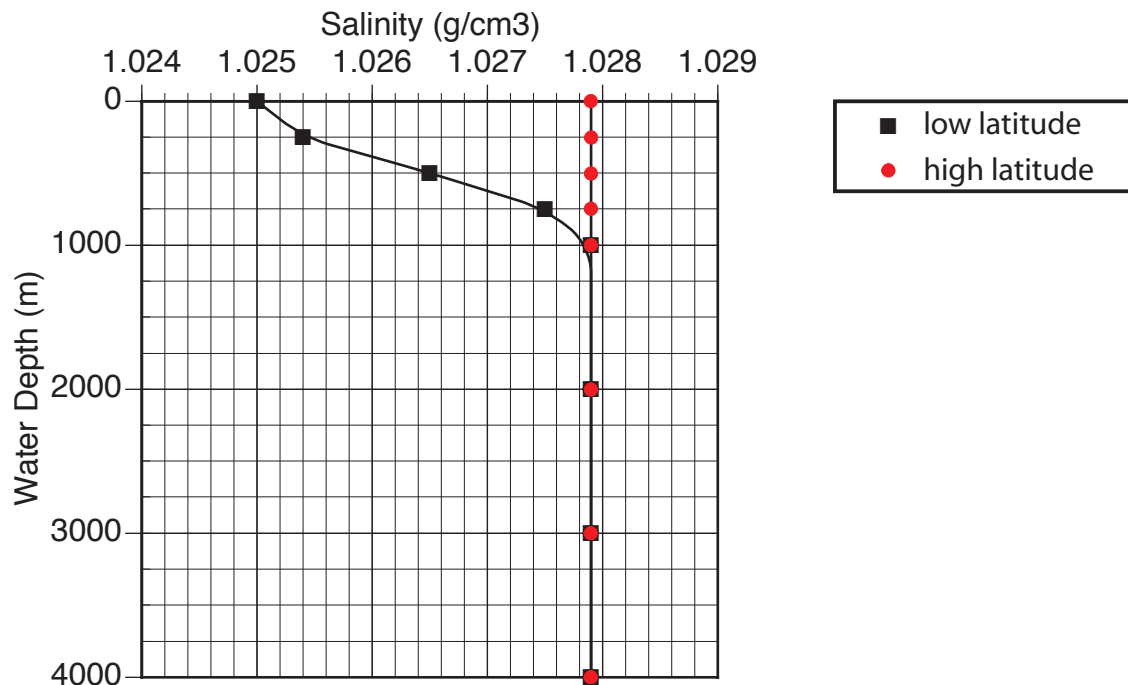
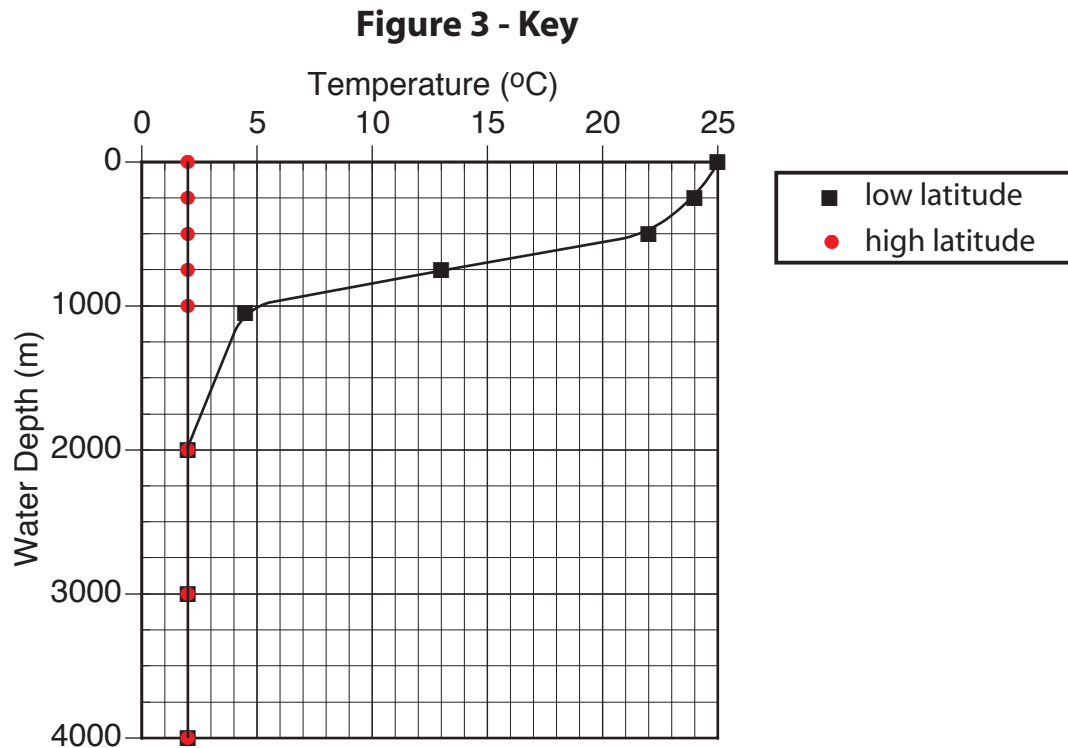


Laboratory Key #6 - Oceanography

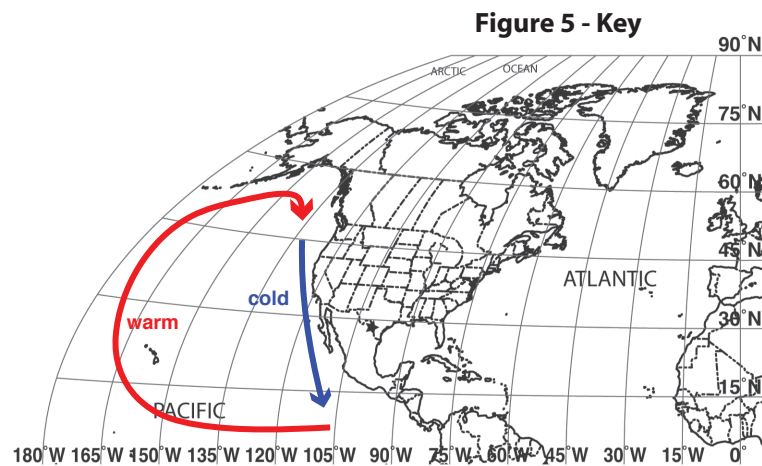
Figure 2 - Key



1. see figure above
2. Surface Zone = 1.025 gm/cm³ (low density)
 Transition Zone ~ 1.0265 gm/cm³ (medium density)
 Deep Zone = 1.0279 gm/cm³ (high density)
3. True, objects with lower density are lighter and will float above objects with higher density.
4. see the figure on the top of the next page
5. Surface Zone = 25 °F (high temperature)
 Transition Zone ~ 13 °F (medium temperature)
 Deep Zone = 2 °F (low temperature)
6. False, the higher the temperature, the lower the density.



7. With increasing water depth the density (pycnocline) goes up and the temperature (thermocline) goes down.



8 & 9. see figure above

10. warm currents come from low latitudes, cold currents from high latitudes.

11. gyres flow clockwise in the northern hemisphere (counterclockwise in the southern hemisphere)

12. Warm equatorial currents may keep northern coastal regions warmer and wetter than usual and cold polar currents may keep southern coastal regions cooler and dryer than usual.
13. cations **Na+**, Mg⁺⁺, Ca⁺⁺, K⁺ anions **Cl-**, SO₄⁻⁻, carbonate
14. the proportion of cations and anions in sea water does not change, the salinity may change due to addition or removal of fresh water
15. see the figures on the following page
16. 35.25 ‰
17. 0° average salinity
30° above average salinity
60° below average salinity
18. average salinity - high precipitation and high temperatures
19. evaporation because you are close to the hot, sub-tropical dessert region
20. melting of glaciers and sea ice during the spring and summer

Figure 6A - Key

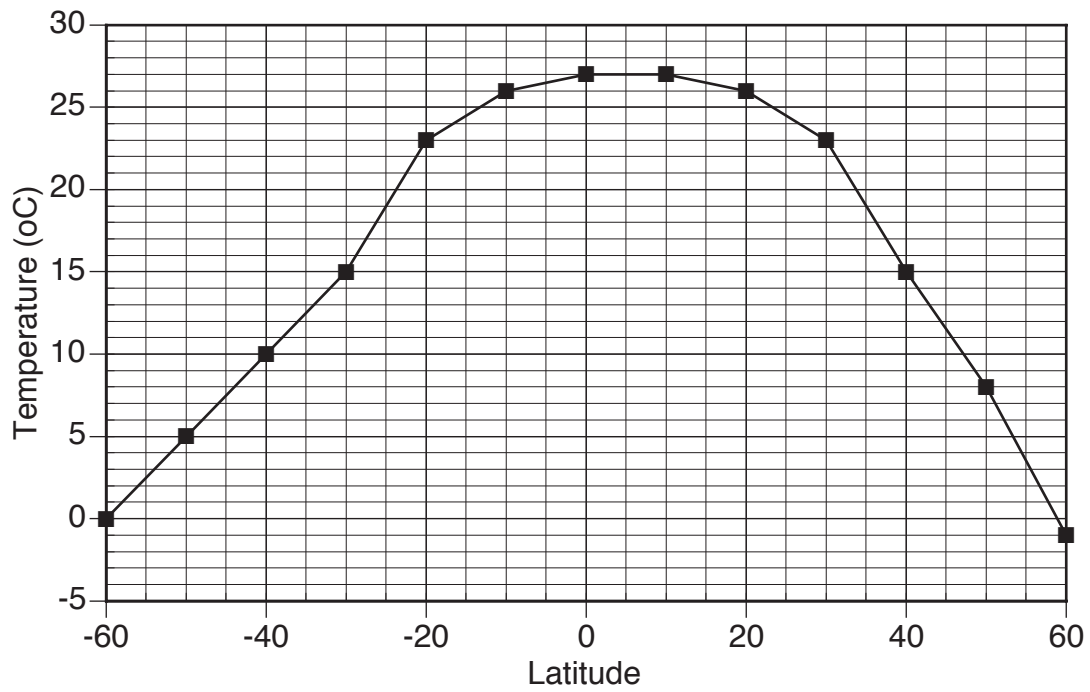


Figure 6B - Key

