

# Introduction to Oceanography

## EAS 4300

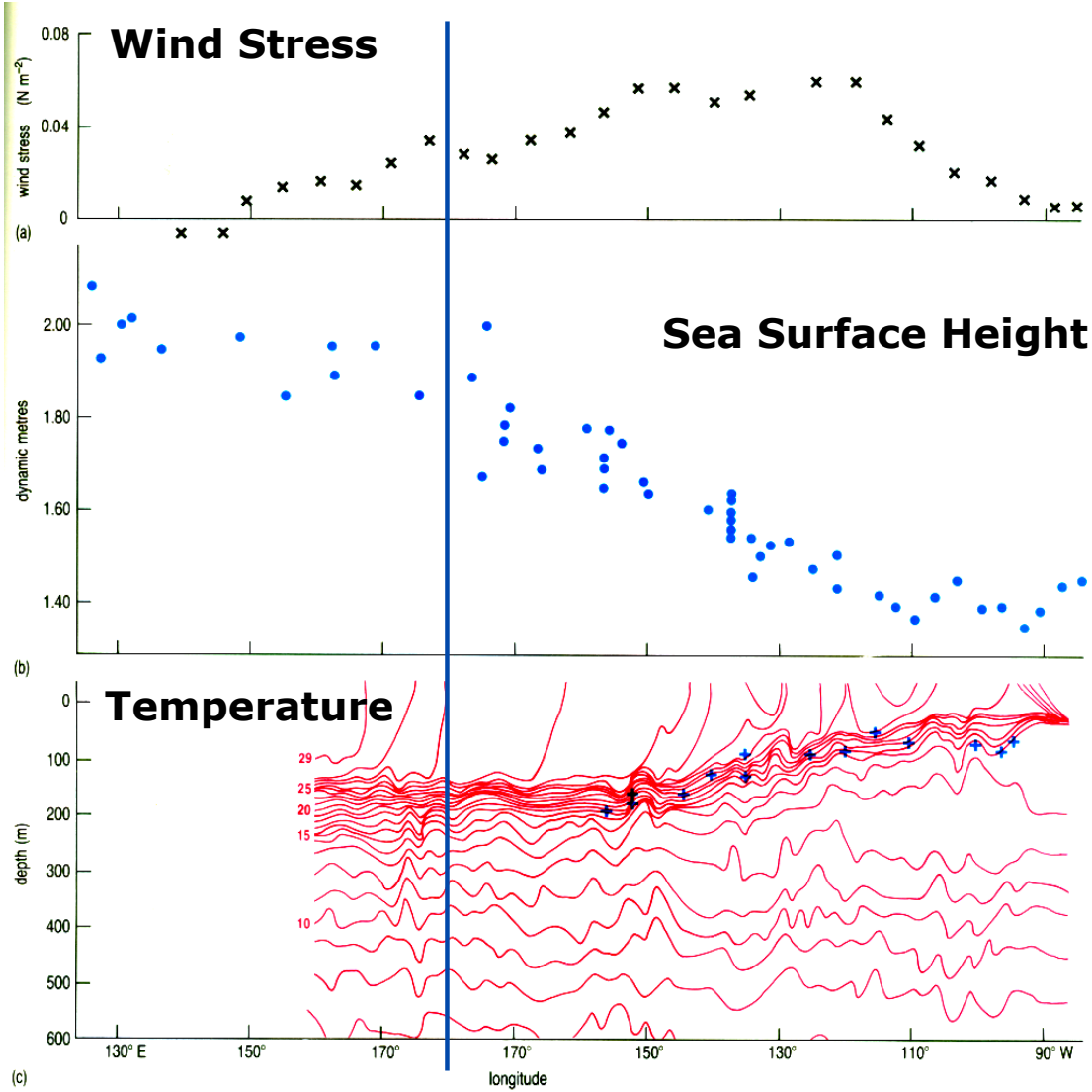
### Homework #6:

Review the chapter on “Ocean circulation”, and the lectures on Meridional Overturning Circulation, ENSO and the Monsoon system

1. Figure 1 shows the mean state for wind stress, sea surface height and temperature along the equatorial Pacific.

- a) Mark the thermocline on Figure 1 and explain the relationship between the trade winds (see wind stress diagram) and the thermocline depth.
- b) Explain why the sea surface height is higher on the west and lower on the east?
- c) Sketch/draw on paper the the thermocline and Walker cell during normal conditions and during an El Niño.
- d) Explain the important ocean/atmosphere feedback that are important during the development of an El Niño

Figure 1.

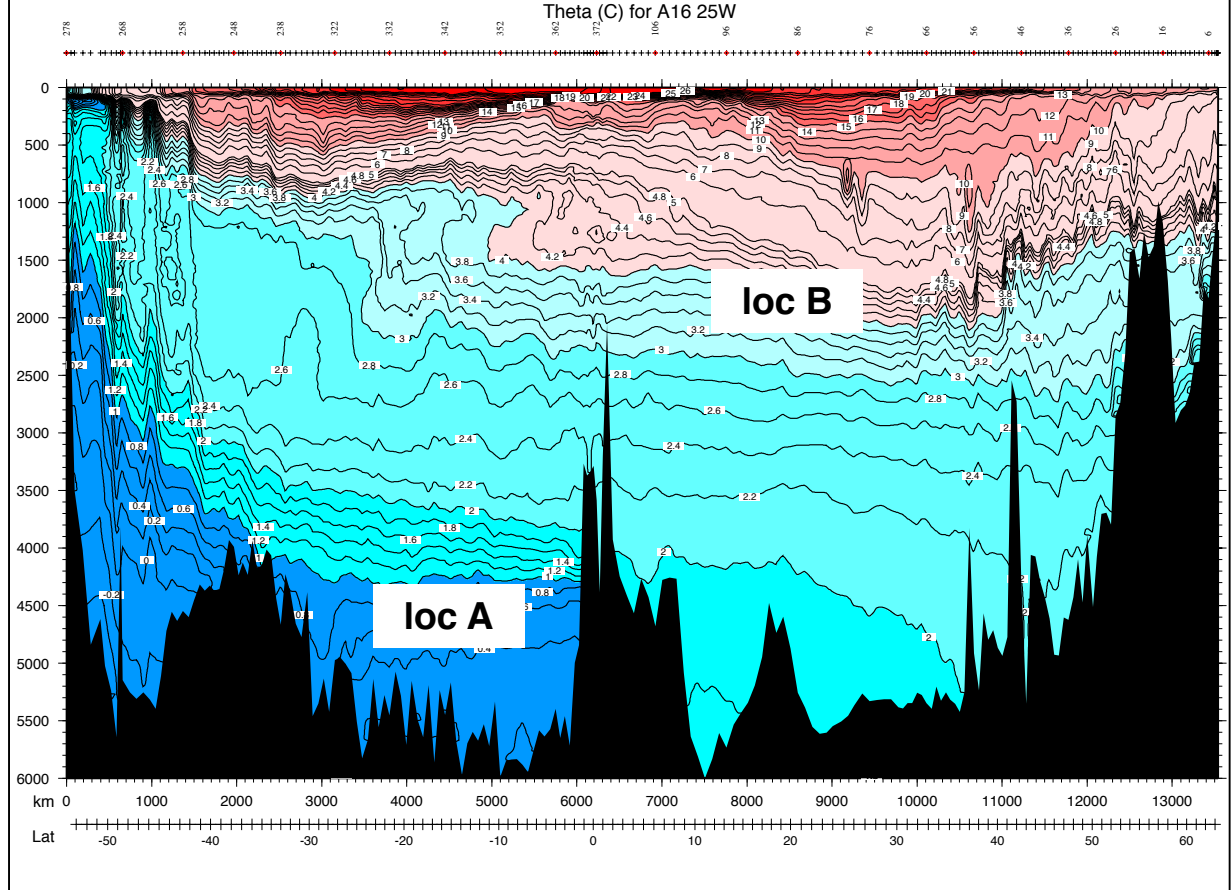


2. Figure 2 vertical section of potential temperature and salinity in the Atlantic

- a) Explain the processes that drive higher salinity in the surface waters [0-250m depth] between the latitudes of 30S and 30N. Can these surface very salty waters drive deep convection? (Explain your answer)
- b) Between 1000-1500m depth in the North Atlantic around 40N we find a subsurface maxima in the salinity field. Explain what drives the salinity of this water mass.
- c) Based on the salinity section can you isolate and mark the boundary between the Antarctic intermediate water (AAIW) and the North Atlantic deep waters (NADW)?
- d) Discuss briefly the main differences in the formation process of the NADW and AABW and these differences are reflected in the temperature and salinity sections at locations A and B (the locations are labeled in the temperature section)?

Figure 2.

### Potential Temperature Section (Atlantic basin)



### Salinity Section (Atlantic basin) (red=high salinity)

