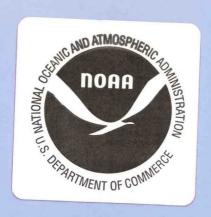


ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT LJ-84-43



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# REPORT OF MULTISPECIES ASSESSMENT TASK RESEARCH CRUISE IN THE EASTERN/CENTRAL TROPICAL PACIFIC October 6 to December 6, 1983 (Cruise No. RP-9-DI-84, NOAA Ship Discoverer)

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# CONTENTS

F	Page
OBJECTIVES	1
SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL	2
MATERIALS AND METHODS	
Itinerary Cephalopod Sampling Bird and Mammal Survey Methodology Comparison Seabird Feeding Study	2 2 3 3 3
RESULTS	
Squid Sampling Bird and Mammal Survey Methodology Comparison Seabird Feeding	4 4 4
DISCUSSION	
Appendix A. Key to Bird Species Code	56 60

# LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		PAGE
1	Seabird Survey Results	12
2	Cetacean Sightings Classified by Species Code Groups, Encountered in the Eastern Tropical Pacific from Oct 6 to Dec 6, 1983	41
3	Summary of Cetacean Sightings Encountered in the Eastern Tropical Pacific from Oct 6 to Dec 6, 1983	50
4	Bird Specimens Collected in the Eastern Tropical Pacific from Oct 6 to Dec 6, 1983	52
	LIST OF FIGURES	
FIGURE		PAGE
1	Nominal cruise track of the R/V <u>Discoverer</u> during EPOCS legs 83-I and 83-II, October 6, 1983 to December 6, 1983	6
2a & b	Data forms for recording information on squids collected by automatic jigging machines	7&8
3	Data form for recording sea bird census information	9
4	Hourly sighting summary form for marine birds and mammals, and oceanographic data	10
5	Data form for recording marine mammal sightings	11

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The Southwest Fisheries Center (SWFC), National Marine Fisheries Service, has been investigating biological properties of the eastern tropical Pacific for many years. These studies have been primarily related to the distribution, abundance and other ecological aspects of commercialy-caught tunas, and dolphins captured incidentally during tuna fishing operations. To gain a better understanding of factors affecting population processes for tunas and dolphins, a small scale research effort was begun, that focused on related but non-target species. Examples of such related species are squids, which tunas and dolphins both consume, and sea birds, which accompany coschooled tunas and dolphins. Both squids and seabirds also consume epipelagic prey, as do tunas and dolphins.

Existing field research programs within the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA), afford the opportunity for SWFC biologists to collect data and specimens related to the studies outlined above. Especially important in this regard is the Eastern Pacific Ocean Climate Studies (EPOCS) program which has a long term commitment to making regular research cruises in the eastern and central tropical Pacific.

#### OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of NOAA ship <u>Discoverer</u> Cruise No. RP-9-DI-84 was to continue on-going studies of equatorial ocean currents in the eastern tropical Pacific under the auspices of Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (PMEL). A complete list of cruise objectives is given in Cruise Project Instructions, (Appendix B). I was permitted to join the cruise on the condition that my studies did not interfere with the objectives of the cruise. The objectives of my study included:

- 1. Testing logistics of collecting specimens of cephalopods with an automatic jigging machine aboard a NOAA ship.
- 2. Collecting visual sightings data on marine birds and mammals using 25 power binoculars, along with pertinent oceanographic data,  $\frac{1}{2}$

- 3. Obtaining information for comparing two different seabird census methodologies, and
  - 4. Collecting seabirds for gut content analyses.

#### SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL

Scientific personnel onboard for accomplishing the objectives outlined above consisted of Robert L. Pitman (biological technician, Southwest Fisheries Center, La Jolla, California) and Larry Spear from Point Reyes Bird Observatory (PRBO). The remainder of the scientific personnel are listed in the Cruise Project Instructions (Appendix B).

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

## Itinerary

The NOAA Ship <u>Discoverer</u> traversed a predetermined trackline in the eastern and central tropical Pacific from October 6 to December 6 with one port call in Manzanillo, Mexico (see Figure 1).

The cruise comprised two legs:

Leg 83-I (33 days)	The ship departed from Seattle, Washington, on October 6, 1983, and arrived in Manzanillo, Mexico, on November 7, 1983.
Leg 83-II (27 days)	The ship left Manzanillo, Mexico on November 10, 1983 and, arrived in Seattle, Washington, on December 6, 1983.

#### Cephalopod Sampling

A Hamade\* electric powered squid-jigging machine was installed aft on the starboard rail 6m above the water. Lighting for attracting squid at night was mounted above the machine and consisted of six, 100-watt mercury vapor lamps mounted on a frame. Lights were focused on the sea surface near the point where the jigging lines entered the water.

The machine controlled two eccentric drums from which jig lines were let down. Each line consisted of a 100 m, 150 lb test nylon monofilament leader, a swivel, 30 squid jigs (tied 1 m apart). Each line was weighted with a 0.9 kg lead weight on a swivel. The machine was operated by dialing a depth between 0 and 150 m; lines were released to the dialed depth and retrieved automatically and continuously once the machine was turned on.

<sup>\*</sup> Reference to trade names does not imply endorsement by National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA

The machine was used whenever the ship stopped at night, as long as it did not interfere with the main scientific objectives of the cruise. Standard data forms were provided for recording sampling effort and results (Figures 2a and b).

## Bird and Mammal Survey

Two pairs of pedestal-mounted 25 power Fuji binoculars were installed port and starboard on the flying bridge of the R/V Discoverer (height from sea surface to eye level: 14.1 m). Near continuous observations were maintained during most daylight hours while the ship was underway. The side of the ship that afforded the best sighting conditions determined which pair of binoculars was used.

All birds sighted were recorded during half-hour intervals on standard field data forms (Figure 3). Additional notes (e.g. plumage descriptions, behaviors, etc.) were kept on separate blank sheets. At the end of each day, field sighting data were transcribed onto hourly summary forms (Figure 4), along with a variety of oceanographic information collected by the ship's Survey Department. (These data included hourly positions, vessel speed and direction, sea surface temperature and salinity, weather conditions, etc.)

Marine mammal sightings were recorded incidentally and reported on standard sighting forms during half-hour intervals (Figure 5). Since I was the only trained observer for marine mammals aboard, the emphasis of the sightings was seabird census, rather than for marine mammals. The marine mammal effort log, which is usually completed on regular NMFS/SWFC porpoise surveys was therefore not used. All remaining standard sighting data for mammals were collected however.

#### Methodology Comparison

Two seabird survey techniques were used during the course of the cruise. Larry Spear (PRBO) used hand-held binoculars and censused only birds that occurred within a 300 m wide band on one side of the bow, while I conducted surveys using mounted 25 power binoculars and recorded all birds seen.

Comparative censuses were run with both of us present, standing nearly side-by-side, and on the same side of the ship for 1/2 hour periods. Each person maintained separate notes and did not discuss their sightings in order to keep observations independent. These data were entered separately on hourly summary forms (Figure 4) to facilitate later analyses.

#### Seabird Feeding Study

During daylight hours when the ship was stopped for more than one hour at a time, both observers were usually allowed to go over the side in a launch to collect seabirds and make additional observations. Collected birds were injected with alcohol and put into an ice chest. Aboard the ship, the birds were frozen (or skinned) after their stomachs had been removed and preserved in alcohol and frozen.

#### RESULTS

During the cruise no data on cephalopod distribution and abundance were collected because of equipment/logistic problems associated with using the squid jigging machines. Our efforts in obtaining information for seabird census methodology comparisons and in collecting seabirds for at-sea food habit studies were quite successful.

# Squid Sampling

Attempts to sample squid using the automatic jigging machine were unproductive during this cruise. Following recommendations by ship's personnel, the squid jigging machine was mounted on the side of the vessel where we had hoped to run it primarily during Conductivity-Temperature-Depth (CTD) operations at night. An unexpectedly brisk current encountered on the equator meant the ship had to be underway during CTD drops in order to maintain a constant position over the bottom. As a result, jig lines ran out aft of the ship into the ship's propellers and CTD wire and were stripped from the machine. Permission was obtained to move the jigging machine to the fantail, but it was decided that this would interfere with mooring deployments. The apparatus was not moved and was largely unused throughout most of the cruise.

## Bird and Mammal Survey

Over 9700 individual seabirds were sighted on this cruise, representing a minimum of 63 species, and 224 observation hours were logged. Daily summaries of survey effort and results are given in Table 1. In addition, a further breakdown of observations by 1/2 hour interval has been coded and edited and awaits further analyses.

A total of 134 cetacean sightings was recorded that included at least 21 species of whales and porpoise (see Tables 2 and 3).

#### Methodology Comparison

During the cruise, 352 simultaneous half-hour seabird censuses were conducted by the PRBO/SWFC observers. These data have been transcribed onto code forms and are awaiting analysis.

#### Seabird Feeding

A total of 118 birds were collected for gut content analysis (see Table 4). The preserved stomachs are at Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (LACM) to be analyzed at a later date; specimen skins and skeletons will eventually be permanently housed at LACM or University of California, Davis. Judging from cursory examination of the stomach contents, it appears that the seabirds are a source for samples of squids.

#### DISCUSSION

Should the squid jigging machine be used in the future, consideration will need to be given to planned ships operations before determining where it is to be mounted on the vessel. If the ship is going to be drifting at night, a side mount would be preferable. If the vessel is going to be making headway, even as little as 1-2 knots, it is essential that the machine be installed aft so lines can pay out behind the ship's propellers.

Analyses in progress comparing seabird census methods should provide important information on ways of utilizing existing, large data sets on bird sightings for quantitative analyses. This study should also indicate a preferred censusing methodology for future investigations of pelagic tropical seabird abundance and distribution. Bird and mammal sighting localities are being added to existing data bases to expand our knowledge of their pelagic distributions. Stomach contents collected will be compared with better known food habits of island-based breeding birds to fill important gaps in our knowledge of prey consumed by pelagic seabirds.

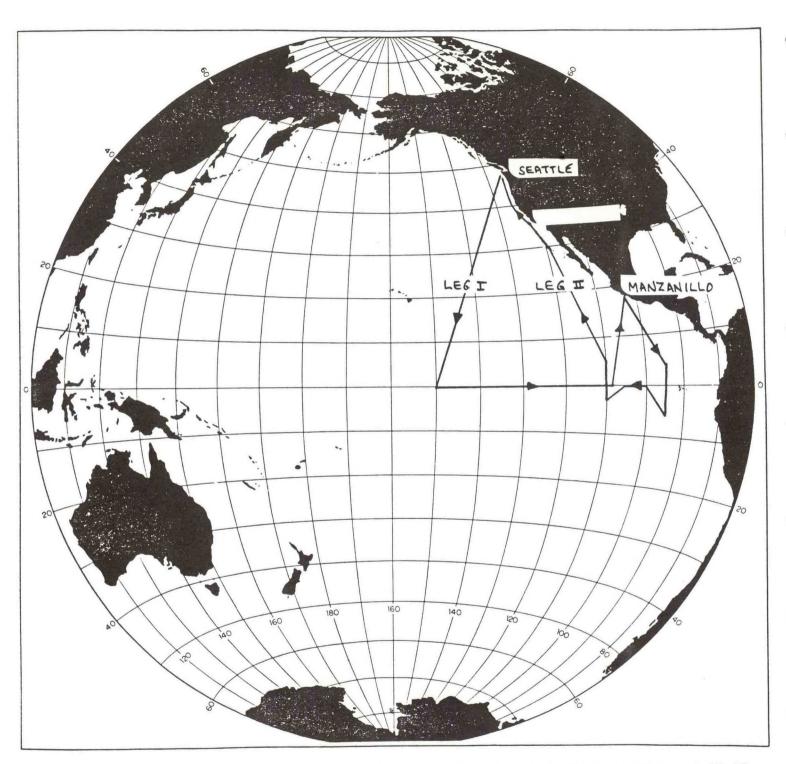


Figure 1. Nominal cruise track of the R/V <u>Discoverer</u>, during EPOCS legs 83-I and 83-II, October 6, 1983 to December 6, 1983.

SQUID DATA (GENERAL)			
Sample Number [ [ ] Operator [ ] Vessel [ ]			
Date (Mo) (Day) (Yr) Location (Latitude) (N/S) (Longitude) (E/W)			
Time Zone [ Sunset [ ] Sunrise [ ] Vessel [ ] Vessel [ ]			
SS Temp []]. SS Sal []]. MLD [] Therm Slope []. [] (degrees C) (ppt) (m) (degrees/m)			
Chlorophyll a []. Beaufort Force Swell Height []			
Wind Speed [T] Wind Direction [T] (Knots)			
Light Conditions			
Cover [] Moon [] (Overcast=1,Partial Clouds=2,Clear=3) (Full=1,Half=2,Quar=3,No=4)			
Time Lights On Light Meter (III) Meter (III) Meter (III)			
Height of Lights Above Sea [T].[] (m)			
Jigging			
Jigs/Line [] Squid Aggregations? [] (Port)(Strbd) (Yes=1,No=0)			
Jigging Begins [ ] Jigging Ends [ ] Results? [ ] (Yes=1, No=0)			
Comments (Jig Types, Associated Species, etc.):			

Figure 2a. Data forms for recording information on squids collected by automatic jigging machines.

	SQUID DATA	(RESULTS)	PAGE OF
Sample Number			
Type [[]	Quantity	Type [[]	Quantity
Dorsal Mantle Length (cm)	Caught	Dorsal Mantle Length (cm)	Caught LLL Quantity Preserved [ ]
1 [ ]	Photos	1	Photos
2 [[[].[]	(Yes=1,No=∅) Comments	2 [[[].[]	(Yes=1,No=0) Comments
3 [[[],[]	(Coloration, etc.):	3 [[[].[]	(Coloration,etc.):
4		4 [[[].[]	
5 [[[].[]		5 [[].[]	
6 [[[.[]		6 [[[].[]	
7 [[[]		7 [[[]	
8 [[[]]]		8 [[[].[]	
9 [[[].[]		9 [[[].[]	
10 [[].[]		10 [ ].	
10 [[[].[].	Quantity	10 [[].[]	Quantity
- Control of the cont	Caught	been seen seen seen seed to be se	Caught []
Type [ ]  Dorsal Mantle	Caught [ ] Quantity Preserved [ ] Photos [	Type []	Caught [ ] [ ] Quantity Preserved [ ] Photos [ ]
Type [_[]  Dorsal Mantle Length (cm)	Caught [ ] Quantity Preserved [ ] Photos [ ] (Yes=1, No=0) Comments	Type [ Dorsal Mantle Length (cm)	Caught [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [
Type [_[]  Dorsal Mantle Length (cm)  1 [_[]].[]	Caught [ ] Quantity Preserved [ ] Photos [ ] (Yes=1, No=0)	Type [ ]  Dorsal Mantle Length (cm)  1 [ ]	Caught [ ] [ ] Quantity Preserved [ ] [ ] Photos [ ] (Yes=1, No=0)
Type [_[]  Dorsal Mantle Length (cm)  1 [_[].[]  2 [_[].[]	Caught [ ] Quantity Preserved [ ] Photos [ ] (Yes=1, No=0) Comments	Type [ ]  Dorsal Mantle Length (cm)  1 [ [ ] . [ ]	Caught [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [
Type [ [ ]  Dorsal Mantle Length (cm)  1 [ [ ] . [ ]  2 [ [ ] . [ ]  3 [ ] . [ ]	Caught [ ] Quantity Preserved [ ] Photos [ ] (Yes=1, No=0) Comments	Type [ ]  Dorsal Mantle Length (cm)  1 [ ] [ ]  2 [ ] [ ]  3 [ ] [ ]	Caught [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [
Type [_[]  Dorsal Mantle Length (cm)  1 [_[[] 2 [[] 3 [[] 4 [[]	Caught [ ] Quantity Preserved [ ] Photos [ ] (Yes=1, No=0) Comments	Type [ ]  Dorsal Mantle Length (cm)  1 [ [ ] . [ ]  2 [ [ ] . [ ]  3 [ [ ] . [ ]  4 [ [ ] . [ ]	Caught [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [
Type [ ]  Dorsal Mantle Length (cm)  1 [ [ ] . [ ]  2 [ ] [ ] . [ ]  3 [ ] [ ] . [ ]  4 [ ] [ ] . [ ]  5 [ ] [ ] . [ ]	Caught [ ] Quantity Preserved [ ] Photos [ ] (Yes=1, No=0) Comments	Type [ ]  Dorsal Mantle Length (cm)  1 [ [ ] . [ ]  2 [ [ ] . [ ]  3 [ [ ] . [ ]  4 [ [ ] . [ ]  5 [ ] . [ ]	Caught [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [
Type [_[]  Dorsal Mantle Length (cm)  1 [_[].[]  2 [_[].[]  3 [_[].[]  4 [_[].[]  5 [_[].[]  6 [_[].[].[]	Caught [ ] Quantity Preserved [ ] Photos [ ] (Yes=1, No=0) Comments	Type [ ]  Dorsal Mantle Length (cm)  1 [ ] [ ]  2 [ ] [ ]  4 [ ] [ ]  5 [ ] [ ]  6 [ ] [ ]	Caught [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [
Type [ ]  Dorsal Mantle Length (cm)  1 [ [ ] . [ ]  2 [ ] . [ ]  4 [ ] [ ] . [ ]  5 [ ] [ ] . [ ]  6 [ ] [ ] . [ ]  7 [ ] [ ] . [ ]	Caught [ ] Quantity Preserved [ ] Photos [ ] (Yes=1, No=0) Comments	Type [ ]  Dorsal Mantle Length (cm)  1 [ [ ] . [ ]  2 [ ] . [ ]  4 [ ] . [ ]  5 [ ] . [ ]  6 [ ] . [ ]  7 [ ] . [ ]	Caught Quantity Preserved  Photos  (Yes=1,No=0)  Comments (Coloration,etc.):

Figure 2b. Data forms for recording information on squids collected by automatic jigging machines.

Ship	Date	
Time off	Total Obs. Time	e
Species		Total
Elapsed Time		
Beau. Obs.		
Cruise Date Noon Position	5 Ship Doon 5 Speed Temp	Obs. Time

Figure 3. Data form for recording sea bird census information.

Cruise  Date  m m y y y y m m d d h  Obs. Cond. Beau S.S. Temp. S.S. Sal.  OC.t ppt.h  Thermocline Distance to Ht. of Obs.  Slope Nearest Land Obs.  O/m.t whole km whole m	Time  h m m	lapsed Time Mid-Lati whole d d m minutes Wind Wind irection Speed	wessel Speed  Syed  Mid-Longitude Speed  Mid-Longit	
Species Comments Comments Age Y/N	Behavior Y/N Assoc. Other	Species	Comments Descrip. Y/N Age Y/N Molt Y/N Behavior Y/N Assoc.	Comments
				4
	++++			+
	++++	<del>                                     </del>		+
		<del>                                     </del>	<del></del>	+
	++++	1		+
		1		+
				1
				1
				1
				1
				1
	++++			
Comments				

Figure 4. Hourly sighting summary form for marine birds and mammals, and oceanographic data.

CRUISE DATE SIGHT SERIES LEG OBS.	SKETCH FEATURES OF ANIMALS SIGHTED
= YEAR MONTH DAY = = = CODE	
1 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 SCHOOL SIZE	
BEST HIGH. LOW.	
LIST ALL DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES OBSERVED (INCLUDING ESTIMATED BODY LENGTH)	
the second secon	
SPP. & STOCK COMP. NAME	
BEHAVIOR - (DESCRIBE AGGREGATION, MOVEMENT, BOW AND S	STERN RIDING, BLOWS, ETC.)  SCHOOL MOVEMENT  SPEED DIRECTION
*	
ASSOCIATED ANIMALS — (INCLUDE NUMBER AND SPECIES OF B	RDSI
	PHOTOS: ROLL =
	FRAME(S): =
TOTAL ENVIR. COND.	FRAME(S) =
TIME OF (RAIN, OVERCAST,	CLOSEST DISTANCE OF
TIME OF (RAIN, OVERCAST, FOG, CHOPPY)	CLOSEST
TIME OF (RAIN, OVERCAST, FOG, CHOPPY)  AMT. OF TIME  TAGS	CLOSEST DISTANCE OF OBSERVATION METHOD OF
TIME OF (RAIN, OVERCAST, FOG, CHOPPY)	CLOSEST DISTANCE OF OBSERVATION

Figure 5. Data form for recording marine mammal sightings.

Eastern and	for each day	s; Water	e Appendix;	
ntered in the	on are given	ots and tenth	s given in th	
f birds encou	d noon positi	peed is in kn	pecies Code i	present.
d numbers o	3. Date and	w; Vessel Sp	ey to the Si	s possibly
ecies and	r 4, 198	ven belov	. The ke	= species
ta with sp	th Decembe	code is gi	and tenths	"(blank)"
survey da	er 7 through	onditions	is in °C	present:
summary of	uring Octobe	servation Co	sition and	= species
results: a	1 Pacific du	key for Obs	from noon po	irds"0000"
Table 1. Seabird survey results: a summary of survey data with species and numbers of birds encountered in the Eastern and	Central Tropical Pacific during October 7 through December 4, 1983. Date and noon position are given for each day	of observation;	Temperature is	for Number of B
Table 1.				

Obs. Condition (Observation Conditions) $1 = Bad$	2 = Poor 3 = Fair		Very Good	Excellent	Unknown or Other	8 = 2/3 (i.e. fair/poor)
Obs. Conditio	3 2	= 4	5 =	= 9	= 7	8

NUM BIRDS	0001 0003 0004 0002 0001 0001	0007 0396 0015
SPECIES CODE	4239 4204 4300 7394 7525 4233 4260 4111 4372	4111 4300 4239
WATER TEMP	159	165
VESSEL SPEED	148	150
OBS	m	2
E W M	2	2
LONGM	11	49
LONGD	126	128
N OR		
LATM	31	21
LATD	46	42
DAY	07	80
YEAR MONTH	10	10
YEAR	83	83

NUM BIRDS 0031 00031 0002 0017 00007 0006 0001 0001 0002 0003 0005 0008 0004 SPECIES CODE 7210 7346 7101 7500 7394 7200 7394 7211 7100 4204 7212 7360 7525 7360 4111 4300 7360 4239 5100 4293 4270 4270 4372 4391 7100 7212 5102 WATER TEMP 186 VESSEL SPEED 136 OBS 2 E W 2 LONGM 24 LONGD 132 N S LATM 48 LATD 35 DAY 60 MONTH 10 YEAR 83

NUM BIRDS SPECIES CODE 5102 4239 4372 4391 7212 5103 4270 4200 7211 4293 5100 4293 4300 4372 4391 7212 4233 5100 4239 4270 4270 4293 7211 5102 WATER TEMP VESSEL SPEED OBS R ∨ × LONGM LONGD NOS LATM LATD DAY YEAR 

`

NUM BIRDS 0042 0002 0002 0007 0011 0012 0002 0002 0004 0001 0001 0001 0001 0002 0002 0001 0002 SPECIES CODE 4293 4300 4293 4247 4251 4259 4271 4259 4271 4285 7210 4289 4372 4372 4373 4373 4372 4370 4270 4270 4270 4270 4270 4271 4260 4285 4283 4281 4251 4247 7211 5102 WATER TEMP VESSEL SPEED OBS CONDITION E OR W LONGM LONGD N OR S LATM LATD DAY MONTH YEAR 

0002 0001 0003 0003 0002 0010 0001 NUM BIRDS 0031 0007 0024 0062 0003 0005 0002 0000 0004 0001 0001 0002 0002 0105 0001 0001 0001 SPECIES CODE 7373 5100 4259 4289 4300 5103 4253 9100 7210 4286 7392 7210 WATER VESSEL SPEED 145 CONDITION 3 W W 2 LONGM 15 LONGD 147 N OR S LATM 51 10 LATD DAY 14 MONTH 10 YEAR 83

Table 1. - Continued

NUM BIRDS 0002 0015 0243 0012 0010 0005 0005 0003 0002 0003 0001 0001 0001 0001 0001 0001 0002 0021 0002 0001 SPECIES CODE 4270 7212 4269 4285 7392 4288 4294 7373 4293 4258 4245 4245 4270 4270 4270 4270 4270 4278 4278 4278 4278 4278 4278 4273 4273 4273 4273 4273 4273 WATER TEMP 259 VESSEL SPEED 153 OBS CONDITION 3 R ∨ 2 LONGM 47 LONGD 148 NOR LATM 90 LATD 05 DAY 15 MONTH 10 YEAR 83

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0001 0004 0005 0009 0001 0001 0003 0001 0002 0001 NUM BIRDS 0010 0019 0001 0002 0001 0001 0001 0006 0006 0009 SPECIES CODE 4294 7373 5100 4283 5312 4270 4279 4271 4391 4370 4370 5312 4251 4247 7373 4294 5600 4270 4239 4252 4288 4288 4288 WATER VESSEL SPEED OBS E OR W LONGM LONGD N OR S LATM LATD DAY MONTH YEAR 

l.

NUM BIRDS 0001 0000 0000 0000 0000 00000 00000 00000 00000 SPECIES CODE 4235 4278 7212 4293 4279 4294 4292 4292 4370 4372 4372 7212 4372 4391 4288 4278 4278 4290 4340 WATER VESSEL SPEED OBS CONDITION R ∨ × LONGM LONGD NNS LATM LATD DAY MONTH YEAR 

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NUM BIRDS 0001 0001 0002 0001 0000 0000 0000 SPECIES CODE 7373 4283 4278 4294 4285 4283 4278 4278 4278 4278 4278 7212 7370 5312 4293 4292 7373 4300 4288 4278 4278 4370 4372 4283 4283 4283 WATER VESSEL SPEED OBS CONDITION M W LONGM LONGD N OR S LATM LATD DAY MONTH YEAR 

Table 1. - Continued

NUM BIRDS 0004 0013 0005 0011 0011 0001 0003 0001 0007 0000 0000 0003 0001 0003 SPECIES 4288 4297 4340 4271 4288 4294 WATER VESSEL SPEED OBS E OR W LONGM LONGD NORS LATM LATD DAY MONTH YEAR 

Table 1. - Continued

NUM BIRDS	0001 0001 0001 0000 0000 0000	0036 0012 0009 0002 0001 0001 0001 0001 0001	0086 0027 0003 0014 0003 0003
SPECIES CODE	4258 4283 4251 7373 4247 4391 4372	4292 4294 7373 7210 4293 4271 4288 4252 4247 4258 4252 4258	4292 4271 4300 4370 4294 4278
WATER TEMP	-		
VESSEL		110	120
OBS		4	м
M O W		8	2
LONGM		05	16
LONGD		133	129
N OR		₩	П
LATM		. 00	03
LATD		00	00
DAY		25	26
MONTH		10	10
YEAR		83	83

- Continued

Table 1.

NUM BIRDS 0001 0001 0001 0000 0001 0003 0000 0001 0001 0002 0000 0020 0014 0005 0004 0004 SPECIES CODE 7373 7210 4293 4260 5312 4372 4271 4292 4290 4394 4258 4370 5312 4372 4288 9500 4292 4300 4294 4391 4372 WATER VESSEL SPEED OBS E OR W LONGM LONGD N OR S LATM LATD DAY MONTH YEAR 

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NUM BIRDS 00001 00001 00002 00003 00002 0008 0013 0002 0001 0003 0008 0008 0007 0002 0007 0014 0001 0001 0004 SPECIES CODE 4394 4370 5313 5312 7373 9500 4394 4370 4292 7210 4290 4391 4372 4251 4271 4271 4260 9500 7210 4300 5312 4394 7373 WATER TEMP VESSEL SPEED OBS CONDITION M W LONGM LONGD N OR S LATM LATD DAY MONTH YEAR 

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NUM BIRDS	0004 0002 0001 0007 0007 0001	0001 0002 0000 0000 0000	0002 0010 0003 0003	0003 0003 0003 0014 0001
SPECIES CODE	4370 4292 4290 7211 4391 4372 7212 9500	4370 4300 7360 4391 4372 4259	5300 4300 4394 4292 5312 4370	4391 4372 5312 4300 4370
WATER TEMP				
VESSEL SPEED	-	133	133	135
OBS		$\infty$	м	ю
mo∡ ∝		2	2	2
LONGM		23	13	90
LONGD		109	108	108
N O N		2	2	1
LATM		01	01	21
LATD		00	00	00
DAY		01	02	03
MONTH		11	11	11
YEAR		83	83	83

00002 0141 00004 00003 00003 0169 0016 0326 0001 0001 0001 0010 NUM BIRDS 0690 0019 0031 0003 0003 0000 0001 0001 0003 SPECIES CODE 4292 4371 5313 4286 7101 4394 7392 5102 WATER VESSEL SPEED 138 OBS M N M 2 LONGM 40 LONGD 107 NOS 45 LATM 03 LATD DAY 04 11 83

Table 1. - Continued

NUM BIRDS 0001 0003 0002 0002 0009 0002 0003 SPECIES CODE 4285 4271 4372 4288 4252 4251 4247 4300 4394 4271 4372 5500 7210 7210 4244 4370 4244 4370 4294 4370 9500 9500 4370 5101 5313 4300 4294 4252 4247 WATER TEMP VESSEL SPEED 150 145 OBS 4 2 E N W 2 2 LONGM 47 90 LONGD 106 105 N OR S LATM 23 36 LATD 60 15 DAY 05 90 MONTH 11 11 YEAR 83 83

NUM BIRDS	0028 0028 0009 0003 0004 0007 0005 0005 0001	0208 0000 0033 0015 0061 0069 0000 0000 0001 0012 0014 0014
SPECIES	4391 4372 4394 4235 7211 5314 7373 5312 7100 7210 7210	7353 7327 5314 7101 4381 4390 4377 5603 5201 7348 7212 4200 4252 4247
WATER		
VESSEL		131
OBS		S
B ⊗ ×		2
LONGM		00
LONGD		104
N O N		
LATM		18
LATD		18
DAY		10
MONTH		11
YEAR		83

Table 1.

NUM BIRDS 0032 0081 0001 0001 0004 0001 00014 0002 0001 0001 0001 SPECIES CODE 4232 7211 7359 7100 4370 4372 7346 5313 7373 7373 7103 5314 4300 7210 4394 5312 7100 7211 4252 4257 7373 4251 5313 4372 4372 4370 WATER VESSEL SPEED 131 OBS CONDITION M S ™ 2 LONGM 03 LONGD 101 N OR S LATM 17 LATD 14 DAY 11 MONTH 11 YEAR 83

1

NUM BIRDS 00003 00046 00002 00016 00013 00013 00012 00007 00007 00007 00007 SPECIES CODE 5312 4300 4394 4239 4252 4247 5600 5313 5300 7211 4370 7100 4300 4300 4288 4394 4294 7360 7210 7210 4371 5211 5312 5313 5314 5314 WATER TEMP VESSEL SPEED 120 141 OBS 3 2 W W W 2 2 LONGM 00 53 960 LONGD 160 N OR S LATM 46 33 LATD 04 60 13 DAY 12 MONTH 11 11 YEAR 83 83

1

NUM BIRDS 00004 00012 0001 00003 00023 00039 00111 00001 00001 00001 SPECIES CODE 4372 4391 5604 5312 5313 7345 7210 7392 9100 4394 5312 5313 7373 5600 5604 4244 4372 7210 7345 WATER TEMP VESSEL SPEED OBS R ⊗ M LONGM LONGD N OR LATM LATD DAY MONTH YEAR 

Continued

1,

NUMBIRDS 0003 0002 0001 0001 0001 0021 0018 0206 0025 0035 0001 0003 0002 0000 0001 0001 00005 00003 00001 SPECIES CODE 4372 4370 4300 4394 7100 5312 4370 4109 5101 4244 4394 4370 4370 4394 4391 4279 5600 7210 5312 5312 5102 7373 7345 4372 WATER TEMP VESSEL SPEED OBS  $\infty$ W W LONGM LONGD N S LATM LATD DAY MONTH YEAR 

Table 1. - Continued

NUM BIRDS  $\begin{array}{c} 0063 \\ 0014 \\ 0017 \\ 0002 \\ 0003 \\ 0004 \\ 0001 \\ 0005 \\ 0001 \\ 00$ 0007 0002 0000 SPECIES CODE 7345 5101 4285 4370 4391 4372 4300 4394 7100 5600 7101 7210 4371 WATER TEMP VESSEL SPEED 160 115 OBS CONDITION M W 2 2 LONGM 26 00 LONGD 960 160 N OR S 2 2 LATM 22 11 LATD 03 03 DAY 20 19 MONTH 11 11 YEAR 83 83

NUM BIRDS 0005 0048 0001 0005 0012 0005 0008 0008 0001 0015 0012 00012 0008 0003 00003 SPECIES CODE 4372 4300 4370 4394 4371 4394 4370 4372 4372 4239 7331 4394 4391 4372 4370 5312 4239 7373 WATER TEMP VESSEL SPEED OBS M W LONGM LONGD NOS LATM LATD DAY MONTH YEAR 

1. - Continued

0022 0022 0074 00047 0003 0009 0011 0027 0001 NUM BIRDS 0000 SPECIES CODE 4300 5312 4394 4370 5604 4247 4239 5600 4391 4372 4293 7373 7392 4293 4252 4247 7373 7392 5313 5312 5600 4200 4254 4235 4371 5313 WATER VESSEL SPEED 121 121 OBS 2 4 E OR W 2 2 19 LONGM 00 LONGD 108 108 N OR S П LATM 00 47 90 LATD 03 26 DAY 25 MONTH 11 11 YEAR 83 83

NUMBIRDS 00001 00004 00005 00007 00002 00002 00001 00010 00003 00001 0004 0003 0001 0018 0001 0194 0913 0001 0013 0001 0014 0001 0002 SPECIES CODE 5604 4391 4372 4394 4294 7100 4239 4239 7101 9100 9500 5102 4247 4252 7389 4300 5600 55314 5312 7100 4394 7210 7373 4391 4392 4372 5313 7211 WATER TEMP VESSEL SPEED 150 OBS CONDITION 4 M N M 2 LONGM 44 LONGD 109 N OR S LATM 32 LATD 11 DAY 27 MONTH 11 YEAR 83

1.

NUMBIRDS 00019 0007 00027 0019 0015 00015 0002 00003 0001 0001 0001 0001 0001 0001 0001 0001 SPECIES CODE 4391 4392 4372 4370 4239 4254 7360 4251 4254 4391 4372 4300 7212 7210 7373 4235 7211 5313 5101 5425 5600 WATER VESSEL SPEED OBS  $\infty$ E OR W LONGM LONGD N OR S LATM LATD DAY MONTH YEAR 

Table 1. - Continued

NUM BIRDS	0001 0002 0001 0001	0102 0040 00029 0003 0003 0004 0001	0008 00026 00056 0009 00001 00006 00003
SPECIES	4370 5600 4293 4204 9500	4300 4372 4391 4392 7212 7100 7210 4204 4250 4239	7314 7323 4300 7100 4372 4391 7525 4270 4204
WATER TEMP			
VESSEL SPEED		115	115
OBS		4	б
E OR W		2	2
LONGM		36	52
LONGD		117	119
N O N			1
LATM		19	29
LATD		27	31
DΑΥ		30	01
MONTH		11	12
YEAR		83	83

NUM BIRDS 0004 0001 0005 0003 0002 0003  $\begin{array}{c} 00023 \\ 00068 \\ 00011 \\ 00021 \\ 0002 \\ 0004 \\ 00036 \\ 00001 \\ 0$ 00002 SPECIES CODE 4300 4204 4255 7314 77525 7210 4239 7540 7101 7300 7101 7303 7323 7323 7323 7323 7323 7323 7210 5101 7101 7211 9200 9100 4108 WATER VESSEL SPEED 115 110 OBS  $\infty$ E OR W 2 2 LONGM 16 47 LONGD 122 124 N OR S LATM 40 44 43 LATD 35 02 04 DAY MONTH 12 12 YEAR 83 83

1

NUM BIRDS 00000 00077 00093 00043 00011 00002 00013 00012 00002 00002 00002 00002 00002 00002 SPECIES CODE 4239 4204 7525 7526 7323 7505 7323 7505 7333 7210 7343 7319 7319 7300 7343 7319 7319 7310 WATER TEMP VESSEL SPEED OBS CONDITION M W LONGM LONGD N OR S LATM LATD DAY YEAR

1

Cetacean sightings classified by species code groups, encountered in the eastern tropical Pacific from October 6 to December 6, 1983. 2. Table

Sighting #	g Date YRMODY	Latitude Deg Min	Longitude Deg Min	School  Best	Size Est  High	Estimate  h Low	Proportion (% of school)
Species:	Bryde's whale (Balaenoptera e	edeni)				0)	Species Code:72
101	831121	03 028	104 24W	1	П	П	100.0
Species:	Unidentified rorqual (Balaenoptera sp.)	orqual sp.)			,	0)	Species Code:70
33 60 791 841 98 120 127	831026 831104 831117 831118 831128 831128	00 02N 05 07N 00 01N 01 40S 03 01S 16 45N 22 20N	129 39W 107 37W 95 20W 95 00W 104 03W 112 15W 115 04W	1112211	5 1 1 2 5 1 1	8118811	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
Species:	Sperm whale (Physeter macrocepha	cephalus)				,	Species Code:46
5 30 31 41 43 67	831007 831007 831017 831017 831029 831102 831101	46 54N 46 52N 00 02S 00 07S 00 01N 00 02N 14 56N	125 57W 125 54W 145 26W 144 51W 122 18W 109 08W 105 20W	8 2 1 2 1 1	1 3 1 12 3 12	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
1Balaenoptera	borealis or	B. edeni					

Table 2. - Continued

		-	-	School	Size Est	Estimate	
% # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	ng Date YRMODY	Latitude Deg Min	Longitude Deg Min	Best	High	Low	Proportion (% of school)
72	831112		M80 86	15	20	12	100.001
102	831122		108 01W	10	12	, œ	100.0
103	831122			2	7	4	100.0
108	831125	02 52N	108 04W	2	2	2	100.0
119	831127		110 13W			က	100.0
Species.	Dwarf or Pvamv	aledw myans				S	Spacies Code.47/48
	(Kogia sp.)	) )				)	
111	831125	03 22N	108 04W	1	1	П	100.0
Species:	Cuvier's beake (Ziphius cavir	beaked whale cavirostris)				Sp	Species Code:61
24	831015		148 36W	1	1	1	100.0
92	831120	03 225		c	c	3	100.0
113	831125			1	1	1	100.0
122	831128		112 35W	-	-	1	100.0
124	831129			<b>—</b>	1	1	100.0
126	831129			П	Ţ	П	100.0
129	831130			က	4	က	100.0
Species:	Unidentified sma (Mesoplodon sp.	all beaked w or Ziphius	hale cavirostris)			Spe	Species Code:49
92	831008	43 18N	128 18W	R	8	8	100.0
2Mesoplodon	sp.						

Table 2. - Continued

				School S	e u	Estimate	
# #	Date YRMODY	Latitude Deg Min	Longıtude Deg Min	Best	High	Low	Proportion (% of school)
142	831008	42 35N	1	2	2	2	100.0
152	831008	42 09N		1	-	-	100.0
22	831013	15 54N		<b>.</b> —		ı —	100.0
272	831015	04 31N		1	1	Н	100.0
36	831029	00 00	123 10W	m (	4	m (	100.0
442	831030	00 00		<del>-</del>	4 -	v) -	100.0
632	831106	15 52N		<b>⊣</b> ⊢	1 C	<b></b>	100.0
06	831120	03 248	MOS 96	H	7 [	<b>.</b>	100.0
Species: Dal	Dall's porpoise (Phocoenoides da	se dalli)				S	Species Code:44
	100100			L	(	•	
П С	831007			v (	0 5	<b>寸</b> c	100.0
3 2	831007			9	10	0 10	100.0
4	831007			2	2	2	100.0
80	831008			2	4	2	100.0
11	831008			4	9	4	100.0
12	831008			- 1	<b>—</b> (	⊷ (	100.0
123	831008			5 2	ے م	w F	100.0
133	831205	47 20N	124 54W 124 53W	24	35	15	17.0
Species: Kil	Killer whale (Orcinus orca)					S	Species Code:37
59	831104	04 46N	107 36W	7	12	9	100.0
<sup>2</sup> Mesoplodon sp							

Table 2. - Continued

3			4.50	School	Size Estimate	imate	
# #	ig Date YRMODY	Latitude Deg Min	Longituae Deg Min	Best	High	Low	(% of school)
Species:	Pacific White-sided Dolphin ( <u>Lagenorhyncus obliquidens</u> )	ded Dolphin bliquidens)					Species Code:22
133 134	831205 831205	47 08N 47 20N	124 54W 124 53W	36 24	50 35	25 15	83.0 83.0
Species:	Fraser's Dolphin (Lagenodelphis hosei	osei)				S	Species Code:26
39	831029	00 01N	122 37W	85	100	09	75.0
Species:	Northern Right Whale (Lissodelphis boreali	lhale Dolphin realis)				S	Species Code:27
7	831007 831008	46 35N 43 16N	126 09W 128 19W	30	300	20 150	100.0
Species:	Risso's Dolphin (Grampus griseus	(				S	Species Code:21
21 34 37 40 49 54	831012 831027 831029 831029 831031 831031	20 29N 00 01S 00 01N 00 01N 00 02S 00 01S	142 55W 124 57W 122 44W 122 23W 114 11W 113 08W	22 8 8 15	min. 10 27 12 20 5	n. 4 6 17 6 12	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0

Table 2. - Continued

							School	Size Estimate	imate	c
Sighting #	ng Date YRMODY		Latitude Deg Min	tude Min	Long	Longıtude Deg Min	Best	High Low	Low	roportion (% of school)
Species:	False killer whale (Pseudorca crassidens)	r whale crassider	ls)							Species Code:33
28	831016	16	8	03N	149	40M			7	100.0
Species:	Pygmy killer whale (Feresa attenuata)	r whale enuata)								Species Code:32
69	831110	10	17	52N	103	47W			30	100.0
Species:	Electra dolphin (Peponocephala	phin ala electra	tra)							Species Code:31
39	831029	59	00	01N	122	37W	85	100	09	25.0
Species:	Pilot whale (Globicephala	la sp.)								Species Code:34
25	8310 8310	15 15		26N 22N	148				200	100.0
35 42 47 81 81	831029 831029 831030 831117 831117	29 29 30 17	88888	01S 02S 22S 25S	123 121 117 117 95		35 44 20 12	50 61 30 16	25 36 15 8	76.9 100.0 56.8 100.0
109	8311	25		26N	108	02W		ì	9	100.0

Table 2. - Continued

4			4 2 2 2 2 2	School	Size Est	Estimate	
Signting #	J Date YRMODY	Latitude Deg Min	Longitude Deg Min	Best	High	Low	Proportion (% of school)
Species: E	Bottlenosed dolphin (Tursions sp.)	hin					Species Code:18
35 47 68 99 117		00 01S 00 02S 18 05N 03 01S 10 17N	123 38W 117 30W 103 42W 104 03W 109 09W	44 5 25	61 6 30	36 4 4 20	23.1 02.3 100.0 100.0 100.0
	Rough-toothed dolphin (Steno bredanensis)	Iphin is)					Species Code:15
62	831106 831110	15 51N 18 49N	105 06W 104 15W	5 8	12	9 2	100.0
Species: (	Common dolphin (Delphinus delphis	is)					Species Code:05
17 73 74 75 76 80 85 89 100 123	831008 831112 831112 831112 831117 831118 831120 831120 831120	41 02N 09 20N 08 45N 08 28N 00 20S 02 10S 03 24S 03 21S 03 02S 21 27N	129 31W 97 42W 97 16W 97 16W 97 06W 95 03W 96 35W 97 49W 114 37W	400 50 200 85 150 75 150 200 200	600 100 300 100 200 200 300 300 150	300 35 150 75 75 60 100 30 100 75	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0

Table 2. - Continued

				School	Size Estimate	imate	
Sighting #	Date YRMODY	Latitude Deg Min	Longıtude Deg Min	Best	High	Low	Proportion (% of school)
125	831129	1		30	20	25	100.0
128	831129			120	150	75	100.0
130 131	831201 831201	31 52N 32 12N	120 05W 120 17W	40 35	60 45	25 30	100.0
Species: Str	Striped dolphin (Stenella coeruleoalb	eoalba)				S	Species Code:13
53	831031		113 27W	30	50	25	100.0
82	831117			20	09	40	100.0
83	831118			∞ ξ	10	9 0	100.0
91 95	831120			15	25	10	100.0
96	831121			30	40	20	100.0
9/	831121	03 02S 01 10N		25	30	150 20	100.0
Species: Spi	Spinner dolphin (Stenella longirostri	ostris)				S	Species Code:03
233	831013 831110	15 23N 18 51N	146 12W 104 16W	75 150	125 200	100	100.0
704	831110			L		15	100.0
863	831118			200	400	100	100.0
94 <sup>3</sup> 118 <sup>4</sup>	831121 831127	03 04S 12 18N	102 49W 110 03W	250	500 125	150 75	85.0
	(	-					

White bellied form - Species Gode:11

Table 2. - Continued

200	4	-	-	School	a)	Estimate	
8::	YRMODY	Deg Min	Long ruue Deg Min	Best	High	Low	(% of school)
Species: Sp	Spotted dolphin (Stenella attenuata	ata)				S	Species Code:90
19 20 64	831012 831012 831106	22 24N 21 27N 16 13N	140 58W 141 53W 104 57W	45 30 30	65 40 75	30 20 20	100.0
65 94	831110 831121	90		10 250	25	8 150	100.0
Species: Un	Unidentified dolphin	phin				S	Species Code:77
13	831008			100	150	75	100.0
18	831010 831016	31 36N 00 04N	134 39W 149 34W	200	300	100	100.0
38	831029					20	100.0
47	831030			44	61	36	40.9
48	831030		117 22W				100.0
26	831101			20	30	1 LO	100.0
71	831112			12	20	10	100.0
77	831113					1	100.0
78	831116			,	,	150	100.0
88 6	831120			00	12	9 (	100.0
105	831124					70	100.0
107	831125			300	400	200	100.00
112	831125			)	2	20	100.0
114	831125			150	200	100	100.0
115	831126			8	12	9	100.0
116	831126	4 1	108 18W			12	100.0
171	821158	16 53N				_	100.0

Table 2. - Continued

Sighting #	Date YRMODY	Latitude Deg Min	Longitude Deg Min	Best High Low	High Low	Low	Proportion (% of school)
Species: Unio	Unidentified cetacean	ıcean				Sp	Species Code:96
32	831023		1-7.00	2	2	2	100.0
45	831030			1	1	1	100.0
51	831031	_		1	1	Ļ	100.0
52	831031			1	1	Ţ	100.0
58	831104			1	1	1	100.0
110	831125	03 06N	108 00W	1	2	1	100.0
132	831202					1	100.0

Summary of cetacean sightings encountered in the eastern tropical Pacific from October 6 to December 6, 1983. 3 Table

Species Name c	Species code	Total	Pure	Mixed	Estimate Best(N)	Estimated Mean School Size Best(N) High(N) L	Size Low(N)
Common dolphin (Delphinus sp.)	90	15	14	1	124.00(15)	183.00(15)	83.00(15)
Eastern spinner dolphin (Stenella longirostris)	10	3	3	0	125.00(2)	162.50(2)	63.33(3)
Whitebelly spinner dolphin (Stenella longirostris)	11	4	2	2	125.62(4)	242.50(4)	74.38(4)
Striped dolphin (Stenella coeruleoalba)	13	6	6	0	47.56(9)	62.78(9)	35.67(9)
Rough-toothed dolphin (Steno bredanensis)	15	2	2	0	5.00(2)	7.00(2)	4.00(2)
Bottlenosed dolphin (Tursiops sp.)	18	2	m	2	10.33(3)	12.33(3)	6.40(5)
Risso's dolphin (Grampus griseus)	21	9	9	0	11.00(5)	14.80(5)	7.83(6)
Pacific white-sided dolphin (Lagenorhynchus obliquidens)	22	2	0	2	24.90(2)	35.28(2)	16.60(2)
Fraser's dolphin ( <u>Lagenodelphis hosei</u> )	56	1	0	7	63.75(1)	75.00(1)	45.00(1)
Northern right whale dolphin (Lissodelphis borealis)	27	2	2	0	115.00(2)	175.00(2)	85.00(2)
Dall's porpoise (Phocoenoides dalli)	44	10	80	2	4.50(10)	6.20(10)	3.6(10)
Unidentified dolphin	77	20	19	1	93.56(9)	127.67(9)	39.10(20)
Spotted dolphin (Stenella attenuata)	06	2	4	1	30.60(5)	56.00(5)	20.00(5)
Electra dolphin (Peponocephala electra)	31	1	0	П	21.25(1)	25.00(1)	15.00(1)
Pygmy killer whale (Feresa attenuata)	32	1	Н	0			30(1)
False killer whale (Pseudorca crassidens)	33	1	1	0			7(1)
Pilot whale (Globicephala sp.)	34	œ	9	2	23.00(4)	32.75(4)	11.38(8)

Table 3. - Continued

Species Name	Species	Total	Pure	Total Pure Mixed	Estimate Best(N)	Estimated Mean School Size (N) High(N) Lov	ize Low(N)
Killer whale (Orcinus orca)	37	-	-1	0	7.00(1)	12.00(1)	6.00(1)
Sperm whale (Physeter macrocephalus)	46	13	13	0	4.17(12)	5.58(12)	3.46(13)
Dwarf sperm whale (Kogia simus)	48	1	Н	0	1.00(1)	1.00(1)	1.00(1)
Unidentified beaked whale (Ziphius/Mesoplodon sp.)	49	10	10	0	1.70(10)	2.00(10)	1.70(10)
Cuvier's beaked whale (Ziphius cavirostris)	61	7	7	0	1.57(7)	1.71(7)	1.57(7)
Unidentified rorqual (Balaenoptera sp.)	70	7	7	0	1.43(7)	1.43(7)	1.43(7)
Bryde's whale (Balaenoptera edeni)	72	1	1	0	1.00(1)	1.00(1)	1.00(1)
Unidentified cetacean	96	7	7	0	1.17(6)	1.33(6)	1.14(7)
Total		142	127	15			

Bird specimens collected in the eastern tropical Pacific from October 6 to December 6, 1983. 4. Table

# CSO	Species	Date	Position	Collector #
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	Sula dactylatra  " Oceanodroma tethys " Oceanodroma leucorhoa Nesofregetta fuliginosa Oceanodroma tethys Pterodroma rostrata " " Ileucoptera " " Sterrcorarius parasiticus Pterodroma leucoptera Pterodroma leucoptera Pterodroma leucoptera Pterodroma leucoptera Pterodroma leucoptera Pterodroma leucoptera Oceanodroma externa Bulweria bulweri Oceanodroma tethys " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	10-16-83 10-17-83 10-18-83 10-18-83 10-22-83 10-22-83 10-22-83	00°00'N 149°49'W 00°07'S 144°51' 00°01'S 141°56'W 00°01'S 141°56'W 01°27'N 140°19'W 01°27'N 140°19'W 01°30'S 140°00'W	LS#2 LS#3 LS#3 LS#4 REP1104 RLP1104 RLP1106 RLP1106 LS#5 LS#6 LS#7 LS#8 RLP1110 RLP1110 RLP1111 RLP1111 RLP1111 RLP1111 RLP1111 RLP1111 RLP11118 LS#11 RLP1113

Table 4. - Continued

Collector #	RLP1121 LS#16 RLP1122 RLP1123 LS#17 RLP1124 LS#18 RLP1125 RLP1129 RLP1129 RLP1130 RLP1131 RLP1133 RLP1133 RLP1133 RLP1133 RLP1133 RLP1133 RLP1133 RLP1134 RLP1134 RLP1135 RLP1136 RLP1137 RLP1136 RLP1137 RLP1138 RLP1137 RLP1138 RLP1138 RLP1138 RLP1138 RLP1138
Position	01°30'S 140°00'W 00°03'S 133°56'W 00°04'S 124°02'W 00°00' 124°22'W 00°00' N 109°10'W 05°00'N 095°00'W 02°47'N 095°00'W 02°47'N 095°00'W
Date	10-22-83 10-24-83 10-26-83 10-27-83 10-28-83 11-1-83 11-13-83
Species	Oceanodroma tethys  Oceanodroma leucorhoa Puffinus pacificus Oceanodroma tethys  Oceanodroma tethys  Oceanodroma leucorhoa Sula sula Sula sula Oceanodroma tethys Oceanodroma tethys Oceanodroma tethys Oceanodroma tethys  I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
# PSQ	33333333333333333333333333333333333333

Table 4. - Continued

ctor #	LS#24 RLP1145 LS#25 LS#26 RLP1146 LS#27 LS#27 LS#27 LS#29 RLP1149 RLP1149 RLP1152 RLP1152 RLP1154 RLP1155 RLP1156 RLP1156 RLP1156 RLP1160 RLP1161 LS#31 RLP1162 LS#31 RLP1162 RLP1163 RLP1164 RLP1165 RLP1165 RLP1166 RLP1166
Collector	L S # 2
Position	00°51'N 995°00'W 00°51'N 95°00'W 01°30'S 95°00'W 01°30'S 95°00'W
Date	11-15-83 11-16-83 11-17-83 11-18-83
Species	Fregata minor Sterna fuscata  """"  Oceanodroma leucorhoa  ""  Fregata minor Oceanodroma castro  ""  Incorhoa ""  Larus pipixcan Oceanodroma leucorhoa ""  ""  Ieucorhoa ""  Larus pipixcan Oceanodroma leucorhoa ""  Ieucorhoa ""  Ieucorhoa ""  Ieucorhoa ""  Ieucorhoa
psg #	67 69 72 73 73 74 74 75 74 75 76 88 88 88 88 88 88 89 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90

Table 4. - Continued

# CSO	Species	Date	Position	Collector #
00	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		00000	0
100	Larus pipixcan	11-22-83	M 00 801 8 00 7	L 5 # 34
101	Oceanodroma Teucorhoa	=	=	RLP1168
102		Ξ	=	RI P1169
103	=	=	=	RI P1170
104	=	Ξ	=	RLP1171
105	=	Ξ	1°30'S 108°00'W	RLP1172
106	=	Ξ	=	RLP1173
107	=	=	=	RLP1174
108	=	=	=	RL P1175
109	=	=	=	RLP1176
110	=	=	=	RLP1177
111	=	=	=	RLP1178
112	Oceanodroma leucorhoa	11-23-83	=	RLP1179
113	Oceanodroma tethys	11-24-83	1°30'N 108°00'W	RLP1180
114	L. L	=	=	RLP1181
115	=	=	=	RLP1182
116	=	=	=	RLP1183
117	=	=	=	RLP1184
118	Fregata minor	11-25-83	03°00'N 108°00'	RLP1185

Appendix A. Key to Bird Species Code.

```
2000
         unid. loon (Gavia sp.)
4101
         Short-tailed Albatross (Diomedea albatrus)
4108
         Laysan Albatross (D. immutabilis)
4109
         Waved Albatross (D. irrorata)
         Black-footed Albatross (D. nigripes)
4111
4204
         Northern Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis)
4232
         Townsend's Shearwater (Puffinus auricularis)
4233
         New Zealand Shearwater (P. bulleri)
4234
         Flesh-footed Shearwater (P. carneipes)
4235
         Pink-footed Shearwater (P. creatopus)
4239
         Sooty Shearwater (P. griseus)
4244
         Audubon's Shearwater (P. 1herminieri)
4245
         Christmas Shearwater (P. nativitatus)
4246
         Black-vented Shearwater (P. opisthomelas)
4247
         Wedge-tailed Shearwater (P. pacificus)
4250
         Slender-billed Shearwater (P. tenuirostris)
4253
         Newell's Shearwater (P. newelli)
4254
         unid. black and white shearwater (Puffinus sp.)
         Sooty/Slender-billed Shearwater (Puffinus griseus/tenuirostris)
4255
4257
         Cook's/Stejneger's Petrel (Pterodroma cookii/longirostris)
         Stejneger's/White-winged Petrel (Pterodroma longirostris/leucoptera)
4258
         Kermadec/Herald Petrel (Pterodroma neglecta/heraldica)
4259
4260
         unid. petrel (Pterodroma sp.)
         White-necked Petrel (Pt. externa cervicalis)
4269
4270
         Cook's Petrel (Pt. cookii)
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4271
         Juan Fernandez Petrel (Pt. externa externa)
4278
         White-winged Petrel (Pt. leucoptera)
4279
         Stejneger's Petrel (Pt. longirostris)
4283
         Black-winged Petrel (Pt. nigripennis)
4285
         Dark-rumped Petrel (Pt. phaeopygia)
4286
         Kermadec Petrel (Pt. neglecta)
4288
         Tahiti Petrel (Pt. rostrata)
4289
         Solander's Petrel (Pt. solandri)
4290
         Murphy's Petrel (Pt. ultima)
         Juan Fernandez/White-necked Petrel (Pt. externa externa/e.
4292
         cervicalis)
4293
         unid. cookilaria (small Pterodroma sp.)
4294
         Tahiti/Phoenix Petrel (Pt. rostrata/alba)
4297
         Bulwer's Petrel (Bulweria bulweri)
4300
         unid. storm-petrel (Oceanodroma sp.)
4340
         White-throated Storm-petrel (Nesofregetta fulignosus)
4370
         Galapagos Storm-petrel (Oceanodroma tethys)
4371
         Harcourt's Storm-petrel (0. castro)
4372
         Leach's Storm-petrel (0. lencorhoa)
4377
         Ashy Storm-petrel (0. homochroa)
4381
         Black Storm-petrel (0. melania)
4390
         Least Storm-petrel (Halocyptena microsoma)
4394
         Leach's/Harcourt's Storm-petrel (Oceanodroma lencorhoa/castro)
5100
         unid. tropicbird (Phaethon sp.)
         Red-billed Tropicbird (Ph. aethereus)
5101
5102
         Red-tailed Tropicbird (Ph. rubricanta)
         White-tailed Tropicbird (Ph. lepturus)
5103
5201
         Brown Pelican (Pelecanus occidentalis)
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unid. booby (Sula sp.)
5300
5312
         Masked Booby (S. dactylatra)
5313
         Red-footed Booby (S. sula)
5314
         Brown Booby (S. lencogaster)
5600
         unid. frigatebird (Fregata sp.)
5603
         Magnificent Frigatebird (F. magnificens)
5604
         Great Frigatebird (F. minor)
6000
         unid. duck (anseriform sp.)
7100
         unid. phalarope (Phalaropus sp.)
7101
         Red Phalarope (P. fulicarius)
         Northern Phalarope (P. lobatus)
7103
7200
         unid. Skua (Catharacta sp.)
7210
         unid. jaeger (Stercorarius sp.)
         Pomarine Jaeger (S. pomarinus)
7211
7212
         Parasitic Jaeger (S. parasiticus)
7214
         Parasitic/Long-tailed Jaeger (S. parasiticus/longicaudus)
7300
         unid. gull (Larus sp.)
7313
         Mew Gull (L. canus)
         Herring Gull (L. argentatus)
7314
         Western Gull (L. occidentalis)
7319
7323
         Glaucous-winged Gull (L. glaucouscens)
7327
         Laughing Gull (L. atricilla)
         Franklin's Gull (L. pipixcan)
7331
7338
         Bonaparte's Gull (L. philadelphia)
7343
         Black-legged Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla)
7345
         Swallow-tailed Gull (Creagrus furcatus)
7346
         Sabine's Gull (Xema sabini)
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7348	Yellow-legged Gull ( <u>Larus</u>
7353	Black Tern (Chlidonias niger)
7359	Common Tern ( <u>Sterna hirundo</u> )
7360	Arctic Tern (S. paradisaea)
7373	Sooty Tern ( <u>S</u> . <u>fuscata</u> )
7389	Brown Noddy (Anous stolidus)
7392	White Tern (Gygis alba)
7394	Common/Arctic Tern ( <u>Sterna hirundo/paradisaea</u> )
7500	unid. alcid (alcidae sp.)
7505	Common Murre ( <u>Uria</u> <u>aalgae</u> )
7525	Cassin's Auklet (Ptychoramphus aleuticus)
7540	Rhinoceros Auklet ( <u>Cerorhinca monocerata</u> )
9100	non-passerine, non-seabird
9200	unid. passerines
9500	unid. sea turtle

Appendix B. Project Instructions NOAA Ship Discoverer Cruise No. RP-9-DI-84. EPOCS LEGS 83-I and 83-II

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 EPOCS is a large NOAA sponsored program intended to further man's understanding of the role of the ocean in the world's climate. The primary goal of the EPOCS project is the investigation of the dominant mechanisms producing variations of the sea surface temperature in the equatorial region of the Pacific Ocean. It is believed that equatorial sea surface temperature variations are linked to perturbations in the midlatitude atmospheric pressure field and hence to weather. Ocean currents play an important role in determining the local temperature changes through heat advection. Because of this, an associated goal of the program is to study the horizontal, vertical and temporal variations of the currents and how these are affected by changes in the wind field.
- Principal Investigators associated with LEGS 83-1 and 83-II are: 1.2

Dr. E. Bernard (Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory - PMEL: FTS 399-0199)

Dr. C. Eriksen (Massachusetts Institute of Technology-MIT: 617-253-5738)

Dr. D. Halpern (PMEL: FTS 399-7714)

Dr. S. Hayes (PMEL: FTS 399-4850)

Dr. R. Knox (Scripps Institution of Oceanography-SIO: 619-452-2094)

Dr. P. Niiler (SIO: 619-452-4100) Dr. B. Taft (PMEL: FTS 399-4850)

Dr. R. Watts (University of Rhode Island-URI: 401-792-6511)

Dr. S. Reilly (SWFC: 619-453-2820)

For information concerning these project instructions, contact Dr. Halpern.

#### 2.0 SCHEDULE

Α. LEG 83-I (33 days) 6 Oct 83

7 Nov 83

Depart Seattle, WA

Arrive Manzanillo, Mexico

В. LEG 83-II (27 days)

10 Nov 83 6 Dec 83

Depart Manzanillo, Mexico

Arrive Seattle, WA

#### 3.0 PERSONNEL

LEG 83-I Α.

Mr. Paul Freitag (M/US)

Mr. Andrew Shepherd (M/US)

Mr. Scott Newell (M/US)

Mr. Douglas Fenton (M/US)

Dr. Robert Knox (M/US)

Mr. Rick Miller (M/US)

Mr. Mike Stapp (,/US)

Mr. Jim Dufour (M/US)

Dr. Charles Eriksen (M/US)

Mr. Robert Reid (M/US)

Chief Scientist

PMEL

PMEL

PMEL

SeaMarTec

SIO

U. Washington

PMEL SIO

MIT

Draper Lab

Mr. John Dolin (M/US)
Dr. Richard Payne (M/US)
TBA
Ws. Germana Peggion (F/Italy)
Ms. Patricia Pullen (F/US)
Mr. Robert Pitman (M/US)
Mr. Larry Spears (M/US)
Draper Lab
WHOI
U. Miami
Florida State U.
PMEL
SWFC
PRB0

B. LEG 83-II

Chief Scientist PMEL Ms. Linda Mangum (F/US) Dr. Bruce Taft (M/US) PMEL Dr. Kathleen O'Neill (F/US) PMEL Dr. Francisco Brito (M/Chile) U. Chile PMEL Mr. Patrick McLain (M/US) Mr. Douglas Fenton (M/US) SeaMarTec Mr. William Kesler (M/US) U. Washington Mr. Dennis Holzer (M/US) PMEL URI Ms. Rosalie Breshears (F/US) SeaMarTec Mr. Robert Pitman (M/US) SWFC Mr. Larry Spears (M/US) PRB0

## 4.0 AREA OF OPERATION

The area of operations for LEGS 83-I and II are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

# 5.0 OPERATIONS

The schedules of operations are outlined in Tables 1 and 2.

#### 5.1 LEG 83-I

To ensure fulfillment of all scientific objectives the ship will steam at 14 knots.

### 5.1.1 Moorings

Mooring diagrams are shown in Appendix A. The weight of each item stored on the ship will be less than 3200 pounds. Total weight of scientific equipment loaded in Seattle will be approximately 130,000 pounds.

(a) Recover 3 surface moorings: 0°, 140°W (T-35: Halpern) 0°, 110°W (T-34: Halpern)

0°, 108°W (T-32: Halpern)

(b) Deploy 7 surface moorings:

0°, 140°W (T-36: Halpern)

1°30'S, 140°W (Knox)

1°30'N, 140°W (Knox)

0°, 134°W (Knox)

0°, 134°W (Knox) 0°, 124°W (T-37: Halpern) 0°, 110°W (T-38: Halpern) 0°, 108°W (T-39: Halpern)

- (c) Deploy 1 subsurface mooring:

  0°, 143°W (Eriksen); uppermost flotation is located 15-20 m below
  the surface; requires flat bottom and echo sounder accurate to ±5 ms
  travel time. Detailed bathymetric survey will be made. ATNAV
  system will be used during deployment.
- (d) Deploy 3 bottom moorings: 0°, 143°W (Bernard) 1°30'S, 140°W (Bernard) 1°30'N, 140°W (Bernard)

# 5.1.2. Intercomparison of meteorological observations (PI: Payne)

A calibration comparison between meteorological instruments mounted on several of the surface moorings and instruments installed on a special mast mounted vertically near the bow of the ship will be made for at least 6-hour periods at 0°, 140°W; 1°30′N, 140°W; 1°30′S, 140°W; and, 0°, 134°W. Requires fabrication and installation of a special mast to locate instruments 10 m above the deck near the bow, instrument tie-in to the ship's navigation gyro, instrument tie-in to the Loran system, and mount a small antenna on the rail. Requires a sheltered area with 6-8 feet of bench space for electronic equipment within 100 feet of the instrumented mast. During at-sea calibration, ship maintains station within 0.5 nm of the buoy.

## 5.1.3 XBT Measurements (PI: Halpern)

T-4 XBT measurements at 0.25° longitude will be made along the equator and every 0.5° from 20°N to 0° along track line. The XBT recording system and XBTs for LEG 83-I will be supplied by scientific party. The ship's XBT recorder will be used as a backup. For each XBT cast the following information must be recorded on sheets provided by the scientific party: wind direction and speed, barometric pressure, air temperature, bucket temperature, intake temperature, time and position.

## 5.1.4 Drifting Buoys (PI: Niiler)

Drifting buoys will be deployed along the equator at approximately 115°W, 120°W, 125°W, 130°W, 133°W, 137°W, 140°W and 143°W.

## 5.1.5 CTD Measurements (PI: Hayes)

CTD measurements to 1000 m will be made at  $5^{\circ}$  longitude intervals along the equator. At each mooring site, CTD measurements will be made to within 200 m of the bottom ( $\sim 5000$  m water depth). On each cast 4 to 6 water samples will be collected using a rosette sampler for salinity, temperature and oxygen calibration. PMEL's (Hayes) NBIS CTD system will be used, with the ship's Plessey system as a backup.

# 5.1.6 <u>TOPS Measurements</u> (PI: Hayes)

TOPS measurements will be made to 1000 m at 5° longitude intervals along the equator. TOPS will be recovered using the ship's ZODIAC.

- 5.2 LEG 83-II
- 5.2.1 To ensure arrival on 9 December, the ship will steam at 14 knots for a portion of this LEG.

### 5.2.2 Moorings

Mooring diagrams are shown in Appendix A. The weight of each item stored on the ship will be less than 3200 pounds.

Recover two surface moorings at the following locations: 0°00.7'N 95°02.6'W (T-33: Halpern) 3°37.8'S 95°03.0'W (ATLAS 2: Hayes)

Deploy one surface mooring at the following location: 2°N 110°W (ATLAS 3: Hayes)

5.2.3 Inverted Echo Sounders (IES) (PI: Watts)

Recover two IES at the following locations: 2°51.6'N 94°54.9'W 3°30.1'S 95°01.3'W

5.2.4 Bottom Pressure Recorders (BPR) (PI: Bernard)

Recover one BPR at the following location: 2°53.6'S 95°00.8'W

5.2.5 TOPS Measurements (PI: Hayes)

TOPS, a free-falling current profiler, will be used to conduct current profiling transects from 5°N to 3°S along 95°W and 110°W as shown in Figure 2. Deep tracked TOPS/CTD drops to 3000 m will be made at 5 locations along 95°W (3°N, 1°N, 0°, 1°S, 3°S) and at 3 locations along 110°W (2°S, 0°, 2°N). Existing ATNAV transponder nets will be occupied at these locations with the exception of nets at 3°N and 1°N along 95°W, where previous transponder failures will require the deployment and surveying of new nets using recoverable transponders. Relative drops to 1000 m will be made at 30 nmile spacing elsewhere along 95°W and 110°W; in addition, relative drops will be made every 5° along 0° between 95°W and 110°W. A total of 8 tracked drops to 3000 m and 28 relative drops to 1000 m are expected. TOPS will be recovered using the ship's ZODIAC.

5.2.6 CTD Measurements (PI: Hayes)

CTD casts will be taken every .5 from 5°N to 3°S in conjunction with TOPS and mooring work as shown in Figure 2. Deep CTD casts to 200 m off the bottom will be made at the location of transponder nets, IES sites and mooring sites. 500 m CTDs will be taken during relative TOPS drops. On each cast 4 to 6 water samples will be collected for salinity temperature and oxygen calibration purposes, using a rosette sampler. Approximately 40 casts are anticipated. PMEL's NBIS CTD system will be used, with the ship's Plessey system as a backup.

# 5.2.7 XBT Measurements (PI: Hayes)

XBTs will be taken every 30 nmiles from Manzanillo to 5°N, 95°W; from 3.5°S, 95°W to 2.5°S, 110°W; and from 5°N, 110°W to 15°N on transect to San Diego. The XBT data are to be recorded by the ship's Data Acquisition System in analog and digital format. For each XBT cast, the sea, wind, and swell conditions will be recorded along with time, latitude and longitude. In addition, surface bucket temperatures and salinity samples will be made at the time of each measurement. XBTs for LEG 83-II will be supplied by the ship.

#### 5.3 LEGS 83-I and 83-II

## 5.3.1 Continuous Sea Surface Temperature Recordings

Sea surface temperatures will be recorded continuously. The recorder shall be annotated each hour by the date/time group and the most recent bucket temperature.

## 5.3.2 Activities near moorings

XBTs, CTDs and recreational fishing will be conducted <u>at least</u> one nautical mile from a surface mooring.

## 5.3.3 ATS Radio Equipment

The ATS radio equipment will be installed aboard the ship and will be available to the Chief Scientist for daily communication to PMEL.

# 5.3.4 Doppler Current Profiles (PI: Taft)

The Ametek-Straza doppler current profiler system will be operated during LEGS 83-I and 83-II. The scientific party will be responsible for data acquisition.

## 6.0 EQUIPMENT

- 6.1 All equipment and instrumentation will be provided by the project except as noted in 6.2.
- 6.2 The ship will provide:
  - a) XBT launcher and 750 m recorder
  - b) 200 XBT T-4 probes
  - c) Hydrowinch with slip rings
  - d) Conductor cable for NBIS CTD
  - e) Niskin bottles
  - f) Rosette sampler with calibrated thermometers
  - g) Copenhagen standard water
  - h) Recently calibrated CTD system with 1500 m and 6000 m sensors
  - i) Recently calibrated reversing thermometers
  - j) Navigation equipment including satellite and Omega systems
  - k) OAR VHF synthesized RDF receiver
  - Recently calibrated salinometer

### 7.0 MISCELLANEOUS

- 7.1 Modification of details in these instructions may be made in the field as appropriate by the Chief Scientist with the concurrence of the Commanding Officer.
- 7.2 Any other oceanographic work done during this project will be accomplished with the concurrence of the Chief Scientist and on a not to interfere basis with the programs described in these instructions.
- 7.3 The Chief Scientist shall furnish the ship an inventory of all data gathered by visiting scientists showing the type of and quantity of such data. A copy of the inventory shall be forwarded to the Chief, Data Control branch (N/CG243).
- 7.4 The Director, PMEL will be responsible for the release of any data to those requesting it. Upon his request, the ship shall furnish copies of any data gathered to any other scientist aboard if these copies can be made conveniently. The Chief Scientist, for the Director, PMEL, is responsible for the final disposition of data OSS Sheets and DR Abstracts will be copied for the Marine Chart Division prior to their release to the laboratories. The Chief Scientist shall submit a ROSCOP II form within 30 days through the EDIS Liaison Officer. In addition, a letter transmitting field records shall be prepared by the ship and receipted by the Chief Scientist. A copy of the receipt transmittal shall be forwarded to the Chief, Data Control Branch (N/CG243).
- 7.5 A progress sketch shall be submitted on an appropriate scale. Report accomplishments on NOAA Form 12-8b under Work Identification Code 0133053 (Ocean Investigations).
- 7.6 Primary navigation will be provided by the Satellite-Omega navigator.
- 7.7 All observations and fixes shall be identified by a date-time group. In addition, XBT, CTD and current profiles shall each be given a number, starting at one, and numbered consecutively throughout the cruises.
- 7.8 On this project there is no requirement for standard soundings. However, the EDO unit will be used extensively during mooring and acoustic dropsonde operations.
- 7.9 Ancillary projects may be conducted on a not to interfere basis in accordance with PMC OpOrder.
- 7.10 Synoptic weather reports using NOAA Forms 72-1 and 72-4 will be made every six hours in accordance with NOAA guidelines and PMC OpOrder.
- 7.11 All XBT data should be transmitted in concurrence with PMC OpOrder Integrated Global Ocean Station System (IGOSS), Bathythermograph.
- 7.12 Some scientific equipment is sensitive to radio frequency interference. If interference with this or other equipment occurs, it may be necessary for the Chief Scientist and Commanding Officer to adjust operations and transmission times or take other steps to electronically isolate the equipment.

- 7.13 All scuba diving, if conducted, shall be in conformance with NOAA, NOS, and PMC Directives.
- 7.14 In compliance with NOAA Directive 17-17, a cruise report will be prepared by the Chief Scientist and Commanding Officer and submitted to N/MO11 within 30 days following the end of the cruise.
- 7.15 Receipt of these instructions shall be acknowledged.

Table 1. Schedule, LEG 83-I (Seattle - Manzanillo). Transit speed is 14 knots.

6 October Depart Seattle Transit to 0°, 150°W Arrive at 0°, 150°W CTD/TOPS Station at 0°, 150°W (4 hours) Transit along equator to 0°, 145°W (XBT casts) CTD/TOPS Station at 0°, 145°W (4 hours) Transit along equator to 0°, 143°W (XBT casts) Deploy 2 moorings at 0°, 143°W (24 hours) Deploy drifter buoy at 0°, 143°W Transit along equator to 0°, 140°W (XBT casts) Recover mooring at 0°, 140°W (8 hours) Deploy mooring at 0°, 140°W (12 hours) CTD/TOPS Station at 0°, 140°W (4 hours) Intercomparison of wind sensors (6 hours) Deploy drifter buoy at 0°, 140°W Transit to 1°30'N, 140°W (XBT casts) Deploy 2 moorings at 1°30'N, 140°W (24 hours) Intercomparison of meteorological sensors (6 hours) Transit to 1°30'S, 140°W (XBT casts) Deploy 2 moorings at 1°30'S, 140°W (24 hours) Intercomparison of meteorological sensors (6 hours) Transit to 0°, 139°W Transit along equator to 0°, 137°W (XBT casts) Deploy drifter buoy at 0°, 137°W (1 hour) Transit along equtor to 0°, 134°W (XBT casts) CTD/TOPS Station at 0°, 134°W (4 hours) Deploy mooring at 0°, 134°W (20 hours) Intercomparison of meteorological sensors (6 hours) Transit along equator to 0°, 133°W Deploy drifter buoy at 0°, 133°W (1 hour) Transit along equator to 0°, 130°W (XBT casts) CTD/TOPS Station at 0°, 130°W (4 hours) Deploy drifter buoy at 0°, 130°W Transit along equator to 0°, 125°W (XBT casts) CTD/TOPS Station at 0°, 125°W (4 hours) Deploy drifter buoy at 0°, 125°W Transit along equator to 0°, 124°W (XBT casts) Deploy mooring at 0°, 124°W (20 hours) Transit along equator to 0°, 120°W CTD/TOPS Station at 0°, 120°W (4 hours) Deploy drifter buoy at 0°, 120°W Transit along equator to 0°, 115°W (XBT casts) CTD/TOPS Station at 0°, 115°W (4 hours) Deploy drifter buoy at 0°, 115°W Transit along equator to 0°, 110°W (XBT casts) CTD/TOPS Station at 0°, 110°W (4 hours)
Recover mooring at 0°, 110°W (6 hours)
Deploy mooring at 0°, 110°W (6 hours) Transit along equator to 0°, 108°W (XBT casts) Recover mooring at 0°, 108°W (6 hours) Deploy mooring at 0°, 108°W (6 hours) Transit to Manzanillo, Mexico Arrive Manzanillo

7 November

Table 2. Schedule, LEG 83-II (Manzanillo - Seattle). Transit speeds are 14 knots when appropriate; otherwise 12 knots.

10 November Depart Manzanillo Transit to 5°N, 95°W CTD/TOPS section and moorings along 95°W 12 stations @ 2 hours (24 hours) 5 stations @ 4 hours (20 hours) Deploy transponder nets at 3°N, 1°N (12 hours) Recover IES at 3°N, 95°W and 3.5°S, 95°W (6 hours) Recover surface mooring T-33 at 0°, 95°W (8 hours) Recover BPR at 2.9°S, 95°W (3 hours) Recover surface mooring ATLAS-2 at 3.6°S, 95°W (6 hours) Transit from 3.6°S, 95°W to 0°, 100°W CTD/TOPS station at 0°, 100°W (2 hours) Transit along equator to 0°, 105°W CTD/TOPS station at 0°, 105°W (2 hours) Transit to 2.5°S, 110°W CTD/TOPS section and moorings along 110°W 13 stations @ 2 hours (26 hours) 3 stations @ 4 hours (12 hours) Deploy ATLAS-3 surface mooring at 2°N, 110°W (8 hours)

Transit from 5°N, 110°W to Seattle

6 December

Arrive Seattle