

83072102

PB83236562



**NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-F/NEC- 23**



**Nantucket Shoals Flux Experiment  
Data Report I. Hydrography**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
National Marine Fisheries Service  
Northeast Fisheries Center  
Woods Hole, Massachusetts

June 1983



## **NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-F/NEC- 23**

This TM series is used for documentation and timely communication of preliminary results, interim reports, or special purpose information; and has not received complete formal review, editorial control, or detailed editing.



# **Nantucket Shoals Flux Experiment Data Report I. Hydrography**

**W. Redwood Wright**

*Woods Hole Lab., National Marine Fisheries Serv., Woods Hole, MA 02543  
Present address: Associated Scientists at Woods Hole, Box 721, Woods Hole, MA 02543*

### **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary

### **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

John V. Byrne, Administrator

### **National Marine Fisheries Service**

William G. Gordon, Assistant Administrator for Fisheries

### **Northeast Fisheries Center**

**Woods Hole, Massachusetts**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT



1944

1944

# NANTUCKET SHOALS FLUX EXPERIMENT

## DATA REPORT I. HYDROGRAPHY

by

W. Redwood Wright

The Nantucket Shoals Flux Experiment (1979-1980) was a multi-institutional effort to measure the flux of shelf water along the continental shelf south of Nantucket Shoals. Cooperating institutions and principal investigators were the Northeast Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service (W. Redwood Wright); Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (Robert C. Beardsley); U.S. Geological Survey (Bradford Butman); and the University of New Hampshire (Wendell Brown).

The field work began in March 1979 and continued until April 1980. There were two principal components: (1) an array of continuously recording instruments deployed at six locations across the shelf from 44 m to 800 m depth (Figure 1), and 2) a series of cruises to measure hydrographic variables along and near the instrument line. The instrumented array included 19 current meters, most with temperature sensors, four bottom-mounted pressure and temperature sensors and one bottom tripod with current meter, camera, and nephelometer. This report presents the results of the hydrographic cruises. The data from the moored instruments are presented in Data Report II (Beardsley et al., 1983).

During the 13 months of field work, a total of 27 cruises were made (Table 1). Most involved members of the participating institutions, but several sets of data were obtained thanks to the cooperation of interested scientists at other institutions: the University of Rhode Island; Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Sea Fisheries Institute in Gdynia, Poland; the Atlantic Science Research Institute of Oceanology (ATLANTNIRO) in Kalingrad, USSR; and the University of Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Most cruises were restricted to a single section along the line of moored instruments, but on some occasions it was possible to repeat the original section or to make additional sections east or west of the line so that a total of 38 sections were made.

Hydrographic observations were made with expendable bathythermographs (XBTs), continuous measurement devices (STD, CTD) and water bottles (Nansen, Niskin) with reversing thermometers. Temperature was measured in every case, sometimes with both XBT and thermometers, salinity on 22 sections and dissolved oxygen on seven sections. All data have been submitted to NODC; original log sheets, XBT traces and CTD/STD records can be obtained from the participating institutions (those from the foreign ships are at Northeast Fisheries Center).

When water bottles were used for sampling, thermometers were corrected and oxygen samples were analyzed (by modified Winkler method) on board. Salinities were measured by conductive salinometer either on board or at the Northeast Fisheries Center in Woods Hole.

The sections were drawn at NEFC. All those along the line of current meter moorings are on the same base; individual bottom configurations were drawn for the others. They are presented here in the same order as the listing in Table 1, i.e., cruises in chronological order, variables as available in the order of temperature (XBT), temperature (reversing thermometer), temperature (STD or CTD), salinity, dissolved oxygen, sigma-t.

Note: Samples for determination of nutrients (nitrate, phosphate, silicate) were taken on ten cruises and were frozen on shipboard for subsequent analysis at the NEFC laboratory in Sandy Hook, New Jersey. No nutrient sections are presented in this report because analysis has been completed for only one cruise (WHITING 79-01). Those data are reported in Matte, Waldhauser and Draxler (1979).

#### Acknowledgements

Thanks are due Ronald Kirschner, Thomas Laughton, Derek Sutton and James King for preparing the original sections and to Cindy Moor and Jeff Zwinakis for drafting the final figures.

References

Beardsley, R.C., C.A. Mills, J.A. Vermersch, Jr., W.S. Brown, N. Pettigew, J. Irish, S. Ramp, R. Schlitz, and B. Butman. 1983. Nantucket Shoals Flux Experiment (NSFE 79). Part II: Moored Array Data Report. WHOI Tech. Rpt. No. 83-13.

Matte, A., R. Waldhauser, and A.F.J. Draxler. 1979. Nutrient data from the cruise of the WHITING, FRC 05-06, 29-31 May 1979. NEFC Laboratory Report No. SHL 79-39.



TABLE 1

## Nantucket Shoals Flux Experiment Hydrography Sections

Date	Ship (Institution)	Cruise Number	Variables Plotted
1979			
MAR 6	OCEANUS (WHOI)	56	T <sub>1</sub>
17	OCEANUS	57	T <sub>1</sub>
20	"	"	T <sub>3</sub> , S, $\sigma_t$
25-26	EASTWARD (LDGO)	SWIG I	T <sub>3</sub> , S, $\sigma_t$
27-28	"	"	T <sub>3</sub> , S, $\sigma_t$
28-29	"	"	T <sub>3</sub> , S, $\sigma_t$
29	"	"	T <sub>3</sub> , S, $\sigma_t$
29	OCEANUS	58	T <sub>1</sub>
APRIL 1	EASTWARD	SWIG I	T <sub>3</sub> , S, $\sigma_t$
26-27	ENDEAVOR (UR)	035	T <sub>1</sub>
27	OCEANUS	60	T <sub>3</sub> , S, $\sigma_t$
MAY 9	ENDEAVOR	036	T <sub>1</sub>
15	OCEANUS	63	T <sub>1</sub>
18	DELAWARE II (NEFC)	79-05	T <sub>1</sub> , S, O <sub>2</sub>
25	EVERGREEN (USCG)	"	T <sub>1</sub>
30	WHITING (NEFC)	79-01 I	T <sub>1</sub> , T <sub>2</sub> , S, $\sigma_t$
31	"	" II	T <sub>1</sub> , T <sub>2</sub> , S, $\sigma_t$
31	"	" III	T <sub>1</sub> , T <sub>2</sub> , S, $\sigma_t$
JUNE 15	OCEANUS	63	T <sub>1</sub>
JULY 8	ALBATROSS IV (NEFC)	79-06	T <sub>2</sub> , S, O <sub>2</sub> , $\sigma_t$
23	ALBATROSS IV	79-07	T <sub>1</sub> , T <sub>2</sub> , S, $\sigma_t$
AUG 6	OCEANUS	67	T <sub>1</sub> , S, $\sigma_t$
16	ALLOT (USSR)	79-03	T <sub>1</sub>
22	BELOGORSK (USSR)	79-01	T <sub>1</sub> , T <sub>2</sub> , S, $\sigma_t$
SEPT 5	ALBATROSS IV	79-09	T <sub>1</sub>
7	"	"	T <sub>1</sub> , T <sub>2</sub> , O <sub>2</sub> , $\sigma_t$
20	OCEANUS	70	T <sub>1</sub>
OCT 18	ALBATROSS IV	79-11	T <sub>1</sub> , T <sub>2</sub> , S, O <sub>2</sub> , $\sigma_t$
25	ANTON DOHRN (FRG)	213	T <sub>3</sub> , S, $\sigma_t$
NOV 13	ANTON DOHRN	213	T <sub>3</sub> , S, $\sigma_t$
14	OCEANUS	74	T <sub>1</sub>
DEC 19	ALBATROSS IV	79-13	T <sub>1</sub> , T <sub>2</sub> , S, O <sub>2</sub> , $\sigma_t$
1980			
JAN 3-4	WHITEFOOT (USGS)	-	T <sub>1</sub>
22	WHITEFOOT (USGS)	-	T <sub>1</sub>
FEB 5	WHITFOOT (NEFC)	-	T <sub>1</sub>
MAR 7	WIECZNO (POLAND)	80-02	T <sub>2</sub> , S, O <sub>2</sub> , $\sigma_t$
19	ALBATROSS IV	80-02	T <sub>1</sub> , T <sub>2</sub> , S, O <sub>2</sub> , $\sigma_t$
APRIL 16	ALBATROSS IV	80-04	T <sub>2</sub> , S, $\sigma_t$

Code: T<sub>1</sub> = XBT, T<sub>2</sub> = reversing thermometers, T<sub>3</sub> = CTD or STD

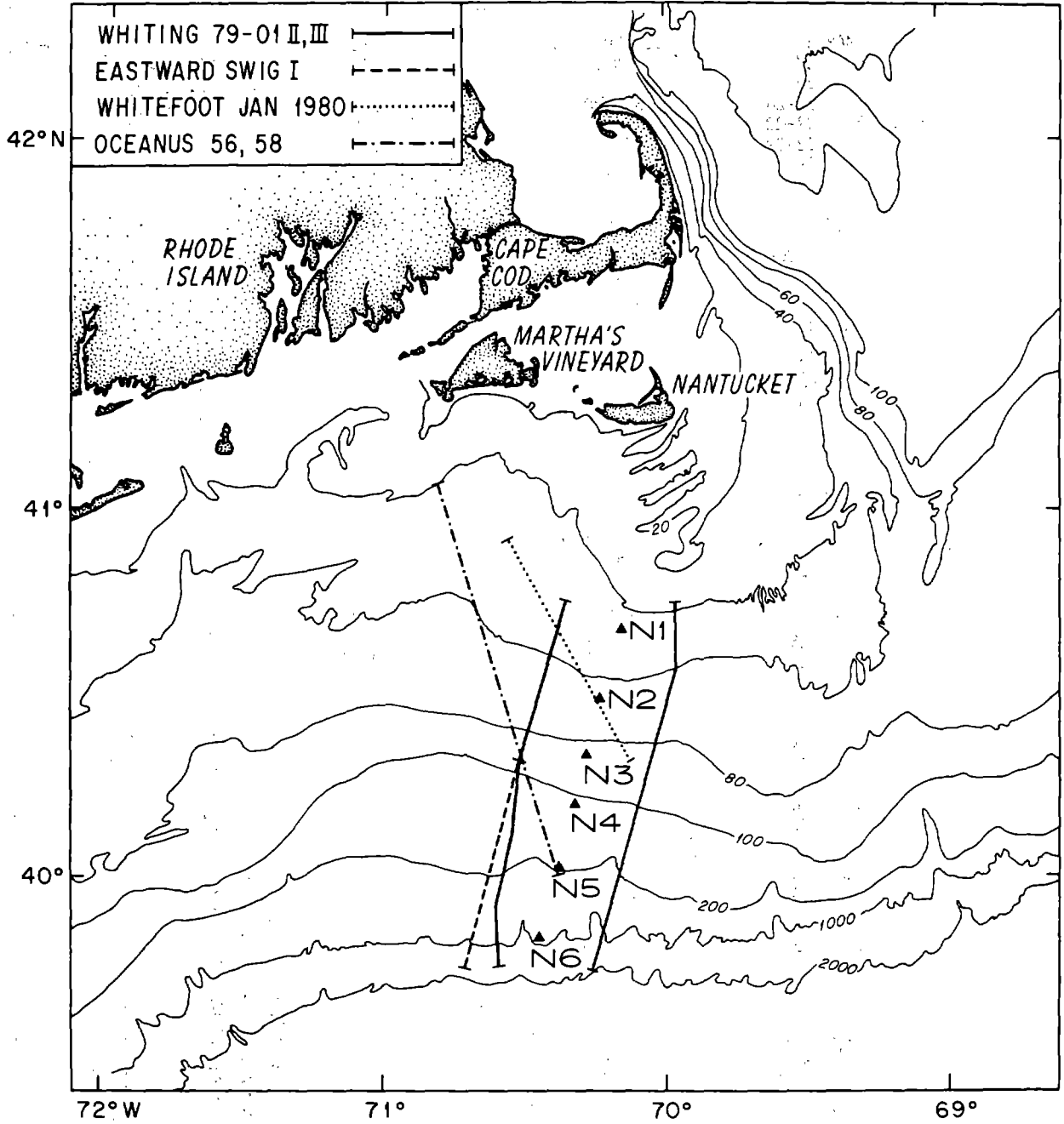


Fig. 1. Location of current meter moorings (N1 - N6) during the Nantucket Shoals Flux Experiment. Hydrographic transects not along the mooring line are shown

41°06'N  
70°50'W

40°01'N  
70°21'W

019

012

111

218

414

413

418

413

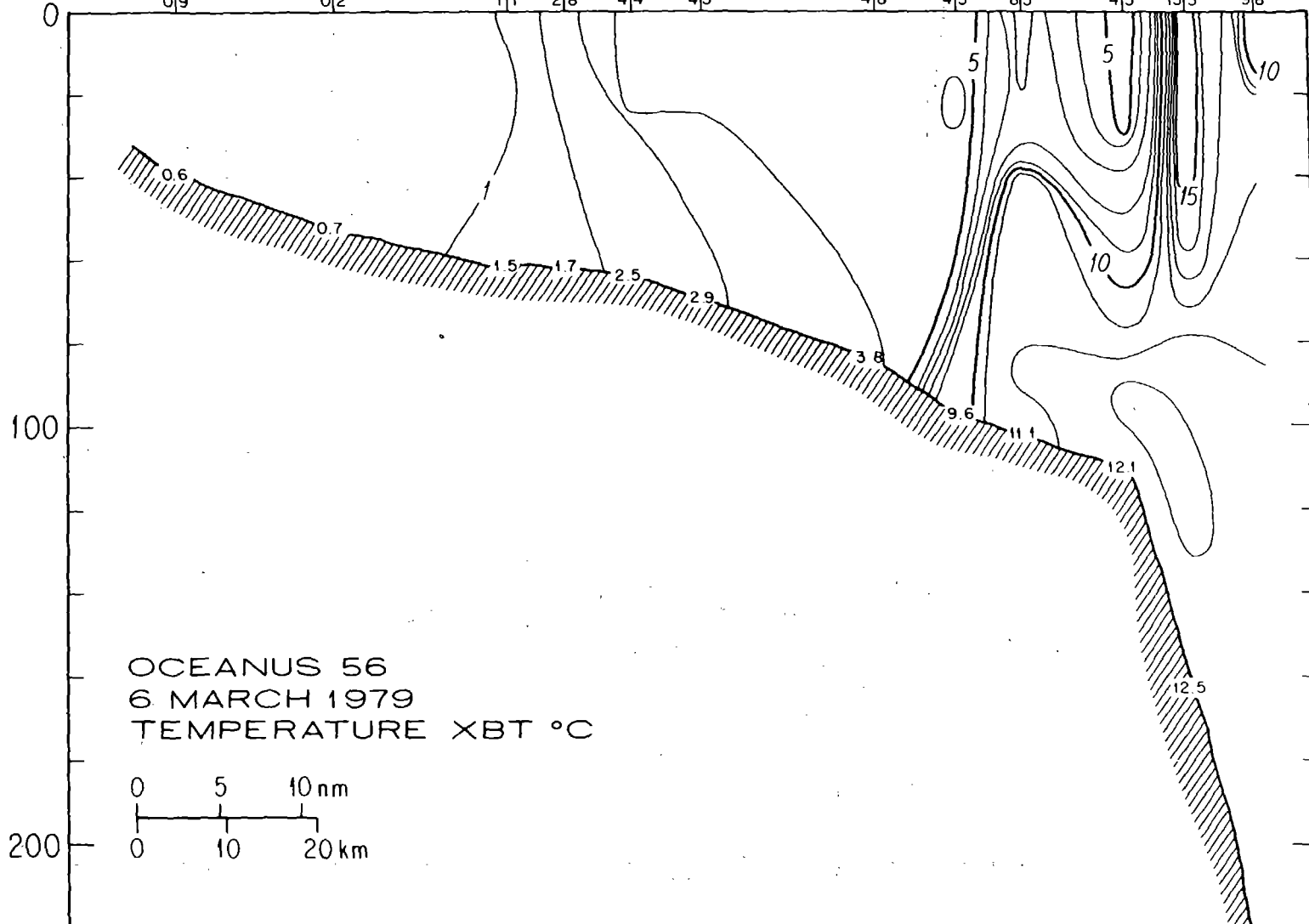
815

415

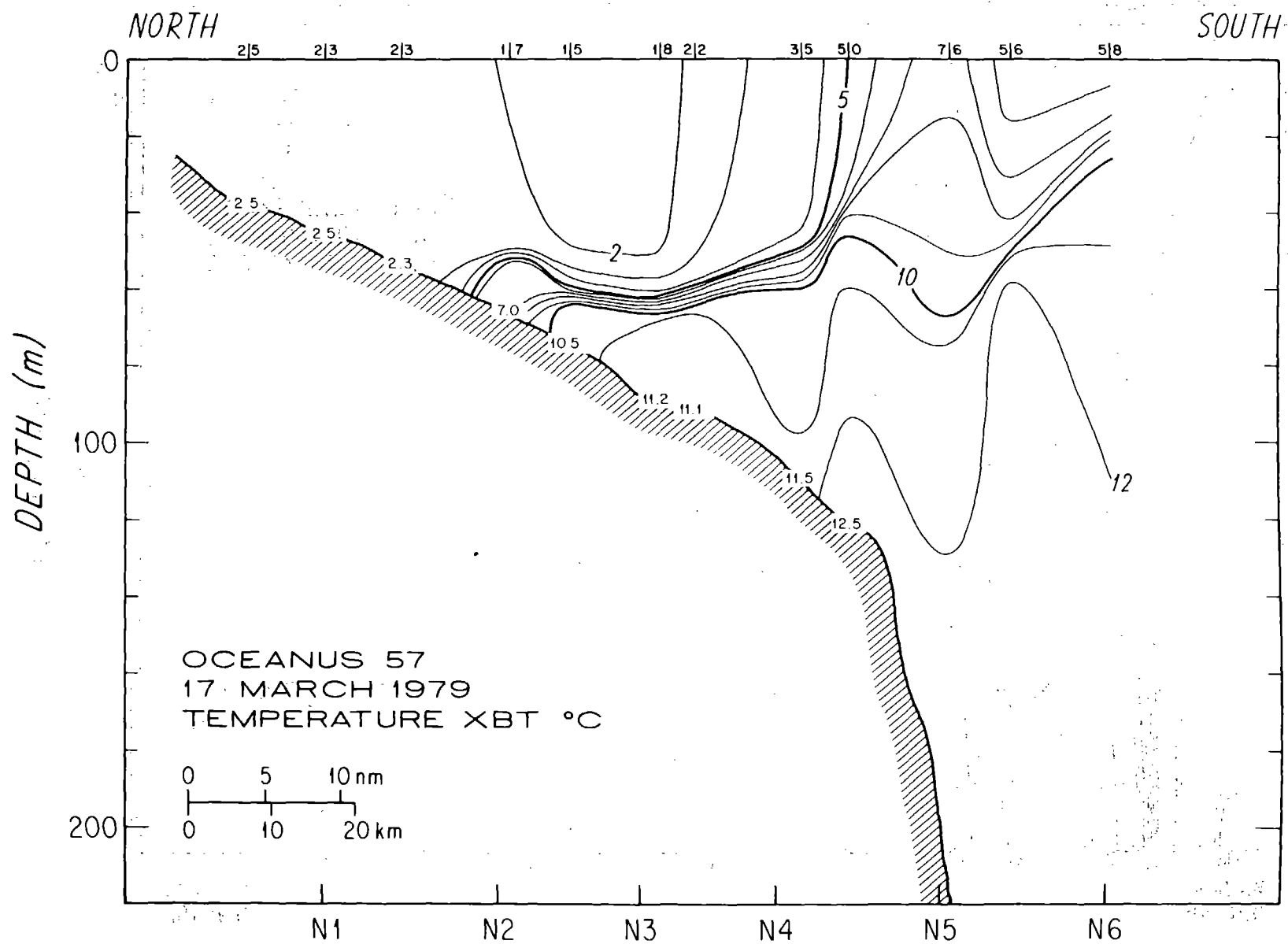
1513

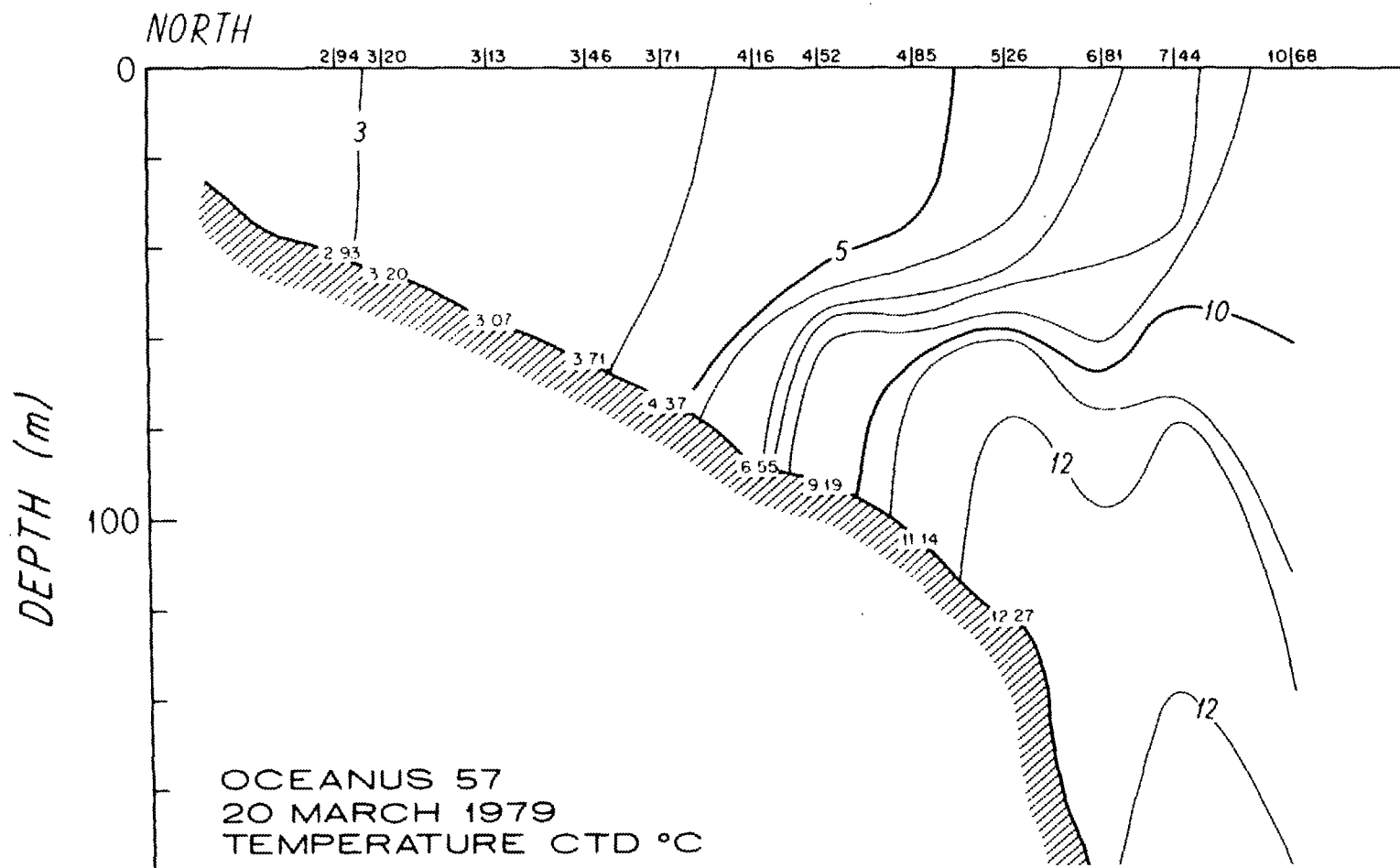
918

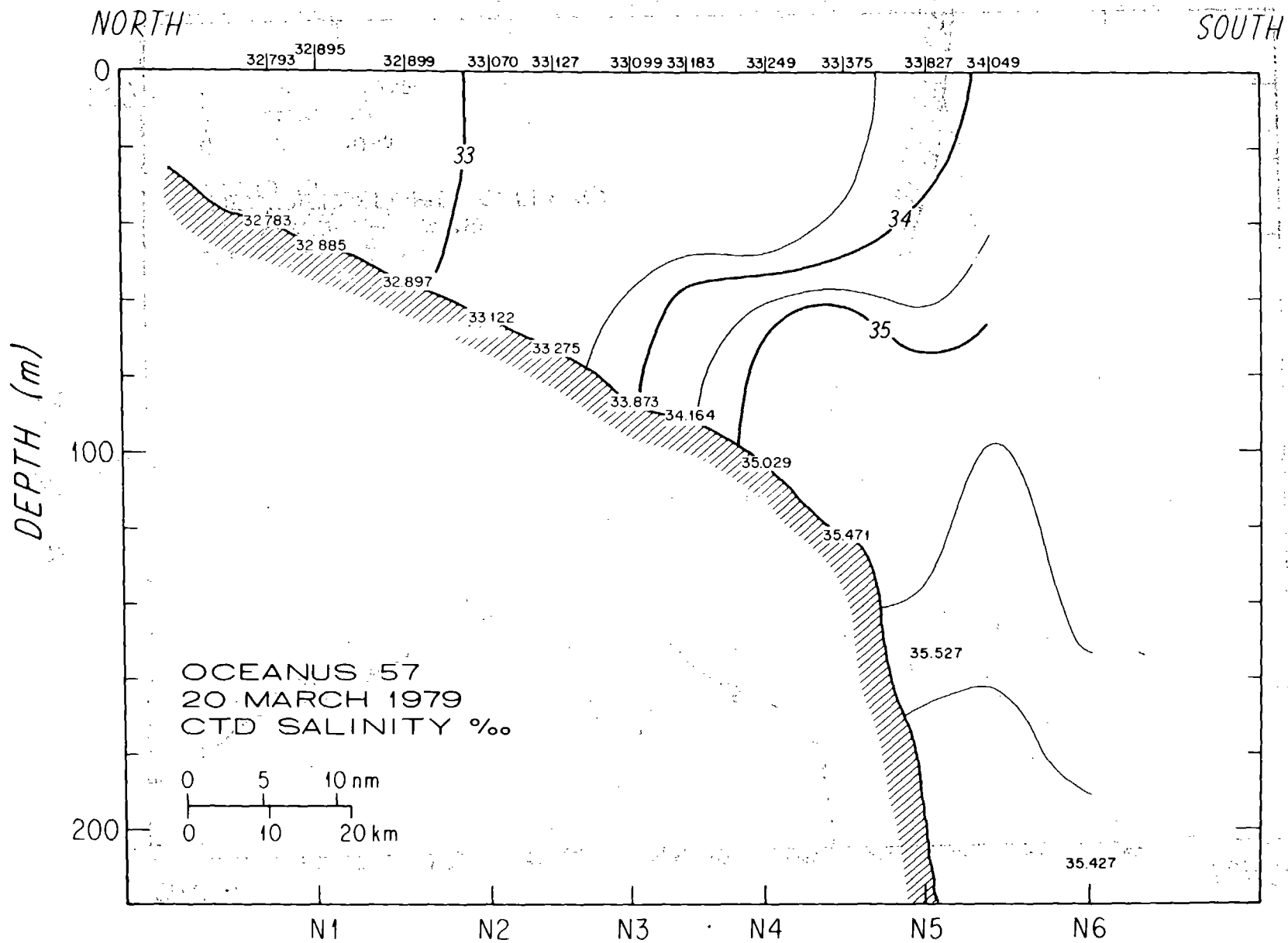
DEPTH (m)

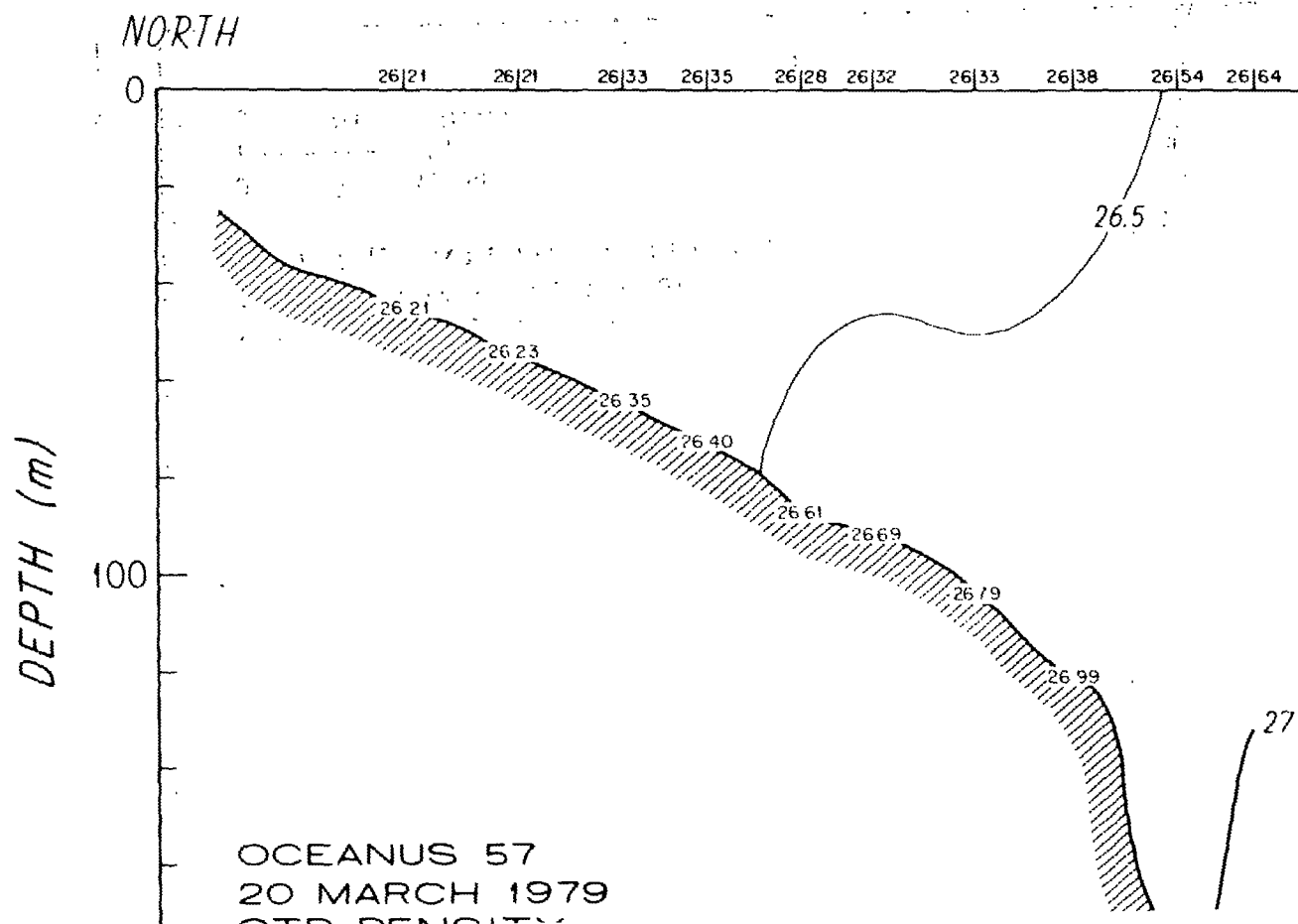


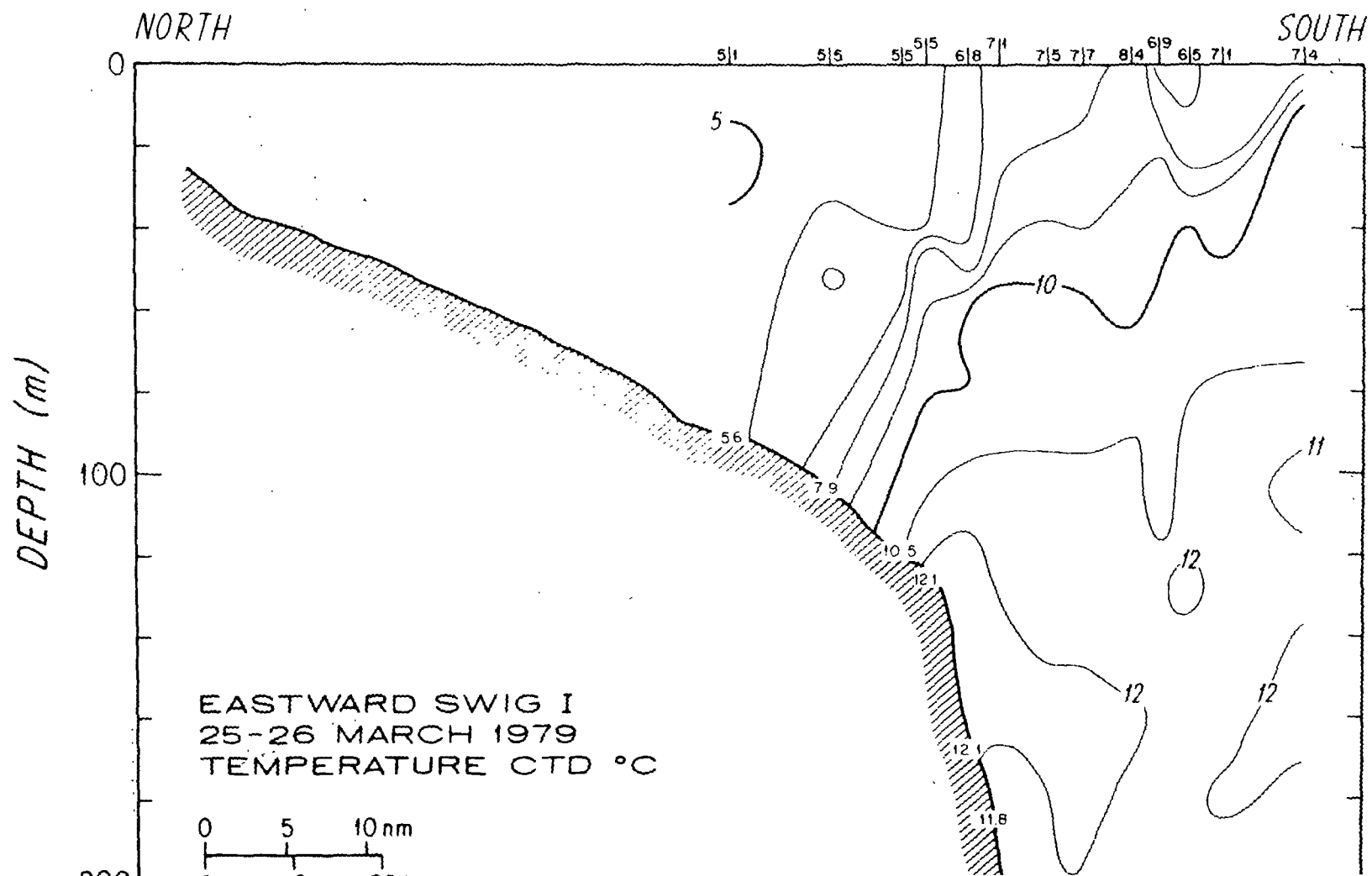
27



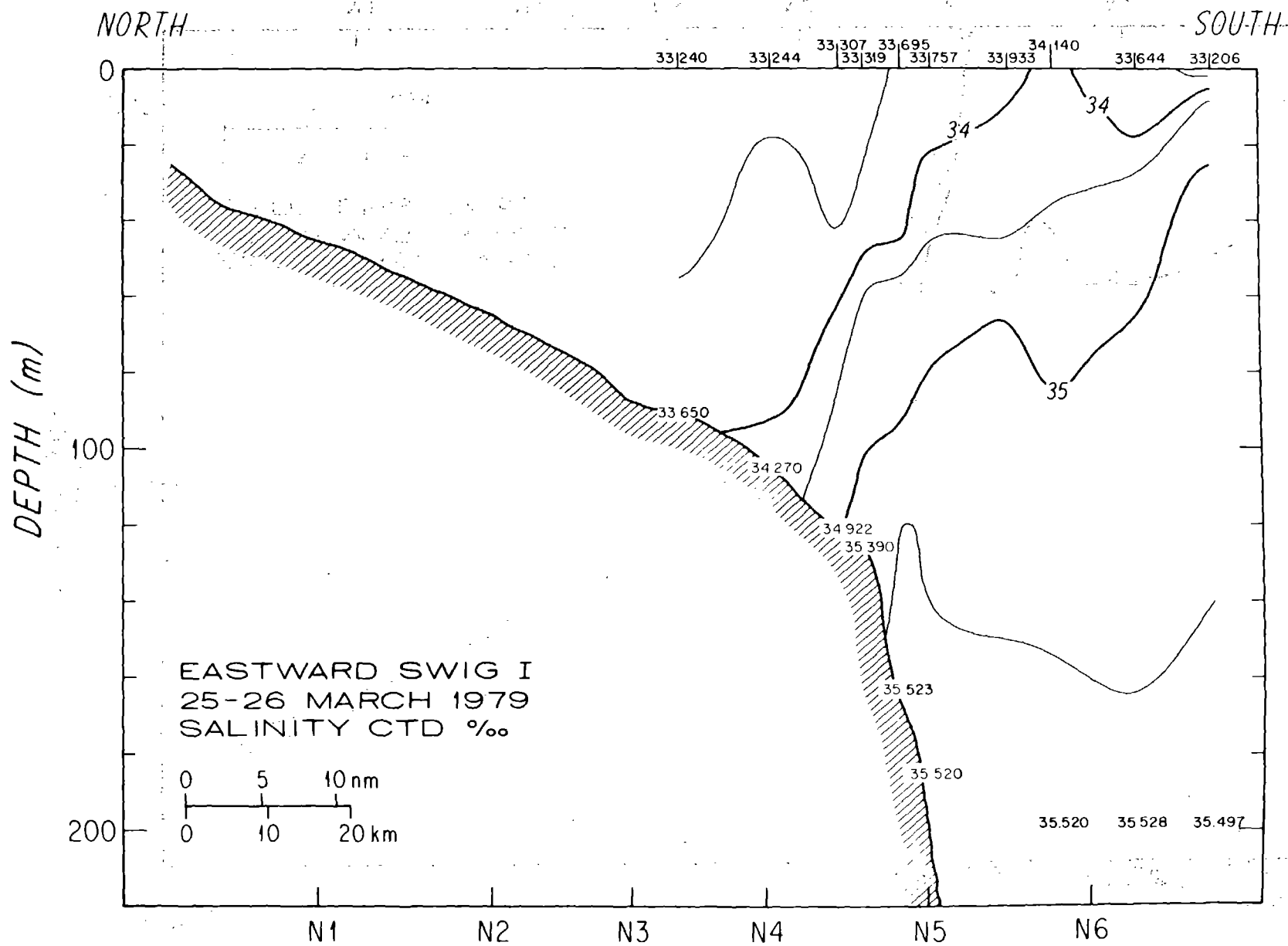


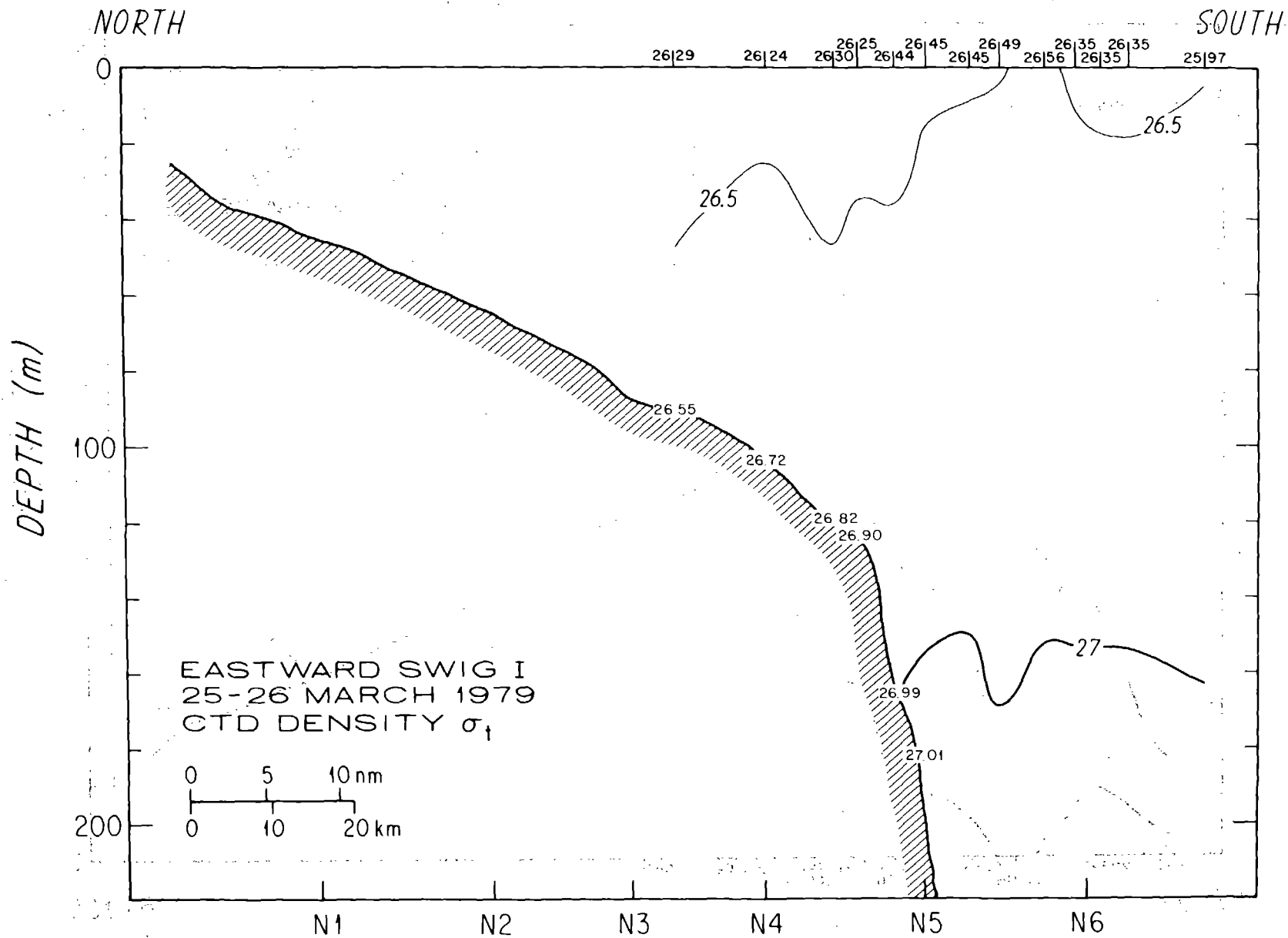


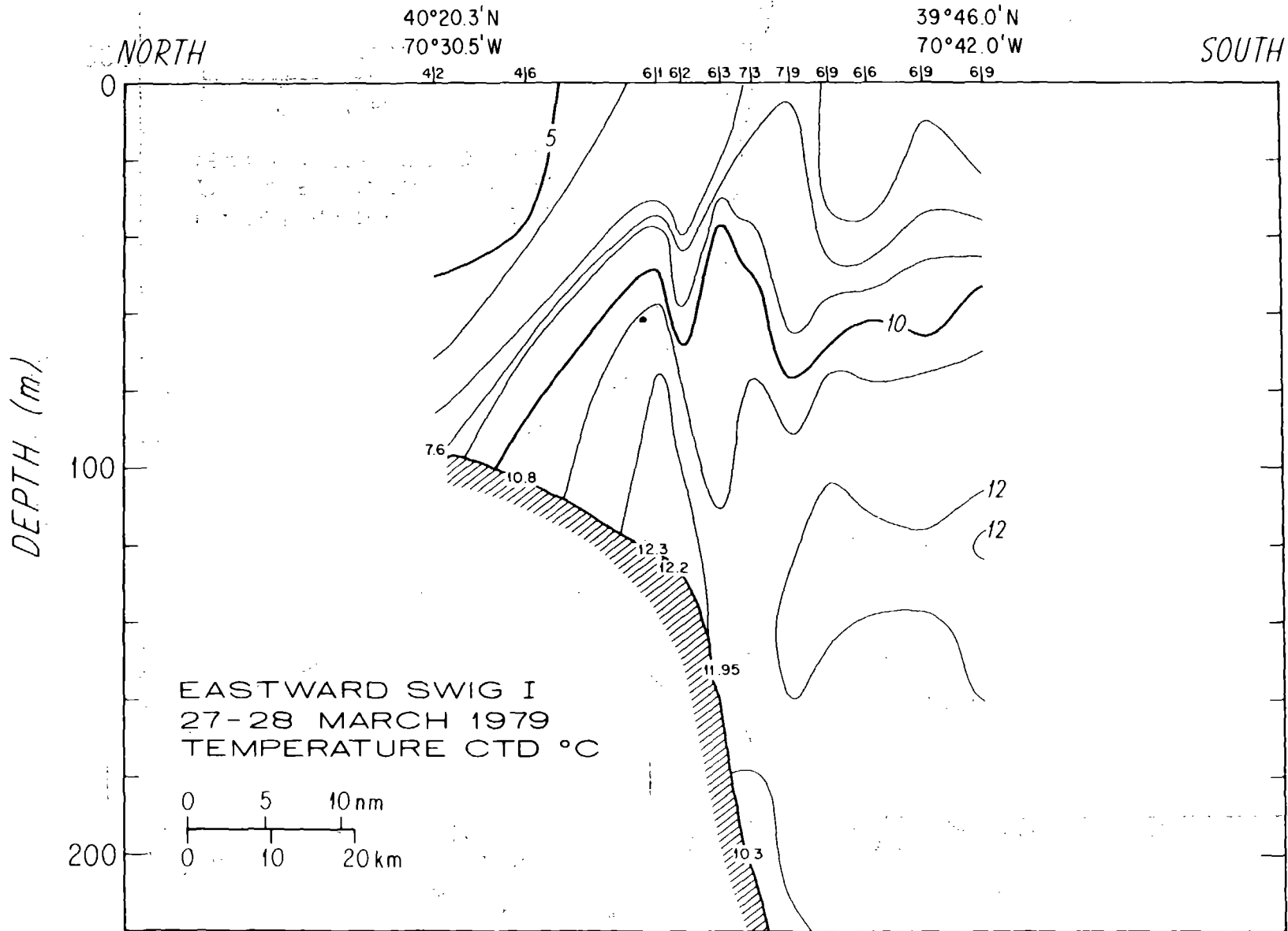


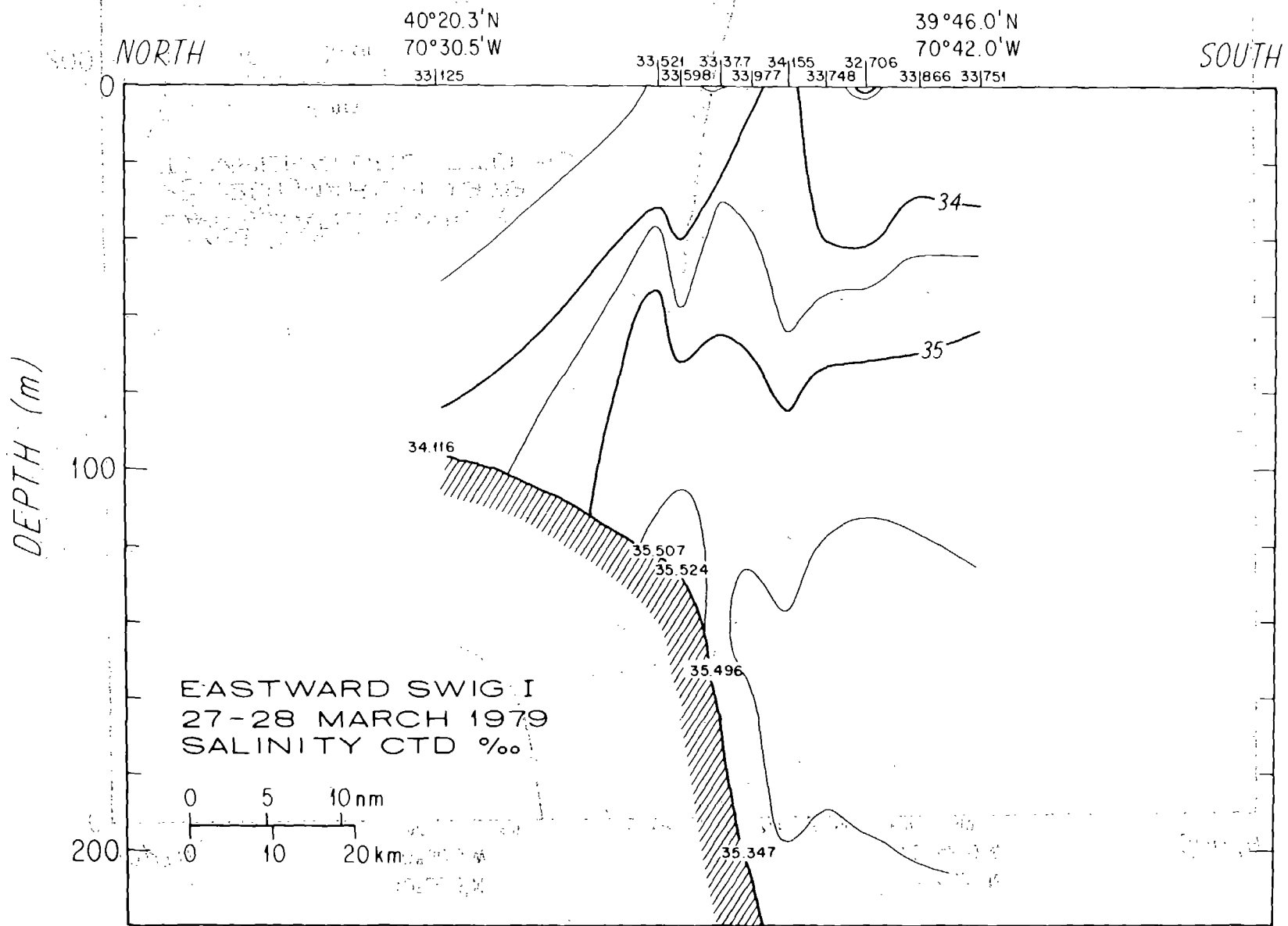


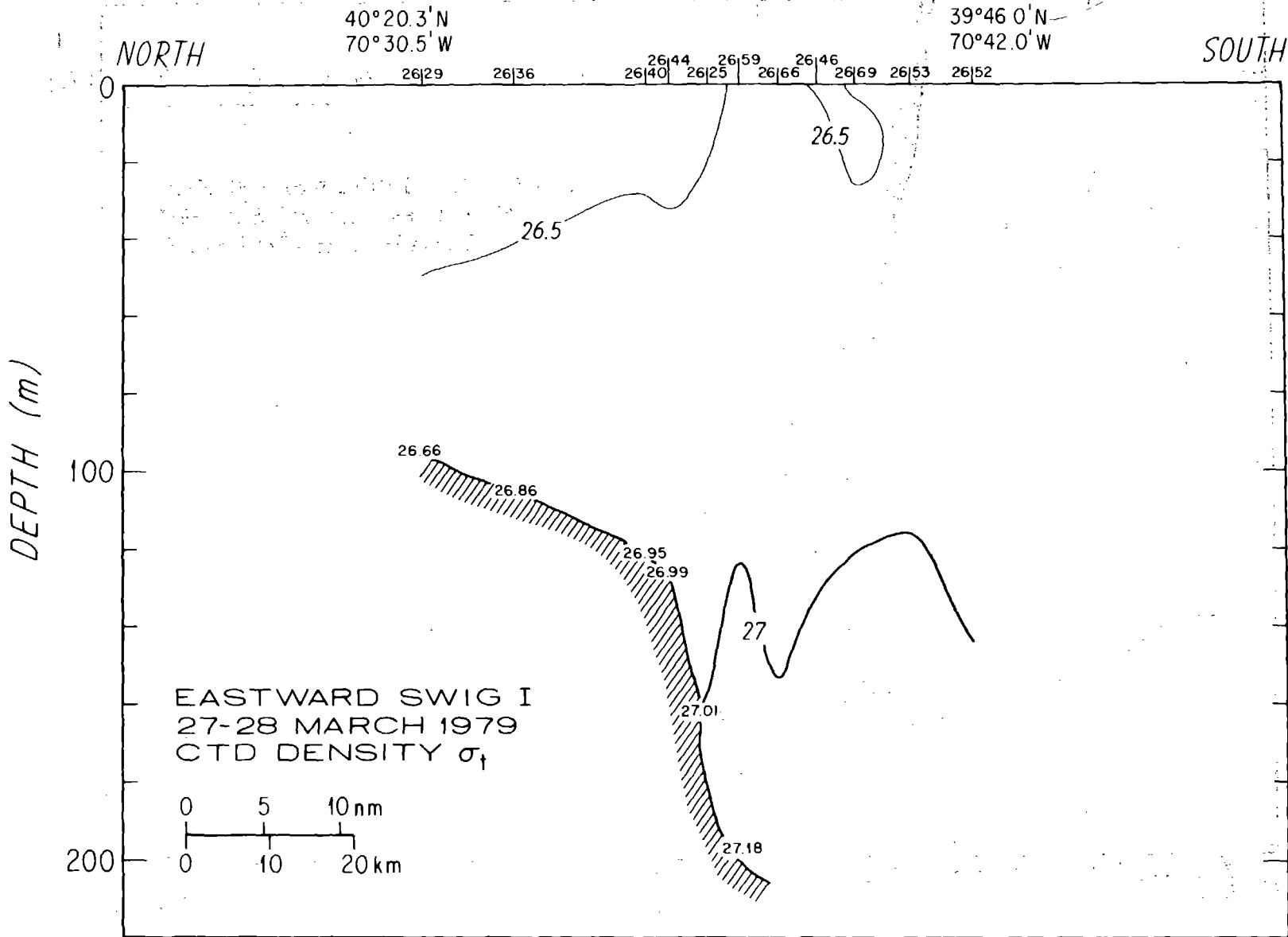


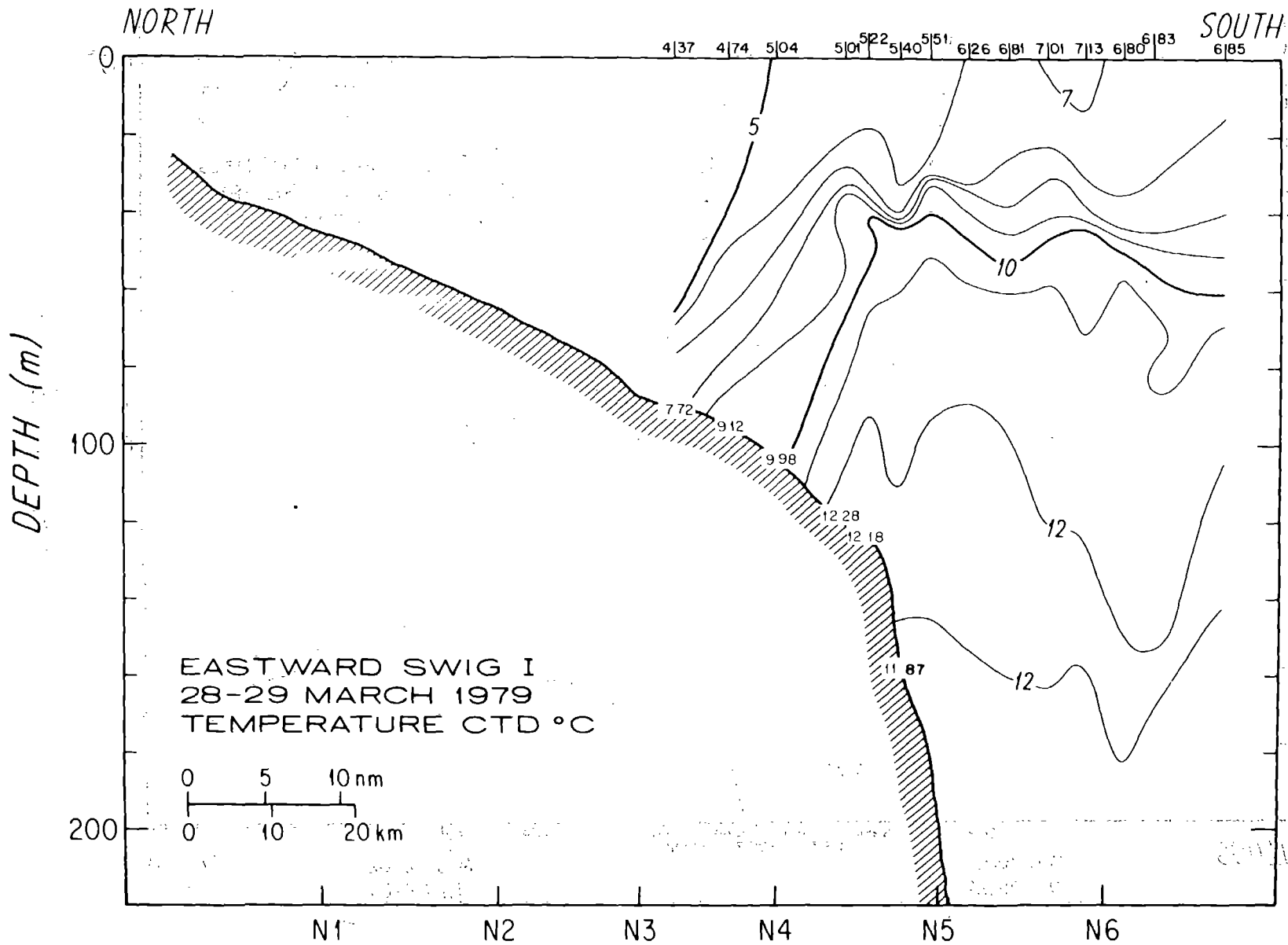


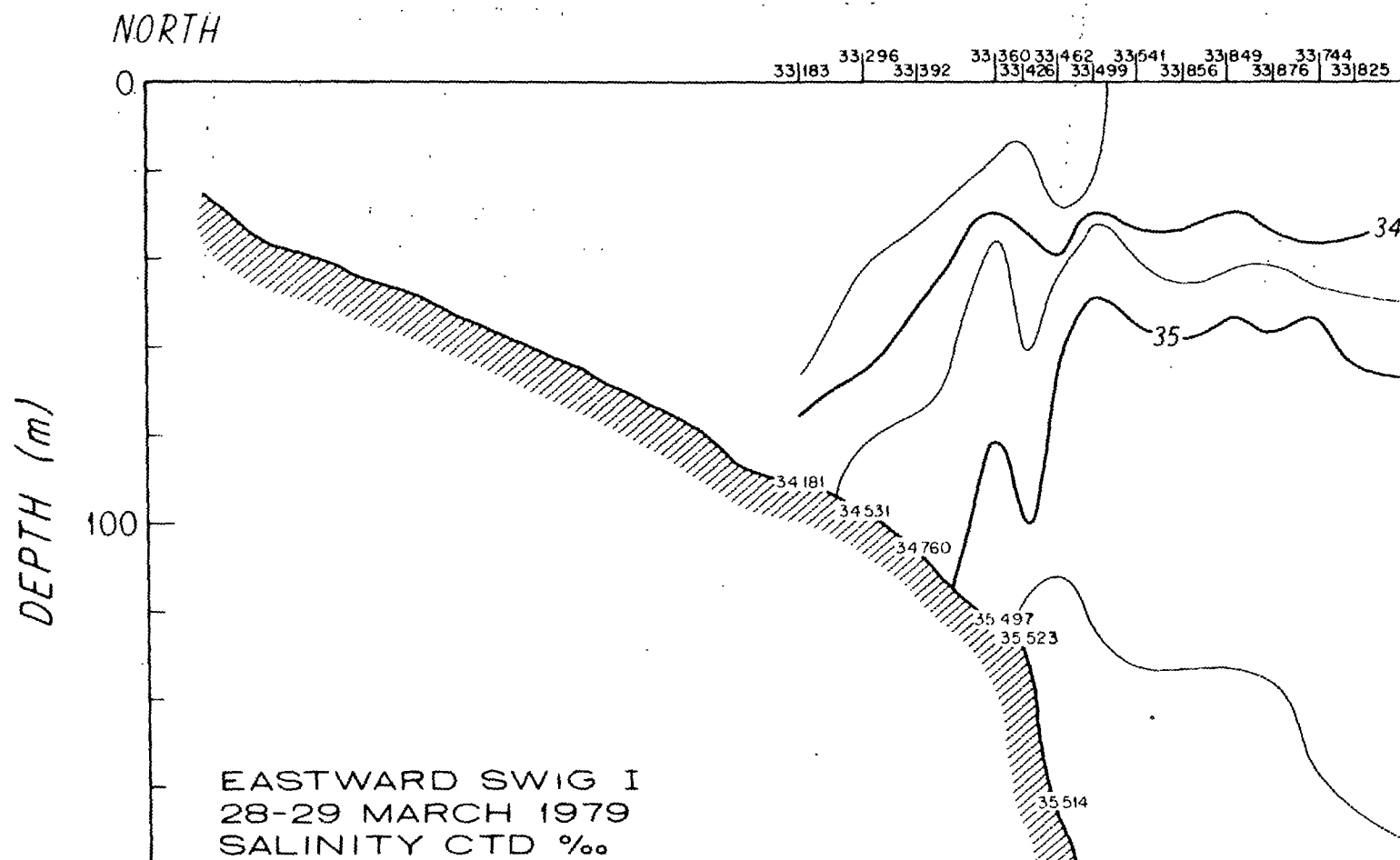


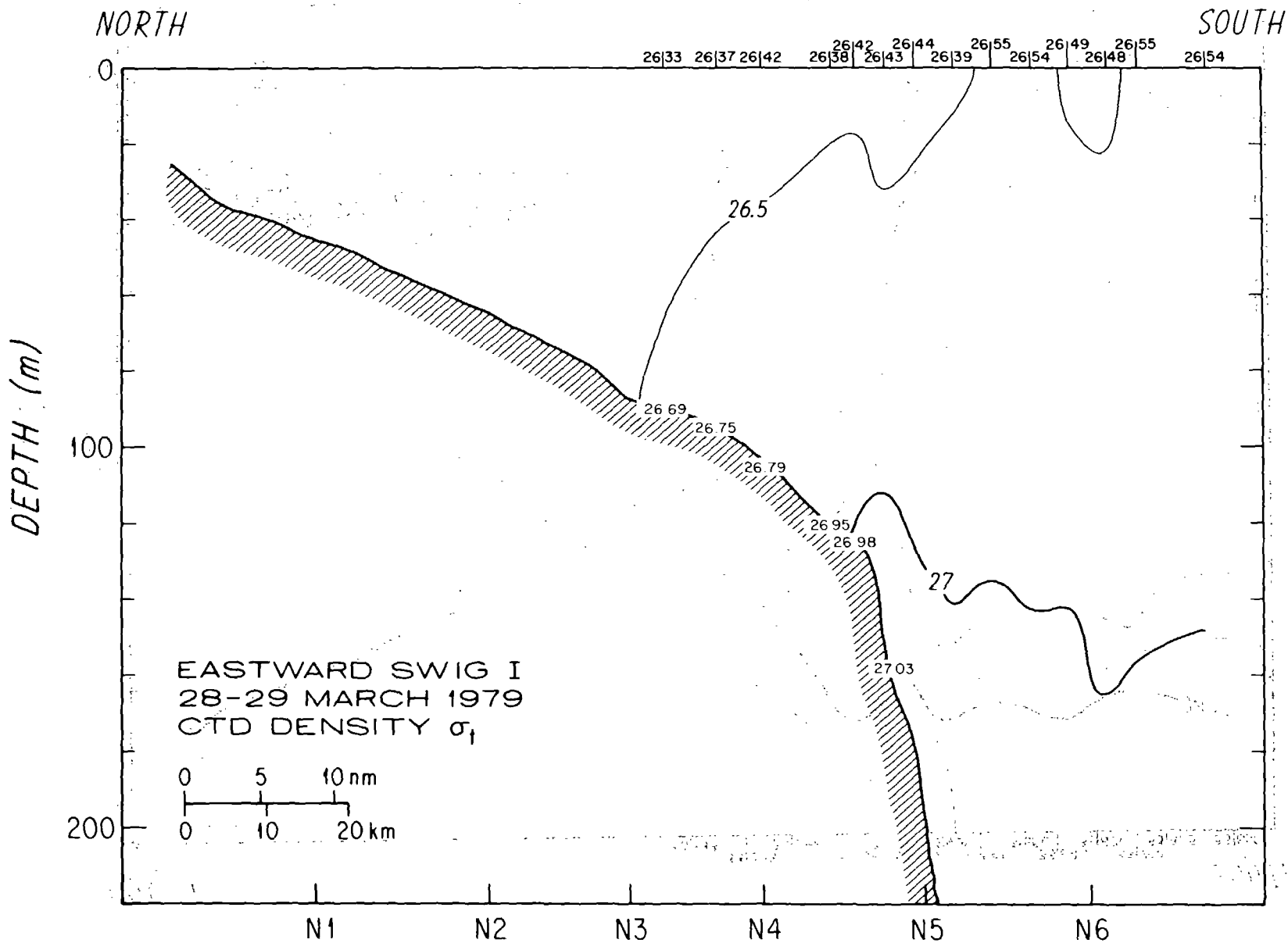




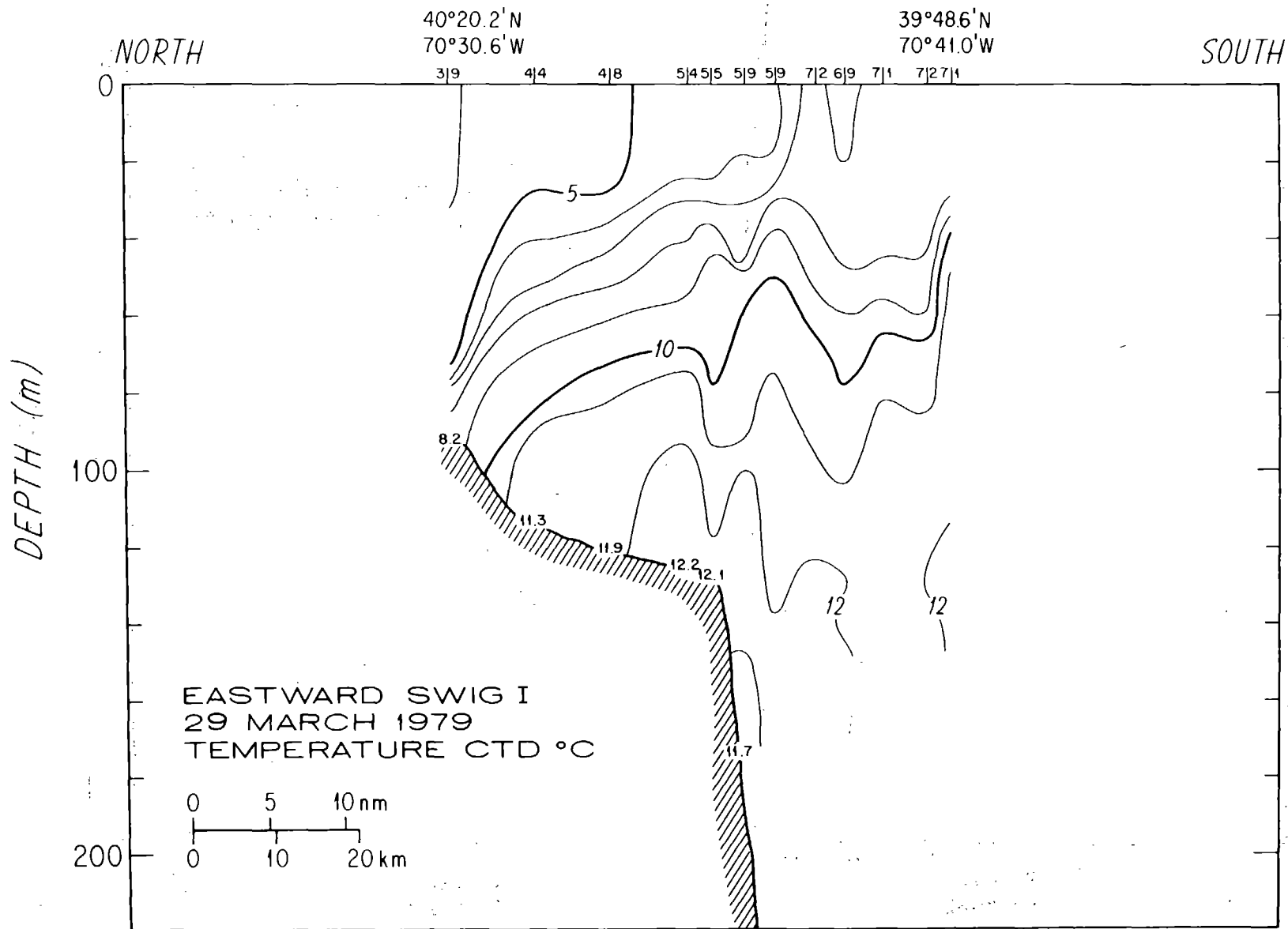




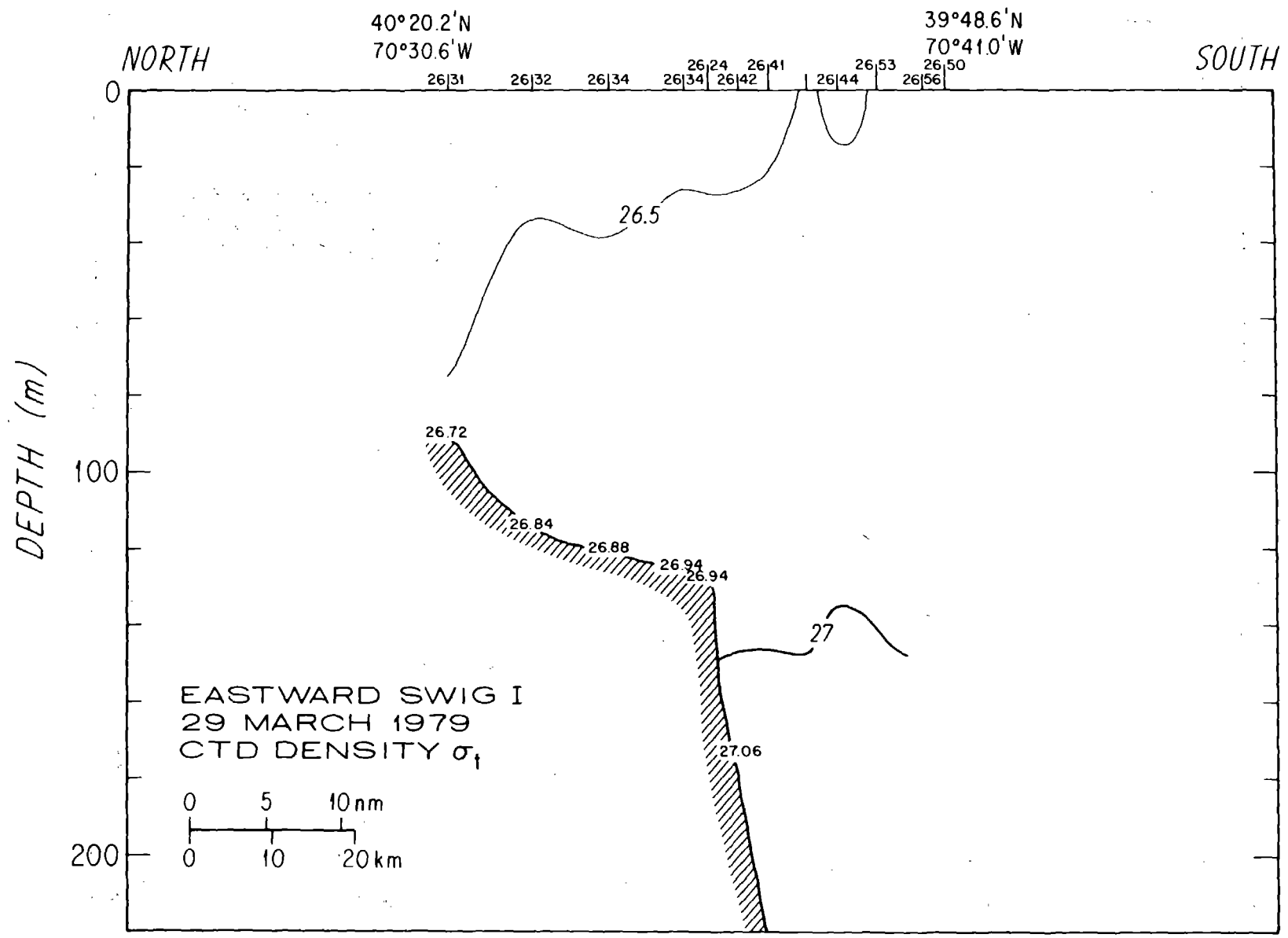


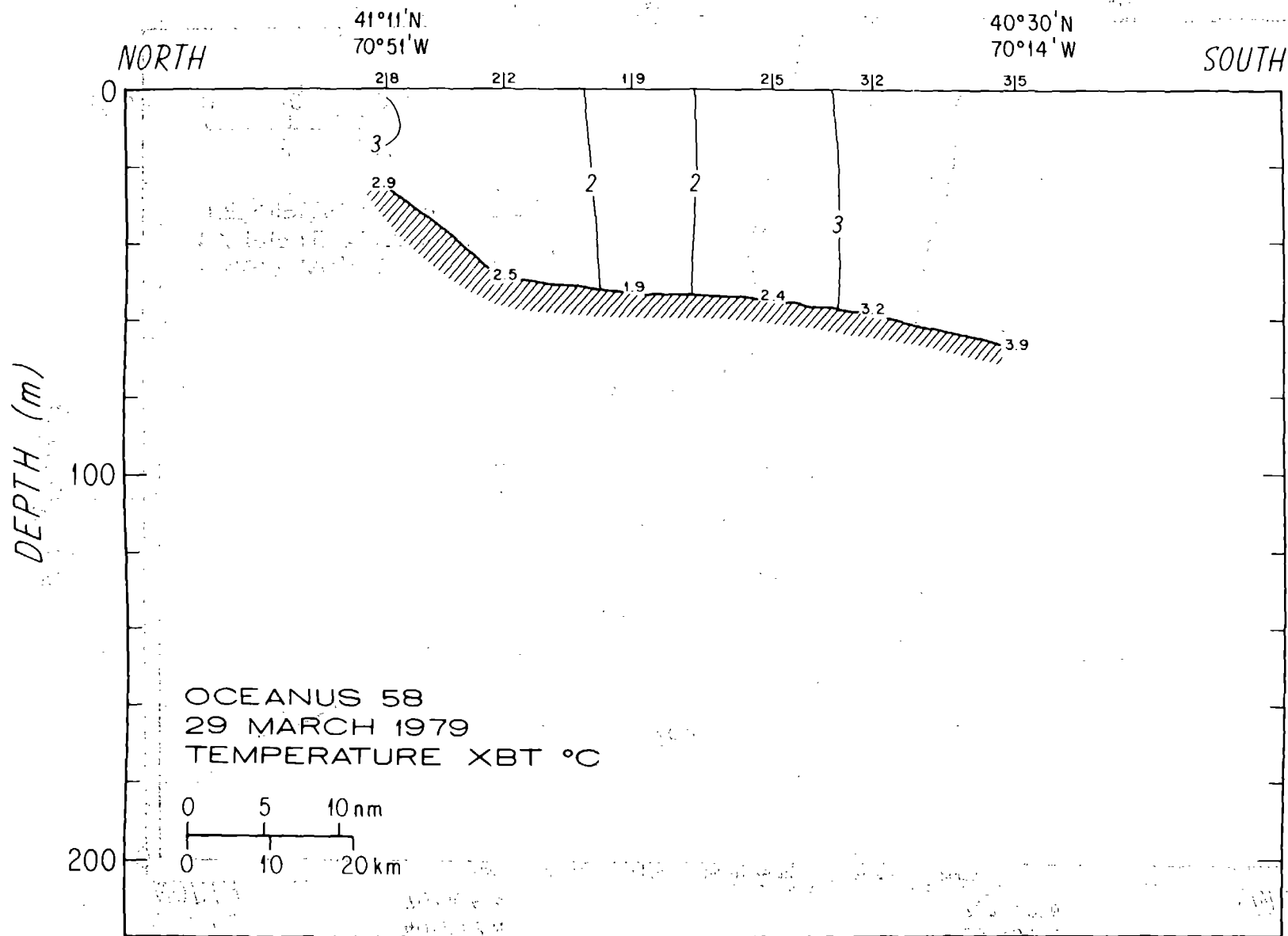


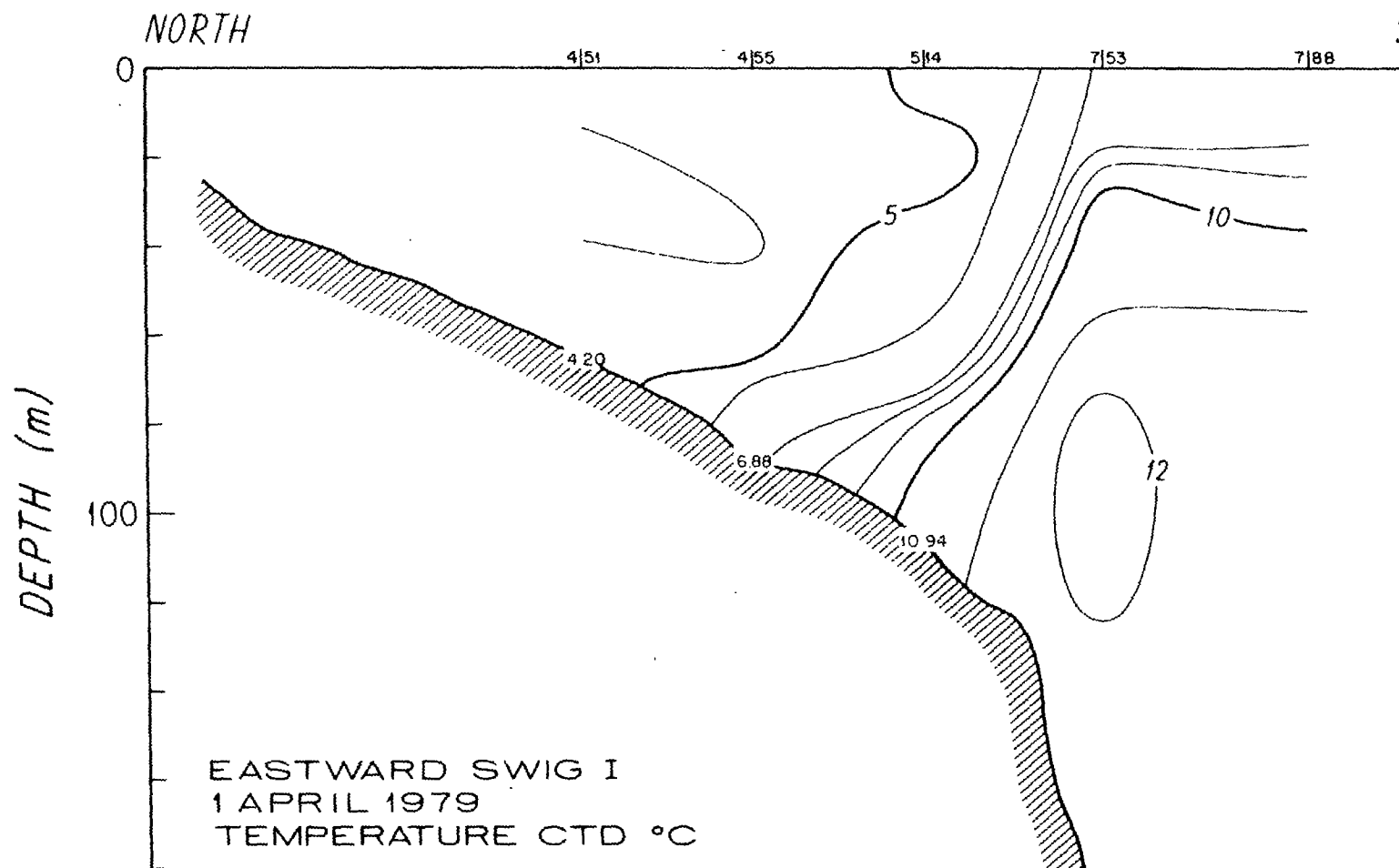


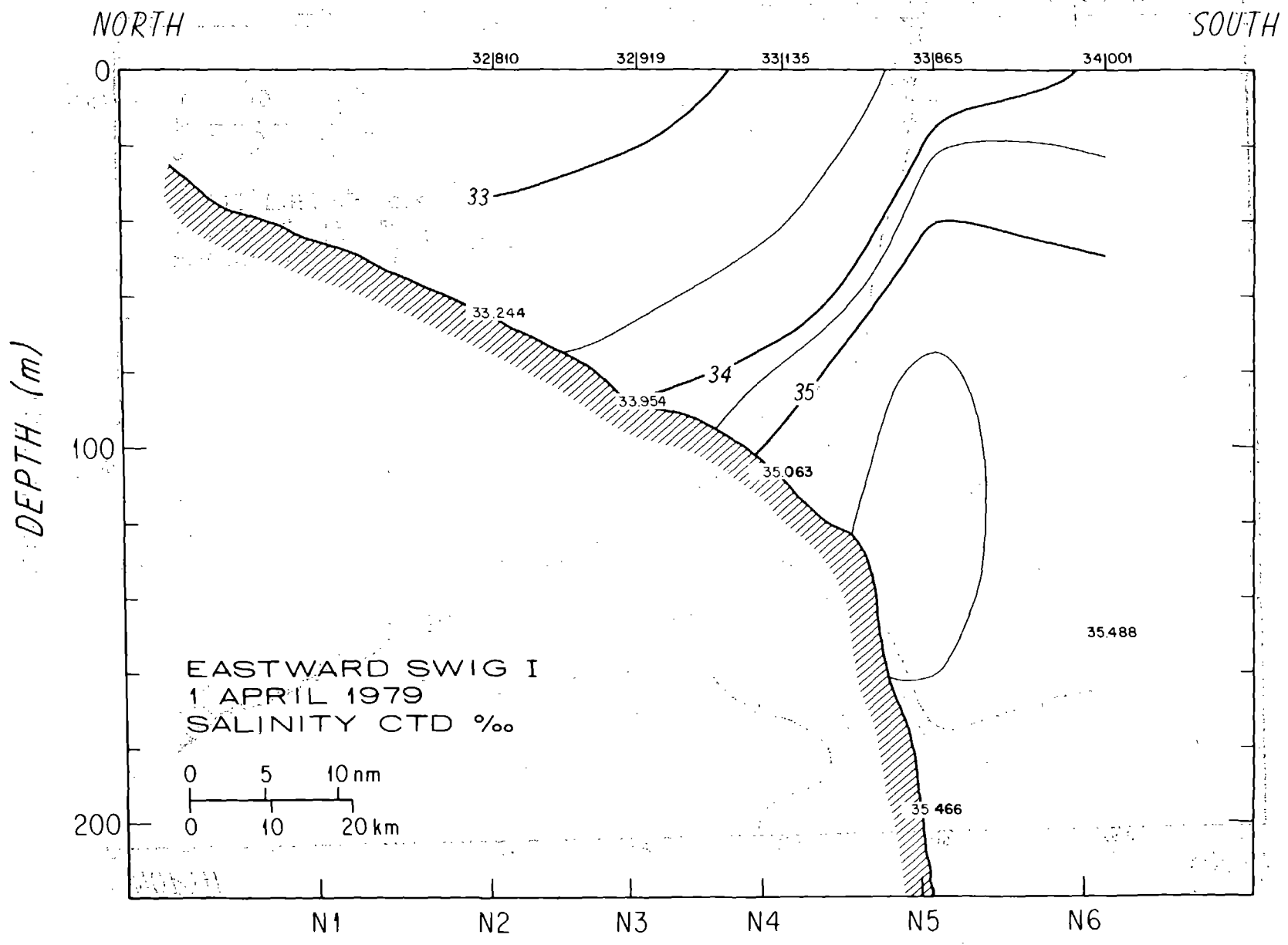












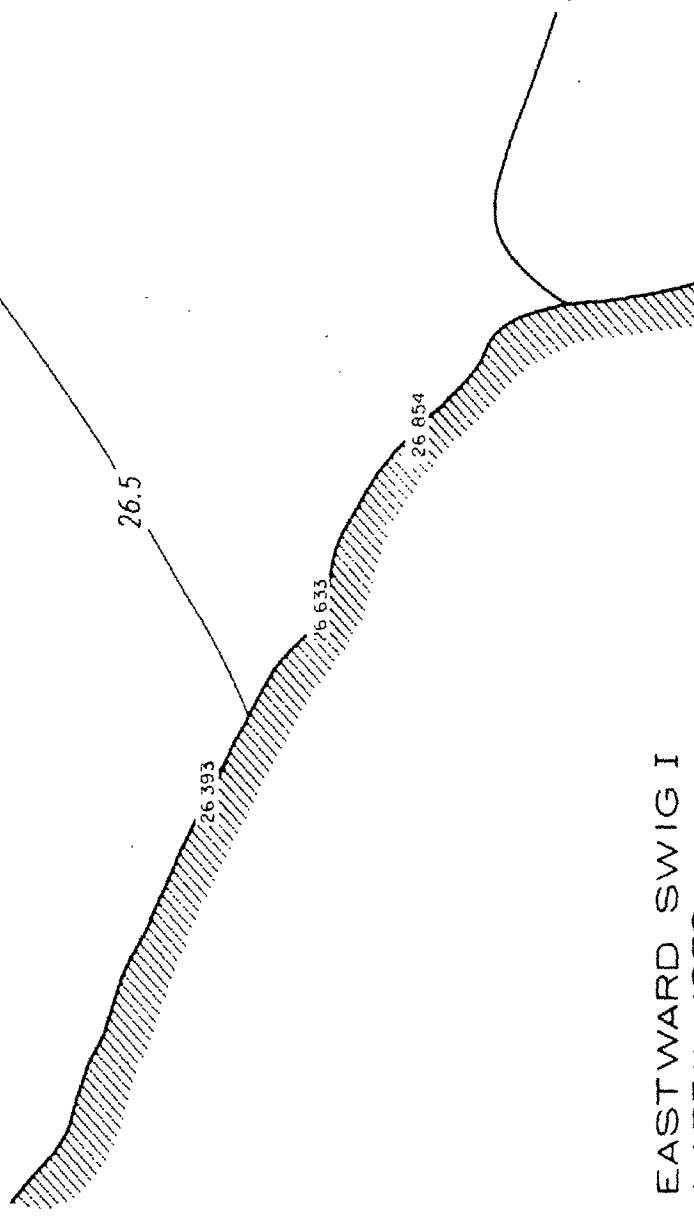
NORTH

26|009 26|098 26|202 26|472 26|537

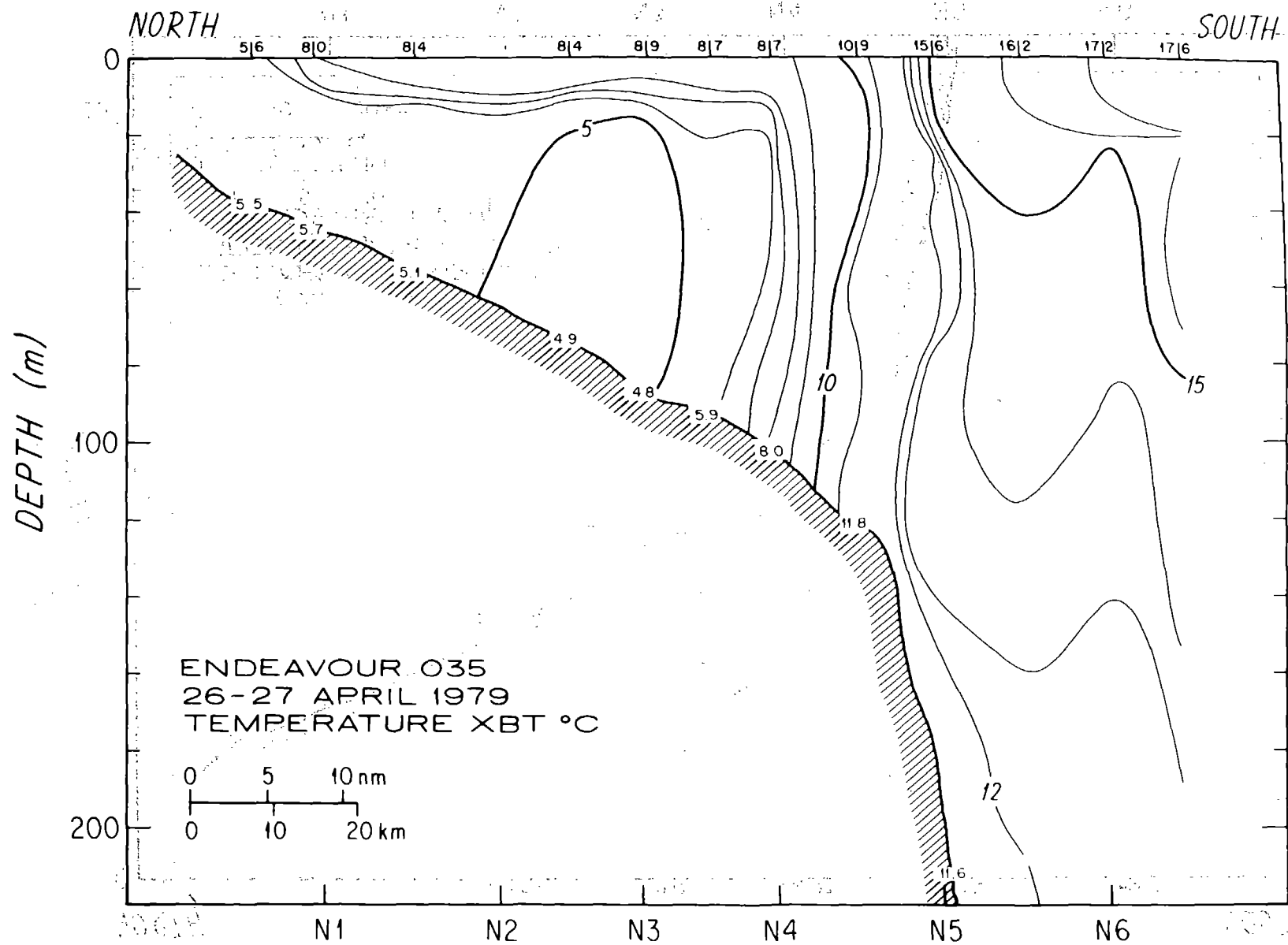
0

DEPTH (m)

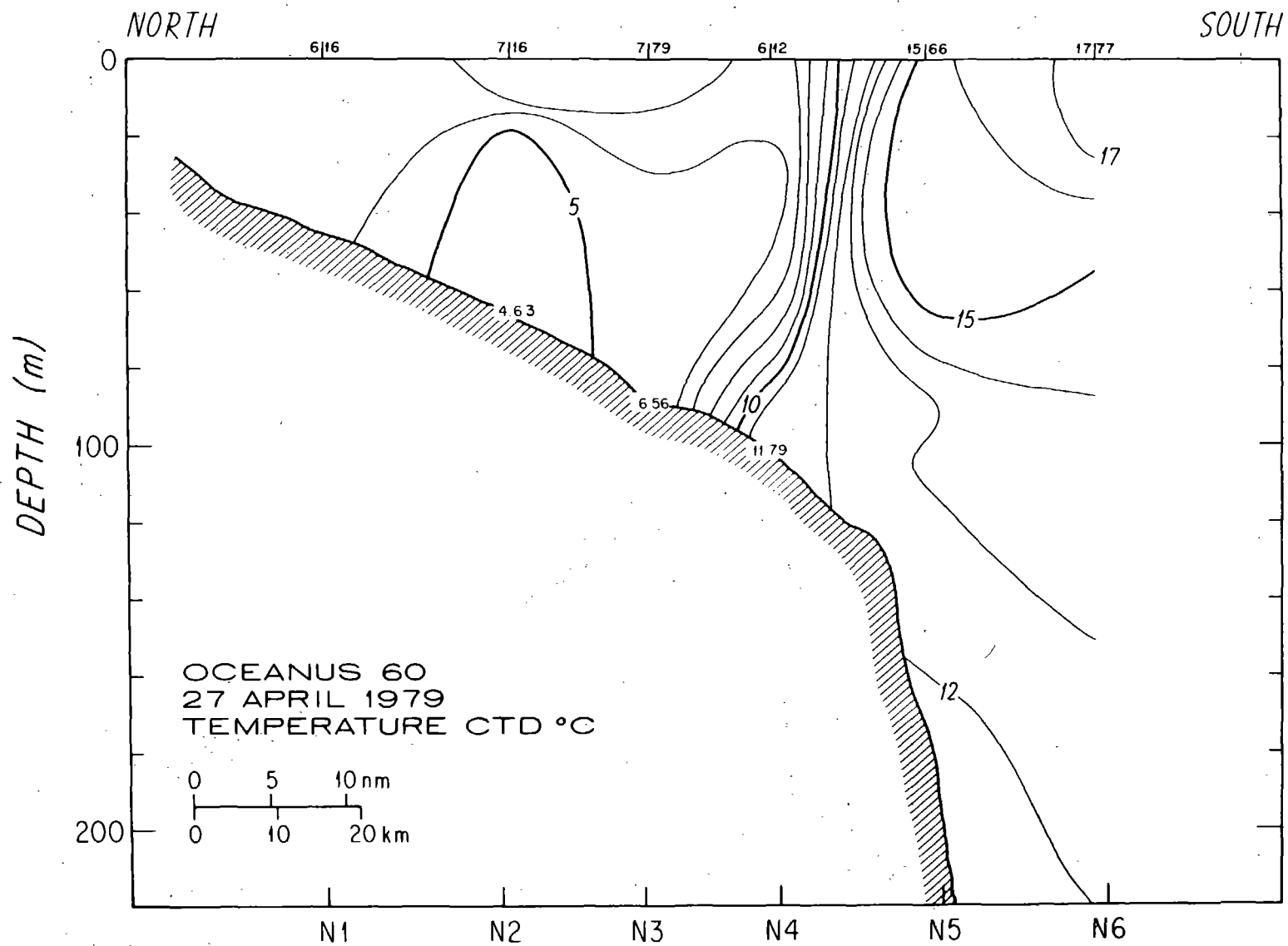
100



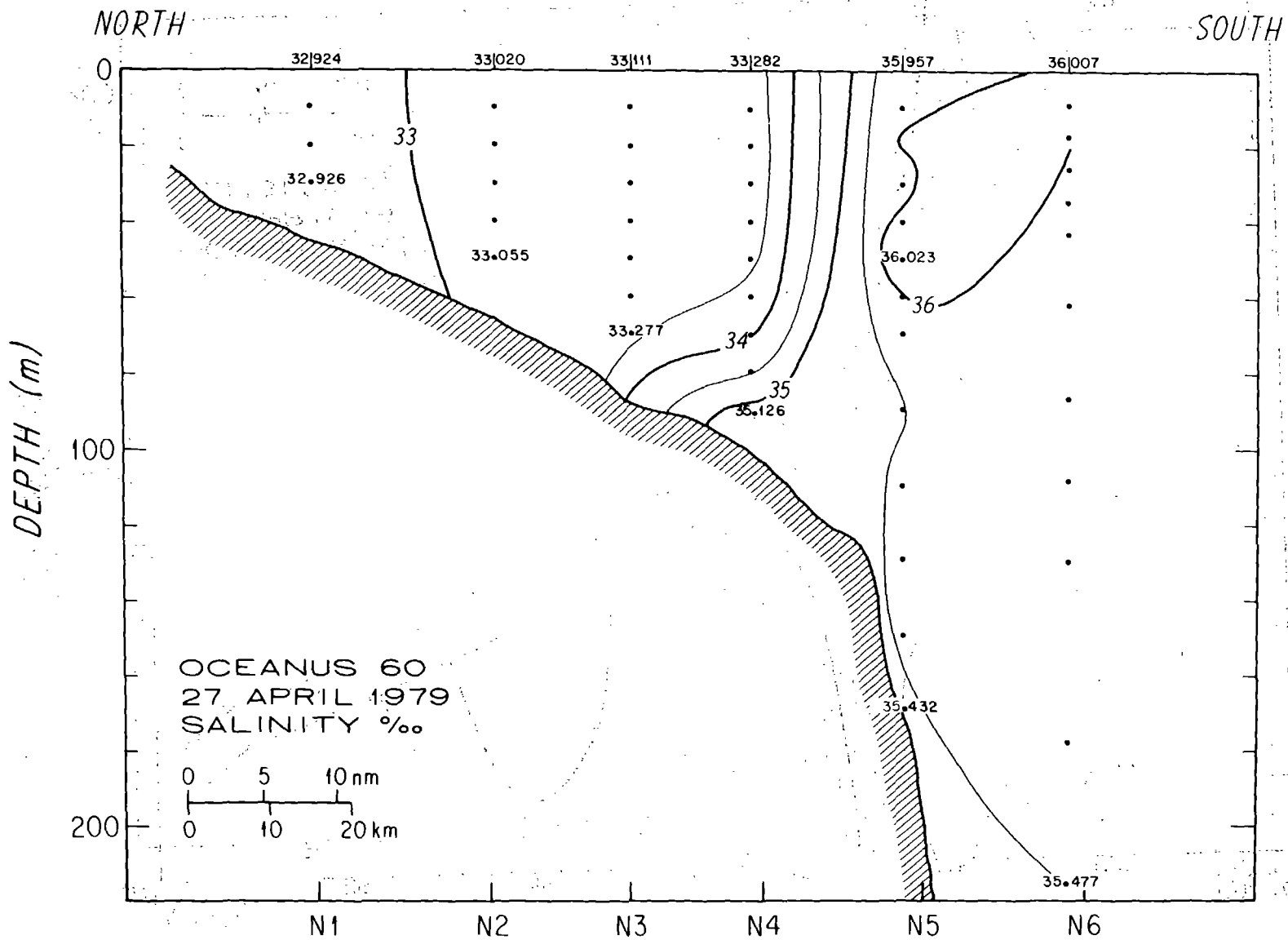
EASTWARD SWIG I  
1978

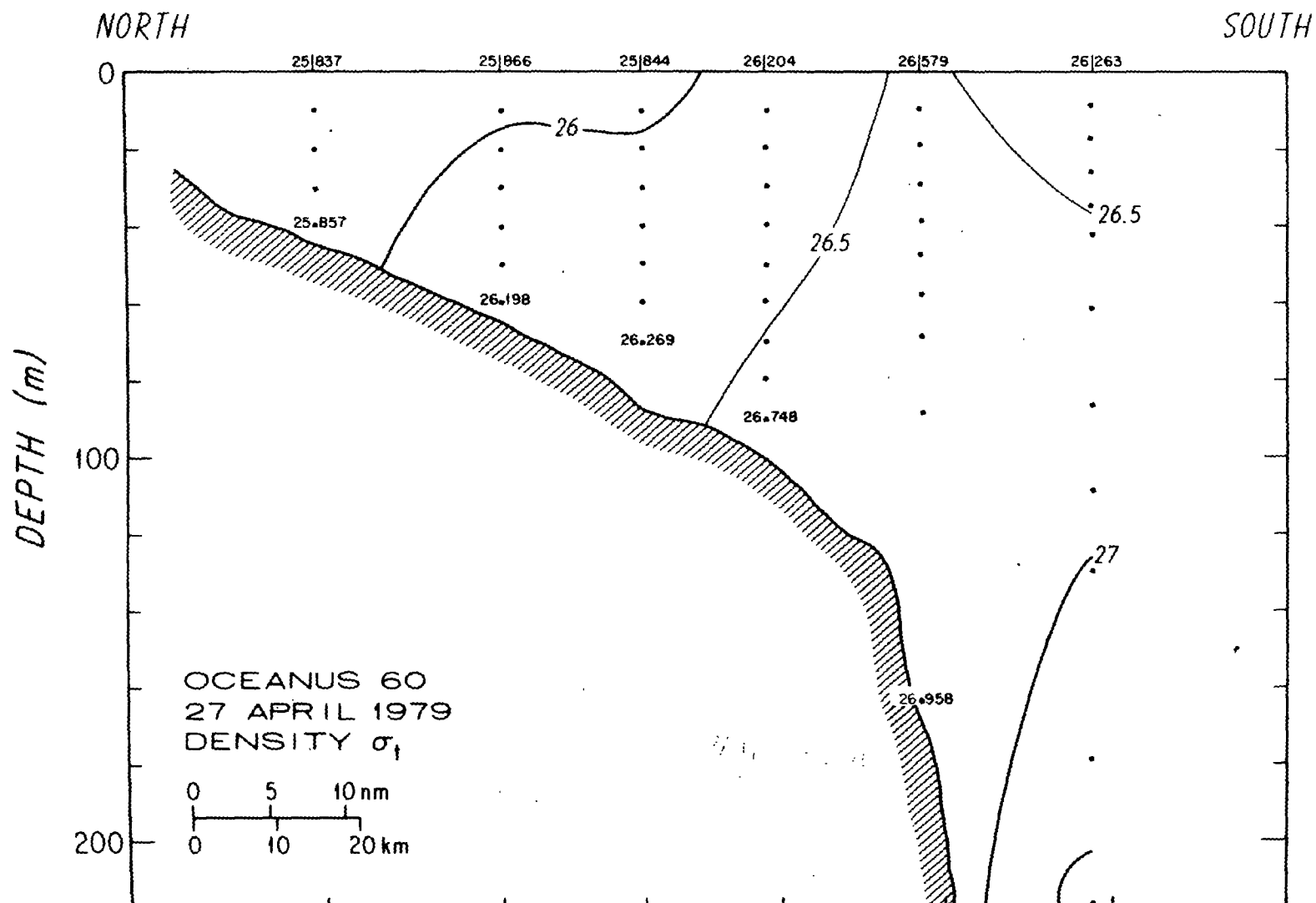


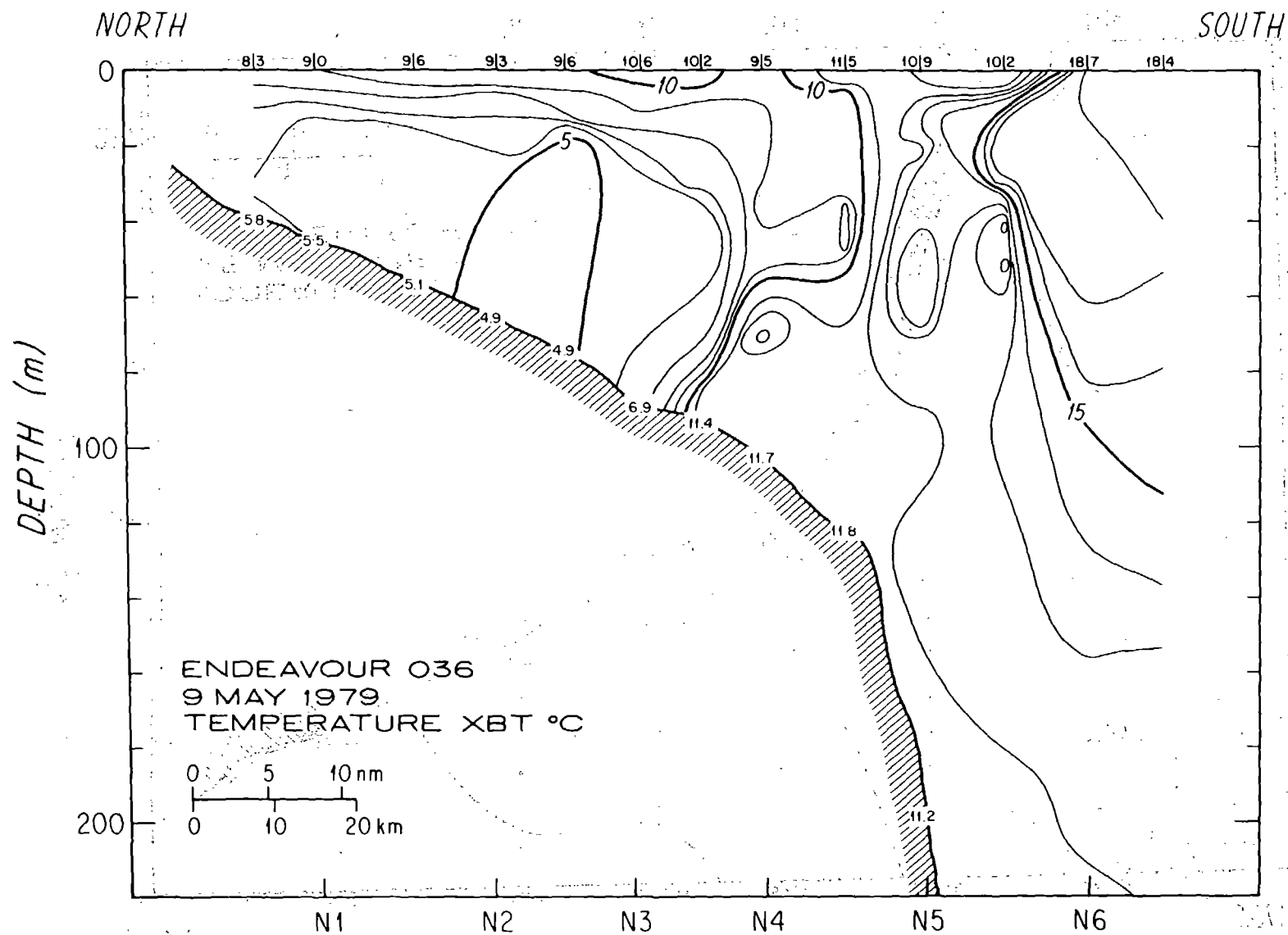


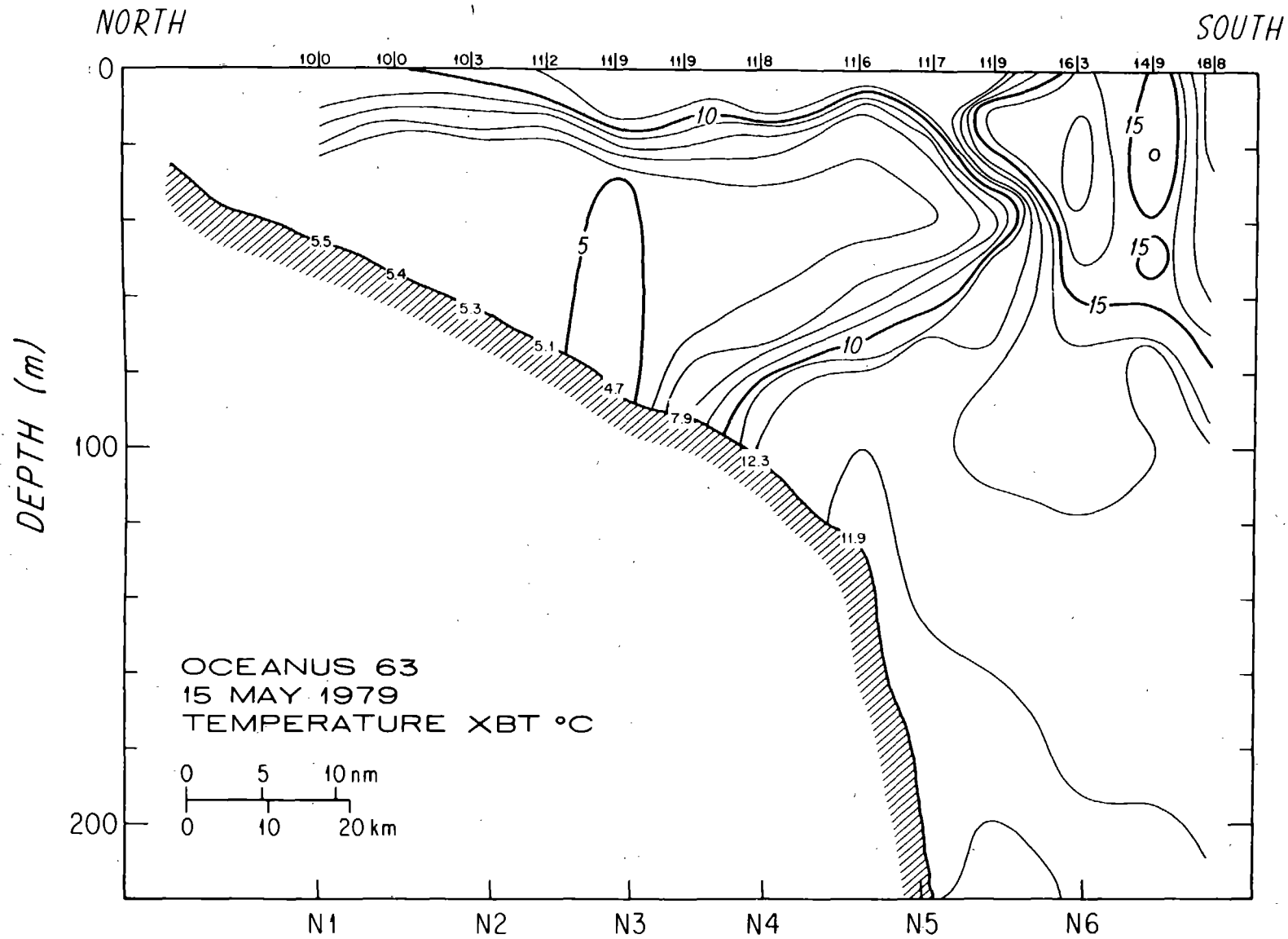


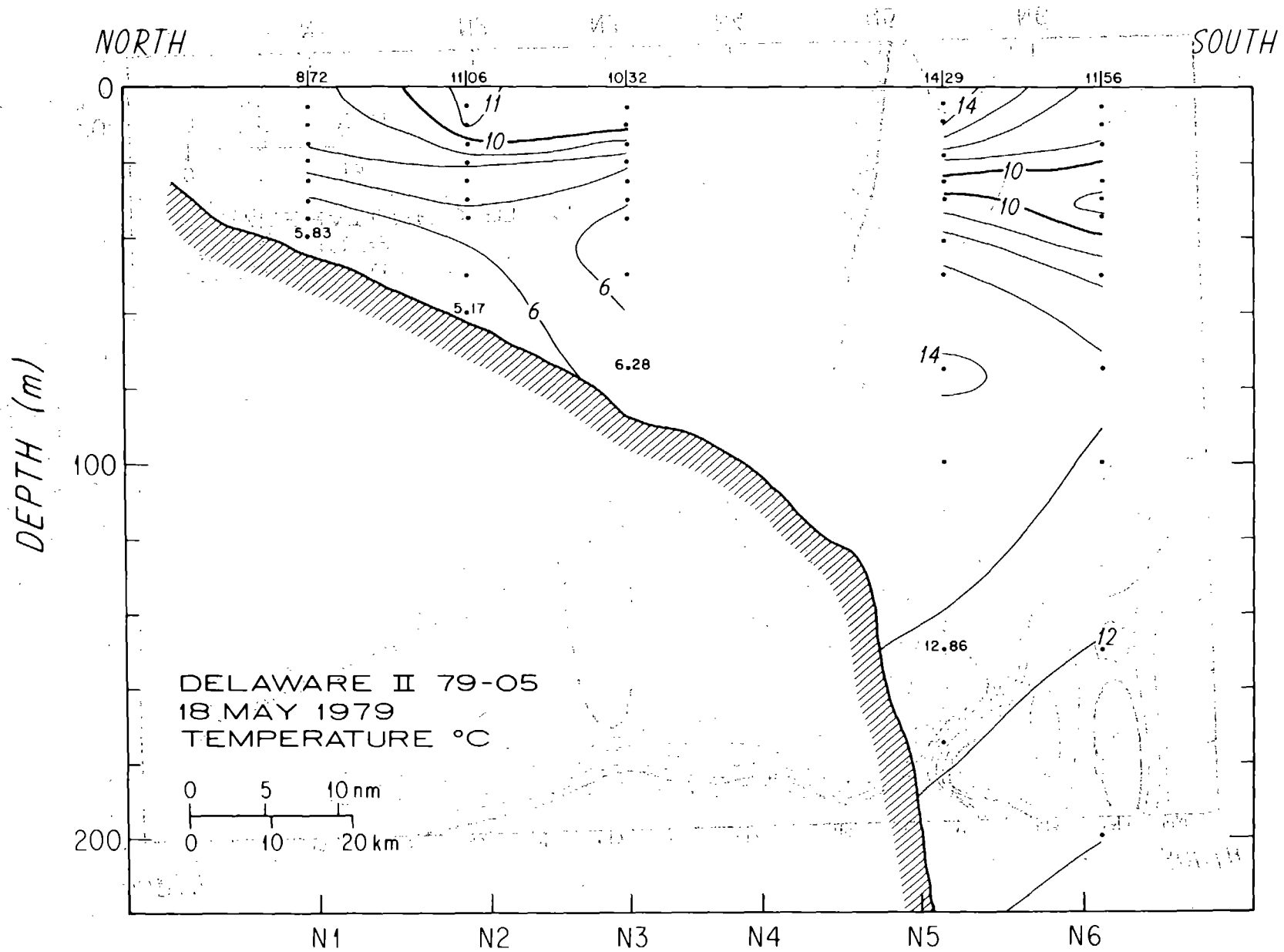
29



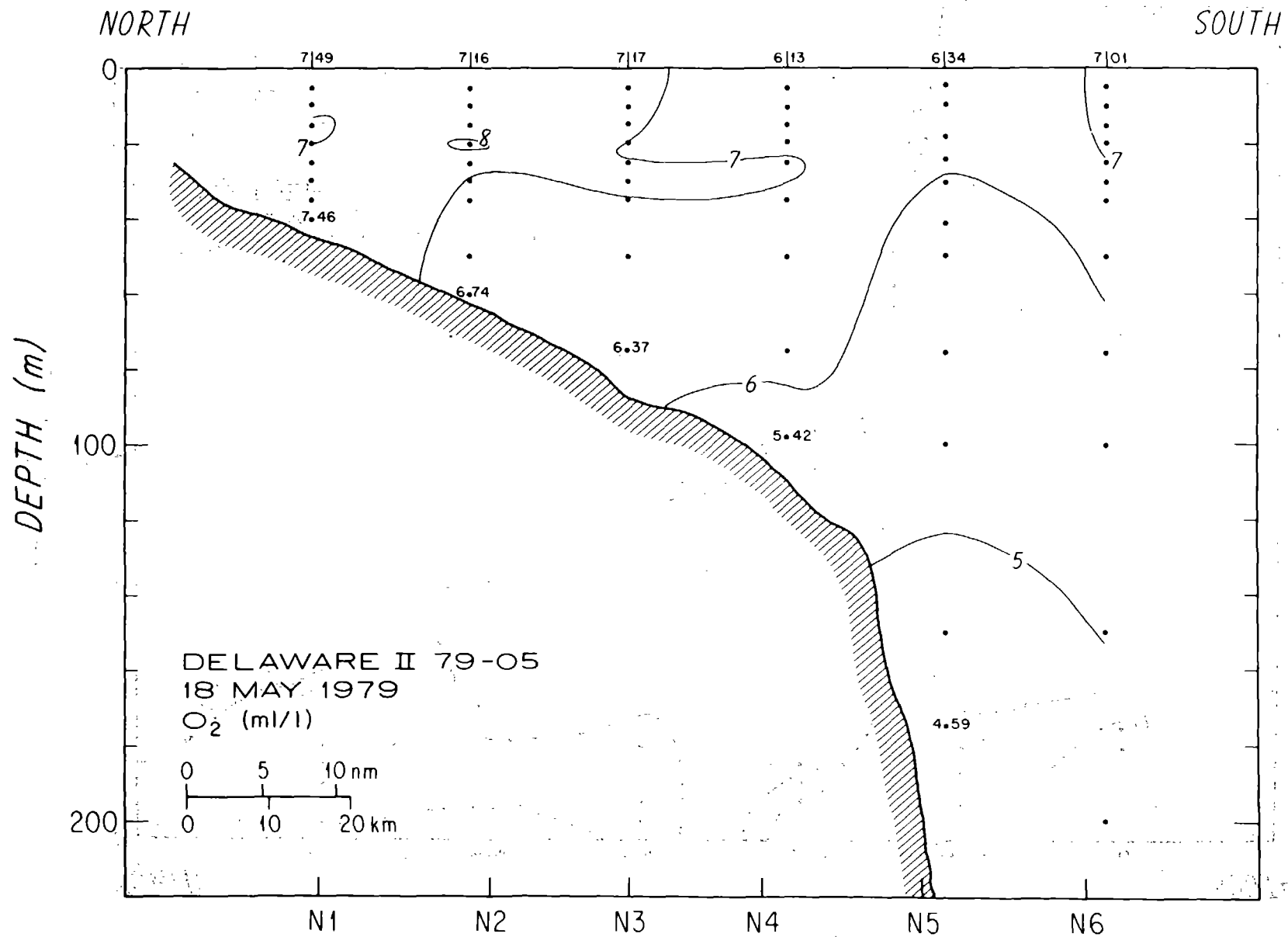




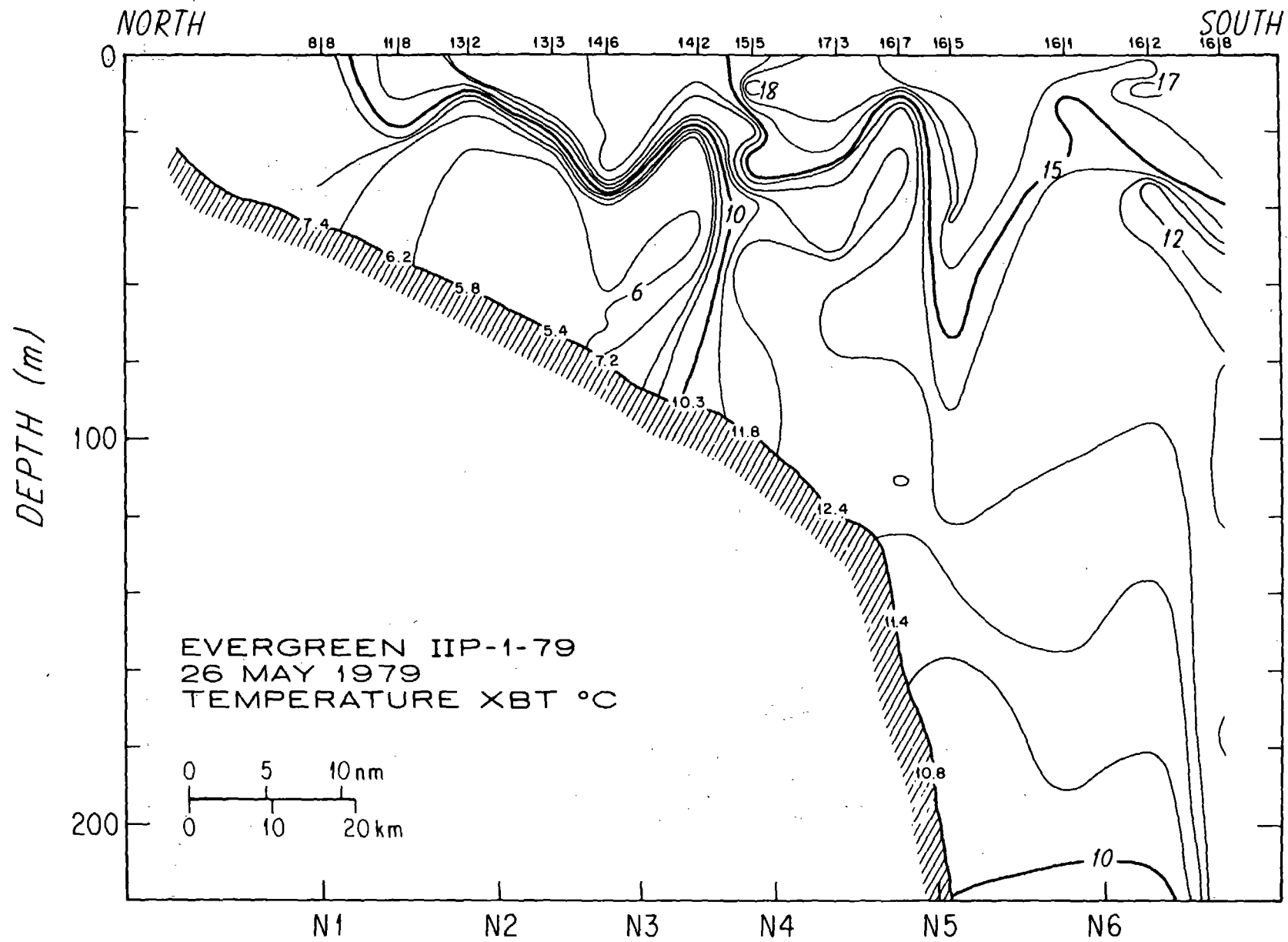




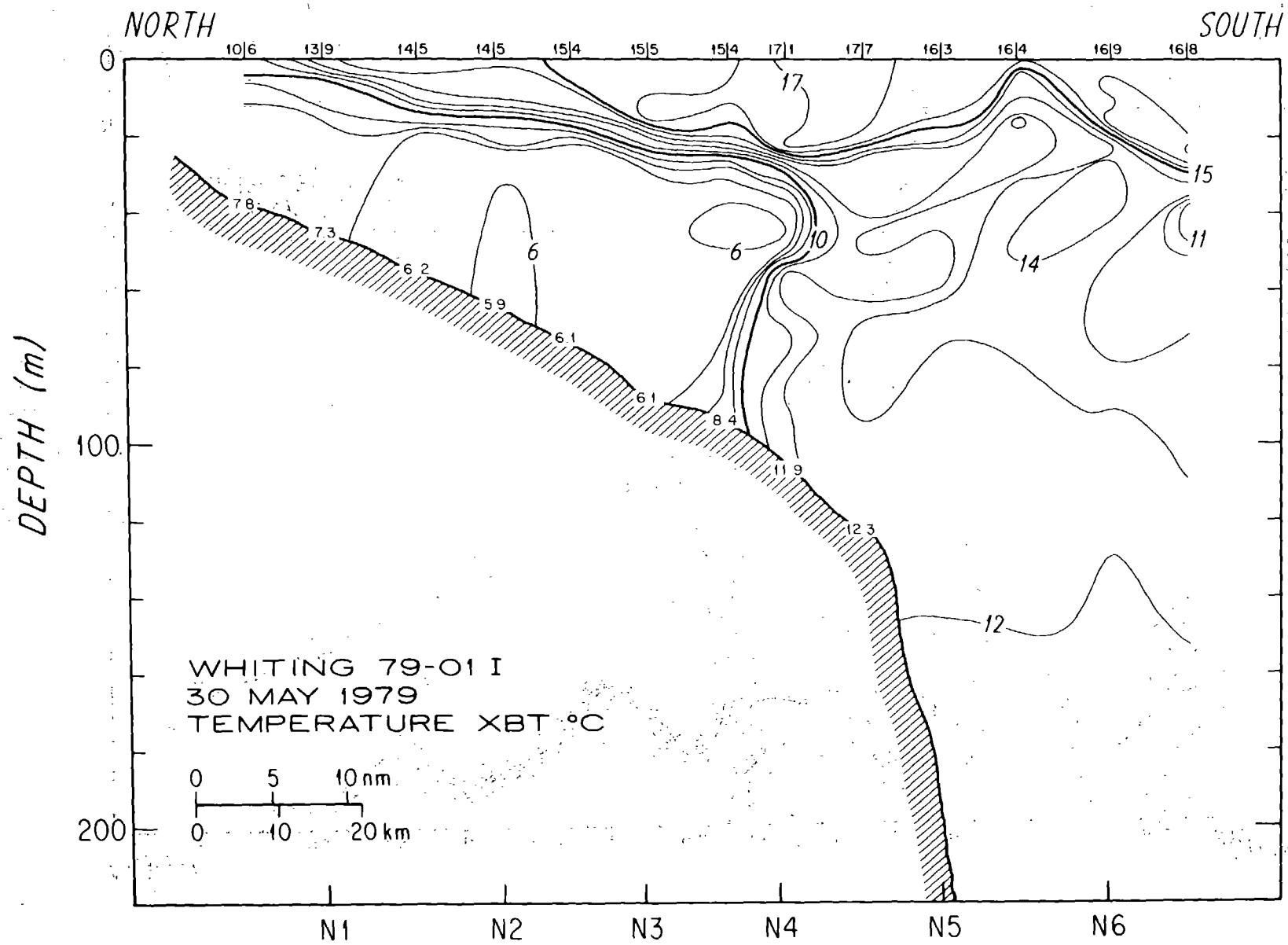


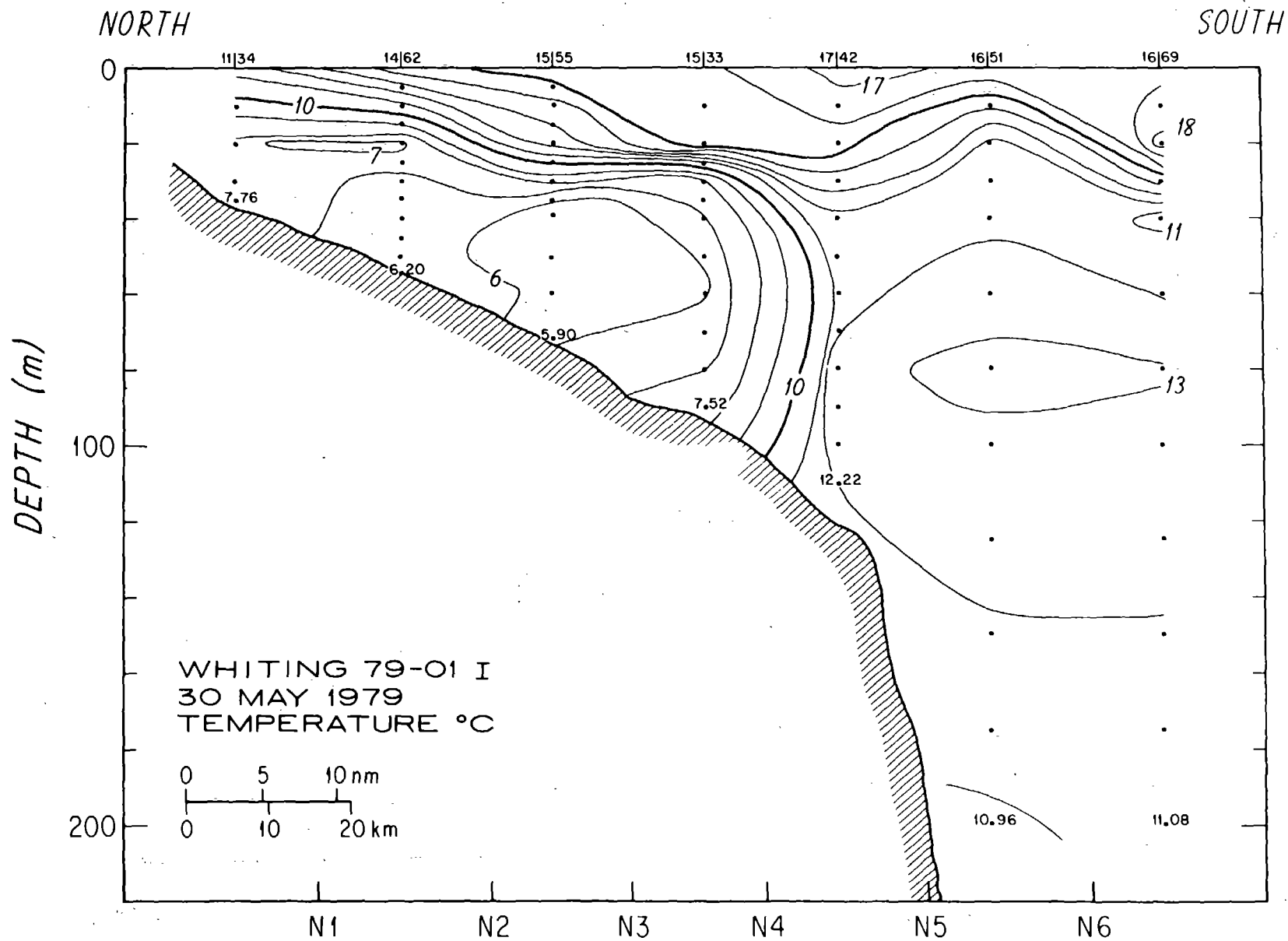






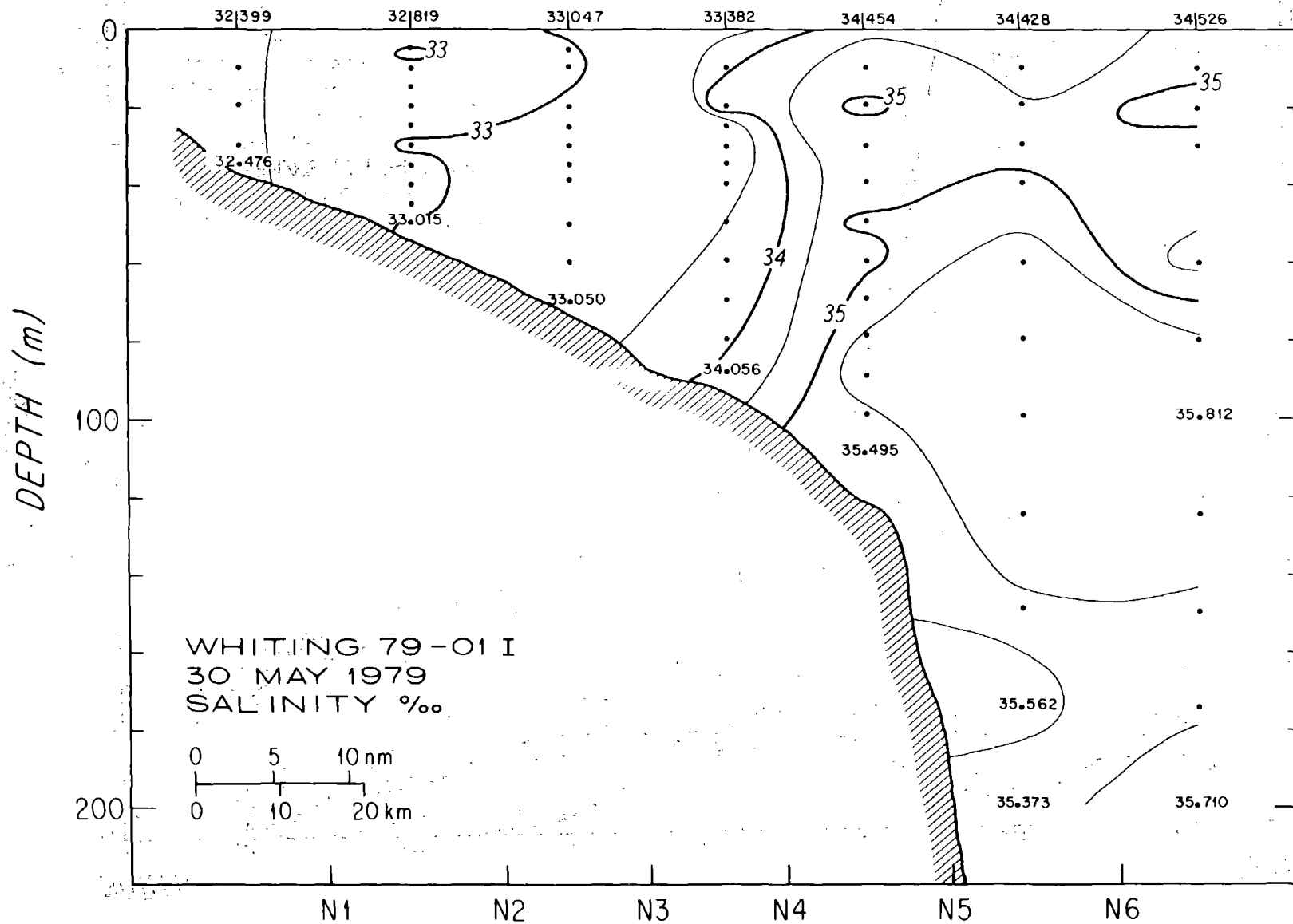
37 <

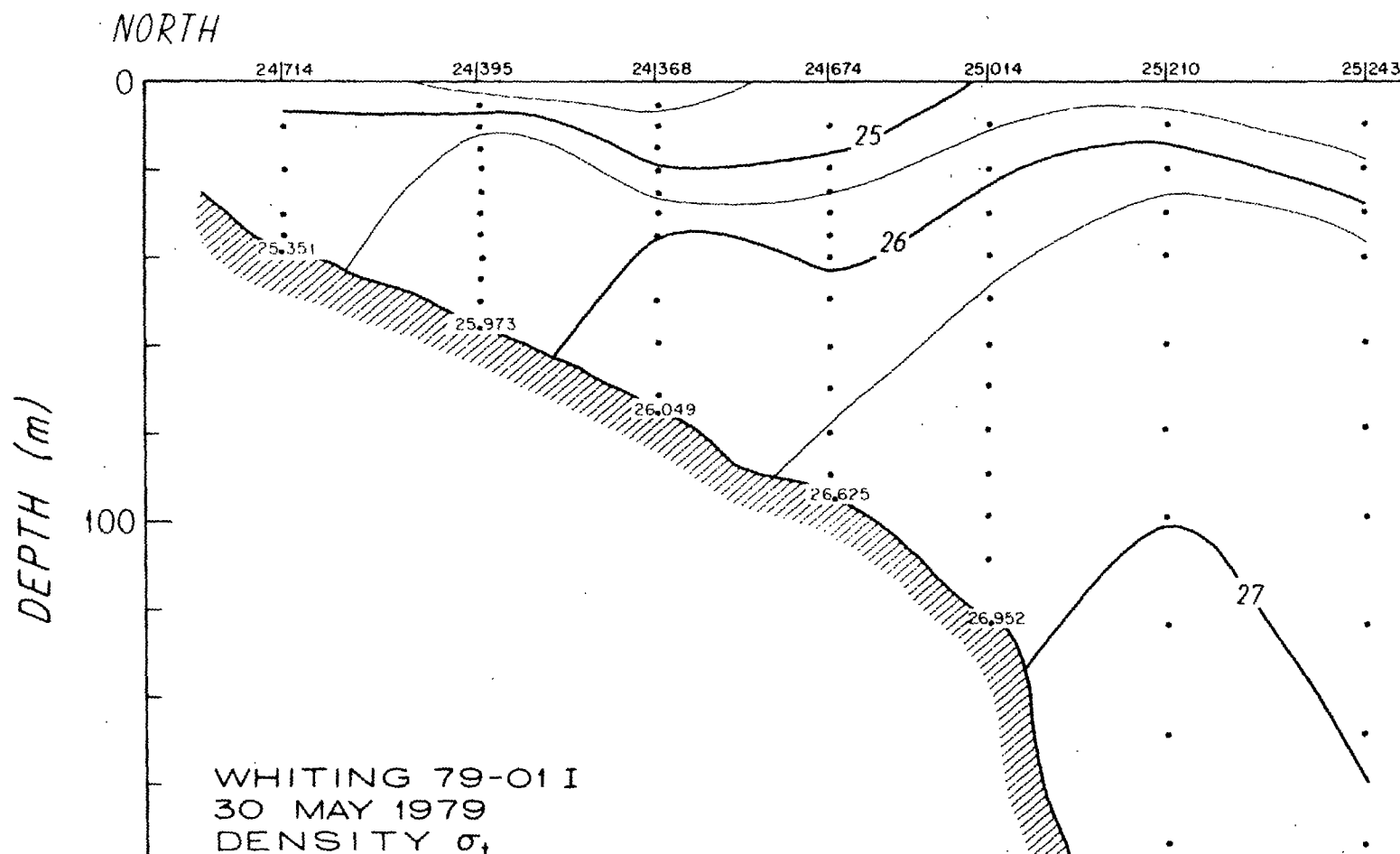


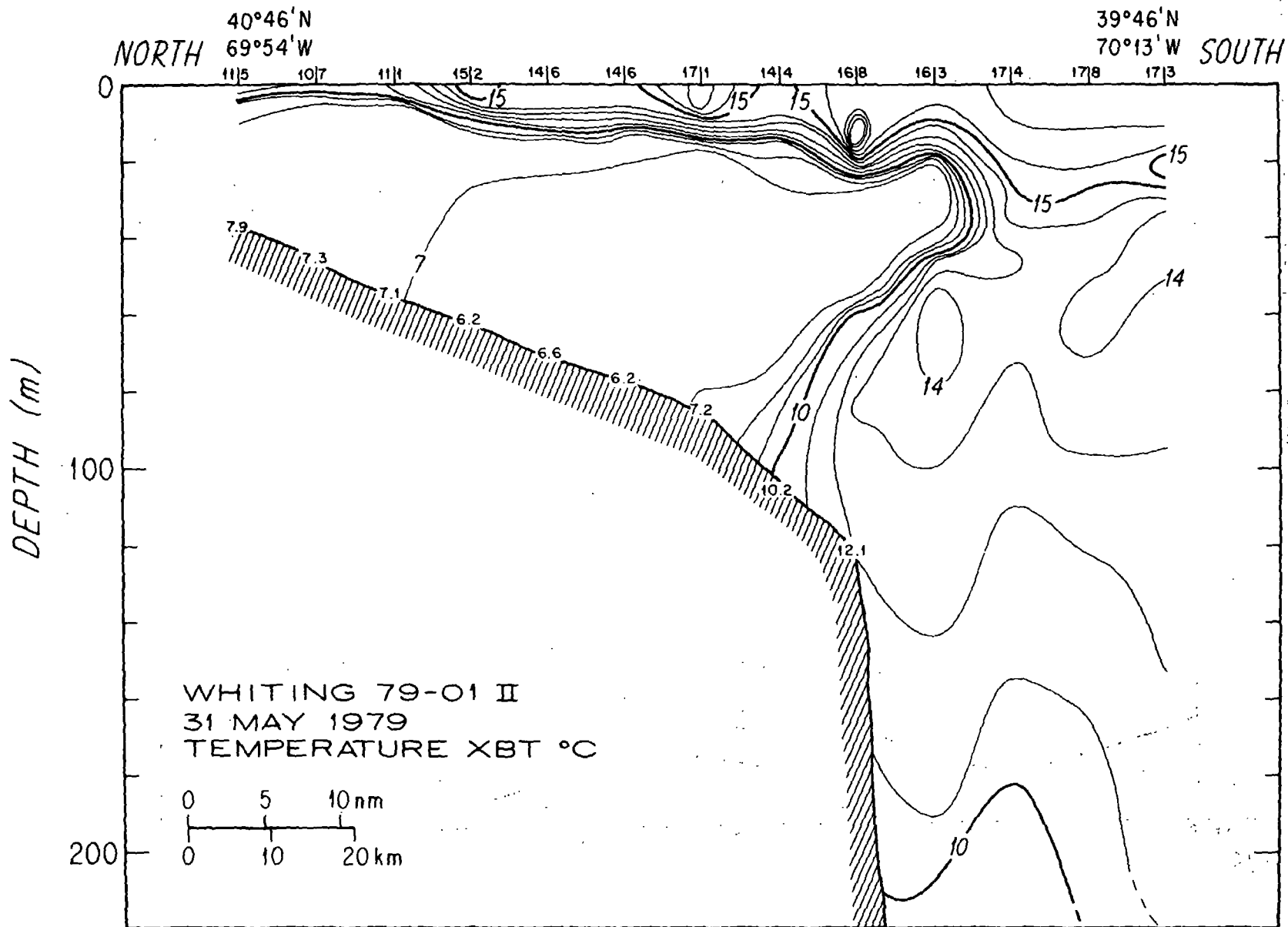


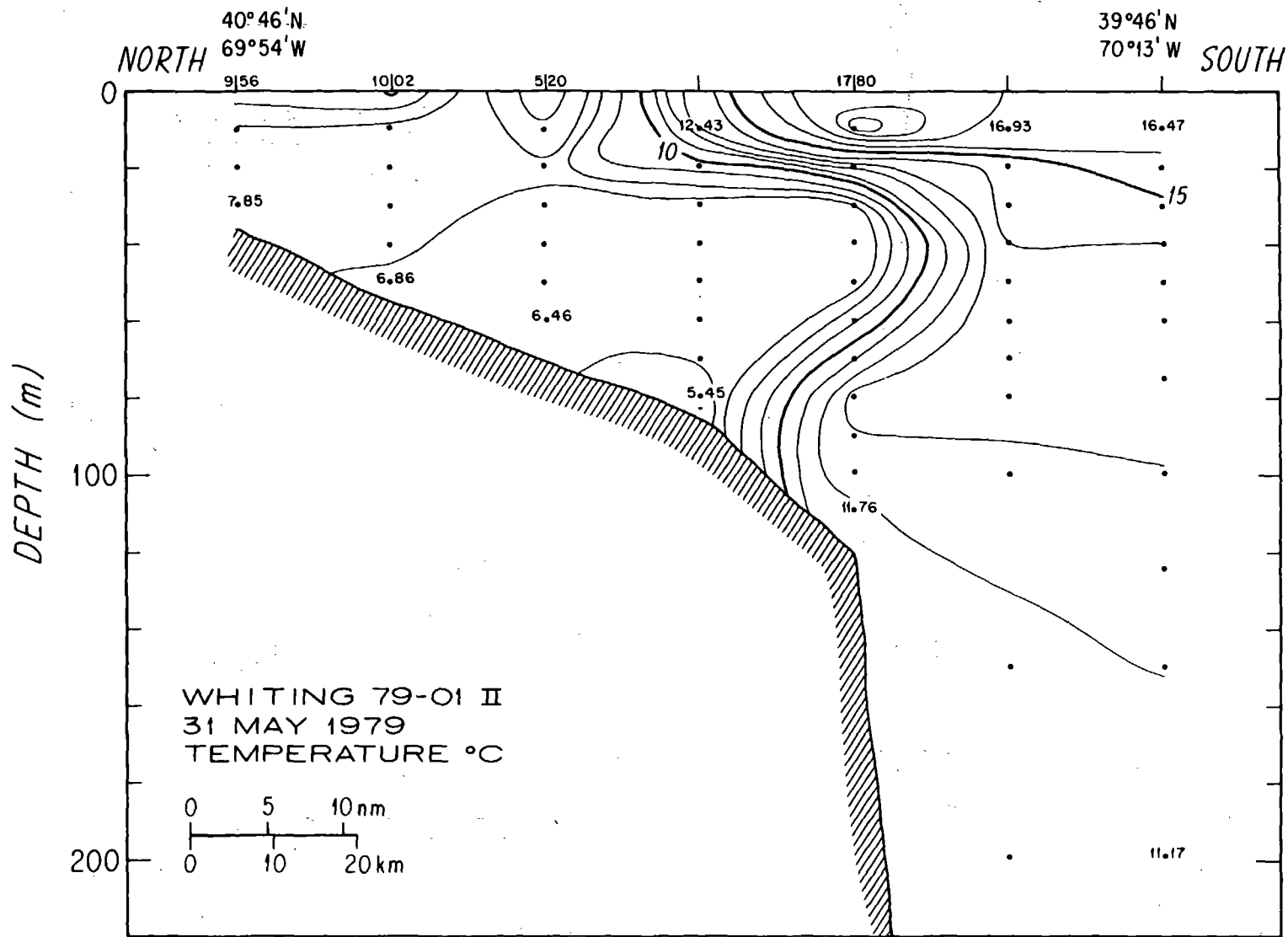
NORTH

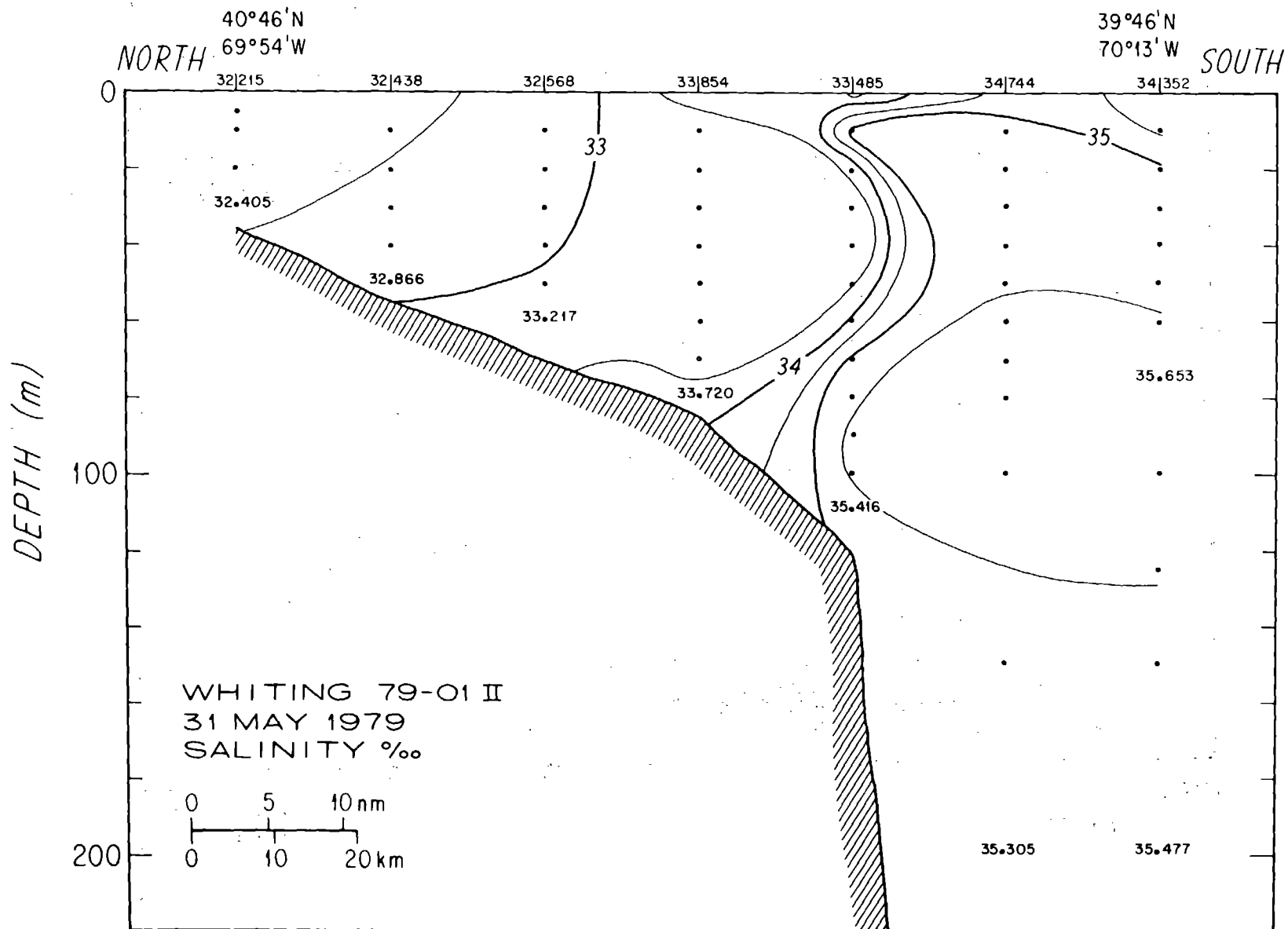
SOUTH





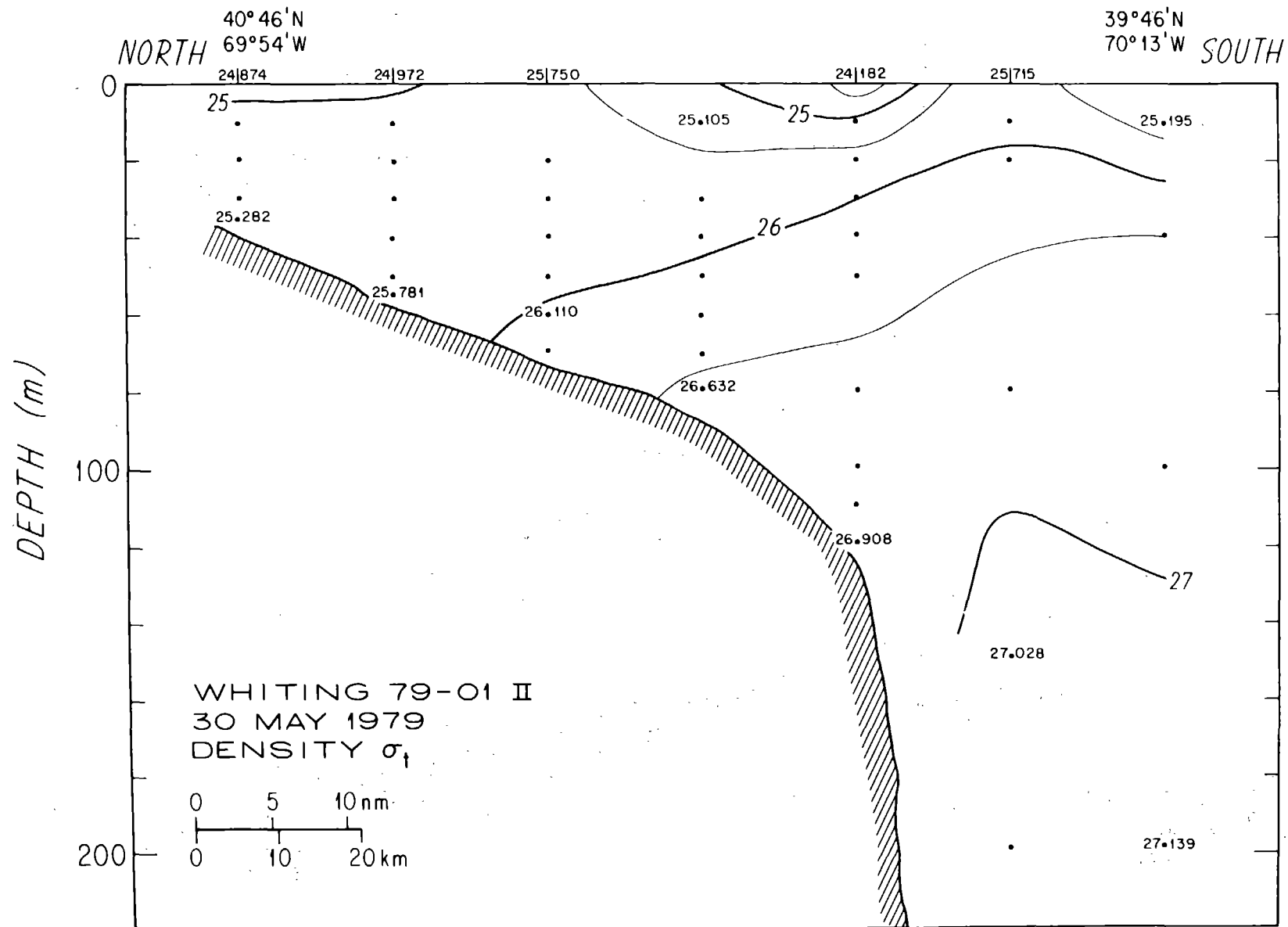


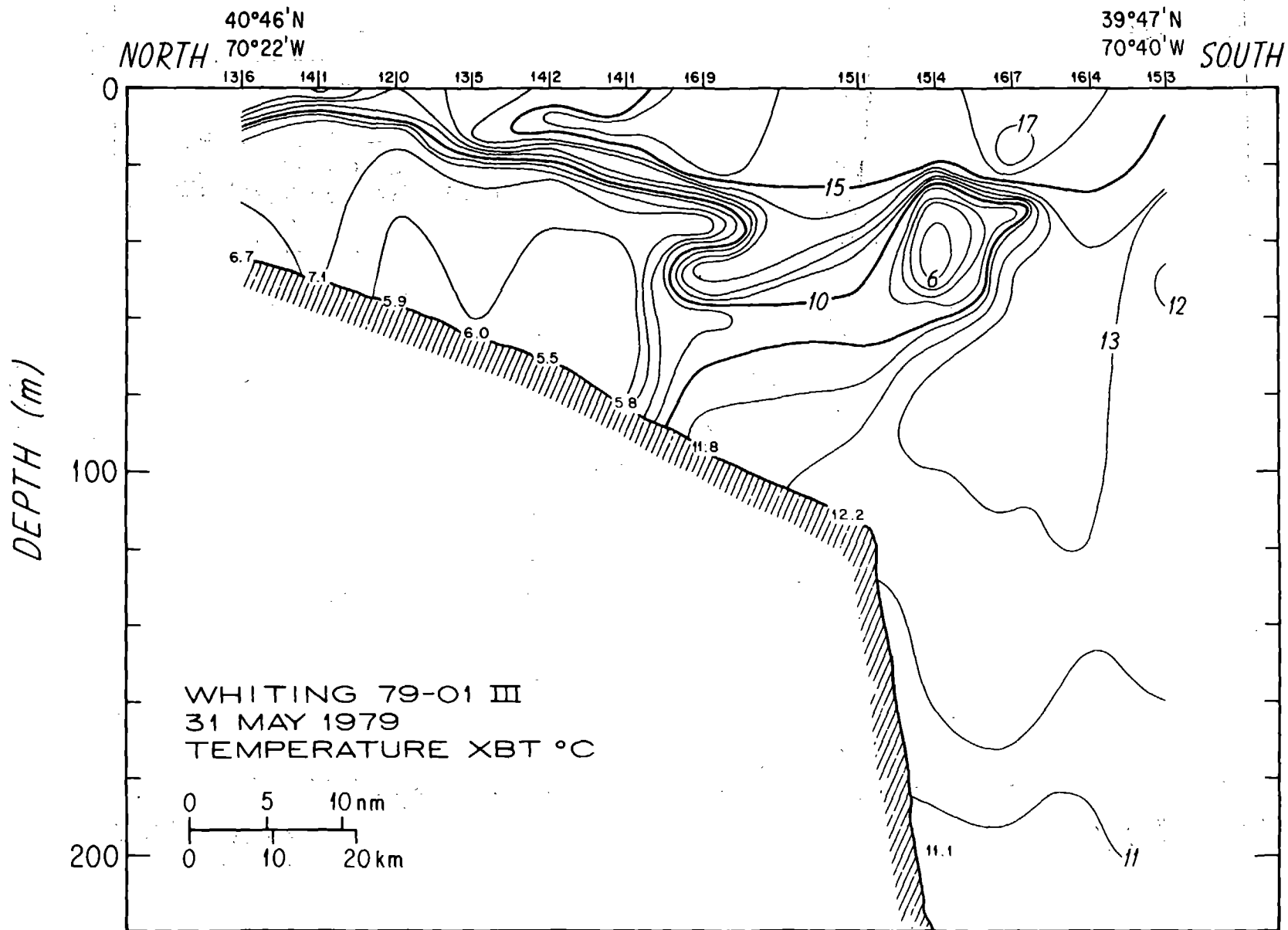


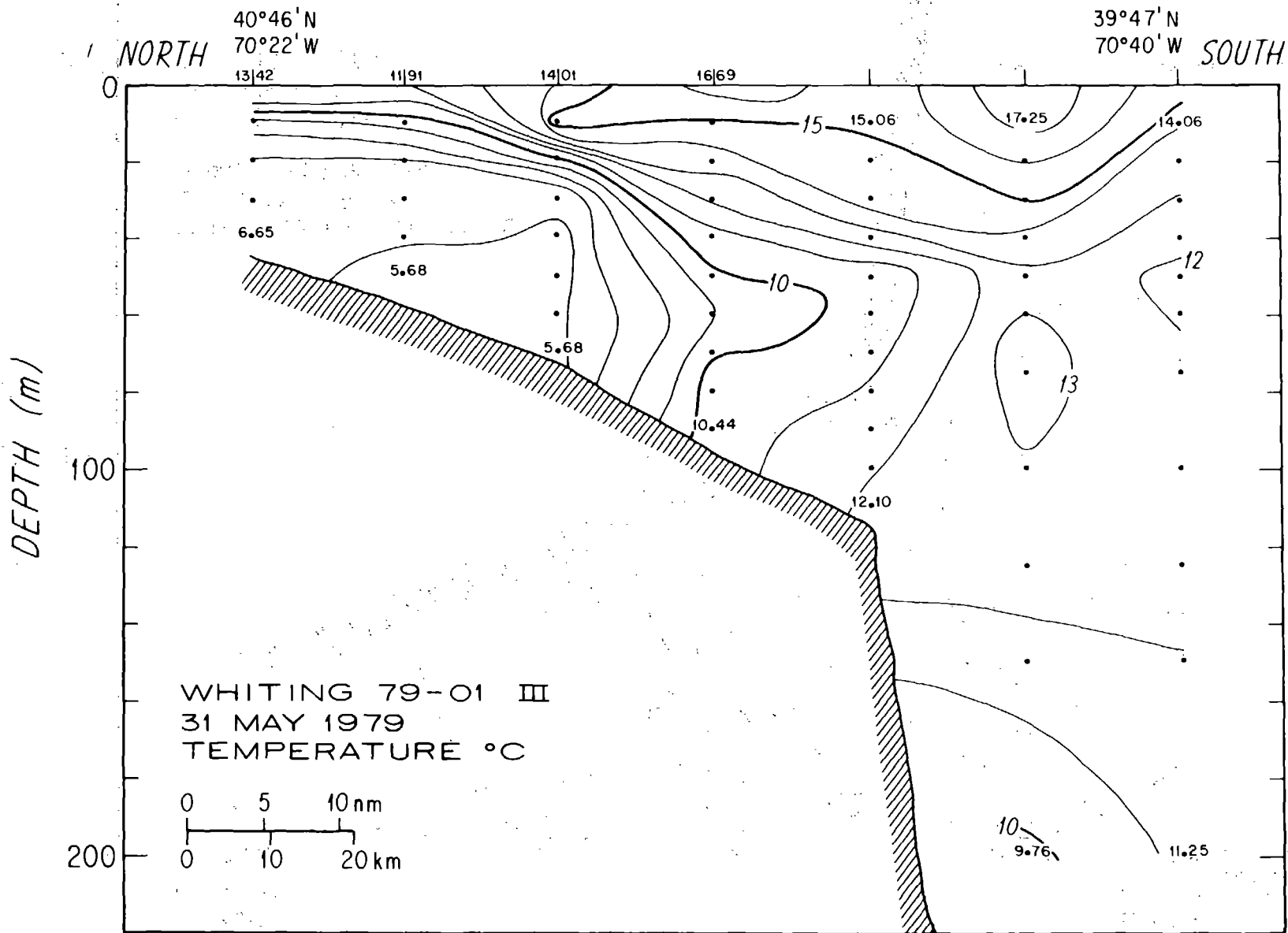


44

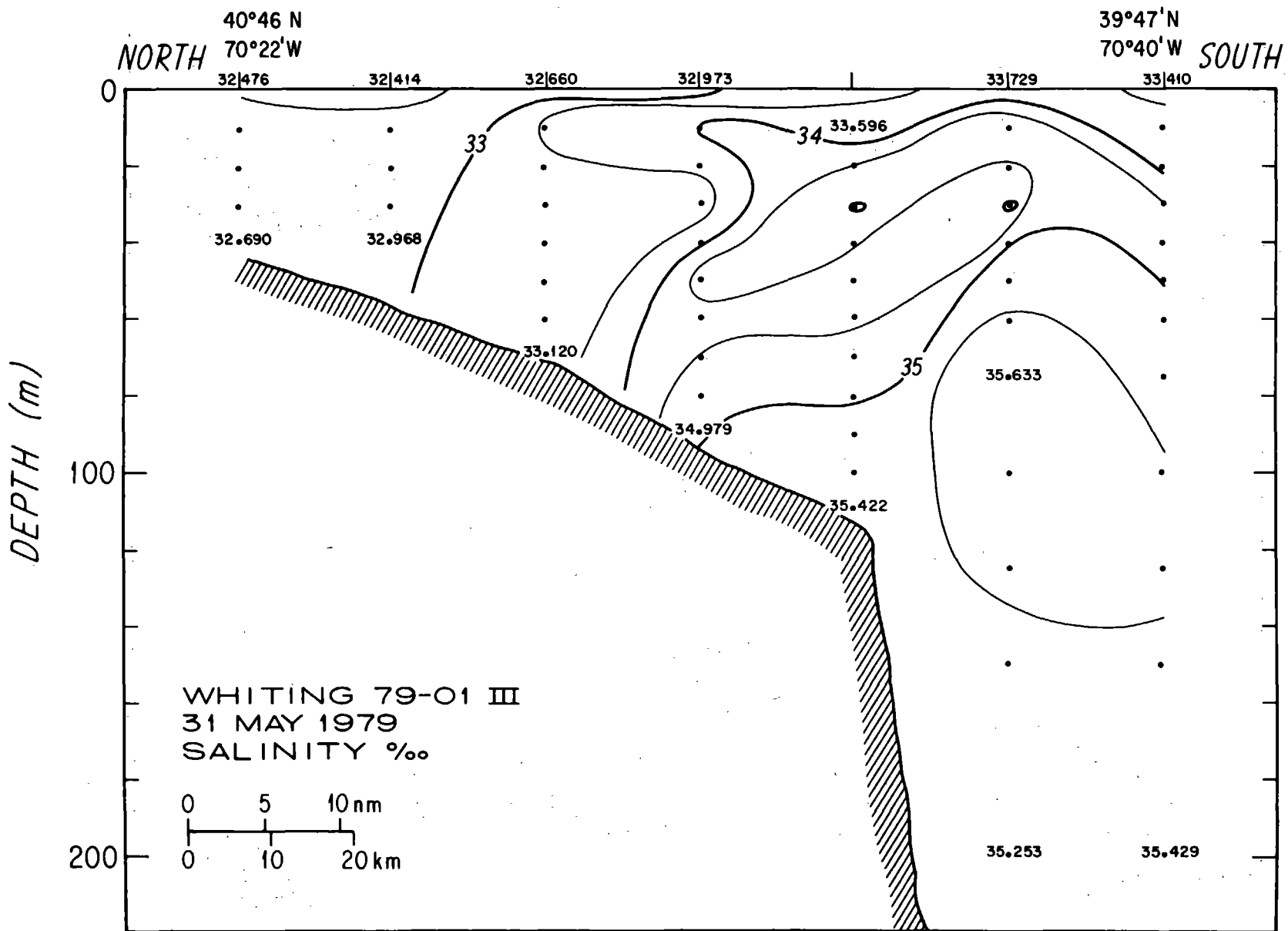


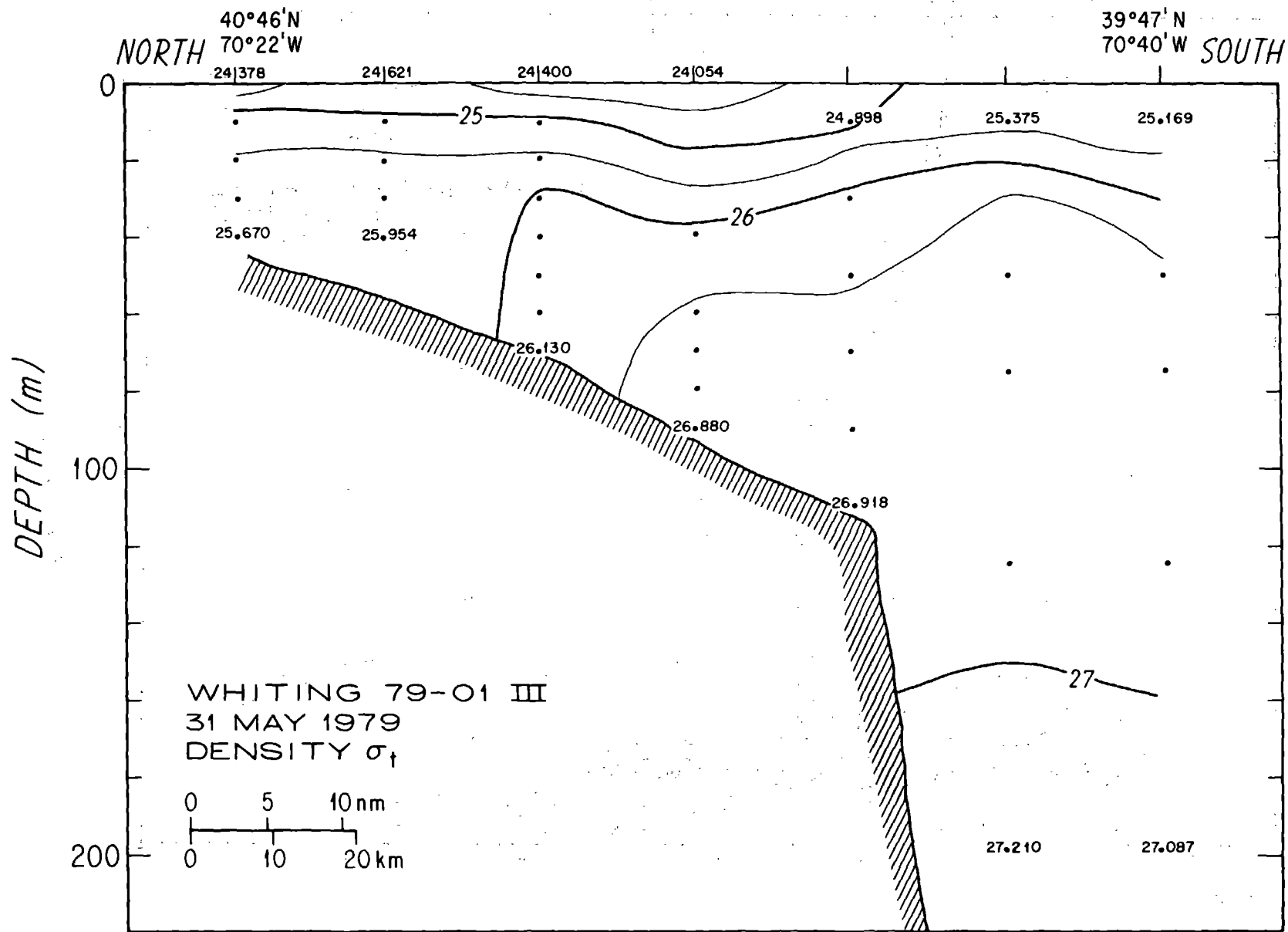






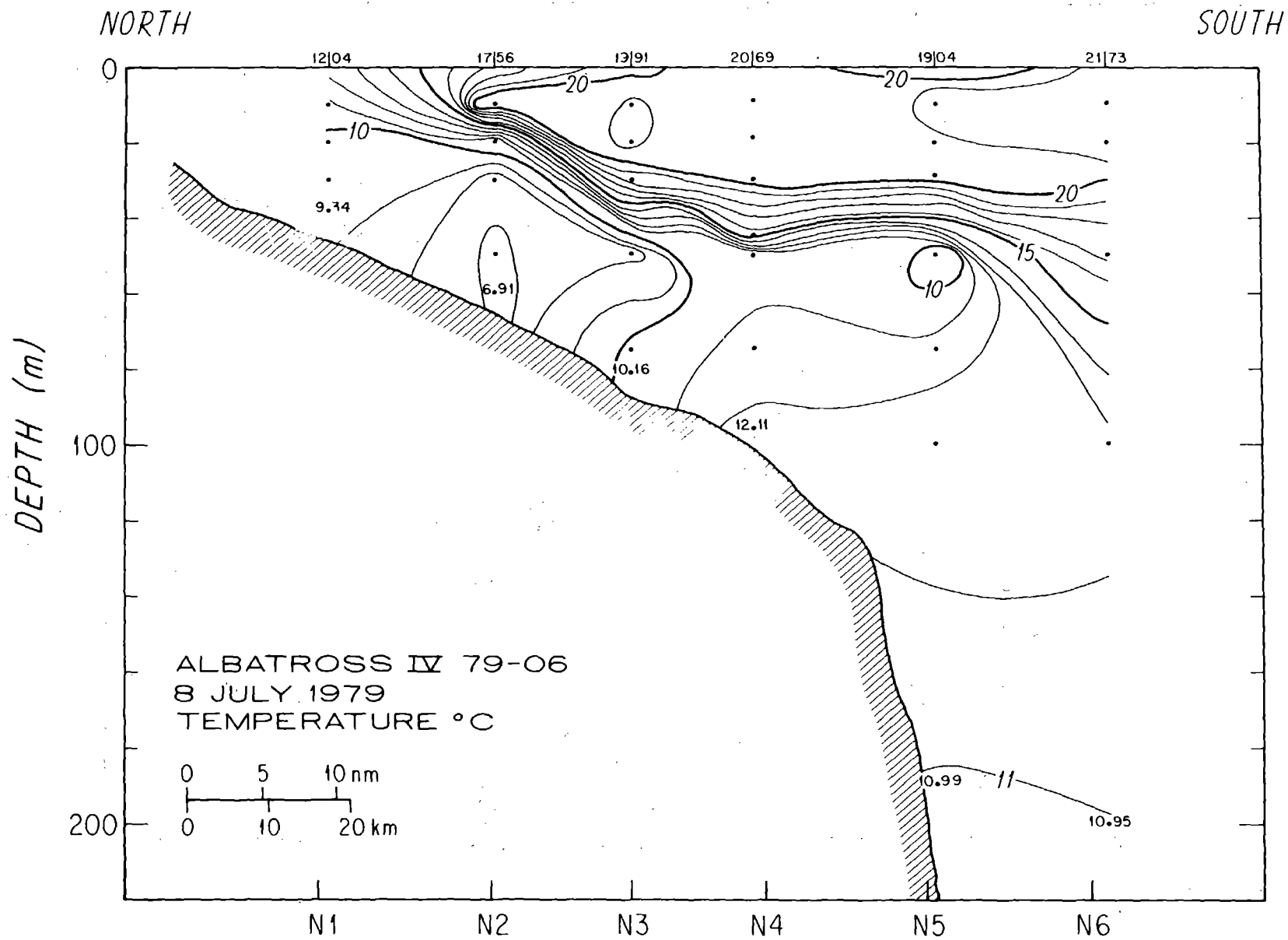
477

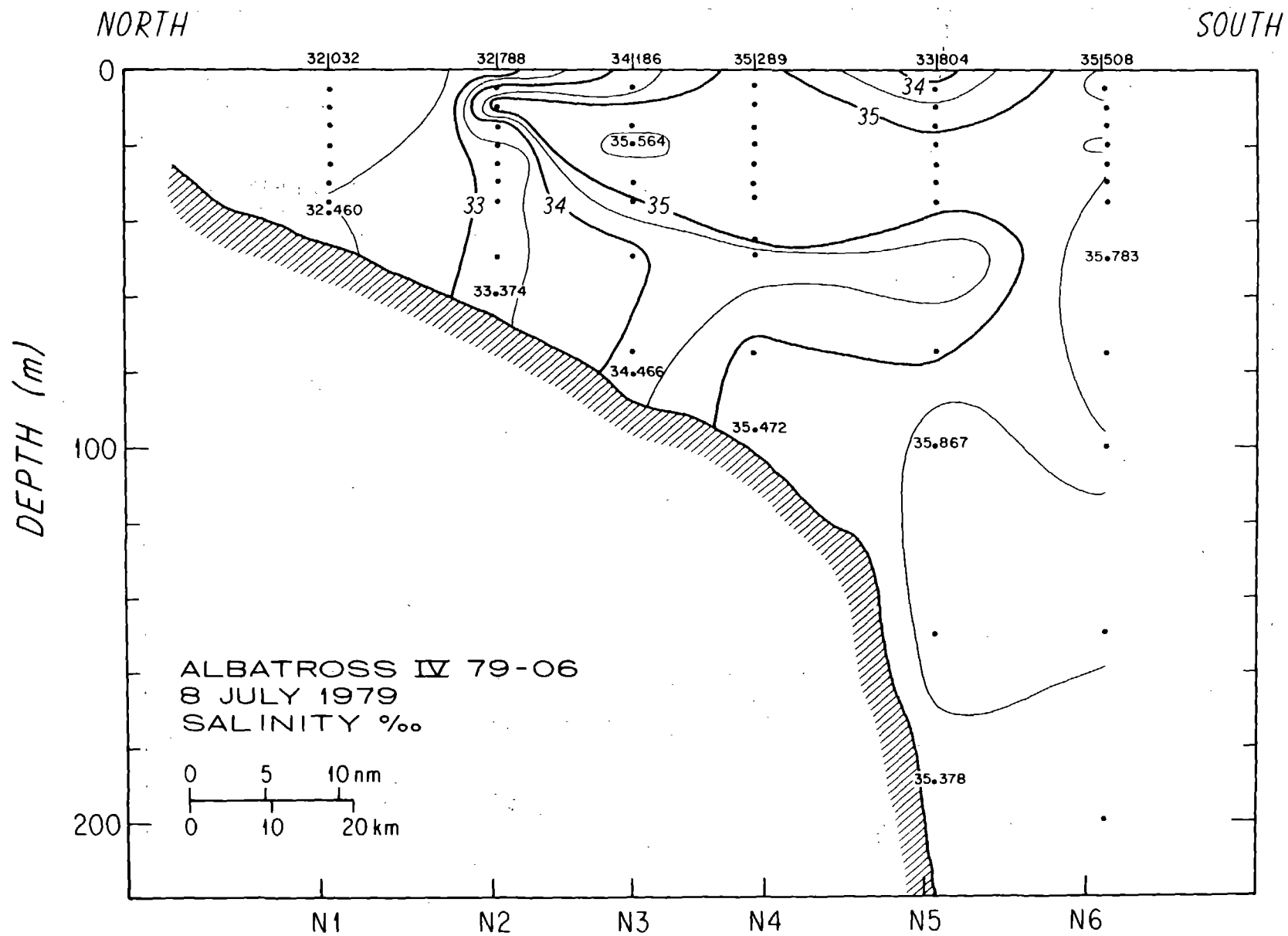




49



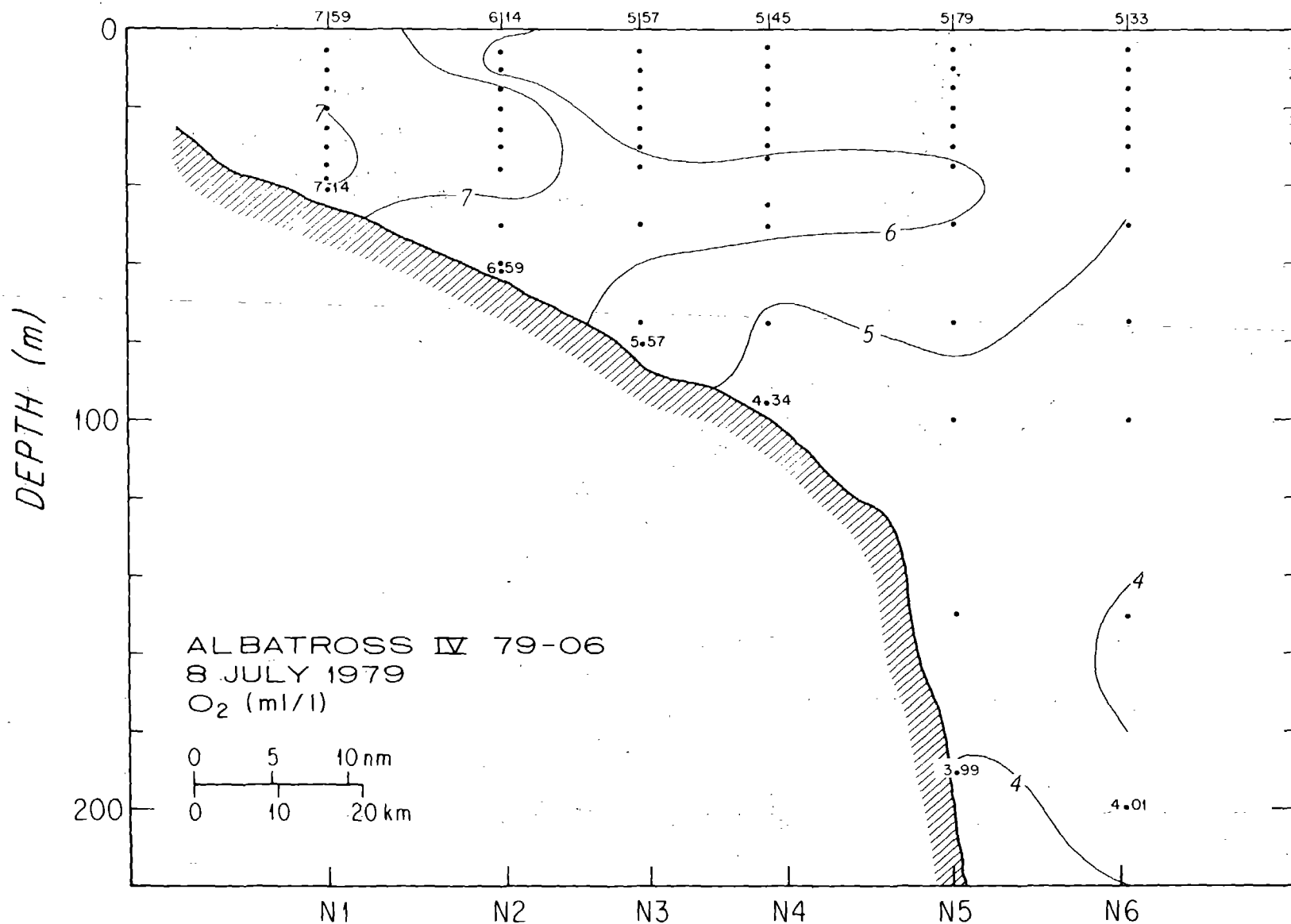


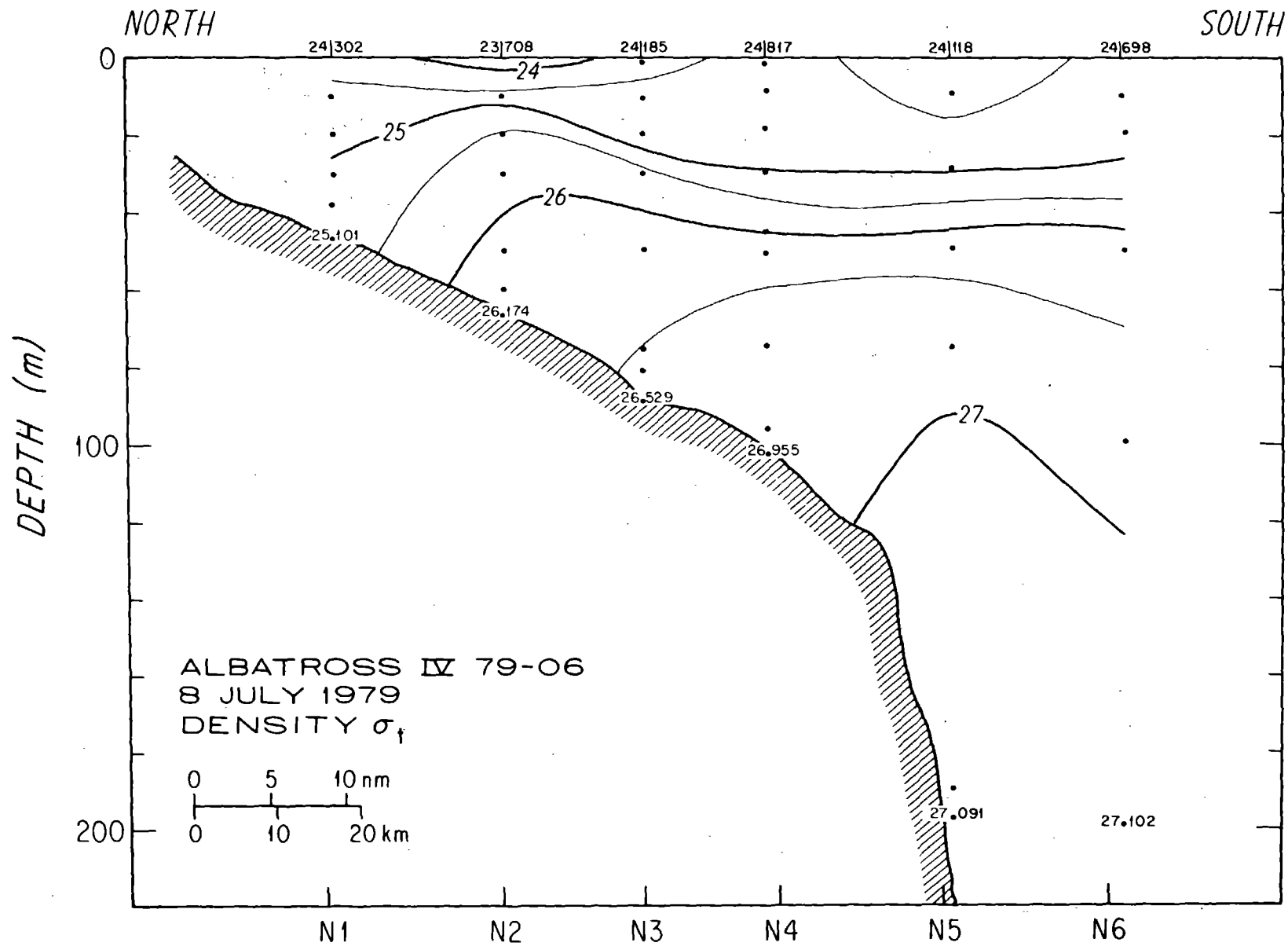


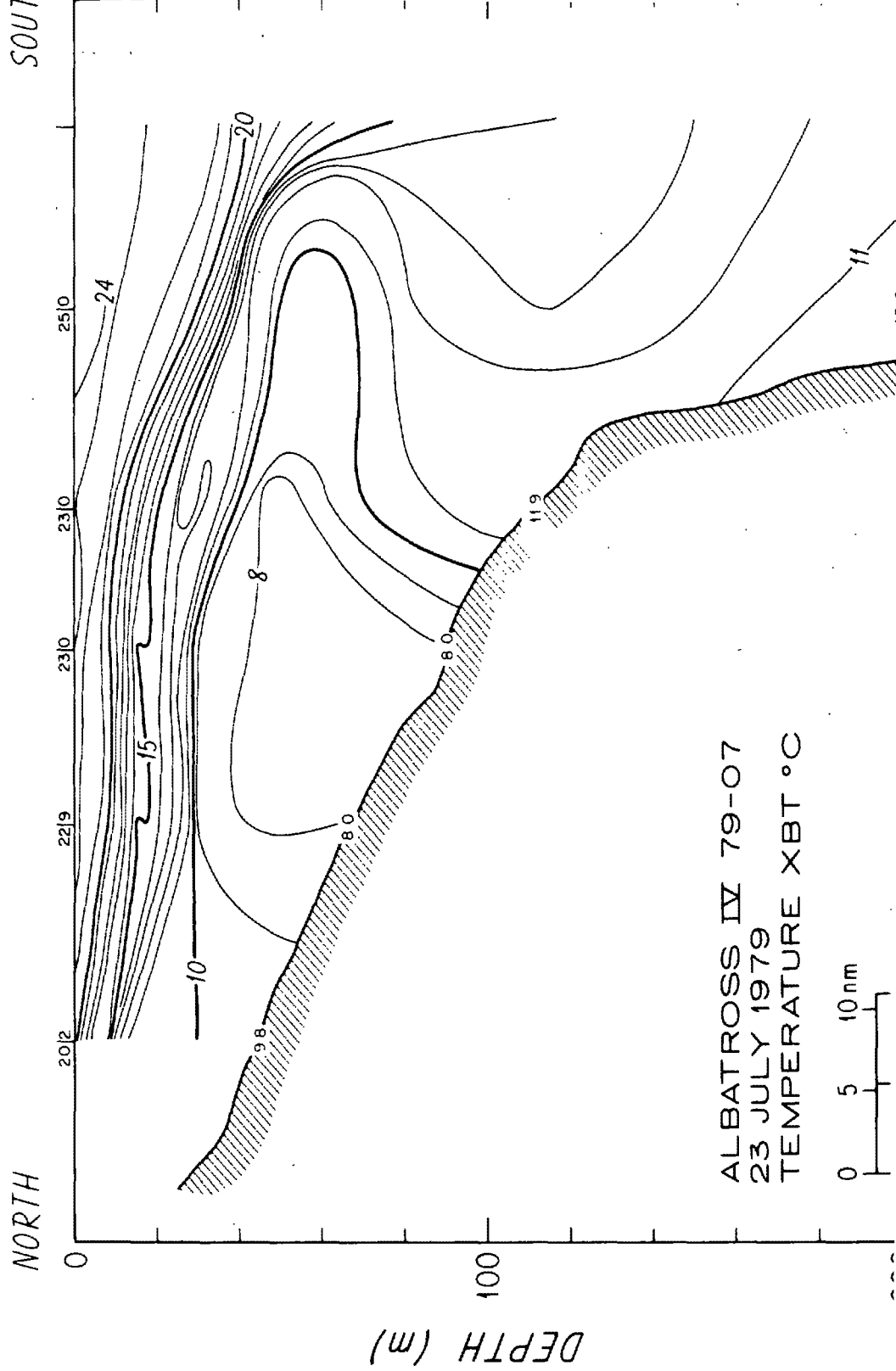


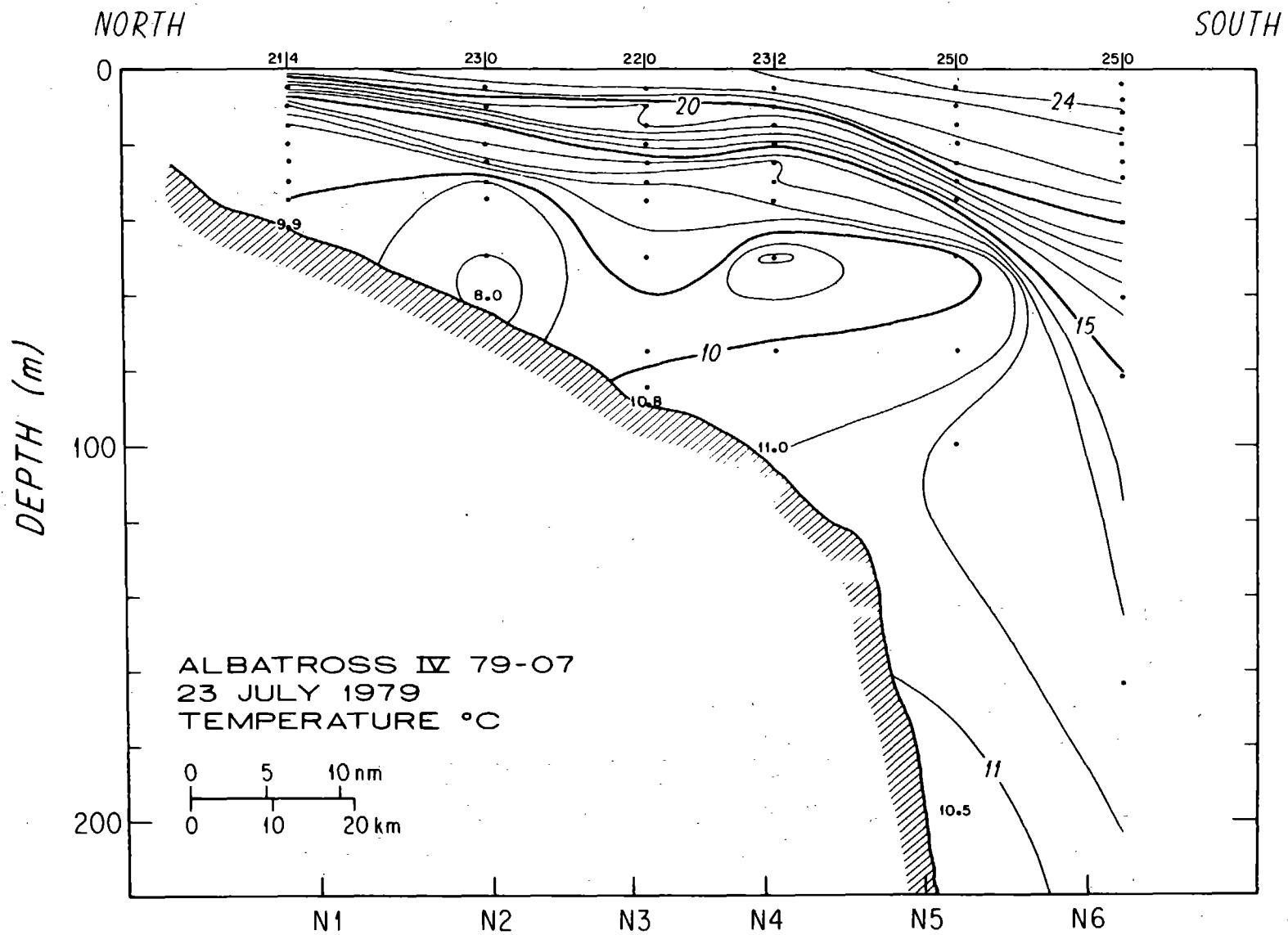
NORTH

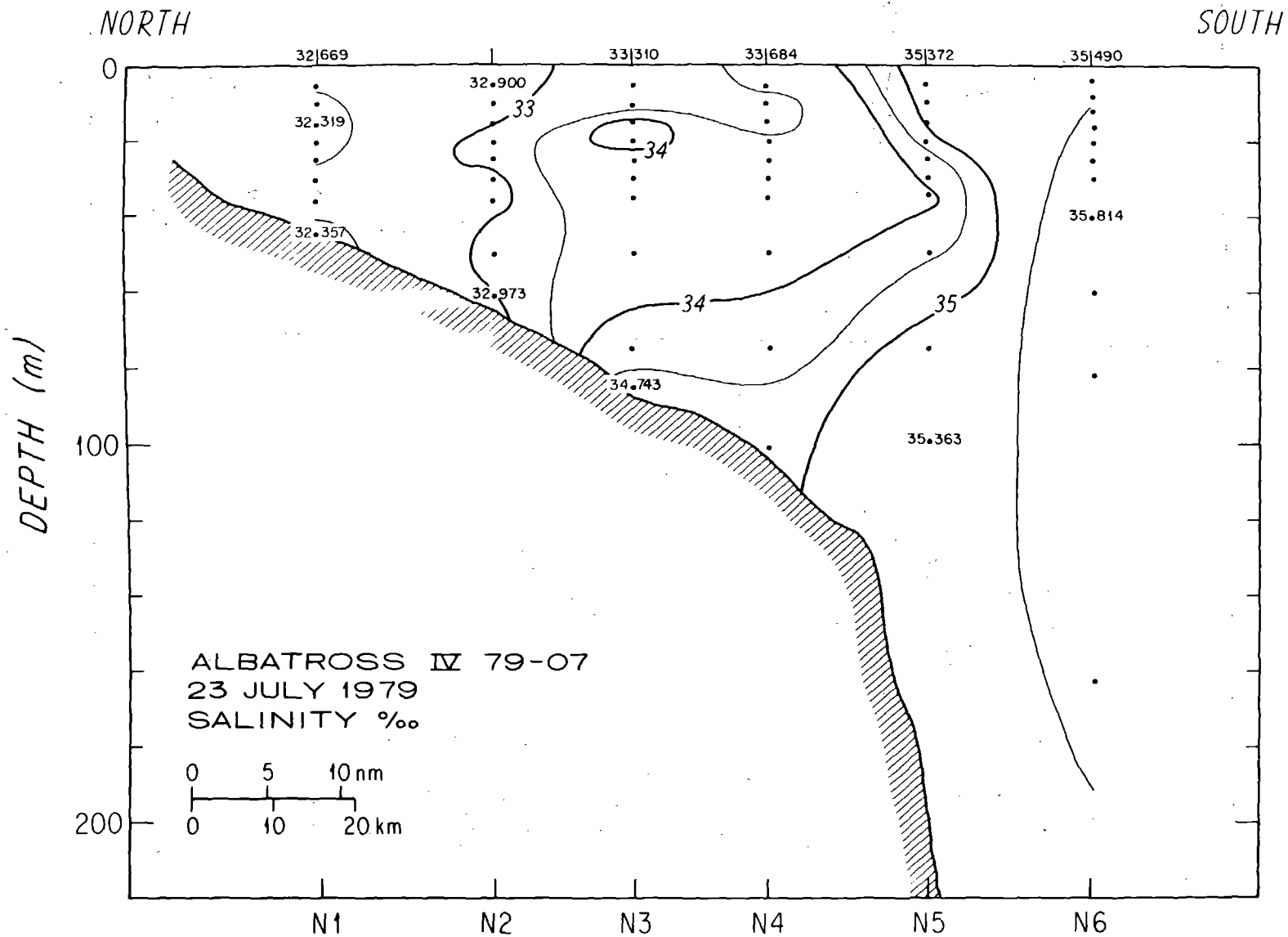
SOUTH

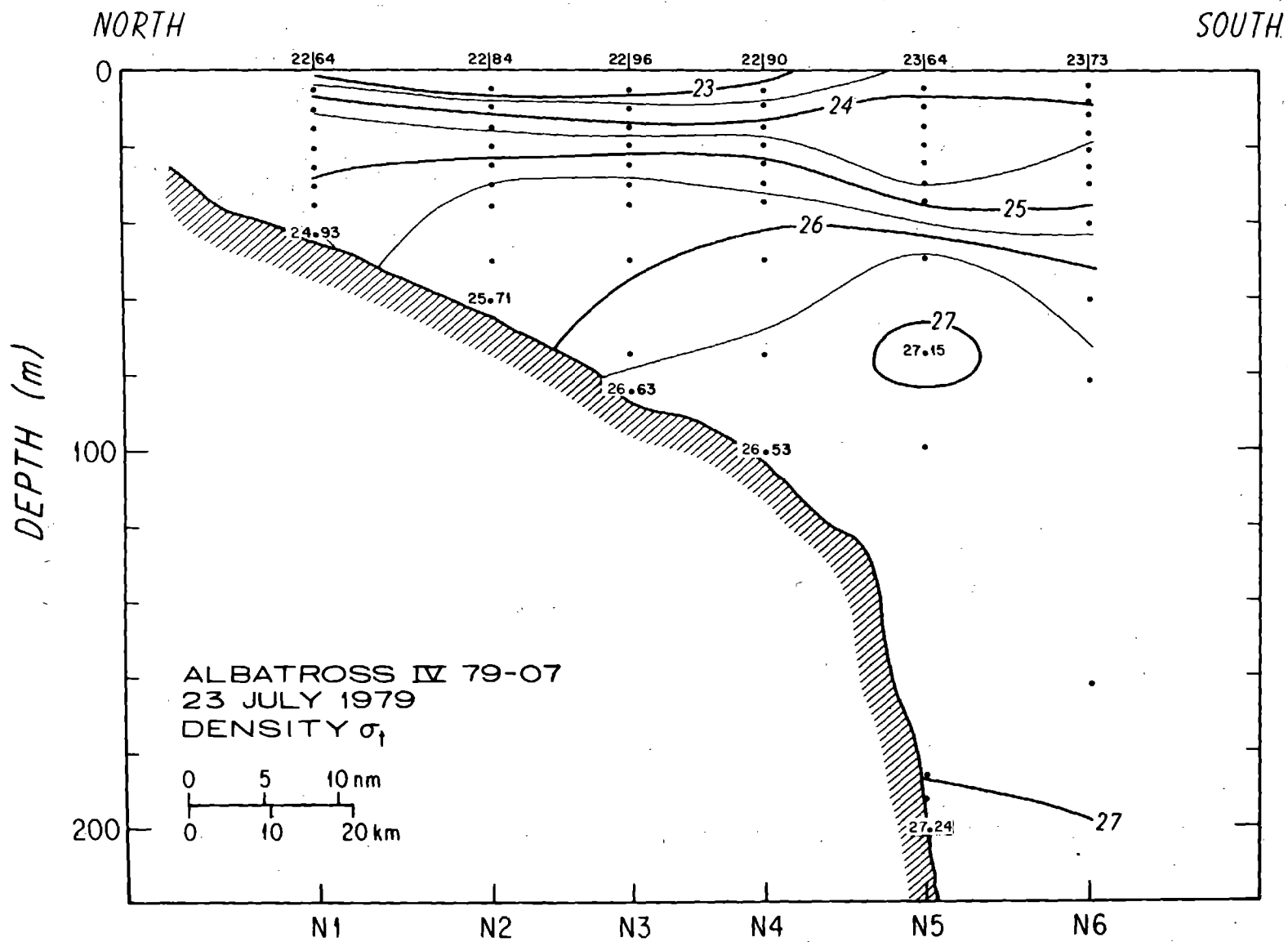


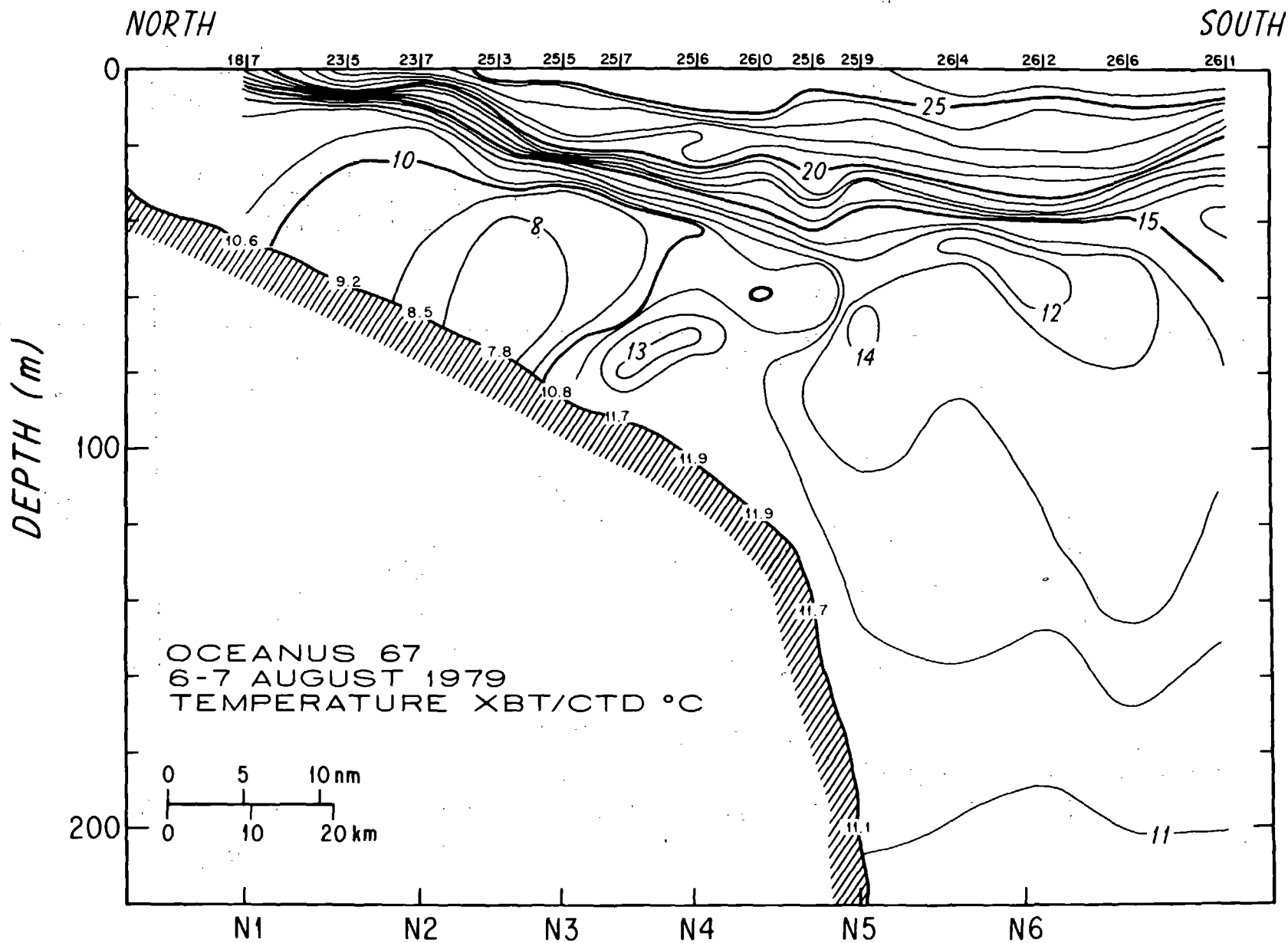






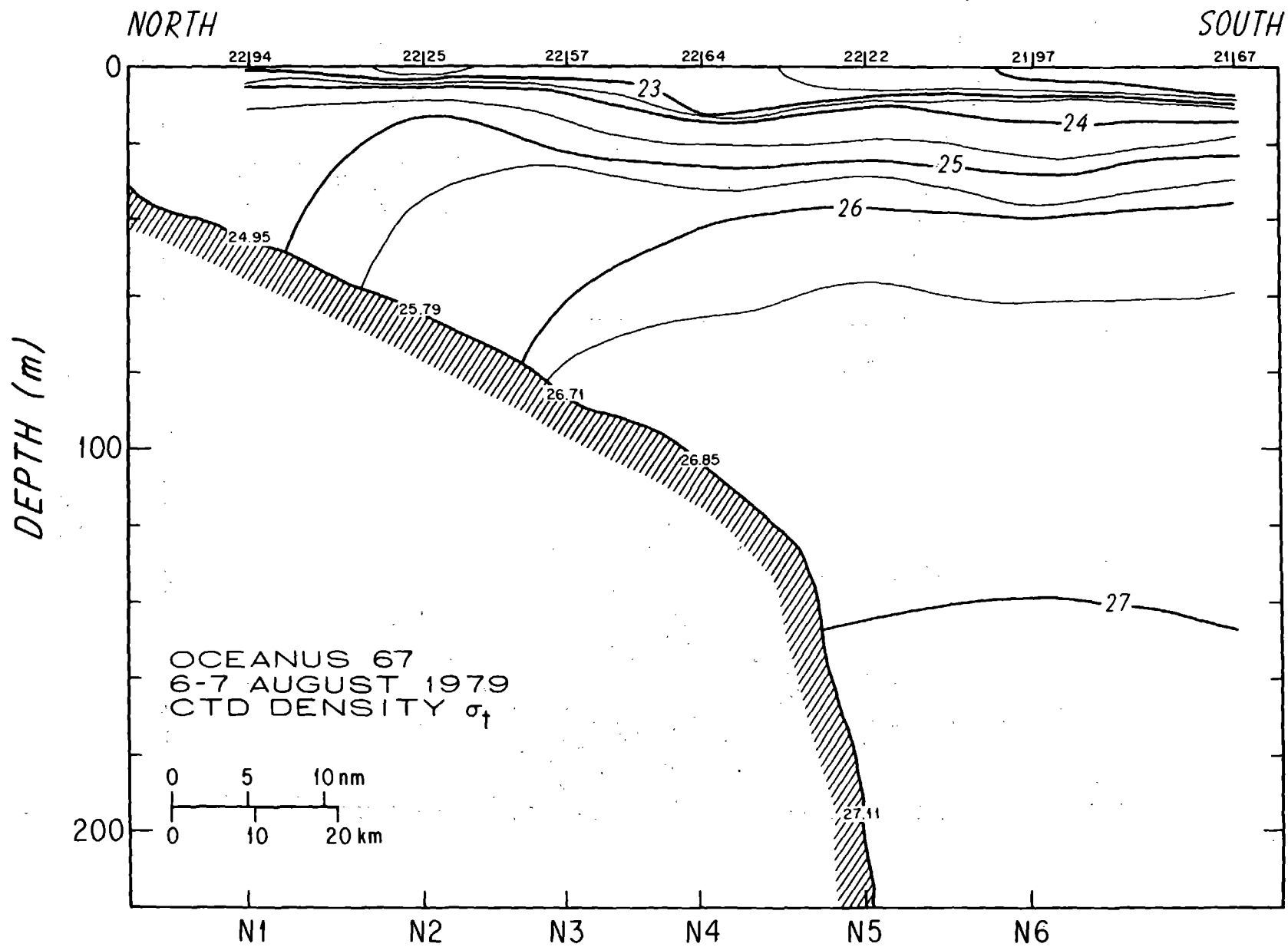


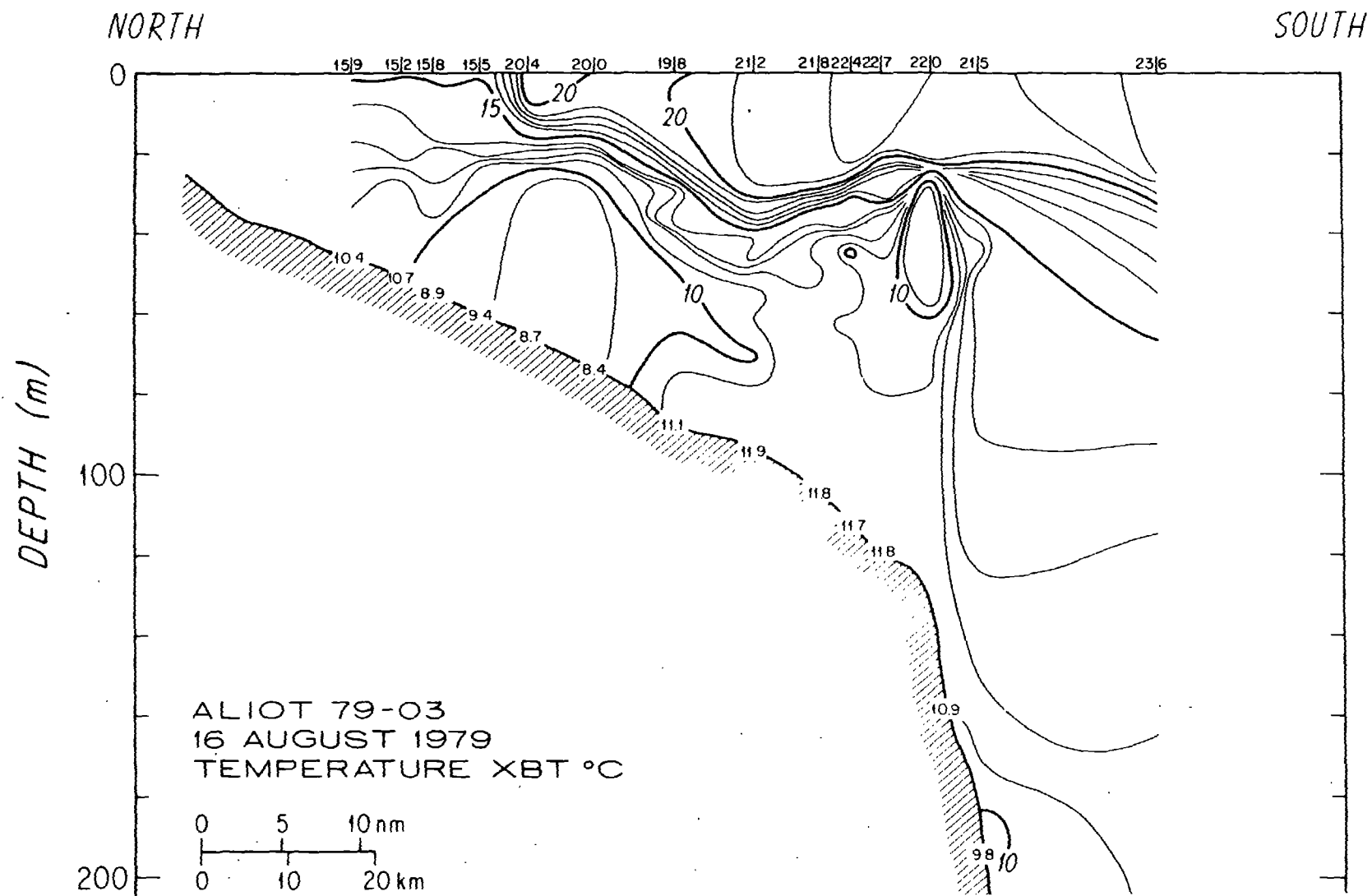


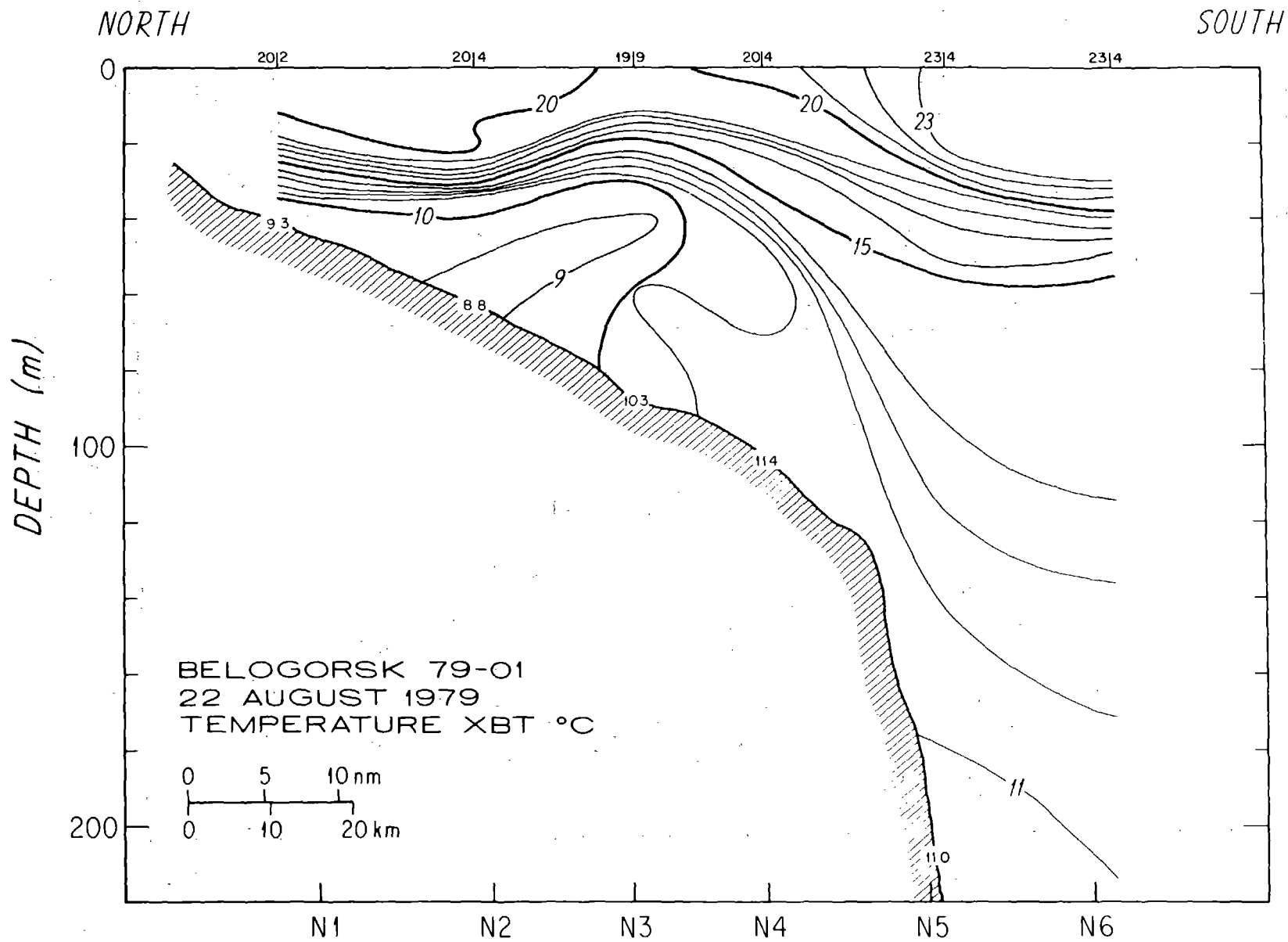


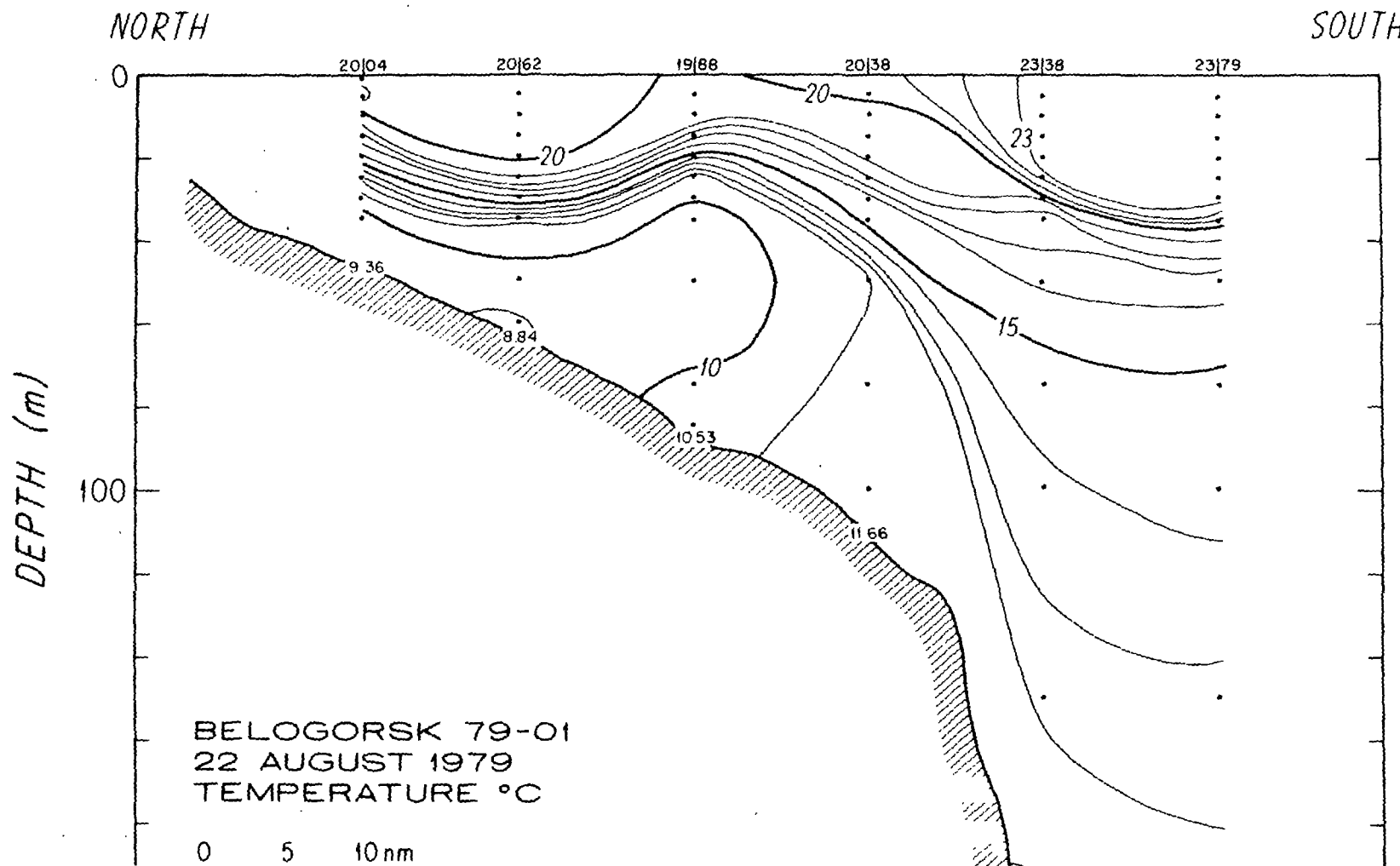


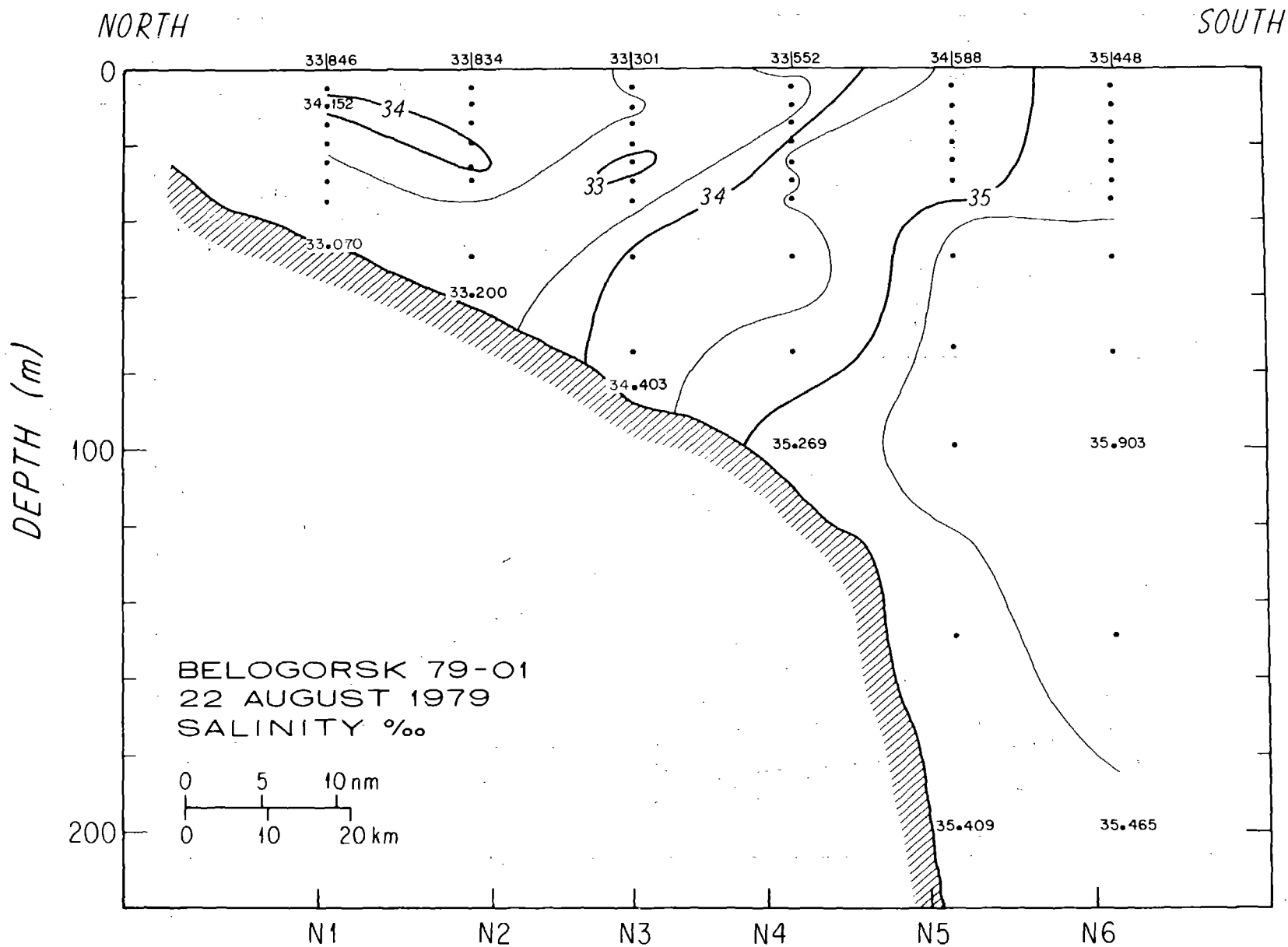


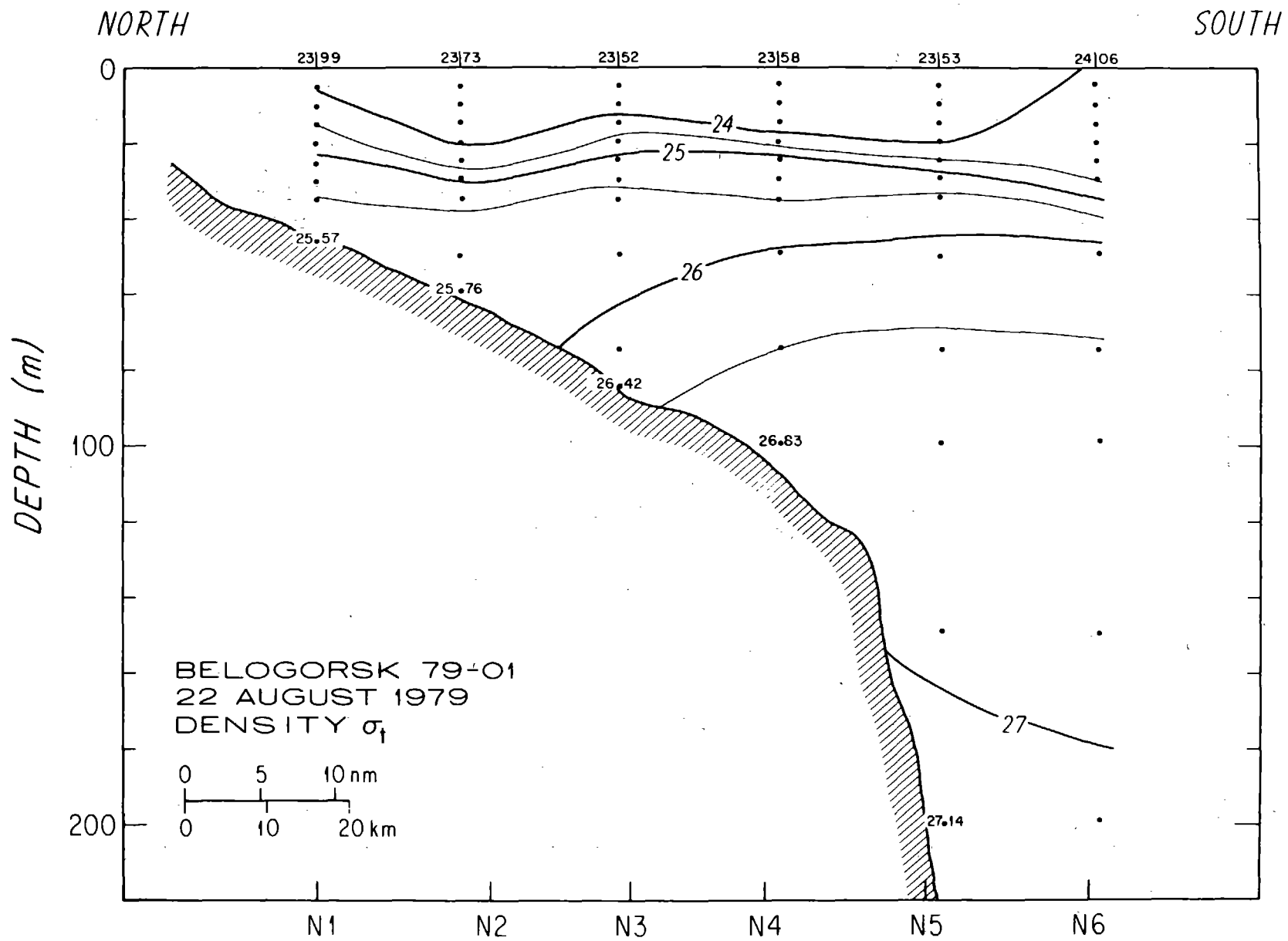




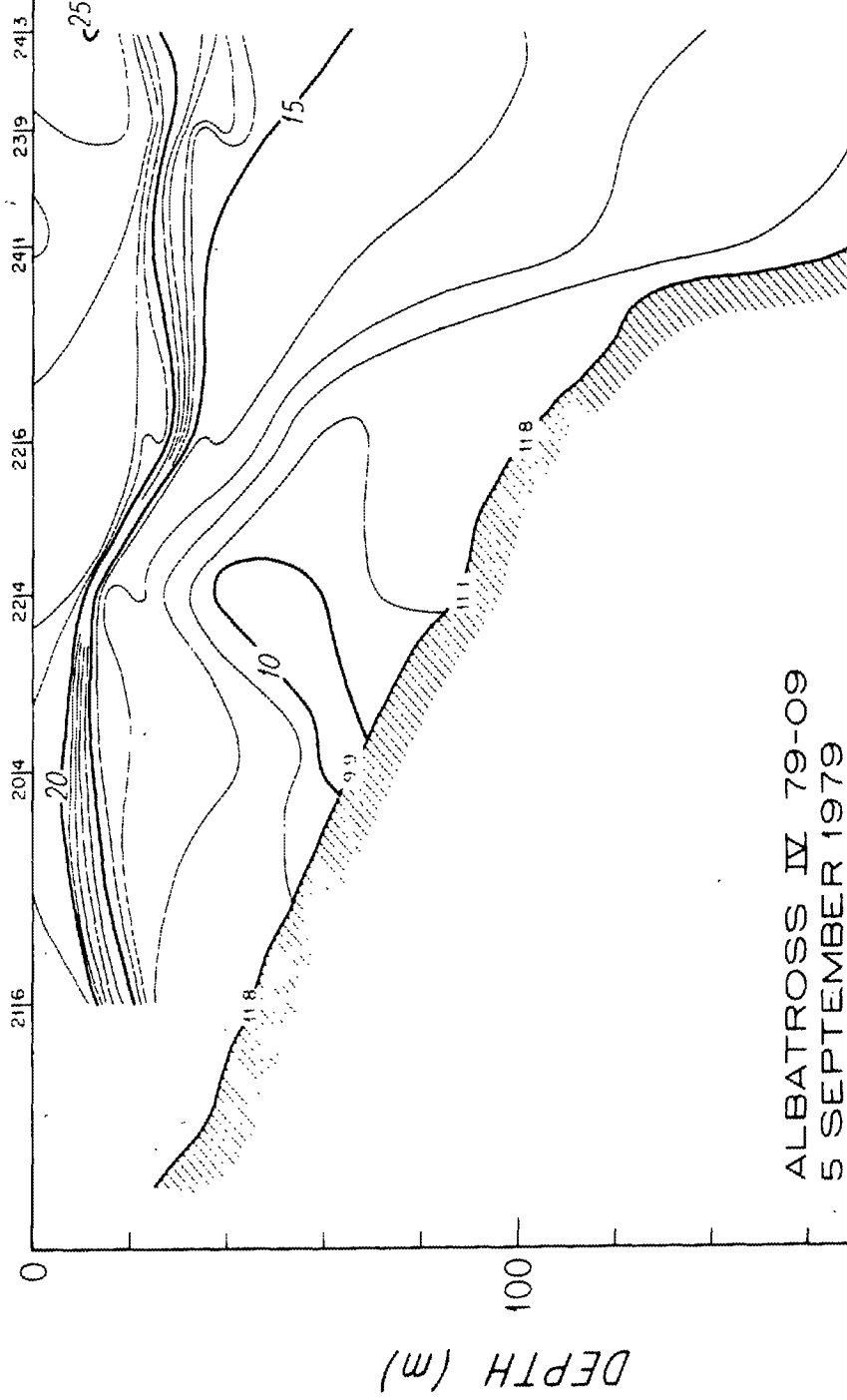




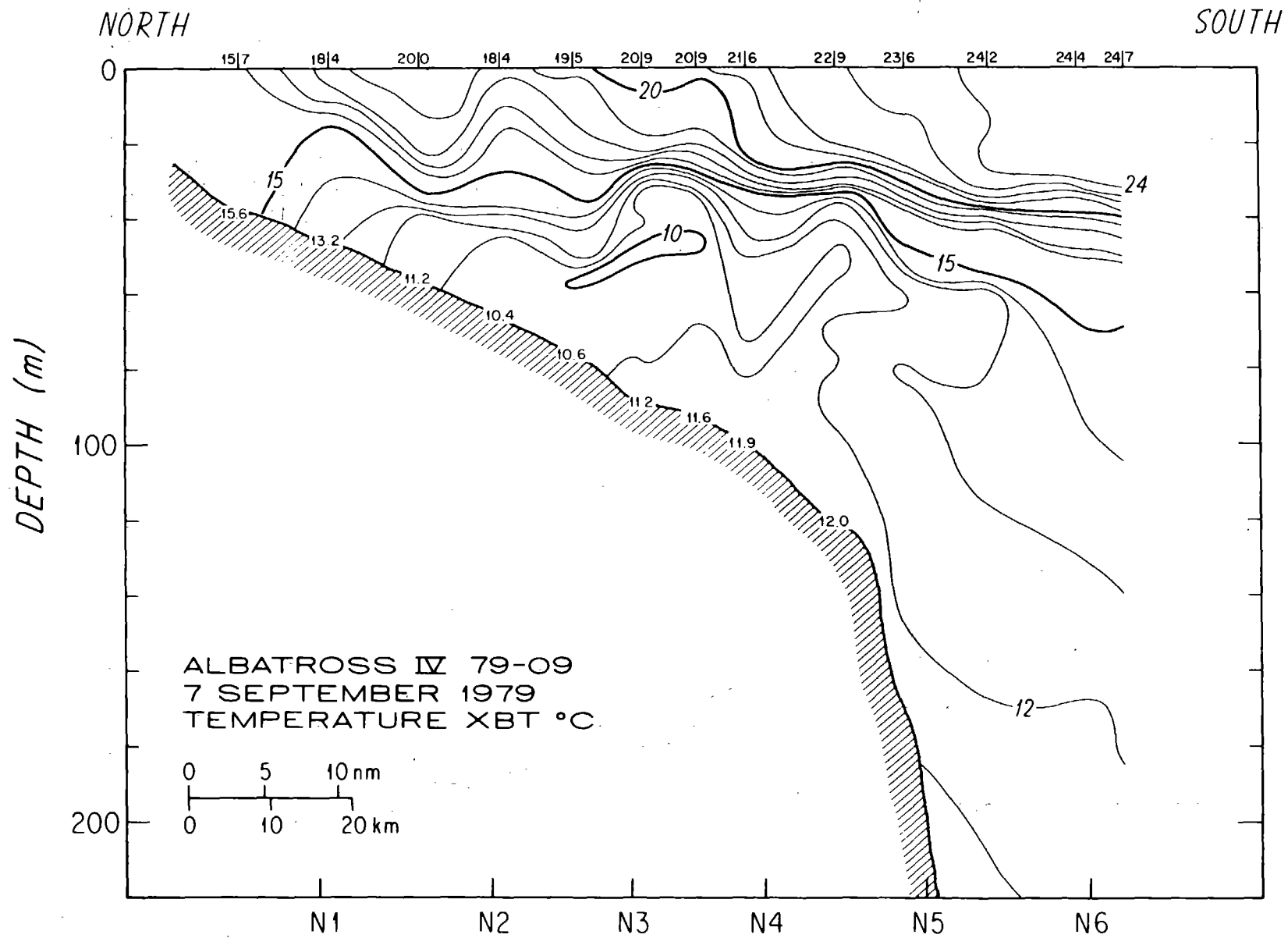




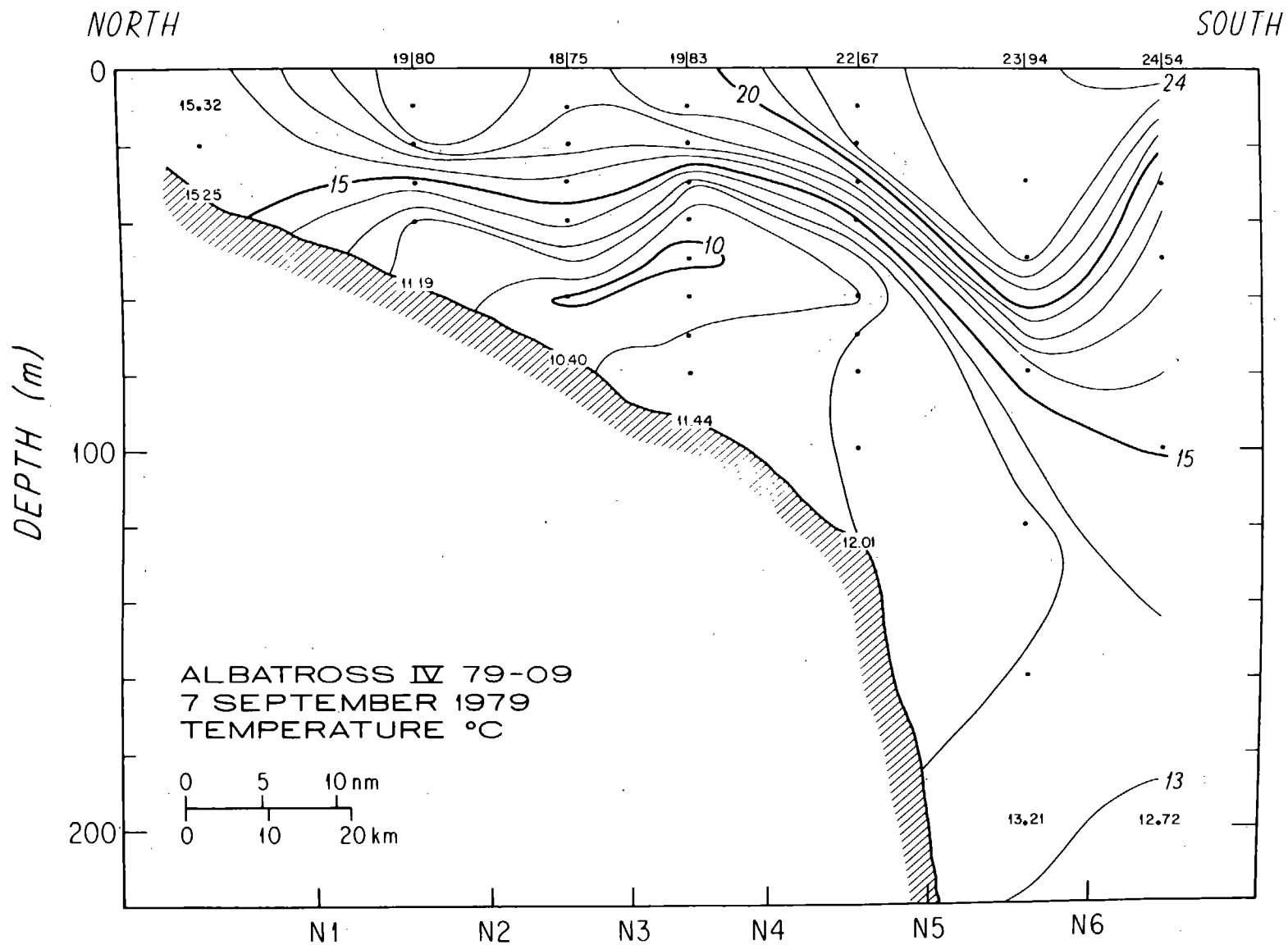
NORTH

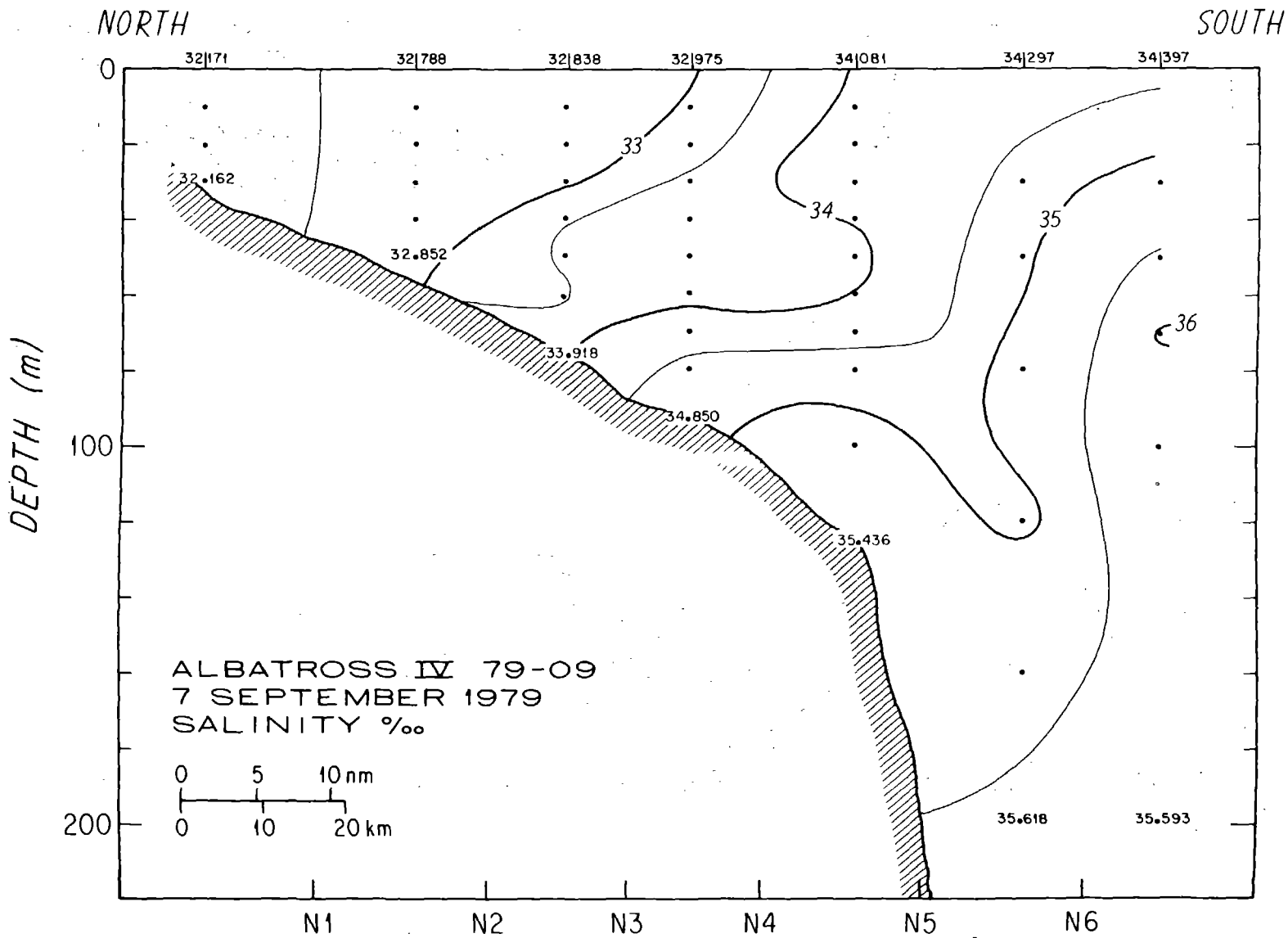


ALBATROSS IV 79-09  
5 SEPTEMBER 1979

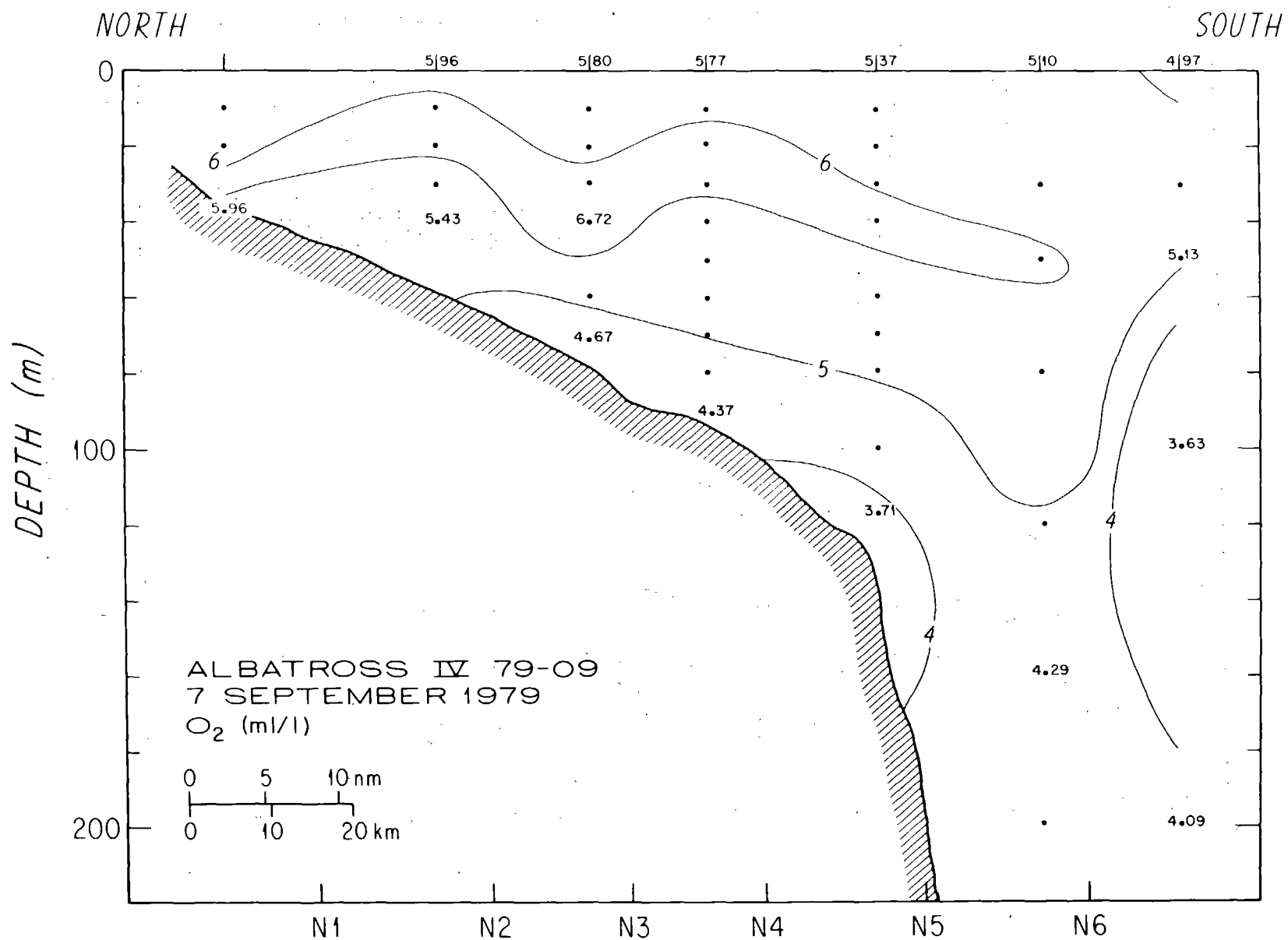




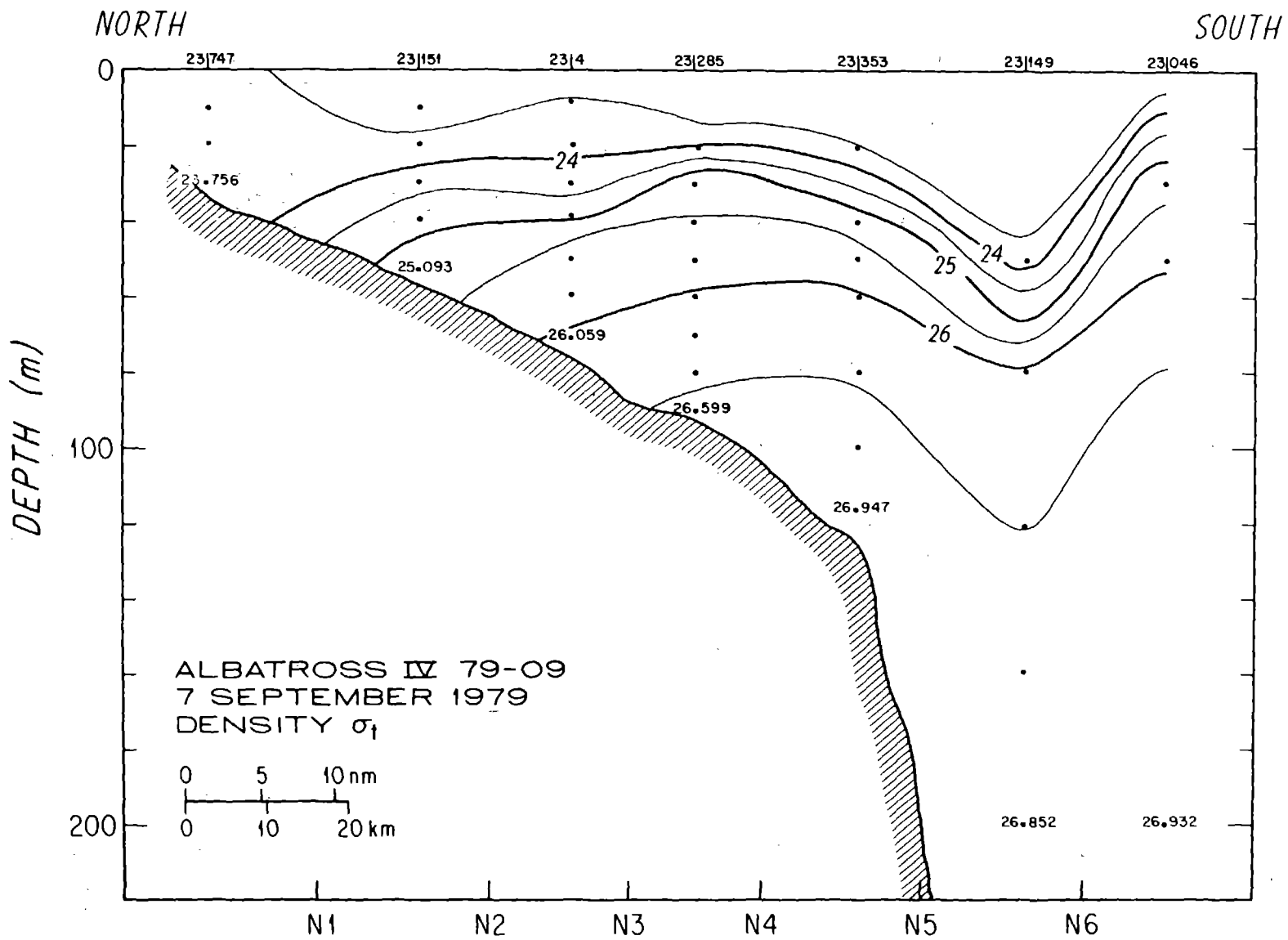




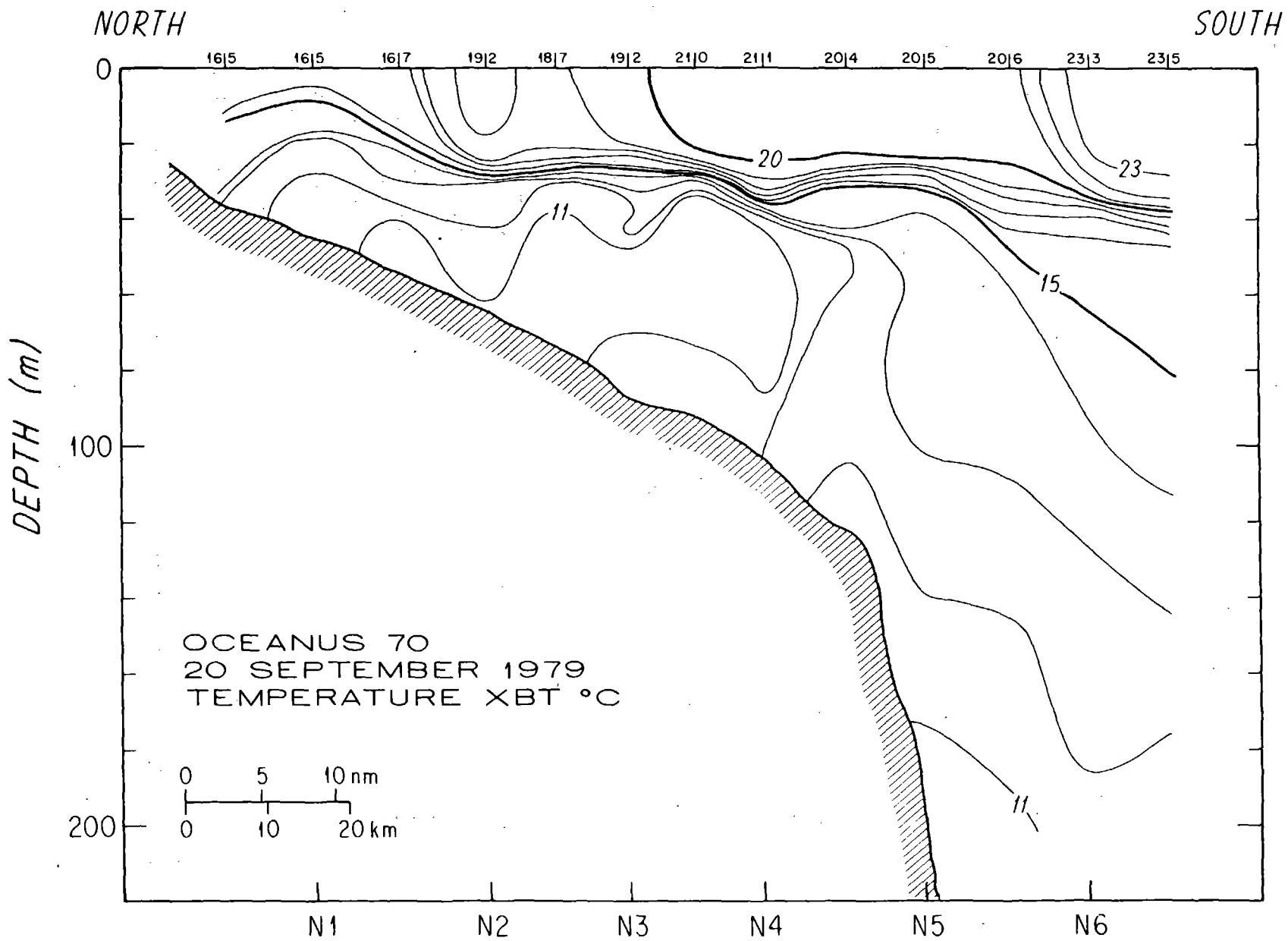
>36

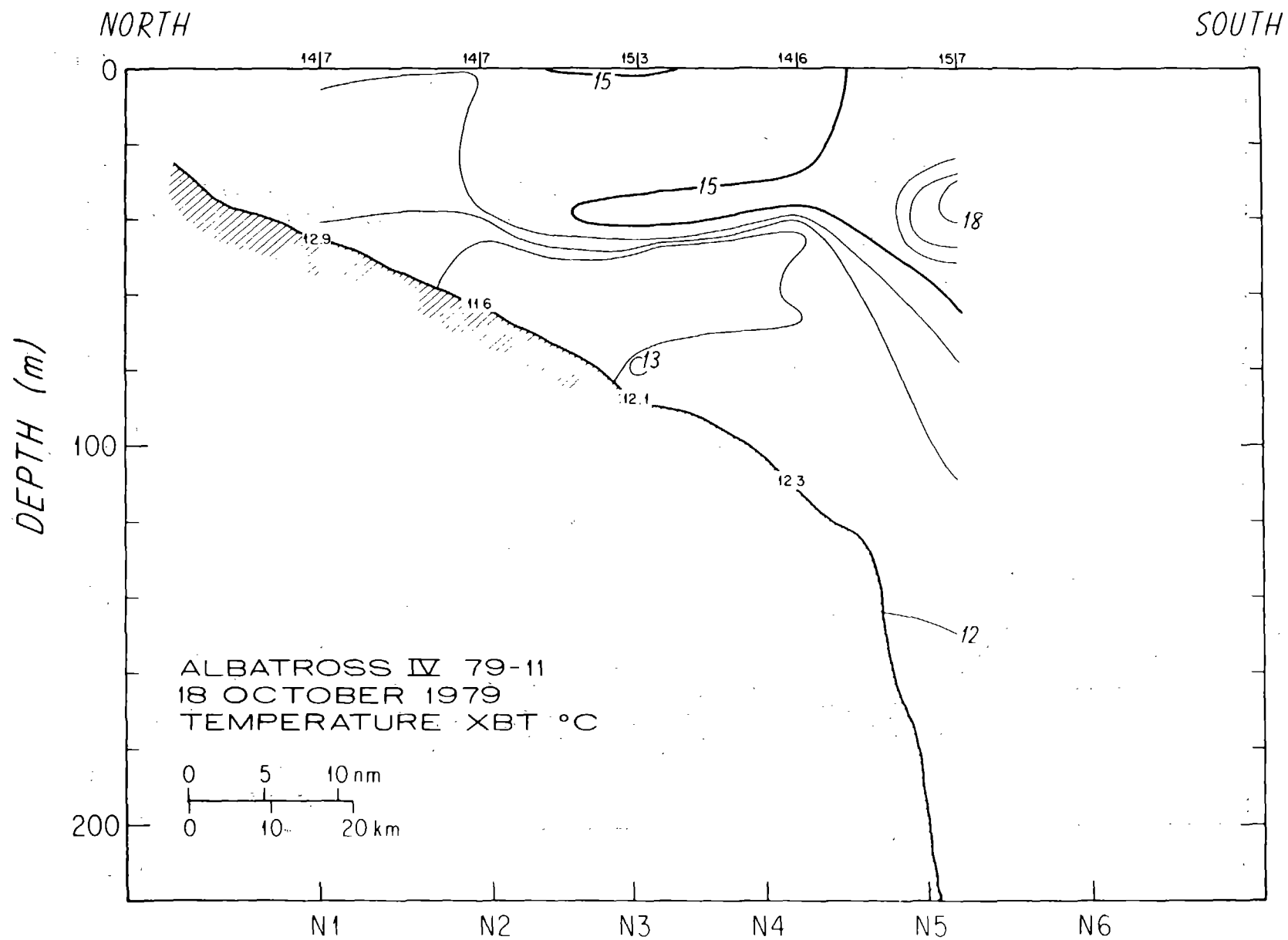


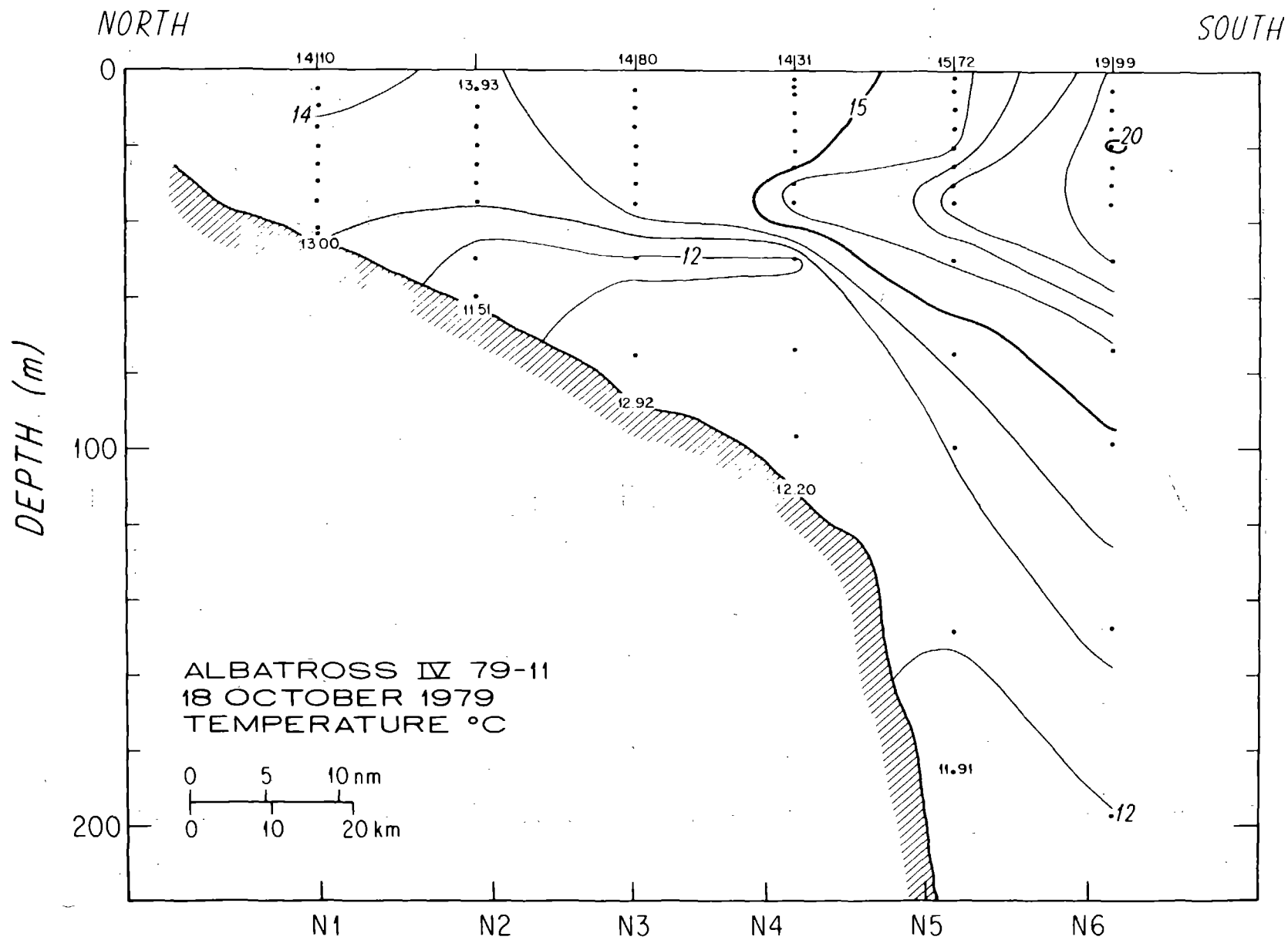
21



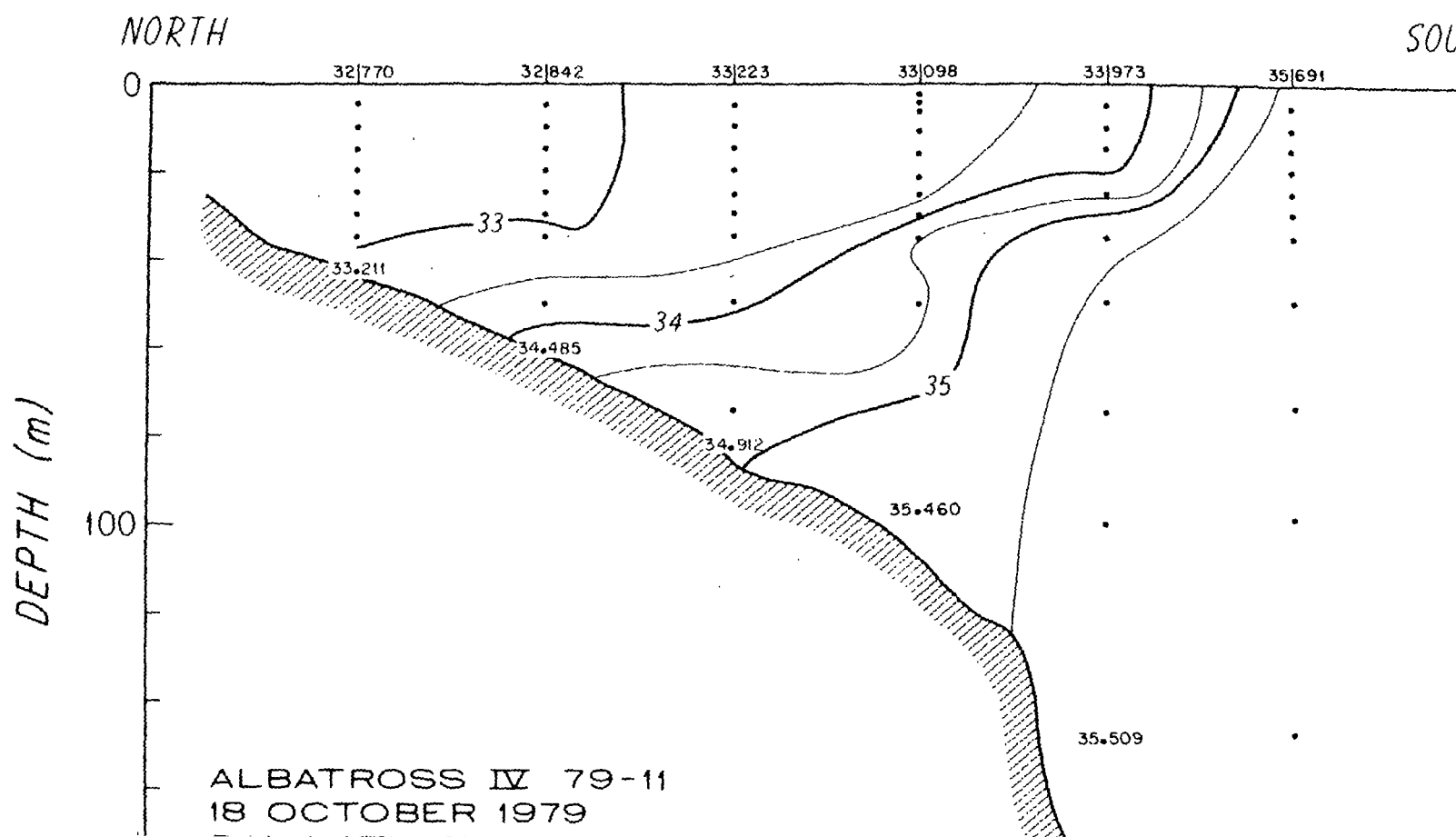
92c



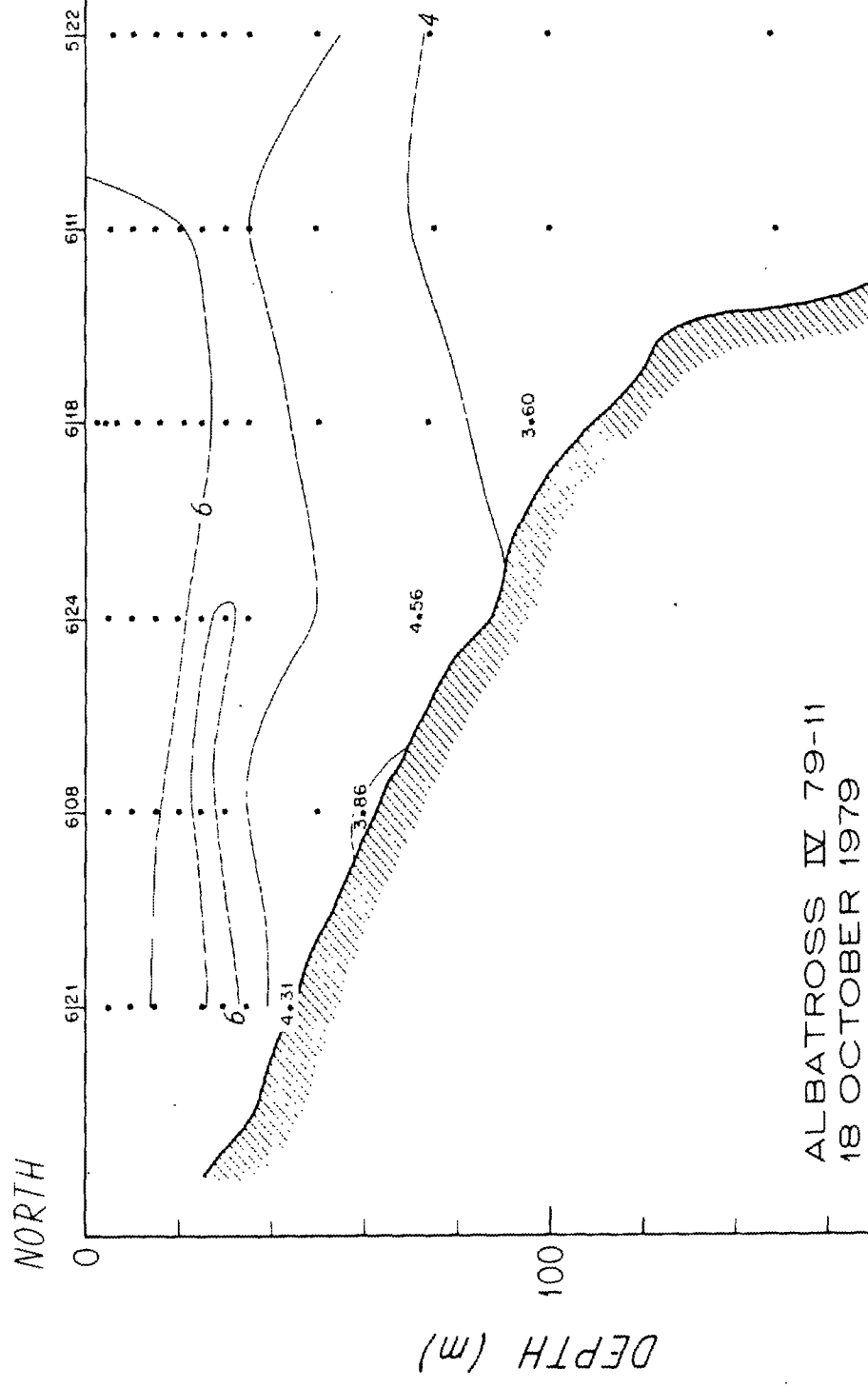




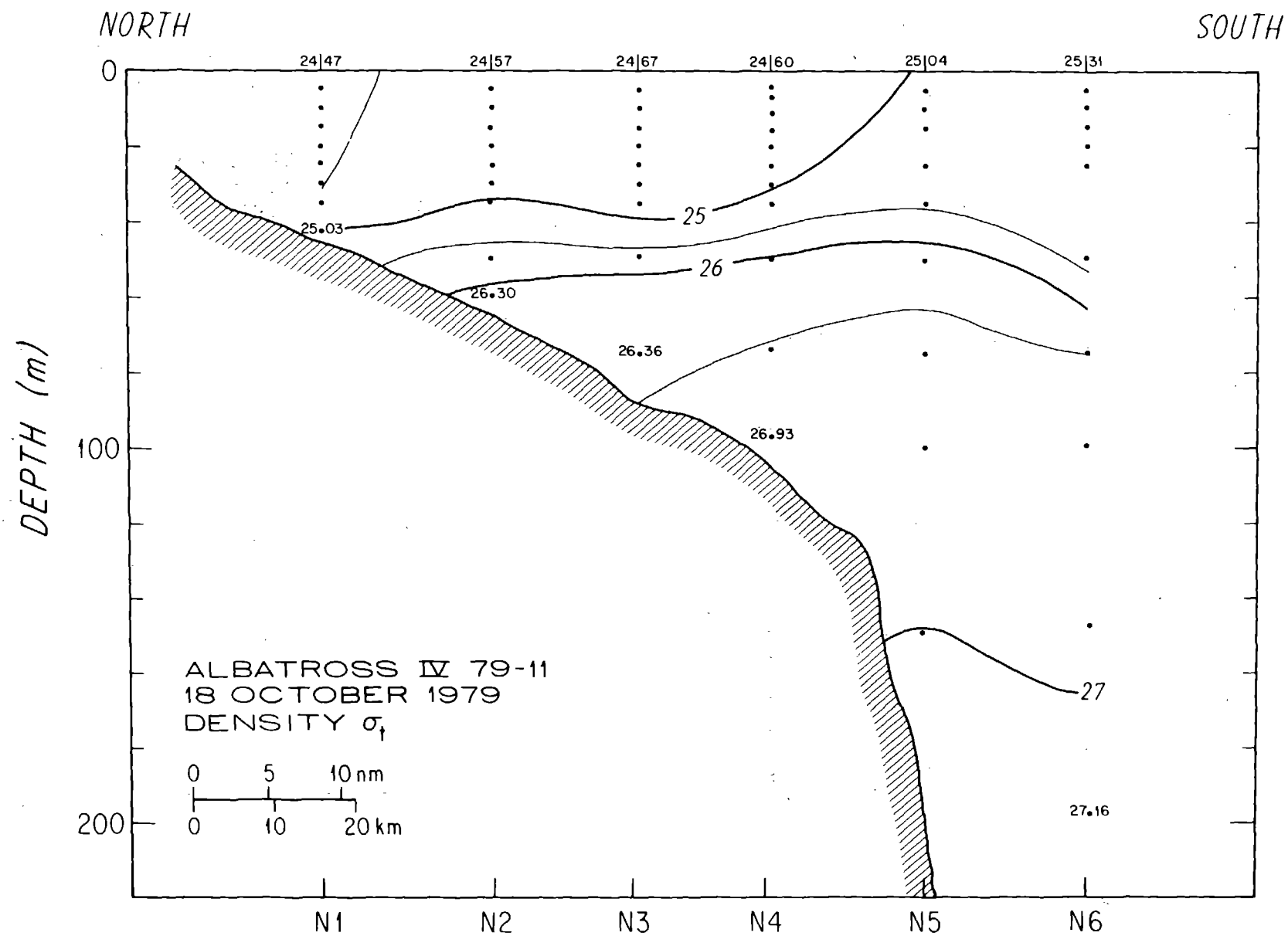
75

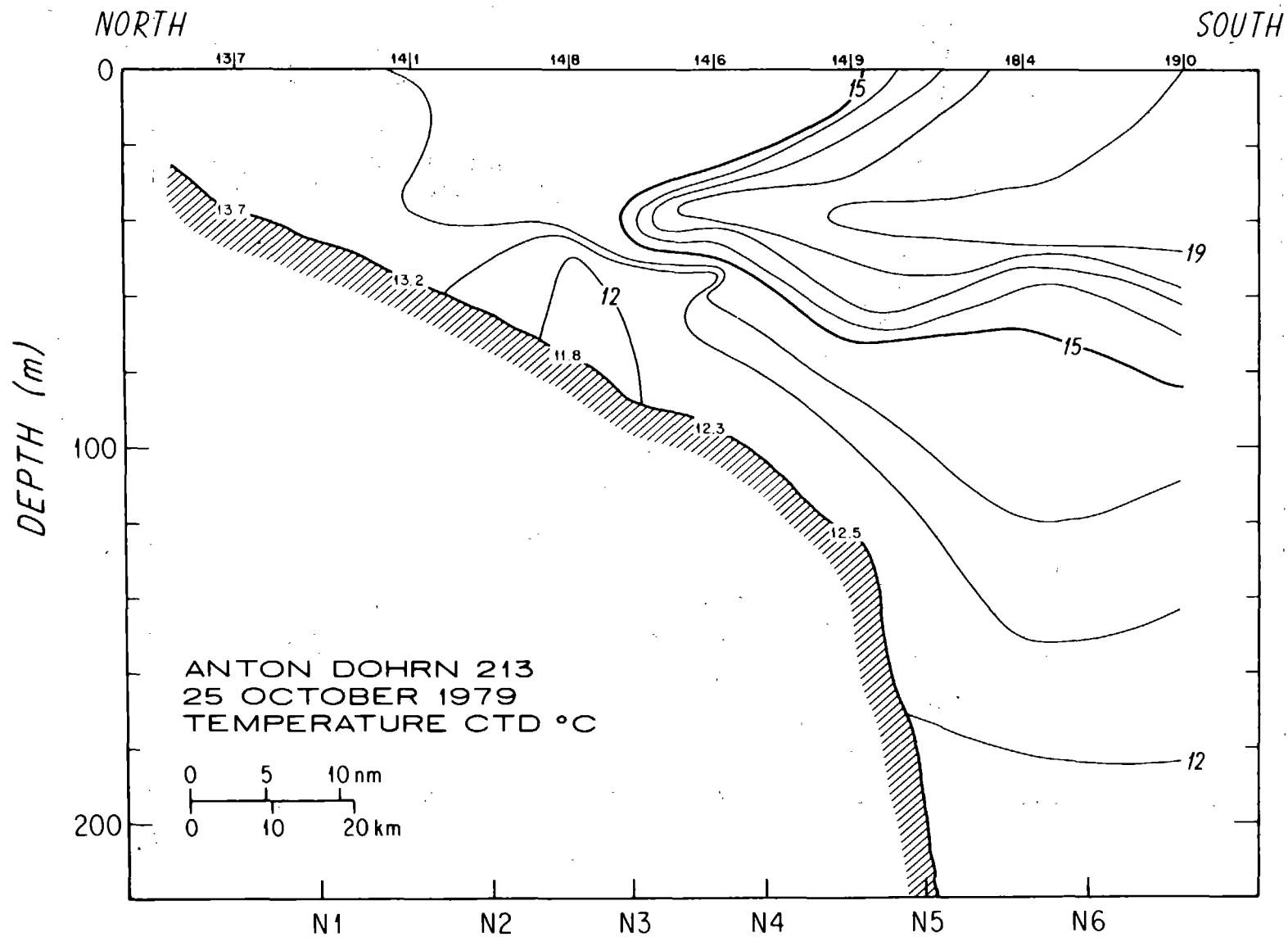


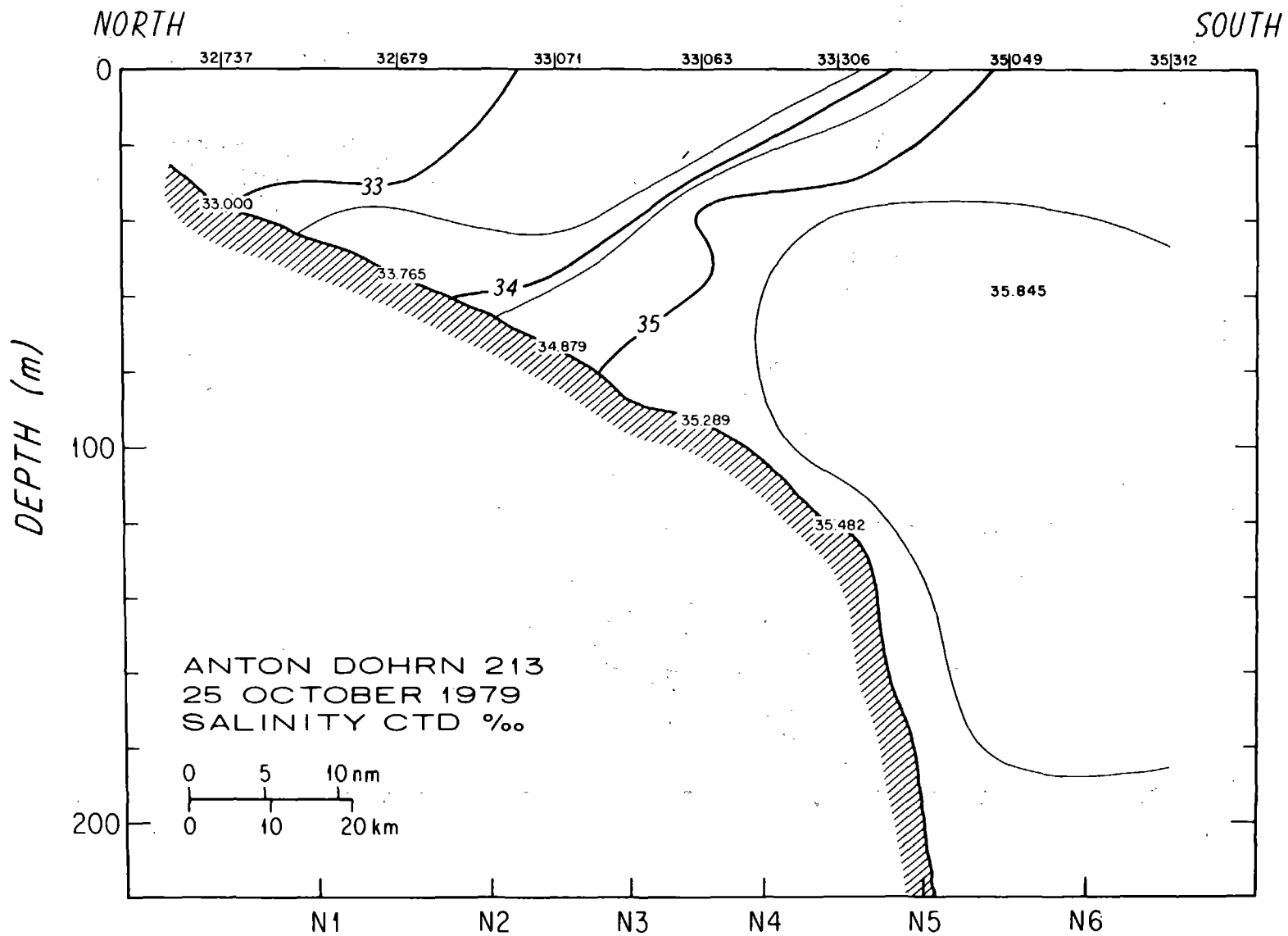


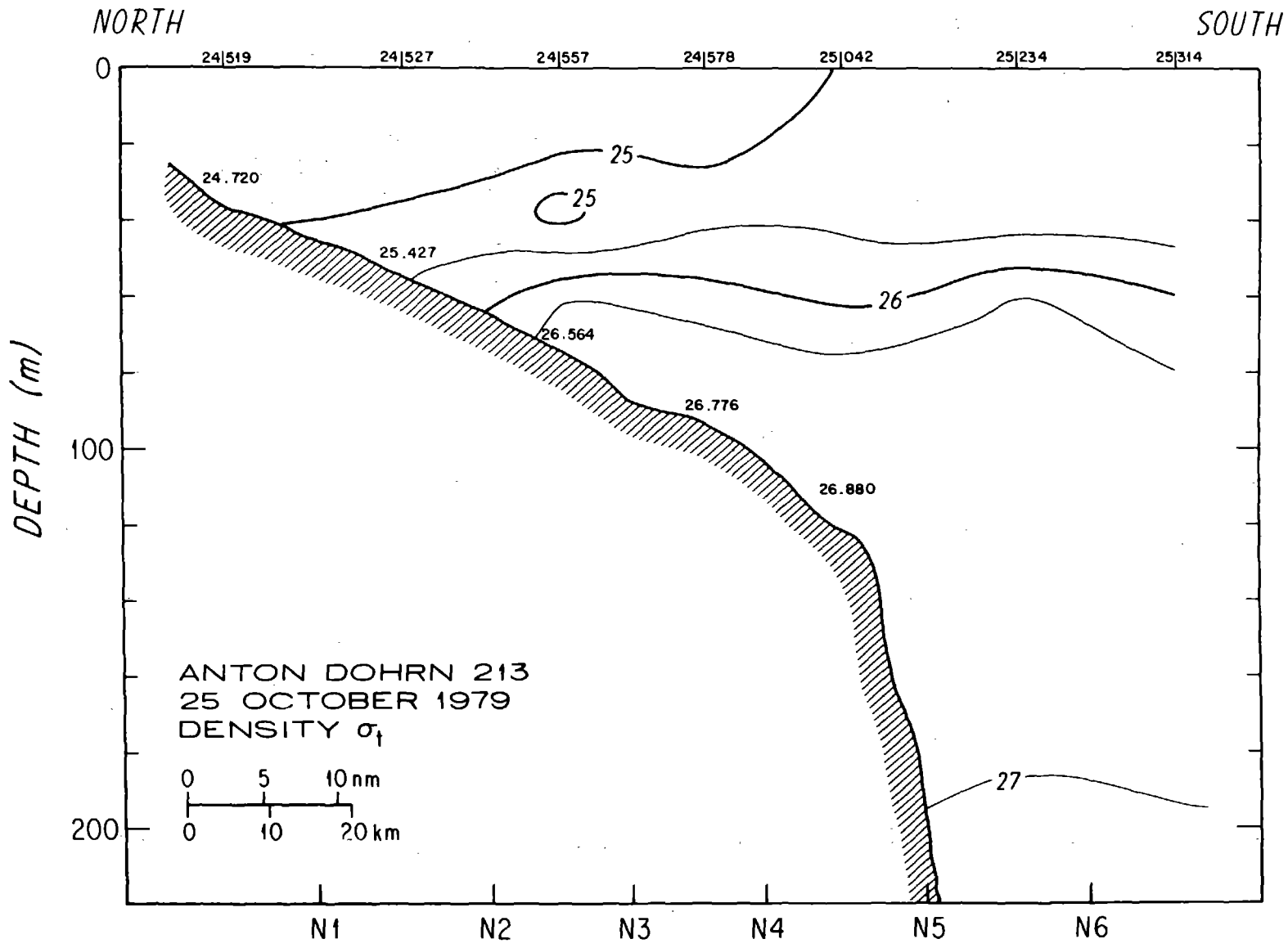


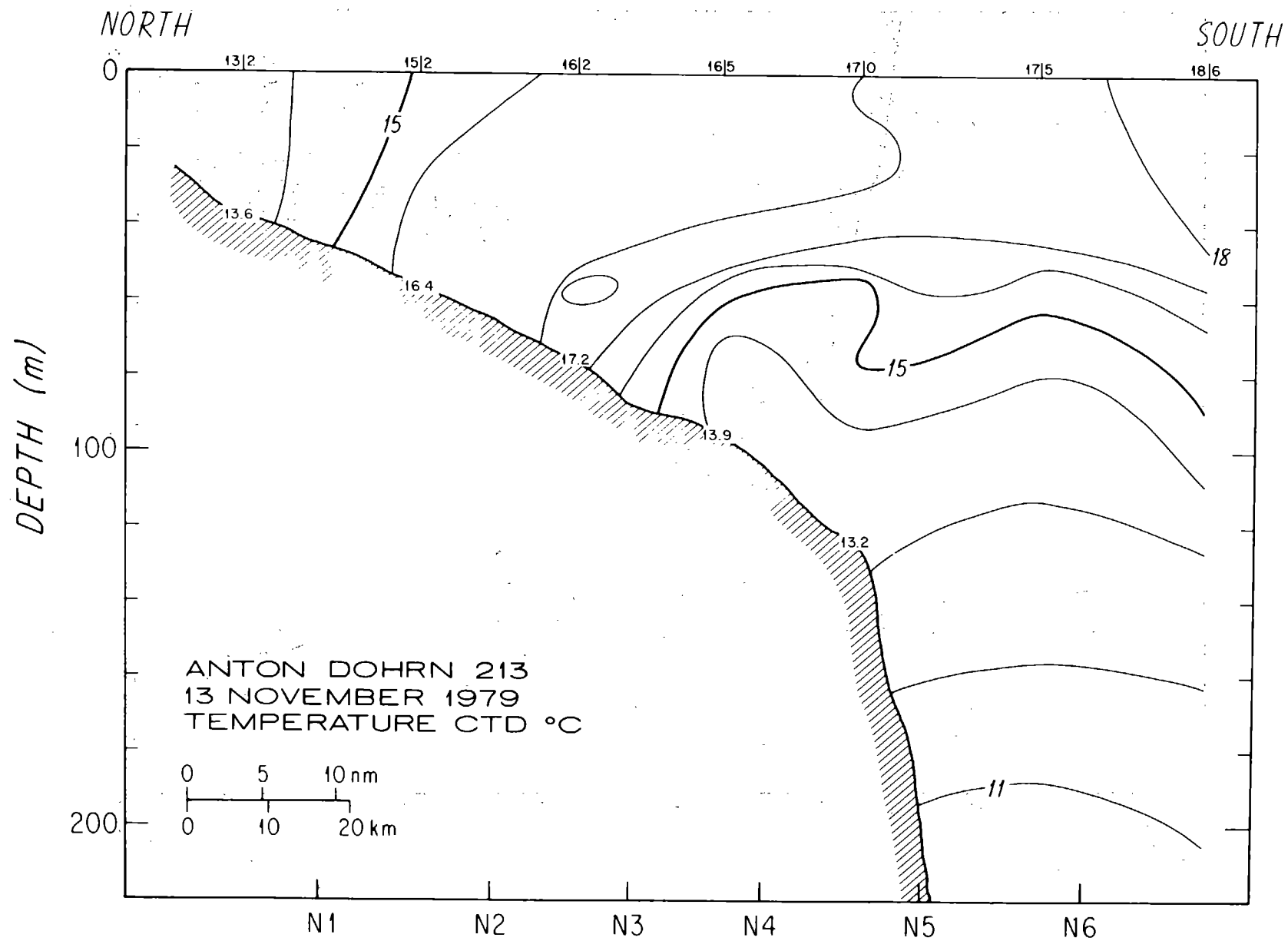
ALBATROSS IV 79-11  
18 OCTOBER 1979

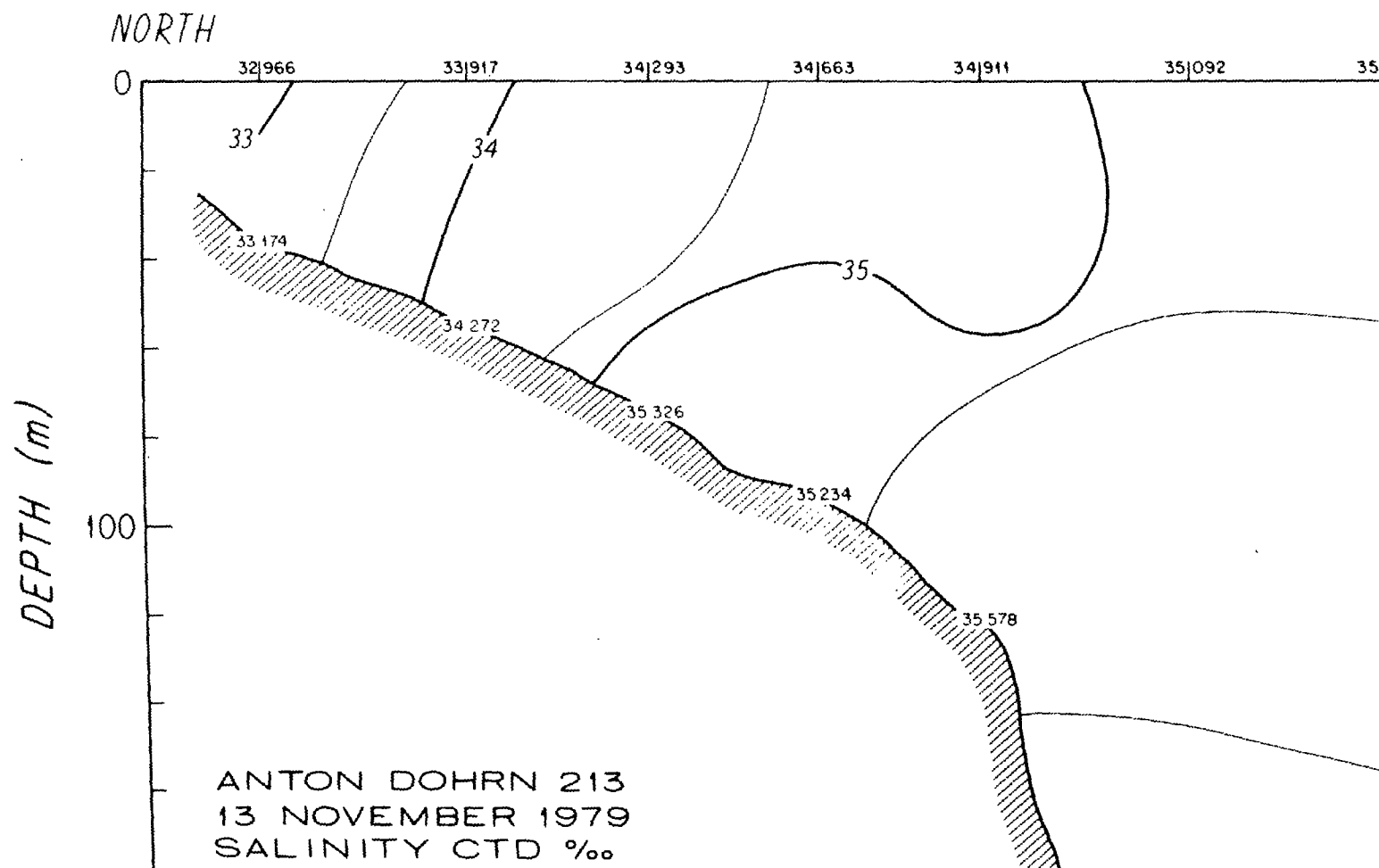


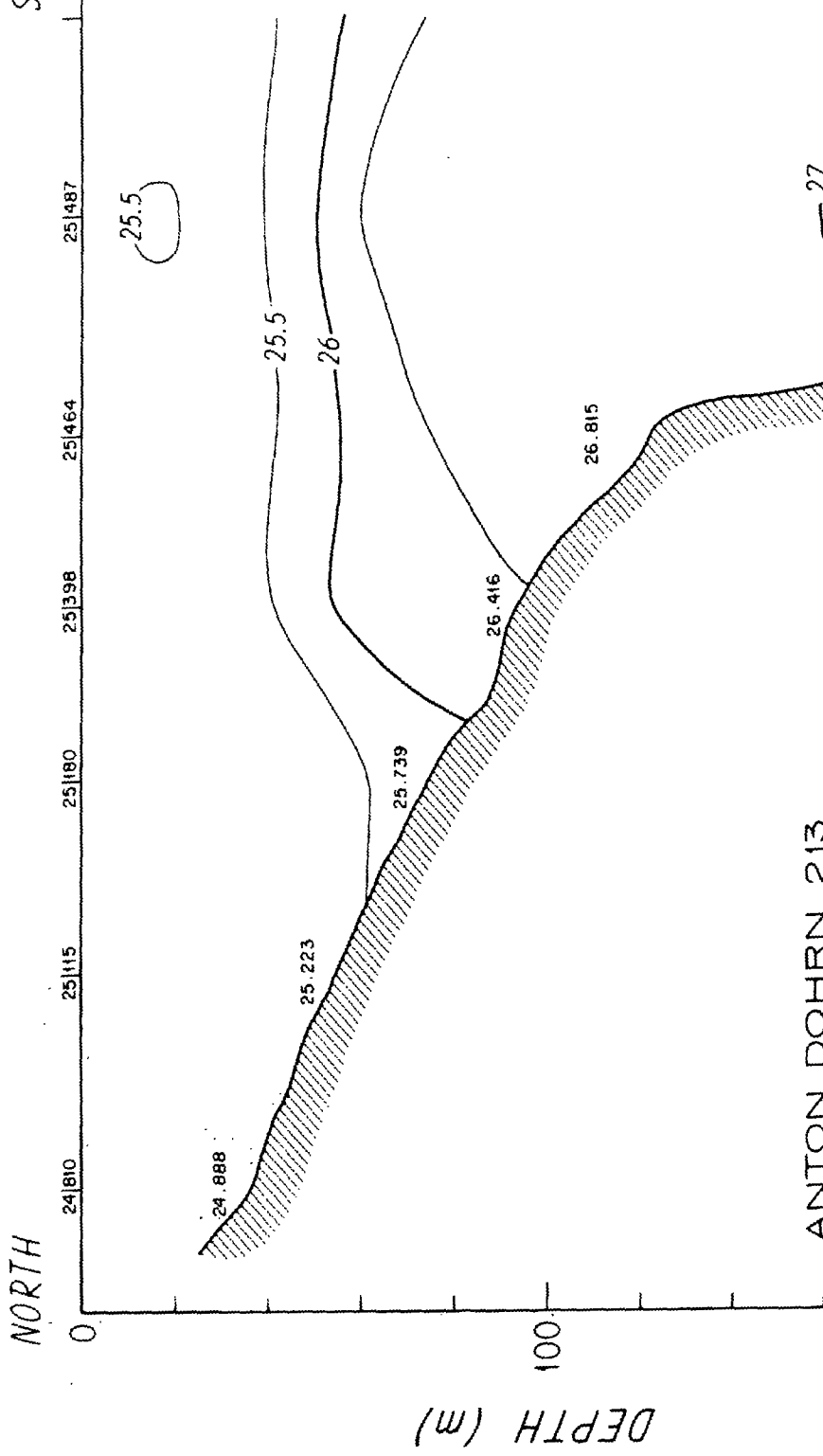




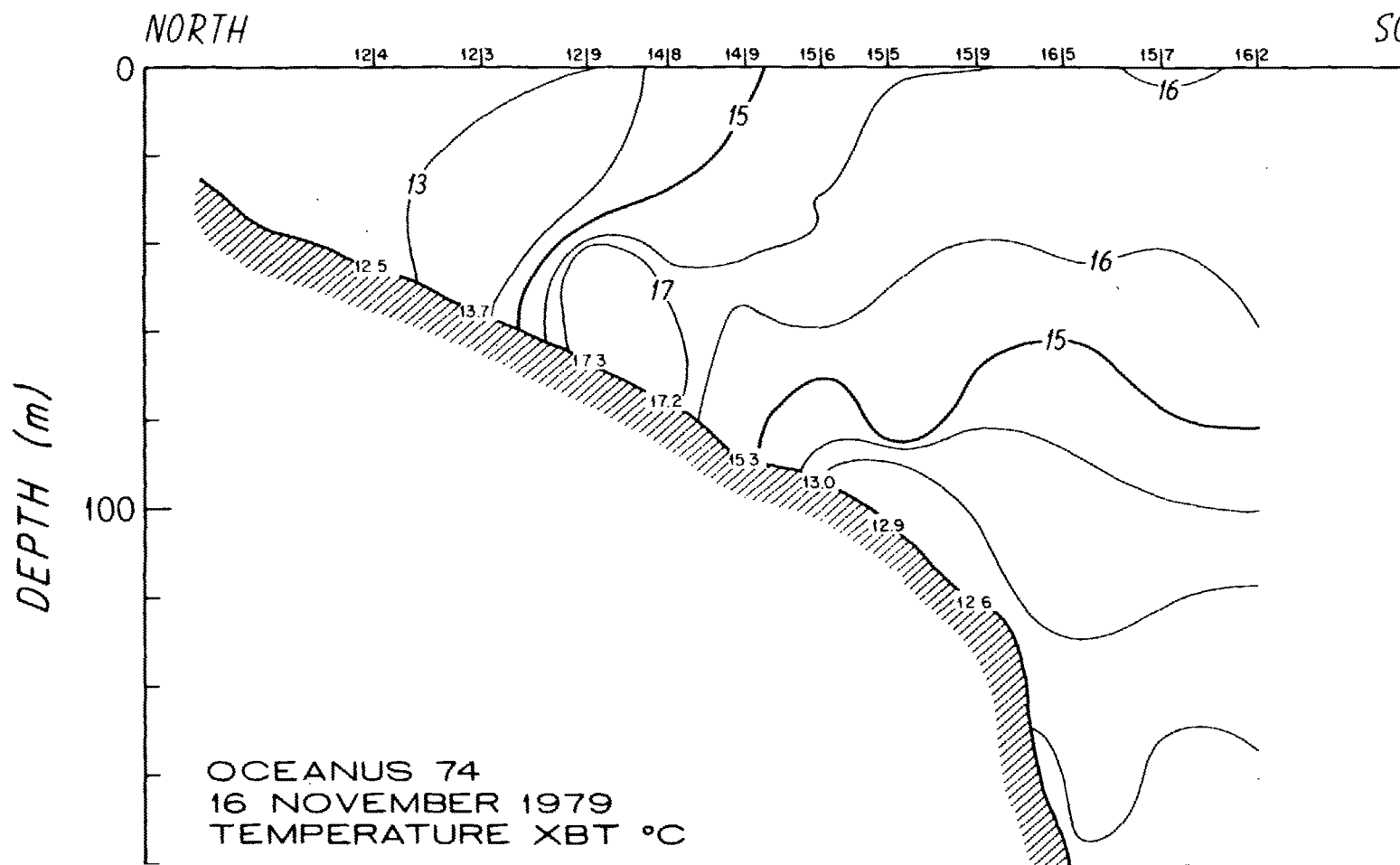


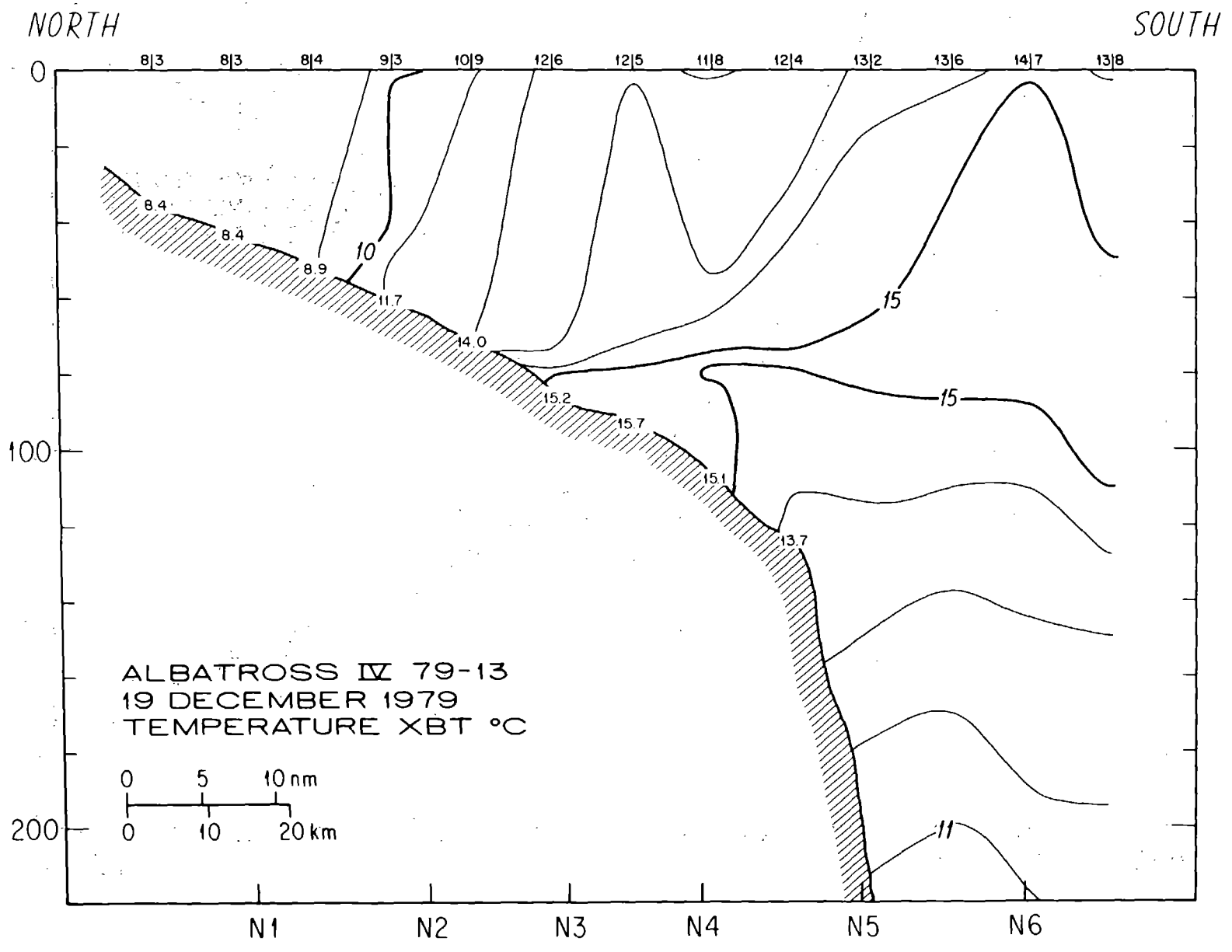




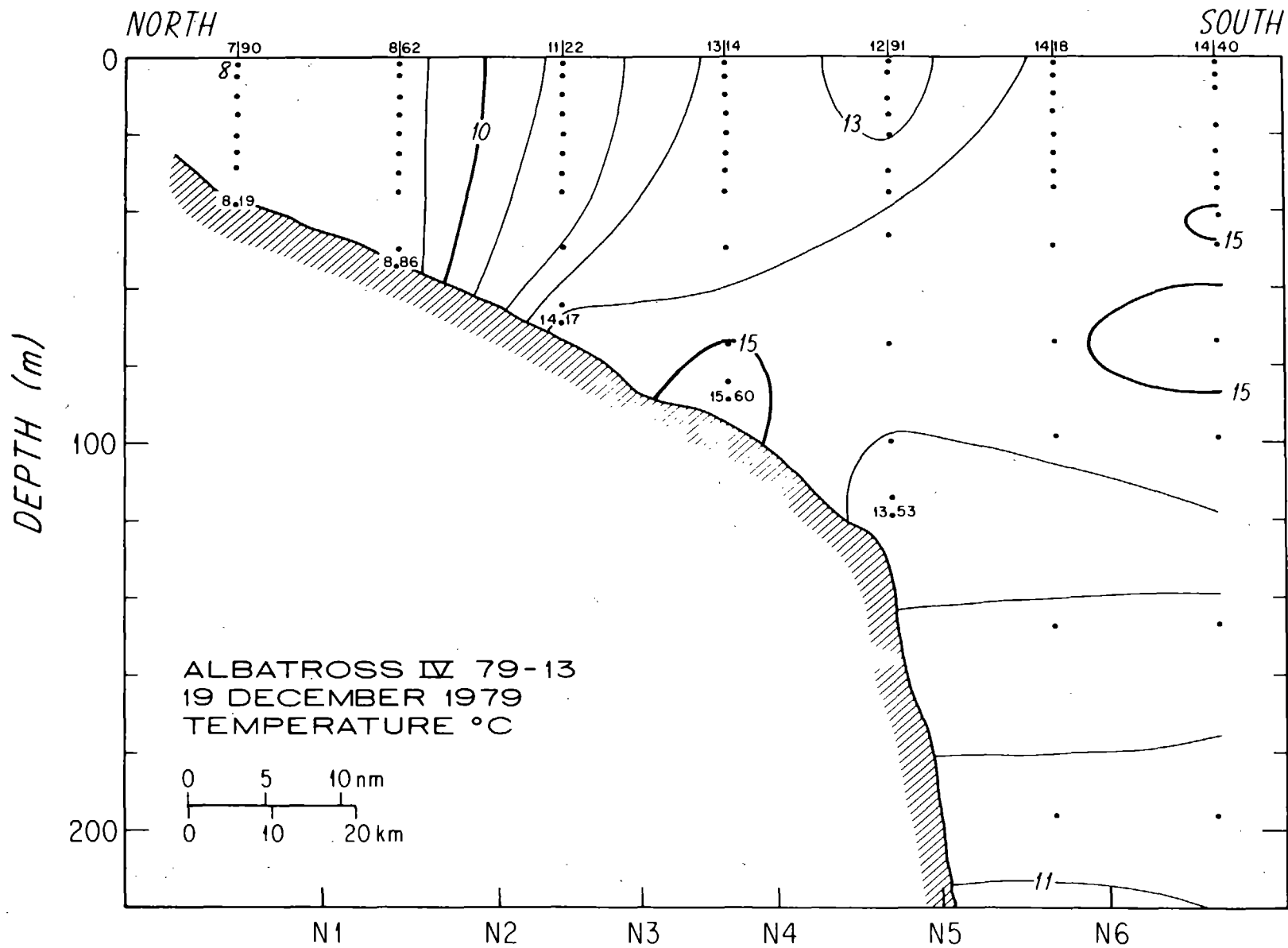




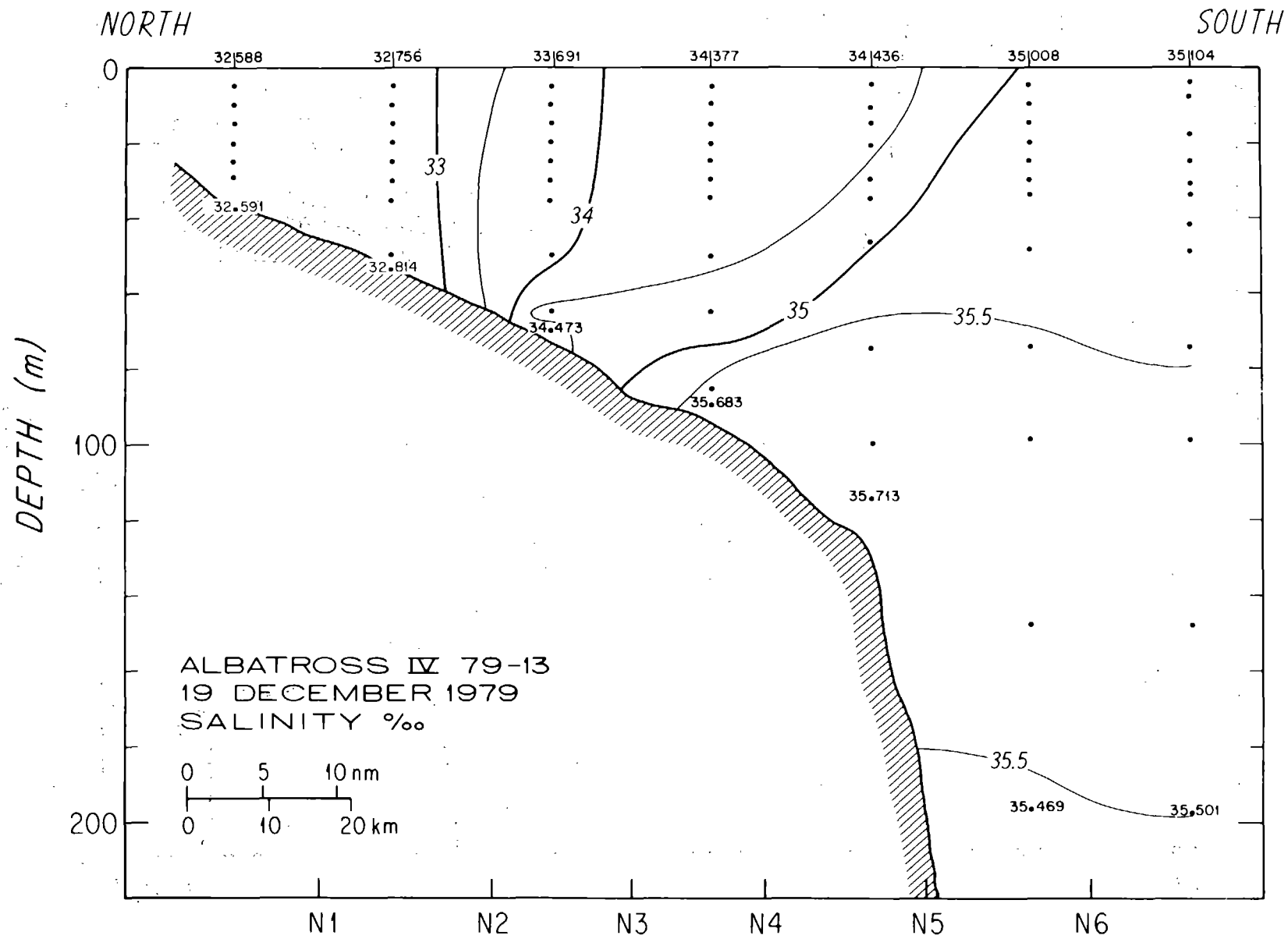


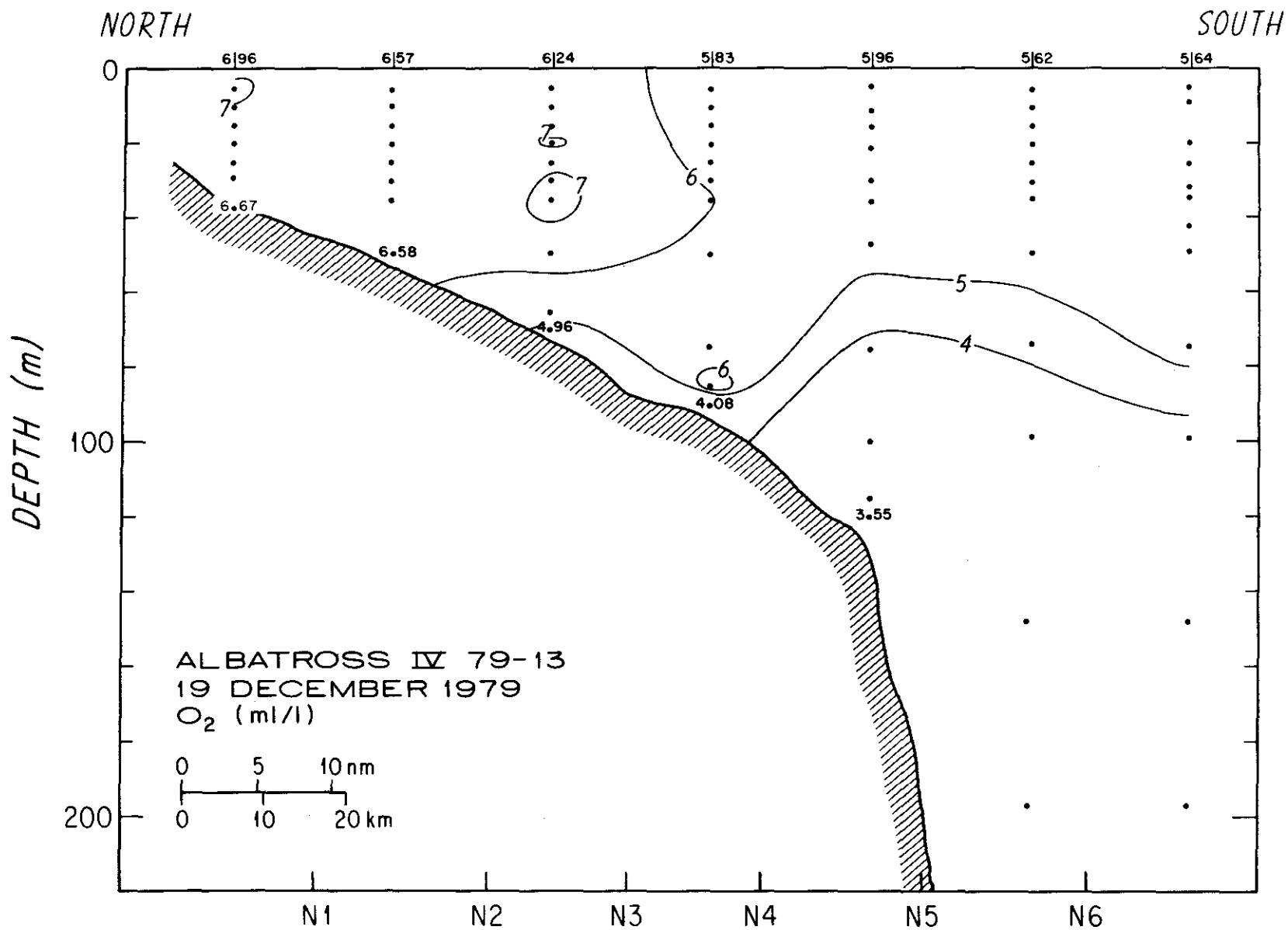


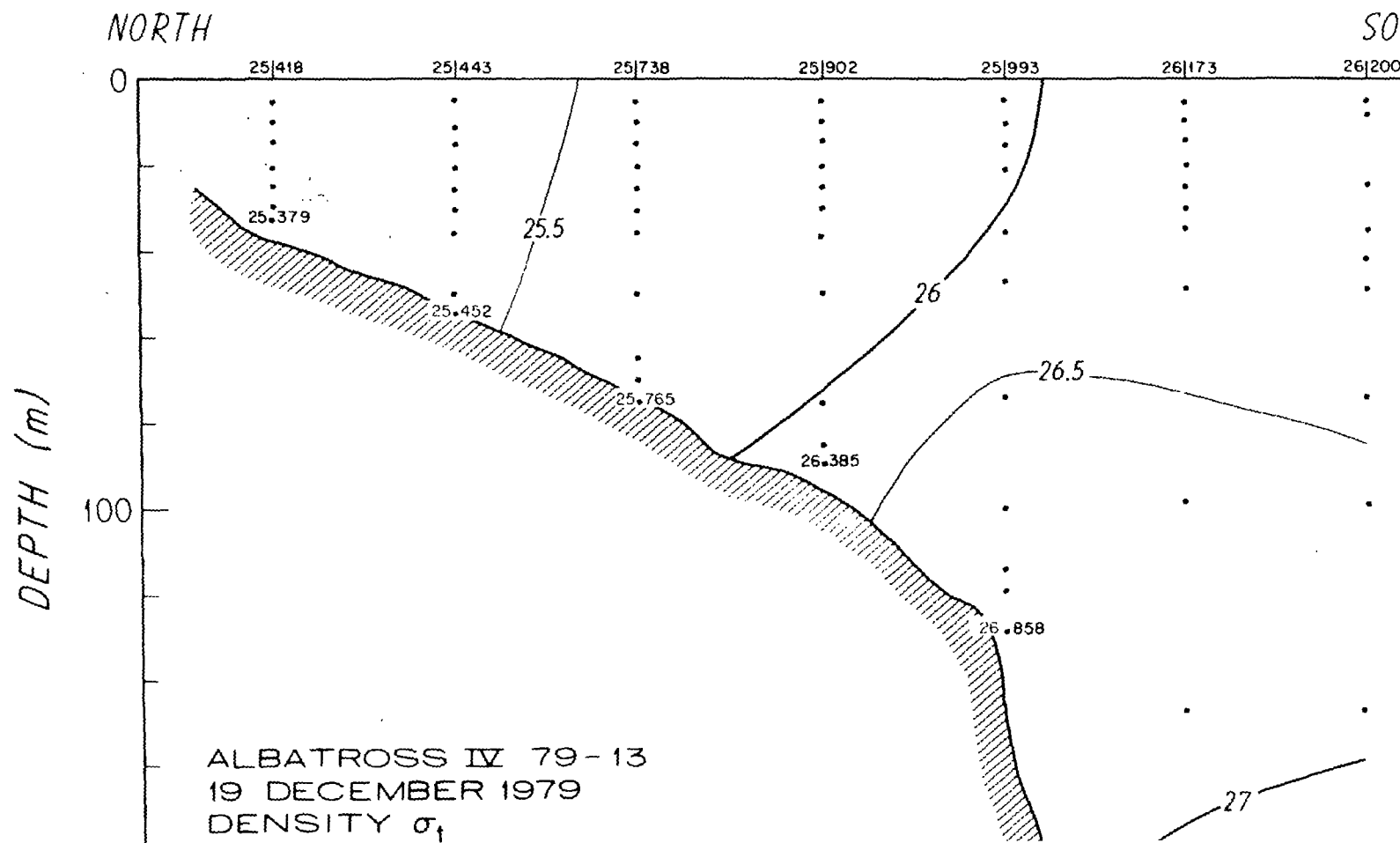
86 >

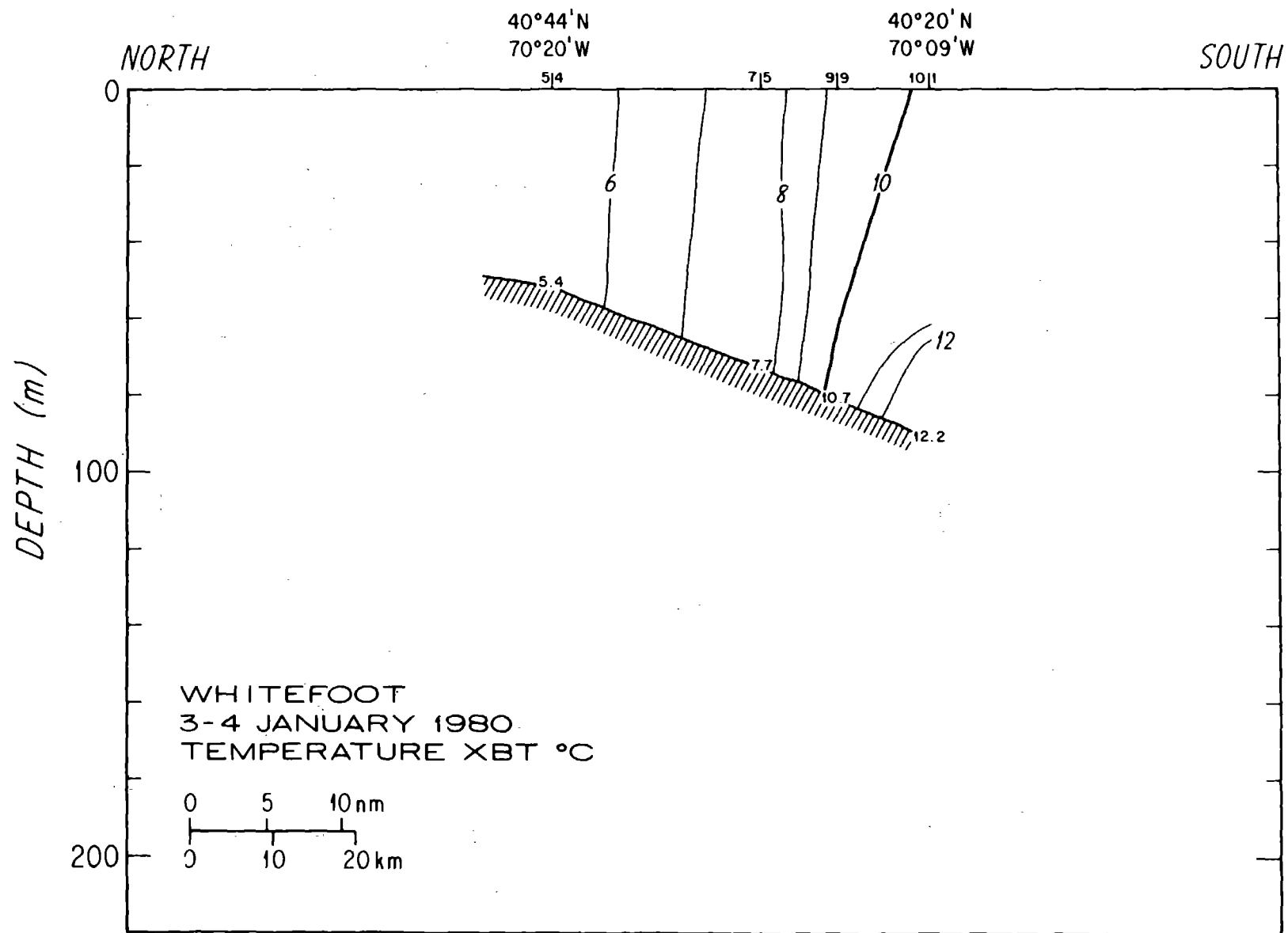


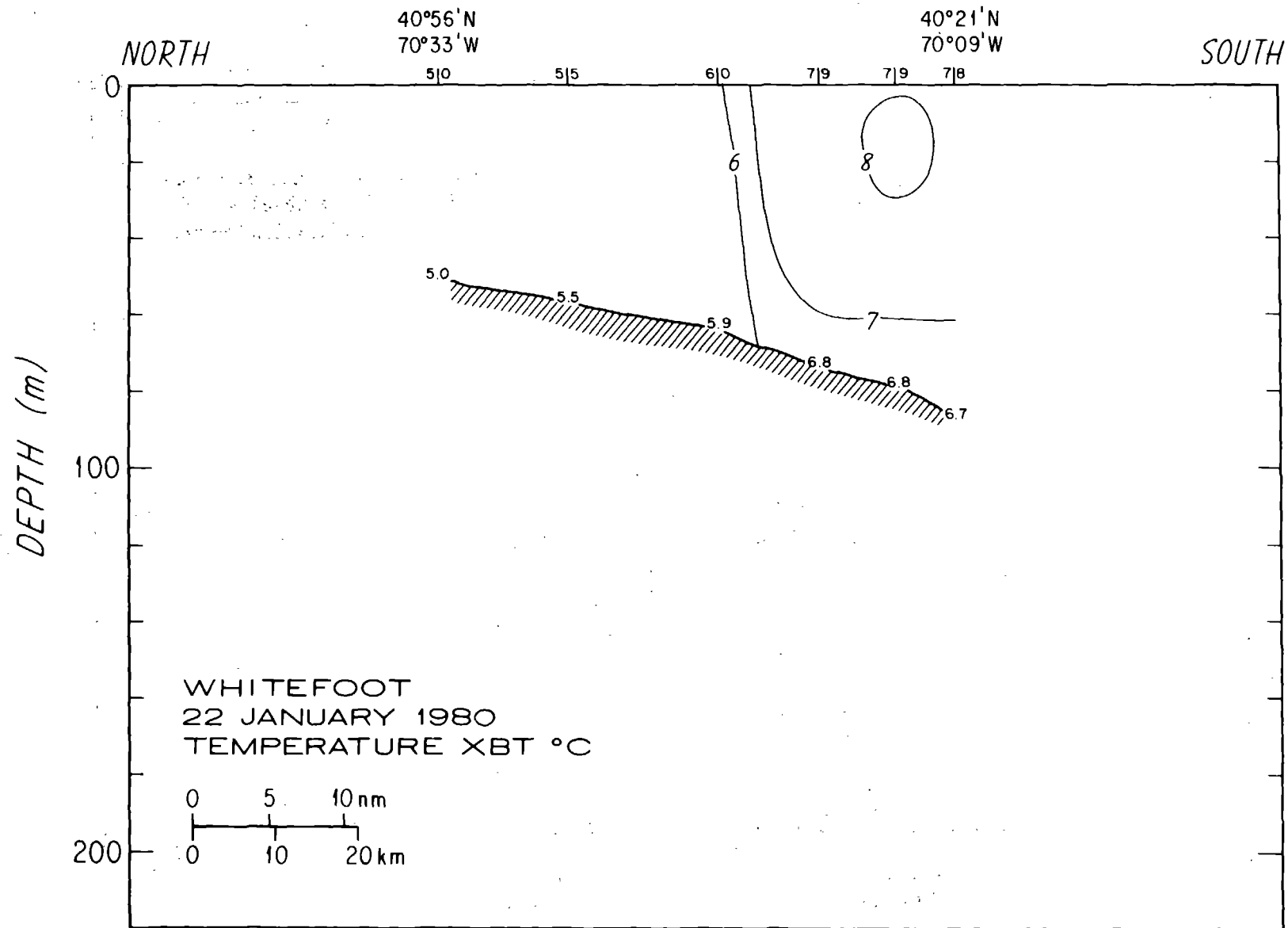
87 >



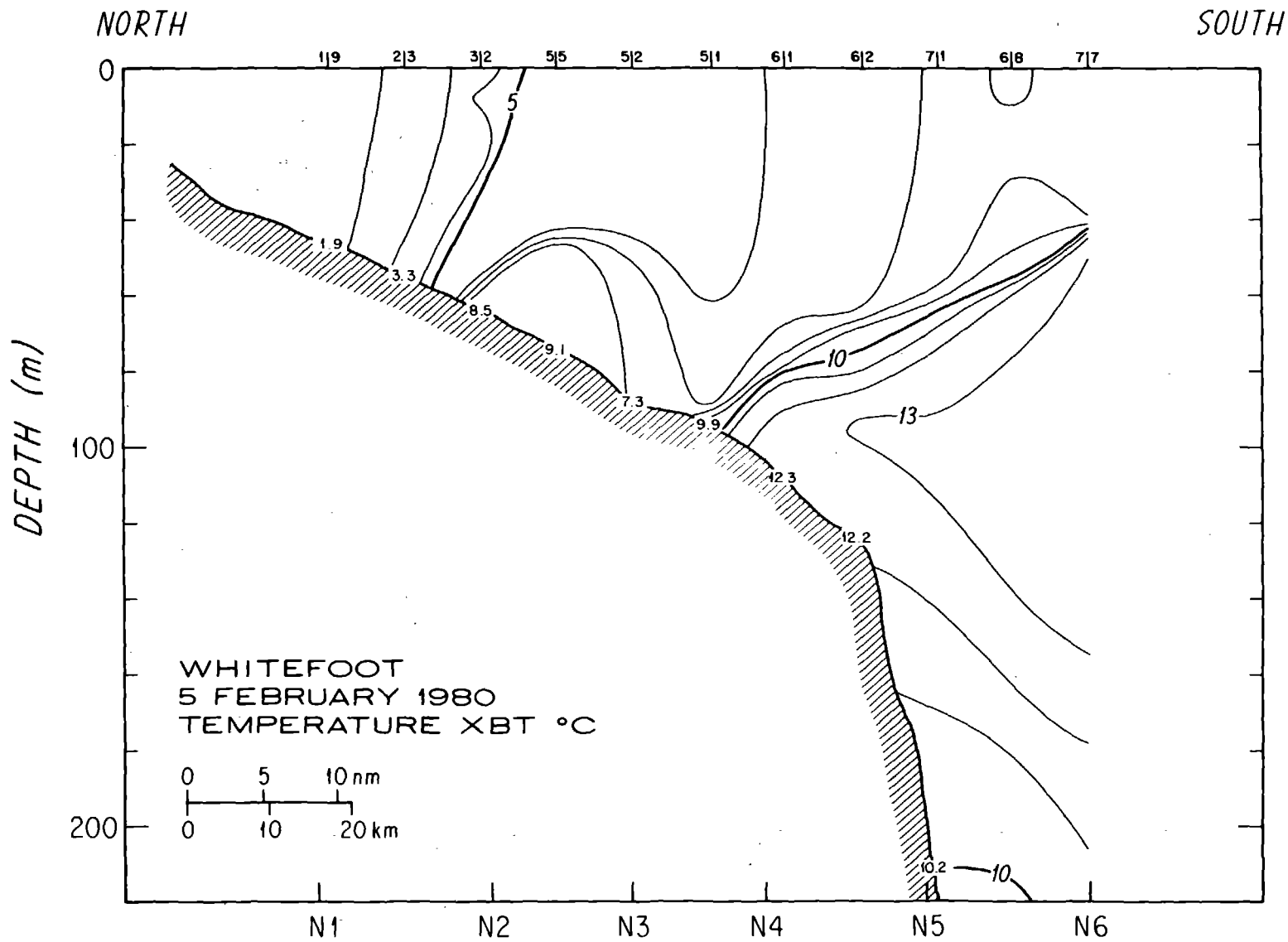


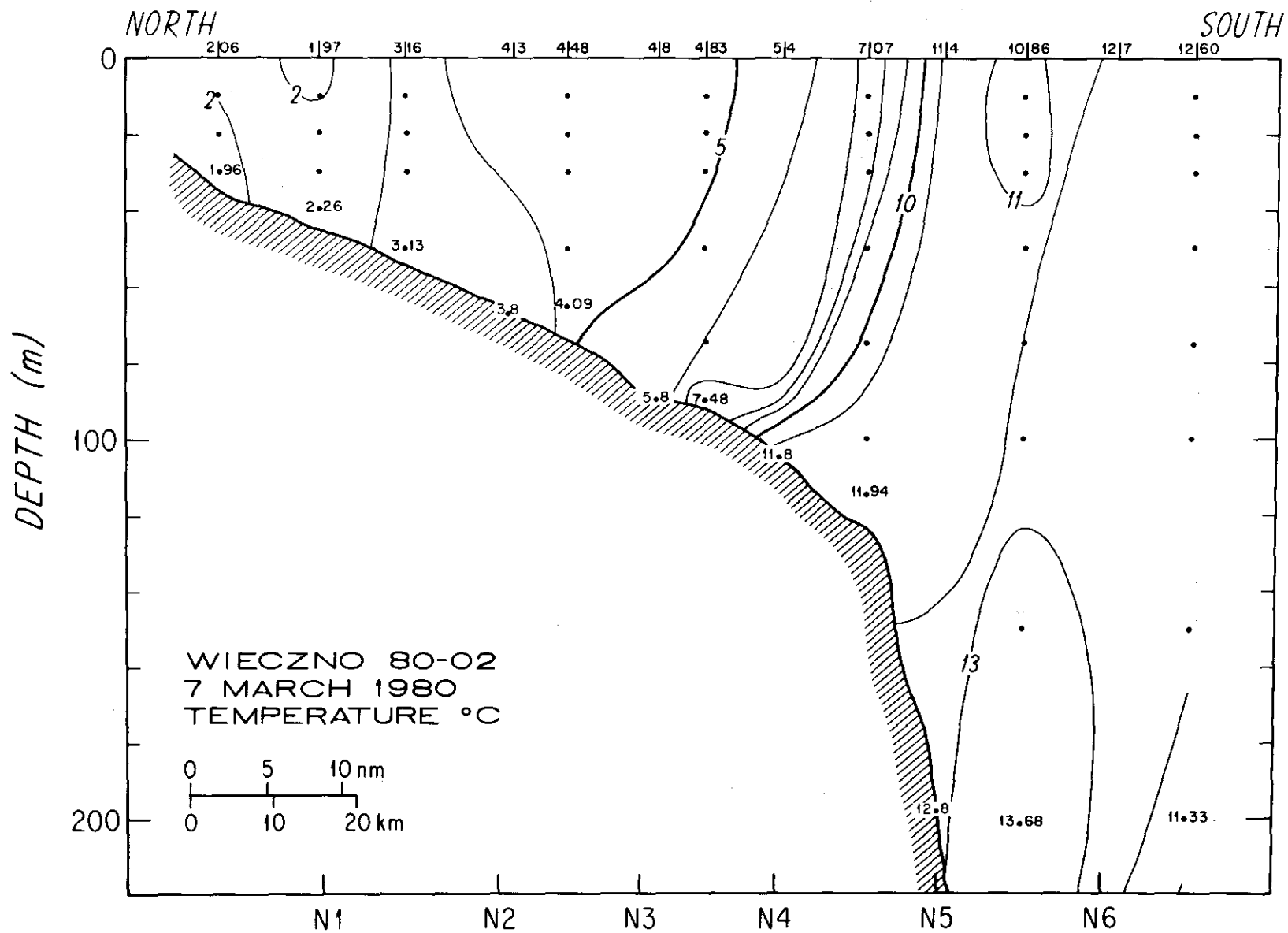


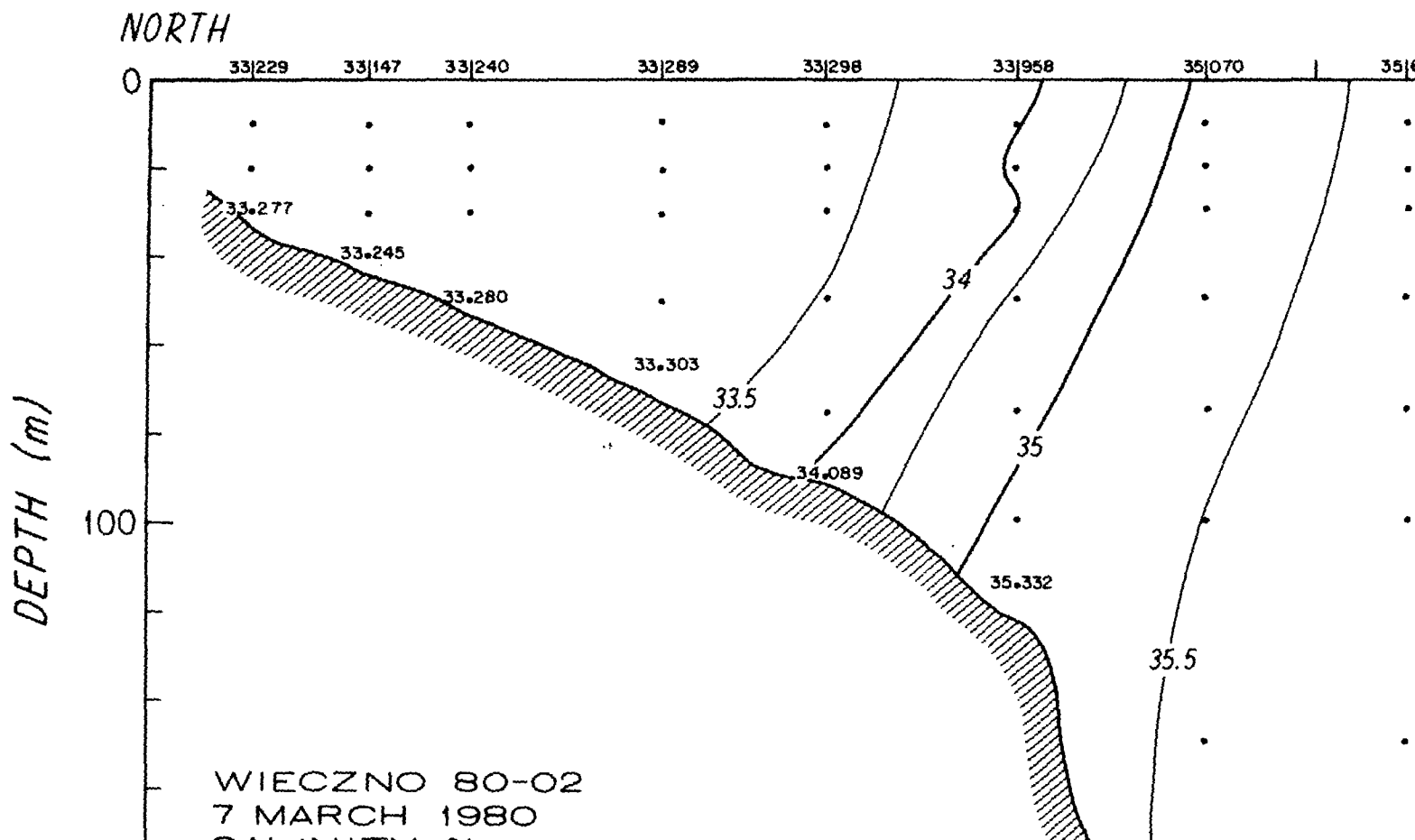




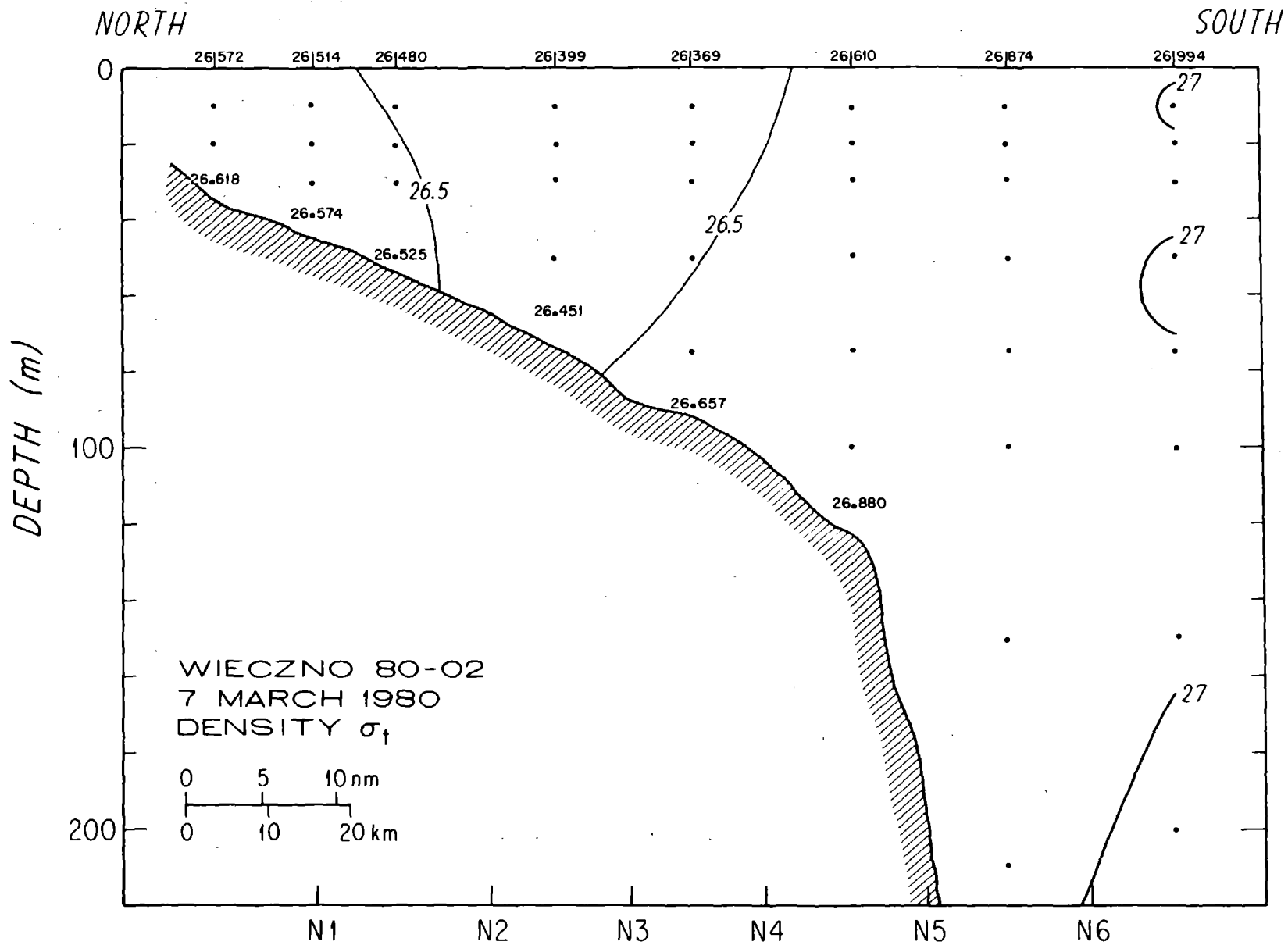


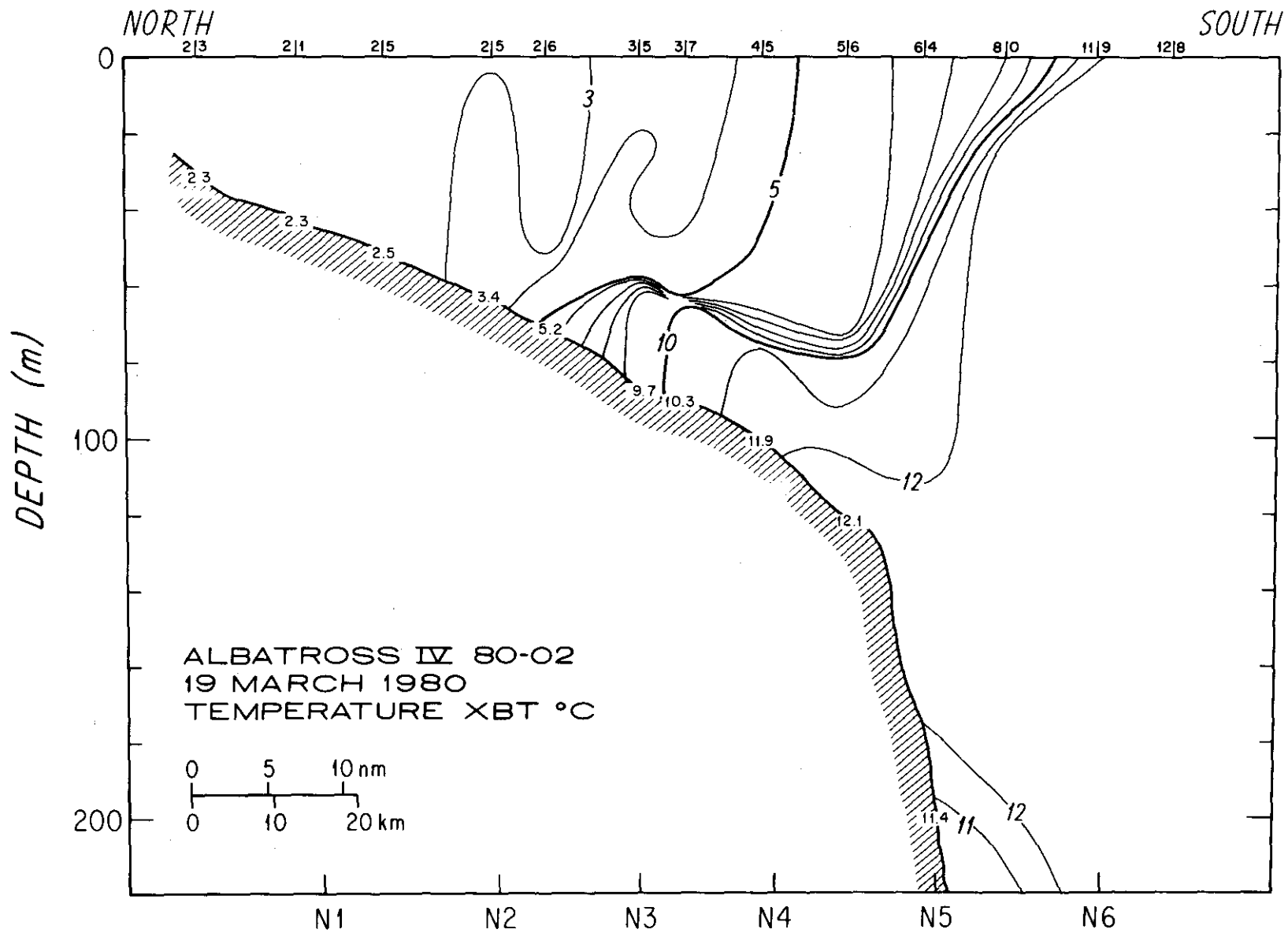


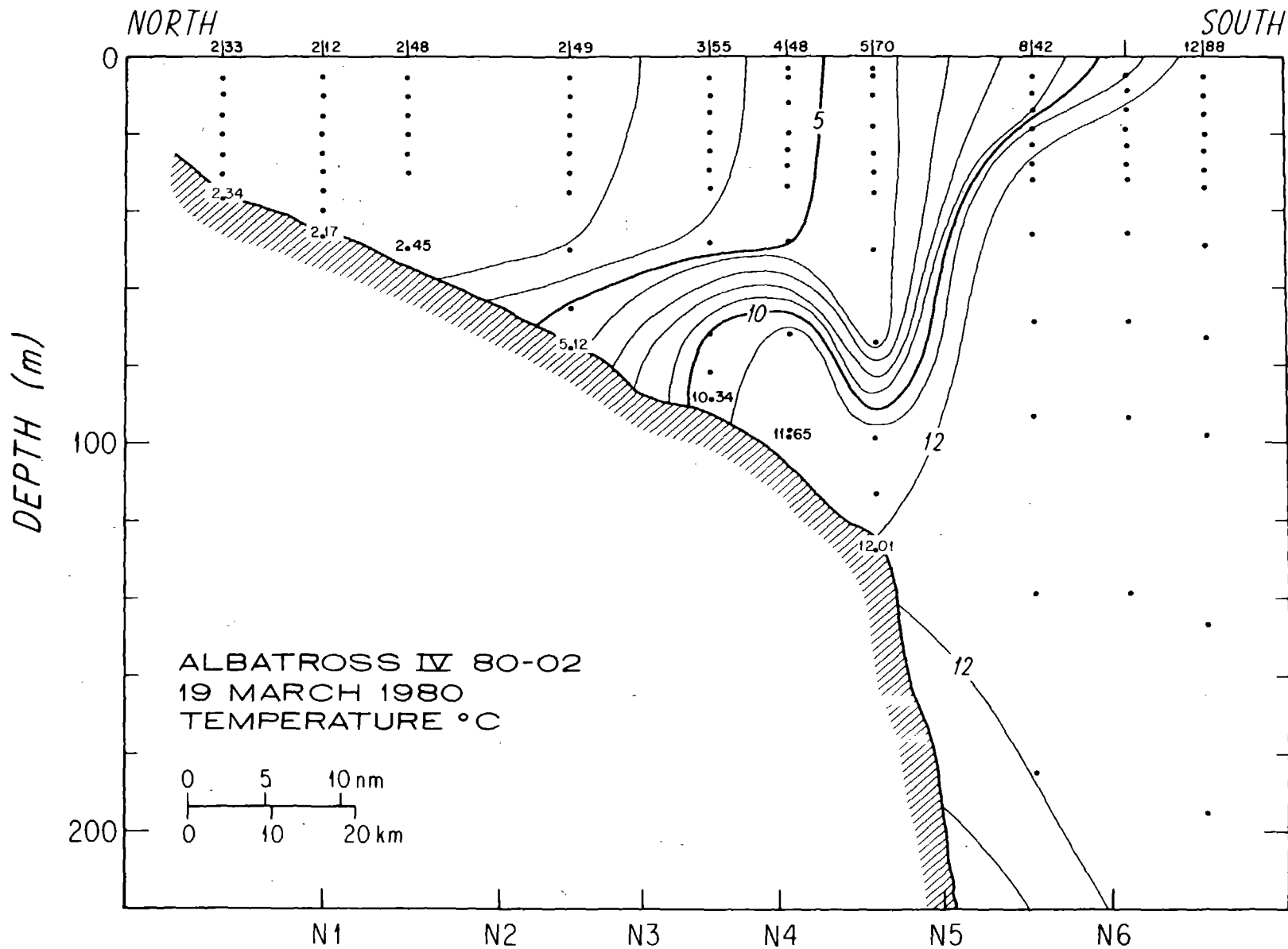


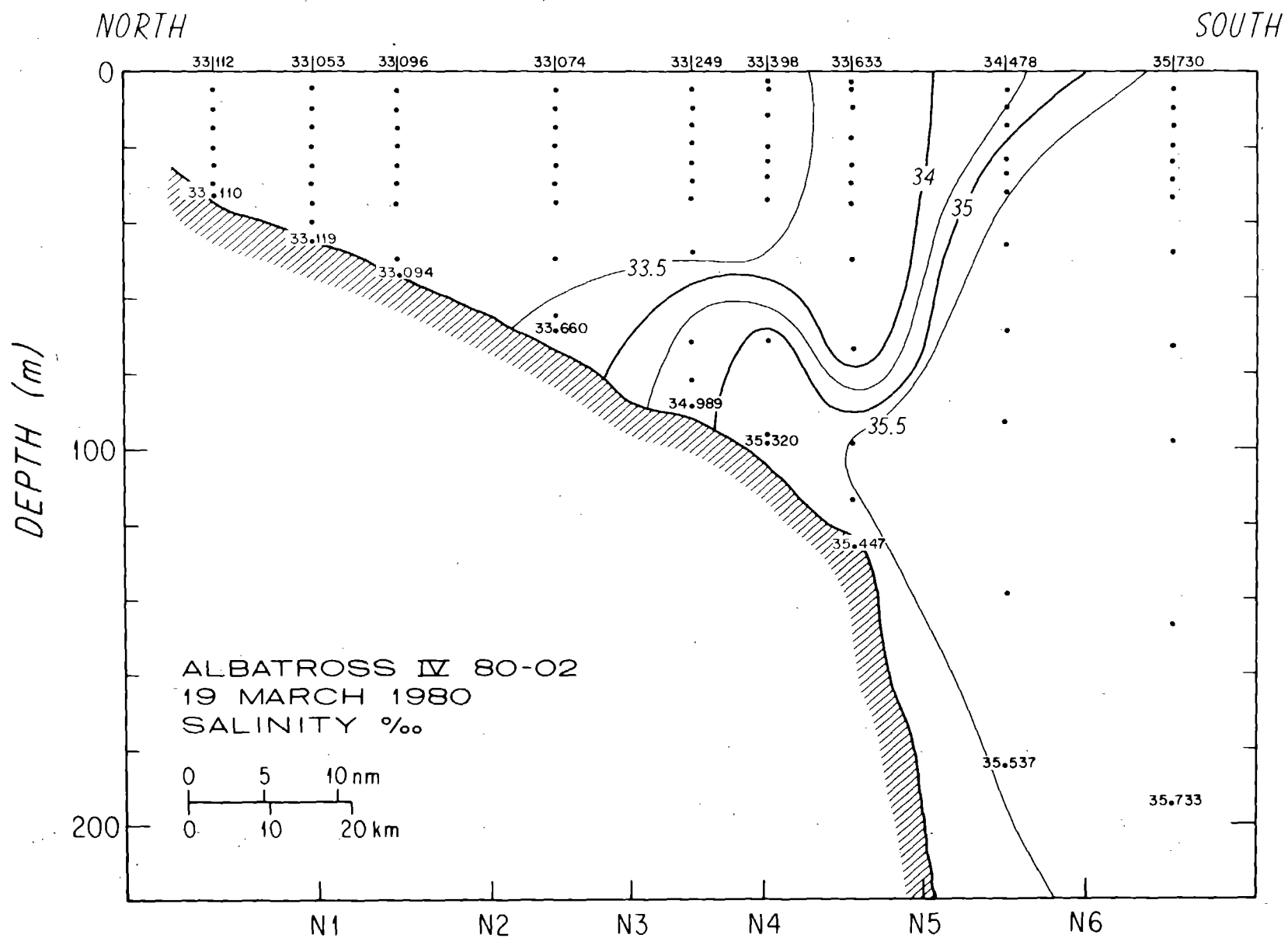






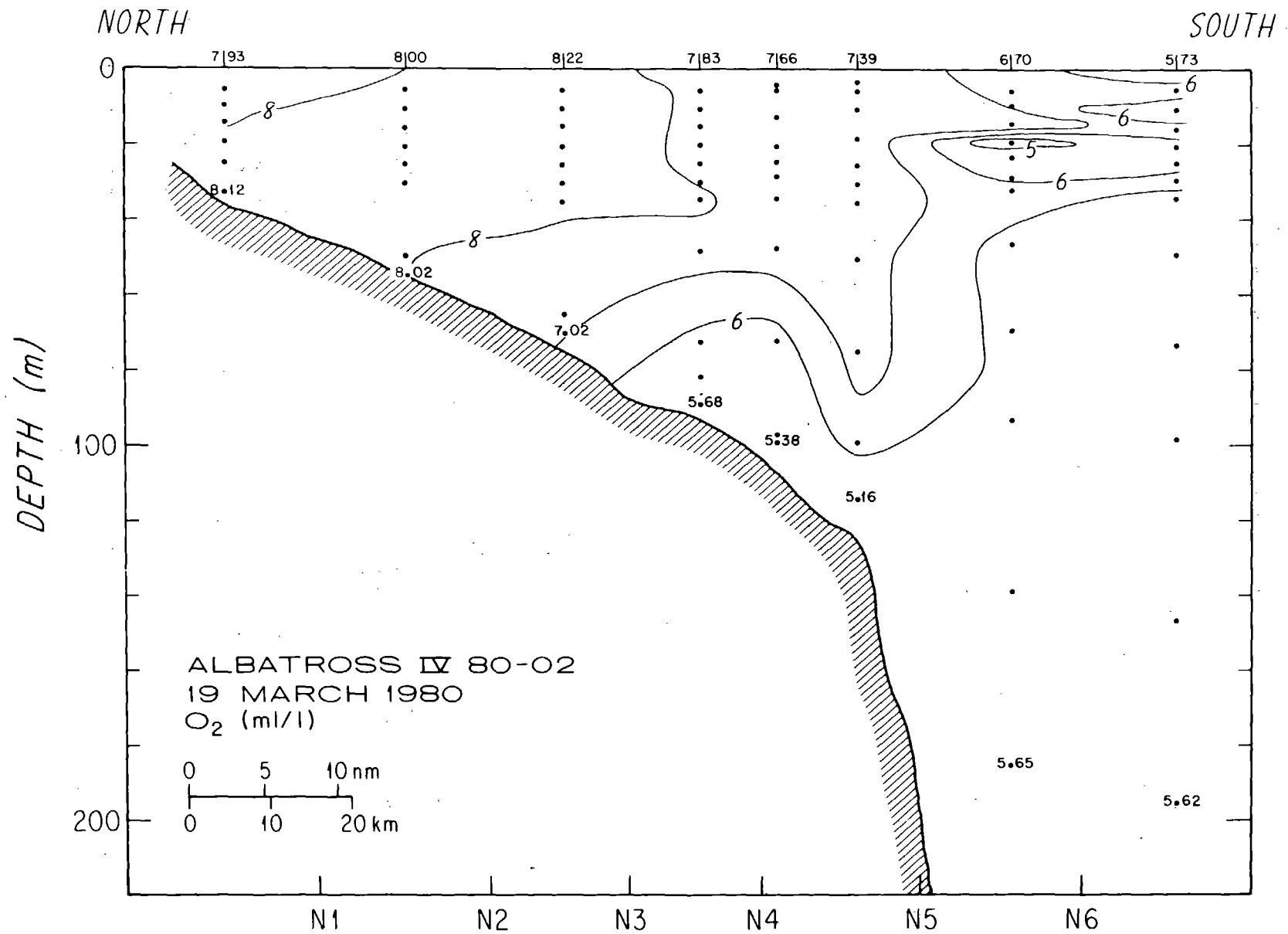


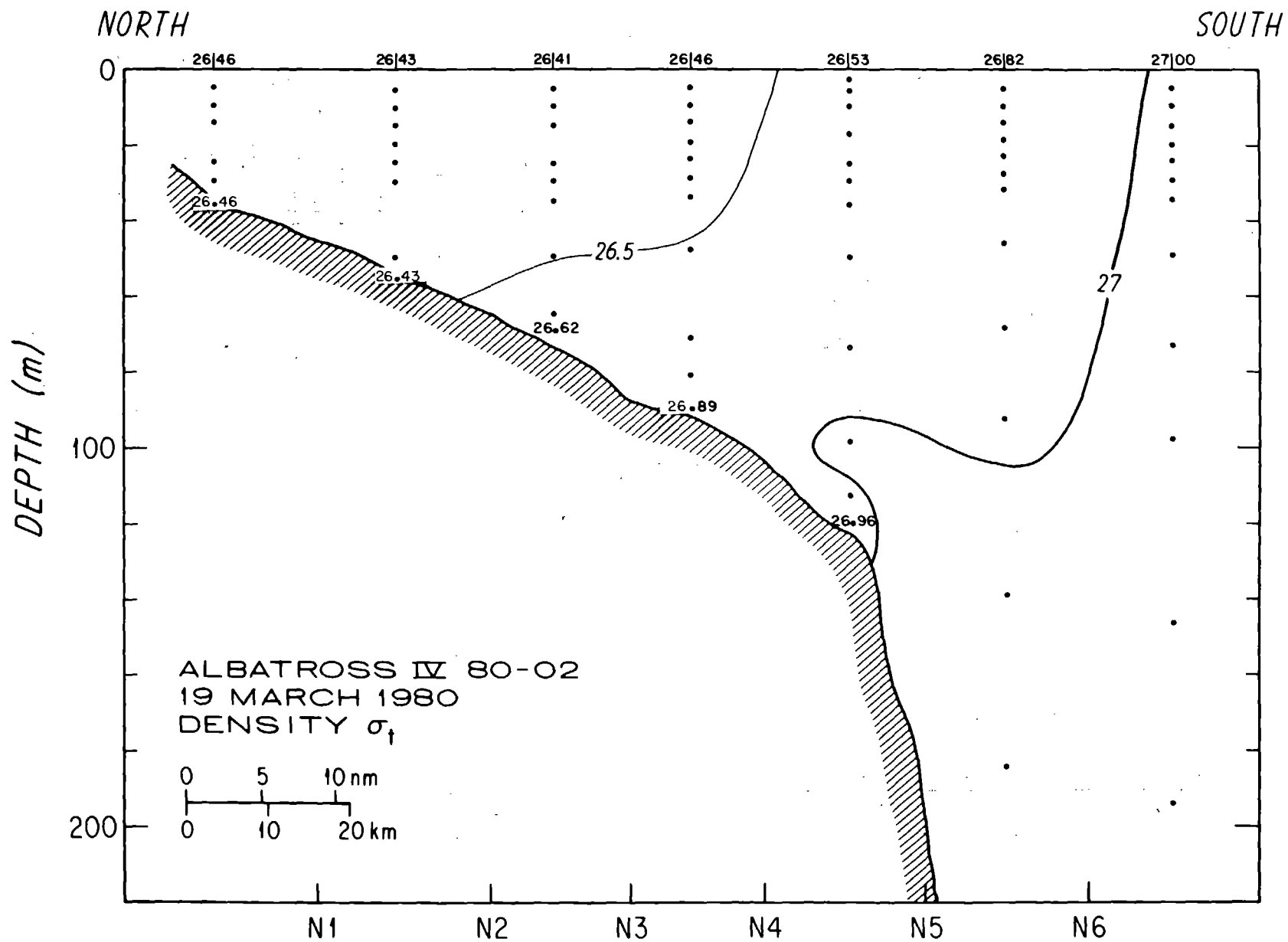




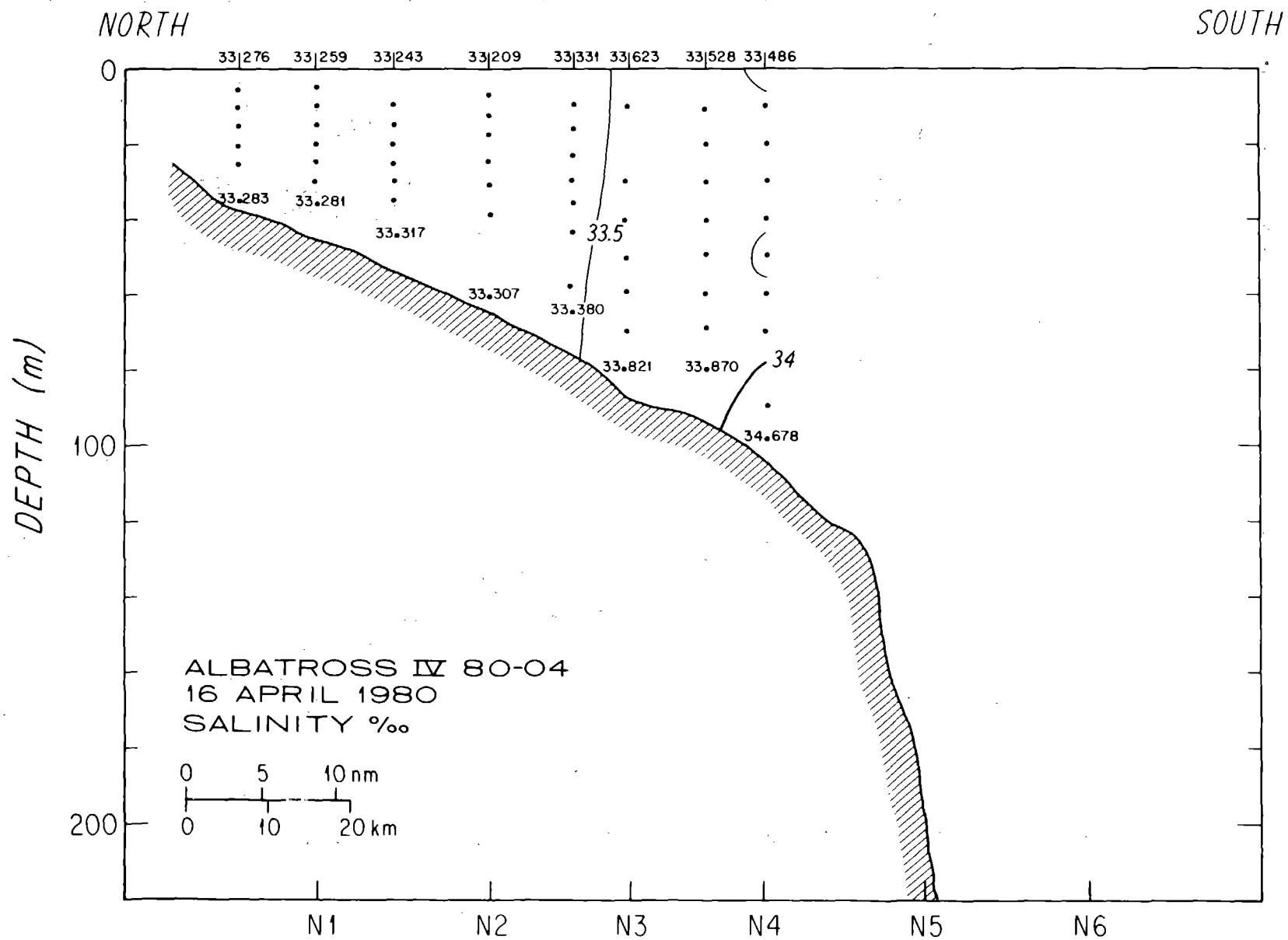
100 >





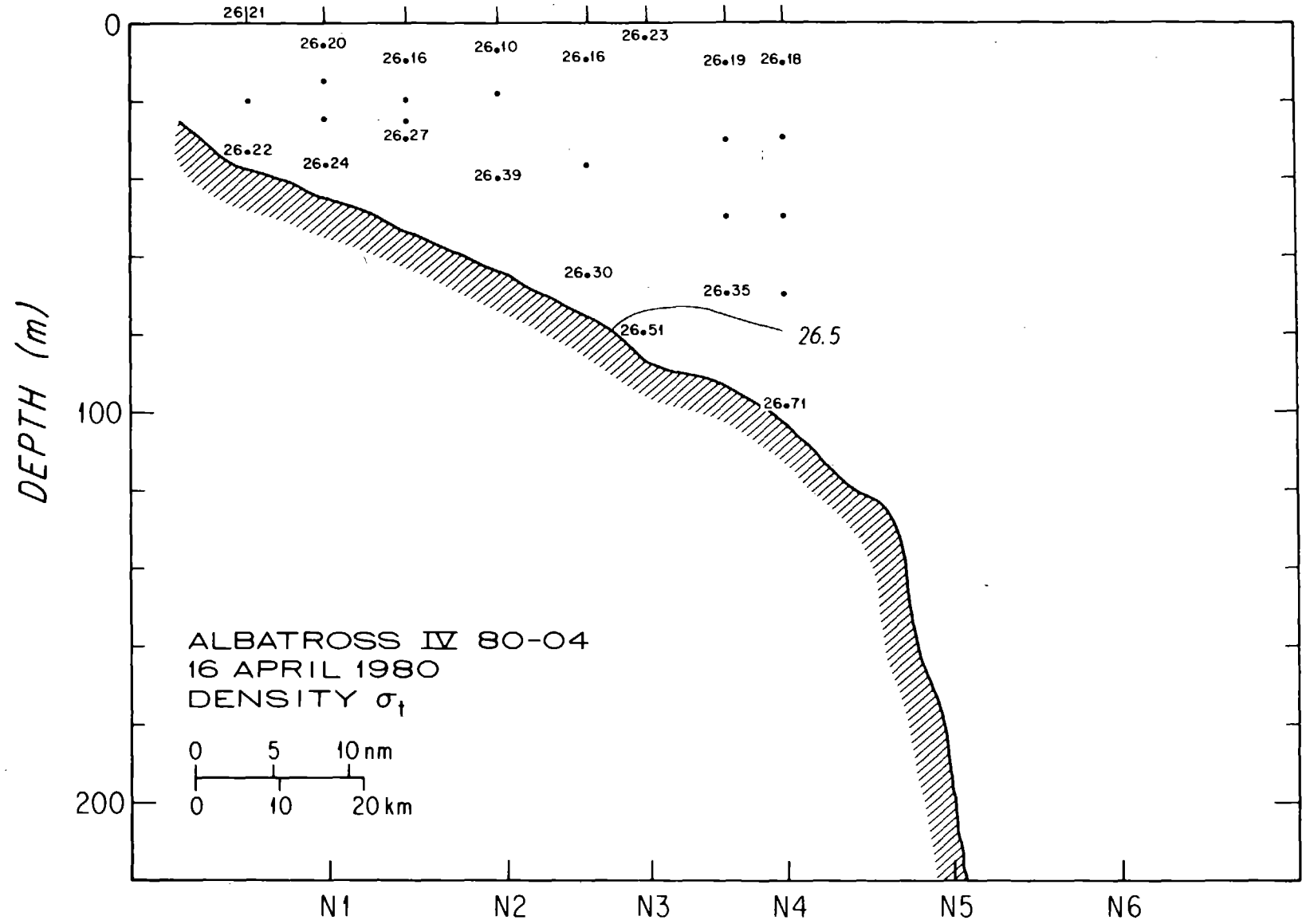






NORTH

SOUTH



105 <

