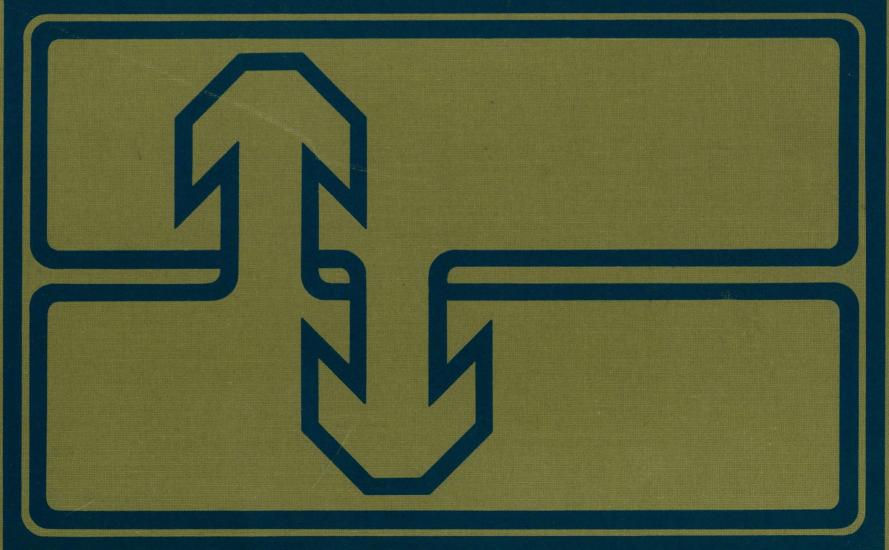
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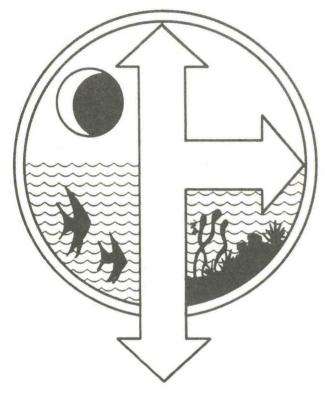
Period III Upper Ocean Soundings



U. S. DEPARTMENT
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BONEX Period III Upper Ocean Soundings

Lt. Victor E. Delnore, NOAA John McHugh

Center for Experiment Design and Data Analysis

Rockville, Md. July 1972

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1. INTRODUCTION

This atlas is designed to serve a threefold purpose: to present in graphical form a segment of the large volume of oceanographic data collected during the Barbados Oceanographic and Meteorological Experiment (BOMEX); to inform potential users of the quality and character of these data, which are now available from the BOMEX Temporary Archive; and to provide a new partial description of an important part of the tropical ocean that lies at the confluence of waters from many sources.

BOMEX was conducted from May 3 through July 28, 1969, over the Atlantic Ocean east of the island of Barbados. Ships, aircraft, buoys, satellites, and island stations were used for the large-scale field observations, which are described in detail in *BOMEX Field Observations and Basic Data Inventory* (BOMAP Office, 1971).

During the first three BOMEX Observation Periods—May 3 through May 15, May 24 through June 10, and June 19 through July 2—data were gathered in support of the Sea-Air Interaction Program, or BOMEX "Core Experiment," which was designed for determining the rates of transfer of water vapor, heat, and momentum from the tropical ocean to the atmosphere (Holland 1972 a and b). Observations were made in the upper part of the ocean and in the lower atmosphere within a 500-km by 500-km square delineated by the fixed-ship stations shown in the accompanying figure.

As part of the Core Experiment, it was intended that data for formulating the oceanic energy budget would be provided by repeated sampling from the fixed ships of the physical parameters of the upper layers of the ocean, as well as current measurements from fixed buoys. To this end, plans called for salinity-temperature-depth (STD) soundings to be obtained from the fixed-ship stations and for current measurements to be made and recorded at several depths by moored buoys. The latter failed to yield complete data, but the STD soundings were found to be of generally good quality.

Data included in this atlas were collected during BOMEX Period III, June 19 through July 2, 1969. They consist of 297 STD soundings, from the surface to a depth of 1,000 m, which were made from the five fixed ships located at the corners and at the center of the array. Soundings were obtained eight times per day from the NOAA ships *Oceanographer* and *Discoverer* and the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter *Rockaway*, and four times daily from the NOAA ships *Rainier* and *Mt*.

Mitchell. In the sections that follow, observational procedures are described, the methods by which the data were reduced and edited are discussed, and comparisons are given between the data from the STD soundings and those obtained with hydrographic water sample bottles.

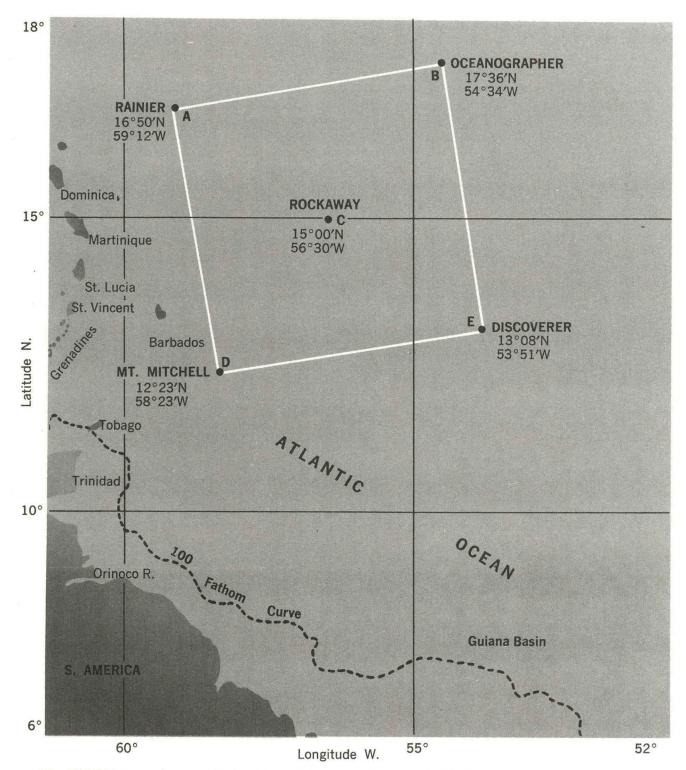
The bathymetry of the BOMEX square consists of a basin about 5,000 m deep in the eastern half, and a general east-west upward slope to about 2,000 m on the western boundary of the square. The northern part and the western slope of the "BOMEX Basin" are characterized by many features that rise more than 1 km above the sea floor (Shepard 1963). The BOMEX area lies northeast of the small Barbados Basin (Wust 1964), northwest of the Guiana Basin, and is bounded in the west by the Lesser Antillean arc and in the east by the Mid-Atlantic Ridge (Heezen and Tharp 1961).

The water between about 200 and 600 m is typical of South Atlantic Central Water, while the deeper water appears to be Antarctic Intermediate Water that is channeled into the "BOMEX Basin" between the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and the northeastern coast of Brazil (Sverdrup et al. 1942; von Arx 1962). The surface waters contain contributions from the Atlantic Equatorial Current System—which has its western terminus near the BOMEX area—and, possibly, from the Amazon River (Landis 1971).

Surface currents in the area, which lies near the southern limit of the northeast trade winds, show a mean drift of 0.5 to 0.8 kt to the west-northwest (U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office 1969).

Mean net insolation rates measured by Eppley pyranometers averaged over three of the ships for BOMEX Period III were 543 ly/day before June 27 and 503 ly/day after June 27 (Delnore 1972). By net insolation is meant that part of the solar radiation which is found to enter the water after upward reflection by the sea surface has been accounted for

The weather from June 20 through June 26 was generally undisturbed, except for convective shower activity on June 21. On June 28 and 29 a large convective system that passed through the BOMEX array left the entire area slightly unsettled through the end of Period III. Cloud conditions during this time are documented in BOMEX Period III High-Level Cloud Photography Atlas (BOMAP Office 1971).



The BOMEX array, showing fixed-ship positions, June 21—July 2, 1969.

2. DATA COLLECTION

At the beginning of BOMEX, in early May 1969, each ship was on its assigned station, moored via a deep-sea anchor system. The Rainier, Oceanographer, Mt. Mitchell, and Discoverer, respectively, occupied positions ALFA, BRAVO, DELTA, and ECHO at the corners of the square array, and the Rockaway was stationed at position CHARLIE at the center of the array. Three of the mooring systems failed during the very first few days of BOMEX, and by the beginning of Period III only the Oceanographer and Discoverer still had their moorings, which subsequently also failed.

After mooring failure, the ships operated in a steam and drift mode to remain near their stations. A chronology of ship operations during Period III is given in table 1.

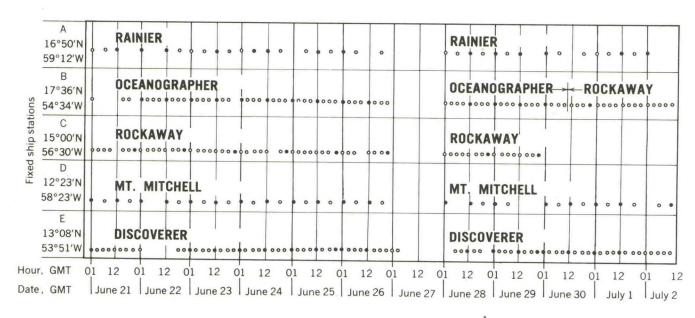
The times at which soundings were made are shown in the accompanying figure. No observations were made on June 27, because this was a maintenance and calibration day, and on June 30 the *Rockaway*, having occupied the center position in the array, was sent to replace the *Oceanographer*, which was forced into port. Soundings are also, however, missing for

Table 1. Chronology of ship operations during BOMEX Period III

Ship activity*							
Date 1969		Rainier	Oceanographer	Rockaway	Mt. Mitchell	Discoverer	
June 19 Departed Departed Bridgetown Bridgetown			Departed Bridgetown	Departed Bridgetown	Departed Bridgetown		
	20	On Station "A"	Moored on Station "B"	On Station	On Station "D"	Moored on Station "E"	
21 On Station "A"			Deep sea moor, failed	On Station "C"	On Station "D"	Deep sea moor, failed	
22-25 On Station (On Station "A"	On Station "B"	On Station On Station "C"		On Station	
26 On Station "A"		On Station "A"	On Station "B"	On Station "C"	Departed "D" to recover buoy, then returned	On Station "E"	
	27	On Station "A"; M&C Day*	On Station "B"; M&C Day*	On Station "C"; M&C Day*	On Station "D"; M&C Day*	On Station "E"; M&C Day*	
	28	On Station "A"	On Station "B"	On Station "C"	On Station	On Station	
	29	On Station "A"	On Station "B"	On Station "C"	Departed "D" to recover BLIP†, then returned	On Station "E"	
	30	On Station "A"	Departed for Bridgetown	Departed "C" for "B"; arrived at "B"	On Station "D"	On Station "E"	
July	1	On Station "A"	Arrived in Bridgetown	On Station "B"	On Station "D"	On Station	
	2	Departed for Bridgetown	In port at Bridgetown	Departed for Bridgetown	Departed for Bridgetown	Departed for Bridgetown	
	3	Arrived in Bridgetown	In port at Bridgetown	Arrived in Bridgetown	Arrived in Bridgetown	Arrived in Bridgetown	

^{*} M&C Day = Maintenance and calibration day.

[†] BLIP = Boundary Layer Instrument Package, a sensor and telemetry device suspended from a tethered helium-filled balloon.



Dates, times, and positions of fixed ship observations for BOMEX Period III;

STD observations; O STD observations with simultaneous Nansen data.

several of the standard observation times for various reasons: sensor malfunctions, interference of the scheduled sounding with ship navigation or with other programs, and editorial deletion of excessively noisy data.

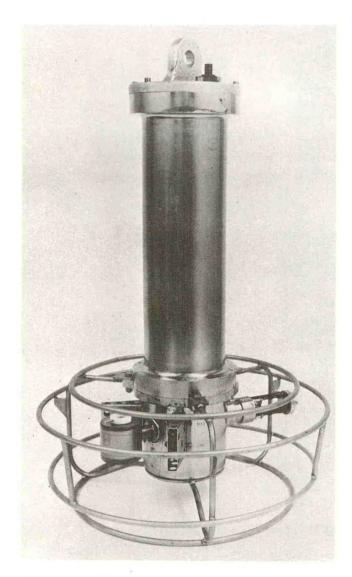
2.1 INSTRUMENTATION

Soundings were obtained with the Plessey Environmental Systems (formerly Bissett-Berman Corporation) salinity-temperature-depth (STD) measuring system (Brown 1968). Model 9006 was used on the Oceanographer, Rockaway, and Discoverer, Model 9040 on the Rainier and Mt. Mitchell. The sensor units in the two models differ in that the 9006 has discrete housings for salinity measurements, temperature measurements, and pressure measurements from 0 to 300 decibars and from 0 to as deep as 4,000 decibars, while the later Model 9040 is a sealed unit containing sensors for all parameters. The pressure transducers in both models contain strain-gage bridges that are balanced at atmospheric pressure. (The output of the wide-range sensor was found to be of higher quality than the output of the shallow sensor; the latter was therefore suppressed in subsequent editing of the data.)

The salinity unit contains its own conductivity, temperature, and pressure sensors from which salinity is computed automatically.

Design accuracies of the STD system, according to an evaluation by Howe and Tait (1965), are \pm .03 % for salinity, \pm .05°C for temperature, and \pm 0.5 percent of full scale for pressure.

The measured temperature and pressure and the computed salinity were transmitted as a-c signals in multiplexed mutually exclusive frequency ranges via the lowering cable to the deck of each of the five ships, all of which were equipped with similar deck instrumentation and winching arrangements. Aboard ship, the composite signal was recorded in analog form on magnetic tape by the Signal Conditioning and Recording Device (SCARD), which was developed, operated, and maintained in the field by personnel of NASA's Mississippi Test Facility, Bay St. Louis, Miss. Also recorded on SCARD was a time control track to allow later compensation for variations in the recording or playback motor speeds. The signal was also bandpass filtered, then frequency counted, and used for driving a multipen strip-chart recorder to permit a real-time look at the data.



STD sensor package Model 9040, used aboard the Mt. Mitchell and Rainier. (The sound velocimeter shown was not used during BOMEX.)



STD sensor package Model 9006, used aboard the **Discoverer, Oceanographer,** and **Rockaway.**

2.2 OBSERVATIONAL SCHEDULE

From the three larger ships—the Oceanographer, Rockaway, and Discoverer-soundings were obtained at 0100, 0300, 0600, 0900, 1200, 1500, 1800, and 2100 GMT. From the Rainier and Mt. Mitchell soundings were made at 0100, 0600, 1200, and 1800 GMT. These schedules were maintained by each ship for the entire time that ship was on station, barring such difficulties as severe wire angle (forcing premature termination of the sounding) and interference between the STD soundings and other programs. The established procedure consisted of soaking the STD sensor system at the surface for 5 min, lowering it to 100 m at a rate of 20 m/min, and then letting it descend to 1,000 m at a rate of 40 to 50 m/min. These depths were determined from the pressure transducer's output. Salinity, temperature, and pressure were recorded on SCARD from the start of descent until the STD unit reached 1,000 m. No data were recorded during sensor retrieval.

Two Nansen sampling bottles were attached to the lowering cable for the casts at 2100 GMT on the Rockaway and at 0100 and 1200 GMT on the other four ships. One bottle was tripped at the surface and the other at 1,000 m. Results of the Nansen sampling were used for intercomparison with the STD temperatures and salinities at these two depths. (See sec. 3.3.)

3. DATA PROCESSING

3.1 DIGITIZING AND PRELIMINARY PROCESSING

After the end of the BOMEX field operations, the bulk of the tape playback and digitizing of the SCARD analog tapes was done at NASA's Computer Complex at Slidell, La. The tapes were played back at 16 times the recording speed, and discriminators were used to convert the tape signals to d-c voltages, which were then converted to digital signals and recorded on digital magnetic tape. Although this procedure was used successfully for the bulk of other types of BOMEX data, it proved unsatisfactory for the STD observations because the bandwidth of the salinity signal from the STD sensor exceeded the bandwidth of the discriminators available at Slidell. As a result, three discriminators were used for the salinity signal, leaving it up to the subsequent processing program to determine the right value. Apparently, conversion by the analog-to-digital converter was very rapid (on the order of microseconds), transferring to the resulting data the appreciable short-term instability of the Paraloc oscillator in the STD system. Flutter in the tape motion could cause the same type of scatter in the data. The conversion process also resulted in a depth resolution of about 2 m at a sample rate of 2 samples per second (2 sps).

In view of the difficulties encountered, the decision was made to attempt STD digitization at NASA's Mississippi Test Facility (MTF), which has a data acquisition system designed for acquiring large quantities of data during static test firing of various rocket stages. This 200-channel system is connected to a Beckman 410 computer and includes a number of counters that can develop a period average measurement of a signal, a fact of particular importance in STD digitizing, since it offers the possibility of measuring more precisely the frequency of the signal on the tape and of making the measurement reflect the average value of the frequency during the measuring interval.

The clock frequency used with the counters in initial experiments at MTF was 100 kHz (10-μsec period), giving a precision of interval measurement of one part in 4,000, a precision insufficient for adequate rendition of STD data. Some improvement was effected by raising the clock frequency to 250 kHz, the maximum value supported by the acquisition system. With 120-ms counting intervals, this results in a precision of

one part in 30,000. The digitized signals also contained much more scatter than could be accounted for by quantization alone, and it soon became apparent that a variation in measured frequency of about one part in 3,000 was being introduced by tape flutter. A partial solution to this problem consisted of measuring the frequency of the reference signal from the tape, as well as the salinity, temperature, and pressure signals. Since the ideal frequency (3125.0 Hz) of the control track signal was known, it was possible to develop a corrected measure for any signal by use of

$$F_{\text{corrected}} = F_{\text{measured}} \, rac{3125.0}{F_{\text{control track}}}$$
 ,

where F is the frequency for salinity, temperature, or pressure, in hertz.

3.2 DIGITAL REDUCTION AND EDITING

The magnetic tapes produced at MTF were further reduced and edited at NOAA's Center for Experiment Design and Data Analysis by a two-step process, with the basic aim of obtaining continuous time series of data for each sounding that could be used in subsequent analyses. Every effort was made to avoid changing the values of data points, and editing was therefore restricted to (1) deletions of out-of-range values, (2) linear interpolations of pressure, salinity, or temperature across not more than several seconds in time, and (3) inserting corrected time, date, and ship position, as well as descriptive comments, in the header information. Only a very small number of casts were deleted in their entirety.

Conversion from frequency to oceanographic quantities was effected during the first phase of the two-step digital reduction process by use of the linear equation

$$X = (F - Z) \times M + C,$$

where X is salinity (parts per thousand), temperature (degree Celsius), or pressure (decibars); F is the frequency (Hz) from the data tape; Z is the bias, or zero frequency (Hz); M is the slope (units of X per Hz) in the linear transform; and C is the y-intercept (units of X). Table 2 gives values of Z, M, and C for temperature and salinity and of Z and M for pressure; all Z and M values for each parameter for each ship were constant

throughout BOMEX Period III. Values of C are given both in the uncorrected form supplied by the manufacturer and used on the archived data tapes, and in the corrected form used in the compilation of this atlas. The corrections were determined by comparison with the Nansen data, as discussed in section 3.3.

Temperature and pressure were smoothed by means of a double running mean low-pass filter. Developed by Holland (1968), this filter has characteristics by which the response of both the pressure and the temperature sensor, including the effects of ship motion, could be preserved, but quantizing noise eliminated. The time control track originally recorded on SCARD was used to minimize the influence of variations in tape drive speed.

Second, in order to obtain a clean time series of salinity, pressure, and time, at a density of 8 sps, corrections were applied both to the header information and the data. Ships' bridge logs and scientific logs were scrutinized for verification of starting time and geographical position of each sounding, and any comments pertaining to sensor malfunctions or other conditions of importance in analyzing a particular sounding were added to the header information.

Regions of rapid changes, discontinuities, or outof-range values in the salinity, temperature, and pressure data, as revealed by the printout produced during the first step of the reduction process, were examined in detail. Any clearly unreasonable values were eliminated, or, more frequently, replaced by machine-interpolated values. These procedures were used only when a small number of points were involved; if more extensive corrections were necessary, explanatory comments were inserted into the header information.

The proximity of the STD unit to the air-sea interface during the soaking period can be determined by inspection of the salinity and temperature data for values lying within certain ranges and by examination of the pressure data for oscillations corresponding to the rolling and pitching of the ship. In some 10 percent of the soundings, because of manual adjustments of the recording unit on deck, pressure values were either excessively high or low. All pressure data for these particular soundings were shifted to make the pressure during the soaking period read between 1 and 2 decibars.

The tapes resulting from this two-step reduction

and editing process consist of clean time series of all STD data obtained during BOMEX, with corrected and verified header information. There are several files on each tape, each file covering one sounding. The first record in each file contains the header information for that particular sounding; the remaining records contain the data, digitized at the rate of 81/3 sps. Each data record consists of 20 BCD card images, and each image is made up of five triples, one triple constituting a pressure, a salinity, and a temperature. The format for each card image in standard FORTRAN is 5 (F6.2, F5.3, F5.3). A typical sounding requires about 130 records, of which the last is zero filled. The tapes are available in seven- or nine-channel configuration. A complete inventory of these data, ordering instructions, and costs are given in "BOMEX Temporary Archive: Description of Available Data" (de la Moriniere 1972), which also discusses in detail the procedures followed in processing the STD data.

The archived magnetic tapes do not include compensations for the "spiking" that occurs in the salinity as a result of the time-lag characteristics of the temperature sensor. In the preparation of this atlas, however, such compensation was effected by extracting from the salinity a value of conductivity based on the recorded temperature, obtaining a lag-corrected temperature, and calculating a new salinity.

The conductivity G was computed from salinity S without regard to pressure effects by means of the equation (Mosetti 1966)

$$G = (\alpha + \beta T^k) S^h$$

and the corrected temperature θ was obtained by assuming a simple lag constant for the temperature and solving

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{\tau} \ (\mathrm{T} - \theta) \ ,$$

where T is the recorded temperature, τ is a time constant of 250 ms, considered a reasonable value (N. L. Brown 1970, private communication), and α , β , h, and k are suitably chosen constants.

The corrected salinity Sc is then

$$S_c = \left\{ \frac{(\alpha + \beta T^k)}{(\alpha + \beta \theta^k)} \right\}^{1/h} S,$$

where S is the original, uncorrected salinity.

Table 2. Calibration constants

Ship	Model	Serial No.	Z	М	C Uncorrected	C Corrected
Rainier						
Frame	9040	34				
Salinity sensor		5334	4995 Hz	0.00343%./Hz	30.0%	30.020%。
Temperature sensor Pressure sensor		5334	2127 Hz	0.01790°C/Hz	- 2.0°C	- 1.968°C
(Range: 0-3,000 decibars)		5334	9712 Hz	1.915 decibars/Hz		
Oceanographer						
Frame	9006	01				
Salinity sensor		3033	4995 Hz	0.00343%/Hz	28.0%	28.017‰
Temperature sensor		2253	2127 Hz	0.01790°C/Hz	- 2.0°C	- 1.992°C
Pressure sensor (Range: 0-4,000 decibars)		2297	9712 Hz	1.279 decibars/Hz		
Rockaway						
Frame	9006	00				
Salinity sensor		2706	4996 Hz	0.00344‰/Hz	30.0%	30.0‰
Temperature sensor Pressure sensor		3603	2127 Hz	0.01790°C/Hz	- 2.0°C	- 2.067°C
(Range: 0-1,500 decibars)		2638	9705 Hz	0.951 decibars/Hz		
Mt. Mitchell						
Frame	9040	19				
Salinity sensor		5319	4995 Hz	0.00343‰/Hz	30.0%	29.987%。
Temperature sensor		5319	2127 Hz	0.01790°C/Hz	- 2.0°C	- 2.498°C
Pressure sensor (Range: 0-3,000 decibars)		5319	9712 Hz	1.915 decibars/Hz		
Discoverer						
Frame	9006	34				
Salinity sensor		3031	4995 Hz	0.00343%/Hz	28.0%	28.012‰
Temperature sensor Pressure sensor		3689	2127 Hz	0.01790°C/Hz	- 2.0°C	- 1.931°C
(Range: 0-4,000		3550	9704 Hz	1.268 decibars/Hz		
decibars)		0000	3701112			

This technique effectively reduces the salinity spiking that occurs as the sensor moves through layers of strong temperature gradient, but leaves data in low gradient regions virtually untouched.

After compensation for lag, the time series data were sorted by depth into 1,000-point arrays for each sounding. This was done by determining for each integer decibar level of pressure a salinity and temperature by averaging together all salinity and temperature values between ½ decibar above and ½ decibar below

the integer level. Only data of monotonically increasing depth were used. Since the data were originally obtained with the sensors moving at about 40 m/min and were later digitized at 8 sps, the data value at each integer level decibar is the average of approximately 12 data points on the time-series magnetic tapes.

In calculating sigma-t, the salinity-chlorinity relationship given in *International Oceanographic Tables* (National Institute of Oceanography of Great Britain and Unesco, 1966, p. 8 ff.) and the temperature-density

relationship as analyzed by the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office (LaFond 1951, p. 14) were used.

3.3 COMPARISON OF STD AND NANSEN DATA

From all five ships, one surface and one 1,000-m sample were obtained with Nansen bottles attached to the lowering cable during at least one, and usually two, STD soundings daily. Comparison of these data, excluding the insufficiently documented Nansen salinity data from the *Rockaway*, yielded the mean differences between Nansen and STD temperatures and salinities shown in table 3. As noted in the preceding section, this comparison was also used in determining the corrected C (y-intercept) values for temperature and salinity listed in table 2, and served as the basis for obtaining the corrected values used in this atlas.

In the case of the C value for pressure, Nansen data were not used. Instead, a value was chosen for each sounding by shifting the initial pressure data to zero gage pressure at the air-sea interface. Any corrections other than zero are documented in the header information on the archived tapes and are also reflected in the graphic displays in this volume.

3.4 REMARKS

Various aspects of the BOMEX experience that may be of general significance in planning future large-scale programs have been discussed in some detail by Holland and Williams (1971). This experience as it relates to the STD data collection and processing procedures might bear brief mention here.

No preparation was made before the field operations for immediate processing of the SCARD tapes.

Table 3. Comparison of STD data with simultaneously obtained Nansen bottle data, showing the amount by which the STD readings were higher than those obtained from the Nansen bottles

Ship	Pressure	Temperature			Salinity		
3iiip	(decibars)	Mean difference	Standard deviation of difference	No. of comparisons	Mean difference	Standard deviation of difference	No. of comparisons
Rainier	1,000	-0.034°C -0.031°C	0.039°C 0.065°C	14 13	+0.049% -0.089%	0.038‰ 0.064‰	15 13
Oceanographer	0 1,000	-0.020°C +0.003°C	0.021°C 0.028°C	15 15	-0.030% -0.005%	0.059‰ 0.192‰	15 15
Rockaway	A STATE OF THE STA	+0.026°C +0.107°C	0.029°C 0.108°C	8 9			
Mt. Mitchell		+0.610°C +0.386°C	0.028°C 0.097°C	21 16	-0.007% +0.033%	0.030‰ 0.028‰	19 16
Discoverer	0 1,000	-0.049°C -0.087°C	0.030°C 0.069°C	18 12	-0.036% +0.013%	0.026‰ 0.041‰	18 15

Deferment of such processing until the field operations had been completed accounts for many of the difficulties encountered in subsequent data reduction as outlined in the preceding sections.

The most common problem faced by the editors of the data was that of matching starting times of individual soundings on the magnetic tapes with similar information in the logbooks. Julian day numbers were not recorded on SCARD, as was the time of day, but were entered manually during the preliminary processing at MTF. This caused discrepancies that could have been avoided by use of a time code generator, with the output, including Julian day, recorded on tape.

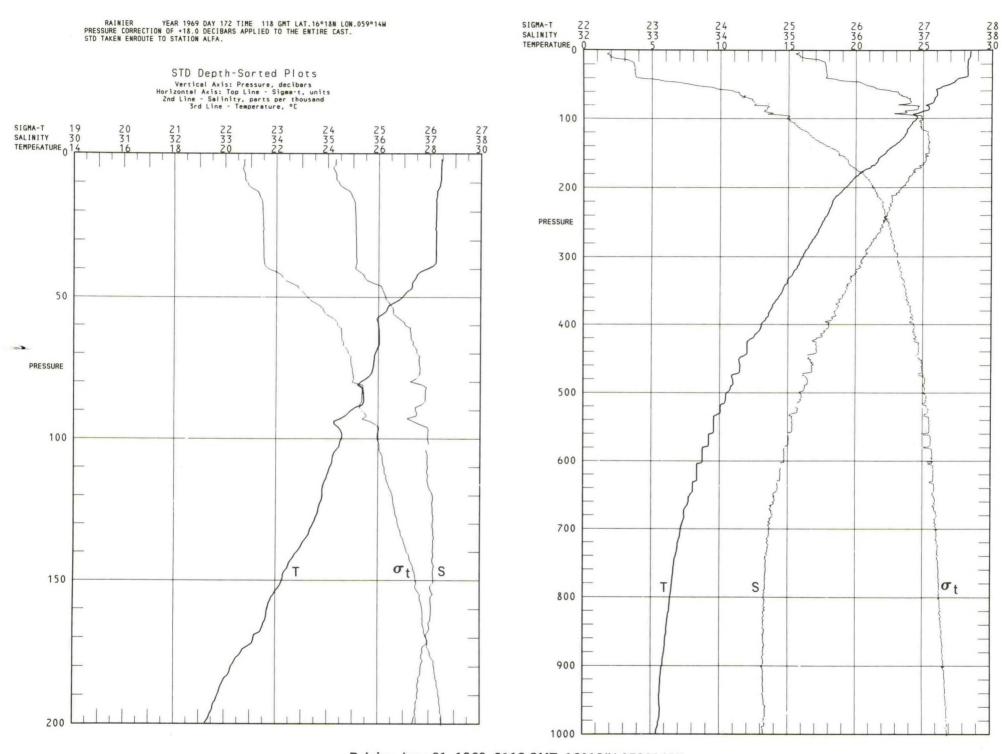
Another problem was that of calibration constants for the various sensors. Each sensor had a transfer function, and knowledge of the constants for this transfer function was needed throughout the reduction and editing process. To make this knowledge available, provisions were made for recording the serial number of each sensor in the scientific logs kept aboard ship. Backup sensors were carried aboard all ships to minimize the effect of breakdowns, but changes in sensors were in many cases not recorded properly. Since complete perfection in manually entering such information in ships' logs cannot be expected, it would be desirable, from the standpoint of later data analysis, that sensors with identical calibration constants be placed aboard each ship, and ideally, that exchange of sensors among the ships be kept to an absolute minimum. Careful documentation of internal adjustment of a sensor's reference points to compensate for drift would also be helpful in subsequent reduction and editing of data.

At the conclusion of each of the four BOMEX Observation Periods, calibration teams visited the five ships then in port at Bridgetown, Barbados, for an overthe-side check of the STD sensors. These tests were carried out with extreme care and the recorded results would have been of value in eliminating some of the difficulties discussed above. They were, unfortunately, lost in transit from Barbados, which shows that even with good planning mistakes are bound to occur. Perhaps ways of reducing these mistakes to a minimum can be sought for future experiments.

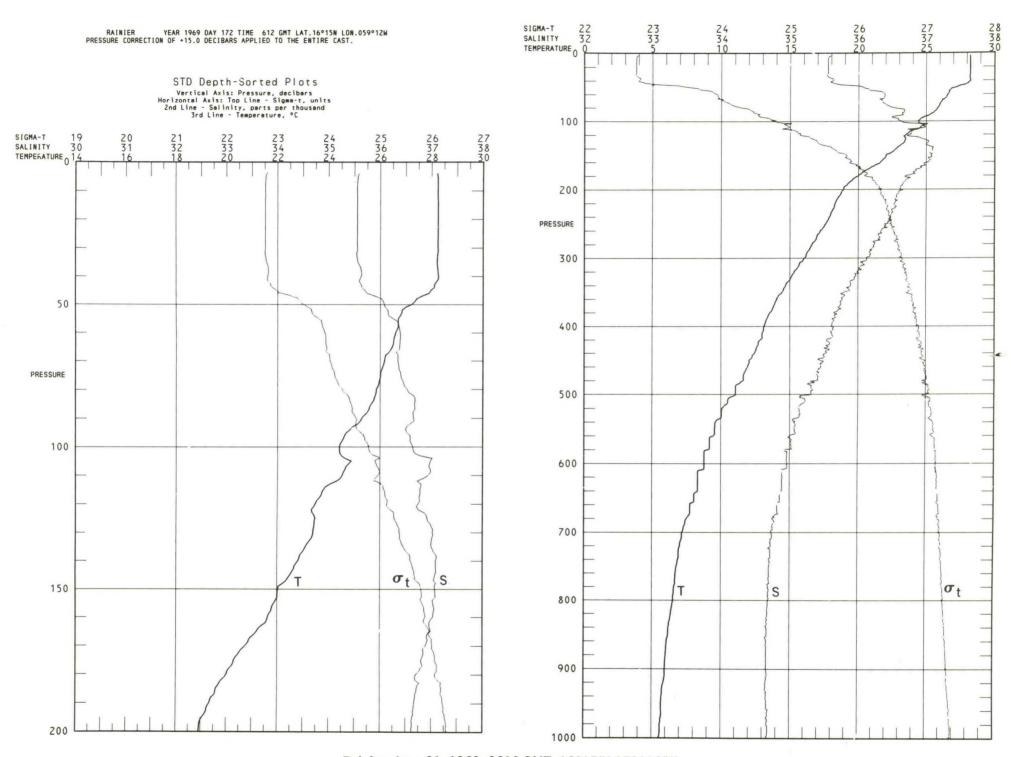
SALINITY, TEMPERATURE, AND SIGMA-t

Profiles of salinity, temperature, and calculated sigma-t versus depth, arranged chronologically for each ship, are shown in this section. For each sounding, two plots are given: one extending from the surface to 200 decibars, and the other from the surface to 1,000 decibars. This format was chosen to allow inspection of the deep layers while avoiding serious loss of detail in the surface layer.

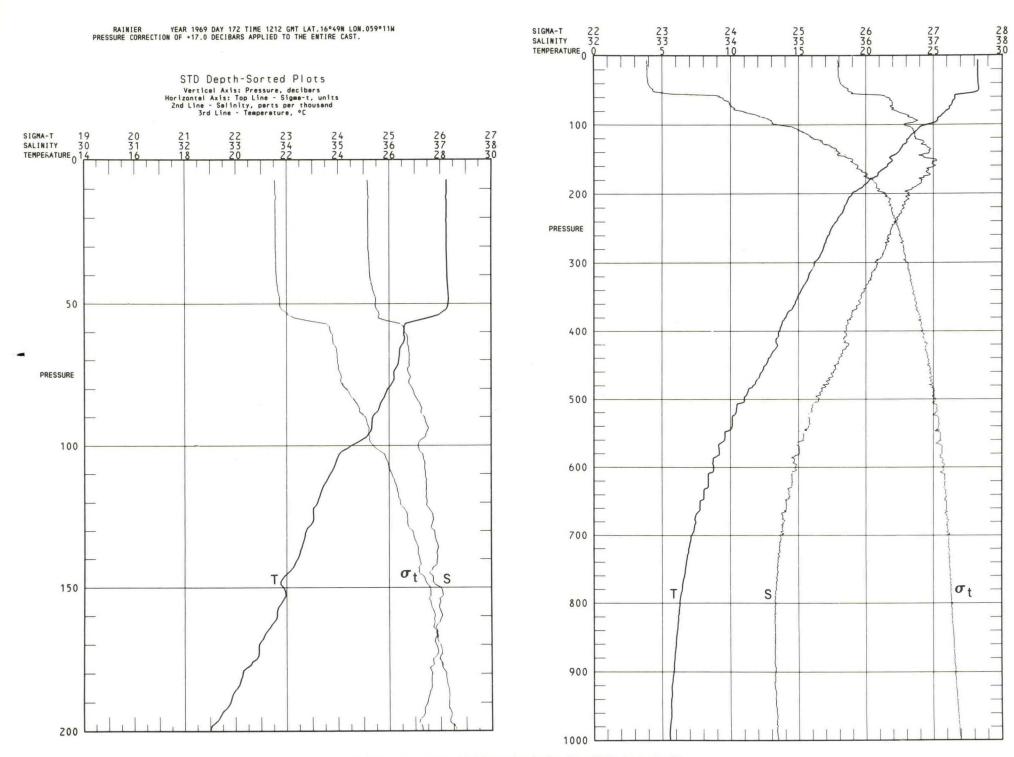
The resolution in salinity and sigma-t is finer for the 1,000-decibar plots than for the 200-decibar plots, at the expense of losing near-surface values of these parameters. However, the near-surface values can be obtained from the shallower plots, where better vertical resolution is available and the full ranges of near-surface salinity and sigma-t are displayed. A few soundings were made by some of the ships while enroute to their respective stations. Where adequate documentation of position exists, these soundings are included here.



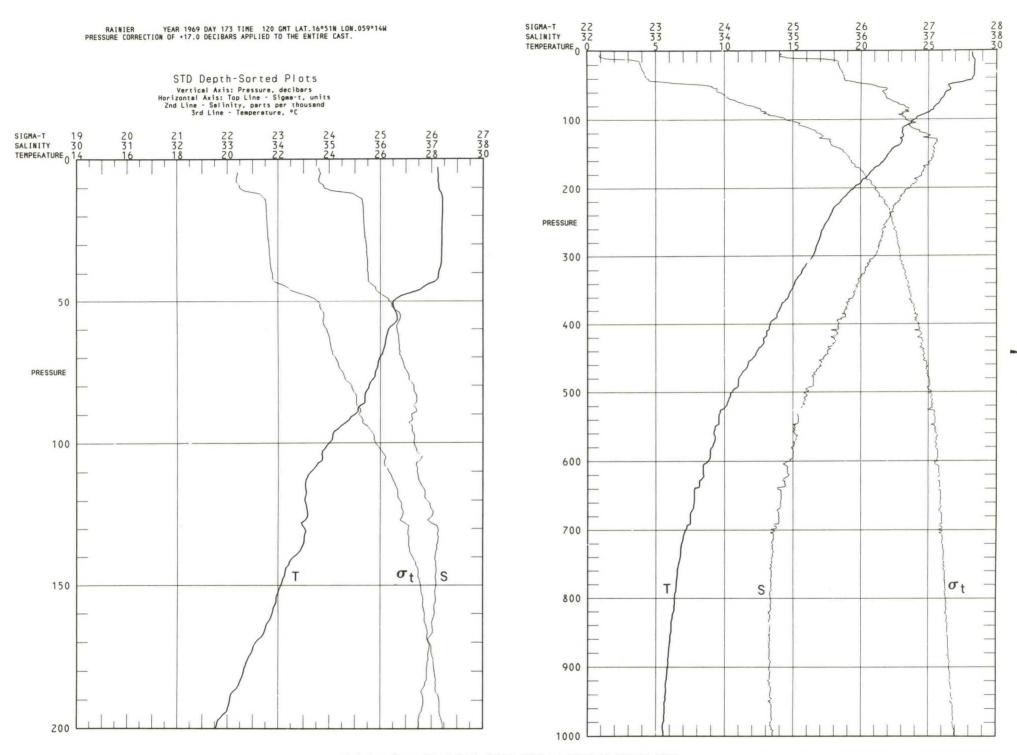
Rainier, June 21, 1969, 0118 GMT, 16°18'N 059°14'W



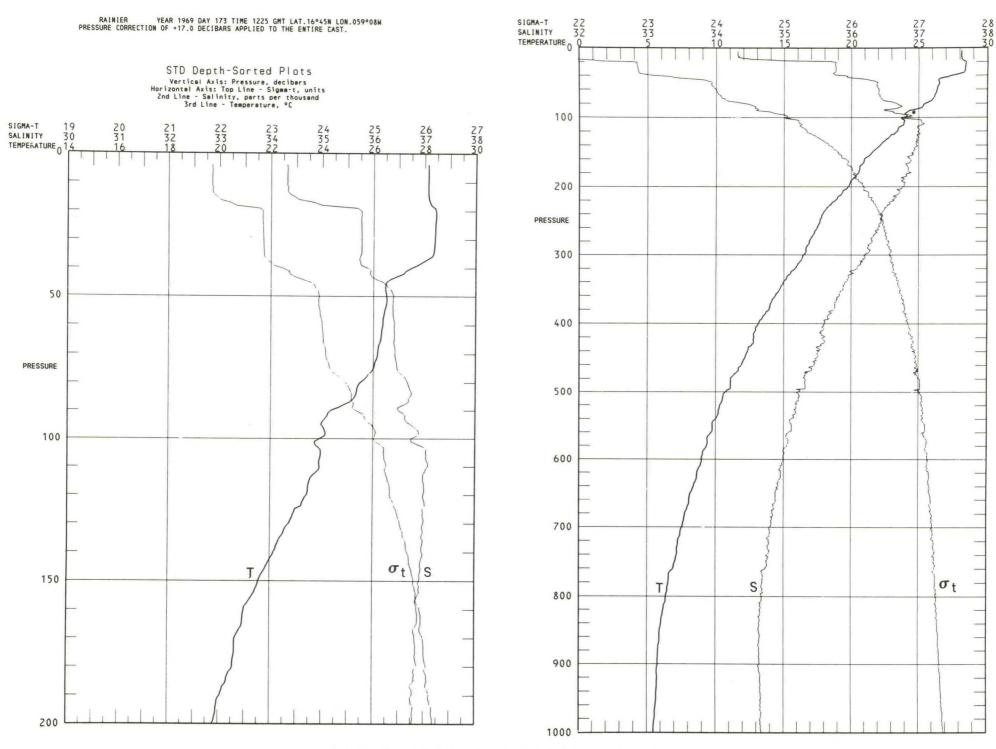
Rainier, June 21, 1969, 0612 GMT, 16°15'N 059°12'W



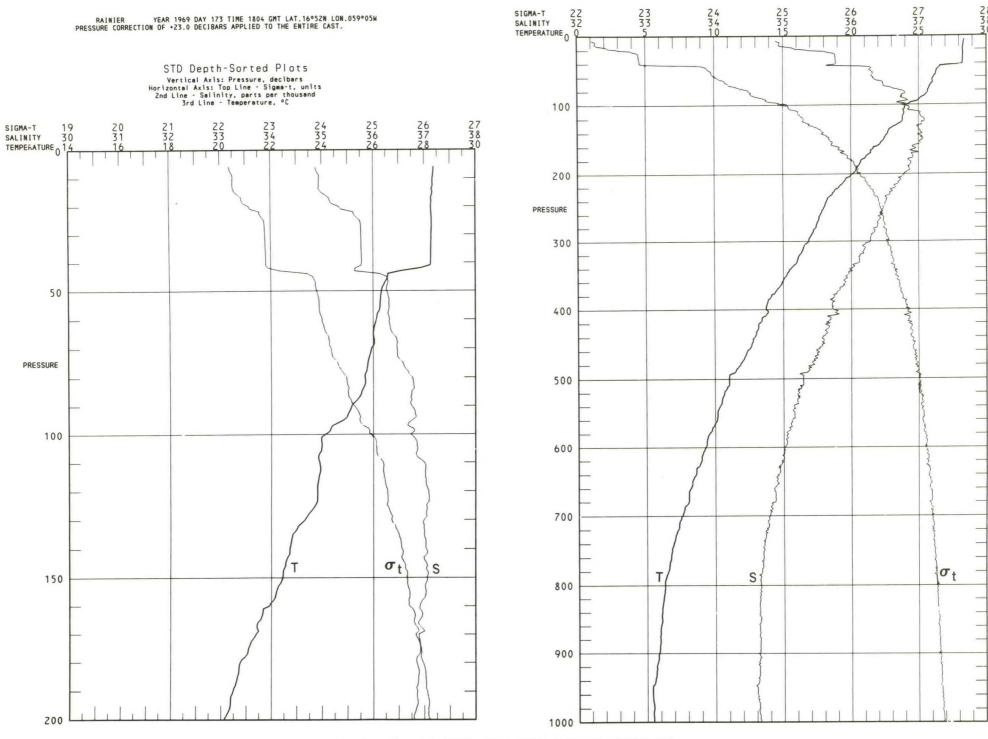
Rainier, June 21, 1969, 1212 GMT, 16°49'N 059°11'W



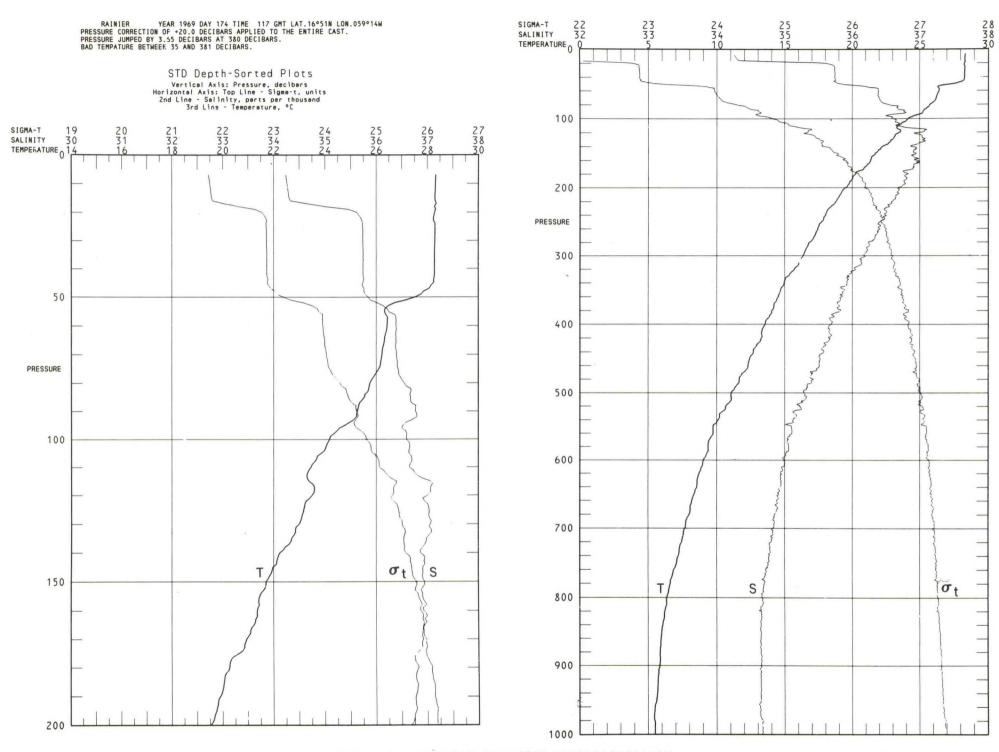
Rainier, June 22, 1969, 0120 GMT, 16°51'N 059°14'W



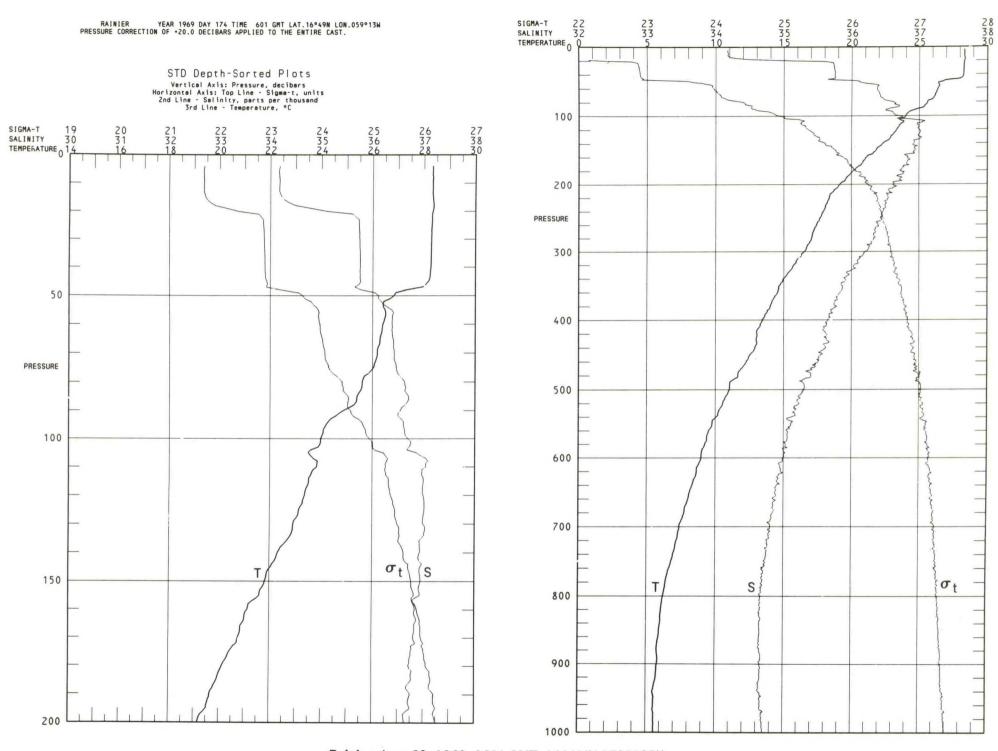
Rainier, June 22, 1969, 1225 GMT, 16°45'N 059°08'W



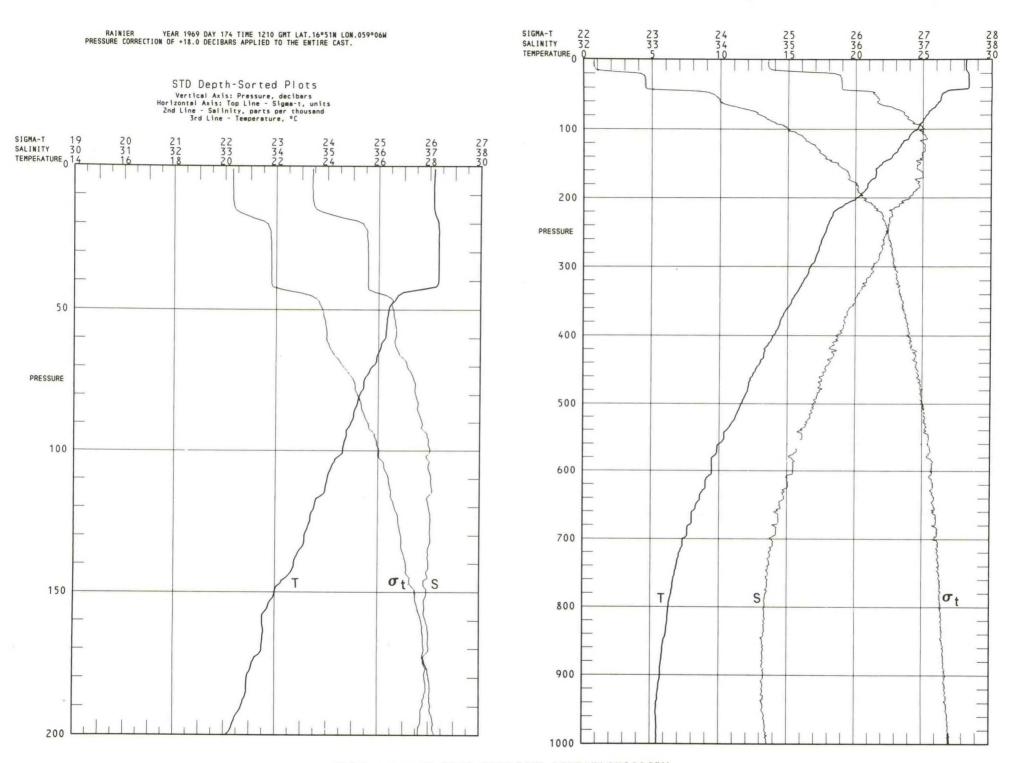
Rainier, June 22, 1969, 1804 GMT, 16°52'N 059°05'W



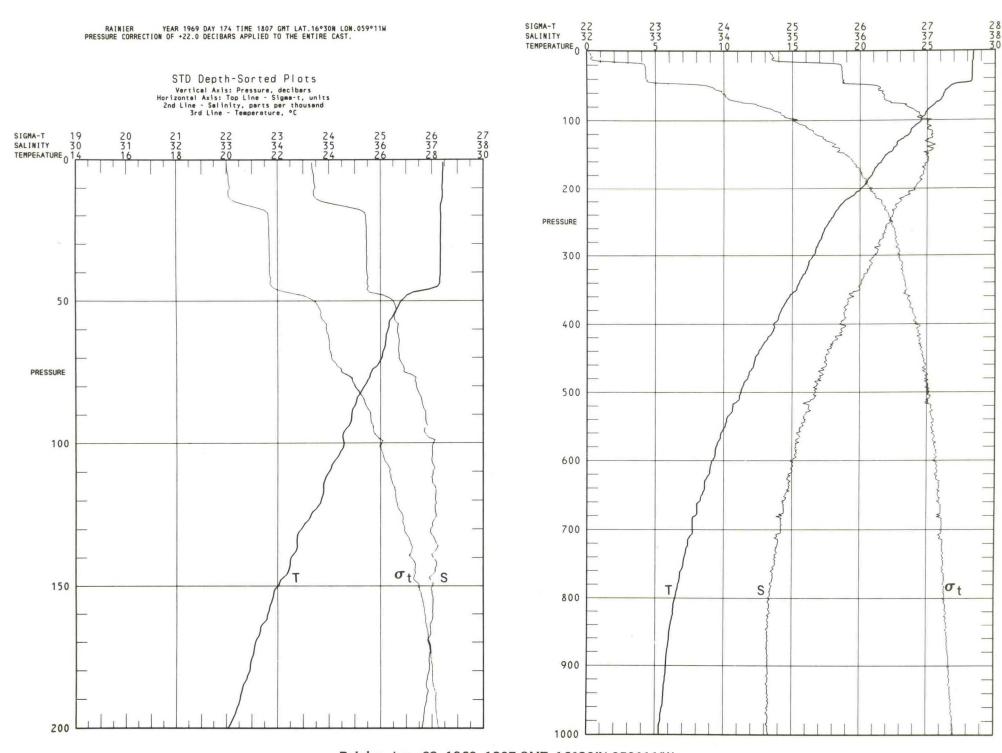
Rainier, June 23, 1969, 0117 GMT, 16°51'N 059°14'W



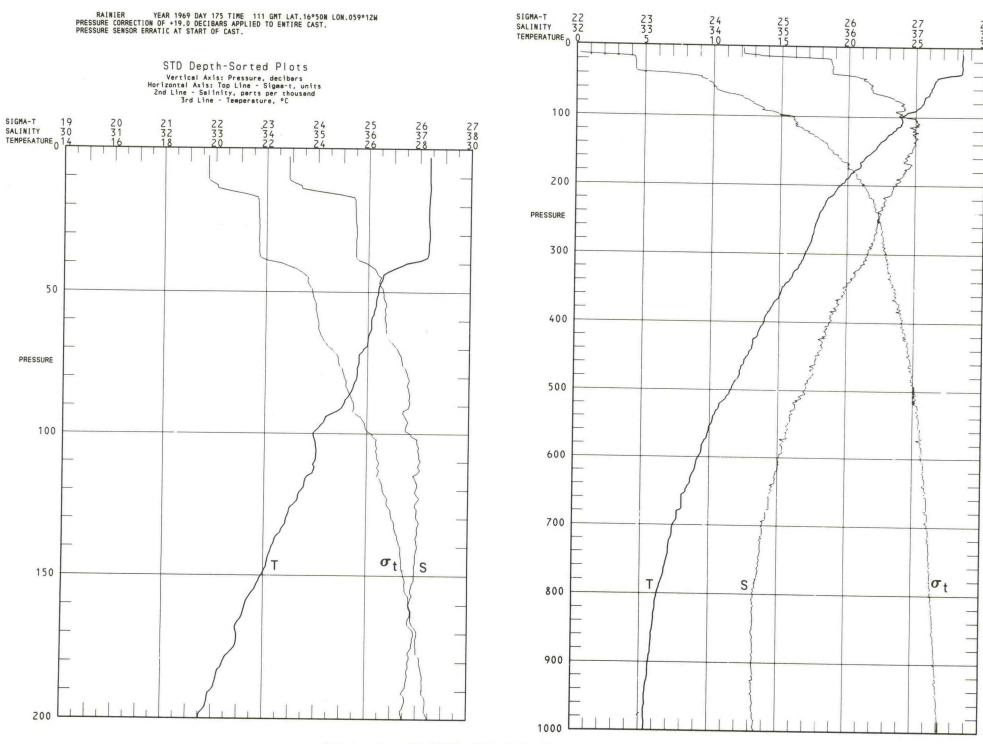
Rainier, June 23, 1969, 0601 GMT, 16°49'N 059°13'W



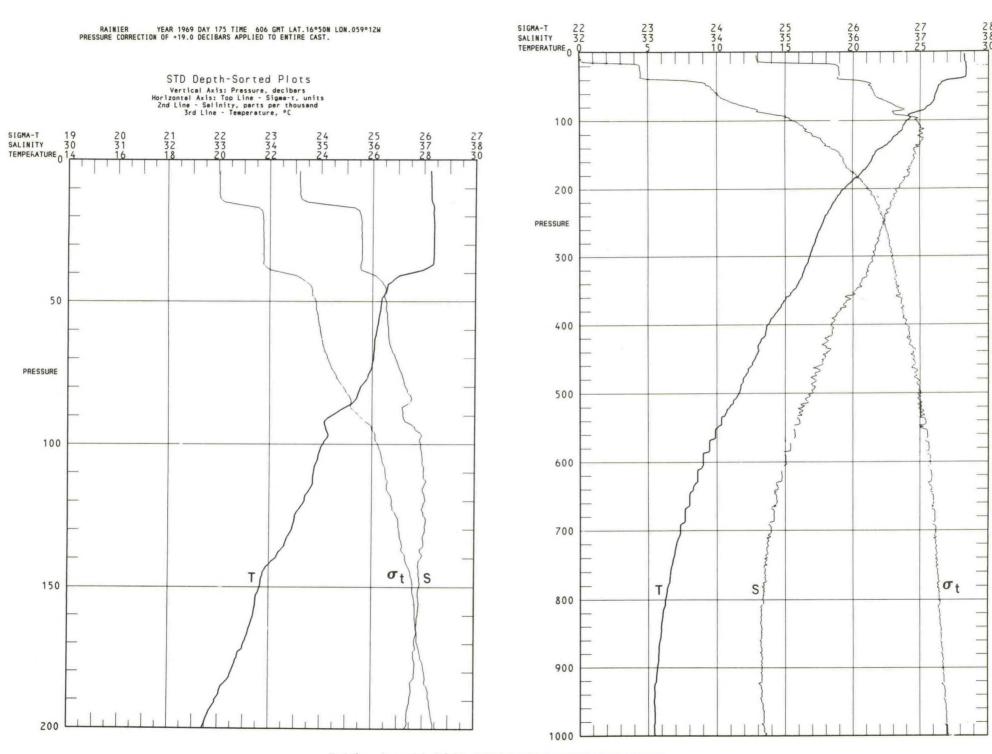
Rainier, June 23, 1969, 1210 GMT, 16°51'N 059°06'W



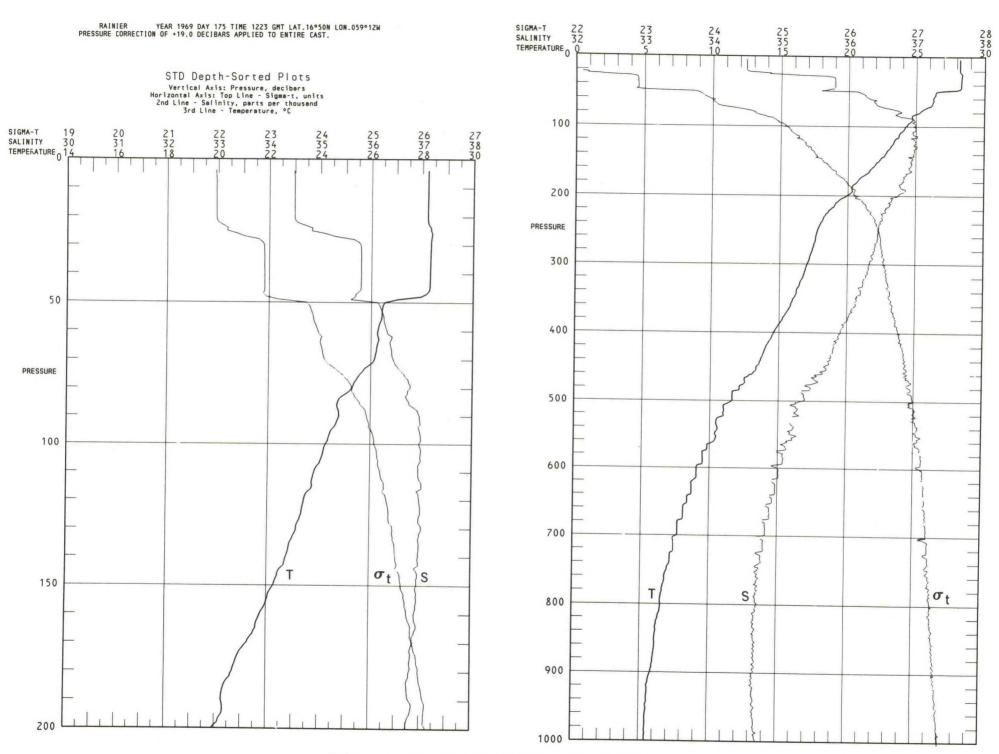
Rainier, June 23, 1969, 1807 GMT, 16°30'N 059°11'W



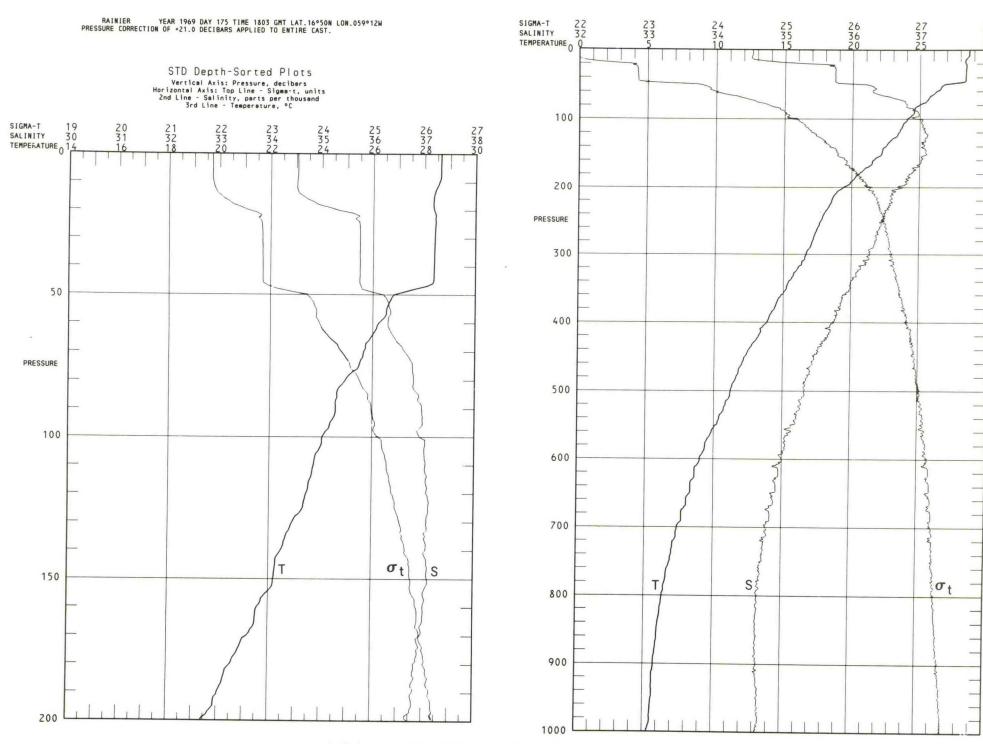
Rainier, June 24, 1969, 0111 GMT, 16°50'N 059°12'W



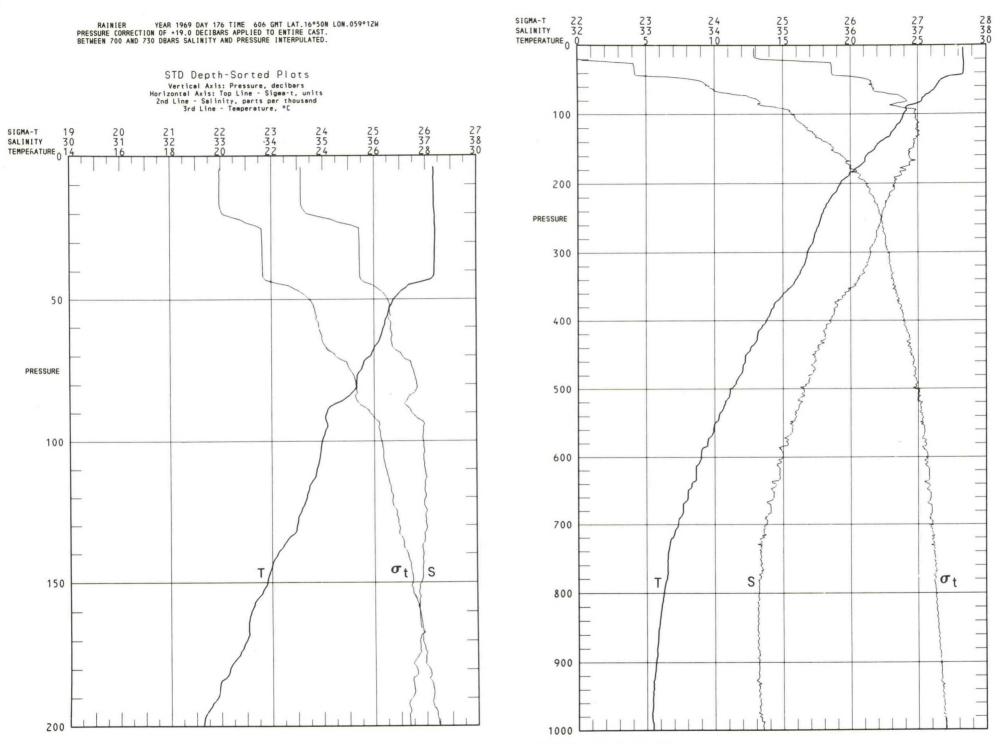
Rainier, June 24, 1969, 0606 GMT, 16°50'N 059°12'W



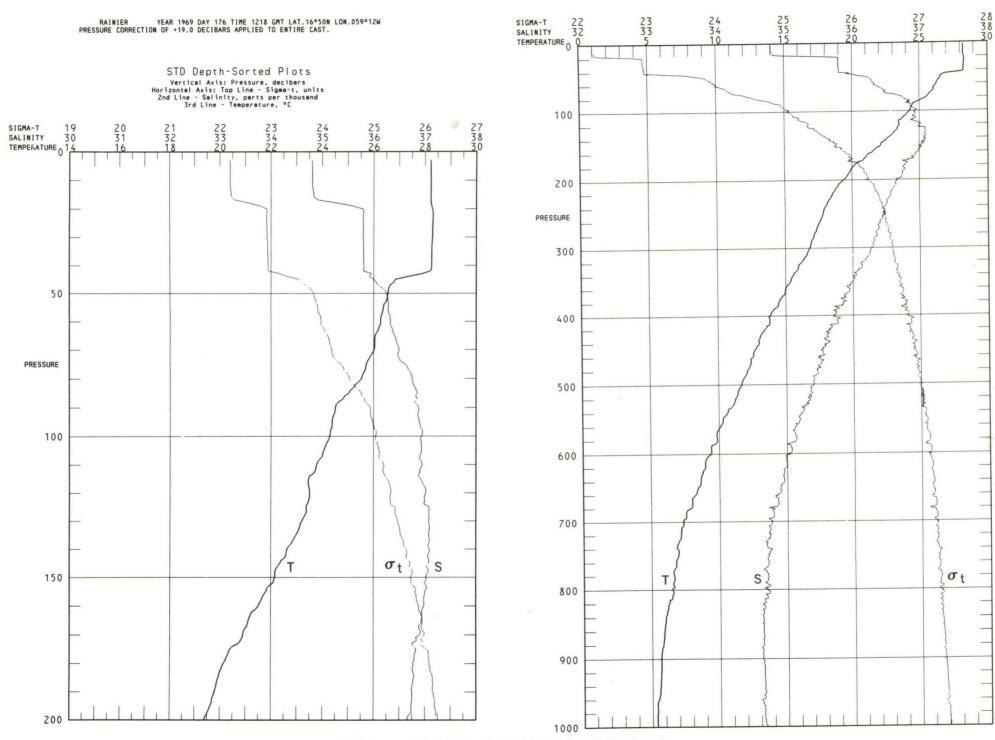
Rainier, June 24, 1969, 1223 GMT, 16°50'N 059°12'W



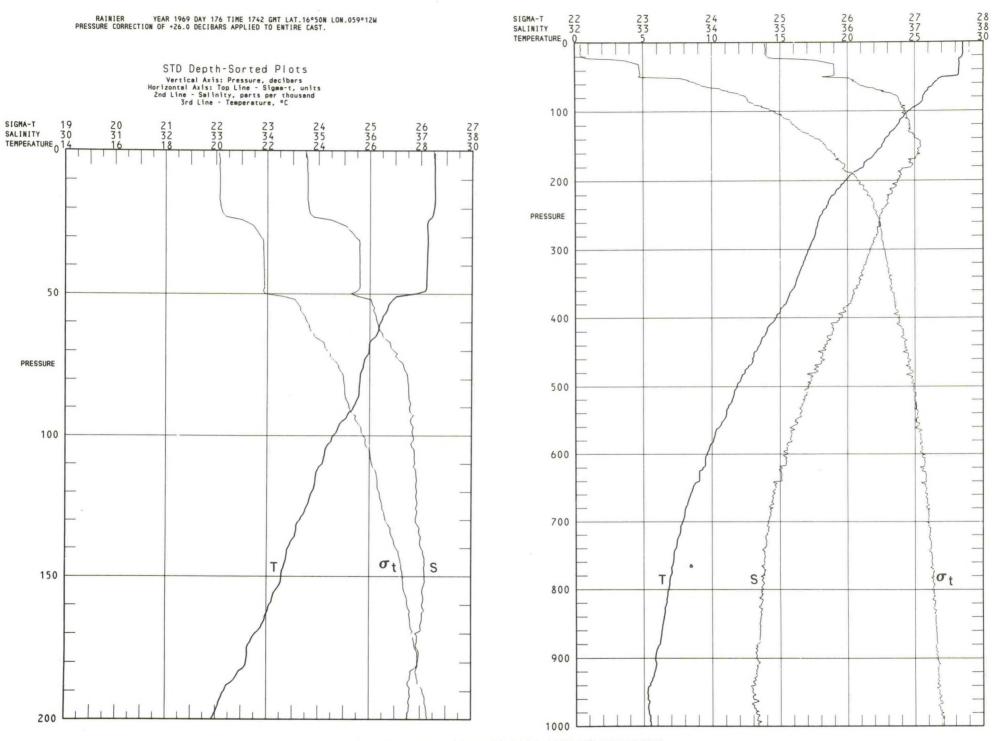
Rainier, June 24, 1969, 1803 GMT, 16°50'N 059°12'W



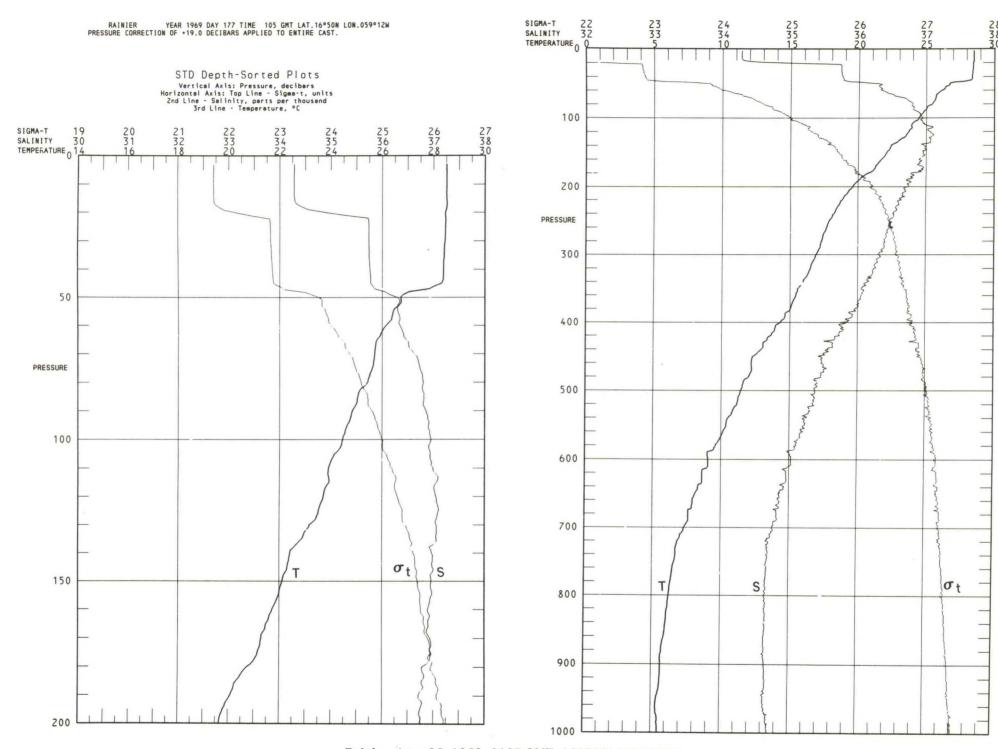
Rainier, June 25, 1969, 0606 GMT, 16°50′N 059°12′W



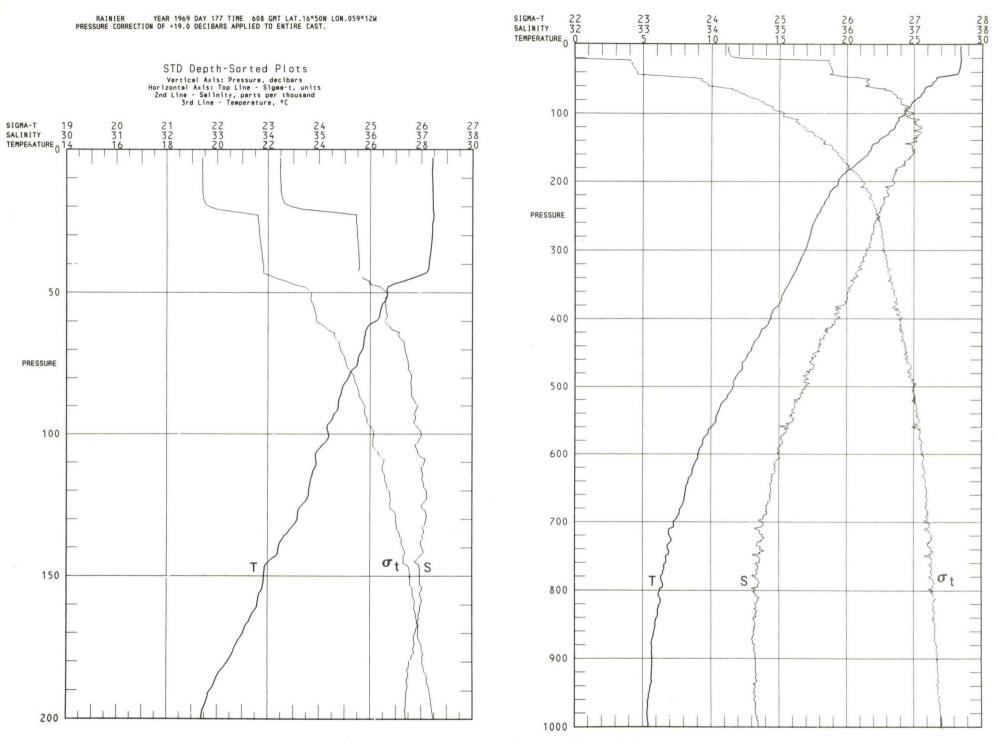
Rainier, June 25, 1969, 1218 GMT, 16°50'N 059°12'W



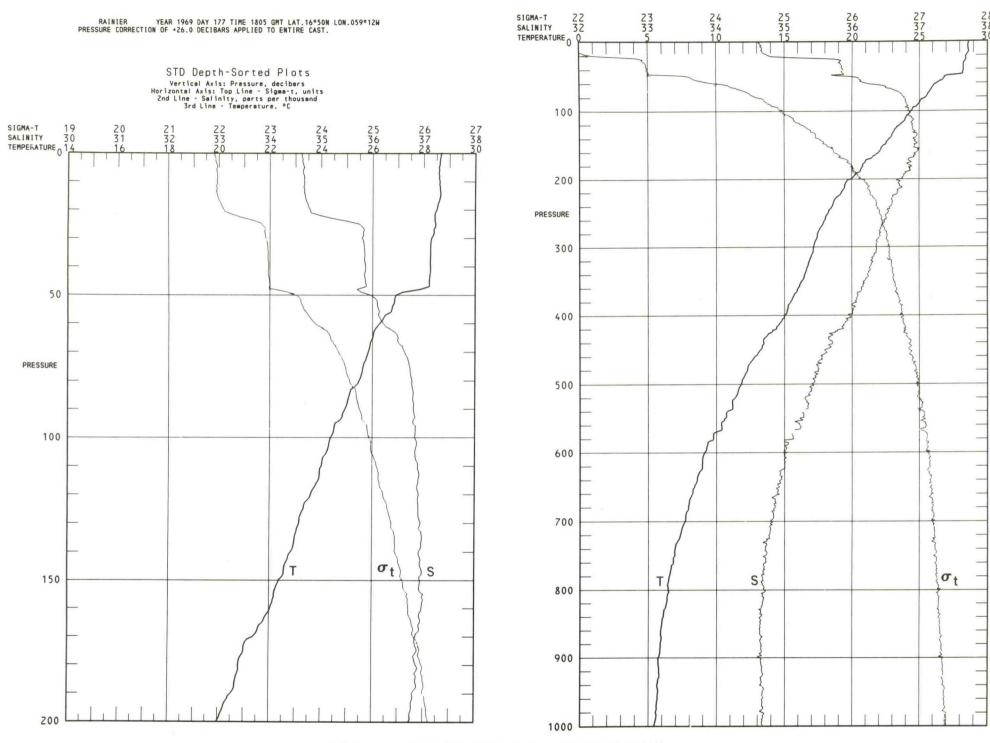
Rainier, June 25, 1969, 1742 GMT, 16°50'N 059°12'W



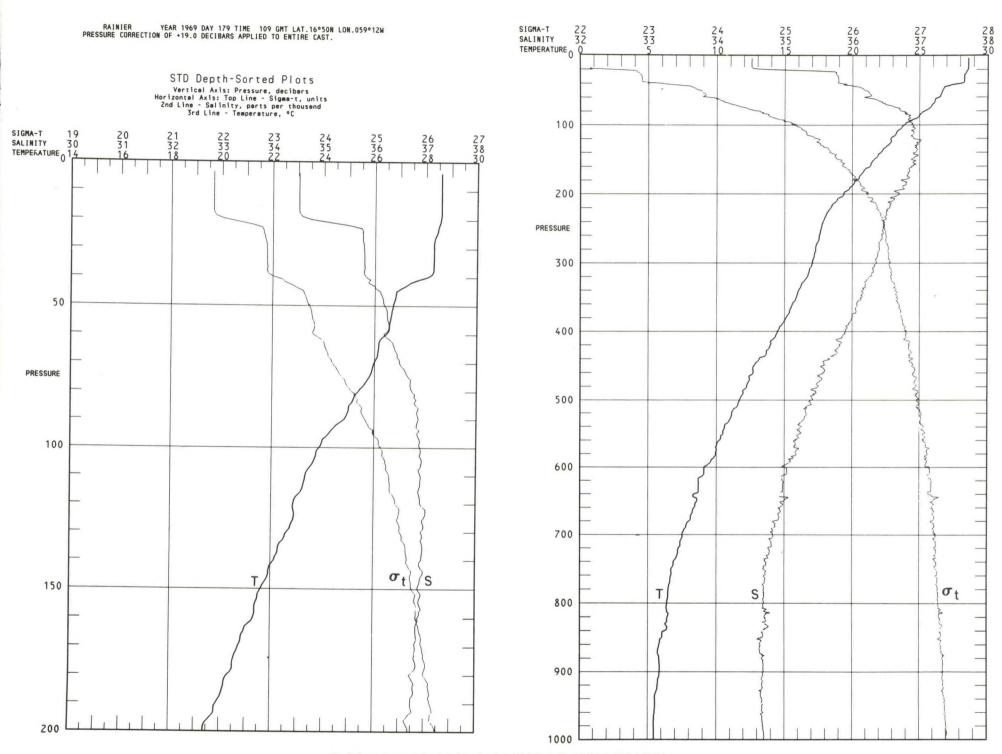
Rainier, June 26, 1969, 0105 GMT, 16°50'N 059°12'W



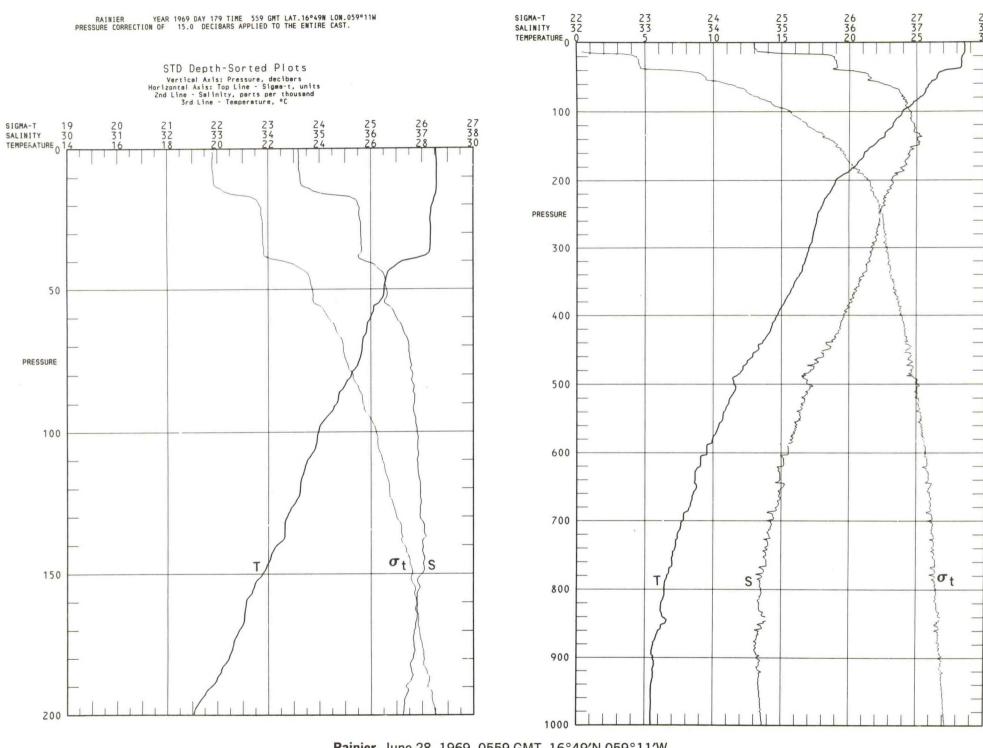
Rainier, June 26, 1969, 0608 GMT, 16°50'N 059°12'W



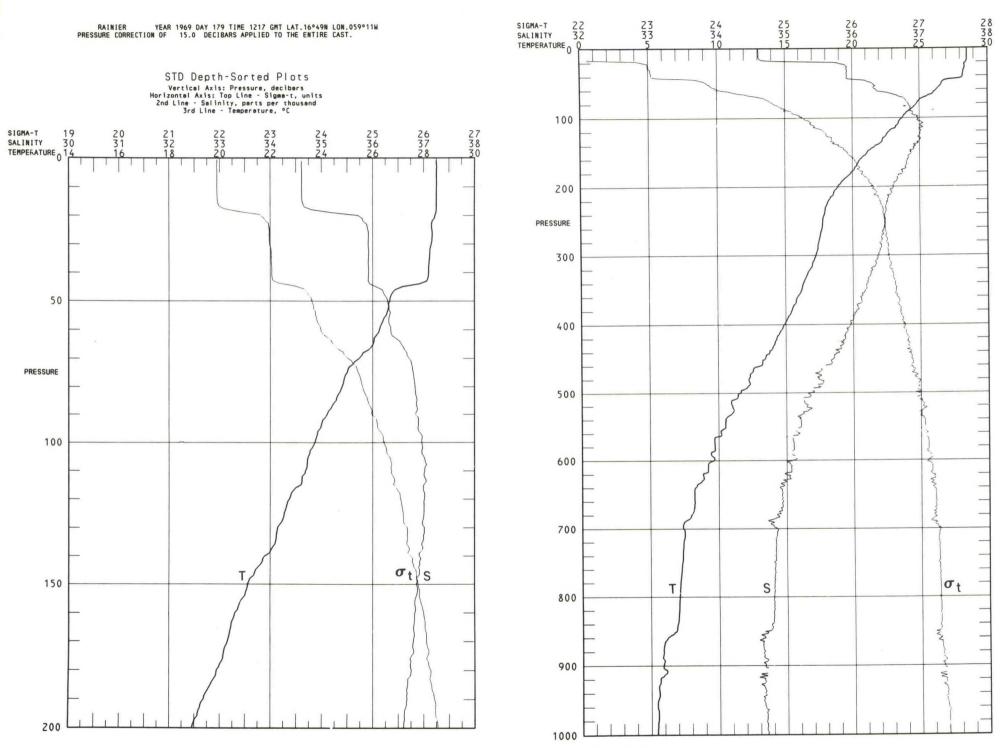
Rainier, June 26, 1969, 1805 GMT, 16°50'N 059°12'W



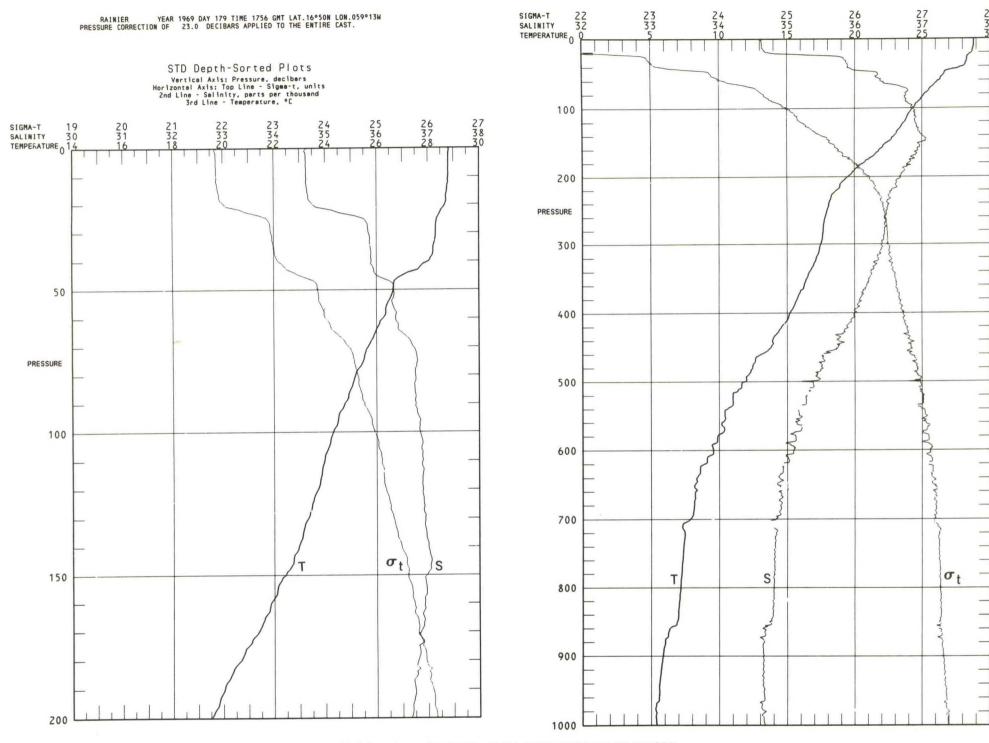
Rainier, June 28, 1969, 0109 GMT, 16°50'N 059°12'W



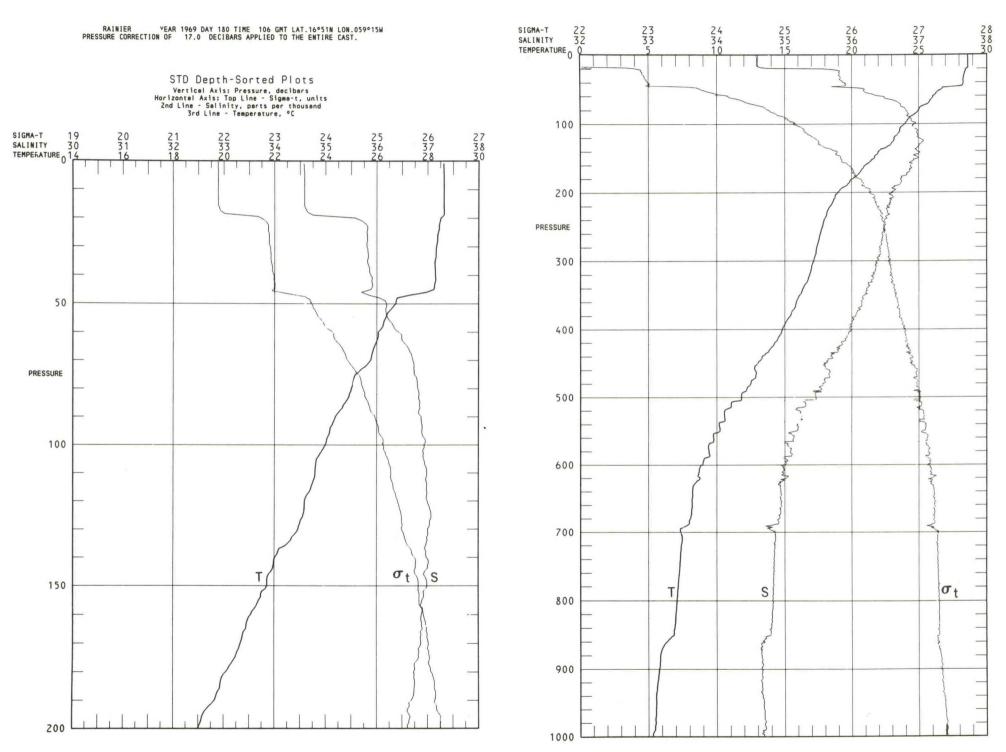
Rainier, June 28, 1969, 0559 GMT, 16°49'N 059°11'W



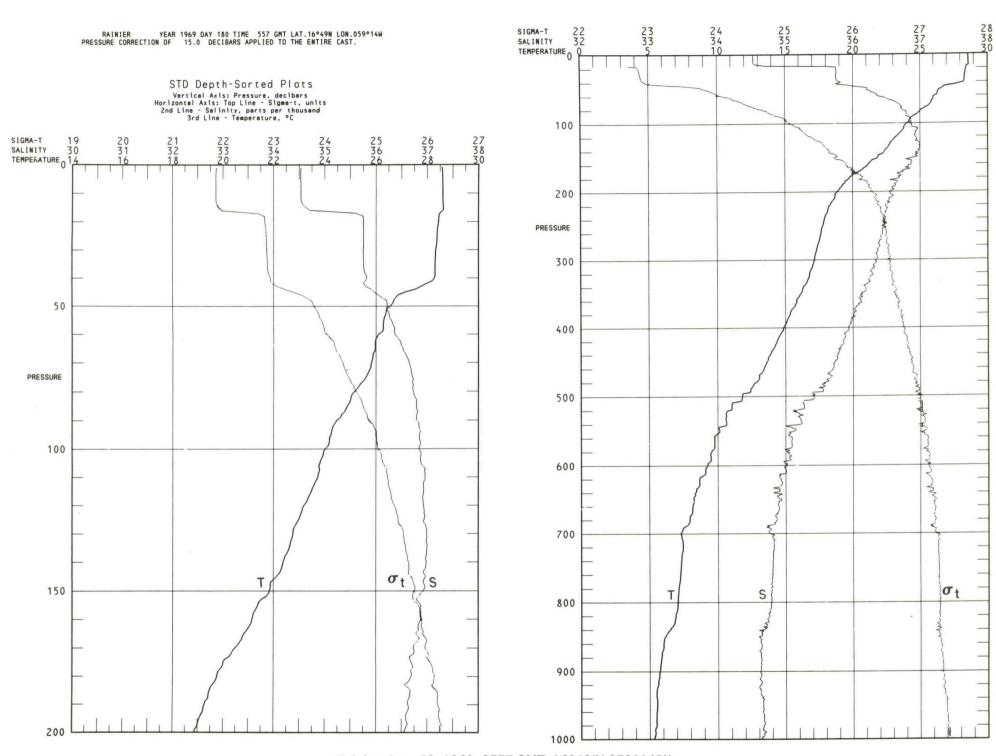
Rainier, June 28, 1969, 1217 GMT, 16°49'N 059°11'N



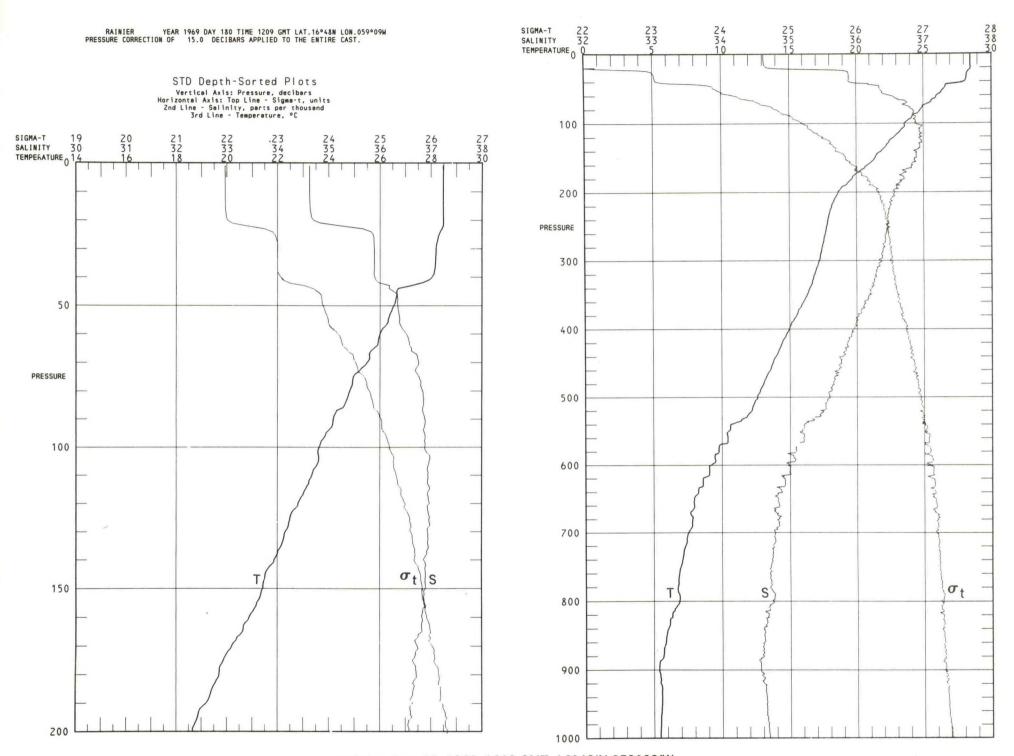
Rainier, June 28, 1969, 1756 GMT, 16°50'N 059°13'W



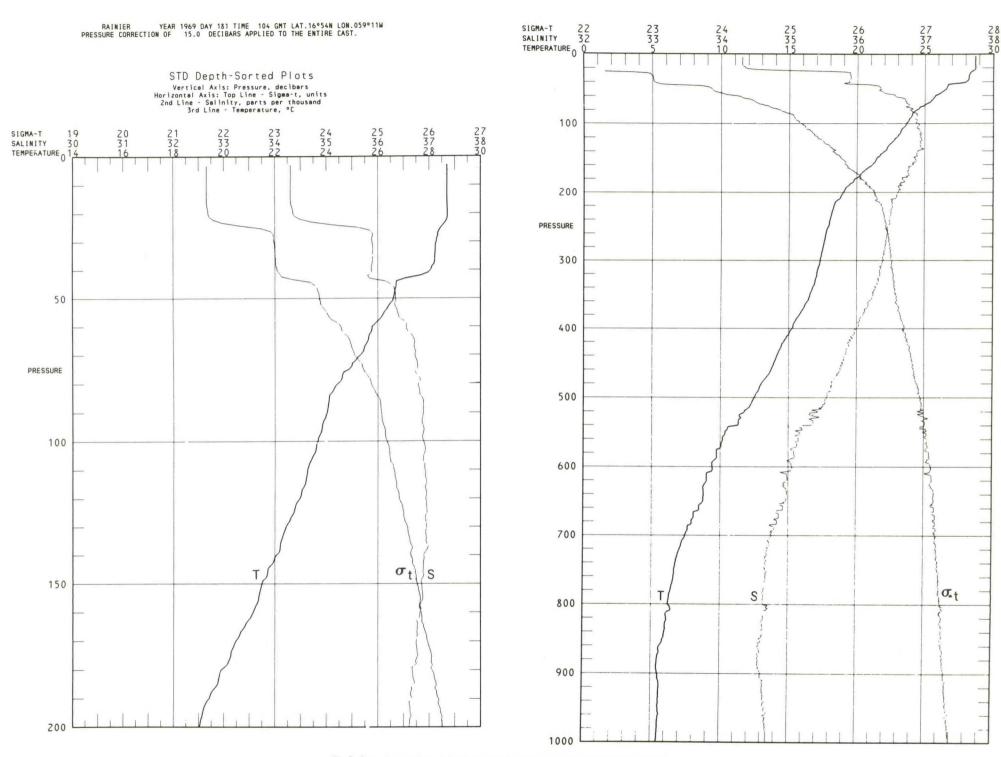
Rainier, June 29, 1969, 0106 GMT, 16°51′N 059°15′W



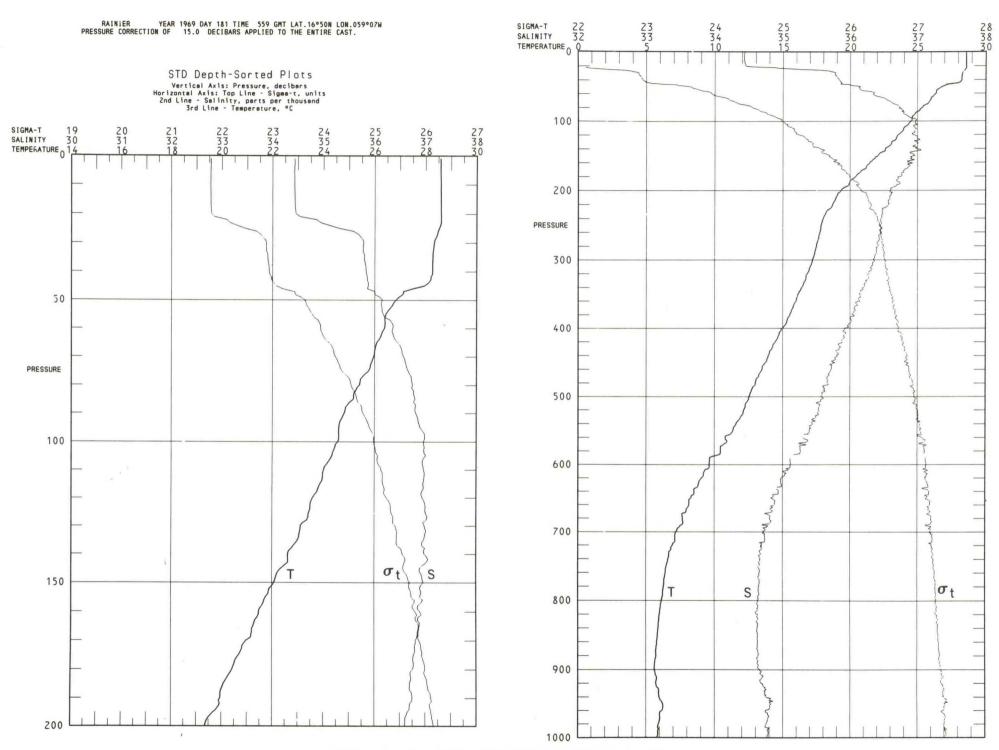
Rainier, June 29, 1969, 0557 GMT, 16°49'N 059°14'W



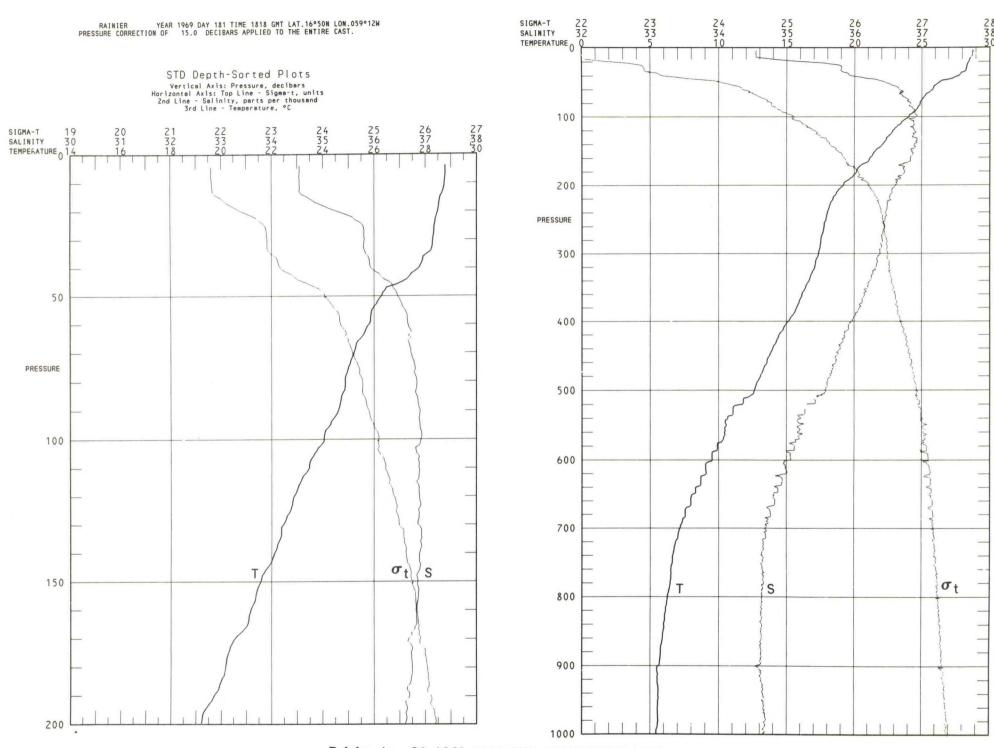
Rainier, June 29, 1969, 1209 GMT, 16°48'N 059°09'W



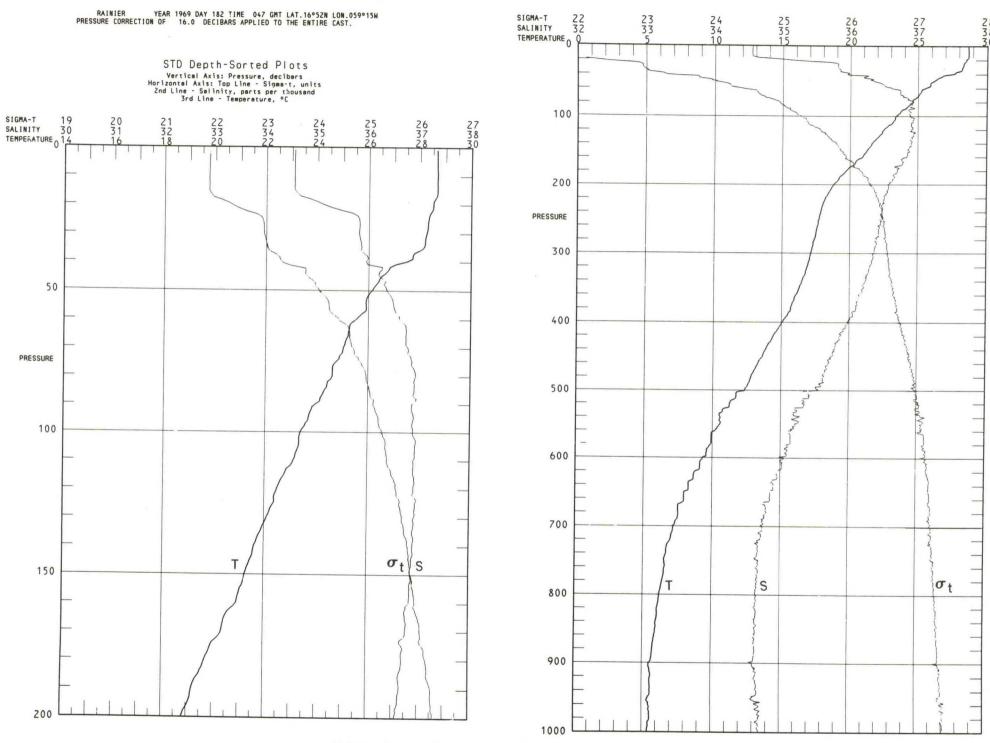
Rainier, June 30, 1969, 0104 GMT, 16°54'N 059°11'W



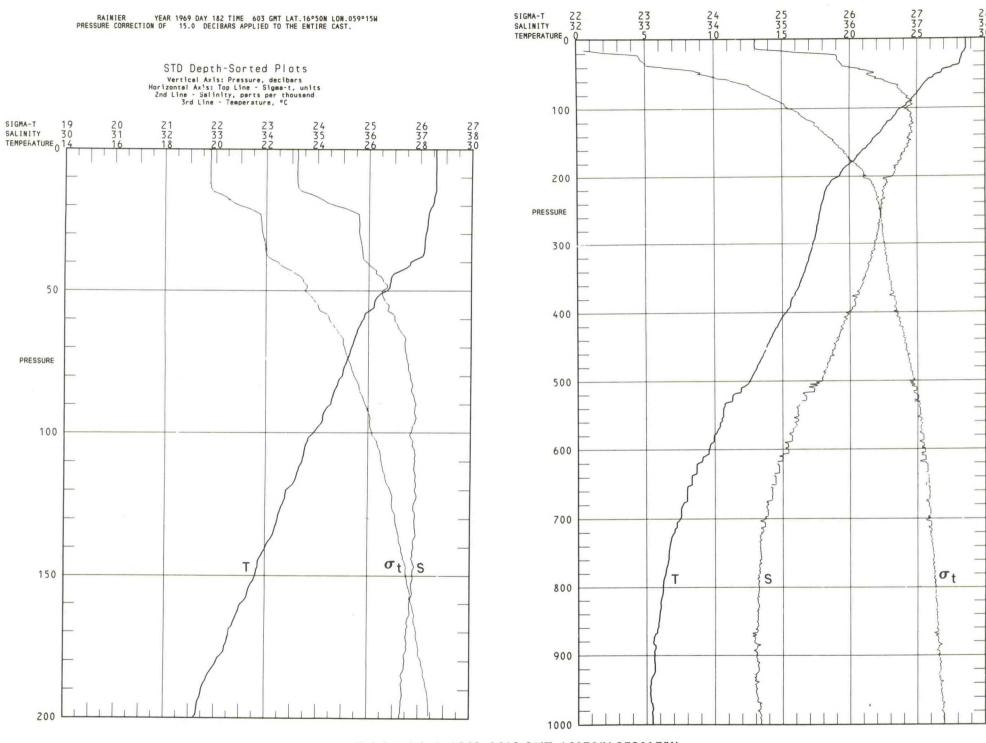
Rainier, June 30, 1969, 0559 GMT, 16°50'N 059°07'W



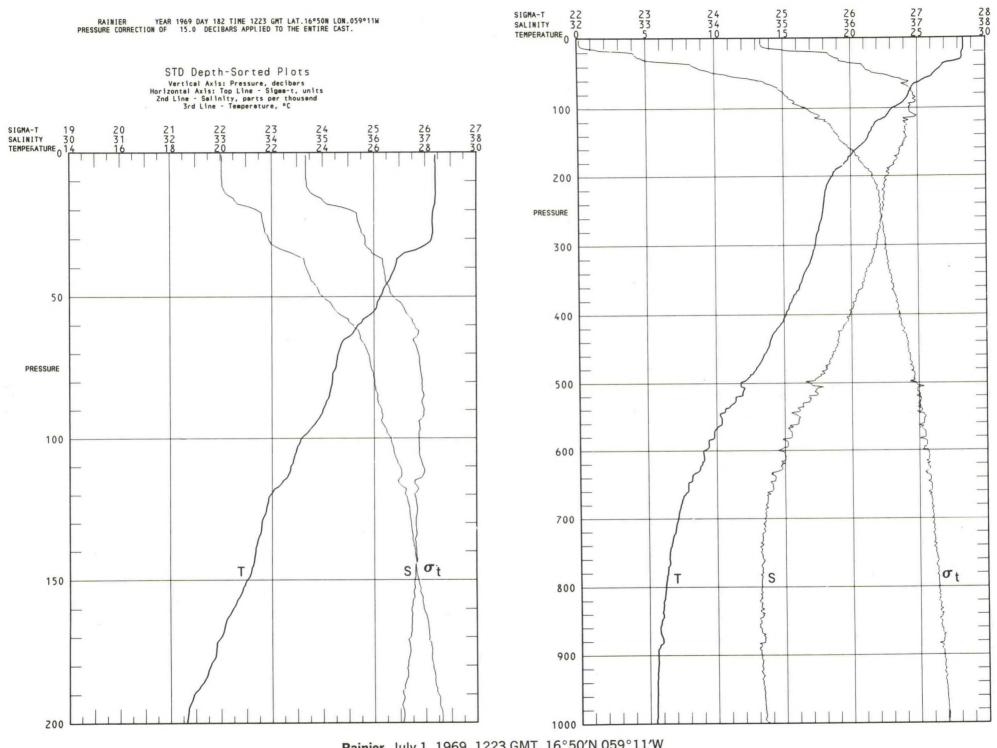
Rainier, June 30, 1969, 1818 GMT, 16°50'N 059°12'W



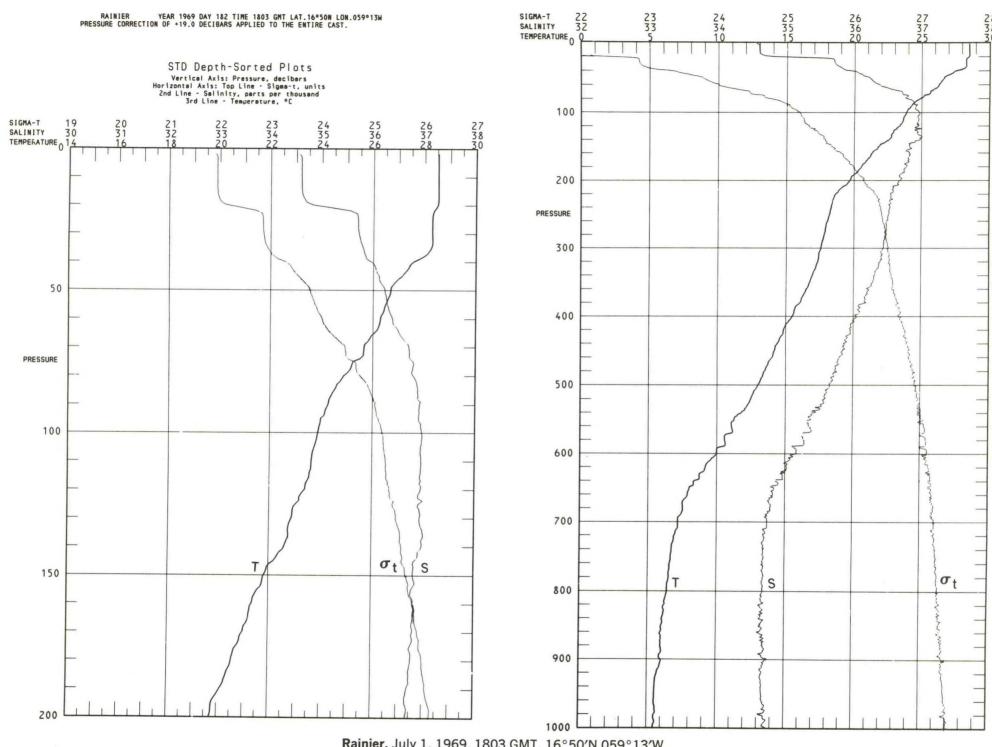
Rainier, July 1, 1969, 0047 GMT, 16°52′N 059°15′W



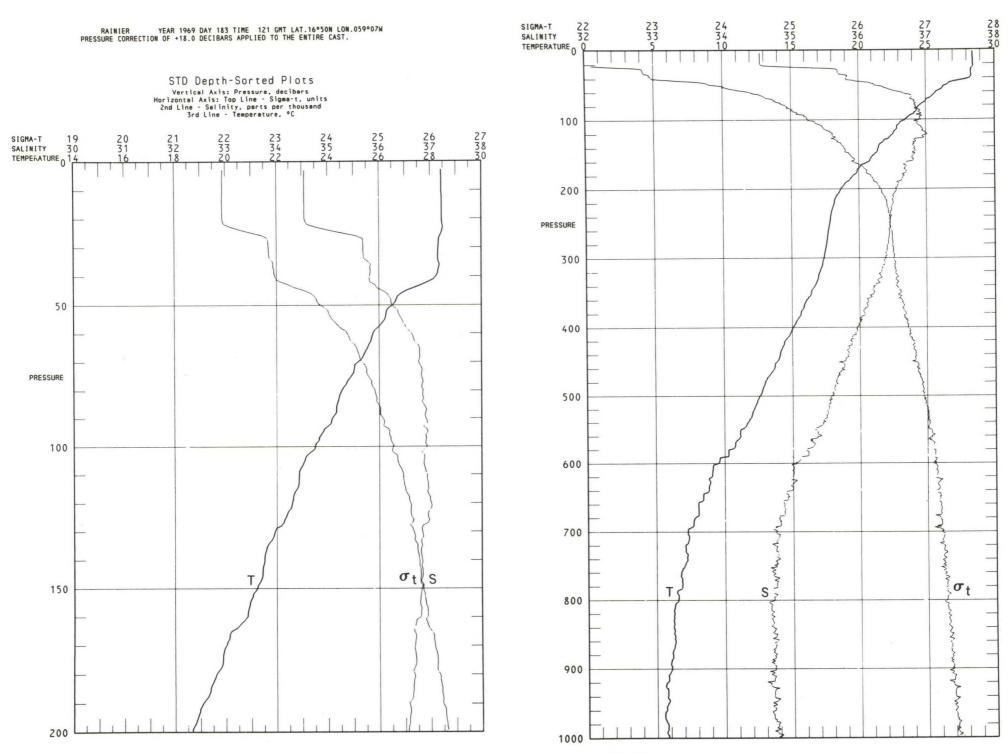
Rainier, July 1, 1969, 0603 GMT, 16°50'N 059°15'W



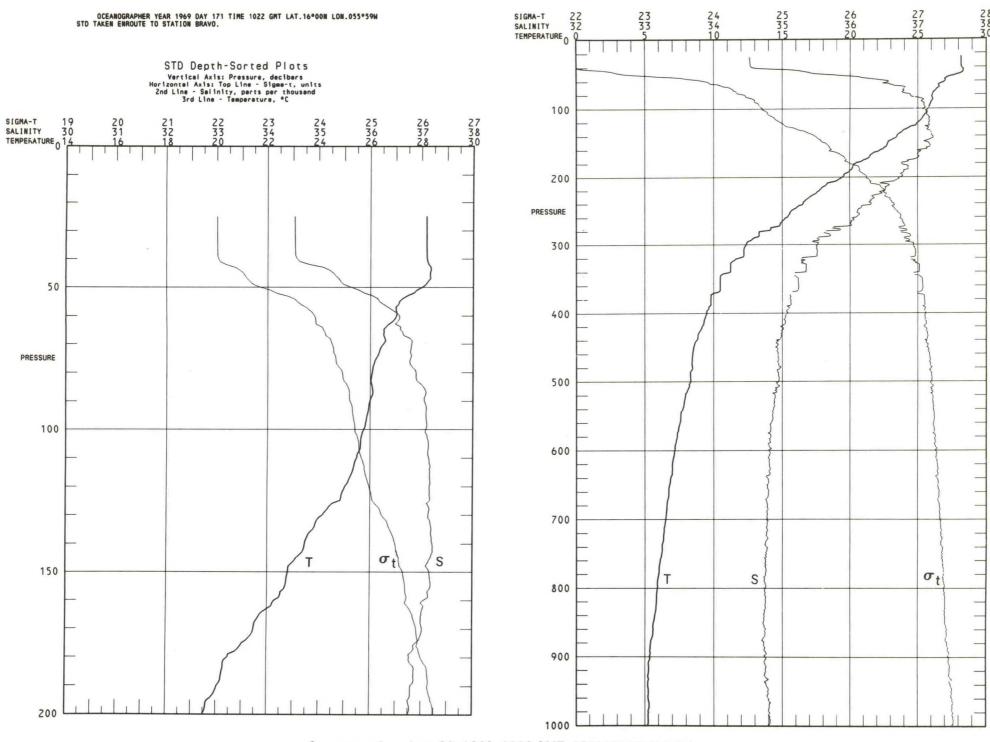
Rainier, July 1, 1969, 1223 GMT, 16°50'N 059°11'W



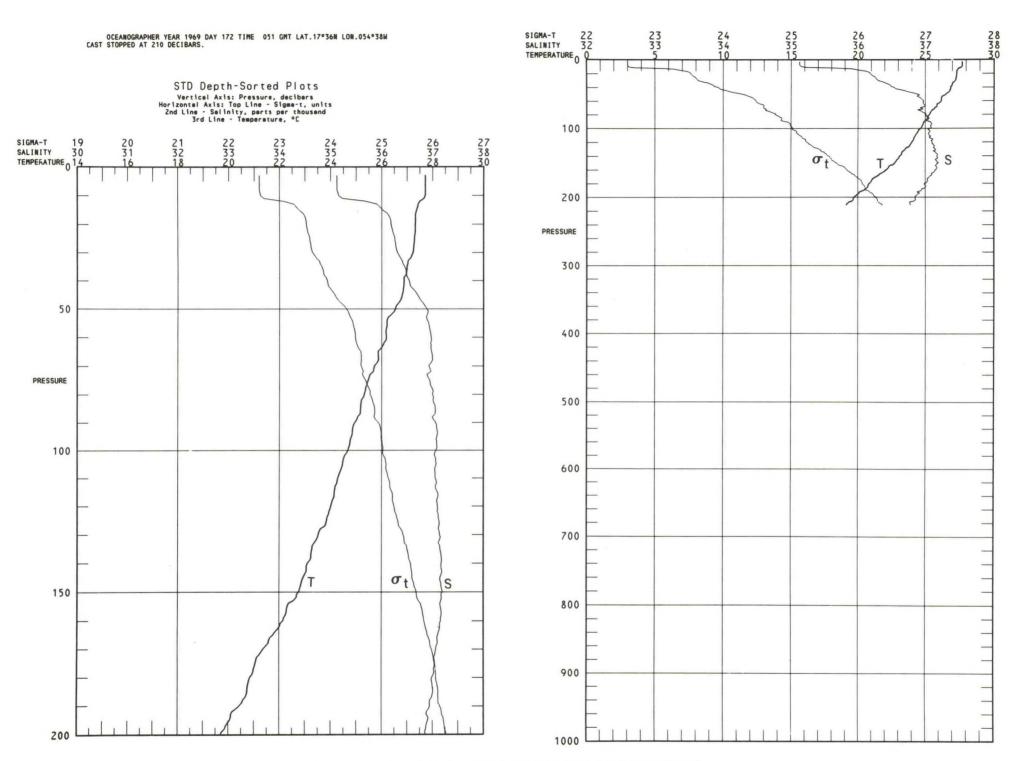
Rainier, July 1, 1969, 1803 GMT, 16°50'N 059°13'W



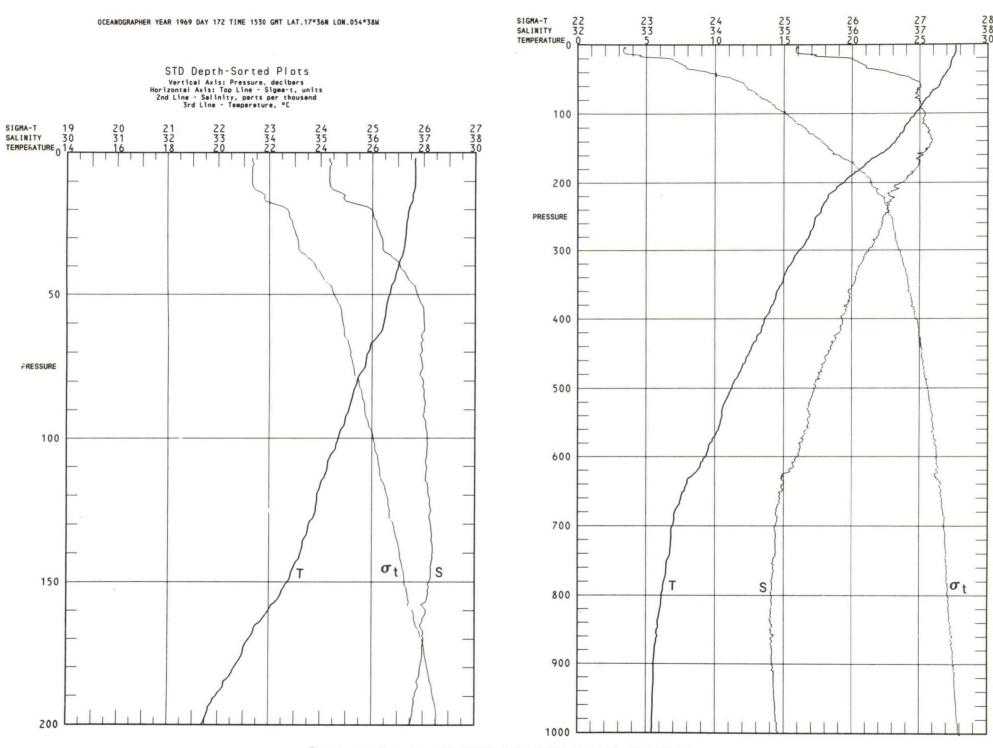
Rainier, July 2, 1969, 0121 GMT, 16°50'N 059°07'W



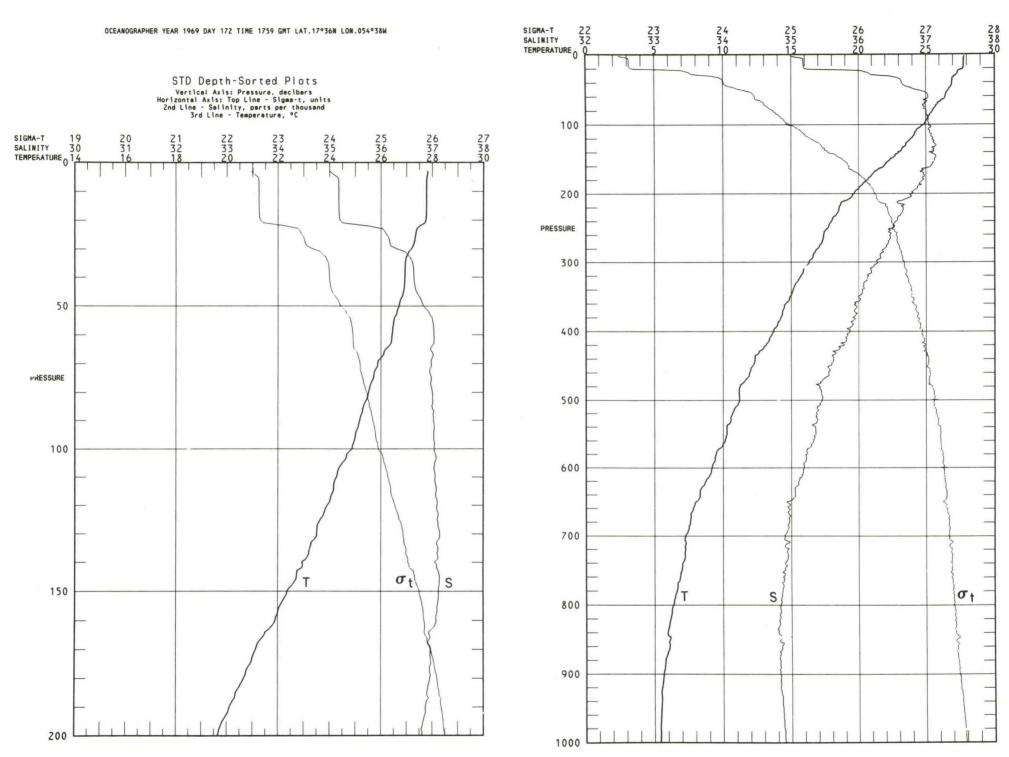
Oceanographer, June 20, 1969, 1022 GMT, 16°00'N 055°59'W



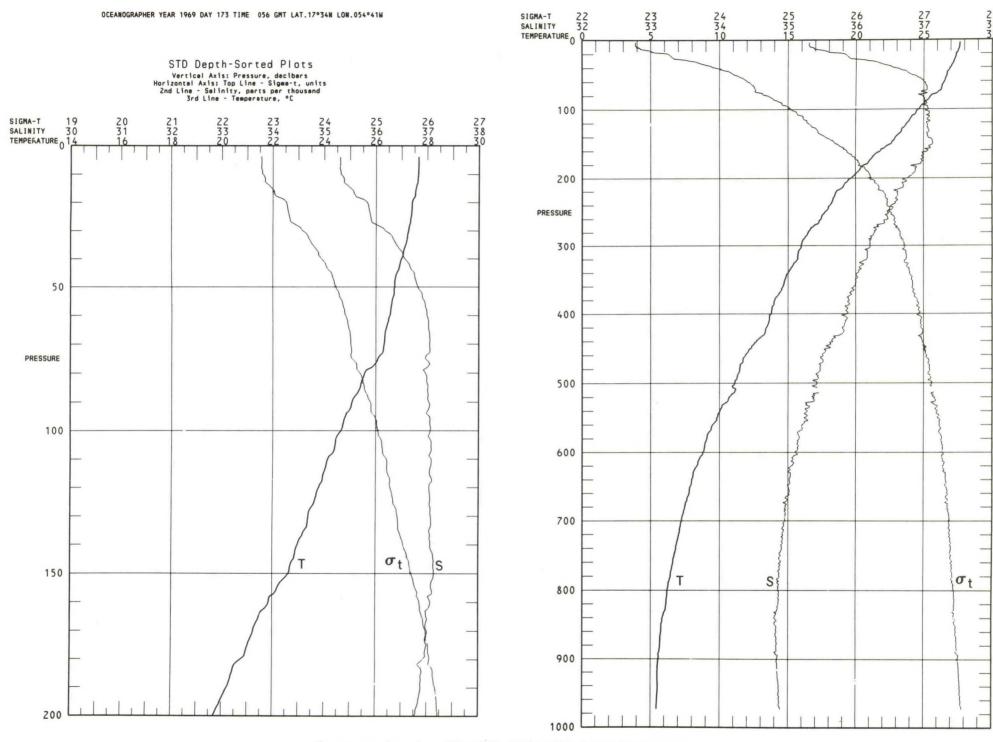
Oceanographer, June 21, 1969, 0051 GMT, 17°36'N 054°38'W



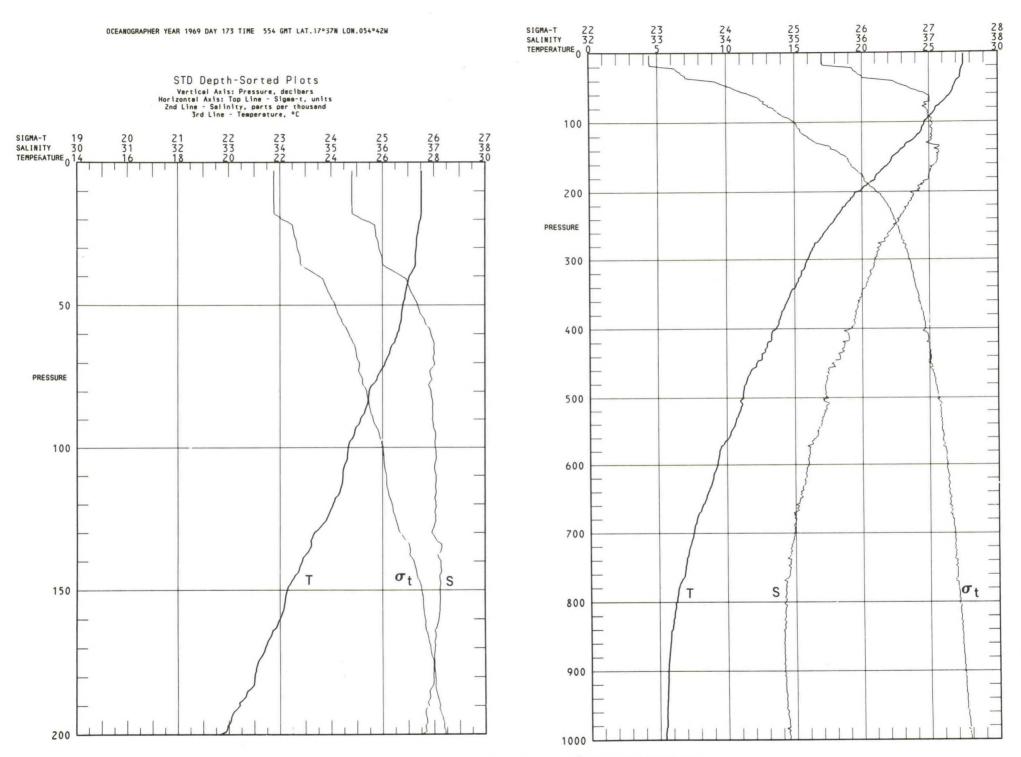
Oceanographer, June 21, 1969, 1530 GMT, 17°36'N 054°38'W



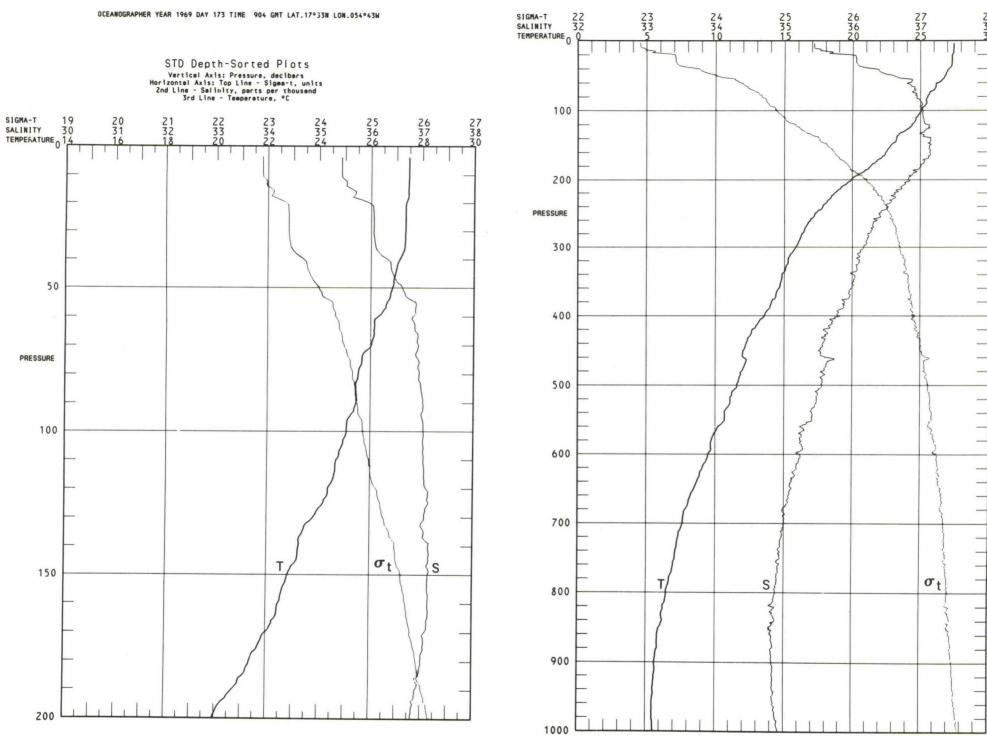
Oceanographer, June 21, 1969, 1759 GMT, 17°36′N 054°38′W



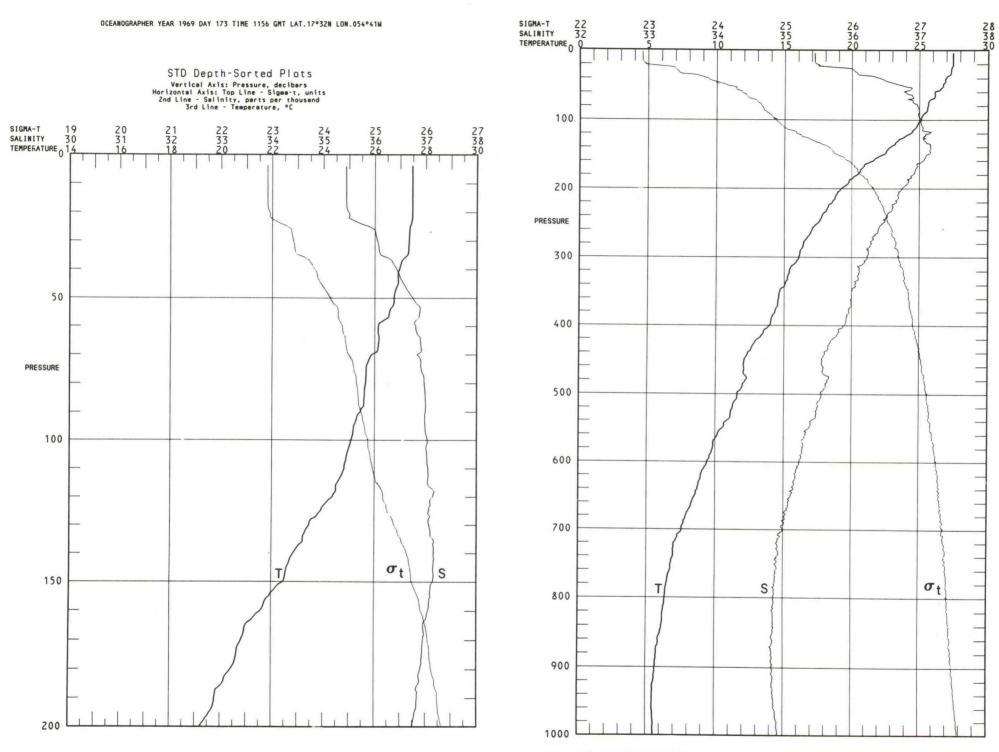
Oceanographer, June 22, 1969, 0056 GMT, 17°34′N 054°41′W



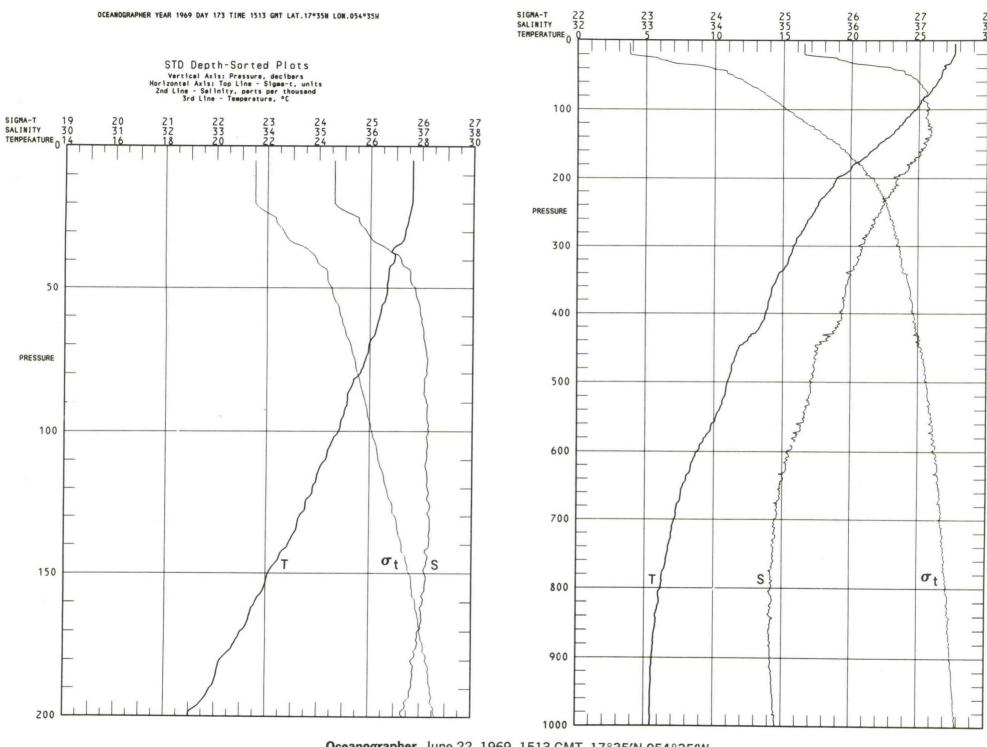
Oceanographer, June 22, 1969, 0554 GMT, 17°37'N 054°42'W



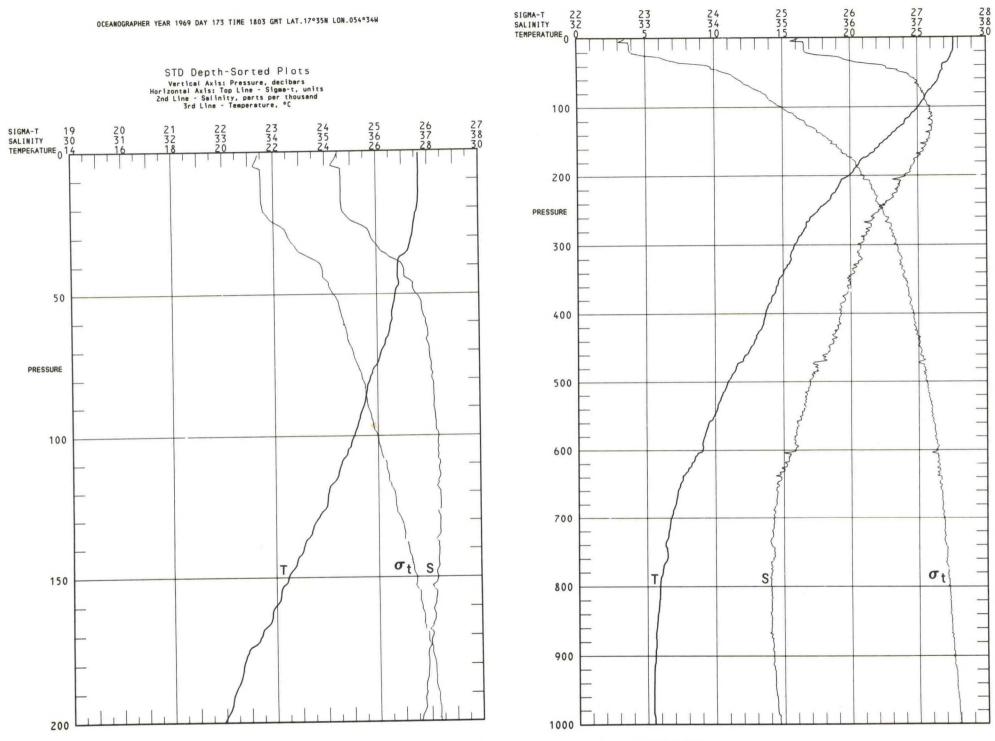
Oceanographer, June 22, 1969, 0904 GMT, 17°33'N 054°43'W



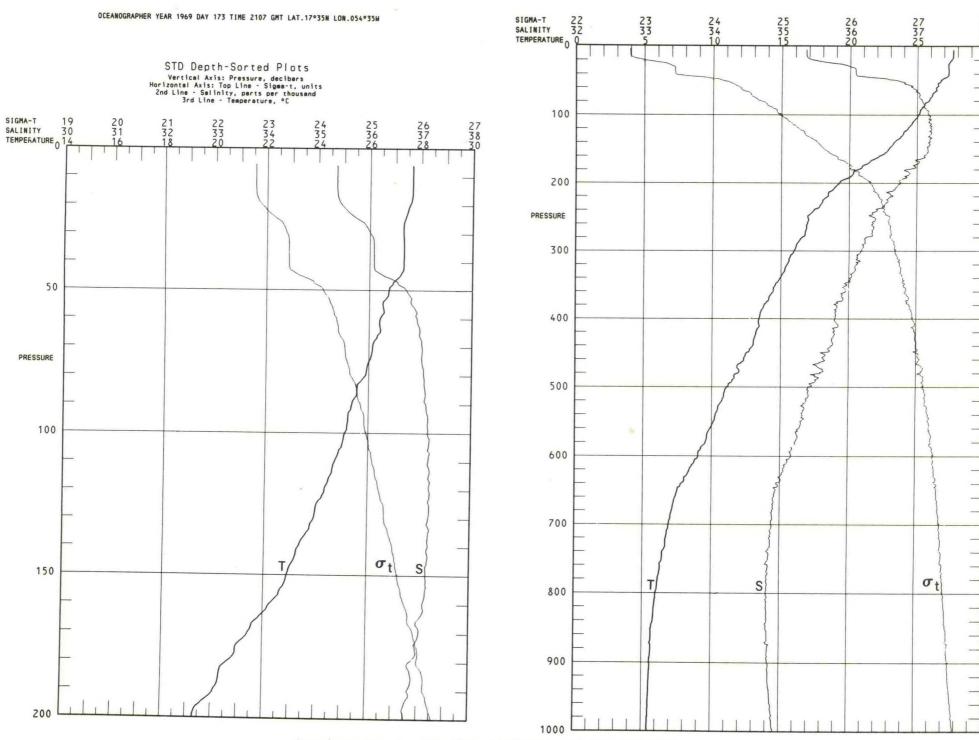
Oceanographer, June 22, 1969, 1156 GMT, 17°32′N 054°41′W



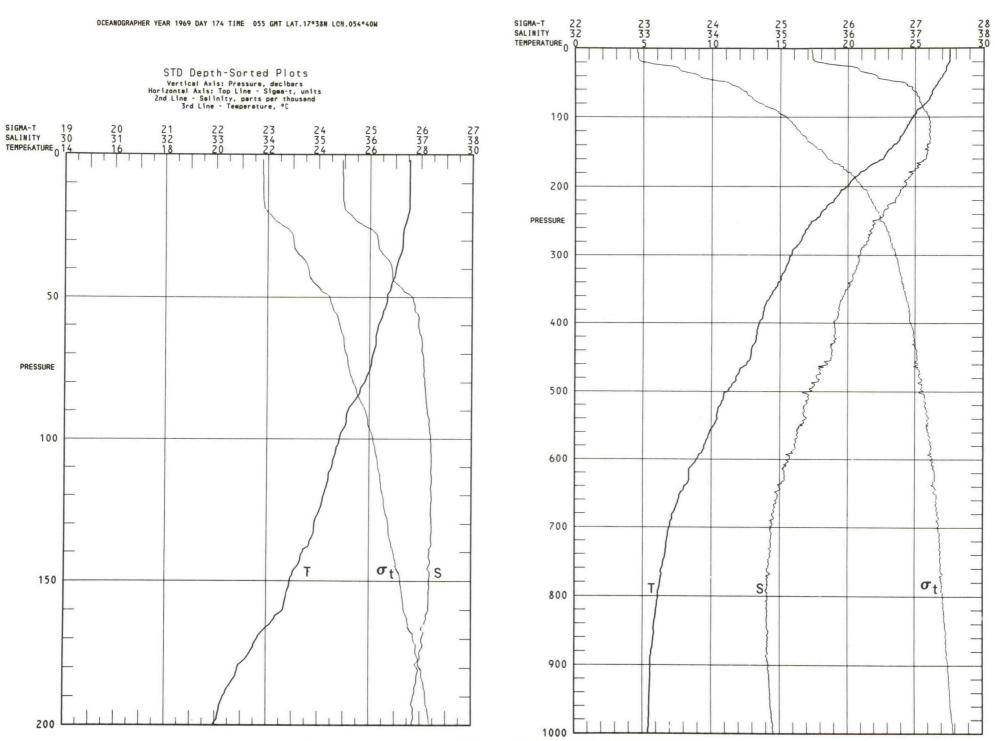
Oceanographer, June 22, 1969, 1513 GMT, 17°35′N 054°35′W



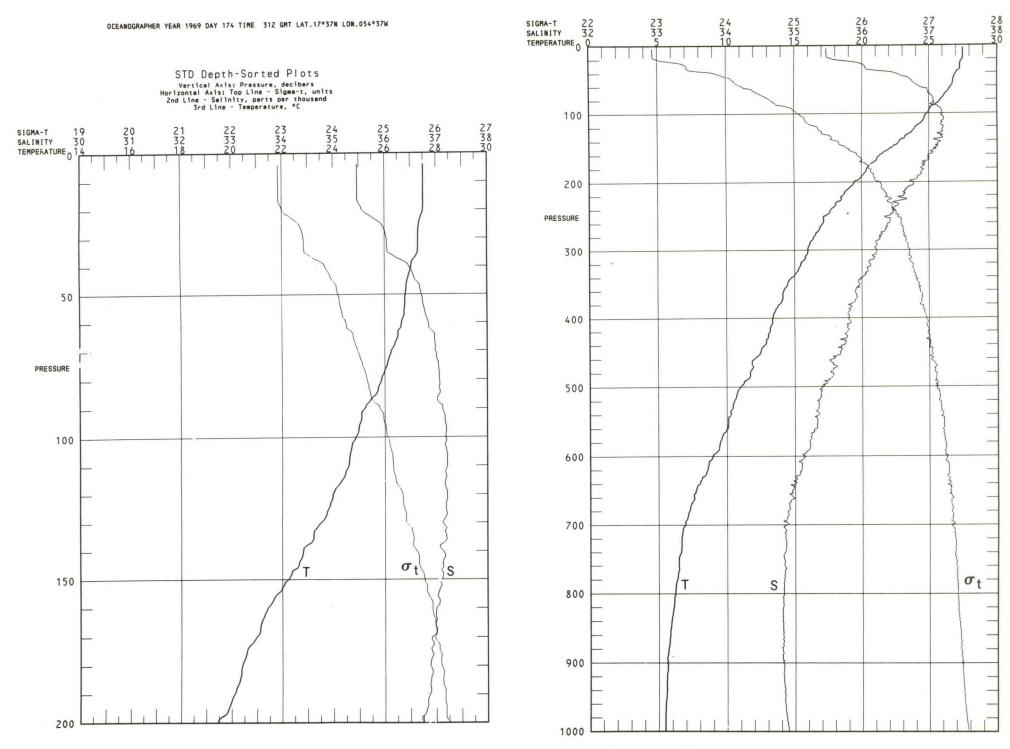
Oceanographer, June 22, 1969, 1803 GMT, 17°35′N 054°34′W



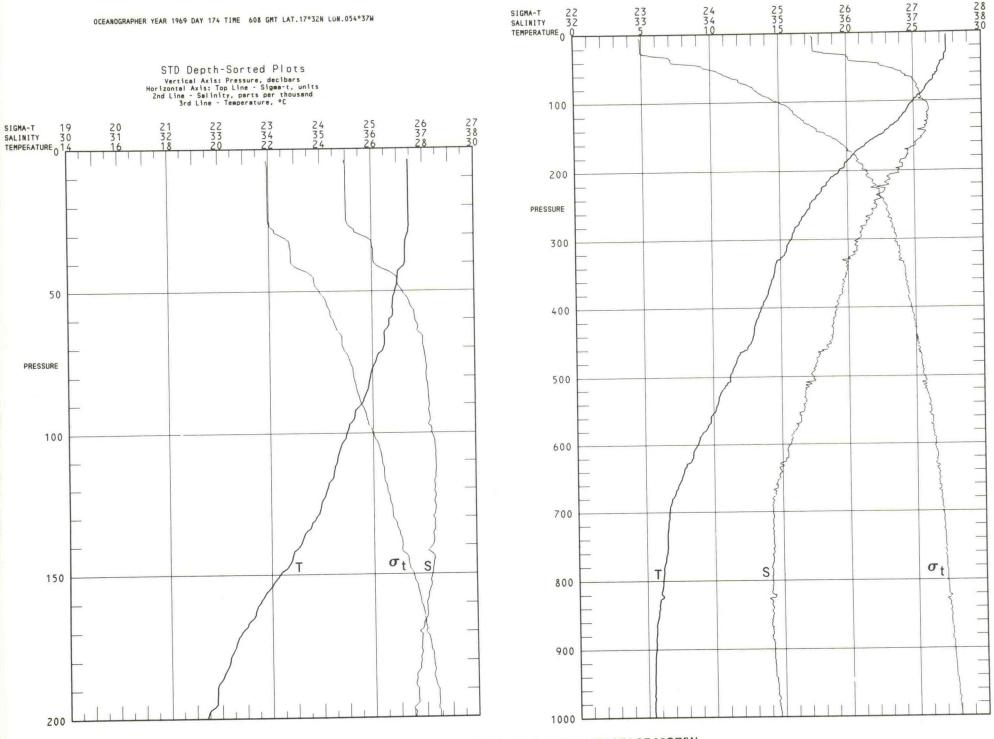
Oceanographer, June 22, 1969, 2107 GMT, 17°35′N 054°35′W



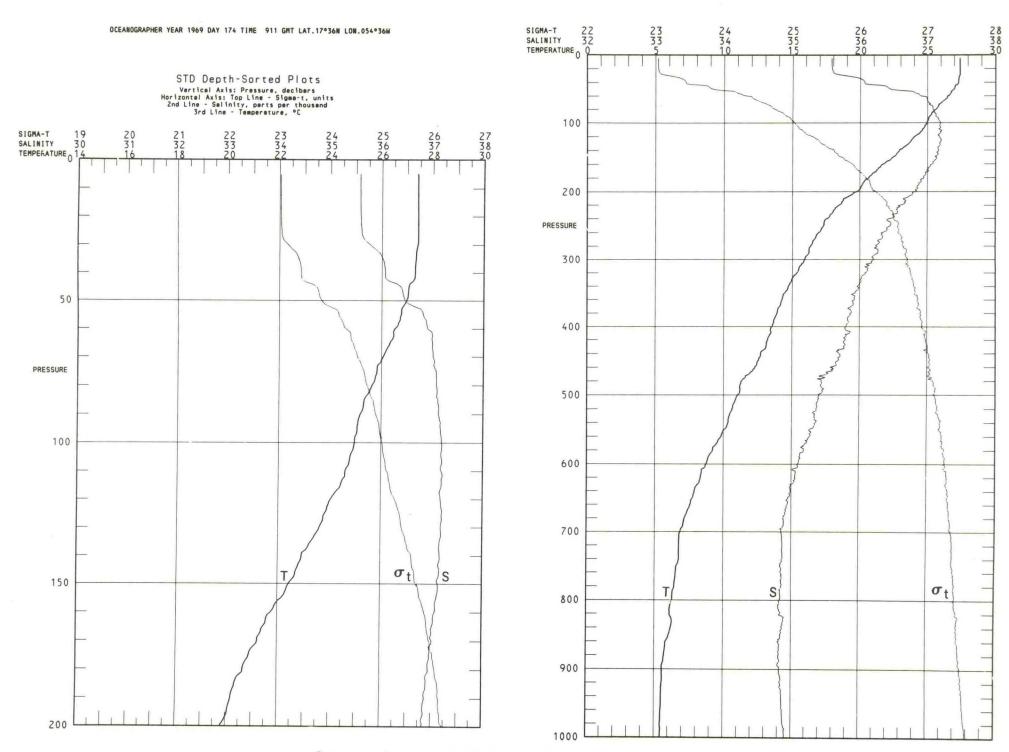
Oceanographer, June 23, 1969, 0055 GMT, 17°38'N 054°40'W



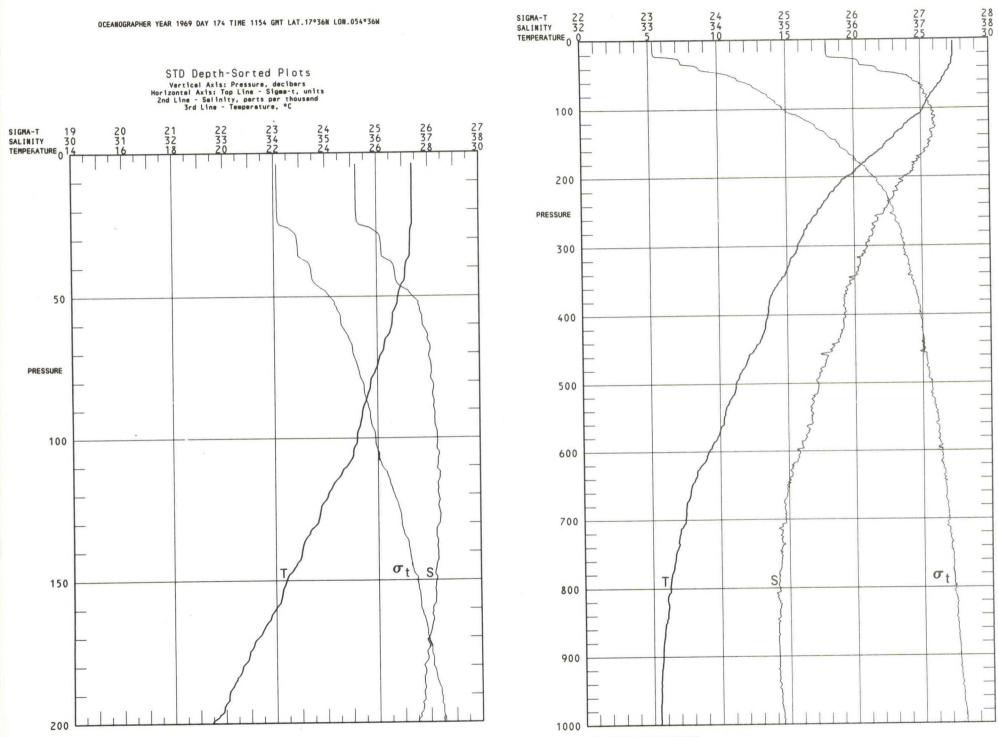
Oceanographer, June 23, 1969, 0312 GMT, 17°37′N 054°37′W



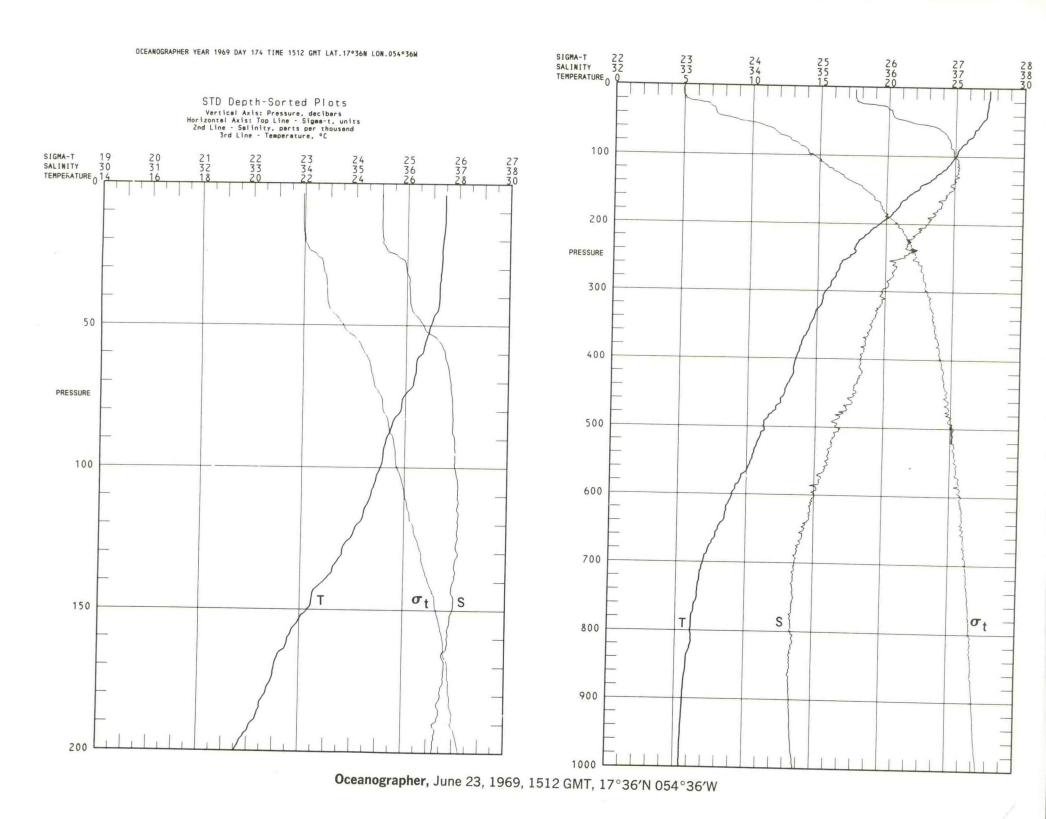
Oceanographer, June 23, 1969, 0608 GMT, 17°32′N 054°37′W

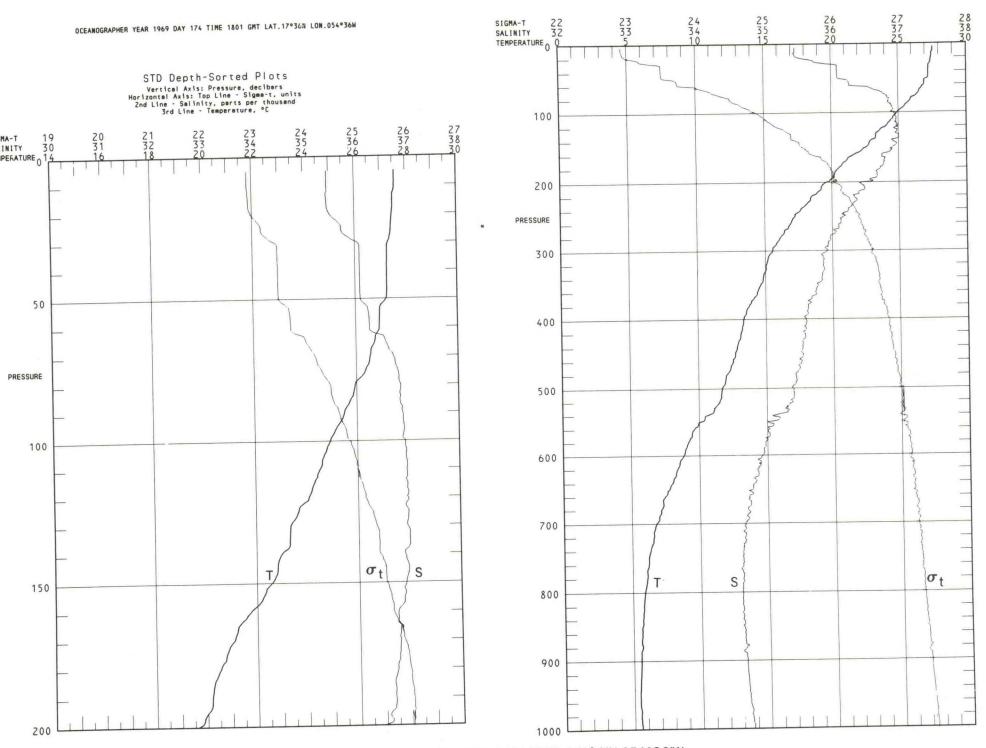


Oceanographer, June 23, 1969, 0911 GMT, 17°36'N 054°36'W

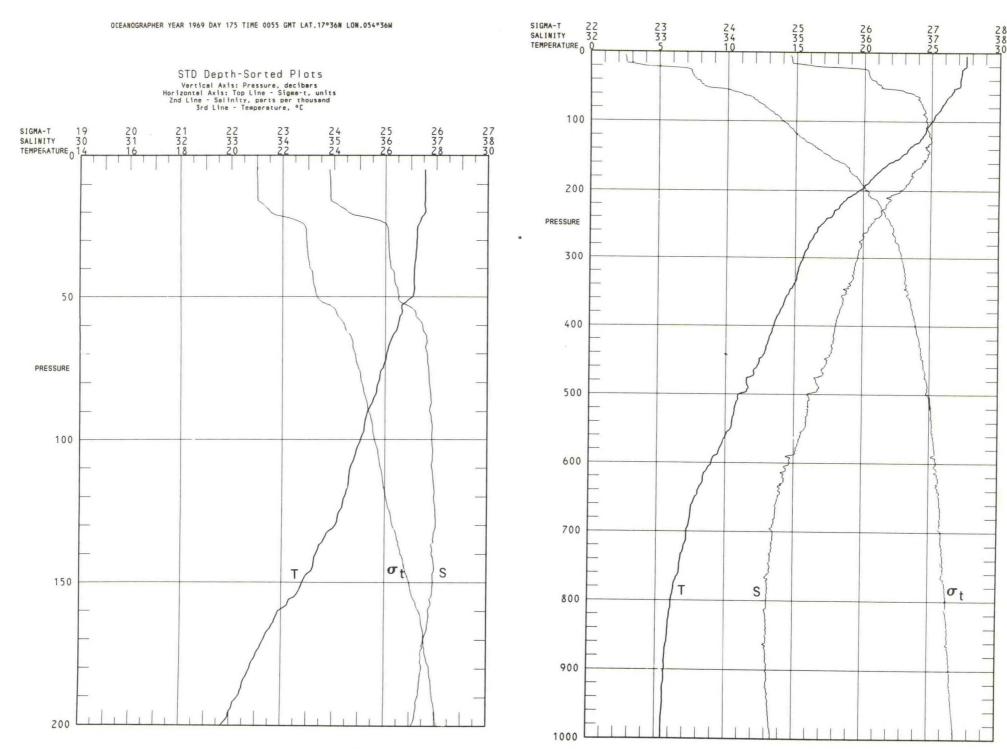


Oceanographer, June 23, 1969, 1154 GMT, 17°36′N 054°36′W

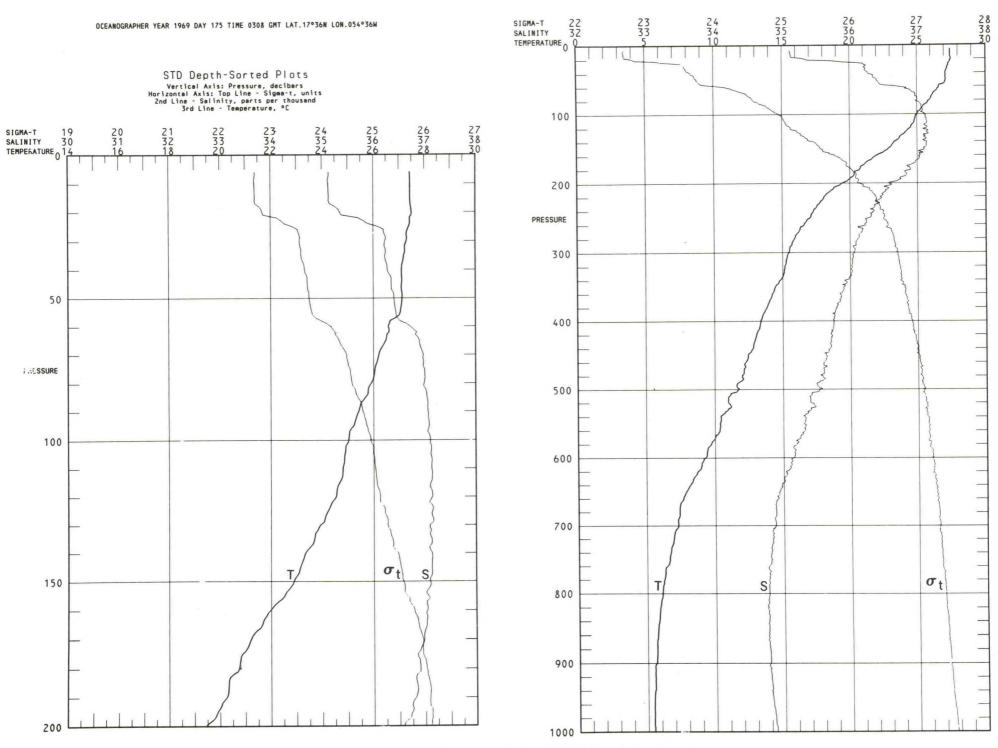




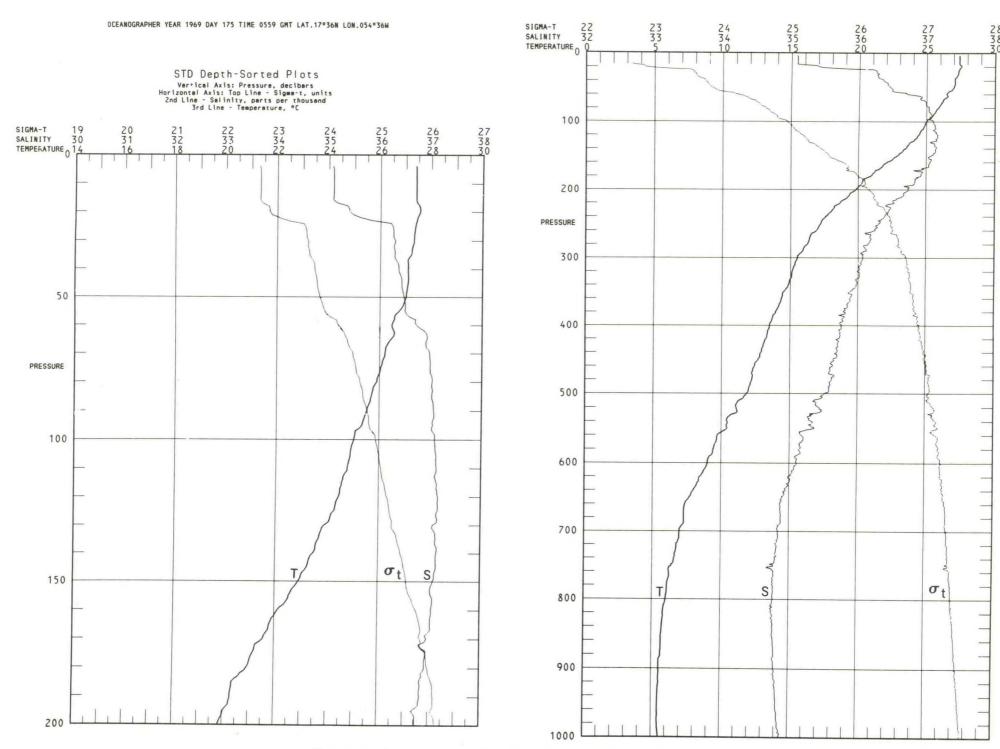
Oceanographer, June 23, 1969, 1801 GMT, 17°36'N 054°36'W



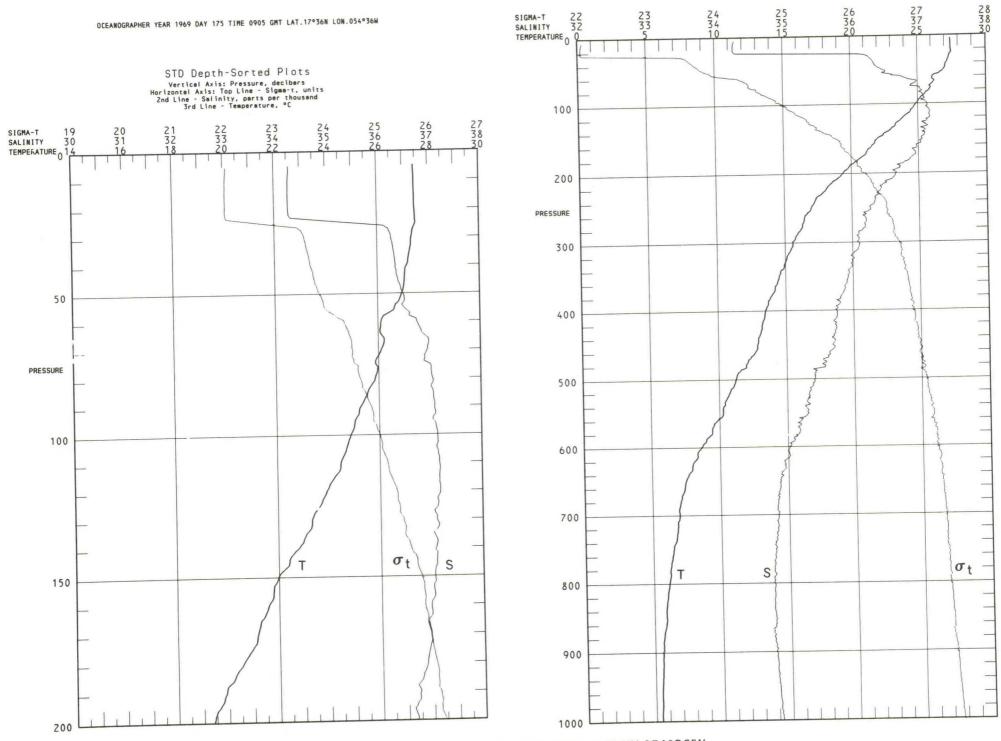
Oceanographer, June 24, 1969, 0055 GMT, 17°36′N 054°36′W



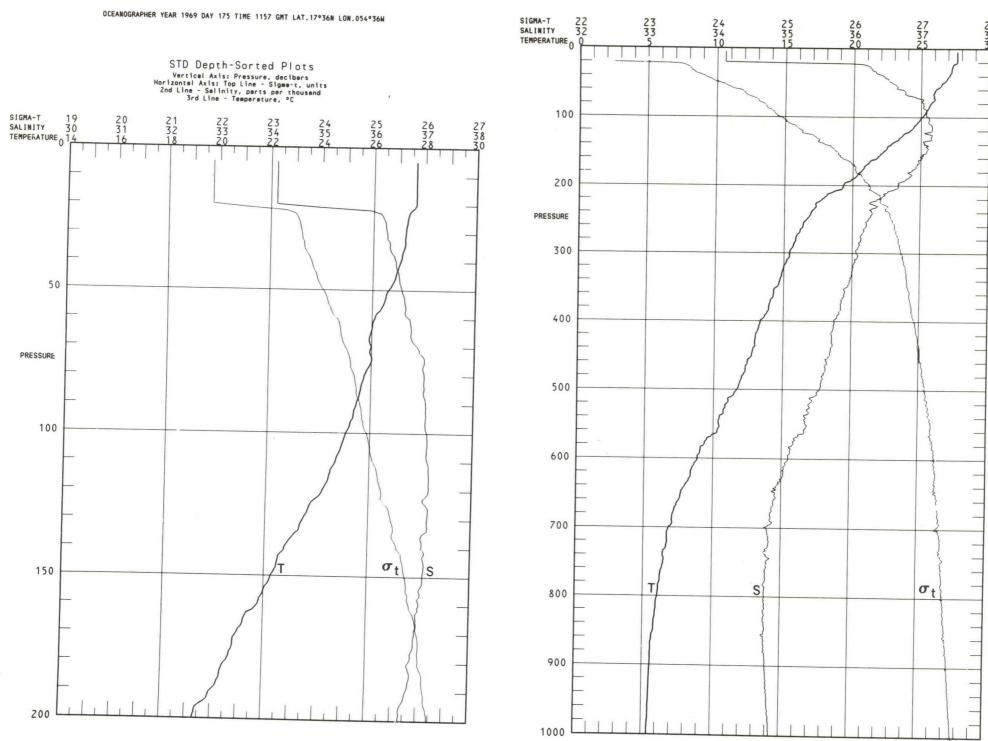
Oceanographer, June 24, 1969, 0308 GMT, 17°36′N 054°36′W



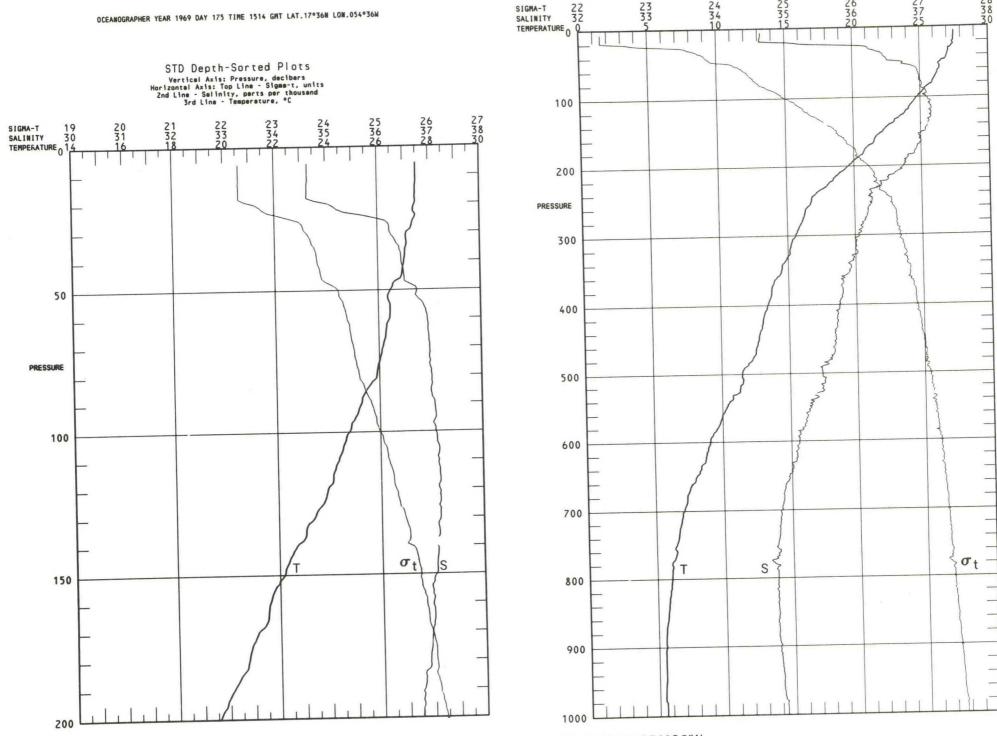
Oceanographer, June 24, 1969, 0559 GMT, 17°36′N 054°36′W



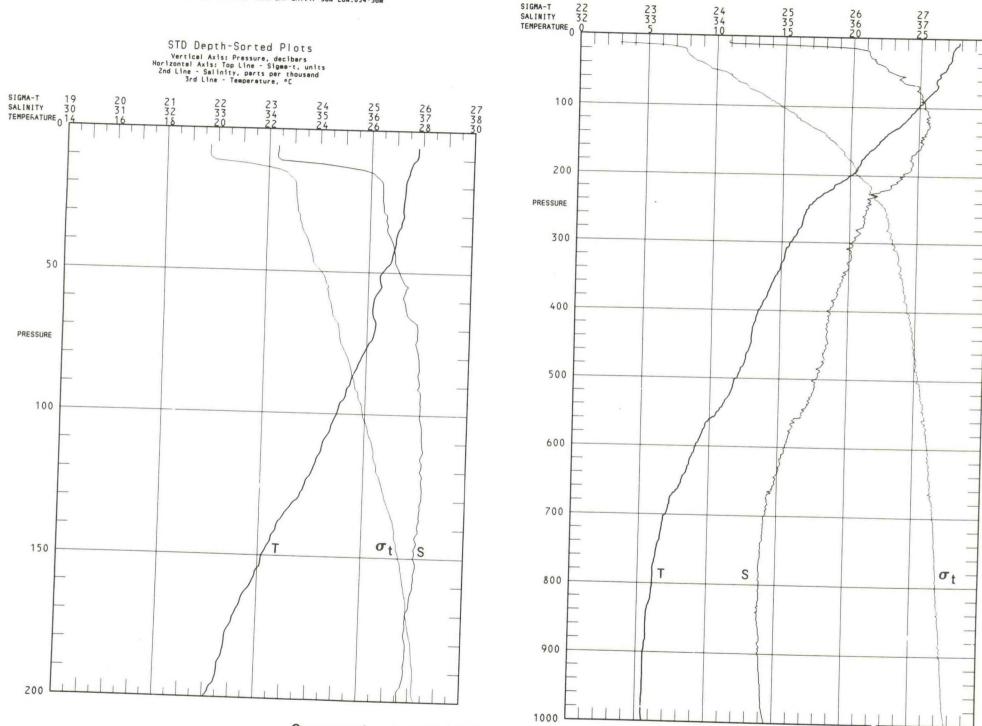
Oceanographer, June 24, 1969, 0905 GMT, 17°36′N 054°36′W



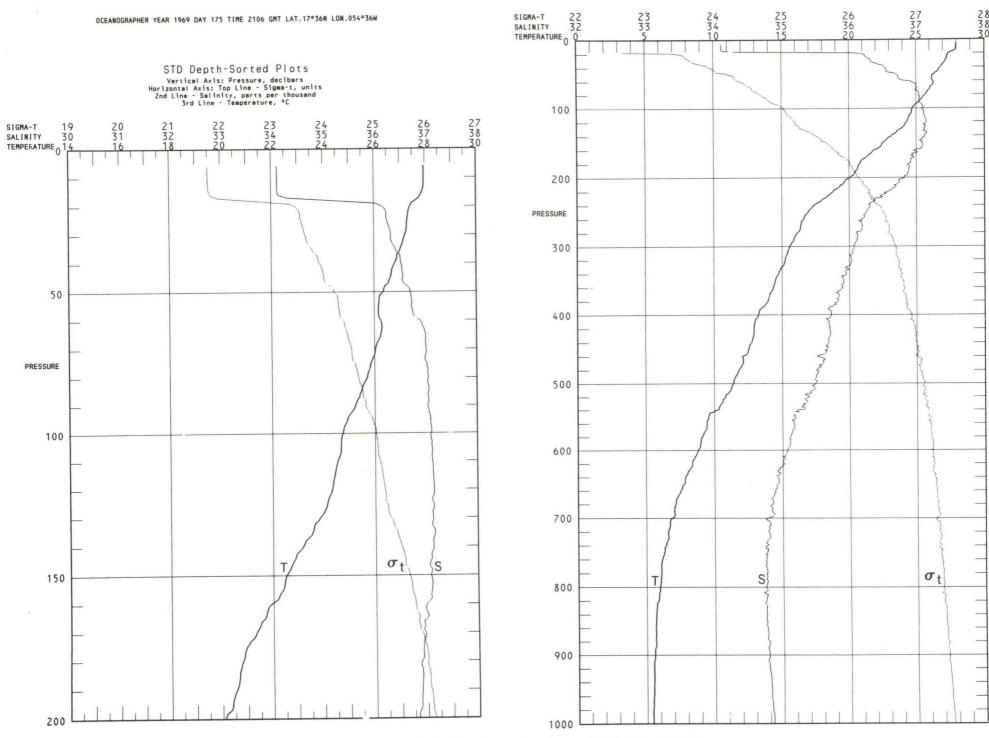
Oceanographer, June 24, 1969, 1157 GMT, 17°36′N 054°36′W



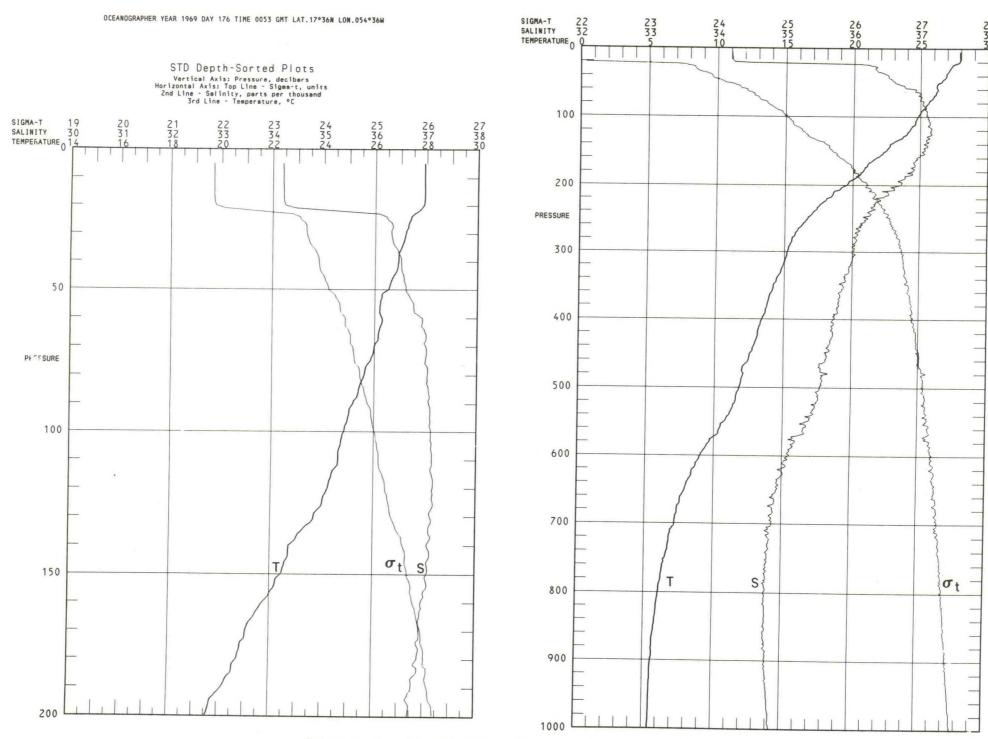
Oceanographer, June 24, 1969, 1514 GMT, $17^{\circ}36'N$ 054°36'W



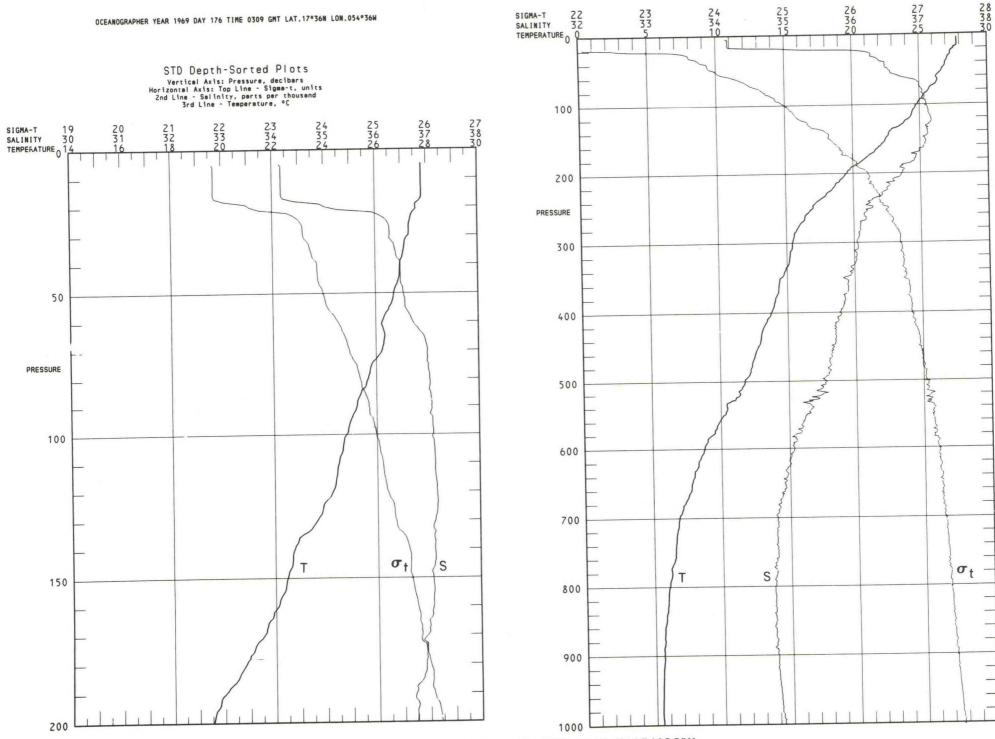
Oceanographer, June 24, 1969, 1800 GMT, $17^{\circ}36'N$ $054^{\circ}36'W$



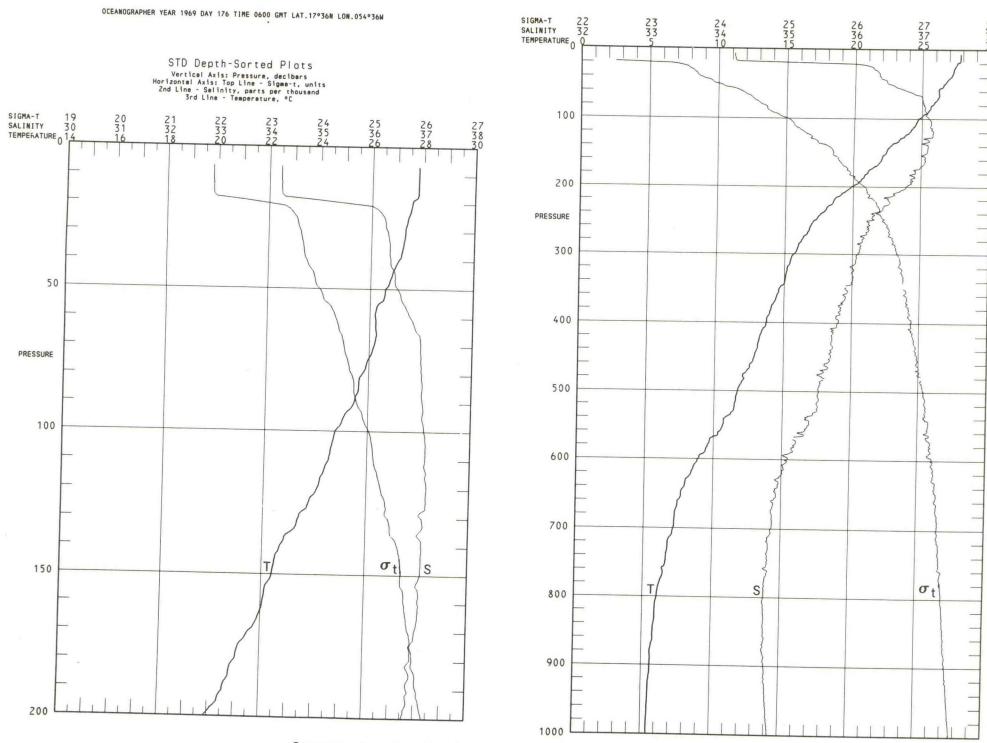
Oceanographer, June 24, 1969, 2106 GMT, 17°36′N 054°36′W



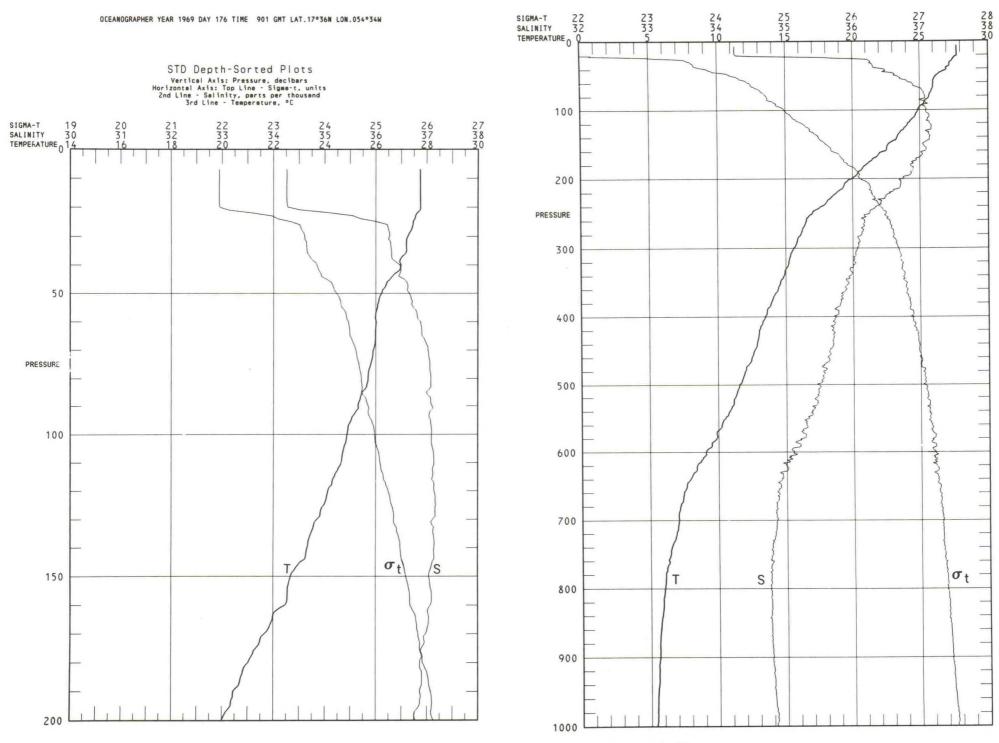
Oceanographer, June 25, 1969, 0053 GMT, 17°36′N 054°36′W



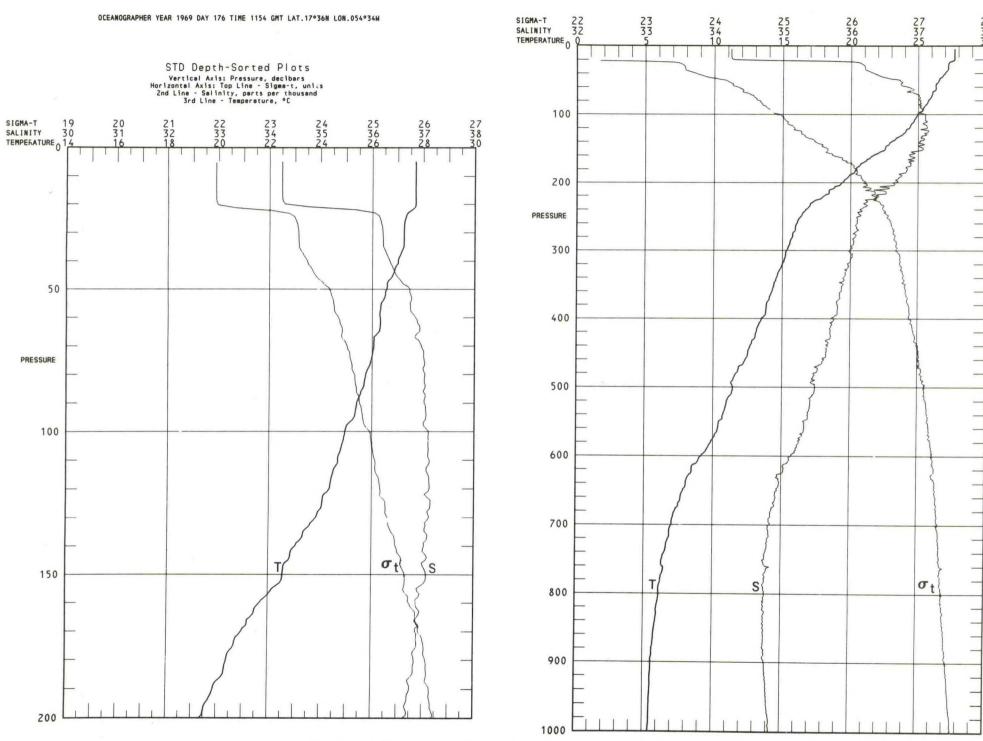
Oceanographer, June 25, 1969, 0309 GMT, $17^{\circ}36'N$ 054 $^{\circ}36'W$



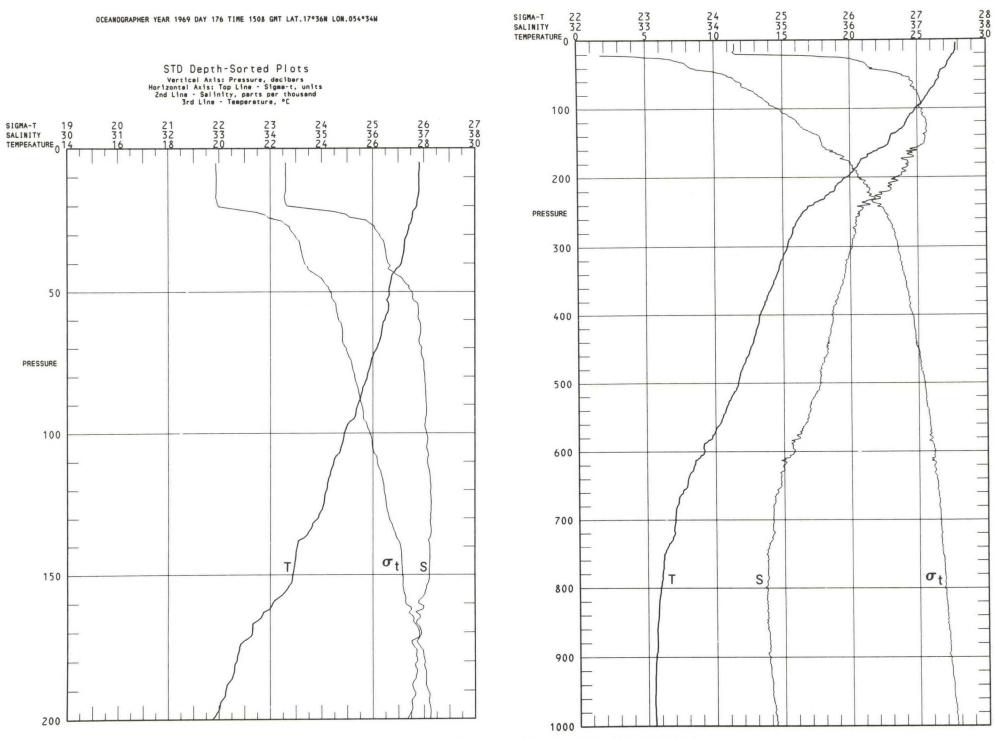
Oceanographer, June 25, 1969, 0600 GMT, $17^{\circ}36'N$ 054 $^{\circ}36'W$



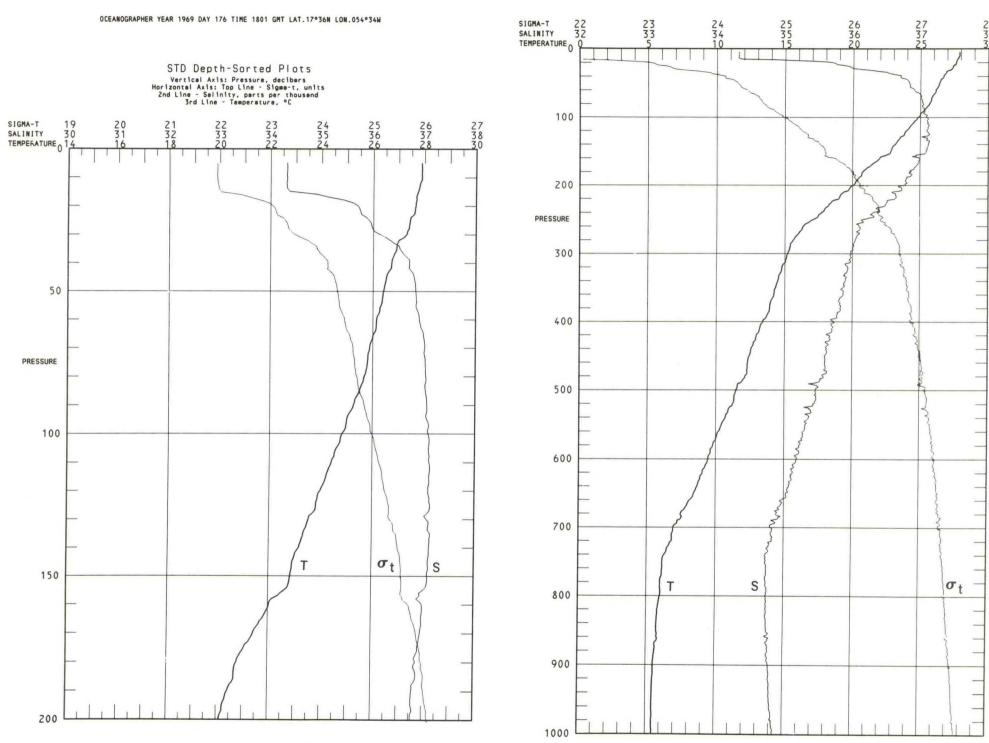
Oceanographer, June 25, 1969, 0901 GMT, 17°36′N 054°34′W



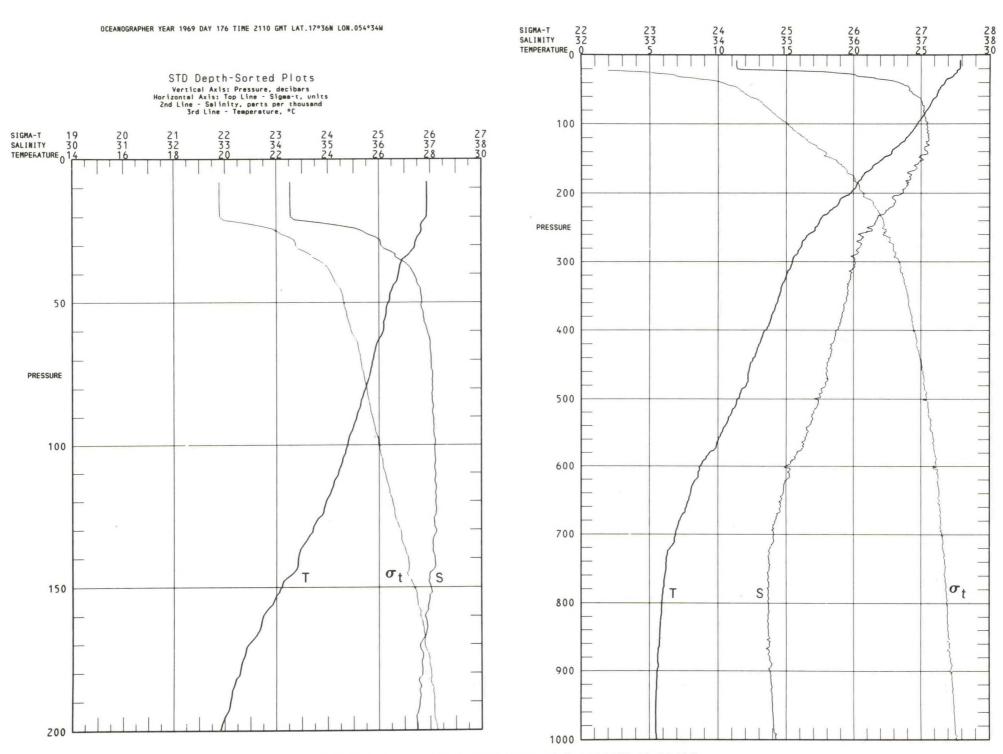
Oceanographer, June 25, 1969, 1154 GMT, 17°36'N 054°34'W



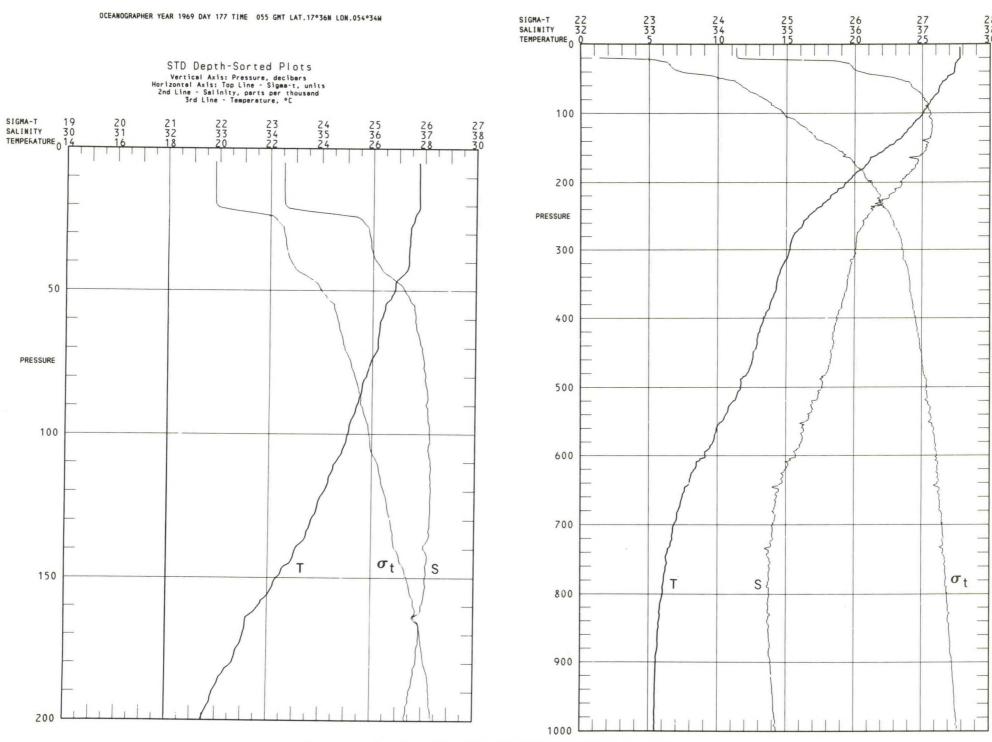
Oceanographer, June 25, 1969, 1508 GMT, $17^{\circ}36'N$ 054 $^{\circ}34'W$



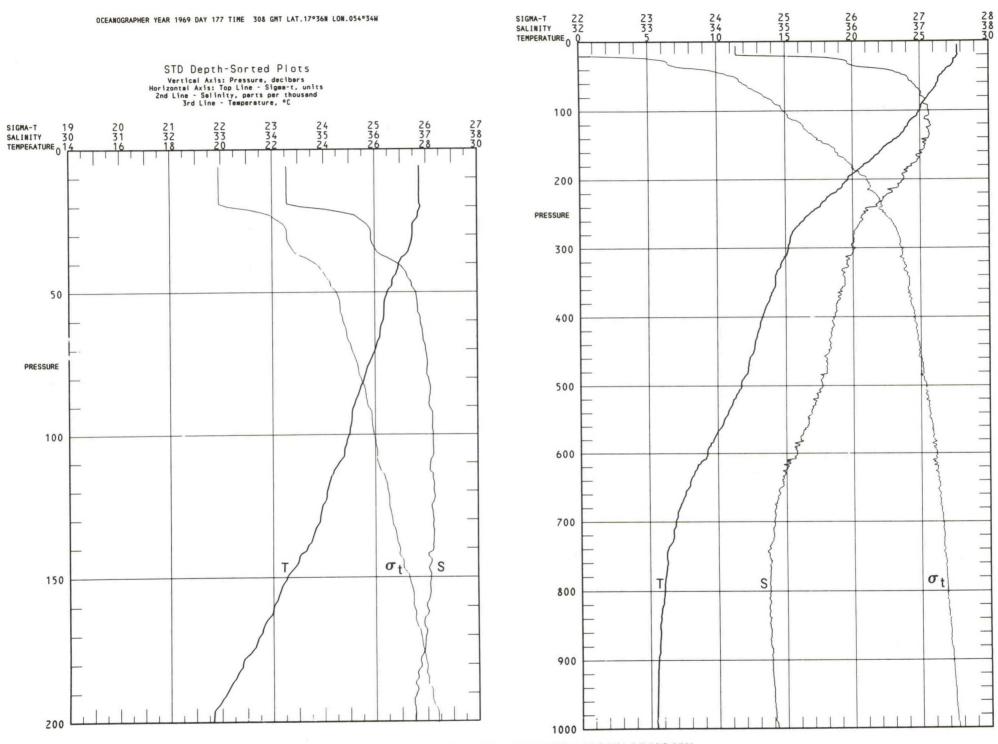
Oceanographer, June 25, 1969, 1801 GMT, 17°36′N 054°34′W



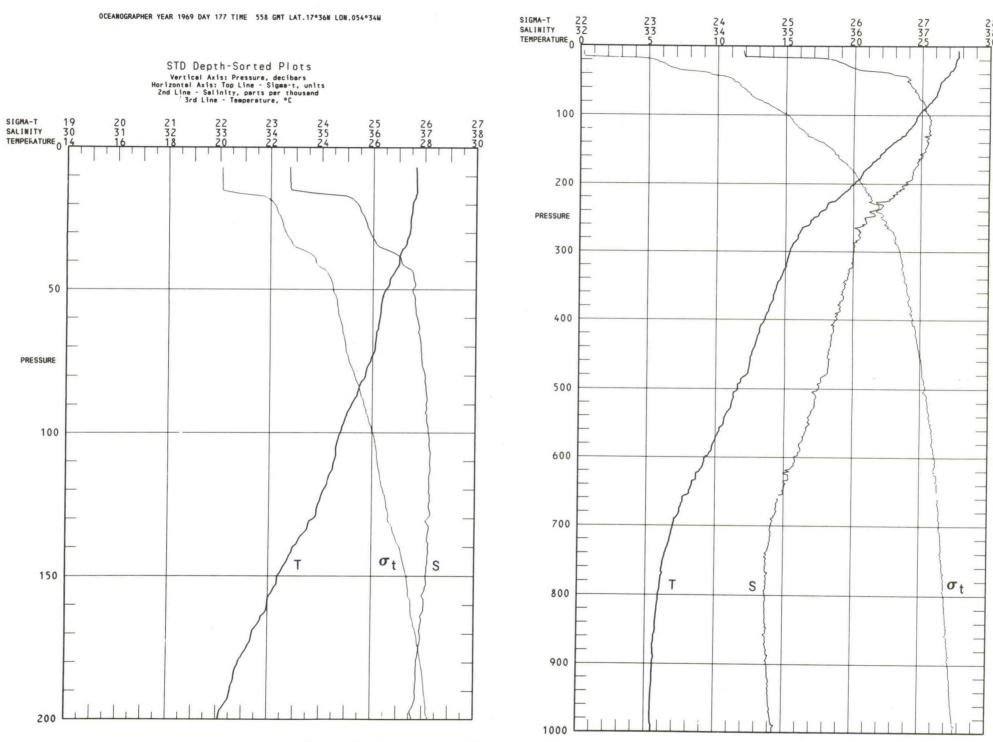
Oceanographer, June 25, 1969, 2110 GMT, 17°36'N 054°34'W



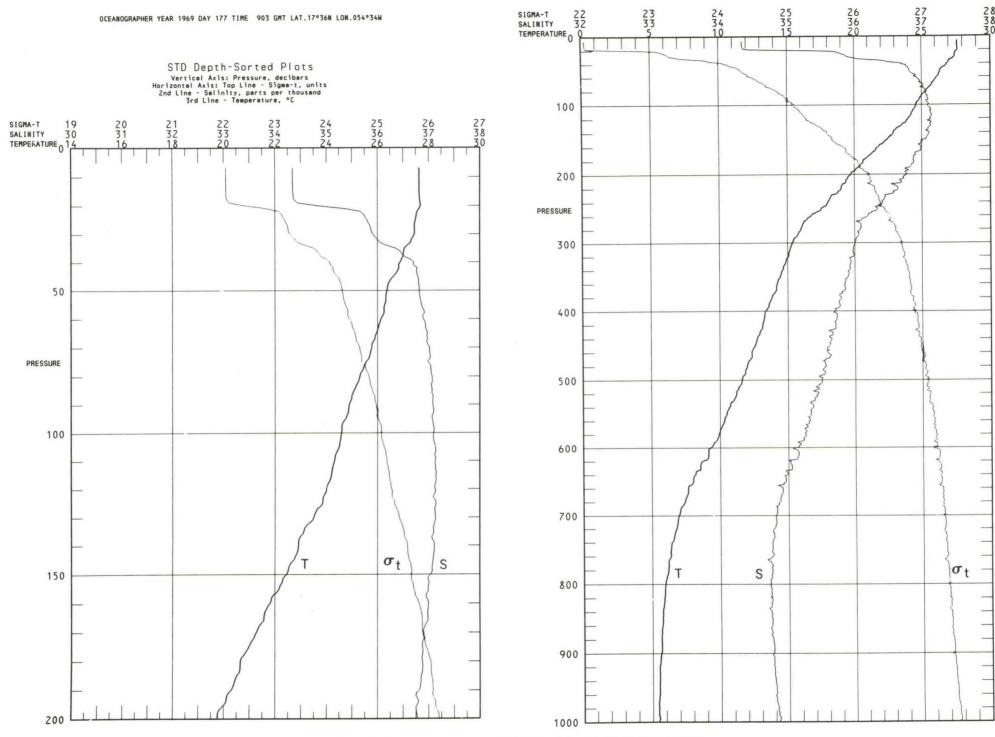
Oceanographer, June 26, 1969, 0055 GMT, $17^{\circ}36'N$ 054 $^{\circ}34'W$



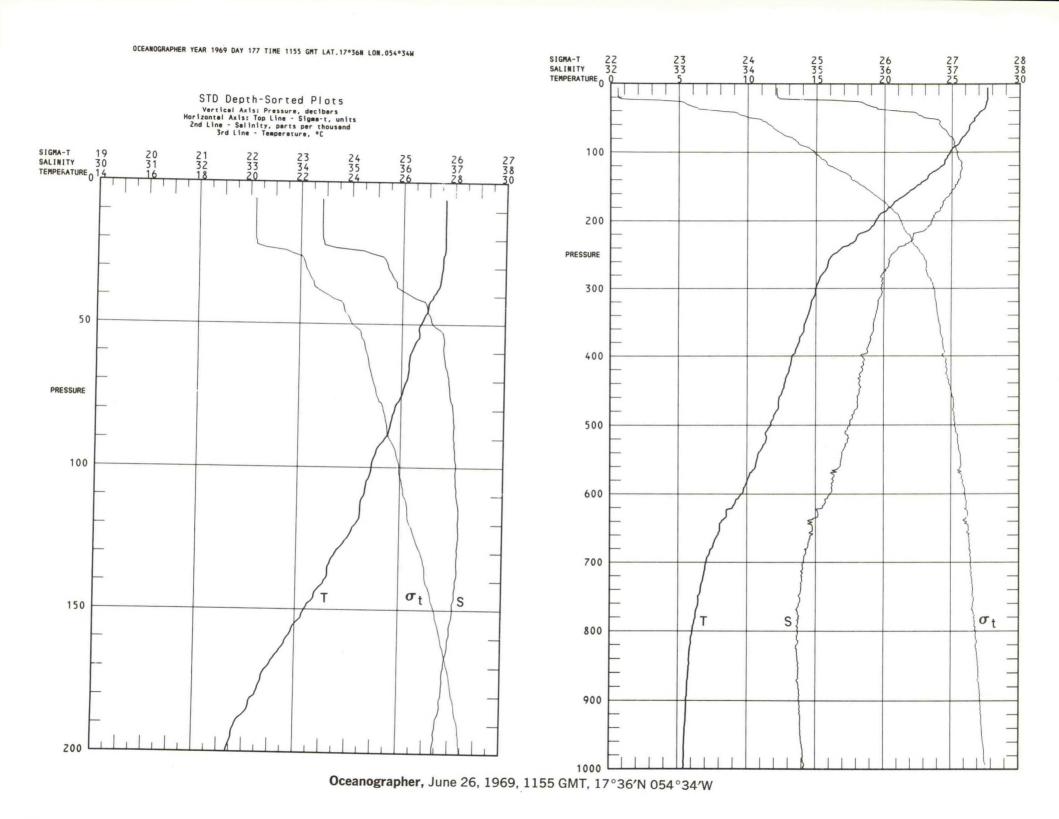
Oceanographer, June 26, 1969, 0308 GMT, 17°36'N 054°34'W

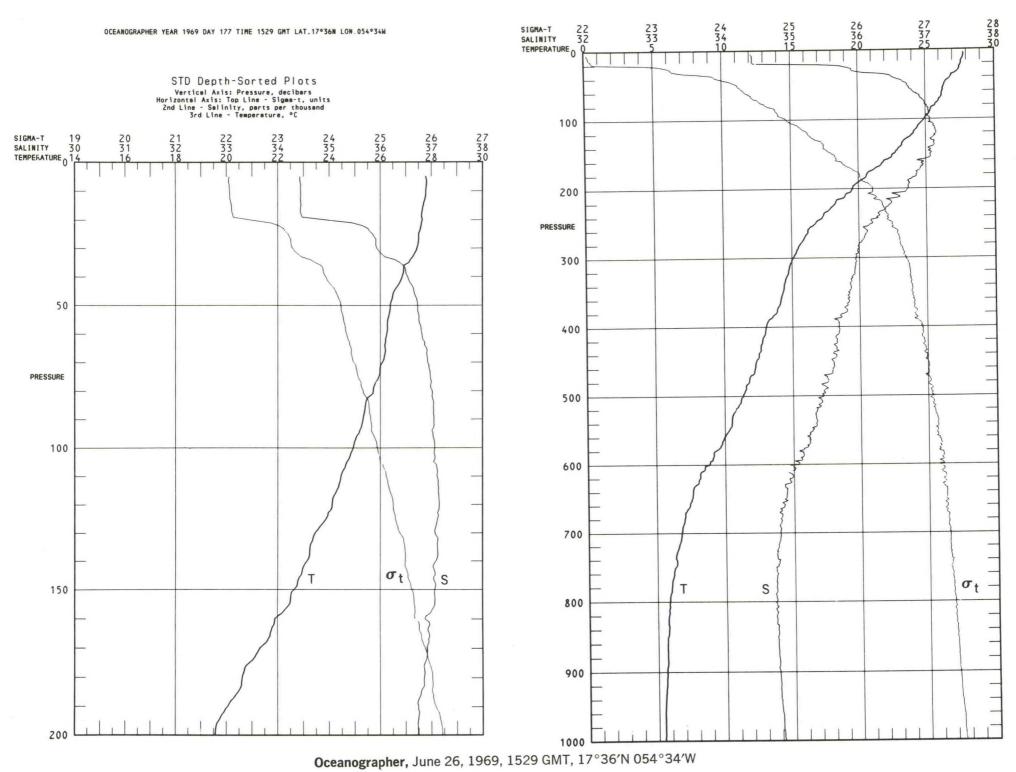


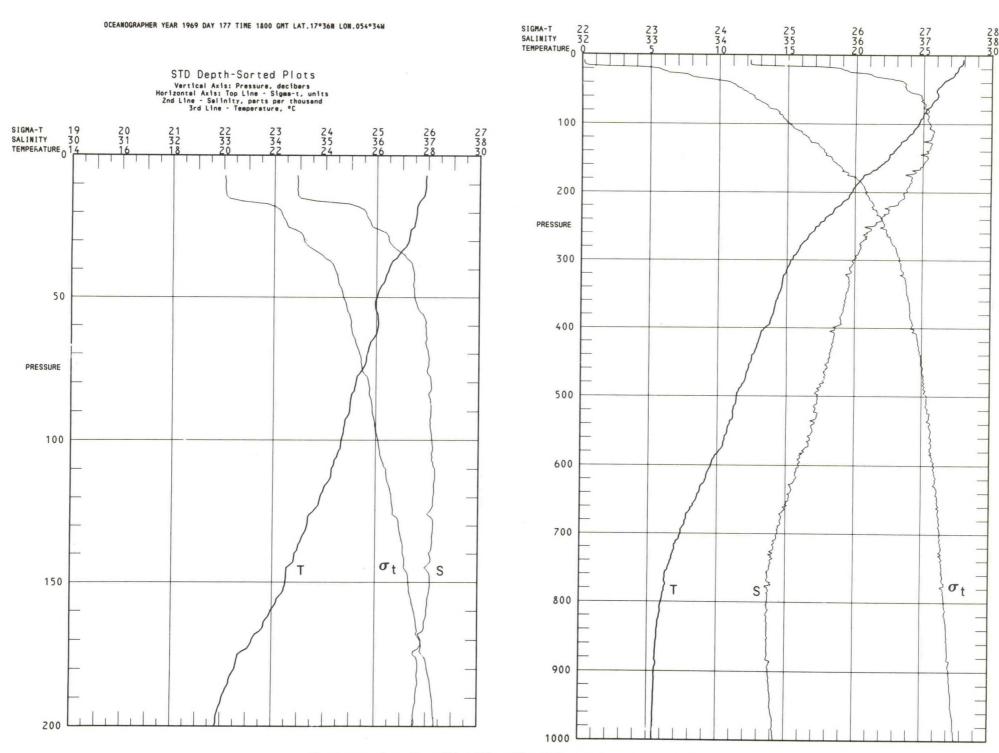
Oceanographer, June 26, 1969, 0558 GMT, 17°36'N 054°34'W



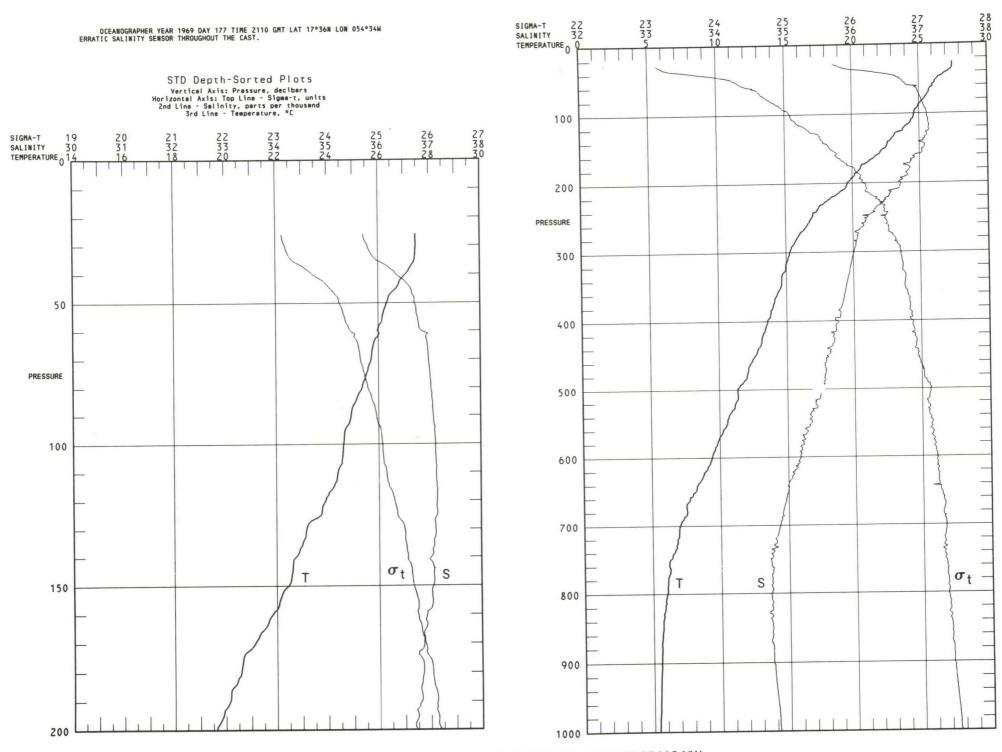
Oceanographer, June 26, 1969, 0903 GMT, 17°36′N 054°34′W



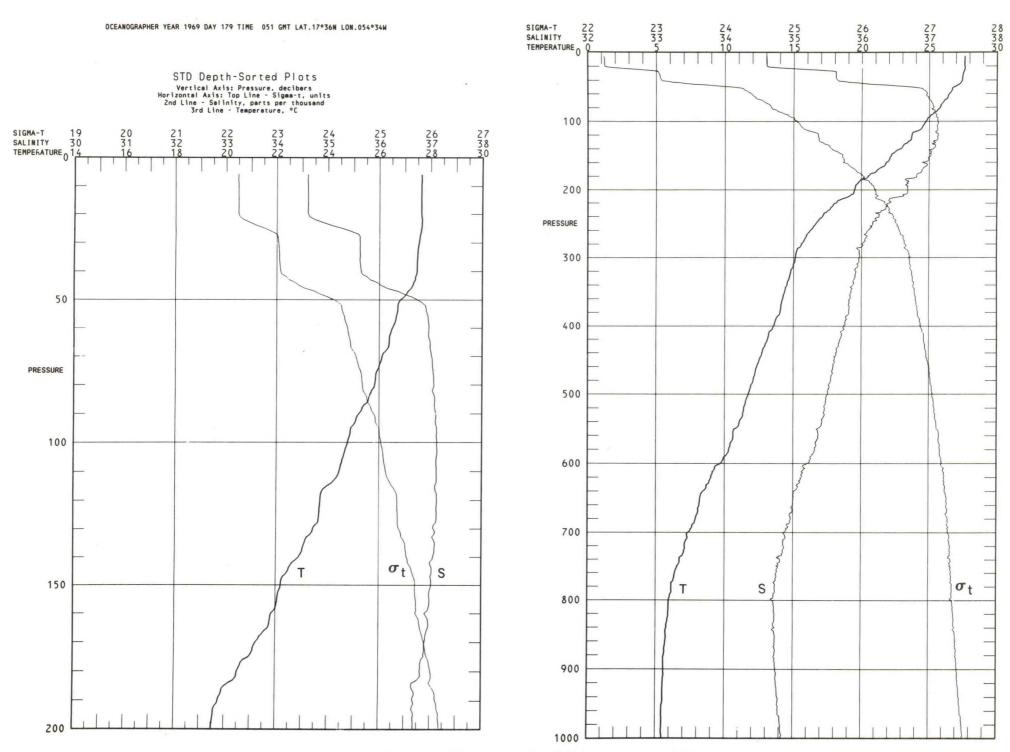




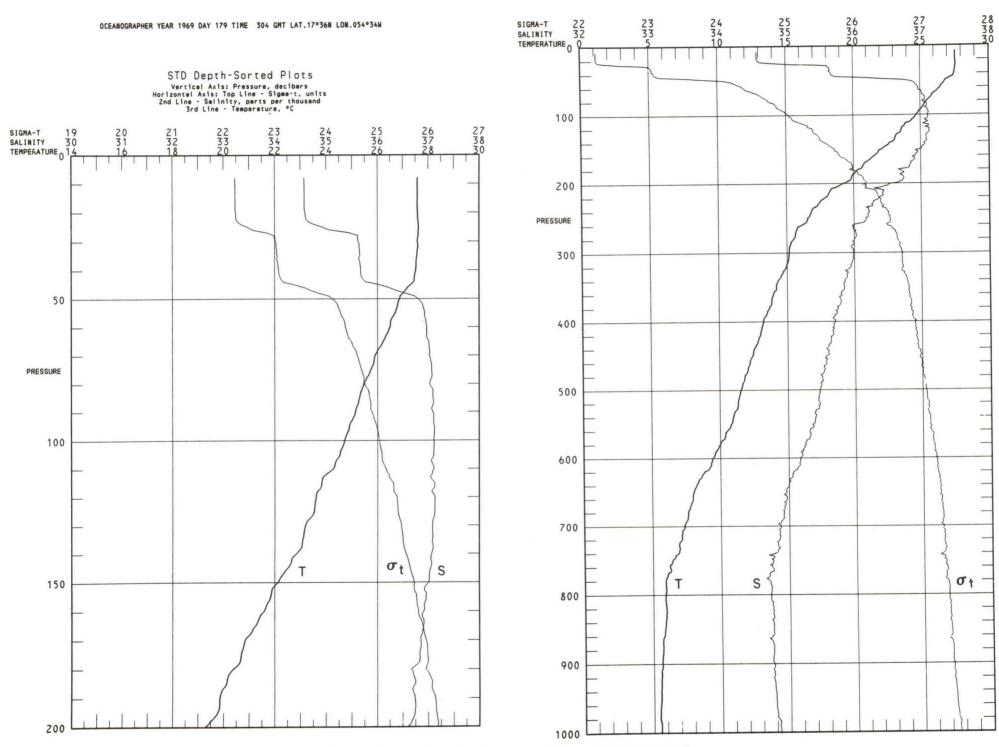
Oceanographer, June 26, 1969, 1800 GMT, 17°36'N 054°34'W



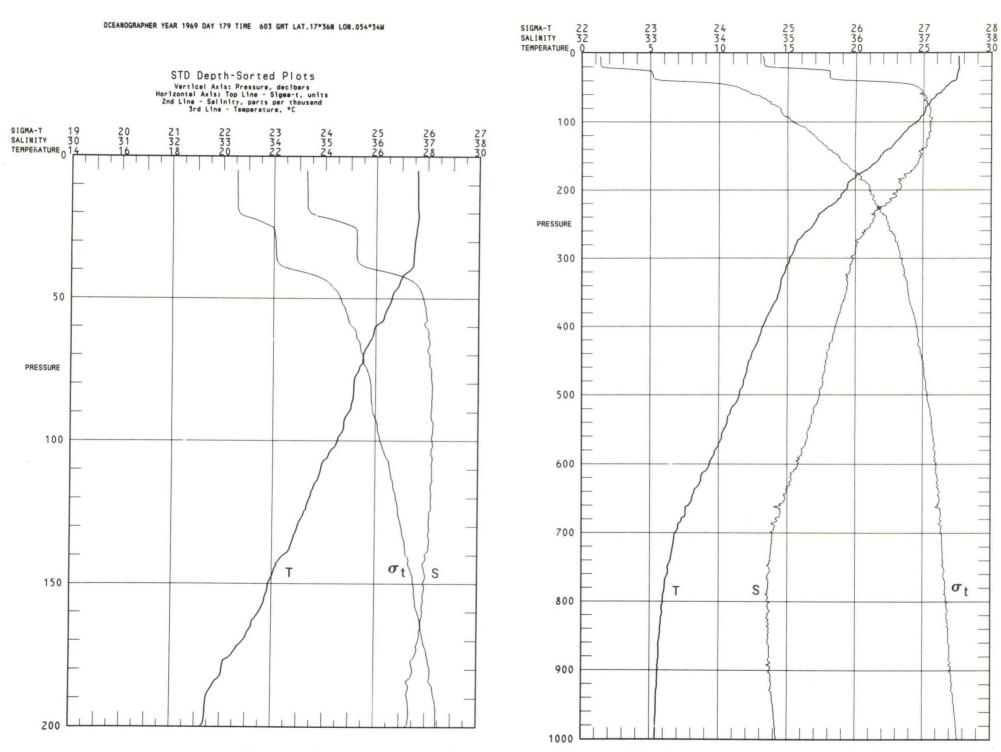
Oceanographer, June 26, 1969, 2110 GMT, 17°36′N 054°34′W



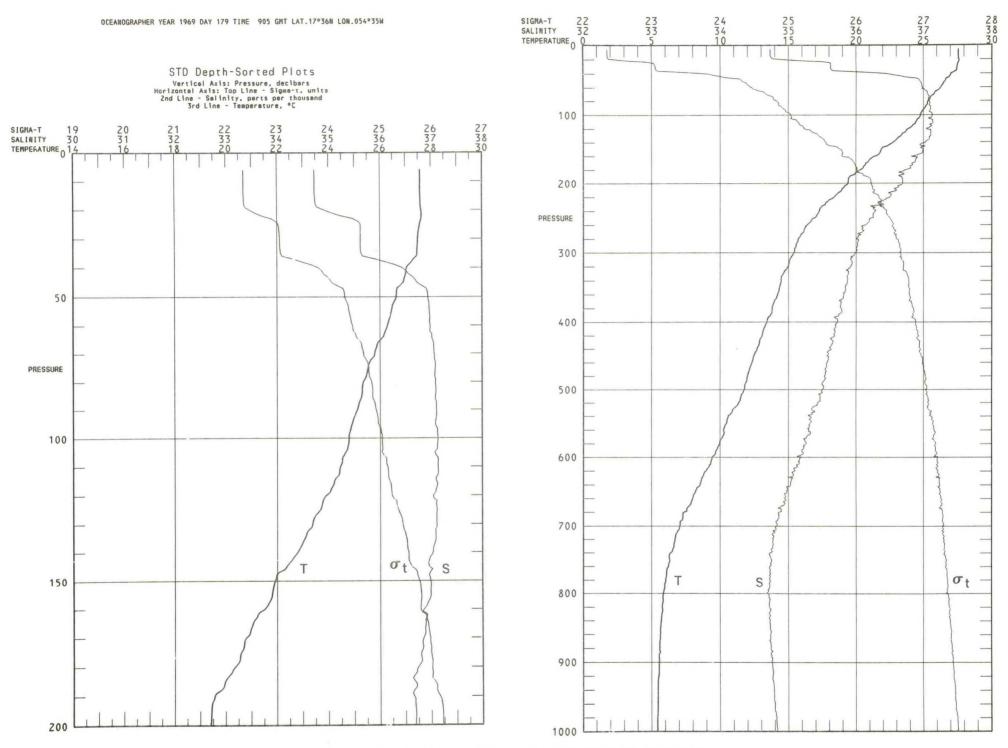
Oceanographer, June 28, 1969, 0051 GMT, 17°36'N 054°34'W



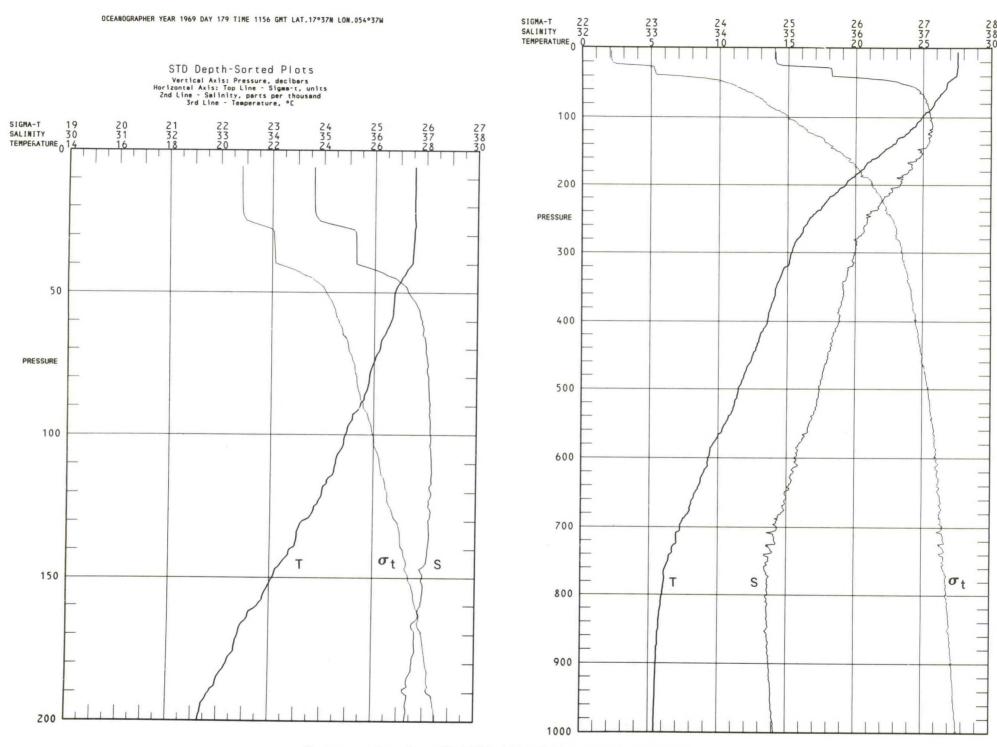
Oceanographer, June 28, 1969, 0304 GMT, 17°36'N 054°34'W



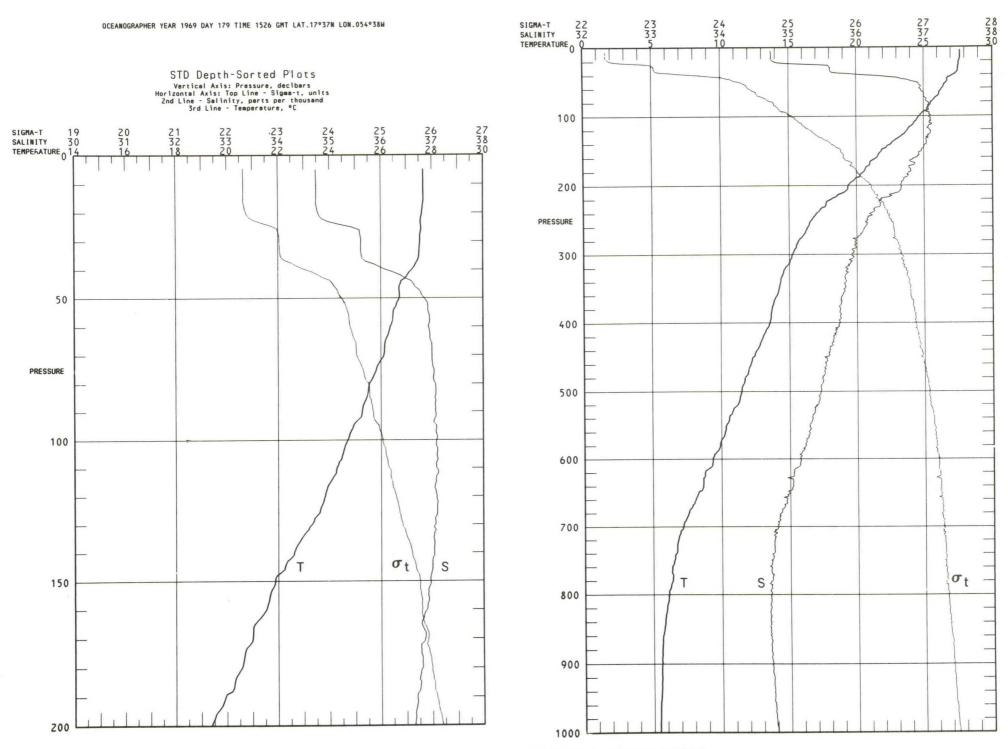
Oceanographer, June 28, 1969, 0603 GMT, 17°36'N 054°34'W



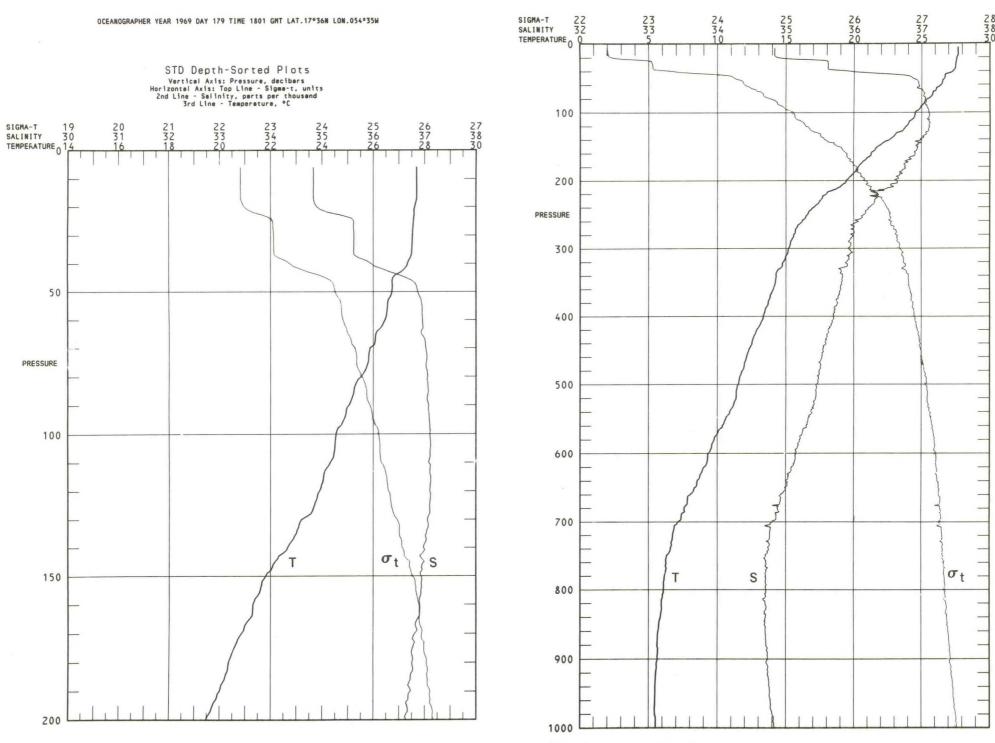
Oceanographer, June 28, 1969, 0905 GMT, 17°36'N 054°35'W



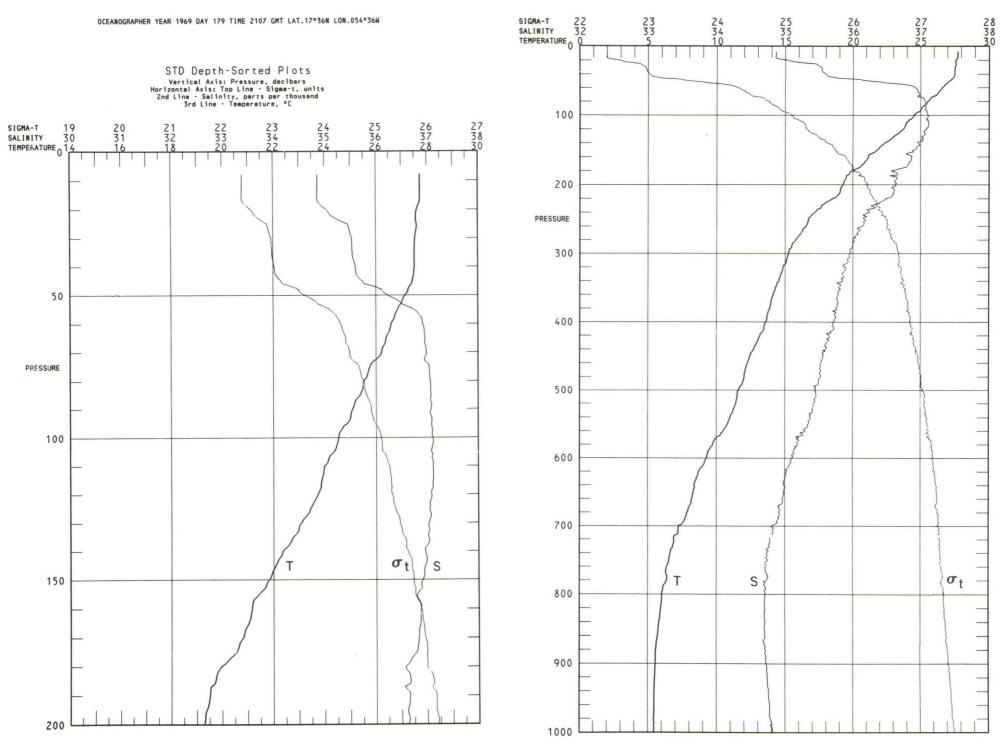
Oceanographer, June 28, 1969, 1156 GMT, 17°37'N 054°37'W



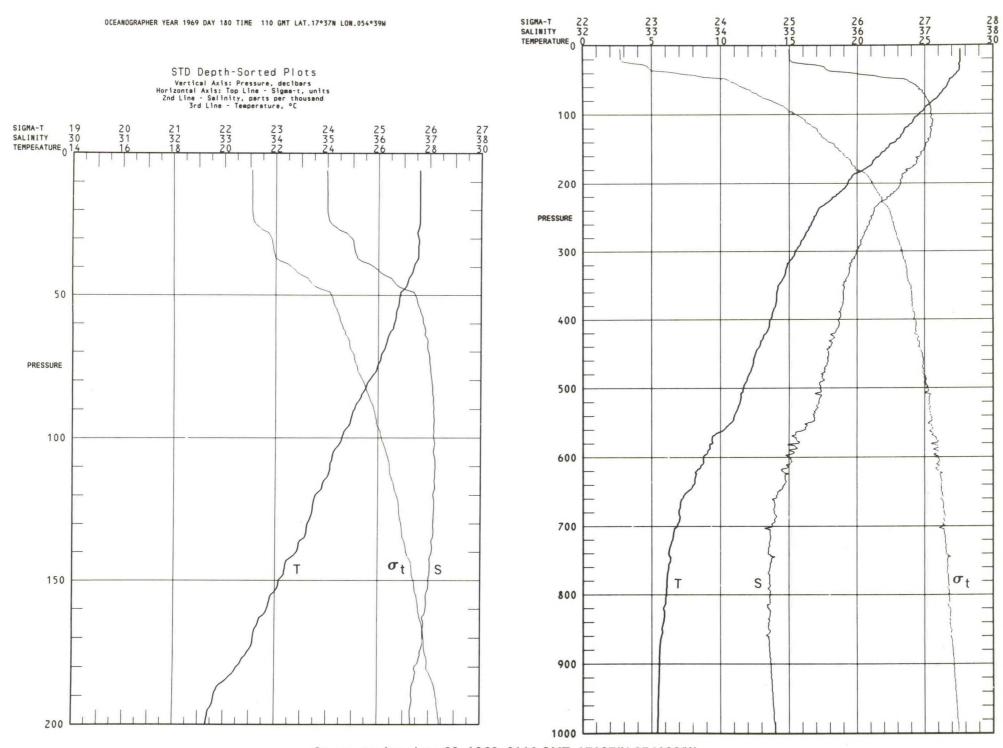
Oceanographer, June 28, 1969, 1526 GMT, 17°37′N 054°38′W



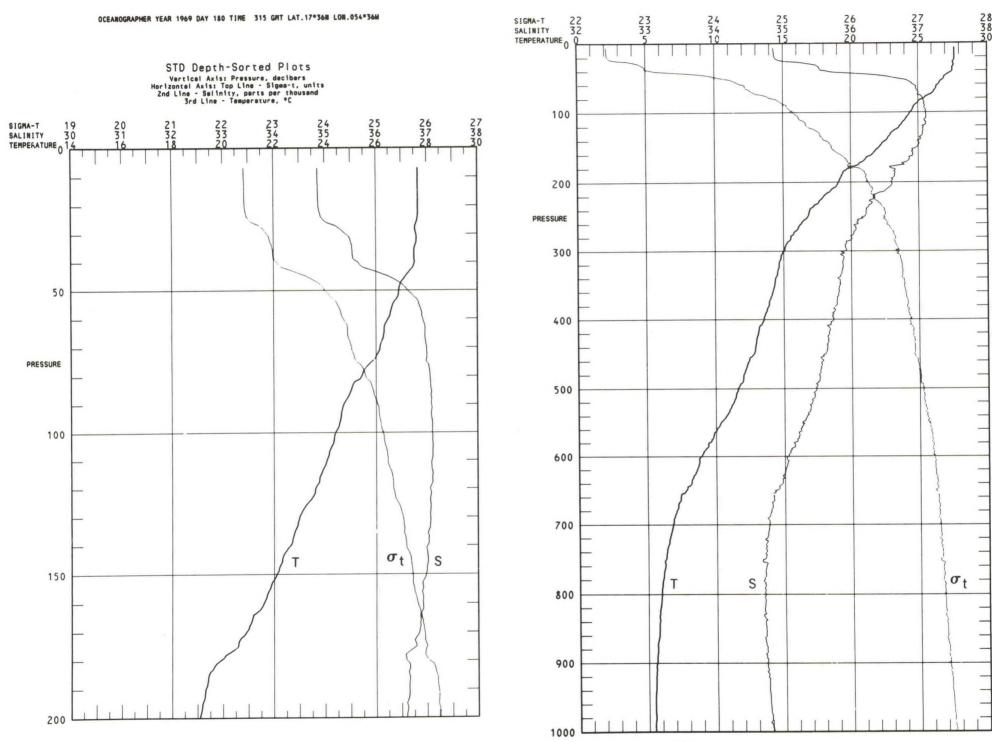
Oceanographer, June 28, 1969, 1801 GMT, 17°36′N 054°35′W



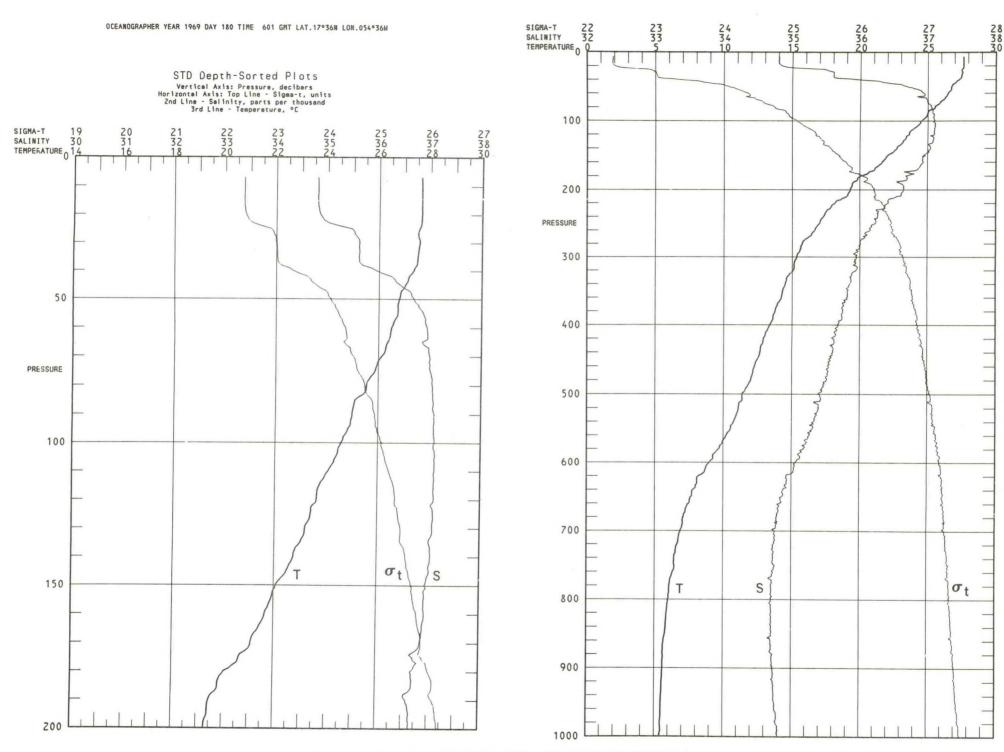
Oceanographer, June 28, 1969, 2107 GMT, $17^{\circ}36'N$ 054 $^{\circ}36'W$



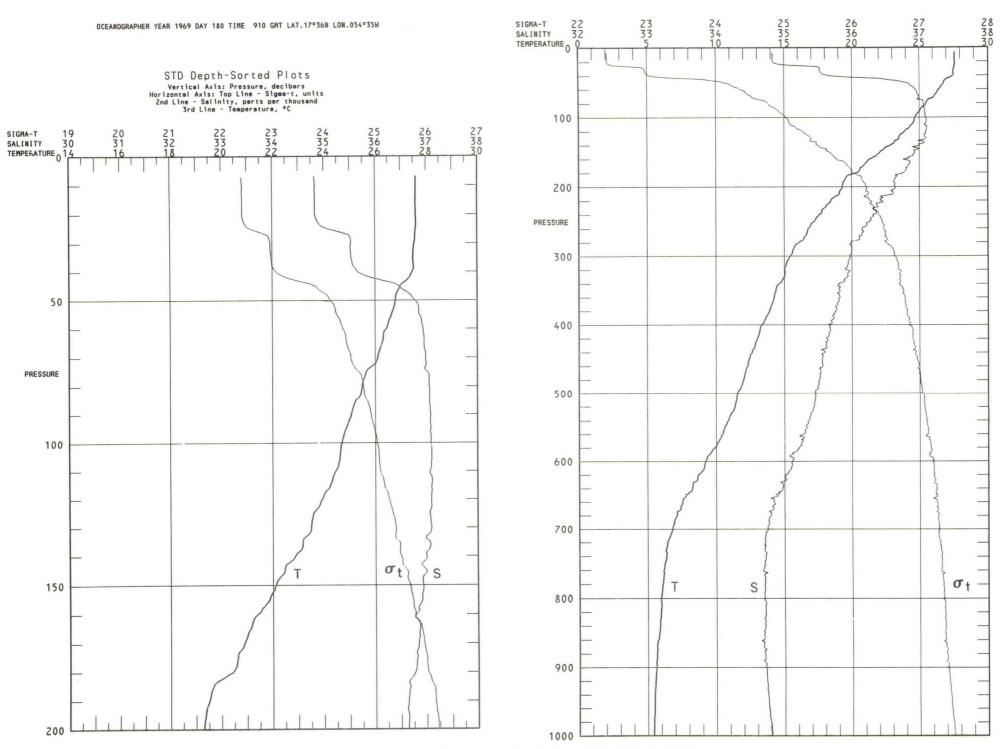
Oceanographer, June 29, 1969, 0110 GMT, 17°37′N 054°39′W



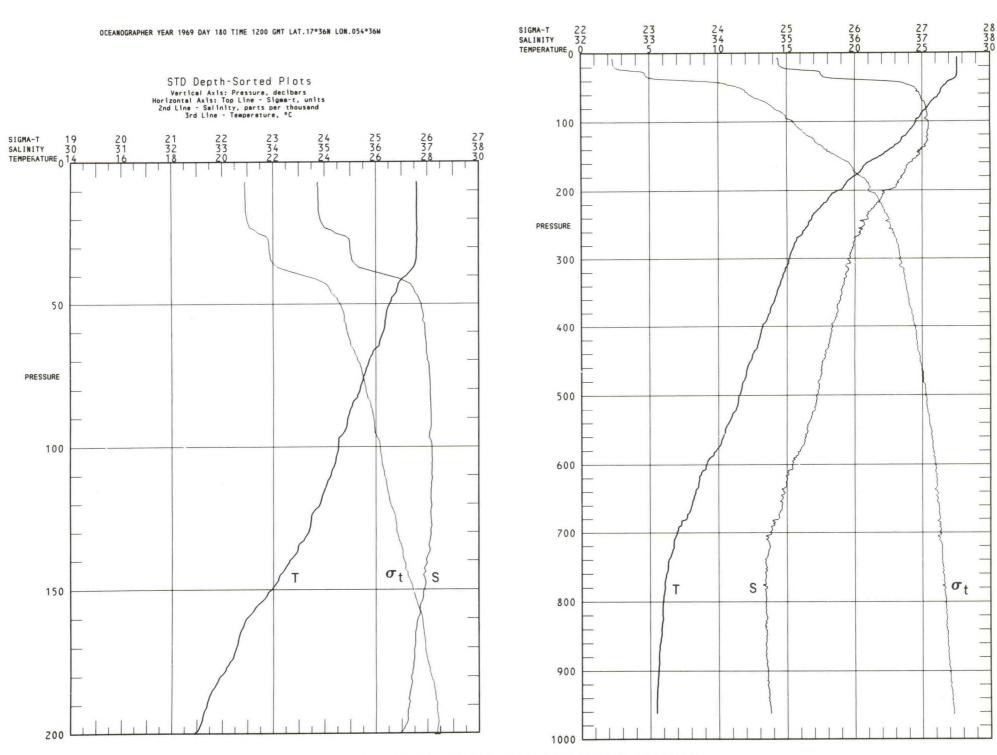
Oceanographer, June 29, 1969, 0315 GMT, 17°36'N 054°36'W



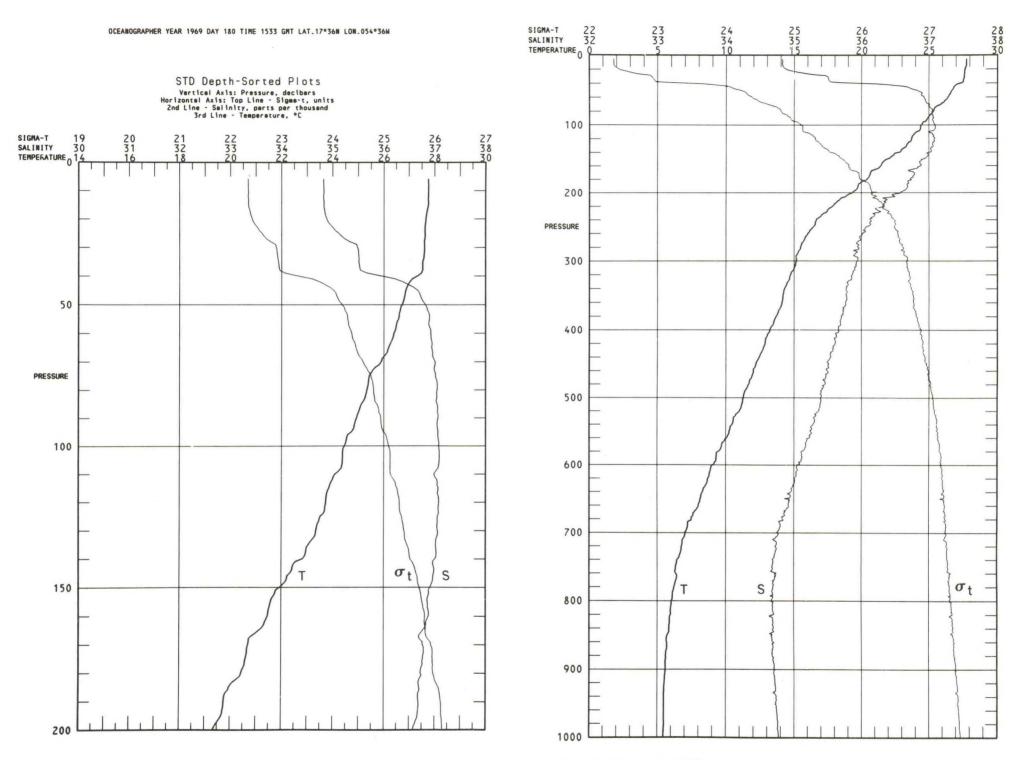
Oceanographer, June 29, 1969, 0601 GMT, 17°36'N 054°36'W



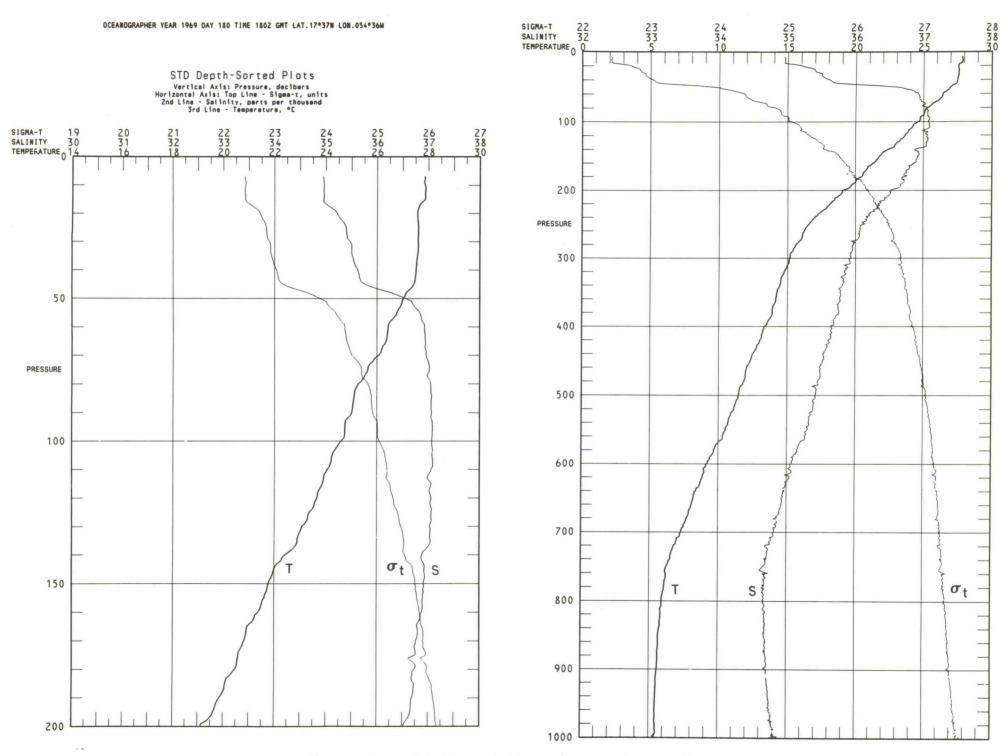
Oceanographer, June 29, 1969, 0910 GMT, 17°36'N 054°35'W



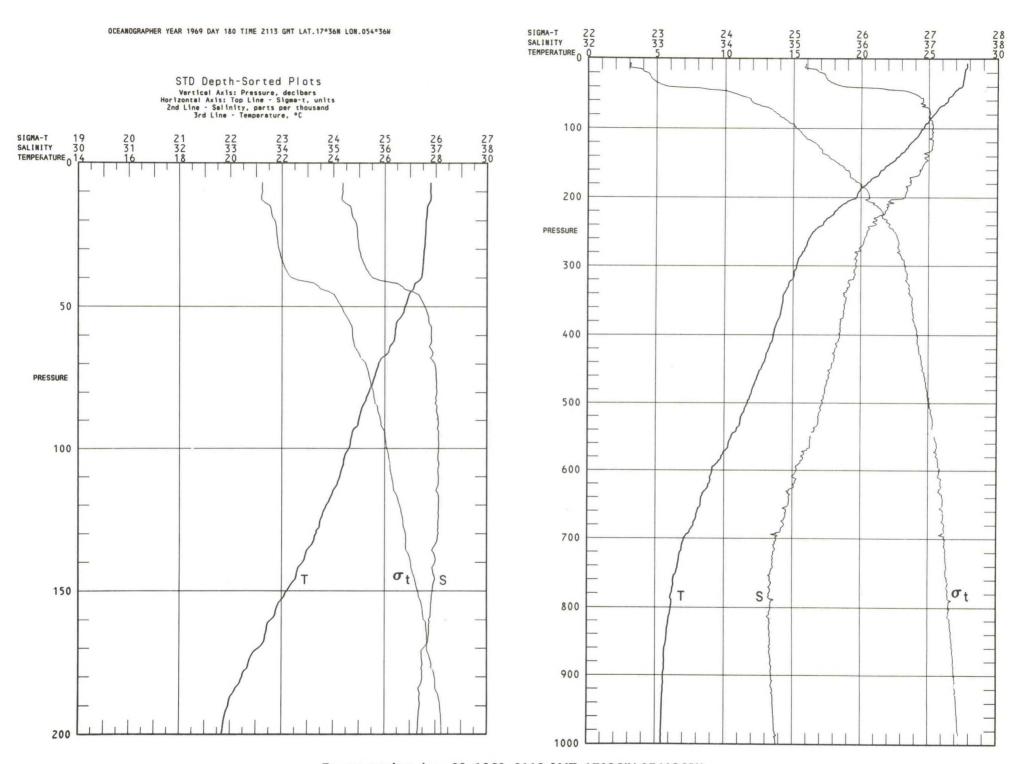
Oceanographer, June 29, 1969, 1200 GMT, 17°36'N 054°36'W



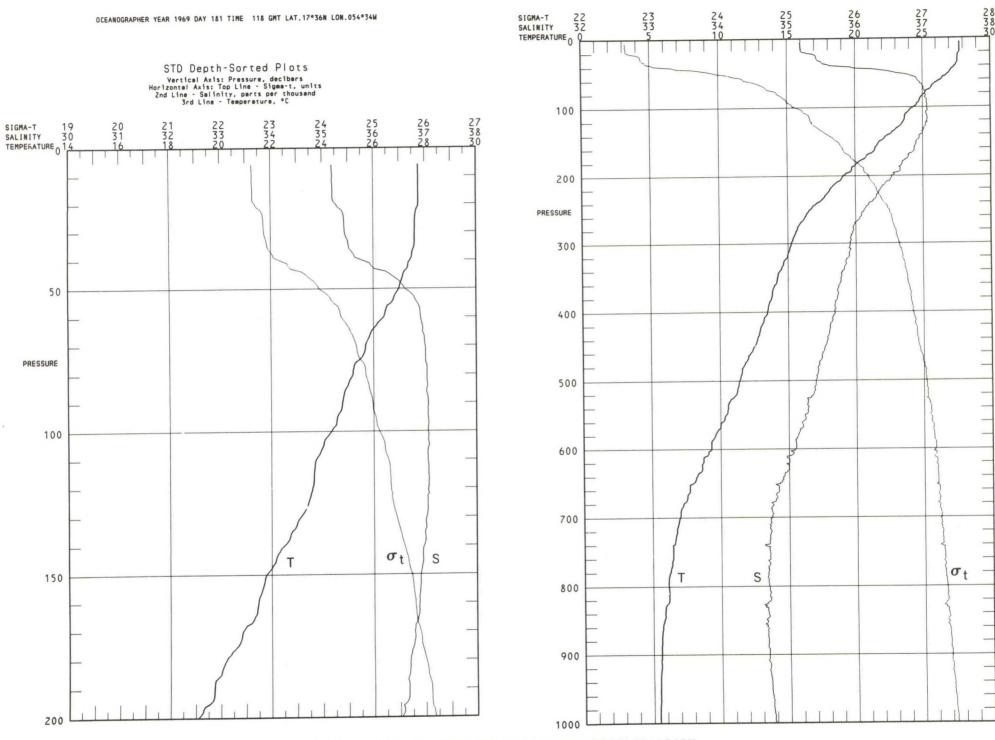
Oceanographer, June 29, 1969, 1533 GMT, 17°36'N 054°36'W



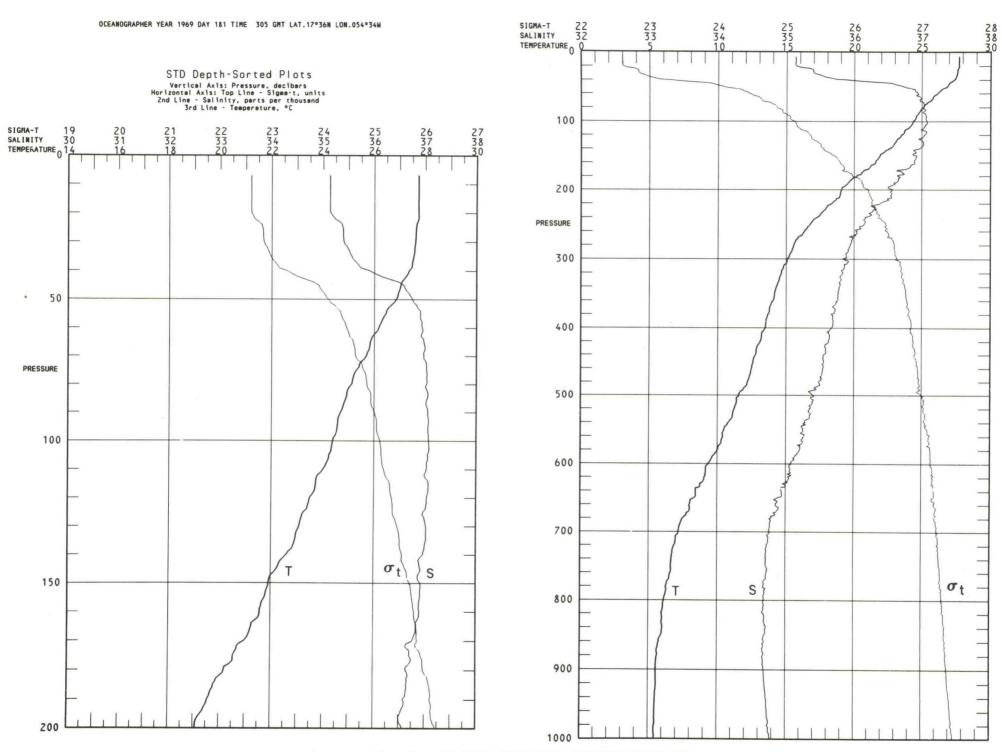
Oceanographer, June 29, 1969, 1802 GMT, 17°37'N 054°36'W



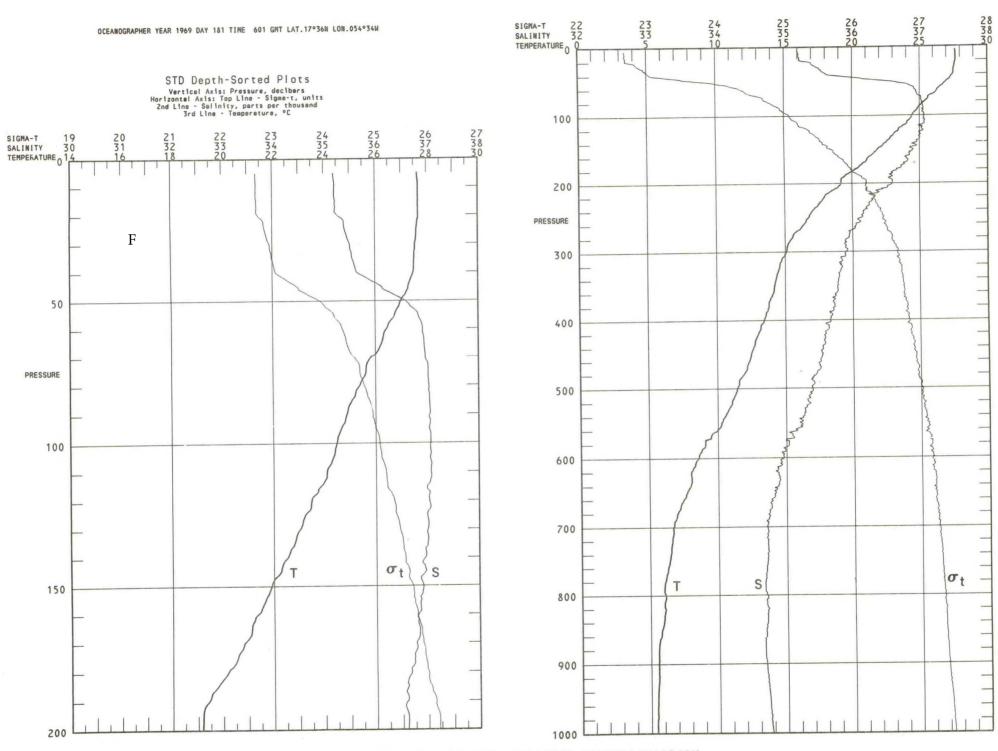
Oceanographer, June 29, 1969, 2113 GMT, 17°36′N 054°36′W



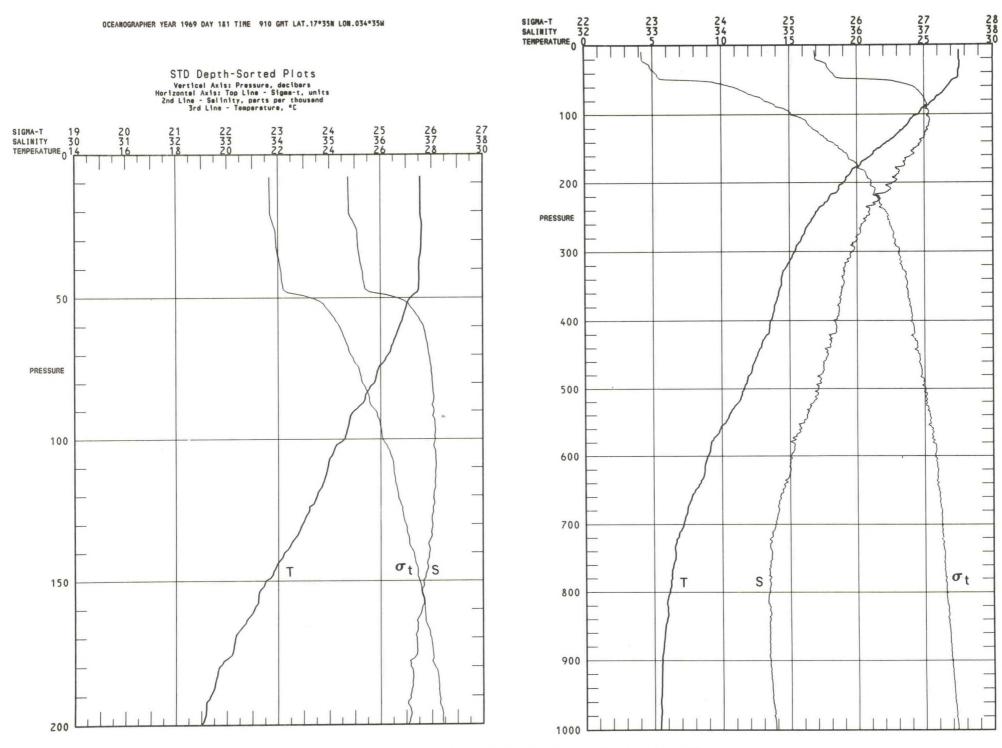
Oceanographer, June 30, 1969, 0118 GMT, 17°36'N 054°34'W



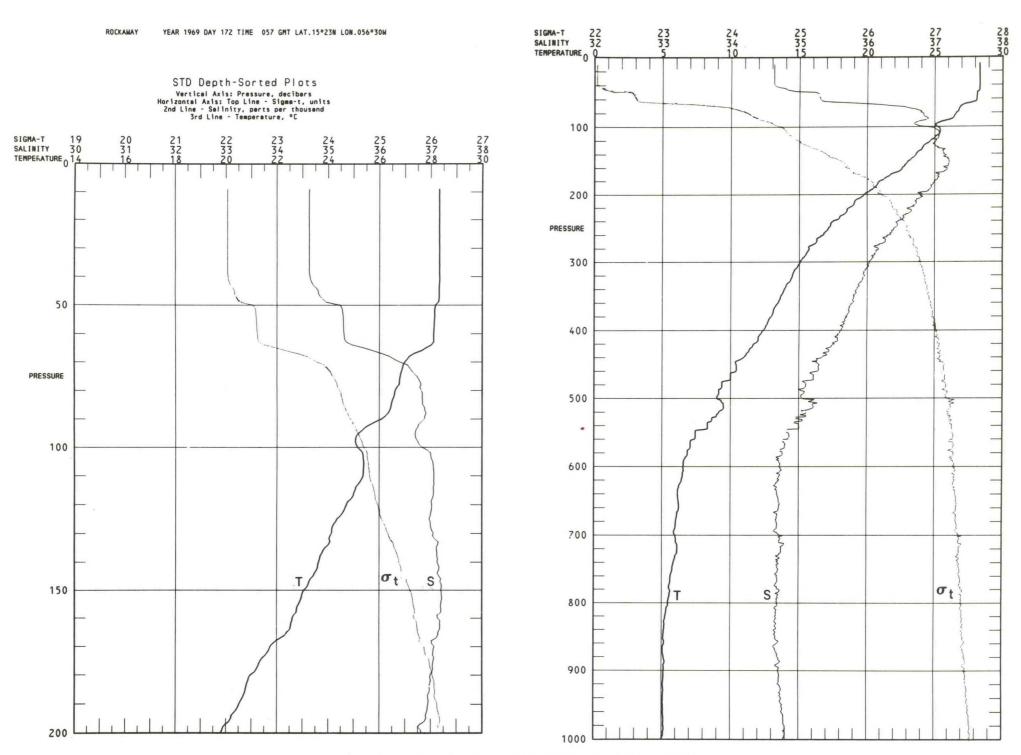
Oceanographer, June 30, 1969, 0305 GMT, 17°36'N 054°34'W



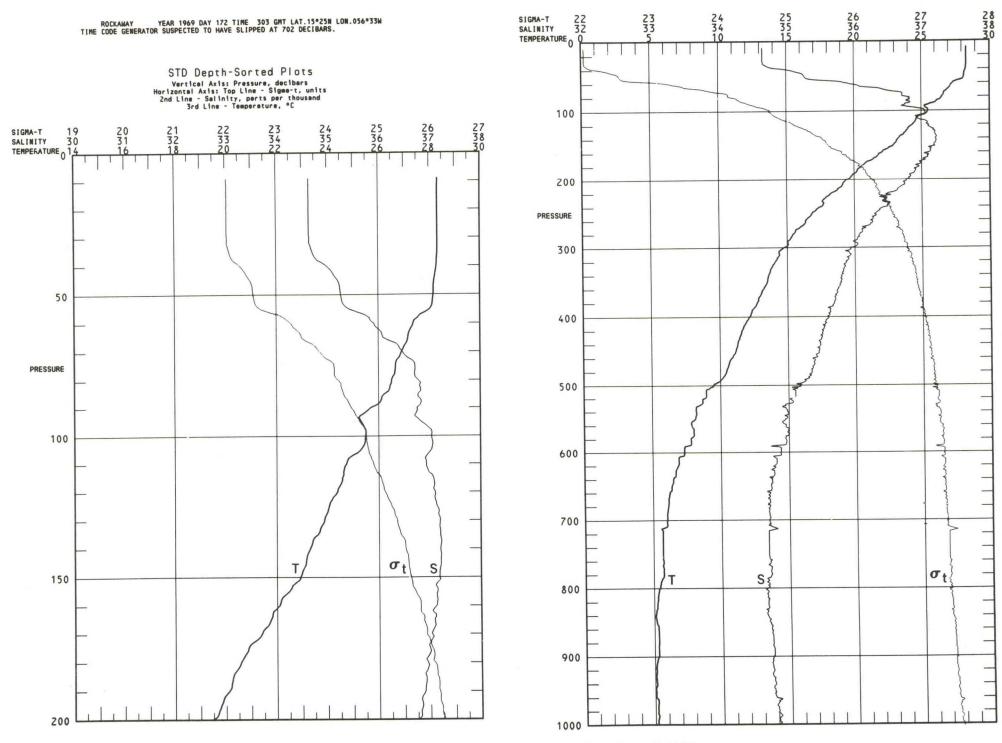
Oceanographer, June 30, 1969, 0601 GMT, 17°36′N 054°34′W



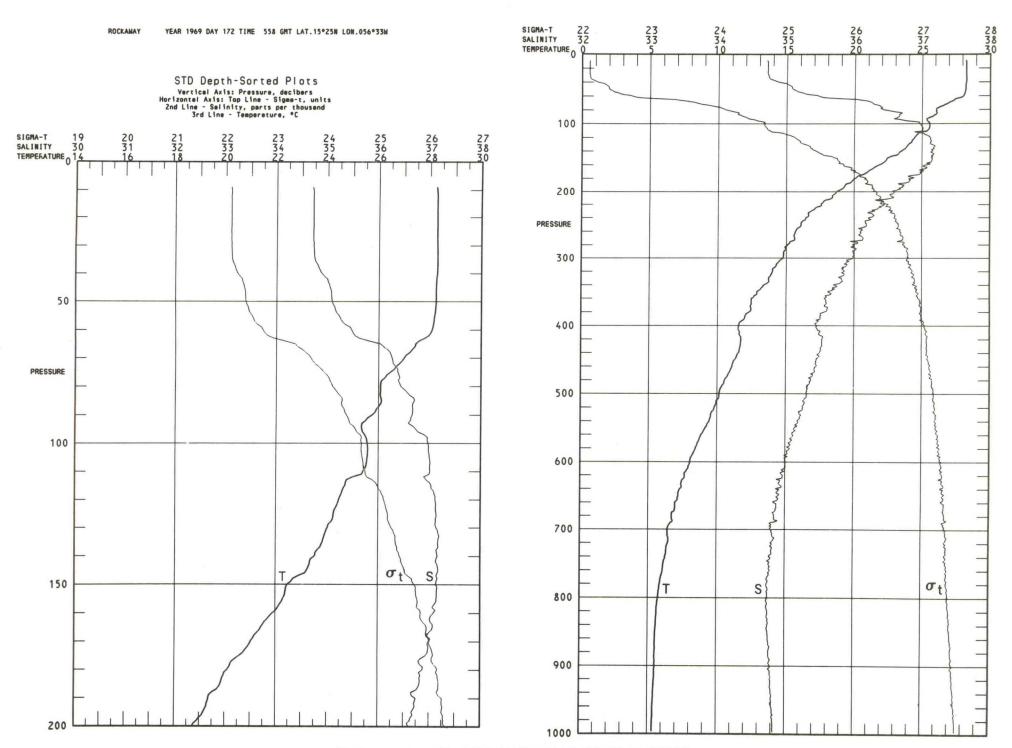
Oceanographer, June 30, 1969, 0910 GMT, 17°35′N 054°35′W



Rockaway, June 21, 1969, 0057 GMT, 15°23'N 056°30'W

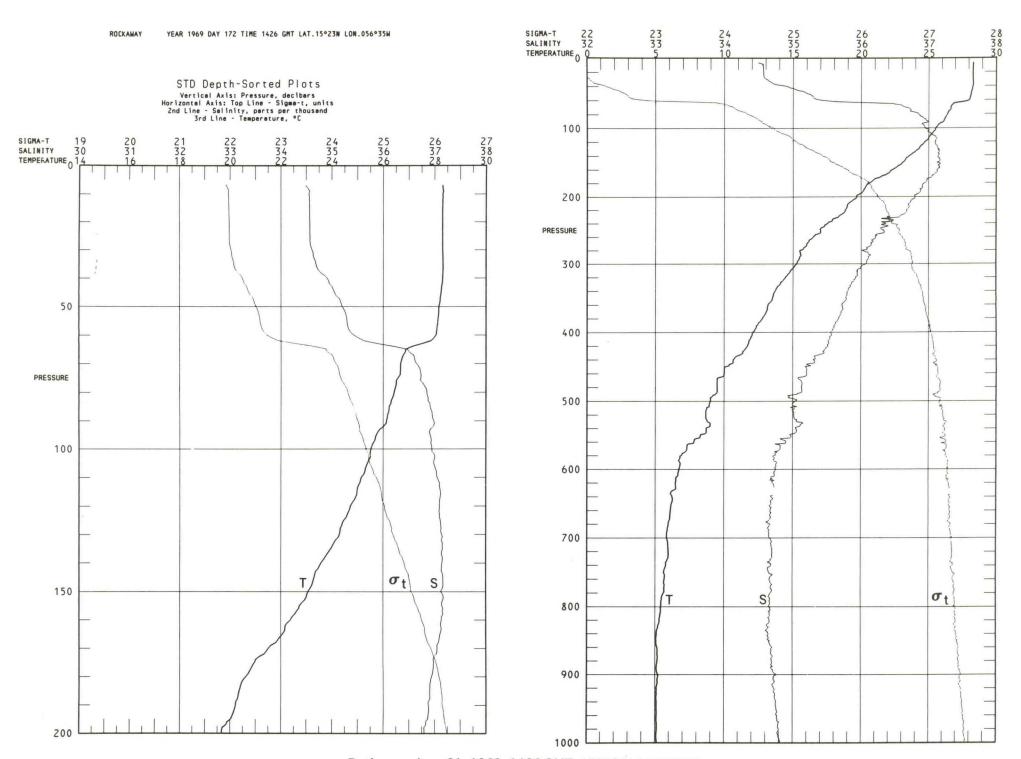


Rockaway, June 21, 1969, 0303 GMT, 15°25'N 056°33'W

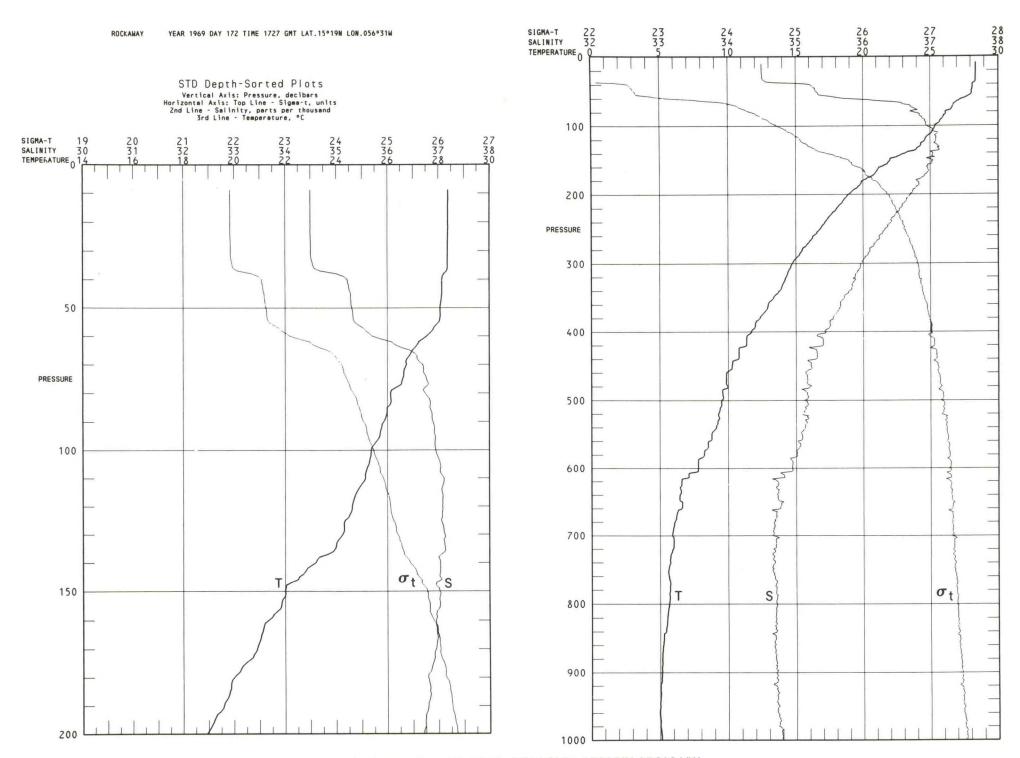


Rockaway, June 21, 1969, 0558 GMT, 15°25'N 056°33'W

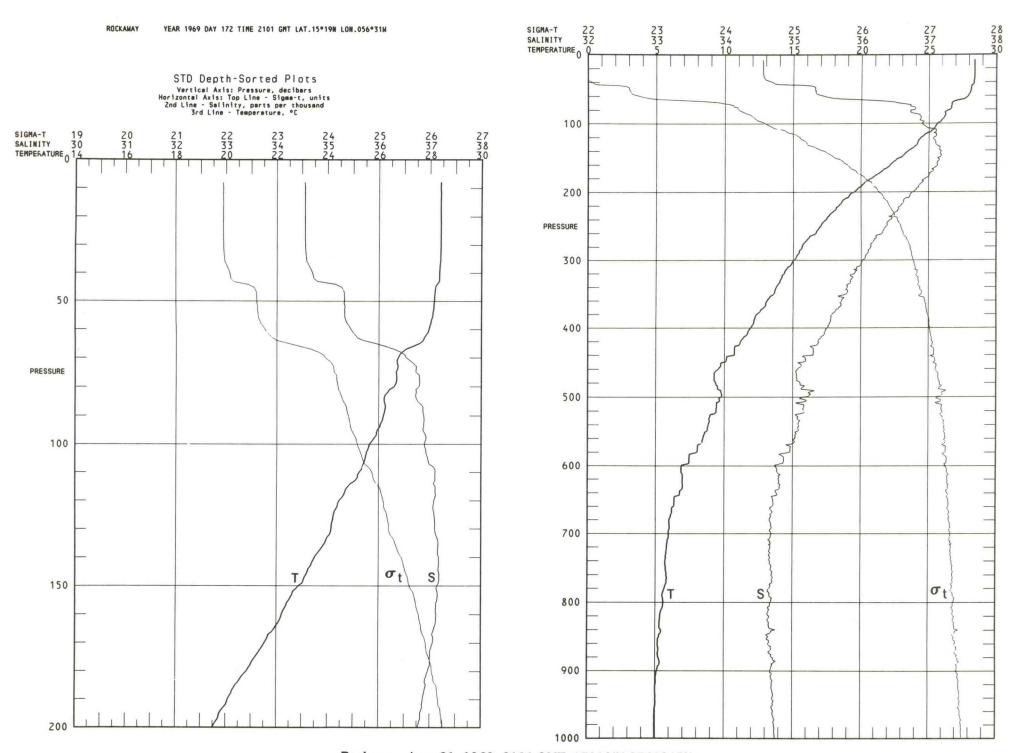
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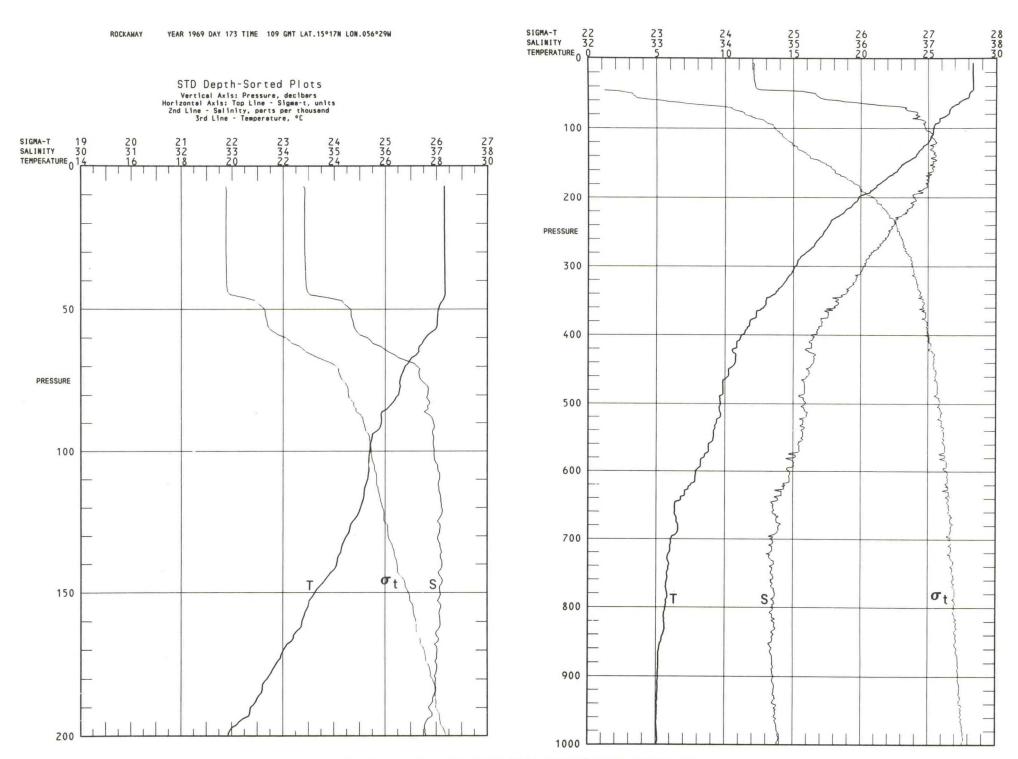
Rockaway, June 21, 1969, 1426 GMT, 15°23'N 056°35'W



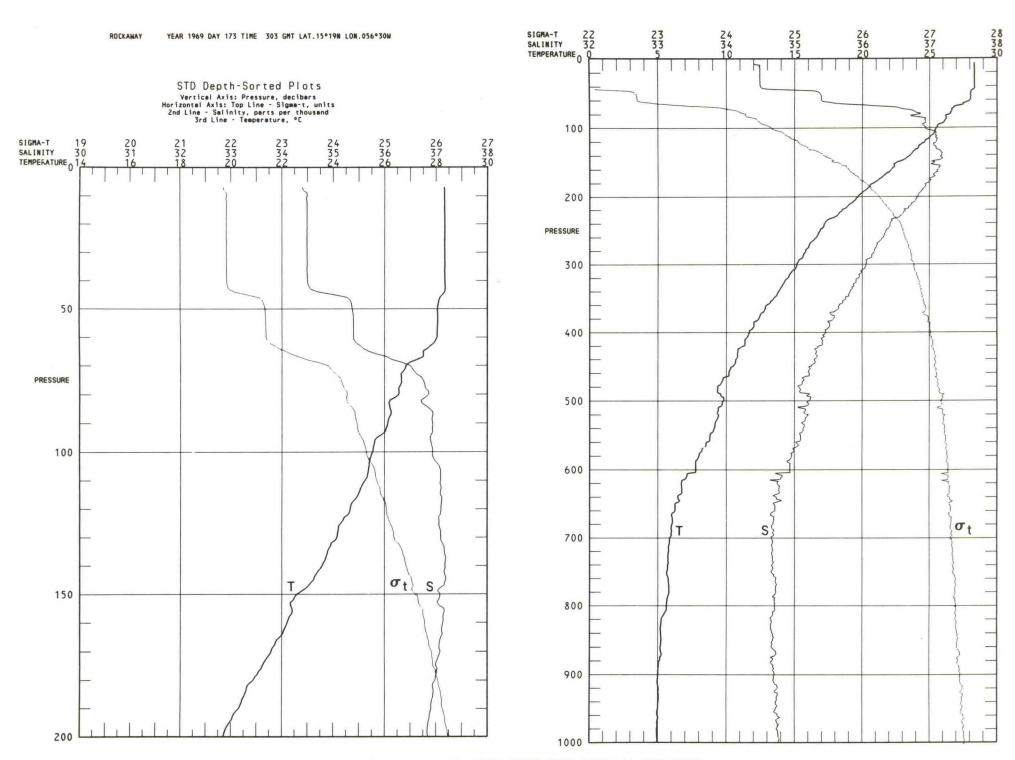
Rockaway, June 21, 1969, 1727 GMT, 15°19'N 056°31'W



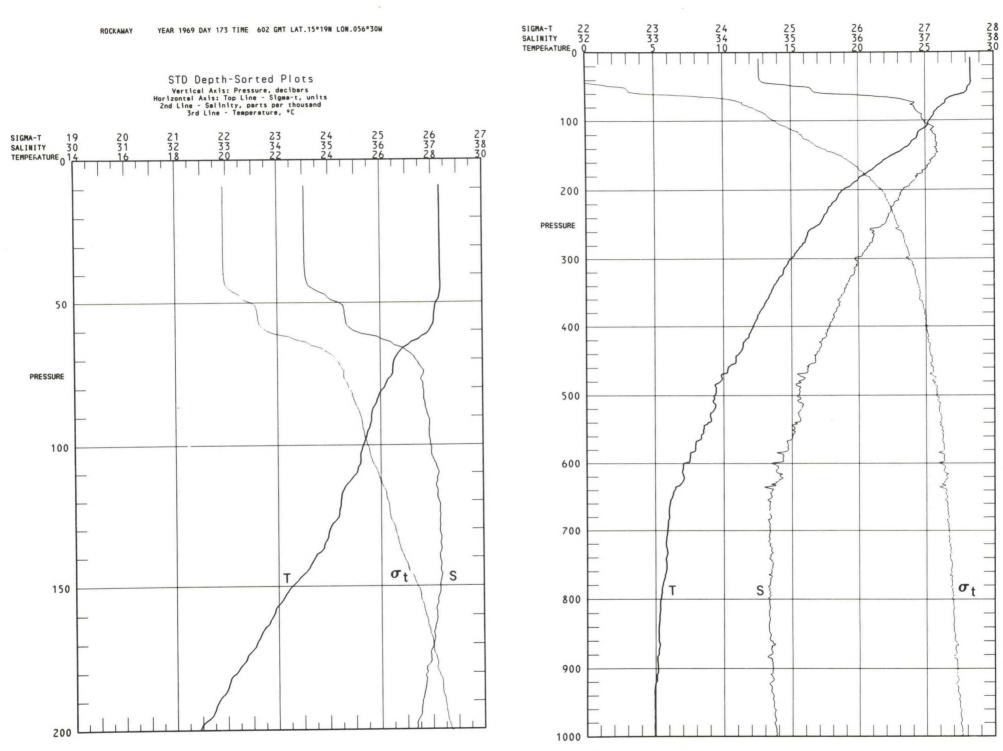
Rockaway, June 21, 1969, 2101 GMT, 15°19'N 056°31'W



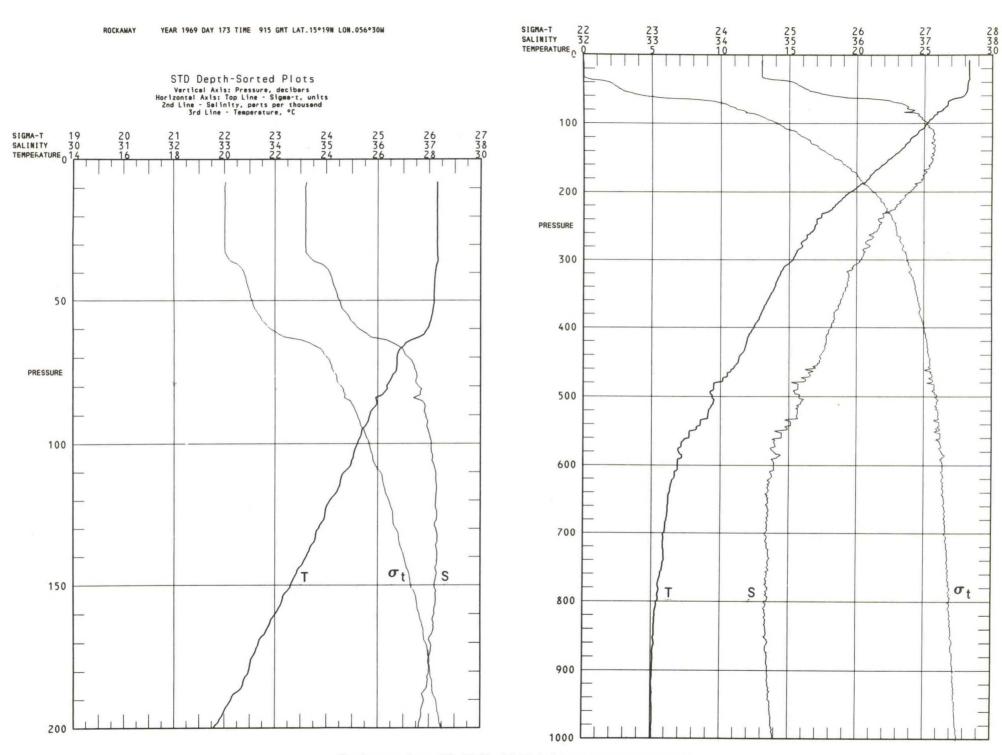
Rockaway, June 22, 1969, 0109 GMT, 15°17'N 056°29'W



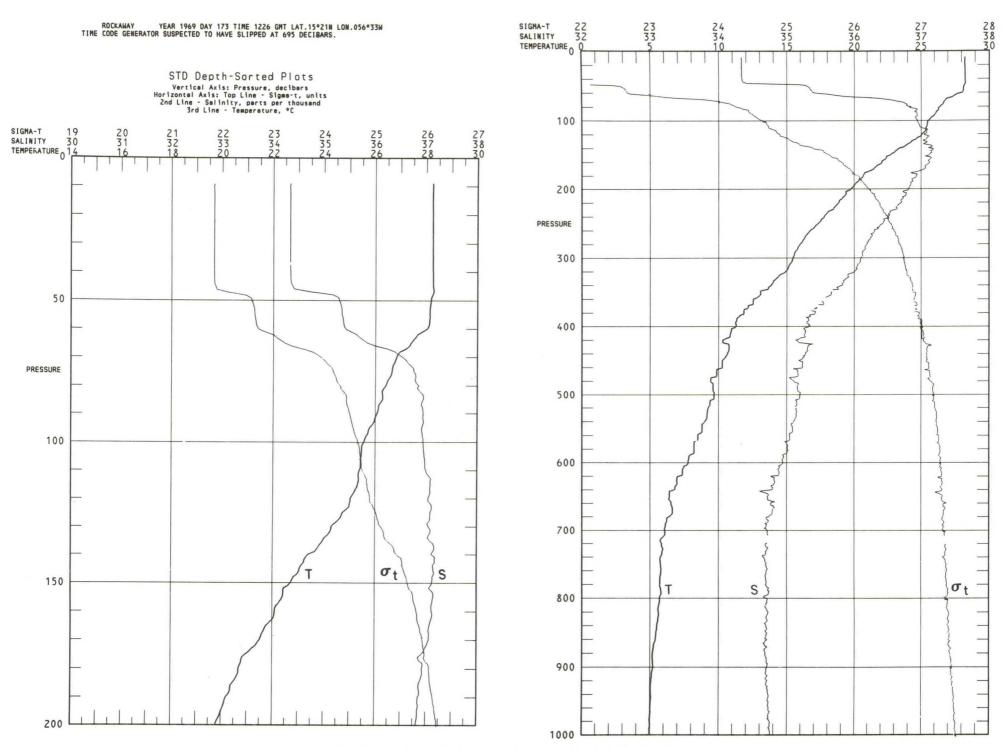
Rockaway, June 22, 1969, 0303 GMT, 15°19'N 056°30'W



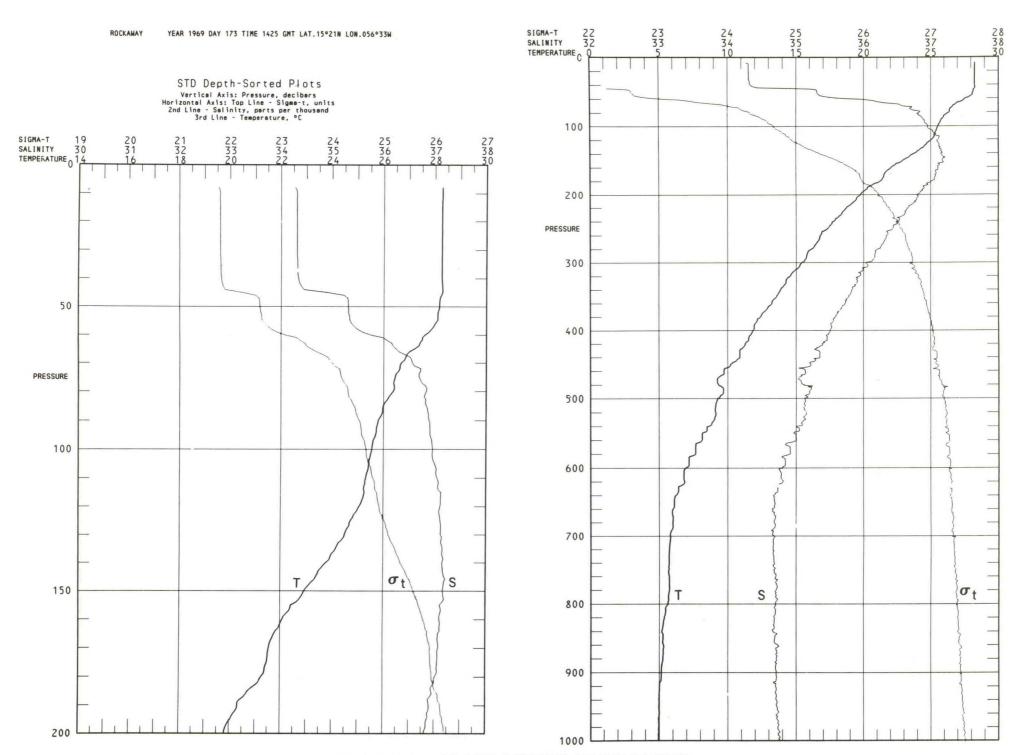
Rockaway, June 22, 1969, 0602 GMT, 15°19'N 056°30'W



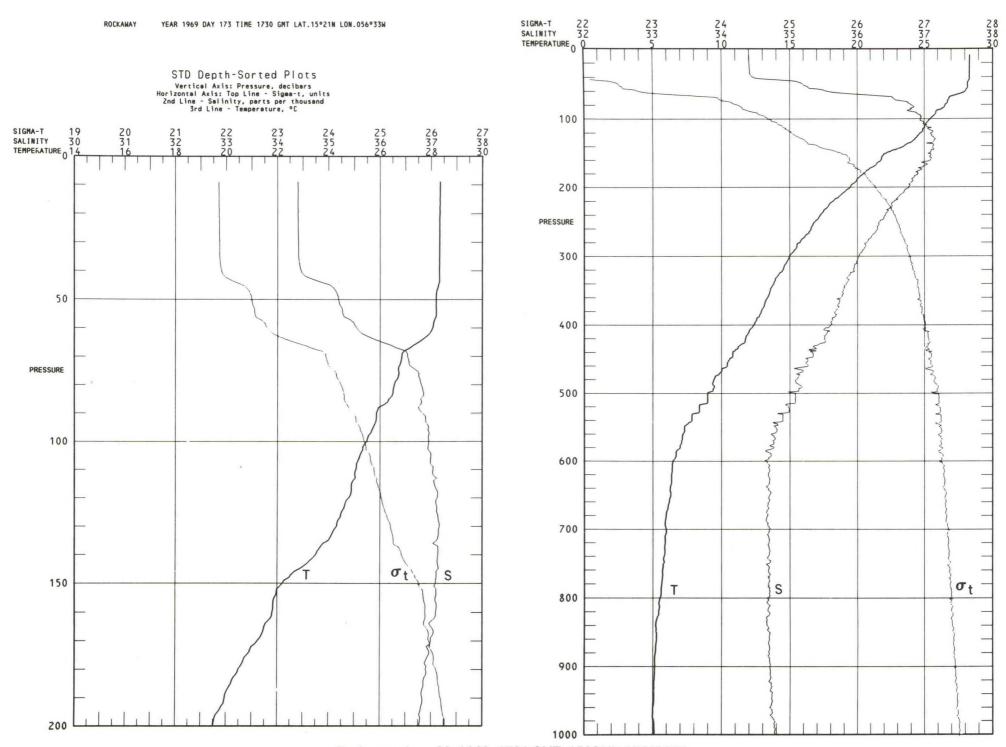
Rockaway, June 22, 1969, 0915 GMT, 15°19'N 056°30'W



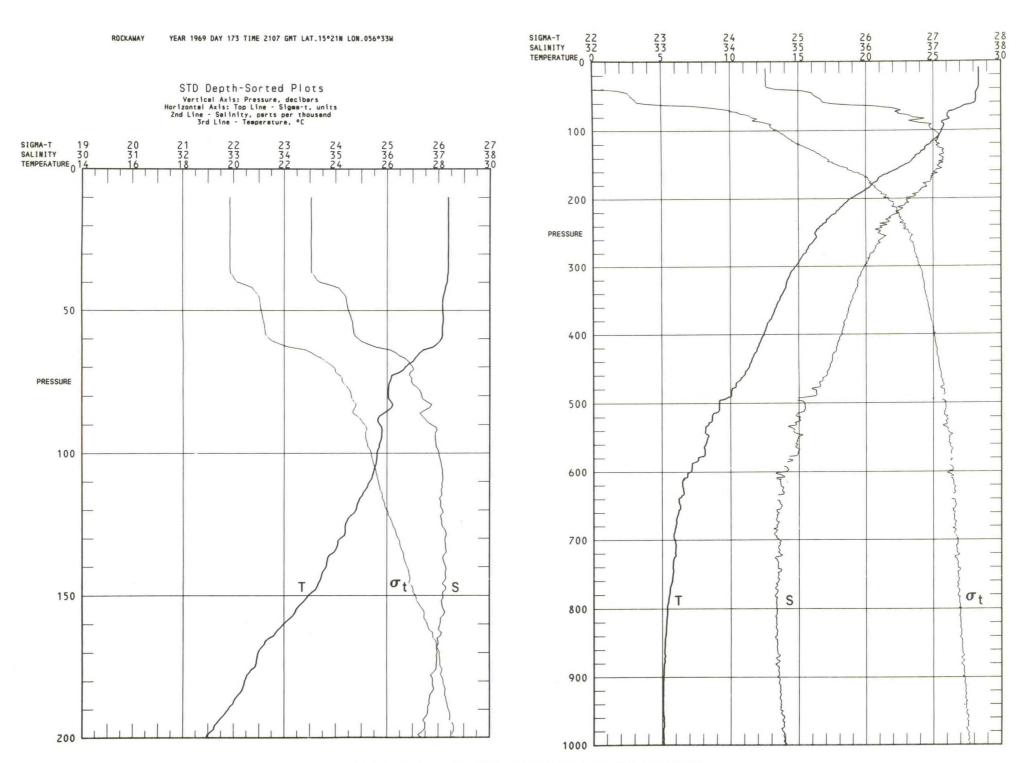
Rockaway, June 22, 1969, 1226 GMT, 15°21'N 056°33'W



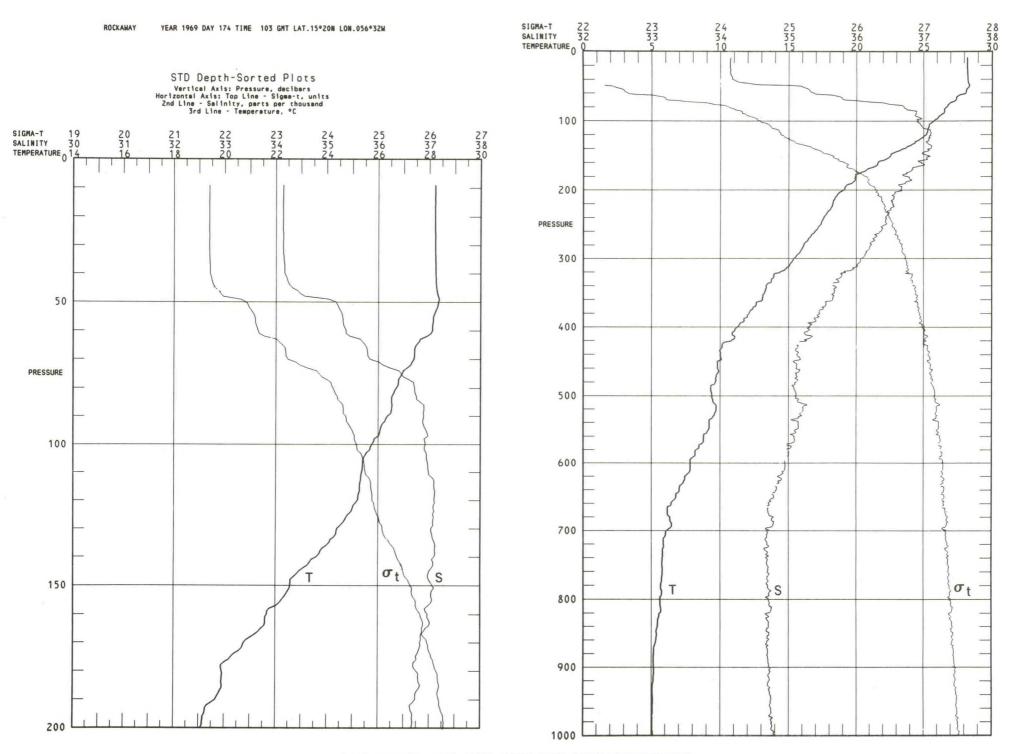
Rockaway, June 22, 1969, 1425 GMT, 15°21'N 056°33'W



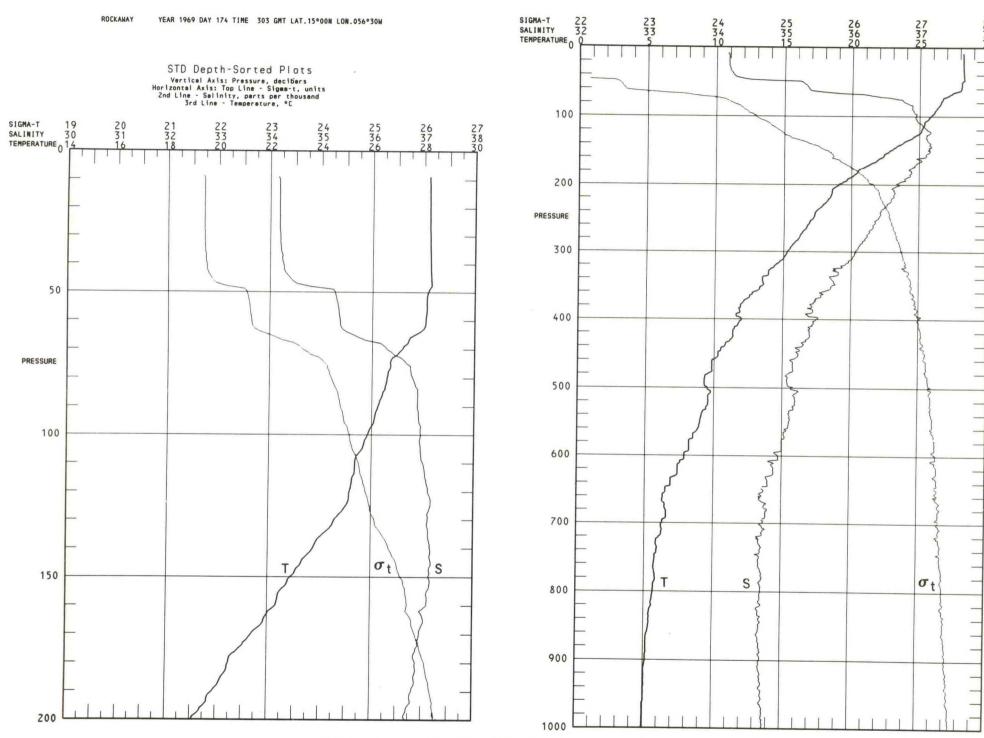
Rockaway, June 22, 1969, 1730 GMT, 15°21'N 056°33'W



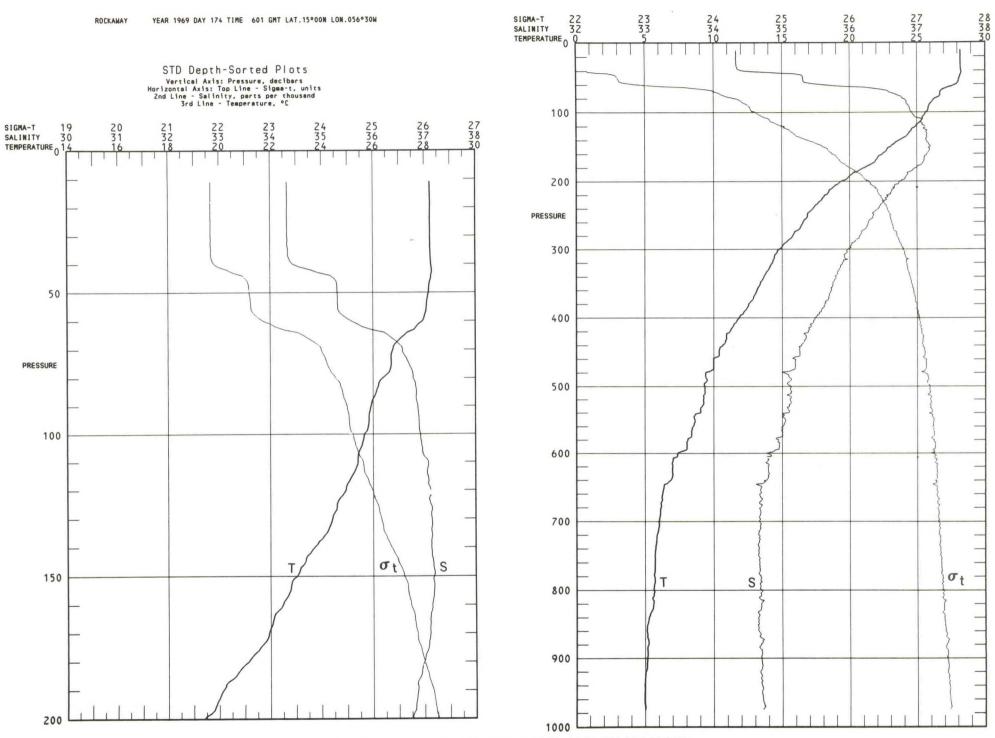
Rockaway, June 22, 1969, 2107 GMT, 15°21′N 056°33′W



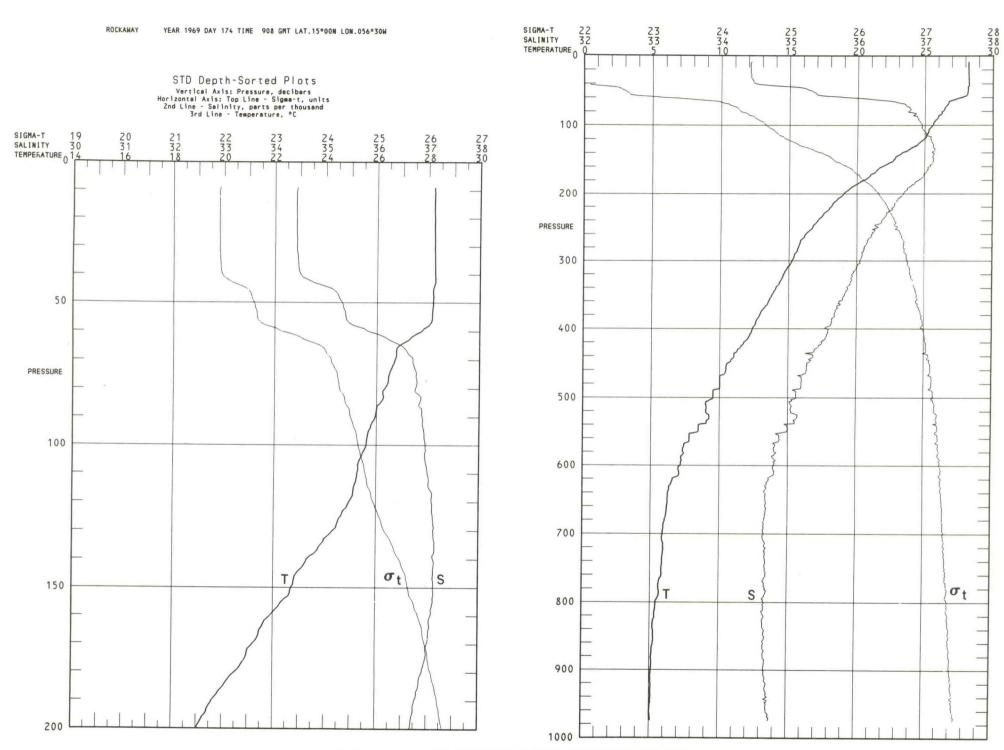
Rockaway, June 23, 1969, 0103 GMT, 15°20'N 056°32'W



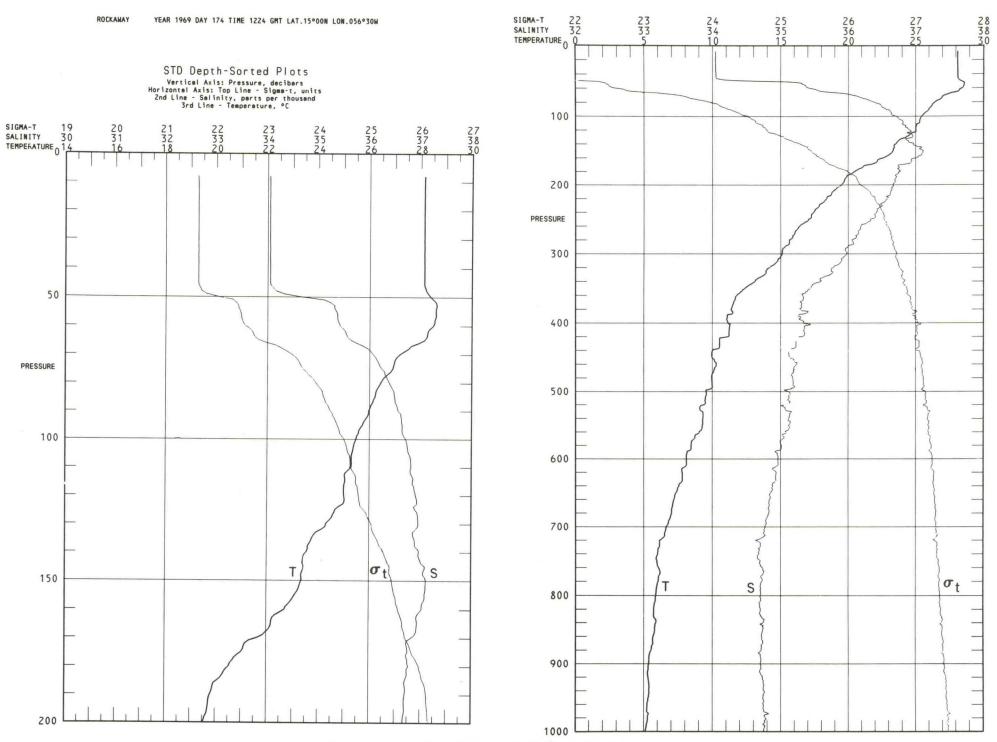
Rockaway, June 23, 1969, 0303 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



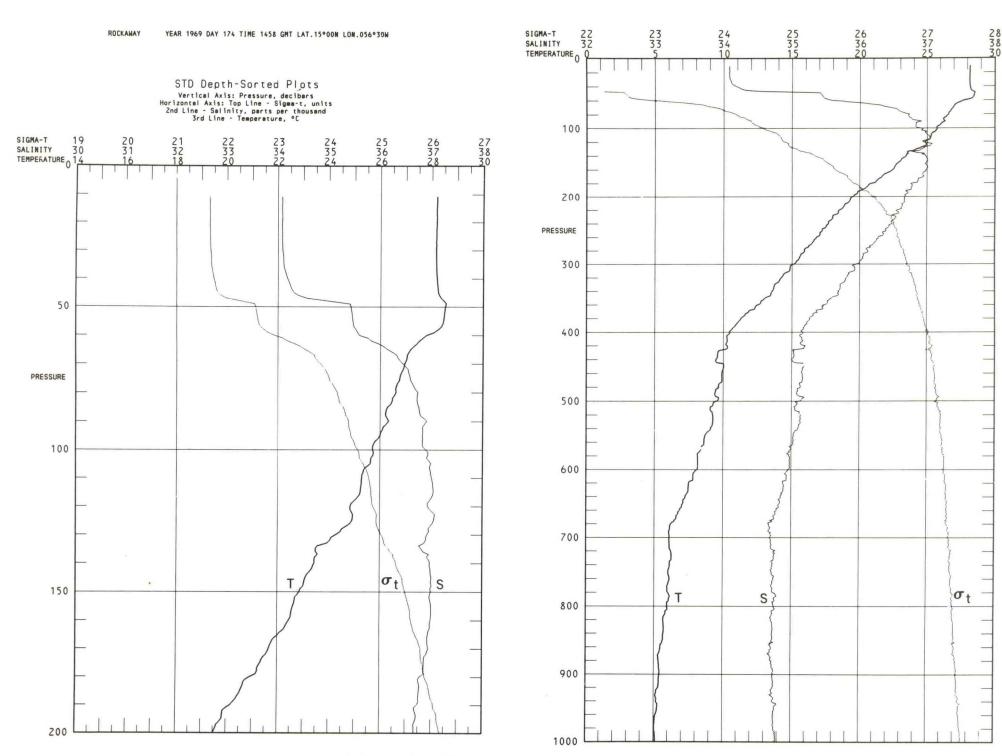
Rockaway, June 23, 1969, 0601 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



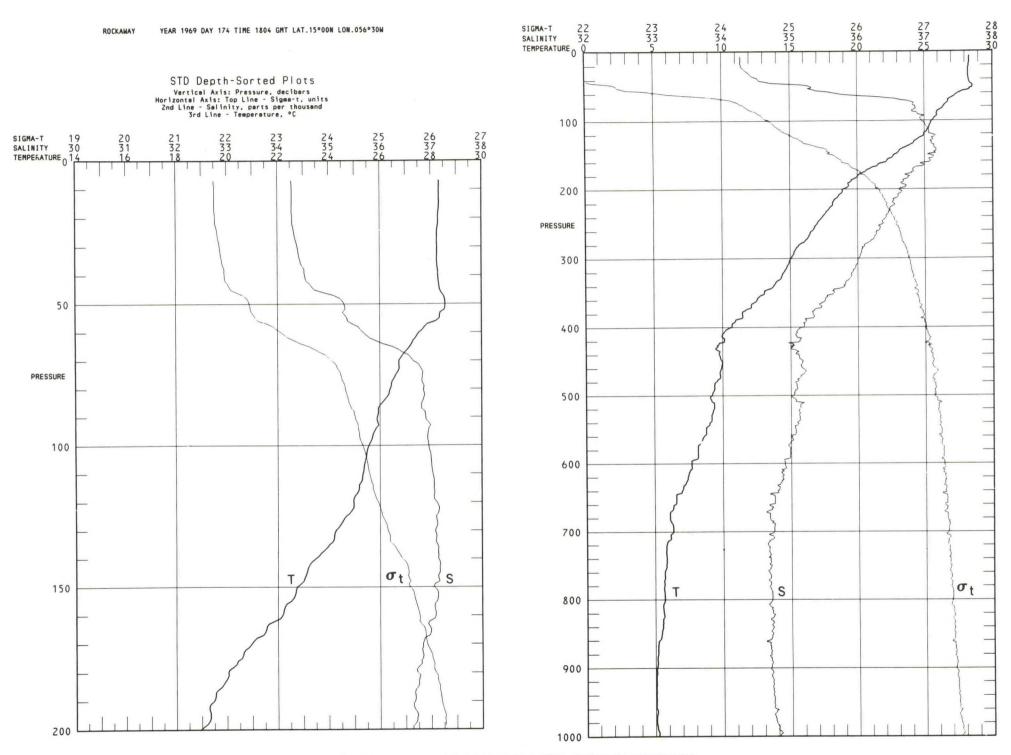
Rockaway, June 23, 1969, 0908 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



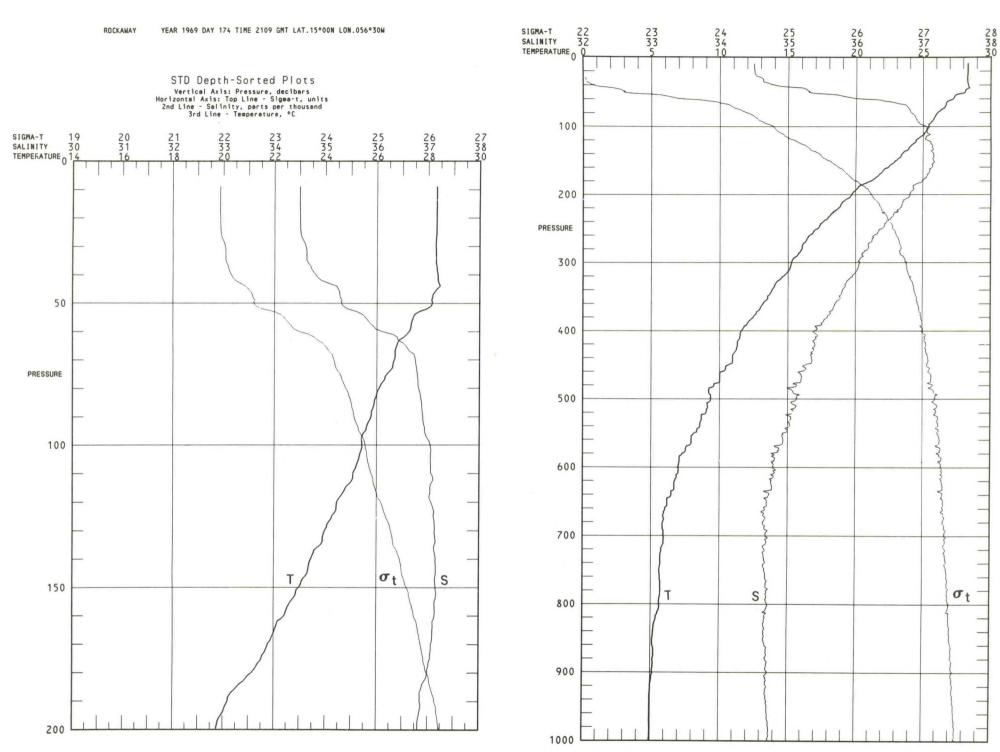
Rockaway, June 23, 1969, 1224 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



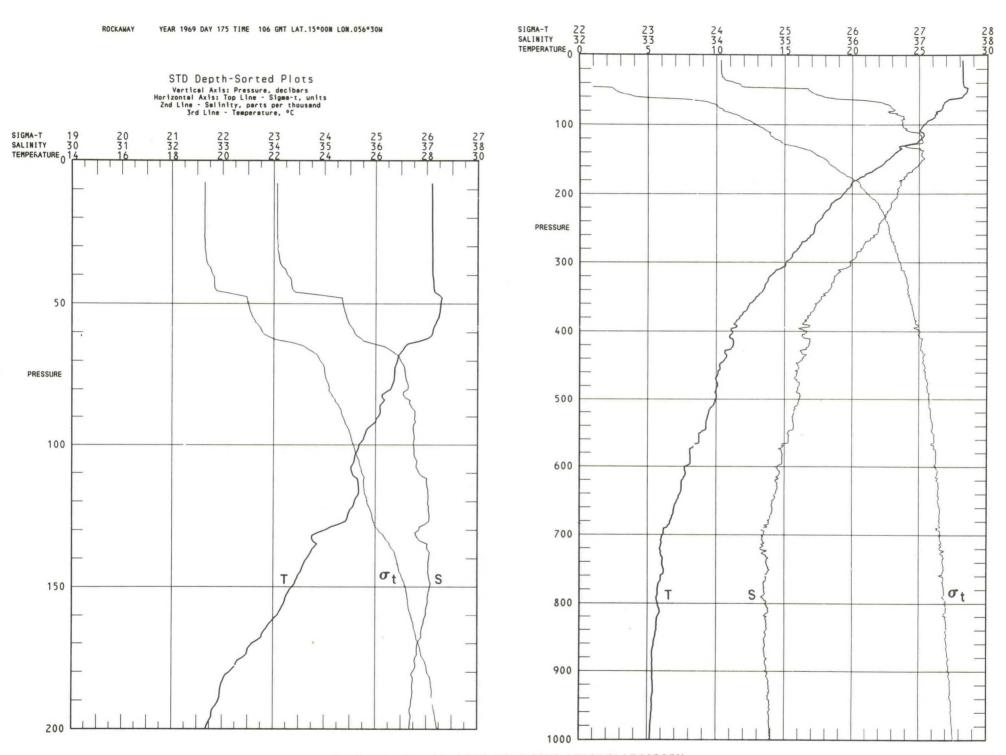
Rockaway, June 23, 1969, 1458 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



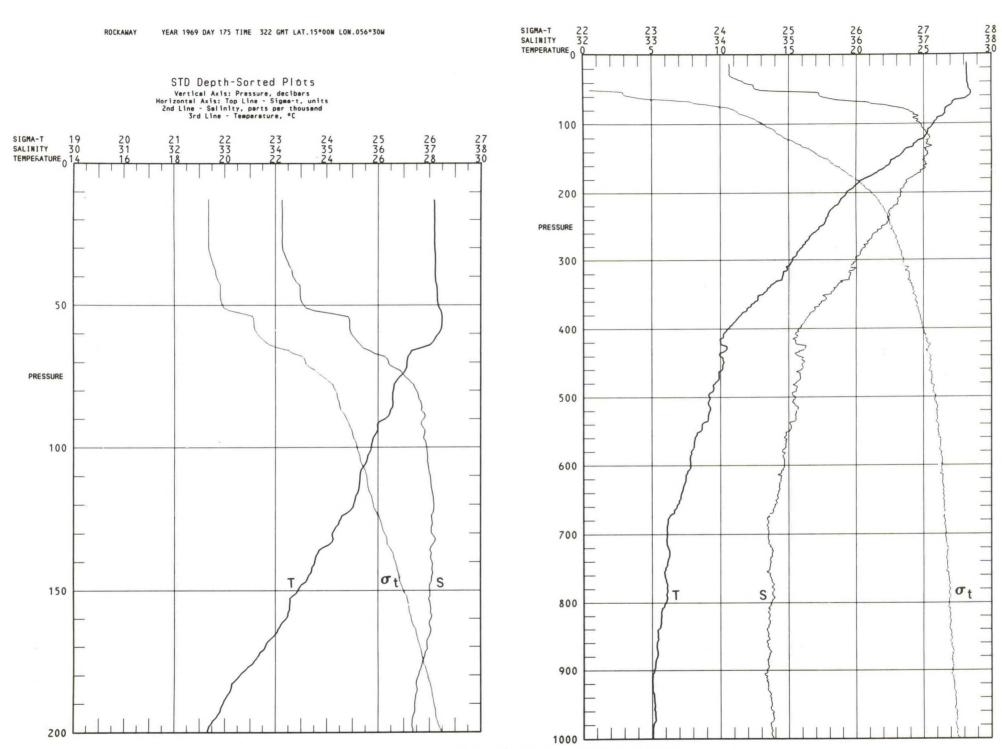
Rockaway, June 23, 1969, 1804 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



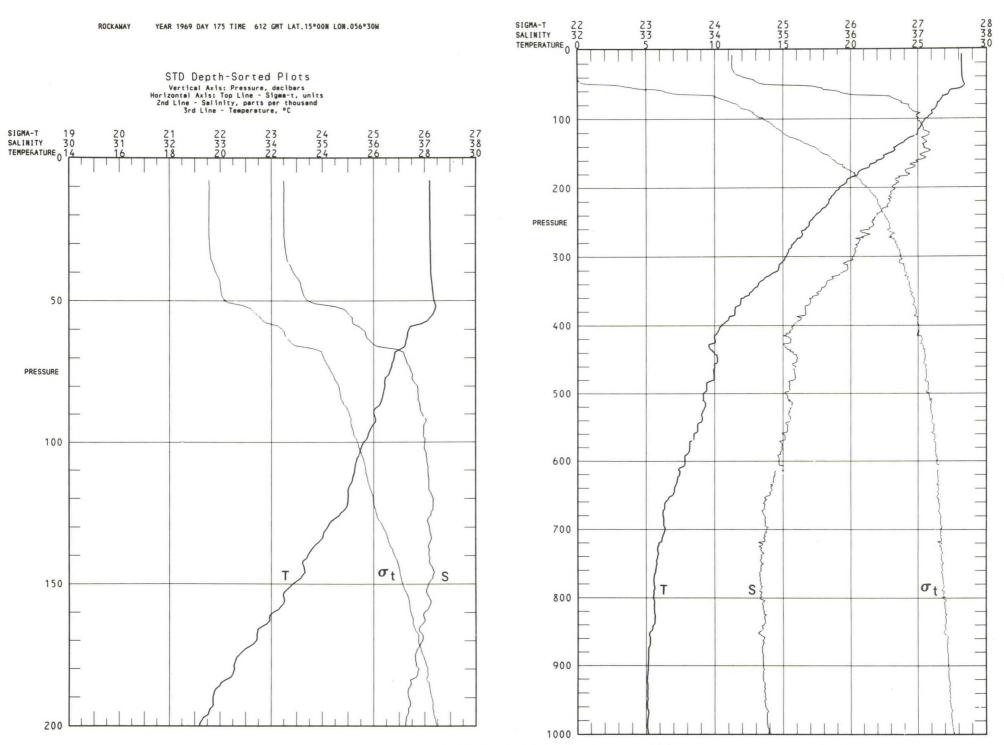
Rockaway, June 23, 1969, 2109 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



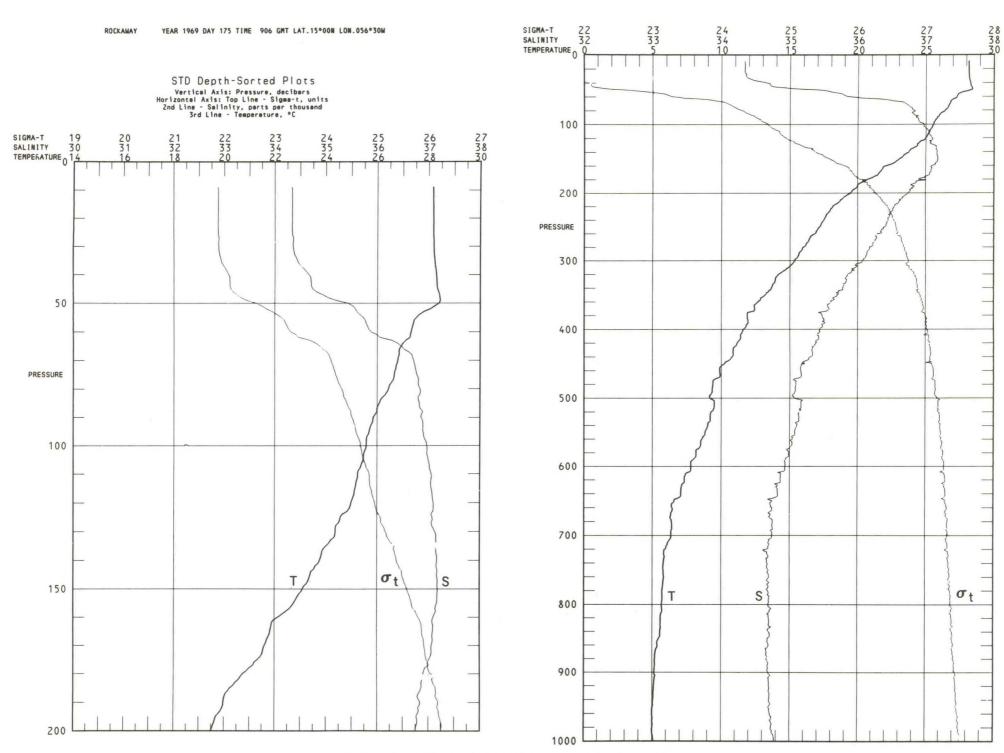
Rockaway, June 24, 1969, 0106 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



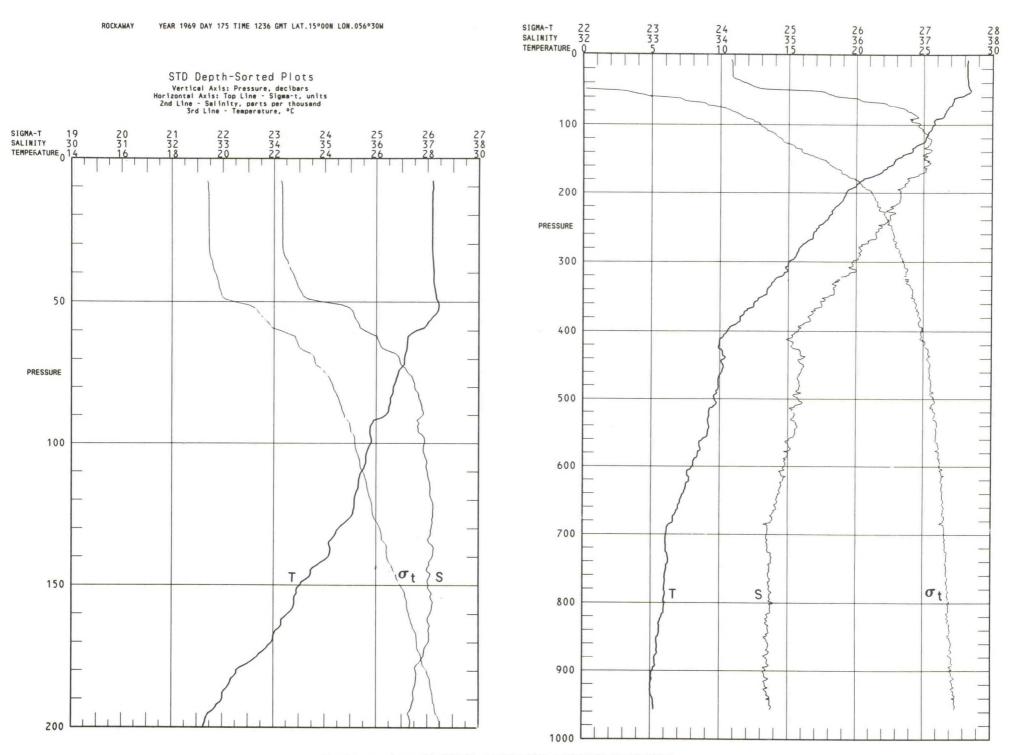
Rockaway, June 24, 1969, 0322 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



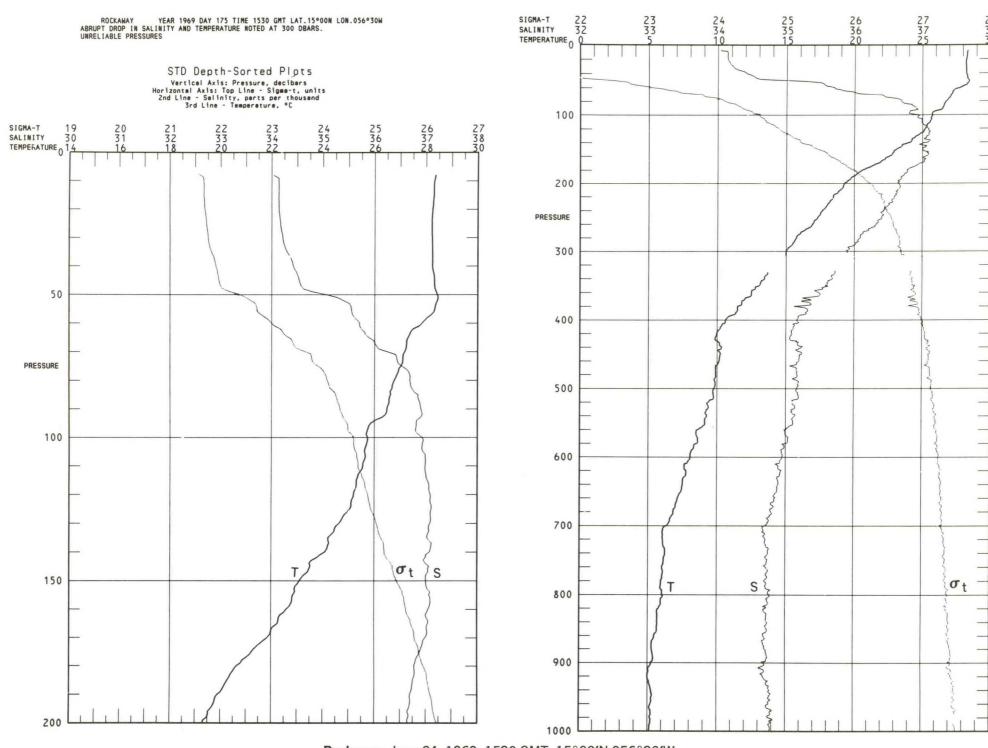
Rockaway, June 24, 1969, 0612 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



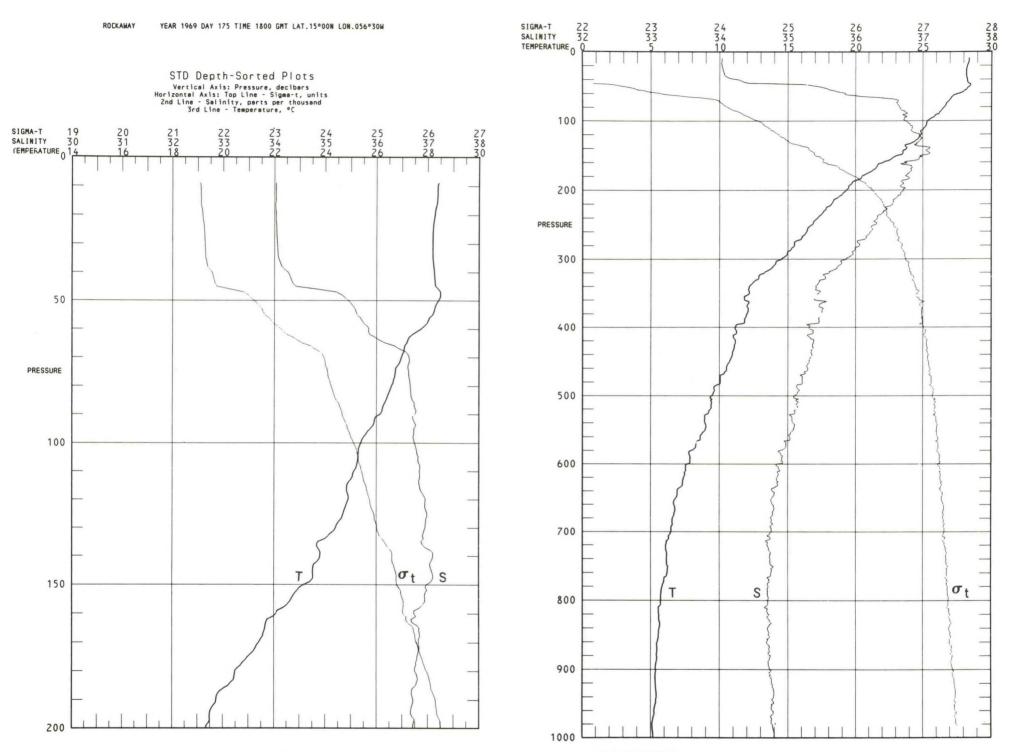
Rockaway, June 24, 1969, 0906 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



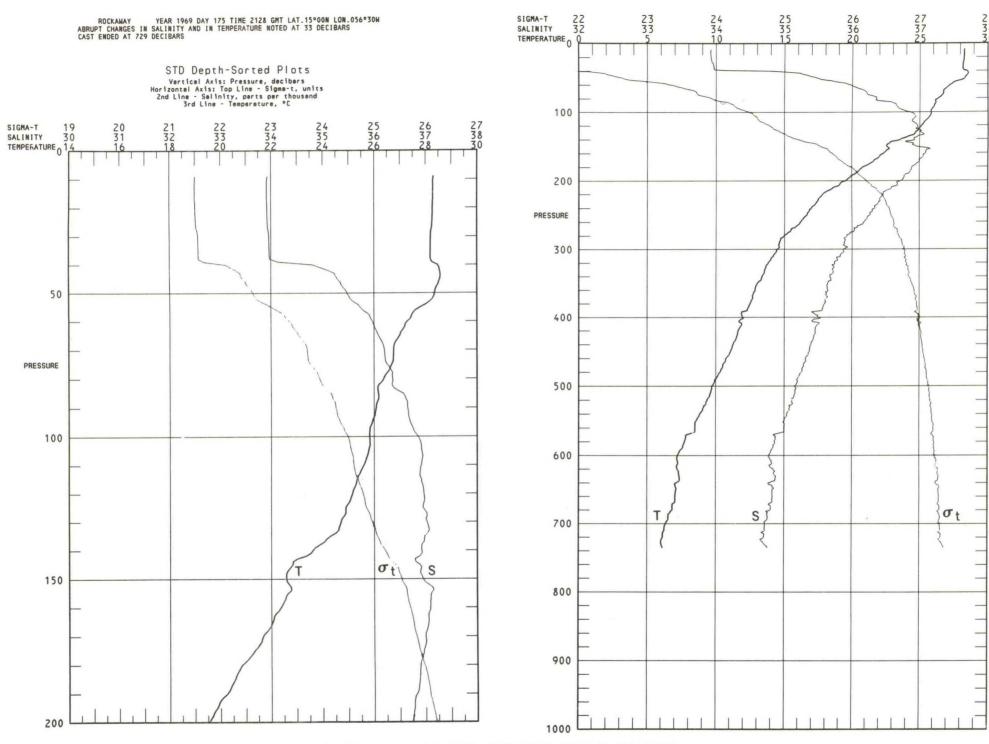
Rockaway, June 24, 1969, 1236 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



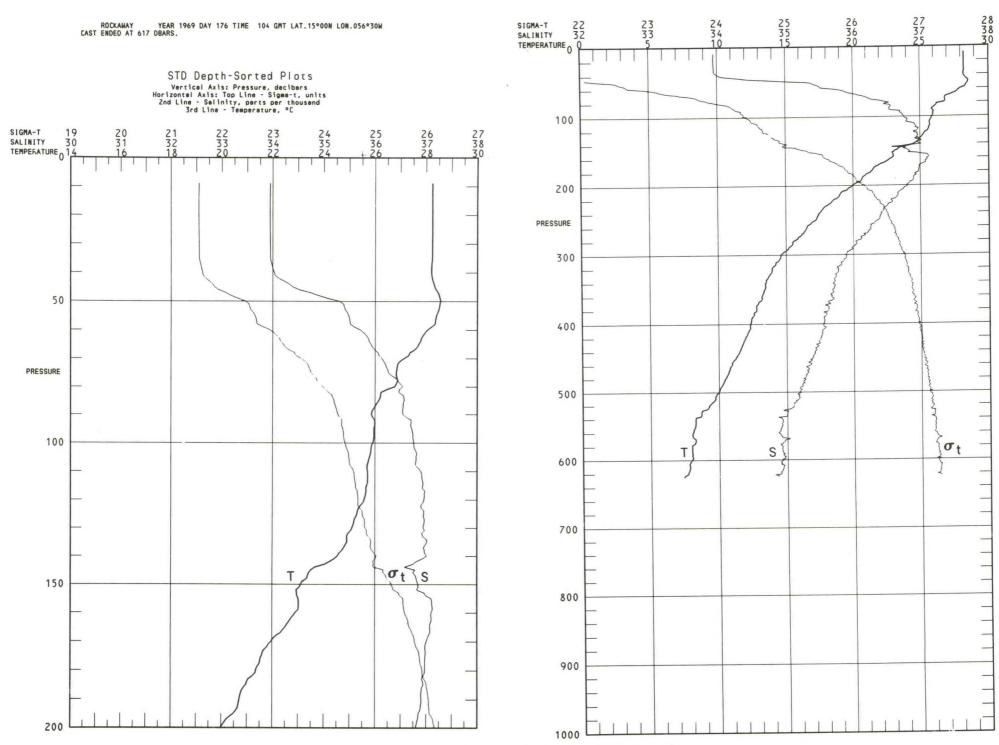
Rockaway, June 24, 1969, 1530 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



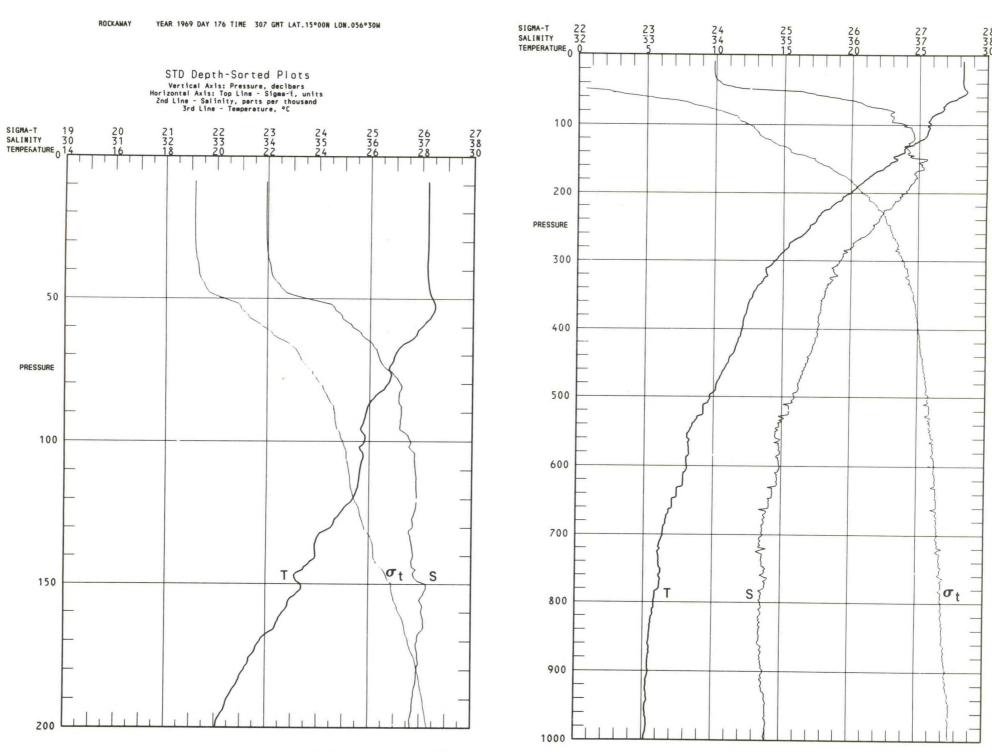
Rockaway, June 24, 1969, 1800 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



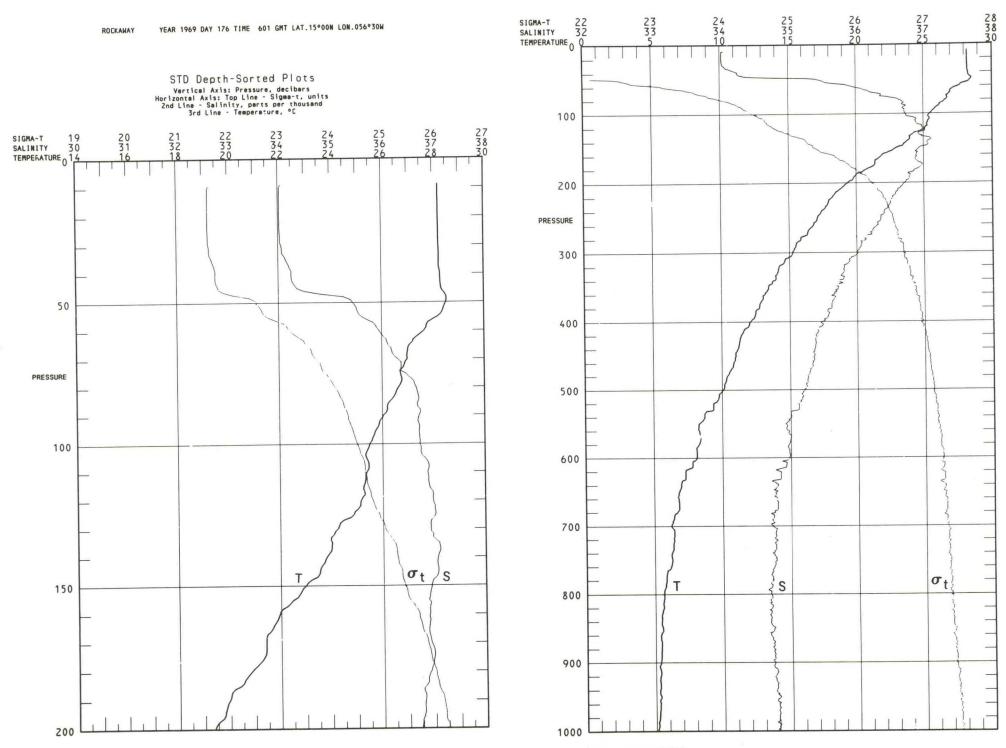
Rockaway, June 24, 1969, 2128 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



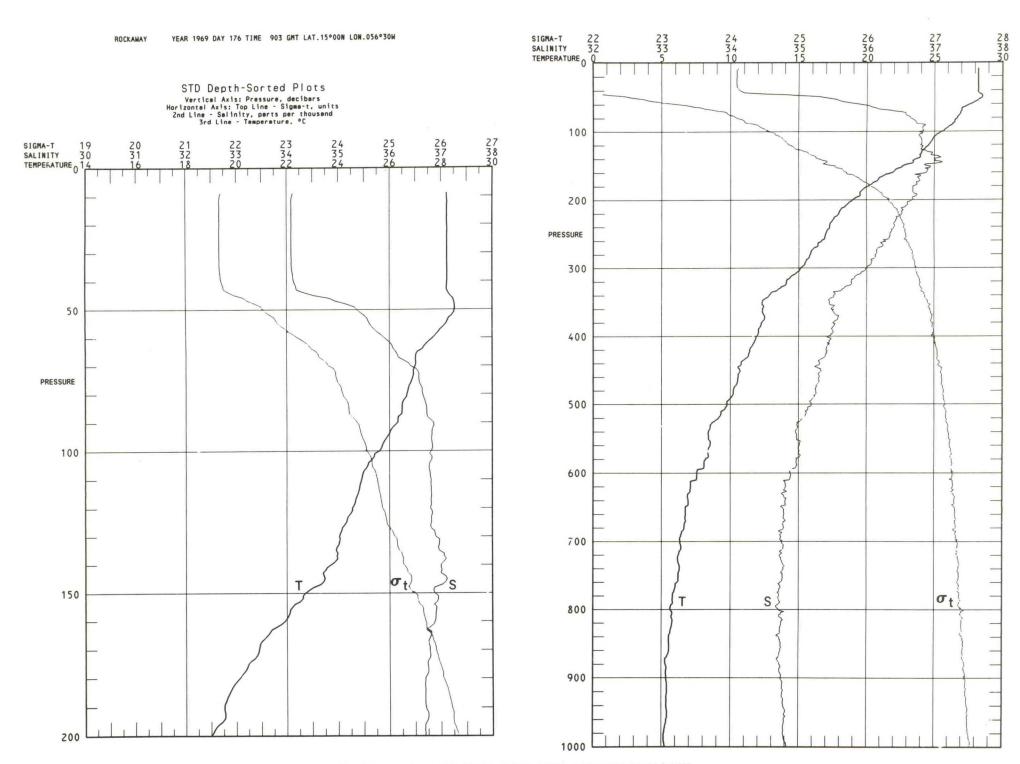
Rockaway, June 25, 1969, 0104 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



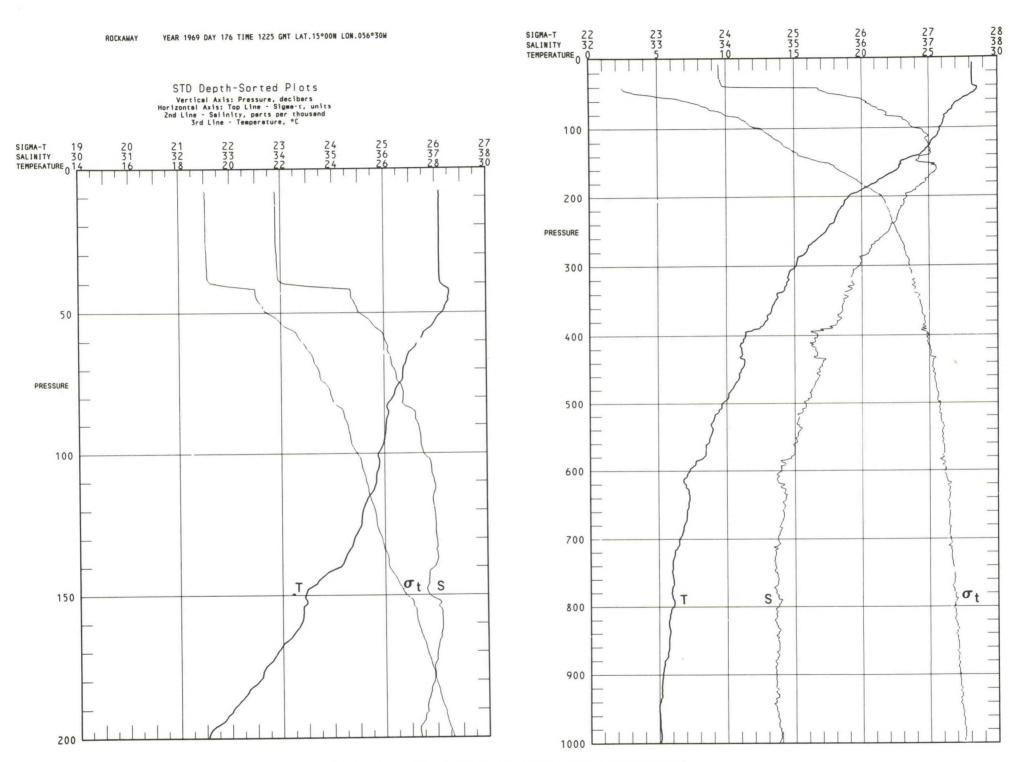
Rockaway, June 25, 1969, 0307 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



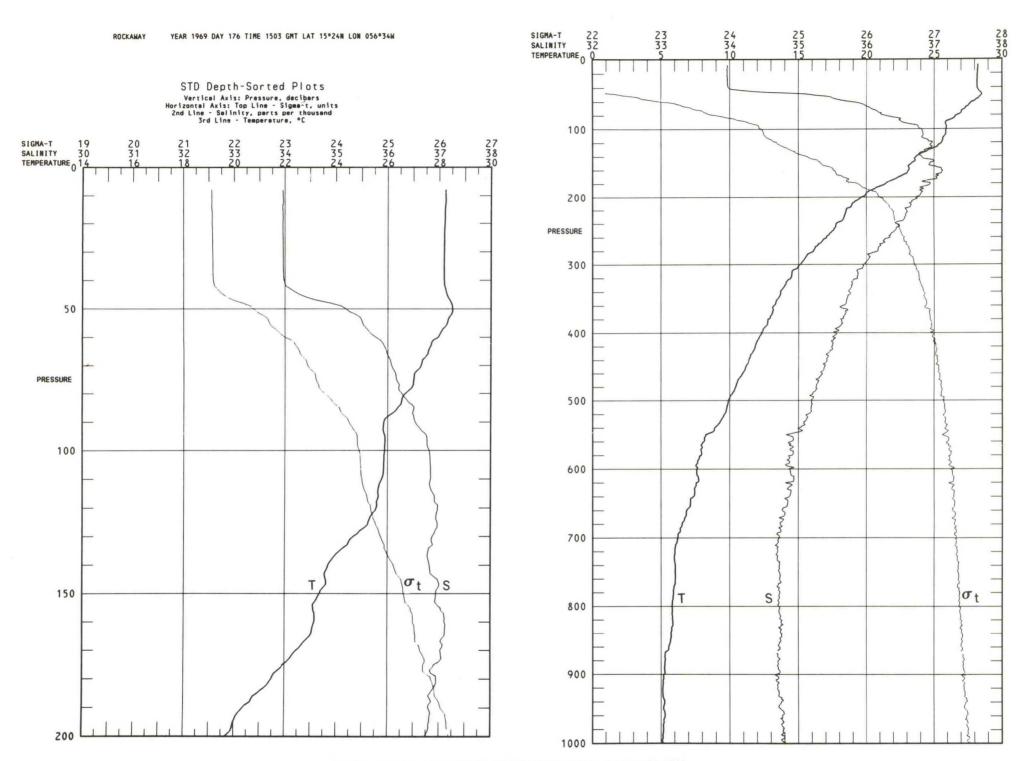
Rockaway, June 25, 1969, 0601 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



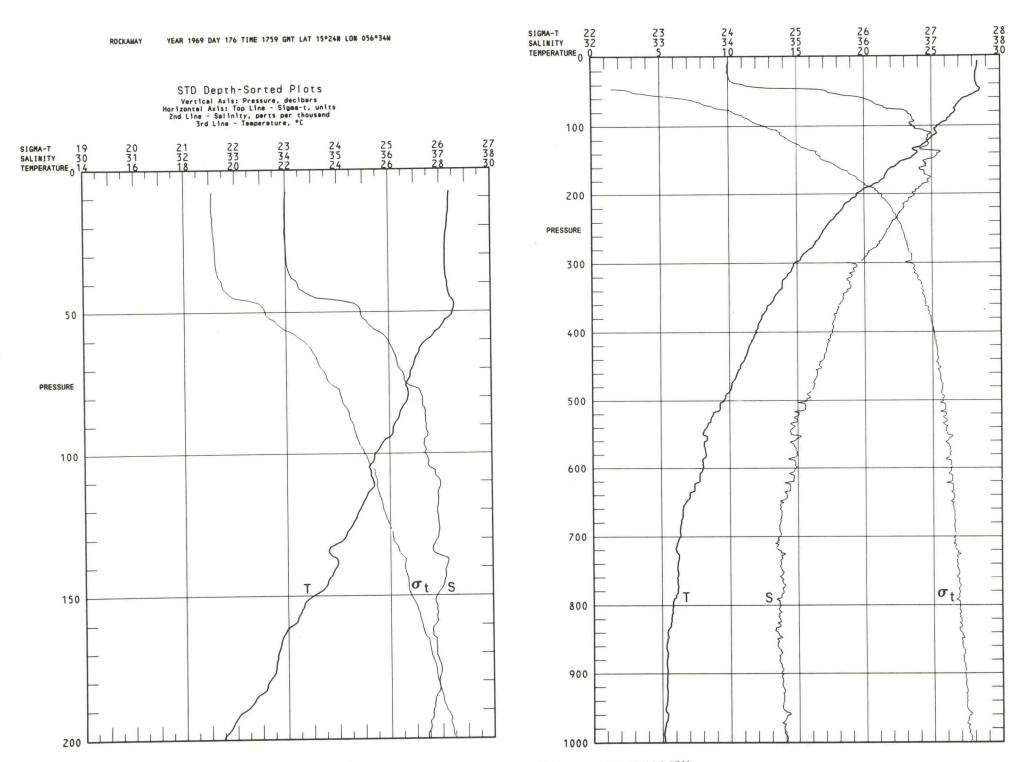
Rockaway, June 25, 1969, 0903 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



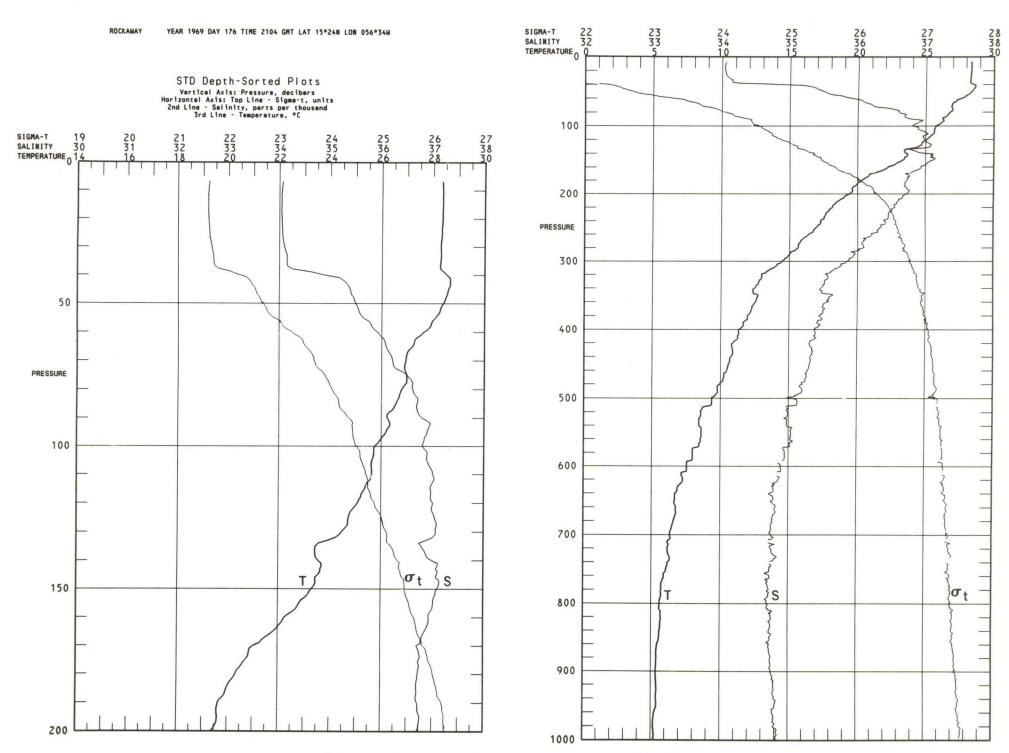
Rockaway, June 25, 1969, 1225 GMT, 15°00'N 056°30'W



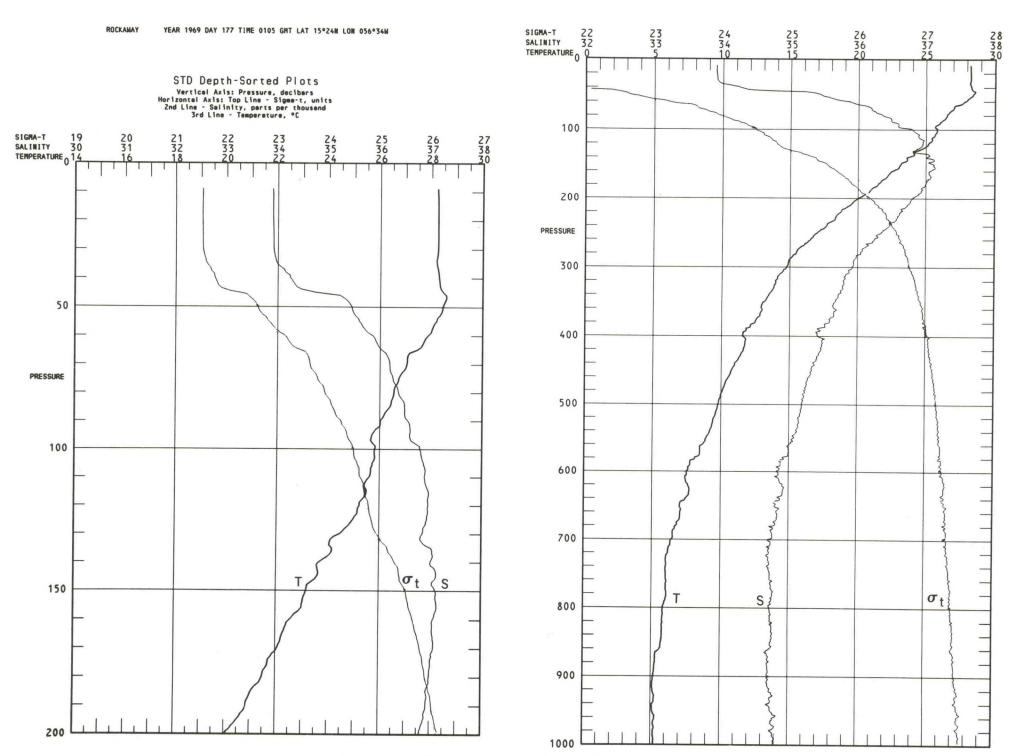
Rockaway, June 25, 1969, 1503 GMT, 15°24′N 056°34′W



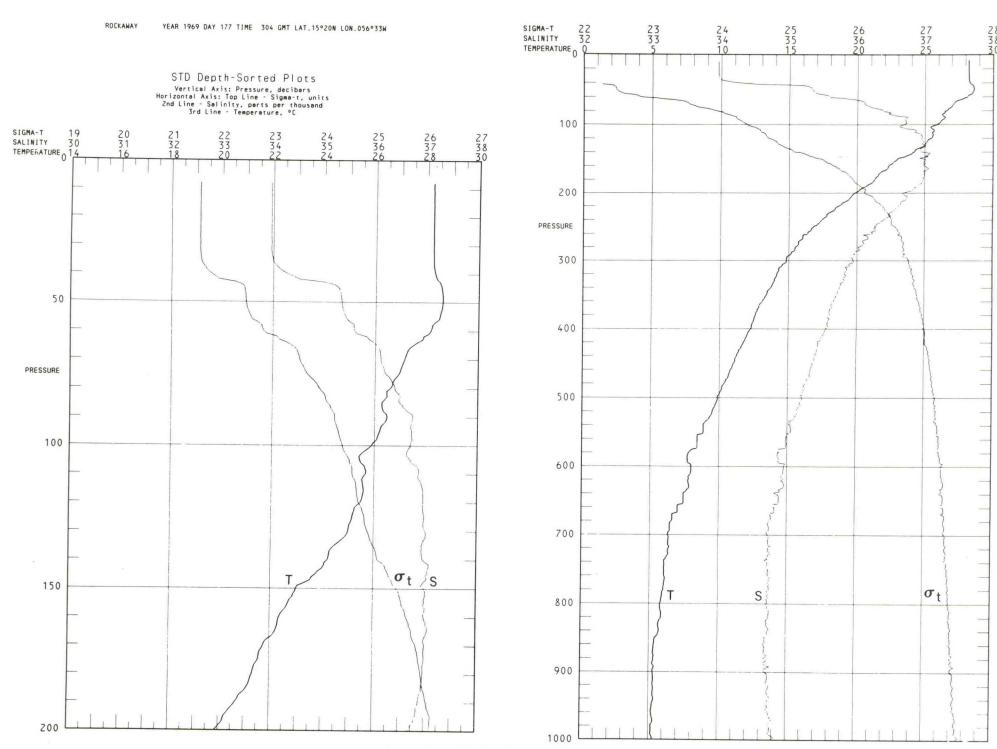
Rockaway, June 25, 1969, 1759 GMT, 15°24'N 056°34'W



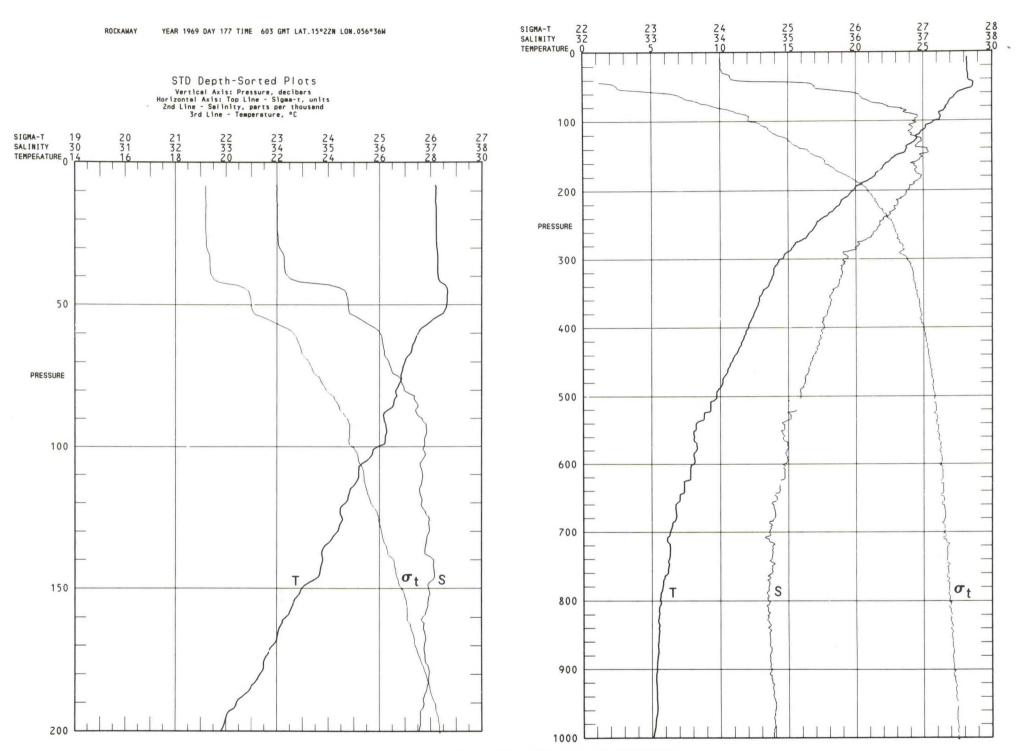
Rockaway, June 25, 1969, 2104 GMT, 15°24'N 056°34'W



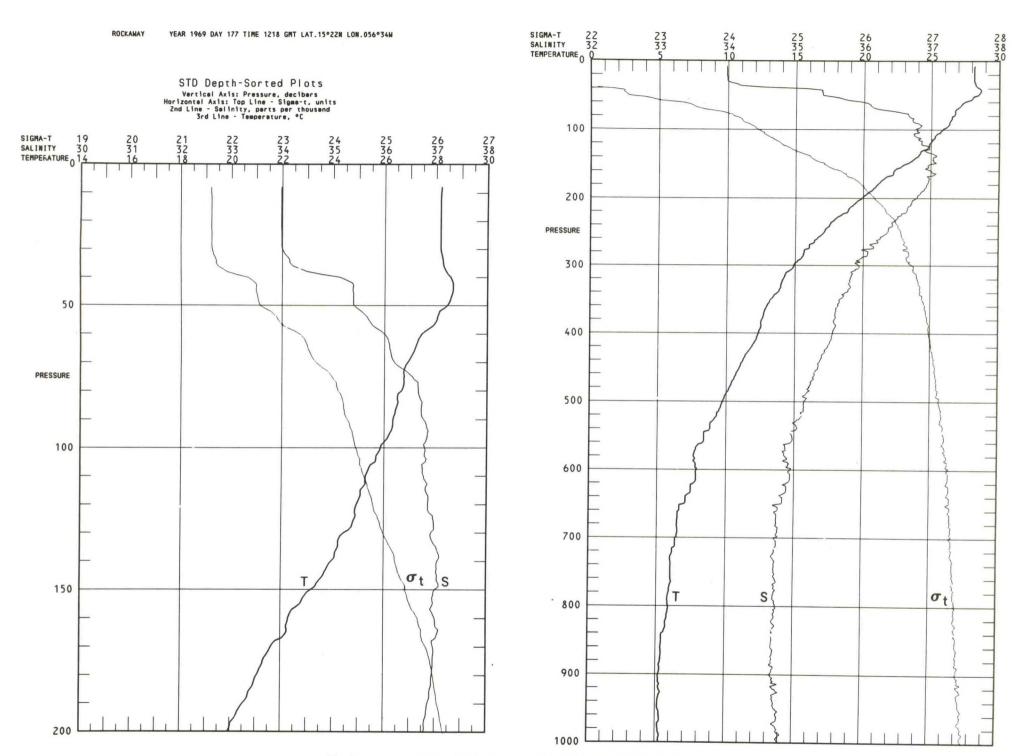
Rockaway, June 26, 1969, 0105 GMT, 15°24′N 056°34′W



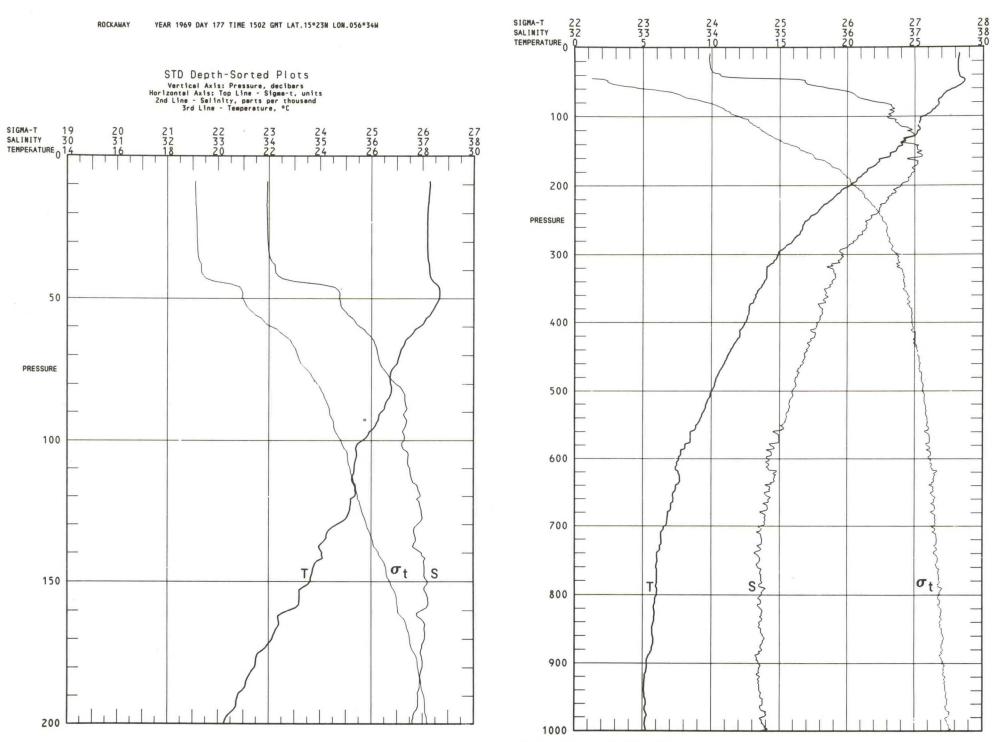
Rockaway, June 26, 1969, 0304 GMT, 15°20'N 056°33'W



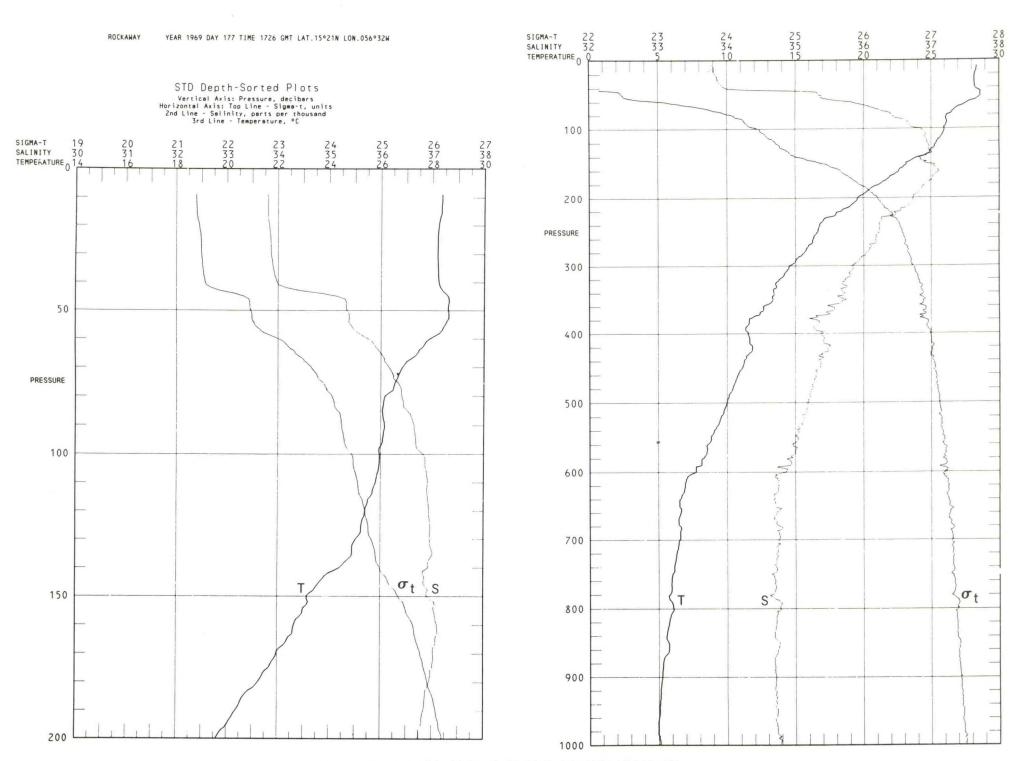
Rockaway, June 26, 1969, 0603 GMT, 15°22'N 056°36'W



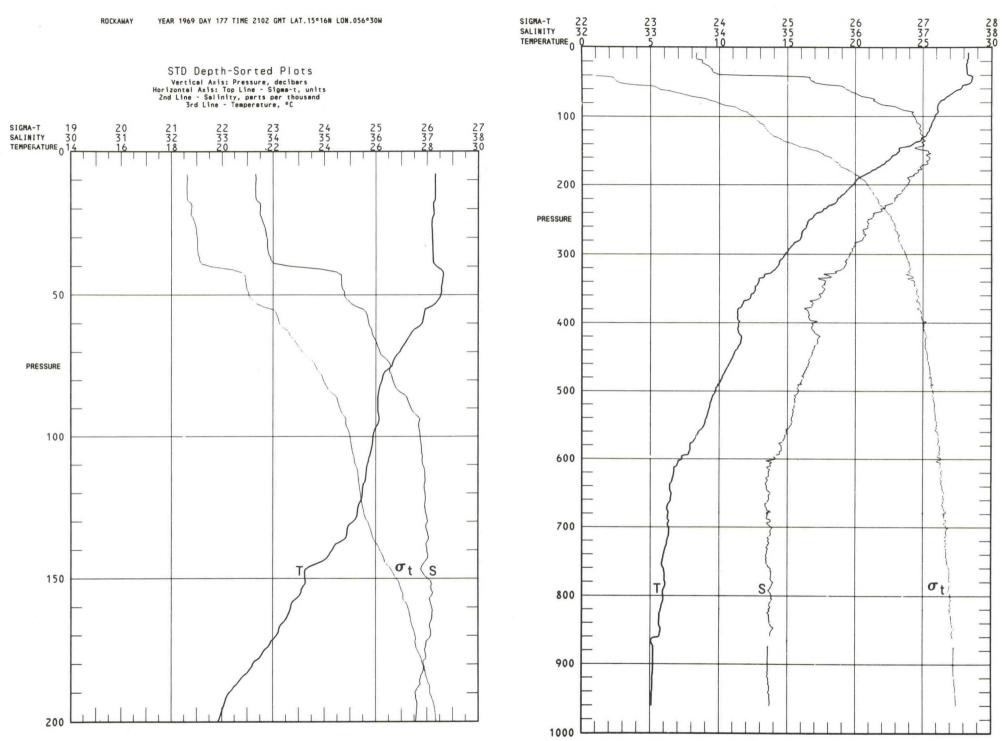
Rockaway, June 26, 1969, 1218 GMT, 15°22'N 056°34'W



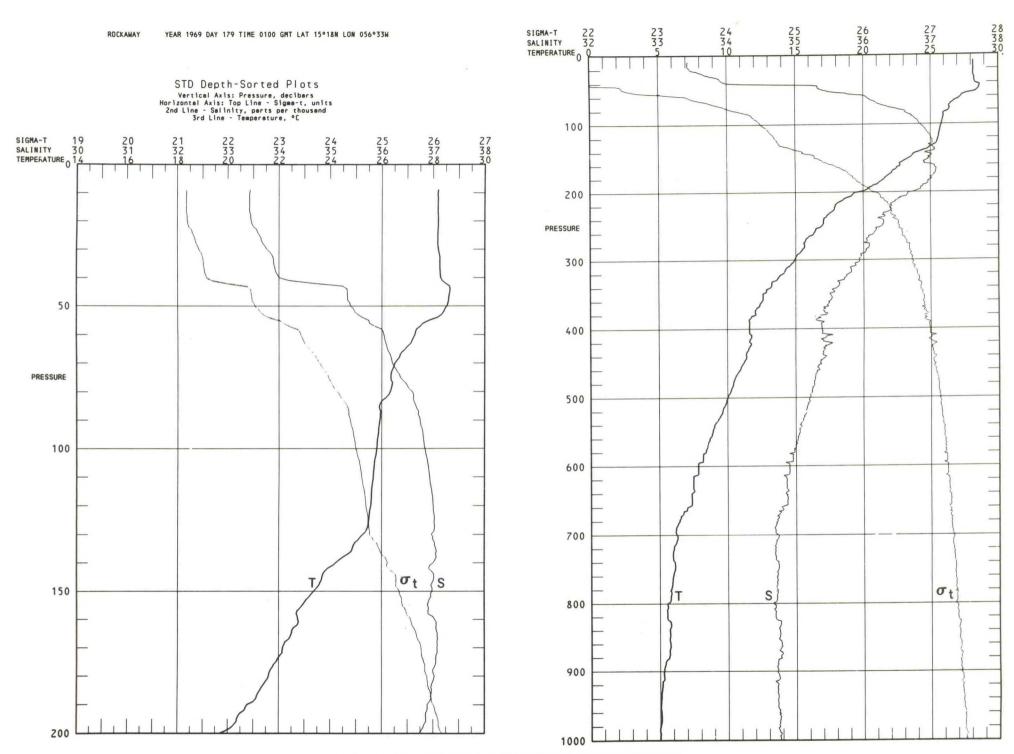
Rockaway, June 26, 1969, 1502 GMT, 15°23'N 056°34'W



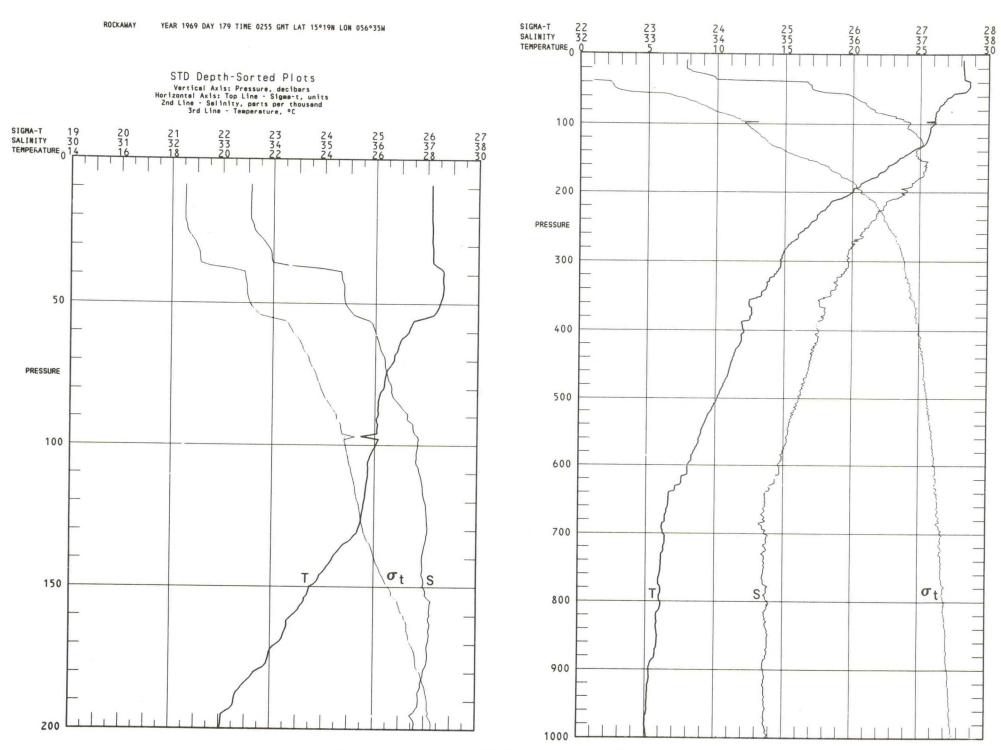
Rockaway, June 26, 1969, 1726 GMT, 15°21'N 056°32'W



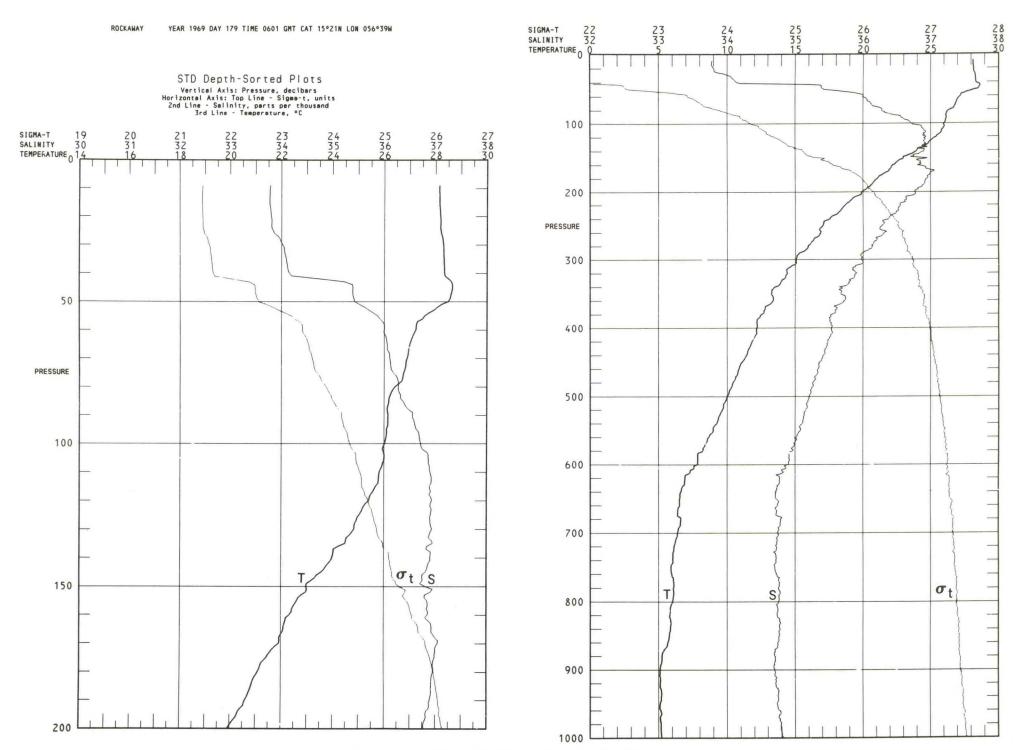
Rockaway, June 26, 1969, 2102 GMT, 15°16'N 056°30'W



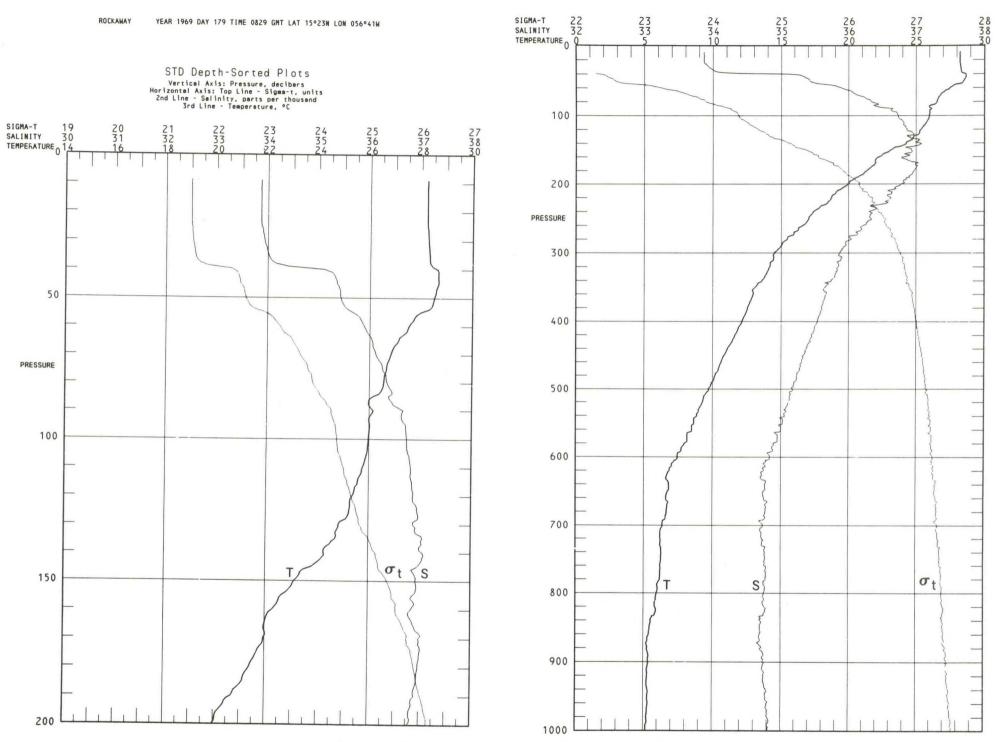
Rockaway, June 28, 1969, 0100 GMT, 15°18'N 056°33'W



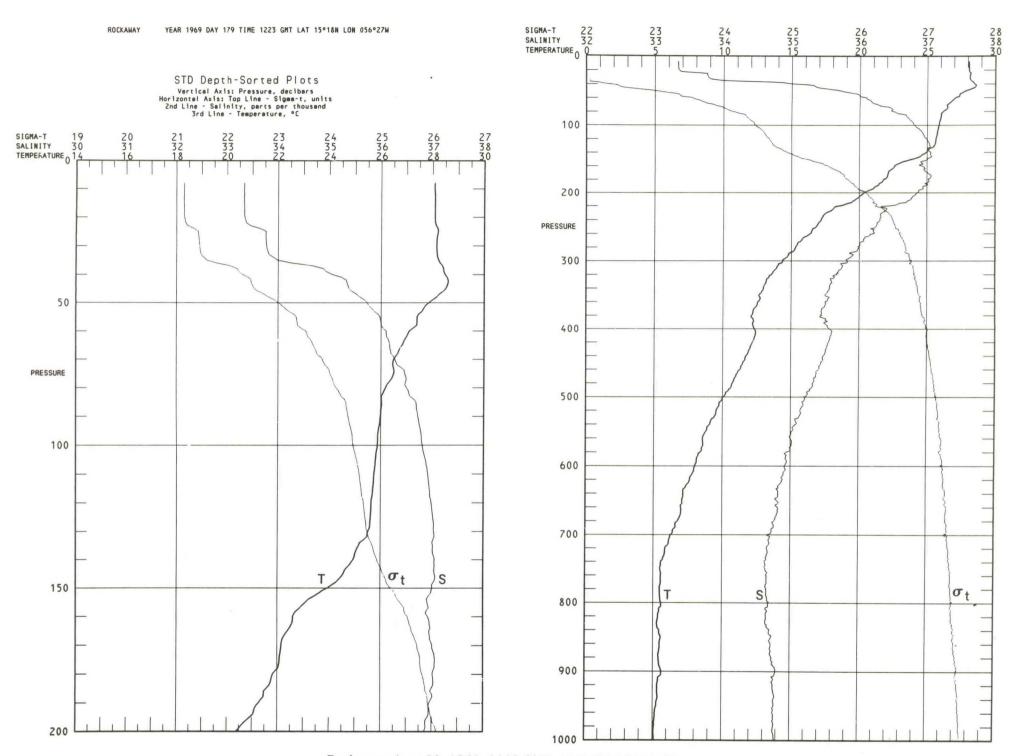
Rockaway, June 28, 1969, 0255 GMT, 15°19'N 056°35'W



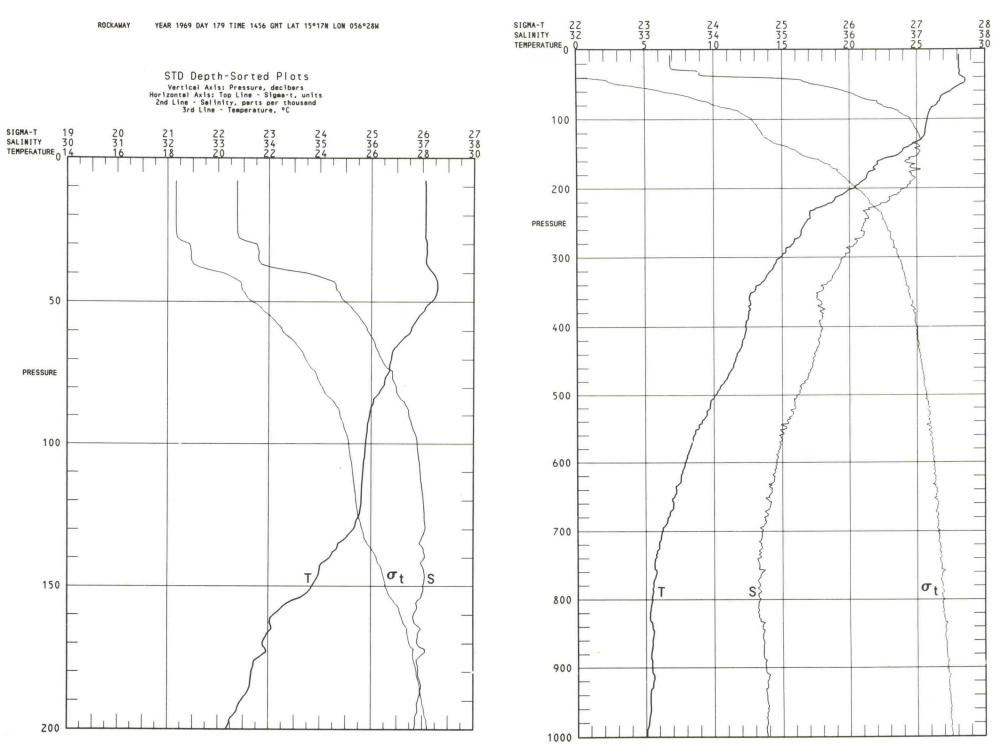
Rockaway, June 28, 1969, 0601 GMT, 15°21'N 056°39'W



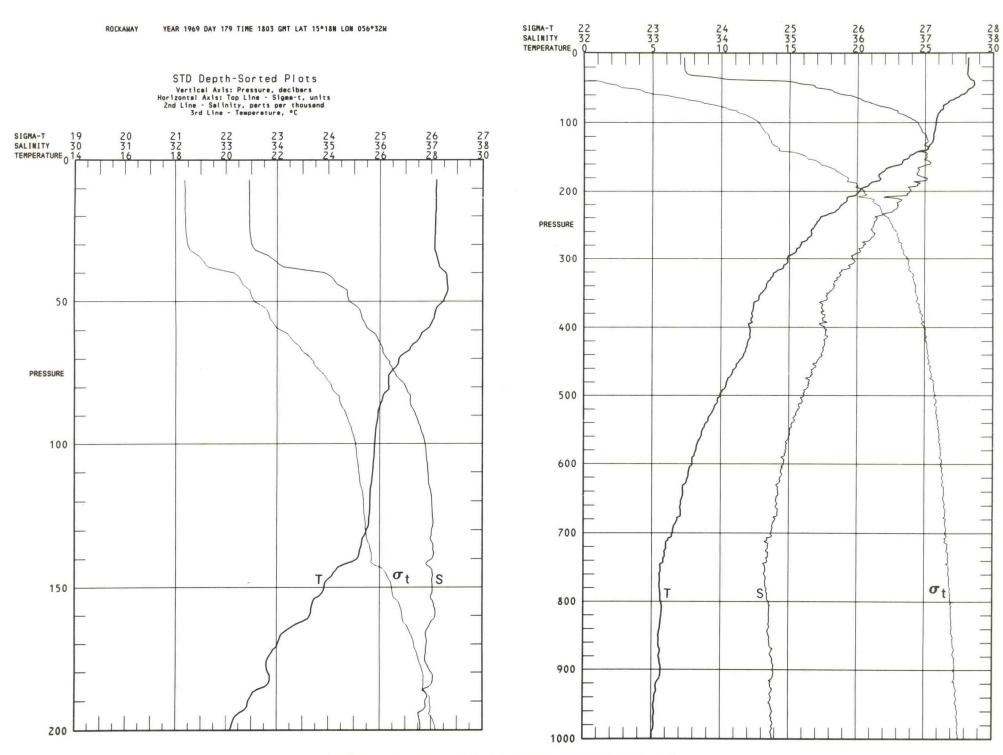
Rockaway, June 28, 1969, 0829 GMT, 15°23'N 056°41'W



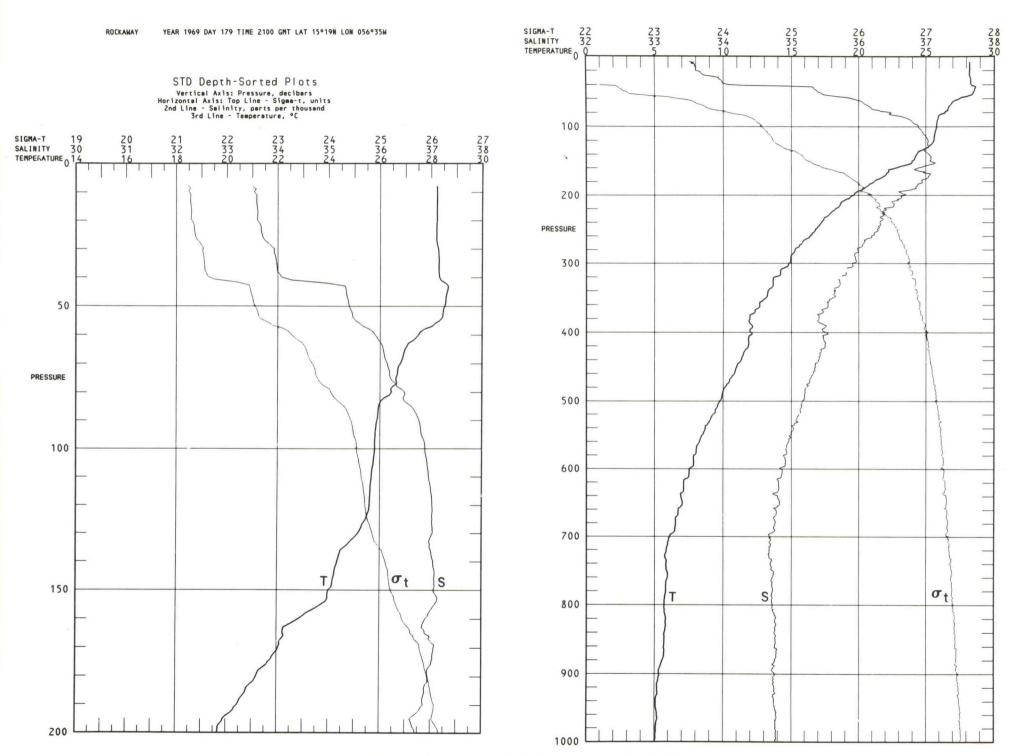
Rockaway, June 28, 1969, 1223 GMT, $15^{\circ}18'N \ 056^{\circ}27'W$



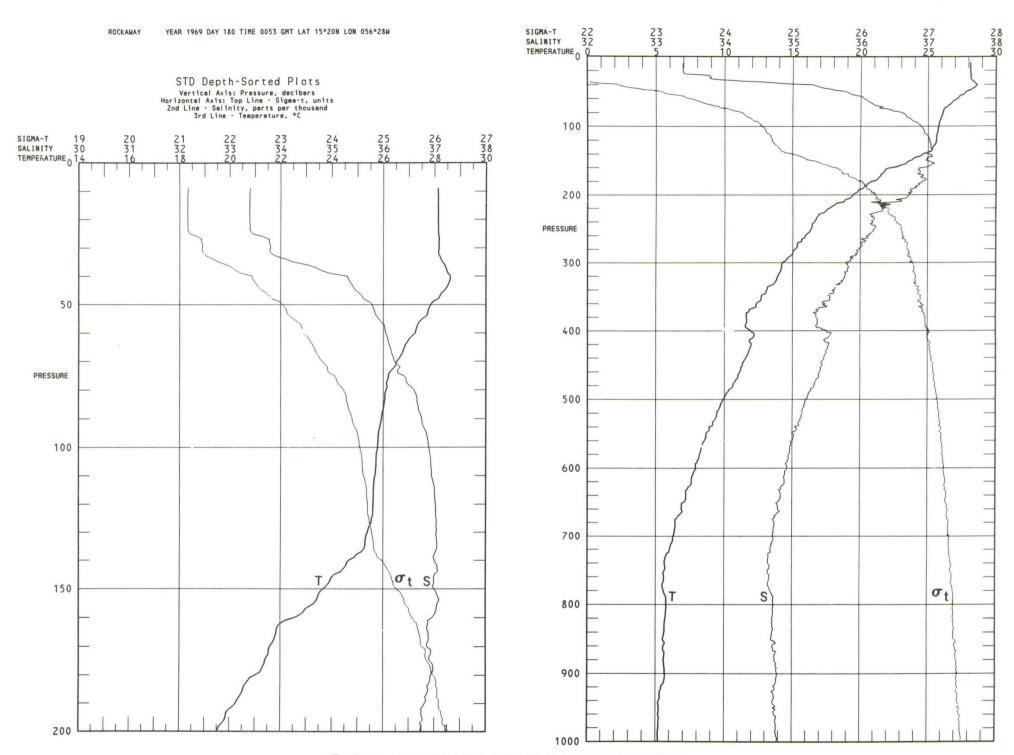
Rockaway, June 28, 1969, 1456 GMT, 15°17'N 056°28'W



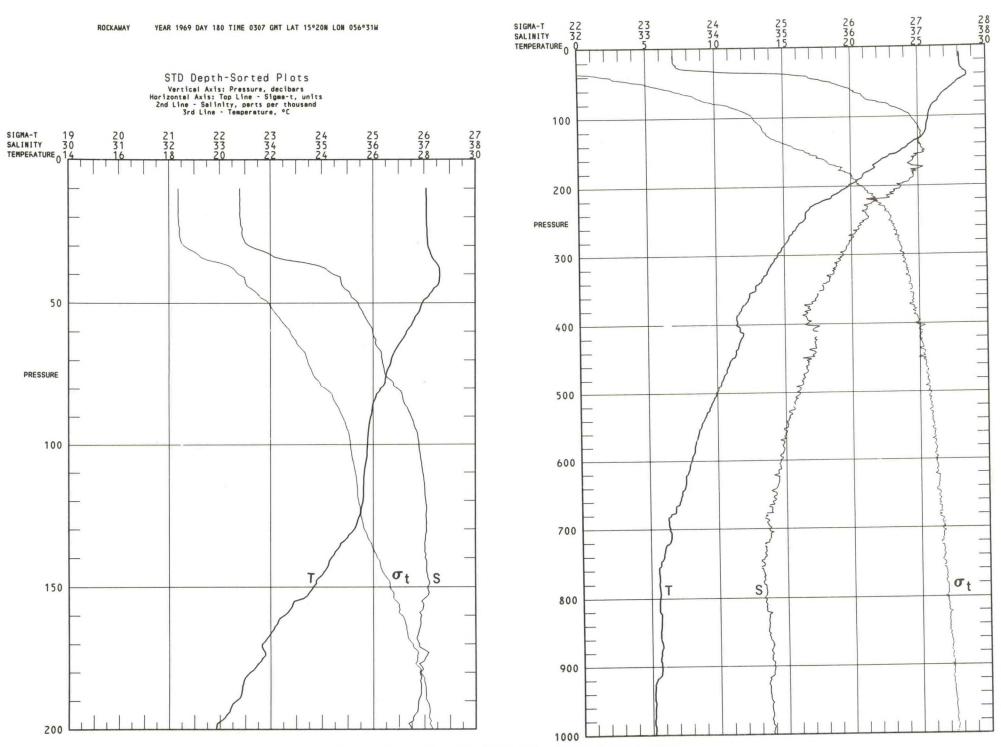
Rockaway, June 28, 1969, 1803 GMT, 15°18'N 056°28'W



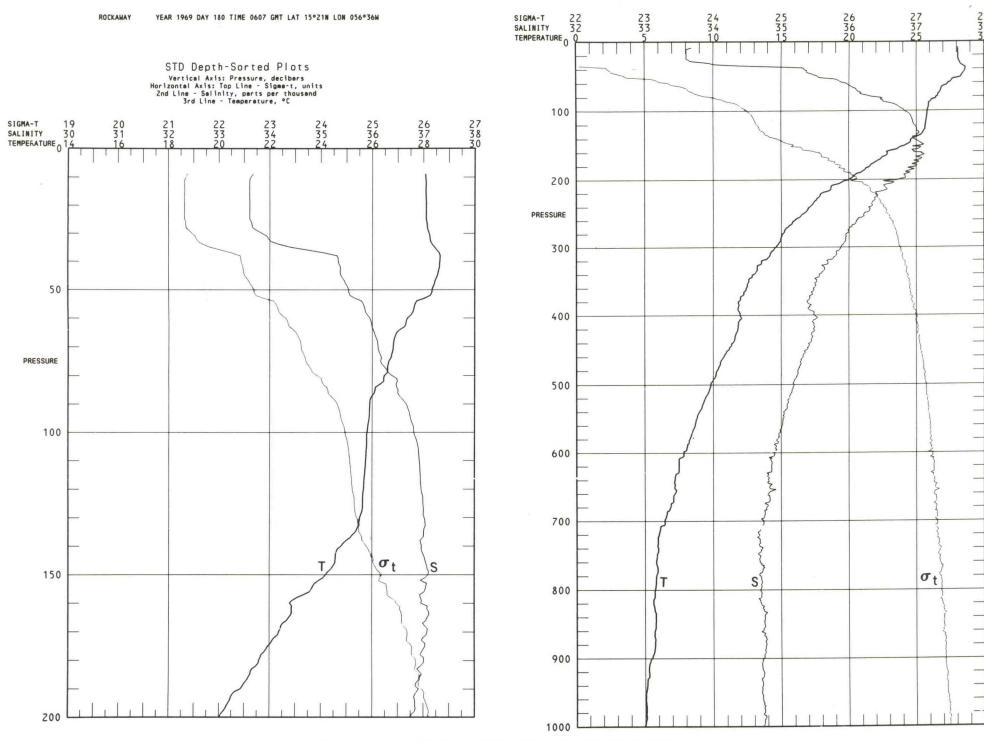
Rockaway, June 28, 1969, 2100 GMT, 15°19'N 056°35'W



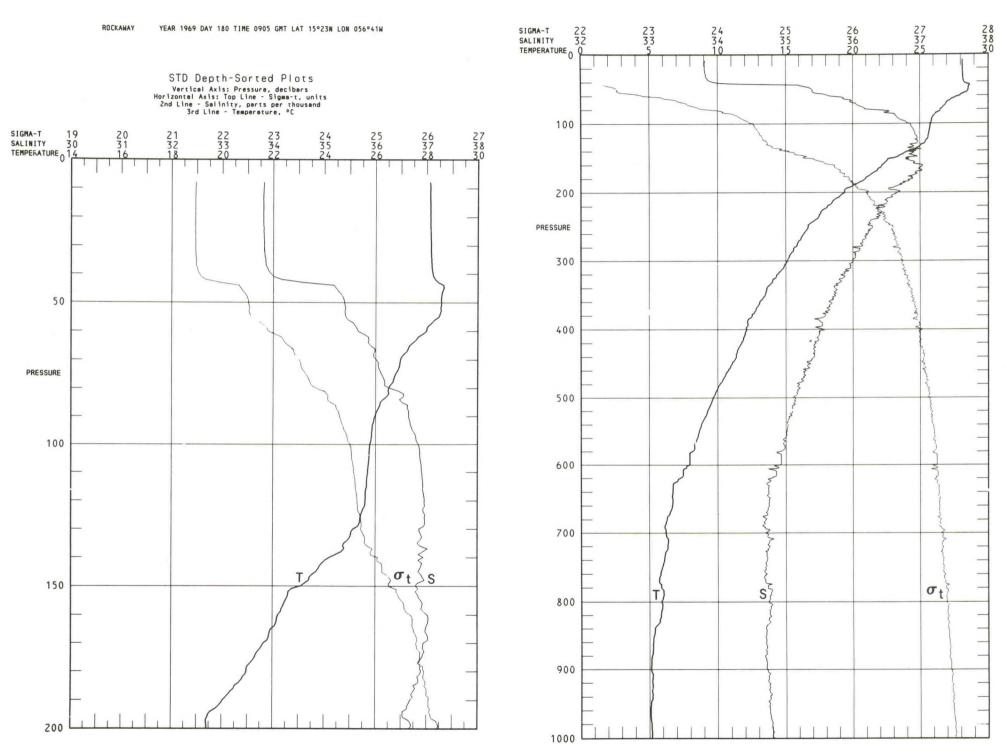
Rockaway, June 29, 1969, 0053 GMT, $15^{\circ}20'N\ 056^{\circ}28'W$



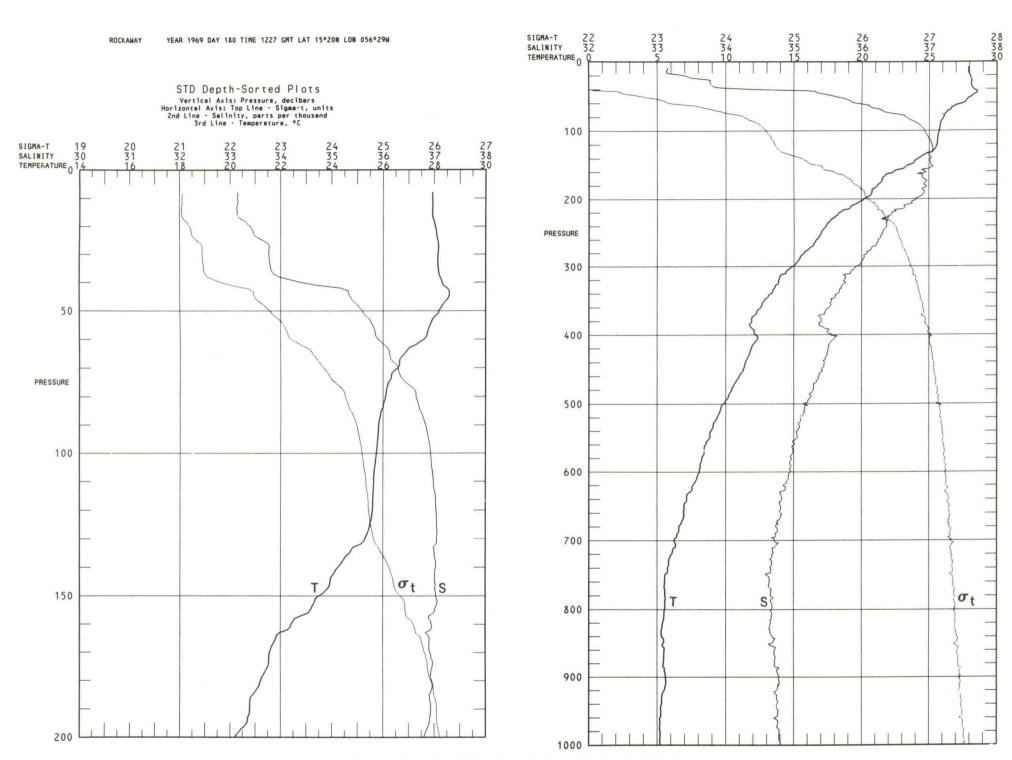
Rockaway, June 29, 1969, 0307 GMT, 15°20'N 056°31'W



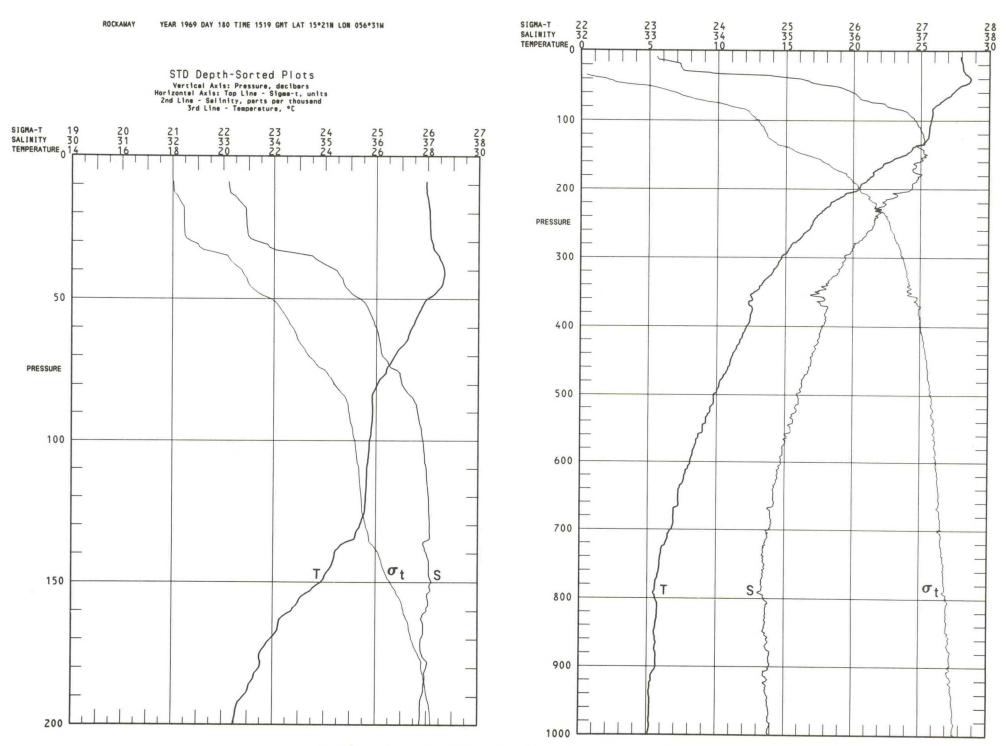
Rockaway, June 29, 1969, 0607 GMT, 15°21'N 056°36'W



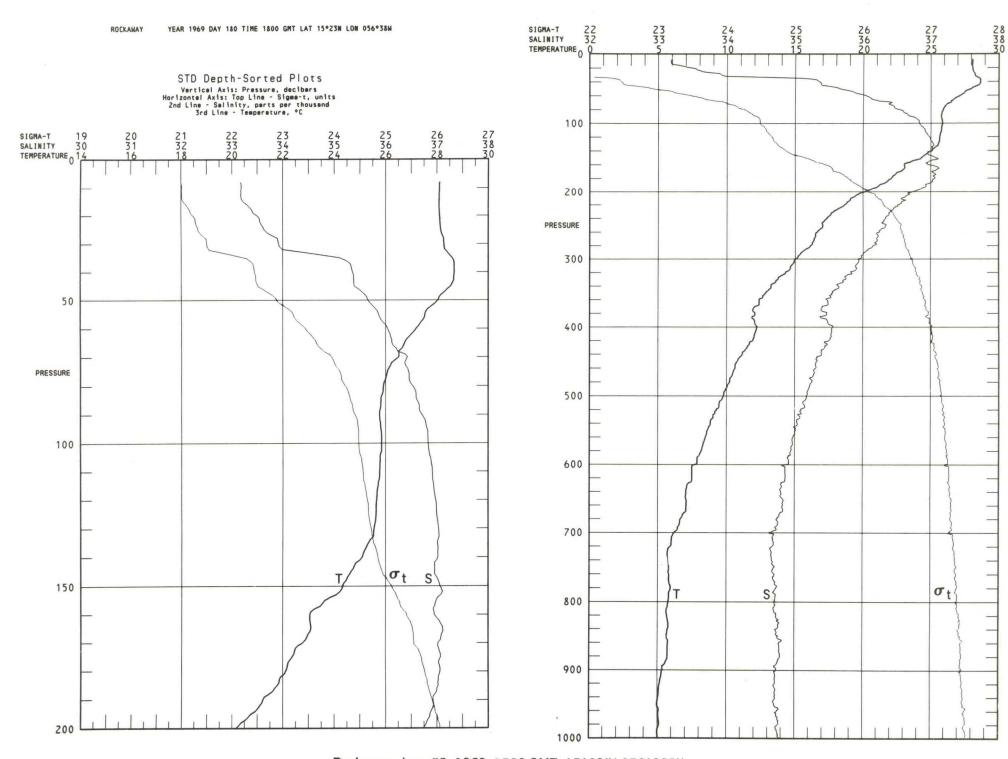
Rockaway, June 29, 1969, 0905 GMT, 15°23'N 056°41'W



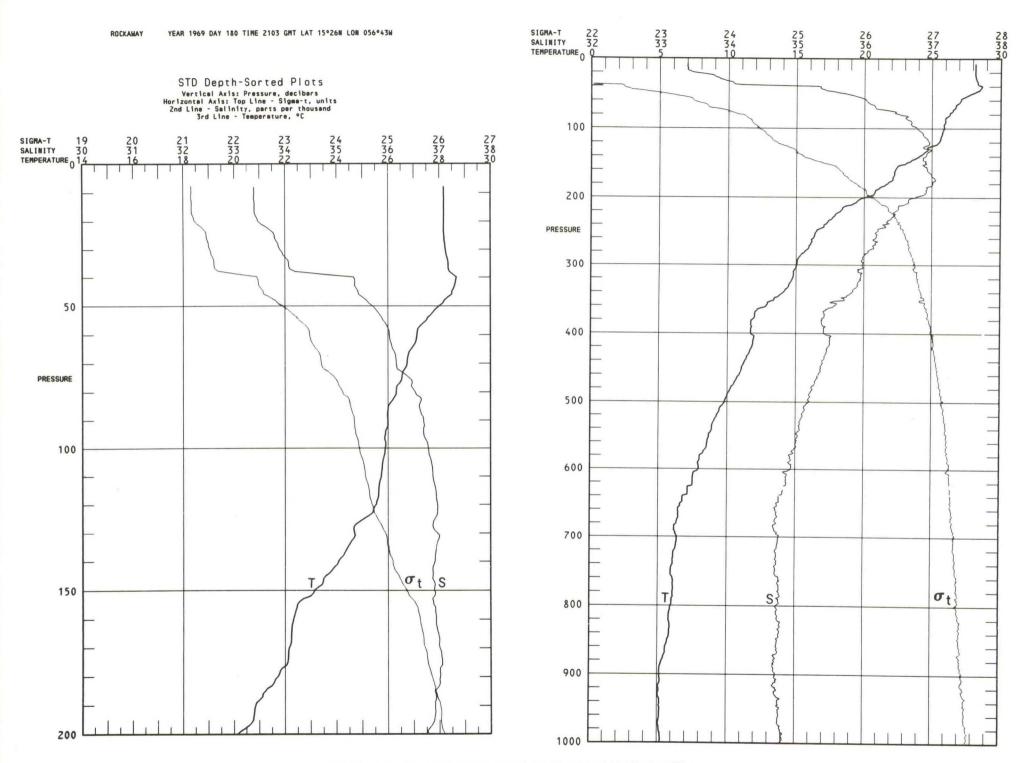
Rockaway, June 29, 1969, 1227 GMT, 15°20'N 056°29'W



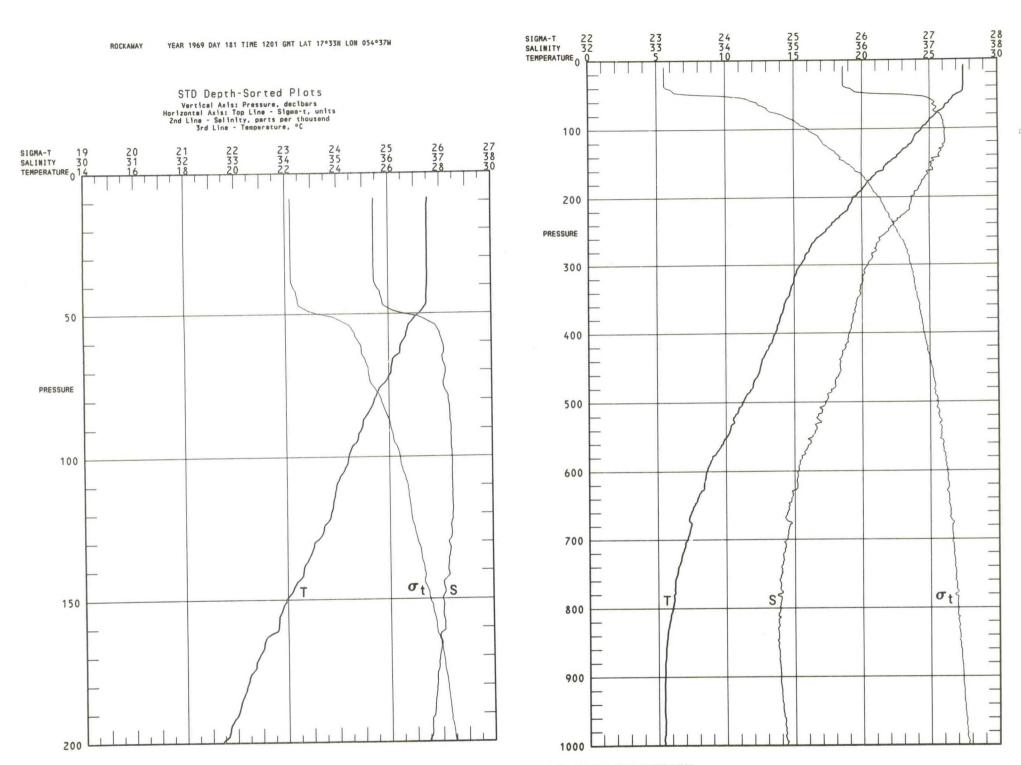
Rockaway, June 29, 1969, 1519 GMT, 15°21'N 056°31'W



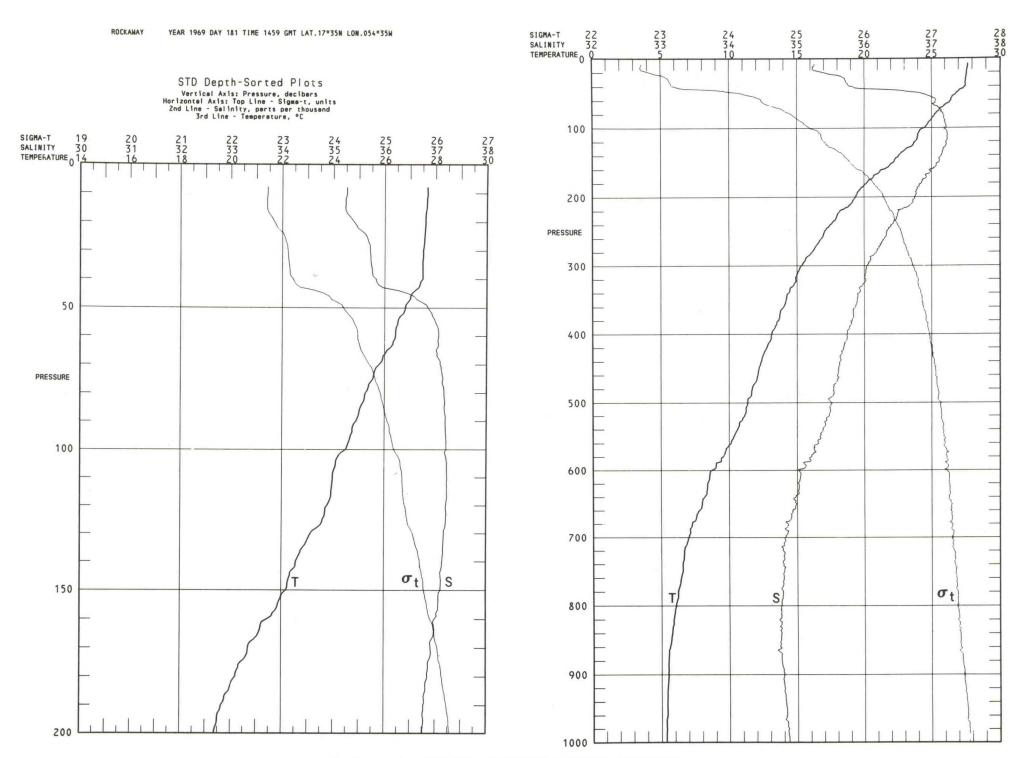
Rockaway, June 29, 1969, 1800 GMT, 15°23'N 056°38'W



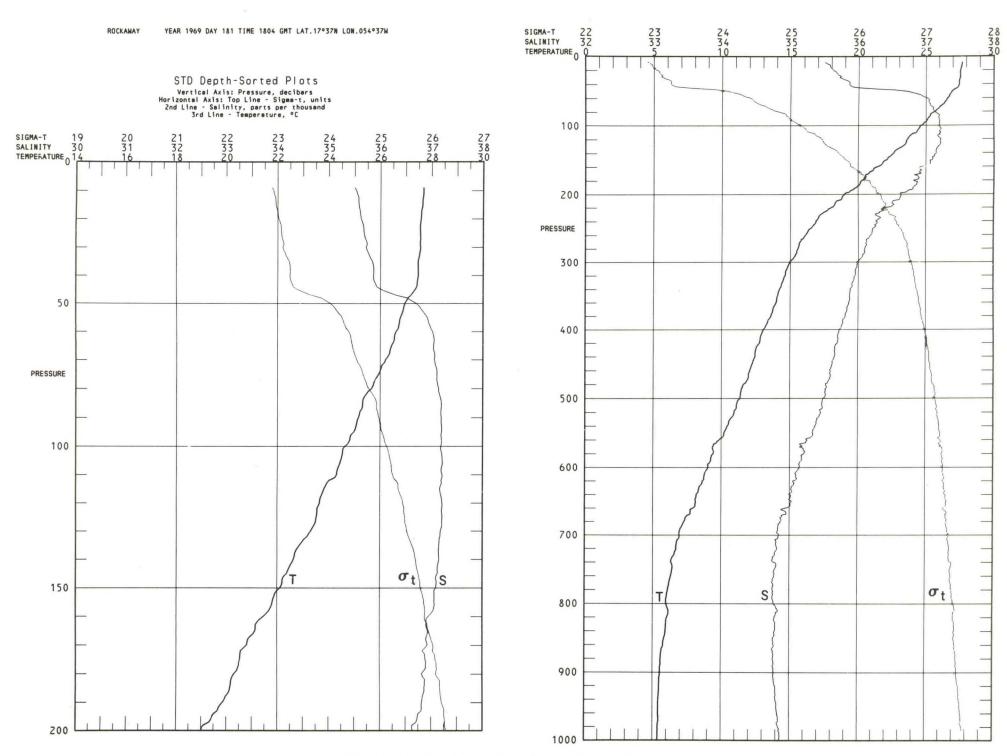
Rockaway, June 29, 1969, 2103 GMT, 15°26'N 056°43'W



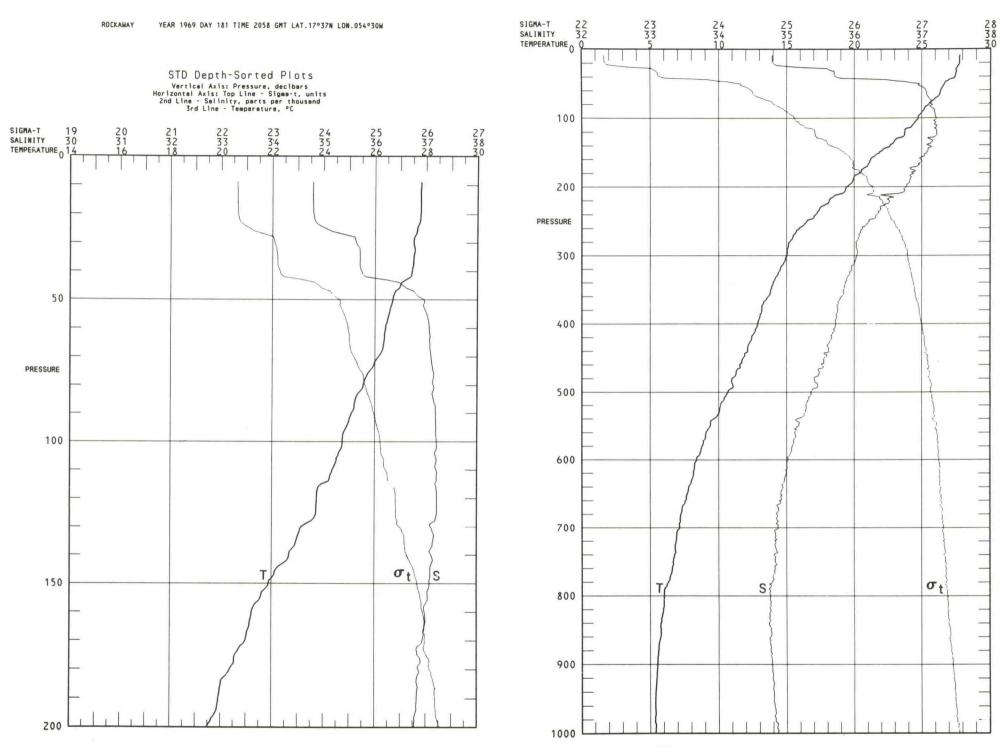
Rockaway, June 30, 1969, 1201 GMT, 17°33'N 056°37'W



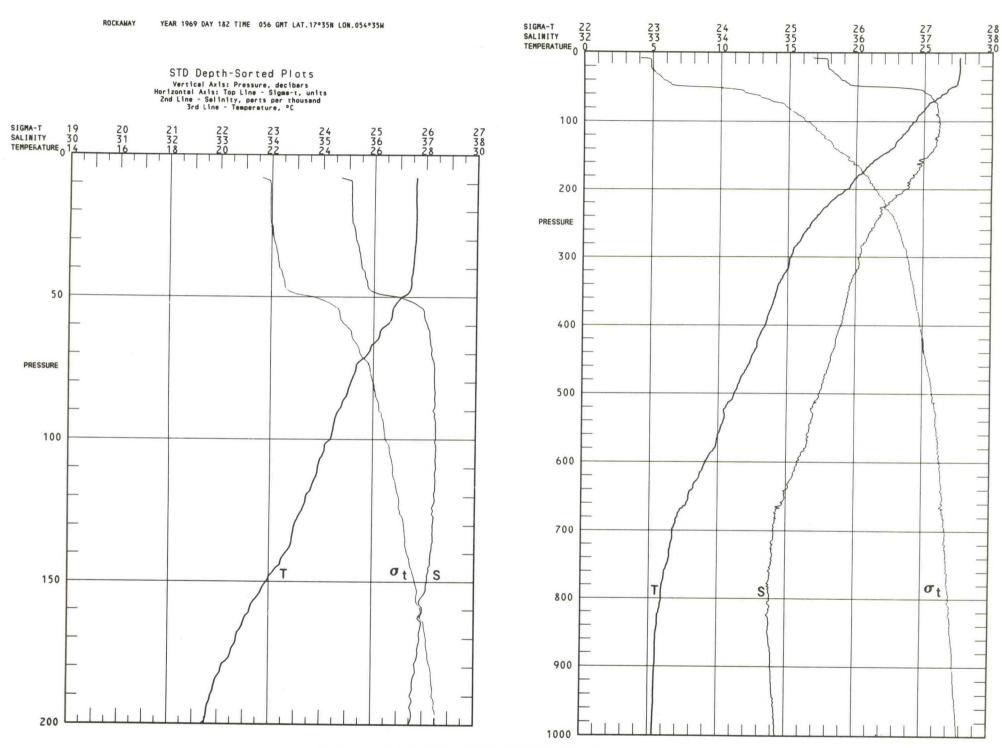
Rockaway, June 30, 1969, 1459 GMT. 17°35'N 054°35'W



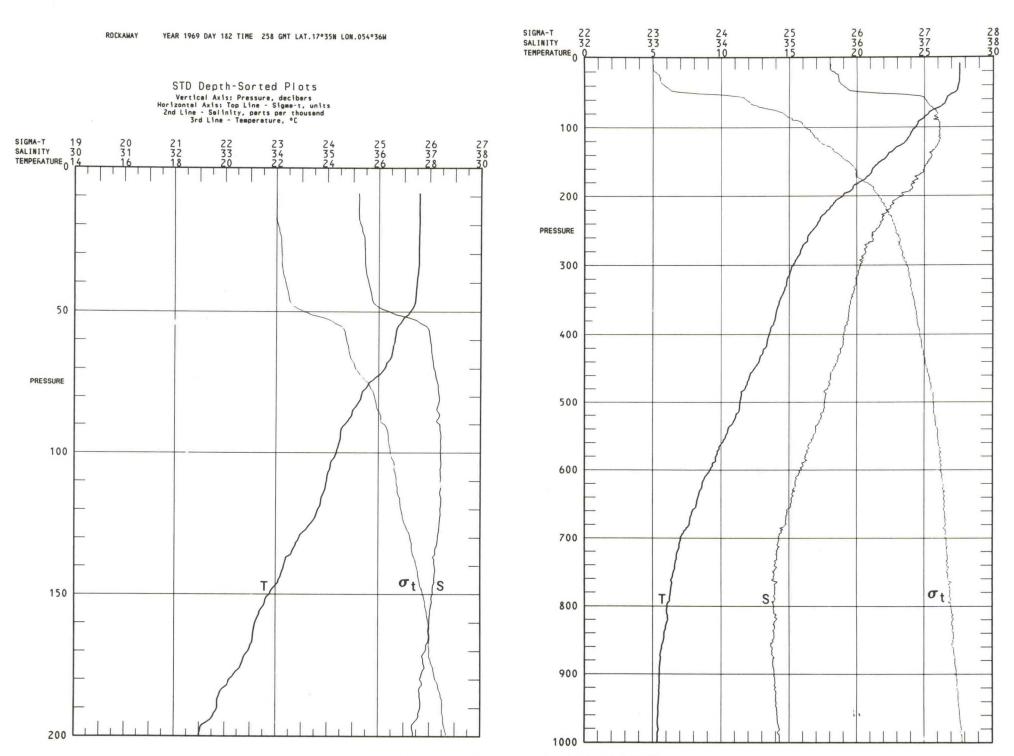
Rockaway, June 30, 1969, 1804 GMT, 17°37'N 054°37'W



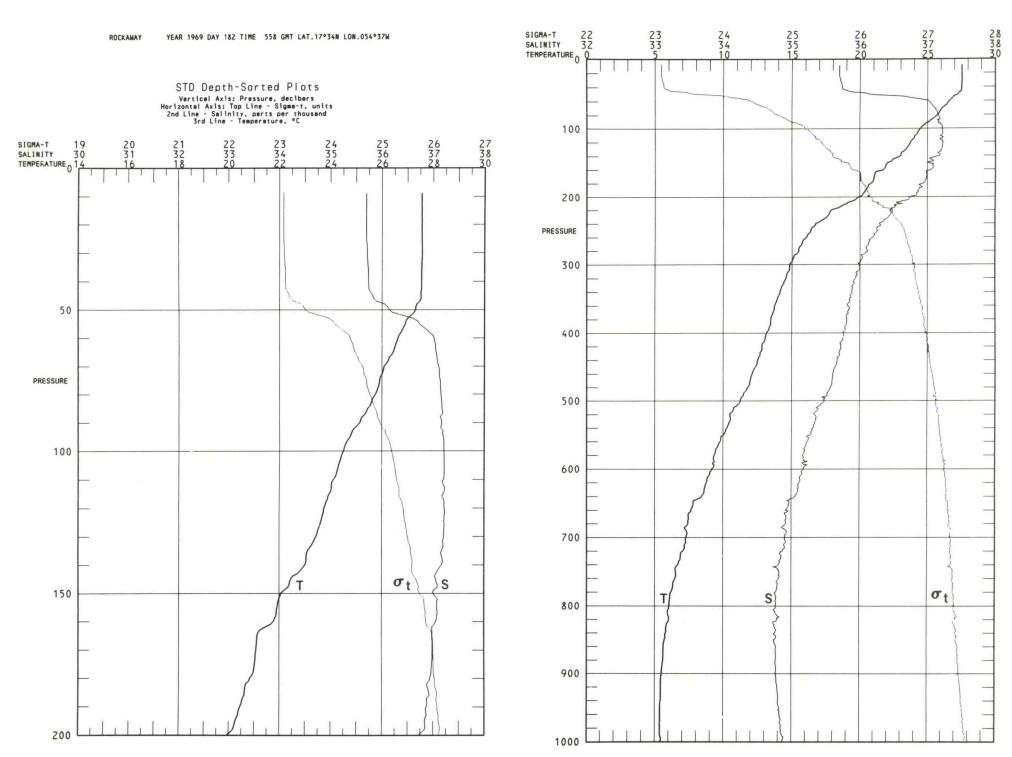
Rockaway, June 30, 1969, 2058 GMT, 17°37′N 054°30′W



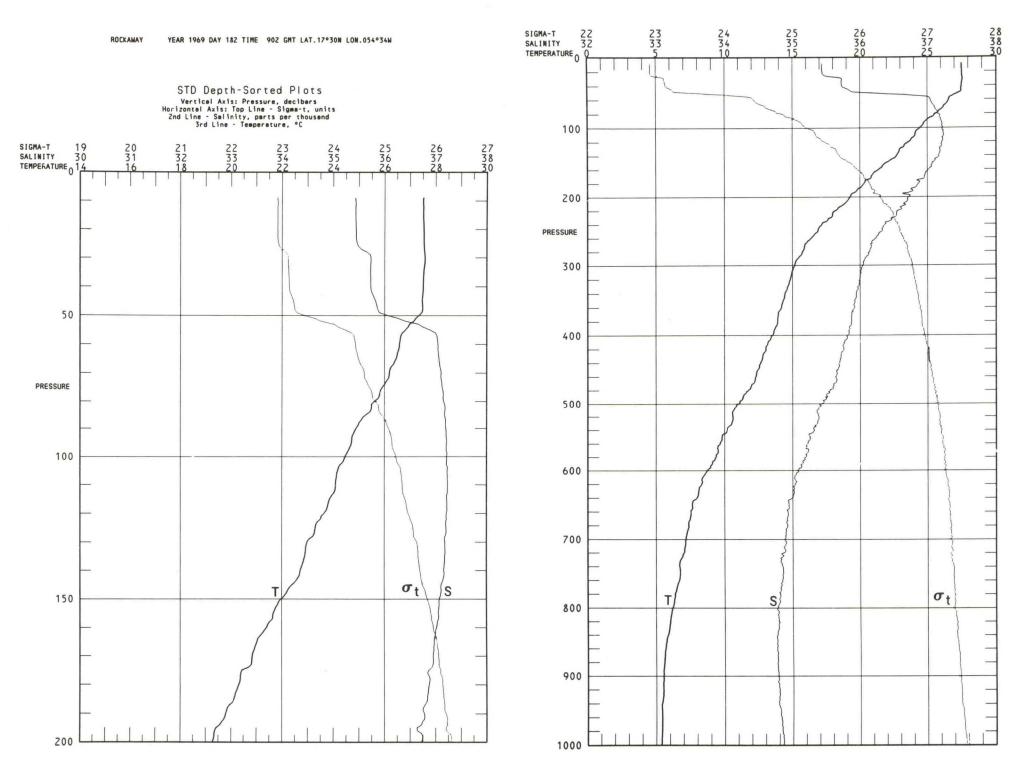
Rockaway, July 1, 1969, 0056 GMT, 17°35′N 054°35′W



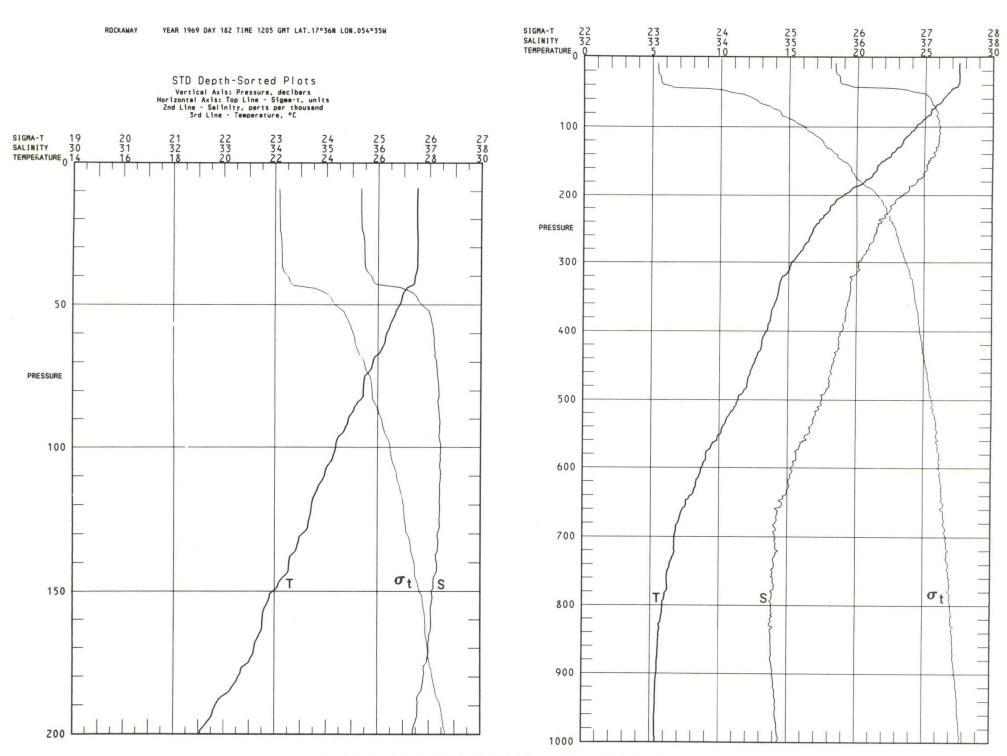
Rockaway, July 1, 1969, 0258 GMT, 17°35′N 054°36′W



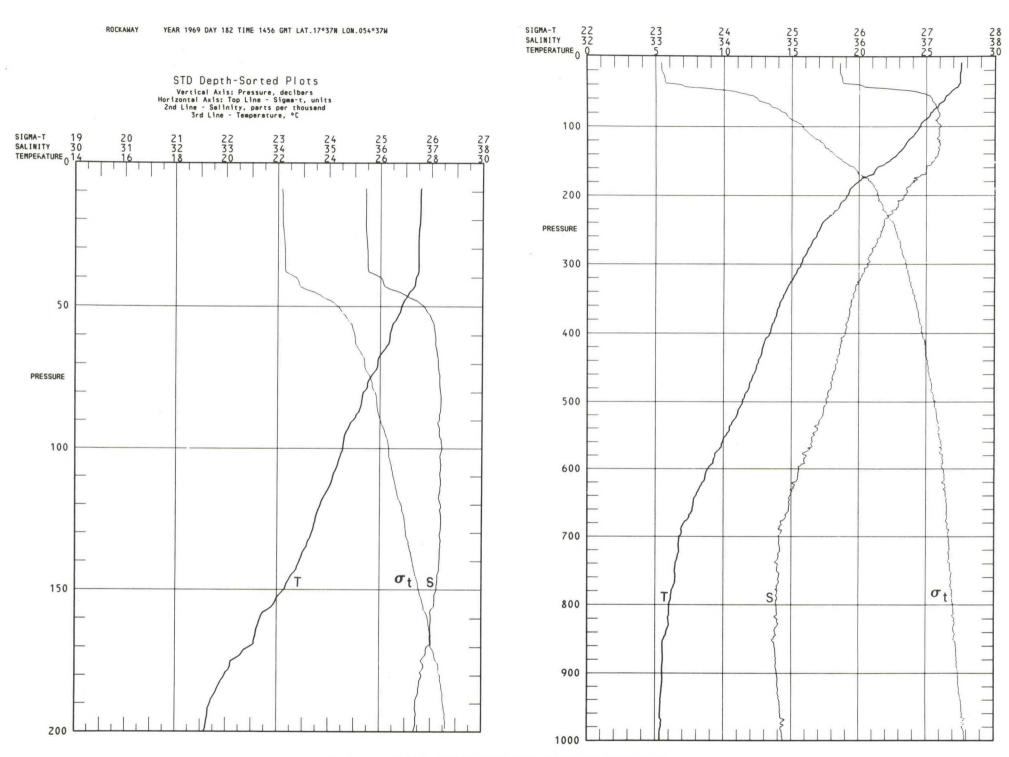
Rockaway, July 1, 1969, 0558 GMT, 17°34'N 054°37'W



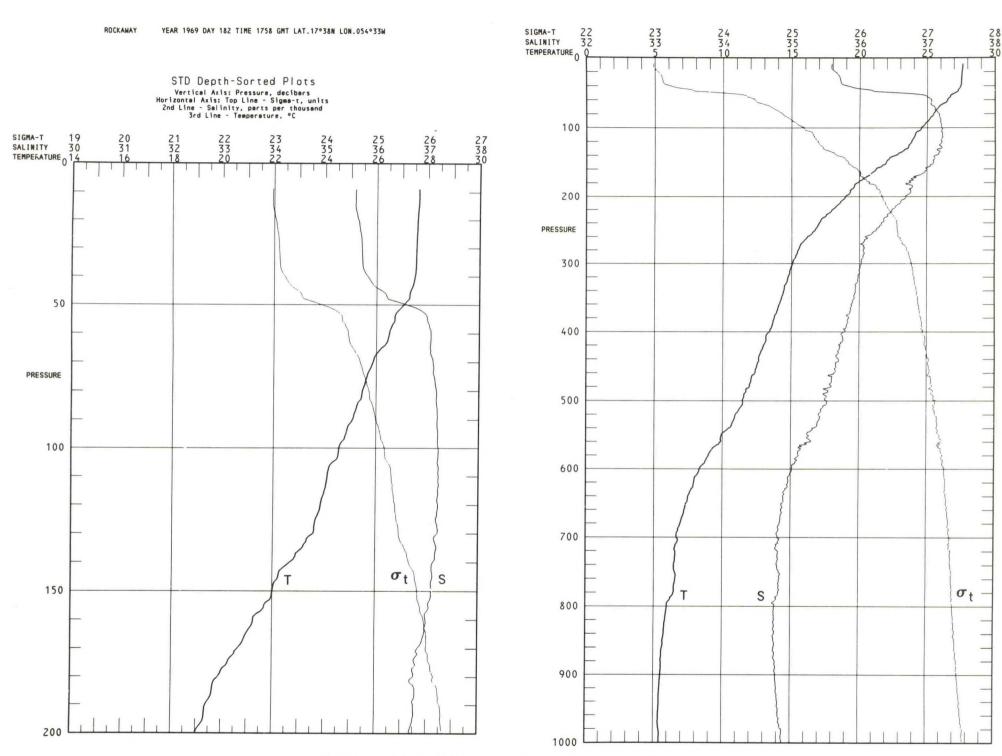
Rockaway, July 1, 1969, 0902 GMT, 17°30'N 054°34'W



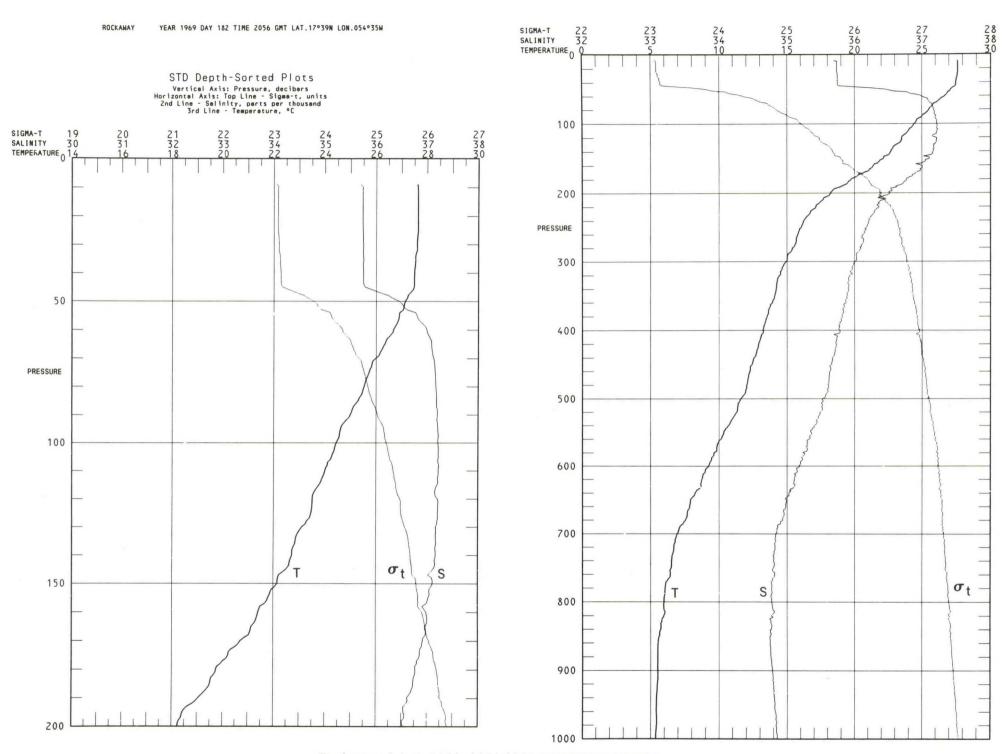
Rockaway, July 1, 1969, 1205 GMT, 17°36'N 054°35'W



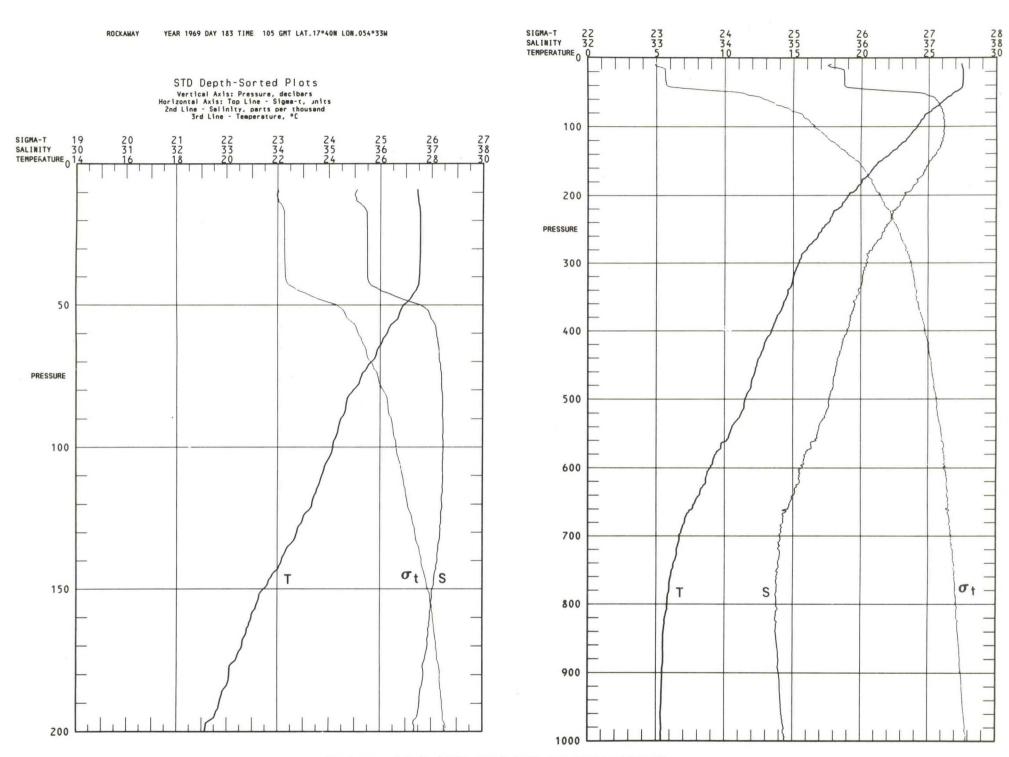
Rockaway, July 1, 1969, 1456 GMT, 17°37'N 054°37'W



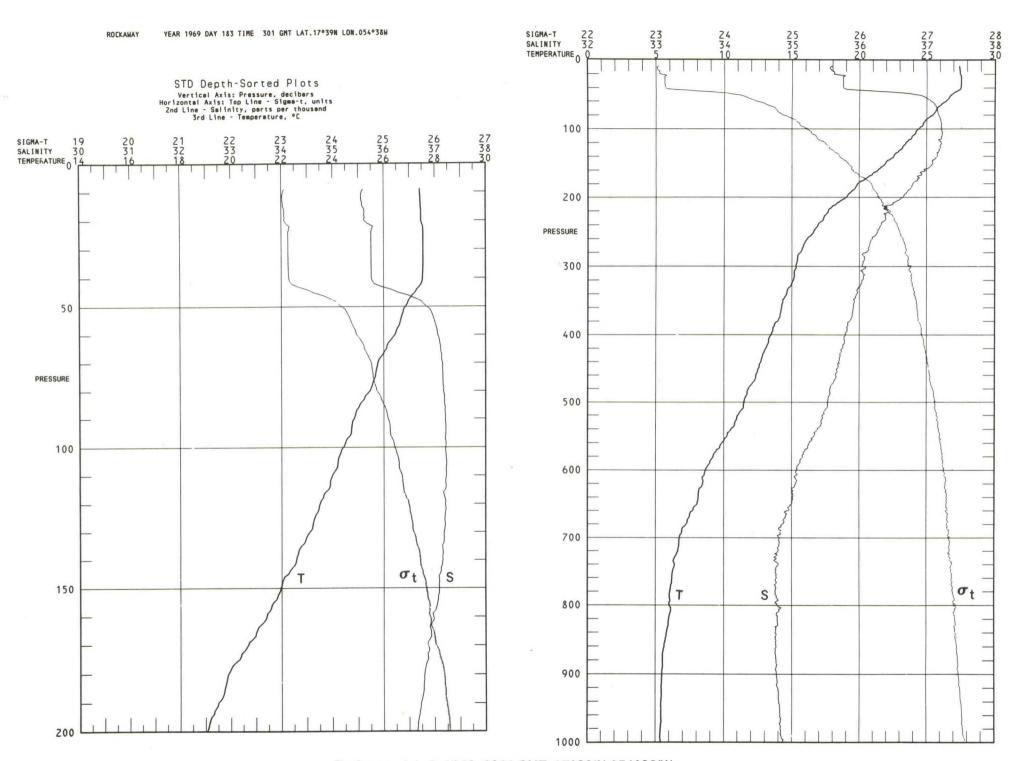
Rockaway, July 1, 1969, 1758 GMT, 17°38'N 054°33'W



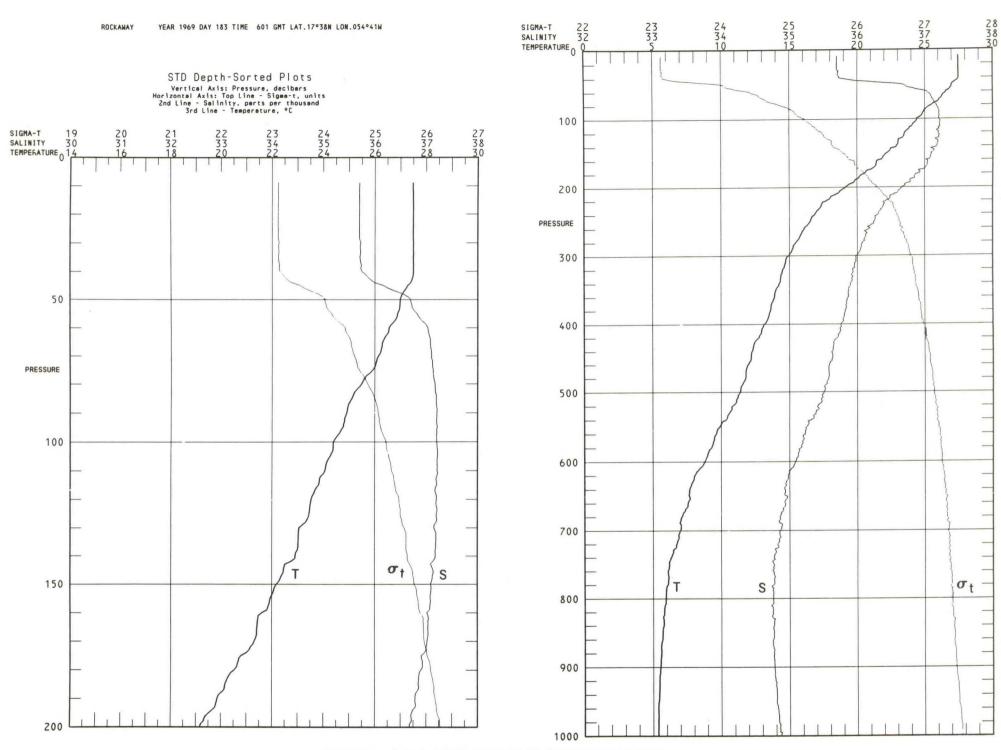
Rockaway, July 1, 1969, 2056 GMT, 17°39'N 054°35'W



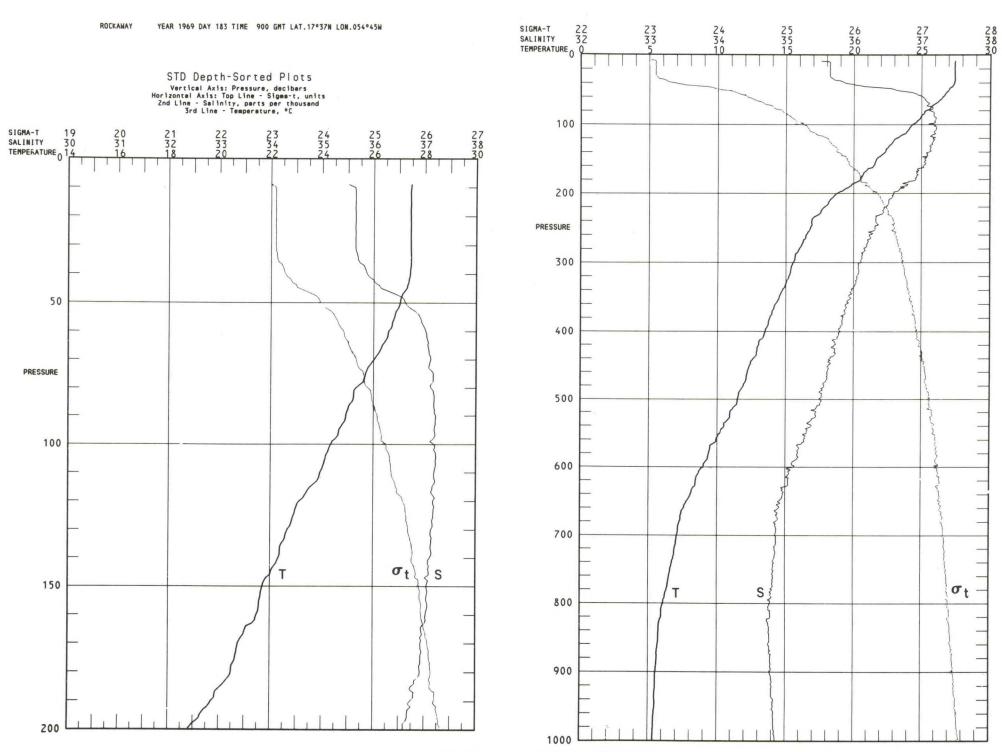
Rockaway, July 2, 1969, 0105 GMT, 17°40'N 054°33'W



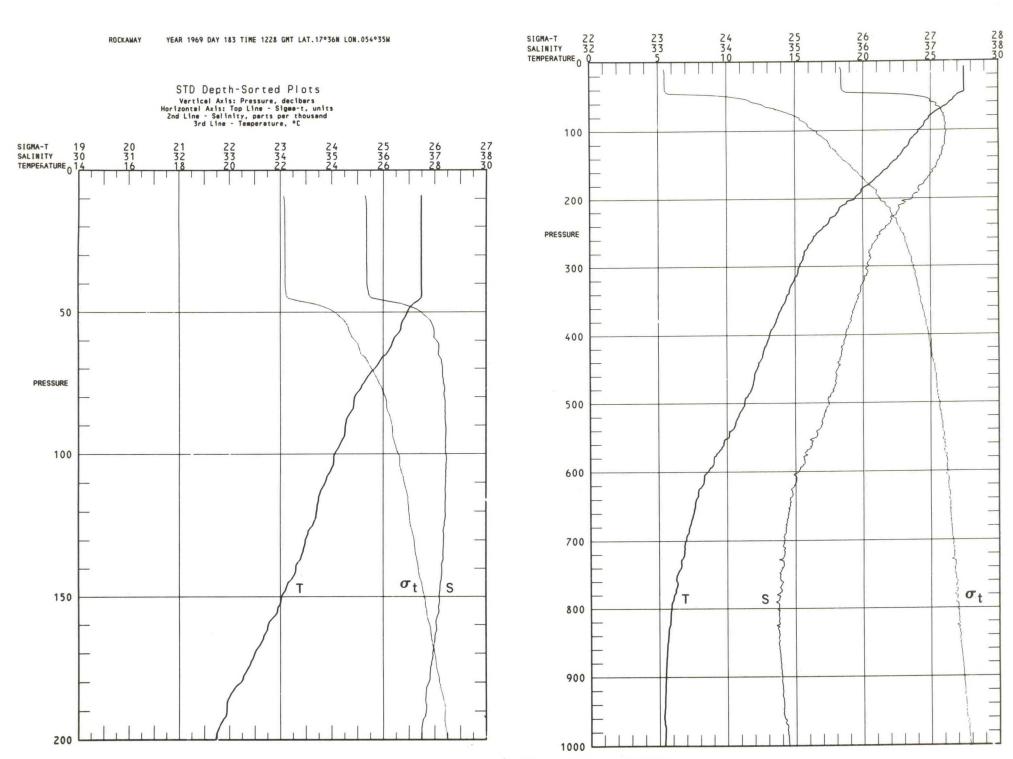
Rockaway, July 2, 1969, 0301 GMT, 17°39'N 054°38'W



Rockaway, July 2, 1969, 0601 GMT, 17°38'N 054°41'W

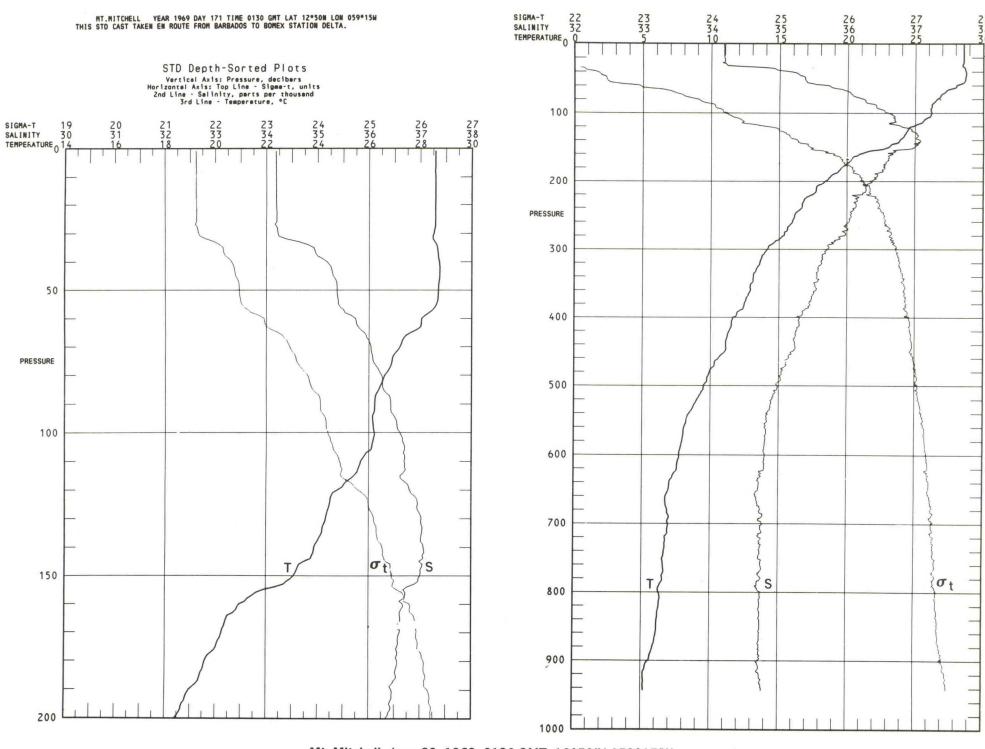


Rockaway, July 2, 1969, 0900 GMT, 17°37'N 054°45'W

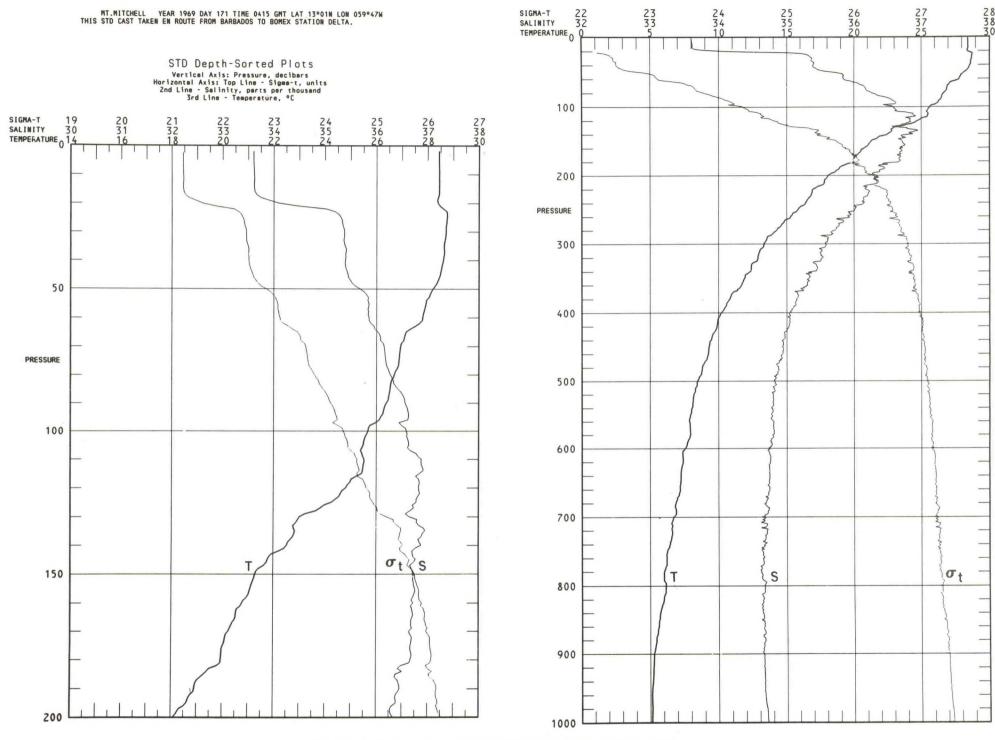


Rockaway, July 2, 1969, 1228 GMT, 17°36'N 054°35'W

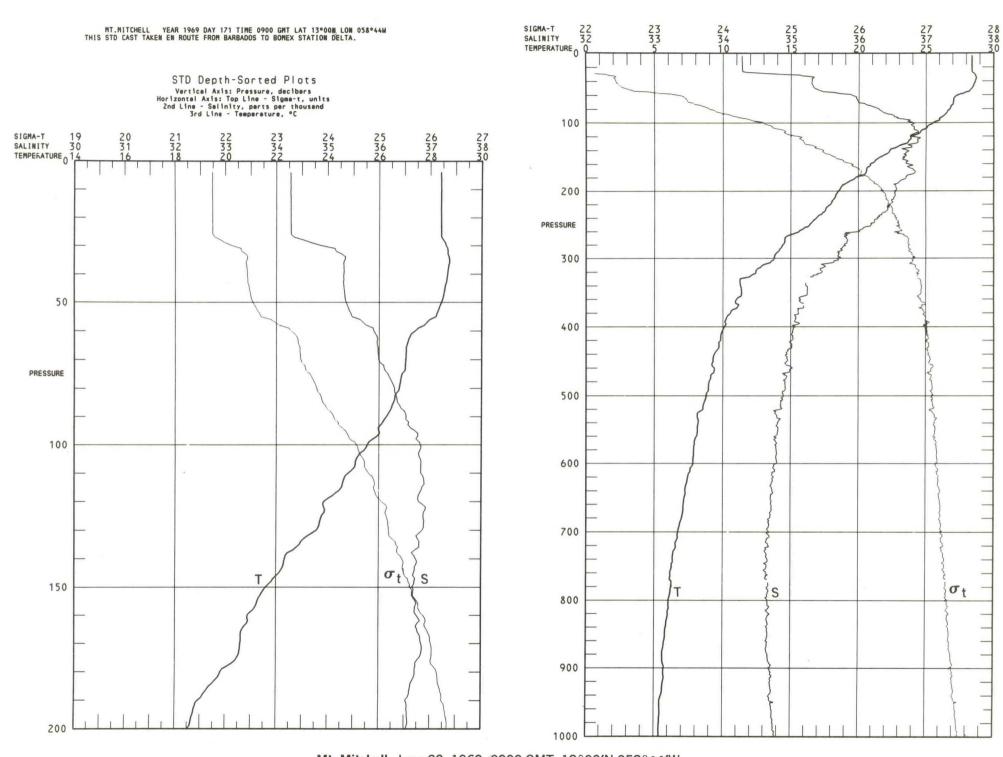
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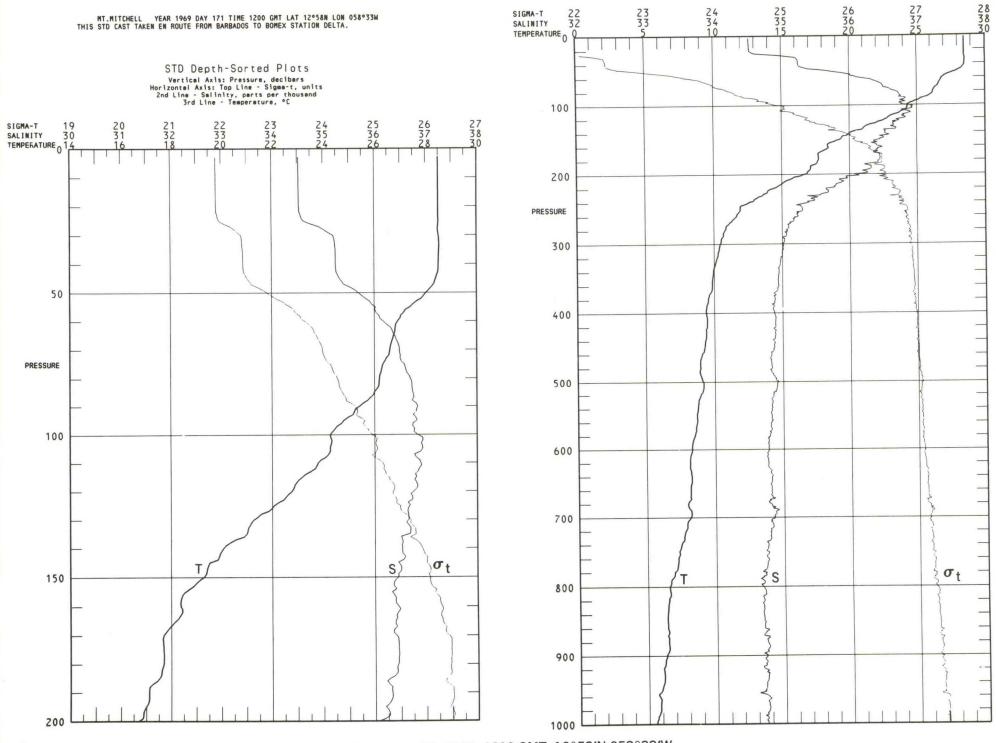
Mt. Mitchell, June 20. 1969, 0130 GMT, 12°50'N 059°15'W



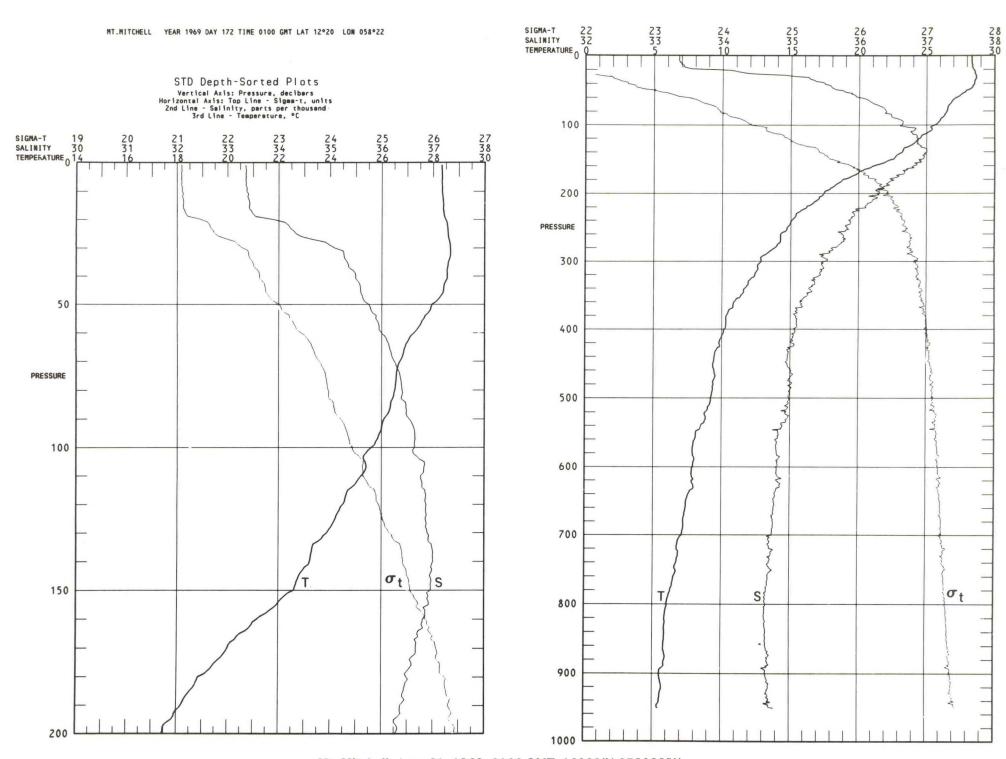
Mt. Mitchell, June 20, 1969, 0415 GMT, 13°01'N 059°47'W



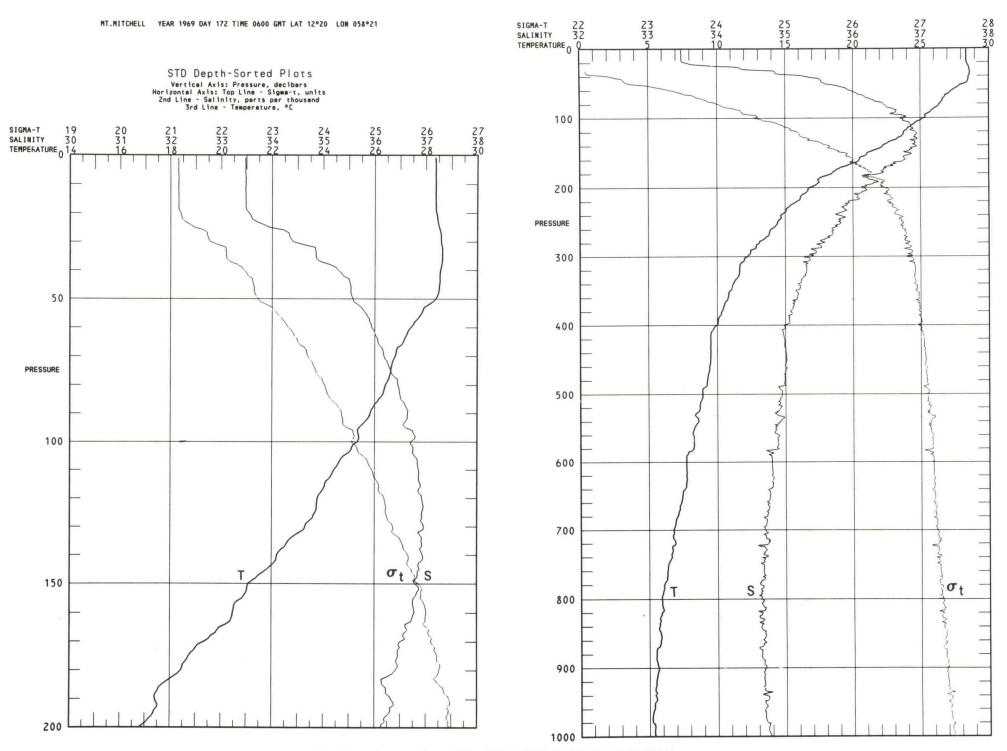
Mt. Mitchell, June 20, 1969, 0900 GMT, 13°00'N 058°44'W



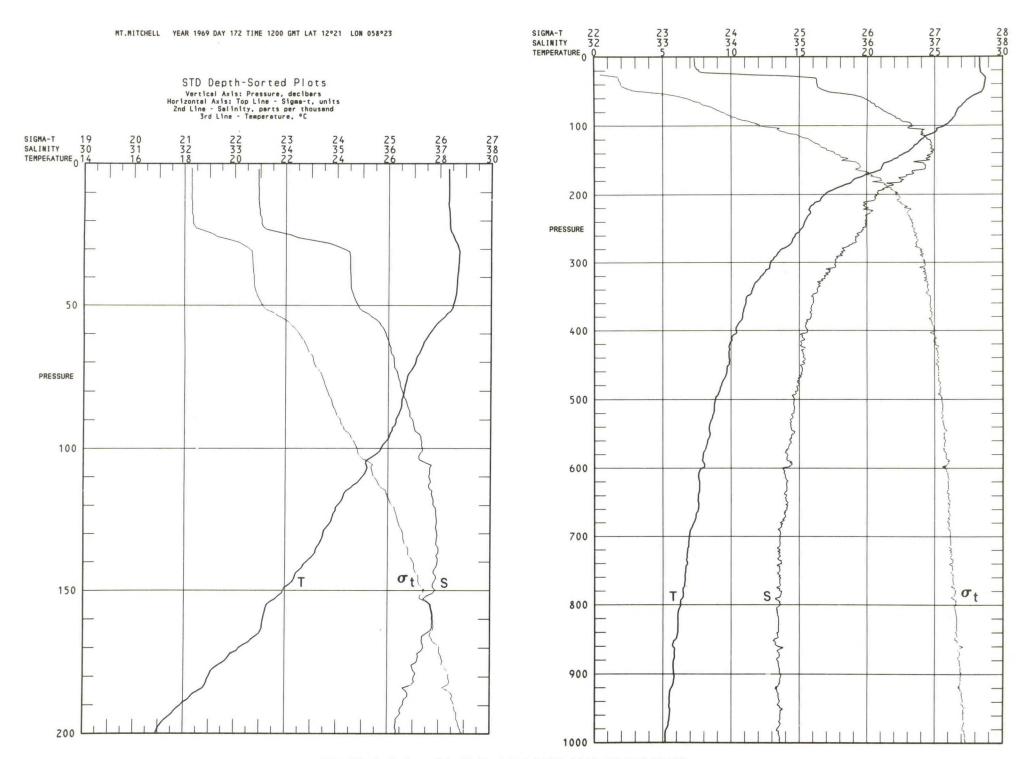
Mt. Mitchell, June 20, 1969, 1200 GMT, 12°58'N 058°33'W



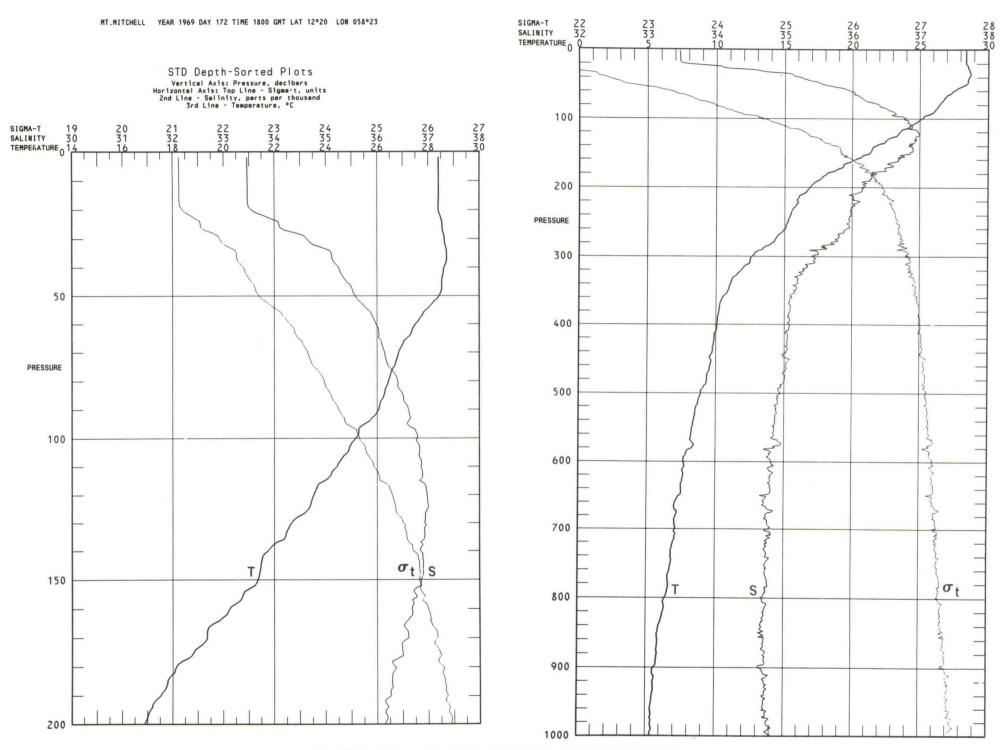
Mt. Mitchell, June 21, 1969, 0100 GMT, 12°20'N 058°22'W



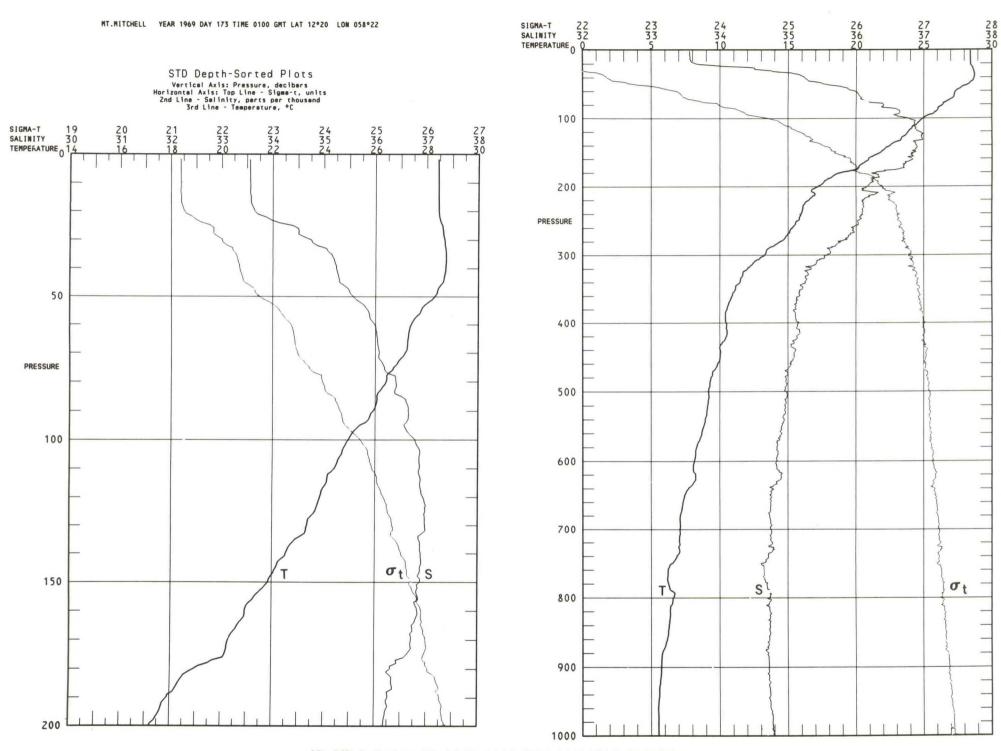
Mt. Mitchell, June 21, 1969, 0600 GMT, 12°20'N 058°21'W



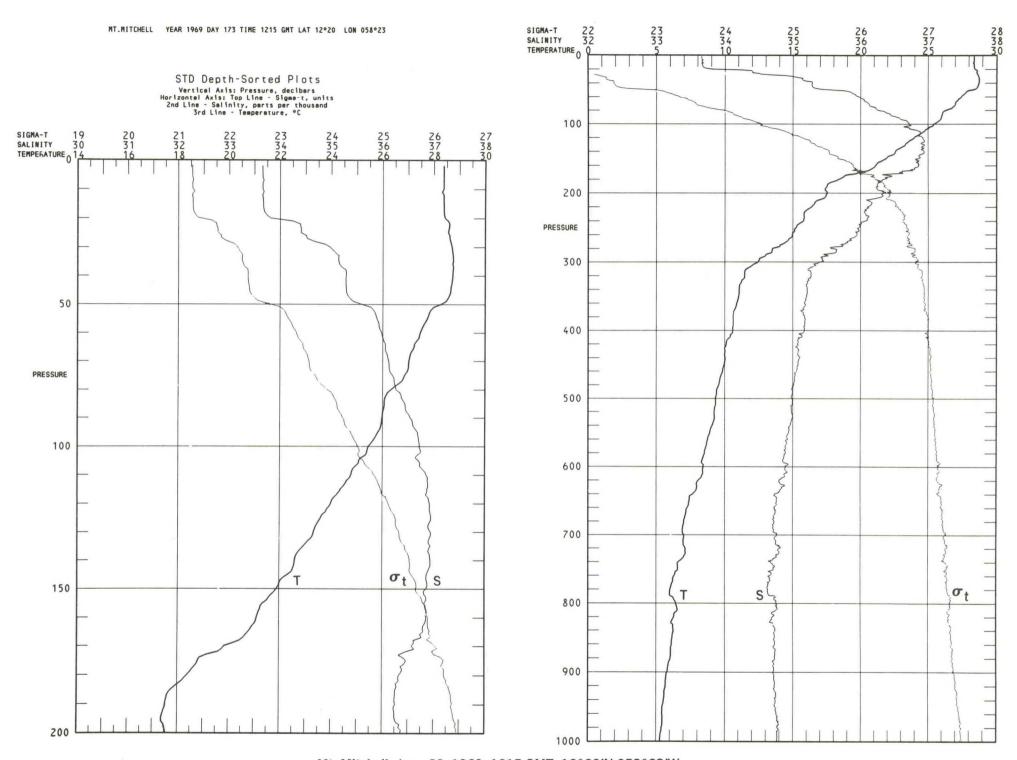
Mt. Mitchell, June 21, 1969, 1200 GMT, 12°21'N 058°23'W



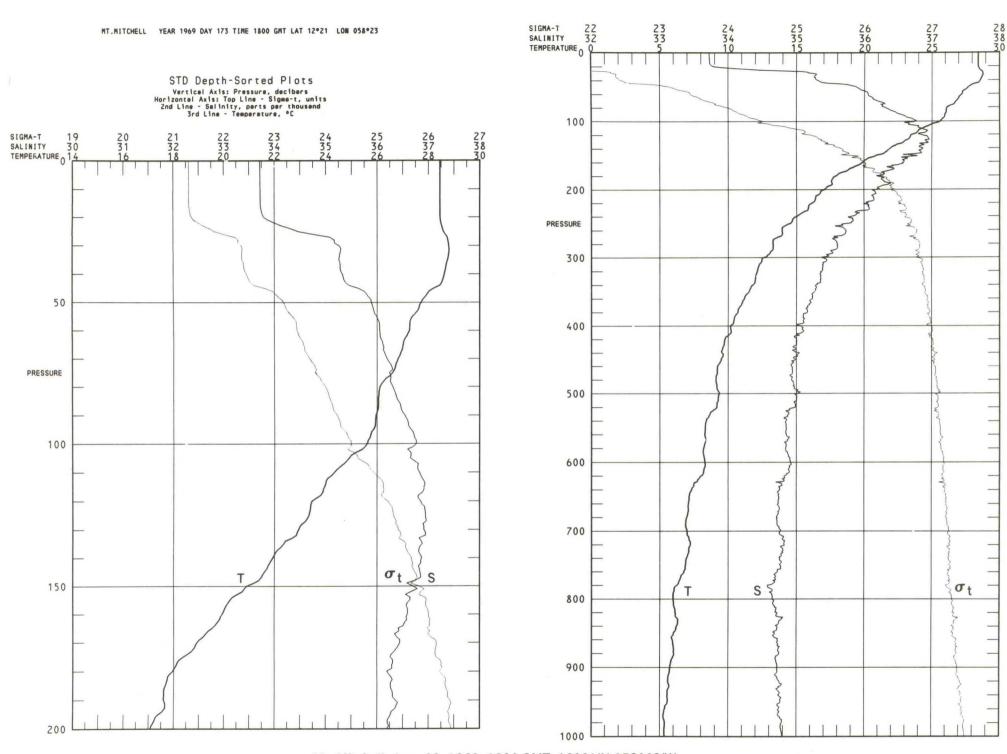
Mt. Mitchell, June 21, 1969, 1800 GMT, 12°20'N 058°23'W



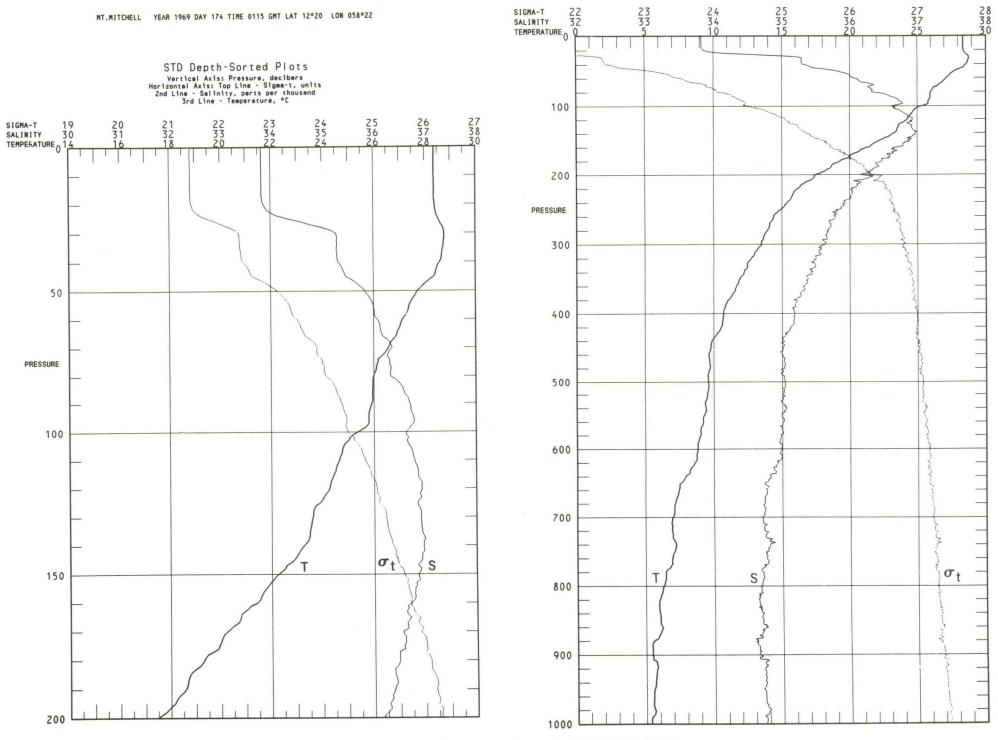
Mt. Mitchell, June 22, 1969, 0100 GMT, 12°20'N 058°22'W



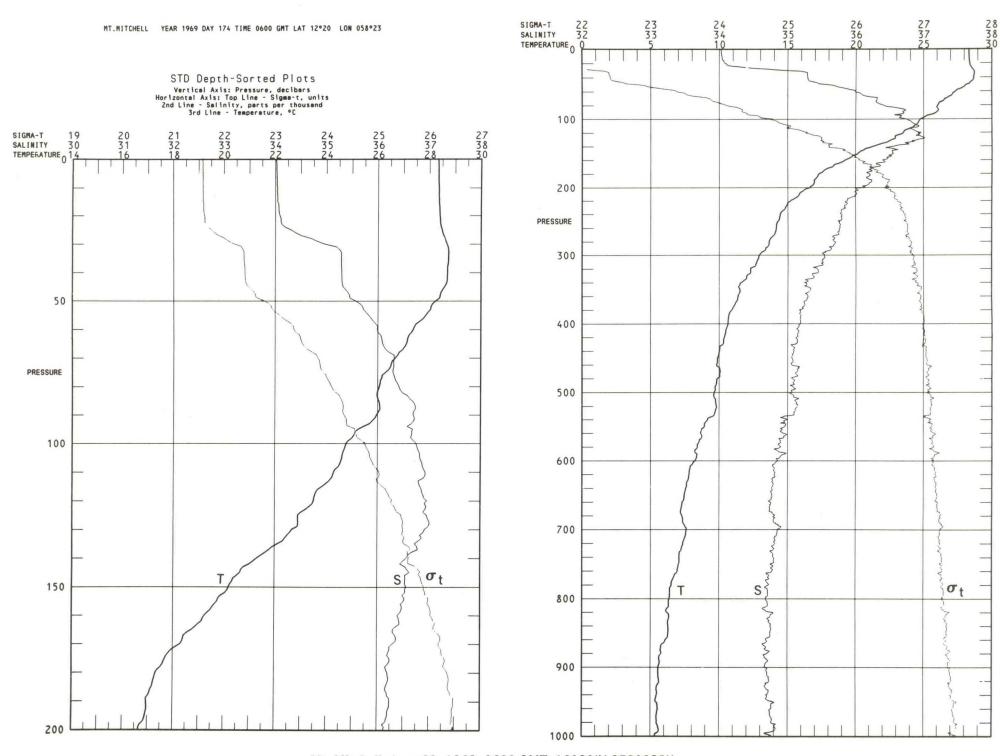
Mt. Mitchell, June 22, 1969, 1215 GMT, 12°20'N 058°23'W



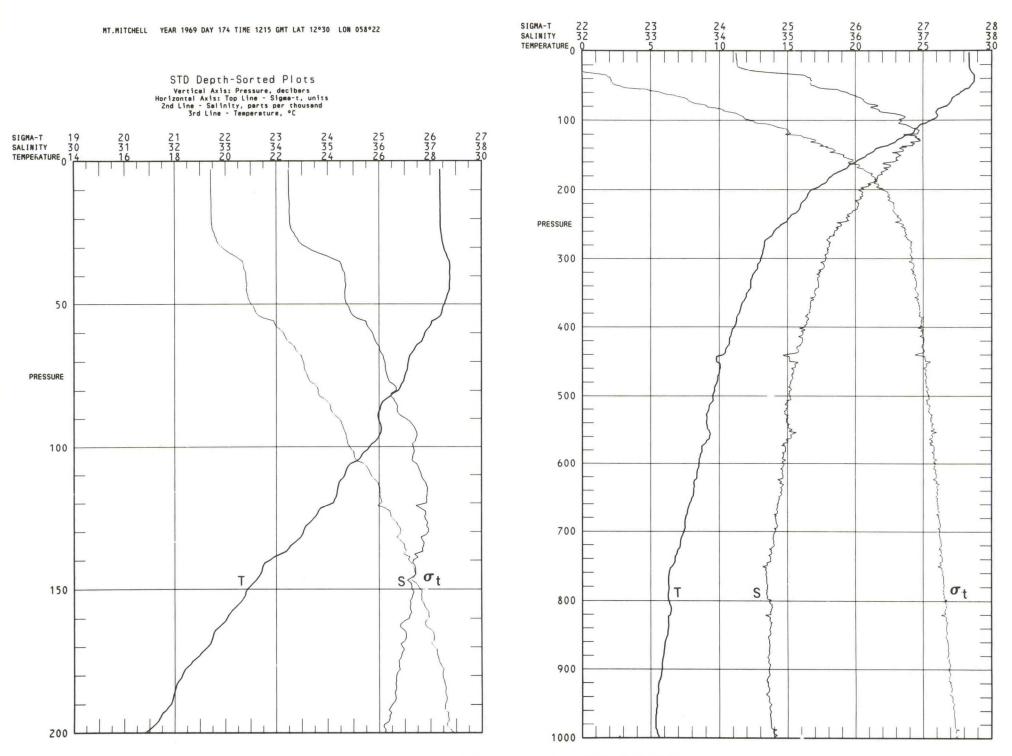
Mt. Mitchell, June 22, 1969, 1800 GMT, 12°21'N 058°23'W



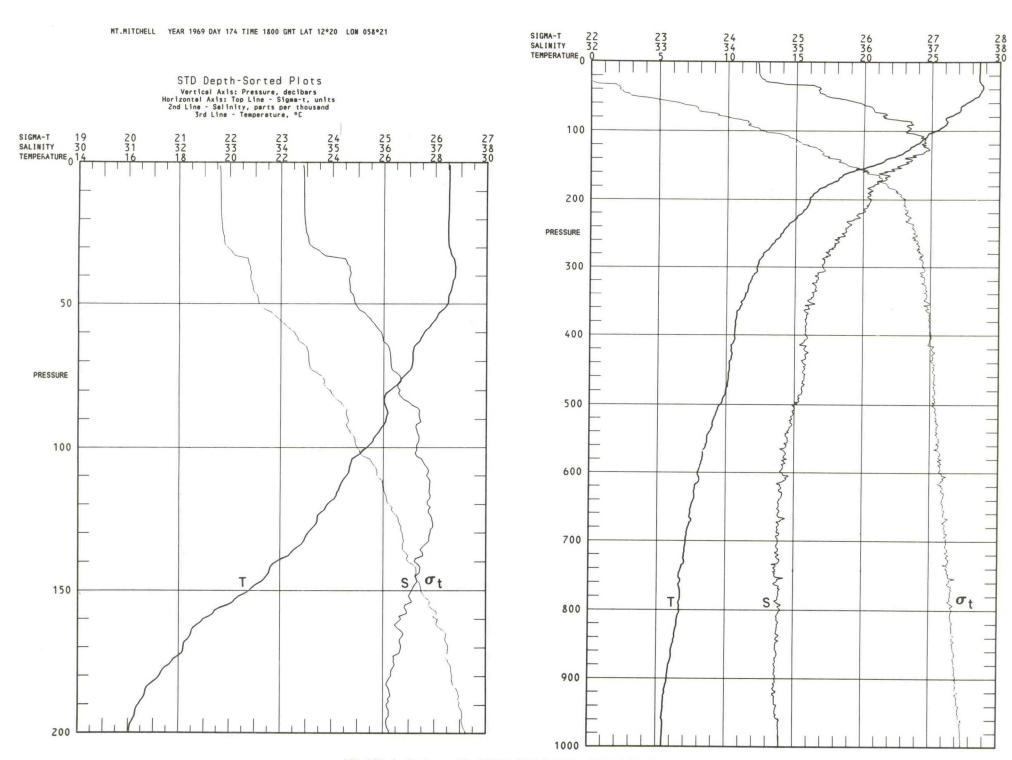
Mt. Mitchell, June 23, 1969, 0115 GMT, 12°20'N 058°22'W



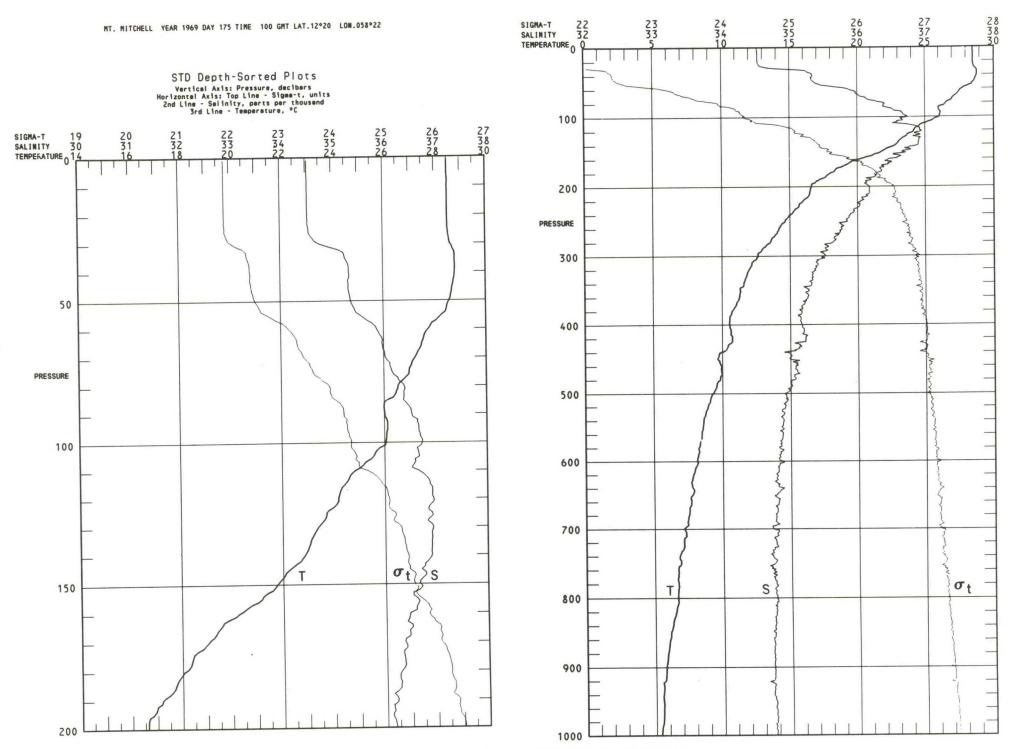
Mt. Mitchell, June 23, 1969, 0600 GMT, 12°20'N 058°23'W



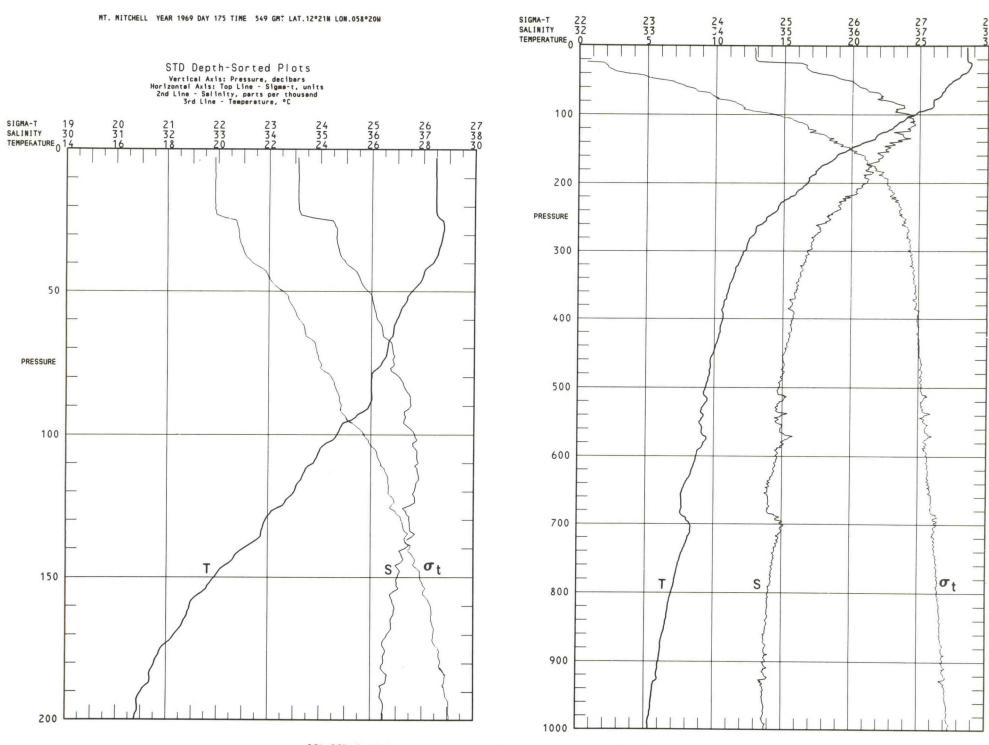
Mt. Mitchell, June 23, 1969, 1215 GMT, 12°30'N 058°22'W



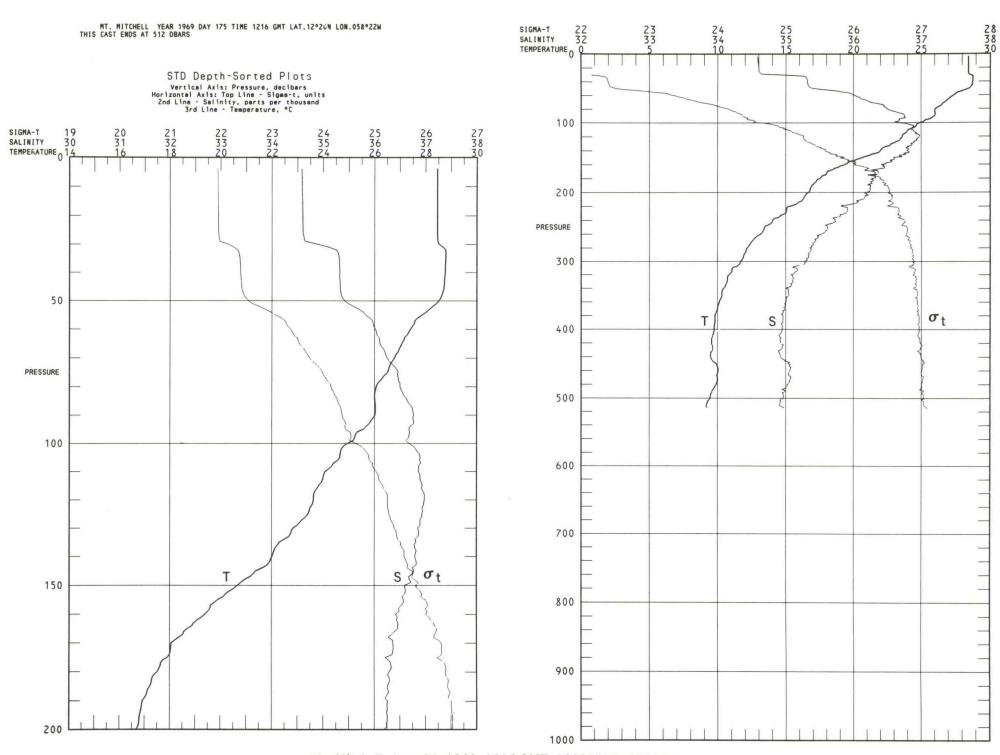
Mt. Mitchell, June 23, 1969, 1800 GMT, 12°20'N 058°21'W



Mt. Mitchell, June 24, 1969, 0100 GMT, 12°20'N 058°22'W

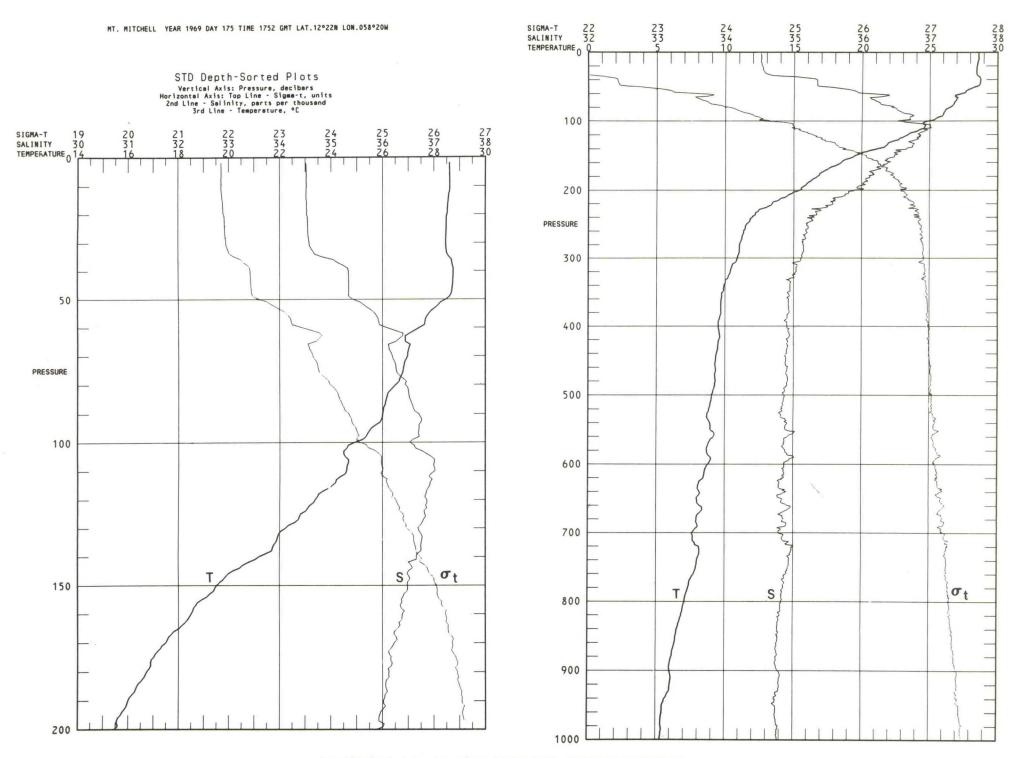


Mt. Mitchell, June 24, 1969, 0549 GMT, 12°21'N 058°20'W

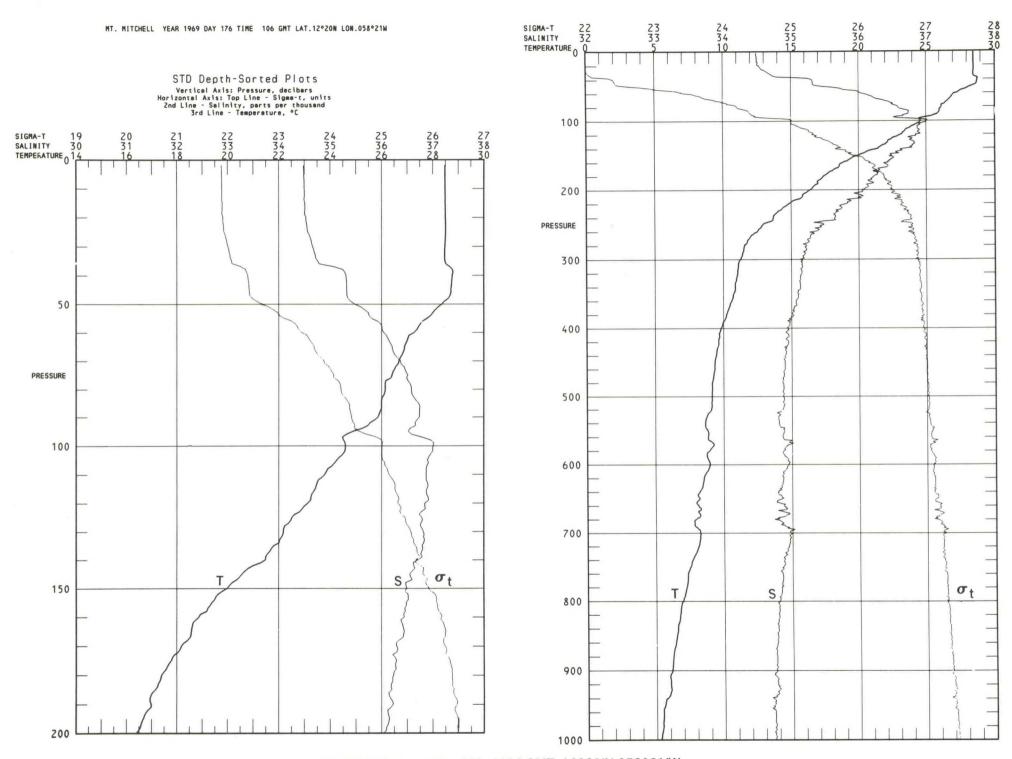


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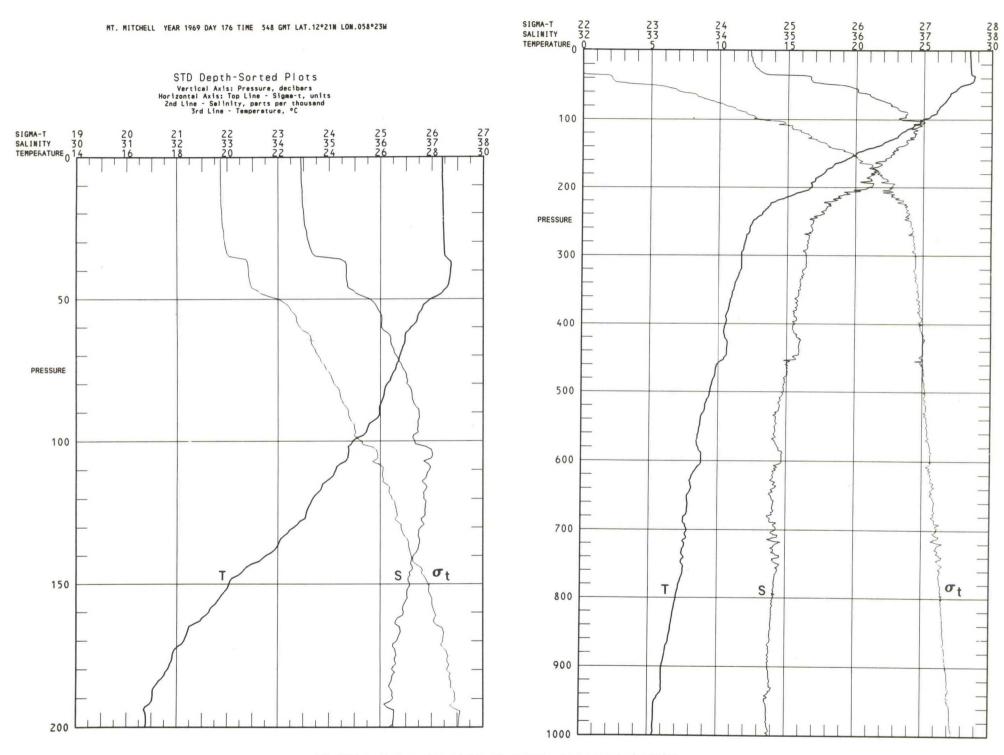
Mt. Mitchell, June 24, 1969, 1216 GMT, 12°20'N 058°22'W



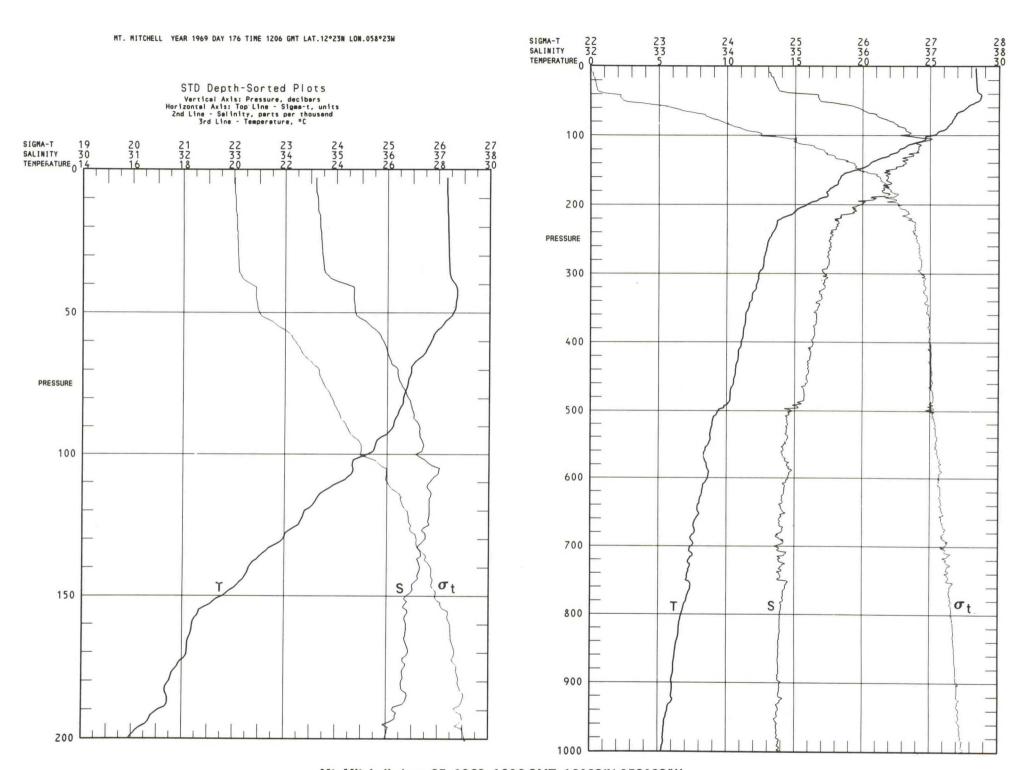
Mt. Mitchell, June 24, 1969, 1752 GMT, 12°22'N 058°20'W



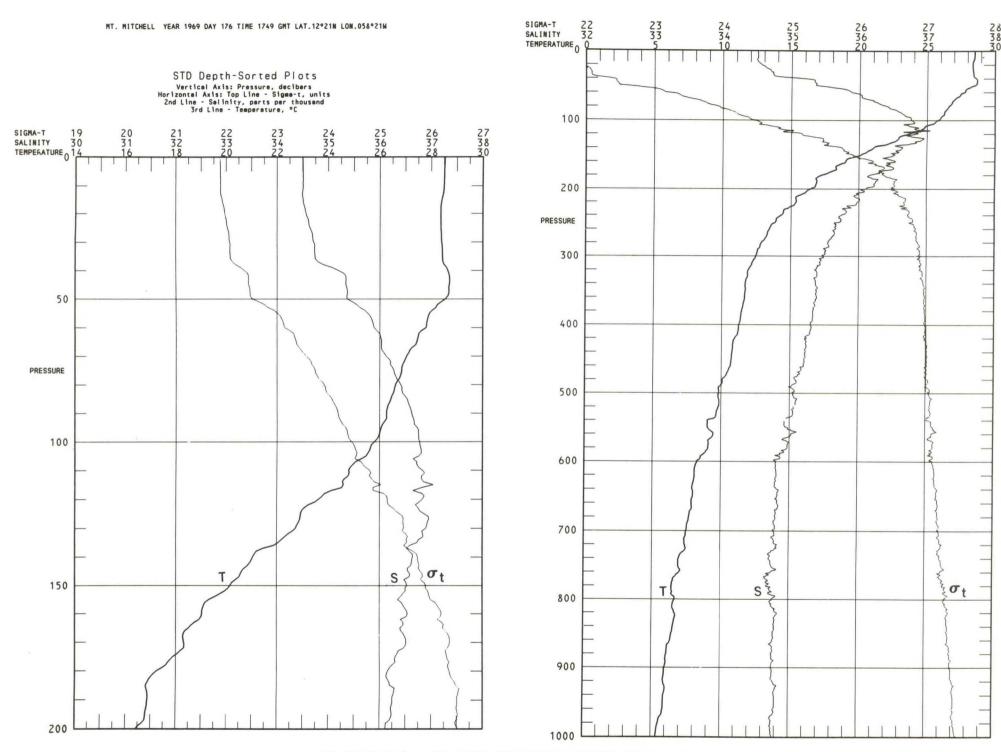
Mt. Mitchell, June 25, 1969, 0106 GMT, 12°20'N 058°21'W



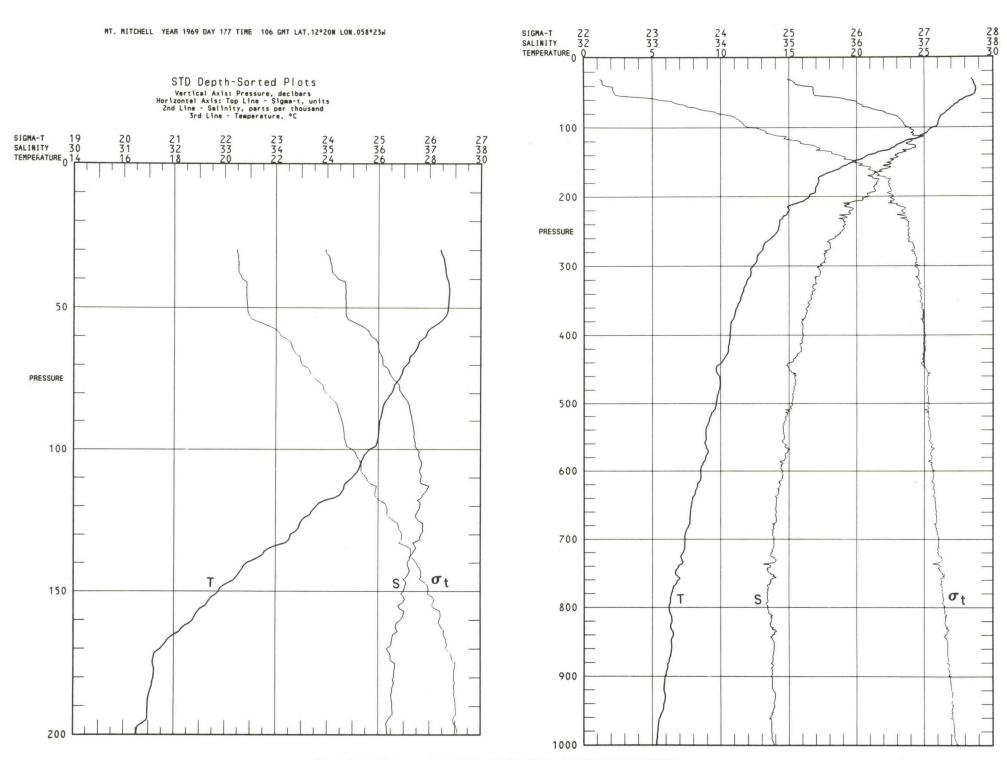
Mt. Mitchell, June 25, 1969, 0548 GMT, 12°21'N 058°23'W



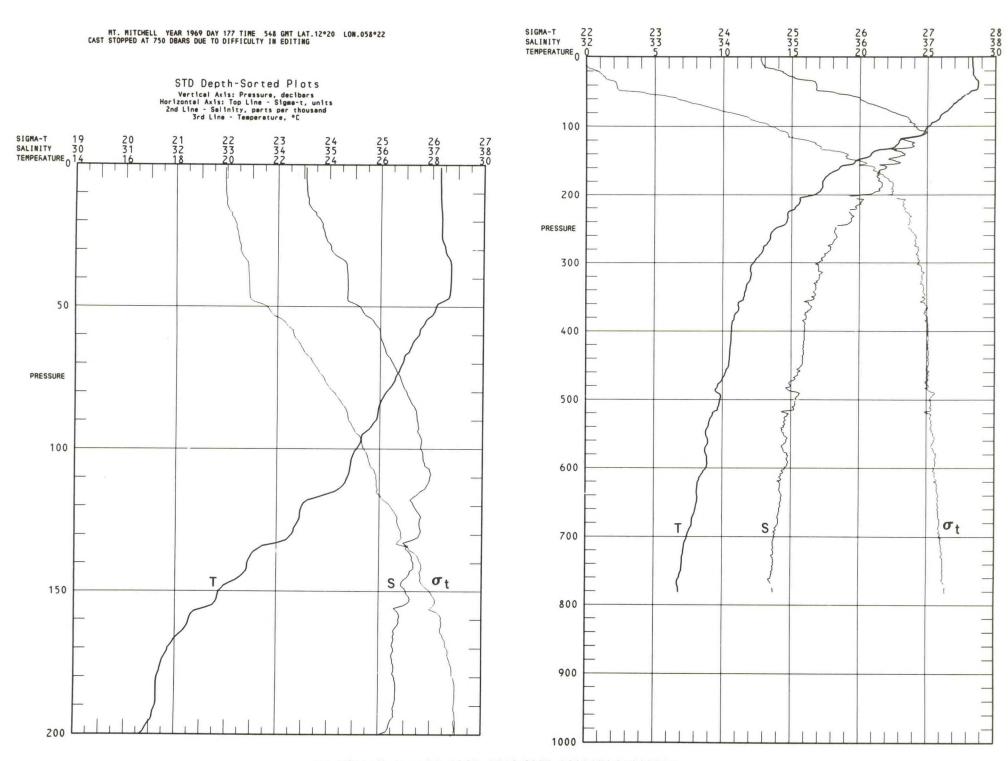
Mt. Mitchell, June 25, 1969, 1206 GMT, 12°23'N 058°23'W



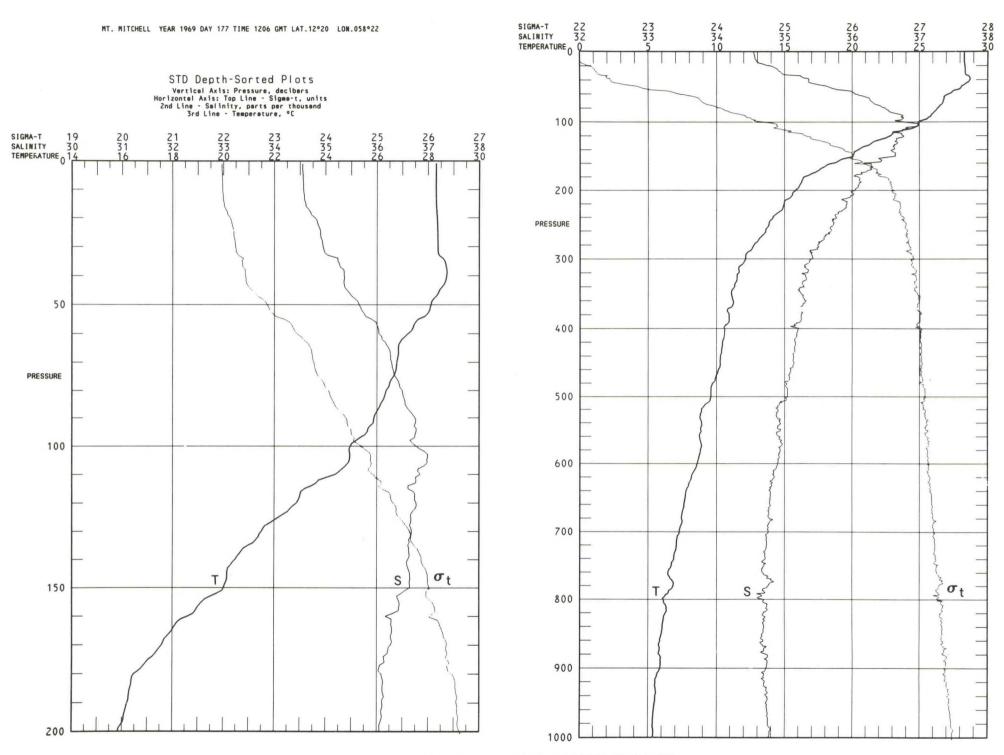
Mt. Mitchell, June 25, 1969, 1749 GMT, 12°21'N 058°21'W



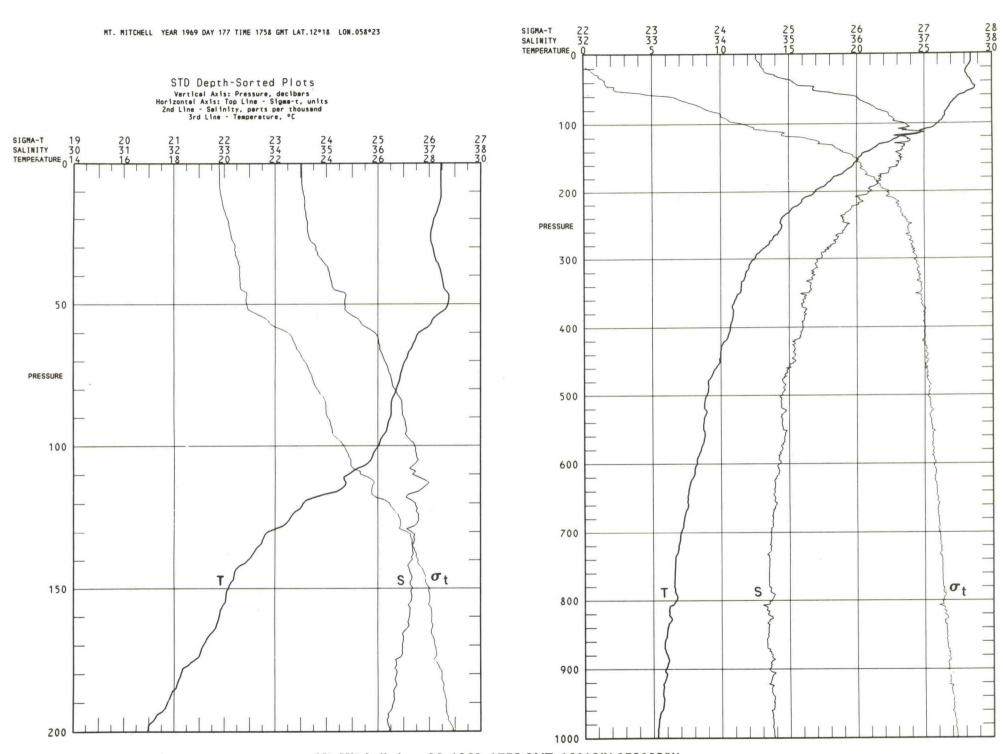
Mt. Mitchell, June 26, 1969, 0106 GMT, 12°20'N 058°23'W



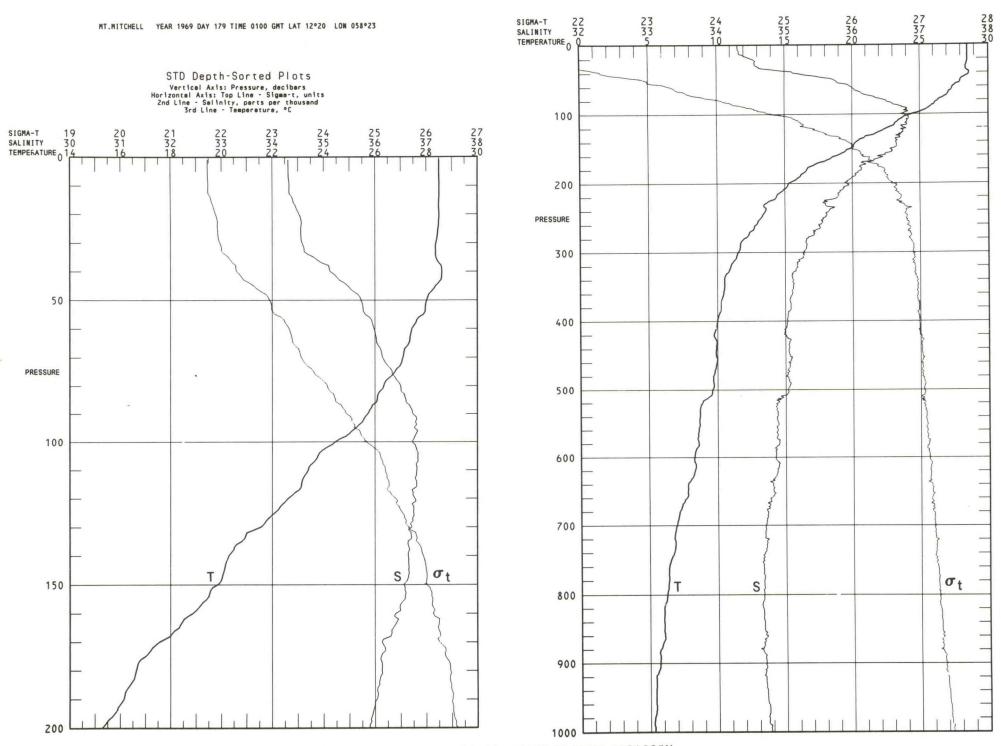
Mt. Mitchell, June 26, 1969, 0548 GMT, 12°20'N 058°22'W



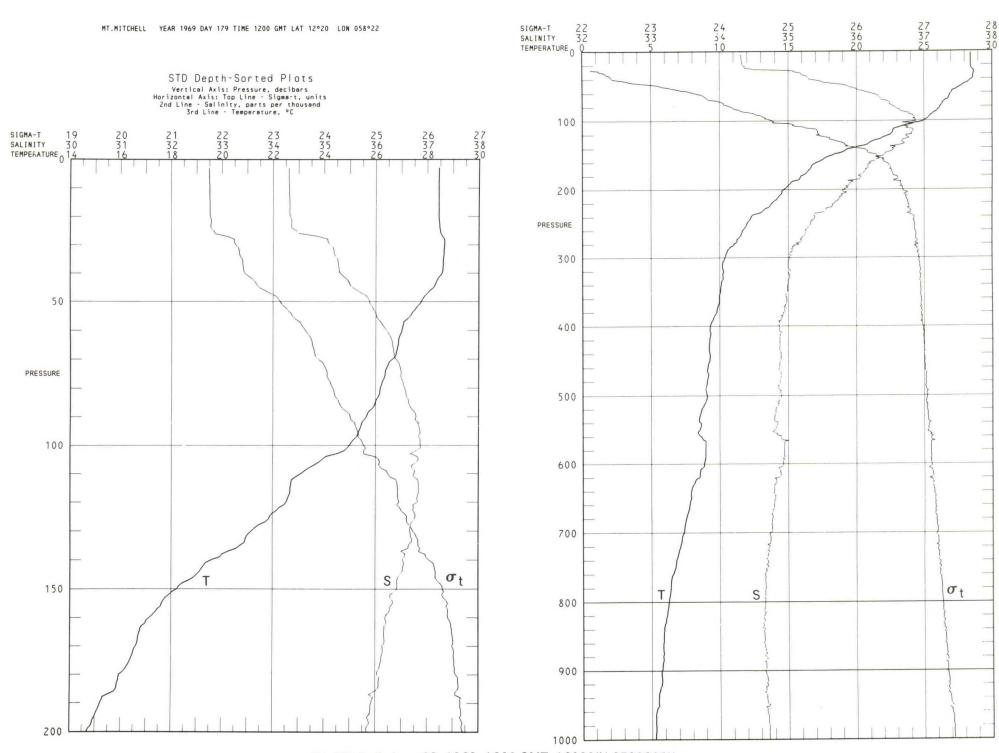
Mt. Mitchell, June 26, 1969, 1206 GMT, 12°20'N 058°22'W



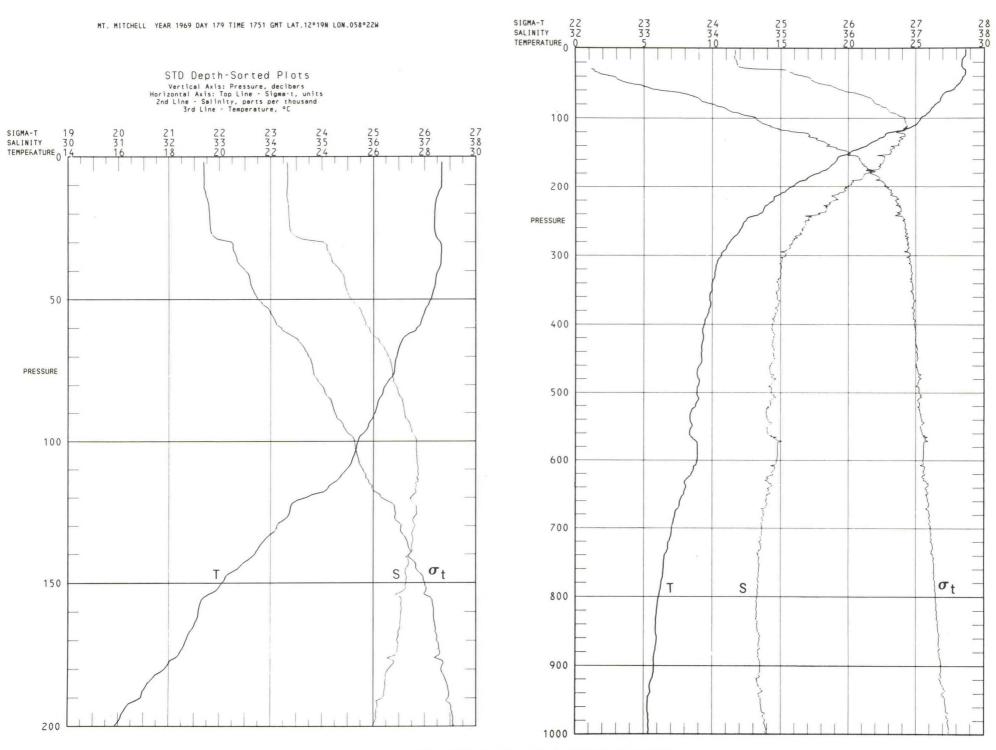
Mt. Mitchell, June 26, 1969, 1758 GMT, 12°18'N 058°23'W



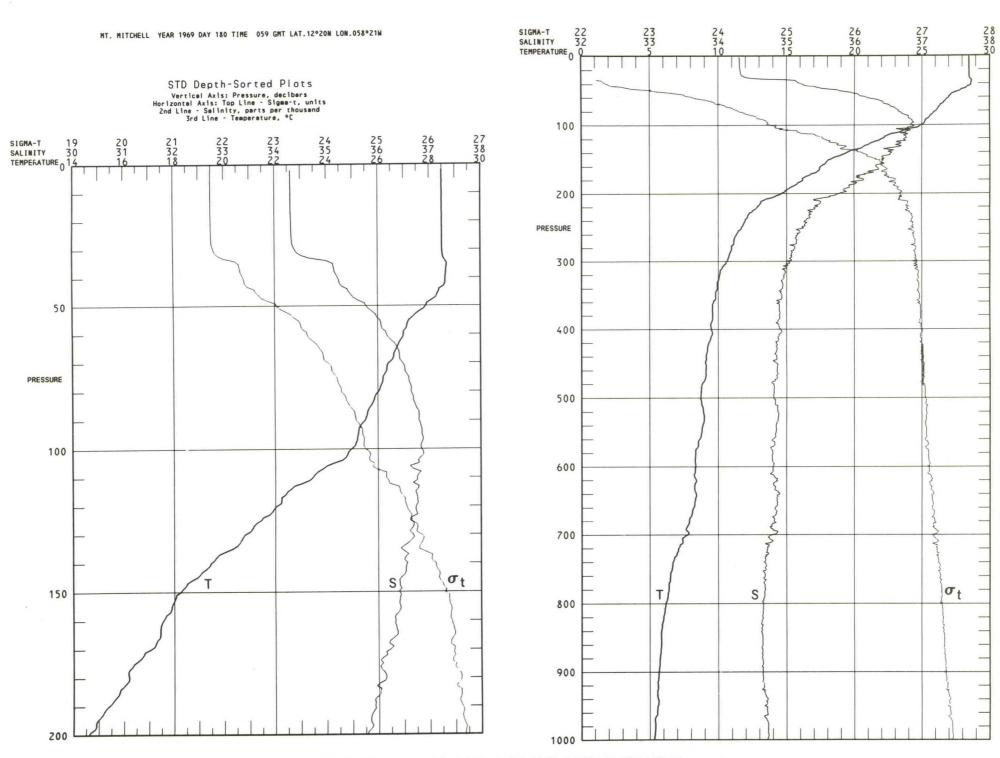
Mt. Mitchell, June 28, 1969, 0100 GMT, 12°20'N 058°23'W



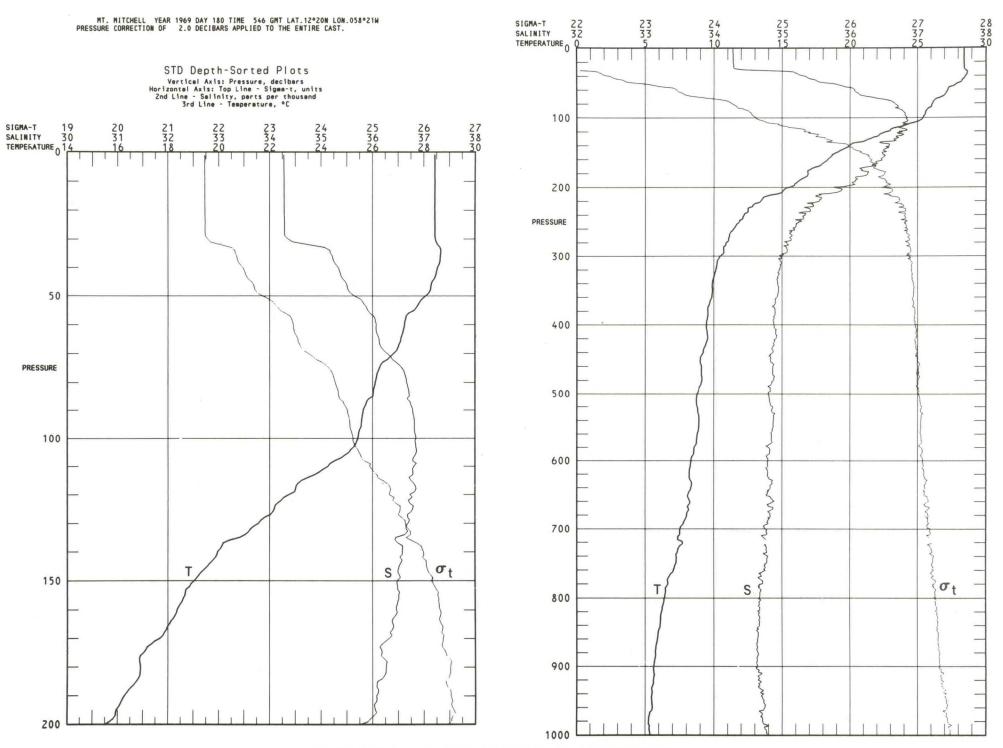
Mt. Mitchell, June 28, 1969, 1200 GMT, 12°20'N 058°22'W



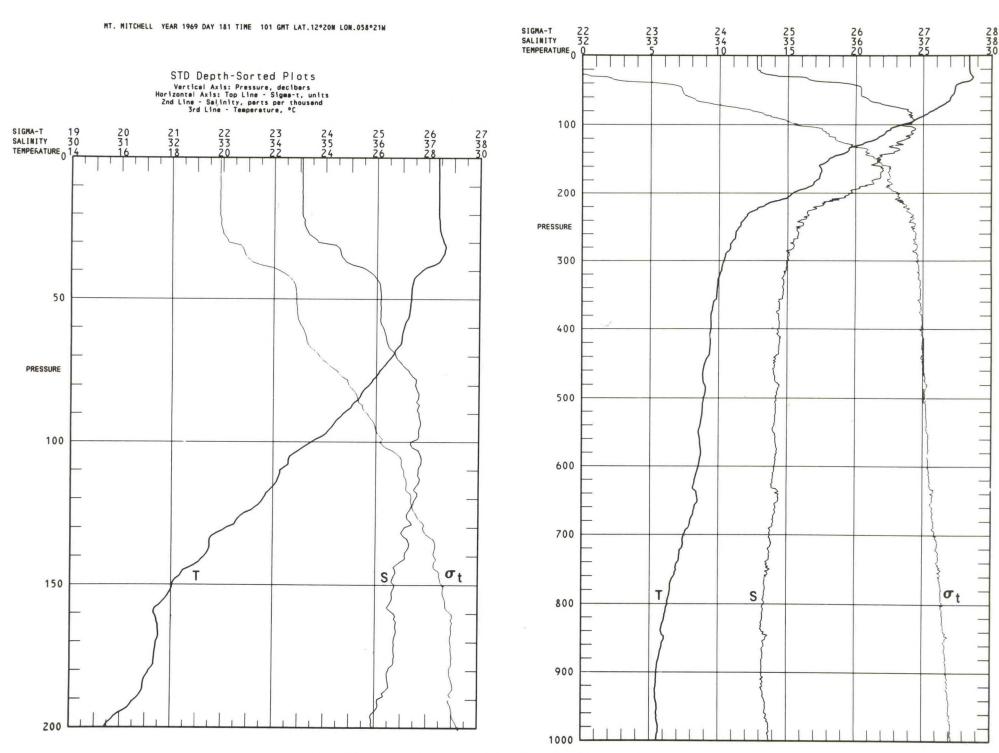
Mt. Mitchell, June 28, 1969, 1751 GMT, 12°19'N 058°22'W



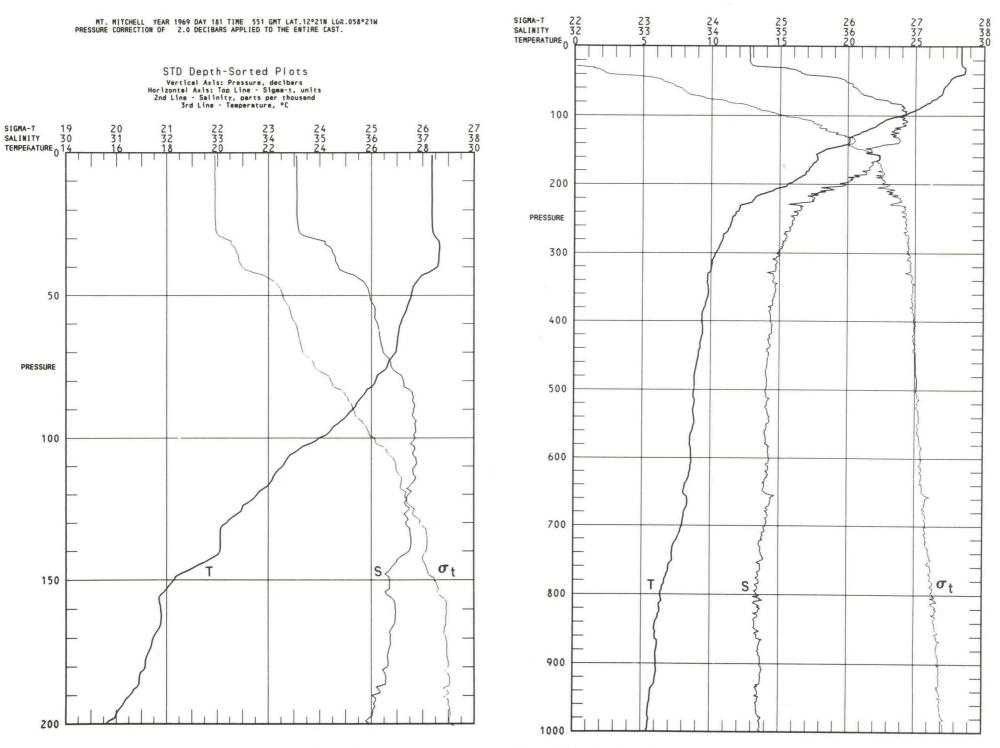
Mt. Mitchell, June 29, 1969, 0059 GMT, 12°20'N 058°21'W



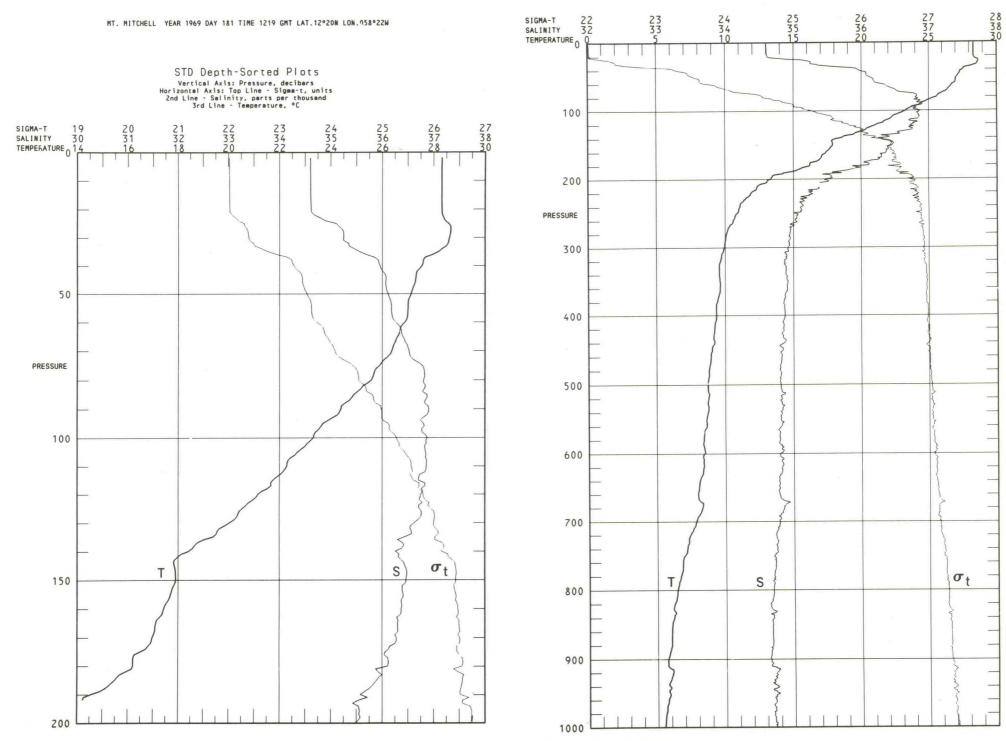
Mt. Mitchell, June 29, 1969, 0546 GMT, 12°20'N 058°21'W



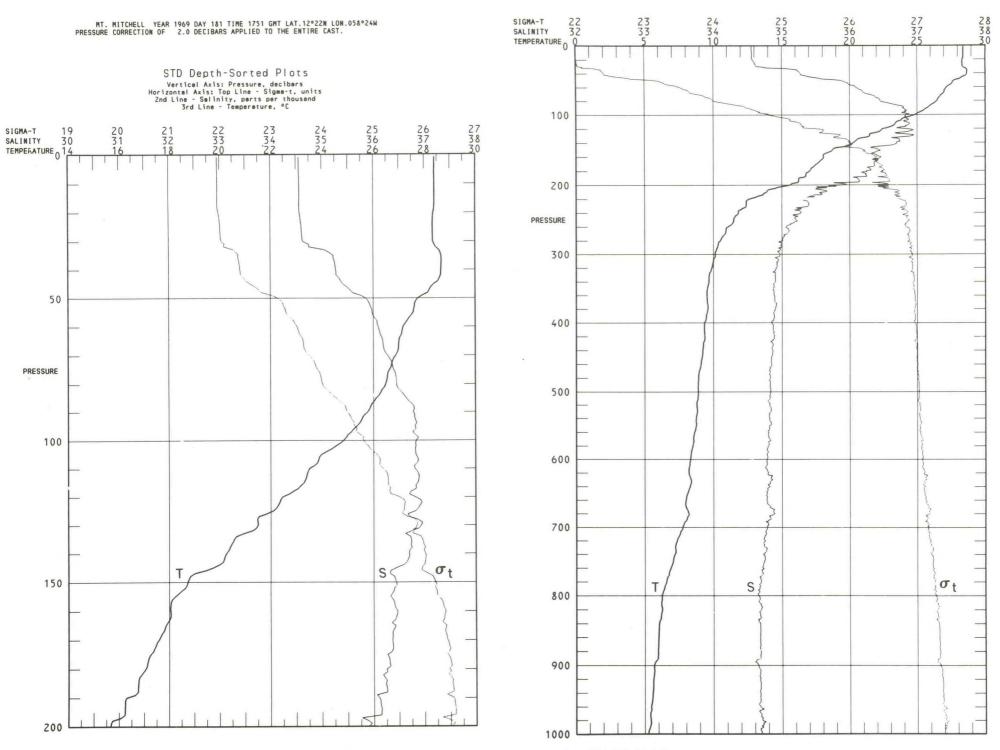
Mt. Mitchell, June 30, 1969, 0101 GMT, 12°20'N 058°21'W



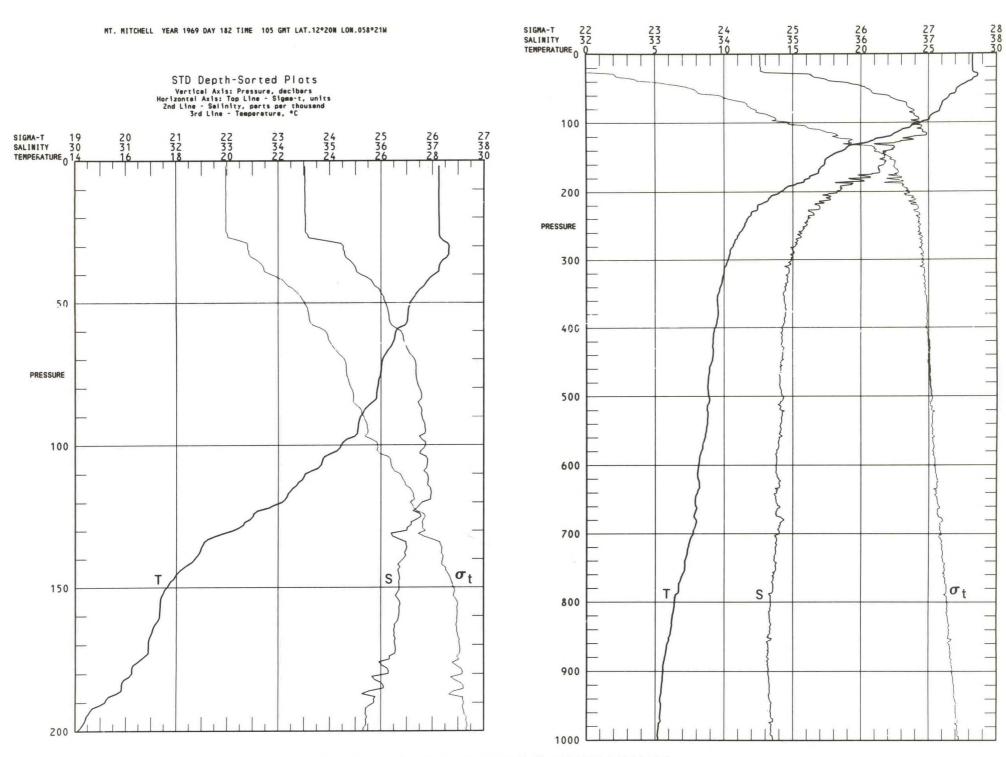
Mt. Mitchell, June 30, 1969, 0551 GMT, 12°21'N 058°21'W



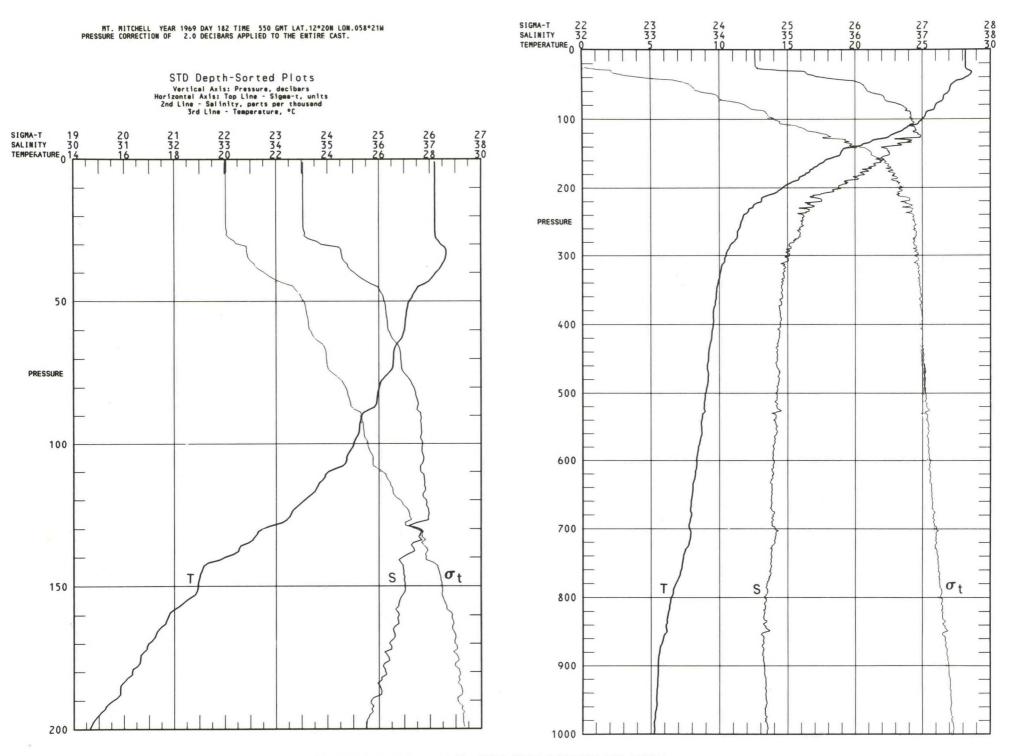
Mt. Mitchell, June 30, 1969, 1219 GMT, $12^{\circ}20'N$ $058^{\circ}22'W$



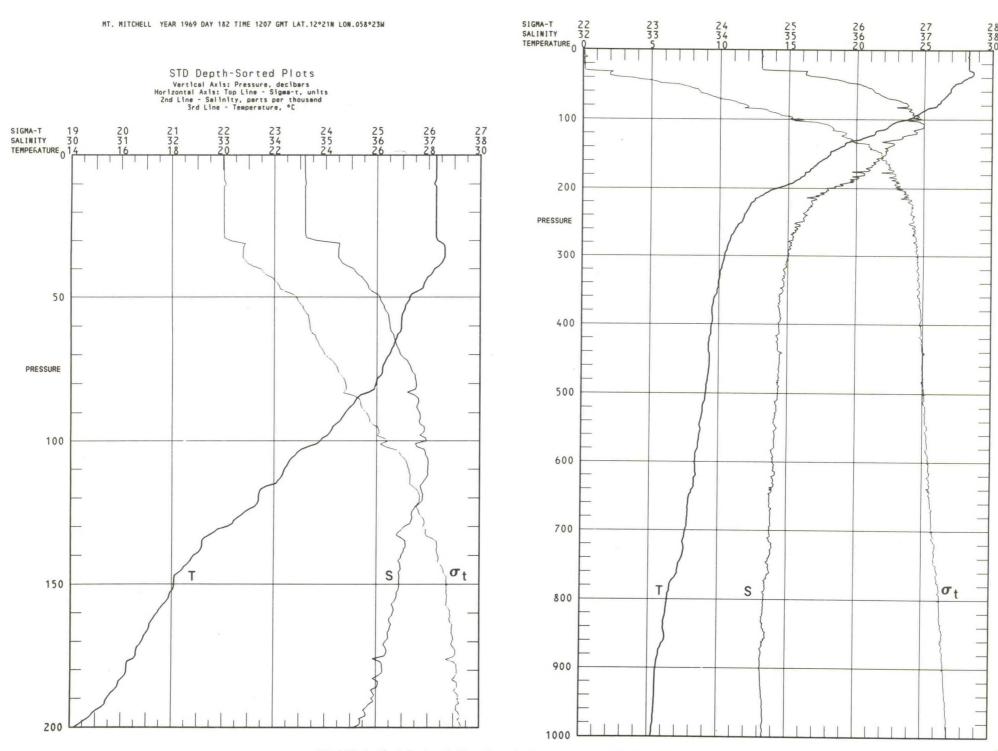
Mt. Mitchell, June 30, 1969, 1751 GMT, 12°22'N 058°24'W



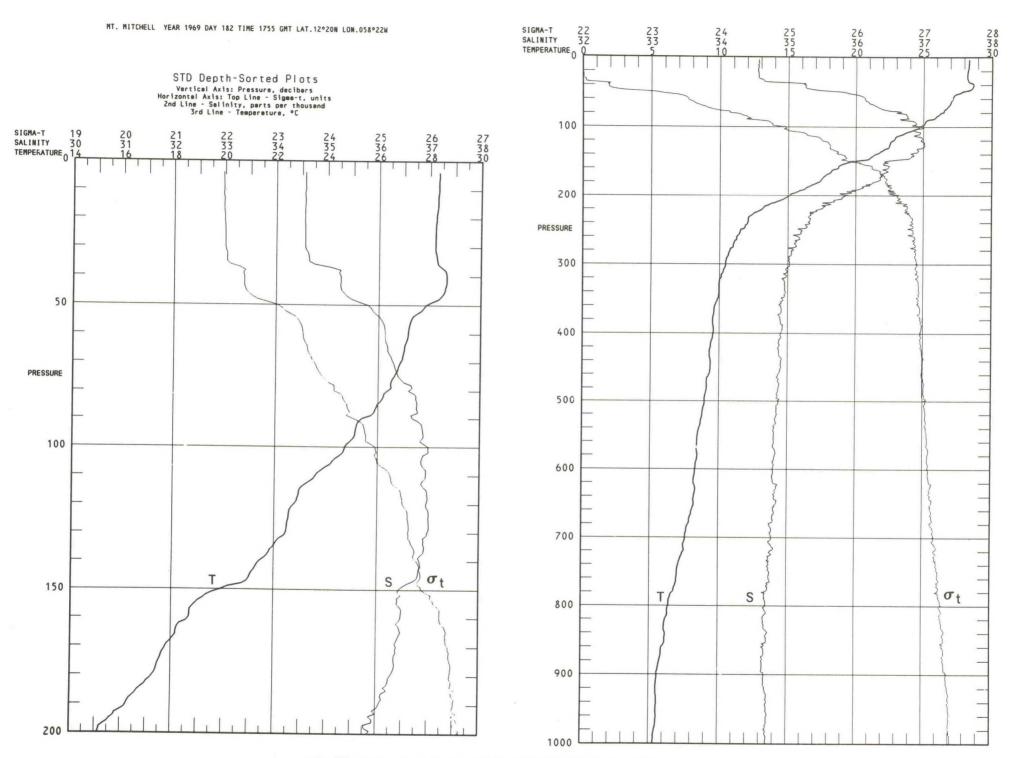
Mt. Mitchell, July 1, 1969, 0105 GMT, 12°20'N 058°21'W



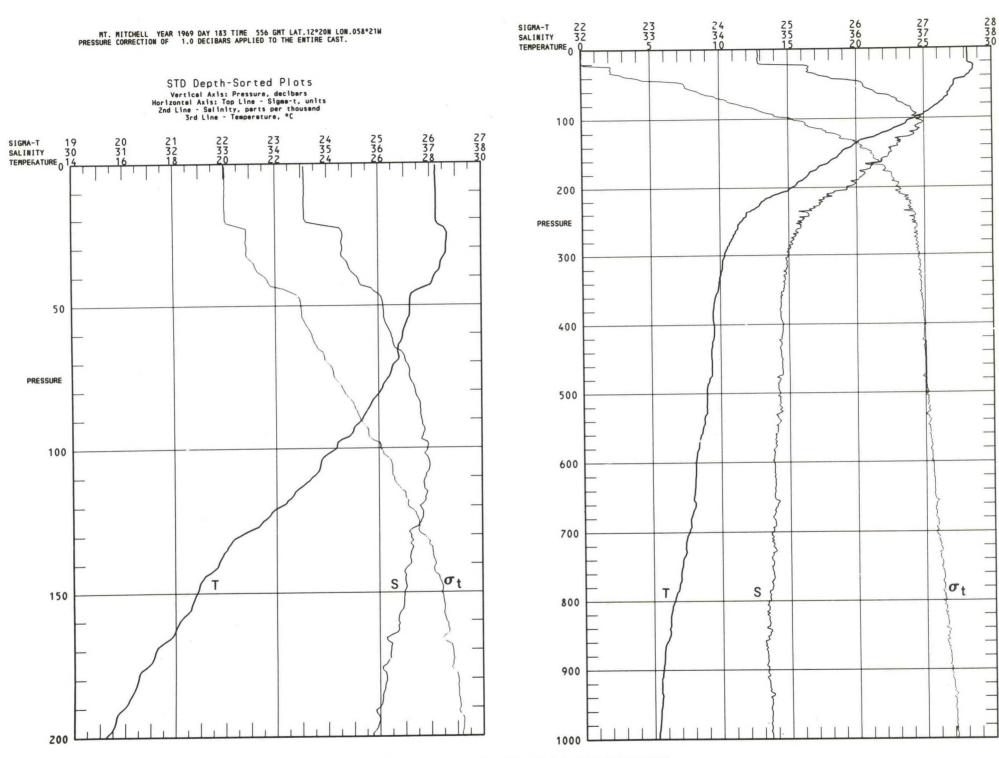
Mt. Mitchell, July 1, 1969, 0550 GMT, $12^{\circ}20'N$ 058°21'W



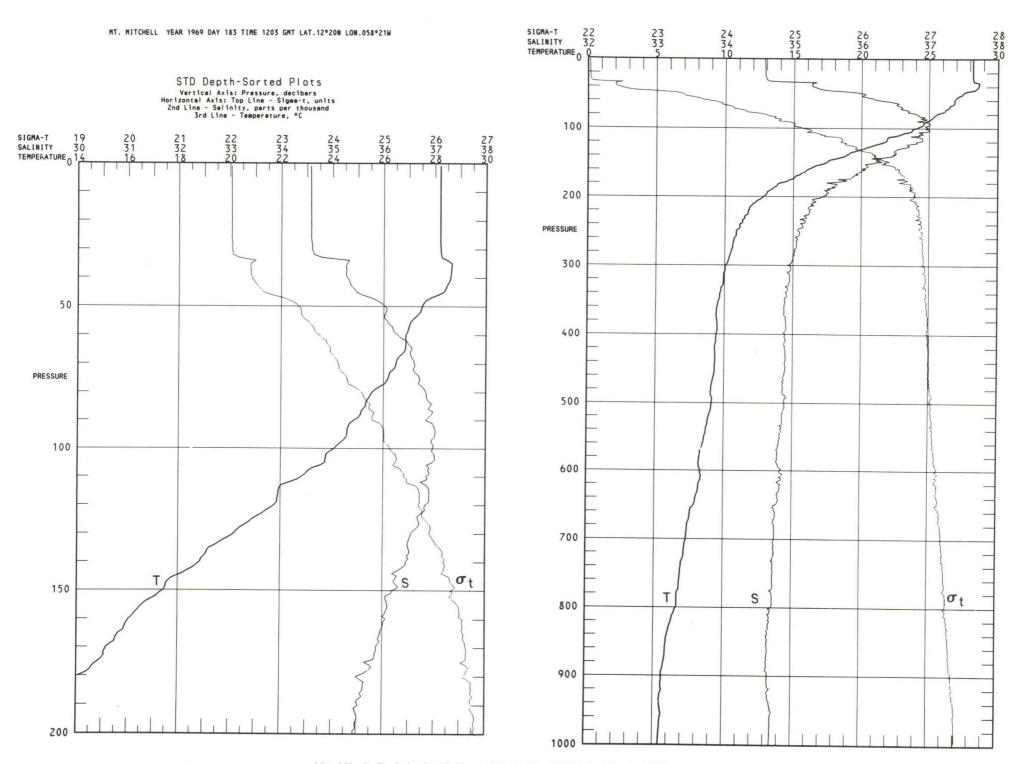
Mt. Mitchell, July 1, 1969, 1207 GMT, 12°21'N 058°23'W



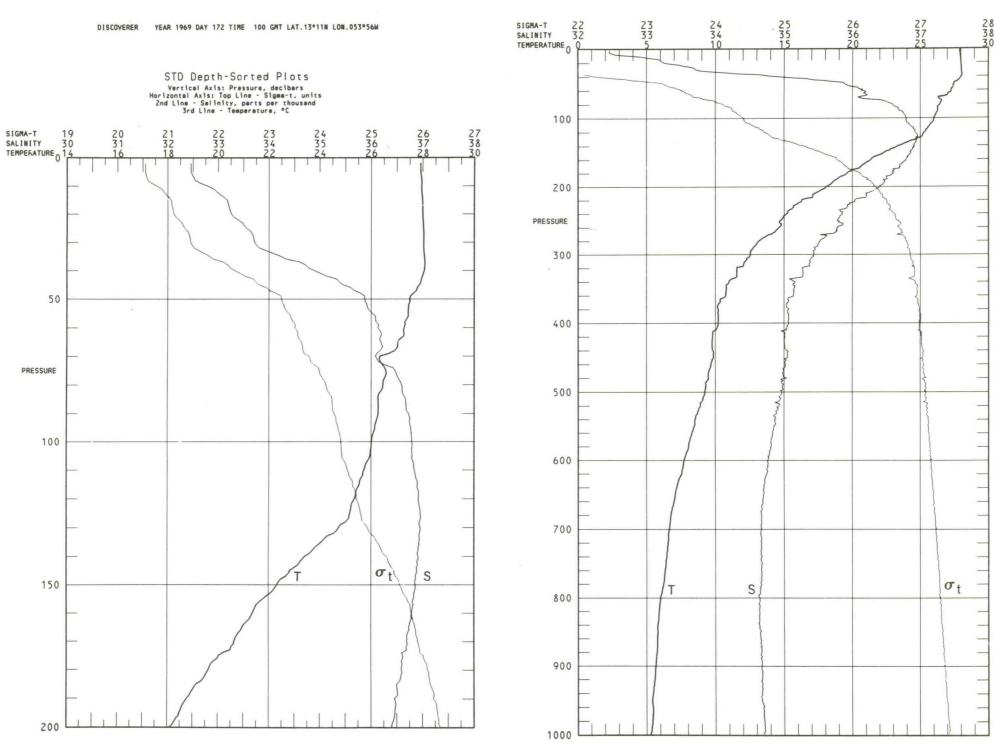
Mt. Mitchell, July 1, 1969, 1755 GMT, 12°20'N 058°22'W



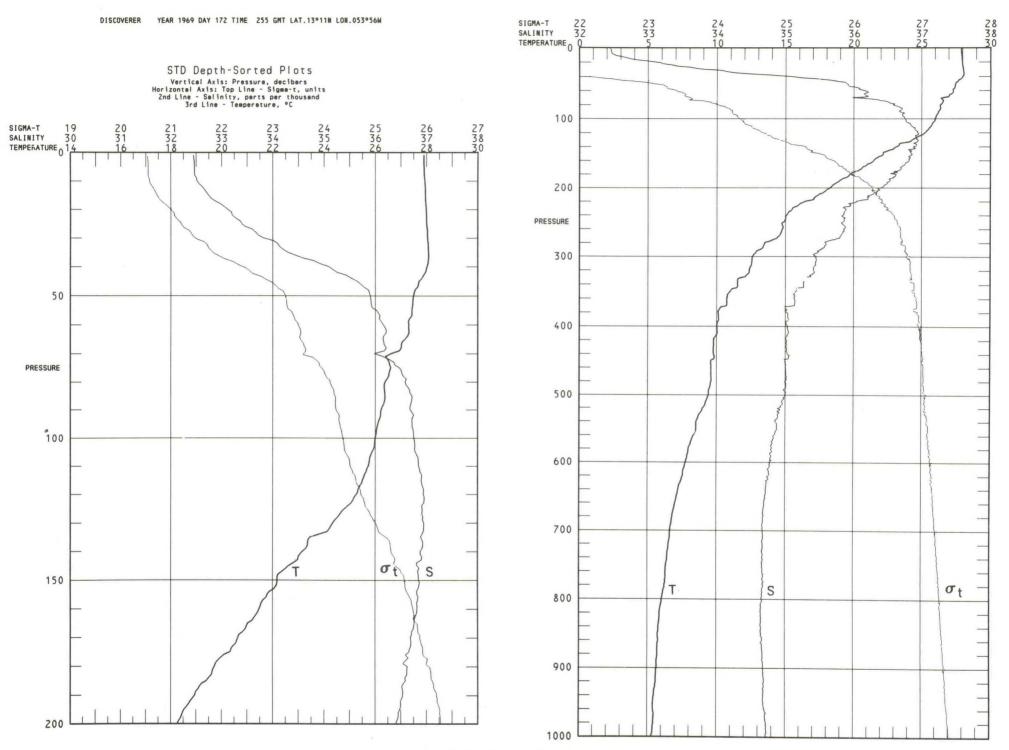
Mt. Mitchell, July 2, 1969, 0556 GMT, 12°20'N 058°21'W



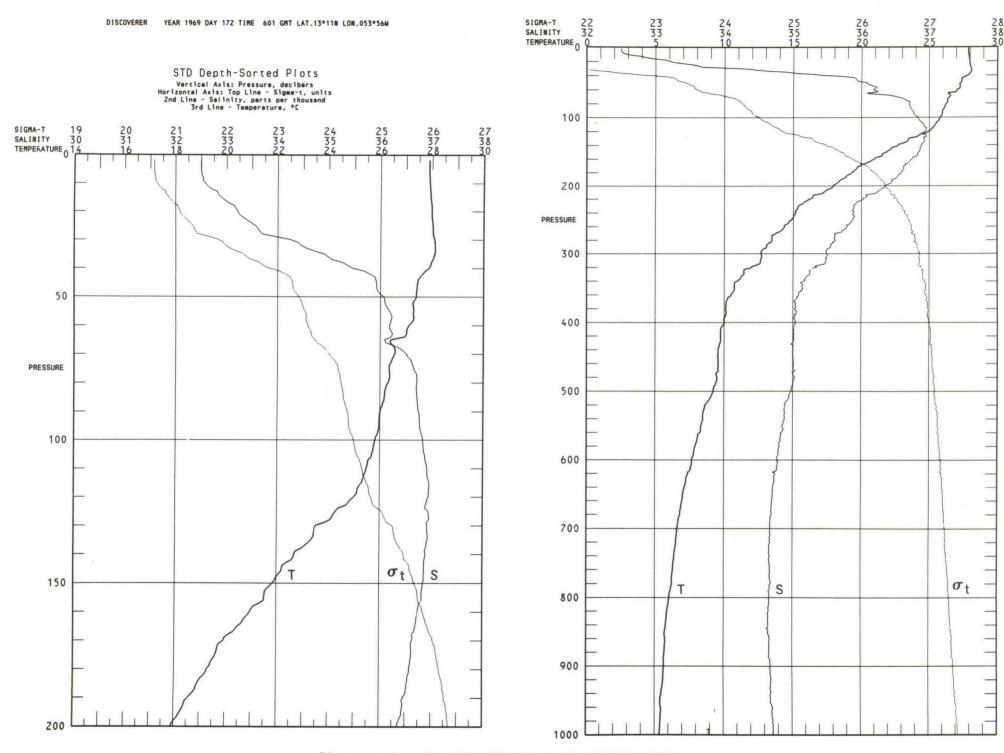
Mt. Mitchell, July 2, 1969, 1203 GMT, $12^{\circ}20'N 058^{\circ}21'W$



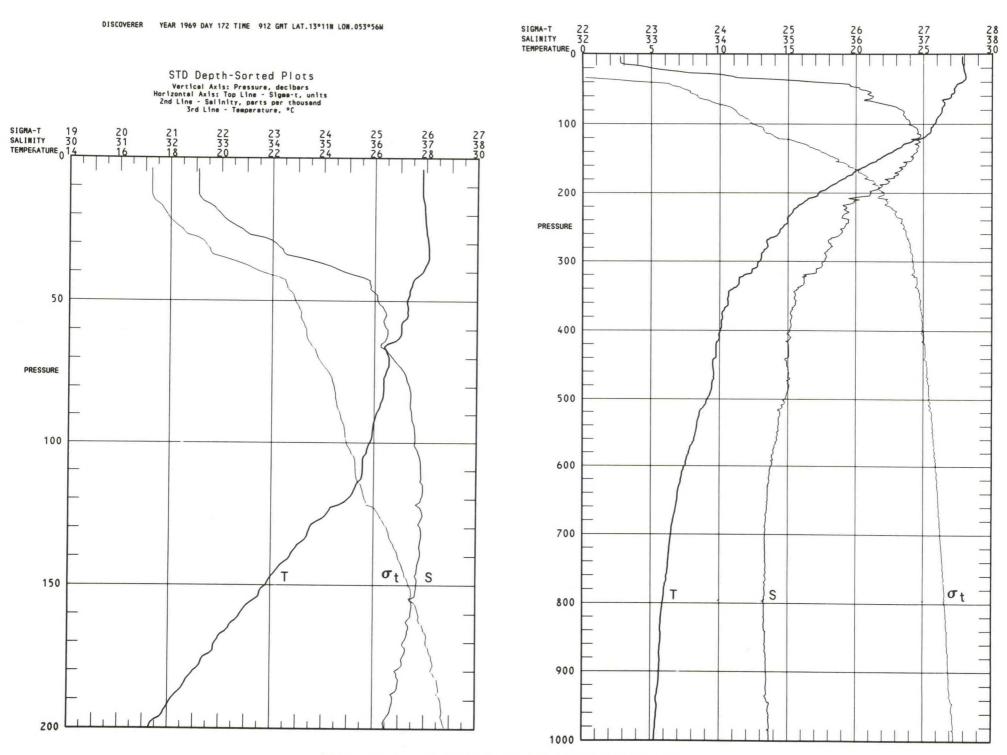
Discoverer, June 21, 1969, 0100 GMT, 13°11′N 053°56′W



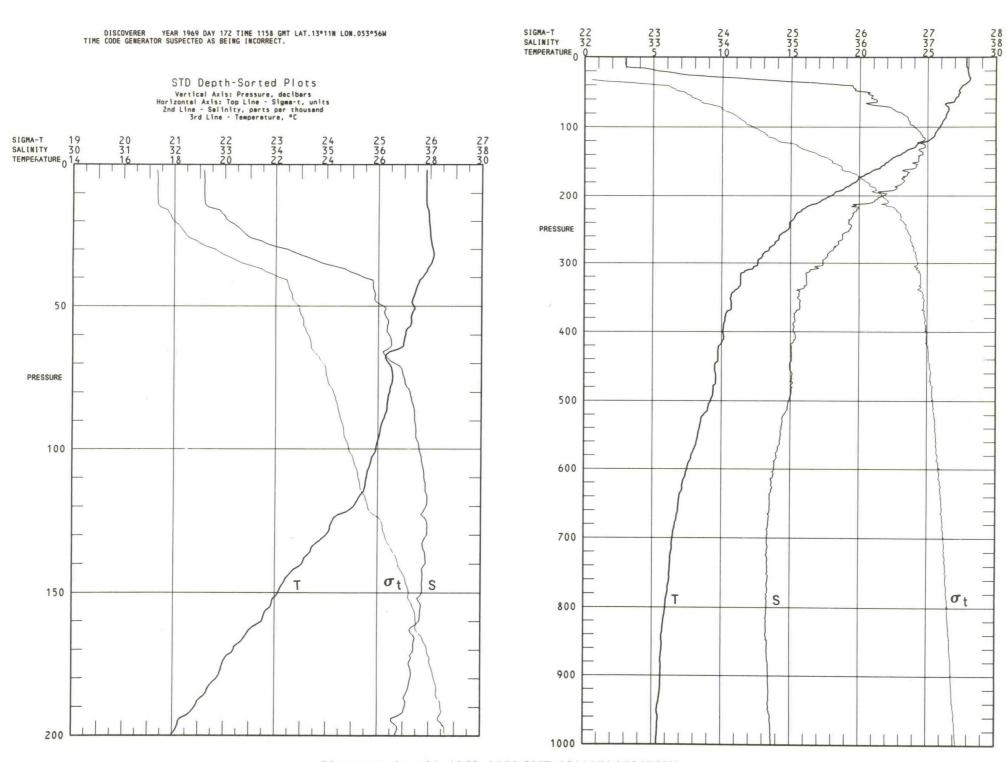
Discoverer, June 21, 1969, 0255 GMT, 13°11'N 053°56'W



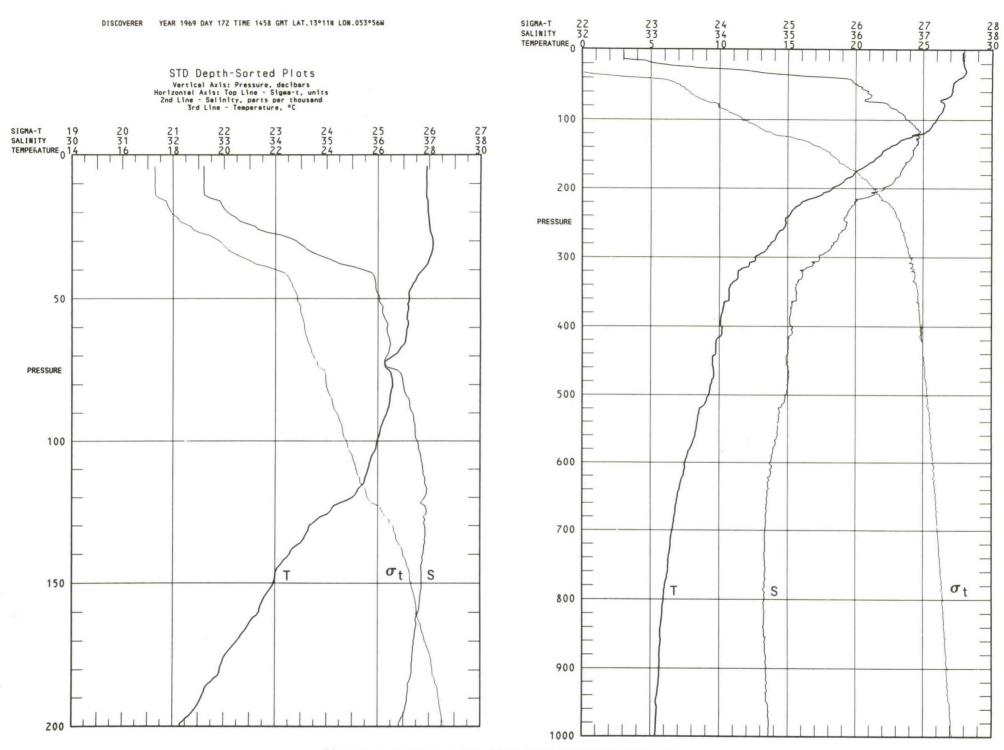
Discoverer, June 21, 1969, 0601 GMT, 13°11'N 053°56'W



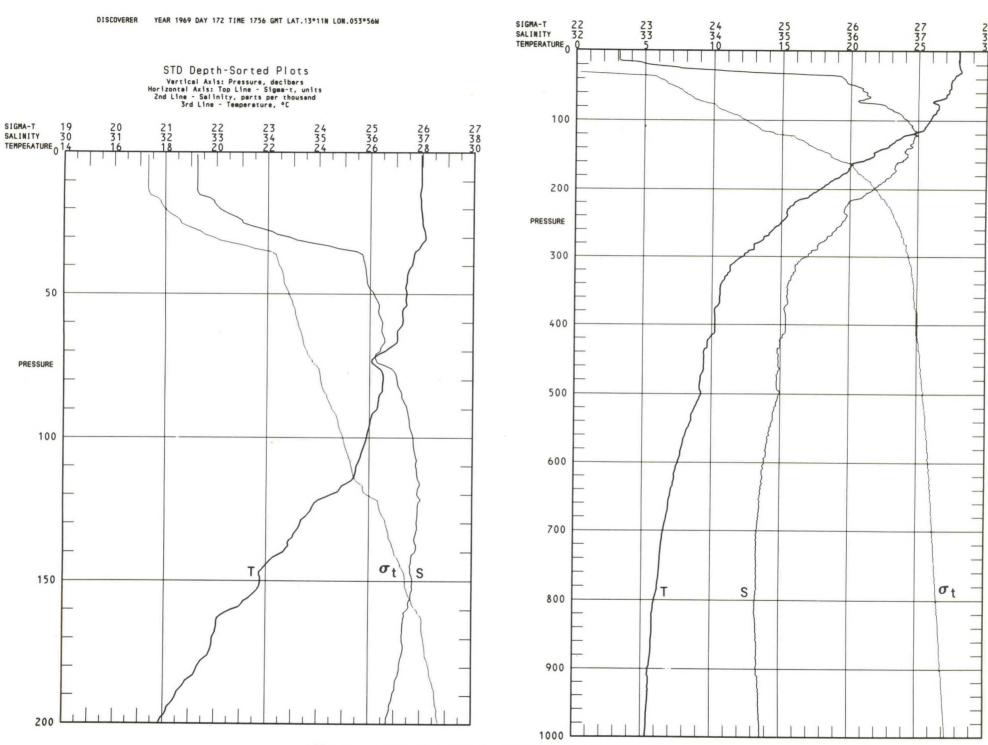
Discoverer, June 21, 1969, 0912 GMT, 13°11'N 053°56'W



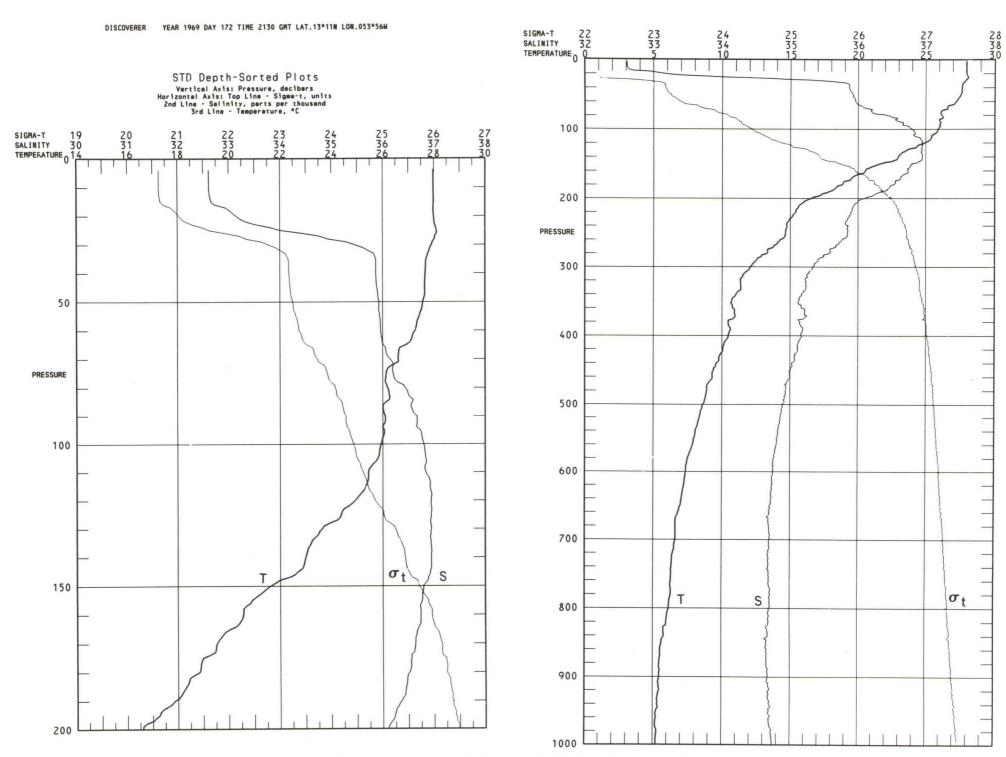
Discoverer, June 21, 1969, 1158 GMT, 13°11′N 053°56′W



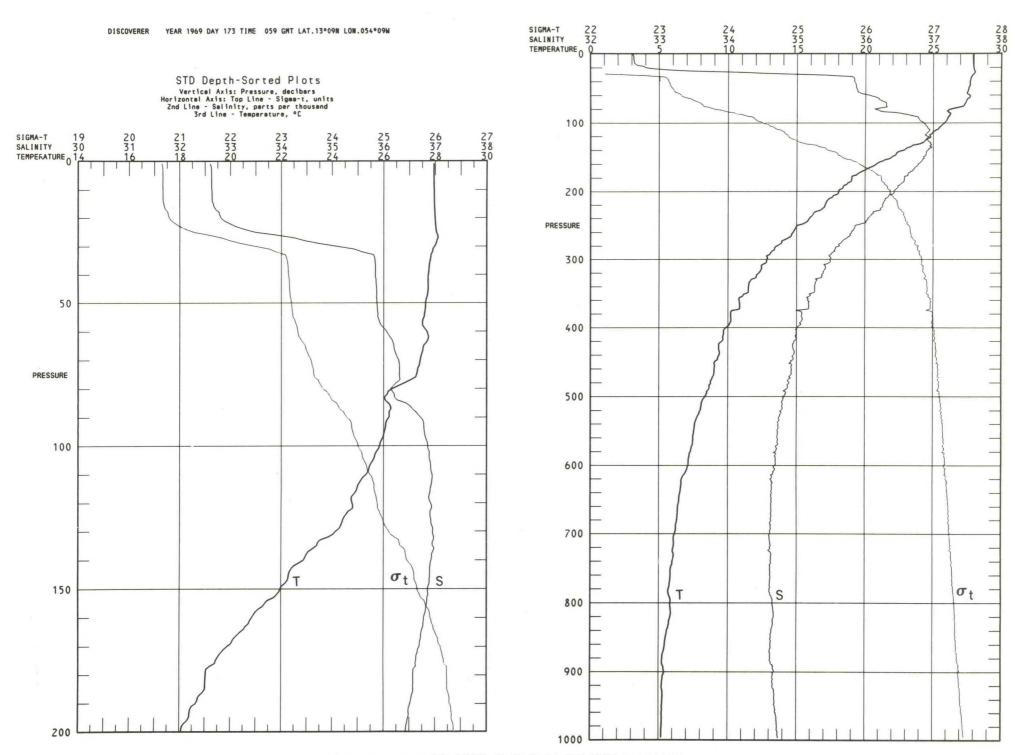
Discoverer, June 21, 1969, 1458 GMT, 13°11'N 053°56'W



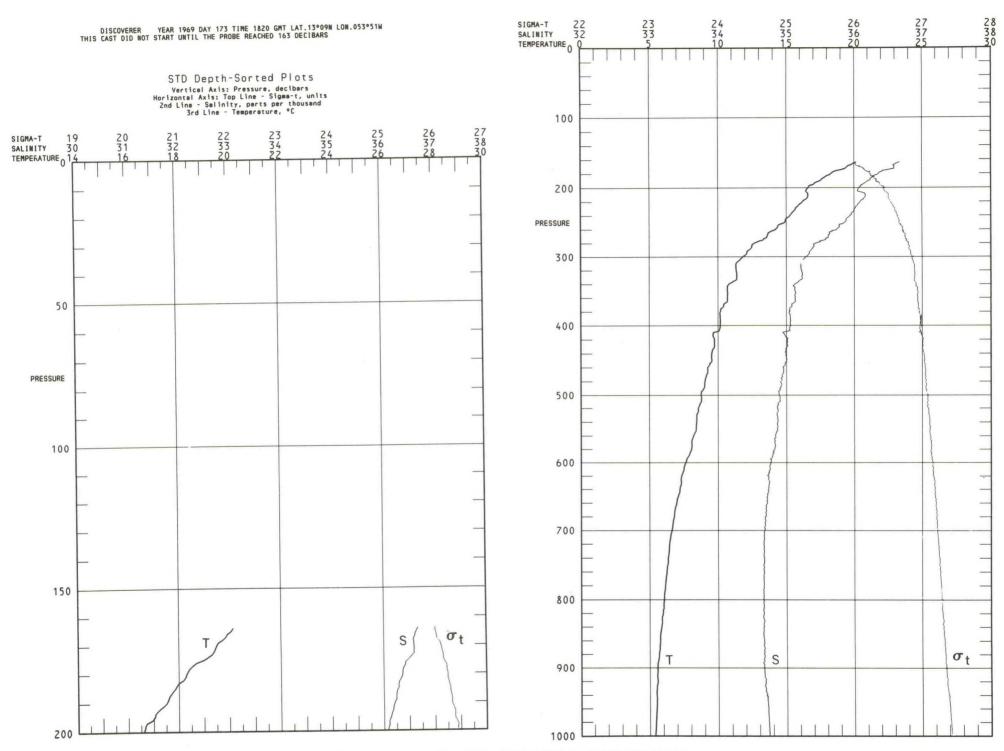
Discoverer, June 21, 1969, 1756 GMT, 13°11'N 053°56'W



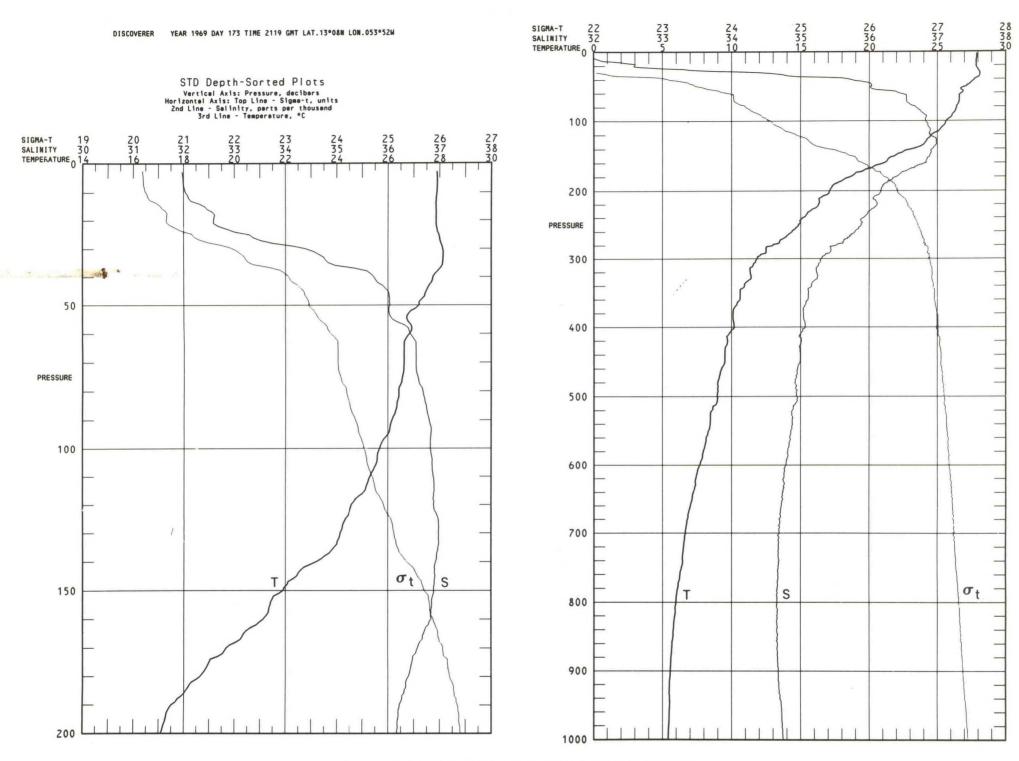
Discoverer, June 21, 1969, 2130 GMT, 13°11'N 053°56'W



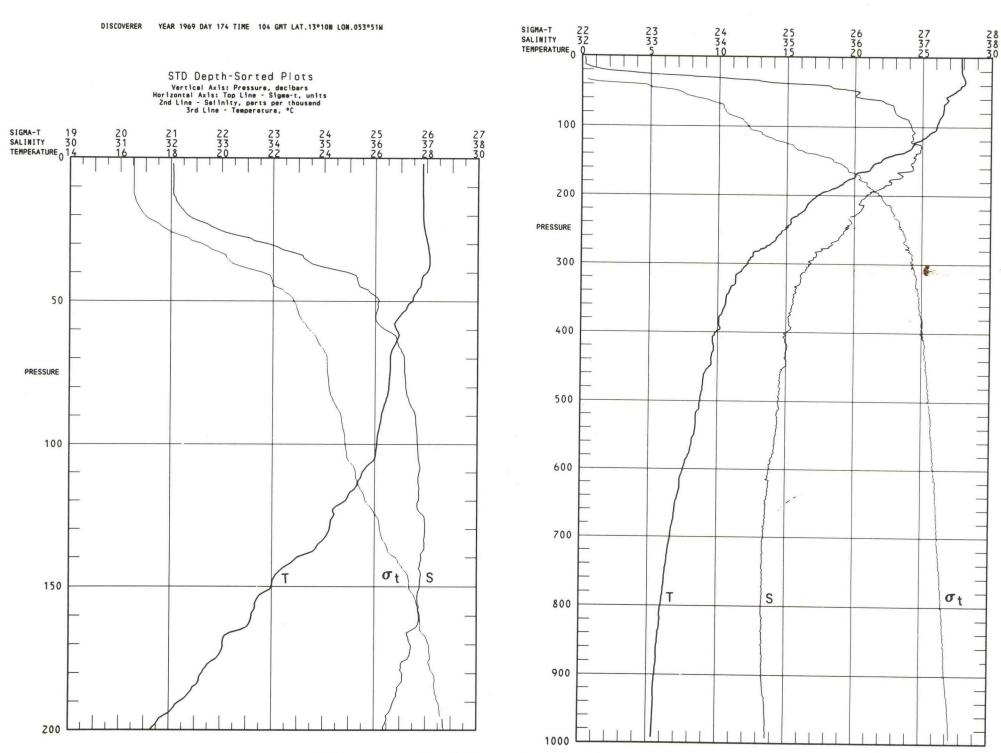
Discoverer, June 22, 1969, 0059 GMT, 13°09'N 054°09'W



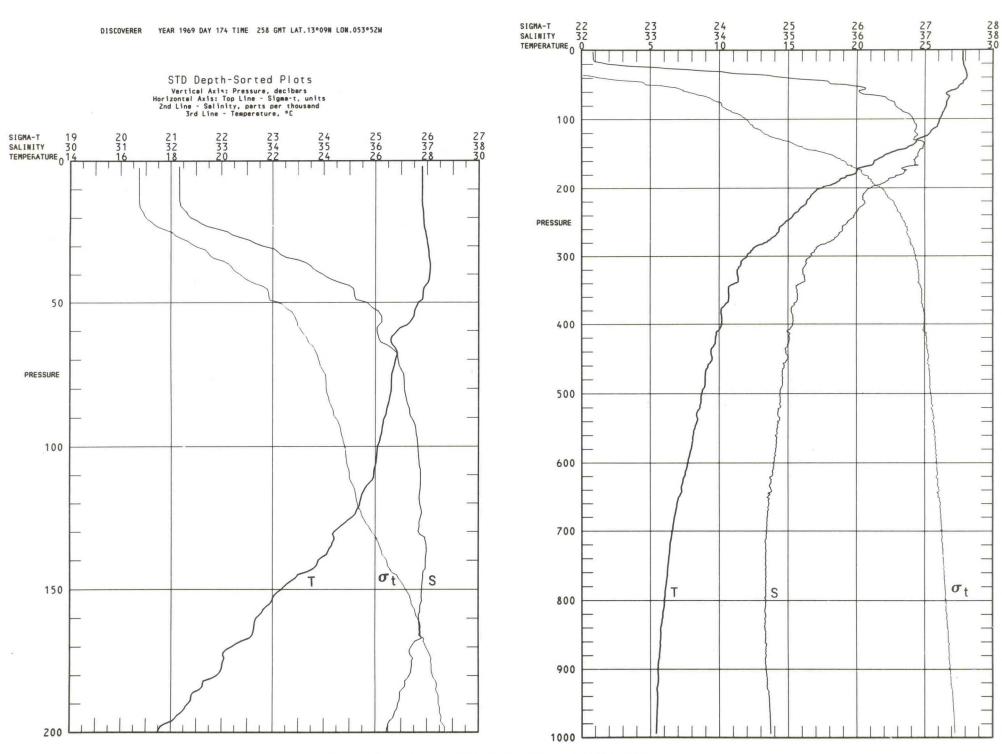
Discoverer, June 22, 1969, 1820 GMT, 13°09'N 053°51'W



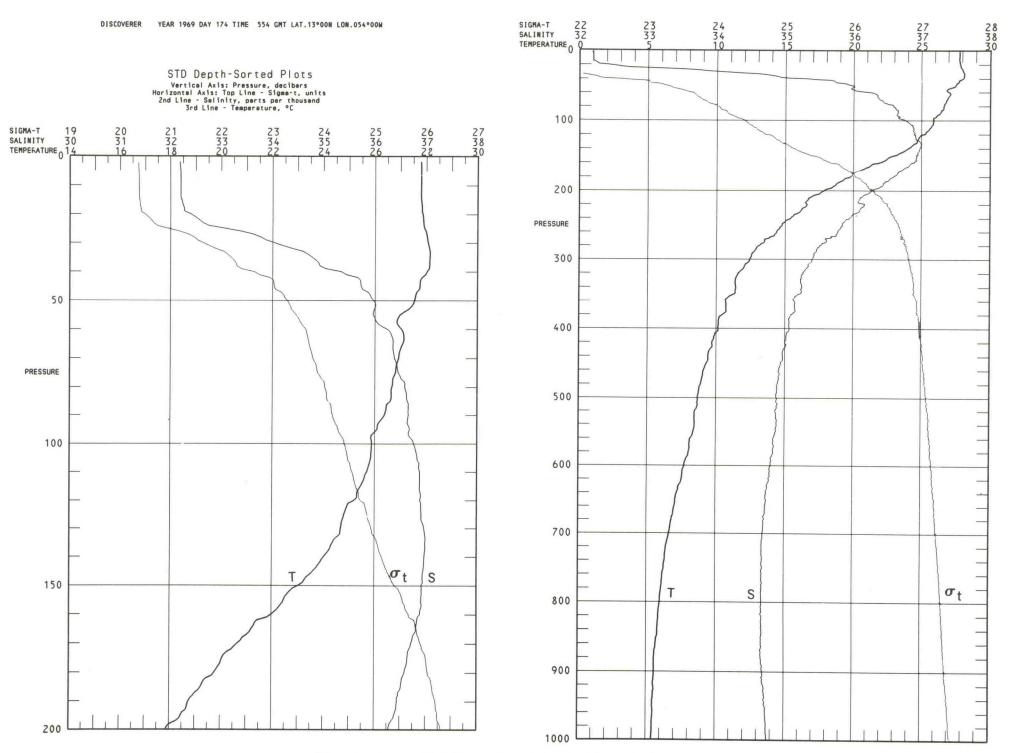
Discoverer, June 22, 1969, 2119 GMT, 13°08'N 053°52'W



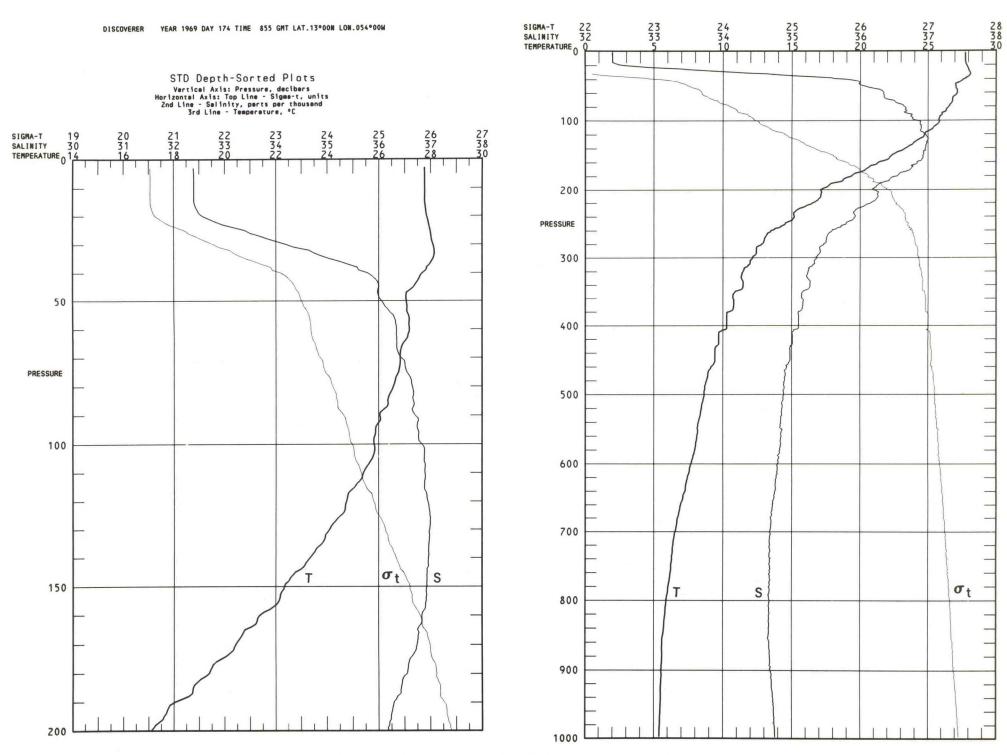
Discoverer, June 23, 1969, 0104 GMT, 13°10′N 053°51′W



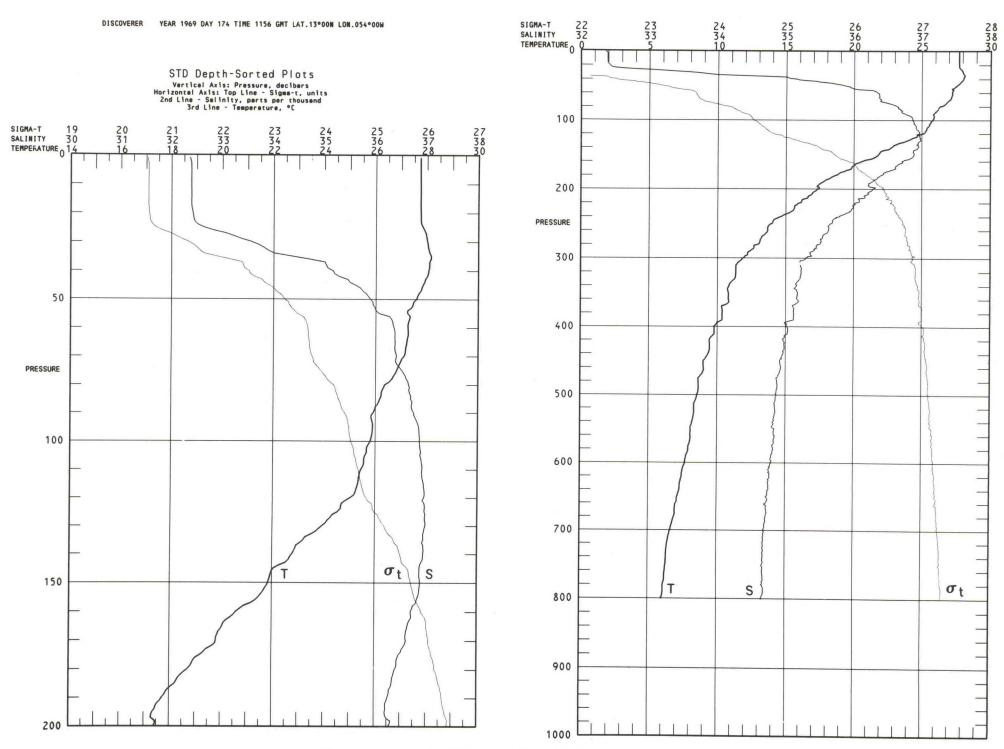
Discoverer, June 23, 1969, 0258 GMT, 13°09'N 053°52'W



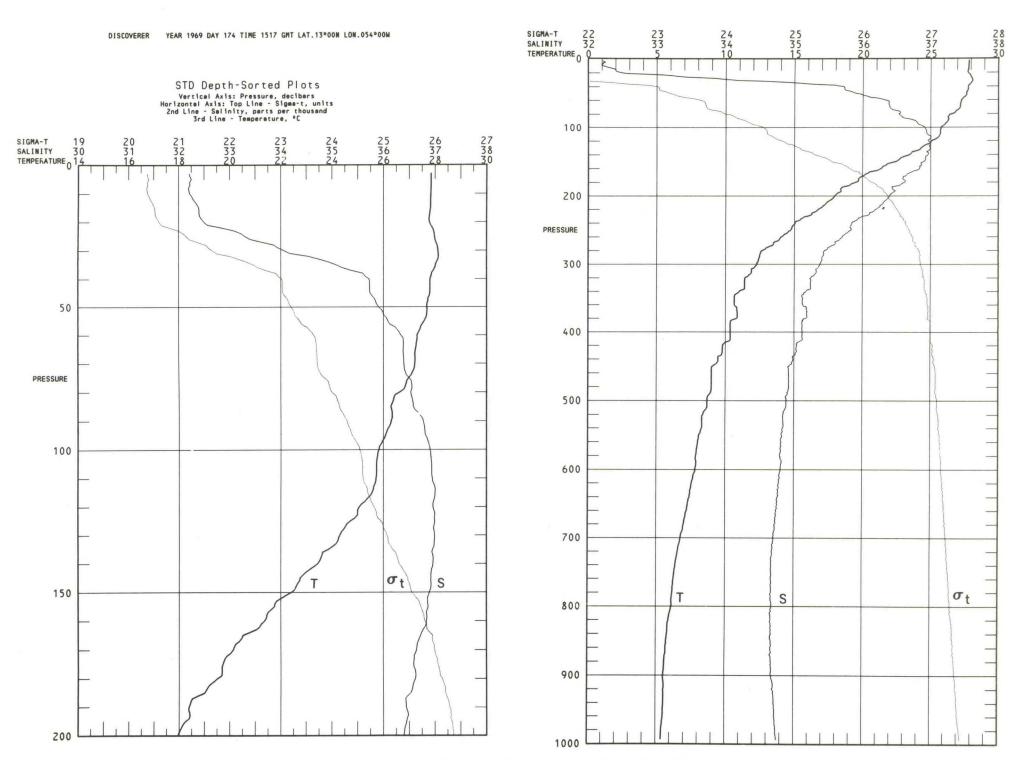
Discoverer, June 23, 1969, 0554 GMT, 13°00'N 054°00'W



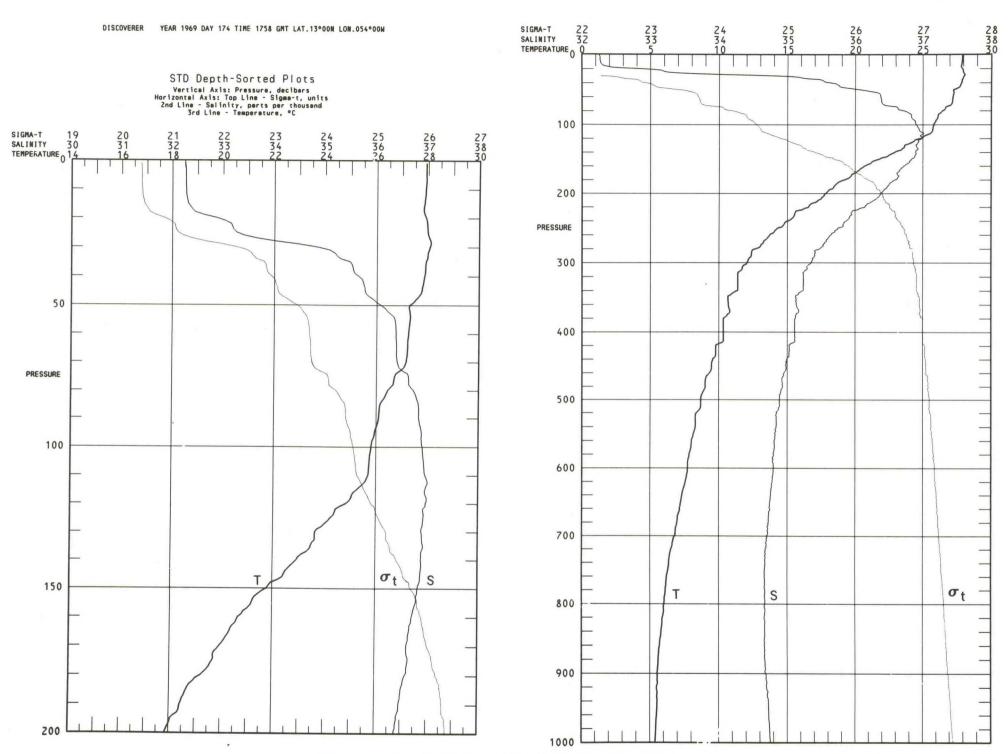
Discoverer, June 23, 1969, 0855 GMT, 13°00′N 054°00′W



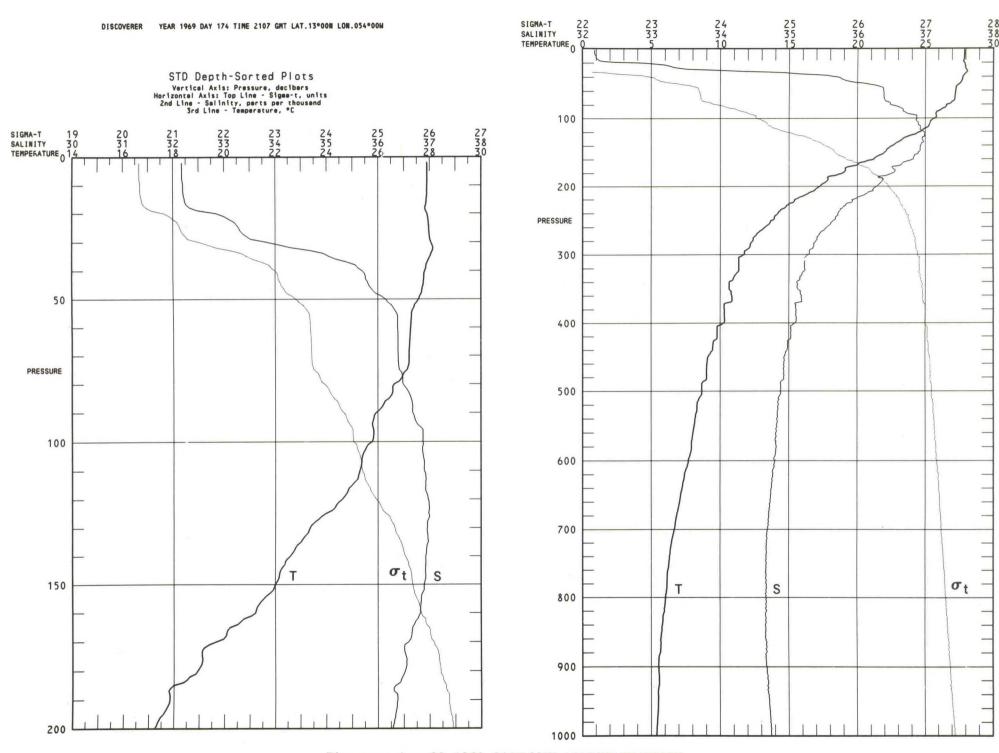
Discoverer, June 23, 1969, 1156 GMT, 13°00'N 054°00'W



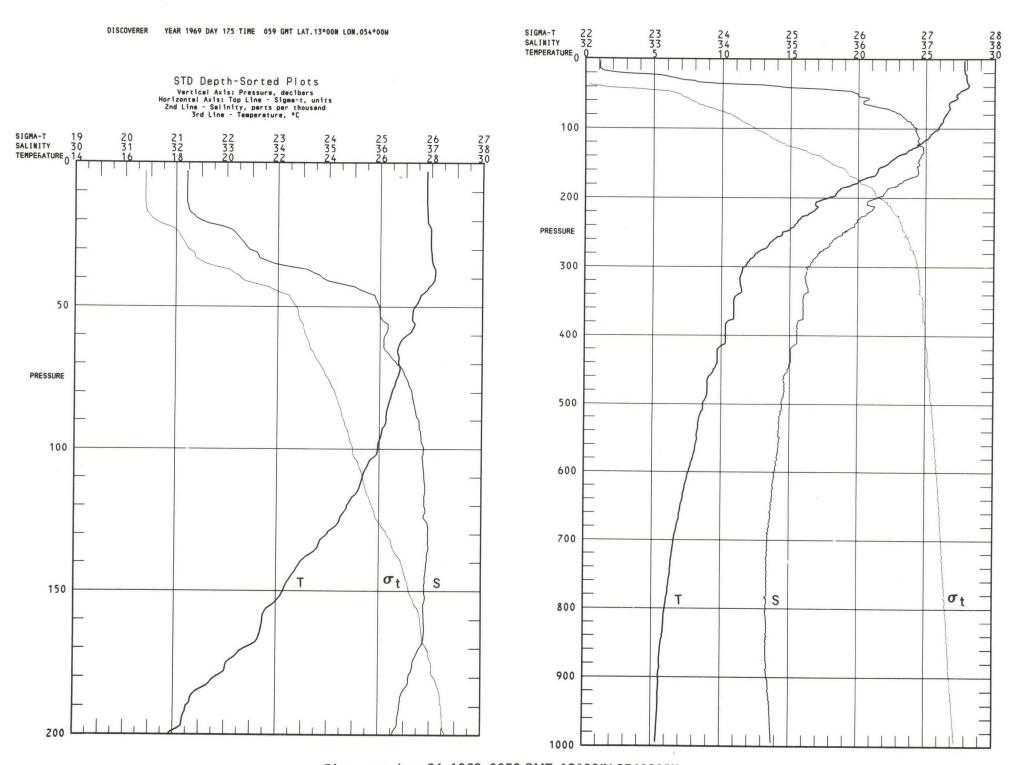
Discoverer, June 23, 1969, 1517 GMT, 13°00'N 054°00'W



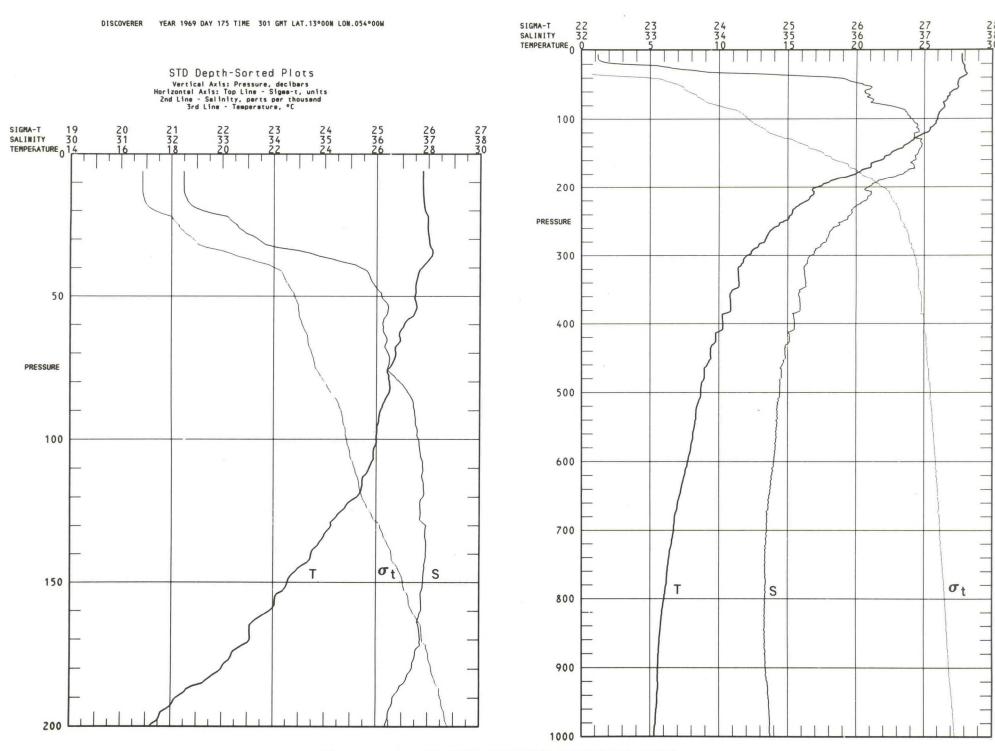
Discoverer, June 23, 1969, 1758 GMT, 13°00'N 054°00'W



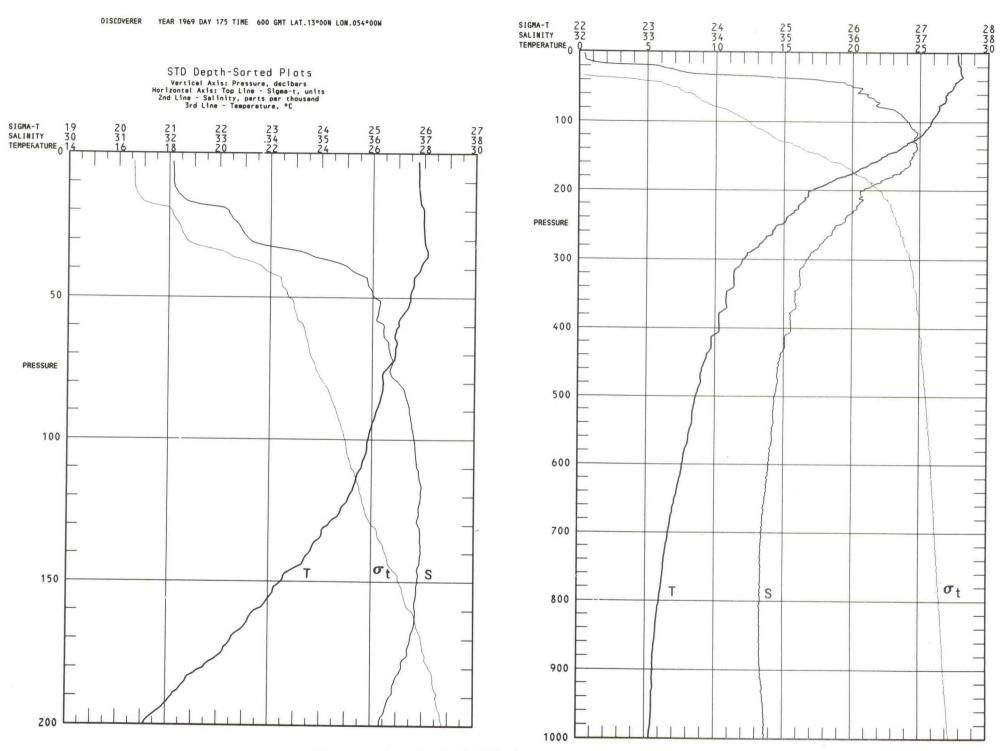
Discoverer, June 23, 1969, 2107 GMT, 13°00'N 054°00'W



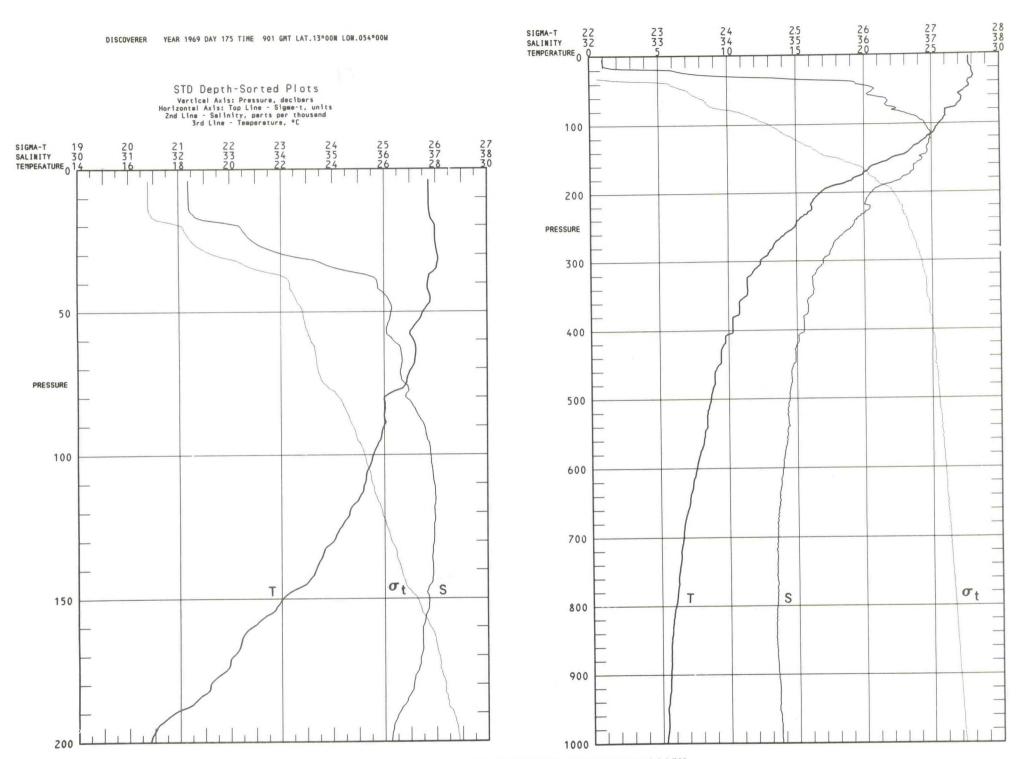
Discoverer, June 24, 1969, 0059 GMT, 13°00'N 054°00'W



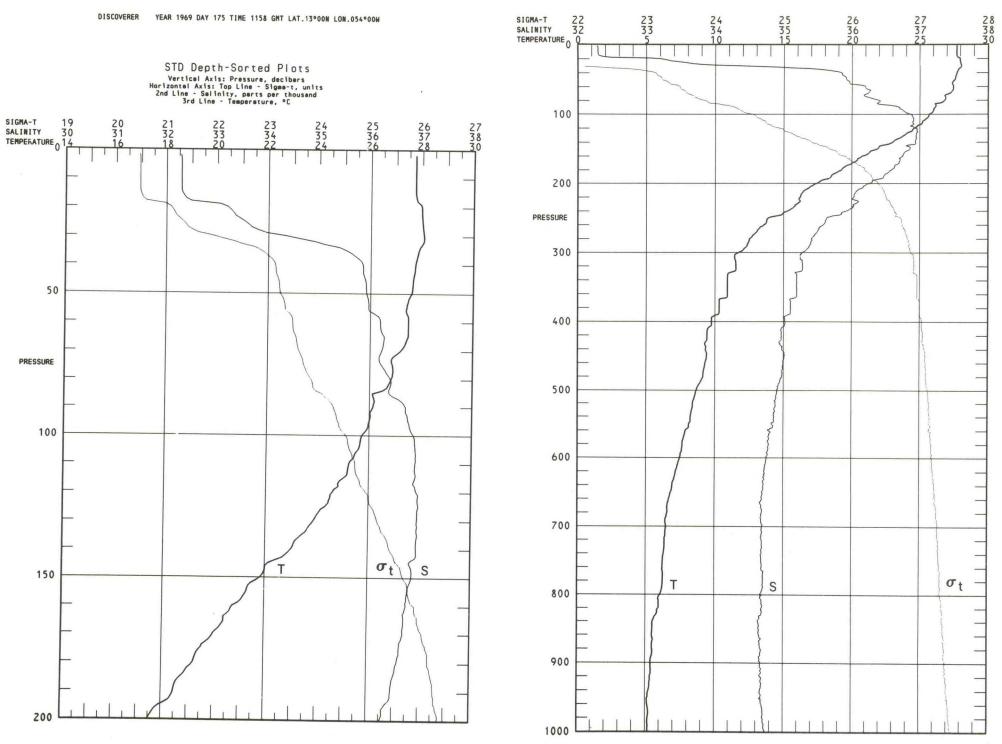
Discoverer, June 24, 1969, 0301 GMT, 13°00'N 054°00'W



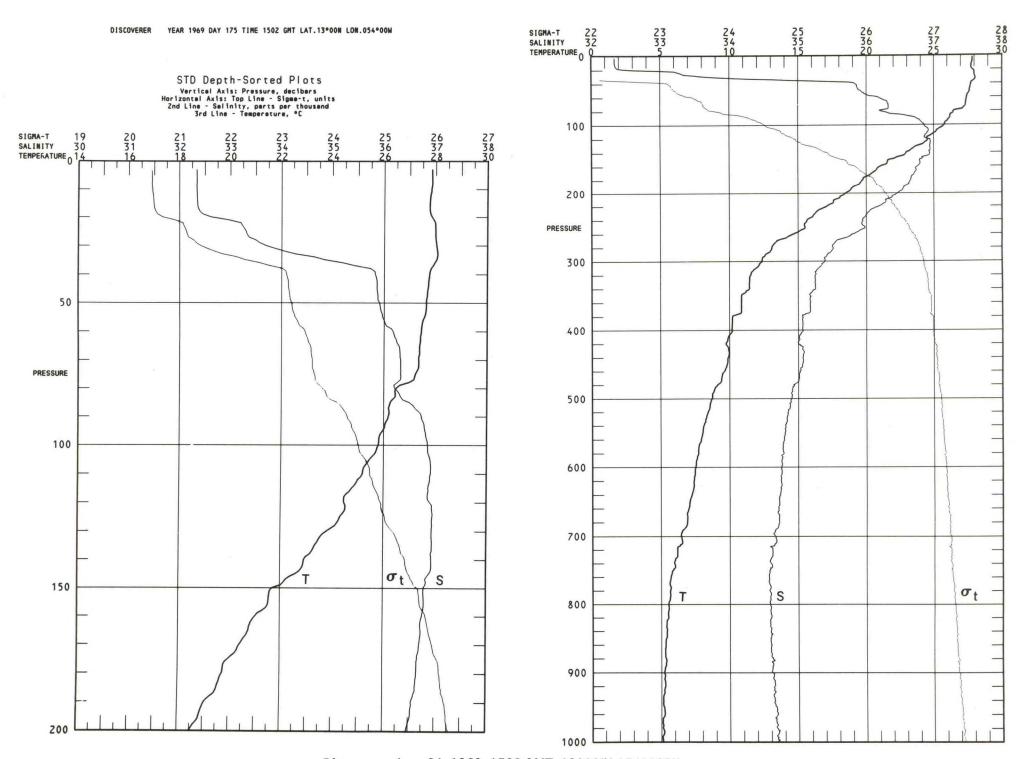
Discoverer, June 24, 1969, 0600 GMT, 13°00'N 054°00'W



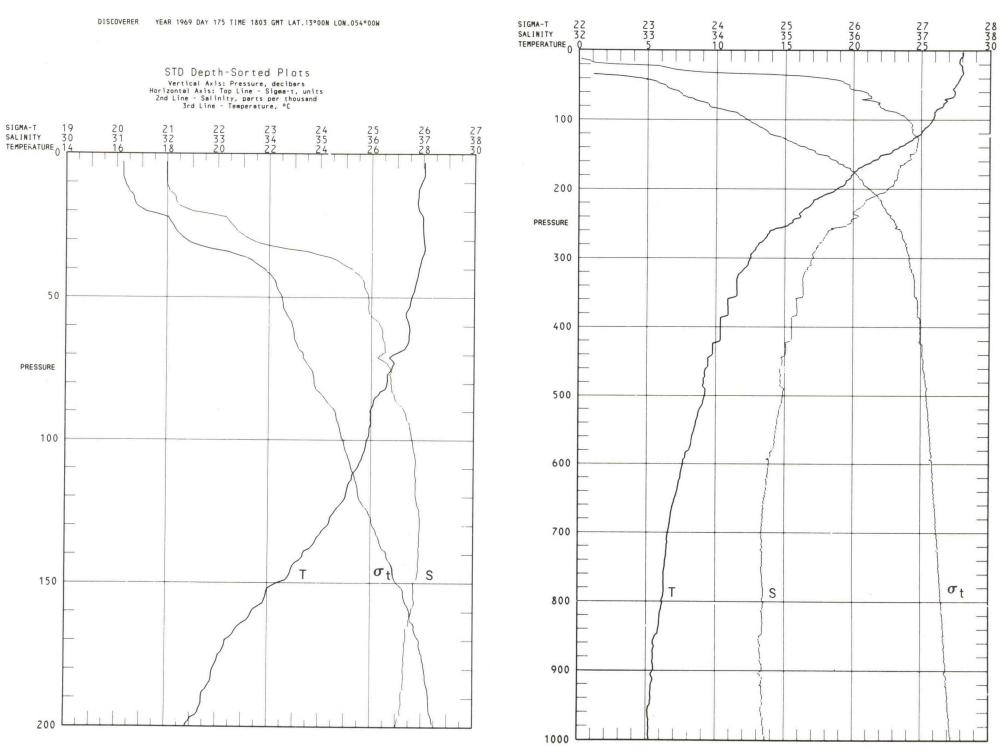
Discoverer, June 24, 1969, 0901 GMT, $13^{\circ}00'N 054^{\circ}00'W$



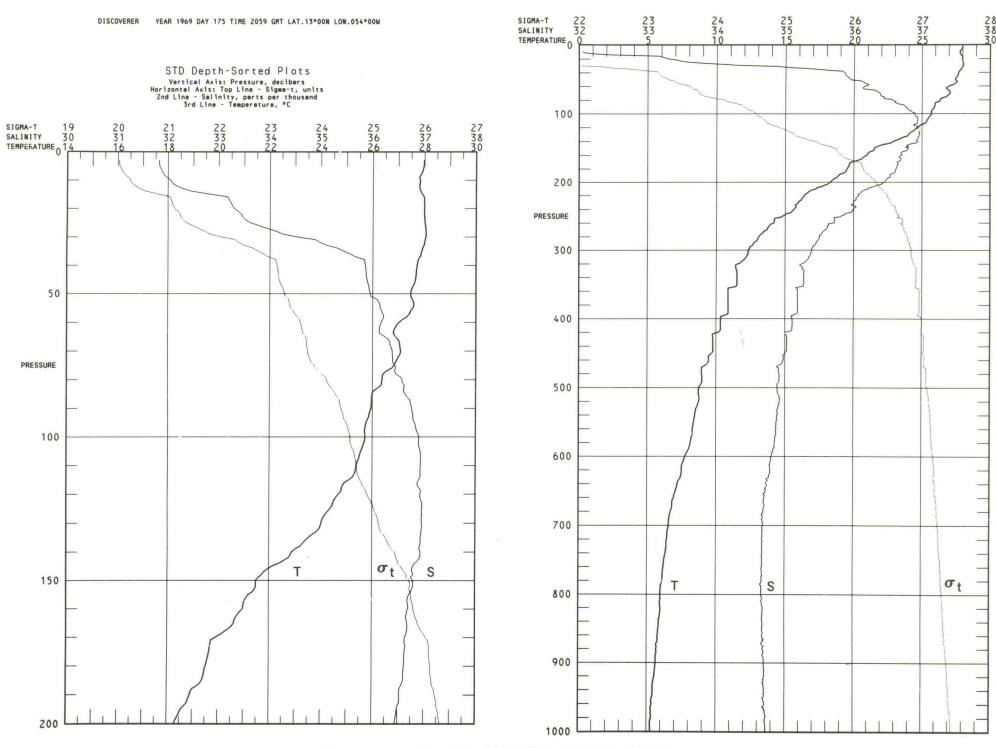
Discoverer, June 24, 1969, 1158 GMT, 13°00'N 054°00'W



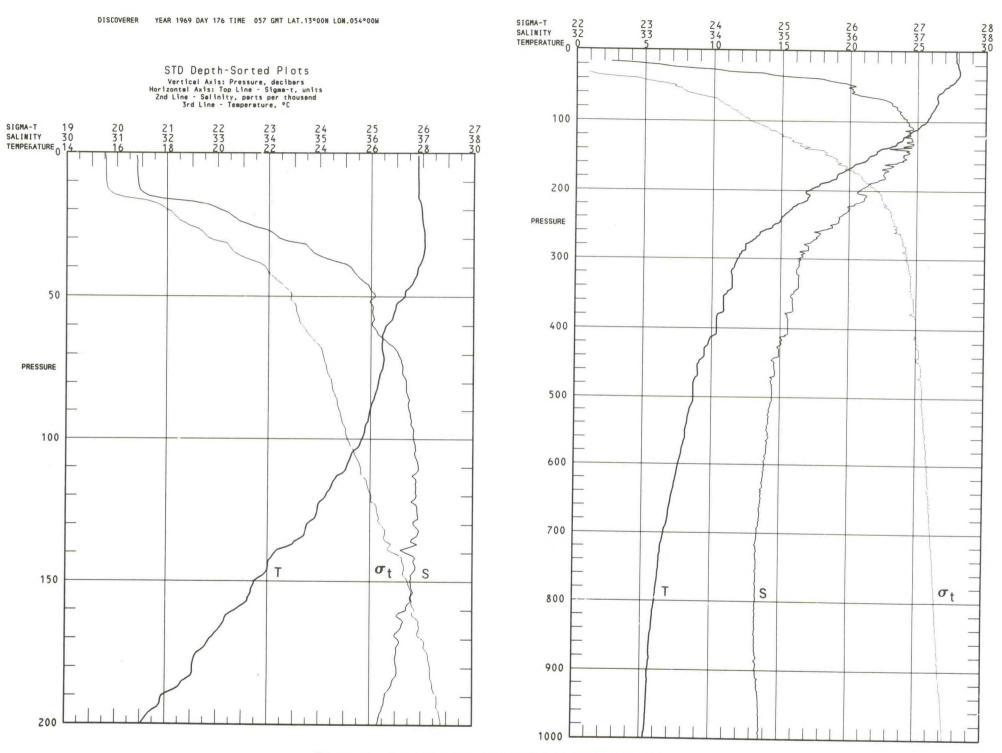
Discoverer, June 24, 1969, 1502 GMT, 13°00'N 054°00'W



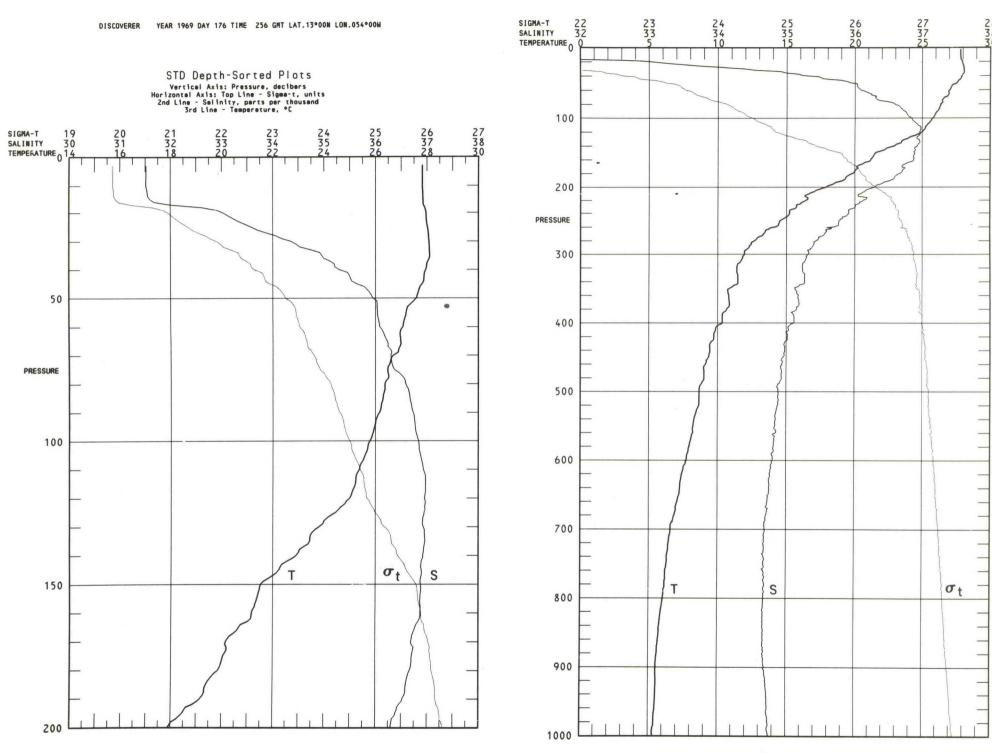
Discoverer, June 24, 1969, 1803 GMT, 13°00'N 054°00'W



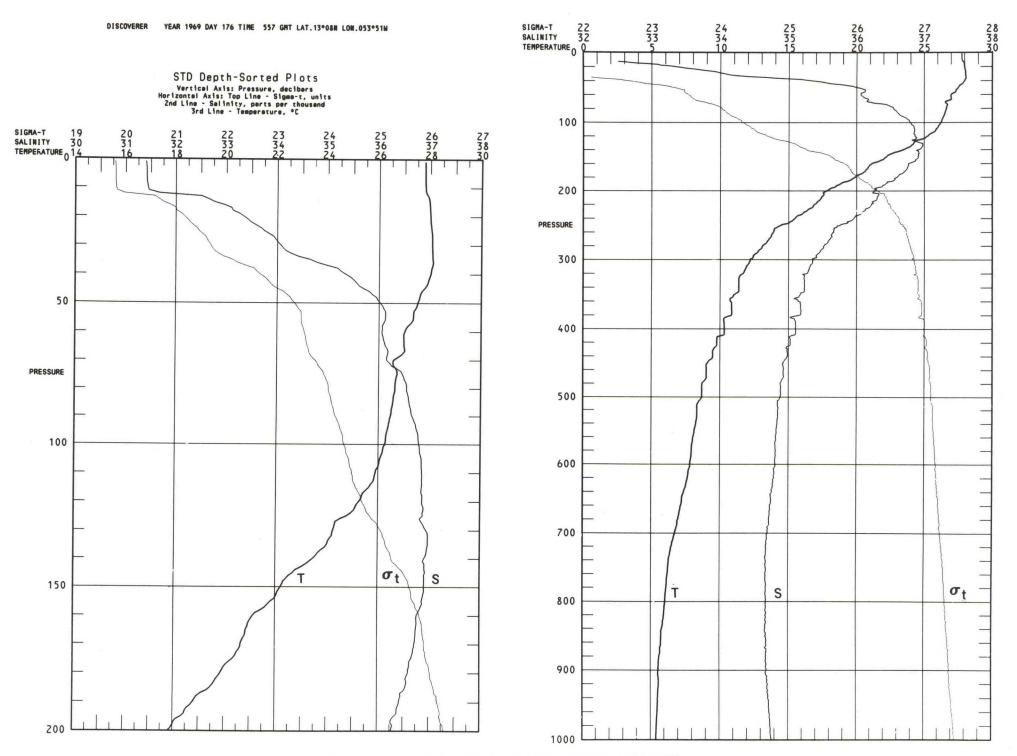
Discoverer, June 24, 1969, 2059 GMT, 13°00'N 054°00'W



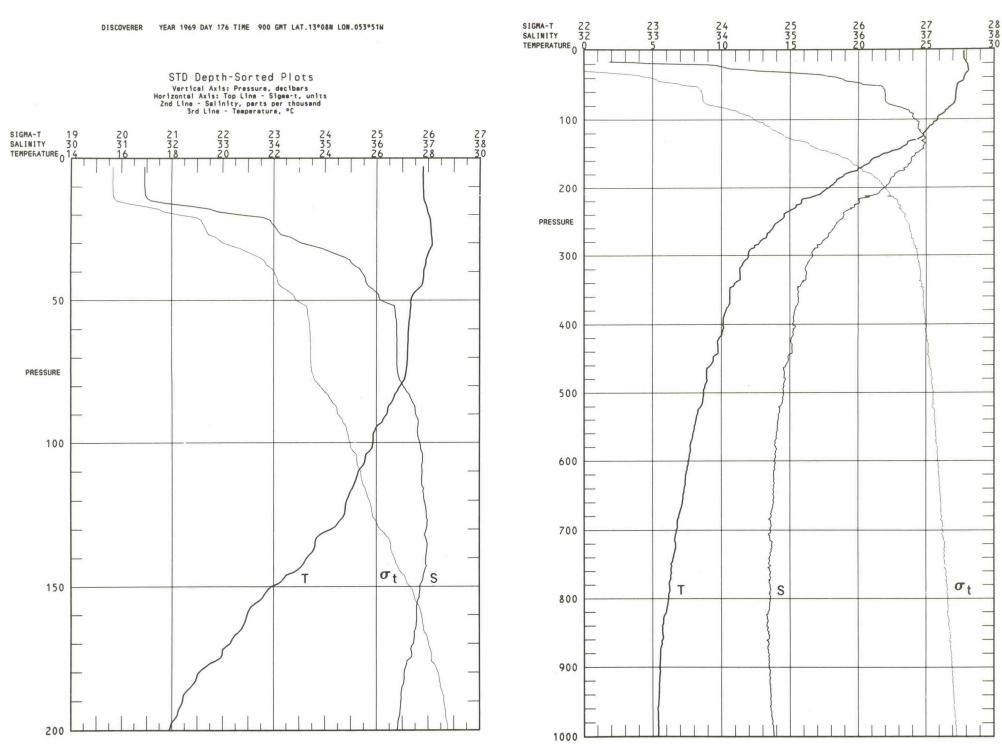
Discoverer, June 25, 1969, 0057 GMT, 13°00'N 054°00'W



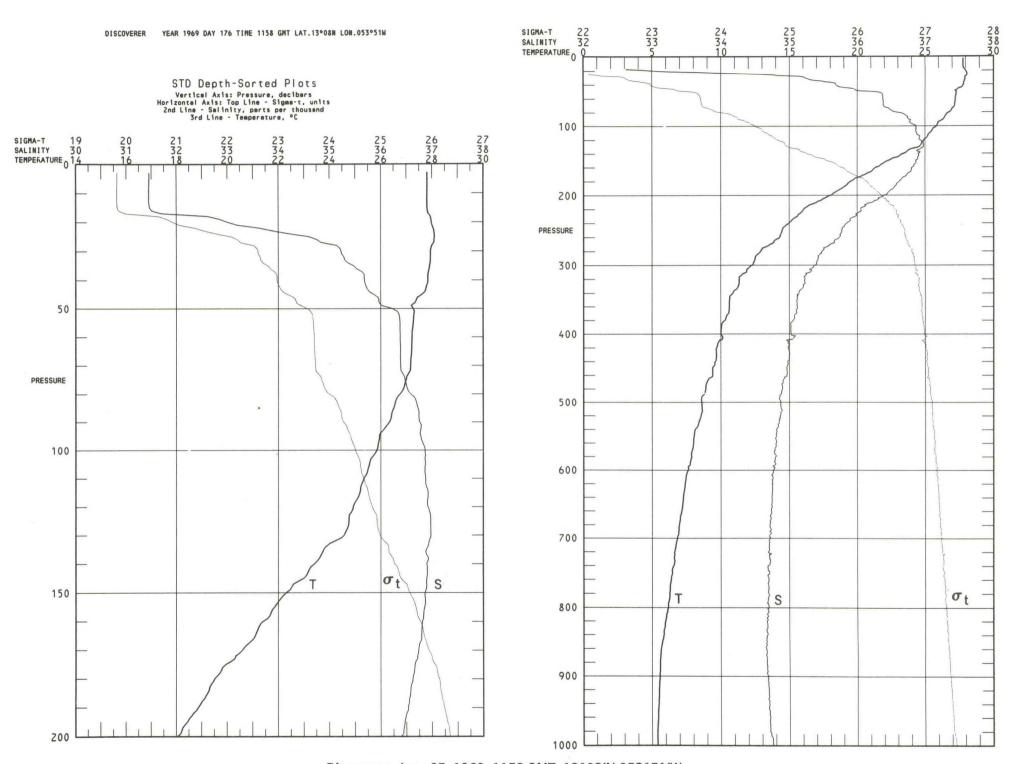
Discoverer, June 25, 1969, 0256 GMT, 13°00'N 054°00'W



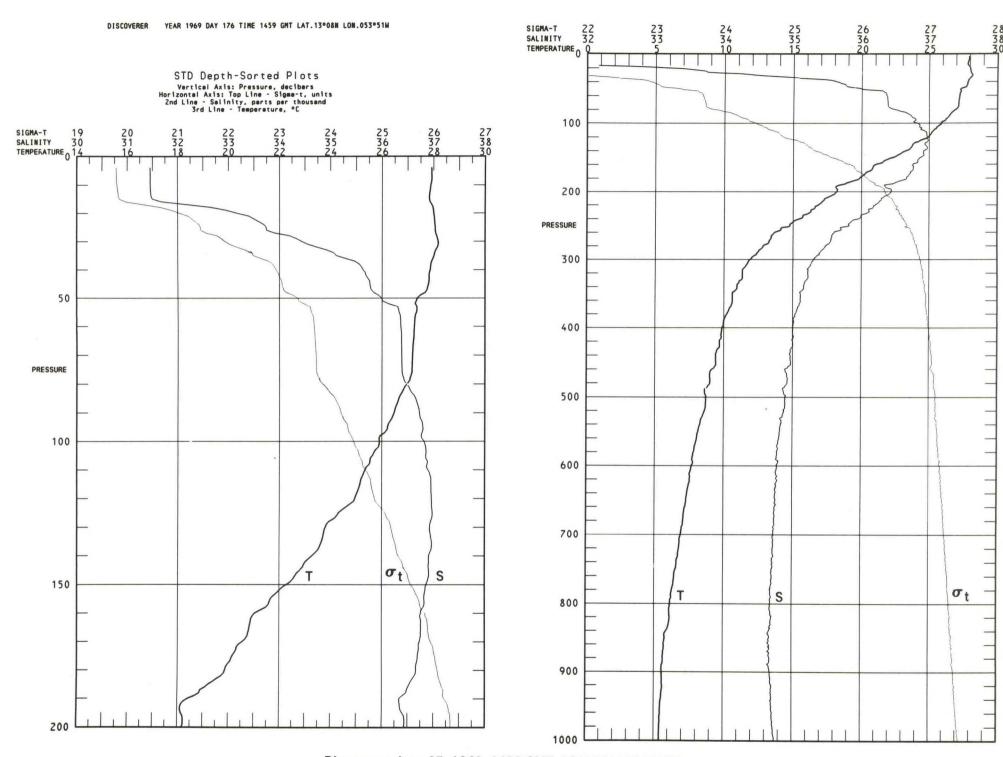
Discoverer, June 25, 1969, 0557 GMT, 13°08'N 053°51'W



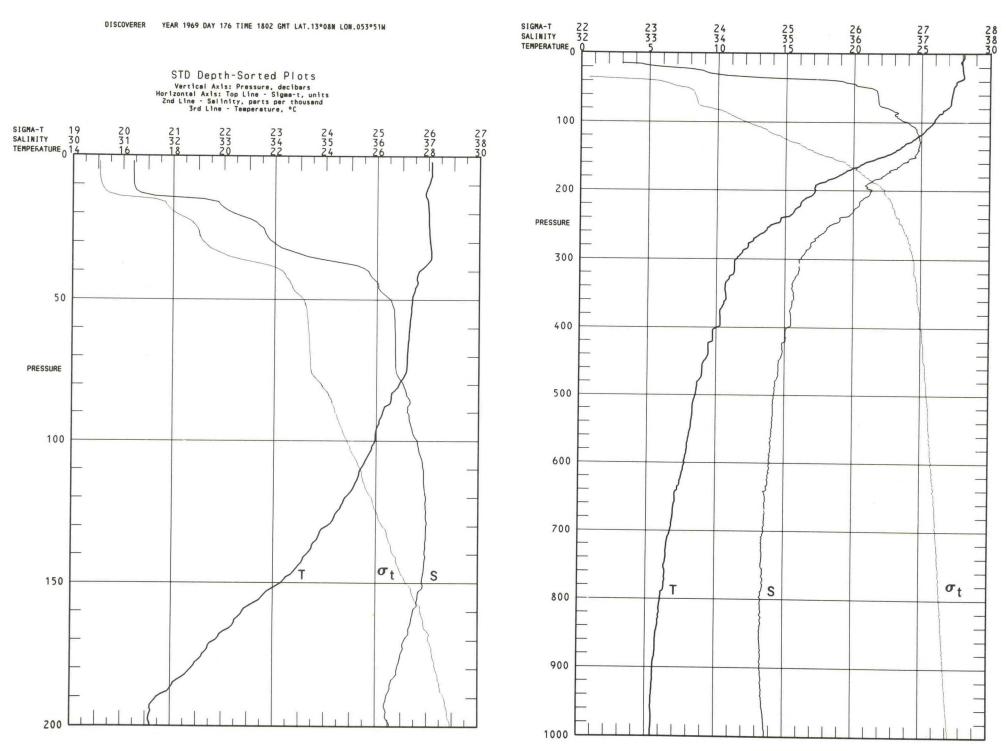
Discoverer, June 25, 1969, 0900 GMT, 13°08′N 053°51′W



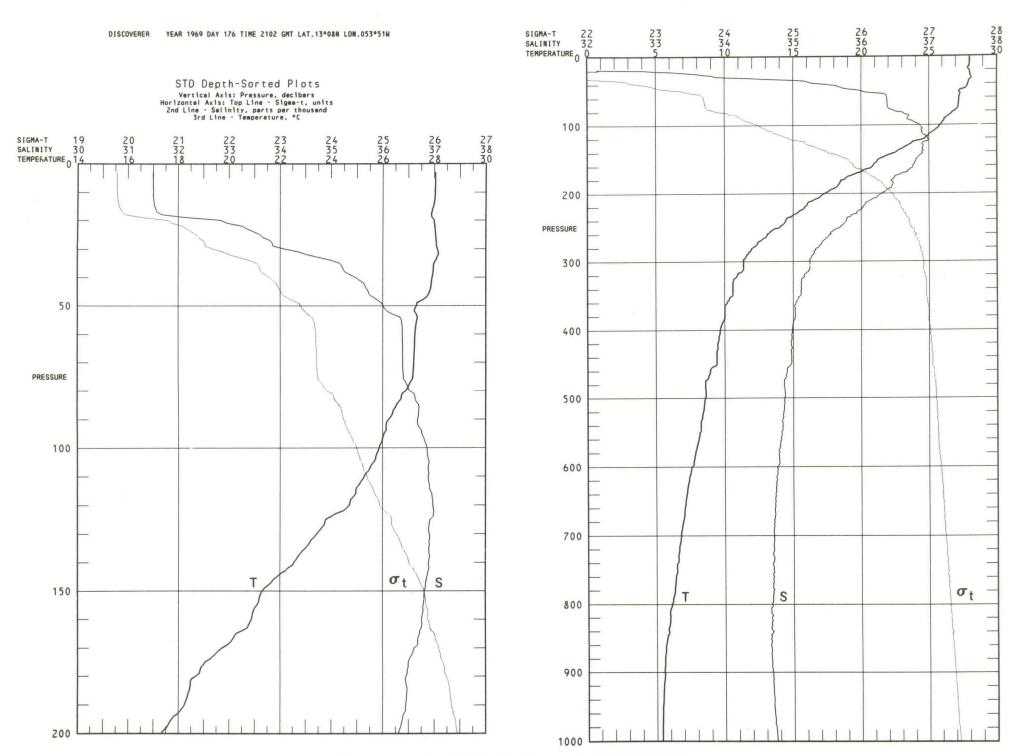
Discoverer, June 25, 1969, 1158 GMT, 13°08'N 053°51'W



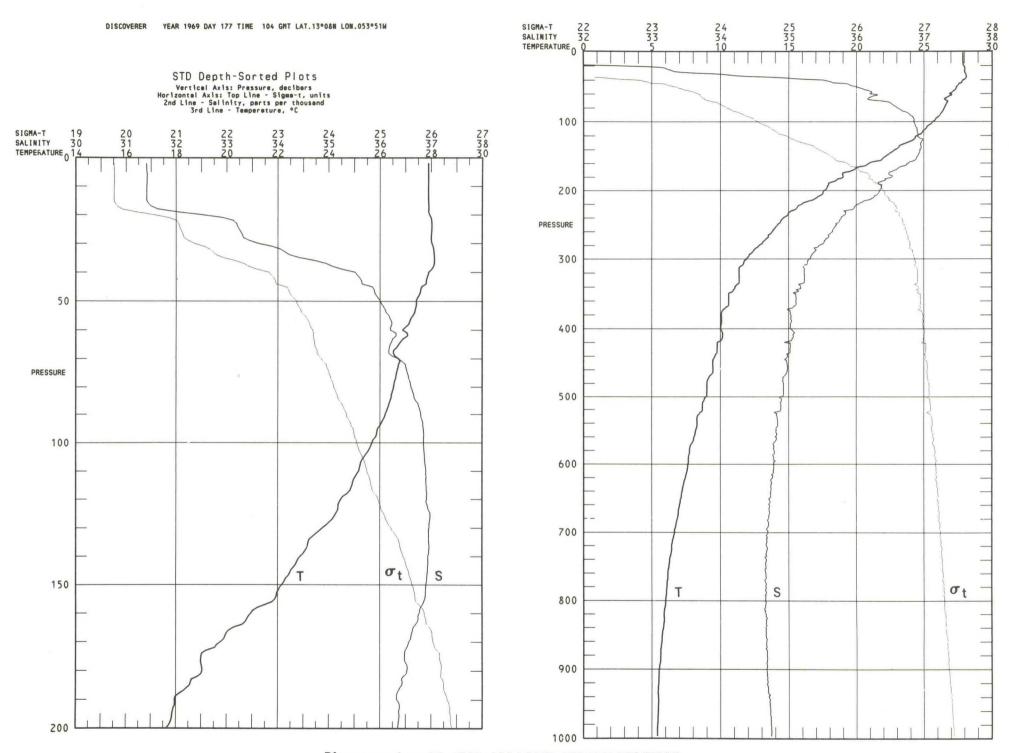
Discoverer, June 25, 1969, 1459 GMT, 13°08'N 053°51'W



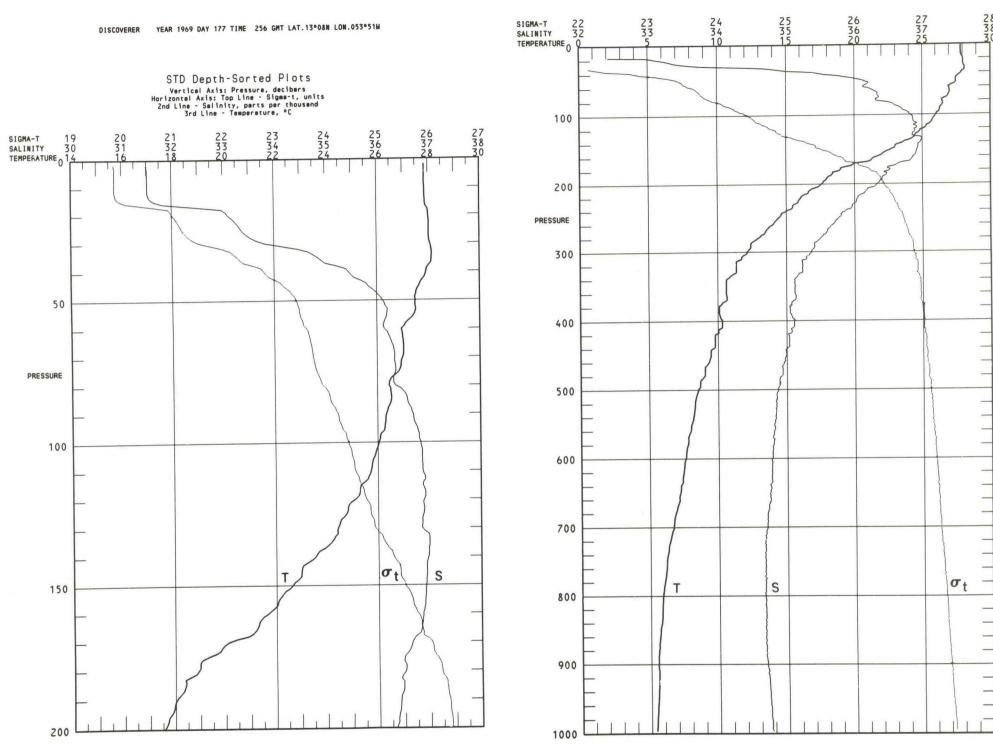
Discoverer, June 25, 1969, 1802 GMT, 13°08'N 053°51'W



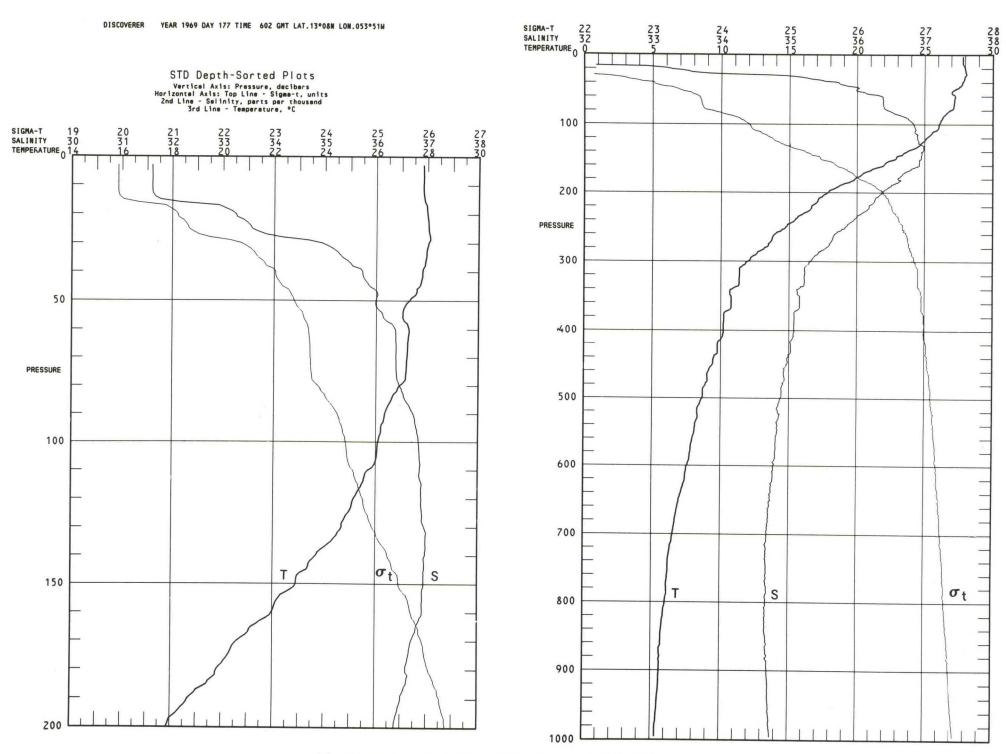
Discoverer, June 25, 1969, 2102 GMT, 13°08'N 053°51'W



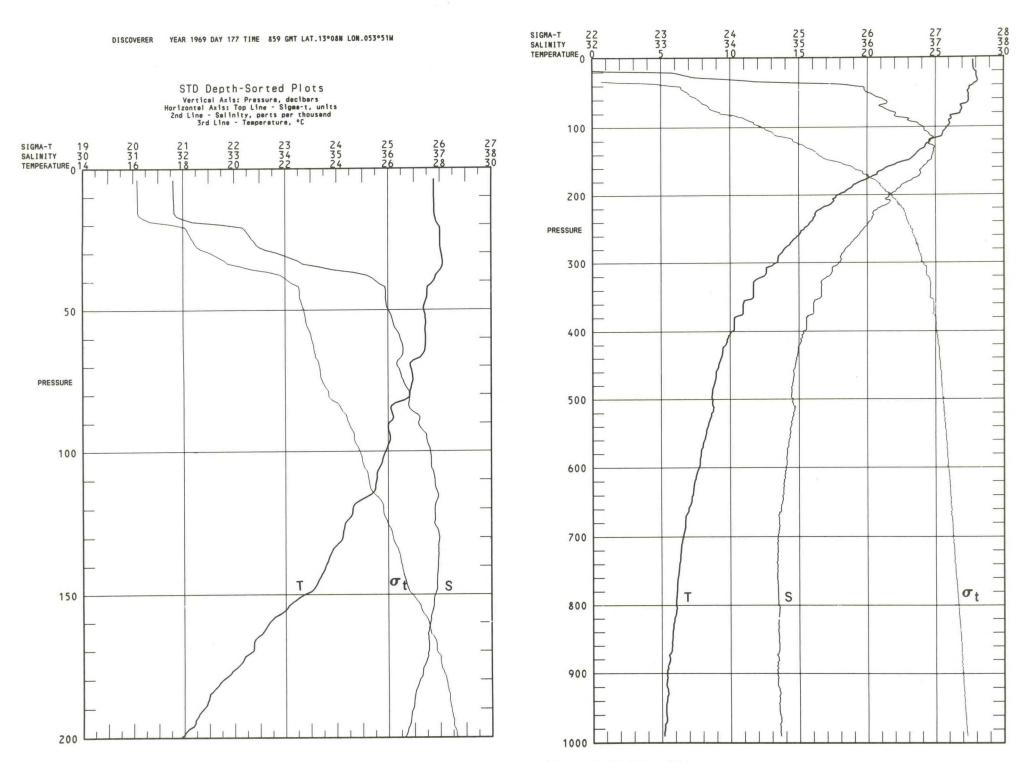
Discoverer, June 26, 1969, 0104 GMT, 13°08'N 053°51'W



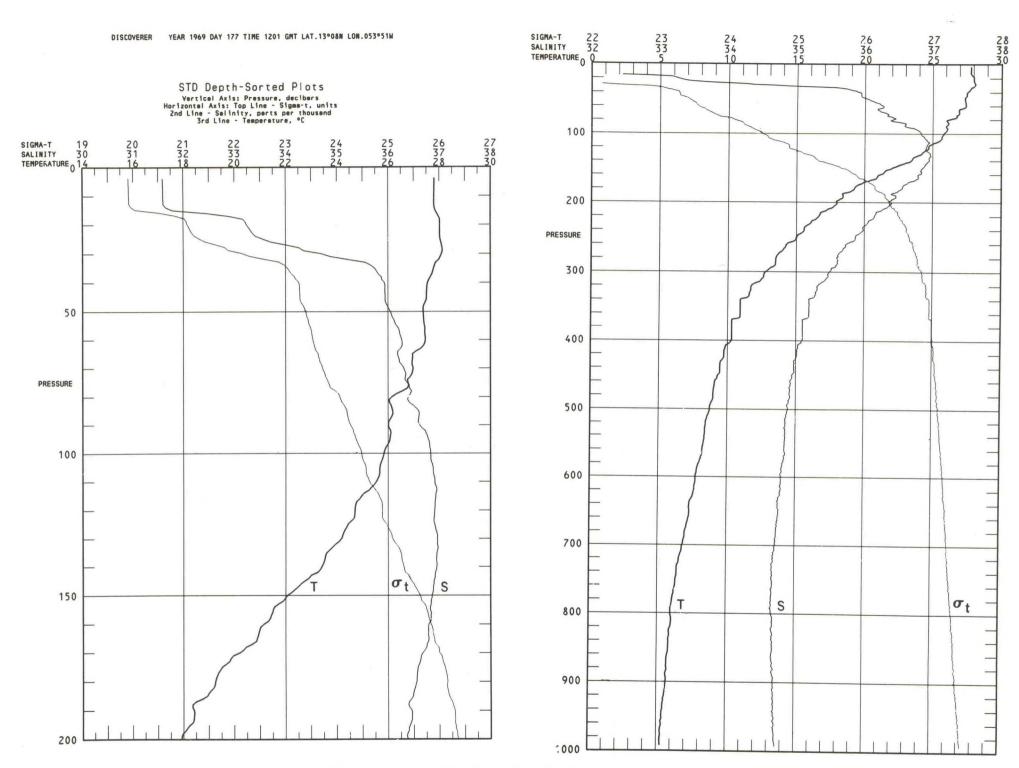
Discoverer, June 26, 1969, 0256 GMT, 13°08′N 053°51′W



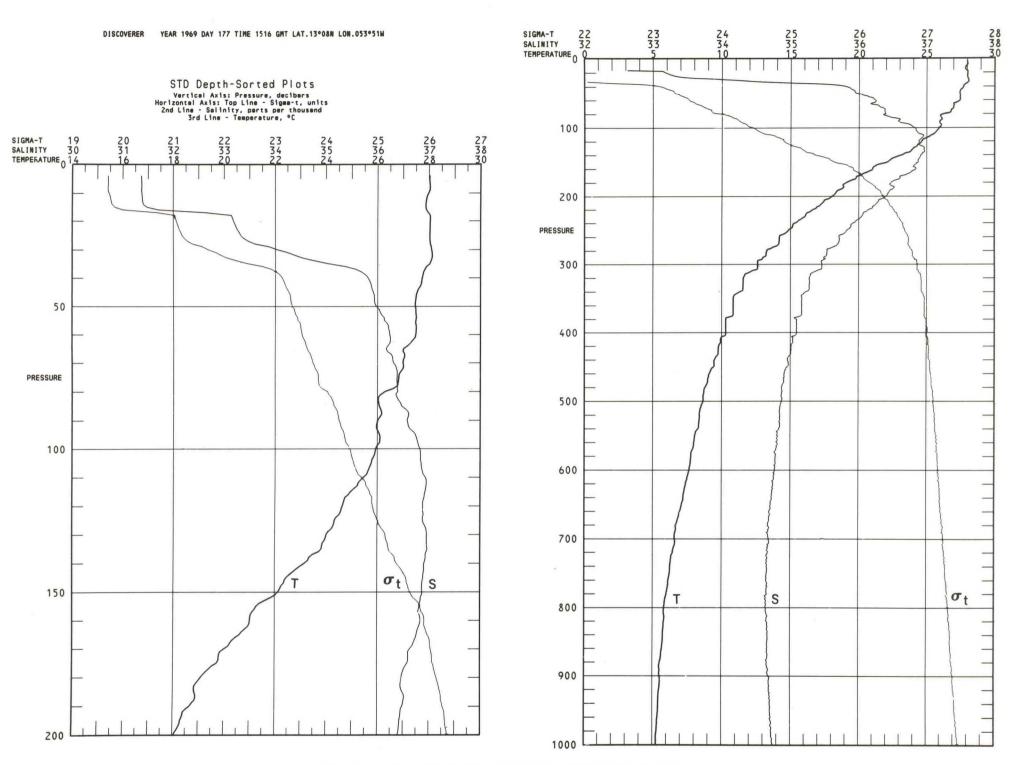
Discoverer, June 26, 1969, 0602 GMT, 13°08'N 053°51'W



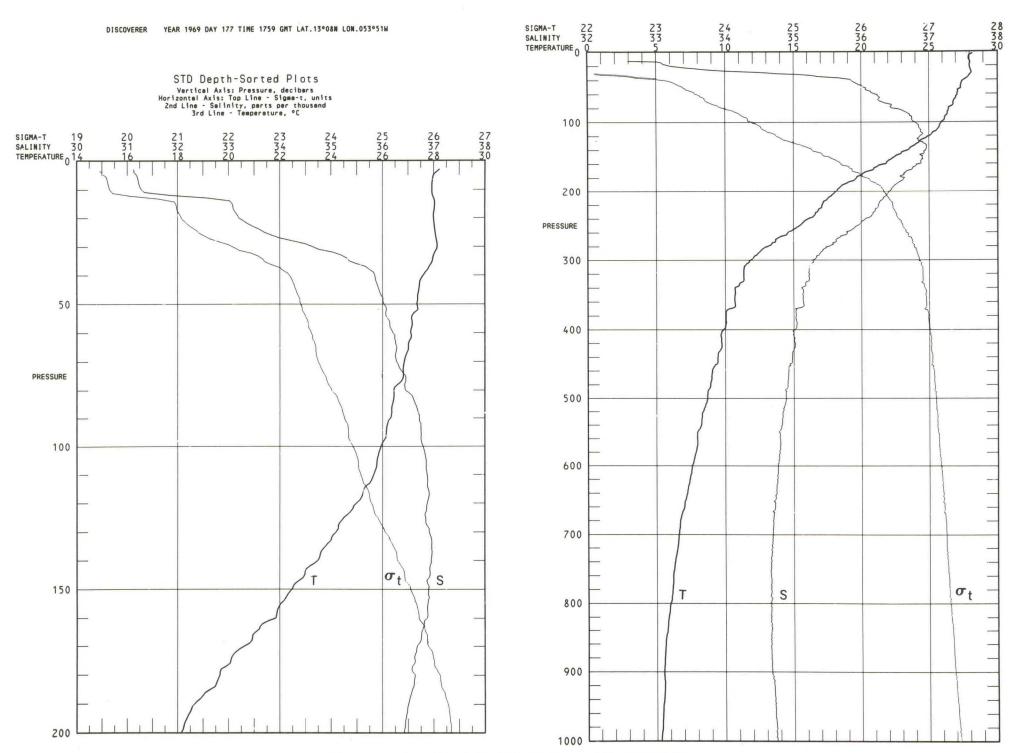
Discoverer, June 26, 1969, 0859 GMT, 13°08'N 053°51'W



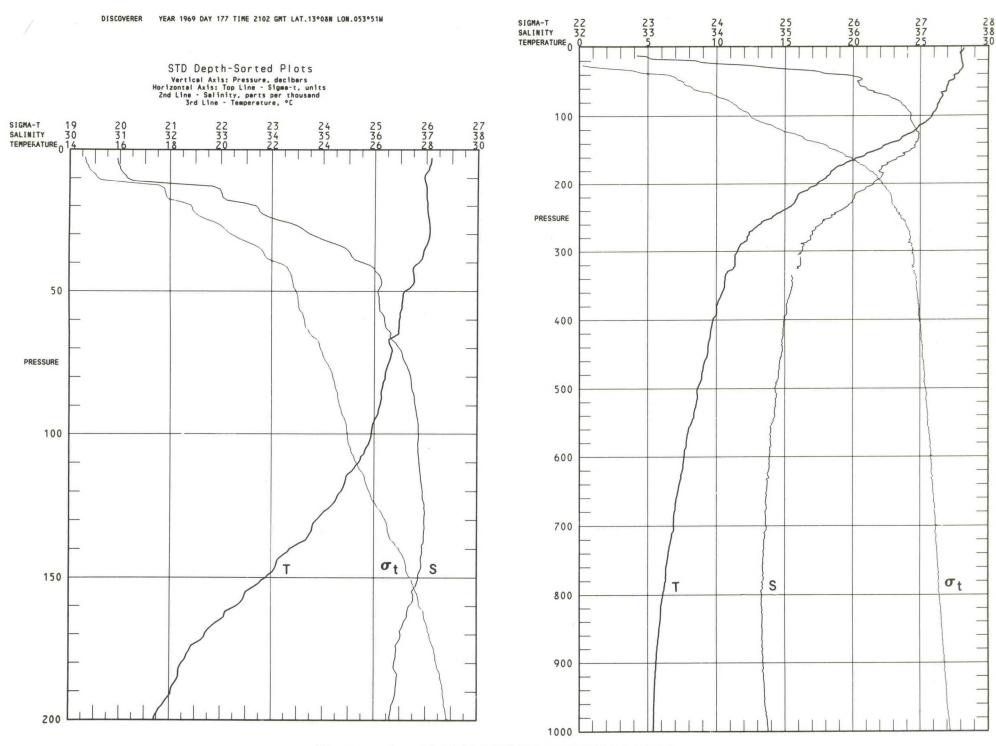
Discoverer, June 26, 1969, 1201 GMT, 13°08'N 053°51'W



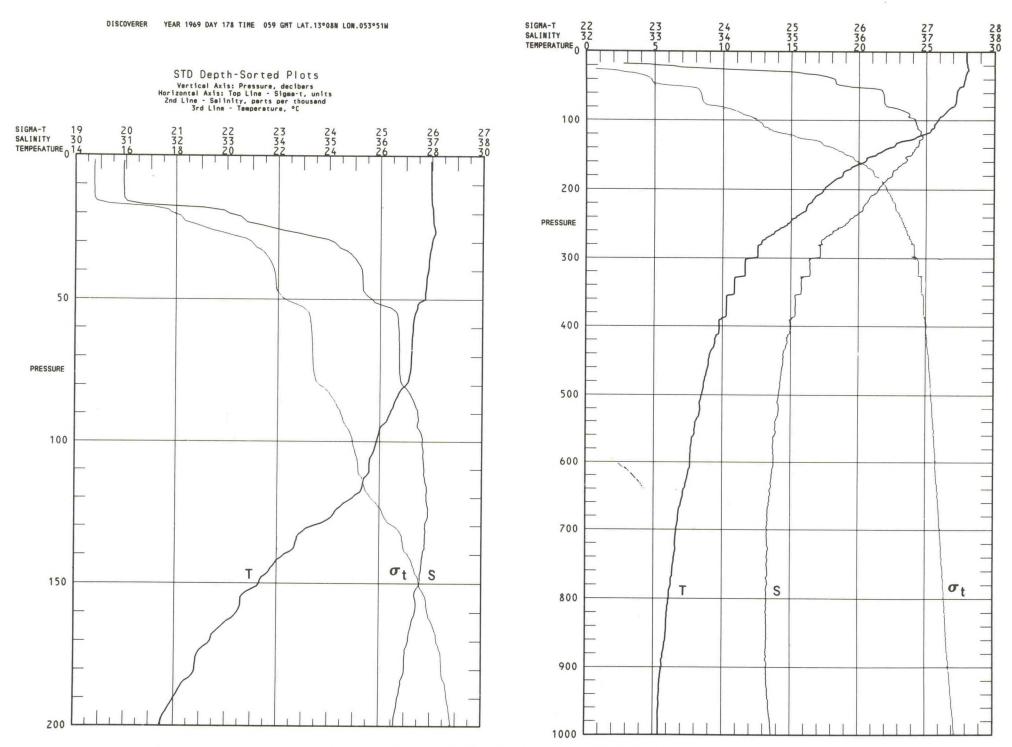
Discoverer, June 26, 1969, 1516 GMT, 13°08'N 053°51'W



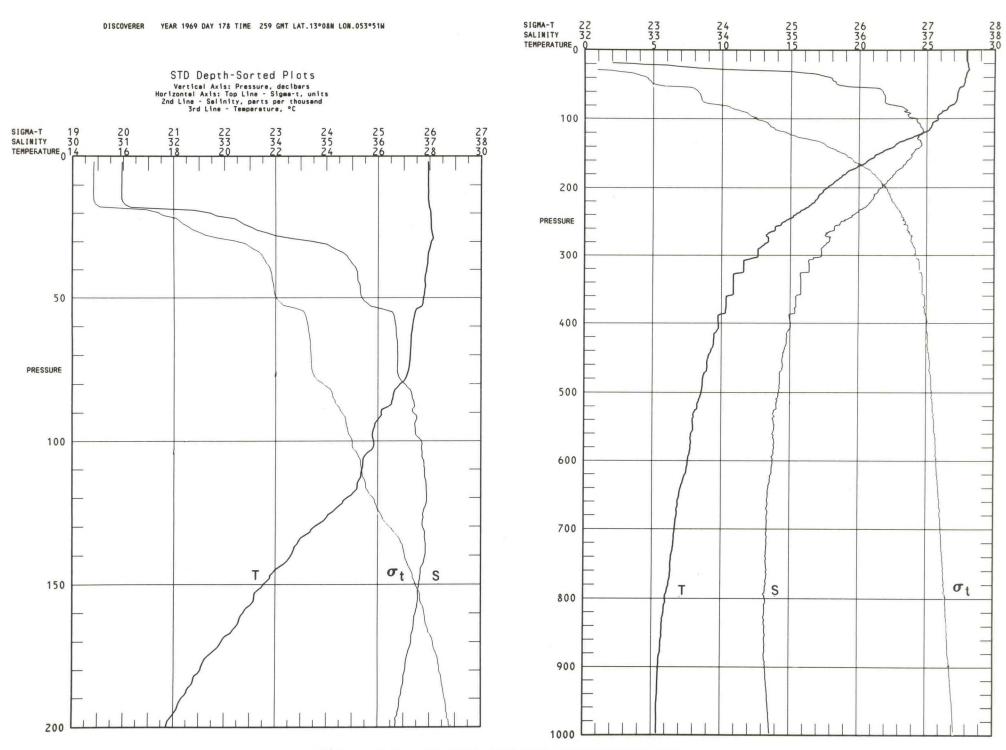
Discoverer, June 26, 1969, 1759 GMT, 13°08'N 053°51'W



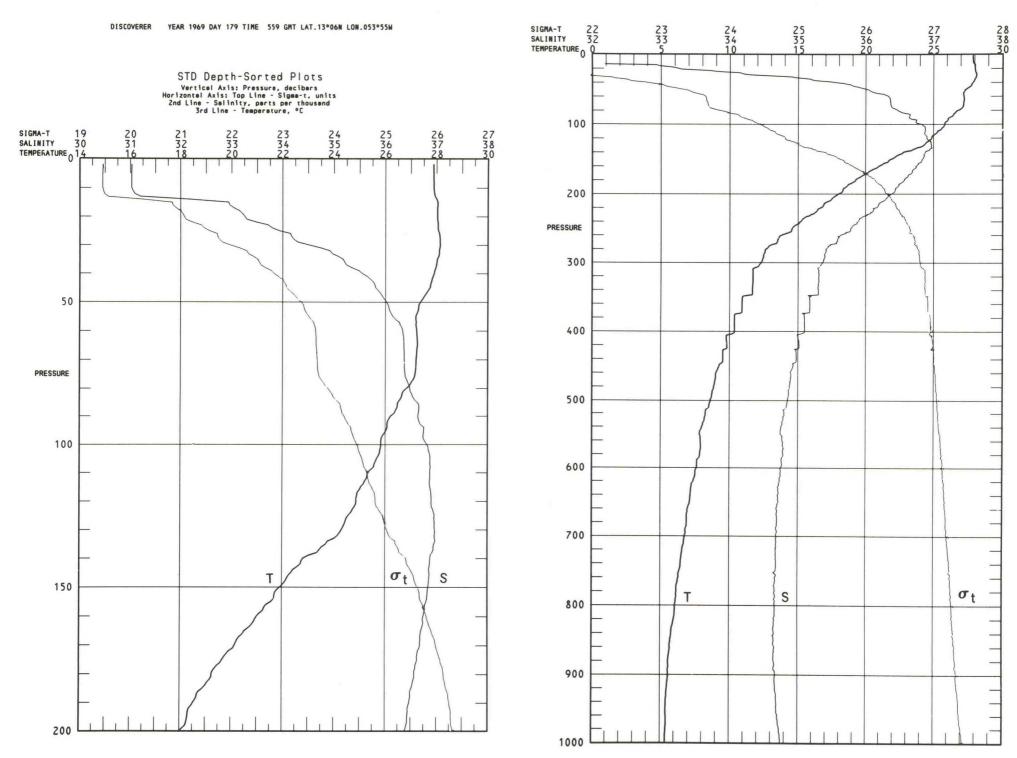
Discoverer, June 26, 1969, 2102 GMT, 13°08'N 053°51'W



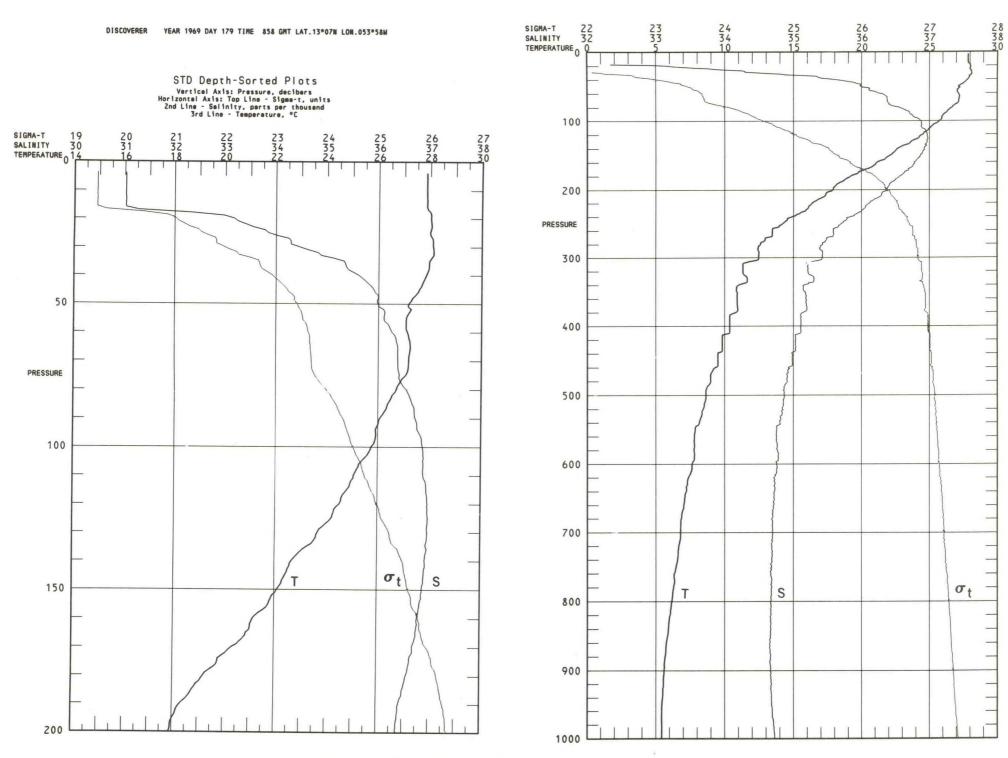
Discoverer, June 27, 1969, 0059 GMT, 13°08'N 053°51'W



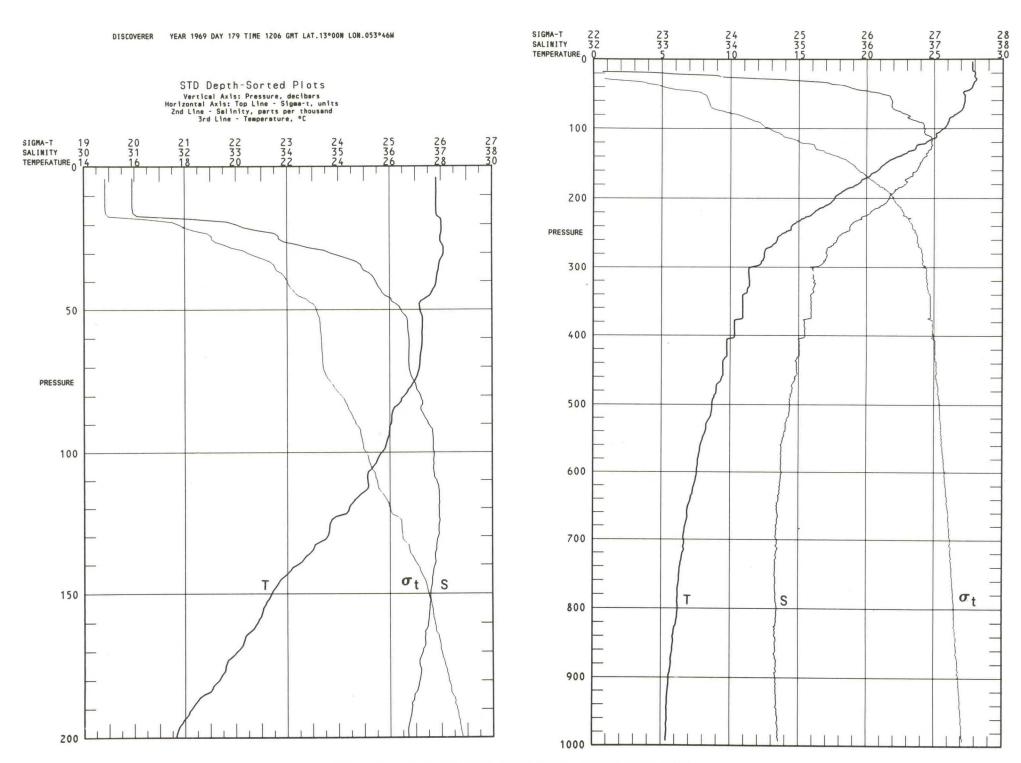
Discoverer, June 27, 1969, 0259 GMT, 13°08'N 053°51'W



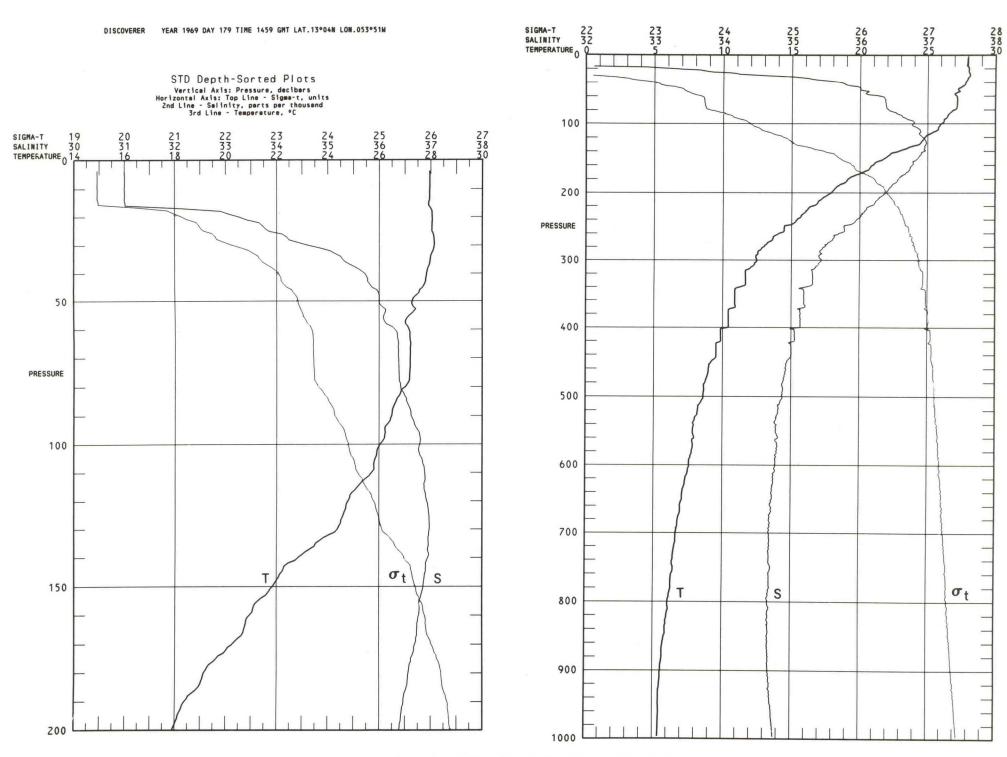
Discoverer, June 28, 1969, 0559 GMT, 13°06'N 053°55'W



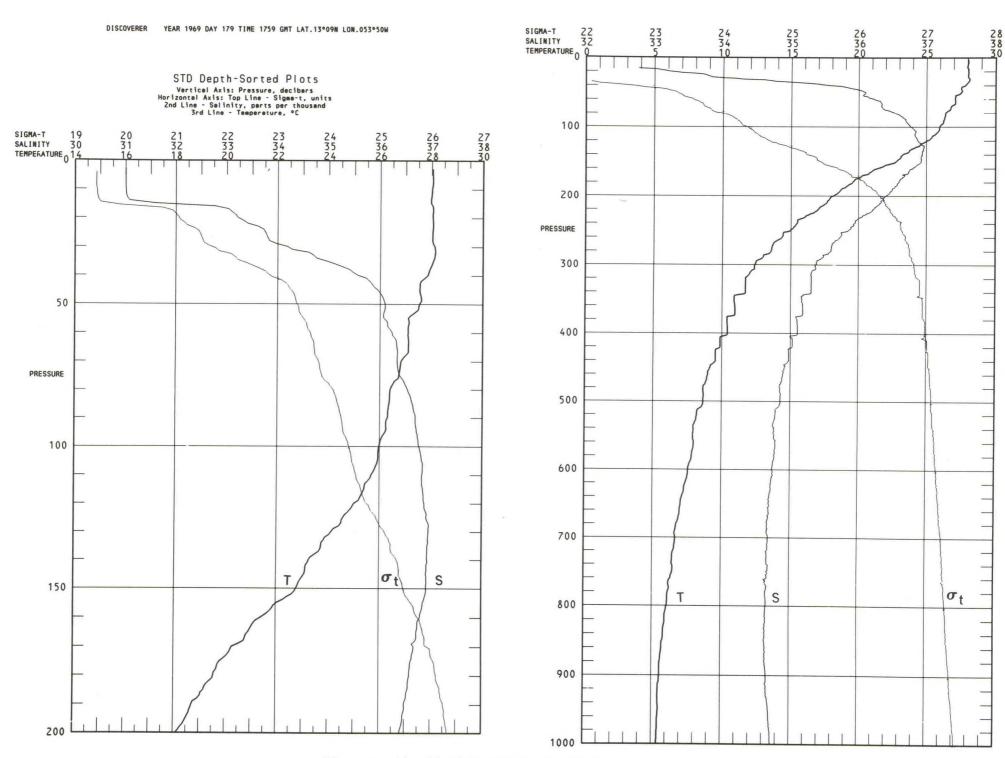
Discoverer, June 28, 1969, 0858 GMT, 13°07'N 053°58'W



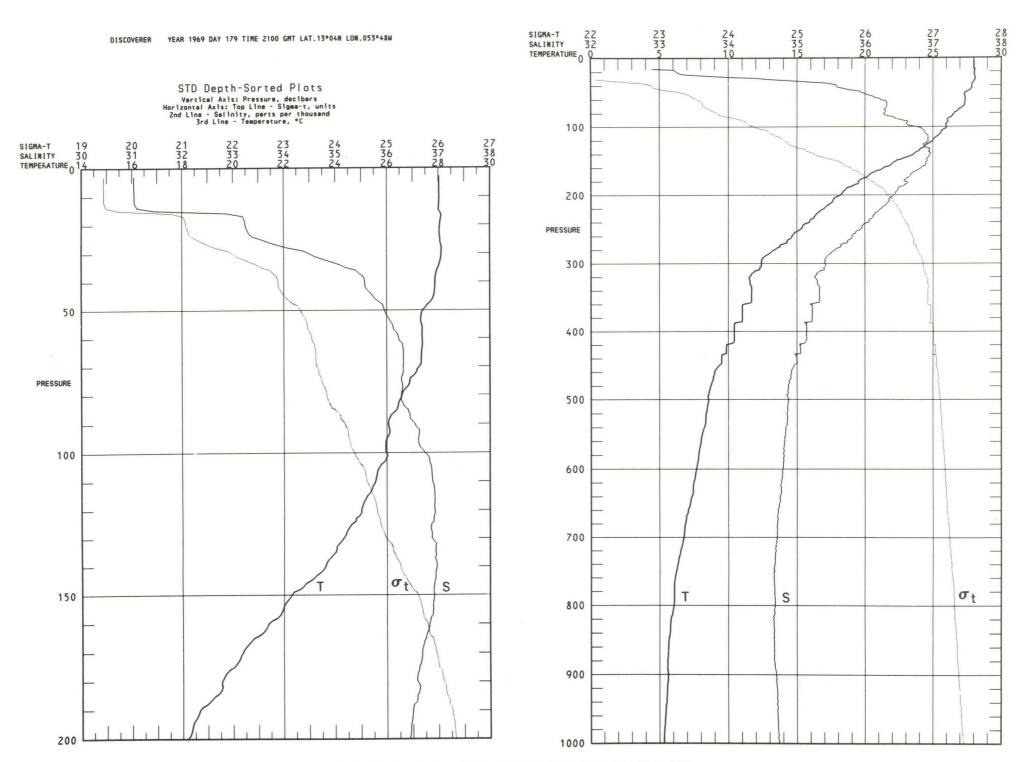
Discoverer, June 28, 1969, 1206 GMT, 13°00'N 053°46'W



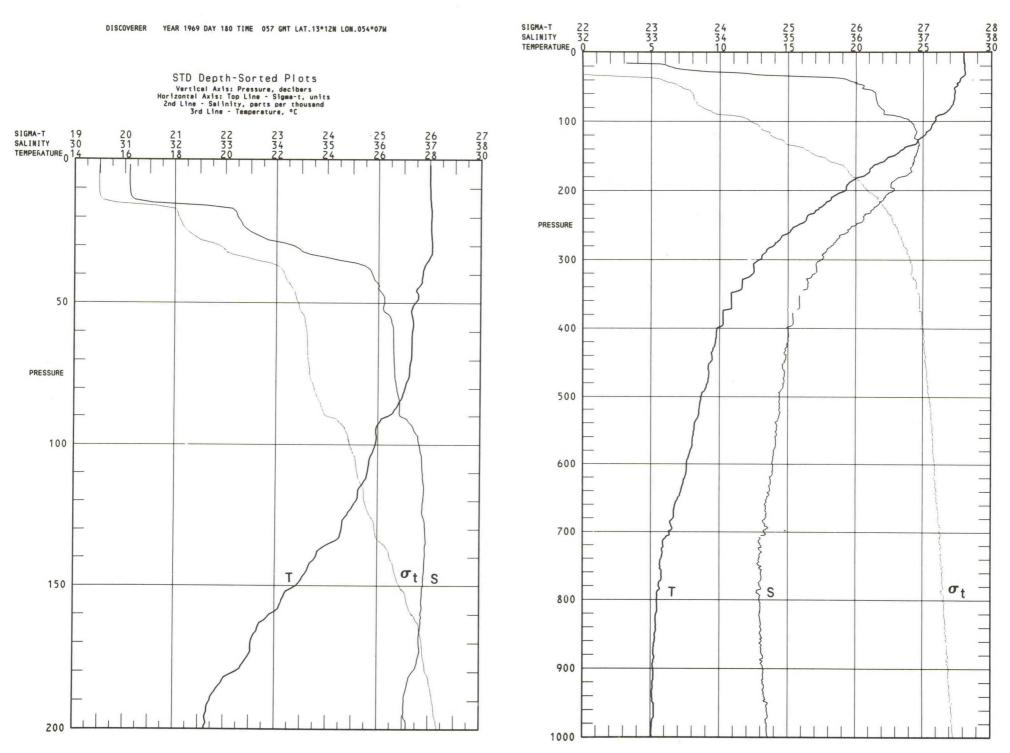
Discoverer, June 28, 1969, 1459 GMT, 13°04'N 053°51'W



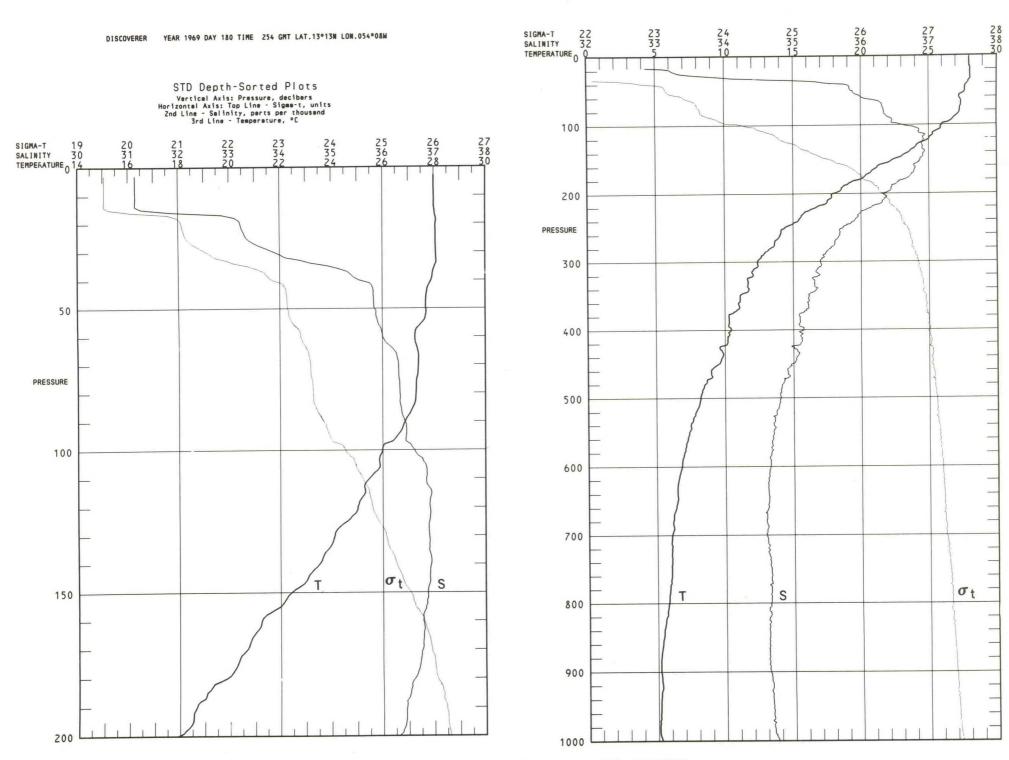
Discoverer, June 28, 1969, 1759 GMT, 13°09'N 053°50'W



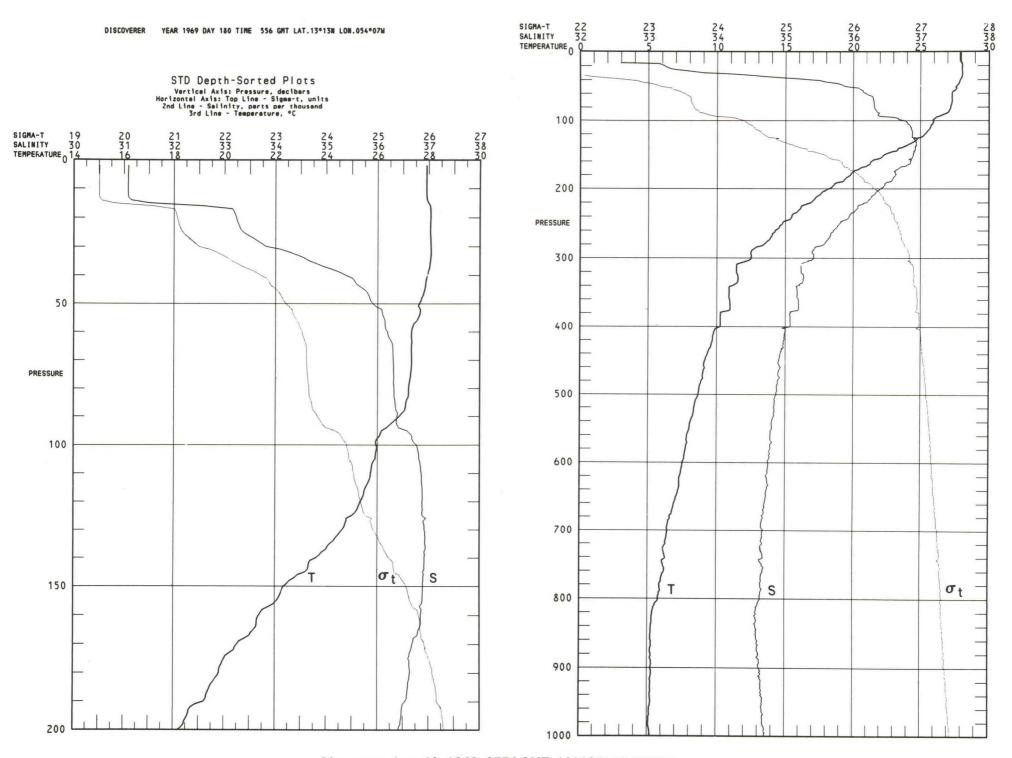
Discoverer, June 28, 1969, 2100 GMT, 13°04'N 053°48'W



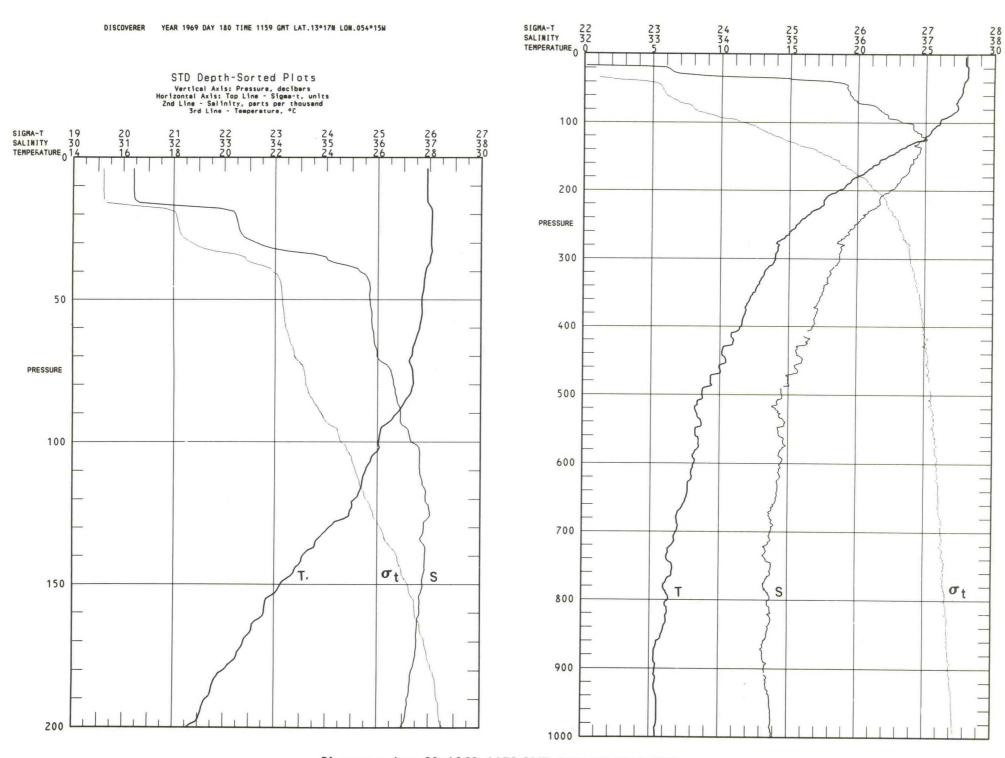
Discoverer, June 29, 1969, 0057 GMT, 13°12'N 054°07'W



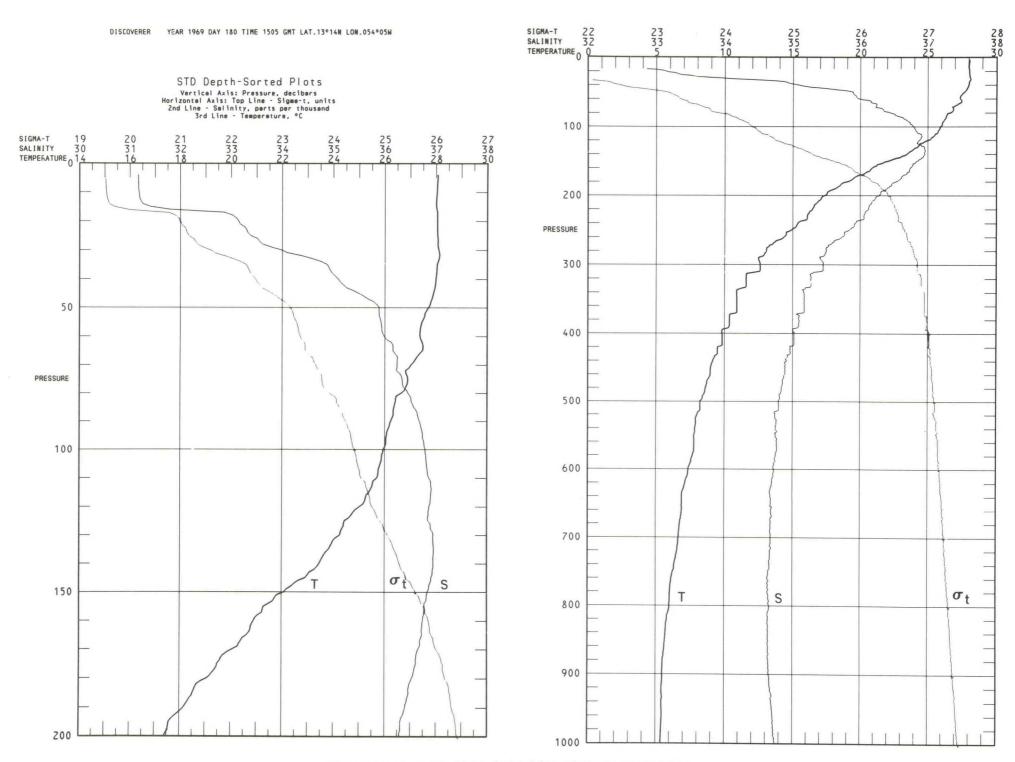
Discoverer, June 29, 1969, 0254 GMT, 13°13′N 054°08′W



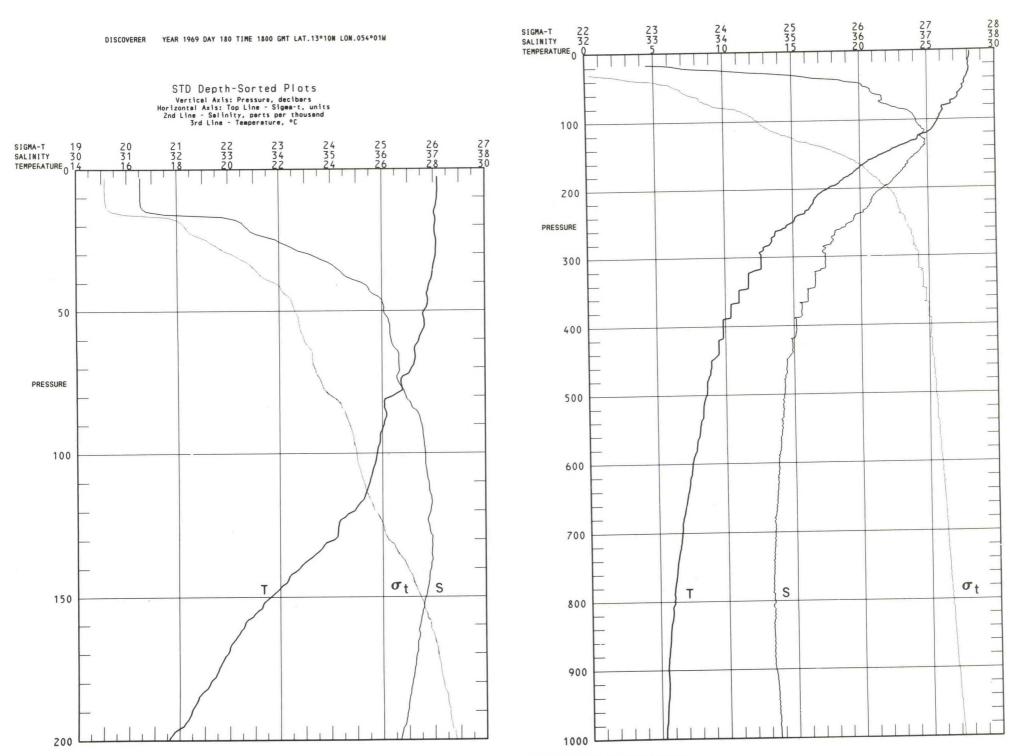
Discoverer, June 29, 1969, 0556 GMT, 13°13'N 054°07'W



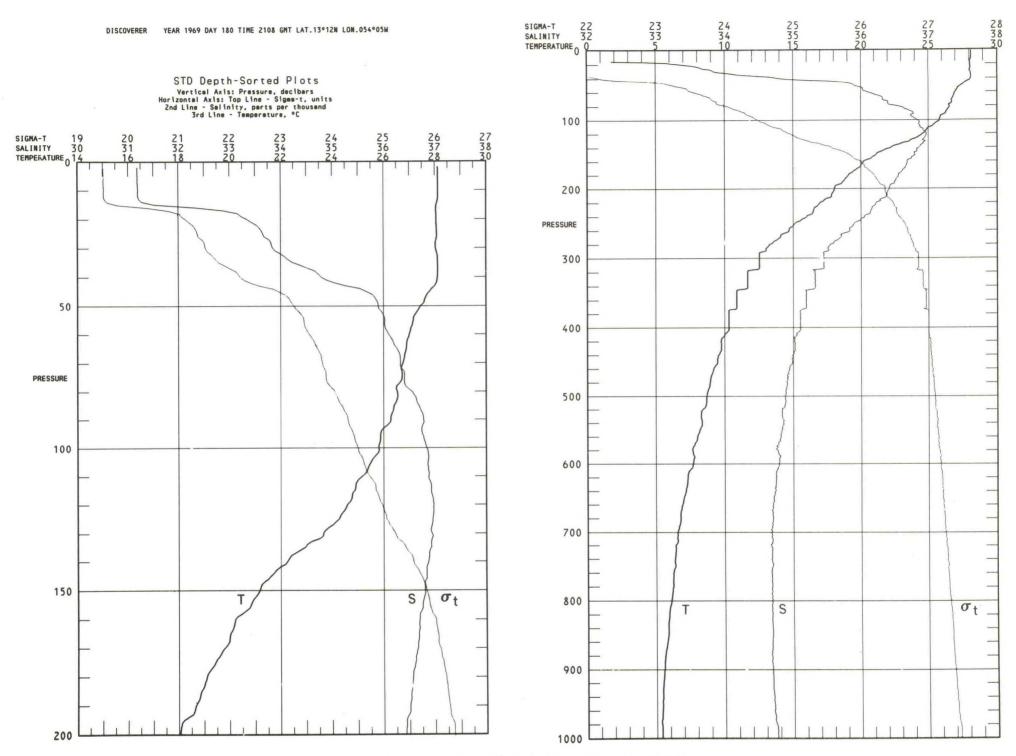
Discoverer, June 29, 1969, 1159 GMT, 13°17′N 054°15′W



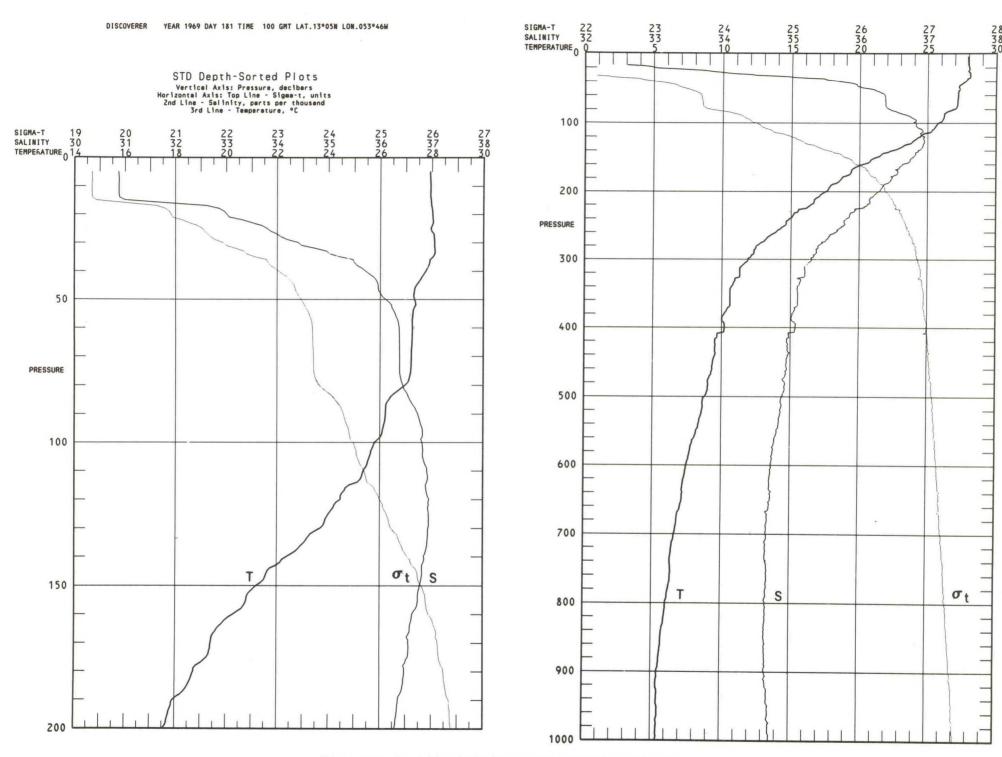
Discoverer, June 29, 1969, 1505 GMT, 13°14′N 054°05′W



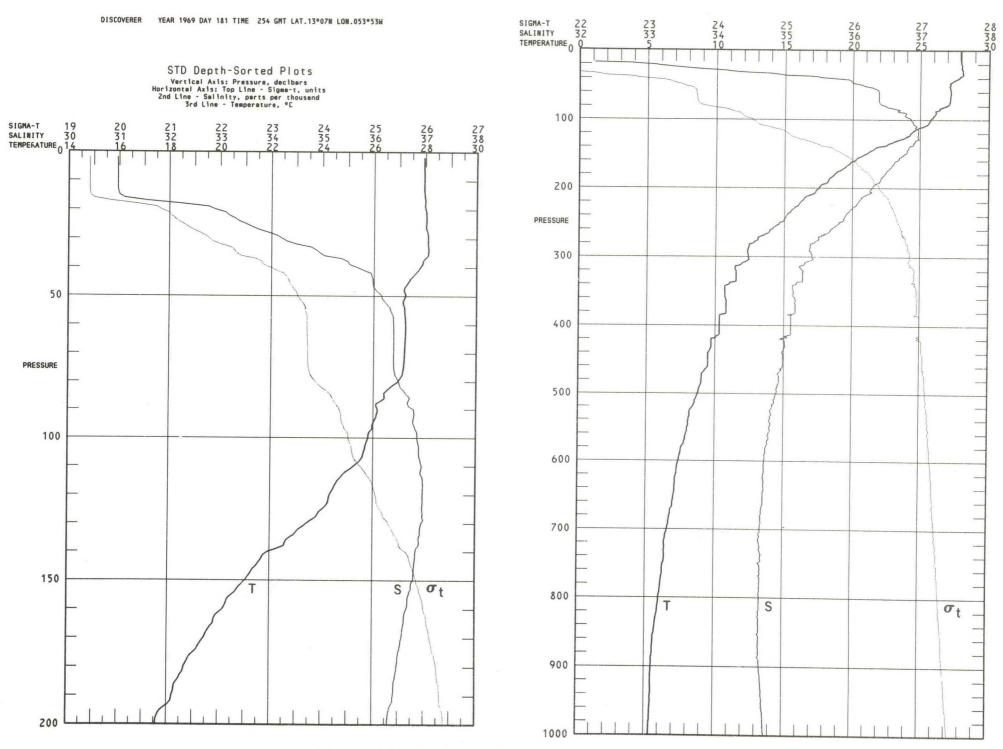
Discoverer, June 29, 1969, 1800 GMT, 13°10′N 054°01′W



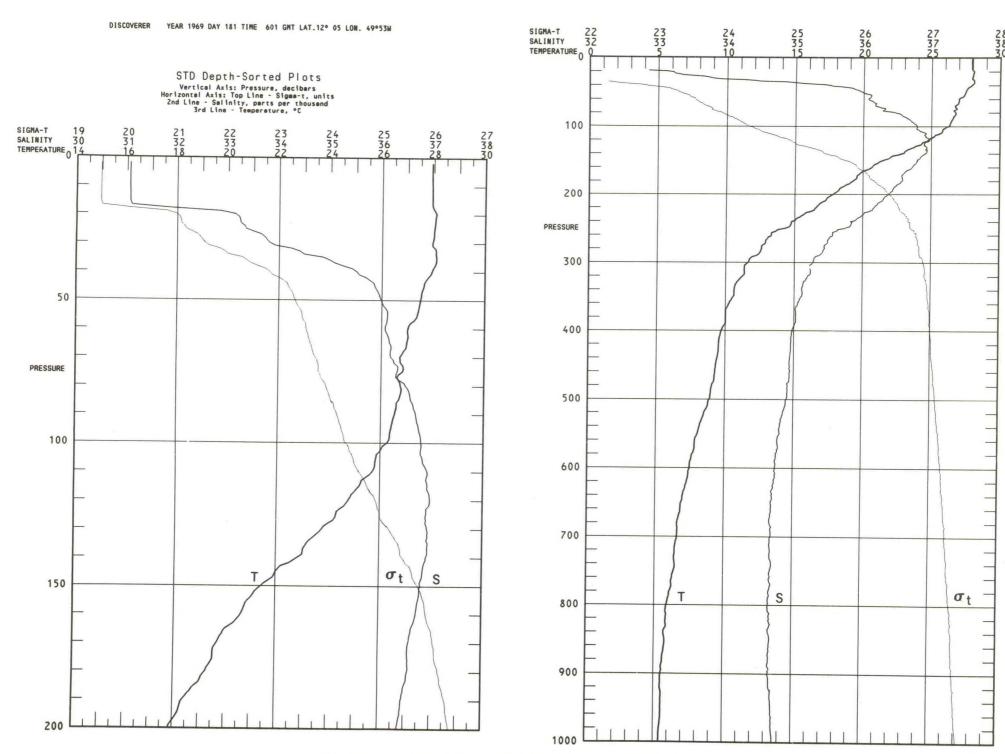
Discoverer, June 29, 1969, 2108 GMT, 13°12'N 054°05'W



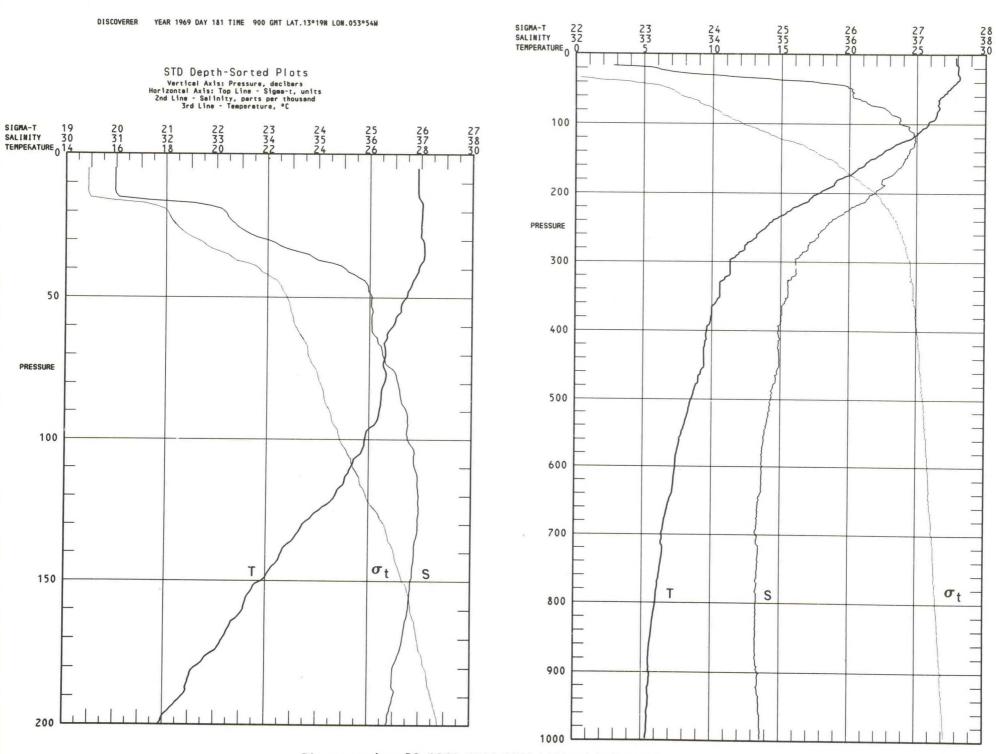
Discoverer, June 30, 1969, 0100 GMT, 13°05′N 053°46′W



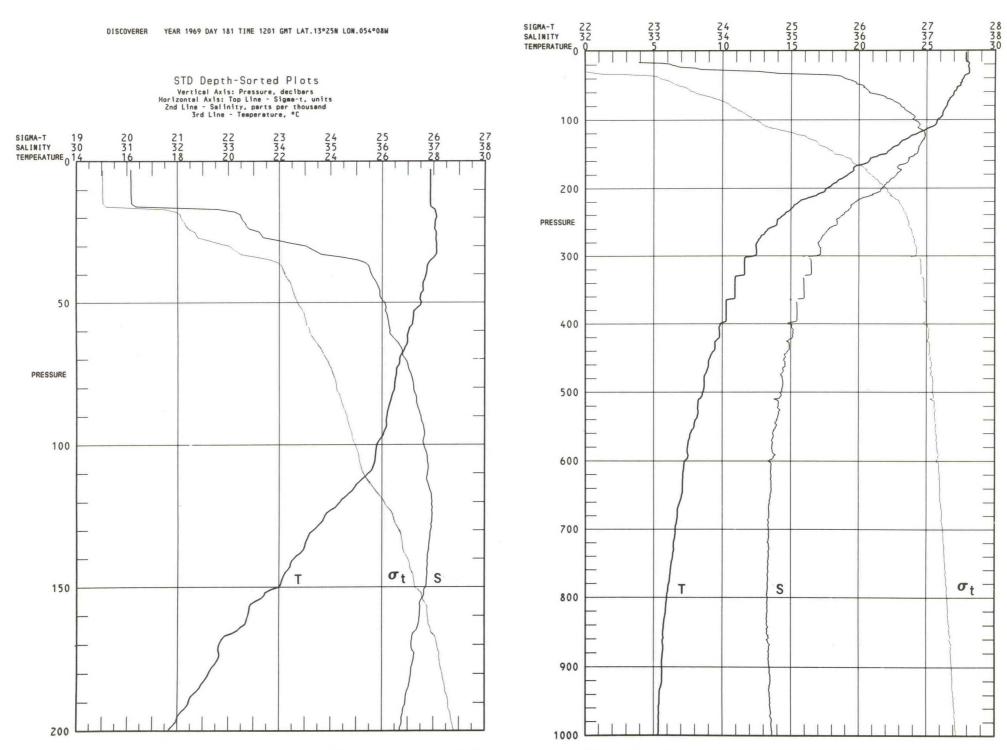
Discoverer, June 30, 1969, 0254 GMT, 13°07'N 053°53'W



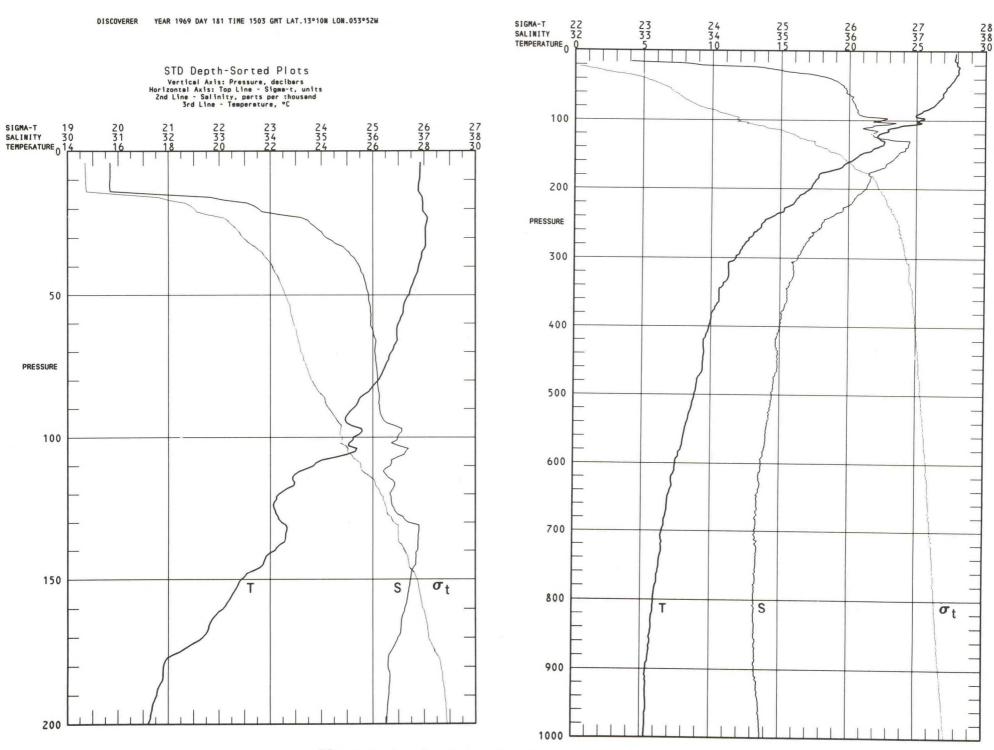
Discoverer, June 30, 1969, 0601 GMT, 13°10'N 053°53'W



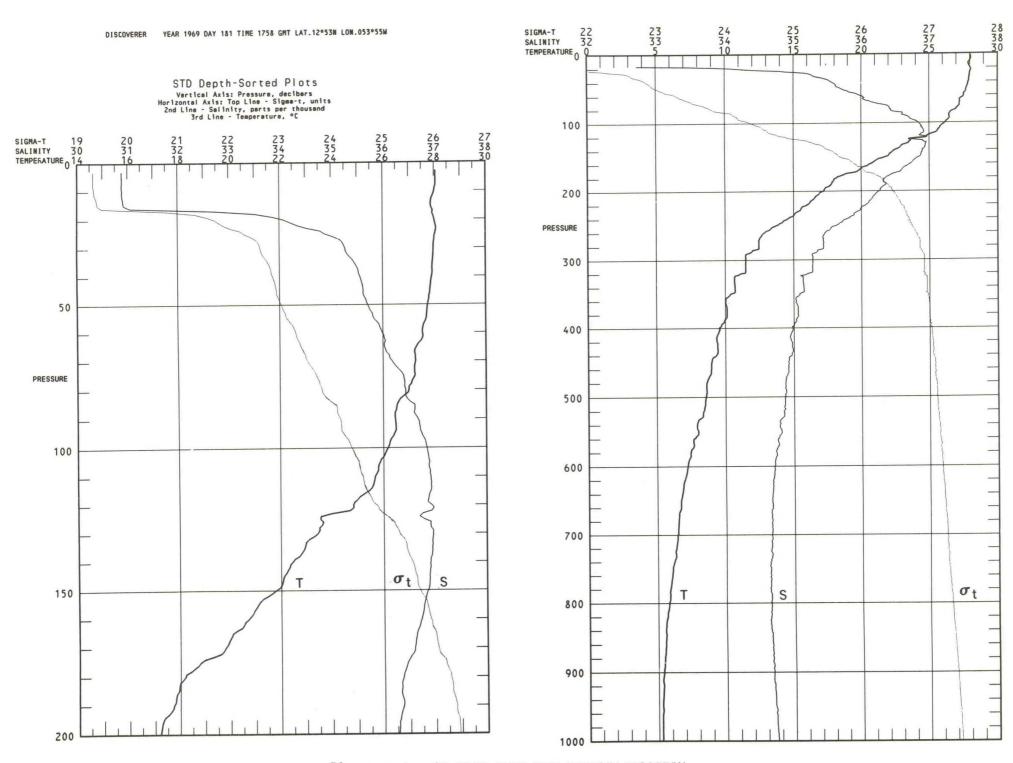
Discoverer, June 30, 1969, 0900 GMT, 13°19'N 053°54'W



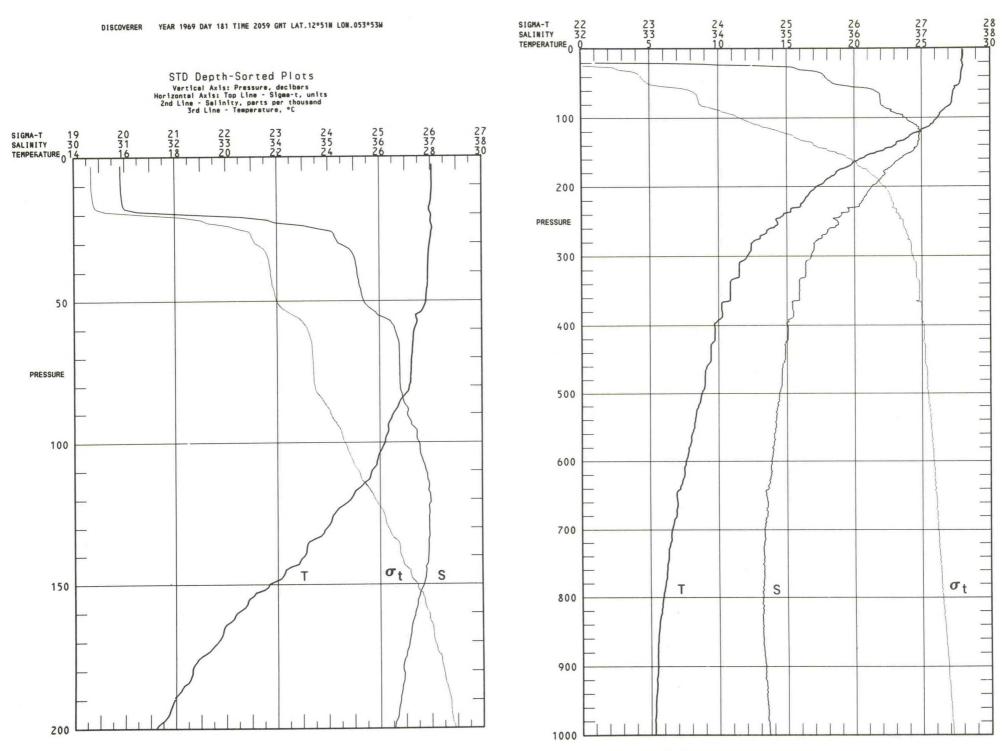
Discoverer, June 30, 1969, 1201 GMT, 13°25'N 054°08'W



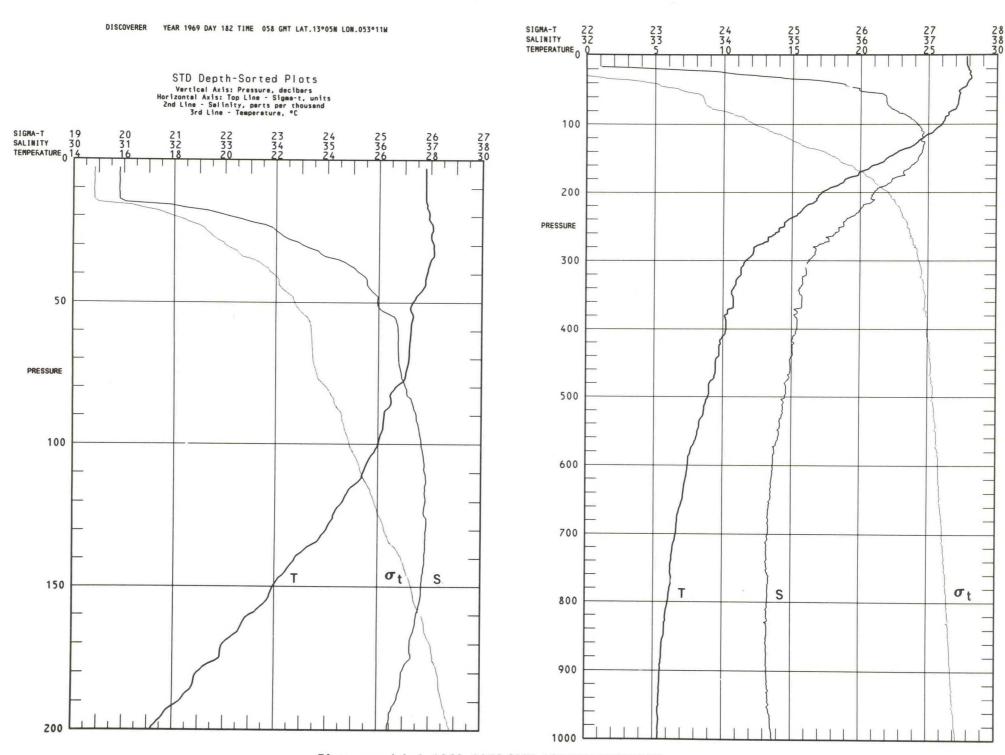
Discoverer, June 30, 1969, 1503 GMT, 13°10'N 053°52'W



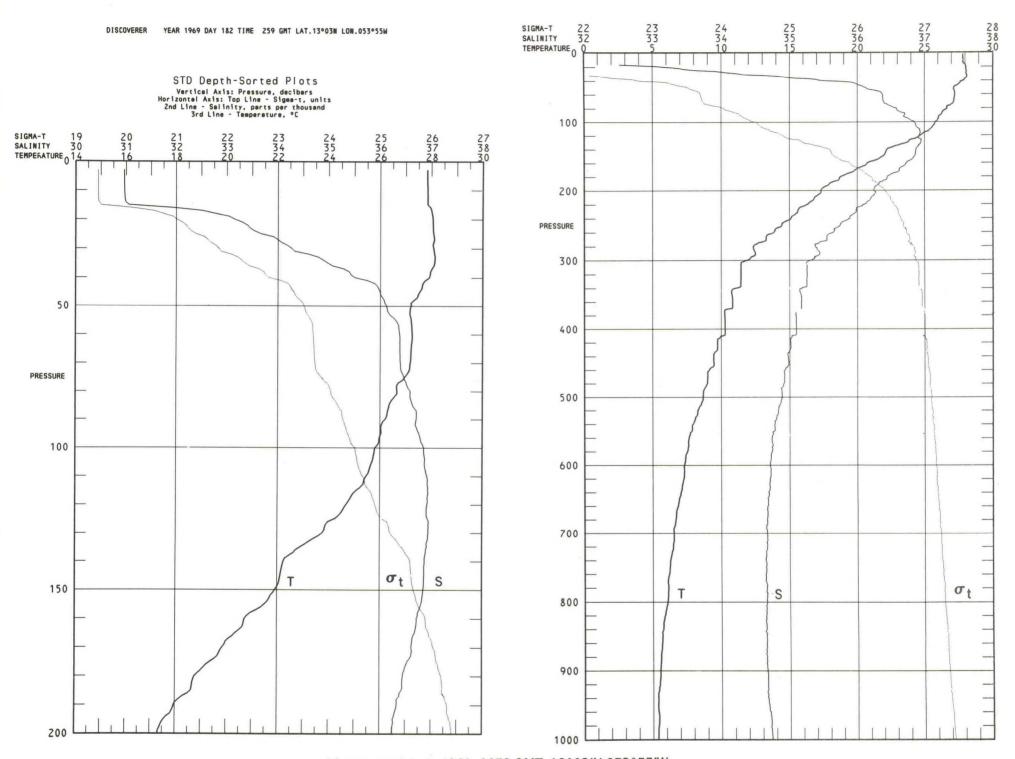
Discoverer, June 30, 1969, 1758 GMT, 12°53'N 053°55'W



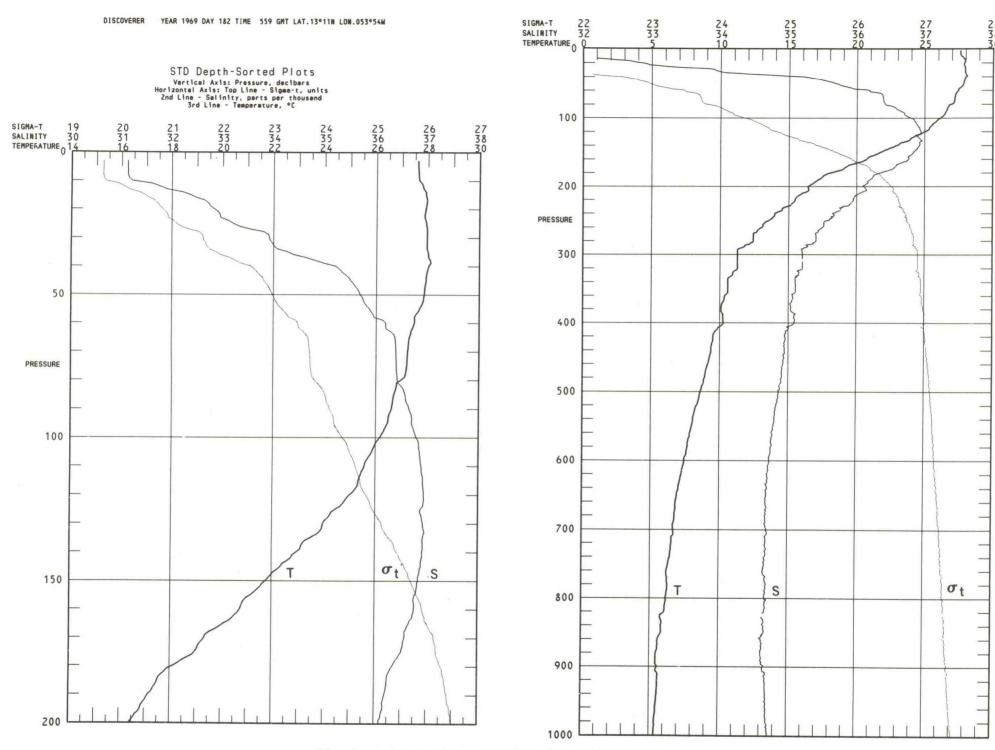
Discoverer, June 30, 1969, 2059 GMT, 12°51'N 053°53'W



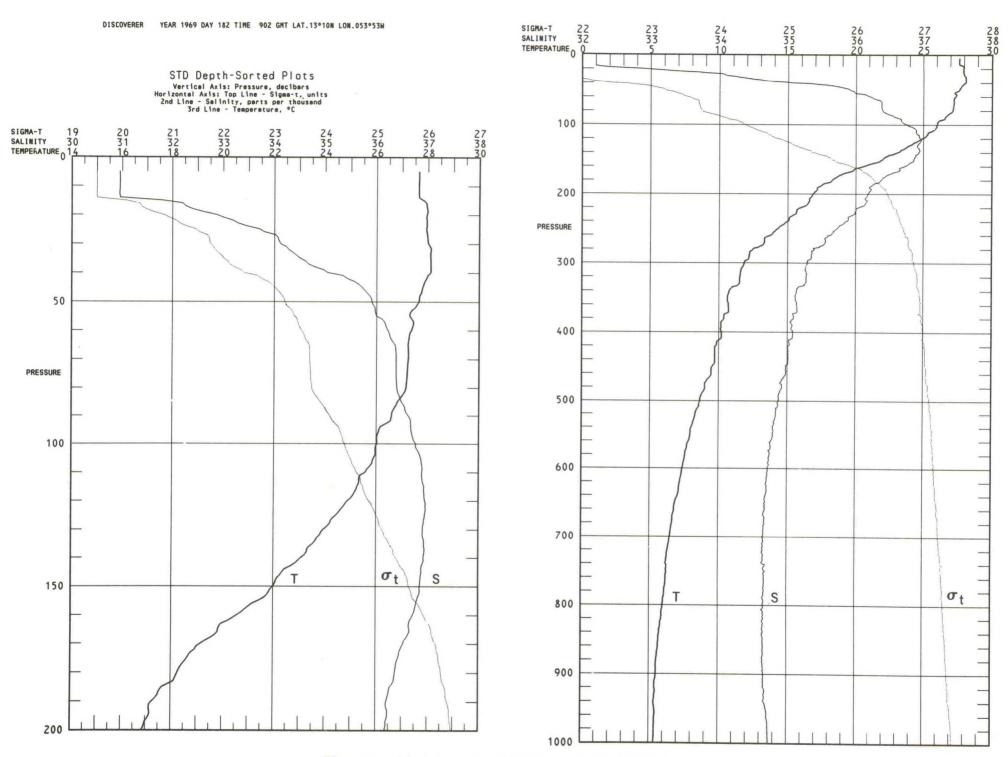
Discoverer, July 1, 1969, 0058 GMT, 13°05′N 053°11′W



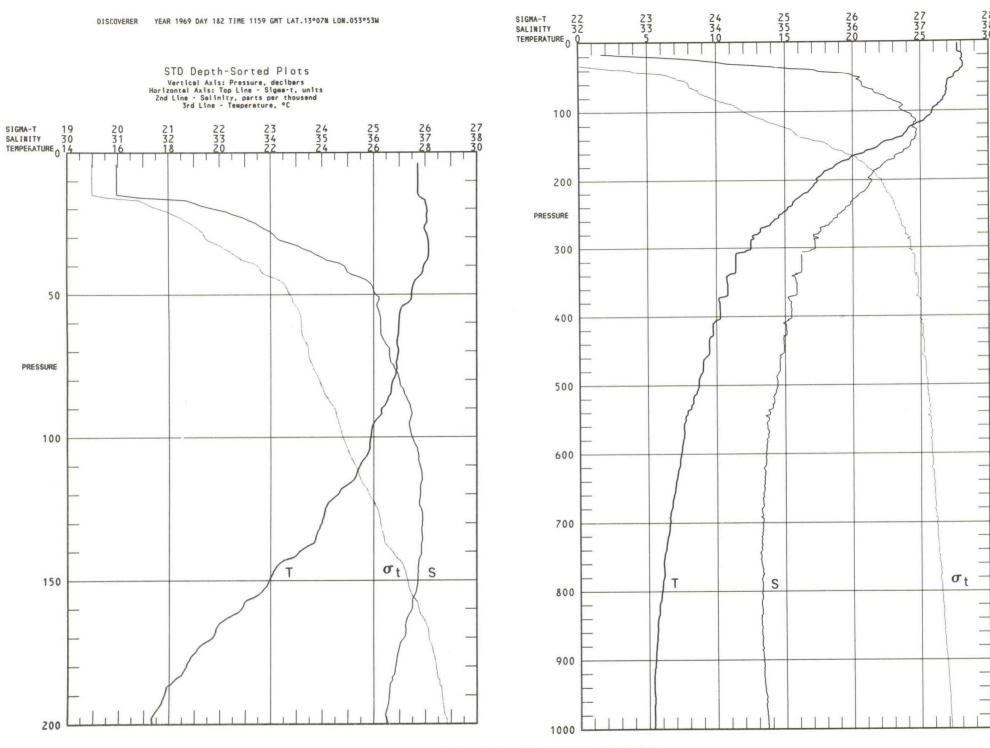
Discoverer, July 1, 1969, 0259 GMT, 13°03'N 053°55'W



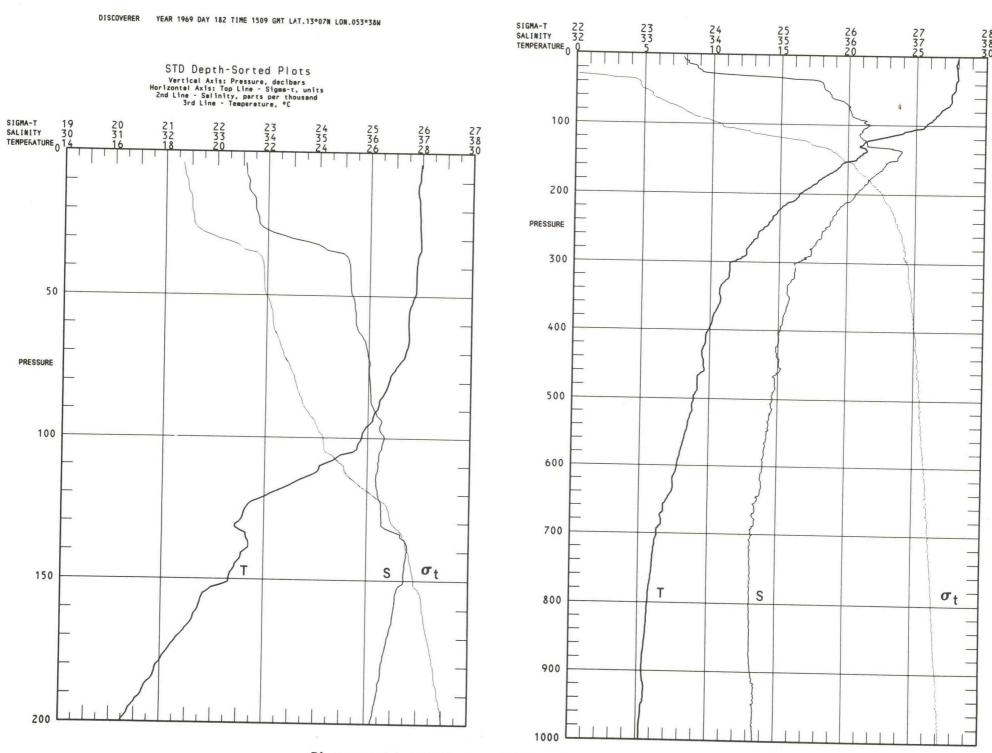
Discoverer, July 1, 1969, 0559 GMT, 13°11'N 053°53'W



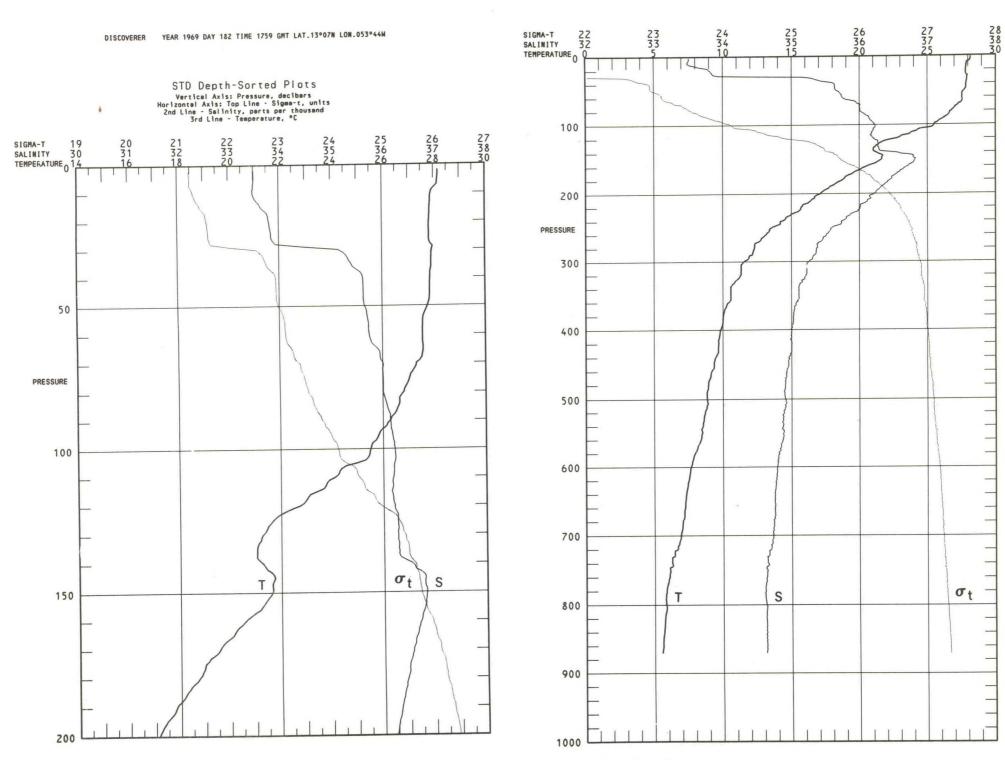
Discoverer, July 1, 1969, 0902 GMT, 13°10'N 053°53'W



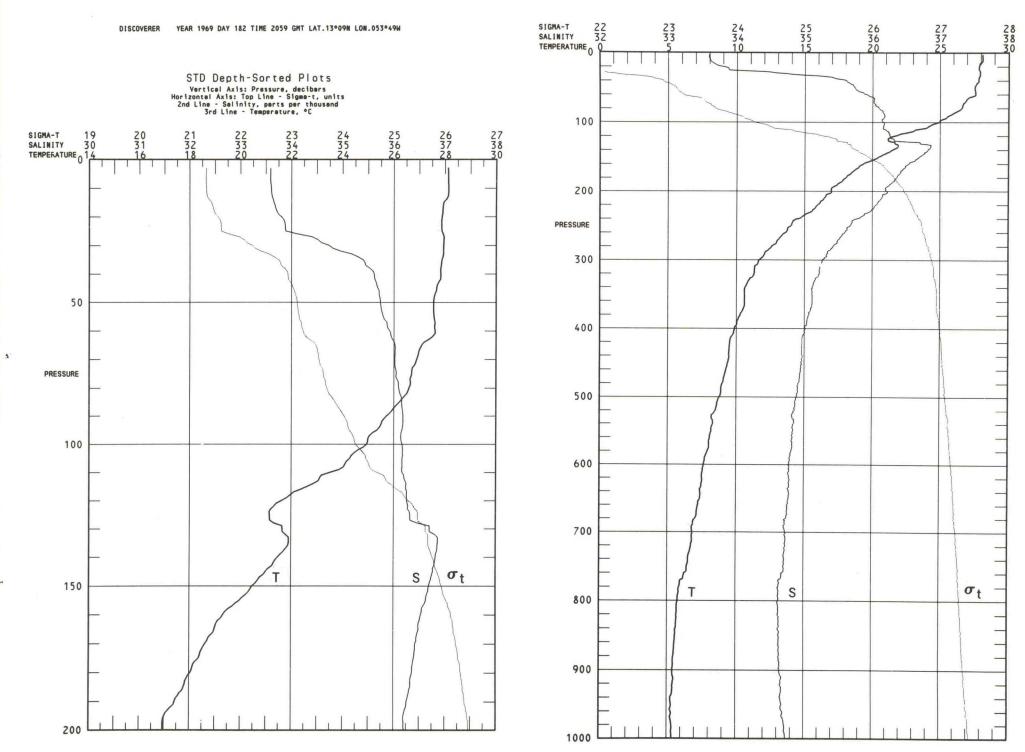
Discoverer, July 1, 1969, 1159 GMT, 13°07'N 053°53'W



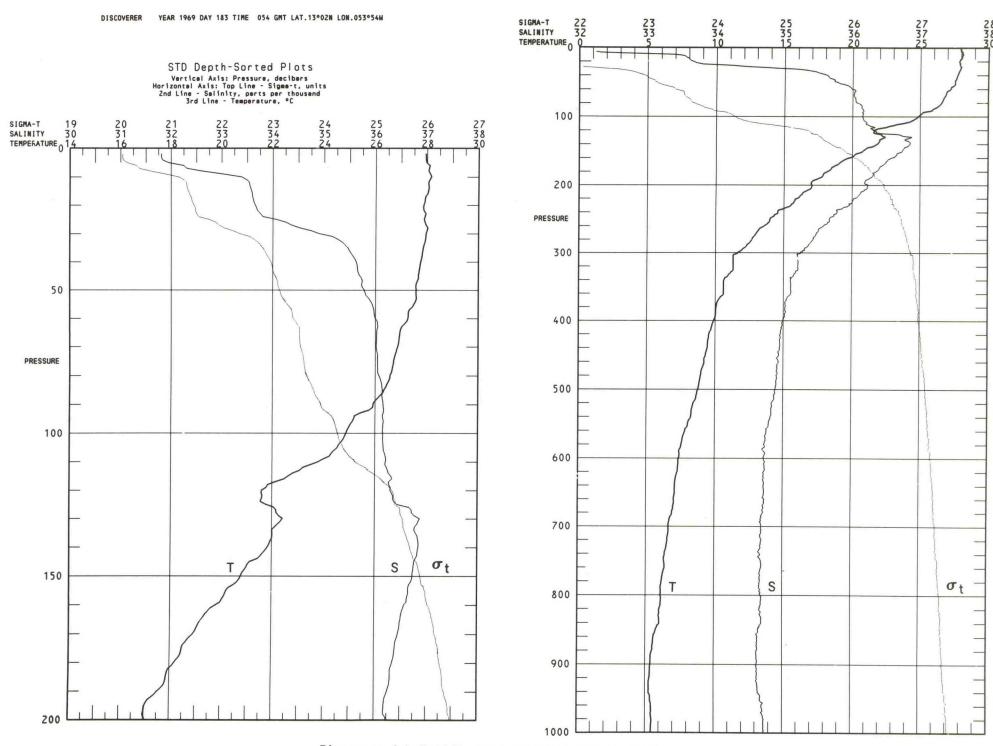
Discoverer, July 1, 1969, 1509 GMT, $13^{\circ}07'N 053^{\circ}38'W$



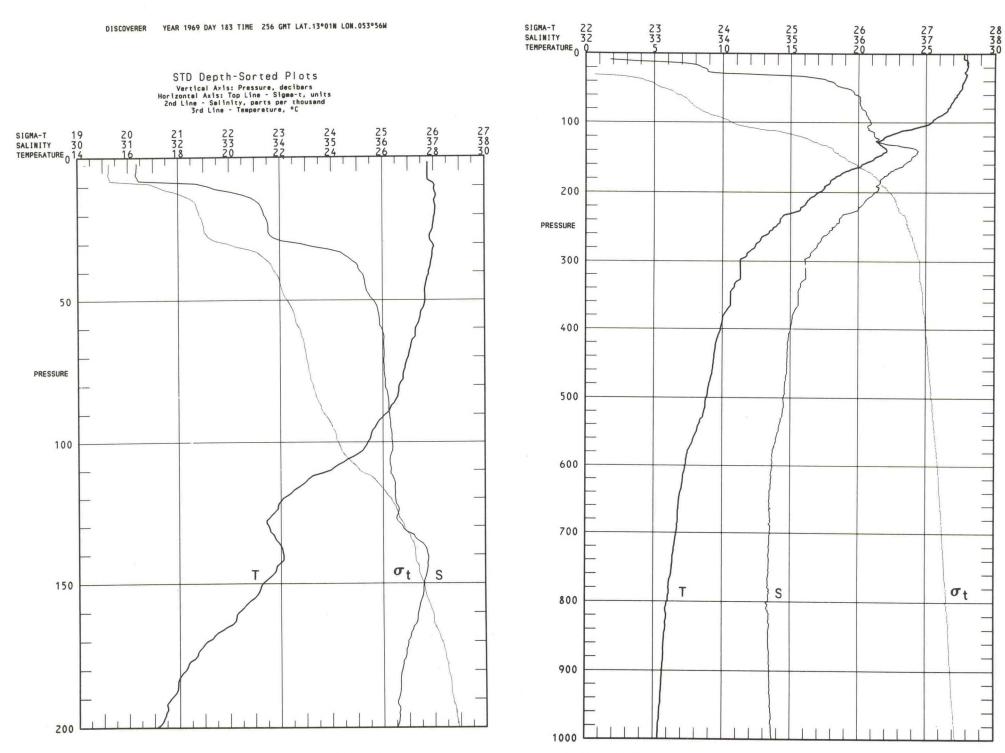
Discoverer, July 1, 1969, 1759 GMT, 13°07'N 053°44'W



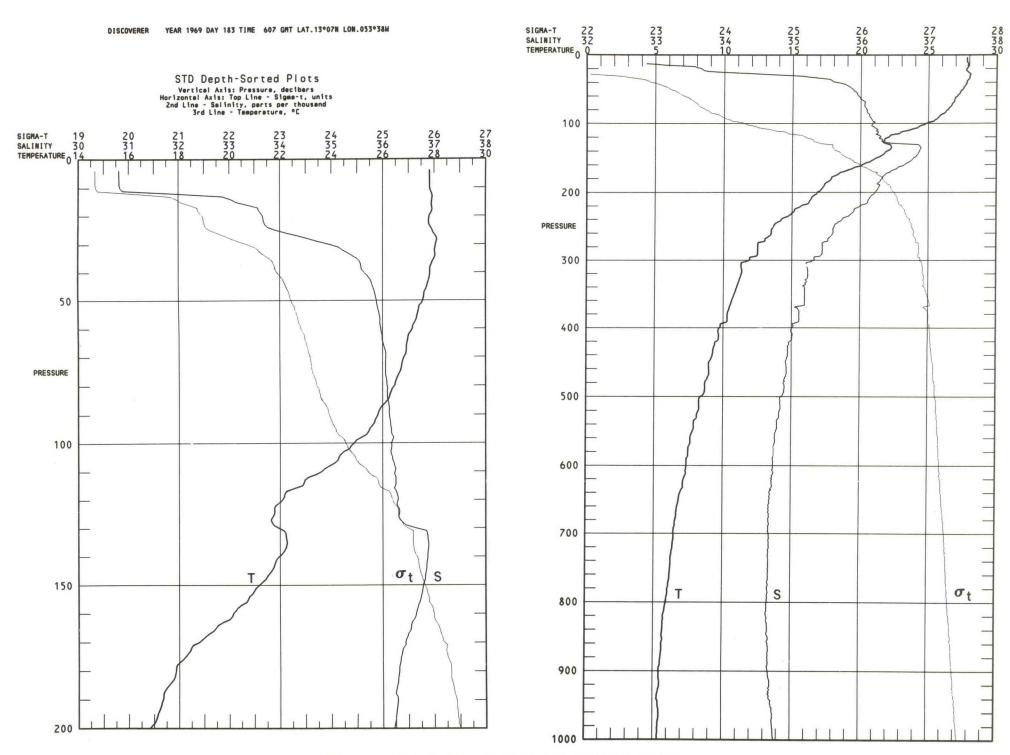
Discoverer, July 1, 1969, 2059 GMT, 13°09'N 053°49'W



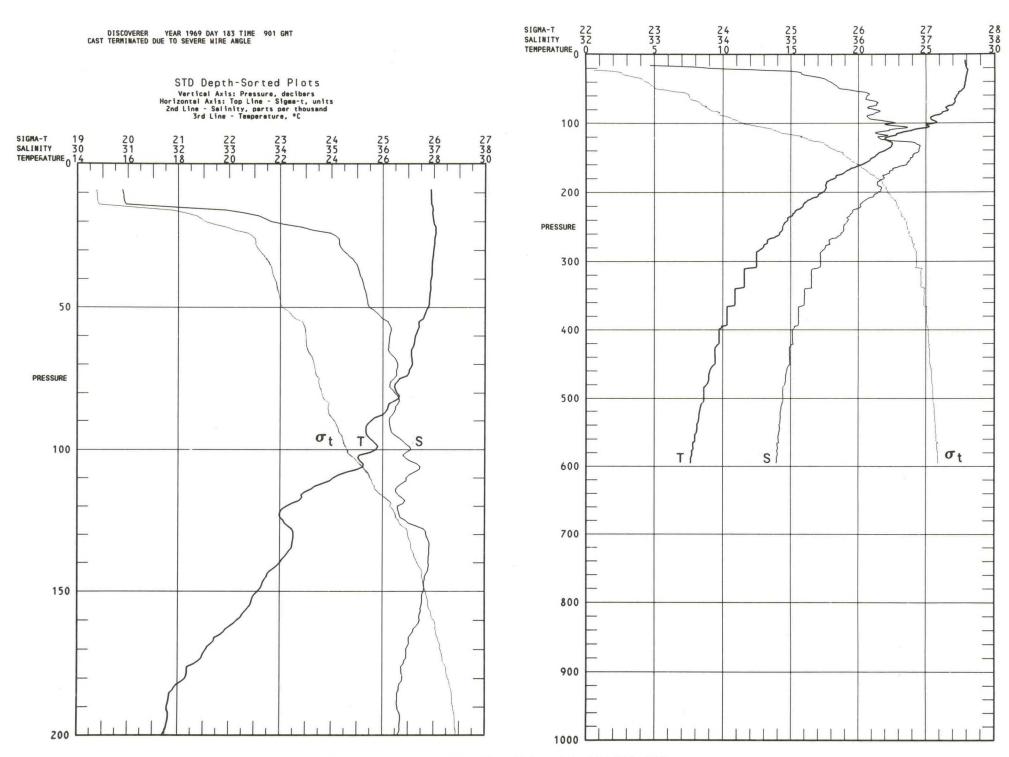
Discoverer, July 2, 1969, 0054 GMT, 13°02'N 053°54'W



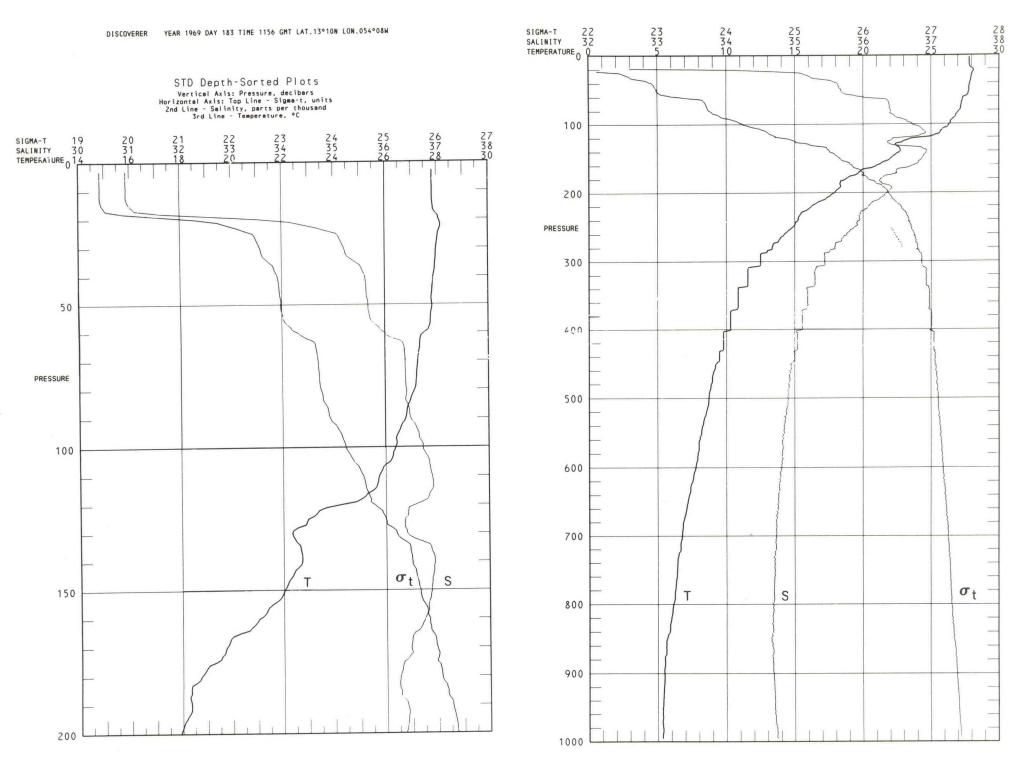
Discoverer, July 2, 1969, 0256 GMT, 13°01'N 053°56'W



Discoverer, July 2, 1969, 0607 GMT, 13°07′N 053°38′W



Discoverer, July 2, 1969, 0901 GMT, 13°10′N 053°40′W



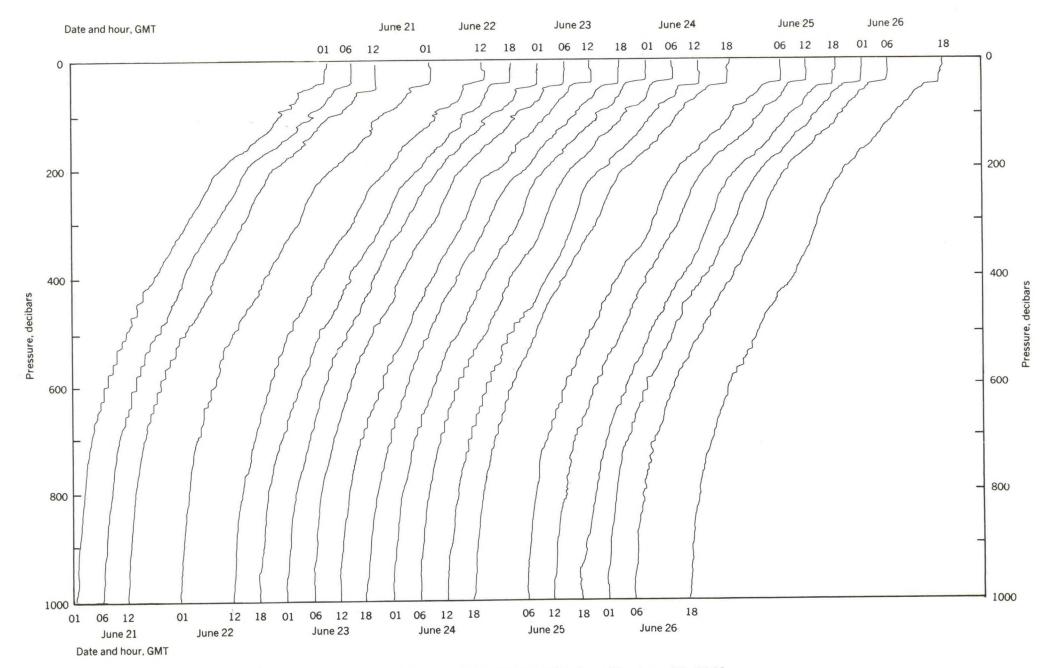
Discoverer, July 2, 1969, 1156 GMT, 13°10′N 054°08′W

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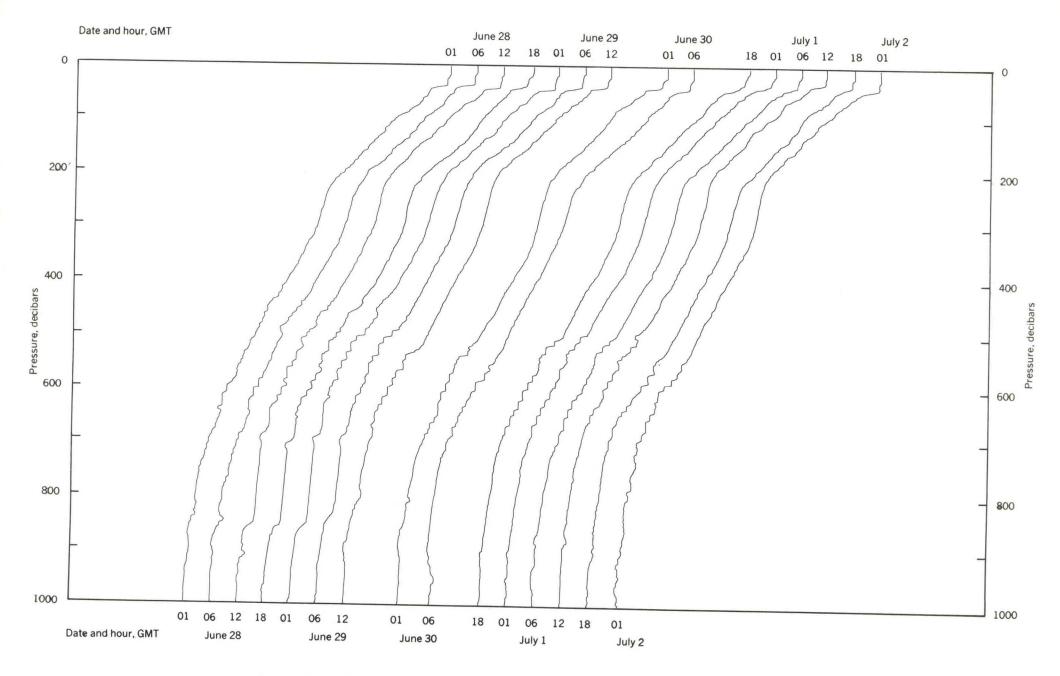
TEMPORAL VARIATIONS IN TEMPERATURE, SALINITY, AND SIGMA-t

Given in this section are plots of temperature, salinity, and sigma-t versus pressure for each station and sounding, arranged along a staggered time axis for display of sounding-to-sounding variations. The plots were constructed by shifting the horizontal scale to the right for successive observation times. The amount of shift for each 6 hours is 2.4°C for temperature, 1.2 % for salinity, and 1.2 for sigma-t. Soundings taken at 0100 GMT are here shown as having been obtained at 0000 GMT to allow greater regularity in the graphic presentation.

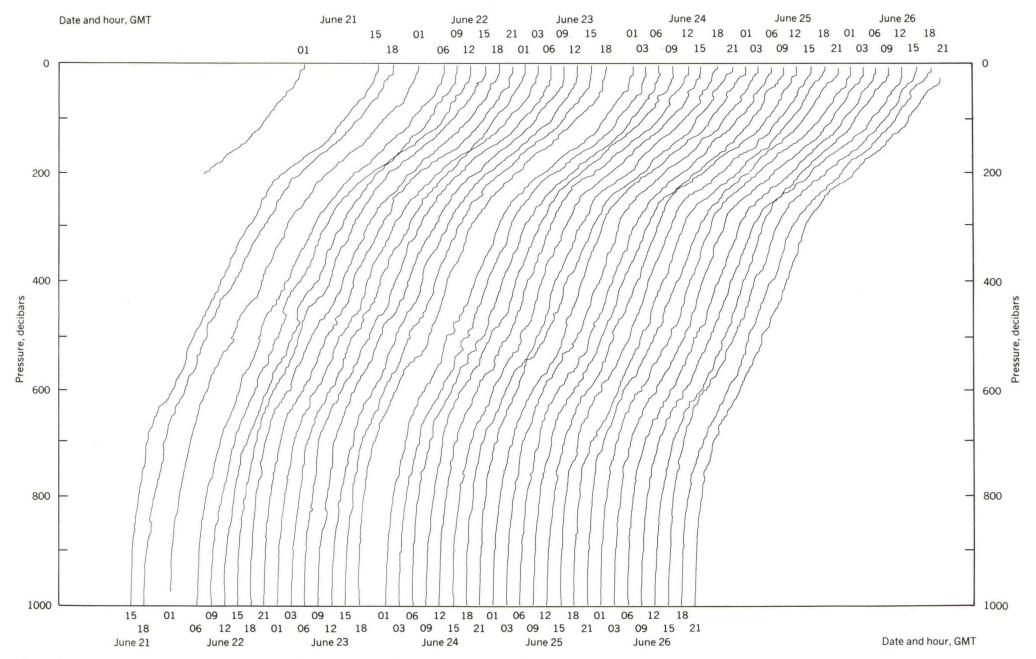
The plots in this section, arranged by station location rather than by ship, are intended only as an aid in estimating the growth, persistence, and decay with time of features in the profiles. For absolute values the reader is referred to the profiles in section 4.



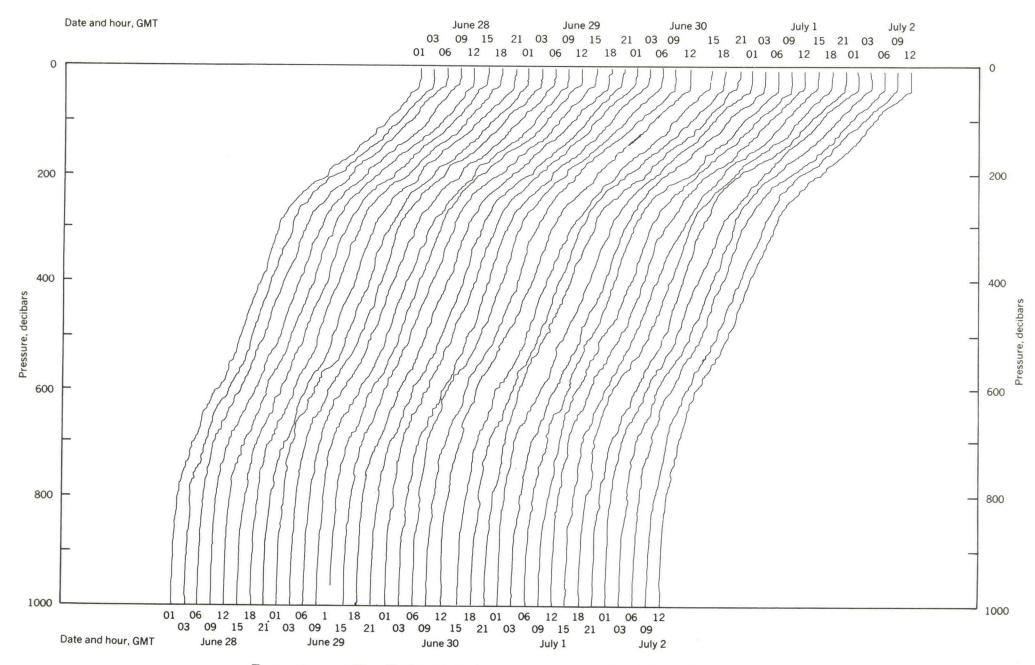
Temperature profiles, Station A, 16°50′N 59°12′W, June 21—June 26, 1969. Horizontal temperature scale: 2.4°C per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar temperature: 5.5°C.



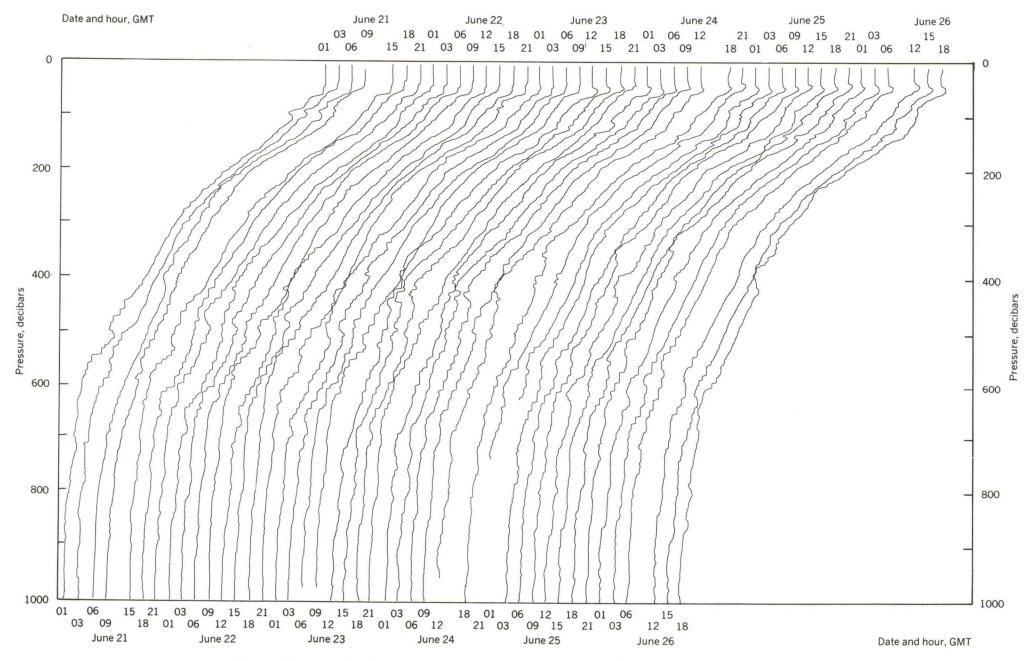
Temperature profiles, Station A, 16°50′N 59°12′W, June 28—July 2, 1969. Horizontal temperature scale: 2.4°C per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar temperature: 5.5°C.



Temperature profiles, Station B, 17°36′N 54°34′W, June 21—June 26, 1969. Horizontal temperature scale: 2.4°C per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar temperature: 5.4°C.



Temperature profiles, Station B, 17°36′N 54°34′W, June 28—July 2, 1969. Horizontal temperature scale: 2.4°C per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar temperature: 5.4°C.



Temperature profiles, Station C, 15°00′N 56°30′W, June 21—June 26, 1969. Horizontal temperature scale: 2.4°C per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar temperature: 5.1°C.

Temperature profiles, Station C, 15°00′N 56°30′W, June 28—June 29, 1969. Horizontal temperature scale: 2.4°C per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar temperature: 5.1°C.

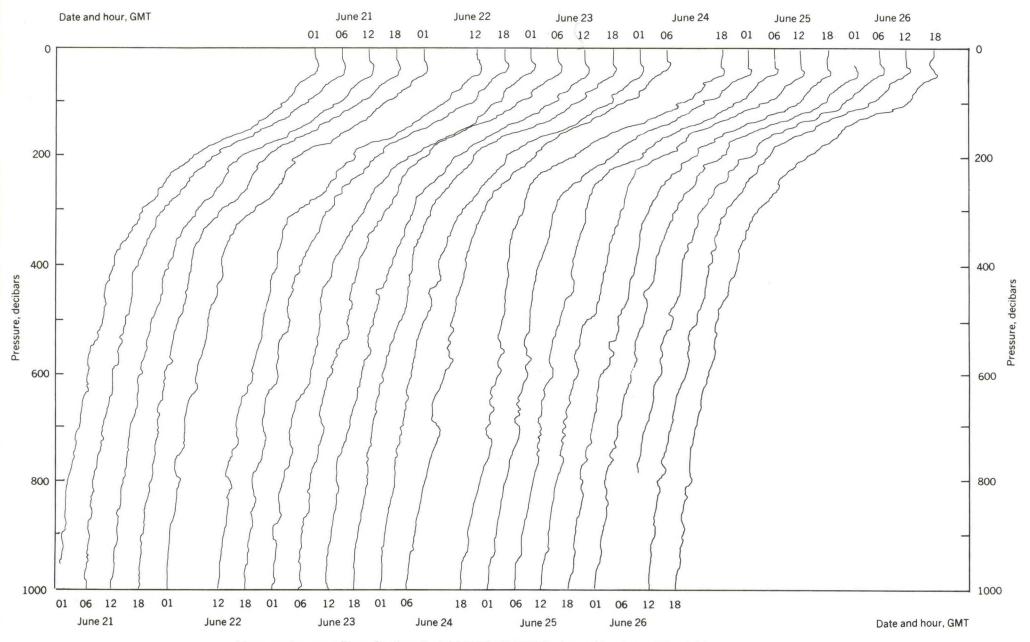
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1000

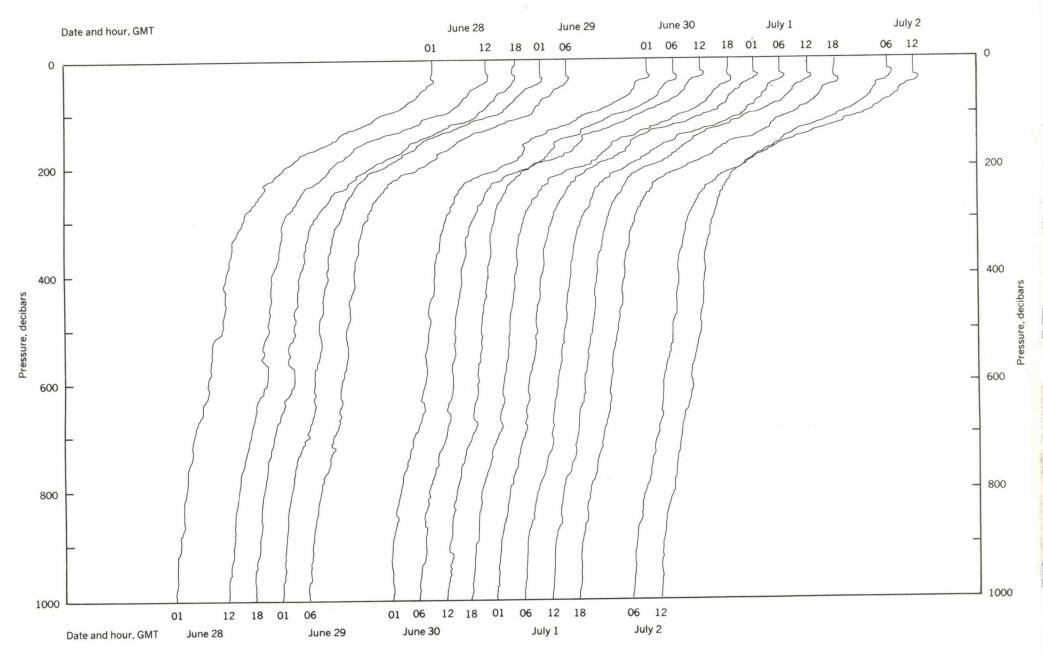
Date and hour, GMT

. 06 12 18 01 06 12 18 03 09 15 21 03 09 15 21

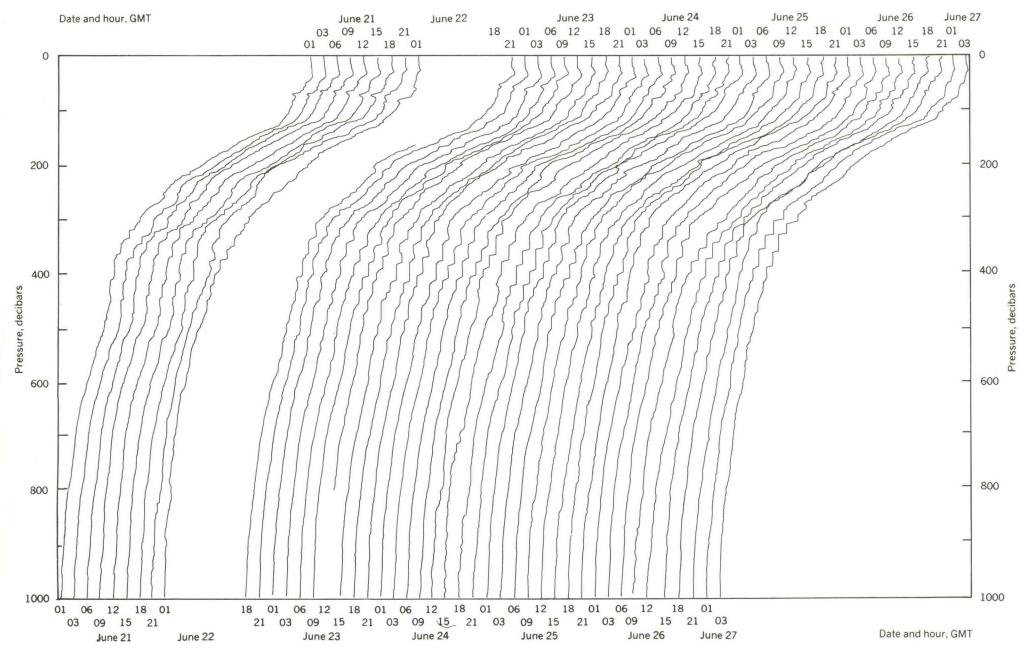
June 28



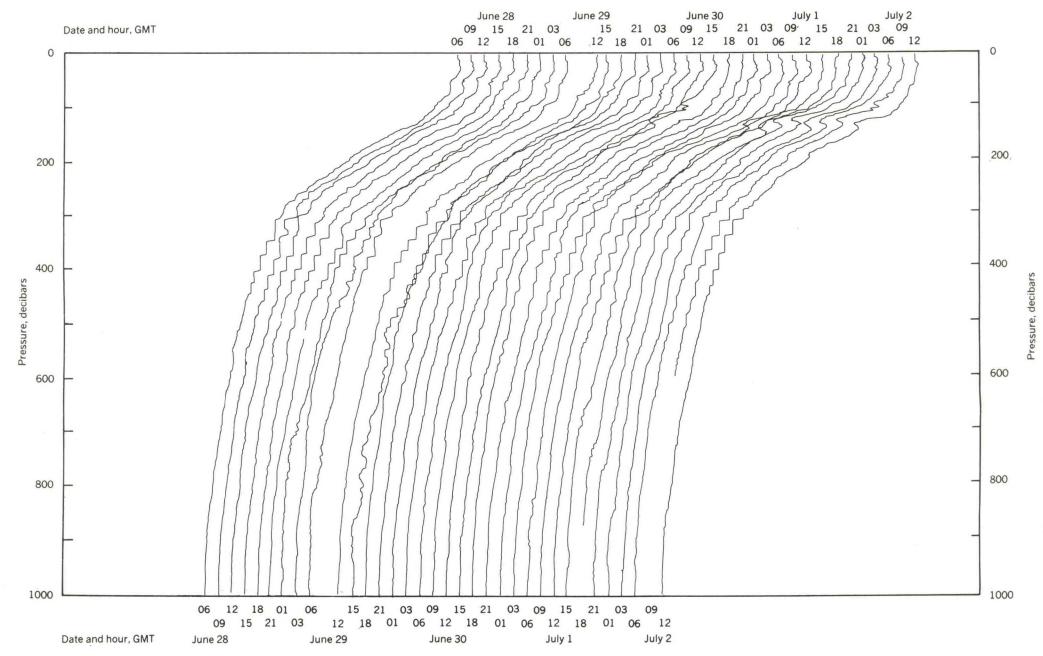
Temperature profiles, Station D, 12°23′N 58°23′W, June 21—June 26, 1969. Horizontal temperature scale: 2.4°C per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar temperature: 5.3°C.



Temperature profiles, Station D, 12°23′N 58°23′W, June 28—July 2, 1969. Horizontal temperature scale: 2.4°C per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar temperature: 5.3°C.

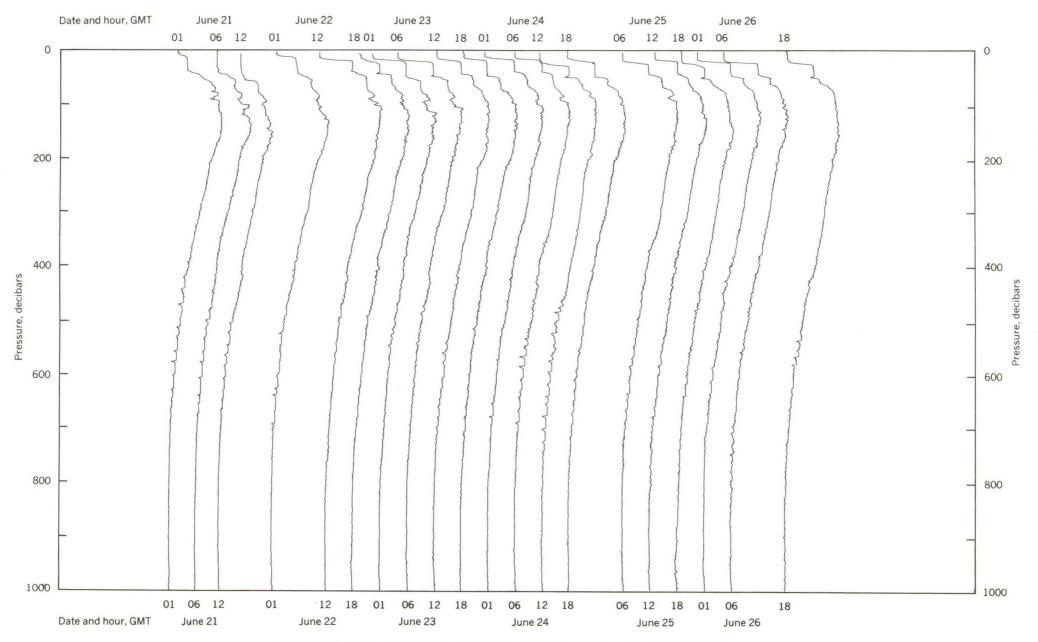


Temperature profiles, Station E, 13°08′N 53°51′W, June 21—June 27, 1969. Horizontal temperature scale: 2.4°C per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar temperature: 5.3°C.

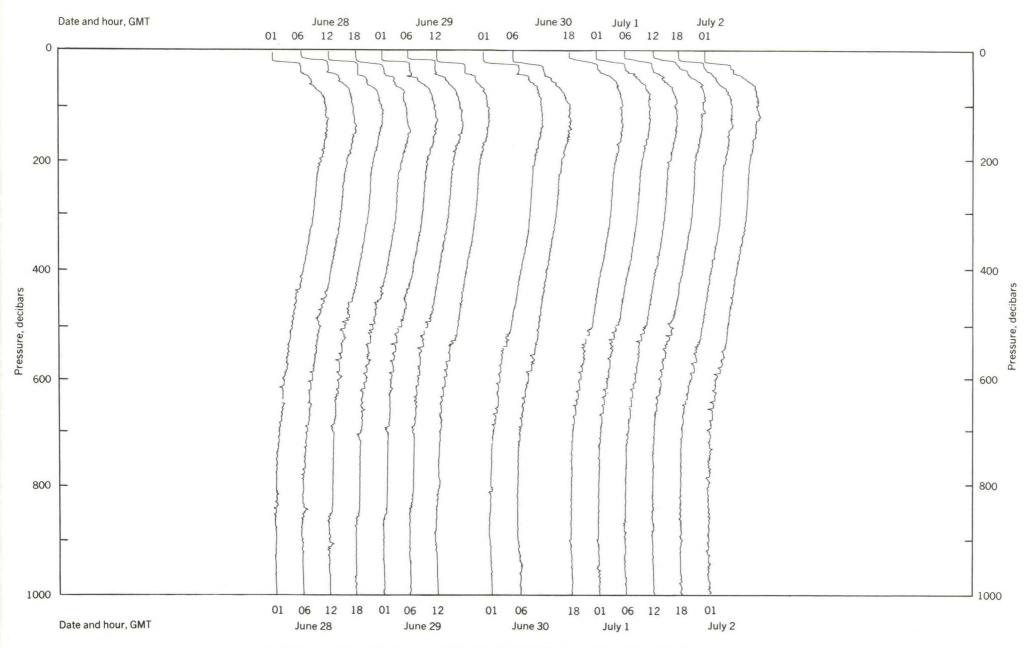


Temperature profiles, Station E, 13°08′N 53°51′W, June 28—July 2, 1969. Horizontal temperature scale: 2.4°C per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar temperature: 5.3°C.

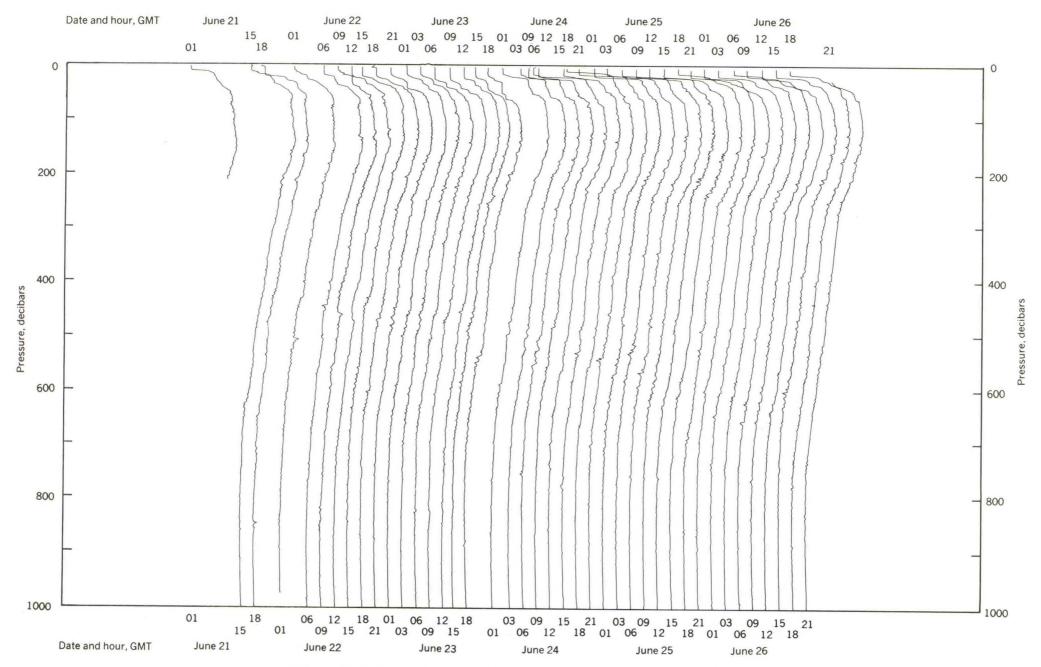




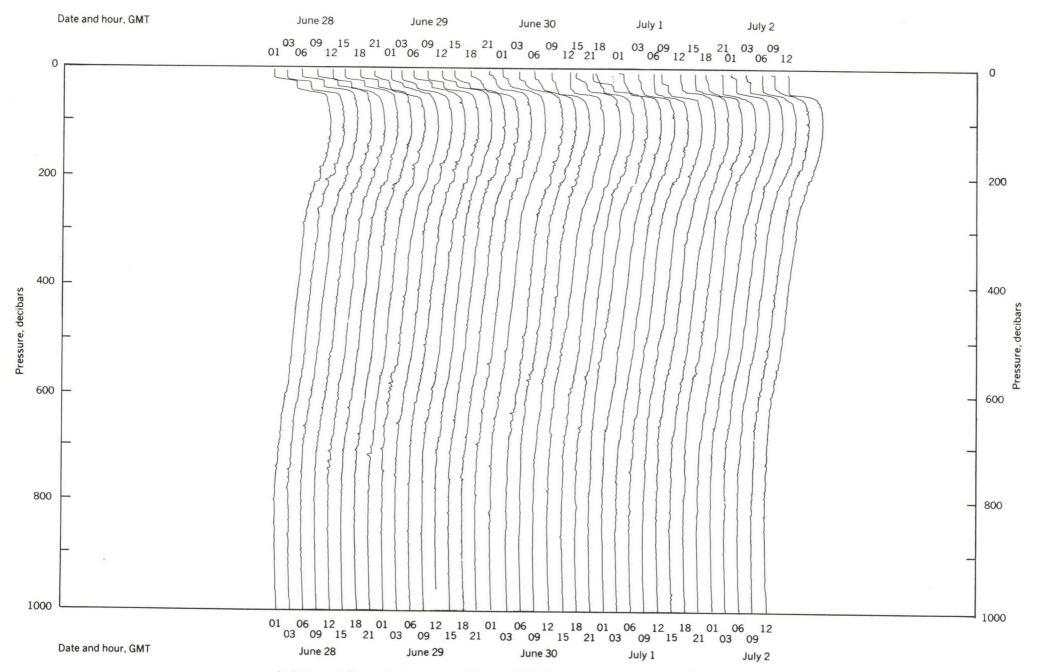
Salinity profiles, Station A, 16°50'N 59°12'W, June 21—June 26, 1969. Horizontal salinity scale: 1.2 % per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar salinity: 34.7 %.



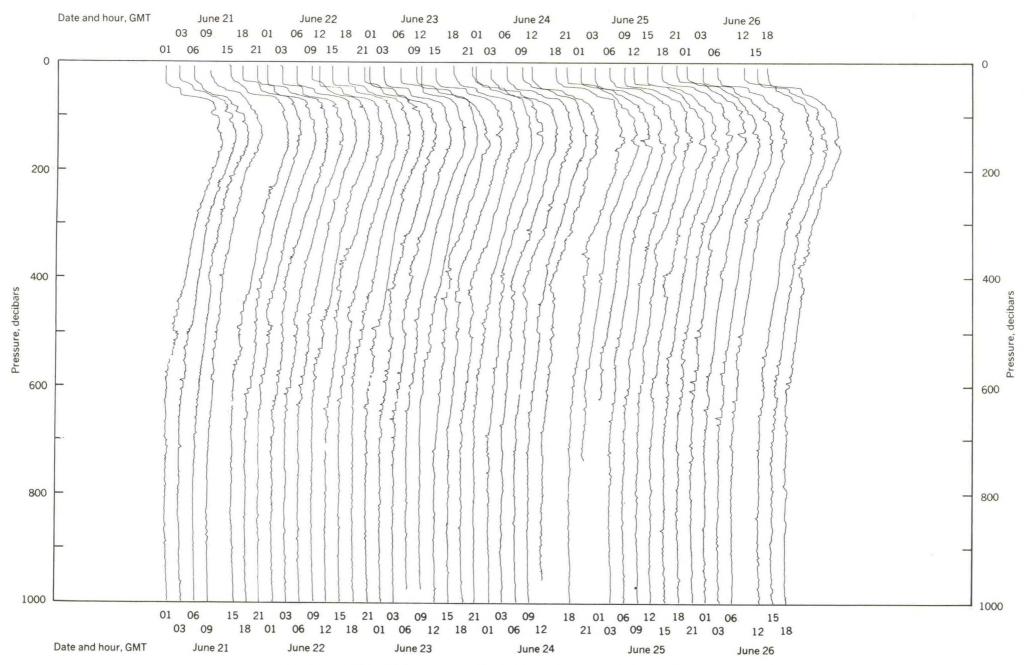
Salinity profiles, Station A, 16°50′N 59°12′W, June 28—July 2, 1969. Horizontal salinity scale: 1.2 ‰ per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar salinity: 34.7 ‰.



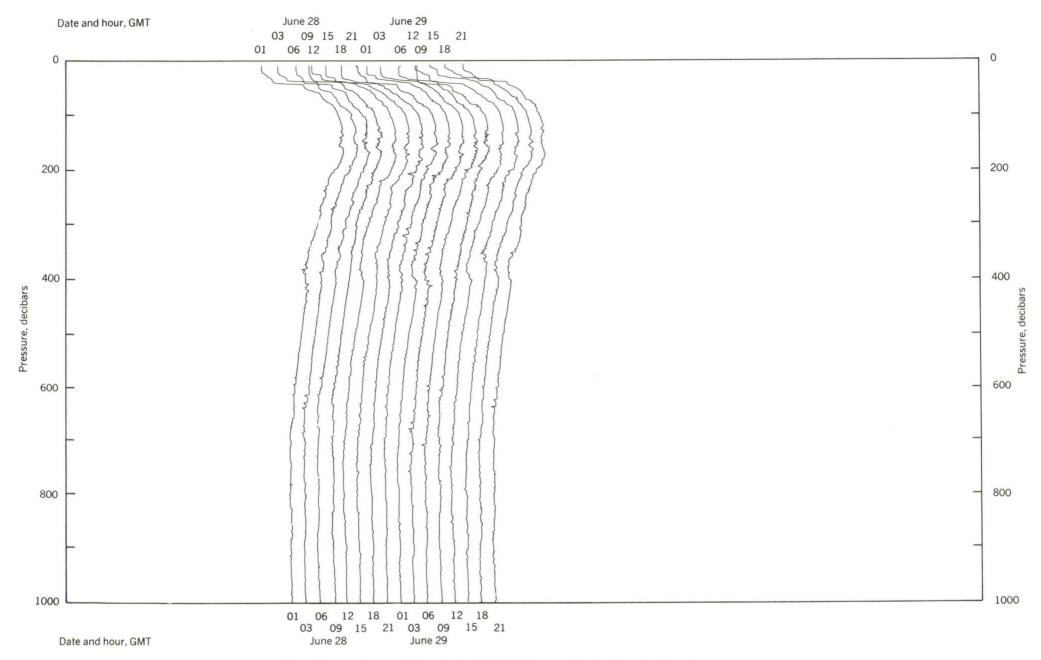
Salinity profiles, Station B, 17°36'N 54°34'W, June 21—June 26, 1969. Horizontal salinity scale: 1.2 % per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar salinity: 34.8 %.



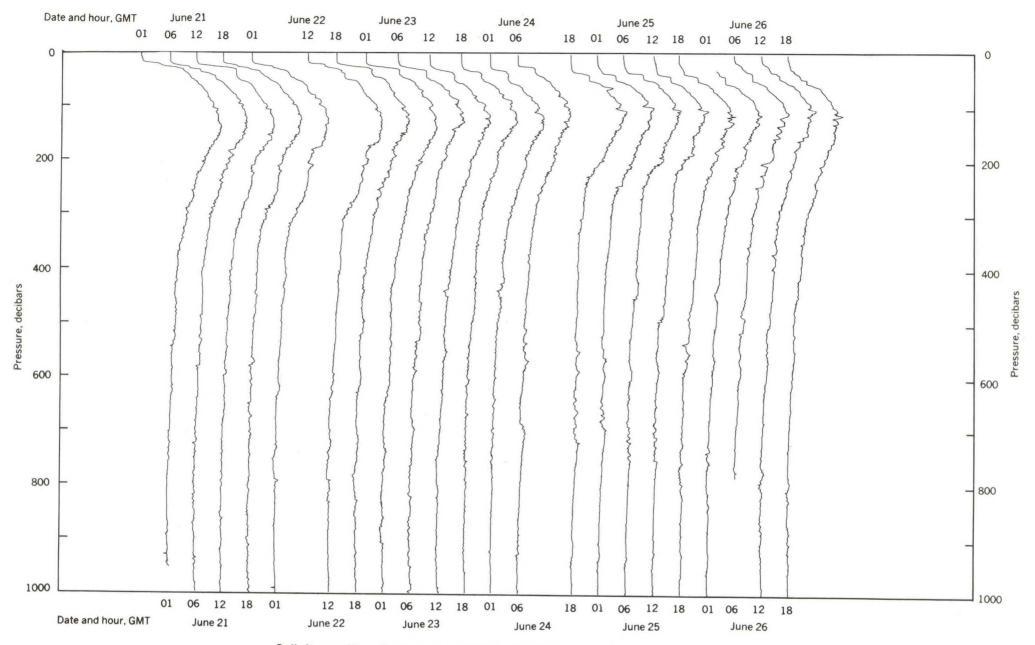
Salinity profiles, Station B, 17°36'N 54°34'W, June 28—July 2, 1969. Horizontal salinity scale: 1.2 % per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar salinity: 34.8 %.



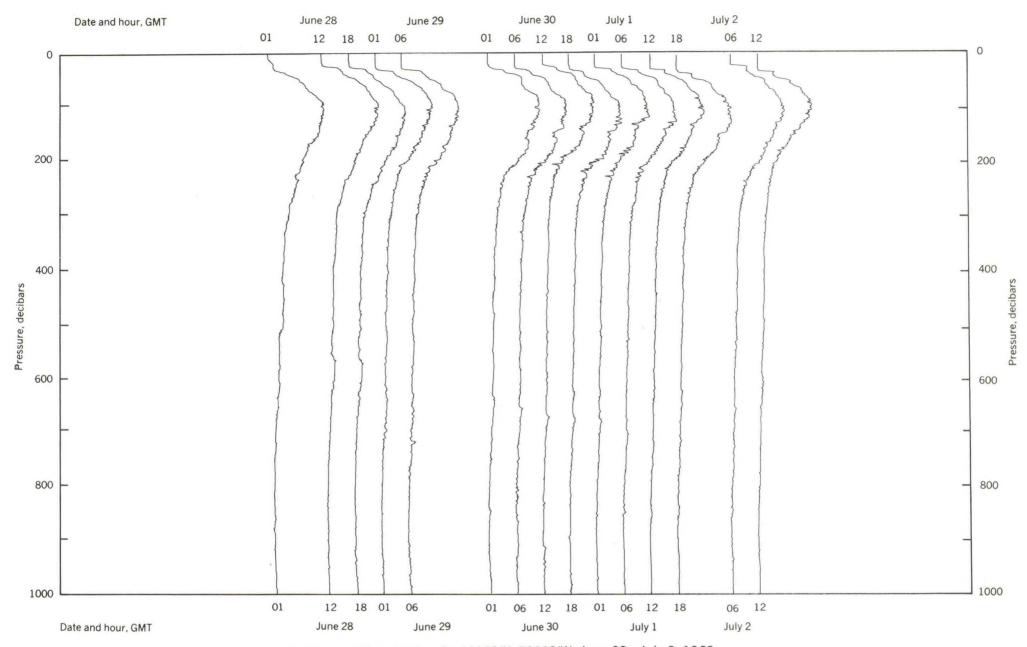
Salinity profiles, Station C, 15°00'N 56°30'W, June 21—June 26, 1969. Horizontal salinity scale: 1.2 % per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar salinity: 34.8 %.



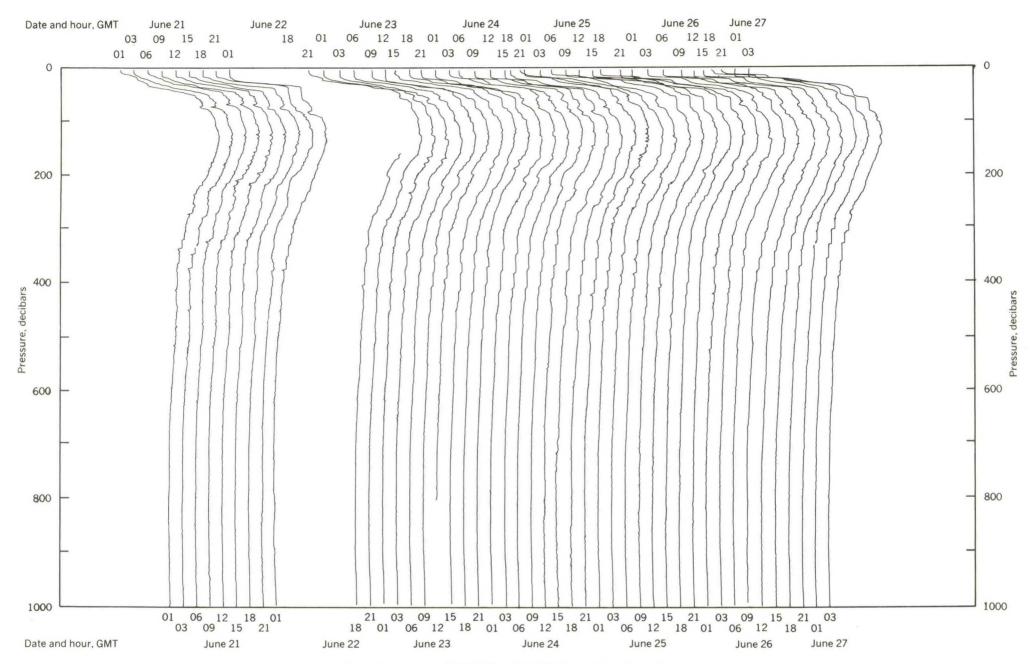
Salinity profiles, Station C, 15°00'N 56°30'W, June 28—June 29, 1969. Horizontal salinity scale: 1.2 ‰ per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar salinity: 34.8 ‰.



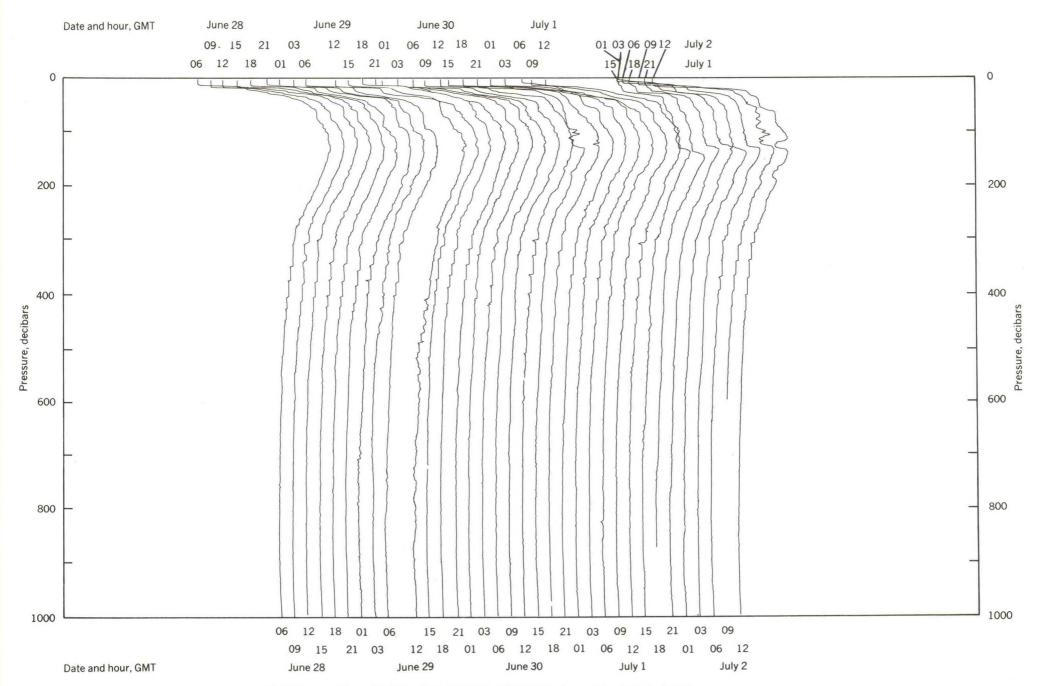
Salinity profiles, Station D, 12°23'N 58°23'W, June 21—June 26, 1969. Horizontal salinity scale: 1.2 % per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar salinity: 34.8 %.



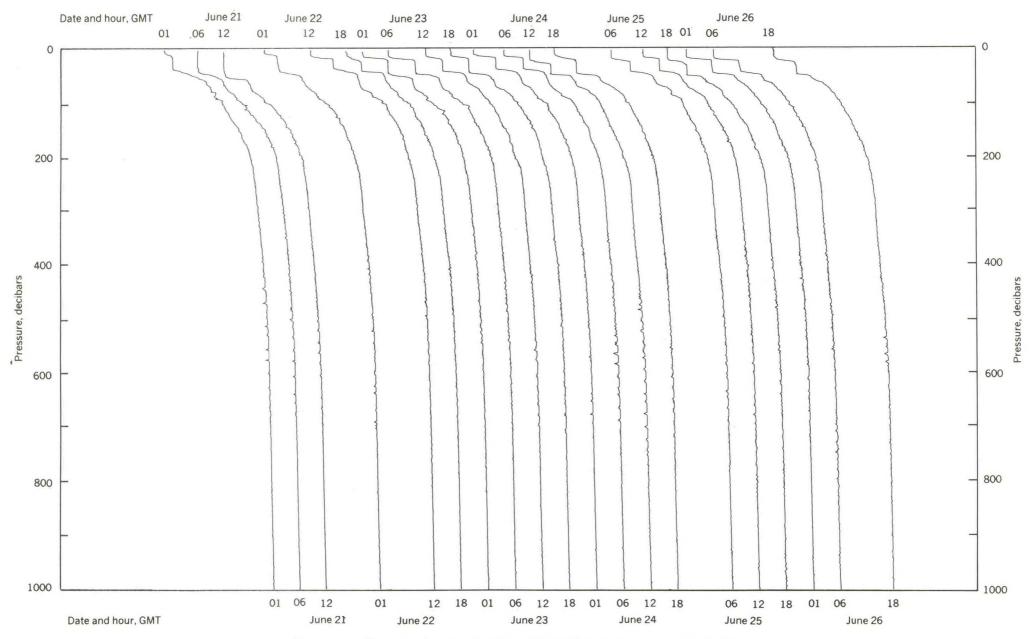
Salinity profiles, Station D, 12°23′N 58°23′W, June 28—July 2, 1969. Horizontal salinity scale: 1.2 ‰ per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar salinity: 34.8 ‰.



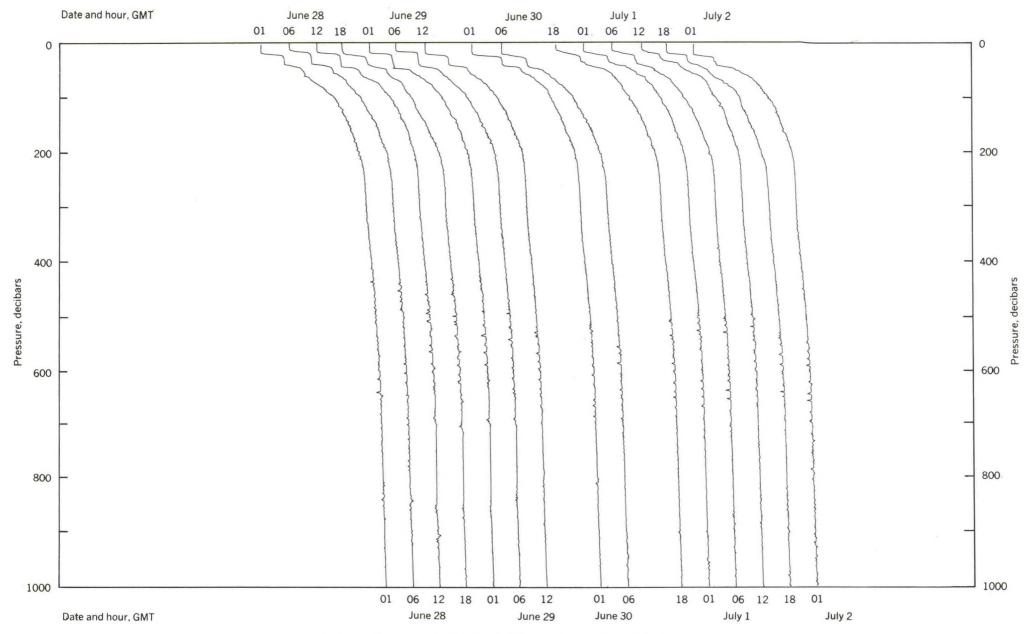
Salinity profiles, Station E, 13°08′N 53°51′W, June 21—June 27, 1969. Horizontal salinity scale: 1.2 ‰ per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar salinity: 34.7 ‰.



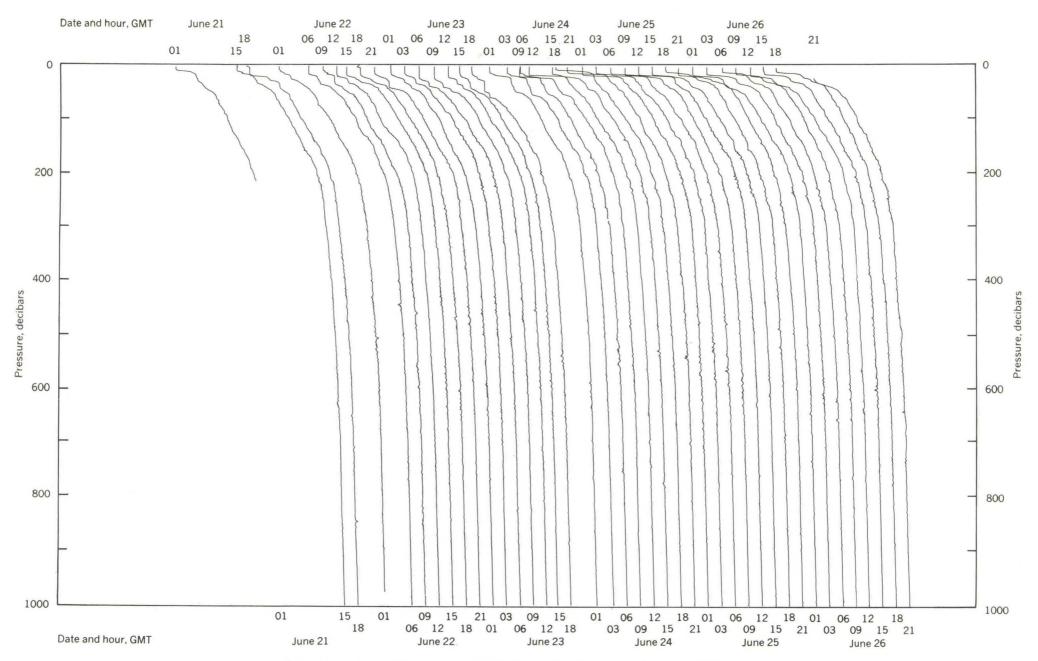
Salinity profiles, Station E, 13°08'N 53°51'W, June 28—July 2, 1969. Horizontal salinity scale: 1.2 % per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar salinity: 34.7 %.



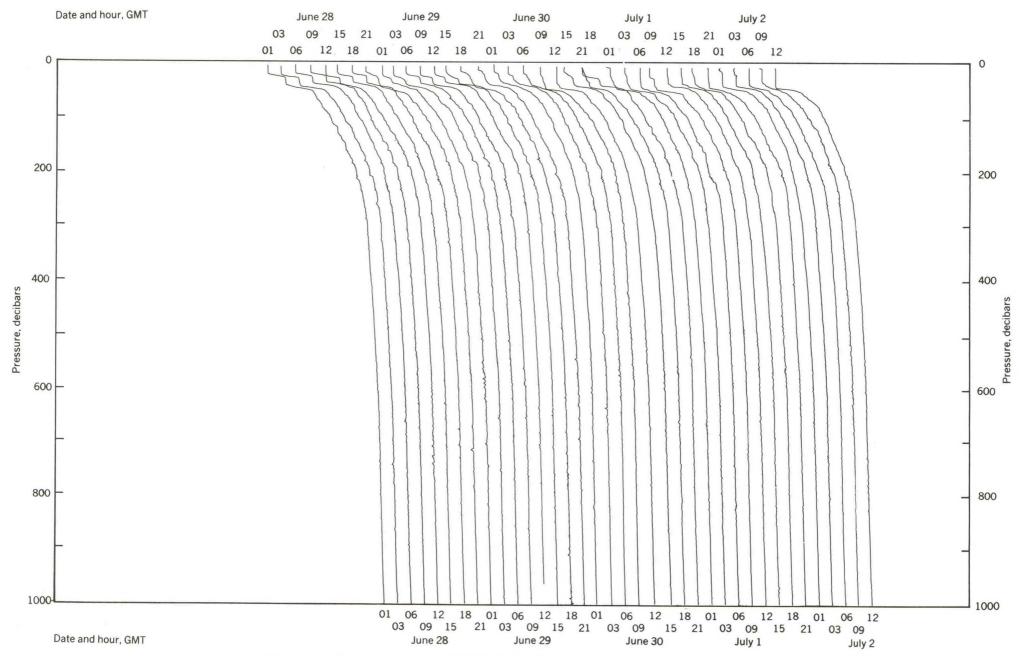
Sigma-t profiles, Station A, 16°50'N 59°12'W, June 21—June 26, 1969. Horizontal sigma-t scale: 1.2 units per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar sigma-t: 27.4.



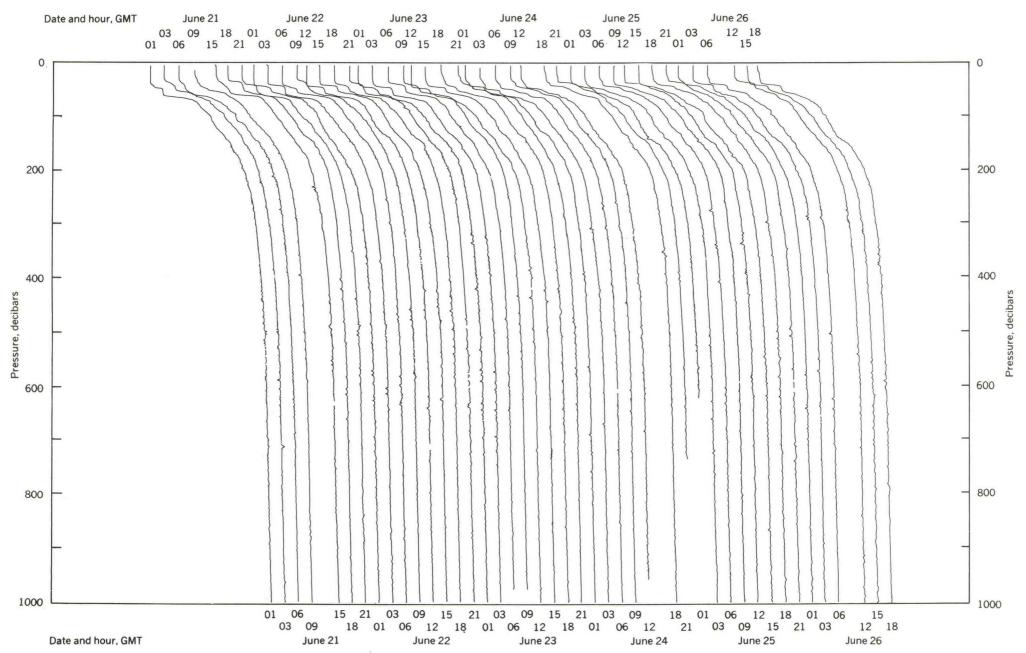
Sigma-t profiles, Station A, 16°50'N 59°12'W, June 28—July 2, 1969. Horizontal sigma-t scale: 1.2 units per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar sigma-t: 27.4.



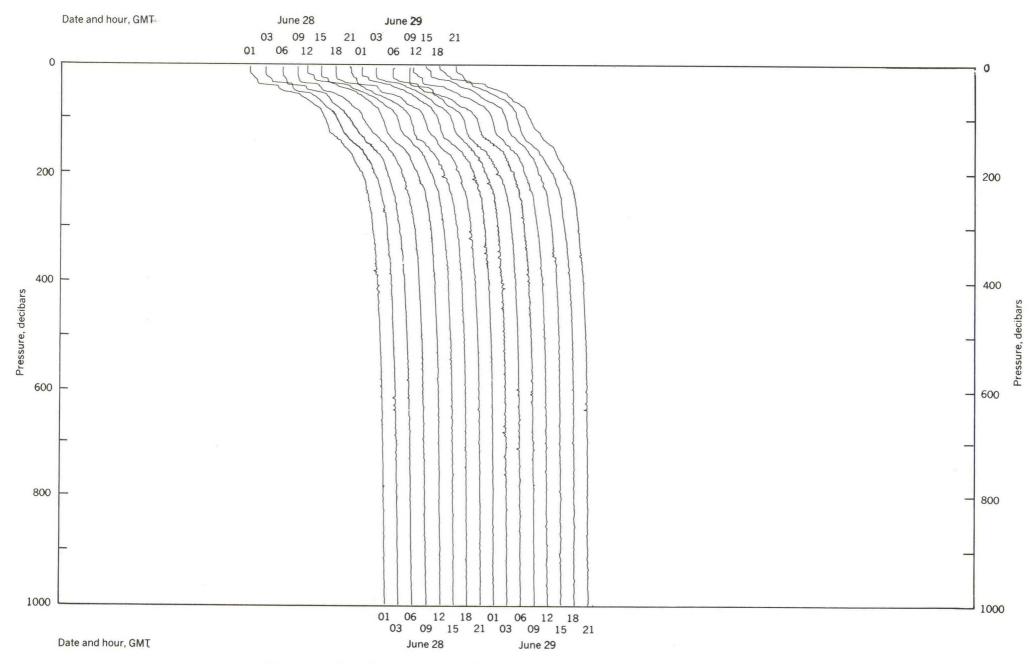
Sigma-t profiles, Station B, 17°36'N 54°34'W, June 21—June 26, 1969. Horizontal sigma-t scale: 1.2 units per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar sigma-t: 27.5.



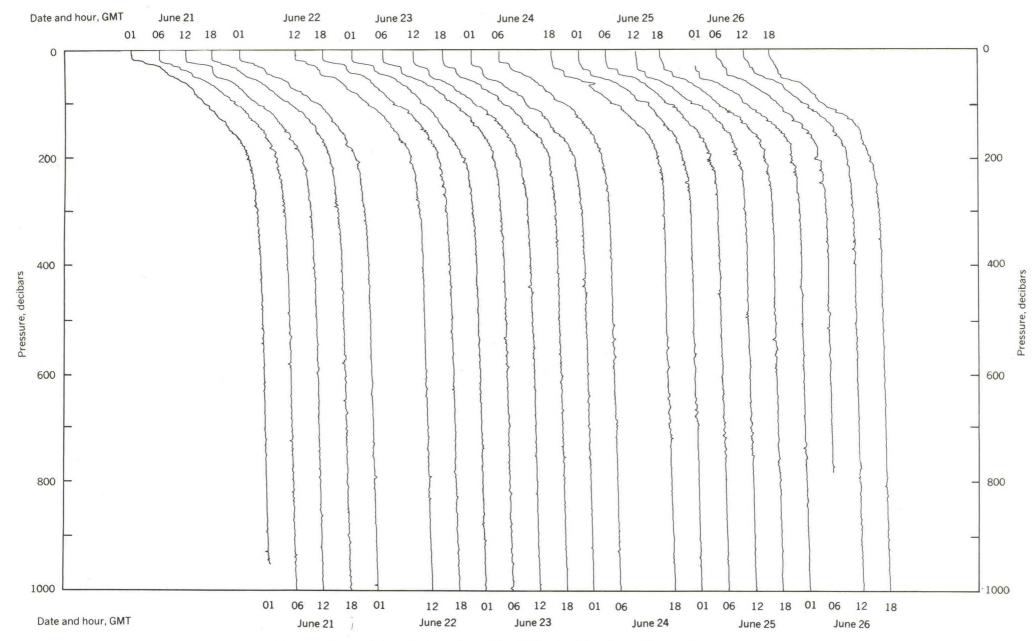
Sigma-t profiles, Station B, 17°36'N 54°34'W, June 28—July 2, 1969. Horizontal sigma-t scale: 1.2 units per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar sigma-t: 27.5.



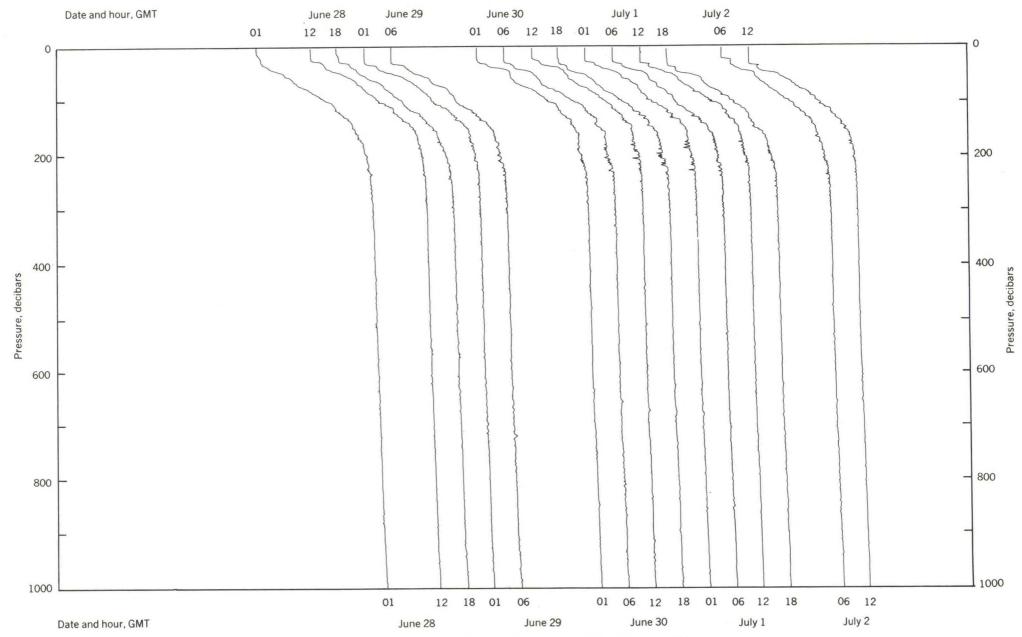
Sigma-t profiles, Station C, 15°00'N 56°30'W, June 21—June 26, 1969. Horizontal sigma-t scale: 1.2 units per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar sigma-t: 27.5.



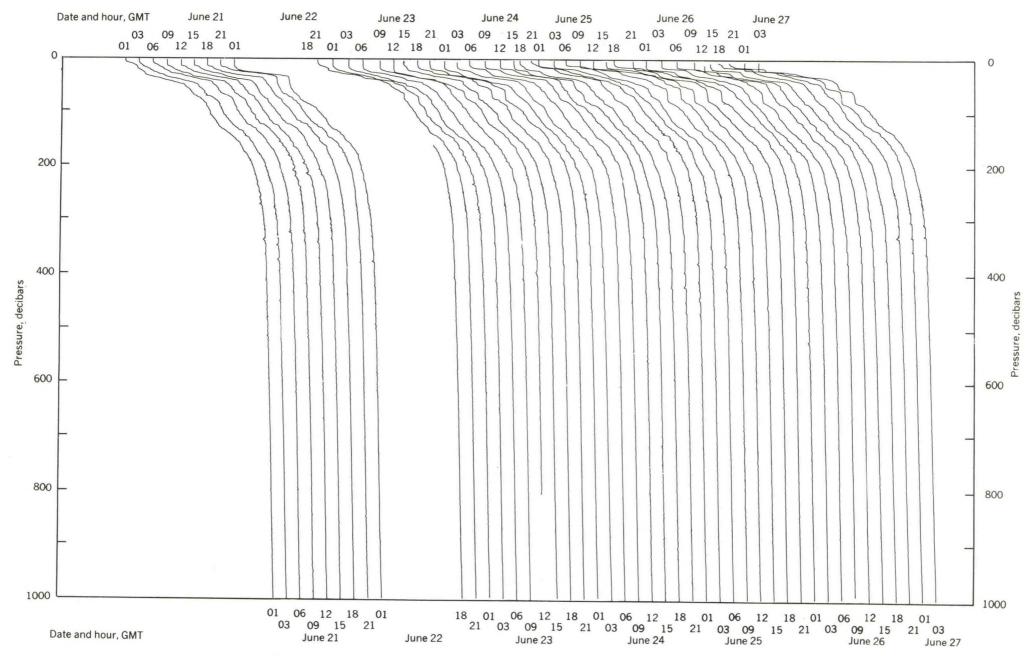
Sigma-t profiles, Station C, 15°00'N 56°30'W, June 28—June 29, 1969. Horizontal sigma-t scale: 1.2 units per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar sigma-t: 27.5.



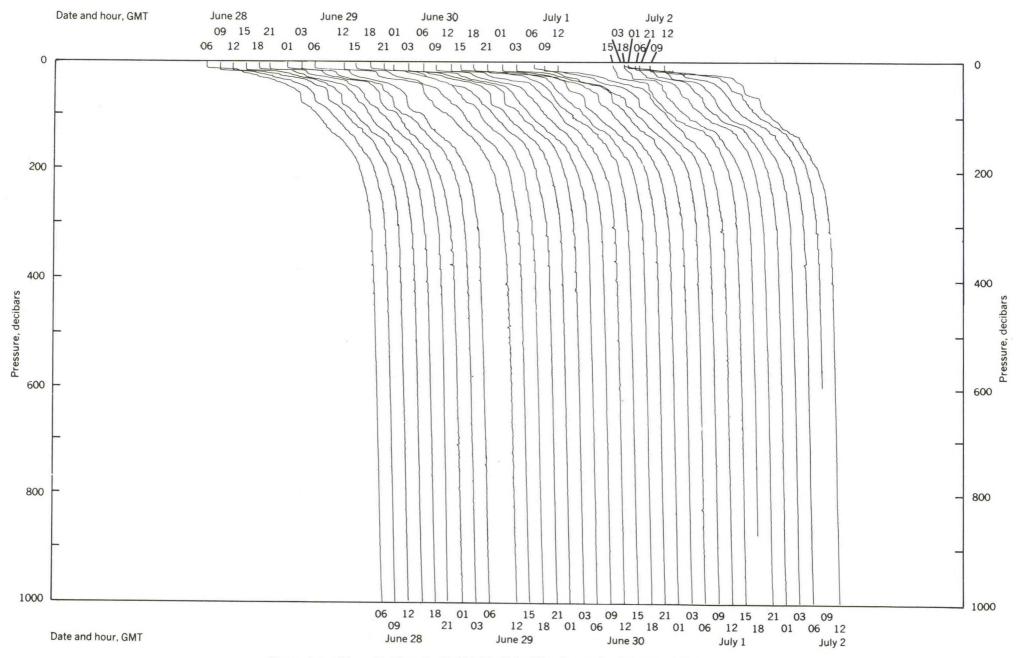
Sigma-t profiles, Station D, 12°23'N 58°23'W, June 21—June 26, 1969. Horizontal sigma-t scale: 1.2 units per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar sigma-t: 27.5.



Sigma-t profiles, Station D, 12°23'N 58°23'W, June 28—July 2, 1969. Horizontal sigma-t scale: 1.2 units per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar sigma-t: 27.5.



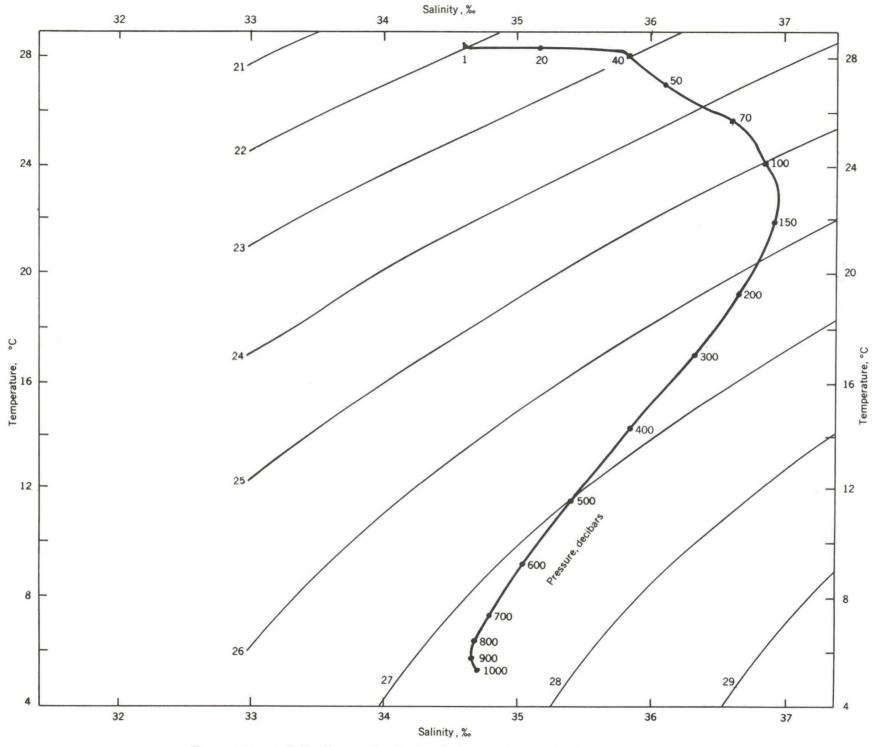
Sigma-t profiles, Station E, 13°08'N 53°51'W, June 21—June 27, 1969. Horizontal sigma-t scale: 1.2 units per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar sigma-t: 27.5.



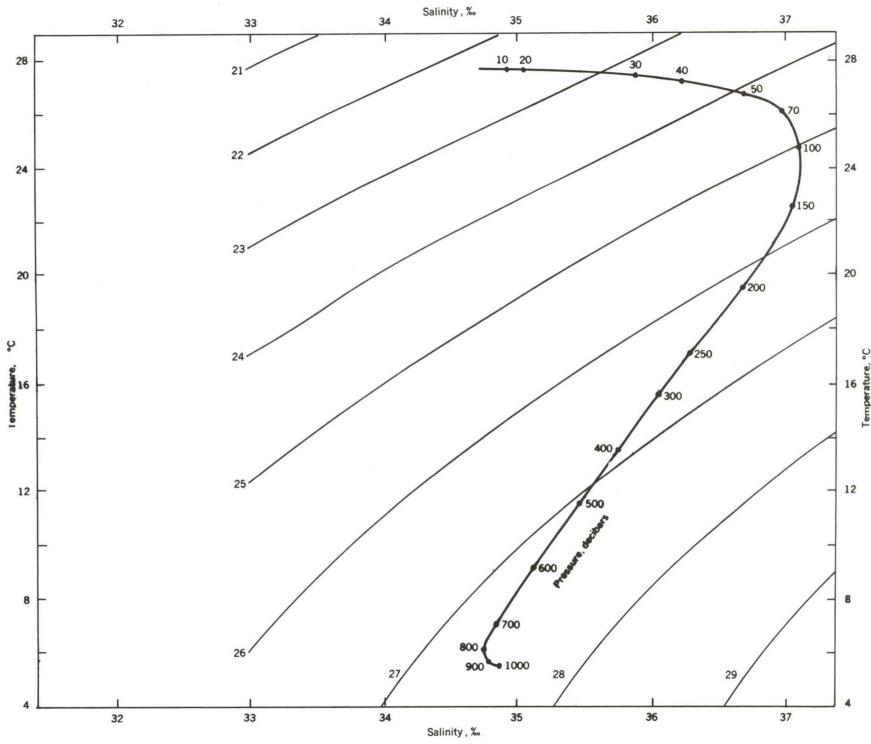
Sigma-t profiles, Station E, 13°08'N 53°51'W, June 28—July 2, 1969. Horizontal sigma-t scale: 1.2 units per 6 hrs. Nominal 1,000-decibar sigma-t: 27.5.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE-SALINITY DIAGRAMS

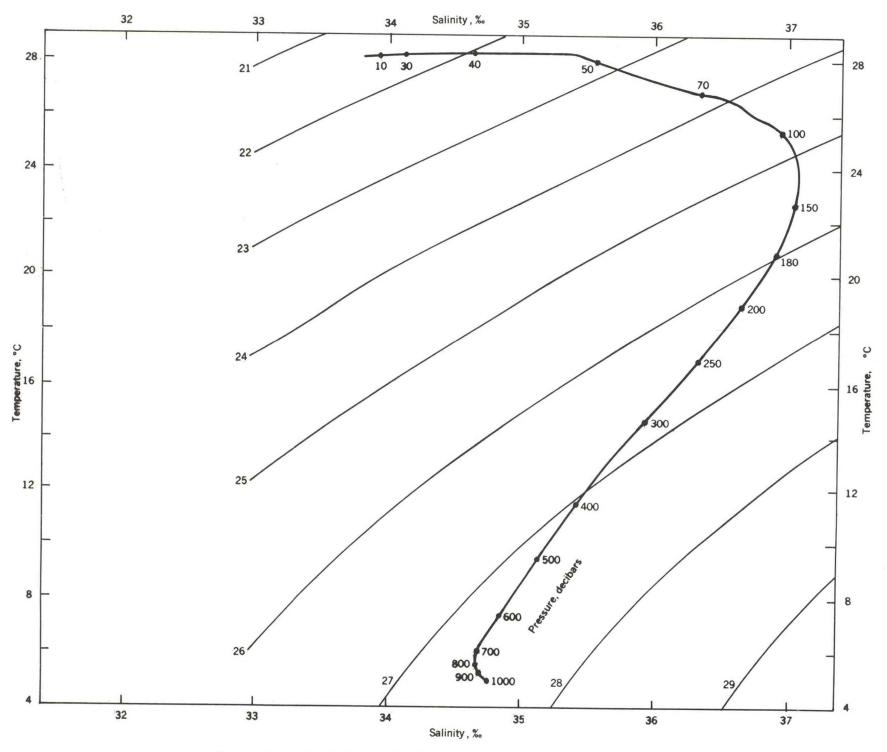
The diagrams presented in this section were prepared by averaging together for each station all data for each 1-decibar depth. Temporal variations, evident in the plots given in section 5, are, of course, eliminated through such an averaging process, but these diagrams serve to give insight into the types of water present in upper layers of the "BOMEX Basin." Discernible on each diagram from near-surface to the greatest depths are Amazon water, water from the Atlantic Equatorial Current System, South Atlantic Central Water, and Antarctic Intermediate Water.



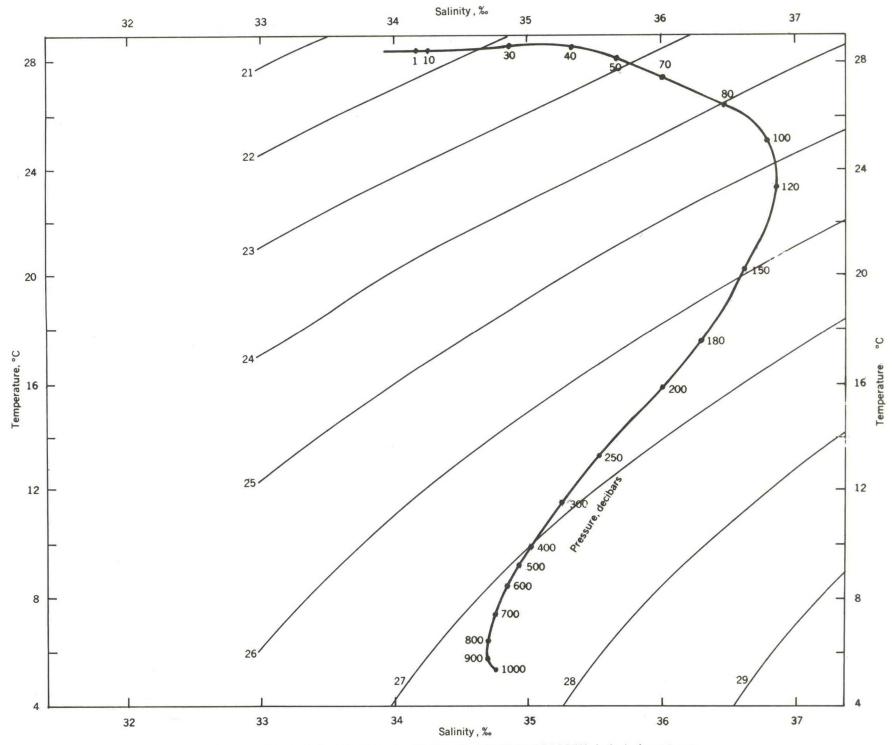
Temperature-salinity diagram for Station A, 16°50'N 59°12'W. Labeled contours are lines of equal sigma-t.



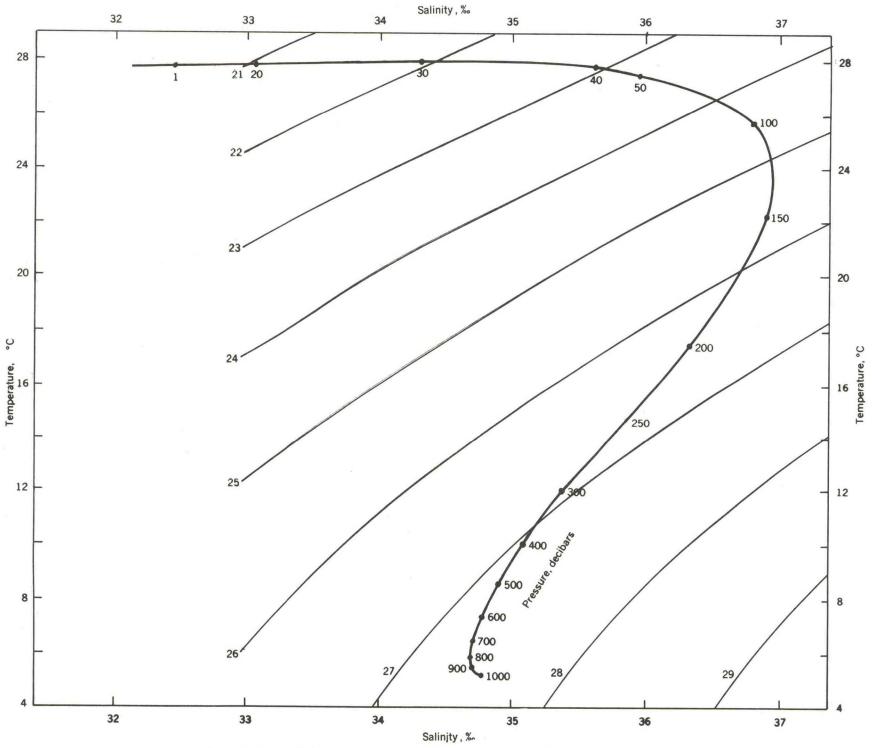
Temperature-salinity diagram for Station B, 17°36'N 54°34'W. Labeled contours are lines of equal sigma-t.



Temperature-salinity diagram for Station C, $15^{\circ}00'N$ $56^{\circ}30'W$. Labeled contours are lines of equal sigma-t.



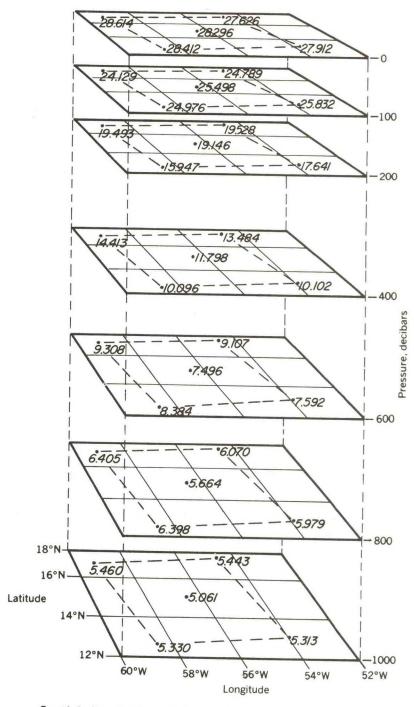
Temperature-salinity diagram for Station D, 12°23'N 58°23'W. Labeled contours are lines of equal sigma-t.



Temperature-salinity diagram for Station E, 13°08'N 53°51'W. Labeled contours are lines of equal sigma-t.

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPERATURE, SALINITY, AND SIGMA-t

The three maps presented here show the horizontal distribution of salinity, temperature, and sigma-t in the "BOMEX Basin." The horizontal contours are stacked vertically at seven depth levels to also reveal the gross vertical structure. The data points used in constructing these maps were obtained by averaging together all data for each depth and station in the BOMEX array.



Spatial distribution of time-averaged temperature (°C).

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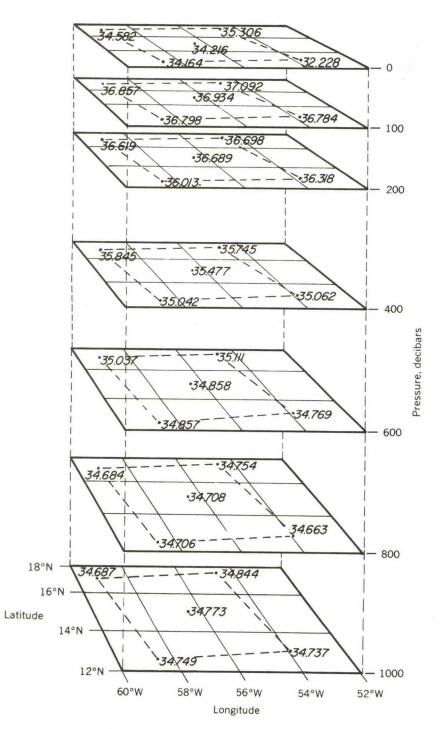
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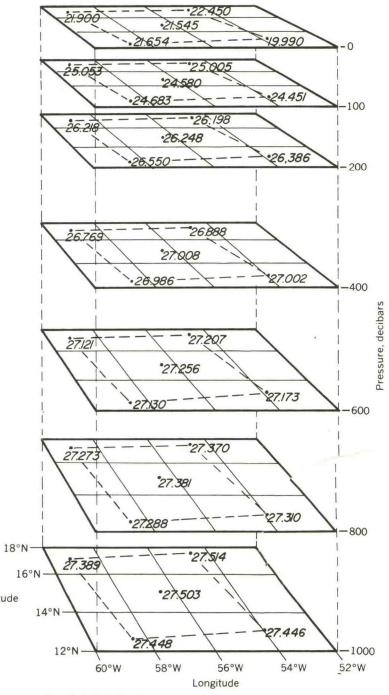
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Spatial distribution of time-averaged salinity (%).



Spatial distribution of time-averaged sigma-t.

Latitude