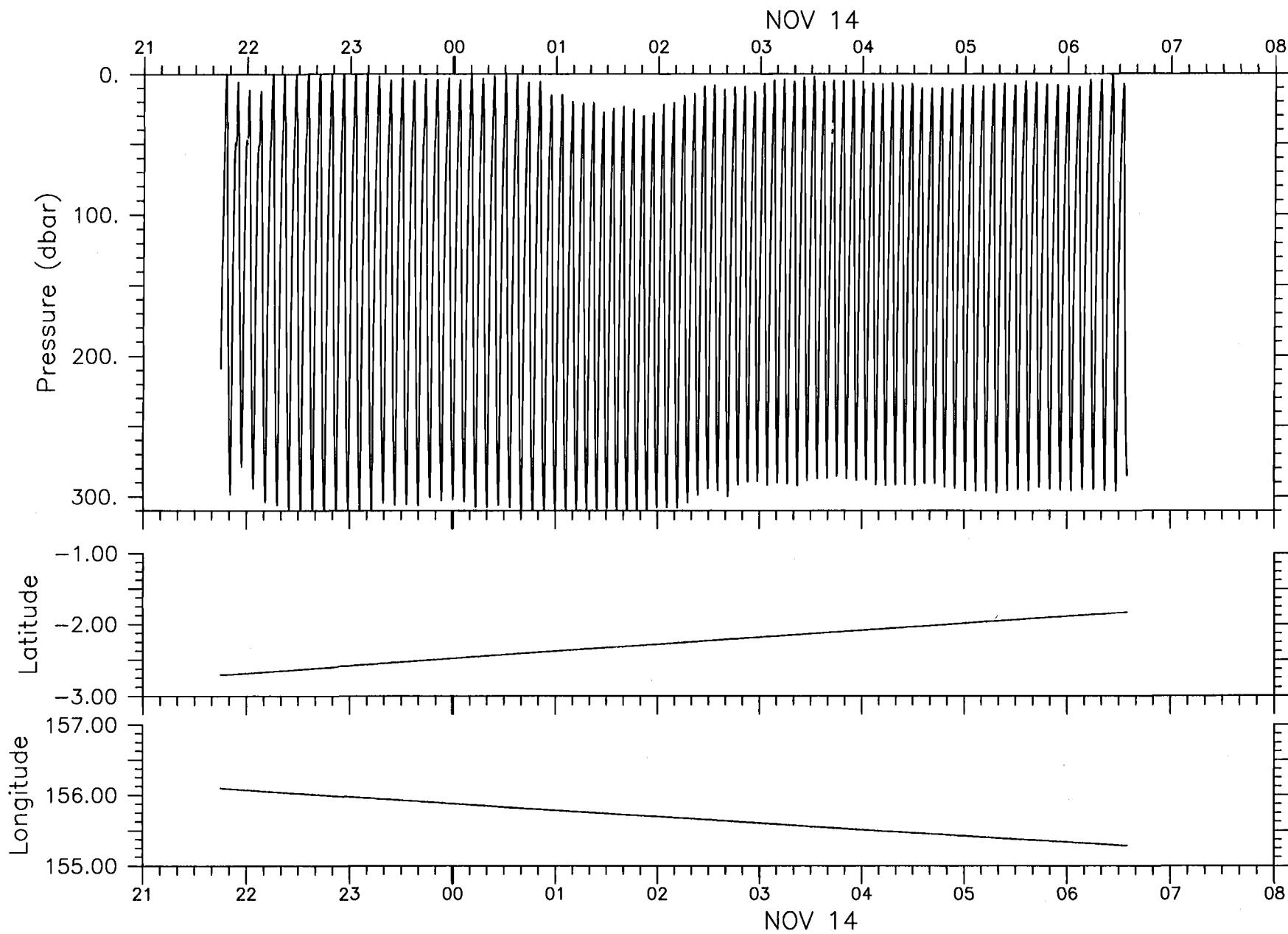
Begin Tow 1 to LBN

NOV 13

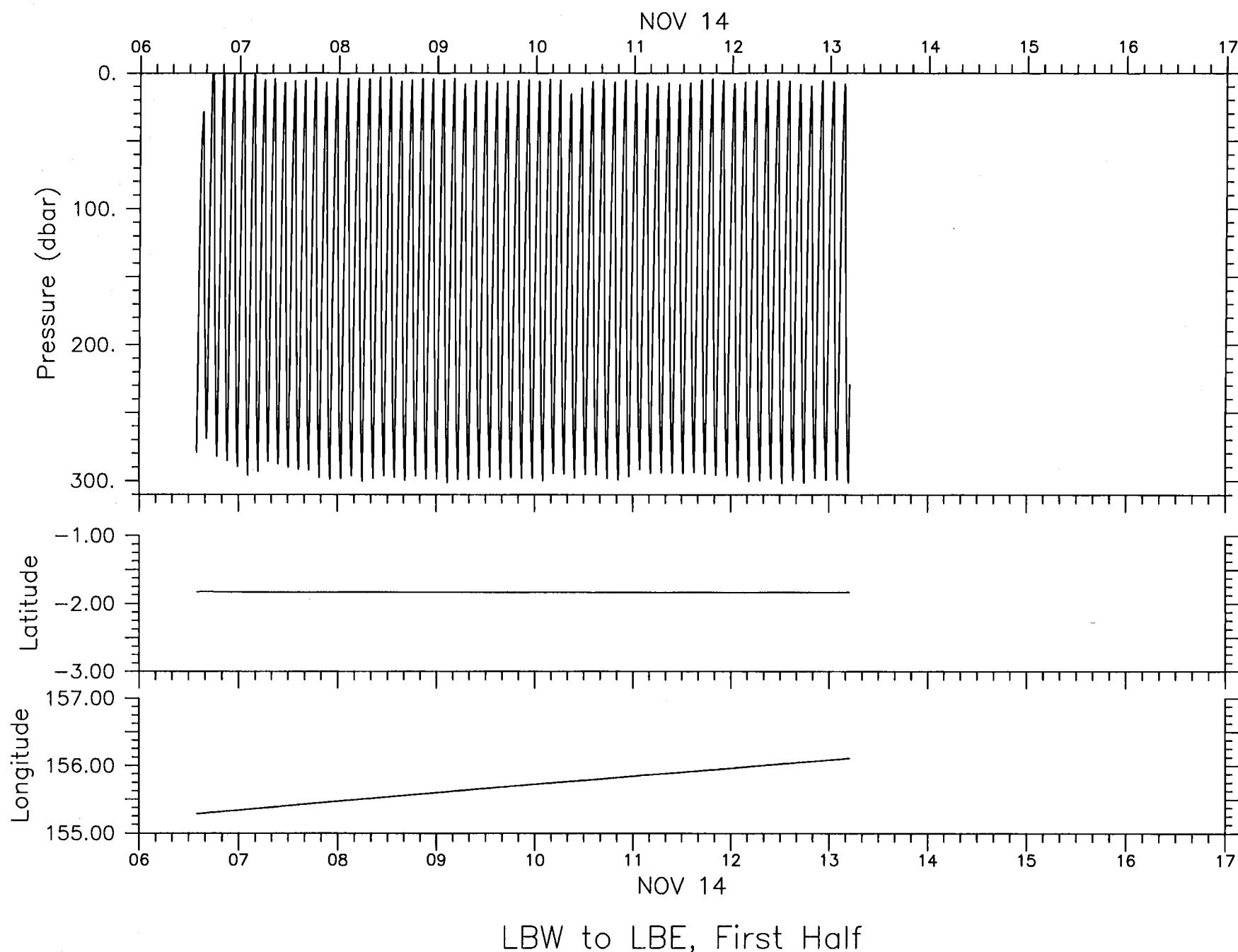


LBN to LBS, First Half

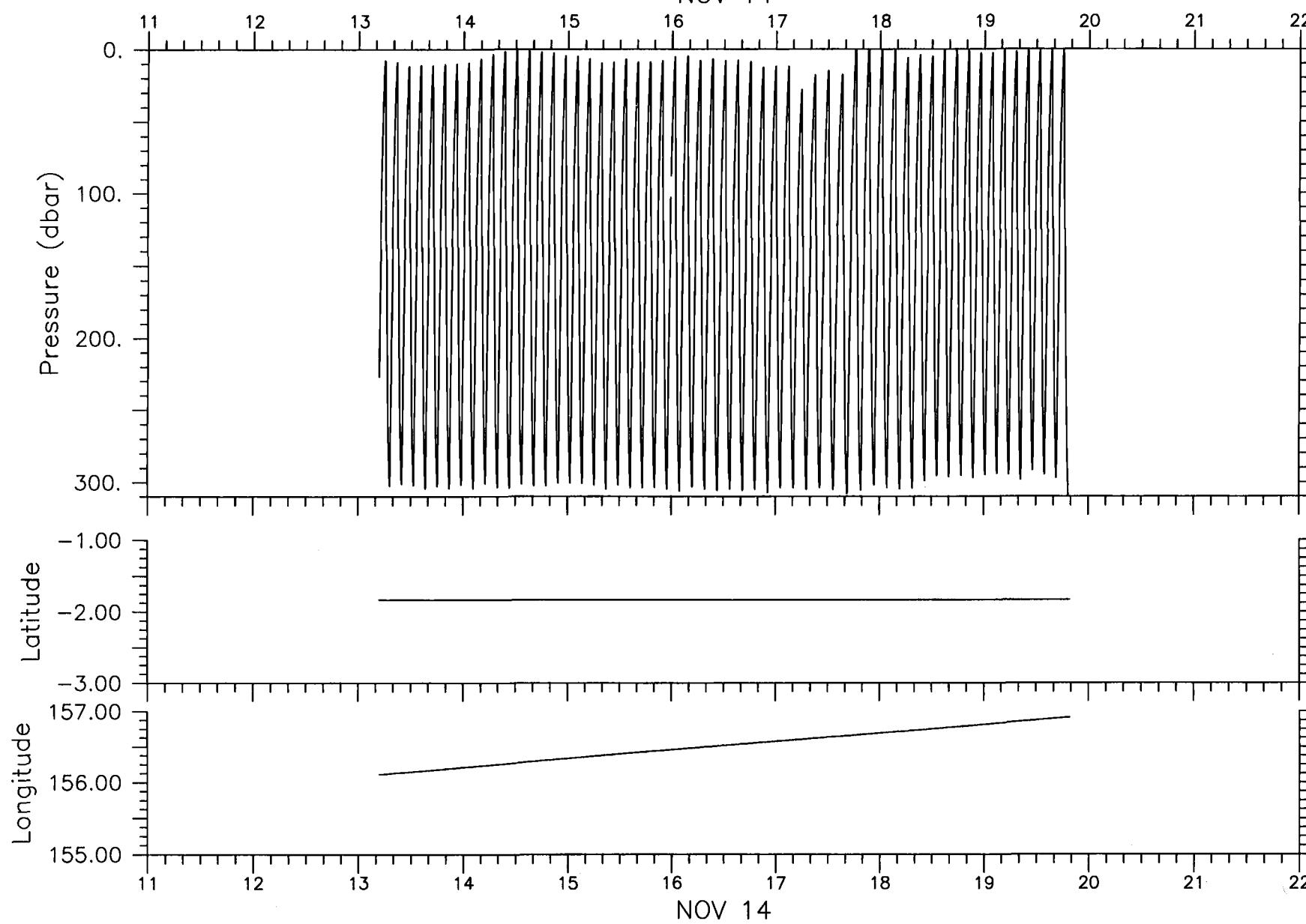




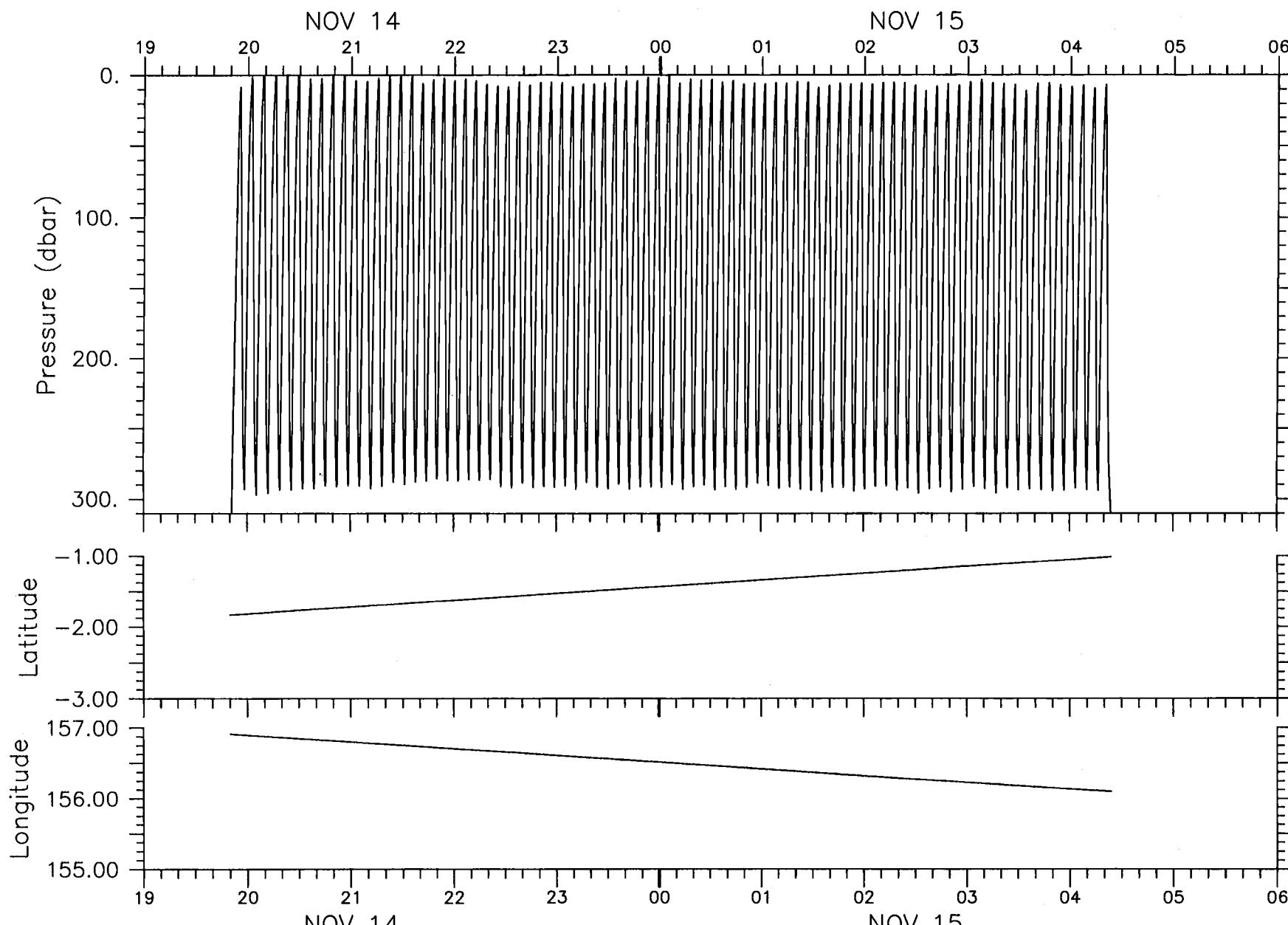
LBS to LBW



NOV 14

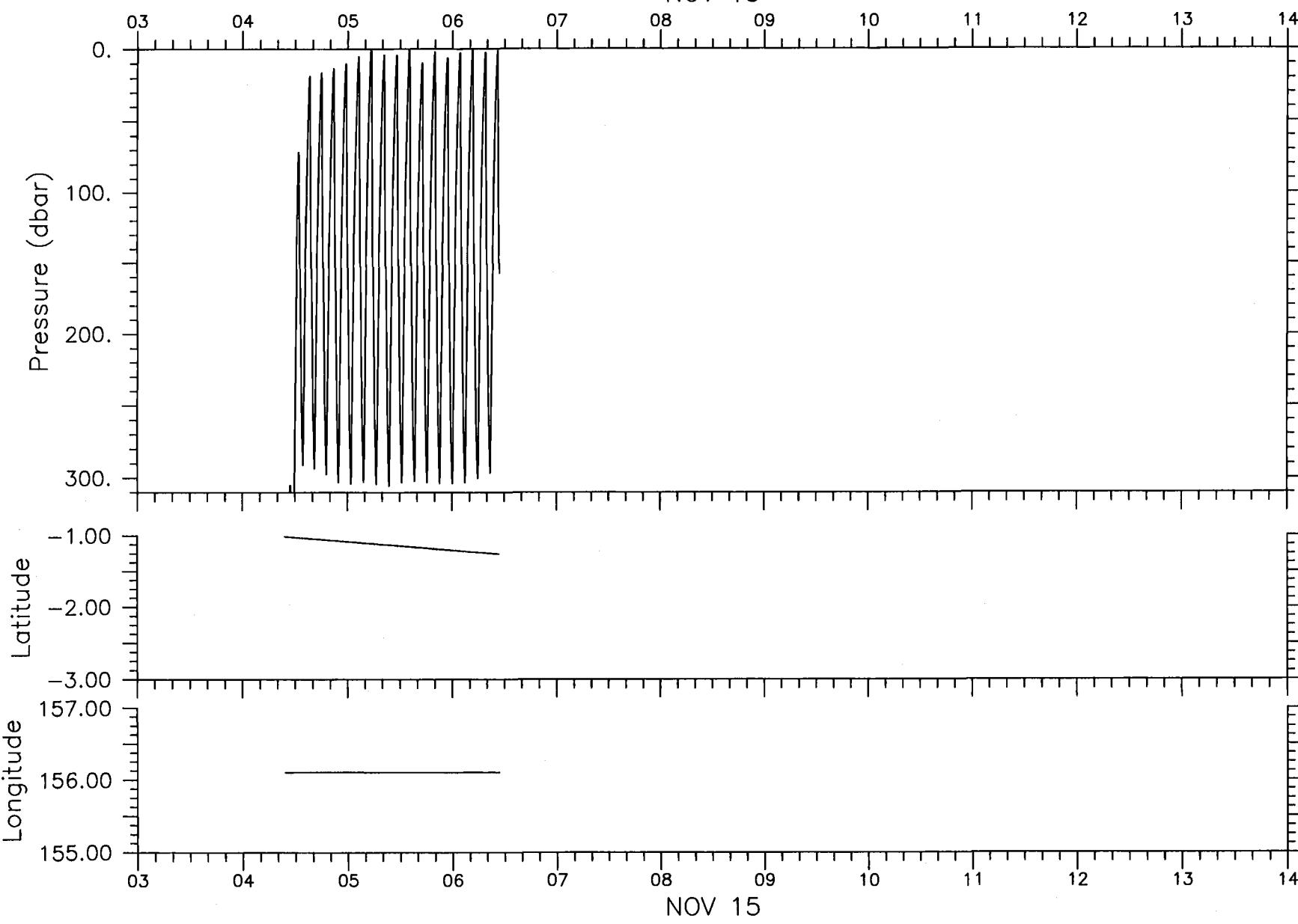


LBW to LBE, Second Half

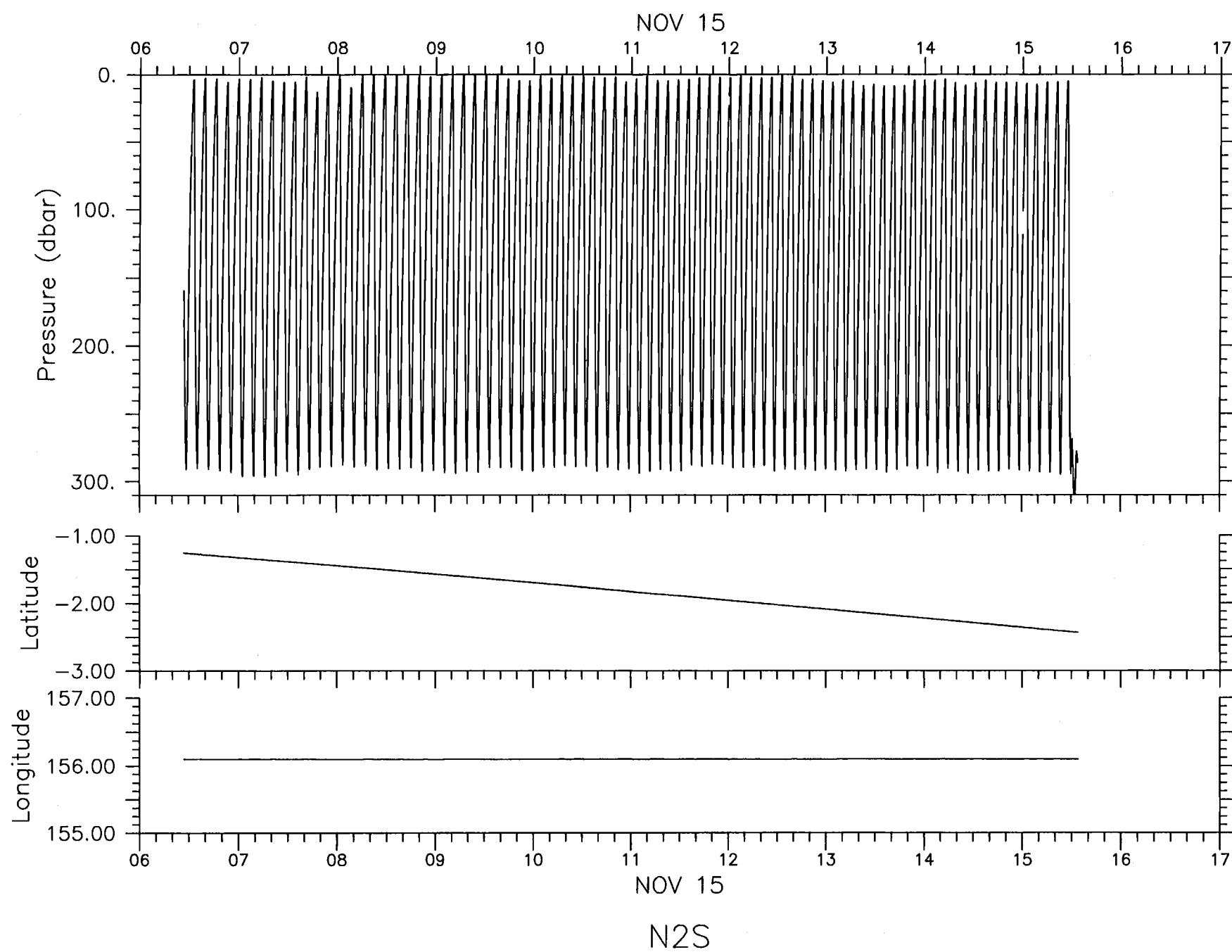


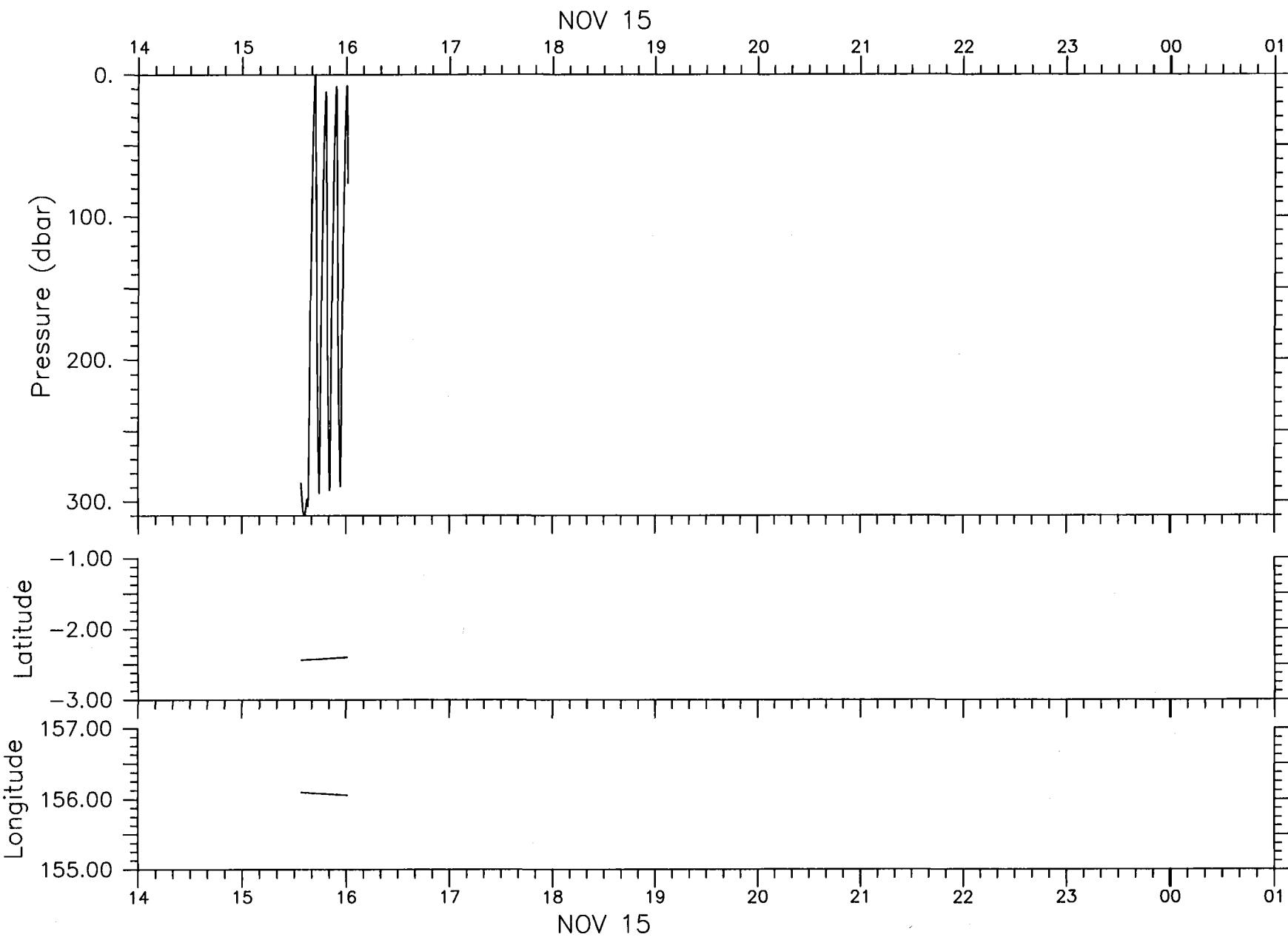
LBE to LBN

NOV 15

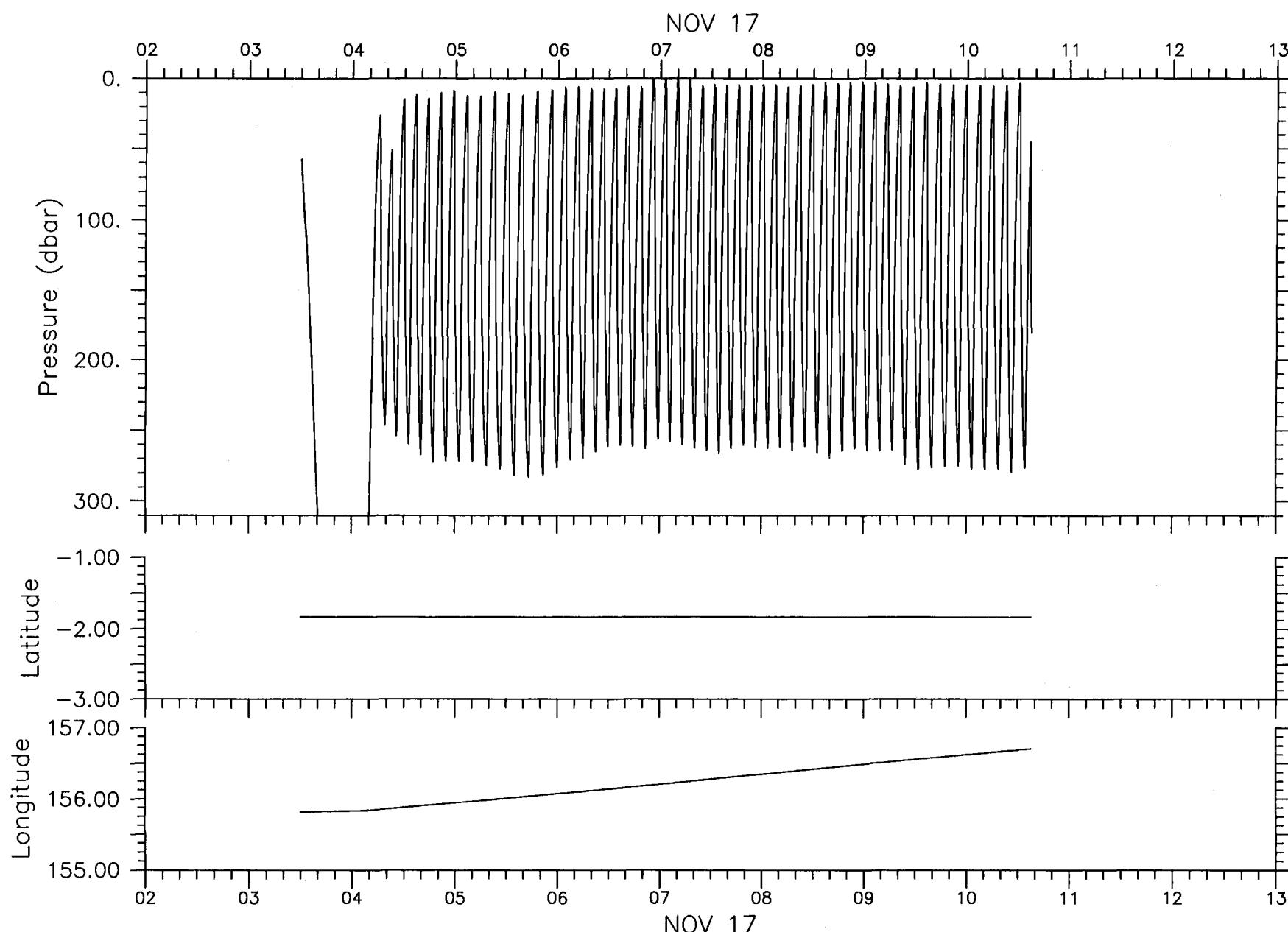


LBN to SBN

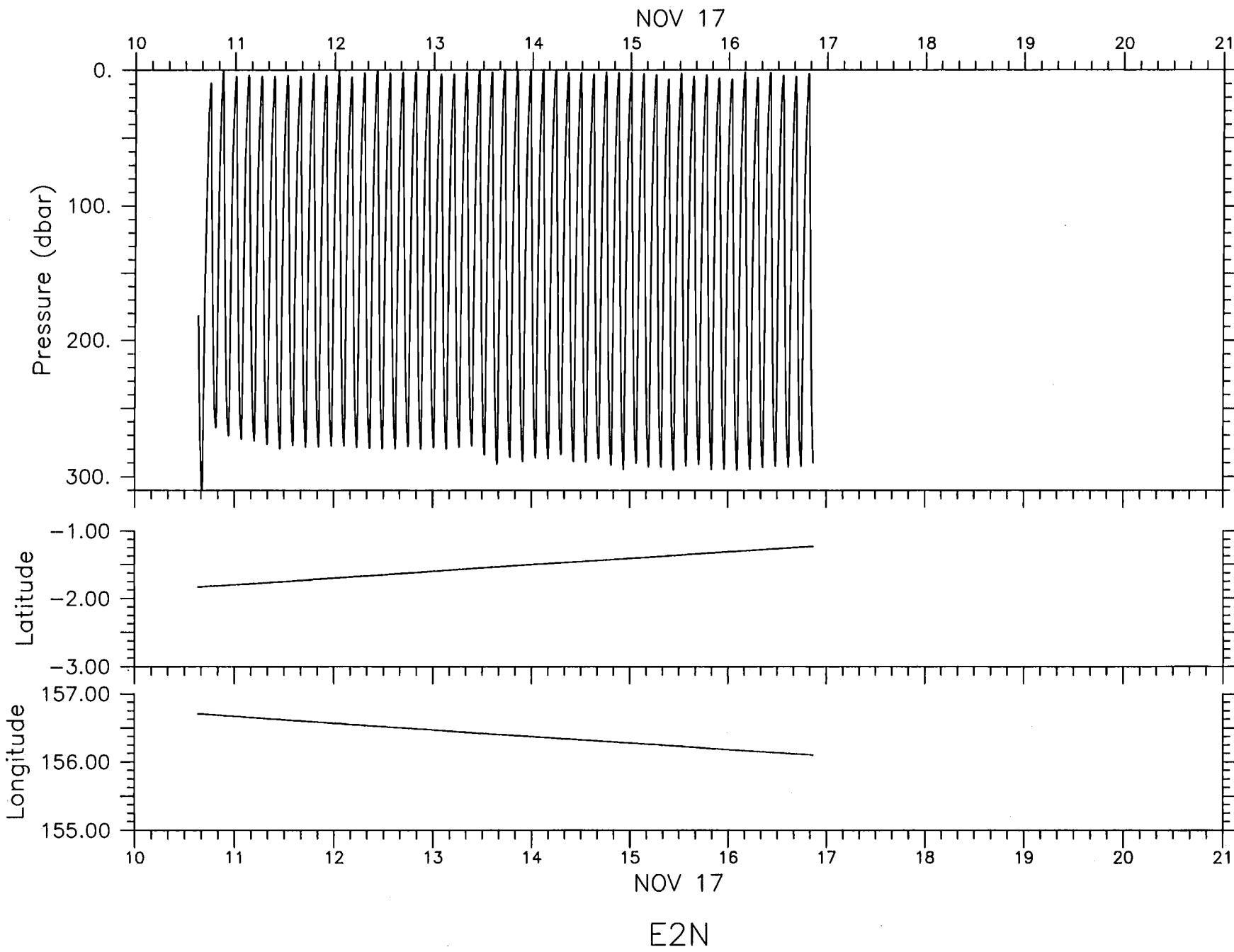


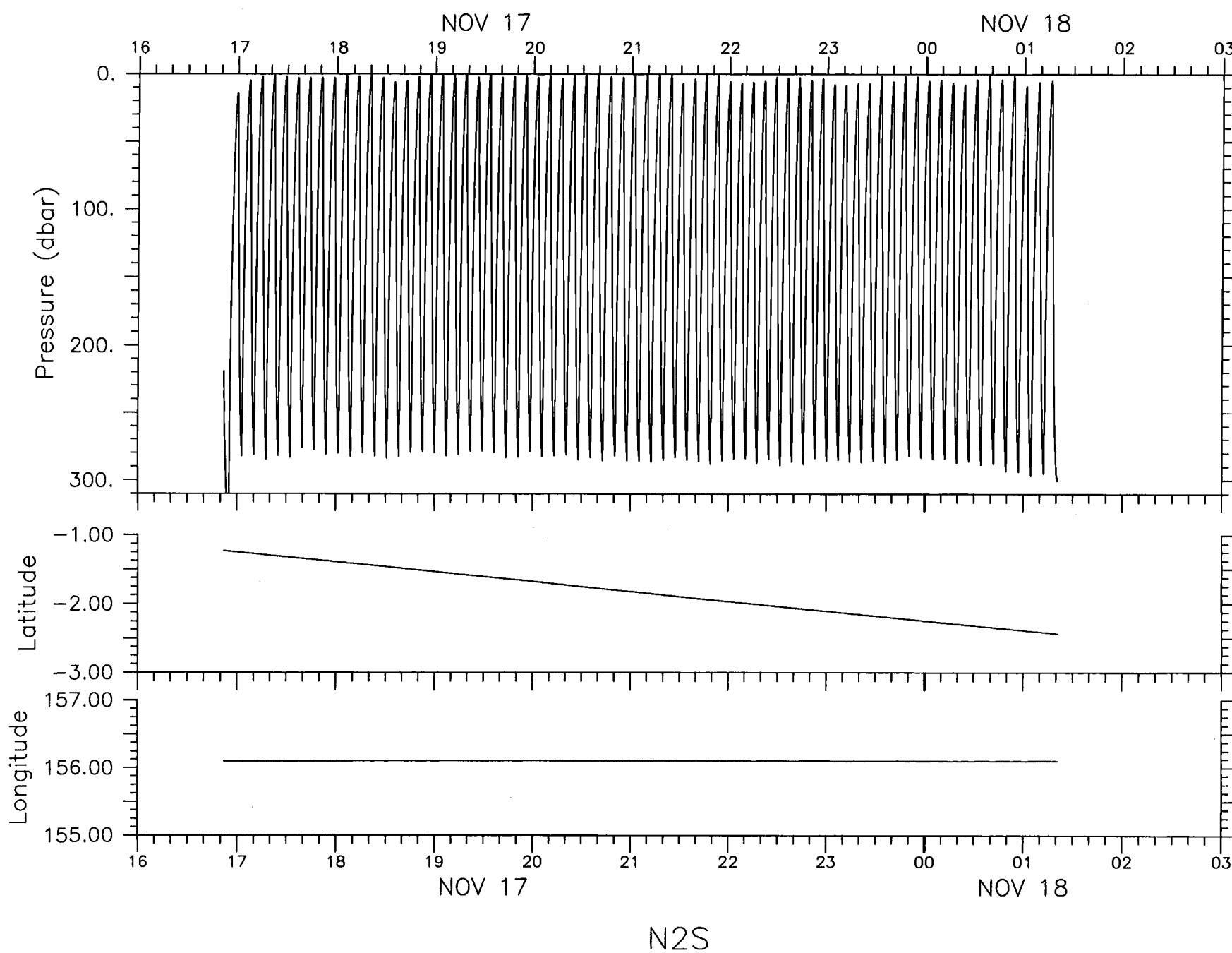


S2W, End Tow 1

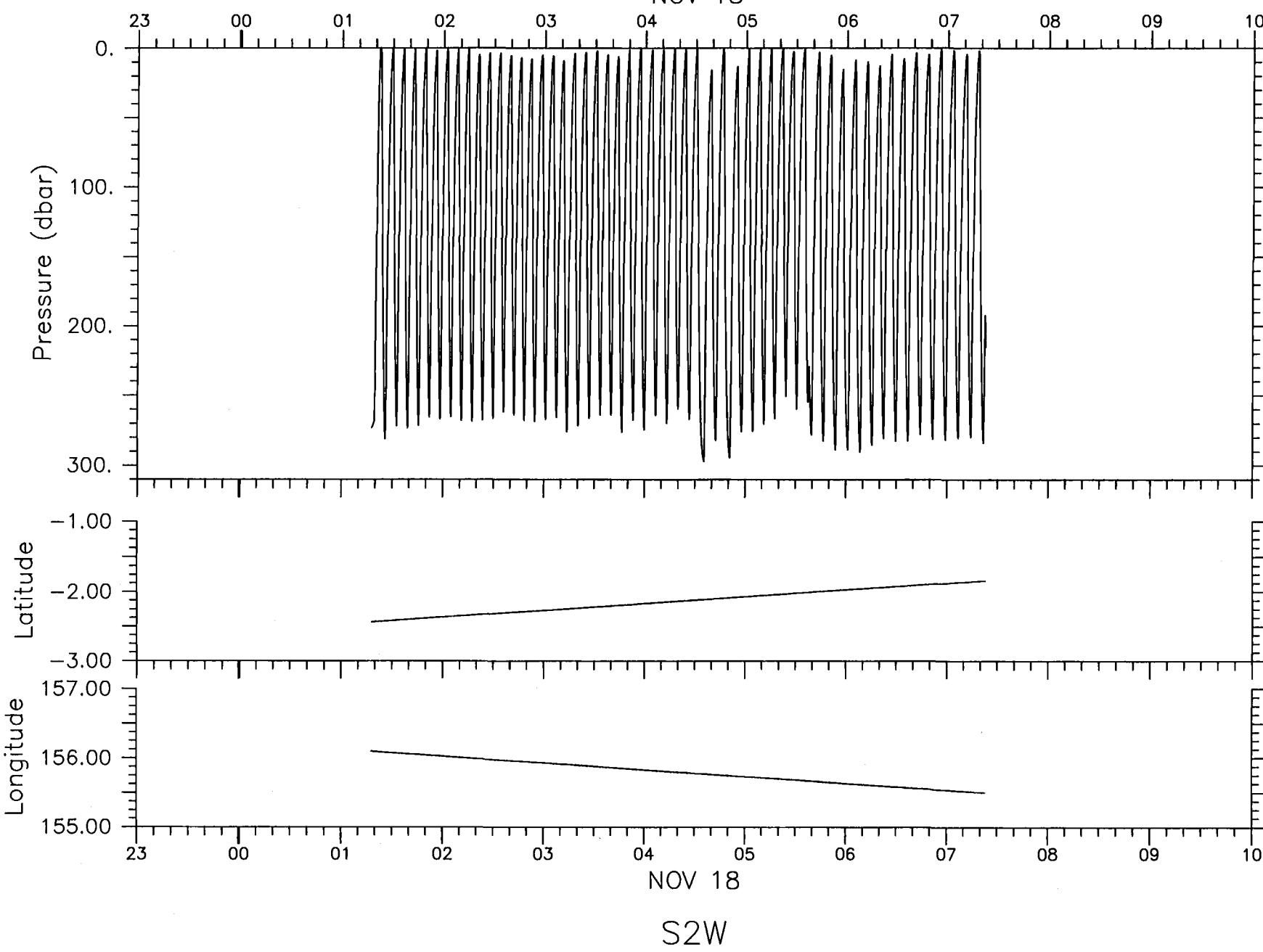


W2E, Begin Tow 3

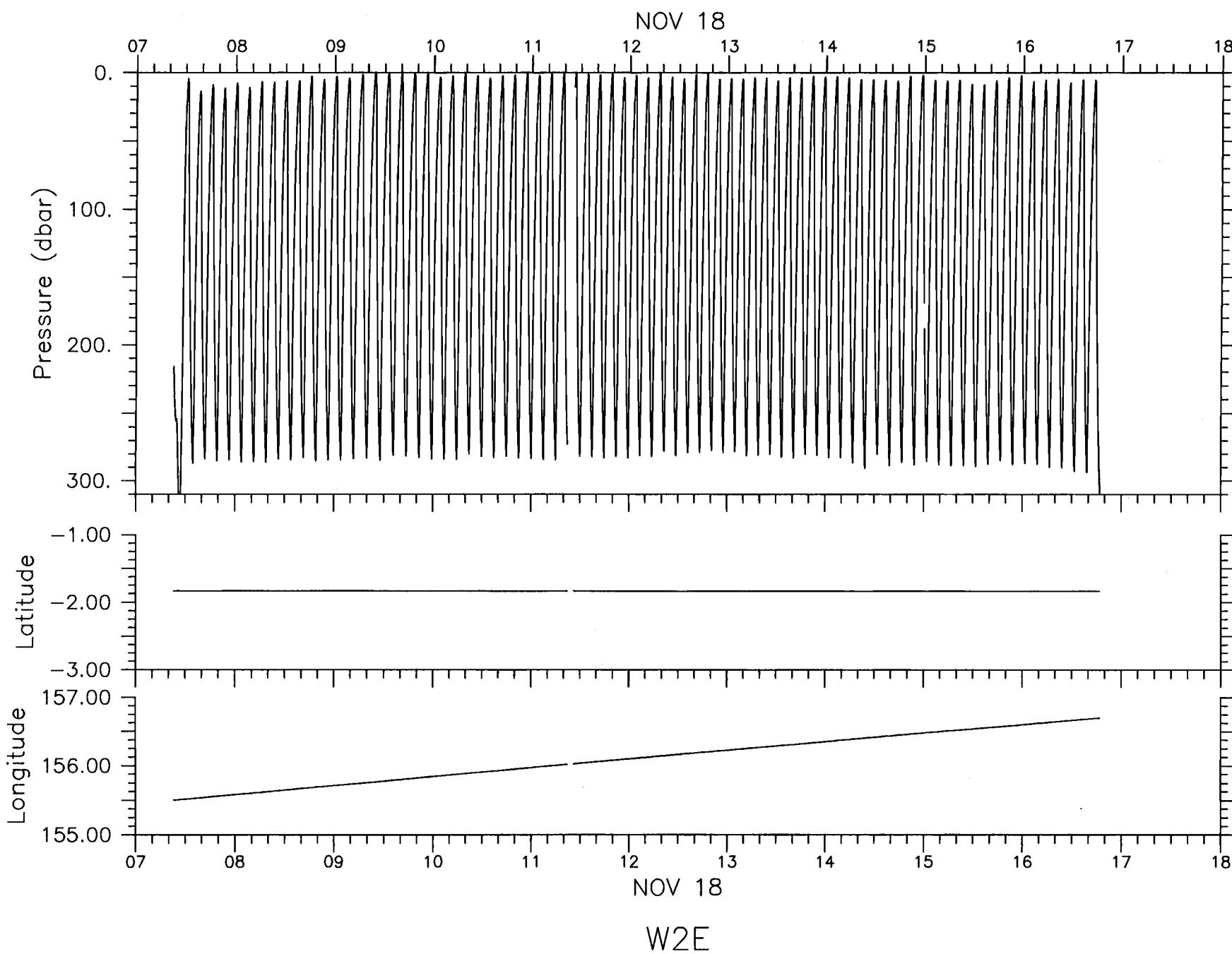




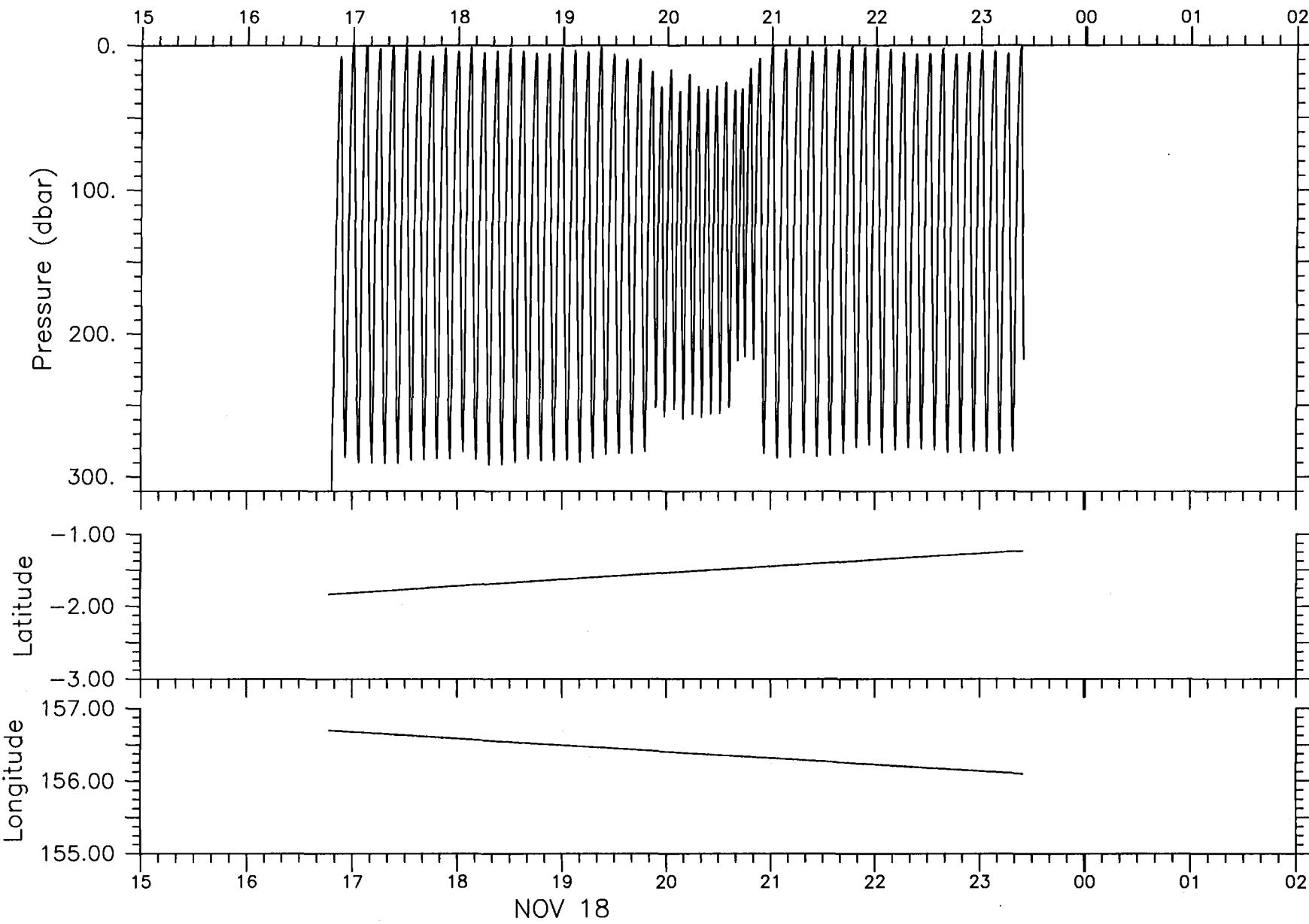
NOV 18



58



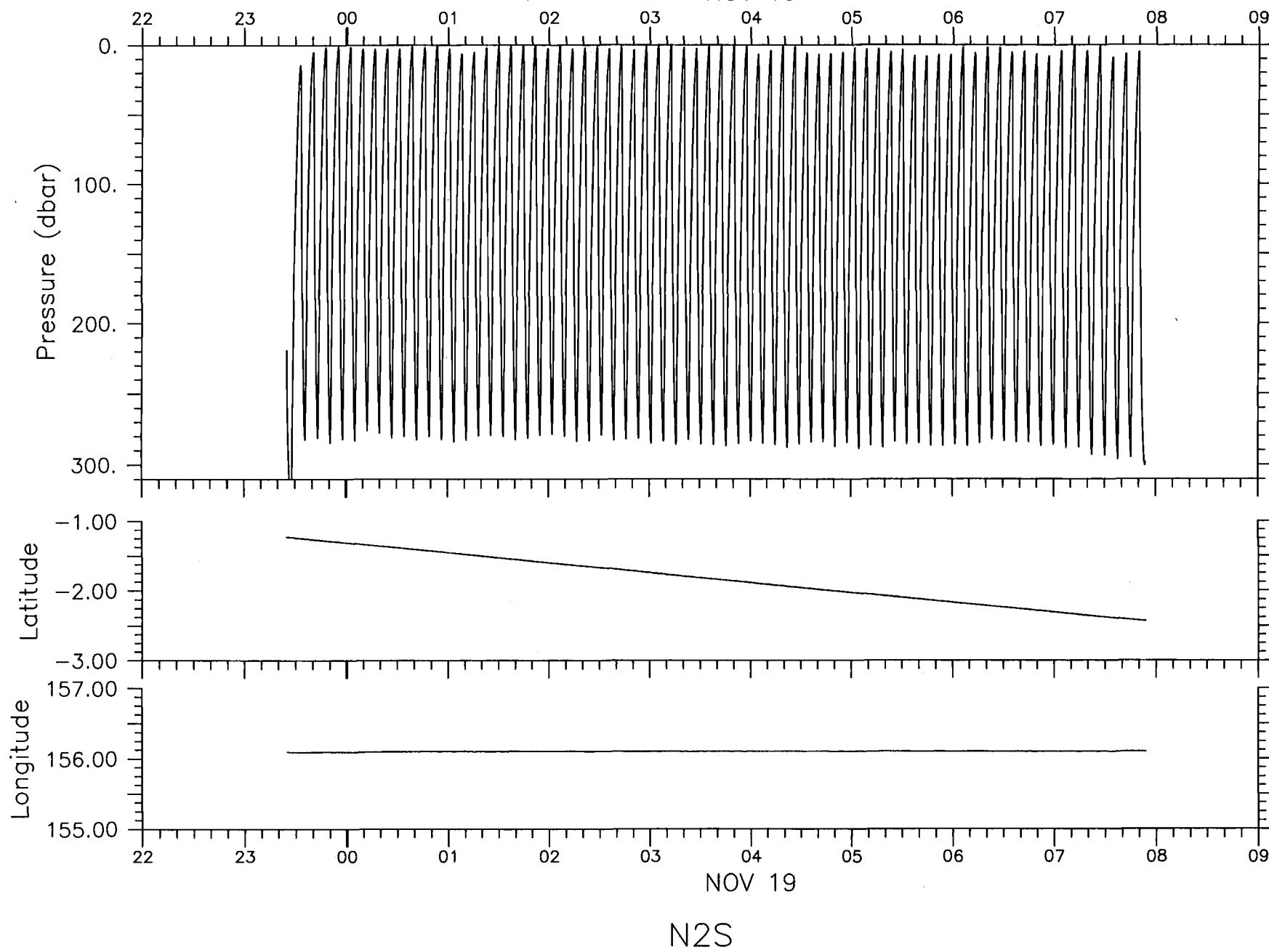
NOV 18



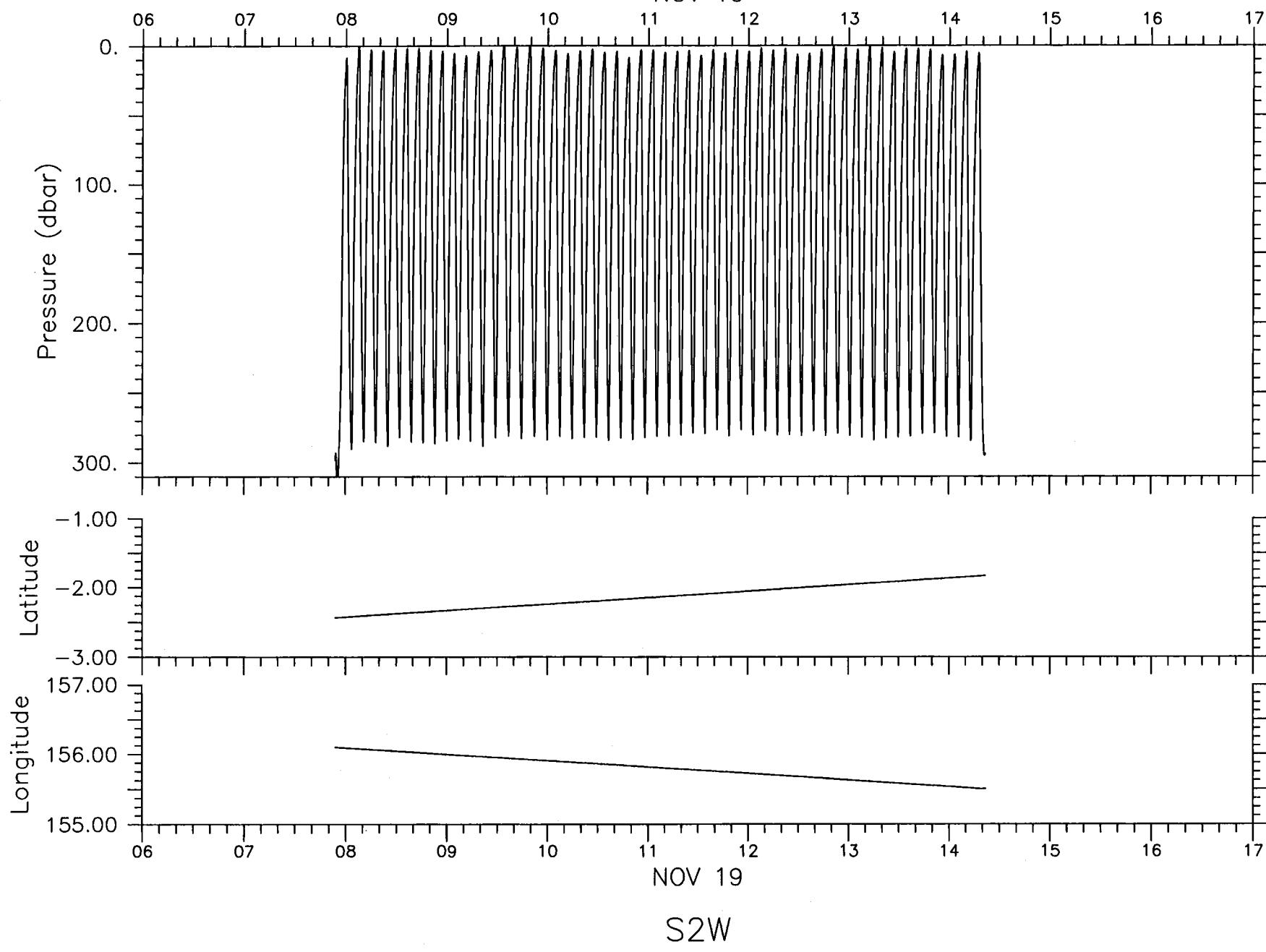
E2N

09

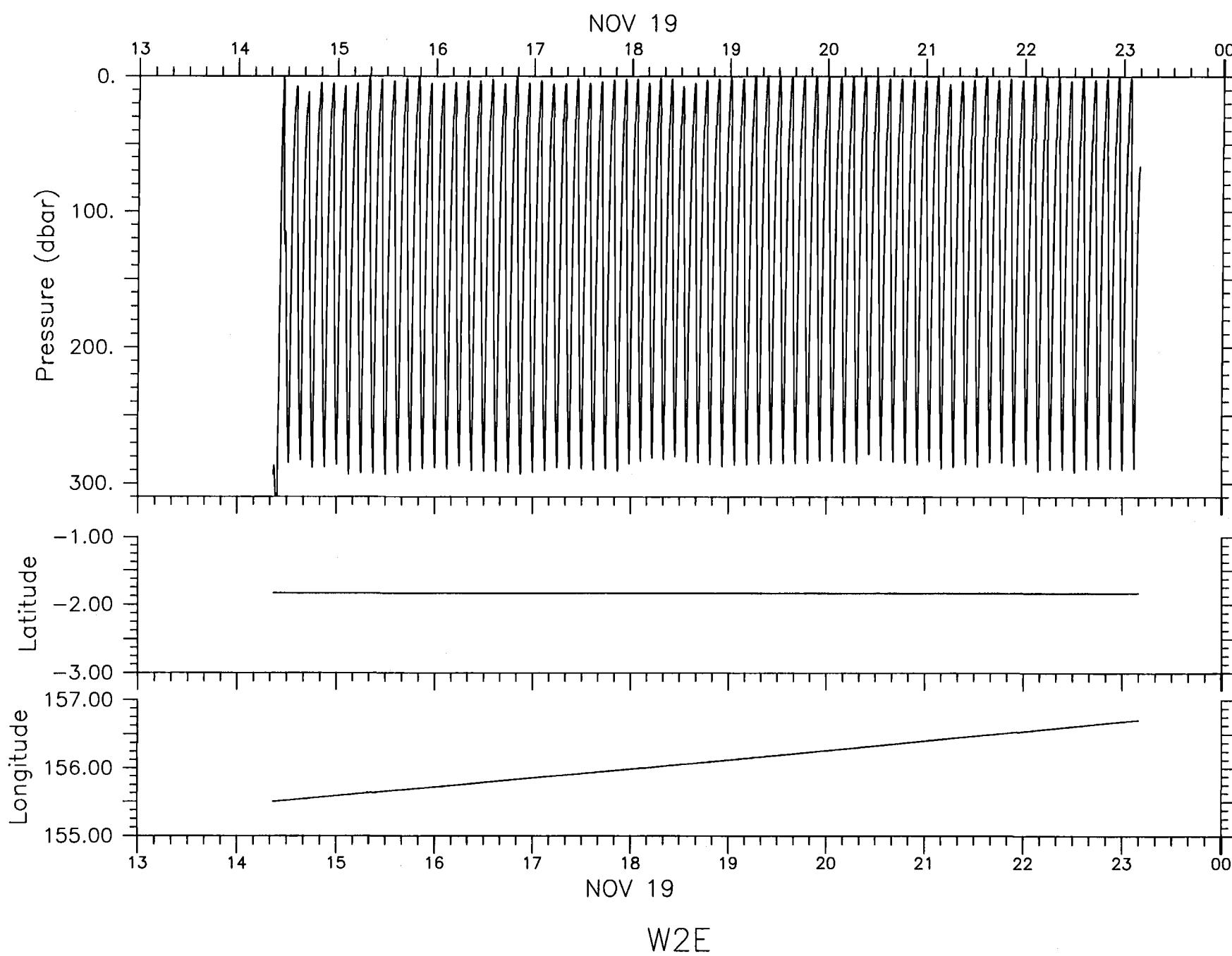
NOV 19

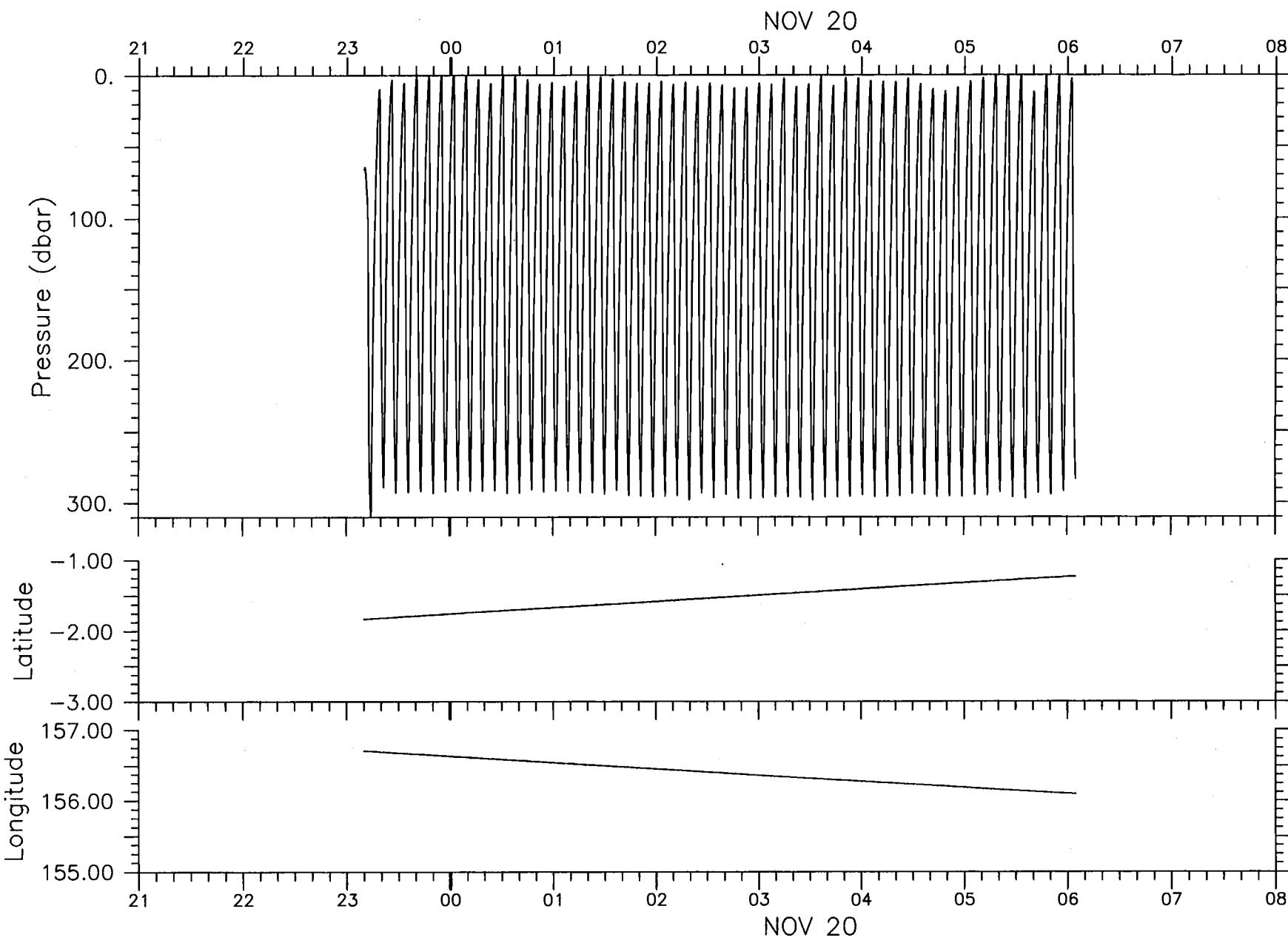


NOV 19

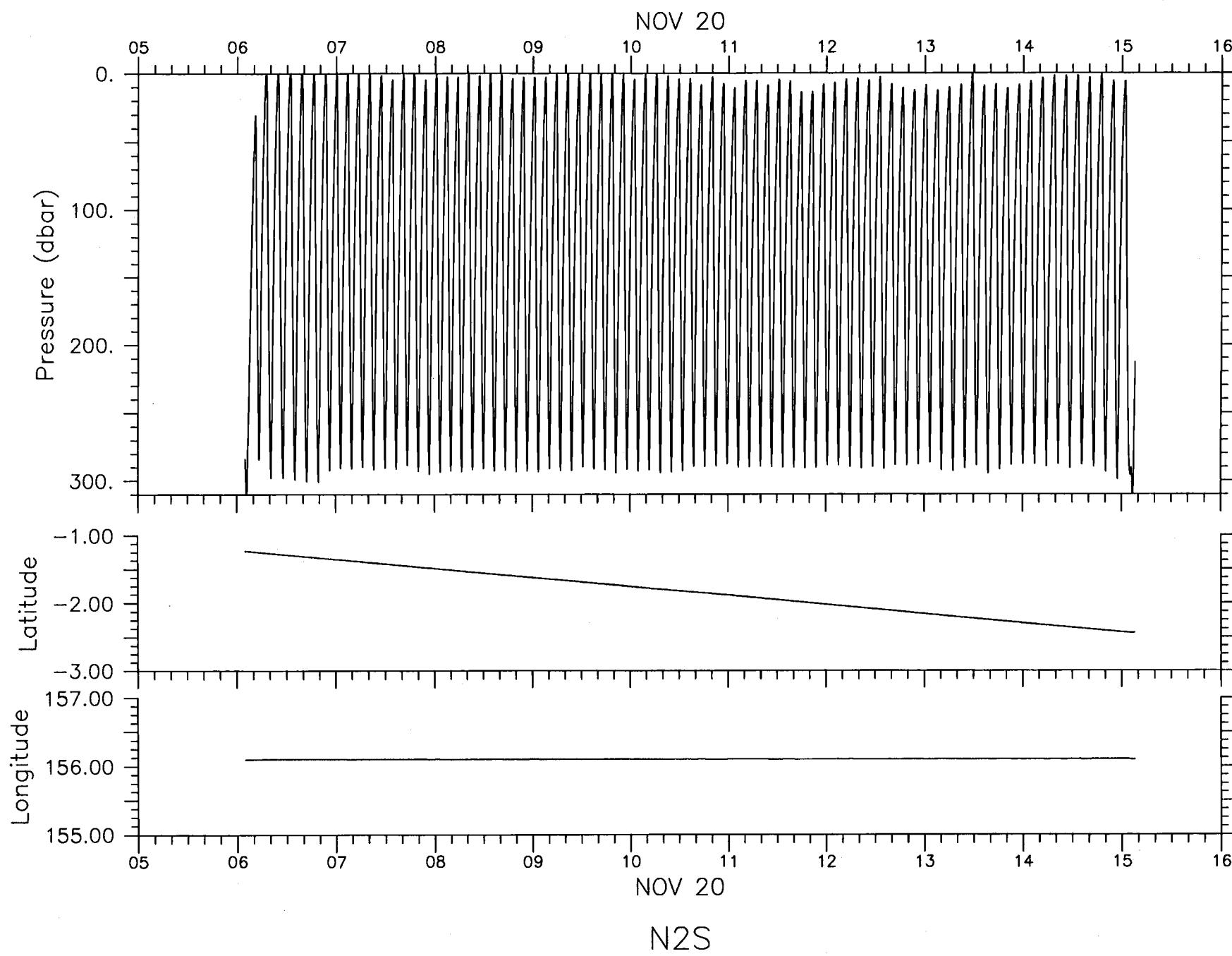


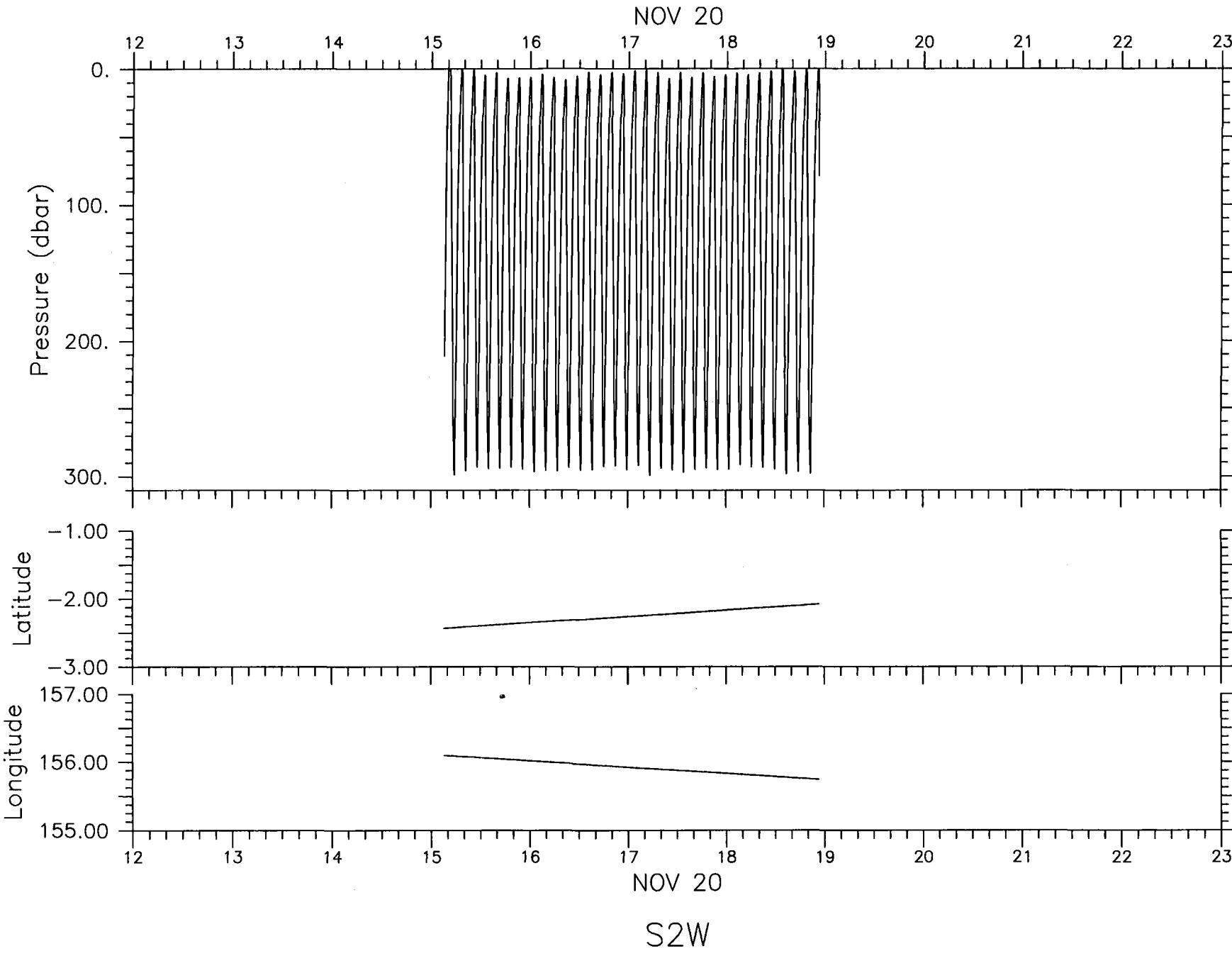
62



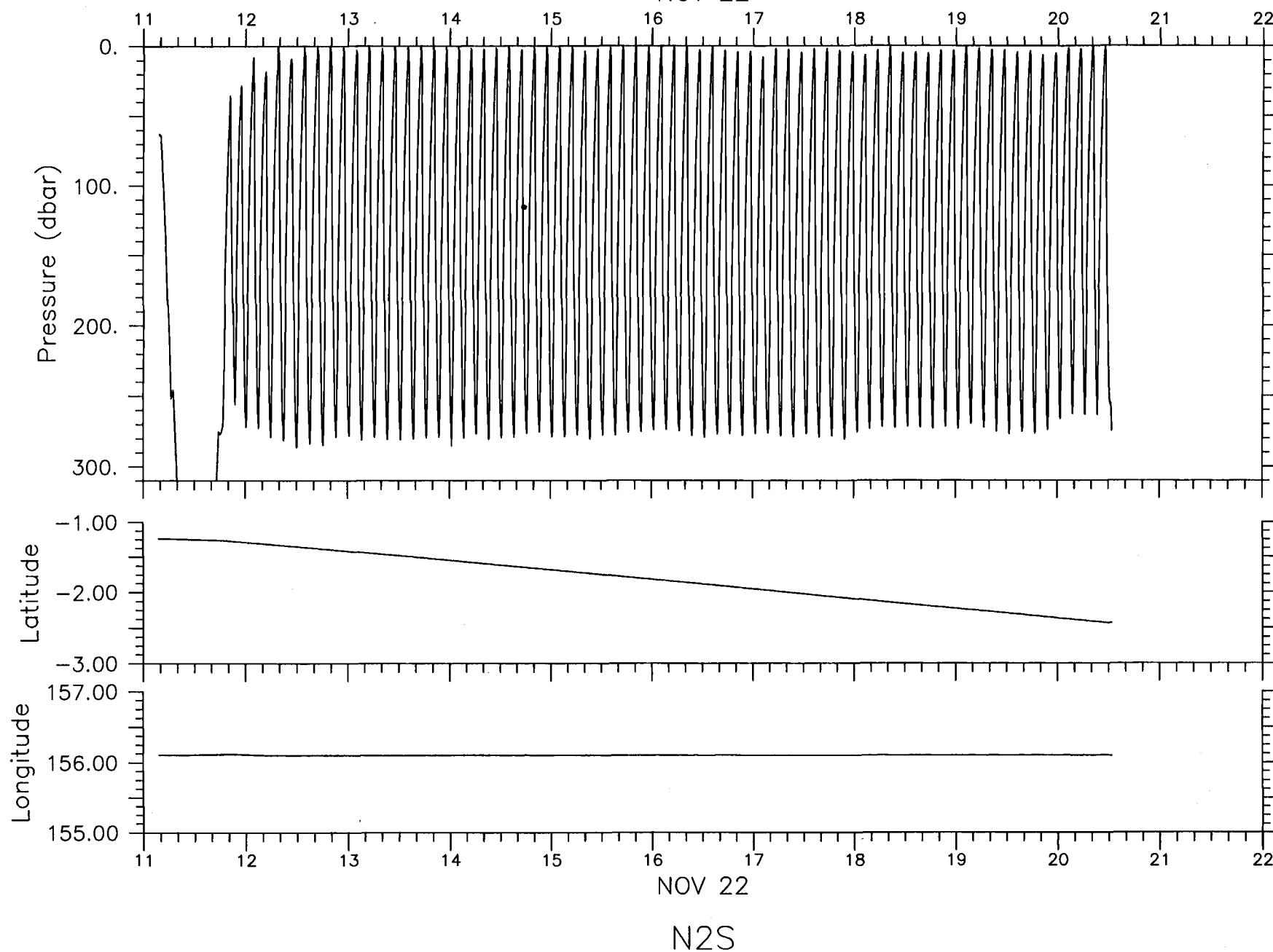


E2N

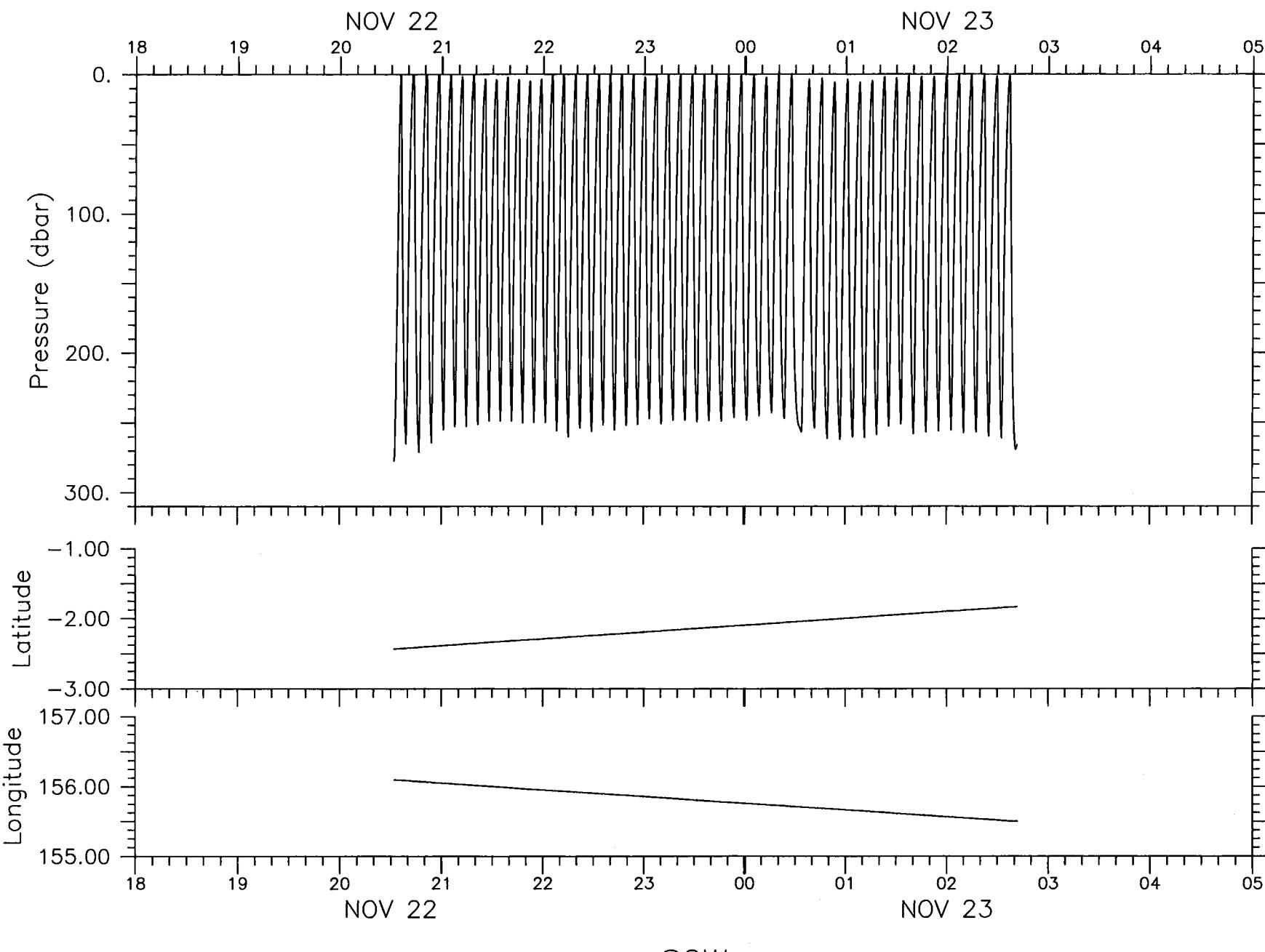




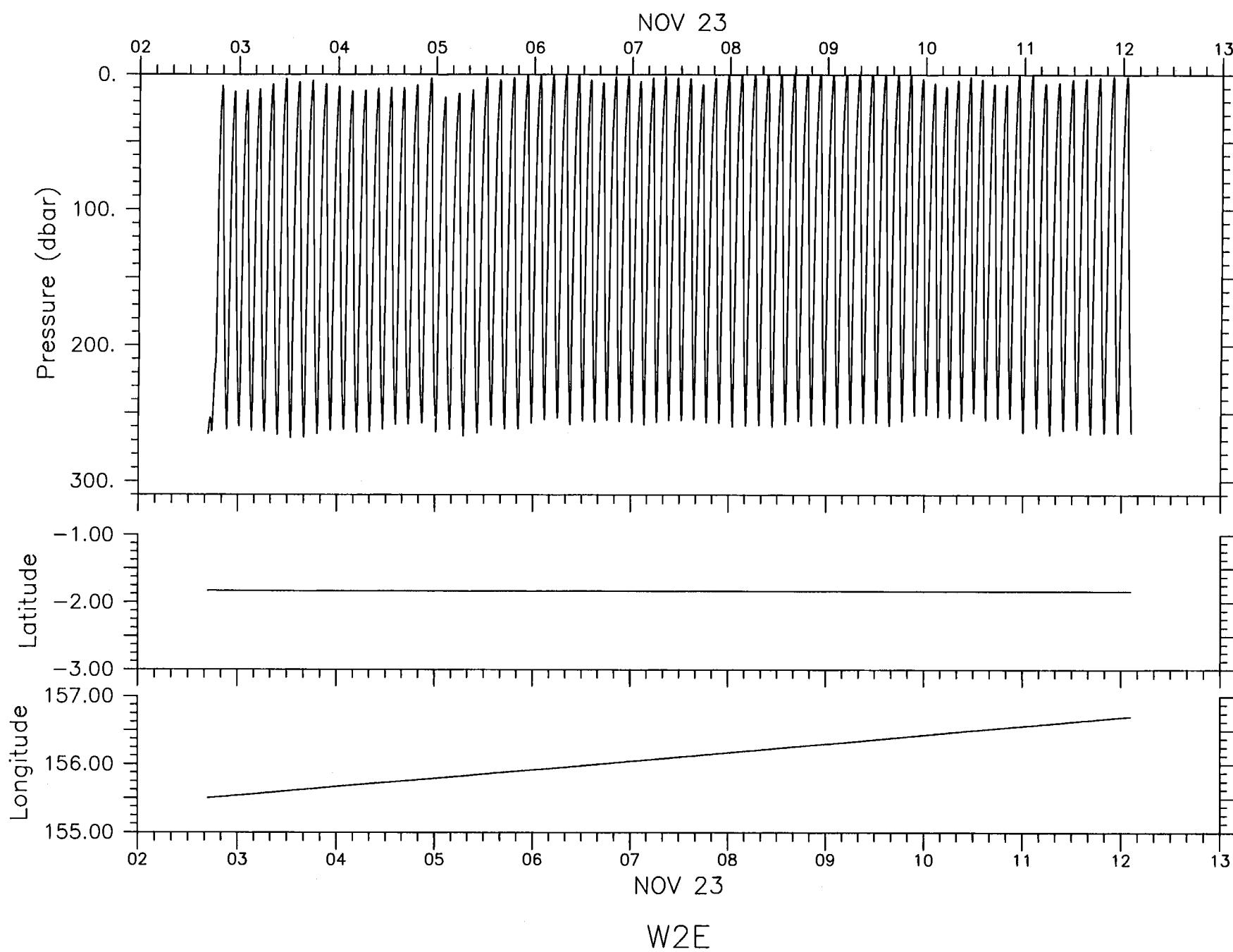
NOV 22



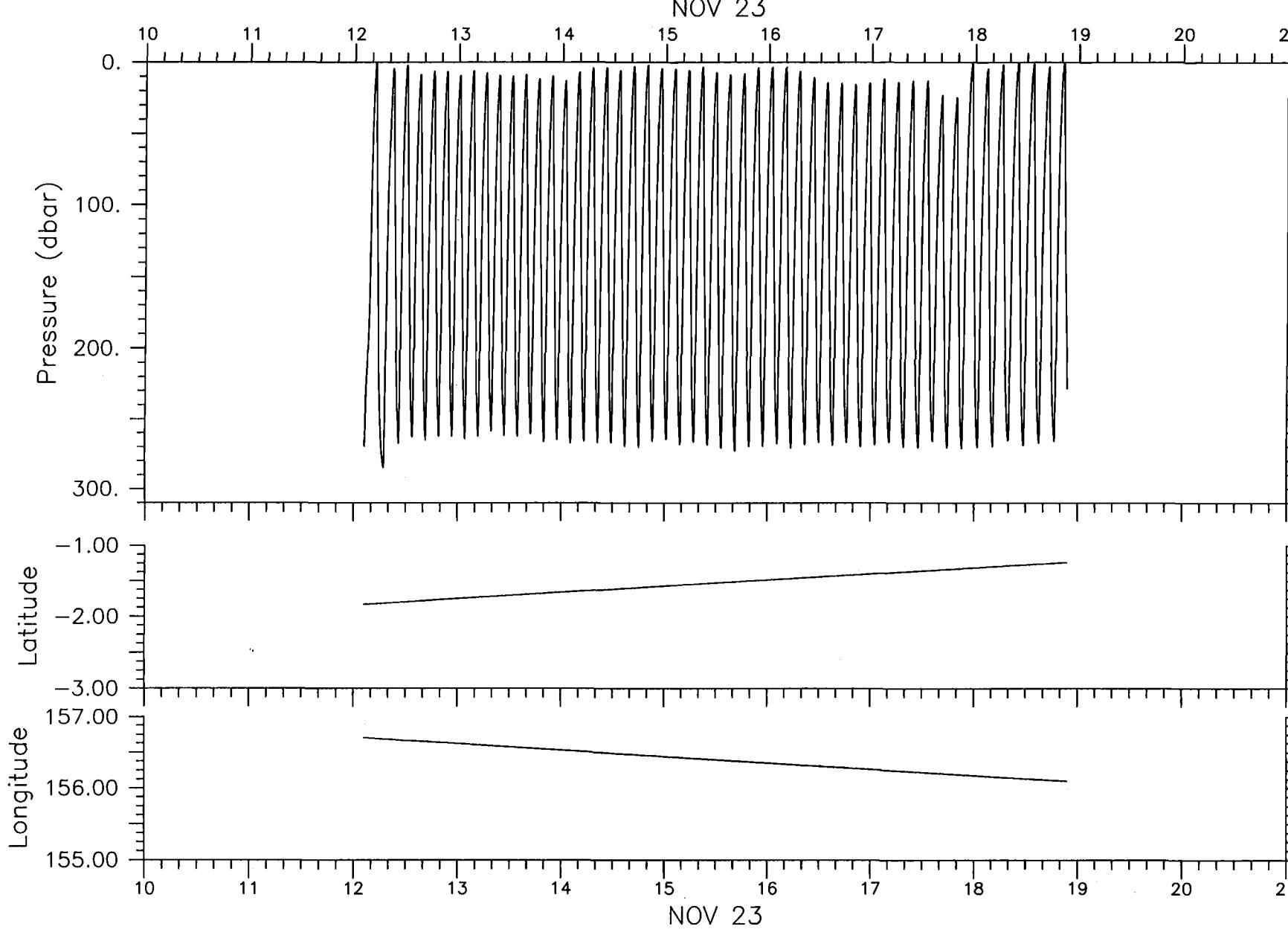
N2S



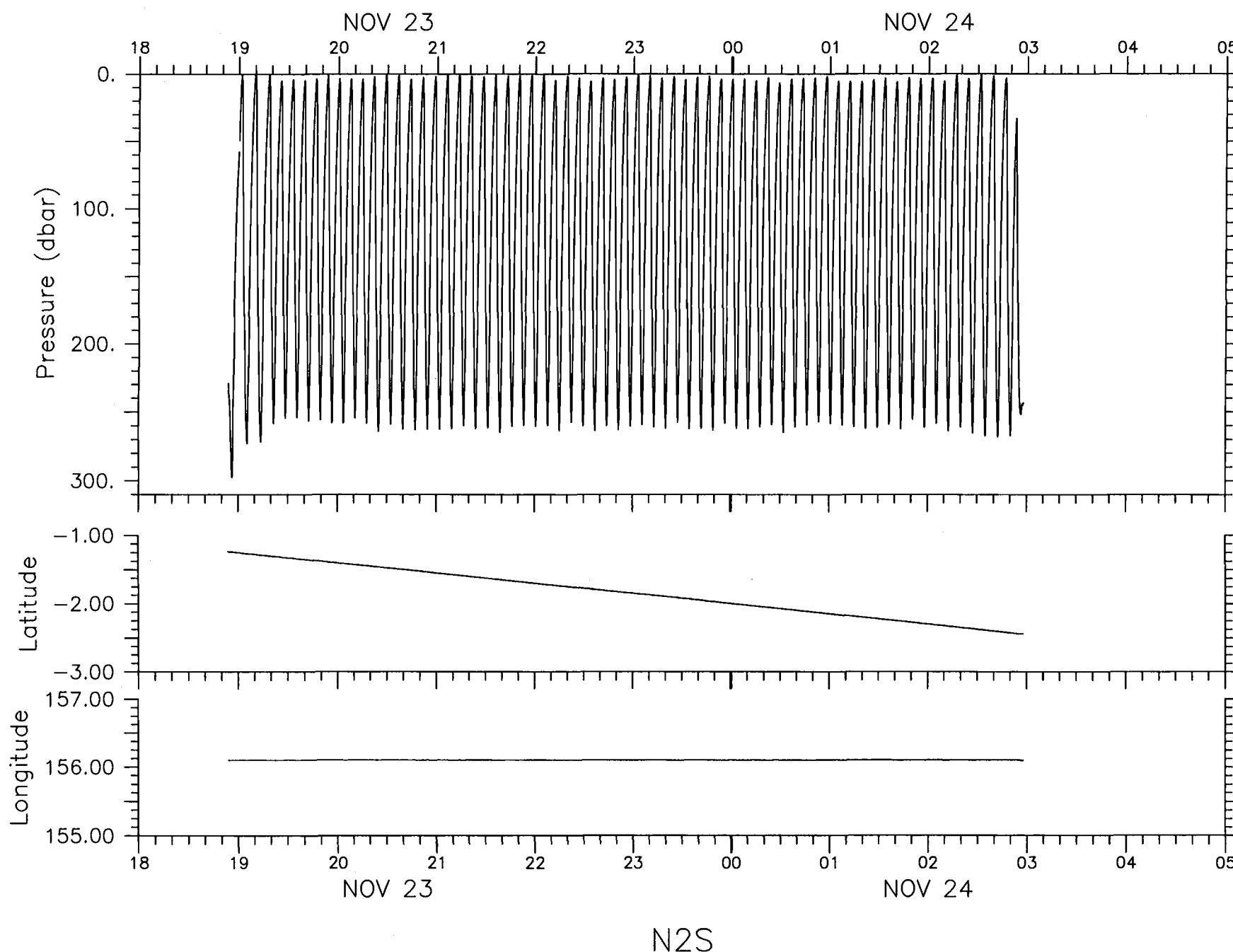
S2W

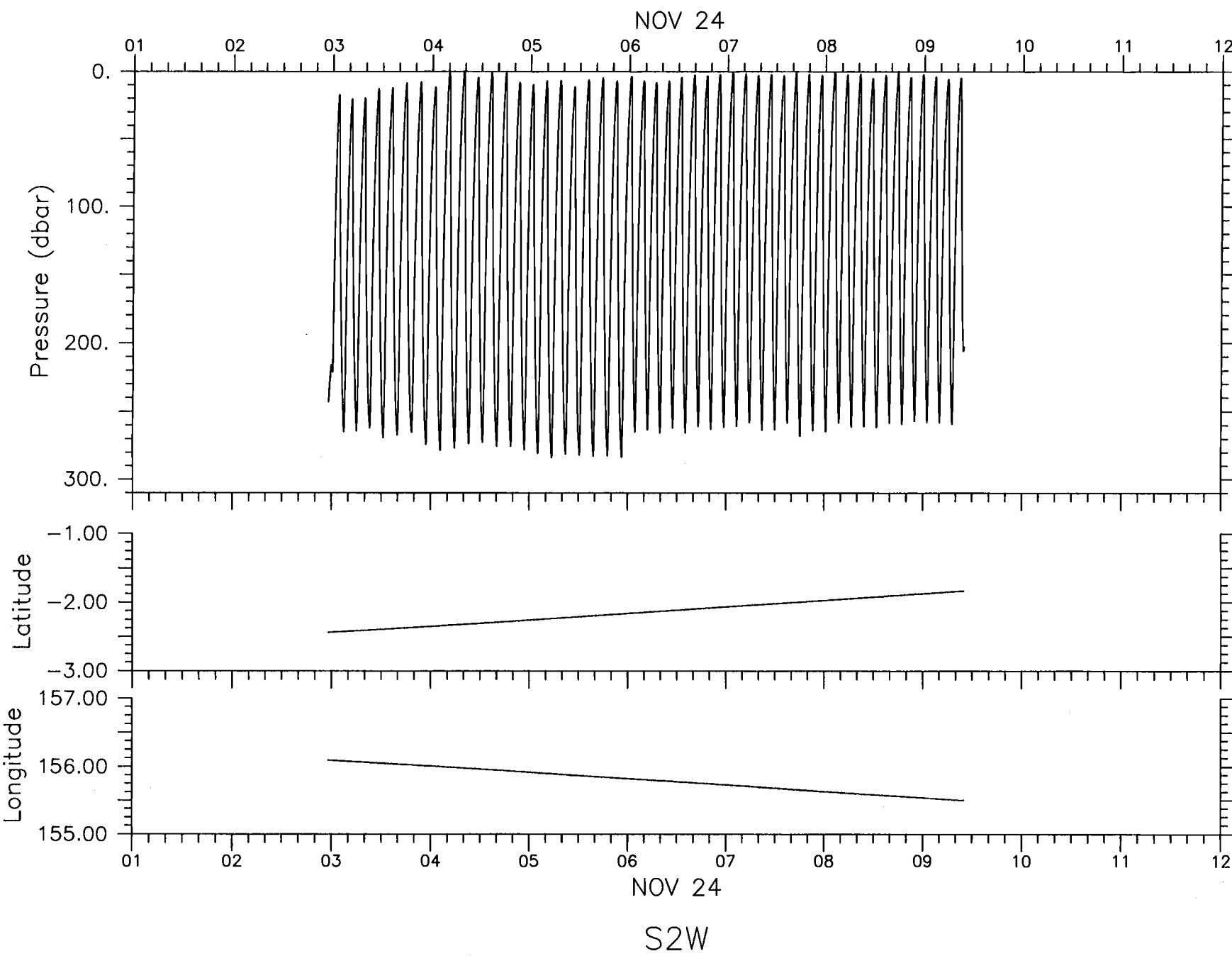


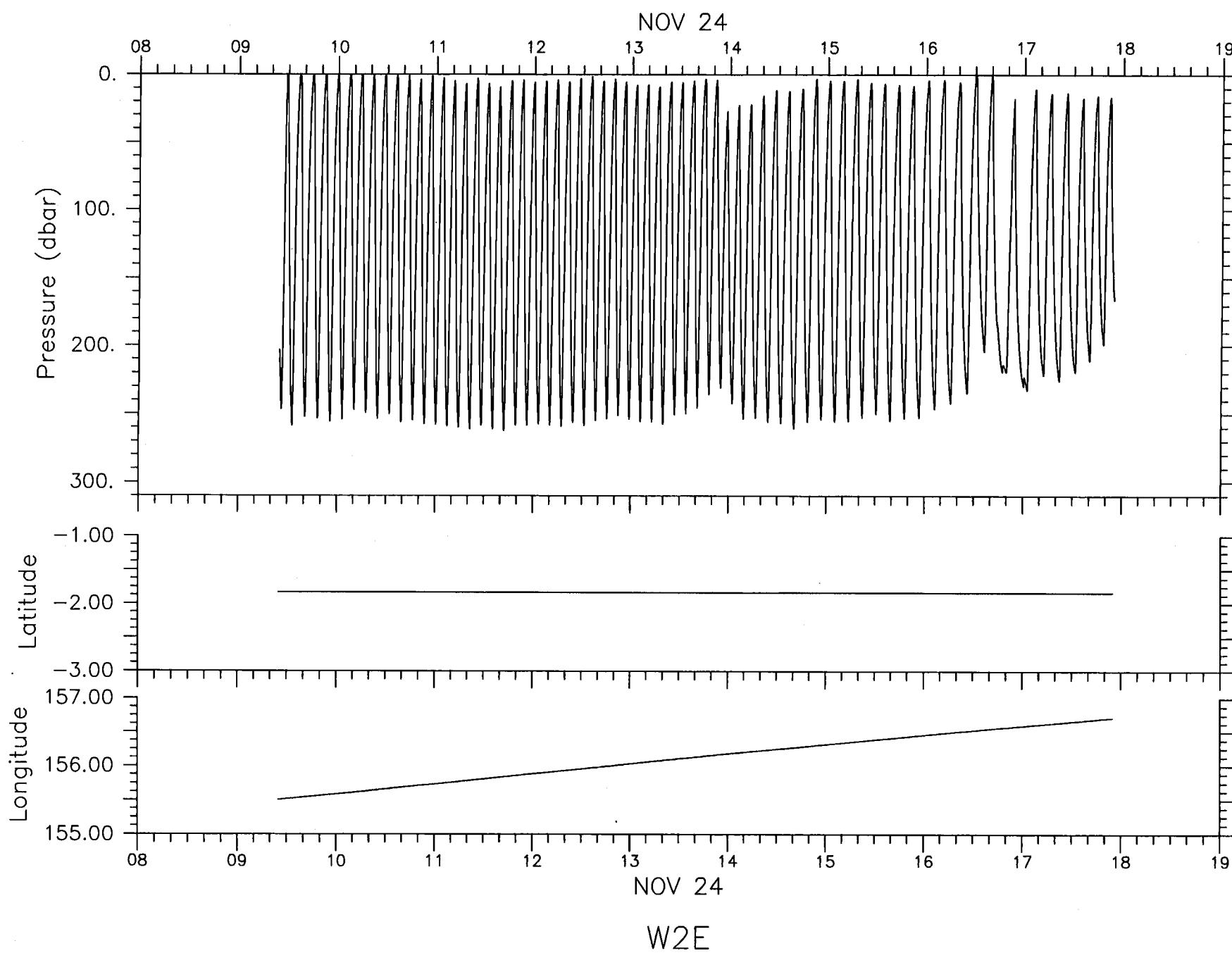
NOV 23

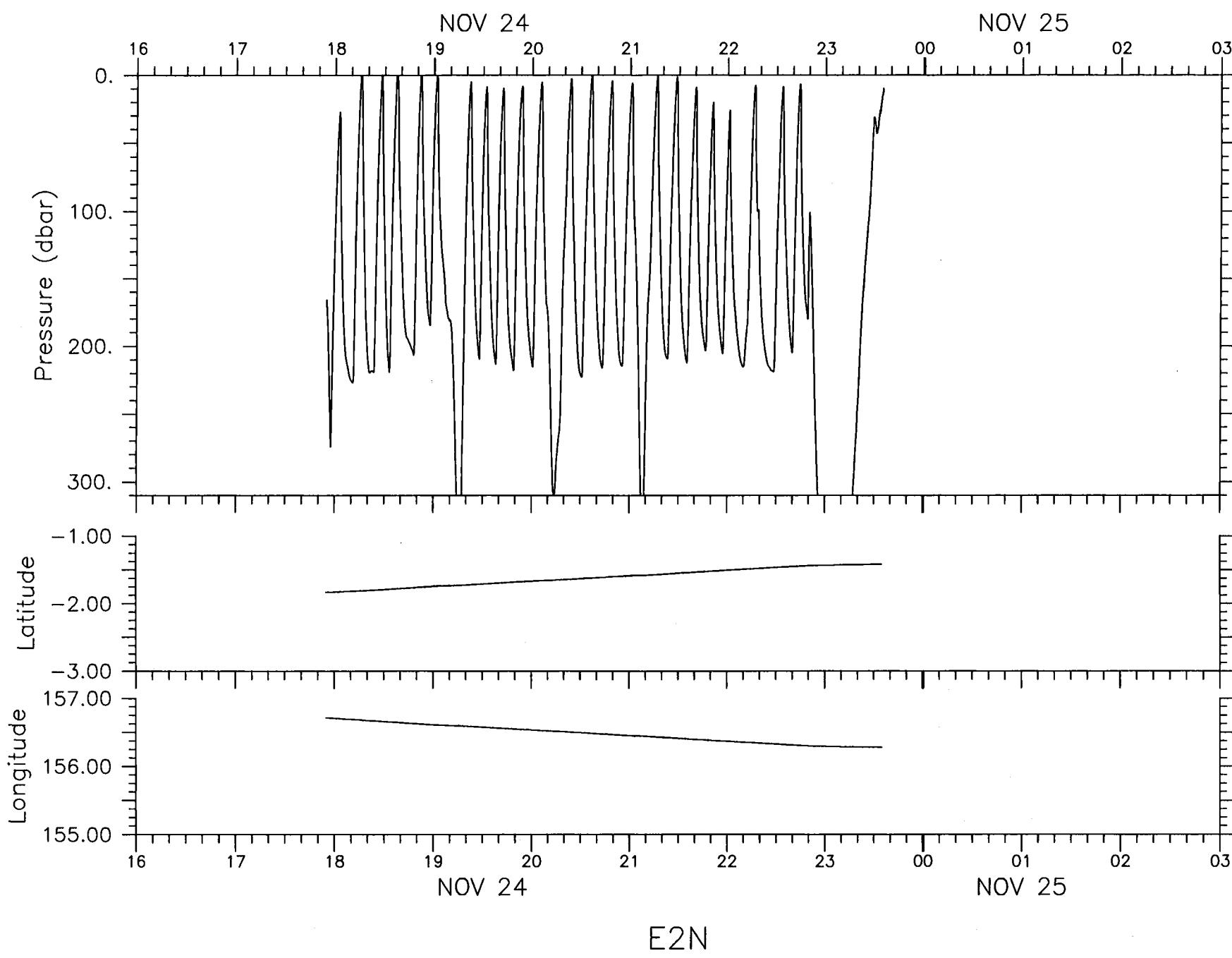


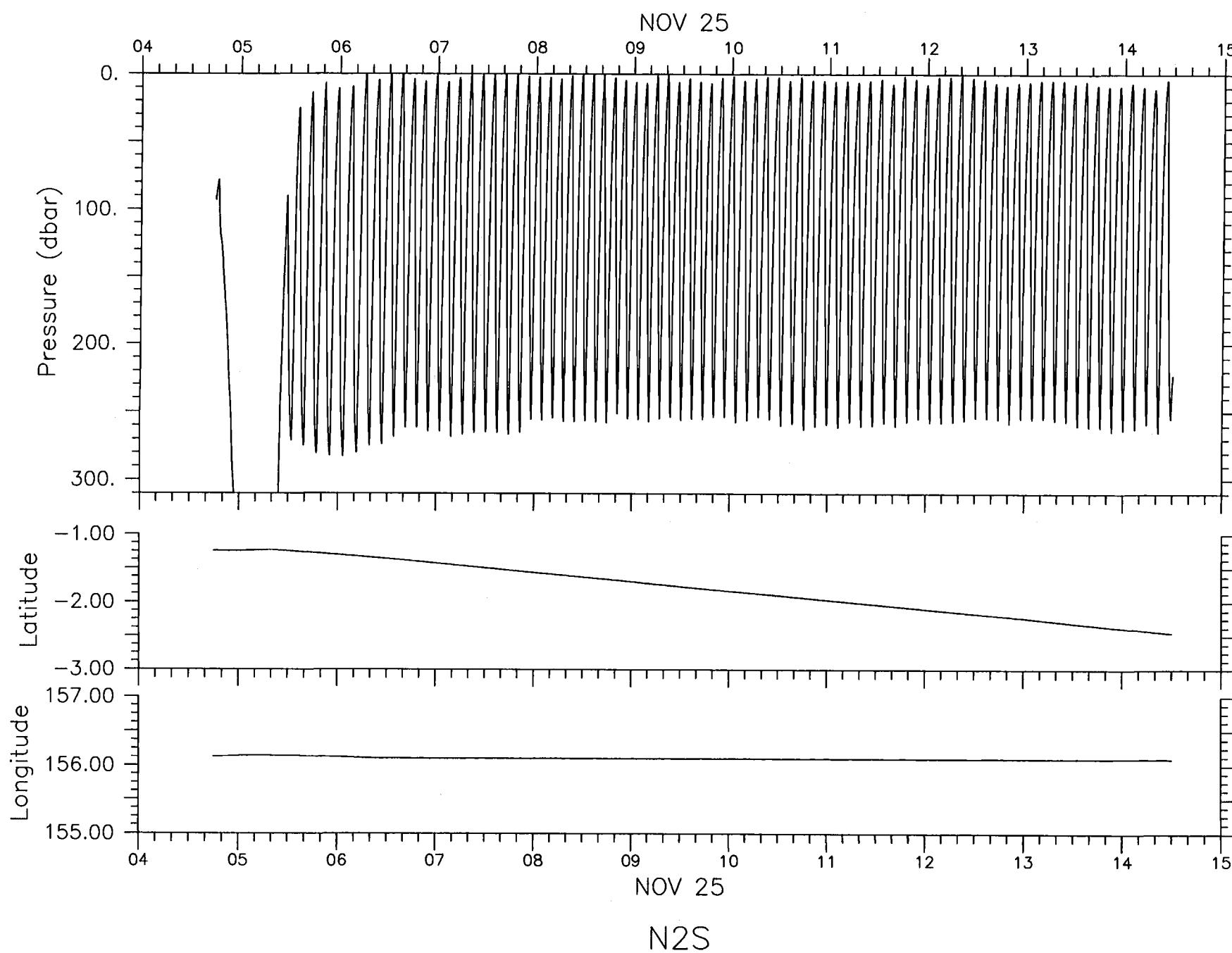
E2N



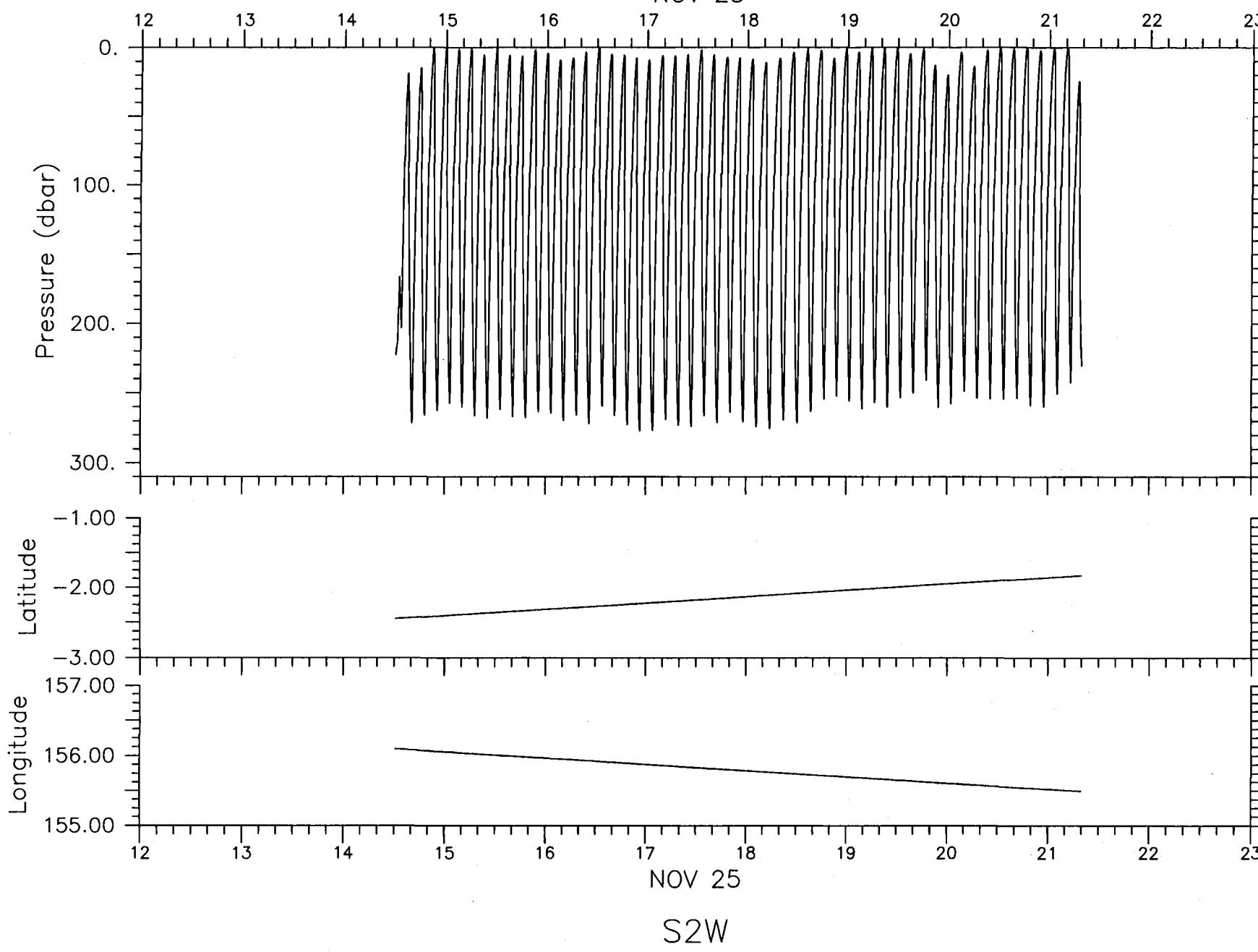




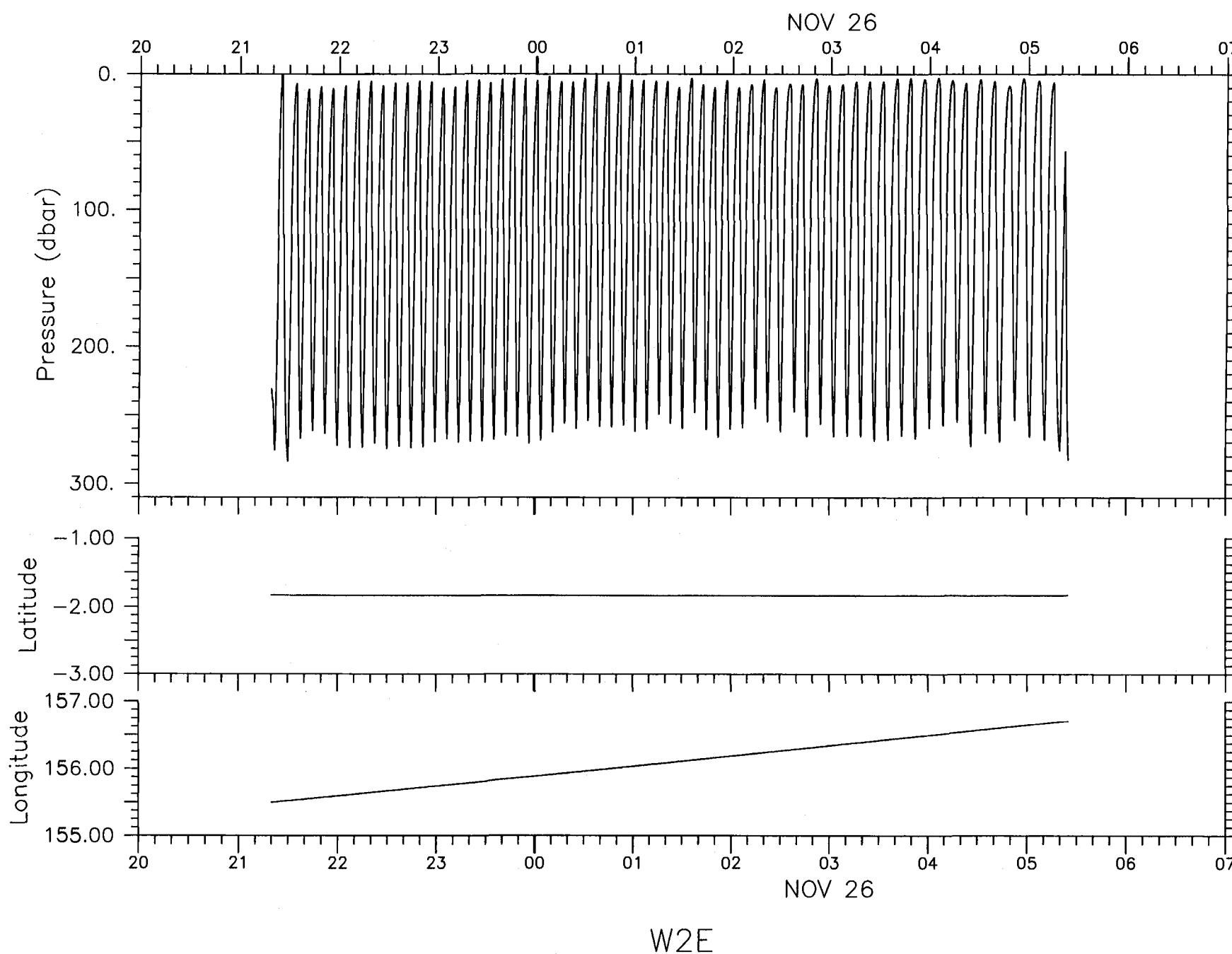




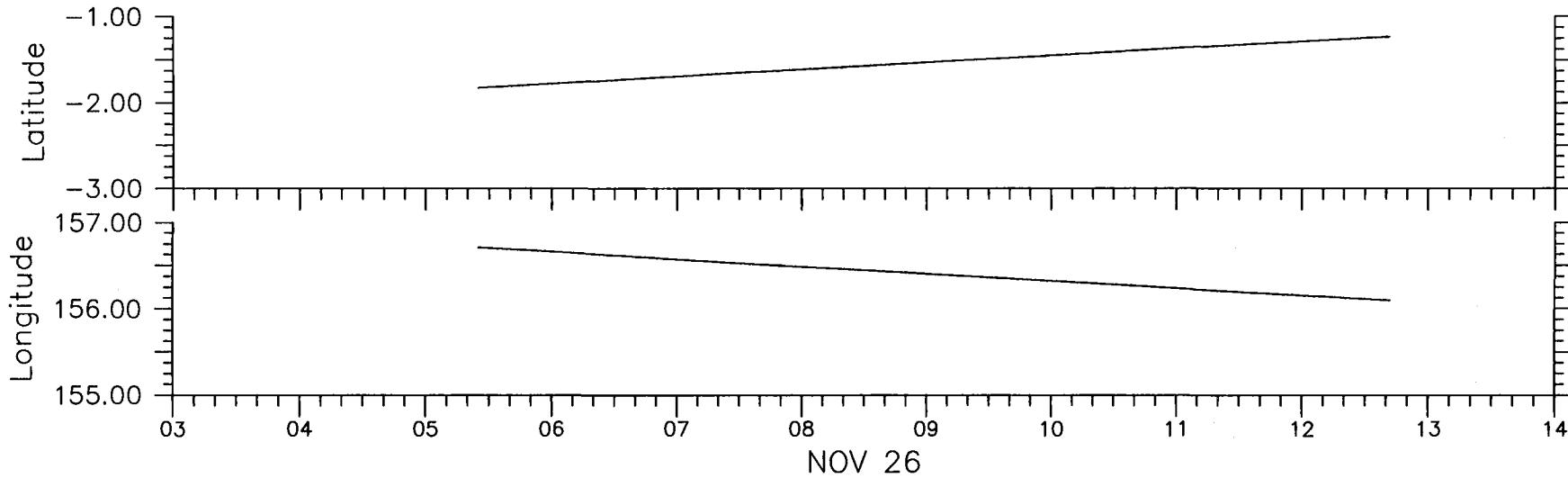
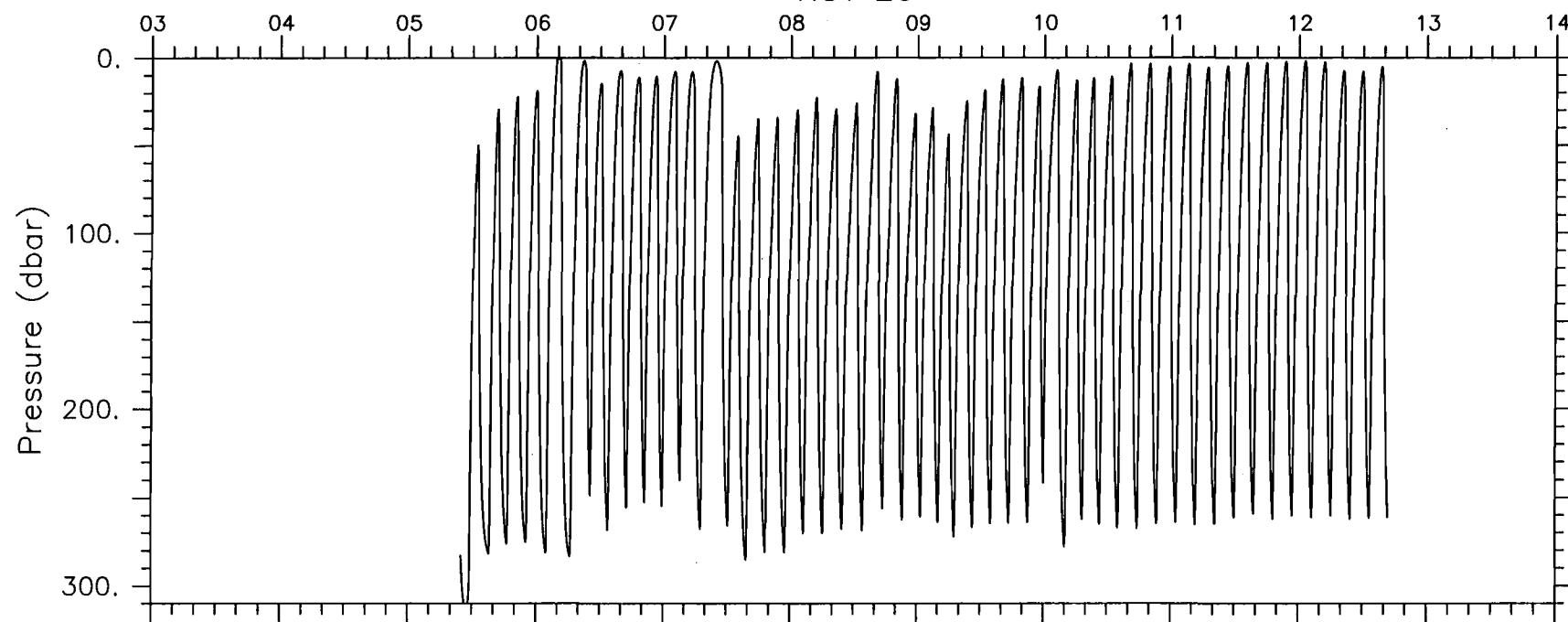
NOV 25



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NOV 26

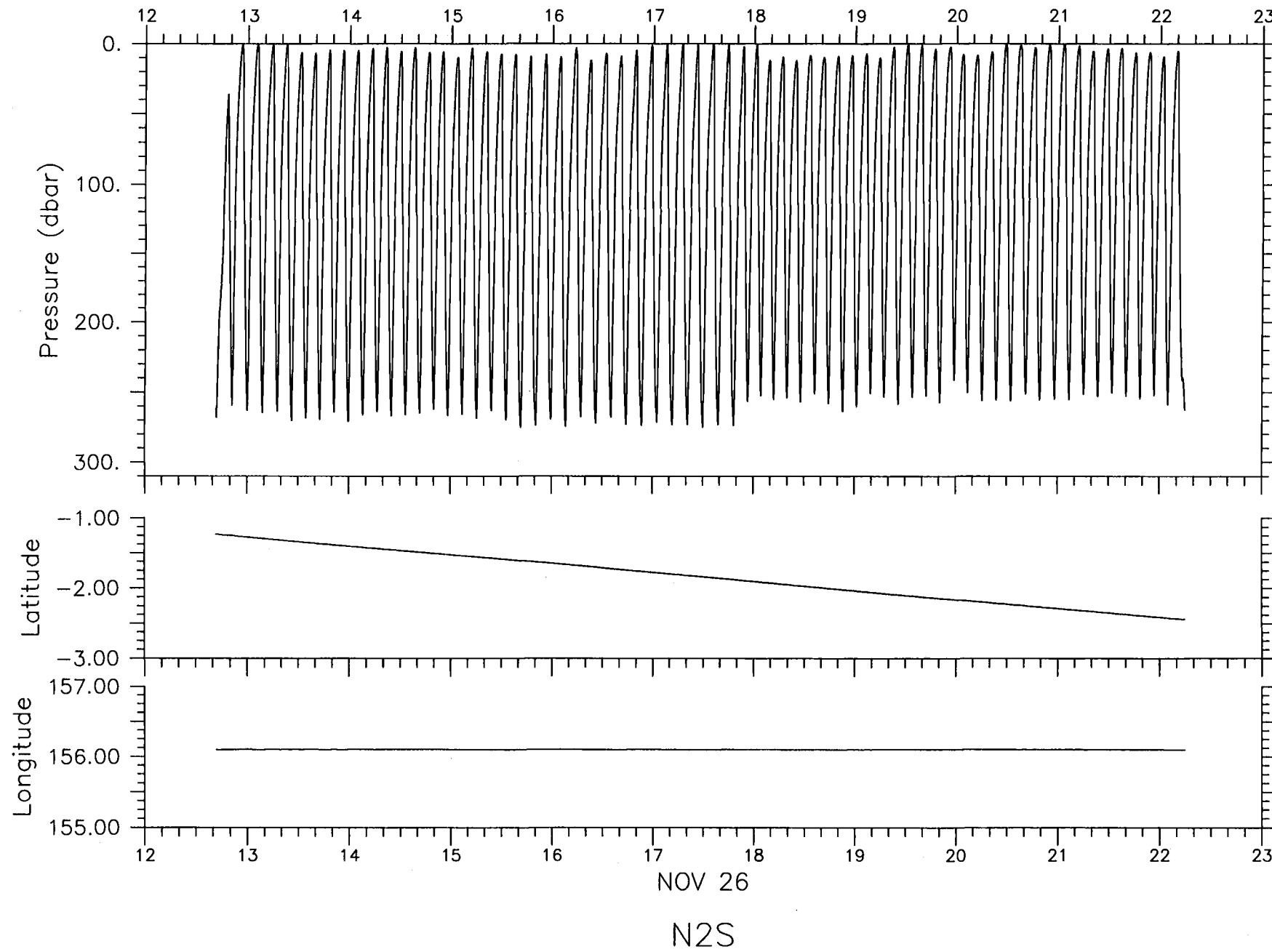


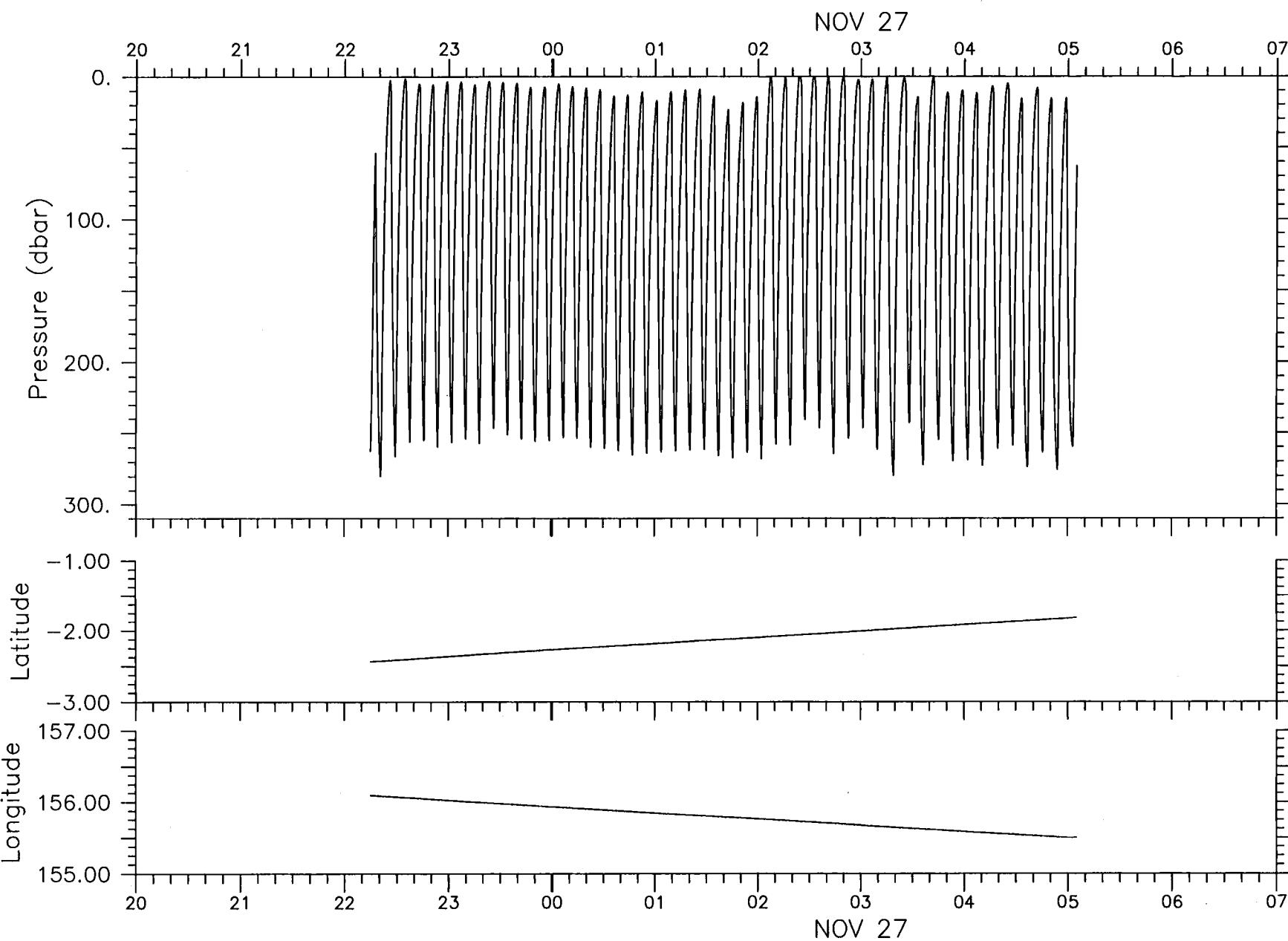
E2N

LL

78

NOV 26

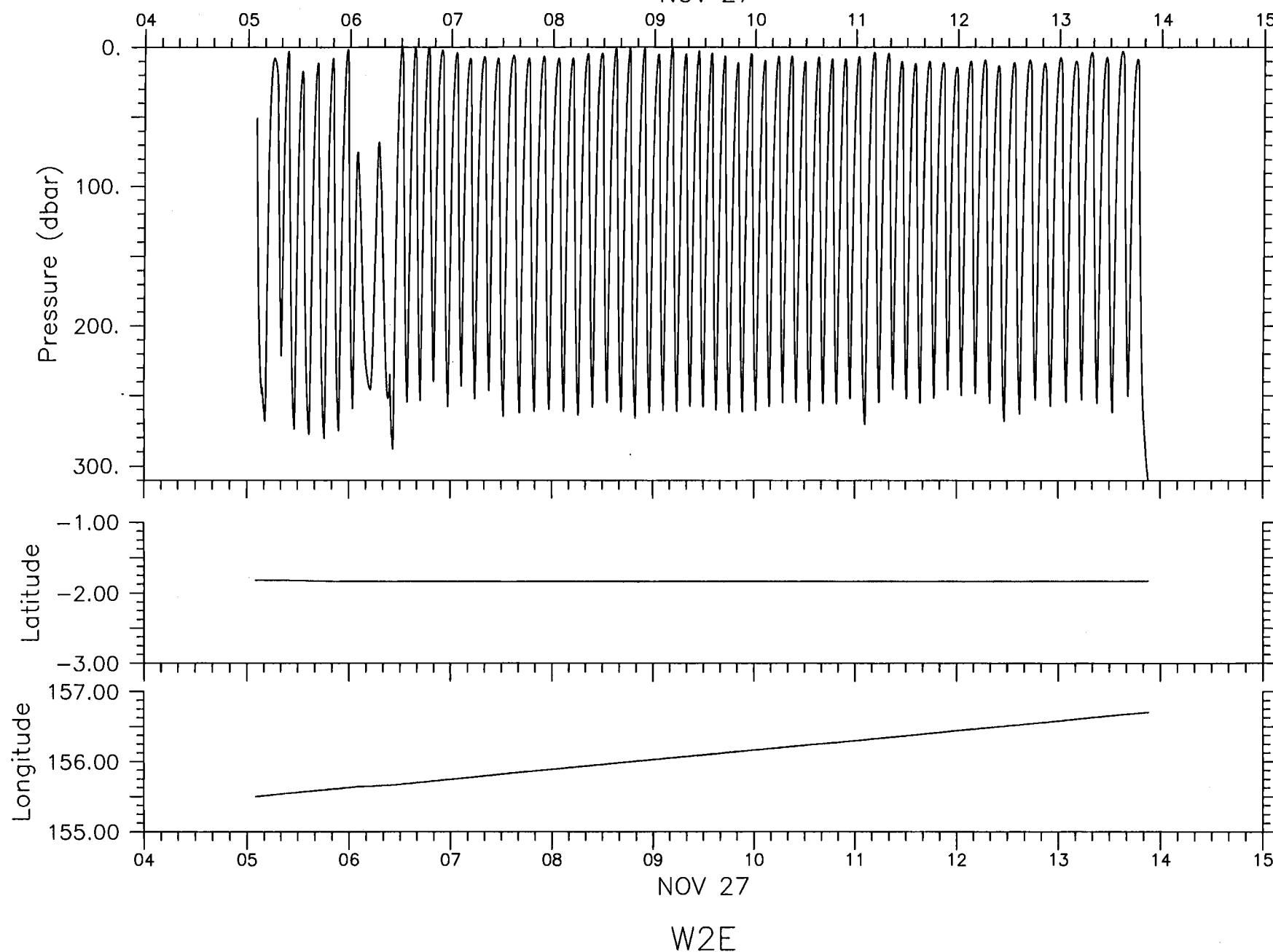




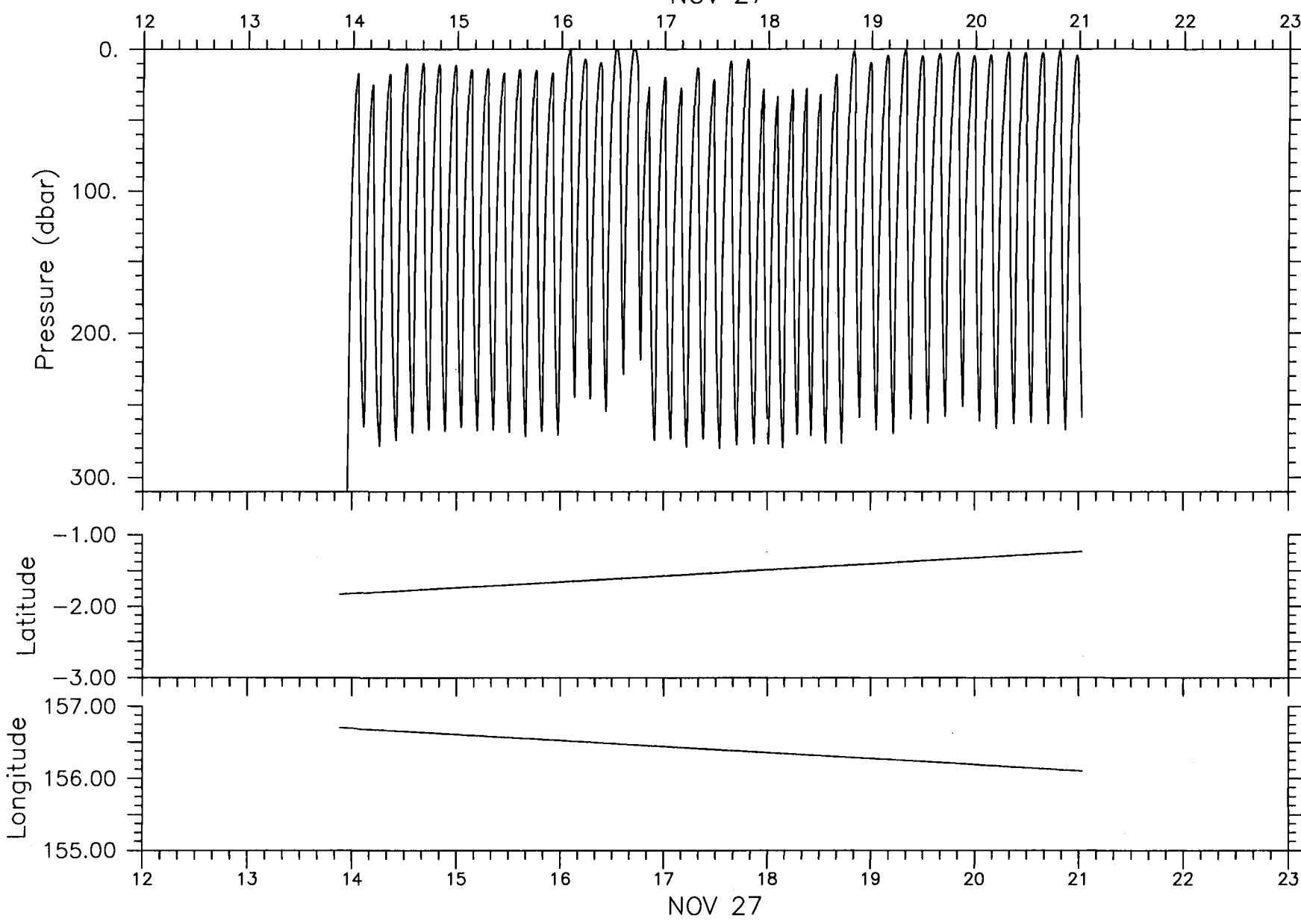
S2W

08

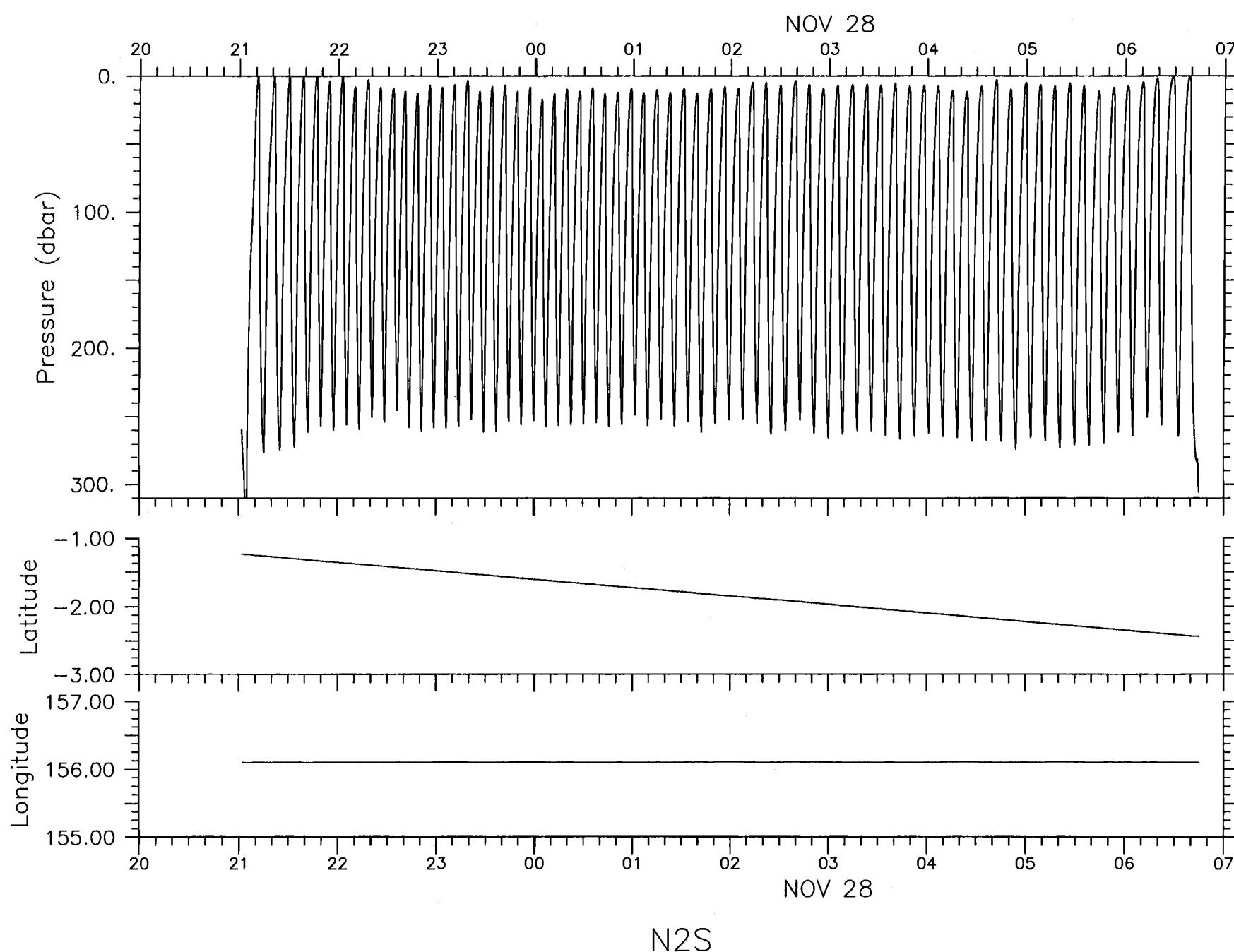
NOV 27



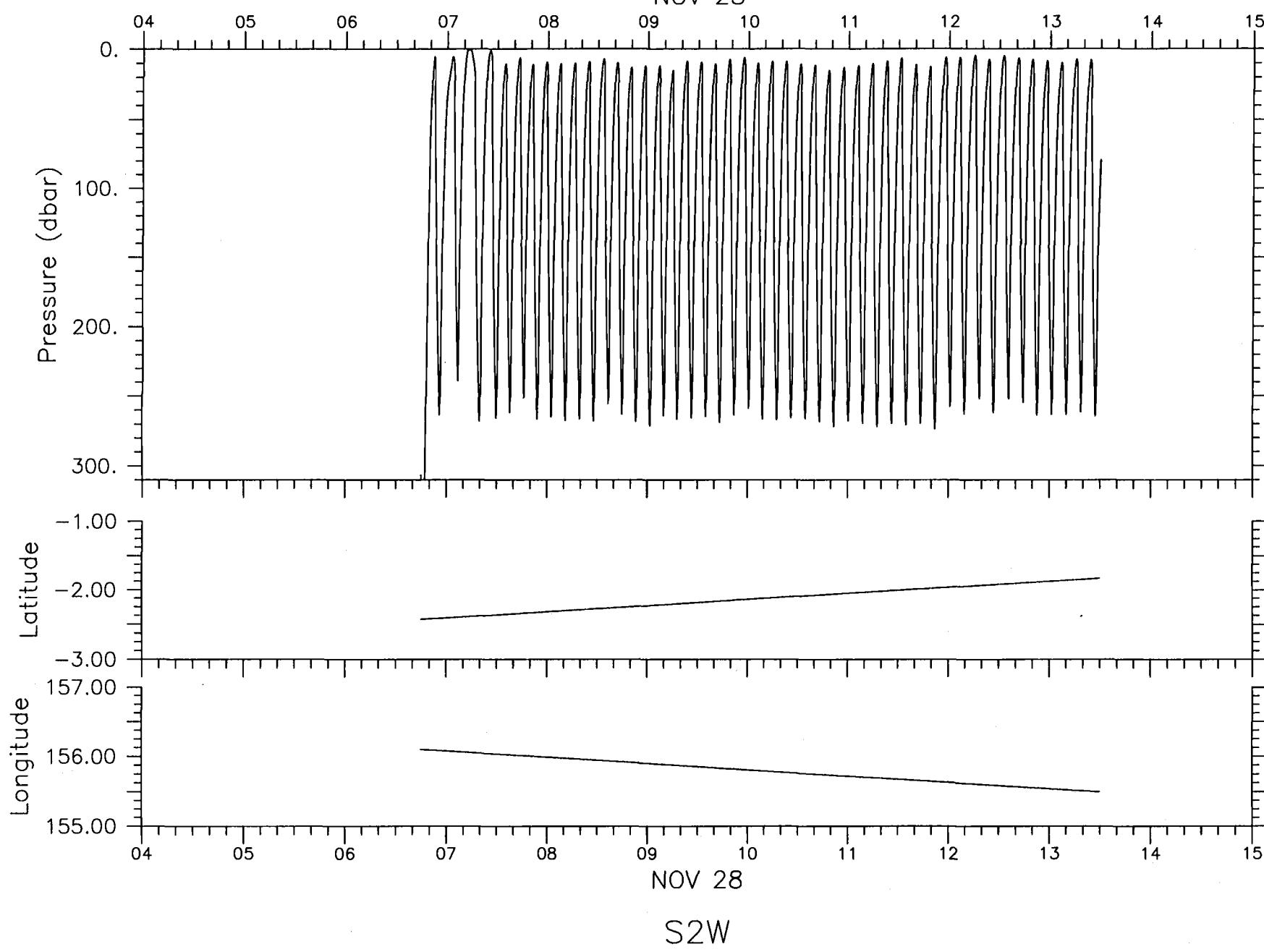
NOV 27

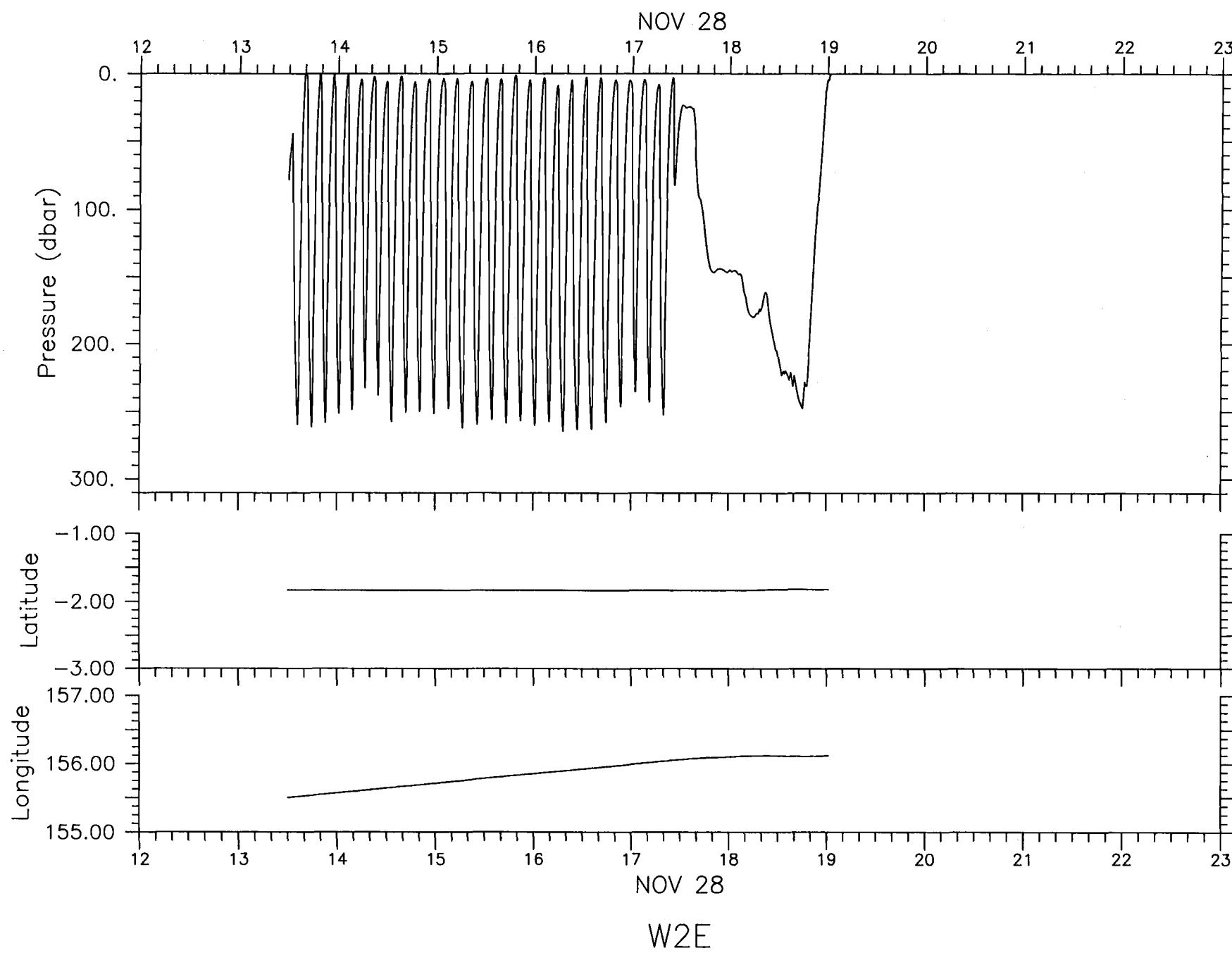


E2N

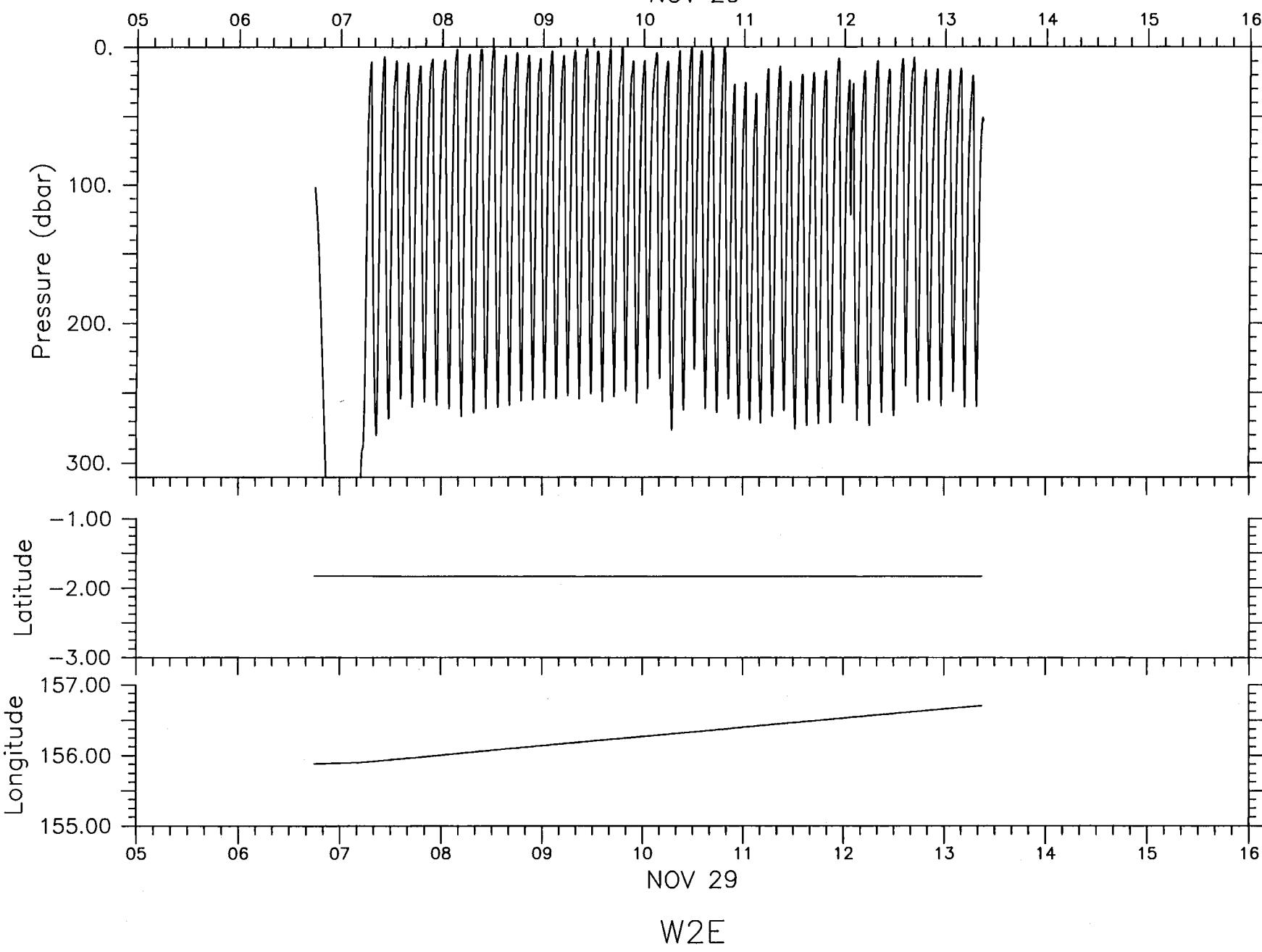


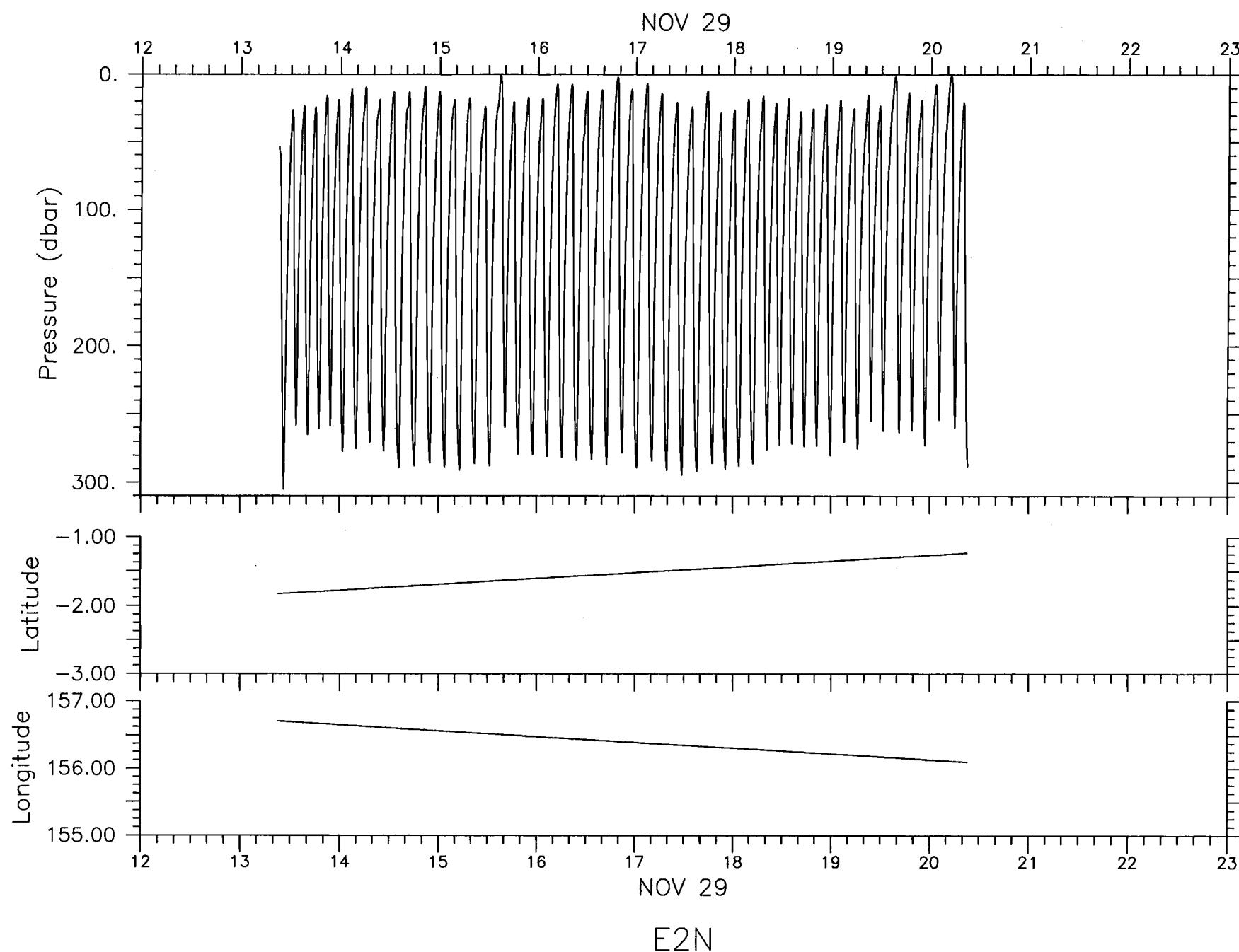
NOV 28

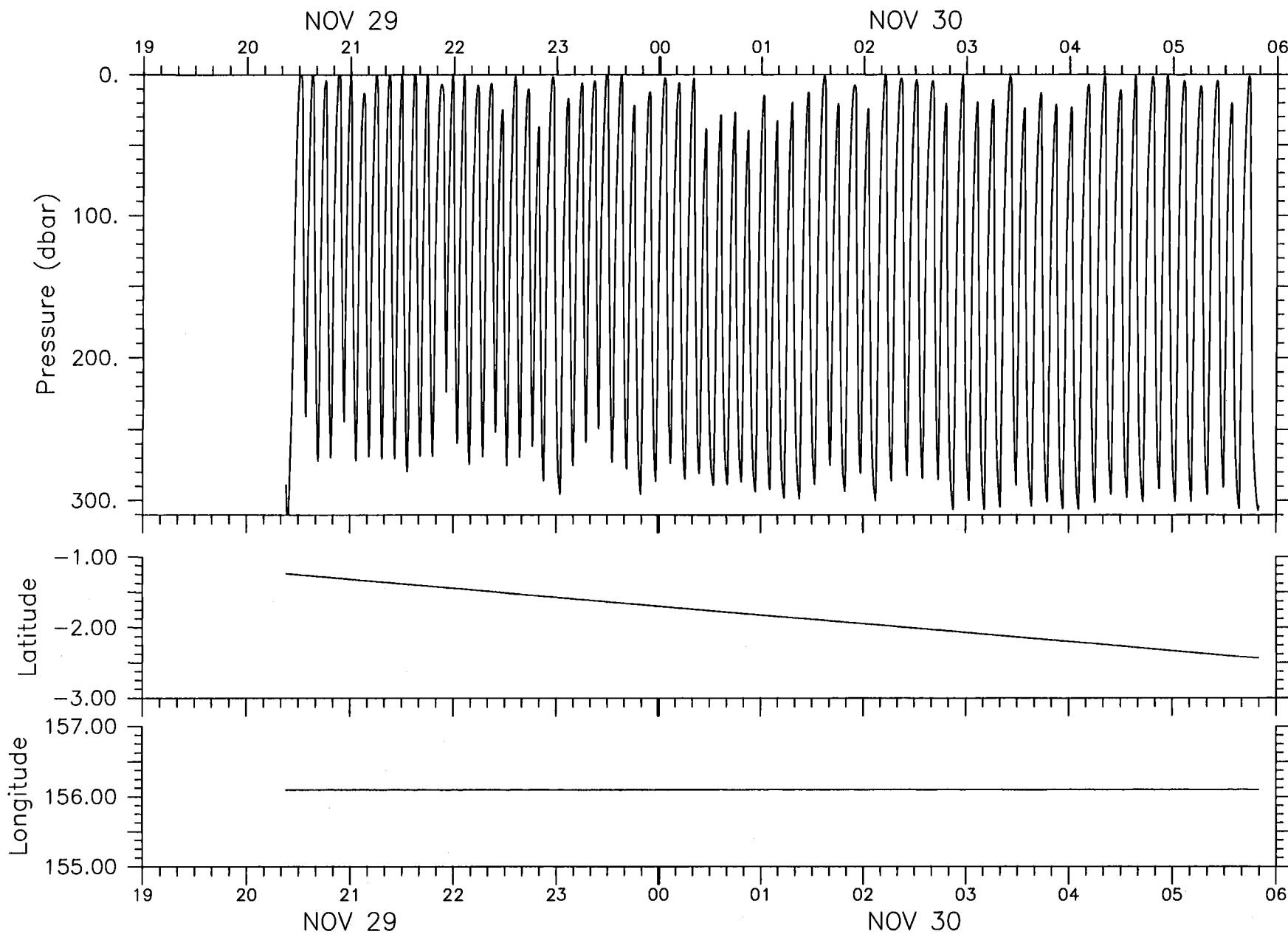




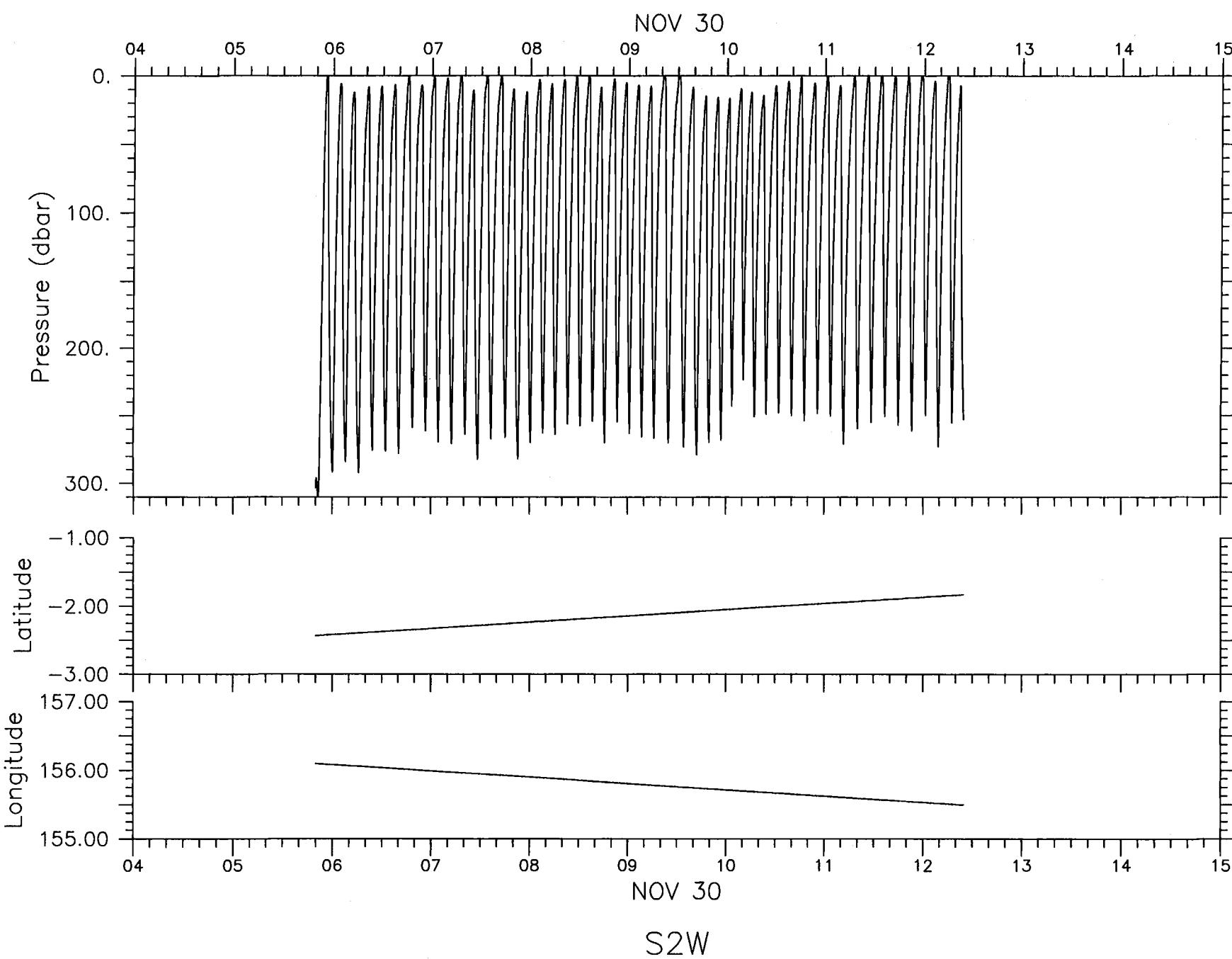
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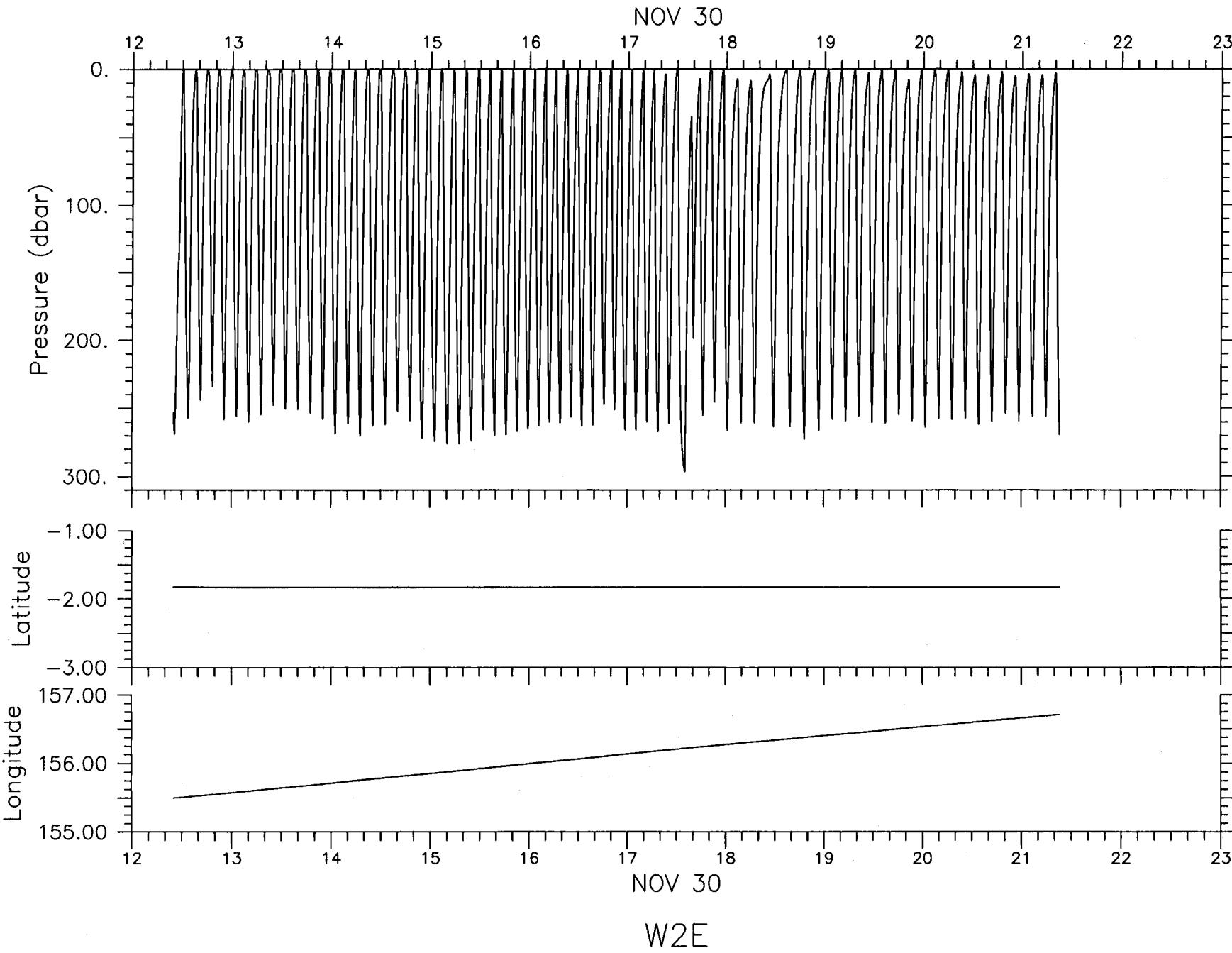




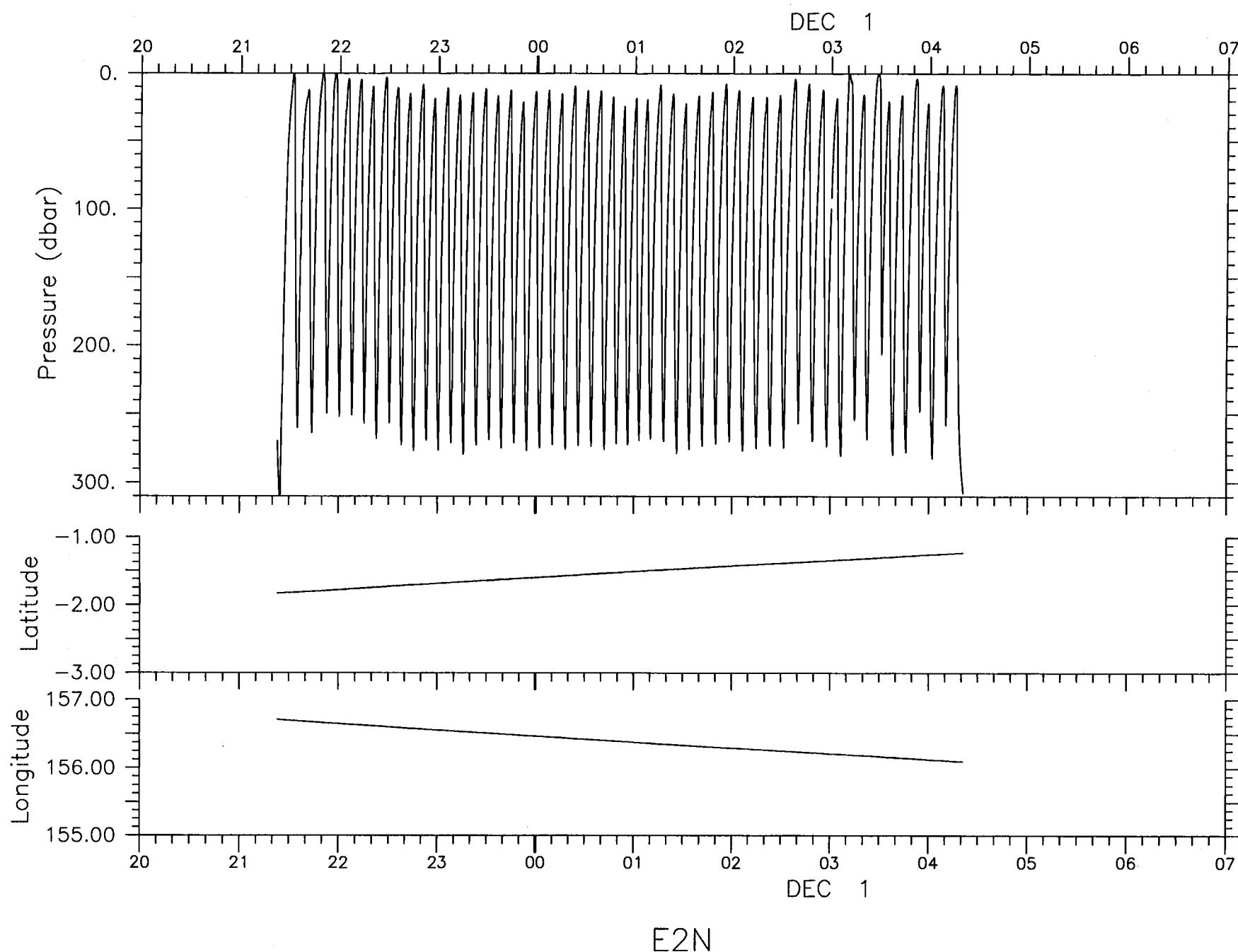


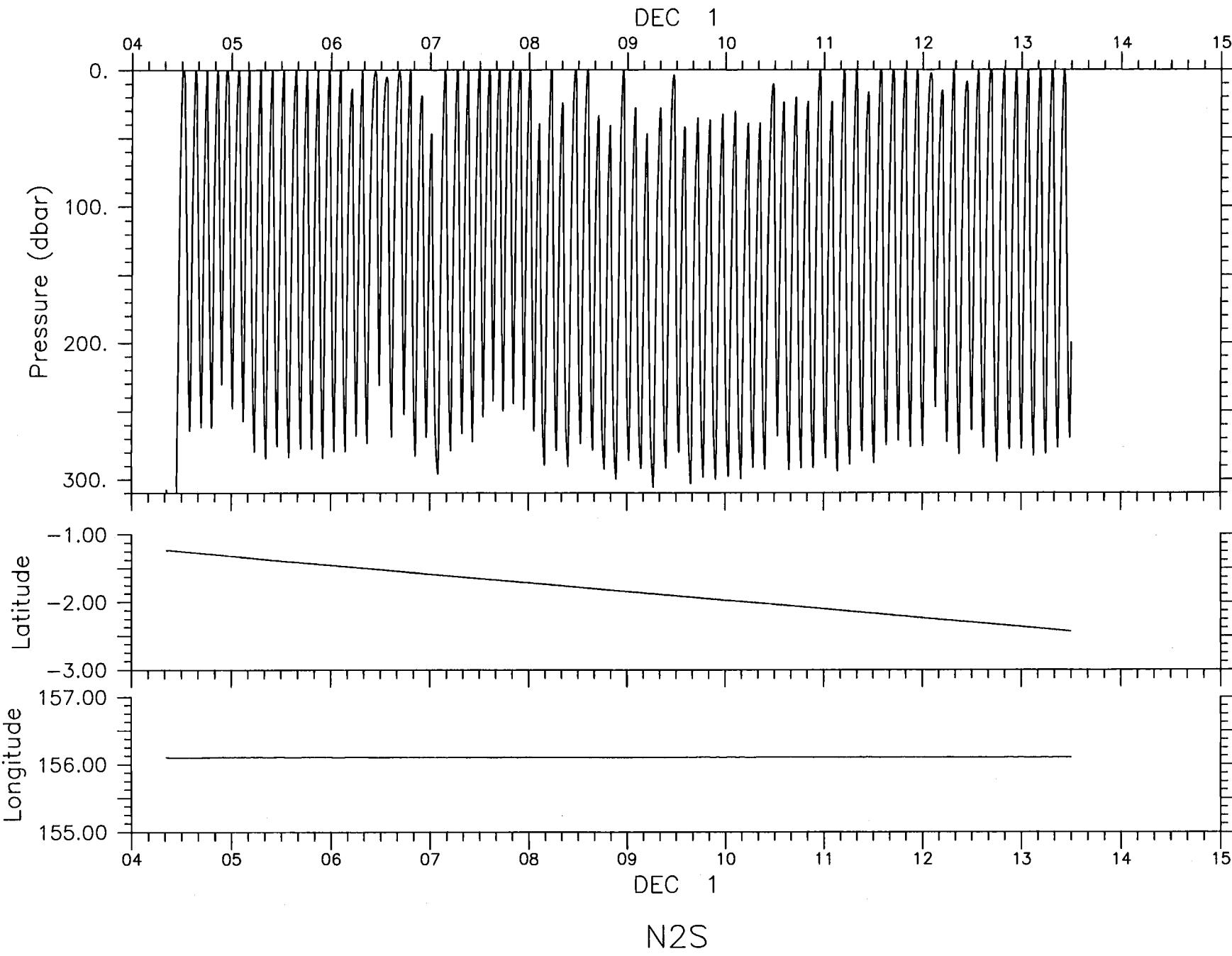
N2S

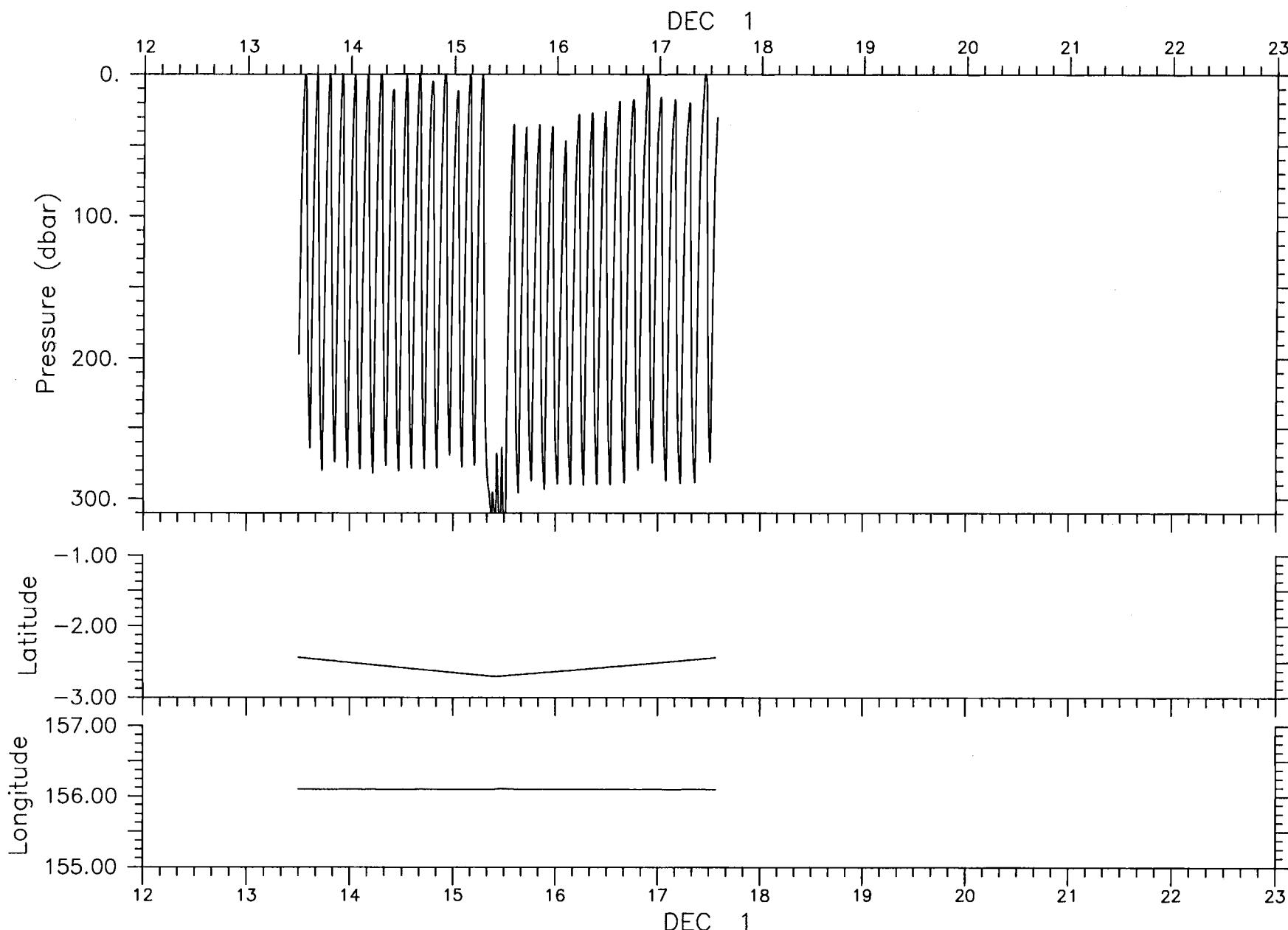




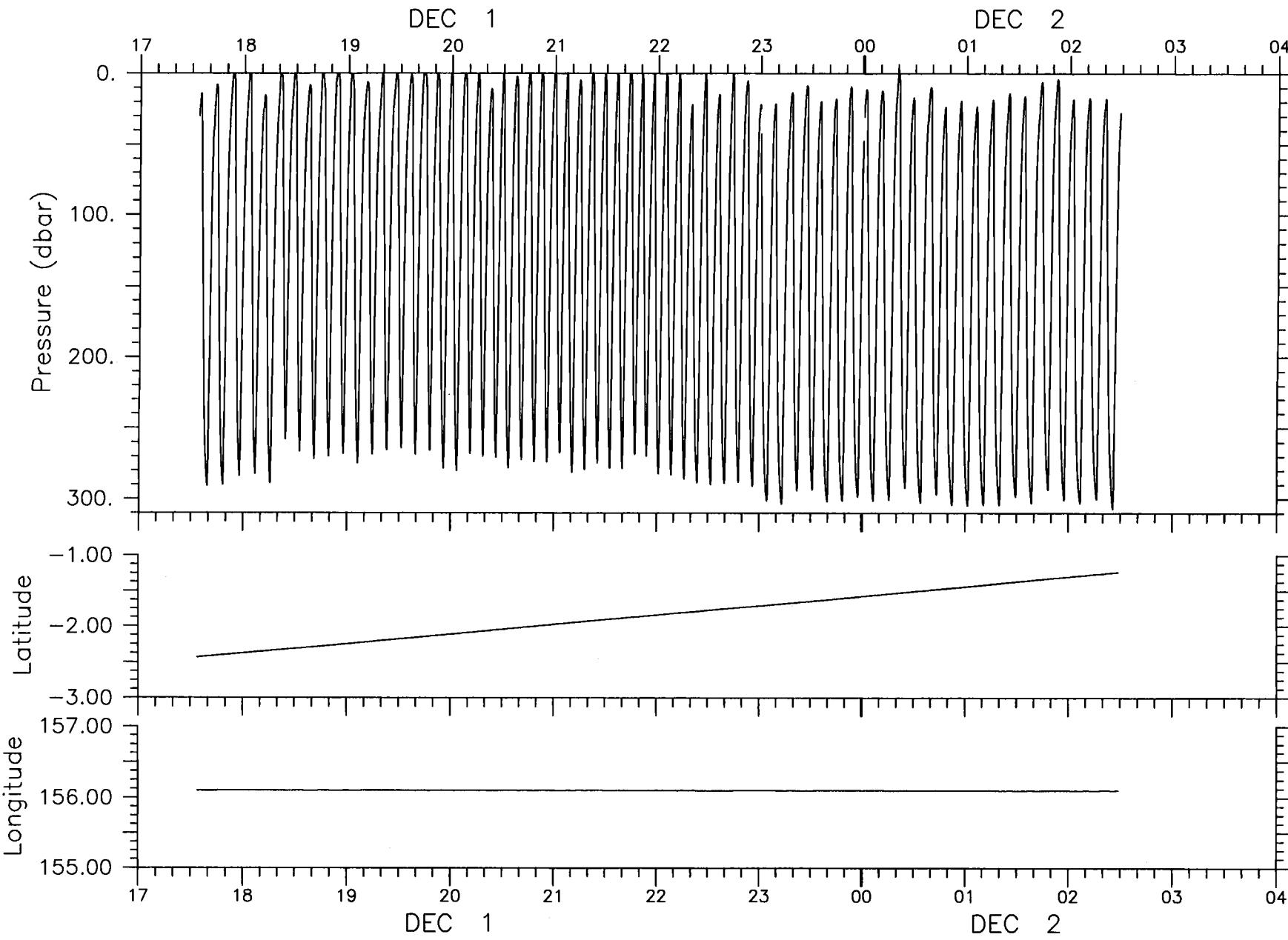
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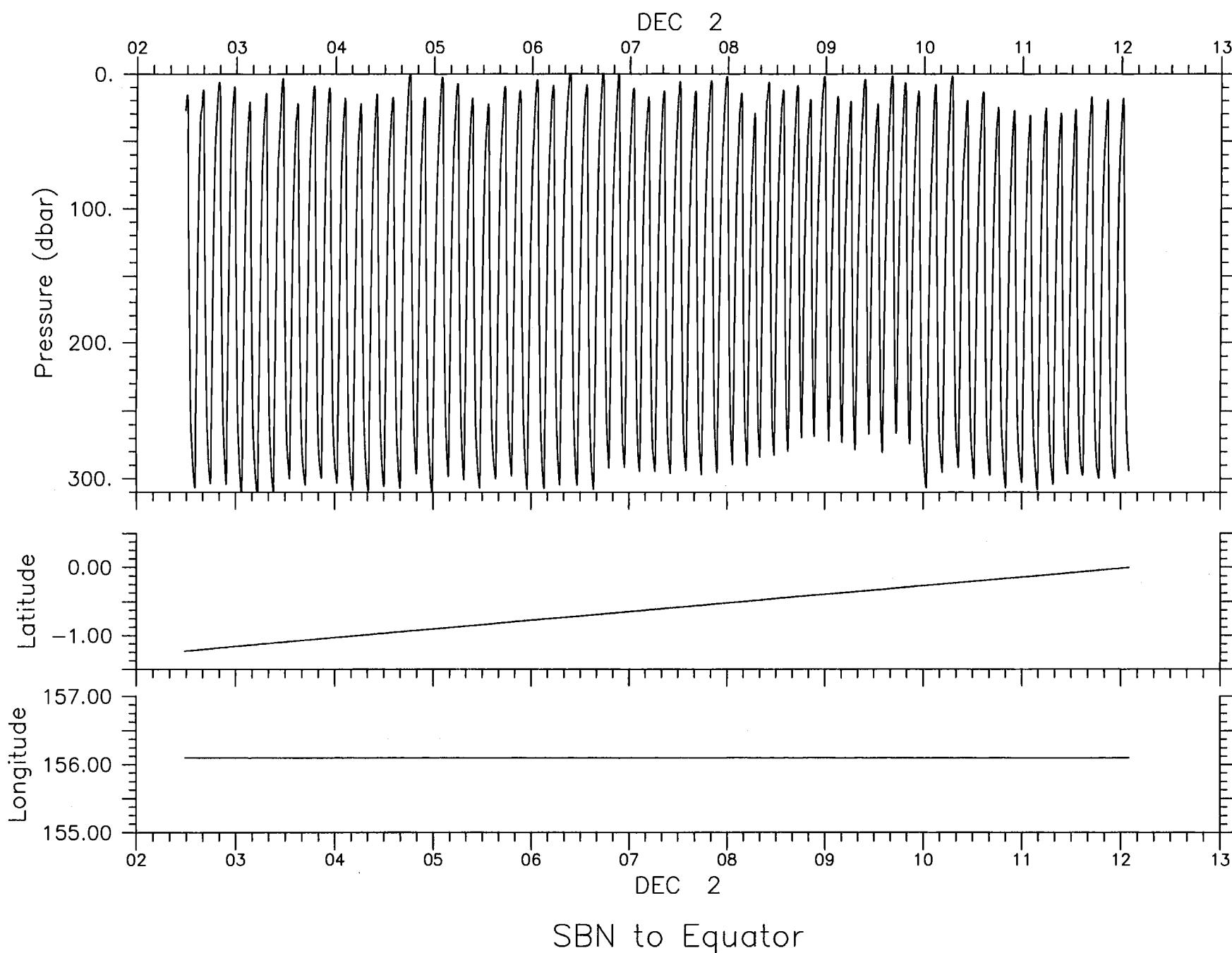


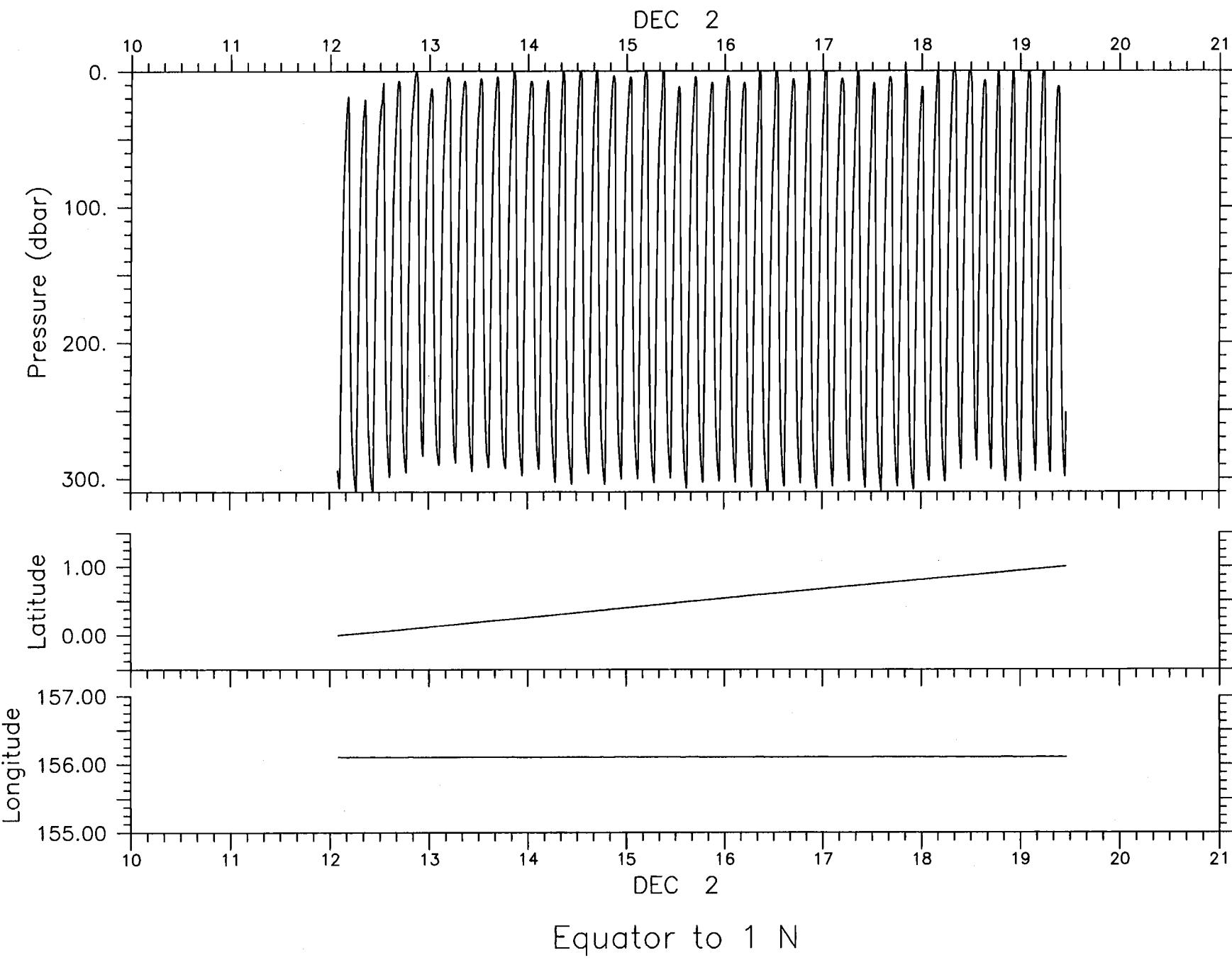


Southward Extension of N2S

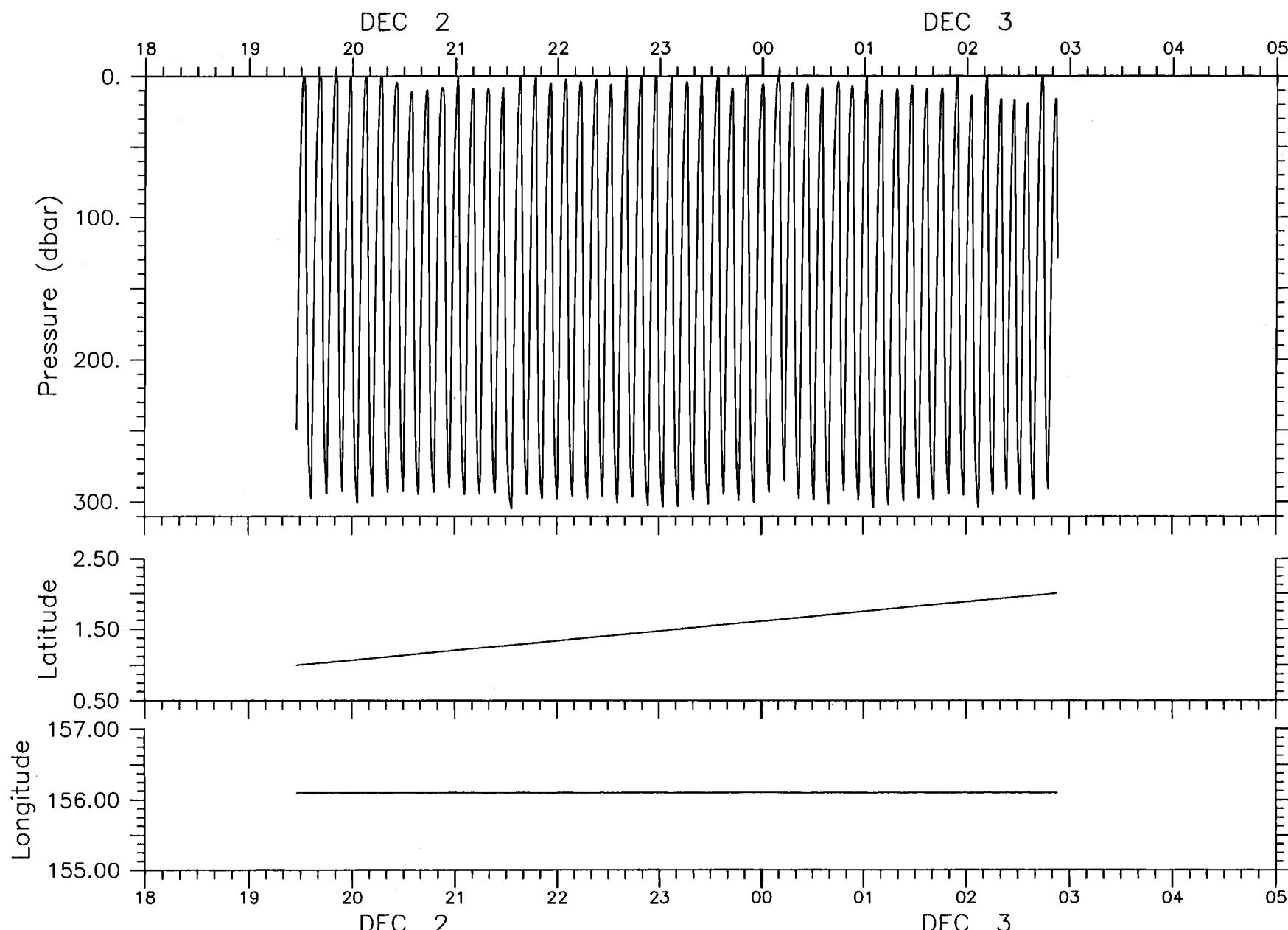


S2N

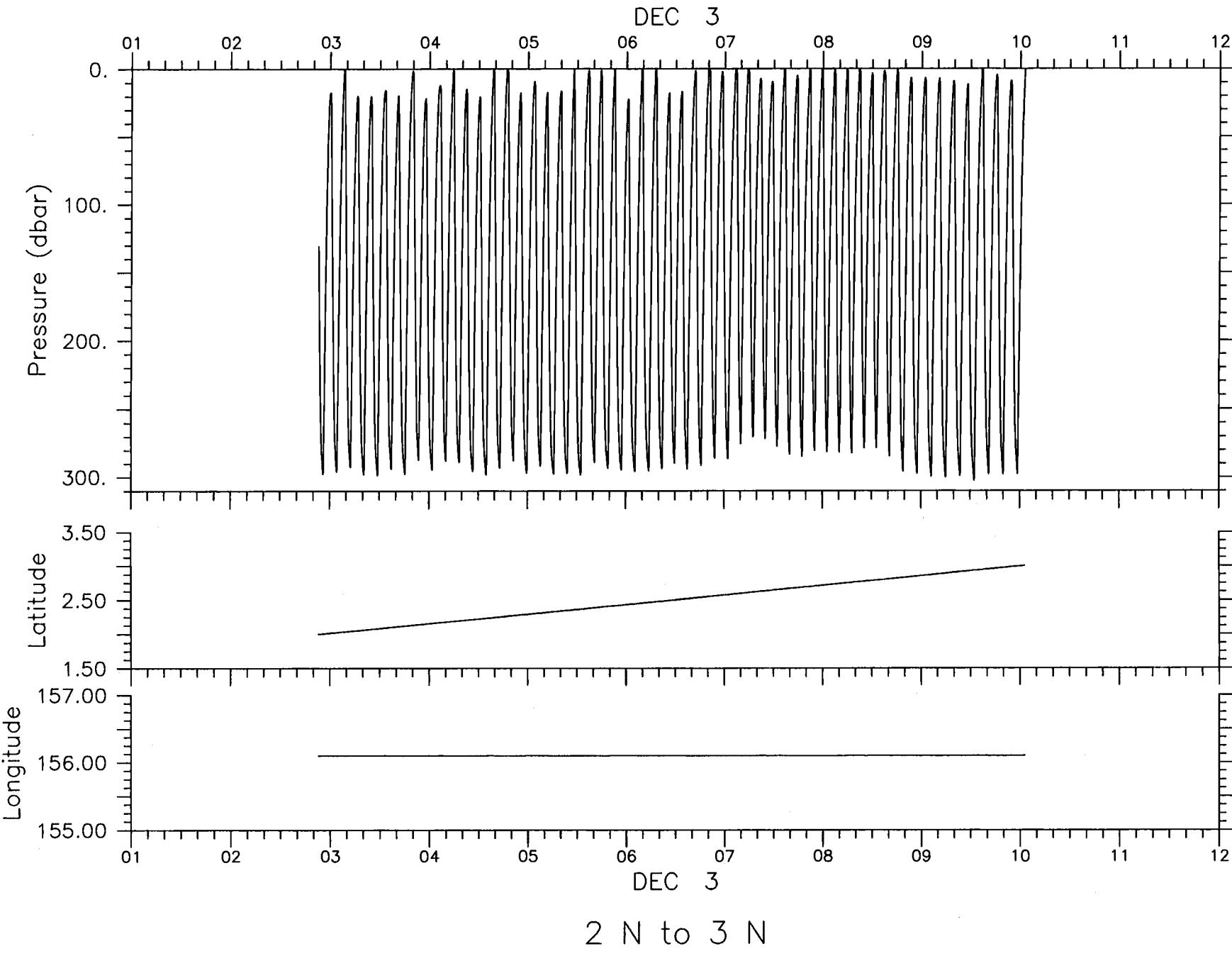




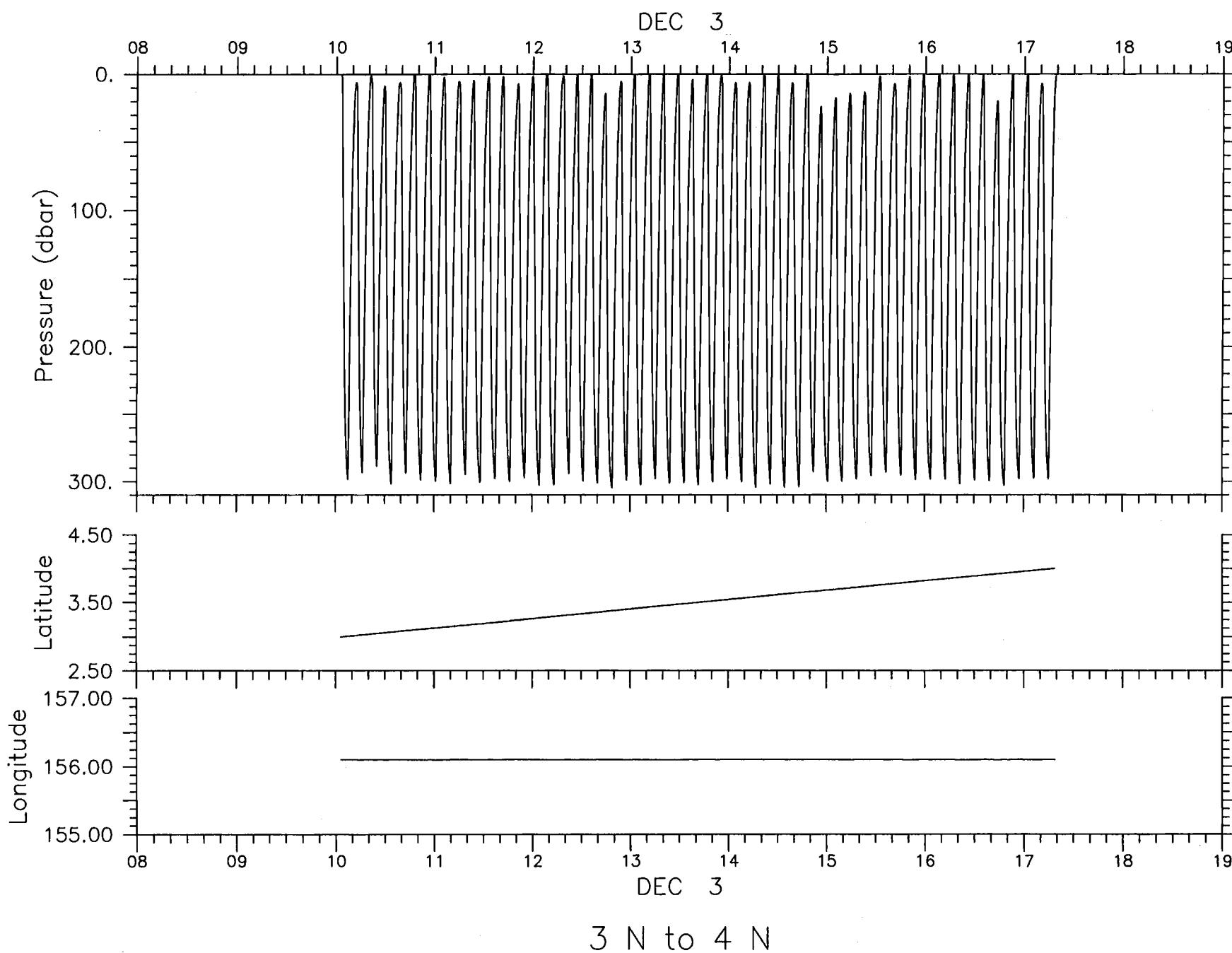
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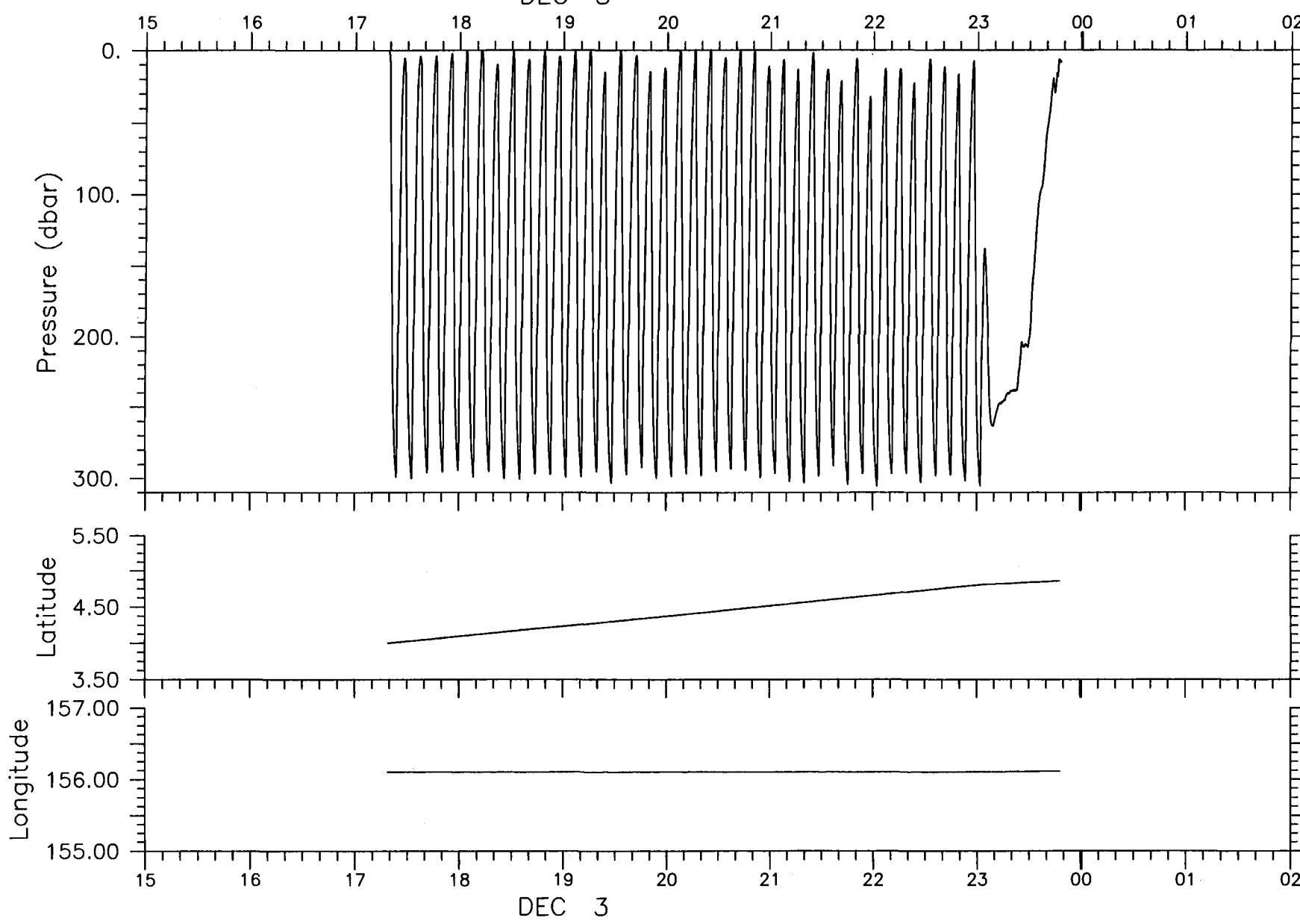
1 N to 2 N



86



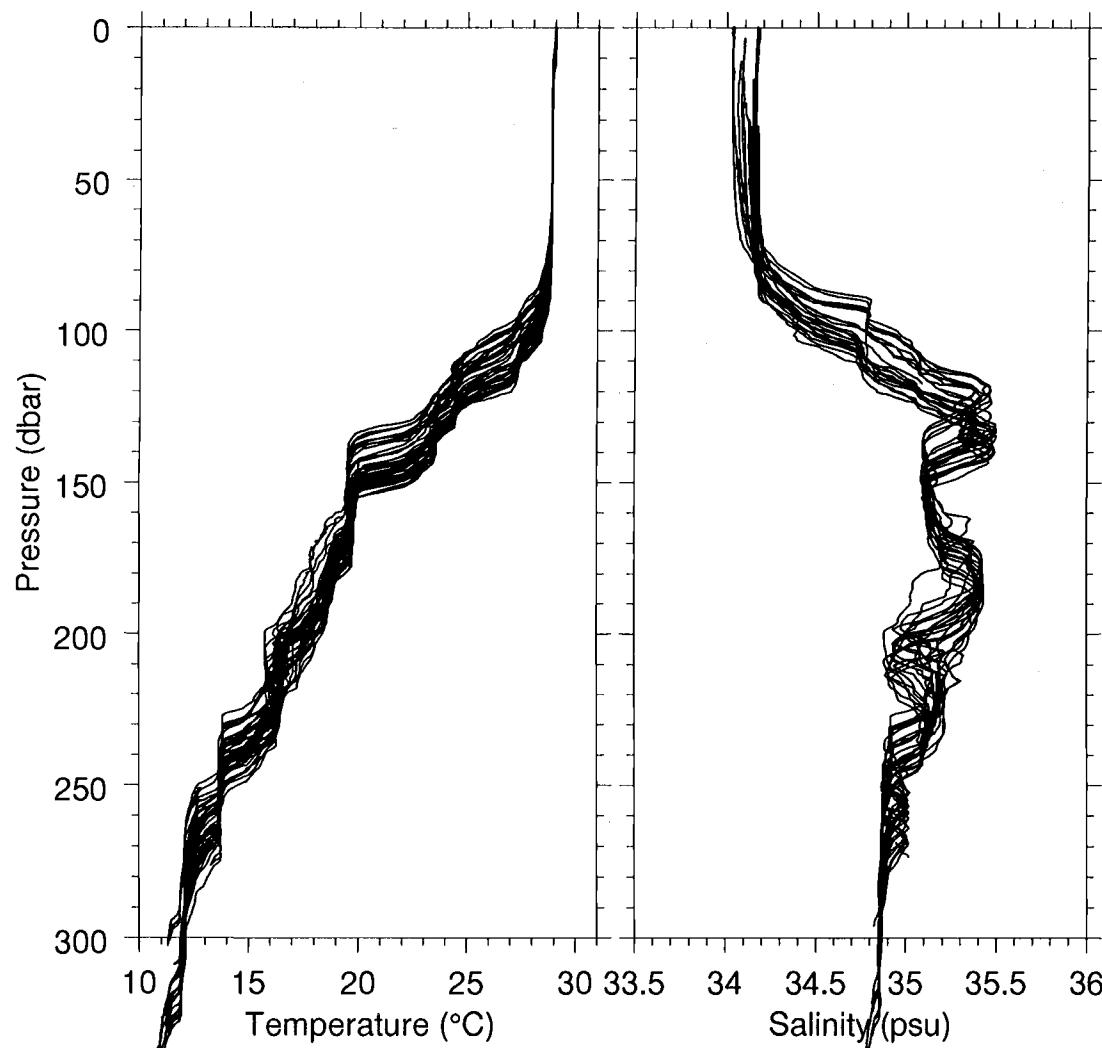
DEC 3



4 N to 5 N

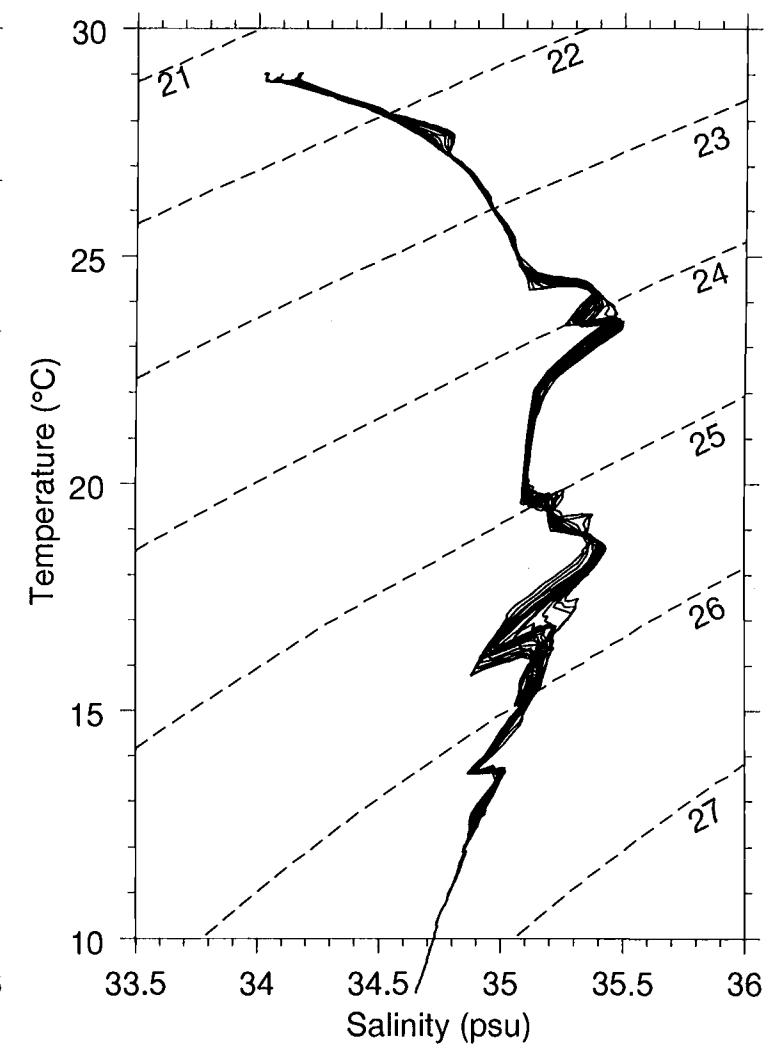
**ENSEMBLE PROFILES  
OF  
SEASOAR TEMPERATURE AND SALINITY**

W9211A b2ln13nov.data

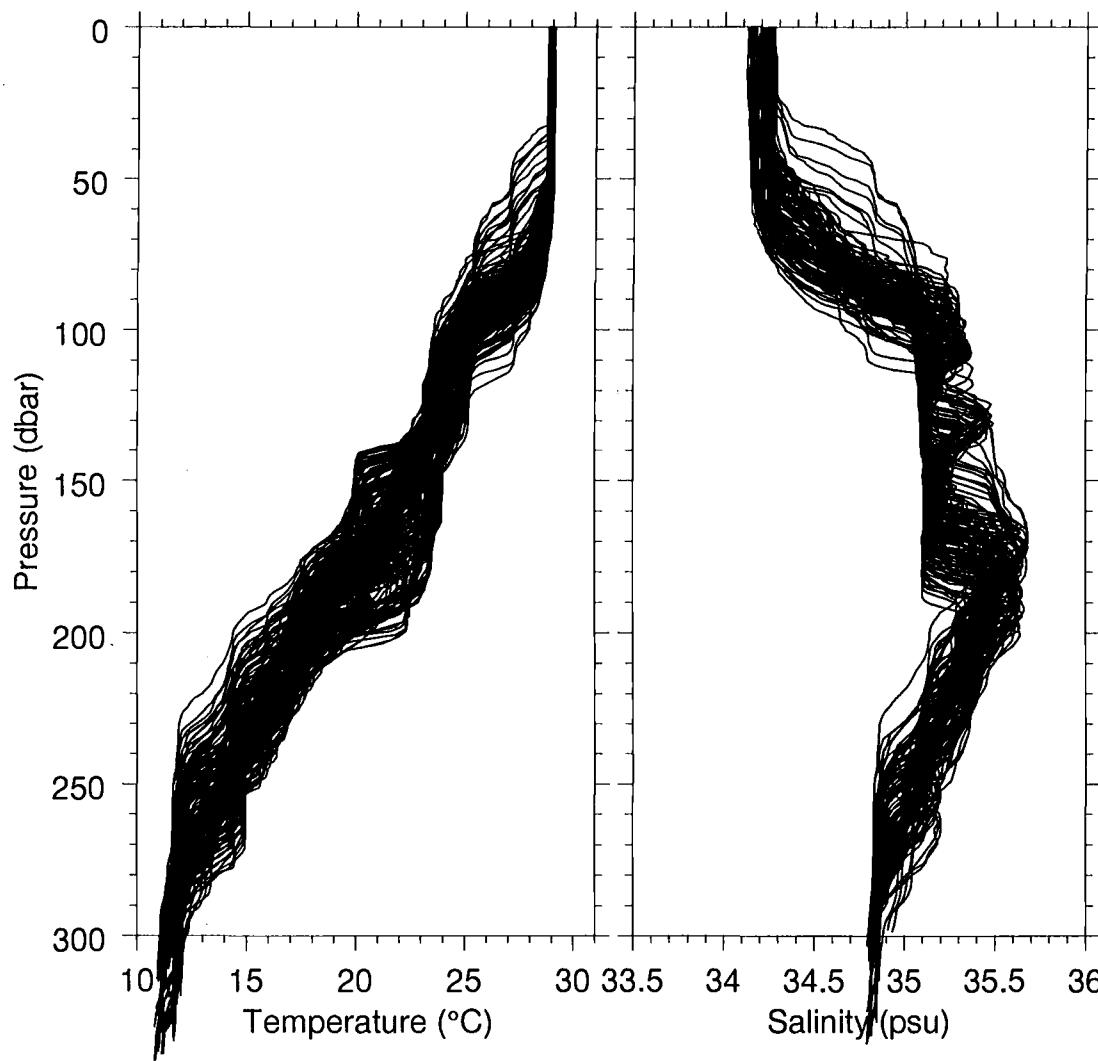


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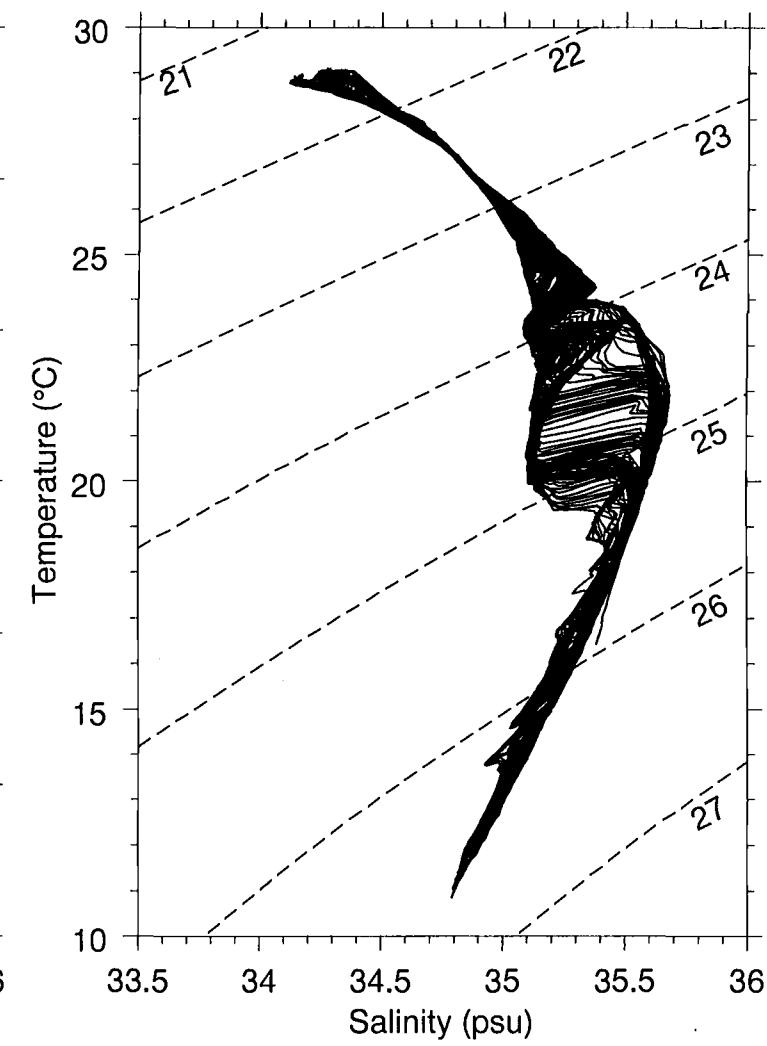


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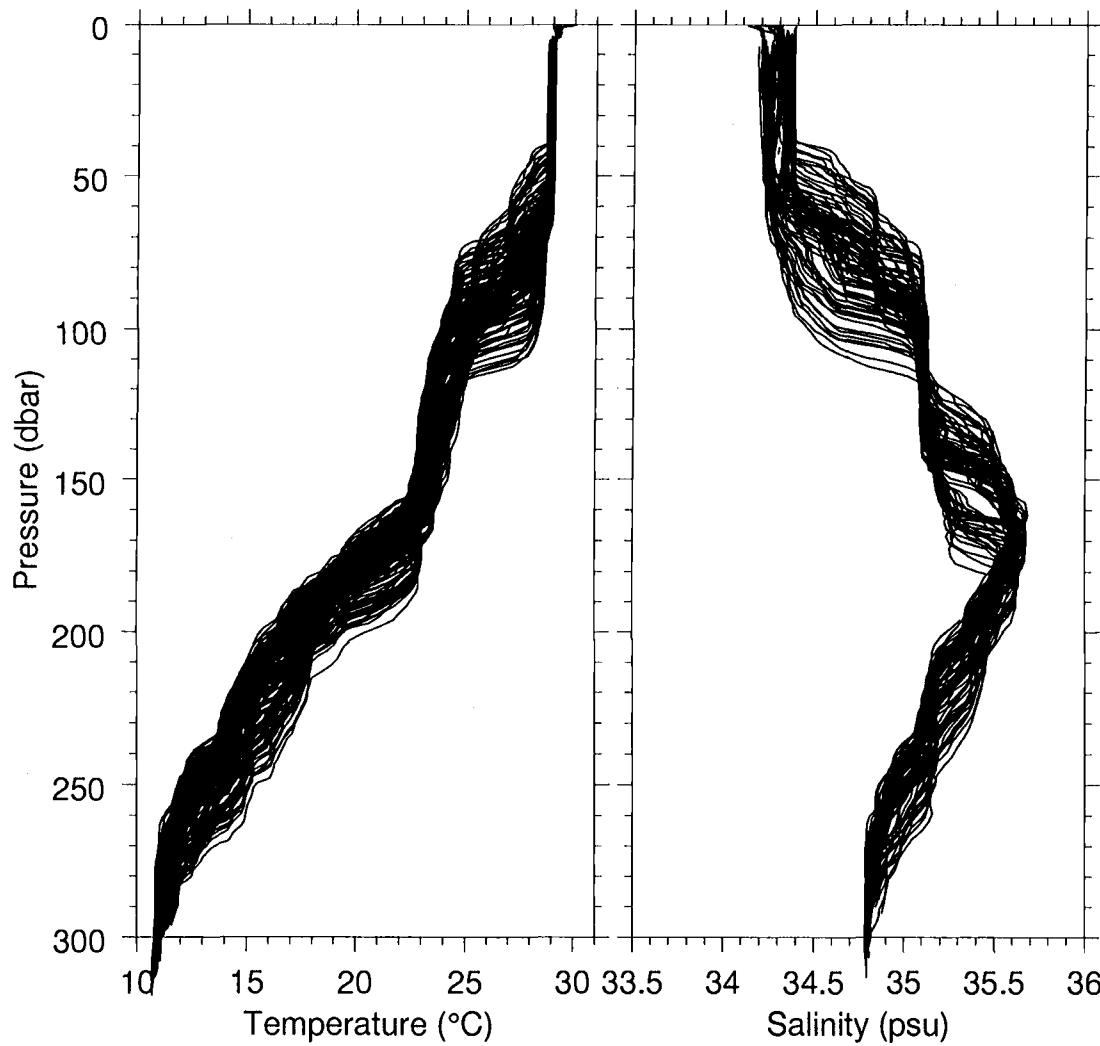
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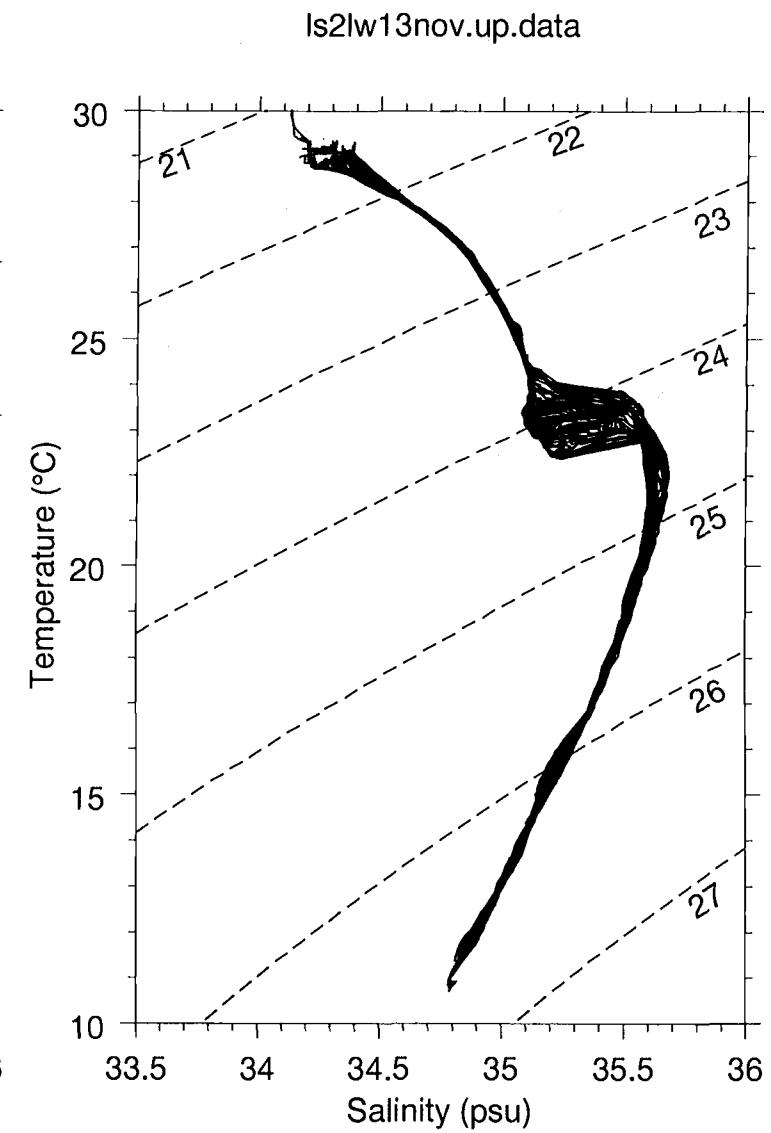


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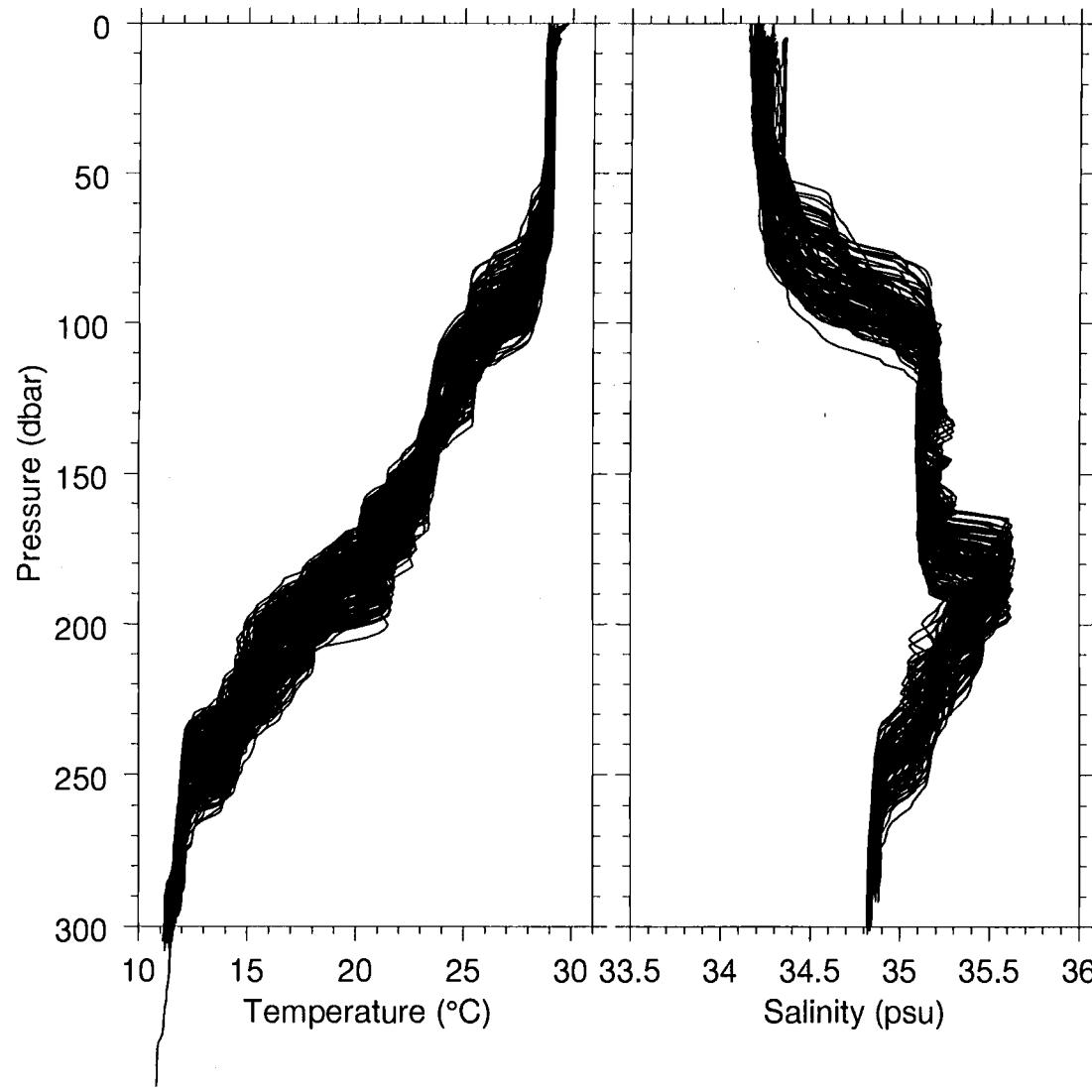
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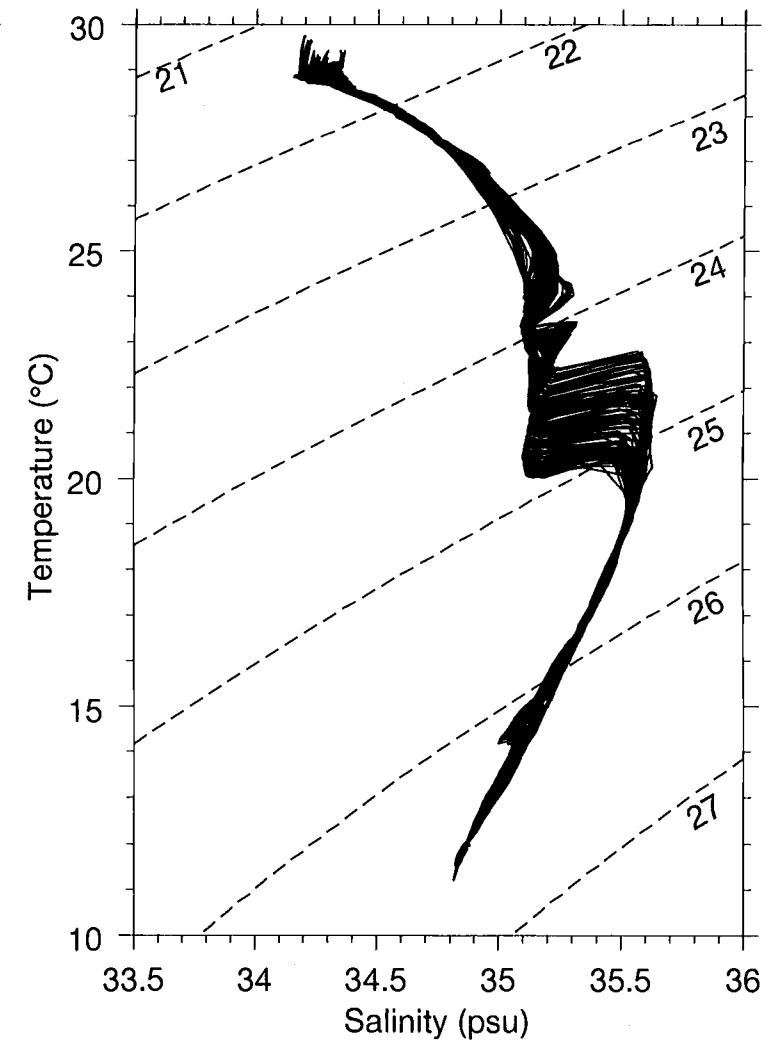


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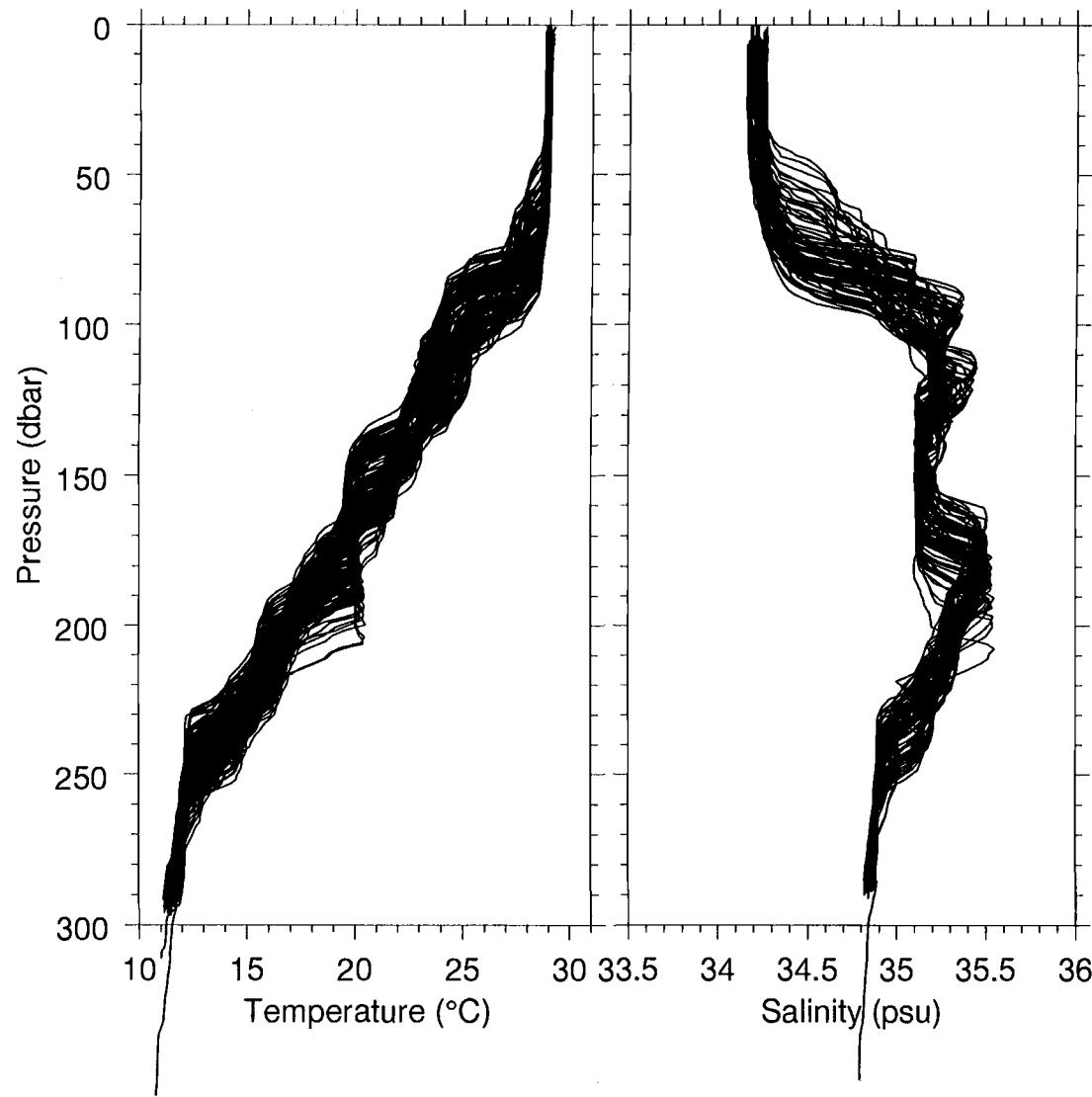


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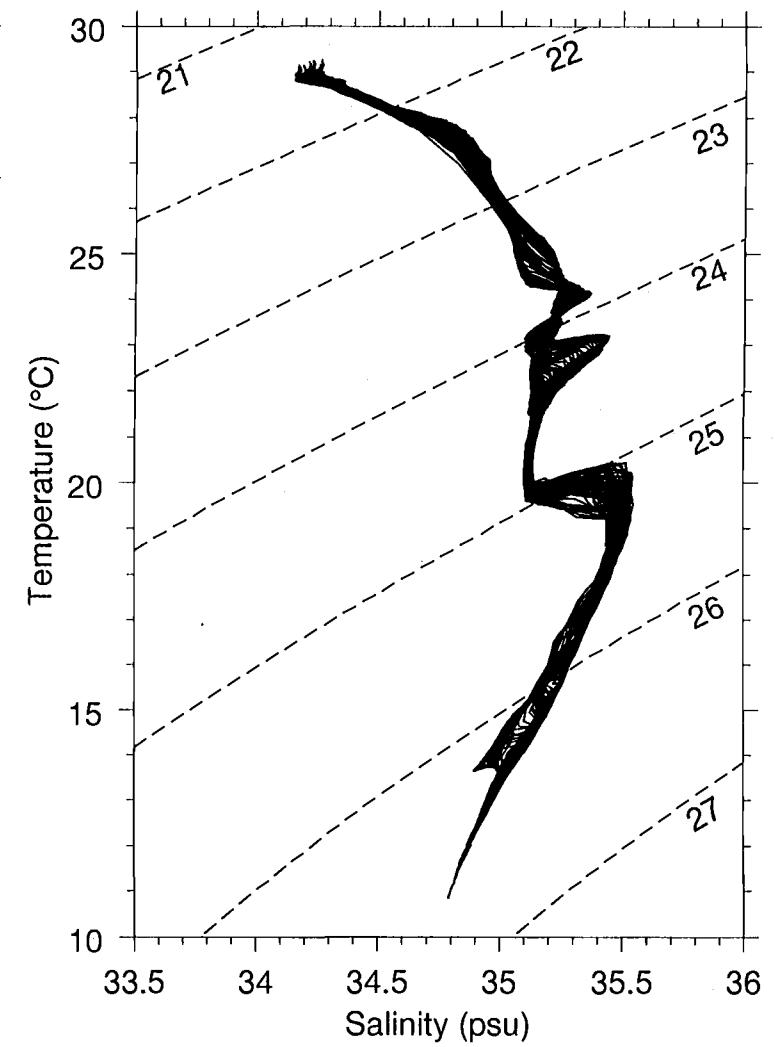


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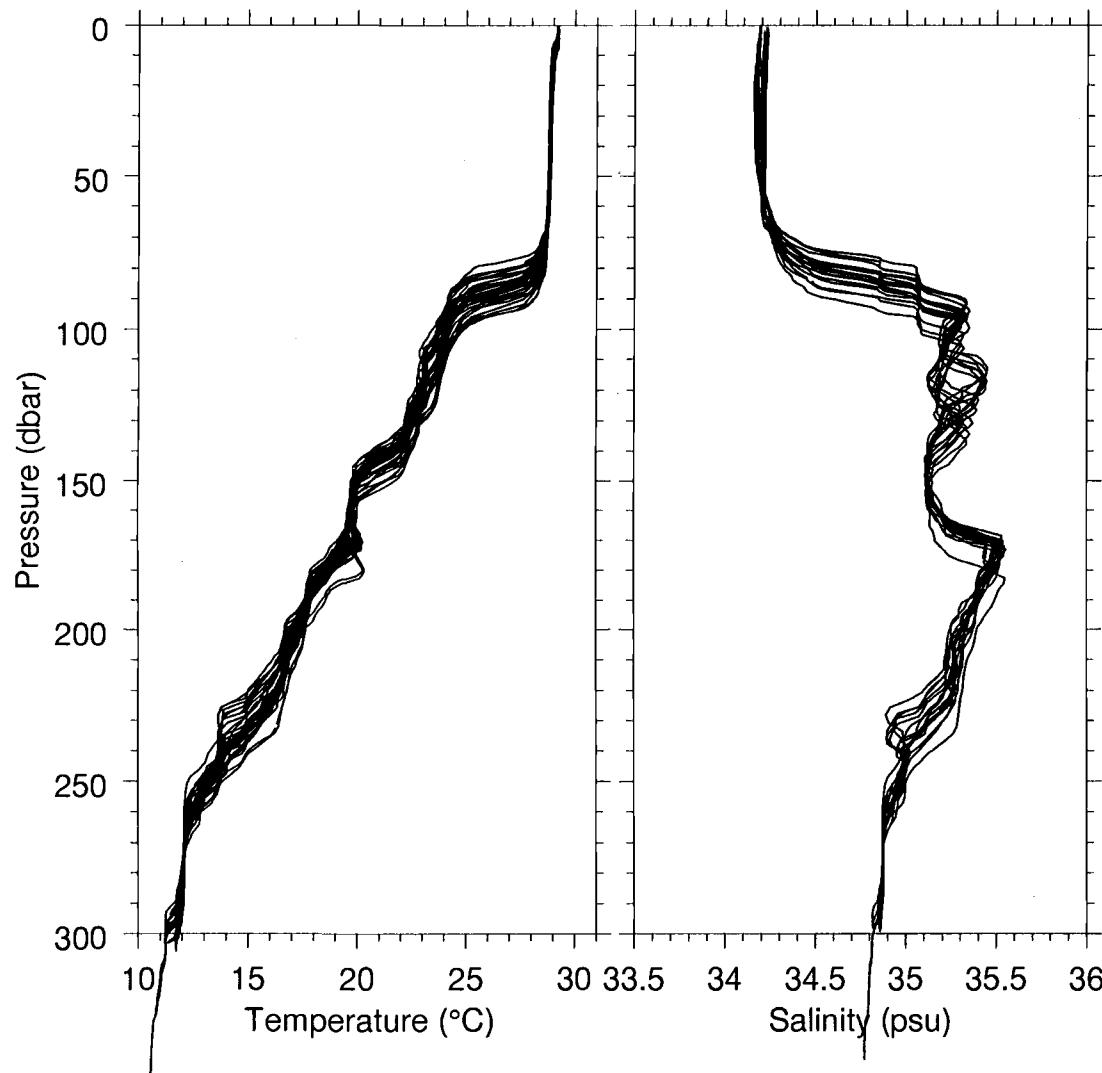


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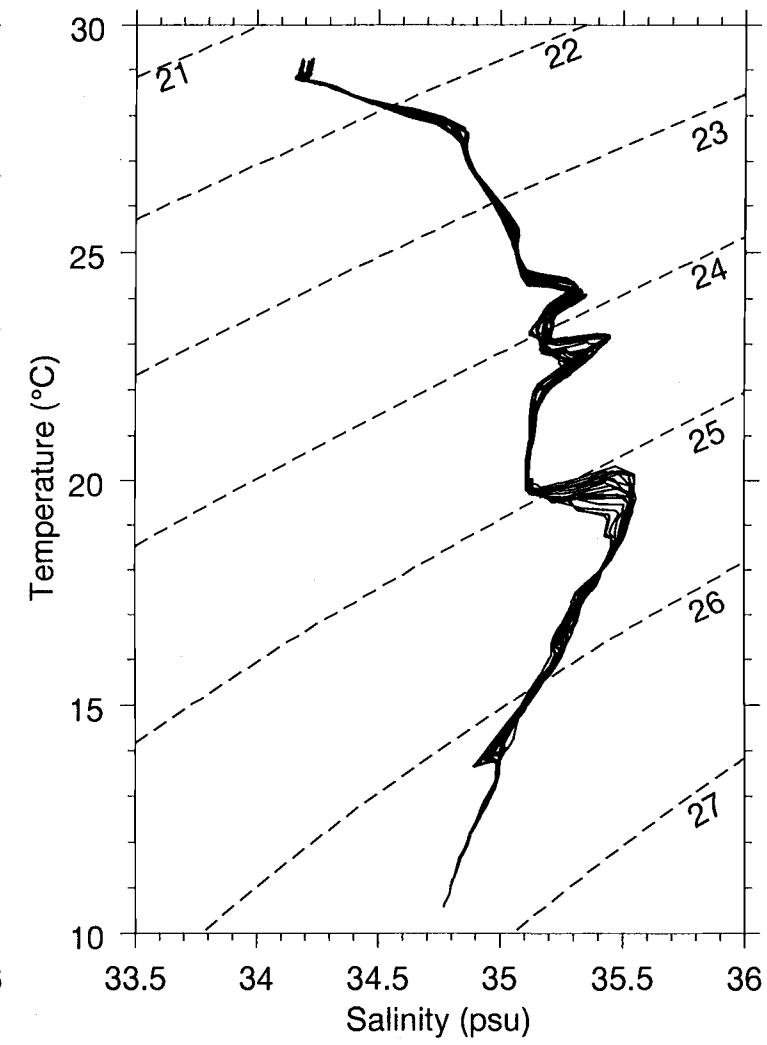


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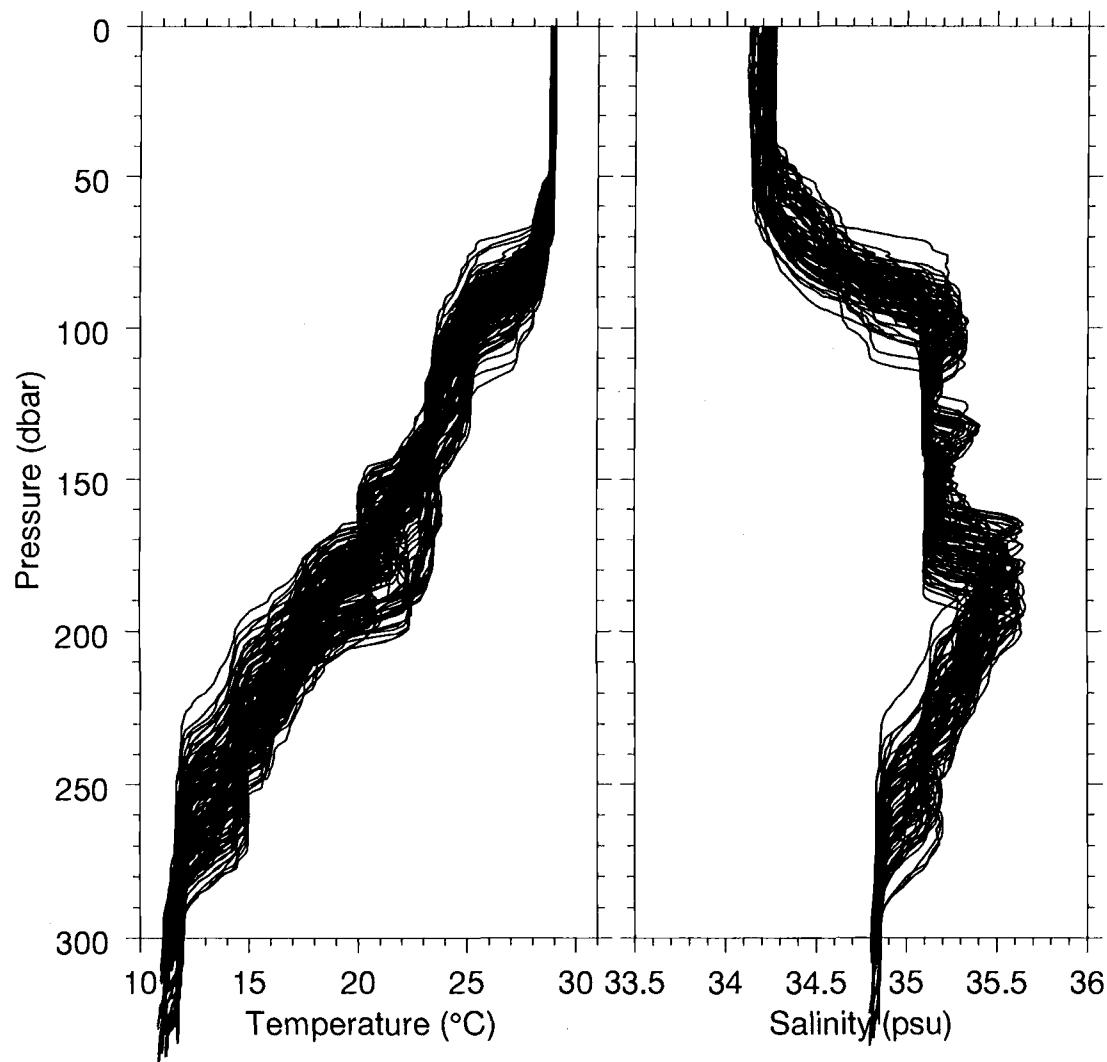


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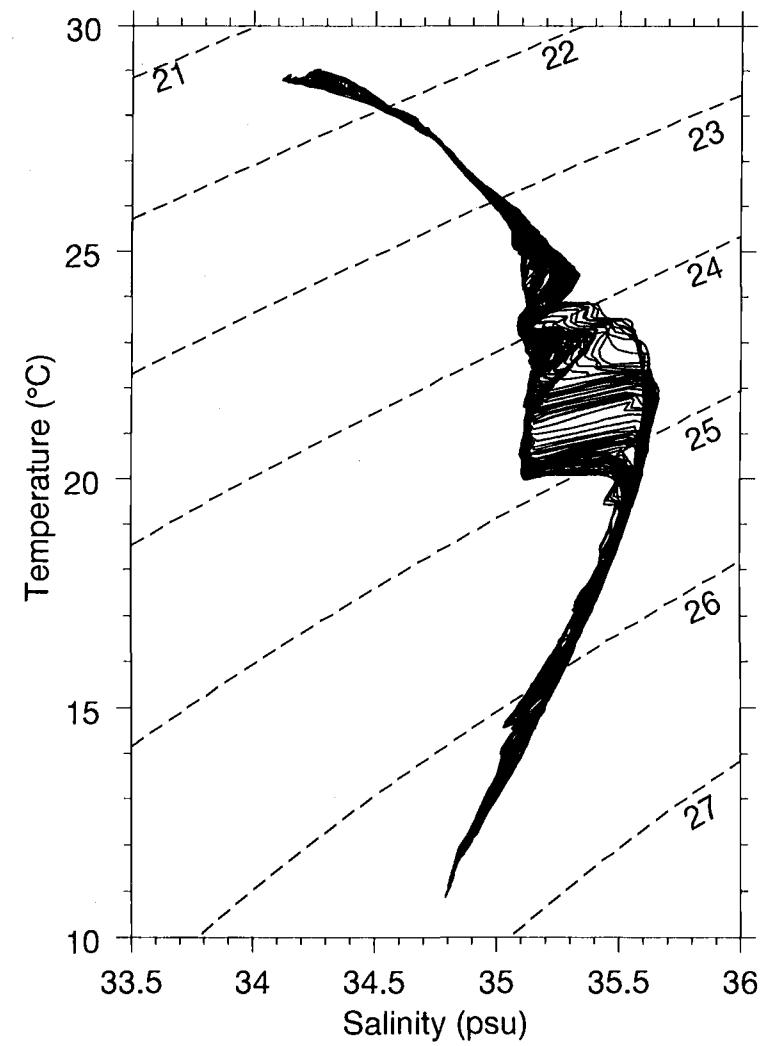


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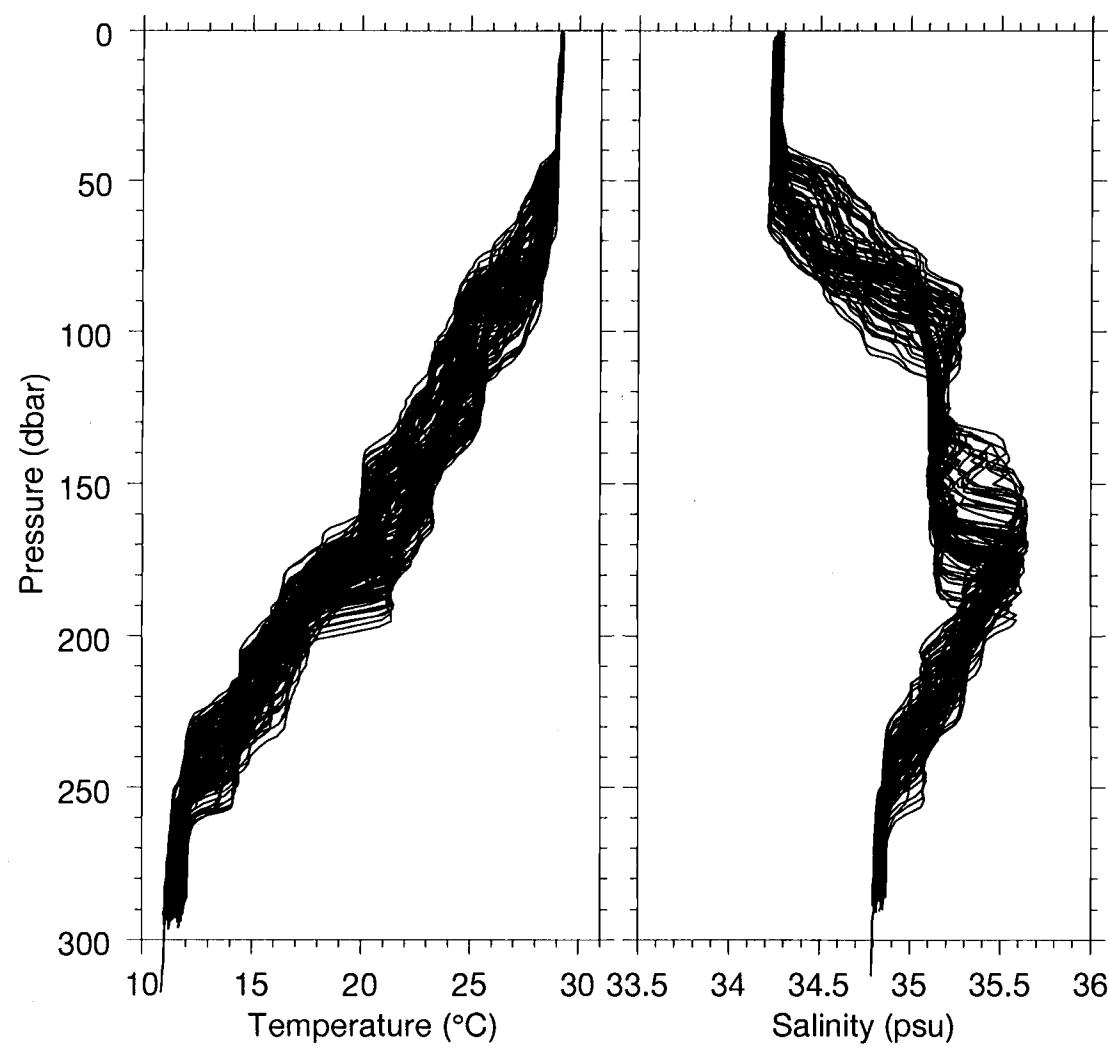


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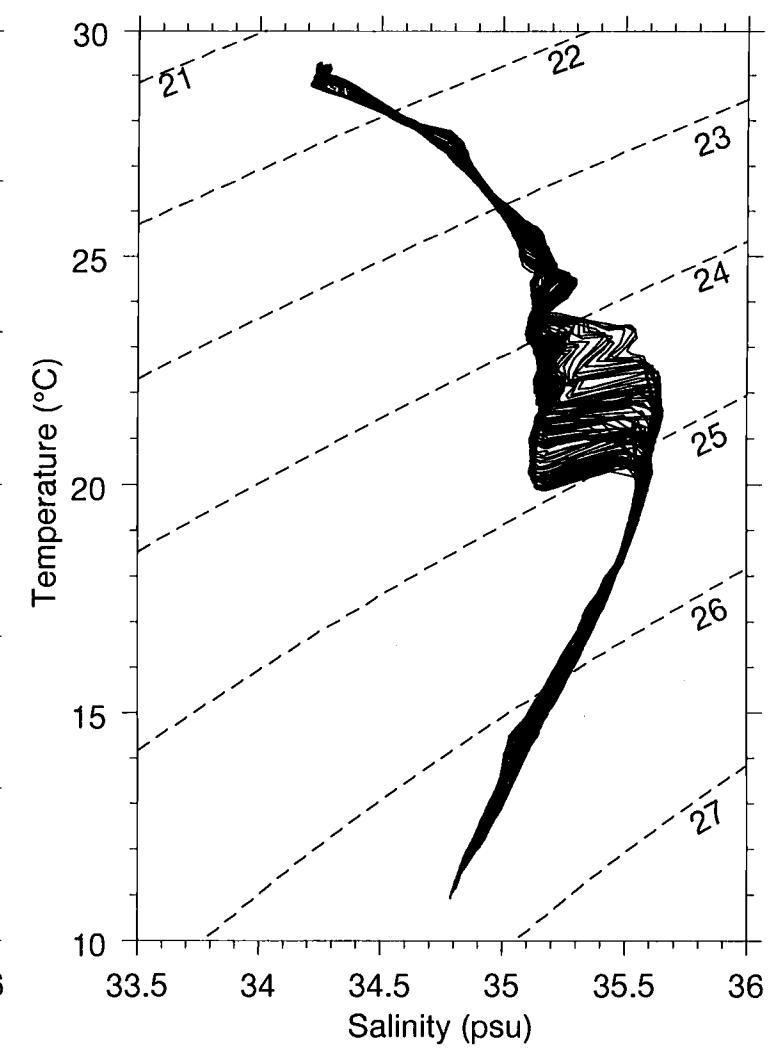


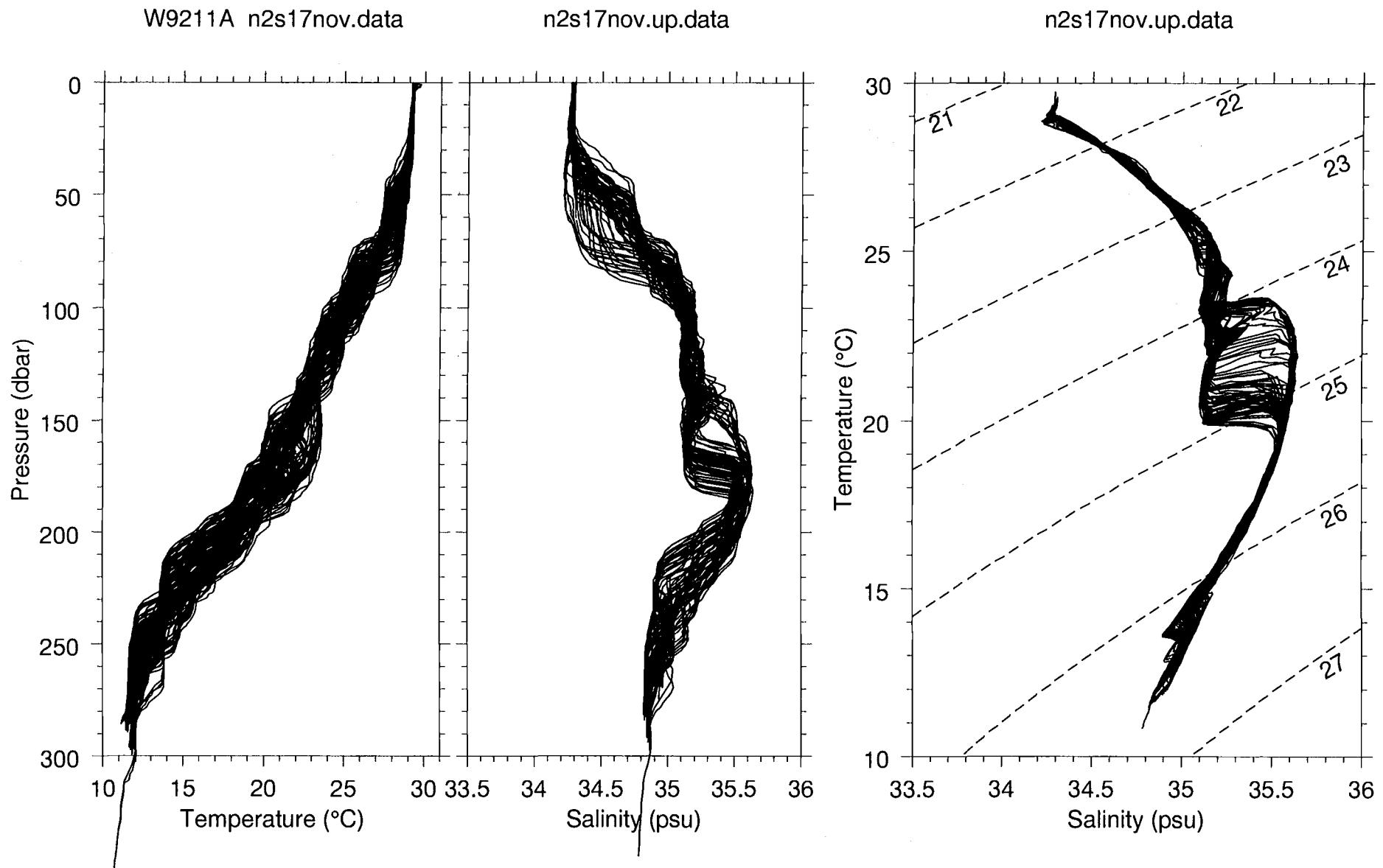
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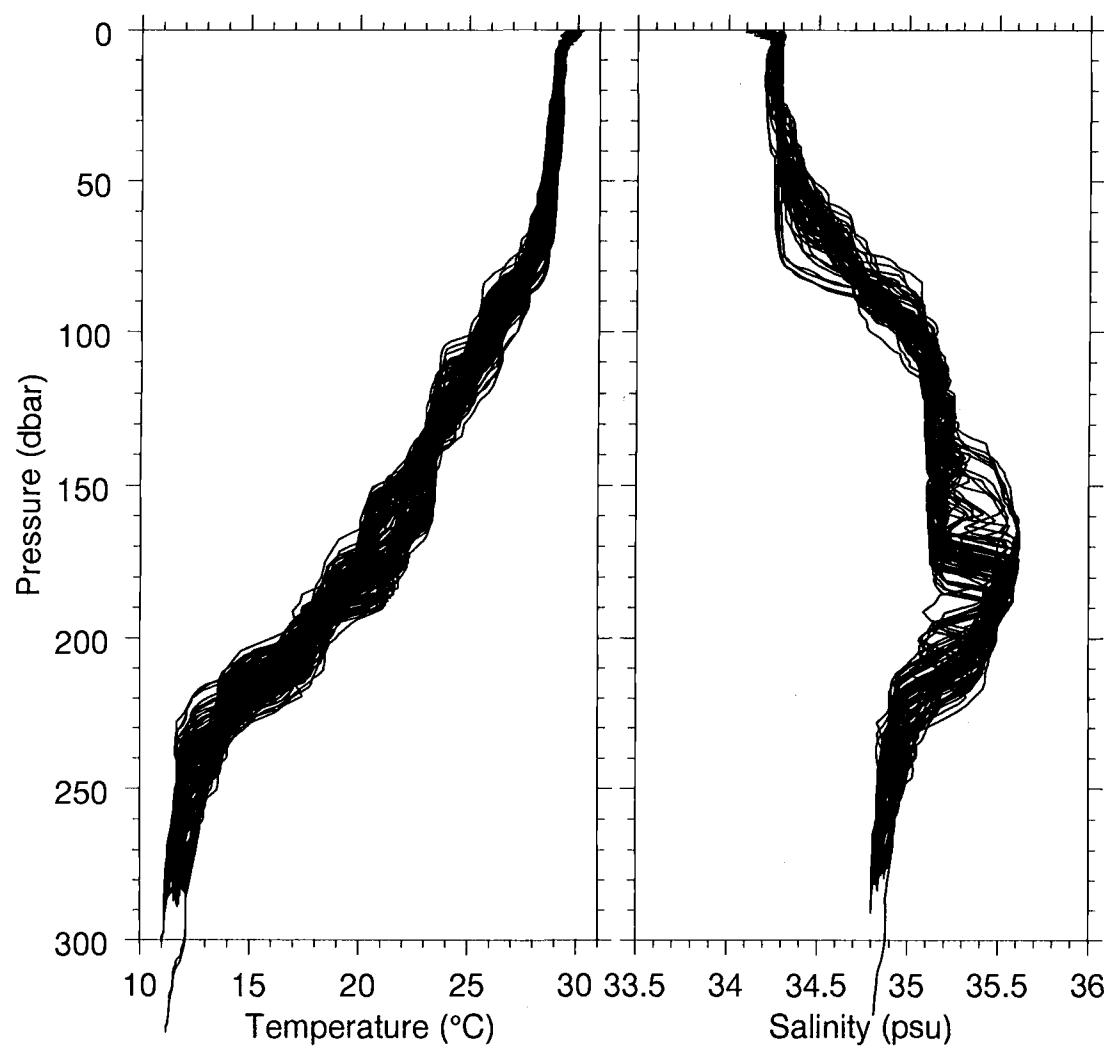
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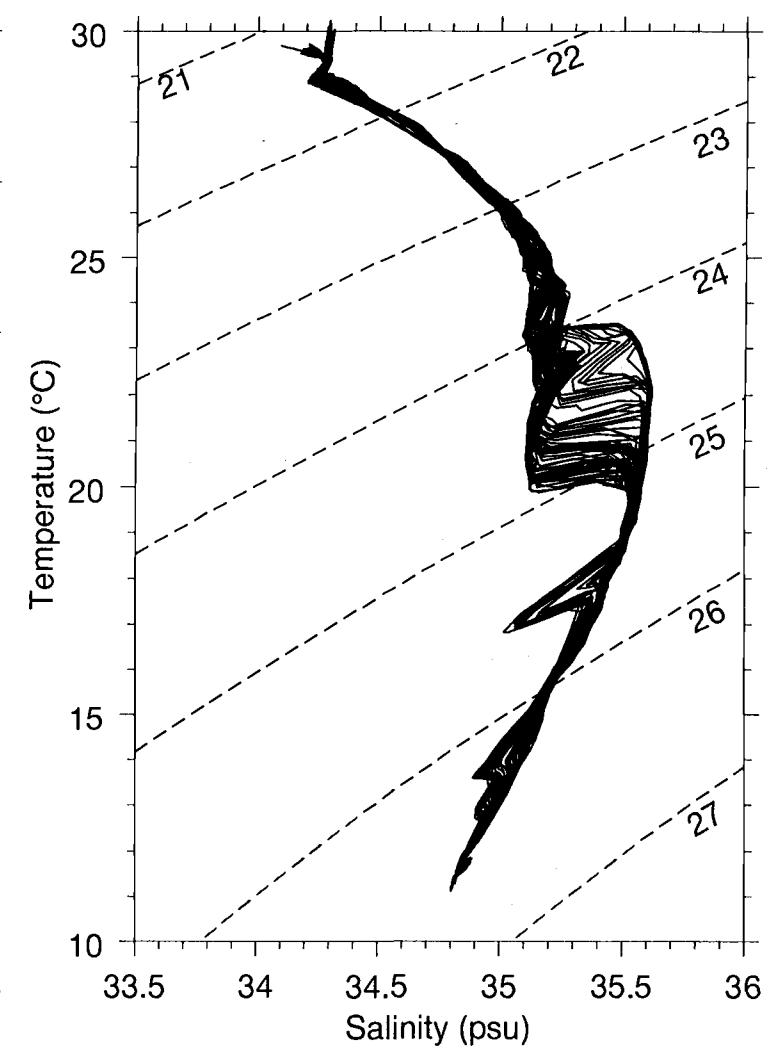


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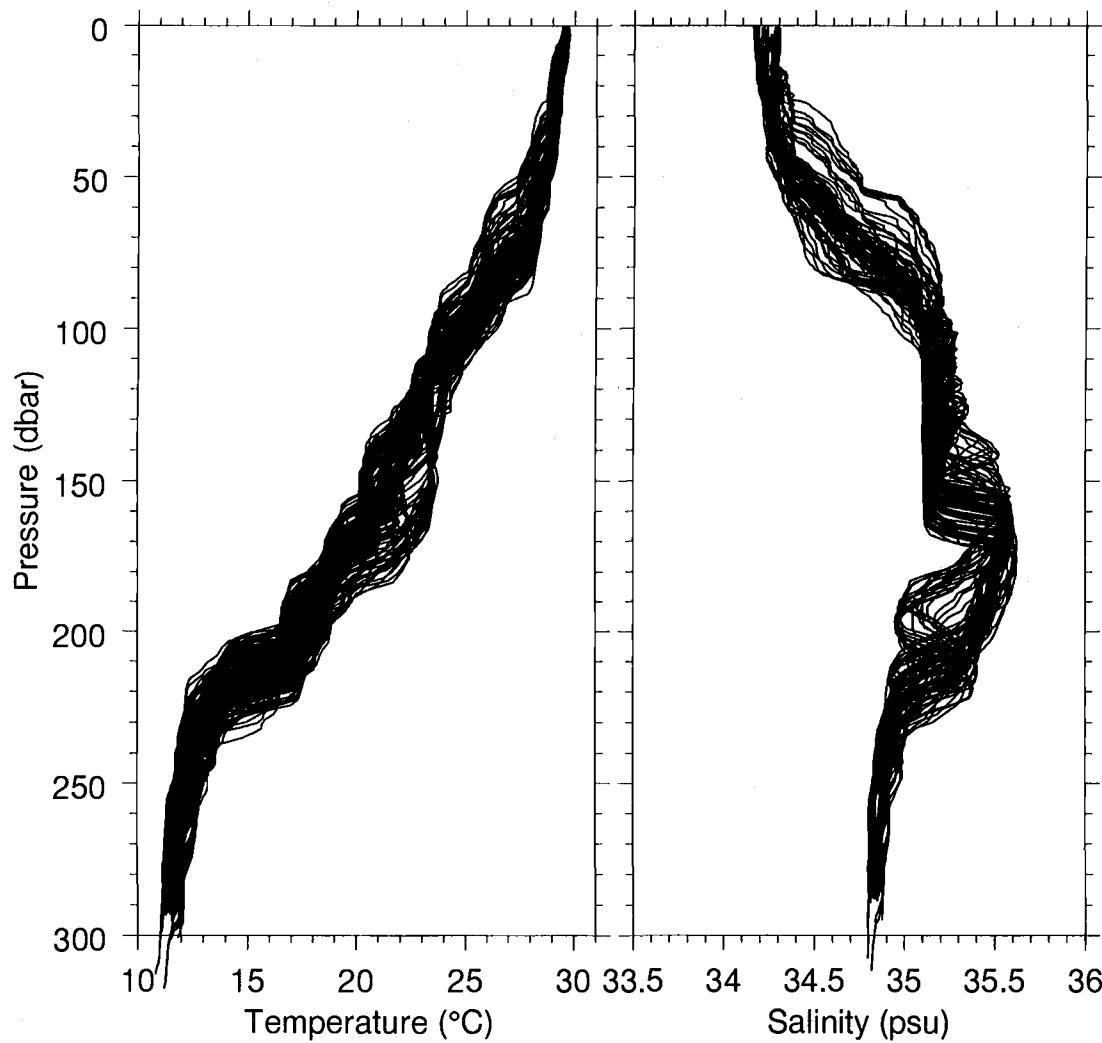


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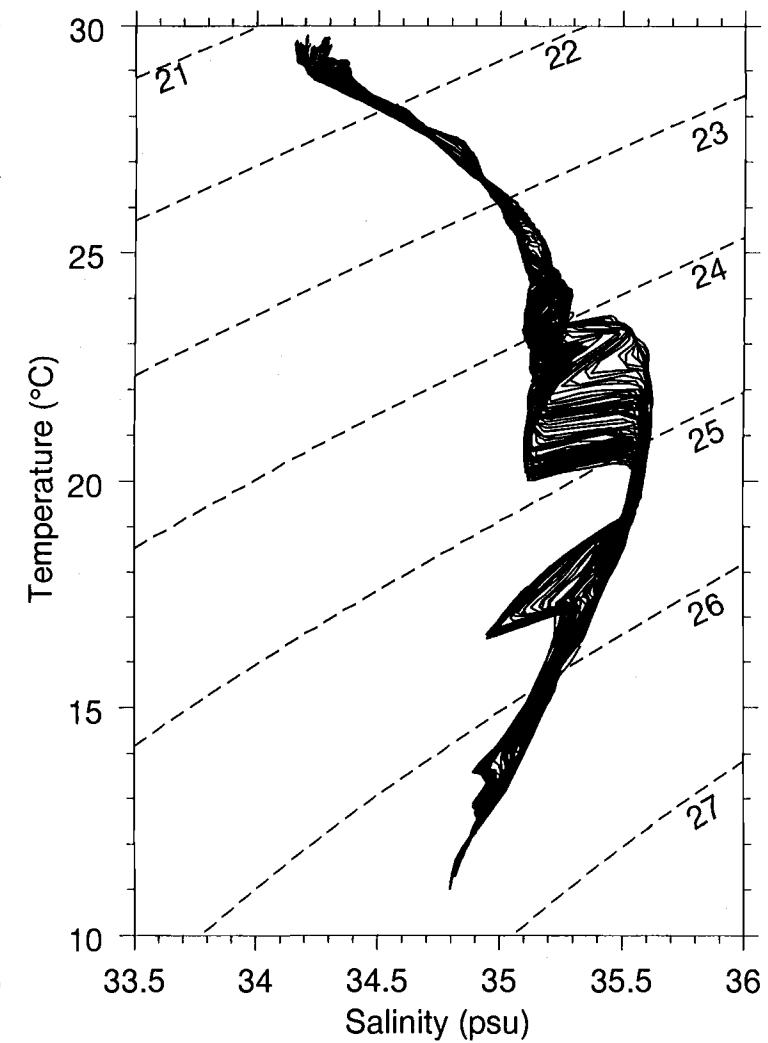


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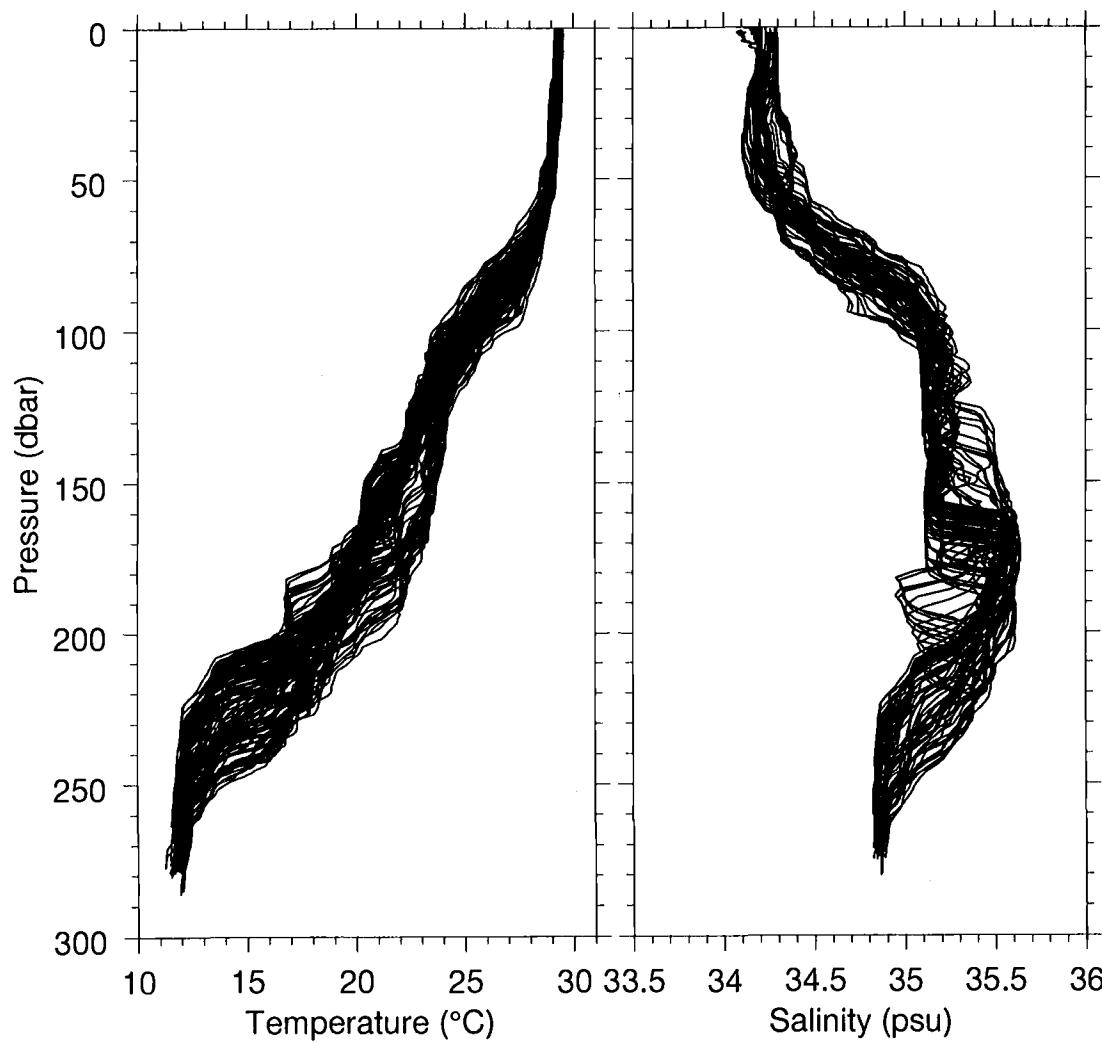


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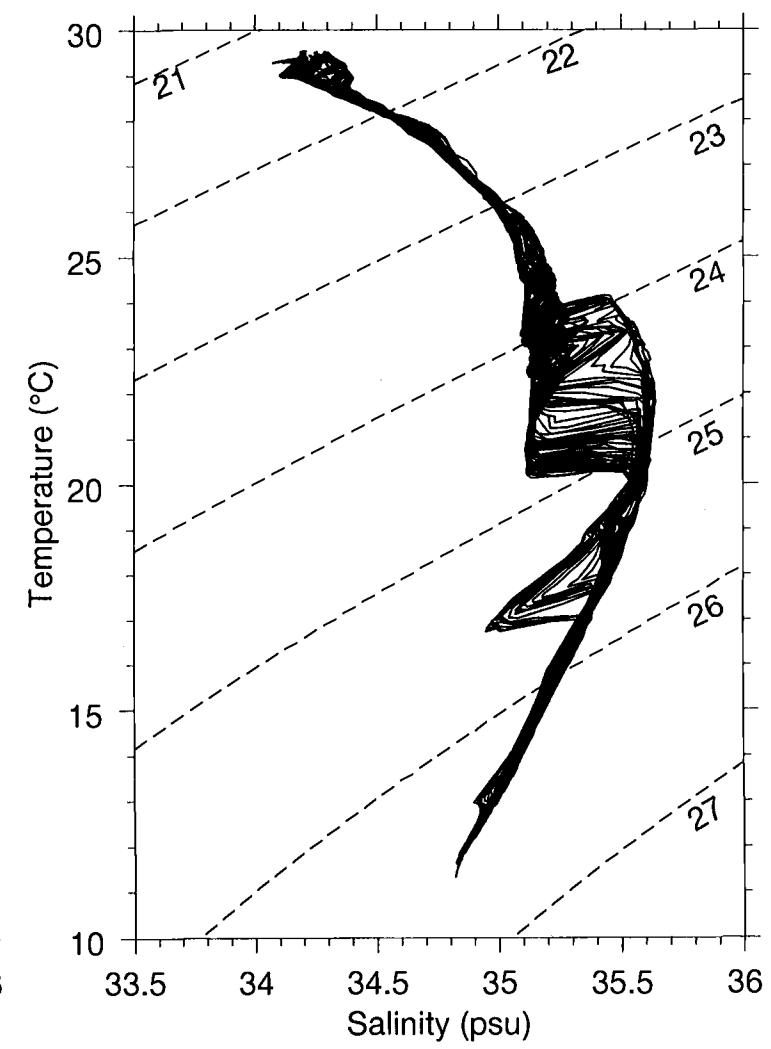


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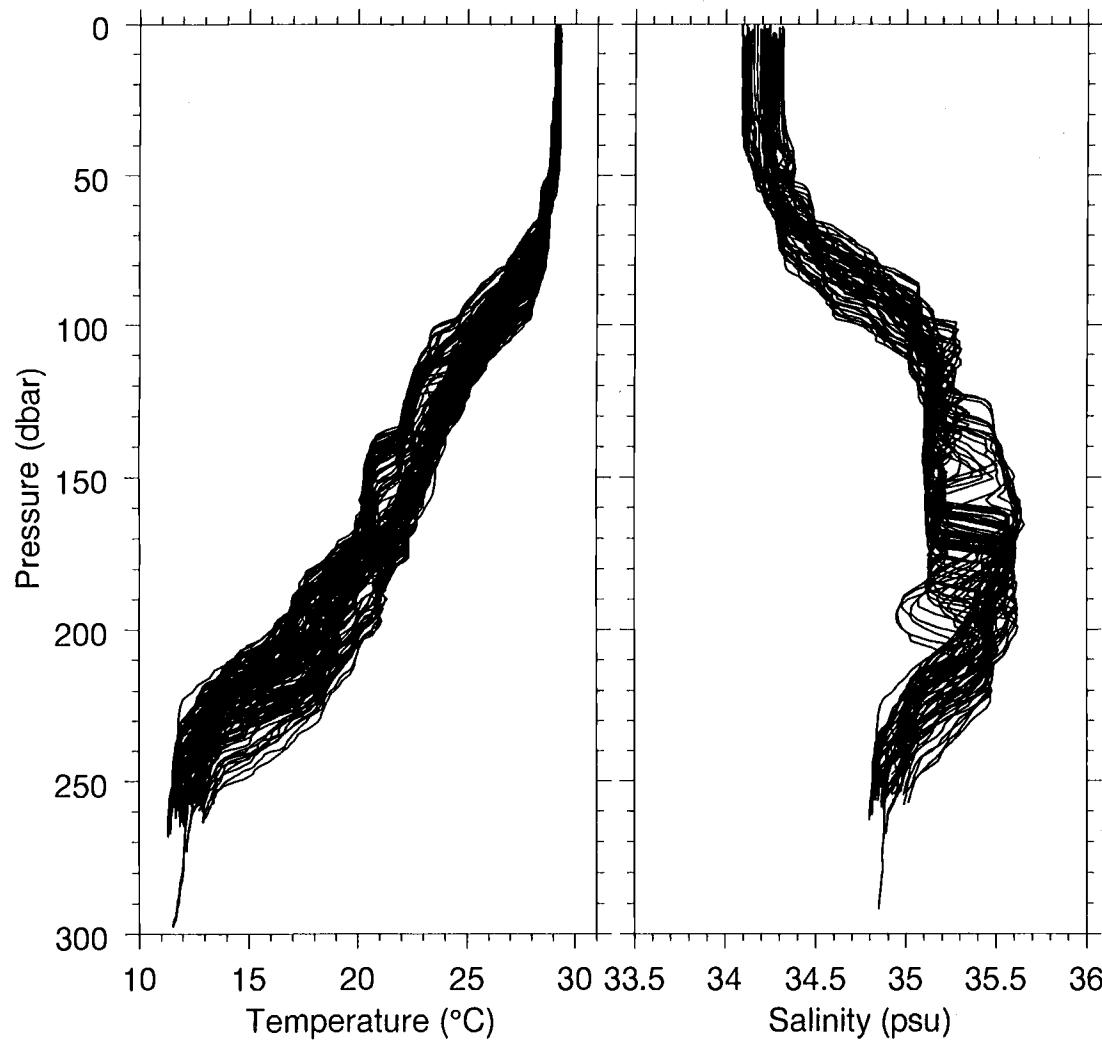


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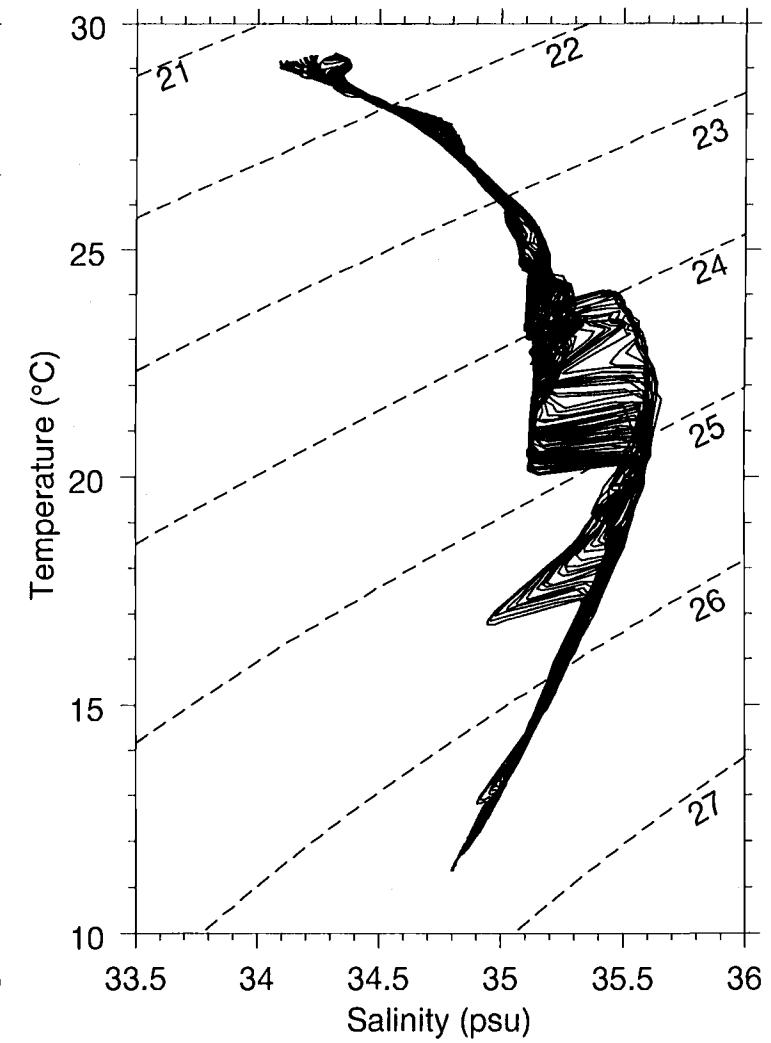


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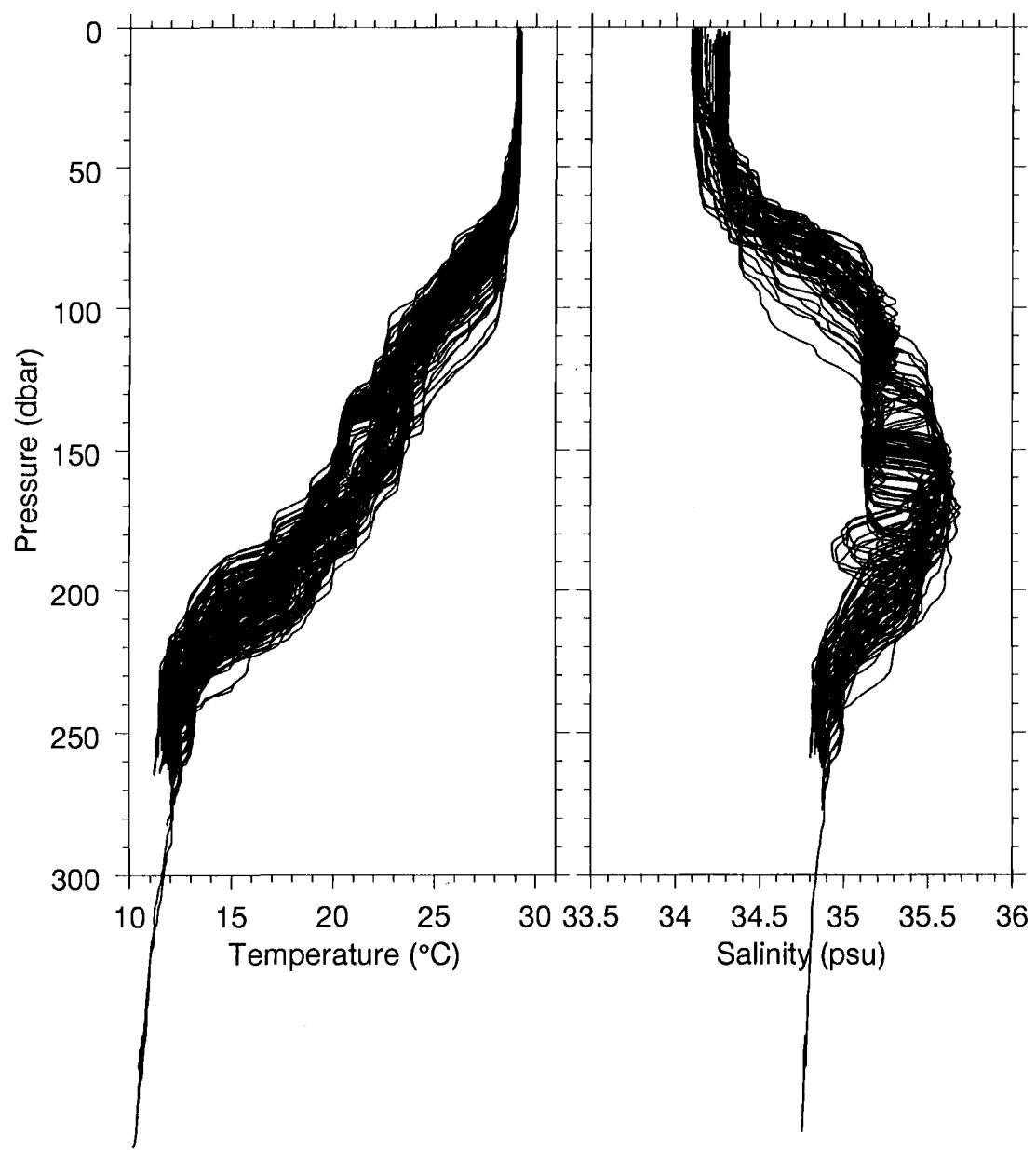


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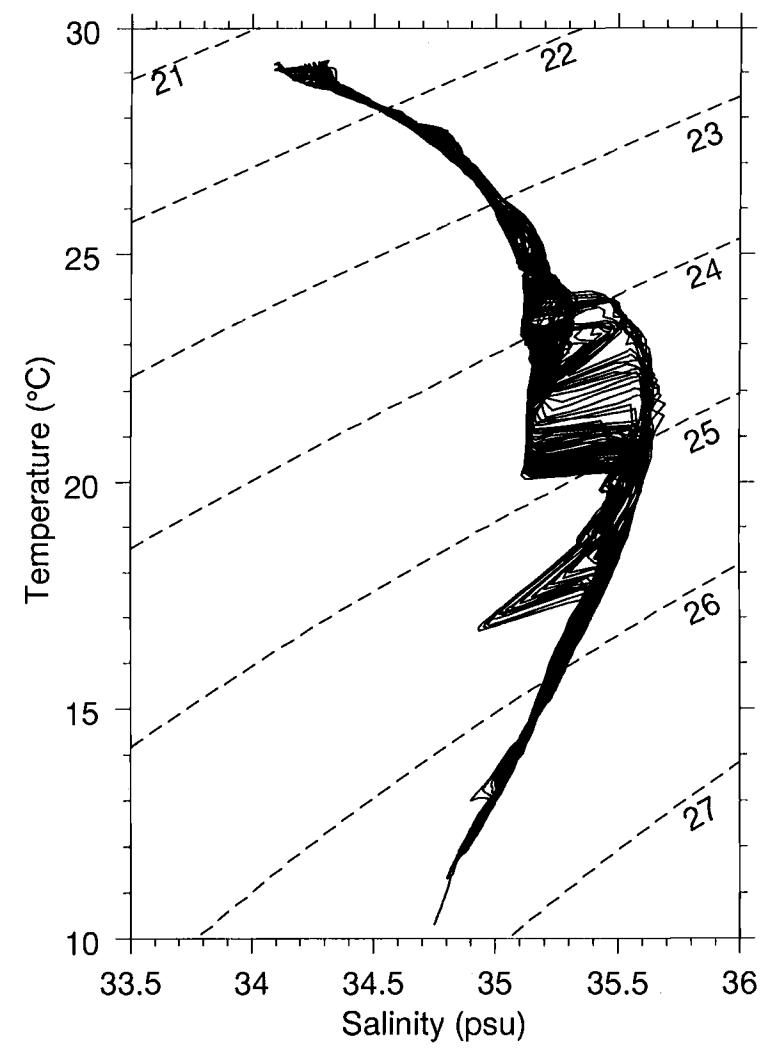


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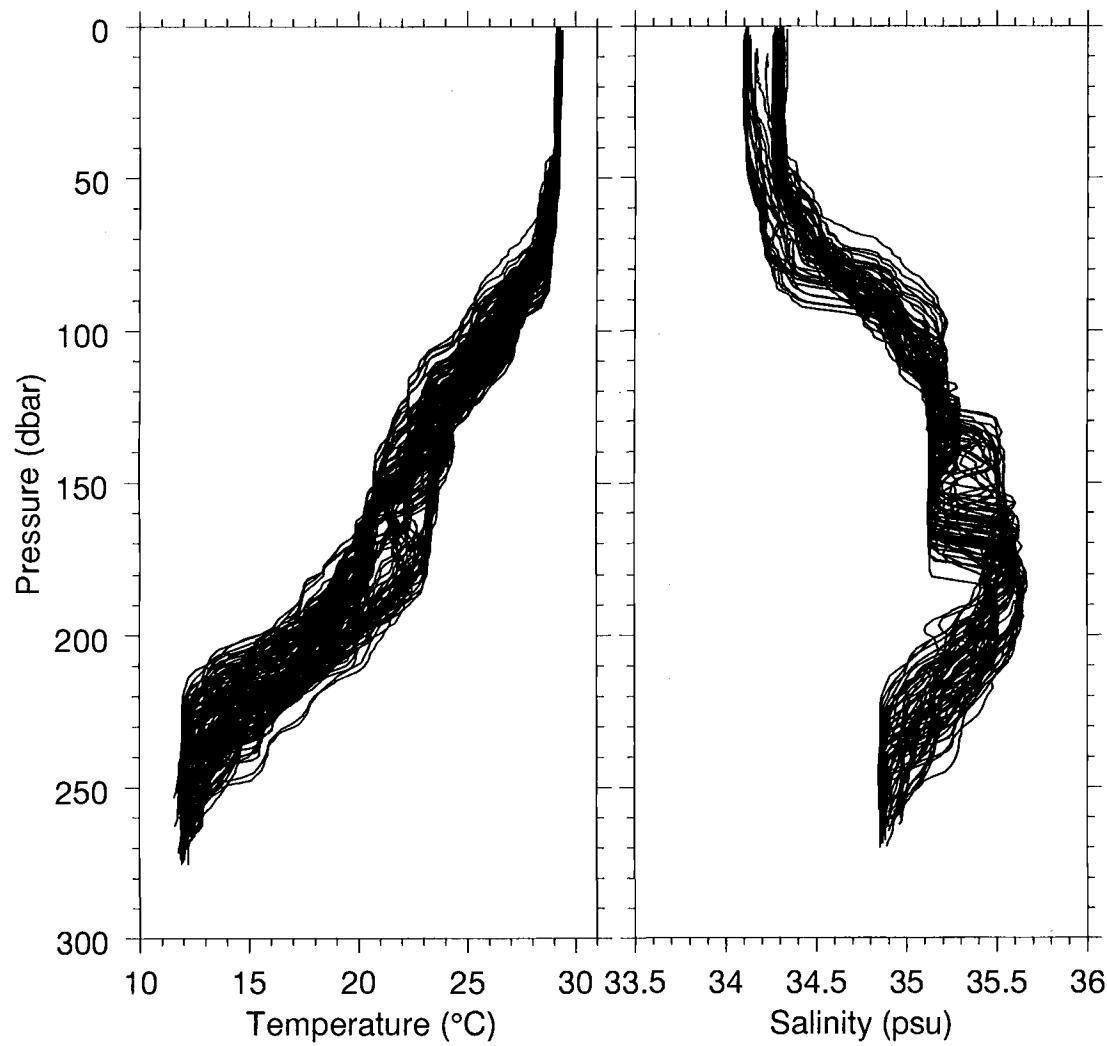


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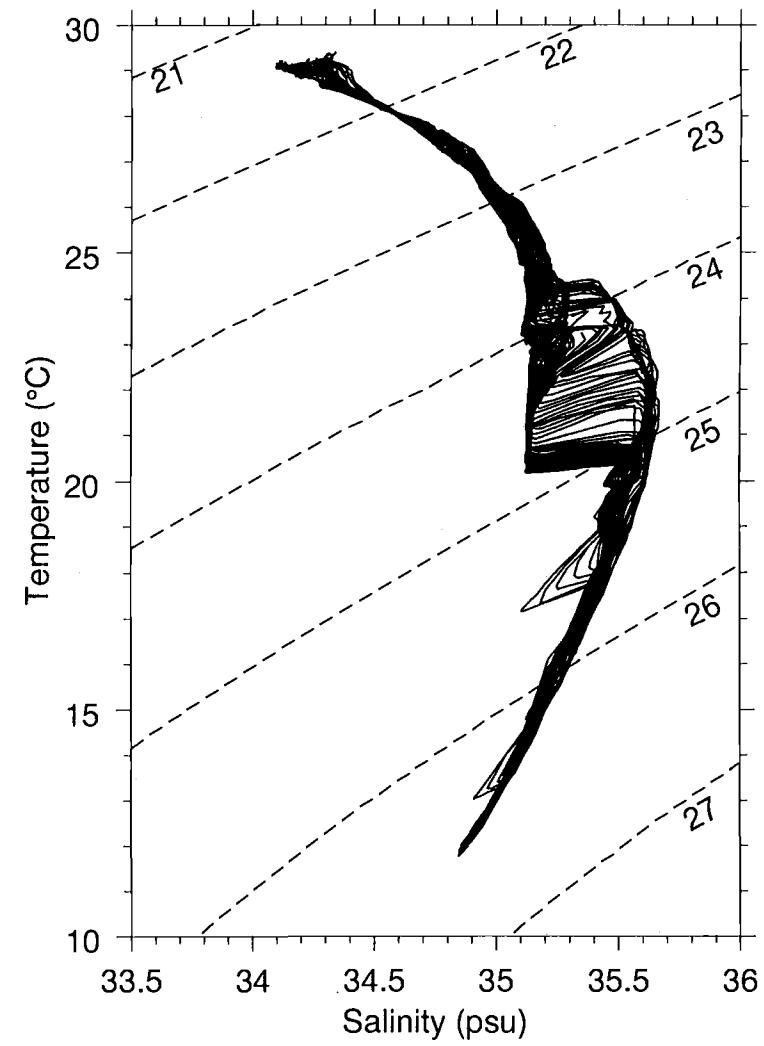


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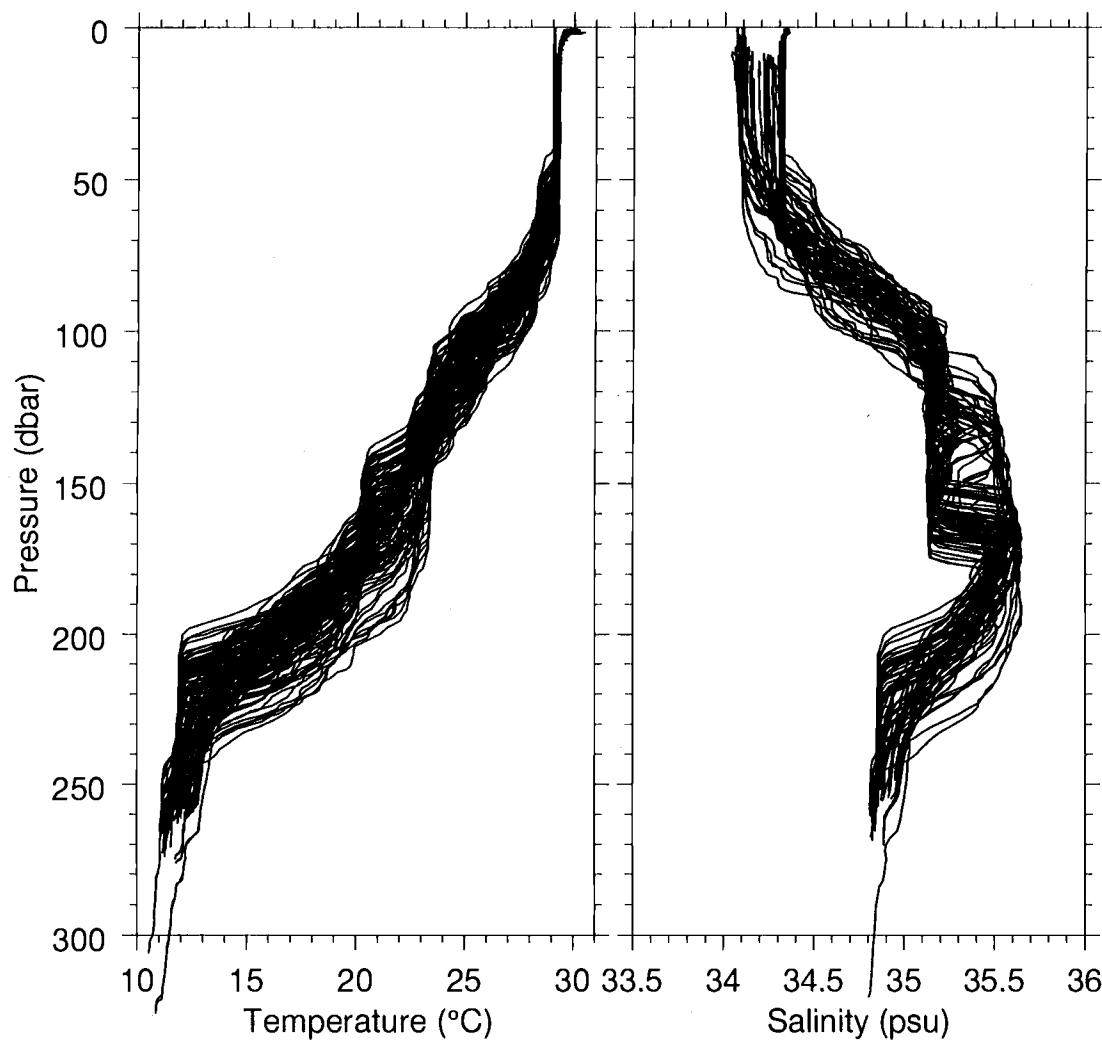


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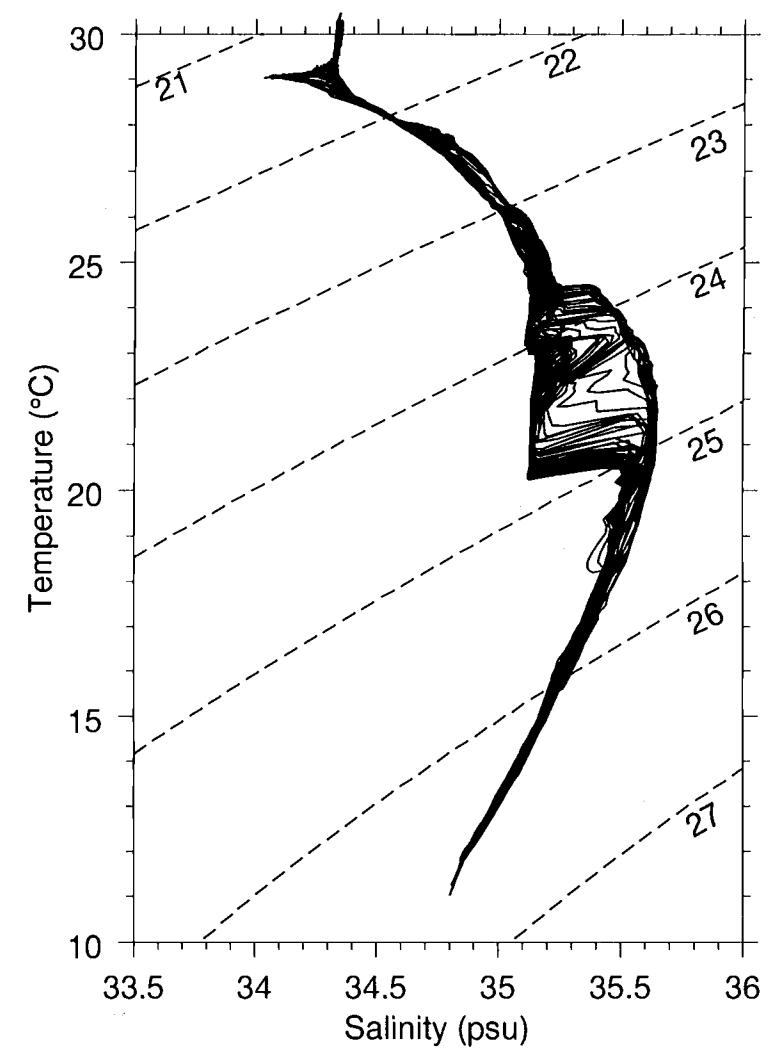


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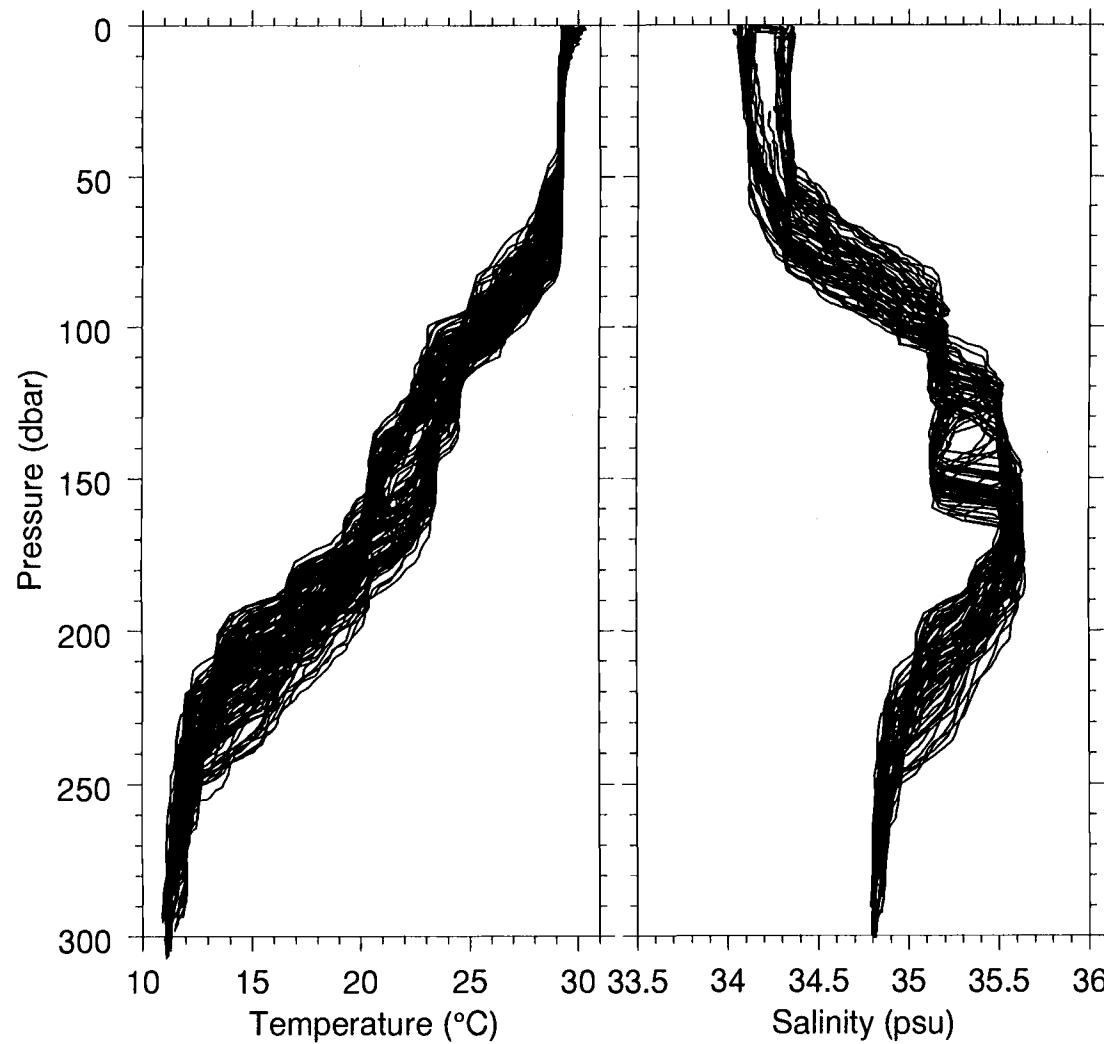


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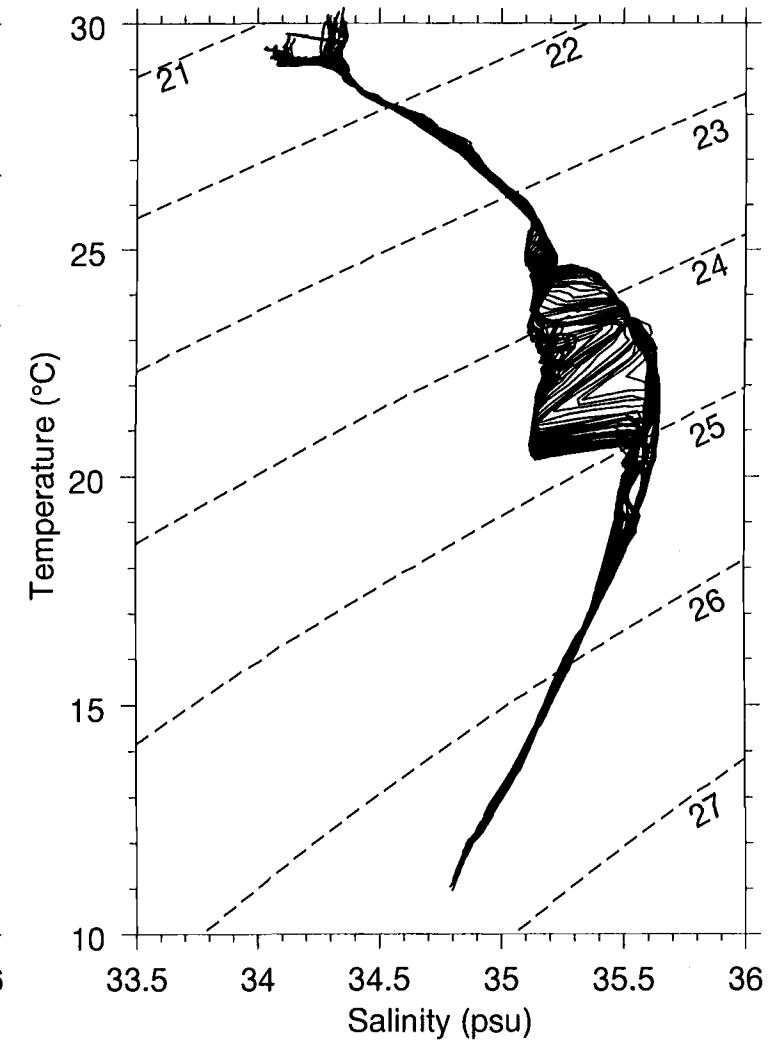


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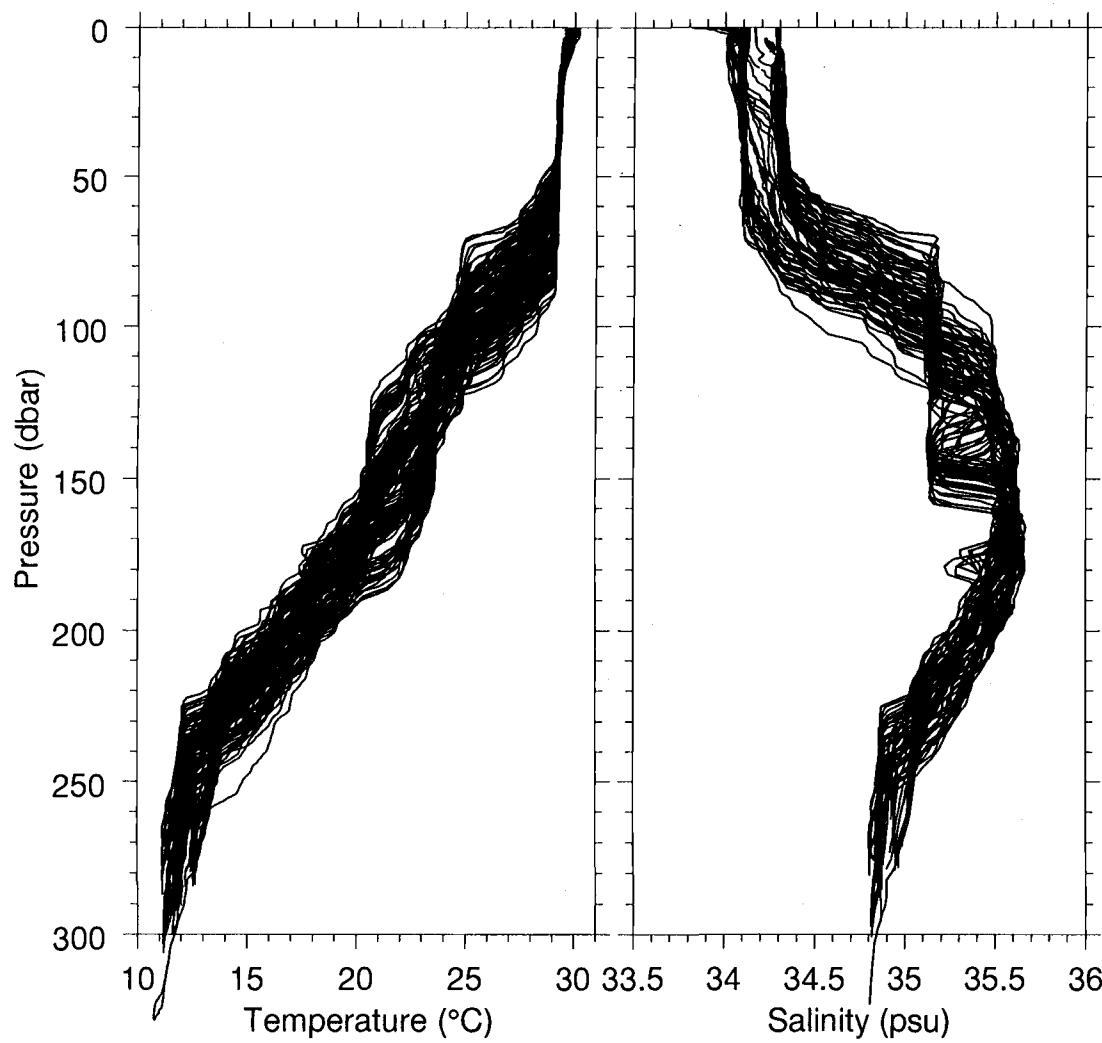


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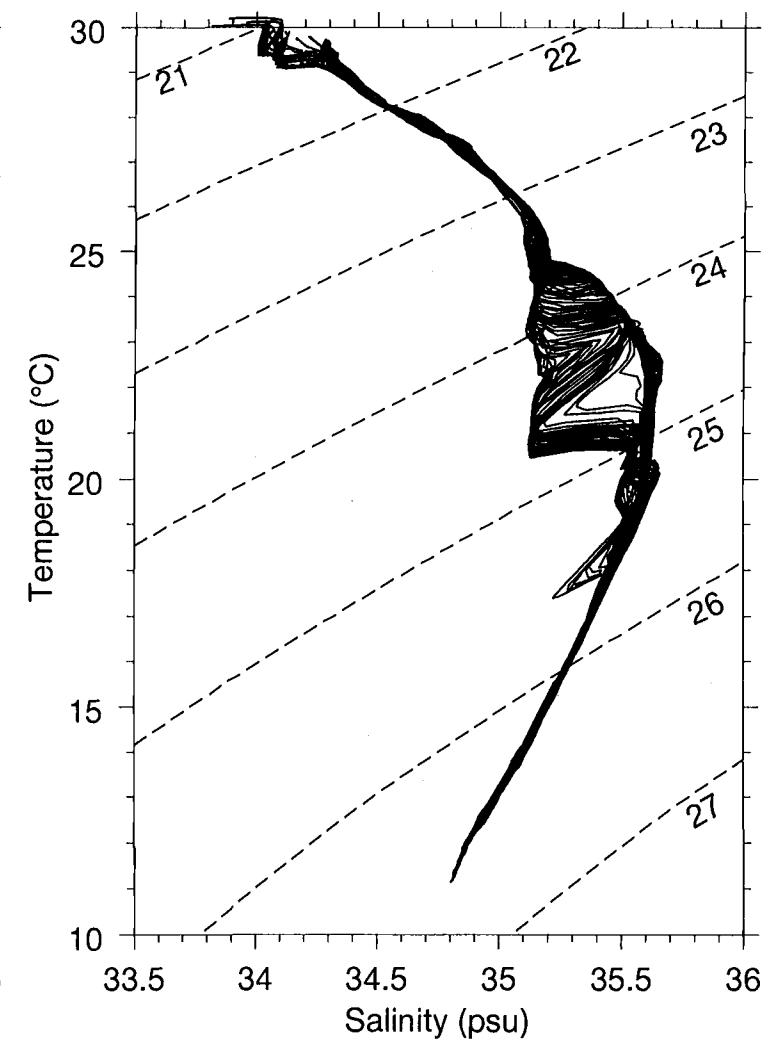


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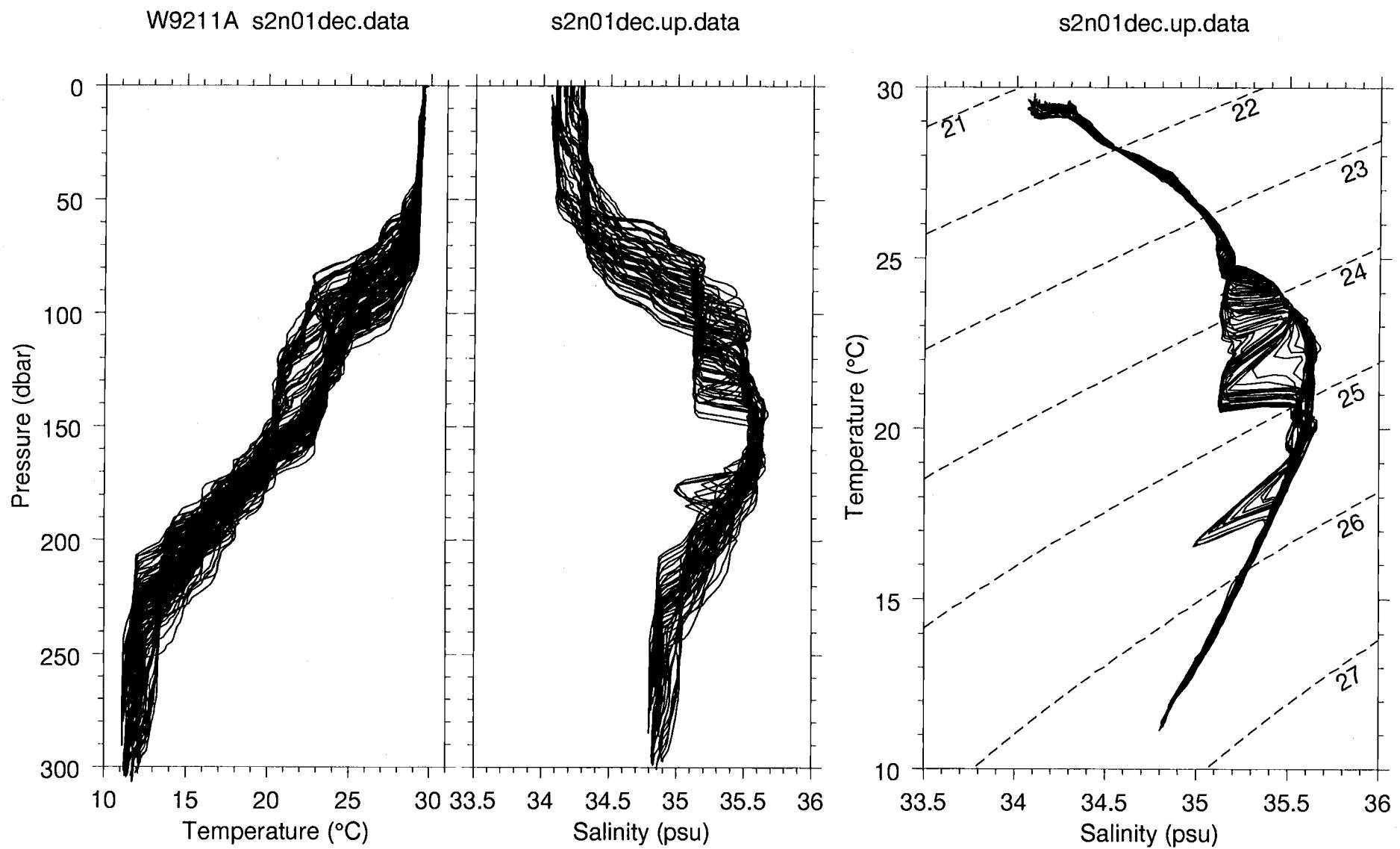


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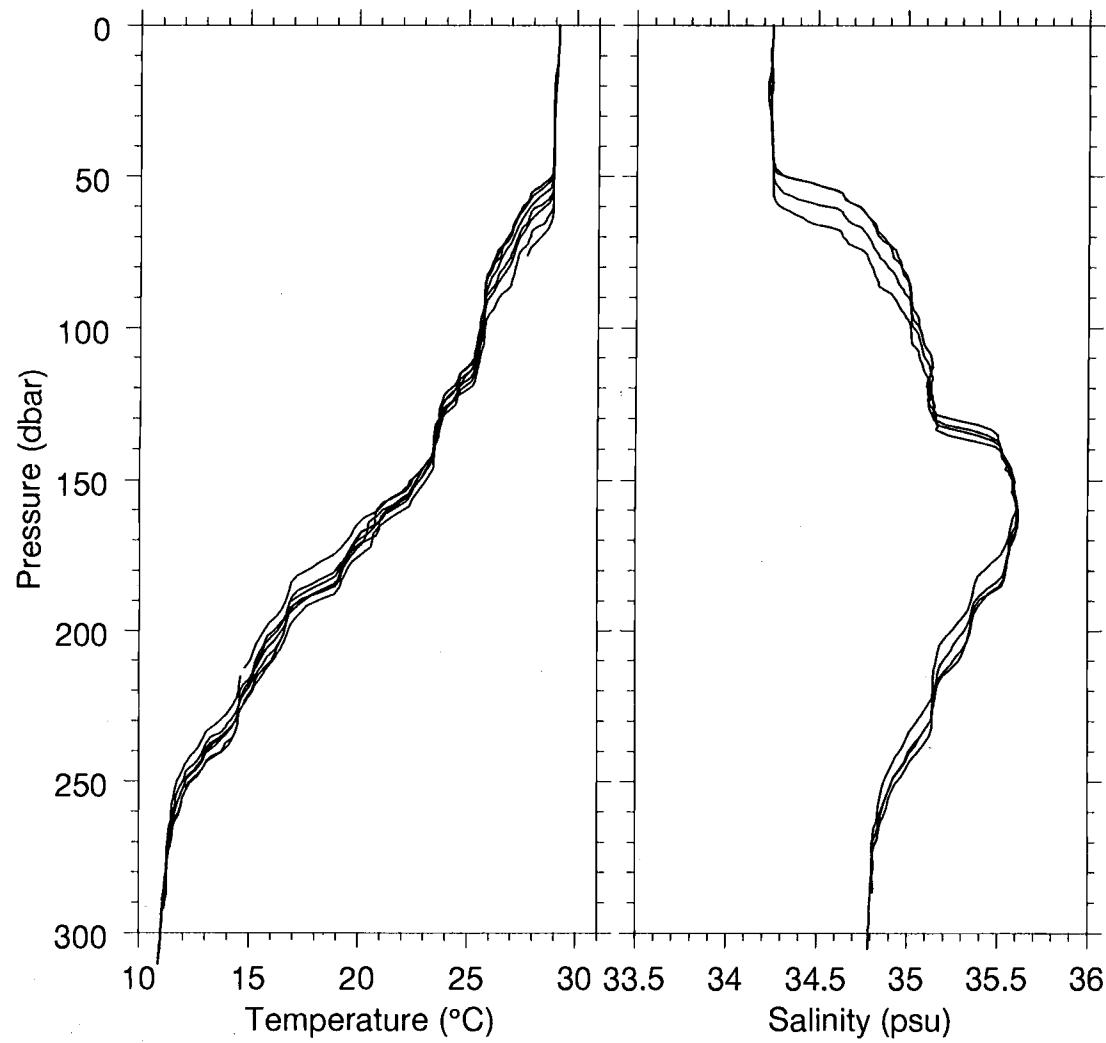
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120

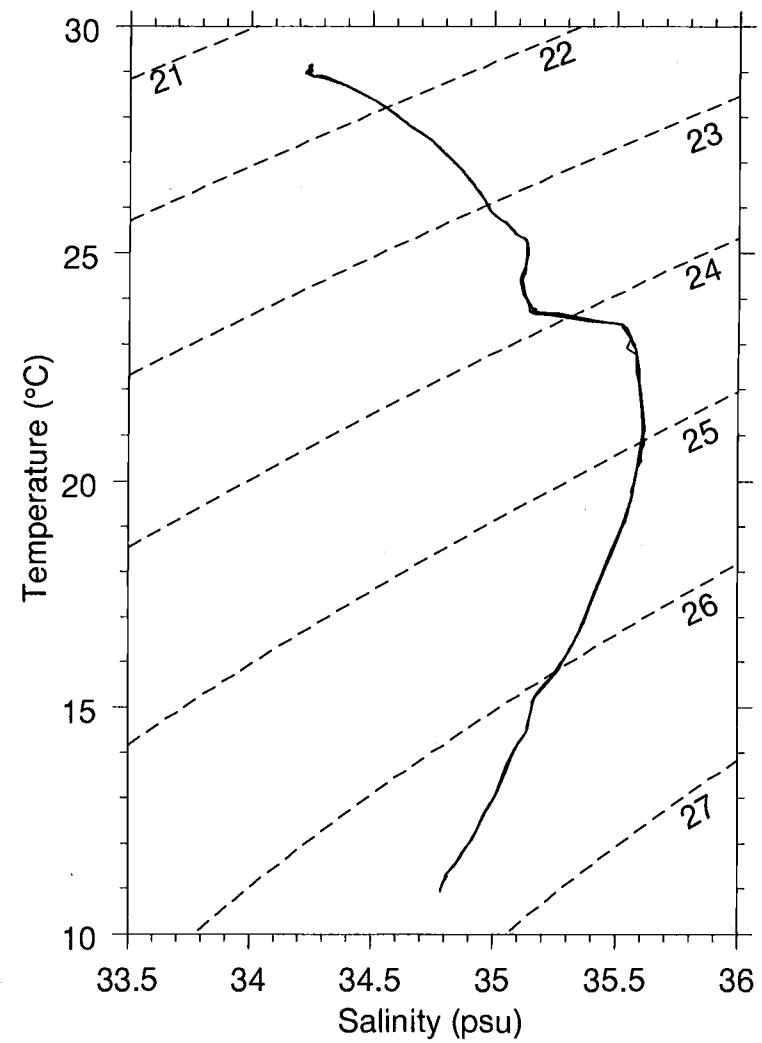


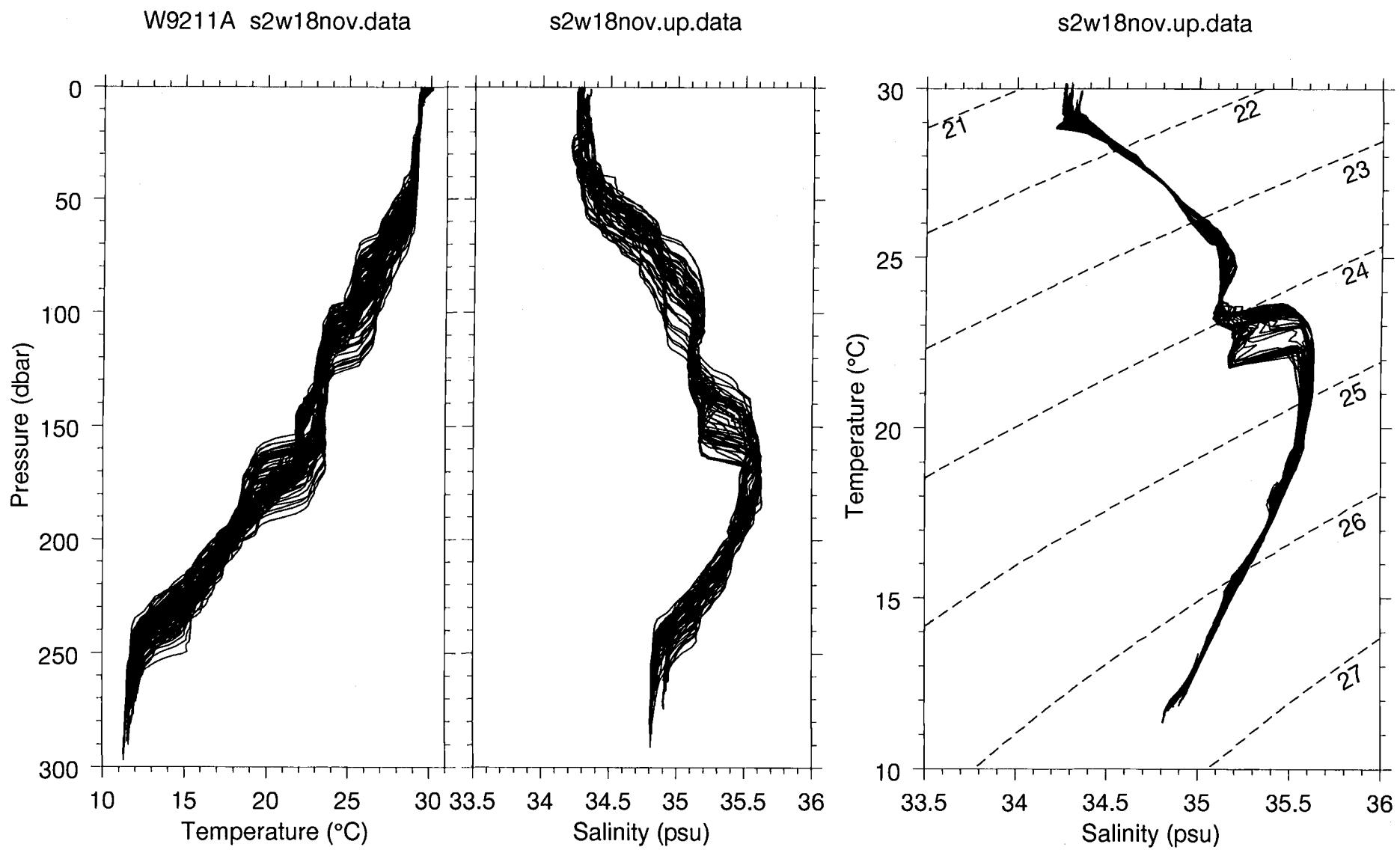
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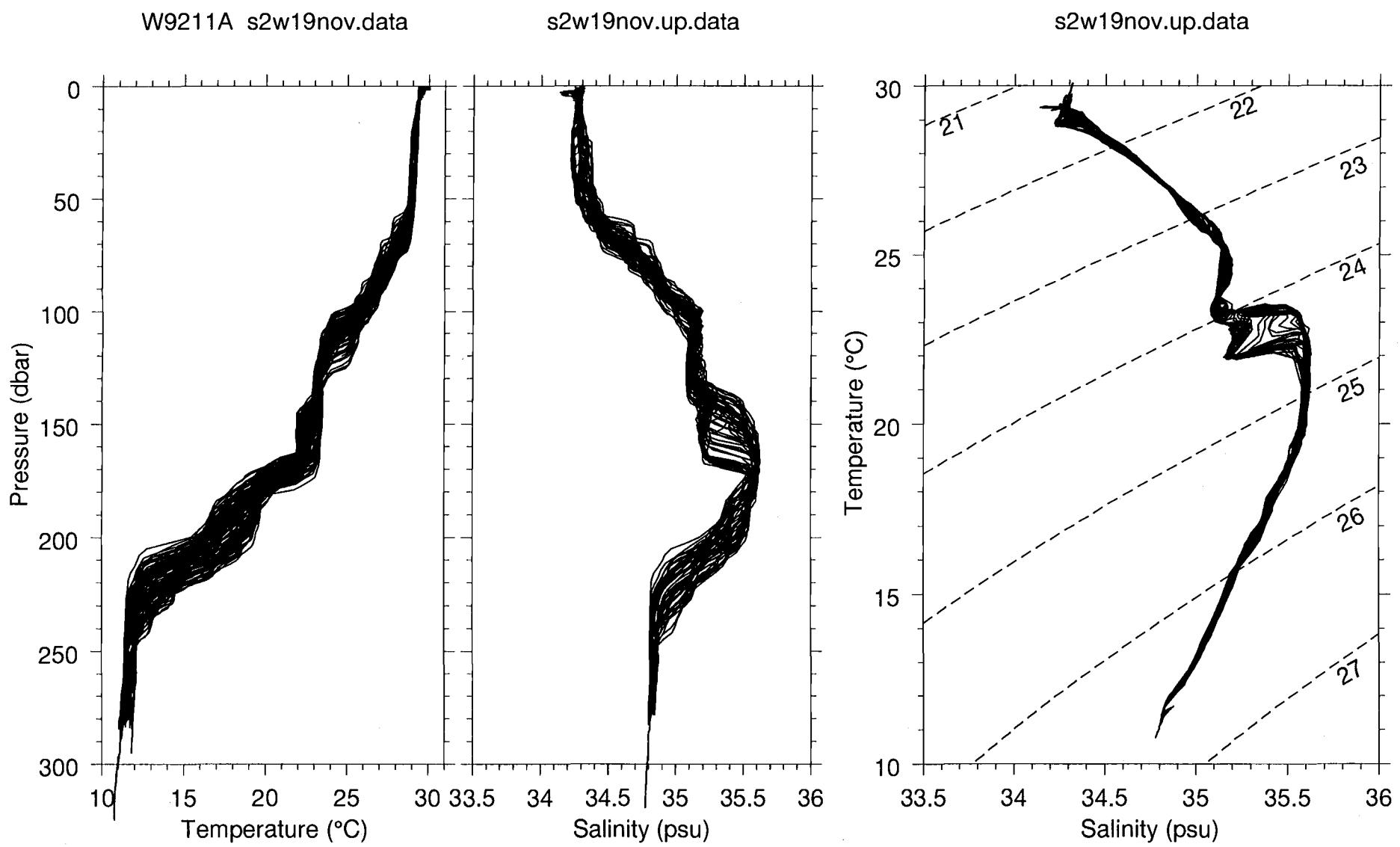


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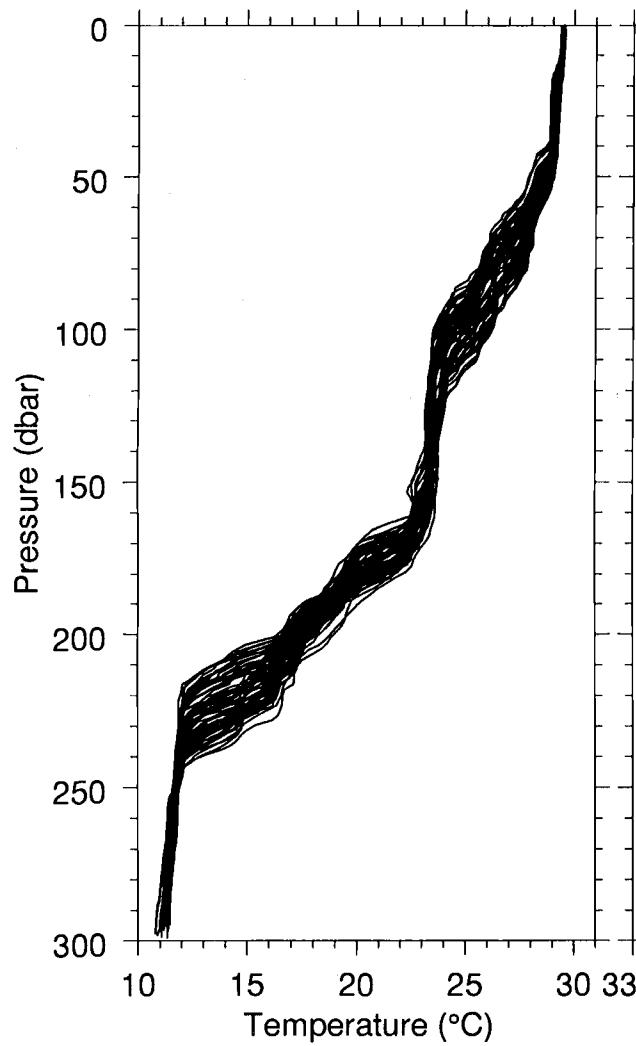
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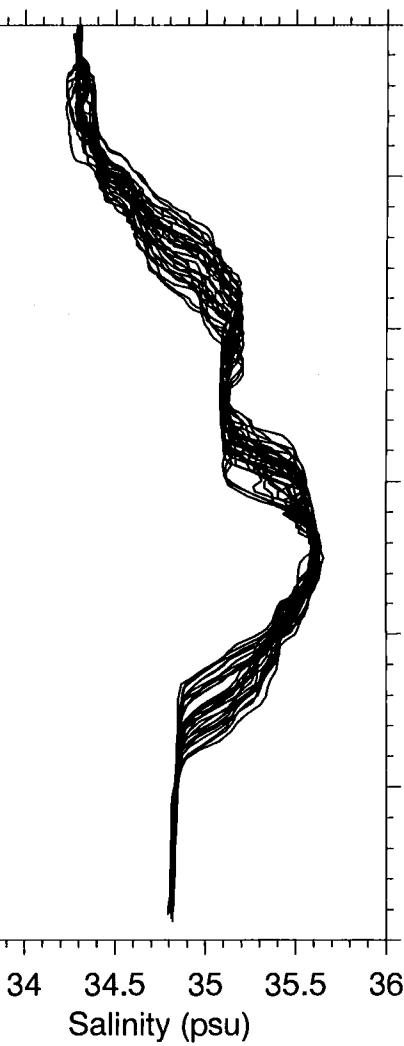




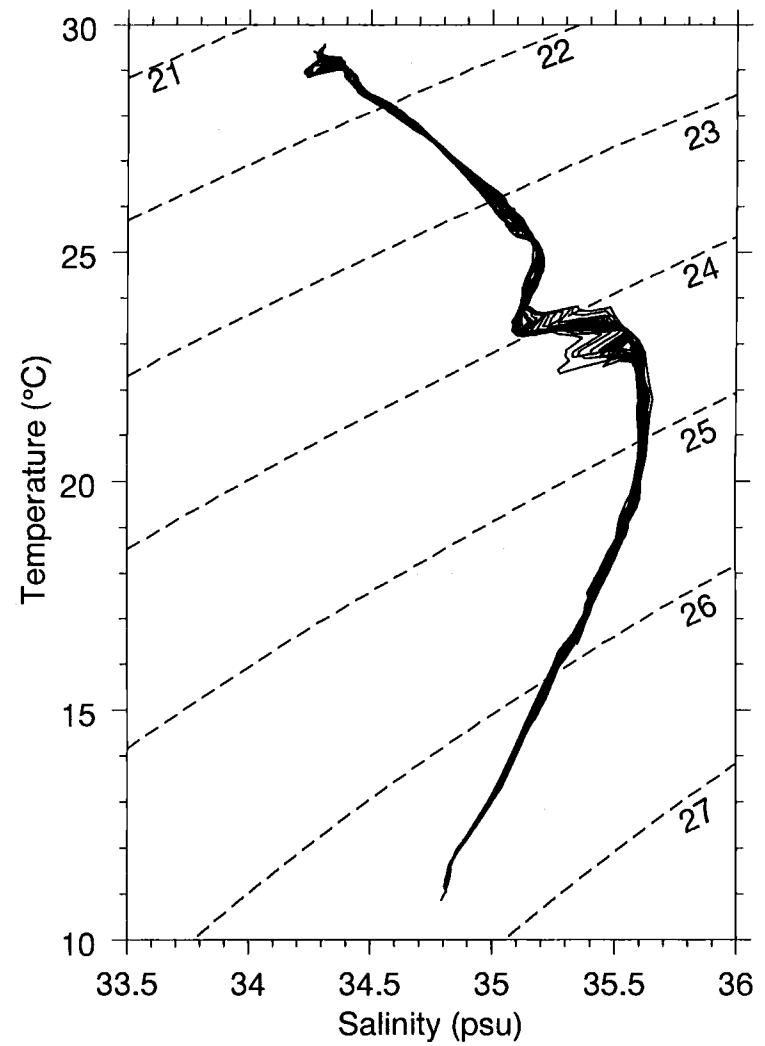
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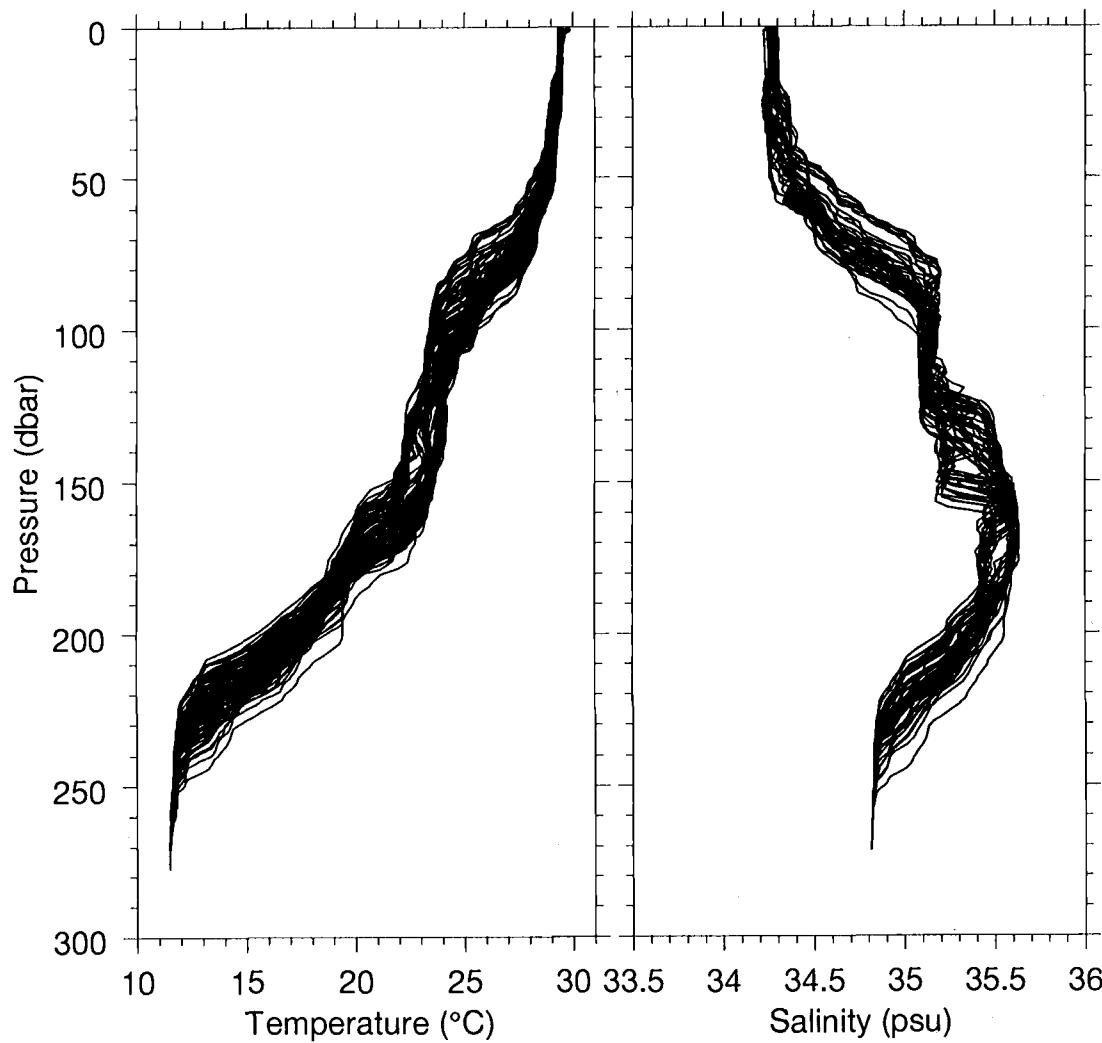
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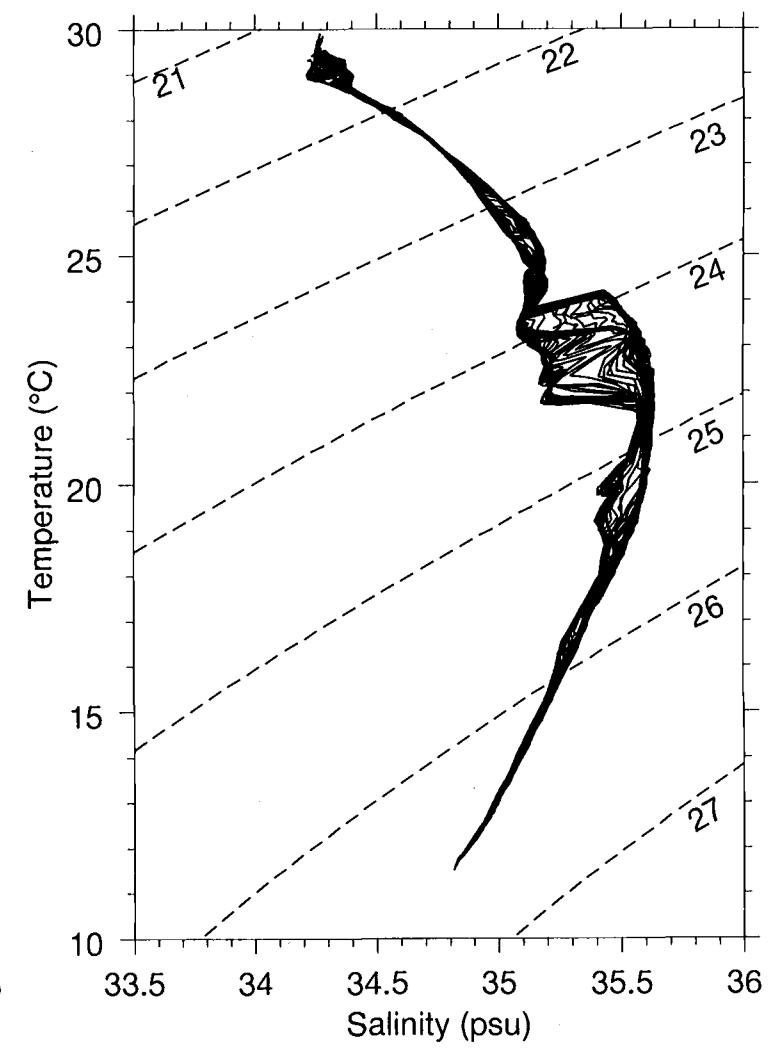


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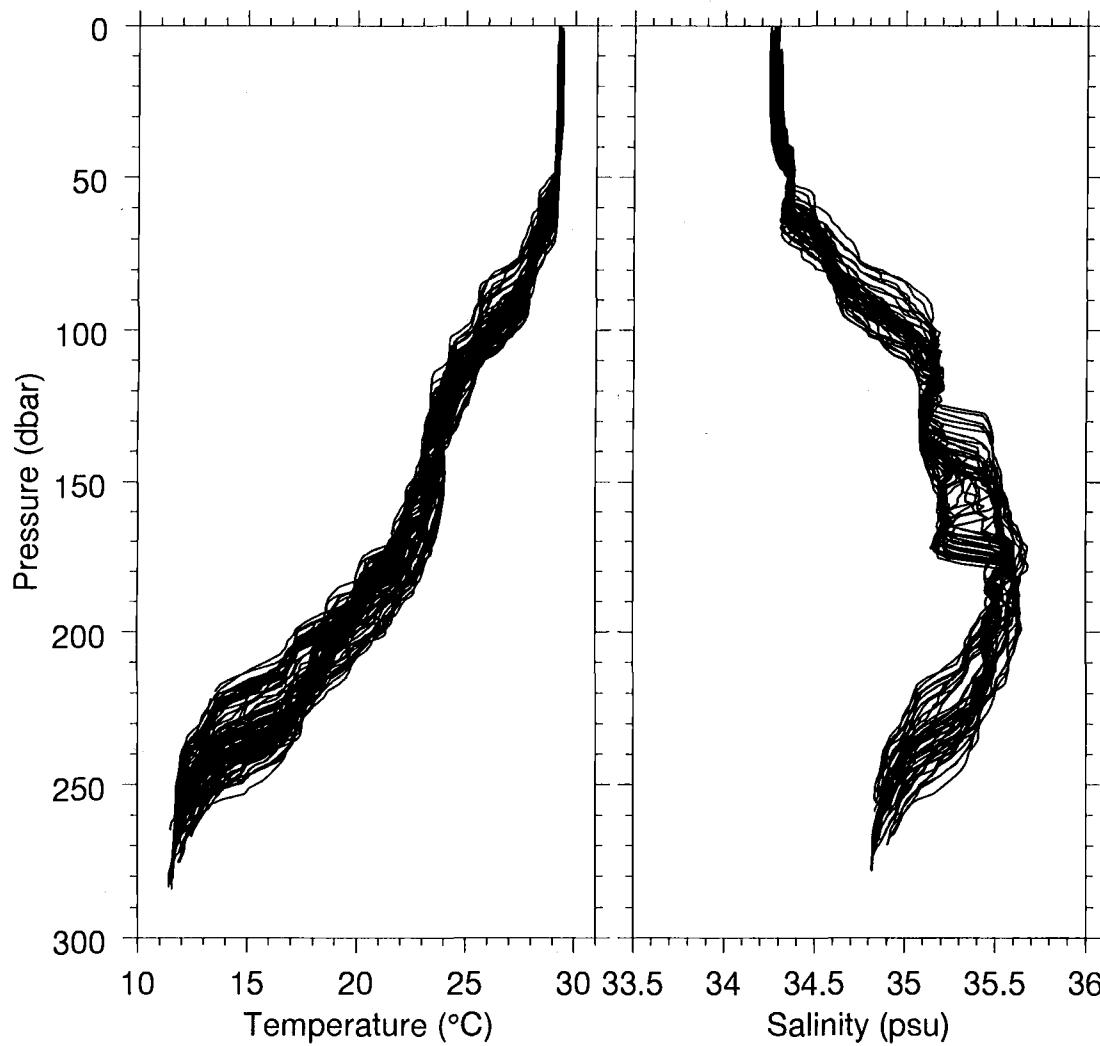


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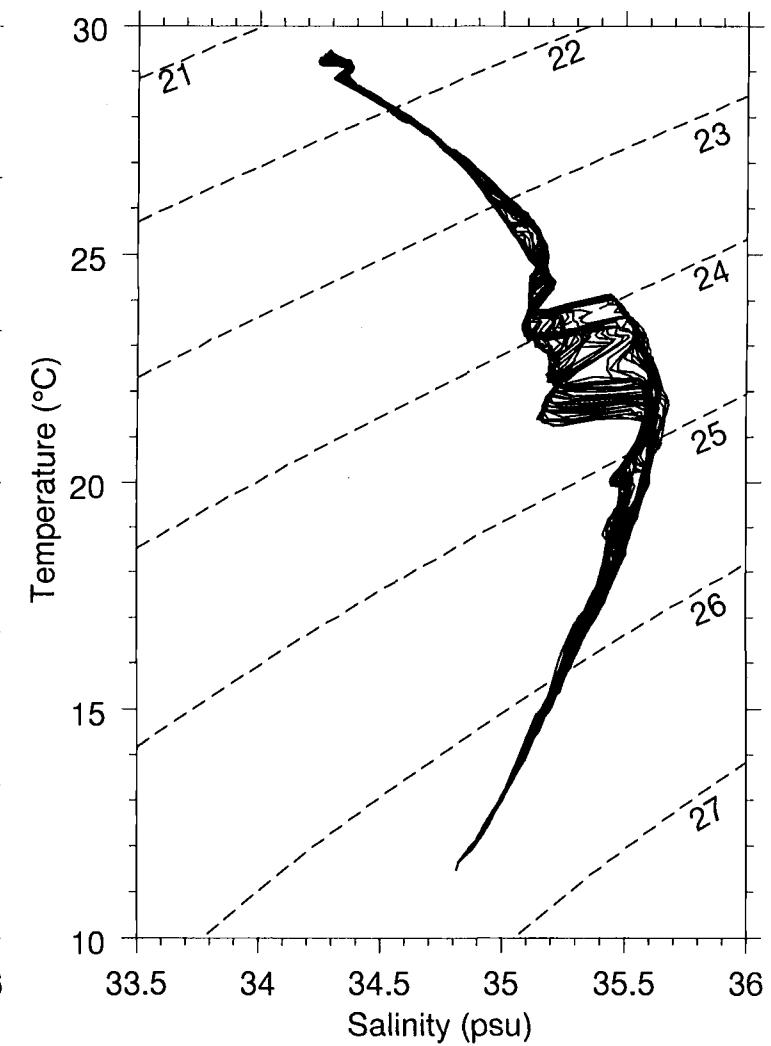


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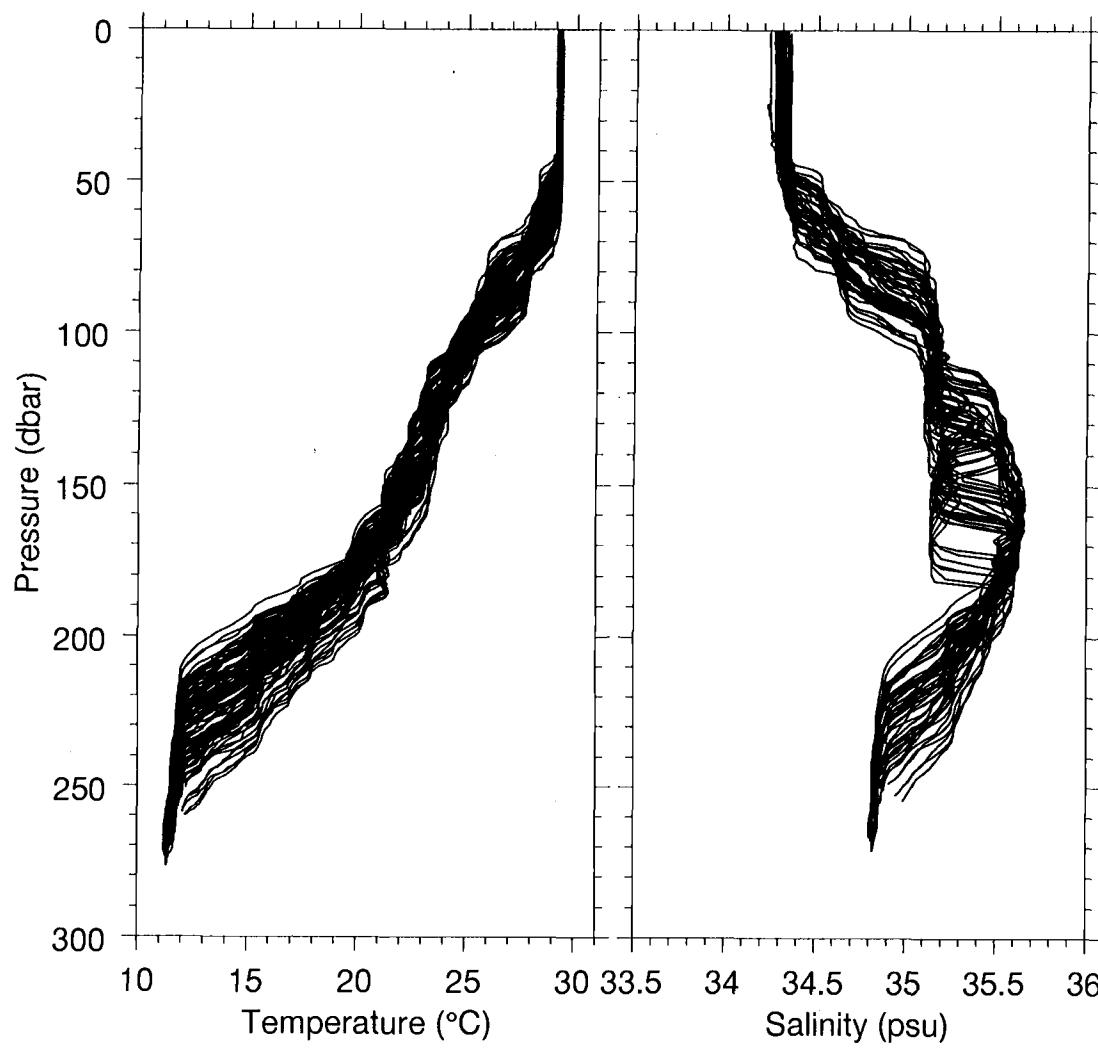


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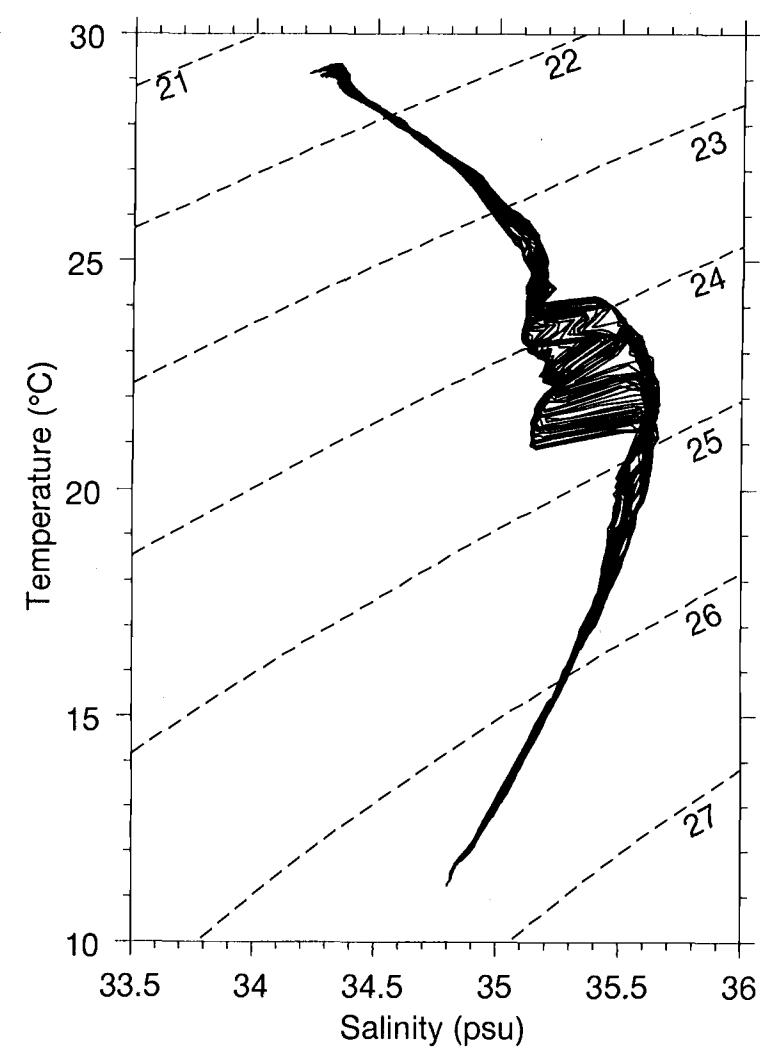


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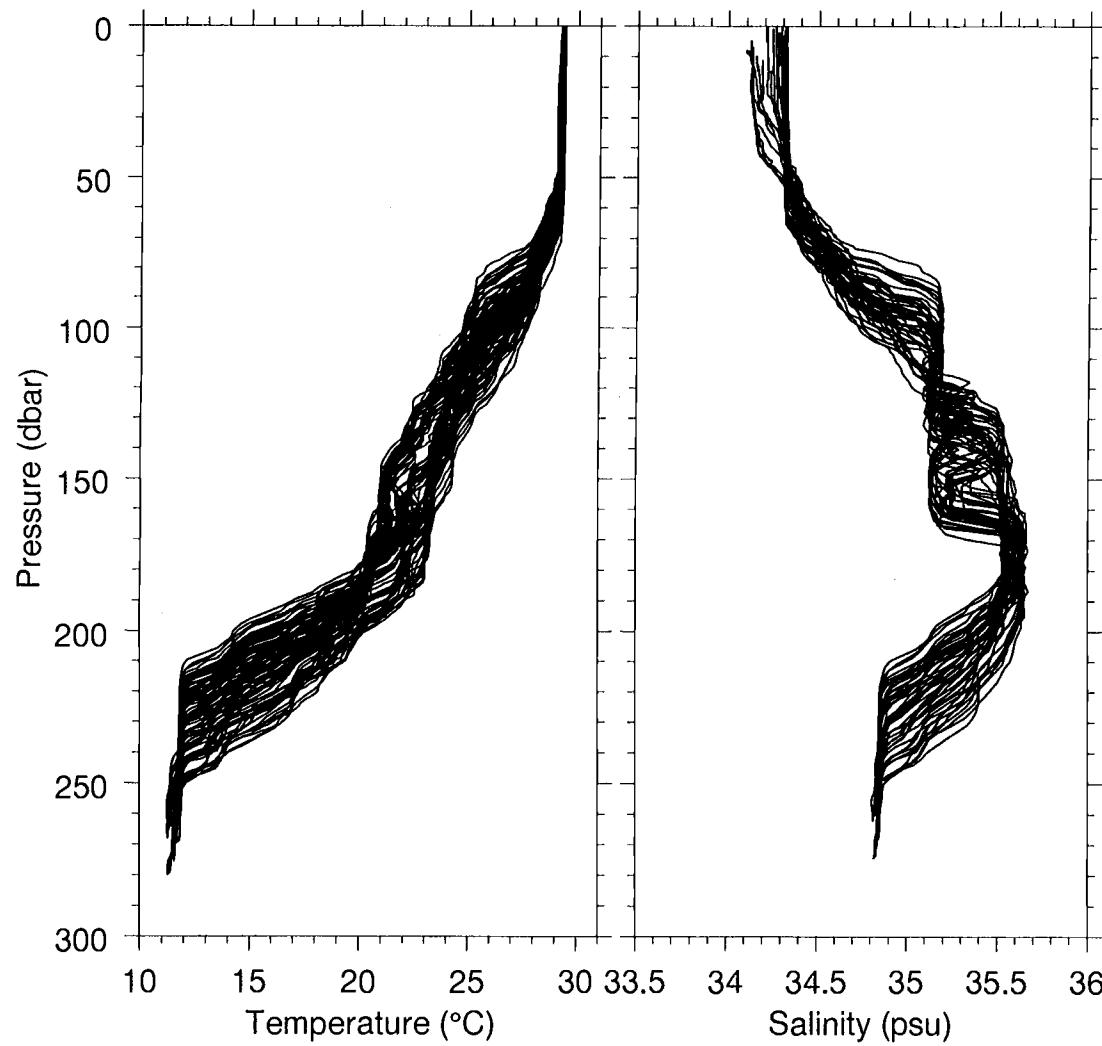


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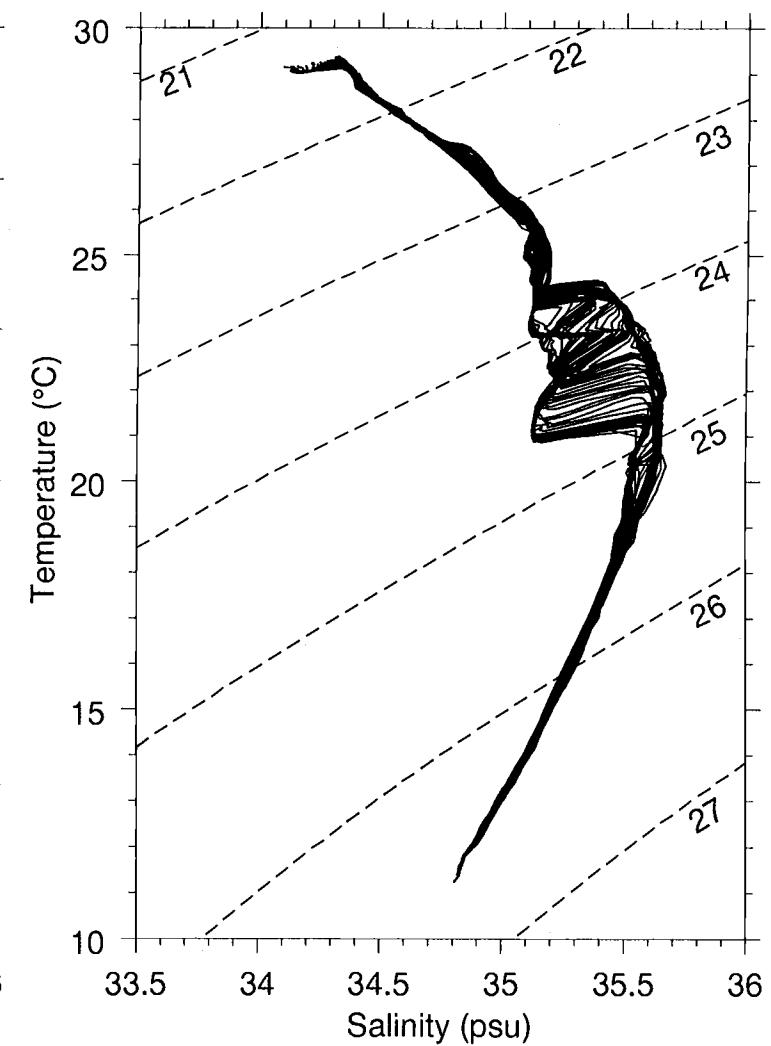


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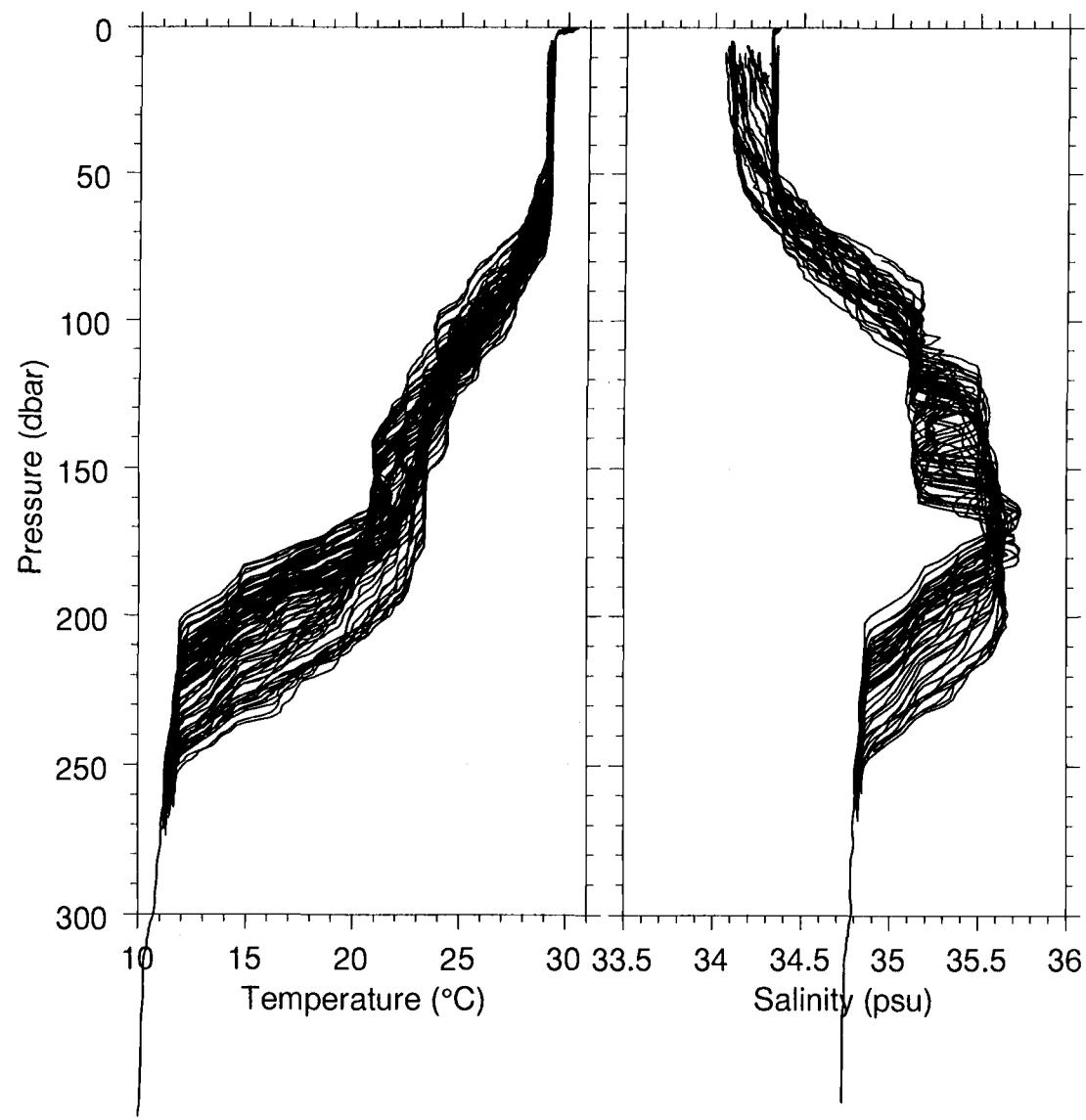


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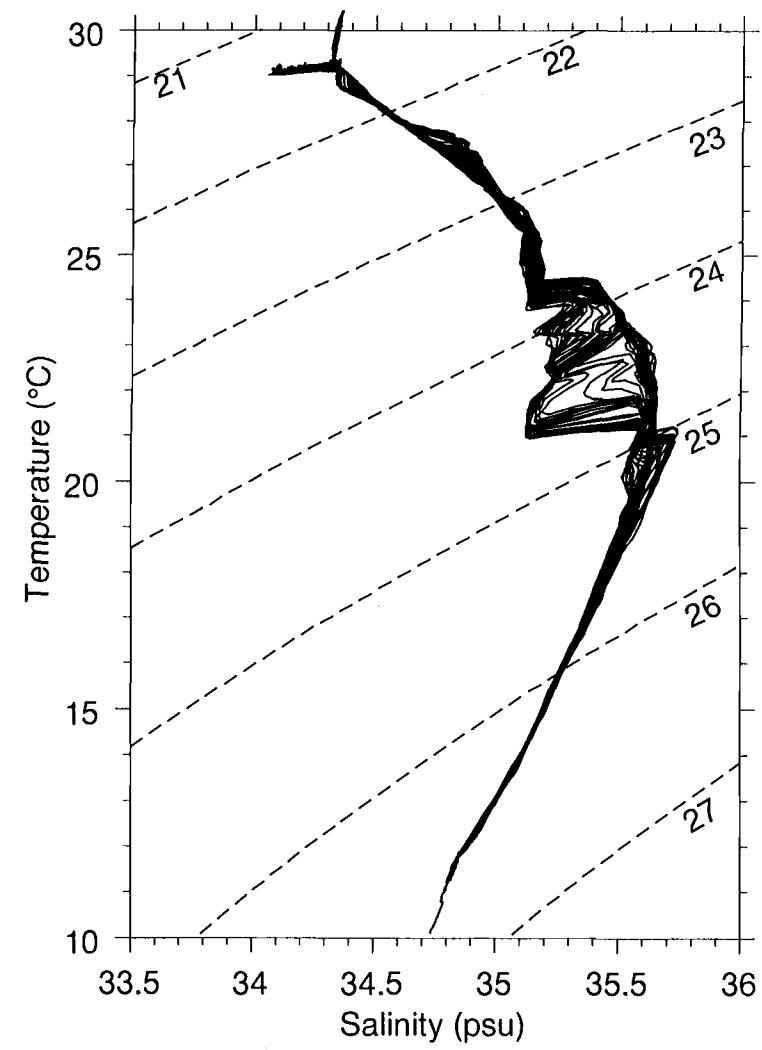


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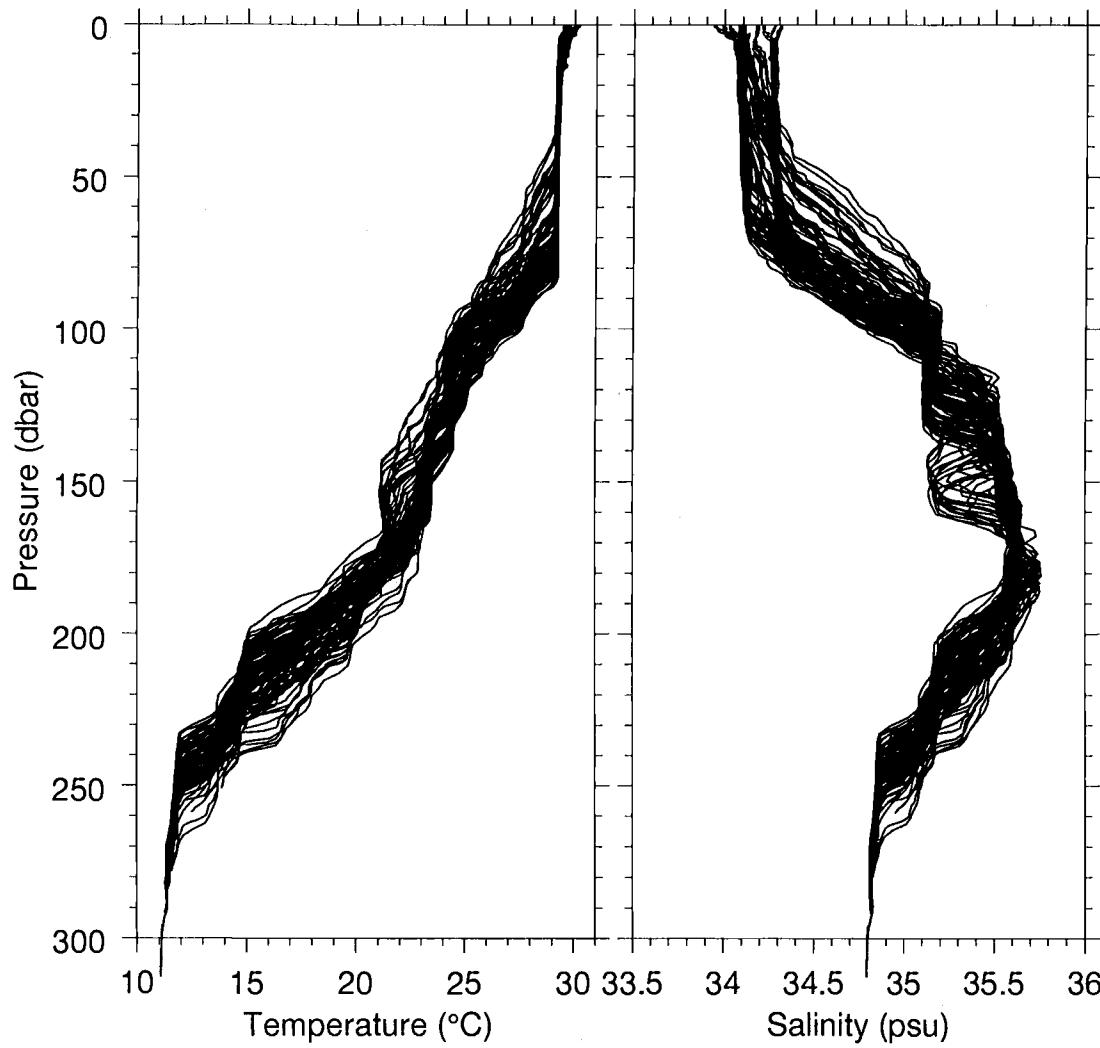


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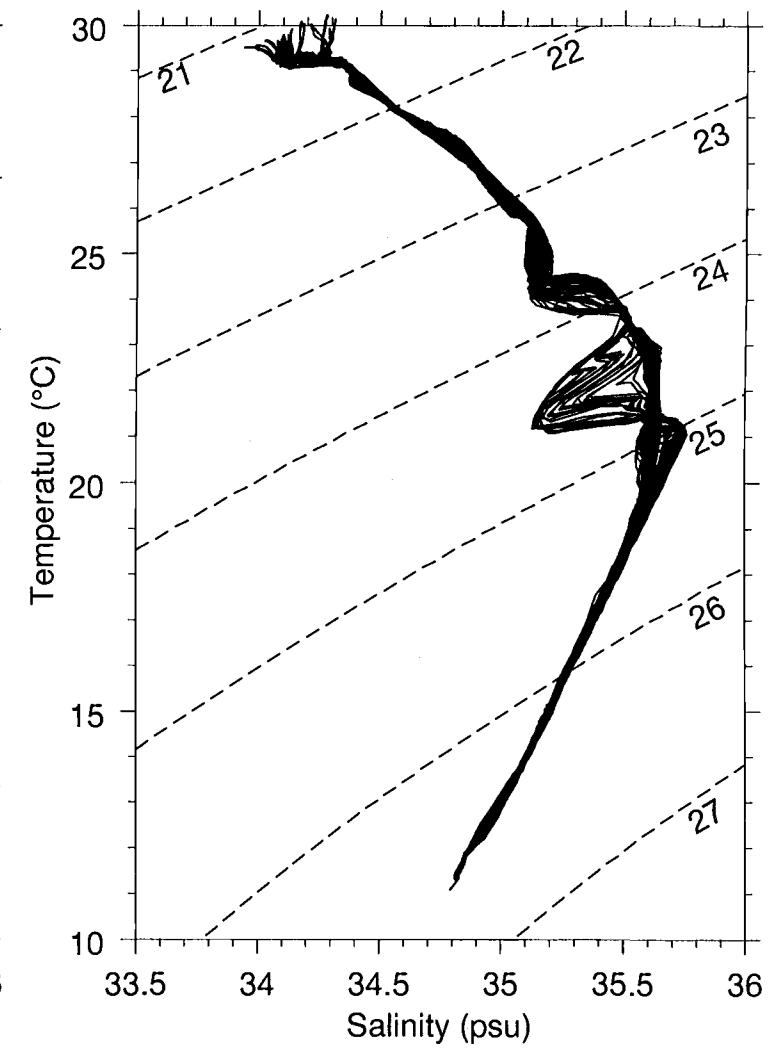


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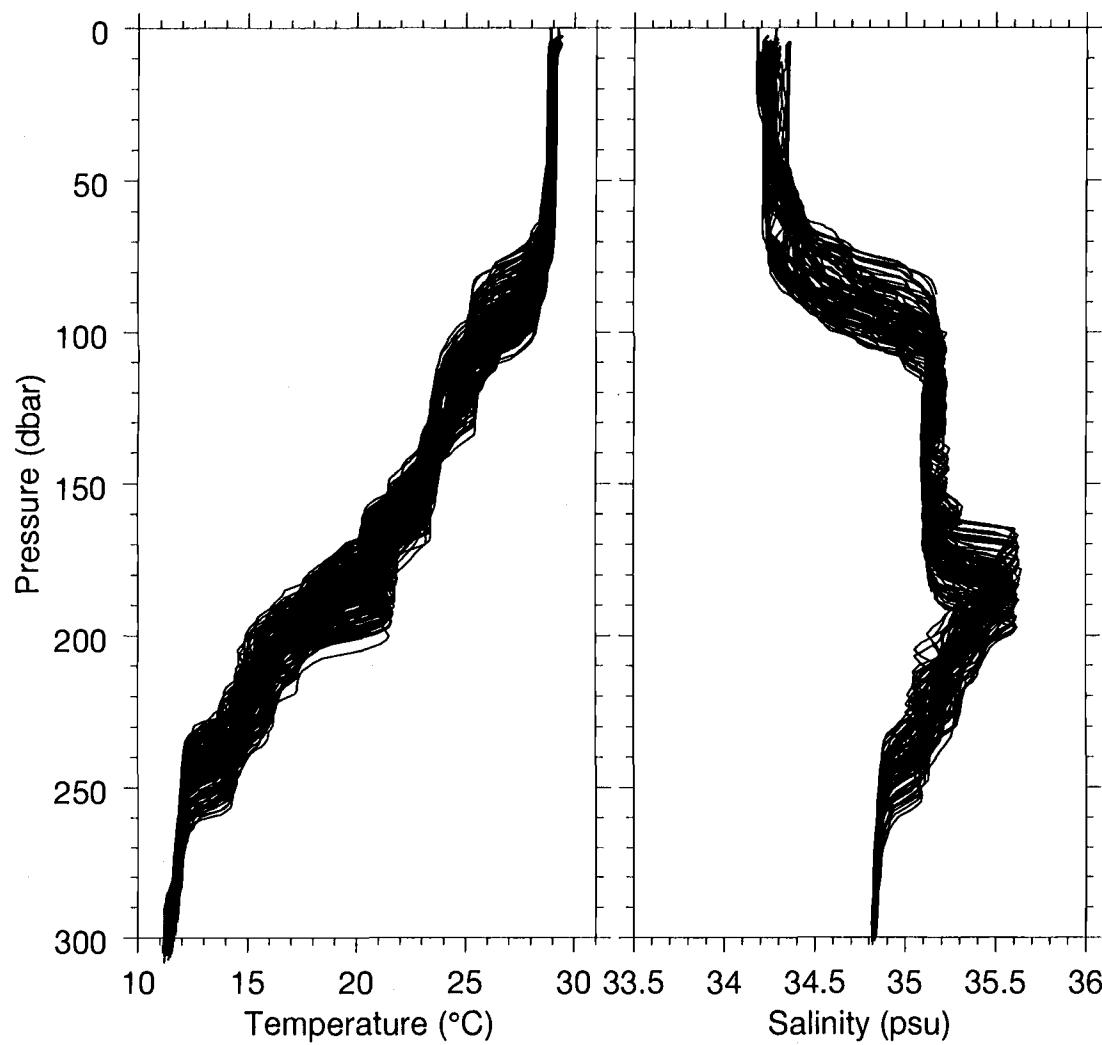


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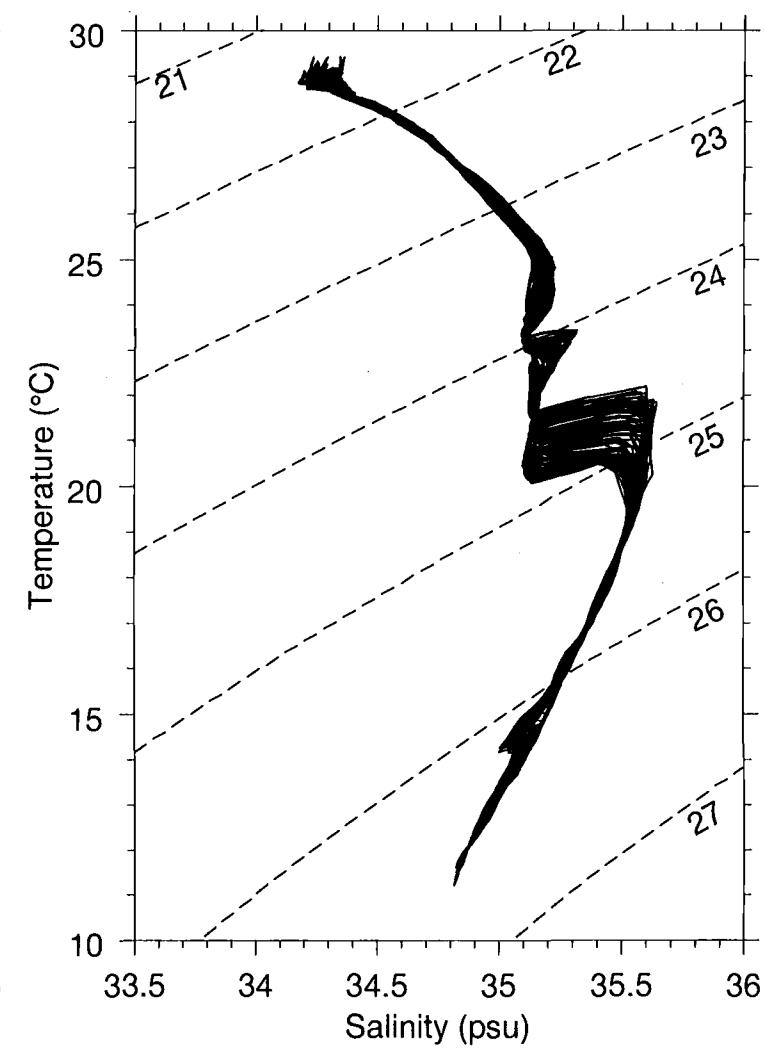


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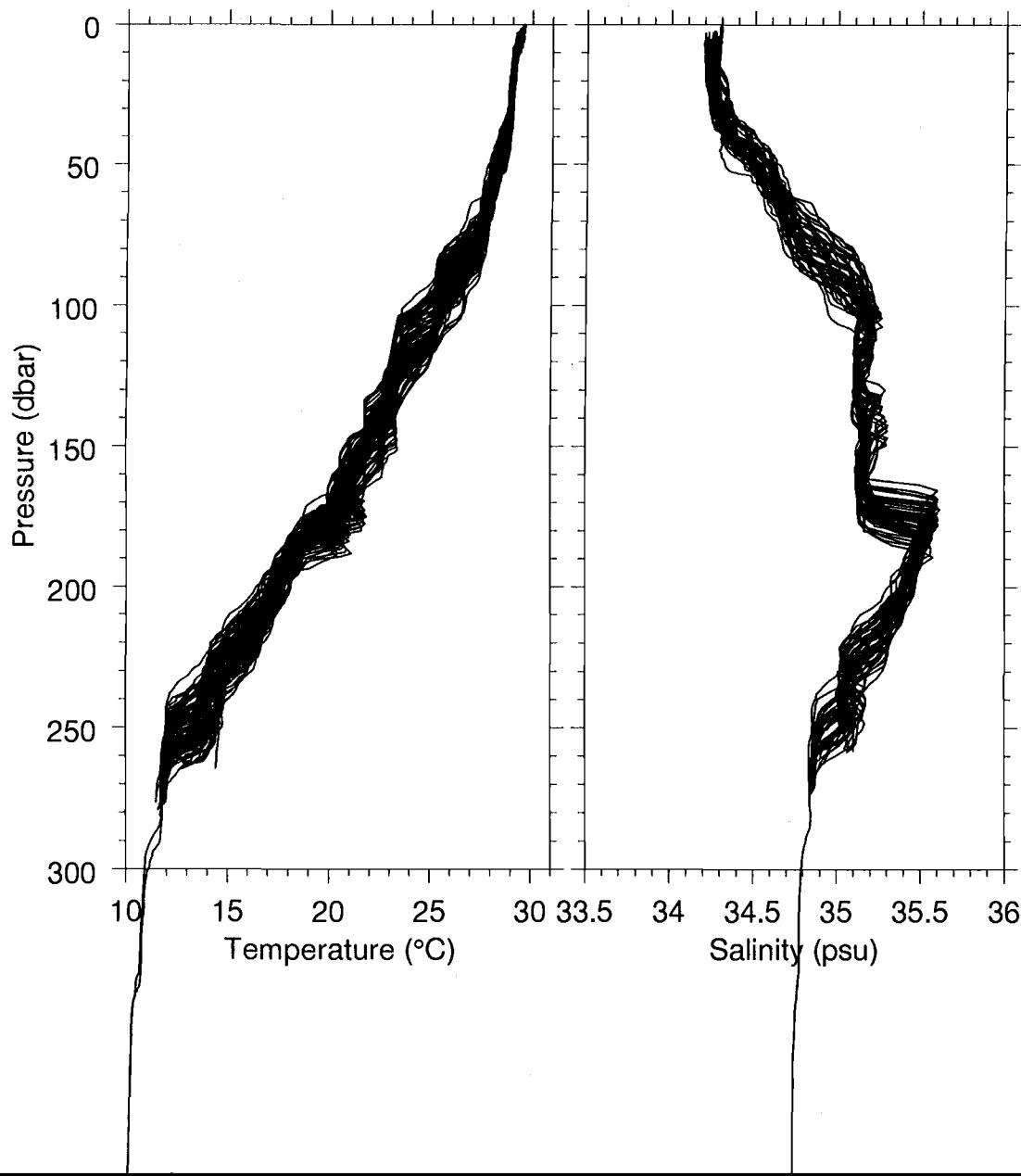


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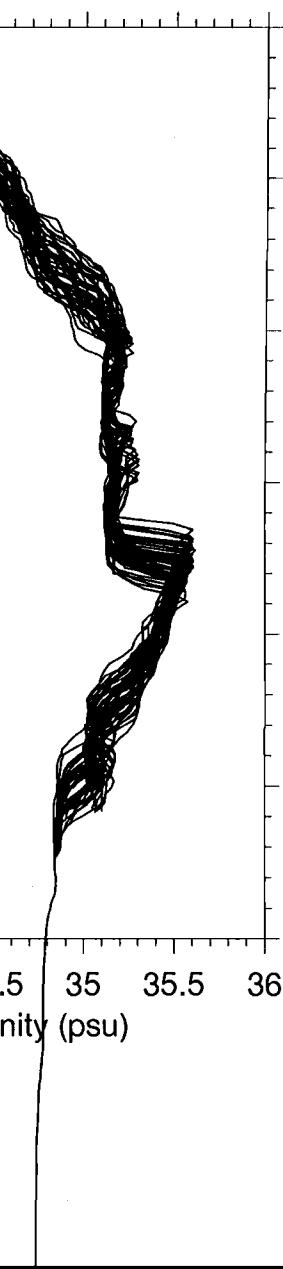
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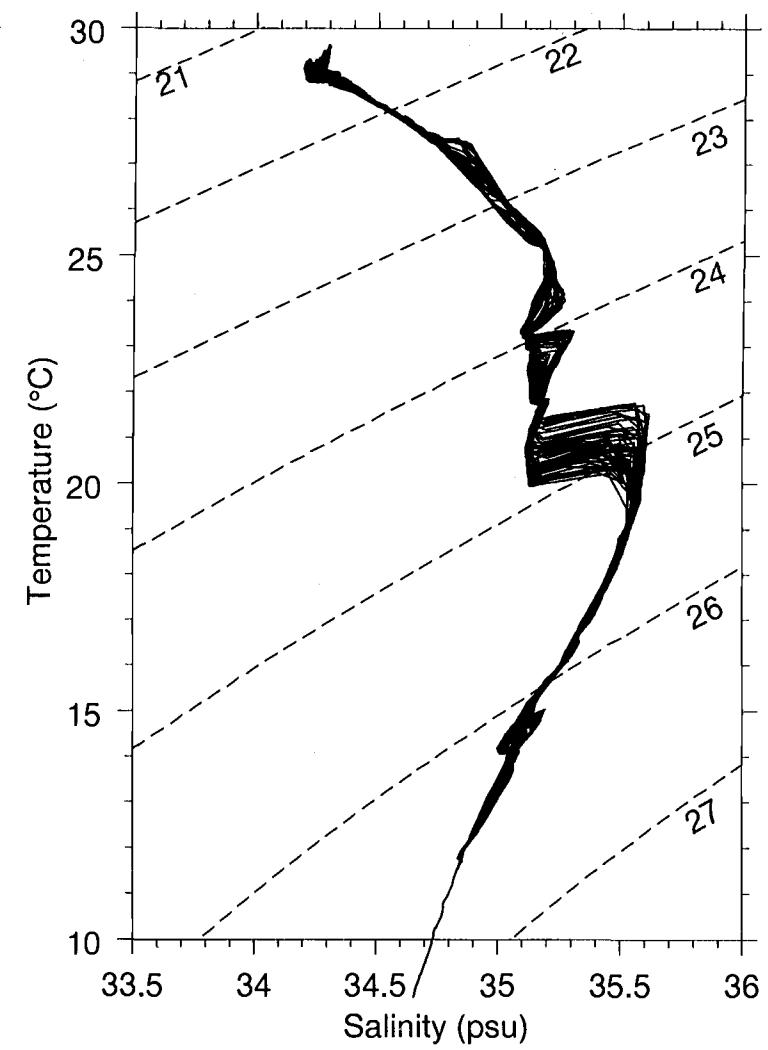
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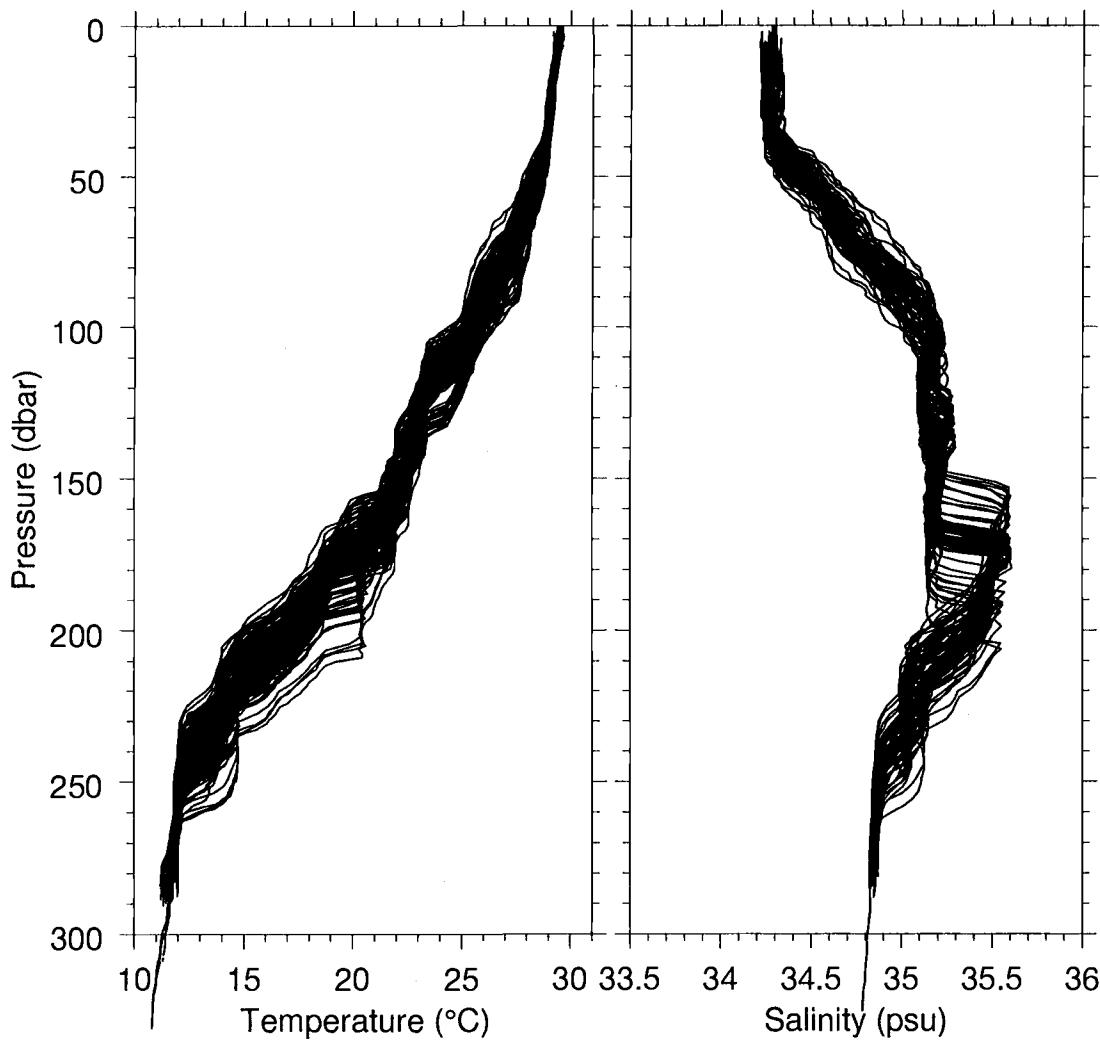
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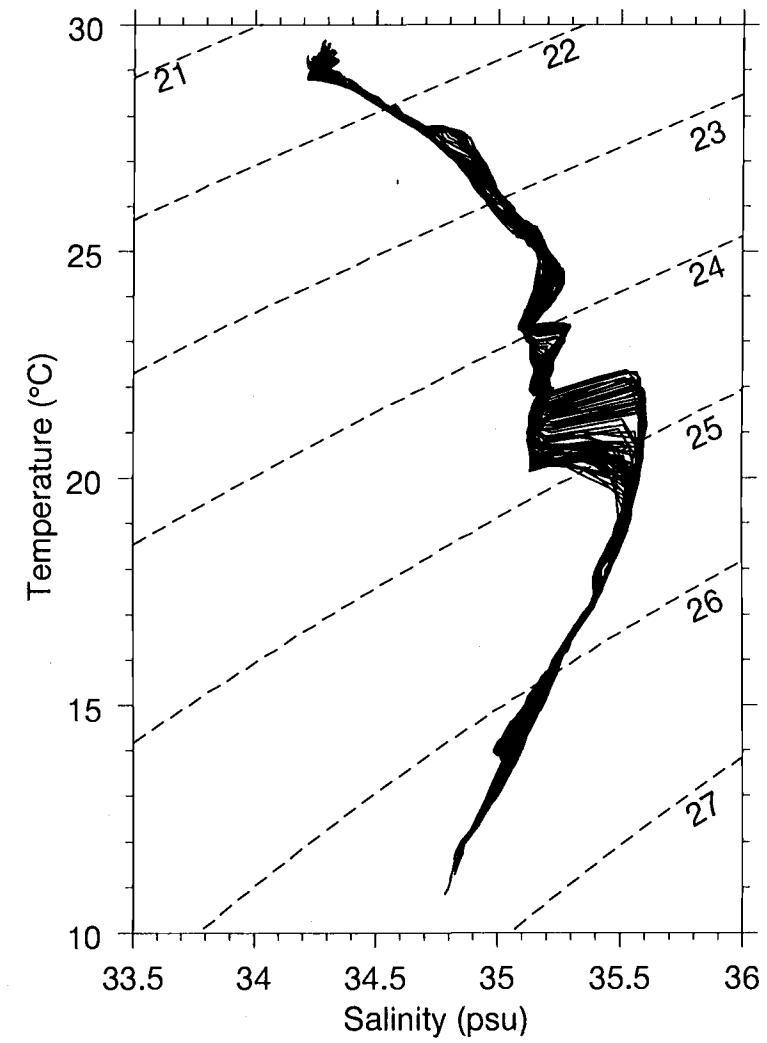


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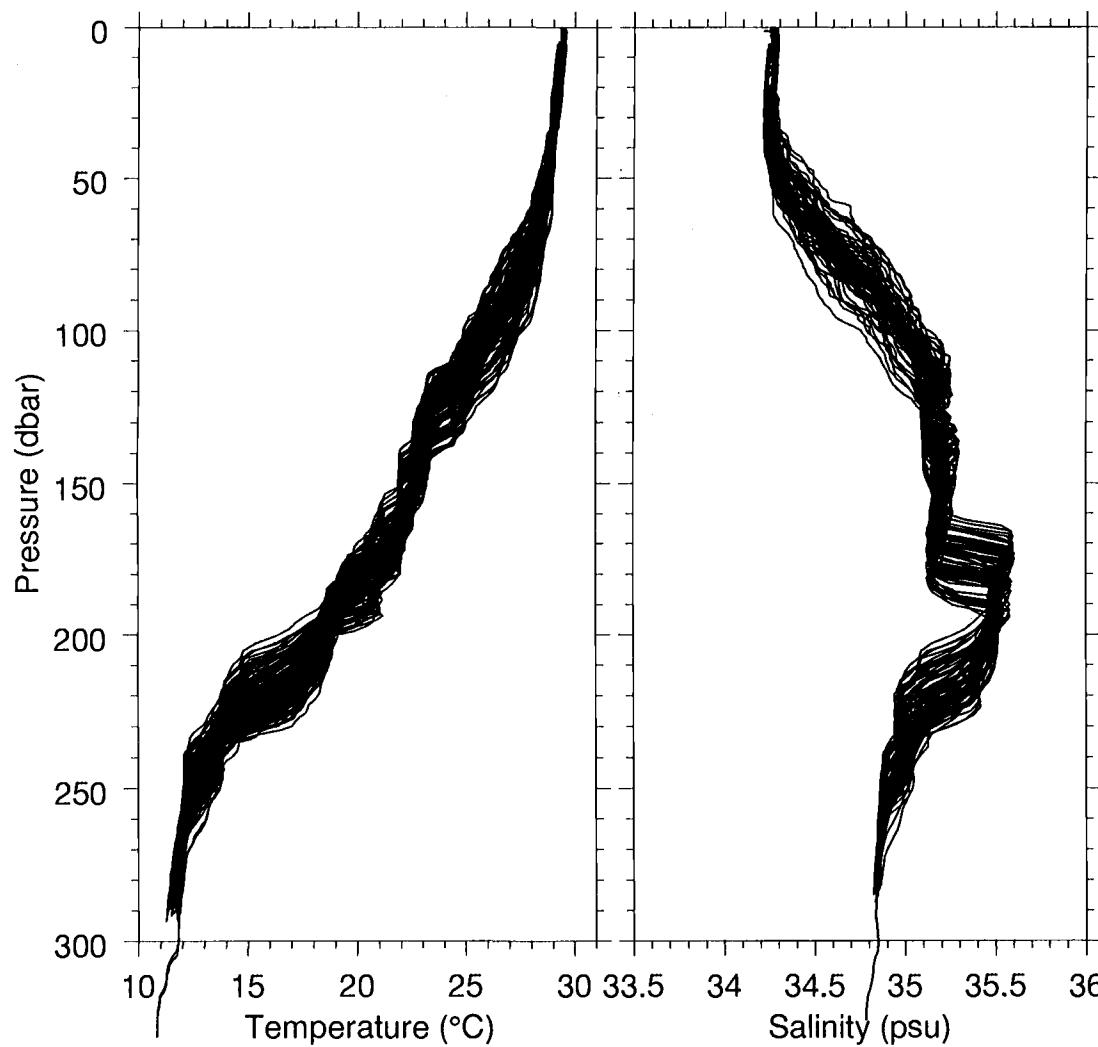


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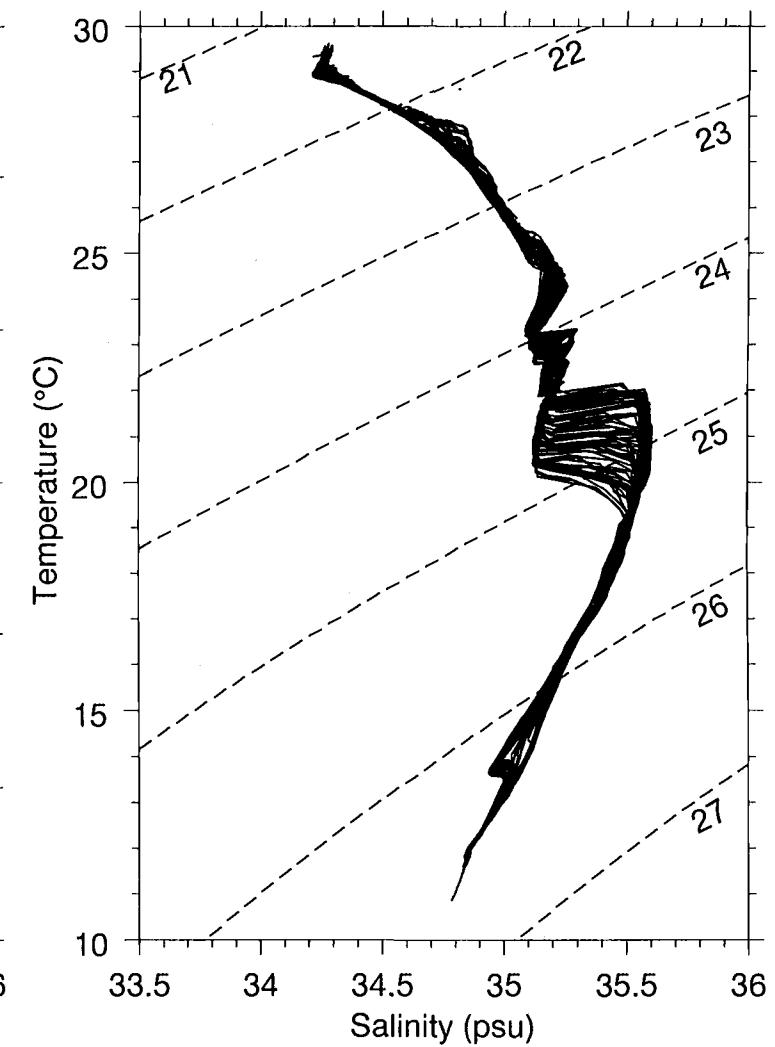


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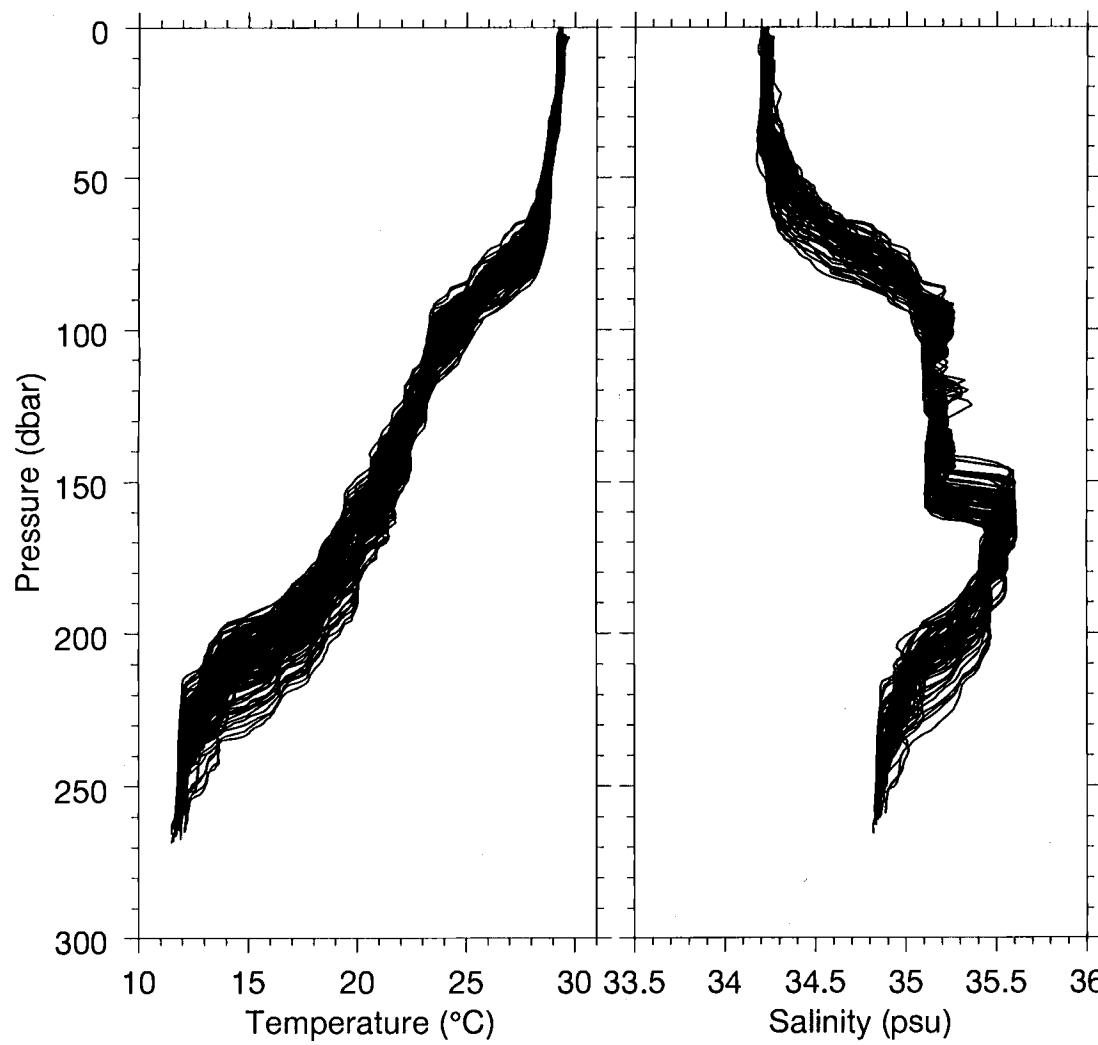


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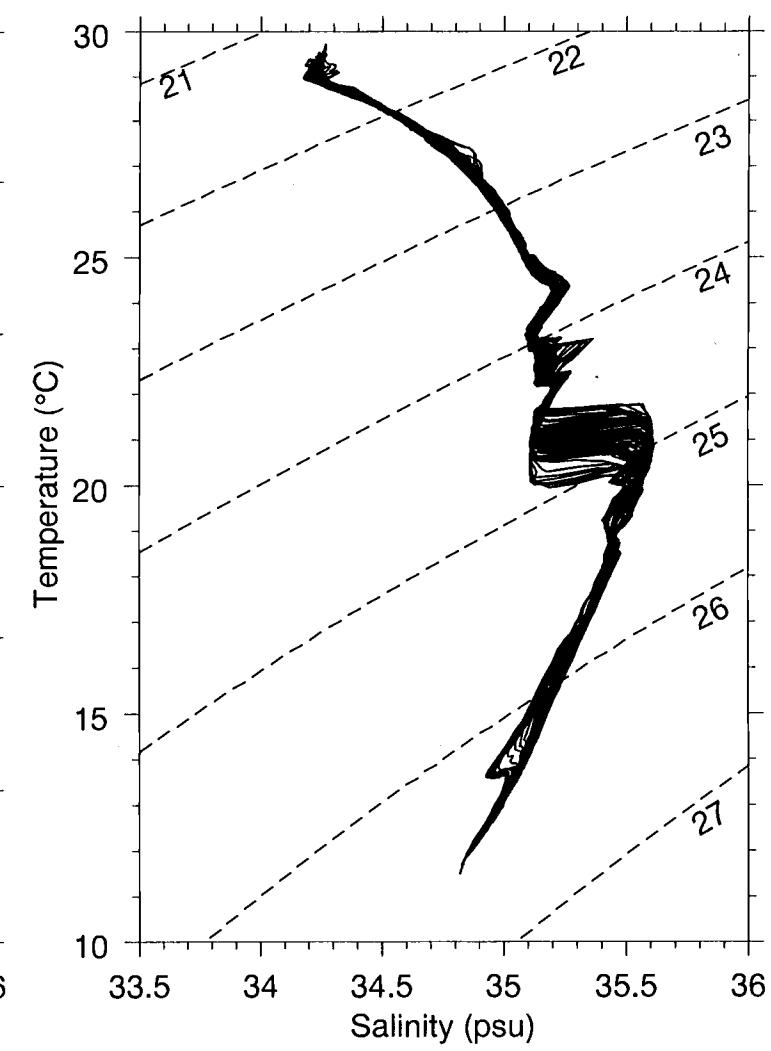


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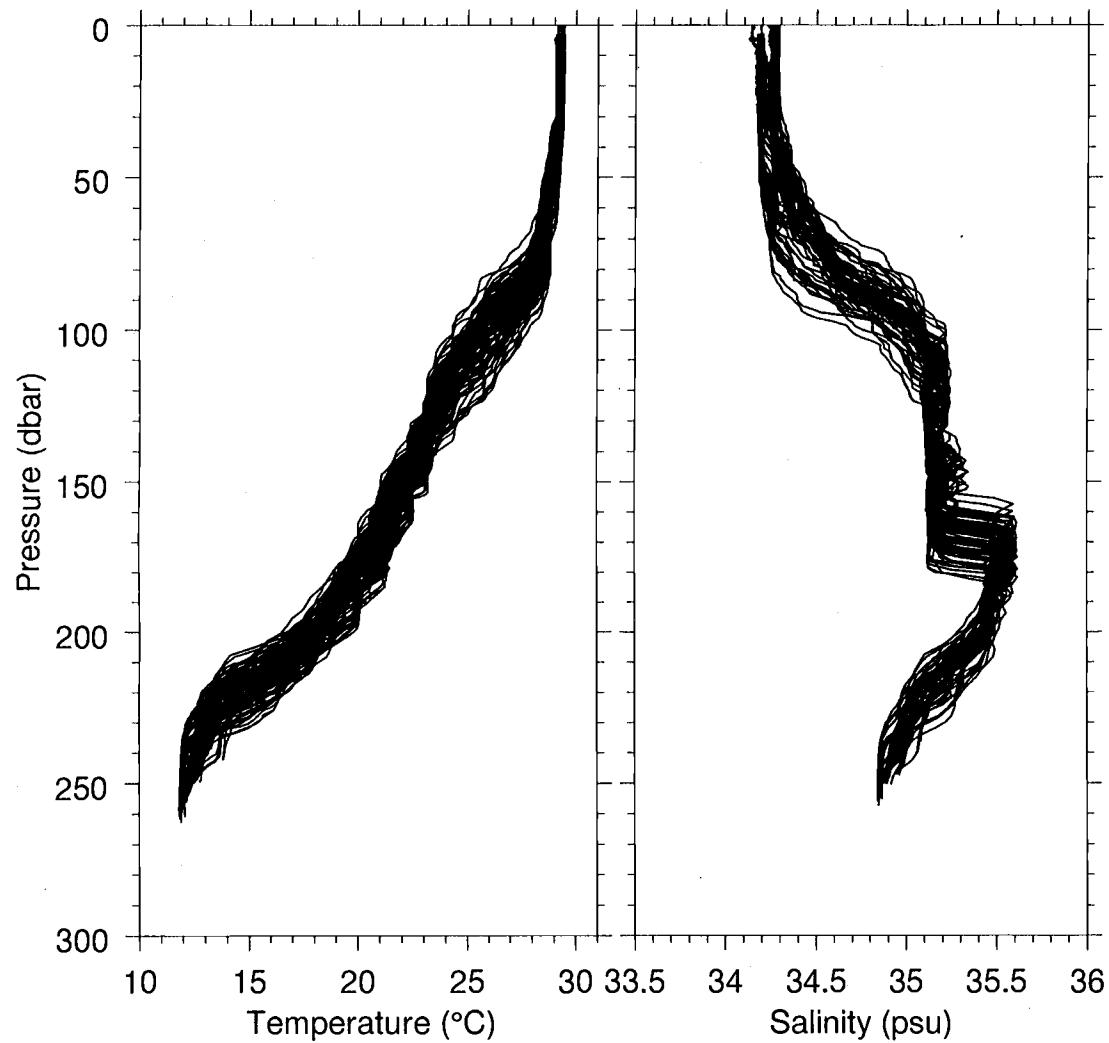


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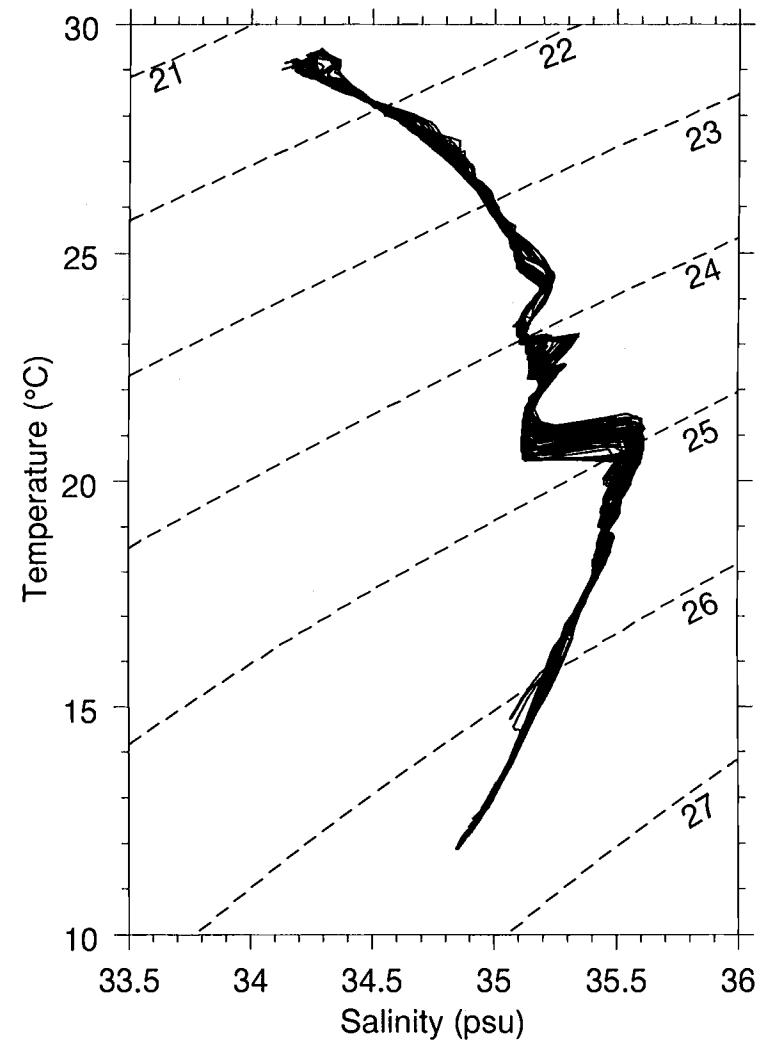


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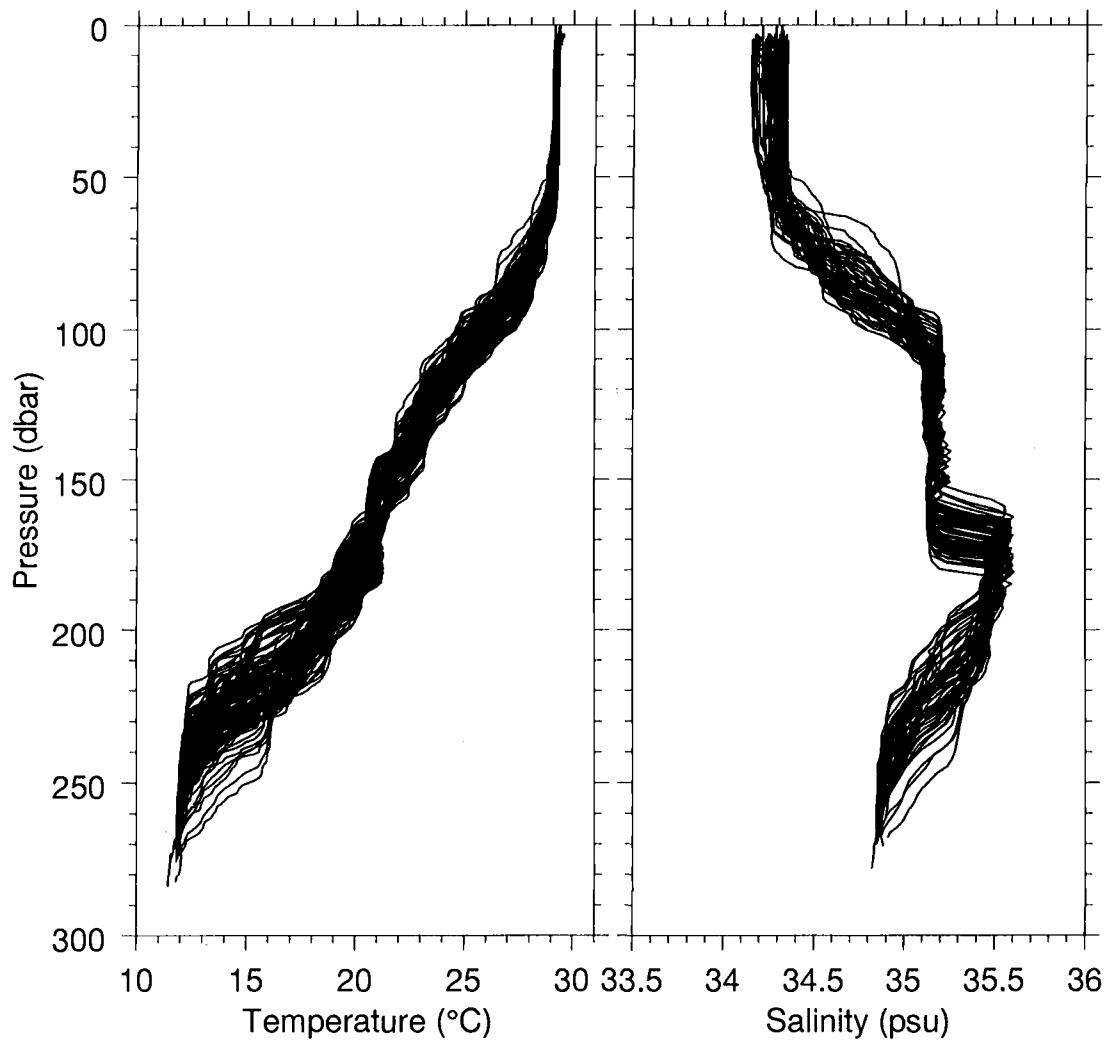


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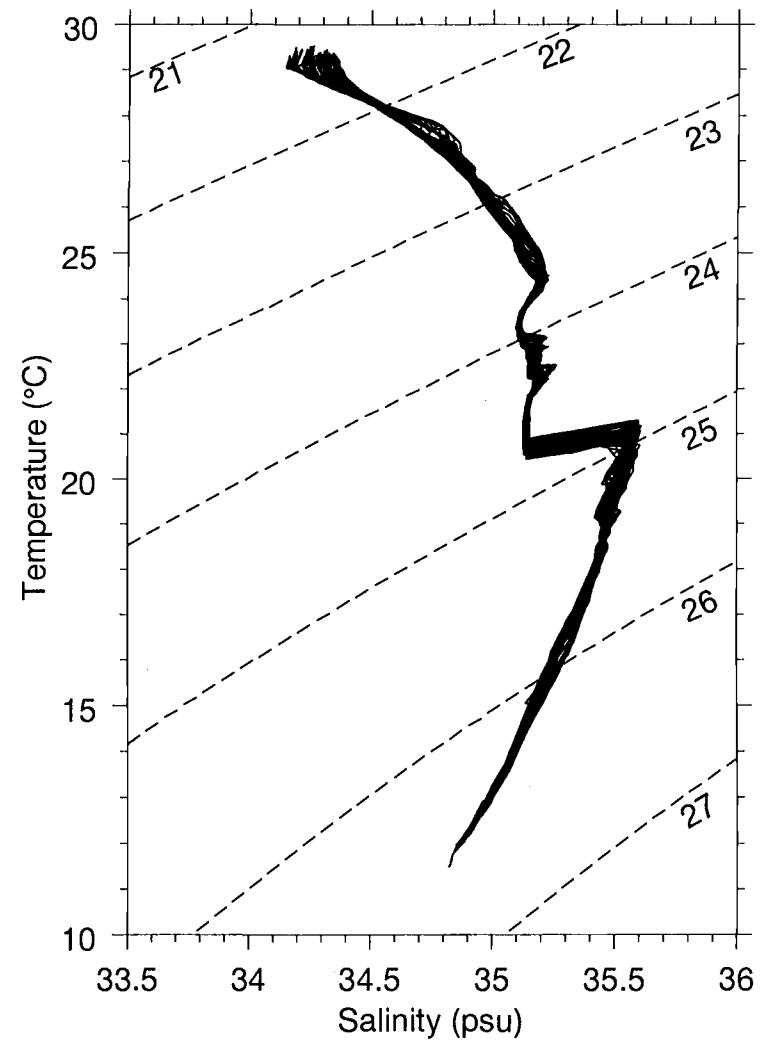


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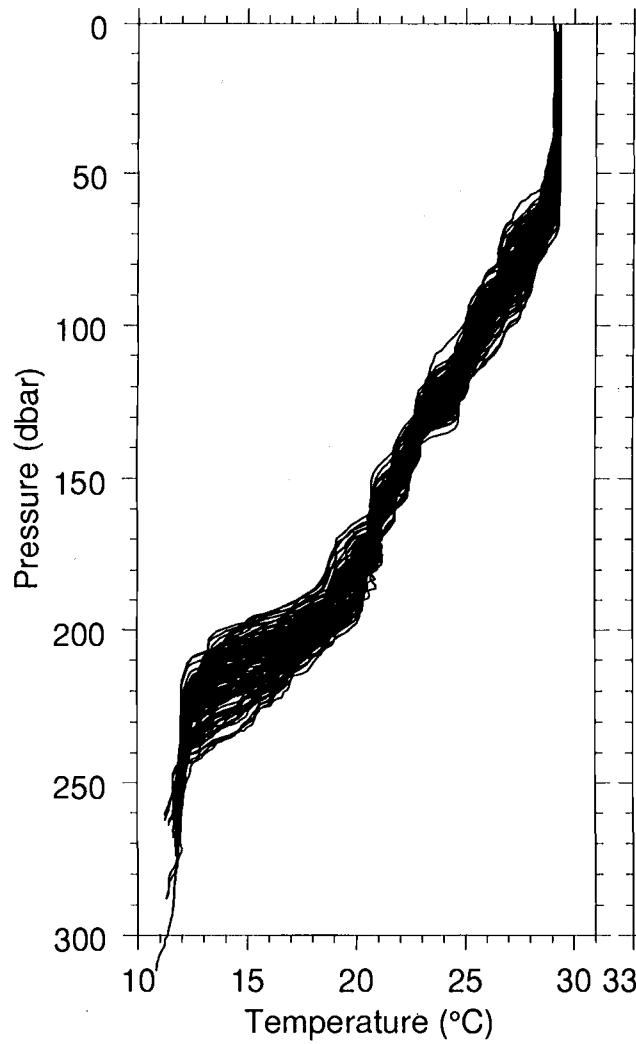


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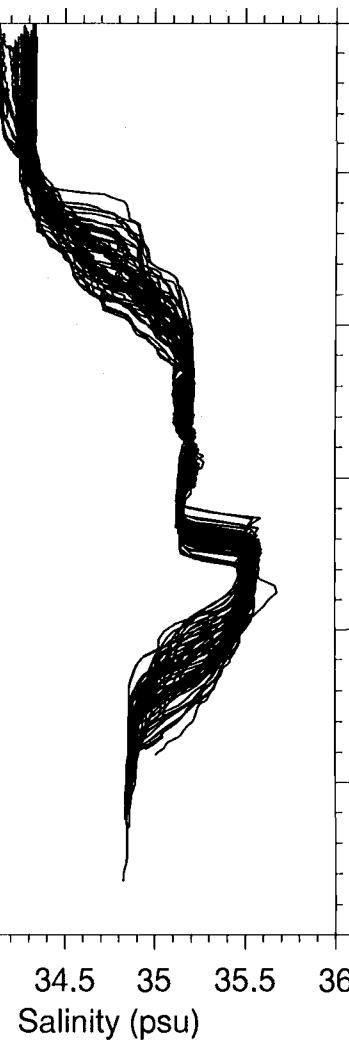
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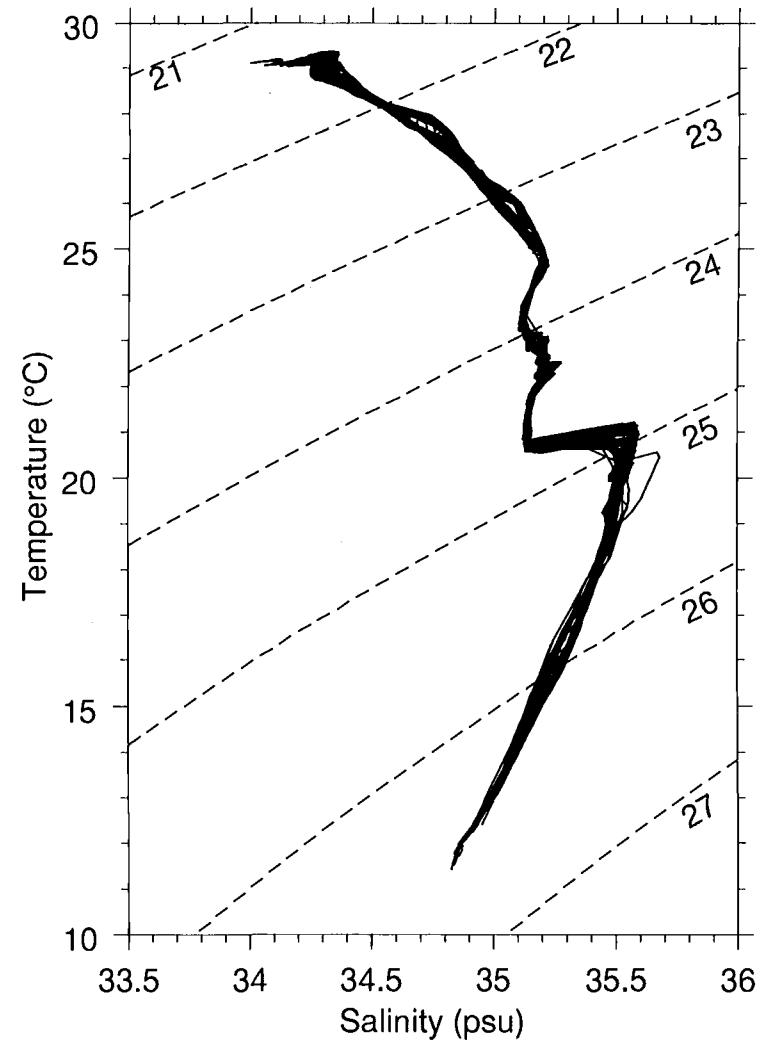
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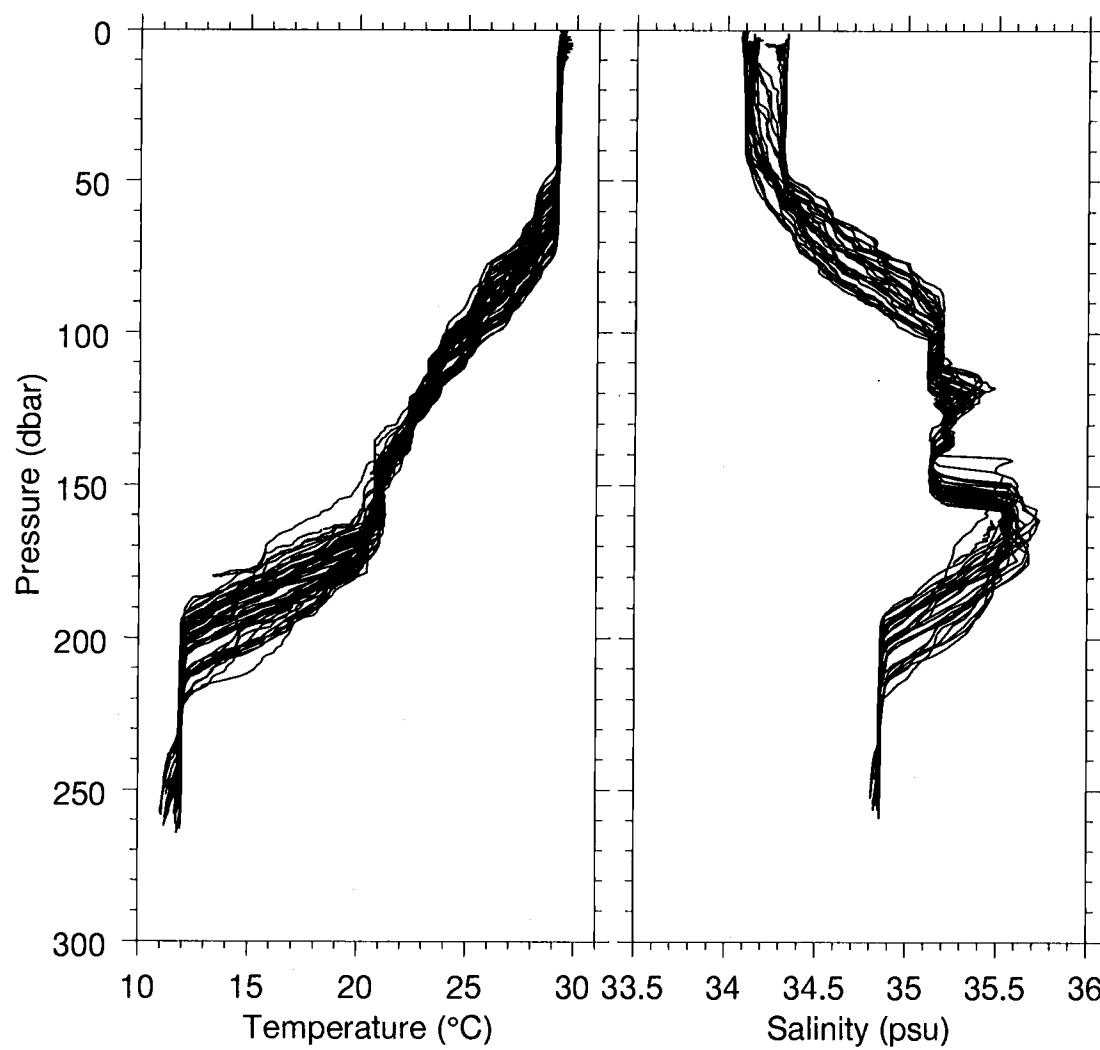
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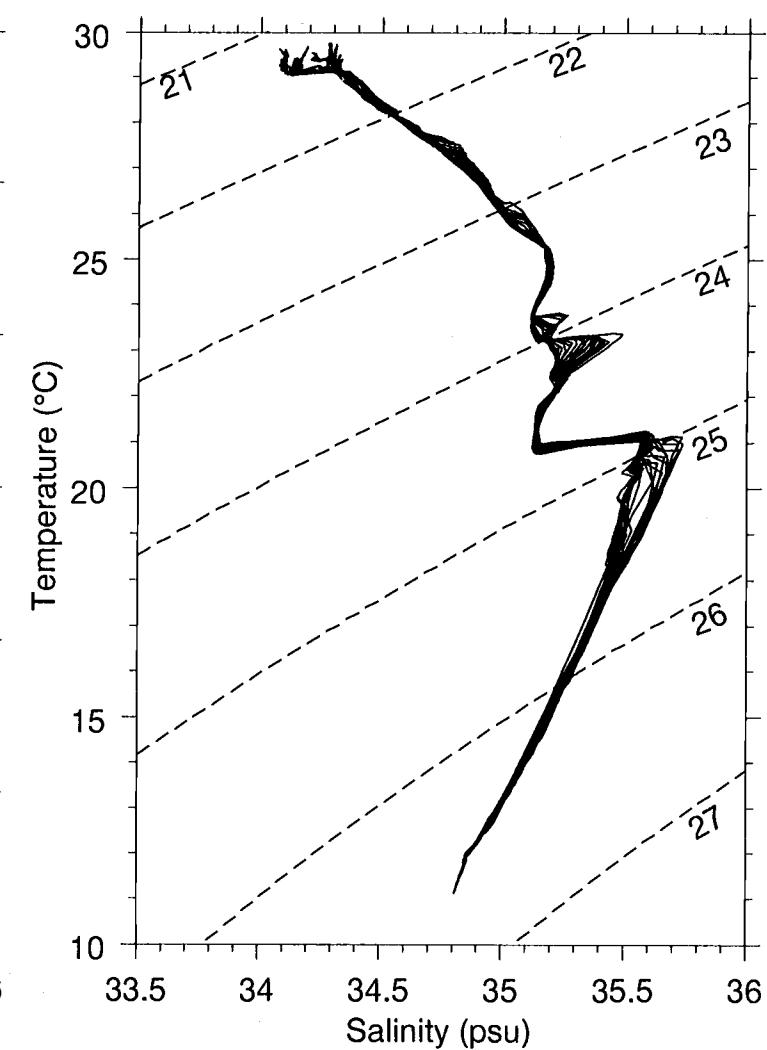


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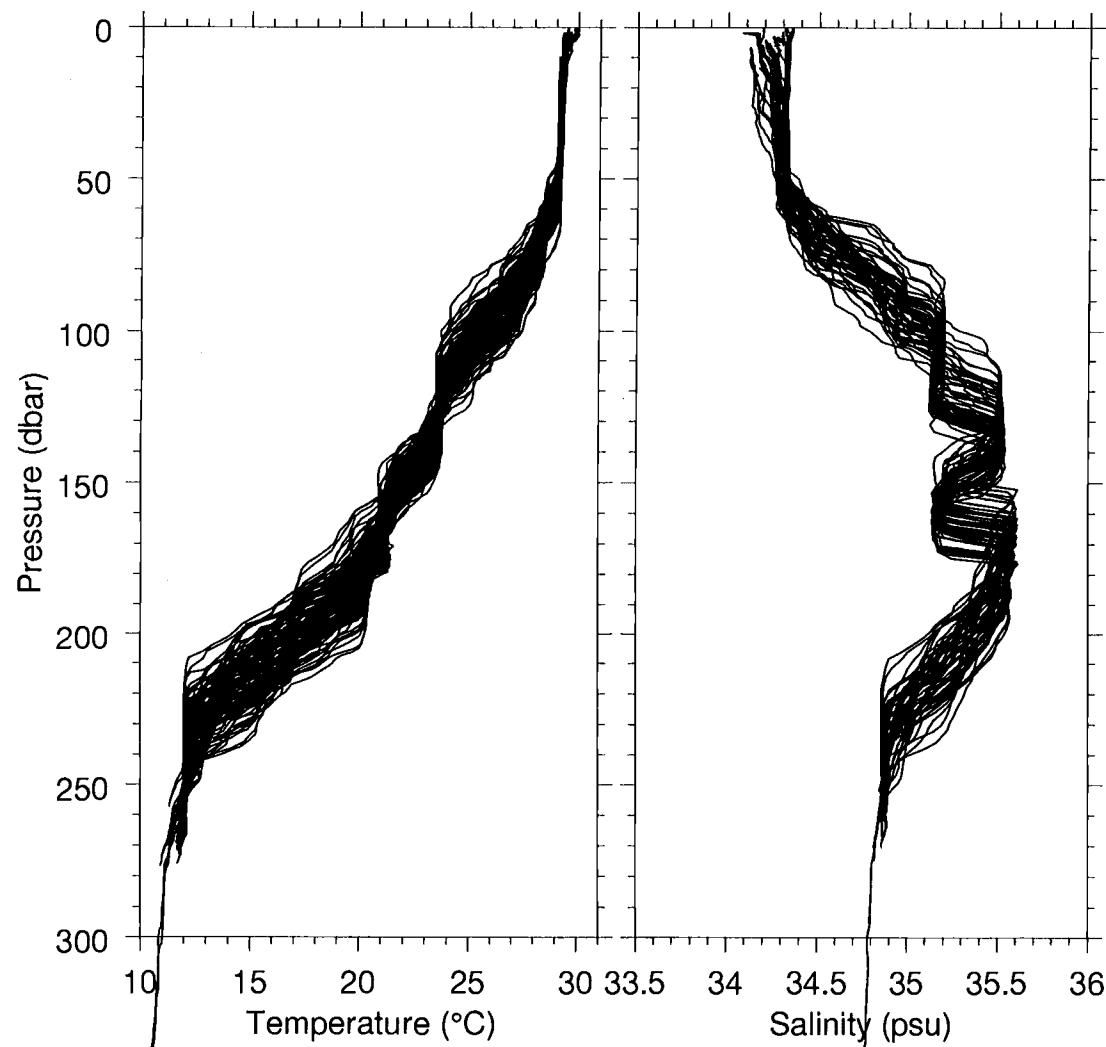


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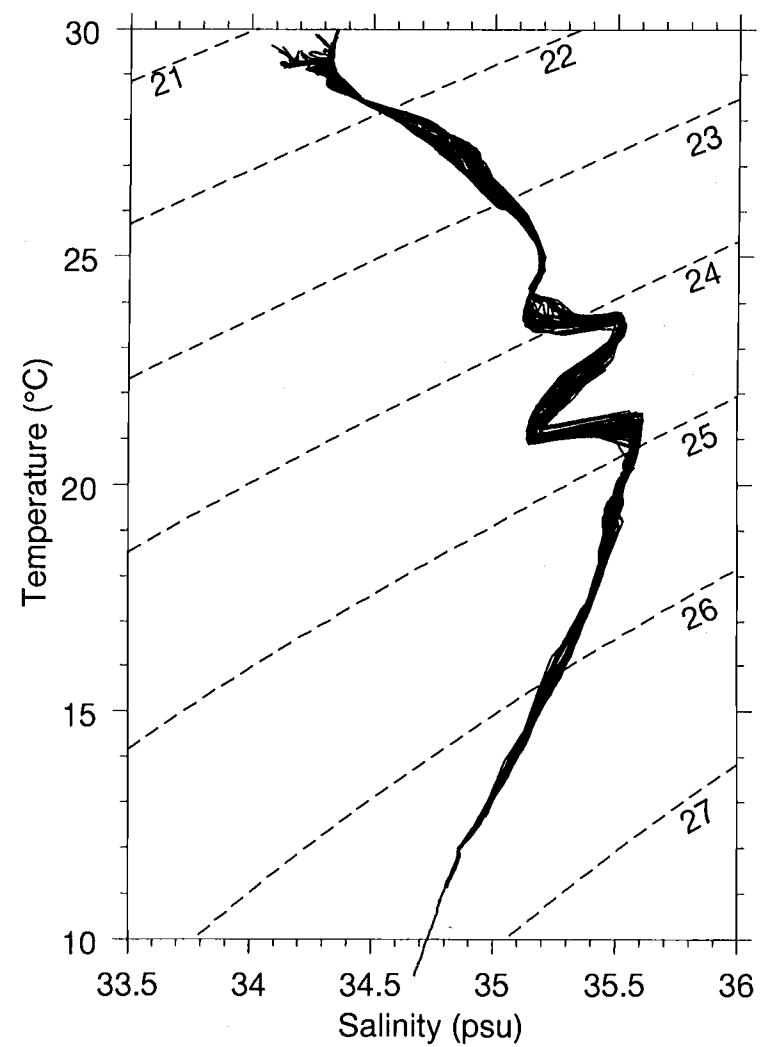


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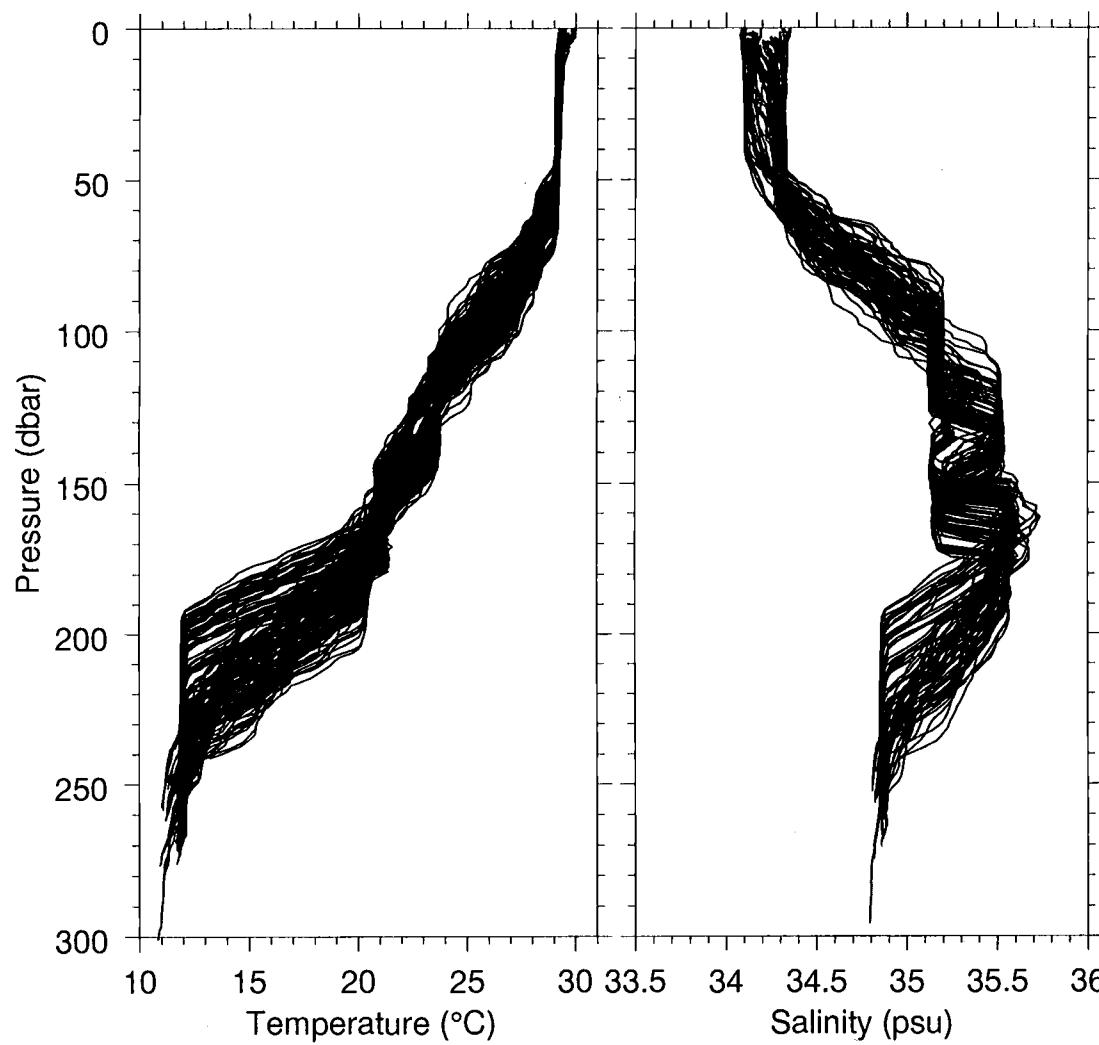


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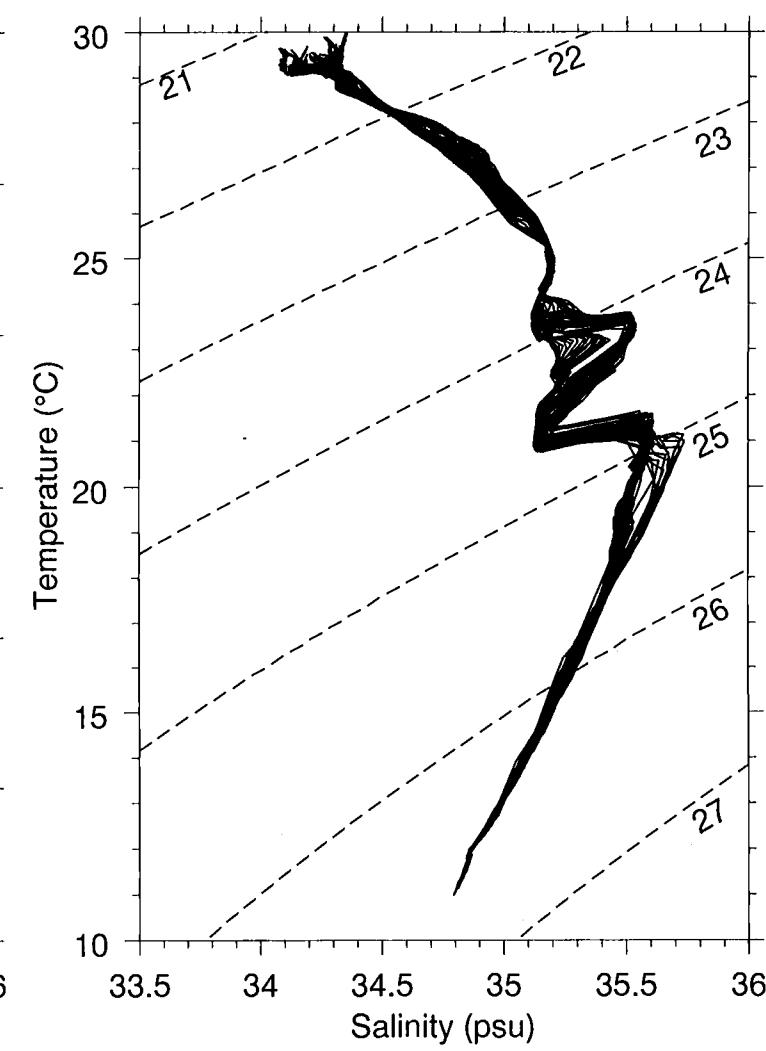


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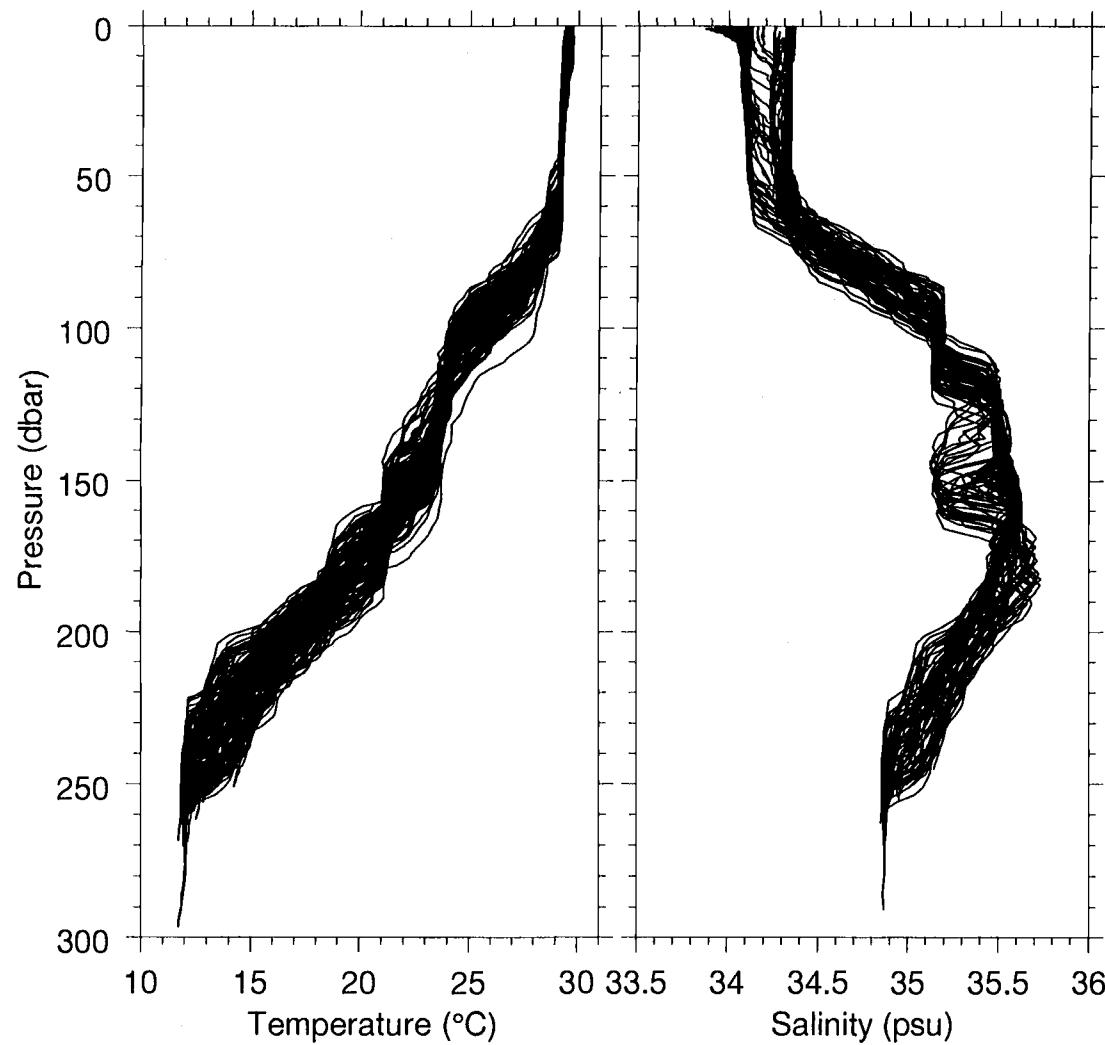


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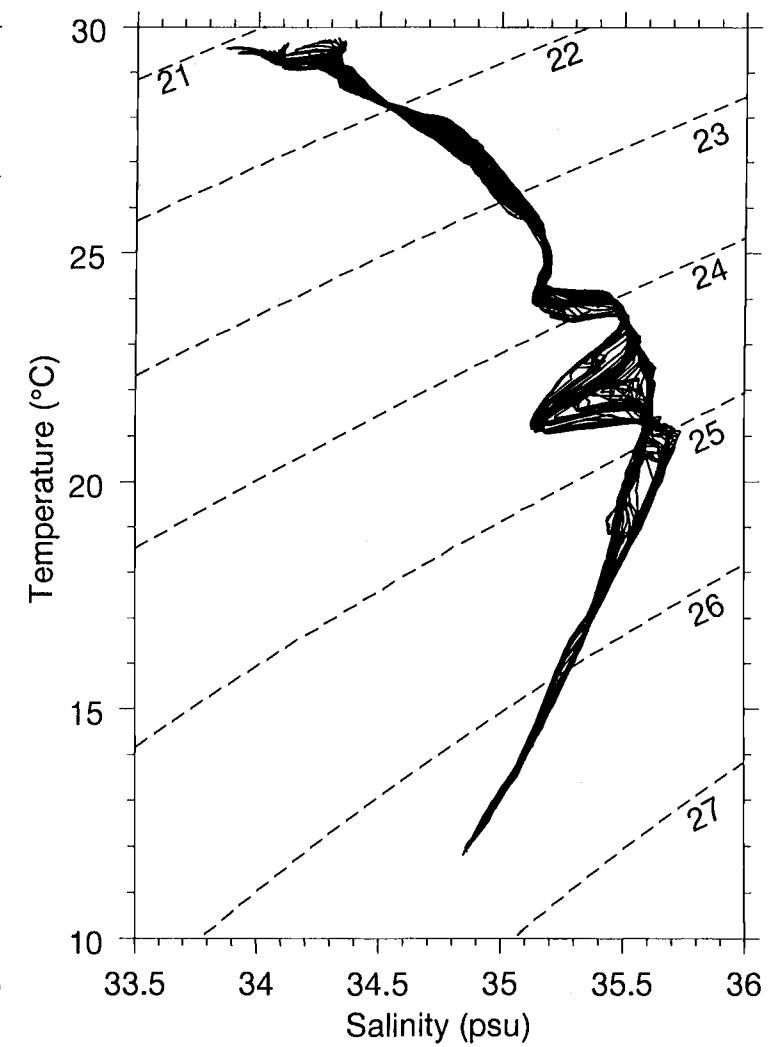


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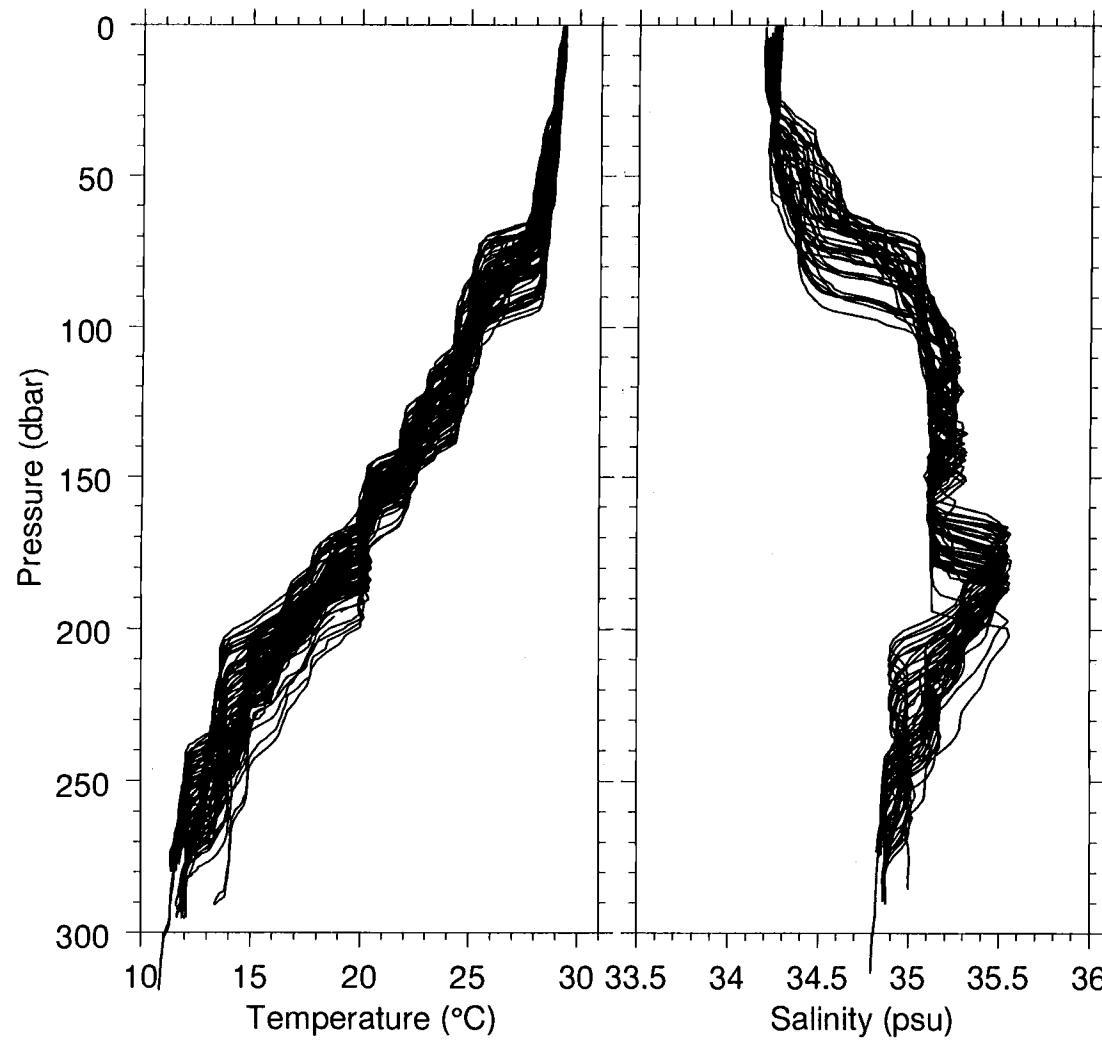


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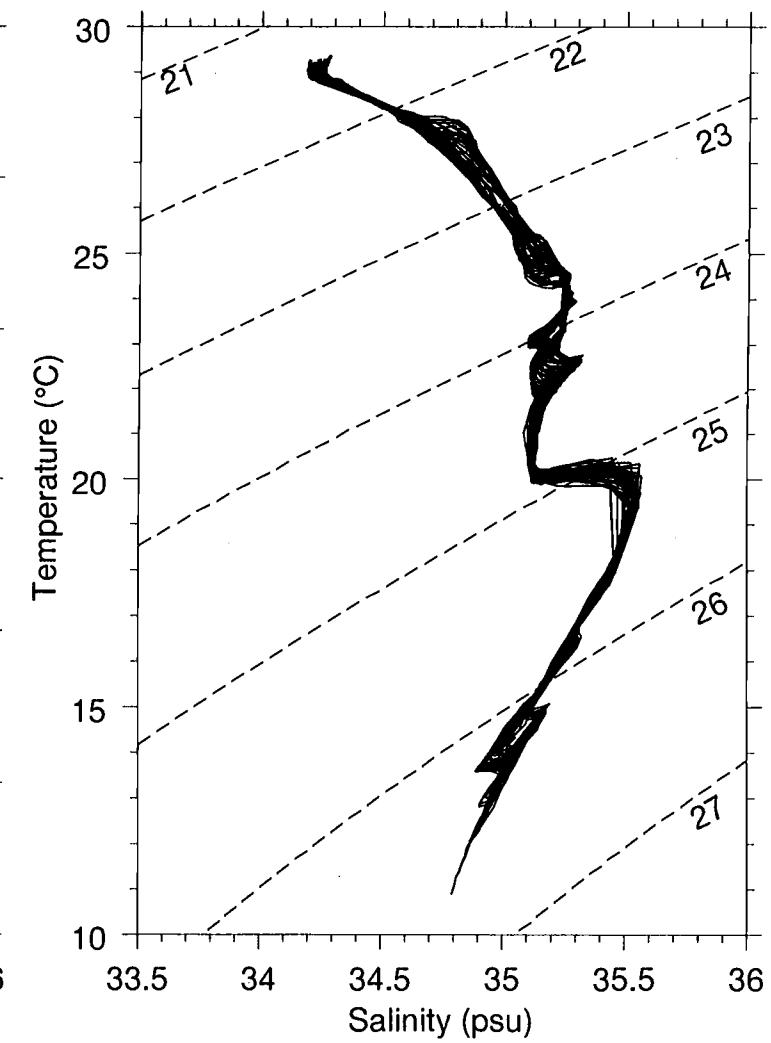


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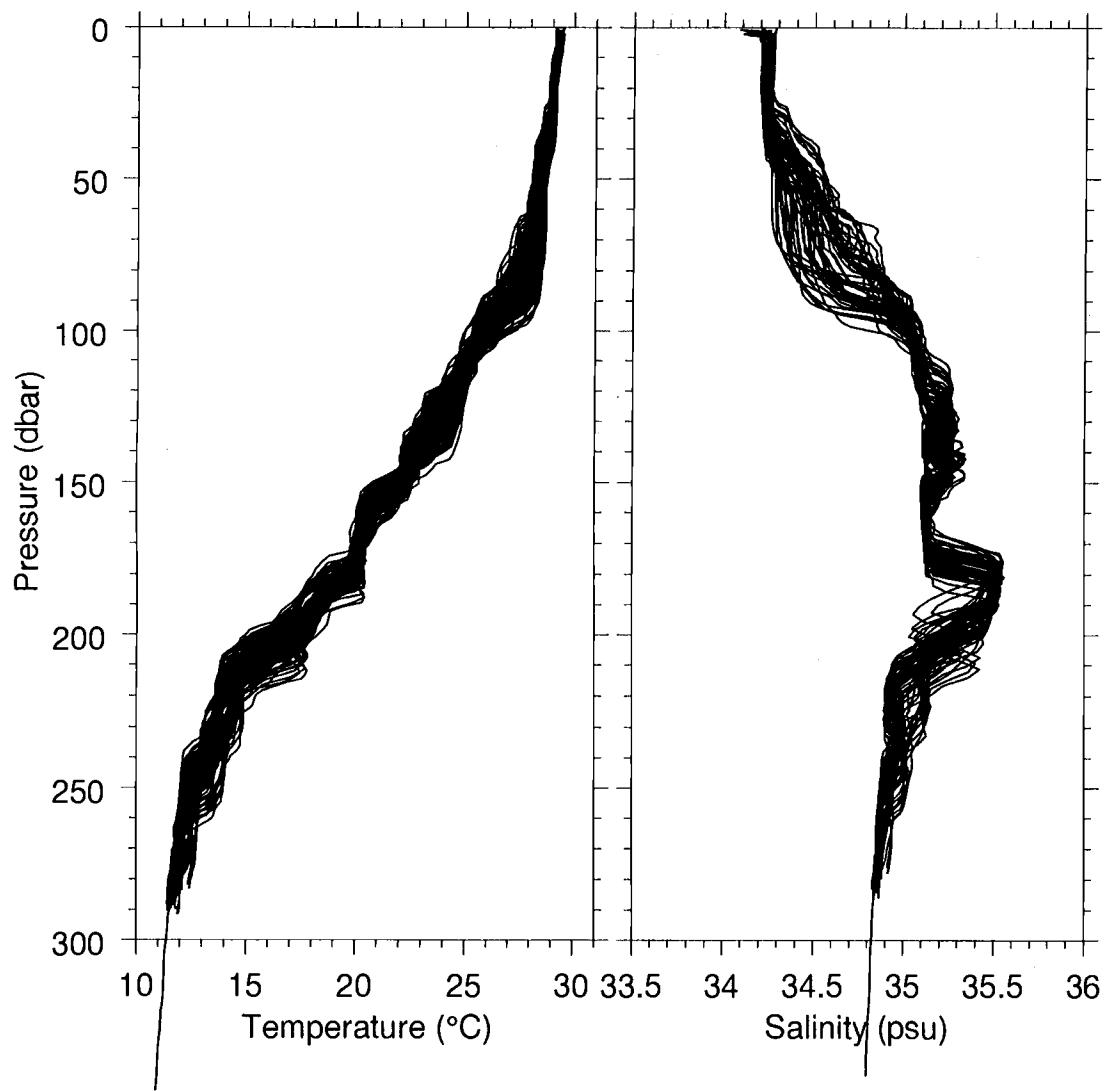


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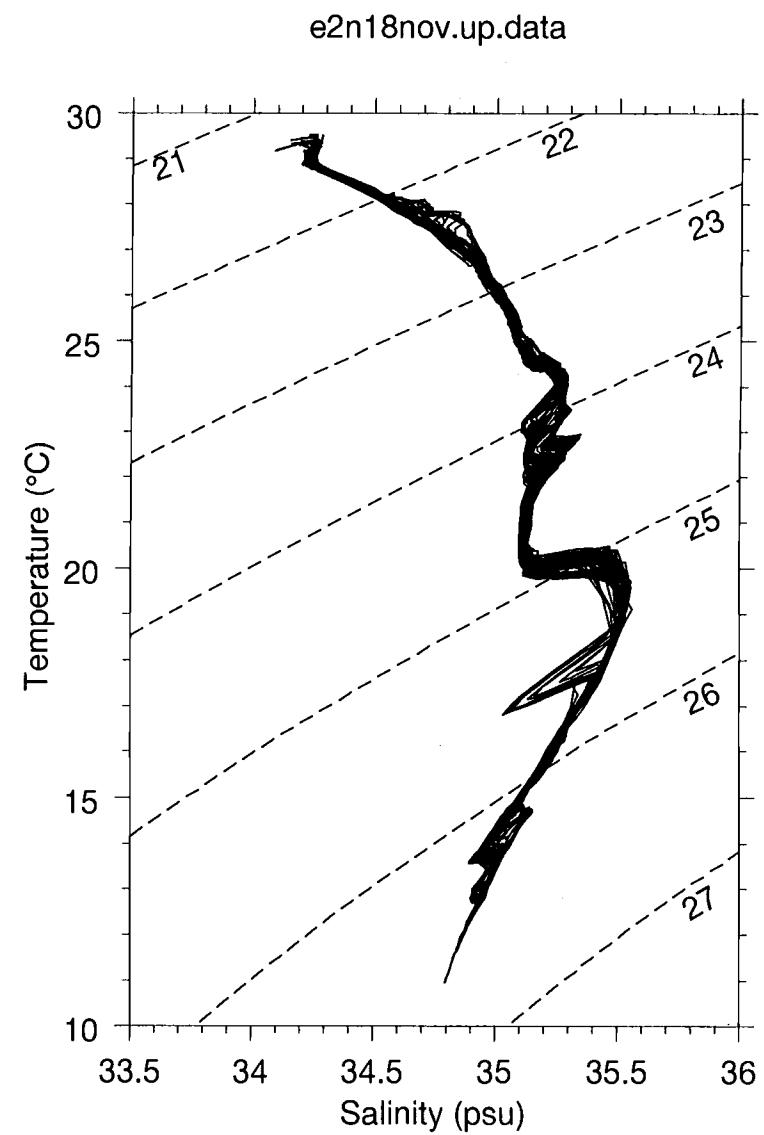
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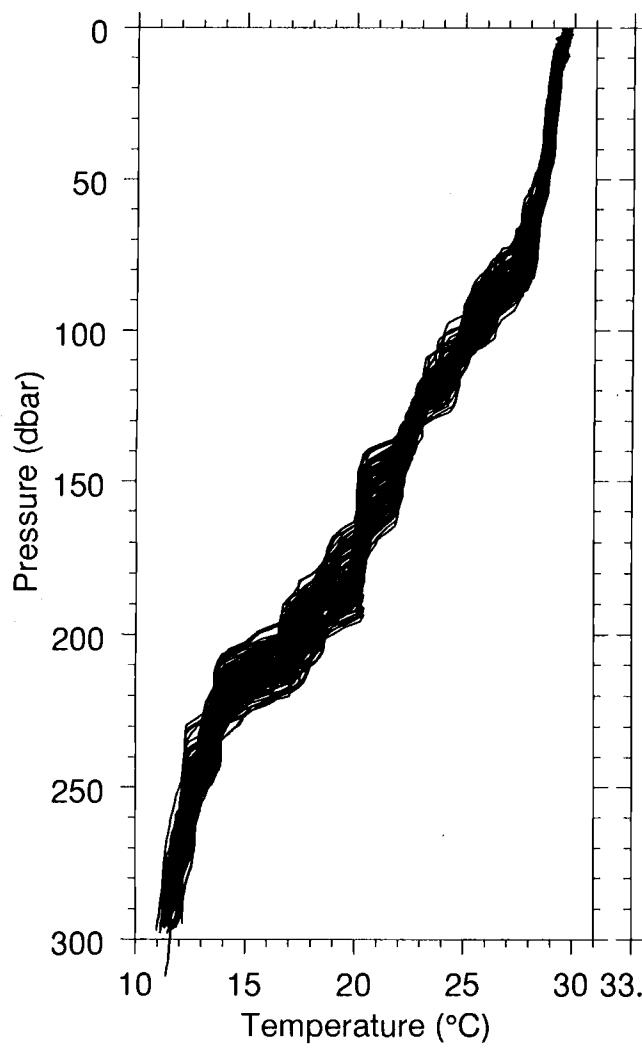


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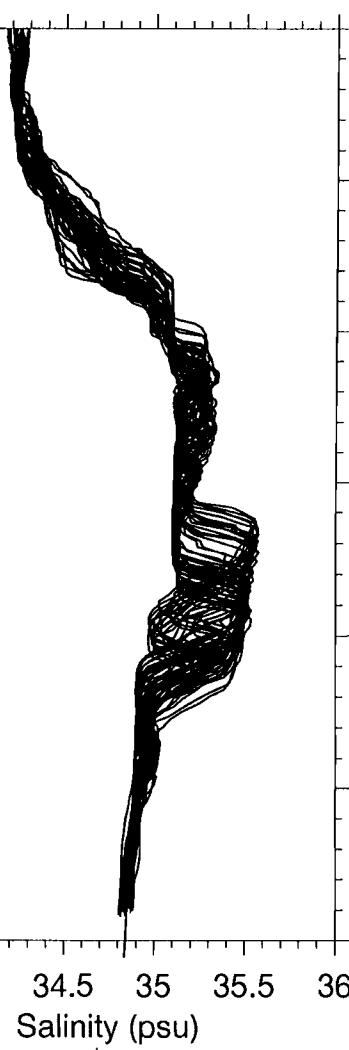


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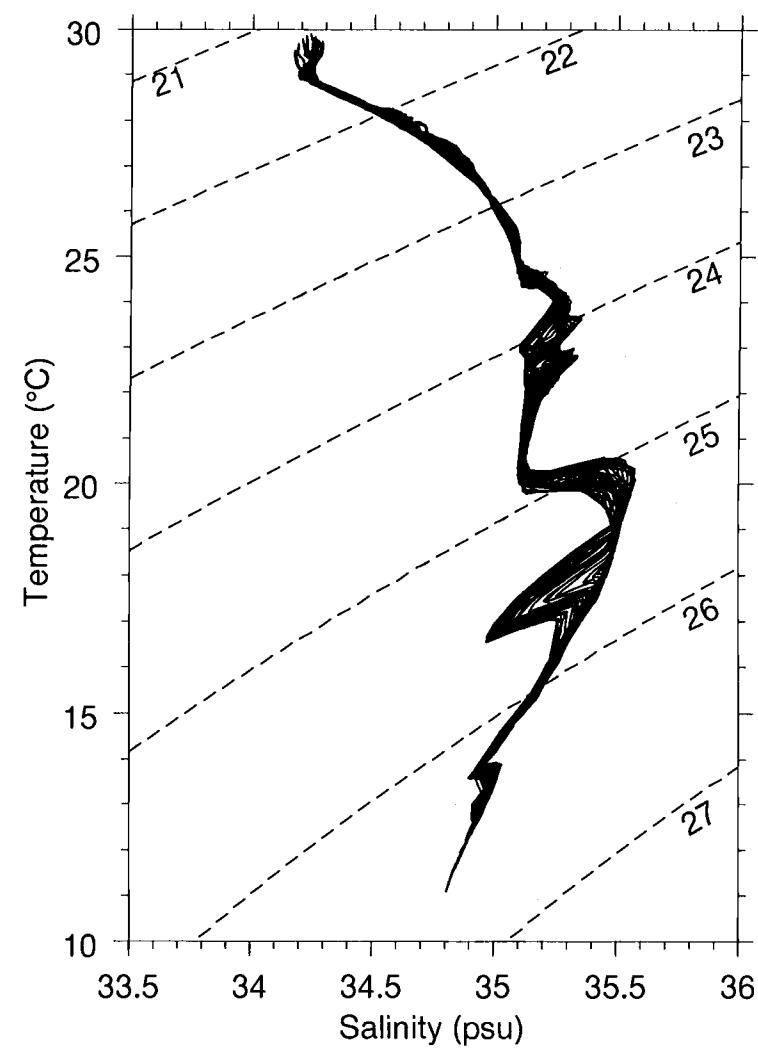
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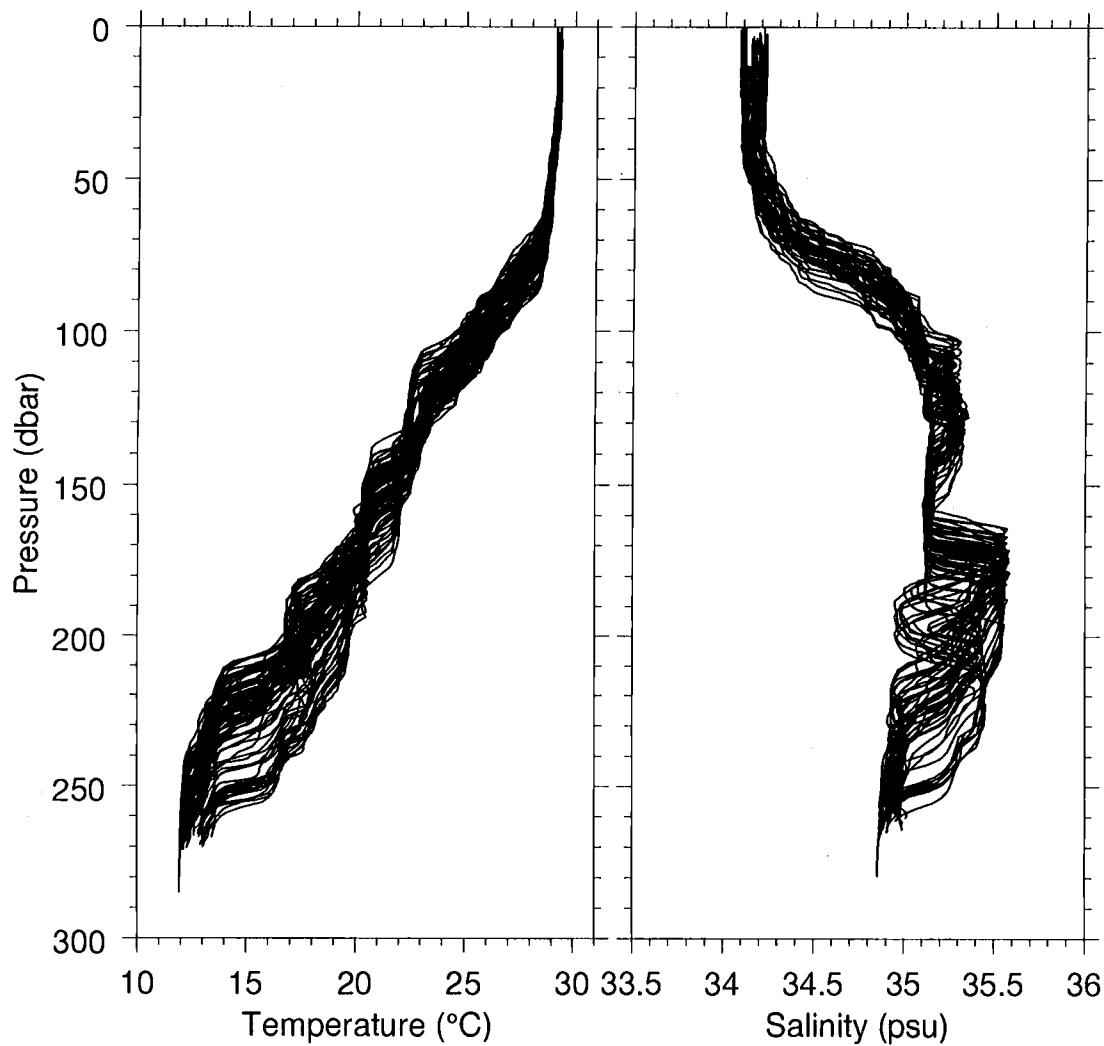
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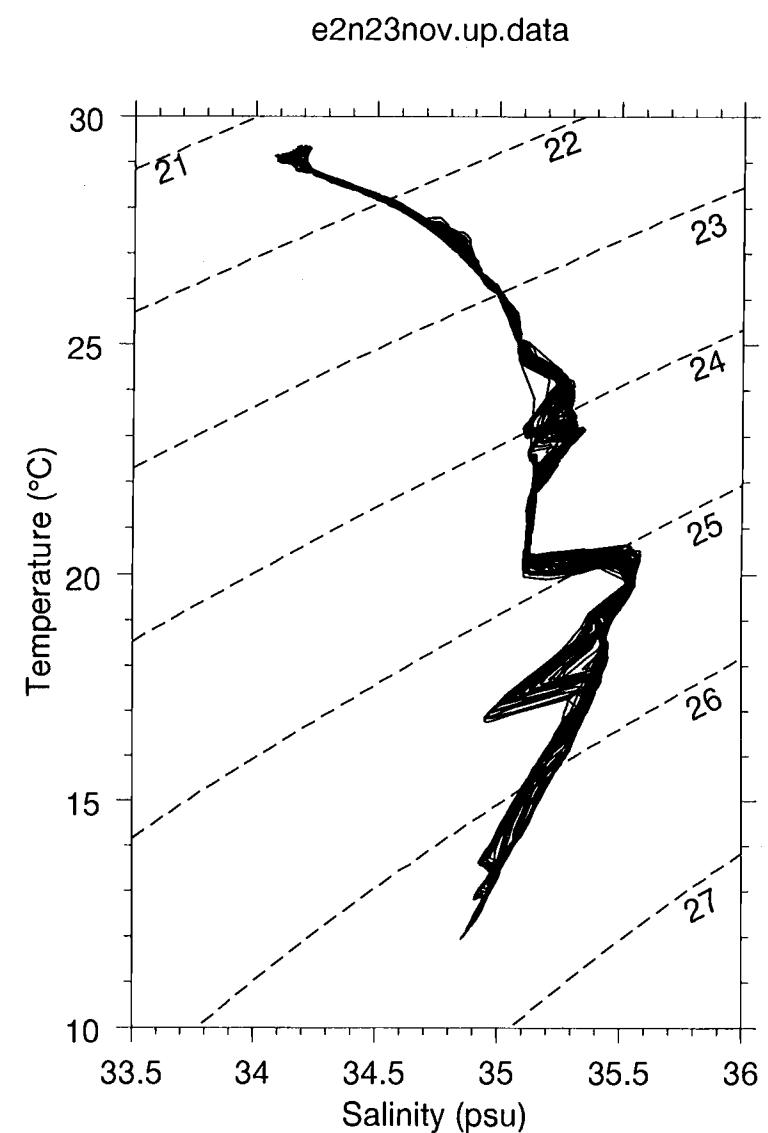
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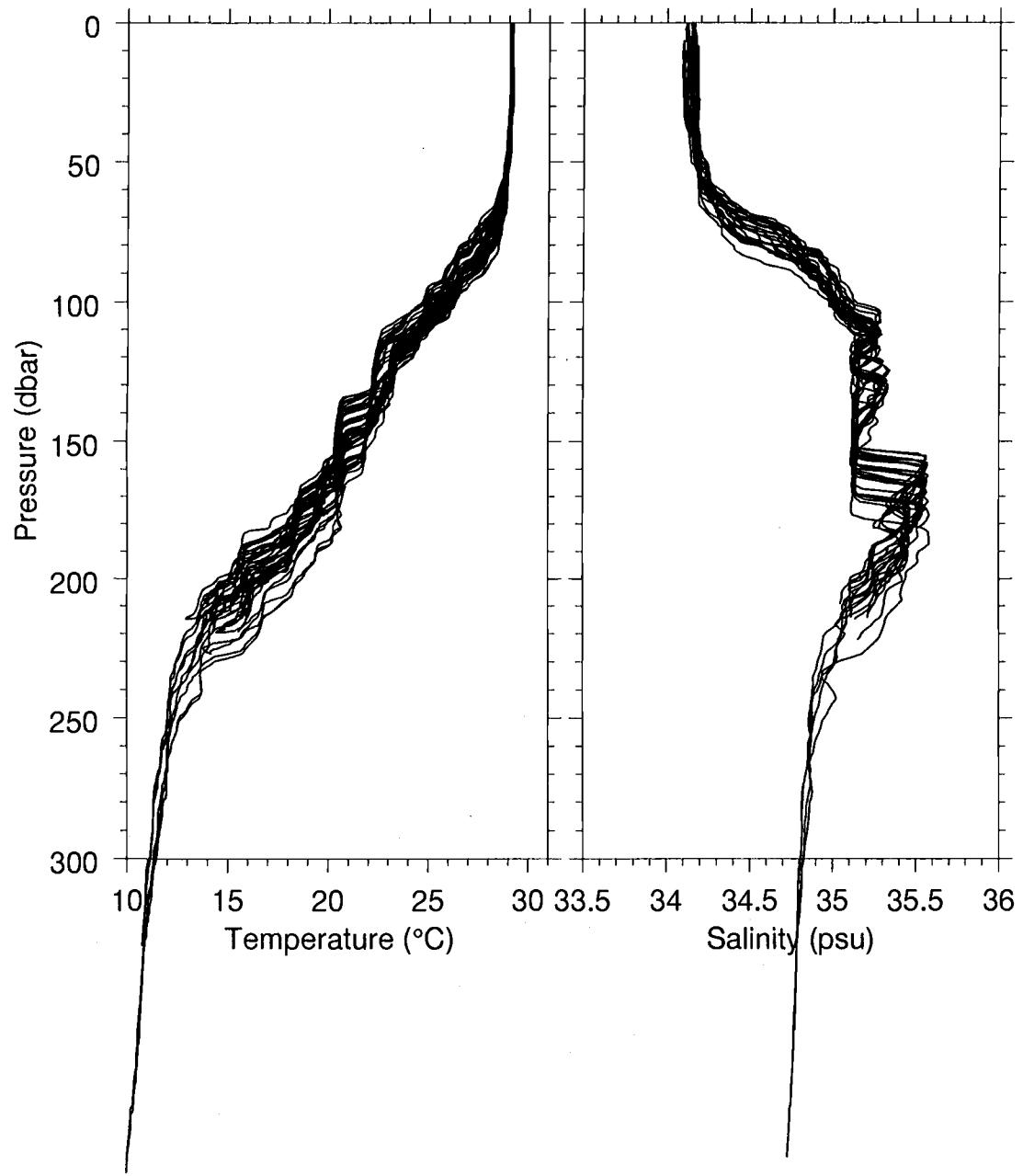
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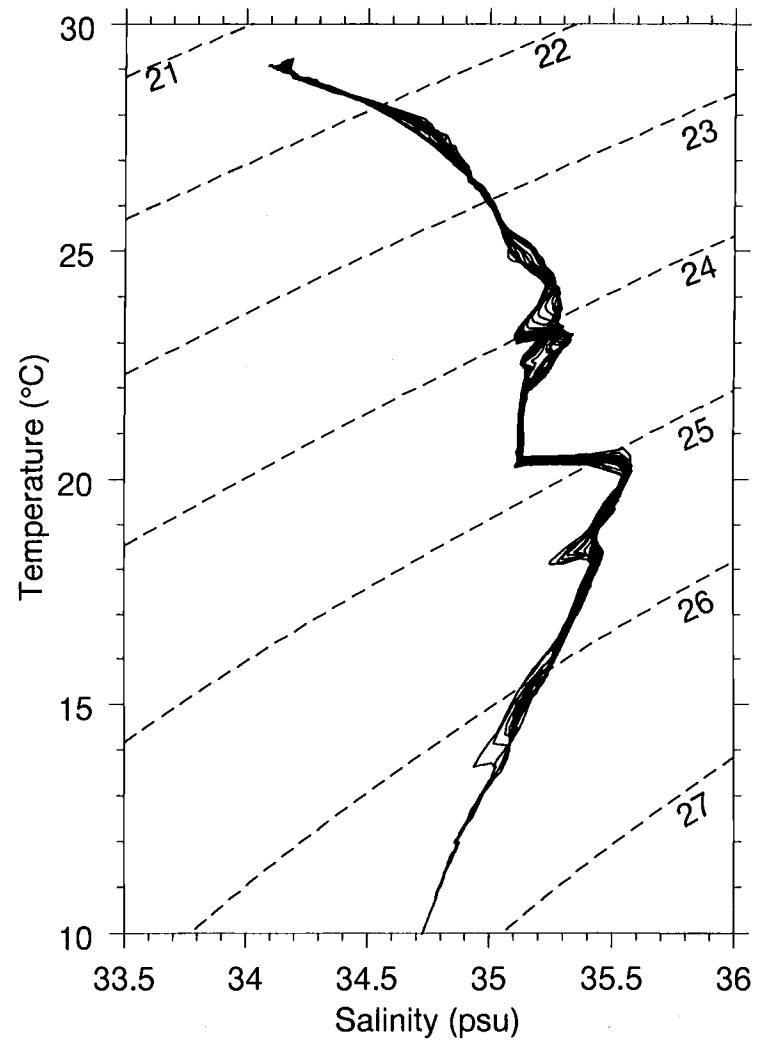


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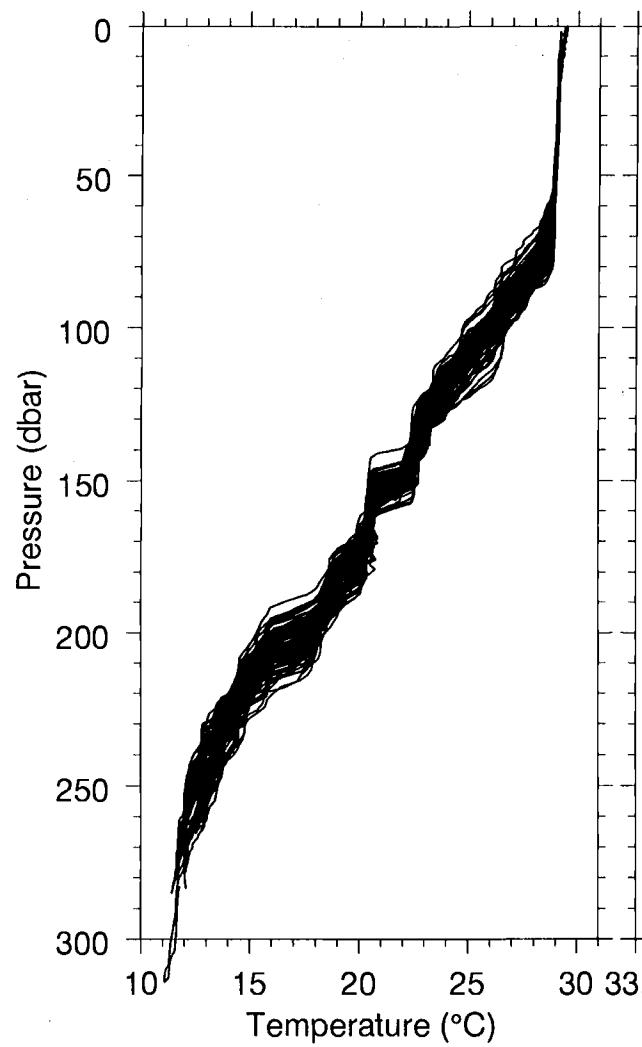


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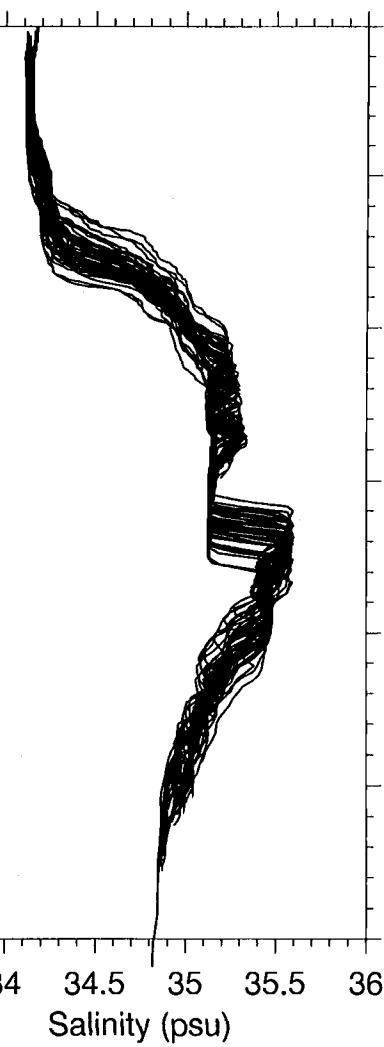
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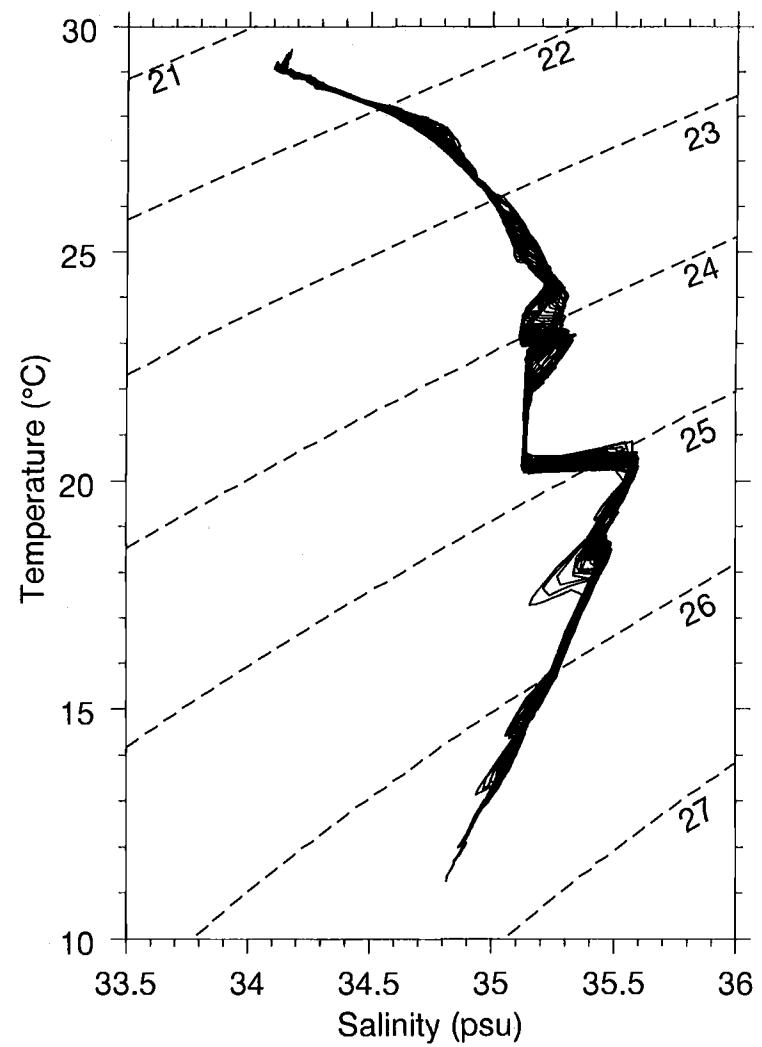
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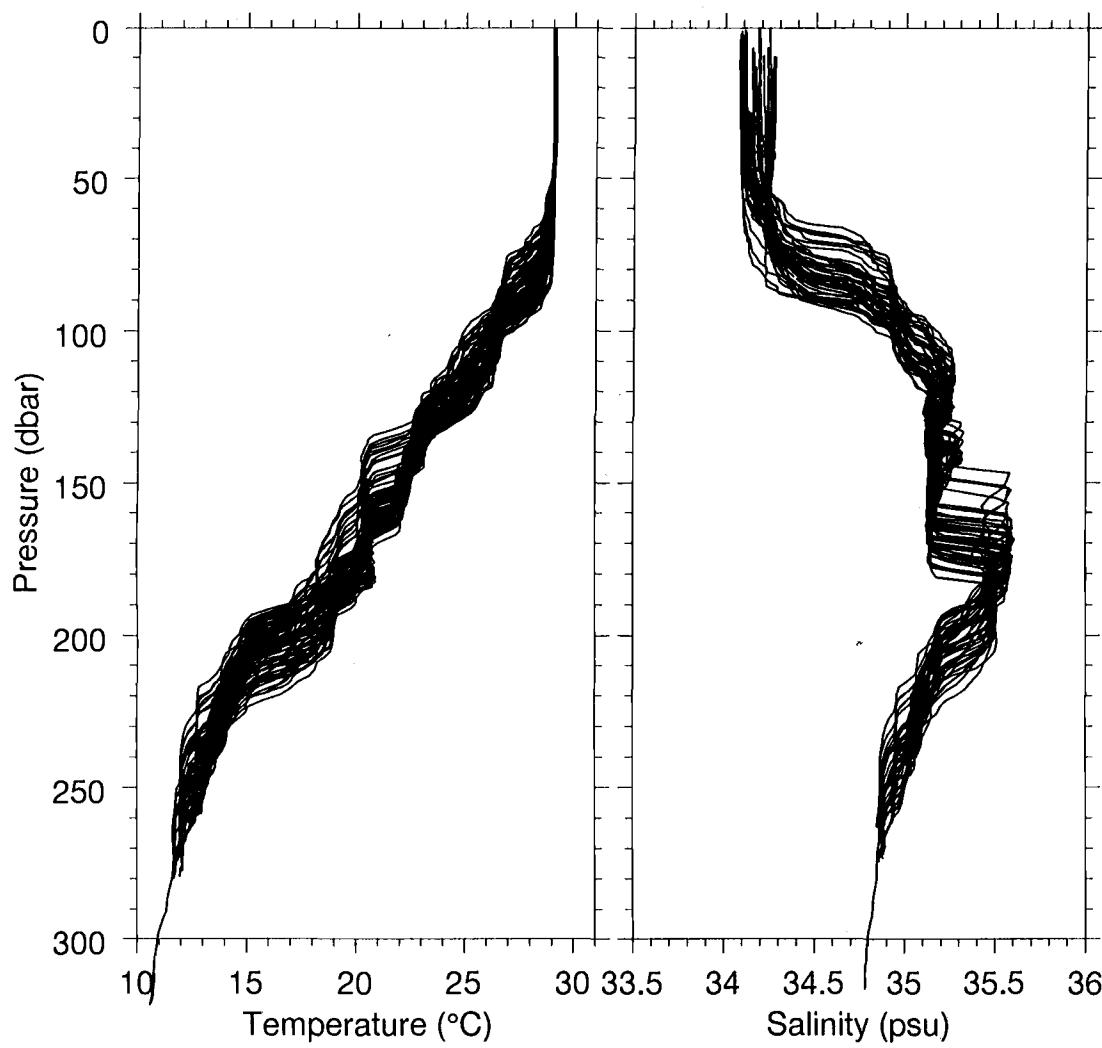
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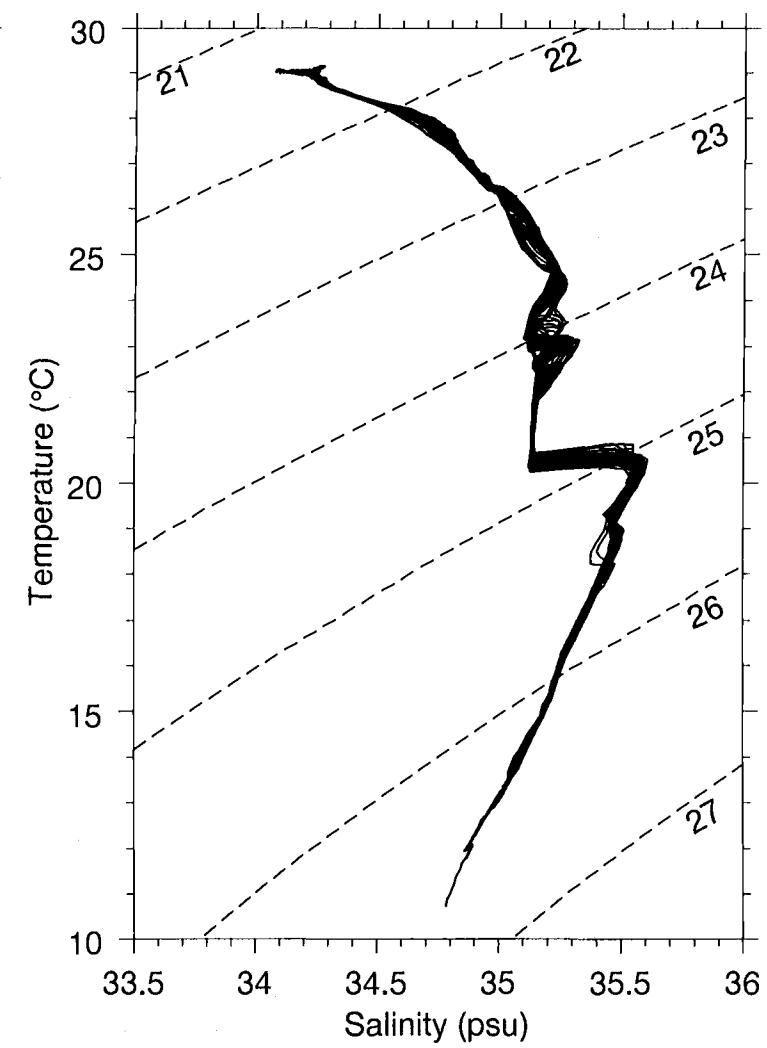


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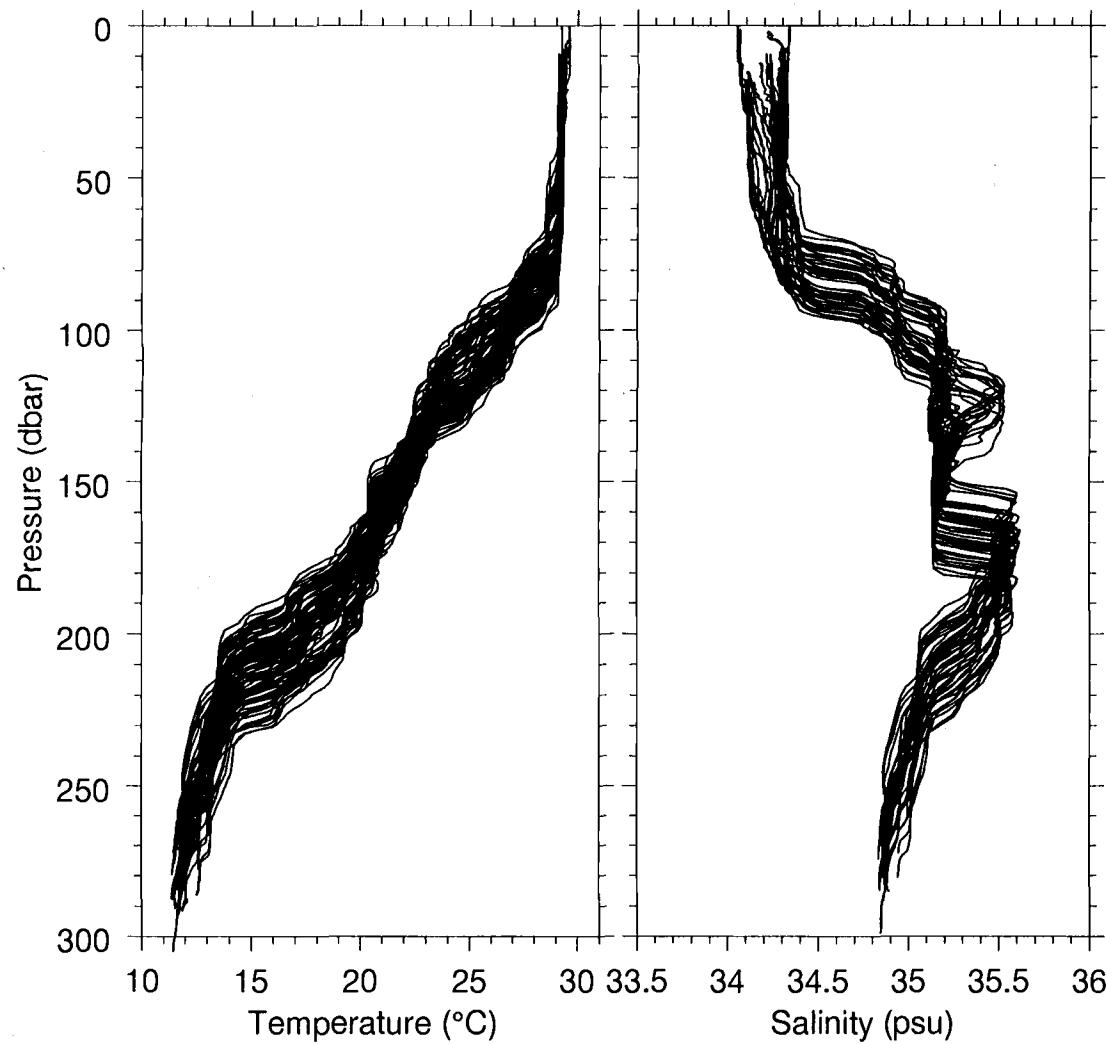


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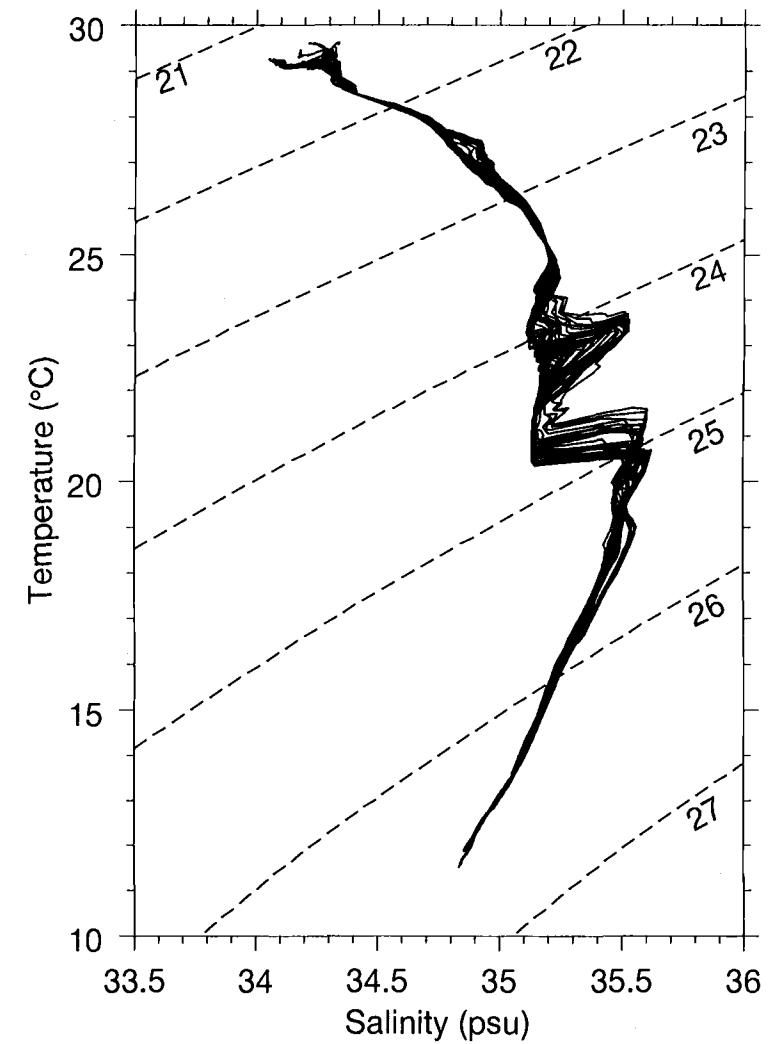


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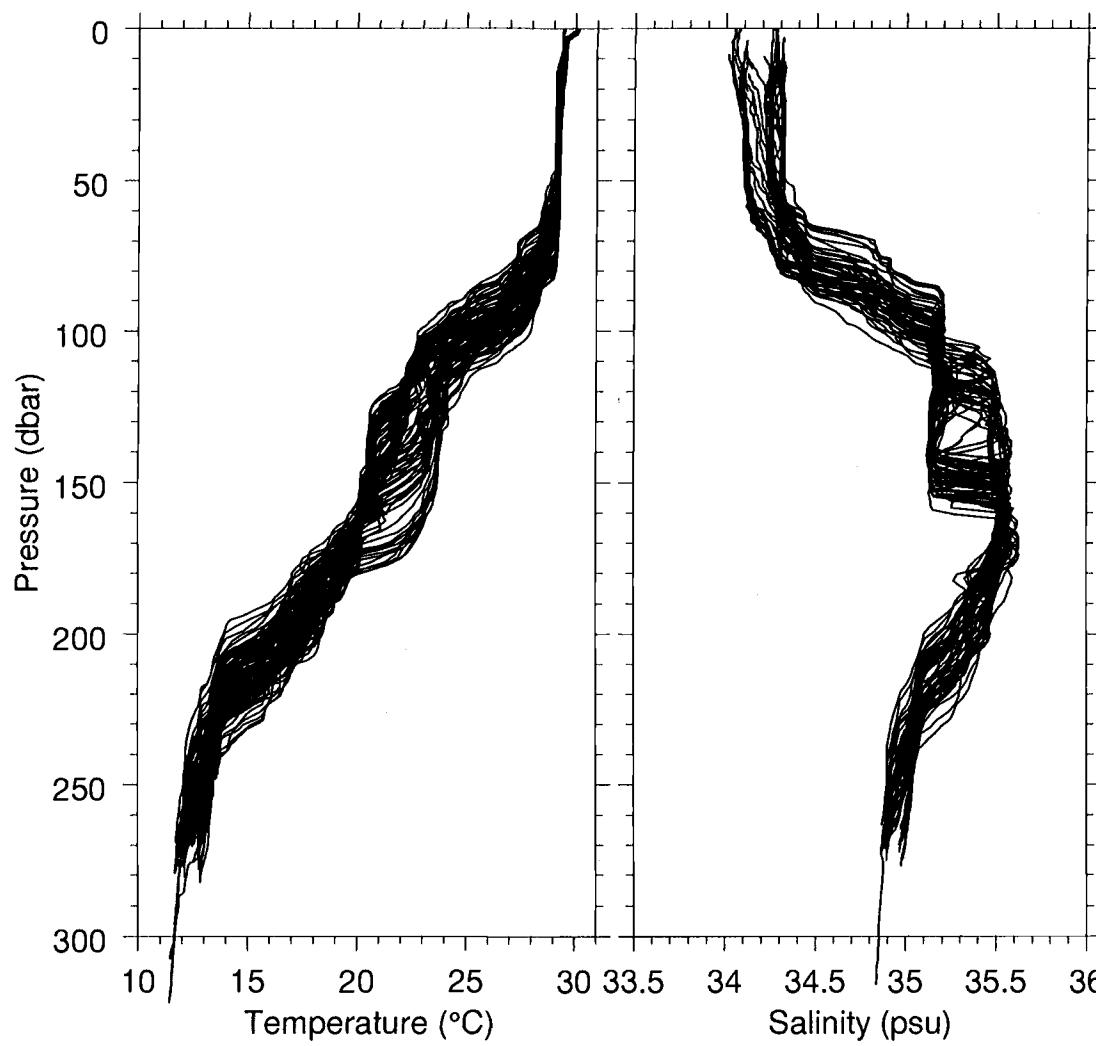


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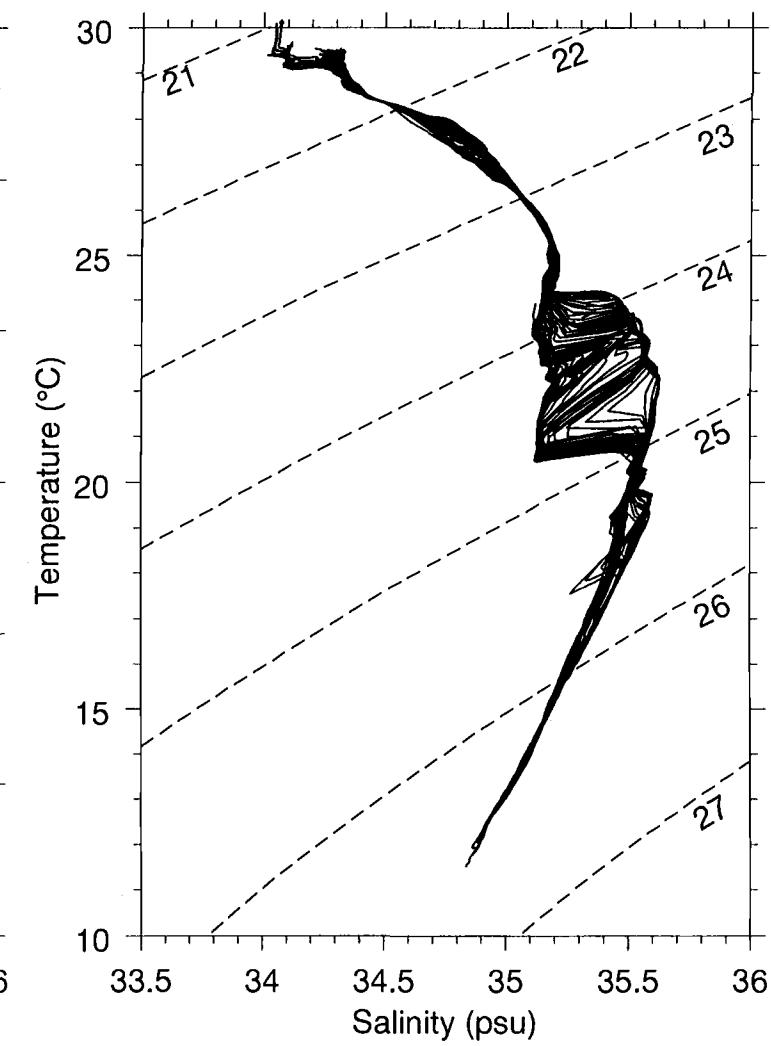


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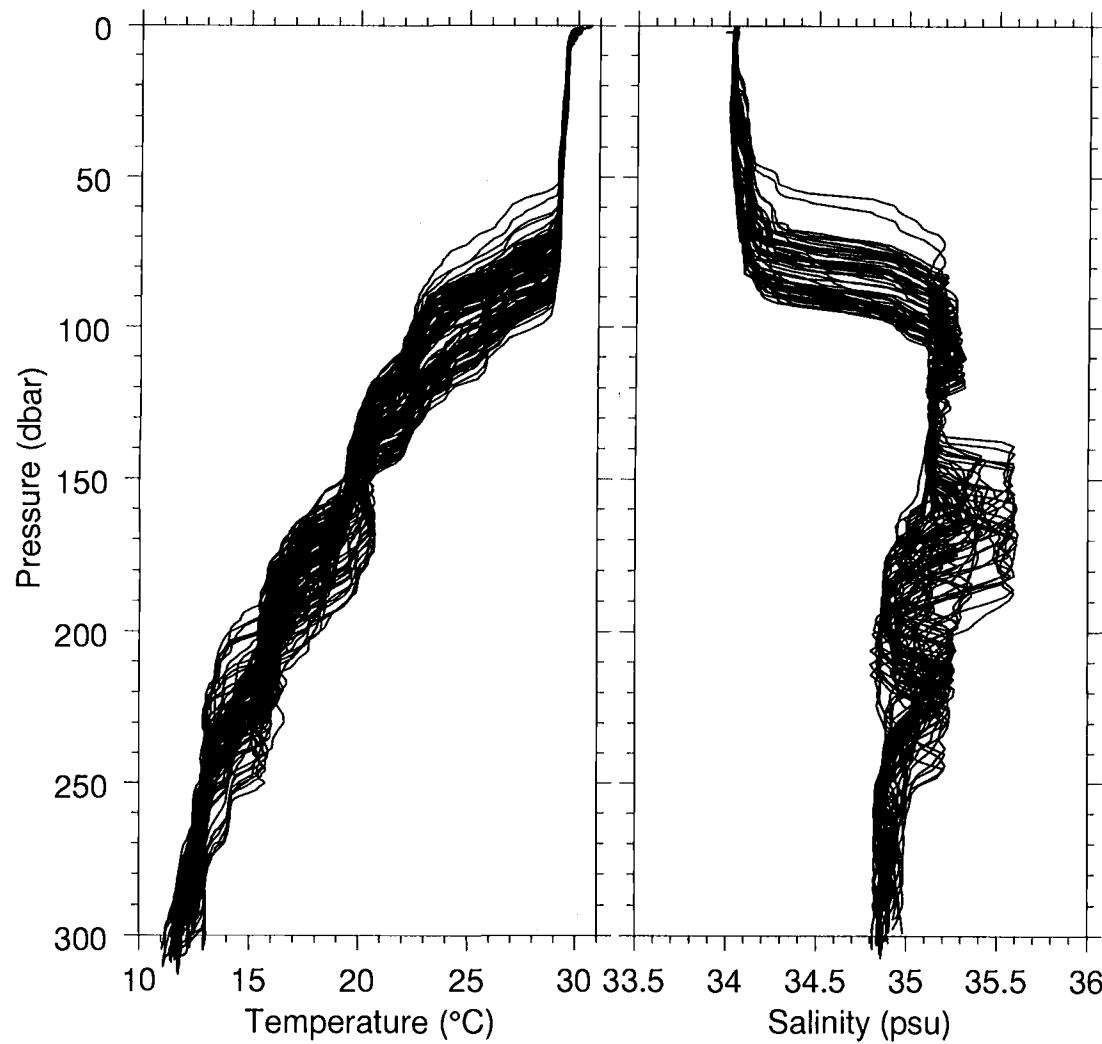


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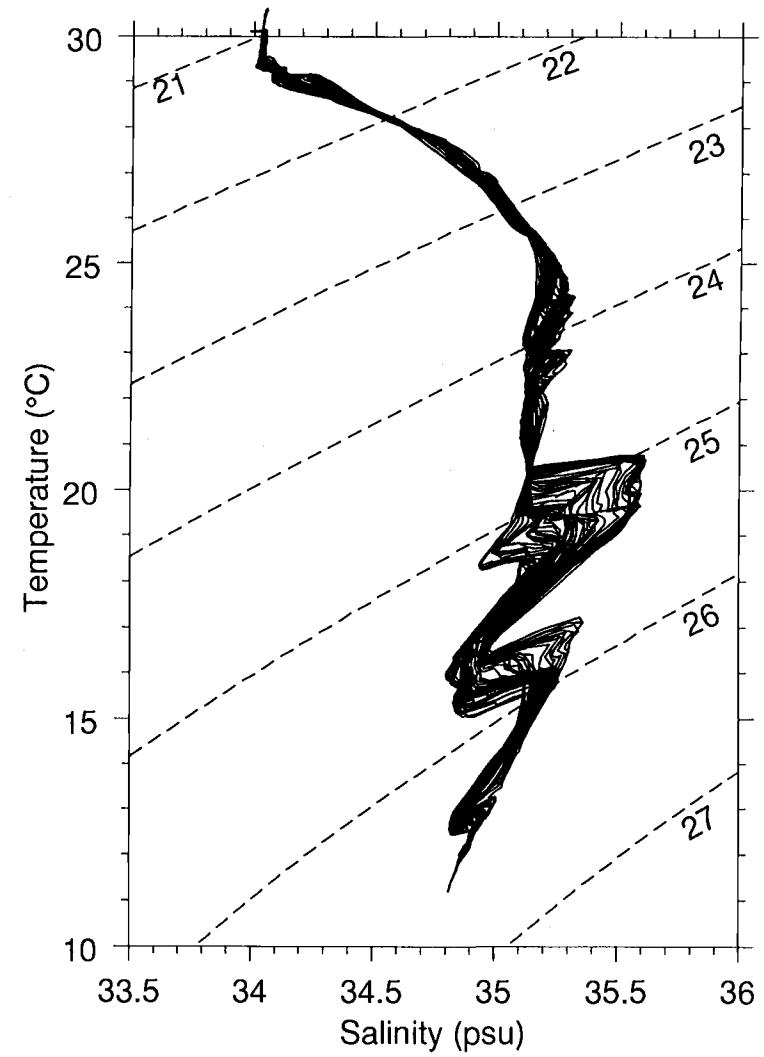


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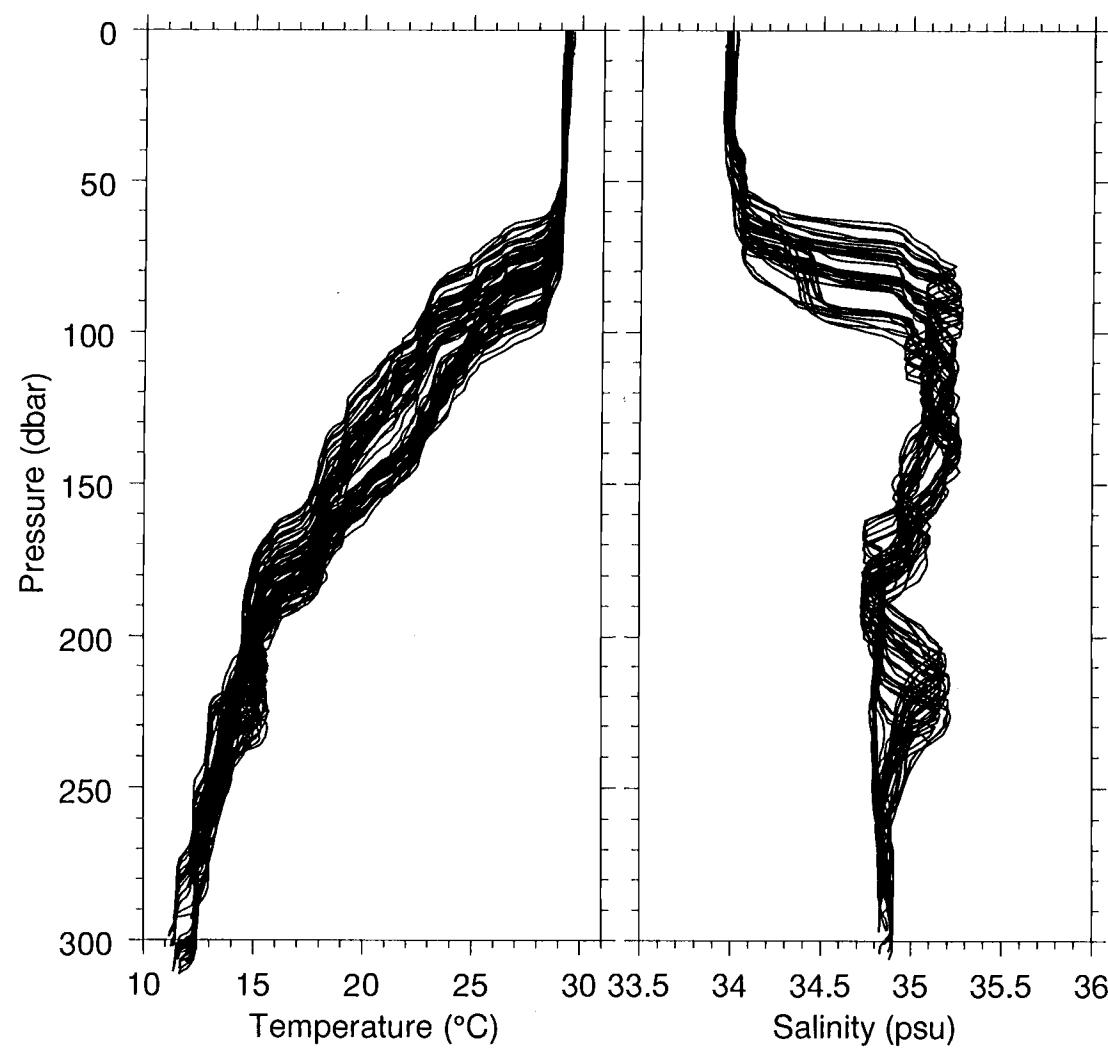


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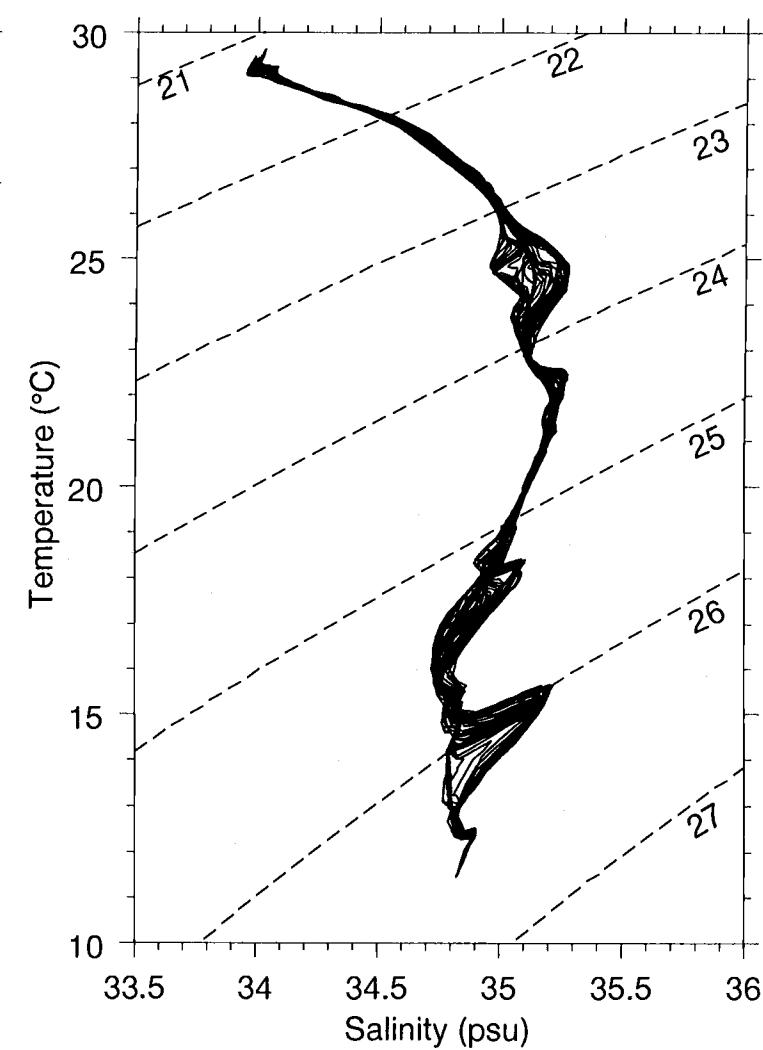


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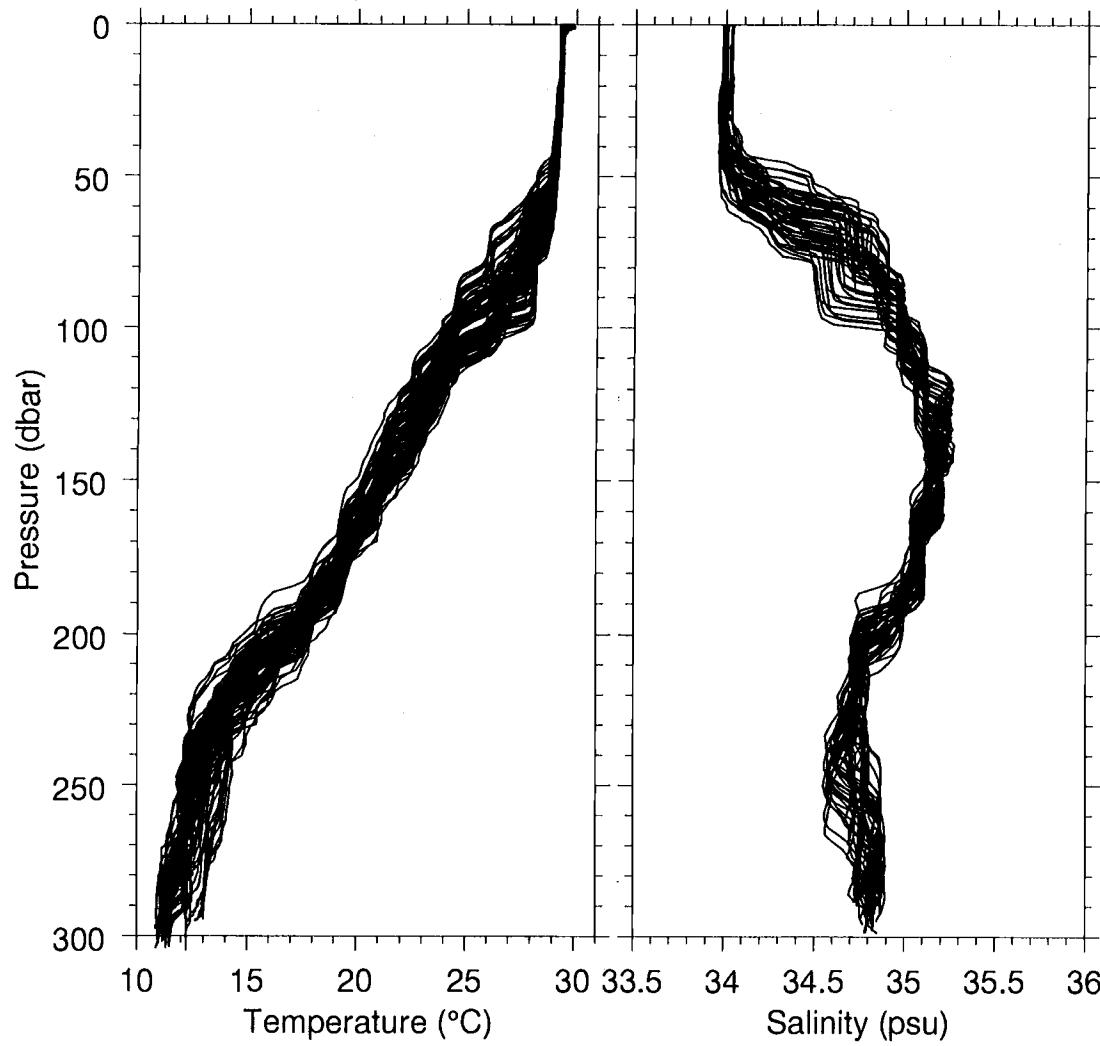


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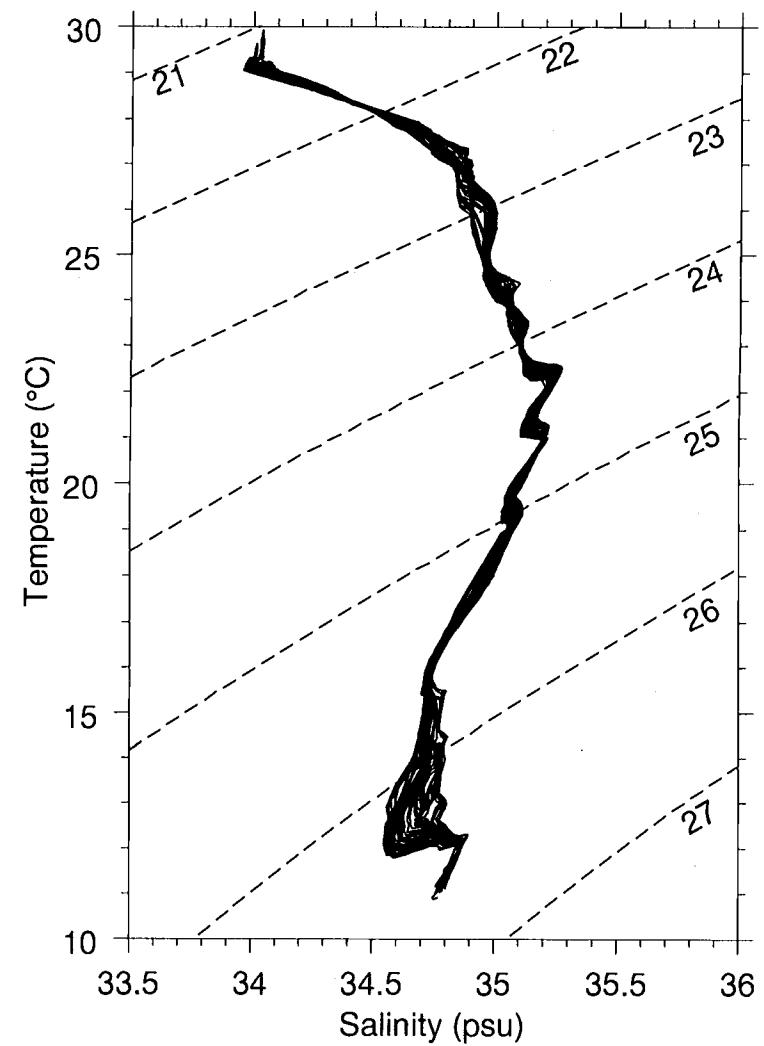


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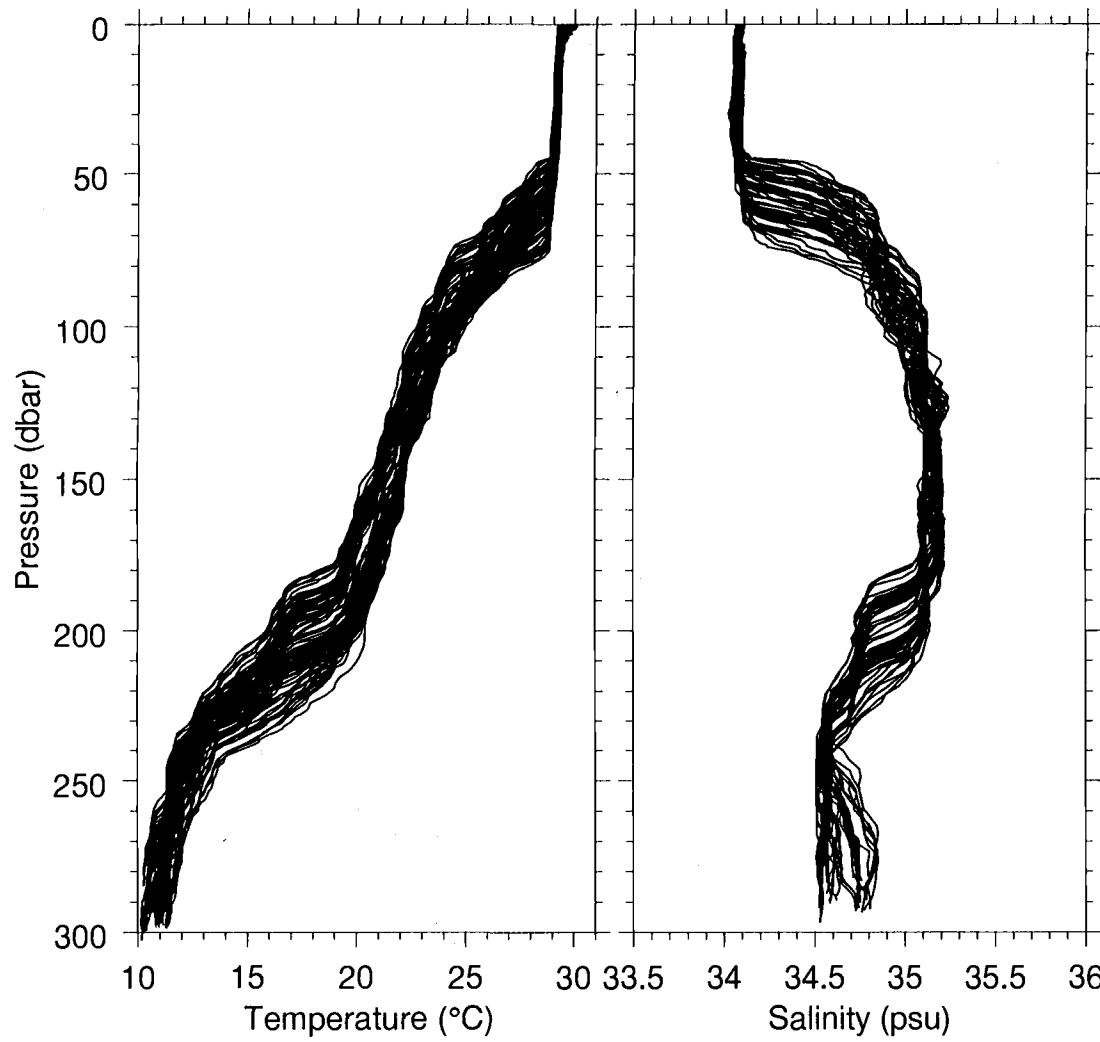


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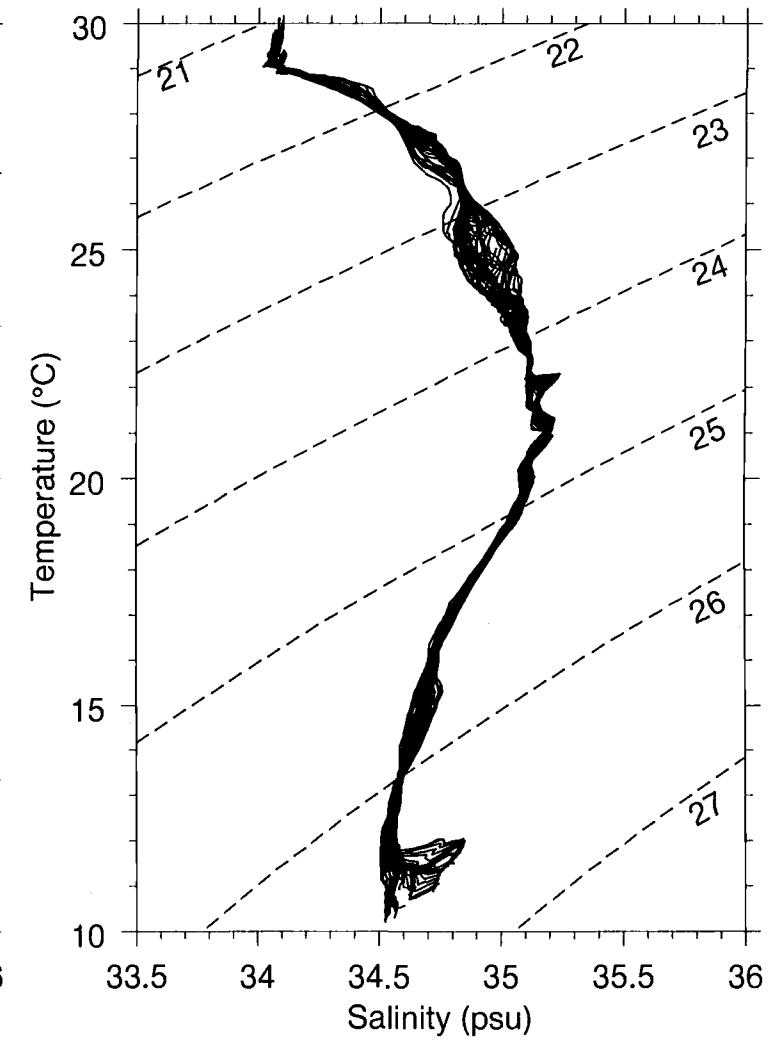


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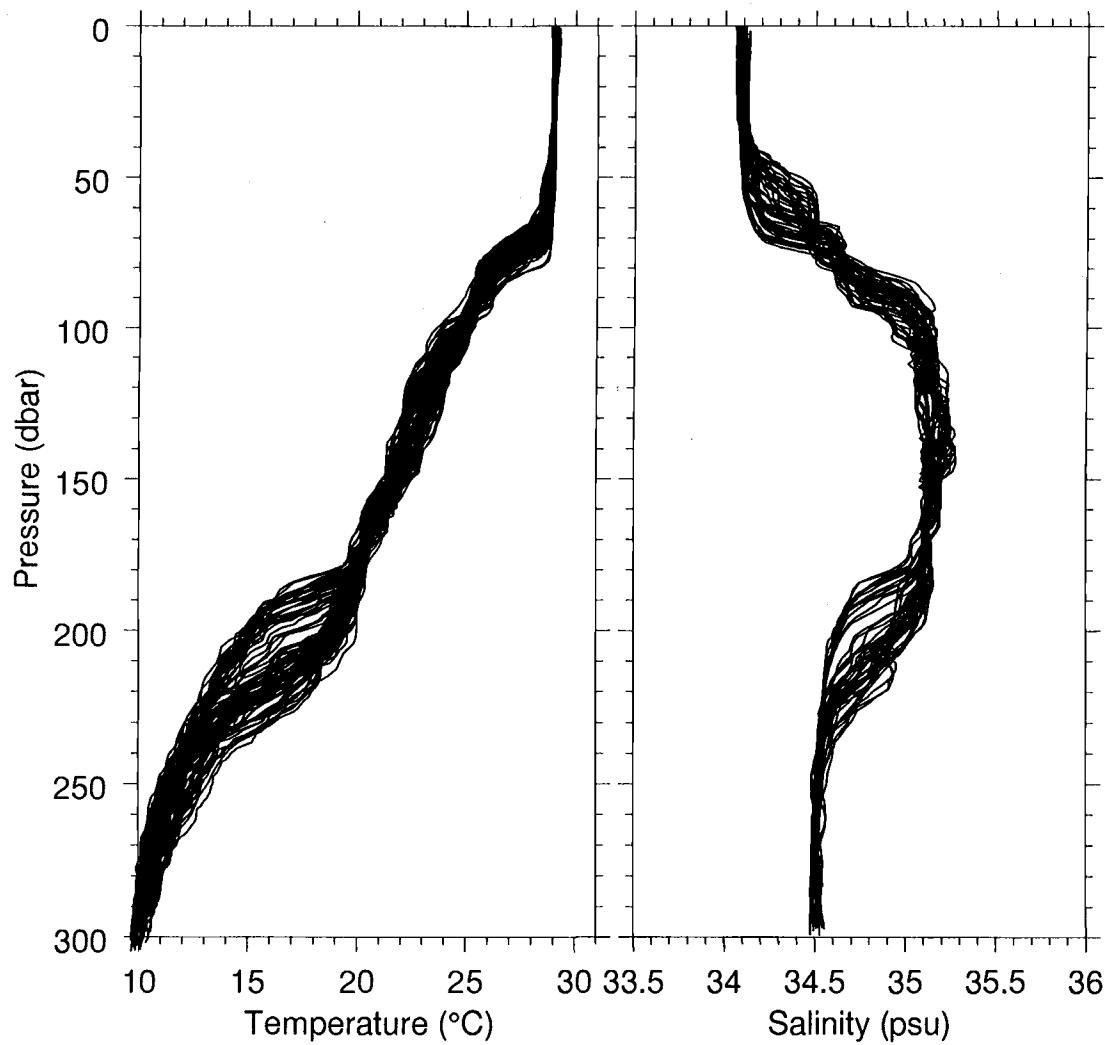
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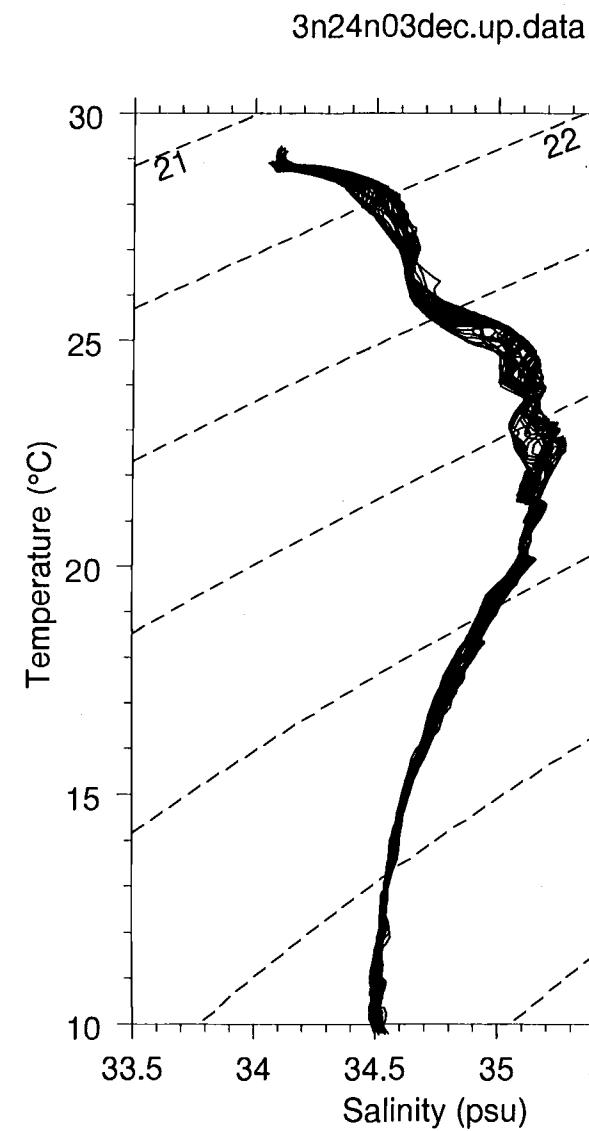


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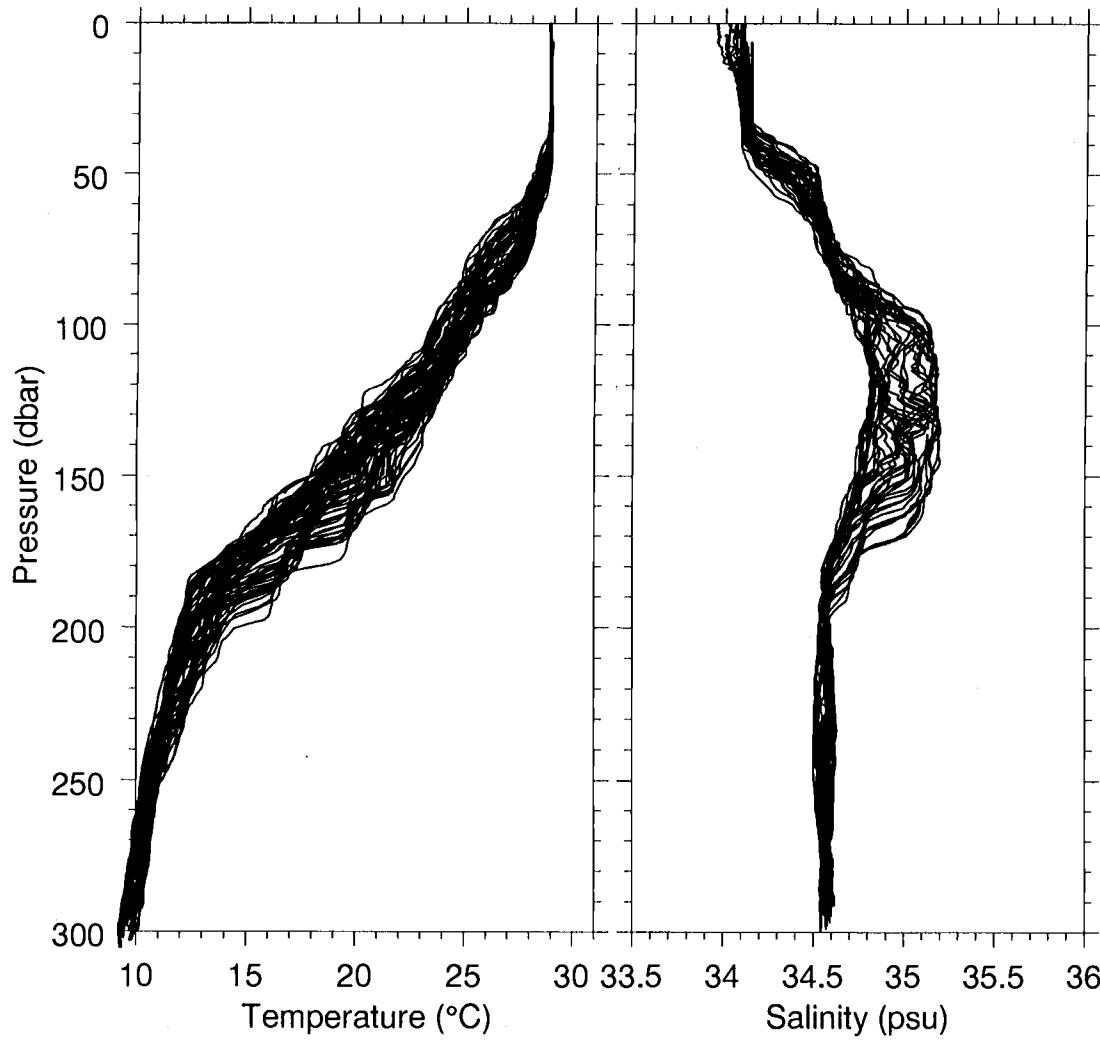
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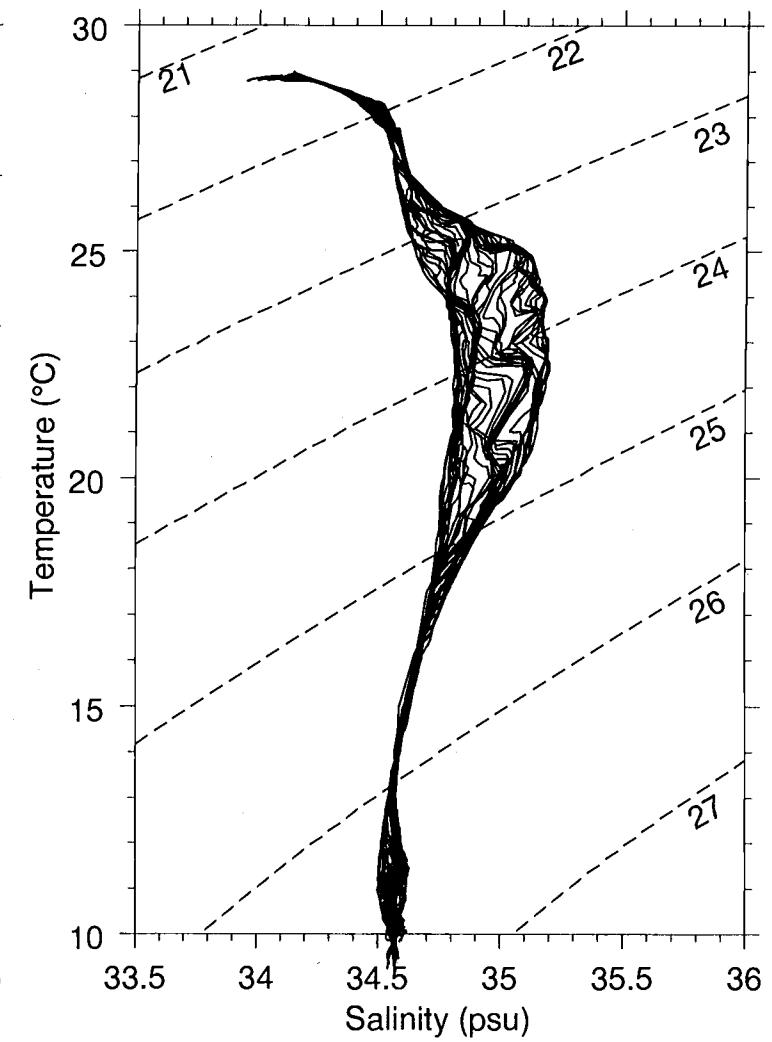


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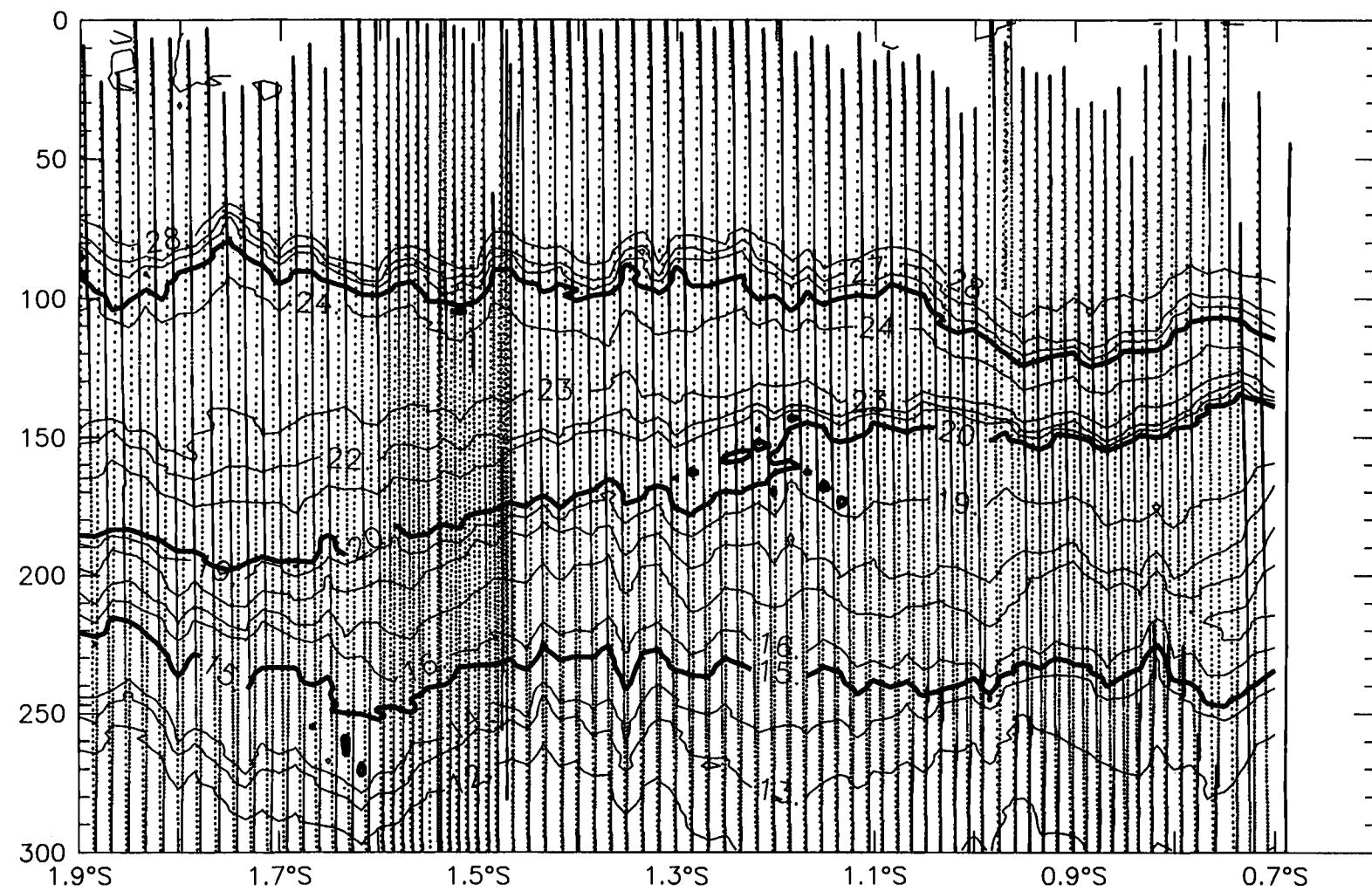


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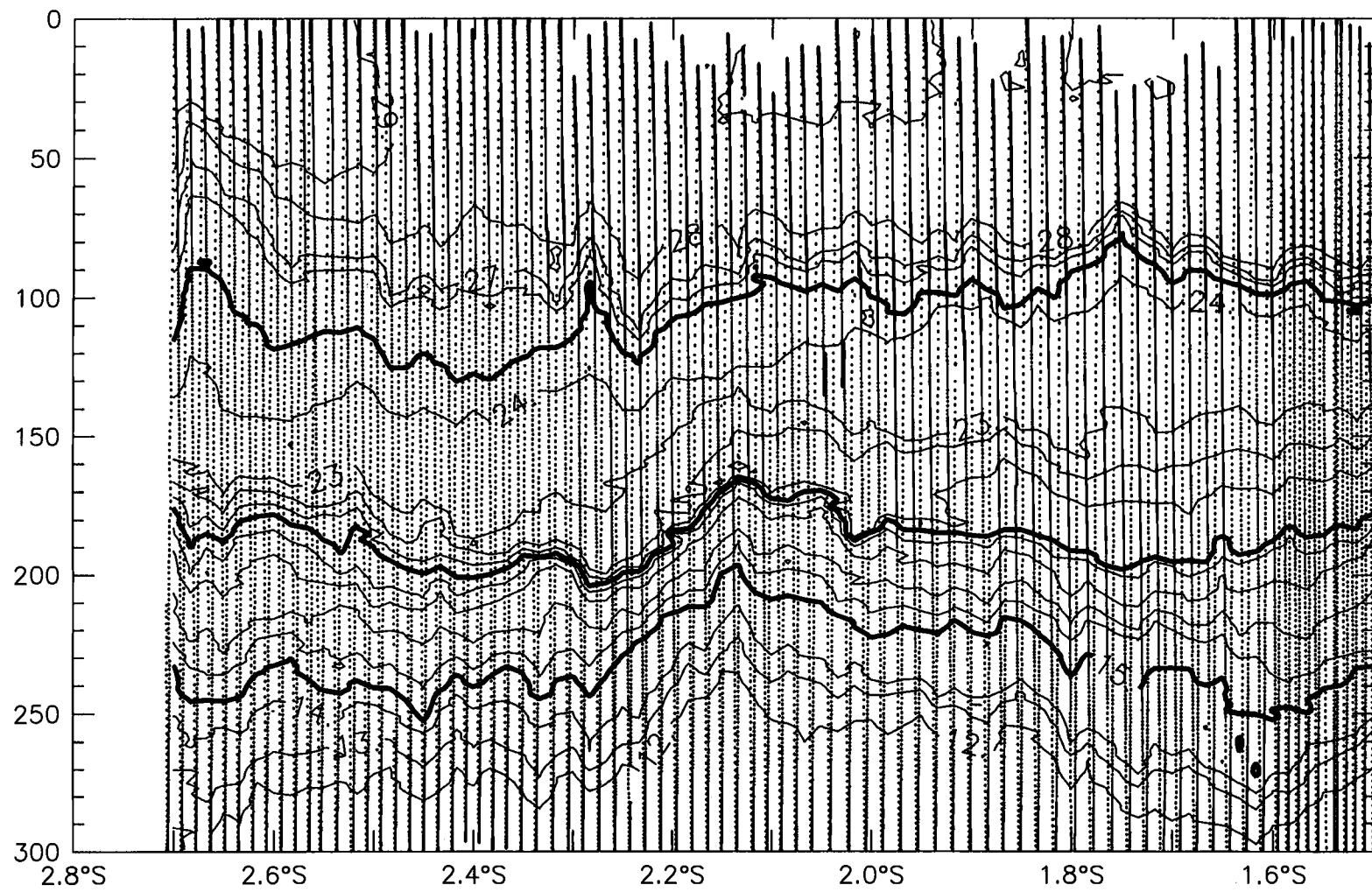
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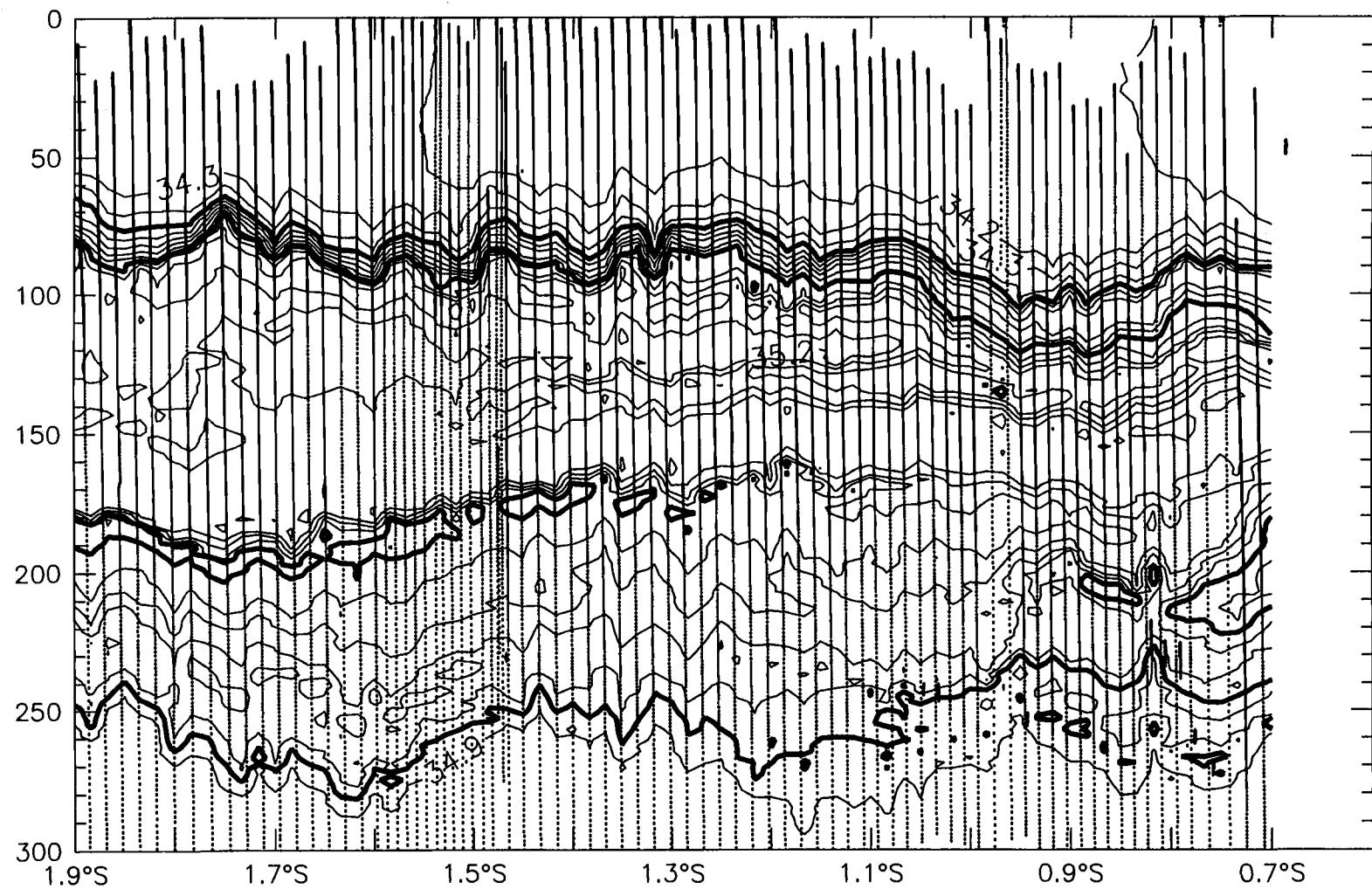
VERTICAL SECTIONS  
OF  
TEMPERATURE, SALINITY AND SIGMA-T



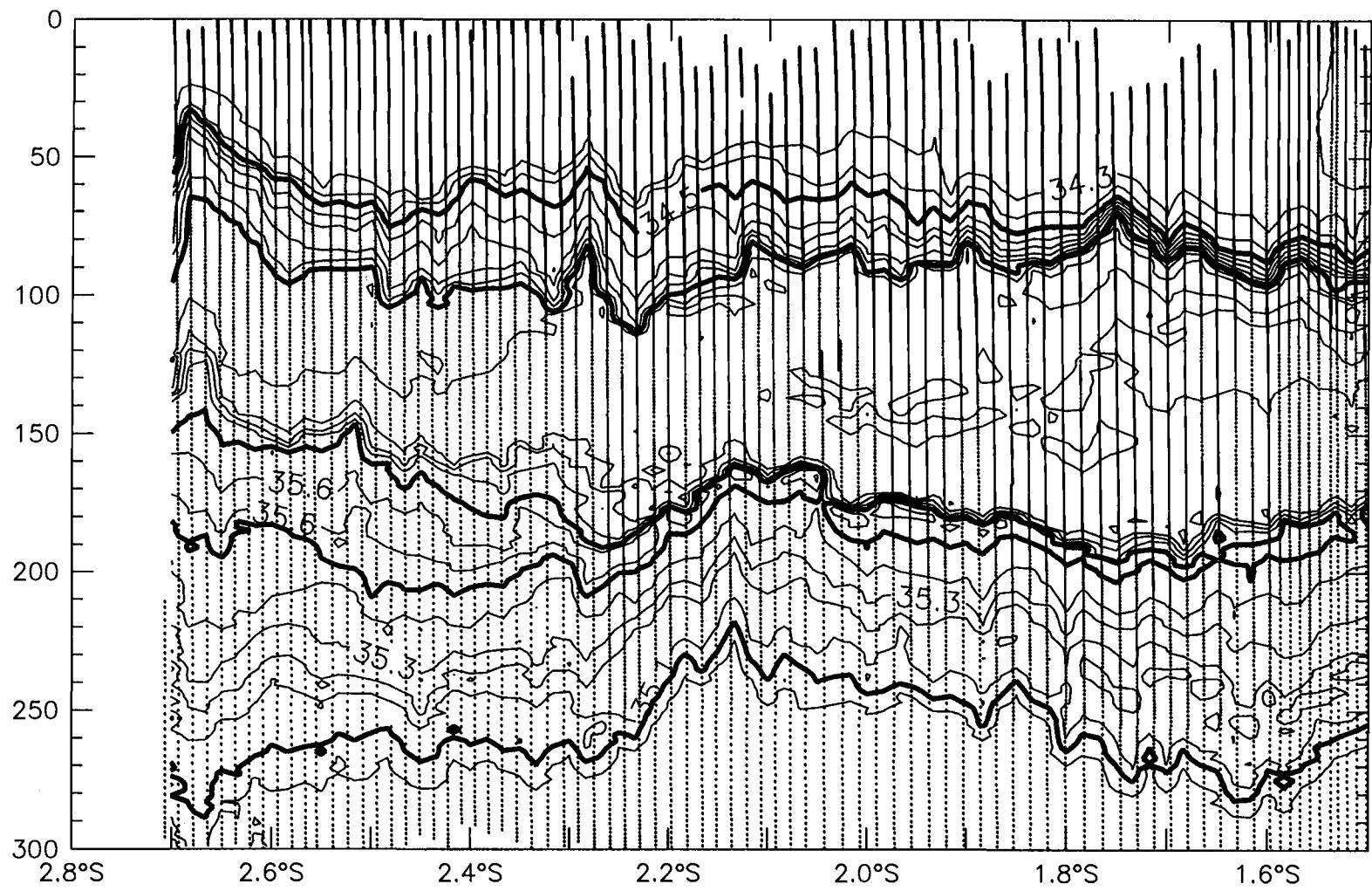
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , LBN to LBS, 13 November 1992



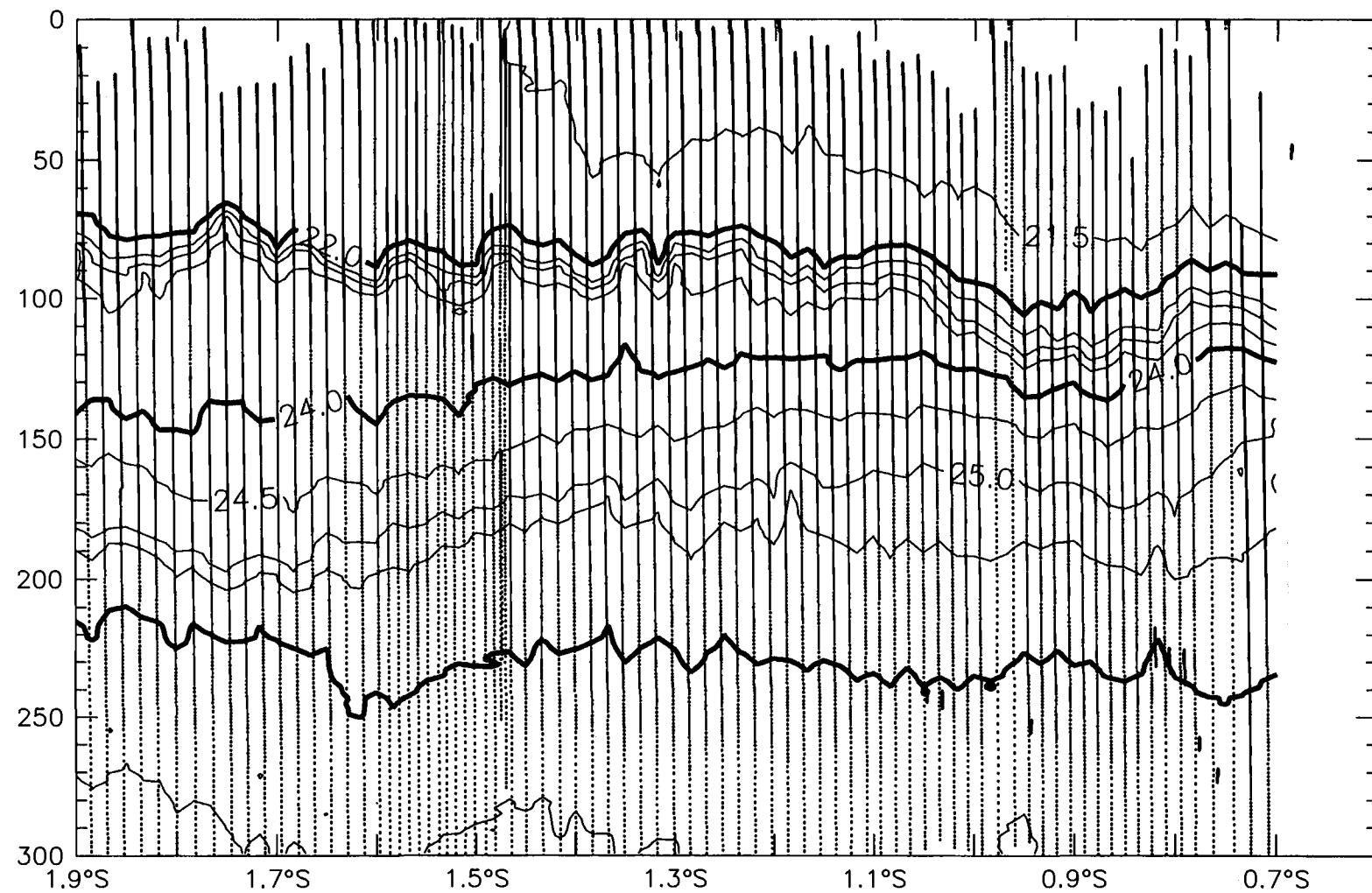
T(°C), LBN to LBS, 13 November 1992



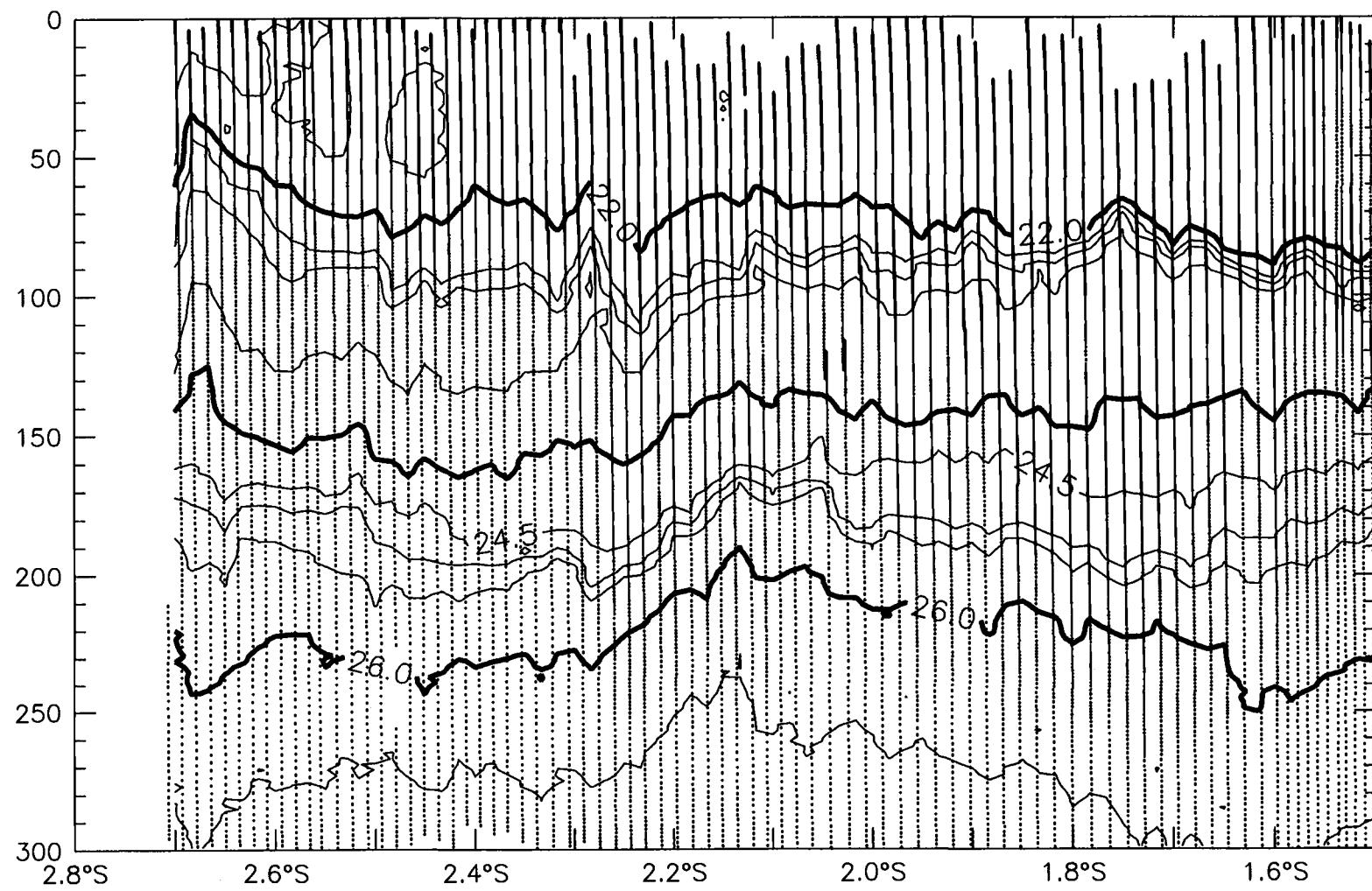
$S(\text{psu})$ , LBN to LBS, 13 November 1992



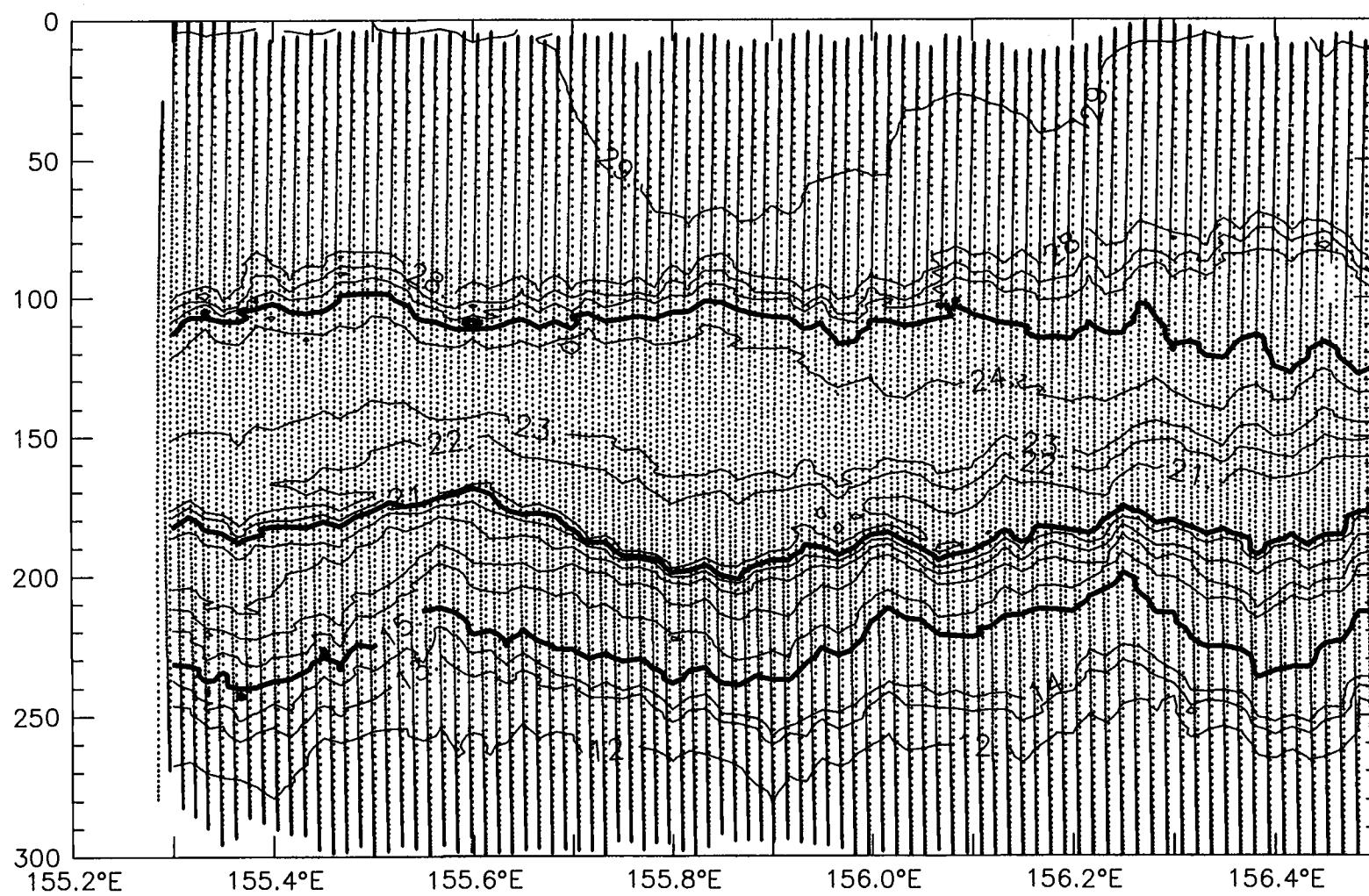
S(psu), LBN to LBS, 13 November 1992



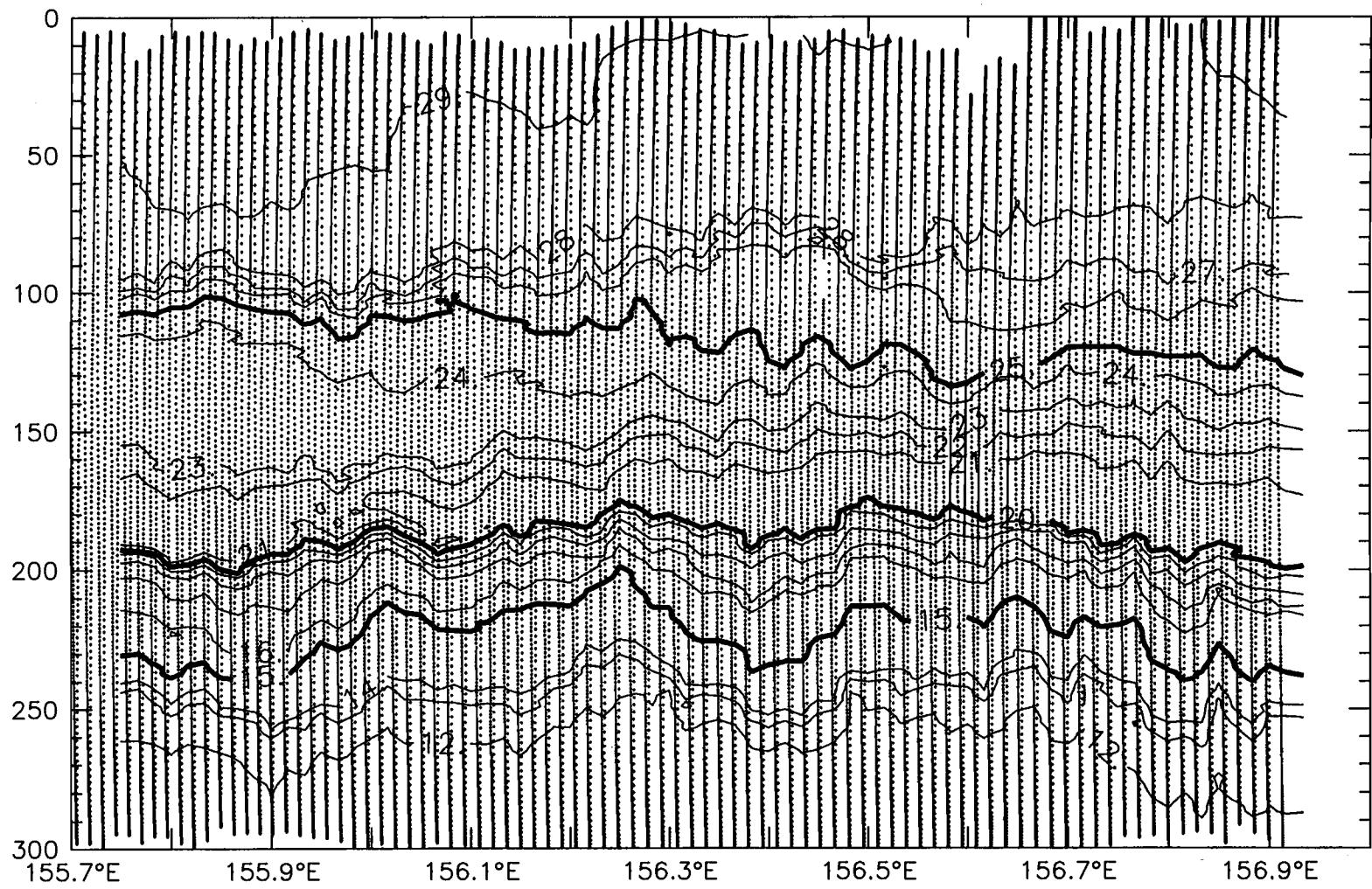
Sigma-t, LBN to LBS, 13 November 1992



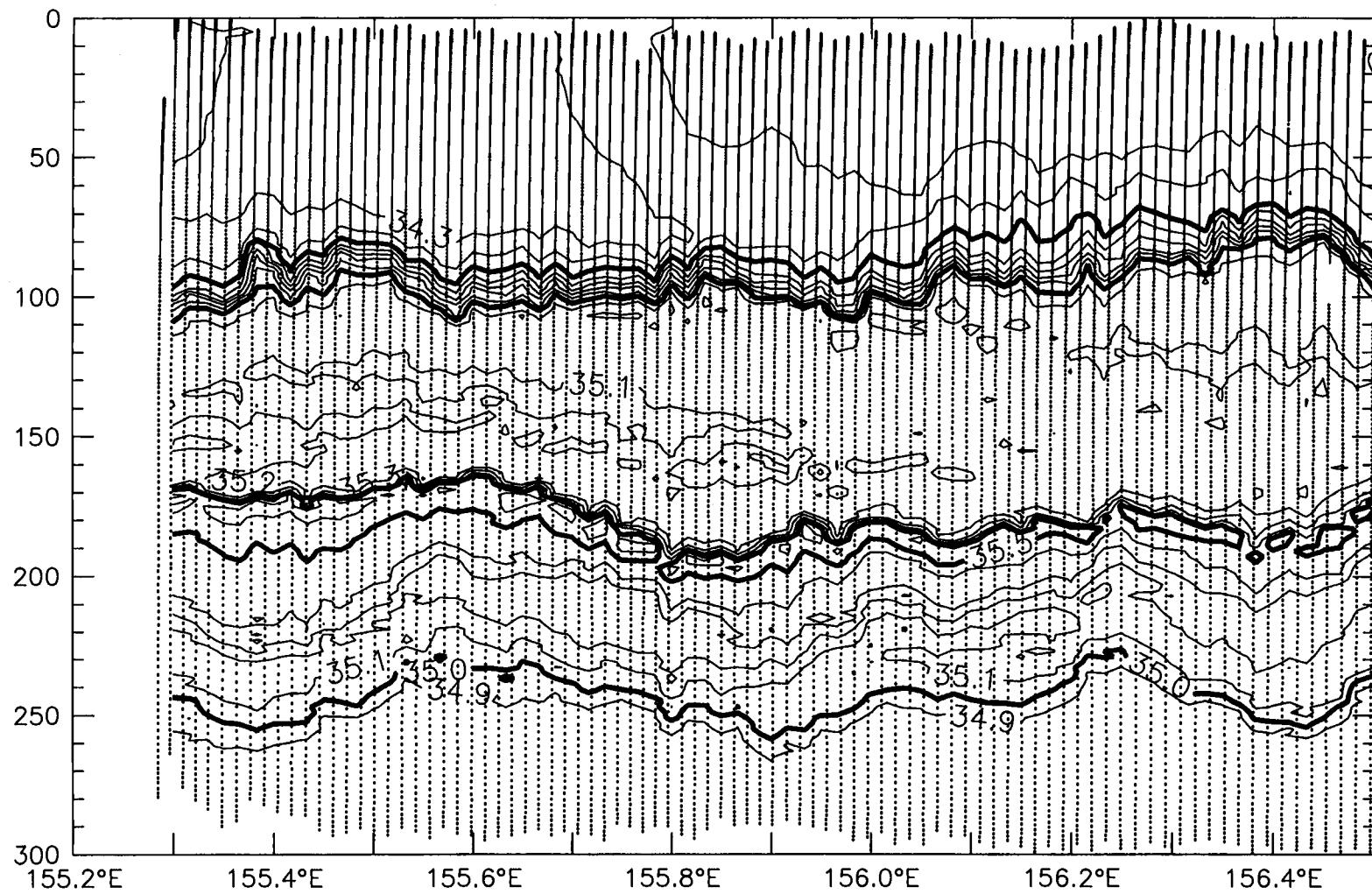
Sigma-t, LBN to LBS, 13 November 1992



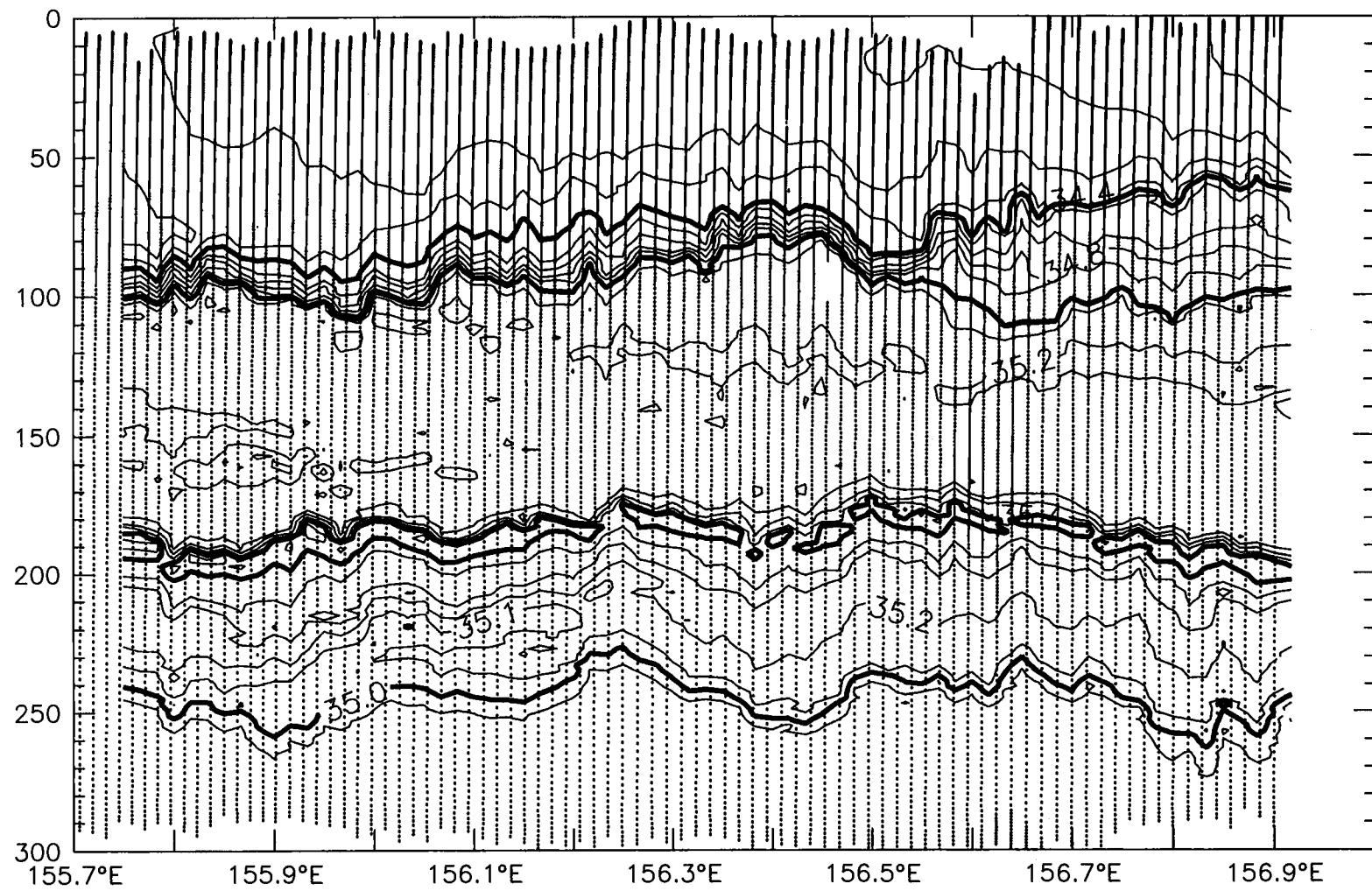
T(°C), LBW to LBE, 14 November 1992



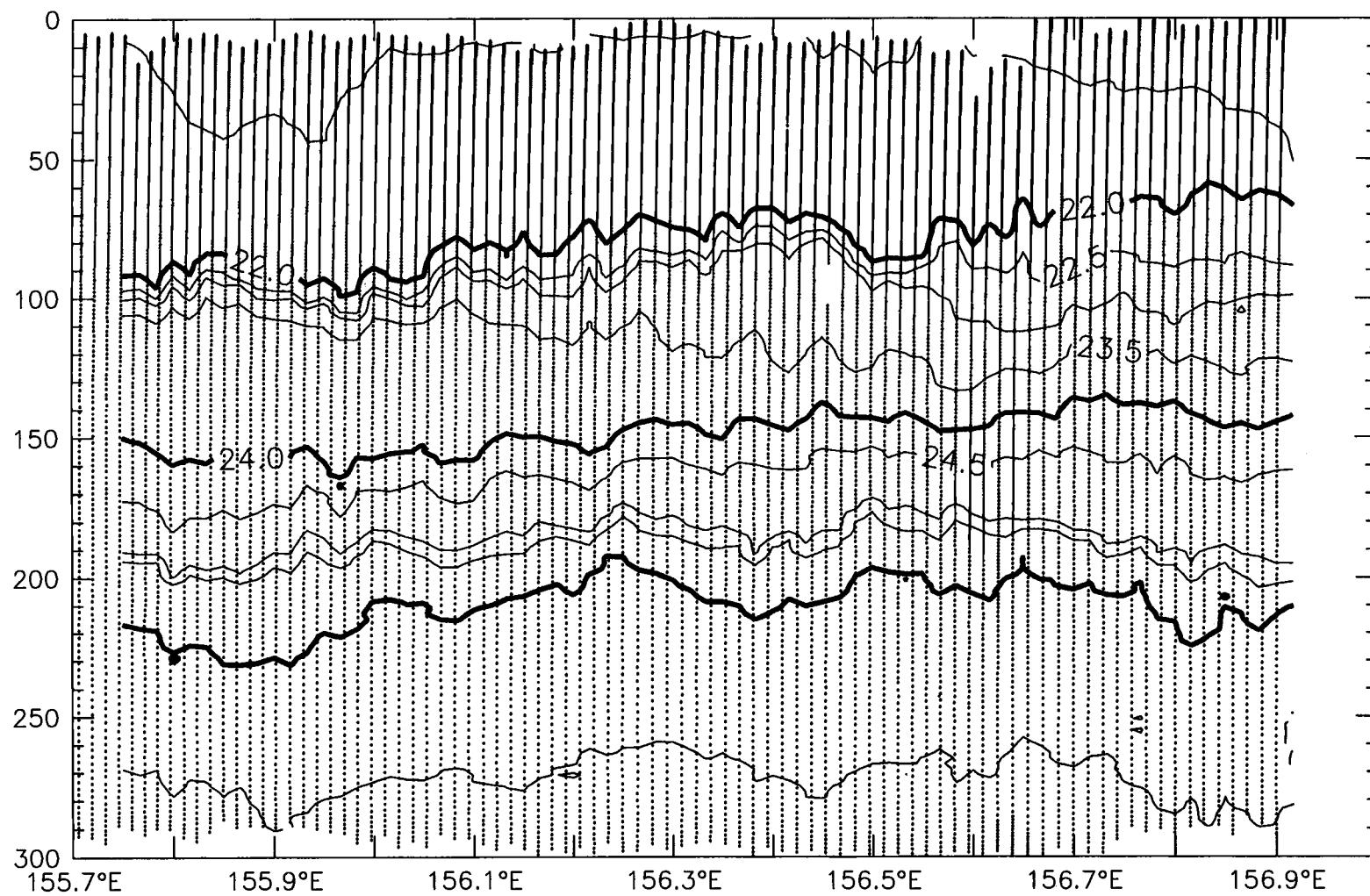
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , LBW to LBE, 14 November 1992



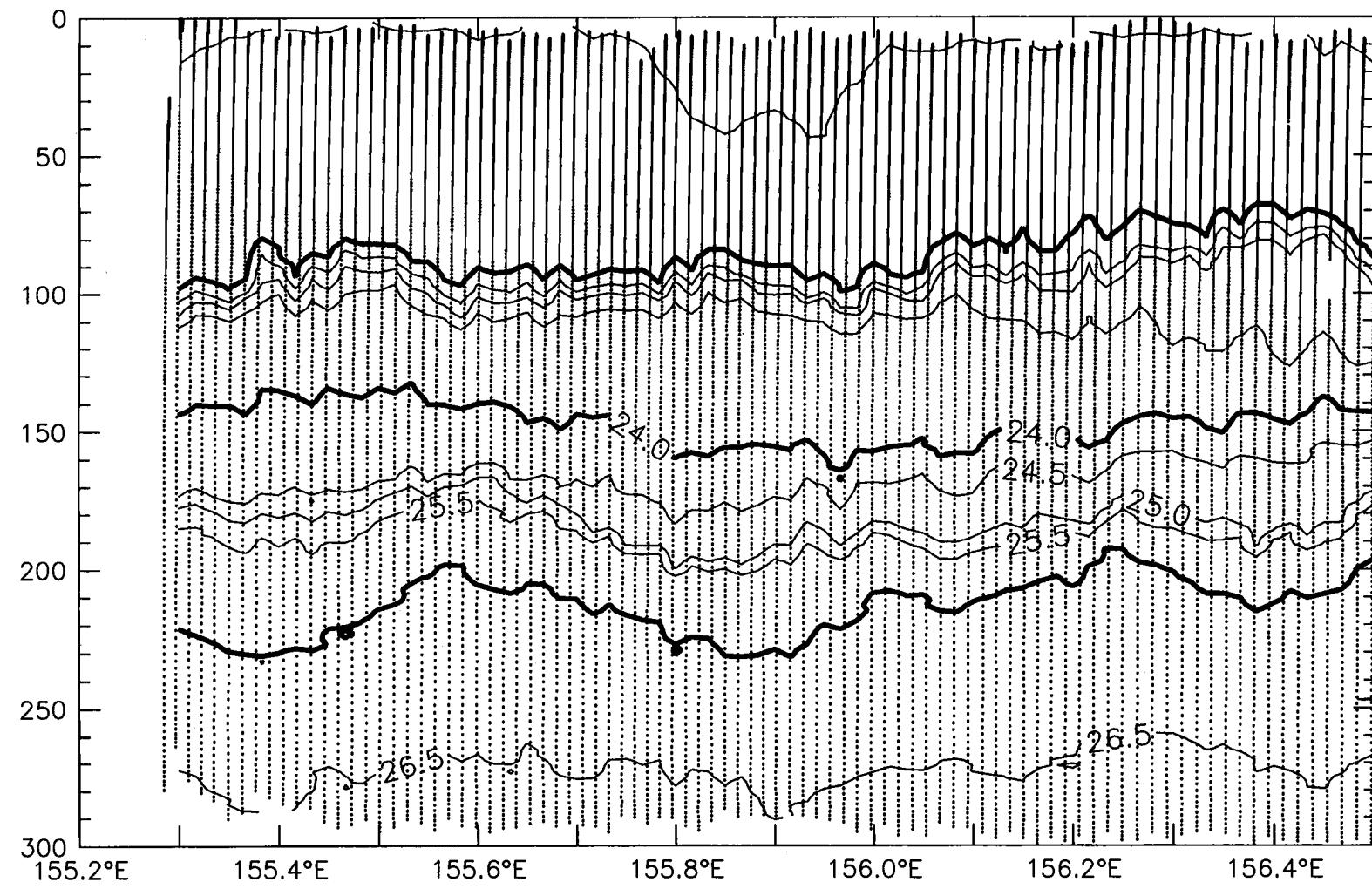
$S(\text{psu})$ , LBW to LBE, 14 November 1992



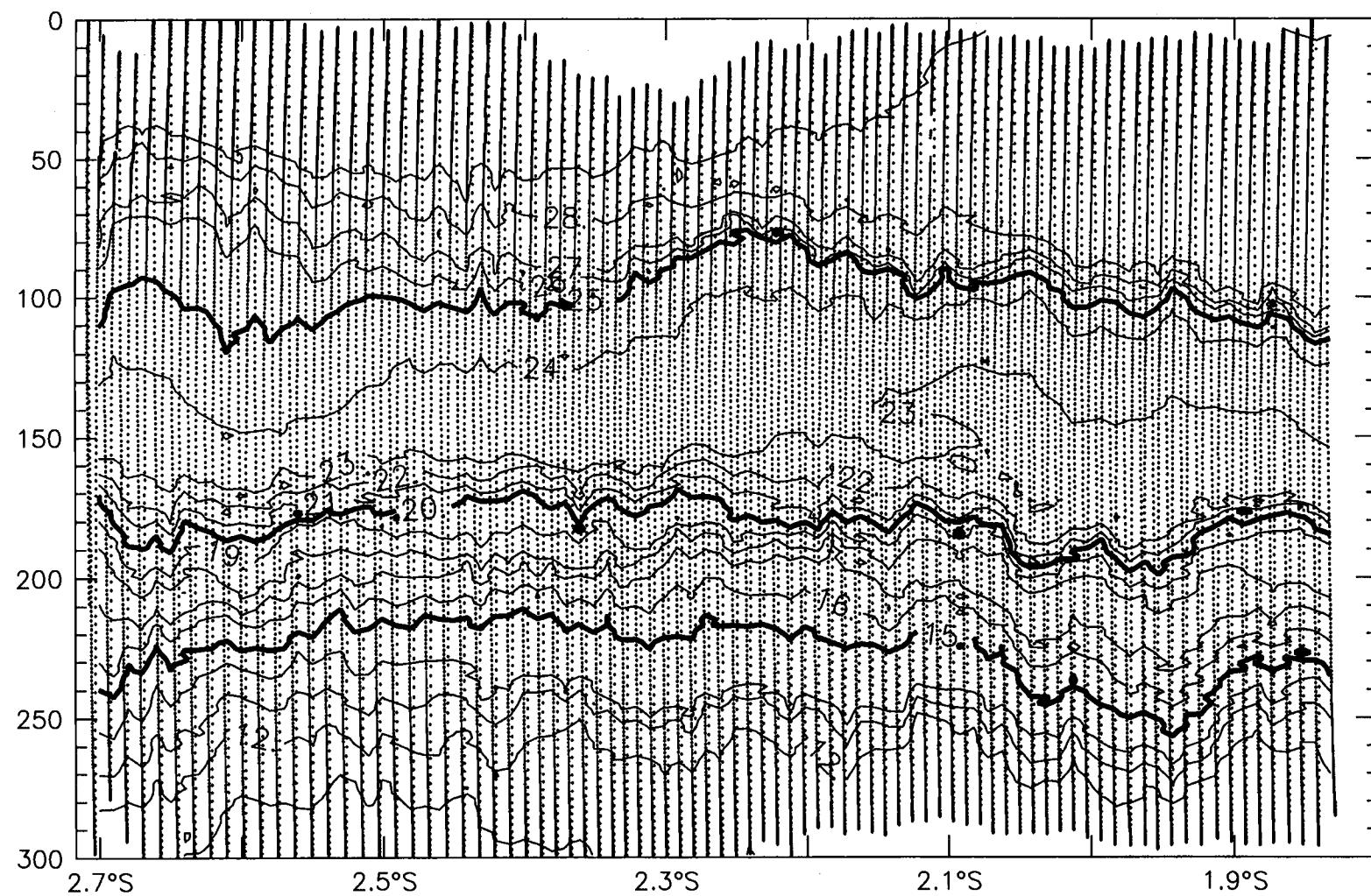
S(psu), LBW to LBE, 14 November 1992



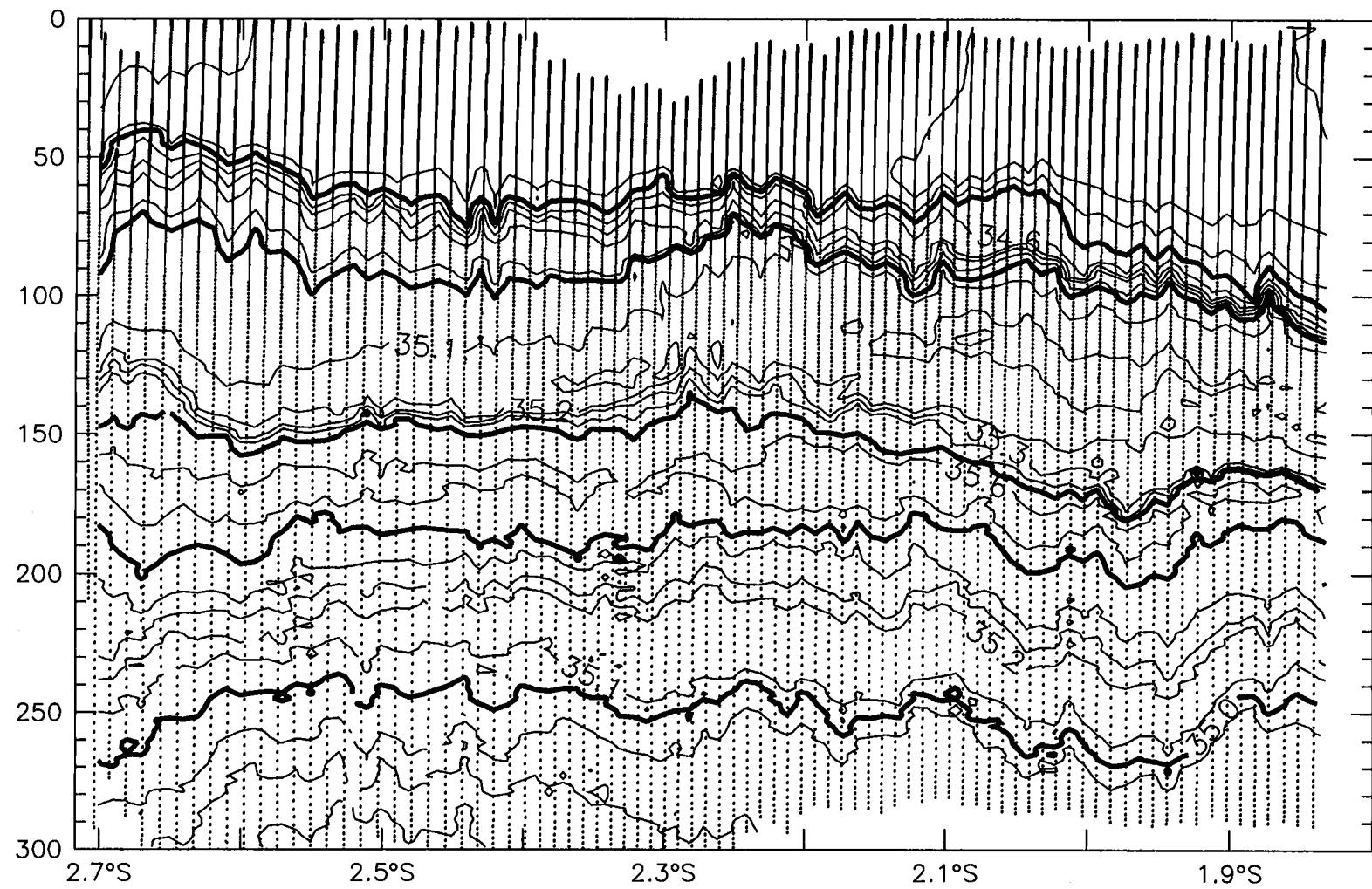
Sigma-t, LBW to LBE, 14 November 1992



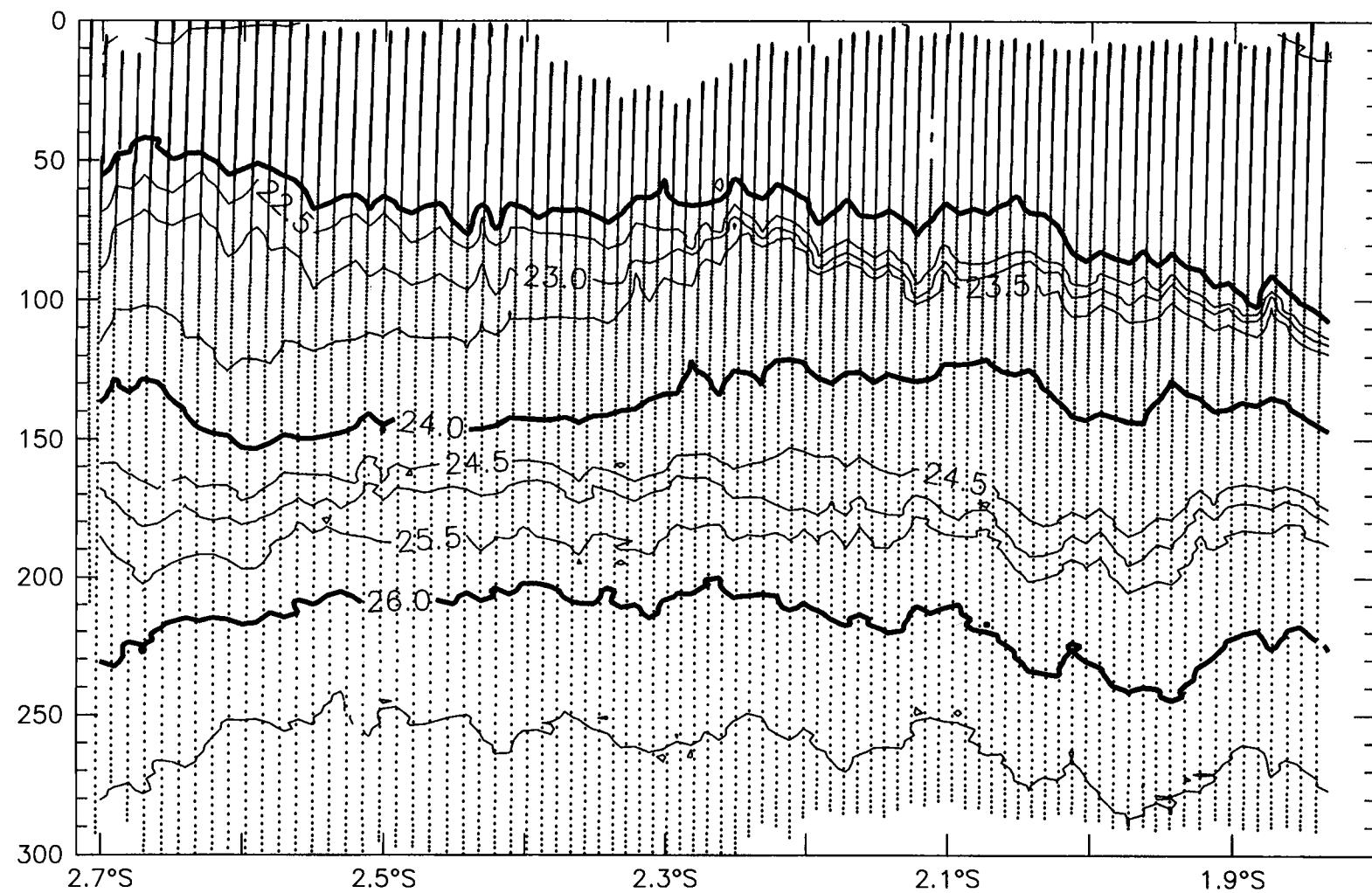
Sigma-t, LBW to LBE, 14 November 1992



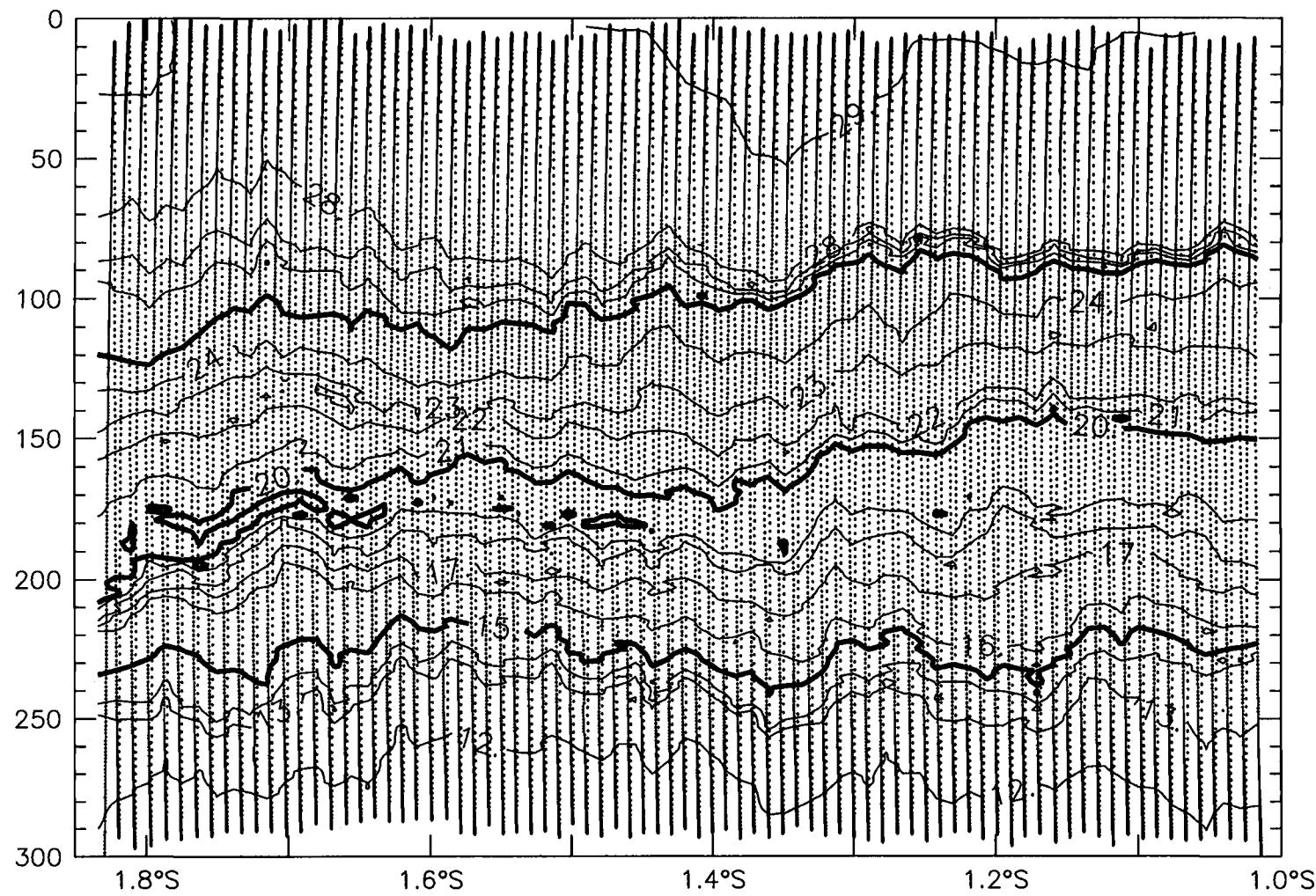
$T(\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C})$ , LBS to LBW, 13 November 1992



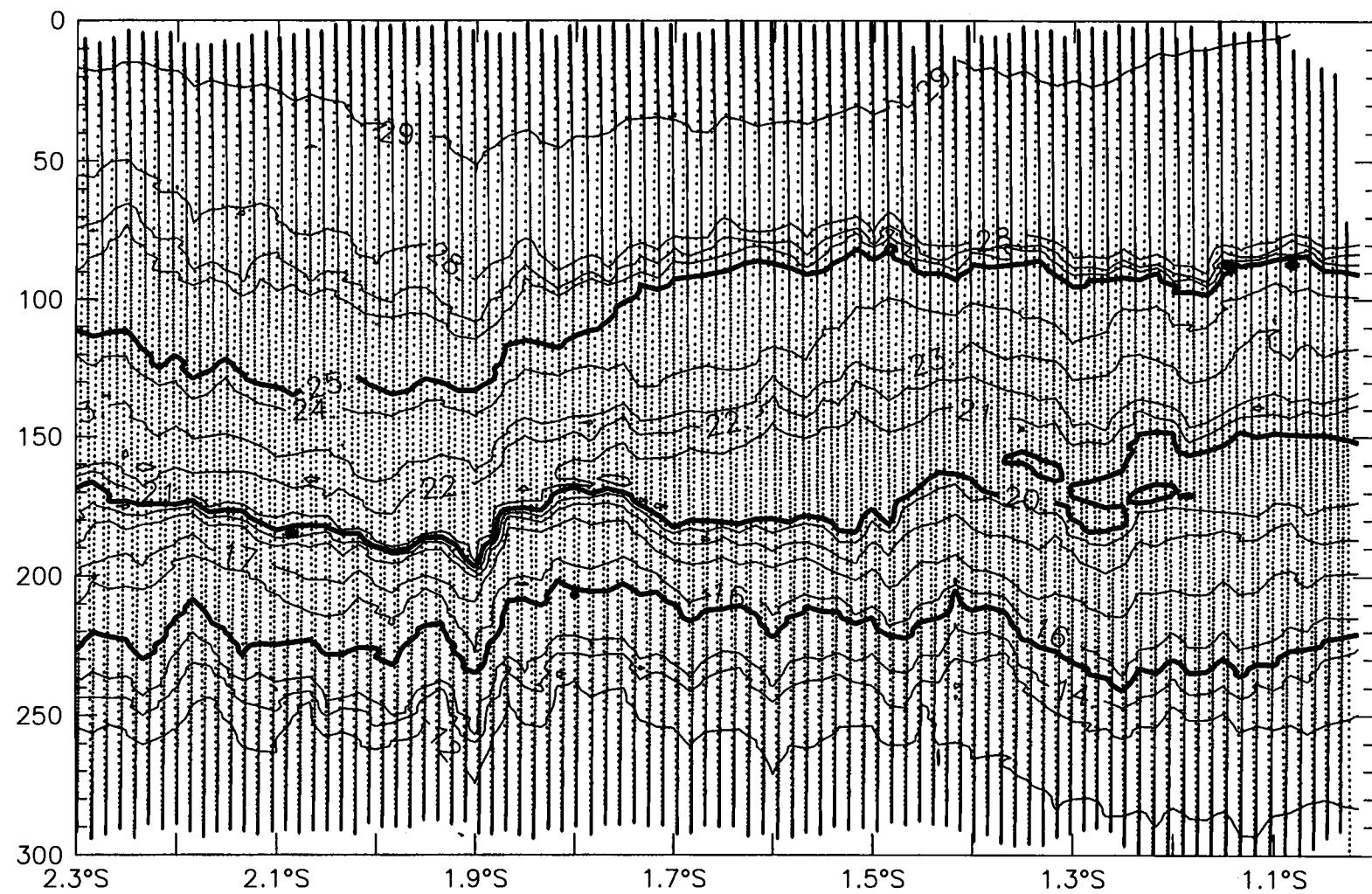
$S(\text{psu})$ , LBS to LBW, 13 November 1992



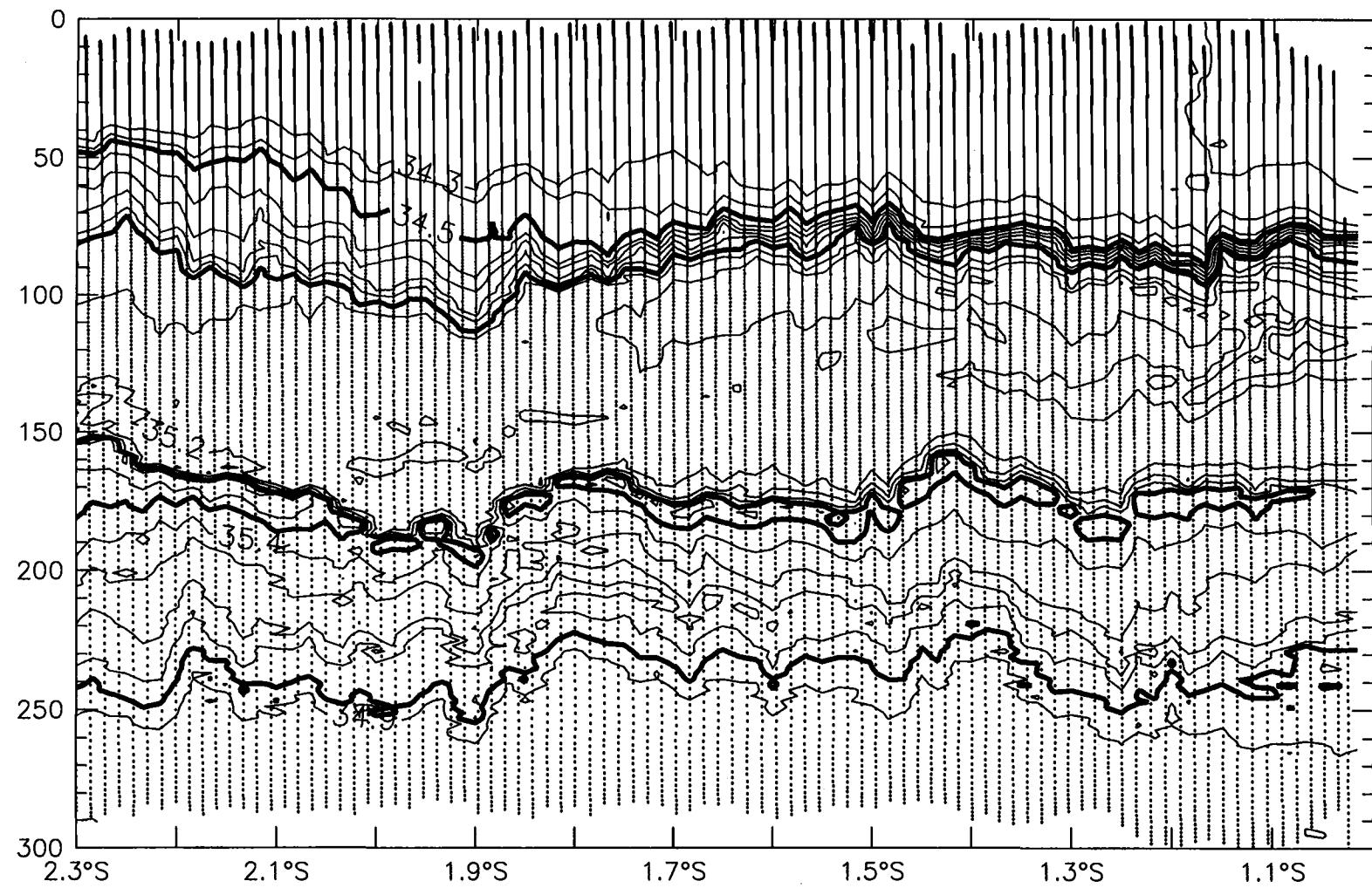
Sigma-t, LBS to LBW, 13 November 1992



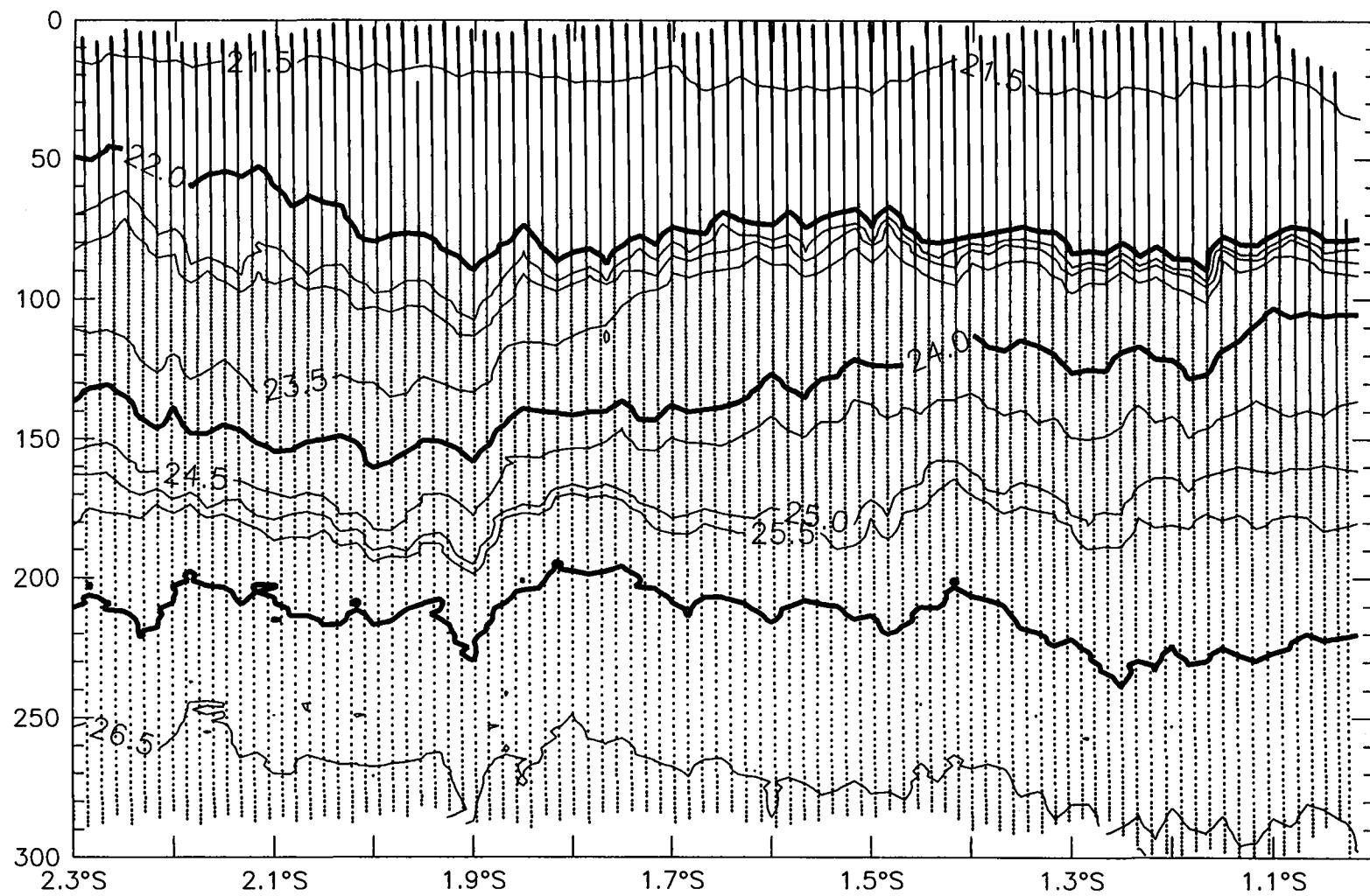
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , LBE to LBN, 14 November 1992



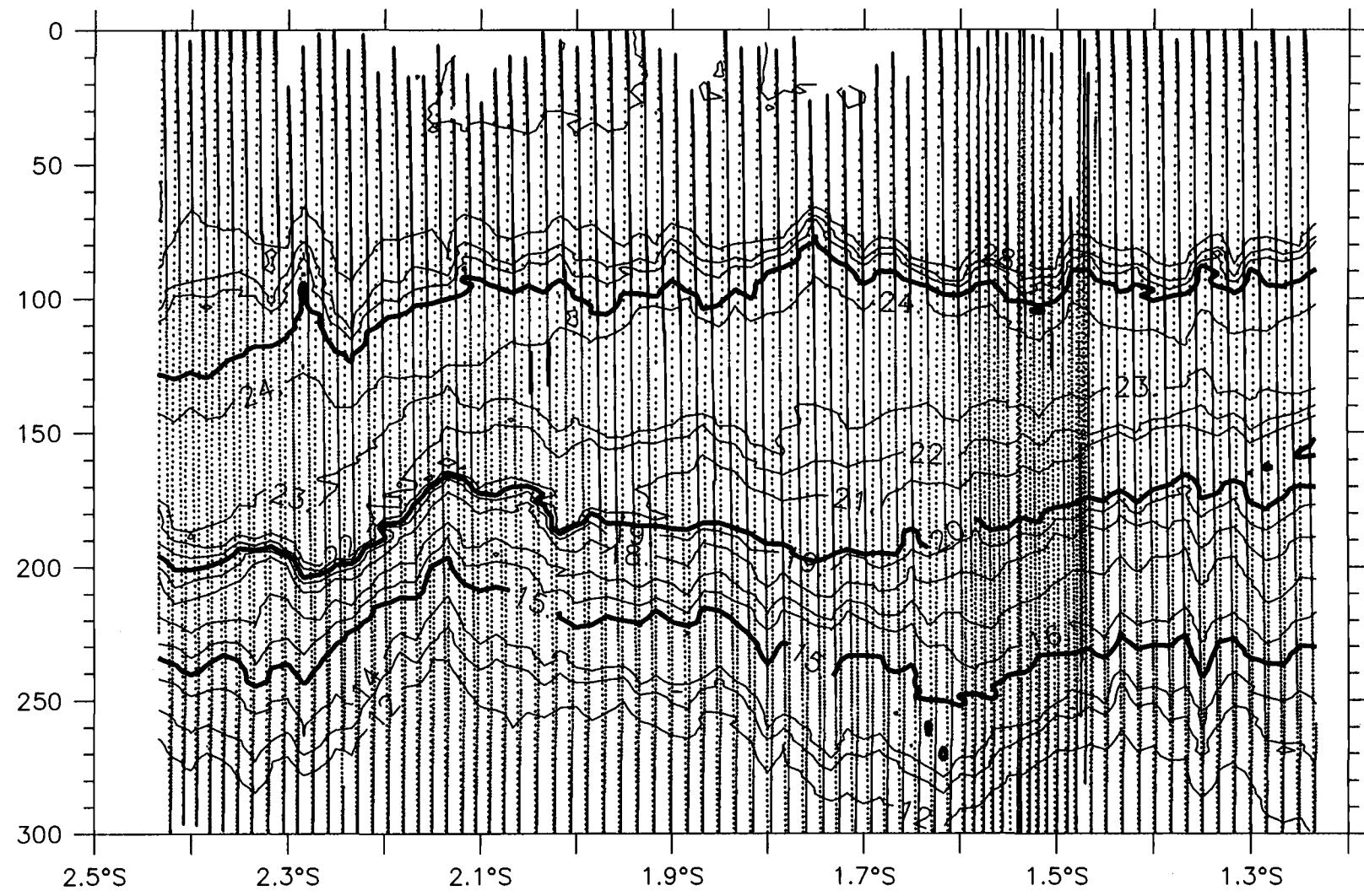
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , LBN to SBS, 15 November 1992



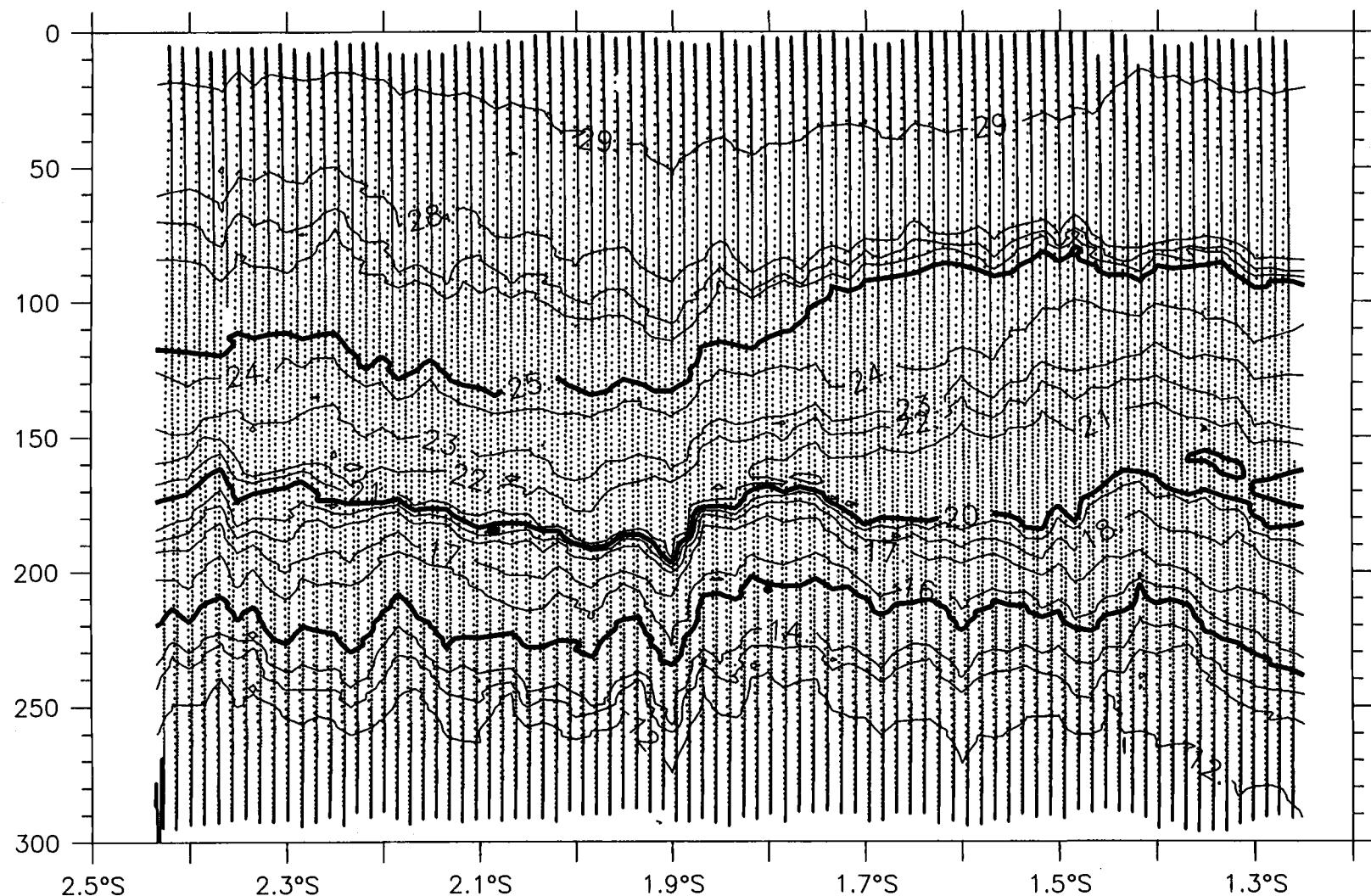
S(psu), LBN to SBS, 15 November 1992



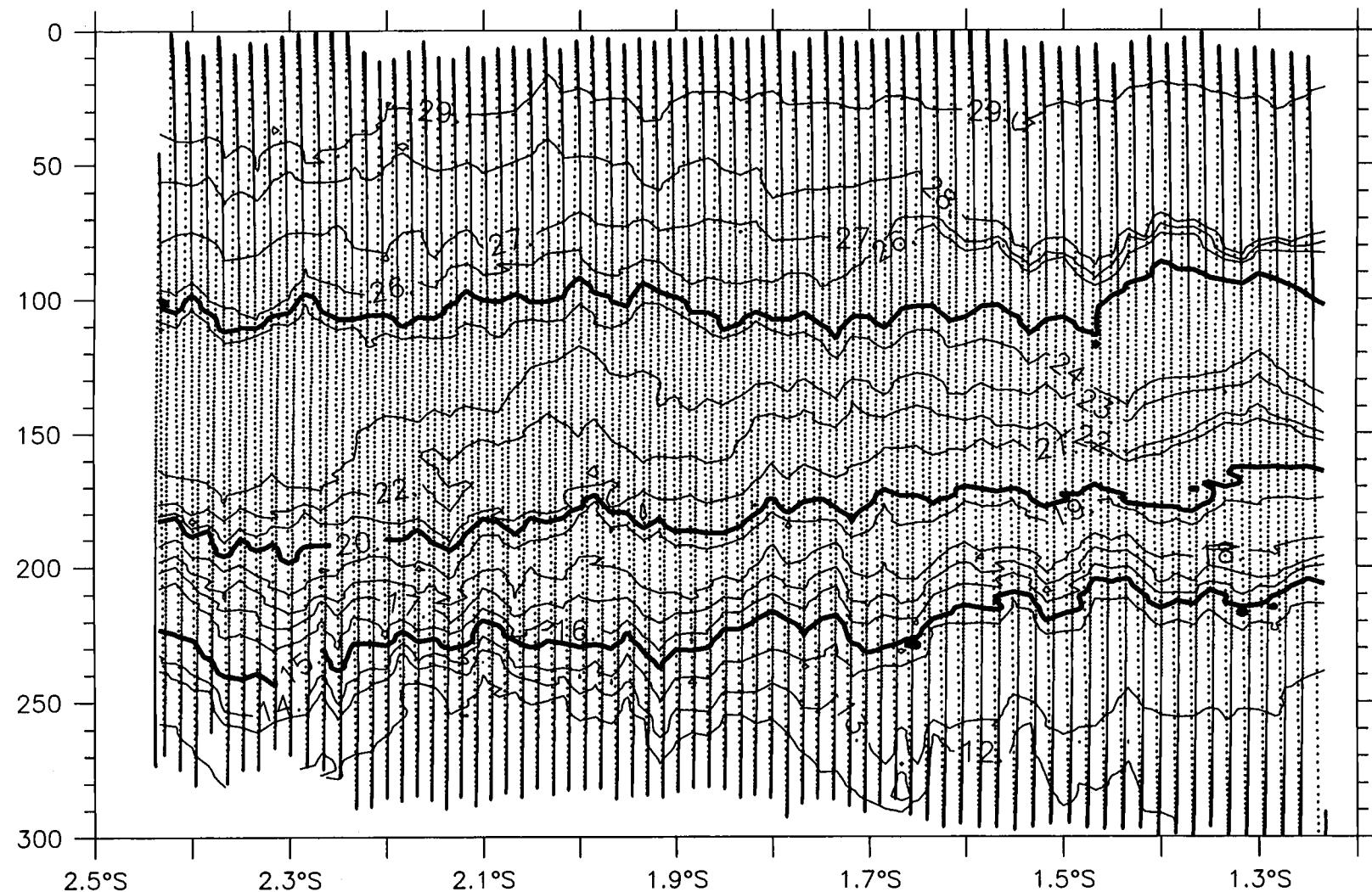
Sigma-t, LBN to SBS, 15 November 1992



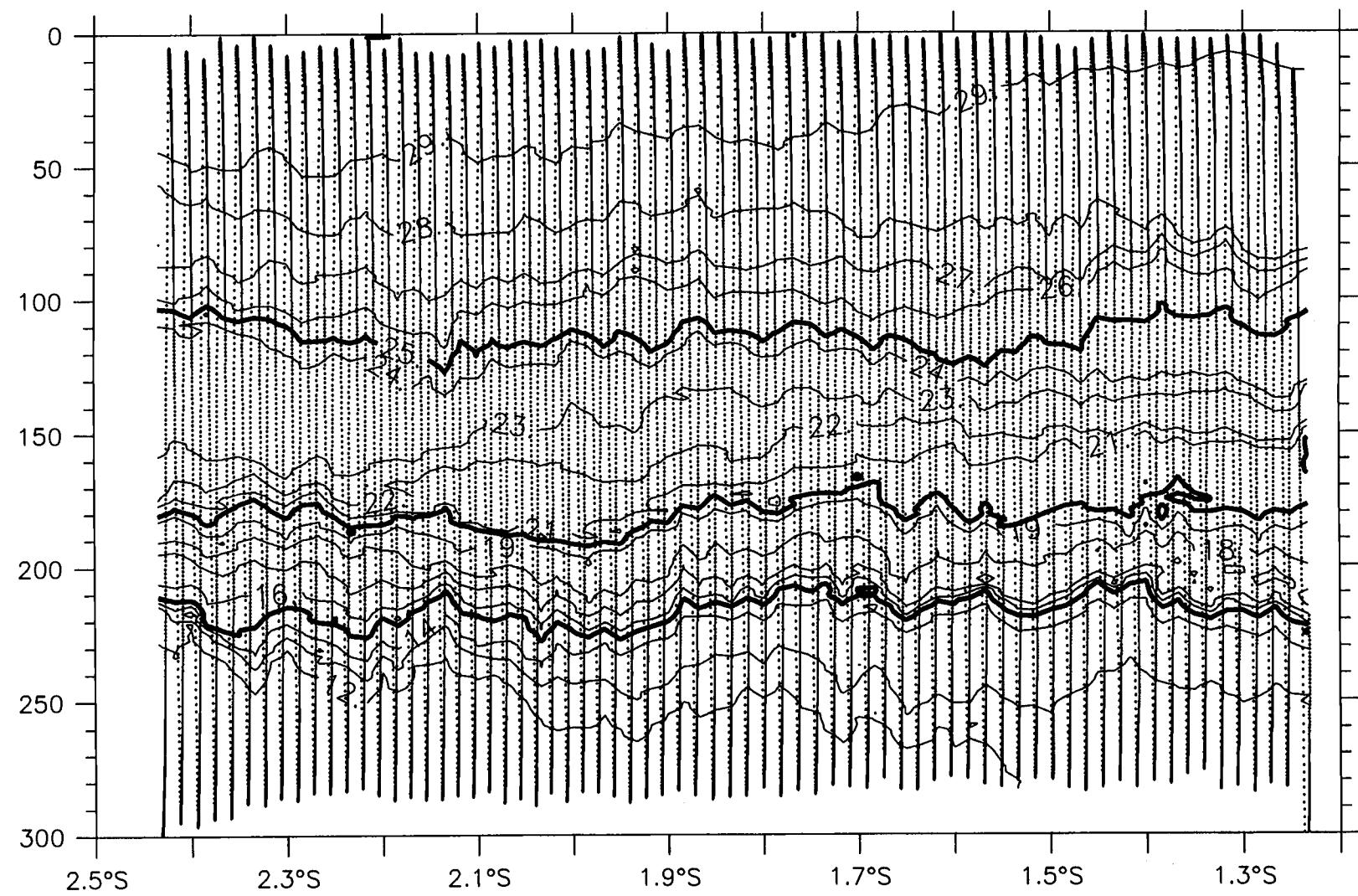
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , N2S, 13 November 1992



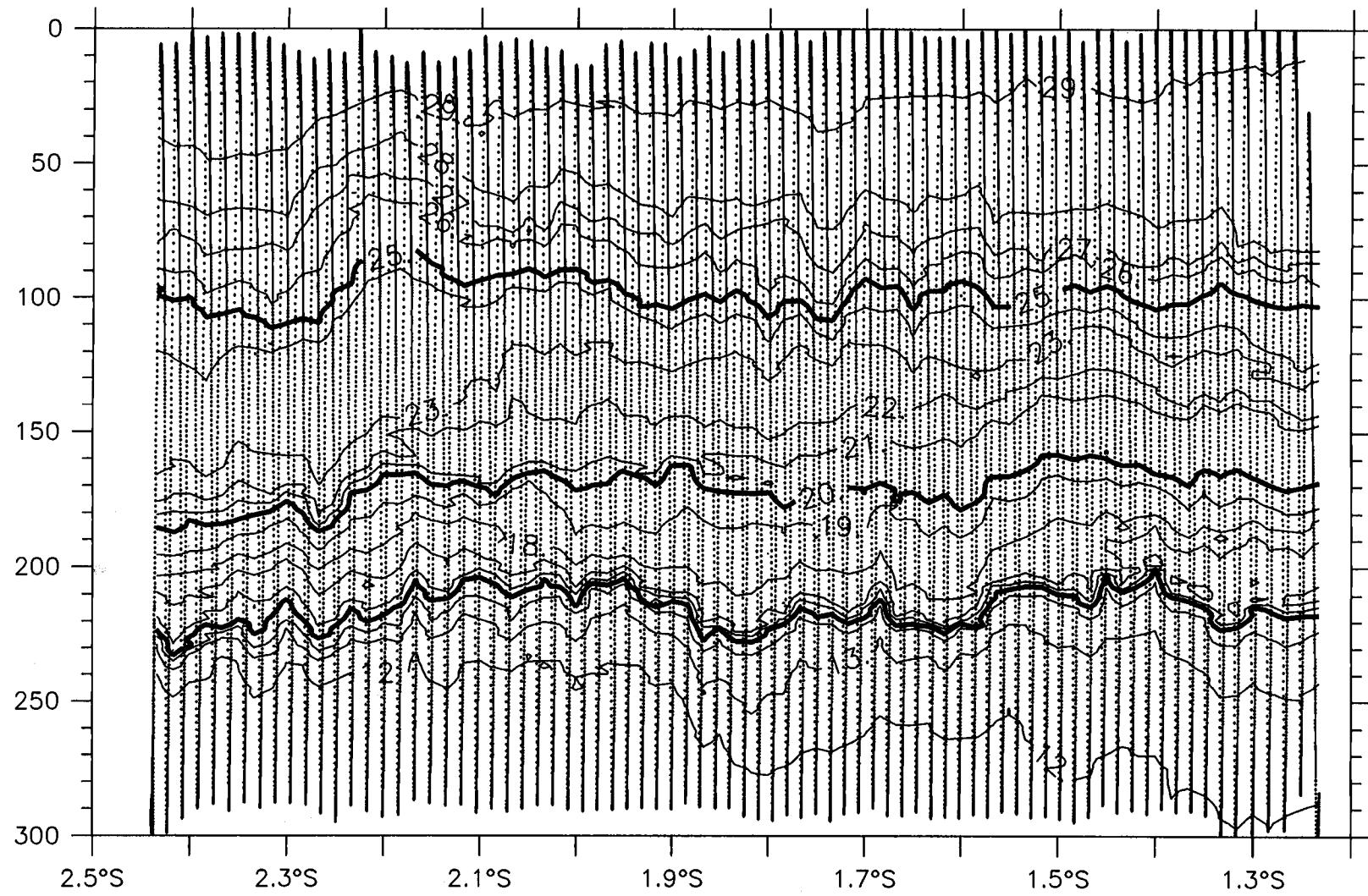
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , N2S, 15 November 1992



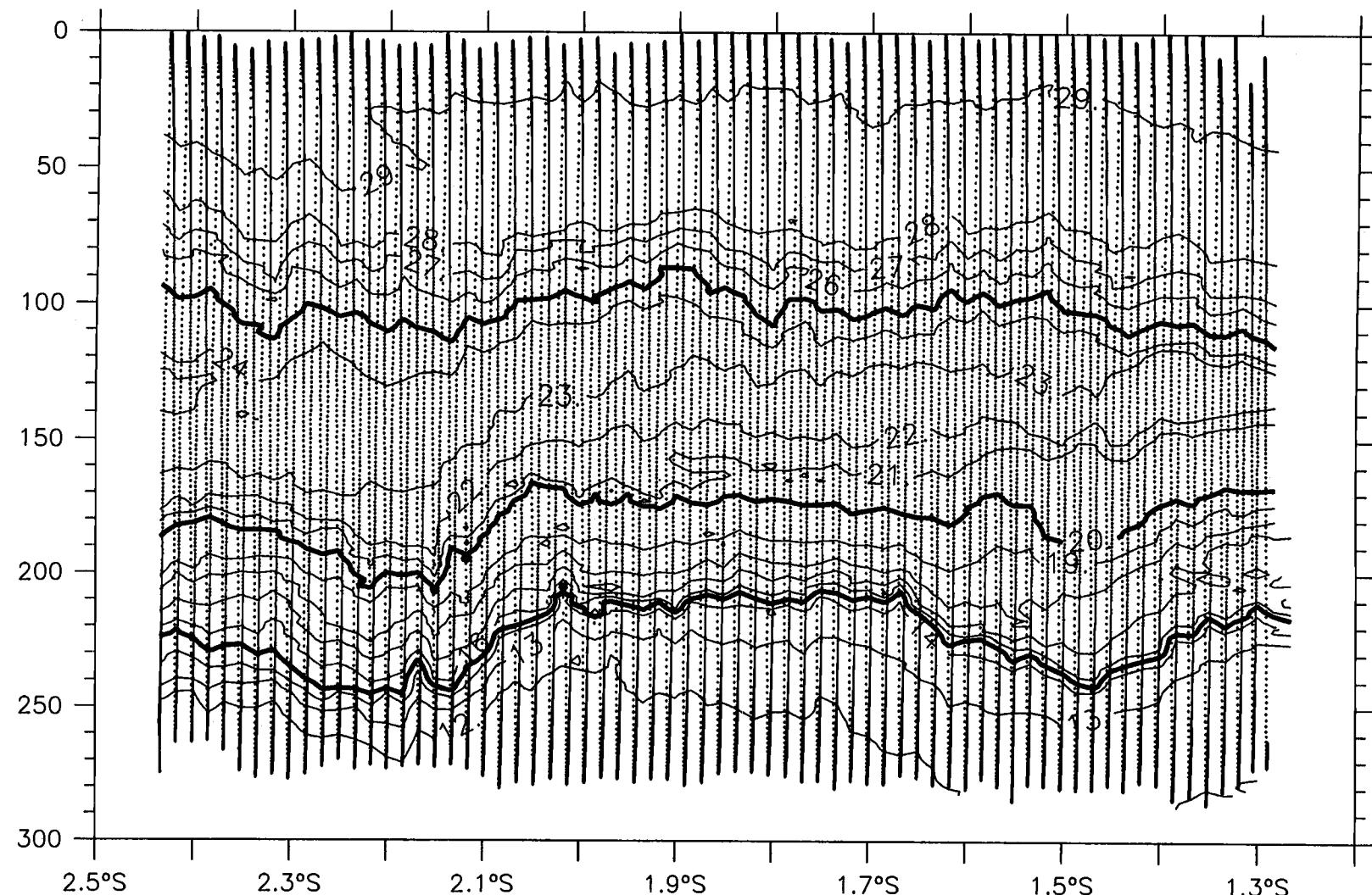
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , N2S, 17 November 1992



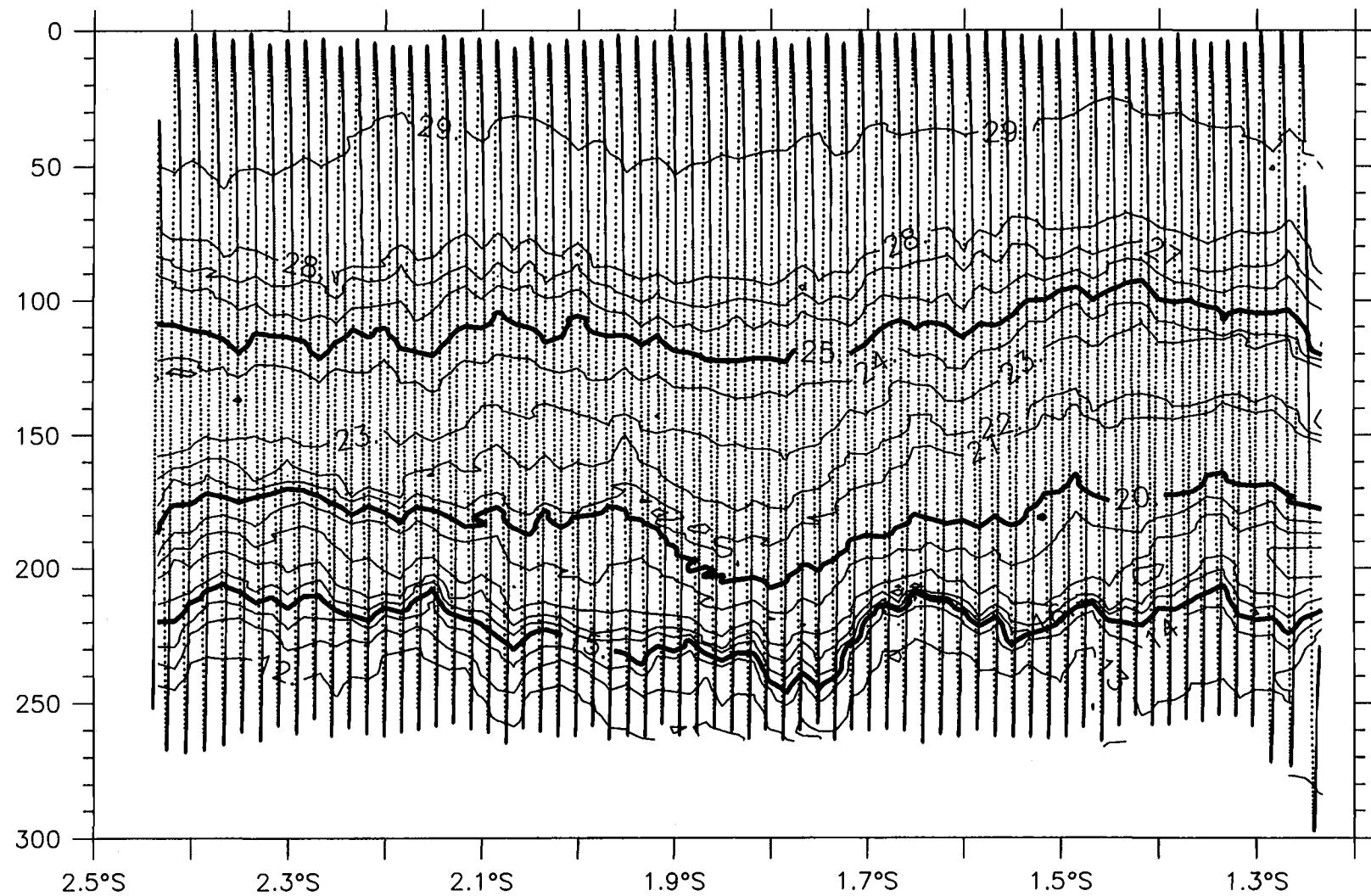
$T$ (°C), N2S, 18 November 1992



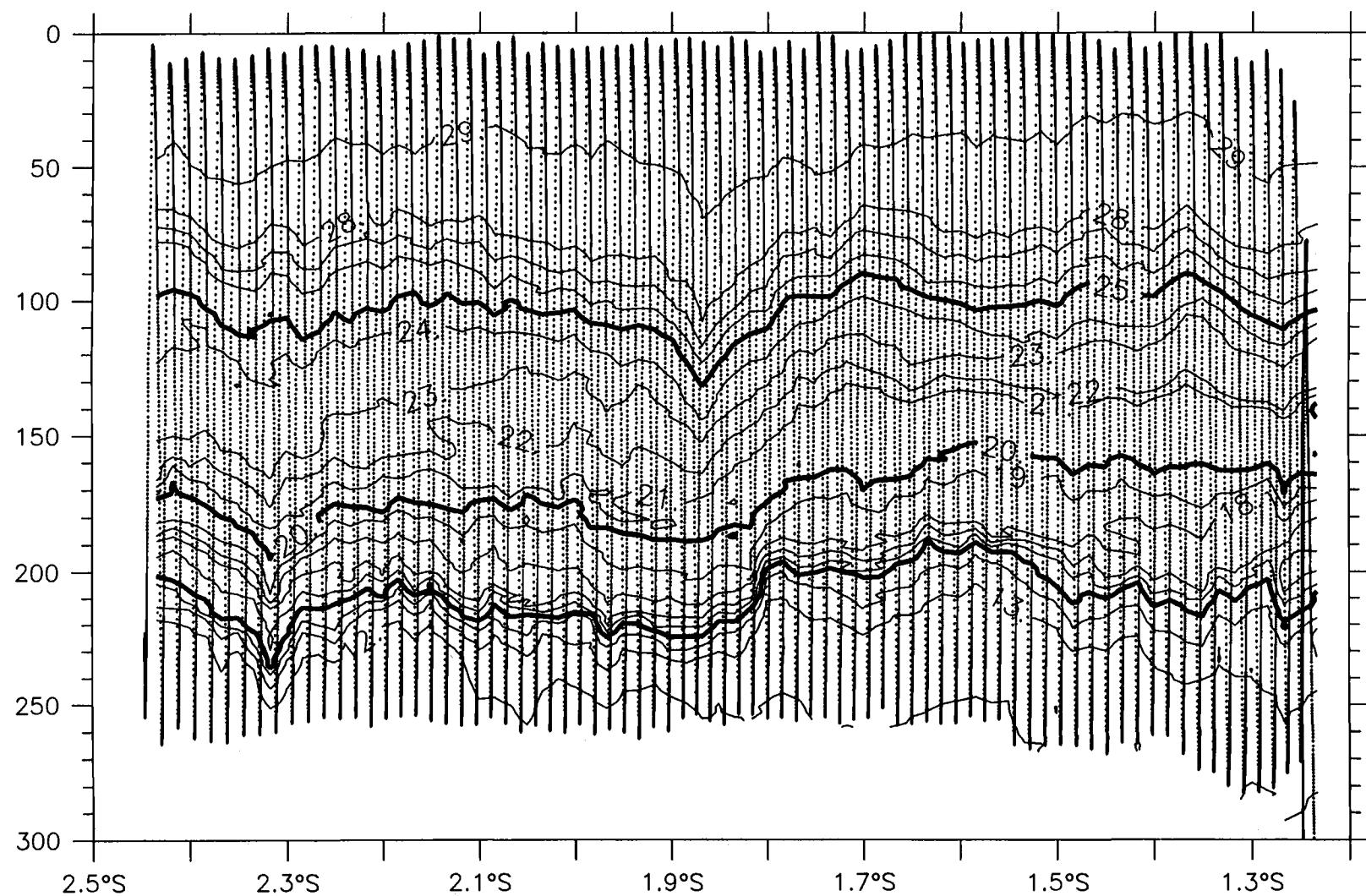
$T$ (°C), N2S, 20 November 1992



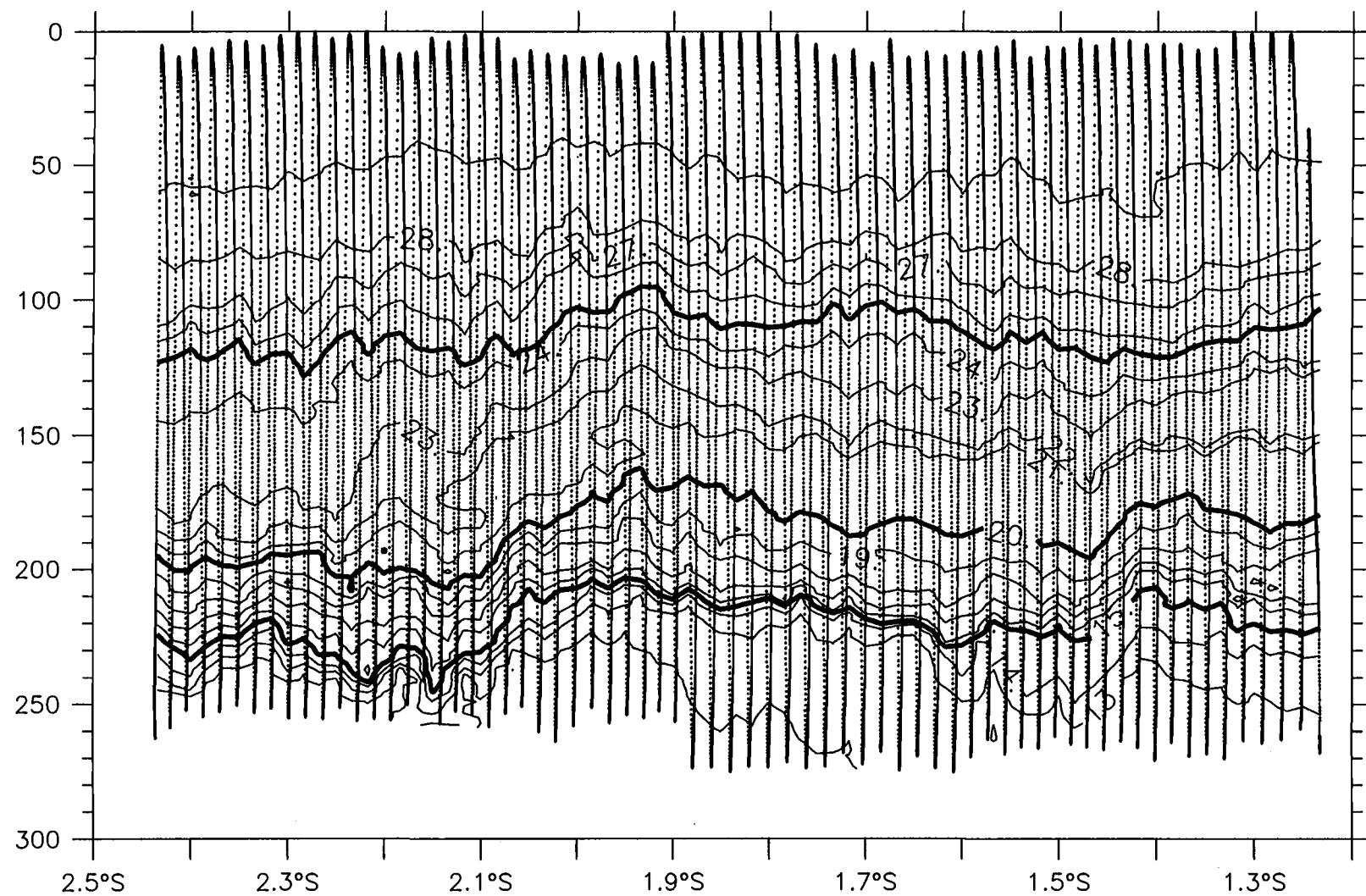
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ ,  $22^{\circ}\text{S}$ , 22 November 1992



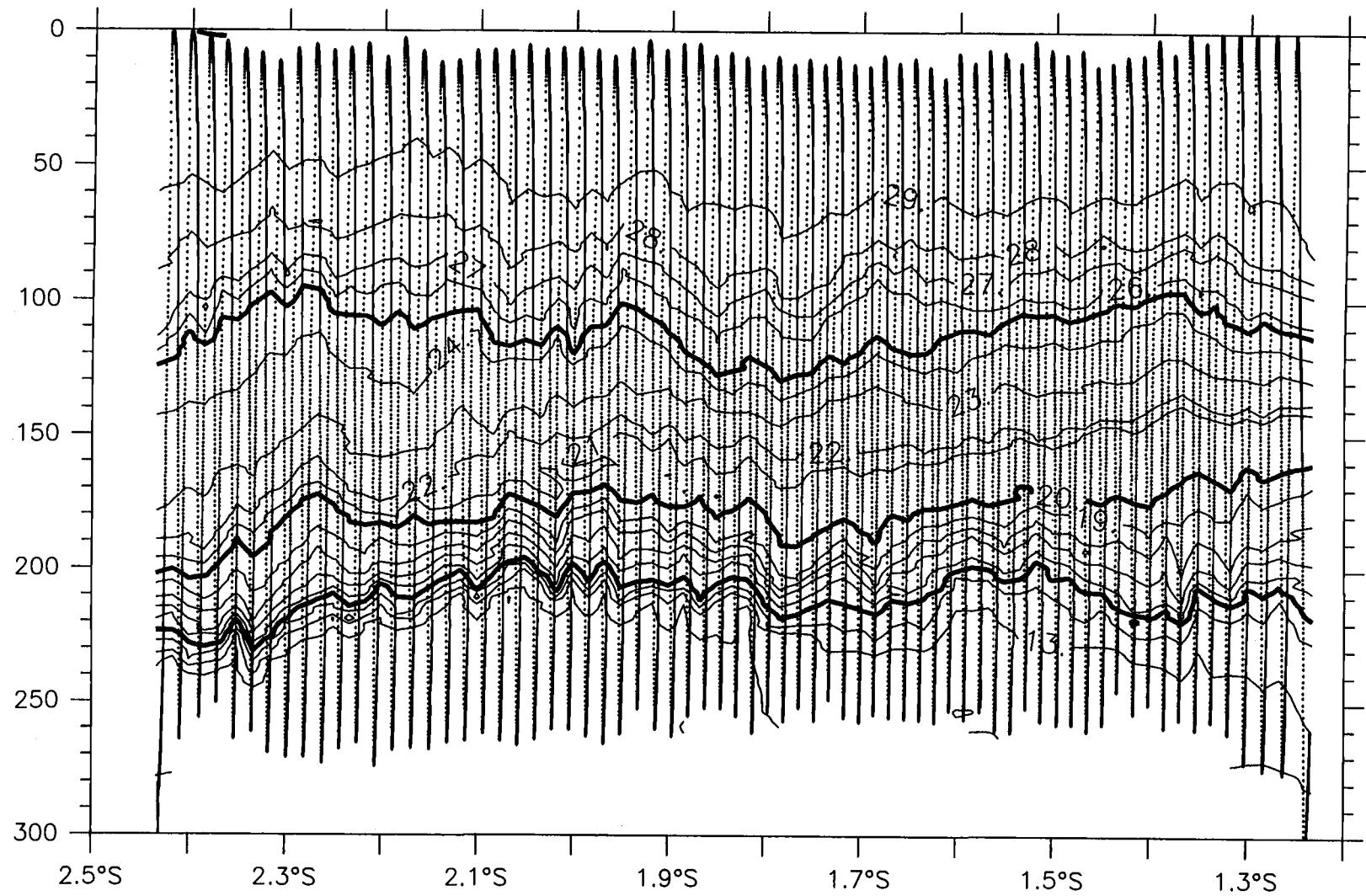
$T$ (°C), N2S, 23 November 1992



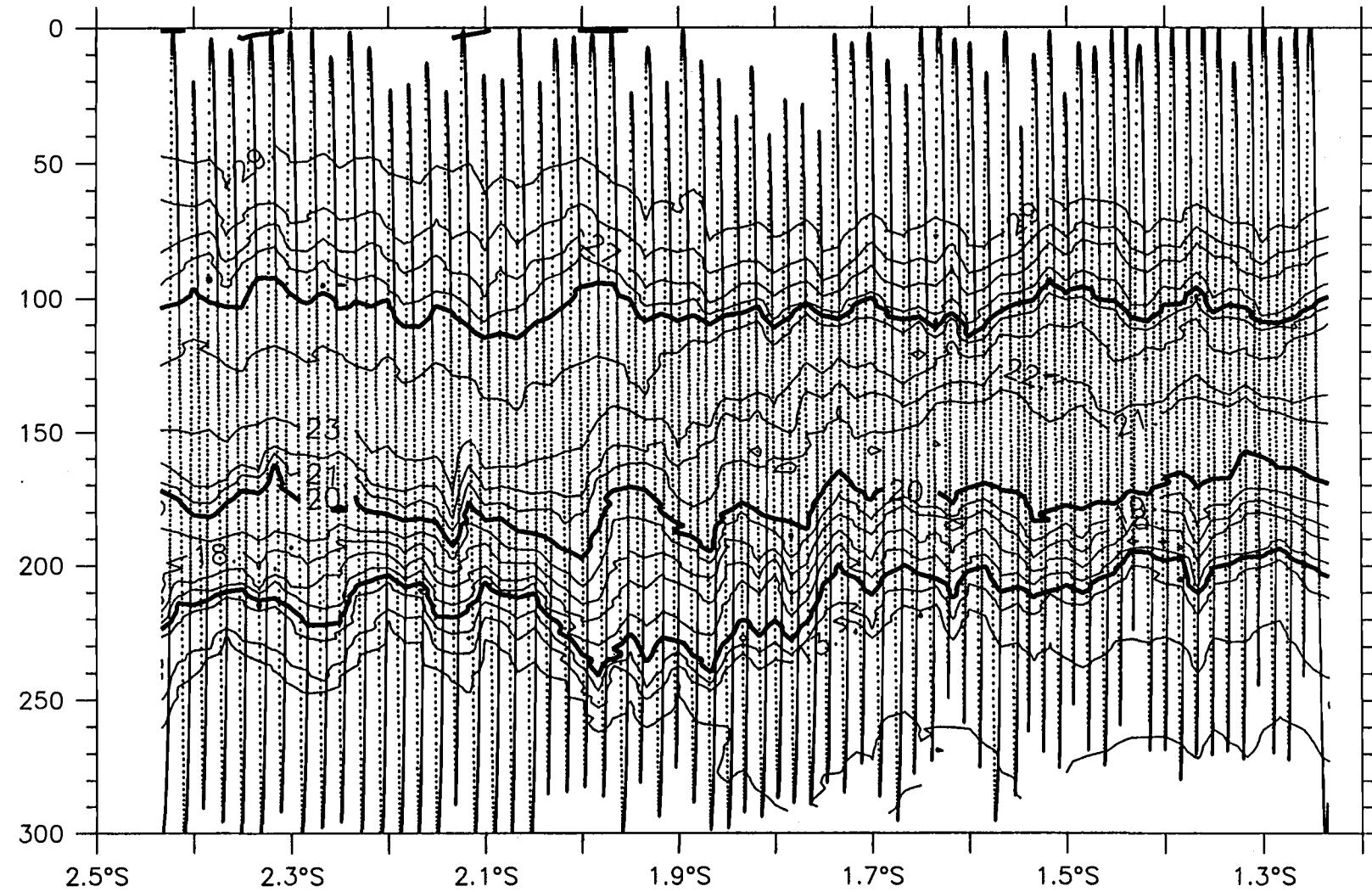
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , N2S, 25 November 1992



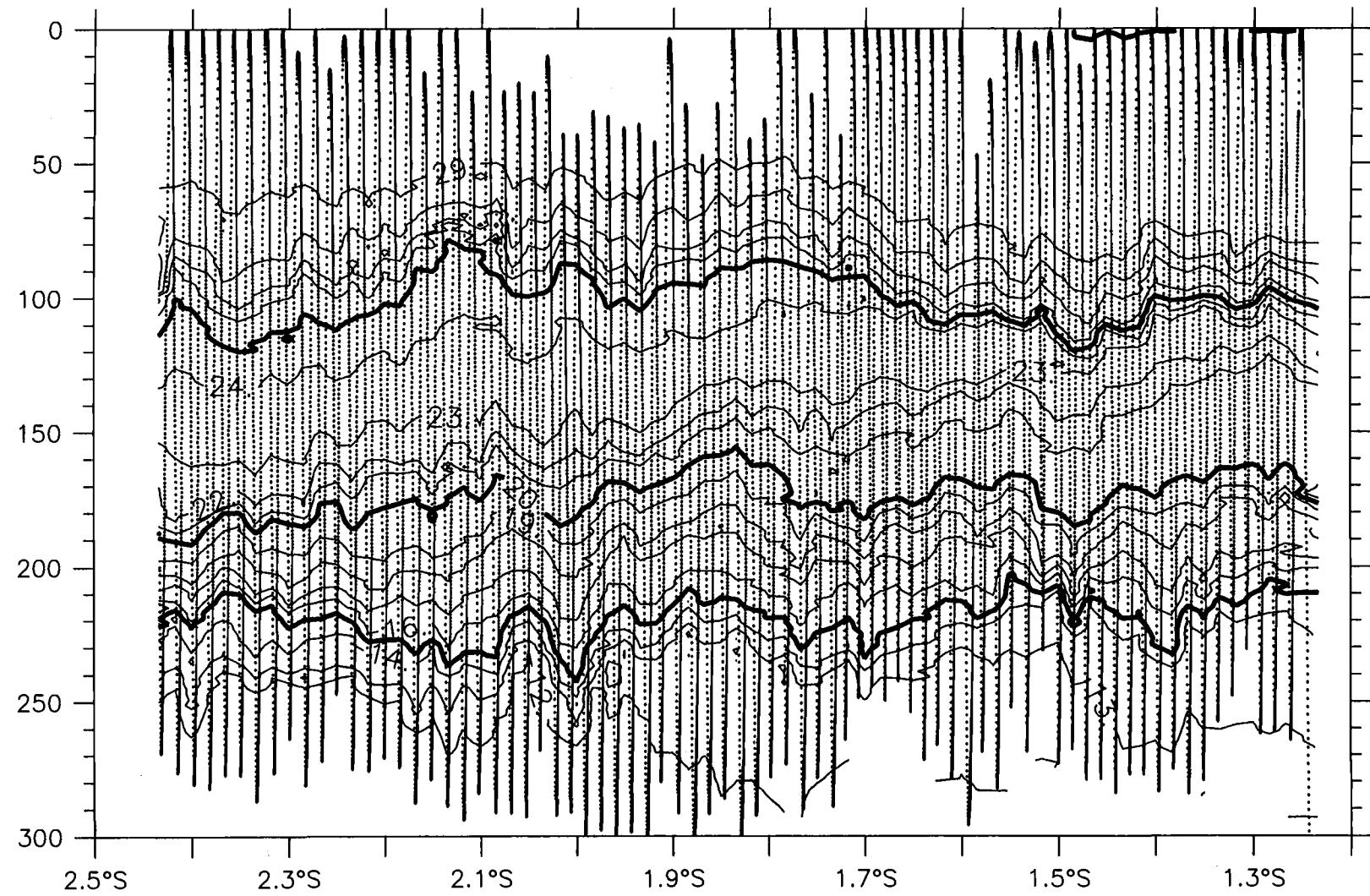
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , N2S, 26 November 1992



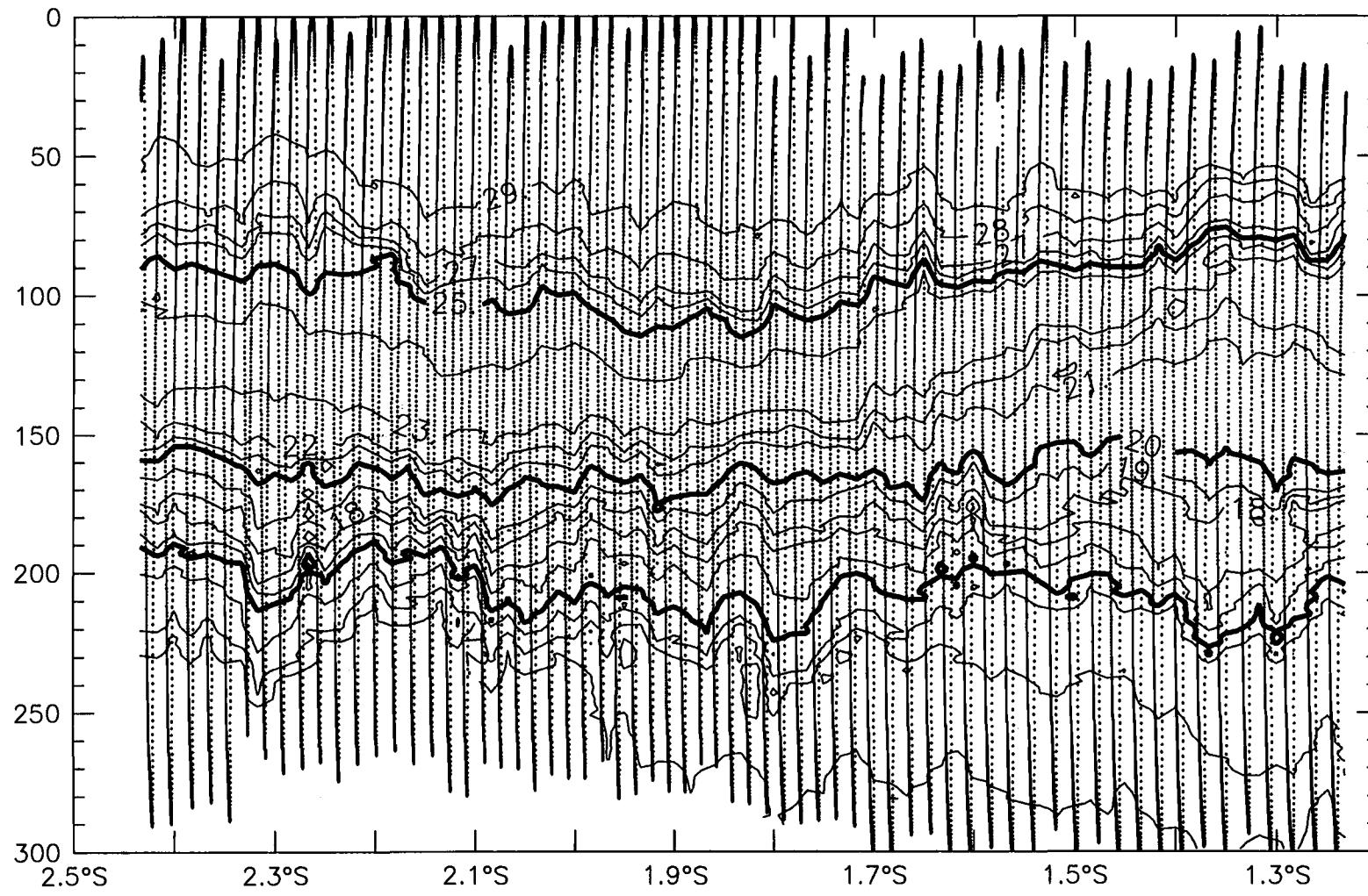
T( $^{\circ}$ C), N2S, 27 November 1992



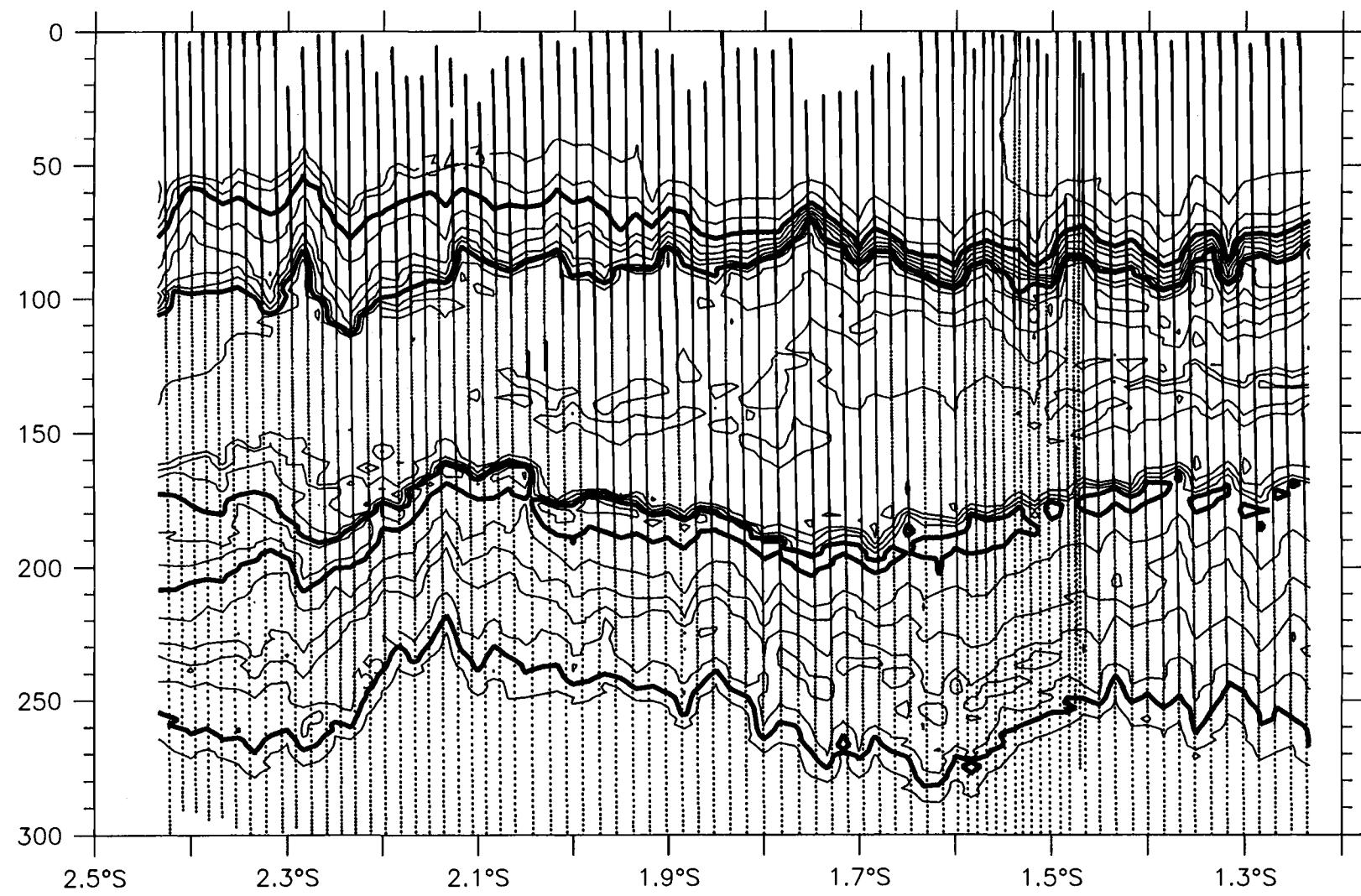
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , N2S, 29 November 1992



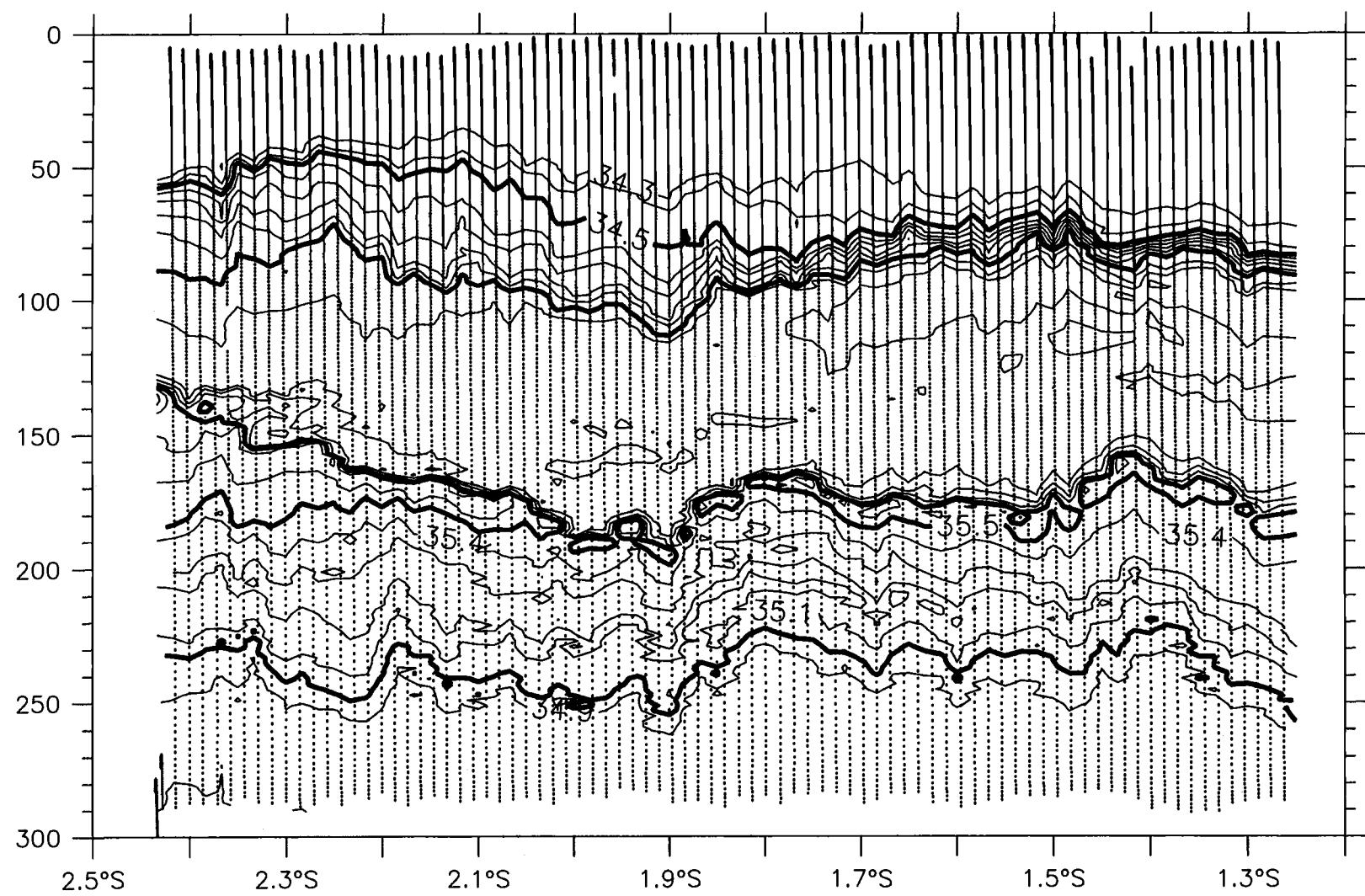
T( $^{\circ}$ C), N2S, 01 December 1992



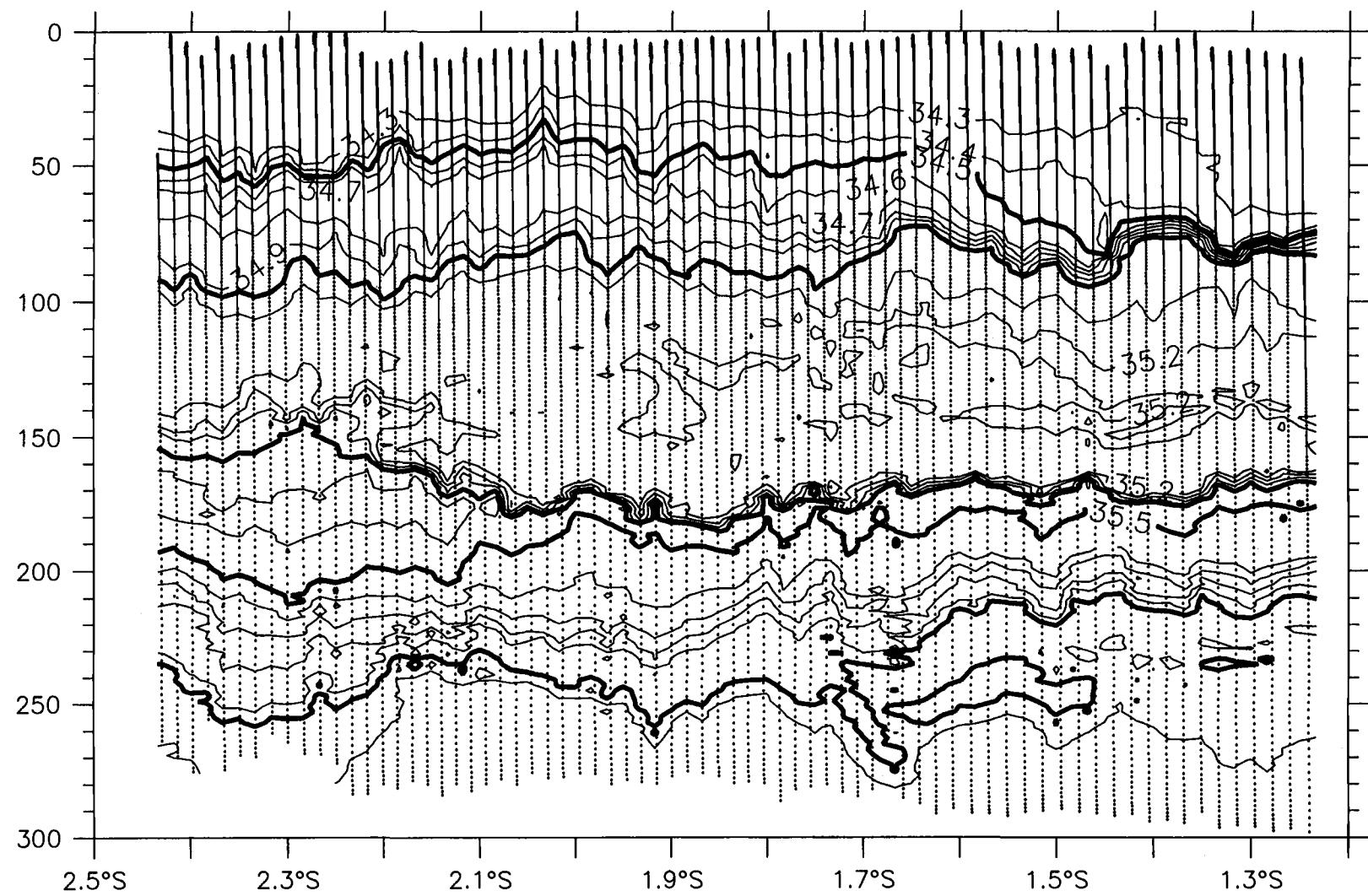
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , S2N, 1 December 1992



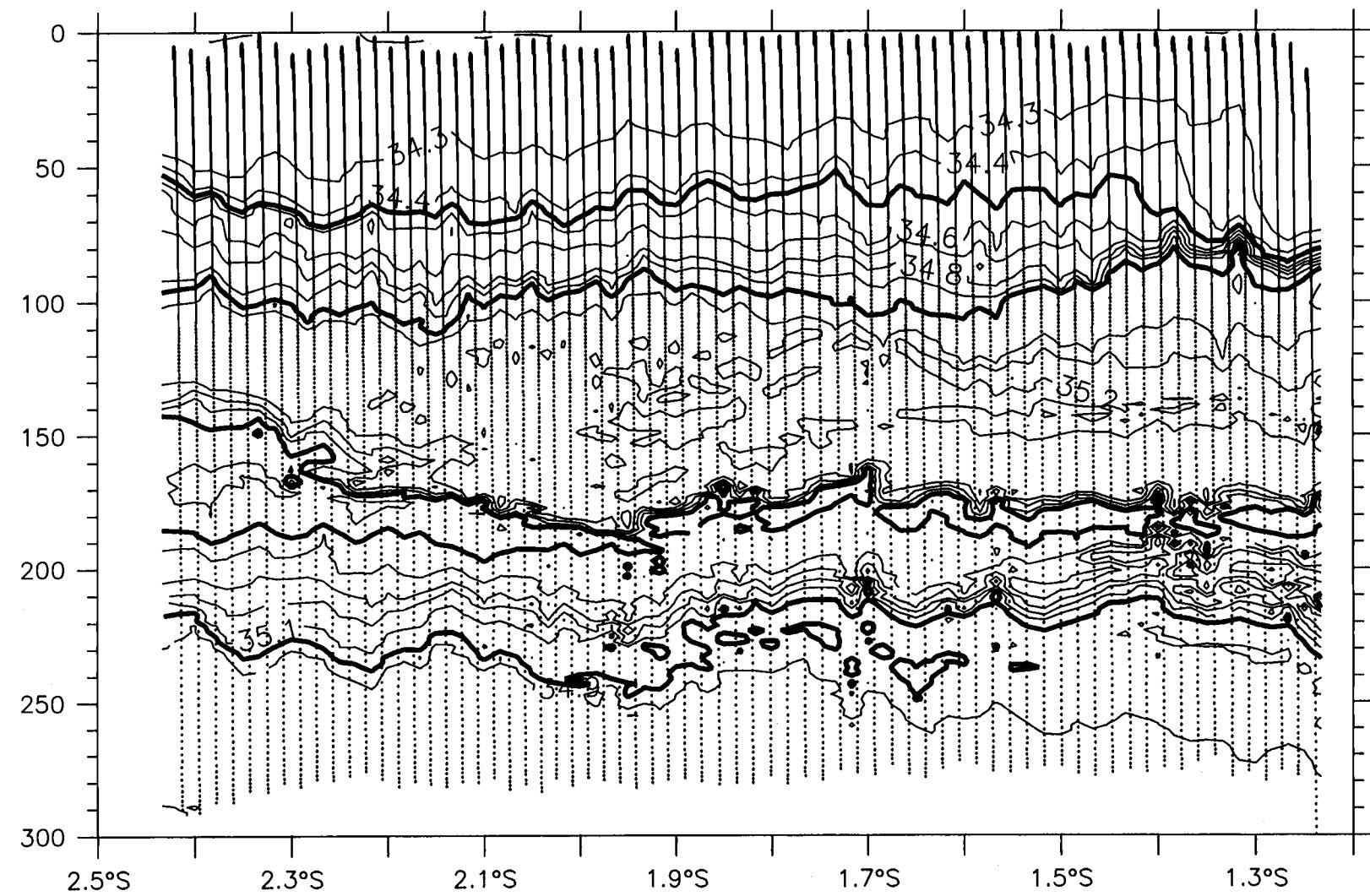
S(psu), N2S, 13 November 1992



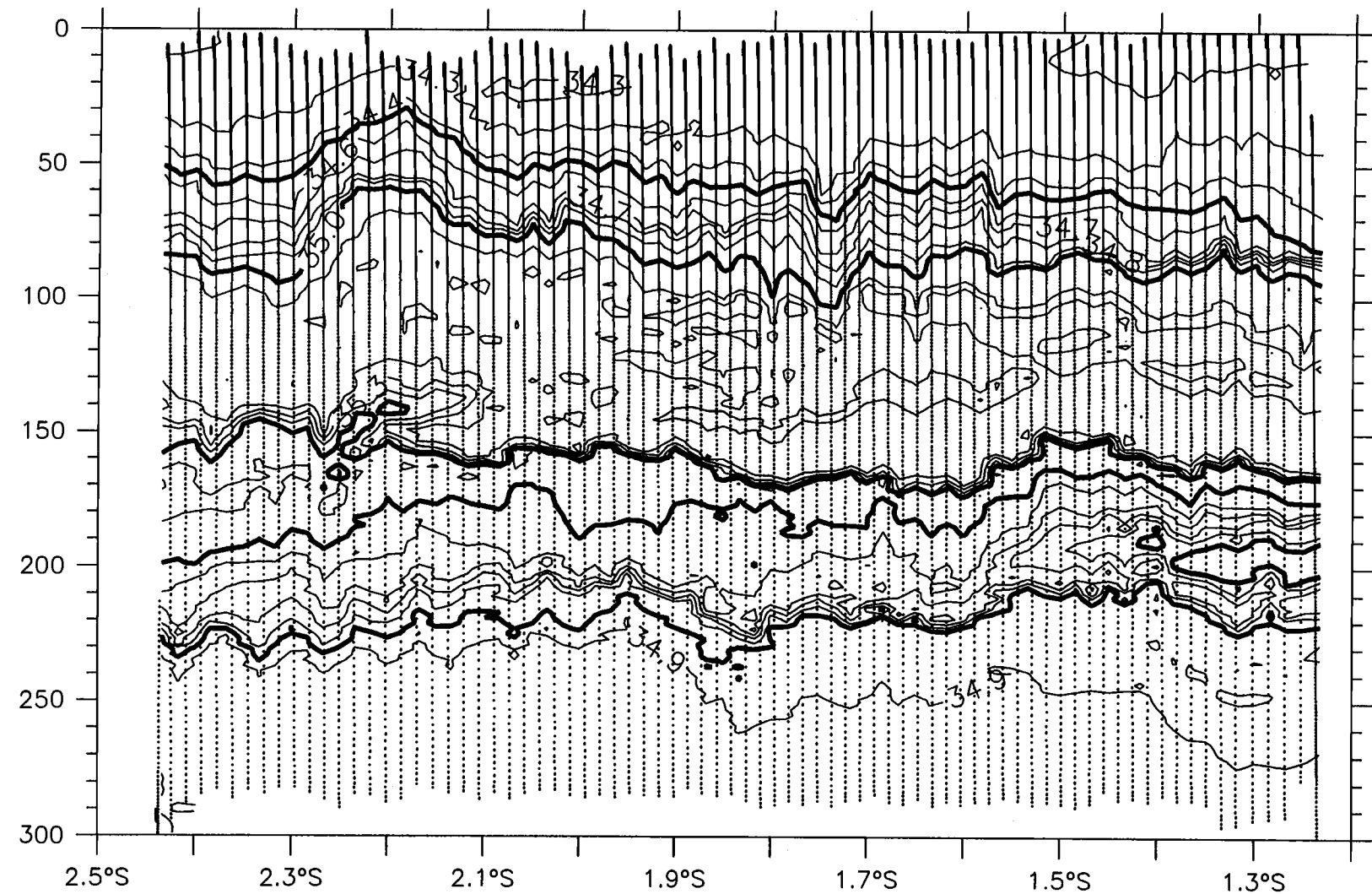
$S(\text{psu})$ , N2S, 15 November 1992



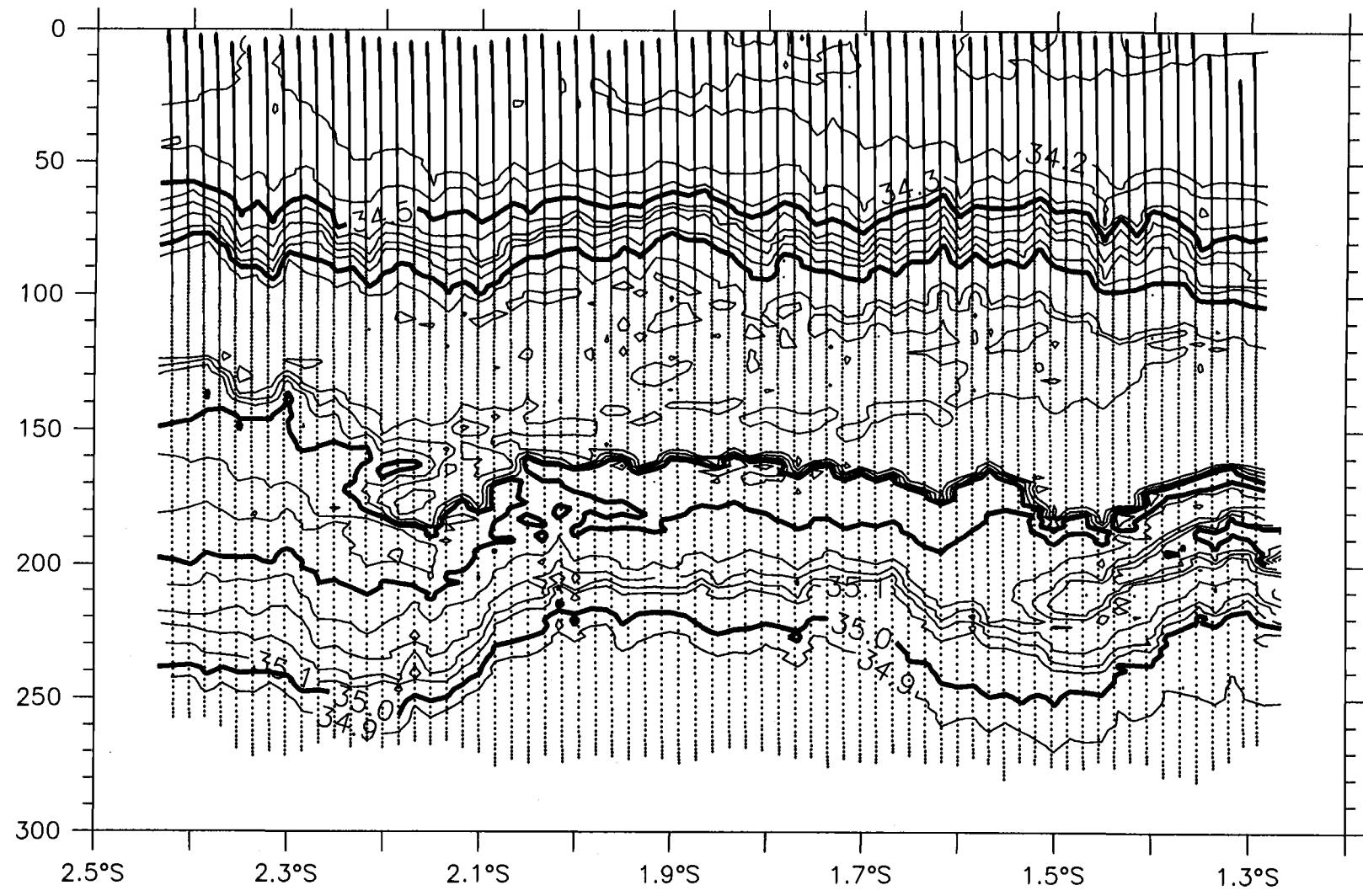
S(psu), N2S, 17 November 1992



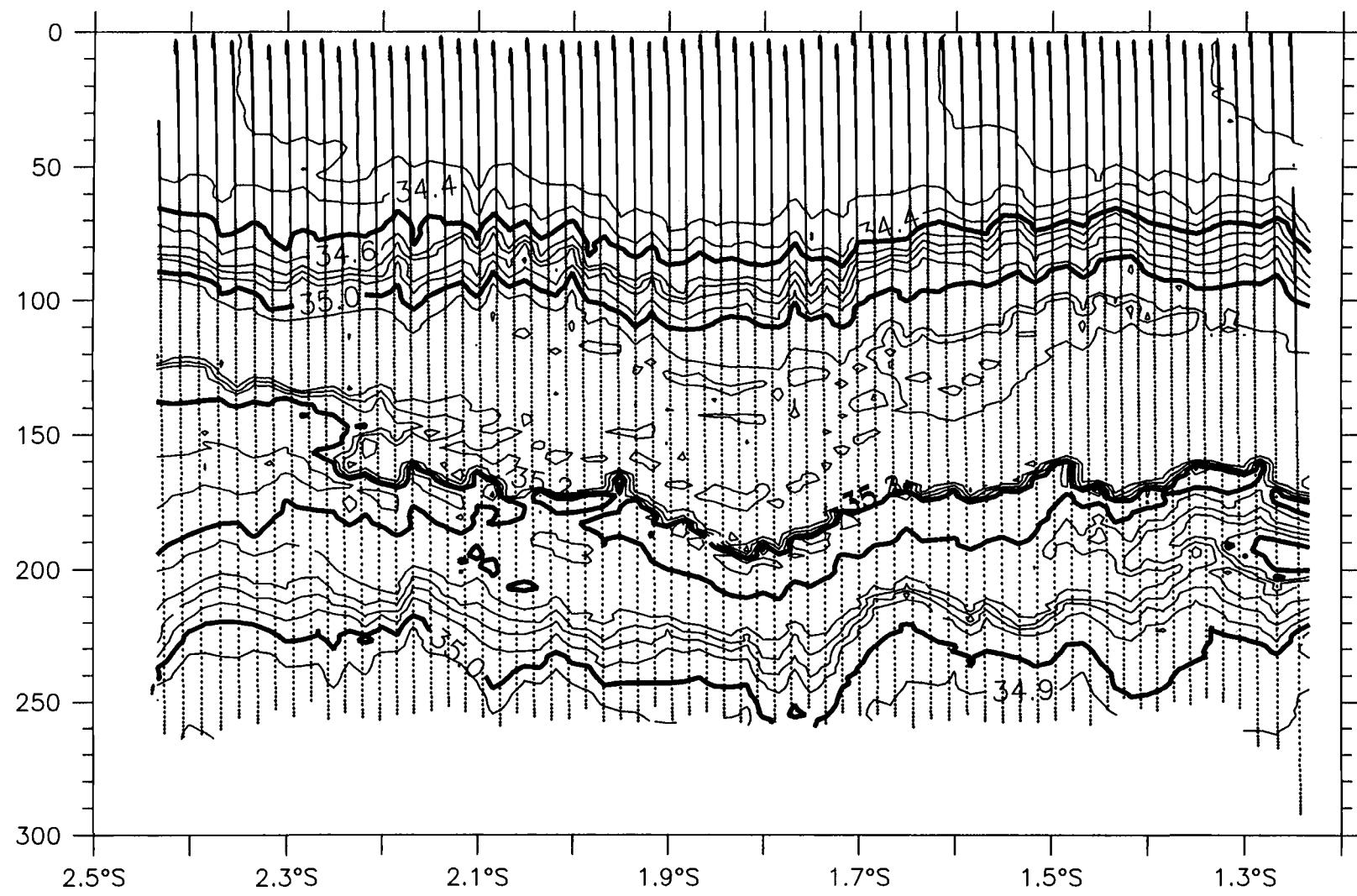
$S(\text{psu})$ , N2S, 18 November 1992



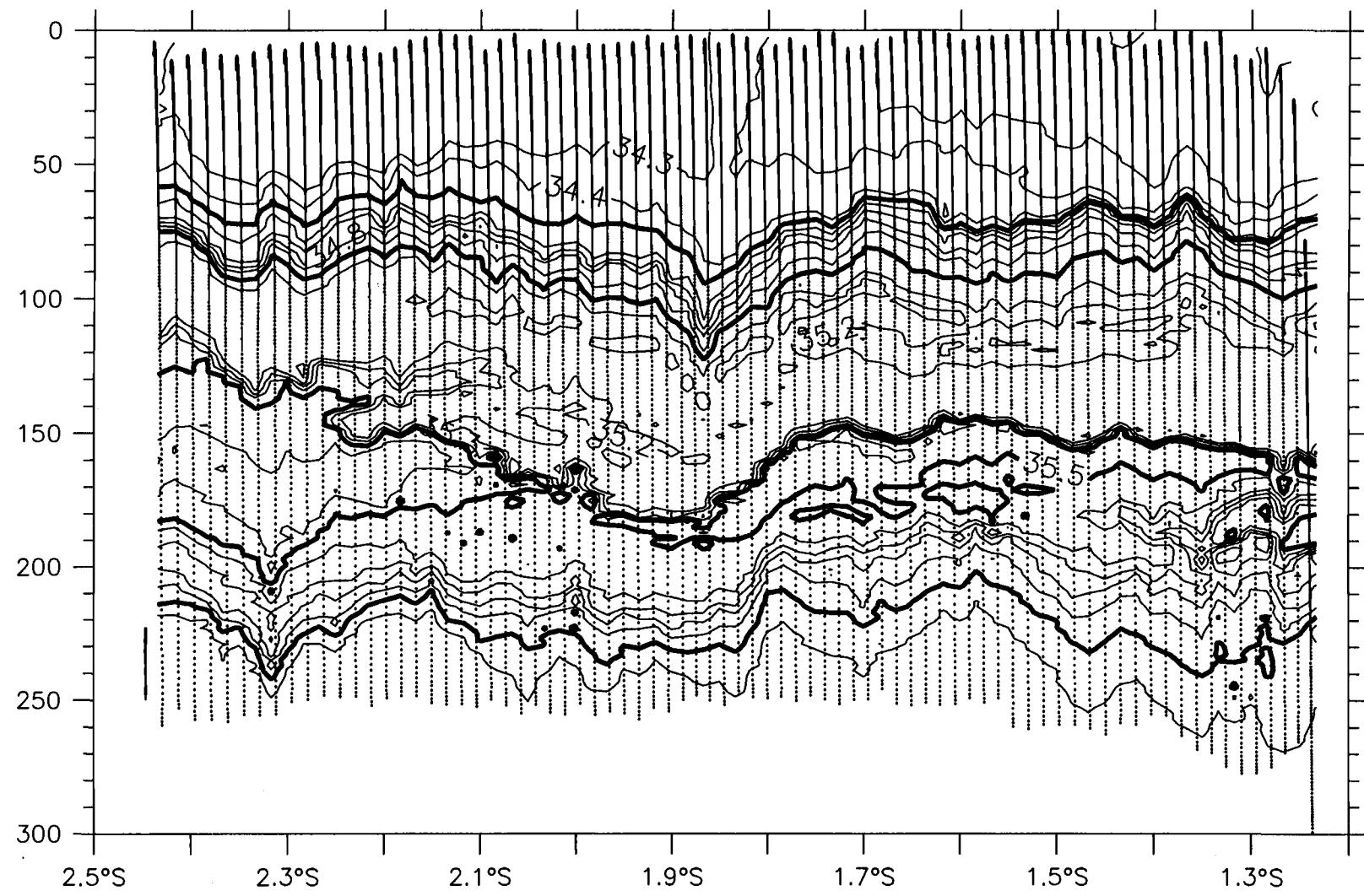
S(psu), N2S, 20 November 1992



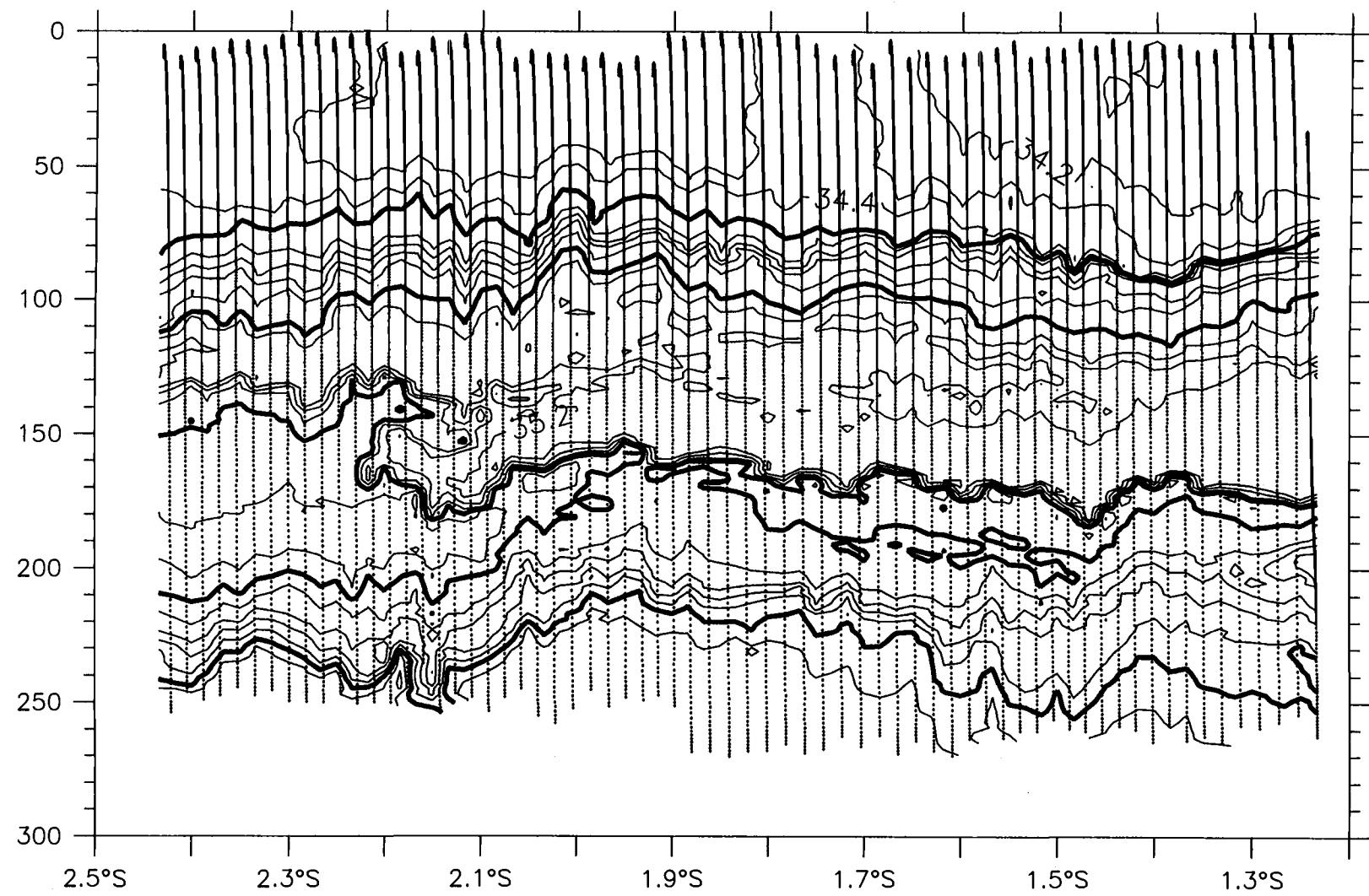
$S(\text{psu})$ , N2S, 22 November 1992



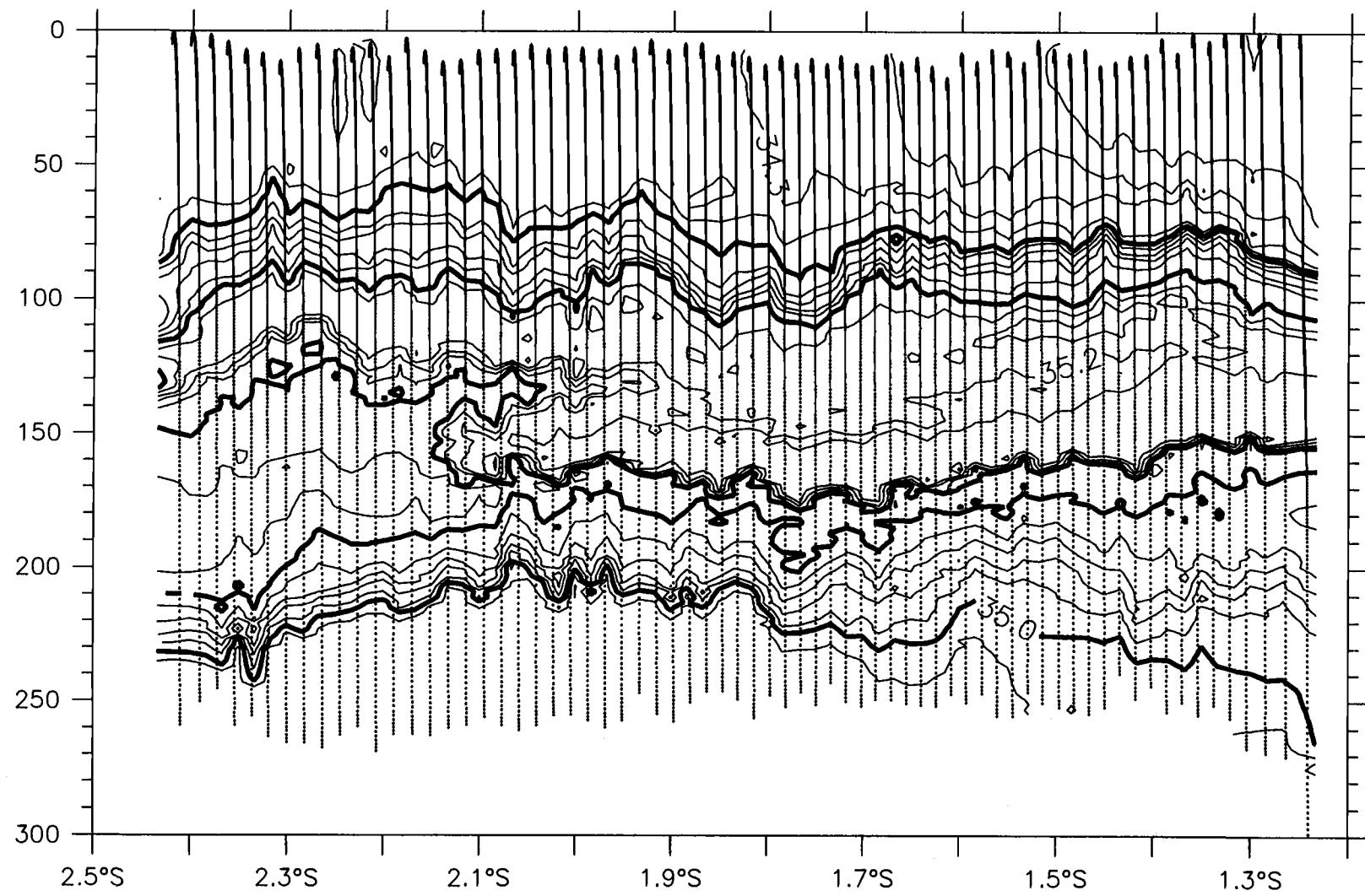
S(psu), N2S, 23 November 1992



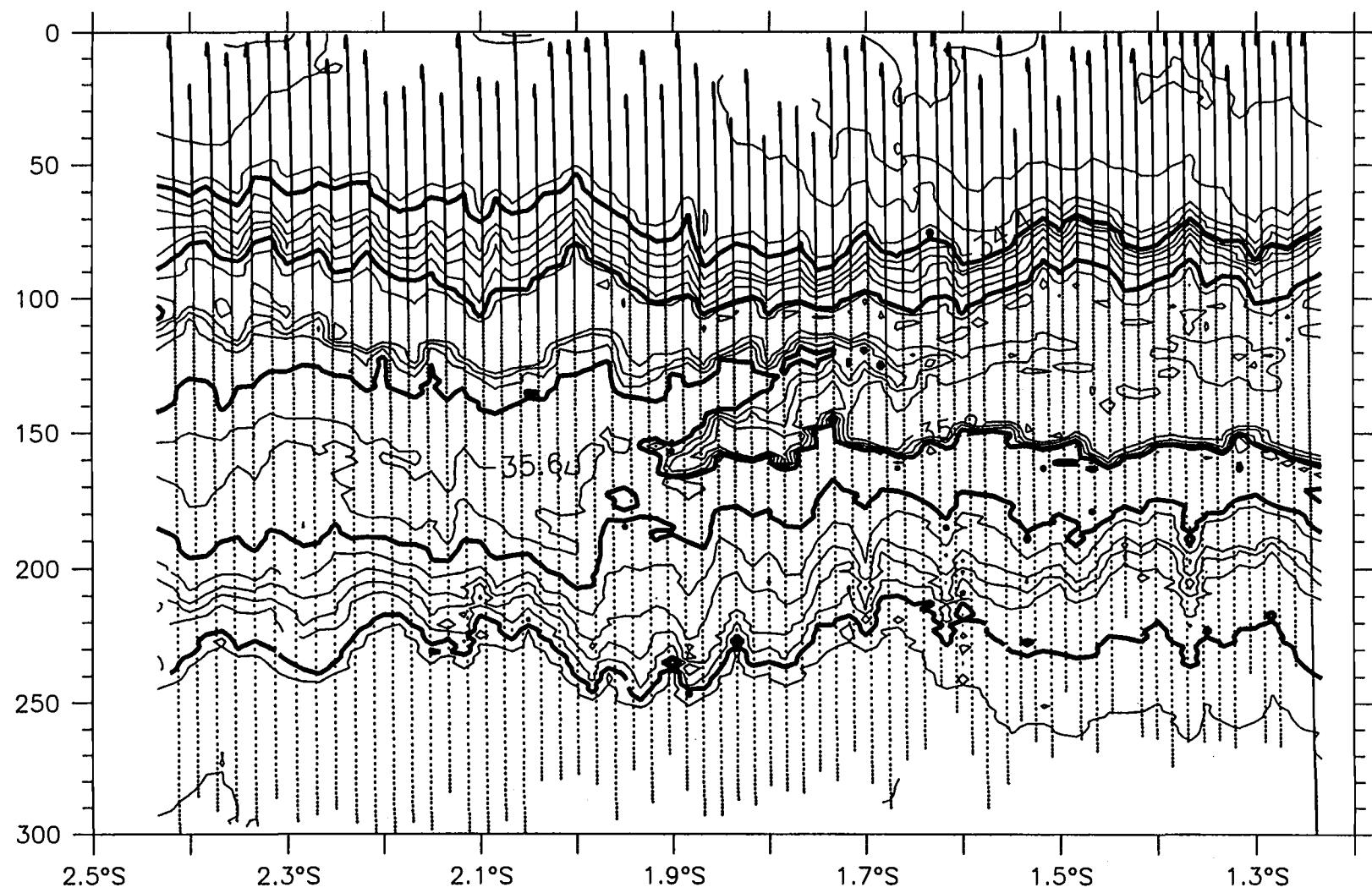
S(psu), N2S, 25 November 1992



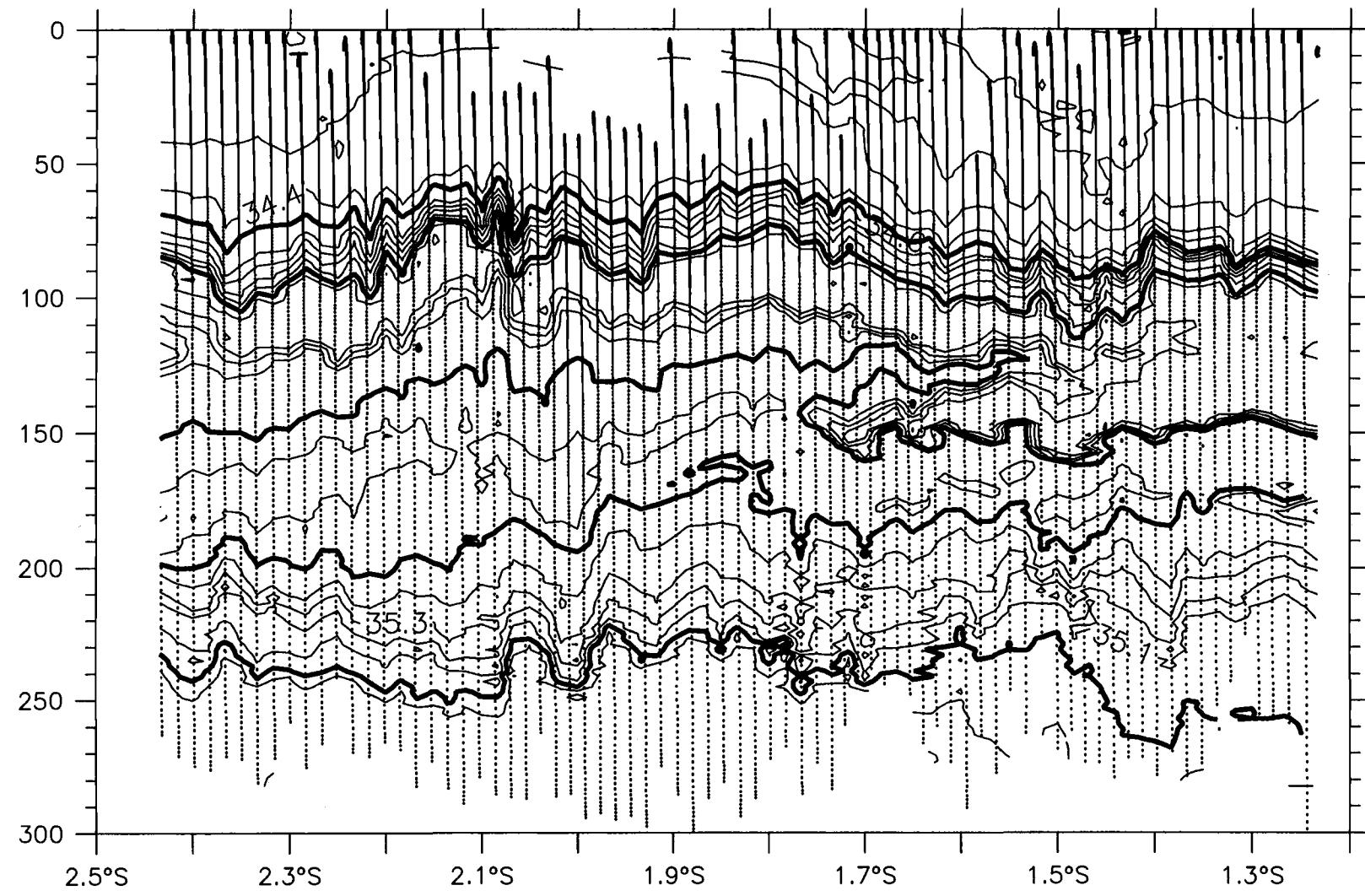
S(psu), N2S, 26 November 1992



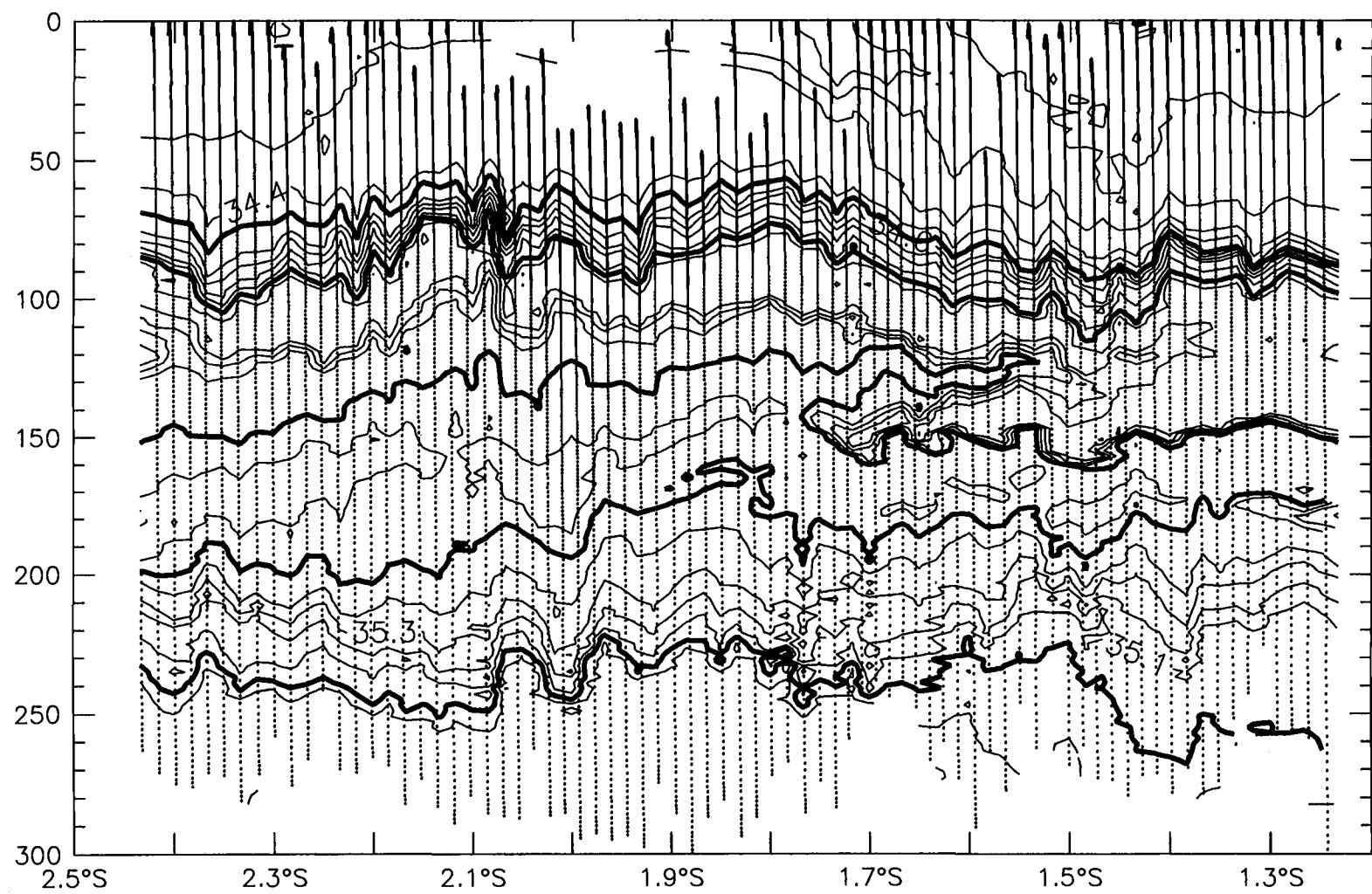
S(psu), N2S, 27 November 1992



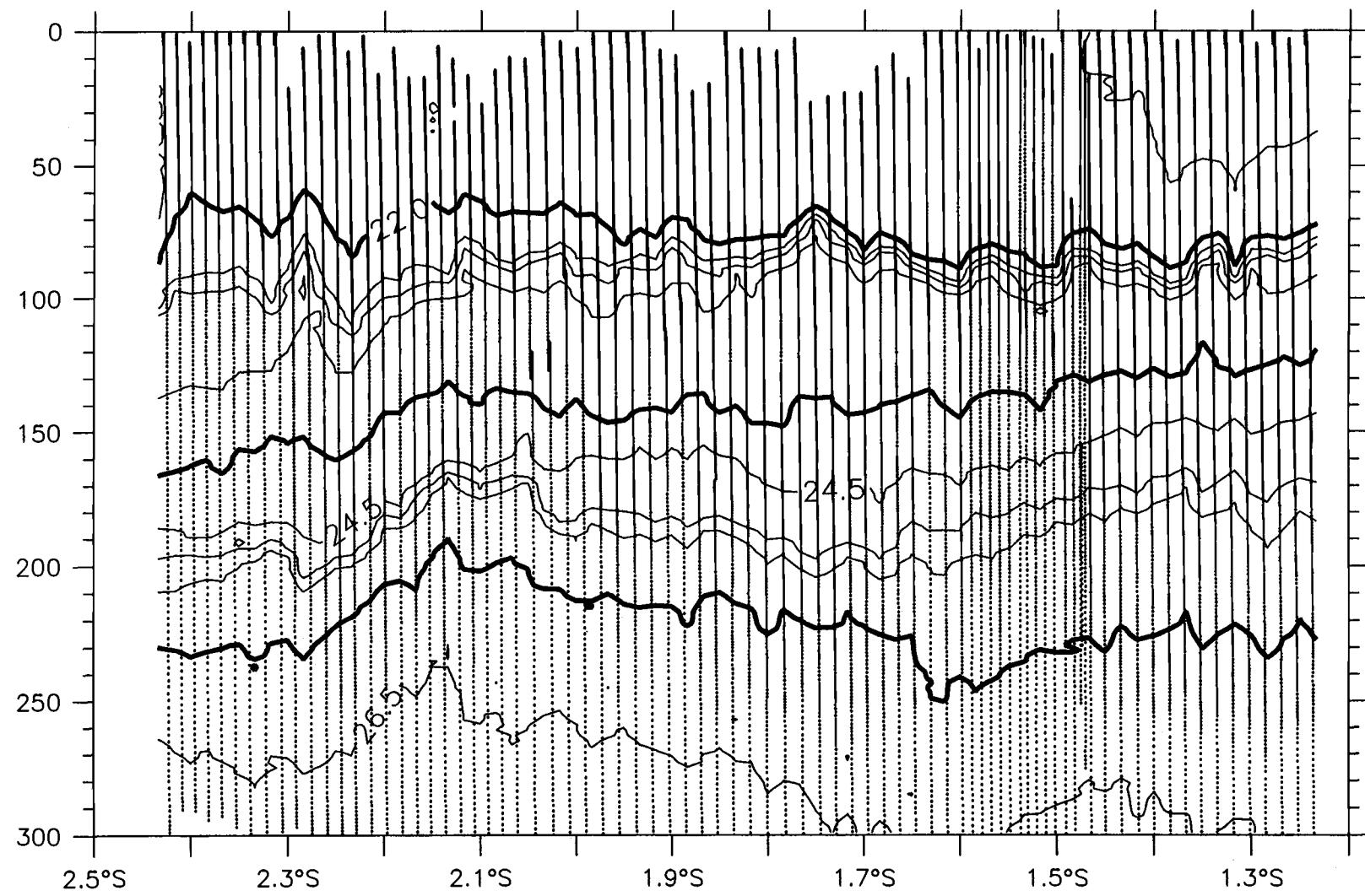
S(psu), N2S, 29 November 1992



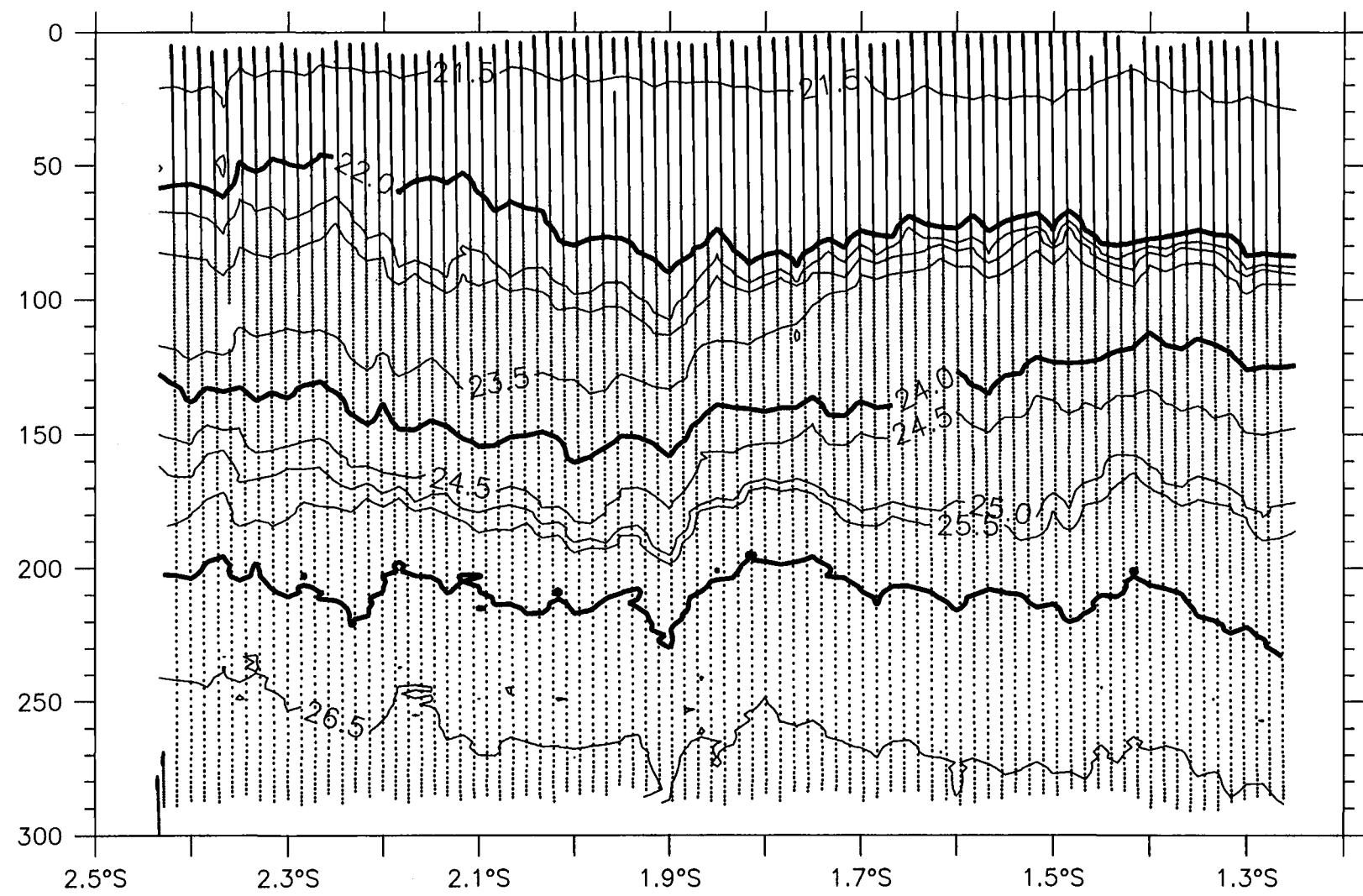
$S(\text{psu})$ , N2S, 01 December 1992



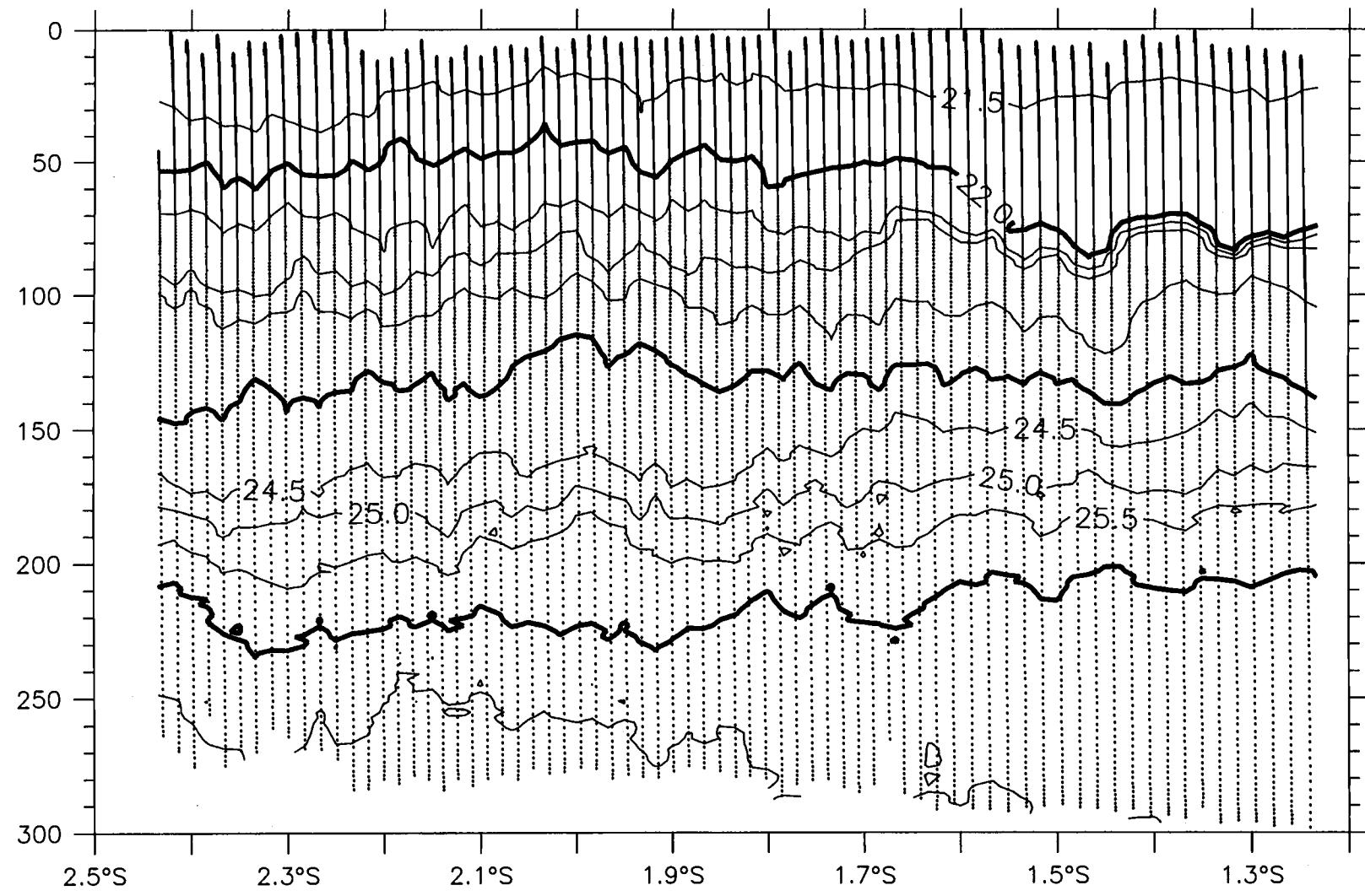
$S(\text{psu})$ , S2N, 1 December 1992



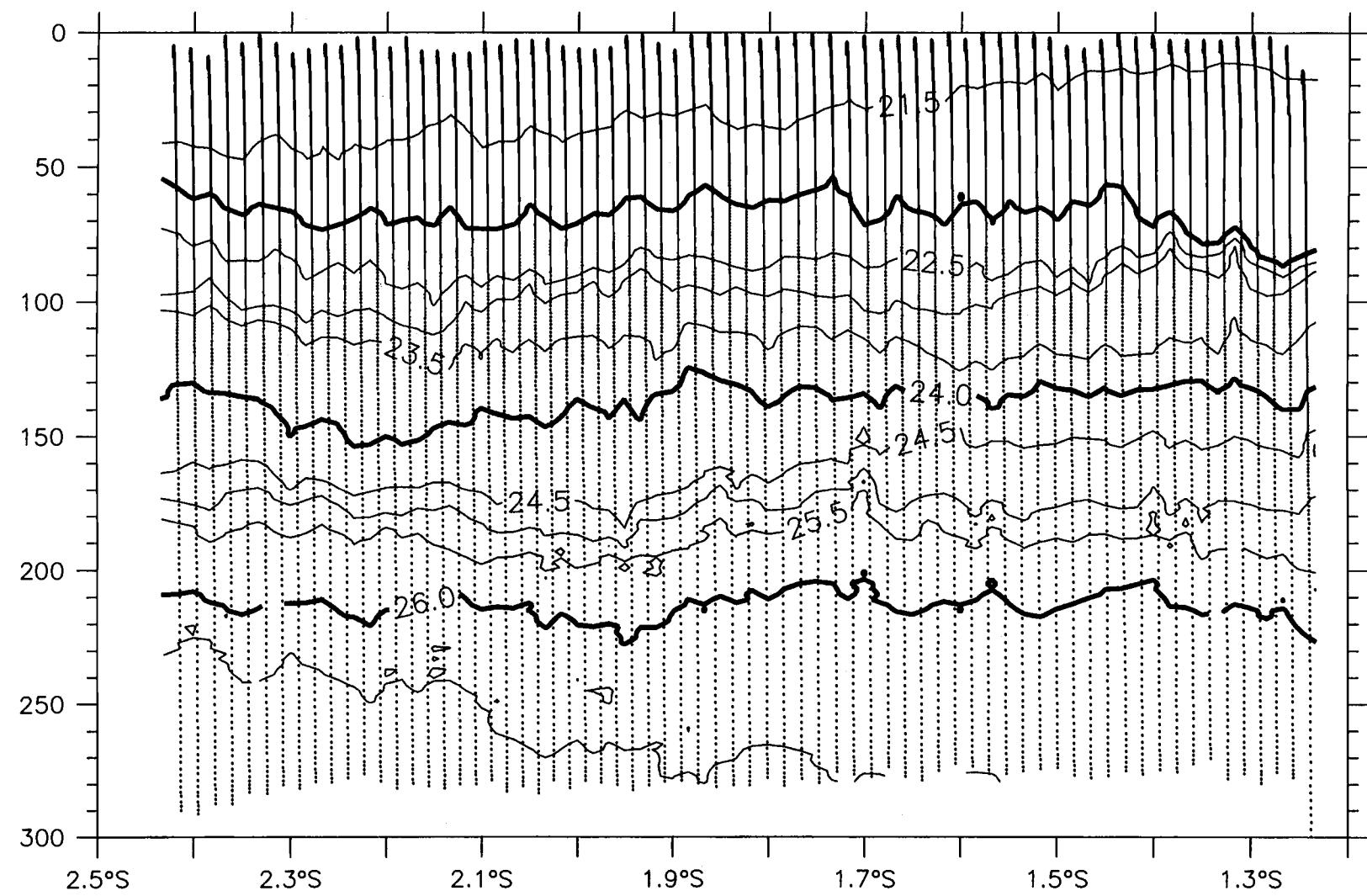
Sigma-t, N2S, 13 November 1992



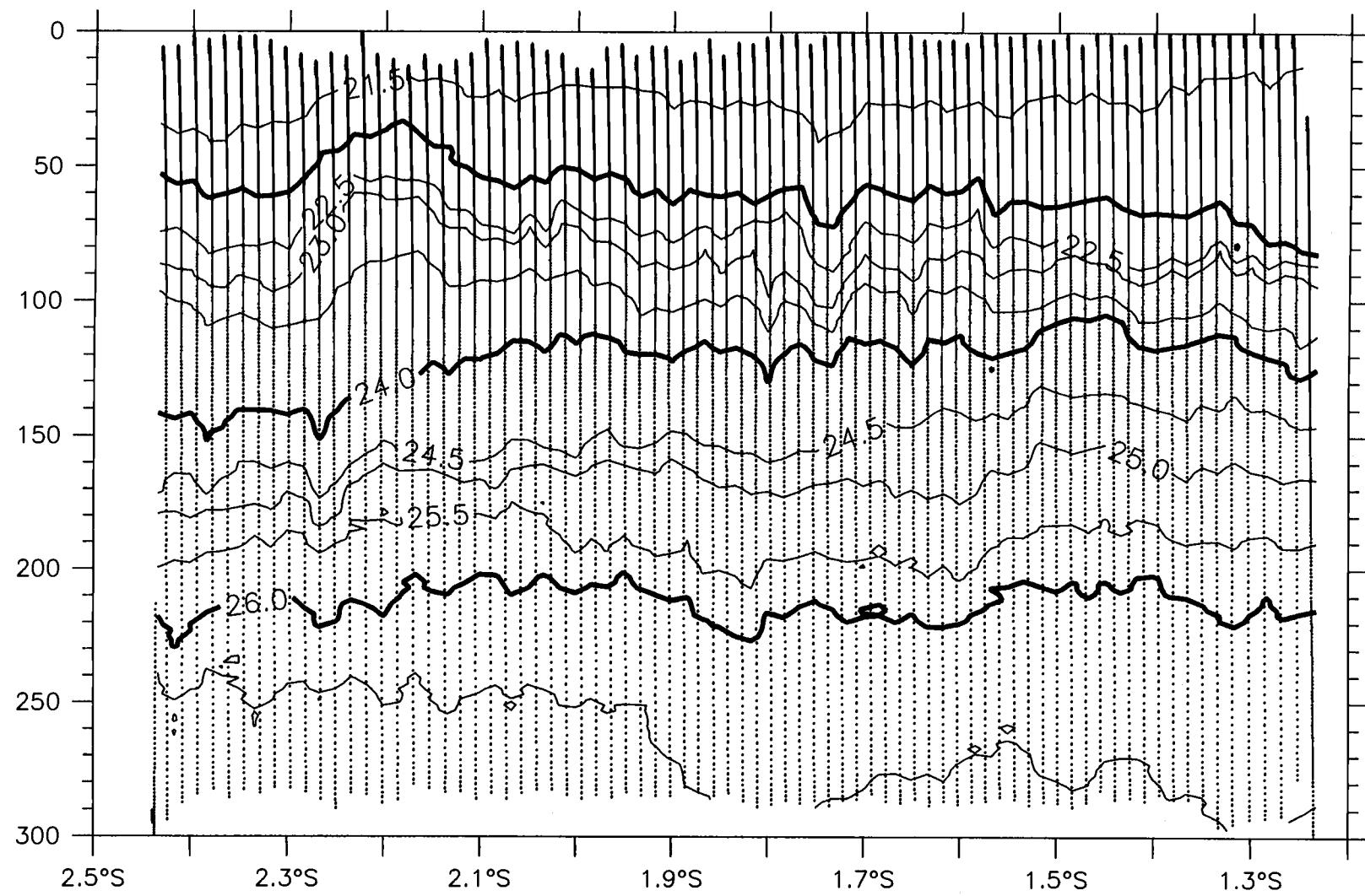
Sigma-t, N2S, 15 November 1992



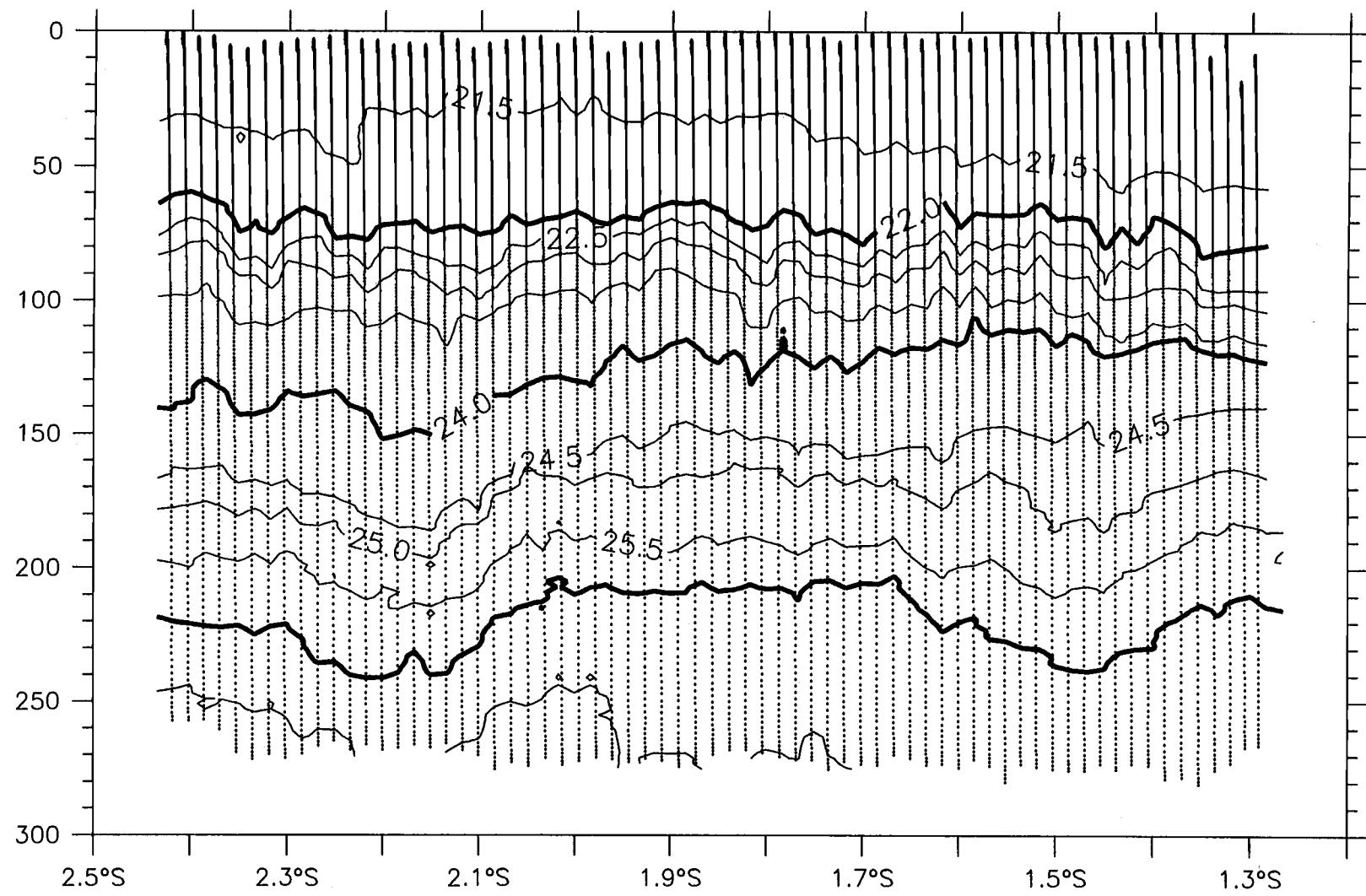
Sigma-t, N2S, 17 November 1992



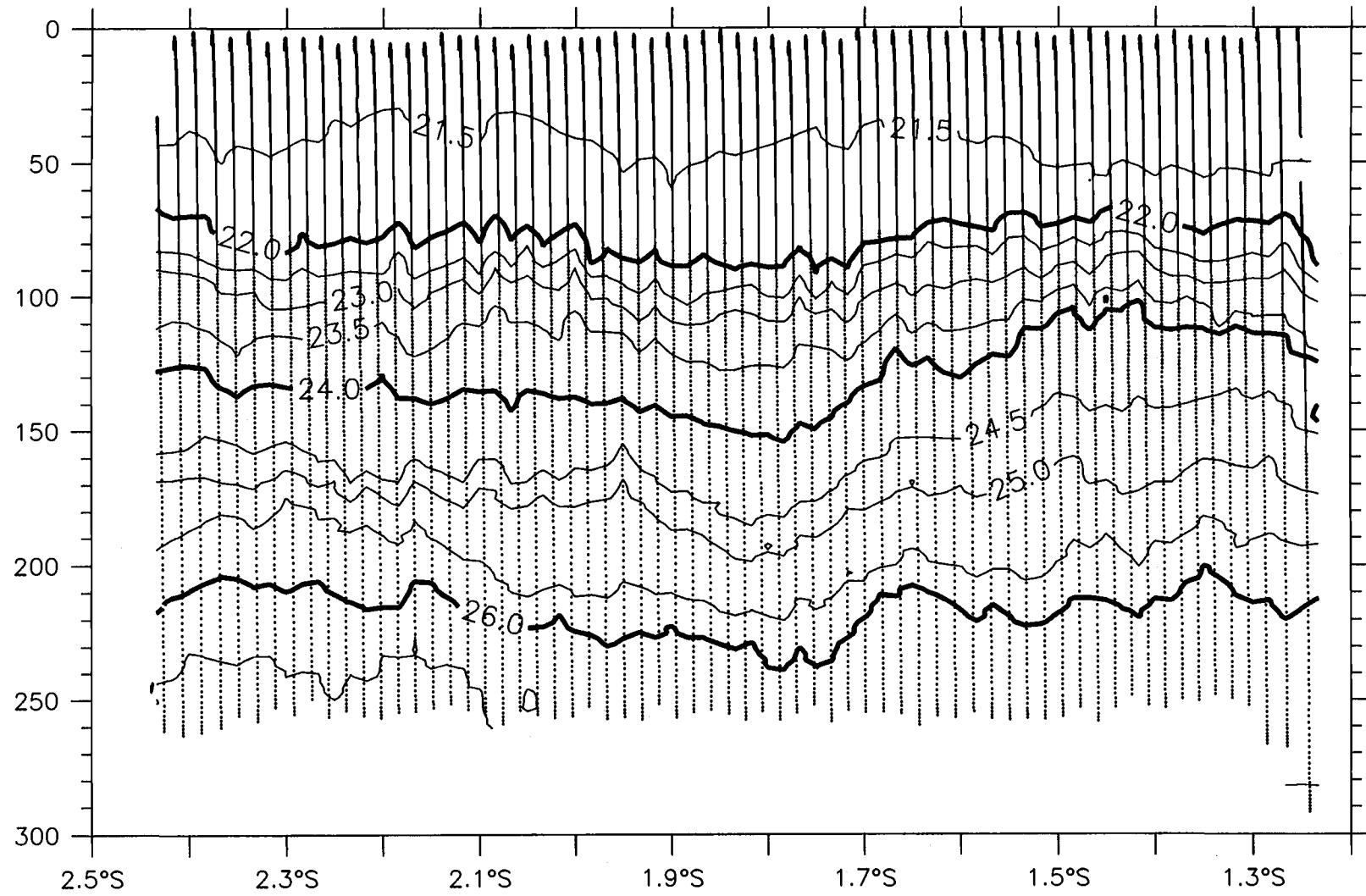
Sigma-t, N2S, 18 November 1992



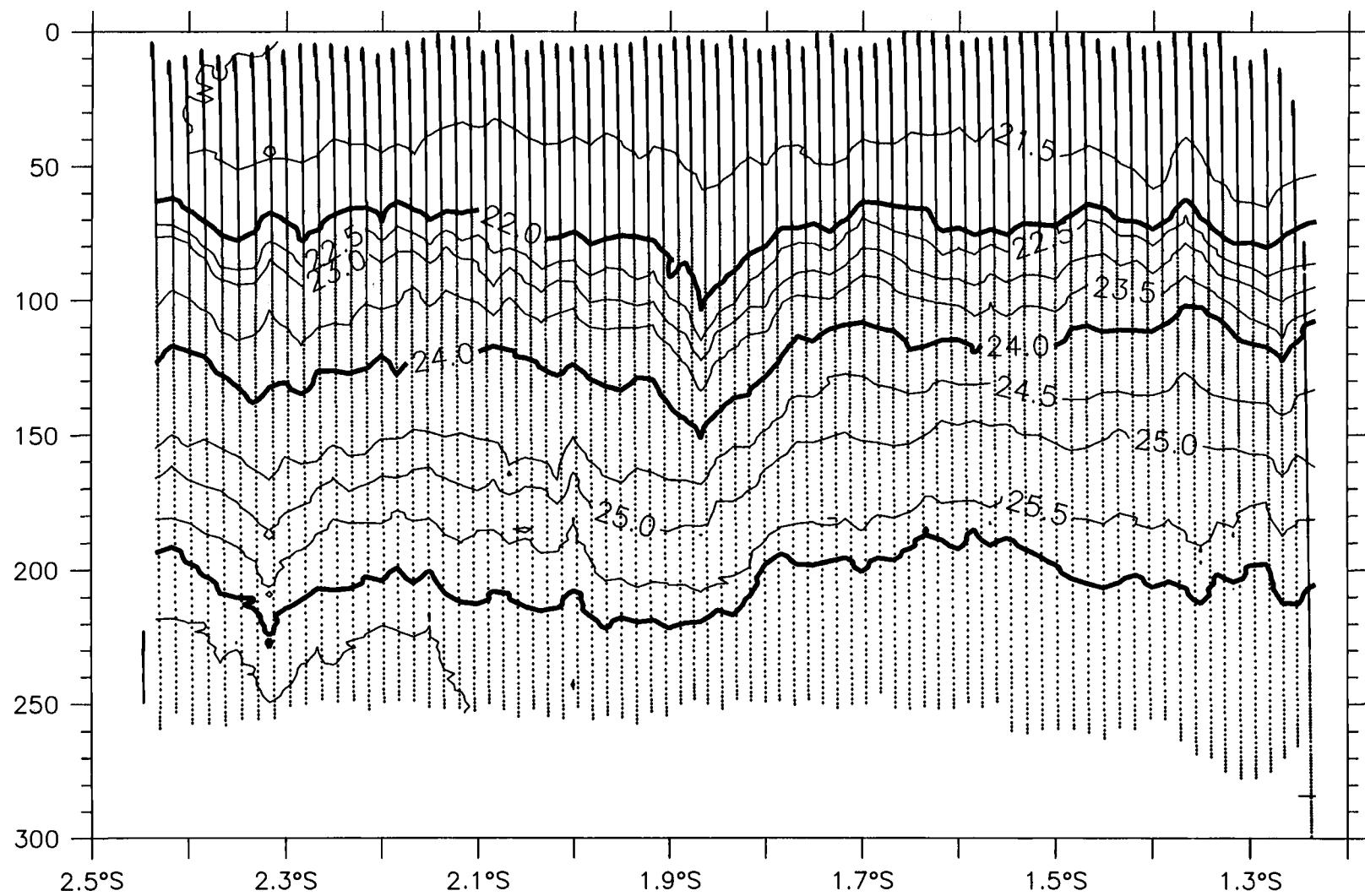
Sigma-t, N2S, 20 November 1992



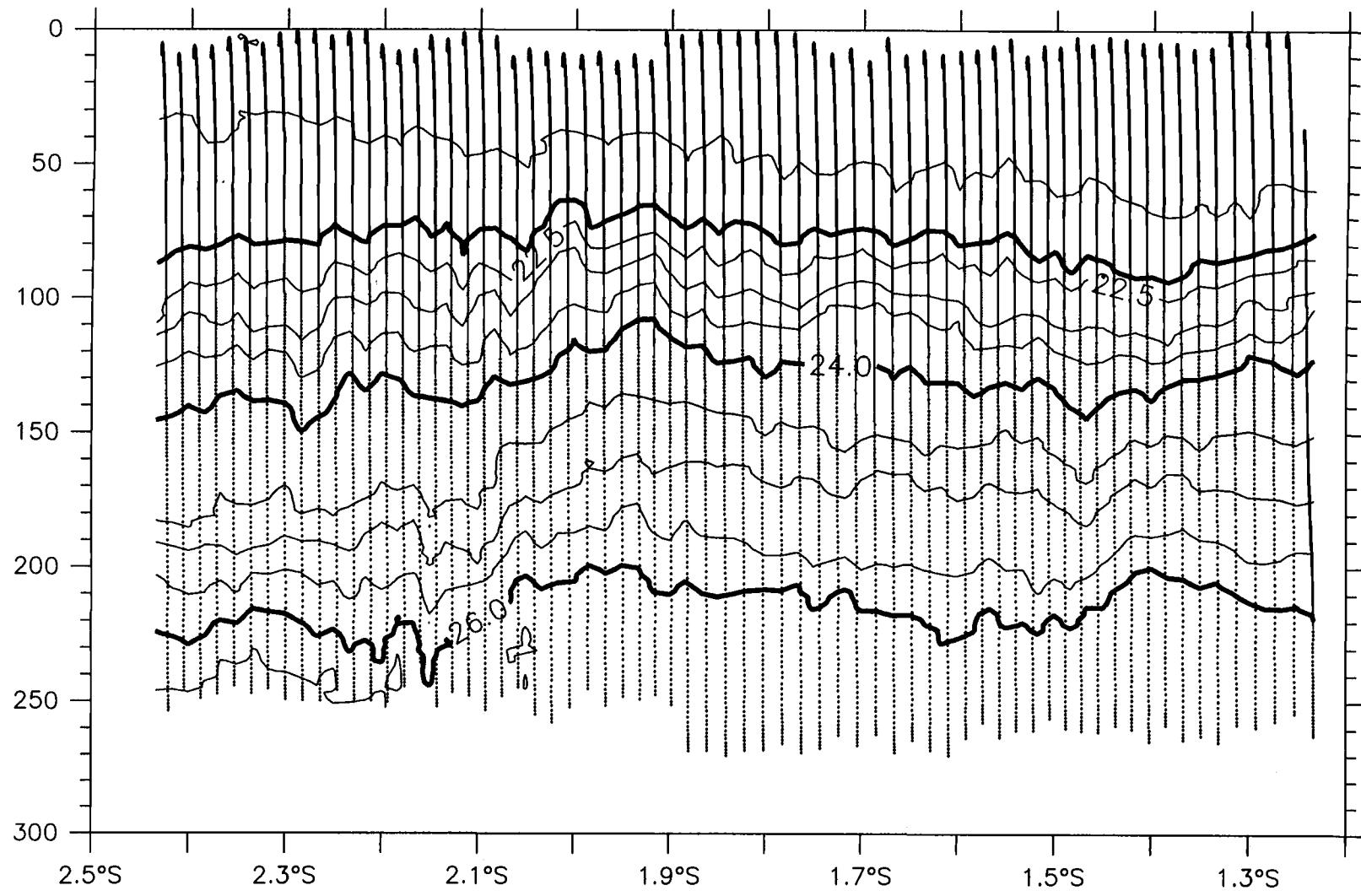
Sigma-t, N2S, 22 November 1992



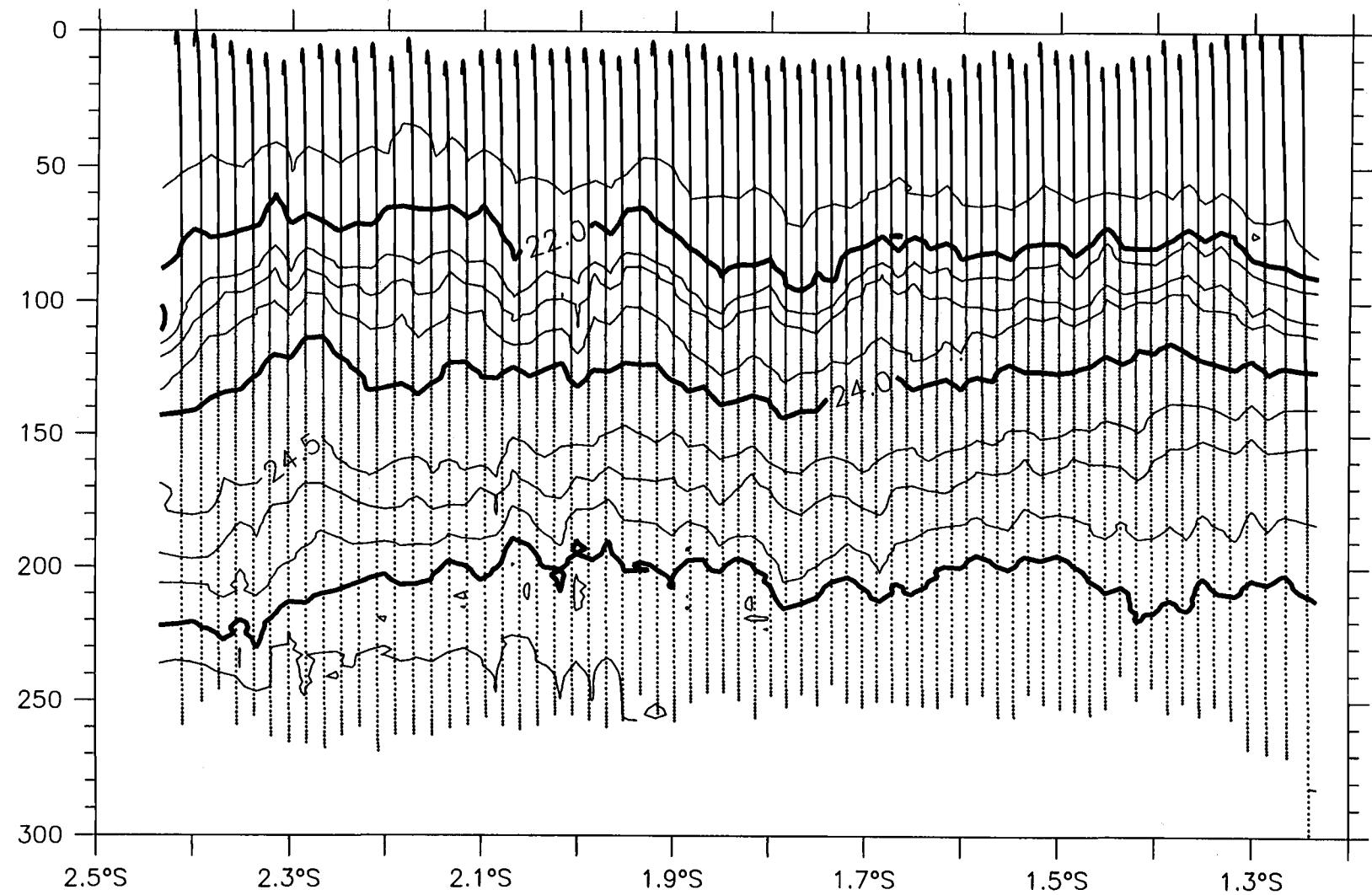
Sigma-t, N2S, 23 November 1992



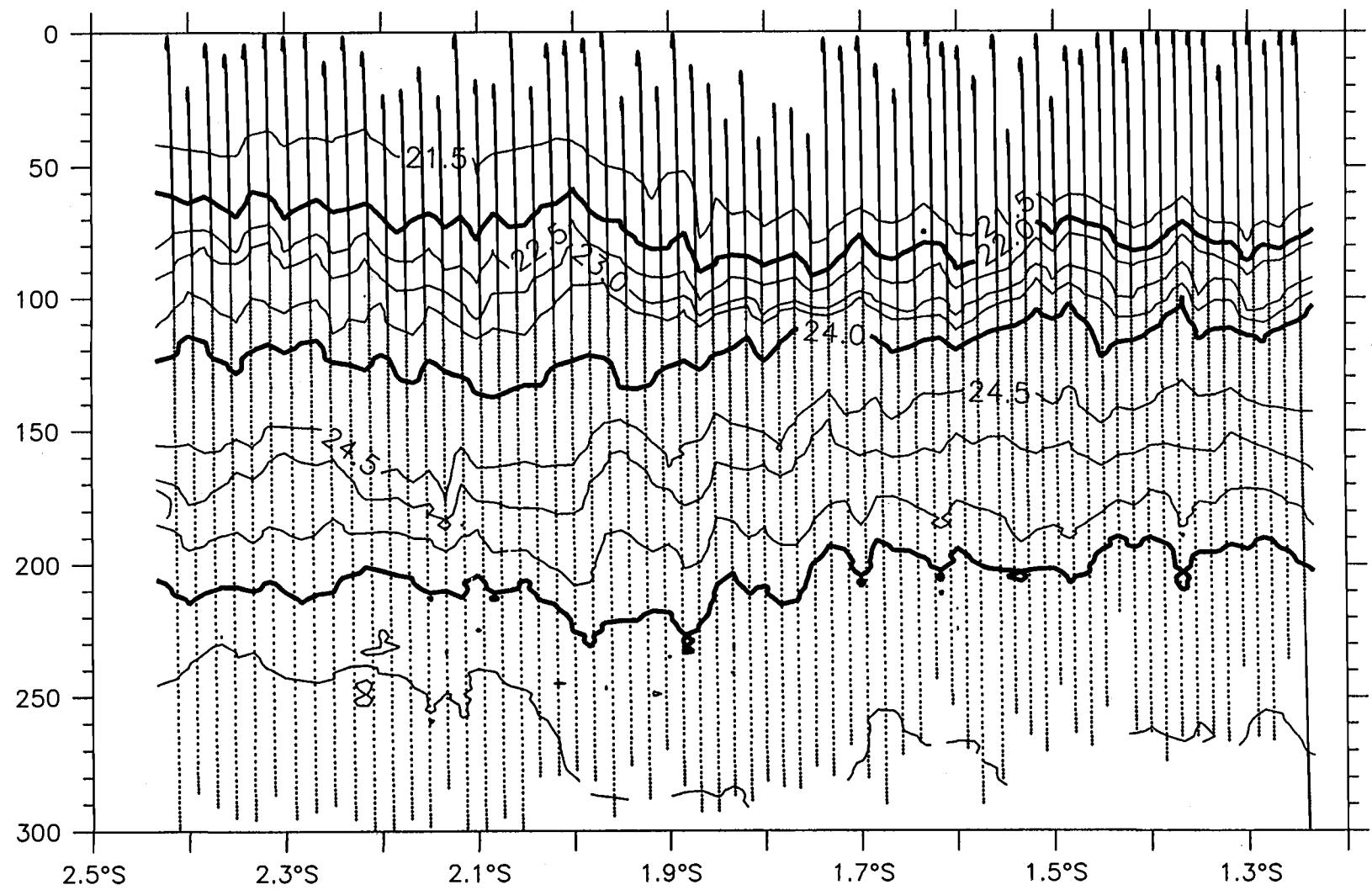
Sigma-t, N2S, 25 November 1992



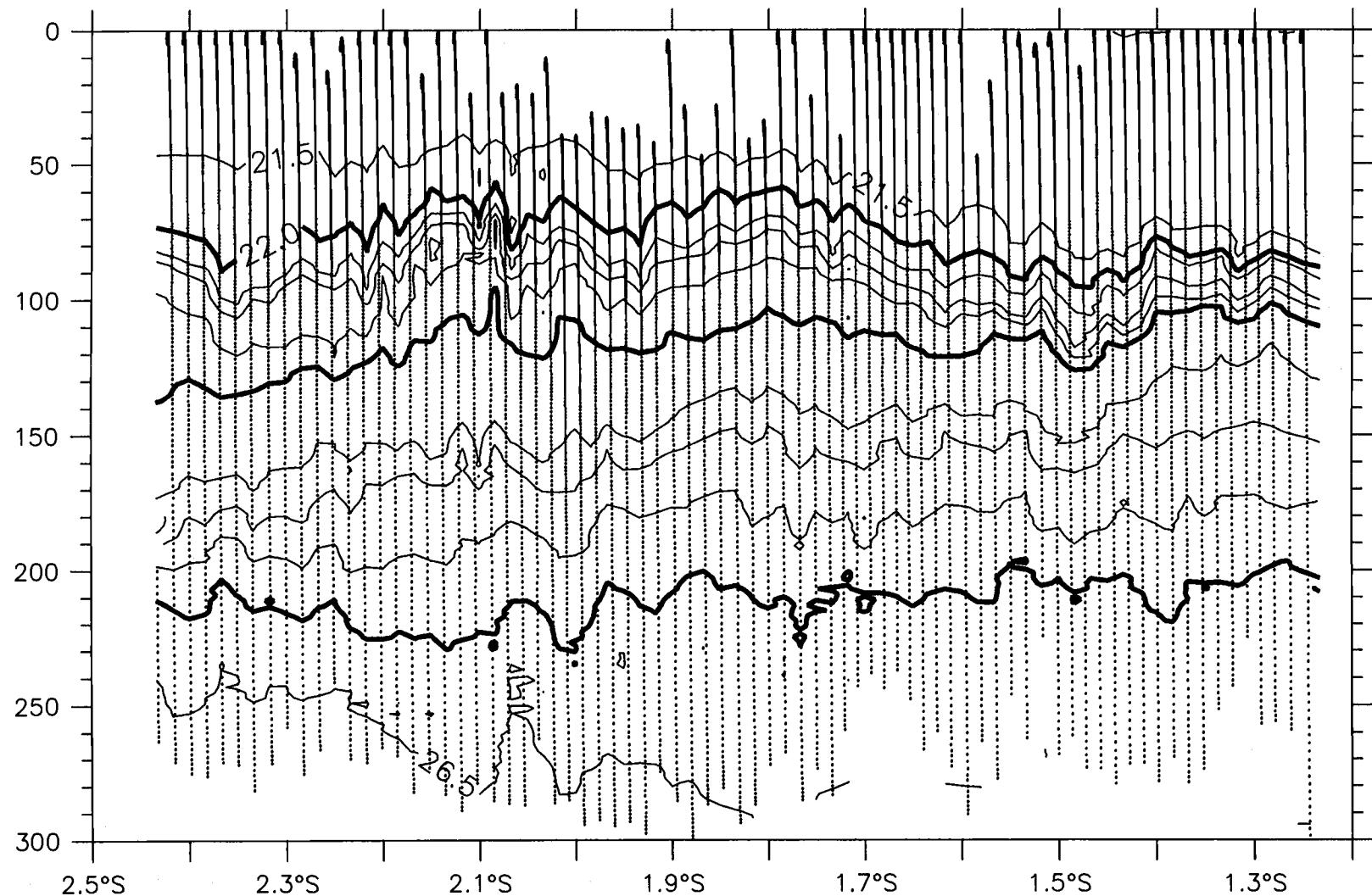
Sigma-t, N2S, 26 November 1992



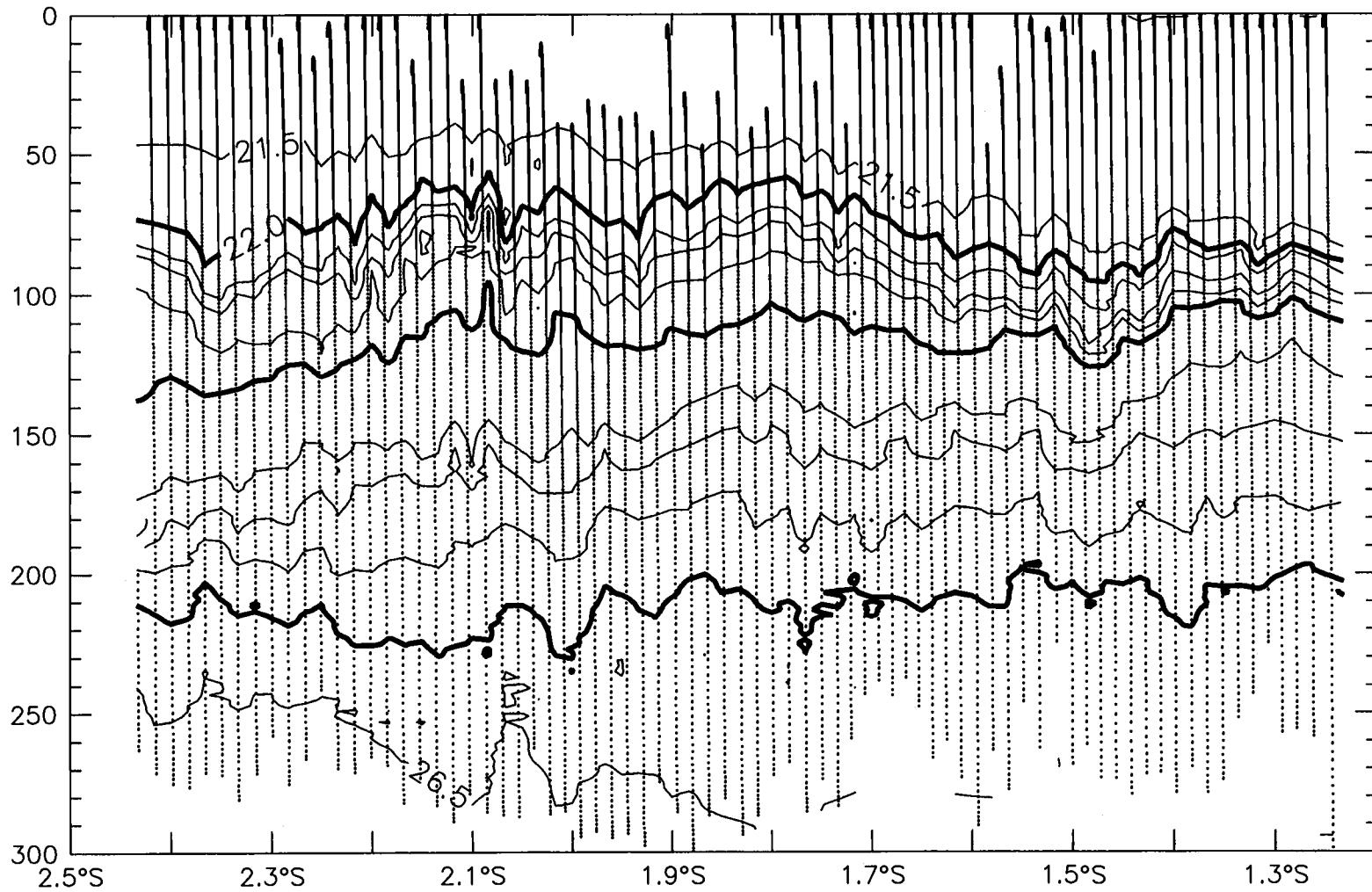
Sigma-t, N2S, 27 November 1992



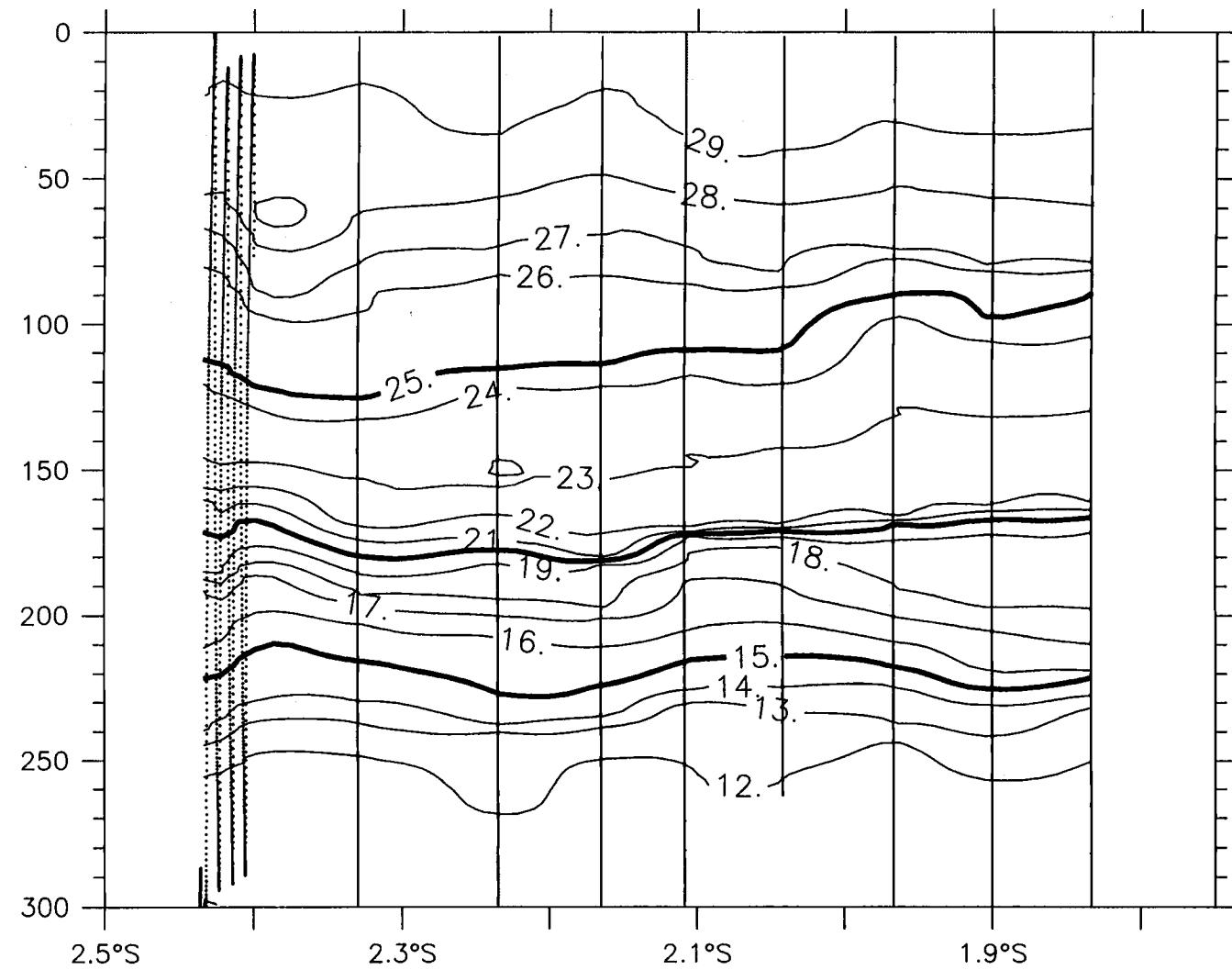
Sigma-t, N2S, 29 November 1992



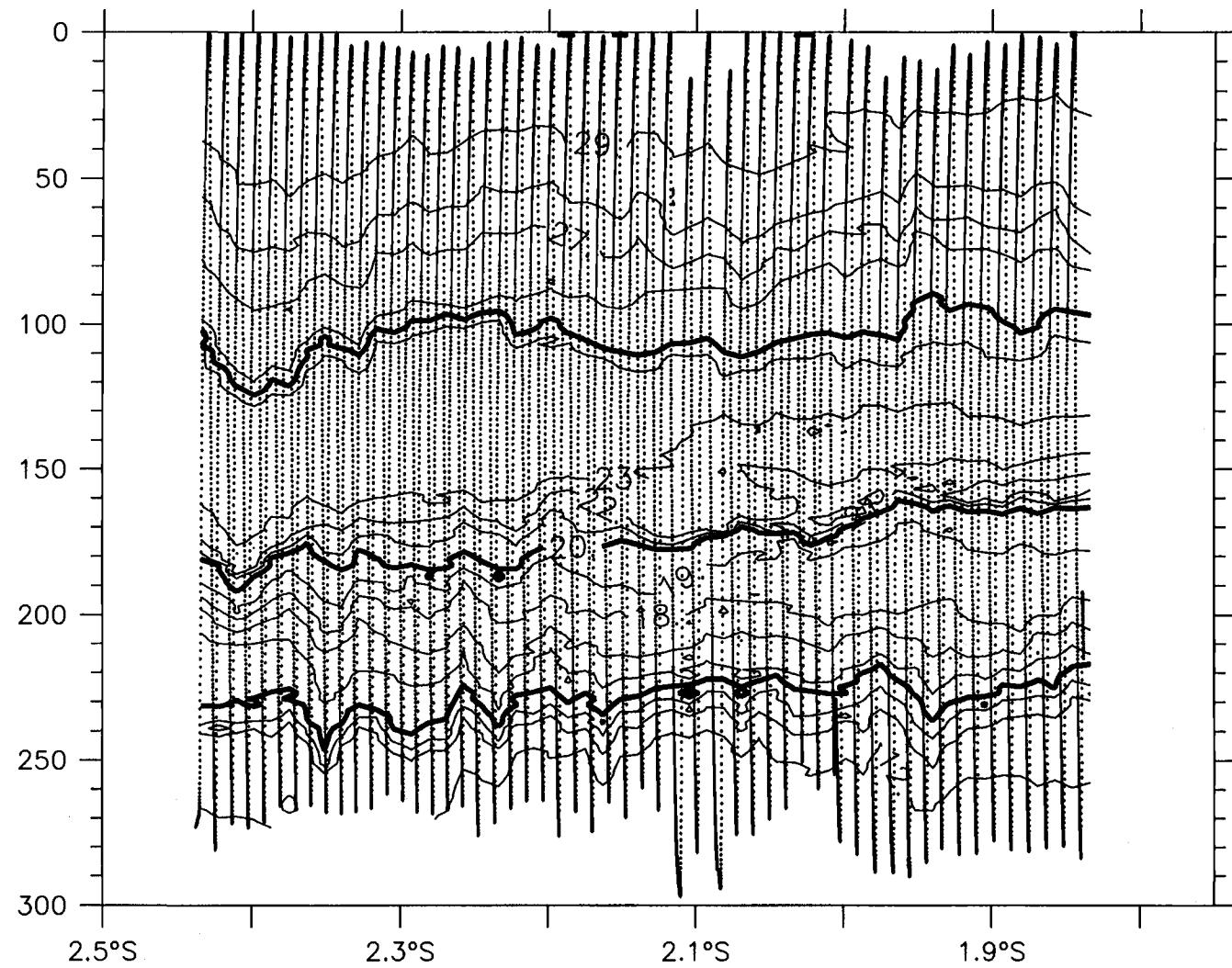
Sigma-t, N2S, 01 December 1992



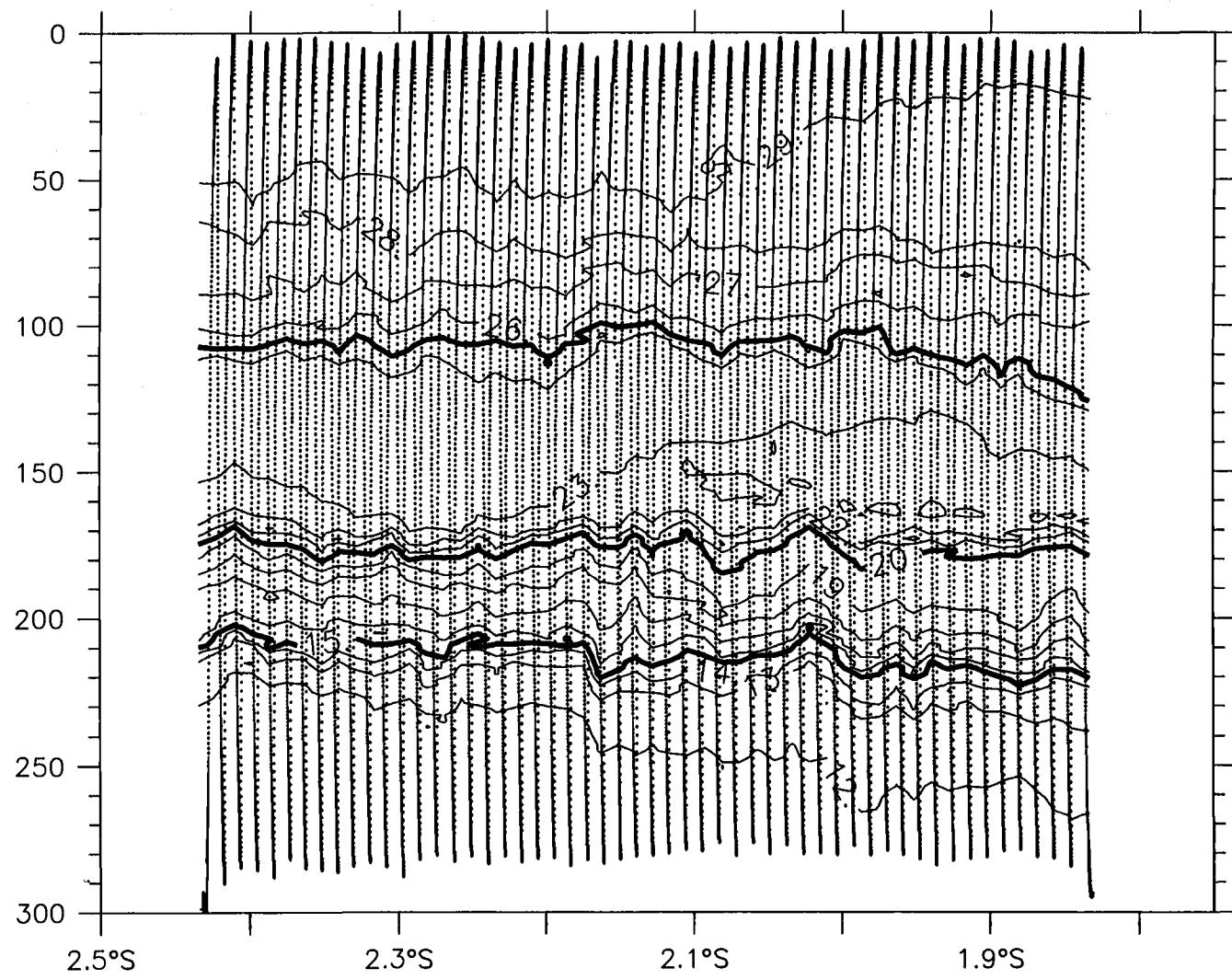
Sigma-t, S2N, 1 December 1992



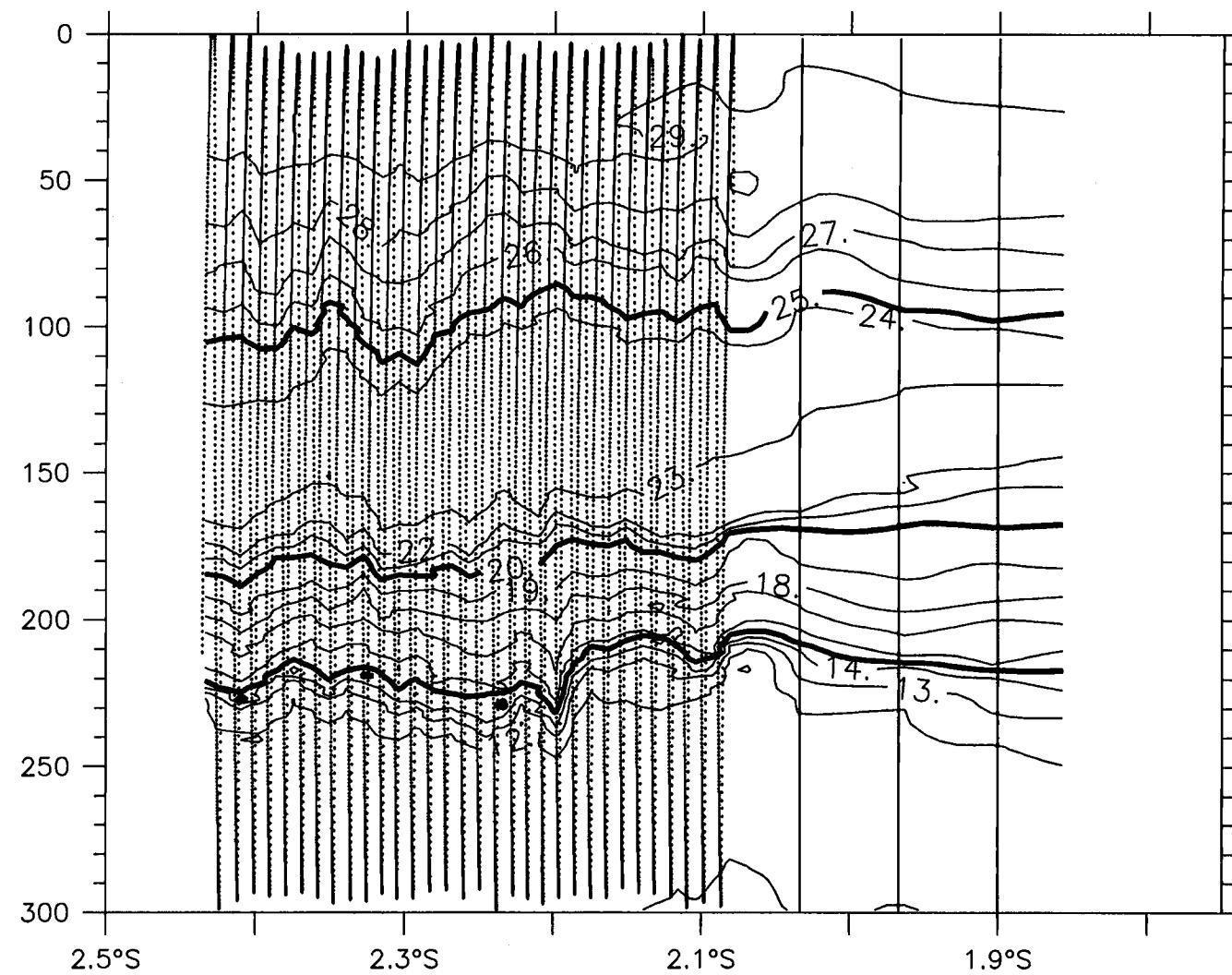
T( $^{\circ}$ C), S2W, 15 November 1992



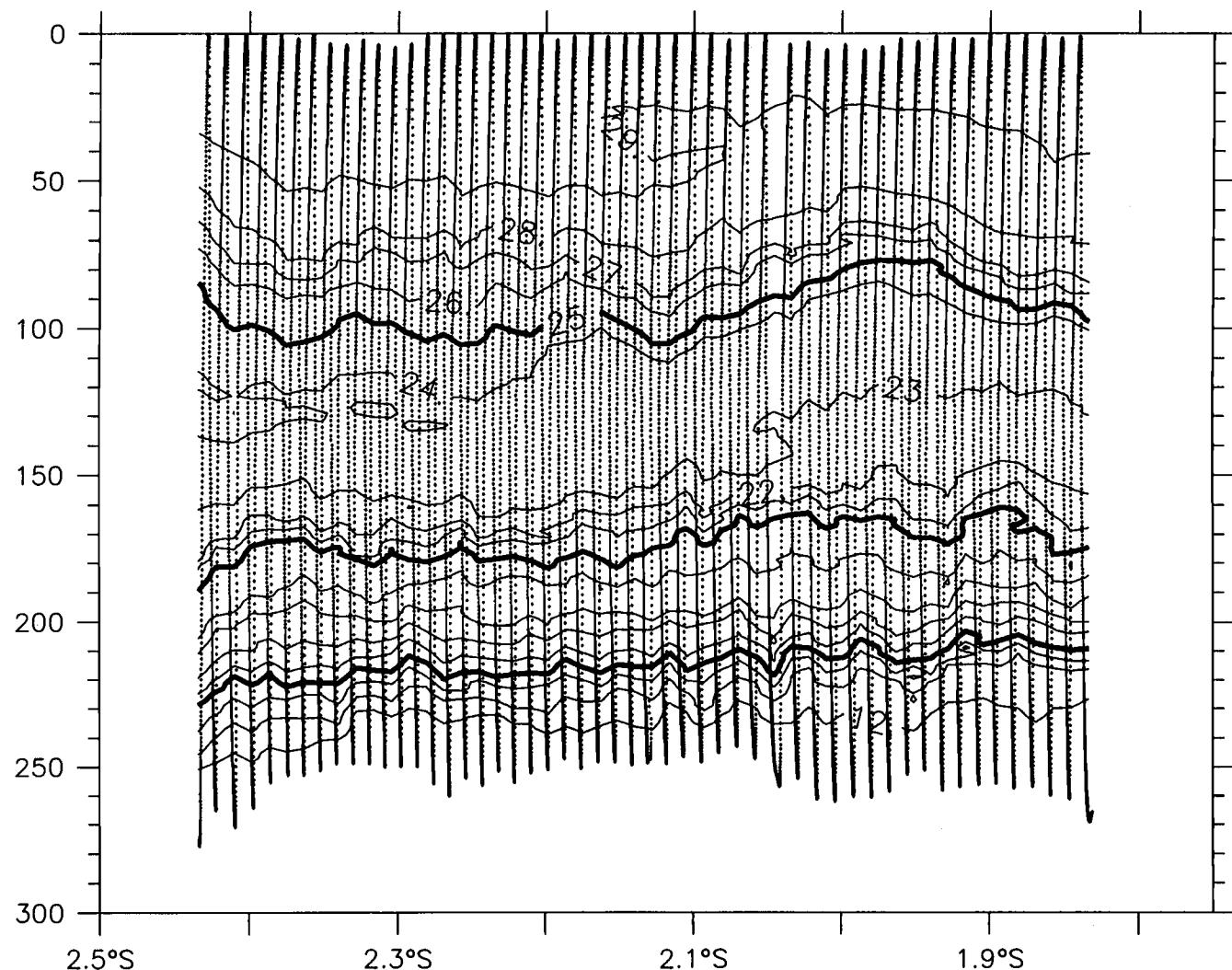
$T(\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C})$ , S2W, 18 November 1992



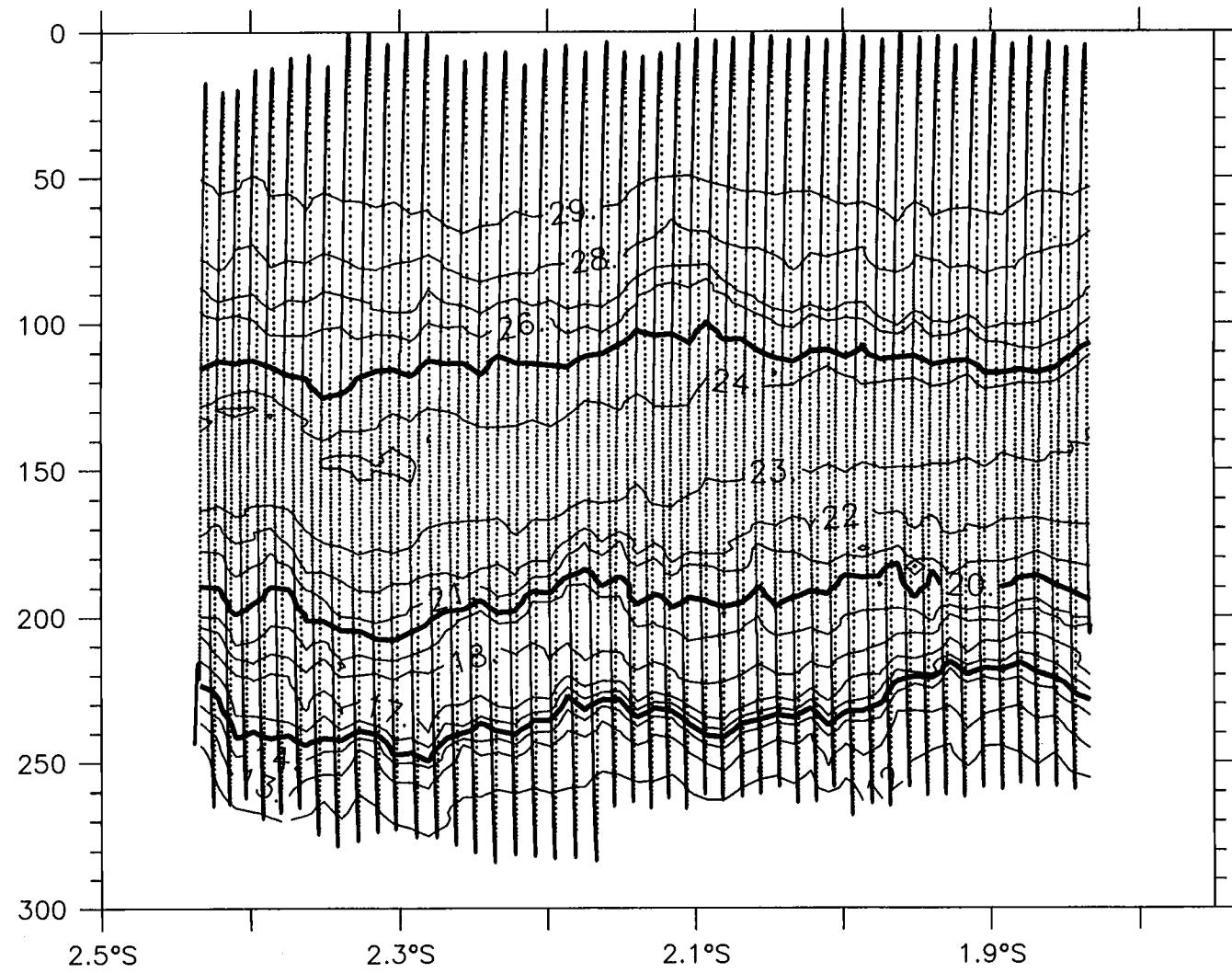
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , S2W, 19 November 1992



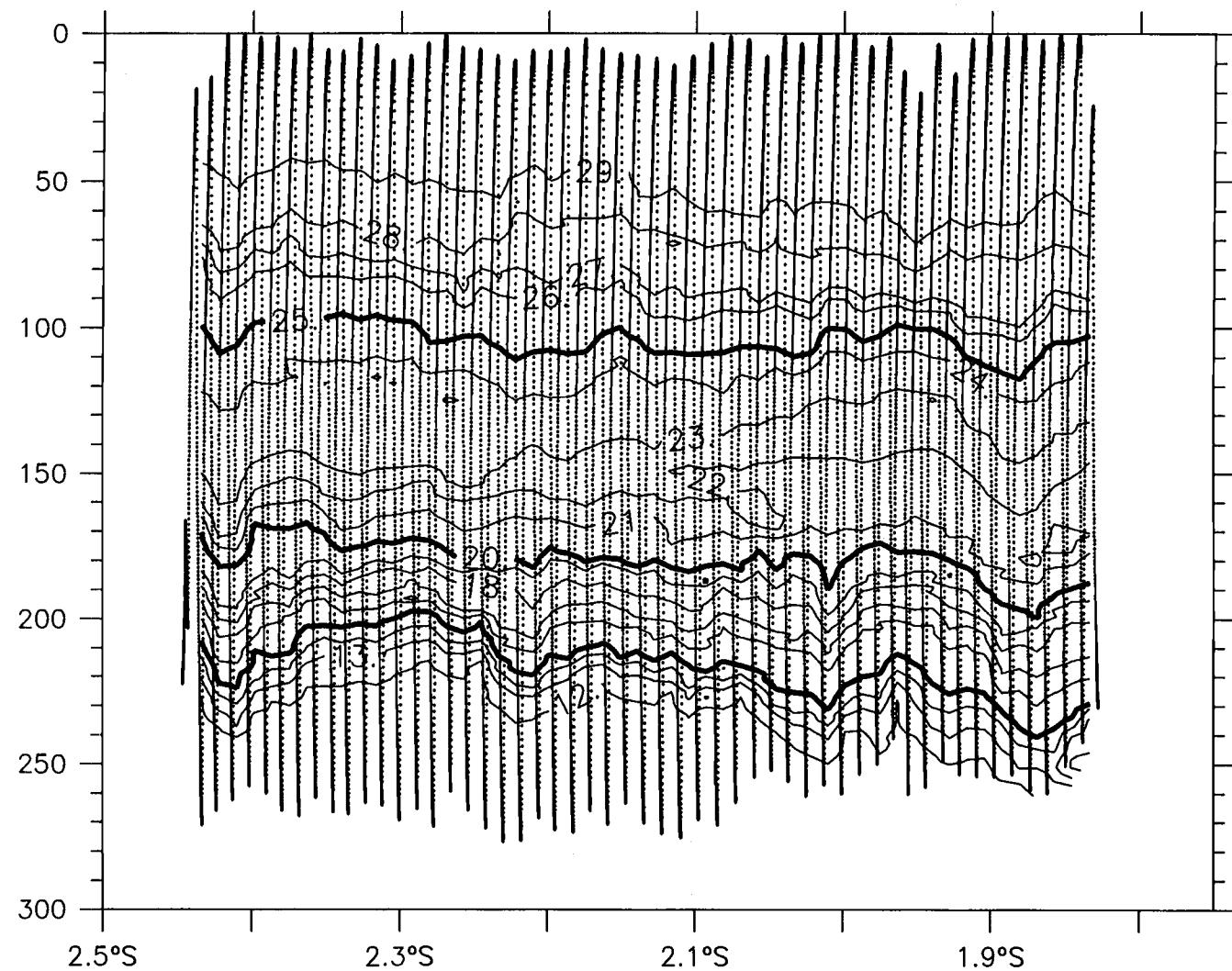
T( $^{\circ}$ C), S2W, 20 November 1992



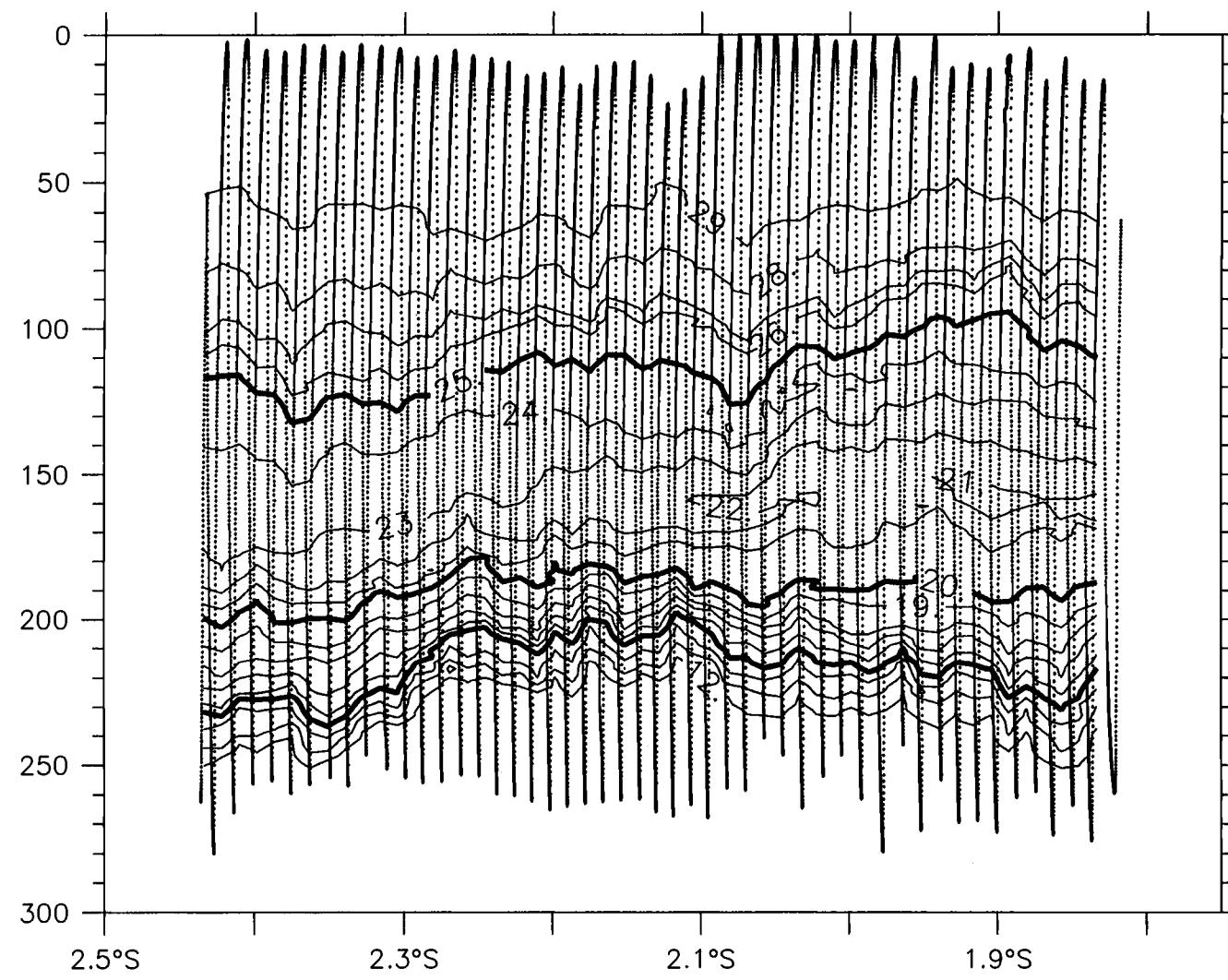
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , S2W, 22 November 1992



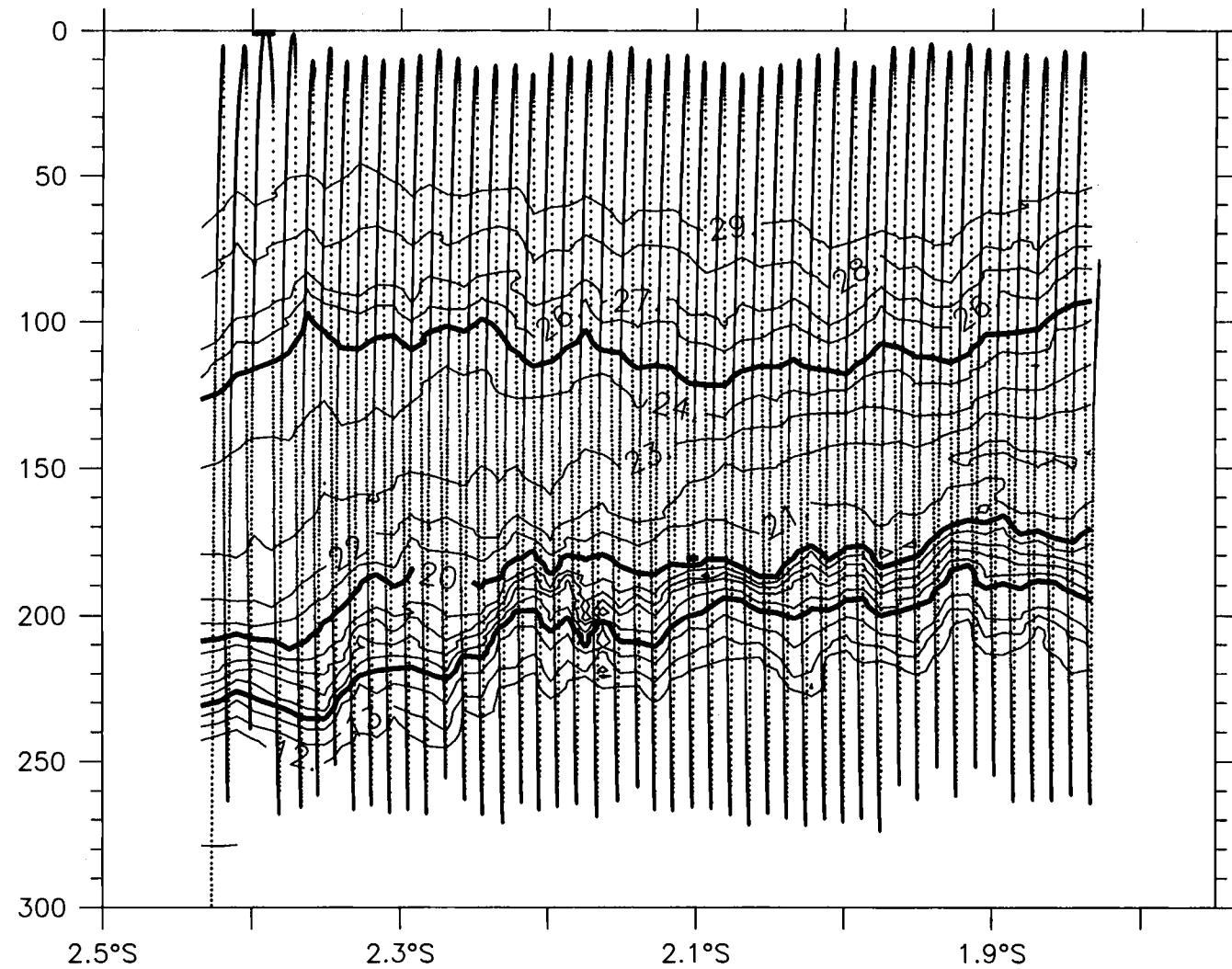
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , S2W, 24 November 1992



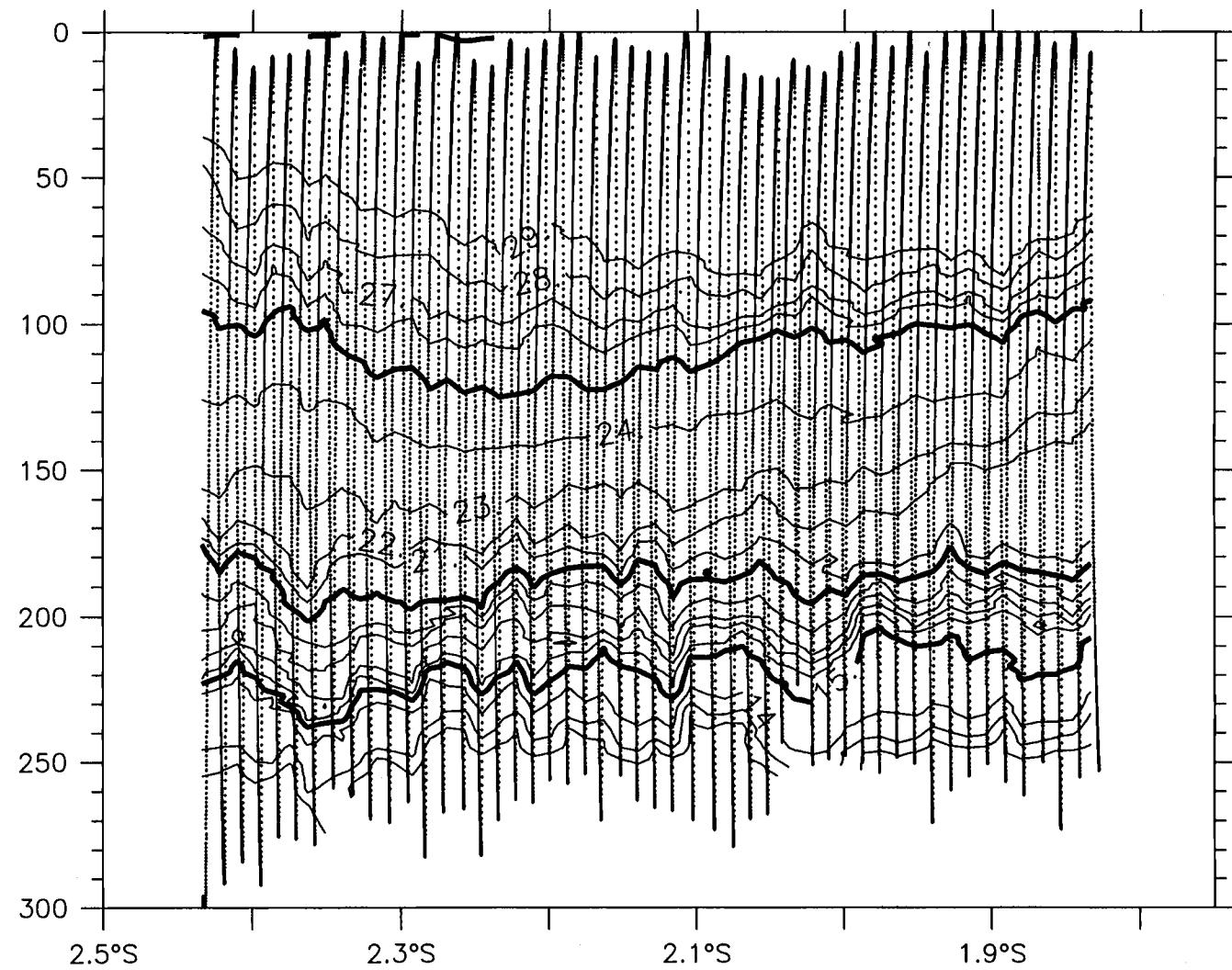
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , S2W, 25 November 1992



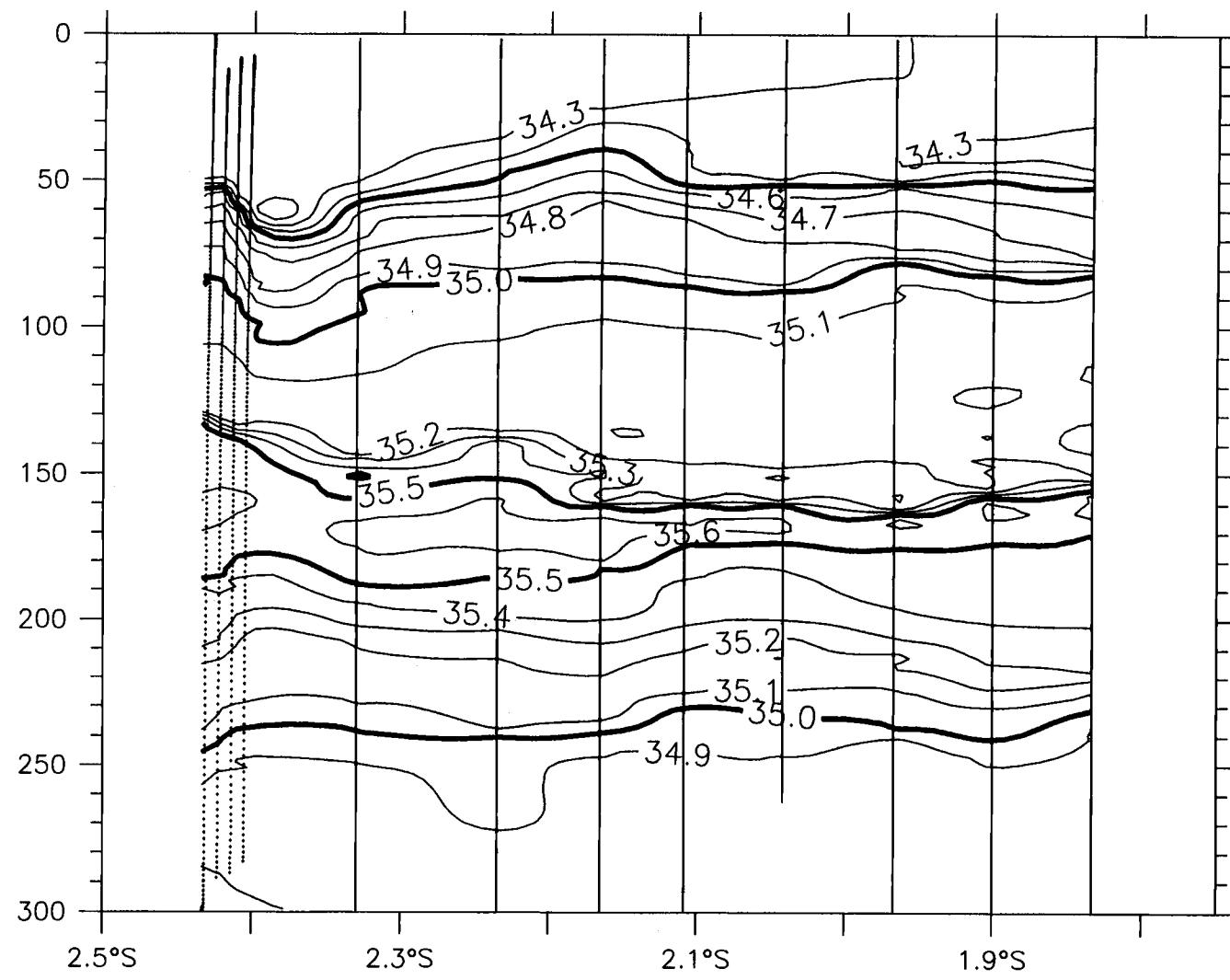
T( $^{\circ}$ C), S2W, 26 November 1992



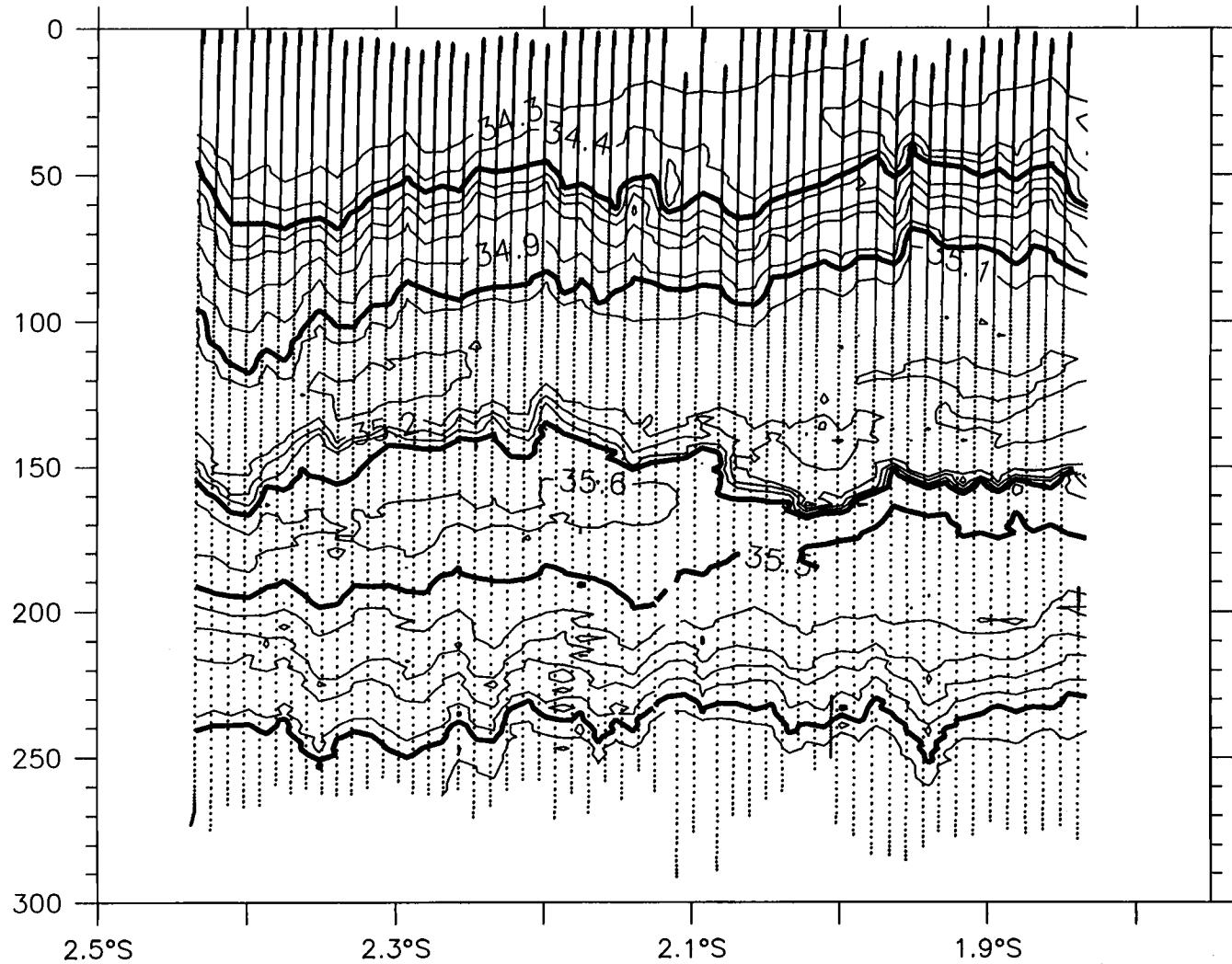
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , S2W, 28 November 1992



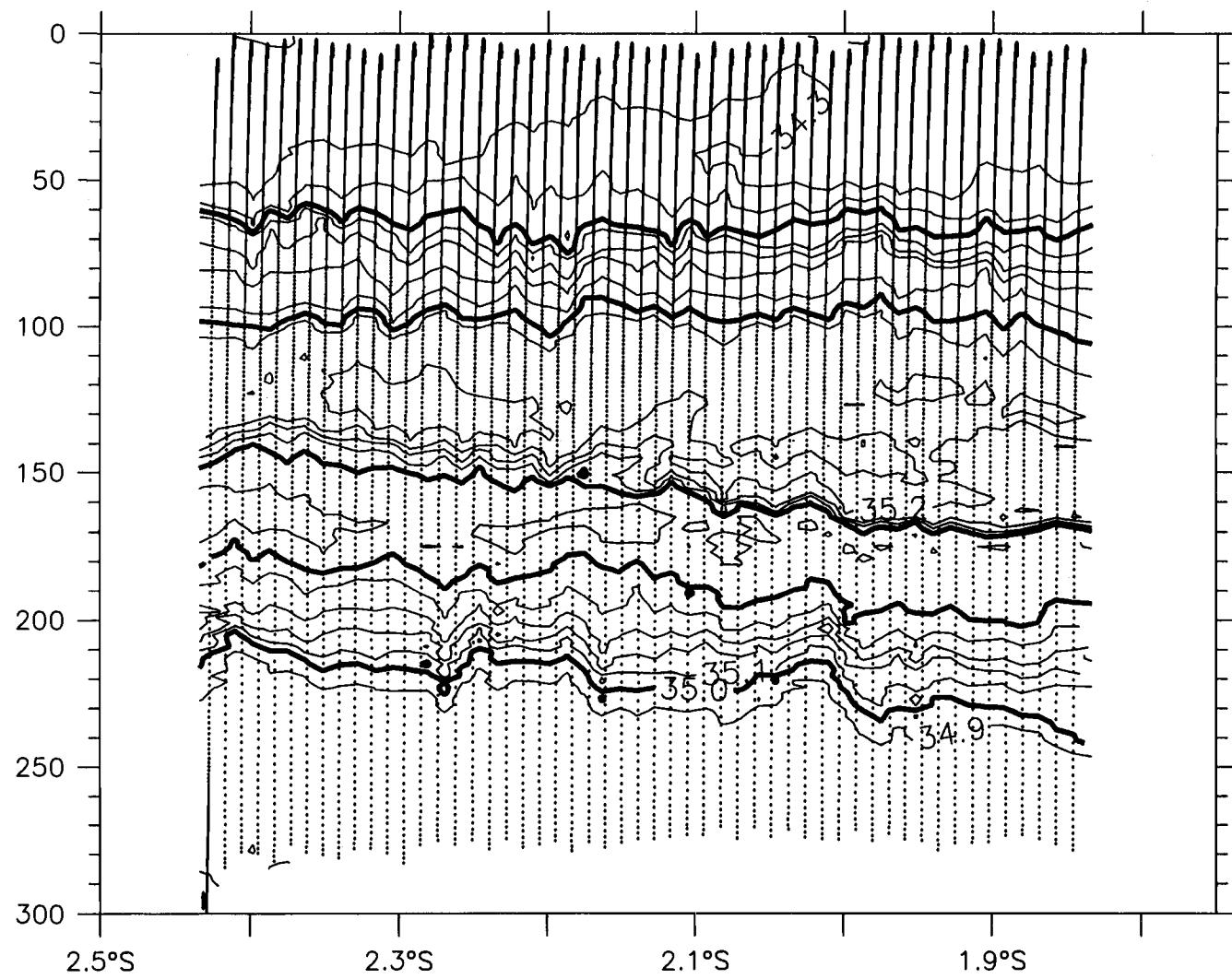
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , S2W, 30 November 1992



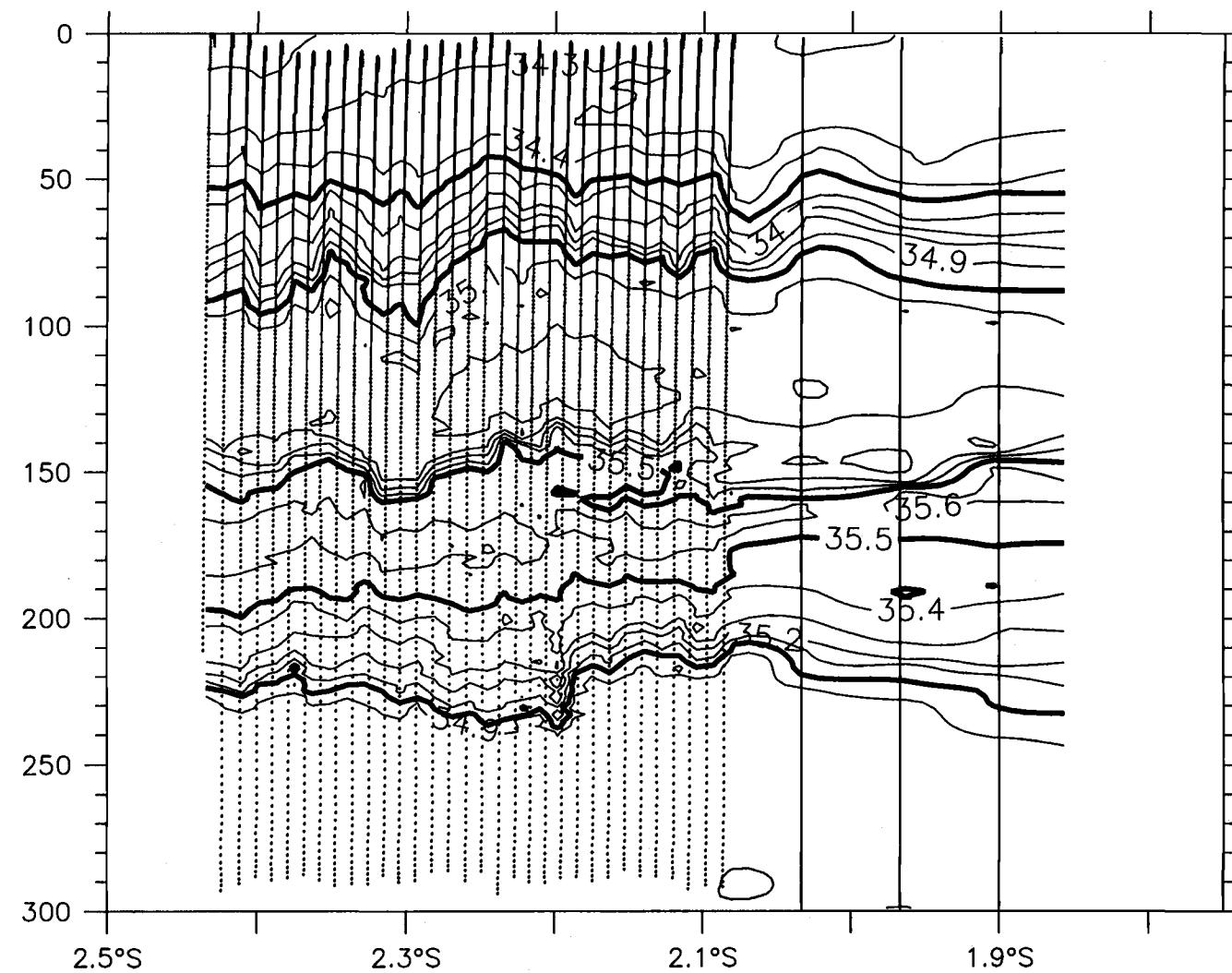
S(psu), S2W, 15 November 1992



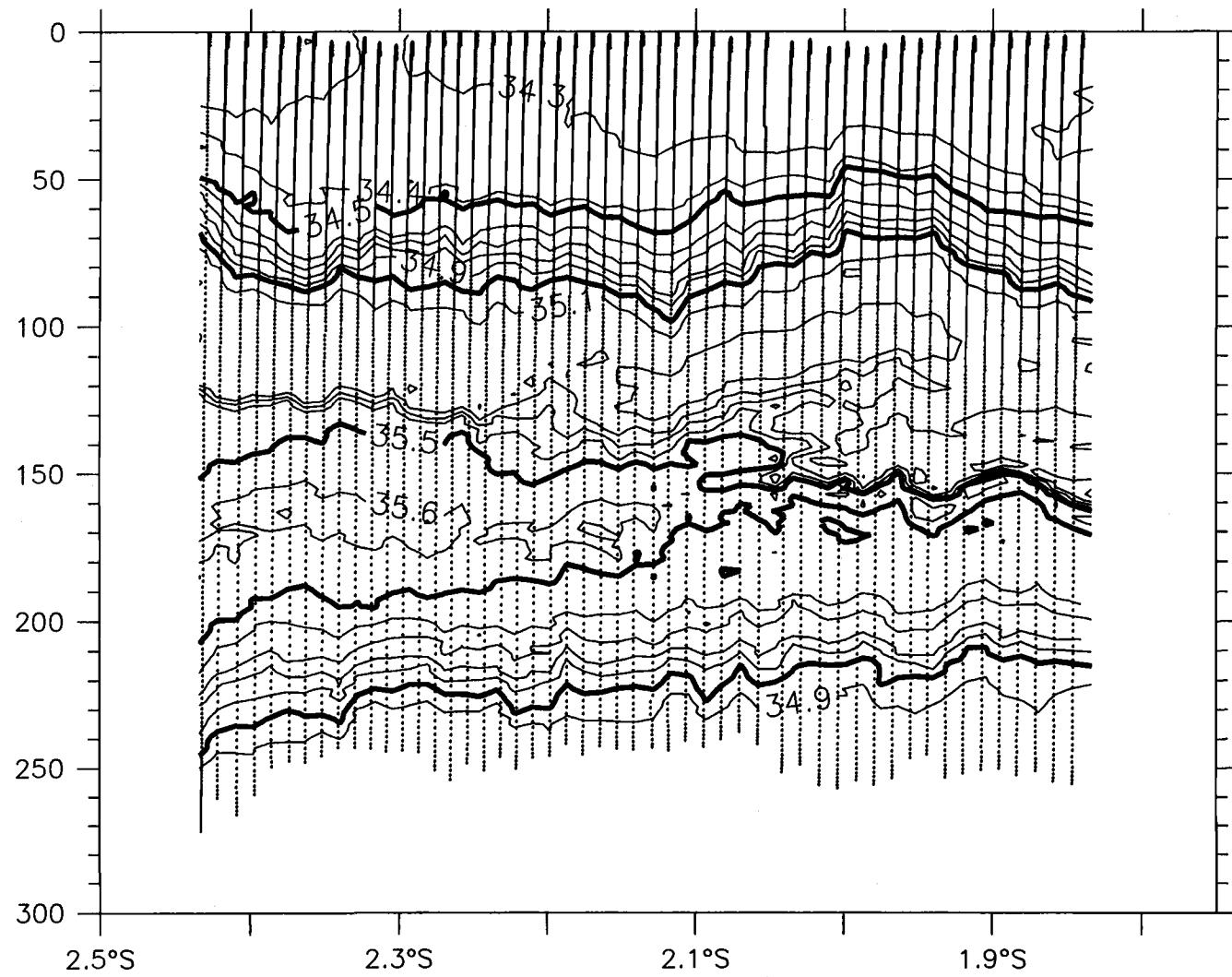
S(psu), S2W, 18 November 1992



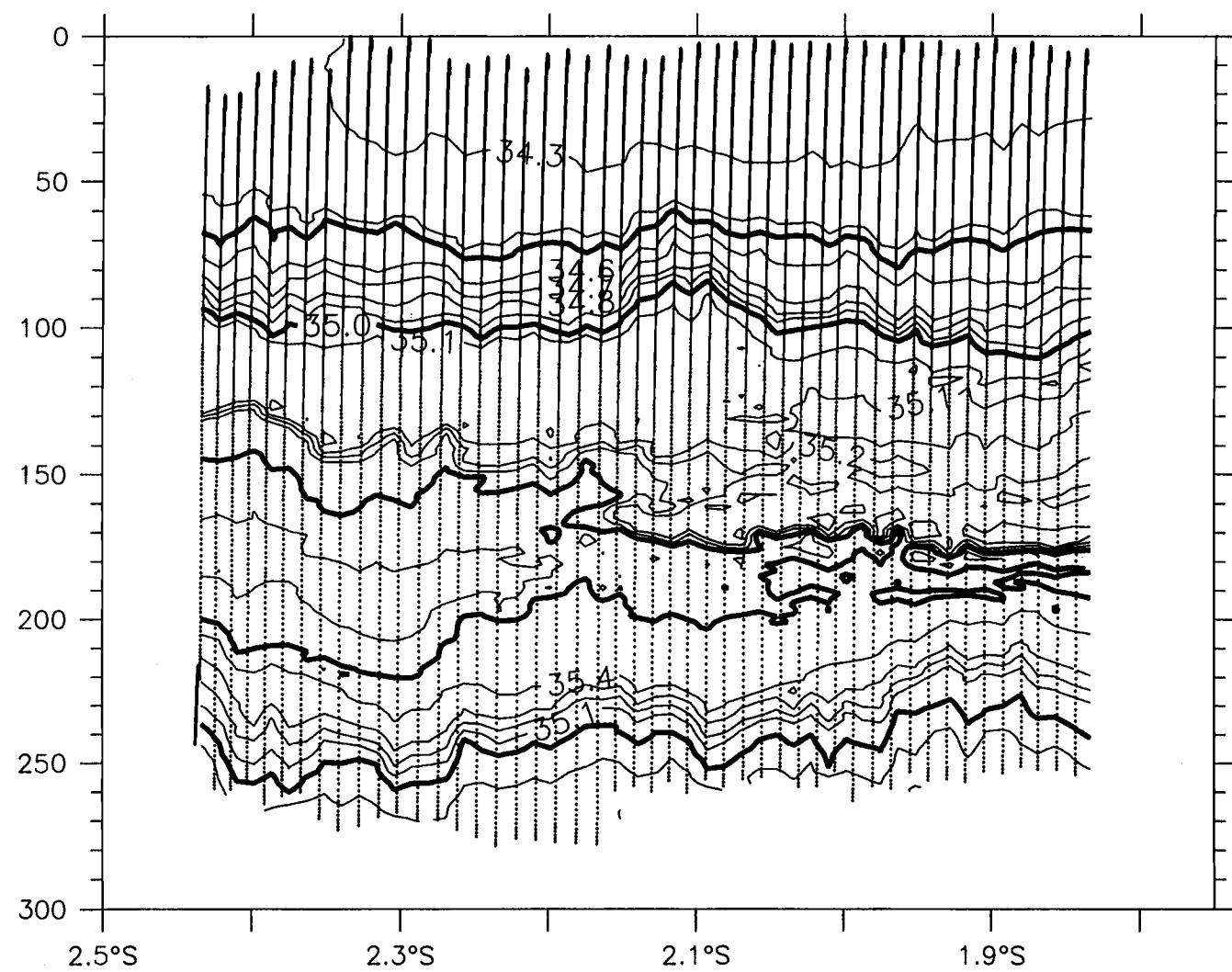
S(psu), S2W, 19 November 1992



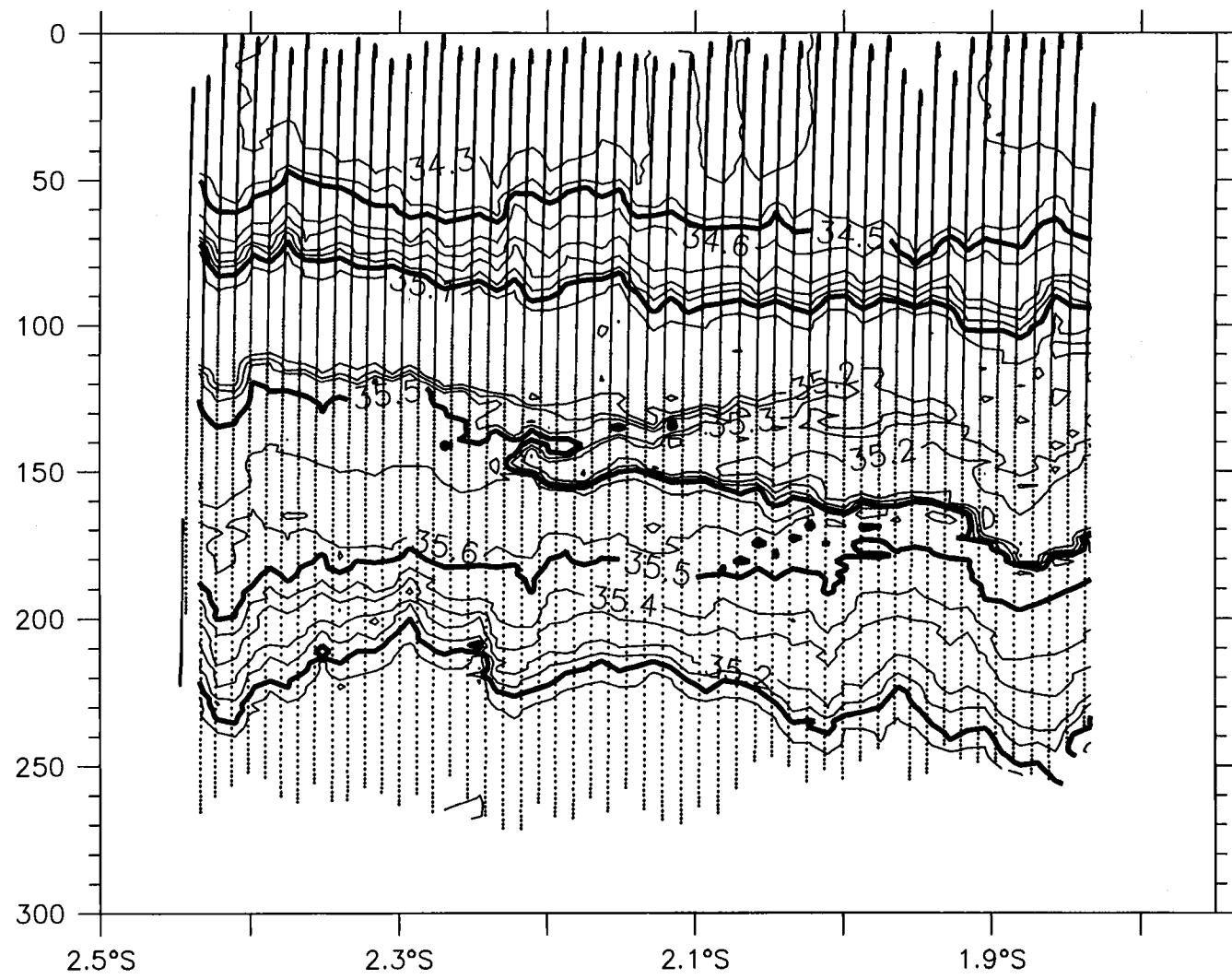
S(psu), S2W, 20 November 1992



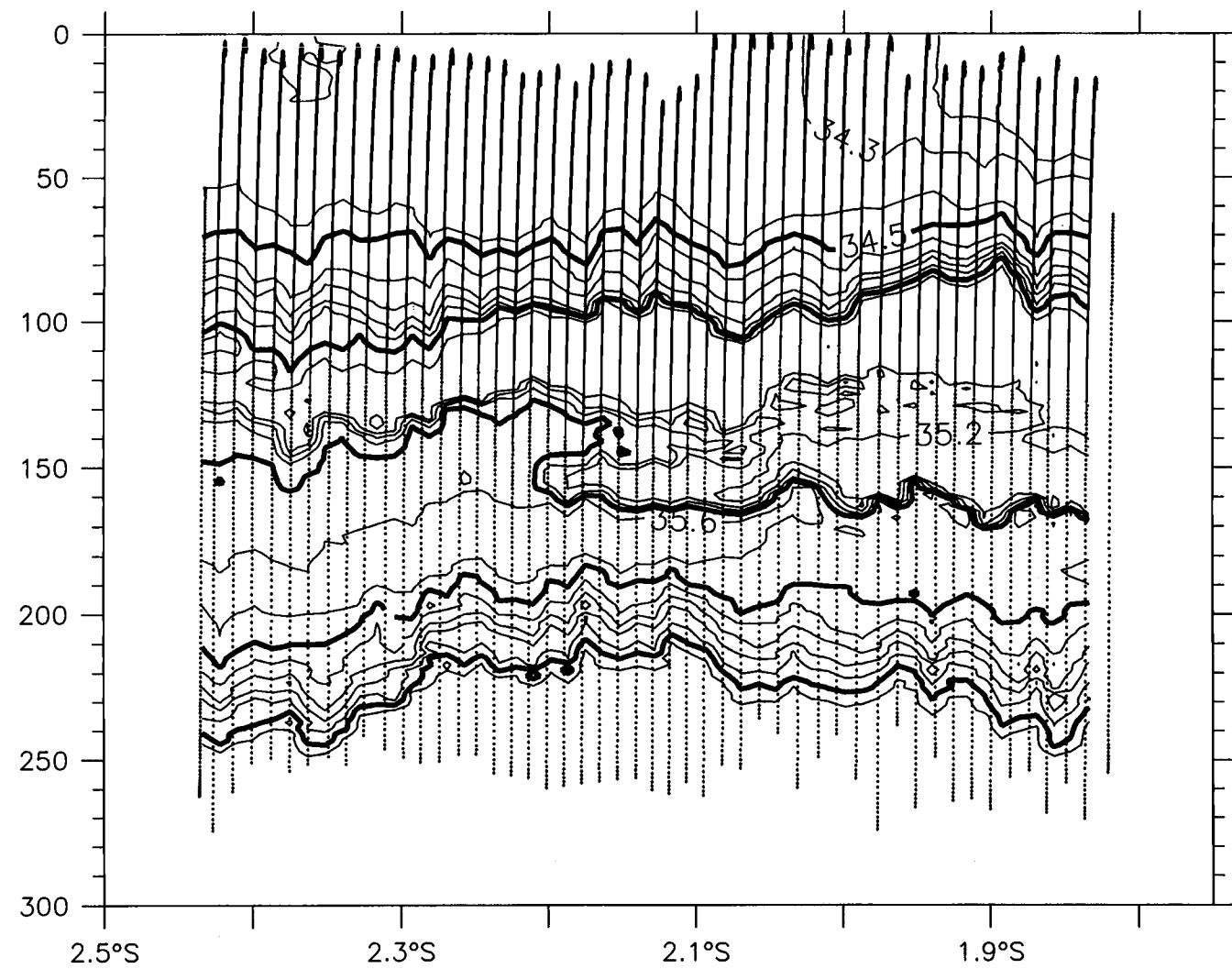
S(psu), S2W, 22 November 1992



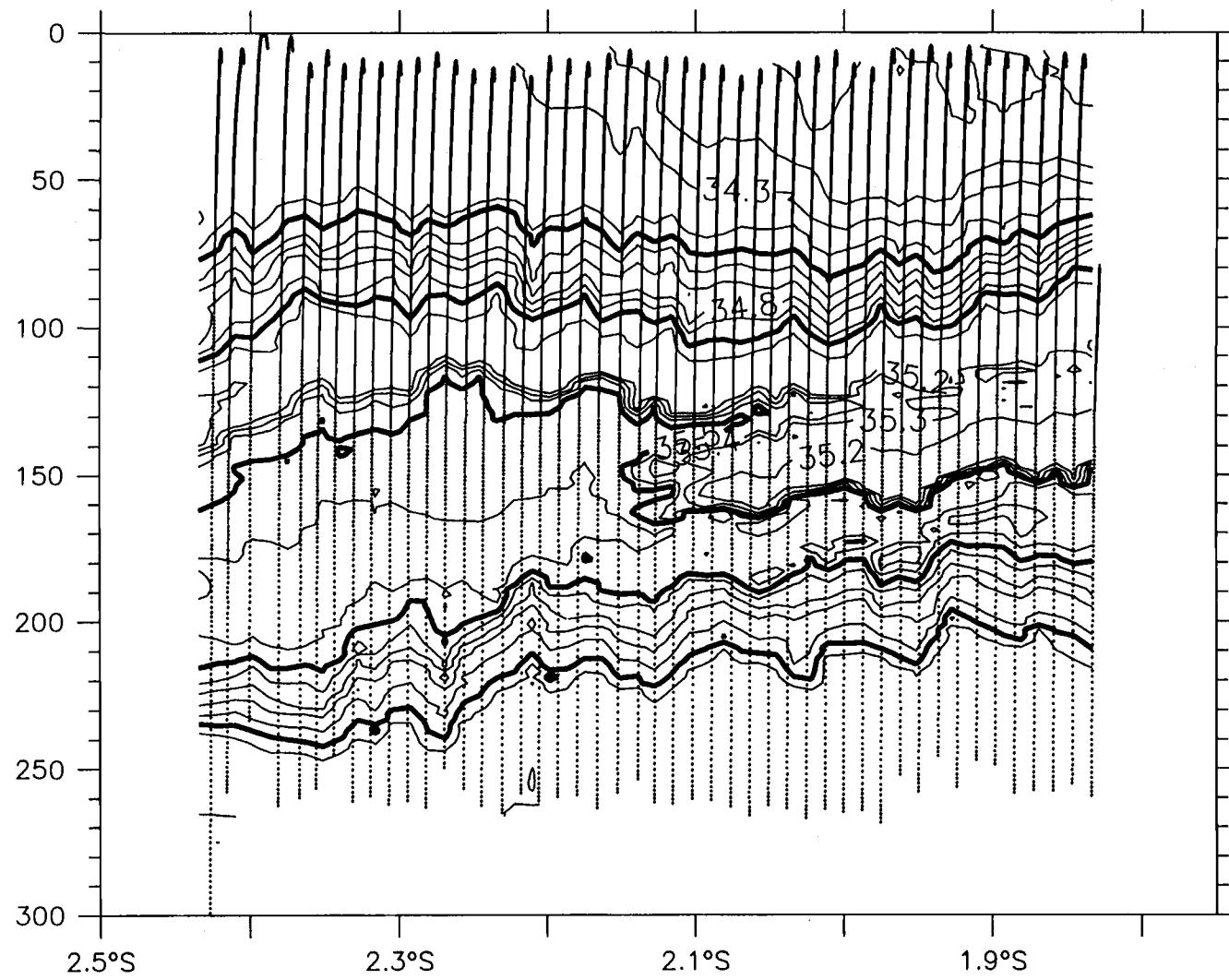
$S$ (psu), S2W, 24 November 1992



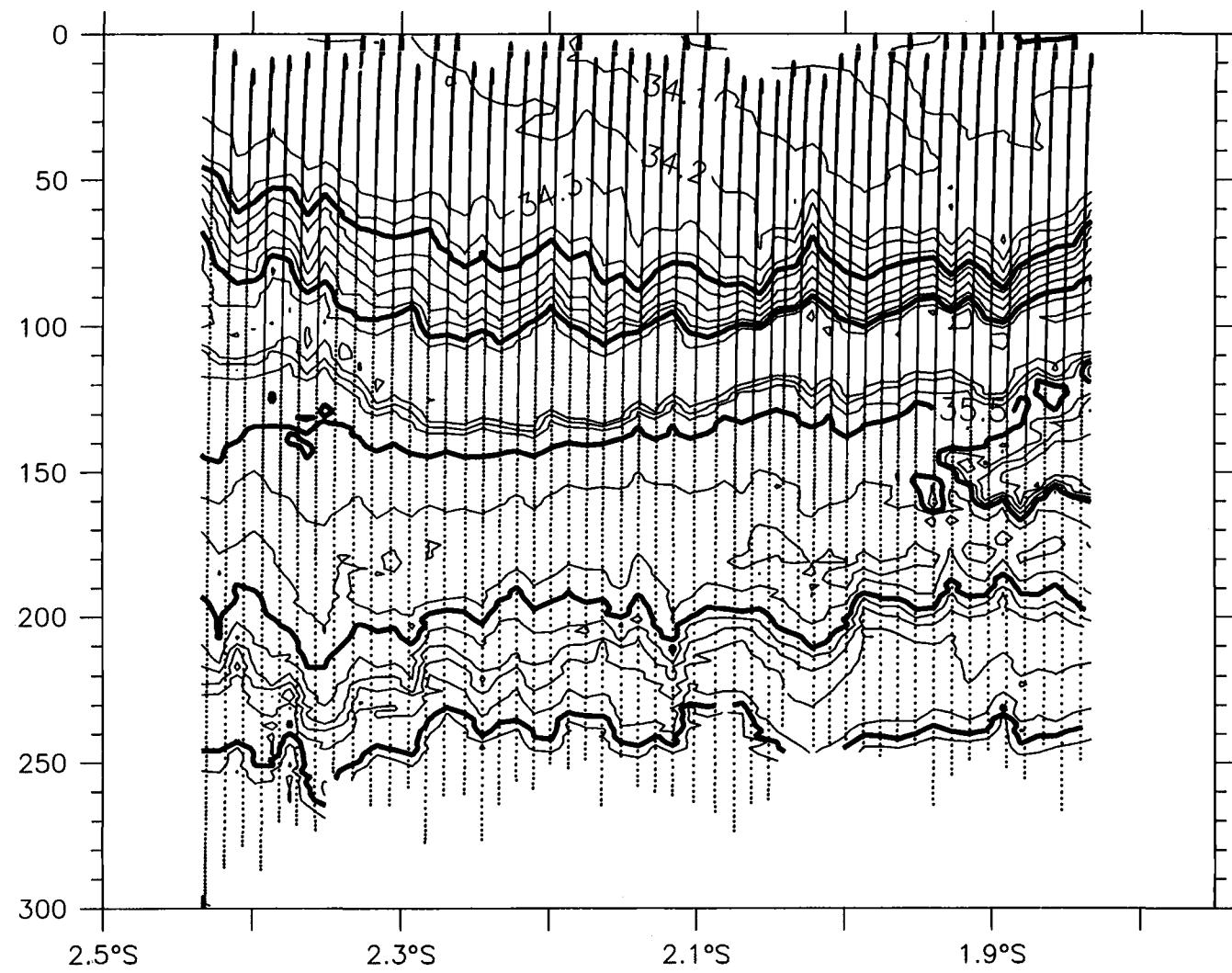
S(psu), S2W, 25 November 1992



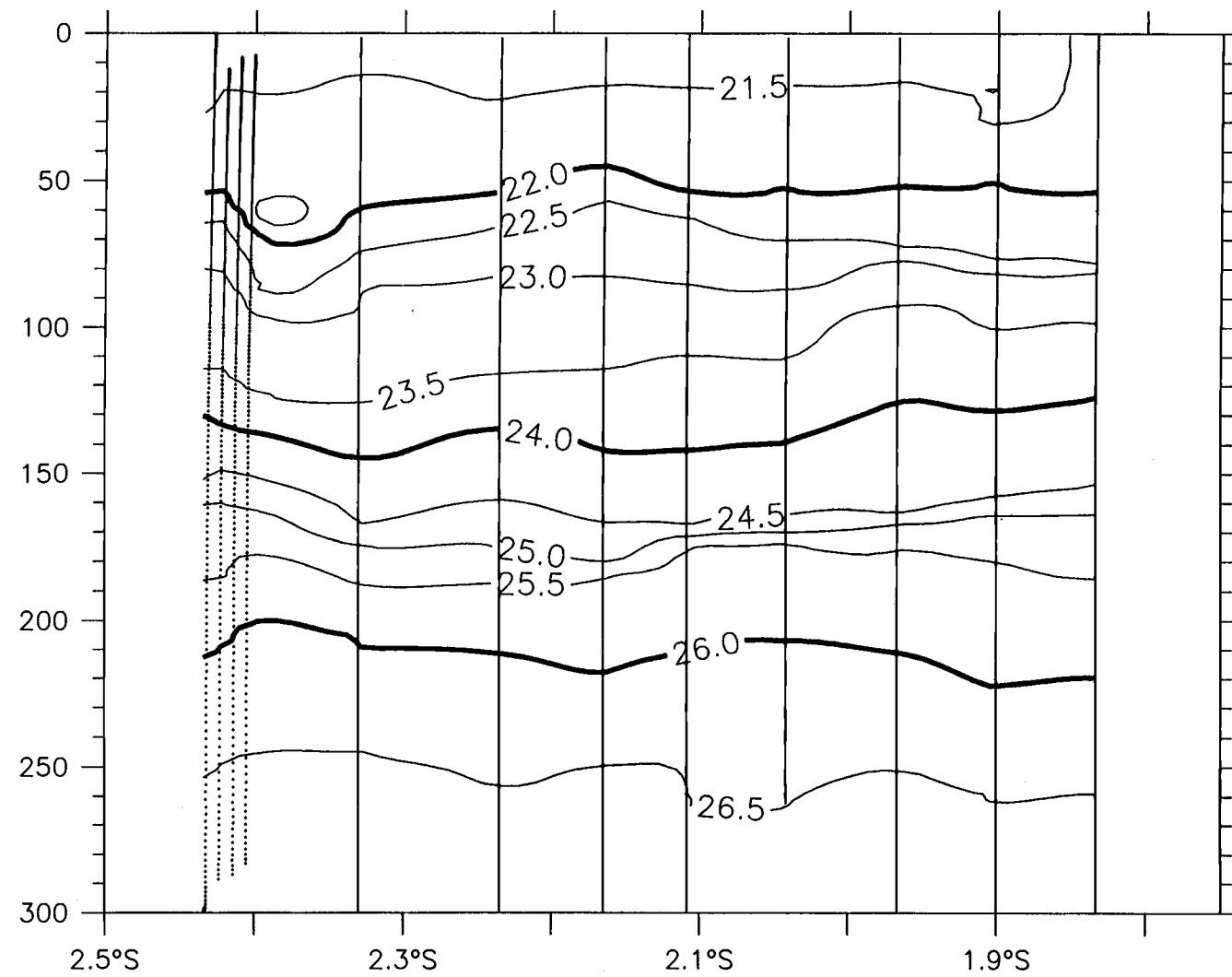
S(psu), S2W, 26 November 1992



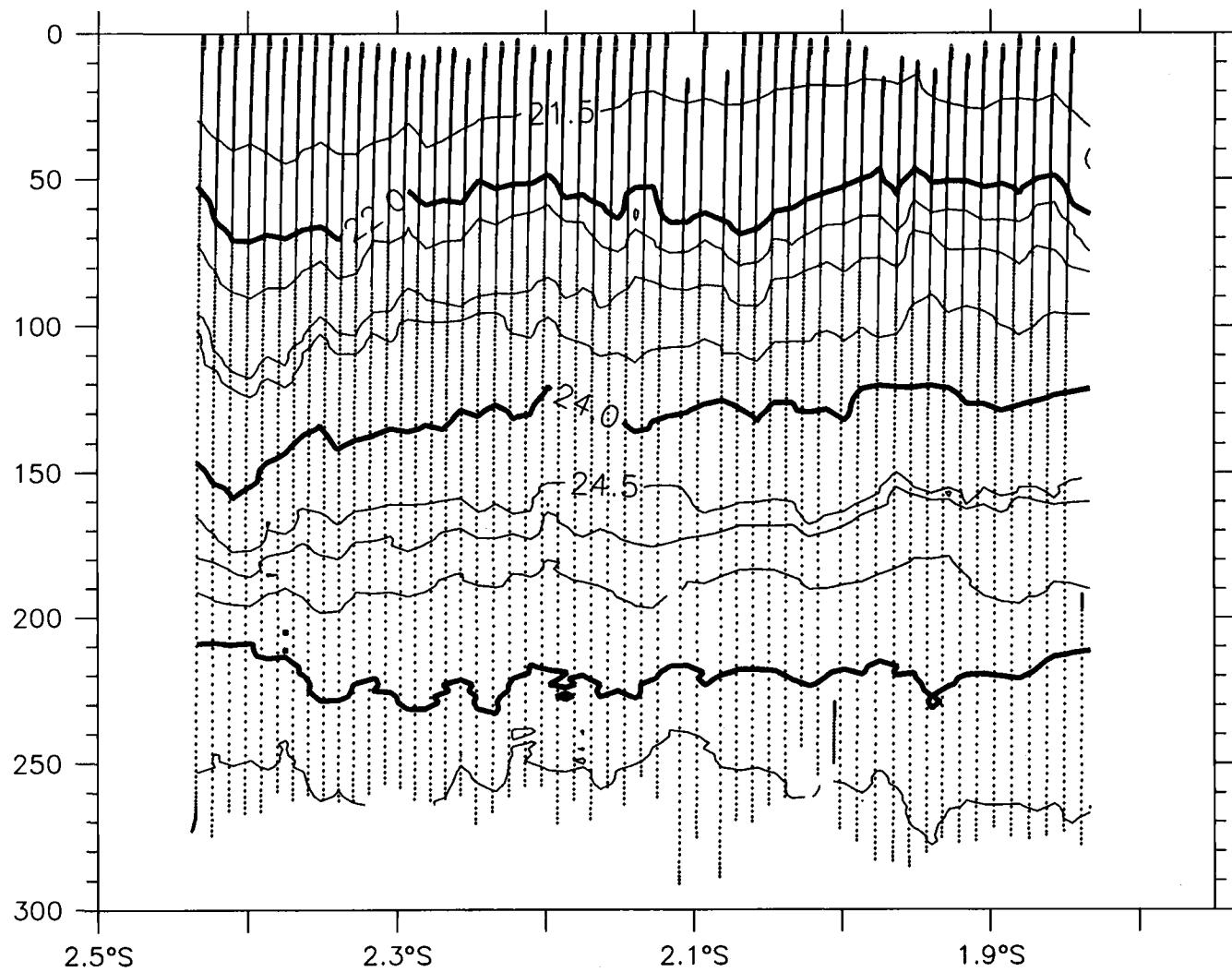
S(psu), S2W, 28 November 1992



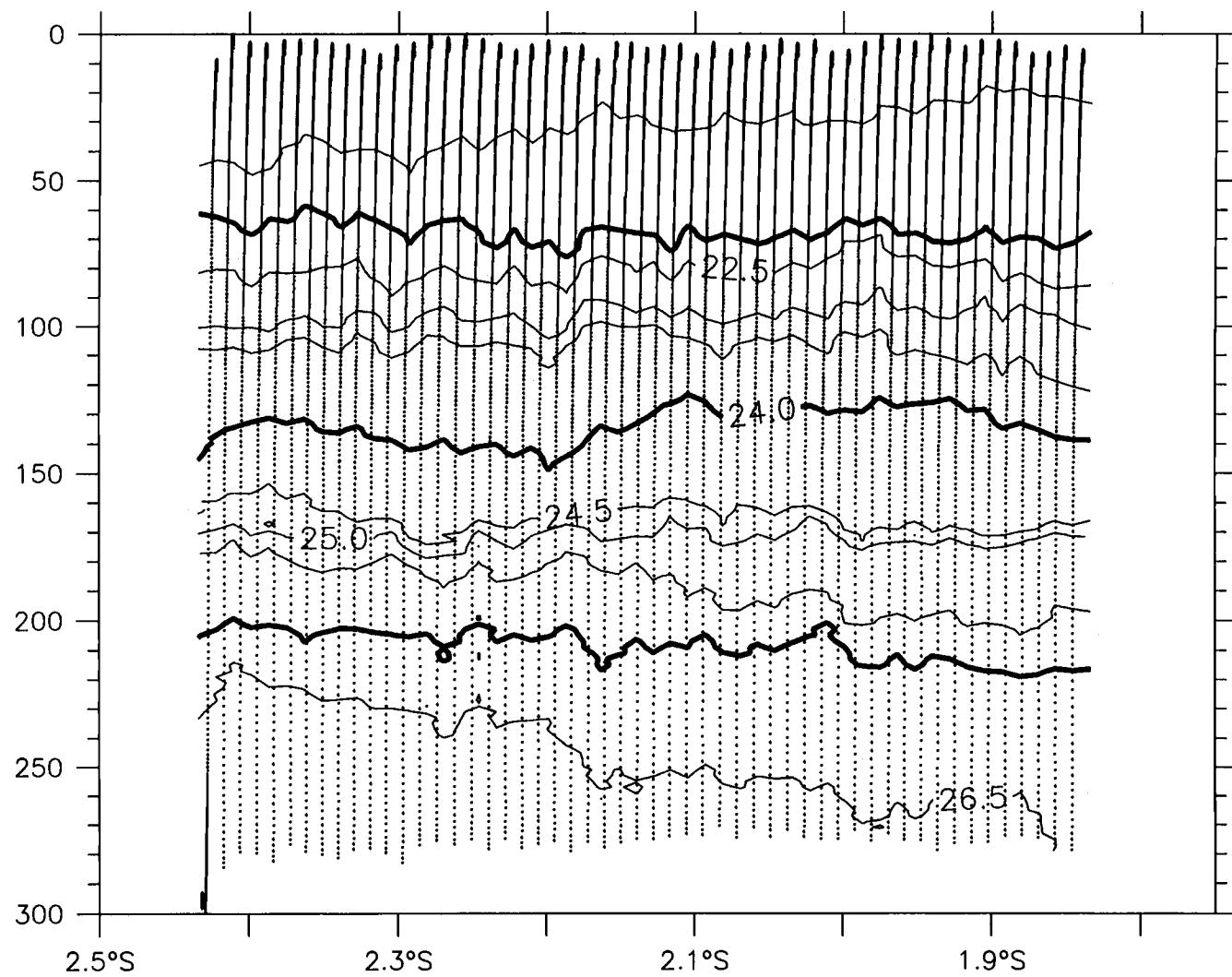
S(psu), S2W, 30 November 1992



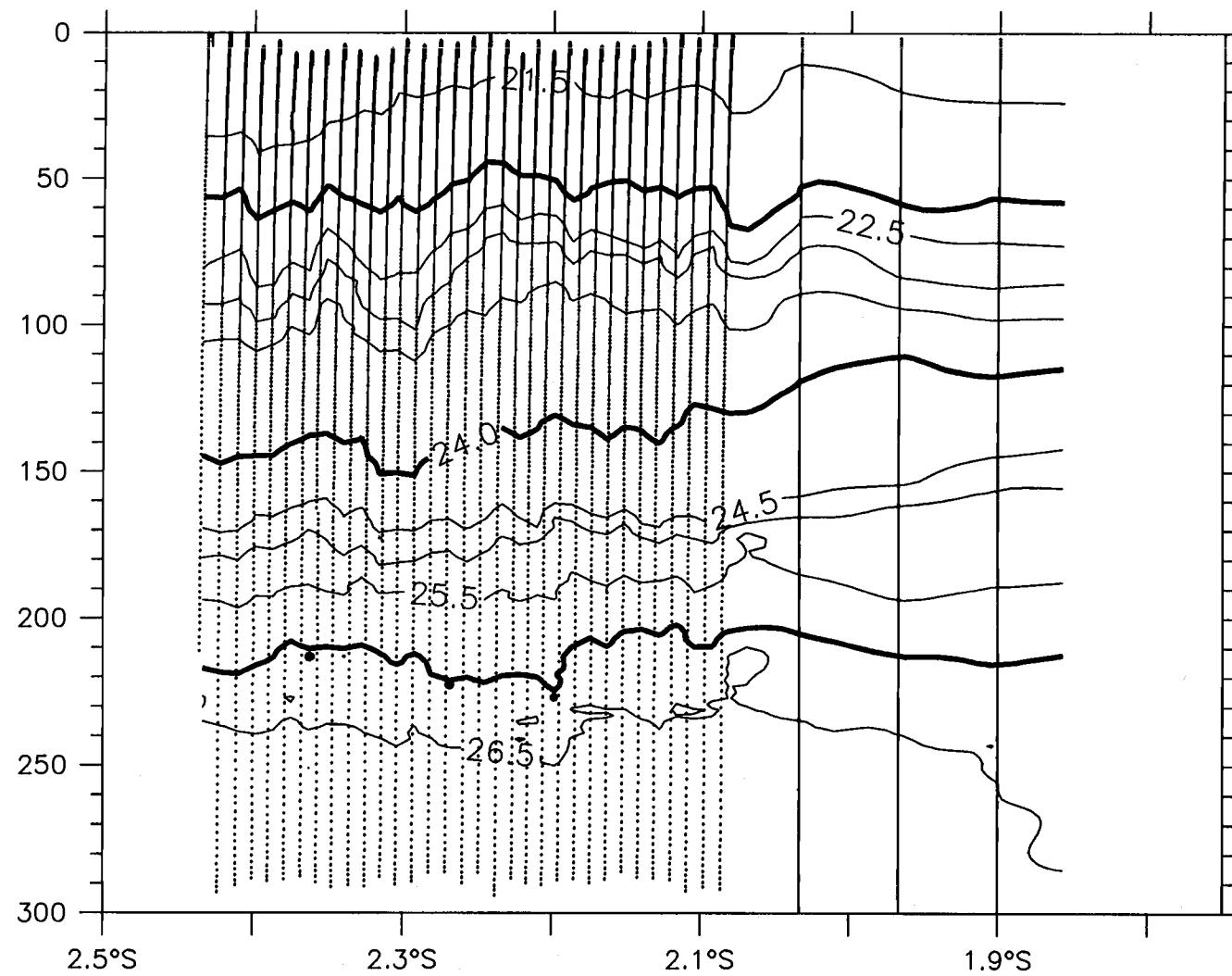
Sigma-t, S2W, 15 November 1992



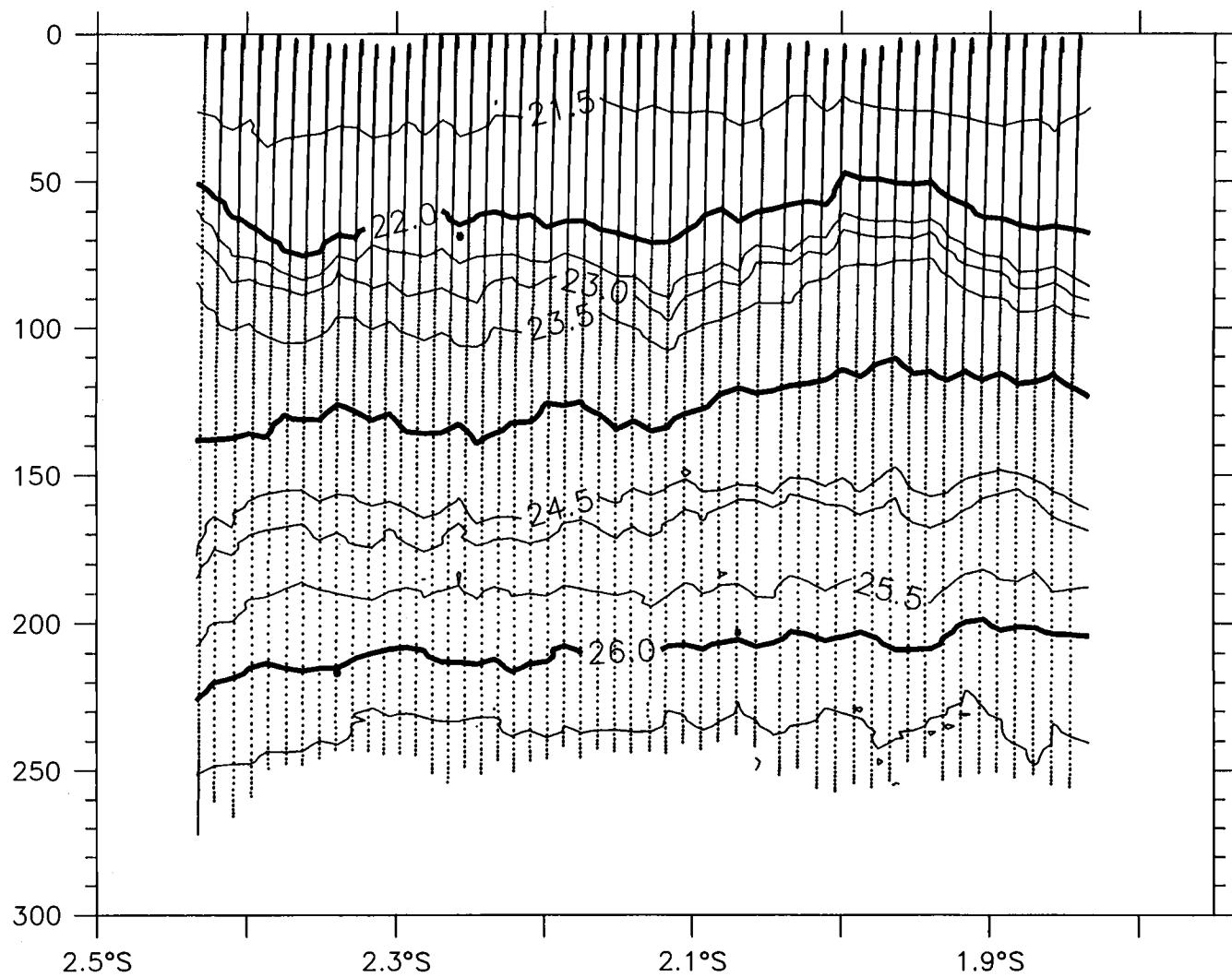
Sigma-t, S2W, 18 November 1992



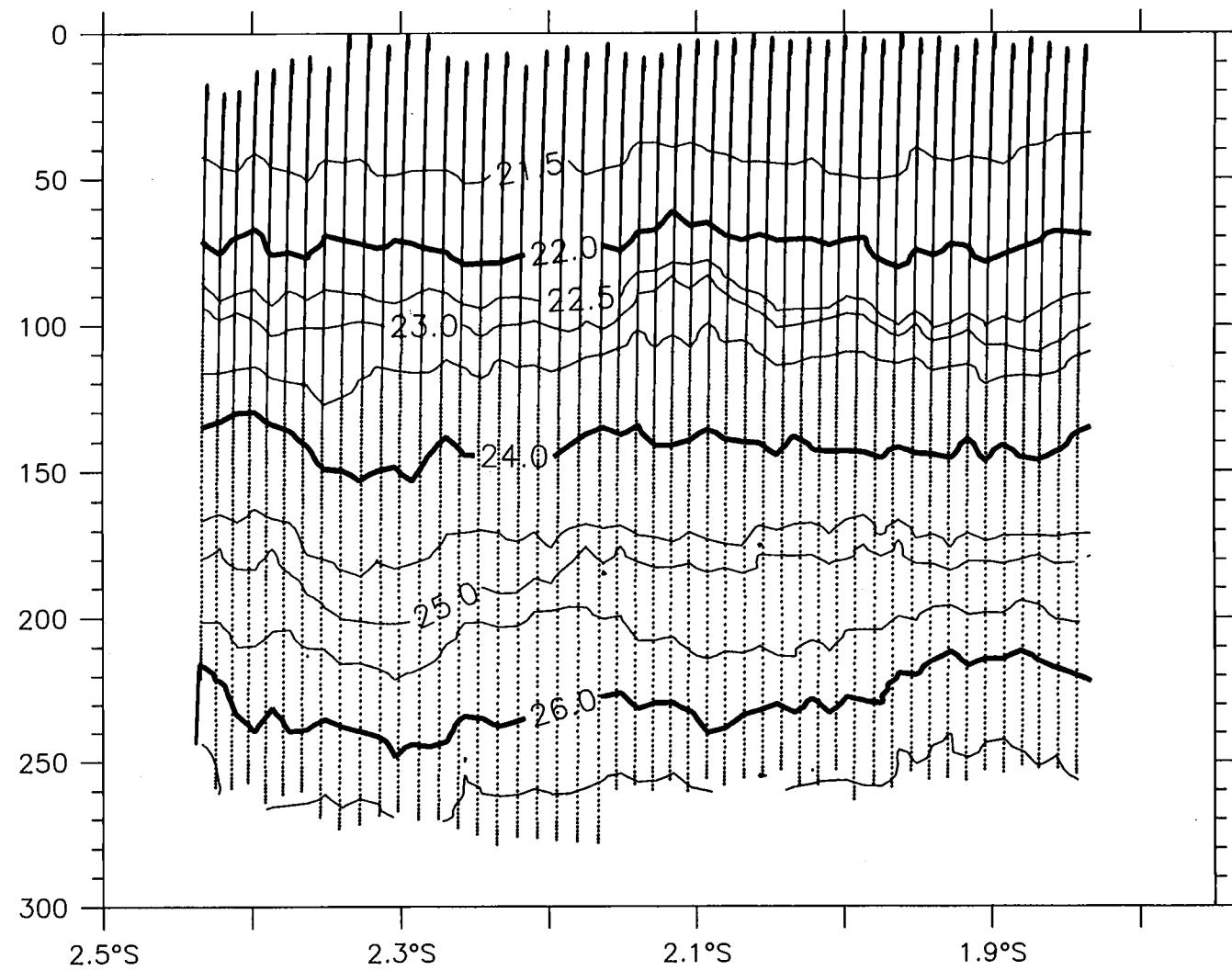
Sigma-t, S2W, 19 November 1992



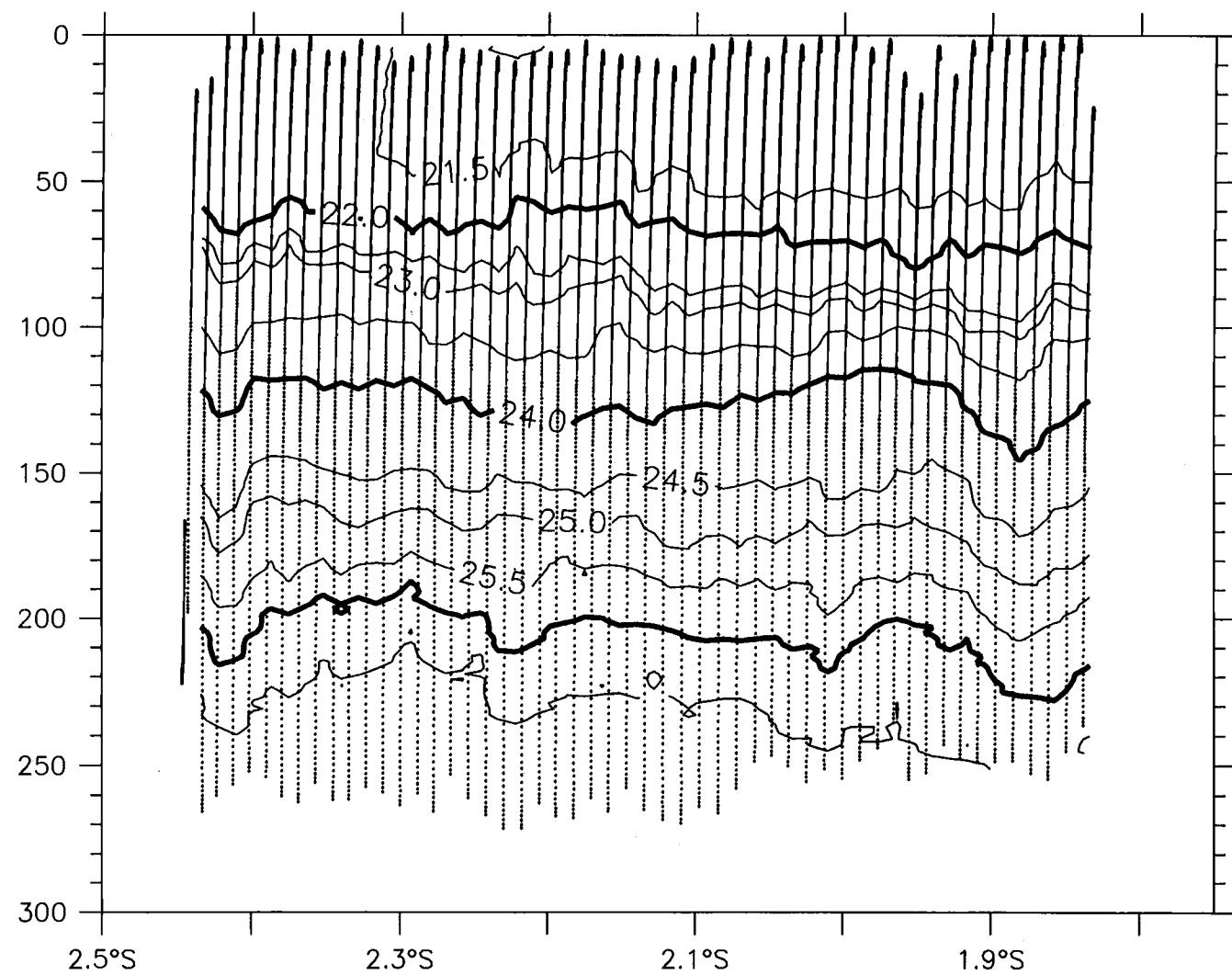
Sigma-t, S2W, 20 November 1992



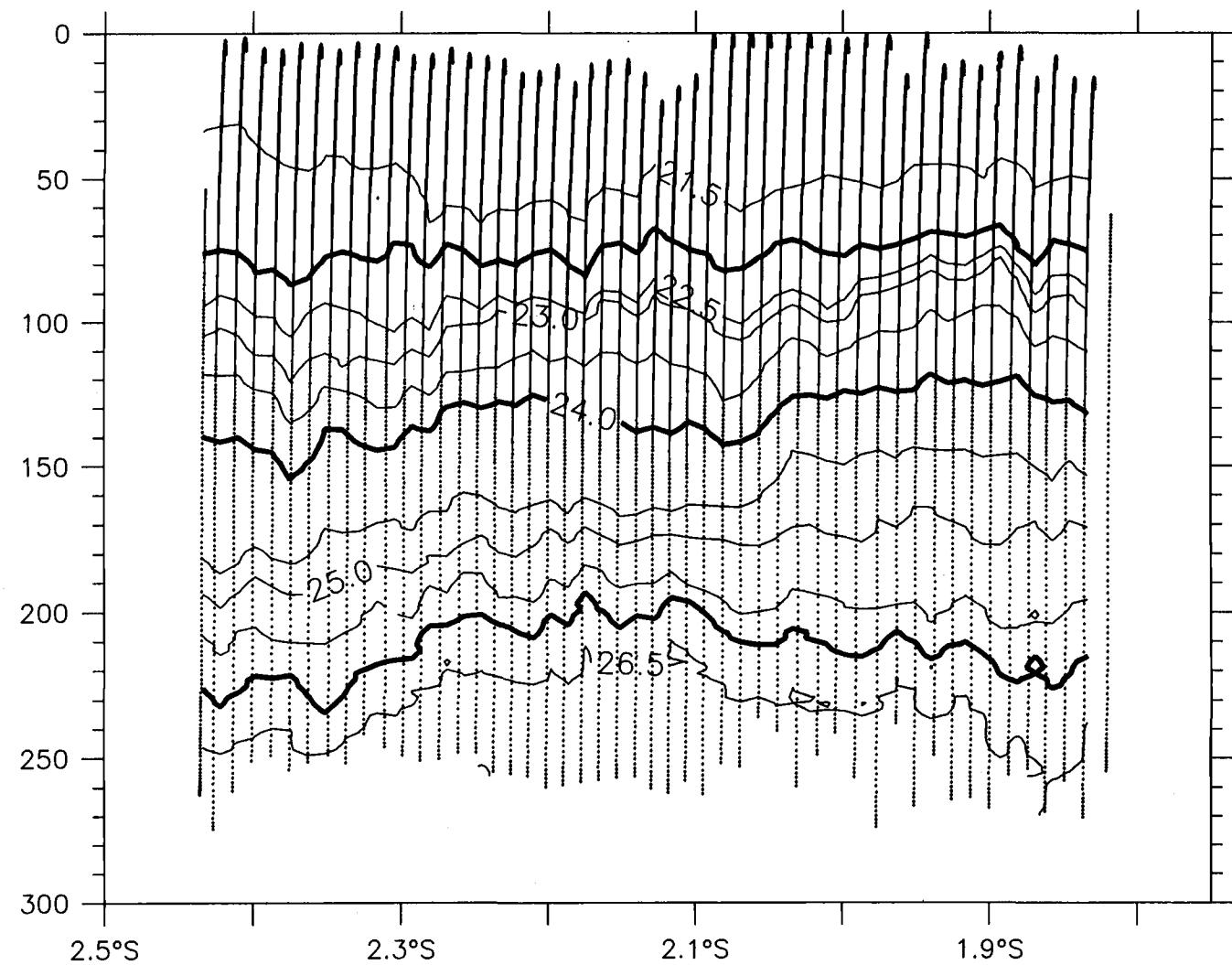
Sigma-t, S2W, 22 November 1992



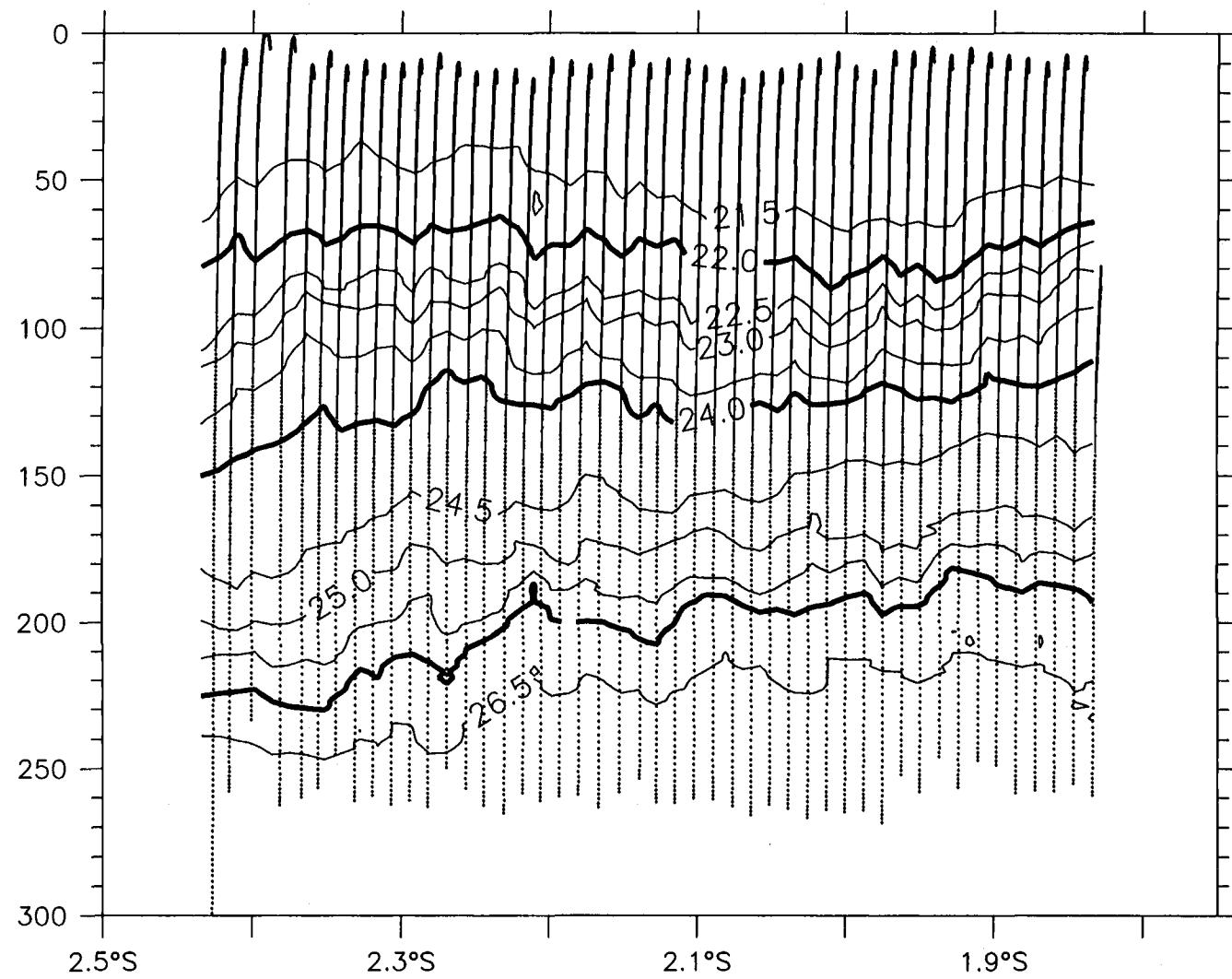
Sigma-t, S2W, 24 November 1992



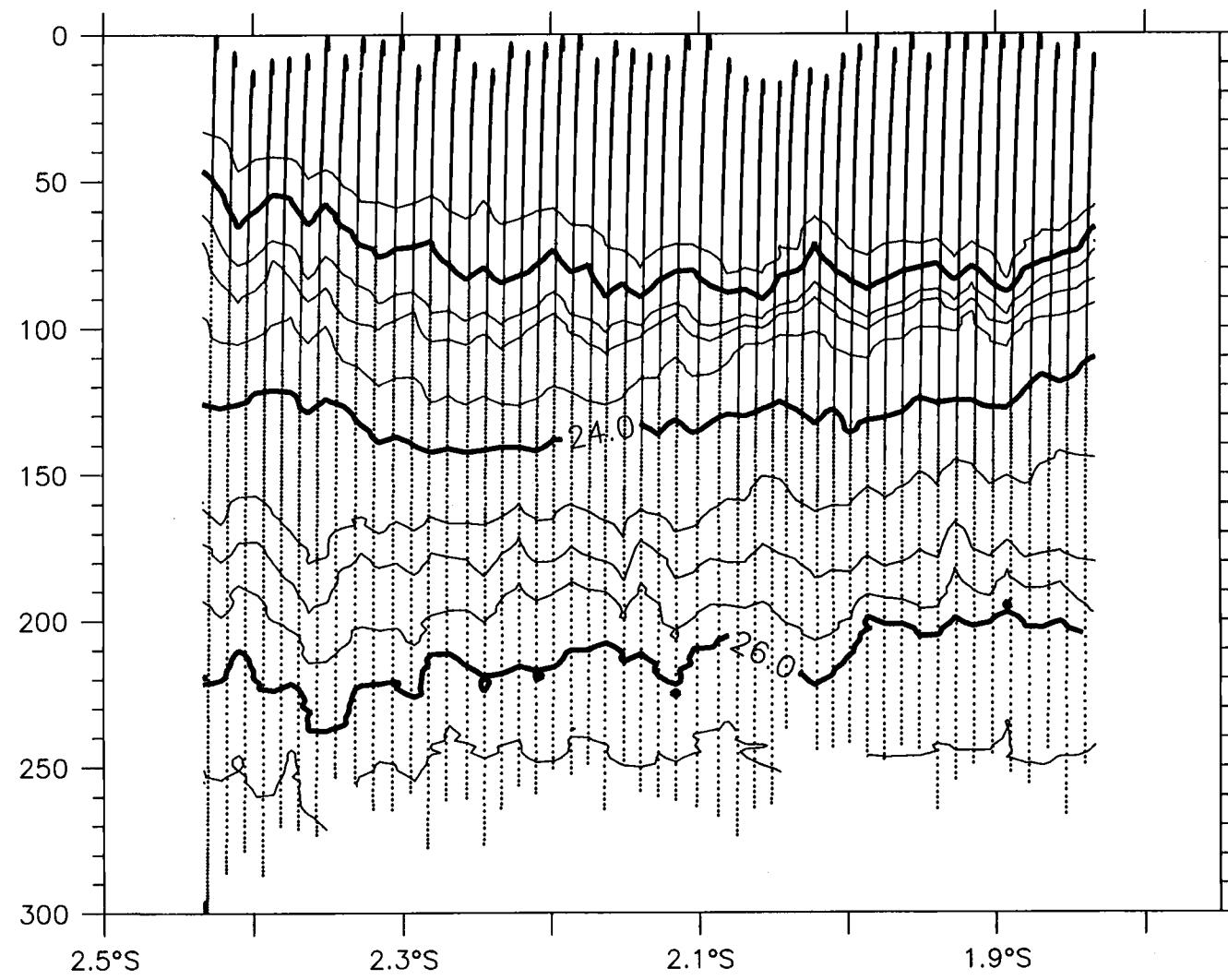
Sigma-t, S2W, 25 November 1992



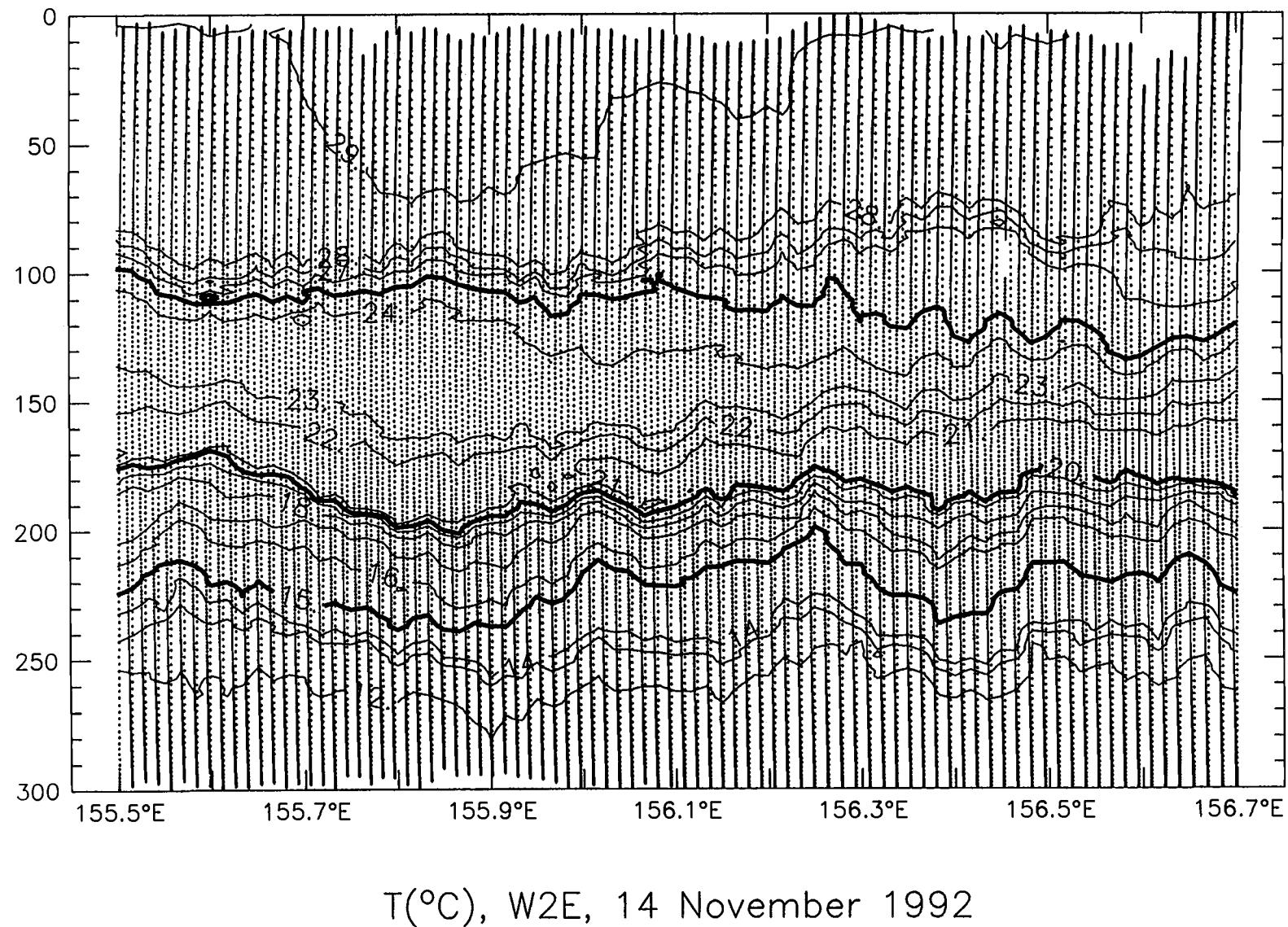
Sigma-t, S2W, 26 November 1992

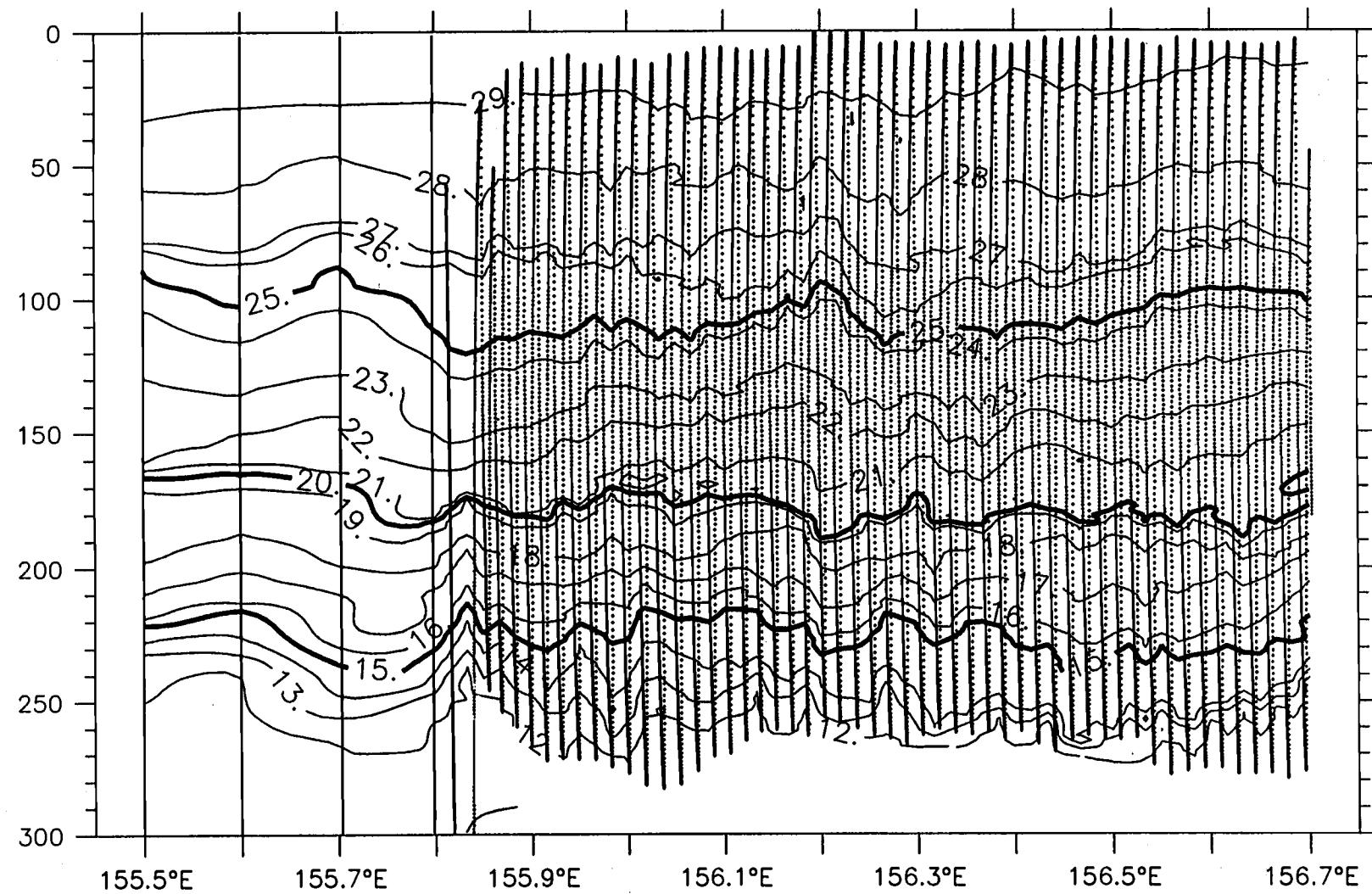


Sigma-t, S2W, 28 November 1992

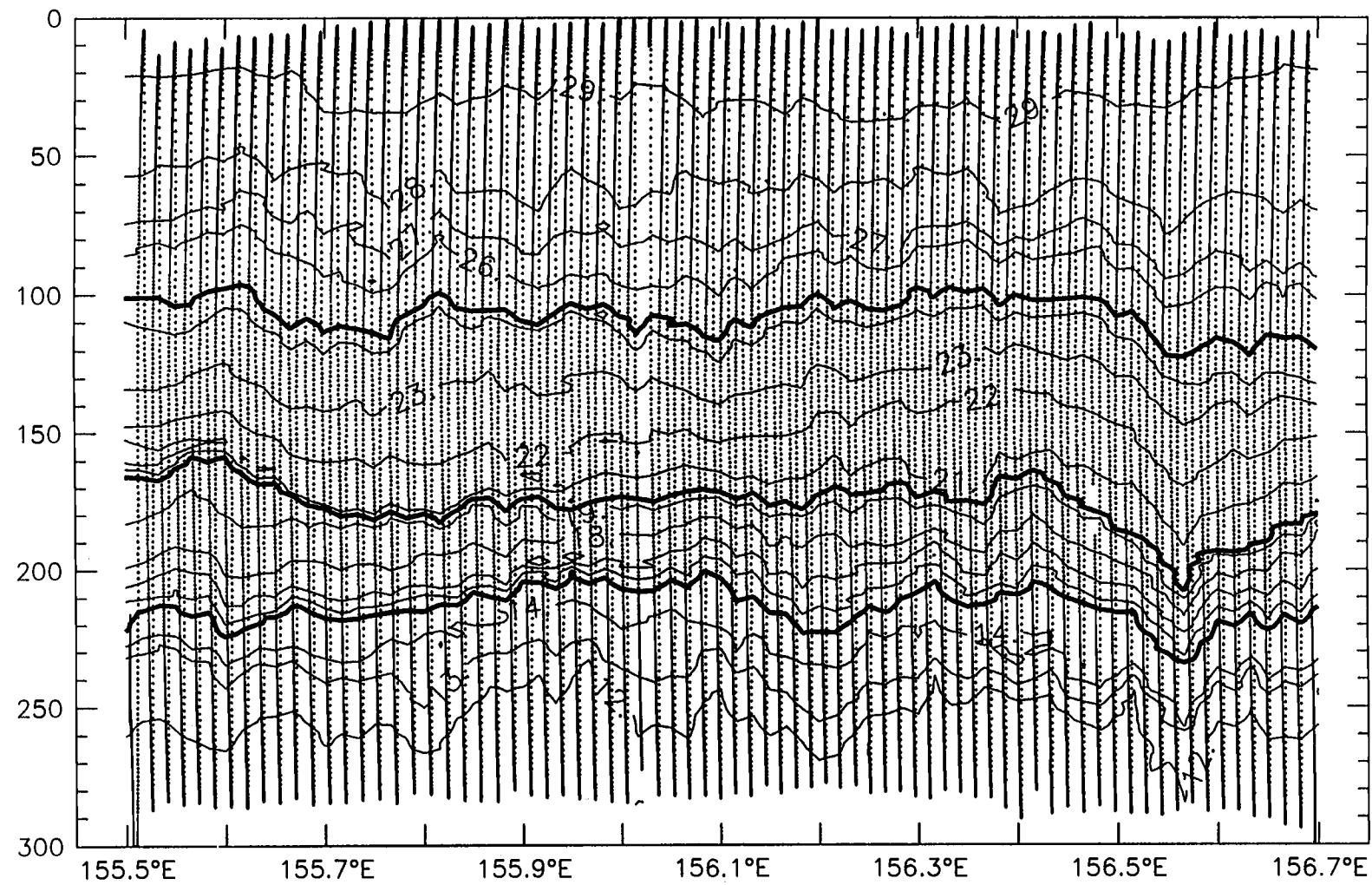


Sigma-t, S2W, 30 November 1992

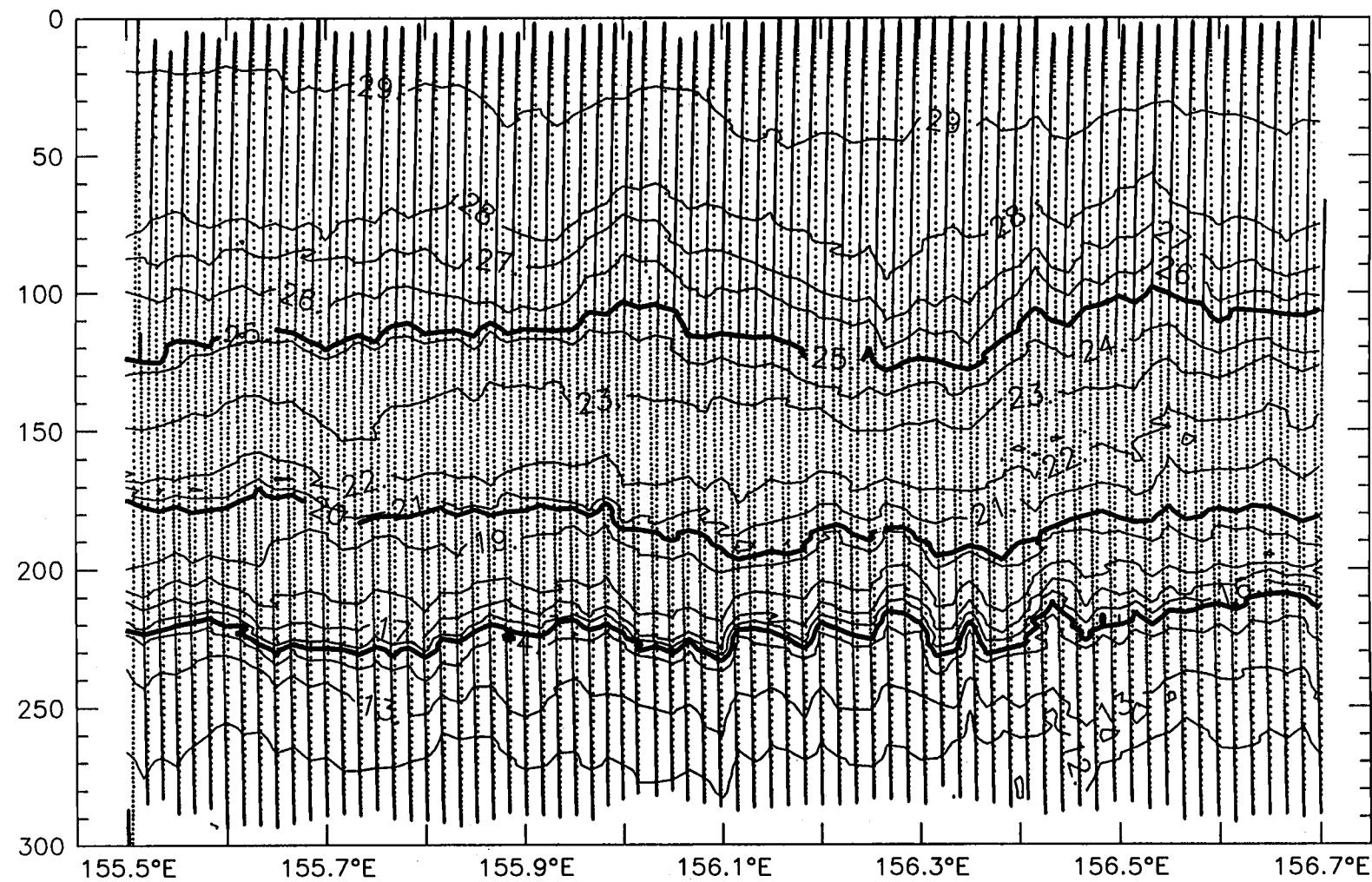




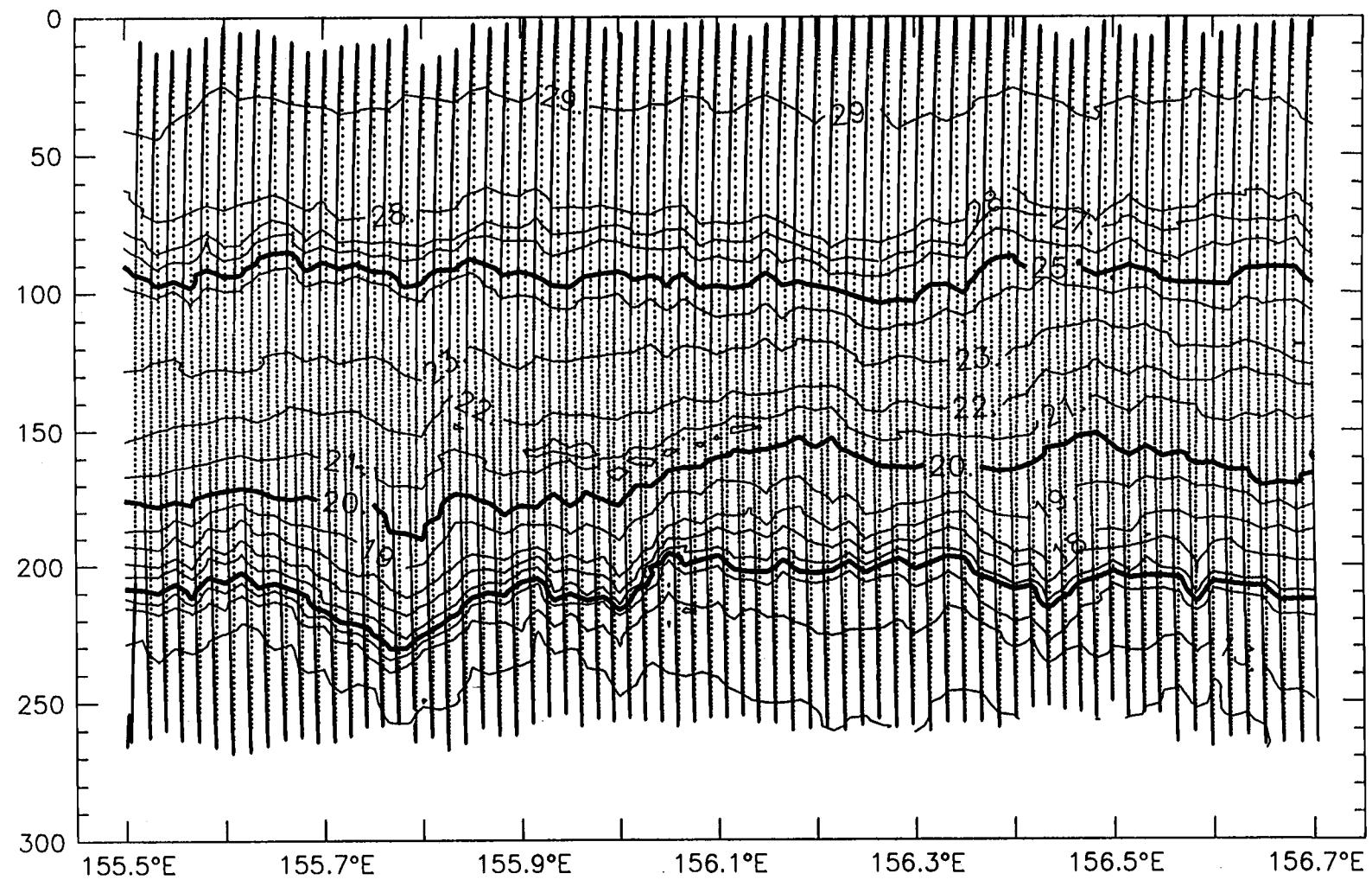
T( $^{\circ}$ C), W2E, 16 November 1992



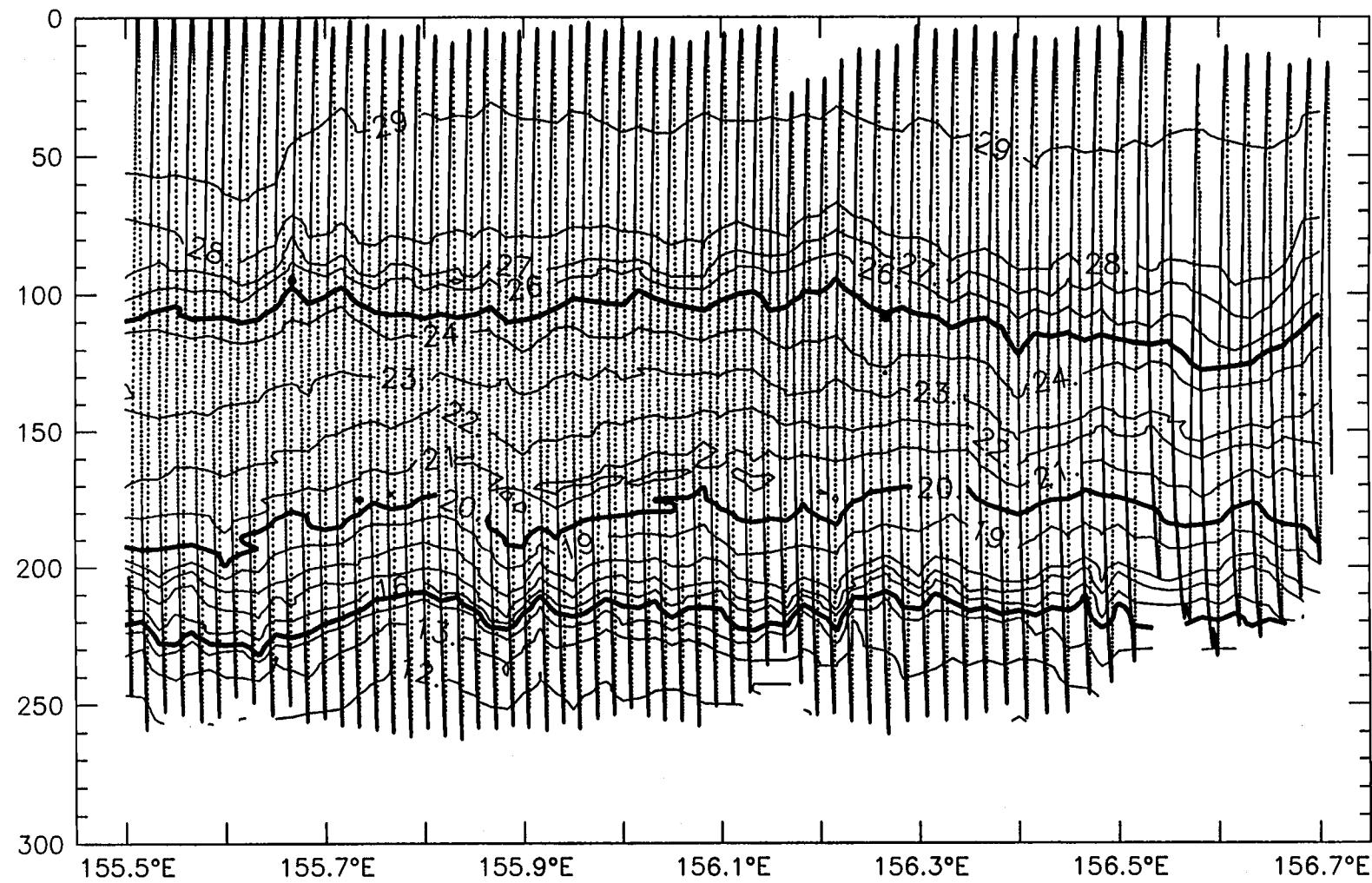
$T$ (°C), W2E, 18 November 1992



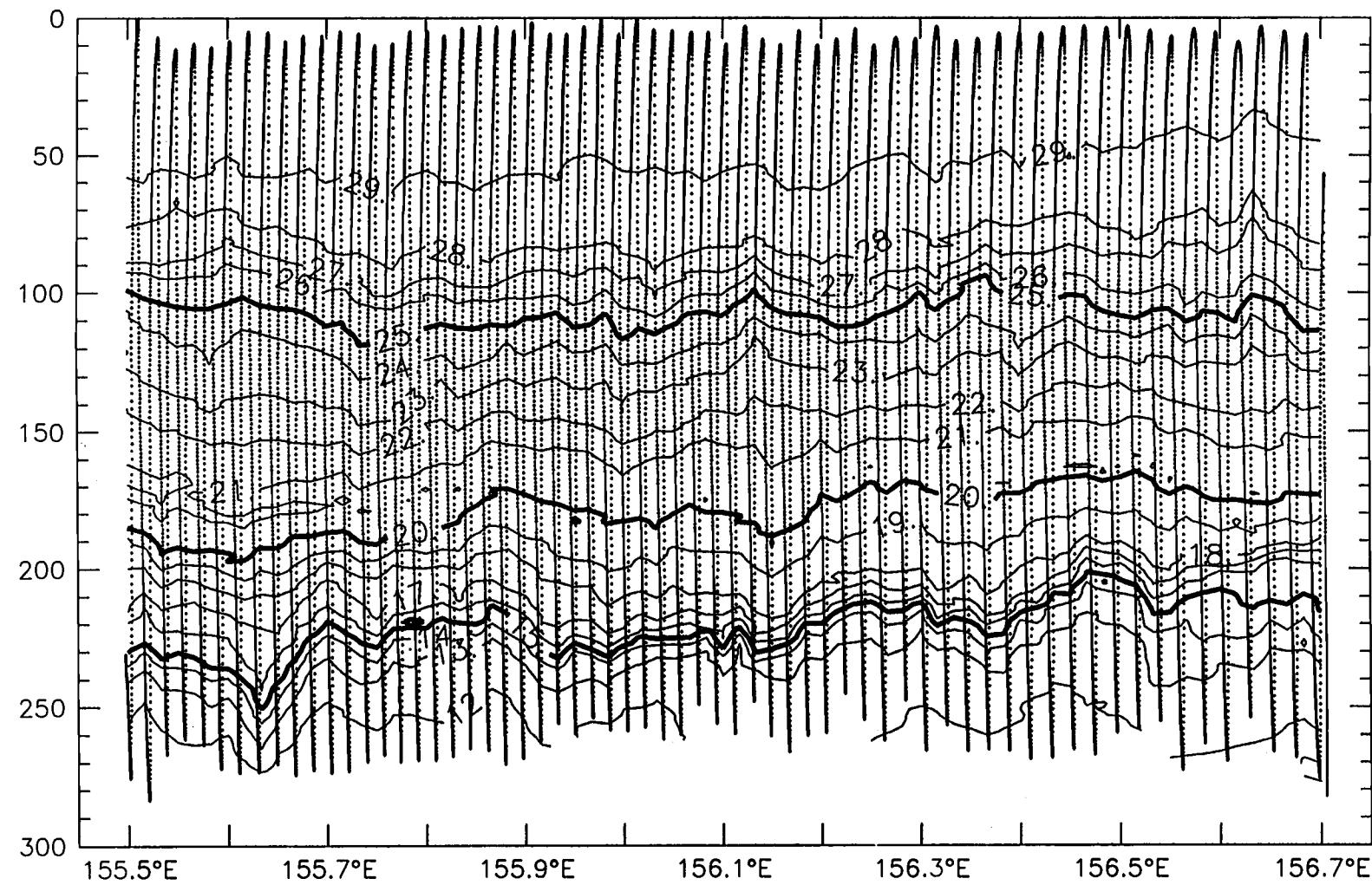
T( $^{\circ}$ C), W2E, 19 November 1992



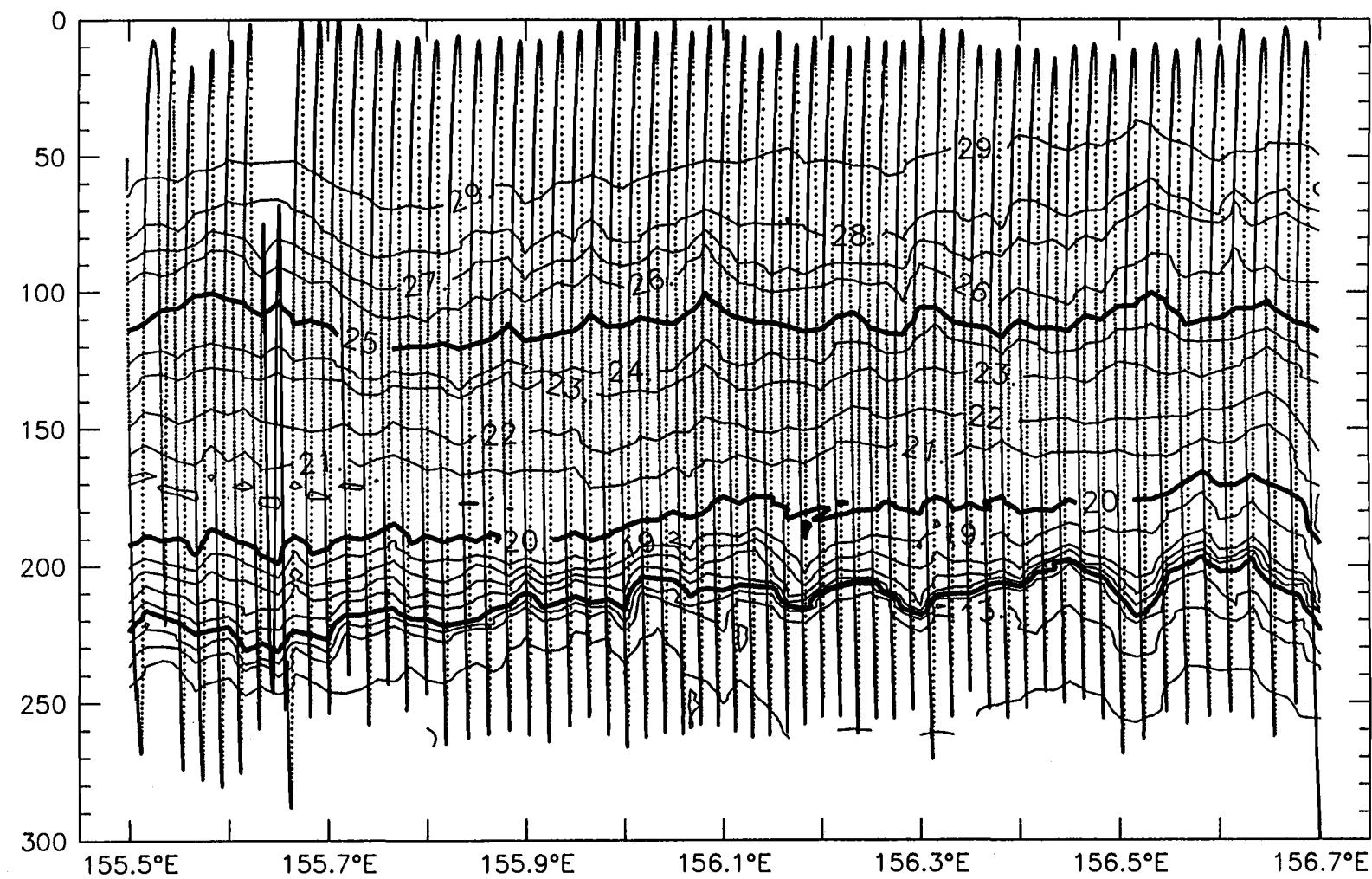
T( $^{\circ}$ C), W2E, 23 November 1992



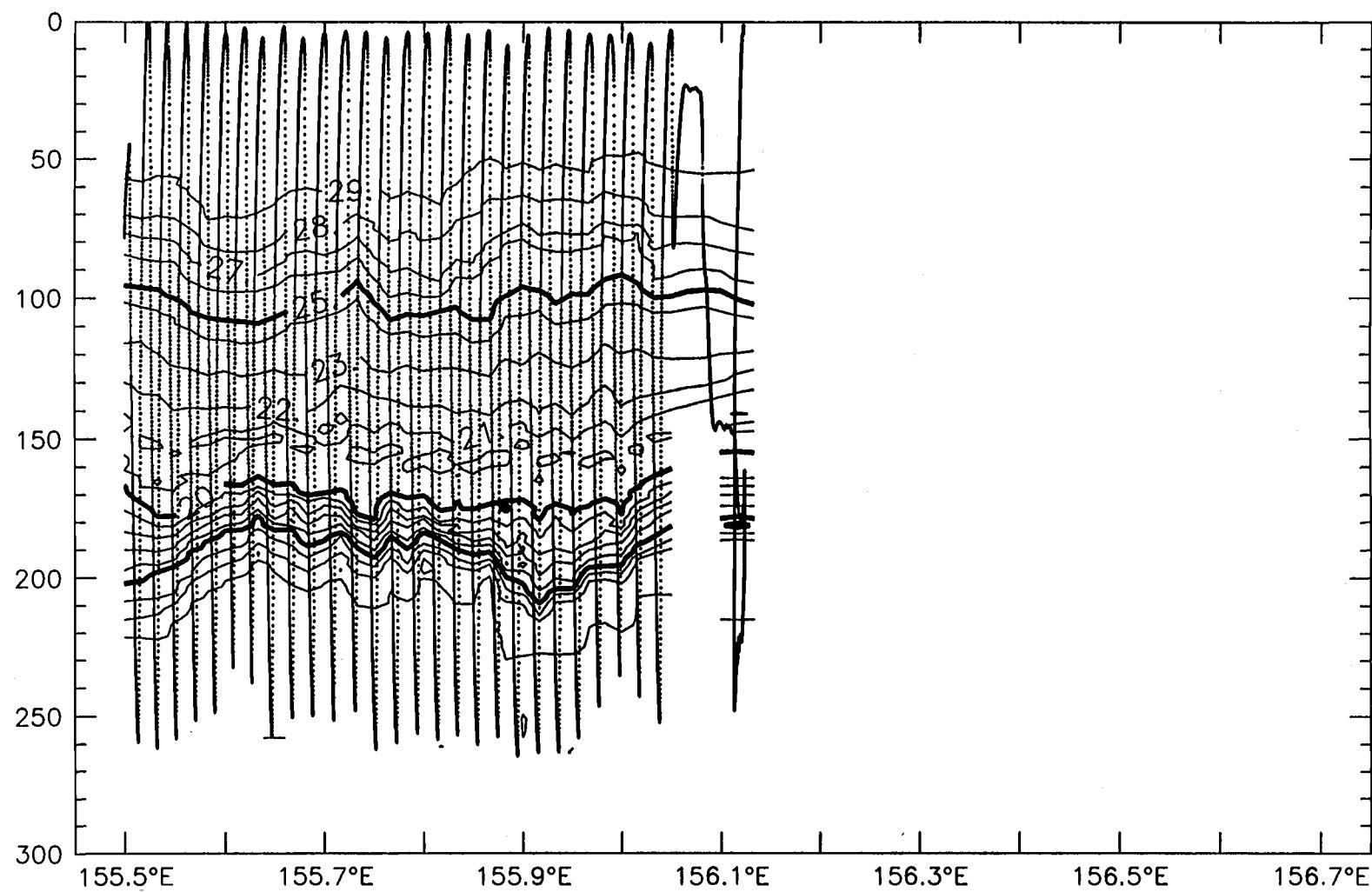
T(°C), W2E, 24 November 1992



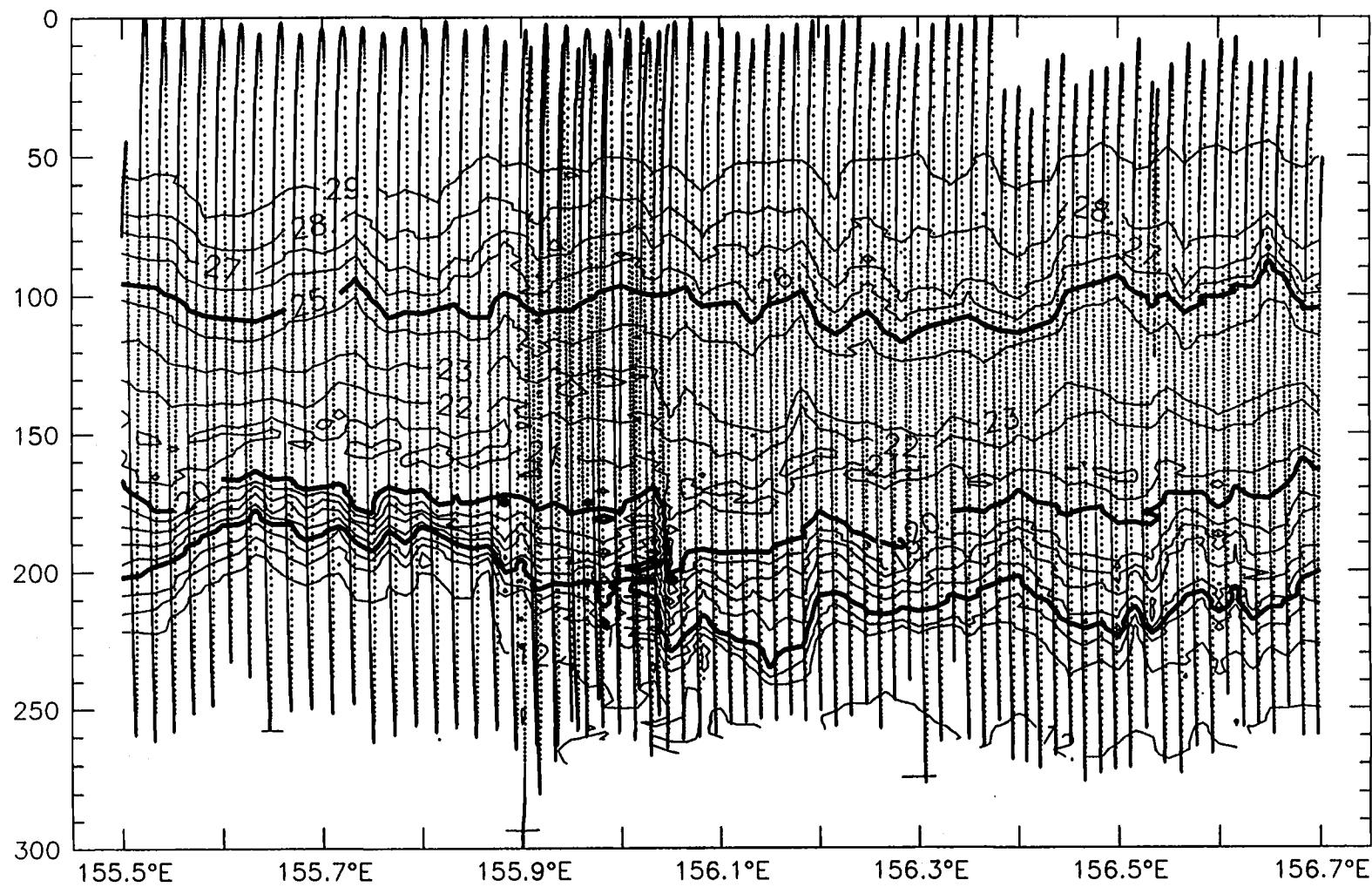
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , W2E, 25 November 1992



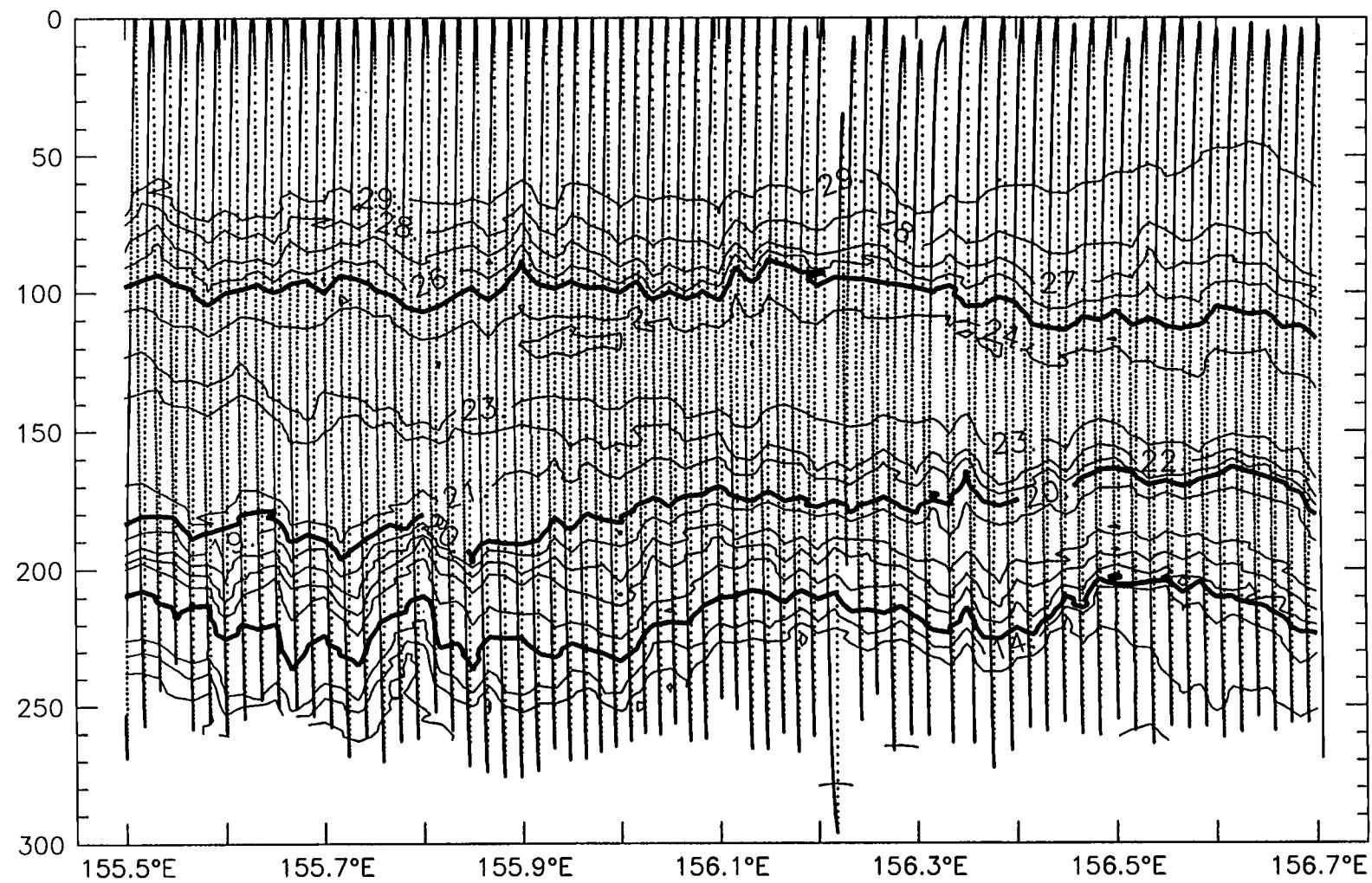
$T$ (°C), W2E, 27 November 1992



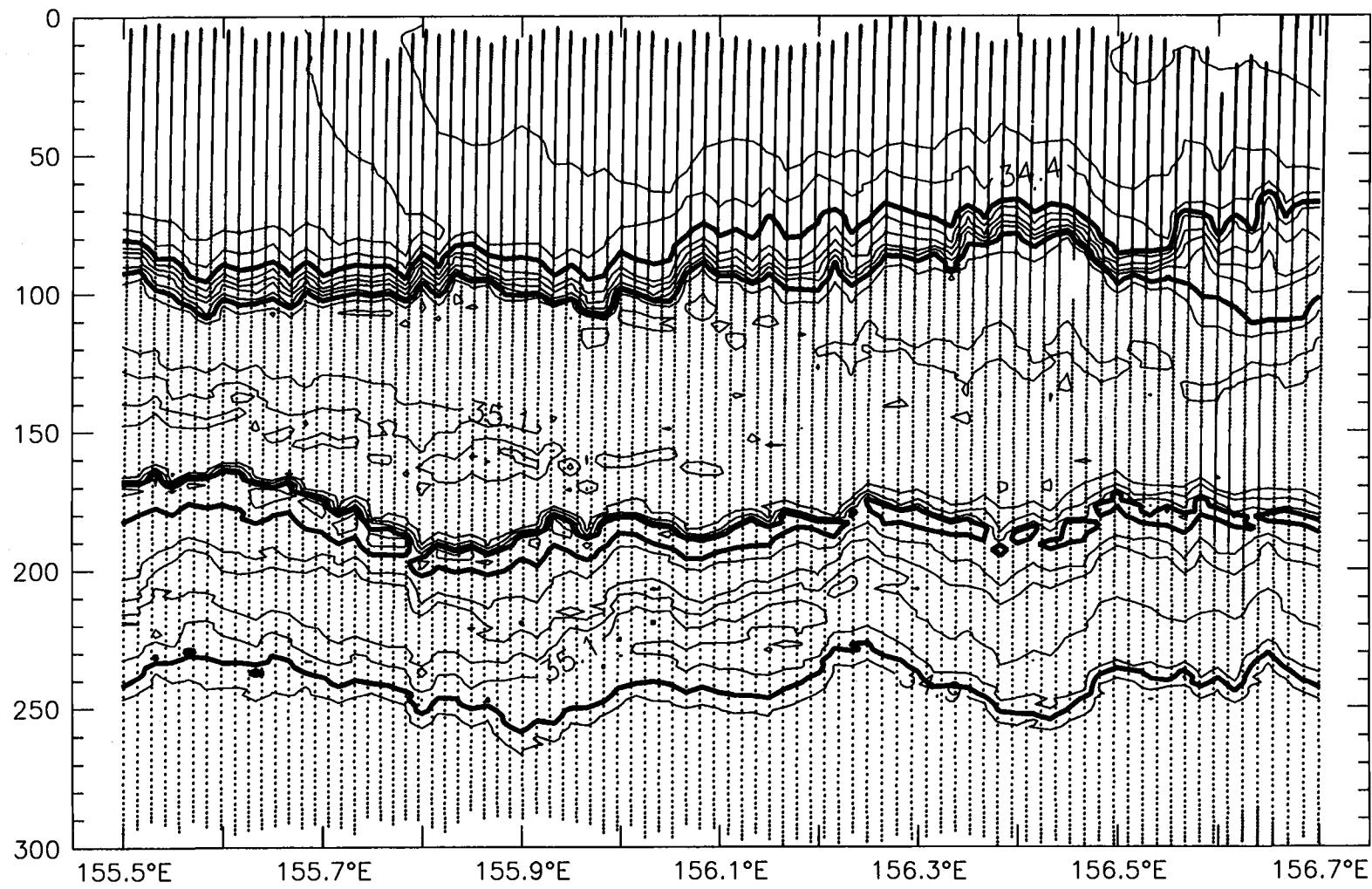
T( $^{\circ}$ C), W2E, 28 November 1992



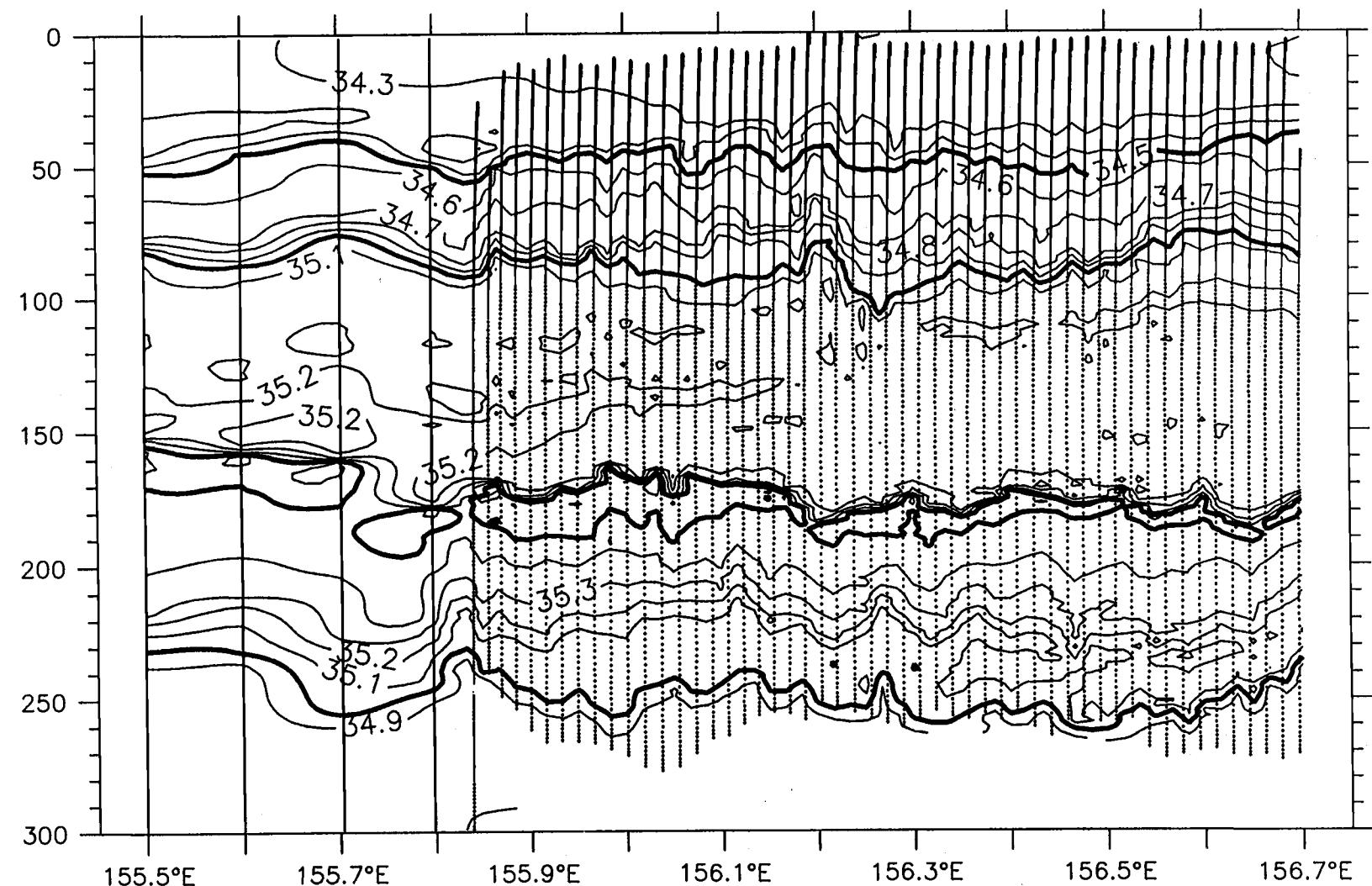
$T$ (°C), W2E, 28–29 November 1992



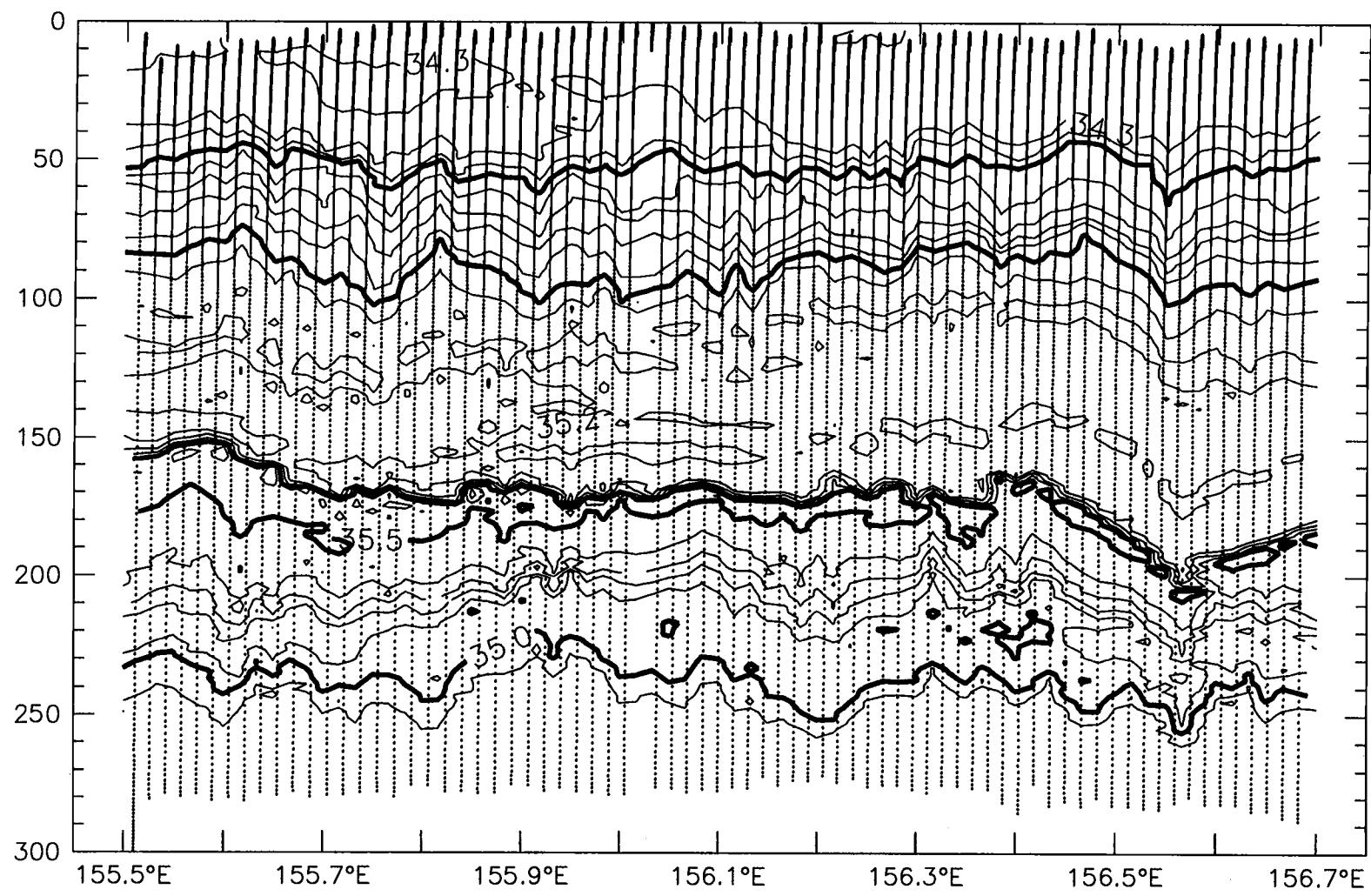
$T(\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C})$ , W2E, 30 November 1992



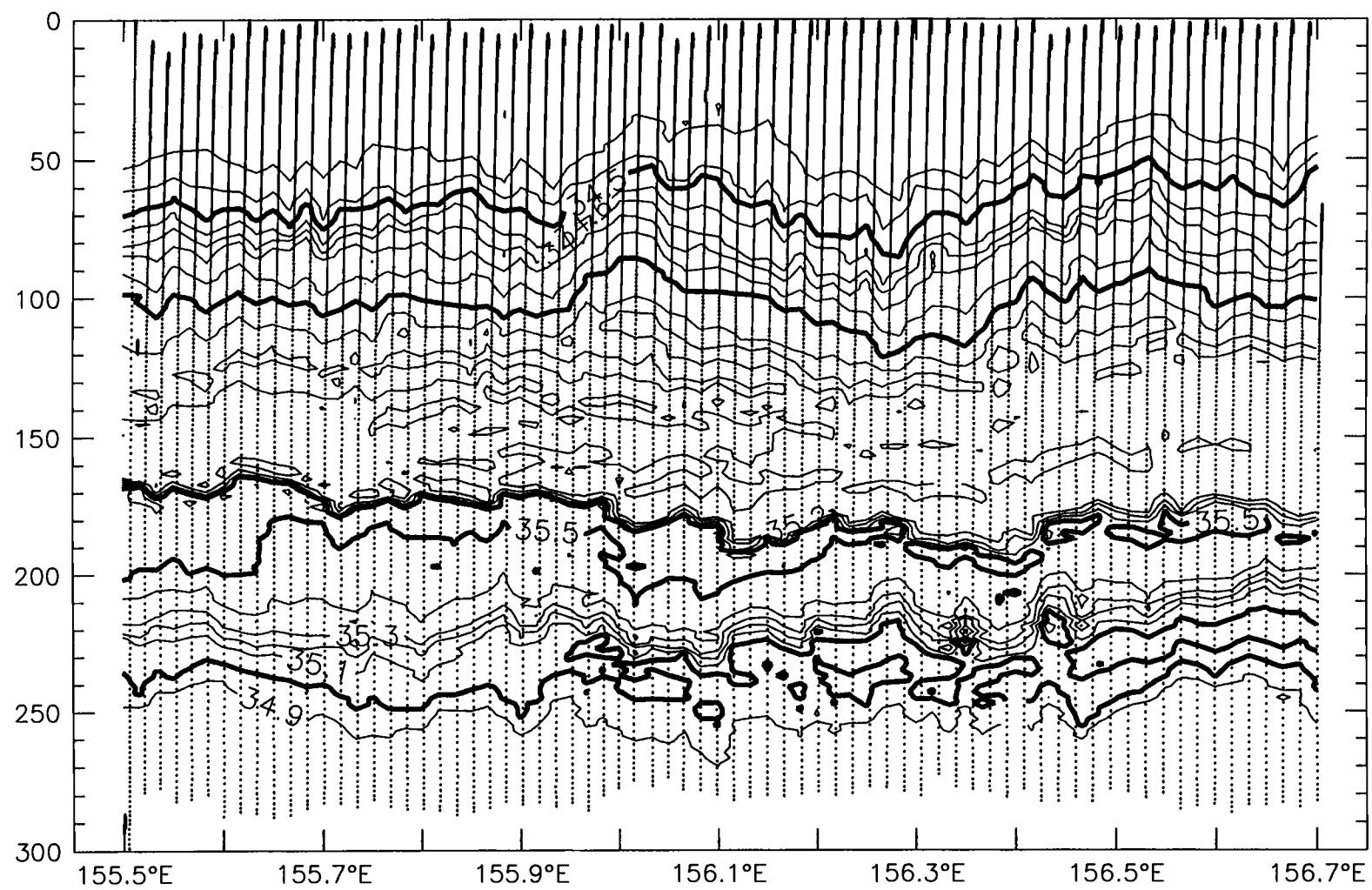
$S(\text{psu})$ , W2E, 14 November 1992



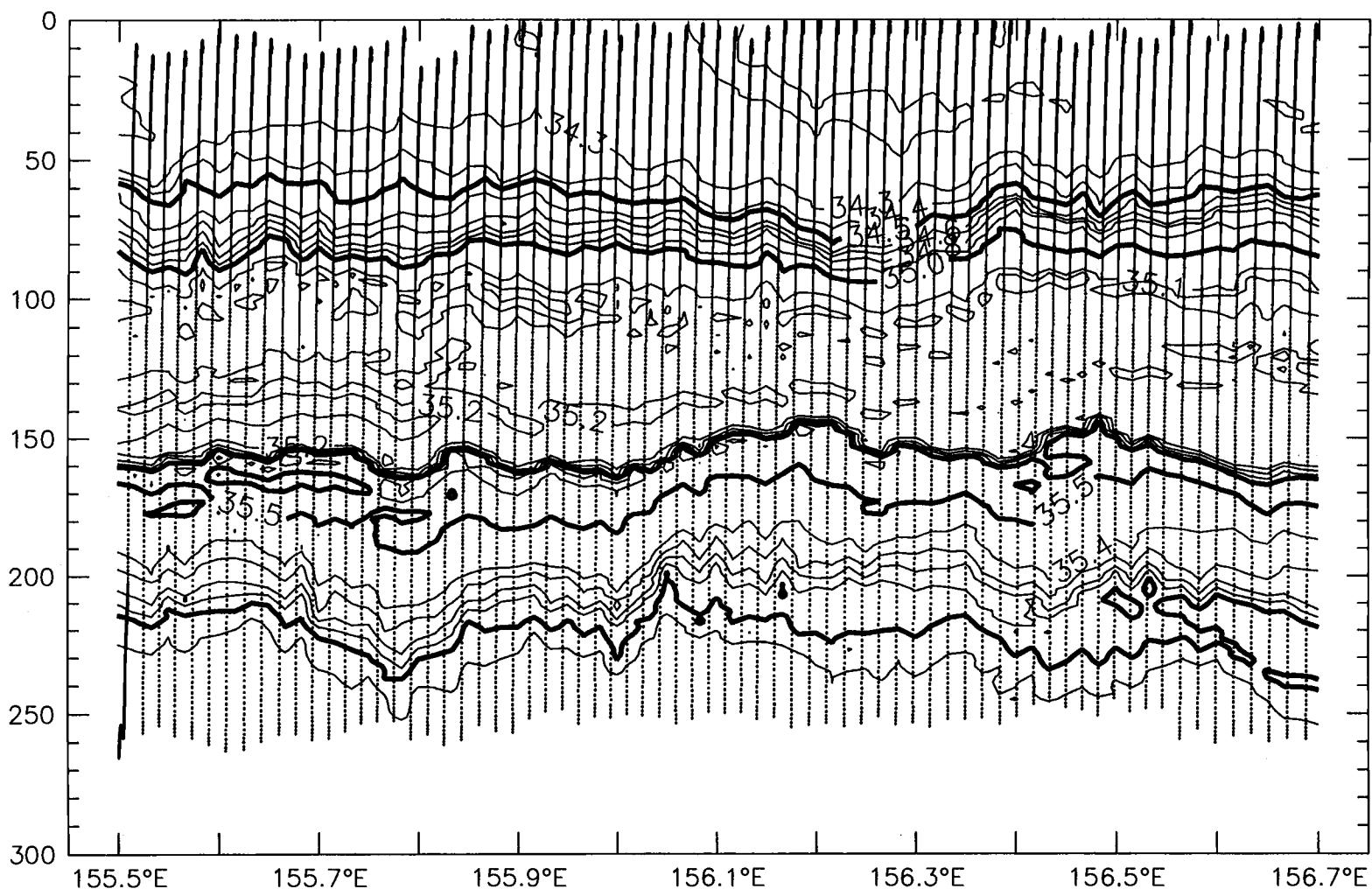
S(psu), W2E, 16 November 1992



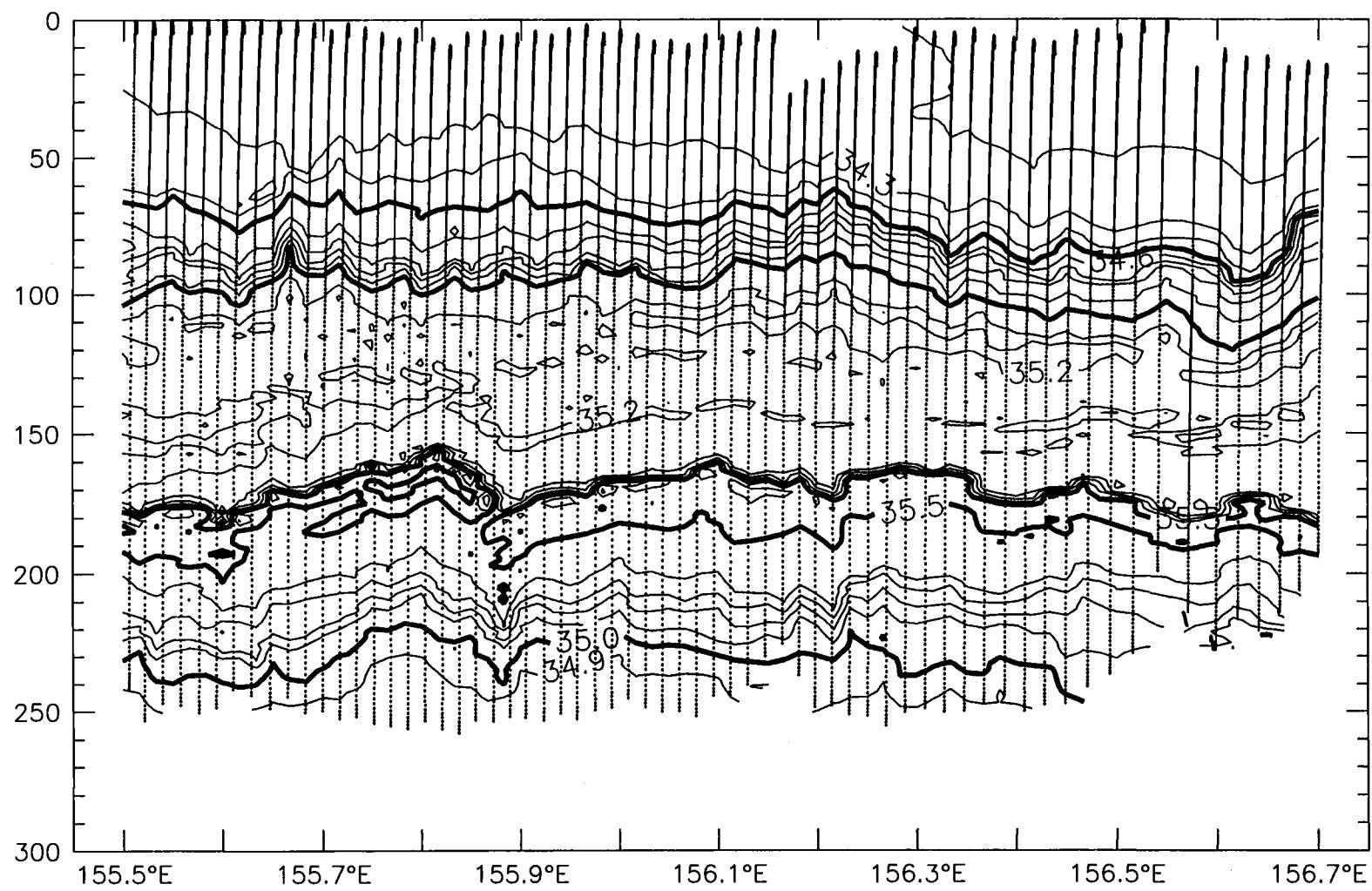
S(psu), W2E, 18 November 1992



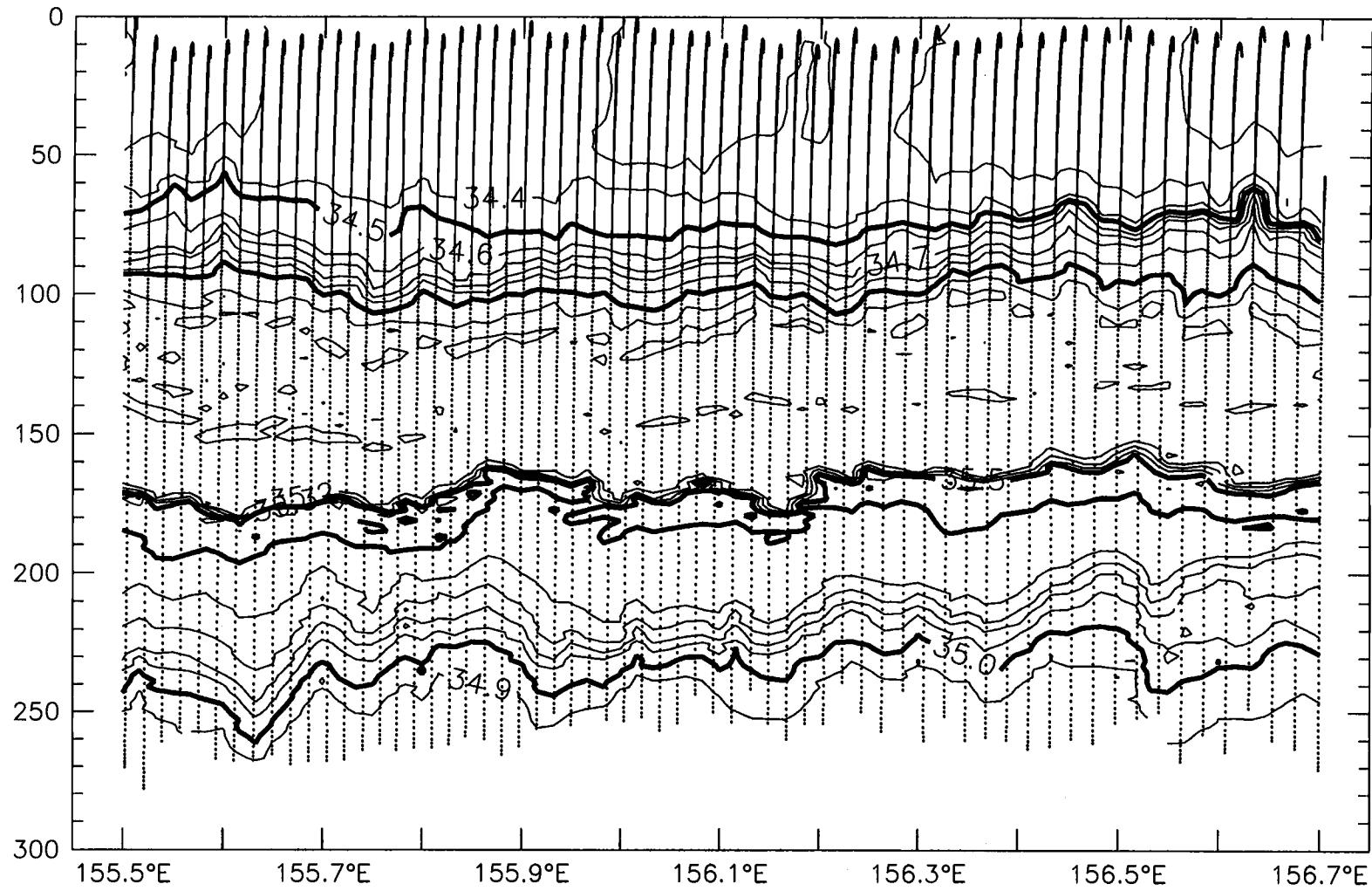
$S(\text{psu})$ , W2E, 19 November 1992



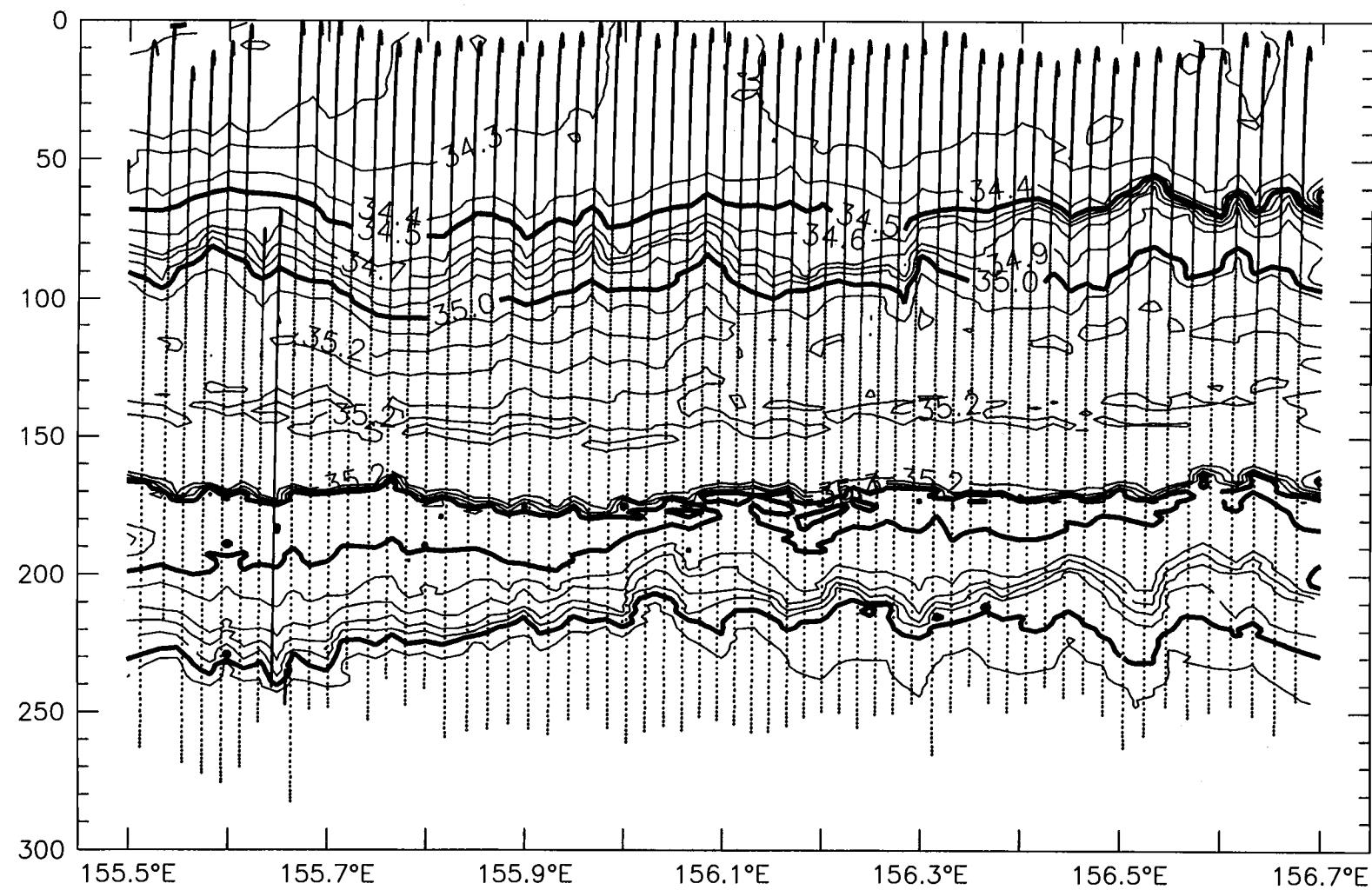
S(psu), W2E, 23 November 1992



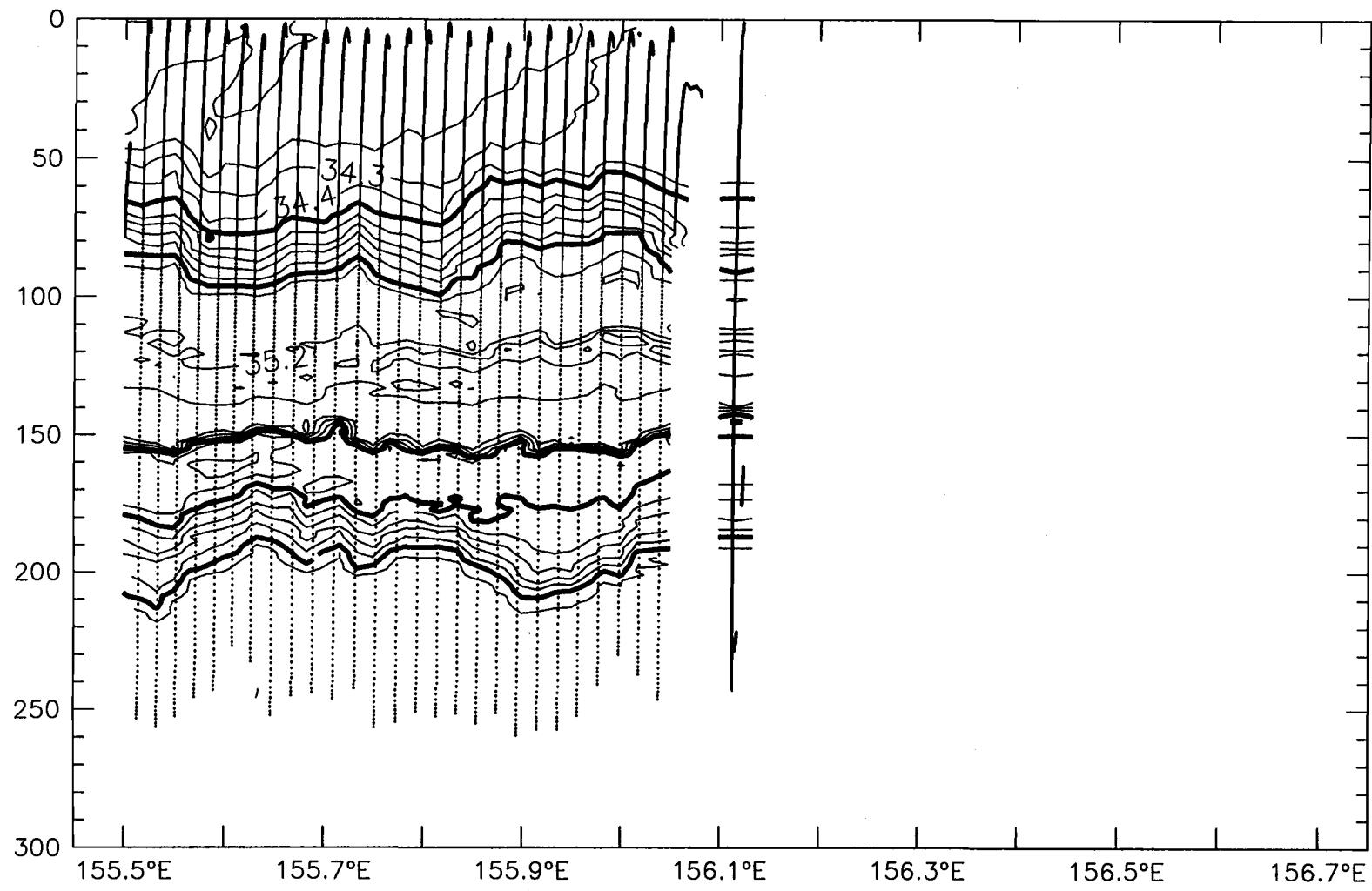
S(psu), W2E, 24 November 1992



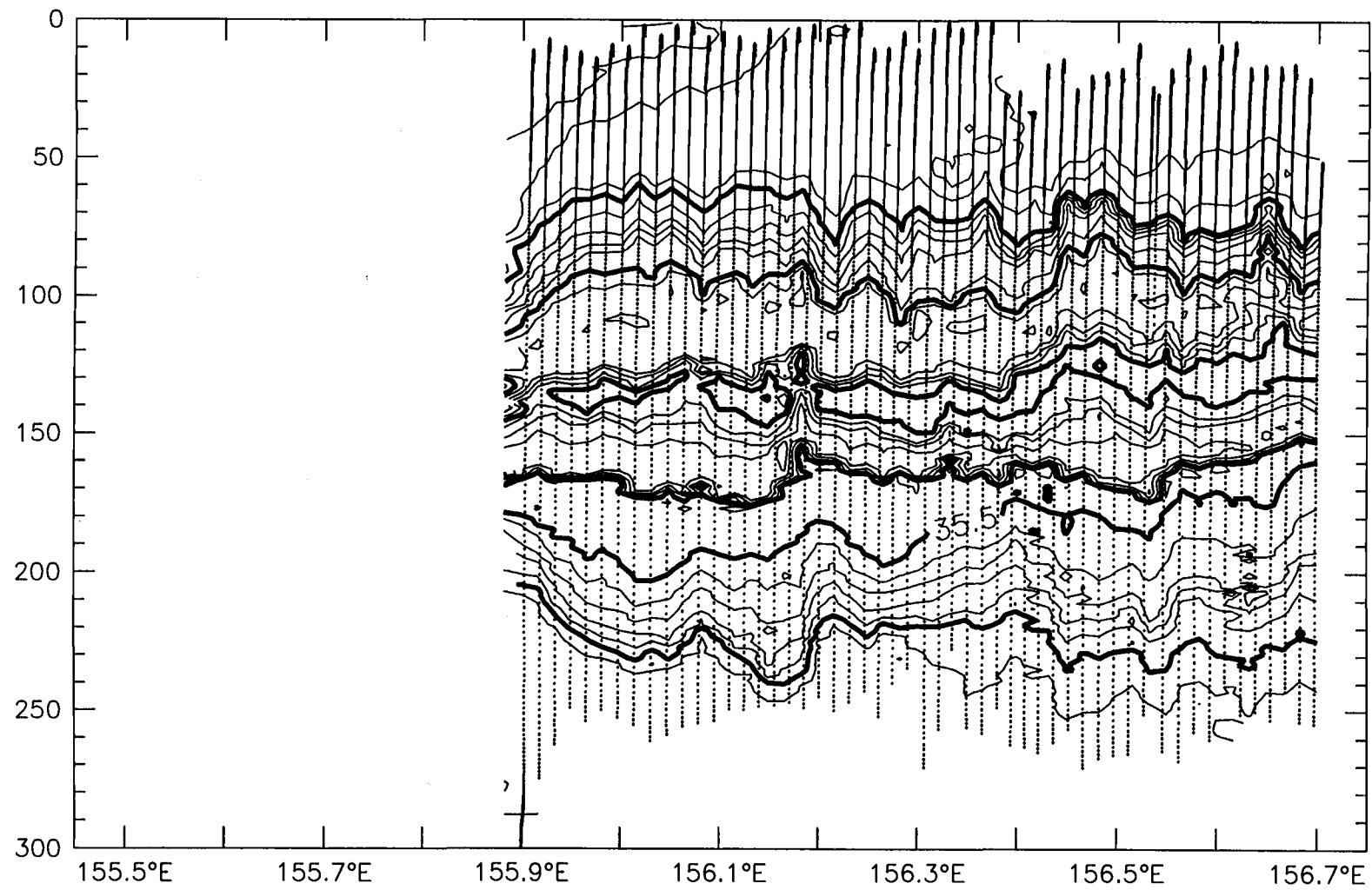
S(psu), W2E, 25 November 1992



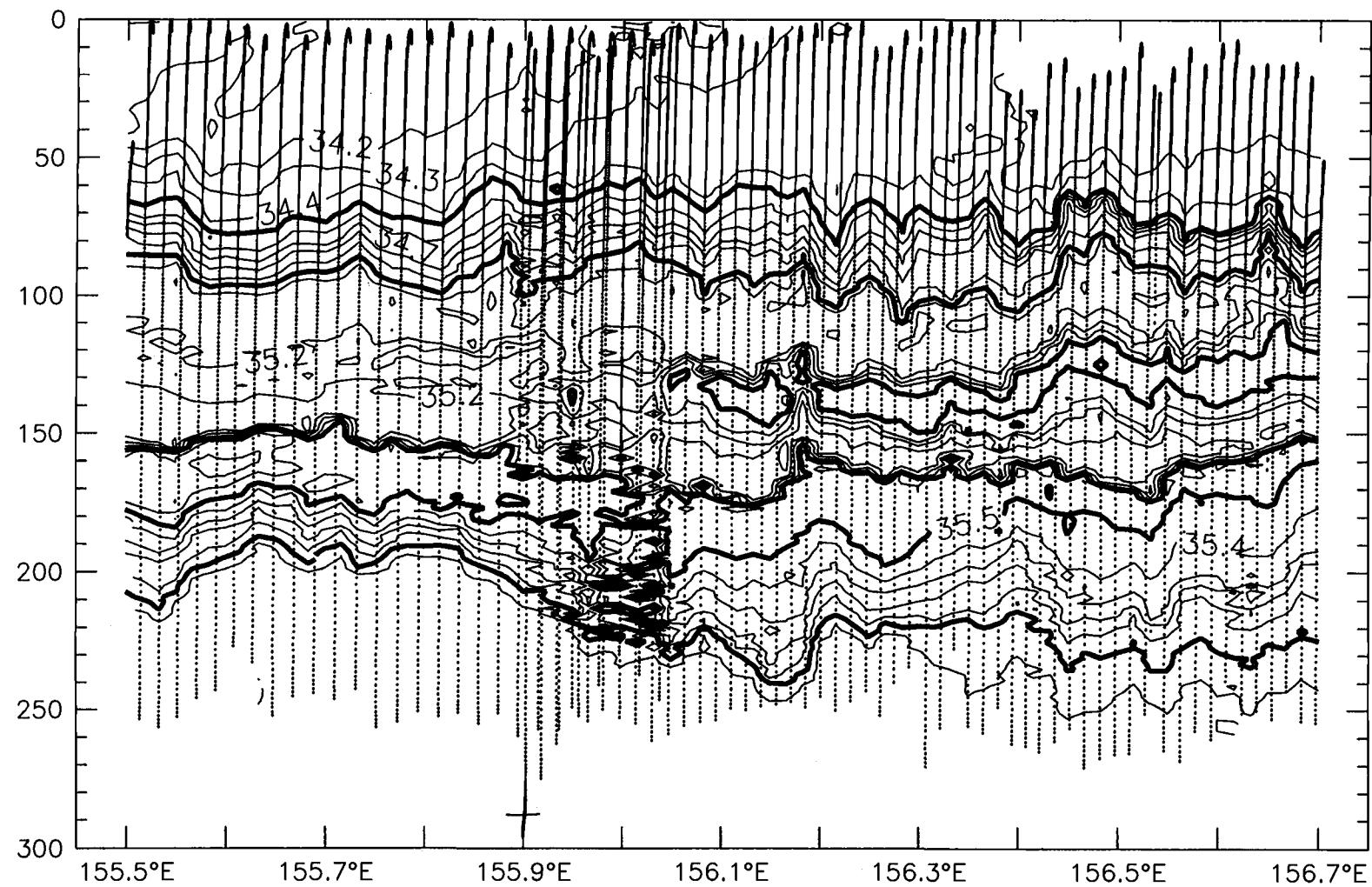
S(psu), W2E, 27 November 1992



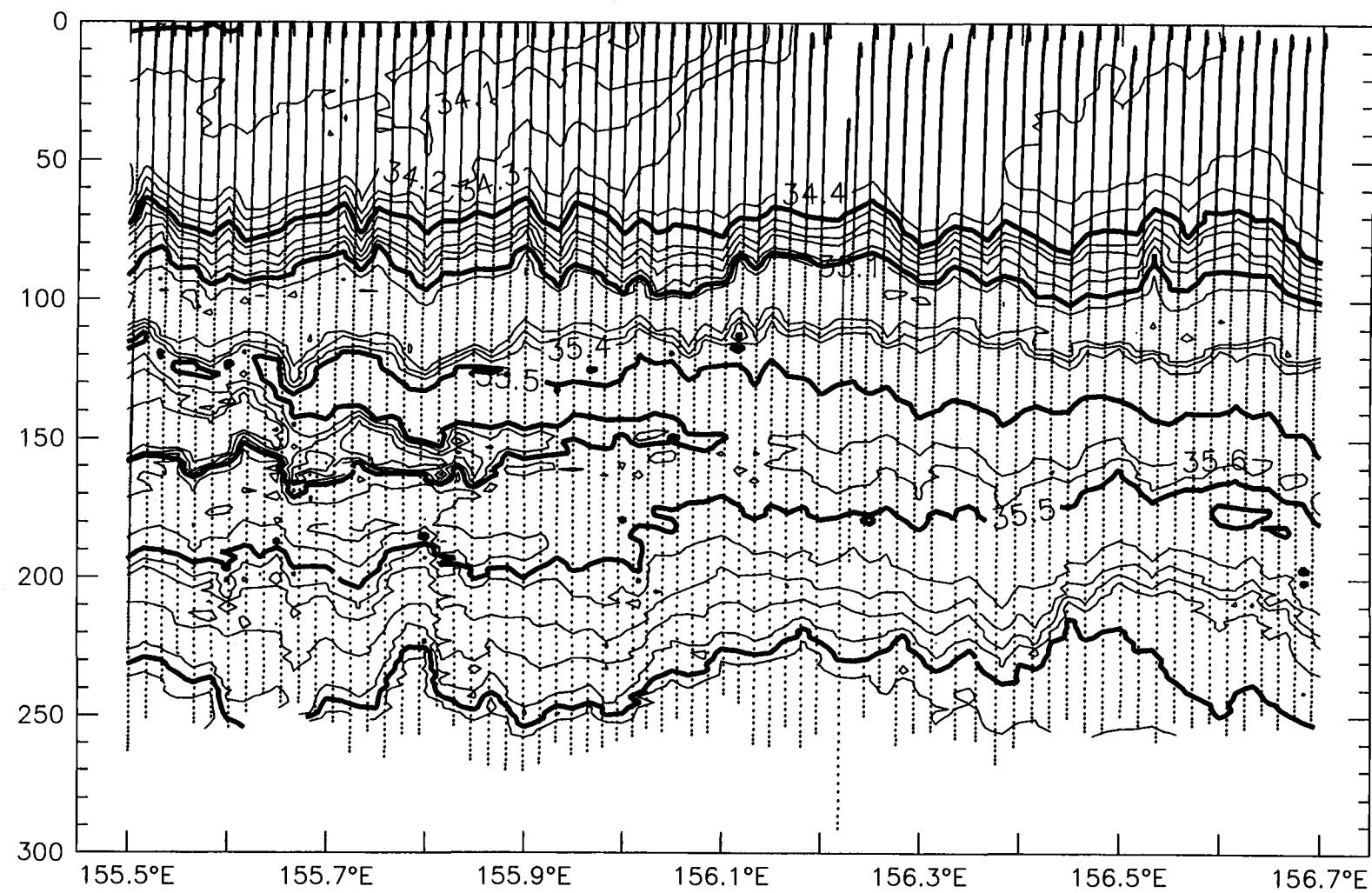
S(psu), W2E, 28 November 1992



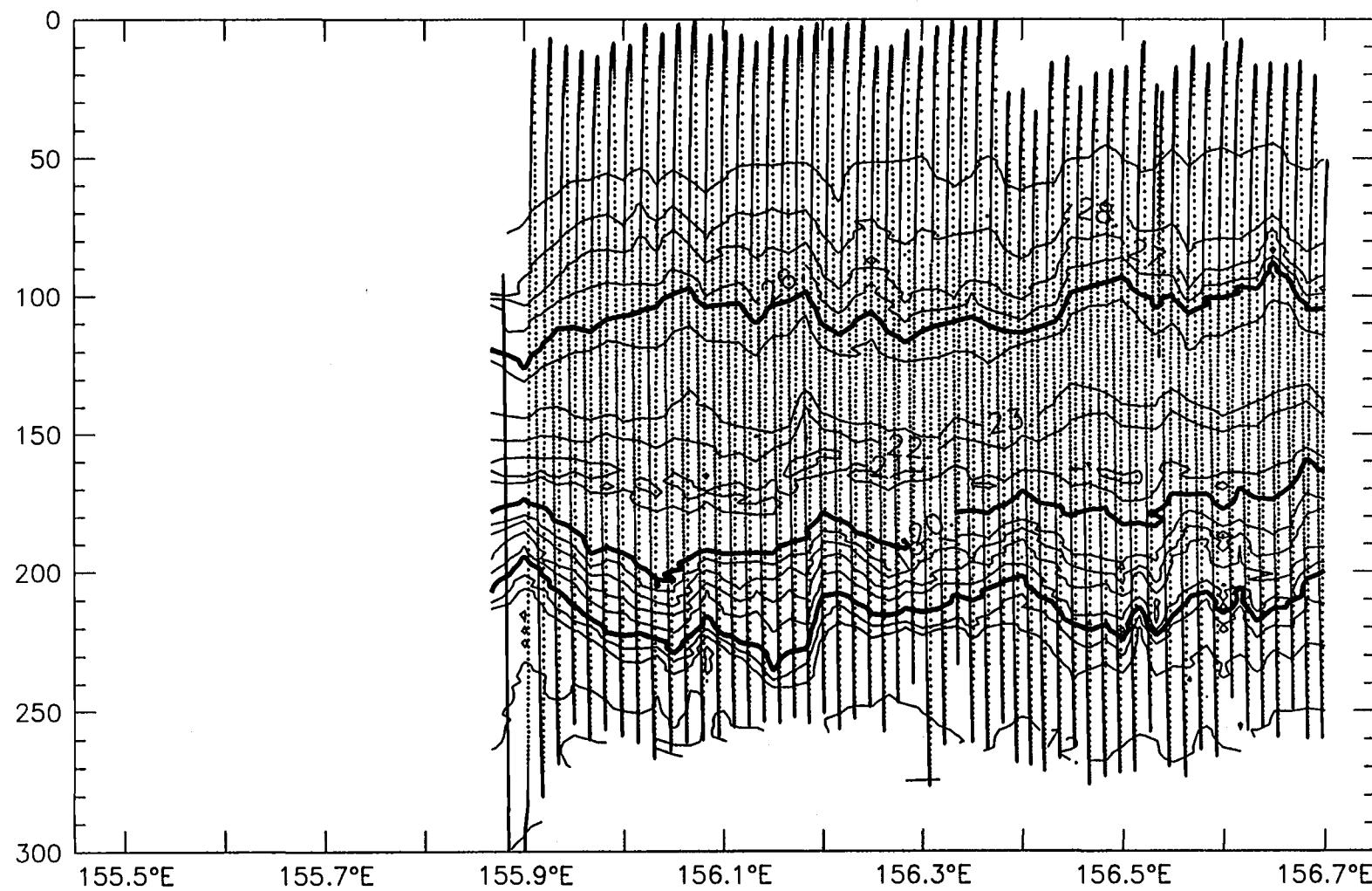
$S(\text{psu})$ , W2E, 29 November 1992



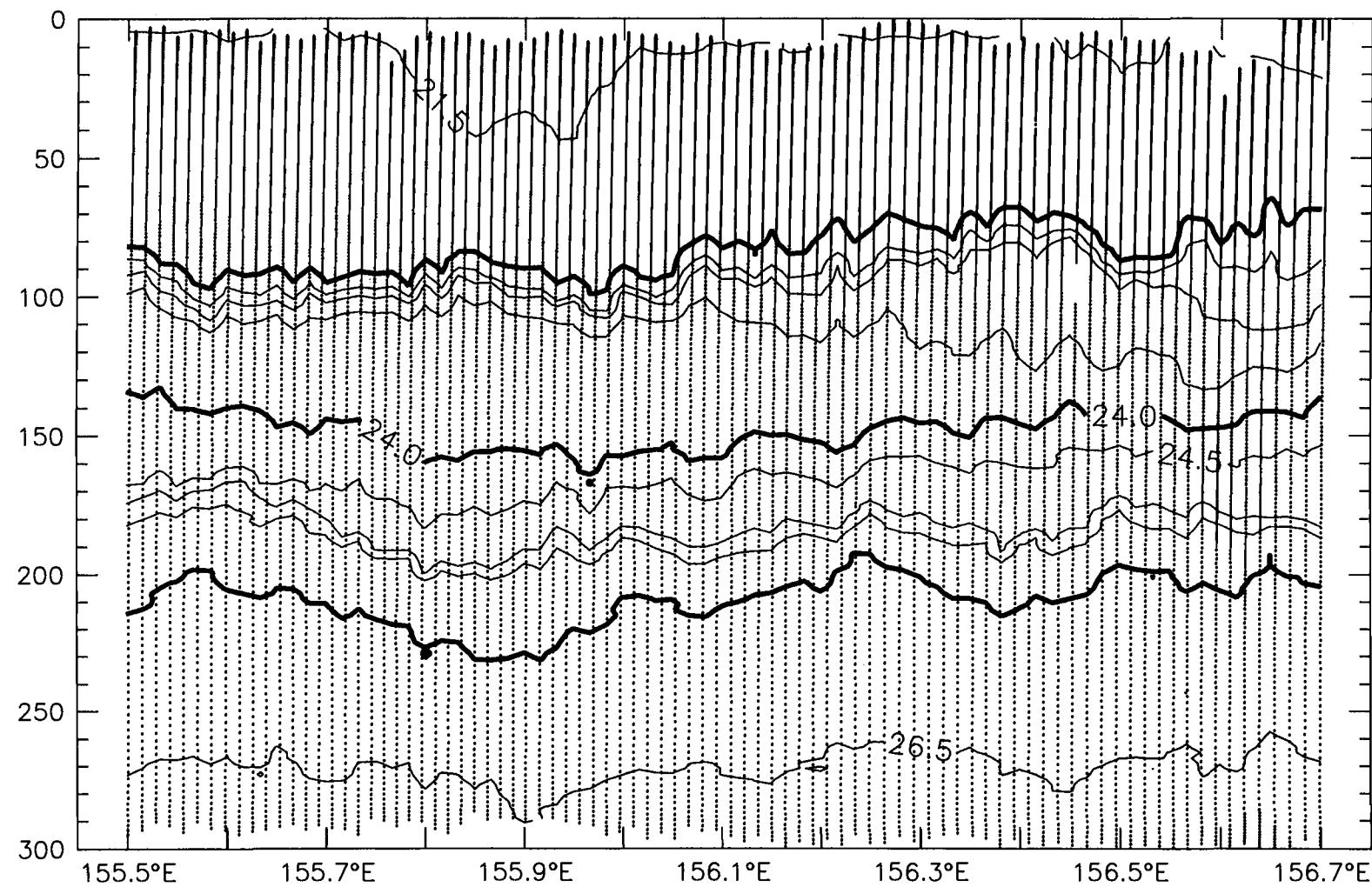
S(psu), W2E, 28–29 November 1992



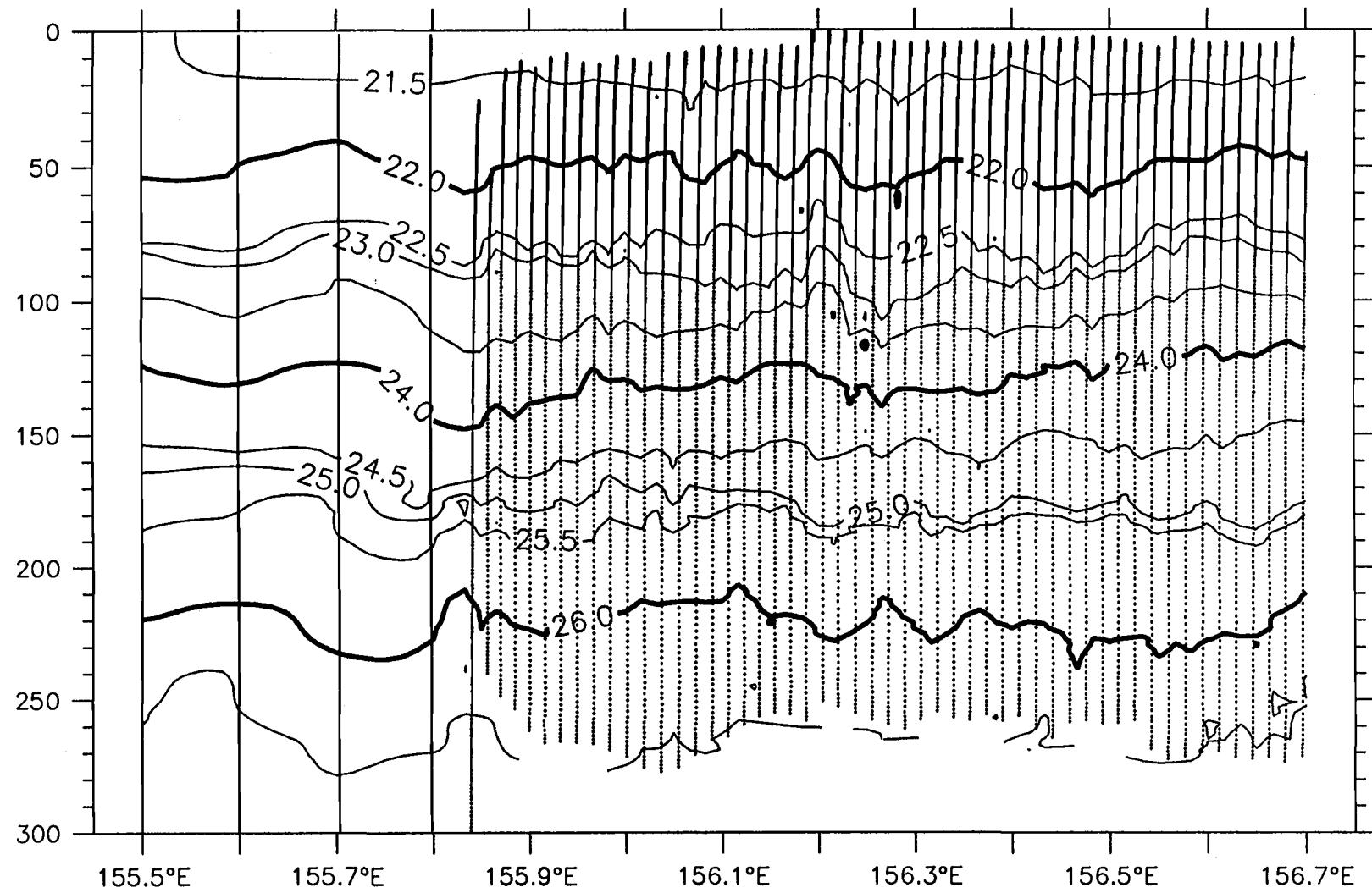
$S$ (psu), W2E, 30 November 1992



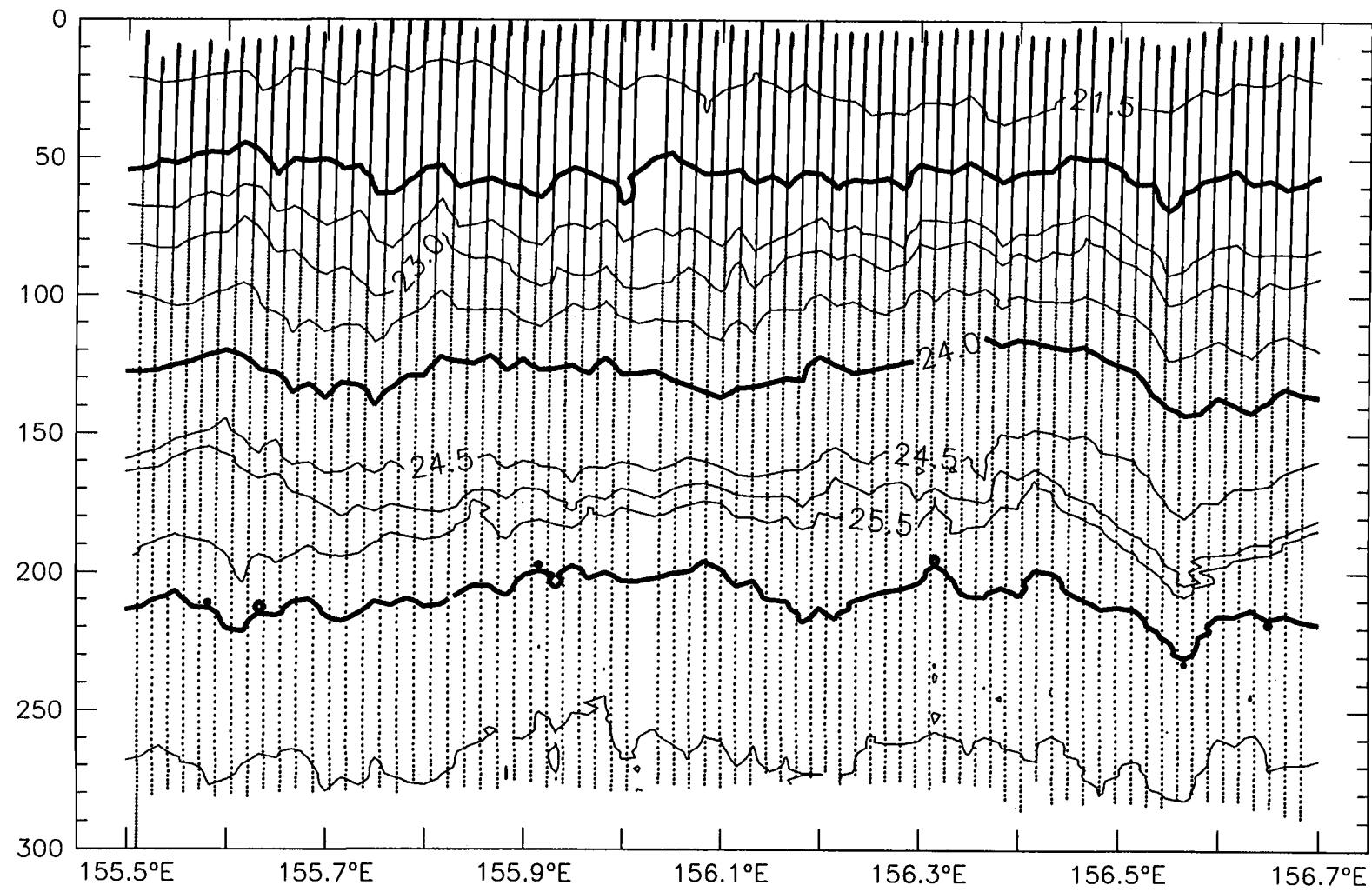
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , W2E, 29 November 1992



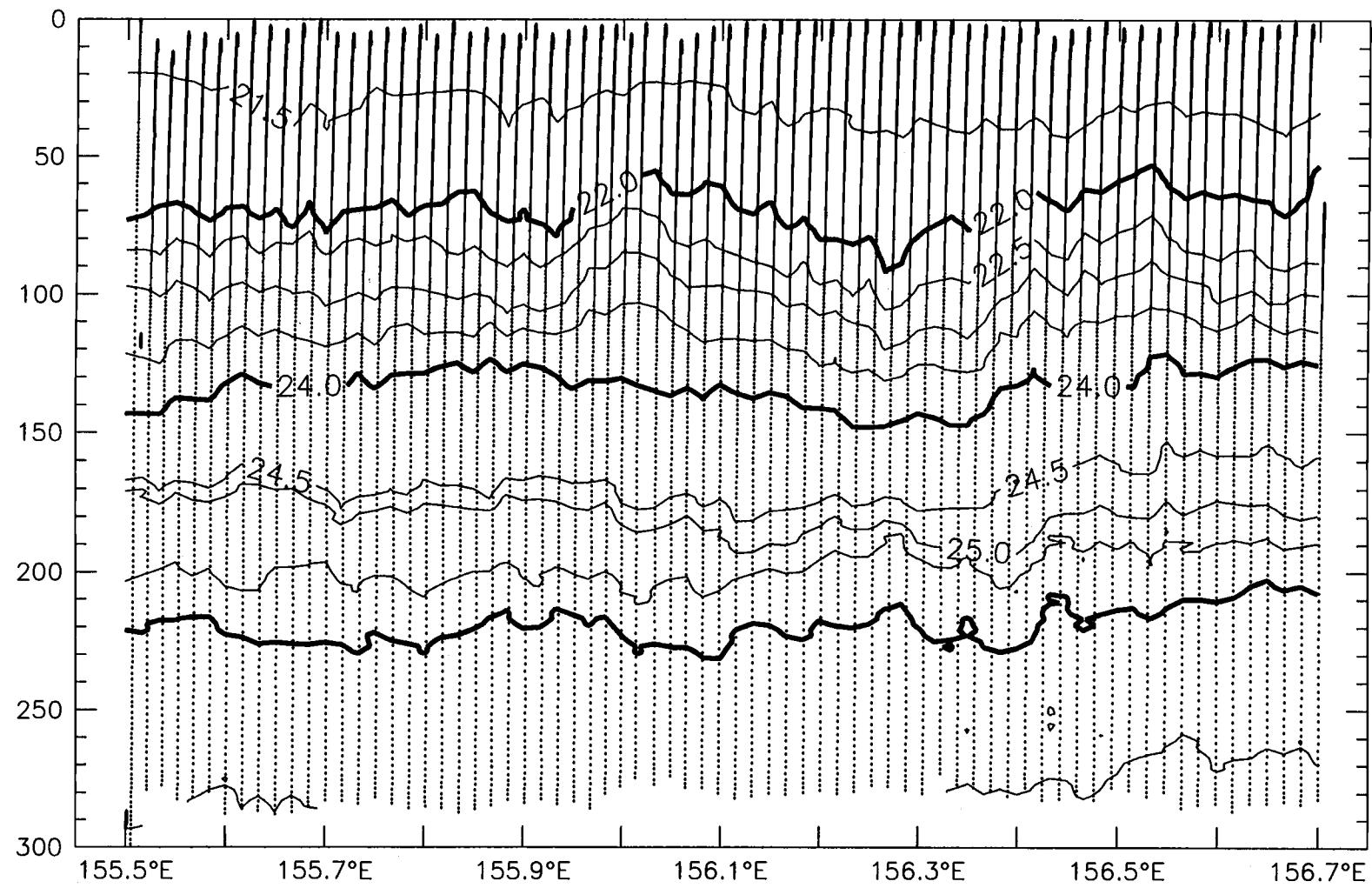
Sigma-t, W2E, 14 November 1992



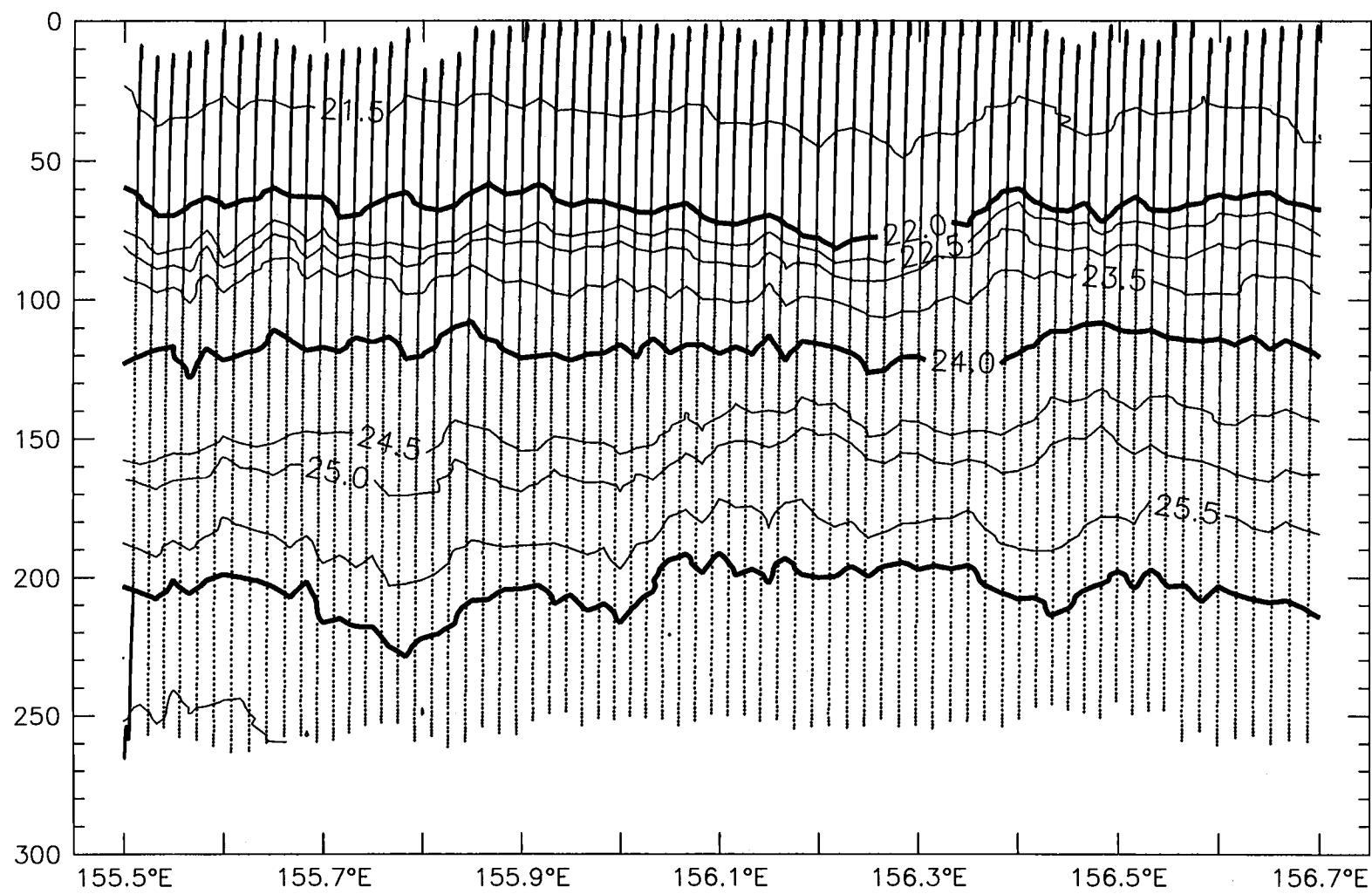
Sigma-t, W2E, 16 November 1992



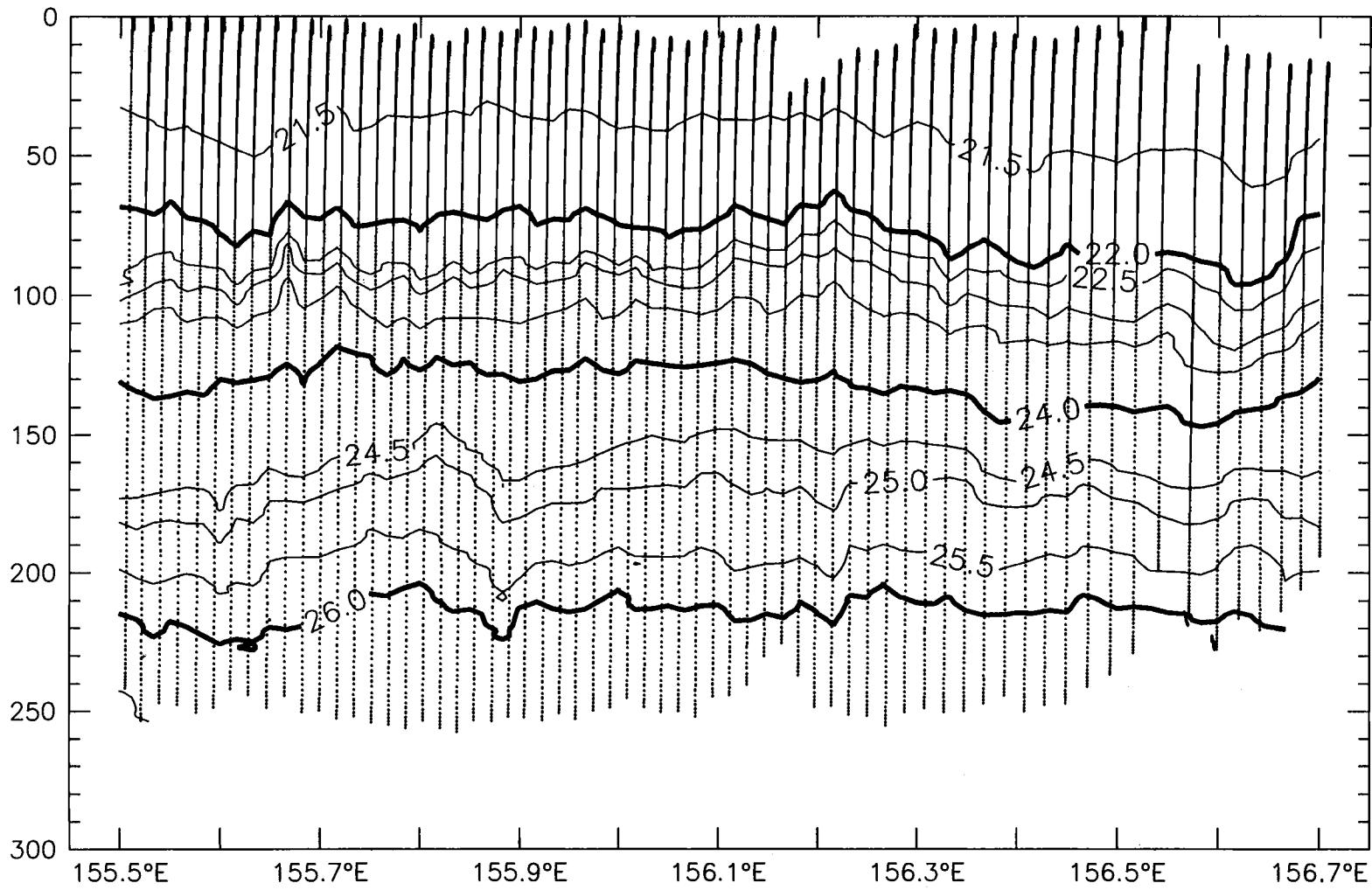
Sigma-t, W2E, 18 November 1992



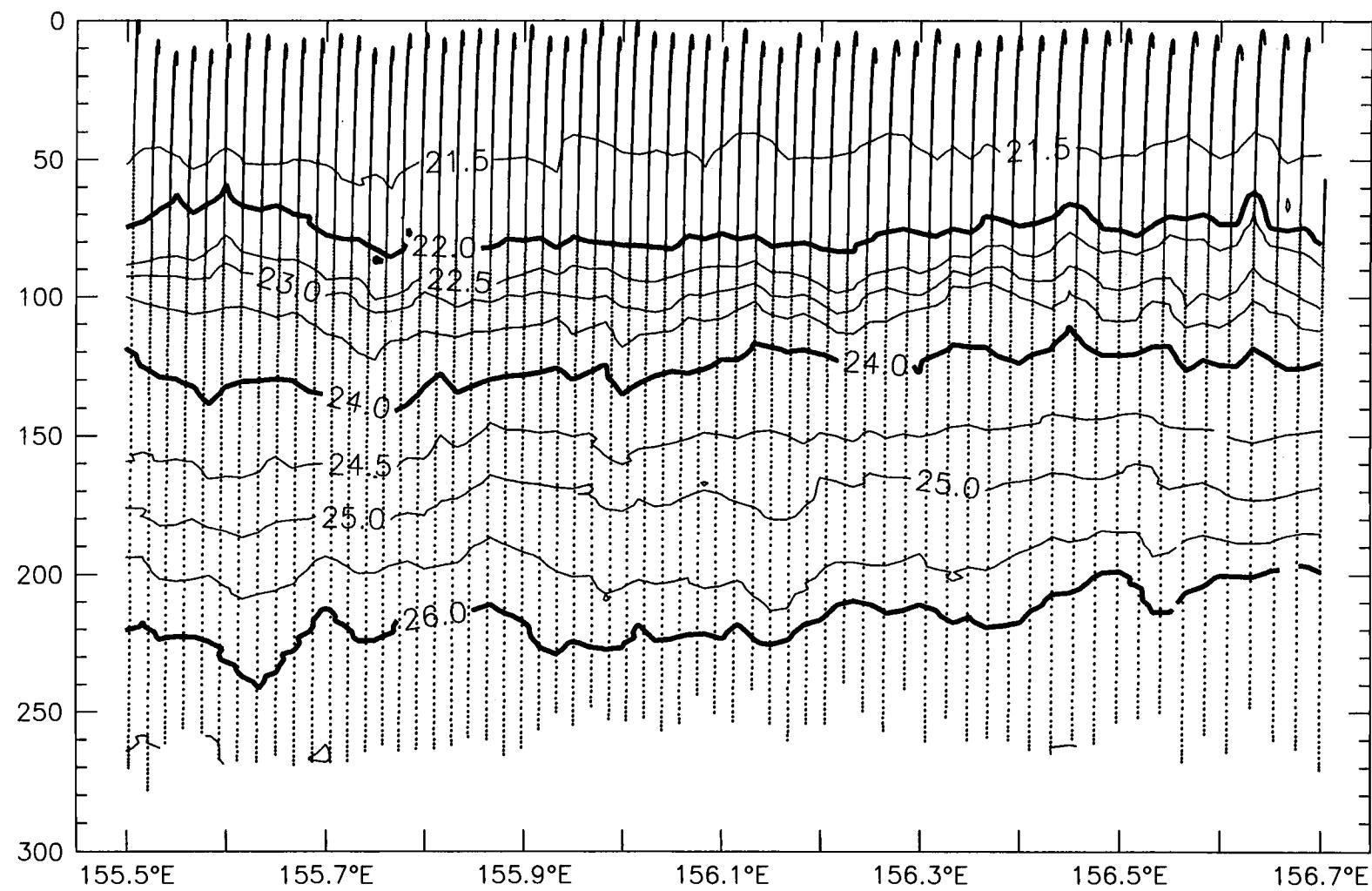
Sigma-t, W2E, 19 November 1992



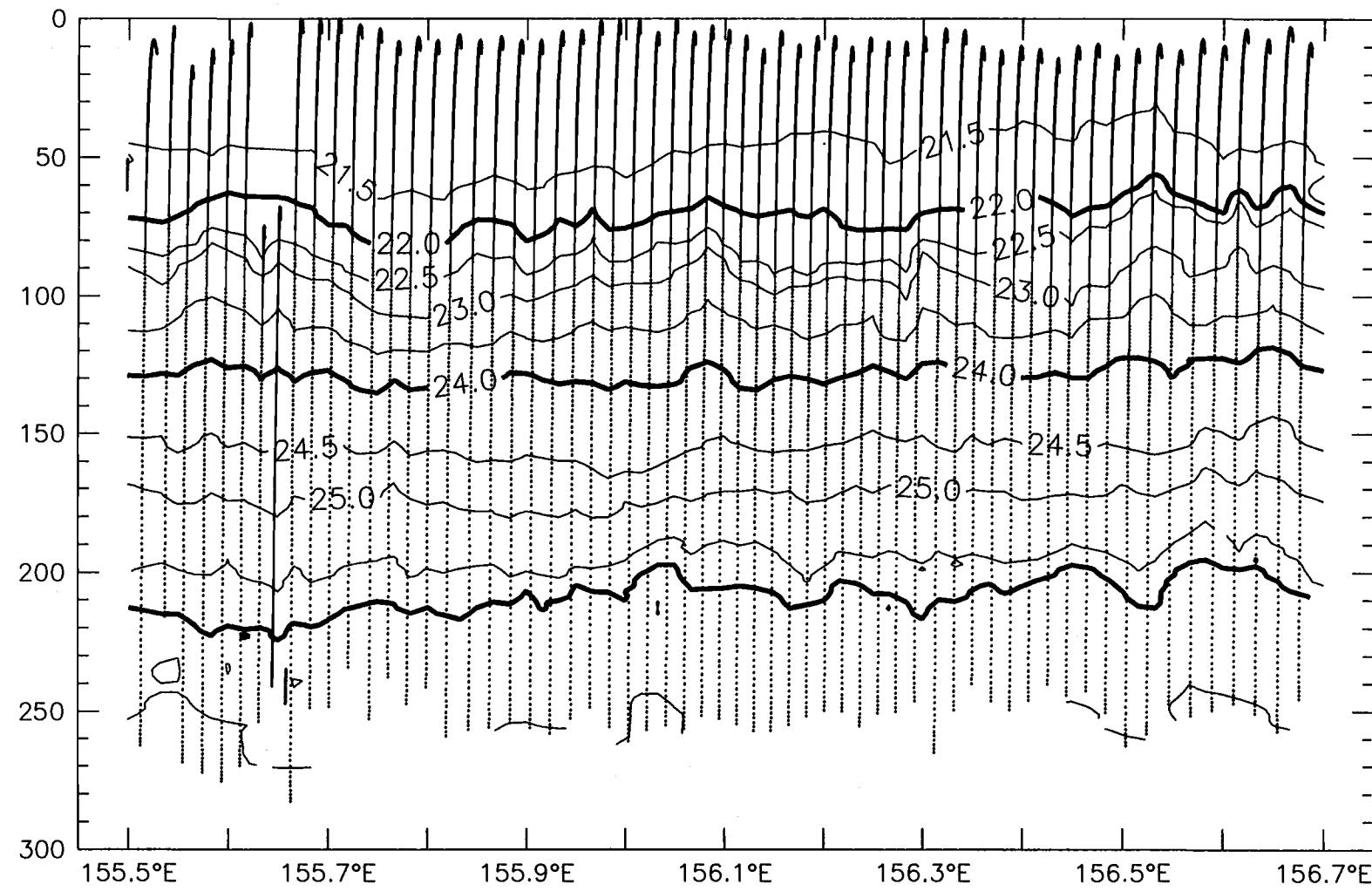
Sigma-t, W2E, 23 November 1992



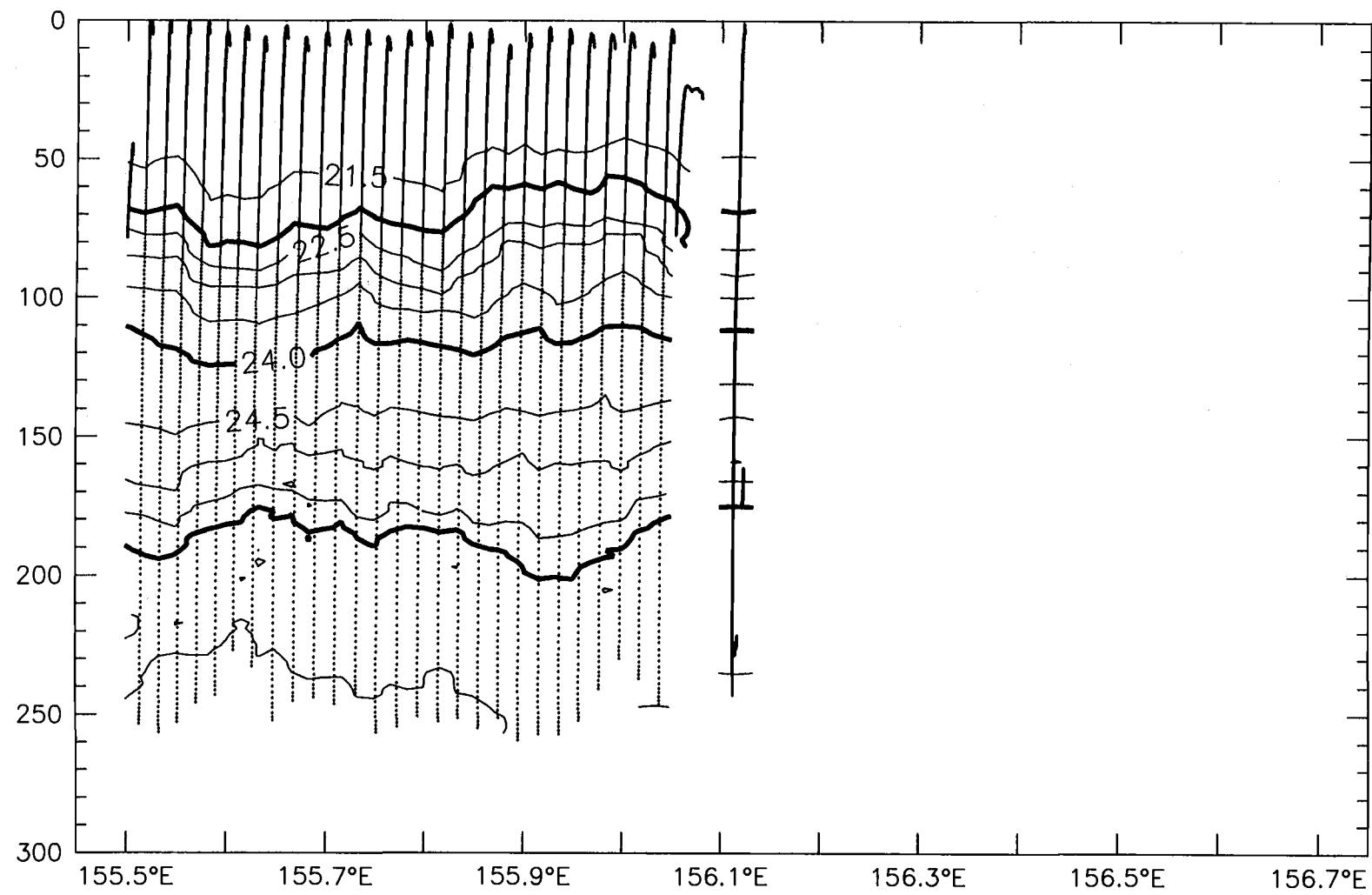
Sigma-t, W2E, 24 November 1992



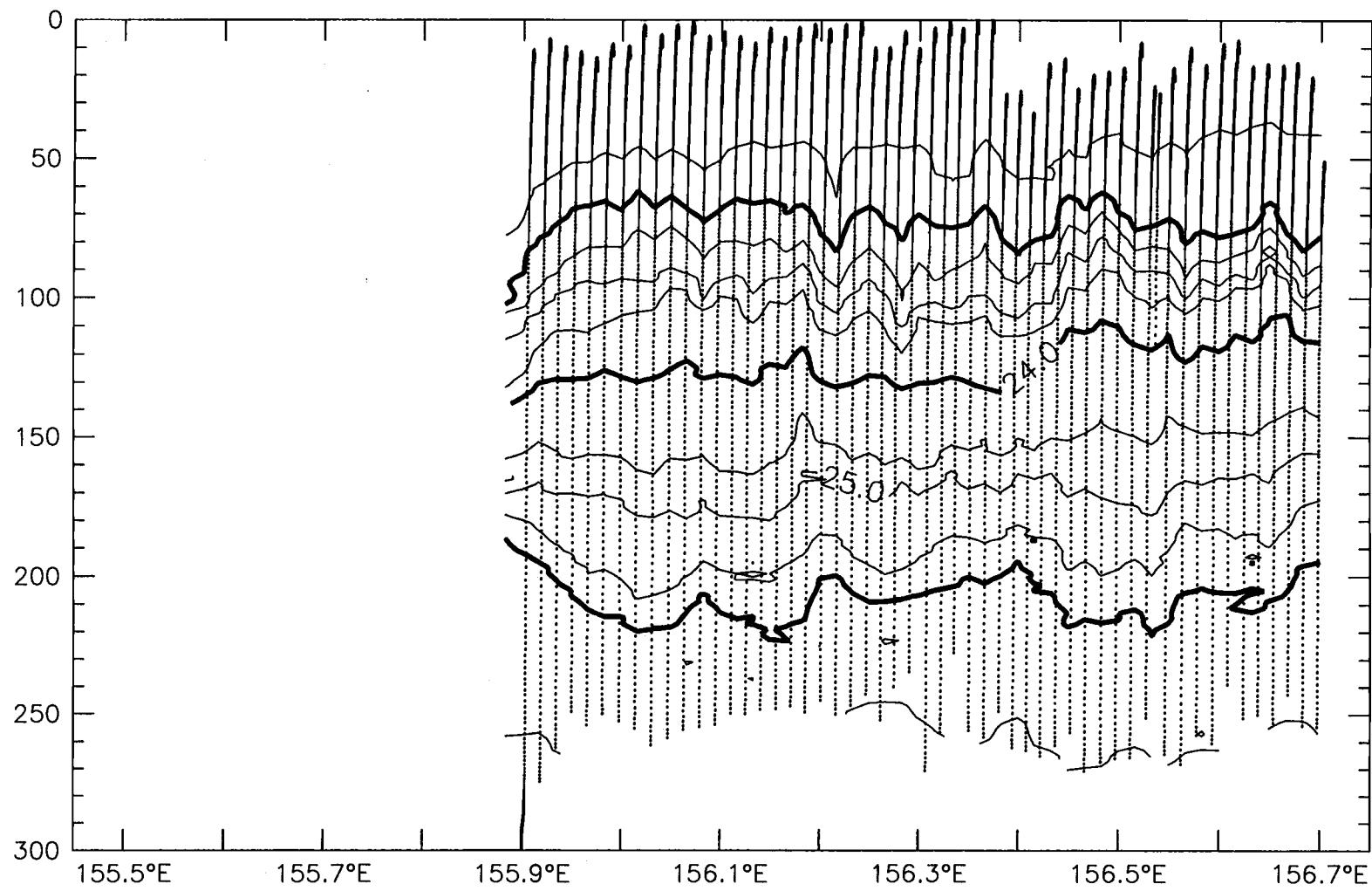
Sigma-t, W2E, 25 November 1992



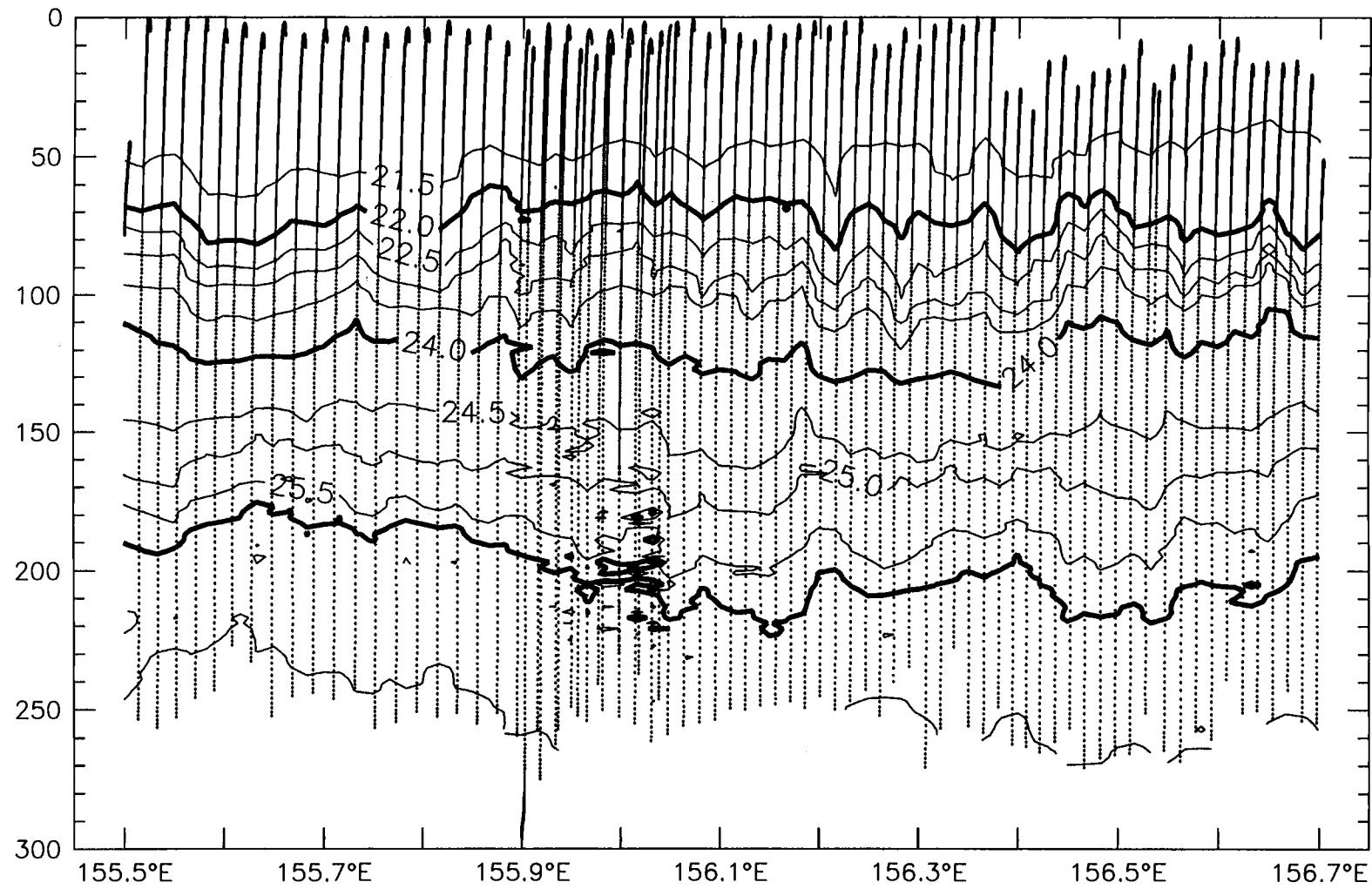
Sigma-t, W2E, 27 November 1992



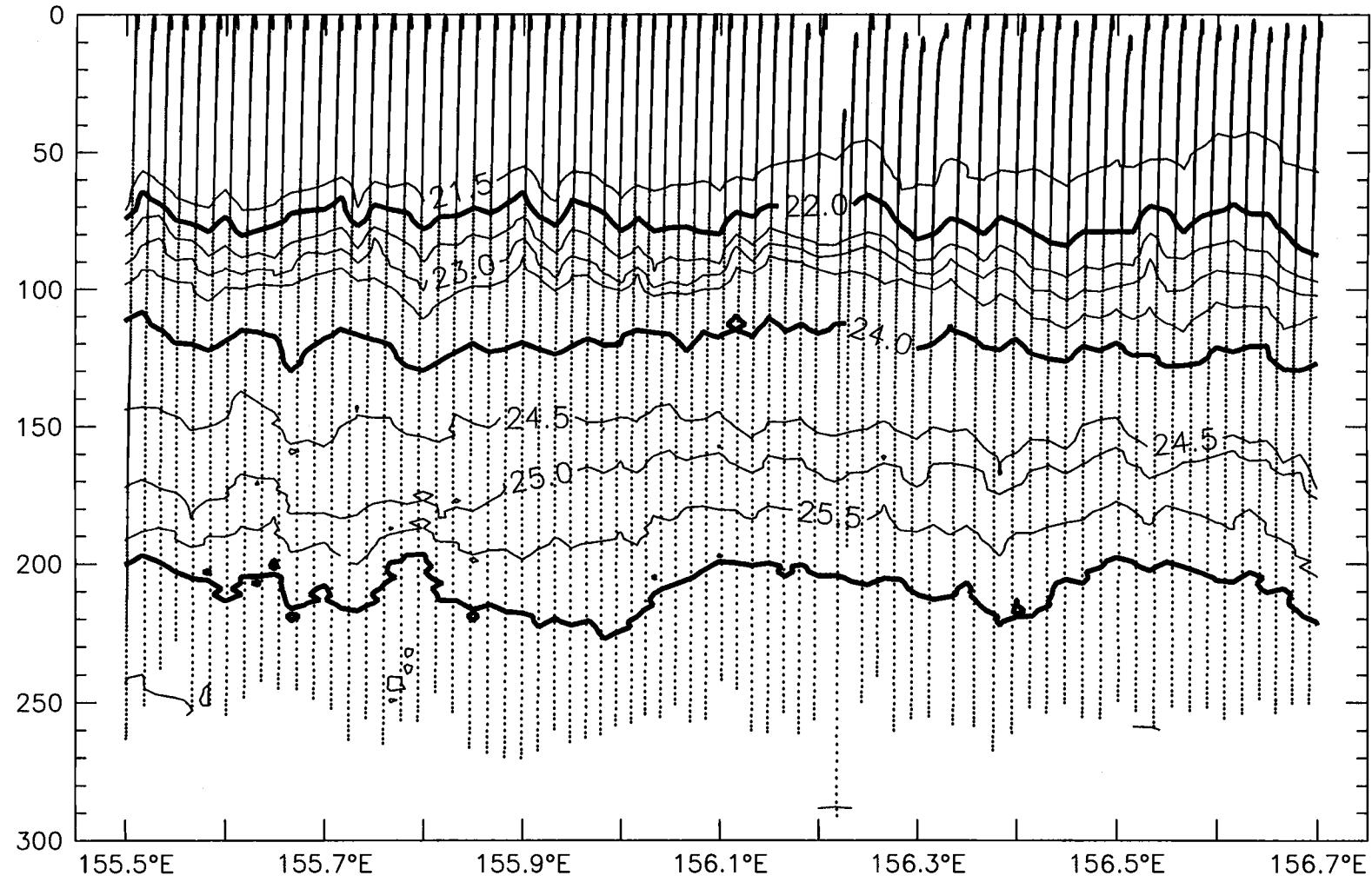
Sigma-t, W2E, 28 November 1992



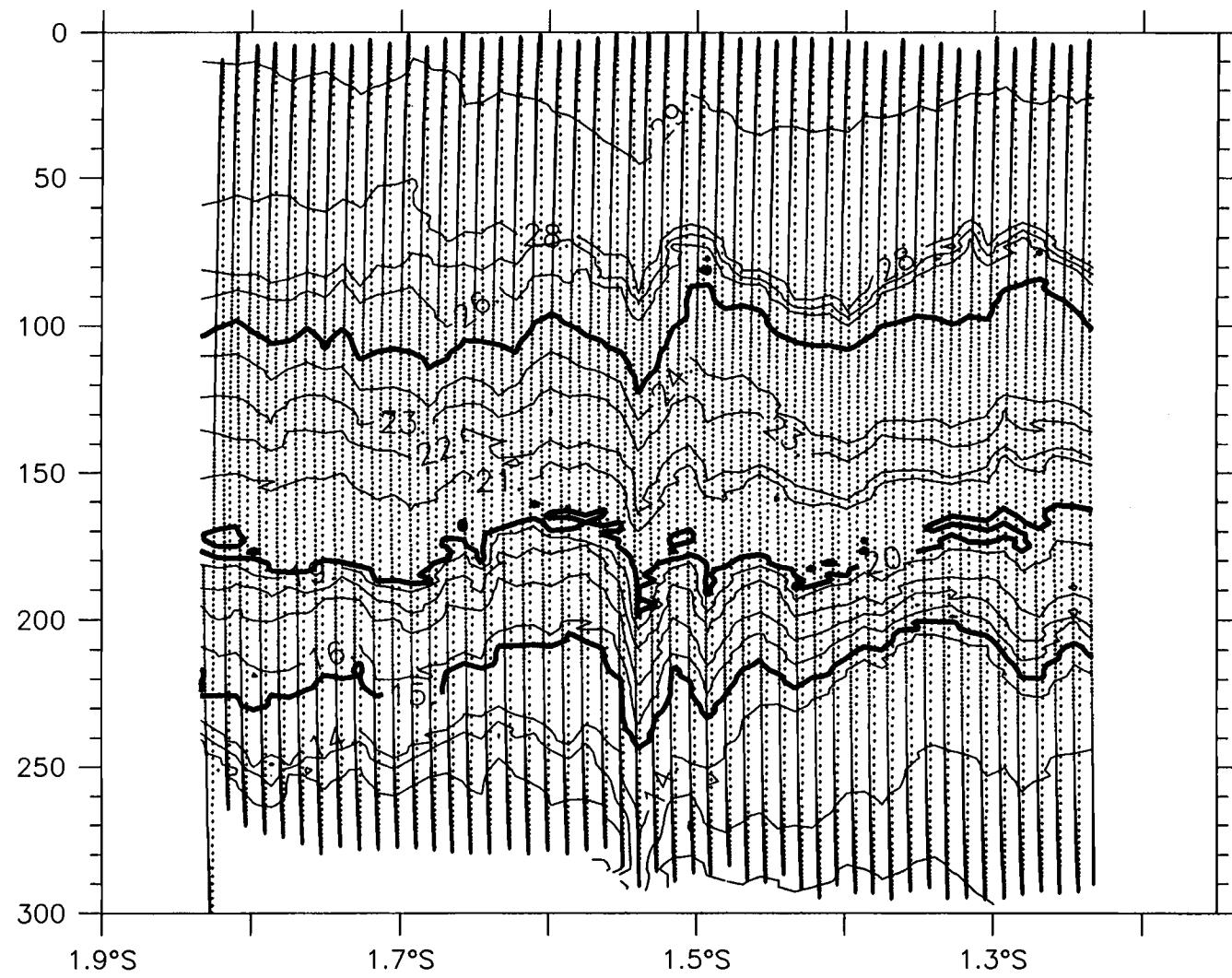
Sigma-t, W2E, 29 November 1992



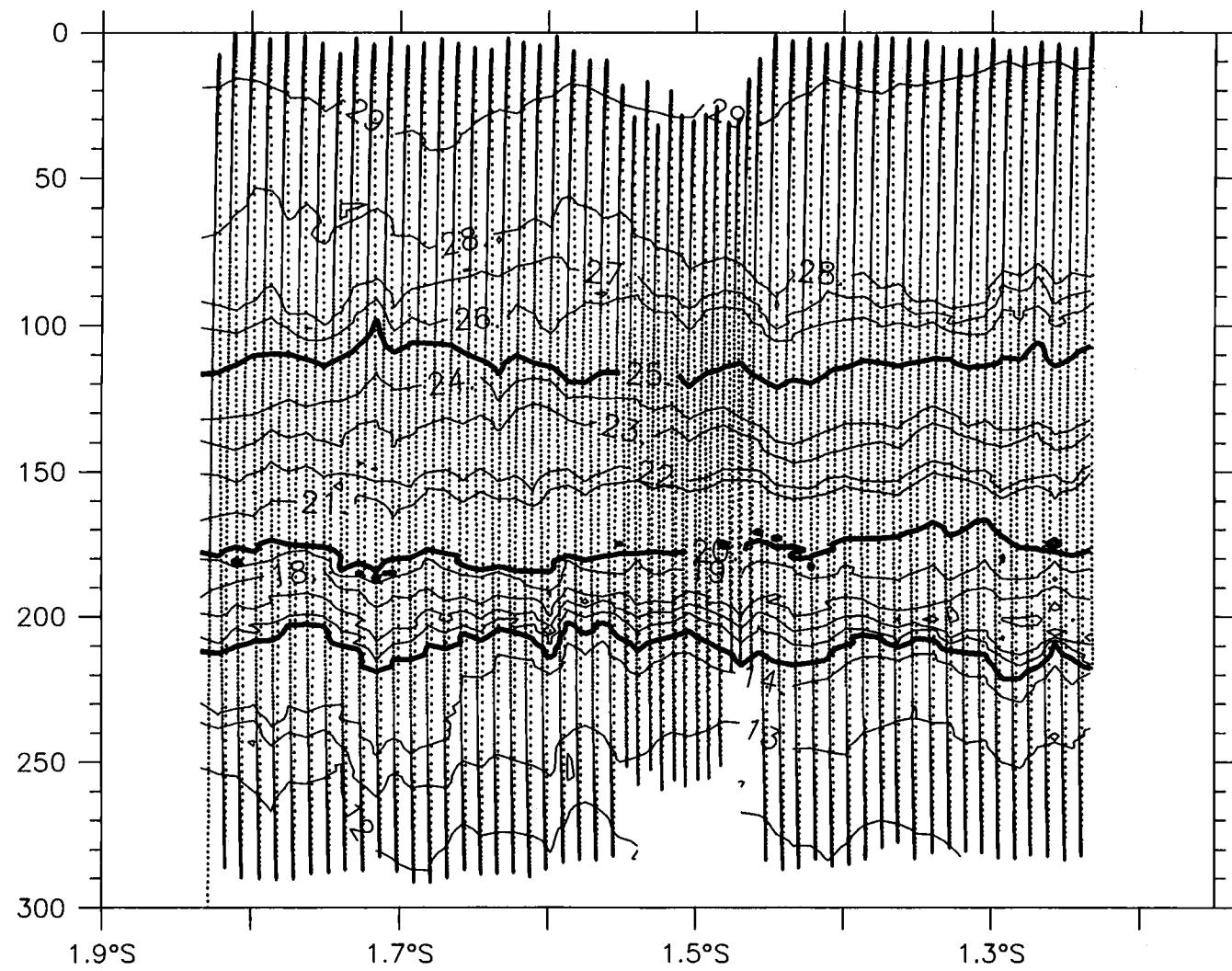
Sigma-t, W2E, 28–29 November 1992



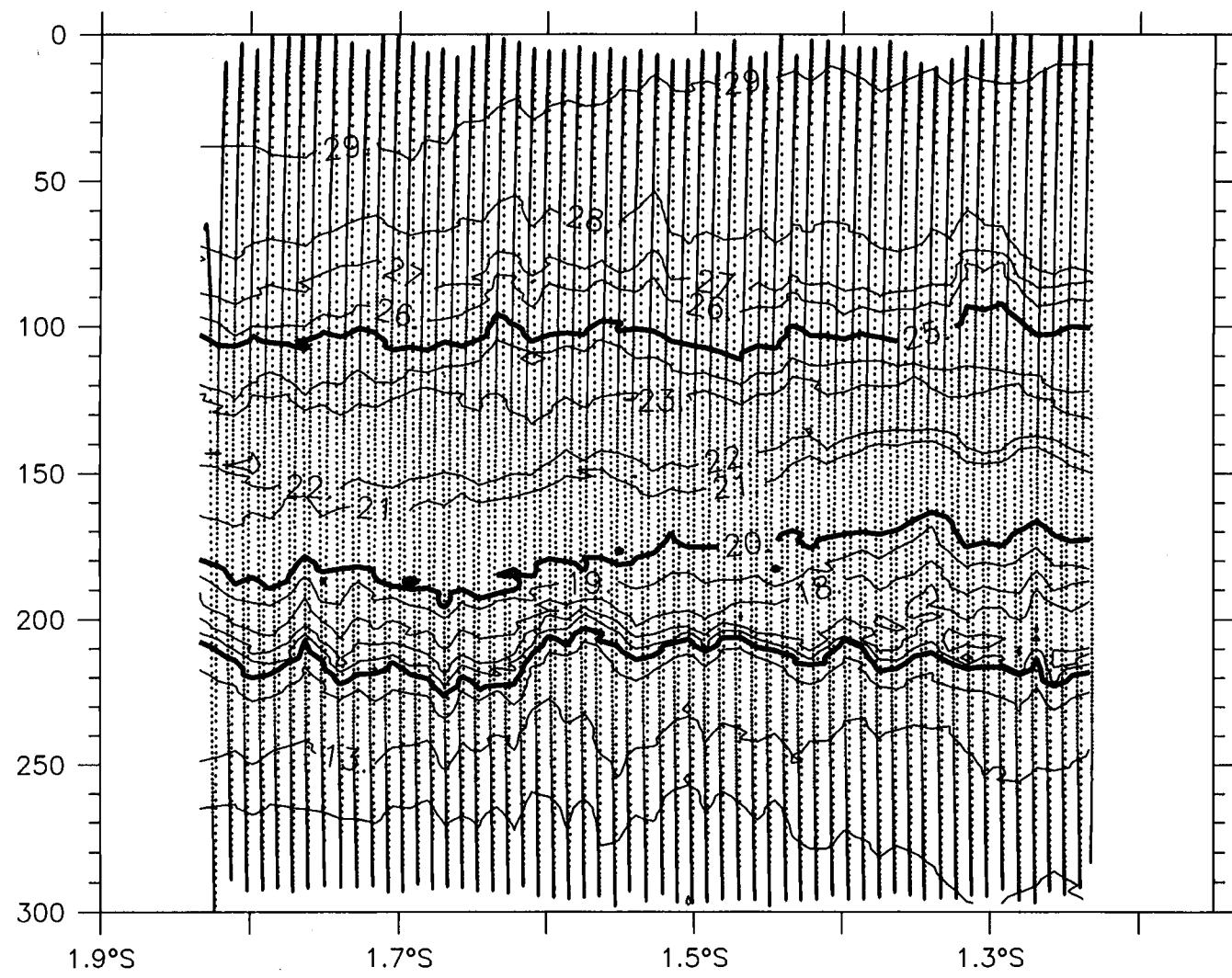
Sigma-t, W2E, 30 November 1992



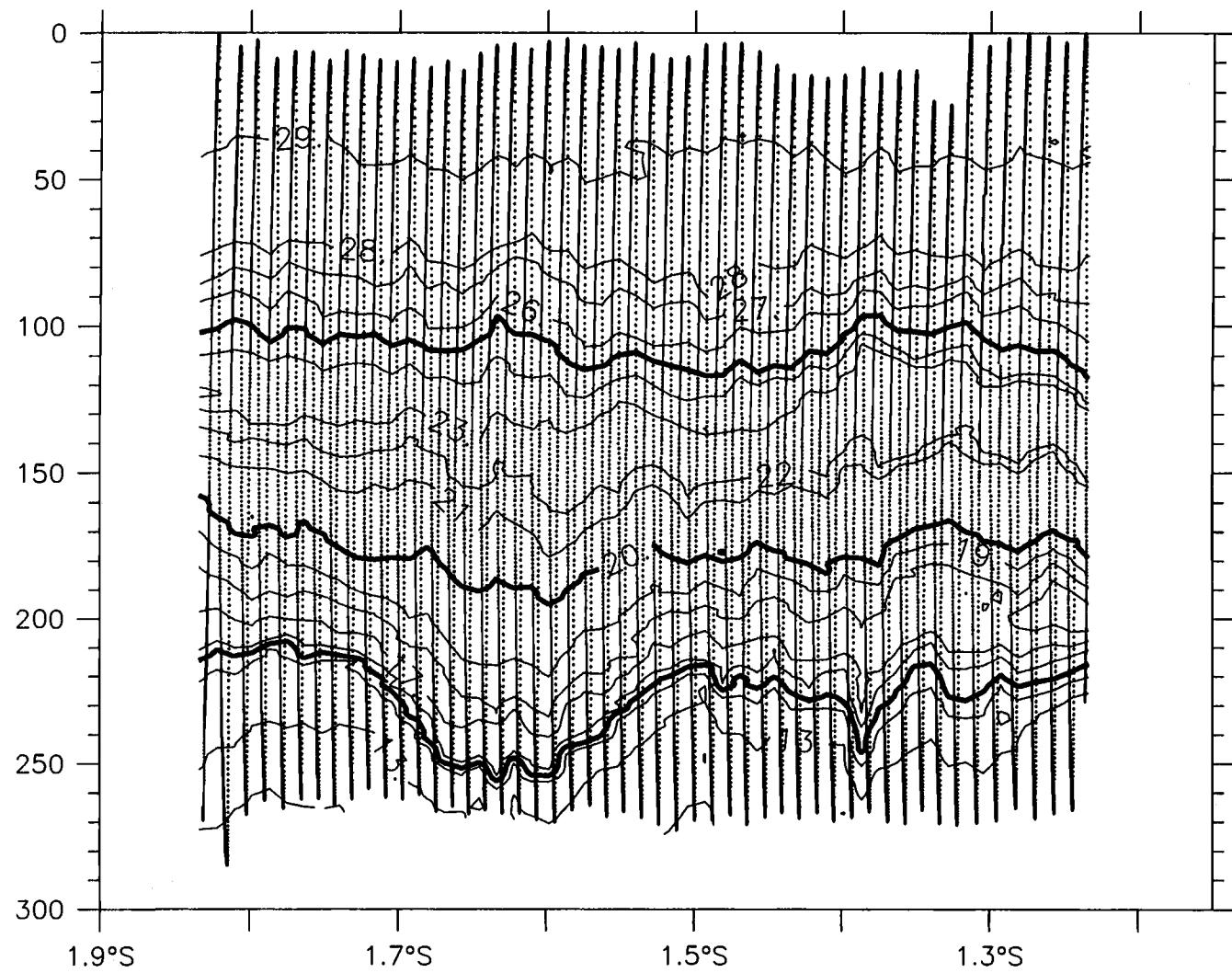
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , E2N, 17 November 1992



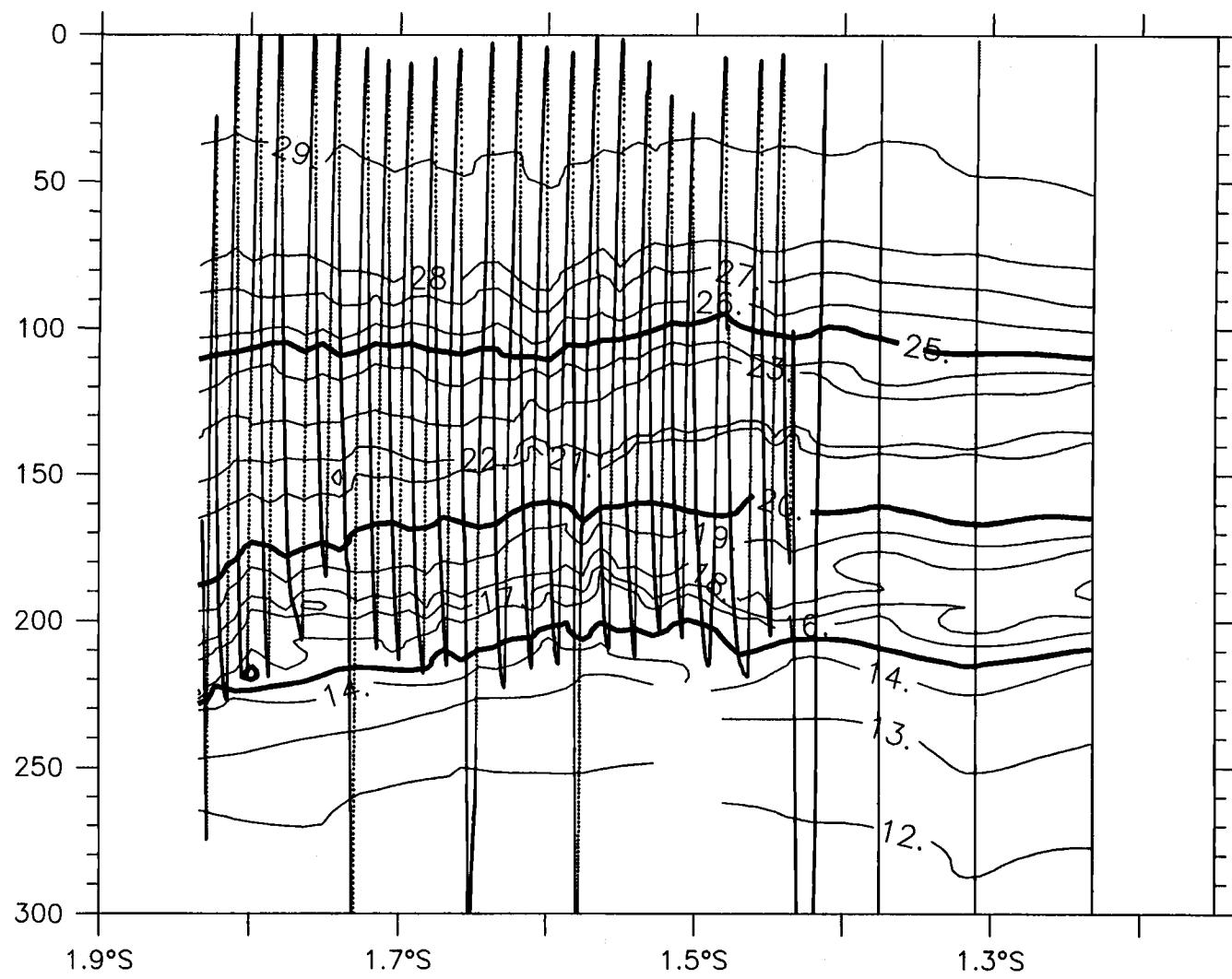
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , E2N, 18 November 1992



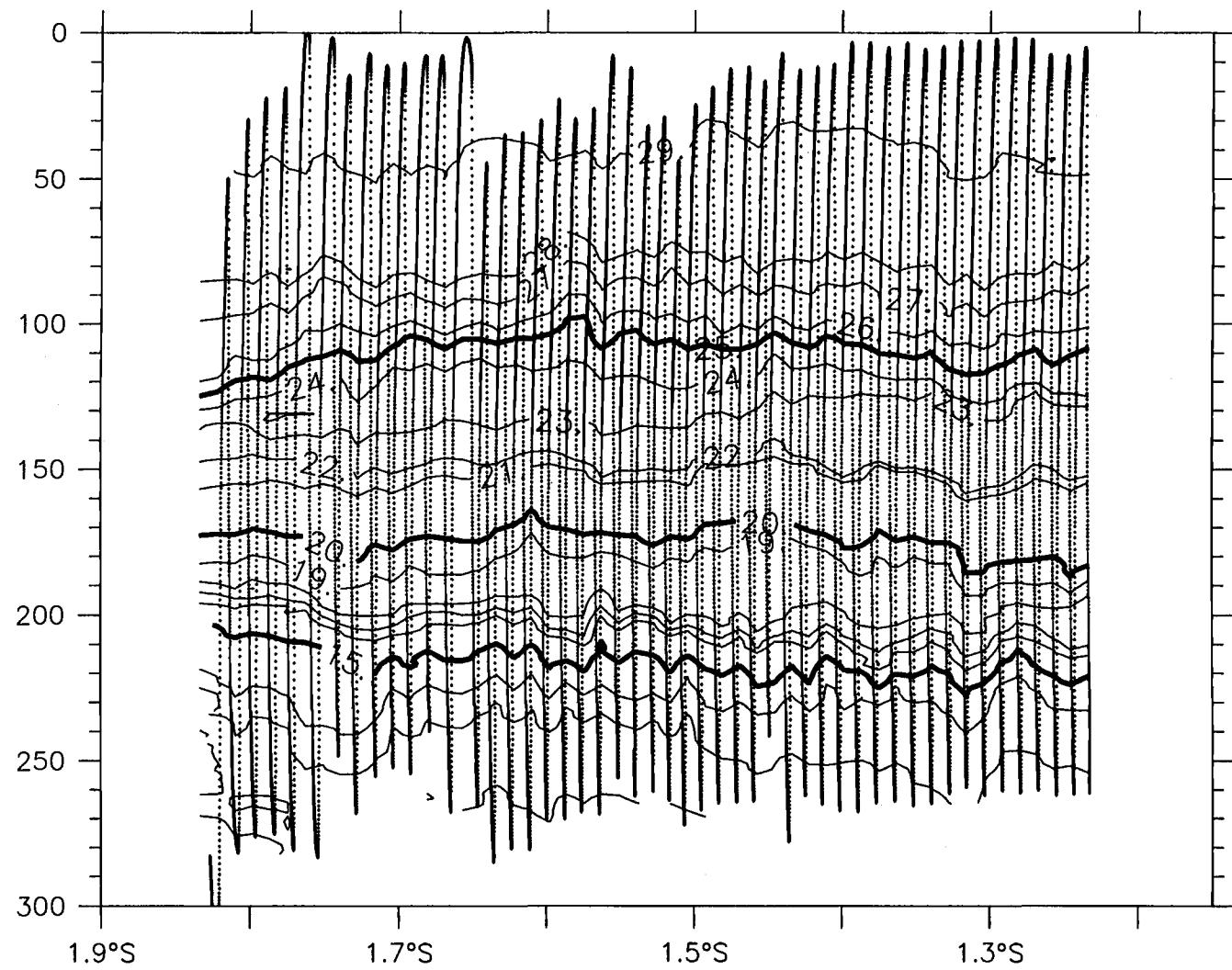
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , E2N, 19 November 1992



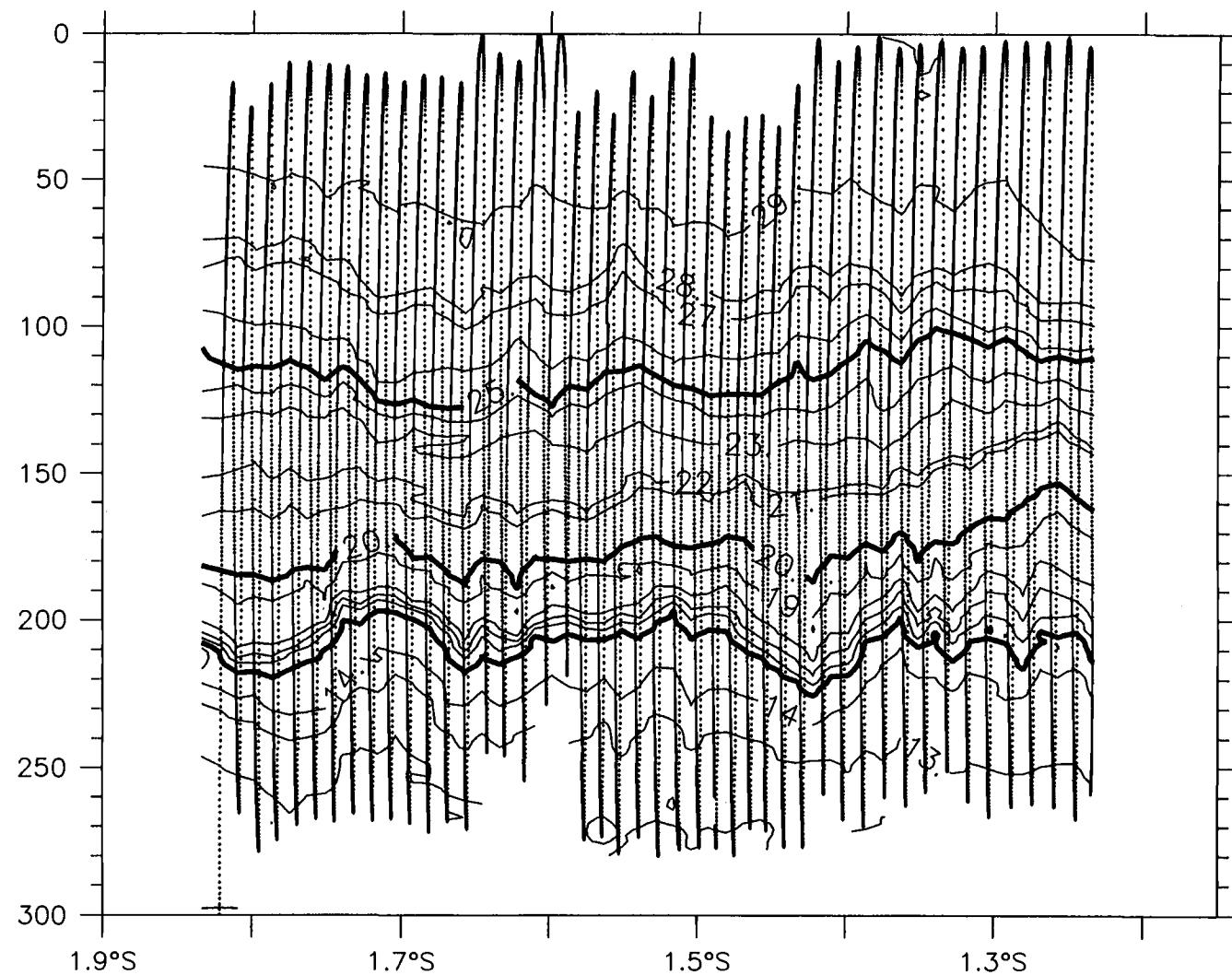
T( $^{\circ}$ C), E2N, 23 November 1992



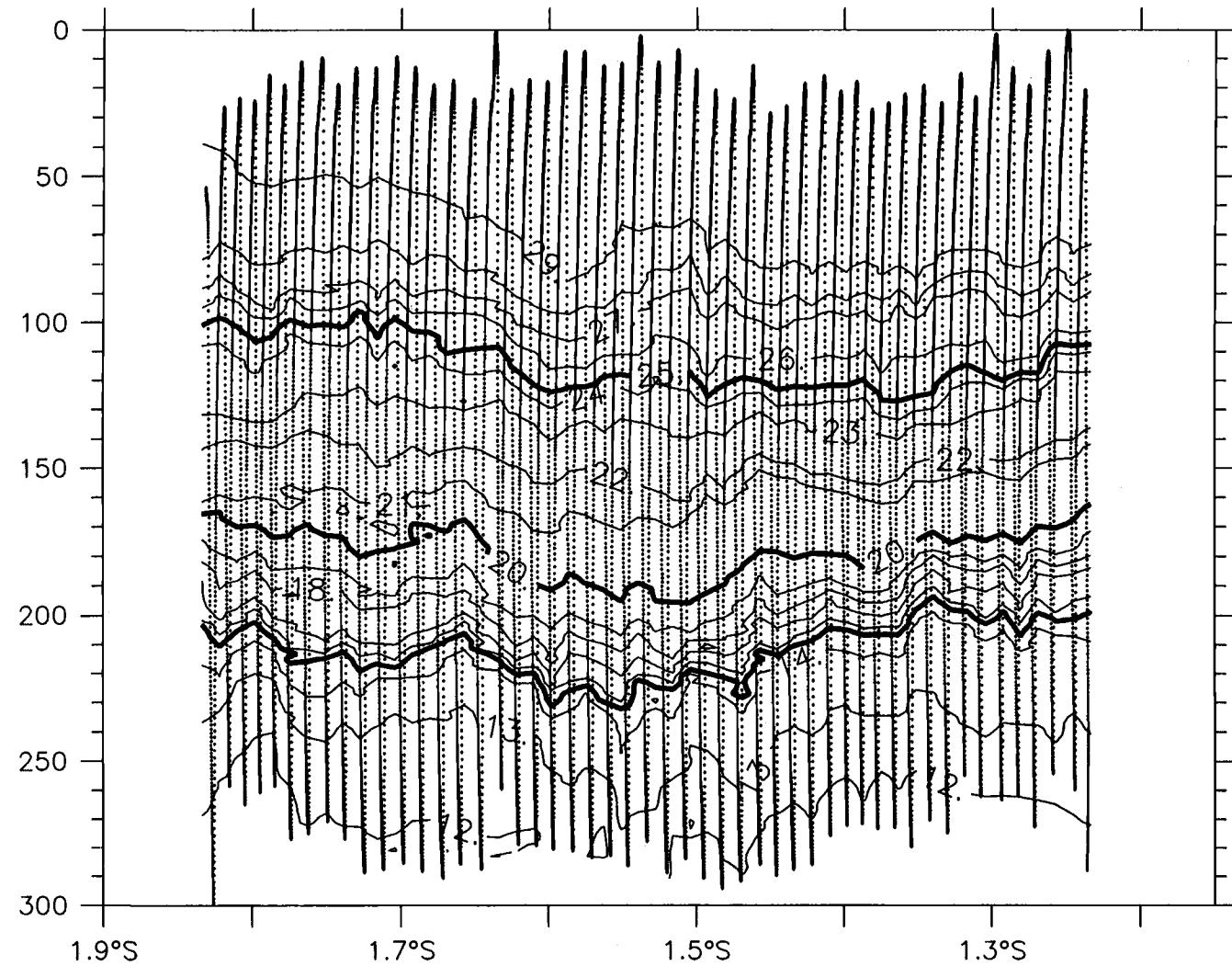
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , E2N, 24 November 1992



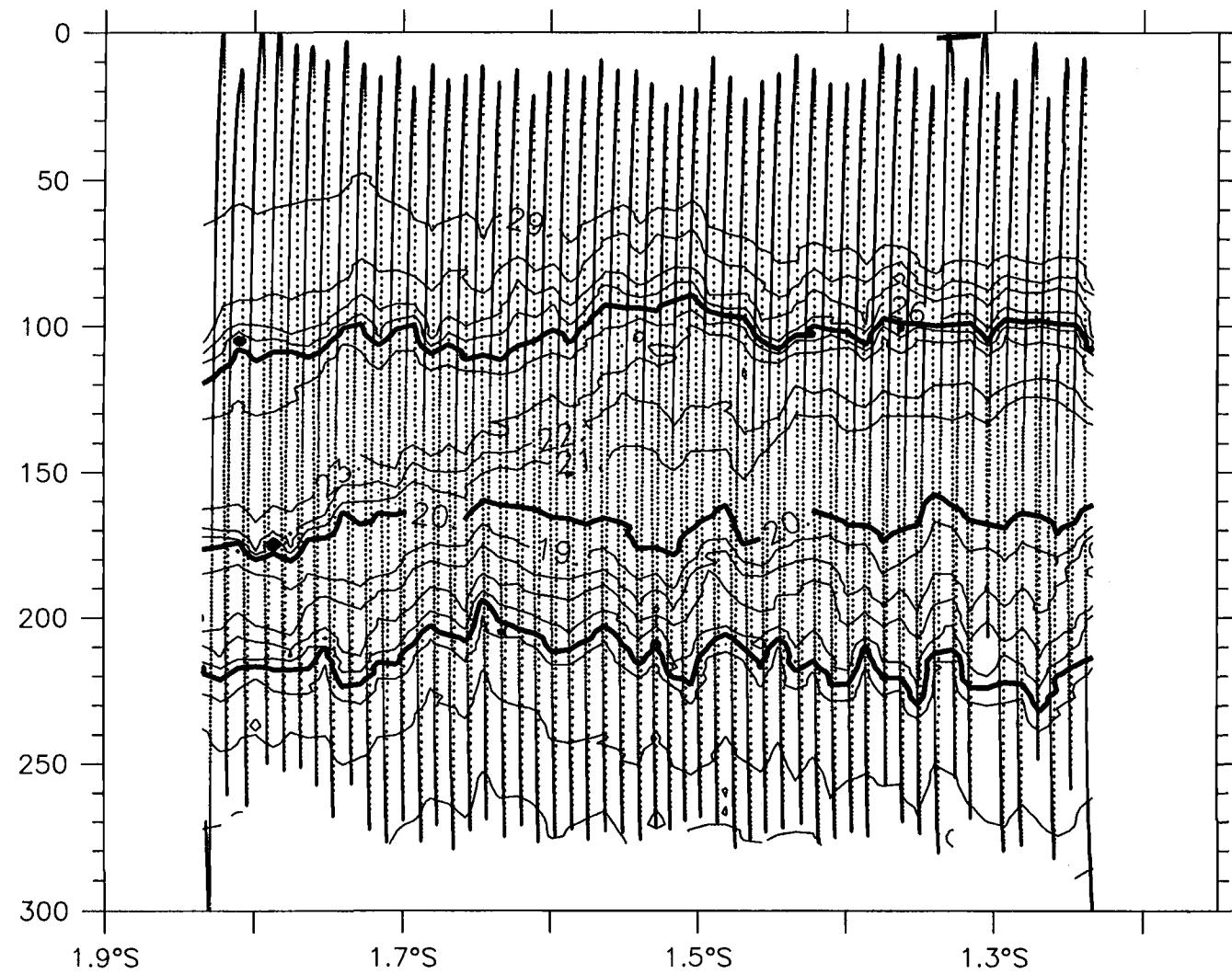
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , E2N, 26 November 1992

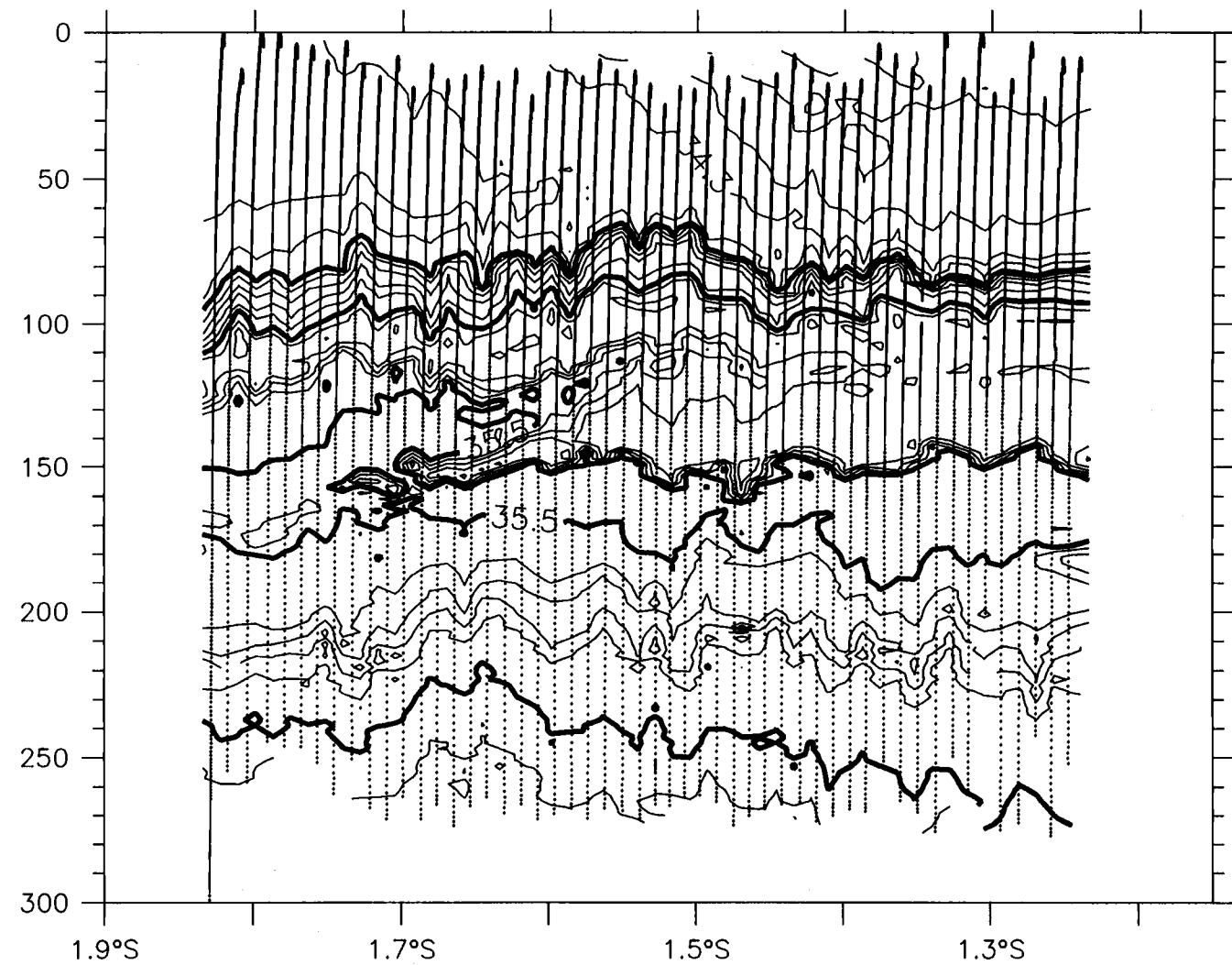


$T$ (°C), E2N, 27 November 1992

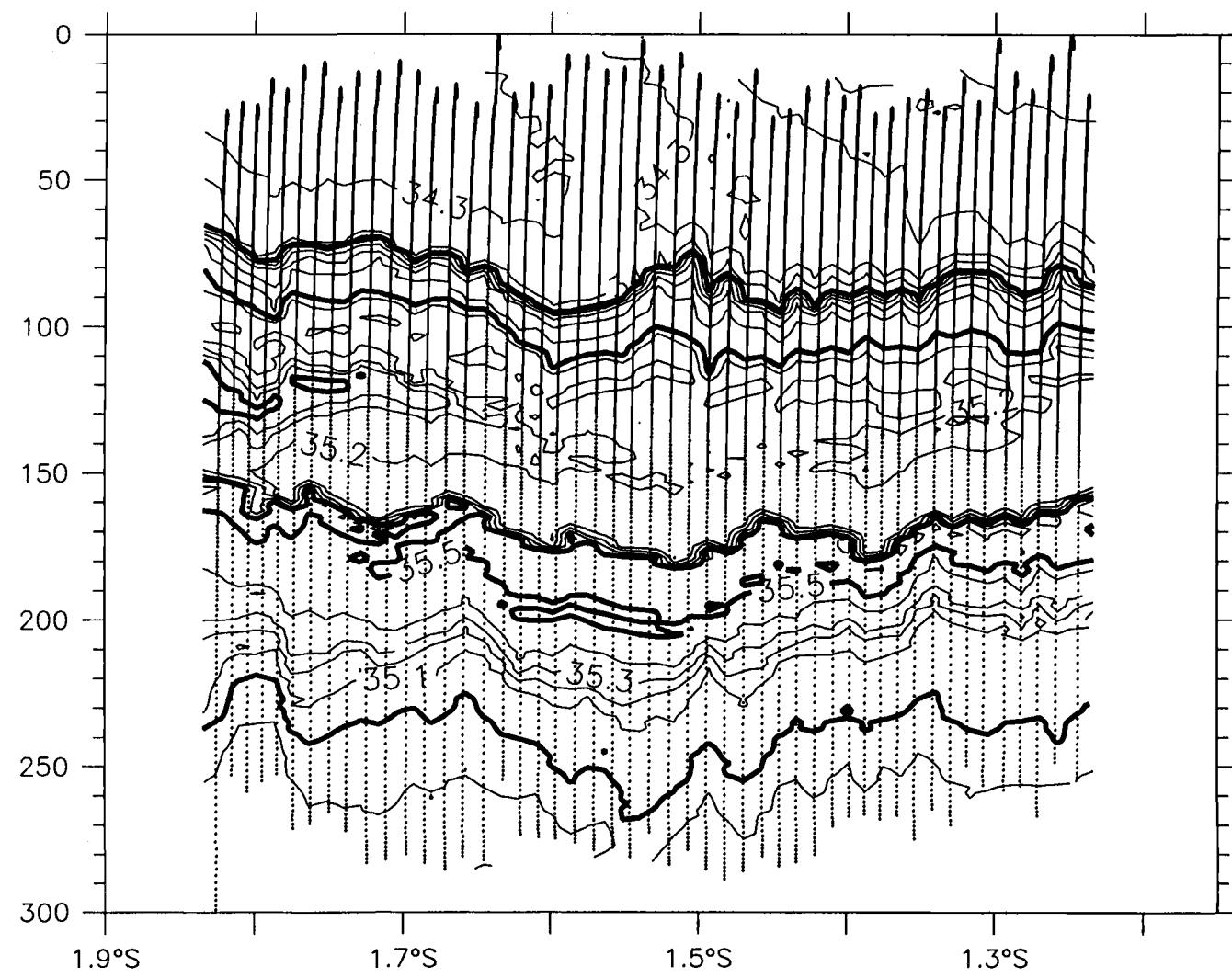


$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , E2N, 29 November 1992

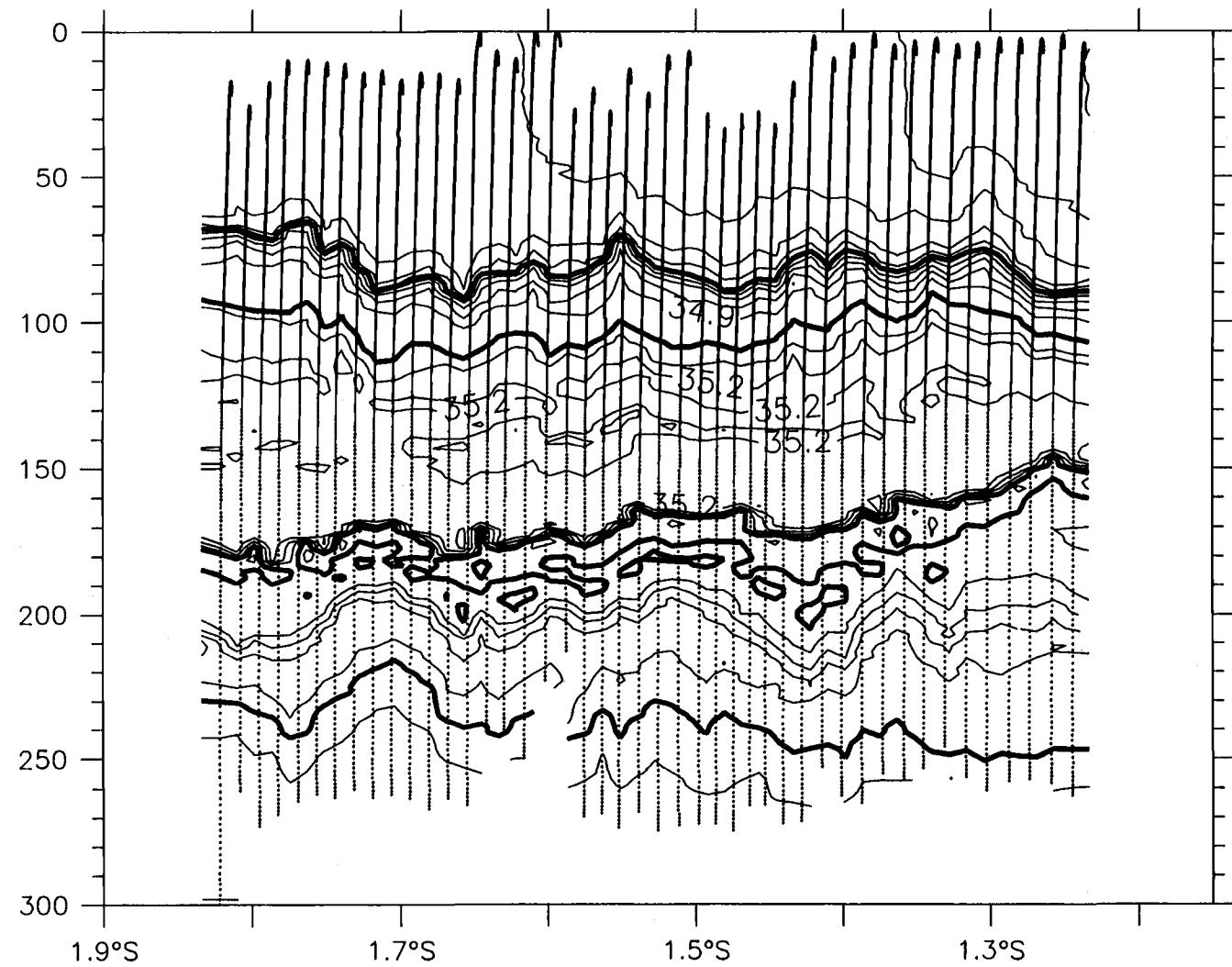
T( $^{\circ}$ C), E2N, 30 November 1992



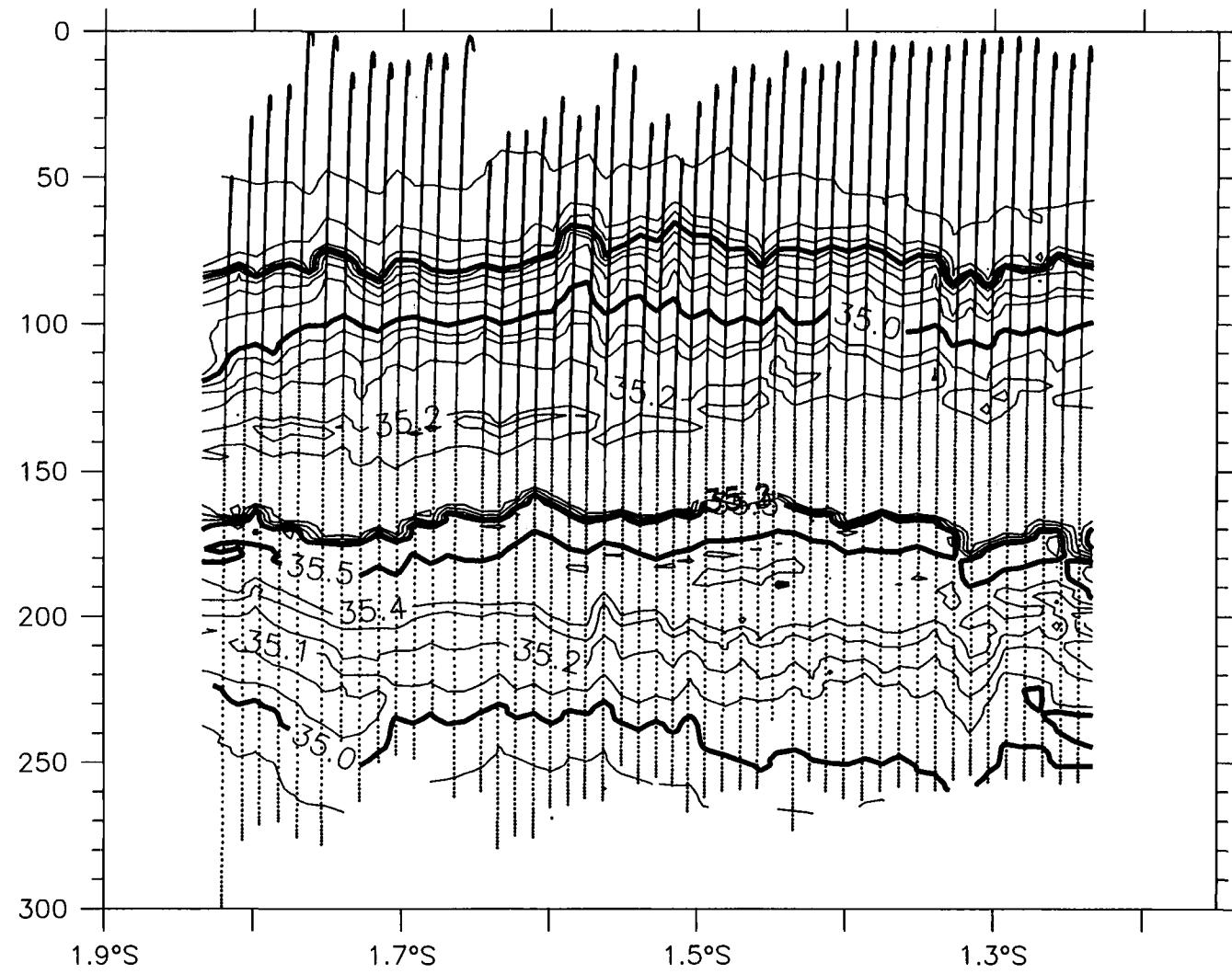
S(psu), E2N, 30 November 1992



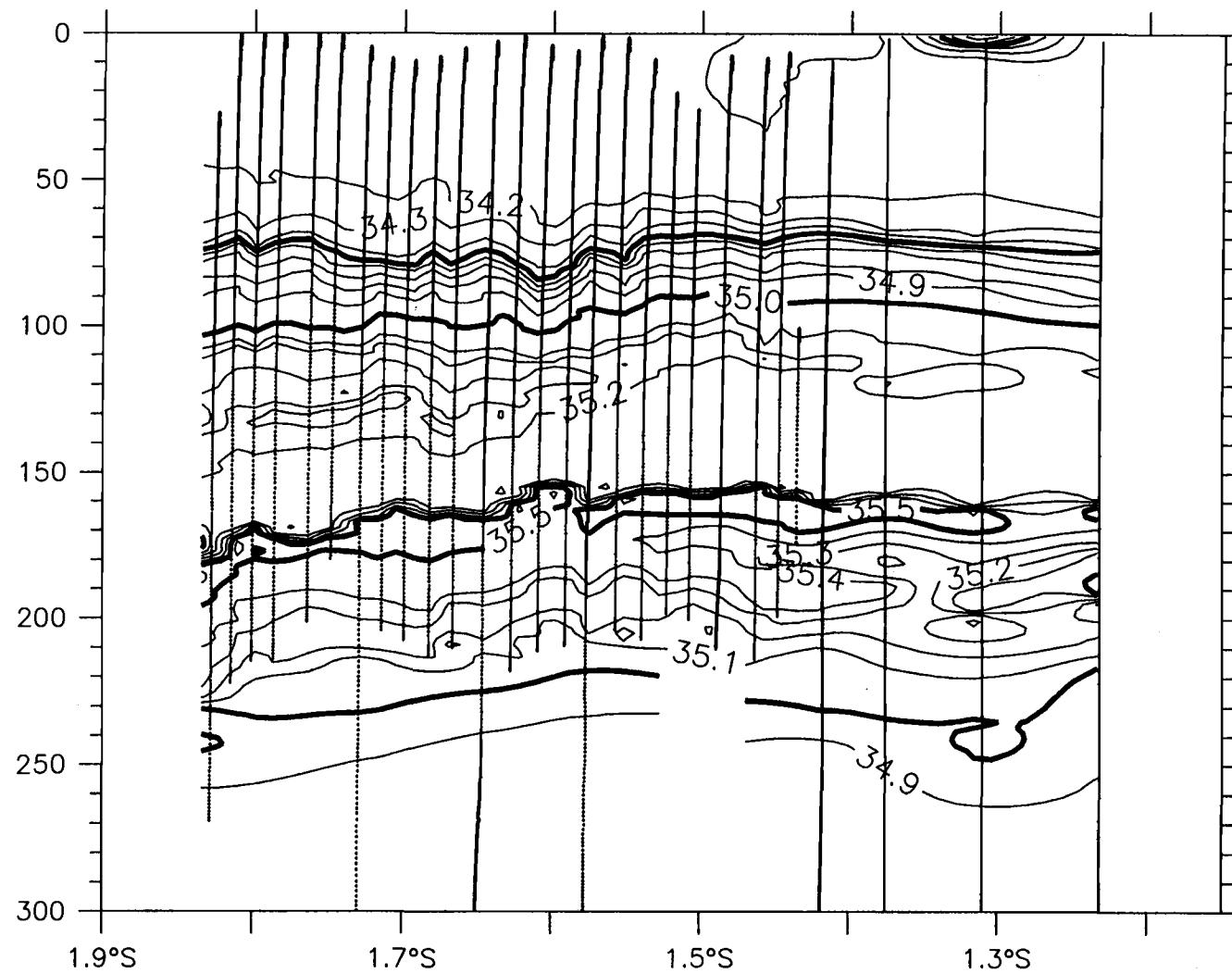
$S(\text{psu})$ , E2N, 29 November 1992



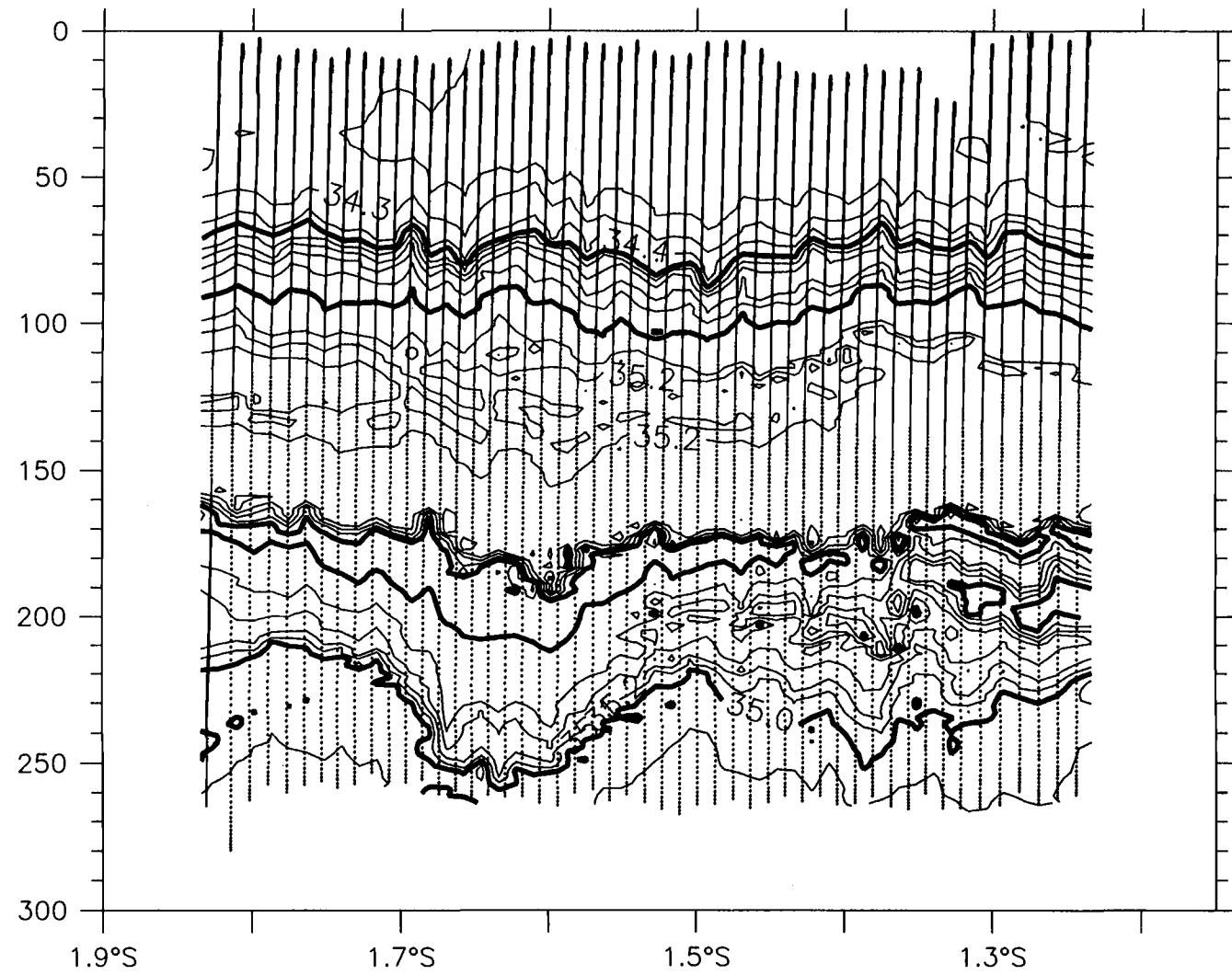
$S(\text{psu})$ , E2N, 27 November 1992



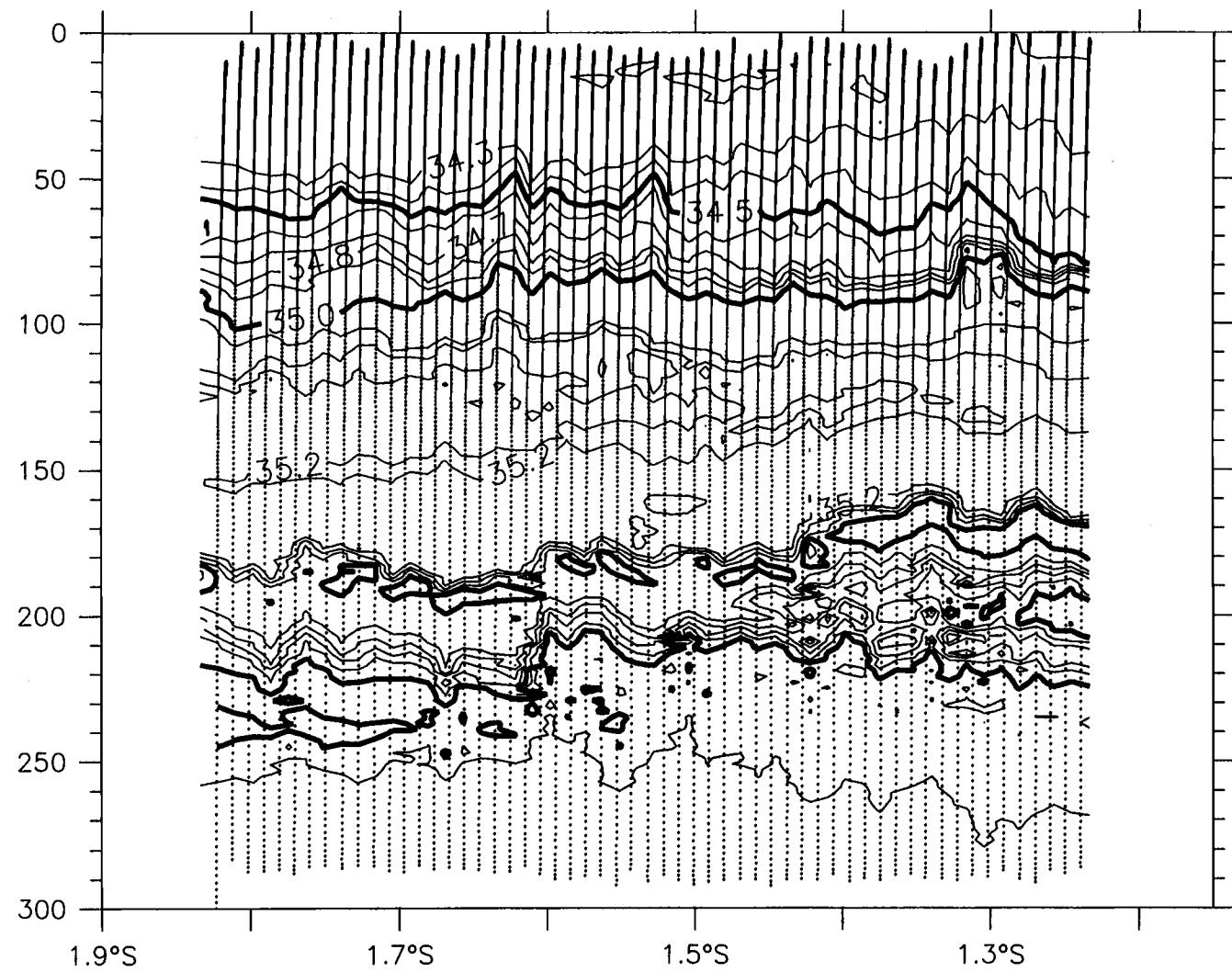
$S(\text{psu})$ , E2N, 26 November 1992



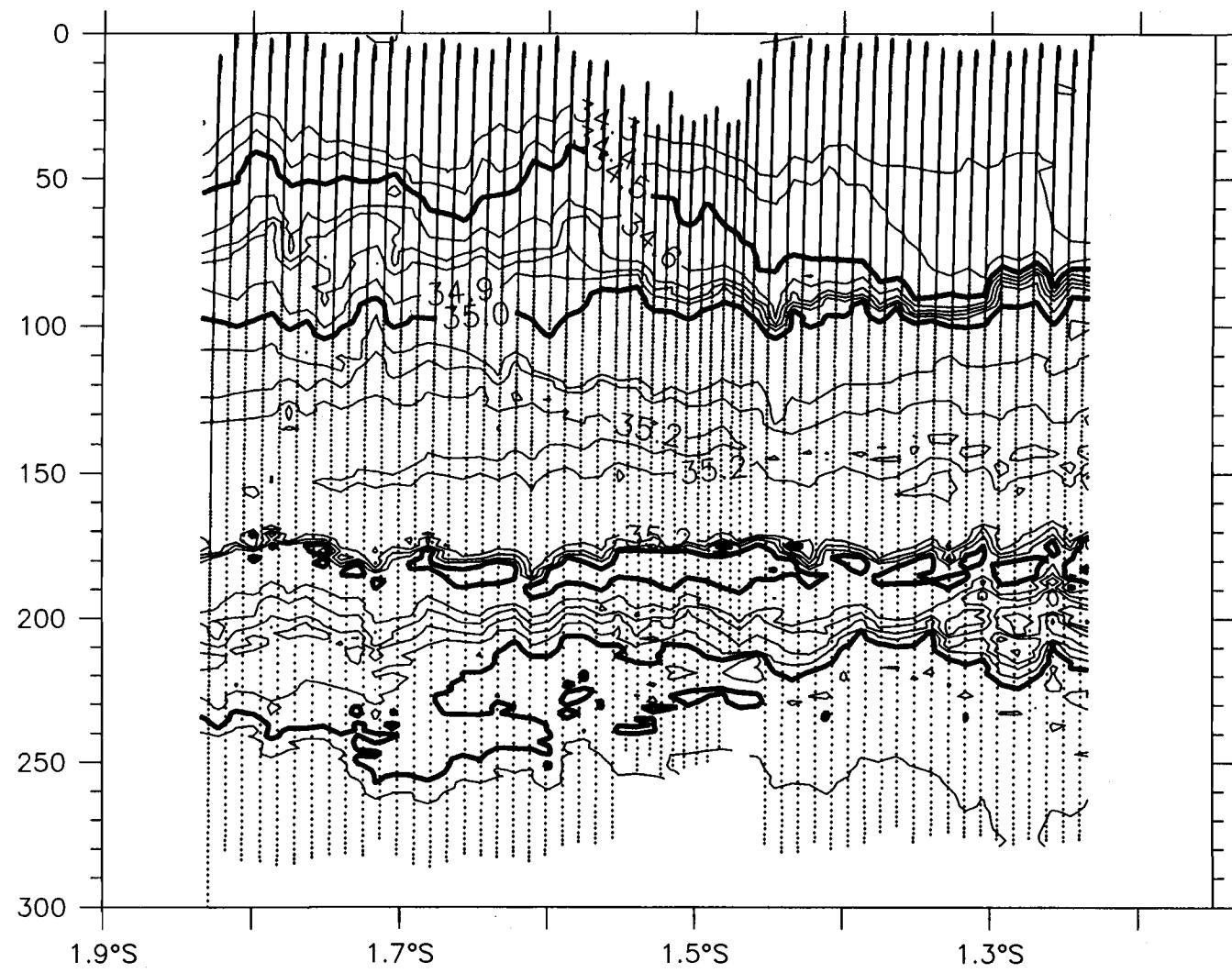
S(psu), E2N, 24 November 1992



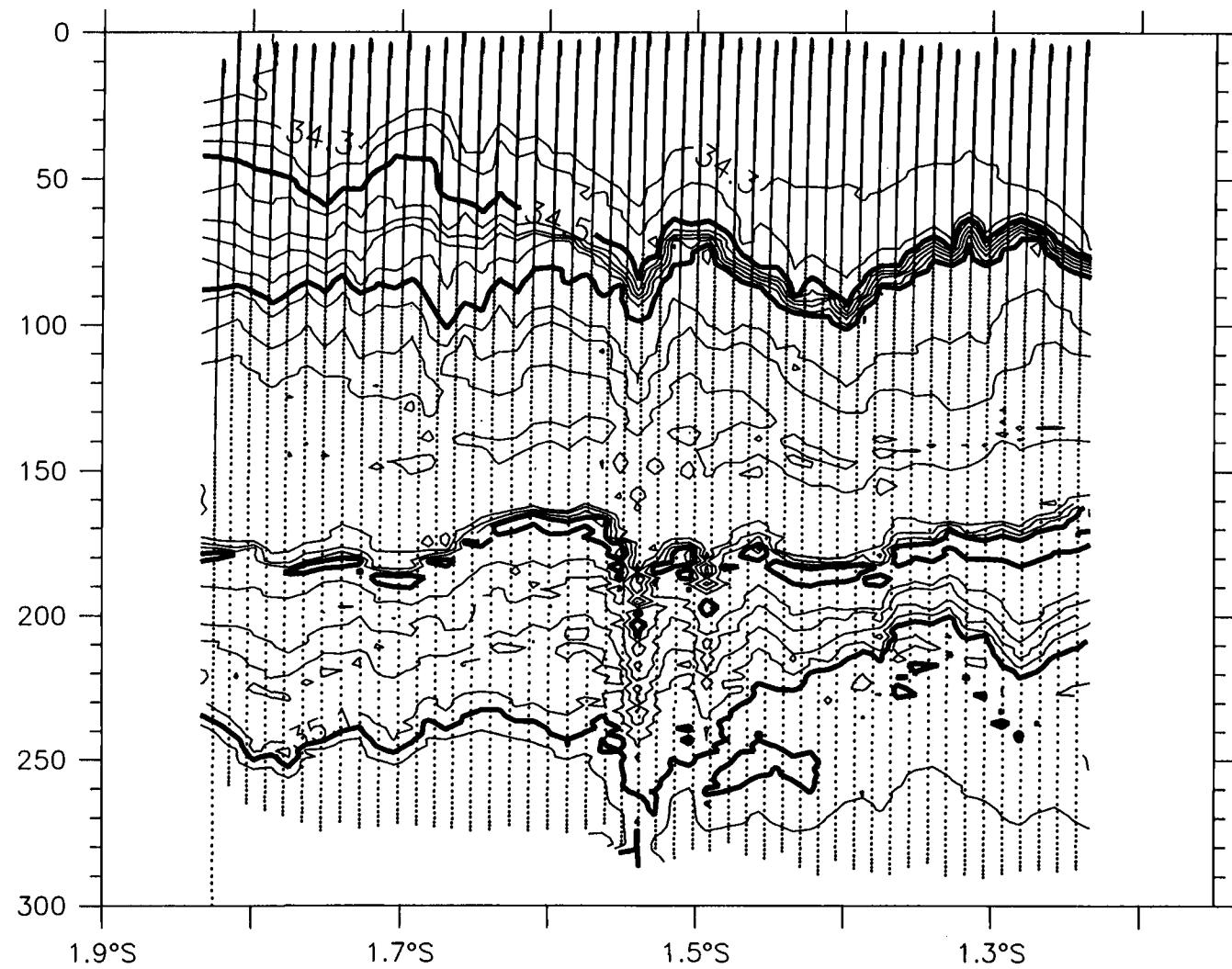
S(psu), E2N, 23 November 1992



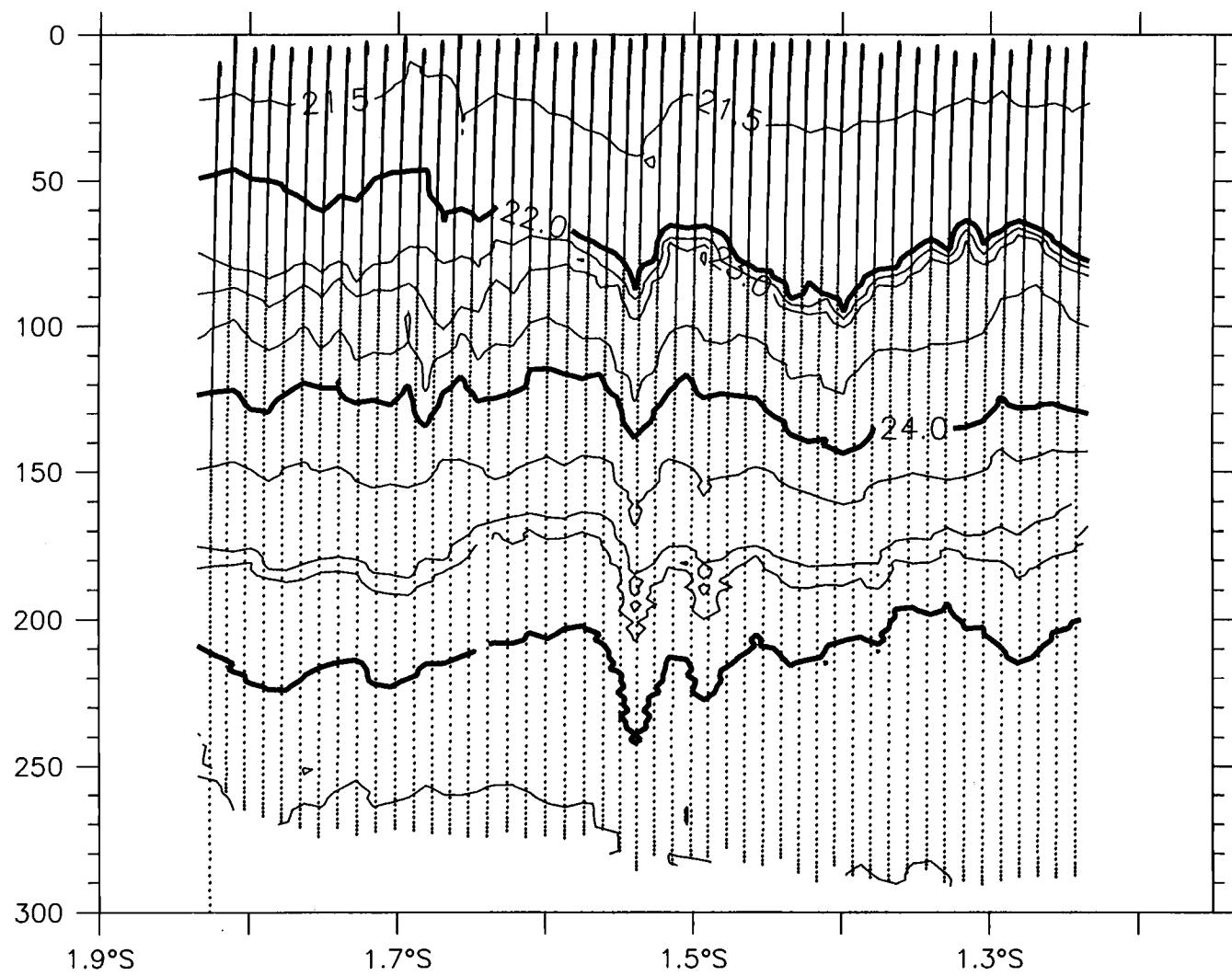
$S(\text{psu})$ , E2N, 19 November 1992



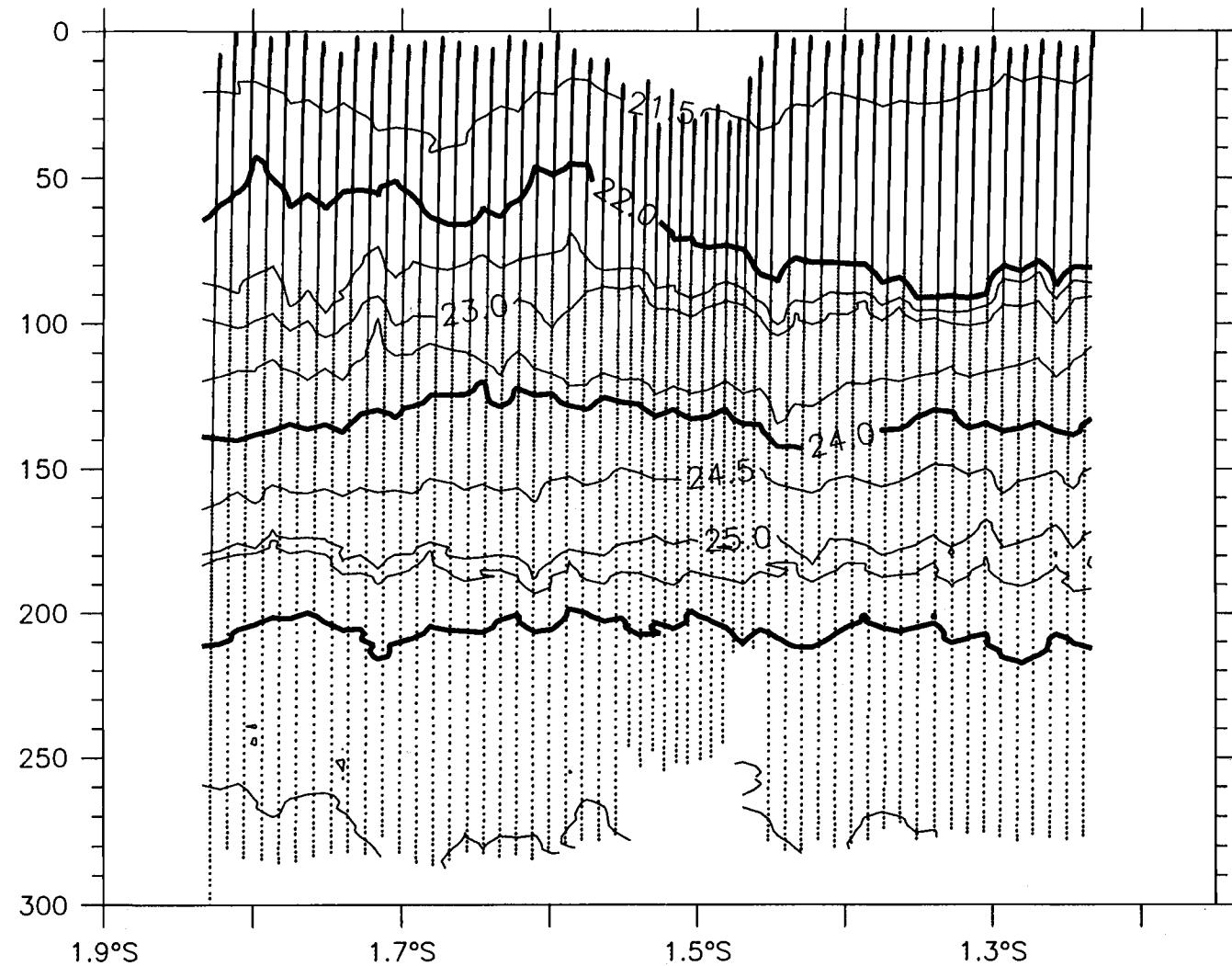
$S(\text{psu})$ , E2N, 18 November 1992



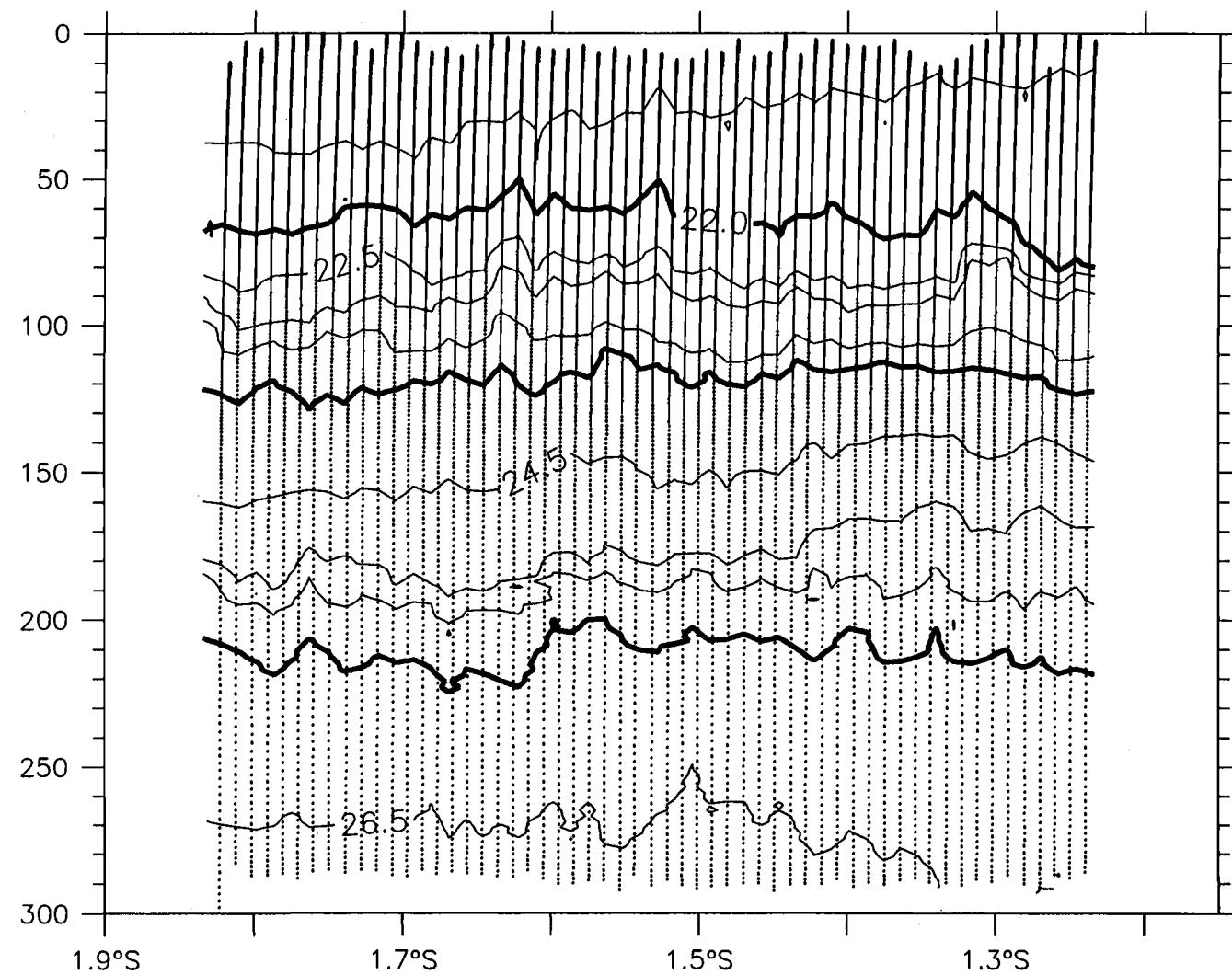
S(psu), E2N, 17 November 1992



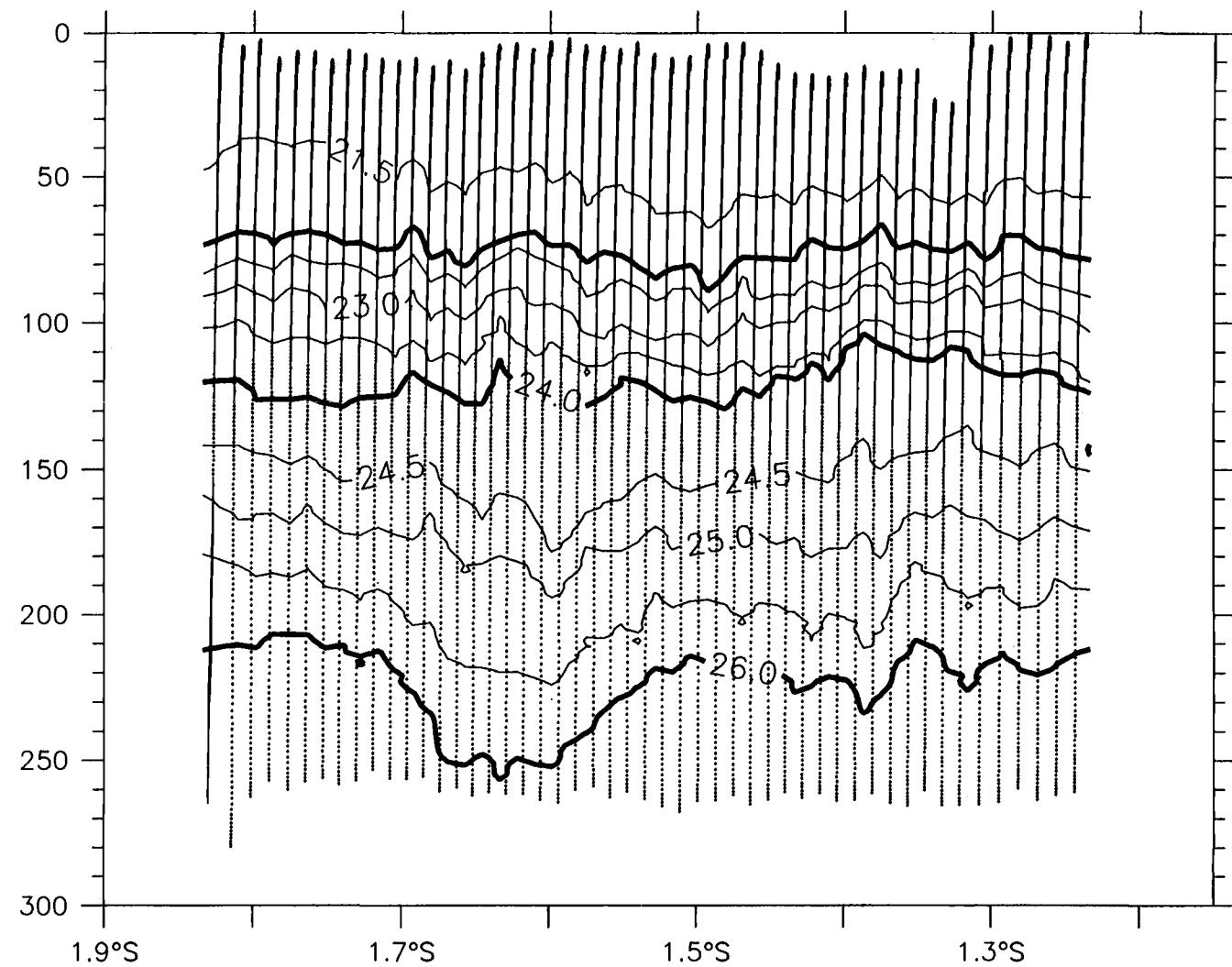
Sigma-t, E2N, 17 November 1992



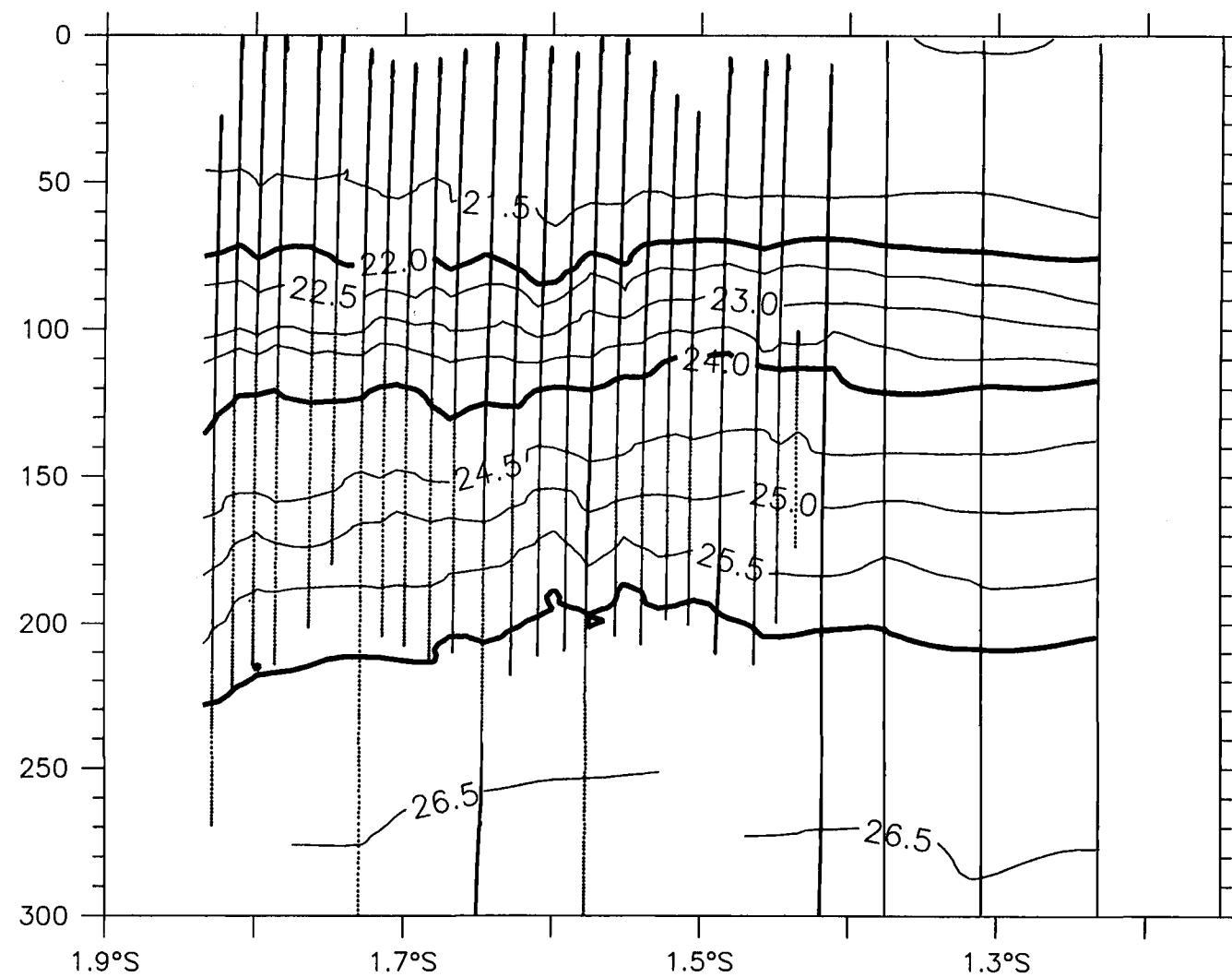
Sigma-t, E2N, 18 November 1992



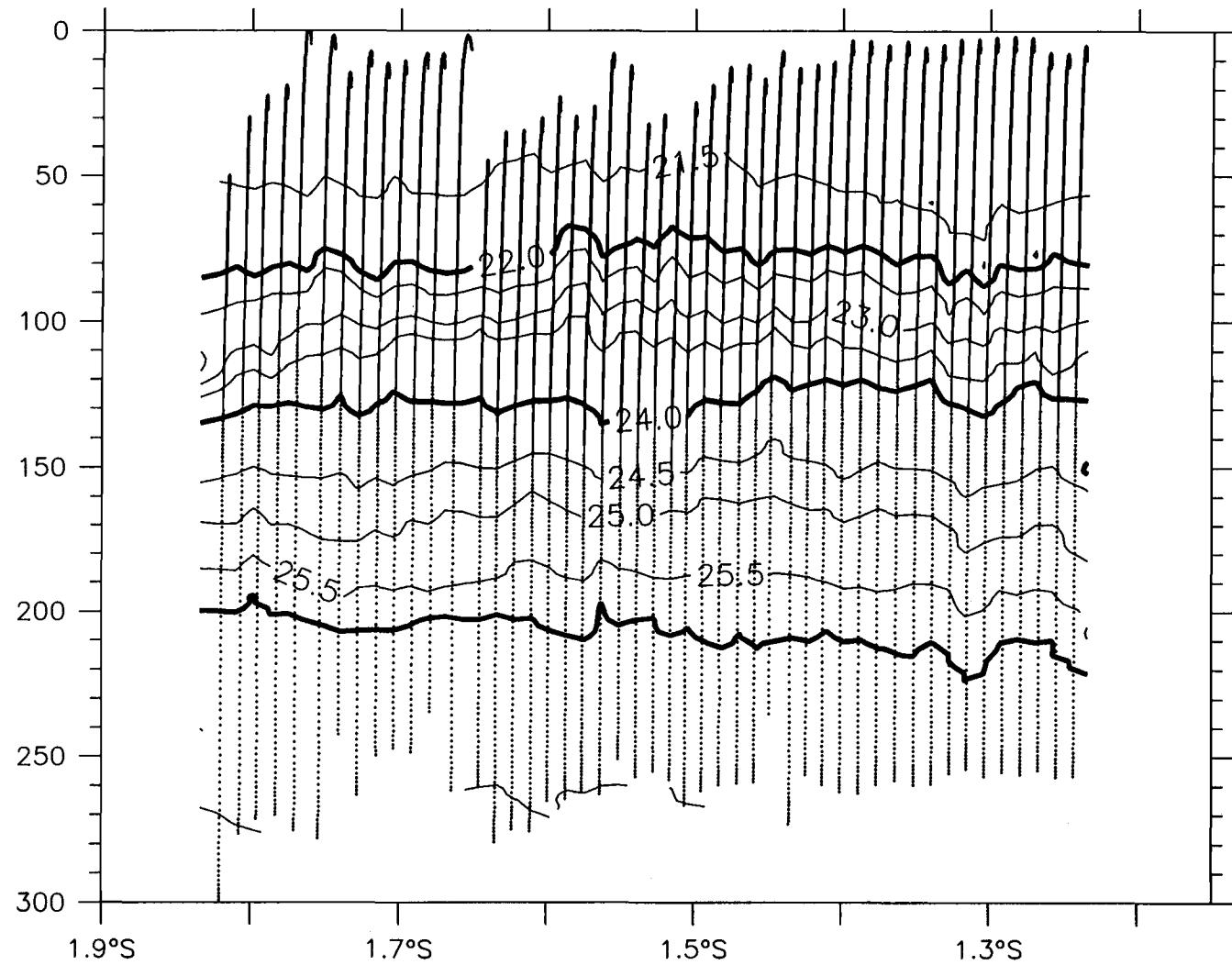
Sigma-t, E2N, 19 November 1992



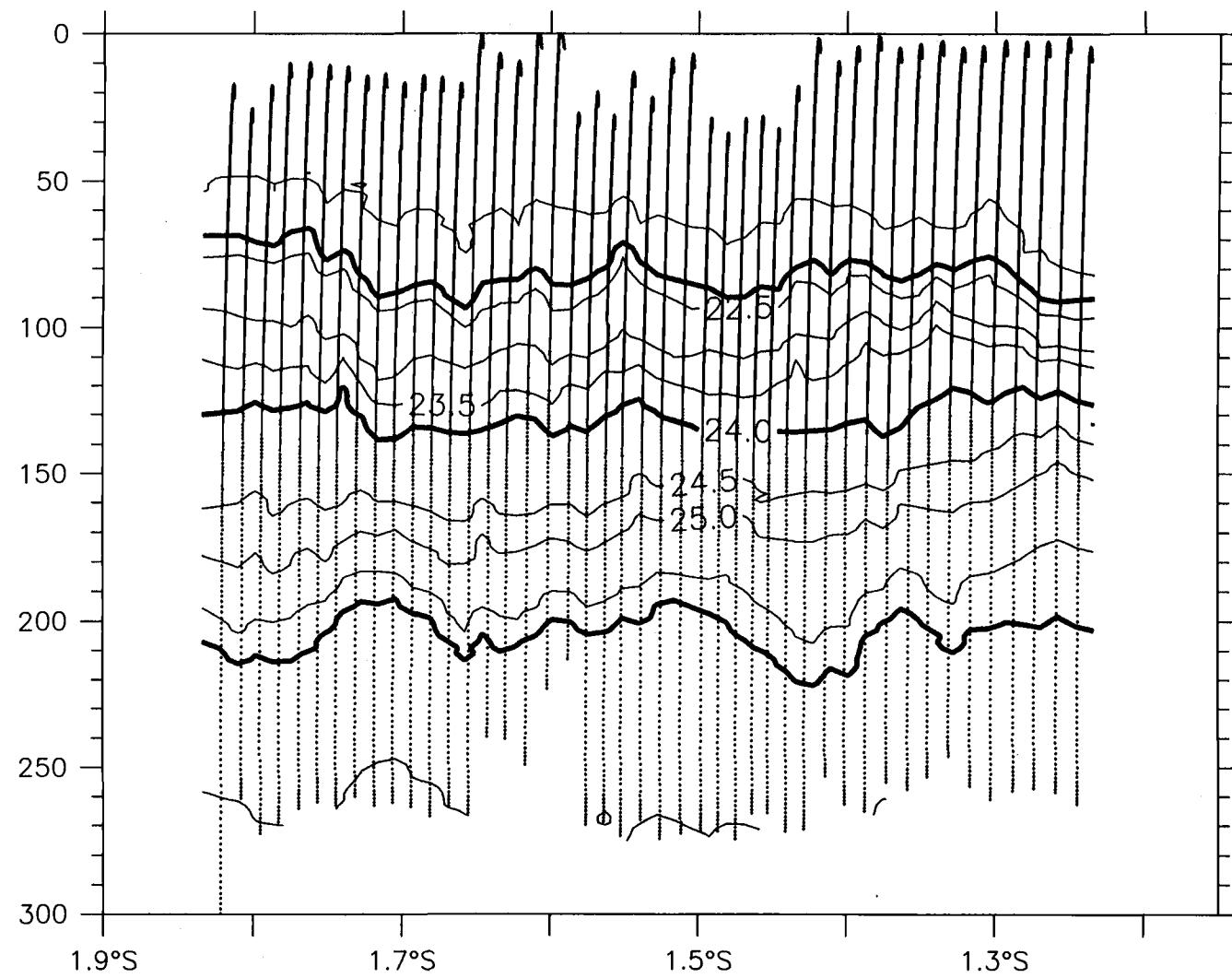
Sigma-t, E2N, 23 November 1992



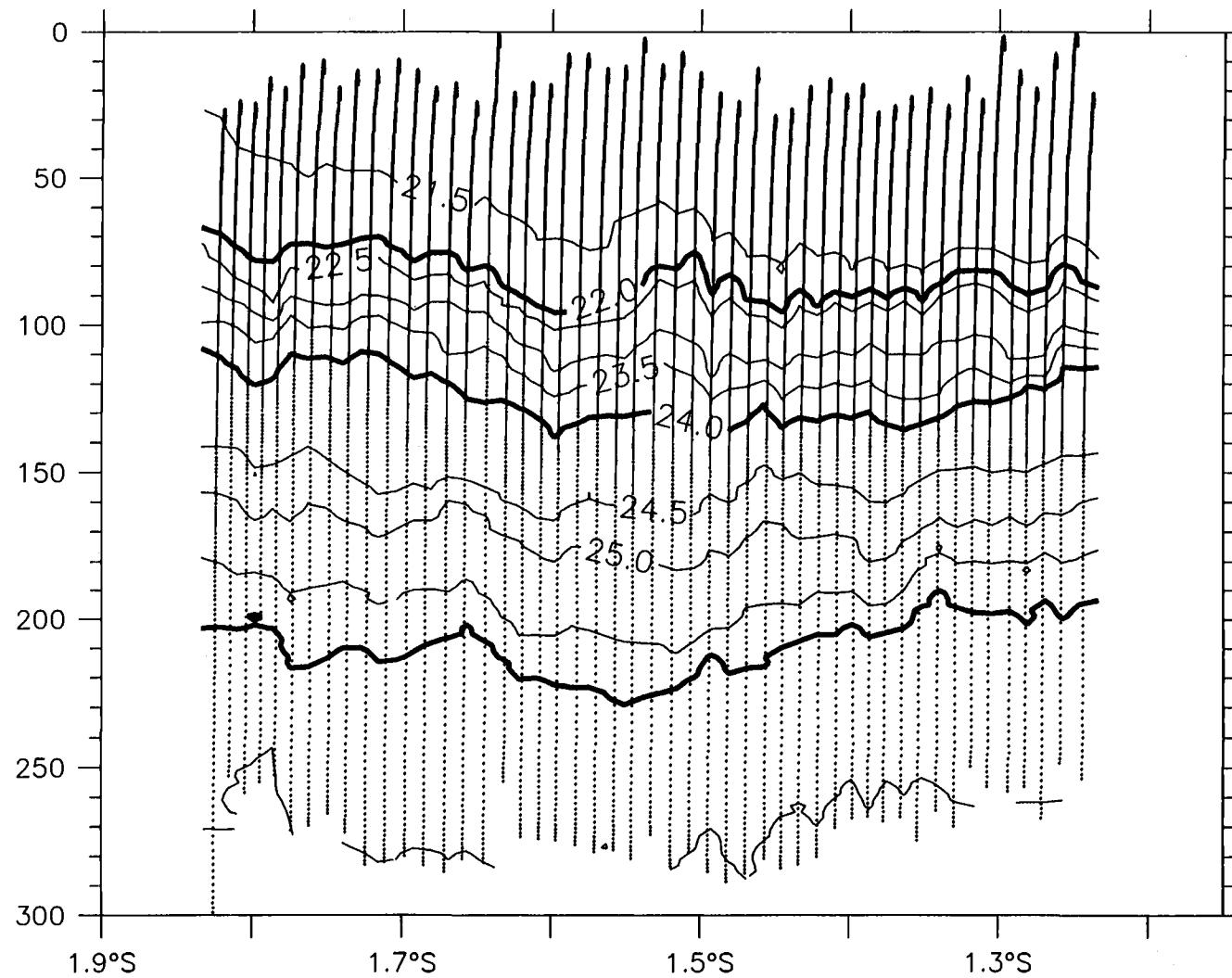
Sigma-t, E2N, 24 November 1992



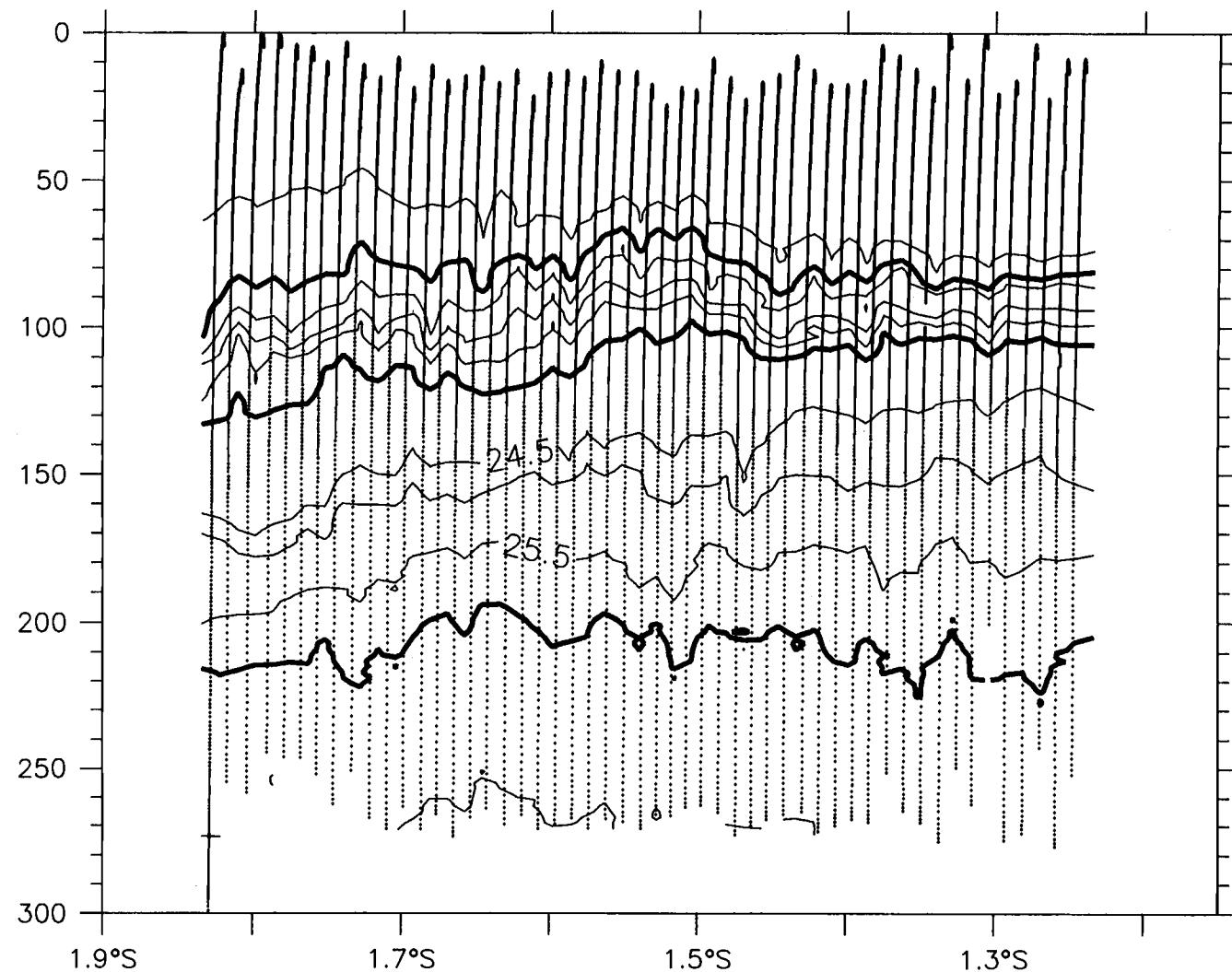
Sigma-t, E2N, 26 November 1992



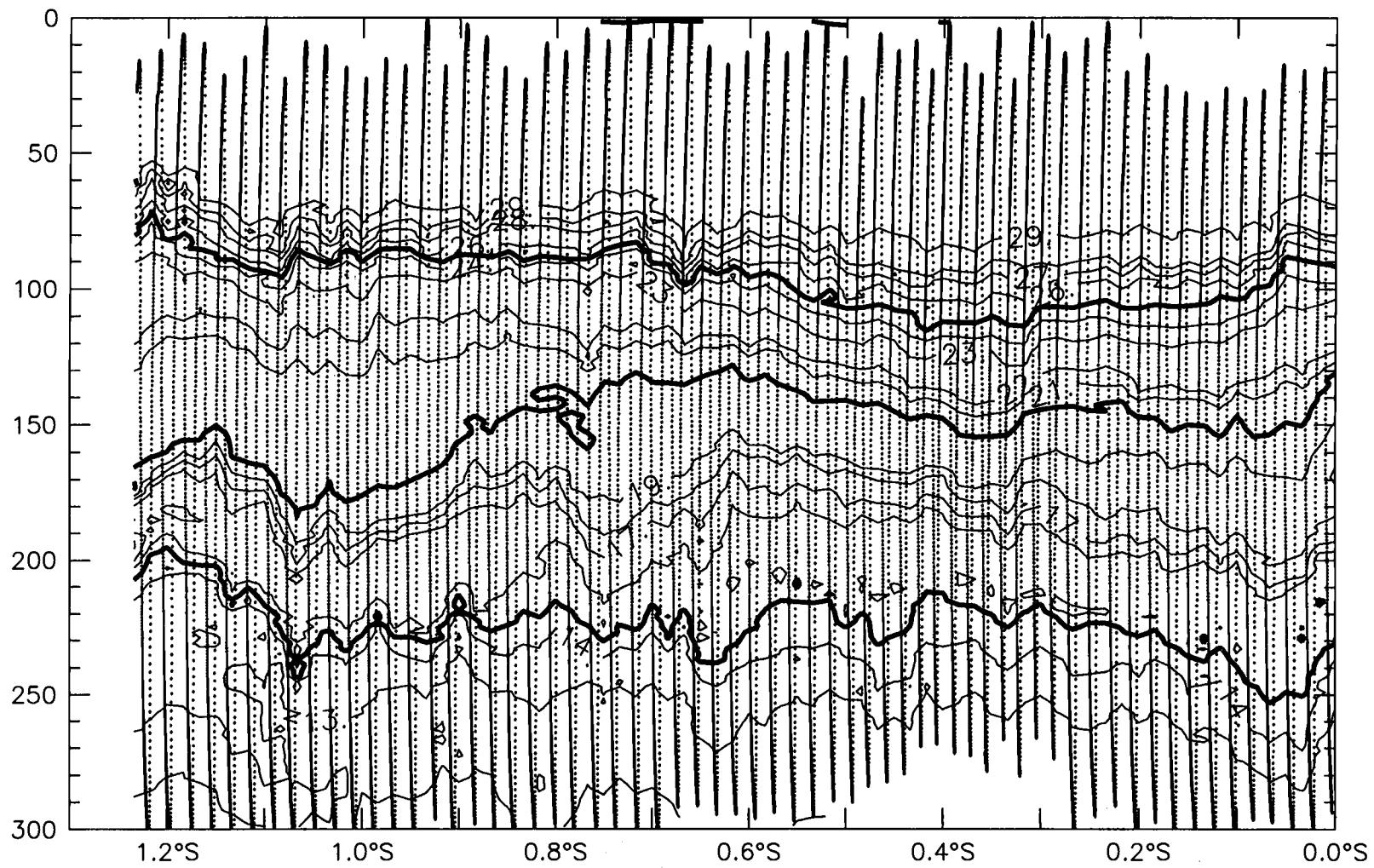
Sigma-t, E2N, 27 November 1992



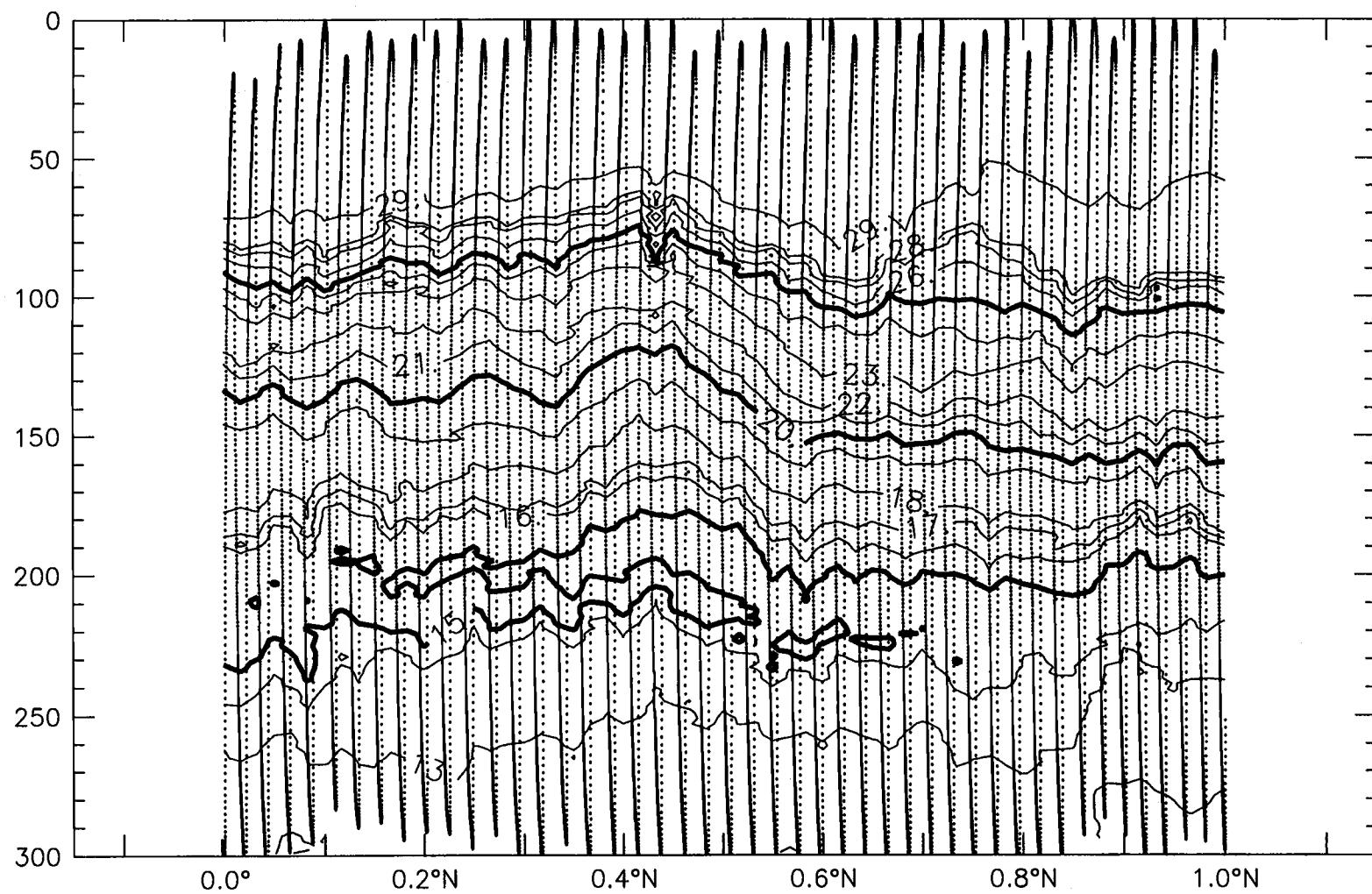
Sigma-t, E2N, 29 November 1992



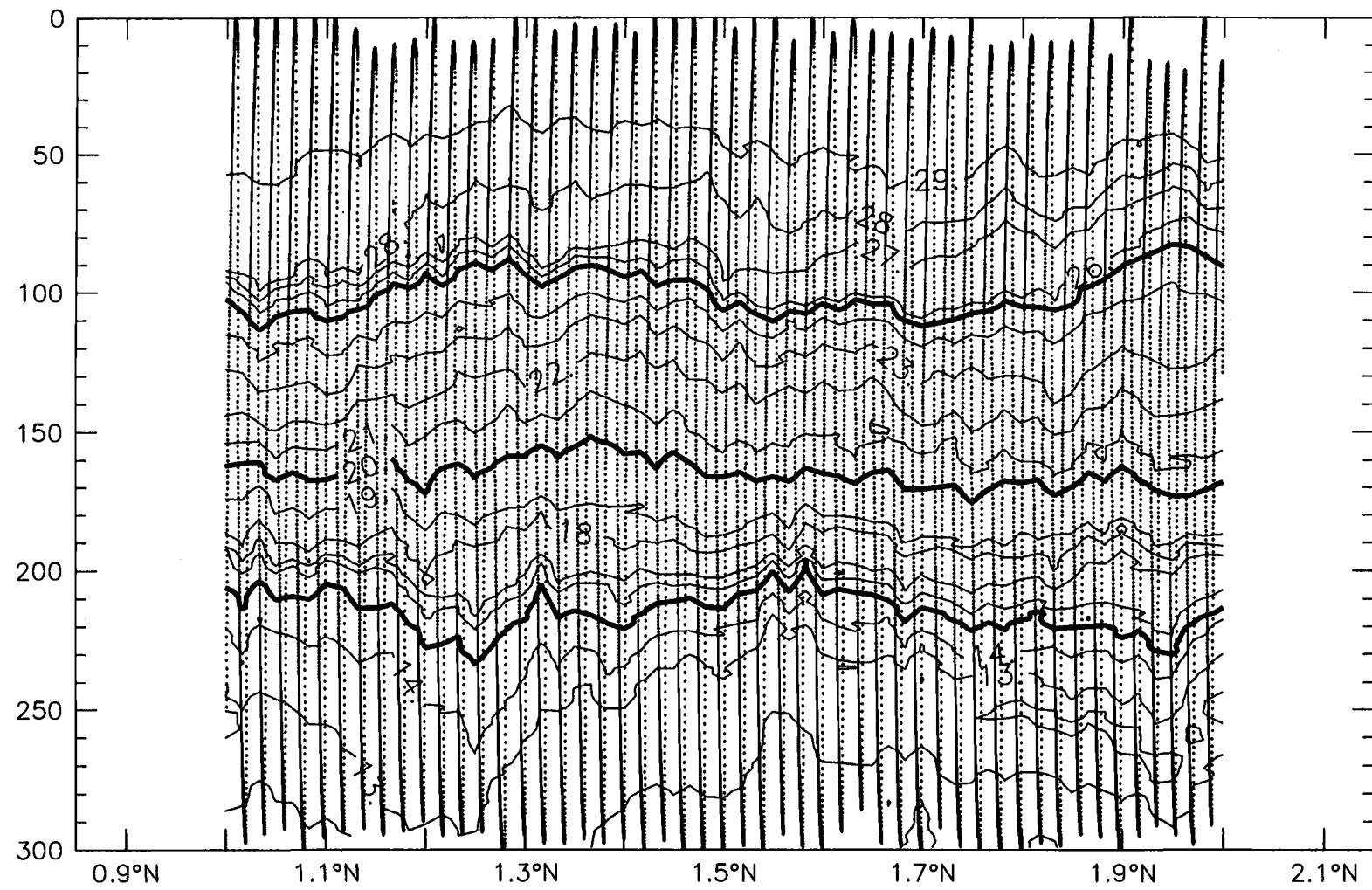
Sigma-t, E2N, 30 November 1992



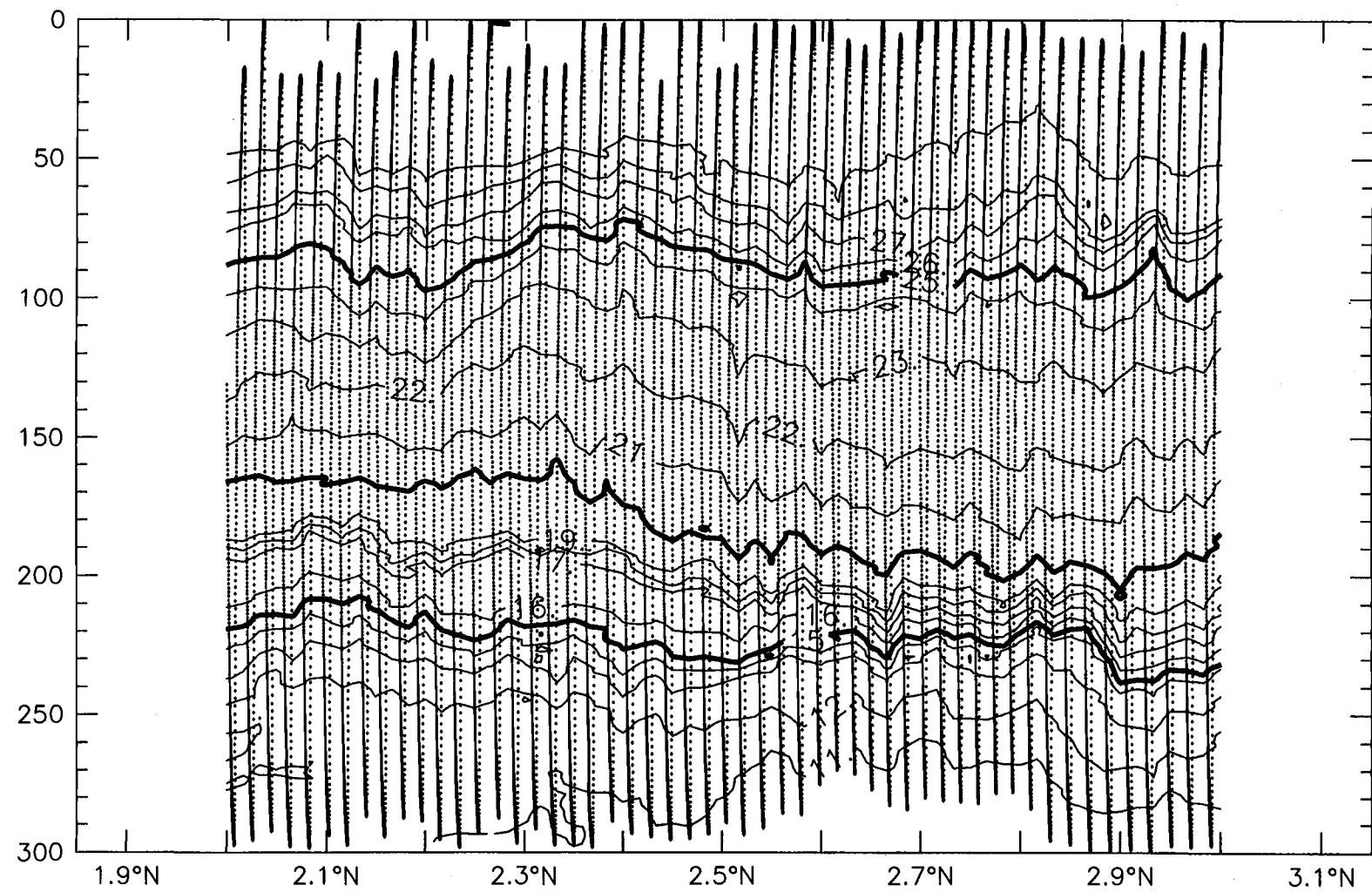
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , SBN to Equator, 2 December 1992



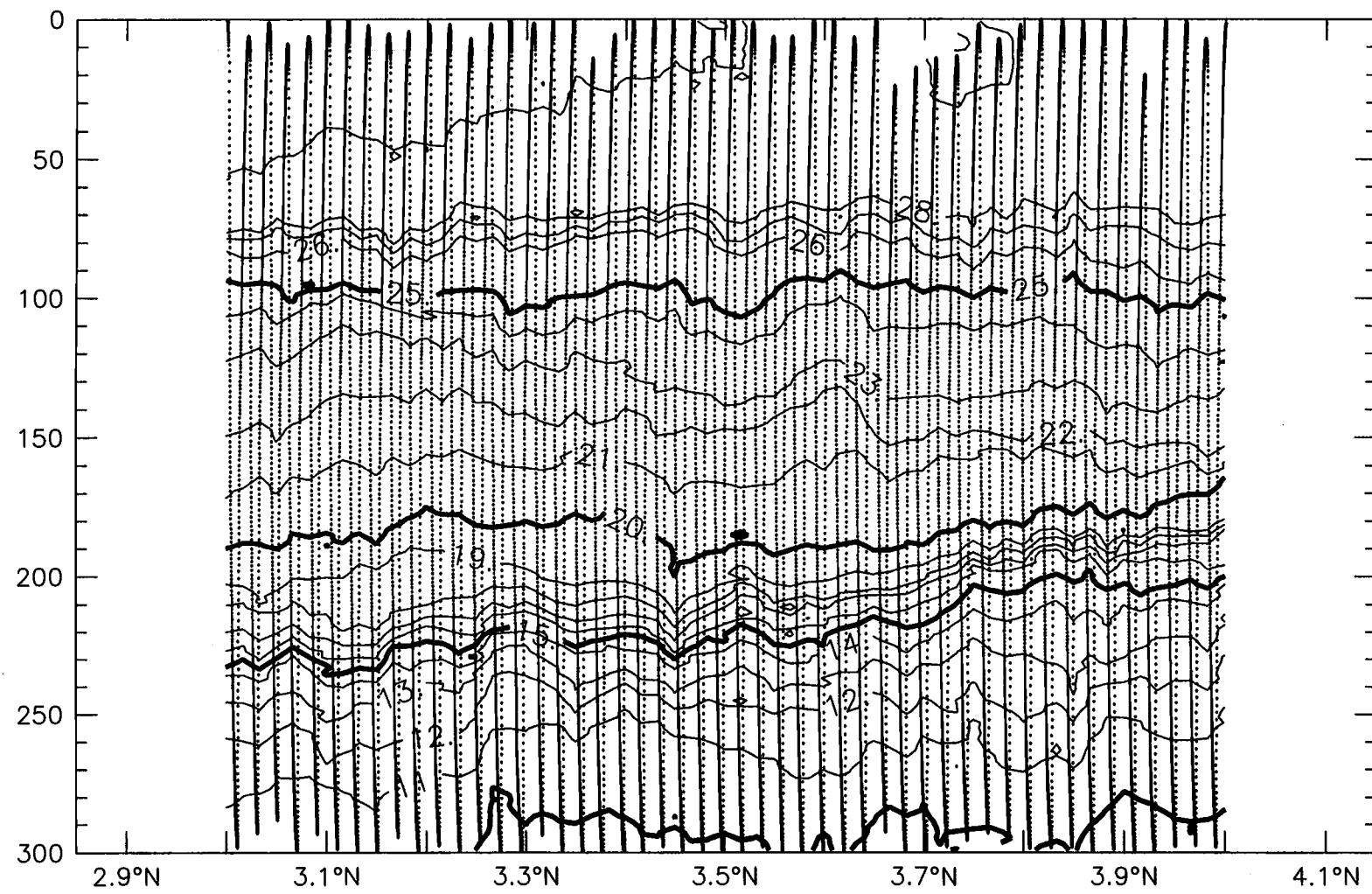
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , Equator to 1 N, 2 December 1992



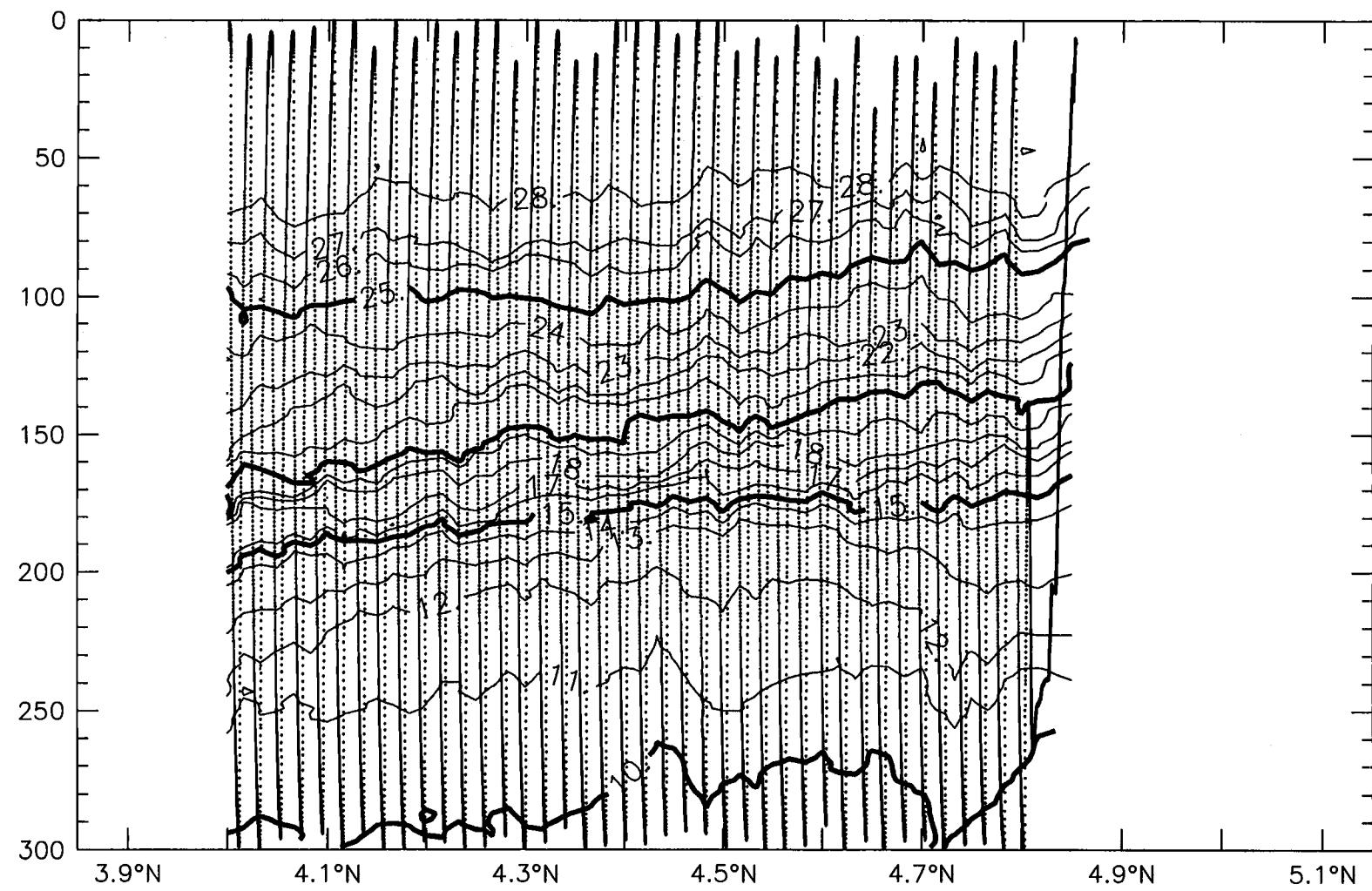
$T(\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C})$ , 1 N to 2 N, 2 December 1992



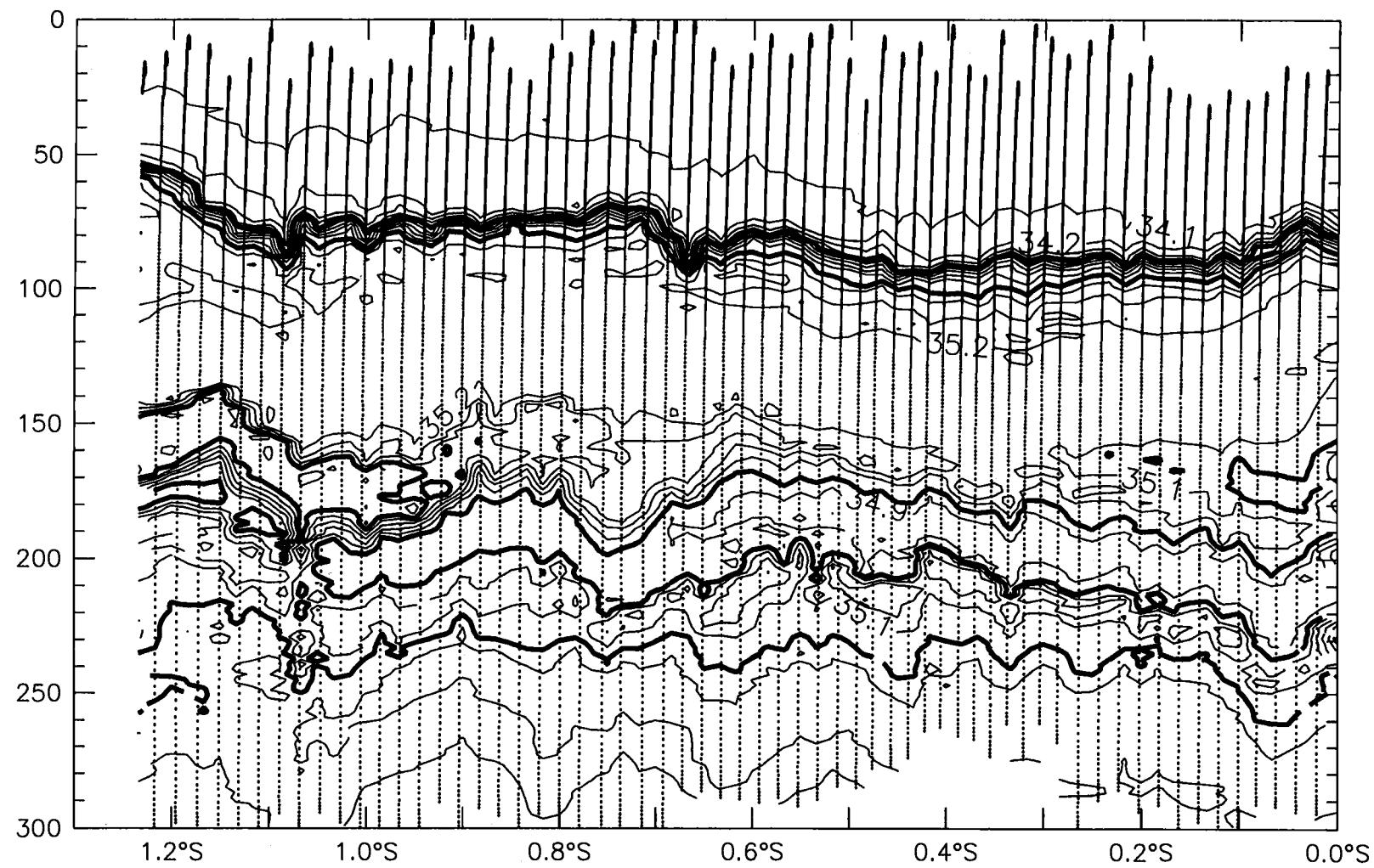
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , 2 N to 3 N, 3 December 1992



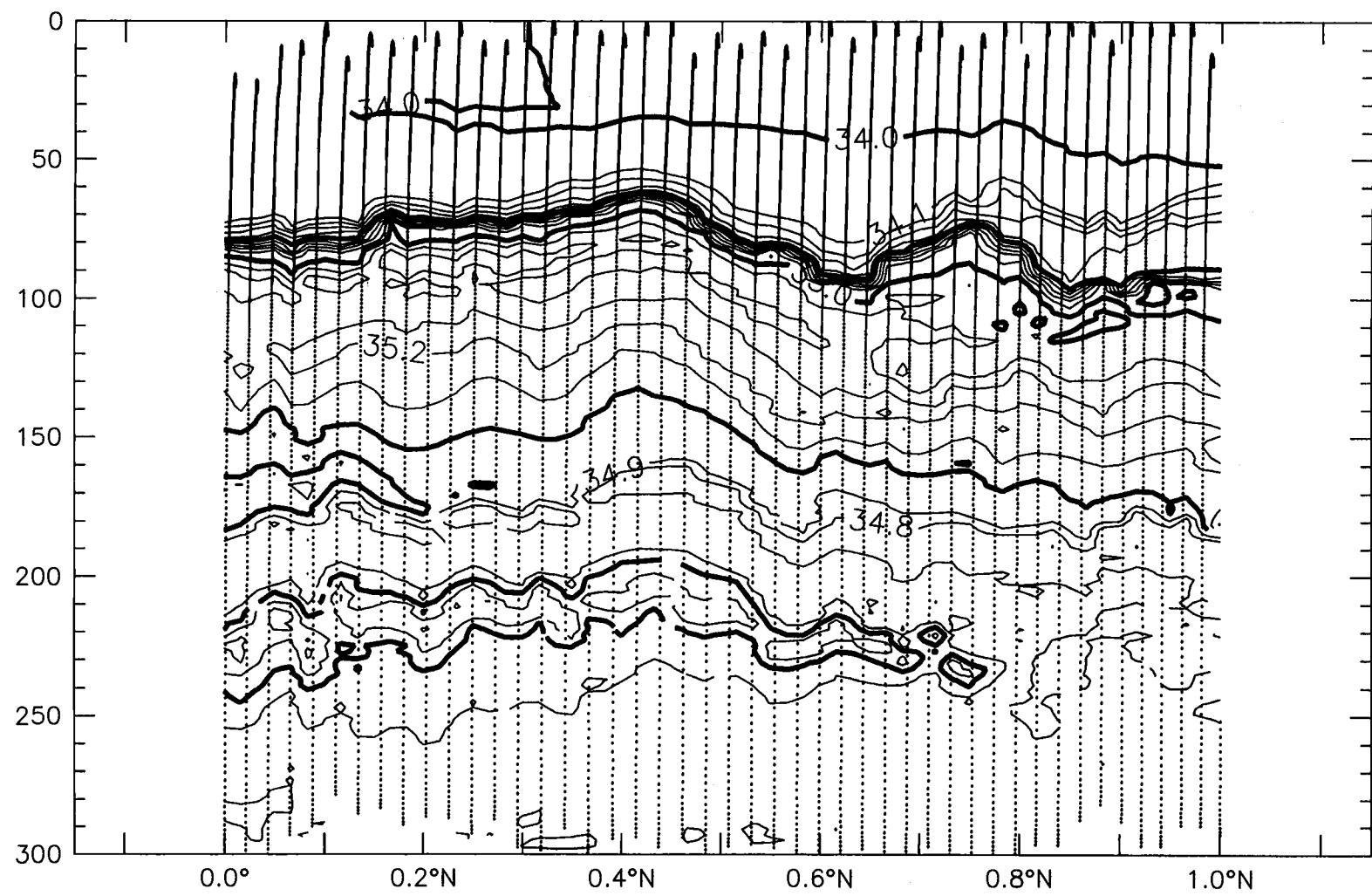
$T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ , 3 N to 4 N, 3 December 1992



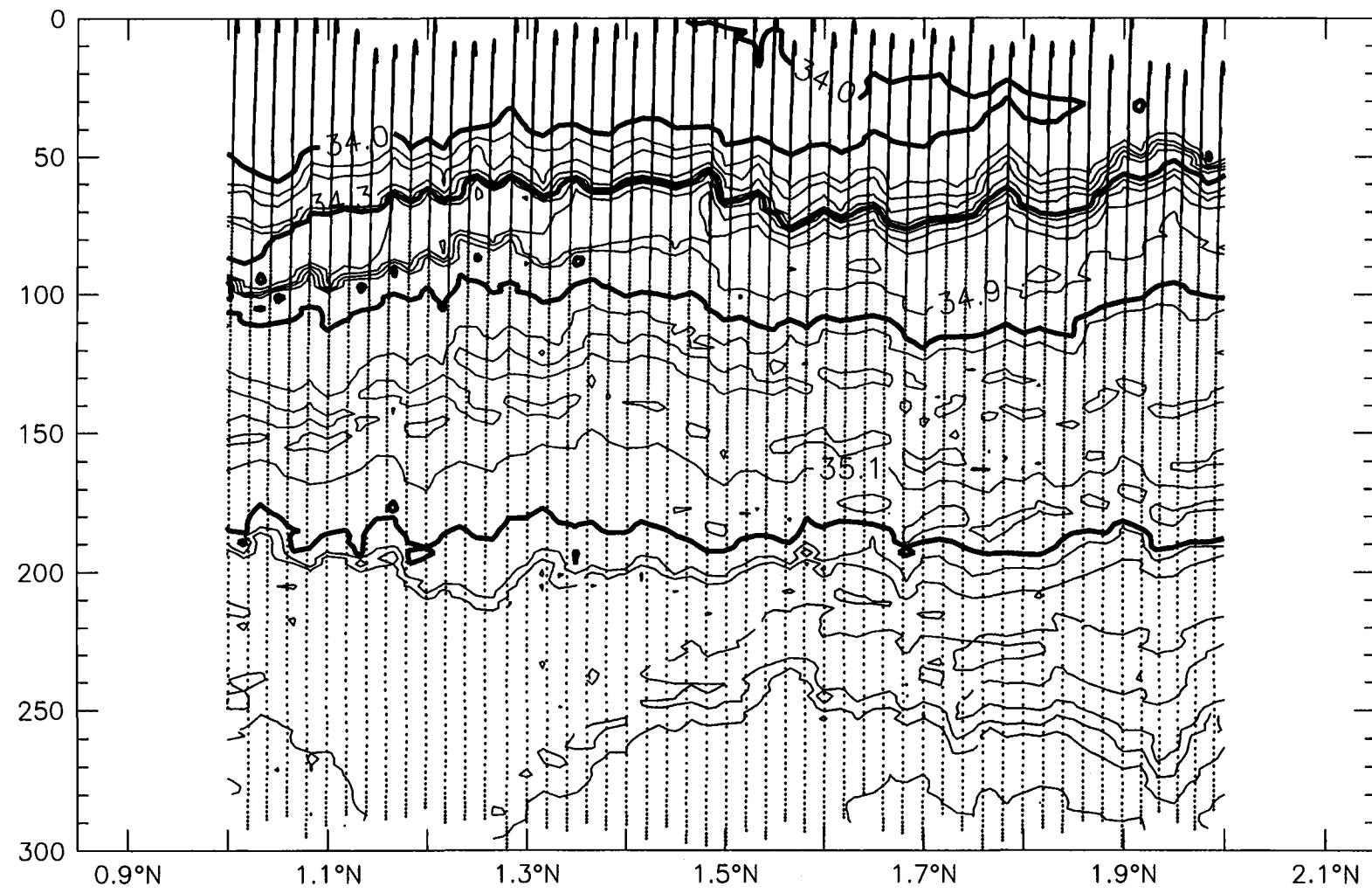
T( $^{\circ}$ C), 4 N to 5 N, 3 December 1992



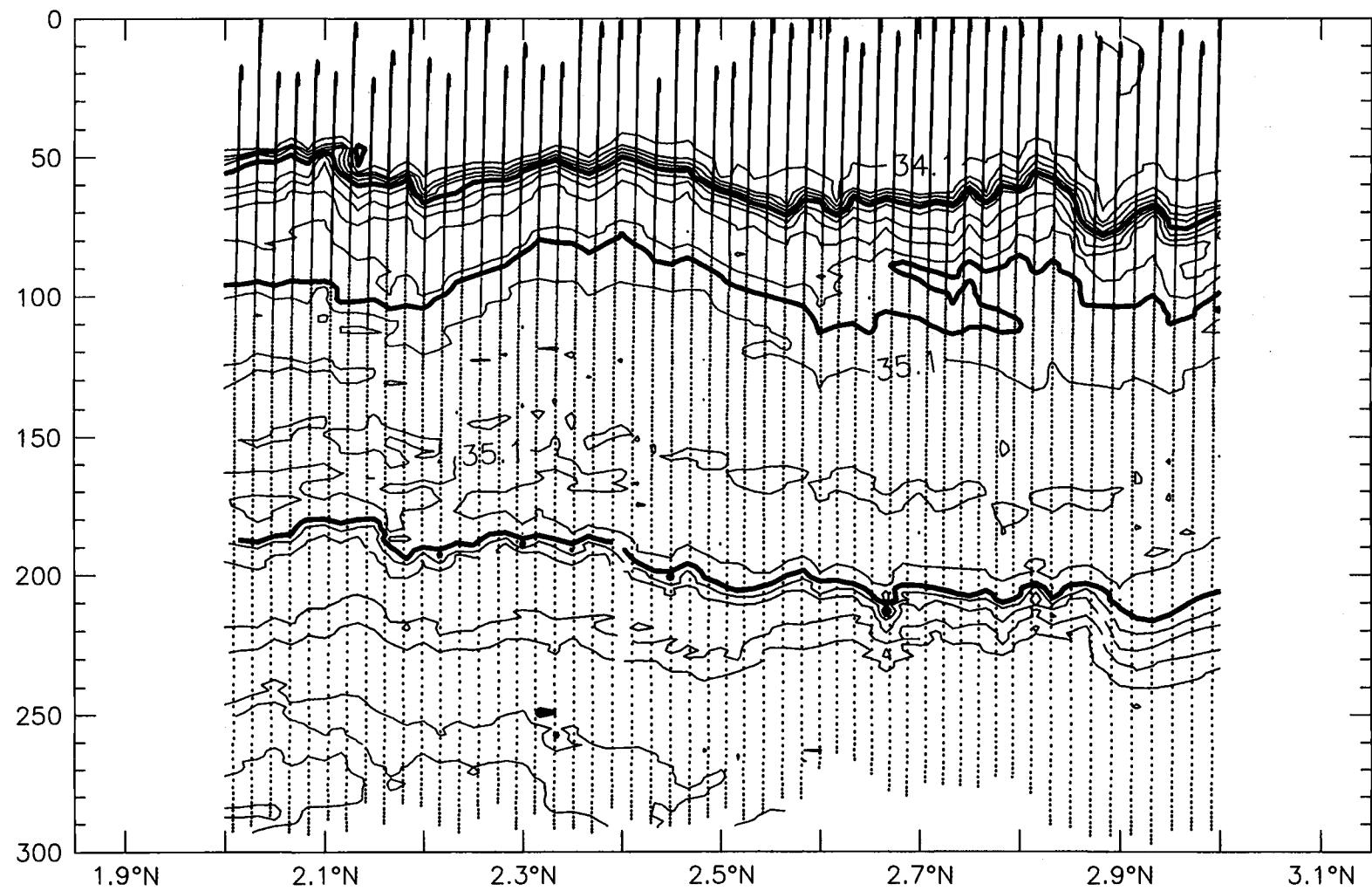
$S(\text{psu})$ , SBN to Equator, 2 December 1992



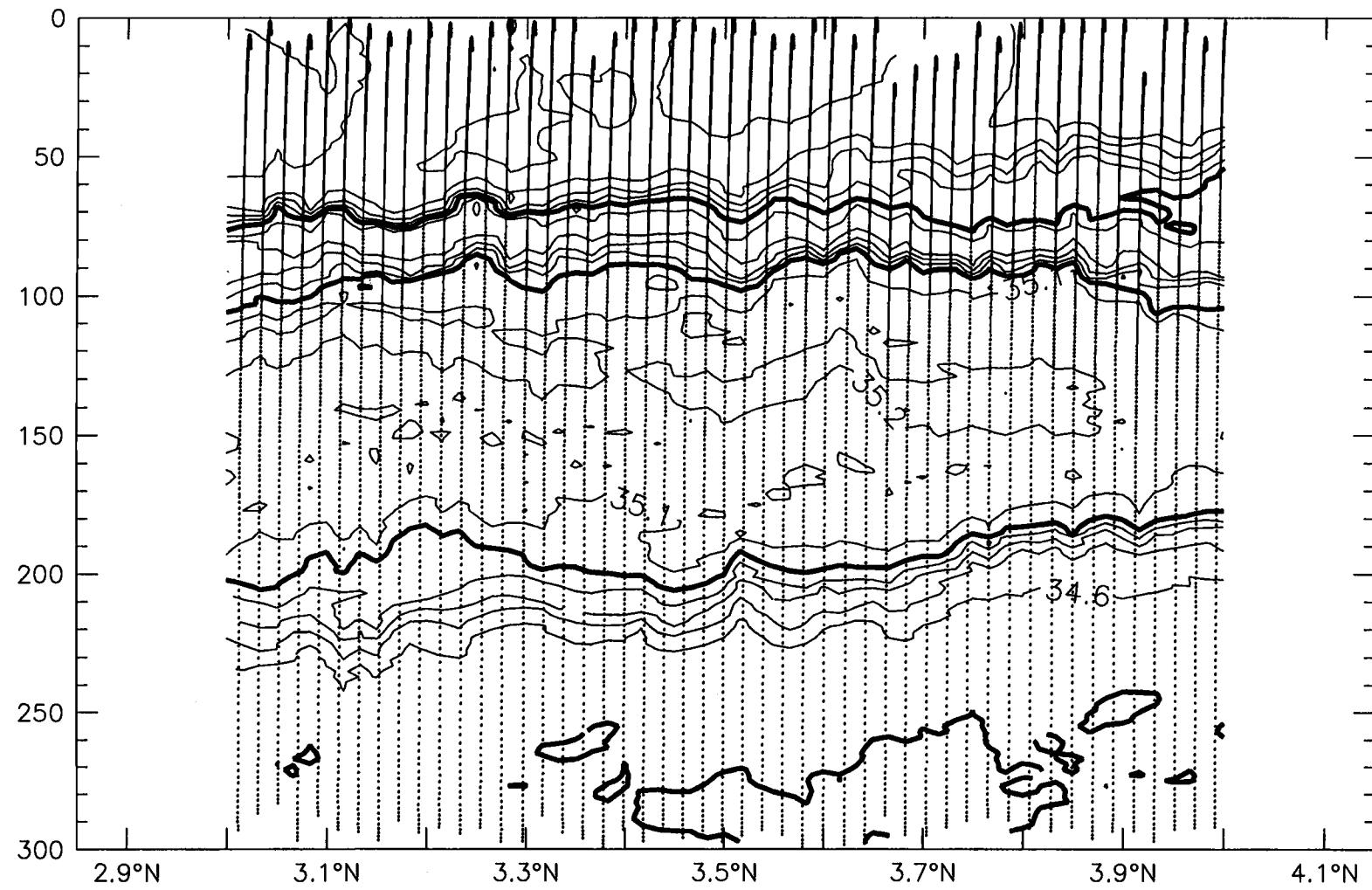
S(psu), Equator to 1 N, 2 December 1992



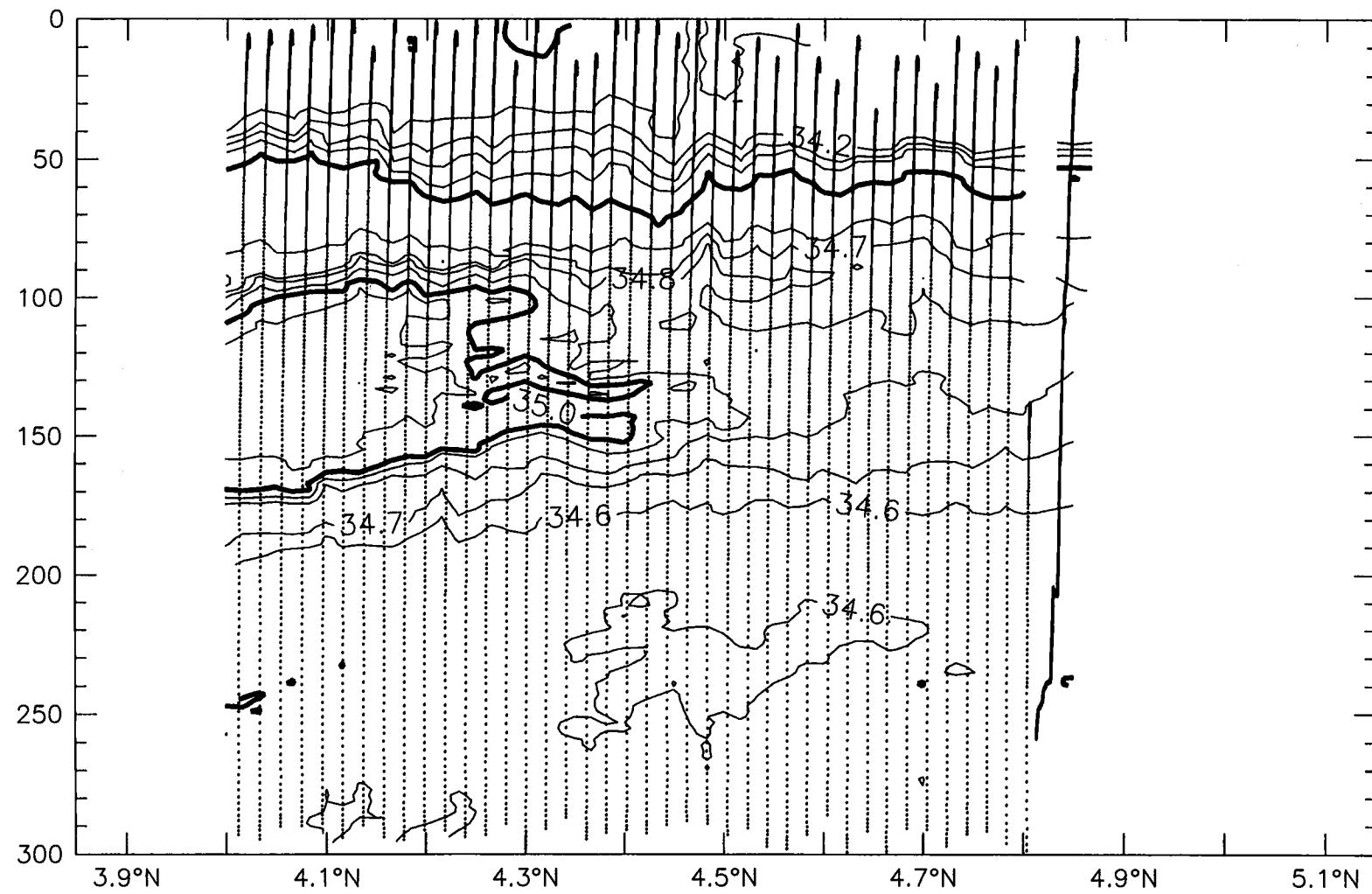
$S(\text{psu})$ , 1 N to 2 N, 2 December 1992



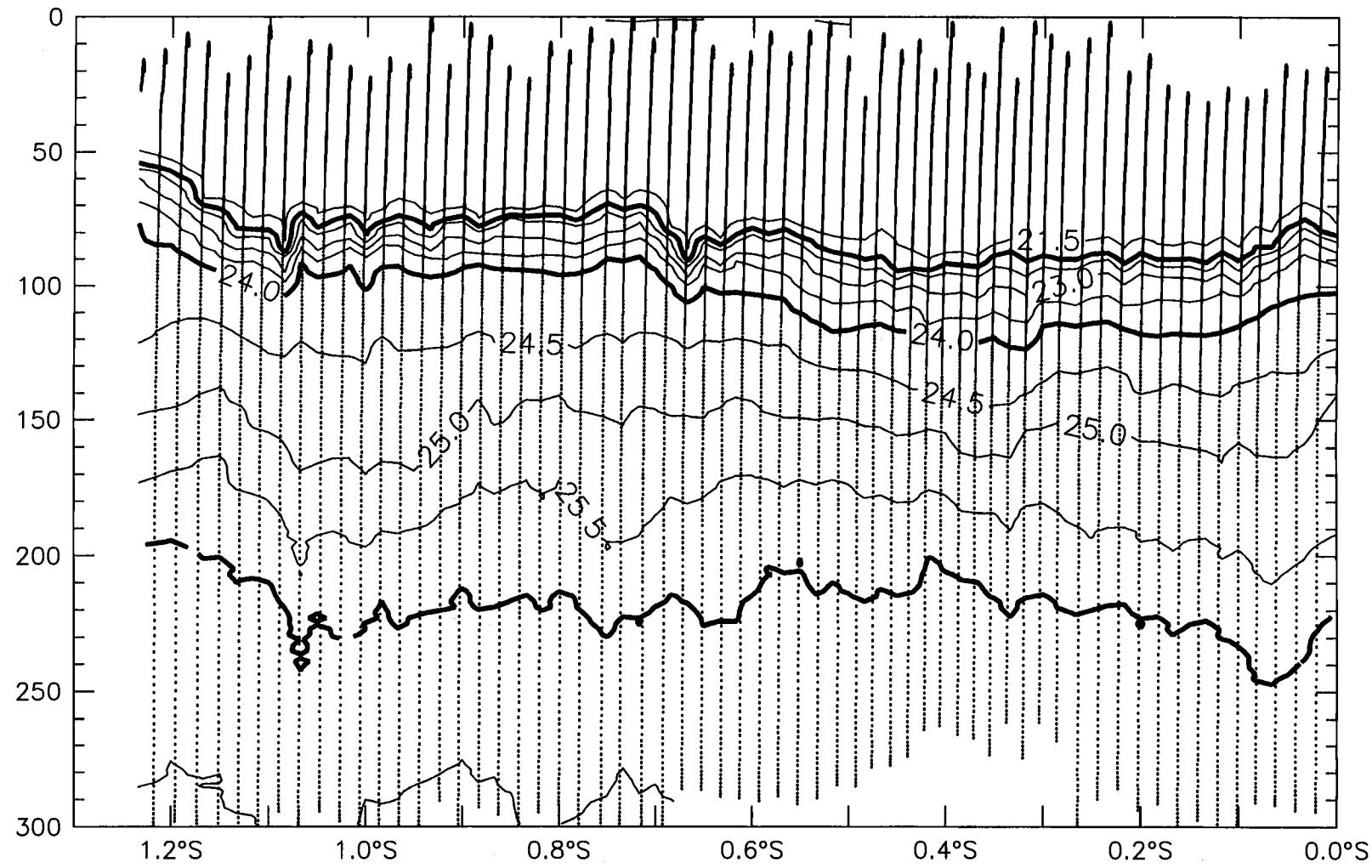
$S$ (psu), 2 N to 3 N, 3 December 1992



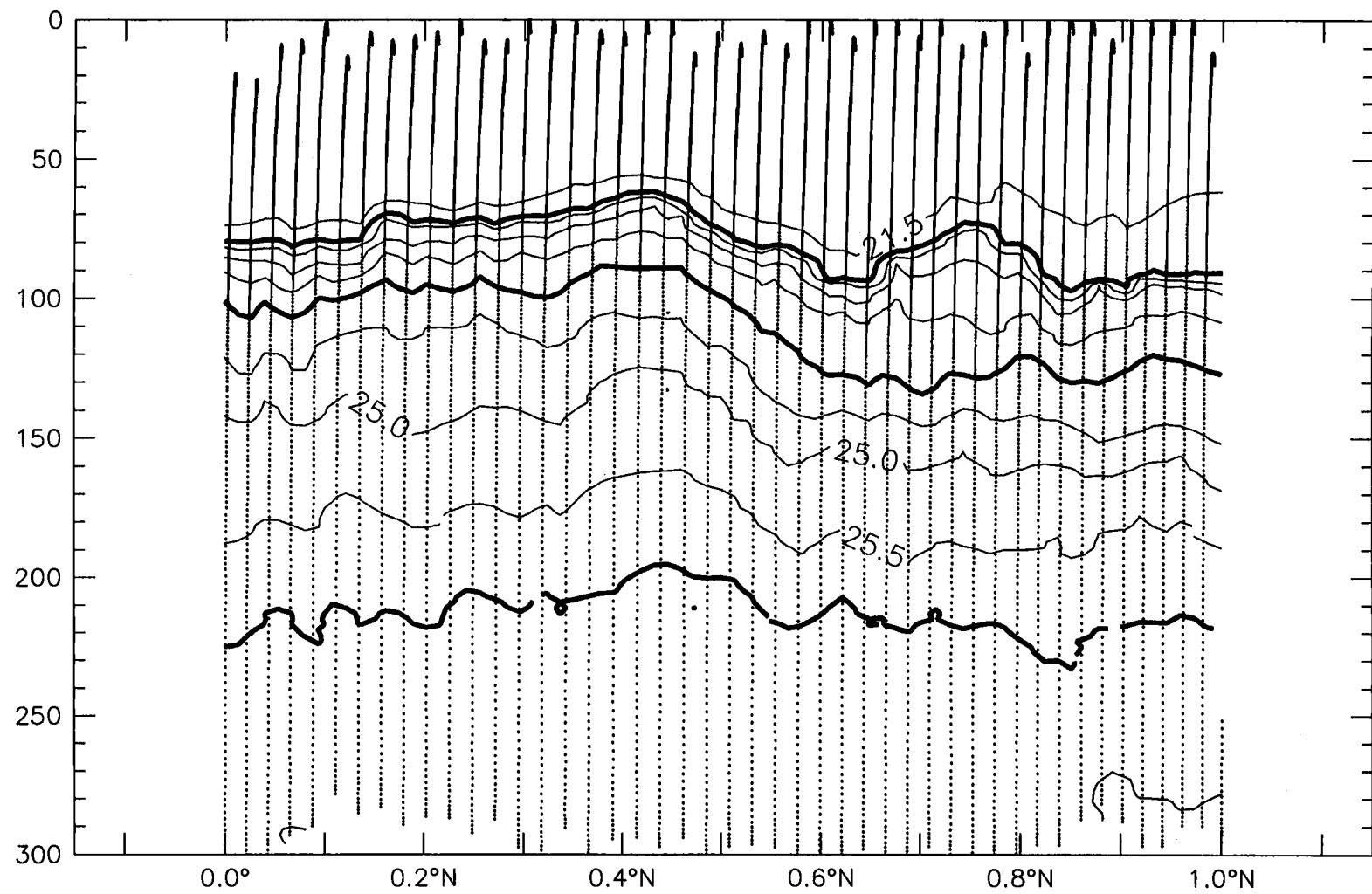
S(psu), 3 N to 4 N, 3 December 1992



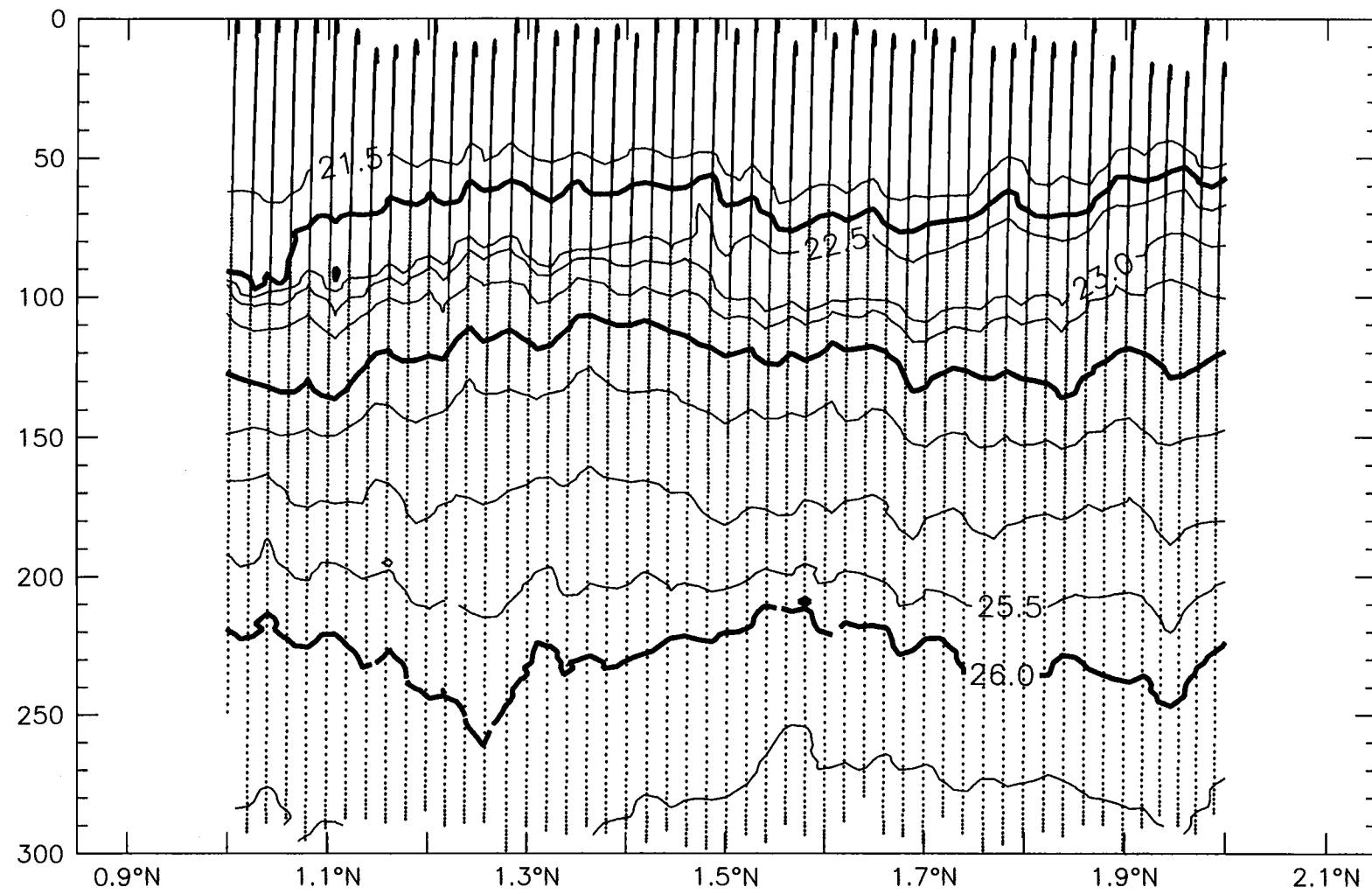
$S(\text{psu})$ , 4 N to 5 N, 3 December 1992



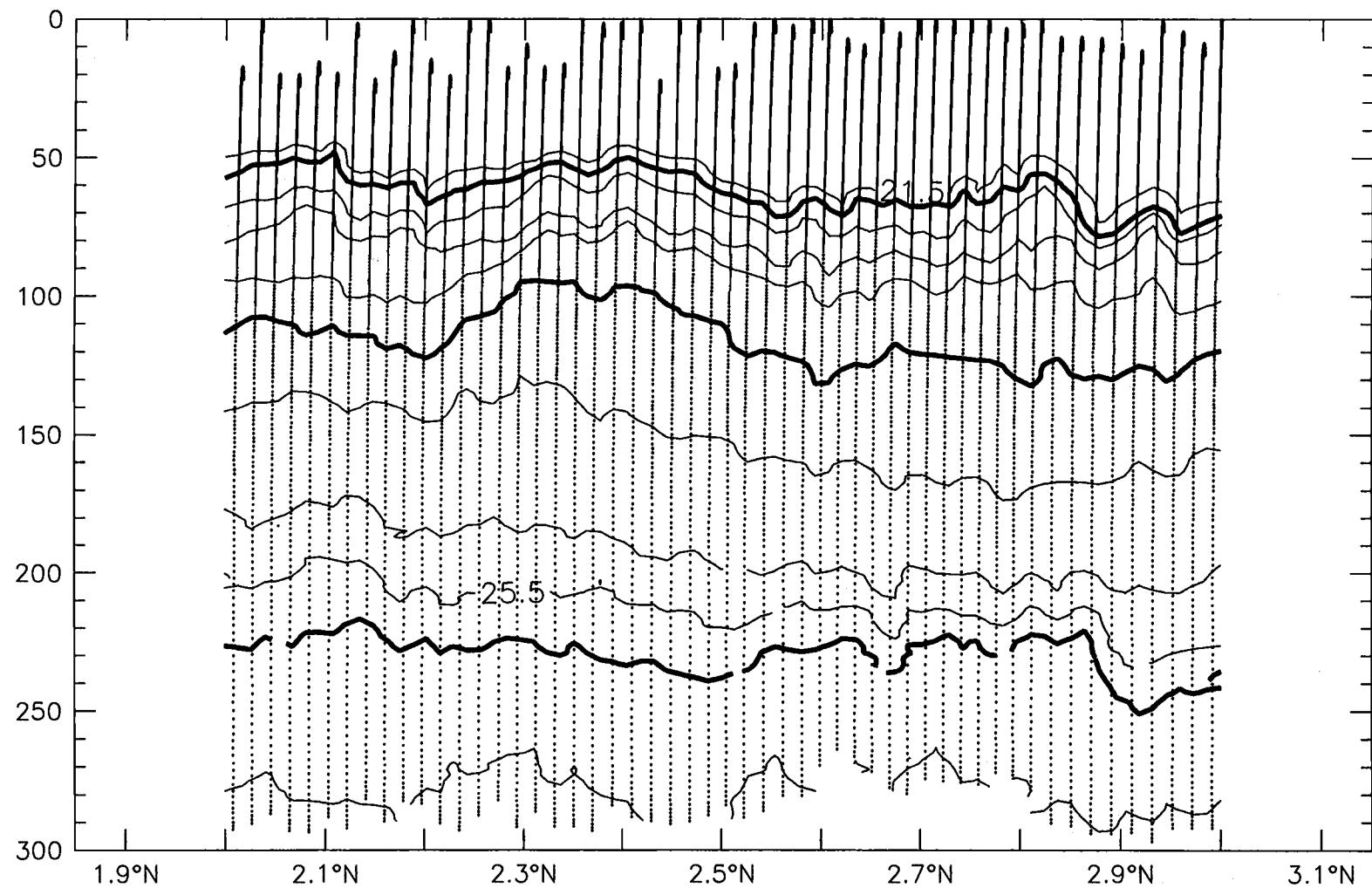
Sigma-t, SBN to Equator, 2 December 1992



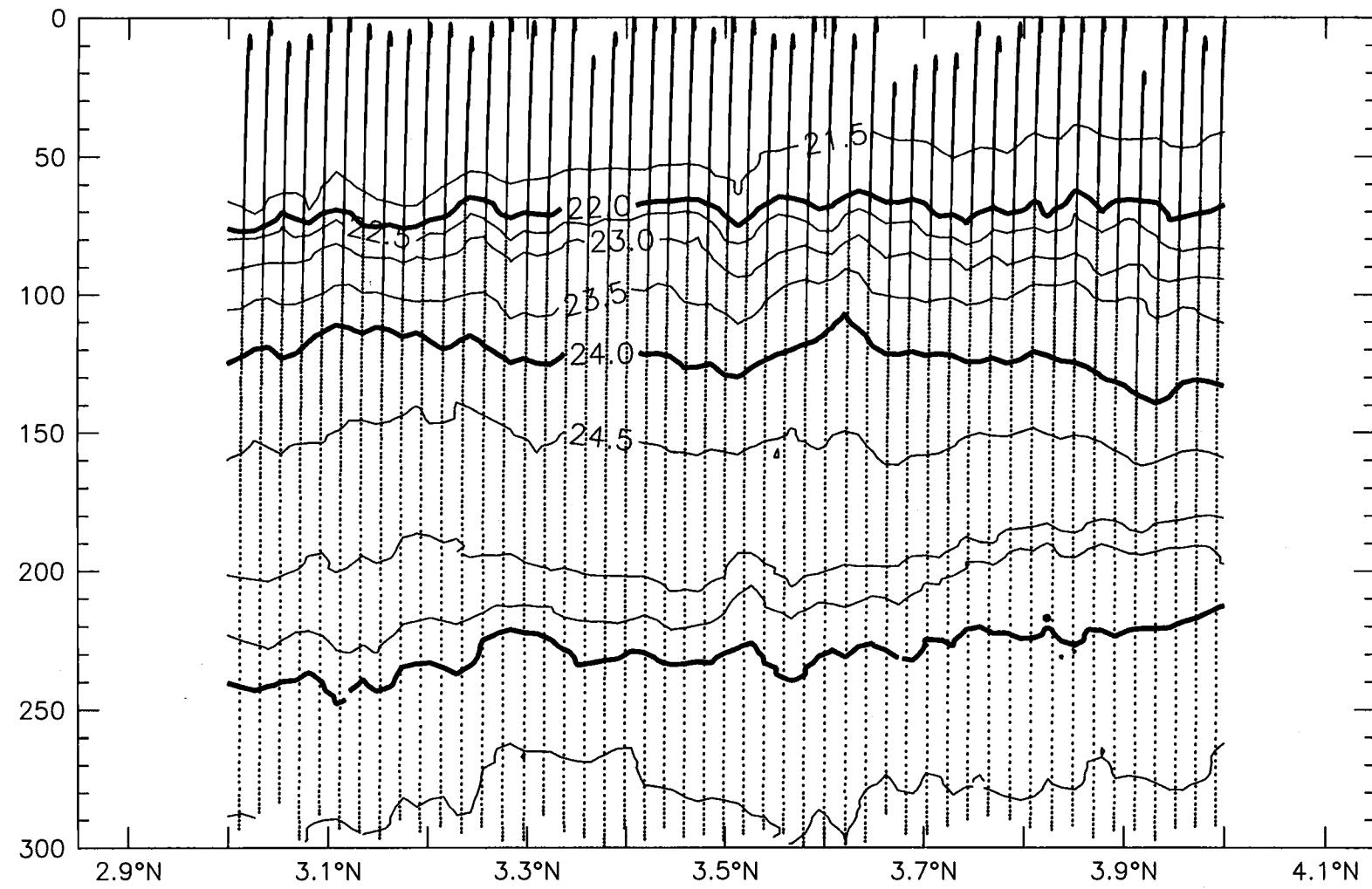
Sigma-t, Equator to 1 N, 2 December 1992



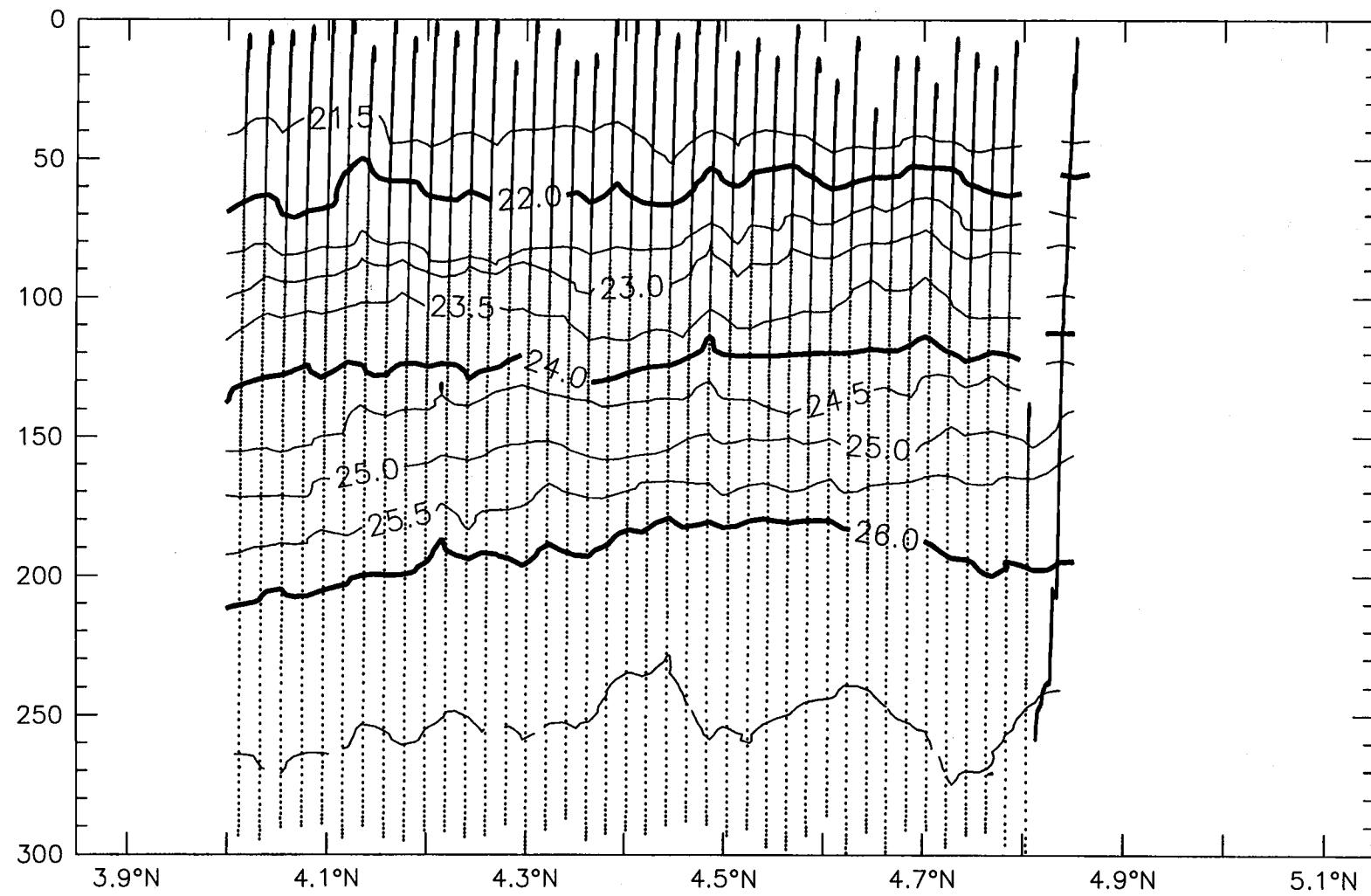
Sigma-t, 1 N to 2 N, 2 December 1992



Sigma-t, 2 N to 3 N, 3 December 1992



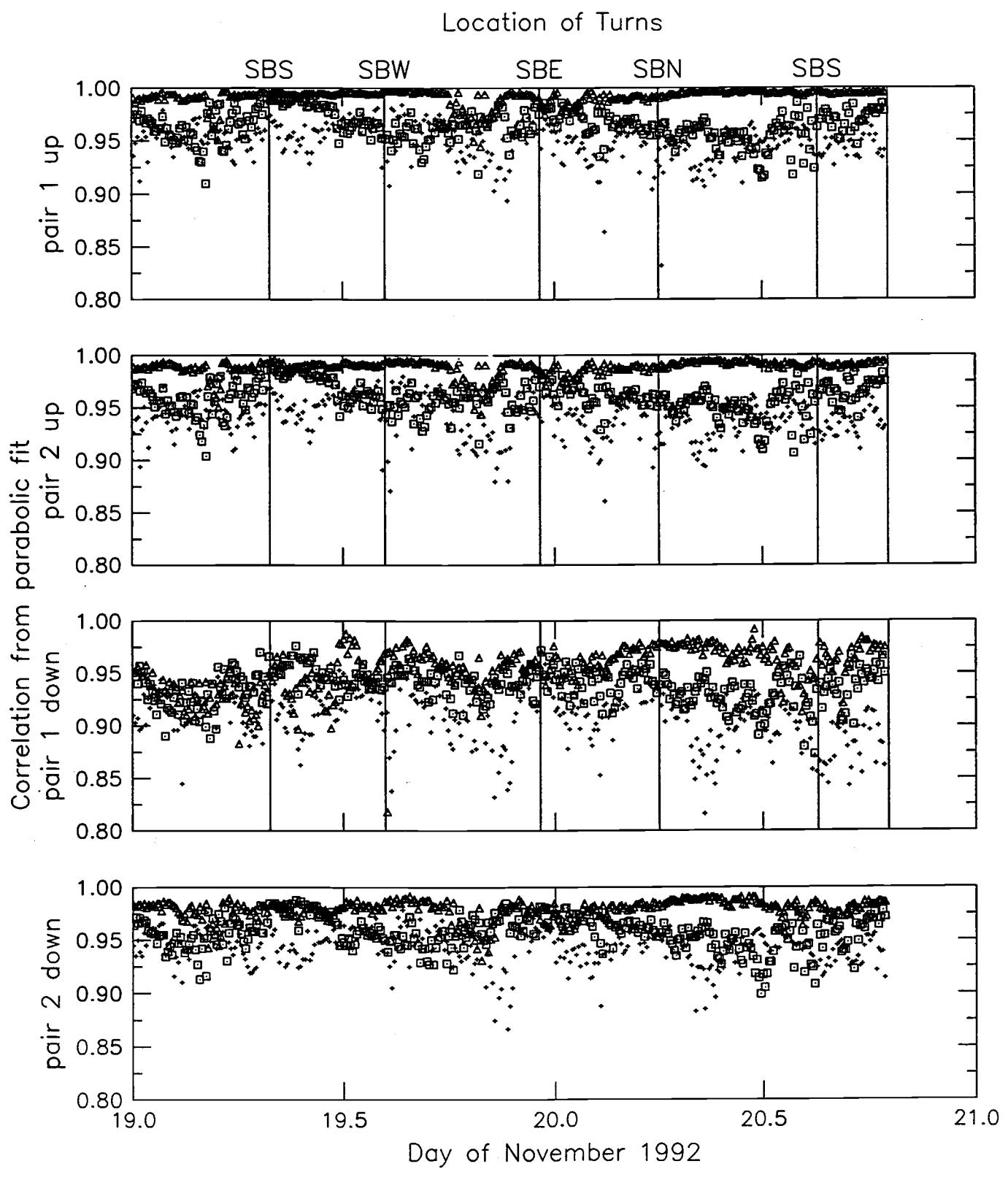
Sigma-t, 3 N to 4 N, 3 December 1992



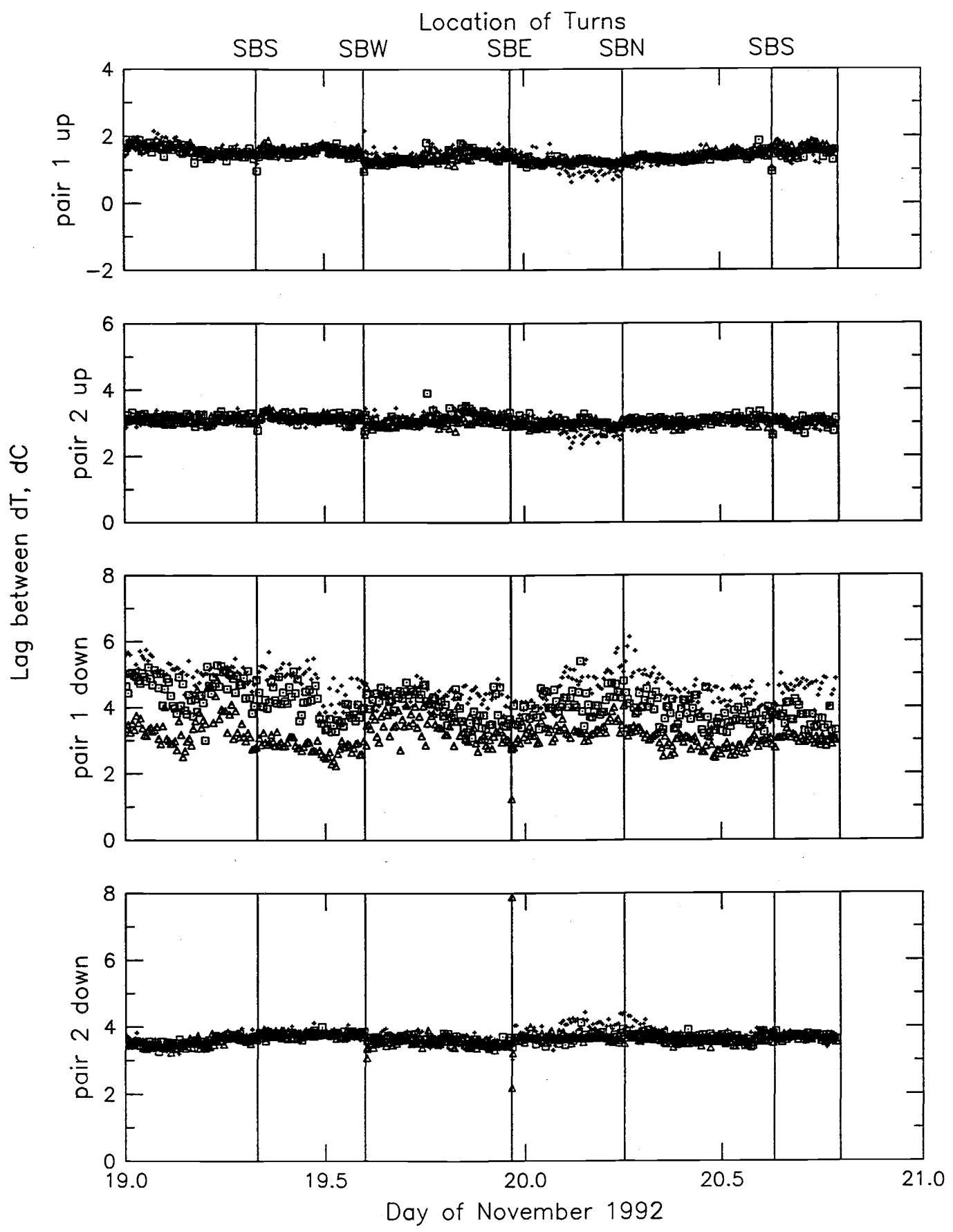
Sigma-t, 4 N to 5 N, 3 December 1992

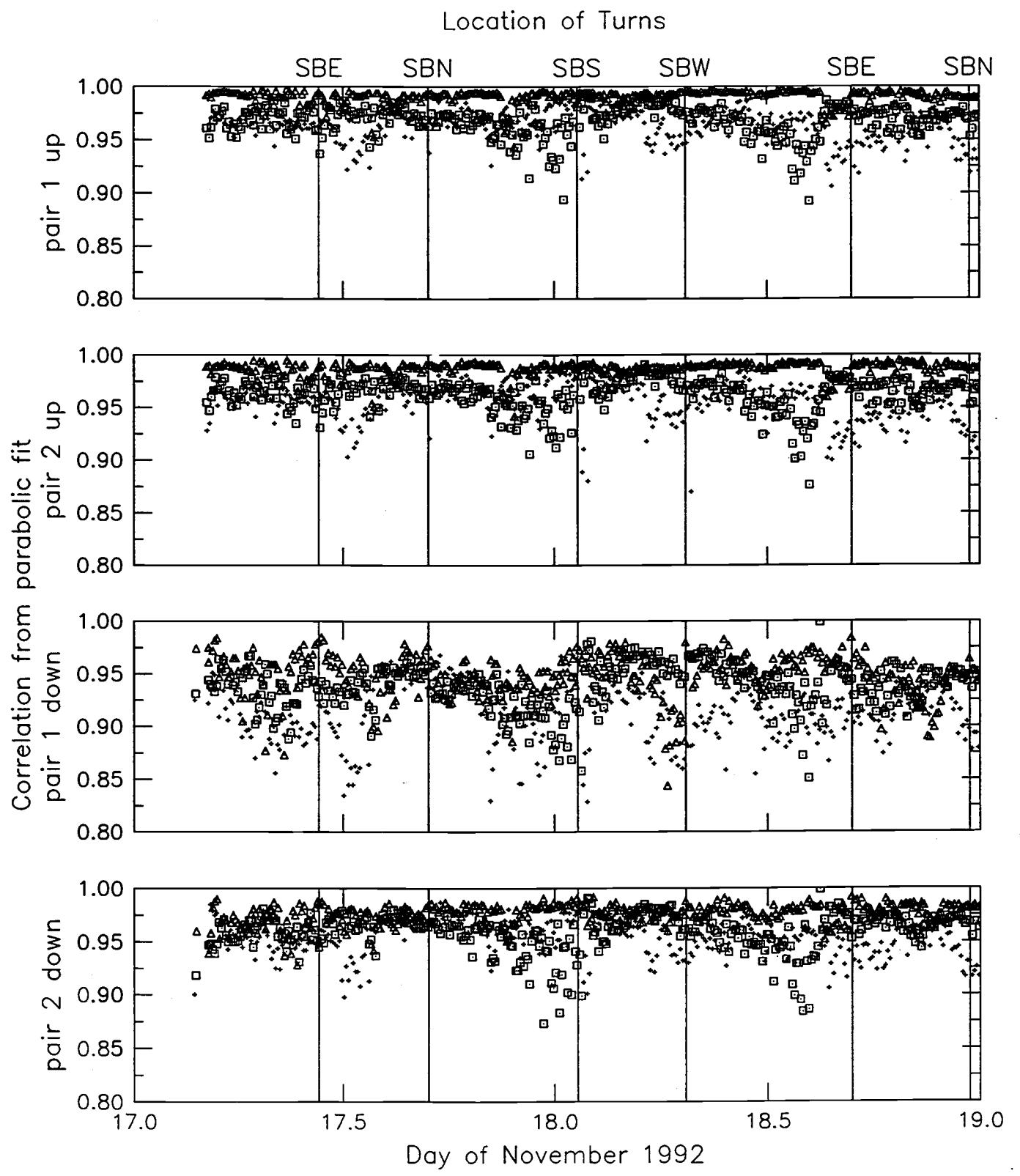
**APPENDIX A:**

**Time Series of Lag of Maximum T/C Correlation  
for Seasoor Tows 1, 3-6**

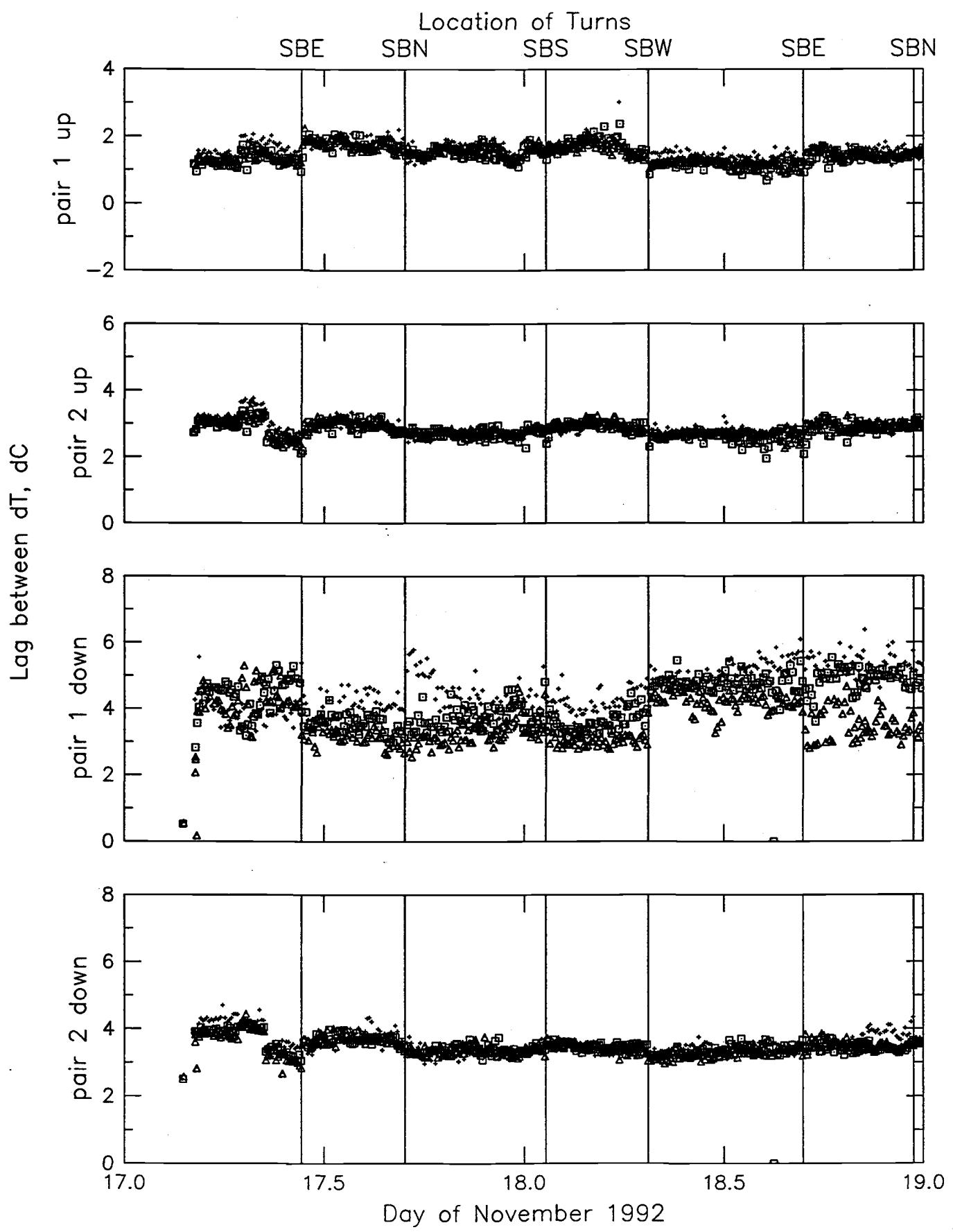


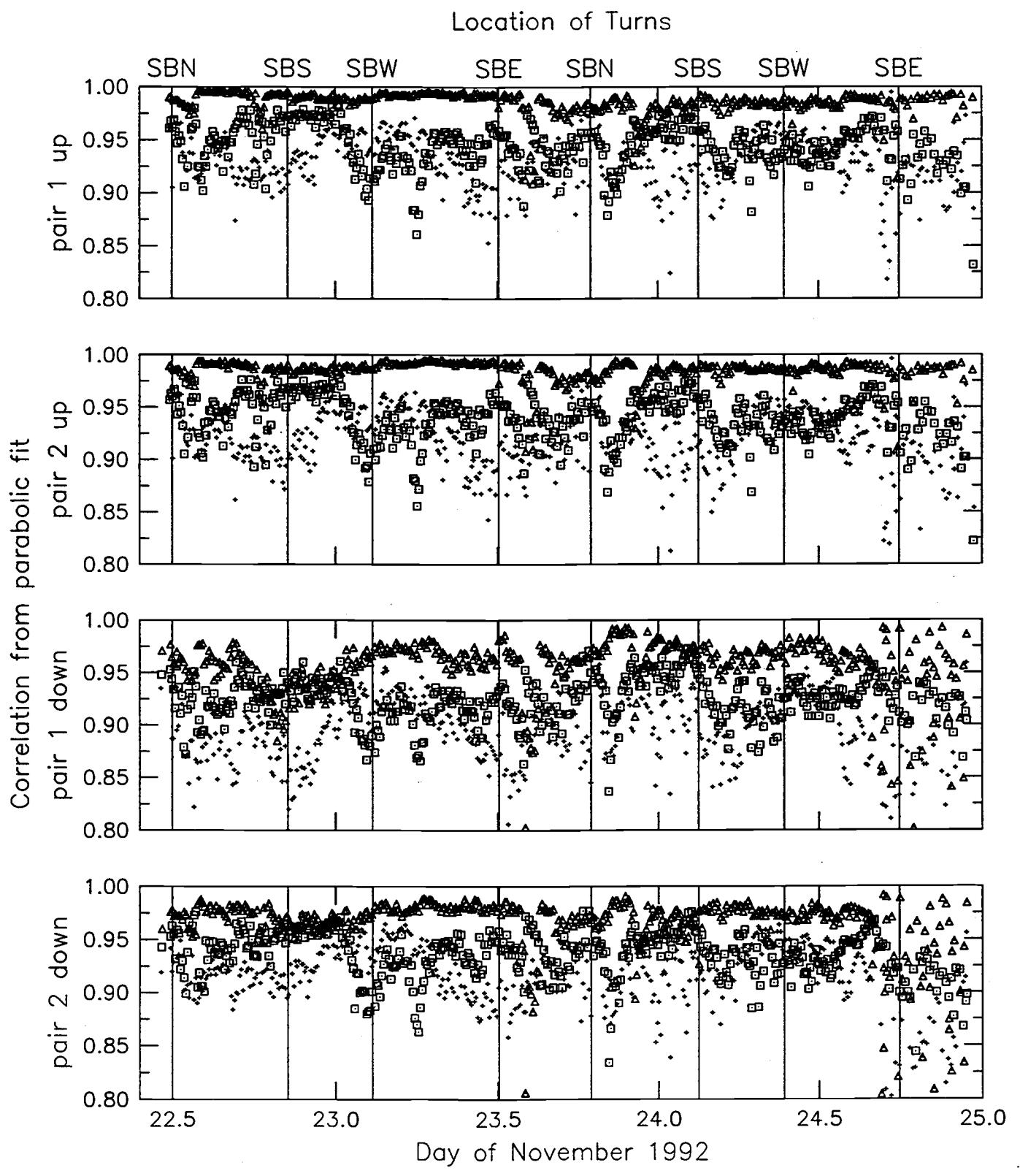
Leg 1 Tow 3, 50–120 db (plus), 120–180 db (square), 180–240 db (triangle)



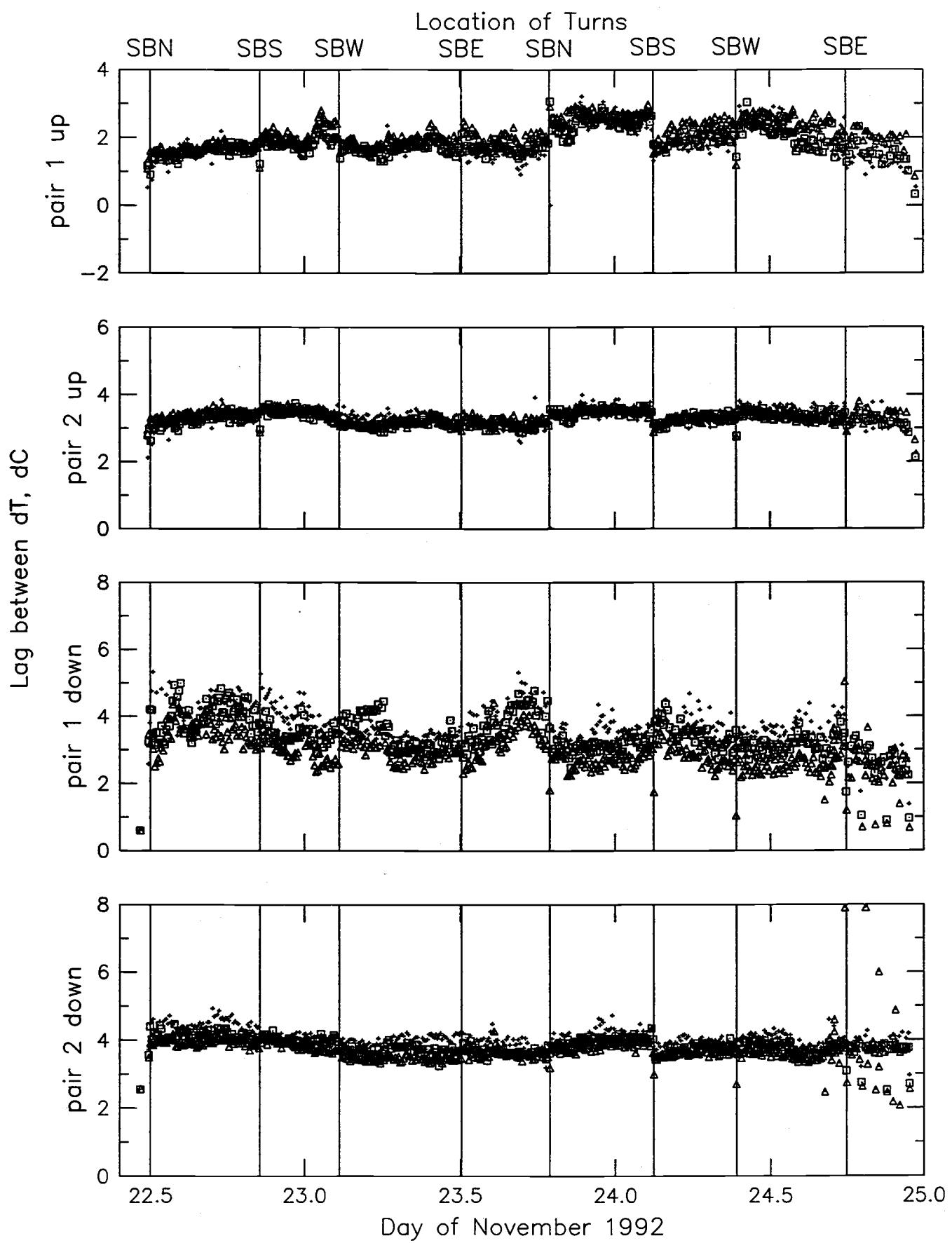


Leg 1 Tow 3, 50–120 db (plus), 120–180 db (square), 180–240 db (triangle)

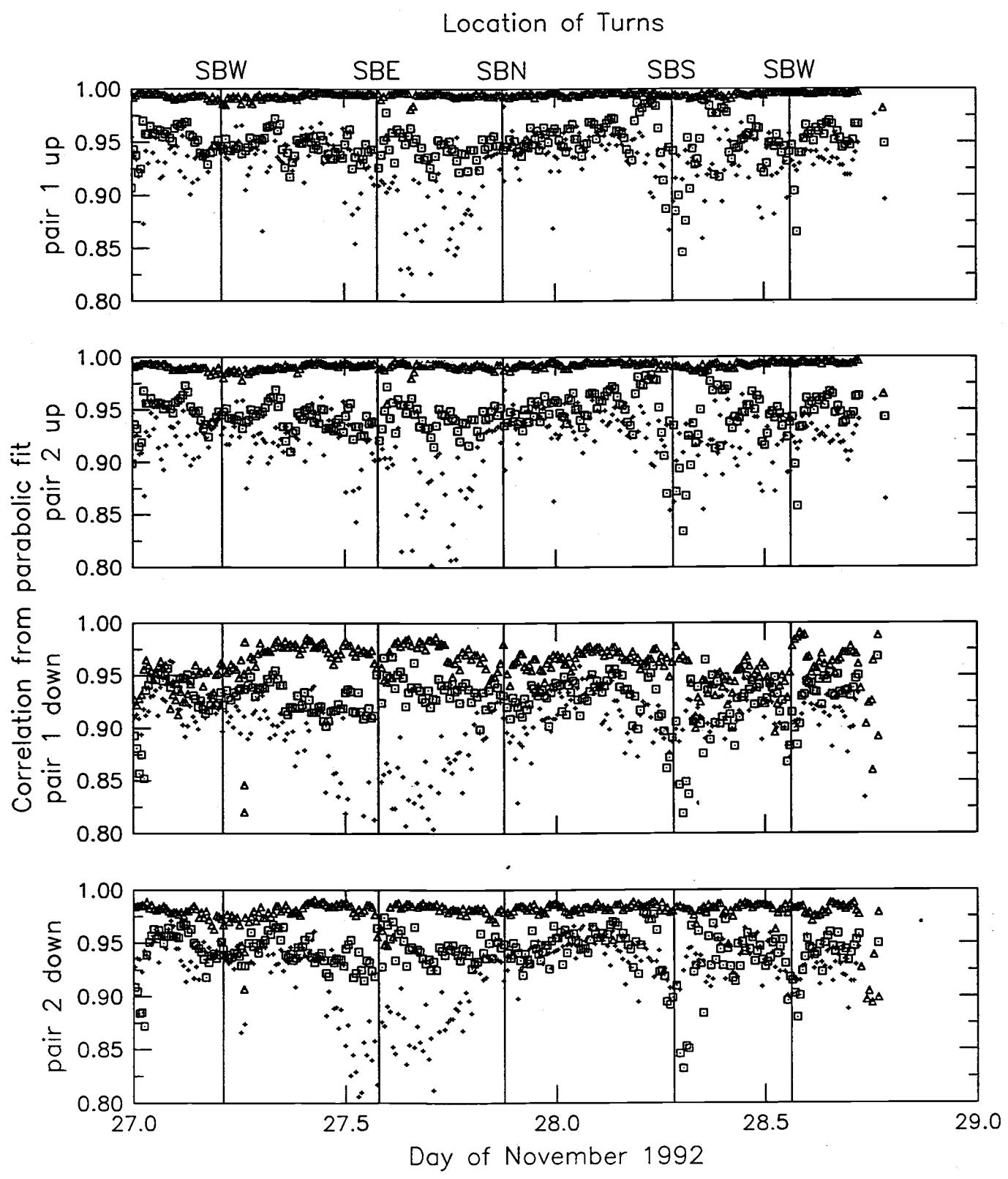




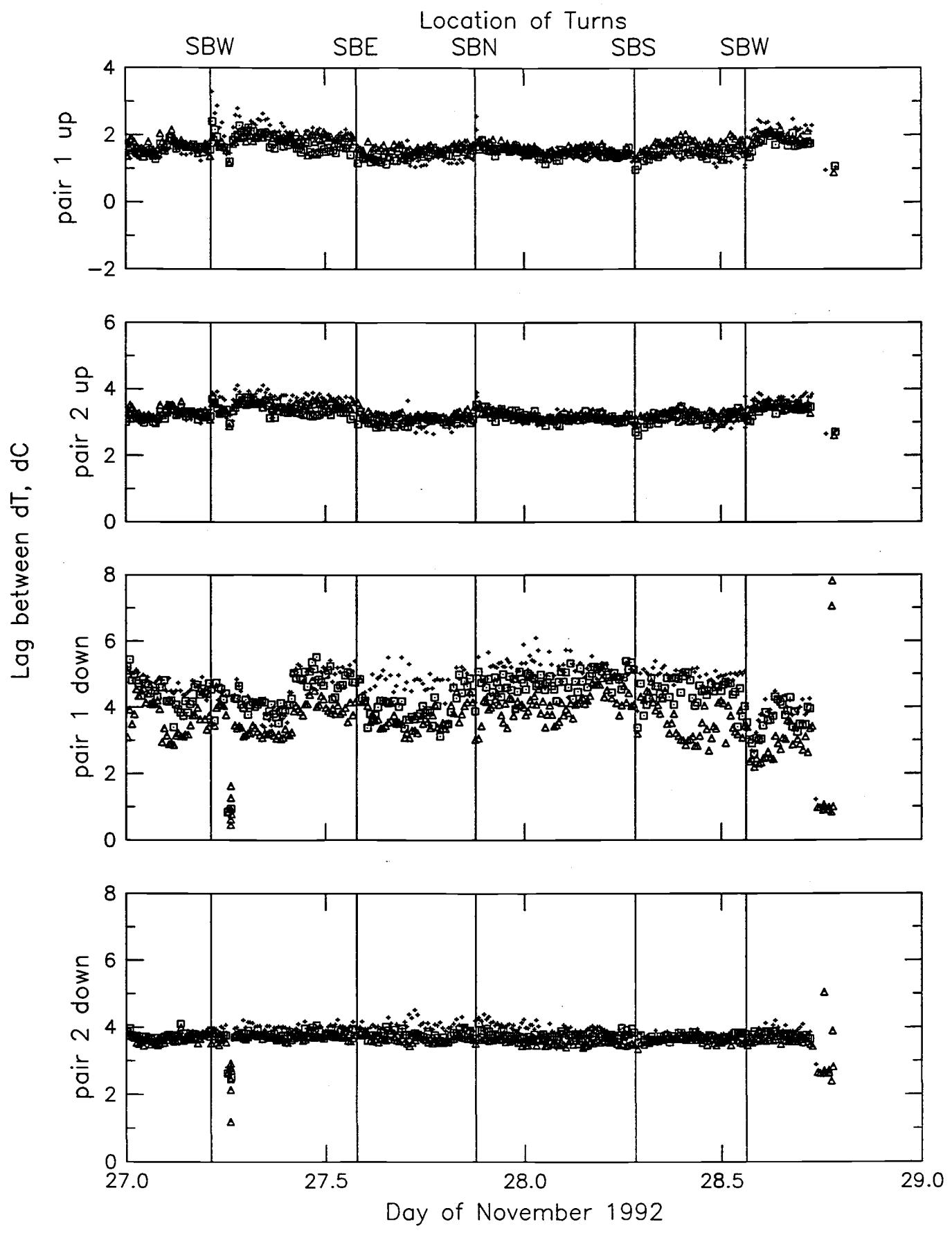
Leg 1 Tow 4, 50–120 db (plus), 120–180 db (square), 180–240 db (triangle)

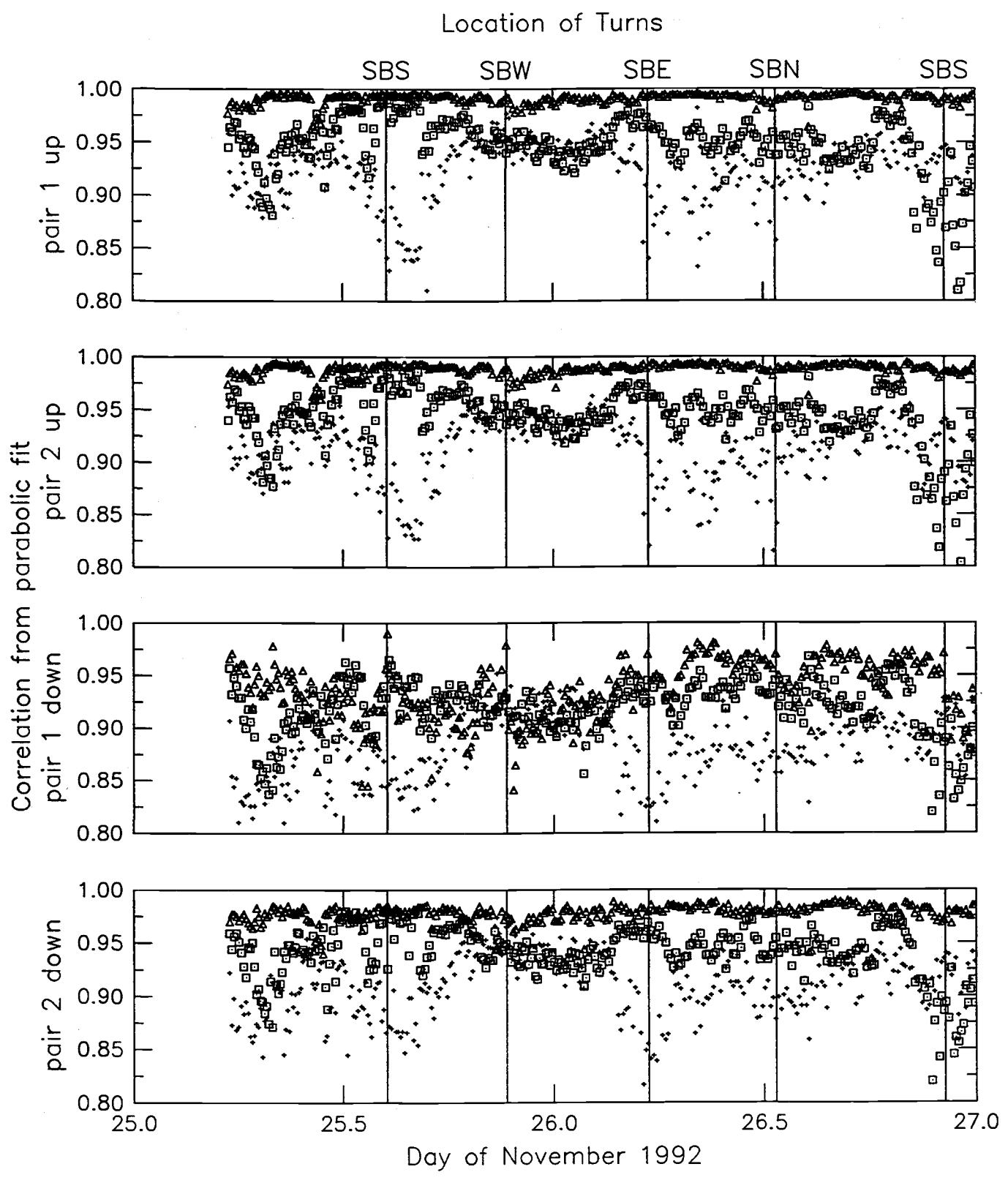


Leg 1 Tow 4, 50–120 db (plus), 120–180 db (square), 180–240 db (triangle)

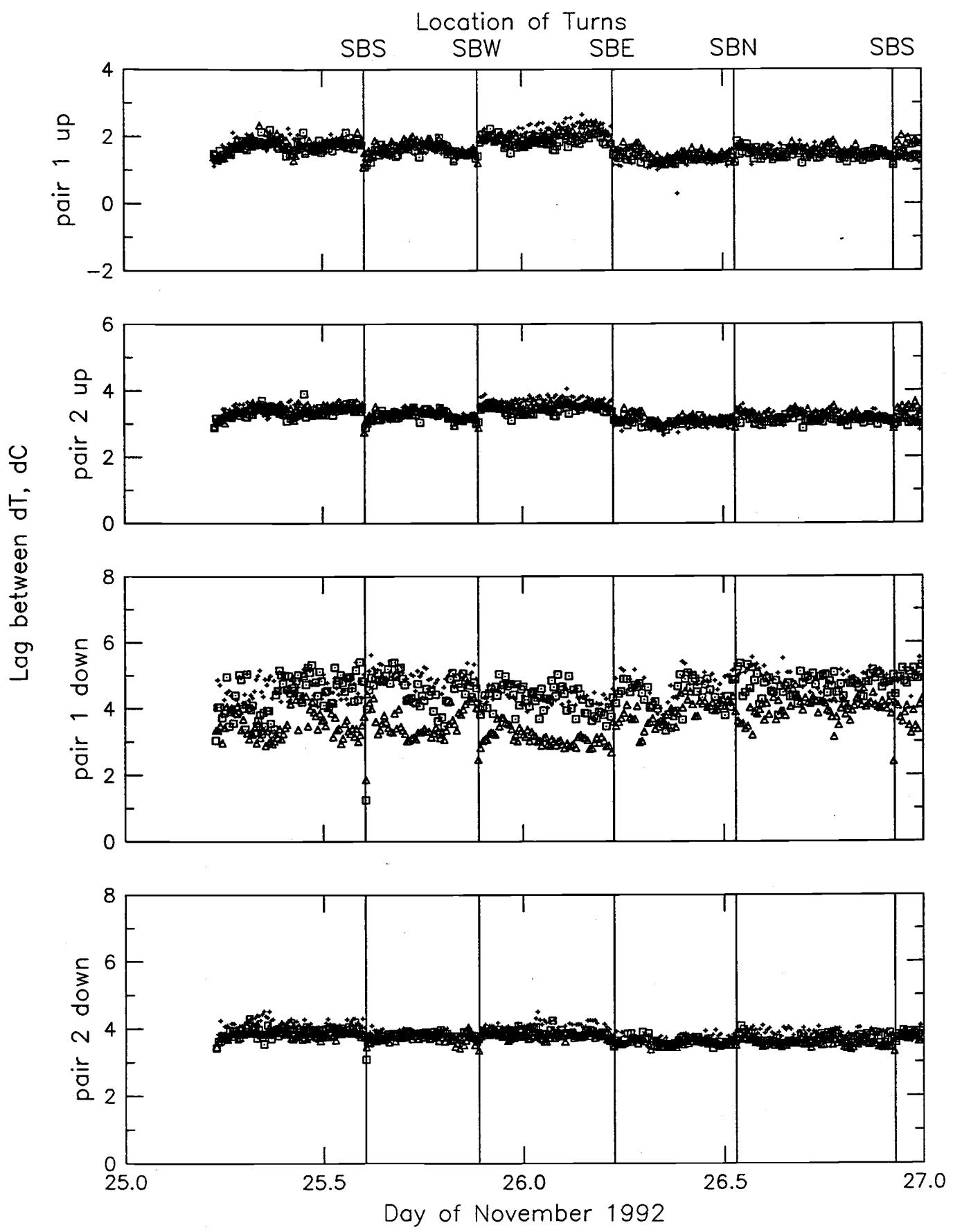


Leg 1 Tow 5, 50–120 db (plus), 120–180 db (square), 180–240 db (triangle)

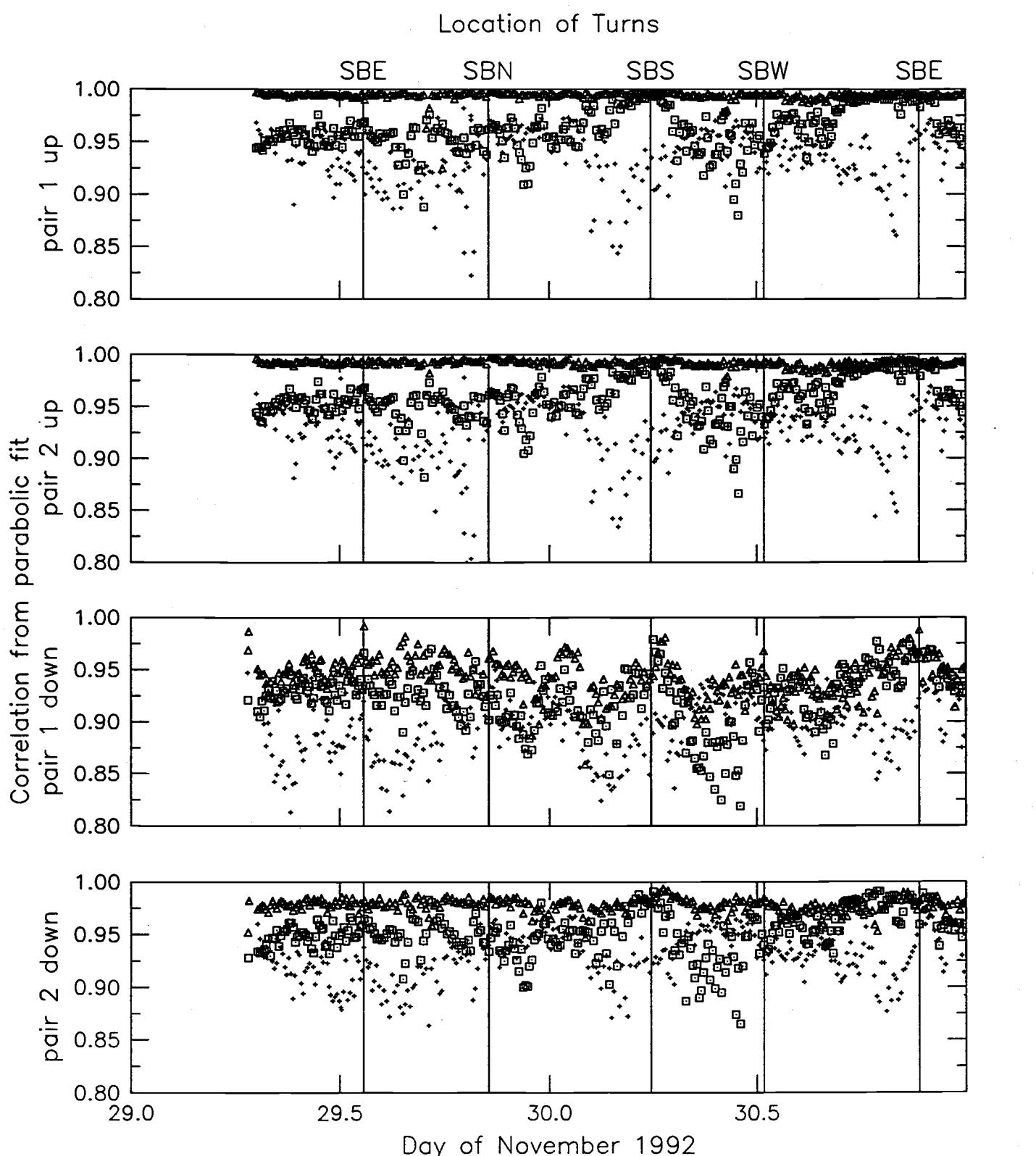




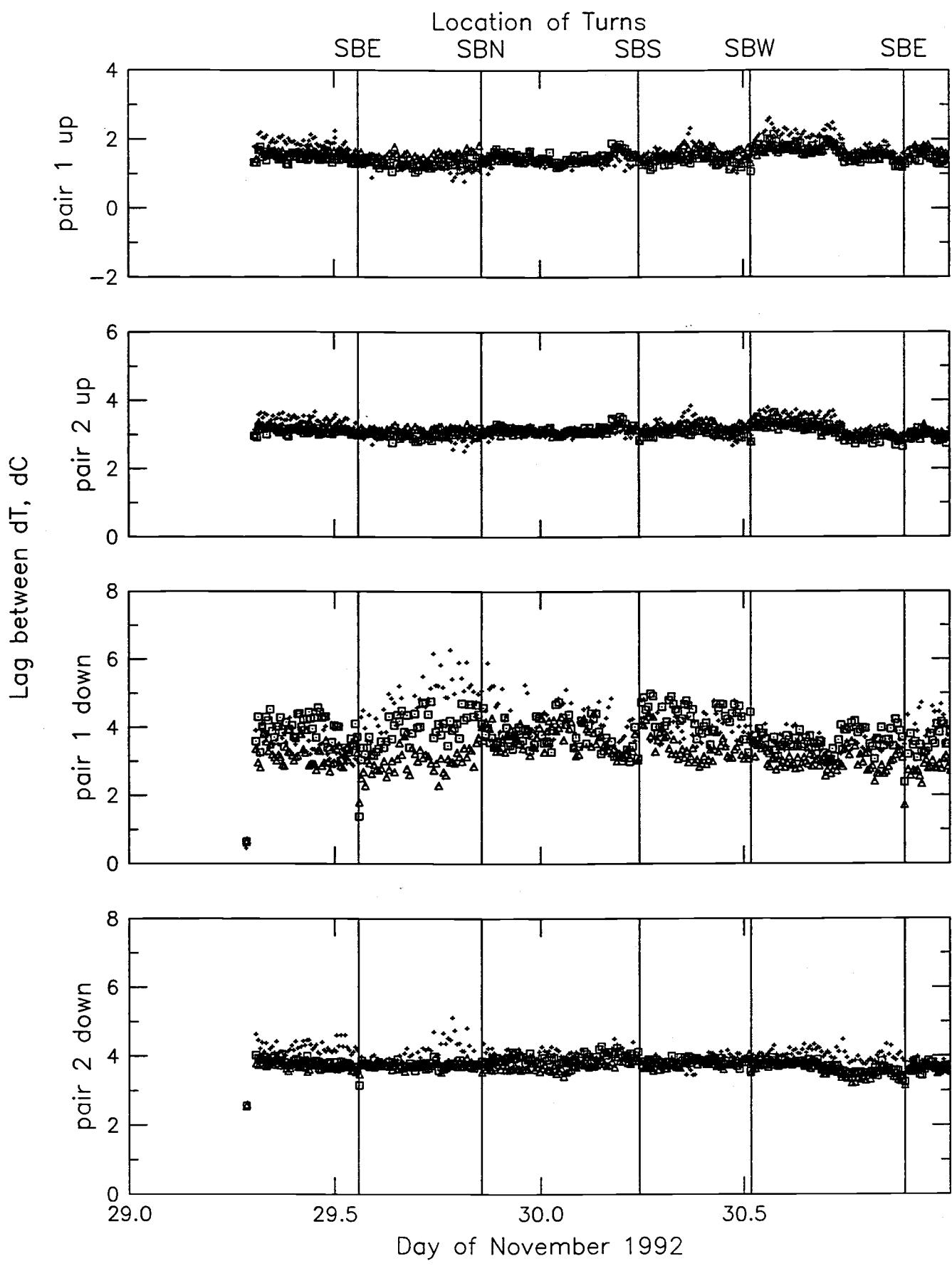
Leg 1 Tow 5, 50–120 db (plus), 120–180 db (square), 180–240 db (triangle)



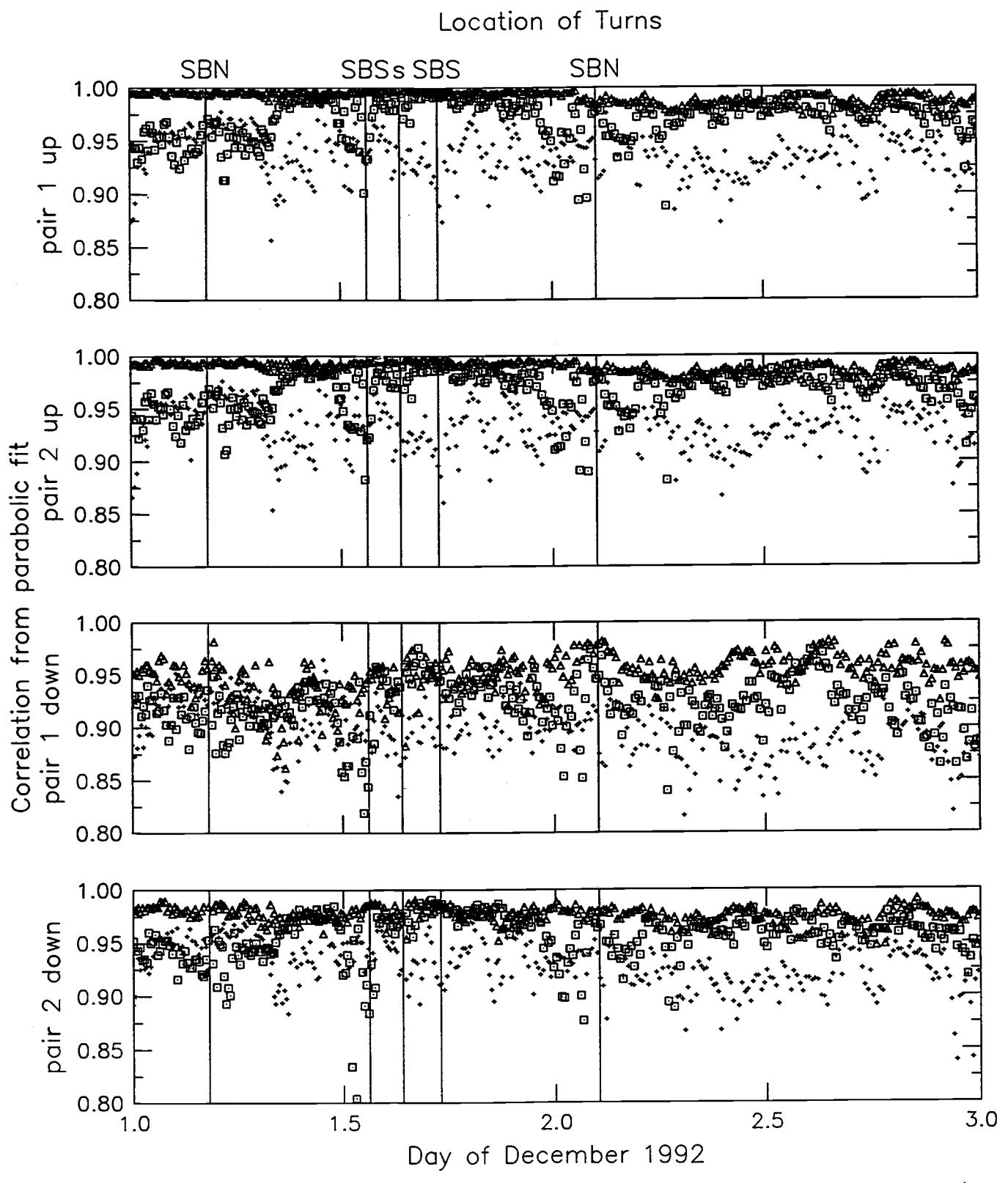
Leg 1 Tow 5, 50–120 db (plus), 120–180 db (square), 180–240 db (triangle)

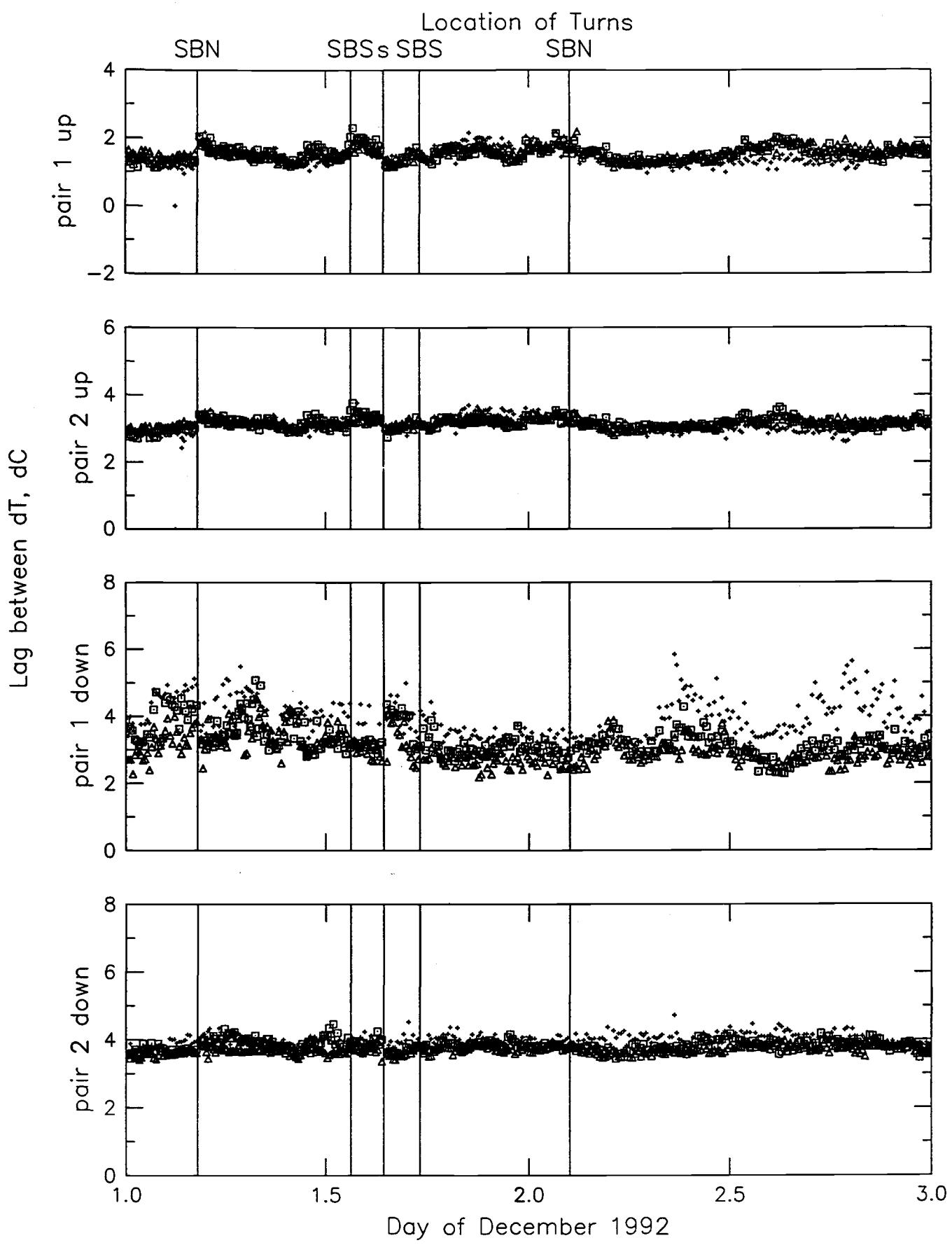


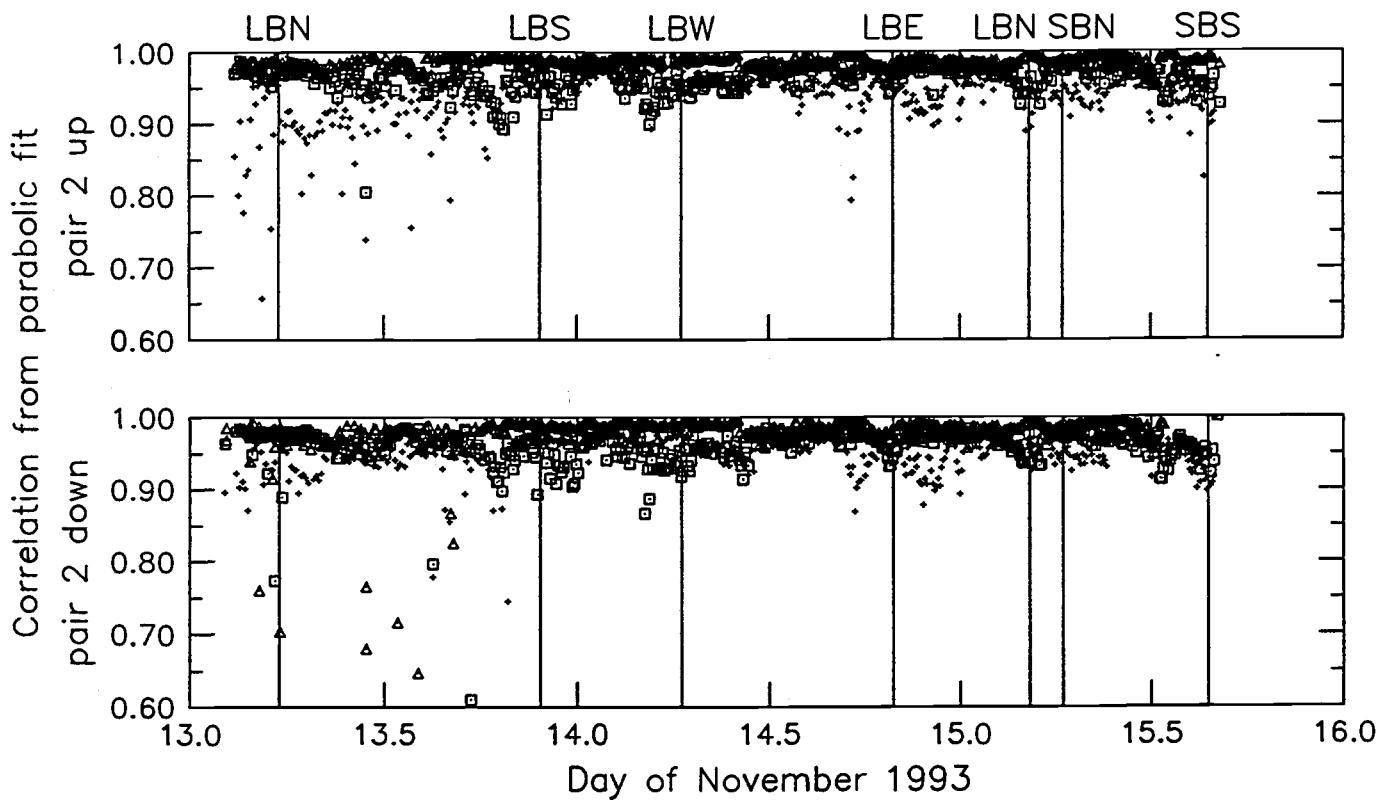
Leg 1 Tow 6, 50–120 db (plus), 120–180 db (square), 180–240 db (triangle)



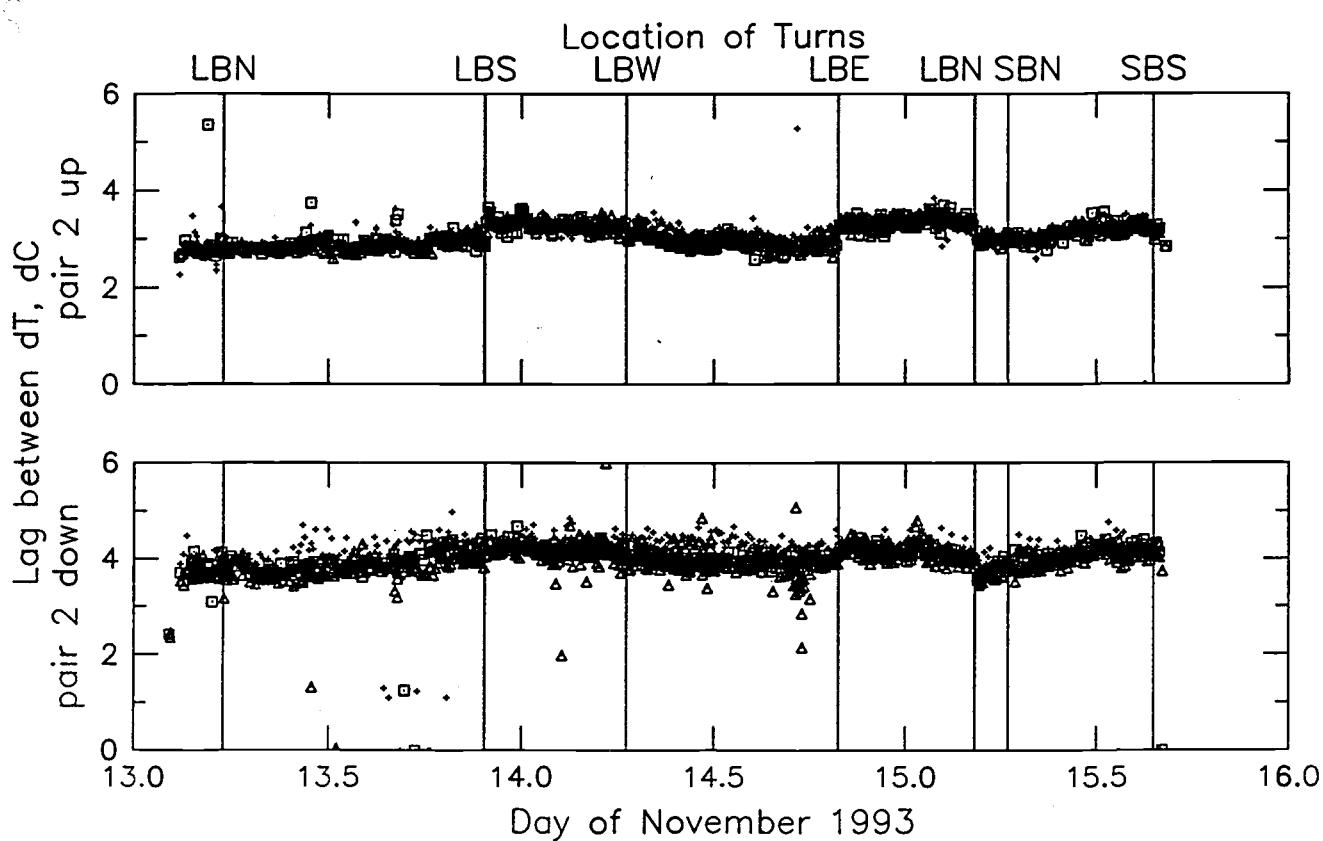
Leg 1 Tow 6, 50–120 db (plus), 120–180 db (square), 180–240 db (triangle)







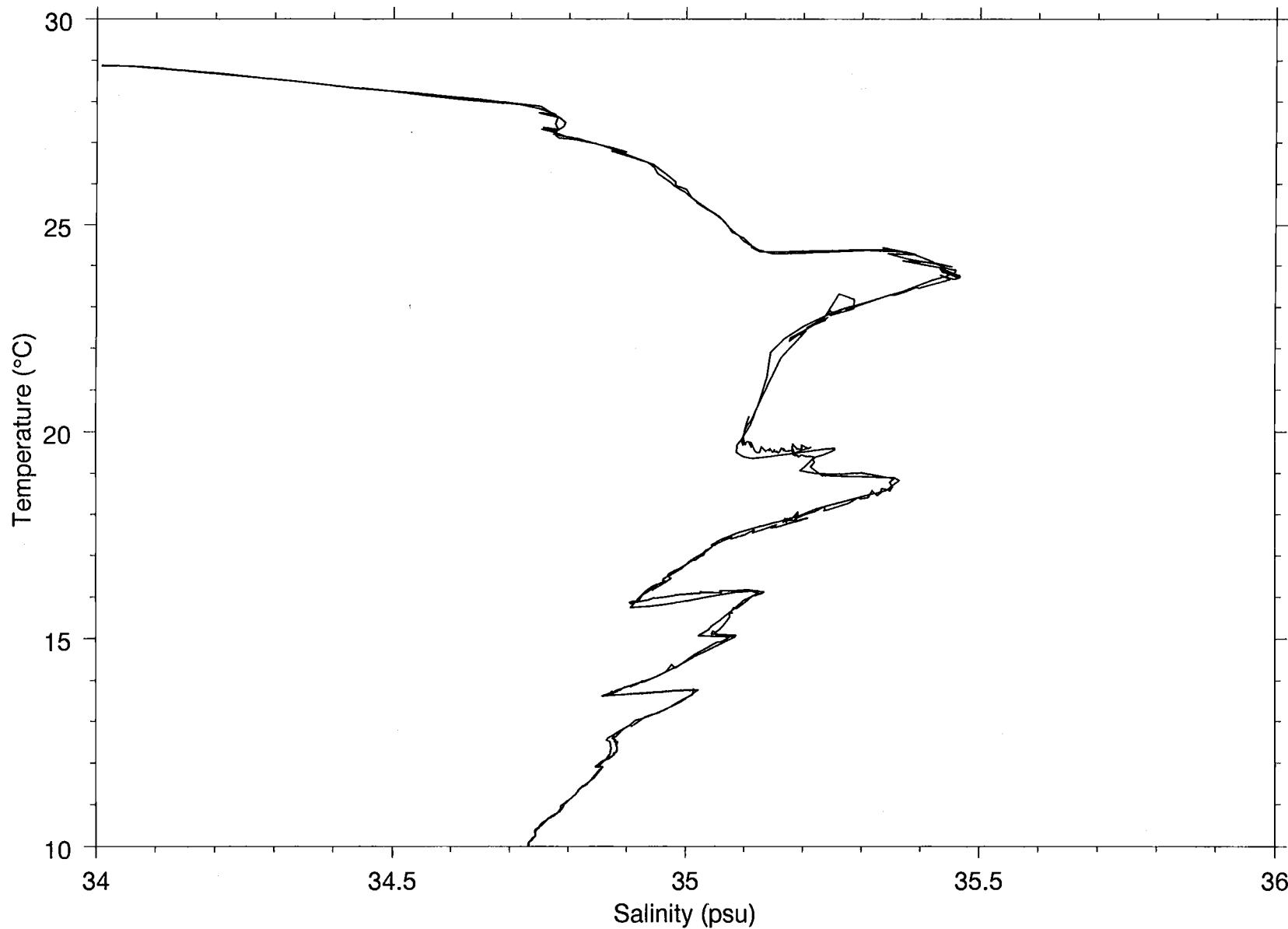
Leg 1 Tow 1, 50–120 db (plus), 120–180 db (square), 180–240 db (triangle)



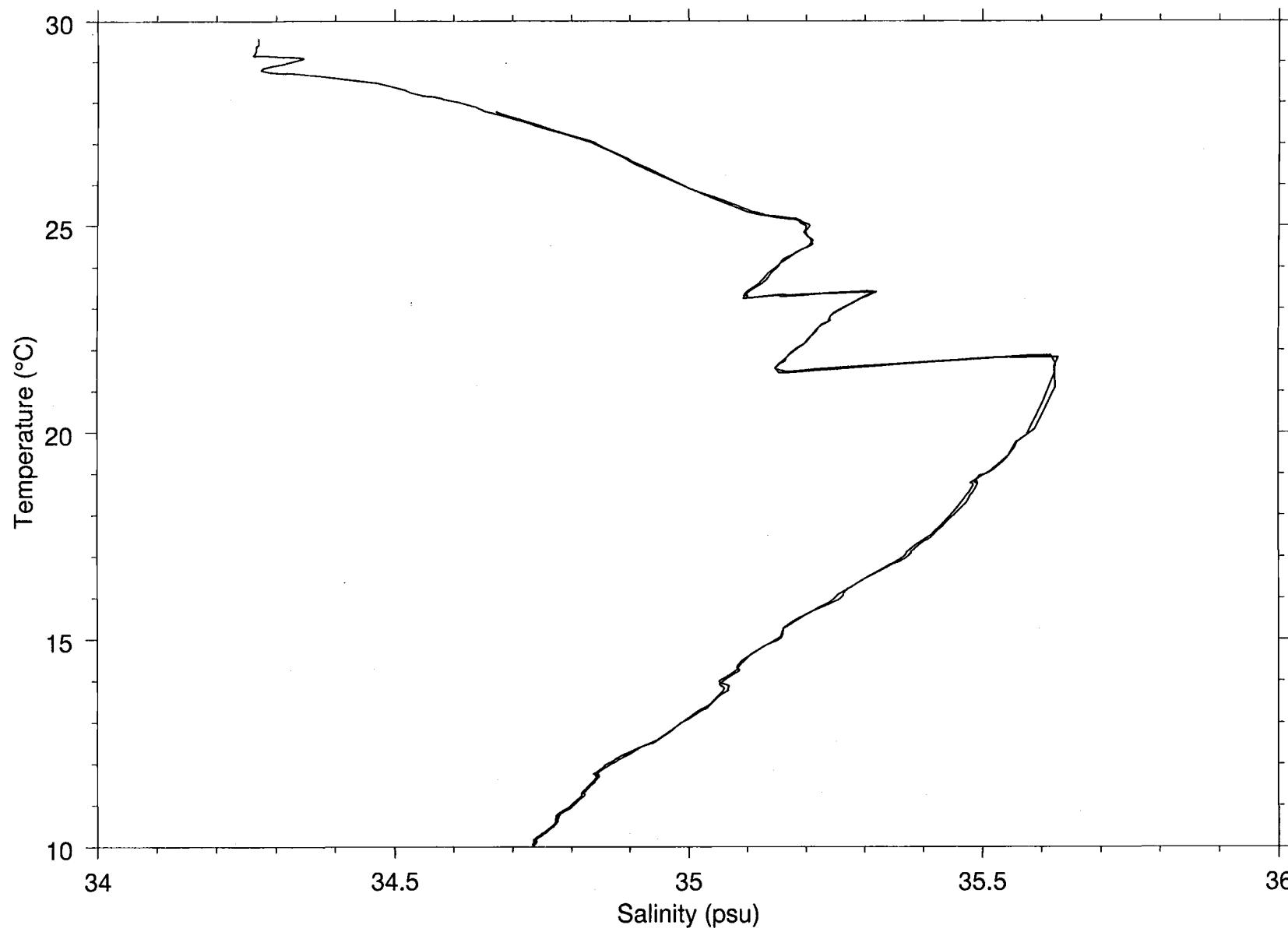
Leg 1 Tow 1, 50–120 db (plus), 120–180 db (square), 180–240 db (triangle)

**APPENDIX B:**  
**T-S Diagrams from CTD and Seasoar**  
**at Start and End of Tows 1, 3-6.**

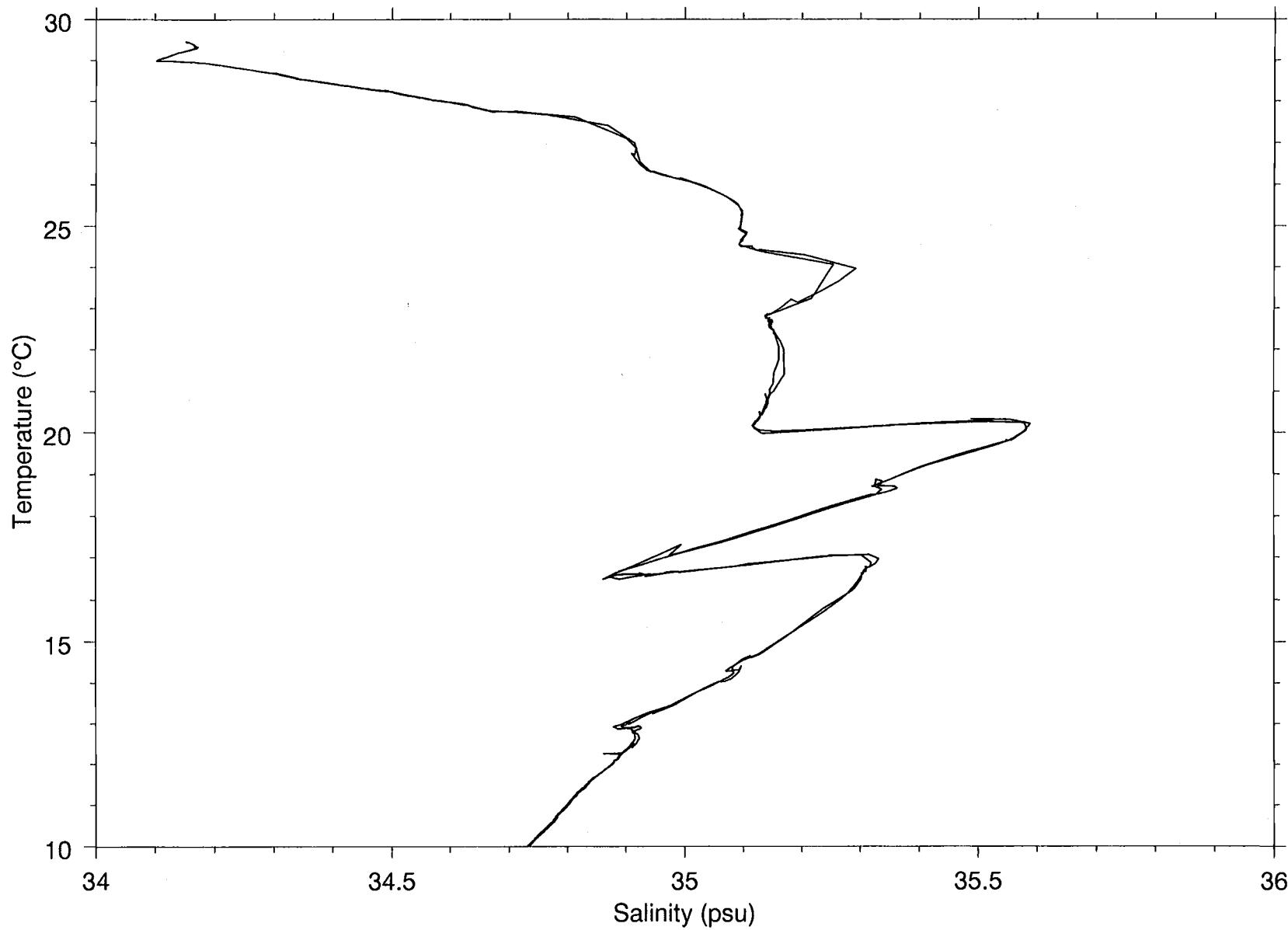
w9211ac.7, tow1.begin



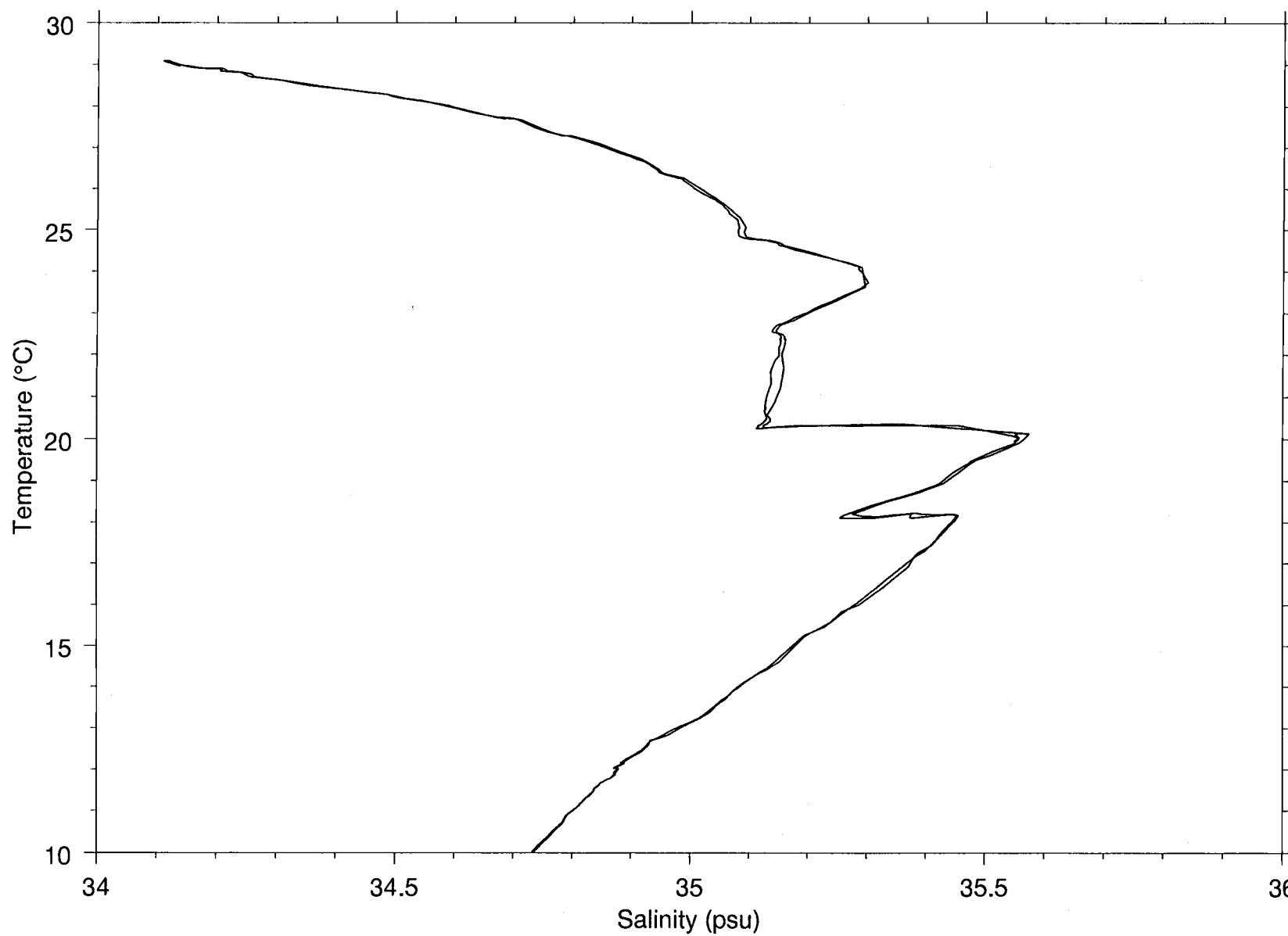
w9211ac.21, tow3.begin



w9211ac.25, tow4.begin



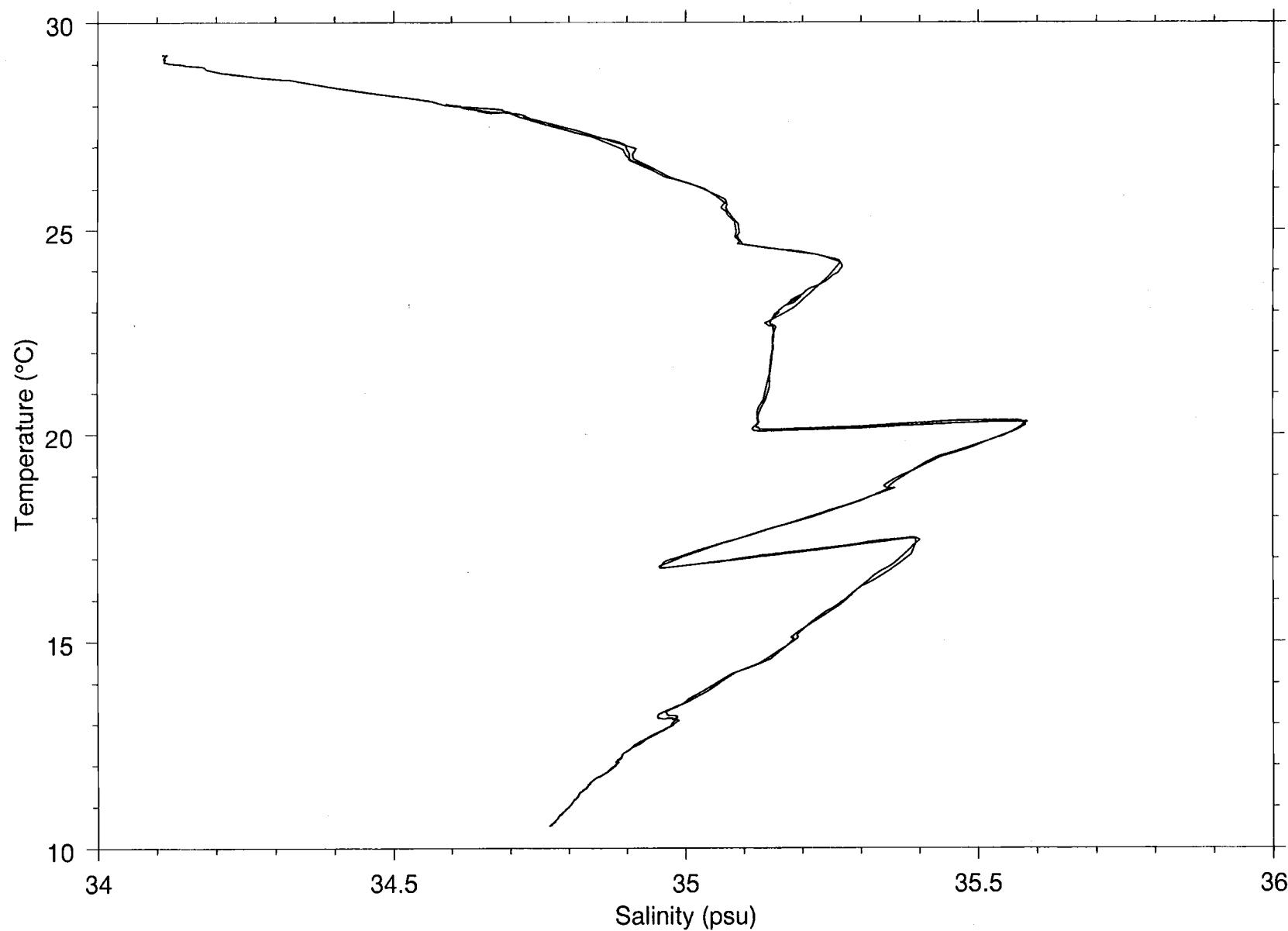
w9211ac.26, tow4.end



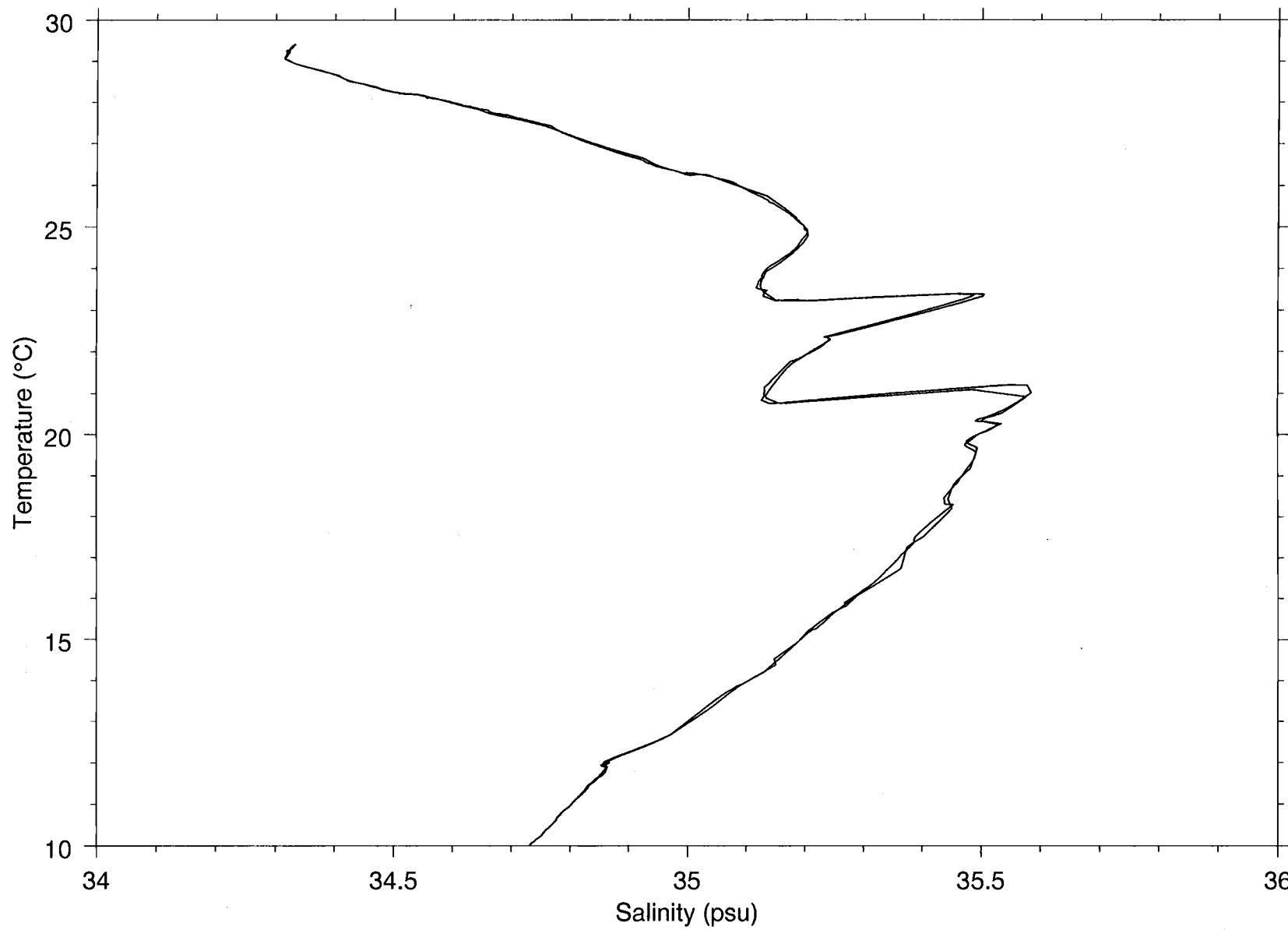
349

350

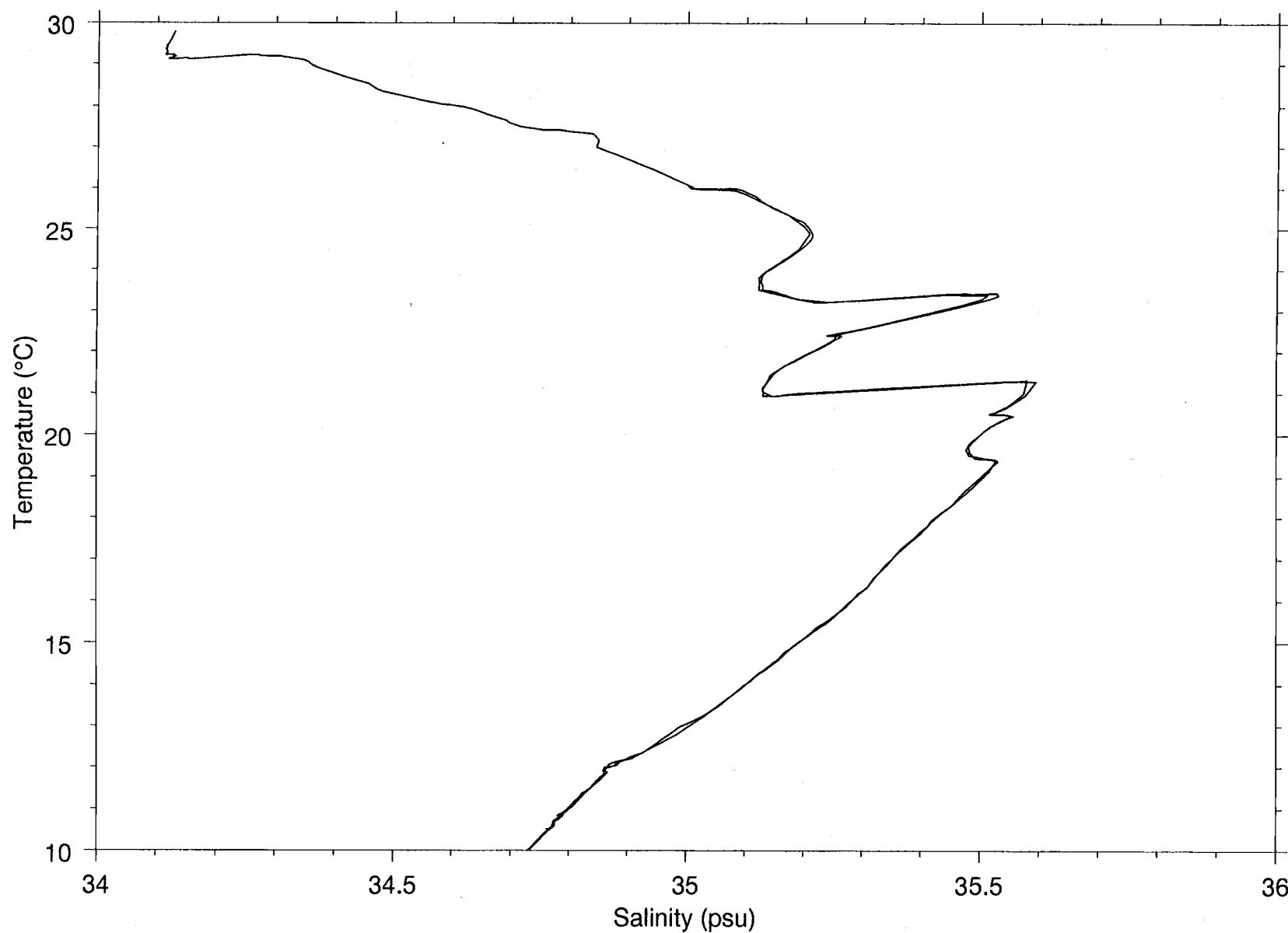
w9211ac.29, tow5.begin



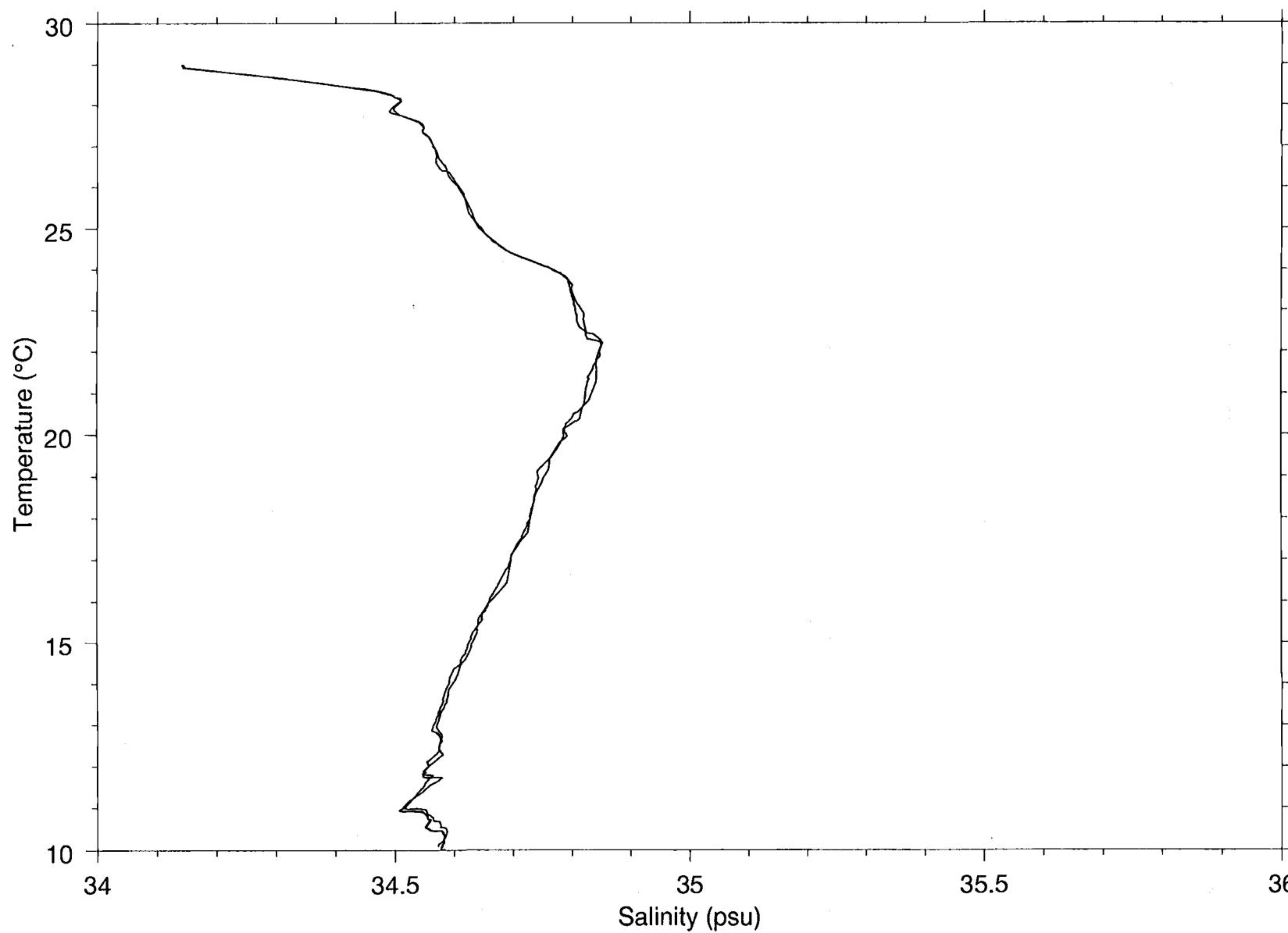
w9211ac.30, tow5.end



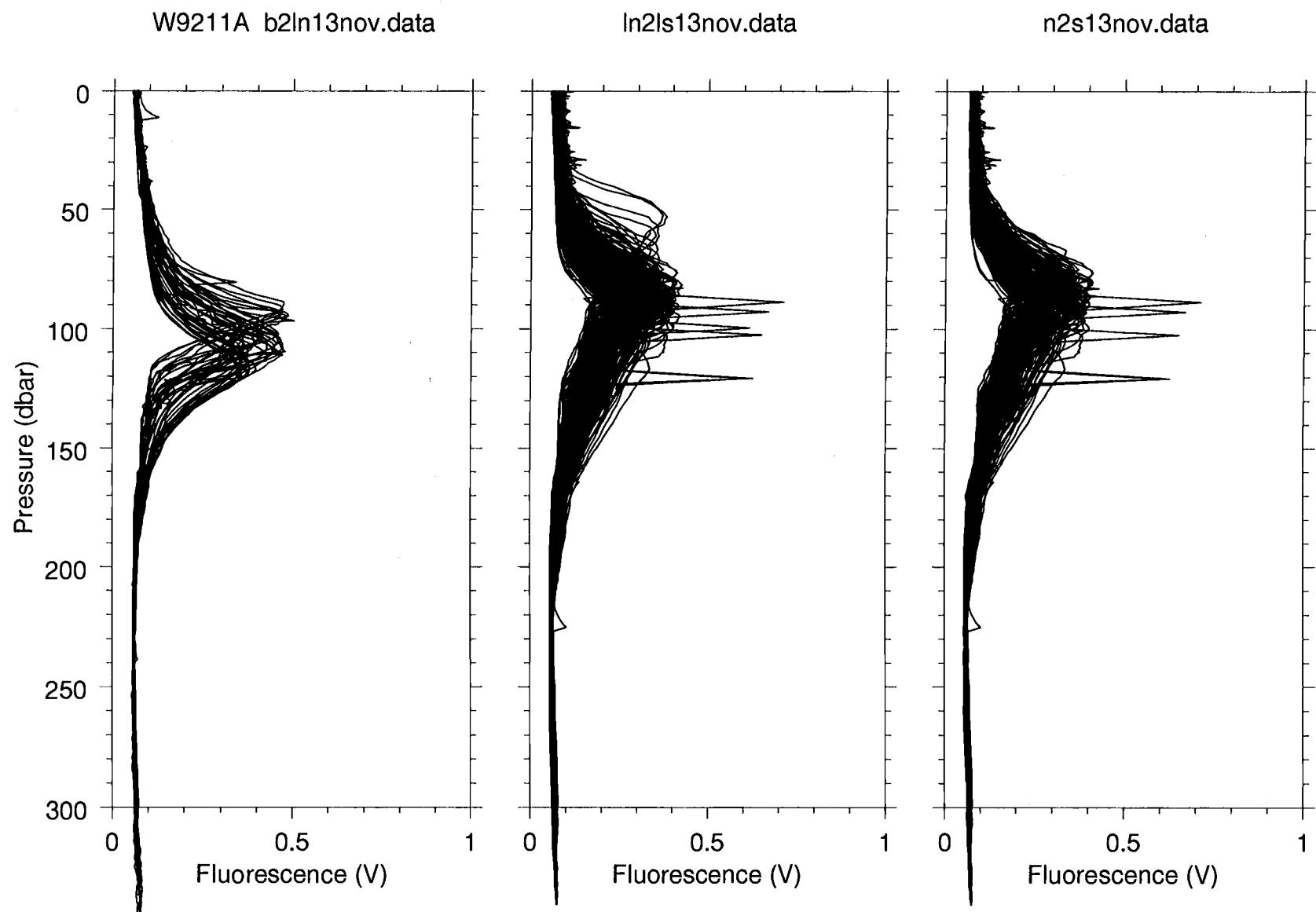
w9211ac.31, tow6.begin

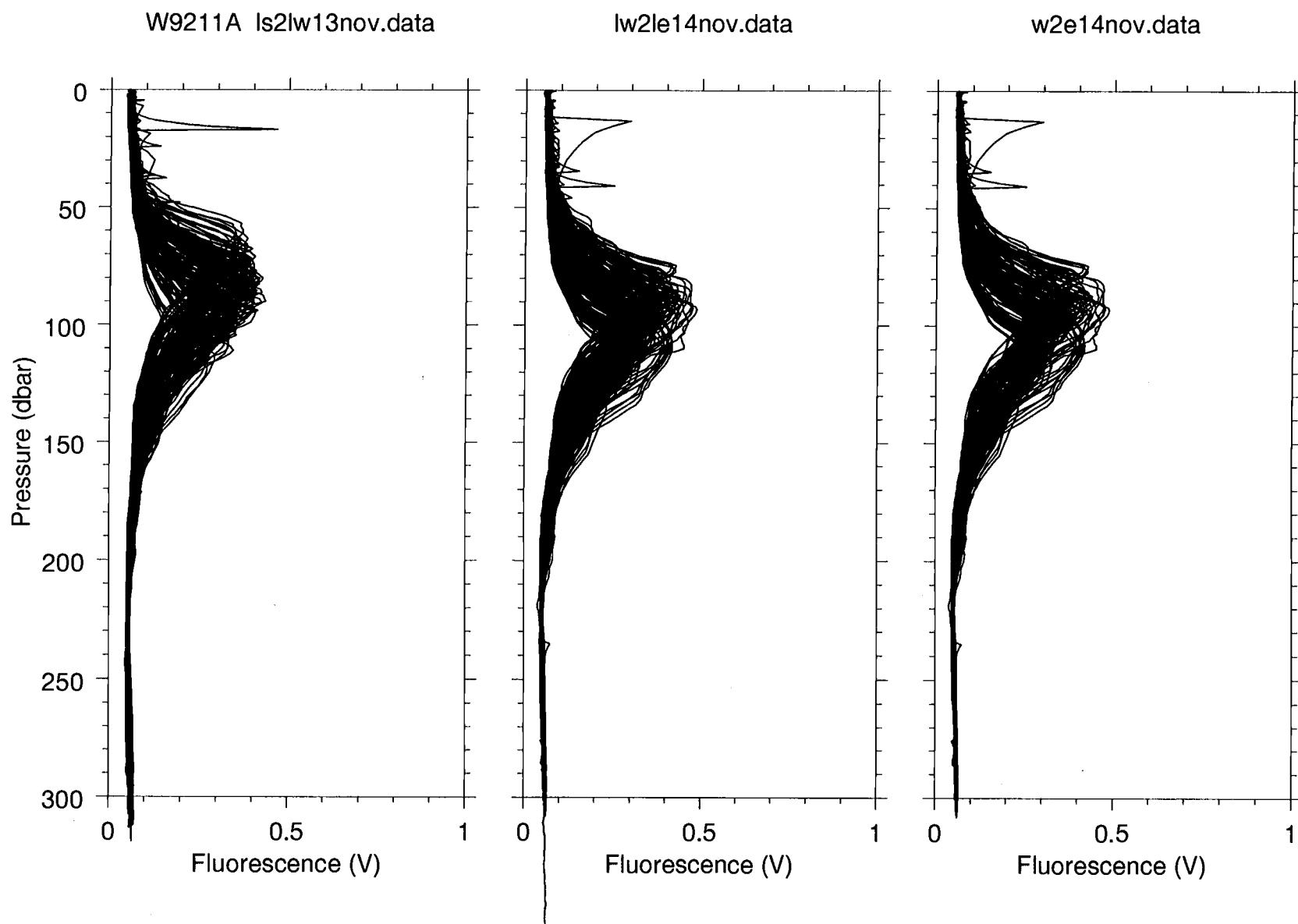


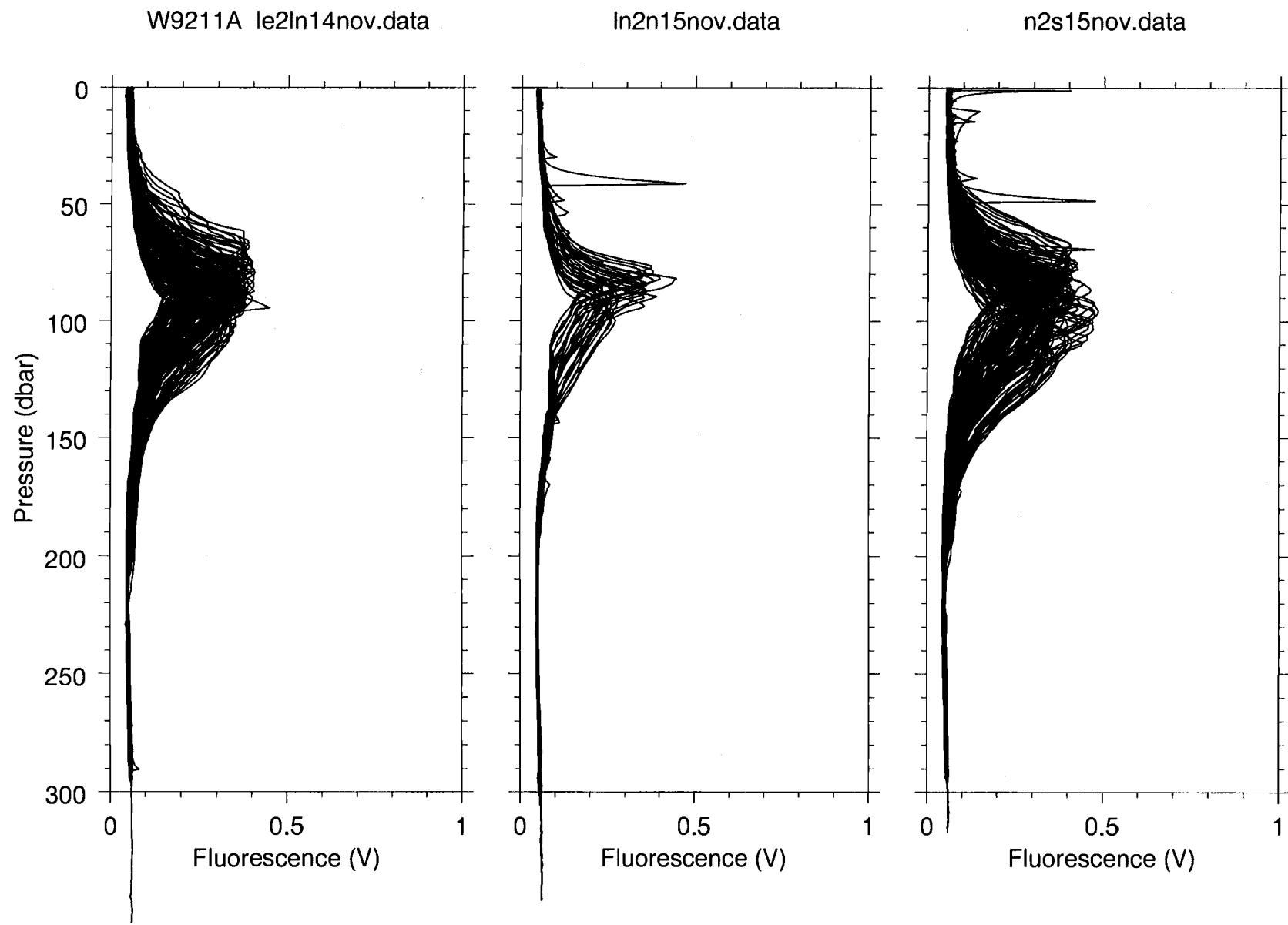
w9211ac.32, tow6.end

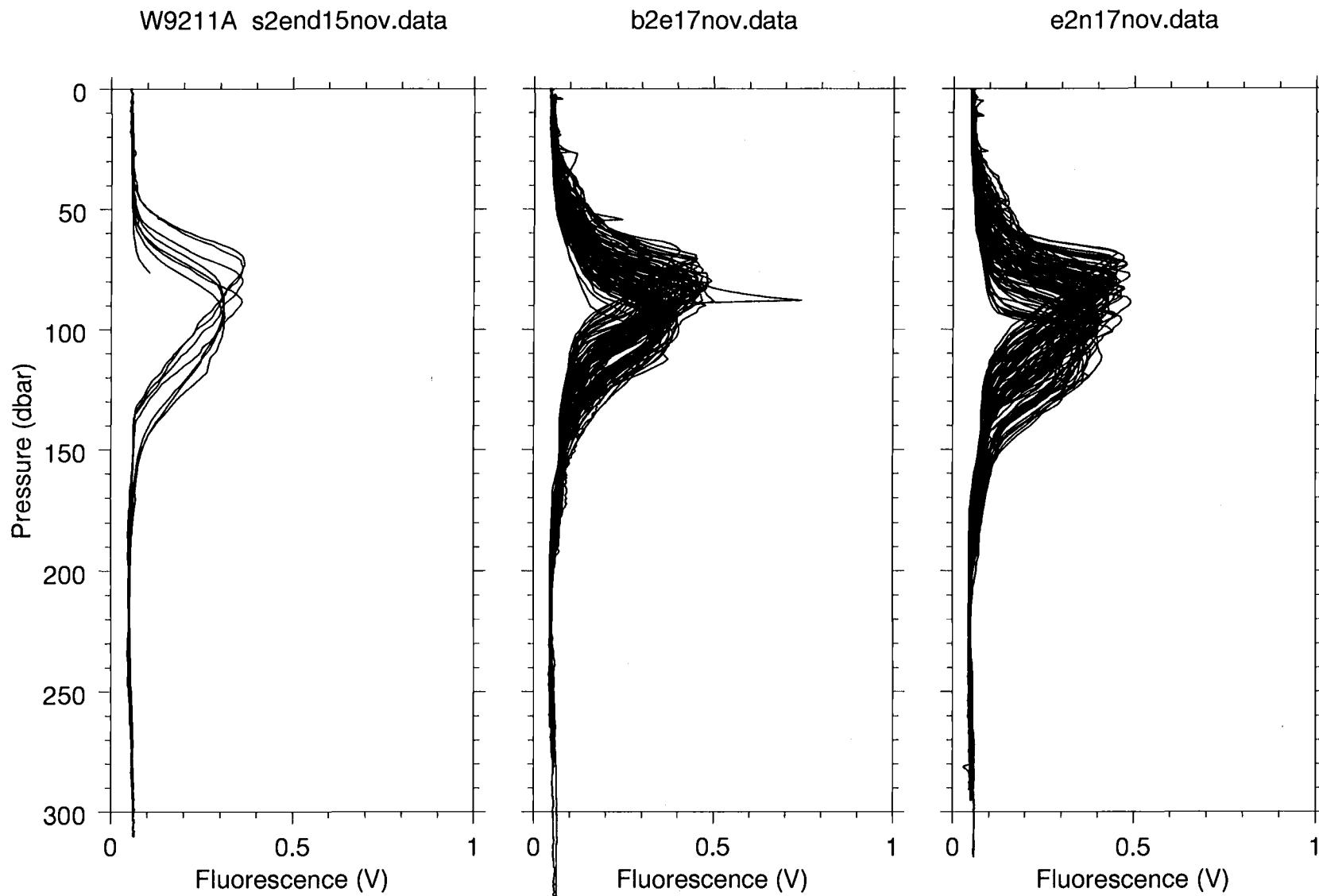


**APPENDIX C:**  
**Profiles of Fluorescence Voltage**  
**For Seasoar Tows 1, 3, 4**  
**(until signal fades, 23 November)**

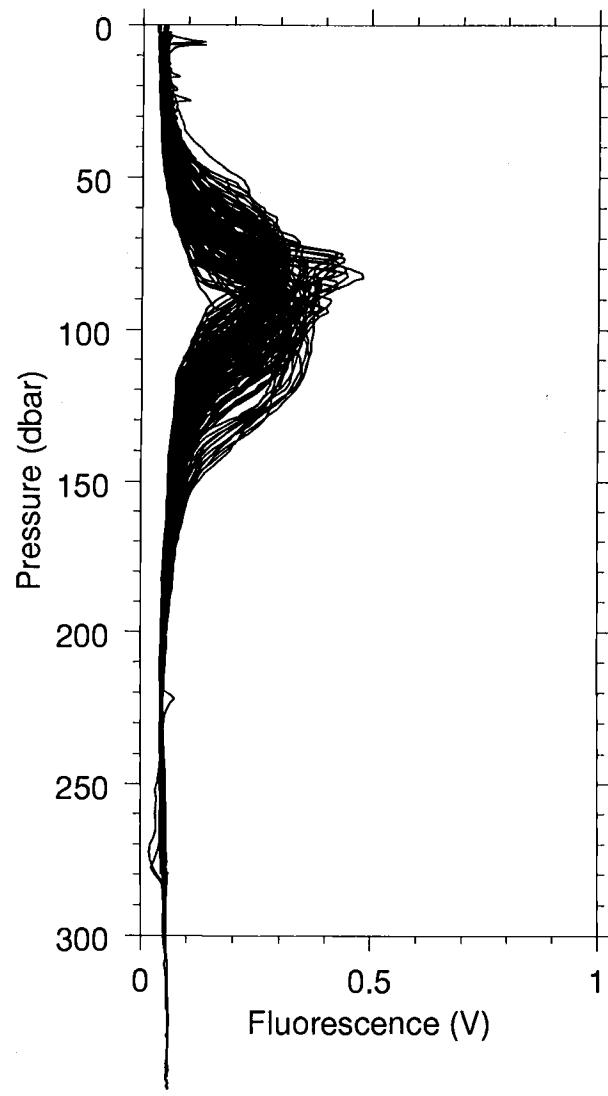




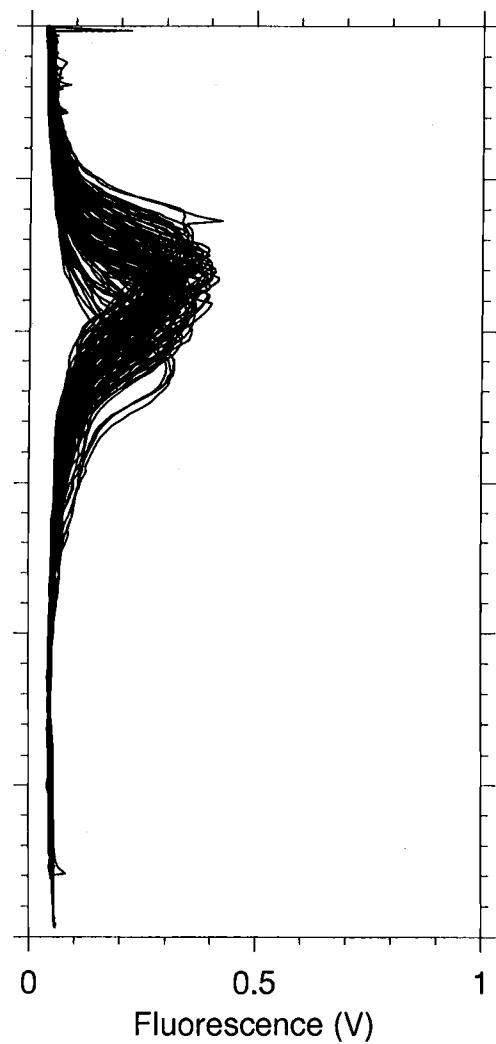




W9211A n2s17nov.data



s2w18nov.data



w2e18nov.data

