

November 29. 2004

Cruise Report LANCE 2004/15

Ship: RV LANCE

Cruise: no. 15/2004

Dates: September 20th – October 12th 2004

Port Calls: Tromsø/Norway and Tromsø/Norway

Institute: Institut für Meereskunde, Universität Hamburg

Scientific crew: 10

Chief Scientist: John Mortensen

Principal Project: SFB 512 E2 (The East Greenland Current, an indicator of the low frequency variability of the outflow of the Arctic Ocean/Nordic Seas system)

Research area: Greenland Sea

Working Time Zone: UTC

Master: Frits R. Johansen

Participants:

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Glessmer, Mirjam	CTD	IfM HH
Karlsen, Tor Ivan	CTD	NPI
Majer, Claudia	CTD	IfM HH
Rolle, Kirstin	CTD	IfM HH
Rousset, Clément	CTD	LODYC
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Scientific Objectives

The RV LANCE 15/2004 cruise (The East Greenland Current, an indicator of the low frequency variability of the outflow of the system Arctic Ocean/Nordic Seas) was conducted by the *Institut für Meereskunde, Universität Hamburg* with the main objective of collecting hydrographic observations on the East Greenland continental shelf and slope in the Greenland Sea as part of the German project SFB 512, E2. The main goal of SFB 512, E2, is to understand how changes in the outflows of the Arctic Ocean/Nordic Seas system correlate with measured changes in the East Greenland Current. The LANCE 15/2004 cruise had the following aims:

1. to carry out hydrographic investigations on the East Greenland continental shelf and slope in the Greenland Sea. The investigation included CTD-casts (a Sea-Bird 911 plus CTD, titanium, was used during the cruise in combination with a SeaBird carousel 12 bottle water sampler).
2. to search for 3 deep sea moorings (HH1, HH3 and HH5) on the 74°N mooring section which were deployed in 2002 and not recovered in 2003.

3. to service two tube moorings (in Tube10 and Tube14; out Tube18 and Tube19) and an ADCP (Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler) mooring on the East Greenland shelf.
4. to deploy two new deep sea moorings (HH3 and HH5) as a replacement for the deep sea moorings (HH1, HH3 and HH5) deployed in 2002 and not found in 2003.
5. to collect underway ship-borne ADCP data (150kHz) along hydrographic transects.
6. to deploy 5 APEX-floats in the central part of the Greenland Sea.

Narrative of the cruise

The scientific parties from Germany and France arrived according to schedule at Tromsø, Norway, in the afternoon of Sunday September 19th. The scientific equipment was loaded, installed and made sea safe by late Monday afternoon, September 20th. RV Lance left the port of Tromsø Monday evening, September 20th at 1800 UTC (2000 hours local time). Course was set for the site where the Tube and ADCP moorings were located on the East Greenland continental shelf. Estimated time of arrival (ETA) was set to Thursday morning, September 23rd.

The working site was first reached Friday afternoon, September 24th, due to unfavourable weather. The ADCP-2003 mooring was successfully brought on deck that day in late afternoon by dredging taking place in a treacherous double swell. Further mooring work was postponed to the next morning due to the progressing darkness and heavy swells. During the evening a test and a microcat calibration CTD station were successfully occupied. Mooring work was commenced the next morning, Saturday September 25th, with the deployment of the ADCP-2004 mooring at 1126 UTC. In the critical phase of the deployment of the ADCP-2004 releaser problems were experienced, so the ADCP had to be brought down to the bottom twice. In the afternoon Tube 14 was recovered without problem at 1348 UTC and its replacement Tube 19 was deployed at 1657 UTC. The evening was used for a microcat calibration CTD station and a sonar search for Tube 10 which was deployed in 2002 and not recovered in 2003. The result of the search turned out negative. A search for a usable deployment site for Tube 18 was finished just before midnight when weather stopped further work.

Work was first resumed Monday morning, September 27th, with the assembly of Tube 18 on deck, which then was subsequently successfully deployed at 1408 UTC. A sonar search on Tube 18 revealed that the noise from the surface layer overrides return signals from the Tube completely. Opposite by passing directly over the Tube it was clearly seen on the echosounder. Course was now set for the deep sea mooring site HH5 where a combined sonar/releaser search was performed later that afternoon and in the early evening without any contact. During the night an echosounder/depth search was performed on the new HH5 mooring site. The morning of Tuesday September 28th was used to prepare the equipment for the deployment of two new deep sea moorings HH5 and HH3 in the afternoon. During the same time a CTD station was occupied to check the performance of the echosounder. The weight of the HH5-04 mooring was sent off at 1431 UTC and the first floats were observed to go down. After having waited for some time for the last float/instrument package on the line to sink it became obvious that it would not sink. Somewhere in the working process different rope lengths had been mixed up. Three floating instrument/float packages were taken in before tension on the rope was experienced and the rope cut leaving one instrument package in the abyss. Consulting the ship for spare weight parts it was

decided to recover and redeploy the HH5-04 mooring the next day. The approaching darkness made further mooring work impossible and the evening was used for a sonar search for the HH3-02 mooring, an echosounder calibration CTD station and a search for a proper site to deploy the new HH3-04 mooring. As with the search for HH5-02 the outcome of the search for HH3-02 had the same negative result.

Wednesday September 29th started with the deployment of mooring HH3-04, and the operation ended at 1152 UTC. Mooring HH5-04 was then recovered at 1448 UTC in order to be redeployed at around 1900 UTC in the growing dark. The mooring was clearly seen in a subsequent sonar search, confirming the ability of sonar to detect conventional moorings. After finishing up almost all planned mooring work during the cruise, course was set for the first CTD station on the 74°N section (74°N; 10°W). ETA was set to 0400 UTC the next morning.

CTD work started at 0410 UTC Thursday morning, September 30th, and continued through the entire day. In the night between Thursday and Friday a combined sonar/releaser search for the HH1-02 mooring was performed without result. After the search, CTD work along the 74°N section was commenced and the section was ended near Greenland at 0912 UTC Saturday morning October 2nd.

With an approaching low-pressure system (a former tropical storm) and with less good ice conditions at the coast, course was set for weather shelter in Young Sound near Daneborg. When the elements were fighting at the coast a short unofficial visit to Daneborg was made Saturday afternoon. Not until Monday afternoon, October 4th, had the weather conditions improved enough that it was decided to leave the weather shelter at 1600 UTC. With a reasonable weather forecast RV Lance left the Young Sound and Daneborg at 1545 UTC saying good bye and good frost to the station. During the steam to the first CTD station on the 74°30'N section it was observed that locally formed sea ice had started to build, not observed two days before. The freezing season had started. The first CTD station (74°30'N; 18°17'W) on the 74°30'N section was started at 2135 UTC and ice was observed on the two first stations of the section. Loosing the damping effect of the ice cover and heading into stronger wind made the wave field grow so work had to be stopped at 0400 UTC Tuesday morning October 5th.

The rest of Tuesday October 5th was used for heading into the wind/sea. CTD work was not resumed until just after midnight at 0015 UTC Wednesday October 6th. Though swells were a disturbing factor in the beginning of the day work continued and the 74°30'N section was finished at 0705 UTC Thursday morning October 7th. The cruise was now running short of time and with the unstable weather conditions experienced up to now, course was set for the APEX floats deployment site in the central part of the Greenland Sea. After a steam of about 12 hours the first float of five was deployed without problem at 2145 UTC following a preceding CTD station. The last float was deployed Friday afternoon October 8th at 1718 UTC. Course was then set for Tromsø which was arrived after a rolling transit Sunday evening October 10th at 1900 CET (1700 UTC).

CTD (SBE 911plus CTD system) Sensor Status

Sensor	Serial no.	Calibration date
Temperature	4022	31.Mar. 2004
Conductivity	2433	08.Apr. 2004
Pressure	86555	17.Jul. 2001

For the control of the temperature and pressure SIS GmbH digital reversing thermometers and pressure sensor, RTM4002X and RPM6000X were applied. Additionally a Benthos Altimeter Model PSA-916 was mounted on the carousel.

Preliminary Results

CTD (Conductivity, Temperature and Depth) profiles were obtained along two east-west sections along 74°N and 74°30'N. Both sections had end points near the coast of East Greenland and in the deep part of the Greenland Sea Gyre, thus crossing the East Greenland Current. For the locations of sections and stations see Figure 1 and the list of stations below. Weather and limited cruise time made it impossible to occupy the 75°N section as in year 2002 and 2003. The evaluation of the hydrographic data given below is based on a preliminary data set. Therefore, post-cruise calibration might result in minor changes.

Potential temperature and salinity sections for 74°N and 74°30'N are shown below in Figure 2 and Figure 3, respectively. In the lower Figure of Figure 2 a water mass classification has been introduced to illustrate the distribution of water masses along these sections. The classification is also used in Figure 4 and Figure 5 and is an adjusted form of the classification suggested by Rudels et al. (2002).

The changes we have made with respect to the water mass classification of Rudels et al. (2002) are the following:

We distinguish between two types of Polar water, which mainly are found over the East Greenland continental shelf and upper part of the slope in the area in question. Polar Water (PW) is associated with water found in the temperature minimum layer observed clearly in Figure 5. Above we usually find a fresher and warmer water mass, which we refer to as the Polar Surface Water (PSW). One important result from the deployment of the Tube moorings is that these two water masses merge during winter (see Figure 6); by doing so the way is open for the creation of the coldest and most saline PW to leave the Polar and East Greenland Current area. An example of this extreme PW was observed in year 2002 (Figure 5). Weaker evidence of its presence was also observed in years 2003 and 2004.

At the surface in the deeper part of the Greenland Sea we find a warm and relatively saline water mass in September which we will refer to as Greenland Sea Arctic Surface Water (GS-ASW), and not as in the case of Rudels et al. (2002) as Polar Surface Water warm. We here stress that GS-ASW is found to the east of the Polar Front and therefore lies in the Arctic domain according to Swift and Aagaard (1981). Immediately below the cold PW is not found, but rather a more saline water mass of Atlantic or Arctic origin. The difference between PSW and GS-ASW is shown in Figure 5 where the 5 m properties (coloured points) are observed to fall into two distinct groups.

Below the PW and overlying the bottom of the East Greenland continental shelf we find another water mass, which we will refer to as East Greenland Shelf Bottom Water (EGS-BW) (Figure 4). The water mass is observed as a near bottom temperature maximum with salinity very similar to those observed in the lower part of the Re-circulating Atlantic Water (RAW) observed over the slope. The observations from this year suggest that the major contributor to this water mass is RAW which has entered the shelf further to the north of the 74°N section (see Figure 3). At 74°N the EGS-BW is in the process of getting mixed with the above lying PW. With decreasing bottom depth the bottom water becomes increasingly influenced by PW and with water properties observed to lie on the mixing line between PW and EGS-BW. Water with these properties has by Rudels et al. (2002) been categorized as Polar Intermediate Water (PIW). We

will here point out that the so-called PIW not only derives from the colder parts of the Arctic Ocean thermocline as suggested by Rudels et al. (2002) but is also formed over the East Greenland continental shelf. Or more broadly just where PW overlies a warmer water mass.

We have replaced Arctic Intermediate Water (AIW) with Greenland Sea – AIW (GS-AIW) to avoid a mix up with similar water masses introduced in the Iceland Sea.

The last water mass to be introduced here is termed upper Greenland Sea Arctic Intermediate Water (uGS-AIW) and is similar to the one introduced in the Iceland Sea by Swift (1980) and Swift and Aagaard (1981) (see Figure 4), a convectively formed water mass limited to the near surface layer by salinity and underlying density gradients in the area and observed as a near surface temperature minimum.

Other preliminary findings are the following:

The winter cooling of the surface layer was in an early stage and the low temperatures in the surface layer of the inner stations on section 74°N were likely accomplished by transport of ice from the North Pole (Figure 5). In the deeper part of the research area the surface layer was still observed to be warm and even more saline than the two previous years. Also shown in Figure 5 is the condition observed in 2002 and 2003.

The core values of the RAW were very high ($S > 35.00$ and $T > 3^{\circ}\text{C}$) this year and found over the upper reach of the continental slope at the 74°N section and outer reach of the continental slope at the 74°30'N section. In 2003 the core of the RAW was found at the outer reach of the continental slope at the 74°N section.

To state how much the share of a section occupied by a certain water mass had changed during a certain time span is not straightforward in this area and can often give rise to a lot of confusion. Let us give an example using a water mass found in Fram Strait, Atlantic Water (AW) (defined with $T > 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $S > 34.92$). We find that the share of the 74°N section occupied by AW in 2004 is 400% greater than measured in 2002. If the temperature and salinity limits are used on their own we find 119% and 25% respectively. This is huge difference we leave the readers to speculate over.

The share of PW over the continental shelf along the 74°N section seems to have decreased between 2002 and 2004.

The general temperature trend in the upper 500 m on the 74°N stations outside the RAW core between 2002 and 2004 was towards higher temperatures on the station nearest to Greenland and towards lower temperatures on the station in the interior of the Greenland Sea. In between there were hardly any observed changes.

Ice was observed in a few instances during the cruise and then near to the coast of East Greenland. On the 74°N section multi year ice was met in a narrow belt near the coast of East Greenland; its approximate location can be deduced from Figure 5 by the very low surface temperatures at a few stations. Inside the belt almost ice free conditions were met with: only a few scattered and likely grounded icebergs were observed. There were no signs of newly formed ice. A few days later on the 74°30'N section a mixture of new ice and ice of northern origin was observed in a belt from the coast and out to a position between the second and third CTD station. The remaining working area was ice free and only very few icebergs were encountered here.

Figure 6 shows TS-diagrams showing the property changes experienced by the upper instrument of Tube 14 in the depth range 16m to 30m (based on a preliminary data set). The undisturbed measuring depth was app. 16m and excursions to greater depths can be mainly related to increased currents. Some statistics are given in Table 1 and 2. At the time of the deployment of Tube 14 winter cooling had already started and temperatures were observed near to the freezing point; however, salinities were near to those observed during the end of the warm summer months. We believe that the subsequent increase in salinity along the freezing point curve is caused by the new ice formation, though changes related to frontal movements cannot be ruled out, but are likely of minor importance. More obvious horizontal/frontal movements were observed as increases in both the temperature and salinity at the same time as observed in April and May 2004 (Figure 6). At the same time the number of observations with depth greater than 30m were observed to increase.

In the period January to March 2004 we observed very small property changes. The water mass present in this period is the coldest and most saline version of PW briefly mentioned above. The beginning of the summer heating season was first observed in the end of May where temperatures start to leave near freezing conditions. As mentioned above, the high temperatures observed in April and May are likely connected to horizontal movements. Maximum temperature was found in September (2.11°C).

Table 1 shows that the percentage of excursion to depths greater than 30m were significant lower in the three summer months June to August 2004 than rest of the year and that significantly higher values were found in November 2003 and April 2004. Table 2 shows that for the deployment period of Tube 14 positive temperatures were only found in 5 out of 12 months and of all observations greater than 0°C, 58.23% of them were found in September.

Table 3 shows that there is a general increase in the percentage of observations observed in depths greater than 30m over the years. If this reflects a general increase of the mean current or an eventual decrease in buoyancy of the flotation still remains to be checked against the ADCP measurements made during two periods (Sep01-Sep02 and Oct03-Sep04). Related to this issue are the findings of Table 4 which shows a decrease of the numbers of positive temperature observations during the years.

Table 1. Percentage of depth observations greater than 30 dbar (~m) observed in a month by the upper instrument in Tube 14 (October 5th 2003 to September 25th 2004).

Oct03	Nov03	Dec03	Jan04	Feb04	Mar04
18.28	53.24	17.65	25.85	33.19	22.18
Apr04	May04	Jun04	Jul04	Aug04	Sep04
59.44	31.59	7.36	0.78	5.51	29.03

Table 2. Percentage of temperature observations greater than 0°C in the depth range 16m to 30m observed in a month by the upper instrument in Tube 14 (October 5th 2003 to September 25th 2004).

May04	Jun04	Jul04	Aug04	Sep04
3.5	10.4	6.8	5.7	59.1

Table 3. Percentage of depth observations greater than 30 dbar observed by the upper instrument during three different Tube deployments (deployments and recoveries usually took place in late September) in the same location.

Tube 6	2001/2002	8.50%
Tube 9	2002/2003	12.86%
Tube14	2003/2004	25.20%

Table 4. Percentage (or hours) of temperature observations greater than 0°C in water shallower than 30 dbar observed by the upper instrument during three different Tube deployments (deployments and recoveries usually took place in late September) in the same location.

Tube 6	2001/2002	7.89%	647 hours
Tube 9	2002/2003	6.24%	493 hours
Tube 14	2003/2004	6.64%	424 hours

References

Rudels, B., E. Fahrbach, J. Meincke, G. Budéus and P. Eriksson, The East Greenland Current and its contribution to the Denmark Strait overflow, *ICES J. Mar. Sci.*, 59, 1133-1154, 2002.

Swift, J.H., Seasonal processes in the Iceland Sea, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Washington, 296 pp, 1980.

Swift, J.H., and K. Aagaard, Seasonal transitions and water mass formation in the Iceland and Greenland Seas, *Deep-Sea Res.*, 20A(10): 1107-1129, 1981.

Further Remarks

We would like to thank Captain Johansen and his crew of RV Lance for good seamanship and co-operation during the cruise. We also send our regards to the personnel at the Greenland Commando and those we meet at Daneborg. Financial support came from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (SFB 512), Bonn.

Figures

Figure 1. Position of the RV Lance sections and stations occupied in September/October 2004.

Figure 2. Potential temperature (upper) and salinity (lower) distribution along the 74°N section in September/October 2004. The water mass distribution is schematic shown in the lower Figure. Polar Surface Water/Polar Water (PSW/PW), East Greenland Shelf Bottom Water (EGS-BW), Re-circulating Atlantic Water (RAW), upper Polar Deep Water (uPDW), Greenland Sea Arctic

Intermediate Water (GS-AIW), Canadian Basin Deep Water (CBDW), Eurasian Basin Deep Water (EBDW) and Greenland Sea Deep Water (GSDW).

Figure 3. Potential temperature (upper) and salinity (lower) distribution along the 74°30'N section in October 2004.

Figure 4. TS-diagrams for the 74°N section, September/October 2004 (upper and lower). The water mass distribution is schematic shown in the both Figures. Polar Water (PW), Greenland Sea Arctic Surface Water (GS-ASW), East Greenland Shelf Bottom Water (EGS-BW), Recirculating Atlantic Water (RAW), upper Greenland Sea Arctic Intermediate Water (uGS-AIW), upper Polar Deep Water (uPDW), Greenland Sea Arctic Intermediate Water (GS-AIW), Canadian Basin Deep Water (CBDW), Eurasian Basin Deep Water (EBDW) and Greenland Sea Deep Water (GSDW). Only every third data point are shown. Blue and red curve are the profile of st. 21 (74°N, 10°W) and st. 79 (75°N, 1°W) respectively. For values of isopycnals used see Rudels et al. (2002).

Figure 5. TS-diagrams for the 74°N section, September/October 2004 (30/9-2/10) (upper left), October 2003 (5/10-7/10 and 12/10-13/10) (upper right) and September 2002 (19.9-24.9) (lower left). Also shown is the five meter values of each station (green points for 2002, 2004, red points for (5/10-7/10) 2003 and blue points for (12/10-13/10) 2003). The surface water mass distribution is schematic shown. Polar Surface Water (PSW), Polar Water (PW) and Greenland Sea Arctic Surface Water (GS-ASW). Only every third data point are shown. Also shown is the freezing point curve.

Figure 6. TS-diagrams showing the property changes experienced by the upper instrument (microcat) of Tube 14 in the depth range 16m to 30m. The undisturbed measuring depth was app. 16 m. The microcat time series have been divided into a monthly colour coding. Also shown is the freezing point curve.

Table 5. Mooring recoveries during Lance 2004/15

Mooring	Latitude Longitude	Water depth (m)	Date and time of first record	Instrument Type	Serial Number	Instr. Depth (m)	Record Length (days)
HH1	74°04.565N 12°46.893W	2771	02.10.02	RCM 4 SBE 16 SBE 37 RCM 5 SBE 37 SBE 37 RCM 8 SBE 37 RCM 8 SBE 16 RT 161 BS	2022 2411 1390 8414 1391 1395 9876 1597 9875 3023 874	109 110 165 241 242 455 667 668 1195 1196 1723	1)
HH3	74°00.791N 13°53.523W	2190	01.10.02	RCM 7 SBE 16 SBE 37 RCM 8 SBE 37 RCM 5 SBE 37 RCM 5 SBE 37 RCM 8 SBE 16 RT 661 B1S	11286 2410 1396 9841 1392 6855 1394 8416 1397 9221 2409 376	74 75 131 187 188 401 402 615 616 1142 1143 1670	1)
HH5	74°01.950N 14°39.215W	1350	01.10.02	RCM 4 SBE 16 THM-R THM-CH SBE 37 RCM 4 SBE 37 SBE 37 RCM 7 SBE 37 RCM 5 SBE 37 P RCM 8 SBE 37 RT 661 B1S	209 2408 1334 1277 1914 204 0066 1885 11271 1594 8415 1400 9203 1393 372	65 66 67- -118 121 176 177 232 339 340 552 553 818 819 1339	1)
Tube10	74°03.93N 15°45.05W	202	21.09.02	SBE 37 P SBE 37 AR 661 B1S	1690 1598 613	15 55 198	1)

1) Mooring or Tube could not be recovered during the RV Lance 2004 cruise.

Table 5. Continued

Mooring	Latitude Longitude	Water depth (m)	Date and time of first record	Instrument Type	Serial Number	Instr. Depth (m)	Record Length (days)
ADCP	74°02.782N 15°38.290W	199	08.10.03	RDI ADCP 153 kHz	585	199	355
Tube 14	74°01.660N 15°31.366W	346	05.10.03	SBE37 P SBE 37 AR 861 B1S	2803 2935 207	16 56 341	357

Table 6. Mooring deployments during Lance 2004/15

Mooring	Latitude Longitude	Water depth (m)	Date and time of first record	Instrument Type	Serial Number	Instr. Depth (m)	Record Length (days)
ADCP	74°02.645N 15°38.127W	202	25.09.04	RDI ADCP 153 kHz	603	202	
Tube 19	74°01.648N 15°31.513W	341.5	25.09.04	SBE 37 P SBE 37 AR 861 B1S	2967 2942 209	20 60 337	
Tube 18	74°04.339N 15°47.315W	200	27.09.04	SBE 37 P SBE 37 AR 861 B1S	1399 2937 210	20 60 197	
HH3-04	73°59.979N 14°02.463W	2088	29.09.04	SBE 16 RCM 8 SBE 37 P RCM 7 SBE 37 RCM 8 SBE 37 P RCM 11 SBE 16 RCM 11 RT 661 B1S	2407 12301 2804 11297 2940 9815 1401 81 3024 171 200	100 100 250 250 500 500 750 750 1000 1000 1600	
HH5-04	73°59.891N 15°00.240W	1188	29.09.04	SBE 16 RCM 8 SBE 37 P RCM 7 SBE 37 RCM 7 SBE 16 RCM 9 OP AR 861 B1S	2412 12303 2863 11294 2941 11295 3025 1025 206	100 100 250 250 500 500 750 750 980	

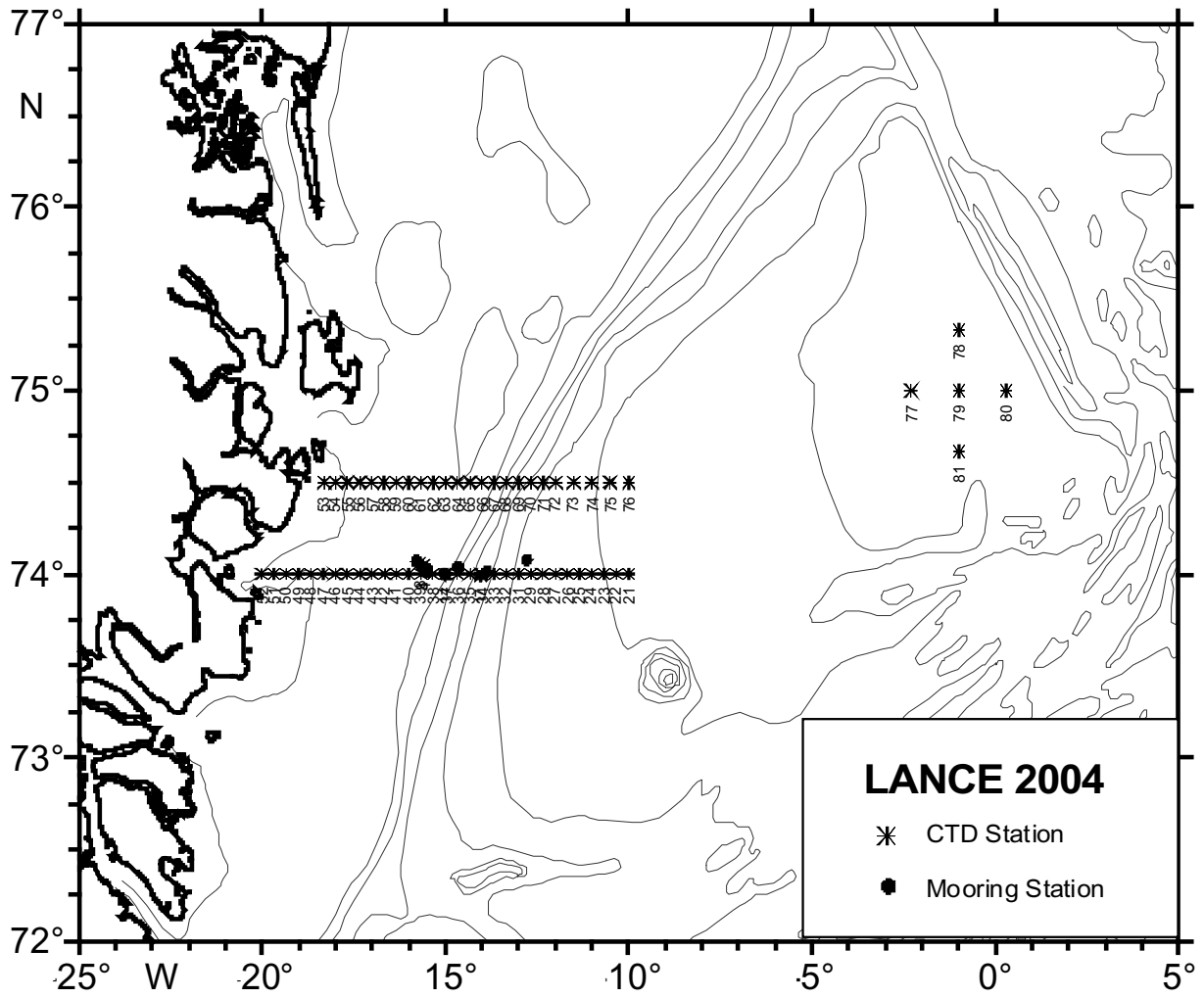


Figure 1. Position of the “Lance” sections and stations taken in September/October 2004.

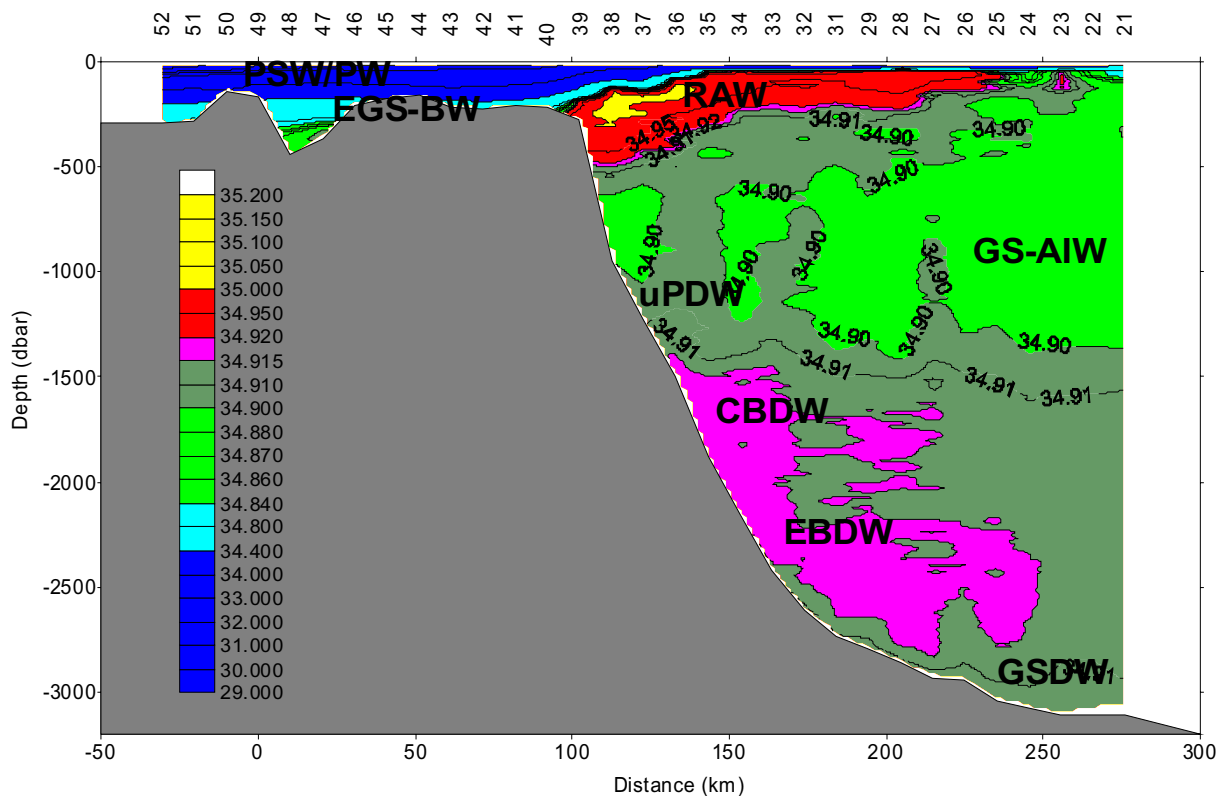
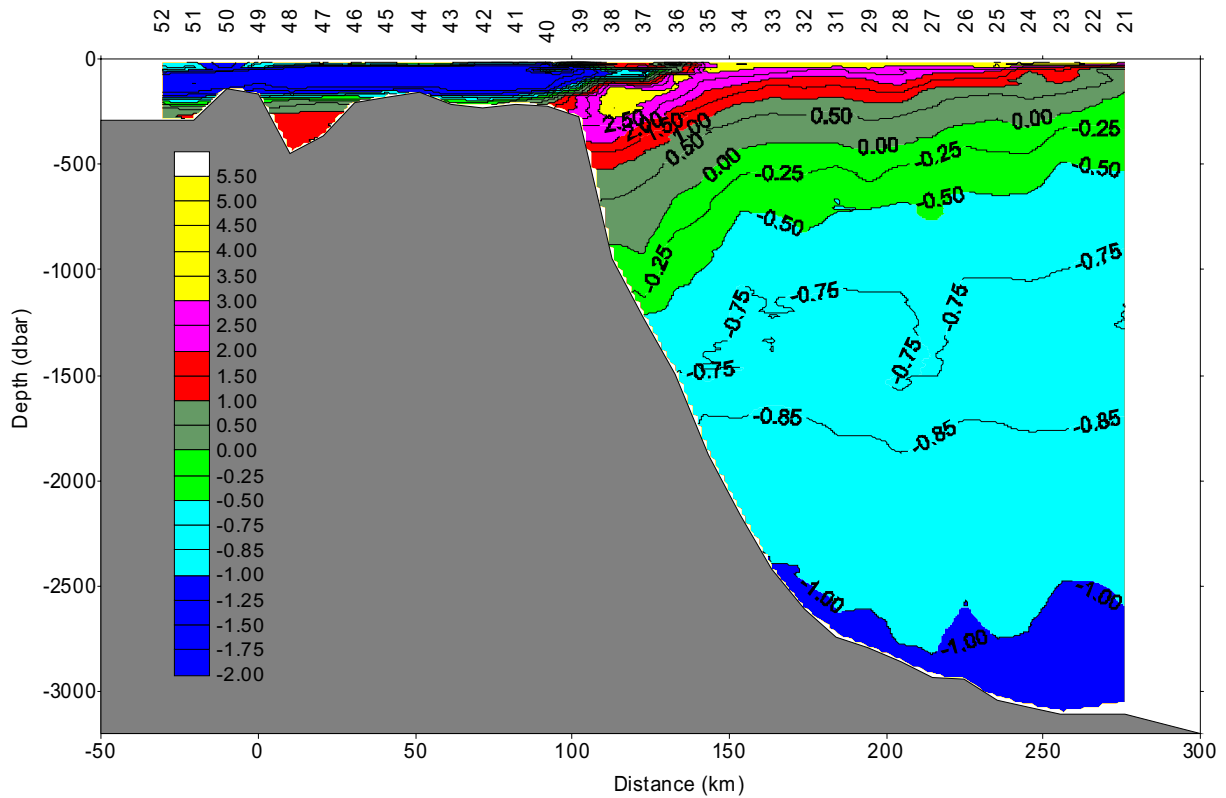


Figure 2. Potential temperature (upper) and salinity (lower) distribution along the 74°N section in September/October 2004. The water mass distribution is schematic shown in the lower Figure. Polar Surface Water/Polar Water (PSW/PW), East Greenland Shelf Bottom Water (EGS-BW), Re-circulating Atlantic Water (RAW), upper Polar Deep Water (uPDW), Greenland Sea Arctic Intermediate Water (GS-AIW), Canadian Basin Deep Water (CBDW), Eurasian Basin Deep Water (EBDW) and Greenland Sea Deep Water (GSDW₁).

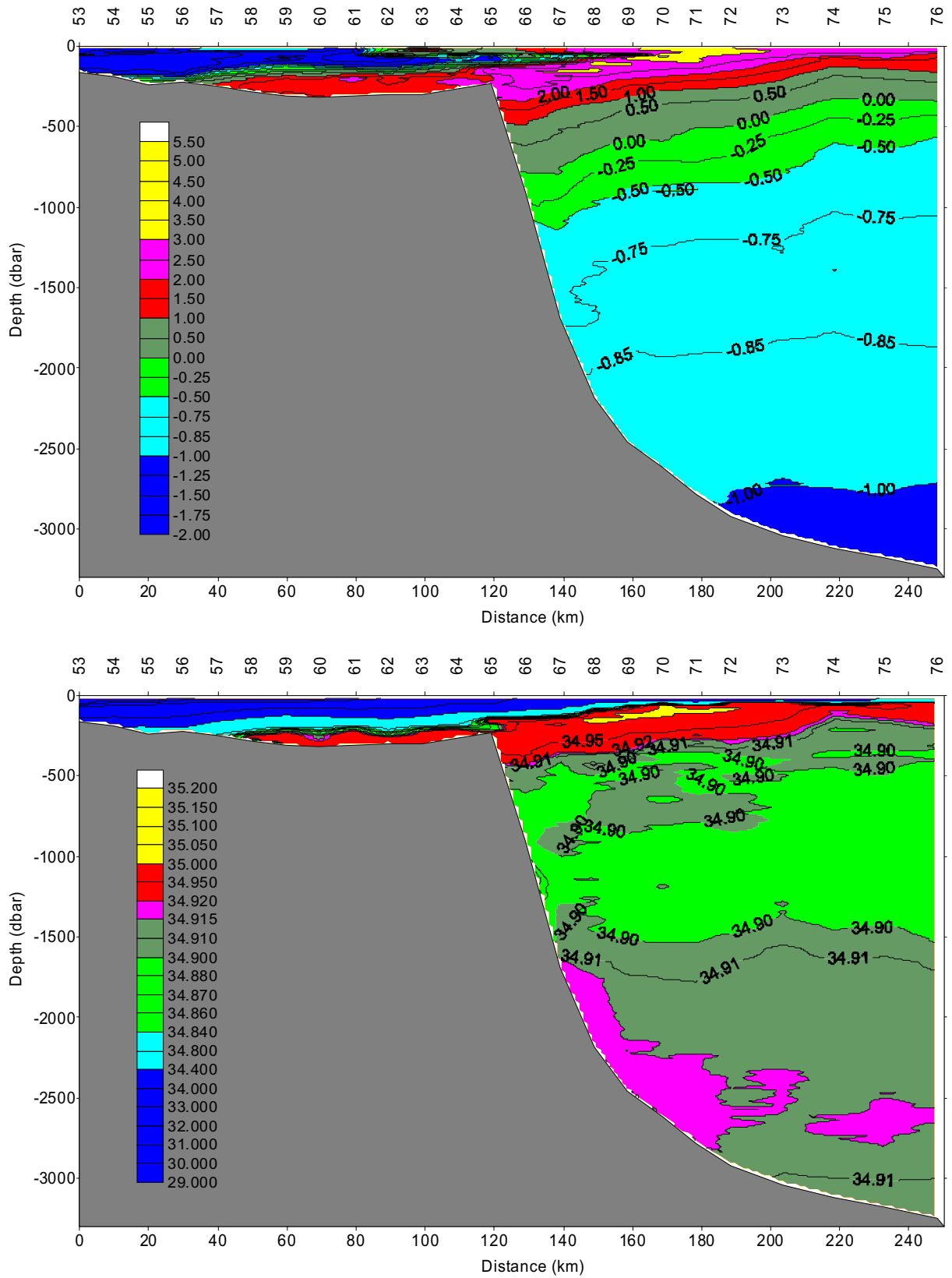


Figure 3. Potential temperature (upper) and salinity (lower) distribution along the 74°30'N section in October 2004.

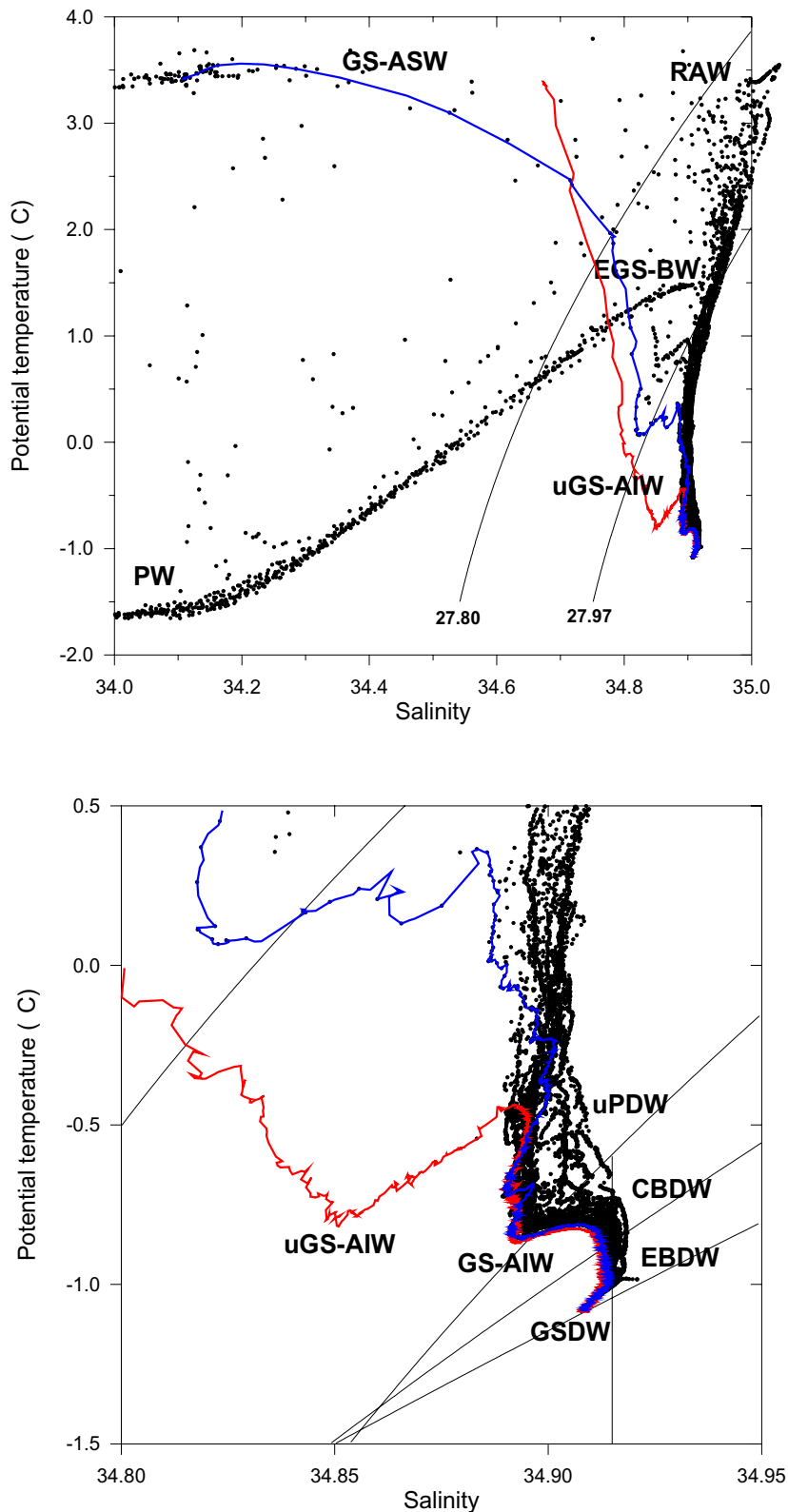


Figure 4. TS-diagrams for the 74°N section, September/October 2004 (upper and lower). The water mass distribution is schematic shown in the both Figures. Polar Water (PW), Greenland Sea Arctic Surface Water (GS-ASW), East Greenland Shelf Bottom Water (EGS-BW), Re-circulating Atlantic Water (RAW), upper Greenland Sea Arctic Intermediate Water (uGS-AIW), upper Polar Deep Water (uPDW), Greenland Sea Arctic Intermediate Water (GS-AIW), Canadian Basin Deep Water (CBDW), Eurasian Basin Deep Water (EBDW) and Greenland Sea Deep Water (GSDW). Only every third data point are shown. Blue and red curve are the profile of st. 21 (74°N, 10°W) and st. 79 (75°N, 1°W) respectively. For values of isopycnals used see Rudels et al. (2002).

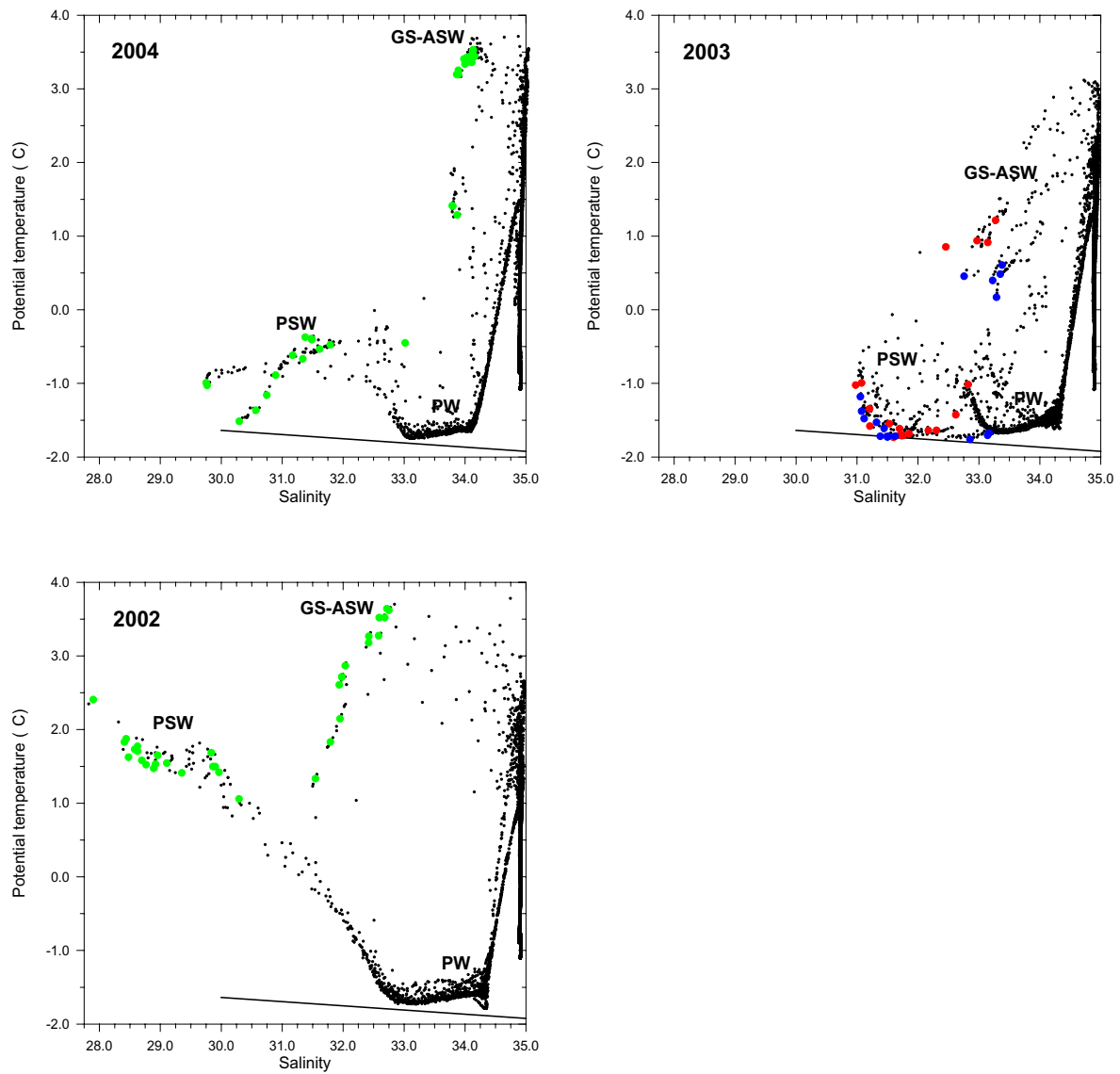


Figure 5. TS-diagrams for the 74°N section, September/October 2004 (30/9-2/10) (upper left), October 2003 (5/10-7/10 and 12/10-13/10) (upper right) and September 2002 (19.9-24.9) (lower left). Also shown is the five meter values of each station (green points for 2002, 2004, red points for (5/10-7/10) 2003 and blue points for (12/10-13/10) 2003). The surface water mass distribution is schematic shown. Polar Surface Water (PSW), Polar Water (PW) and Greenland Sea Arctic Surface Water (GS-ASW). Only every third data point are shown. Also shown is the freezing point curve.

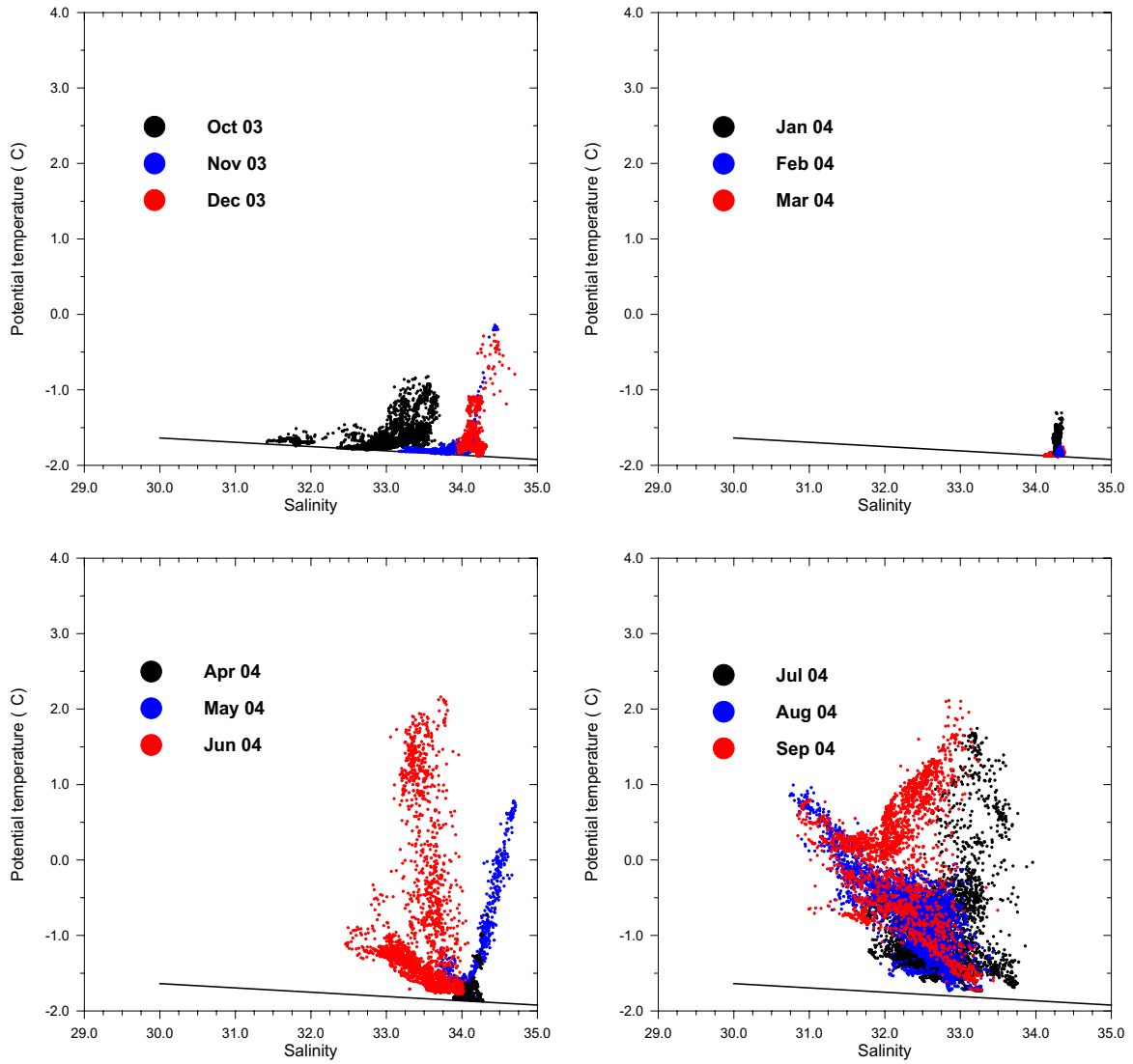


Figure 6. TS-diagrams showing the property changes experienced by the upper instrument (microcat) of Tube 14 in the depth range 16m to 30m. The undisturbed measuring depth was app. 16 m. The microcat time series have been divided into a monthly colour coding. Also shown is the freezing point curve.

