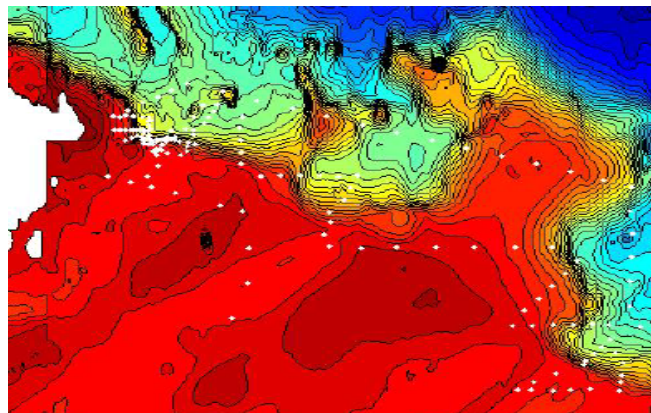


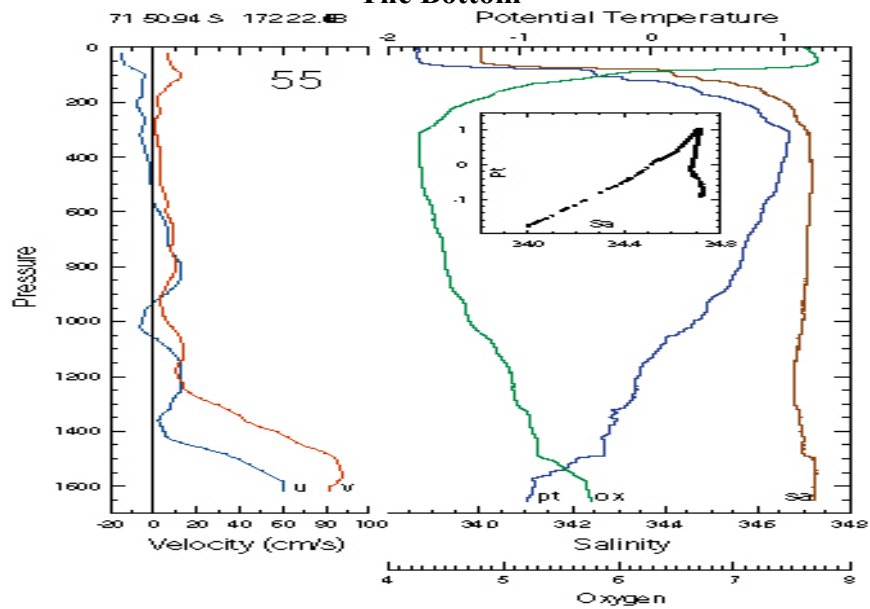
AnSlope Cruise #1 NATHANIEL B. PALMER 0302
McMurdo, Antarctica to Port Lyttelton, New Zealand; 25 February to 9 April 2003
Cruise Report



The Top



The Bottom



And in-between

I Introduction & Overview [A.Gordon, Chief Scientist]

[A] AnSlope, the Program:

AnSlope's primary goal is to identify the principal physical processes that govern the transfer of shelf-modified dense water into intermediate and deep layers of the adjacent deep ocean. At the same time, we seek to understand the compensatory poleward flow of waters from the oceanic regime. We identify the upper continental slope as the critical gateway for the exchange of shelf and deep ocean waters. Four specific objectives: [A] Determine the ASF mean structure and the principal scales of variability (spatial from ~1 km to ~100 km, and temporal from tidal to seasonal), and estimate the role of the Front on cross-slope exchanges and mixing of adjacent water masses; [B] Determine the influence of slope topography (canyons, proximity to a continental boundary, isobath divergence/convergence) on frontal location and outflow of dense Shelf Water; [C] Establish the role of frontal instabilities, benthic boundary layer transports, tides and other oscillatory processes on cross-slope advection and fluxes; and [D] Assess the effect of diapycnal mixing (shear-driven and double-diffusive), lateral mixing identified through intrusions, and nonlinearities in the equation of state (thermobaricity and cabbeling) on the rate of descent and fate of outflowing, near-freezing Shelf Water.

AnSlope core elements are: moorings; CTD-O₂/ADCP and CTD-mounted Microstructure Profiling System (CMiPS); CFC, oxy-18, tritium/helium tracers; and basic tidal modeling. The cruise activities of these elements are reported below:

- CTD/LADCP/Tracer by Bruce Huber;
- Moorings by Alejandro Orsi;
- Microstructure by Laurence Padman.

International Collaboration: The Italian CLIMA [Climate Long-term Interaction of the Mass balance of Antarctica] program in the Ross Sea provides a valuable international enhancement for the AnSlope observational component. Andrea Bergamasco, who joined the NBP0302 science team from the R/V Italice (CLIMA's ship) brought with him the Italice CTD data. These data provide a view of the western Ross Sea stratification conditions for January-February 2003, complementing the February-March 2003 data set of NBP 0302.

The German BRIOS-2 coupled ice-ocean GCM program is complementary to the US process-oriented modeling studies, and provides a test-bed for AnSlope-generated parameterizations of cross-front exchange.

The AnSlope field phase consists of three cruises within 12 to 14 months, with moorings in place throughout the period:

AnSlope 1: February 25 to April 11 2003: deploy the mooring array; thermohaline, oxygen and tracer [CFC, oxy-18, tritium/Helium] stratification, circulation and microstructure at beginning of mooring time series. In addition, water samples for nutrient analyses were collected at 60 selected stations to complement the measurements carried out in the Ross Sea in January and February 2003 by the Italian CLIMA project.

AnSlope 2: December 3, 2003 to January 16 2004: thermohaline, oxygen and tracer [CFC, oxy-18, tritium/Helium] stratification, circulation and microstructure during mooring time series;

AnSlope 3: February 29 to April 11, 2004: thermohaline and oxygen stratification, circulation at time of mooring recovery;

[B] AnSlope-1 Personnel:

Science Staff

1. Assmann, Karen	AIW [BRIO-2]
2. MacKay, Chris	ESR [Microstructure]
3. Padman, Laurence	ESR [Microstructure]
4. Zambianchi, Enrico	Universita Parthenope [CLIMA]
5. Bergamasco, Andrea	National Research Council [ISMAR; CLIMA]
6. Boda, Ken	LDEO [CTD/LADCP]
7. Curchister, Enrique	LDEO [CTD/LADCP]
8. Dacheille, Anthony	LDEO [Tracer Chemistry]
9. Gordon, Arnold	LDEO [Chief Scientist]
10. Huber, Bruce	LDEO [CTD/LADCP]
11. Mathieu, Guy	LDEO [Tracer Chemistry]
12. Mathieu, Sally	LDEO [Tracer Chemistry]
13. Mele, Philip	LDEO [CTD/LADCP]
14. Stanton, Basil	LDEO [CTD/LADCP]
15. Stone, Erin	LDEO [CTD/LADCP]
16. Brooksforce, Kathryn	OSU [Moorings]
17. Simpkins, John	OSU [Moorings]
18. Bratcher, Amy	TAMU [Moorings]
19. Orsi, Alejandro	TAMU [Moorings]

AIW = Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar & Marine Research

CLIMA = Climate Long-term Interaction of the Mass balance of Antarctica

ISMAR = Institute for Marine Science

LDEO = Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory

ESR = Earth & Space Research

OSU = Oregon State University

TAMU = Texas A&M University

Raytheon Polar Services Company Staff:

1. Blackman, Sheldon	Electronics Technician
2. Coward, Annie	Marine Technician
3. Felix, Bruce	Electronics Technician
4. Gavahan, Kathleen	Information Technology
5. Huckins, Paul	Information Technology
6. Huggins, Jen	Marine Technician
7. Klostermayer, Bryan	USCG observer

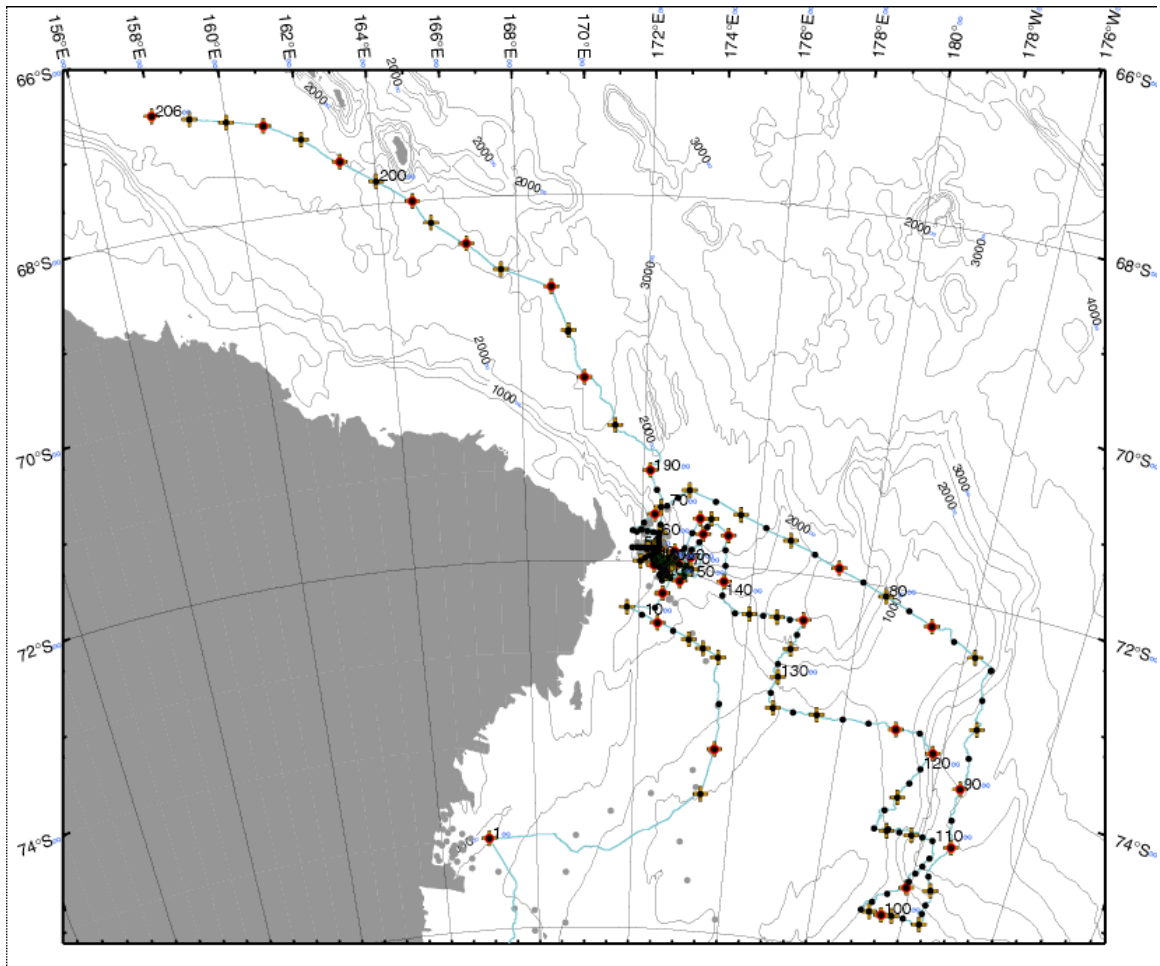
8. Liben, Robbie	Information Technology
9. McGuier, Chris	Marine Technician
10. Newyear, Karl	Marine Projects Coordinator
11. Tarrant, Steve	Marine Technician
12. Tudor, Laura	Marine Science Technician

[C] What was Done:

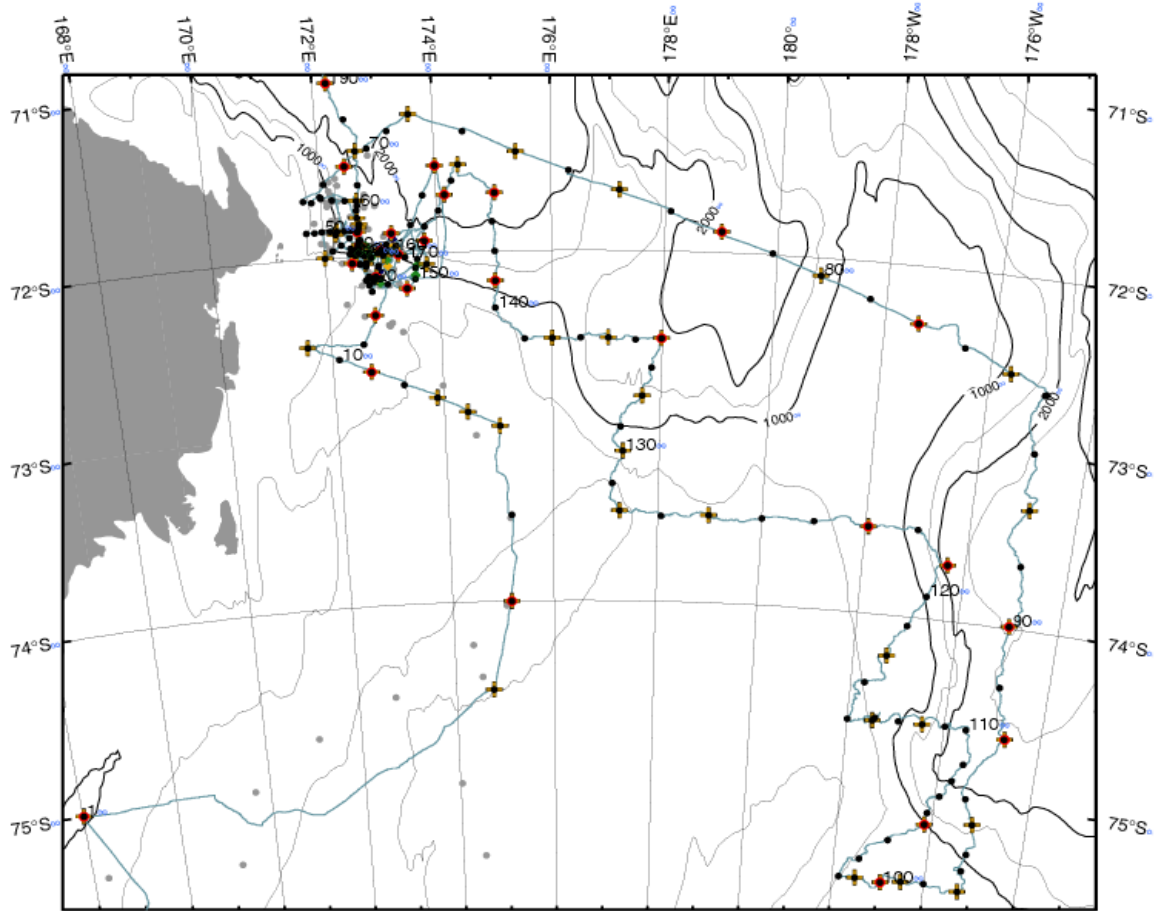
The Chief Scientist's weekly SitReps with those of the Karl Newyear document the activities during the AnSlope-1 cruise. The sea ice cover was far more extensive than expected. However the mooring and CTD station activities were not hindered. Only the planned XBT survey was not done because of ice conditions.

The Track and Station array:

Figure I-1 Track, CTD stations [tracer activities noted: **red** symbol Tritium/Helium & Oxygen - 18; + CFC], and moorings (see figure 1c; **yellow** is Central E-1 and B-1, which were recovered and redeployed as Central E-2 and B-2, shown by the **blue** symbol; the moorings which were not rotated during the cruise are shown in **green**). Table II- 1[Huber] lists the CTD stations, 206 in total and Table III-1 [Orsi] lists the mooring positions and composition.

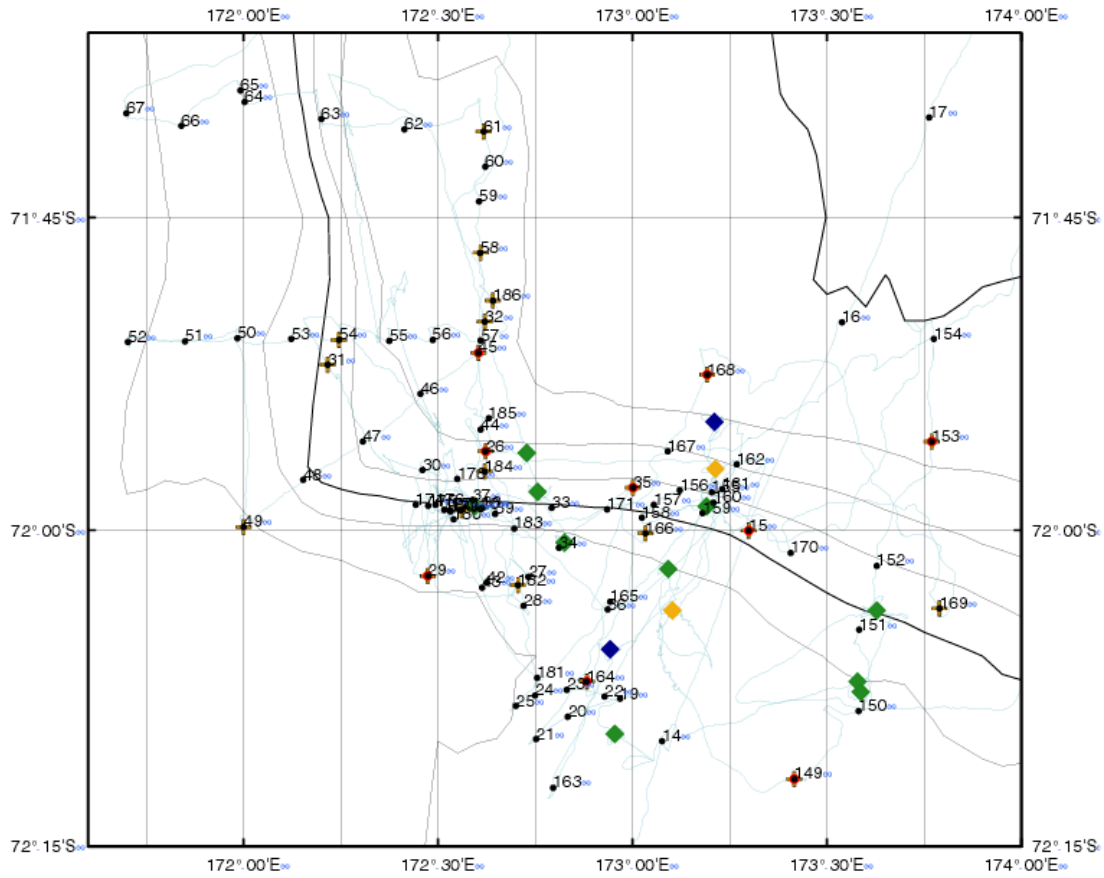


I-1a The full Station Array

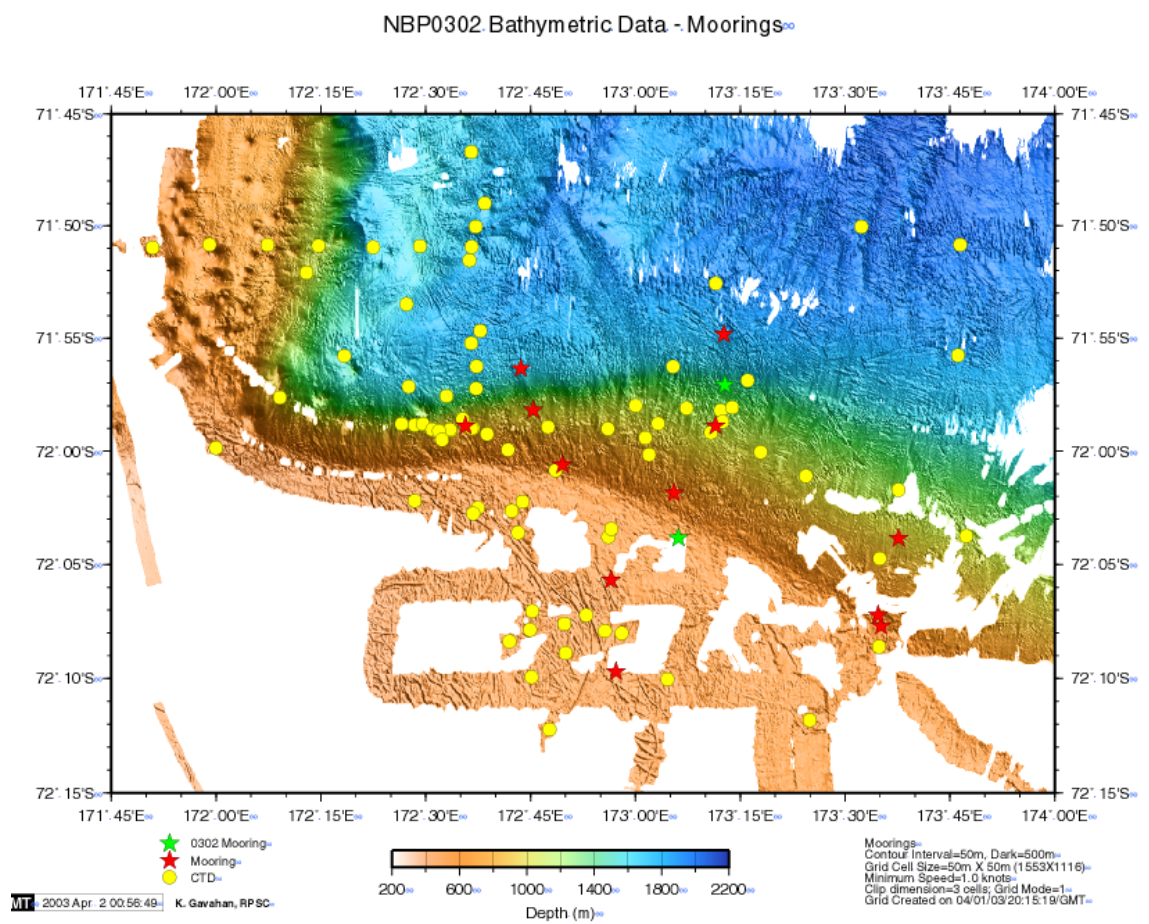


1b the primary AnSlope area

I-



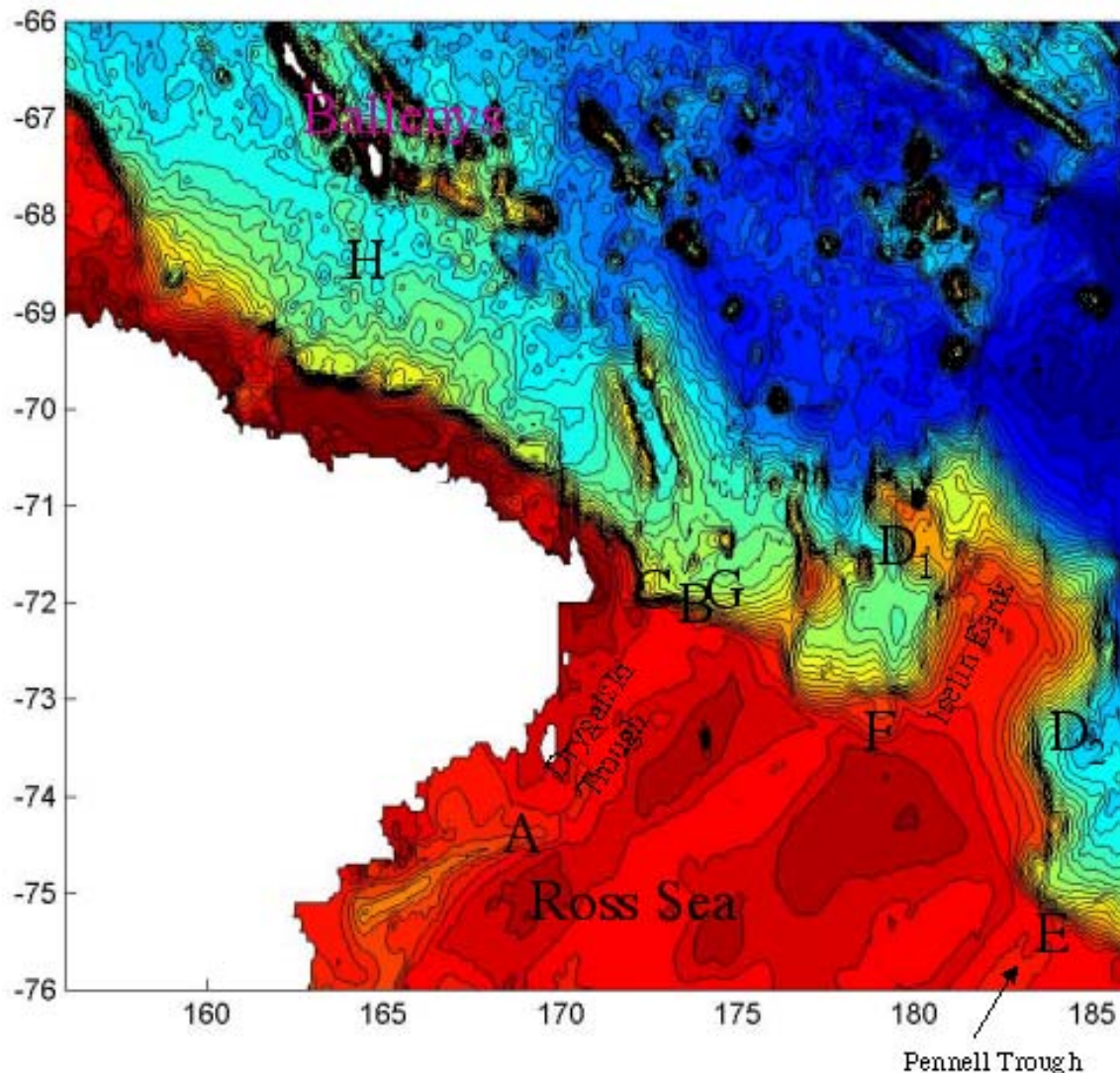
I-1c Close up of mooring region, SW corner of AnSlope Coverage



I-1d Multibeam base of Close up of the SW corner of AnSlope Coverage

Research "Blocks": AnSlope-1 cruise activities may be segmented into research blocks, A to H (Figure I-2). A 'Station' consists of CTD/LADCP; microstructure; water samples; a 'Section' is a sequence of stations, generally with spacing of 5 to 15 nm.

Figure I-2 Map of Research Blocks



[A] Enroute from McMurdo [stations 1- 18]: The first station was in Terra Nova Bay, near the CLIMA current meter mooring **L** 74° 44.57 S; 164° 08.42 E. This was followed with a few stations along the west wall of mega-iceberg C-19 and a section across Drygalski Trough. These stations define the February 2003 characteristics of the dense shelf water within Drygalski, which is the prime source of slope plumes expected in the mooring area. A section [stations at 10 nm] was obtained along the trough axis, passing CLIMA mooring **G**, 73° 18.00 S; 171° 36.00 E, extending across the slope into the deep ocean, providing our first glimpse of the shelf/slope front and slope plume characteristics. The front over the continental slope separates the relatively warm deep waters from the cold dense water over slope floor. Above 500 m the front conforms to the shelf-slope exchange processes.

[B] Moorings deployment [stations 19- 42]: Deployment of the 12 AnSlope moorings (including the pressure sensor near East-A) with regional CTD / LADCP stations. Tidal currents are a very noticeable part of the flow field, particularly over the shelf. Within the mooring area, over the slope and deeper ocean we find low salinity bottom water spreading westward across the mouth of the Drygalski trough, eventually over-riding saltier slope water derived from Drygalski. While

there is general agreement of the stratification observed during AnSlope-1 with that found by Italica [January-February 2003] there is some variability: the Italica data reveals slightly greater extent of the saline slope water.

[C] Western boundary [stations 43-71]: Five closely spaced sections [5 nm] were obtained across the outer shelf to deep ocean within the western 'bend' and western boundary formed by the slope isobaths. These sections show the behavior of the shelf-slope front as the continental margins executes its abrupt turn. Above 500 m the modified warm deep water seems to just keep going west, spreading at least to with 15 nm of the shore. Pressed up against the slope and deeper adjacent ocean is strong northward flow of saline bottom water. Water mass characteristics and the bottom tracked LADCP data indicate that there are significant downslope components of salty shelf water from Drygalski, prompting use of the descriptive word 'Plume'. The northern cross slope section [stations 67-72] in this grouping defines the characteristics of the Ross Sea saline bottom water as they exit their formation site.

[D] Northern [D₁] and Eastern [D₂] boundary sections [stations 72-97]: The deep water side of the AnSlope survey region is enclosed by a northern (72-86; nominally along 72°S) and an eastern (87-97; along 175°E) boundary sections. These sections define the open ocean boundary condition for the AnSlope area. The northern section crosses the Iselin Bank near 178°E. The northward protrusion of Iselin Bank forms a major perturbation to the otherwise SE-NW trending Ross Sea slope. The eastern slope of the Bank is characterized by northward flowing water derived from Pennell Trough shelf water. The top of the Bank is covered with outer shelf waters derived from Pennell region. The front for the most part follows the contours of Iselin Bank, but the slope water along the western flank is not as cold as observed to the east, indicating that the Pennell formed bottom water passes into the southeast Pacific Basin rather than curl their way to the western Ross margin.

[E] Pennell Trough [stations 98-110]: Pennell Trough holds the potential source water for local slope plumes, both ice shelf water and high salinity shelf water. The latter being similar to that within Drygalski, but here at its eastern extend it forms a thinner benthic layer. Within Pennell Trough there are two CLIMA moorings: **H-1** 75°57.461'S; 177°38.709'W 632-m, and **H-2** 75°09.936'S; 176°14.603'W 738-m. We took a station at H-2, but ice was too heavy to spare the fuel to reach H-1. At the shelf break, at H-2, we found vigorous mixing of the shelf and modified warm deep waters, with very high offshore speeds, feeding the northward flowing slope waters observed along the eastern slope of Iselin Bank.

[F] Continental slope crossings [stations 111-144]: From Pennell Trough to the mooring area we crisscrossed the continental slope and associated front 8 times (including the two crossings at Pennell and the 175W section) with a station spacing of about 5 nm. These sections examine the connectivity between the Pennell Trough frontal and plume characteristics with those at the western mooring area. The southern root of Iselin Bank was transversed near 73.5S, which with the northern boundary section define the extent of the Bank's disturbance to the margin stratification/circulation. There appears to be both low and high salinity benthic water derived from Joides Basin along the downstream slope.

[G] Recovery/redeployment of two moorings [stations 145-186]: Central E-1 and Central B-1 moorings were recovered and re-deployed as Central E-2 and B-2. E-1 and B-1 were not quite in the desired placement, and E-1 was too shallow exposing it to iceberg impact. The three week mooring records provide a tantalizing hint of things to come when we recover the full year's data. Sections were obtained at close spacing (<5nm at the mooring sites) along the three mooring sections to enable current meter referenced geostrophic calculations. The sections along the eastern and western mooring lines were extended off shore to deeper waters. Repeated lowering (yo-yo station) of the CTD for a period of 25 hours were performed at the ADCP mooring site, revealing very vigorous, time varying conditions.

[H] Balleny Trough [stations 187-206]: The bottom water formed along the western margin of the Ross Sea exits the region within the passage between the Balleny Islands and Antarctica. We know this mainly from data west of 150°E. There are a few, but not many stations in the Balleny Passage. In order to trace the movement and mixing of the Ross Sea water westward through this passage, and evaluate the impact of possible local sources of dense deep/bottom water, we ended the cruise with a series of CTD stations at WOCE spacing [30 nm] through the Balleny Passage. The time for these stations came from the cancelled XBT survey of the Ross Sea margin.

Other Activities:

Ice Observations: Fulfilling a request from Steve Ackley, chairman of the SCAR-GloChAnt ASPECT program, ice observations were also carried out during the cruise, using the Aspect protocols and software developed at CRC and Australian Antarctic Division by Anthony Worby (see Antarctic CRC Research Report 14, 1999). After a few days of training, a routine of hourly observations was established, under the coordination of Enrico Zambianchi, member of the ASPECT SSG, and Karl Newyear, involving several volunteer watch standers.

Multibeam: Kathleen Gavahan reports that though the ice was extensive for most of the cruise we were able to add to the regional coverage. We have filled a few data "holes" in the northwestern mooring area, where we have spend most of the time on this cruise. We had pretty good coverage there already from NBP0209. On our excursion to the Pennell area, we added to the definition of the shelf break. However, because of the ice, the quality of data has been patchy on this cruise. Ping editing volunteers were very active during the cruise. Erin Stone proved to be the most persistent of the ping editors.

Multibeam is an indispensable aid in siting moorings and in understanding the sea floor morphology control of the circulation and mixing processes.

[D] Acknowledgements & comments:

It's been a great cruise! The NBP is a fantastic ship, staffed with a fine group of capable and congenial people, across the whole spectrum. We have achieved the objectives of AnSlope cruise 1 under unexpected difficult ice conditions: the moorings have been placed to best achieve the AnSlope objectives; we have a detailed view of the stratification and circulation along the margins of the Ross Sea. We succeeded because of the expert ship handling, as critical for the

mooring operations and for weaving and breaking our way through the endless ice. The solid support provided by the Raytheon team, in keeping the equipment and computer network in tip-top shape allowed us to smoothly carry out the cruise activities. The dedicated group of scientist insured the collection of quality data and in making maximum use of the available facilities. All of individuals in the above mentioned groups deserved commendation. My special appreciation goes to Captain Joe Borkowski III who has earned my highest respect.

Adding to the science and the company was the natural beauty of the environment. The scenery was spectacular, particularly as the sunrise lit up the snow covered mountains to the west of the mooring area and the icebergs of varied sizes and shapes under flattering lighting conditions. There were many penguin, seal and whale sightings. Food is great, with variety to suit nearly every taste, prepared by a knowledgeable staff. [Though 24 hour availability of better coffee would be good; timely coffee brewed by the Raytheon MT was appreciated (just as I typed out this sentence).]

E-mail policy: the free daily 25K compressed limit is reasonable and the extra cost for additional exchange is not prohibitive to further meaningful use of e-mail. The chief scientist, who often is faced with many additional responsibilities at the home institution and SitReps, should be advised to request in the SIP a free limit of 50K compressed per day.

II CTD/LADCP/Tracer Chemistry [Bruce A. Huber]:

CTD/LADCP/Tracer

Profiles of temperature, salinity, and dissolved oxygen were obtained using equipment provided by RPSC. The basic package consisted of a Sea-bird Electronics SBE911+ CTD system fitted with 2 sets of ducted conductivity-temperature sensors, dual pumps, and a single SBE 43 dissolved oxygen sensor. The sensor suite was mounted vertically on a flat mounting surface just inboard of the lower frame supports. The sensor pairs generally agreed to within 0.001 for both T and C throughout the cruise, and can be used interchangeably. One-second GPS data from the vessel's Ashtech GPS was merged with the CTD data stream and recorded at every CTD scan. Data were acquired using a PC running Windows 98 and Sea-Bird's Seasave for Windows software. Raw data was copied over the network to a separate drive immediately after the station. Preliminary post-processing was carried out using batch files and scripts prepared by RPSC and modified by LDEO to provide a variety of CTD products to the AnSlope science party. The processed data was copied to a network disk drive and was generally available within 10 minutes after the conclusion of a station.

All profiles were planned to reach within 10 m of the bottom. Approach to the bottom was guided by a 12 kHz pinger (OSI) mounted on the frame and an SBE bottom contact switch fitted with a 10 m lanyard and weight. The pinger generally worked well, but required service twice during the cruise to replace the batteries. The bottom contact switch gave sporadic results due to large drifts and bottom currents until station 40, when the original ¼" line and set of large shackles as weights were replaced with a much thinner nylon string and single, 5/8" shackle as weight. From this point on, the bottom contact was for the most part reliable.

Water samples were collected using a 24-position SBE 32 Carousel sampler with 10 liter water sample bottles of the SIO Bullister design, modified to include a second, larger-bore valve adjacent to the standard sampling valve on the body of the bottle. Water was collected for on-board analysis of salinity, dissolved oxygen, and CFCs. Salinity and oxygen analyses are primarily for standardizing the CTD conductivity and oxygen sensors. Additional samples were collected for later analysis at LDEO of helium, tritium, oxygen-18. Samples for later analysis of nutrients in Italy were collected and frozen at -80°C.

The water sampling system was generally trouble-free, with a few noteworthy exceptions:

- the sample valves on most of the bottles are very difficult to operate. The RPSC marine technicians kept a ready supply of spares to install when a valve became troublesome, but more often than not, this was a temporary fix. This issue should be investigated further by RPSC to determine if there is a flaw in the design or manufacture of the valve assemblies which promotes sticking.
- The latch assembly began to stick on station 100. The assembly was replaced with a spare, but the spare proved to be worse than the original. The original was carefully rinsed and replaced, and further sticking was only occasionally a problem.

- The casousel pylon electronics assembly failed on station 193. A spare was installed from the backup CTD package.

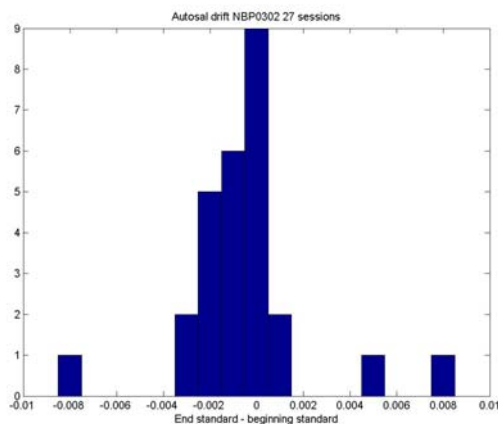
Profiles of water velocity were obtained with the LDEO Lowered Acoustic Doppler Profiler system (LADCP). The LADCP underwater system comprises two RDI Workhorse WH300 ADCPs and an LDEO battery/communications package. The two ADCP heads (sn 150 and 149) are operated in master-slave configuration, with the down-looking head serving as master (sn 150). Ping rate was nominally 1.5 seconds, with a bin length of 10 m. Nominal range for each head was typically 100 m. The data were processed using the LDEO LADCP software version 7b. A one-second time series of the preliminary CTD data with integrated GPS navigation was used during the LADCP processing, accessed via the network immediately after each CTD station. The CTD, GPS and ADCP bottom track data are utilized by the processing software to produce a velocity profile with 20 m vertical resolution, with velocity errors of typically 0.05 m/s. A separate, more detailed report on LADCP operations will be available after the cruise. Of note is the effect of the bottom contact lanyard on quality of the LADCP data – the ¼” lanyard used for the first 39 stations caused data dropouts in the first down-looking bin. It is important to use a thin line and small weight to avoid contaminating the ADCP data.

Oxygen titration

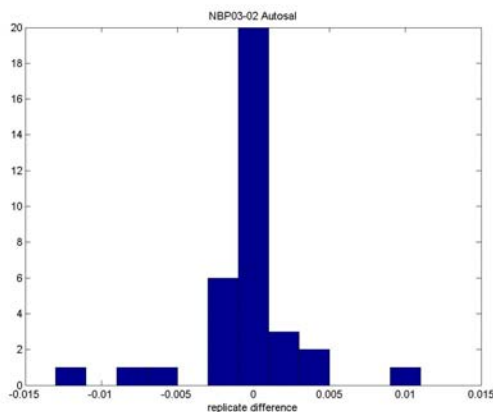
An SBE 43 dissolved oxygen sensor was connected to the primary CTD sensor array. There was no discernable sensor drift over the time of the cruise as determined by inter comparison between station pairs at the same location during the beginning and the end of the cruise. A preliminary correction was applied based on temperature, yielding close approximation to rosette bottle data. 1,400 oxygen samples were collected for Winkler titration. An amperometric titrator, designed by Dr. C. Langdon, was used to titrate whole bottle samples. The first eight stations were titrated using the RPS titrator, after which it was swapped out for the PO titrator due to slow titration speed and the lack of software to change the speed. Except for minor problems, the titrations ran smoothly.

Salinity determination

Water sample salinity was determined using the RPSC Guildline Autosol 8400B laboratory salinometer(number 59-213), standardized with batch P141 standard water from OSIL. Data from the autosol was captured by computer using an interface and software constructed at Scripps Oceanographic Inst. The salinometer is housed in a temperature-controlled enclosure constructed in the Bio Lab. The room temperature at the level of the salinometer is reasonably well controlled, but we found early on that there was a nearly 5 degree gradient between the deck and the autosol level. Samples to be run are stored on the deck, and so were not



equilibrating to near the salinometer bath temperature, causing some noisy runs. We installed a circulating fan in the autosal room, minimizing the floor-to-ceiling temperature gradient. In order to speed sample processing, sample crates were placed in the aft dry lab sink immediately after drawing the samples, and the crates filled with tap water. Water was changed 2 to 3 times over the next few hours, and the resultant water bath temperature checked with a thermocouple probe provided by RPSC. This procedure stabilized the sample temperatures to around 20°C within 6 hours and greatly improved the stability of the runs. Overall the system works very well. The combination of SIO interface and software, temperature stability, and excellent maintenance of the autosal yielded very low drift rates, and good repeatability of replicate samples. The bulk of the samples were drawn and run by K. Assmann and E. Curchitser.



Station Summary

Table II-1 provides summary information for the 206 CTD/LADCP/Tracer stations occupied during NBP03-02. Bottom depths at the start of the CTD are in meters, as indicated by the multibeam center channel display. These depths are corrected for local sound velocity, profiles for which were determined by K. Gavahan from CTD data collected during the cruise.

CTD	Latitude S		Longitude			Date m/d/y	Time (z)	Depth (m)	Max Pres	Dist off bot.	Water Samples							Notes
	Deg	Min	Deg	Min							He	CFC	Ox	Trit	O18	Sal	Nut*	
1	74	59.976	166	01.056	E	02/25/03	21:52	1035	990	10	11	22	23	11	11	22		
2	74	30.096	174	45.468	E	02/26/03	20:07	502	493	10		14	12			12		
3	74	00.084	175	09.906	E	02/27/03	00:17	586	580	8	13	14	14	13	13	14		Tr sample only half full
4	73	30.474	175	11.826	E	02/27/03	04:33	404	397	10			11			11		
5	72	59.982	175	00.876	E	02/27/03	10:30	354	351	10		11	10			10		bottle 2 leaked from bottom endcap-loose o-ring
6	72	54.942	174	25.662	E	02/27/03	13:51	365	365	10		10	9			6		
7	72	49.596	173	52.398	E	02/27/03	17:32	401	392	10		12	10			6		ladcp up-head data only
8	72	44.652	173	16.752	E	02/27/03	20:22	504	501	8			12			6		
9	72	39.810	172	41.460	E	02/27/03	23:19	529	525	8	12	13	12	12	12	12		bottles 1,2 no trip-lanyards tangled
10	72	34.884	172	07.230	E	02/28/03	01:52	553	552	10			12			6		
11	72	30.108	171	33.618	E	02/28/03	04:18	361	348	10			6	6		6		
12	72	30.132	172	34.908	E	02/28/03	08:52	543	536	8			6			6		bottle 9 no trip
13	72	20.352	172	49.590	E	02/28/03	12:39	527	526	7	12	12	12	12	12	12		
14	72	10.038	173	04.590	E	02/28/03	16:03	512	512	10			12			6		
15	72	00.042	173	17.946	E	02/28/03	18:41	1053	1061	10	19	20	19	19	19	19		bottles 18,19 air vent leak
16	71	50.052	173	32.346	E	02/28/03	21:32	1953	1950	20			12			12		
17	71	40.158	173	45.750	E	03/01/03	01:12	1967	1980	10			12			12		
18	71	30.000	174	00.072	E	03/01/03	04:37	2132	2137	10	24	25	24	23	23	24		no Tr or 18-O sample niskin 23(smpl 103)
19	72	08.022	172	58.062	E	03/02/03	07:50	513	505									
20	72	08.880	172	50.028	E	03/02/03	09:26	506	499	5								
21	72	09.942	172	45.150	E	03/02/03	10:59	507	505	10								
22	72	07.914	172	55.656	E	03/03/03	08:48	499	496	12								
23	72	07.602	172	49.872	E	03/03/03	09:58	508	490	10								
24	72	07.872	172	44.952	E	03/03/03	11:14	502	497	10								

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CTD	Latitude S		Longitude			Date m/d/y	Time (z)	Depth (m)	Max Pres	Dist off bot.	Water Samples							Notes	
	Deg	Min	Deg	Min							He	CFC	Ox	Trit	O18	Sal	Nut*		
25	72	08.370	172	42.012	E	03/03/03	12:21	504	497	10									
26	71	56.250	172	37.308	E	03/04/03	02:49	1674	1716	10	22	23	24	22	22	24			
27	72	02.232	172	43.896	E	03/04/03	06:20	521	518	10									
28	72	03.606	172	43.212	E	03/04/03	07:57	498	496	8									
29	72	02.190	172	28.452	E	03/04/03	09:59	477	465	10	13	15	13	13	13	13			
30	71	57.144	172	27.594	E	03/04/03	12:01	1592	1598	10									
31	71	52.086	172	12.954	E	03/04/03	17:15	1078	790			16	15			24		drifted into shallower water during cast. Bottle 18 lanyard caught in top endcap	
32	71	50.028	172	37.200	E	03/05/03	19:32	1759	1695	10		22	21			24	2	air vent o-ring unseated bottle 9	
33	71	58.938	172	47.496	E	03/05/03	22:44	888	893	6									
34	72	00.852	172	48.612	E	03/06/03	03:11	560	602	10									
35	71	57.990	173	00.054	E	03/06/03	06:33	1118	1125	9		21	24		20	20		18-O without Tr/He	
36	72	03.780	172	56.154	E	03/06/03	08:56	532		9									
37	71	58.584	172	35.298	E	03/06/03	10:53	990	1199										biota in sensor plumbing on ut
38	71	58.980	172	36.798	E	03/06/03	12:46	852	895										
39	71	59.244	172	38.790	E	03/06/03	14:26	833	824										
40	71	59.004	172	36.570	E	03/06/03	16:07	854	872										bottom contact lanyard and weight replaced prior to cast
41	71	59.082	172	33.600	E	03/06/03	17:30	904	890			20	19			20	4		
42	72	02.508	172	37.506	E	03/06/03	21:56	504	496	8									halted on dt at 120m due to ice
43	72	02.754	172	36.828	E	03/06/03	22:47	508	492	8									at same site as 42
44	71	55.212	172	36.528	E	03/07/03	01:13	1764	1764	10									
45	71	51.528	172	36.246	E	03/07/03	03:32	1759	1765	10	21	22	21	21	21	21	5		
46	71	53.490	172	27.252	E	03/07/03	06:14	1613	1609	10									
47	71	55.776	172	18.360	E	03/07/03	08:10	1534	1539	9									
48	71	57.618	172	09.180	E	03/07/03	10:03	953	965	8									
49	71	59.868	171	59.988	E	03/07/03	11:55	426	424	8		13	12			12	4		
50	71	50.832	171	59.064	E	03/07/03	14:16	639	656	8									
51	71	50.964	171	50.958	E	03/07/03	15:36	493	486	8									
52	71	50.994	171	42.186	E	03/07/03	17:12	423	393	8									
53	71	50.844	172	07.398	E	03/07/03	19:14	753	737	8									
54	71	50.886	172	14.700	E	03/07/03	20:26	1122	1135	8		21	20			20	3		
55	71	50.940	172	22.476	E	03/07/03	22:35	1636	1653	8									

CTD	Latitude S		Longitude			Date m/d/y	Time (z)	Depth (m)	Max Pres	Dist off bot.	Water Samples							Notes	
	Deg	Min	Deg	Min							He	CFC	Ox	Trit	O18	Sal	Nut*		
56	71	50.904	172	29.172	E	03/08/03	00:24	1573	1577	10									
57	71	50.922	172	36.576	E	03/08/03	02:18	1685	1687	8									
58	71	46.692	172	36.510	E	03/08/03	04:13	1668	1696	10		22	21			21			ros 11 leaked
59	71	44.220	172	36.342	E	03/08/03	06:50	1679	1673	9									
60	71	42.534	172	37.242	E	03/08/03	08:44	1639	1643	8									
61	71	40.830	172	37.050	E	03/08/03	10:33	1561	1565	10		23	22			22	4		
62	71	40.722	172	24.768	E	03/08/03	13:22	1708	1716	8									
63	71	40.212	172	12.000	E	03/08/03	15:41	1350	1352	6									
64	71	39.402	172	00.138	E	03/08/03	17:41	625											cast aborted due to false bottom contact alarm
65	71	38.844	171	59.508	E	03/08/03	18:07	622	610	8									
66	71	40.542	171	50.424	E	03/08/03	19:30	451	476	8									stopped cast on ut due to ice at 150 and 133 m
67	71	39.942	171	41.886	E	03/08/03	20:41	455	451	5									
68	71	34.506	172	03.888	E	03/08/03	22:42	673	670	8									
69	71	28.860	172	26.802	E	03/09/03	01:02	1853	1889	10	22	23	22	22	22	24			
70	71	23.214	172	50.844	E	03/09/03	04:24	2154	2170	10									
71	71	17.490	173	12.462	E	03/09/03	07:48	2068	2086	10									
72	71	12.096	173	35.244	E	03/09/03	11:16	2230	2243	8		24	24			24	2		
73	71	18.702	174	29.784	E	03/09/03	16:15	2188	2168	8									
74	71	25.878	175	23.796	E	03/09/03	21:09	2210	2222	8		10	11			12	6		
75	71	32.598	176	18.276	E	06/24/00	02:22	2034	2043	7									
76	71	39.210	177	11.700	E	03/10/03	07:00	954	954	10		21	12			12			
77	71	46.284	178	05.634	E	03/10/03	11:30	1848	1857	8									
78	71	52.860	179	00.024	E	03/10/03	15:43	2256	2235	8	24	25	24	24	24	24	5		
79	71	59.460	179	54.660	E	03/10/03	20:32	2223	2244	8									
80	72	06.084	179	12.432	W	03/11/03	01:19	1314	1324	7		20	12			12	5		
81	72	12.816	178	17.916	W	03/11/03	05:29	742	732	10									
82	72	19.830	177	23.808	W	03/11/03	09:13	574	568	8	14	14	14	14	14	14	4		
83	72	26.406	176	30.348	W	03/11/03	14:11	708	715	8									
84	72	33.438	175	37.326	W	03/11/03	18:41	1099	1084	8		20	20			24	4		
85	72	39.036	174	55.782	W	03/11/03	23:35	1845	270										cast aborted - ctd problems
86	72	39.192	174	57.018	W	03/12/03	00:43	1822	1835	9									ctd data spikes
87	72	59.556	174	59.430	W	03/12/03	05:11	2694	2705	7									

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CTD	Latitude S		Longitude			Date m/d/y	Time (z)	Depth (m)	Max Pres	Dist off bot.	Water Samples						Notes	
	Deg	Min	Deg	Min							He	CFC	Ox	Trit	O18	Sal		Nut*
88	73	18.984	174	55.158	W	03/12/03	11:29	2972	3008	8		24	24			24	4	
89	73	38.364	174	56.298	W	03/12/03	17:36	2767	2799	10								
90	73	59.226	174	58.932	W	03/13/03	03:23	2474	2505	8	24	25	24	23	23	24	5	
91	74	20.370	174	59.742	W	03/13/03	10:28	2513	2541	8								ctd data spikes
92	74	37.728	174	44.304	W	03/13/03	17:15	2406	2442	8		23	23		4	24	4	bottle 6 air vent leak; 18-O in tcline; slip rings replaced prior to station
93	74	59.634	175	21.900	W	03/13/03	23:15	1909	1927	9								
94	75	08.064	175	08.334	W	03/14/03	02:17	1576	1592	9		22	12			12	8	bottle 13 mistrip
95	75	18.324	175	10.734	W	03/14/03	06:08	1105		7								
96	75	24.102	175	14.196	W	03/14/03	12:25	758	764	8								1st cast failed-data dropouts-repeated after making repairs to end termination splice
97	75	31.344	175	15.558	W	03/14/03	16:55	542	532	10		15	14			14	5	
98	75	30.042	176	00.432	W	03/14/03	19:43	585	578	8								
99	75	30.216	176	30.618	W	03/14/03	21:26	579	575	8		12	12			12	4	
100	75	31.086	176	56.790	W	03/14/03	23:57	607	594	8	16	17	16	16	16	16	7	
101	75	30.366	177	30.546	W	03/15/03	03:16	543	535	6		11	12			12	5	bottles 1,2,12,19 no trip, carousel latch ass'y replaced
102	75	30.336	177	51.924	W	03/15/03	05:23	499		7								test trip all bottles
103	75	23.772	177	27.798	W	03/15/03	10:08	516	509	7								test trip all bottles. Still have mistrips. Replace carousel latch ass'y with cleaned original.
104	75	16.542	176	53.322	W	03/15/03	13:14	564	557	8								test trip all bottles
105	75	09.840	176	09.360	W	03/15/03	16:35	883	917	8	18	18	18	18	18	18	5	
106	75	05.850	176	07.218	W	03/15/03	18:44	1358	1390	9								
107	74	59.724	175	55.122	W	03/15/03	23:13	1842	1858	8								
108	74	54.036	175	42.132	W	03/16/03	02:12	2014	2035	8								
109	74	47.880	175	30.270	W	03/16/03	05:27	2136	2164	9								gps froze for 3-5 minutes
110	74	36.096	175	33.174	W	03/16/03	09:27	2273	2295	8								all bottles test tripped at bottom
111	74	35.694	175	59.088	W	03/16/03	13:28	1951	1957	8								
112	74	35.928	176	27.348	W	03/16/03	17:18	1307	1215	0		21	19			24	4	ctd frame touched bottom
113	74	35.700	176	57.396	W	03/16/03	20:14	898	912	8								
114	74	35.316	177	25.842	W	03/16/03	23:35	556	226									cast aborted at 226m loss of signal, cable reterminated prior to cast 115

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CTD	Latitude S		Longitude			Date m/d/y	Time (z)	Depth (m)	Max Pres	Dist off bot.	Water Samples						Notes	
	Deg	Min	Deg	Min							He	CFC	Ox	Trit	O18	Sal		Nut*
115	74	36.384	177	28.974	W	03/17/03	08:30	541	531	7		15	14			14		
116	74	36.618	178	00.006	W	03/17/03	11:06	405	397	8								
117	74	23.472	177	43.440	W	03/17/03	17:06	511	505	8								
118	74	13.854	177	19.788	W	03/17/03	21:02	646	640	8		15	15			15	4	
119	74	03.054	176	59.748	W	03/17/03	23:57	778	771	9								
120	73	52.464	176	40.476	W	03/18/03	02:36	1046	1050	7								
121	73	40.902	176	20.550	W	03/18/03	06:23	2308	2334	8	24	24	24	24	24	24	6	
122	73	29.904	176	59.514	W	03/18/03	13:04	1143	1147	8								
123	73	30.330	177	56.742	W	03/18/03	17:01	642	634	8	15	16	15	15	15	12	5	
124	73	30.096	178	59.922	W	03/18/03	20:50	392	382	7								
125	73	30.252	179	59.934	E	03/19/03	00:01	392	382	7								
126	73	30.102	178	58.638	E	03/19/03	04:03	405	396	8		13	12			24		
127	73	30.708	178	04.080	E	03/19/03	07:45	349	339	9								
128	73	29.178	177	15.786	E	03/19/03	13:00	548	537			14	13			13	4	heavy ice, numerous bergs
129	73	19.728	177	07.218	E	03/19/03	15:52	490	484	8								
130	73	08.598	177	18.804	E	03/19/03	19:10	620	623	8	16	15				15	5	
131	73	00.270	177	15.744	E	03/20/03	00:17	993	988	9								spikes in ctd data. Rebooted computer prior to next cast.
132	72	49.596	177	39.564	E	03/20/03	04:15	1408	1409	7		22	12			12	6	
133	72	40.044	177	49.218	E	03/20/03	07:51	1680	1696	9								
134	72	29.988	177	59.376	E	03/20/03	11:03	1912	1930	8	22	22	22	22	22	22	4	bottle 3 no trip
135	72	30.486	177	30.642	E	03/20/03	14:28	1864	1884	8								
136	72	29.916	177	01.086	E	03/20/03	17:47	1832	1855	10		23	23			23	3	
137	72	29.910	176	31.248	E	03/20/03	21:31	1373	1355	8								bottom alarm on 165-500 m
138	72	29.964	176	00.048	E	03/21/03	00:13	708	704	8		12	12			12	5	
139	72	30.162	175	29.934	E	03/21/03	02:36	536	524	8								
140	72	19.440	174	58.860	E	03/21/03	06:16	528	528	7								
141	72	10.086	174	59.796	E	03/21/03	09:13	1231	1232	6	20	21	20	20	20	20	6	
142	71	59.910	174	59.934	E	03/21/03	12:42	1753	1764									
143	71	49.758	174	57.696	E	03/21/03	16:02	2037	2050	8								
144	71	40.068	175	01.092	E	03/21/03	19:45	2160	2174	10	24	24	24	24	24	24	5	
145	71	29.970	174	23.940	E	03/22/03	00:21	2225	2205	9		12	12			12	4	
146	71	35.292	174	16.470	E	03/22/03	03:26	2149	2162	9								

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CTD	Latitude S		Longitude			Date m/d/y	Time (z)	Depth (m)	Max Pres	Dist off bot.	Water Samples							Notes
	Deg	Min	Deg	Min							He	CFC	Ox	Trit	O18	Sal	Nut*	
147	71	40.188	174	08.940	E	03/22/03	06:54	2118	2133	8	23	23	24	23	23	24	4	1st cast aborted - ice in sensor plumbing. Repeated cast. bottle 24 leaked
148	71	45.558	174	01.758	E	03/22/03	10:27	2030	2051									
149	72	11.820	173	24.954	E	03/23/03	09:30	558	552	8	14	14	14	14	14	14	4	
150	72	08.604	173	34.896	E	03/23/03	11:48	558	561	8								
151	72	04.740	173	34.986	E	03/23/03	13:35	842	879	8								CMiPS removed for repair
152	72	01.716	173	37.668	E	03/23/03	14:57	1206	1240	8								
153	71	55.764	173	46.164	E	03/23/03	17:19	1825	1857	8	22	23	22	22	22	22	4	23, 24 air leak
154	71	50.850	173	46.488	E	03/23/03	20:55	1981	2005	8								ctd data spikes
155	71	58.200	173	12.222	E	03/24/03	02:45	1218	1206	10								No CMiPS; stopped at 760 ice; begin yo-yo
156	71	58.104	173	07.314	E	03/24/03	04:49	1196	1157	9								No CMiPS
157	71	58.788	173	03.246	E	03/24/03	07:01	1024	1008	8								No CMiPS
158	71	59.412	173	01.422	E	03/24/03	08:48	933	912	9								No CMiPS
159	71	59.184	173	10.830	E	03/24/03	10:44	1074	1081	8								No CMiPS
160	71	58.698	173	12.474	E	03/24/03	12:50	1151	1177	10								No CMiPS
161	71	58.068	173	13.878	E	03/24/03	14:46	1255	1300	8								No CMiPS
162	71	56.874	173	16.074	E	03/24/03	16:48	1504	1618	8								No CMiPS; end yo-yo
163	72	12.240	172	47.730	E	03/25/03	06:00	511	503	10								CMiPS reinstalled prior to cast
164	72	07.224	172	52.968	E	03/25/03	07:42	527	504	6	12	13	12	12	12	12	4	
165	72	03.432	172	56.574	E	03/25/03	09:22	528	524	8								
166	72	00.156	173	02.004	E	03/25/03	10:39	834	814	10		28	14			12	5	
167	71	56.256	173	05.412	E	03/25/03	12:43	1538	1555	8								
168	71	52.560	173	11.538	E	03/25/03	14:45	1896	1915	10	22	232	22	22	22	24	4	CFC in new ampoules drawn from 23,24
169	72	03.750	173	47.340	E	03/25/03	20:48	1105	1134	8								CFC in new ampoules drawn from 1
170	72	01.098	173	24.408	E	03/26/03	00:57	1057	1048	9								begin yo-yo
171	71	59.010	172	56.100	E	03/26/03	04:17	944	907	6								
172	71	59.058	172	33.504	E	03/26/03	05:56	915	891	10								
173	71	59.082	172	31.836	E	03/26/03	08:54	930	818	6								
174	71	58.806	172	26.568	E	03/26/03	11:54	1075	920	6								
175	71	58.854	172	28.470	E	03/26/03	14:55	1044	980	8								
176	71	58.794	172	29.634	E	03/26/03	17:54	1031	995	125								stopped ~125 m above bottom due to ice. Numerous ice stops on ut
177	71	59.046	172	30.978	E	03/26/03	21:35	937	1112									

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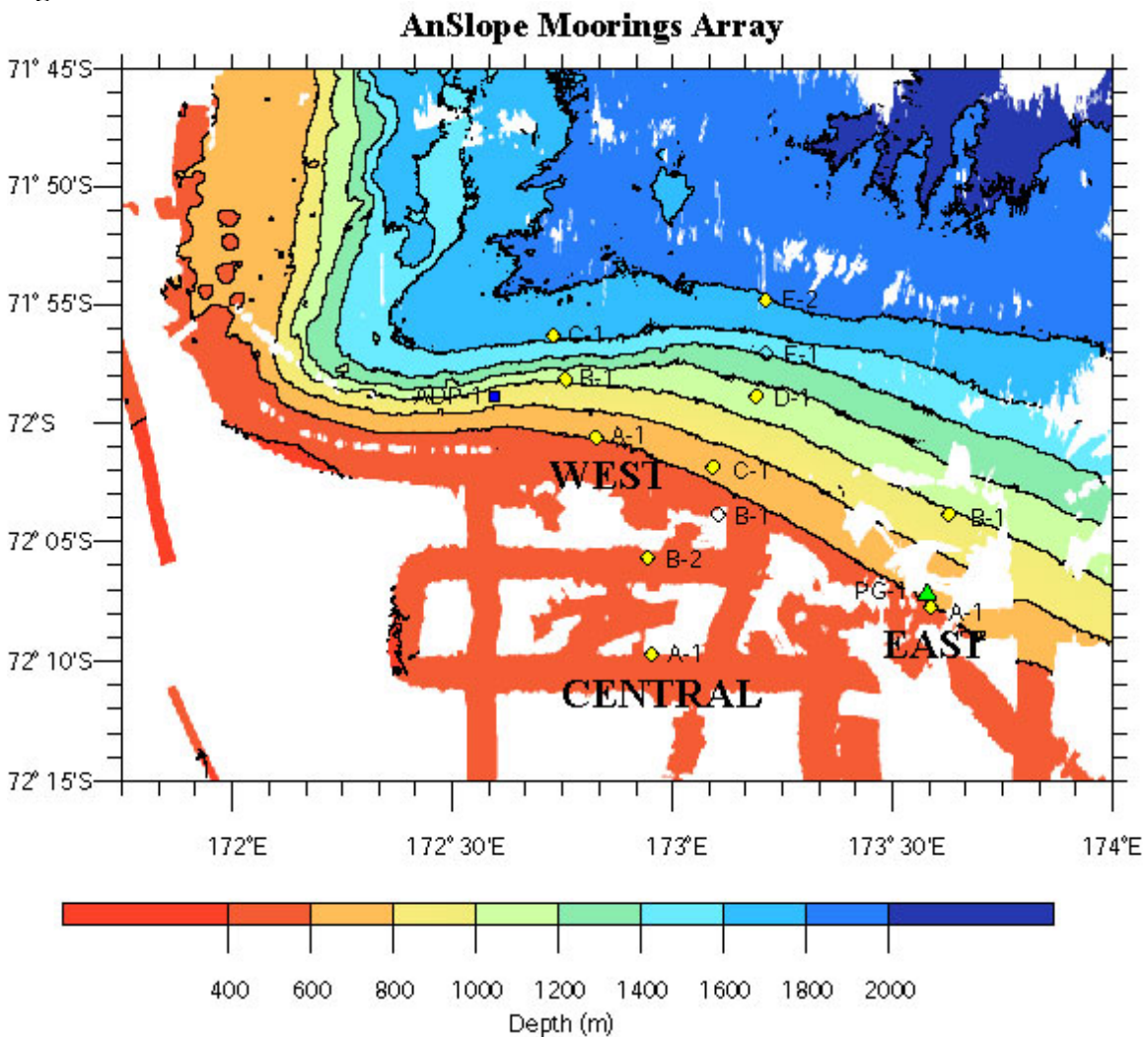
CTD	Latitude S		Longitude			Date m/d/y	Time (z)	Depth (m)	Max Pres	Dist off bot.	Water Samples							Notes	
	Deg	Min	Deg	Min							He	CFC	Ox	Trit	O18	Sal	Nut*		
178	71	57.558	172	32.982	E	03/27/03	00:02	1461	1600	10									
179	71	59.124	172	31.944	E	03/27/03	02:54	903	1087	40									large drift caused difficult bottom approach
180	71	59.490	172	32.364	E	03/27/03	05:54	820	867	6									end yo-yo
181	72	07.044	172	45.294	E	03/27/03	08:40	505	493	10									
182	72	02.640	172	42.336	E	03/27/03	10:13	514	499	10		13	12			12	3		
183	71	59.940	172	41.766	E	03/27/03	11:52	671	642	8									
184	71	57.222	172	37.230	E	03/27/03	13:29	1480	1474			12	12			12	6		
185	71	54.660	172	37.806	E	03/27/03	15:50	1786	1806	10									
186	71	48.996	172	38.484	E	03/27/03	18:22	1679	1670	8		12	12			12	5		
187	71	35.562	172	39.462	E	03/27/03	22:27	1787	1787	8									
188	71	23.814	172	38.886	E	03/28/03	01:48	2189	2212	8		24	12			12	7	CFC test ampoules drawn from 2,13,24	
189	71	12.756	172	29.046	E	03/28/03	05:38	2255	2285	9									
190	70	59.988	172	13.560	E	03/28/03	11:15	2218	2235	8	24	24	24	24	24	24	5		
191	70	30.906	171	00.978	E	03/28/03	23:20	2467	2494	8		24	12			12	7	CFC test ampoules drawn from 18,23	
192	69	59.688	170	01.338	E	03/29/03	08:39	2709	2742	8	24	25	24	24	24	24	4		
193	69	29.898	169	30.324	E	03/29/03	17:08	2721	2750	10									no bottles - no trip confirms so recovered without bottle trips. Problem traced to bad carousel electronics ass'y. Replaced prior to ctd194 at same site. CMiPS removed for safekeeping- will be replaced after ctd 194
194	69	28.956	169	30.630	E	03/29/03	22:05	2728	2753	8		22	12			12	5	bottles 1,11 air leak; #4 large valve dripped	
195	69	00.078	168	59.928	E	03/30/03	05:05	2653	2656	13	19	24	24	19	19	24	6		
196	68	47.994	167	29.334	E	03/30/03	13:02	2684	2704	10		21	24			24	5		
197	68	29.958	166	29.268	E	03/30/03	19:56	2647	2664	8	10	24	24	10	10	24	5		
198	68	14.964	165	29.106	E	03/31/03	03:52	2671	2693	7		14	14			14	6	no bottom contact alarm sounded	
199	68	00.030	164	59.502	E	03/31/03	08:52	2656	2678	8	12	20	21	12	12	20	5	air leak bot 7	
200	67	44.904	163	59.880	E	03/31/03	14:55	2639	2669	15		12	12			12	5	no pinger	
201	67	29.640	163	00.876	E	03/31/03	21:04	2647	2670	8	18	18	12	18	18	12	4		
202	67	12.090	162	00.000	E	04/01/03	03:35	2658	2681	10		16	14			14	4		
203	66	59.766	161	00.192	E	04/01/03	09:56	2670	2692	8	18	18	18	18	6	18	6	O18 on 16-19,21,23 only	
204	66	53.736	159	59.826	E	04/01/03	15:47	2618	2638	8		15	14			12			

CTD	Latitude S		Longitude			Date m/d/y	Time (z)	Depth (m)	Max Pres	Dist off bot.	Water Samples							Notes
	Deg	Min	Deg	Min							He	CFC	Ox	Trit	O18	Sal	Nut*	
205	66	47.886	159	00.210	E	04/01/03	21:50	2748	2778	8		12	12			12		
206	66	41.418	157	59.388	E	04/02/03	04:26	2729	2758	8	18	19	18	12		18	8	23:leak fm bottom O-ring

III Moored Current Meters and T/C/P Recorders Array, A. H. Orsi

The AnSlope Mooring Program is lead by A.H. Orsi and T. Whitworth III, Texas A&M University, and D. Pillsbury, Oregon State University. An array of moored current meters, temperature, salinity and pressure recorders were deployed over the Antarctic continental slope near the sill of Drygalski Trough, in the western Ross Sea (FigureIII-1). Measurements from this array will provide information on the flow structure and variability of the Antarctic Slope Front, the water masses carried by its associated current, and the characteristics of the denser bottom water outflow descending from the Trough.

Figure III-1



Three groups of moorings (for a total of 12) were arranged around specific isobaths across the eastern, central and western projections of the Drygalski Trough (Table III-1; embedded within the text and as a separate file). Ten moorings on this array are instrumented with a total of thirty Aanderaa RCM8 current meters and twenty one

MicroCat C/T/P recorders, distributed at depths between 400m and the bottom. A separate westernmost mooring was deployed at the 900-m isobath; it is equipped with a near bottom upward looking SonTek Acoustic Doppler Profiler and three MicroCat recorders to provide high-resolution measurements of the benthic layer (750-900m) currents and stratification along the outflow of newly-formed bottom water.

TABLE III-1 The Moorings

MOORING NAME	LATITUDE dd mm.mmm	LONGITUDE dd mm.mmm	DATE INSTALL	DATE RECOVER	TYPE OF INSTRUMENT	SENSORS	DEPTH Meters
PG-1	72° 07.223' S	173° 34.696' E	02-Mar-03		SeaCat	C,T,P	619
					Bottom		620
EAST A-1	72° 07.708' S	173° 35.157' E	01-Mar-03		RCM-8	T,P,U,V	397
					RCM-8	T,P,U,V	497
					RCM-8	T,U,V	577
					MicroCat	C,T	587
					Bottom		597
EAST B-1	72° 03.842' S	173° 37.684' E	01-Mar-03		RCM-8	T,P,U,V	397
					RCM-8	T,P,U,V	597
					RCM-8	T,U,V	977
					MicroCat	C,T	987
					Bottom		997
CENTRAL A-1	72° 09.701' S	172° 57.221' E	02-Mar-03		MicroCat	C,T,P	290
					RCM-8	T,P,U,V	390
					RCM-8	T,U,V	500
					MicroCat	C,T	510
					Bottom		520
CENTRAL B-1	72° 03.849' S	173° 06.176' E	03-Mar-03	23-Mar-03	MicroCat	C,T,P	304
					RCM-8	T,P,U,V	404
					RCM-8	T,U,V	524
					SeaCat	C,T,P	533
					Bottom		544
CENTRAL B-2	72° 05.675' S	172° 56.500' E	25-Mar-03		MicroCat	C,T,P	278
					RCM-8	T,U,V	378
					RCM-8	T,U,V	498
					SeaCat	C,T,P	507
					Bottom		518
CENTRAL C-1	72° 01.851' S	173° 05.518' E	03-Mar-03		MicroCat	C,T,P	328
					RCM-8	T,P,U,V	428
					RCM-8	T,P,U,V	528
					RCM-8	T,U,V	608
					MicroCat	C,T	618
Bottom		628					

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MOORING NAME	LATITUDE dd mm.mmm	LONGITUDE dd mm.mmm	DATE INSTALL	DATE RECOVE R	TYPE OF INSTRUMENT	SENSORS	DEPTH Meters
CENTRAL D-1	71° 58.887' S	173° 11.446' E	02-Mar-03		MicroCat	C,T,P	423
					RCM-8	T,P,U,V	523
					RCM-8	T,P,U,V	723
					MicroCat	C,T,P	923
					RCM-8	T,U,V	1,103
					MicroCat	C,T	1,113
				Bottom		1,123	
CENTRAL E-1	71° 57.090' S	173° 12.757' E	03-Mar-03	22-Mar-03	MicroCat	C,T,P	107
					RCM-8	T,P,U,V	207
					RCM-8	T,P,U,V	407
					MicroCat	C,T,P	707
					RCM-8	T,P,U,V	1,007
					MicroCat	C,T,P	1,207
					RCM-8	T,U,V	1,387
					MicroCat	C,T	1,397
				Bottom		1,407	
CENTRAL E-2	71° 54.827' S	173° 12.657' E	24-Mar-03		MicroCat	C,T,P	380
					RCM-8	T,P,U,V	480
					RCM-8	T,P,U,V	680
					MicroCat	C,T,P	980
					RCM-8	T,U,V	1,280
					MicroCat	C,T,P	1,480
					RCM-8	T,U,V	1,760
					MicroCat	C,T	1,770
				Bottom		1,780	
WEST A-1	72° 00.603' S	172° 49.571' E	06-Mar-03		RCM-8	T,P,U,V	388
					RCM-8	T,P,U,V	488
					RCM-8	T,U,V	568
					MicroCat	C,T,P	578
WEST B-1	71° 58.182' S	172° 45.384' E	06-Mar-03		RCM-8	T,P,U,V	401
					RCM-8	T,P,U,V	601
					MicroCat	C,T,P	801
					RCM-8	T,U,V	981
					MicroCat	C,T	991
				Bottom		1,001	
WEST C-1	71° 56.314' S	172° 43.656' E	04-Mar-03		RCM-8	T,P,U,V	408
					RCM-8	T,P,U,V	608
					MicroCat	C,T,P	908
					RCM-8	T,P,U,V	1,208
					MicroCat	C,T,P	1,408
					RCM-8	T,U,V	1,588
					MicroCat	C,T	1,598
				Bottom		1,608	
ADP-1	71° 58.887' S	172° 35.683' E	06-Mar-03		MicroCat	C,T,P	753
					MicroCat	C,T,P	828
					Doppler CM	T,P,U,V	887
					MicroCat	C,T,P	888

The deployment of all AnSlope-1 moorings took place during the first week of the cruise, 1-6 March 2003. Unfavorable ice conditions were observed throughout the deployment period and the operational opportunities around the planned mooring sites were much reduced. A decision to not attempt the recovery and redeployment of any of the moorings was made early on. Fast converging ice floes managed to pinch flotation packages and hang three moorings at the sea surface for up to 2.5 hours after anchor launch. In all occasions the freeing of these moorings was possible thanks to Captain Joe's skilful maneuvering of the Palmer. Nonetheless, some instruments were briefly dragged over the ice during the deployment of ice-hang moorings as the anchors eventually fell to the bottom. Because these delayed deployments were also subject to a more significant drift with the ice, the final mooring locations were somewhat off the target isobaths, e.g. moorings Central D-1, B-1, and E-1 landed at 1123m, 544m and 1407m rather than the intended 1000m, 500m and 1600m.

Two of the eleven moorings were subject to relatively high risk of failure for the long-term measuring period. The top instrument of mooring Central E-1 lay just 100m below the sea surface, so that the whole mooring could be dragged and destroyed by passing icebergs. Although the final location of mooring Central B-1 was not ideal, the top two of its four instruments were handled quite roughly during the delayed deployment, likely suffering some damage or malfunction thereafter. These two moorings were recovered on March 22 and 23, 2003. Central B-1 remained hidden under a small ice floe for several hours, while the acoustic release was constantly ranged to narrow down its location. Eventually the Palmer managed to free the mooring by crunching up the offending ice floe.

Except for the top Aanderaa on Central B-1, which experienced a failure of its data storage unit prior to its deployment, data from all other instruments were fully recovered. Three of the recovered Aanderaas had parts replaced prior to redeployment. Preliminary inspection of the data collected from all recovered current meters and MicroCats revealed no gaps or any apparent malfunctioning during the 20-day record length of their first deployment. Central E-2 and Central B-2 moorings were redeployed on March 24 and 25, 2003. Again, less than optimal ice conditions were encountered during these deployments. Central E-2 was suspended from an ice floe for about 35 minutes after anchor launch, and it had to be freed with the Palmer's help.

Acknowledgements. The great success of the mooring program carried out during AnSlope-1 was largely due to the detailed and careful direction demonstrated by Jay Simpkins and Kathryn Brooksforce. We are very grateful to Captain Joe for his patience and masterful handling of the N. B. Palmer during mooring work. Deck operations were safe and clear at all times, thanks to the skillful team work provided by Raytheon personnel Steve Tarrant, Annie Coward, Chris McGuire, and Jen Huggins (MTs.); Karl Newyear (MPC); Laura Tudor (MST) and Bruce Felix (ET); Amy Bratcher (Texas A&M university); Bryan Klostermeyer (Coast Guard); Bruce Huber (LDEO); the officers and

crew of the N. B. Palmer (ship's deck machinery); and a legion of other willing assistants that always brought the right instruments at the right time.

IV Turbulence Measurements, Bottom Pressure Sensor, and Tides Modeling

L. Padman, Earth & Space Research

CTD-mounted Microstructure Profiling System (CMiPS)

The primary goal of CMiPS is to measure temperature and conductivity gradients (dT/dz and dC/dz respectively) at the small spatial scales (~ 1 -20 cm) associated with ocean turbulence and double-diffusive convection. CMiPS records data from two high-resolution temperature sensors and one micro-conductivity probe, plus data from a 3-axis accelerometer and a pressure sensor. Data are recorded internally at 512 Hz per channel, and downloaded after each CTD cast. The effective vertical resolution for vertical gradients of T and C is about 2-5 cm. CMiPS was deployed on most CTD casts during AnSlope-1. The nominal depth rating for CMiPS is 3500 m. The deepest cast during AnSlope-1 was ~ 2900 m. While not a conclusive observation, it does appear that repeated cycling of CMiPS below ~ 2000 m degrades the thermistor performance, and we need to look into the manufacturing of new probes for future cruises.

The CMiPS C sensor performed well throughout the program. The primary T sensor (T1) performed well except for a short period (CTDs 155-162). The secondary T sensor (T2) was noisier than T1 and in general has not been analyzed at sea since its signal is essentially redundant with T1. The source of the additional noise on the T2 channel has not been determined.

CMiPS is mounted within the CTD rosette, with sensors ~ 15 cm above the lower rosette frame. To work well, the sensors must see relatively undisturbed water. This is only possible when the CTD fall rate is greater than some value. The standard rate of 50 m/minute generally worked well: the “safety” speeds of 10 and 20 m/minute, used near the surface and when approaching the bottom, generally degrade the data to the point where they cannot be used for turbulence studies. It is possible that some data from the rapidly flowing high-salinity plumes (>120 cm/s) will also be unusable because of the interference from turbulence associated with the rosette cage. In general the most important regions sampled by CMiPS include the base of the mixed layer during periods of significant wind stress, and at the upper edge of cold plumes (both high salinity and low salinity varieties). We also found that, even though large-scale hydrographic conditions are favorable for double diffusive convection (DDC) to occur, no evidence of significant DDC fluxes was found in the CMiPS records, consistent with the dominance of shear-generated turbulence in this region.

Raw CMiPS data are included on the cruise data distribution, but no advanced, processed results are included. These will be web-served after post-processing after the cruise. Plots of roughly calibrated T , C , dT/dz , dC/dz , 3-axis accelerations (A_x , A_y , A_z) and filtered fall speed are included in the “Science//NBP0302/CMiPS” directory, along with a README explanatory file. These plots are primarily intended as at-sea quality diagnostics, but can also be used as a rough guide to locating regions of ocean turbulence by focusing on the variance of the dT/dz and dC/dz traces.

Bottom Pressure Recorder (BPR)

The BPR was deployed at 72° 07.223' S, 173° 34.696' E, near the “Eastern-A” mooring. The BPR samples every 30 minutes, and will be used to validate tide models for the region, and in data assimilation studies. The original plan was to recover the BPR towards the end of AnSlope-1 in order to use the 1-month record that we would obtain in AnSlope Year-2 tide-model data assimilation studies. Heavy sea-ice in the region prevented recovery, but the BPR is capable of recording at the present sample rate until recovery in early 2004.

Tide Modeling

All velocity data, including vessel-mounted and Lowered ADCP (VM-ADCP and LADCP) and ice motion, indicate strong tidal currents in many regions of the AnSlope study area, notably the outer shelf and slope in the western area either side of the mouth of Drygalski Trough. Variability in the ship's ability to move through the ubiquitous thick ice that we encountered this year suggests tidal modulation of the stress divergence on the ice, at least close to the shelf break. Pressure and temperature records from the recovered Central-E and Central-B moorings confirm the strong tides. Ross Sea tides are predominantly diurnal, with the principal components (K_1 and O_1) having roughly the same kinetic energy levels. The result is a very pronounced spring-neap cycle (~2-week period) from negligible currents at neap tide to spring currents that exceed 1 m/s.

VM-ADCP and LADCP data were frequently compared against the predictions of our barotropic (depth-integrated) tides model, the Circum-Antarctic Tidal Simulation Version 2002.1 (CATS02.01). While more robust calculations will be done after the VM-ADCP data are reprocessed and mooring velocity data become available, it appears now that CATS02.01 underpredicts tidal current magnitudes in the western region by ~25%, and has phase errors of up to 3 hours to the east, past Iselin Bank. In general, these errors can be attributed to bathymetry errors in the model. We will update the Ross Sea bathymetry based on recently acquired depth and multibeam data, and also reduce the grid size for a Ross-Sea-only model from the present ~10 km for CATS02.01 to ~2 km. Increased resolution is necessary to resolve the very steep continental slope to the west of the AnSlope moorings.

Acknowledgements. The excellent performance of CMiPS depended heavily on Chris MacKay's patient and methodical handling of the instrument, and the able assistance of the Raytheon Marine Techs, in particular, Steve Tarrant. The large volume of data from CMiPS was managed on the ship's network and backed up by the Raytheon Electronics Techs. Jay Simpkins and Kathryn Brooksforce ably carried out mooring operations in extremely difficult ice conditions. Grateful thanks also to Karl Newyear (Raytheon MPC) for facilitating the logistics associated with CMiPS use in AnSlope, and to Captain Joe, the officers and crew of *N. B. Palmer*, for getting us through the ice to where we wanted to go, and providing a great ship to spend time in.