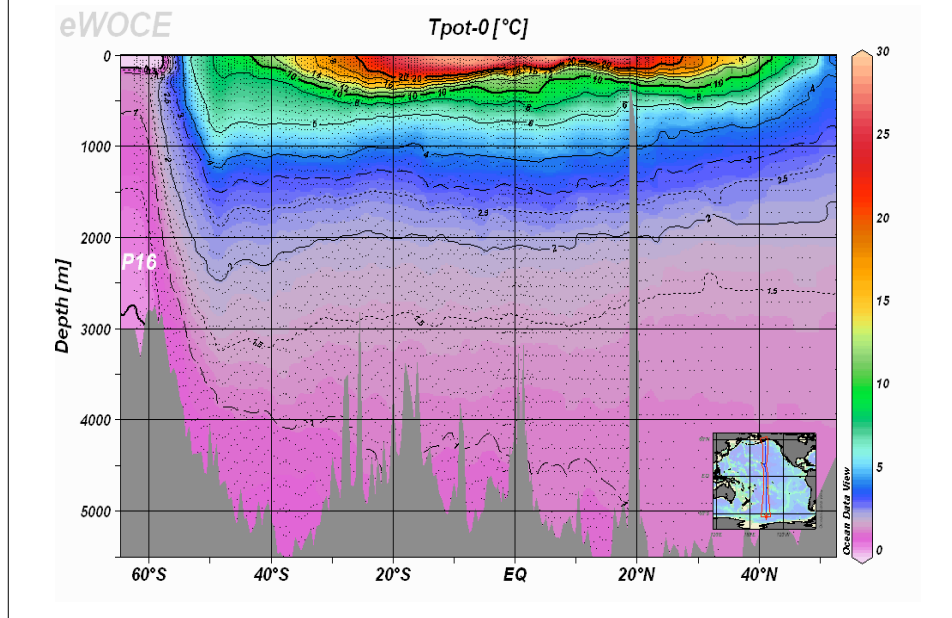
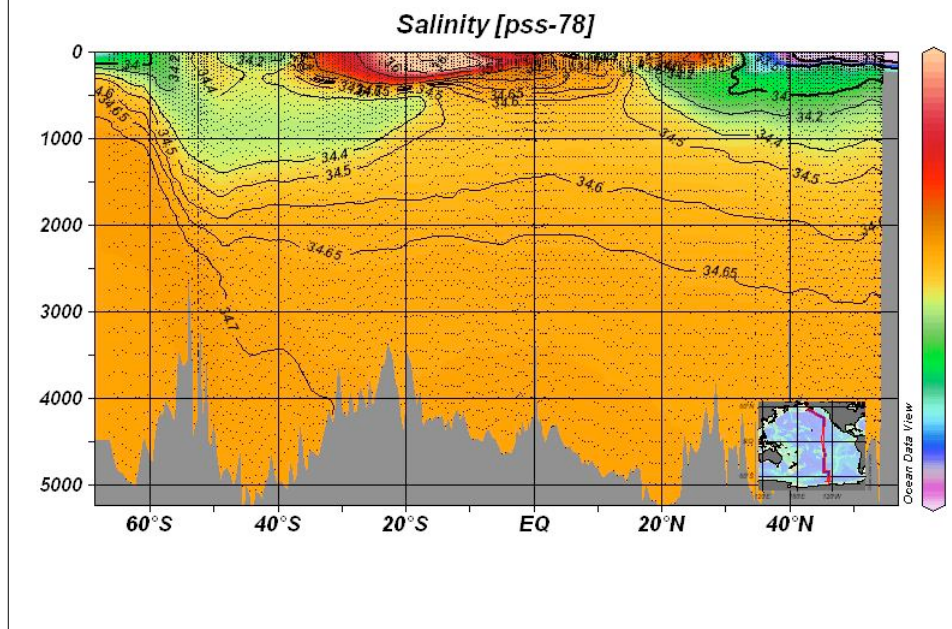


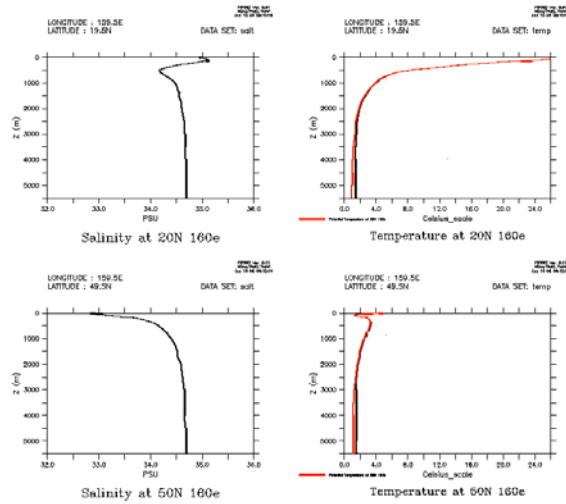
Cross section of Pot. Temp. in Pacific Ocean



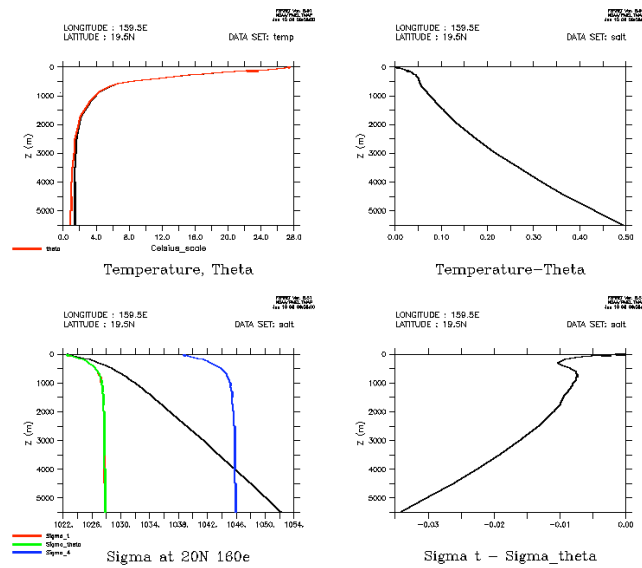
Salinity Cross Section (Pacific Ocean)



Temperature and salinity at 20N 160E and 50N 160E in the Pacific. Red line is the potential temperature.



Temperature, potential temperature, sigma at 20N 160E



Surface Currents

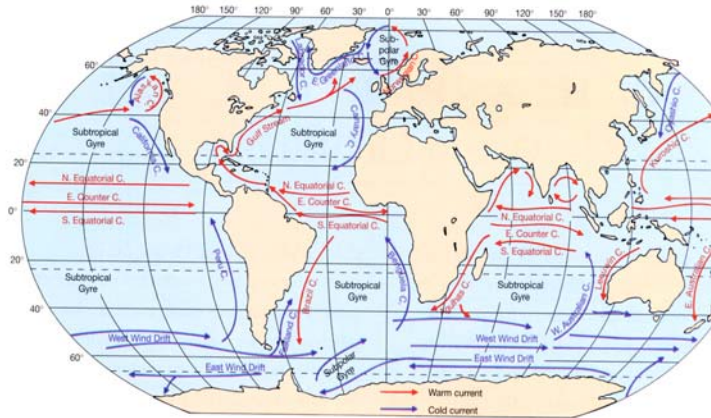
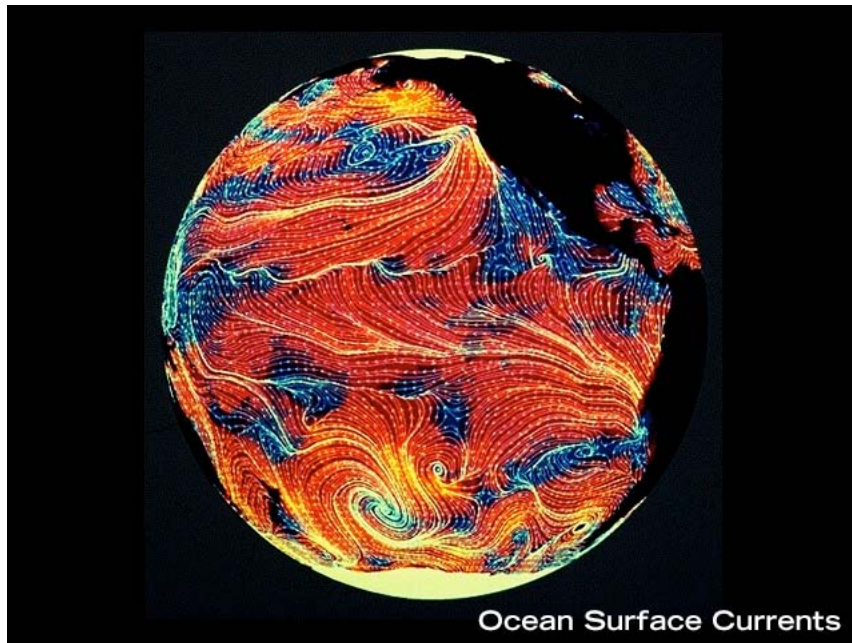
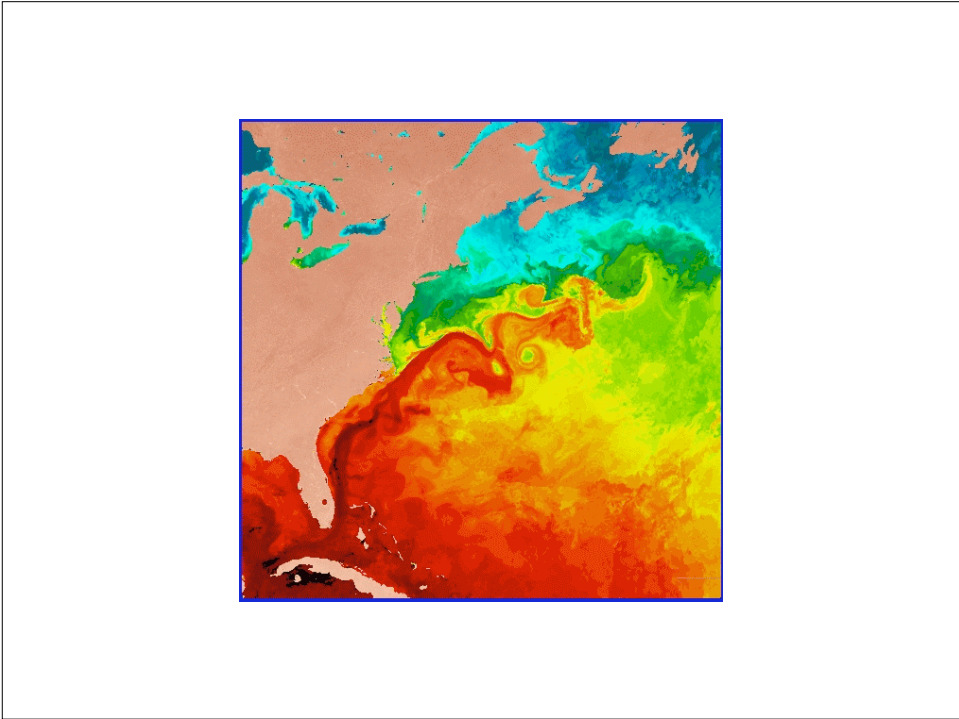


Figure 7-1

Wind-Driven Surface Currents in February and March. Major wind-driven surface currents of the world's oceans. The western and eastern boundary currents combine to form the subtropical gyres that dominate the five major ocean basins: the North and South Pacific oceans, the North and South Atlantic oceans, and the South Indian Ocean. They rotate clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and counterclockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. The smaller subpolar gyres rotate in the reverse direction of the adjacent subtropical gyres. (After Sverdrup et al., 1942.)



Ocean Surface Currents



Florida Current (south of Miami)

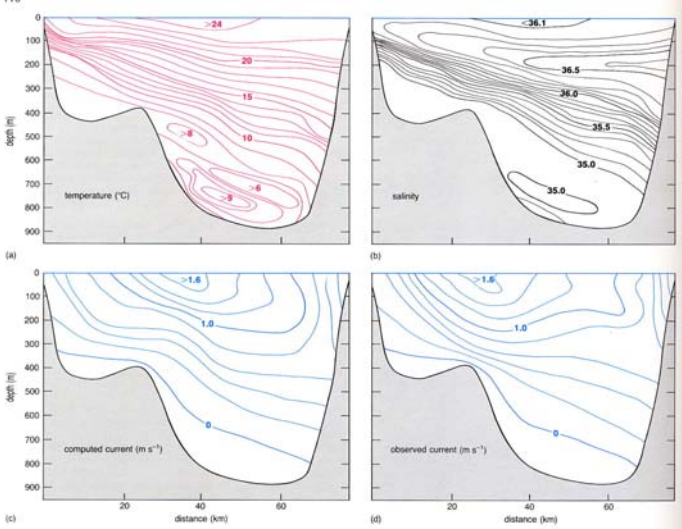
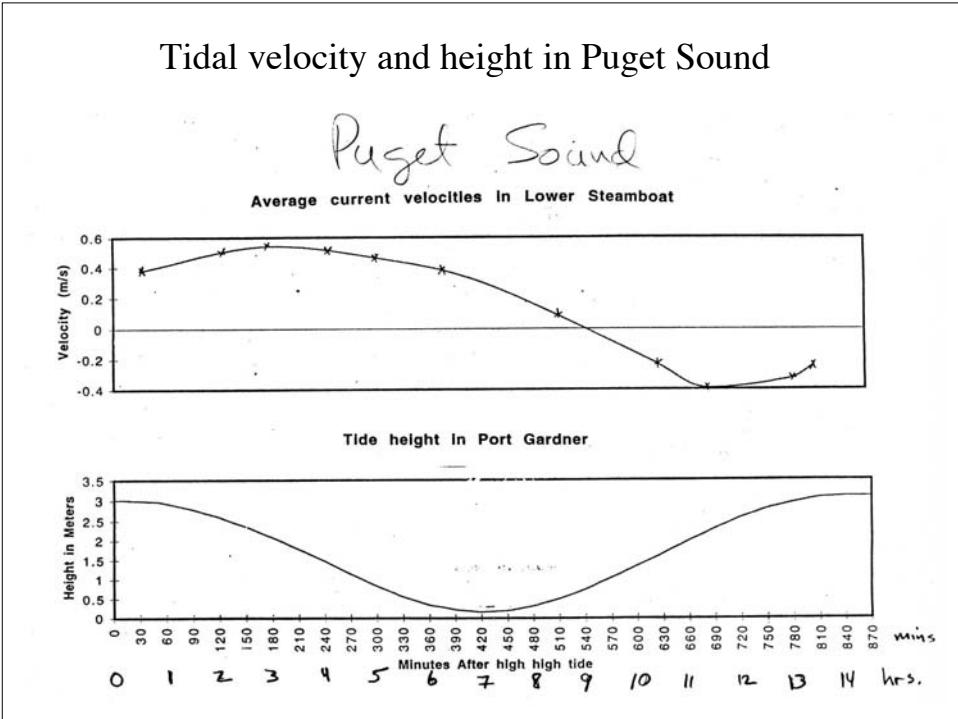
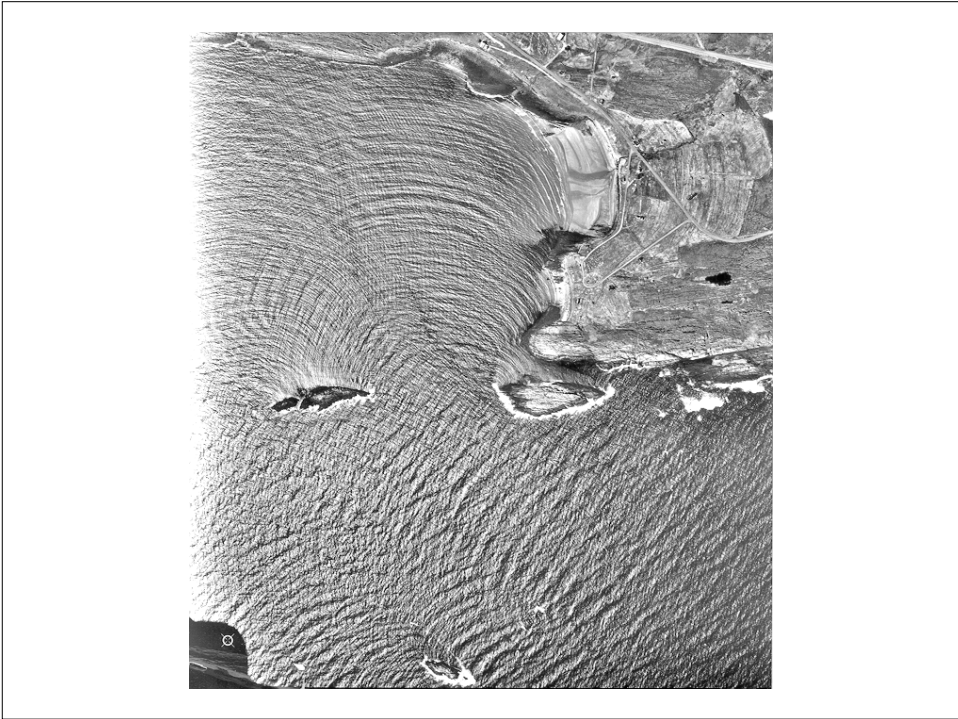
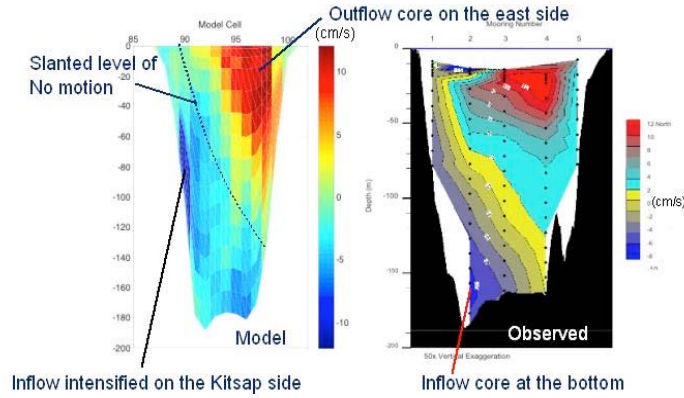


Figure 4.21 The distribution of (a) temperature (°C) and (b) salinity, plotted from measurements made in 1878 and 1914, for an east-west section in the narrowest part of the Straits of Florida, between Fowey Rocks, a short distance south of Miami, and Gun Cay, south of Bimini Islands (see Figure 4.20b). Note: Salinity values are effectively parts per thousand by weight, but for reasons explained later are usually given without units. (c) The velocity distribution as calculated from the temperature and salinity data, on the assumption that the current has decreased to zero by the depth of the θ -contour; and (d), the velocity distribution on the basis of direct measurements by Pillsbury.



Currents near Admiralty Inlet

Average Along-channel Flow at Point Edwards, June 28- July 27, 2000



Salinity in Puget Sound

