

# Argo Data Visualization Transcription

These floats are very innovative; they're more than regular ARGO floats. We have these floats that measure very, very close to the surface. So this is some of the types of information that we are getting from the floats; this is just one particular float. You can see October, November; you can see the salinity between October and January getting lower and lower, decreasing over time, very salty right here in September and October, decreasing over time. You can also see these interesting events where the surface is suddenly made much saltier. You can also see the mixed layer increasing in depth over time. This is the temperature here, this is the salinity. The mixed layer increases in depth over time between September and January.

Again, what we're really trying to do with this experiment is understand what the balance is of the salinity at the surface. What's making the water fresher in this case, or saltier? What's affecting the salinity? Is it changes in depth of this mixed layer? Is it evaporation or precipitation from the surface? That's what we're trying to find out: what's regulating the salinity of this area?

As I said these floats are very innovative in that they have extra sensors at the surface to measure the very surface of the ocean. Most ARGO floats turn off at about 10 meters depth, mainly to preserve the salinity and temperature instruments to keep them from drifting their calibration, and to keep them from fouling.

In SPURS we have deployed all these floats which have these surface temperature and salinity. We're looking at very fine scale values of temperature and salinity at the surface. You can see these rain events that I have been talking about. You can see the signature of some of them here. I guess some of those rain events also come with higher temperatures than normal too.