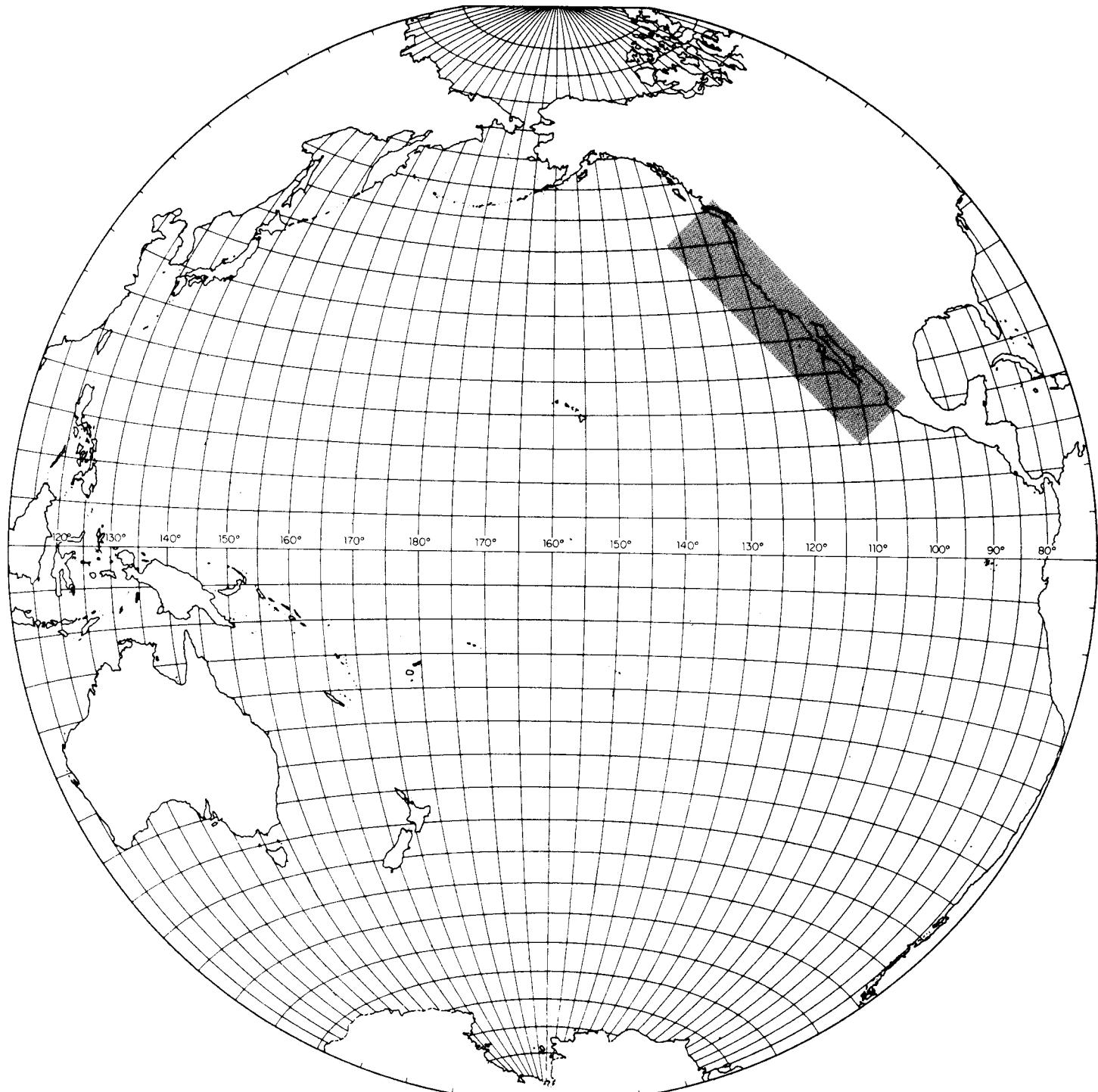


STATE OF CALIFORNIA
MARINE RESEARCH COMMITTEE



**CALIFORNIA COOPERATIVE OCEANIC
FISHERIES INVESTIGATIONS**

ATLAS No. 4

CALIFORNIA
COOPERATIVE
OCEANIC
FISHERIES
INVESTIGATIONS

Atlas No. 4

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
MARINE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Cooperating Agencies:

CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, HOPKINS MARINE STATION
U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY

December, 1966

THE CALCOFI ATLAS SERIES

This is the fourth in a series of atlases containing hydrographic and plankton data from the region of the California Current. The field work was carried out by the California Cooperative Oceanic Fisheries Investigations,¹ a program sponsored by the State of California under the direction of the State's Marine Research Committee. The cooperating agencies in the program are:

California Academy of Sciences
California Department of Fish and Game
Stanford University, Hopkins Marine Station
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
University of California, Scripps Institution of Oceanography

CalCOFI atlases² are issued as individual units as they become available. They provide processed physical, chemical and biological measurements of the California Current region. Each number may contain one or more contributions. A general description of the CalCOFI program with its objectives appears in the preface of Atlas No. 2.

This atlas was prepared by the Data Collection and Processing Group of the Marine Life Research Program, Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

CalCOFI Atlas Editorial Staff:

Abraham Fleminger and Hans T. Klein, Editors
John G. Wyllie, Principal analyst, physical-chemical oceanographic data

Atlases in this series are:

CalCOFI Atlas No. 1

Anonymous. CalCOFI atlas of 10-meter temperatures and salinities 1949 through 1959.

CalCOFI Atlas No. 2

Fleminger, A. Distributional atlas of calanoid copepods in the California Current region, Part 1.

CalCOFI Atlas No. 3

Alvariño, A. Distributional atlas of Chaetognatha in the California Current region.

CalCOFI Atlas No. 4

Wyllie, J. G. Geostrophic flow of the California Current at the surface and at 200 meters.

¹ Usually abbreviated CalCOFI, sometimes CALCOFI or CCOFI.

² For citation this issue in the series should be referred to as CalCOFI Atlas No. 4.

CONTENTS

John G. Wyllie

Geostrophic Flow of the California Current at the Surface and at 200 meters	vii
Charts	1-288

GEOSTROPHIC FLOW OF THE CALIFORNIA CURRENT
AT THE SURFACE AND AT 200 METERS

John G. Wyllie¹

Introduction	vii
Analysis of Charts	viii
Basic Pattern of the California Current	ix
References	xii
Basic Station Plans	1-2
Deep Charts	3-4
Monthly Mean Charts	5-28
Charts for Individual Cruises	
0/500 db	29-158
200/500 db	159-288

Introduction

In this atlas attention is directed to the geostrophic flow at the surface and at 200 meters² relative to currents at 500 meters as computed from temperature-salinity-depth data.

More than 280 charts have been prepared covering the period from early 1949 through the spring of 1965 (Fig. 1). These charts bring together most of the data available on the geostrophic flow of the California Current. Future research into the behavior of this current system, so vital for a full understanding of the eastern North Pacific Ocean, should be aided by this compilation of charts.

For readers not acquainted with the term geostrophic flow, the following comment is offered. The geostrophic flow, calculated from temperature-salinity-depth data, provides a reliable approximation of the actual motion of the water when this motion is considered over a period of time of a day or more. Forces which result in shorter-term current variations are omitted from the calculations. An example would be the tidal forces. The current measured at any particular moment can differ widely from the geostrophic flow, but the resultant of a series of measurements

¹ Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California.

² The terms meters and decibars (db) can be used interchangeably for practical purposes. For example, the pressure at a depth of 200 meters is very close to 200 decibars, so the more familiar term meters is used although decibars, a pressure term, is correct.

taken over a period of time will tend to approach the geostrophic flow (Reid and Schwartzlose, 1962; Reid, Schwartzlose and Brown, 1963). As a result, for example, the drift of plankton may better be estimated from the geostrophic flow than from an instantaneous current measurement.

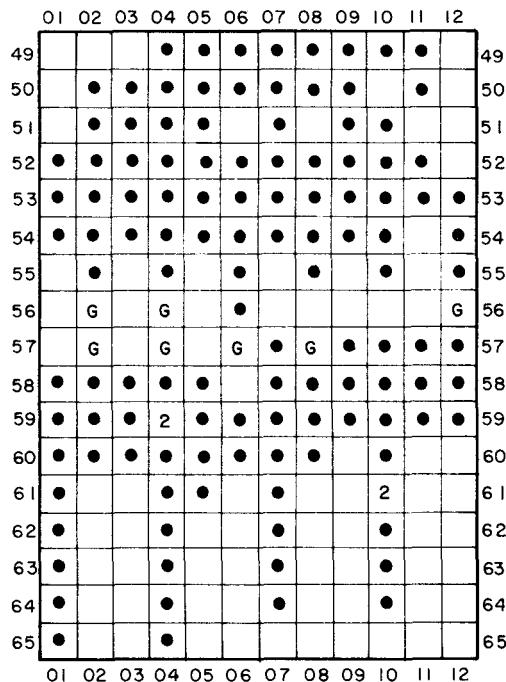


Figure 1. Months for which cruise charts are available.
Key to the boxed index: The numbers for the rows (years) combined with those for the columns (months) form the cruise numbers.

- = 0/500 and 200/500-db charts
- 2 = the same as ● but two cruises this month
- G = 0/500 and 200/500-db charts with the Gulf of California included

Analysis of Charts

In the analysis of the charts only data published in OCEANIC OBSERVATIONS OF THE PACIFIC, which contain data for the years 1949 through 1959 (Scripps Institution of Oceanography, various years of publication), and in subsequent final data reports of the CalCOFI program were used. The final analysis of each chart

was checked against charts adjacent in time, against corresponding charts from other years and against the monthly means. Contouring, being subjective by nature, cannot be done without alternative possibilities presenting themselves. Some decisions can be supported with rational arguments but some are arbitrary and their validity depends upon the judgement and experience of the analyst.

Monthly mean charts for both the surface and 200 meters are included. The station values upon which the contours are based are simple arithmetic means of observed data with no attempt made to fill in missing data with interpolated values.

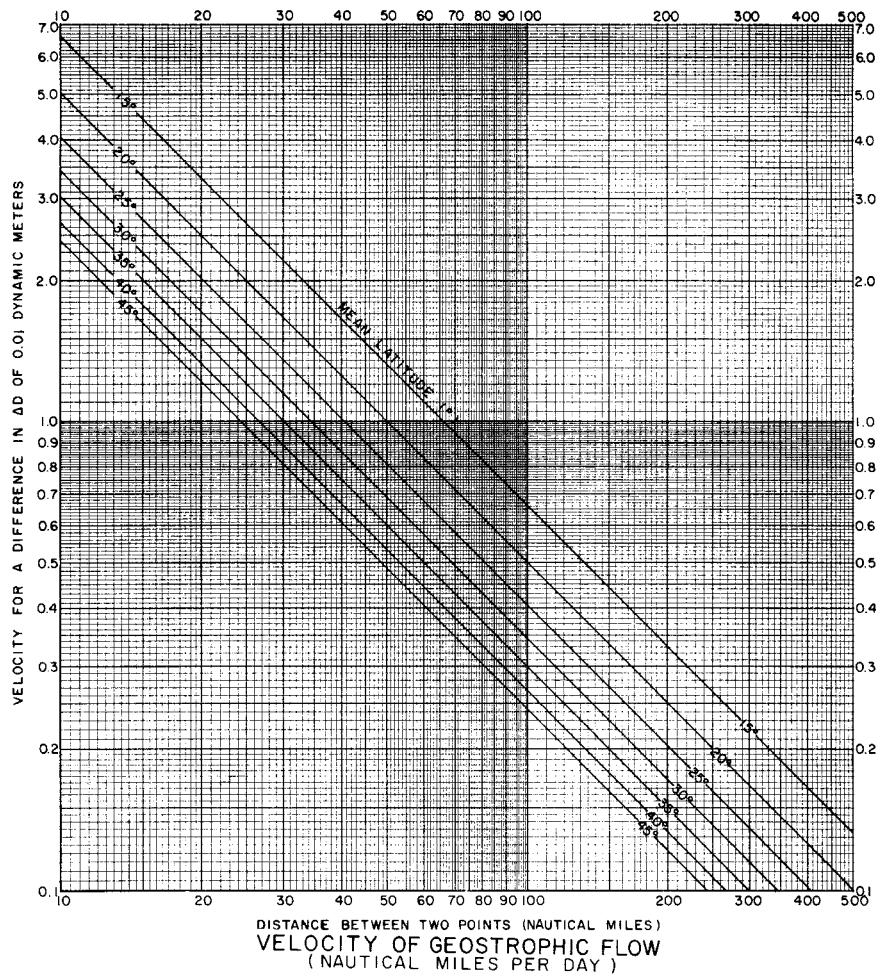
In addition, a chart of 500 over 1000 db and one of 1000 over 2000 db is included. The data for these were carefully checked and the salinity data were determined by salinometer. These charts are presented for the purpose of estimating the validity of the 500 meter (decibar) level as a time-independent, zero-velocity, reference plane. The 1000 over 2000-db chart indicates little or no motion at a depth of 1000 meters relative to 2000 meters. Motion is indicated, however, at 500 meters relative to 1000 meters. Since the charts of the atlas are referred to 500 db and not 1000 db, a correction factor can be applied, if desired, as indicated on the 500 over 1000-db chart. This correction will usually intensify the flow a small amount.

The contour interval on the 200 over 500-db charts is 0.02 dyn. m but 0.04 dyn. m on the 0 over 500-db charts.¹ This convention must be remembered when calculating speed from the chart contours; otherwise, the current speeds will be in error. Figure 2 provides a convenient graph and conversion table for estimating current speed. It is a modification of a graph developed by G. I. Roden (unpublished).

Basic Pattern of the California Current

This work reflects moderately scaled features of the oceans, i. e., features whose minimum size is of the order of tens of miles in contrast to features whose minimum size is of the order of hundreds of miles or, in the other direction, hundreds of feet. Coastal currents very near shore may not be reflected in the data because of this scale problem or because other factors, not included in the calculation of geostrophic flow, are dominant in the immediate coastal regions. It should also be realized that the majority of charts reflect conditions only in the eastern portion of the California Current since cruises seldom covered the entire region in any given month.

¹ Dynamic meters (dyn. m) is an oceanographic expression of work per unit mass and depends upon the units used for length and time. When the length is expressed in meters and the time in seconds the unit of work per unit of mass is the dynamic decimeter. The unit used is the dynamic meter.



cm/sec	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	KNOTS NM/DAY	0.02 0.47	0.04 0.93	0.06 1.40	0.08 1.86	0.10 2.33	0.12 2.80	0.14 3.26	0.16 3.73	0.17 4.20
10	0.19 4.66	0.21 5.13	0.23 5.59	0.25 6.06	0.27 6.53	0.29 6.99	0.31 7.46	0.33 7.93	0.35 8.39	0.37 8.86
20	0.39 9.32	0.41 9.79	0.43 10.26	0.45 10.72	0.47 11.19	0.49 11.66	0.51 12.12	0.52 12.59	0.54 13.05	0.56 13.52
30	0.58 13.99	0.60 14.45	0.62 14.92	0.64 15.38	0.66 15.85	0.68 16.32	0.70 16.78	0.72 17.25	0.74 17.72	0.76 18.18
40	0.78 18.65	0.80 19.11	0.82 19.58	0.84 20.05	0.85 20.51	0.87 20.98	0.89 21.45	0.91 21.91	0.93 22.38	0.95 22.84
50	0.97 23.31	0.99 23.78	1.01 24.24	1.03 24.71	1.05 25.17	1.07 25.64	1.09 26.11	1.11 26.57	1.13 27.04	1.15 27.51
60	1.17 27.98	1.18 28.44	1.20 28.90	1.22 29.37	1.24 29.84	1.26 30.30	1.28 30.77	1.30 31.24	1.32 31.70	1.34 32.17
70	1.36 32.63	1.38 33.10	1.40 33.57	1.42 34.03	1.44 34.50	1.46 34.96	1.48 35.43	1.50 35.90	1.52 36.36	1.53 36.83
80	1.55 37.30	1.57 37.76	1.59 38.23	1.61 38.69	1.63 39.16	1.65 39.63	1.67 40.09	1.69 40.56	1.71 41.03	1.73 41.49
90	1.75 41.96	1.77 42.42	1.79 42.89	1.81 43.36	1.83 43.82	1.85 44.29	1.86 44.76	1.88 45.22	1.90 45.69	1.92 46.15
100	1.94 46.62	1.96 47.09	1.98 47.55	2.00 48.02	2.02 48.48	2.04 48.95	2.06 49.42	2.08 49.88	2.10 50.35	2.12 50.82

CONVERSION TABLE
(CENTIMETERS / SECOND - KNOTS - NAUTICAL MILES / DAY)

1 cm/sec = 0.019 kts = 0.466 NAUTICAL MILES / DAY
 1 kft = 24 NAUTICAL MILES / DAY = 51.48 cm/sec
 1 NAUTICAL MILE / DAY = 0.042 kts = 2.14 cm/sec

Figure 2. Graph for estimating current speed. Table for converting cm/sec, knots, nautical miles per day.

As there appears to be a large amount of variation within the California Current system great care must be exercised in arriving at general conclusions from "instantaneous" current measurements or even from data collected on a limited number of cruises. A seasonal pattern does exist, but there is considerable year-to-year variation. The variation in strength of the California Current is probably controlled by the strength and the direction of flow of the West Wind Drift at the time it is influenced by the presence of the continent of North America. The monthly mean charts therefore serve only as guidelines to seasonal trends. Some of the trends appear to be as follows: the southward-flowing California Current moves inshore during April-May, eliminating the coastal countercurrent at the surface and, at times, at 200 meters. The coastal countercurrent depends upon this seasonal on-shore-offshore migration of the south-flowing California Current. When offshore, the surface countercurrent develops; when onshore, the surface countercurrent is absent although the Southern California cyclonic eddy usually persists. The California Current begins as the southern branch of the West Wind Drift. Within the area of our charts the first impingement of the California Current on the west coast is found in the vicinity of Cape Mendocino. South-flowing surface water is found in the area most of the year. From this point south the main current swings offshore, except in April-May, turning eastward at 30-33 degrees north latitude and approaches the northern coast of Baja California in the vicinity of Cabo Colnett-Punta Baja.¹ This inshore flow is usually weakest during late summer and late fall, the time when a surface coastal countercurrent is most likely to appear in the region. South of the Cabo Colnett-Punta Baja region the main stream tends to swing offshore. It may turn inshore again somewhere north of Bahia Magdalena but, by this time, it is often indistinct and difficult to identify.

At 200 meters the main south-flowing current is usually farther offshore than at the surface. This may account for the greater persistence of north-flowing water in the deeper portion of the coastal countercurrent.

An atlas of this nature requires the efforts of many people over a long period of time. This atlas is a direct result of the work of the Data Collection and Processing Group at Scripps Institution of Oceanography. The author wishes to thank Joseph L. Reid, Jr., for his advice during the analysis of the many charts, Ronald Lynn for the use of his conveniently tabulated data and Arnold Mantyla for his helpful suggestions in discussions concerning the basic pattern of the California Current.

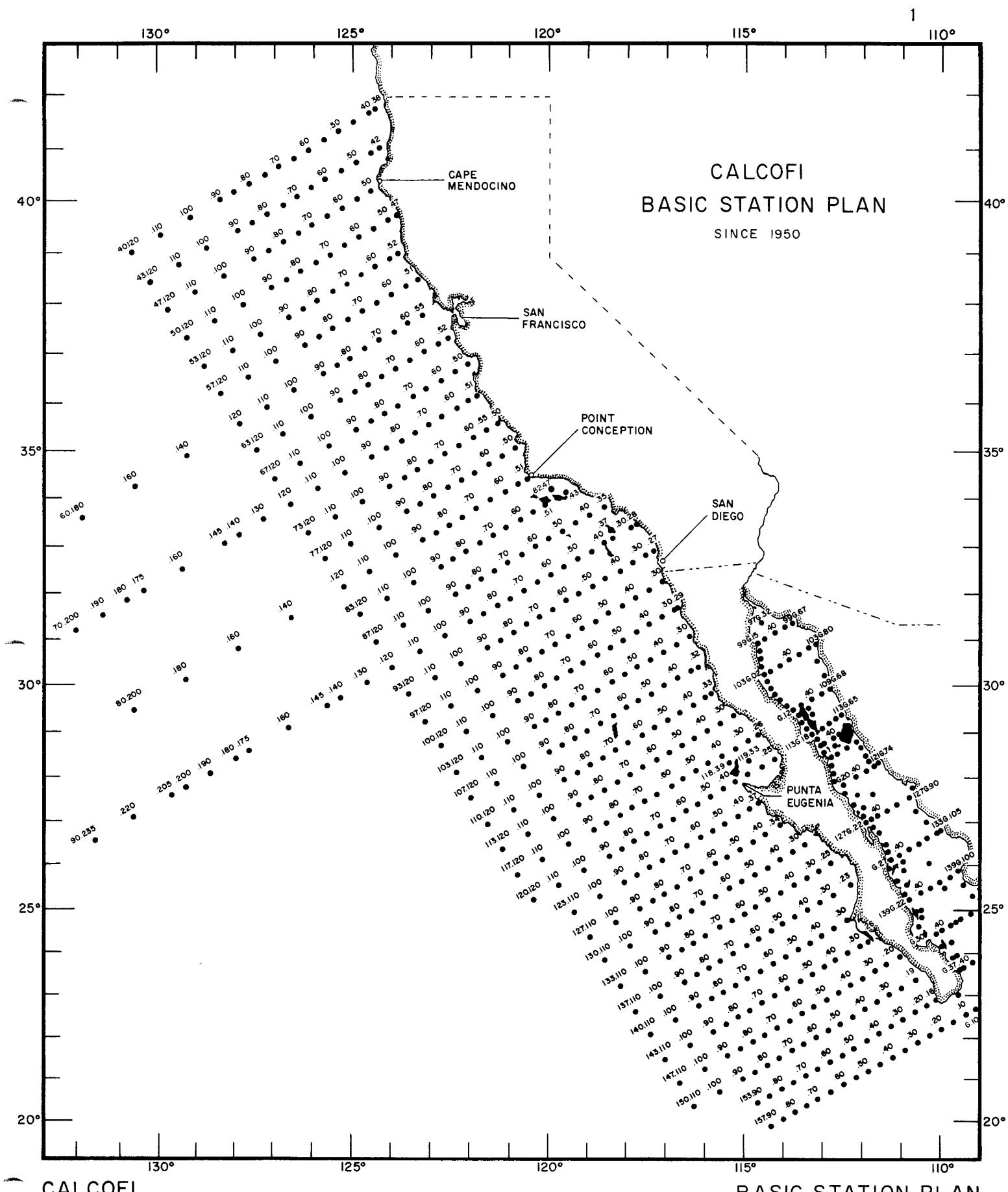
¹ See place-name map on inside of back cover.

REFERENCES

- Reid, J. L., Jr., and R. A. Schwartzlose, 1962. Direct measurements of the Davidson current off central California. *J. Geophys. Res.*, 67(6): 2491-2497.
- Reid, J. L., Jr., R. A. Schwartzlose, and D. M. Brown, 1963. Direct measurements of a small surface eddy off northern Baja California. *J. Mar. Res.*, 23(3): 205-218.
- Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, 1957. *Oceanic Observations of the Pacific: 1949*. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 363 p.
- _____, 1960a. *Oceanic Observations of the Pacific: 1950*. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 536 p.
- _____, 1960b. *Oceanic Observations of the Pacific: 1955, the NORPAC Data*. Berkeley and Tokyo, University of California Press and University of Tokyo Press, 582 p.
- _____, 1962. *Oceanic Observations of the Pacific: 1955*. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 477 p.
- _____, 1963a. *Oceanic Observations of the Pacific: 1951*. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 598 p.
- _____, 1963b. *Oceanic Observations of the Pacific: 1956*. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 458 p.
- _____, 1965a. *Oceanic Observations of the Pacific: 1952*. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 617 p.
- _____, 1965b. *Oceanic Observations of the Pacific: 1953*. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 576 p.
- _____, 1965c. *Oceanic Observations of the Pacific: 1954*. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 426 p.
- _____, 1965d. *Oceanic Observations of the Pacific: 1957*. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 707 p.

_____, 1965e. Oceanic Observations of the Pacific: 1958. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 804 p.

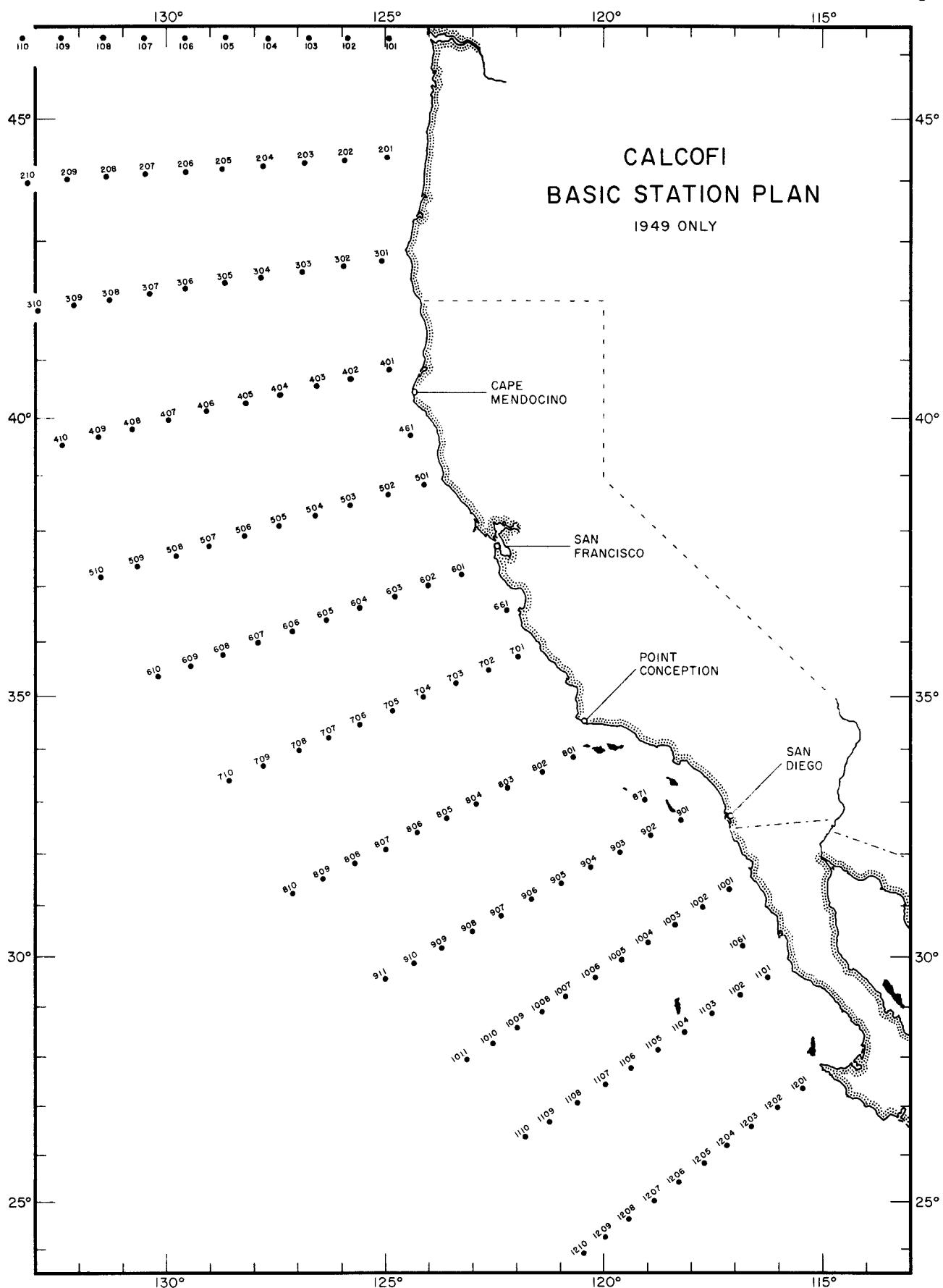
_____, 1965f. Oceanic Observations of the Pacific: 1959. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 901 p.



CALCOFI

BASIC STATION PLAN

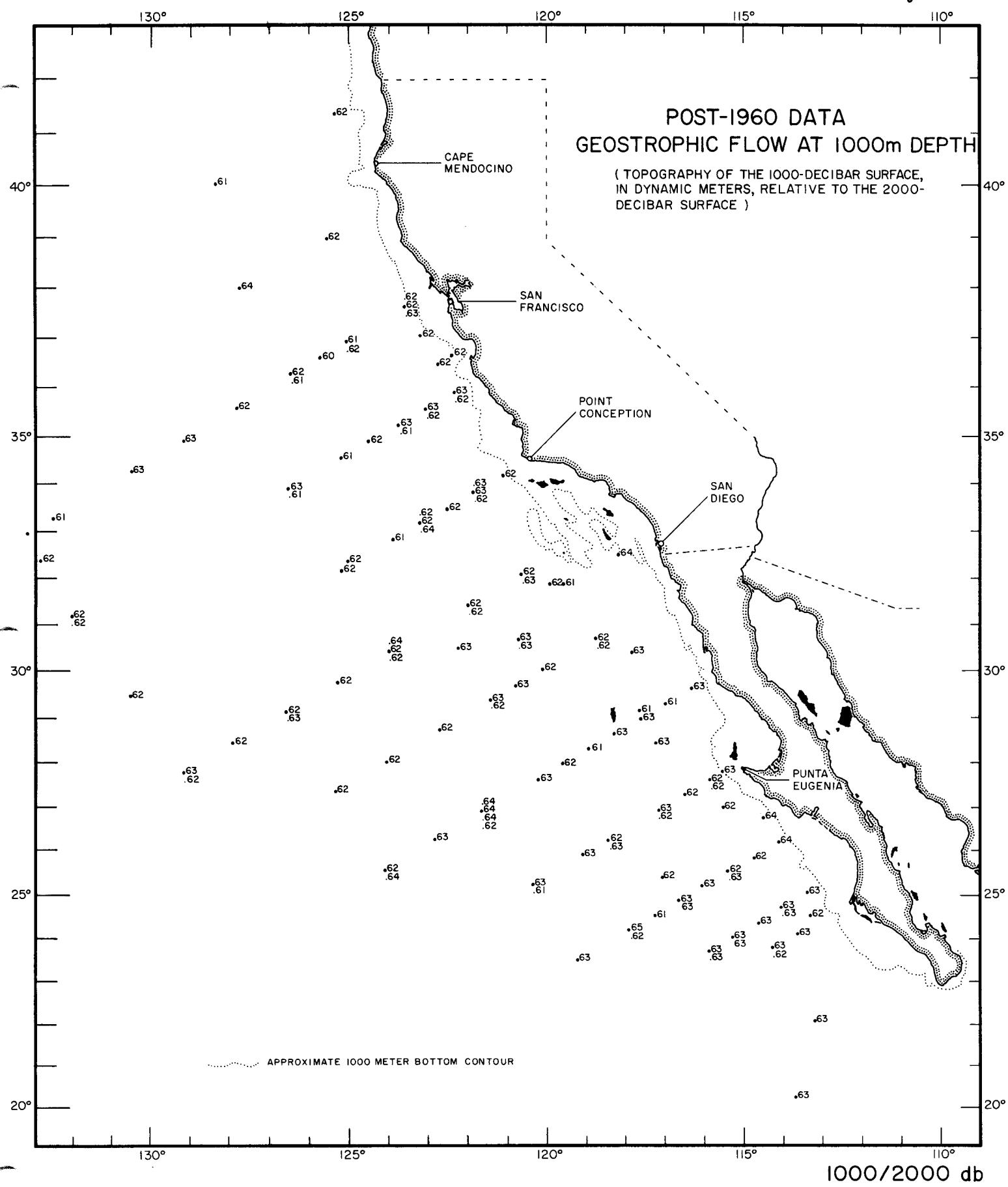
SINCE 1950



CALCOFI

BASIC STATION PLAN

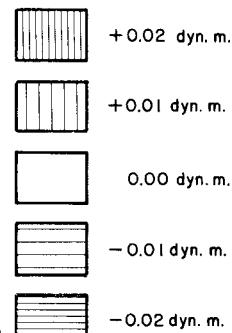
1949 ONLY



POST-1960 DATA GEOSTROPHIC FLOW AT 500m DEPTH

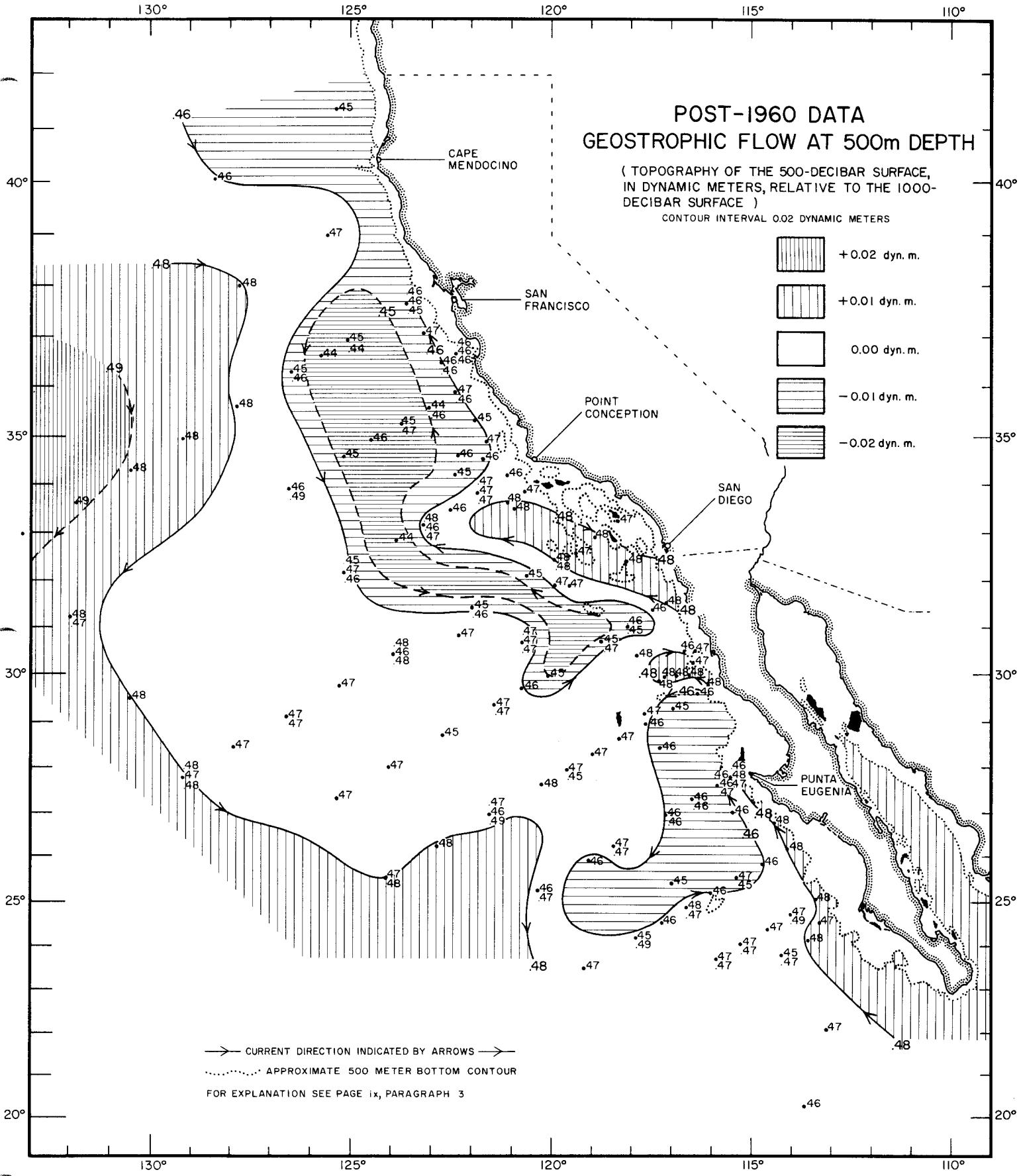
(TOPOGRAPHY OF THE 500-DECIBAR SURFACE,
IN DYNAMIC METERS, RELATIVE TO THE 1000-
DECIBAR SURFACE)

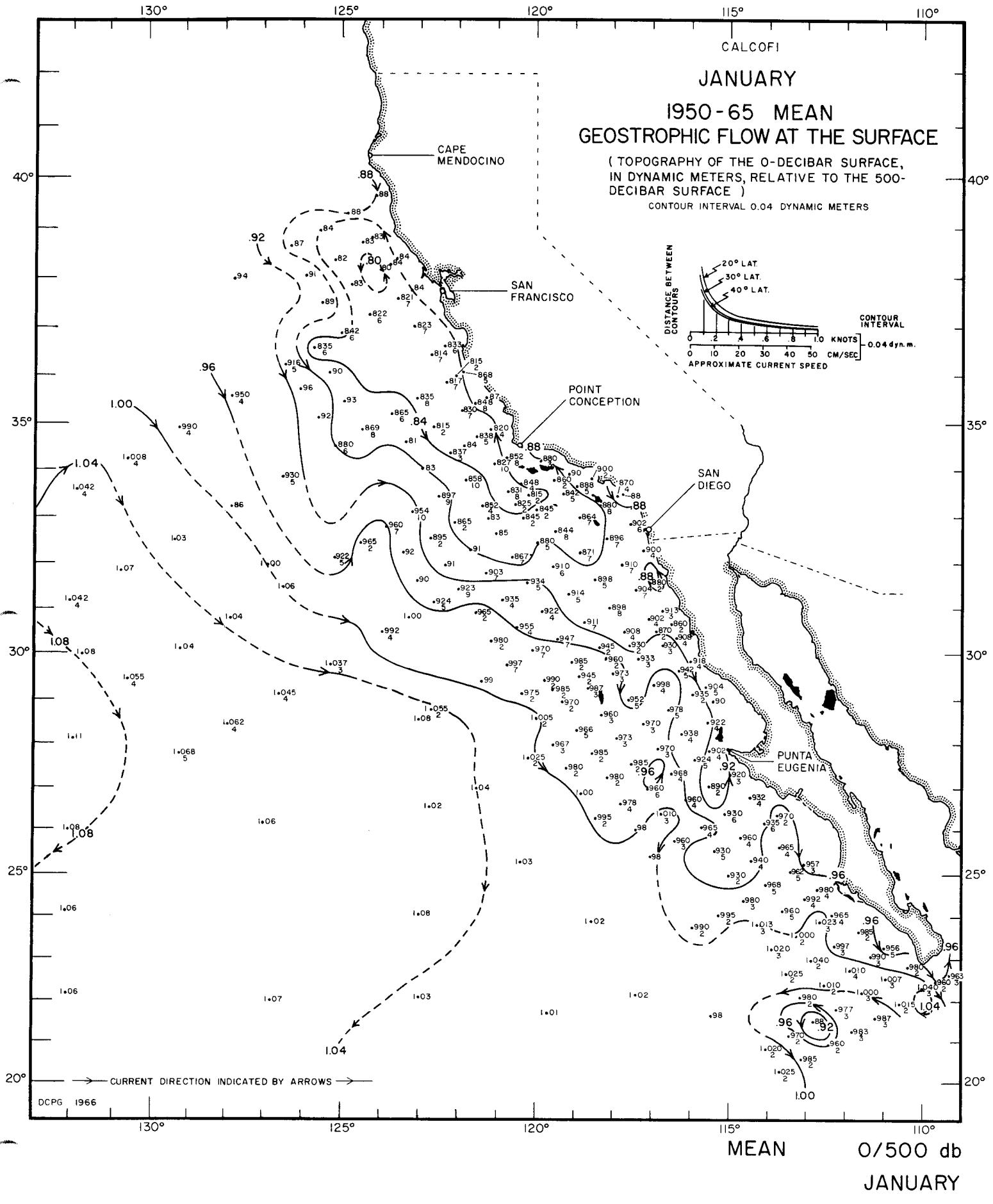
CONTOUR INTERVAL 0.02 DYNAMIC METERS

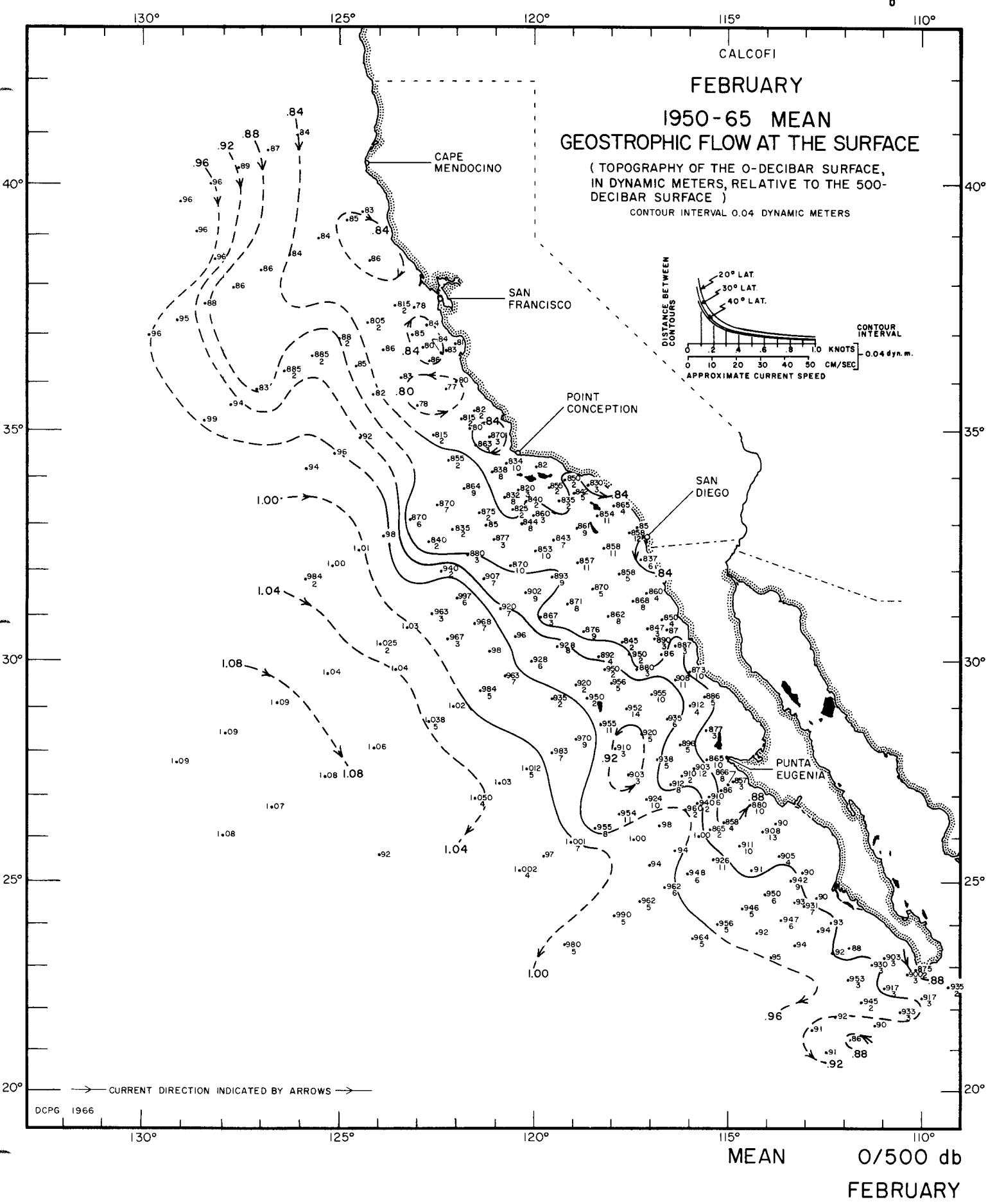


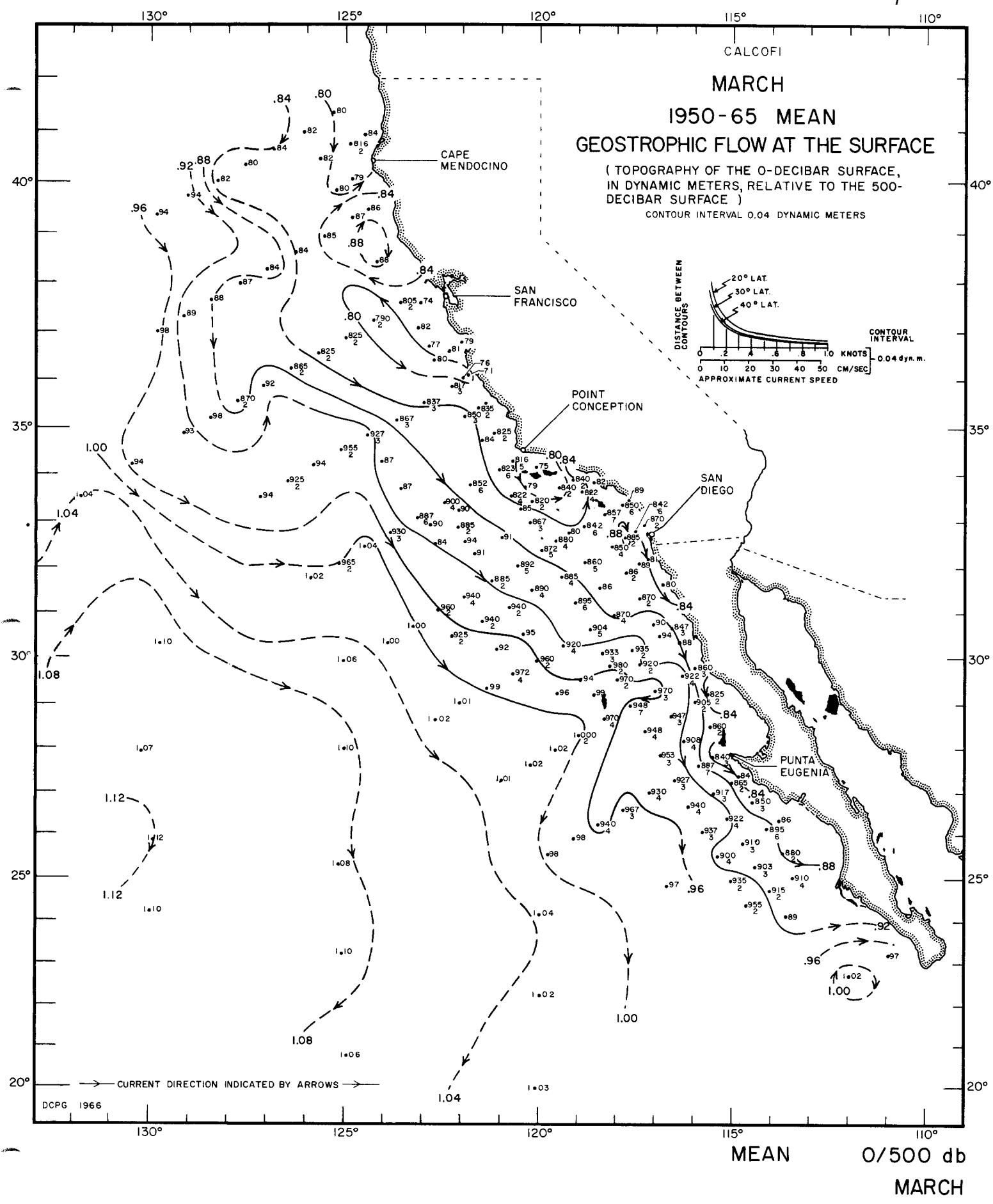
→ CURRENT DIRECTION INDICATED BY ARROWS →
..... APPROXIMATE 500 METER BOTTOM CONTOUR
FOR EXPLANATION SEE PAGE ix, PARAGRAPH 3

500/1000 db







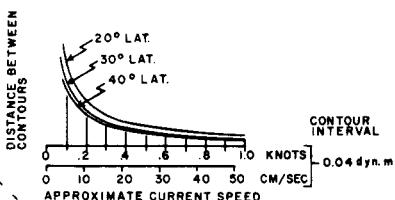


130° 125° 120° 115° 110°

APRIL
1950-65 MEAN
GEOSTROPHIC FLOW AT THE SURFACE

(TOPOGRAPHY OF THE 0-DECIBAR SURFACE,
IN DYNAMIC METERS, RELATIVE TO THE 500-
DECIBAR SURFACE)

CONTOUR INTERVAL 0.04 DYNAMIC METERS



GEOSTROPHIC FLOW AT THE SURFACE

(TOPOGRAPHY OF THE 0-DECIBAR SURFACE,
IN DYNAMIC METERS, RELATIVE TO THE 500-
DECIBAR SURFACE)

CONTOUR INTERVAL 0.04 DYNAMIC METERS

DISTANCE BETWEEN CONTOURS
20° LAT. 30° LAT. 40° LAT.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 0.04 dyn.m
APPROXIMATE CURRENT SPEED 0.04 dyn.m
0 10 20 30 40 50 CM/SEC

CURRENT DIRECTION INDICATED BY ARROWS →

1966

20° → CURRENT DIRECTION INDICATED BY ARROWS →

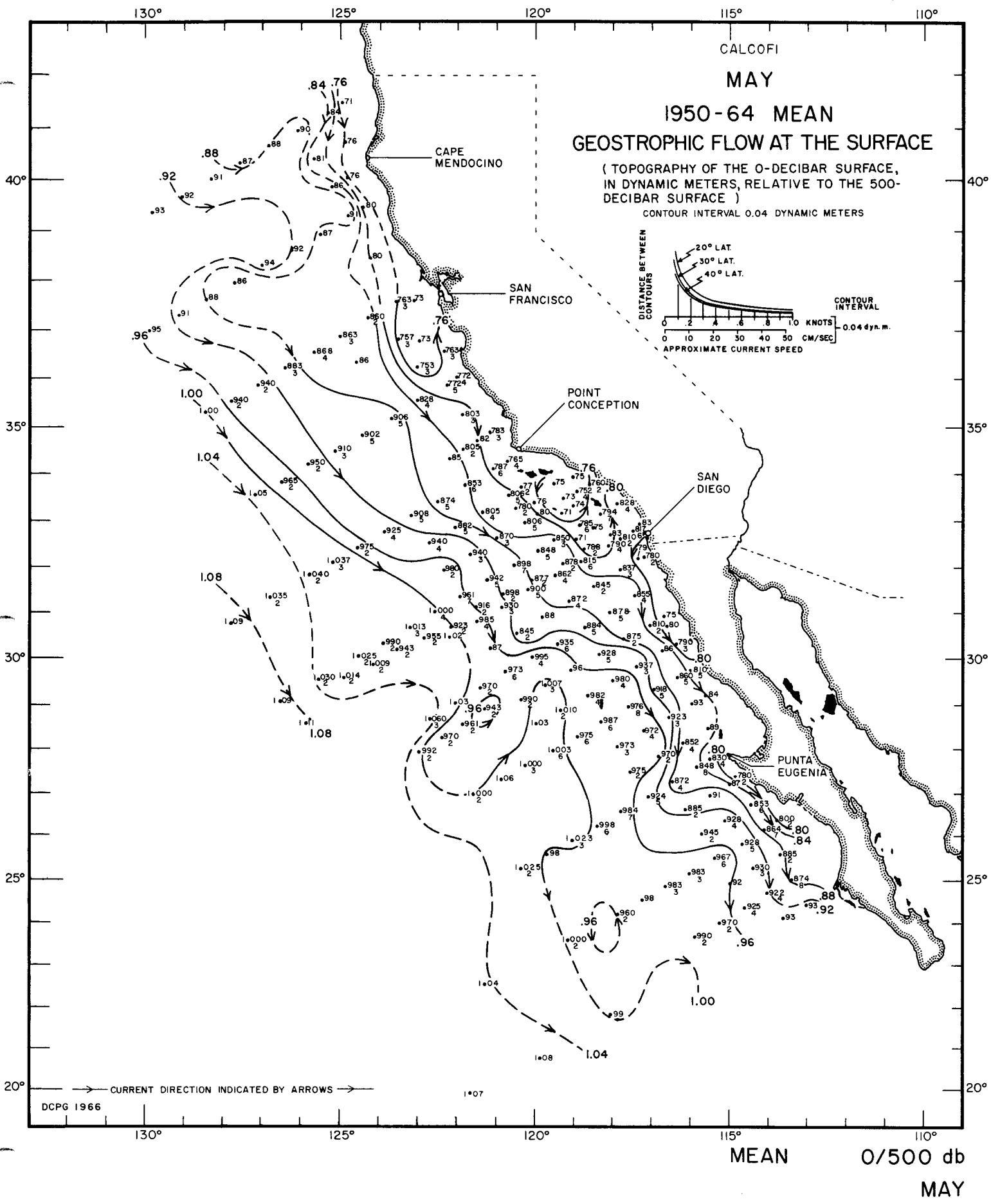
DCPG IS

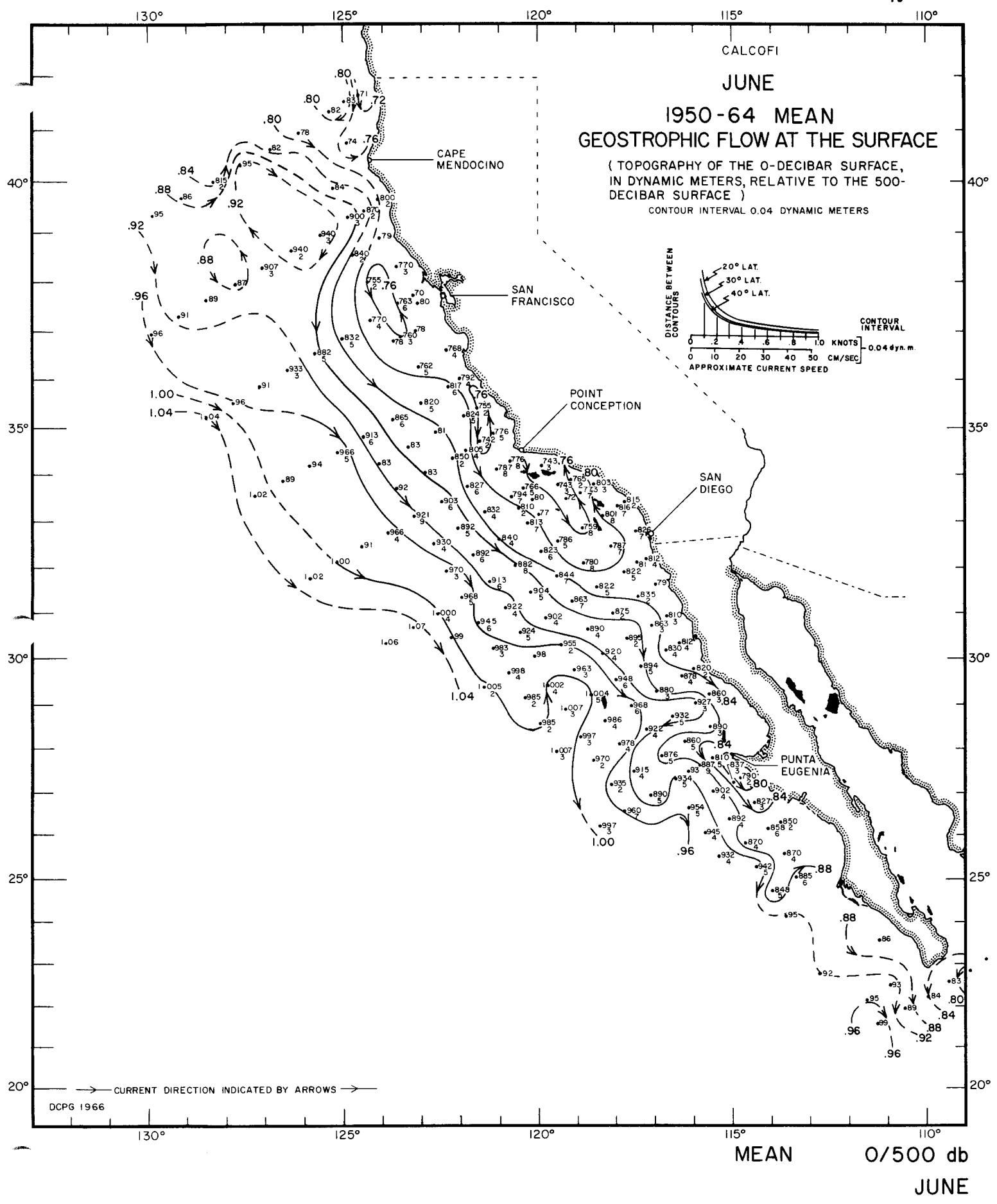
1

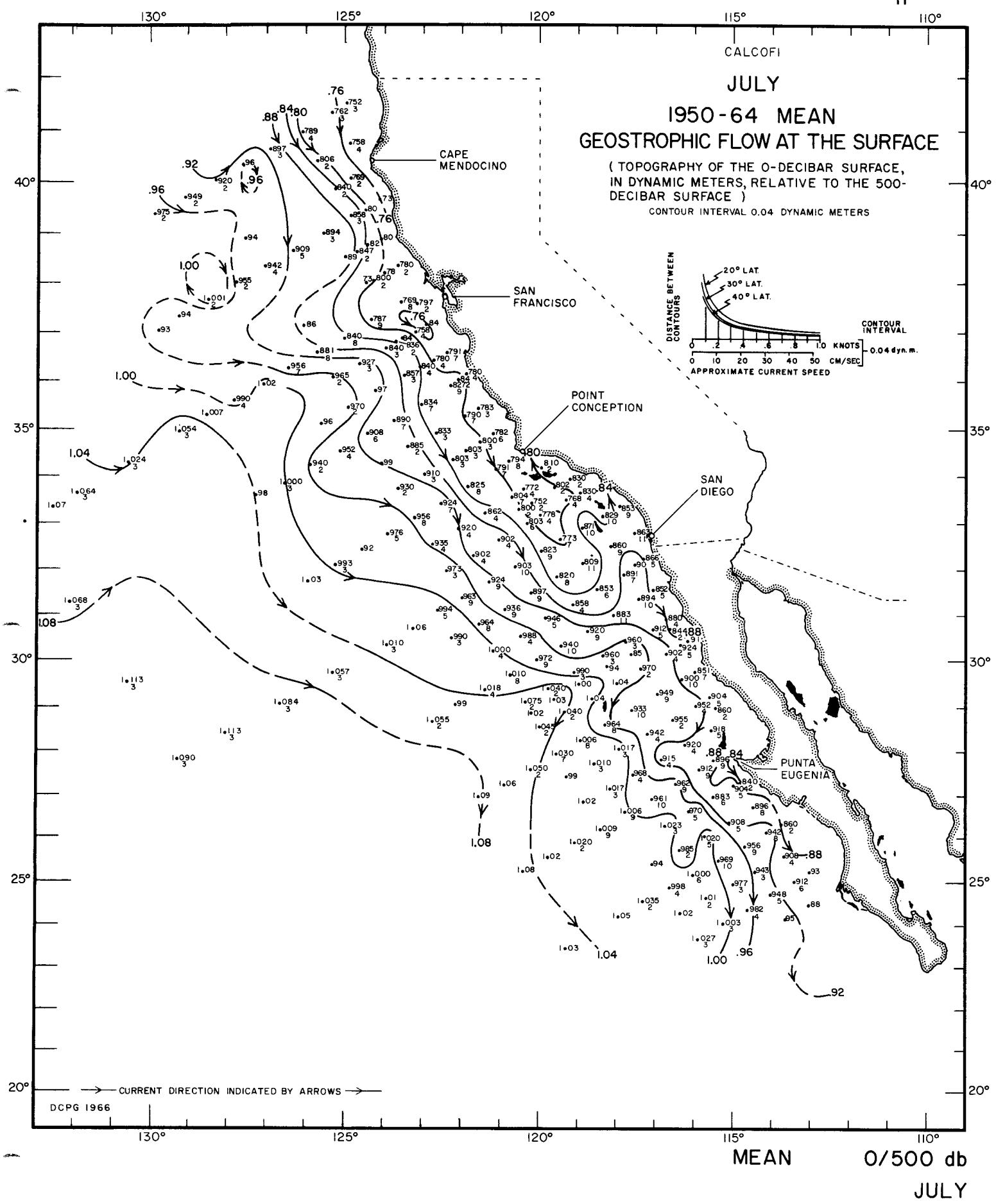
MEAN

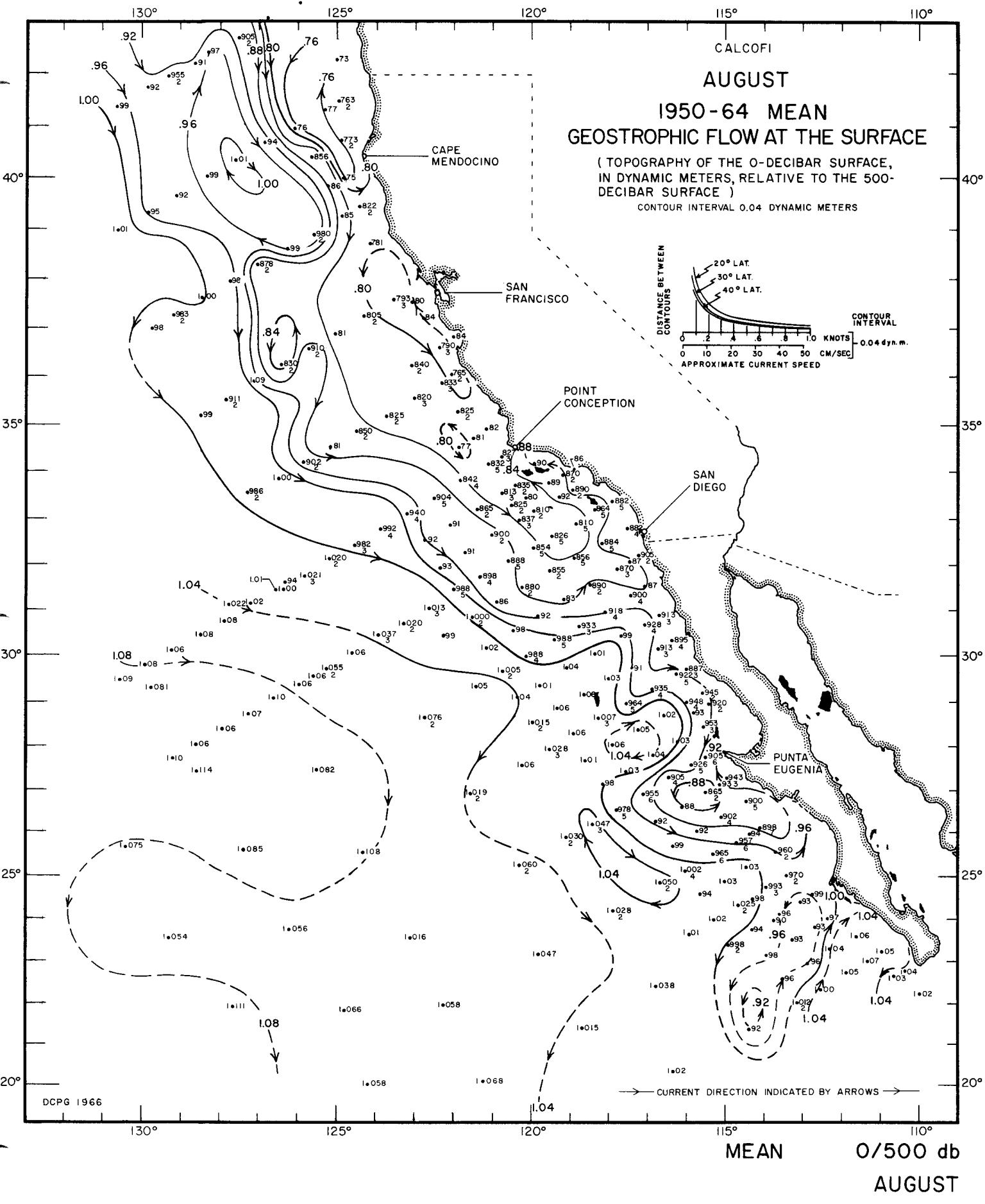
0/500 db

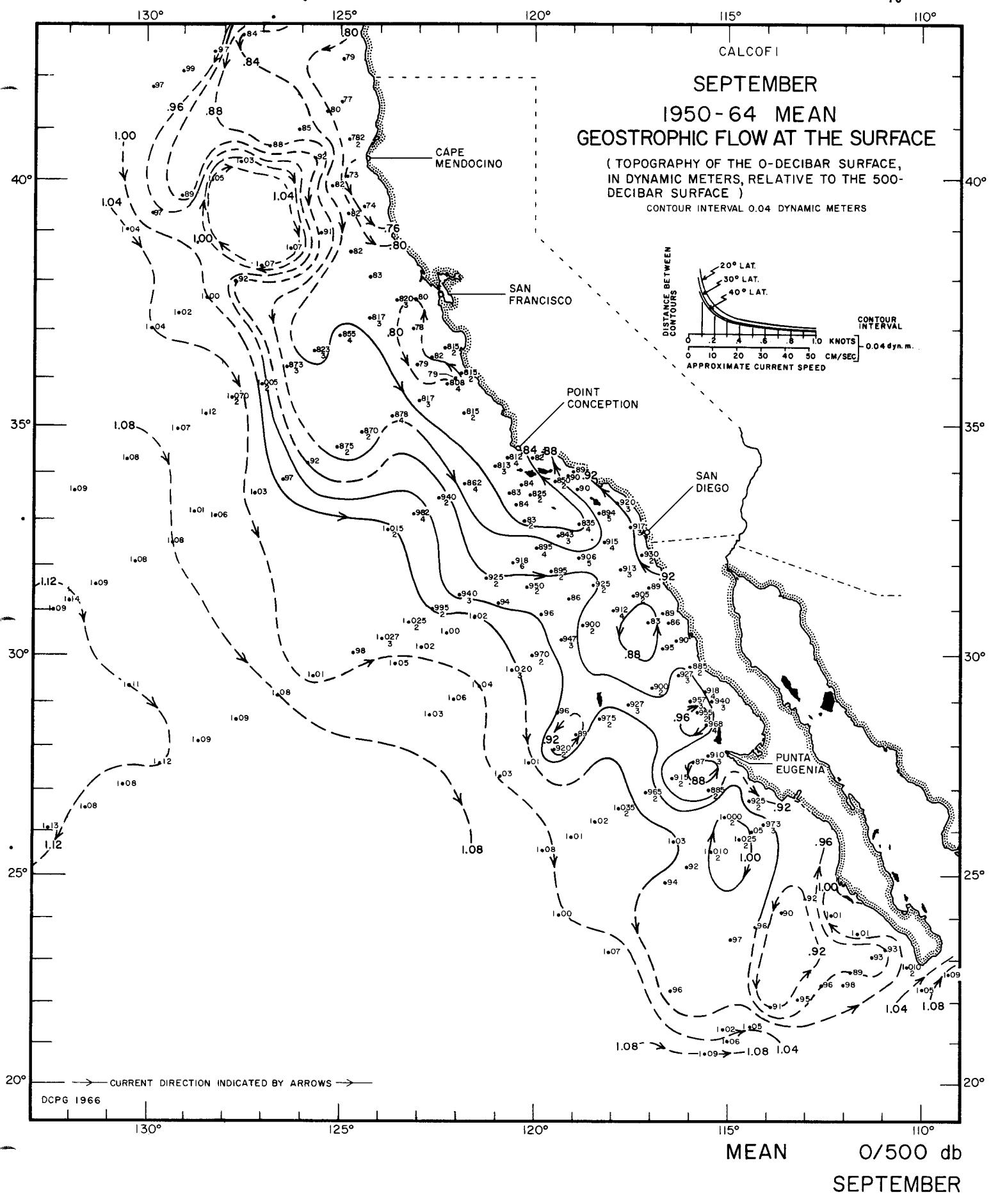
APRIL









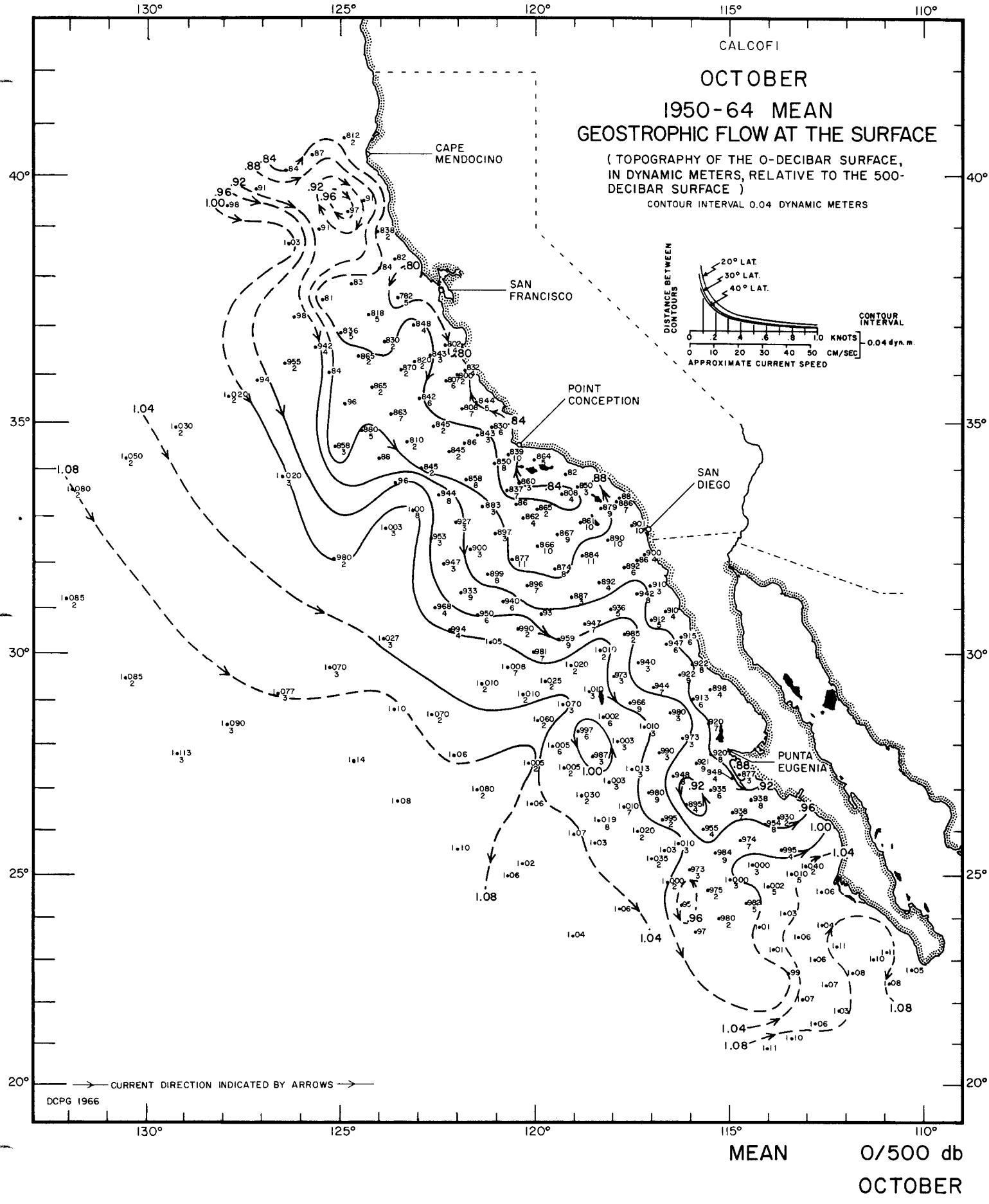
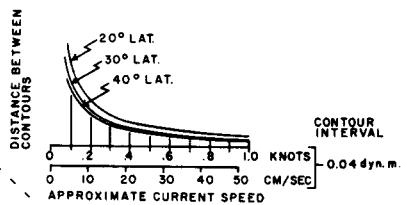


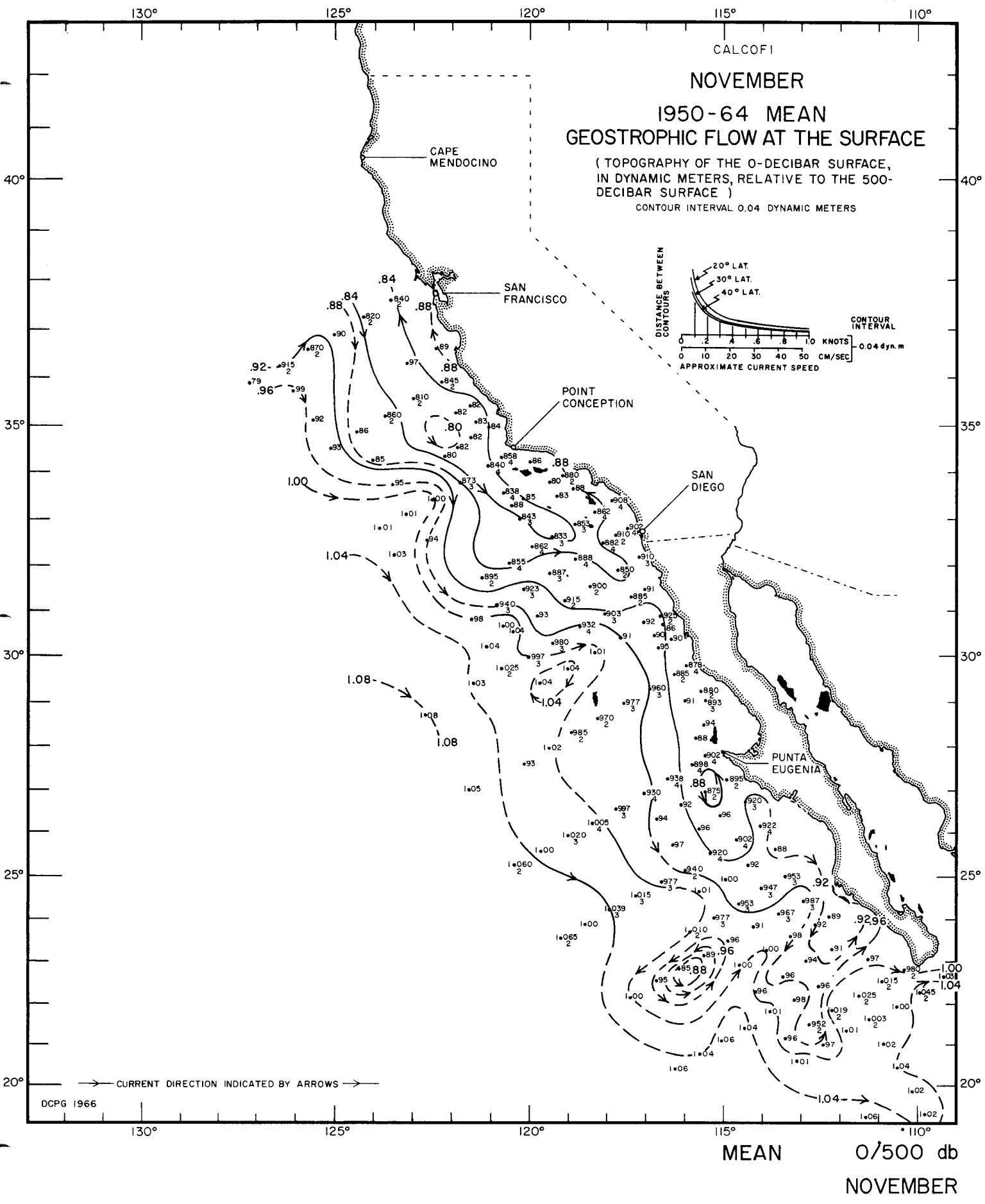
CALCOFI

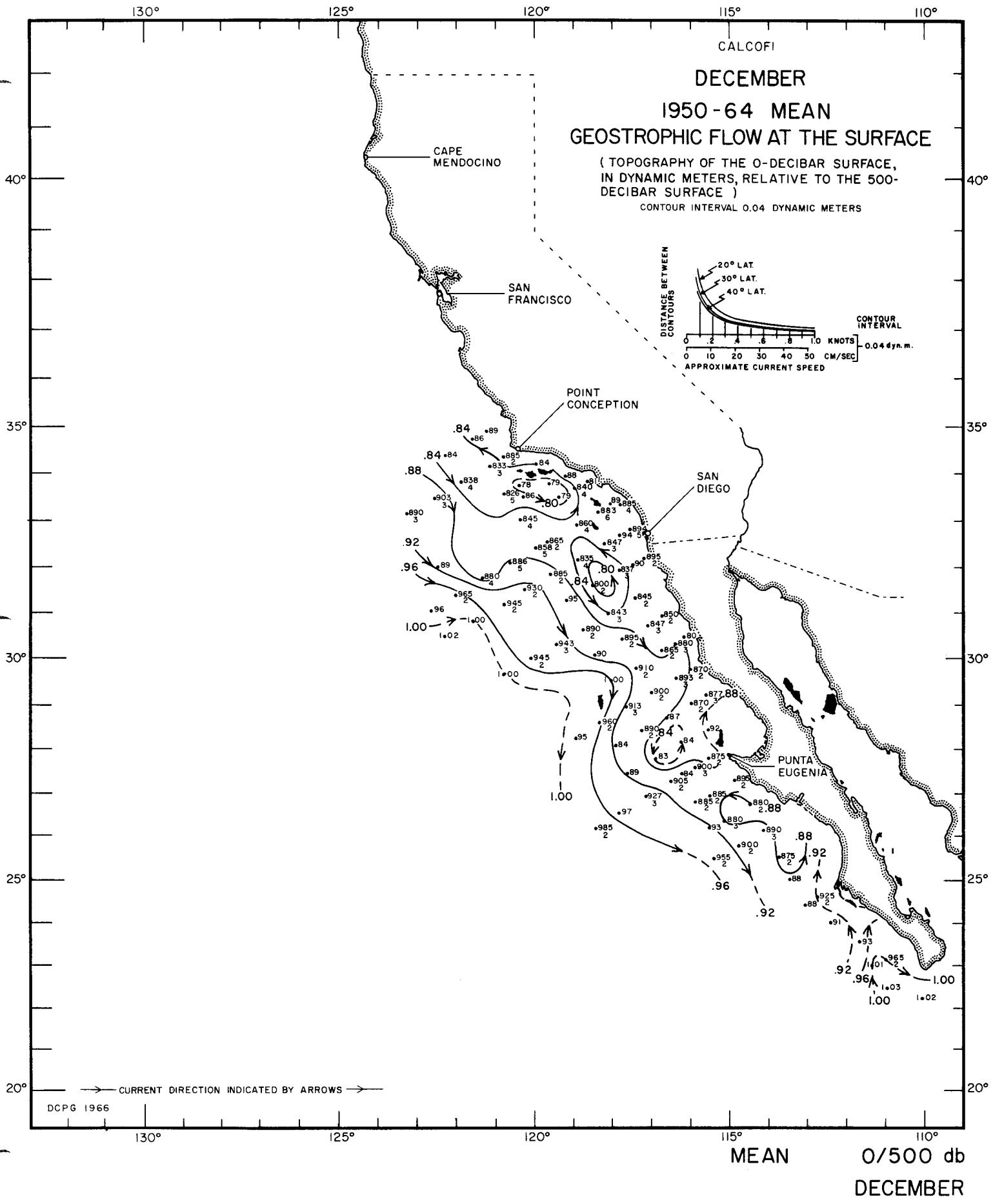
OCTOBER

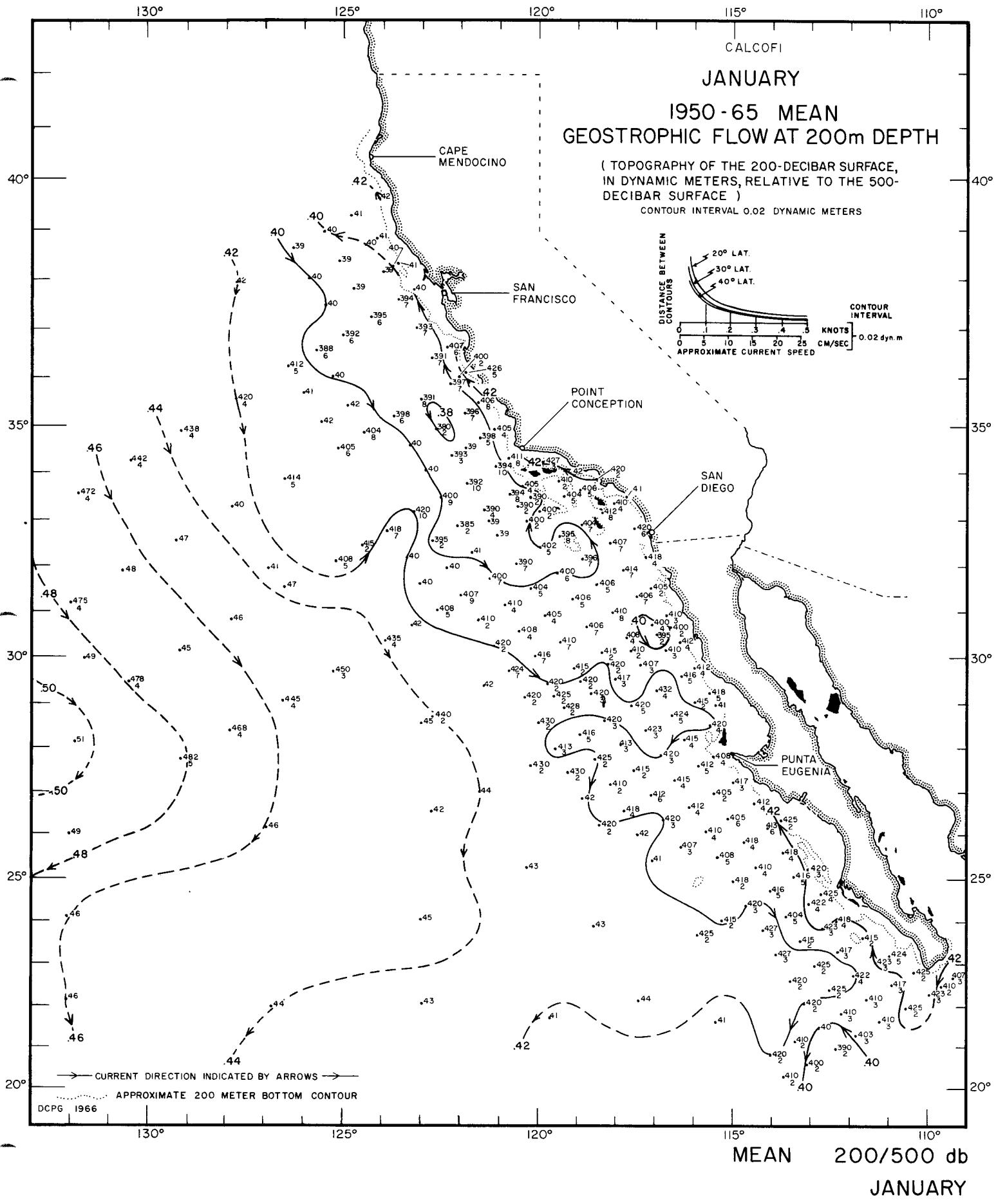
1950-64 MEAN
GEOSTROPHIC FLOW AT THE SURFACE(TOPOGRAPHY OF THE 0-DECIBAR SURFACE,
IN DYNAMIC METERS, RELATIVE TO THE 500-
DECIBAR SURFACE)

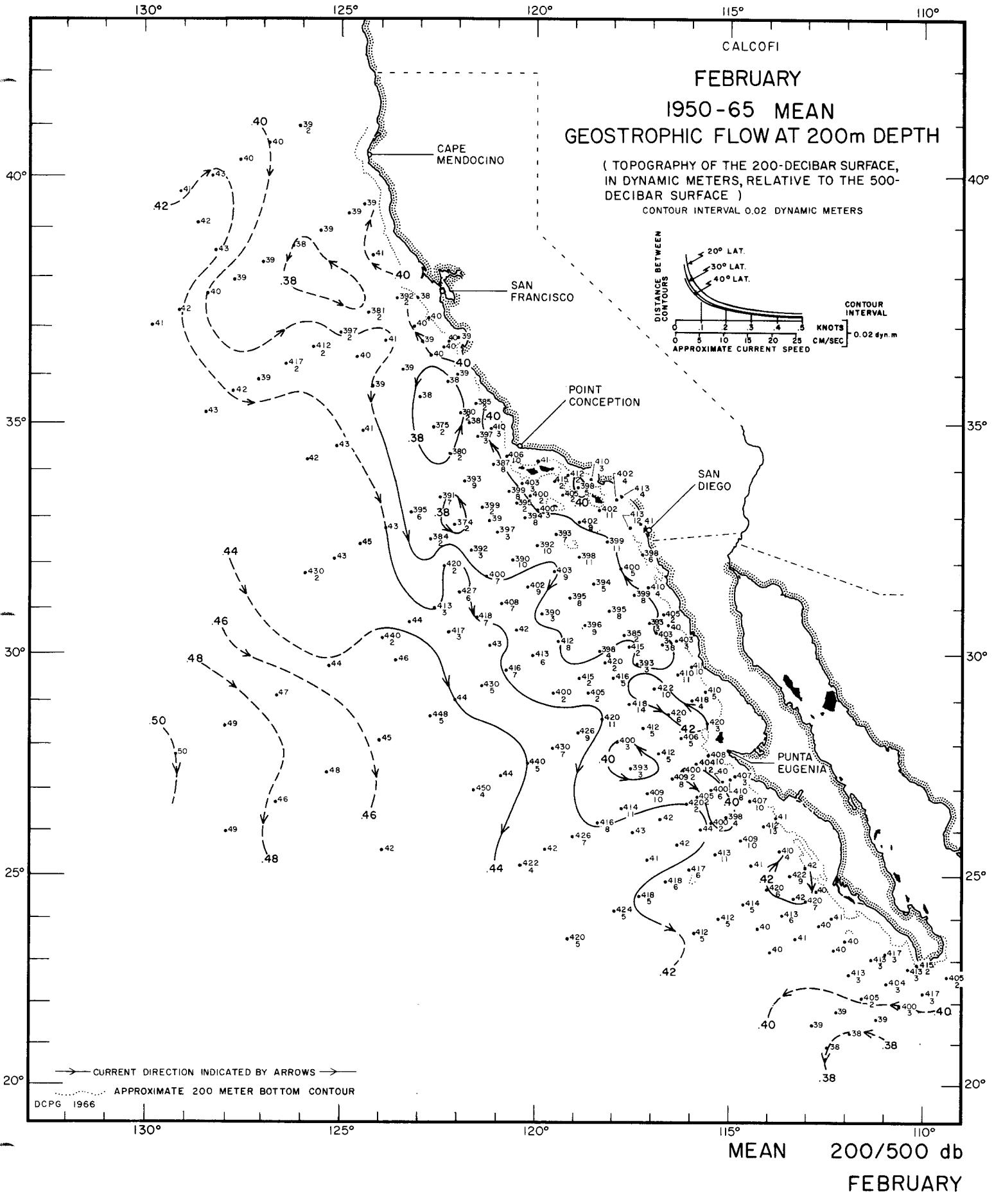
CONTOUR INTERVAL 0.04 DYNAMIC METERS

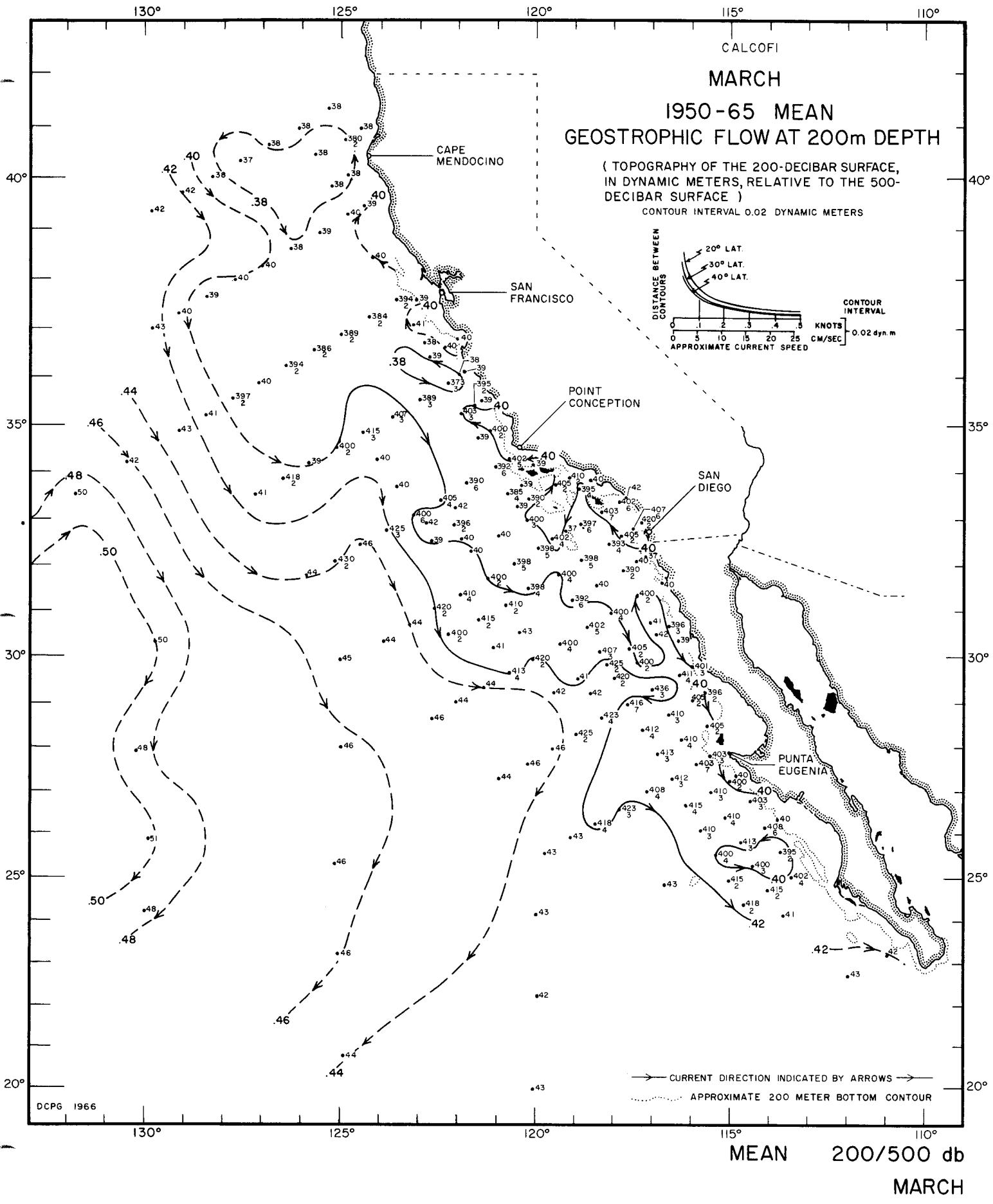


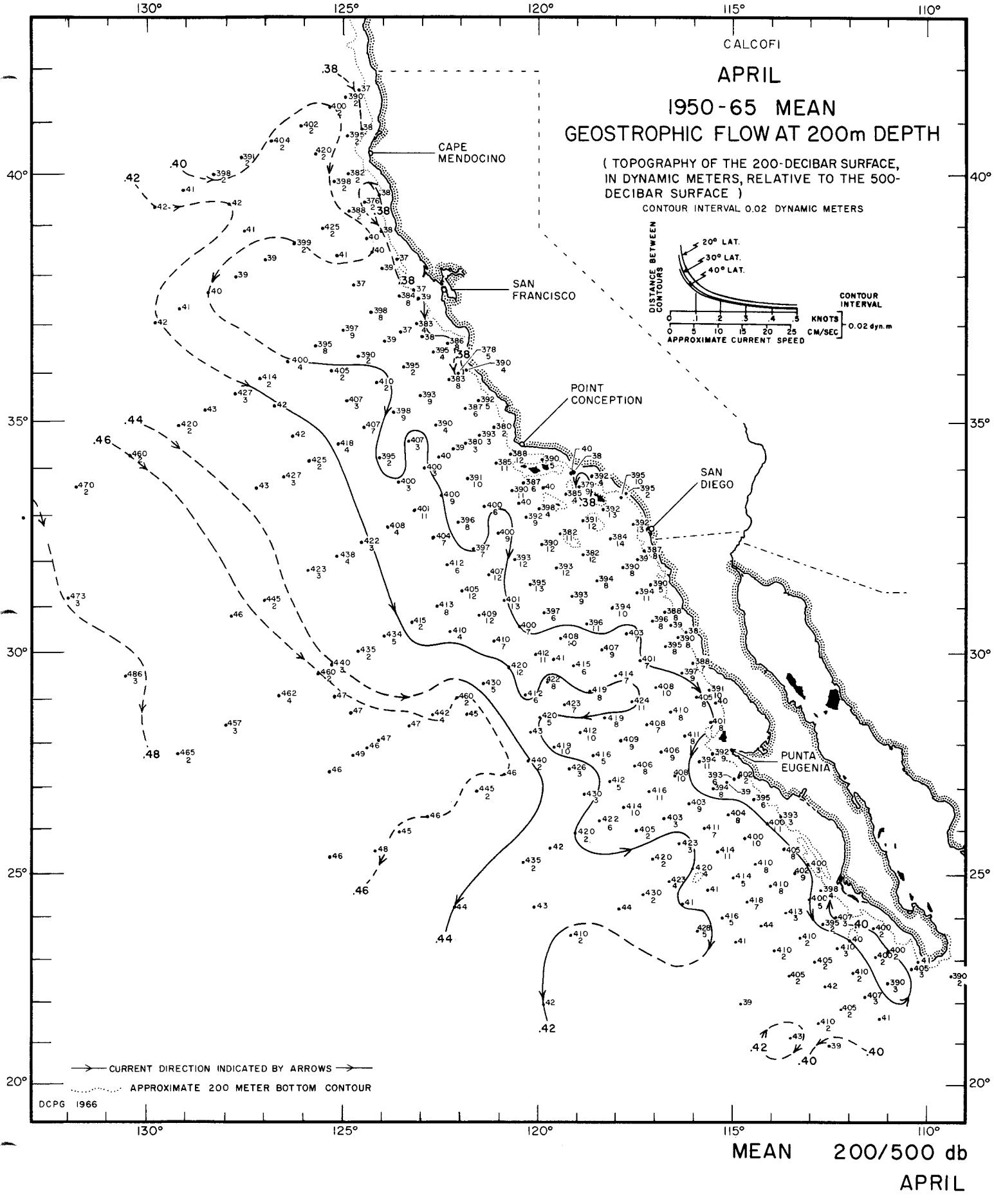


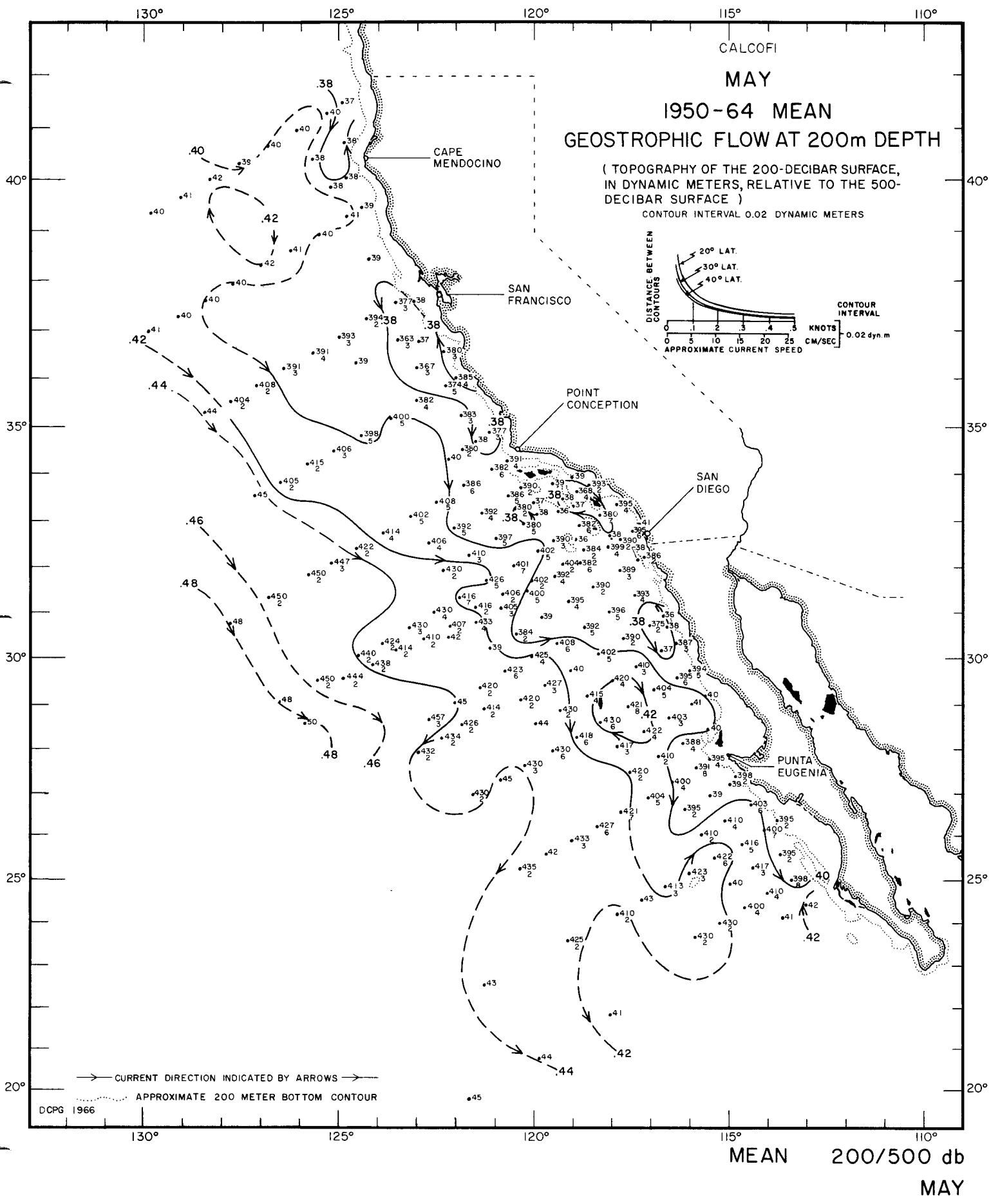


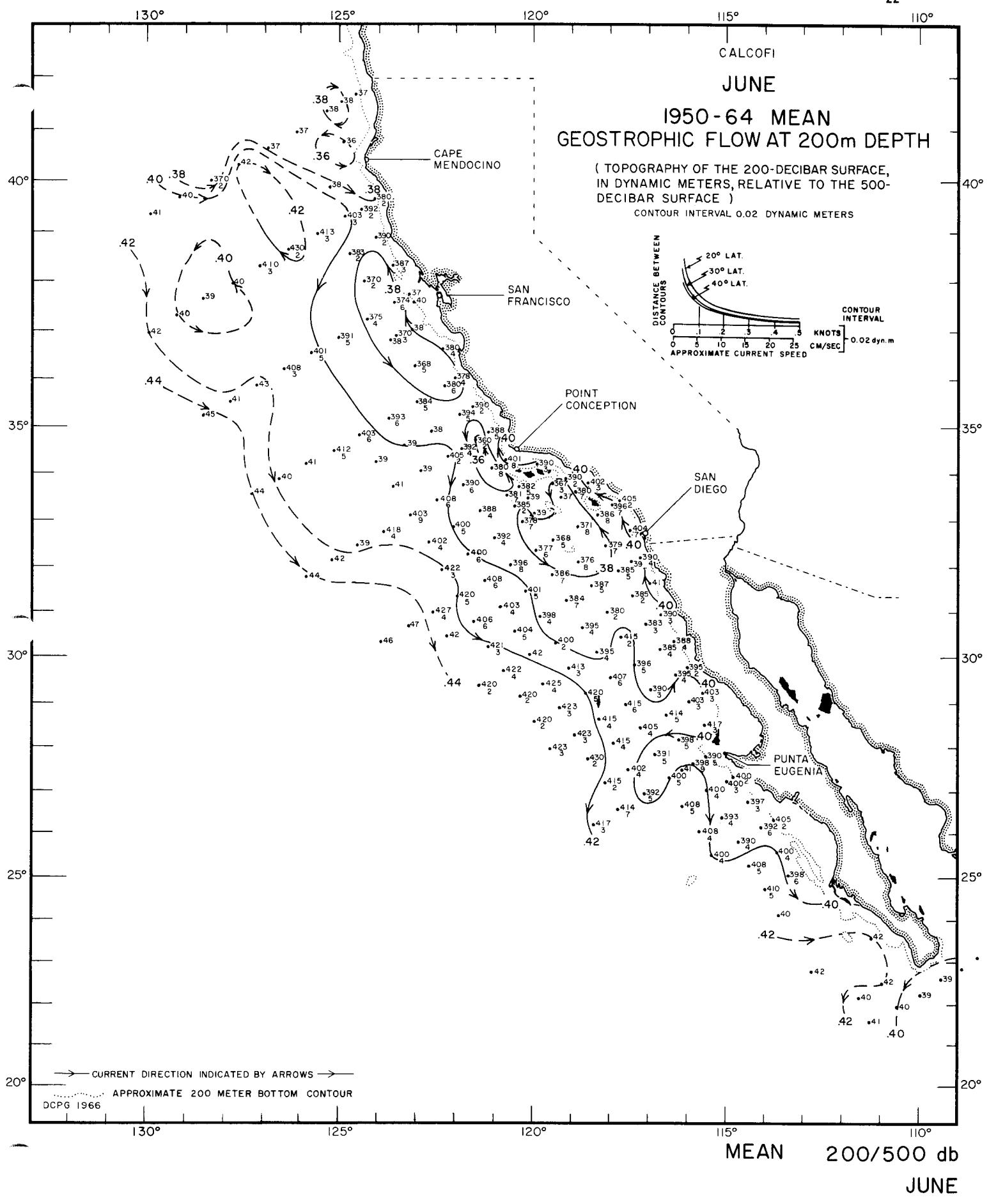












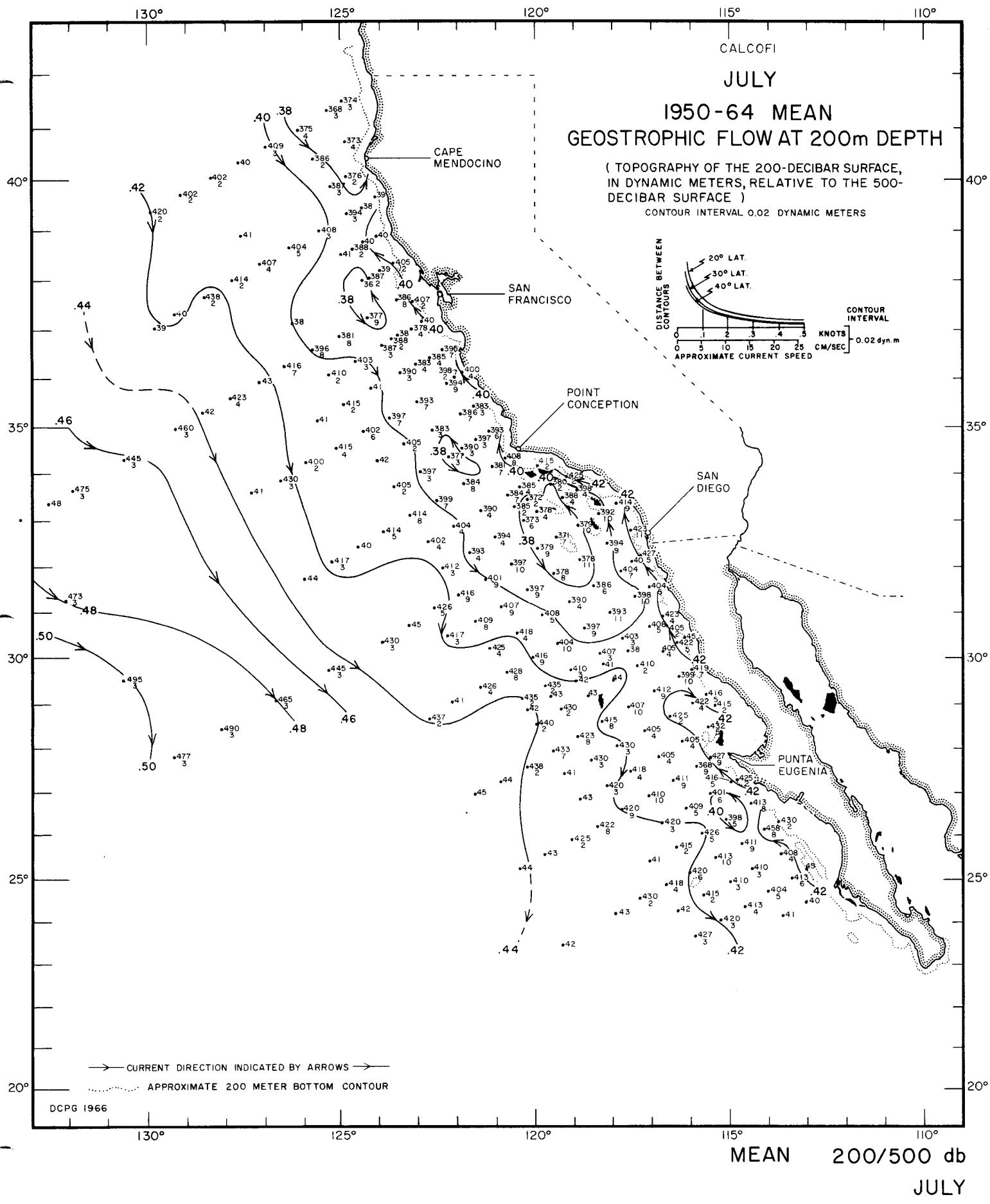
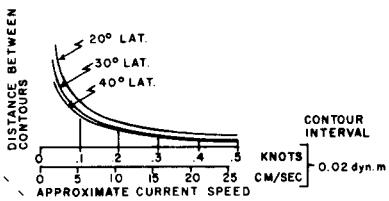
CALCOFI

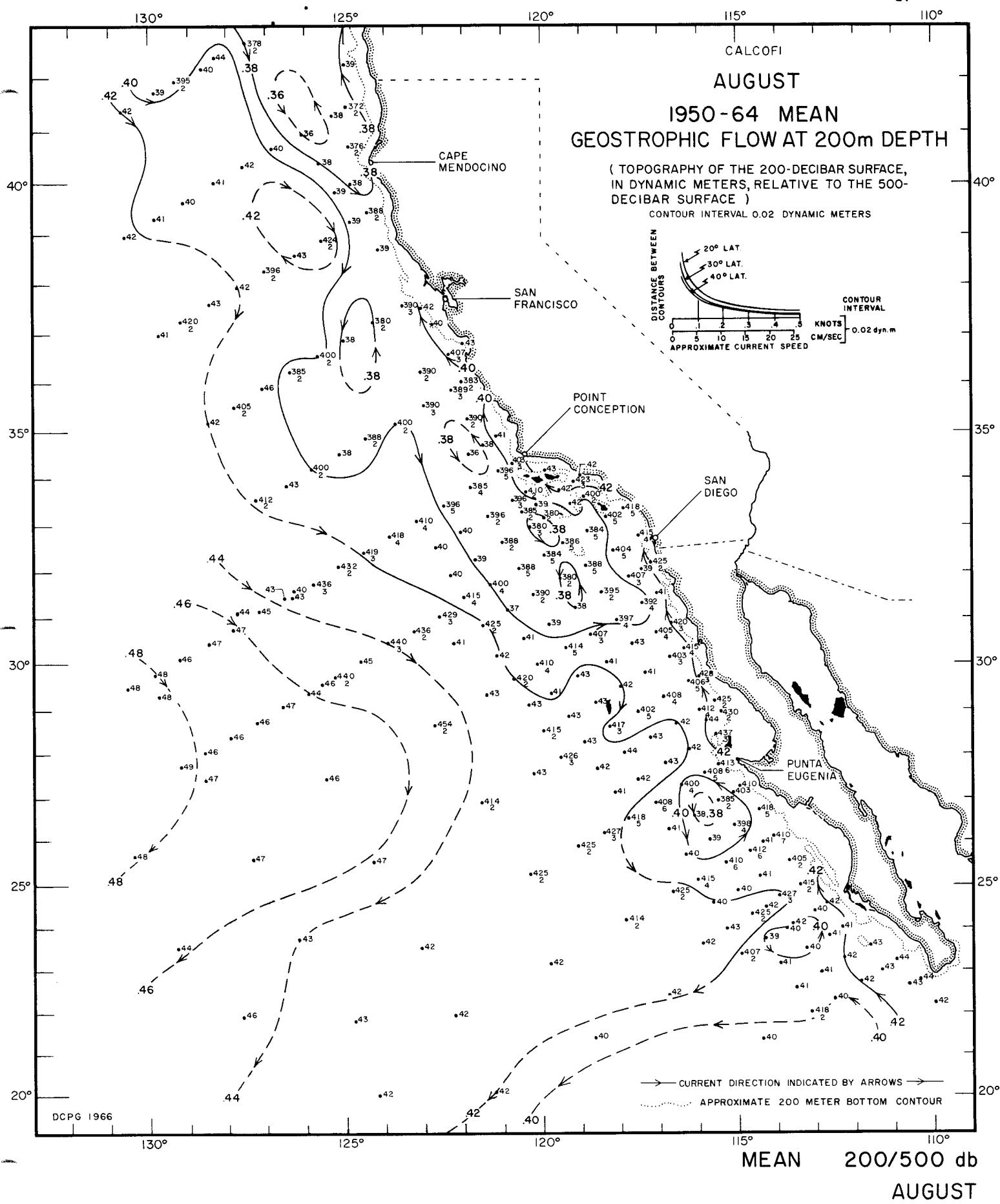
JULY

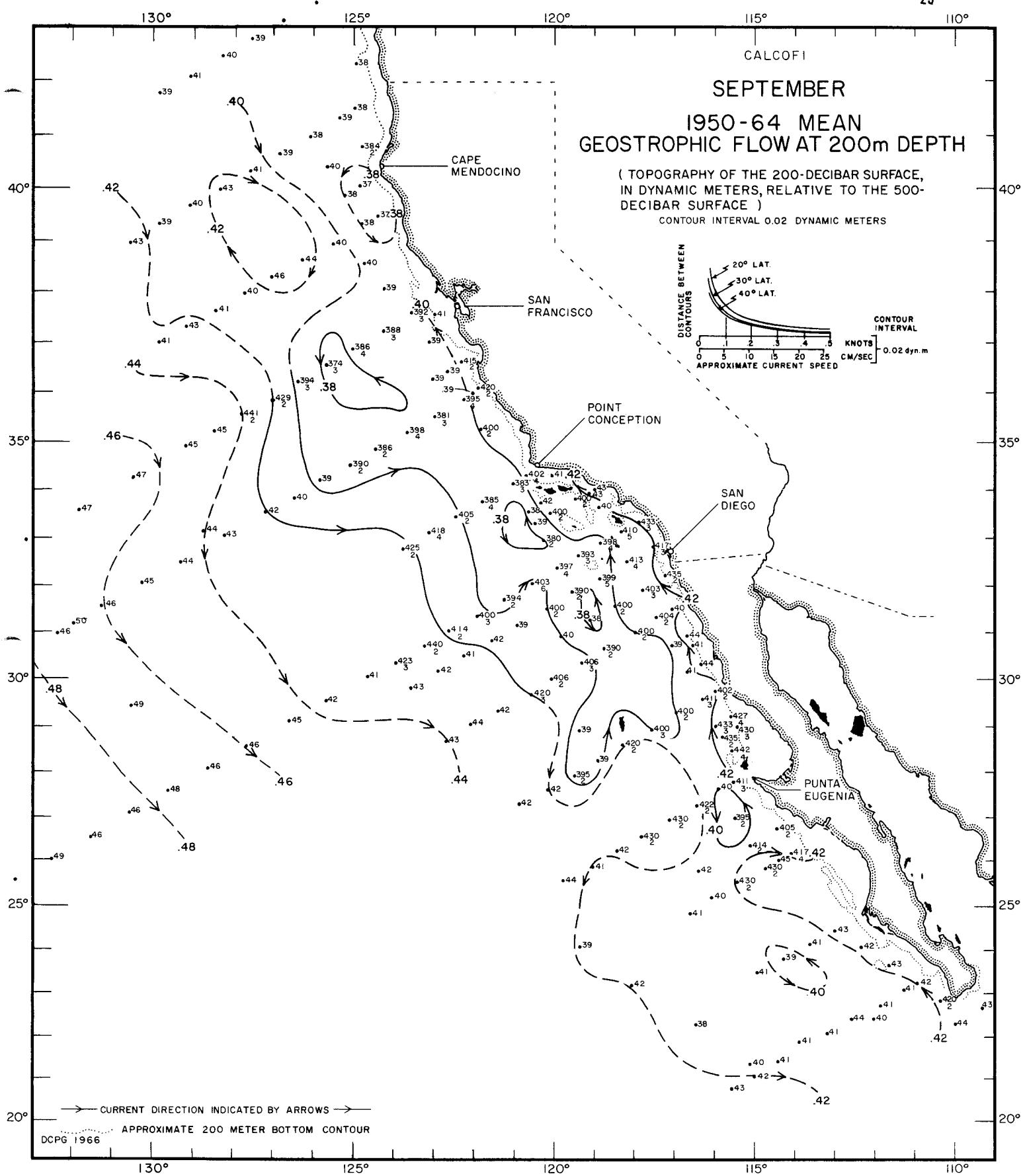
1950-64 MEAN
GEOSTROPHIC FLOW AT 200m DEPTH

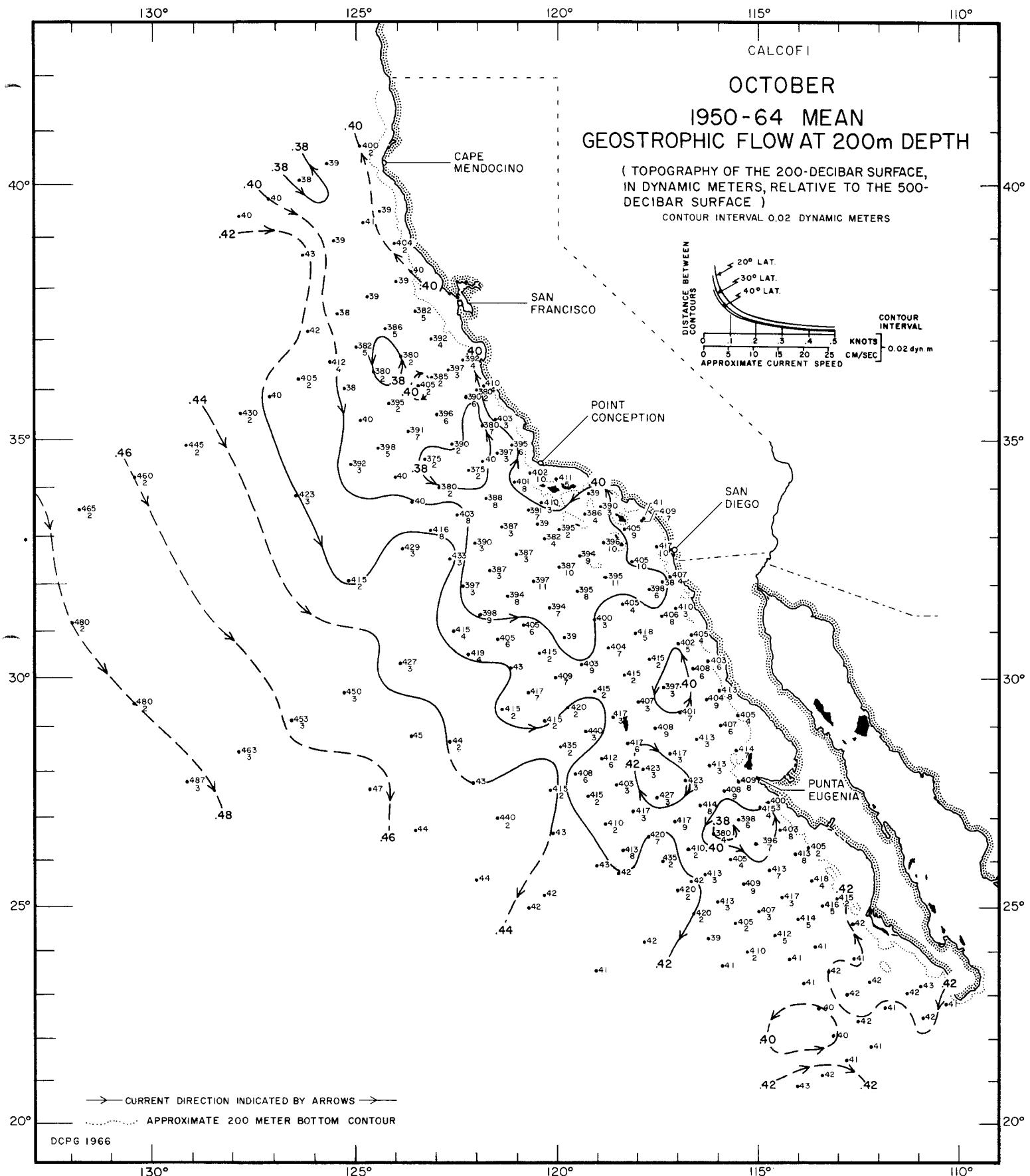
(TOPOGRAPHY OF THE 200-DECIBAR SURFACE,
IN DYNAMIC METERS, RELATIVE TO THE 500-
DECIBAR SURFACE)

CONTOUR INTERVAL 0.02 DYNAMIC METERS

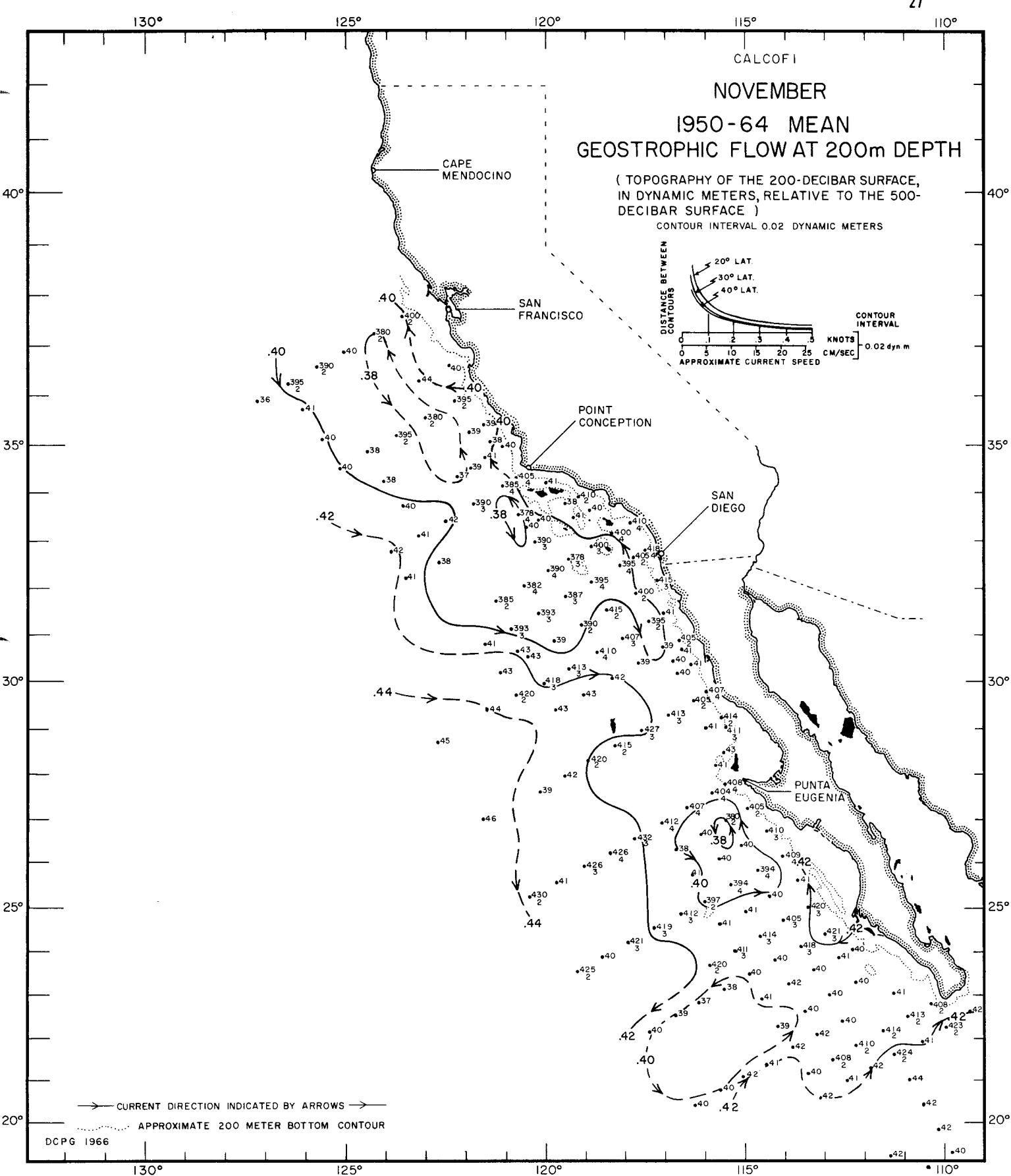




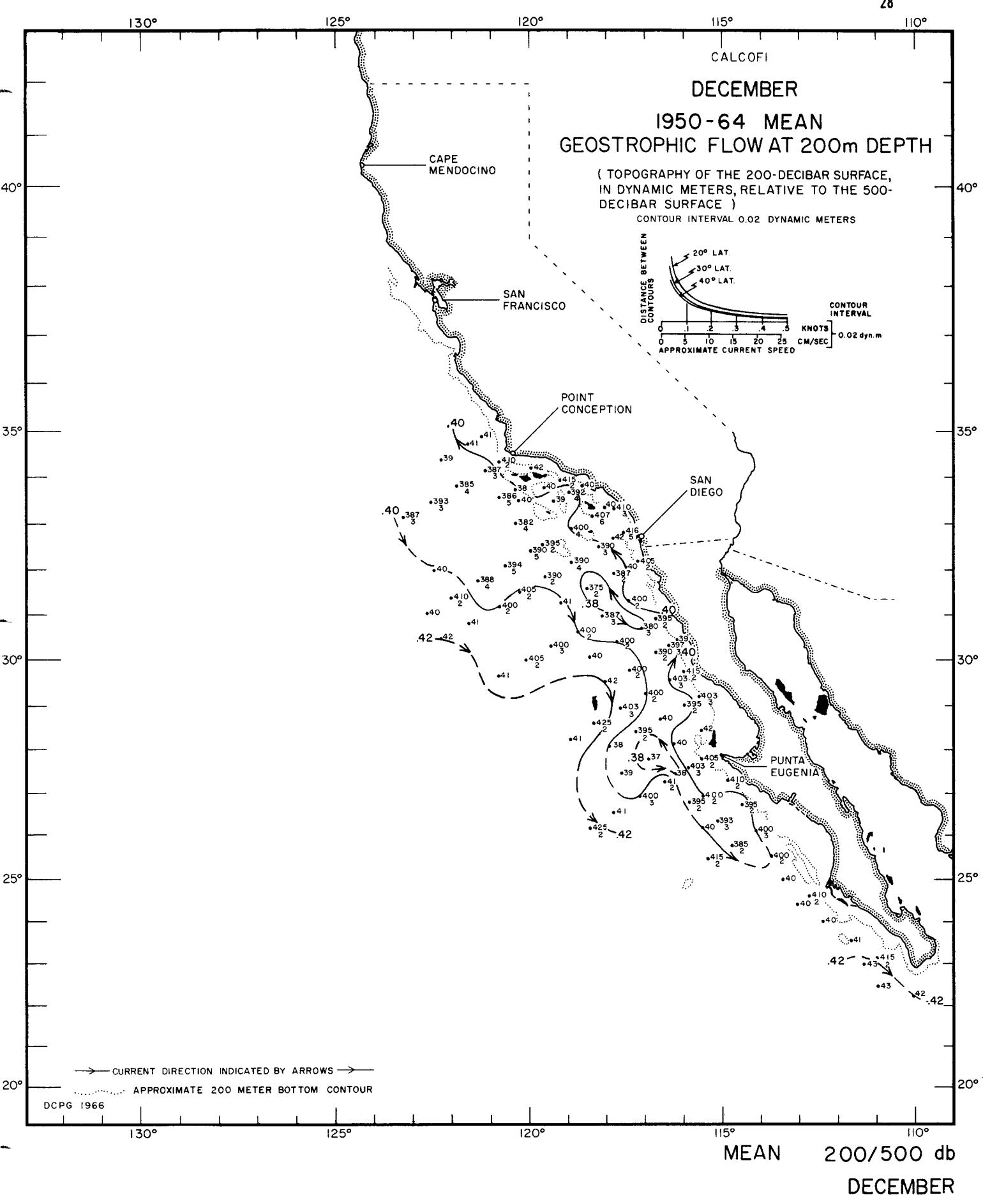


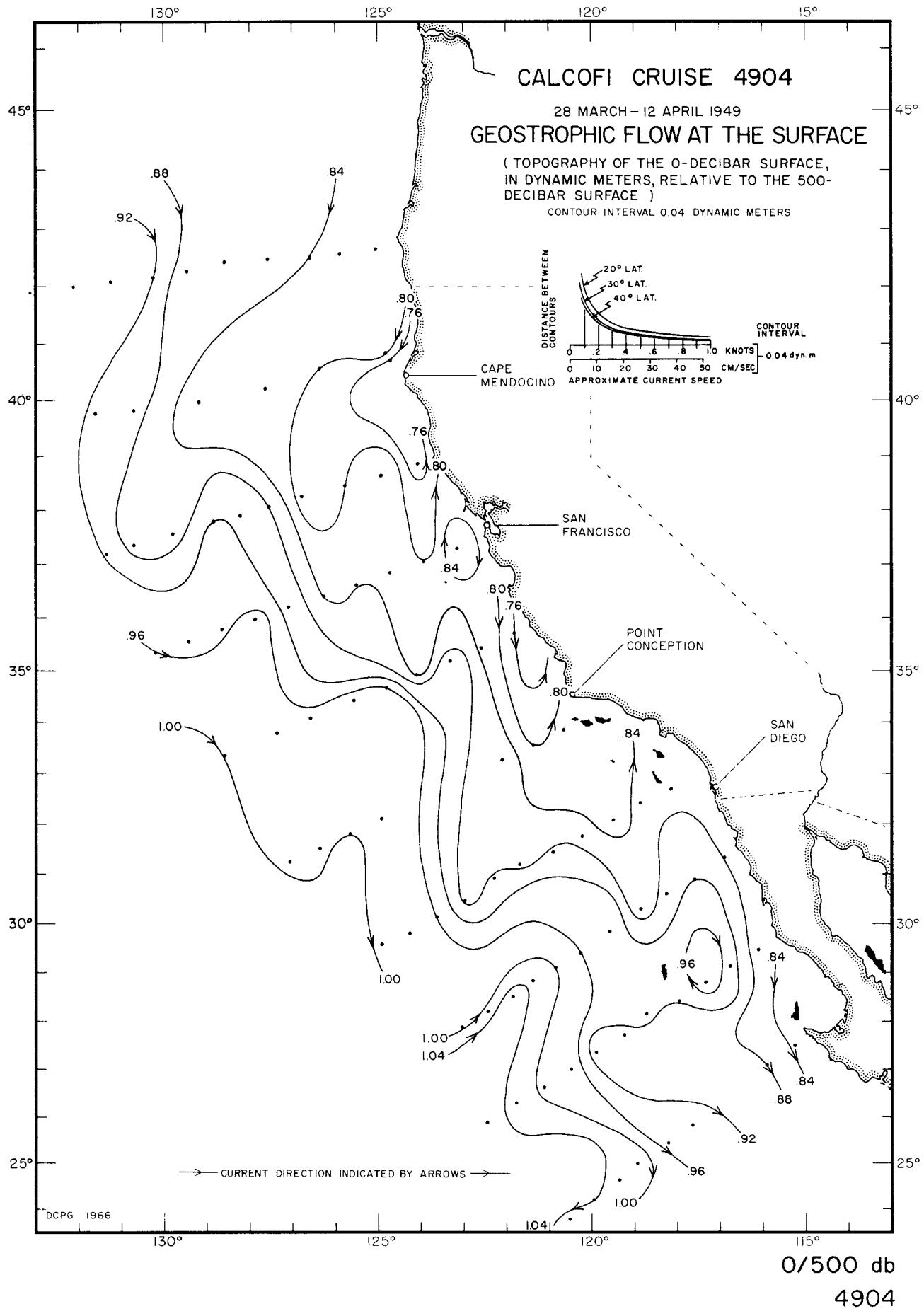


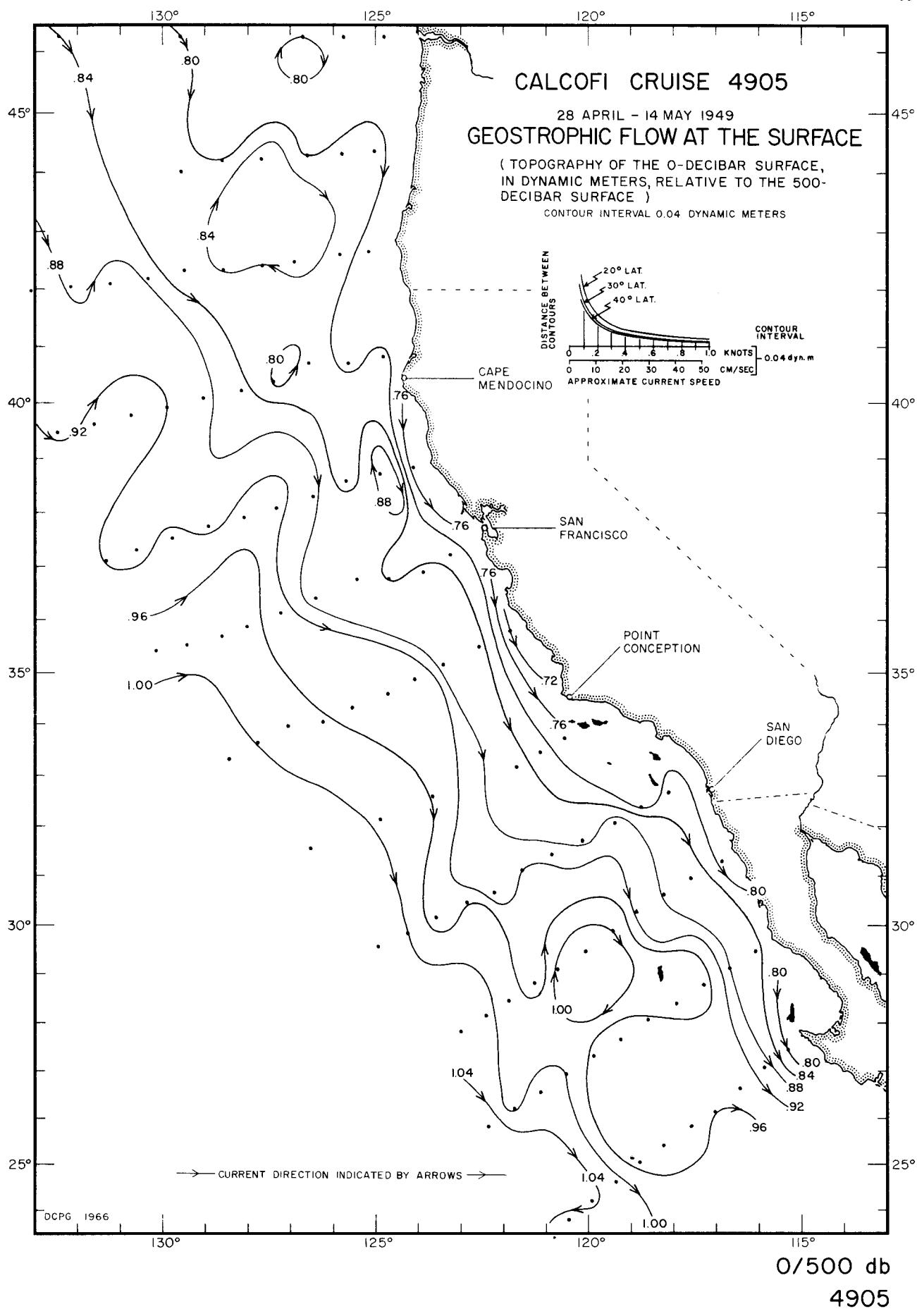
MEAN 200/500 db
OCTOBER

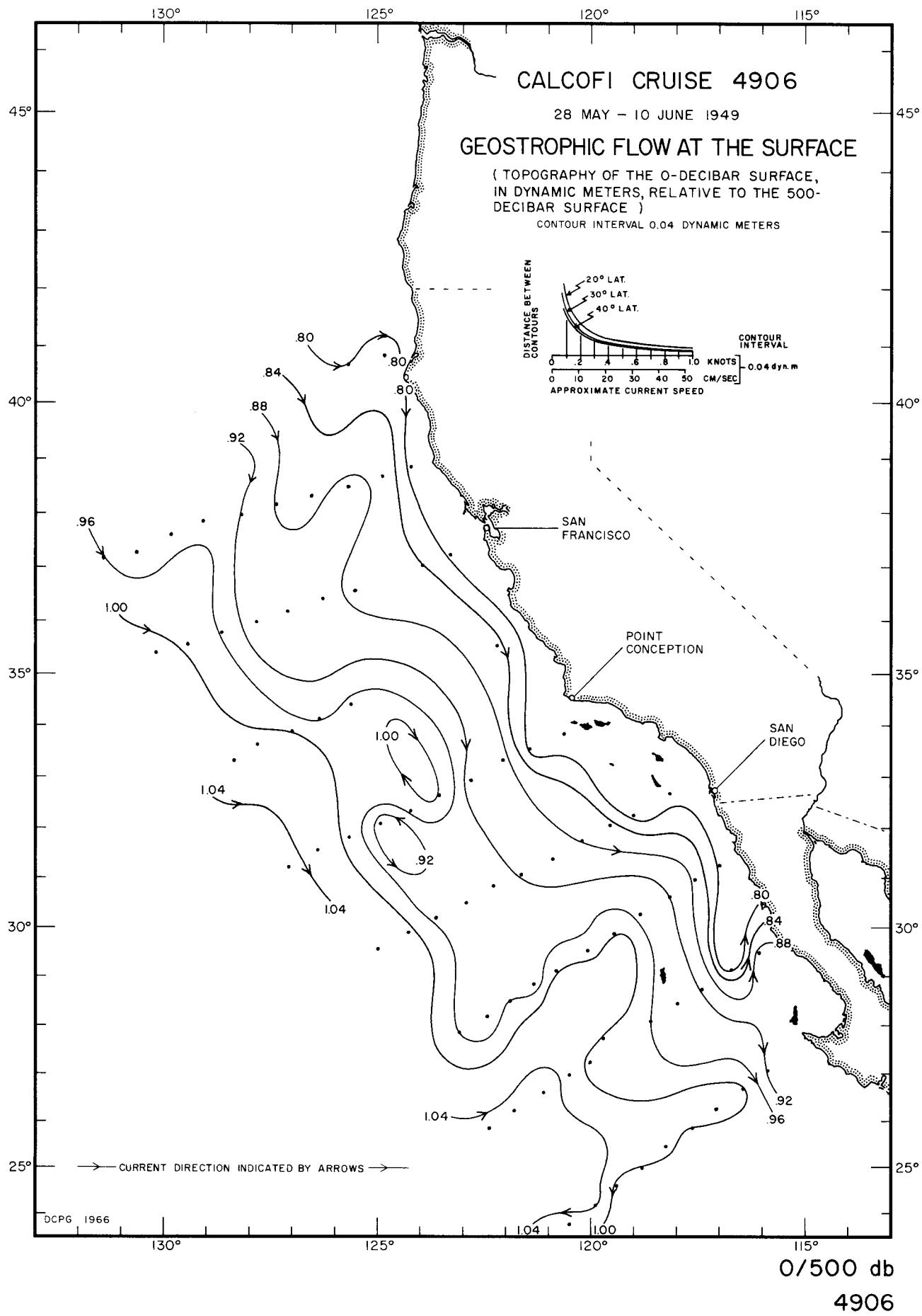


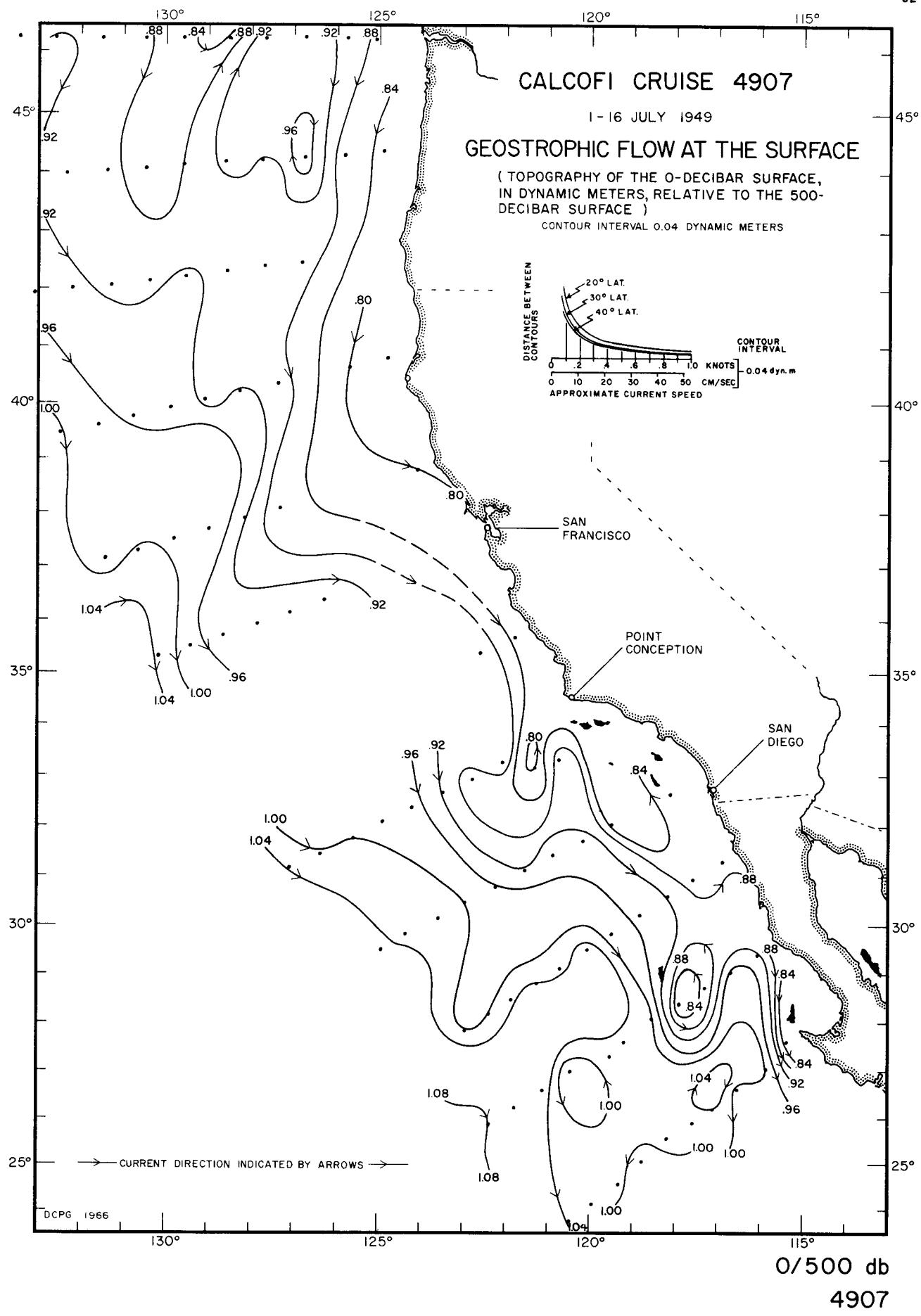
MEAN 200/500 db
NOVEMBER

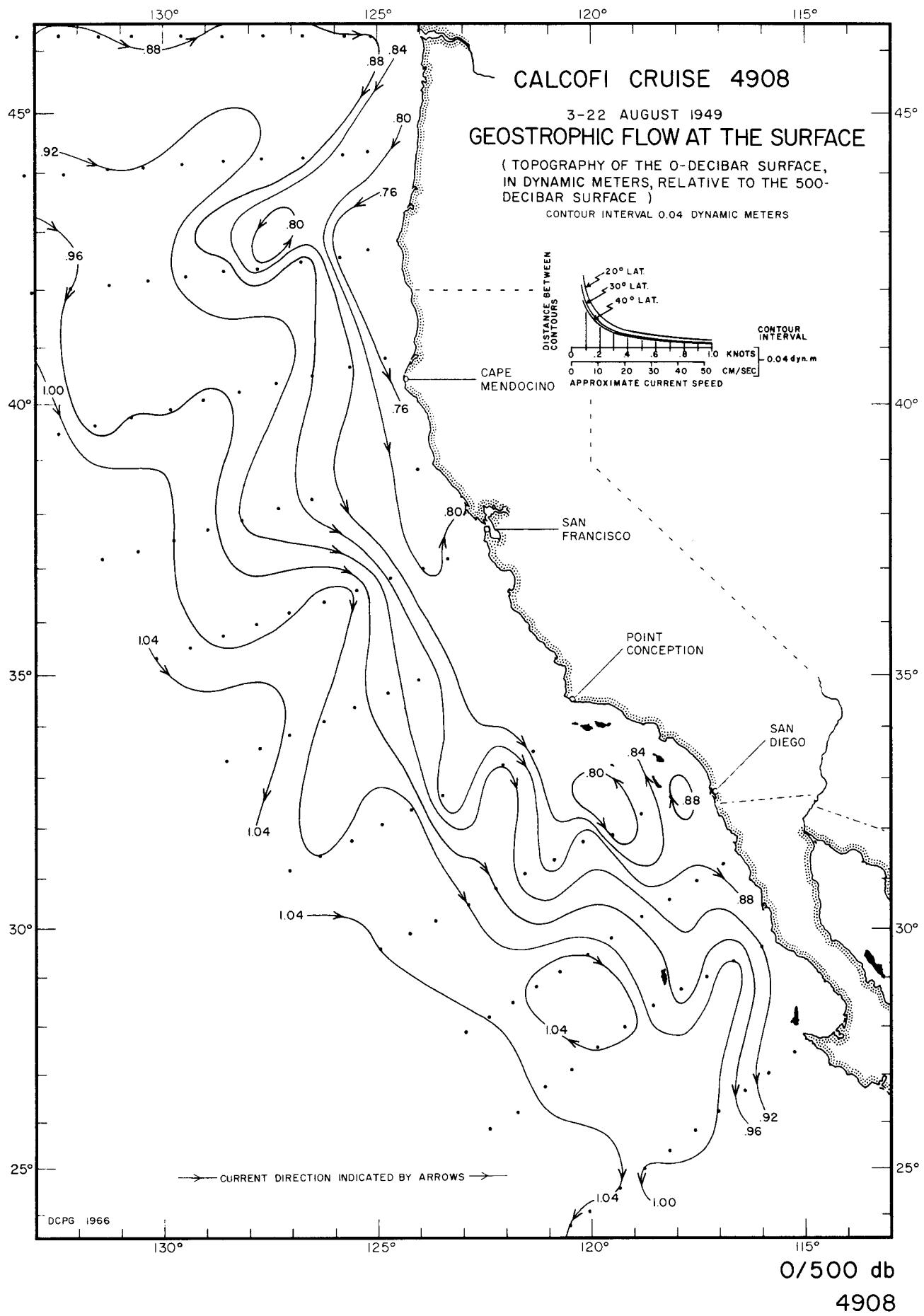


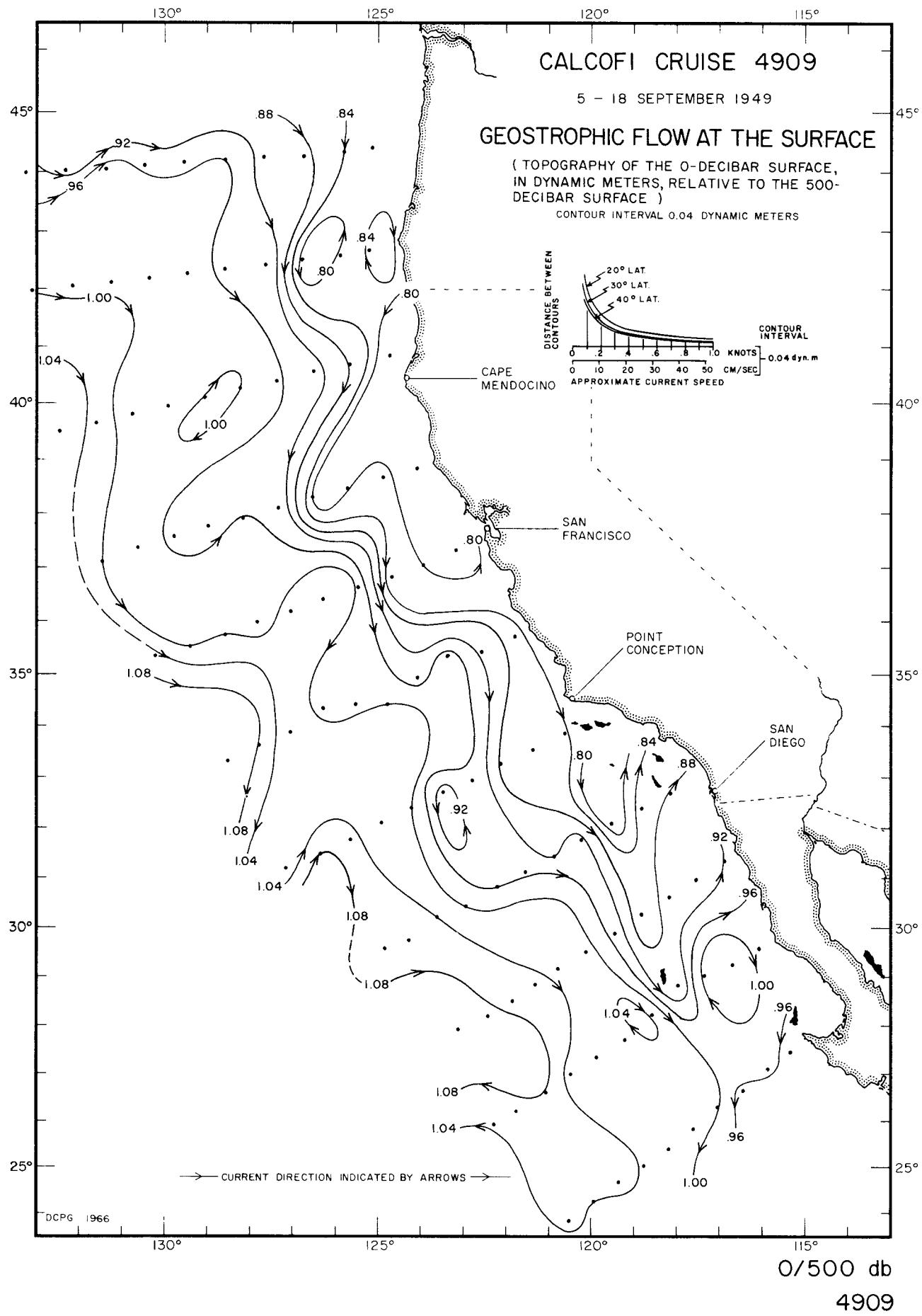


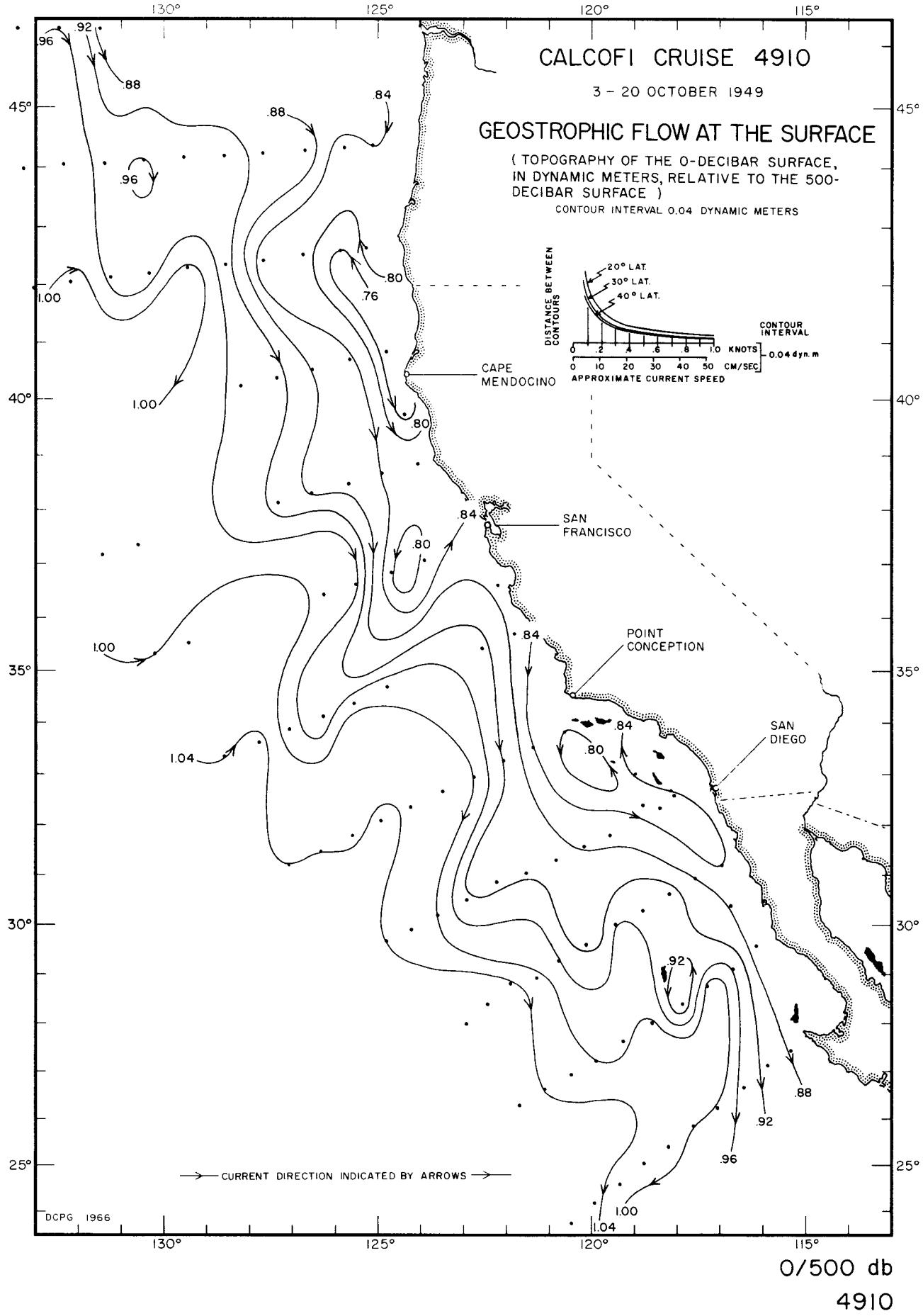


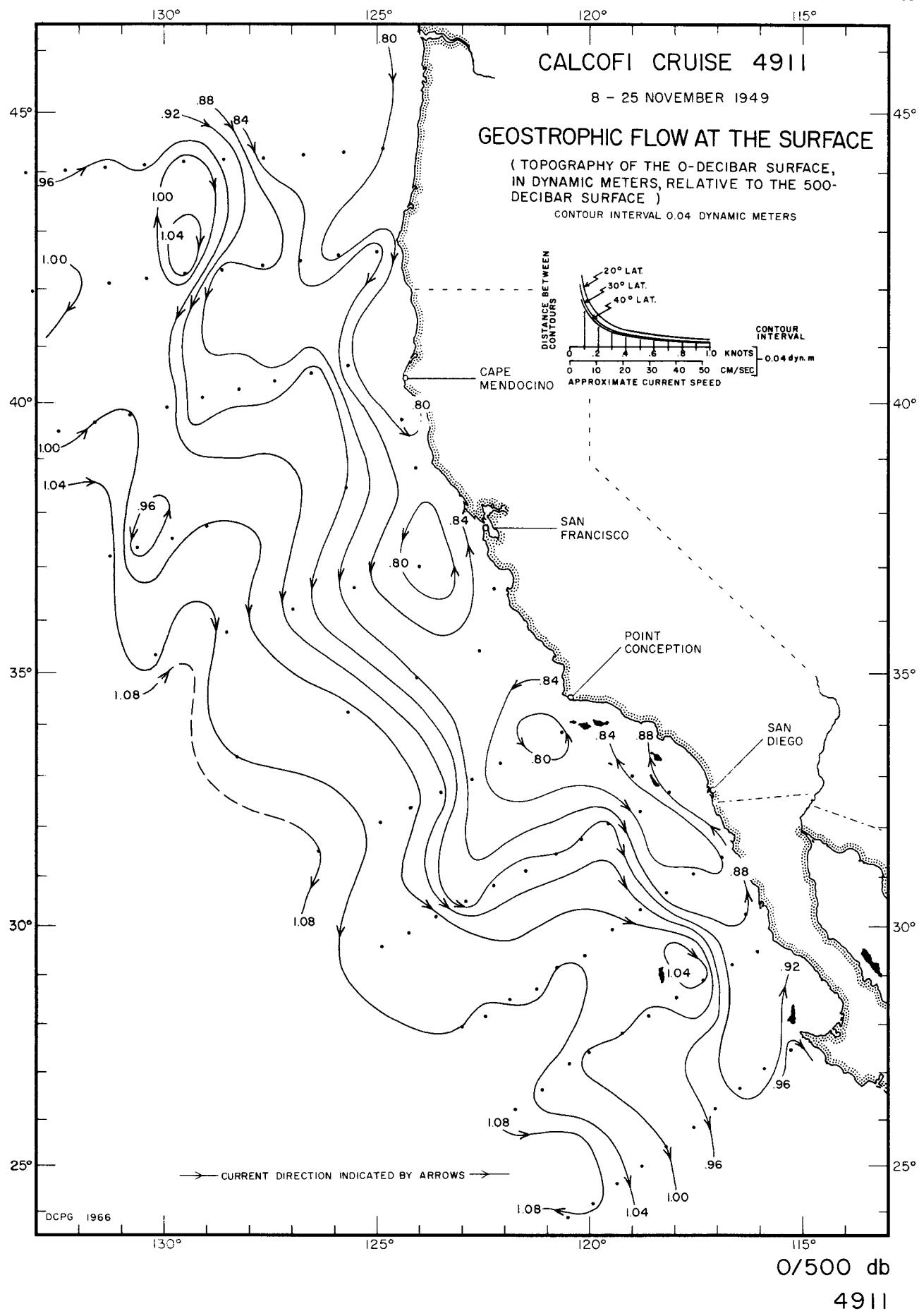


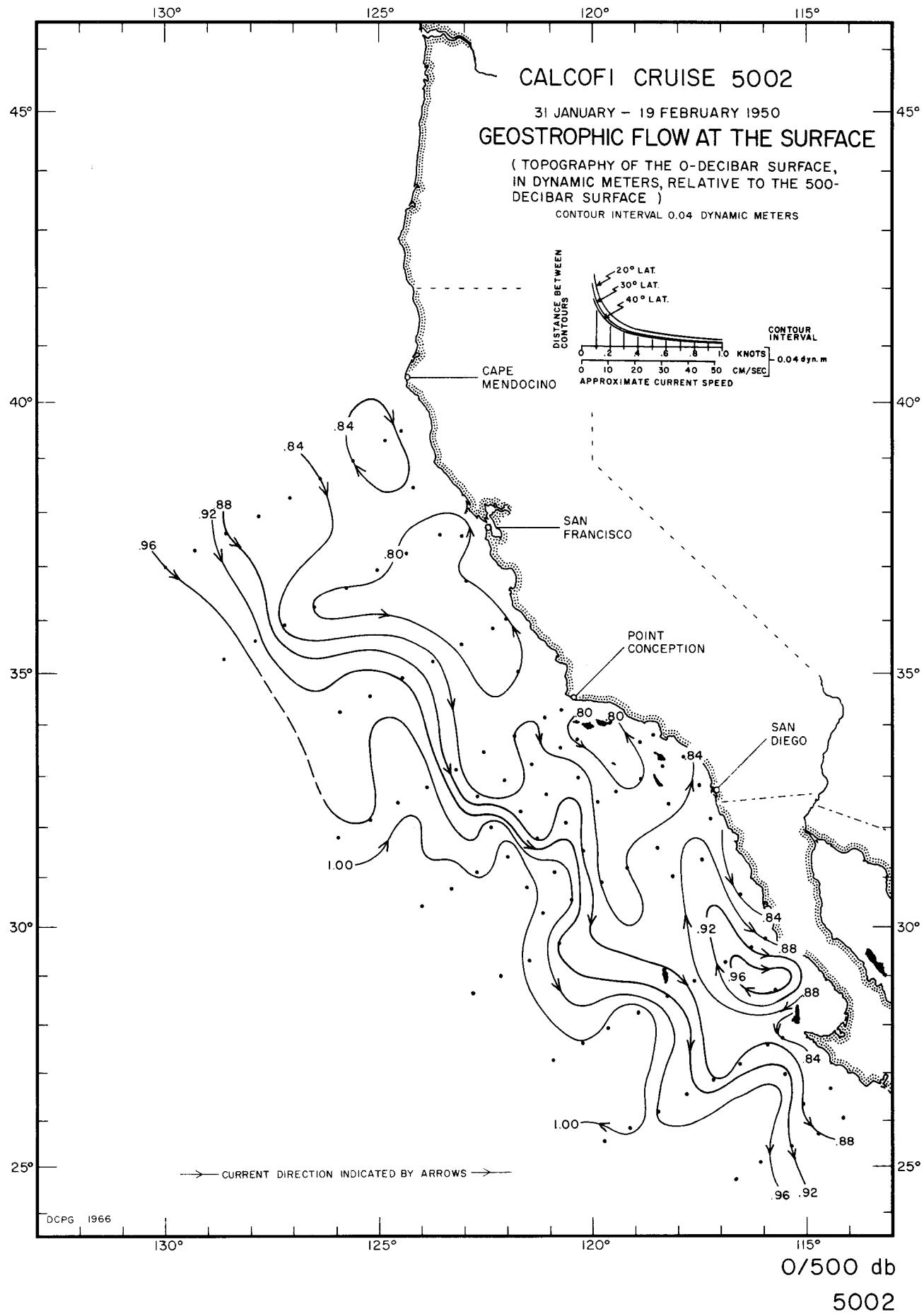


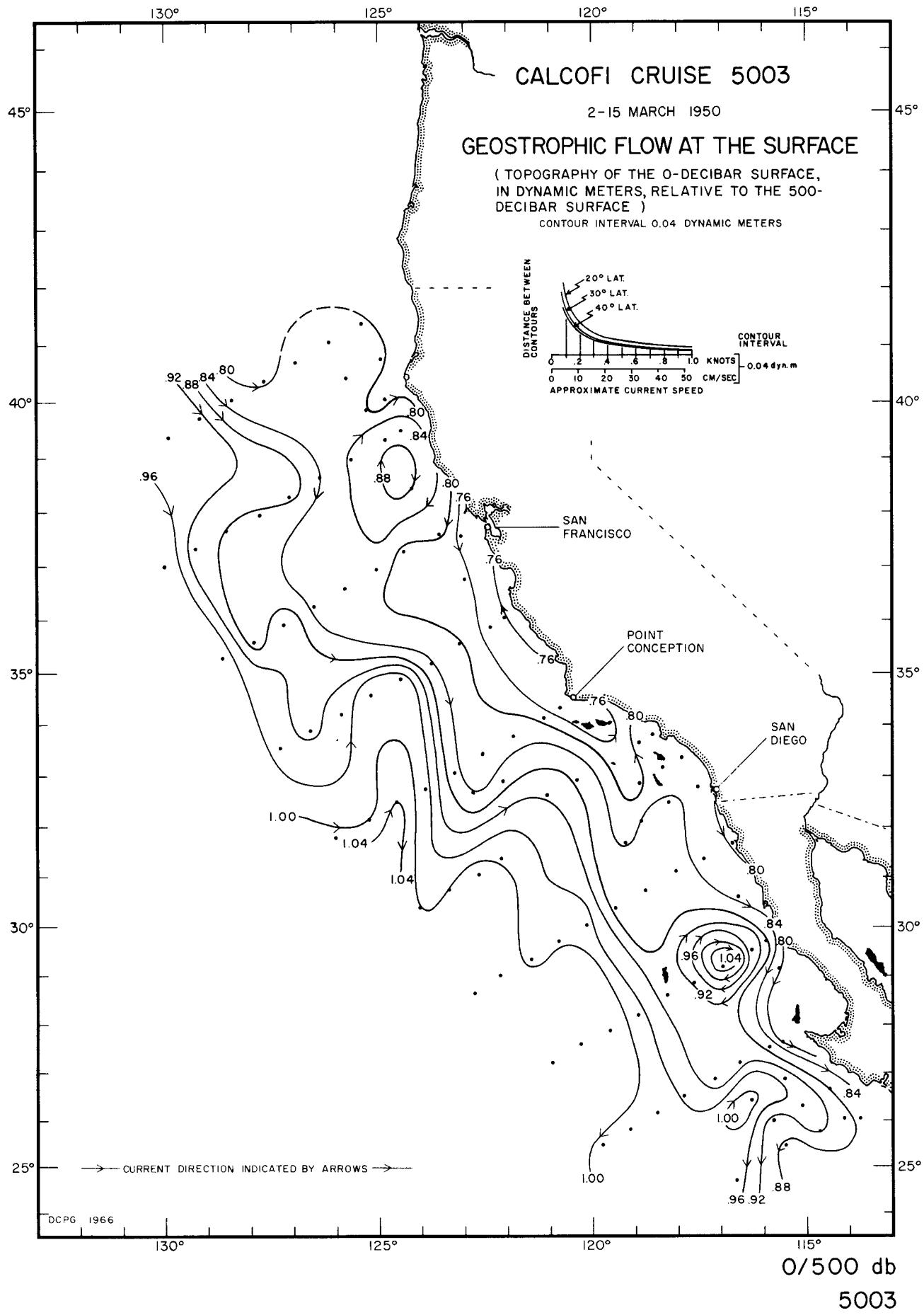


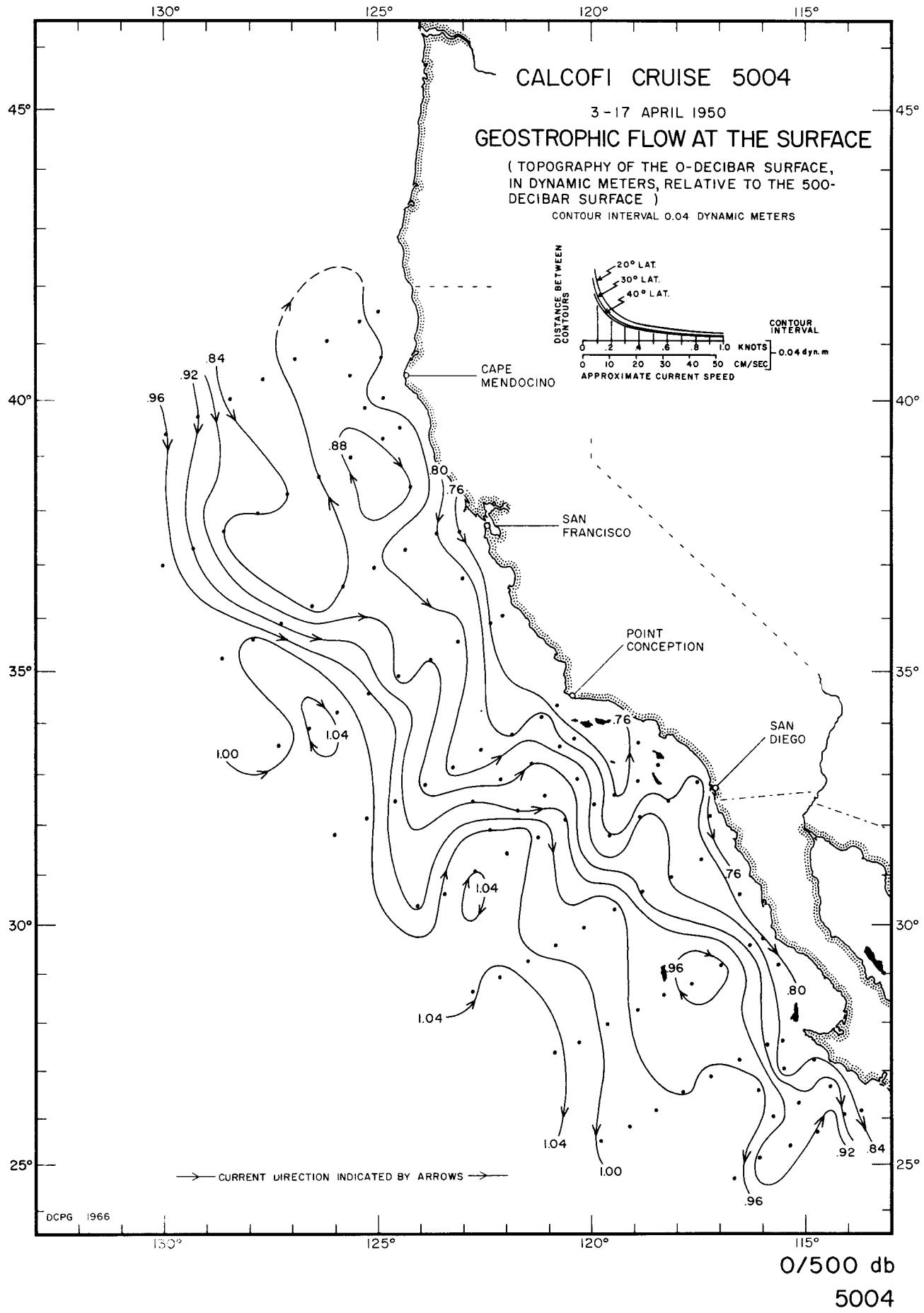


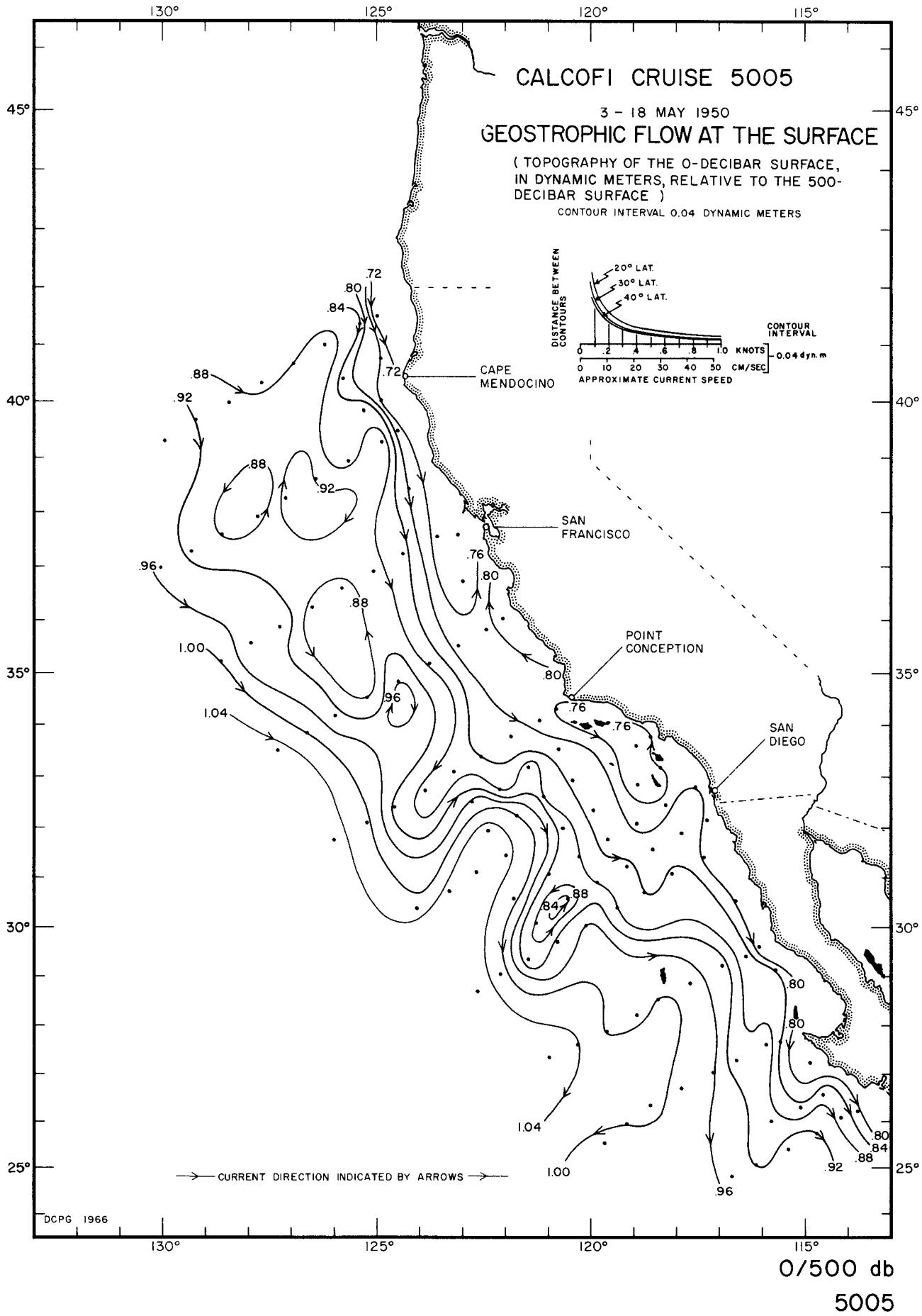


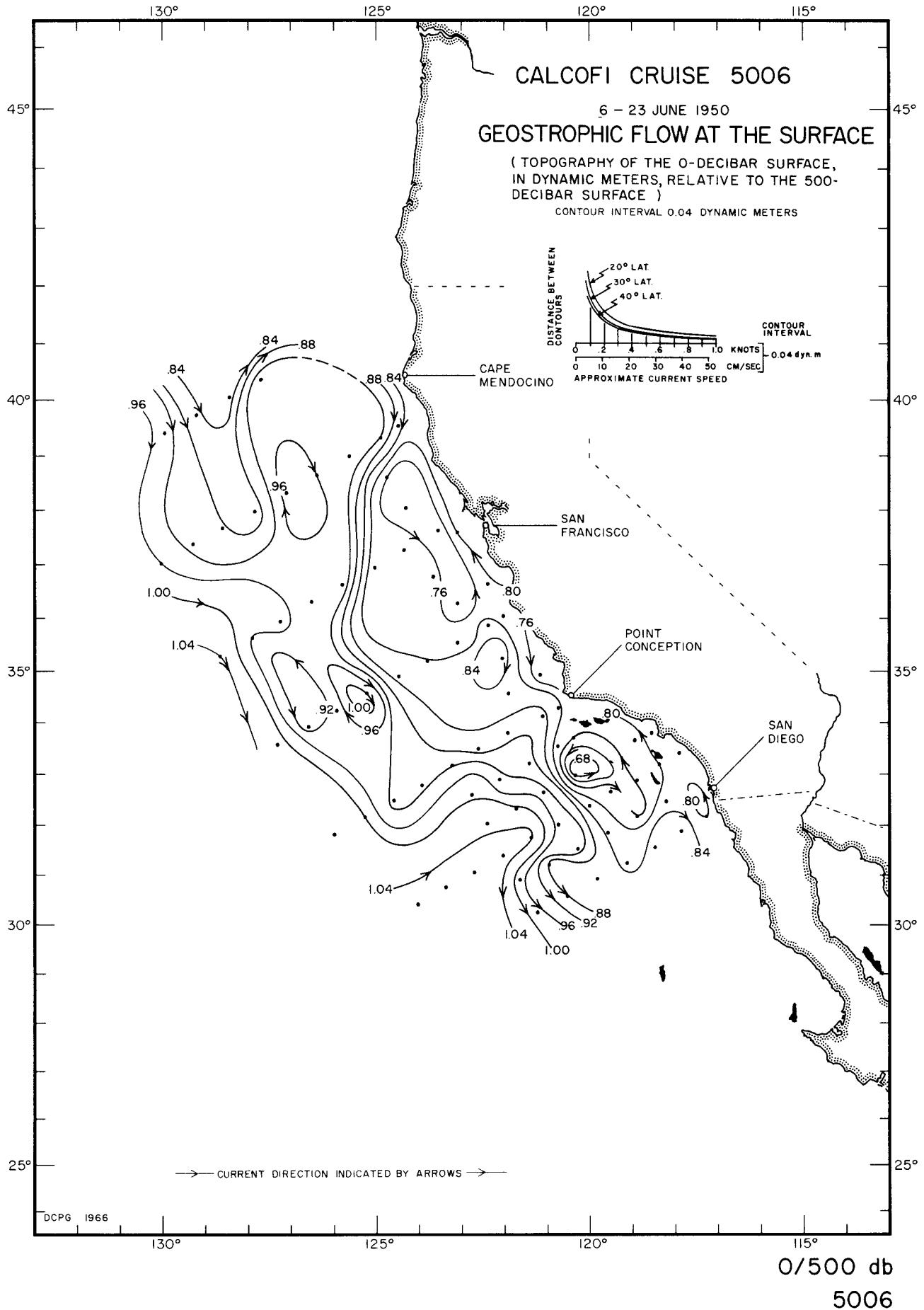


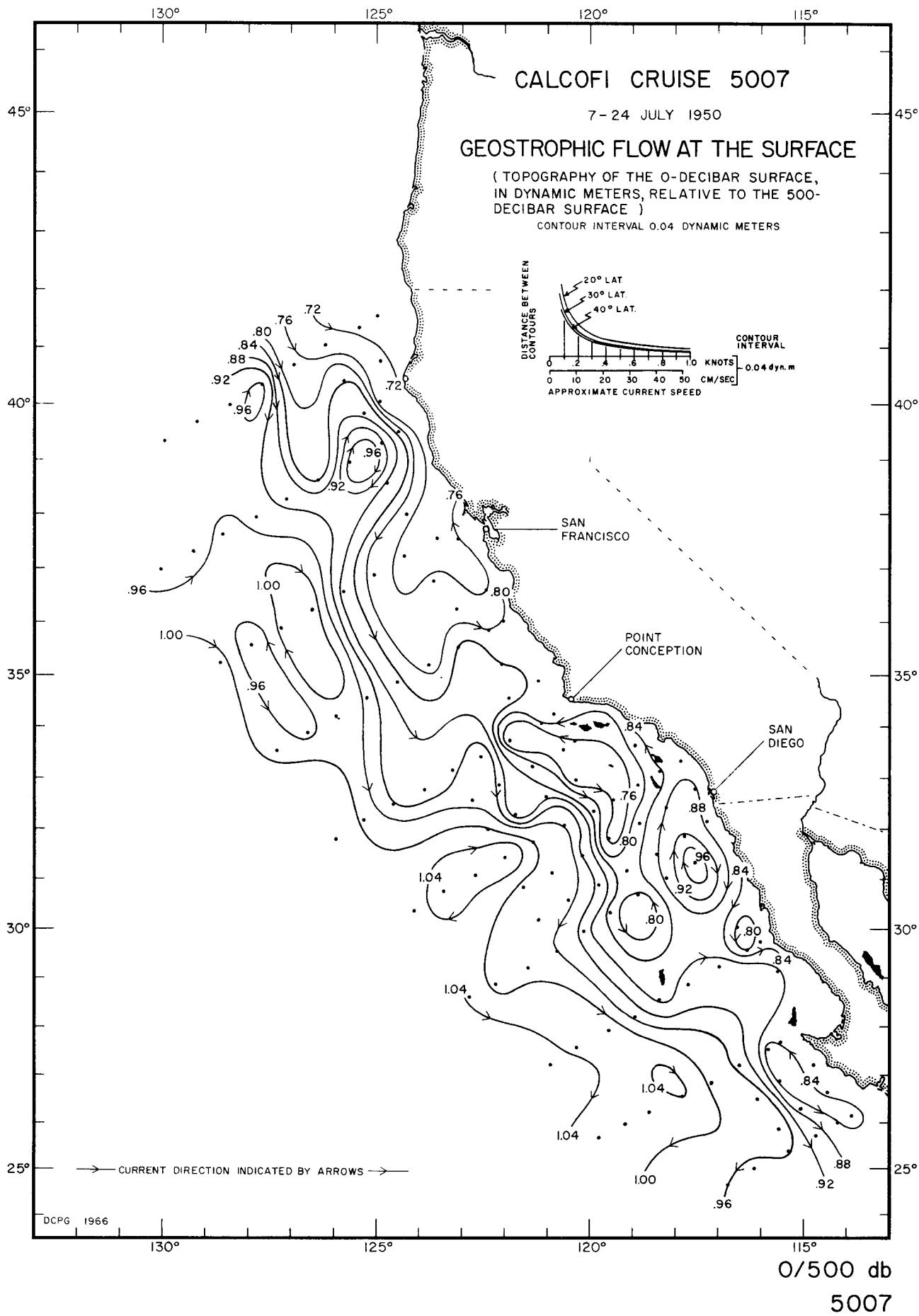


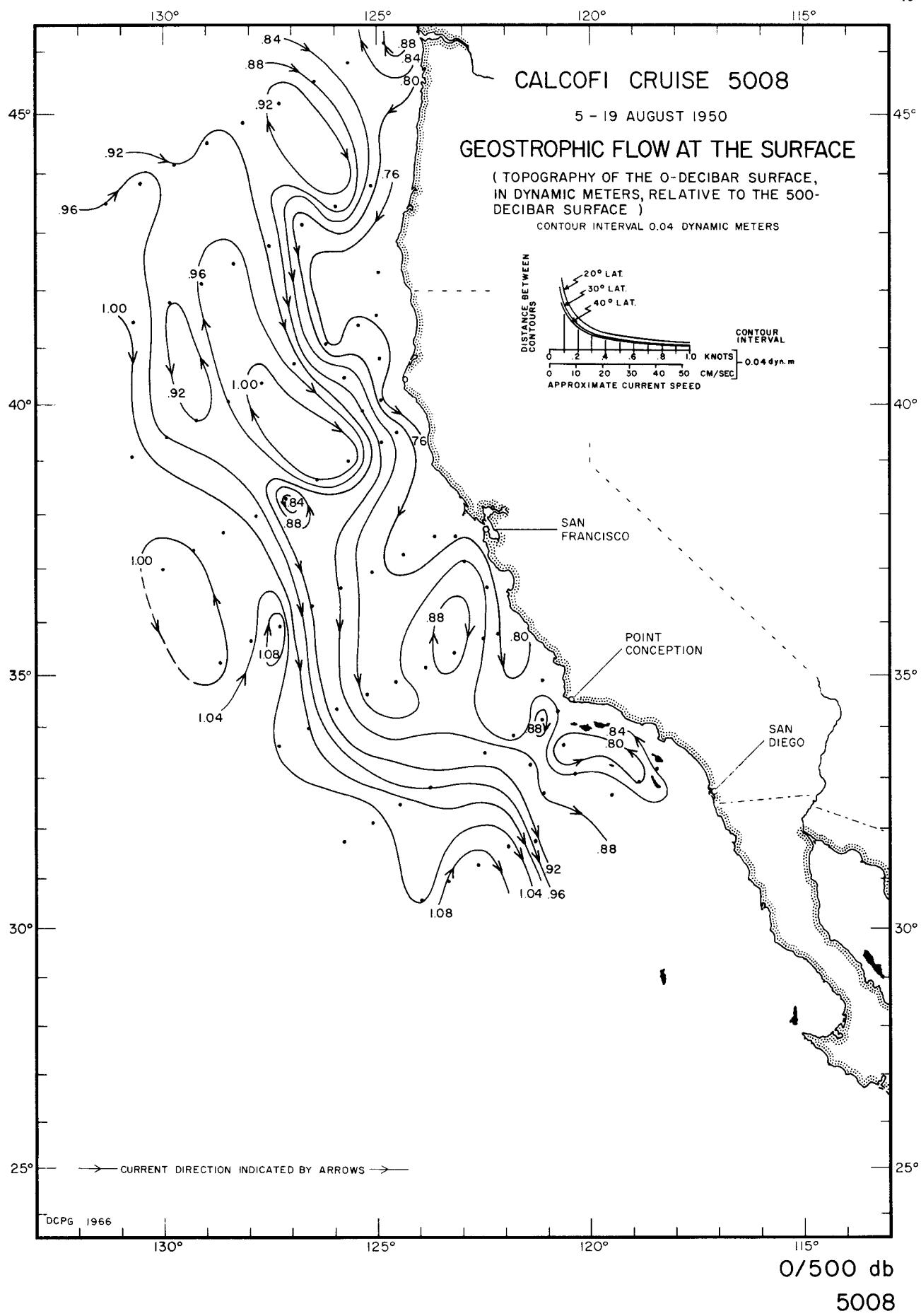


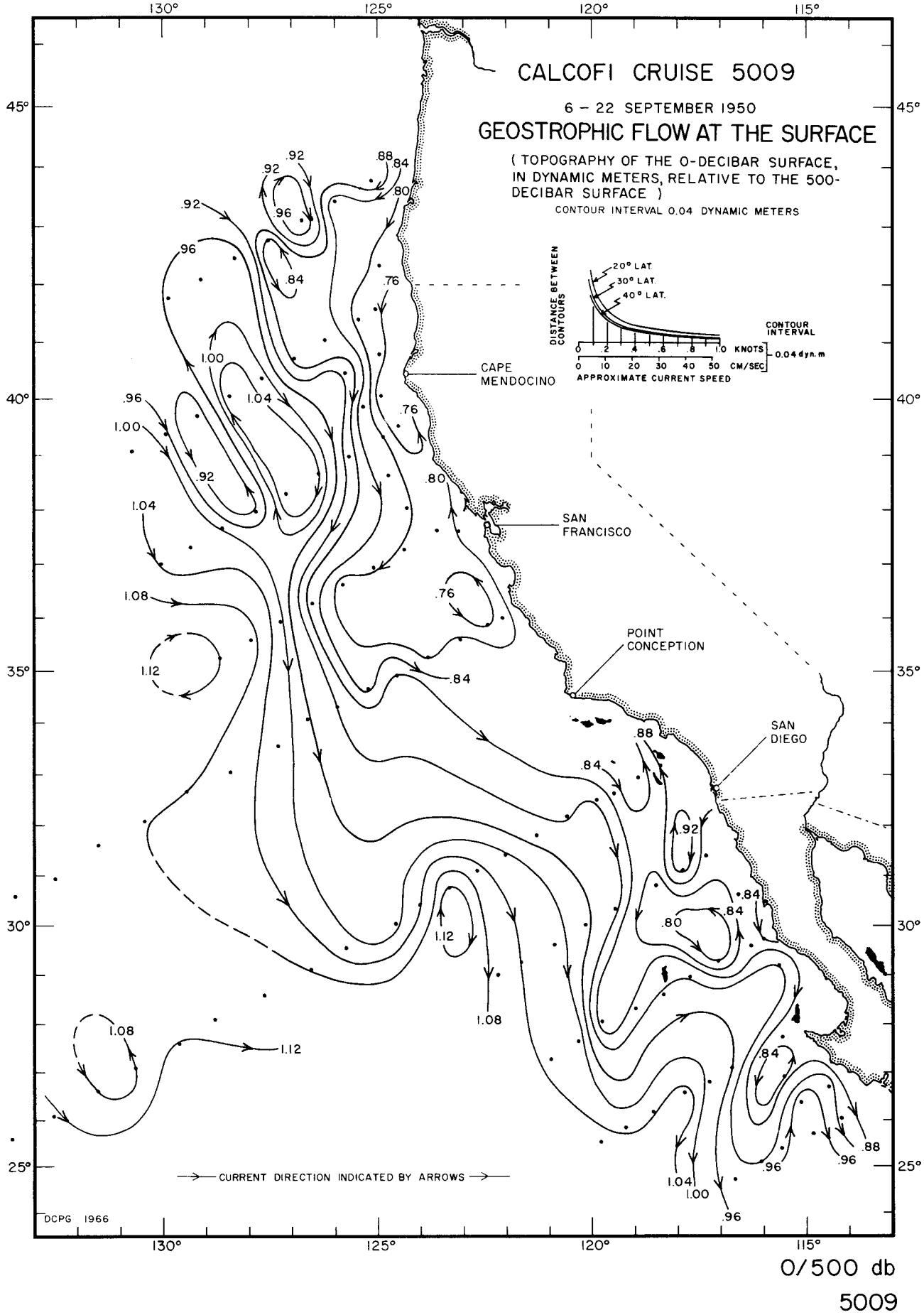


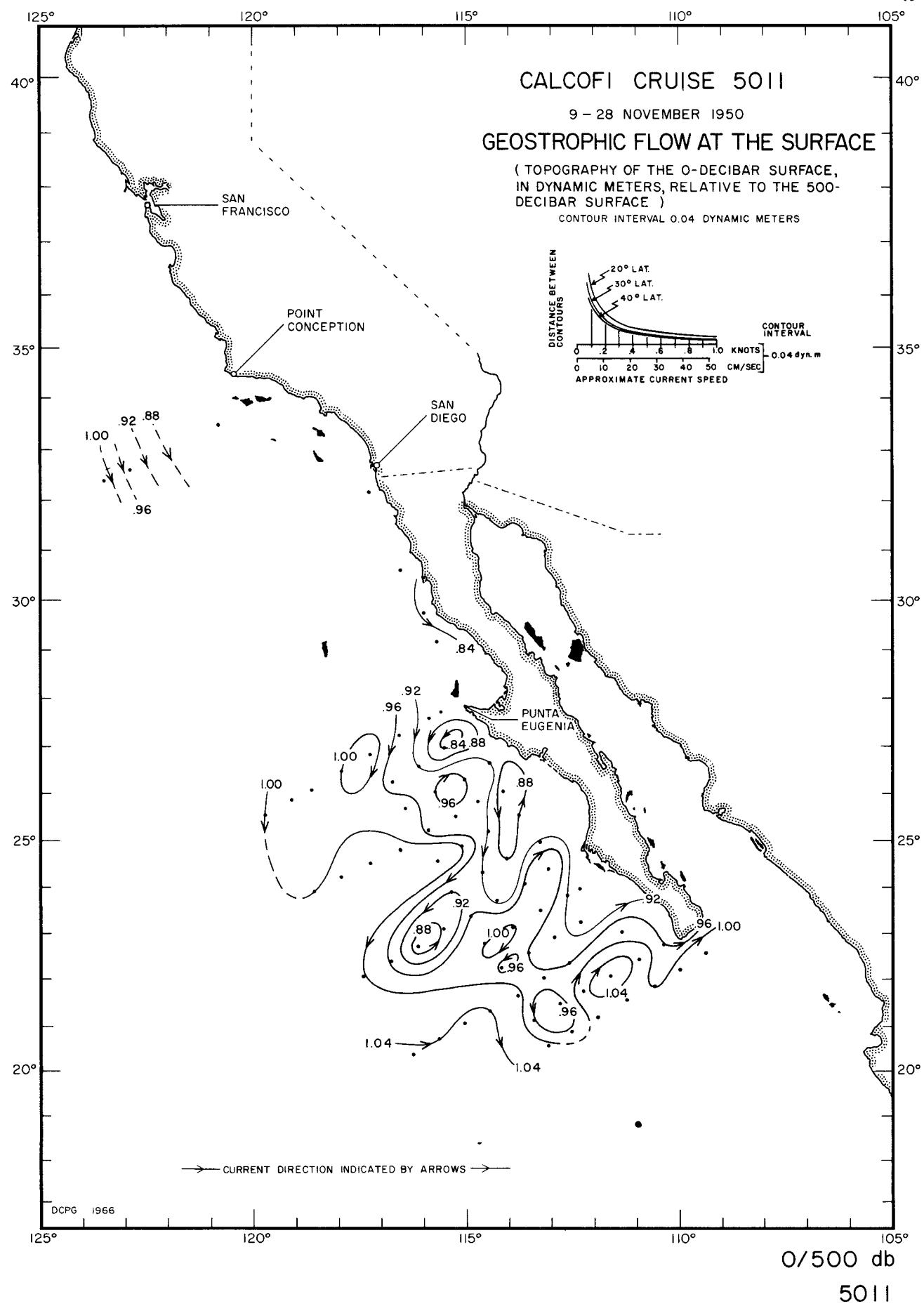


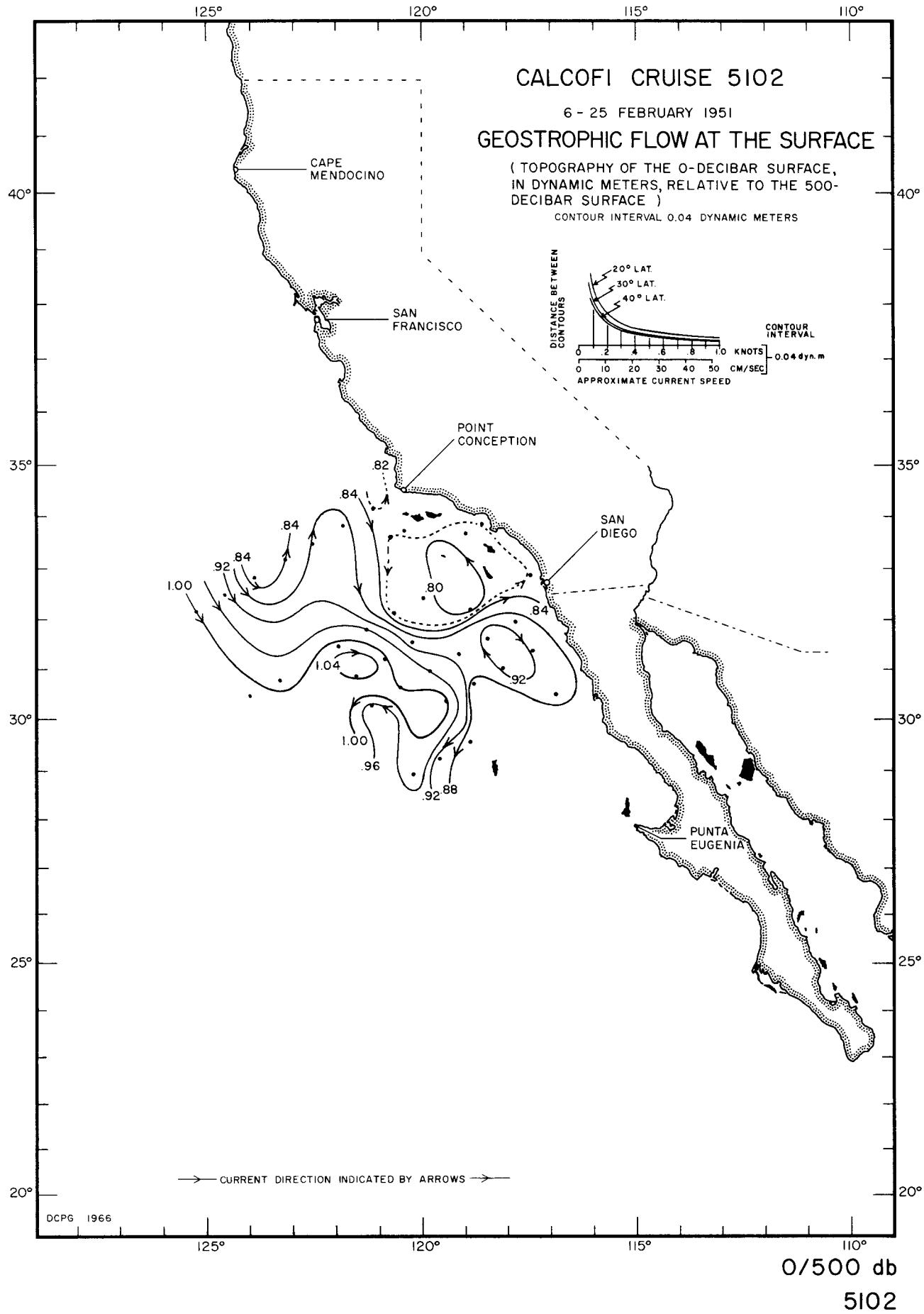


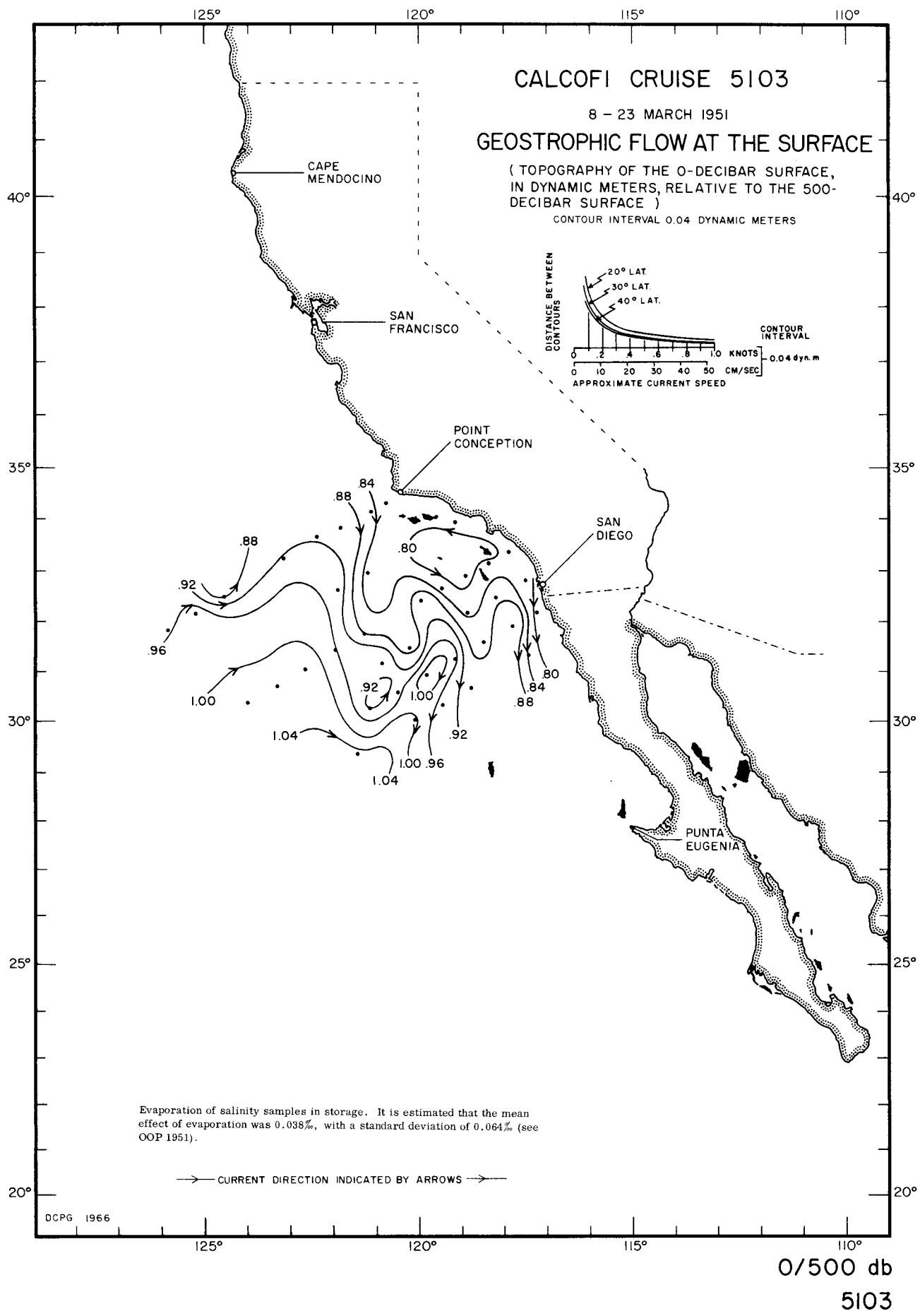


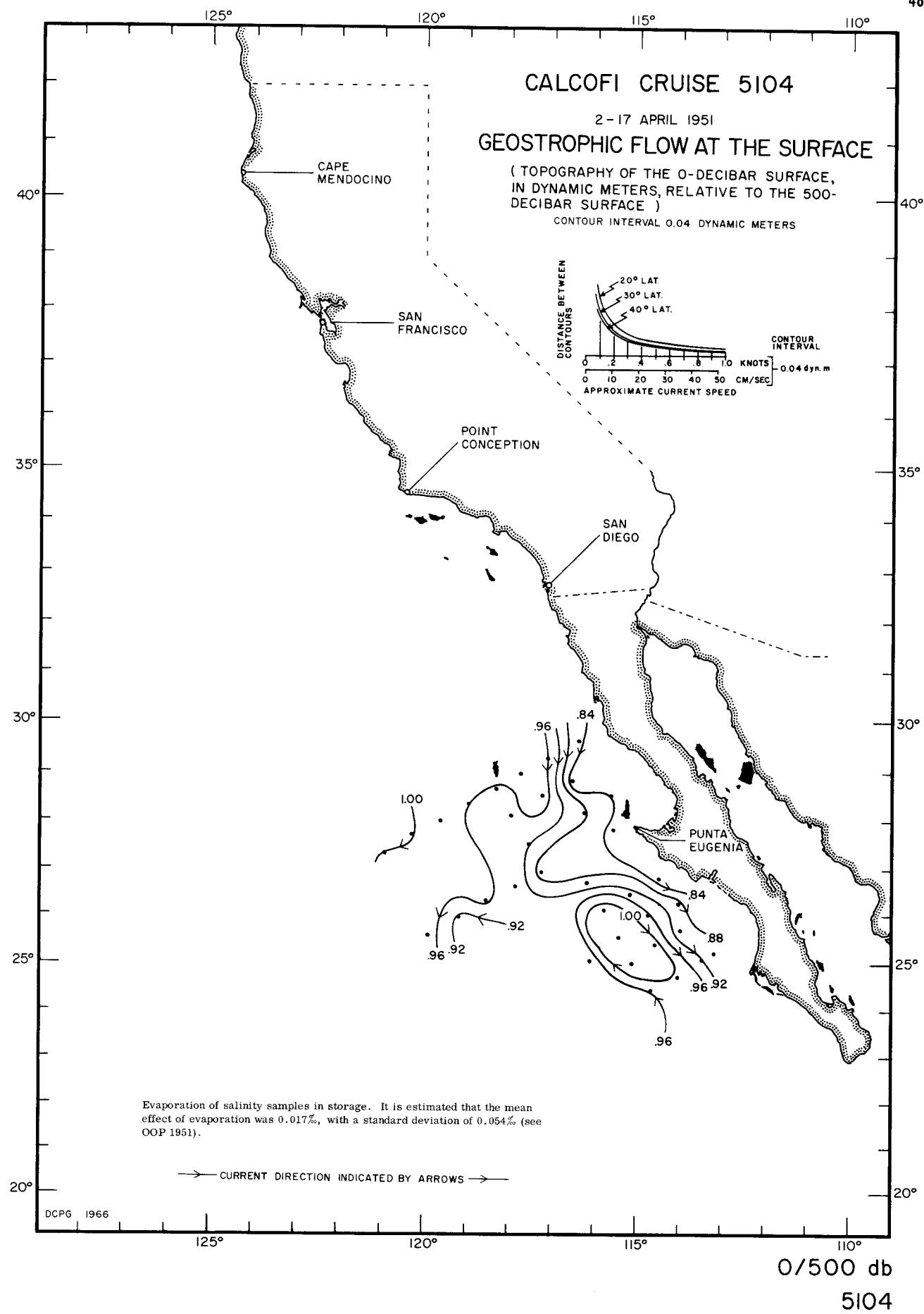


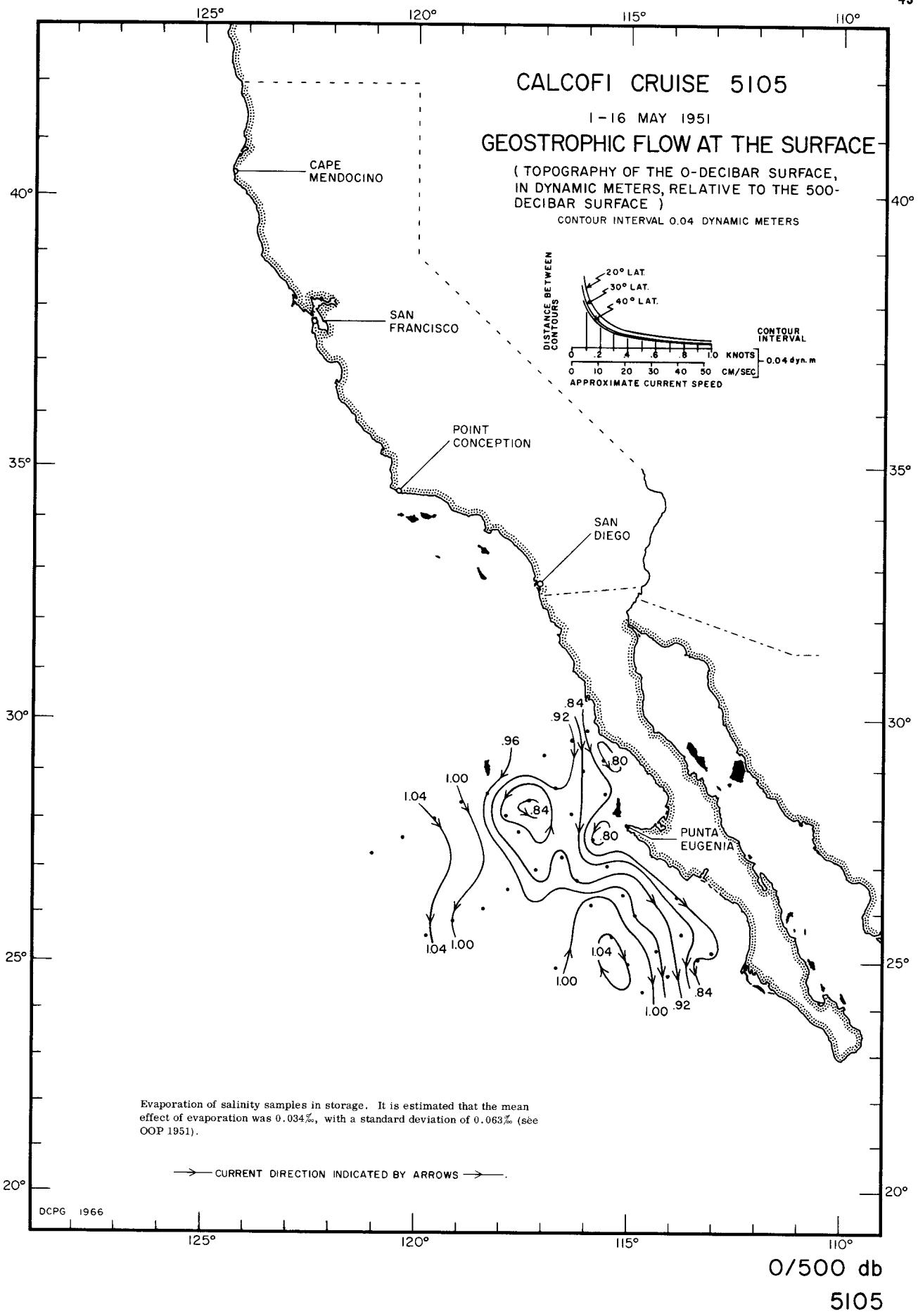


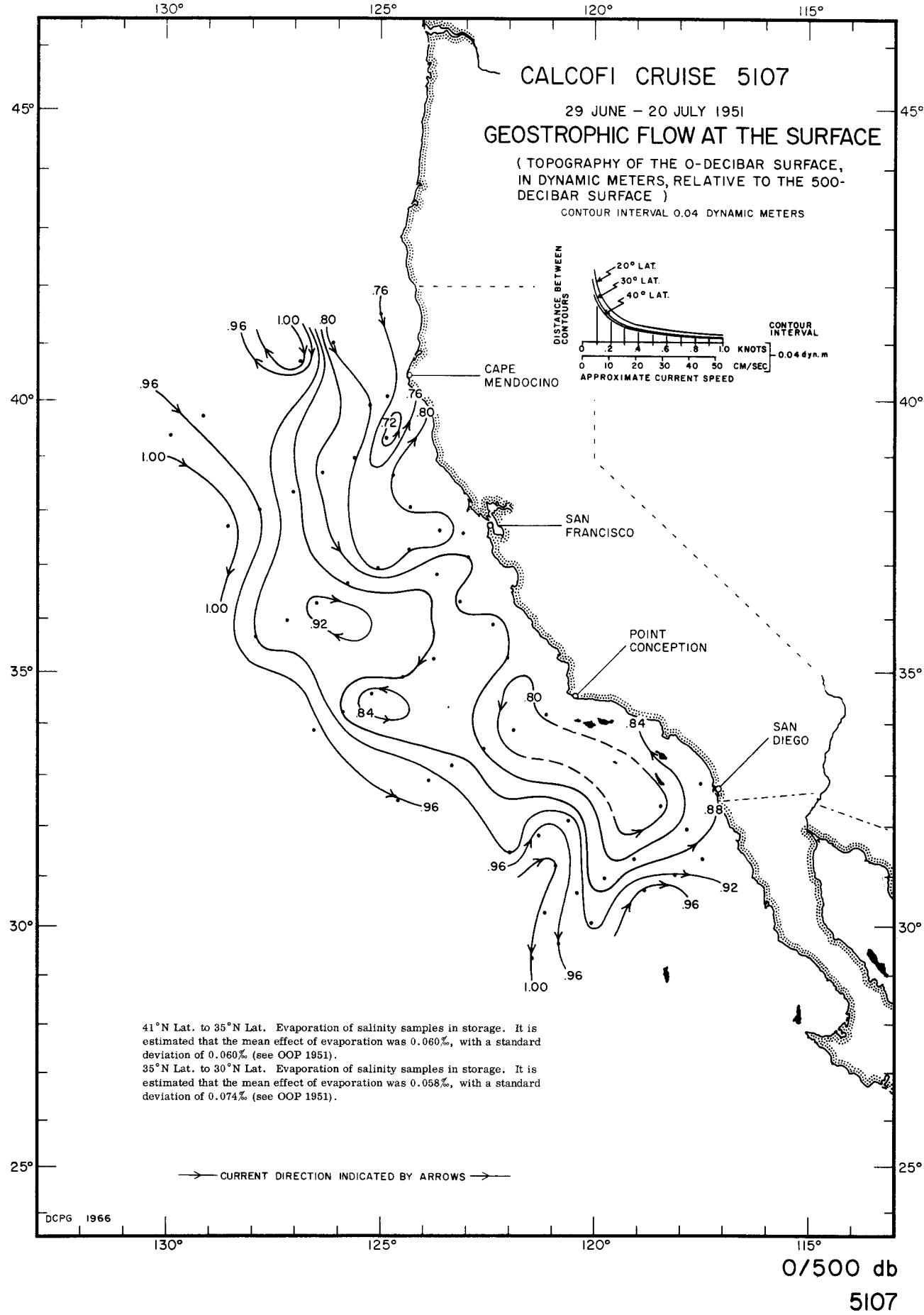


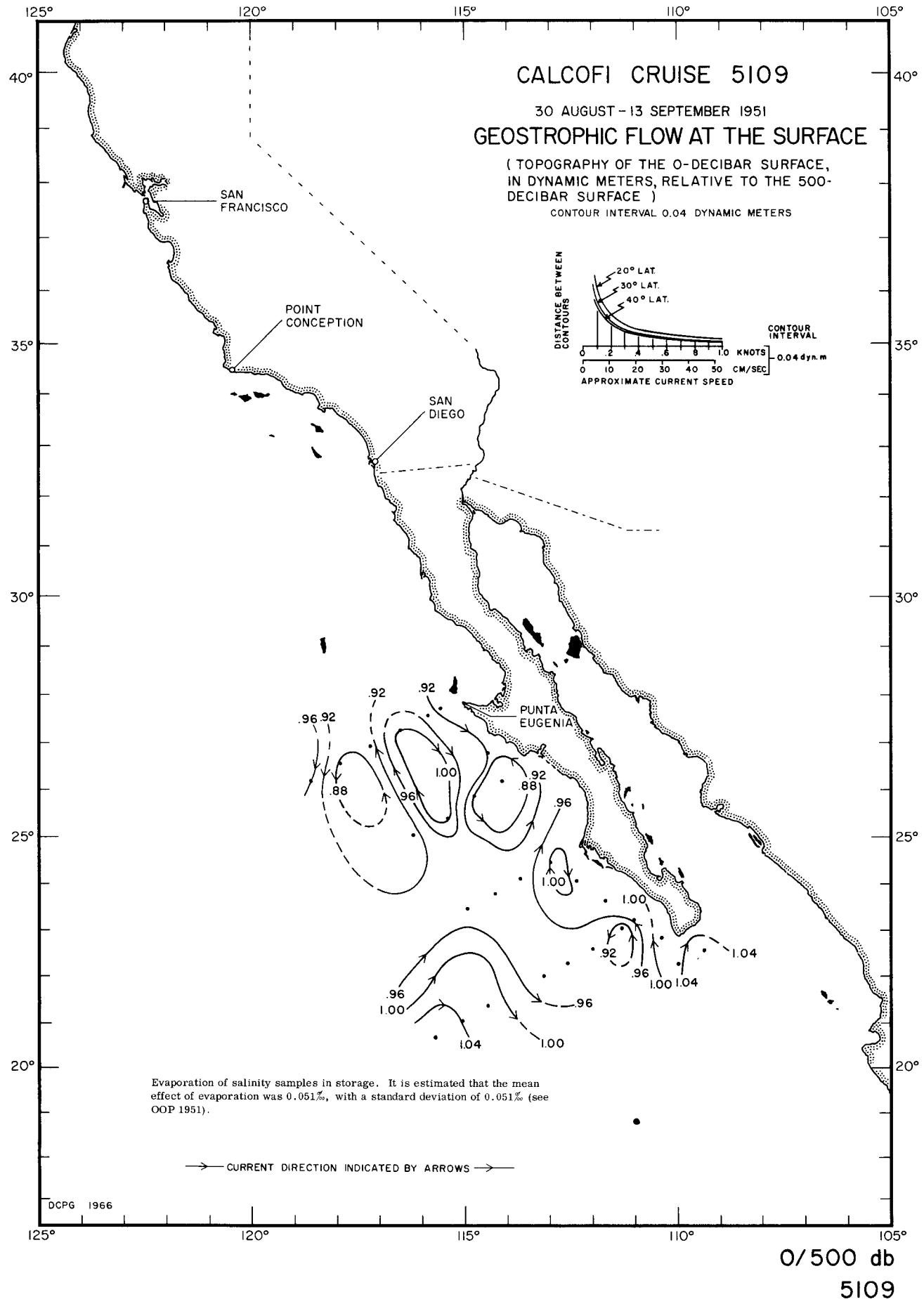


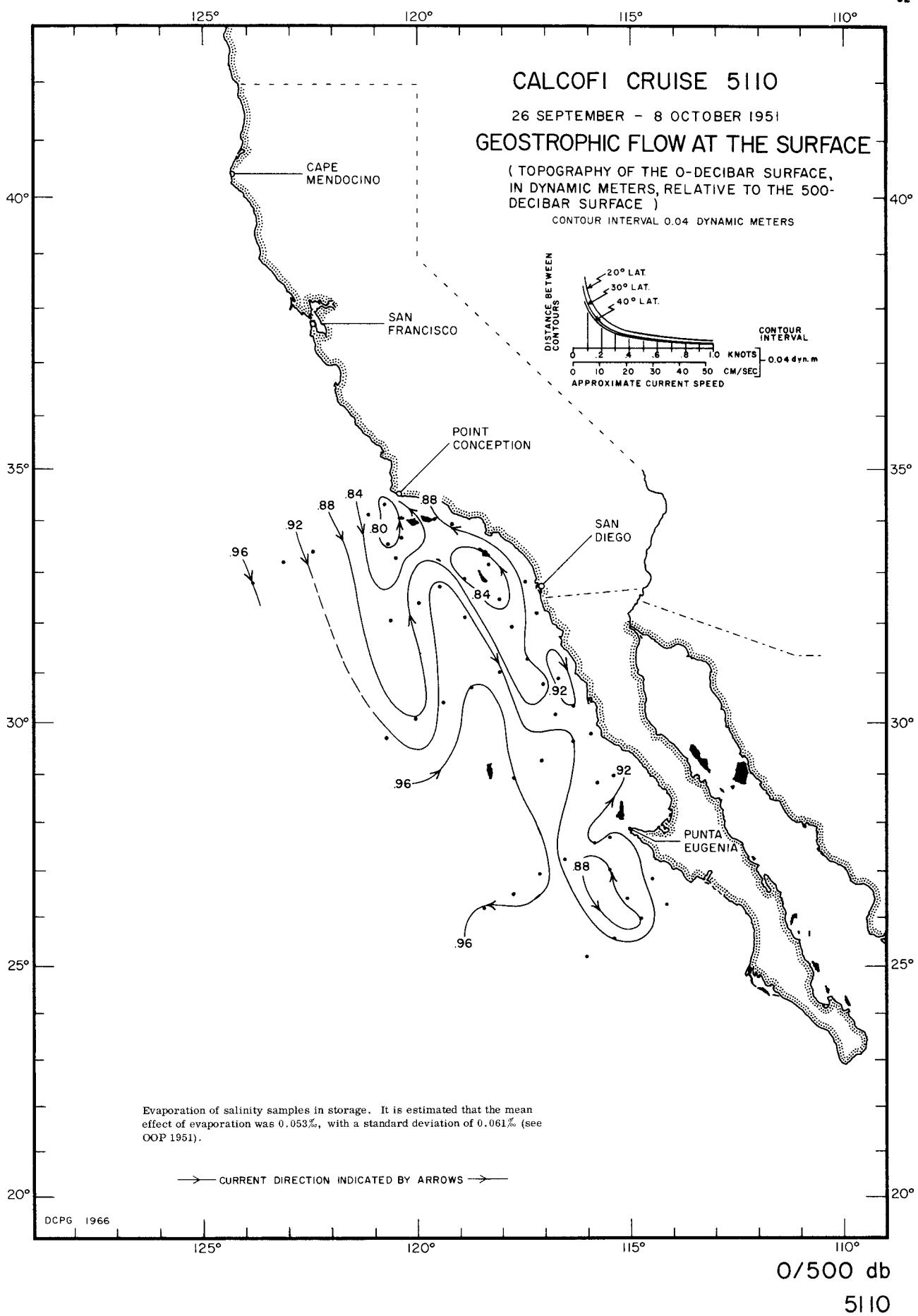


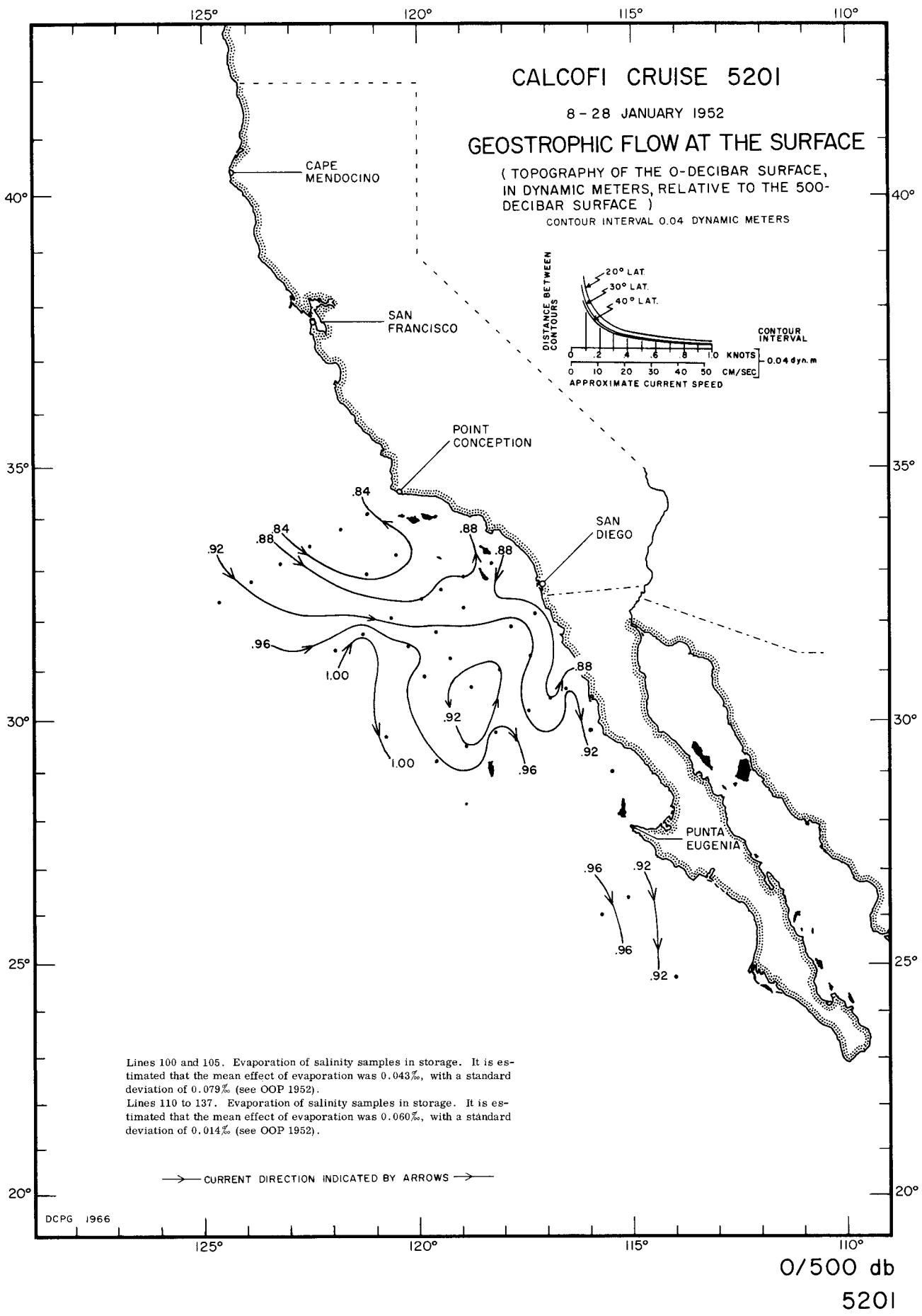


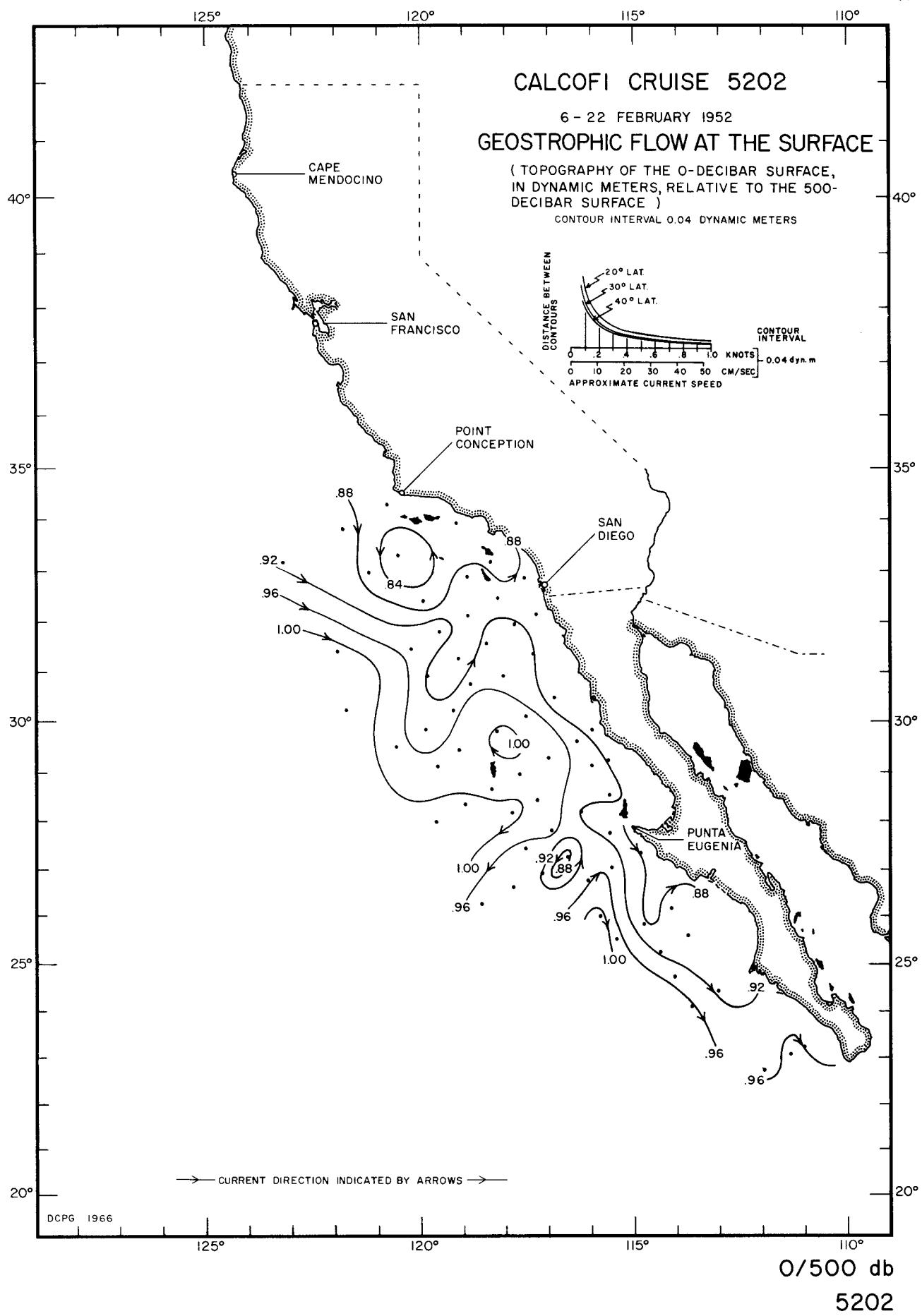


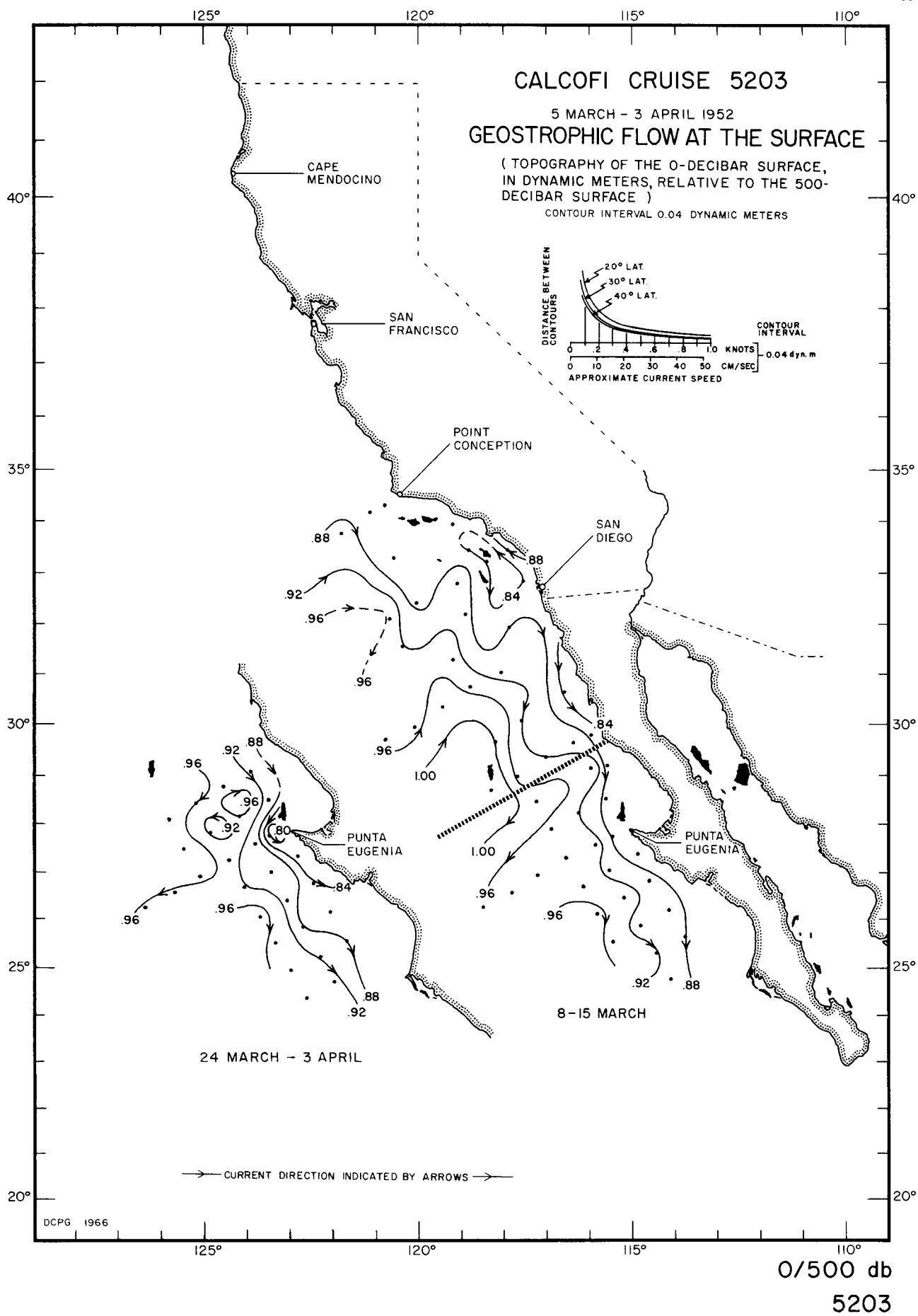


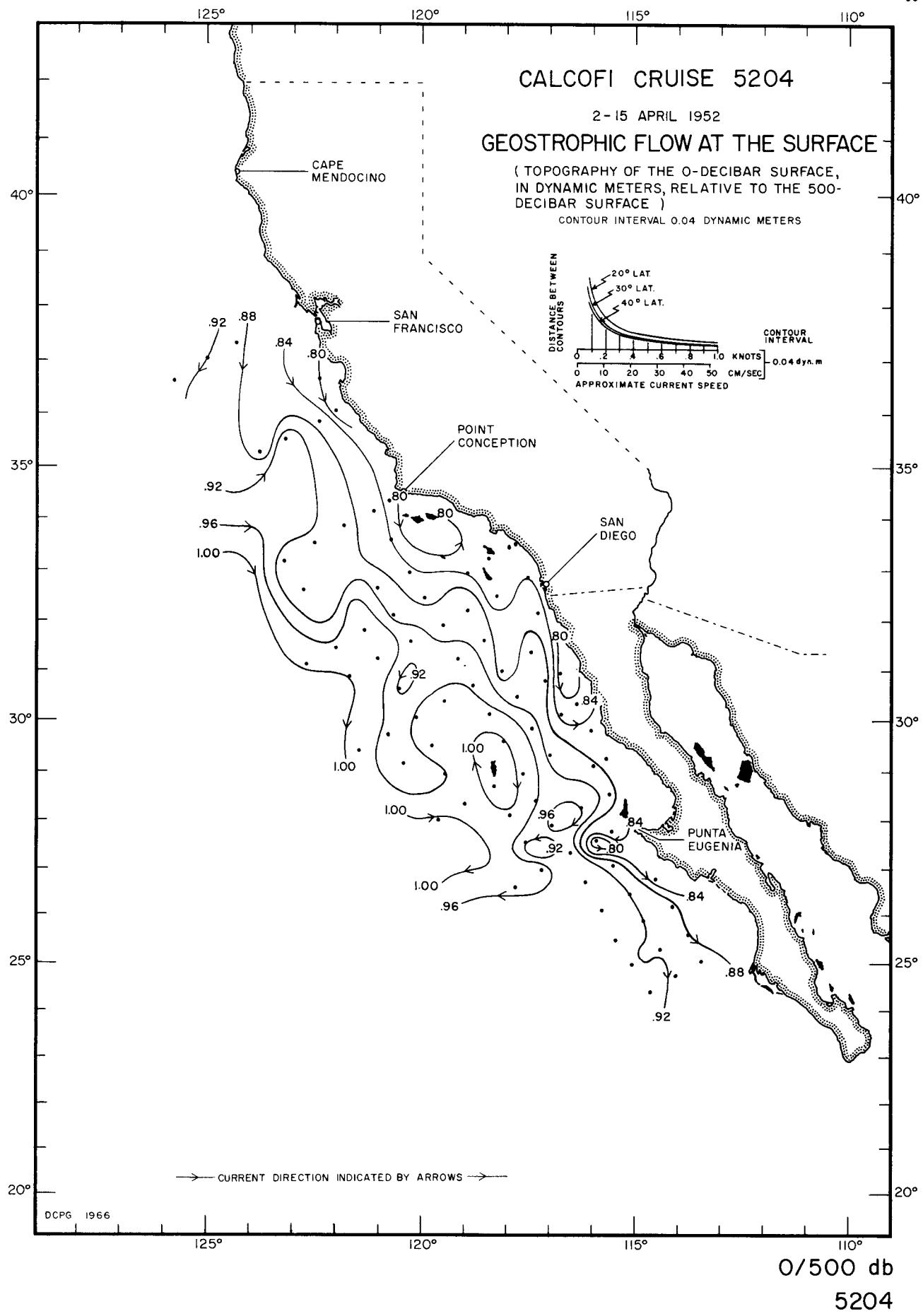


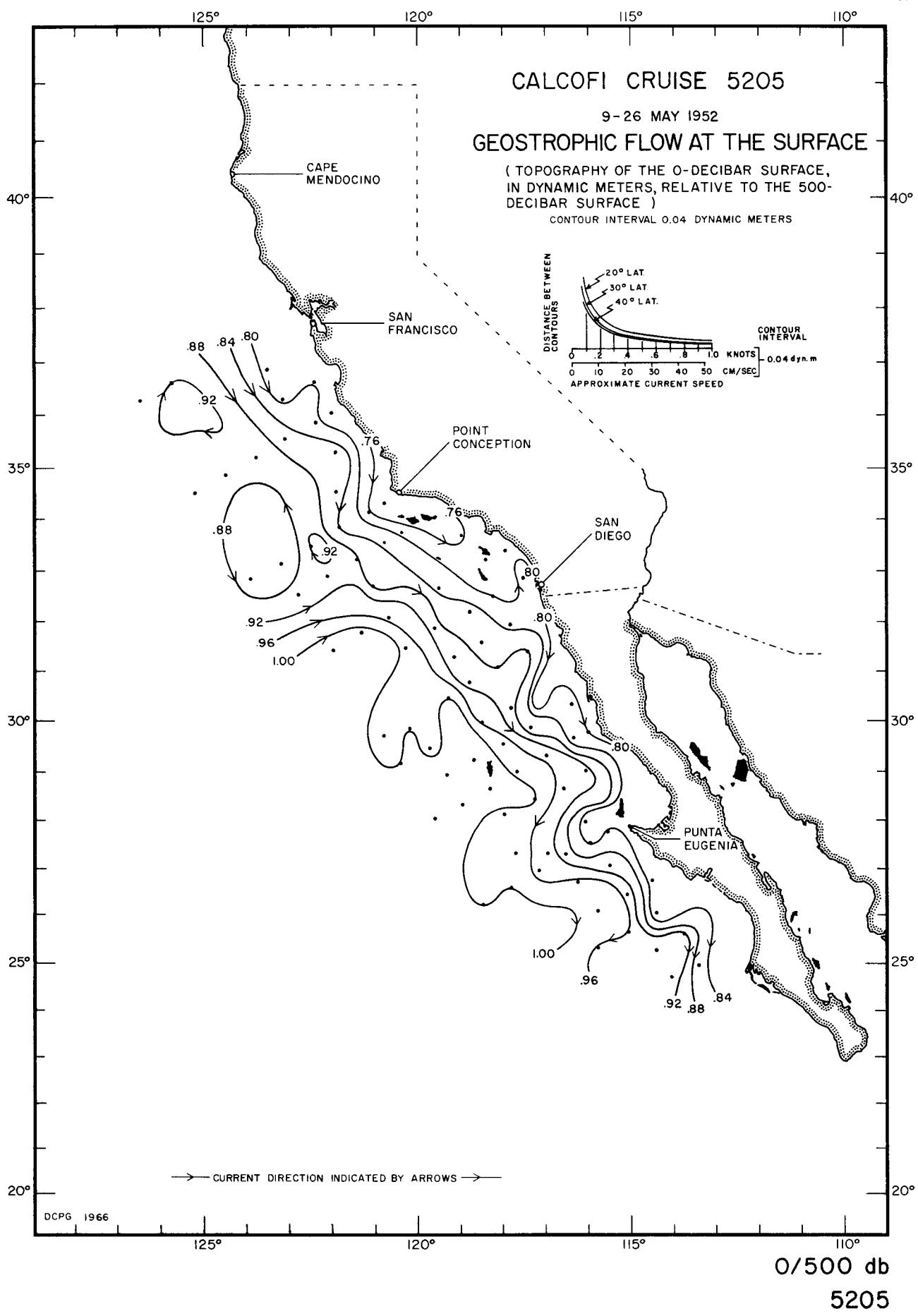


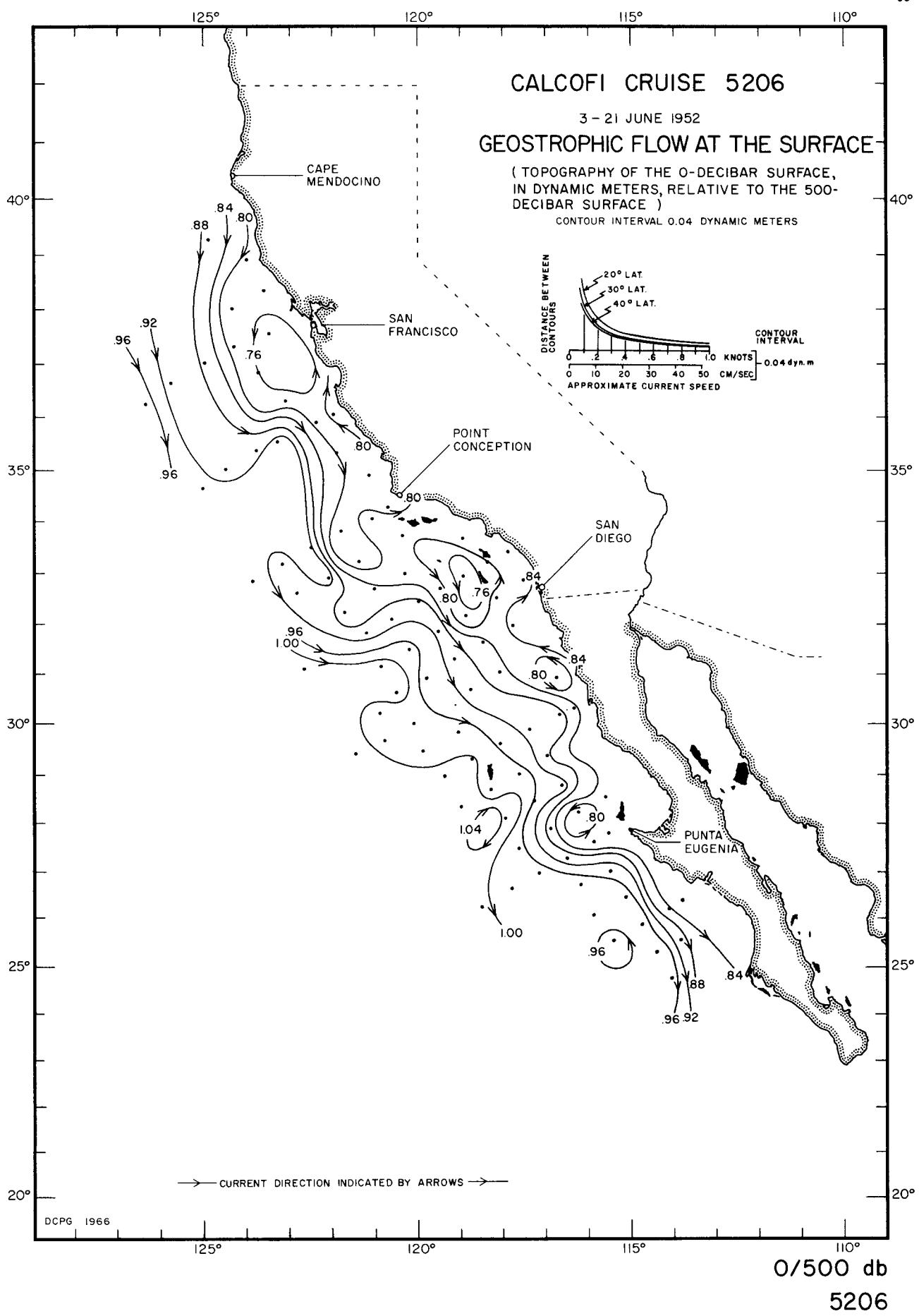


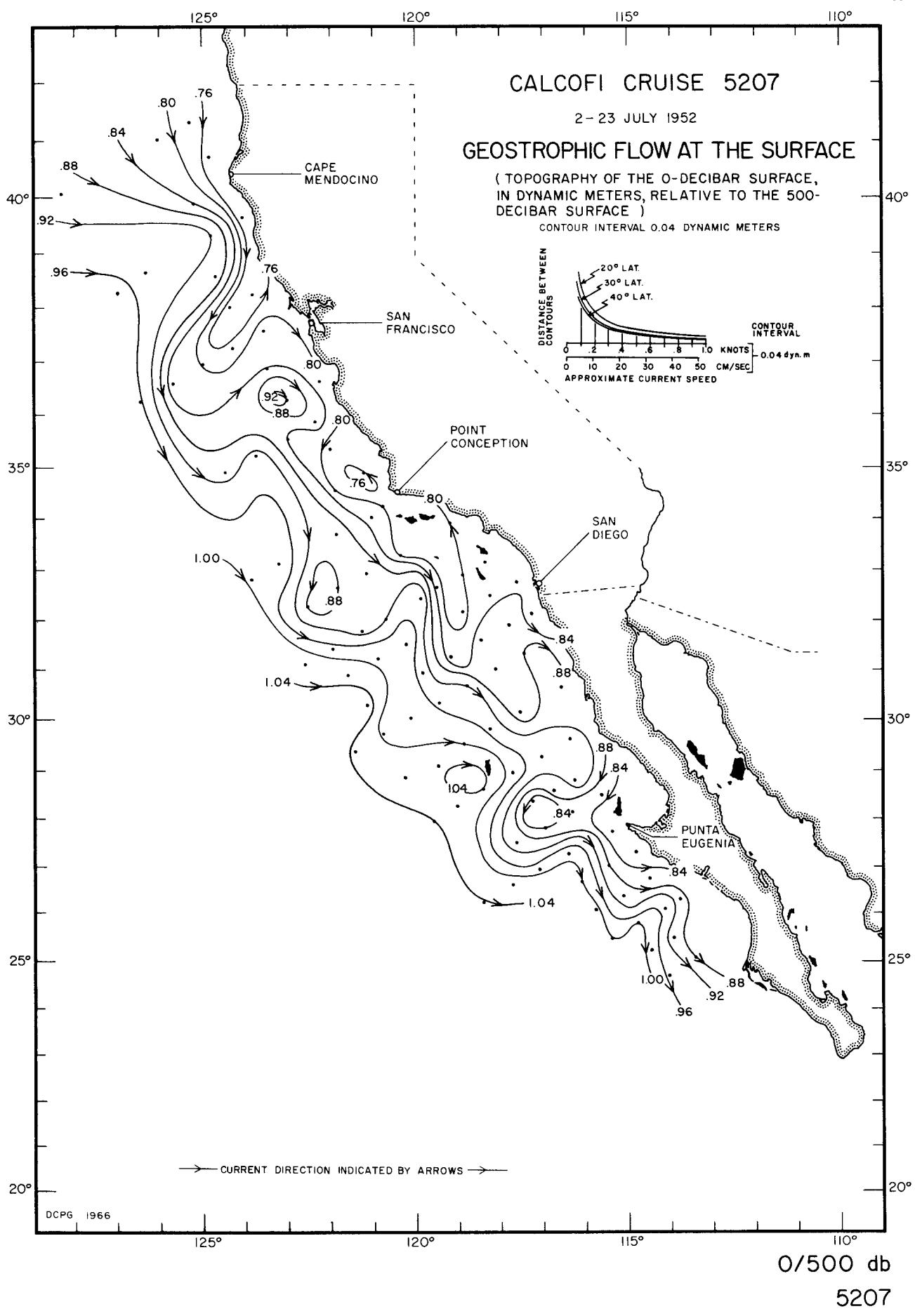


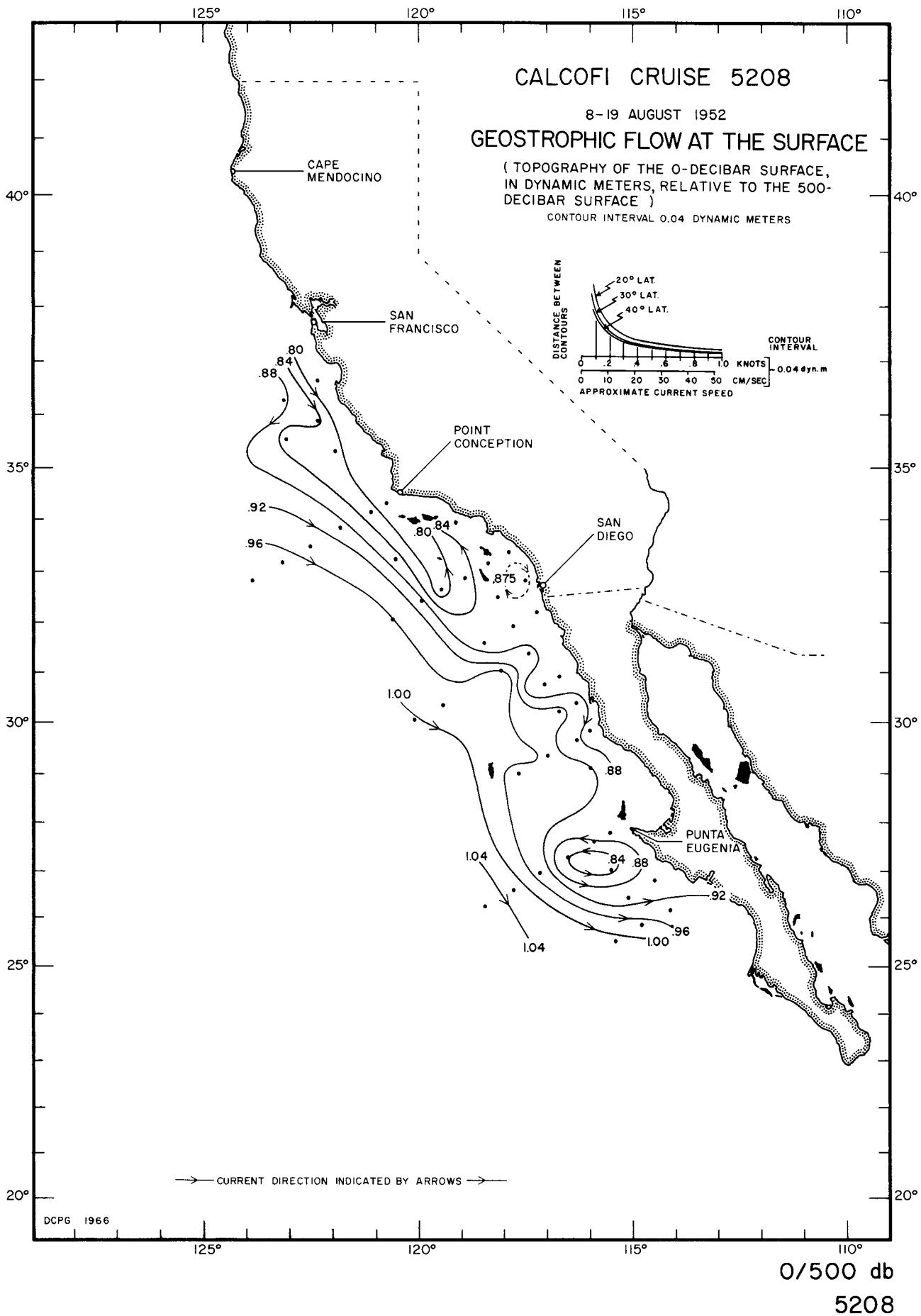


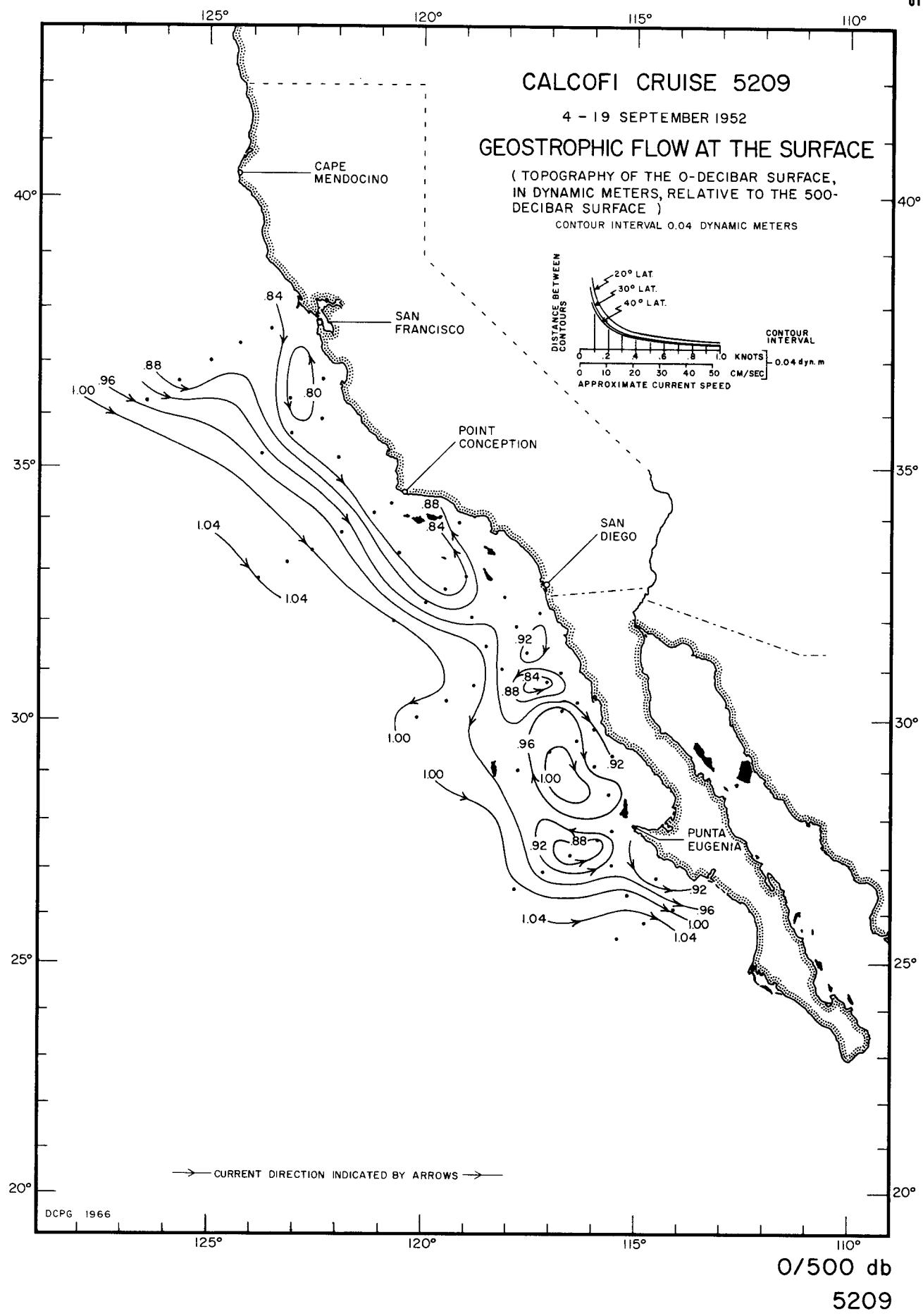


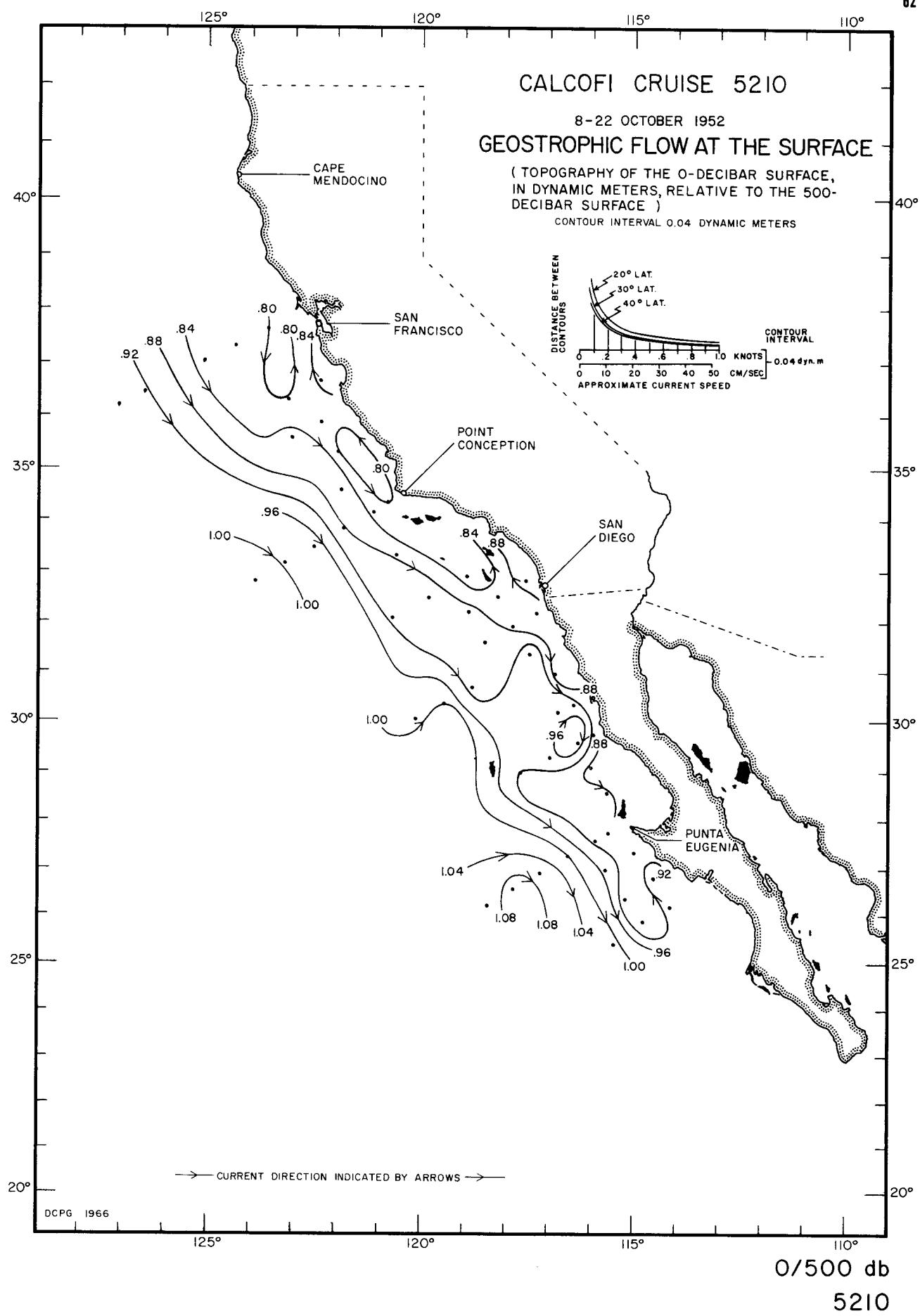


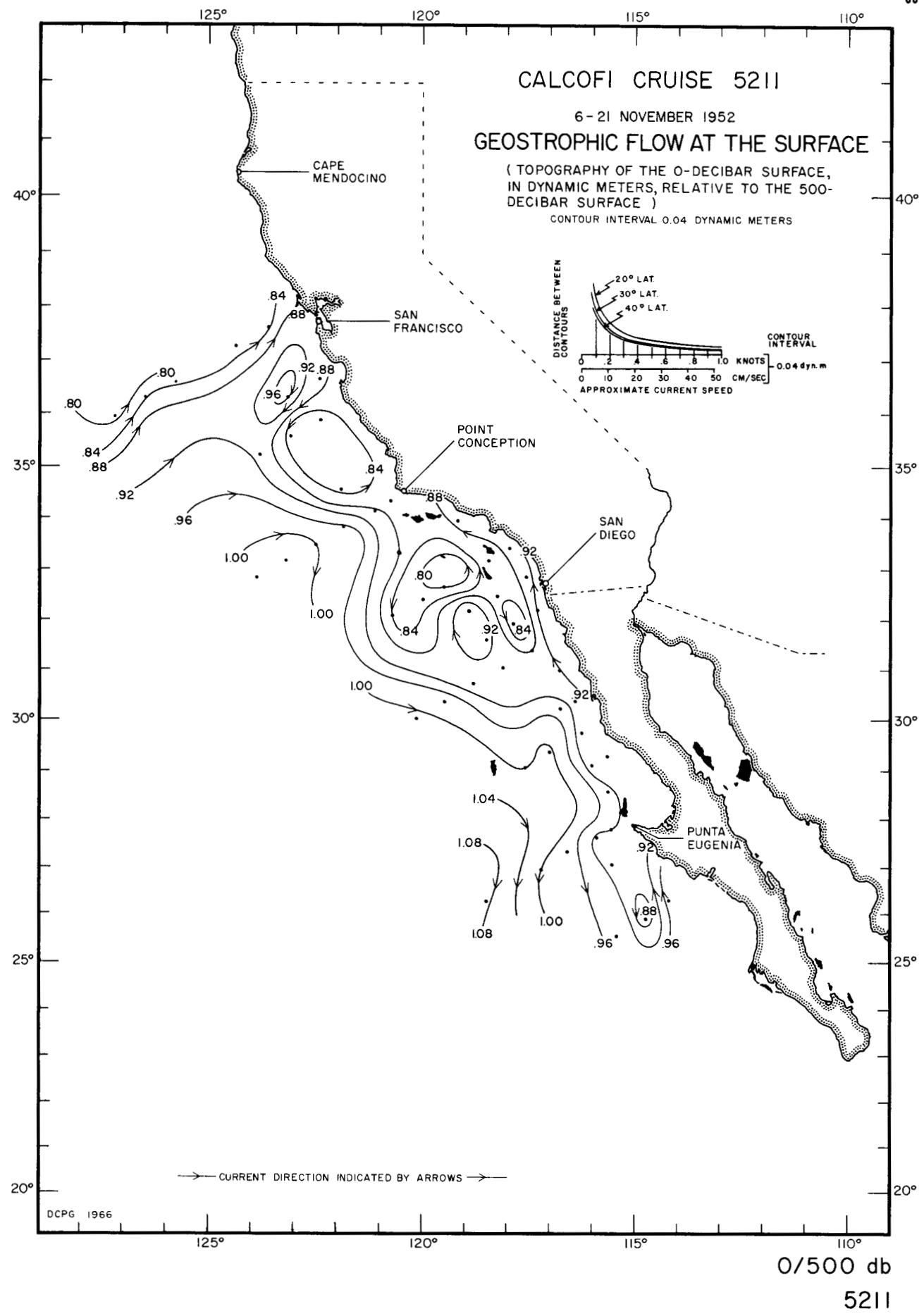


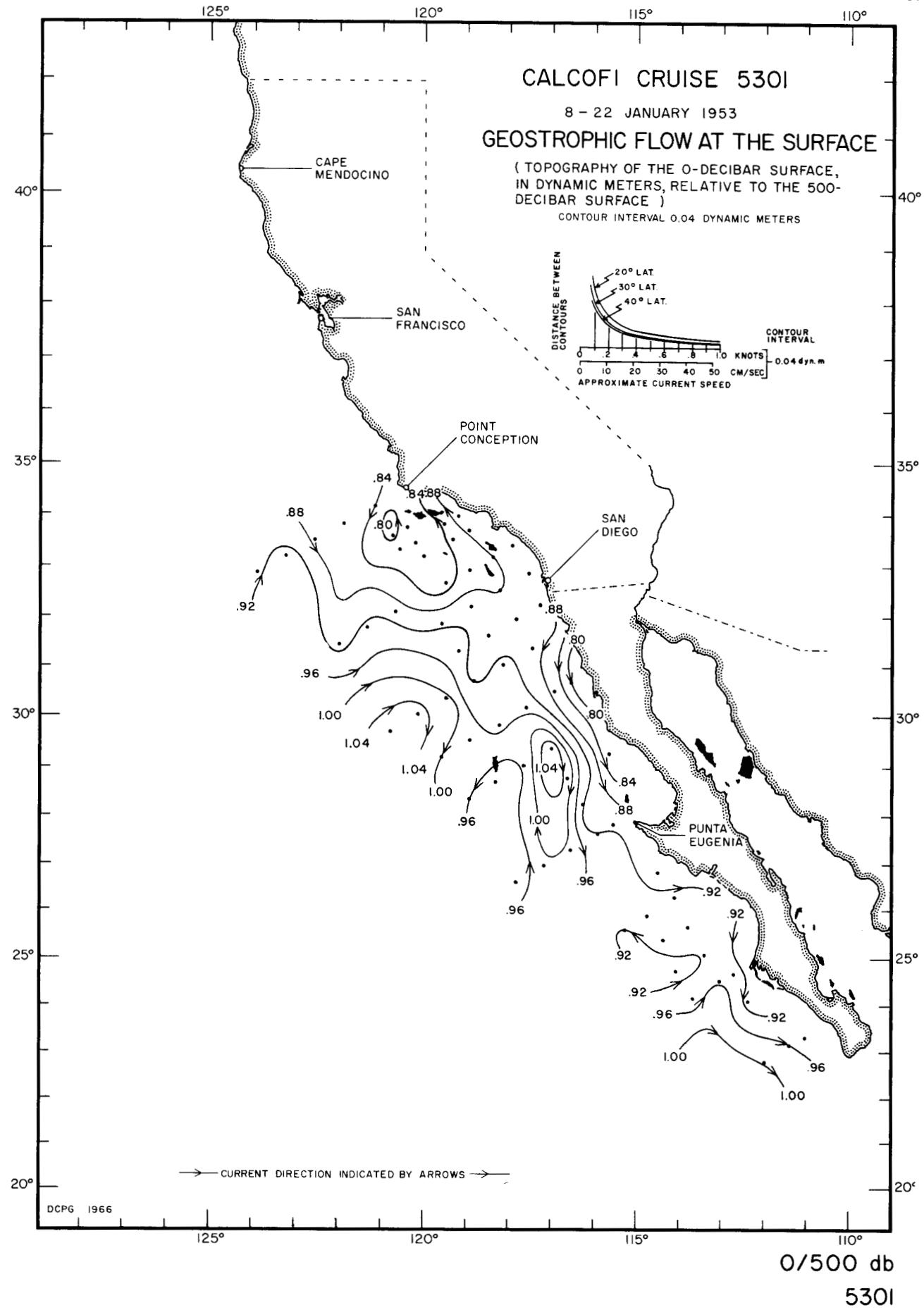


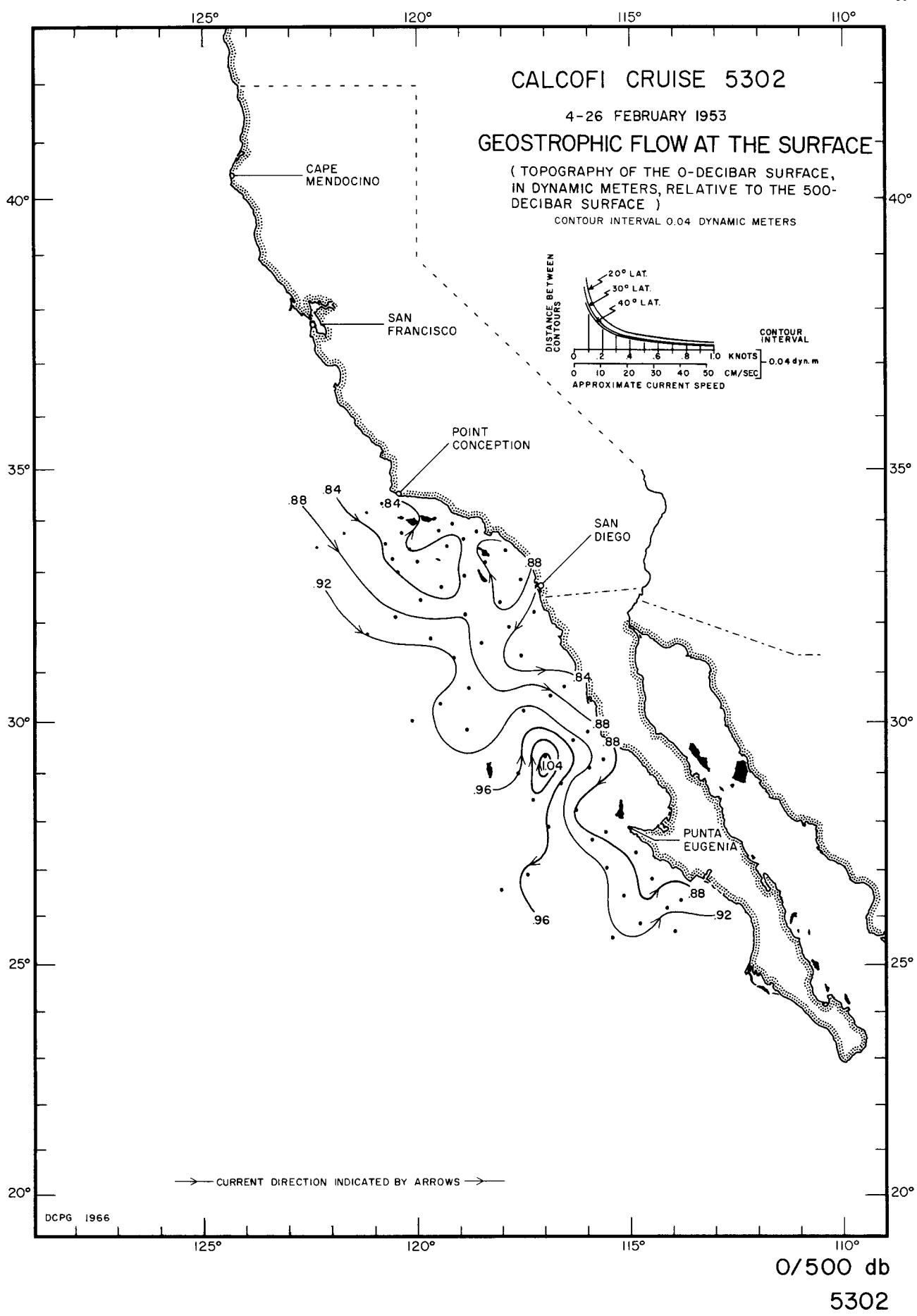


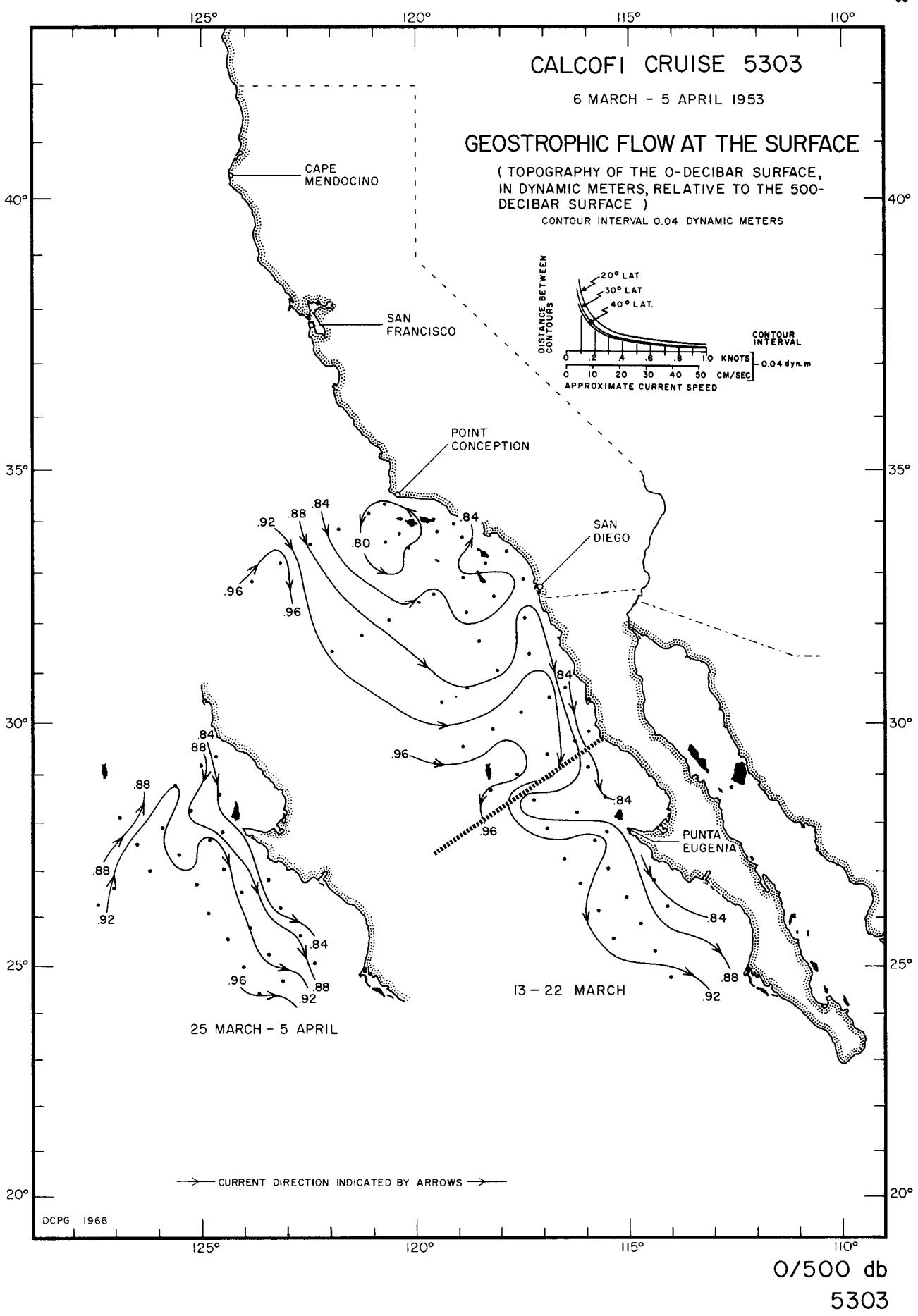


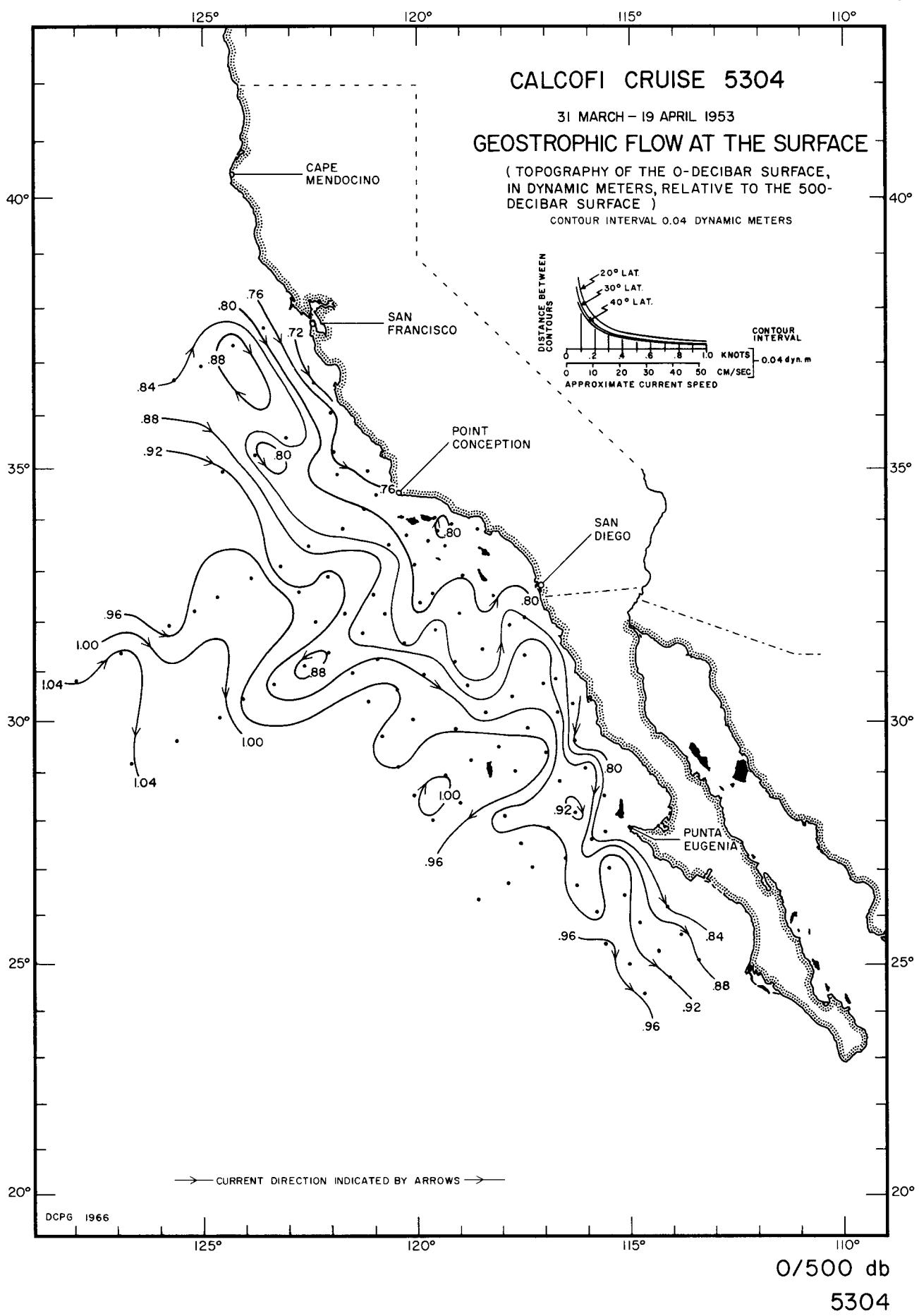


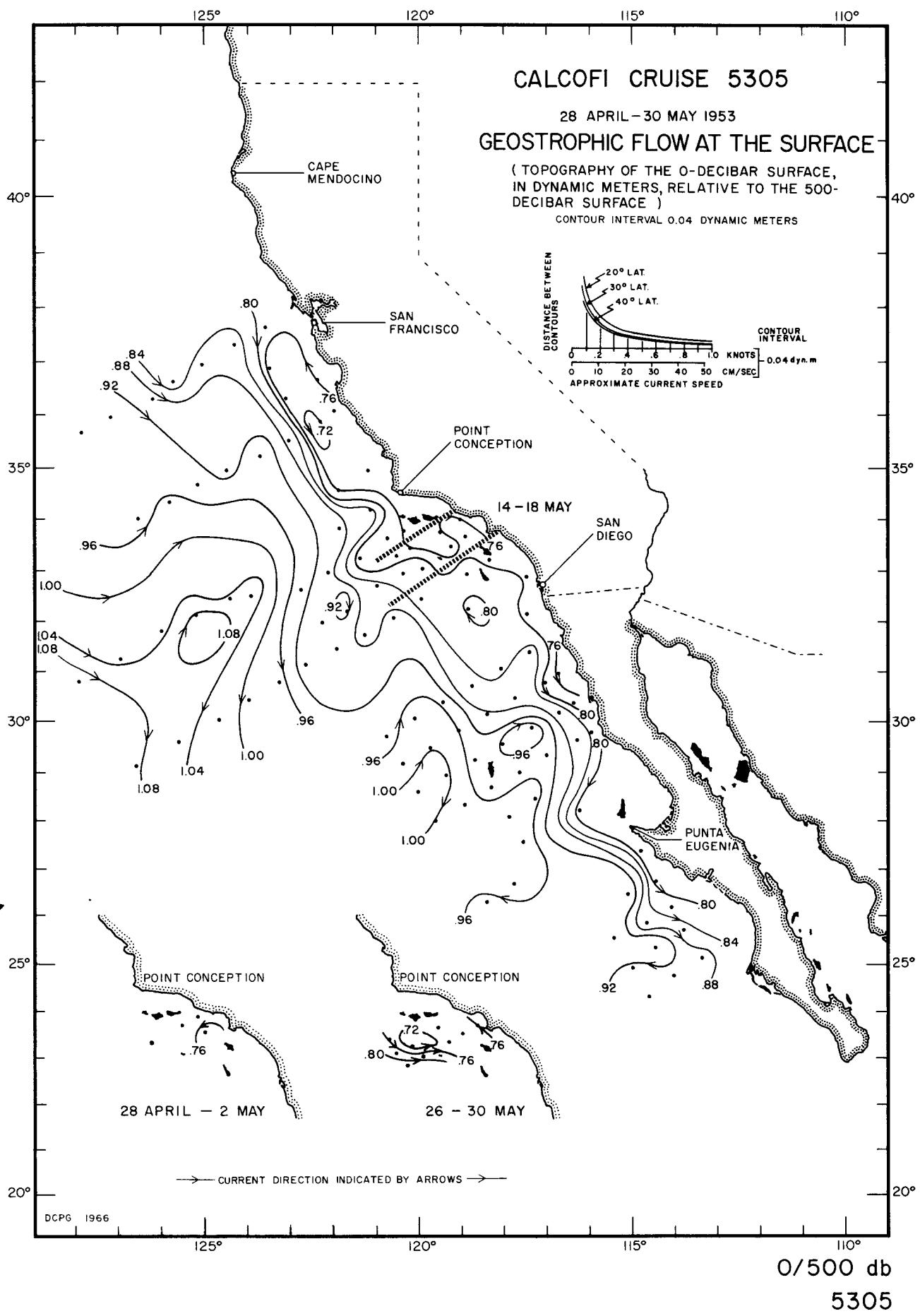


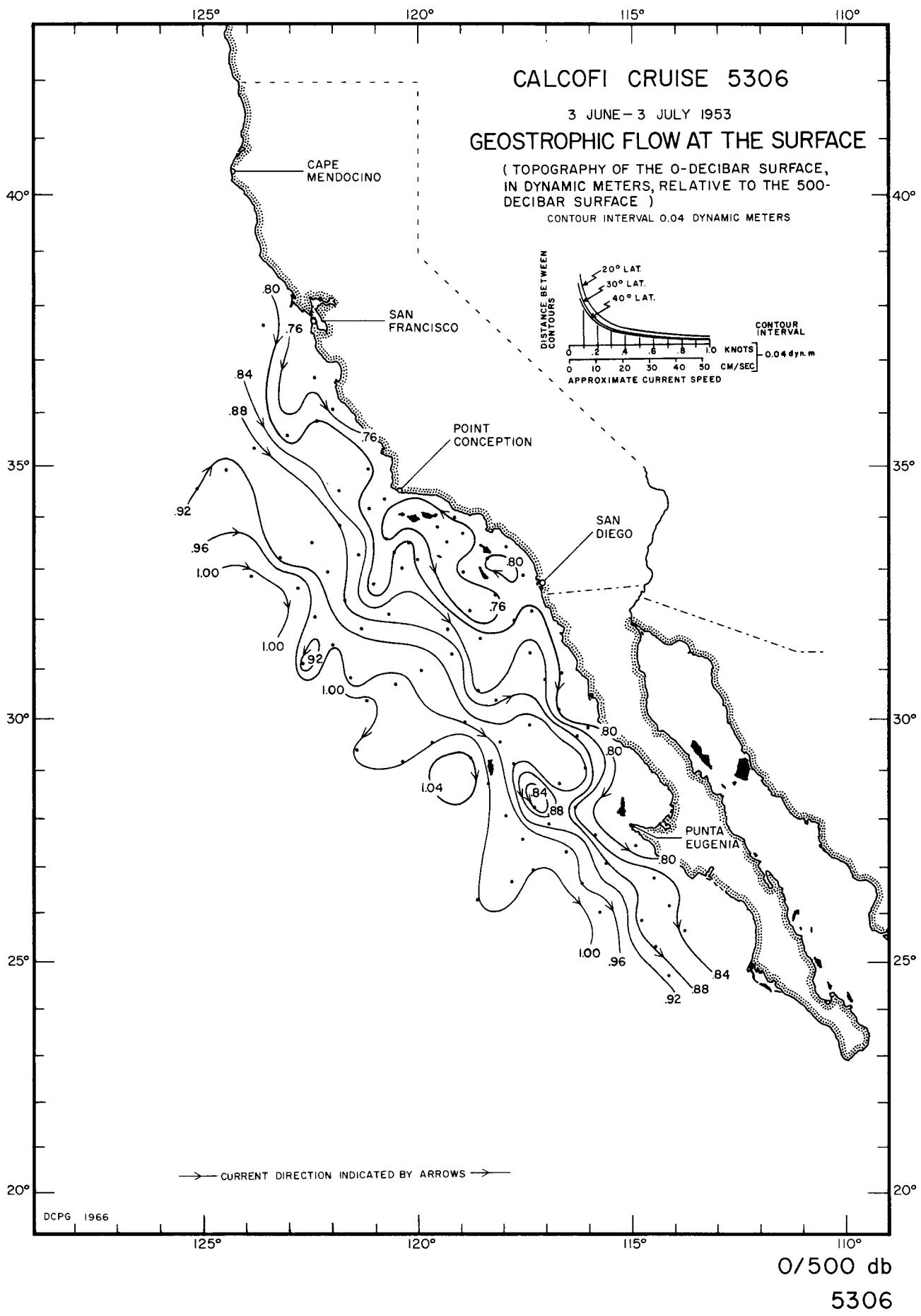












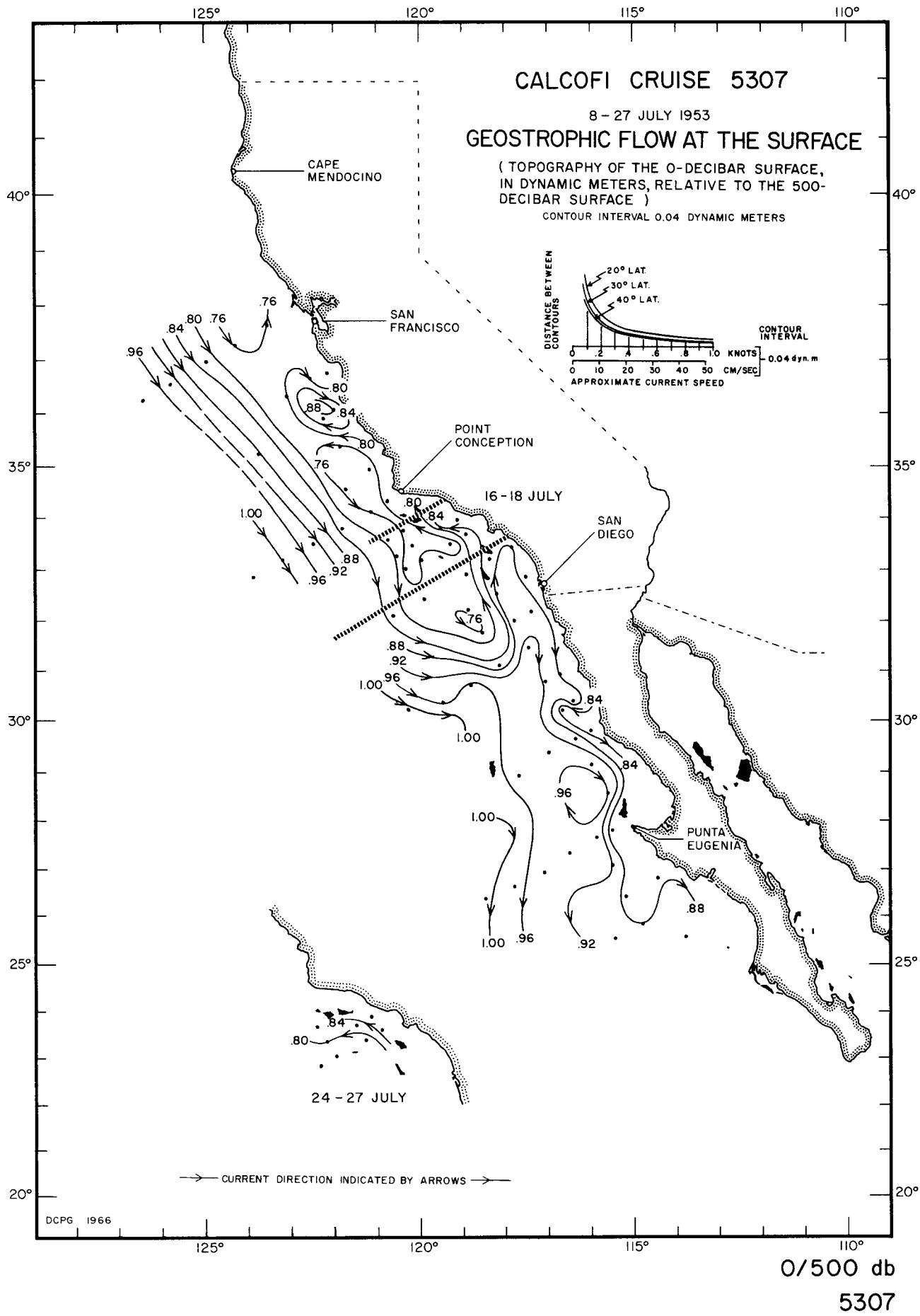
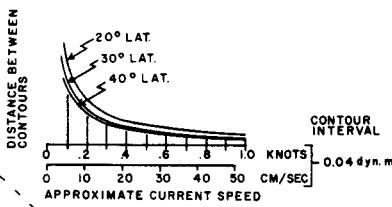
CALCOFI CRUISE 5307

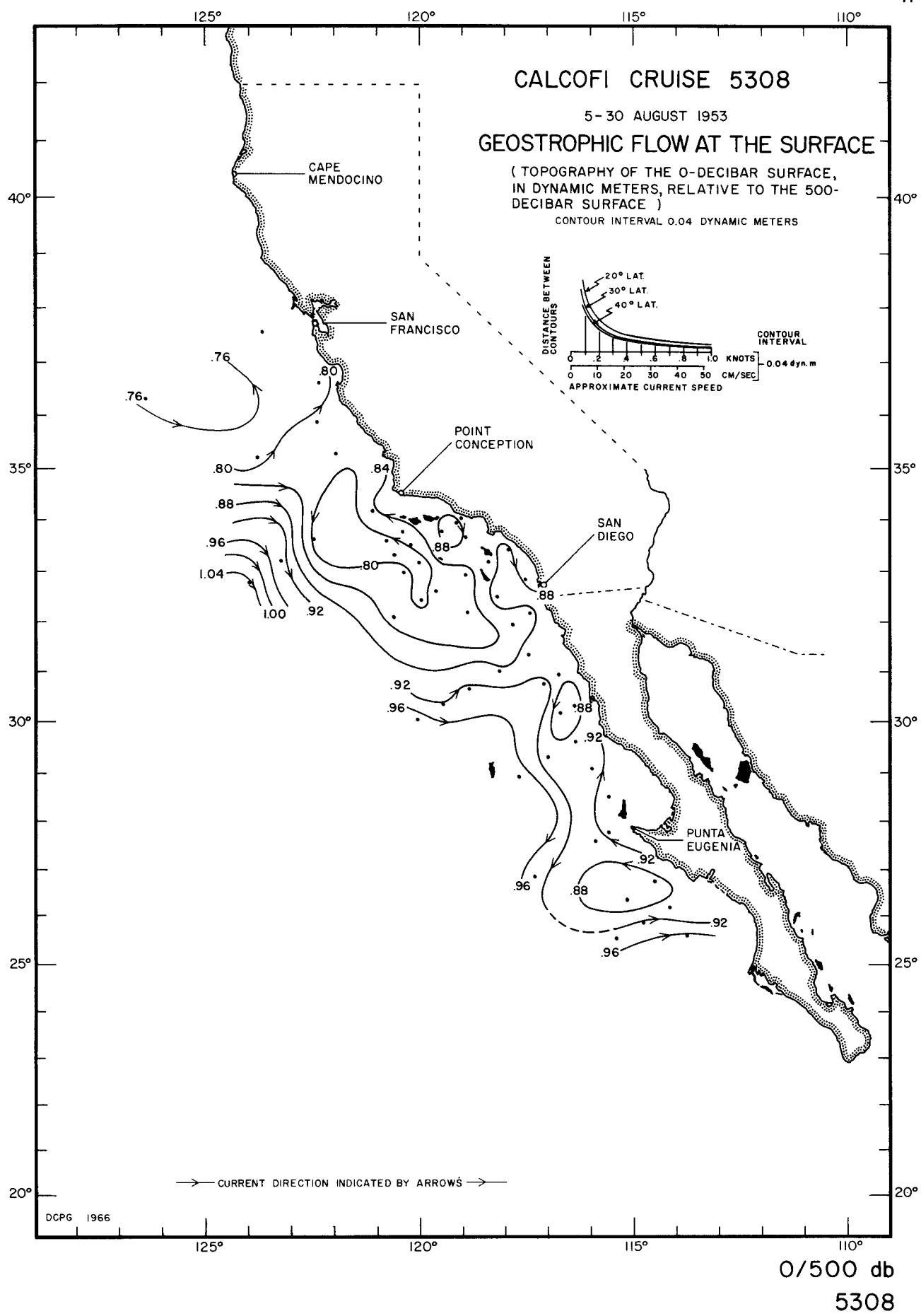
8 - 27 JULY 1953

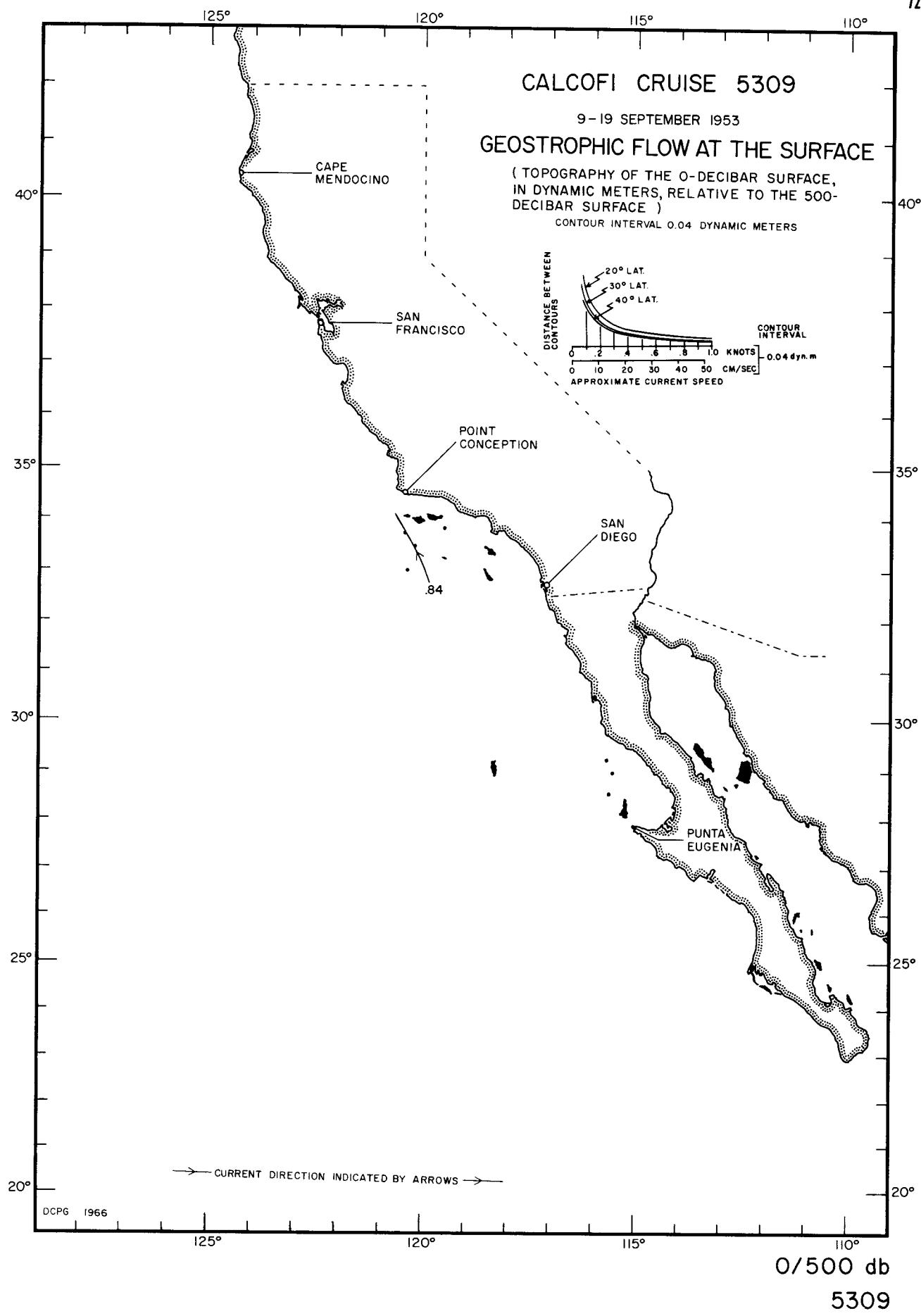
GEOSTROPHIC FLOW AT THE SURFACE

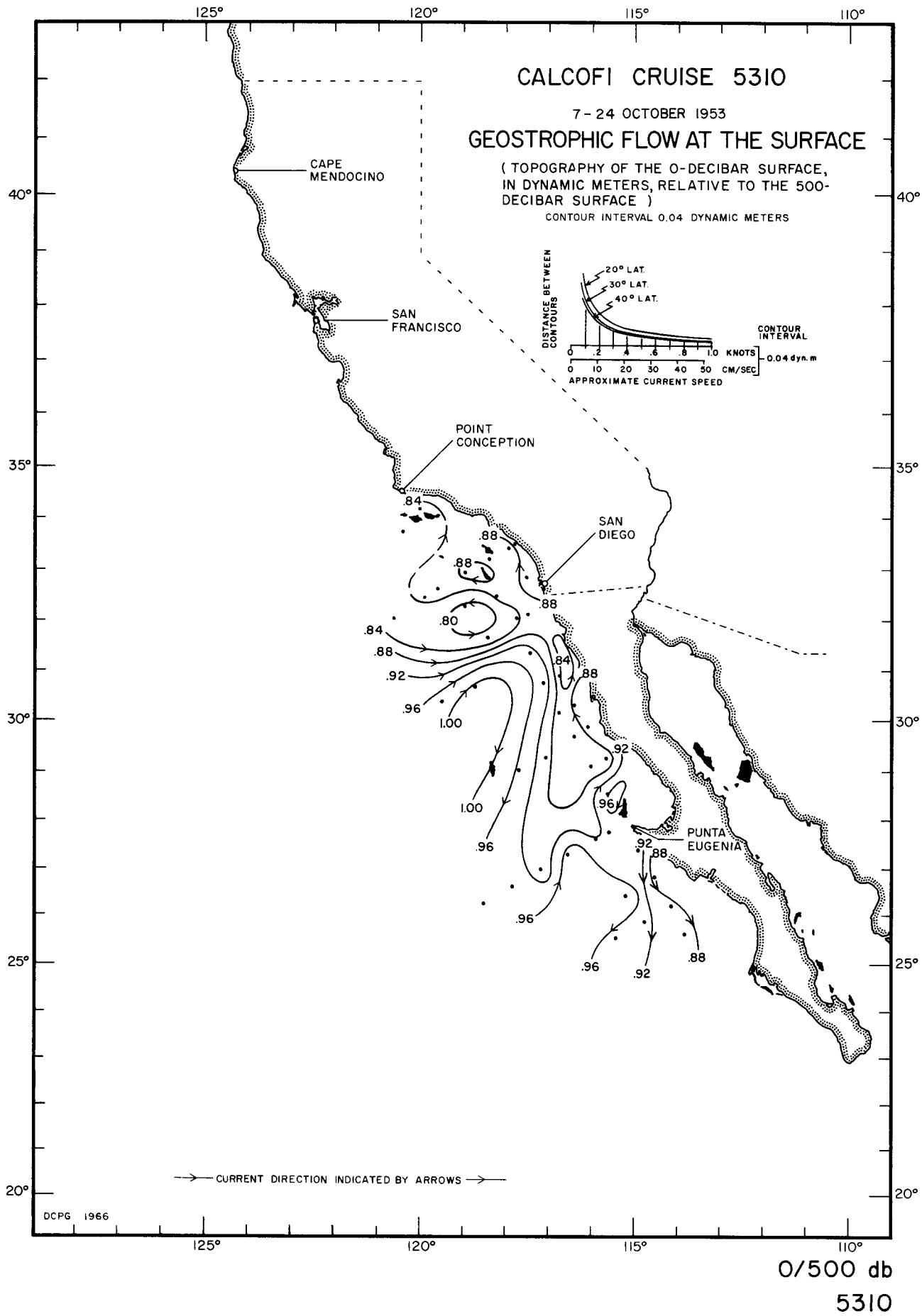
(TOPOGRAPHY OF THE 0-DECIBAR SURFACE,
IN DYNAMIC METERS, RELATIVE TO THE 500-
DECIBAR SURFACE)

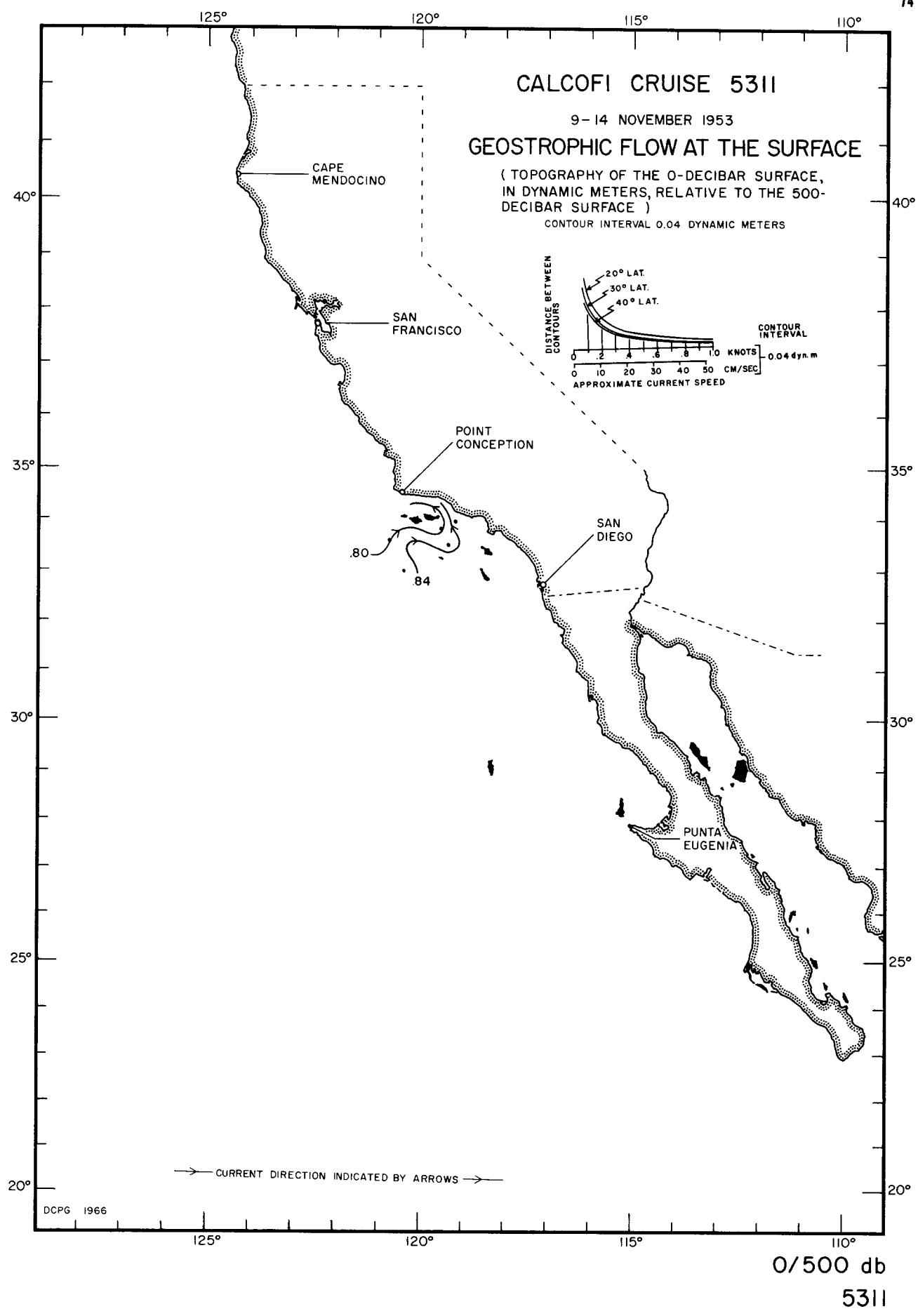
CONTOUR INTERVAL 0.04 DYNAMIC METERS

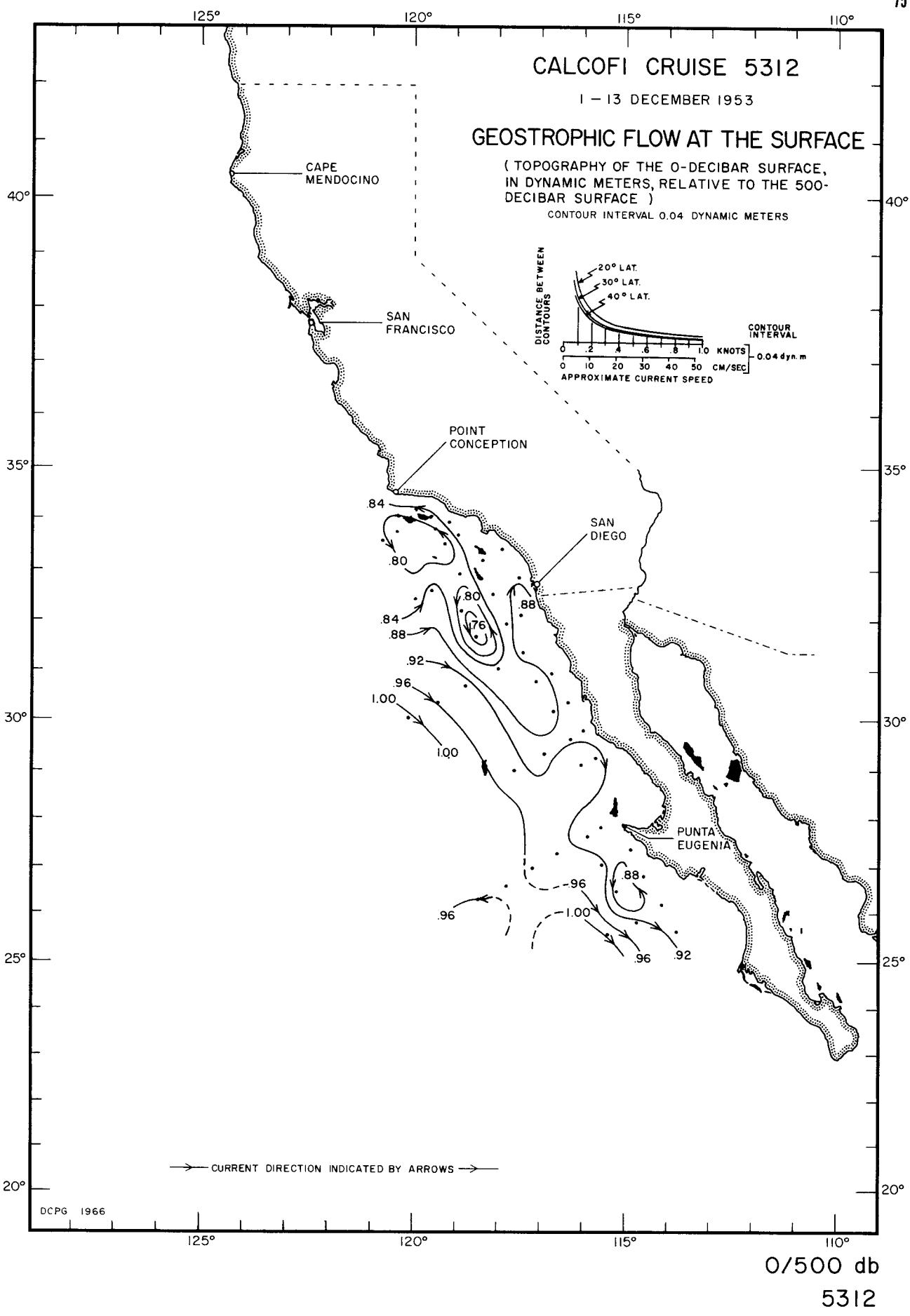


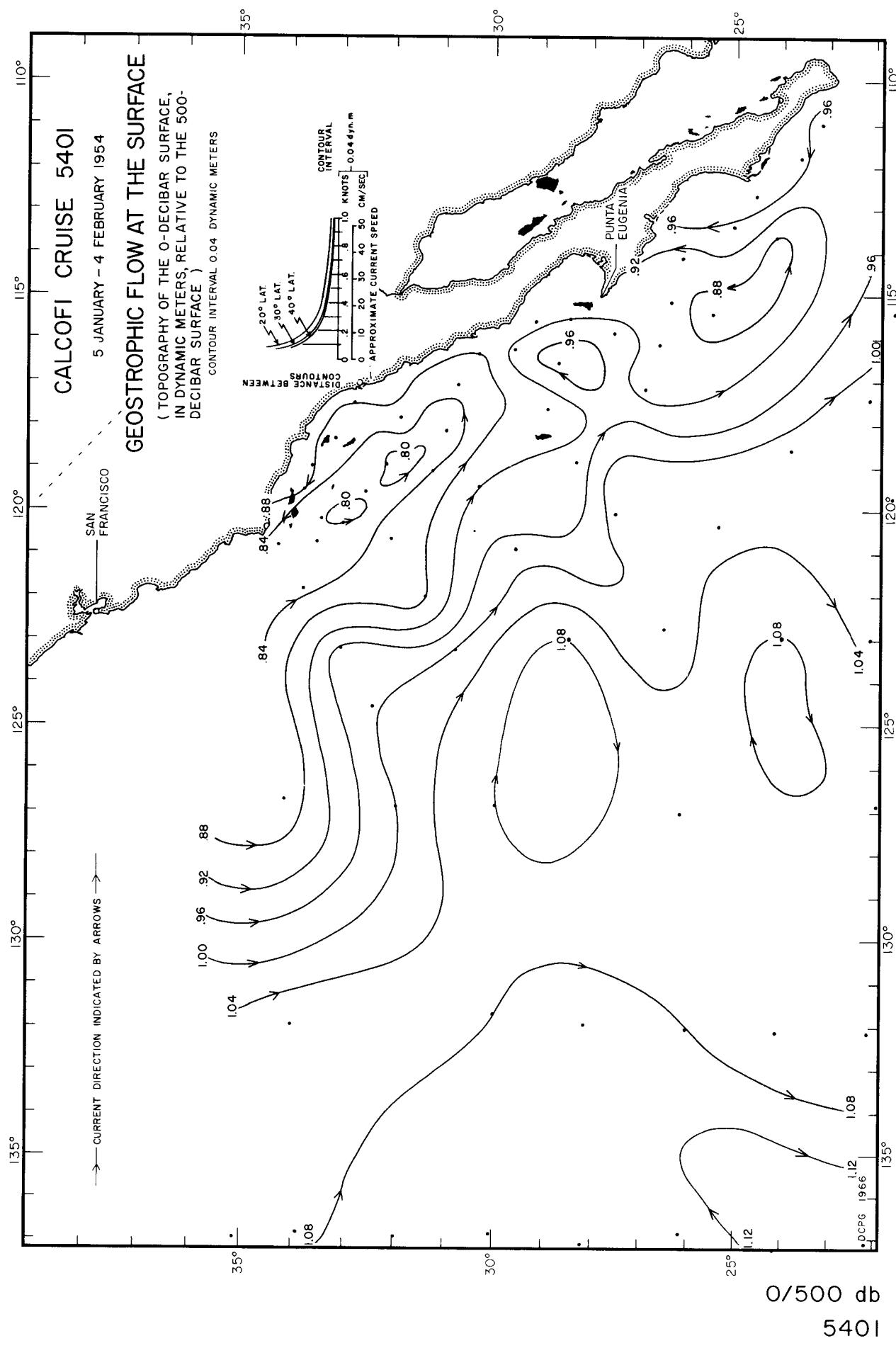


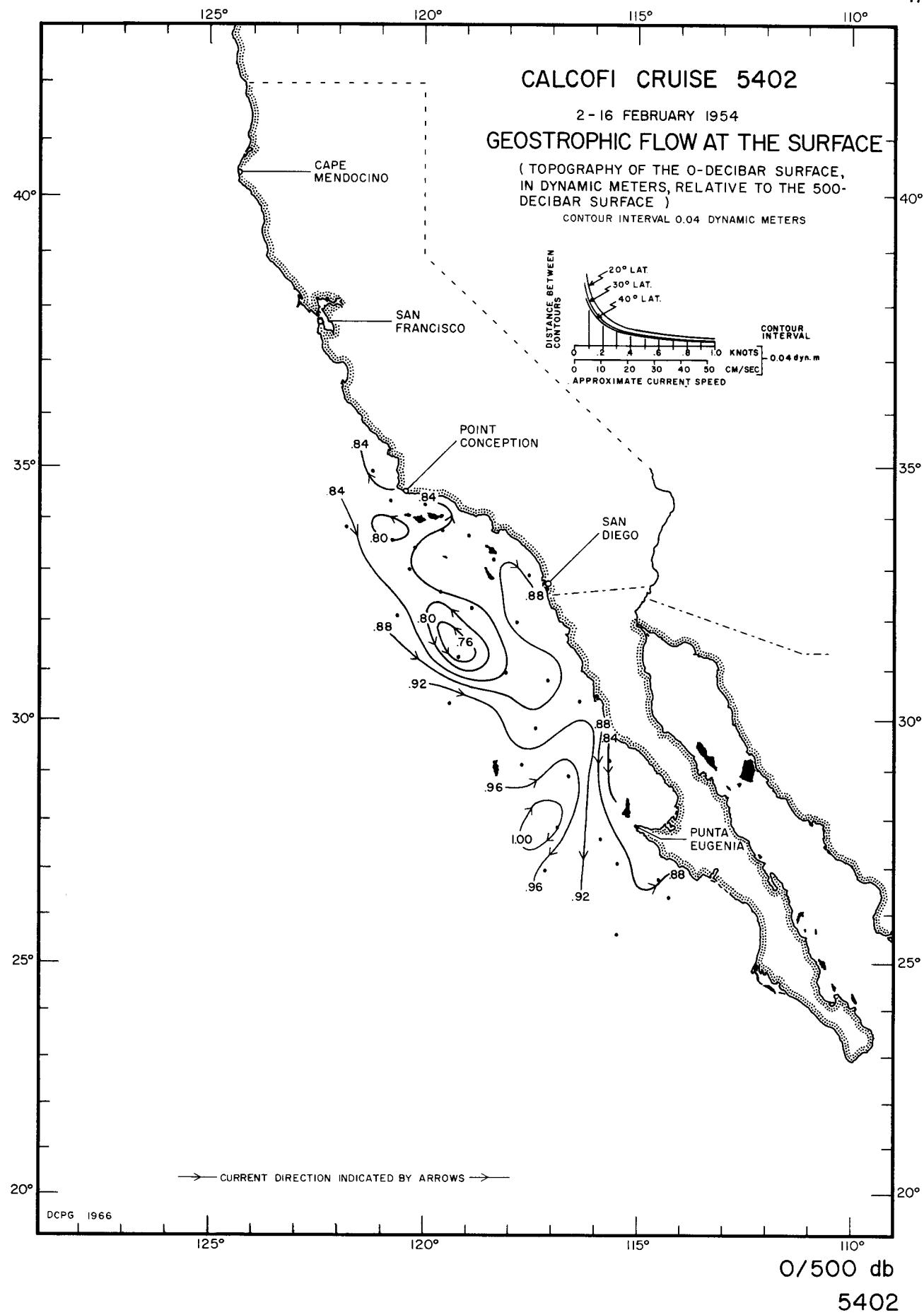


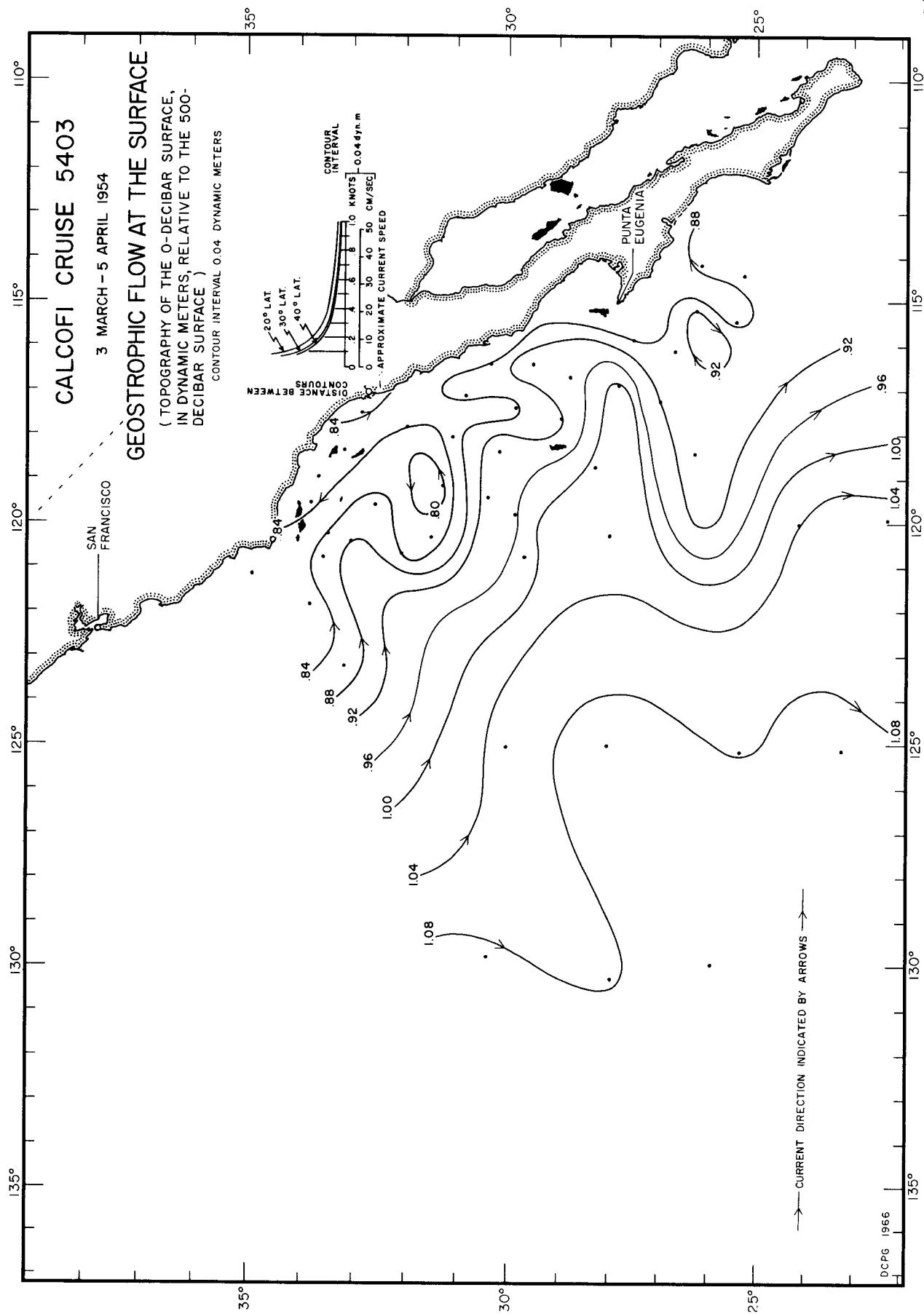


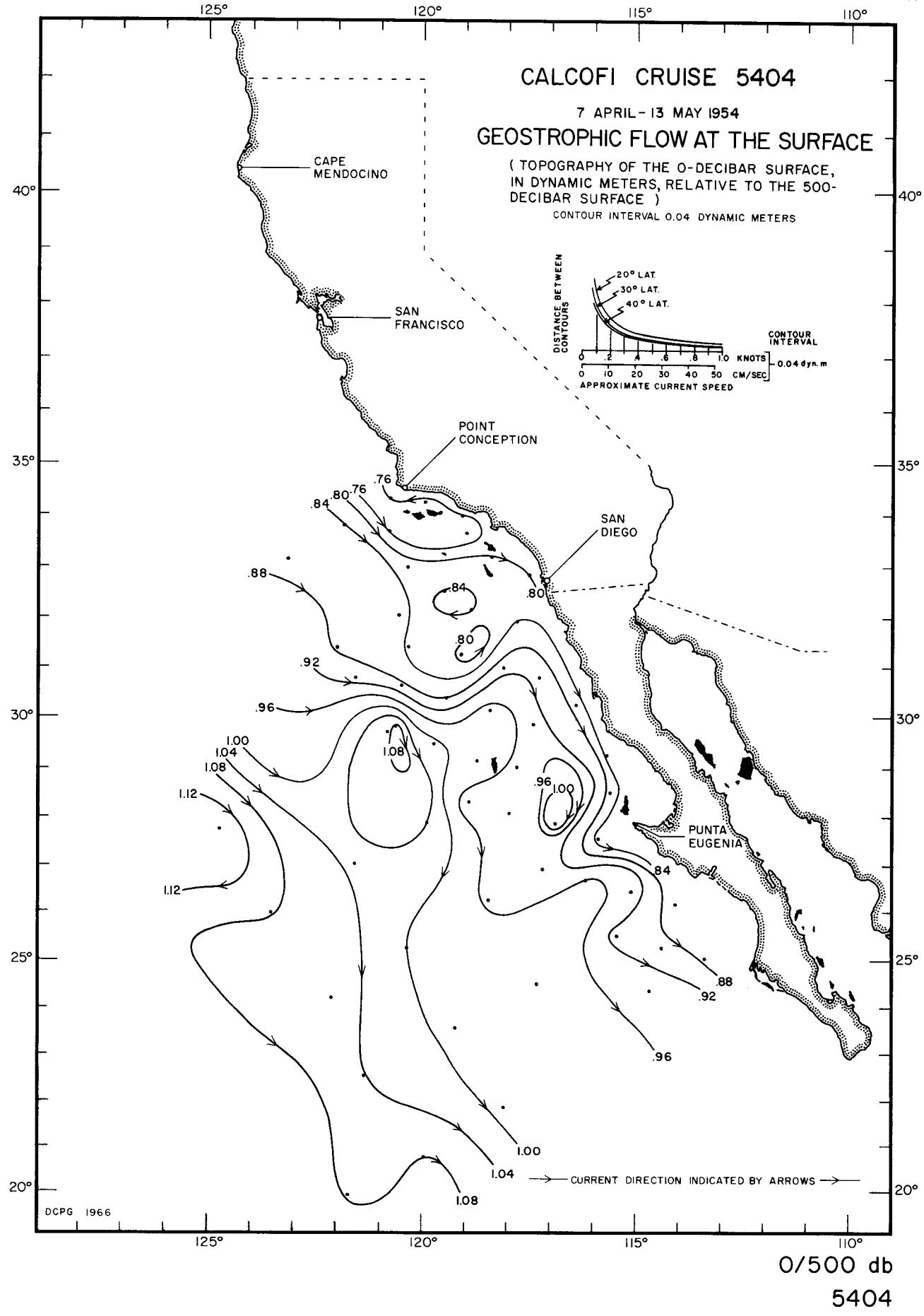


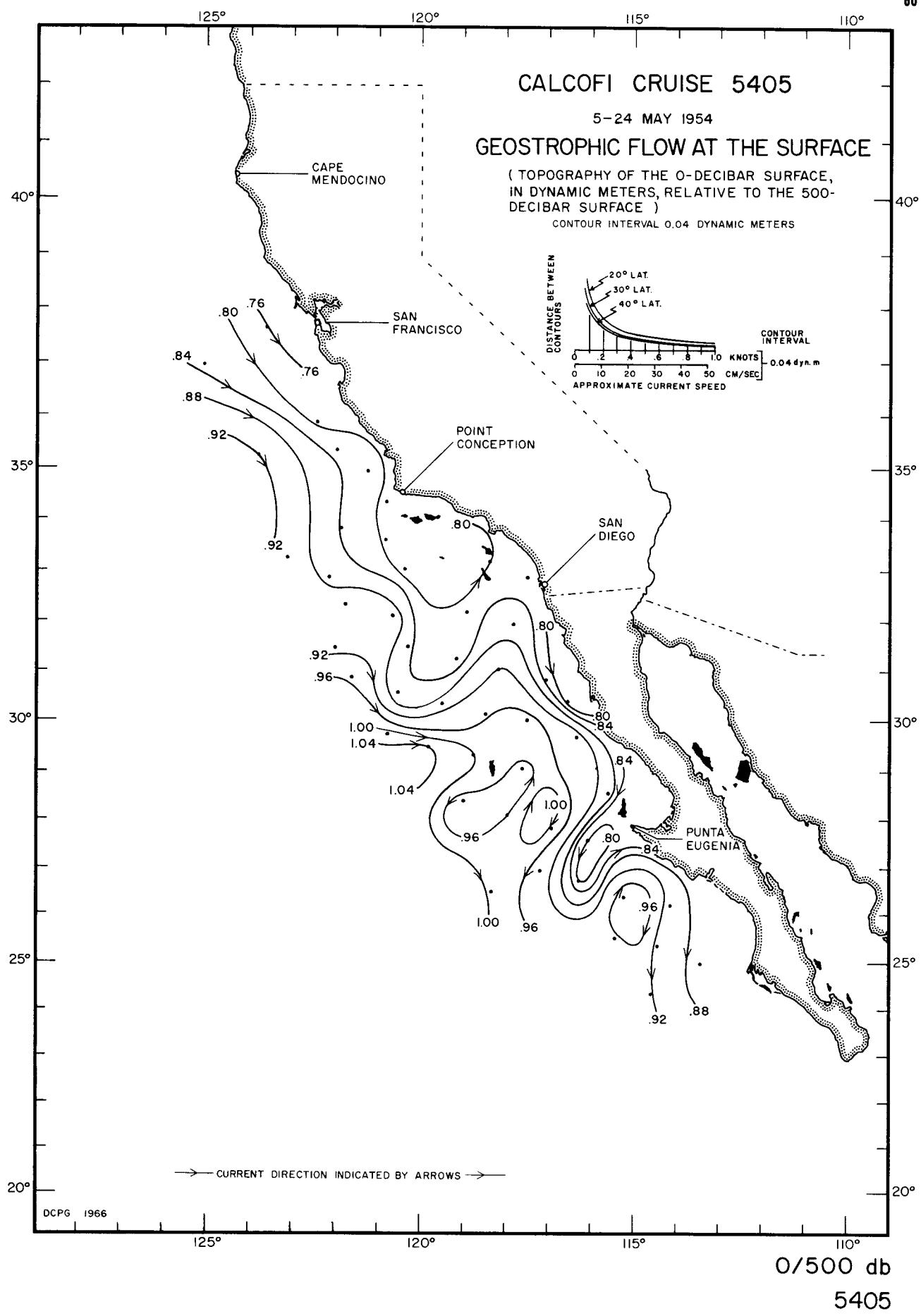


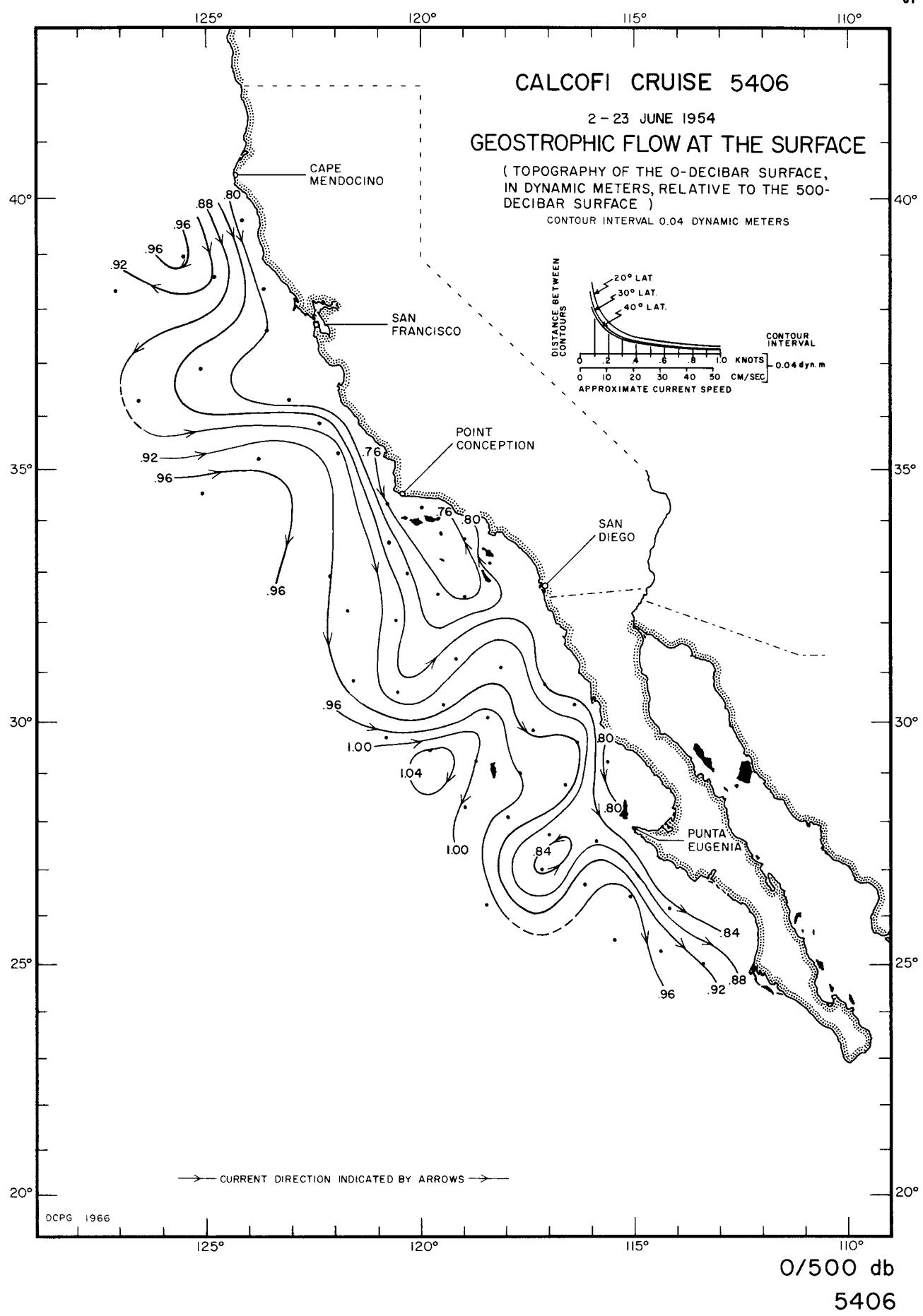


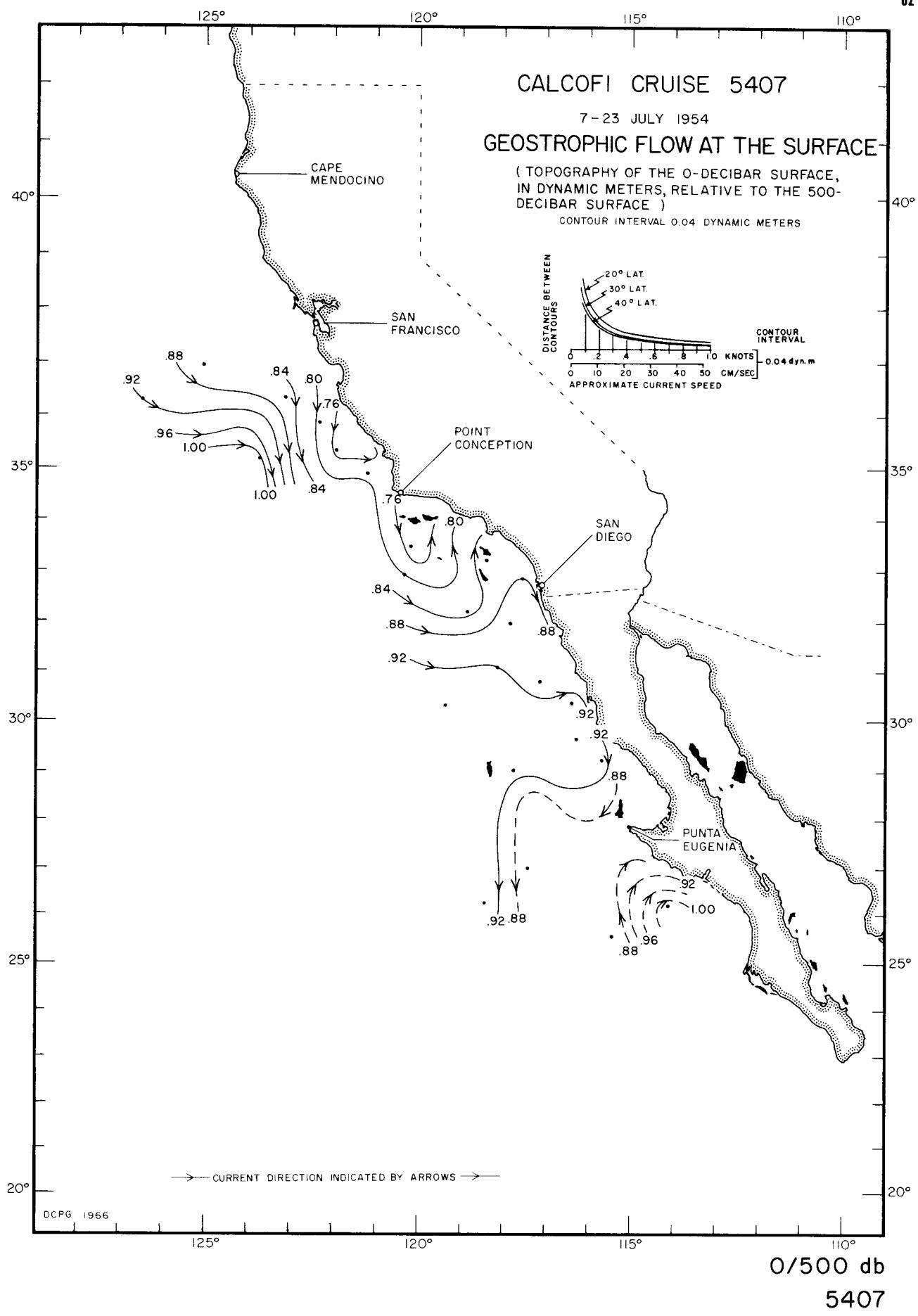


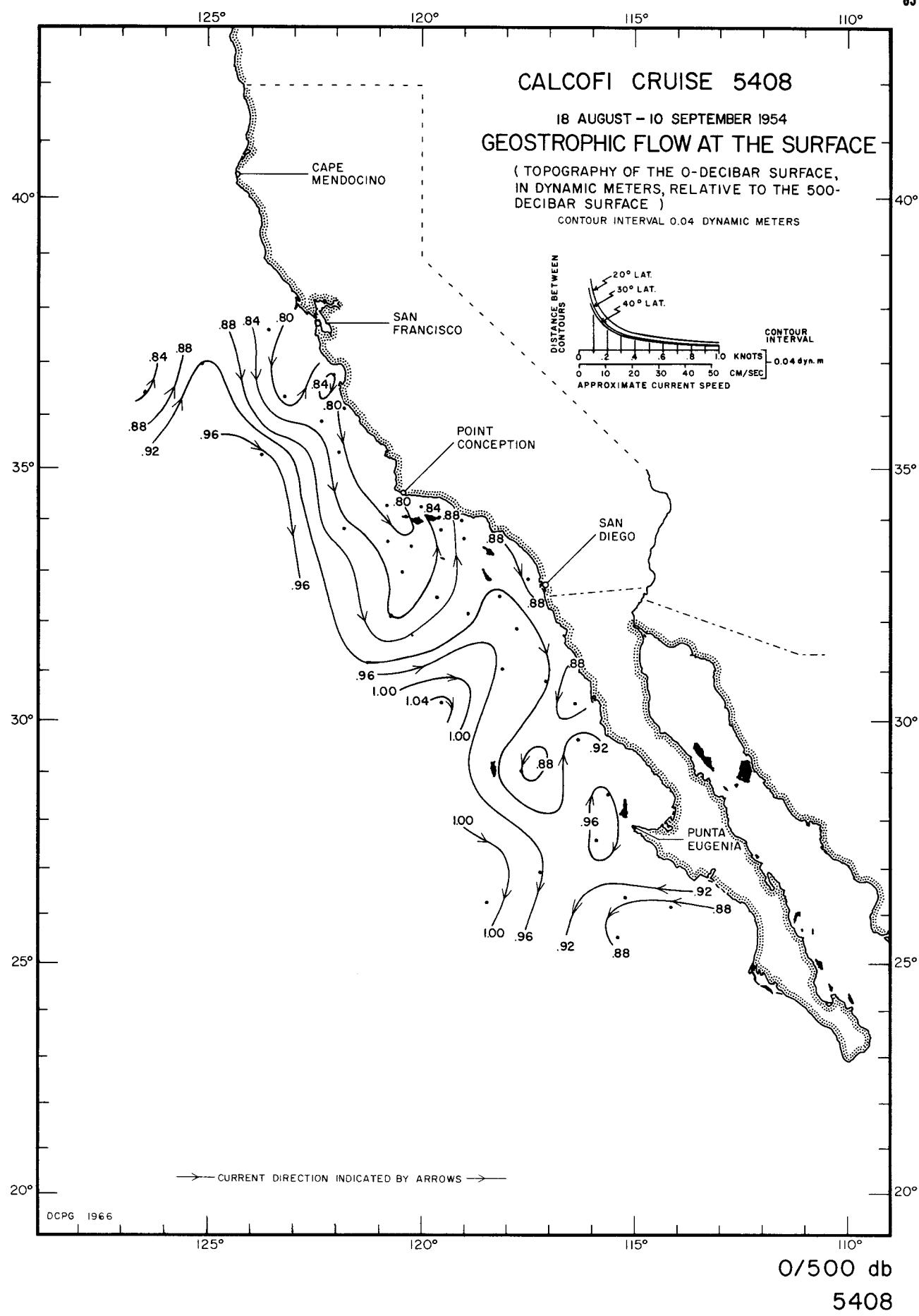


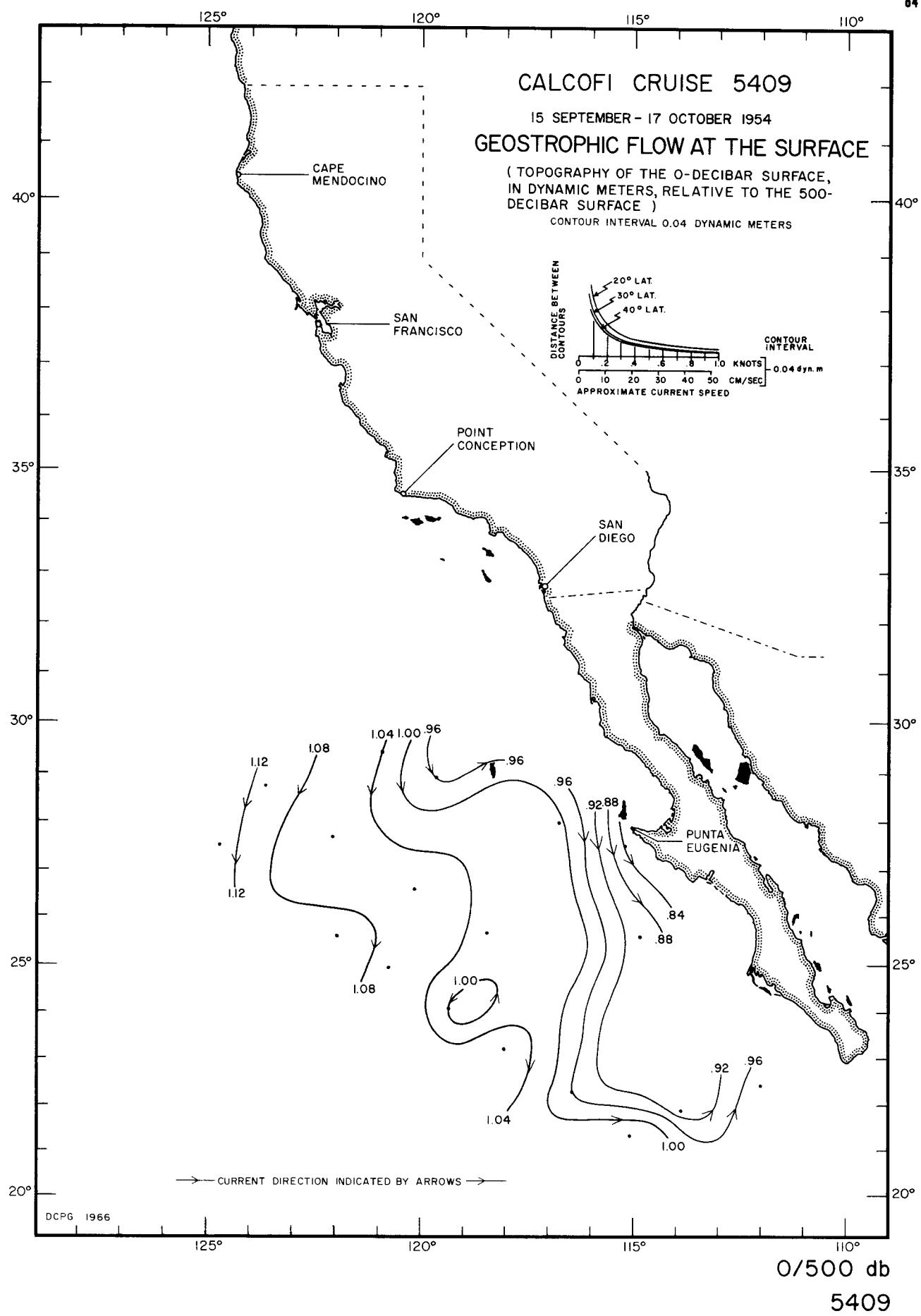


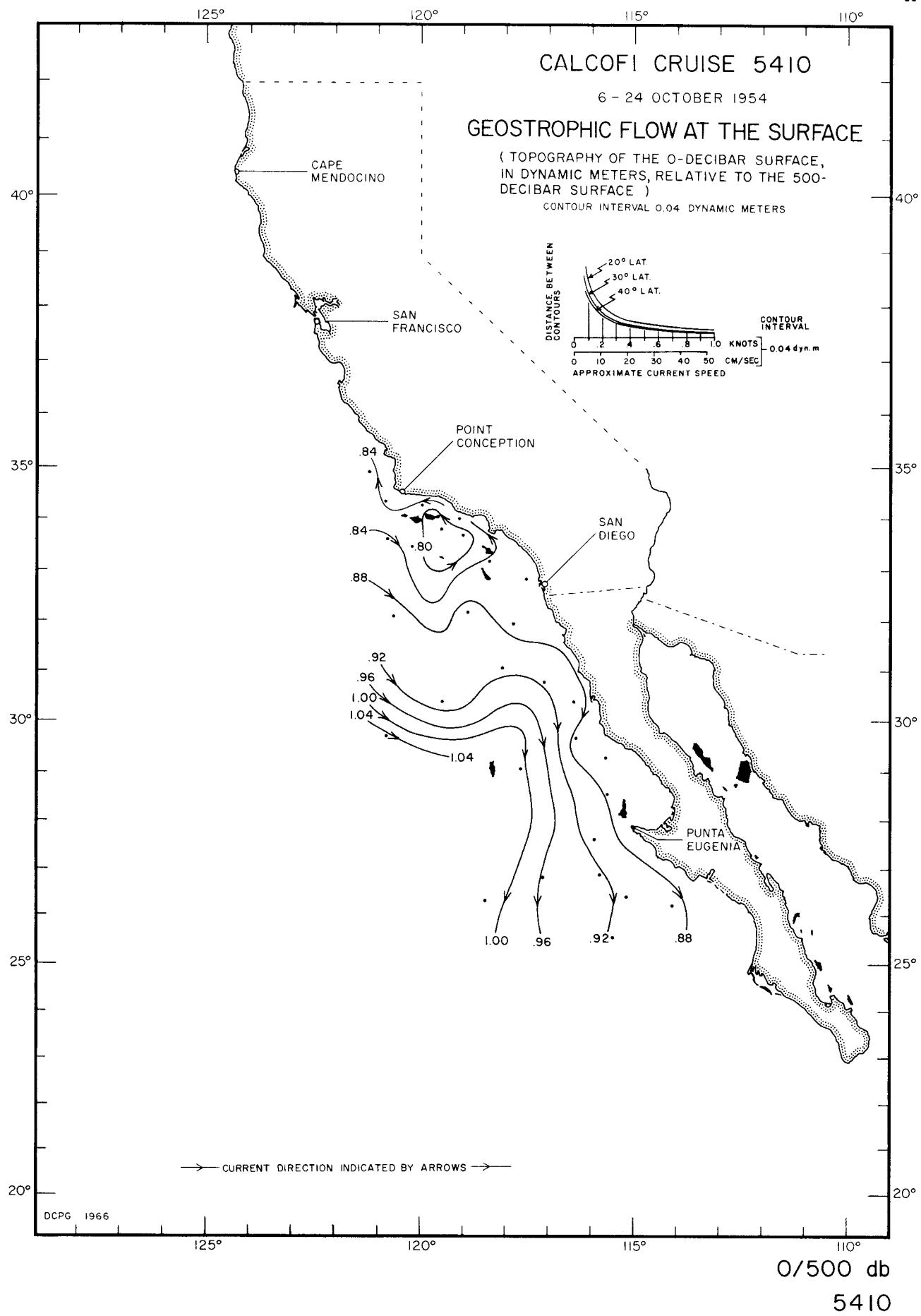


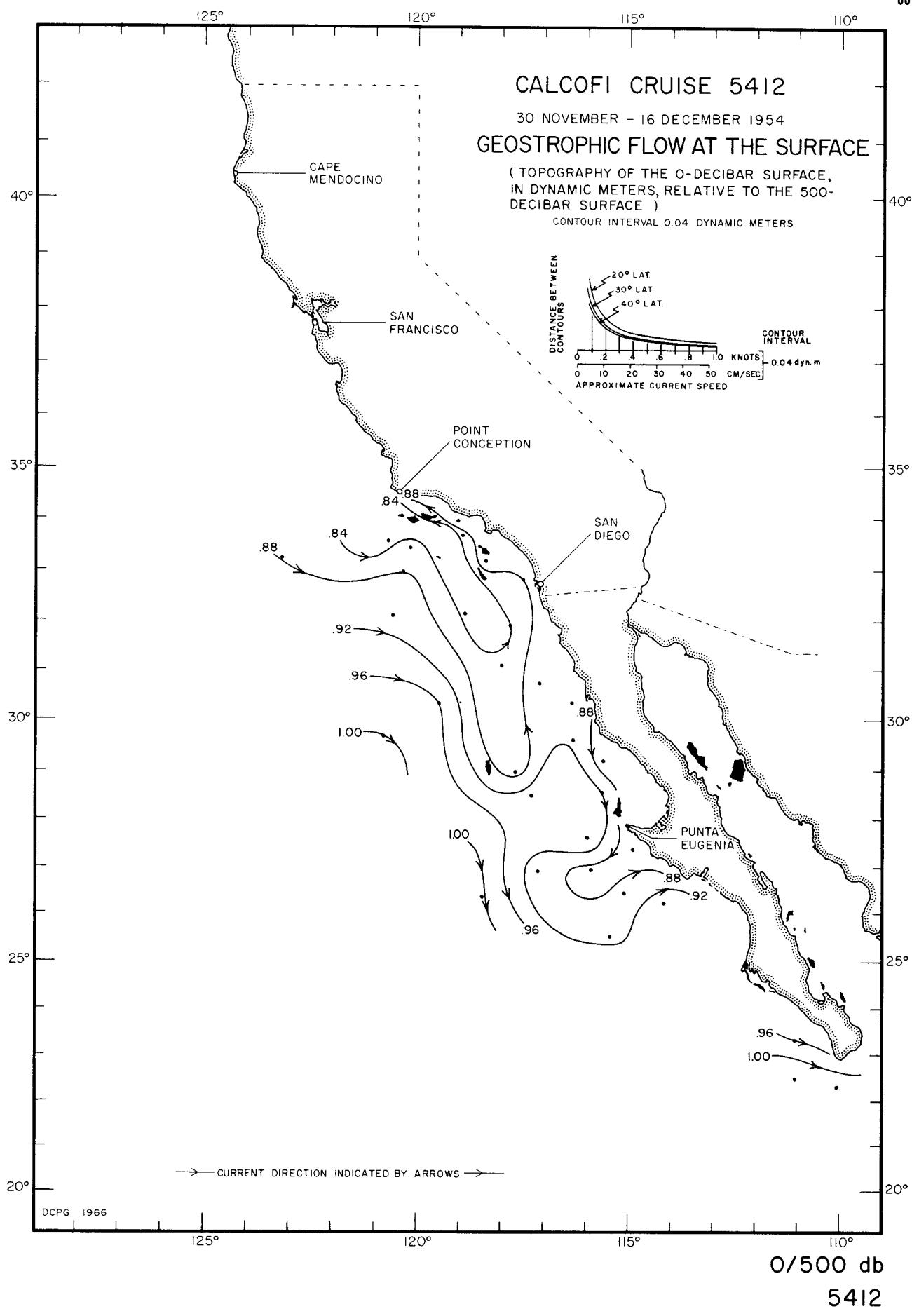


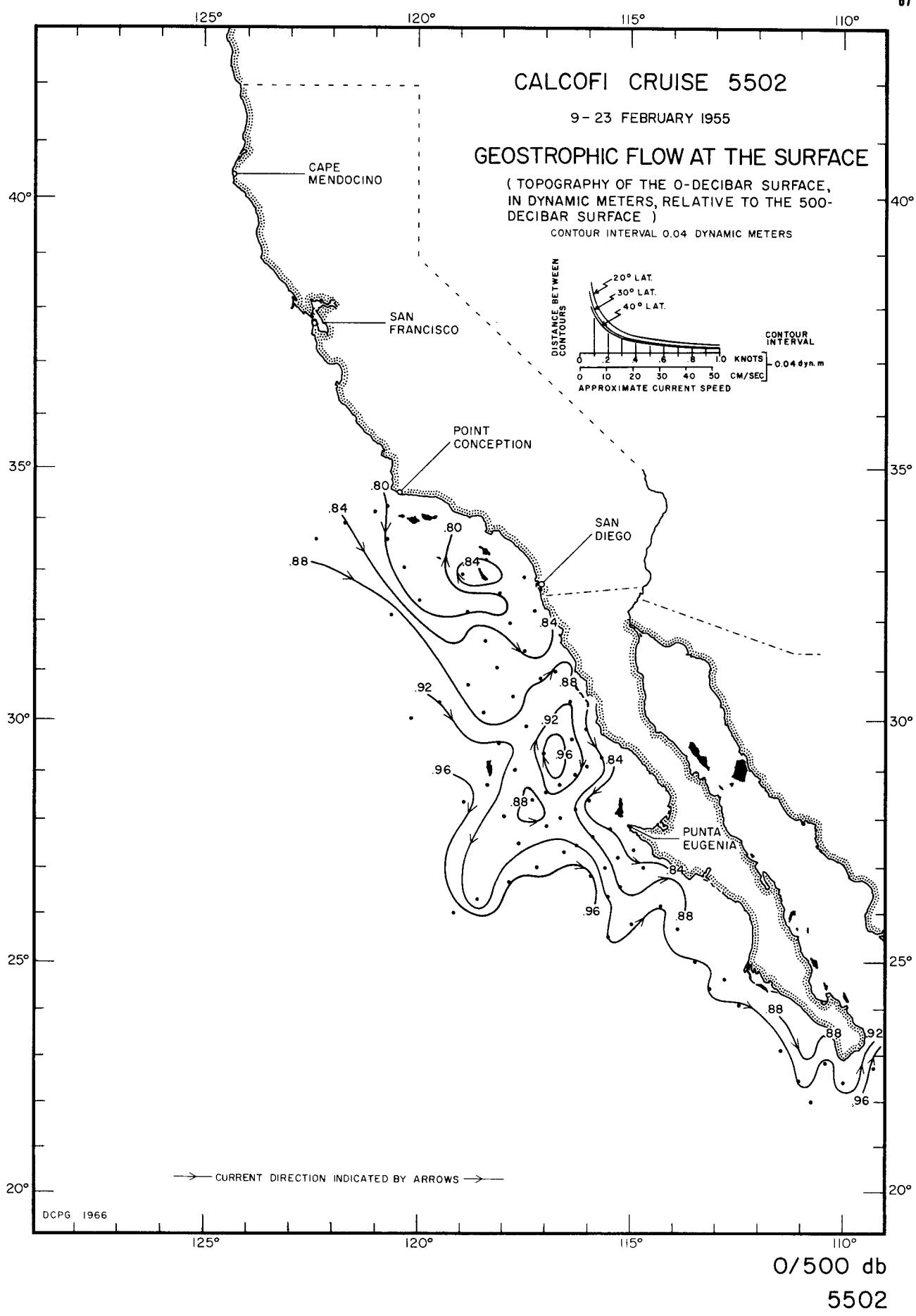


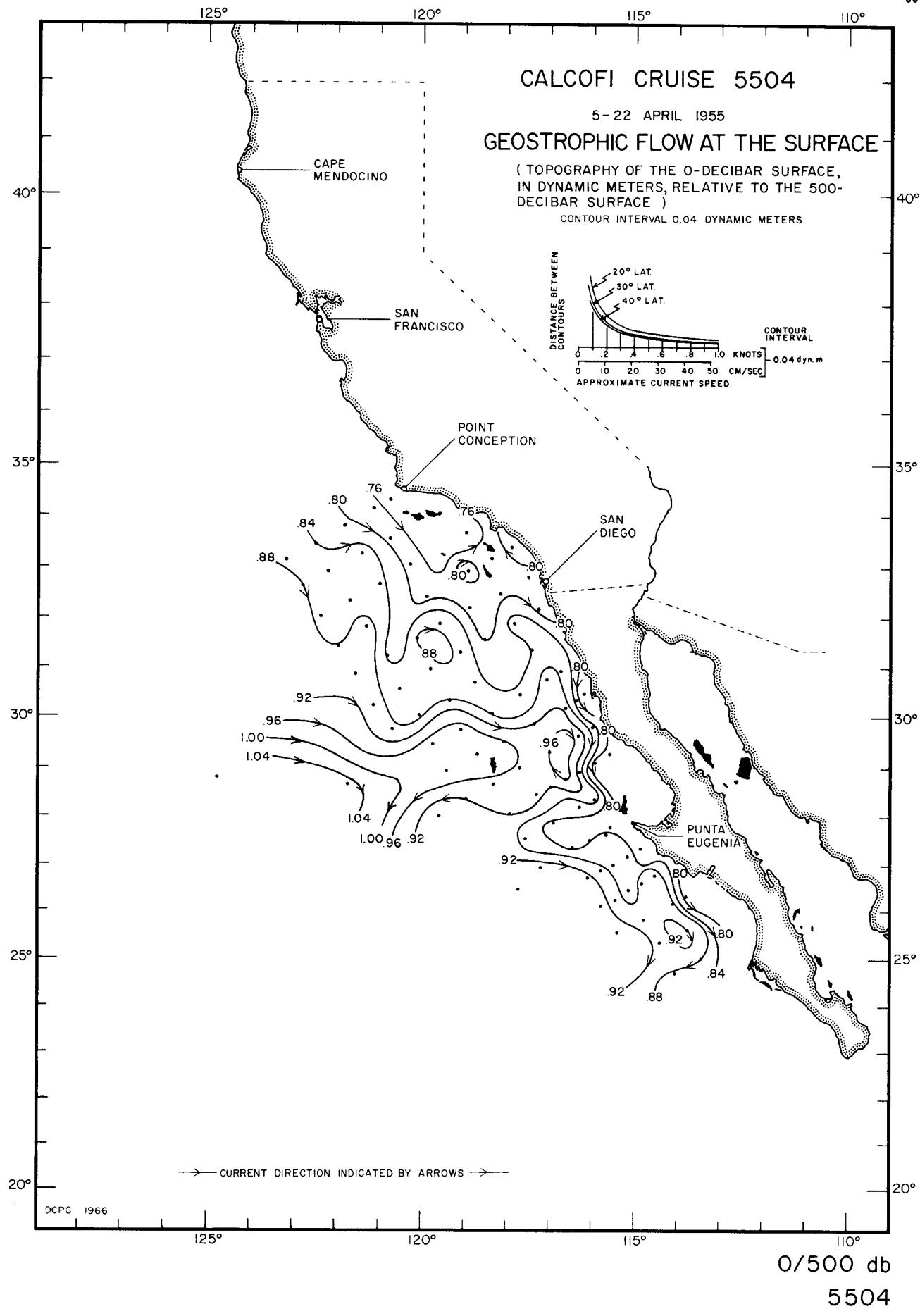


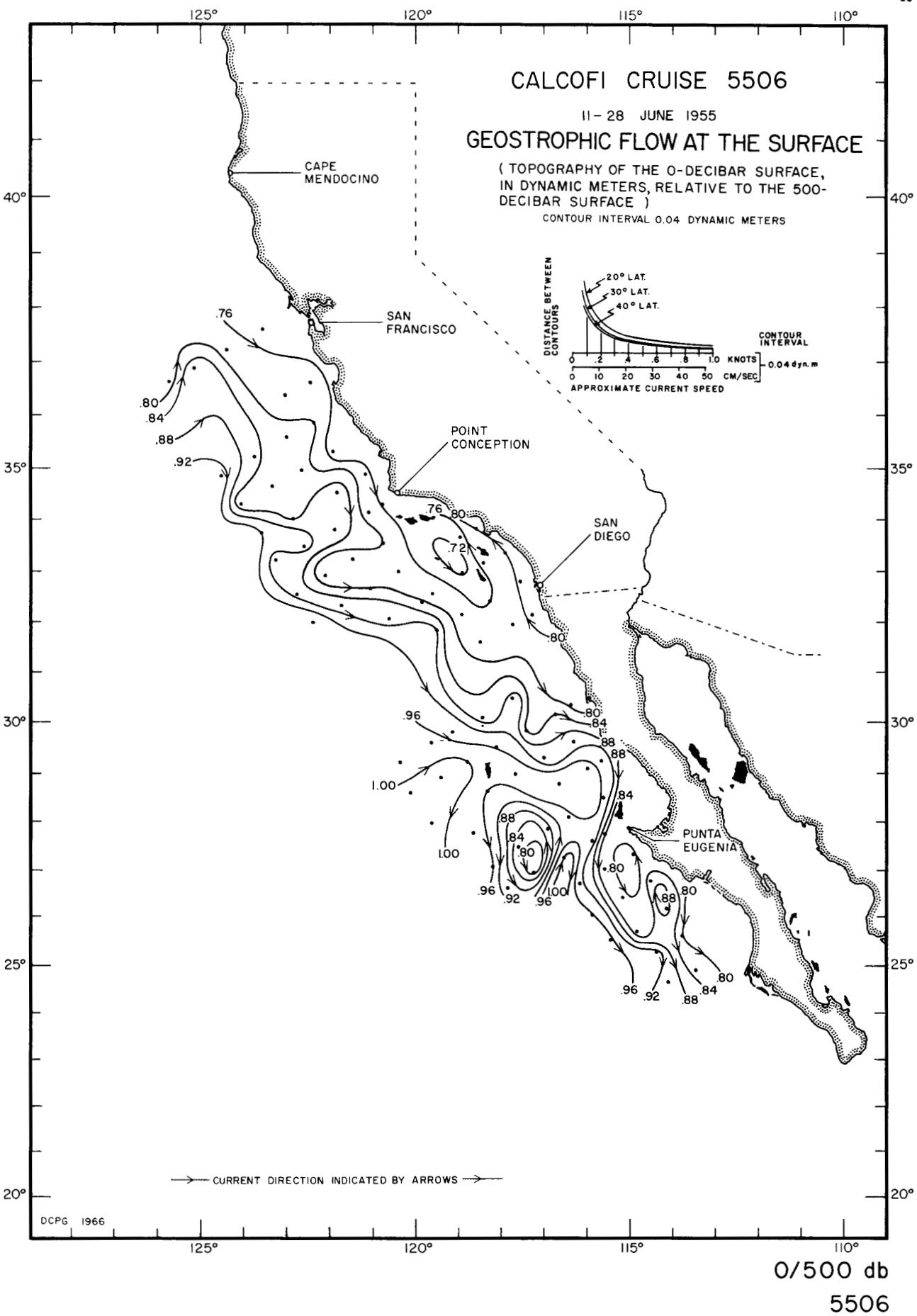


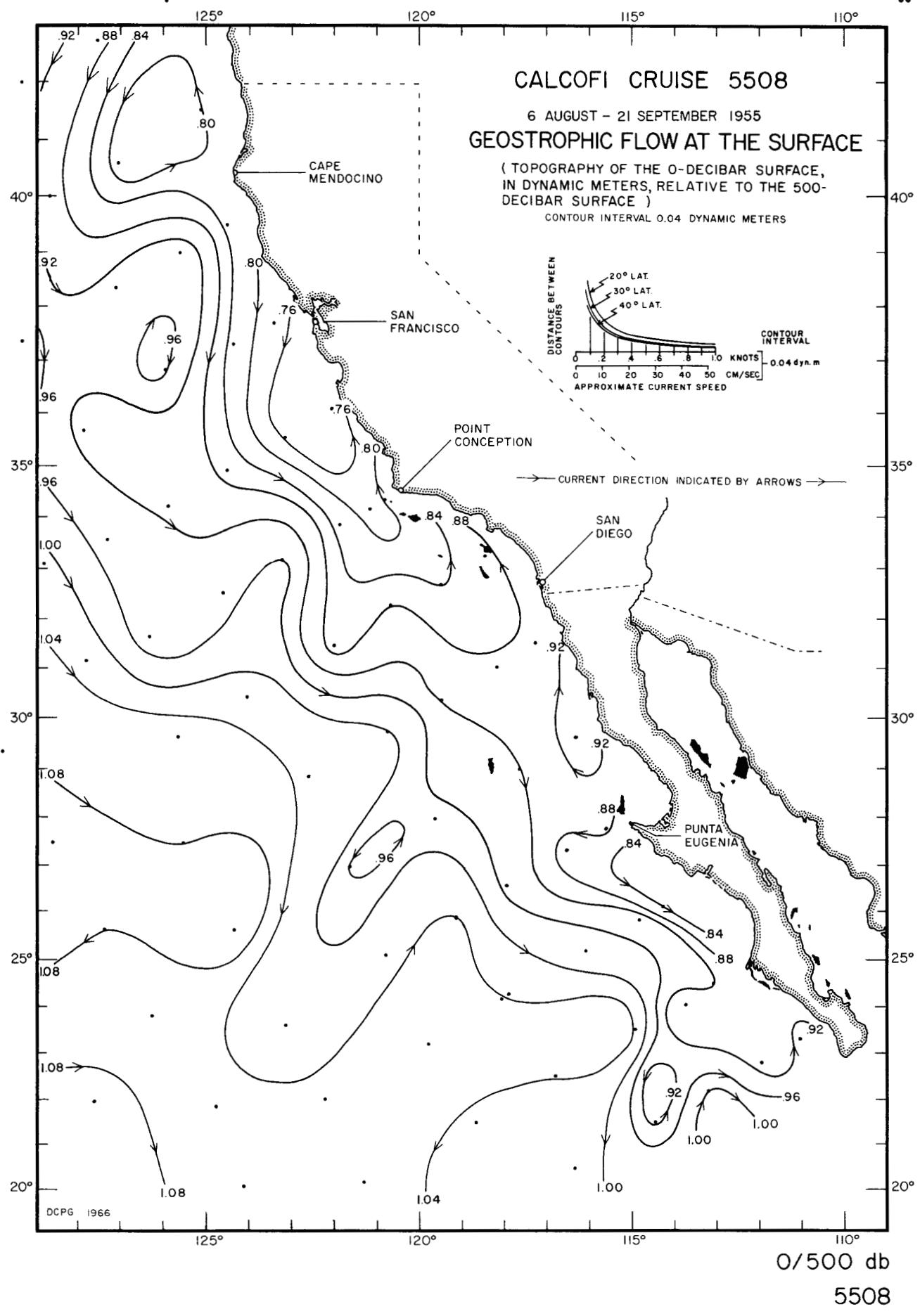


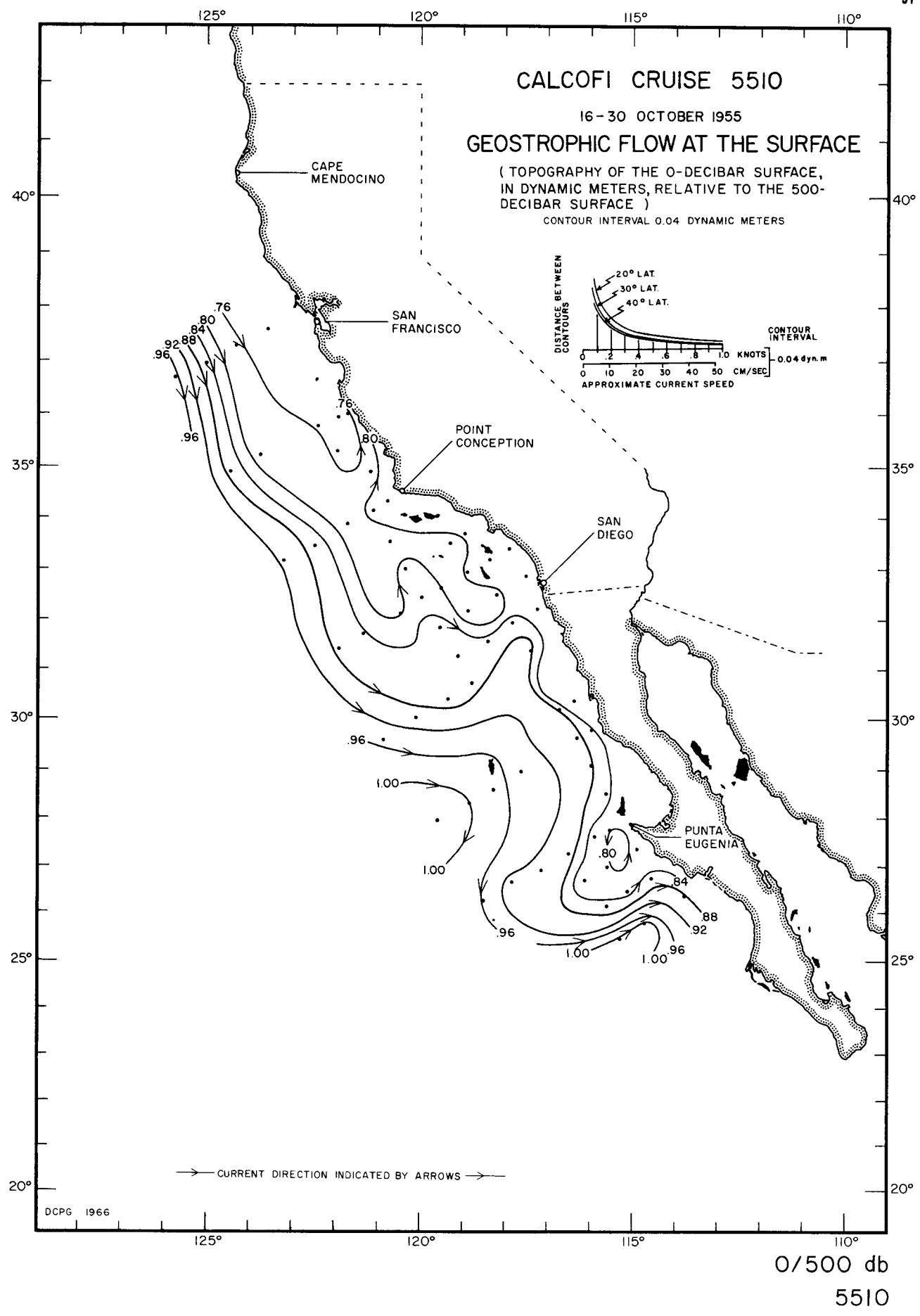


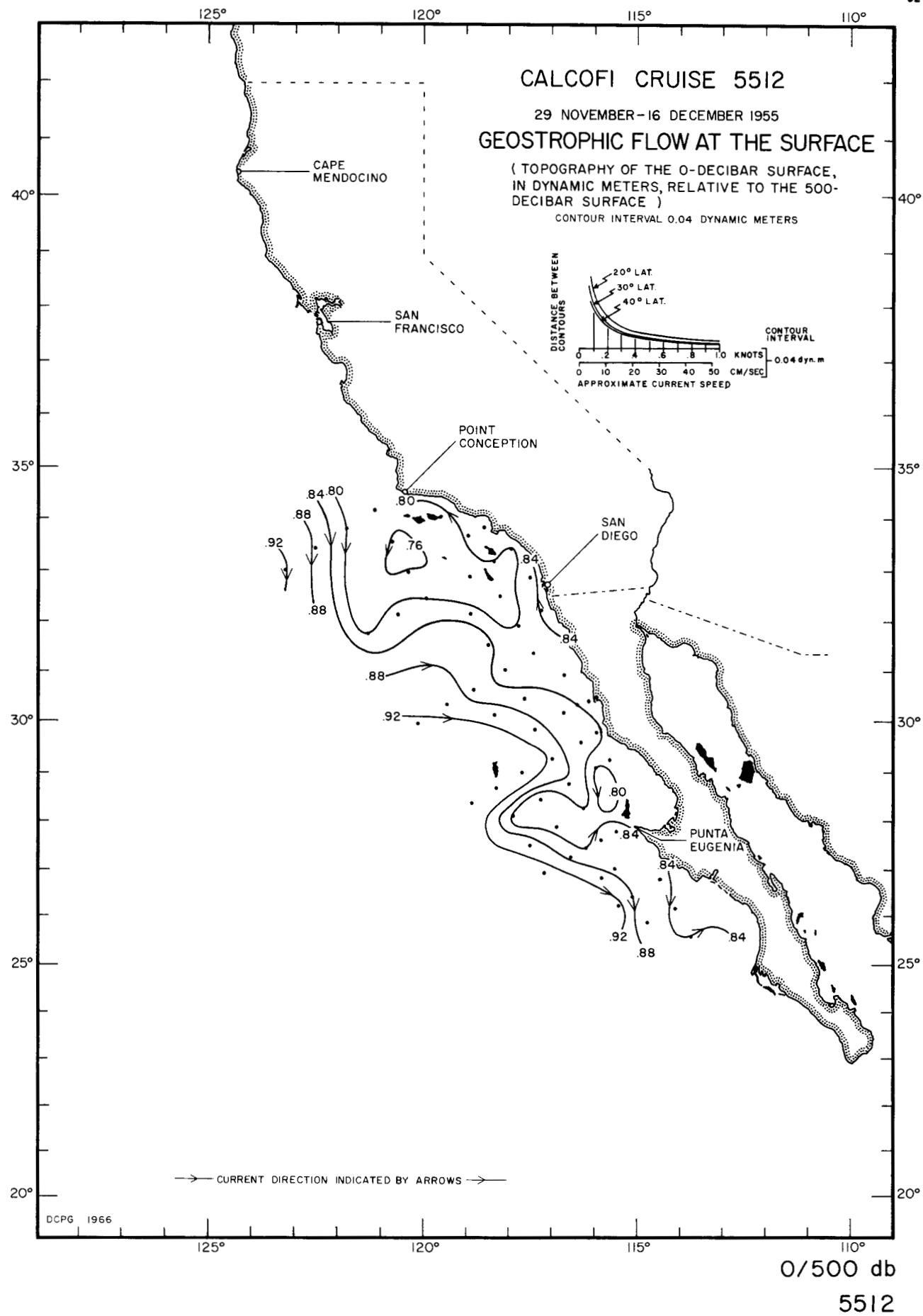


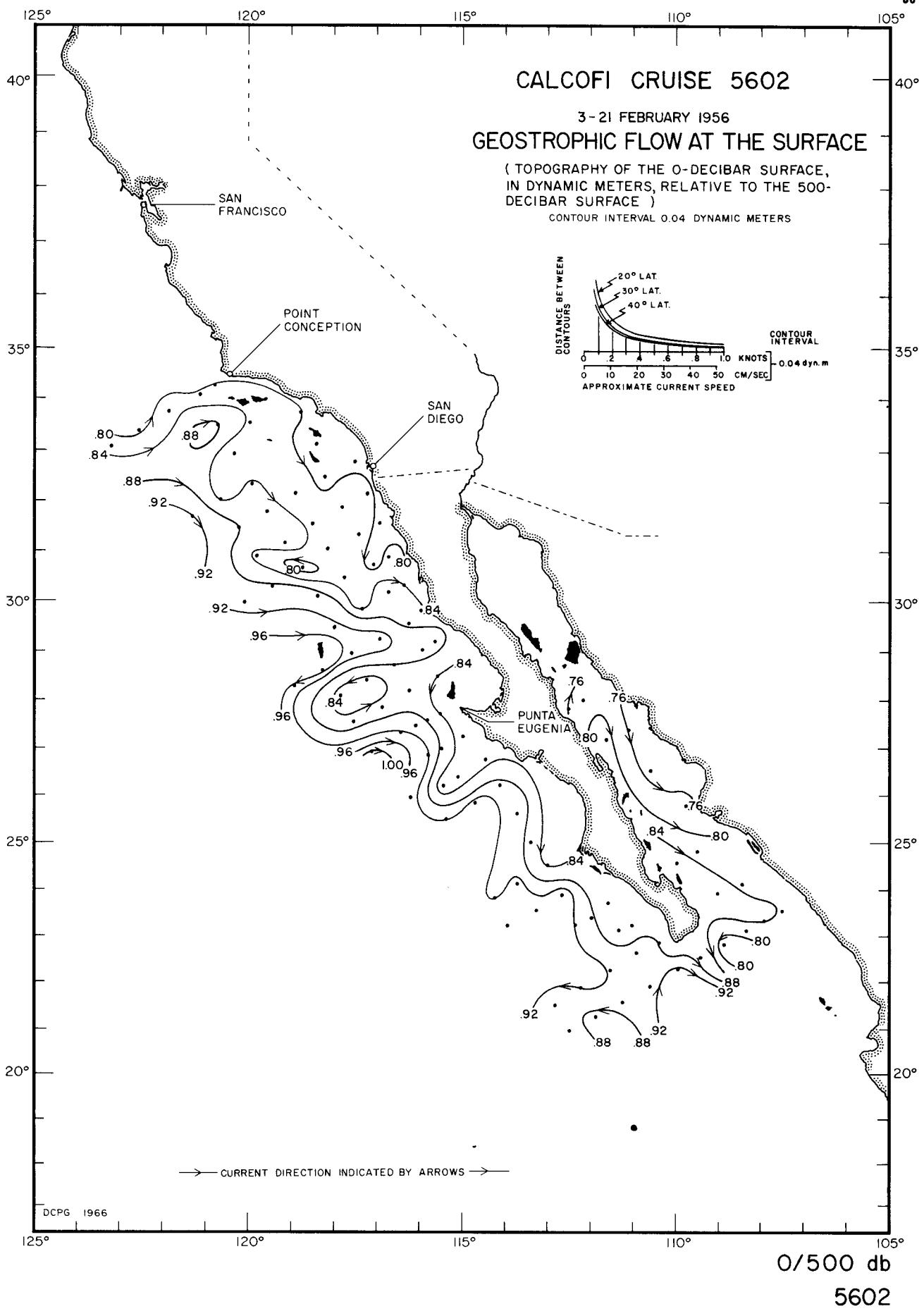


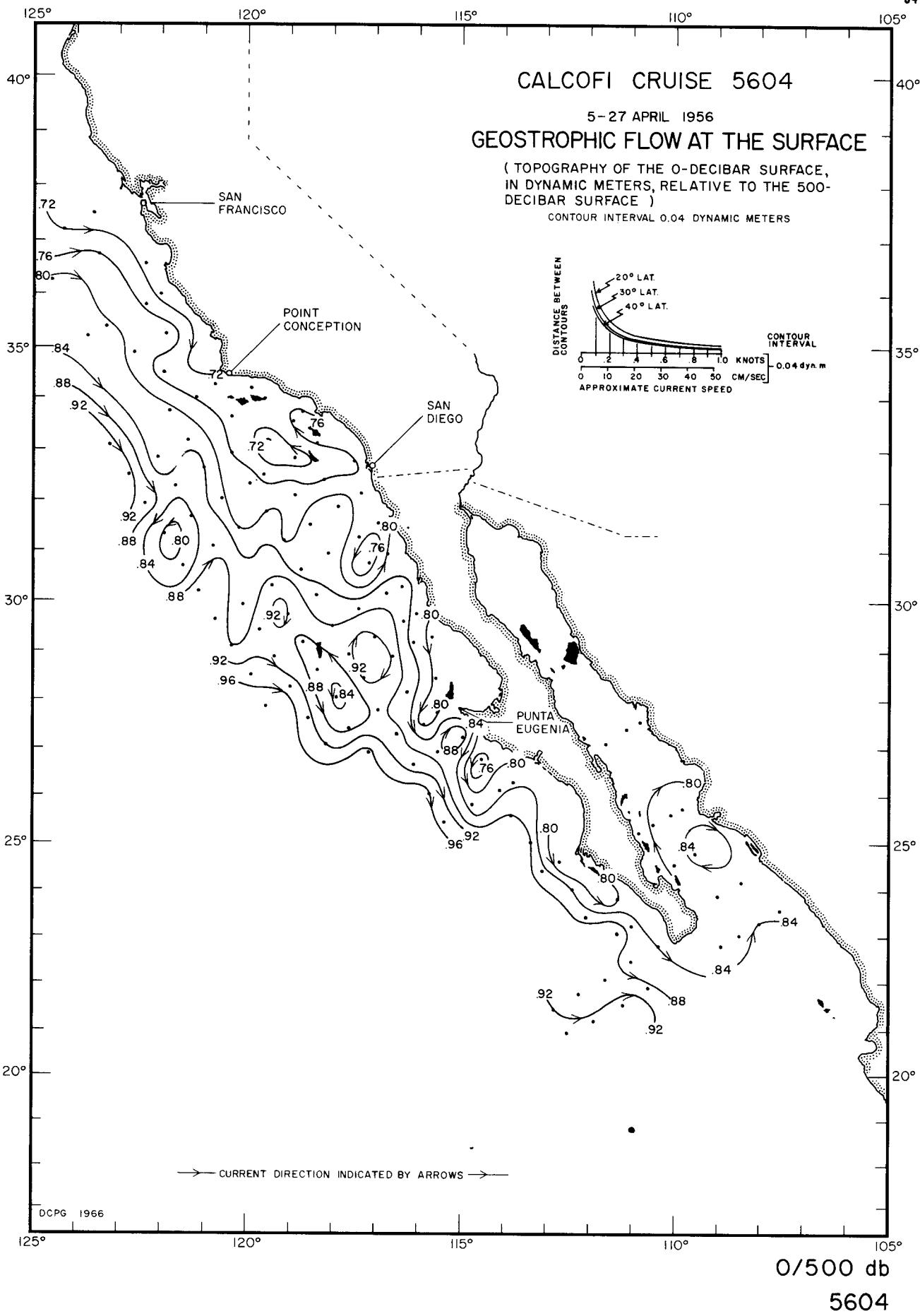


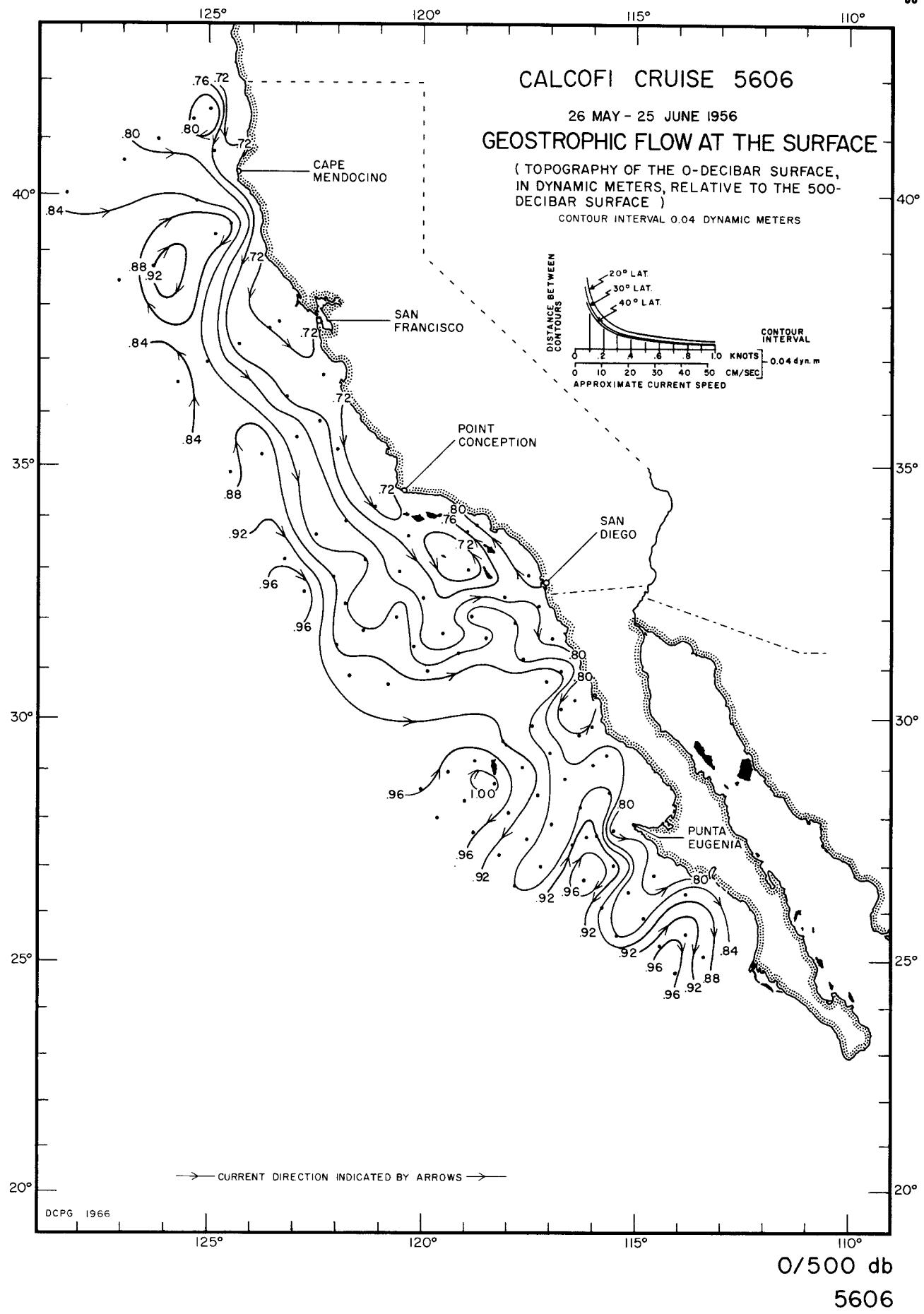


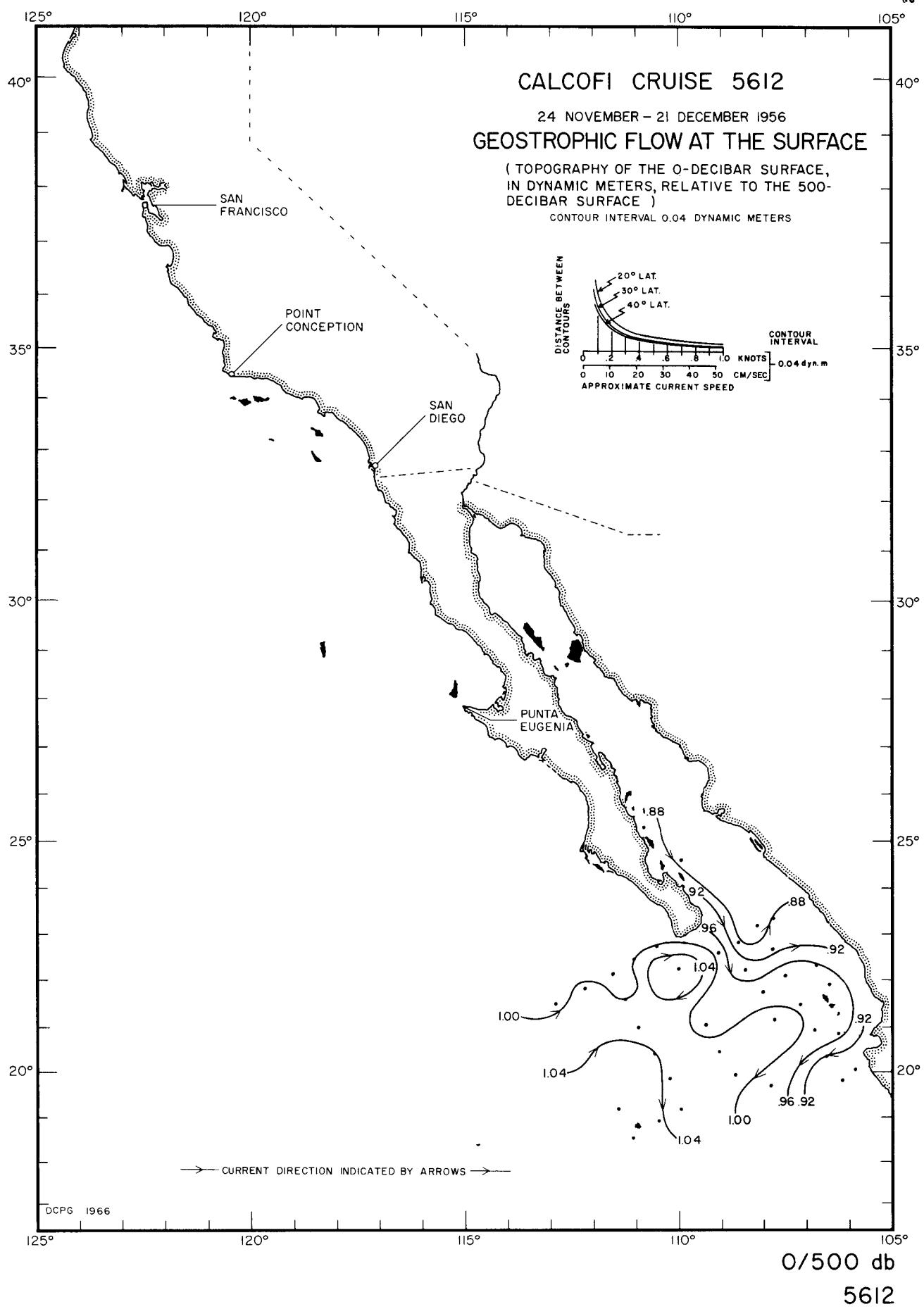


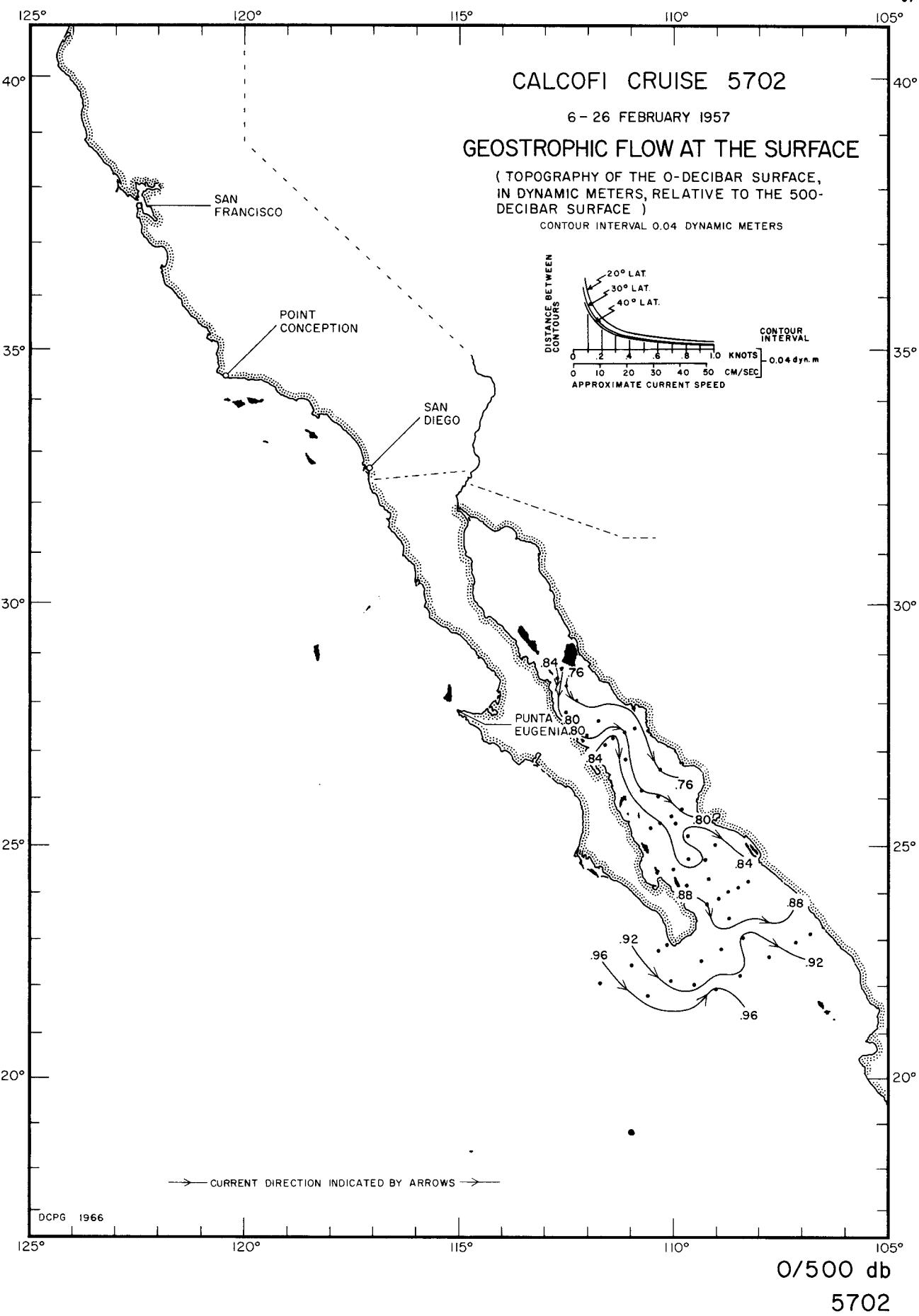


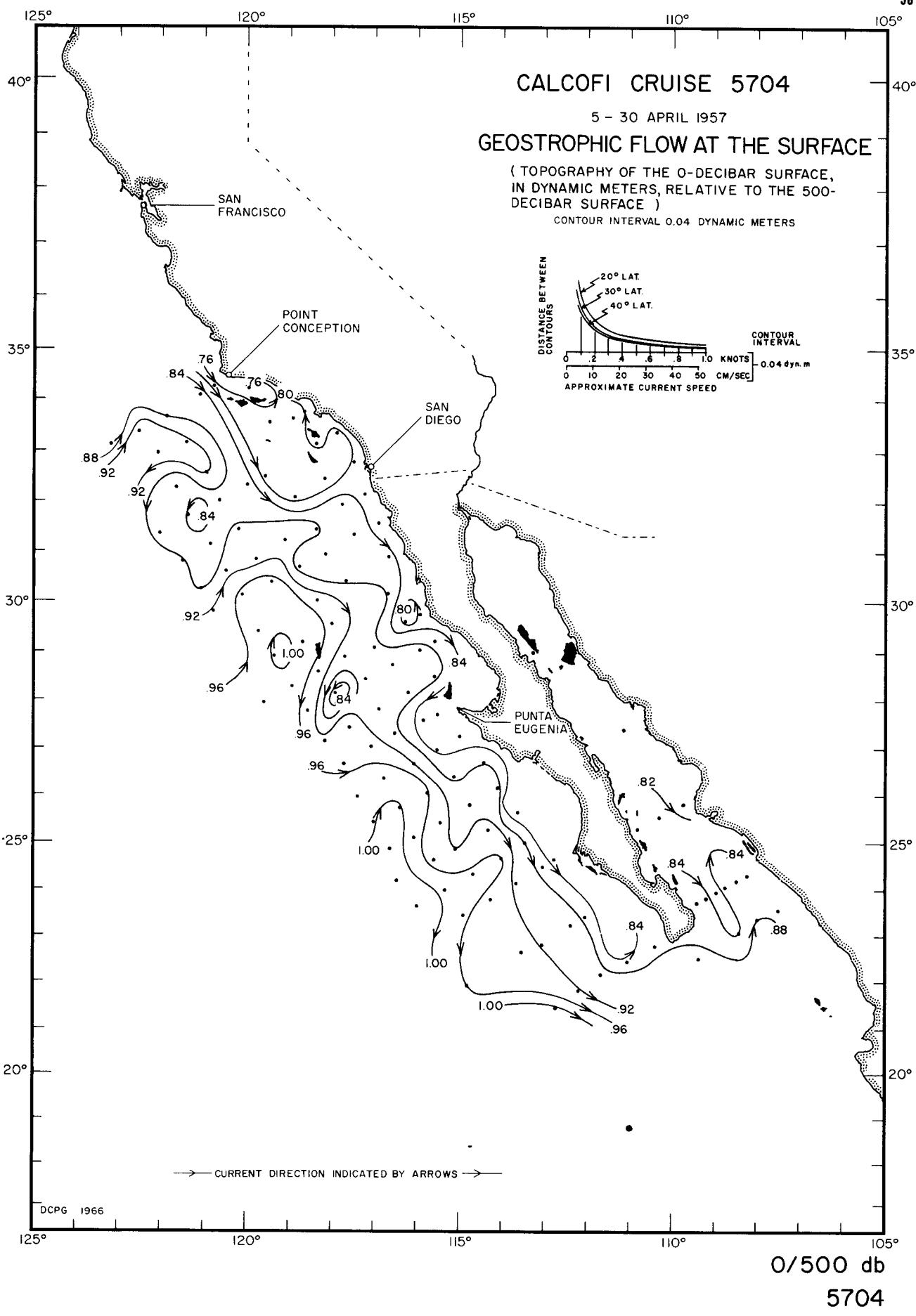


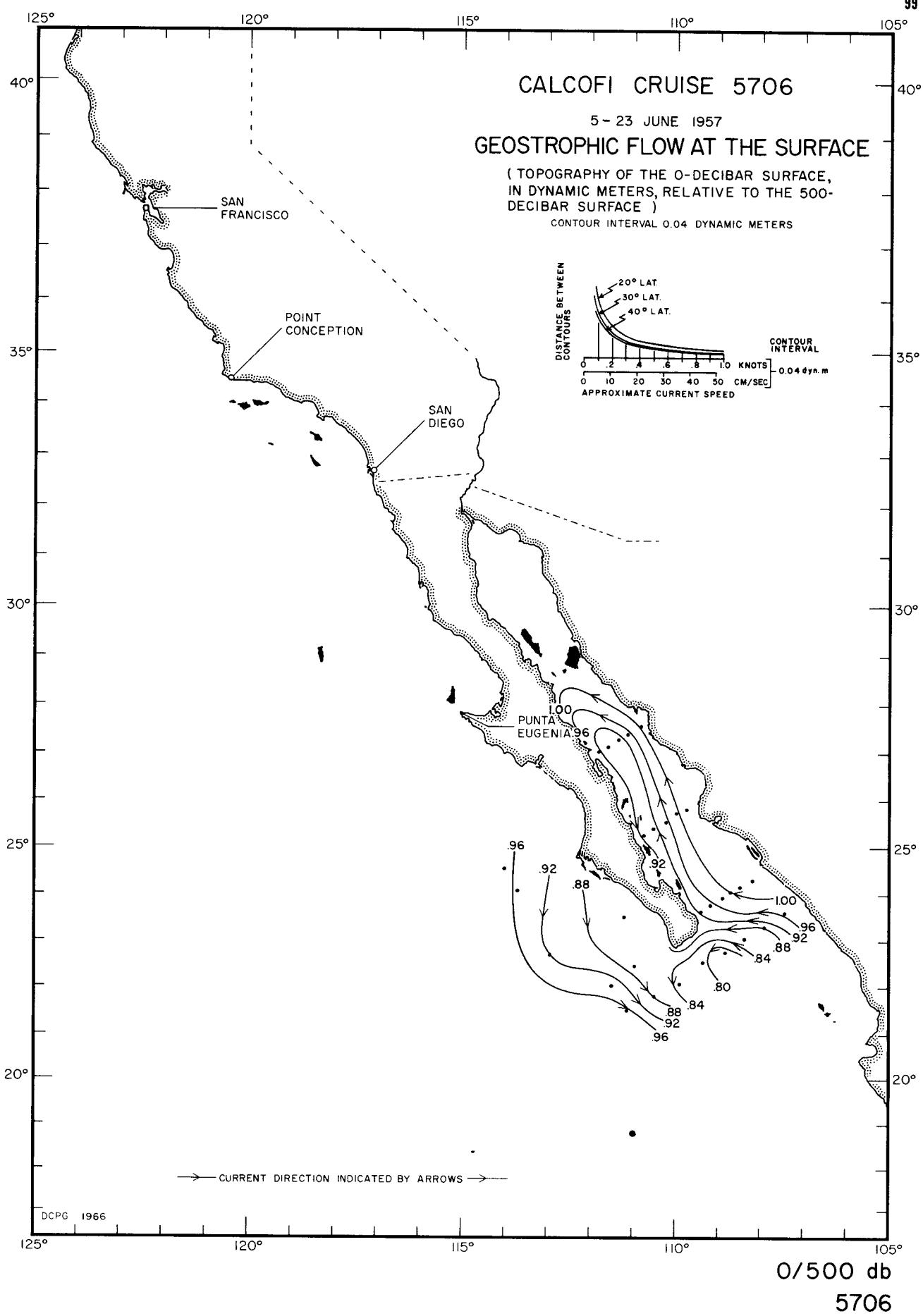


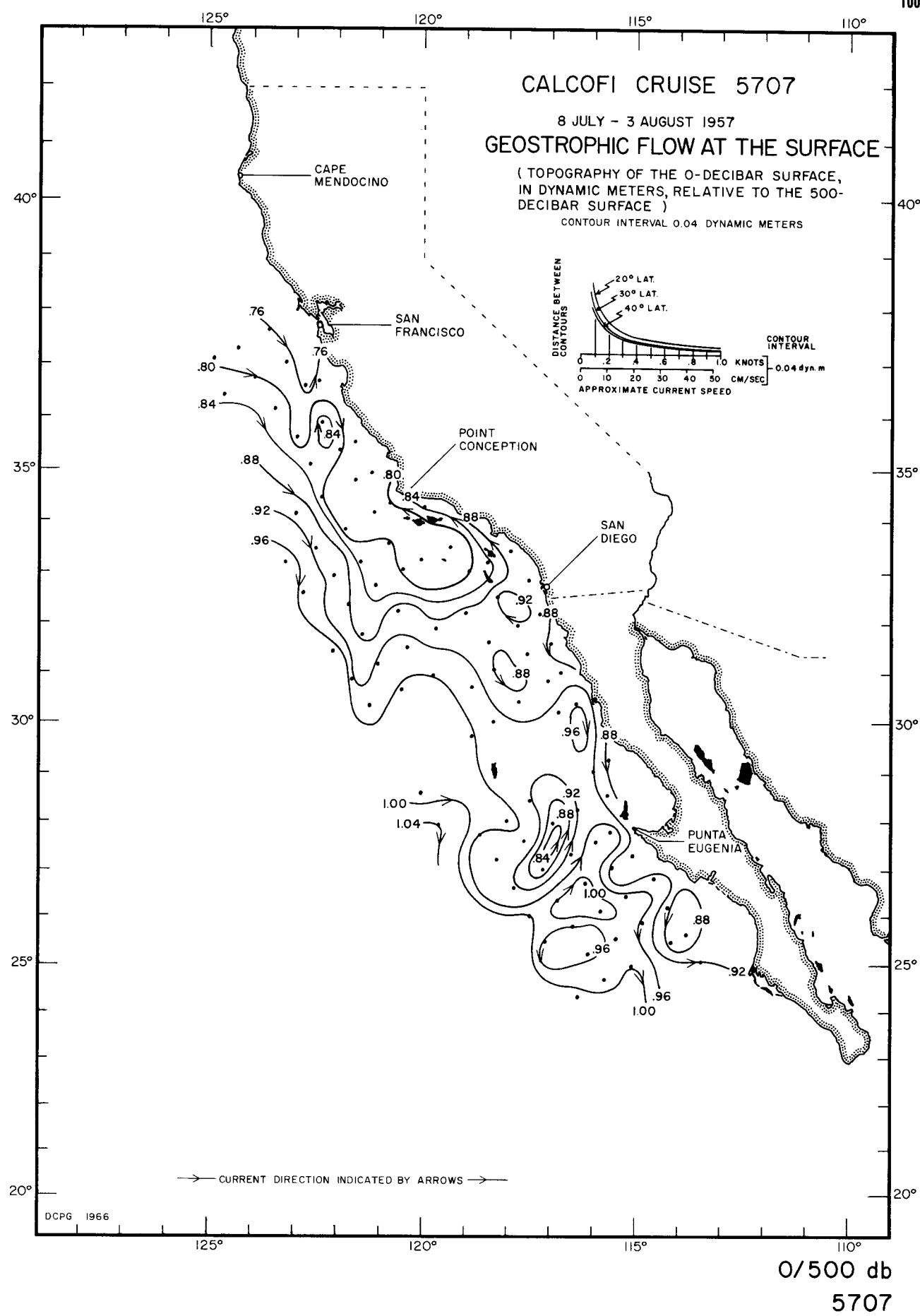


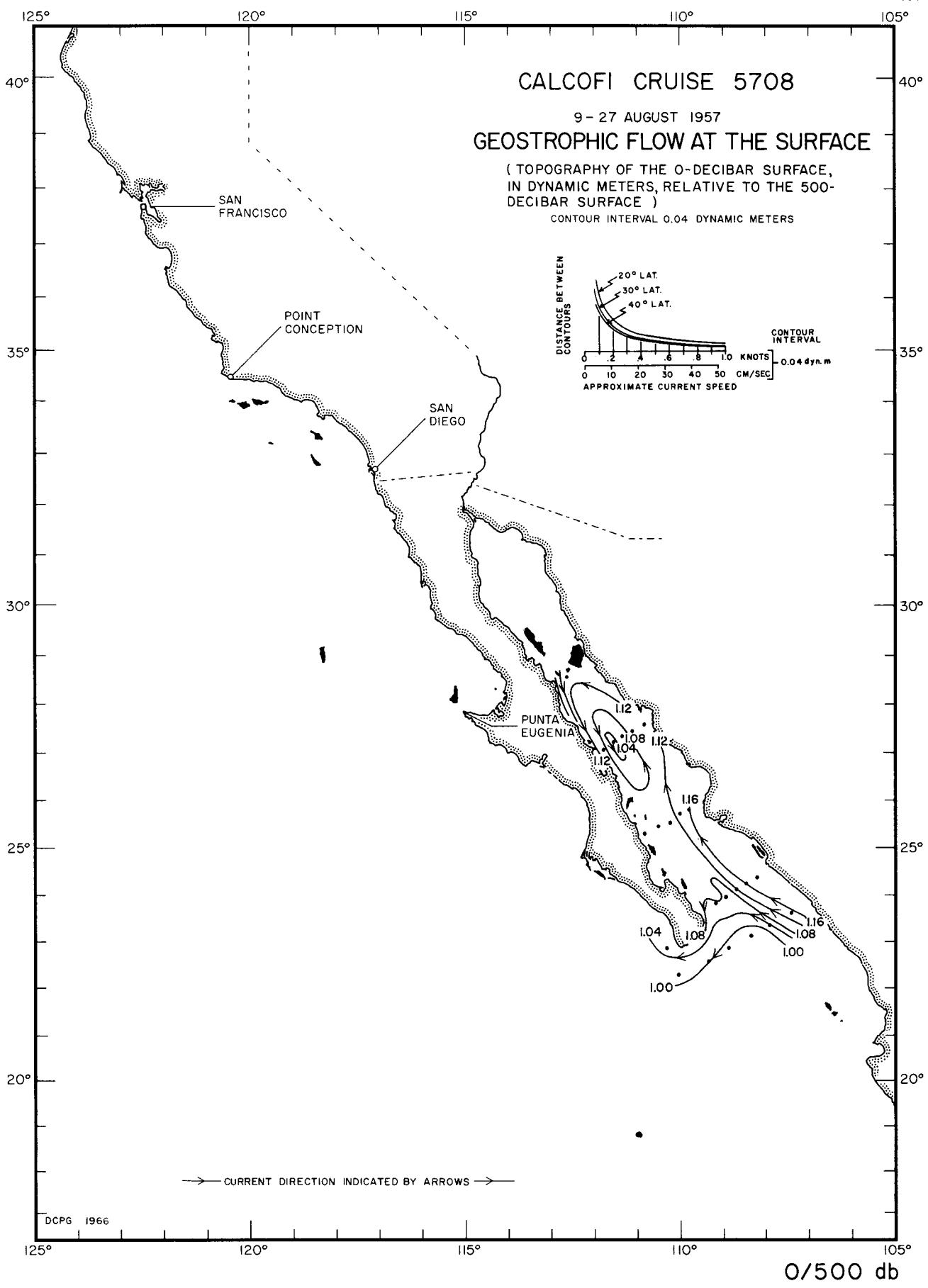




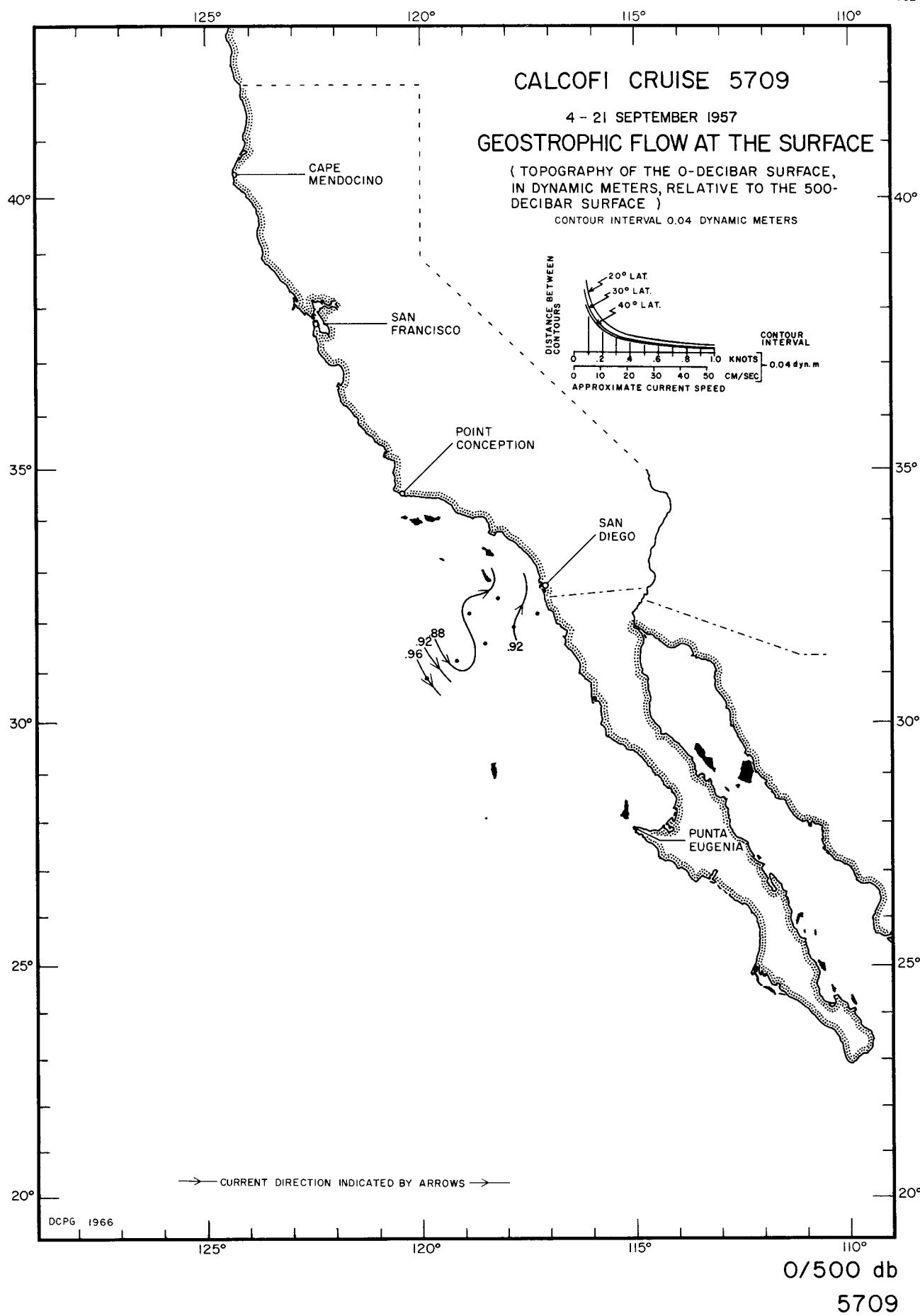


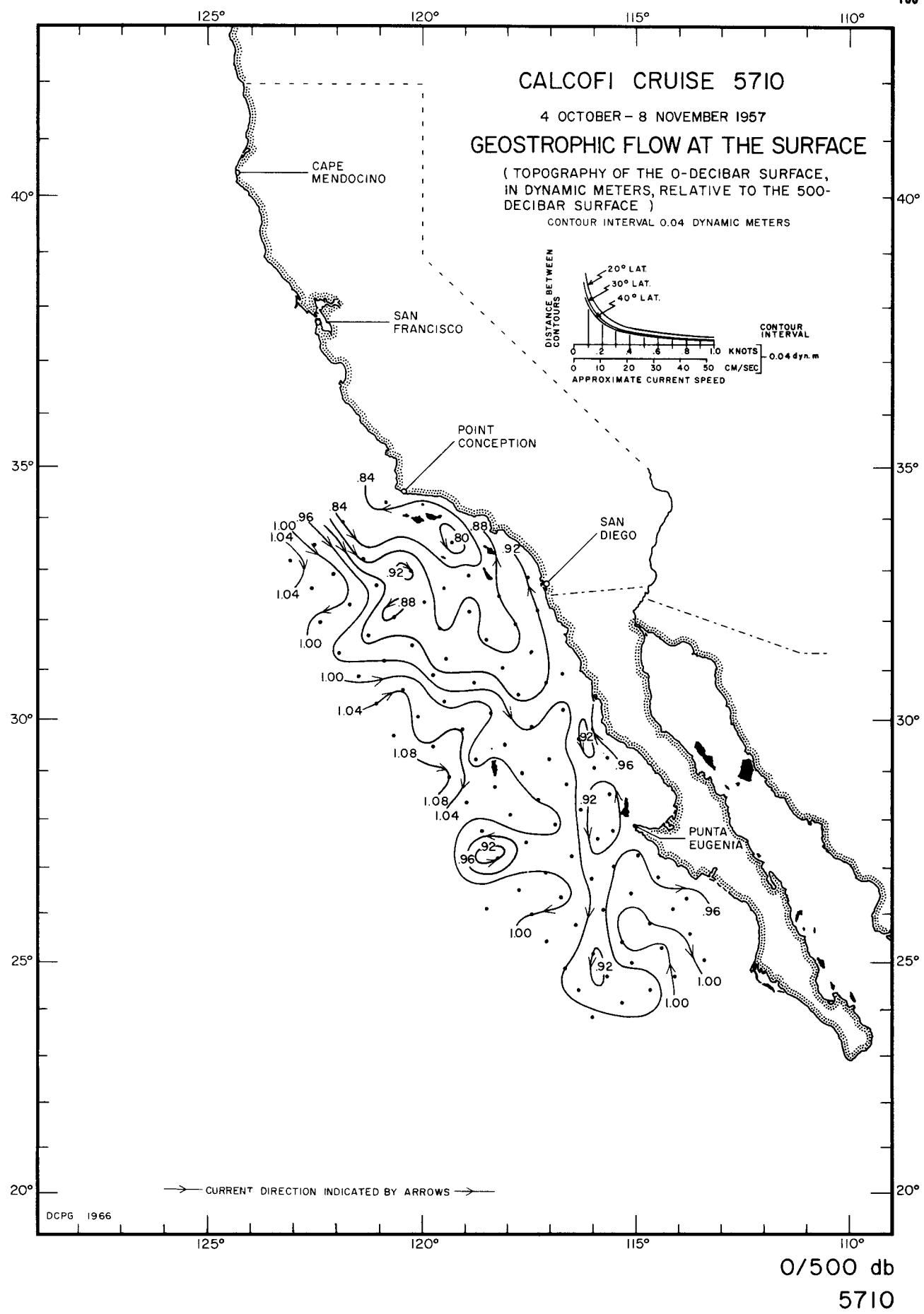


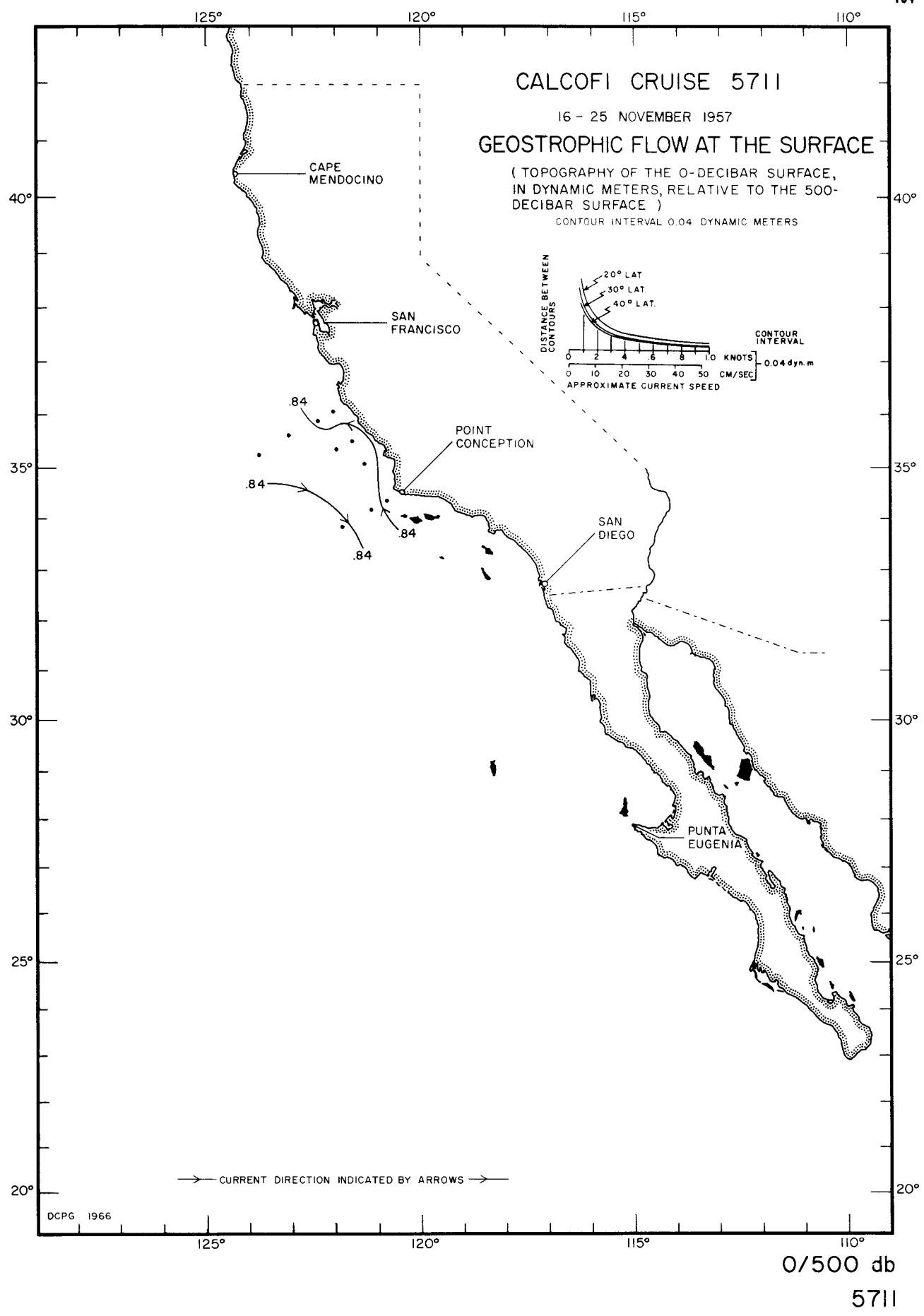


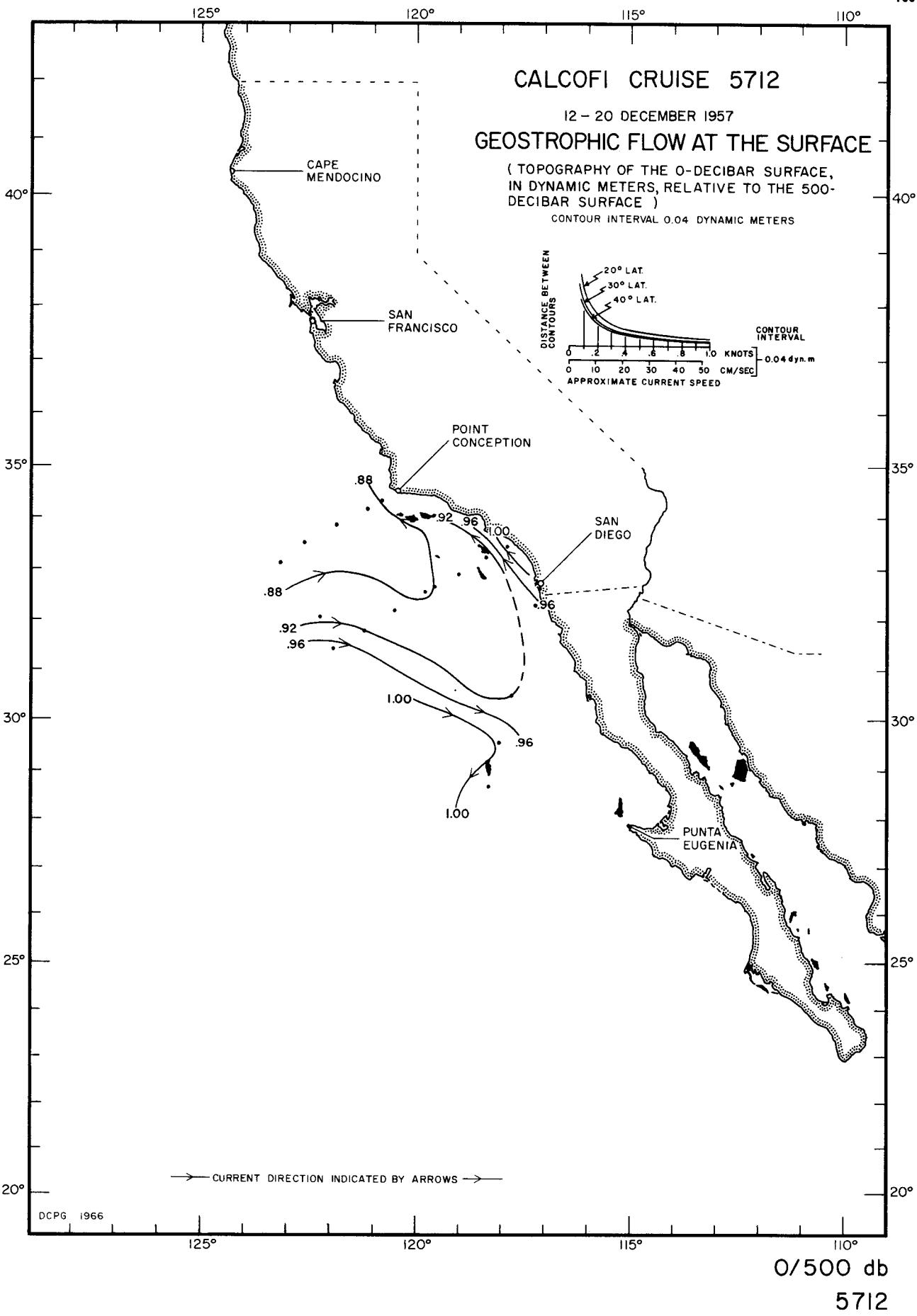


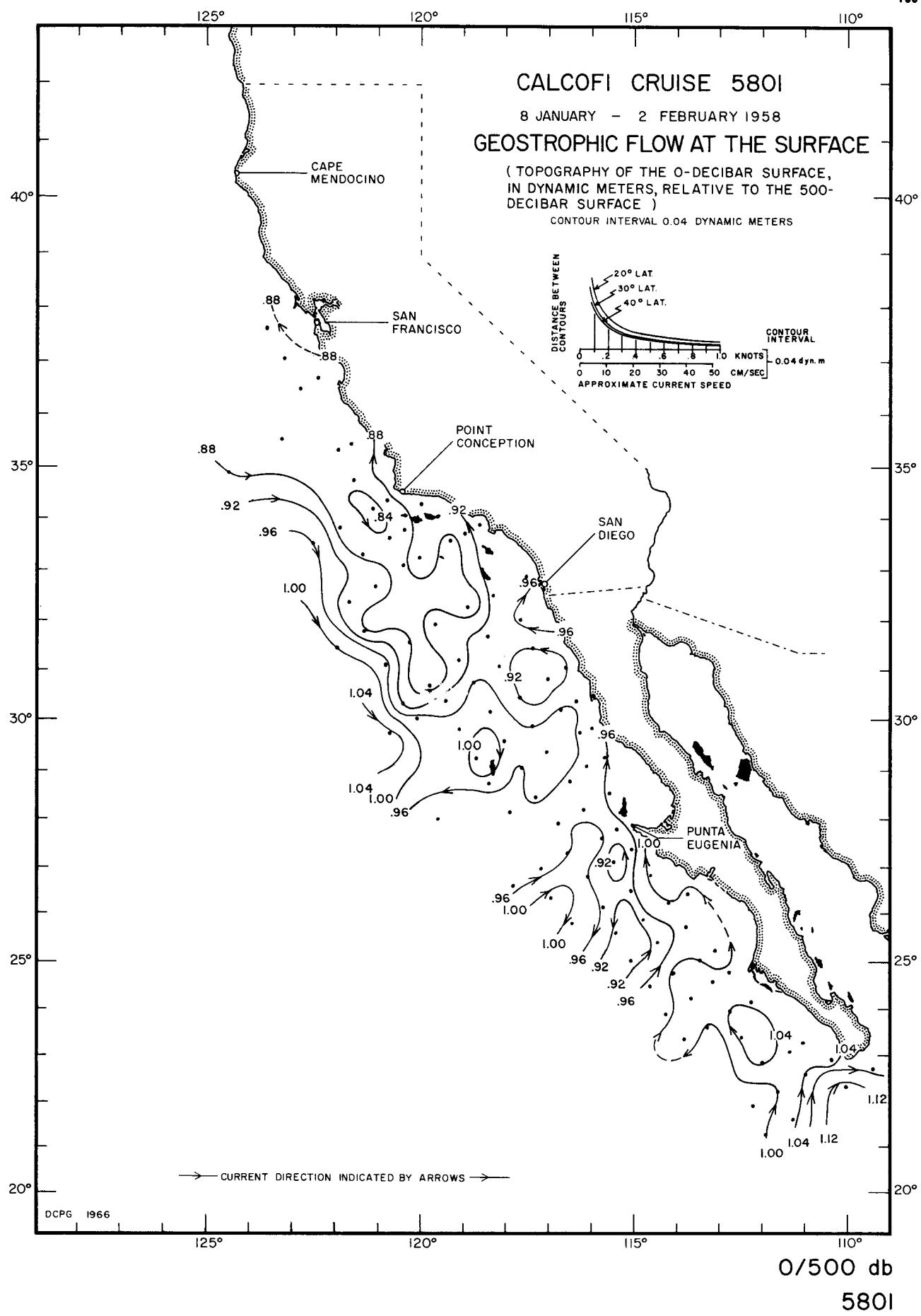
5708

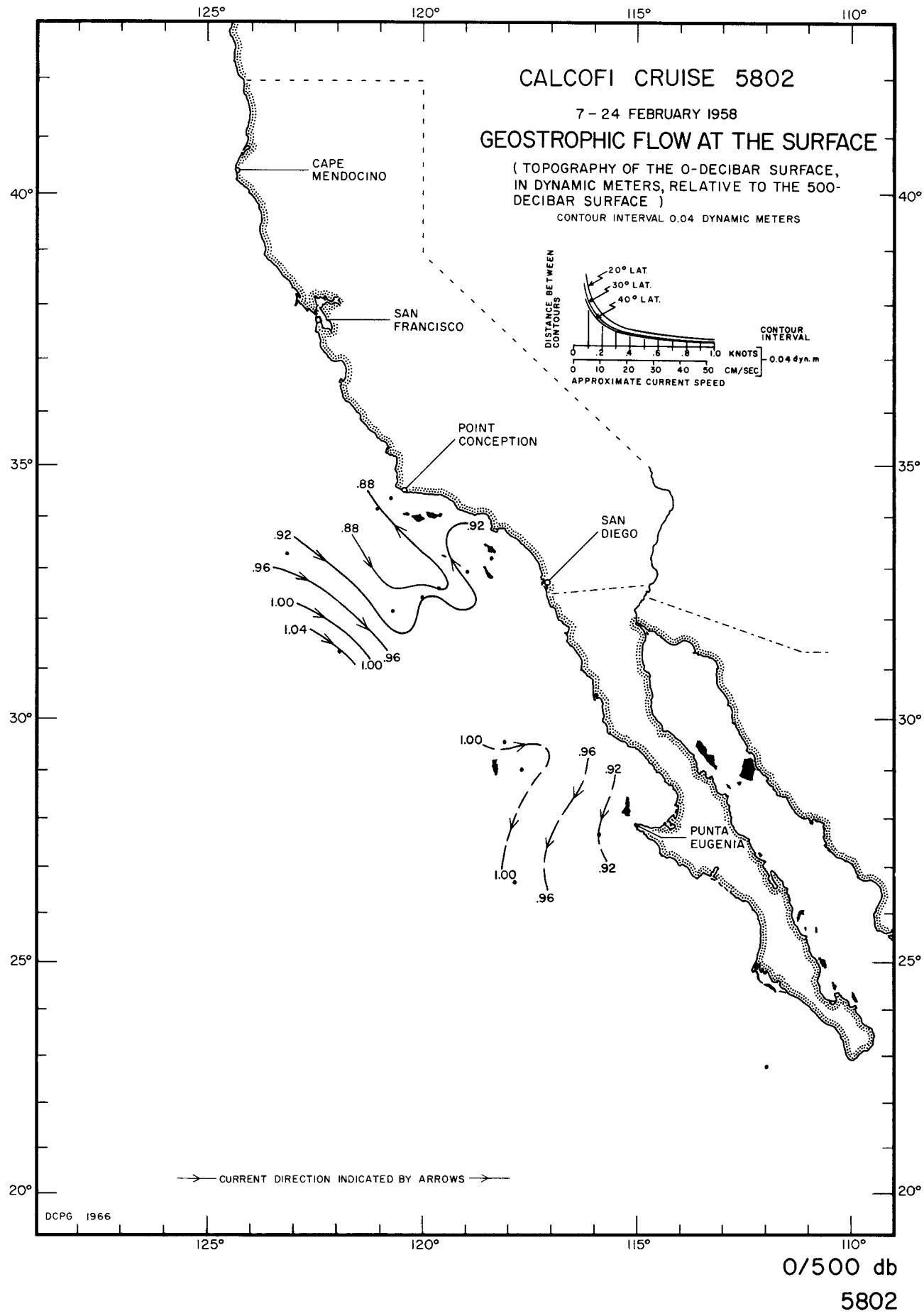


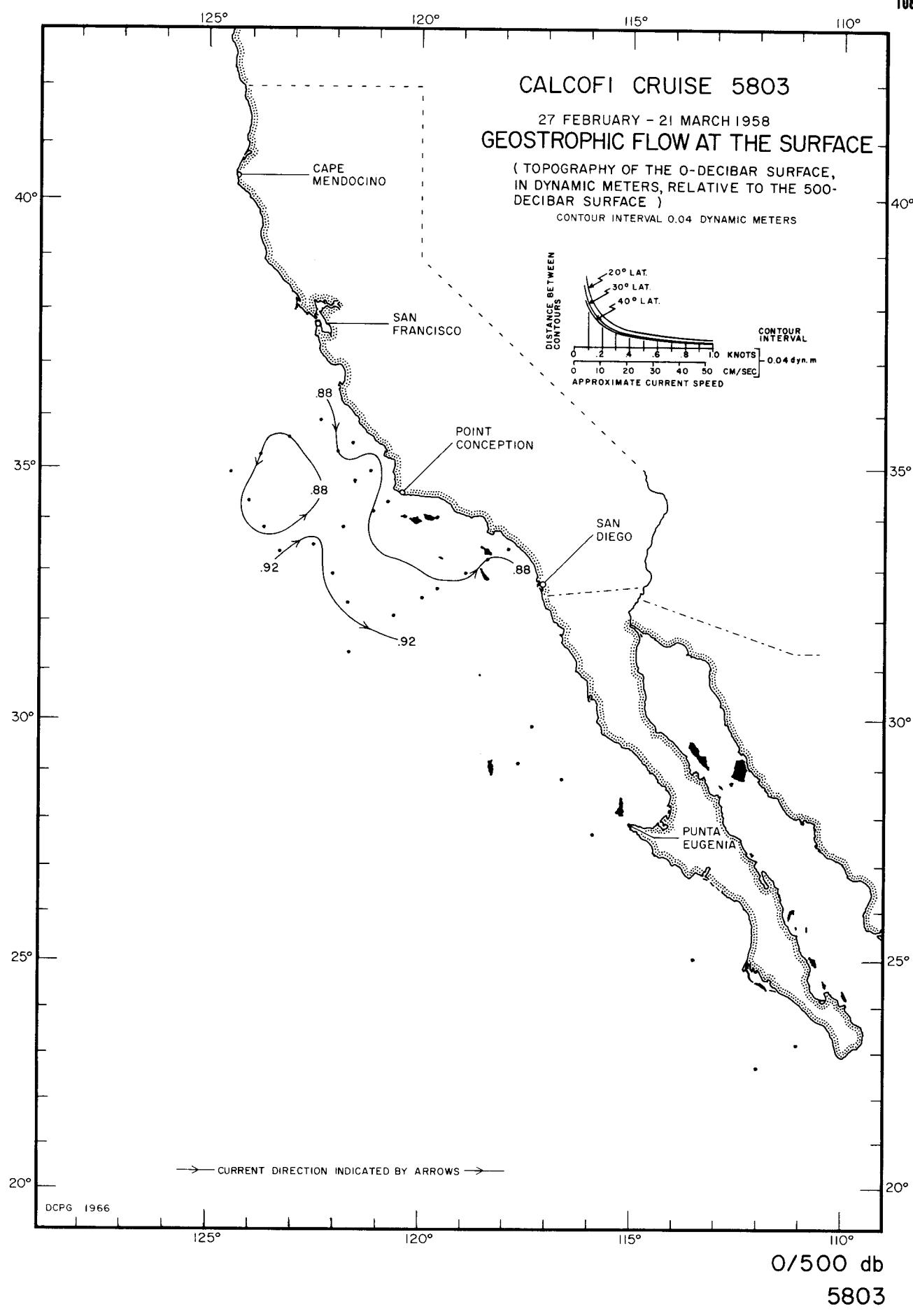


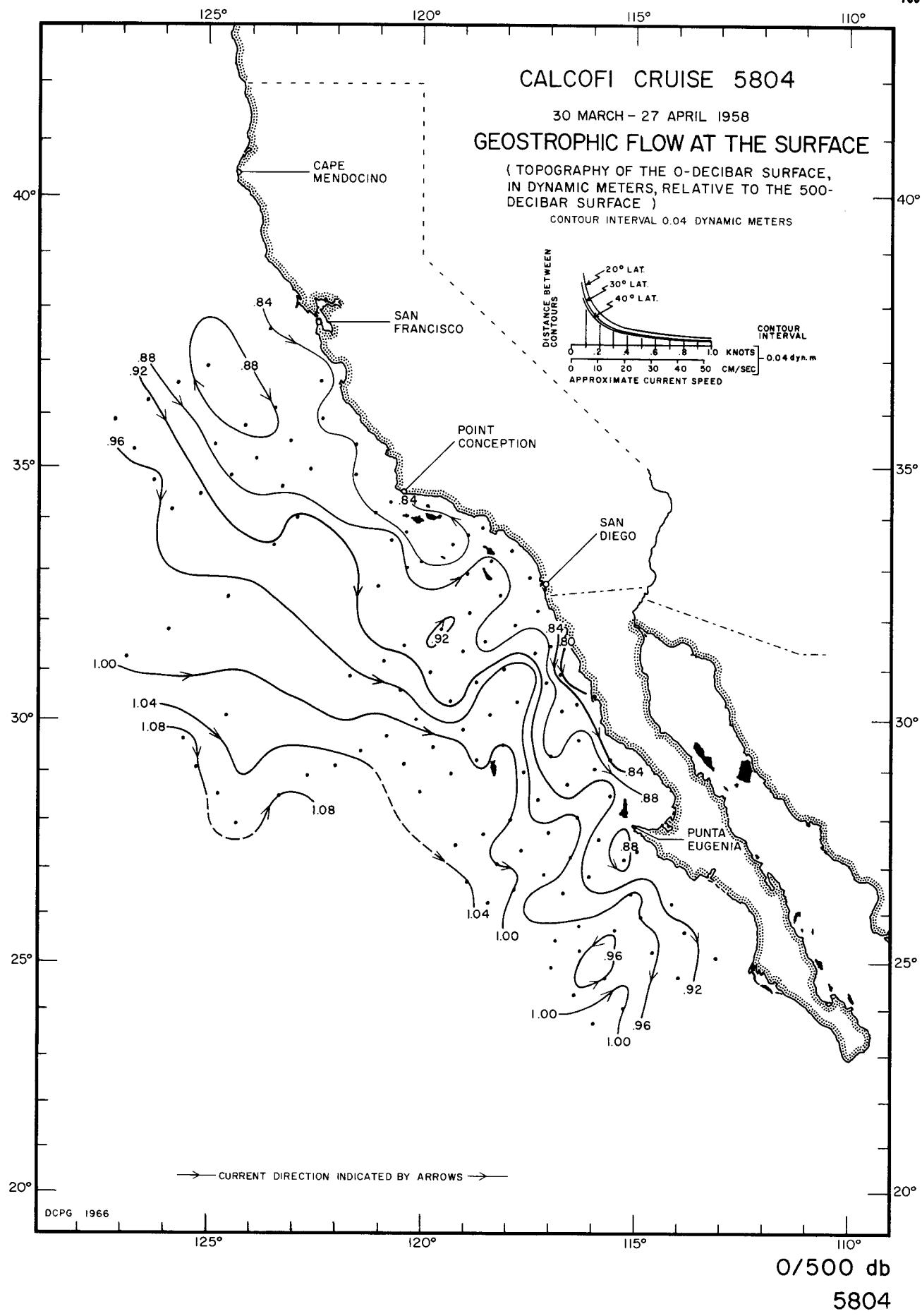


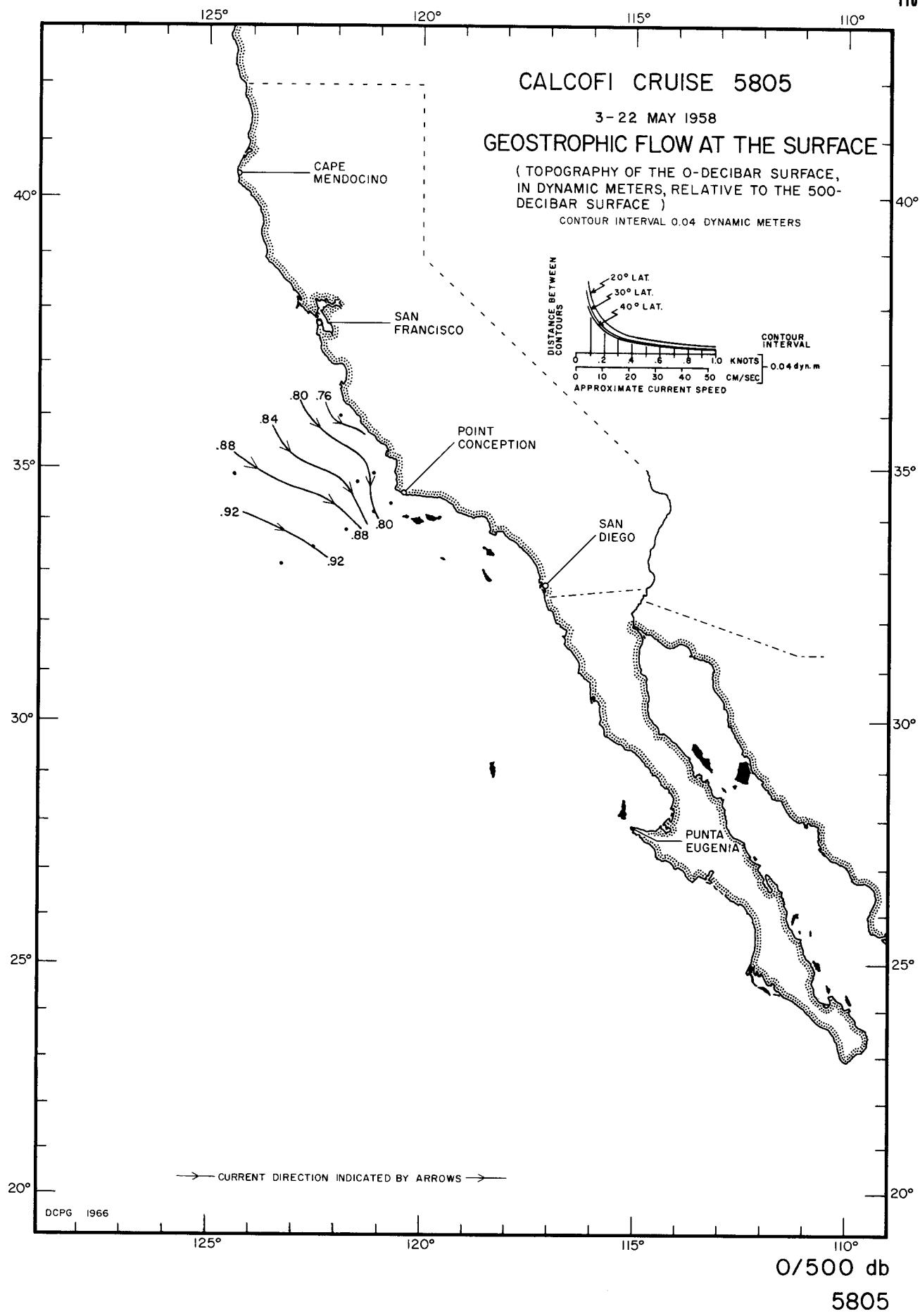


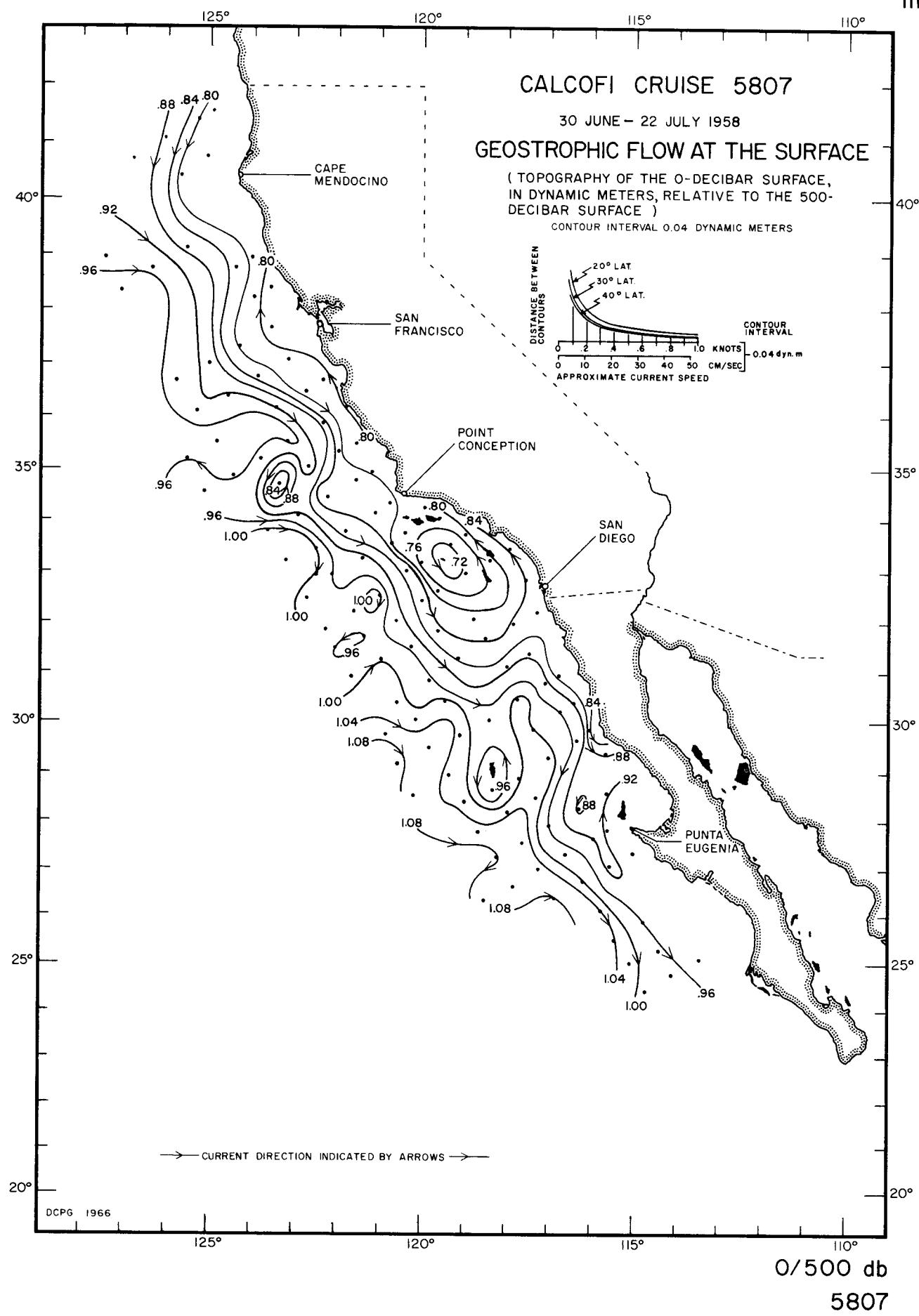


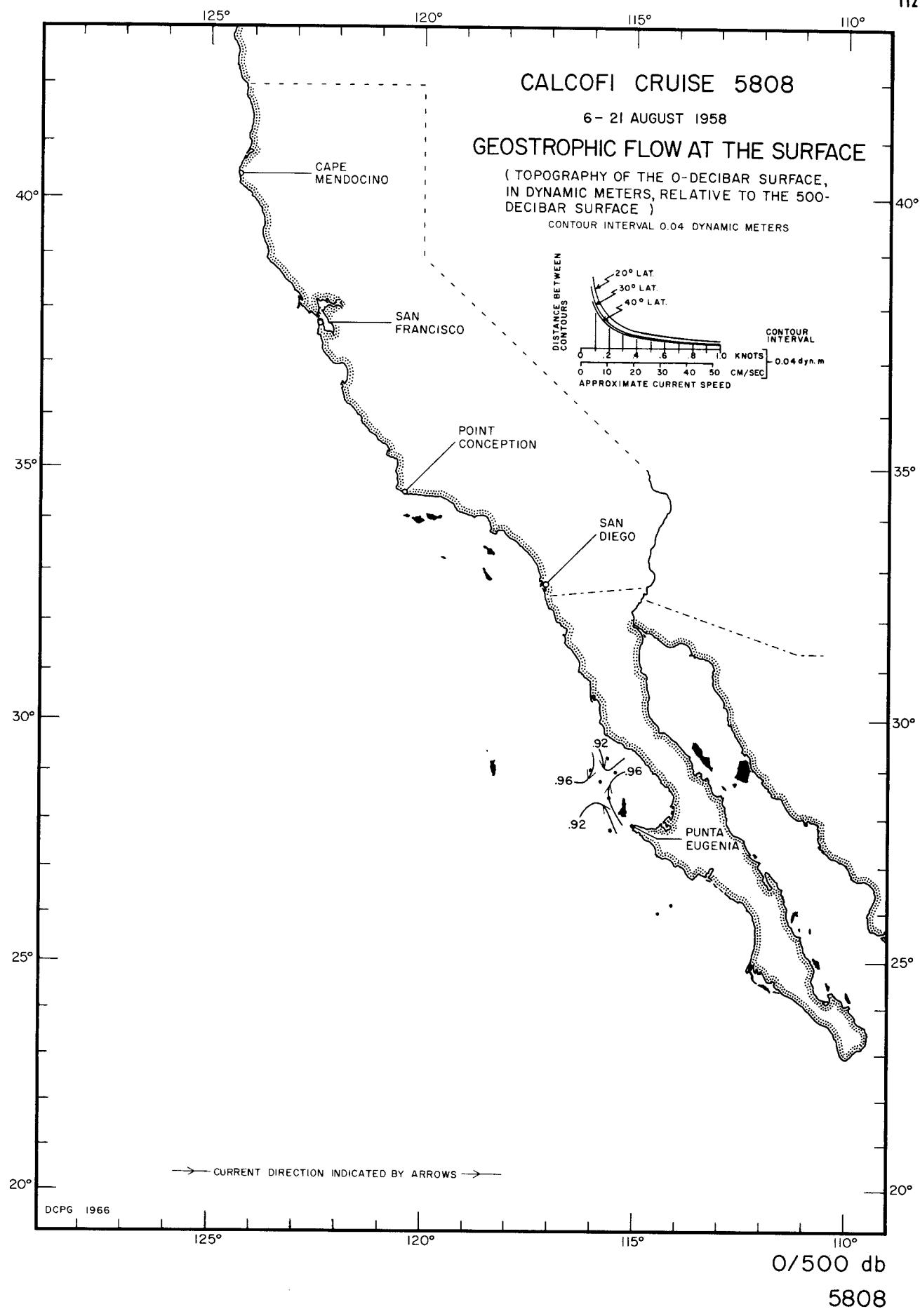


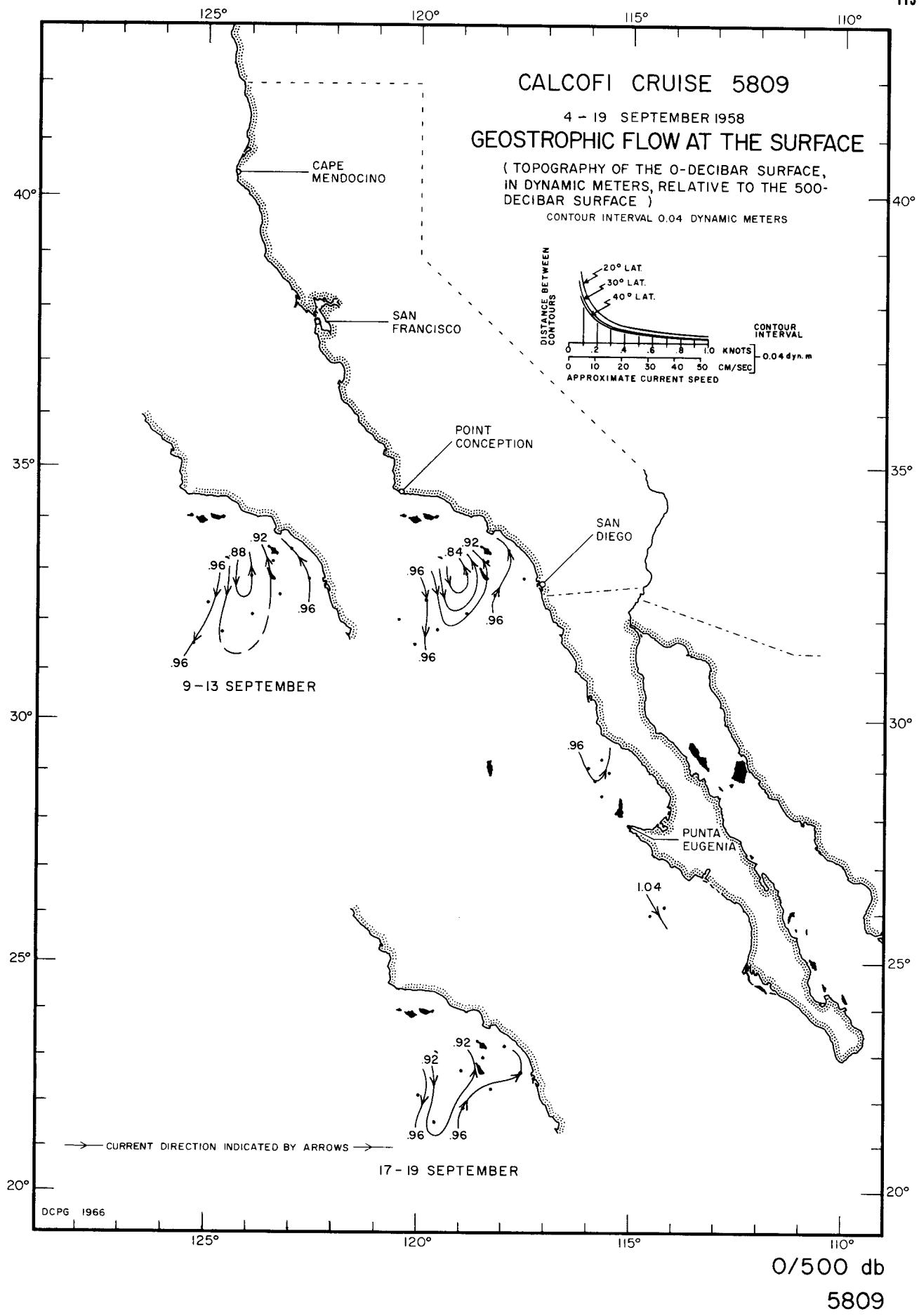


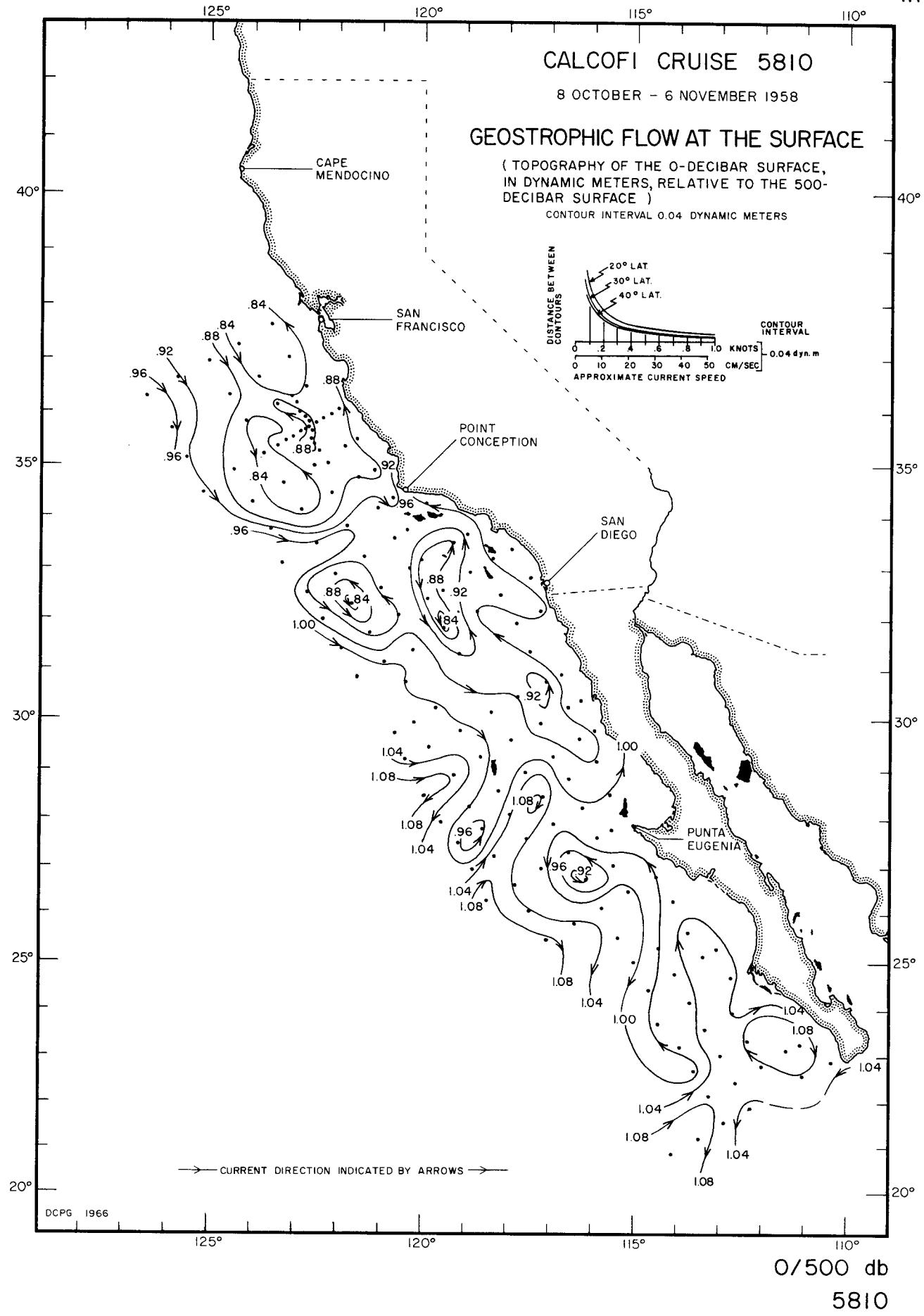


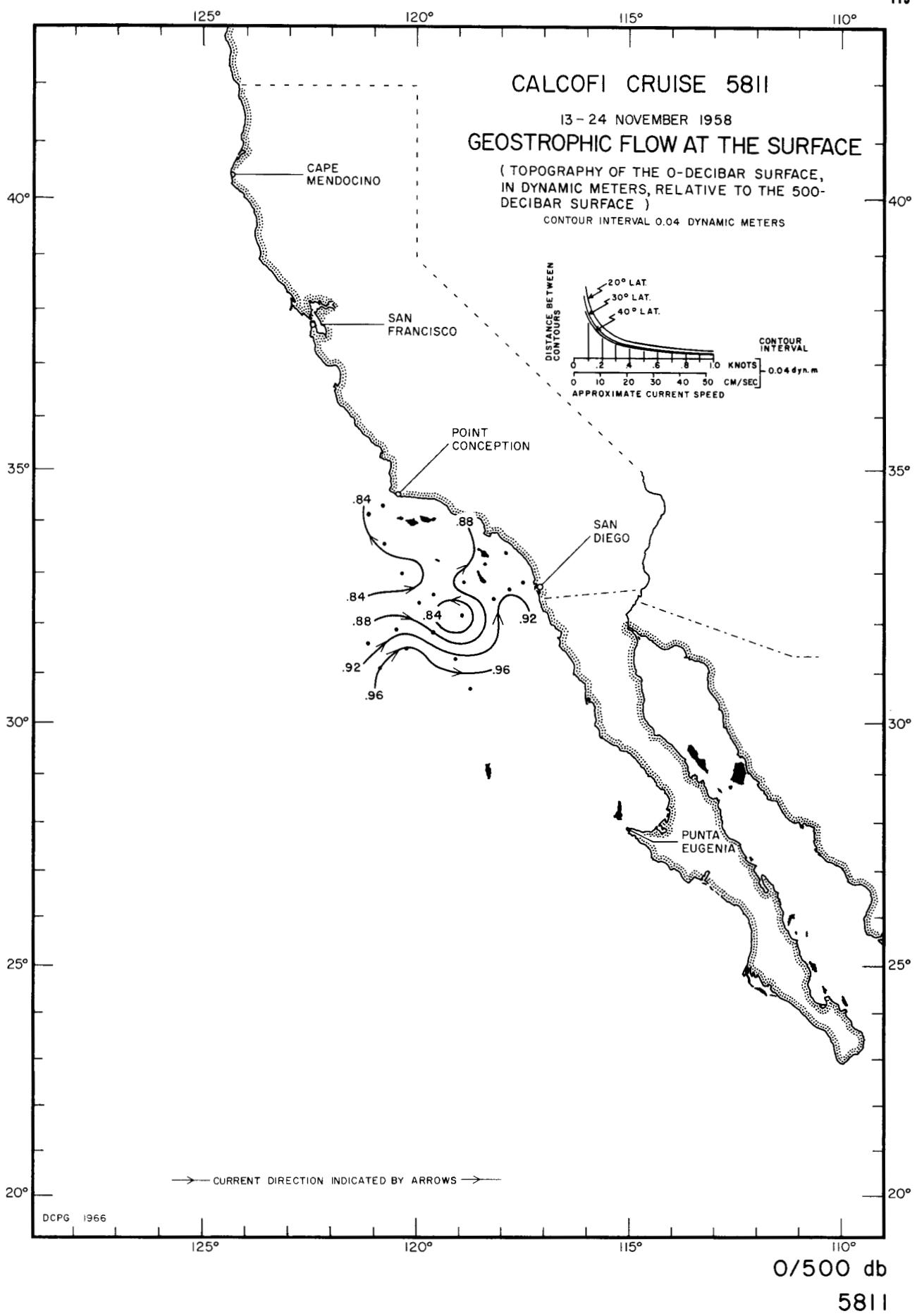


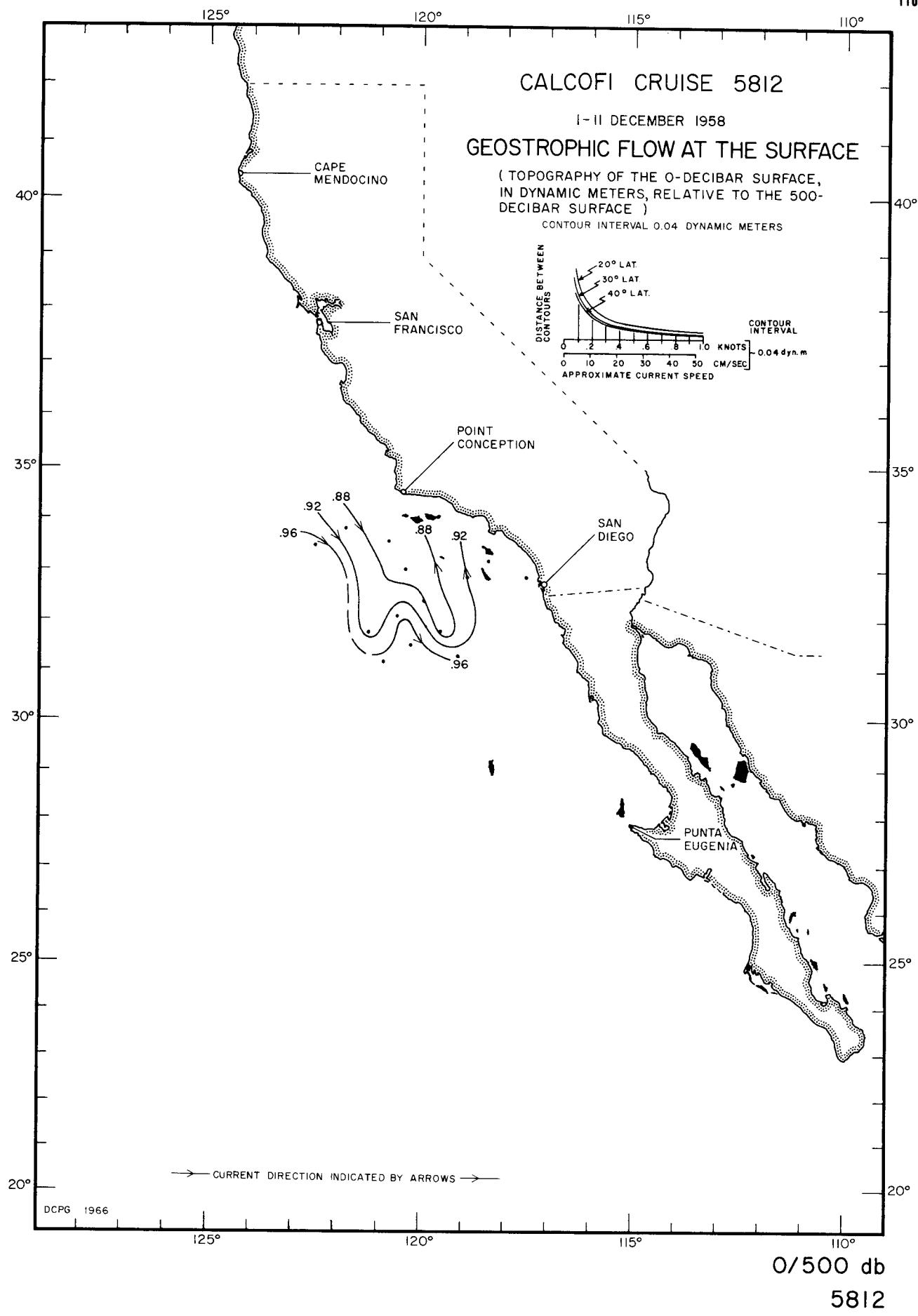


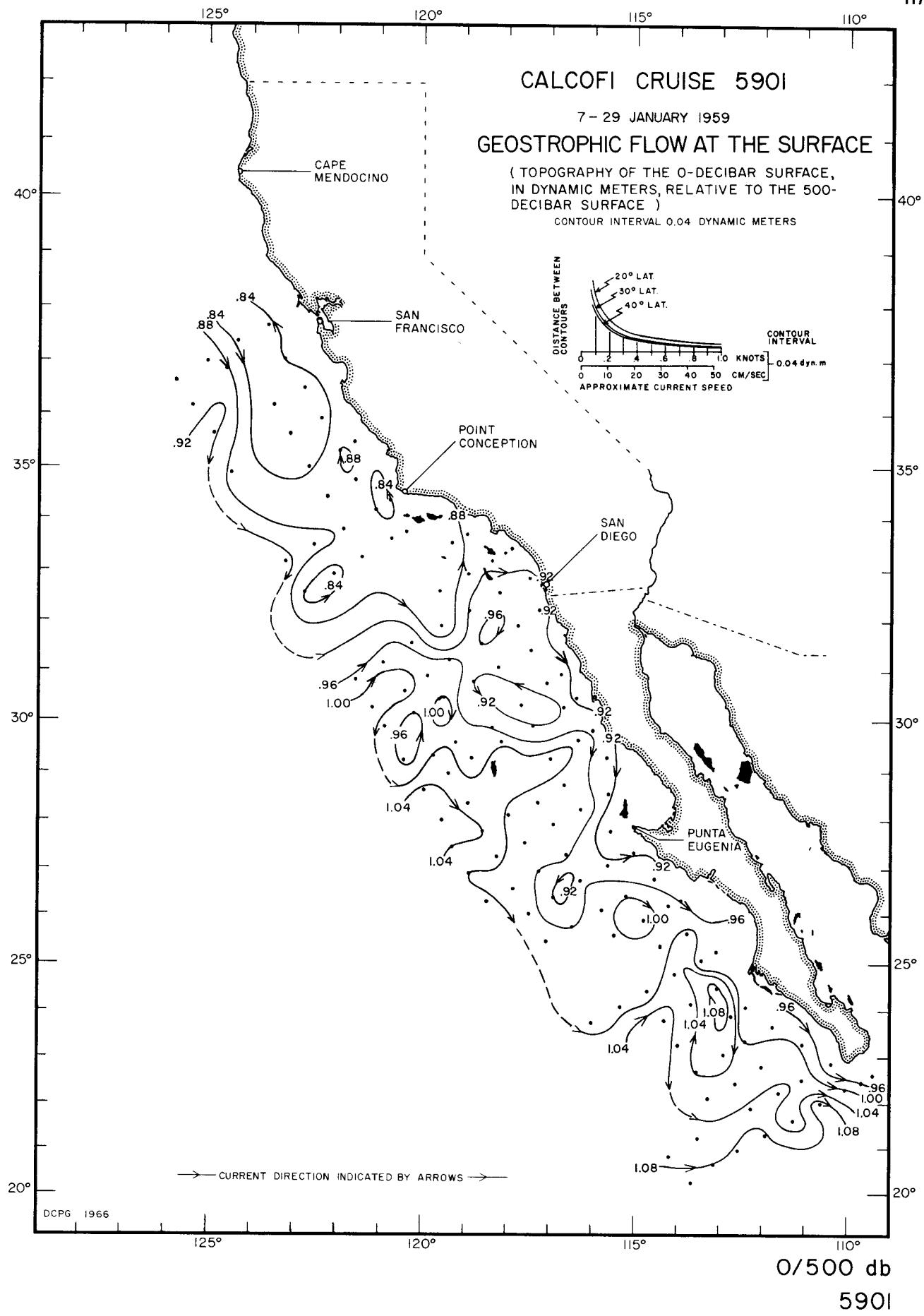


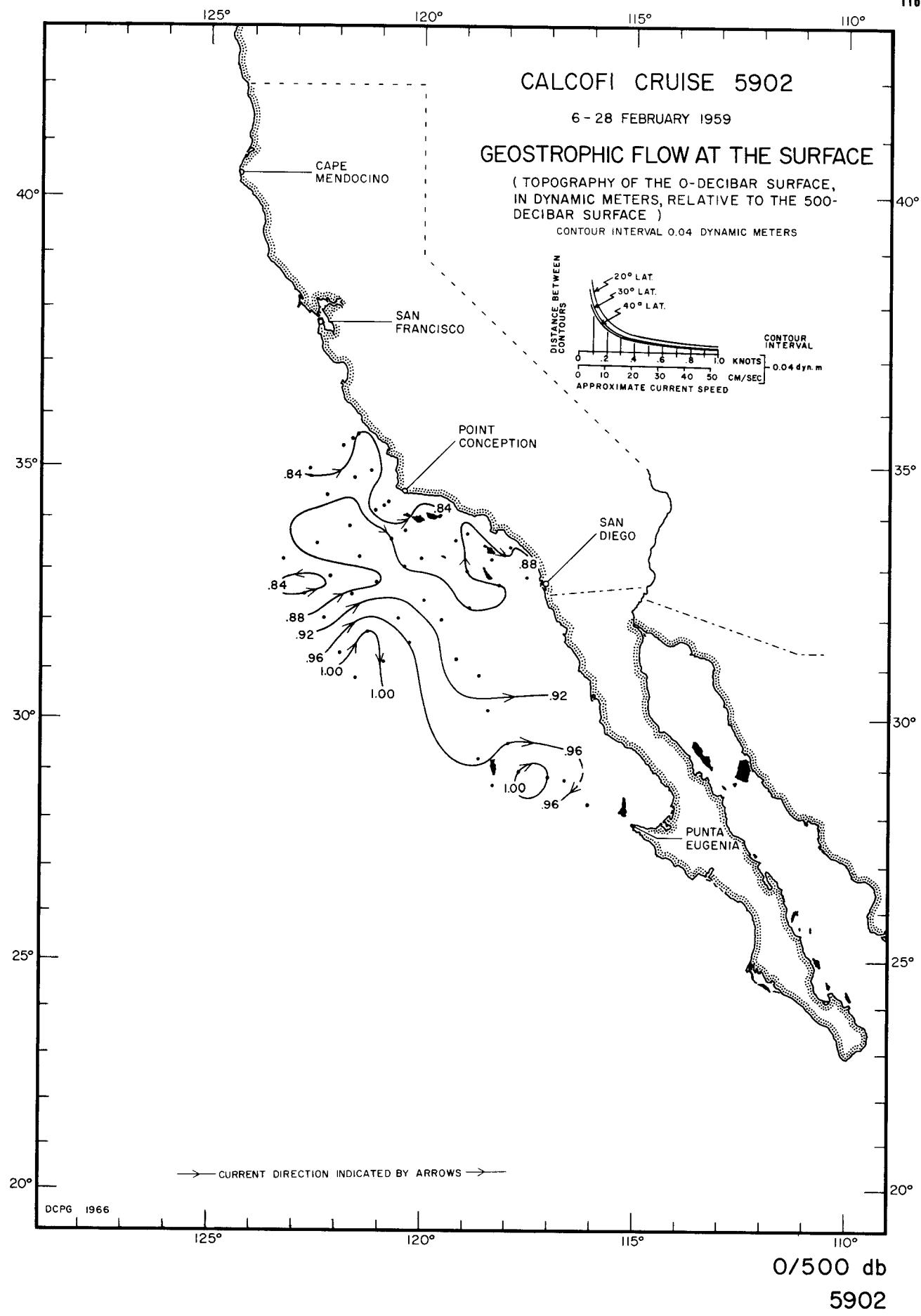


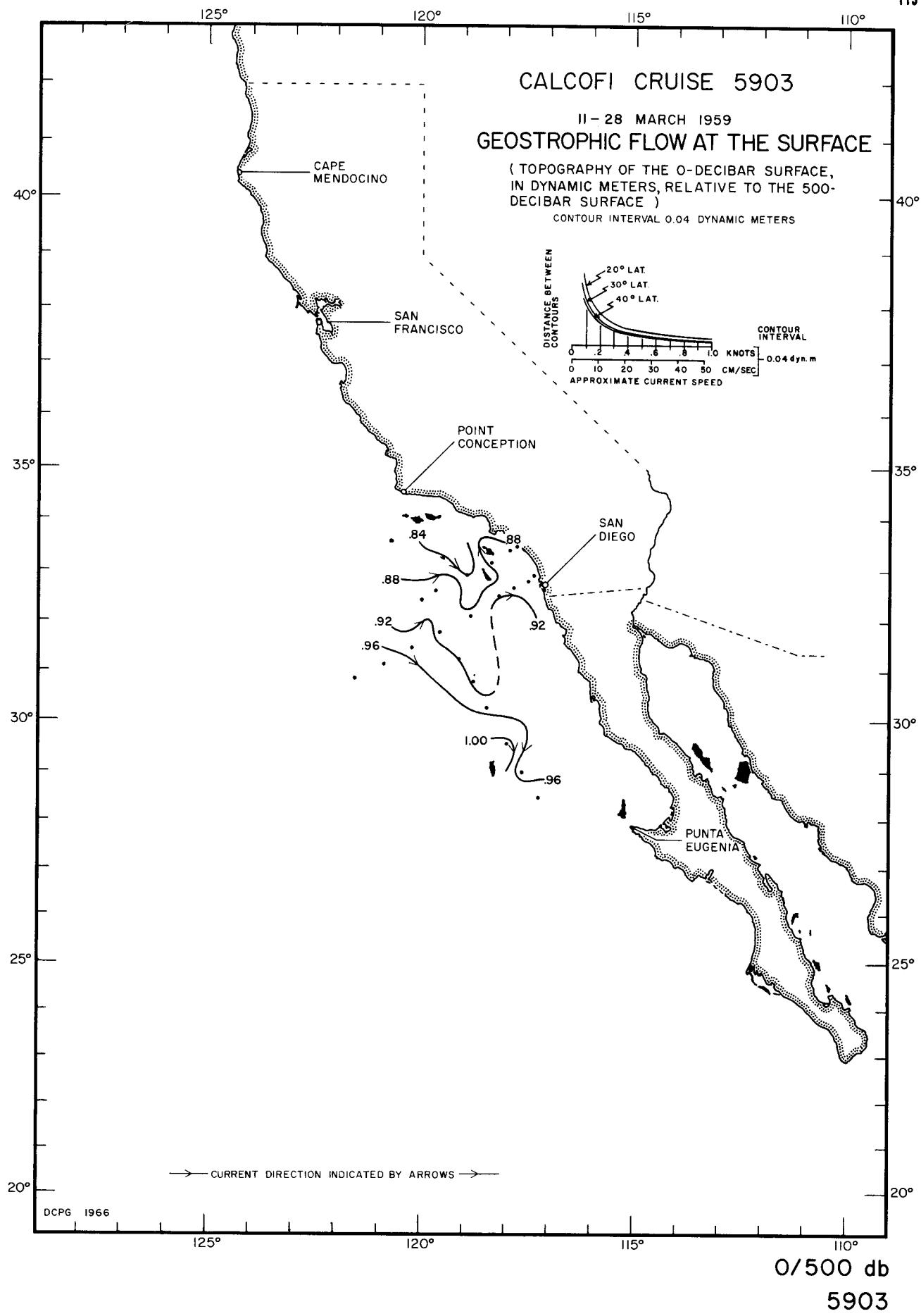


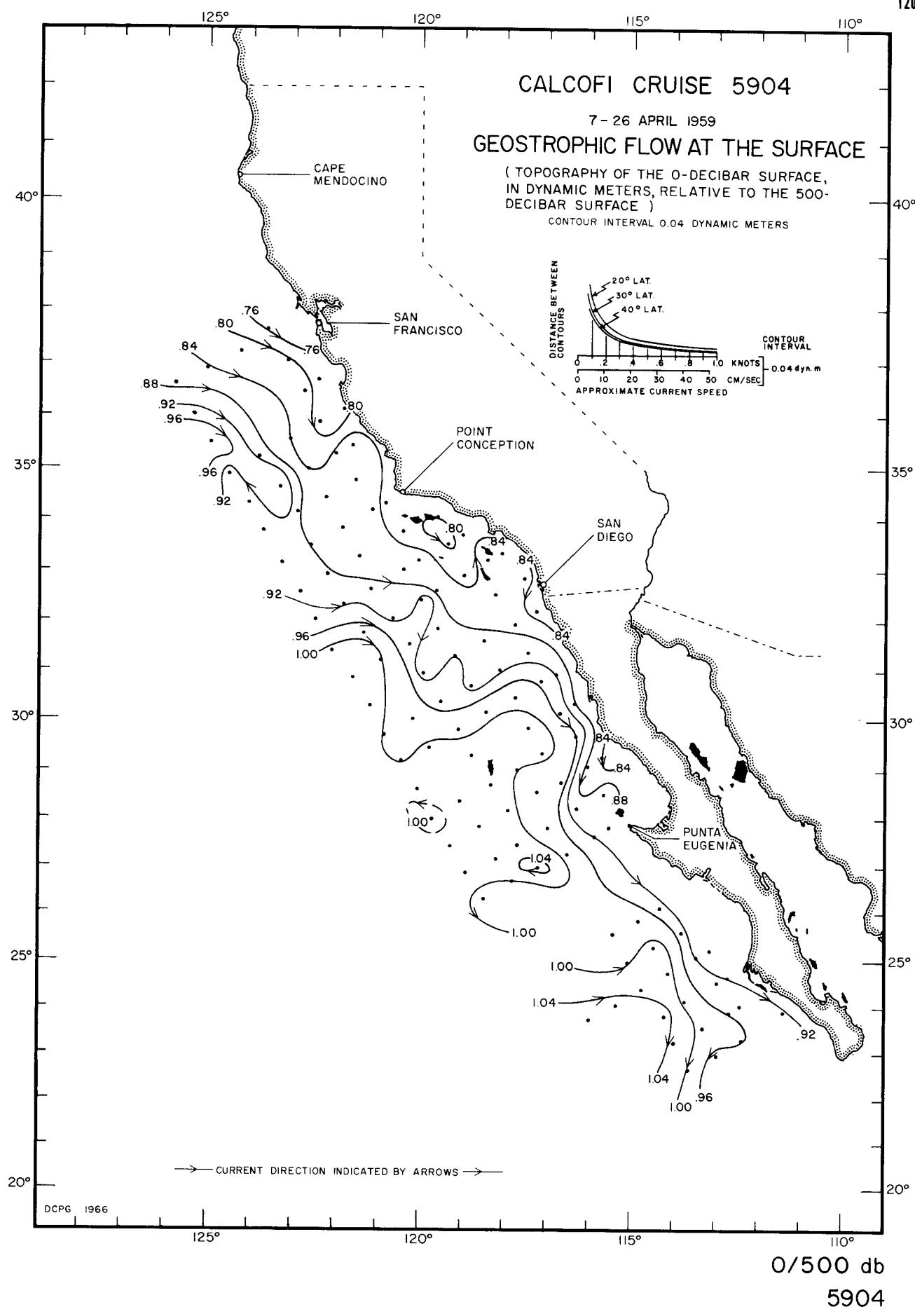


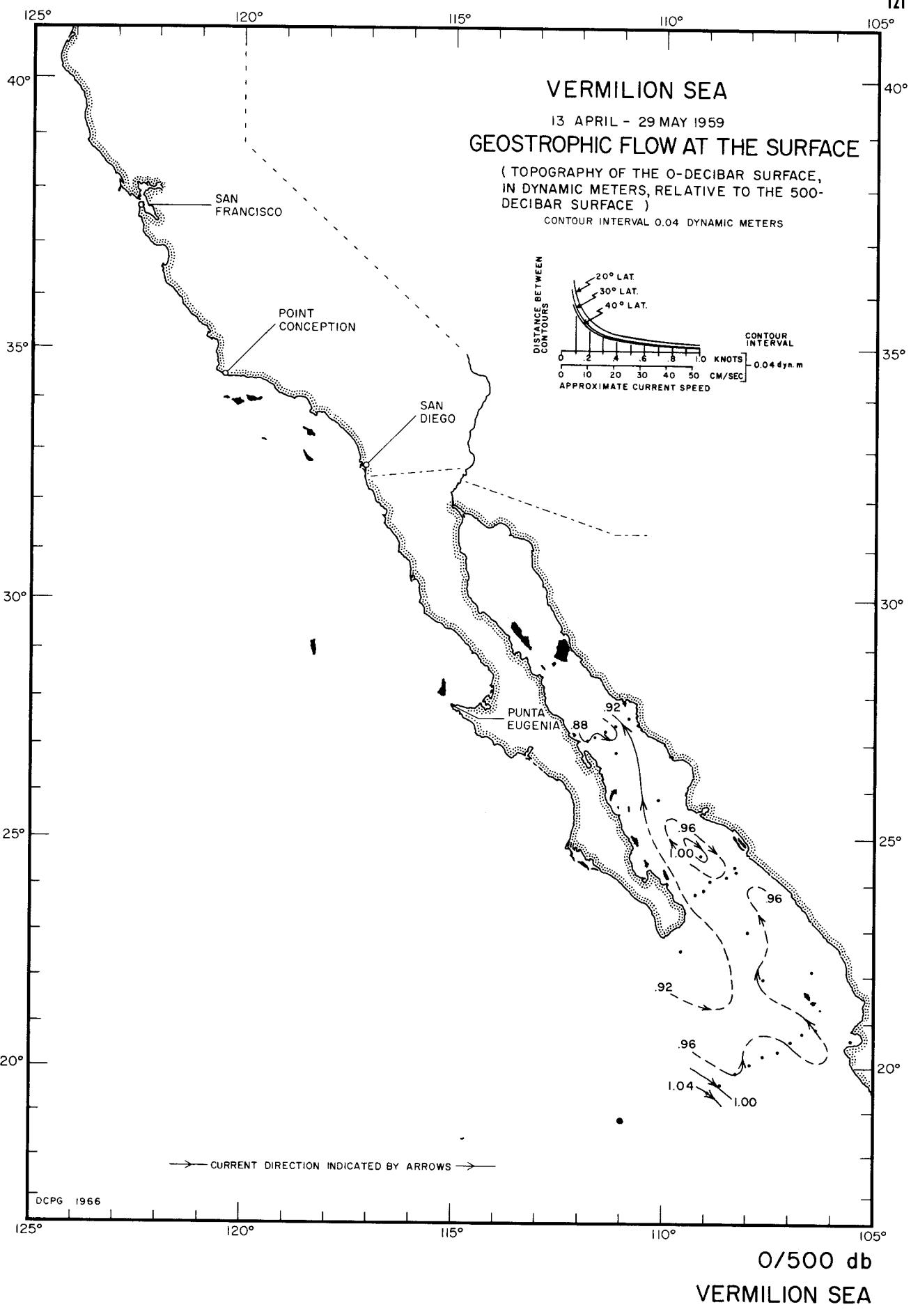


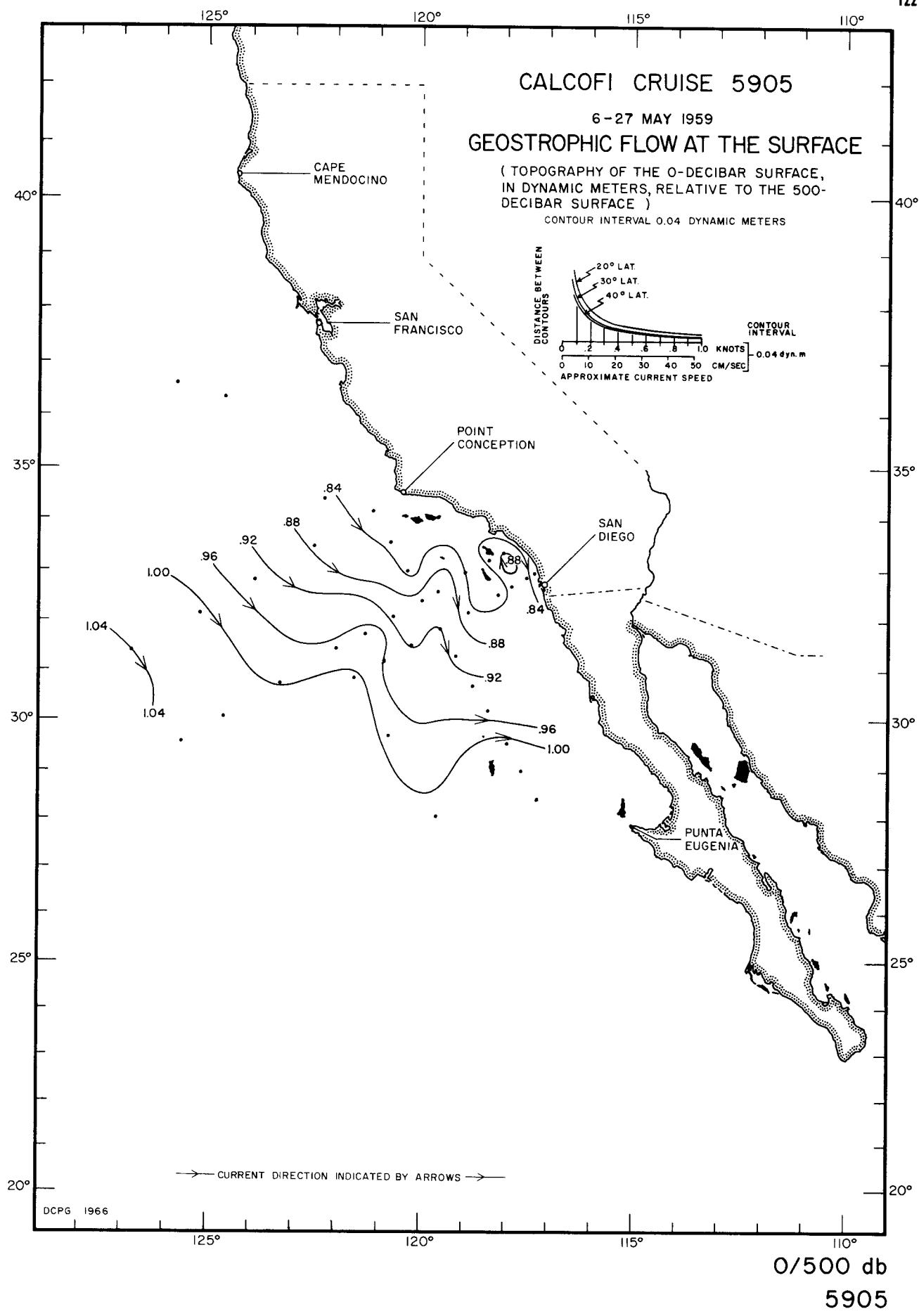


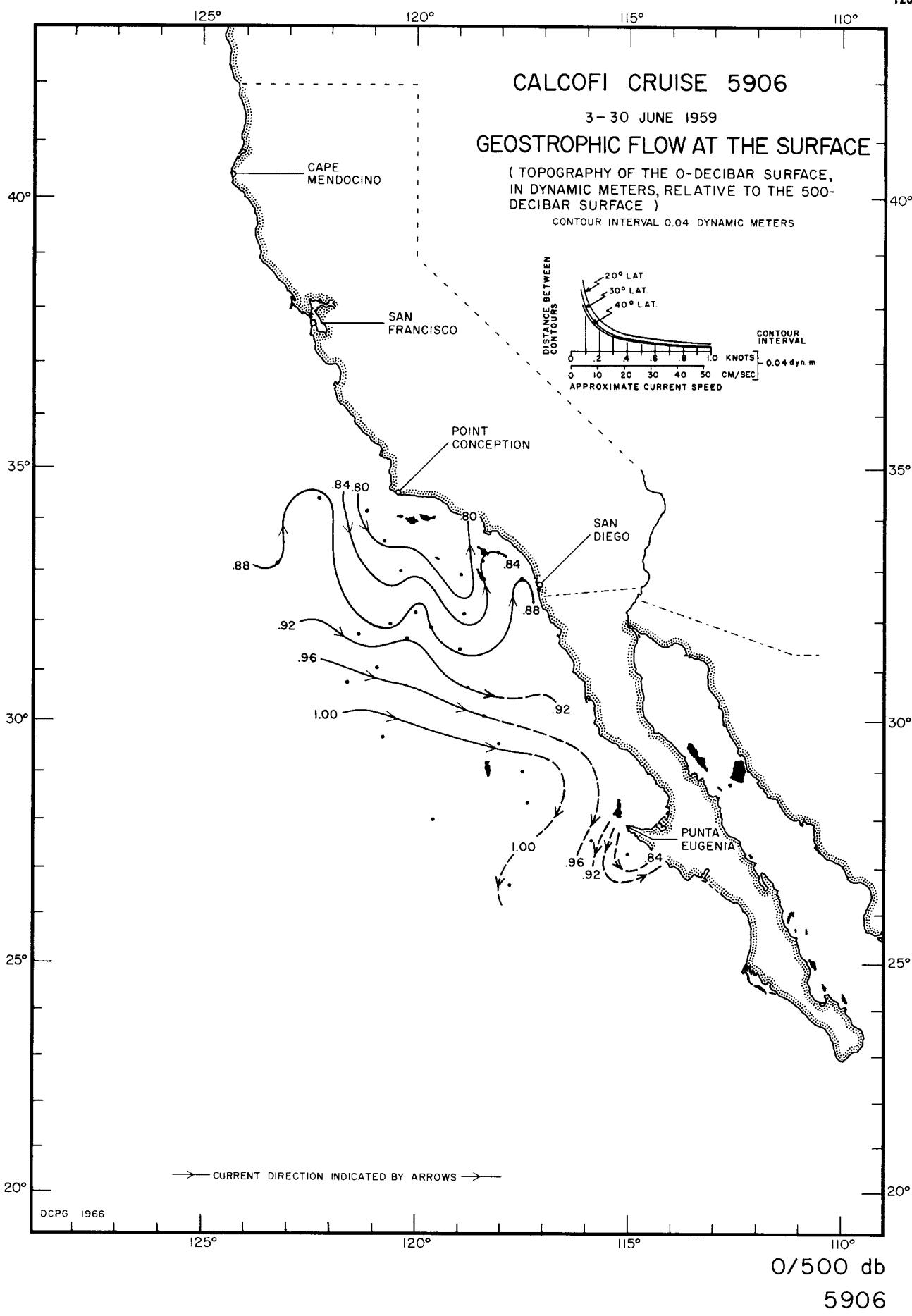


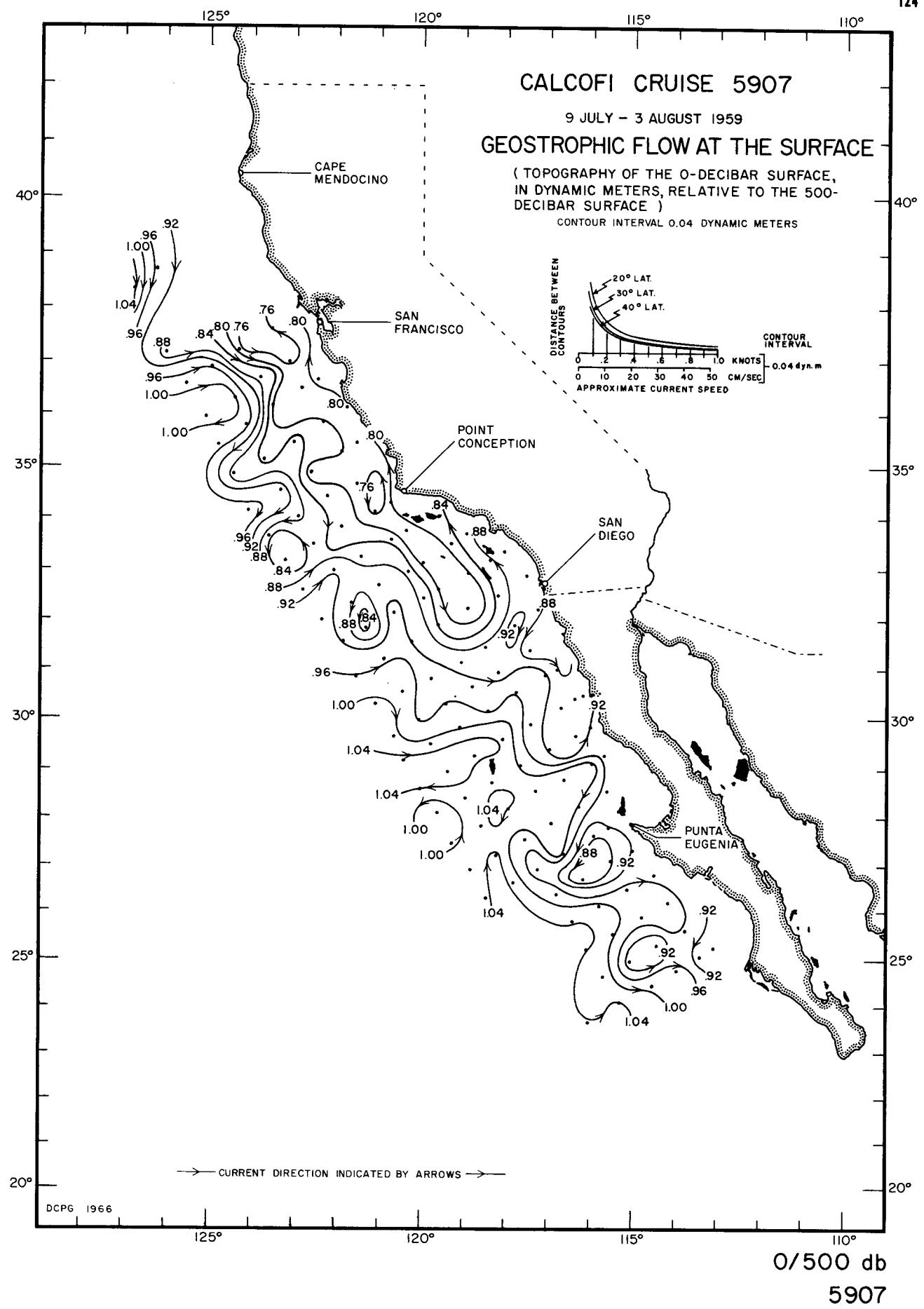


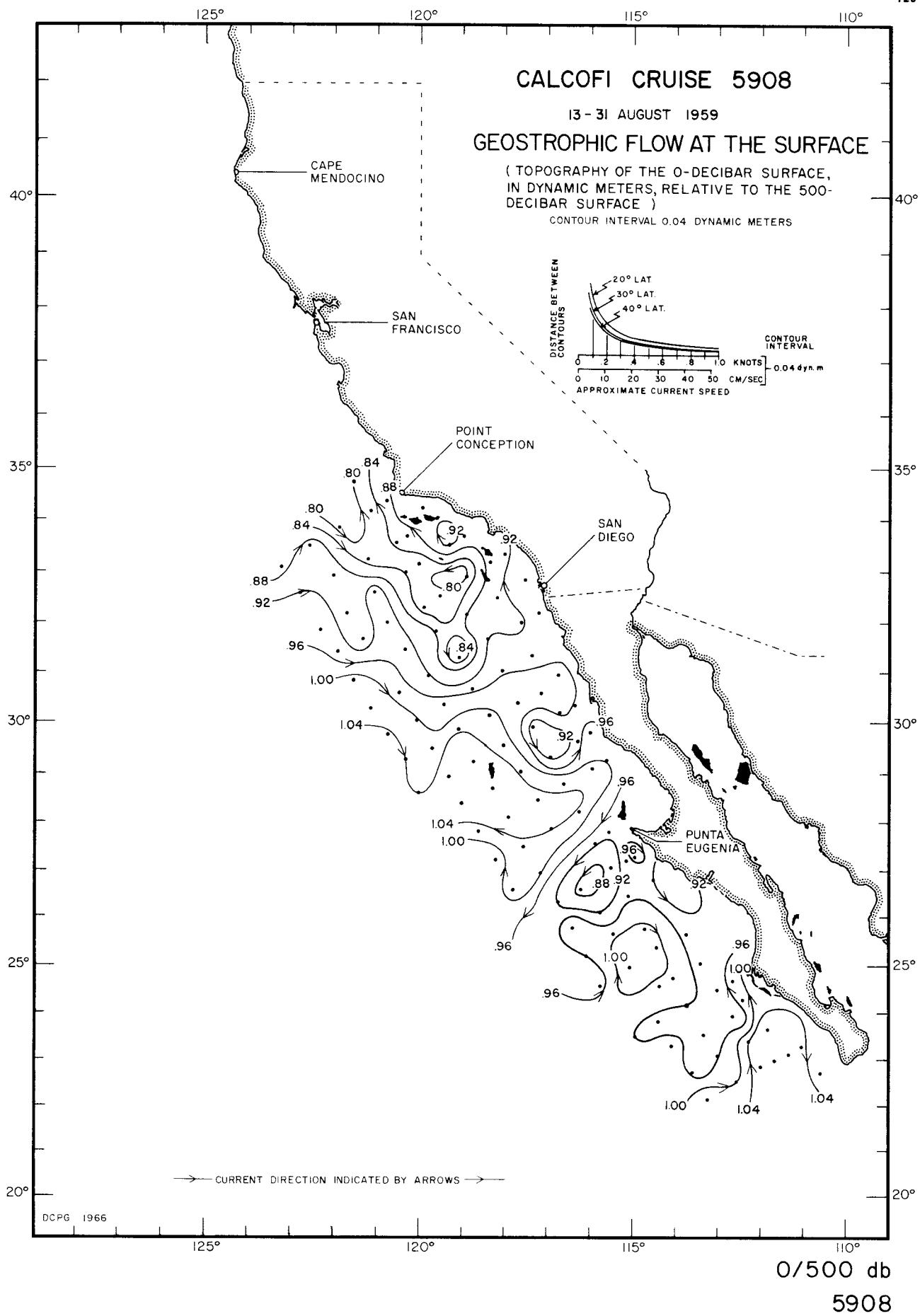


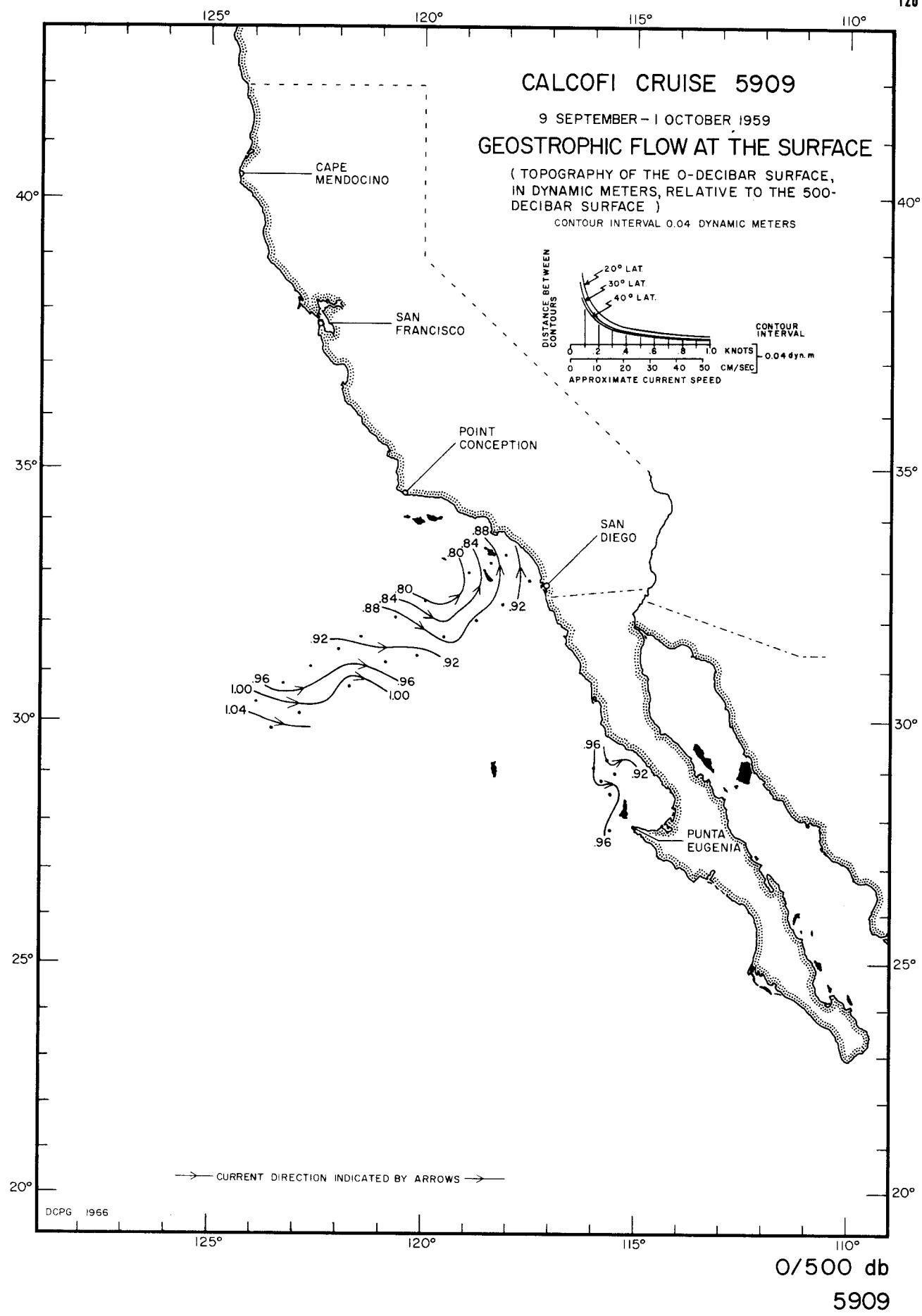


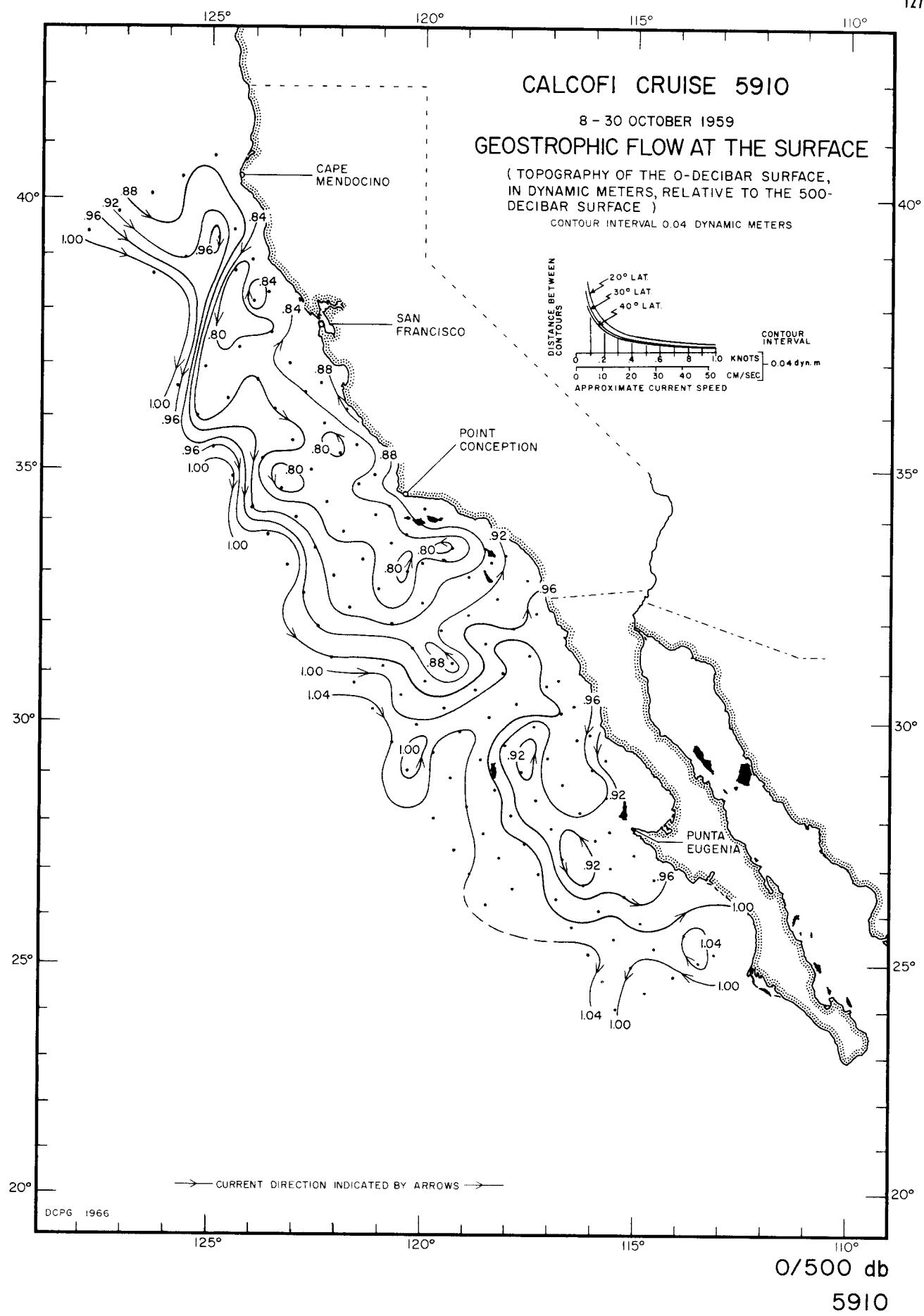


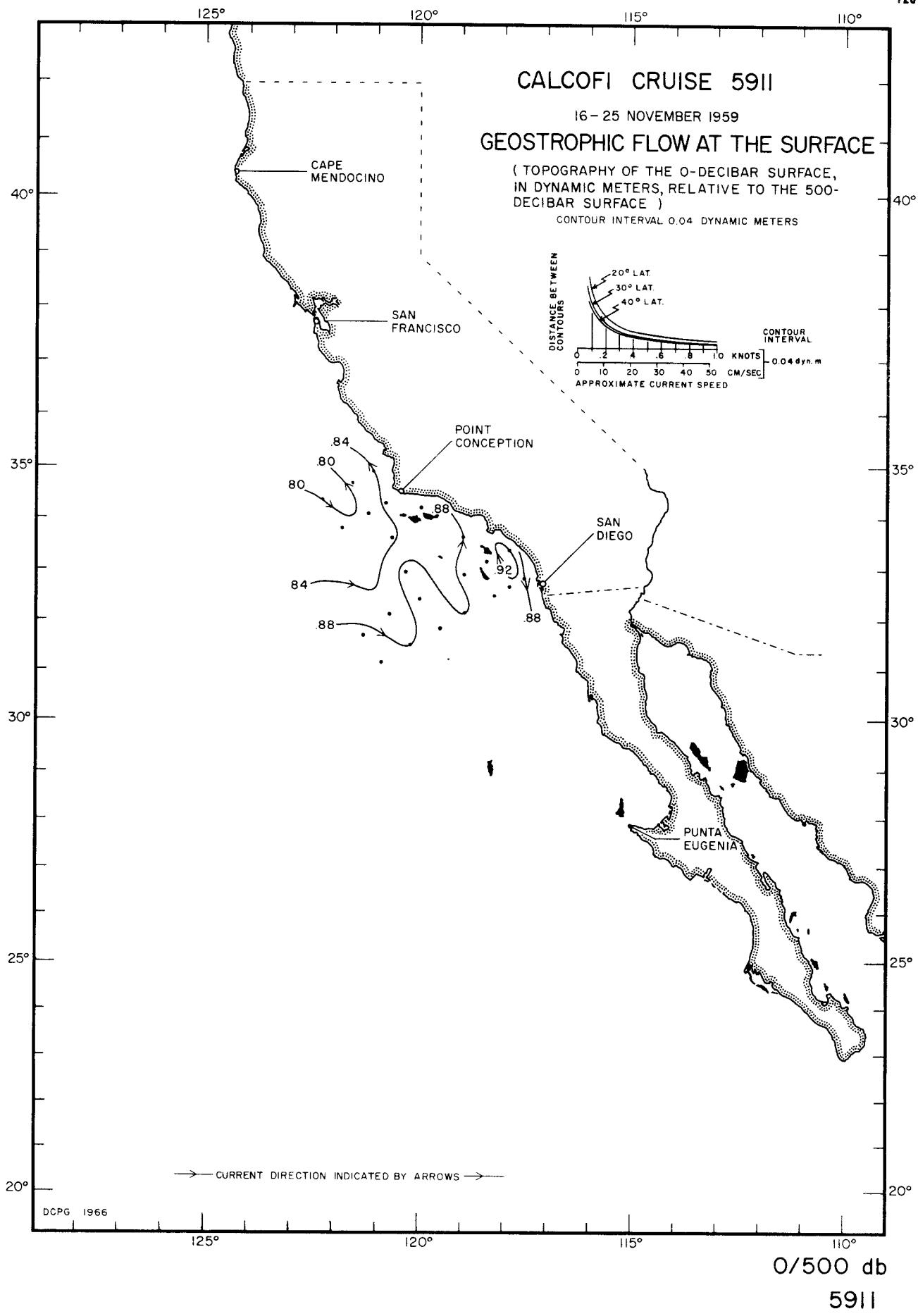


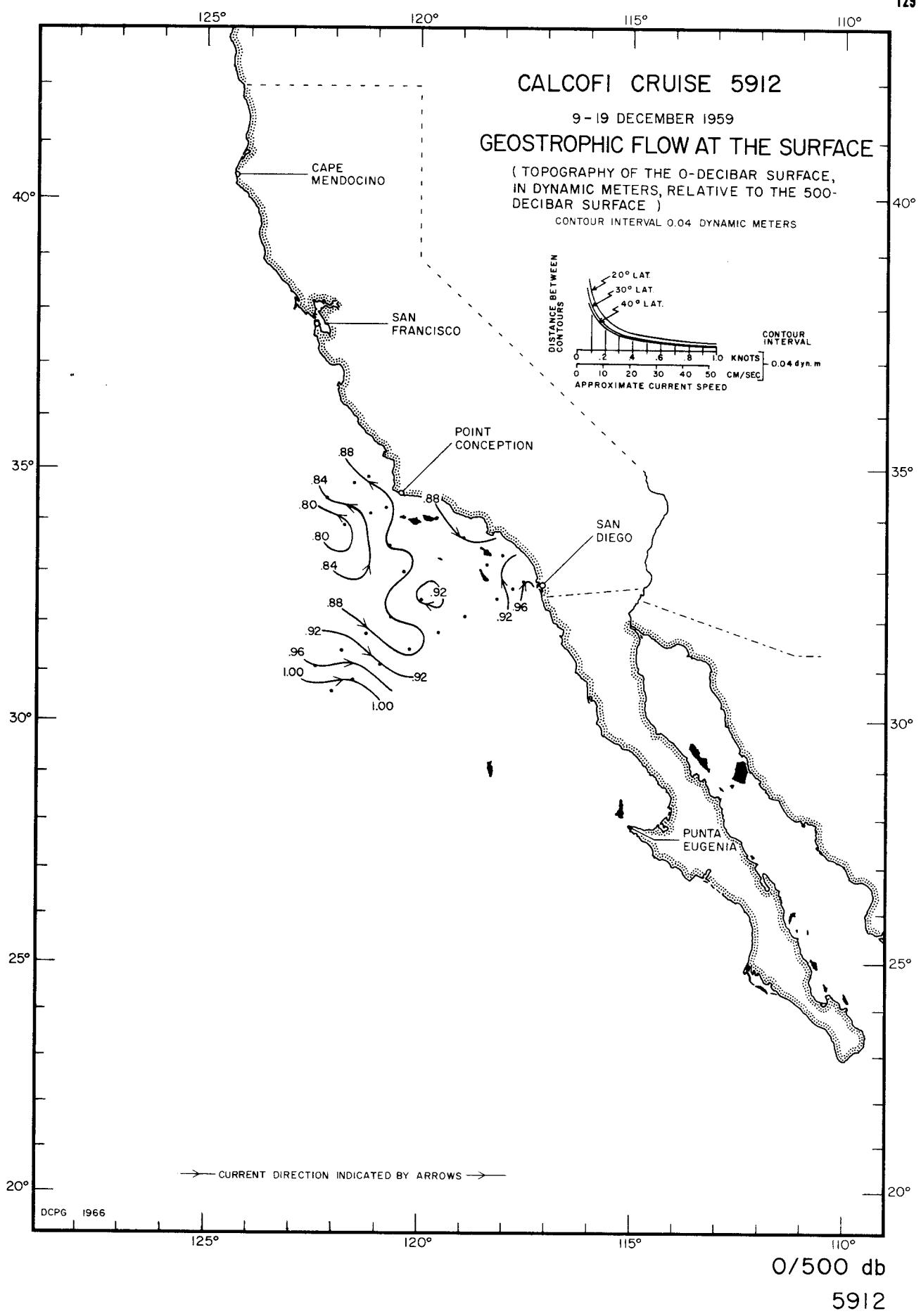


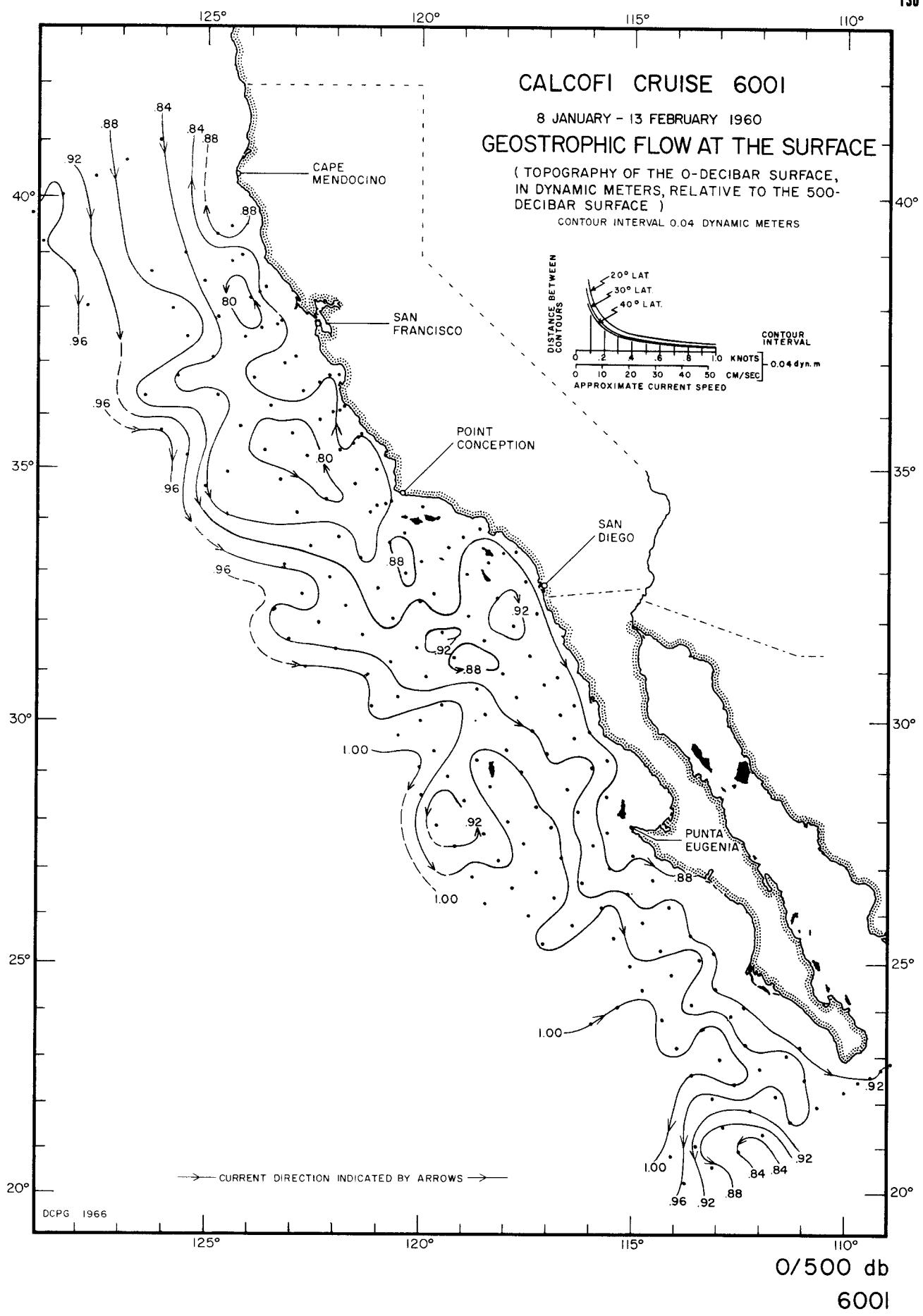


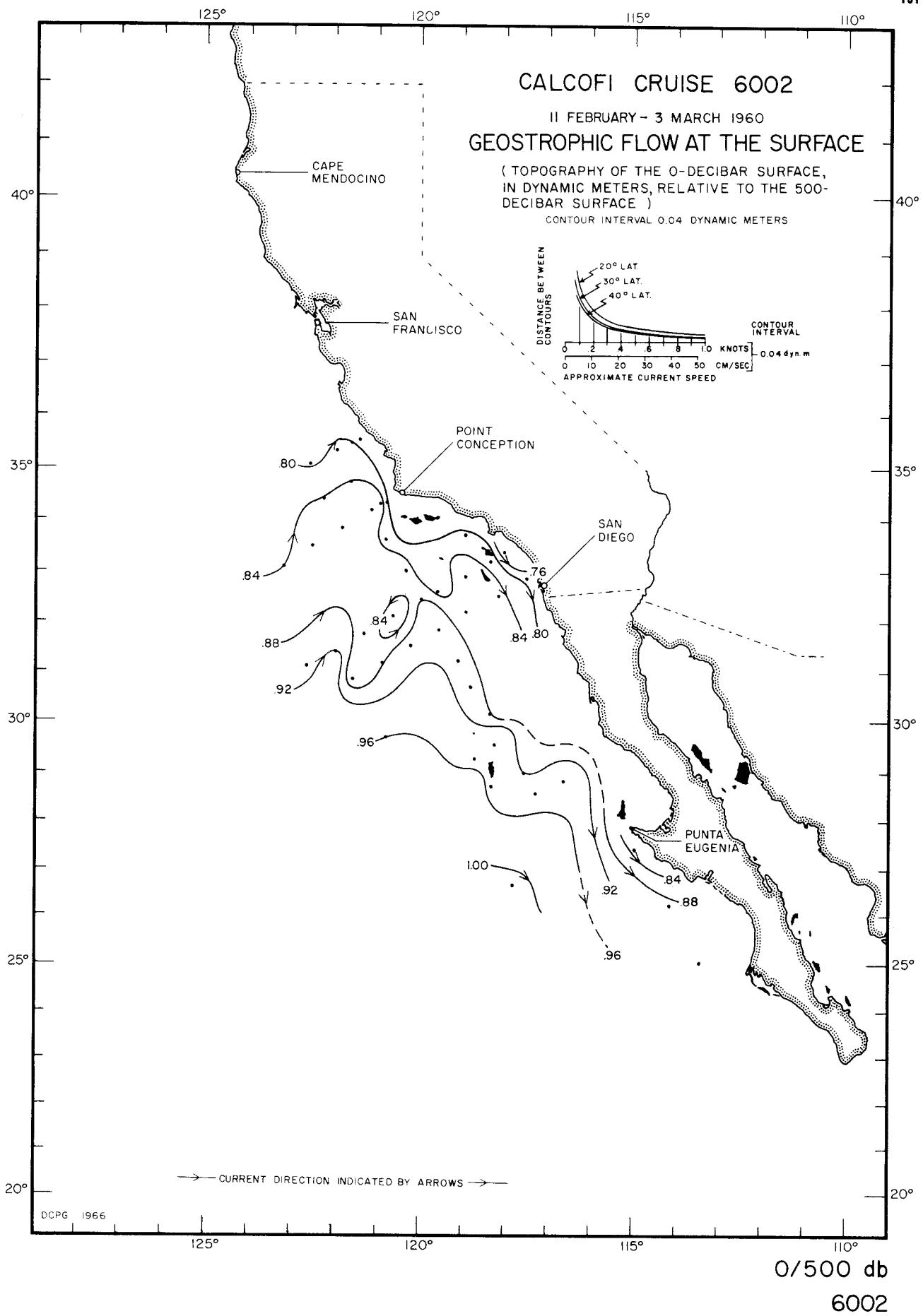


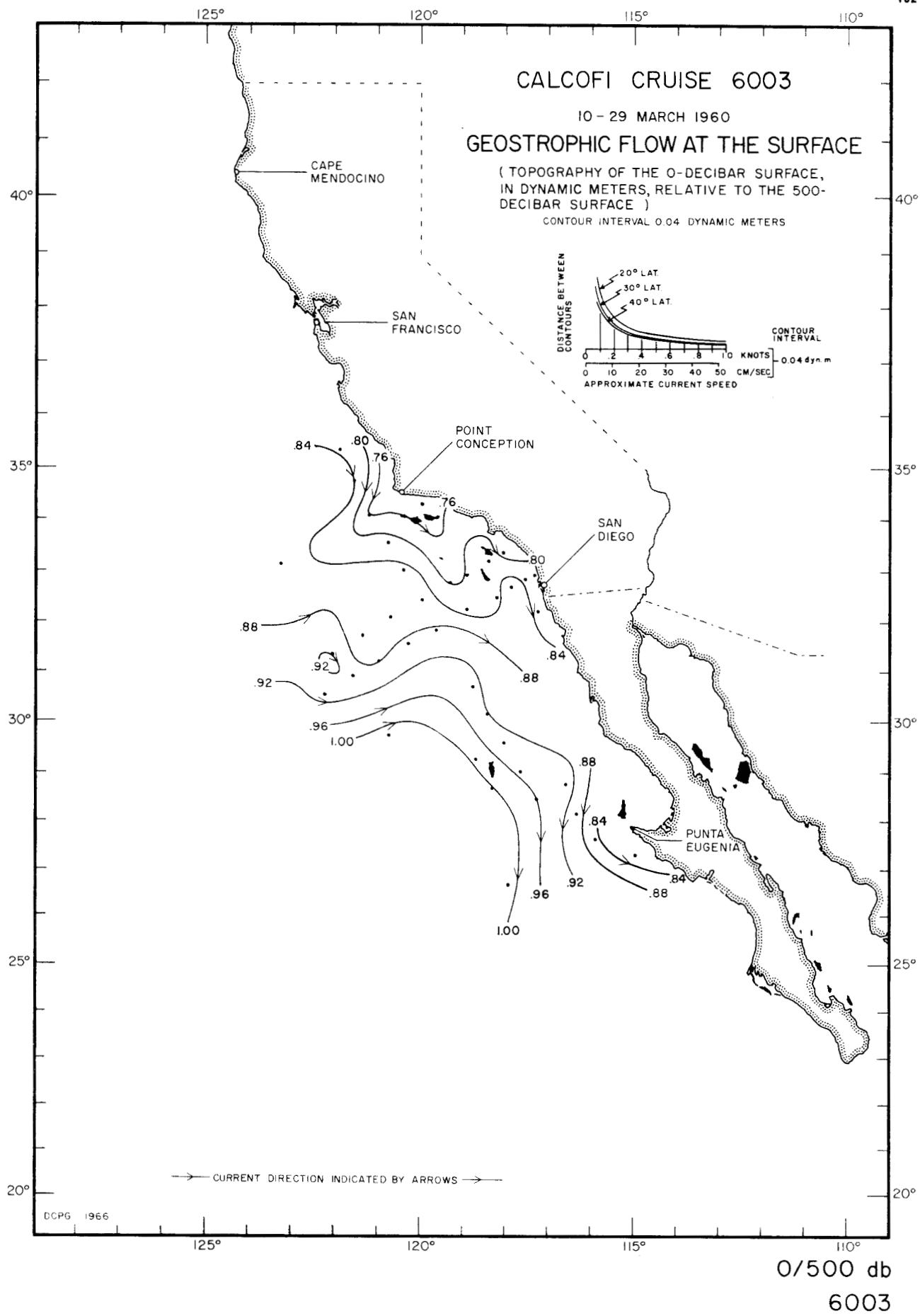


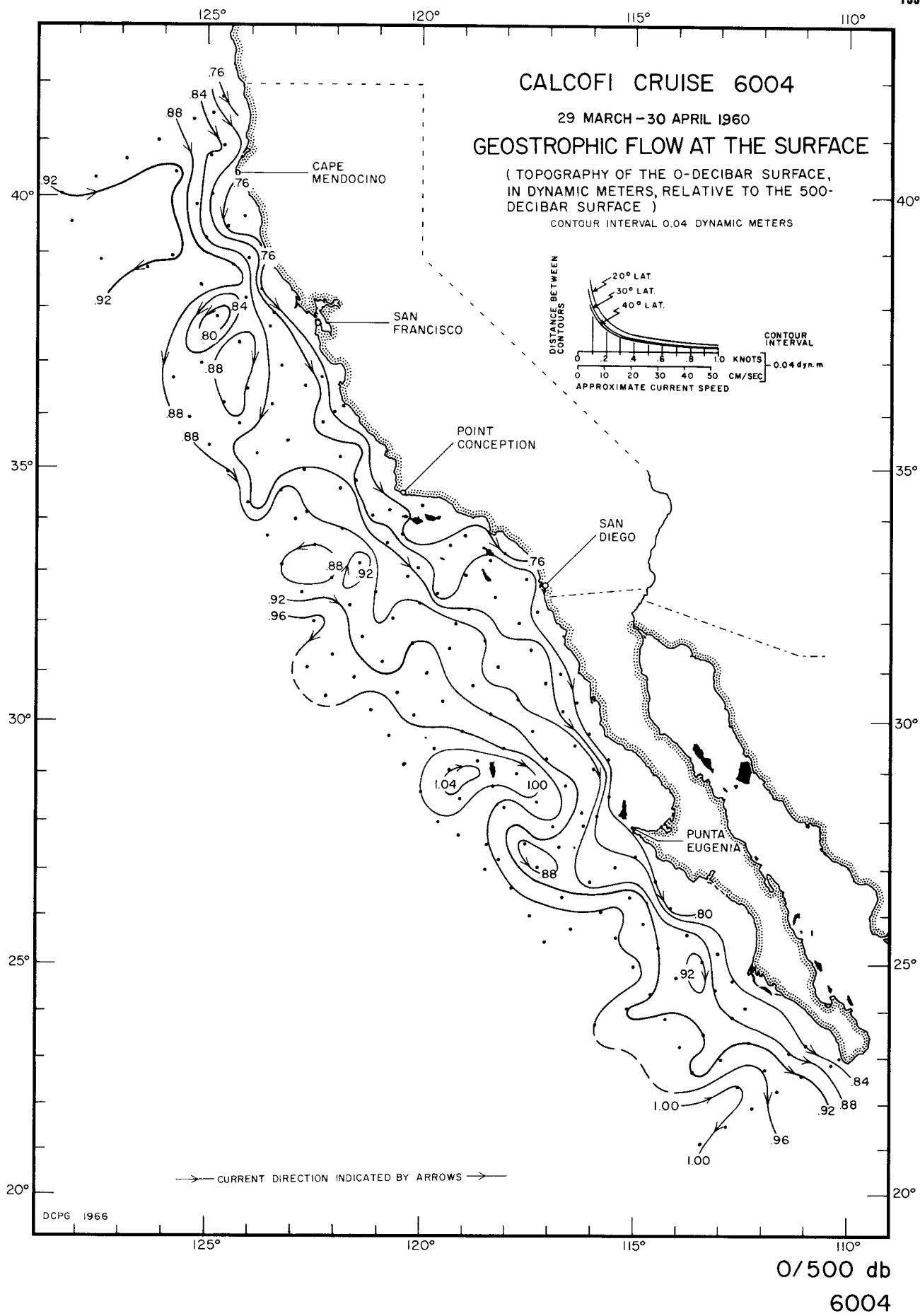


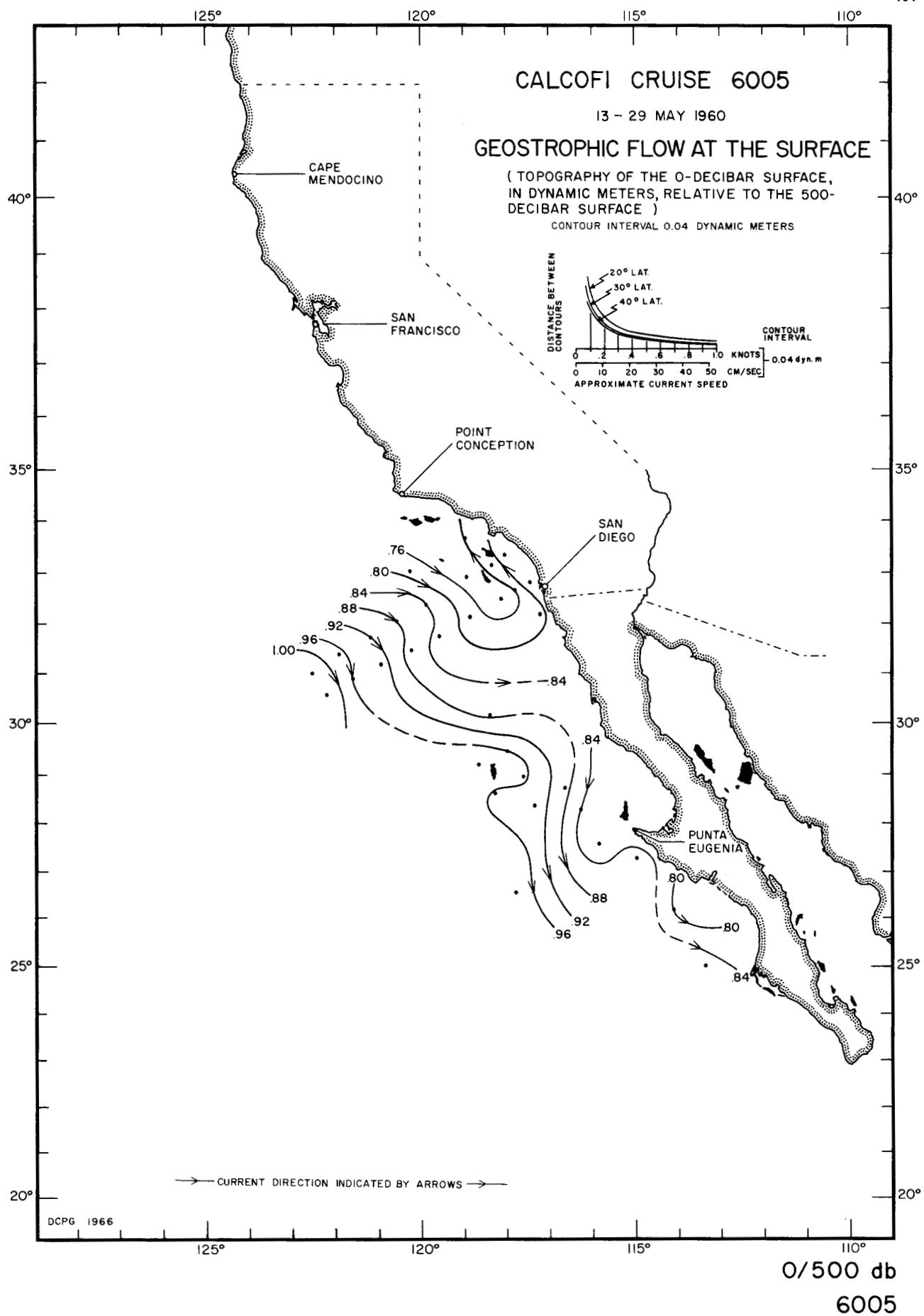


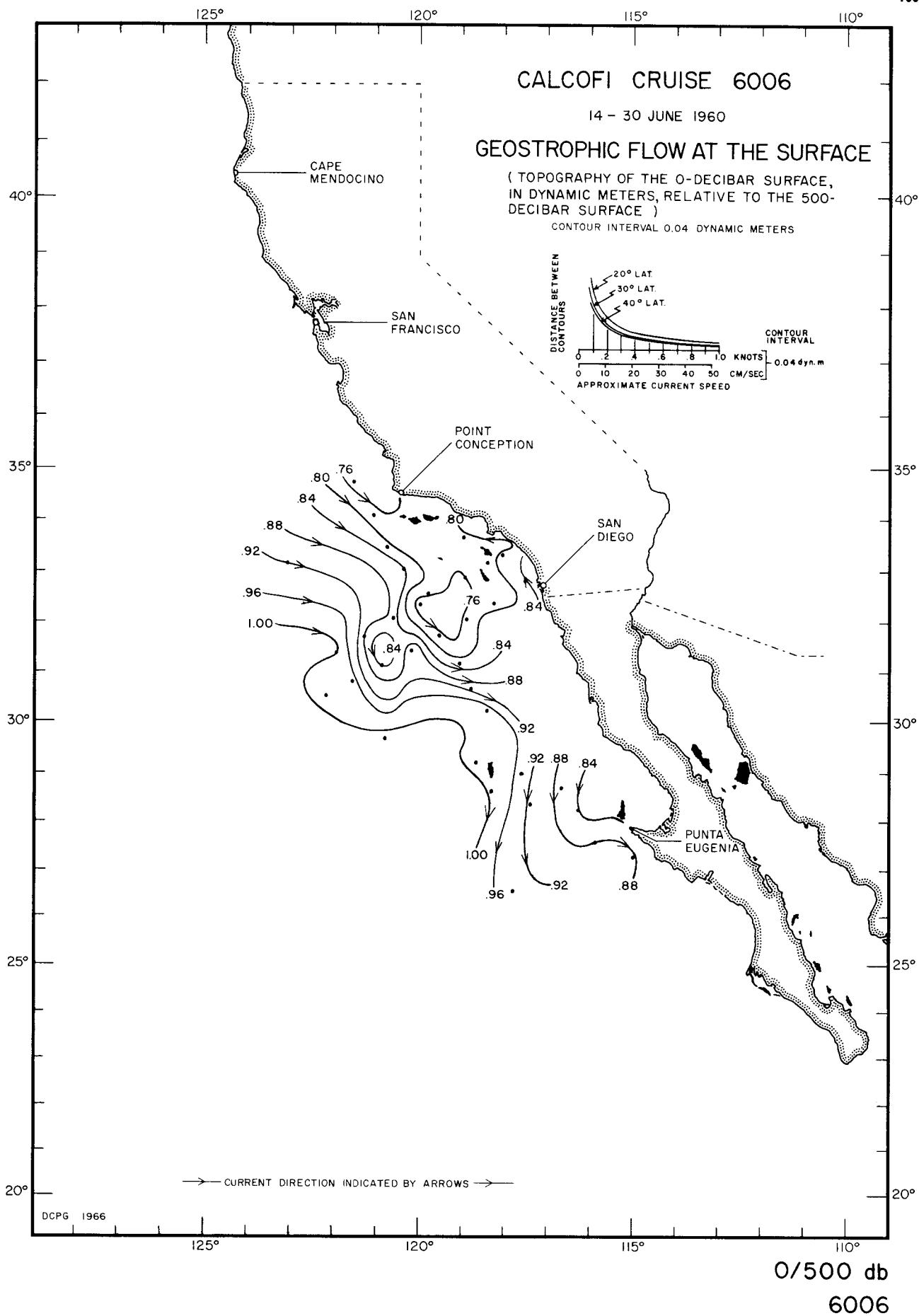


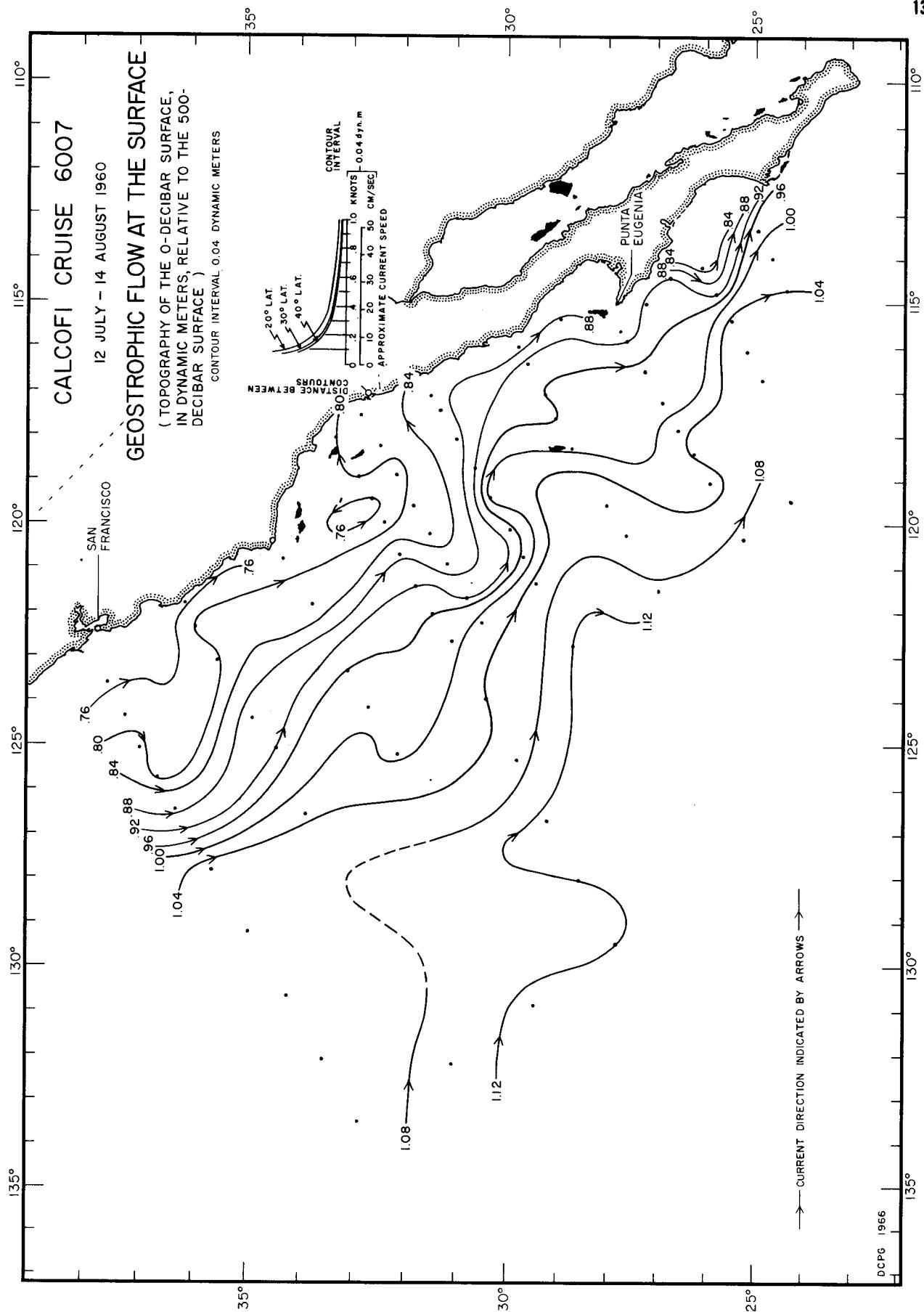




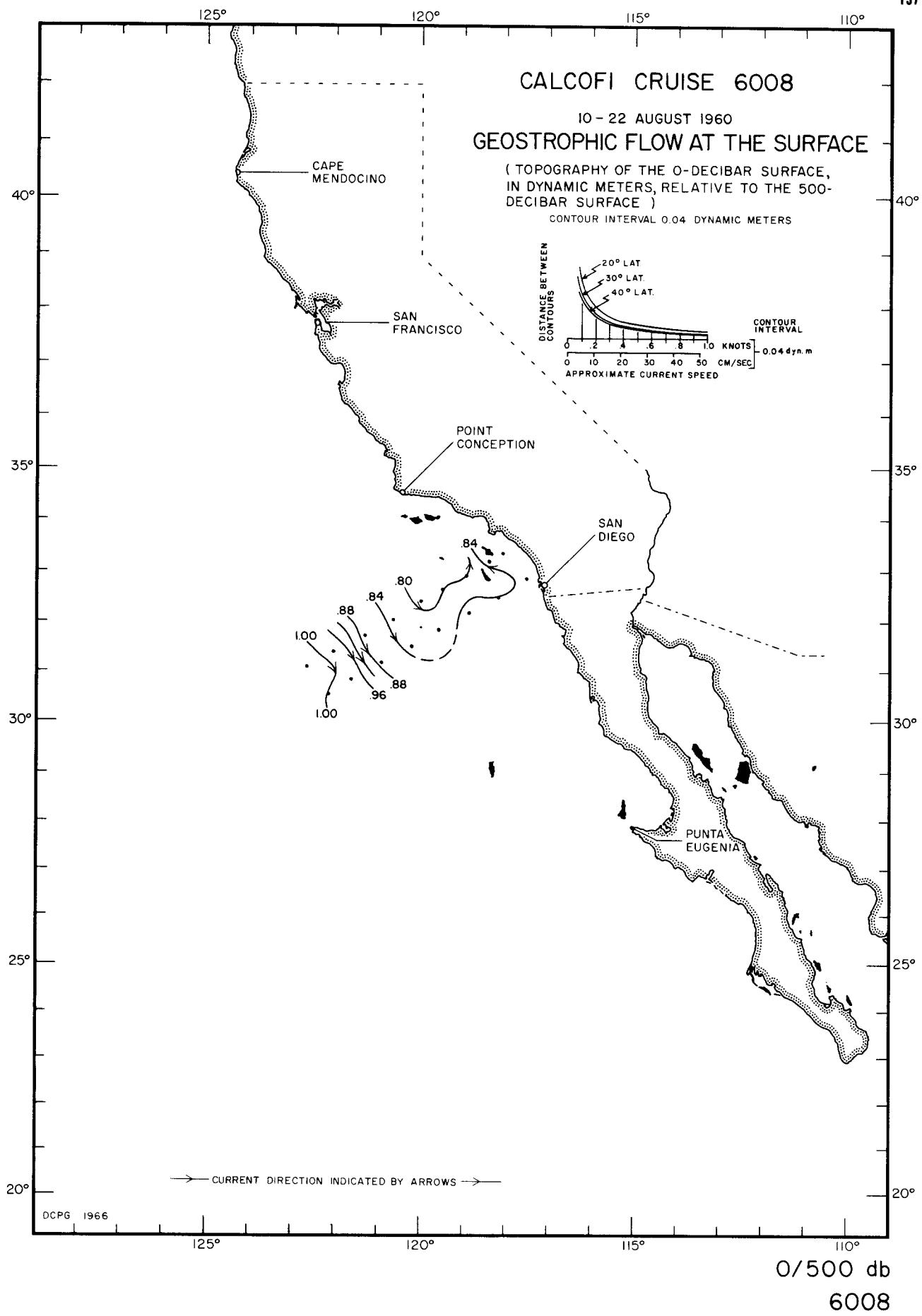


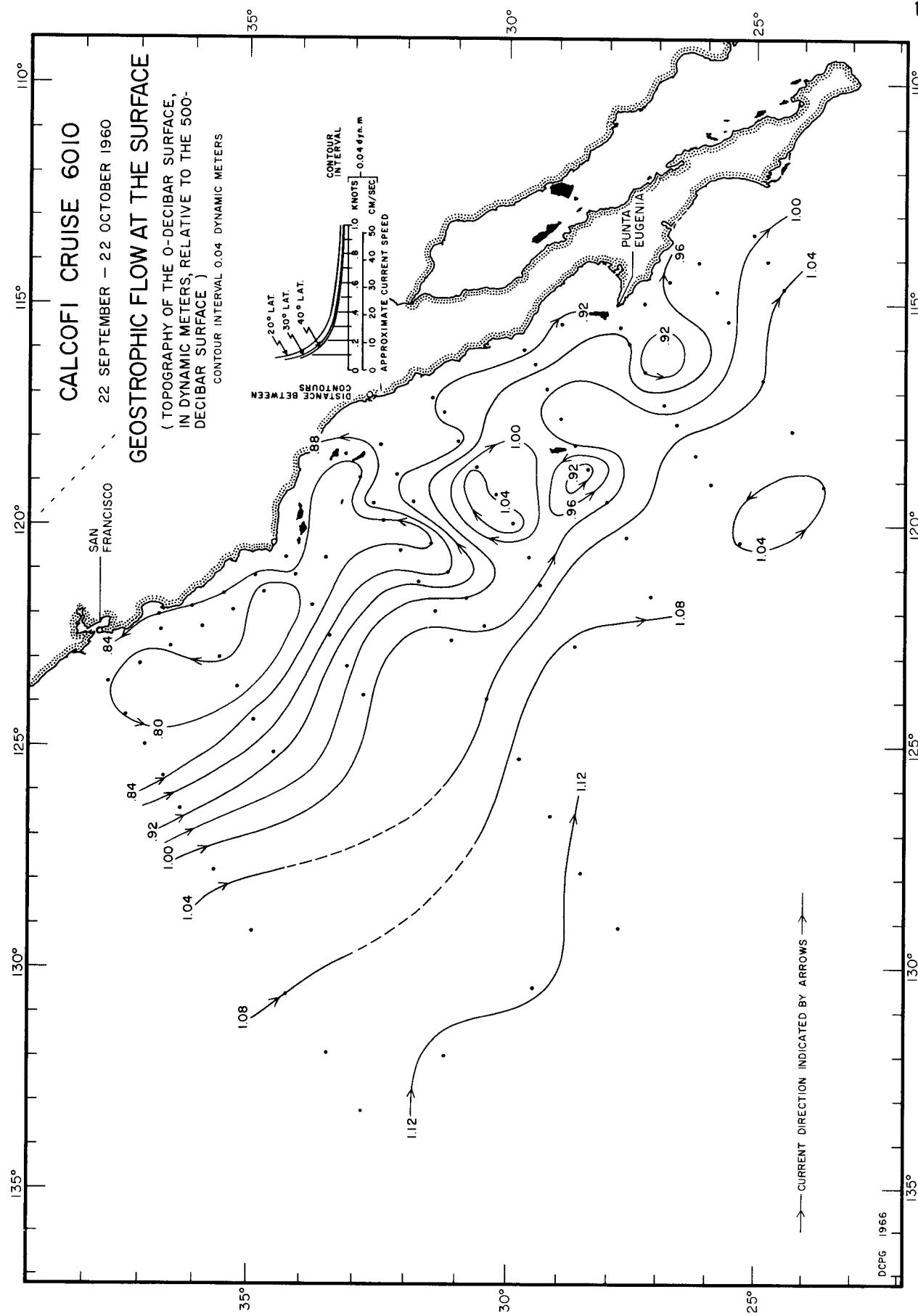




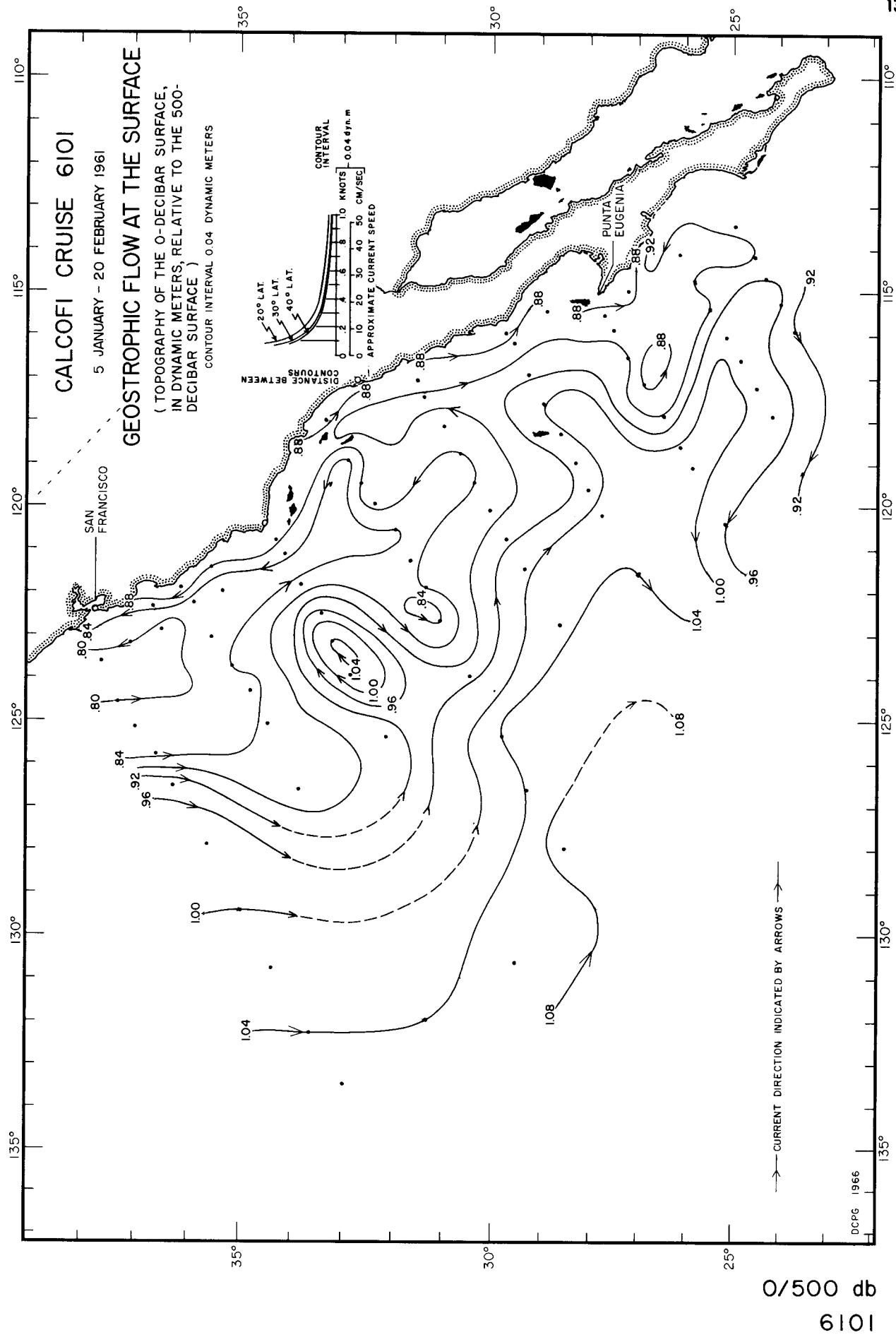


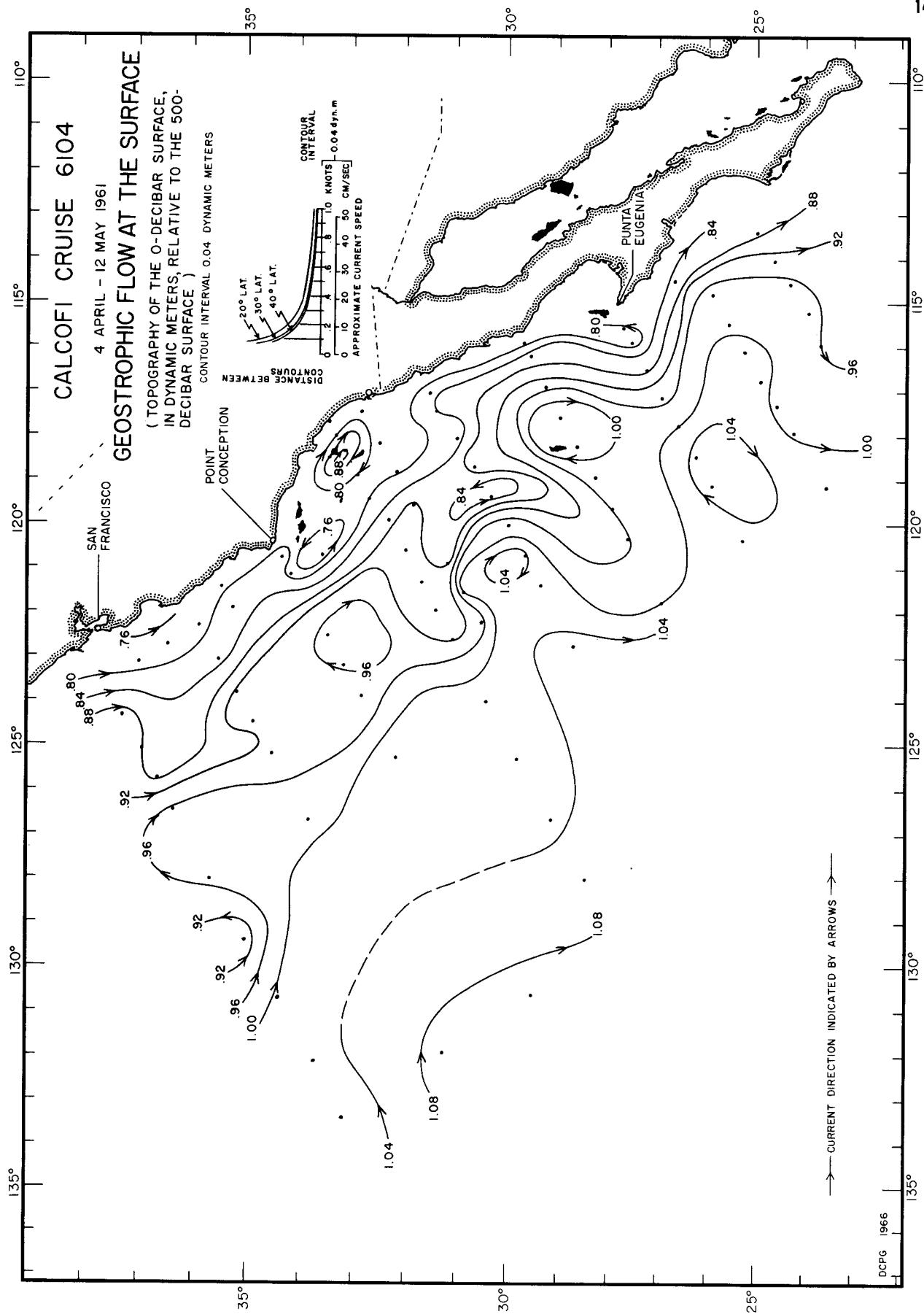
0/500 db
6007

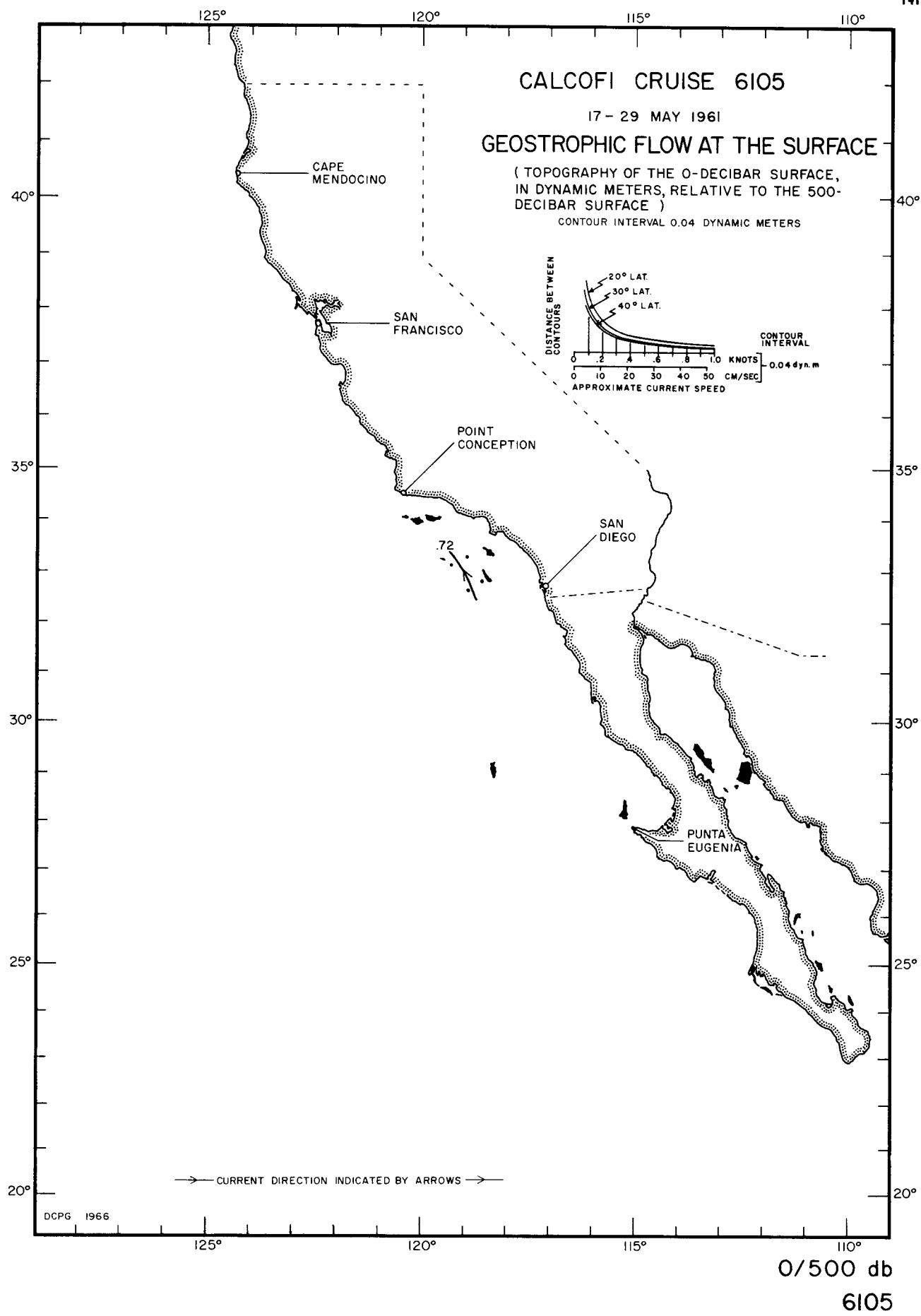


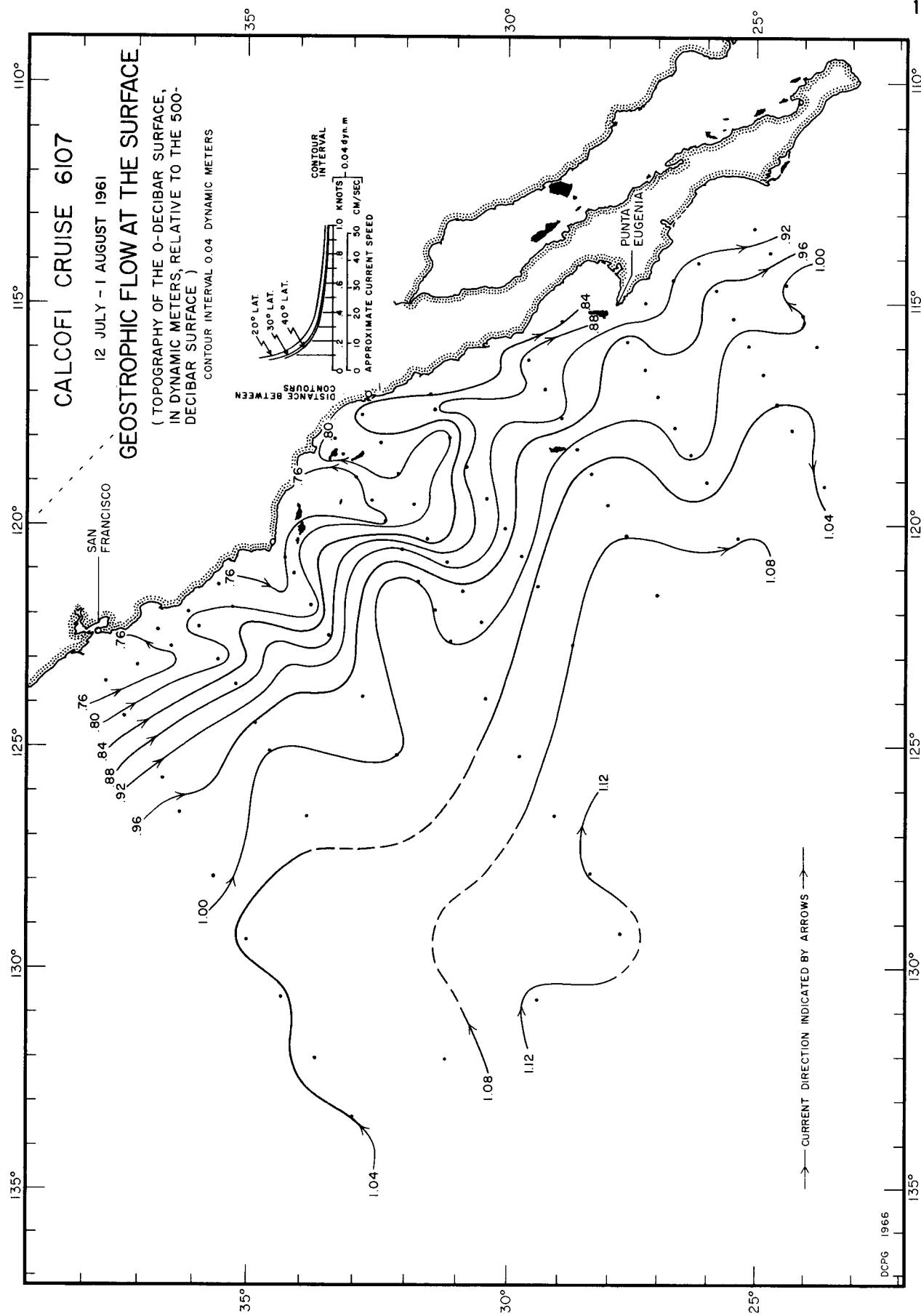


O/500 db
6010



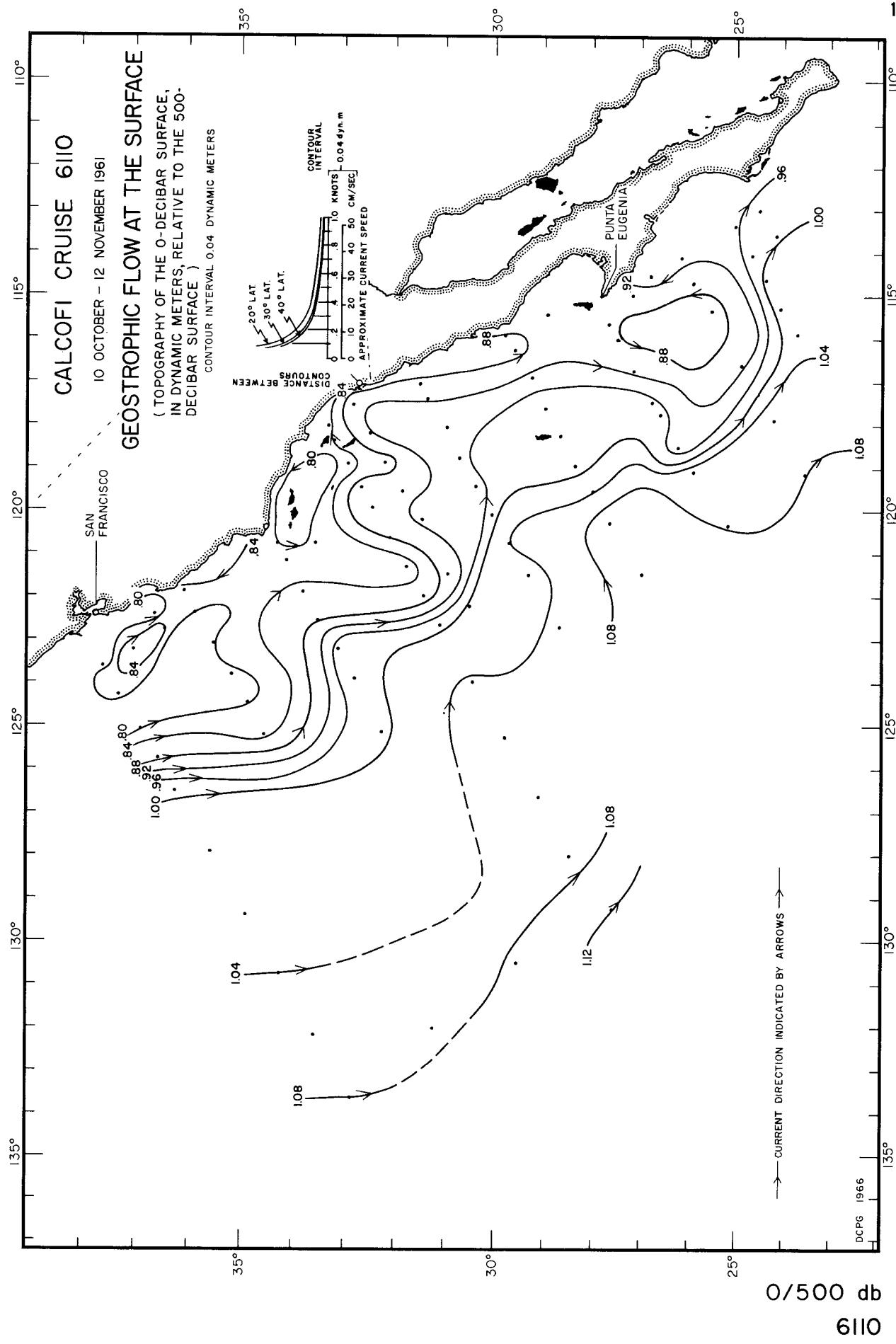


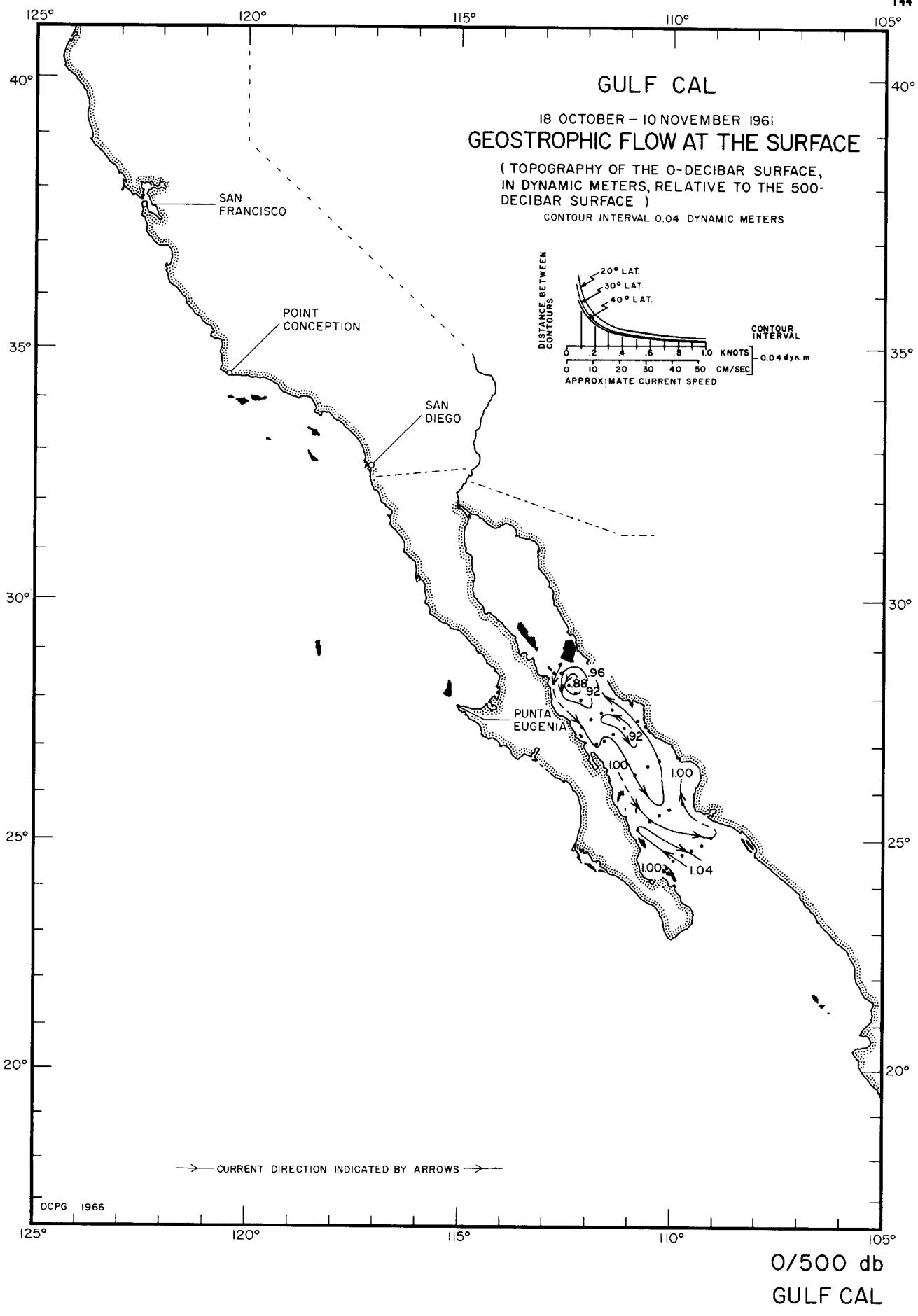


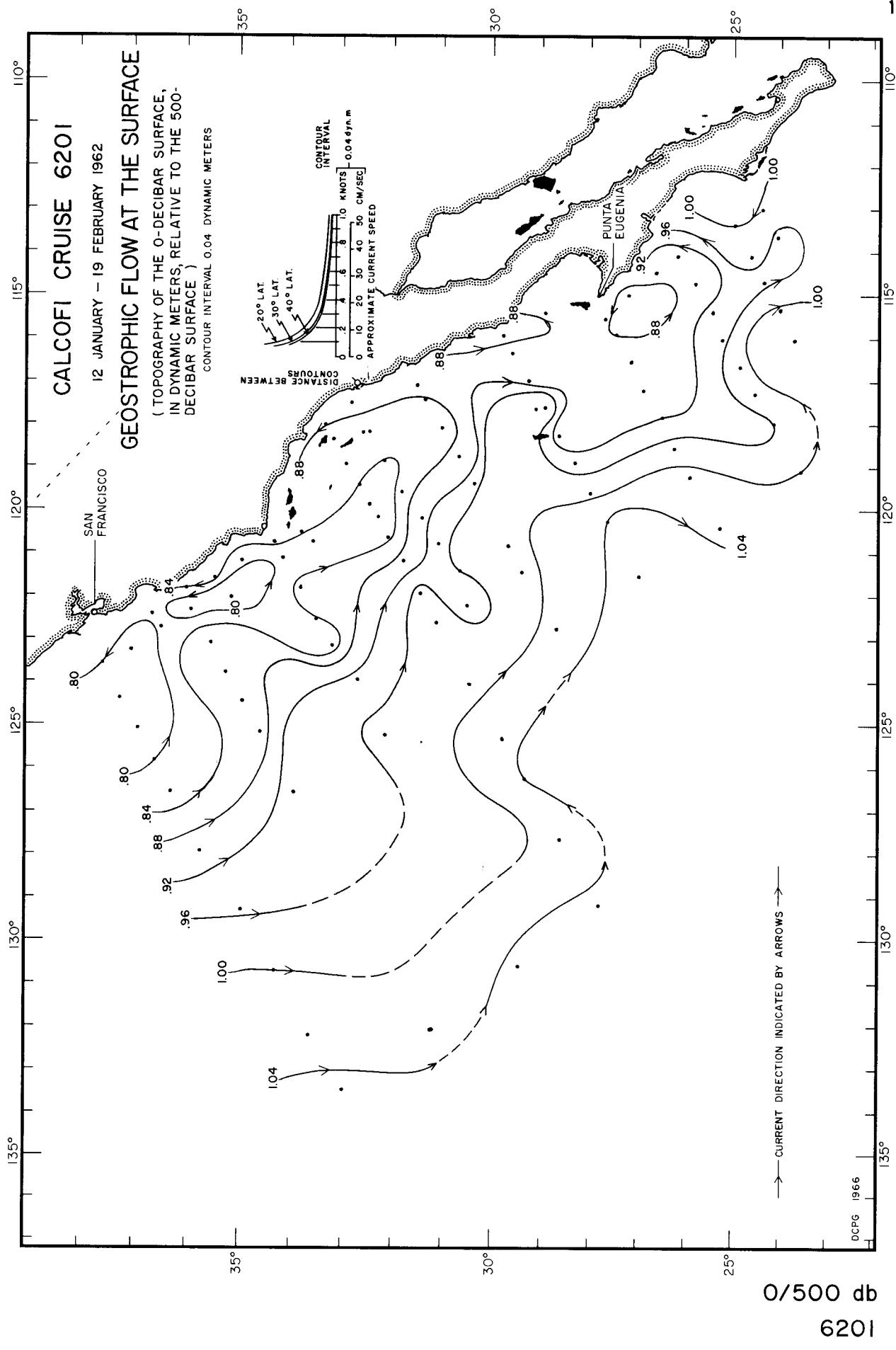


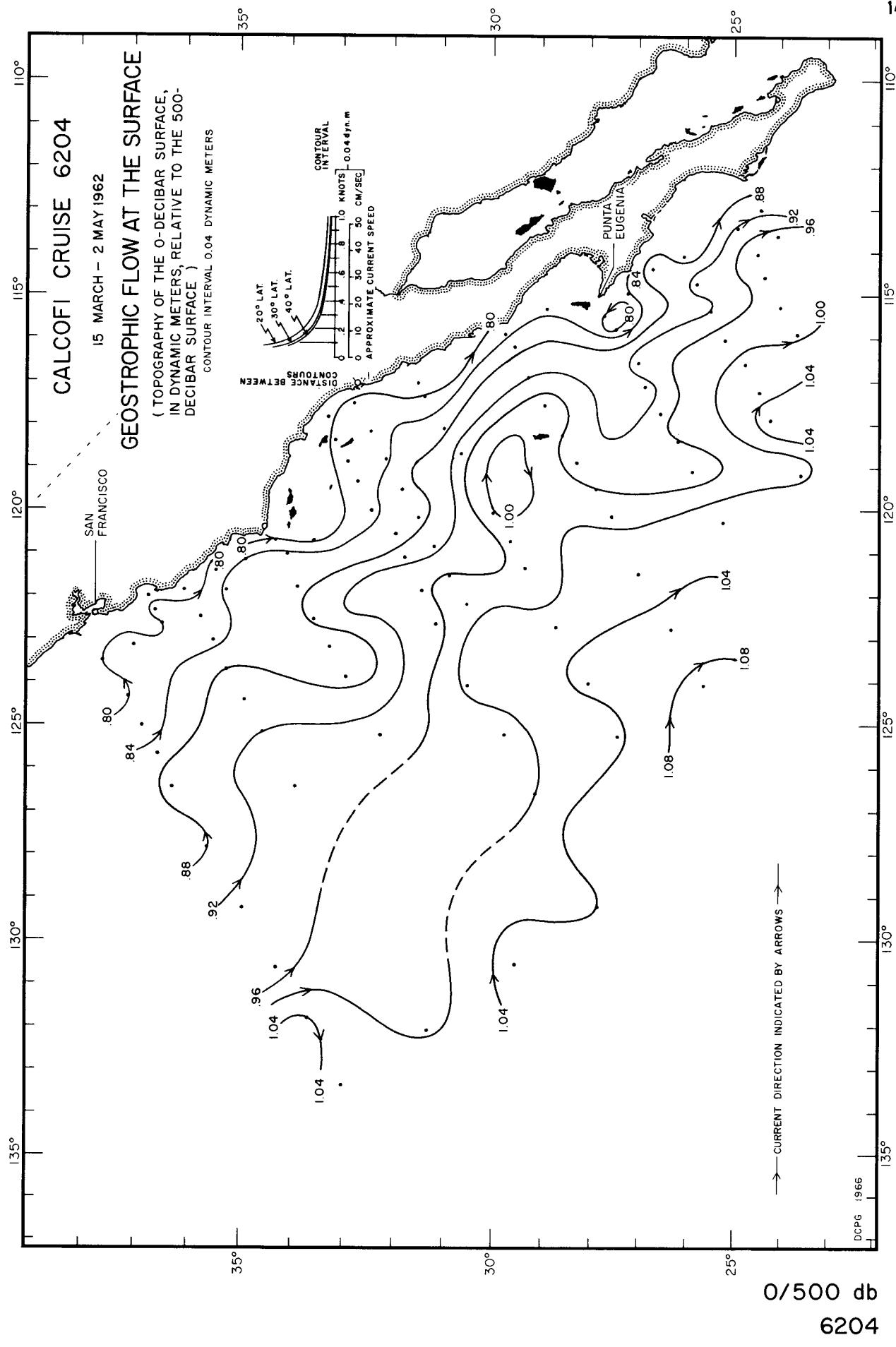
O/500 db

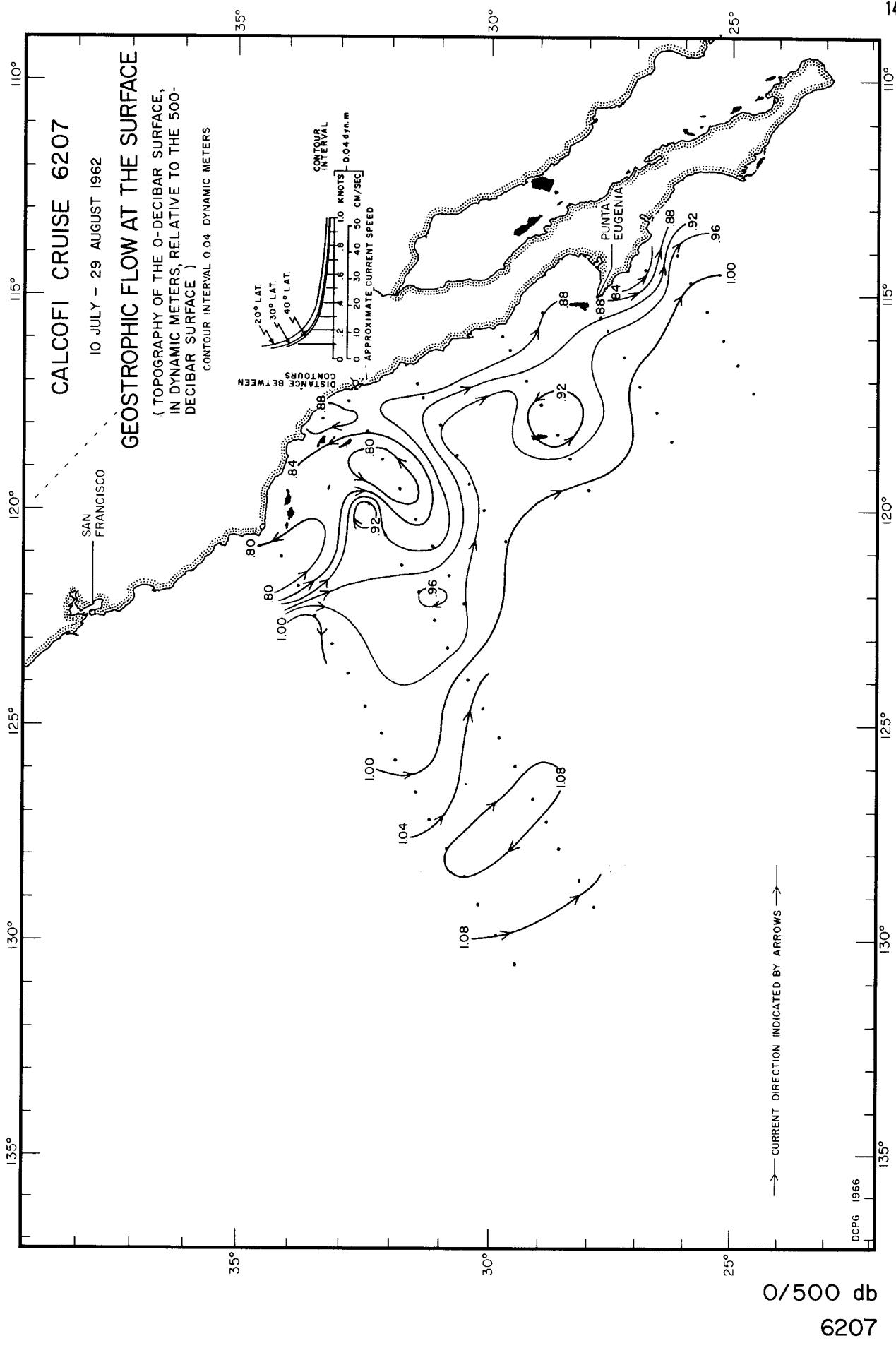
6107

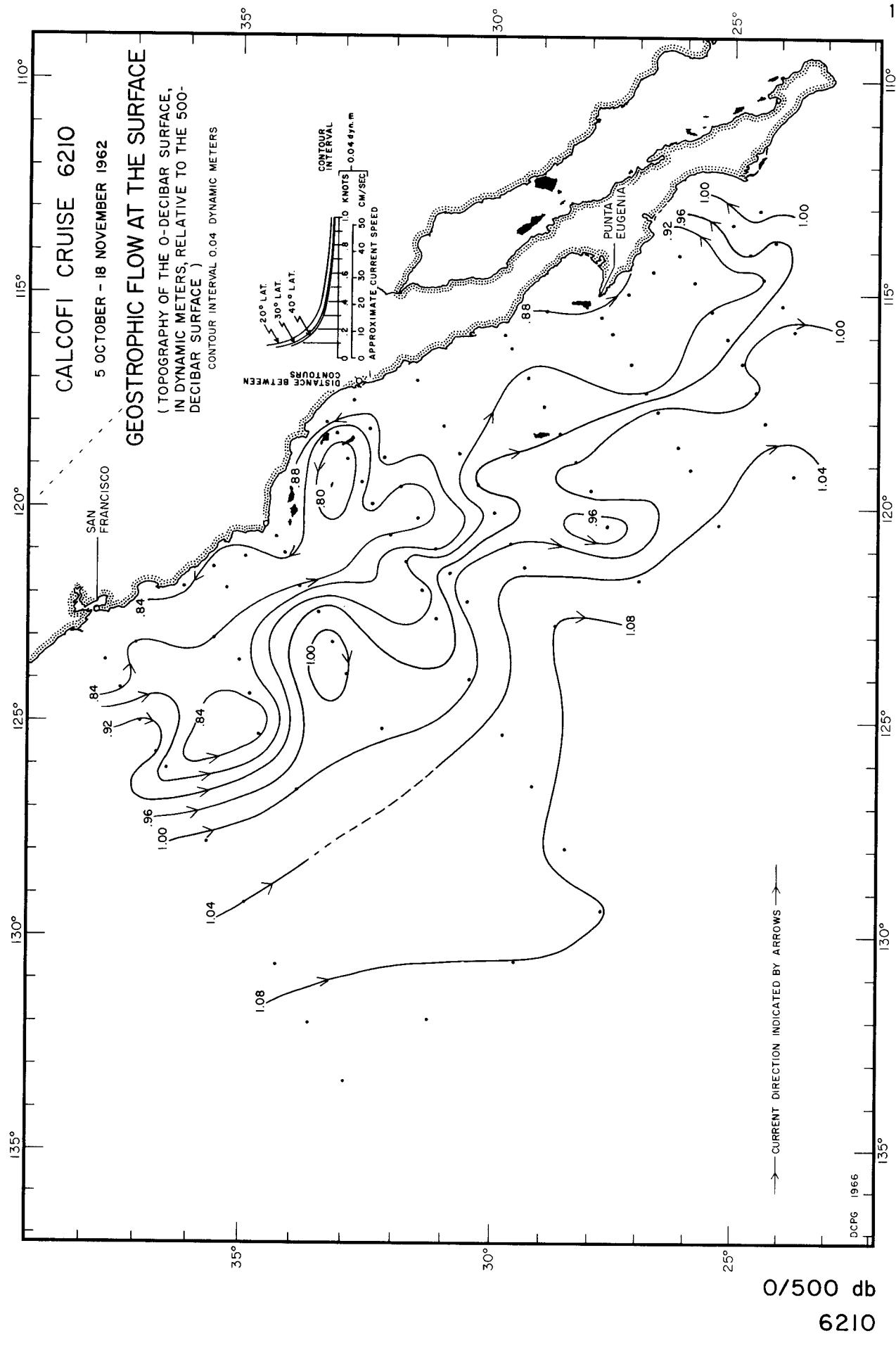


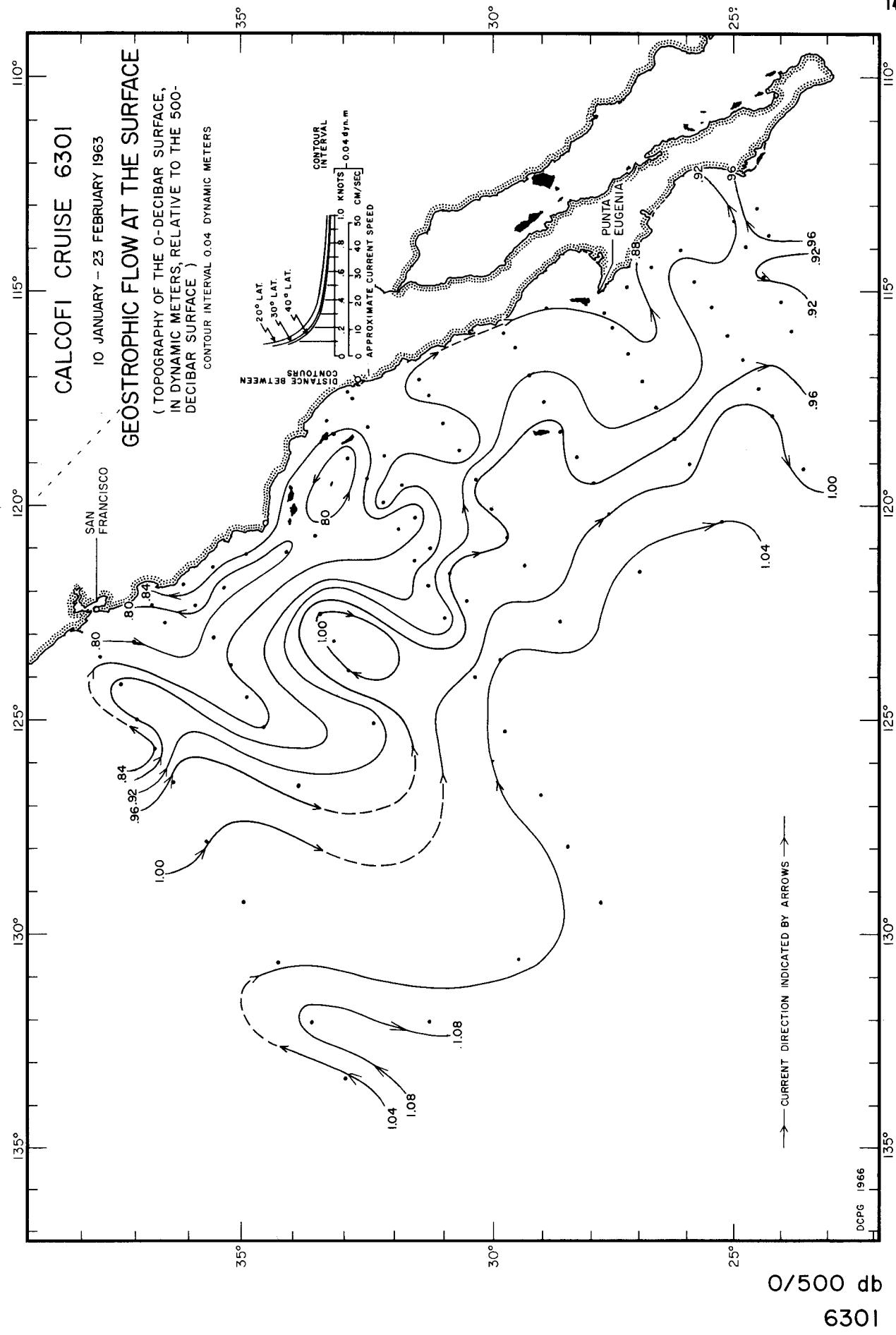


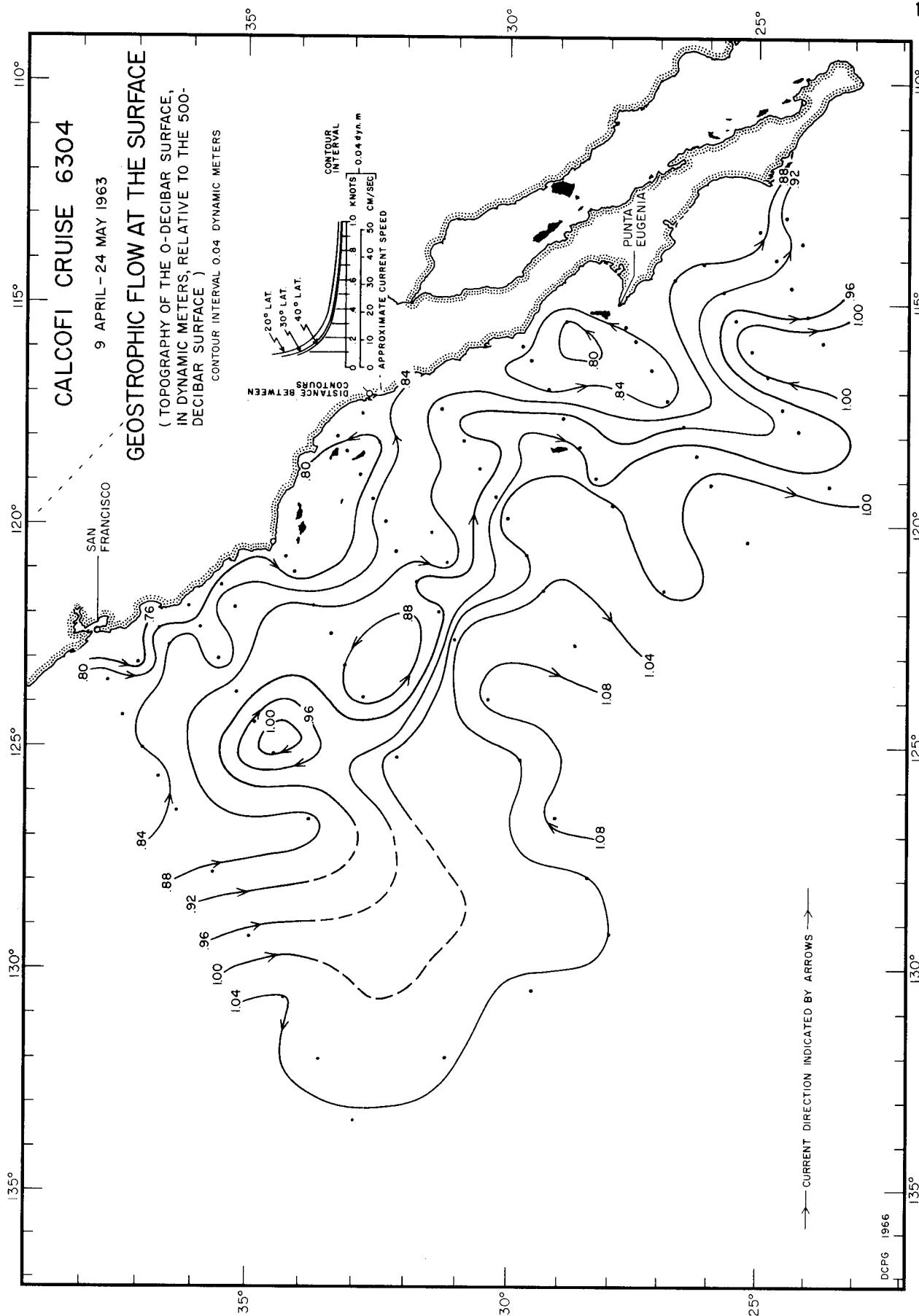




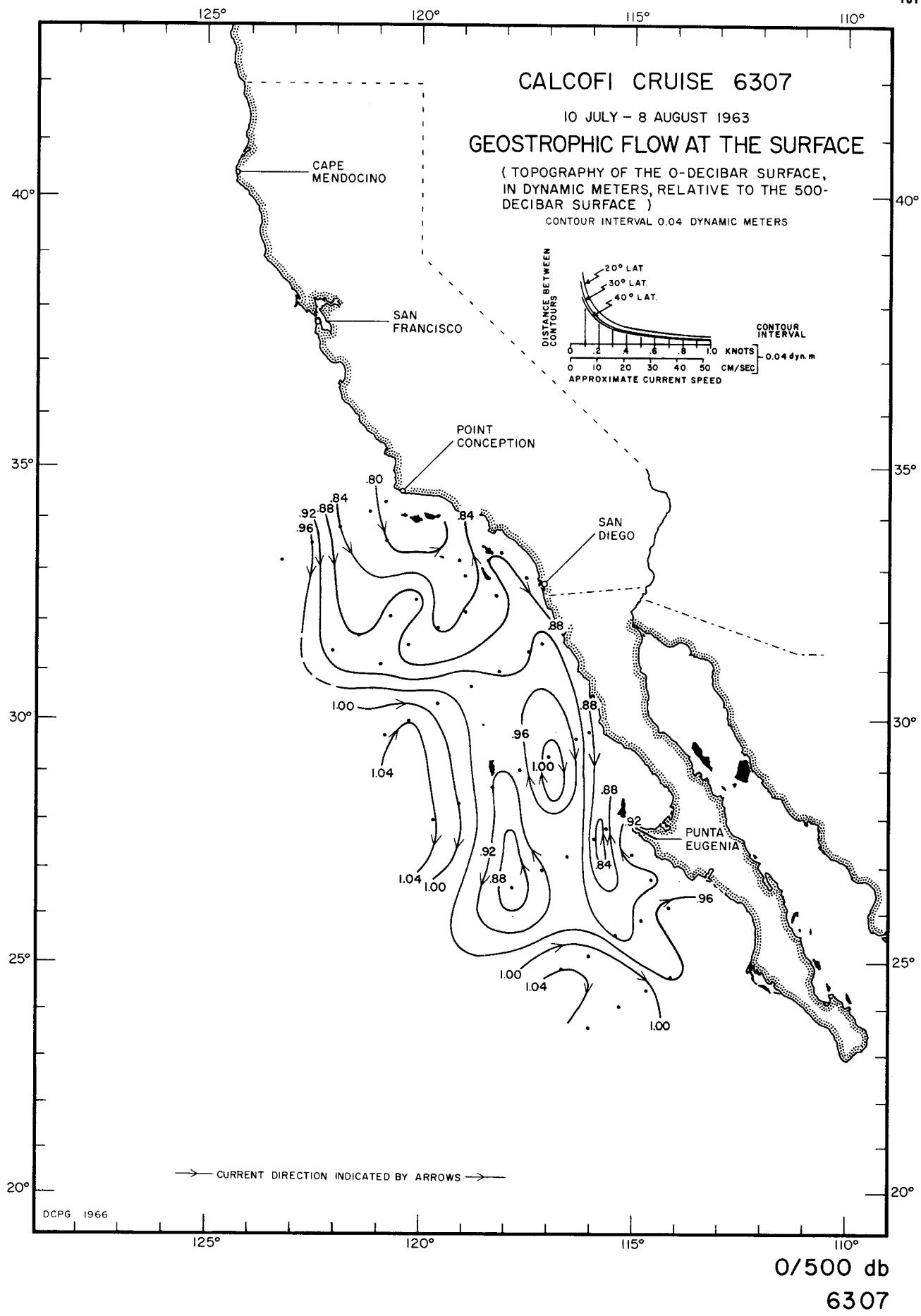


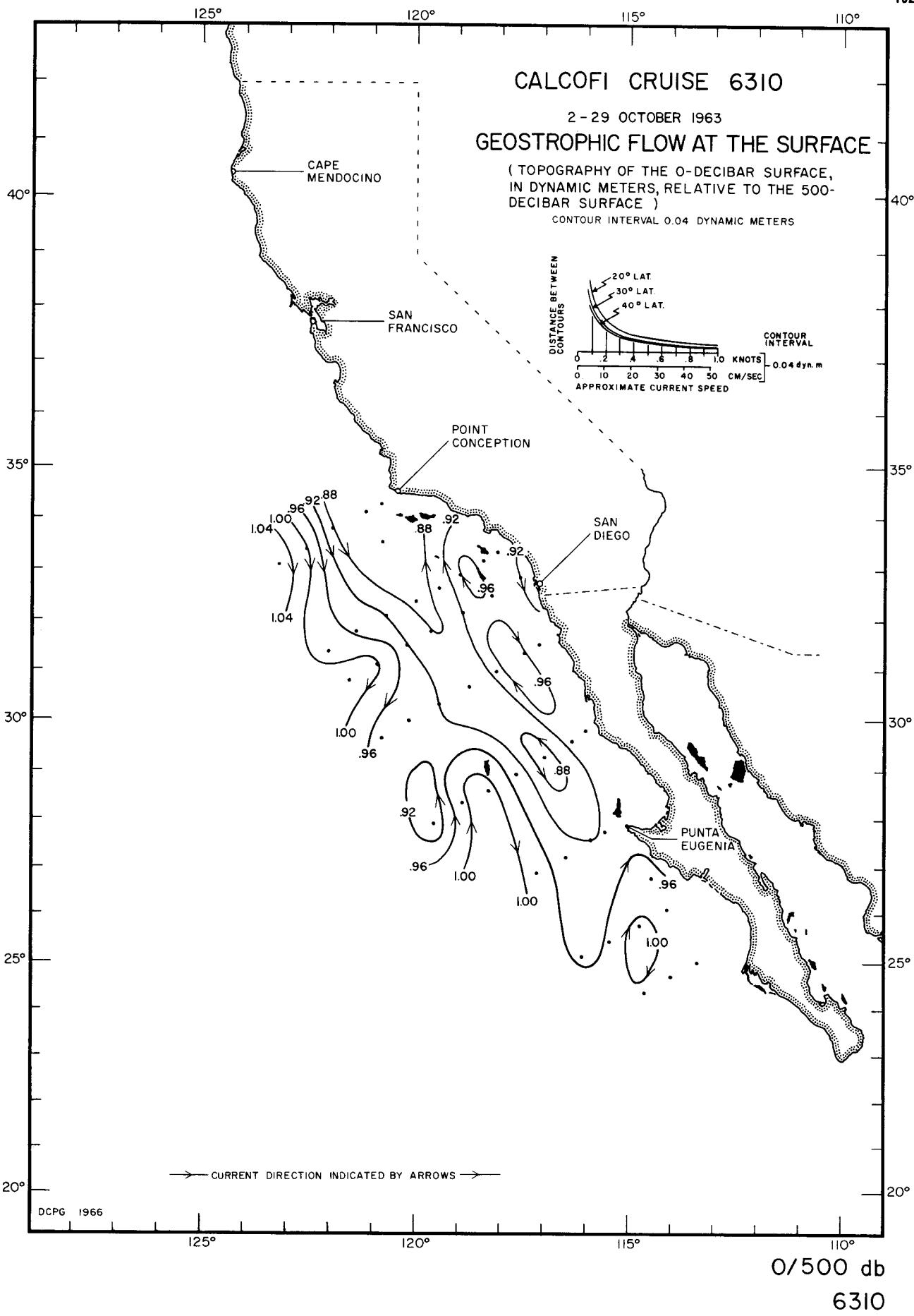


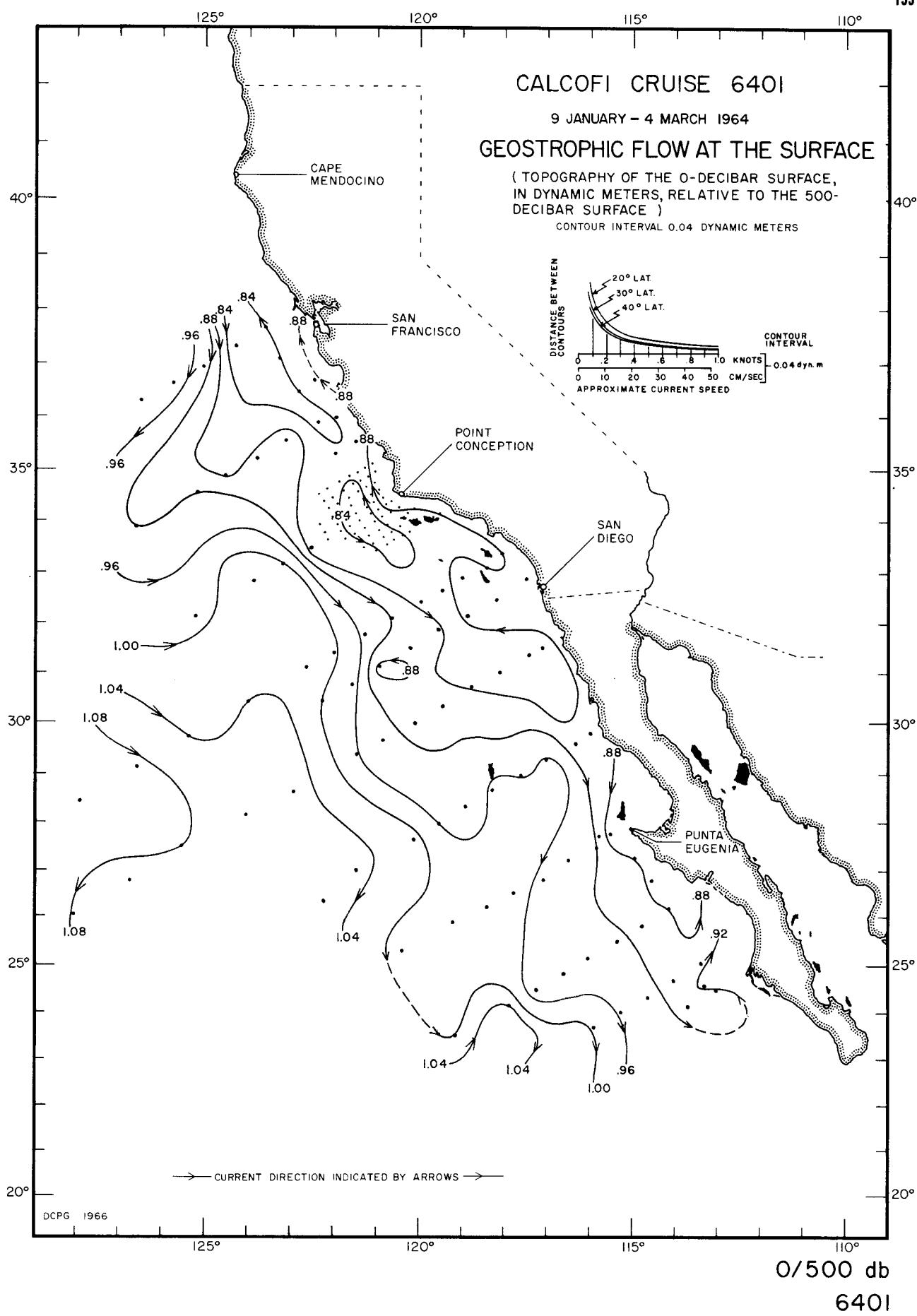


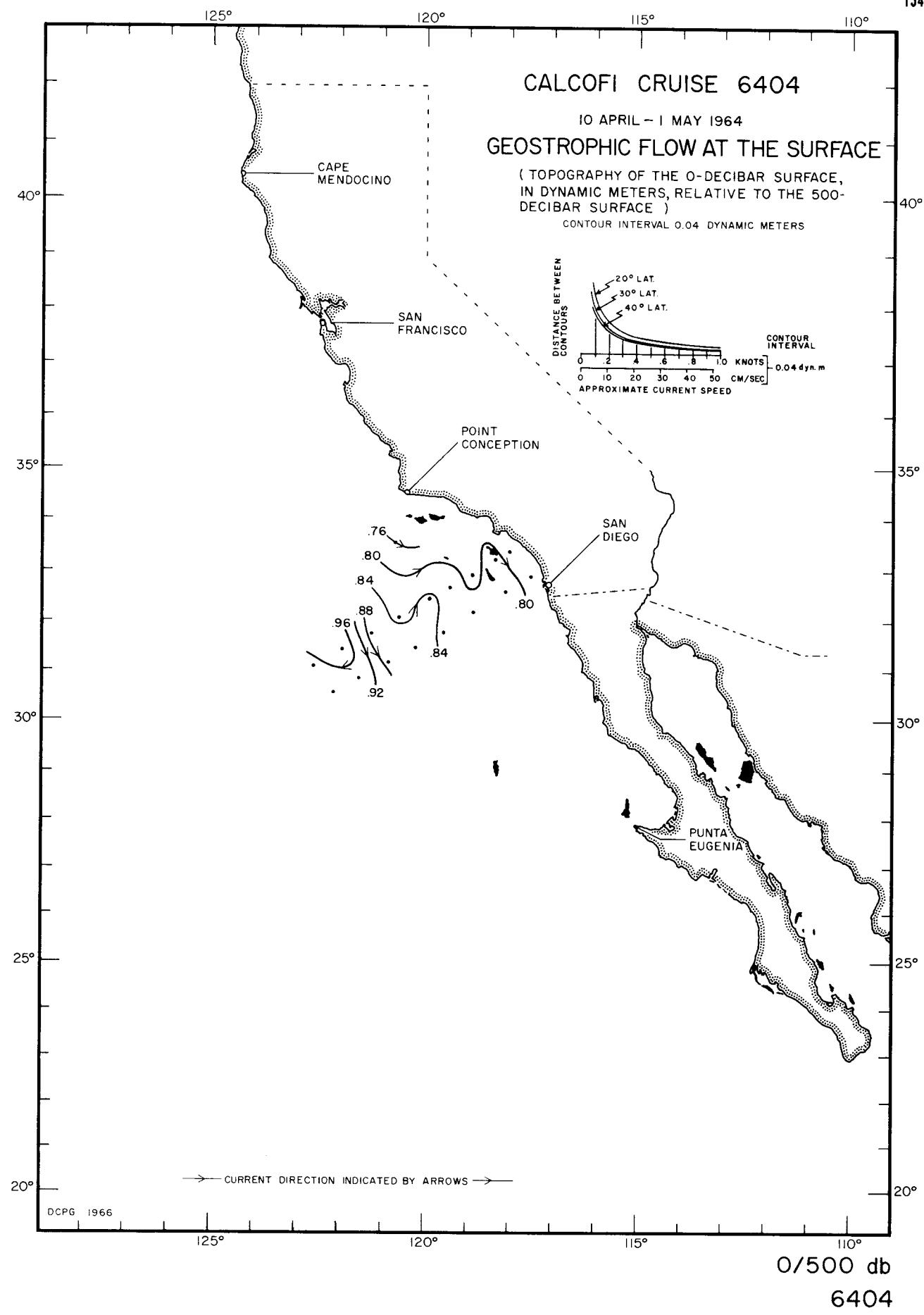


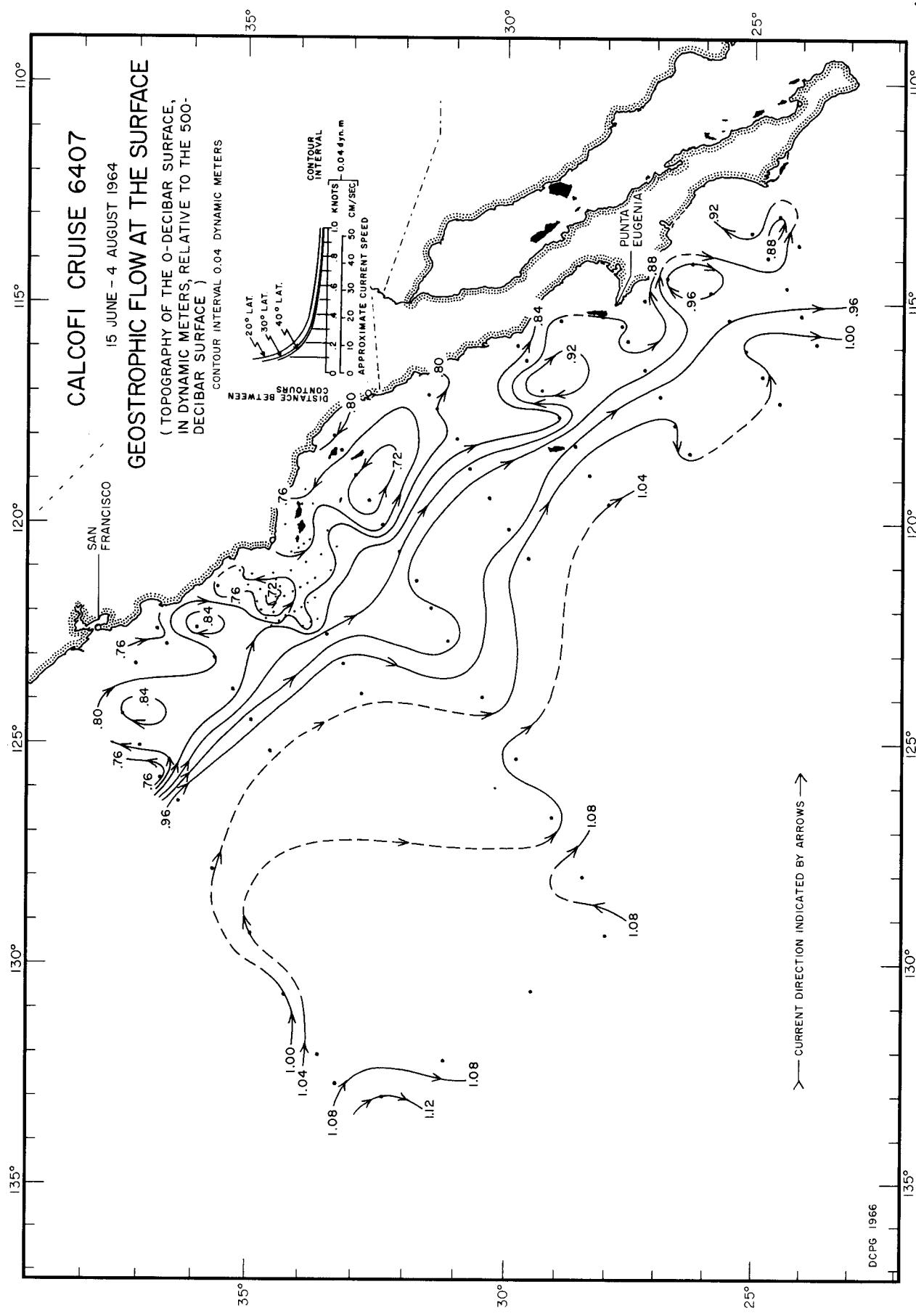
0/500 db
6304

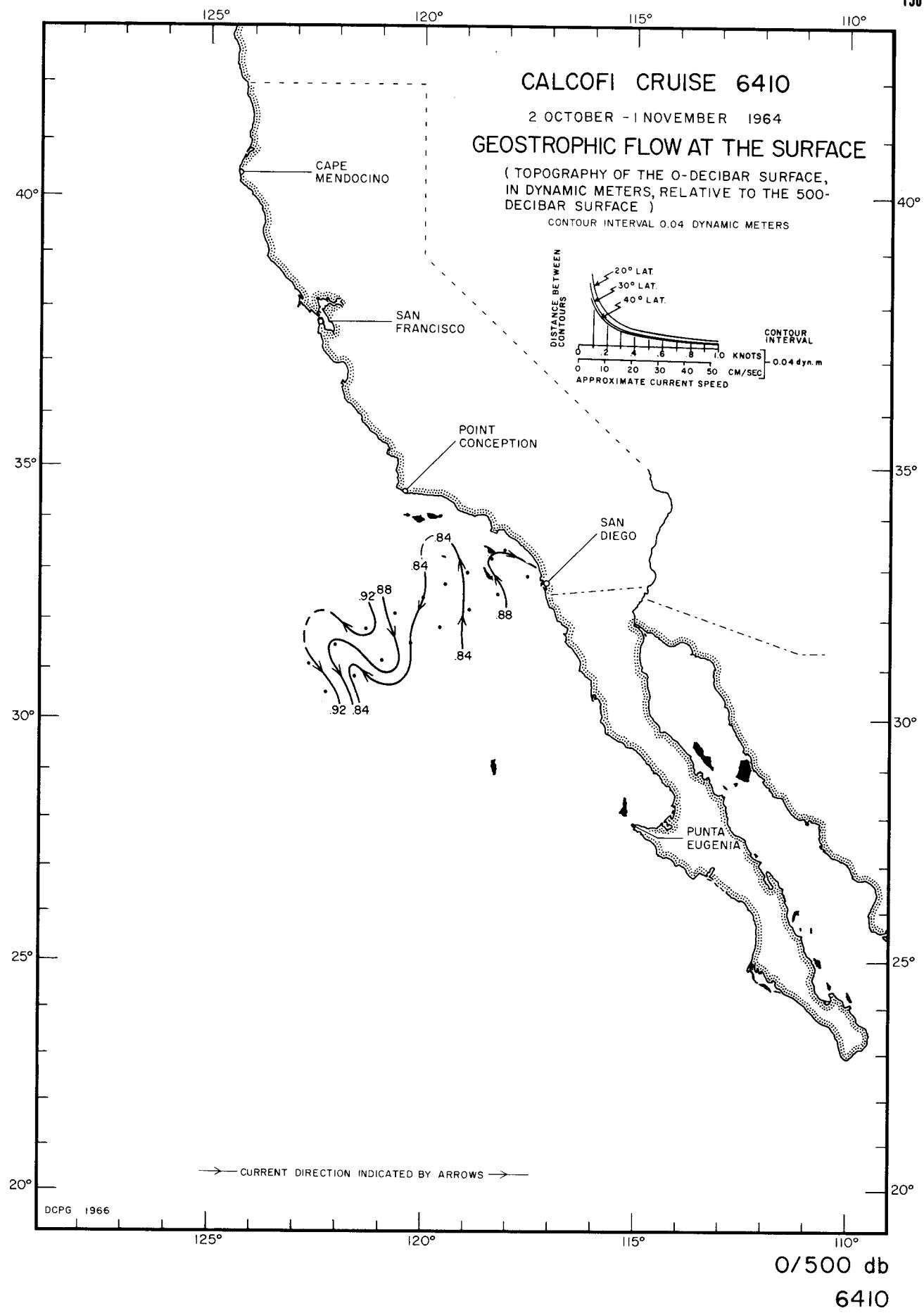


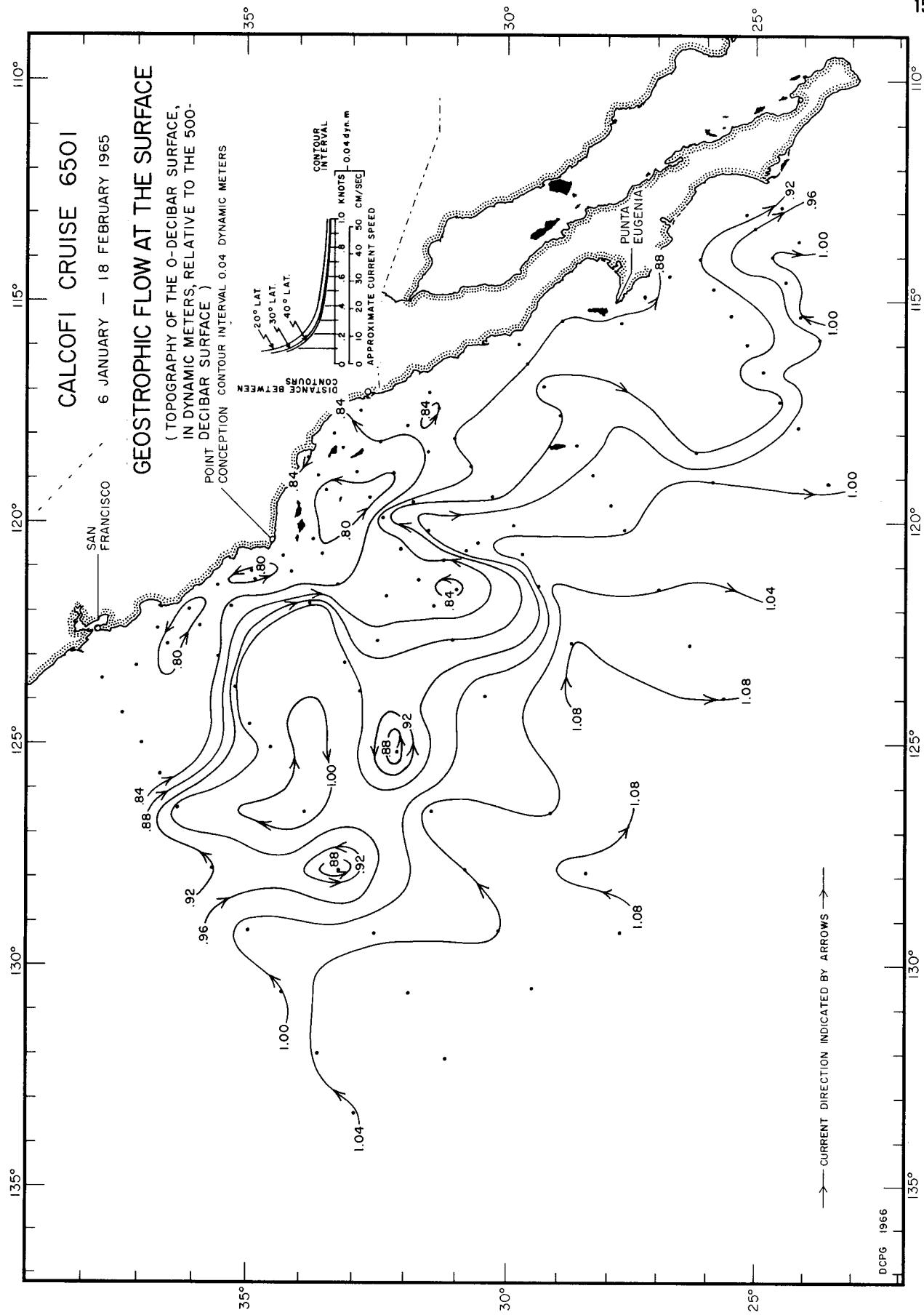




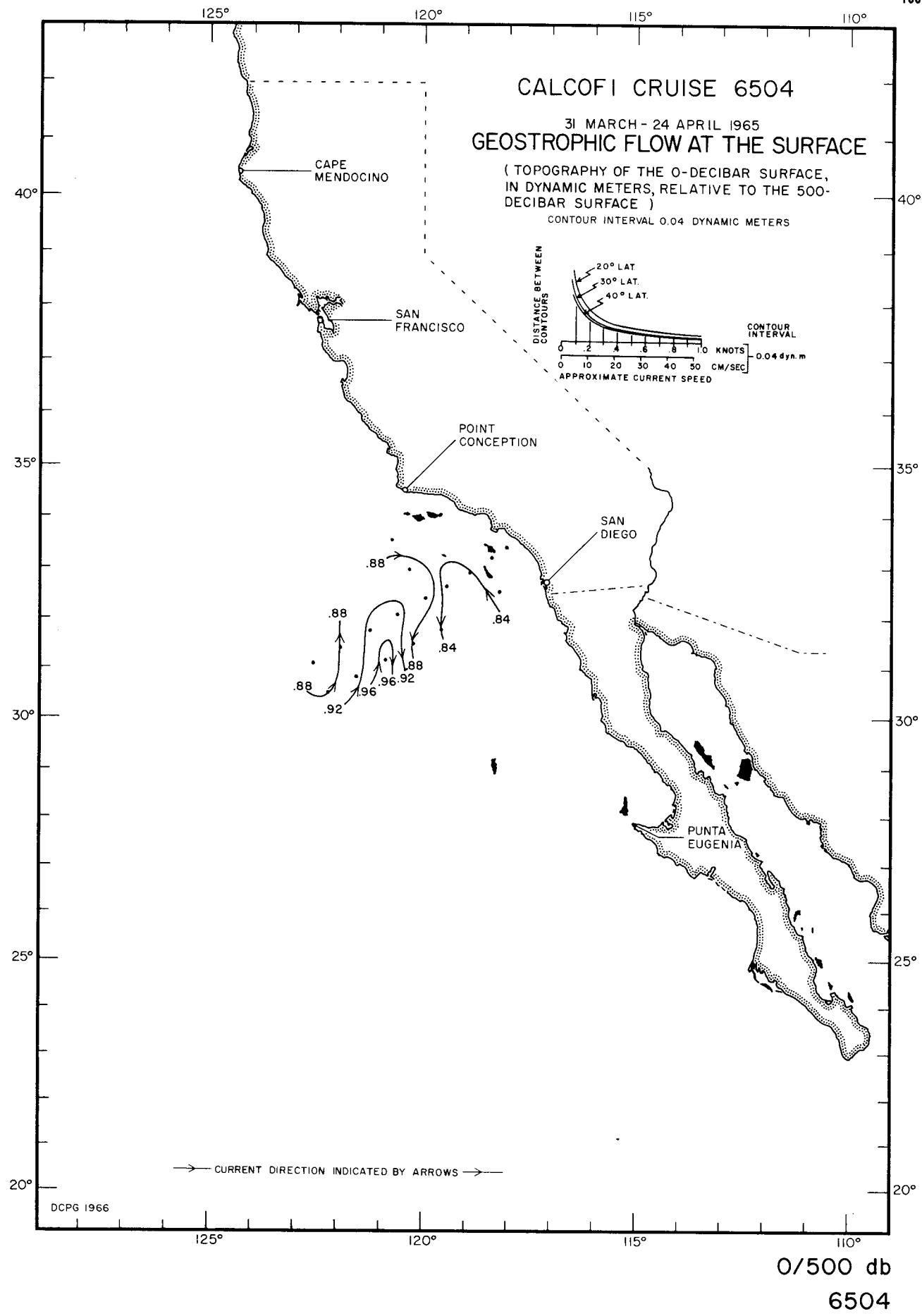


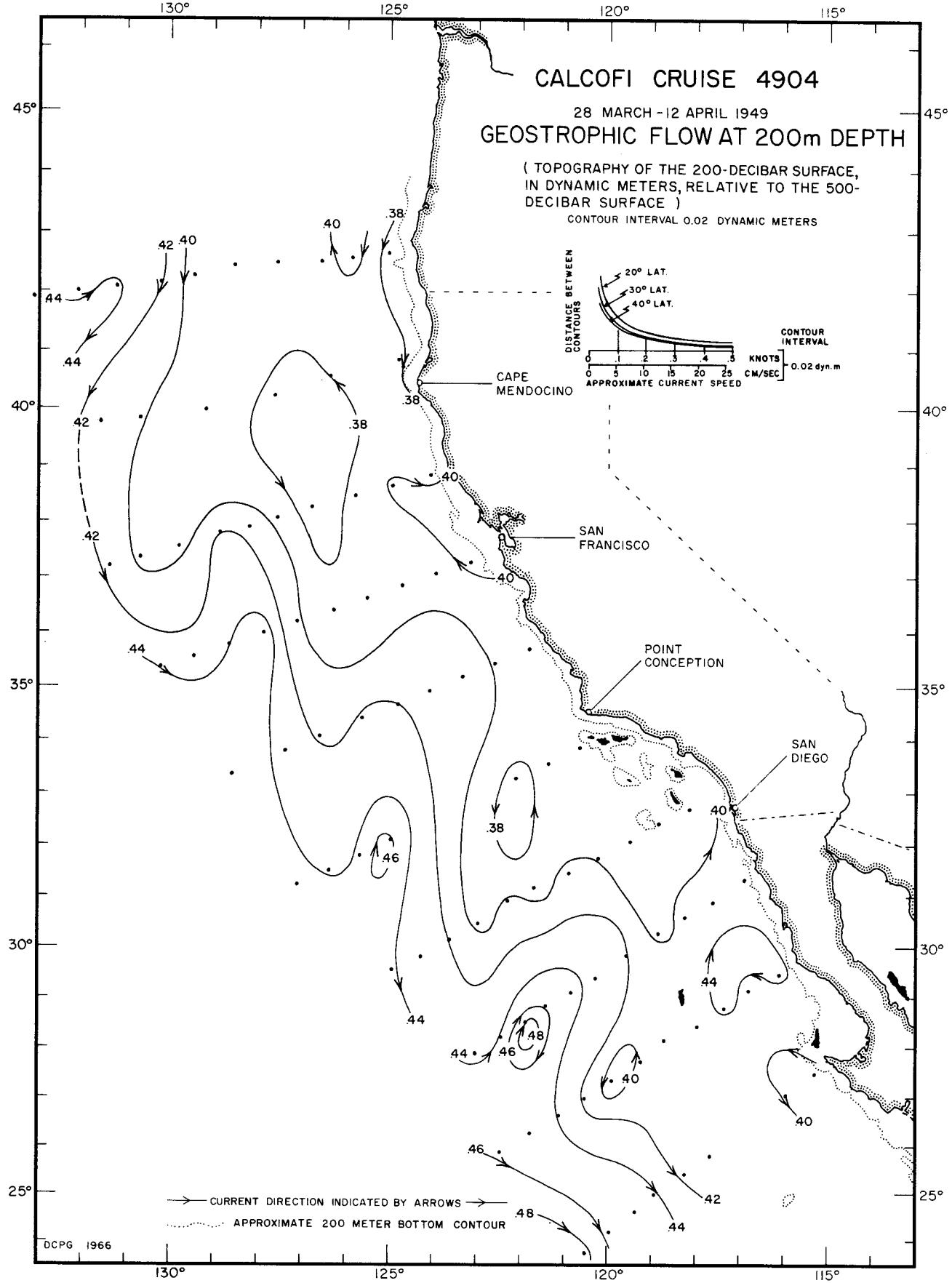




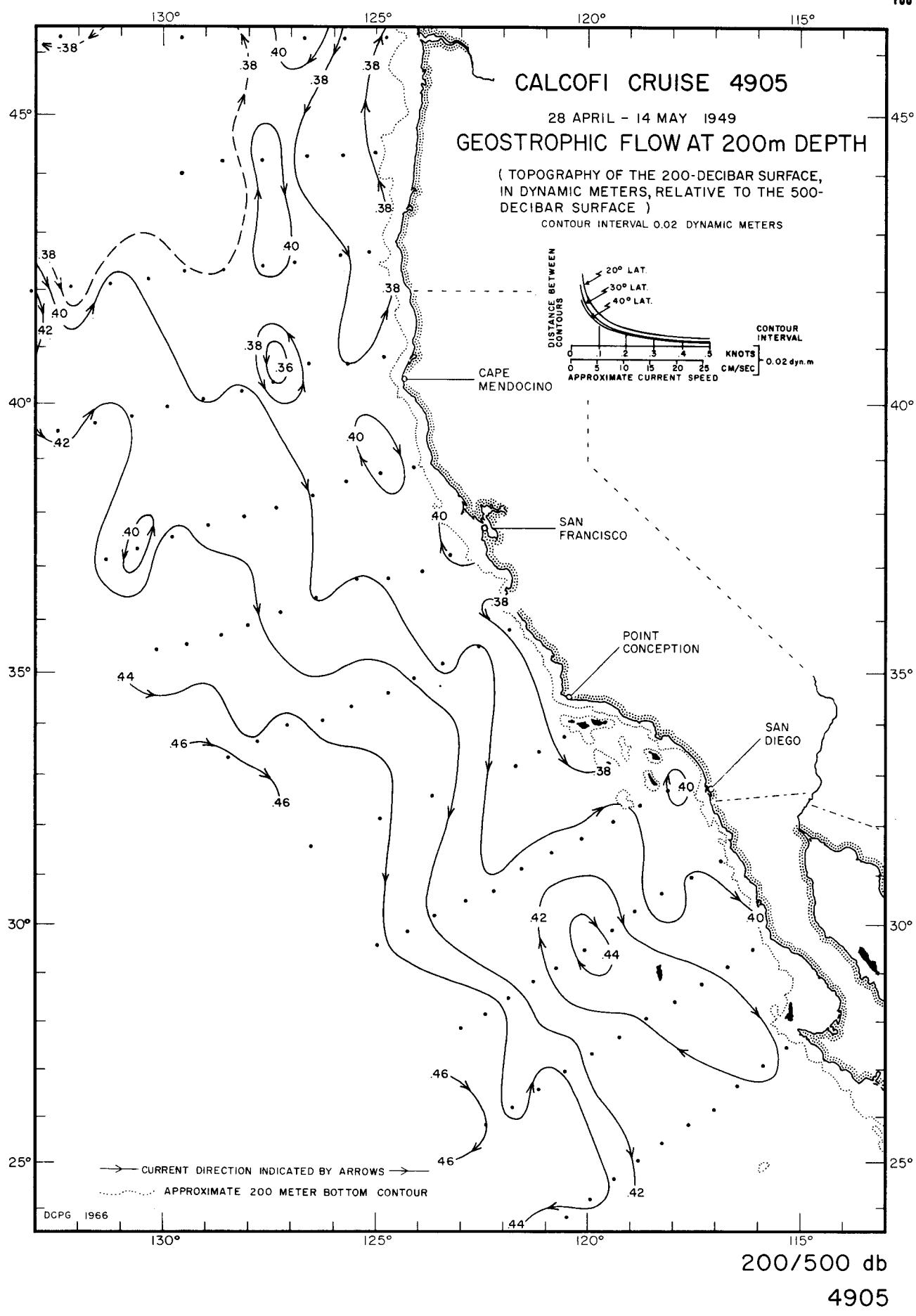


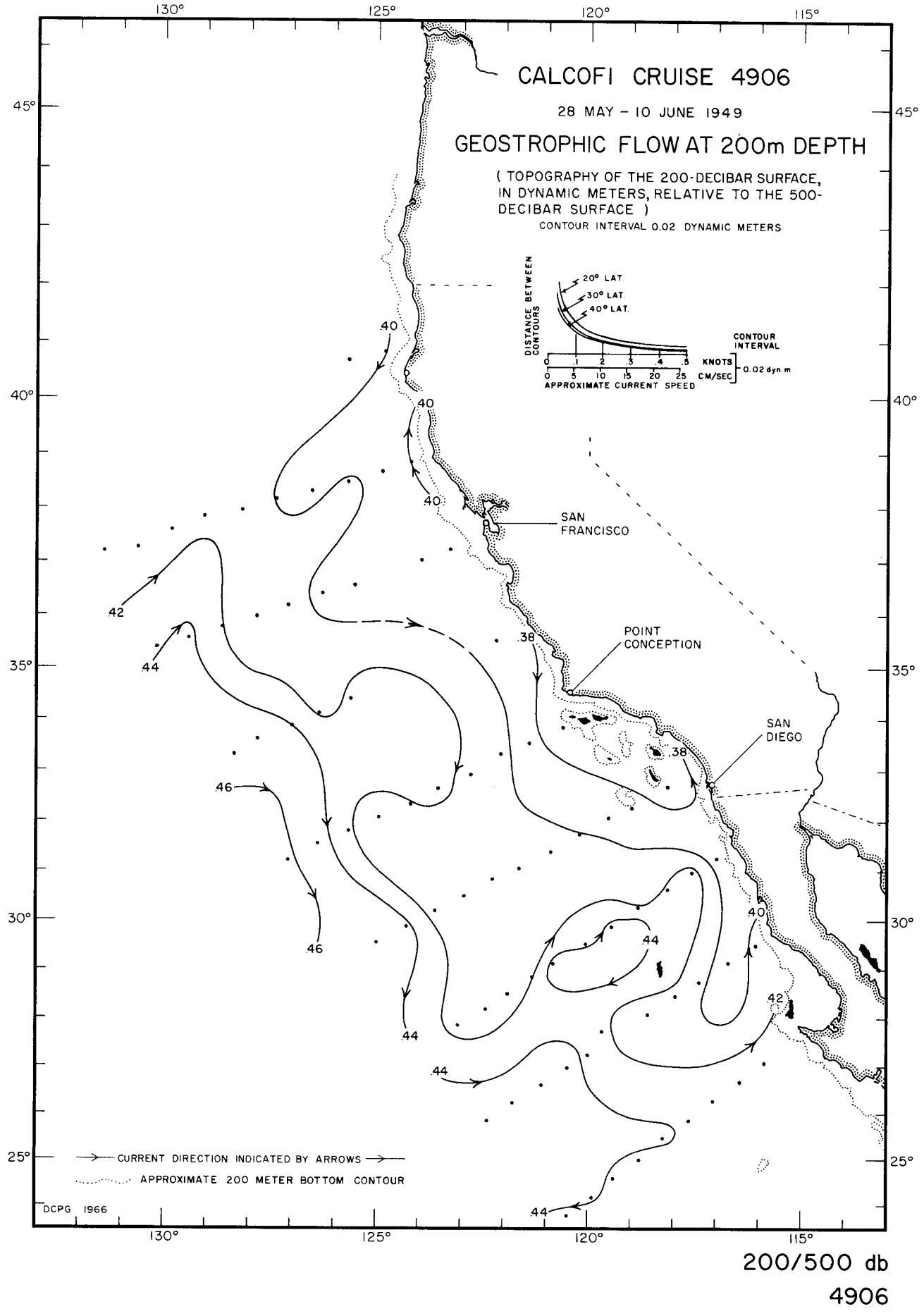
0/500 db
 6501

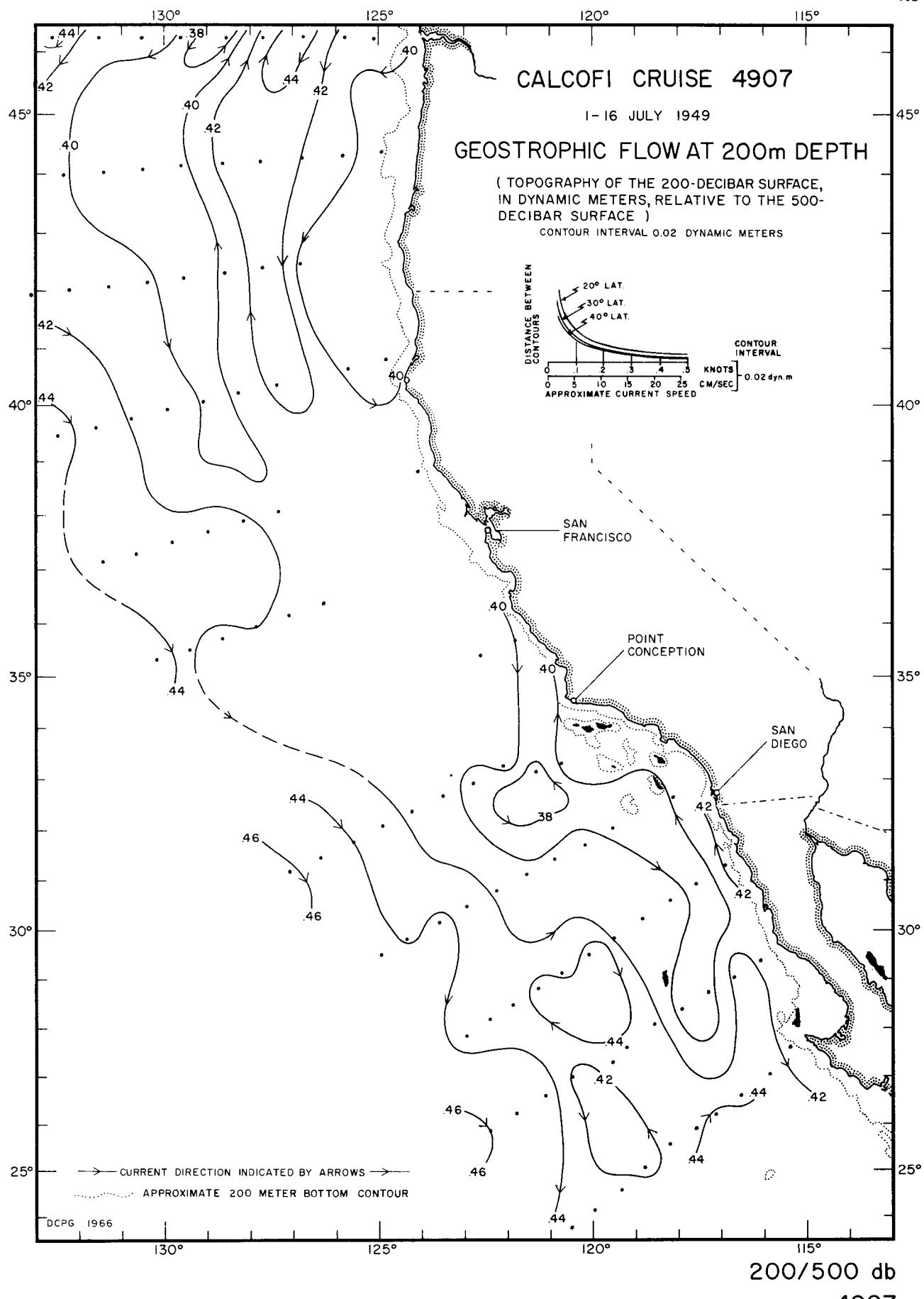


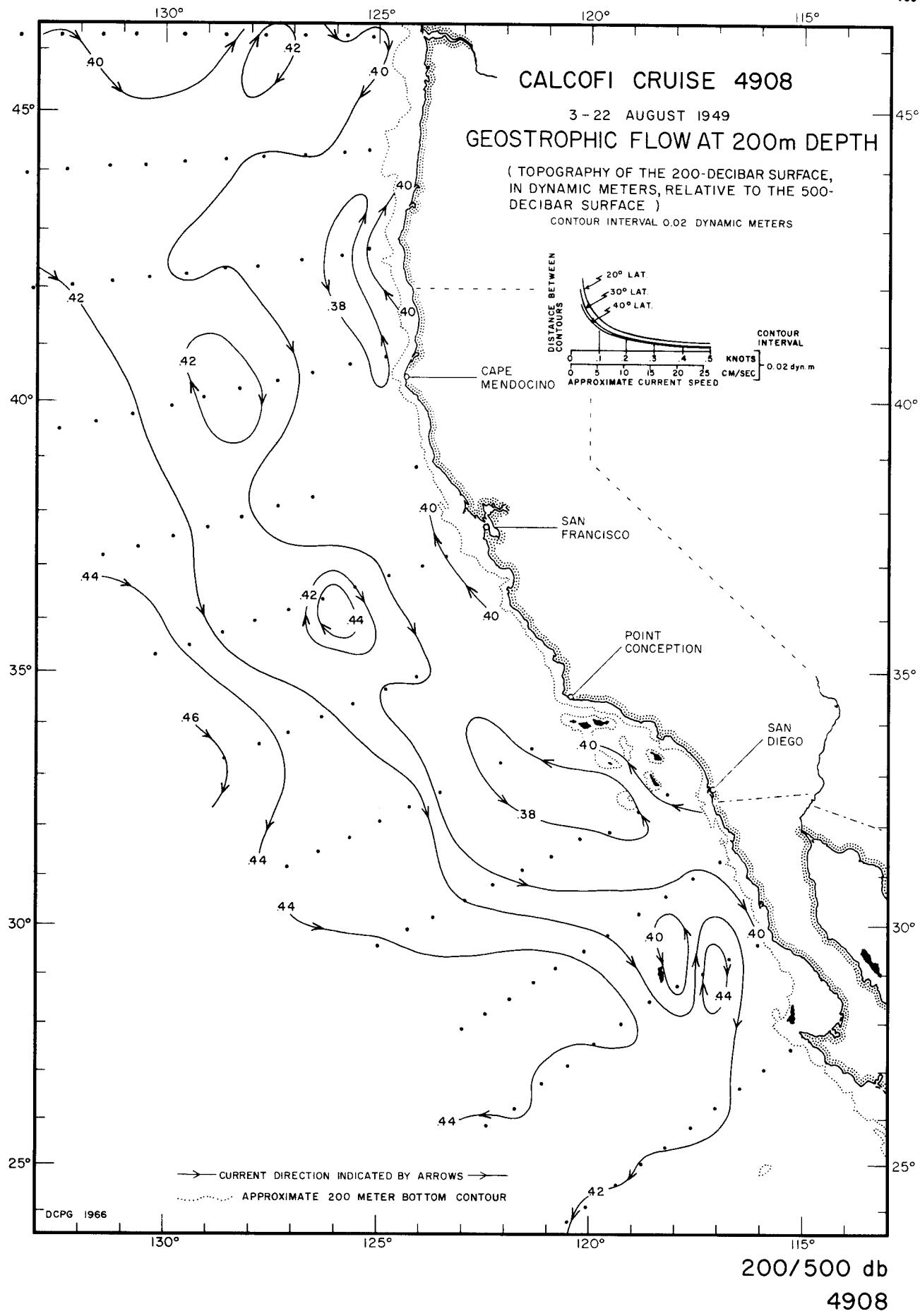


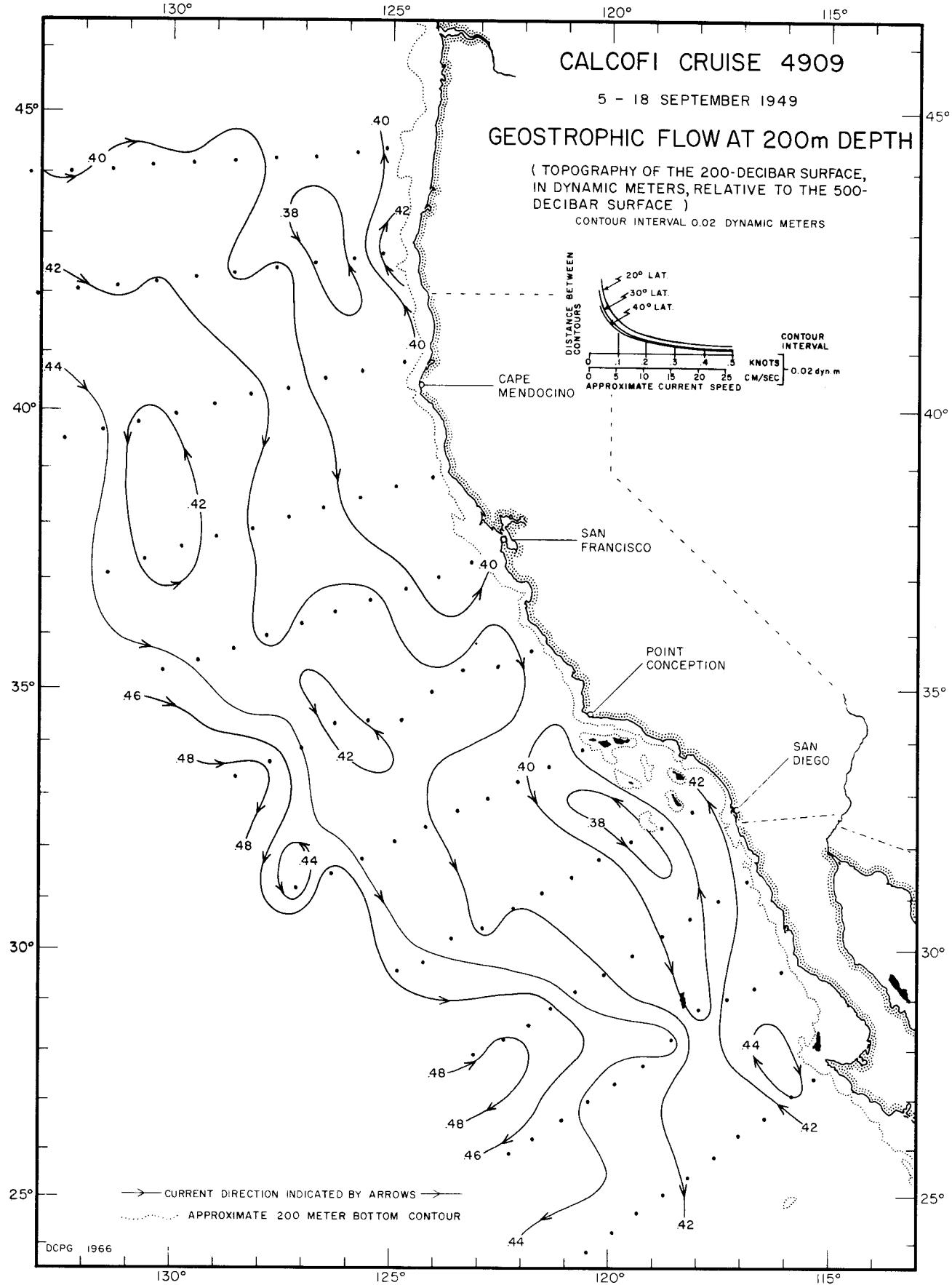
200/500 db
4904





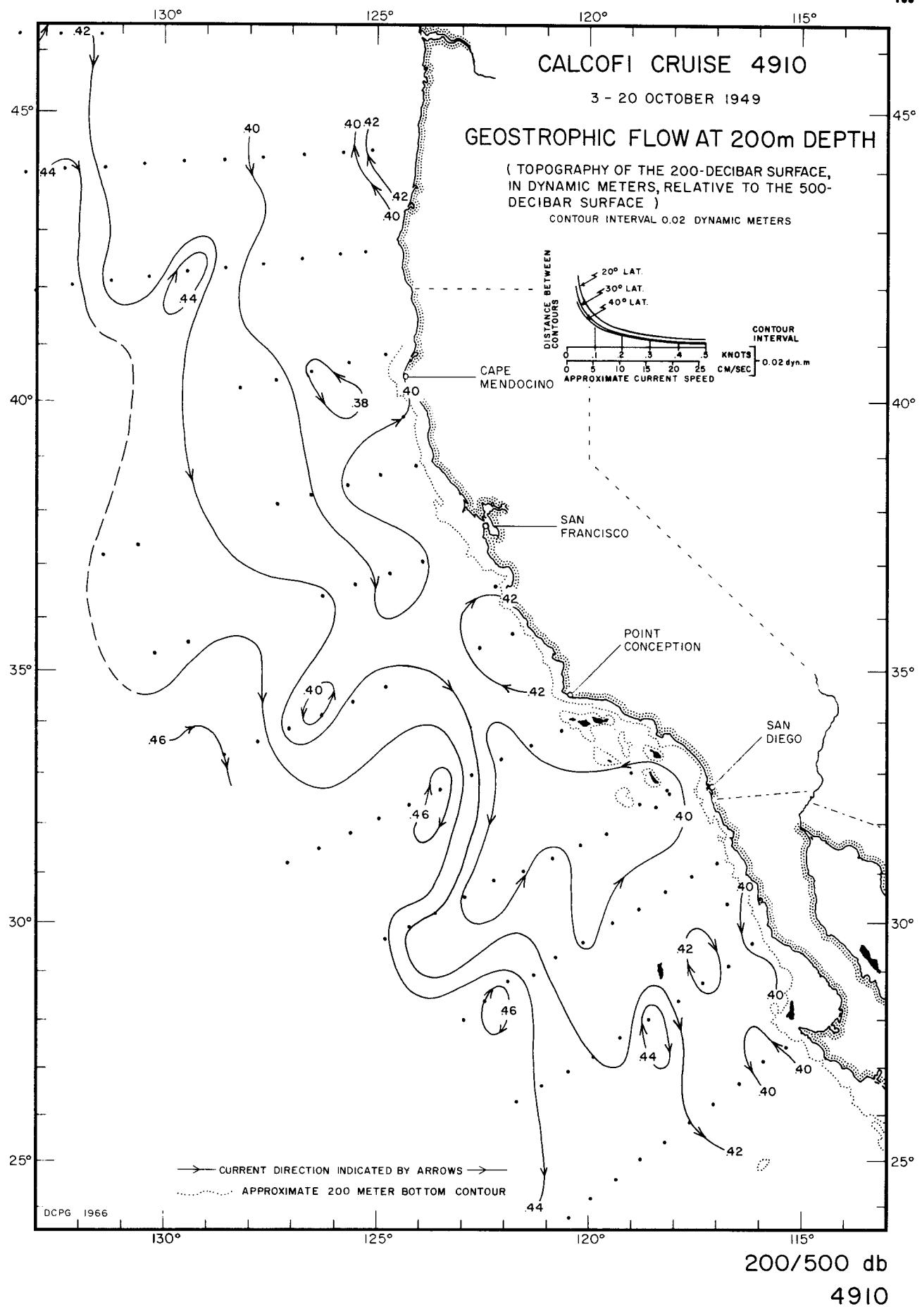


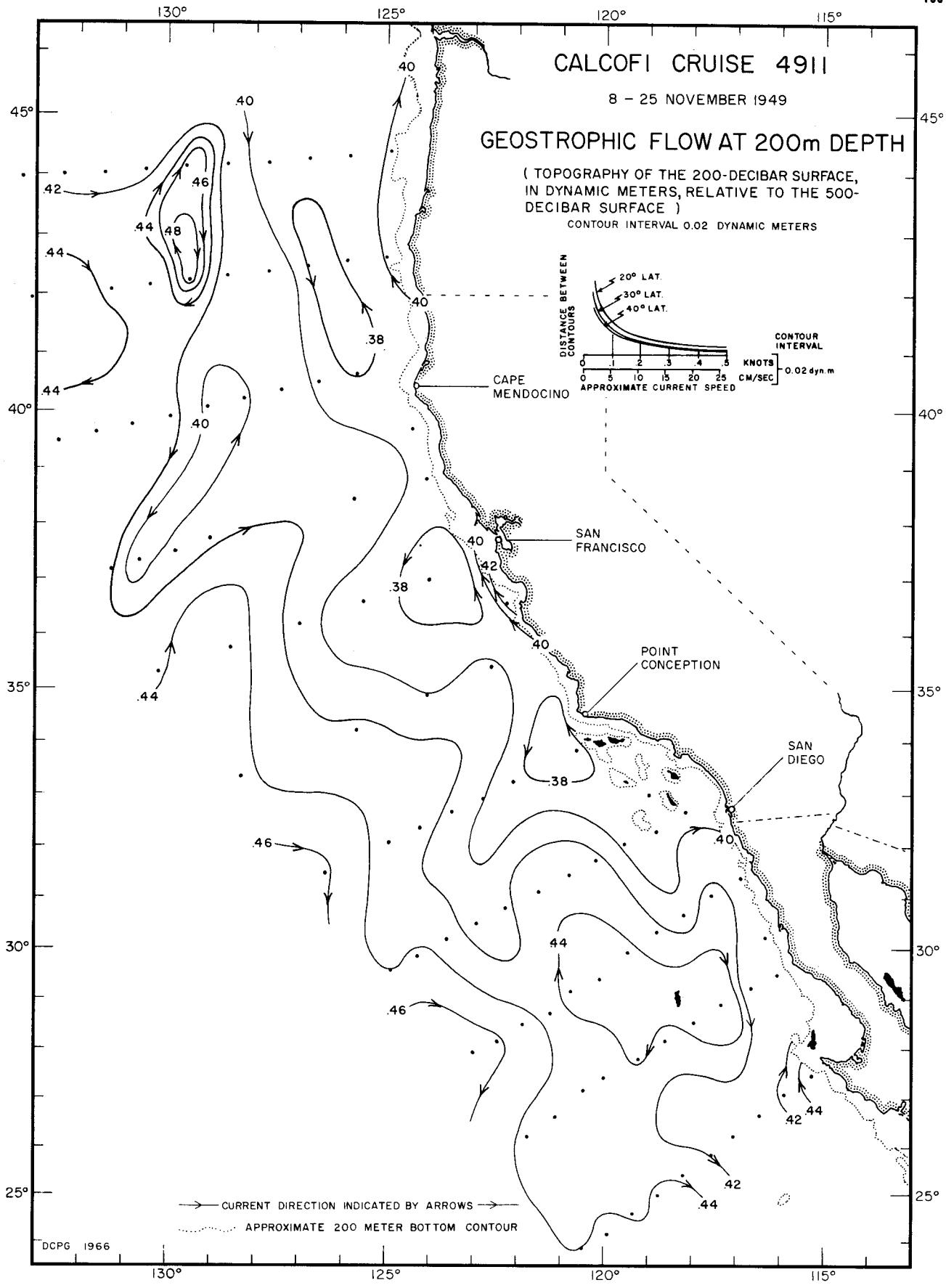




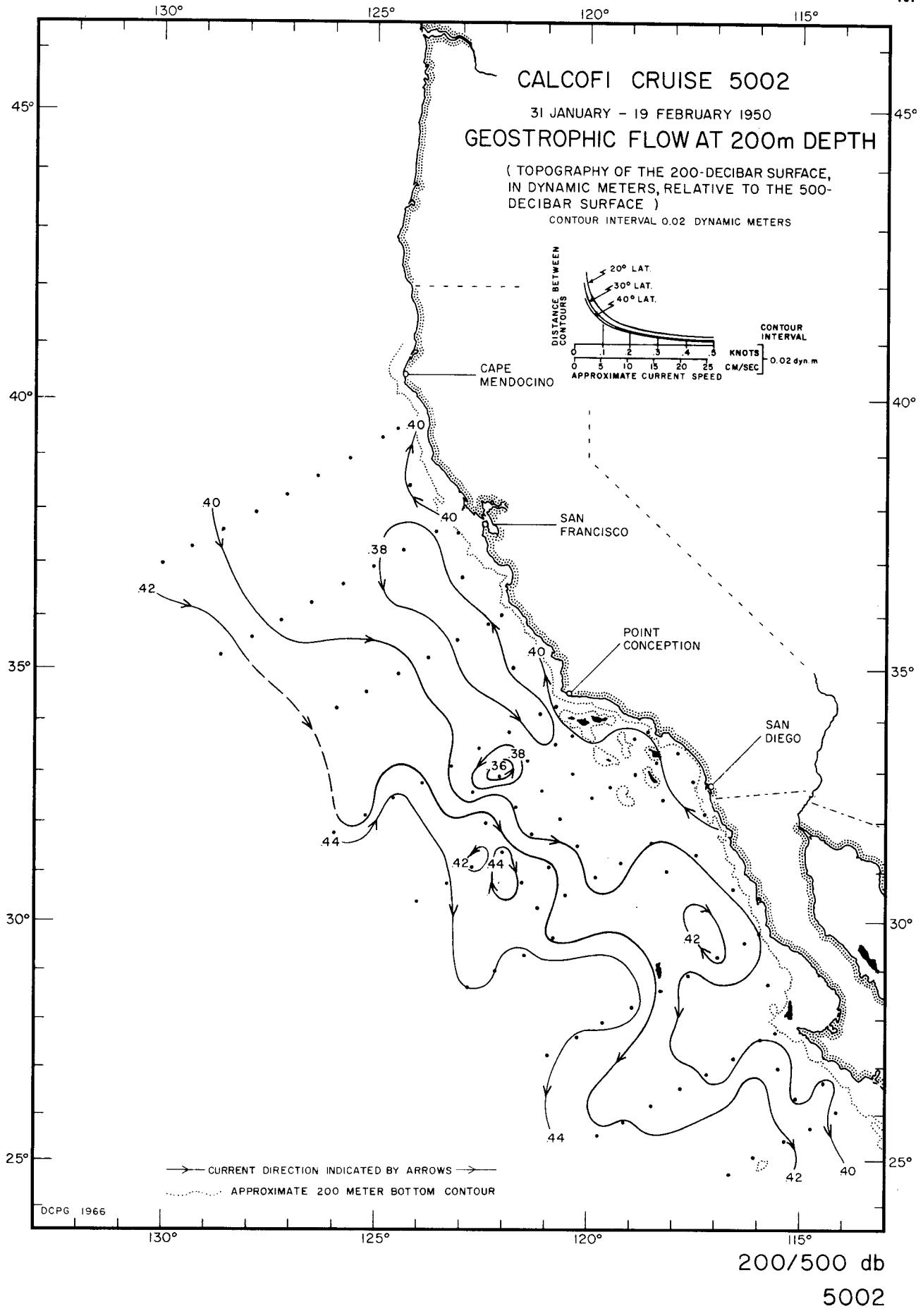
200 / 500 db

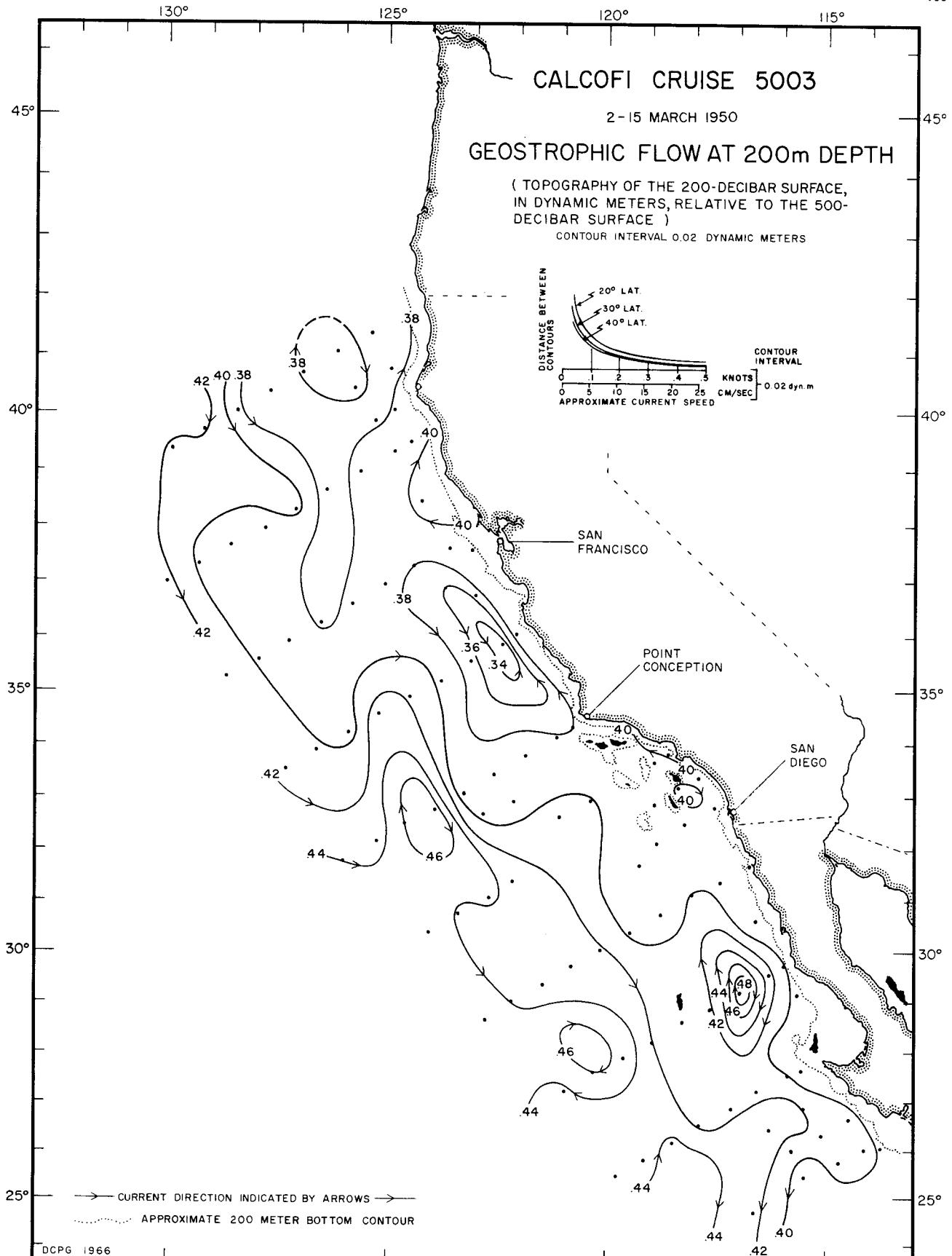
4909



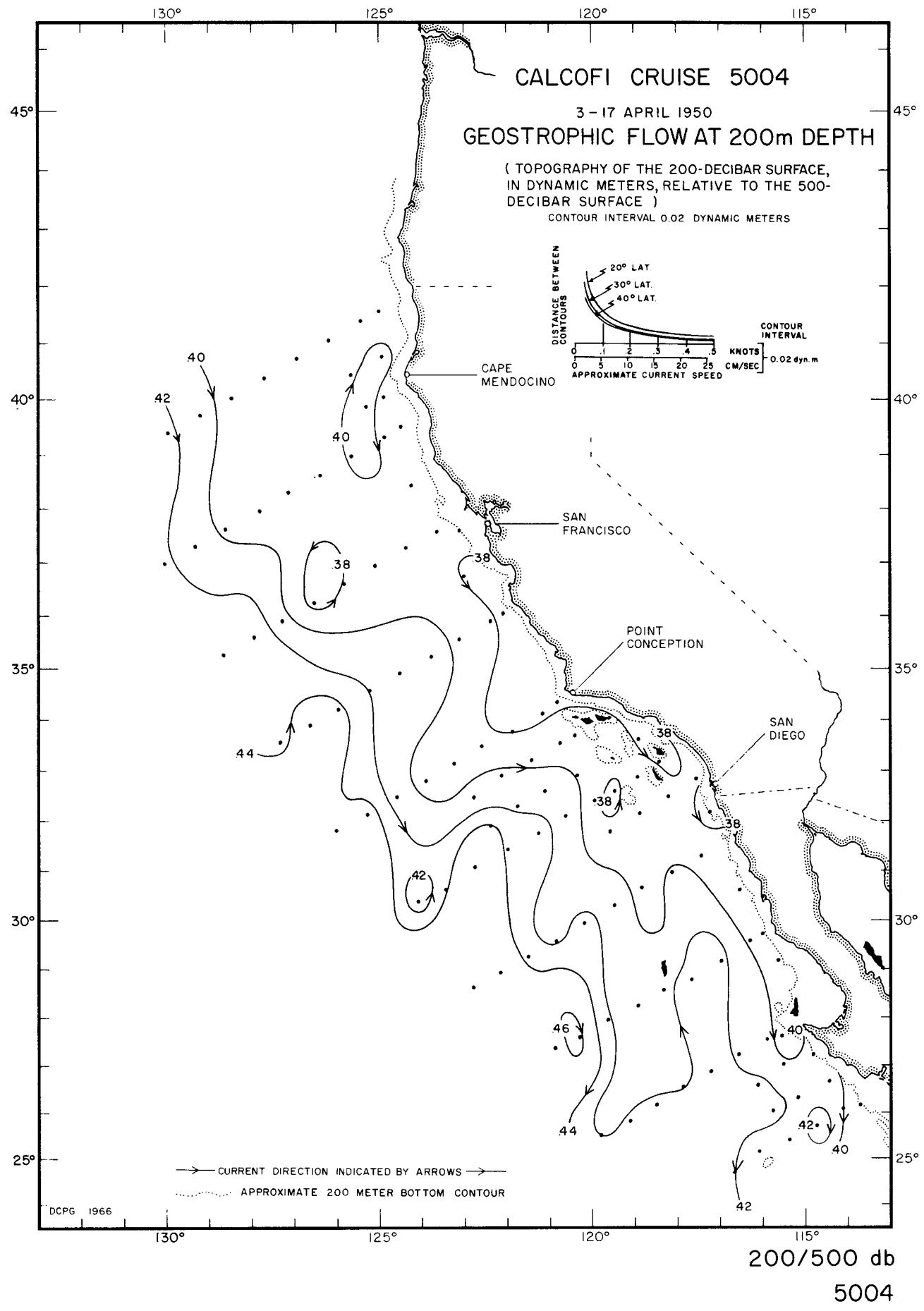


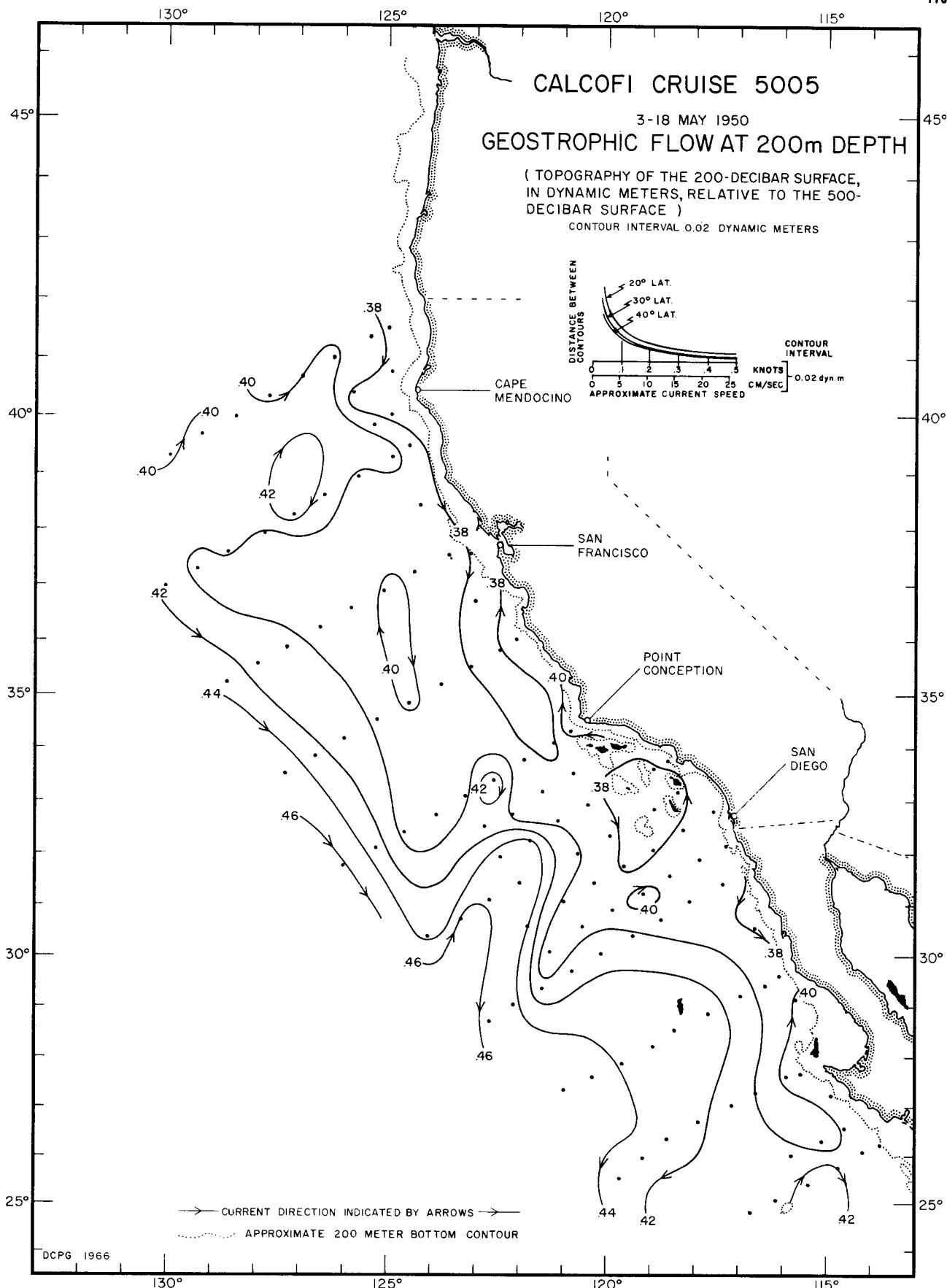
4911



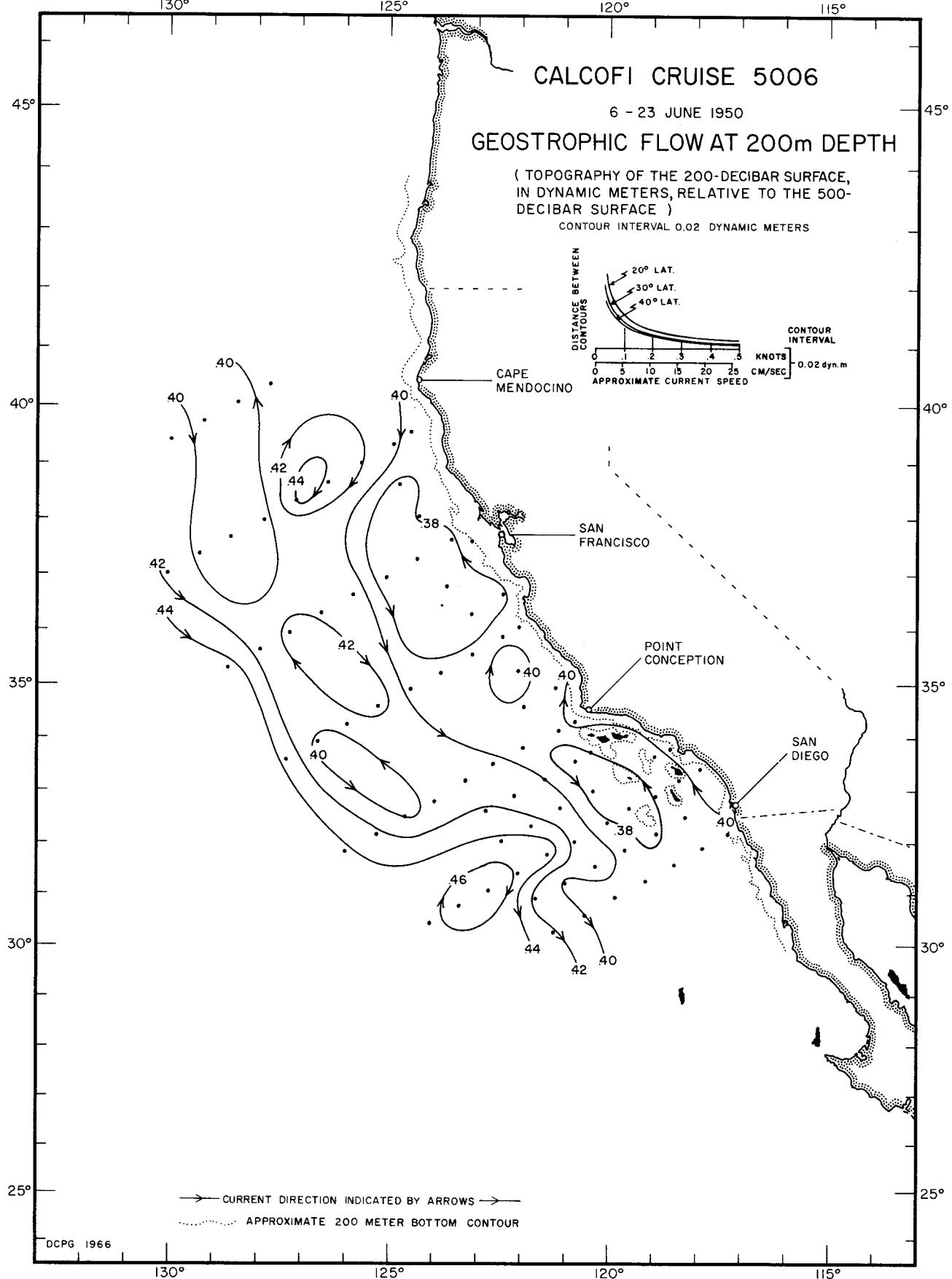


200/500 db
5003

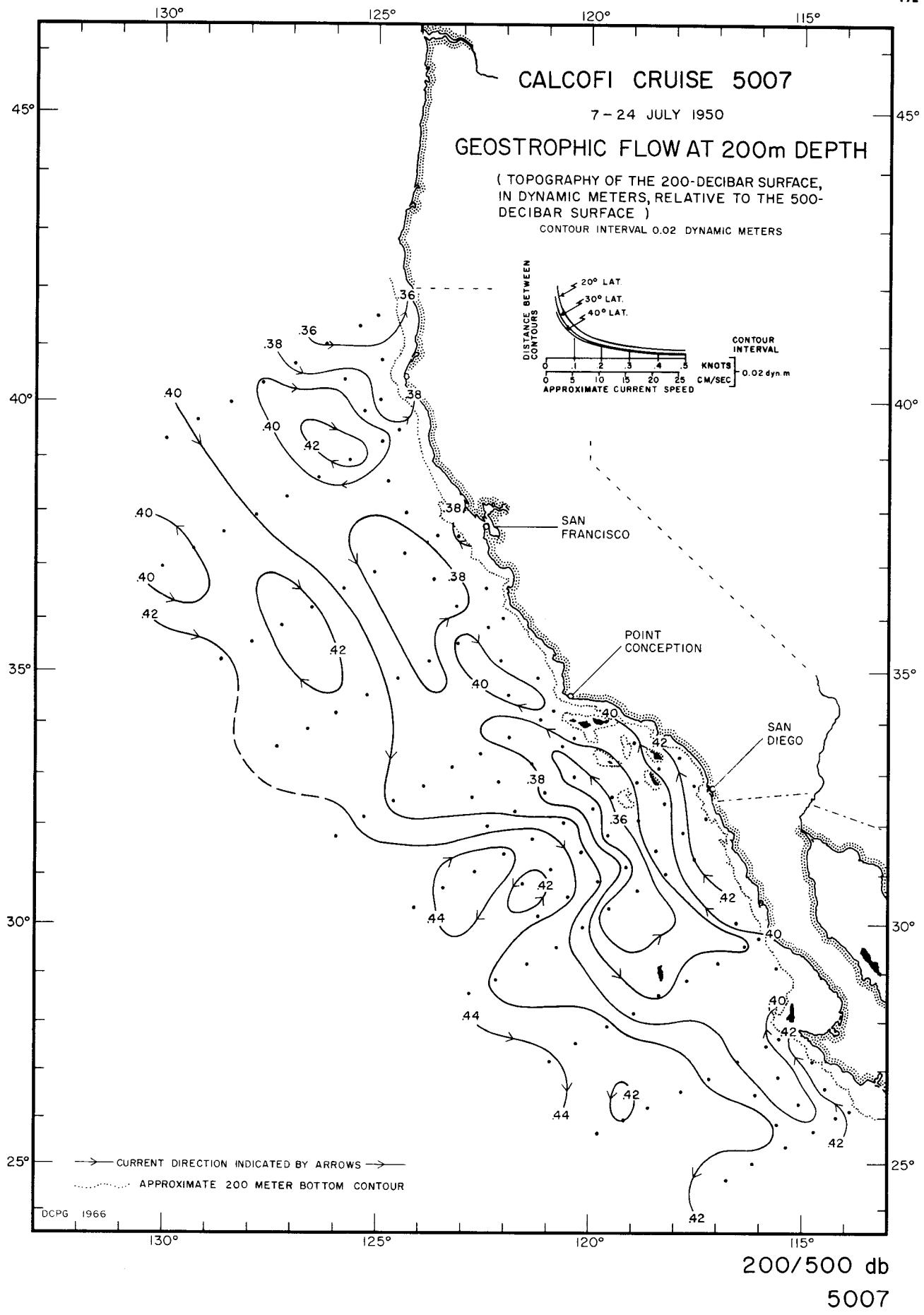


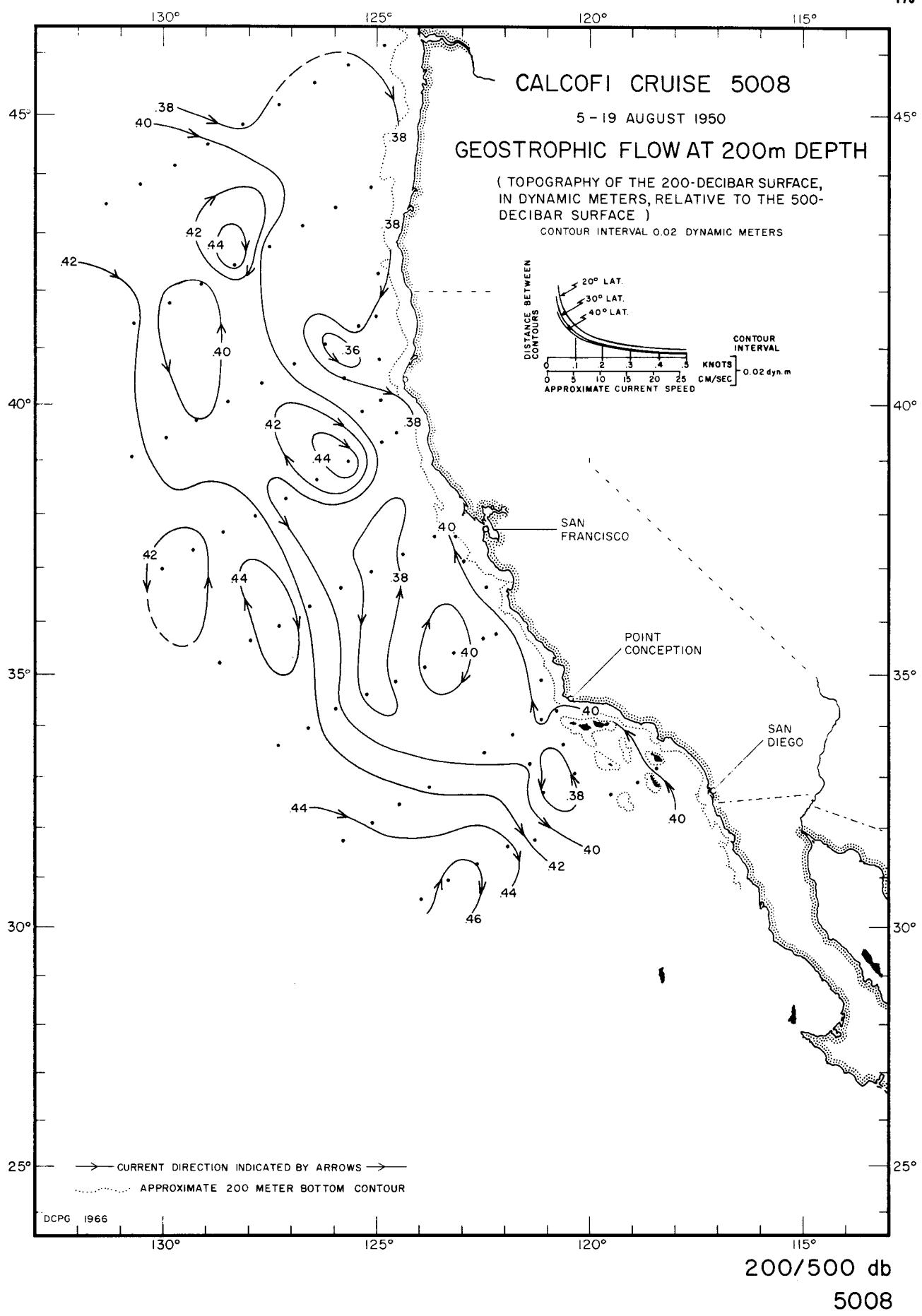


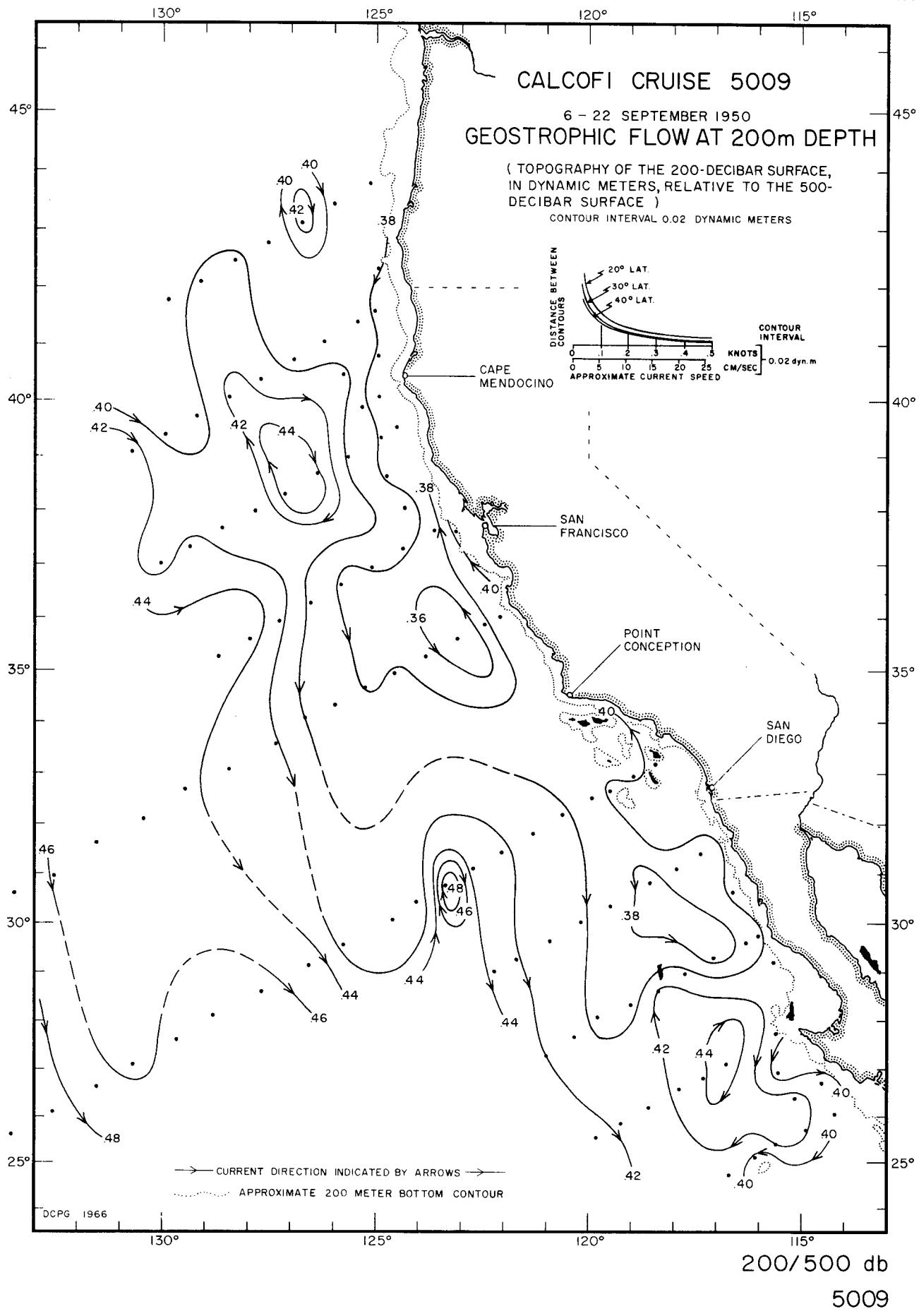
200/500 db
5005

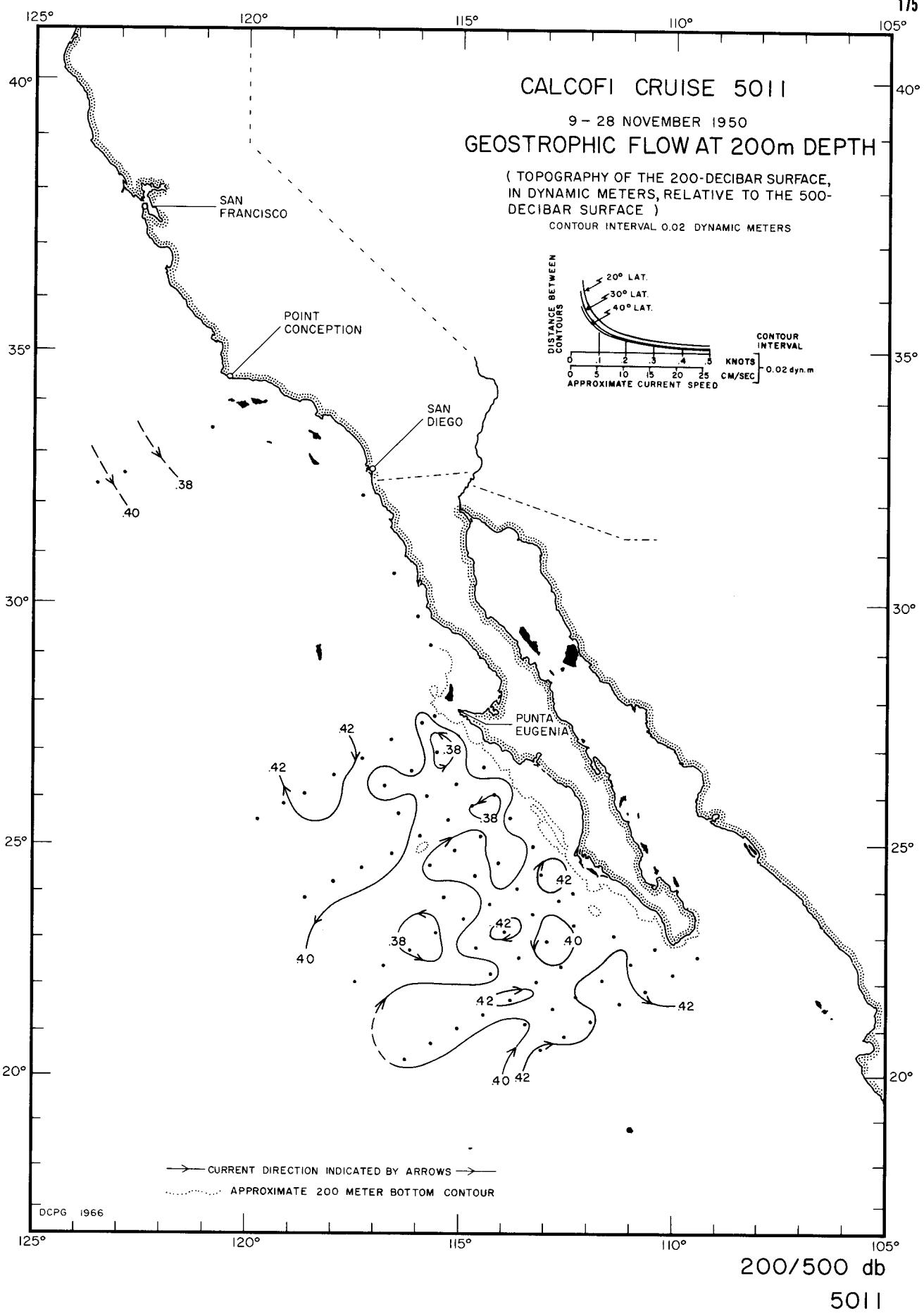


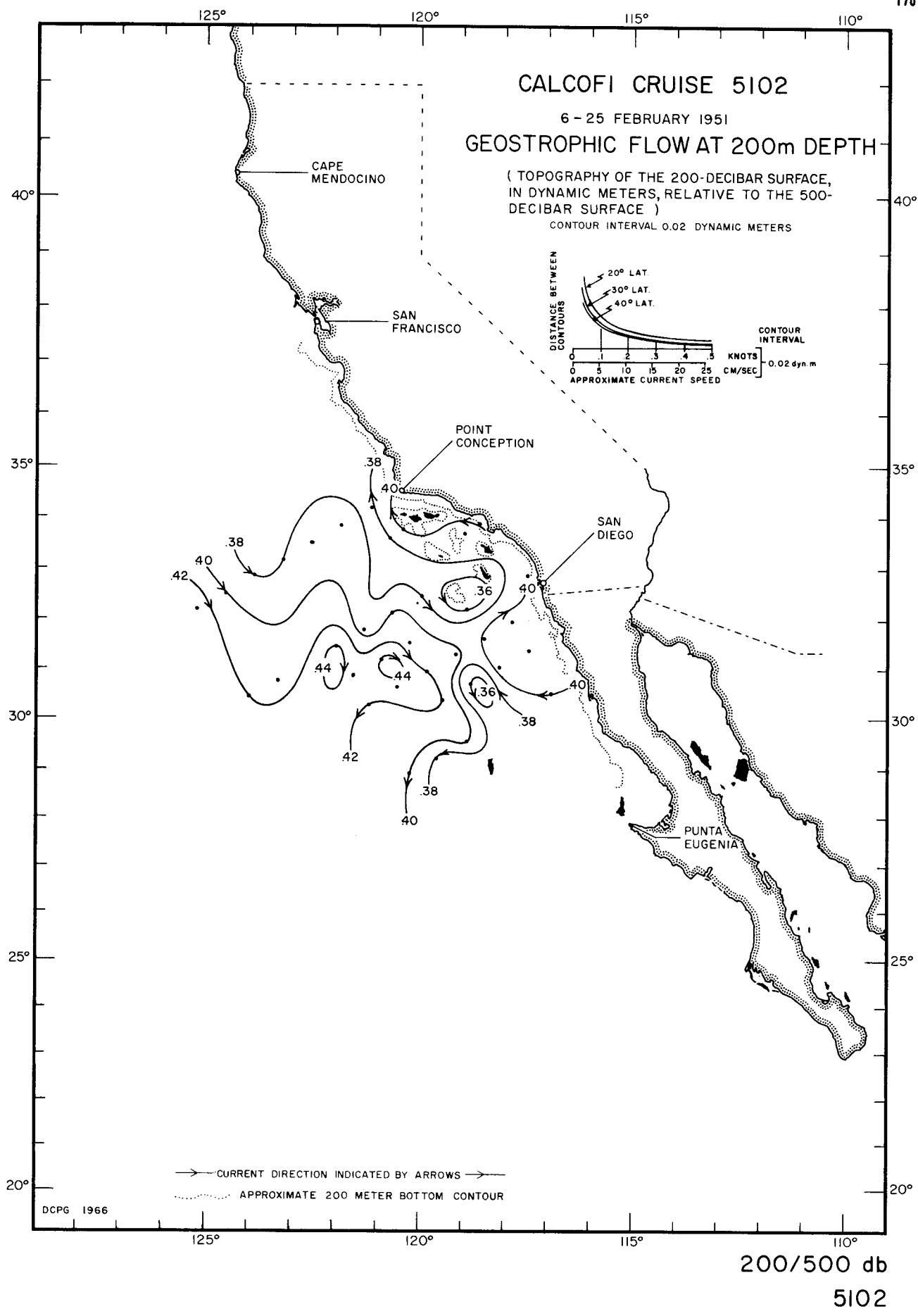
200/500 db
5006

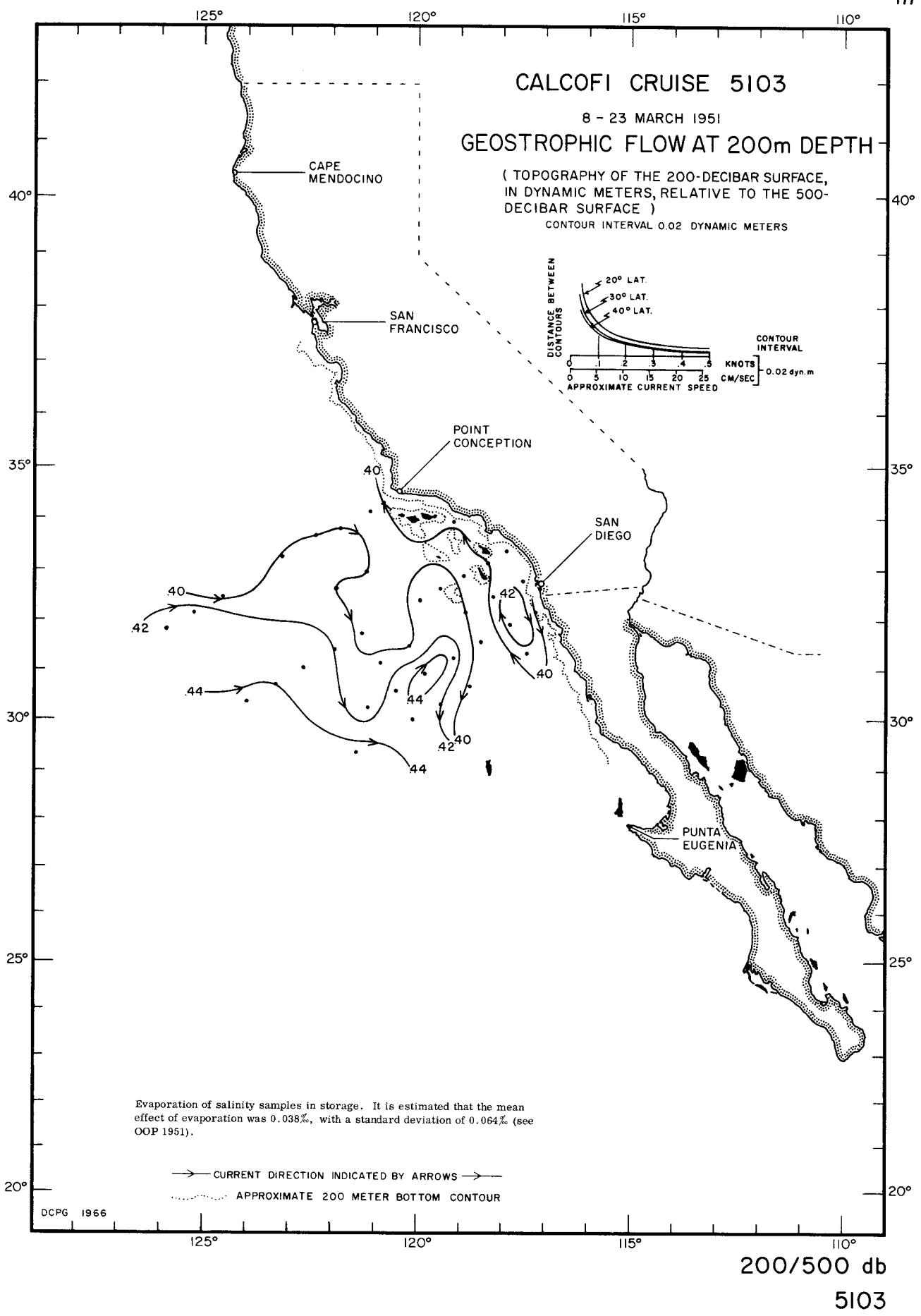


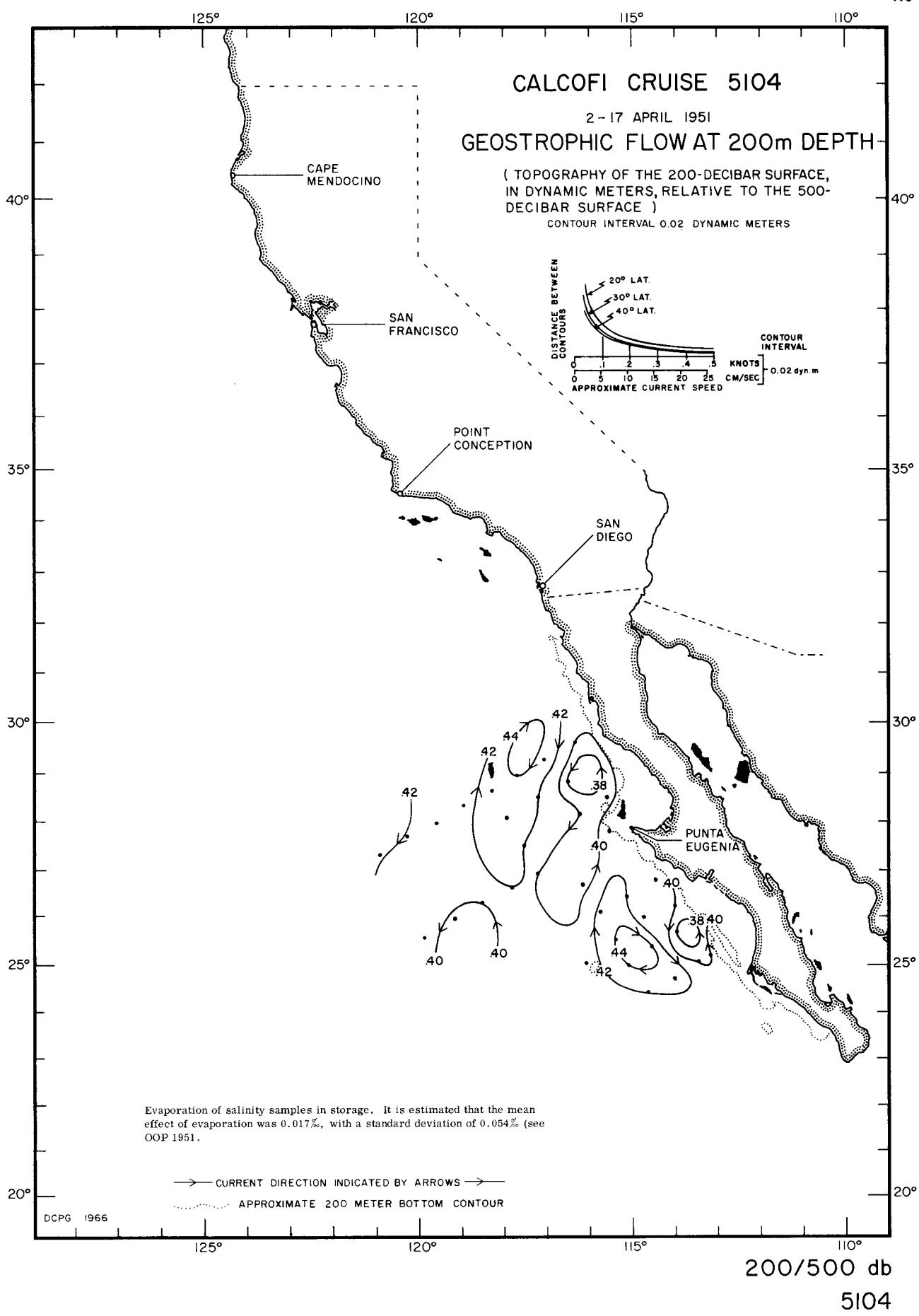


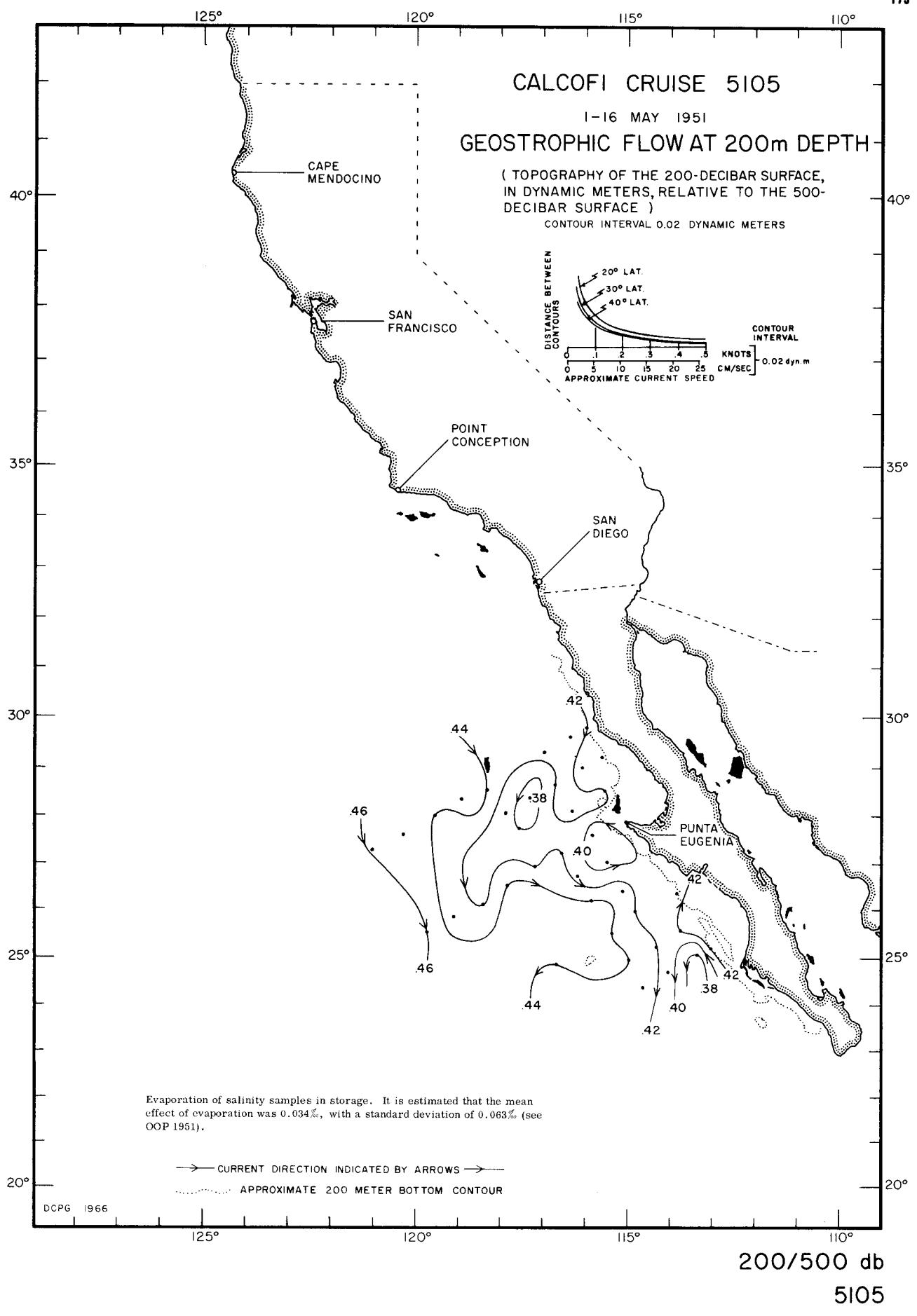


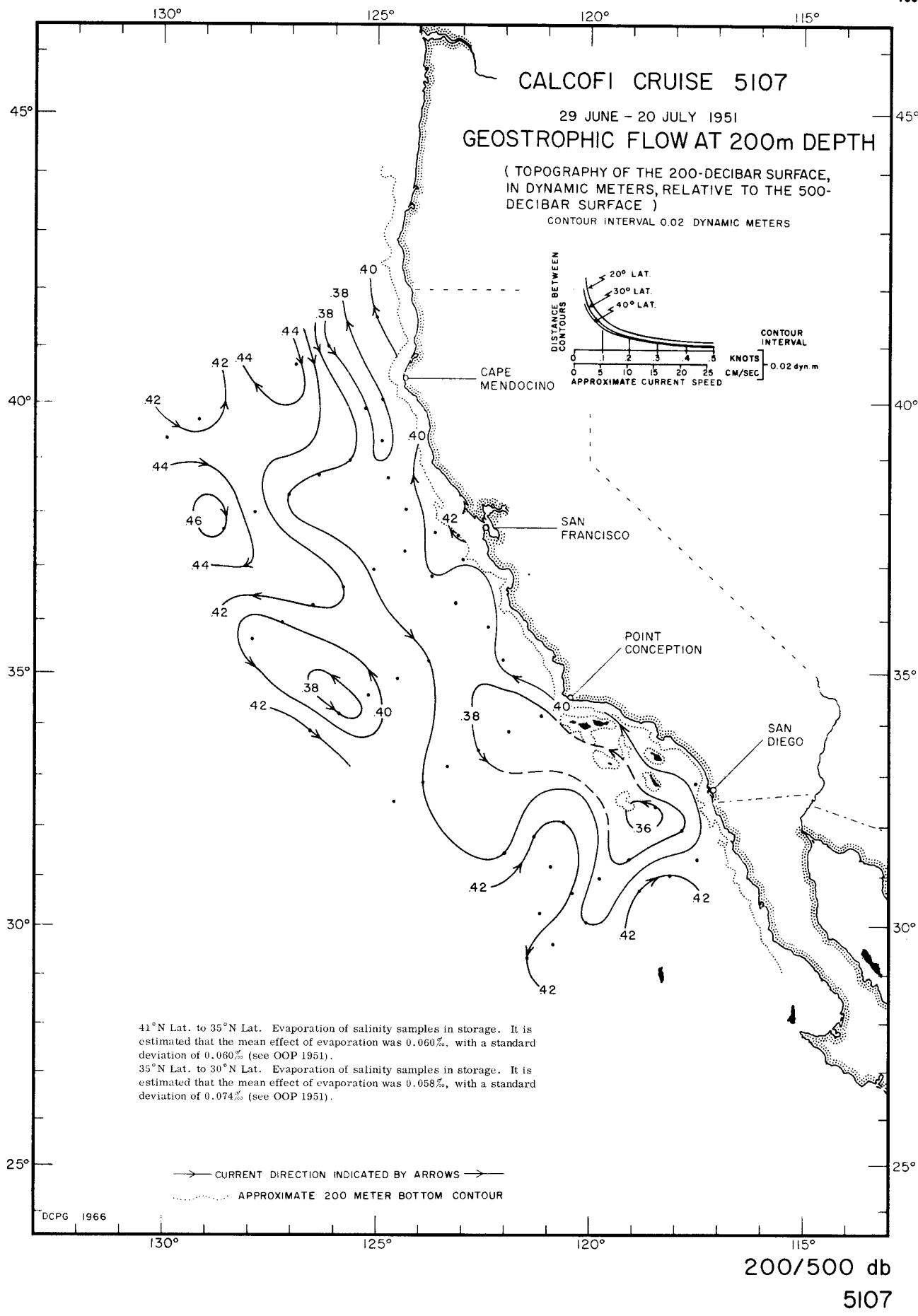


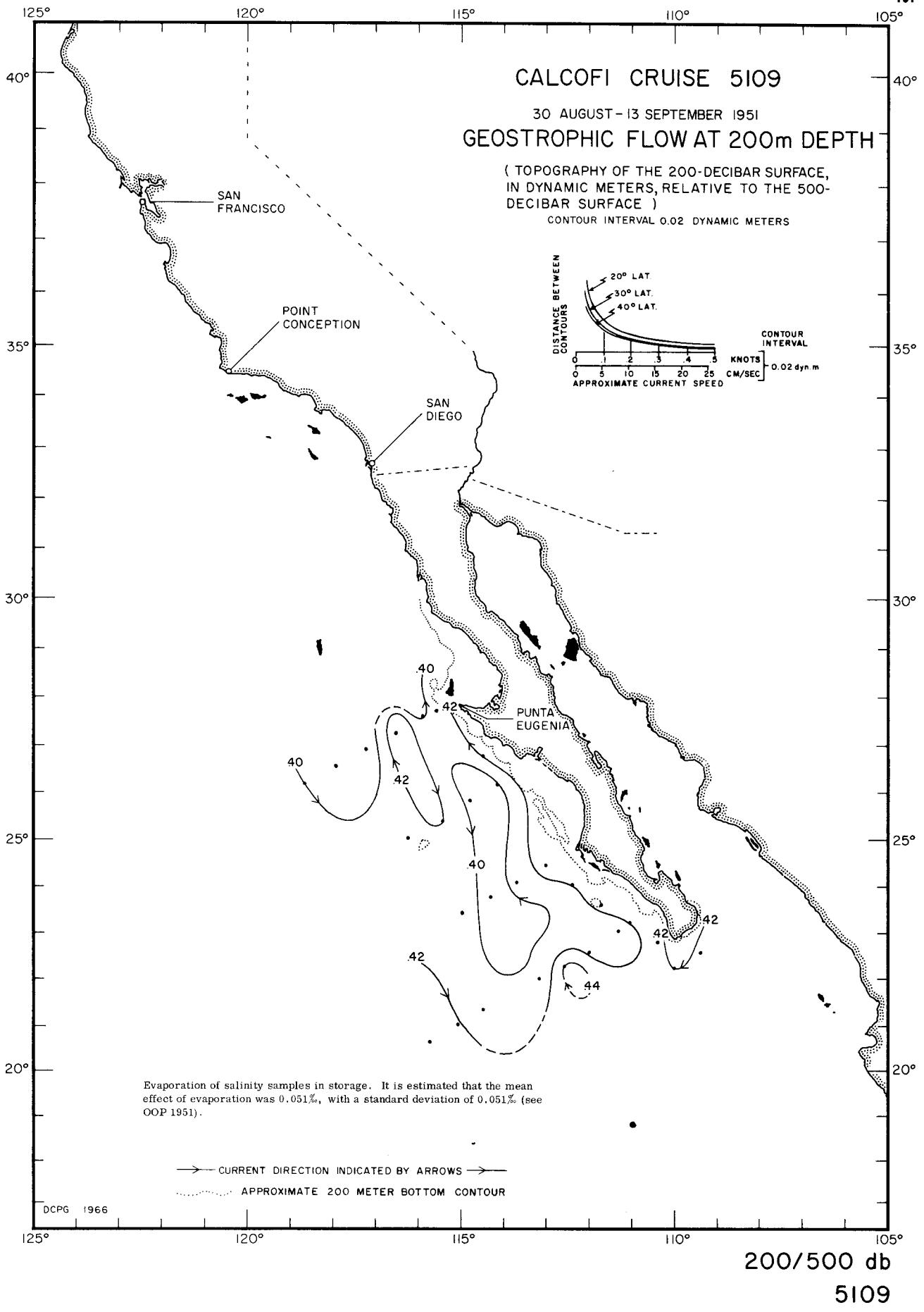


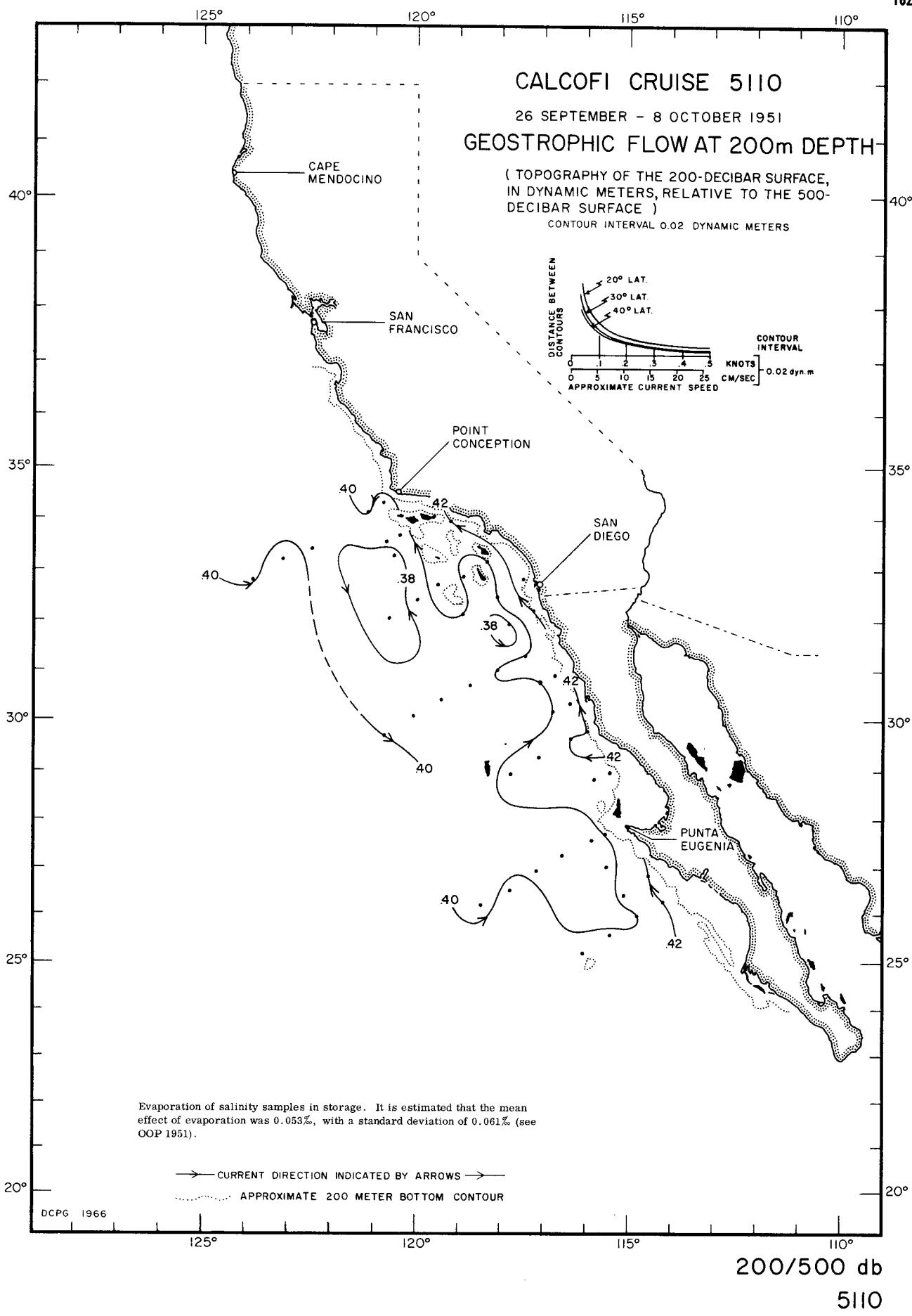


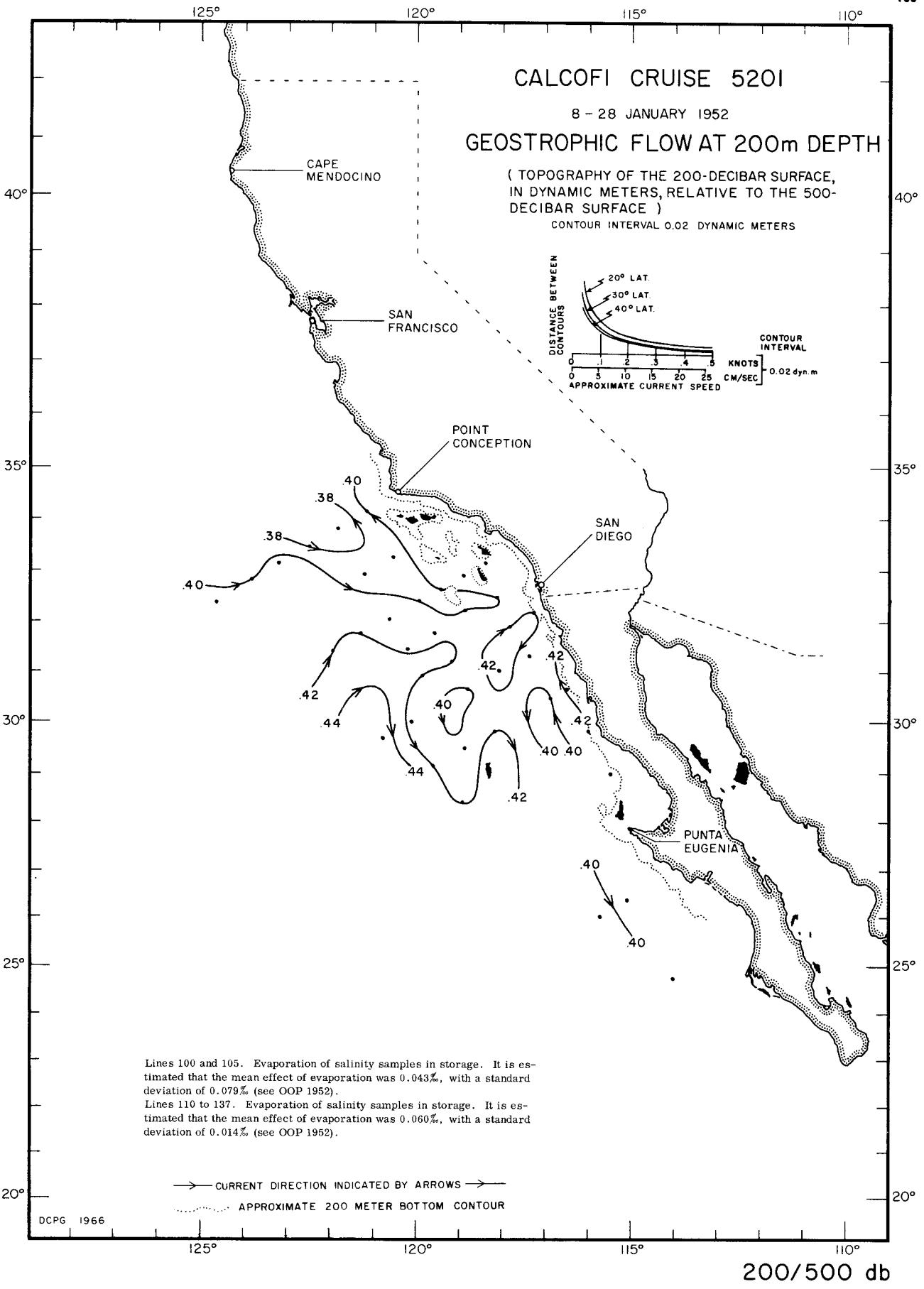


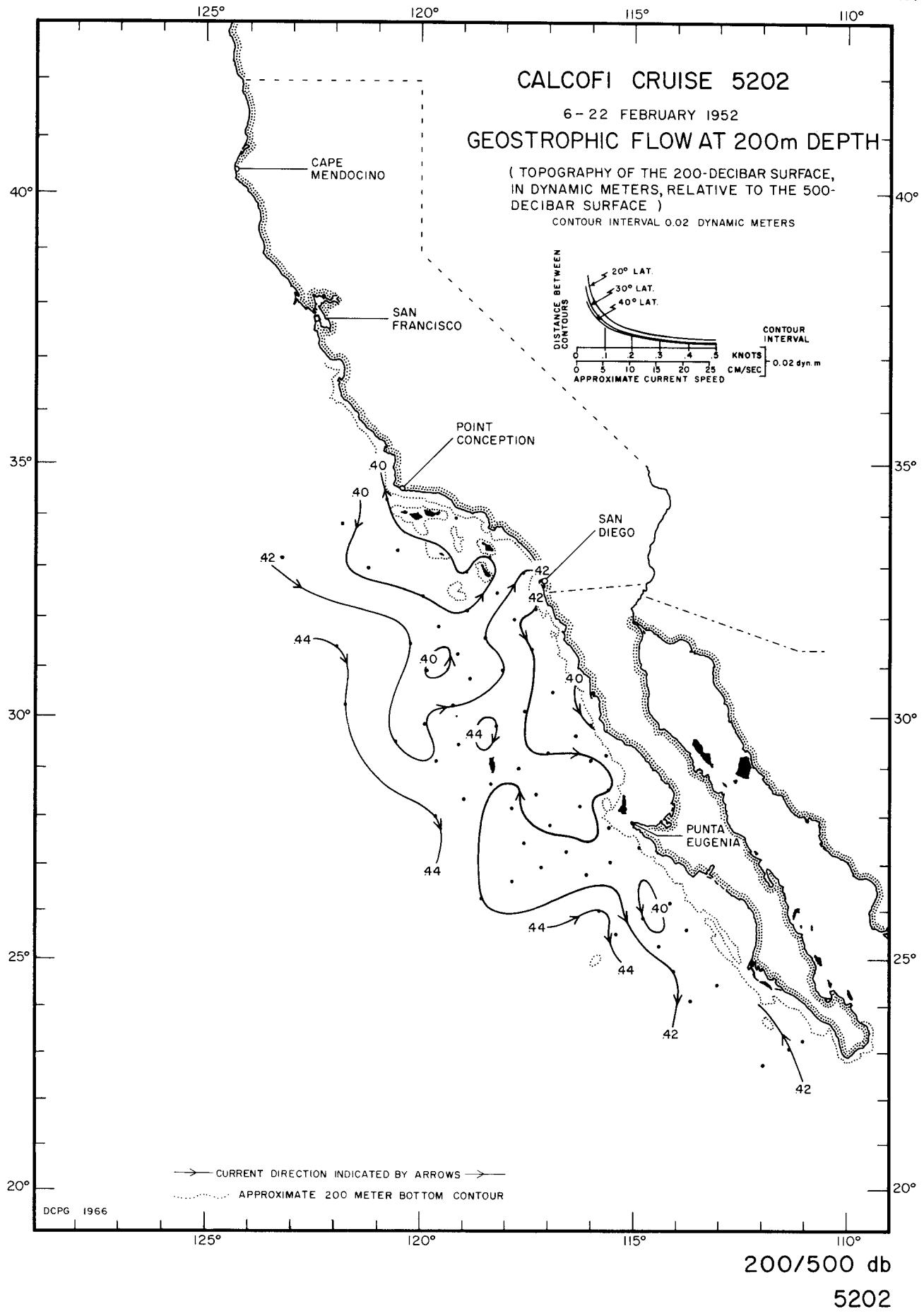


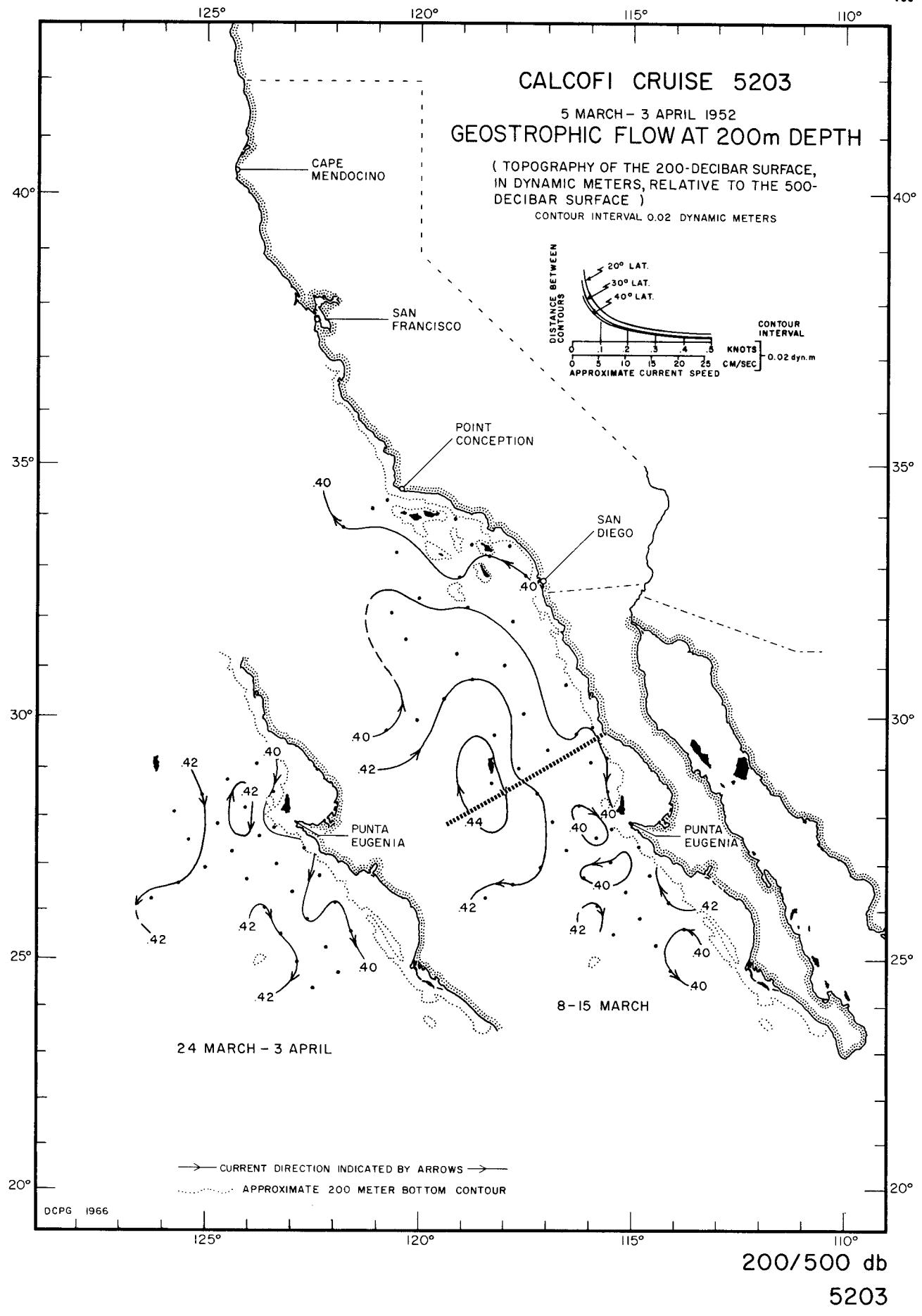


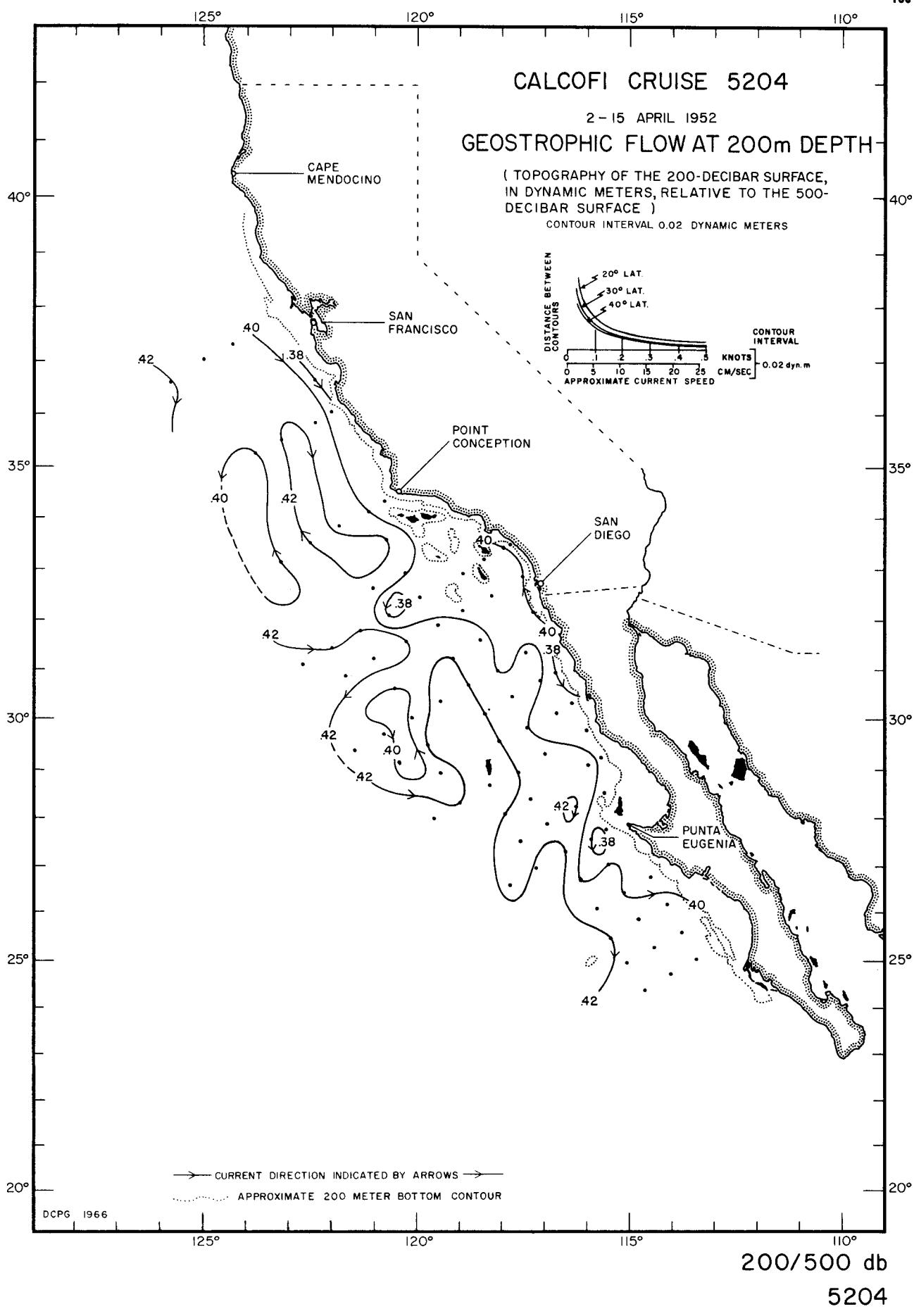


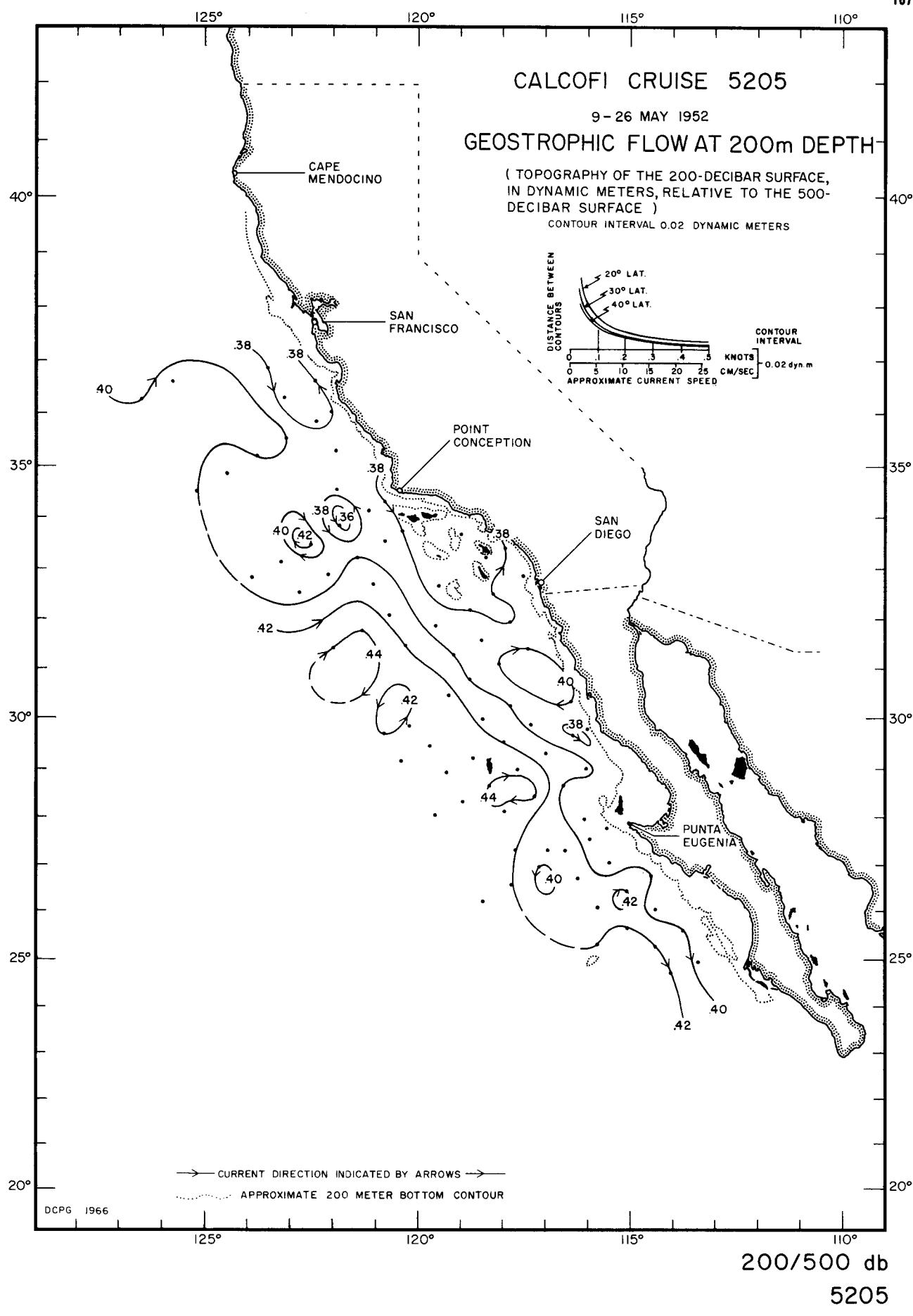


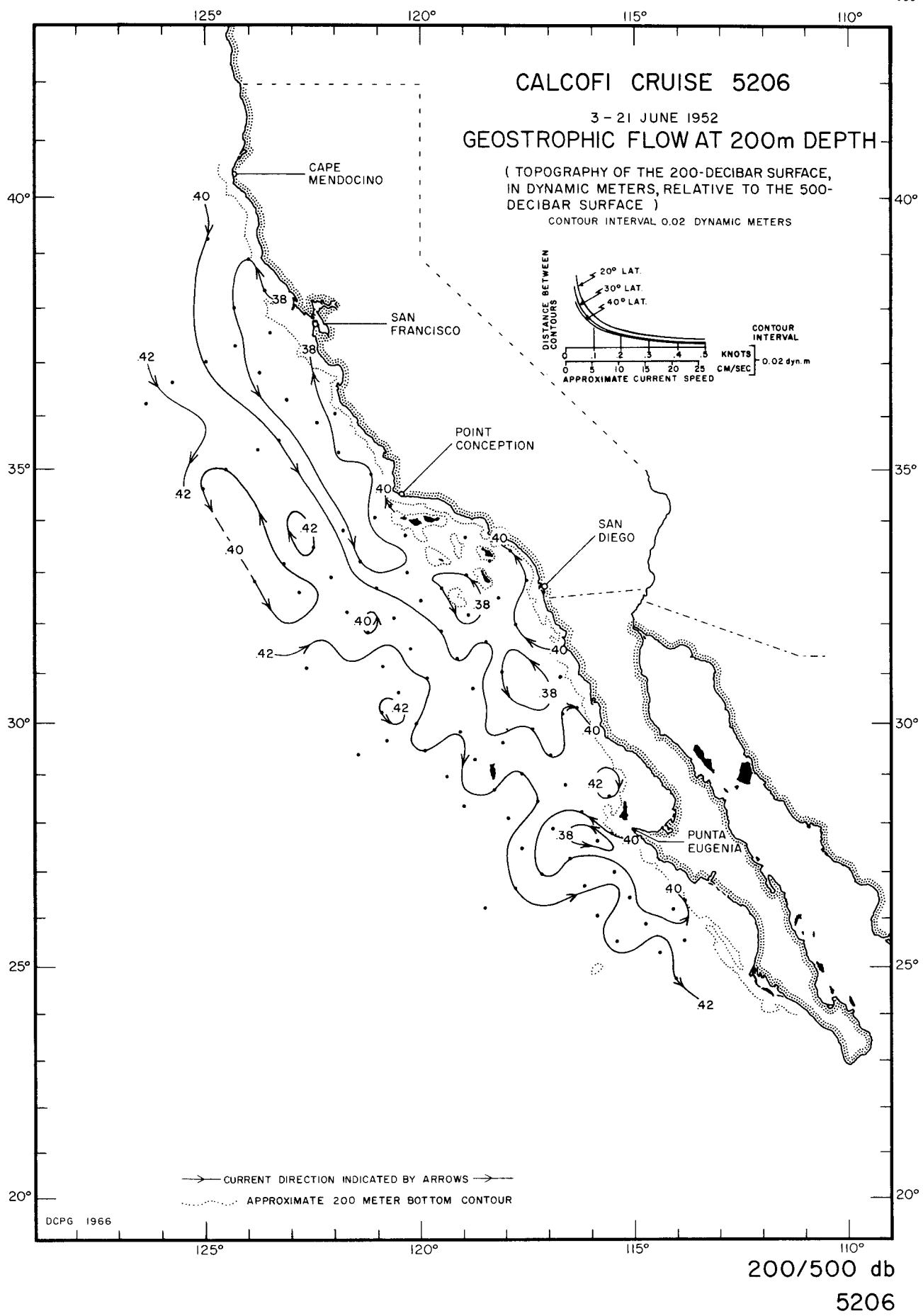


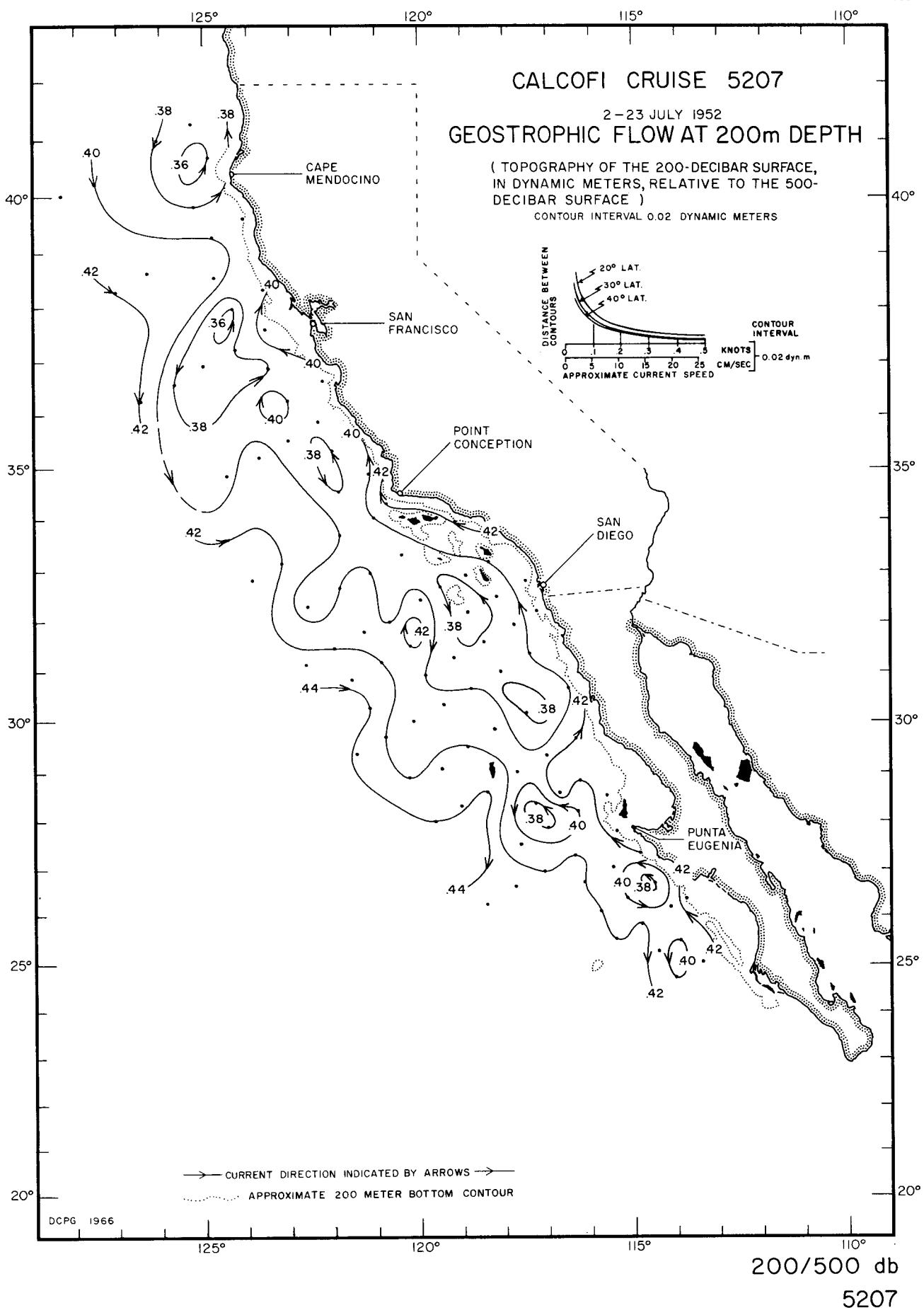


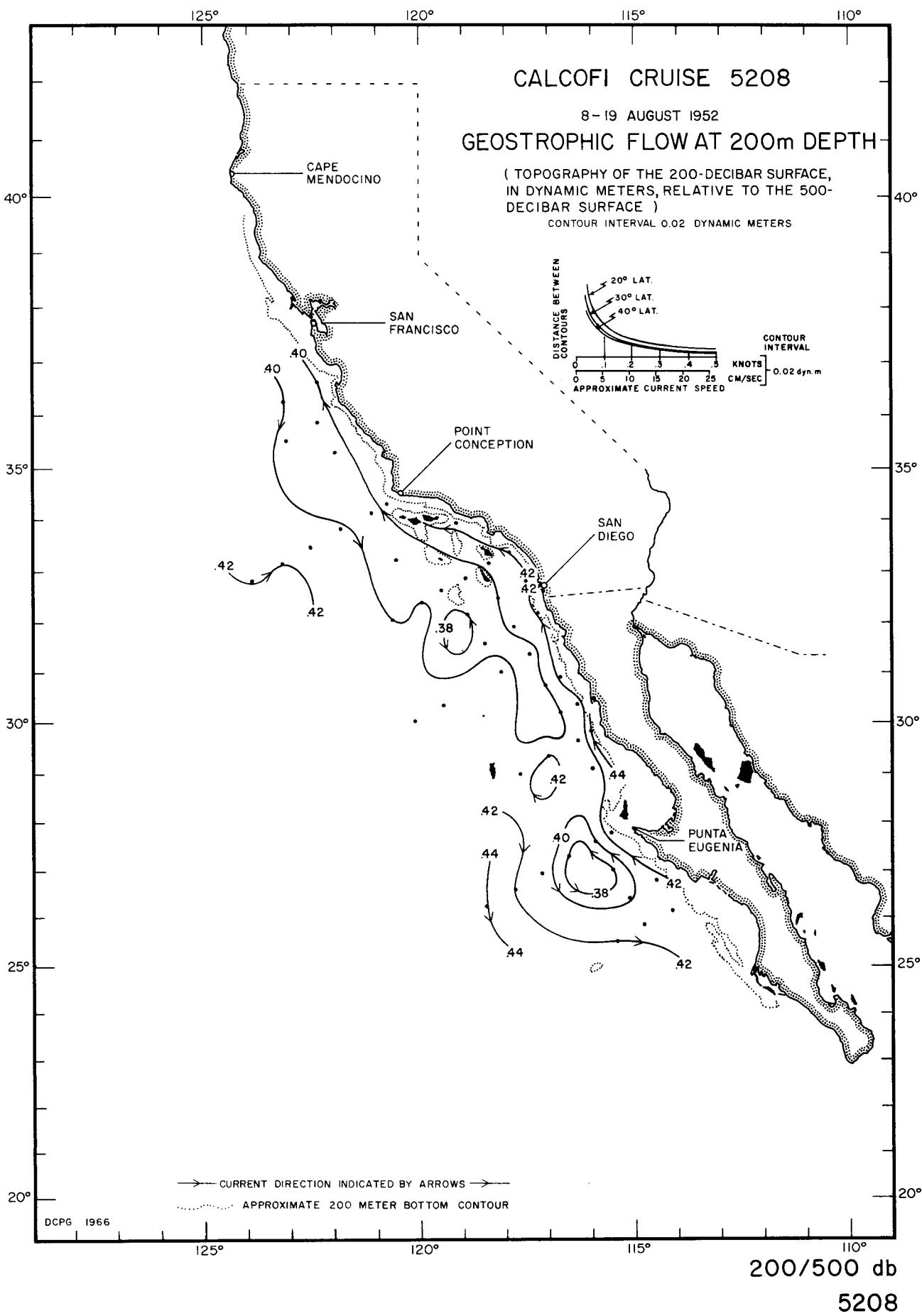


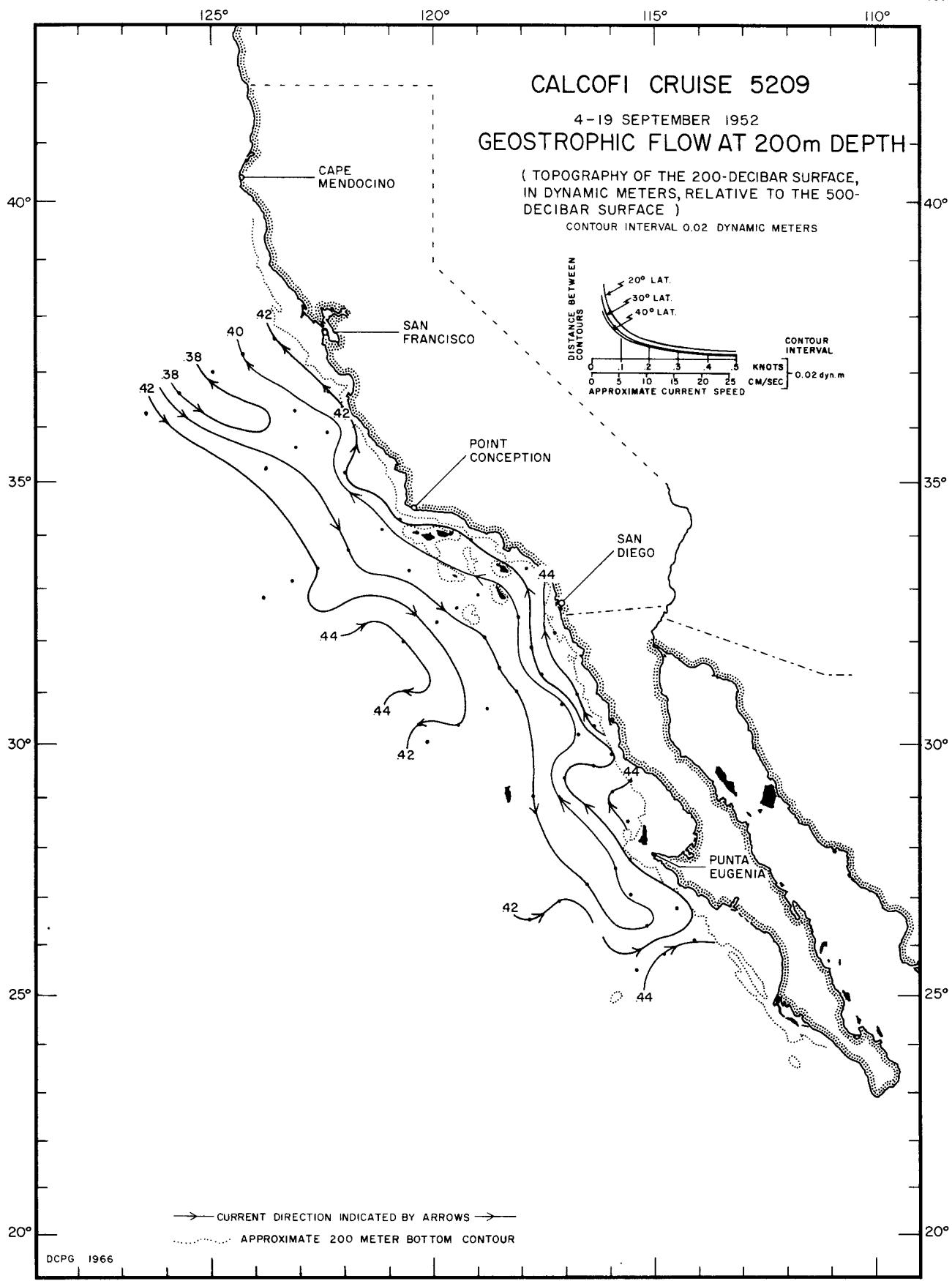






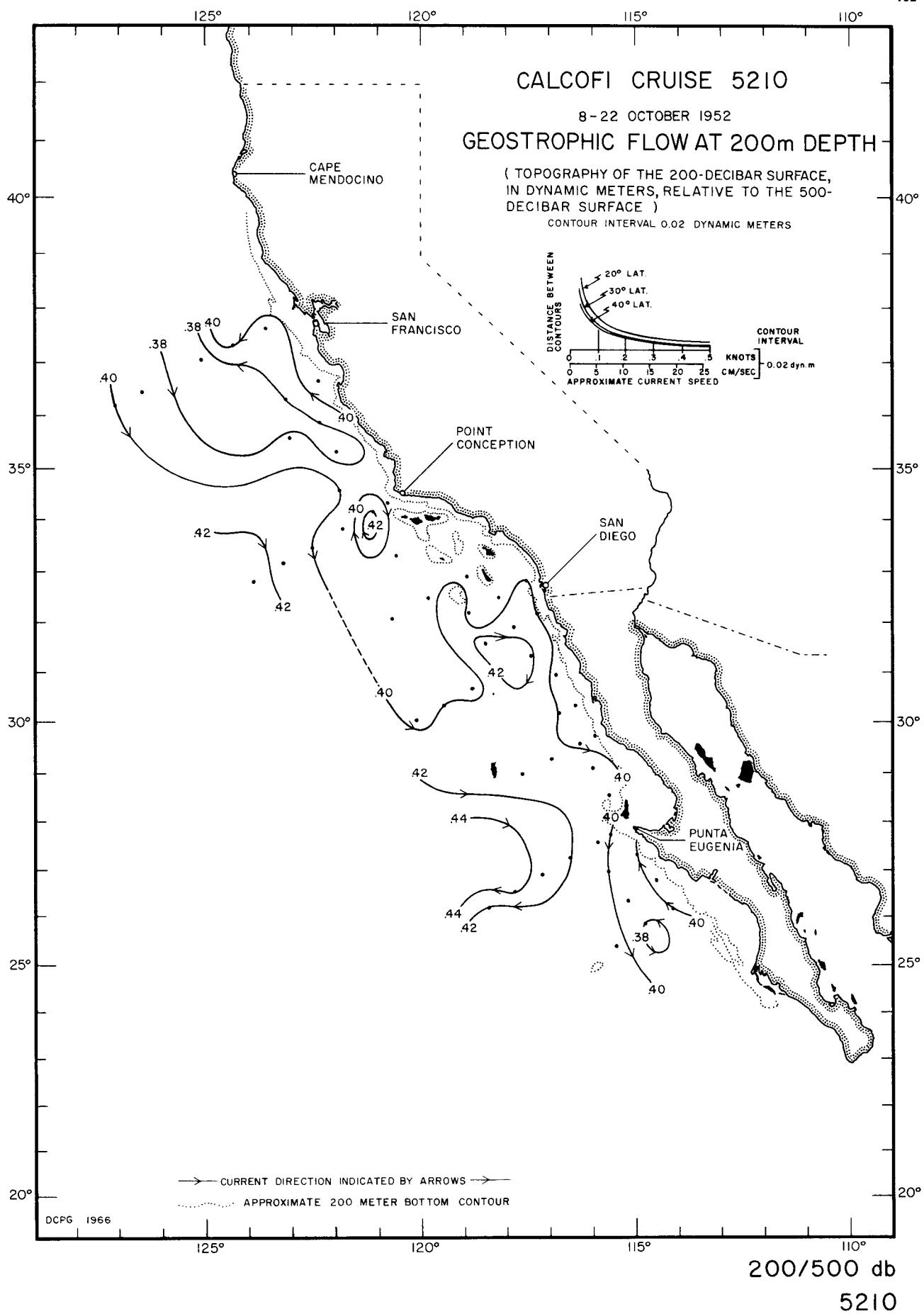


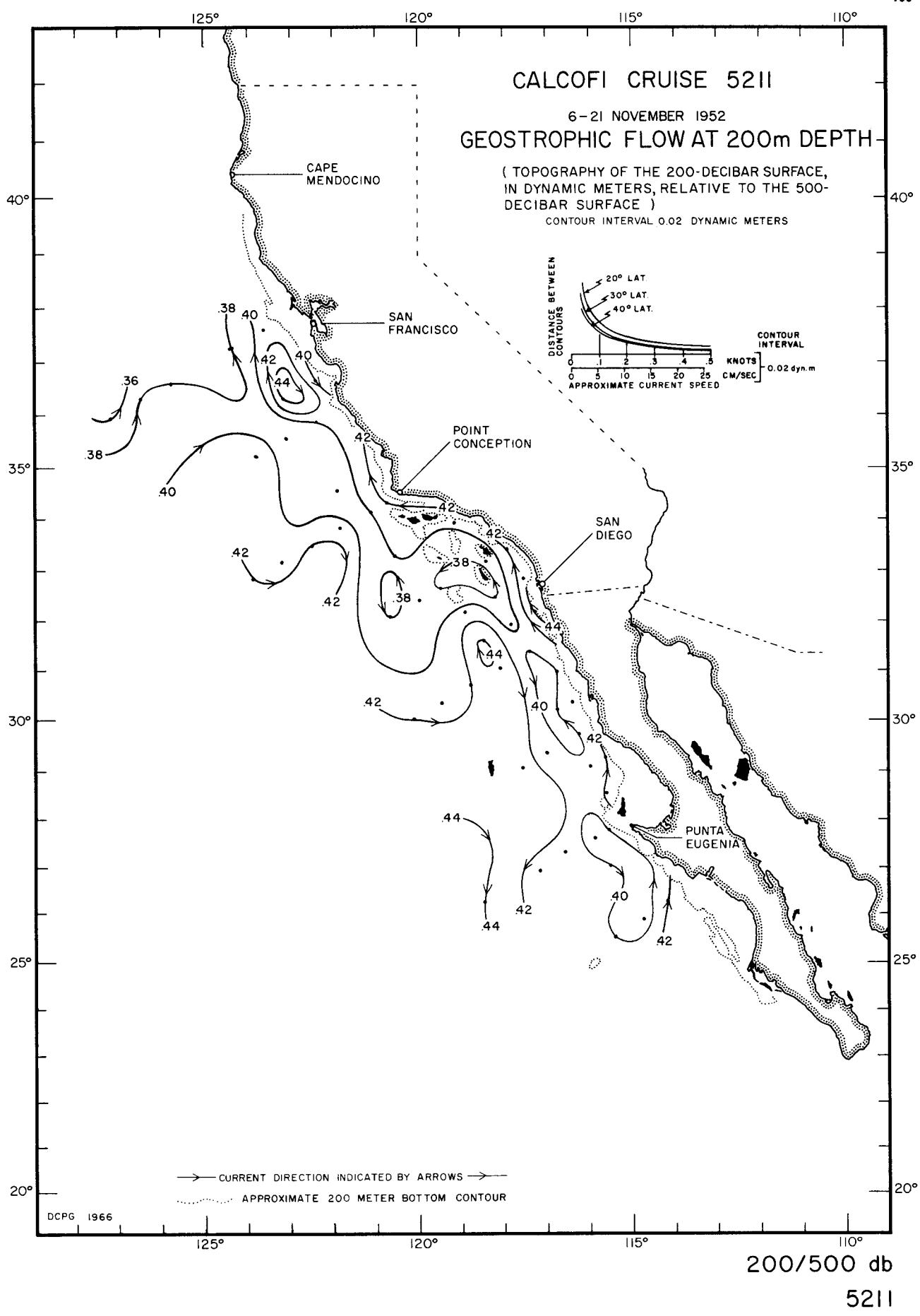


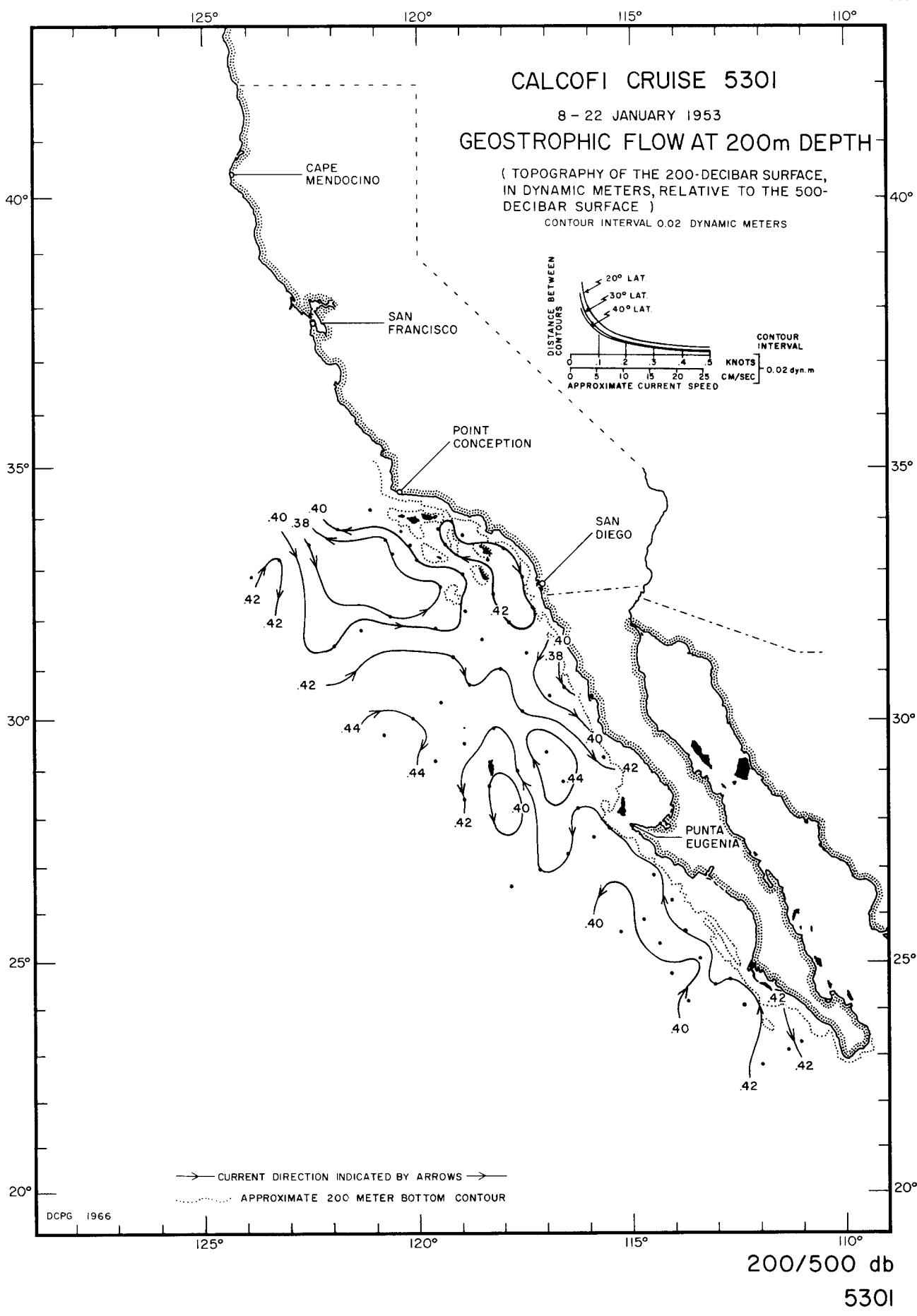


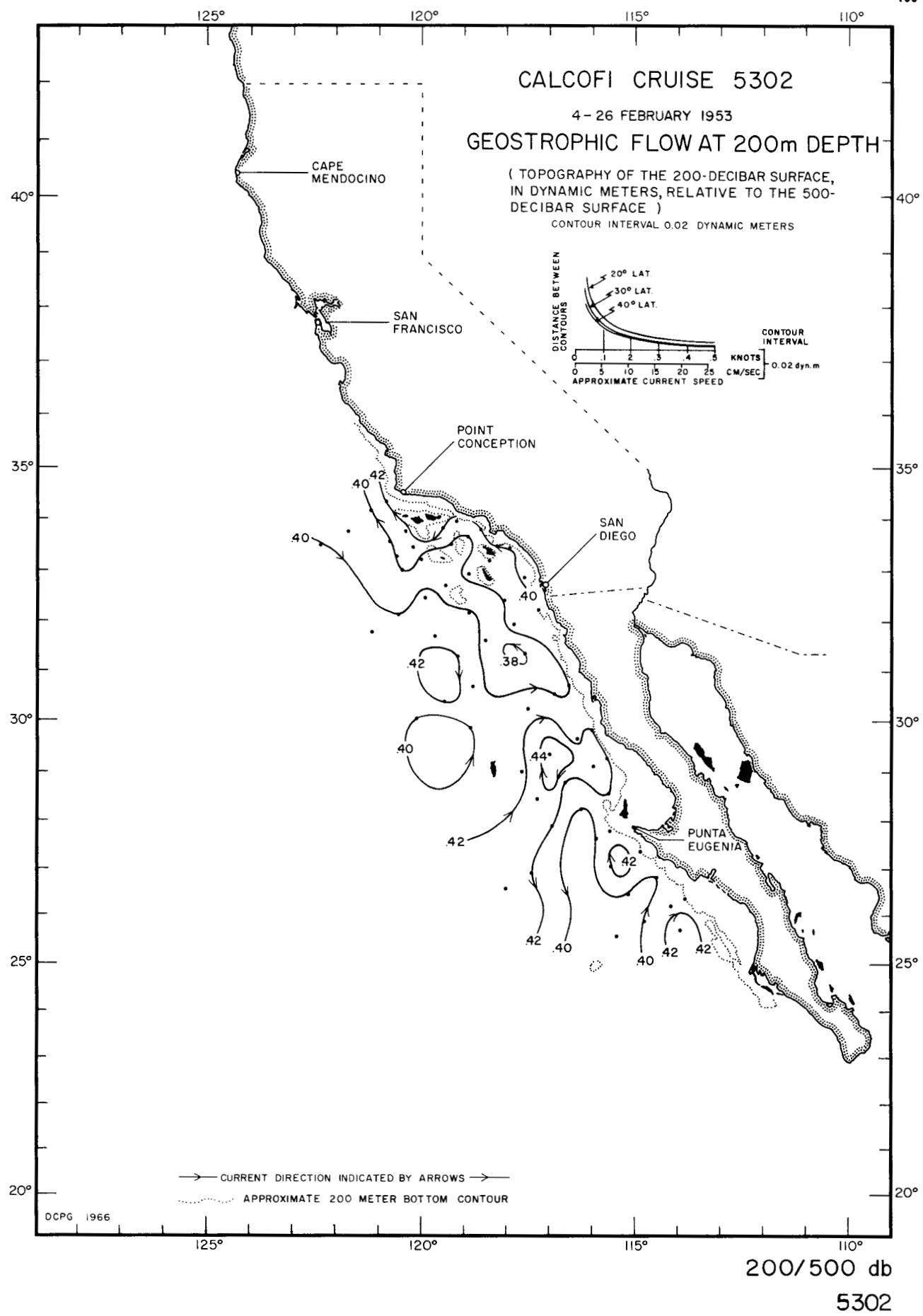
200/500 db

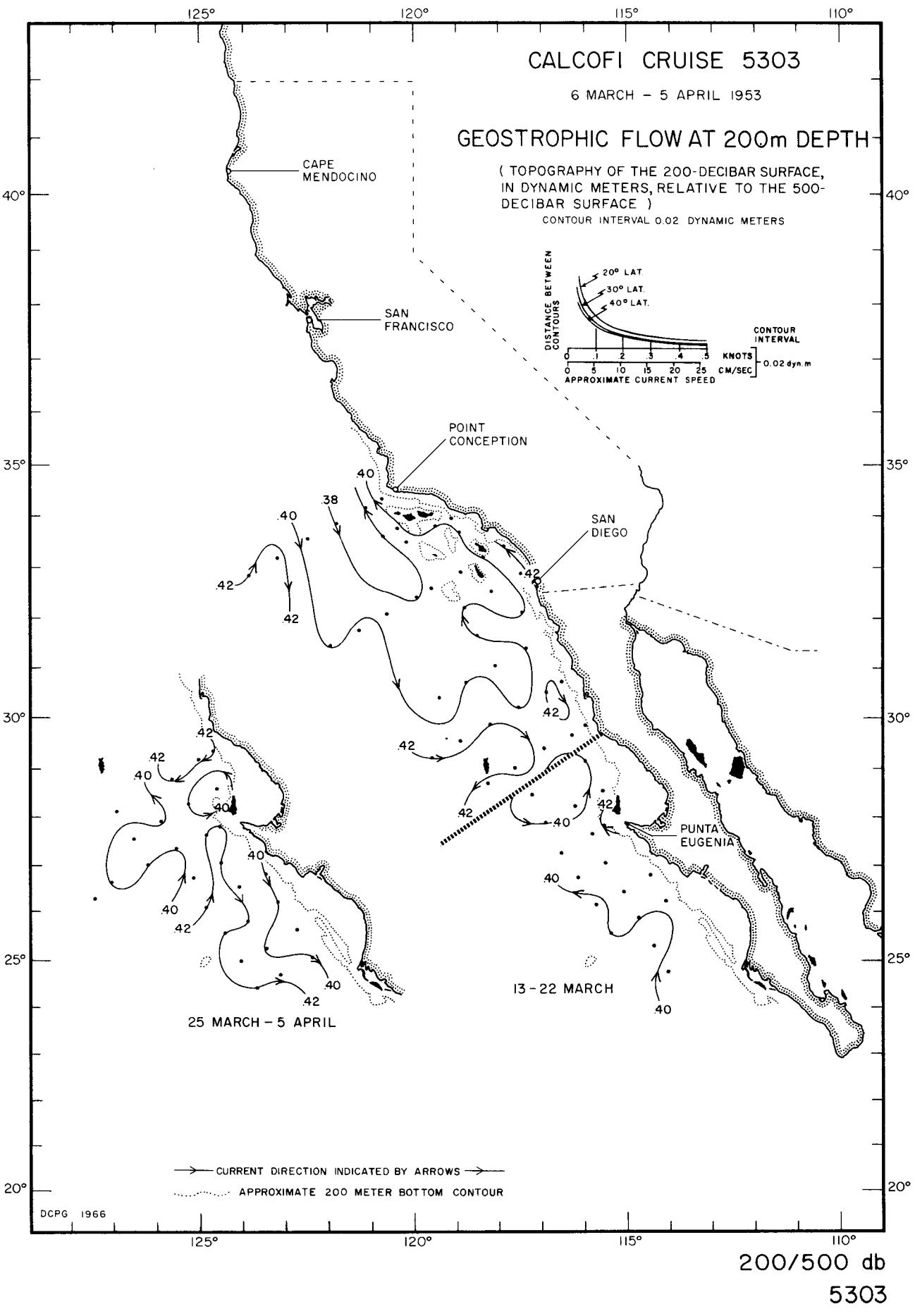
5209

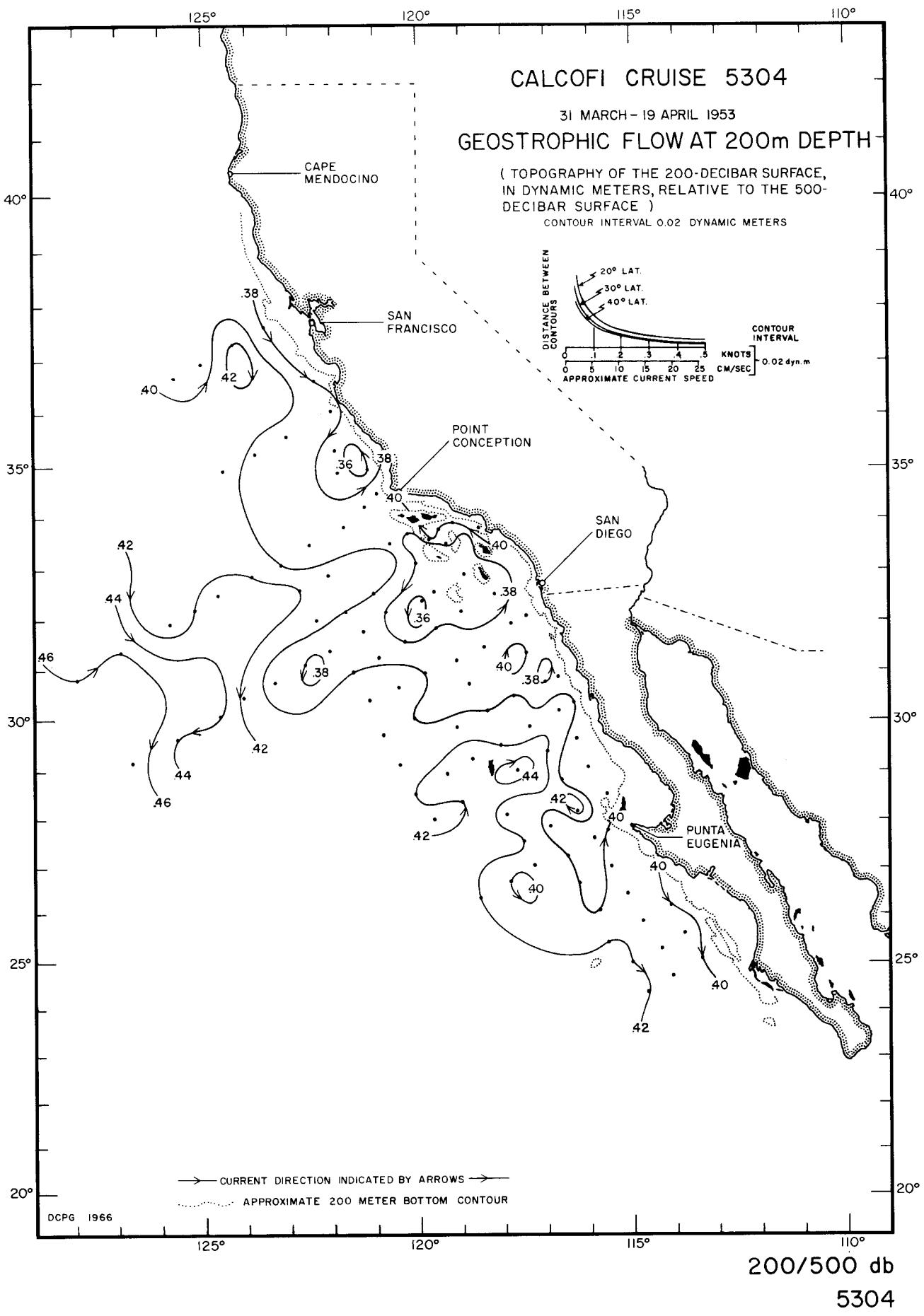


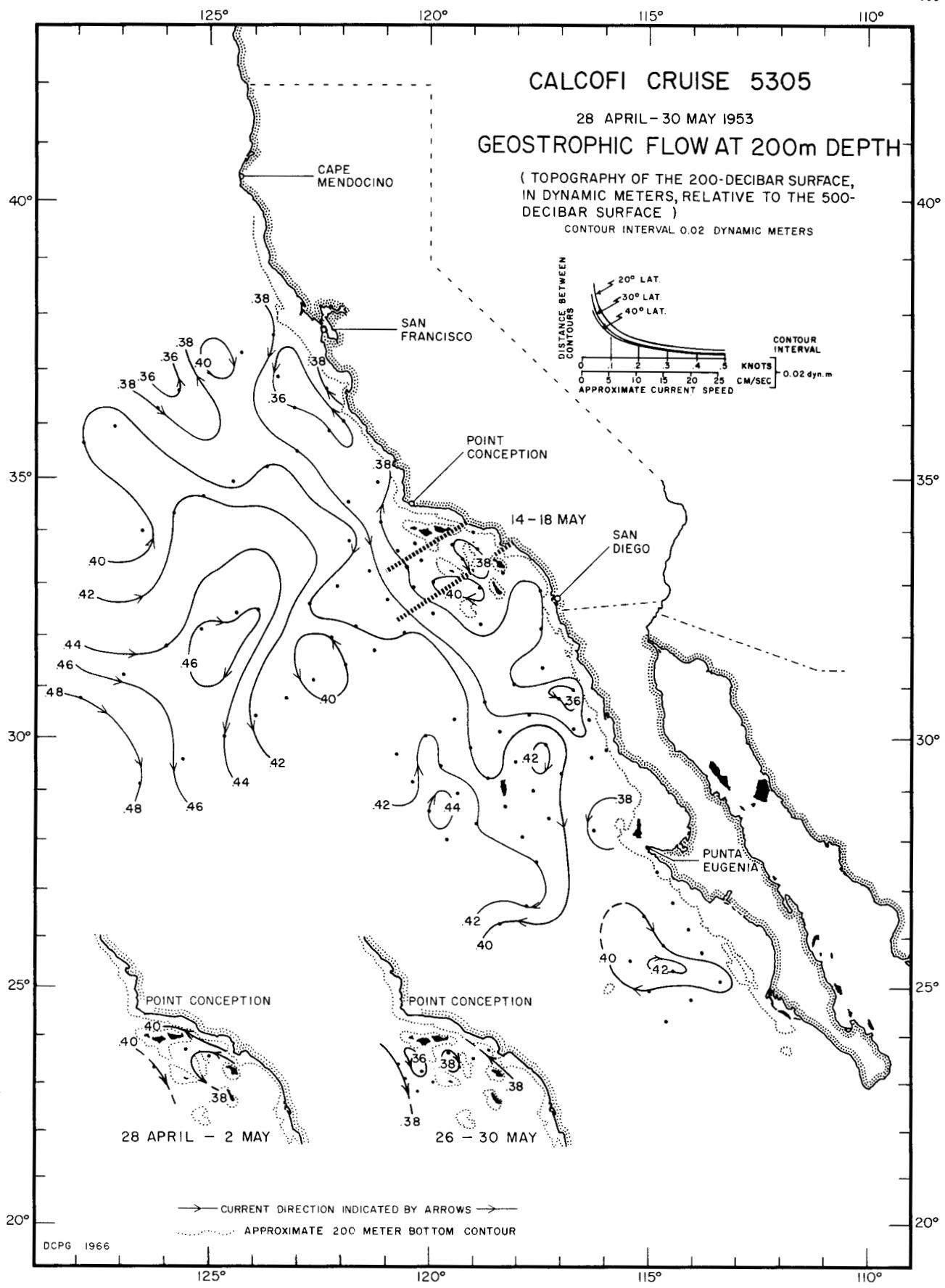






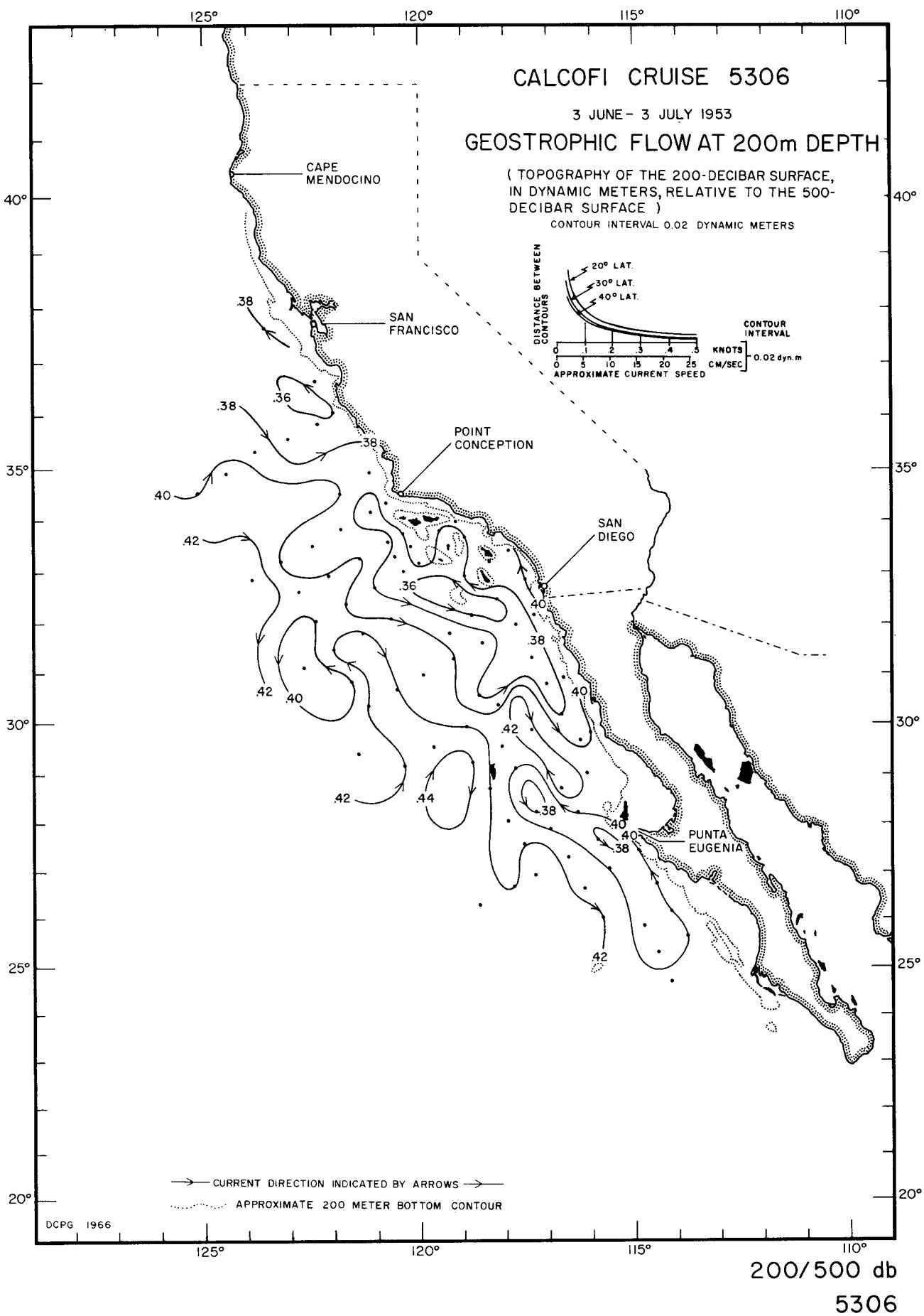


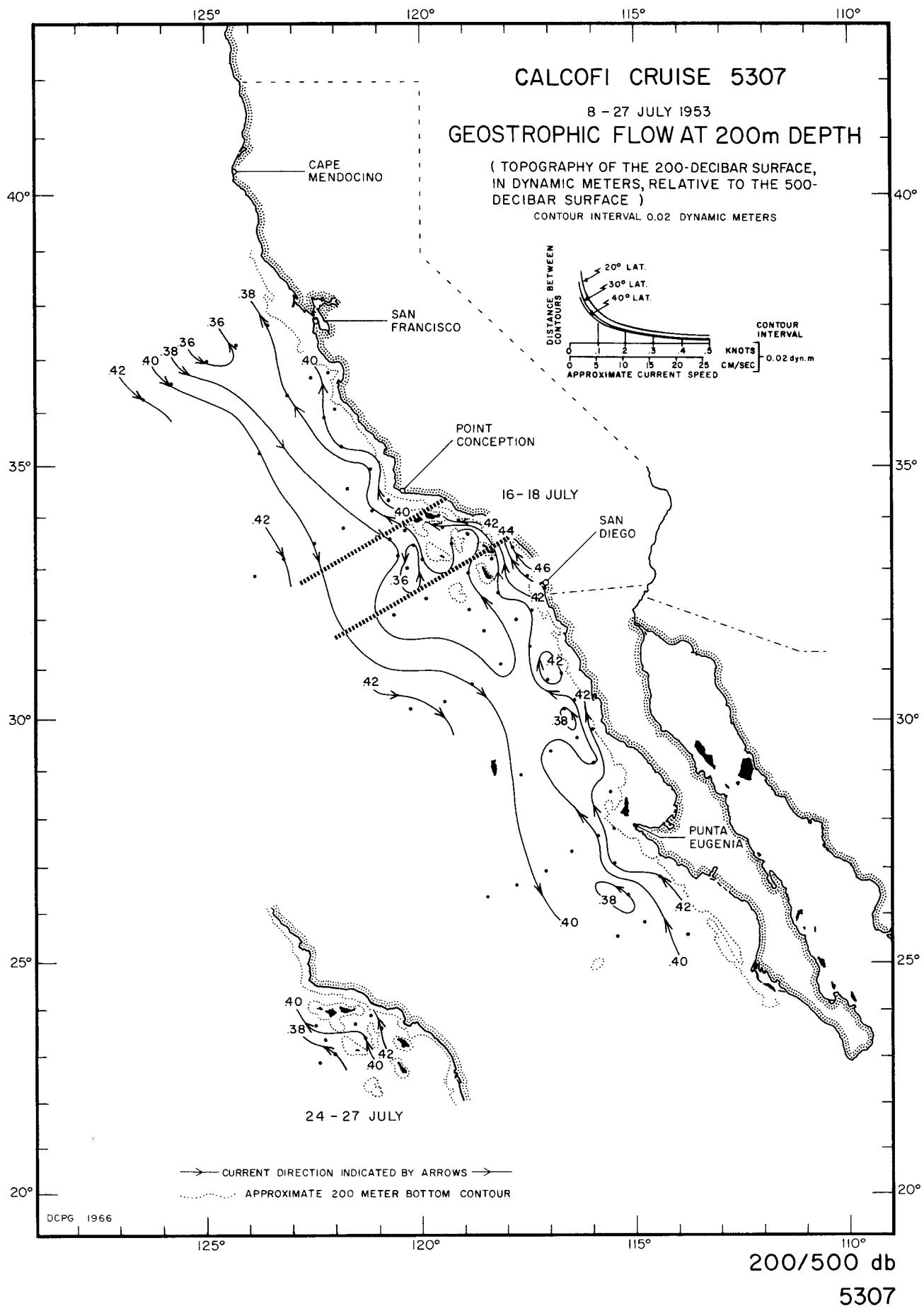


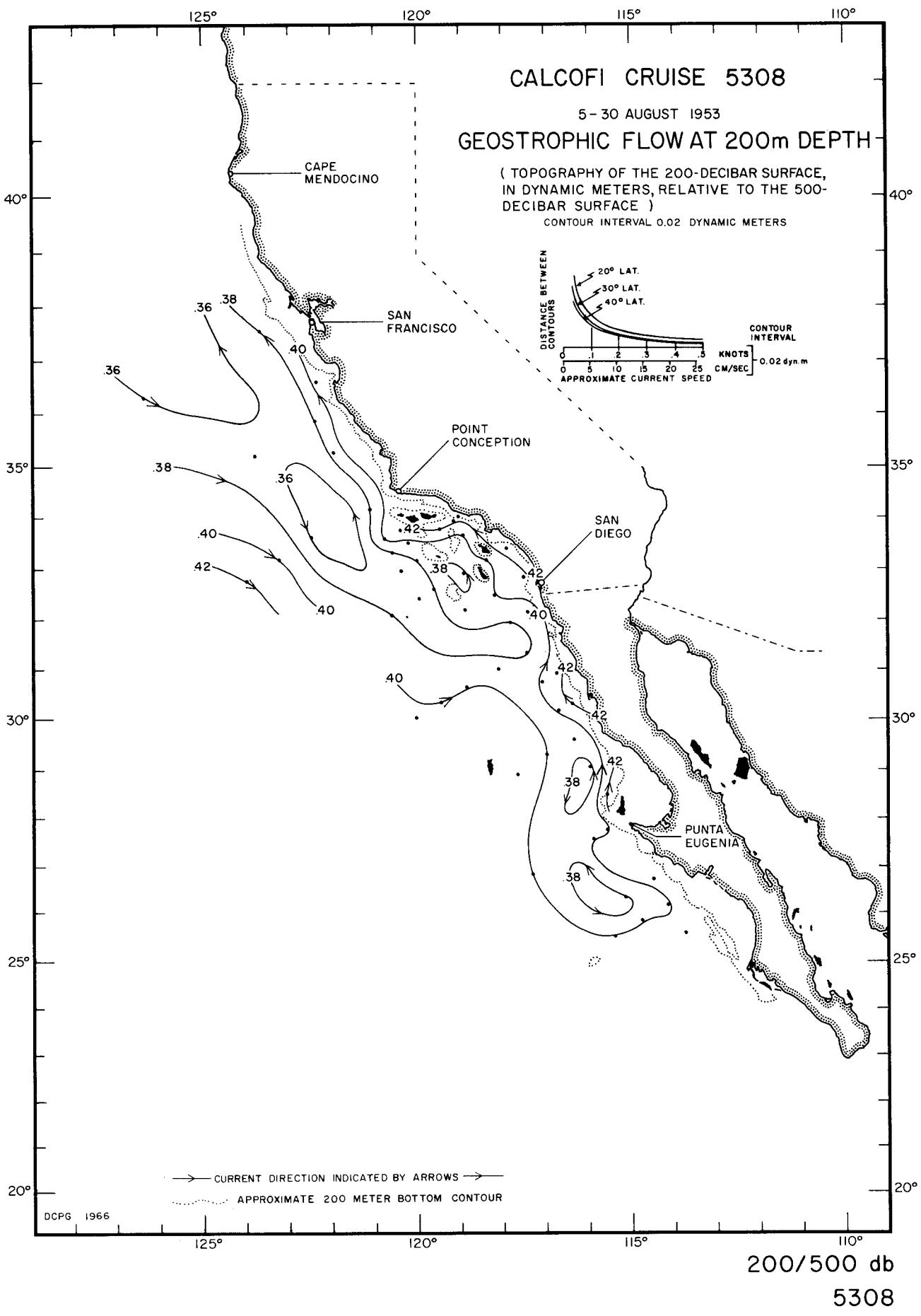


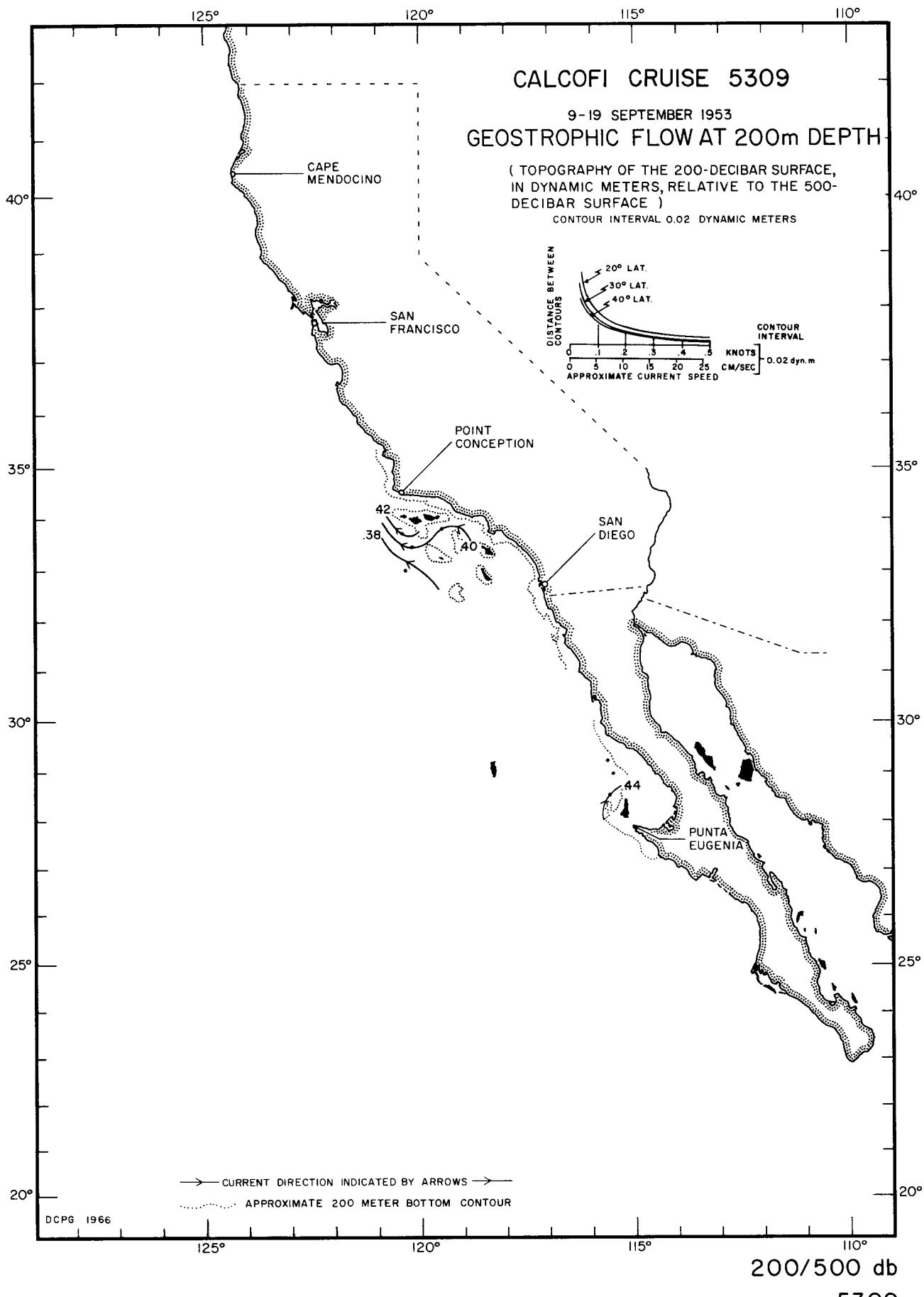
200/500 db

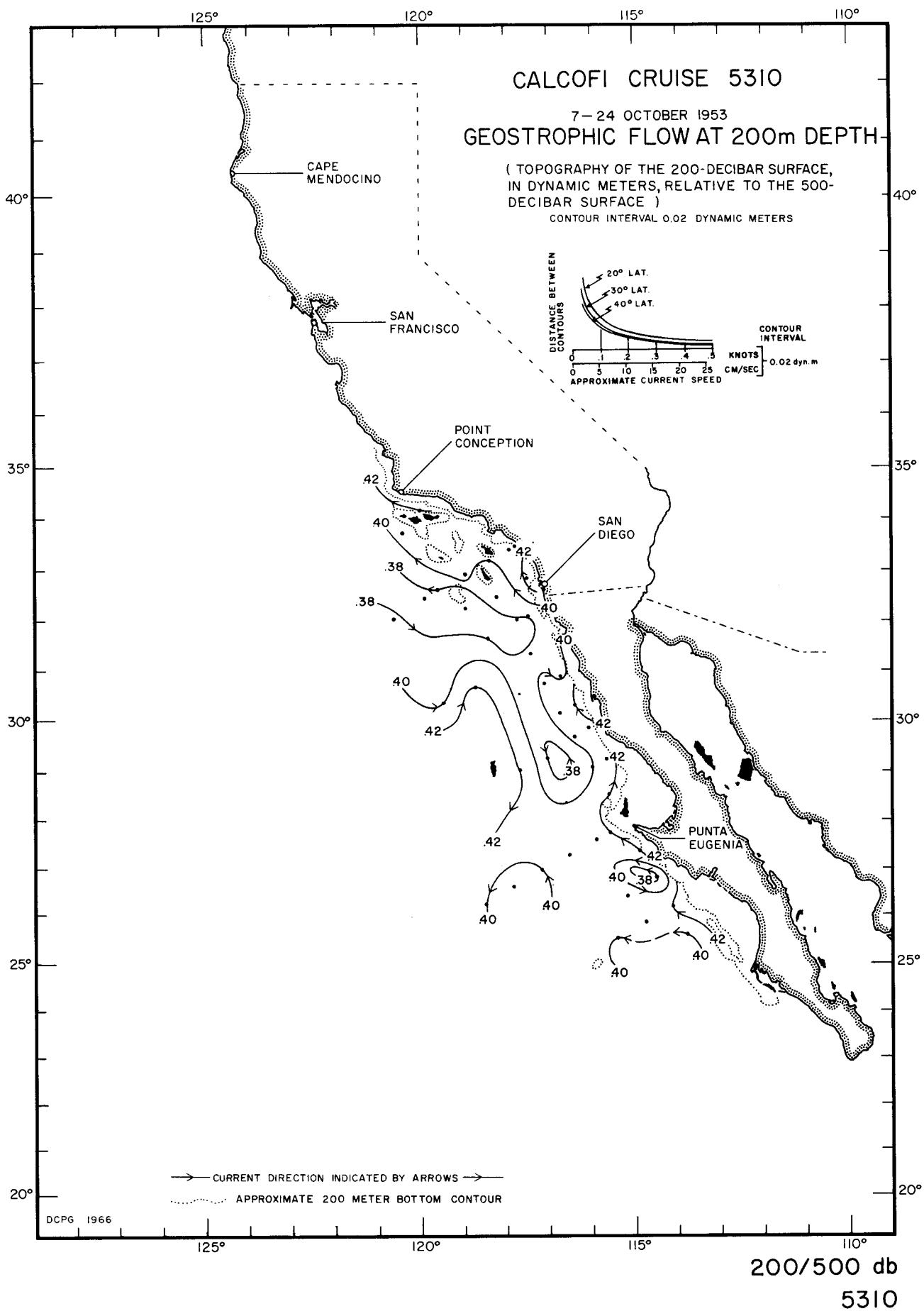
5305

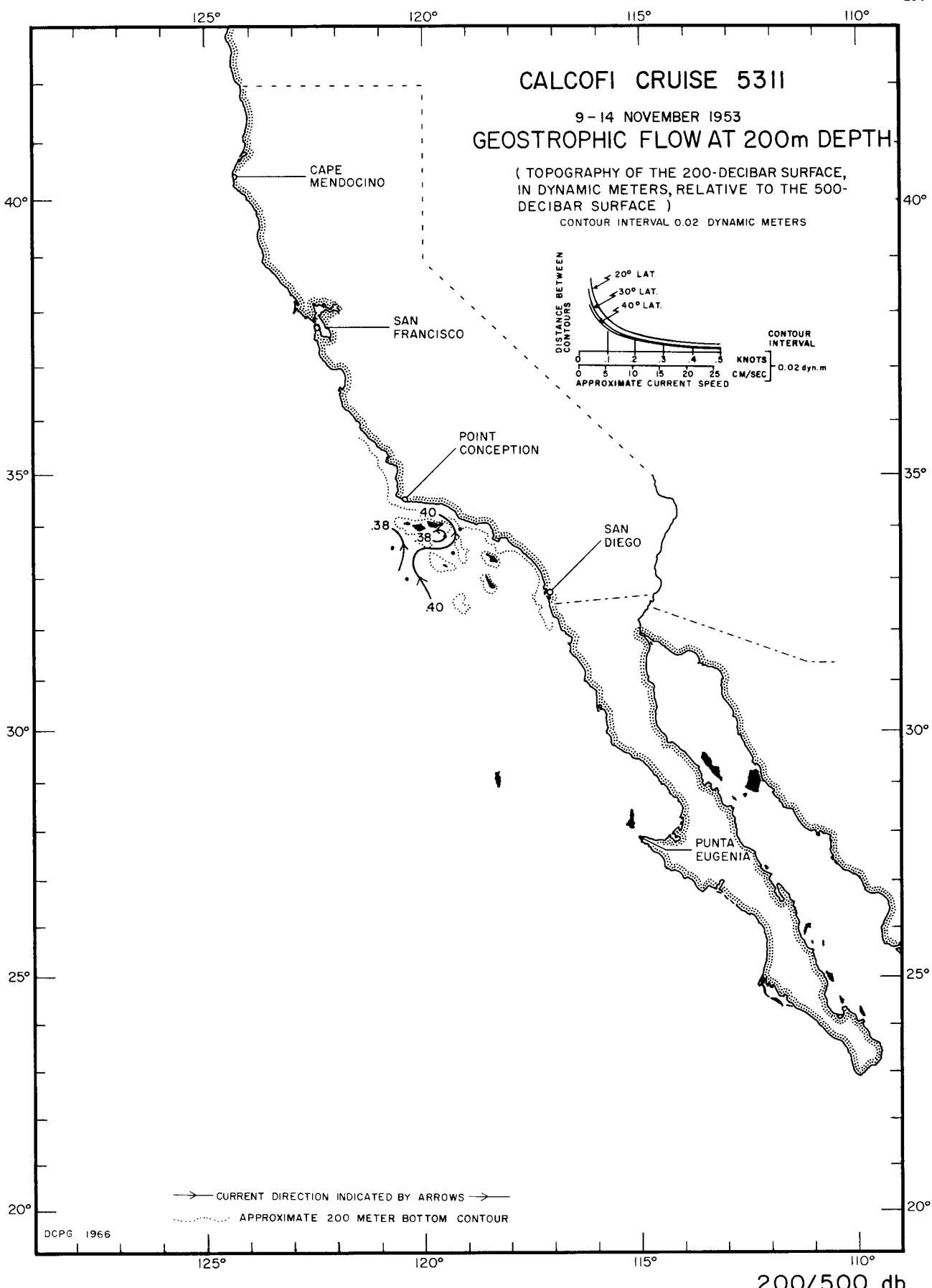




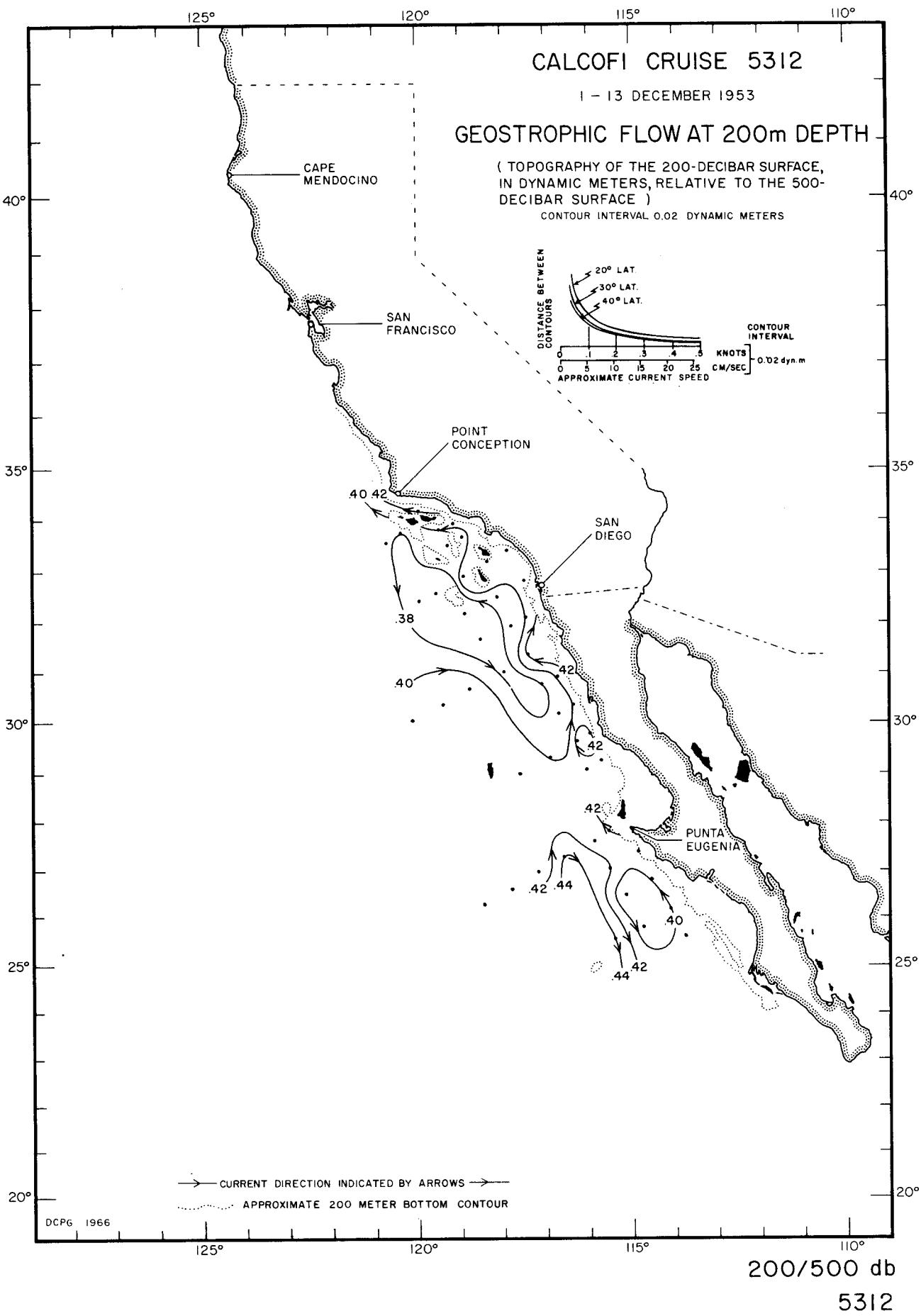


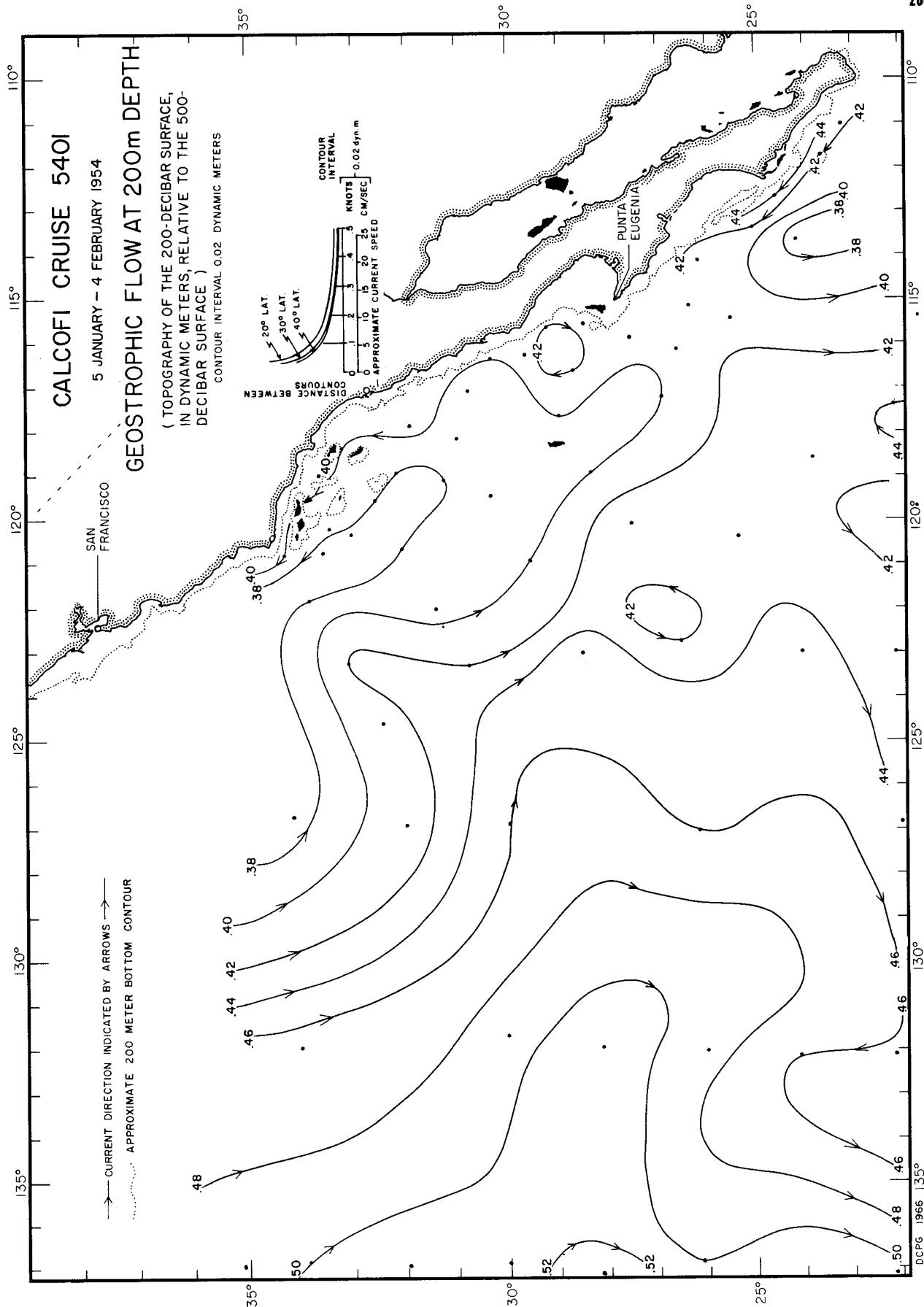






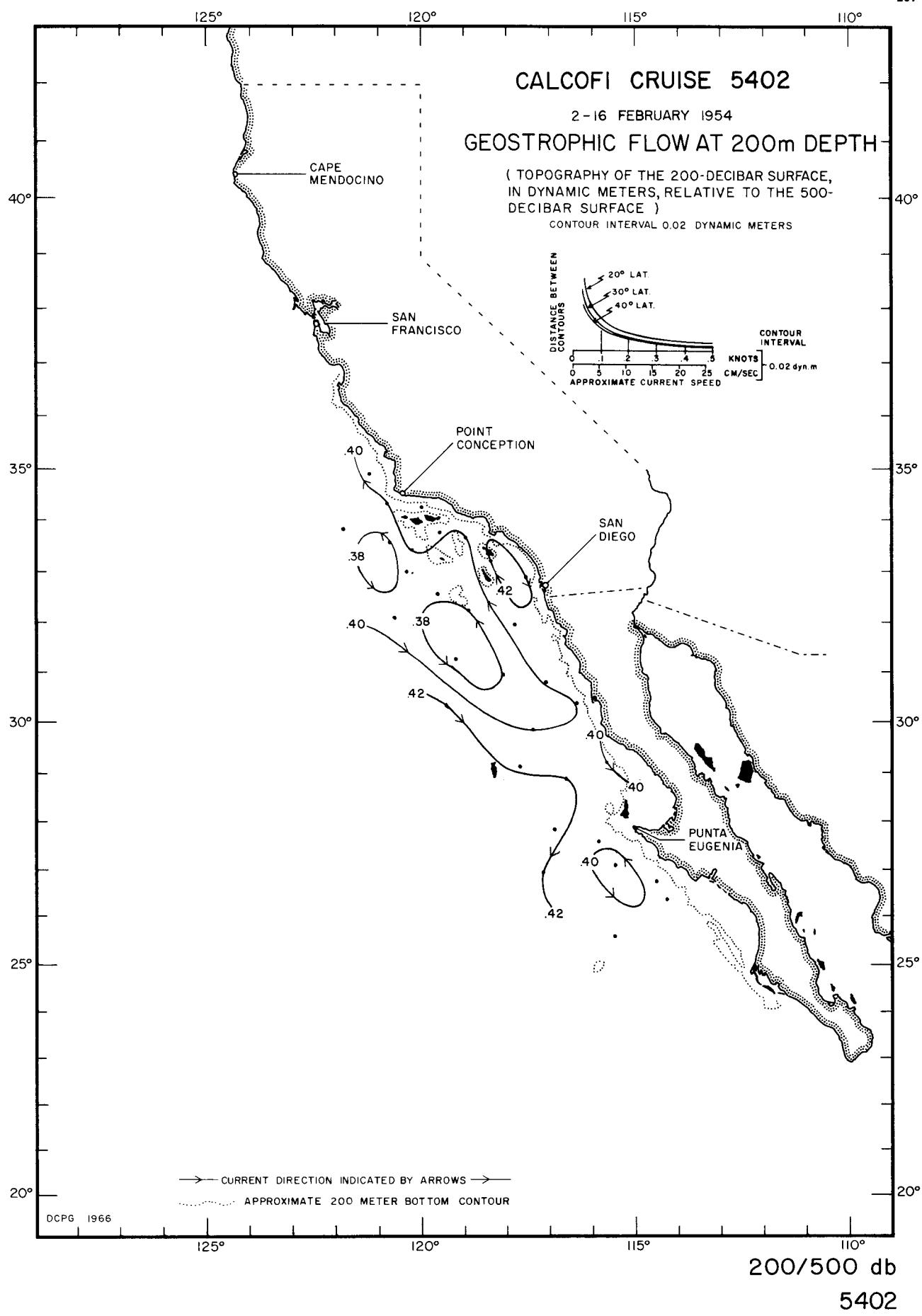
53II

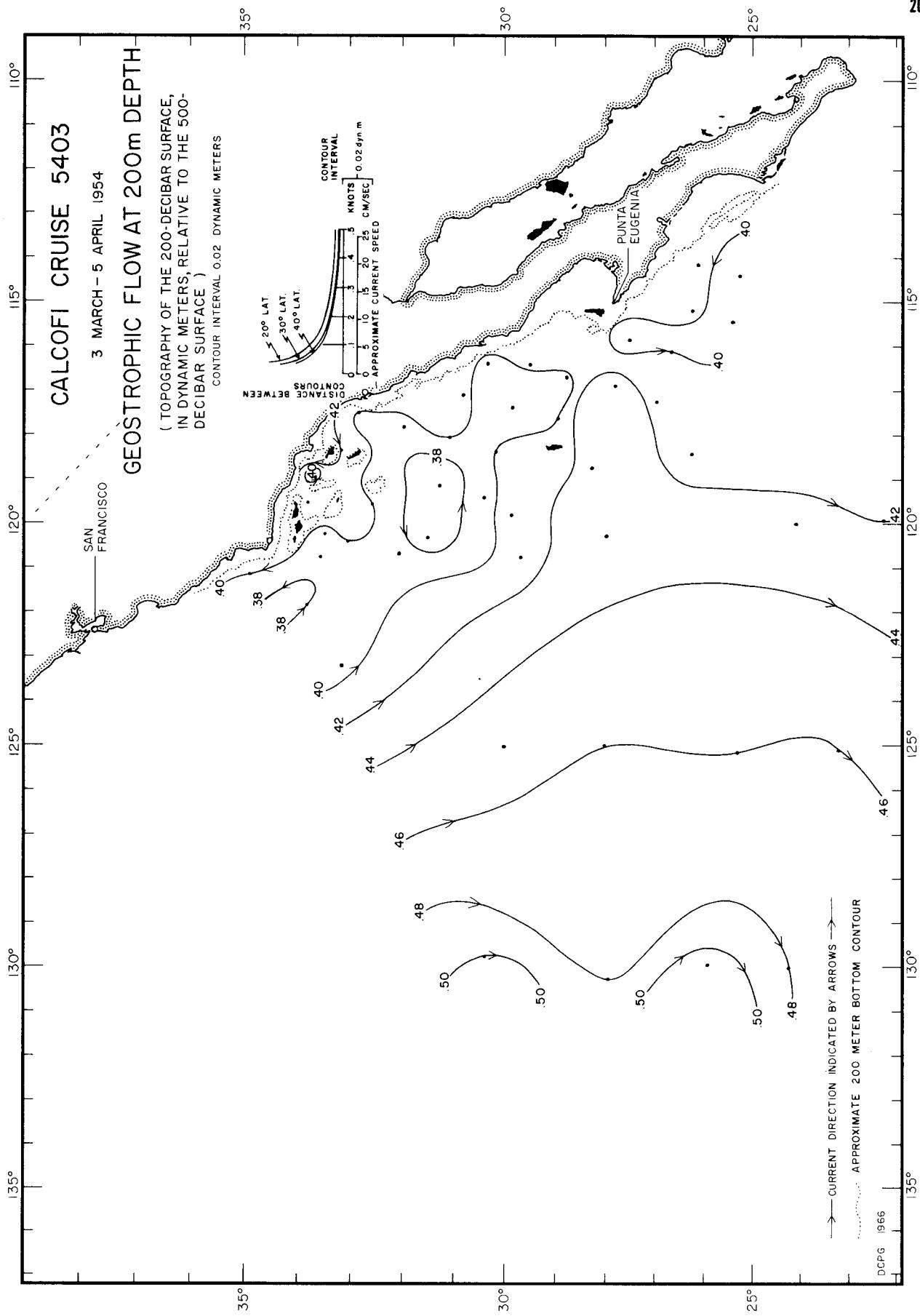




200/500 db

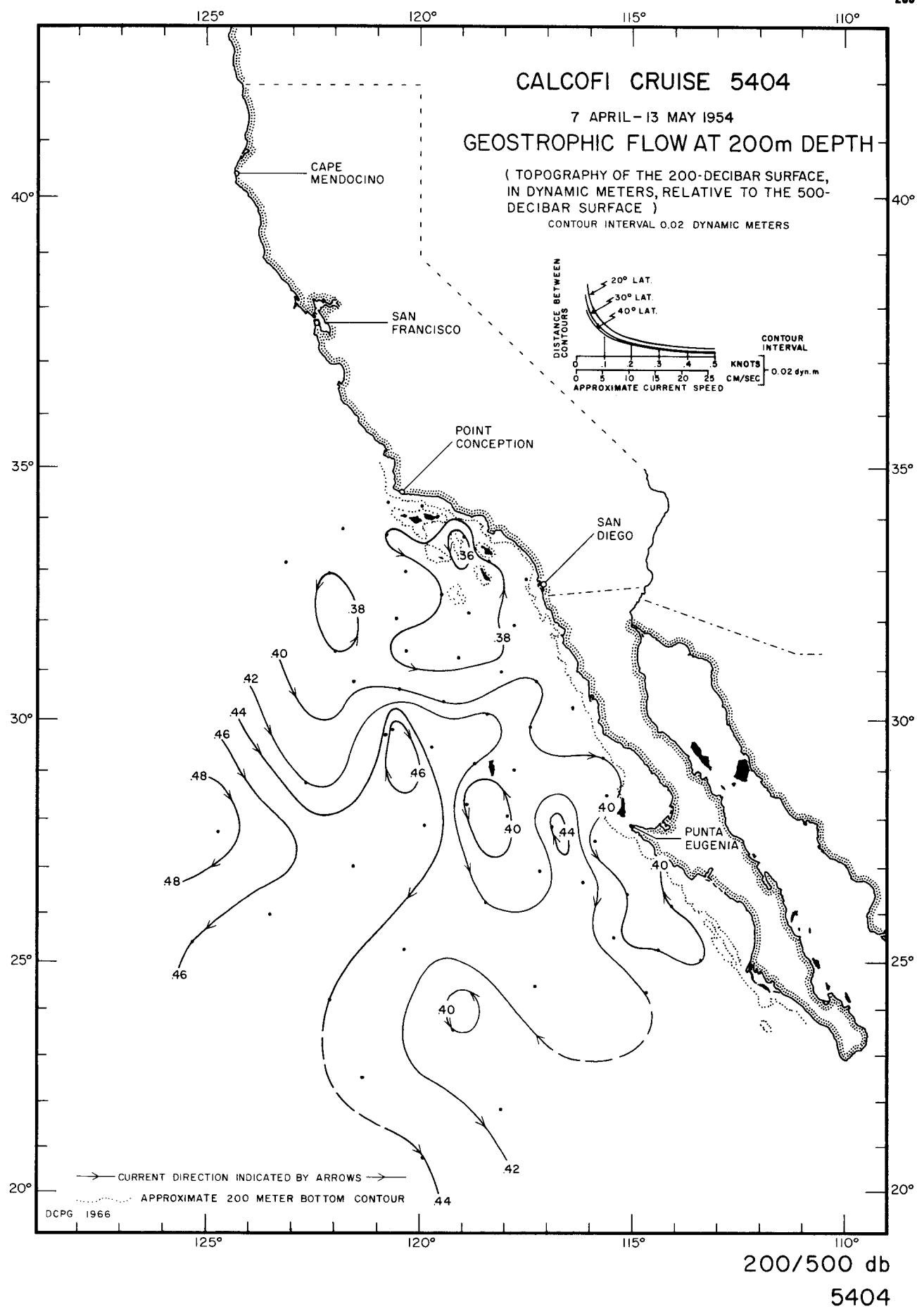
5401

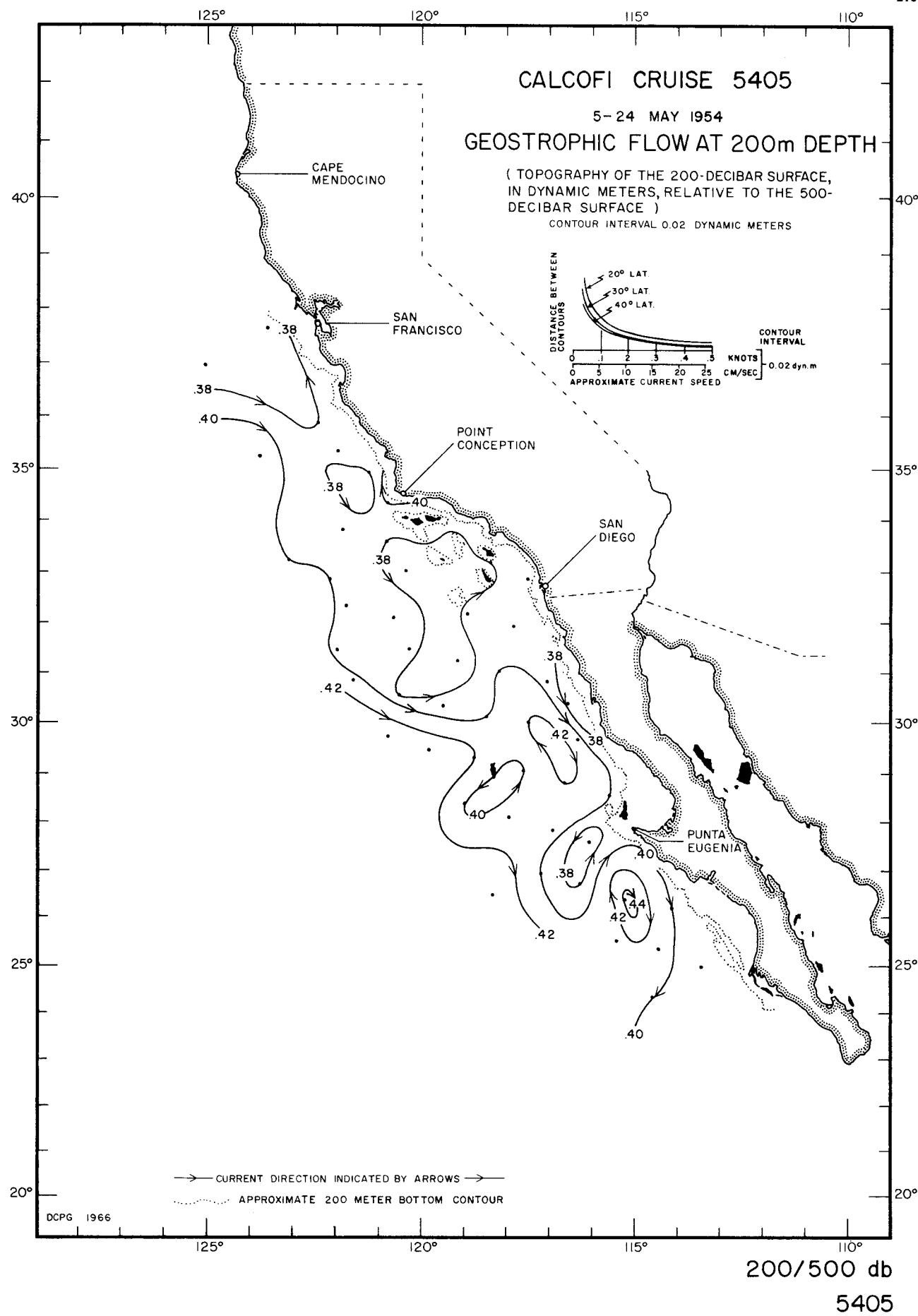


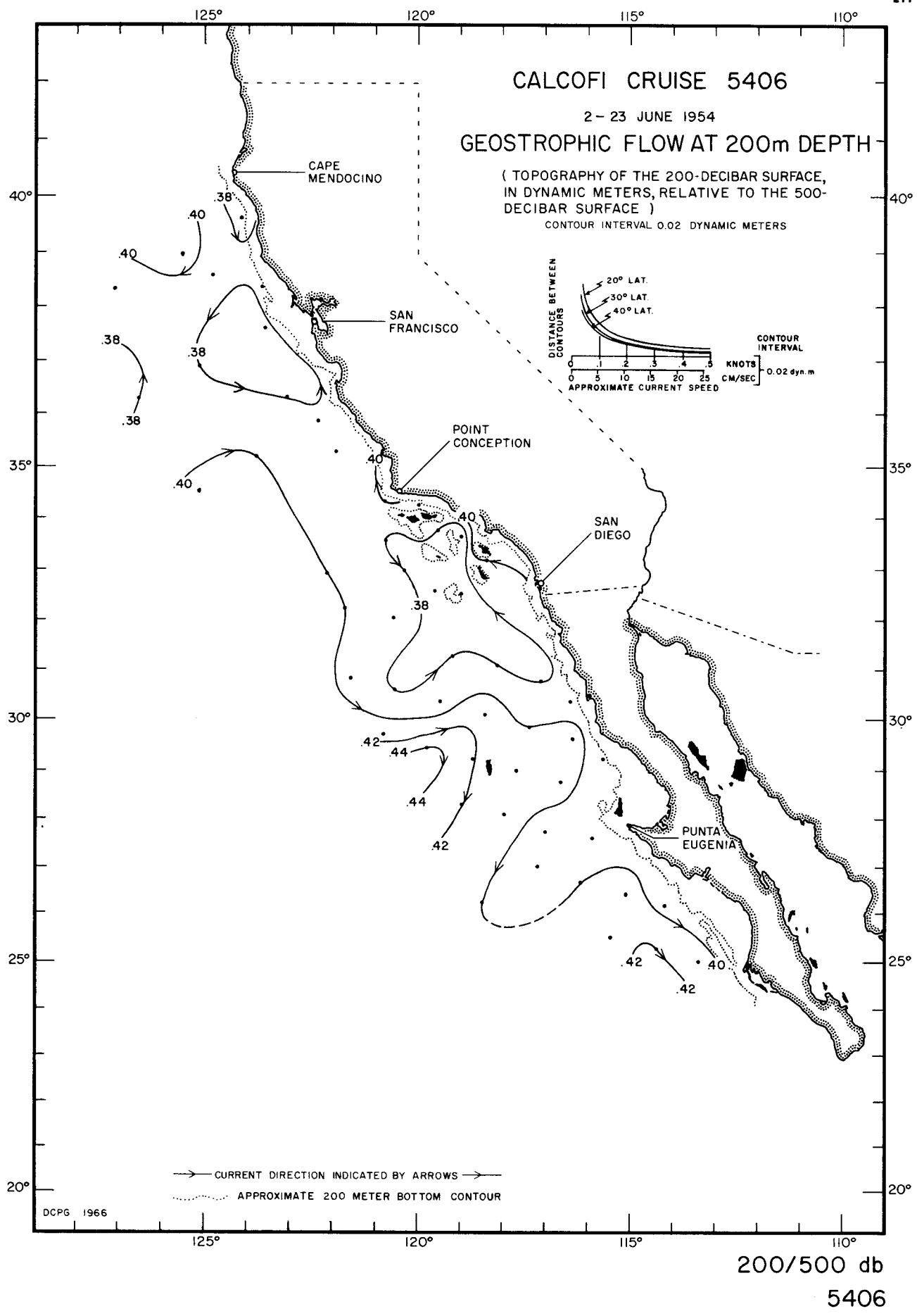


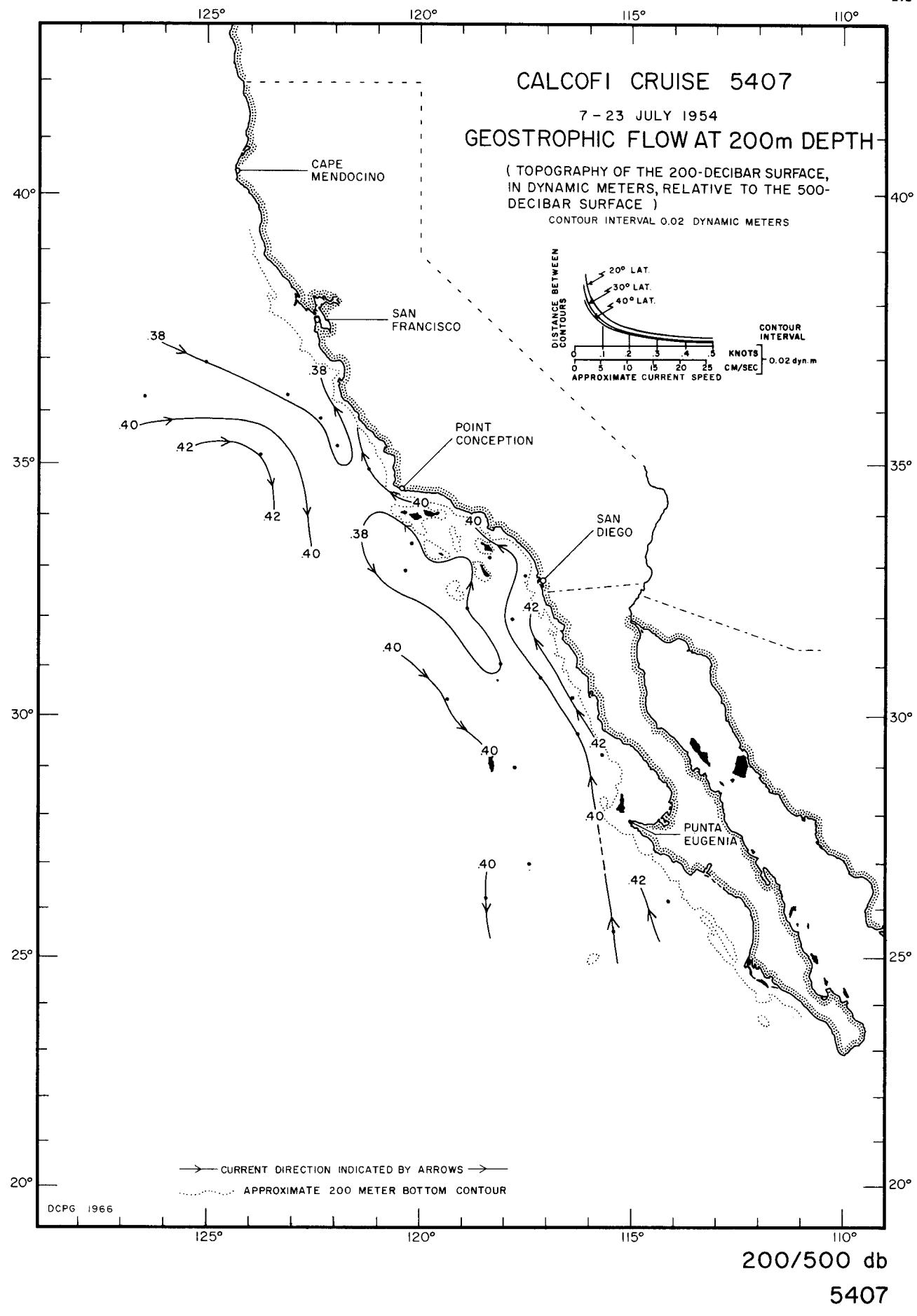
200/500 db

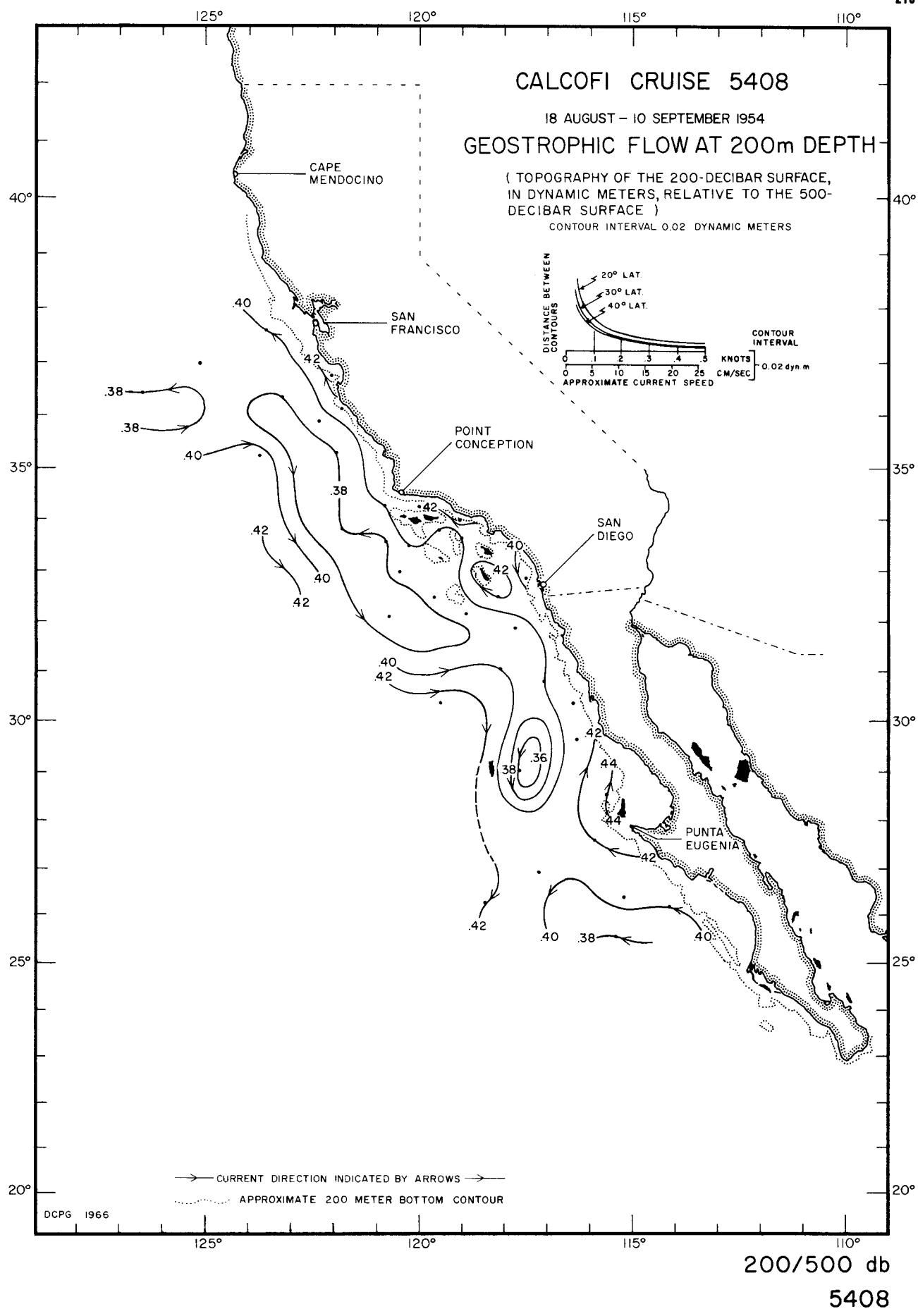
5403

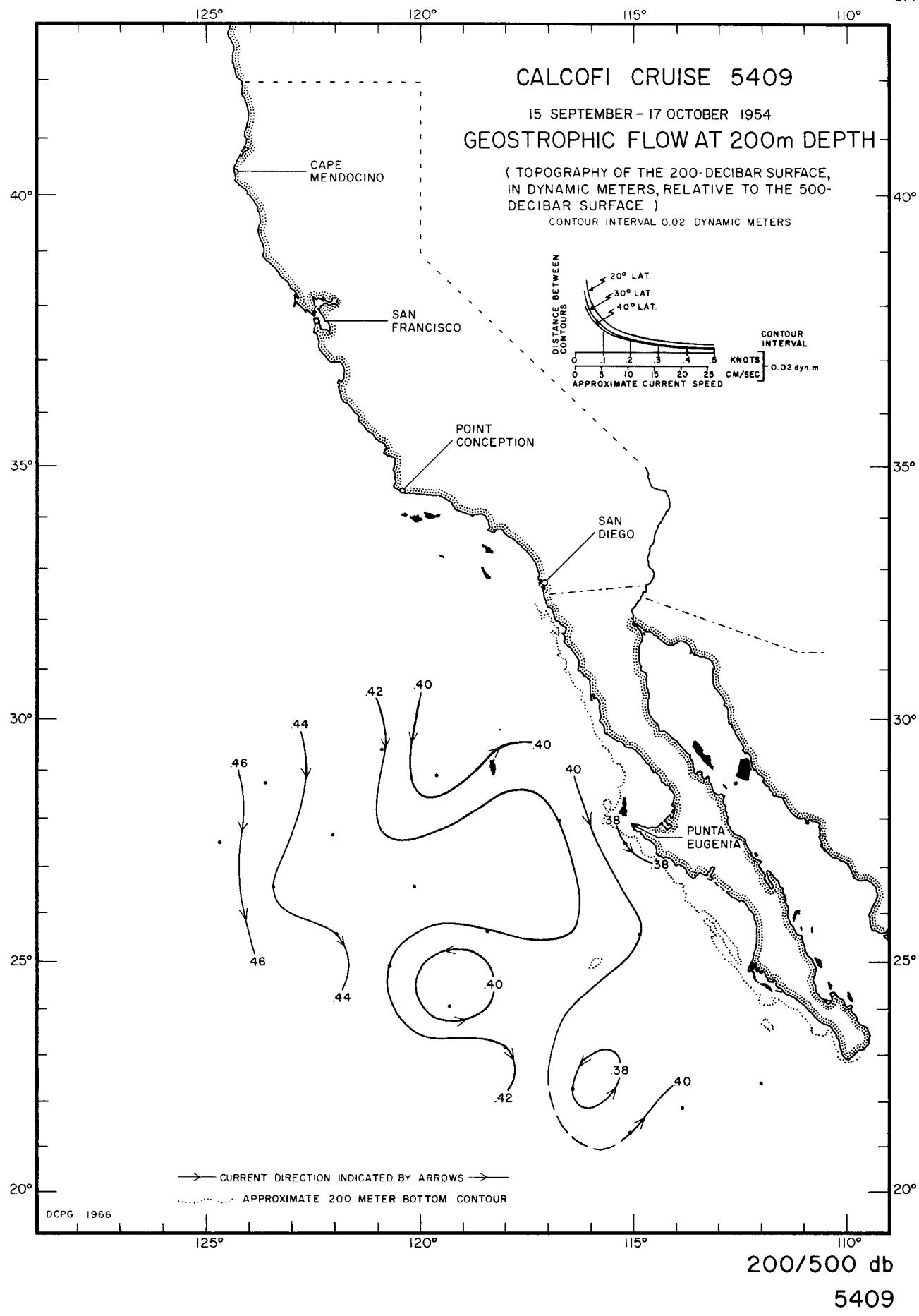


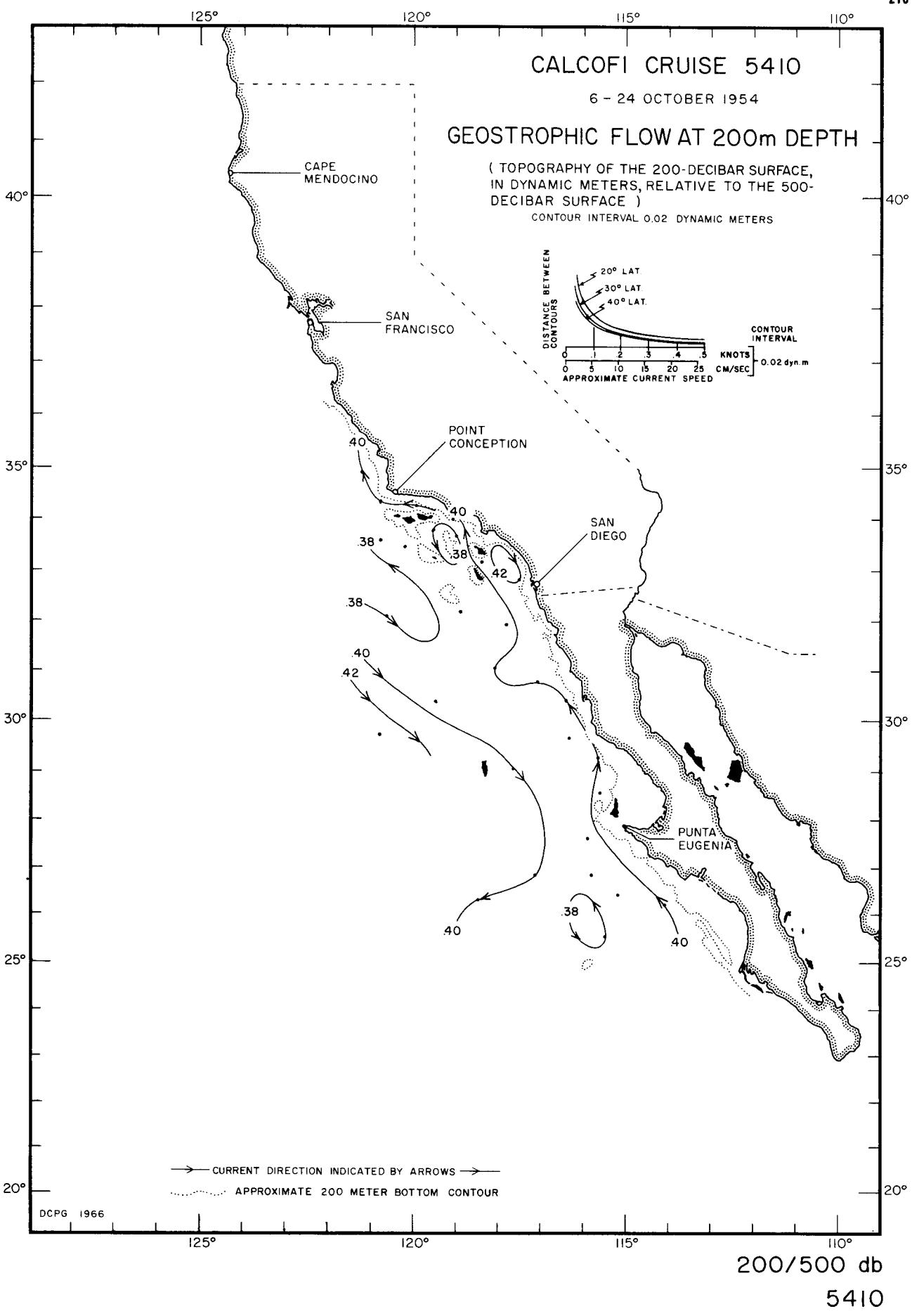


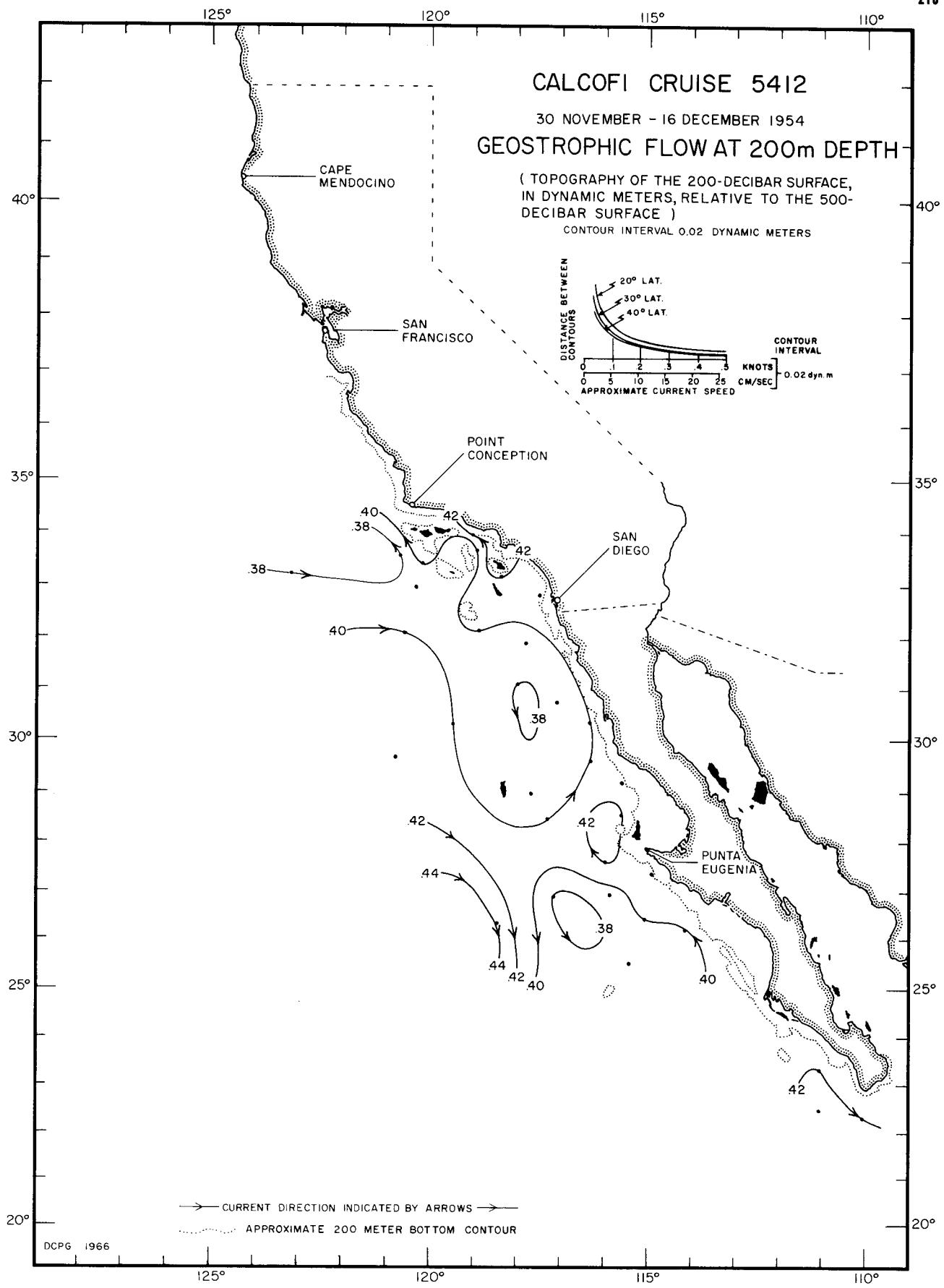




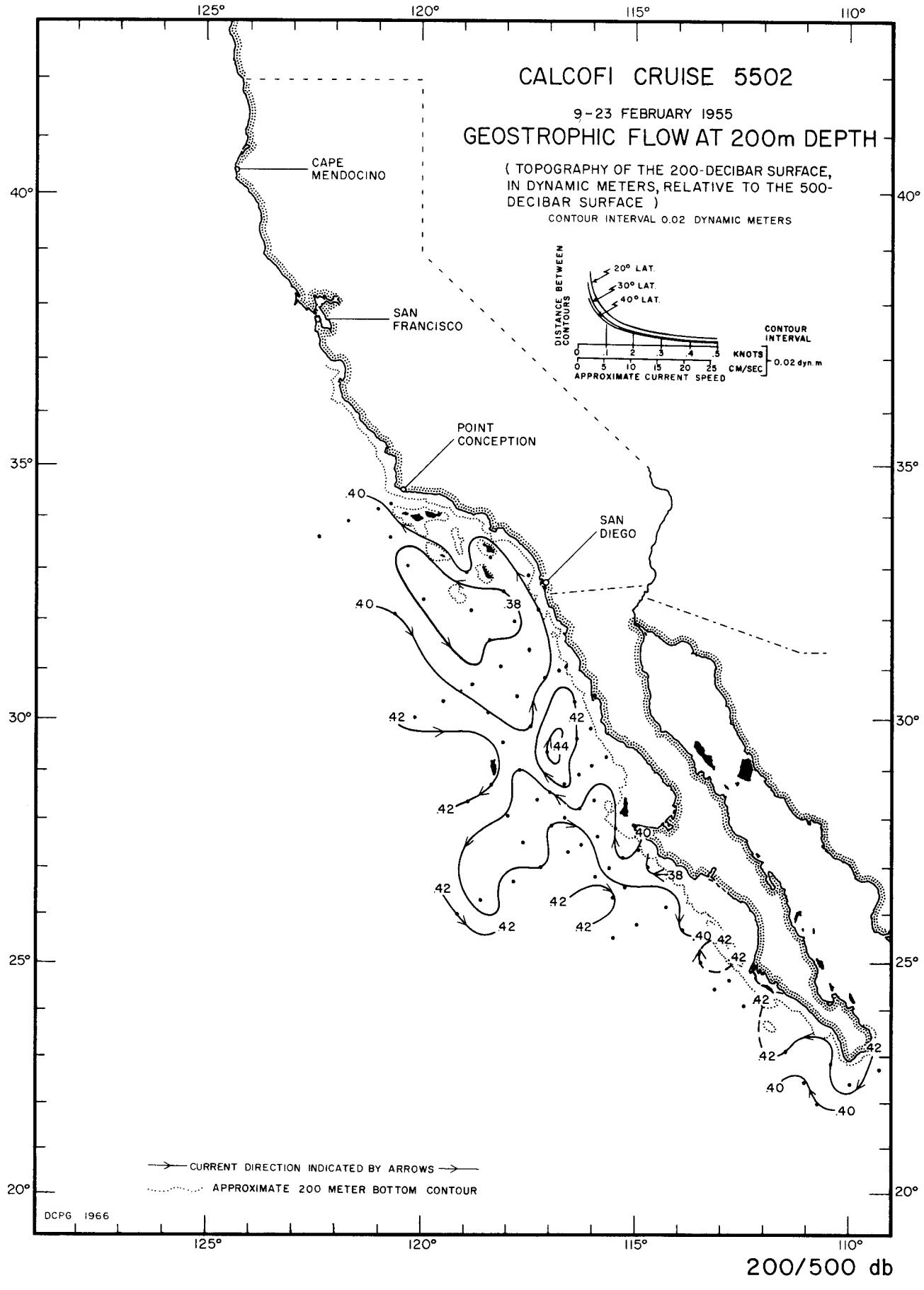




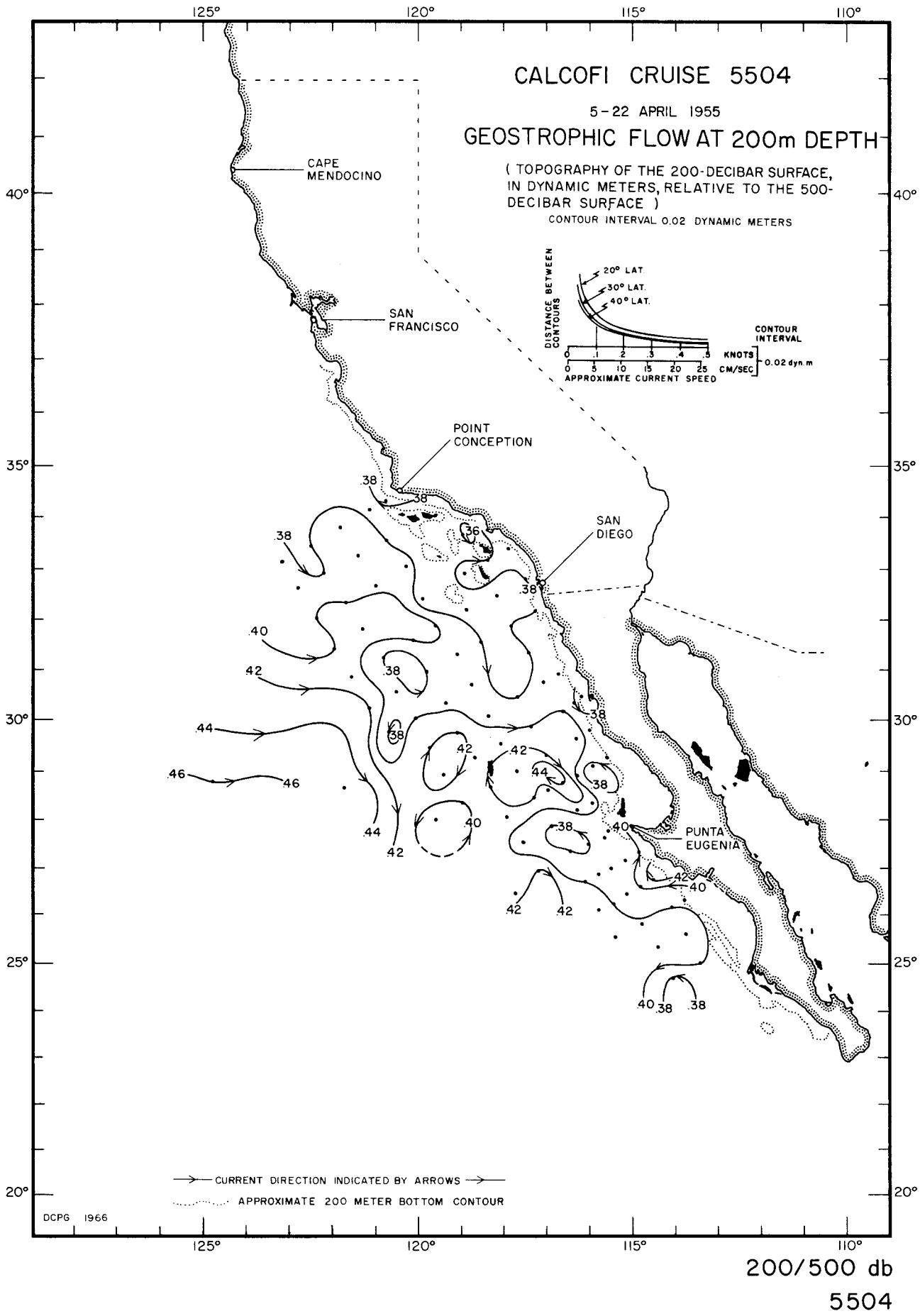


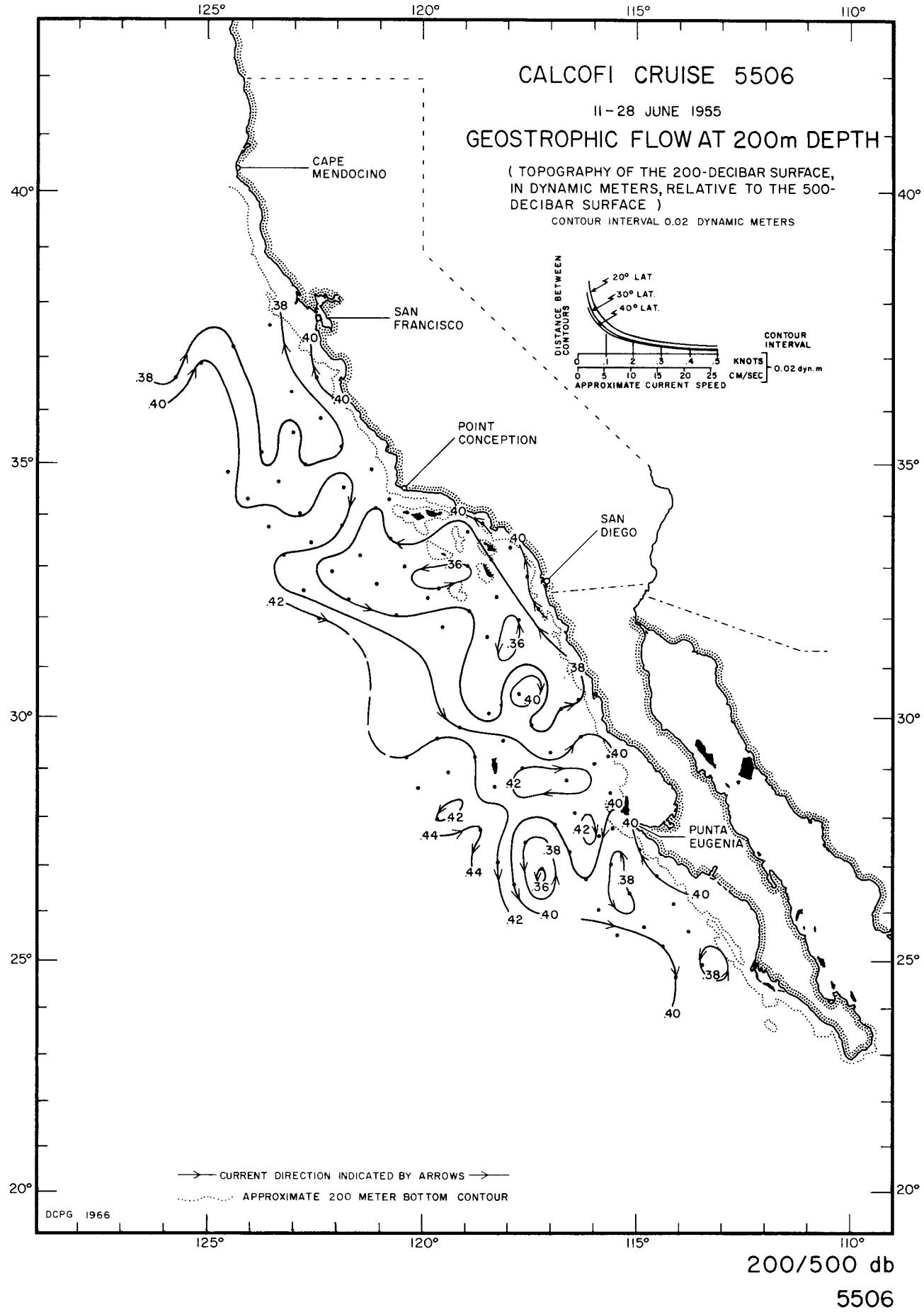


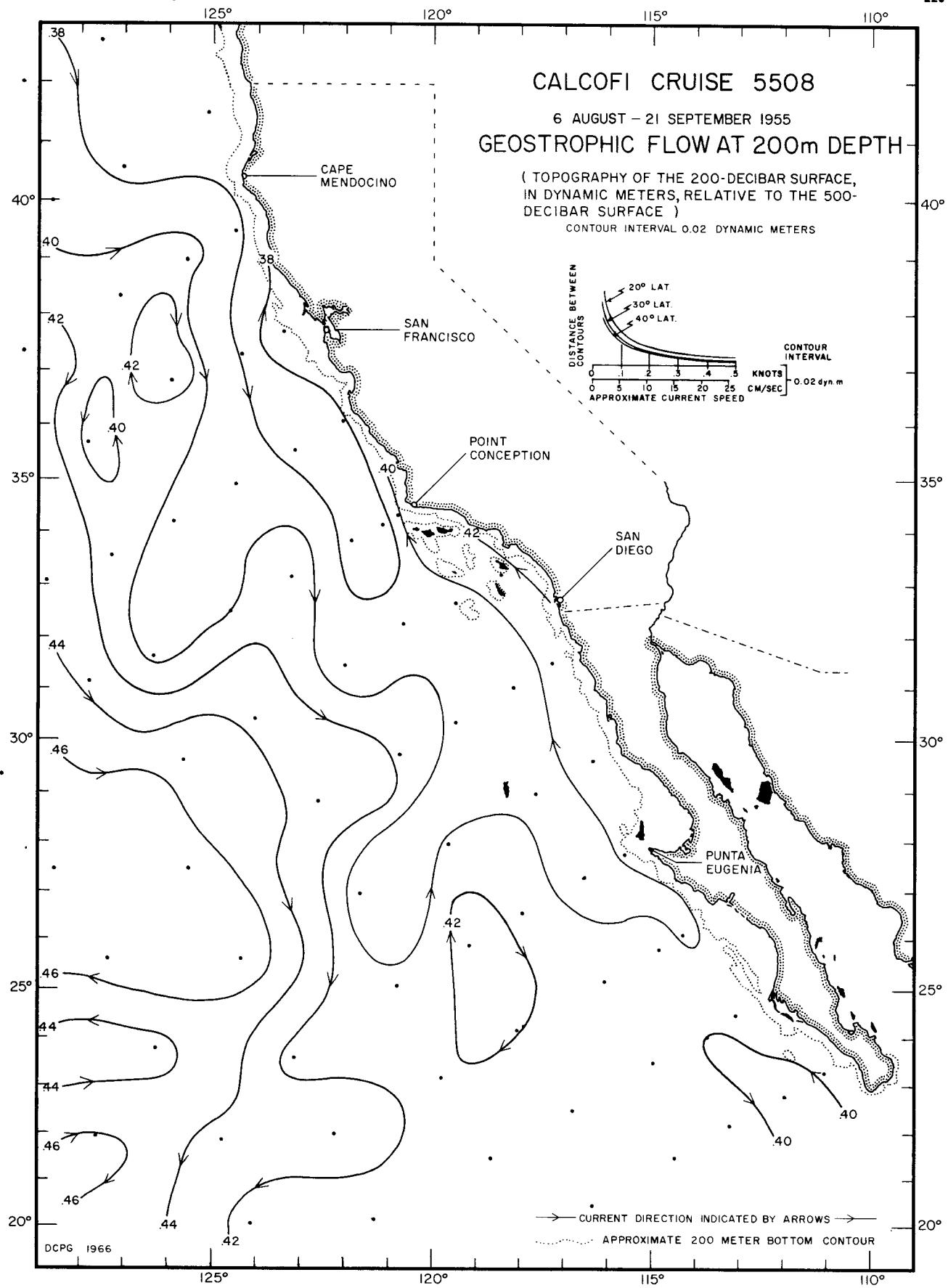
200/500 db
5412



200/500 db
5502

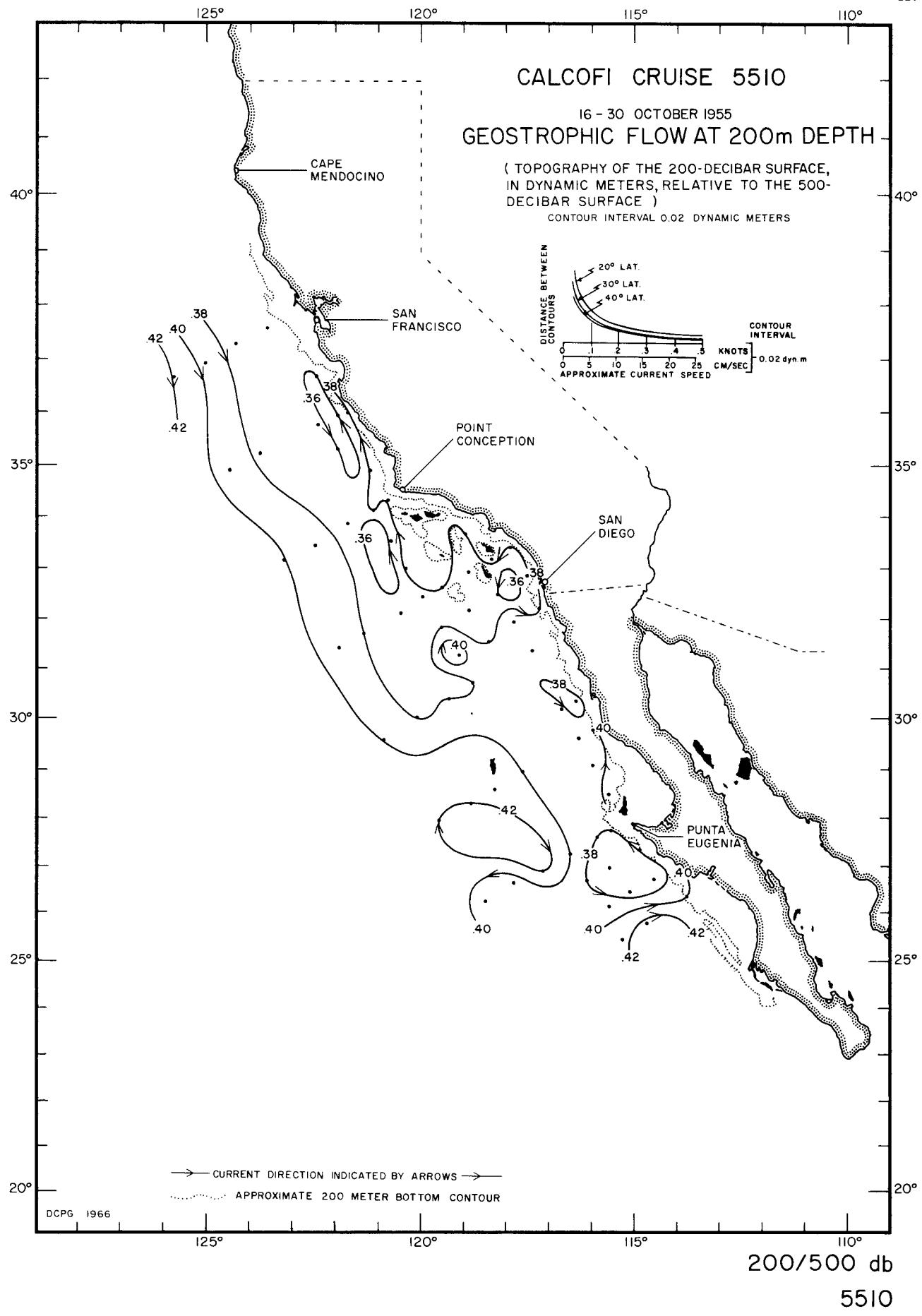


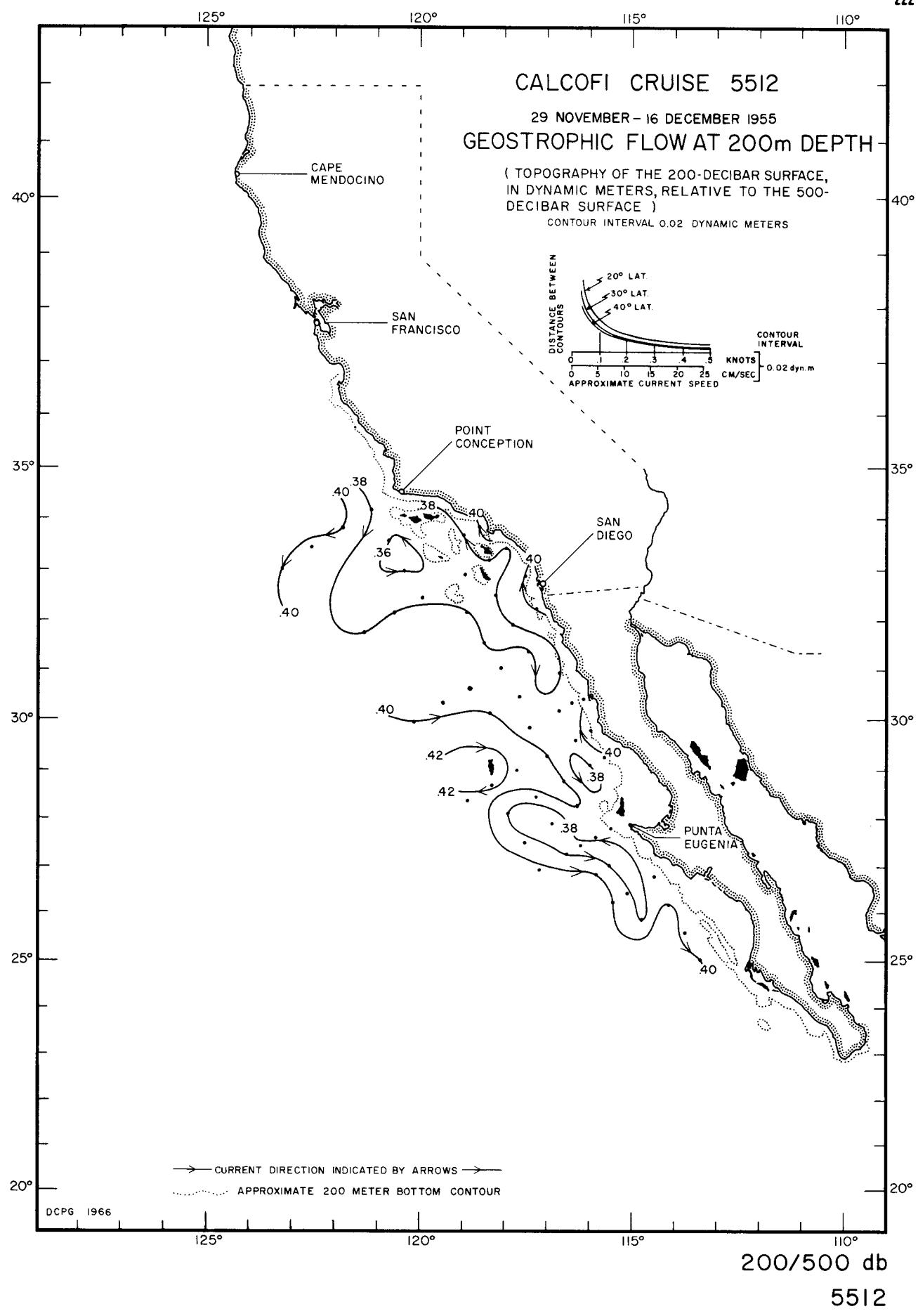


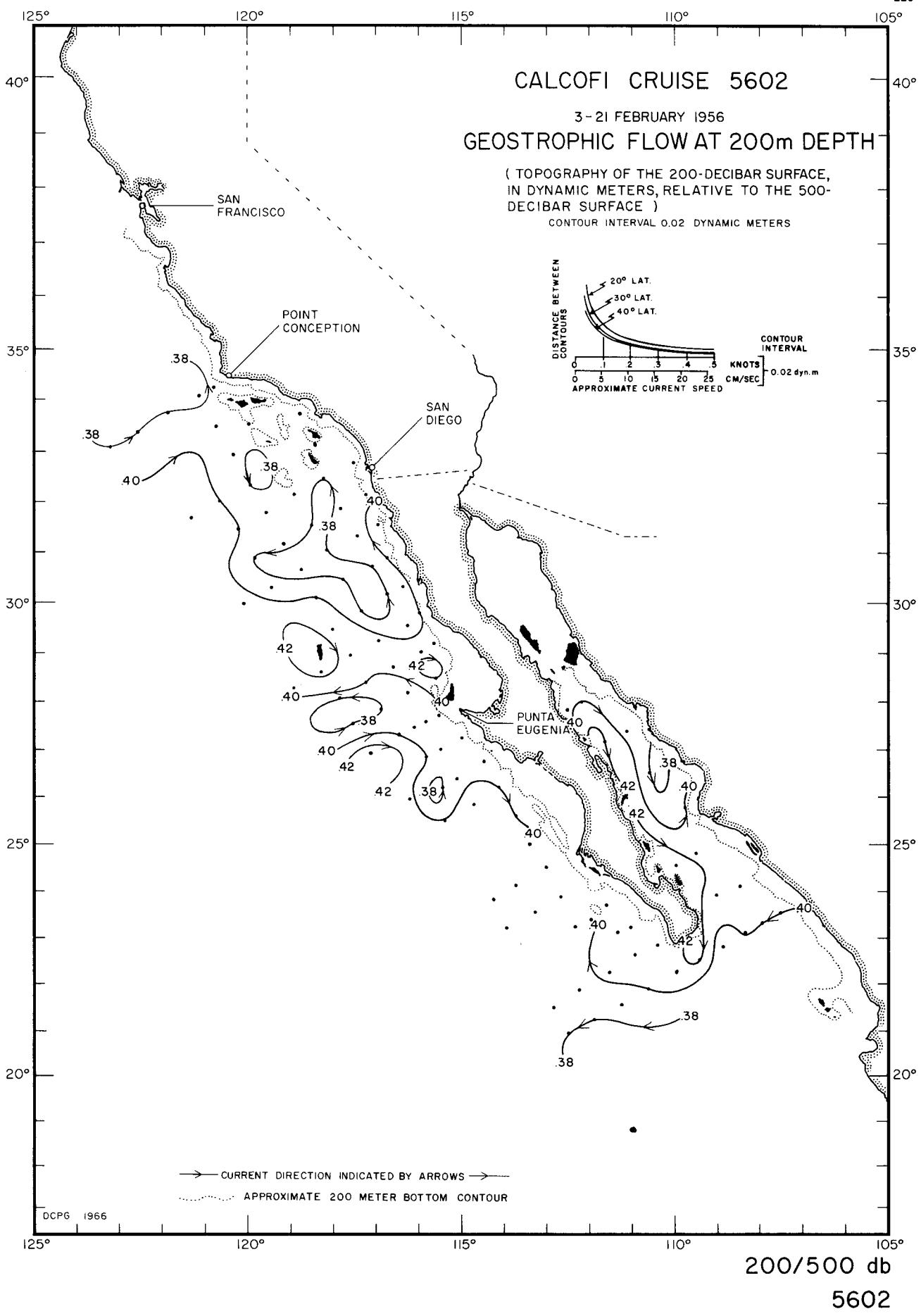


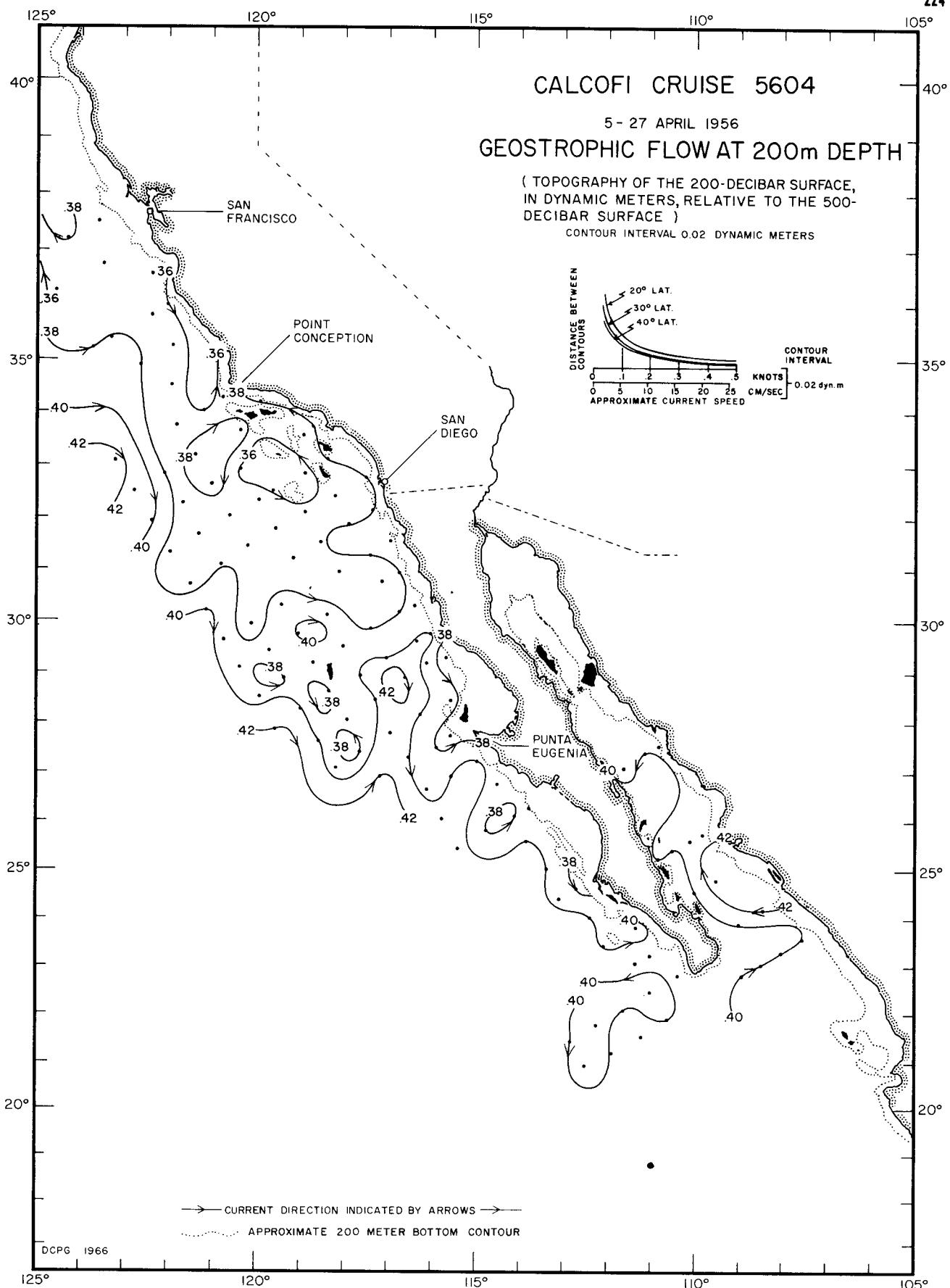
200/500 db

5508

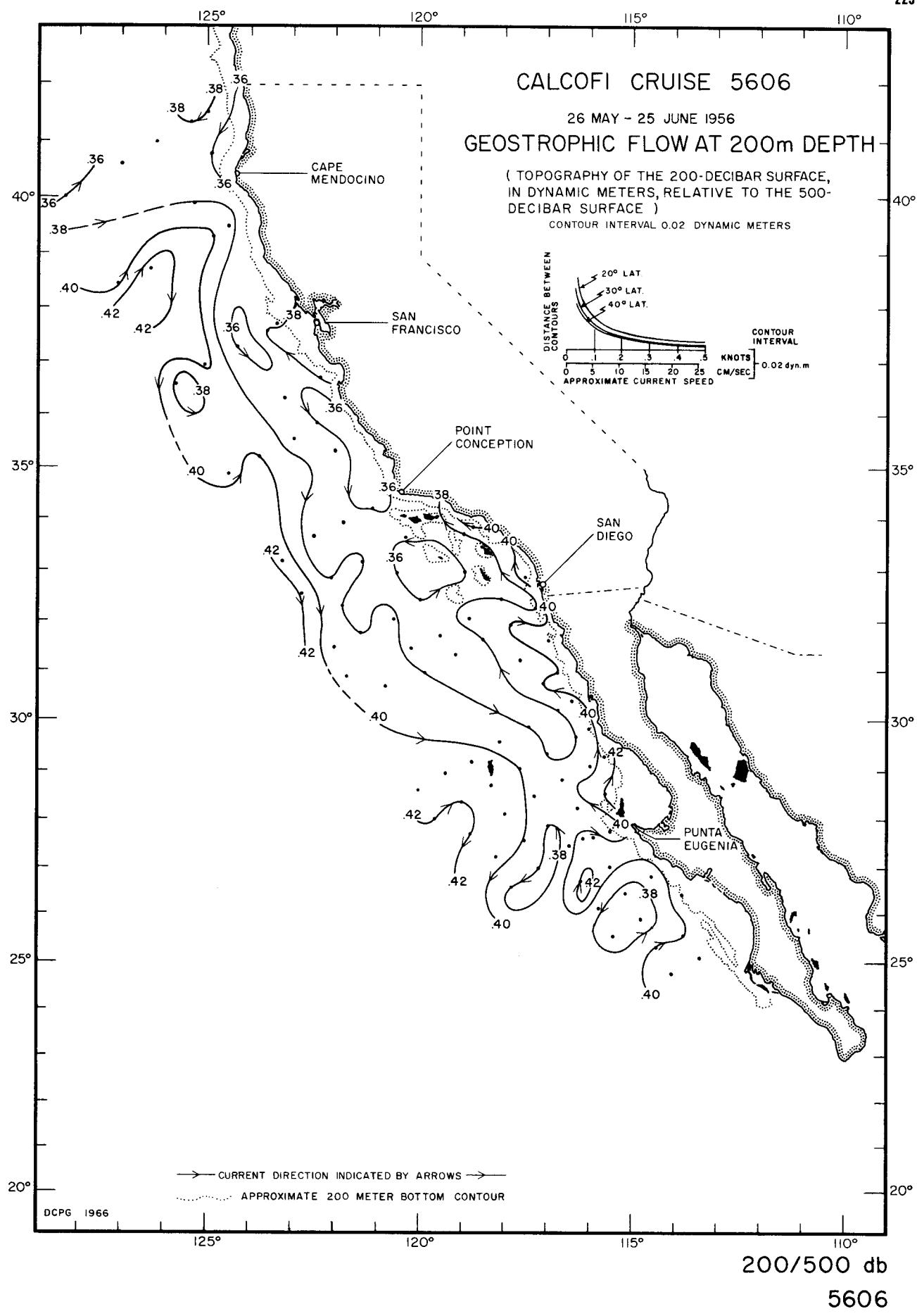


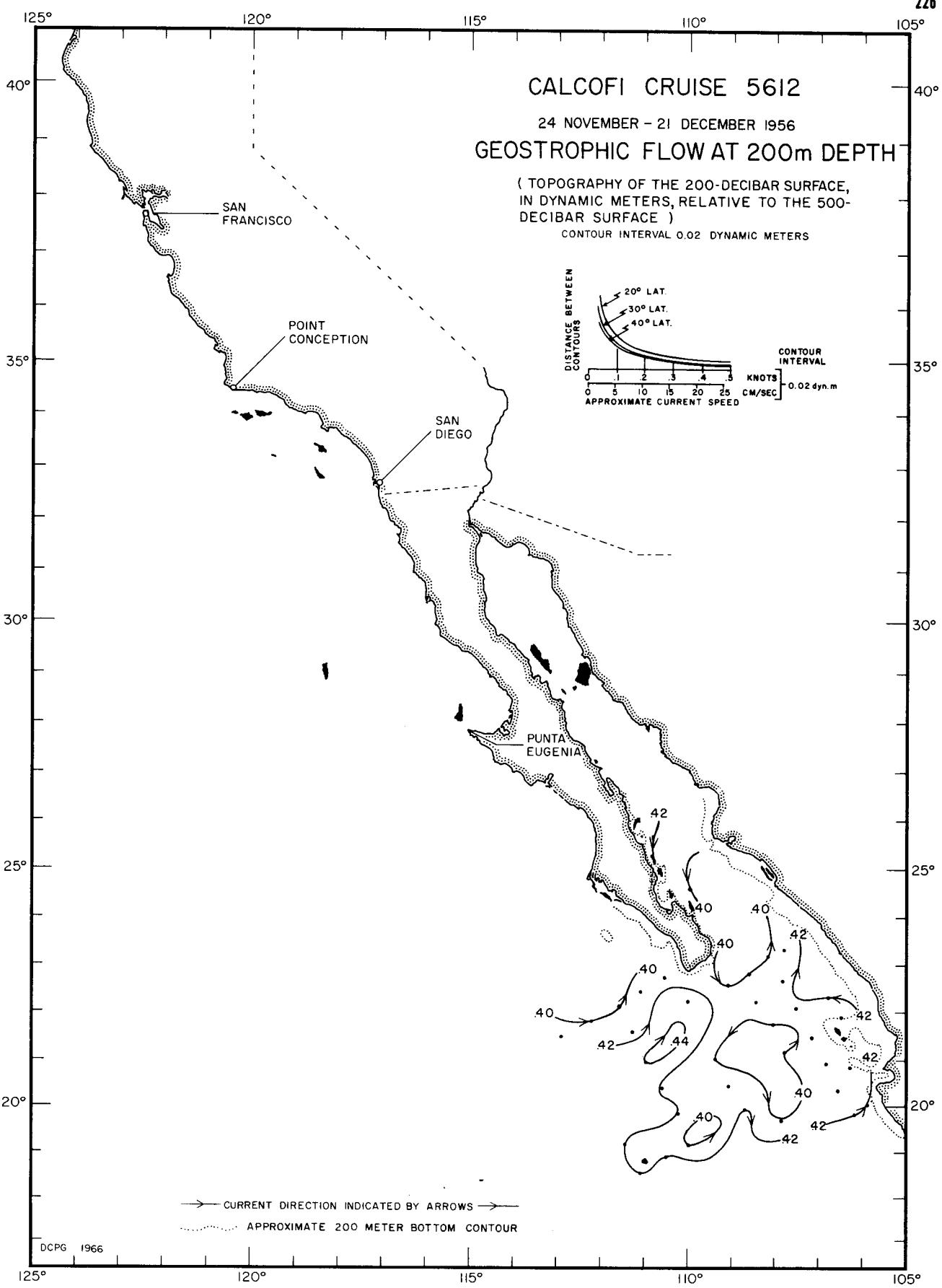




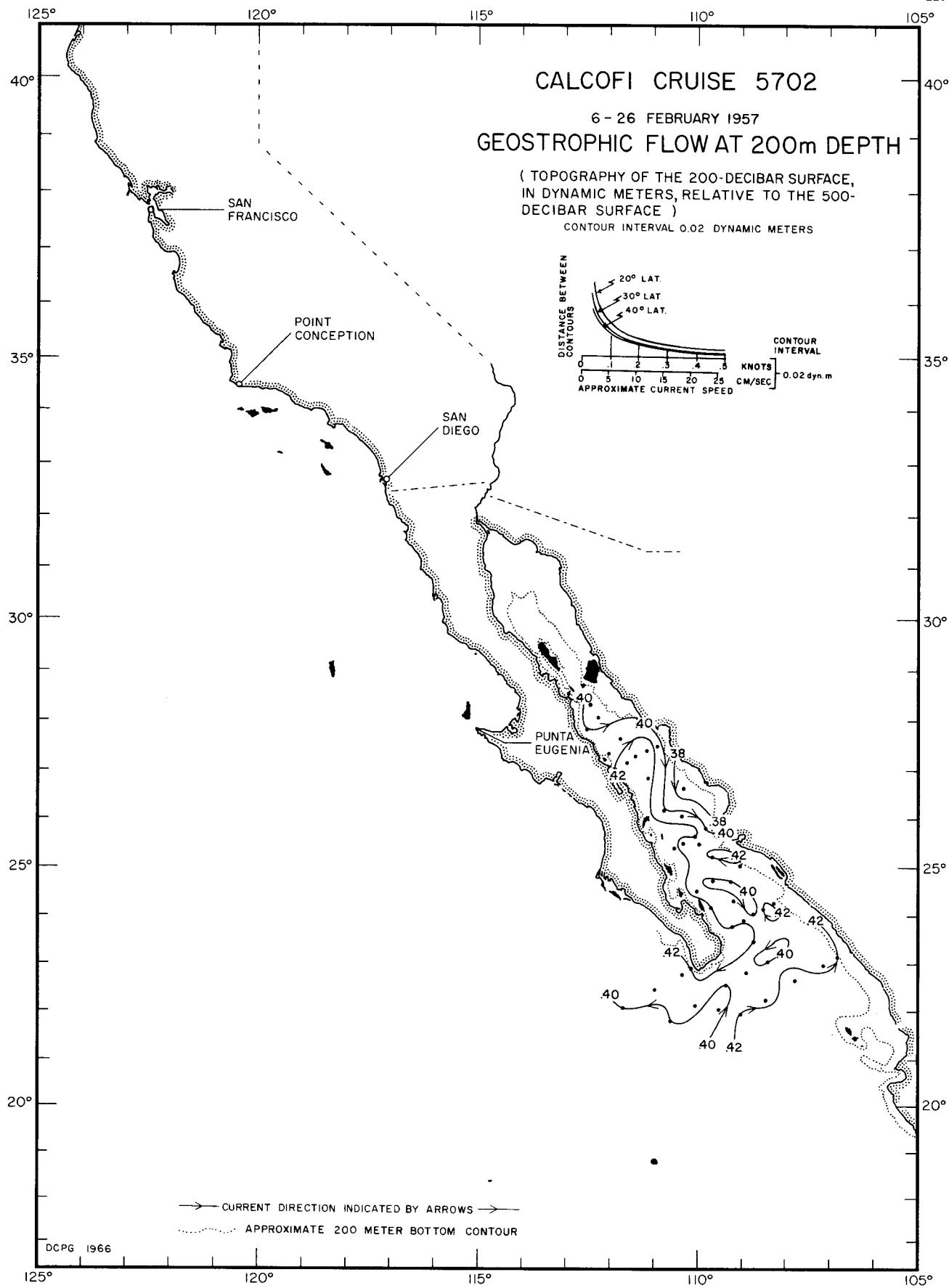


200/500 db
5604

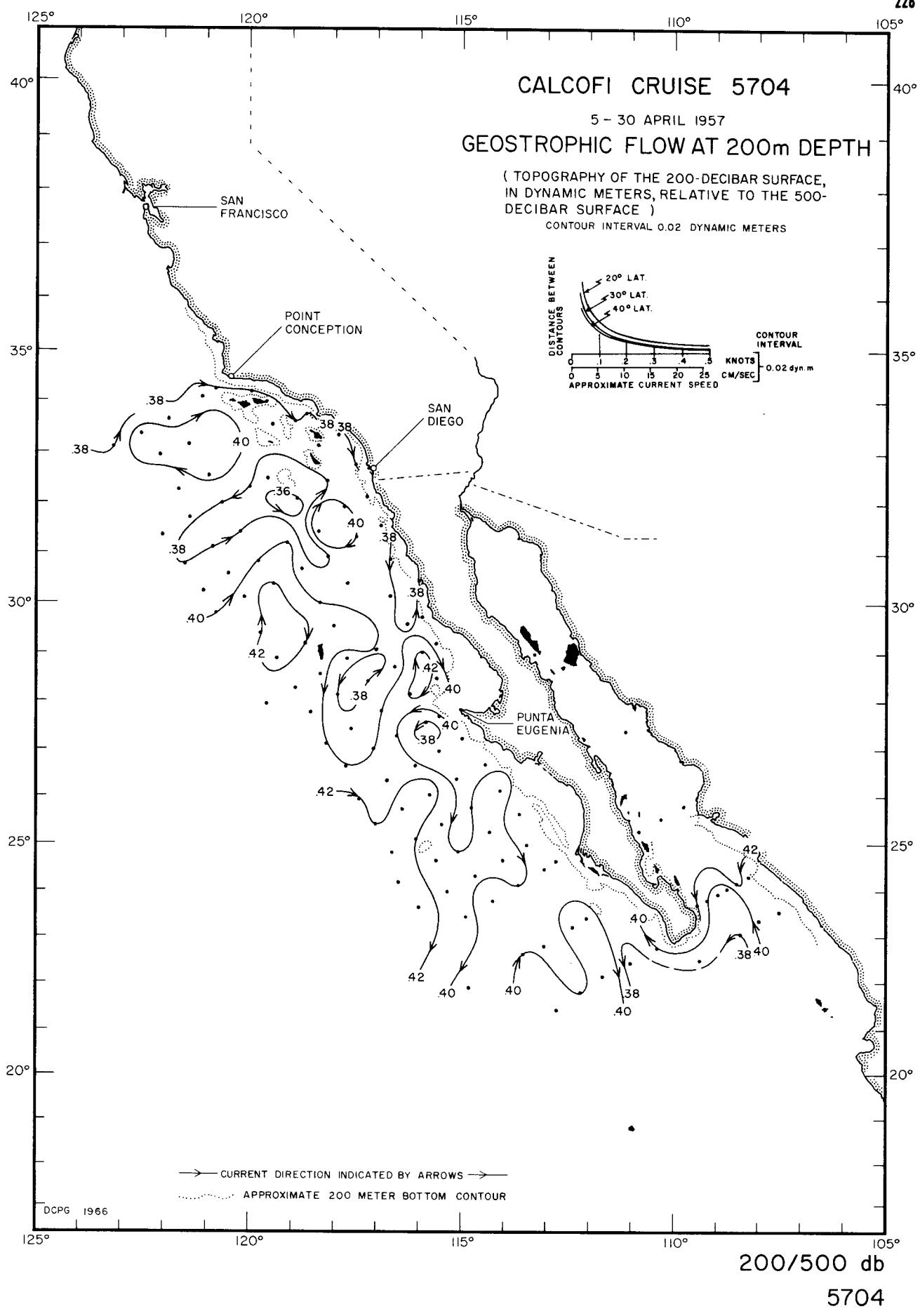


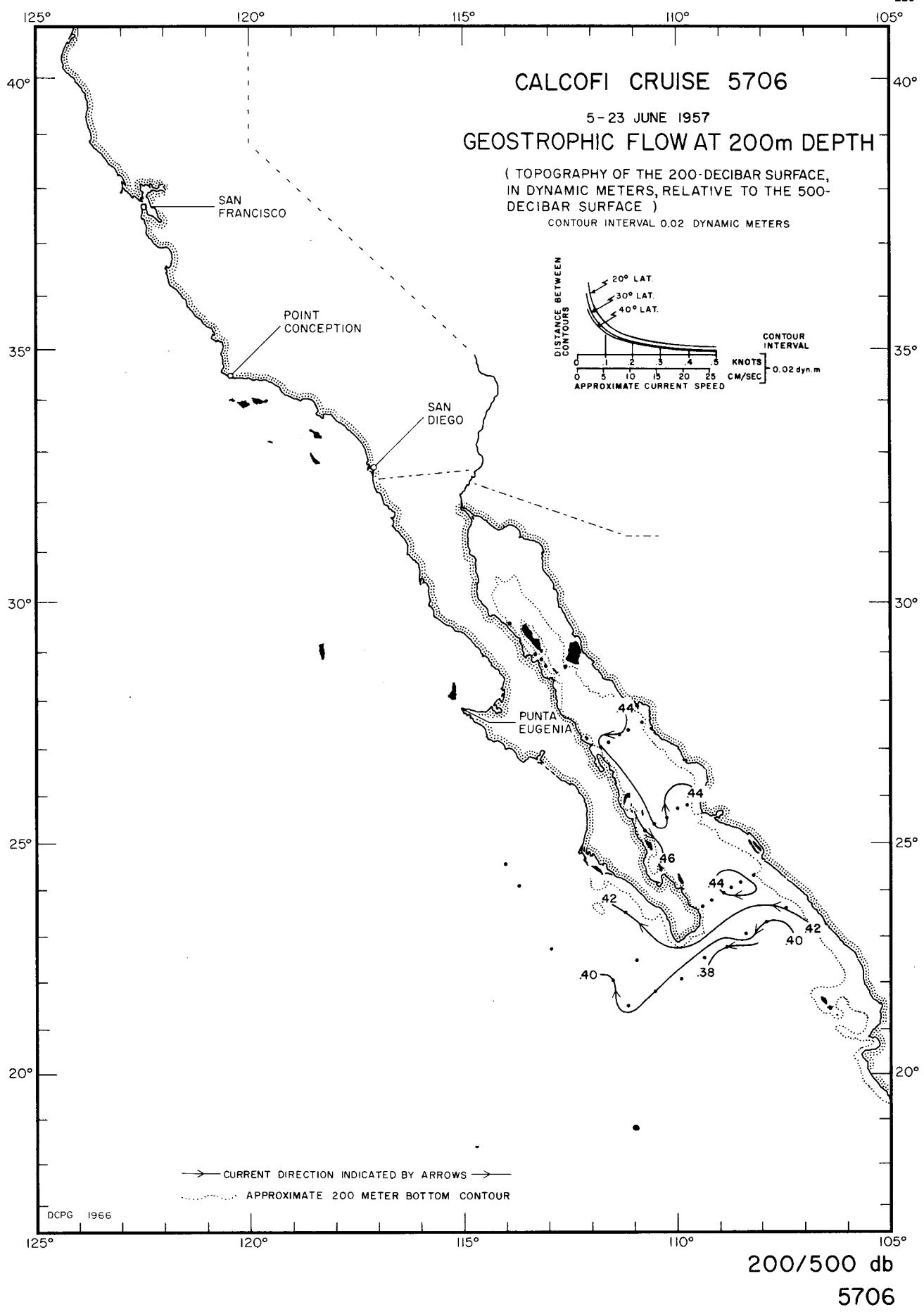


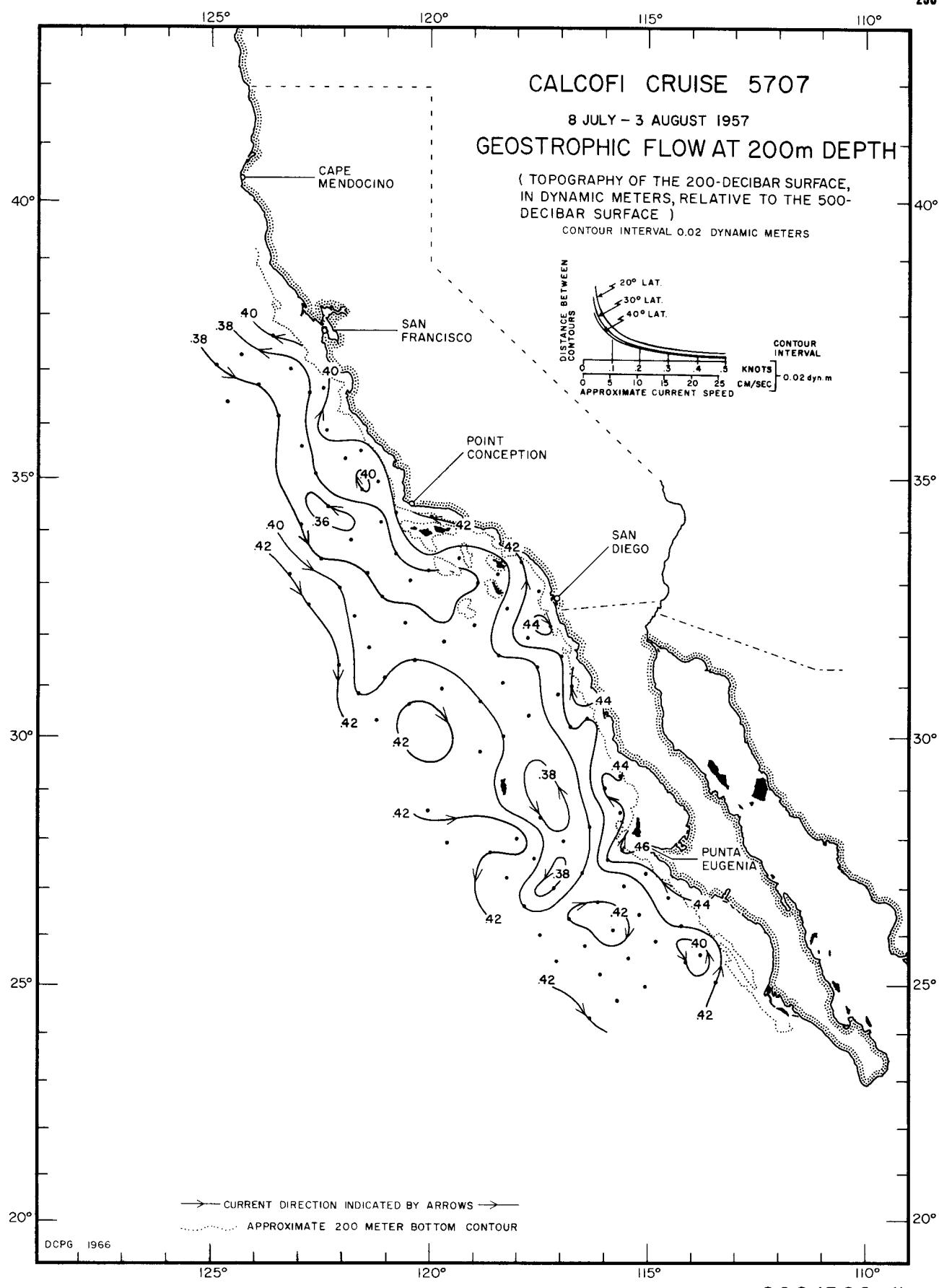
5612

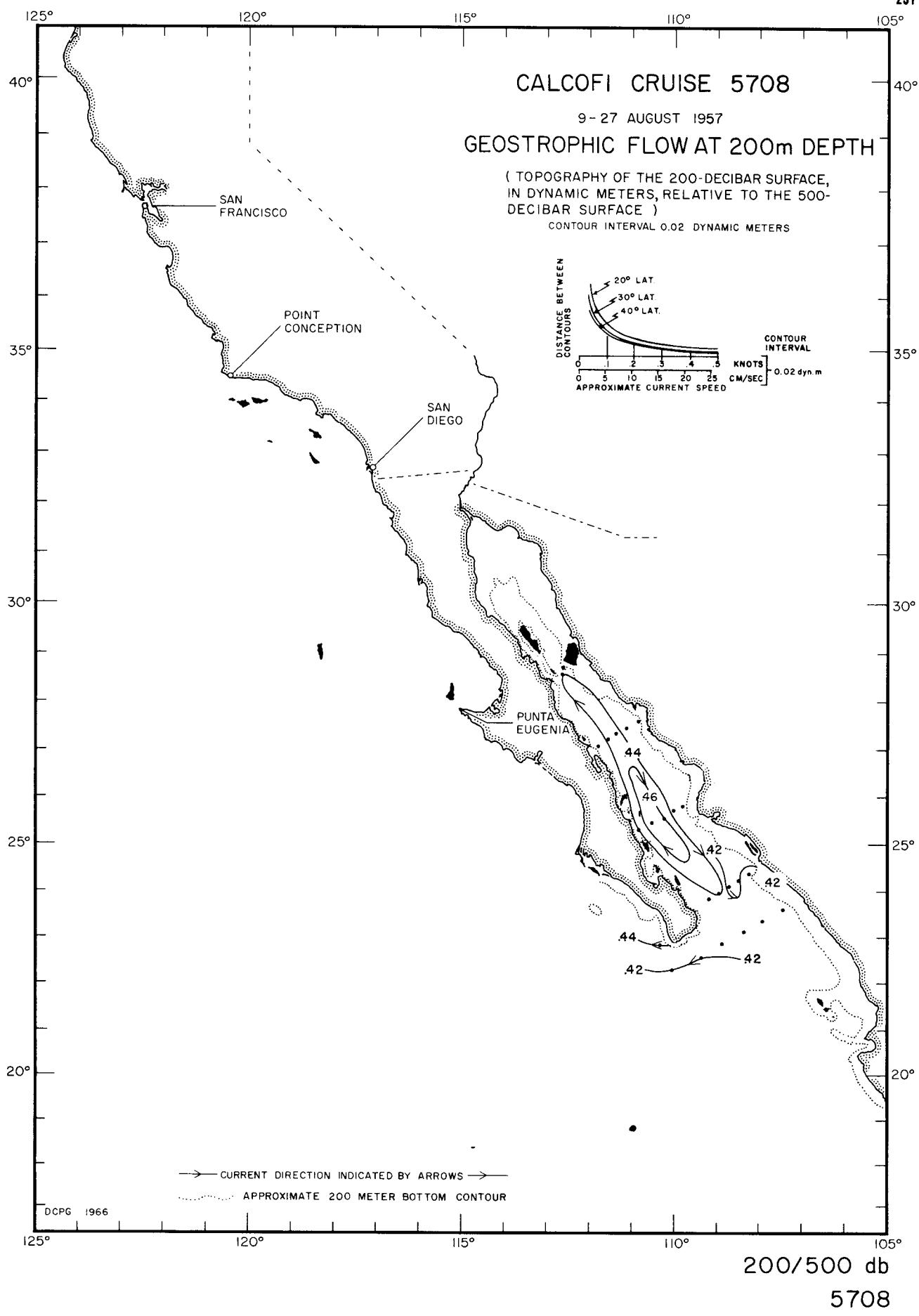


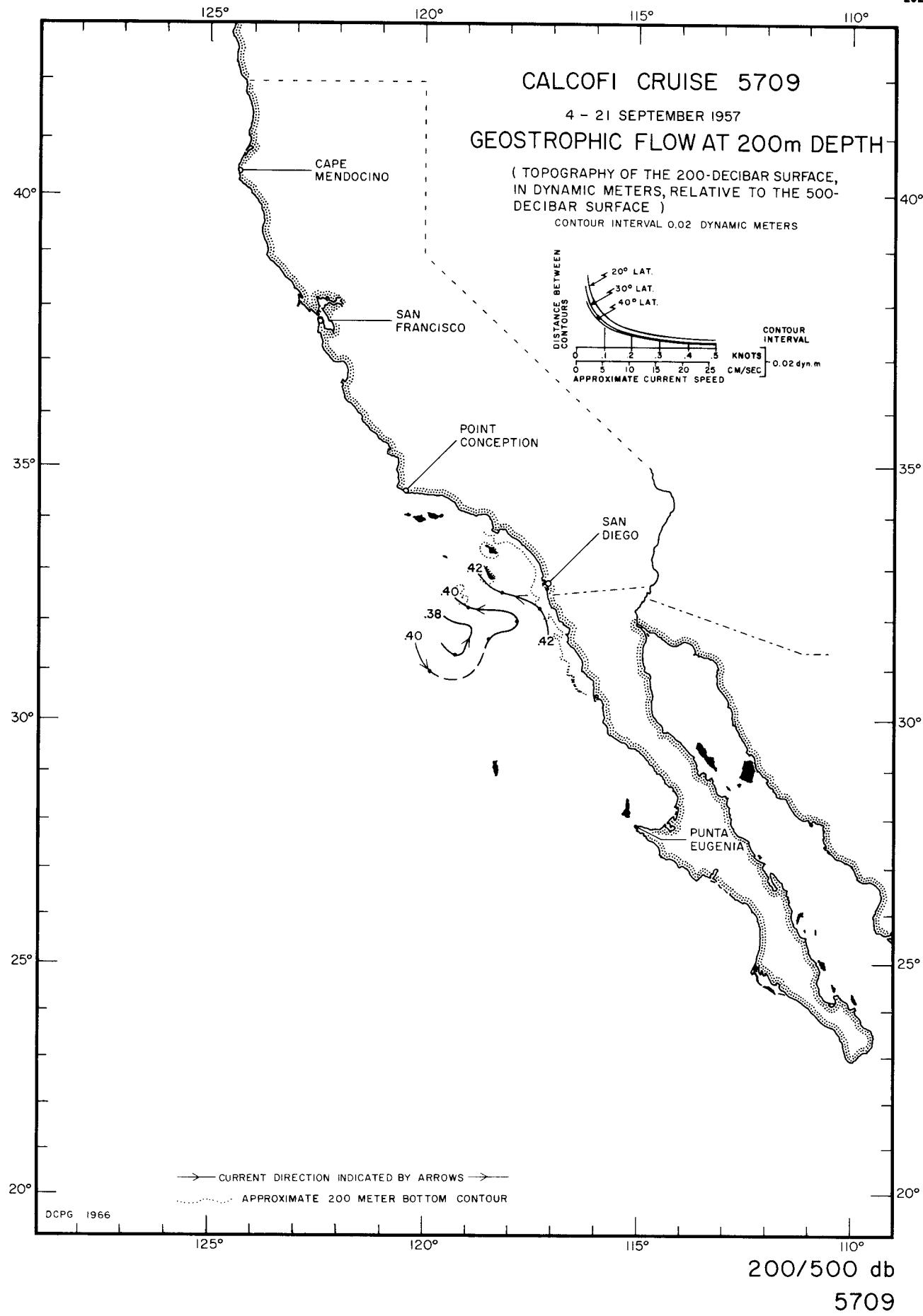
200/500 db
5702

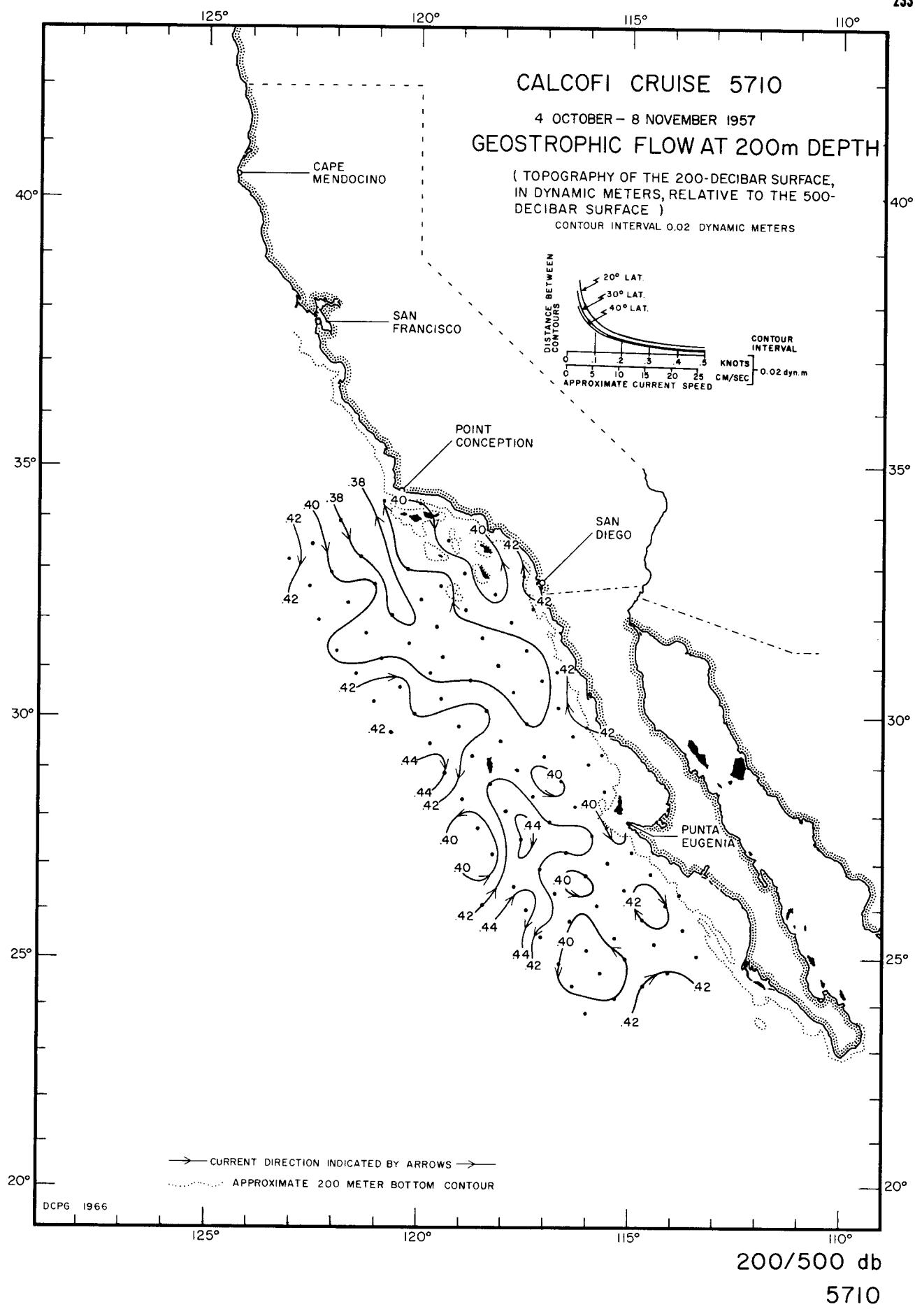


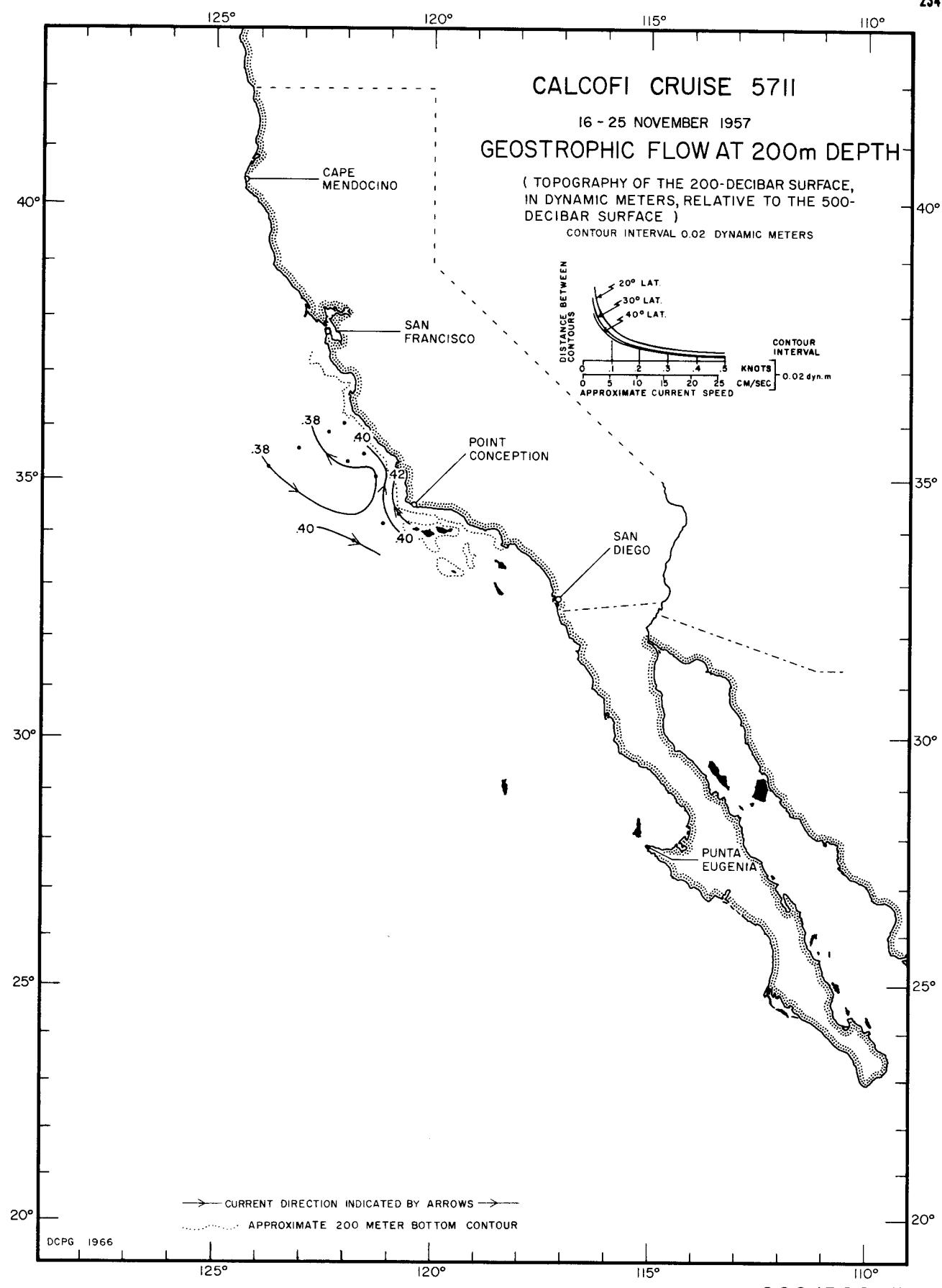




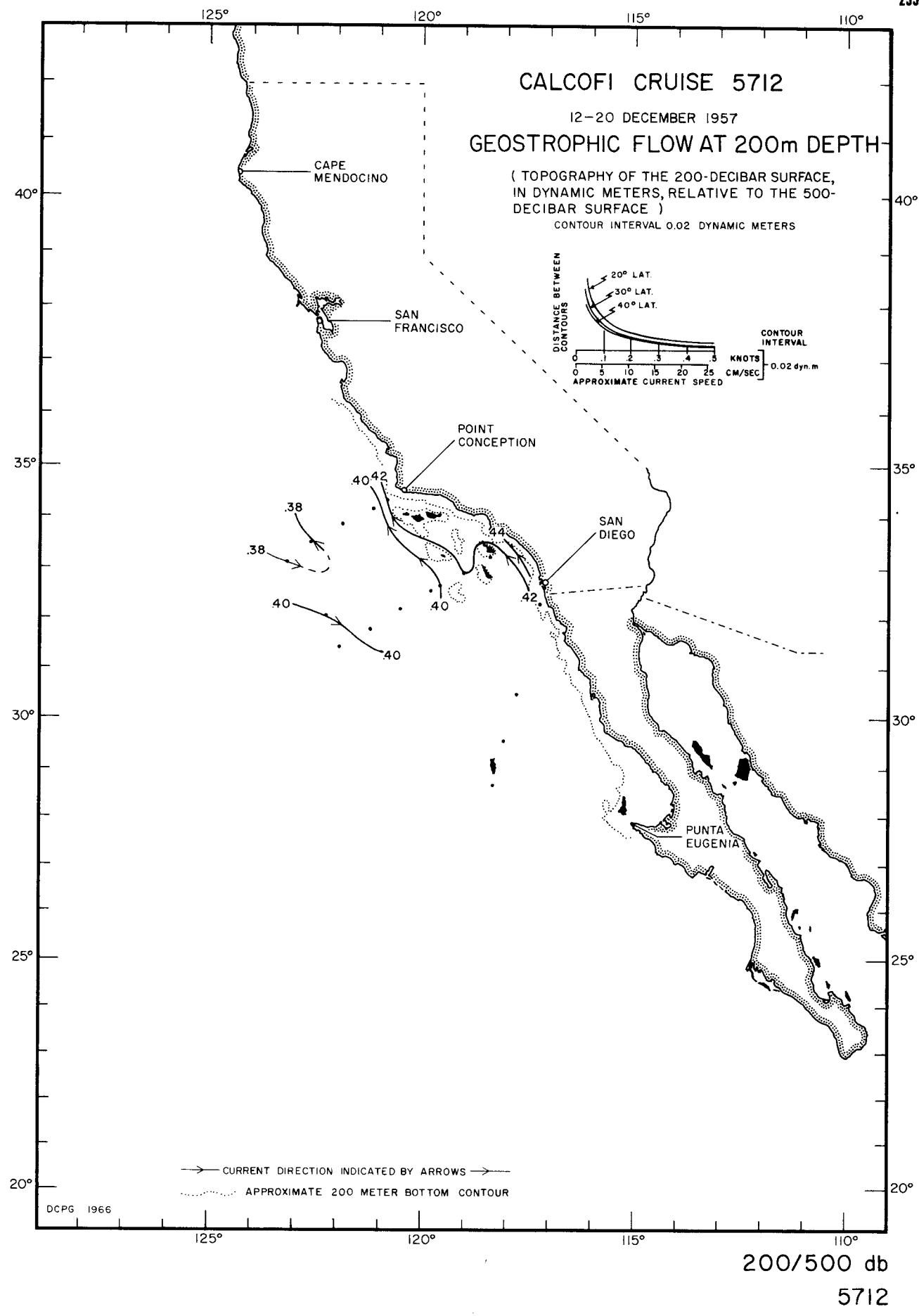


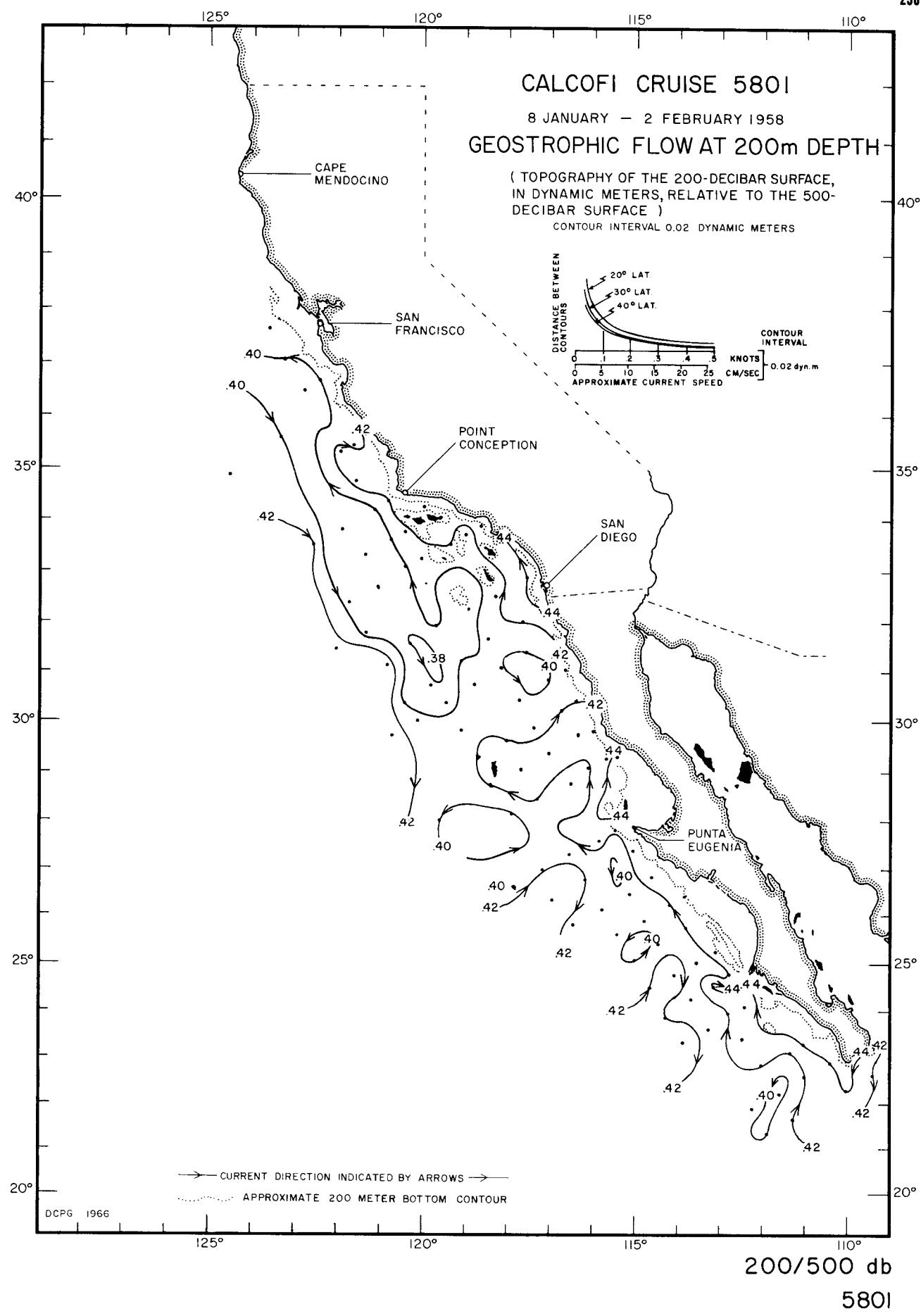


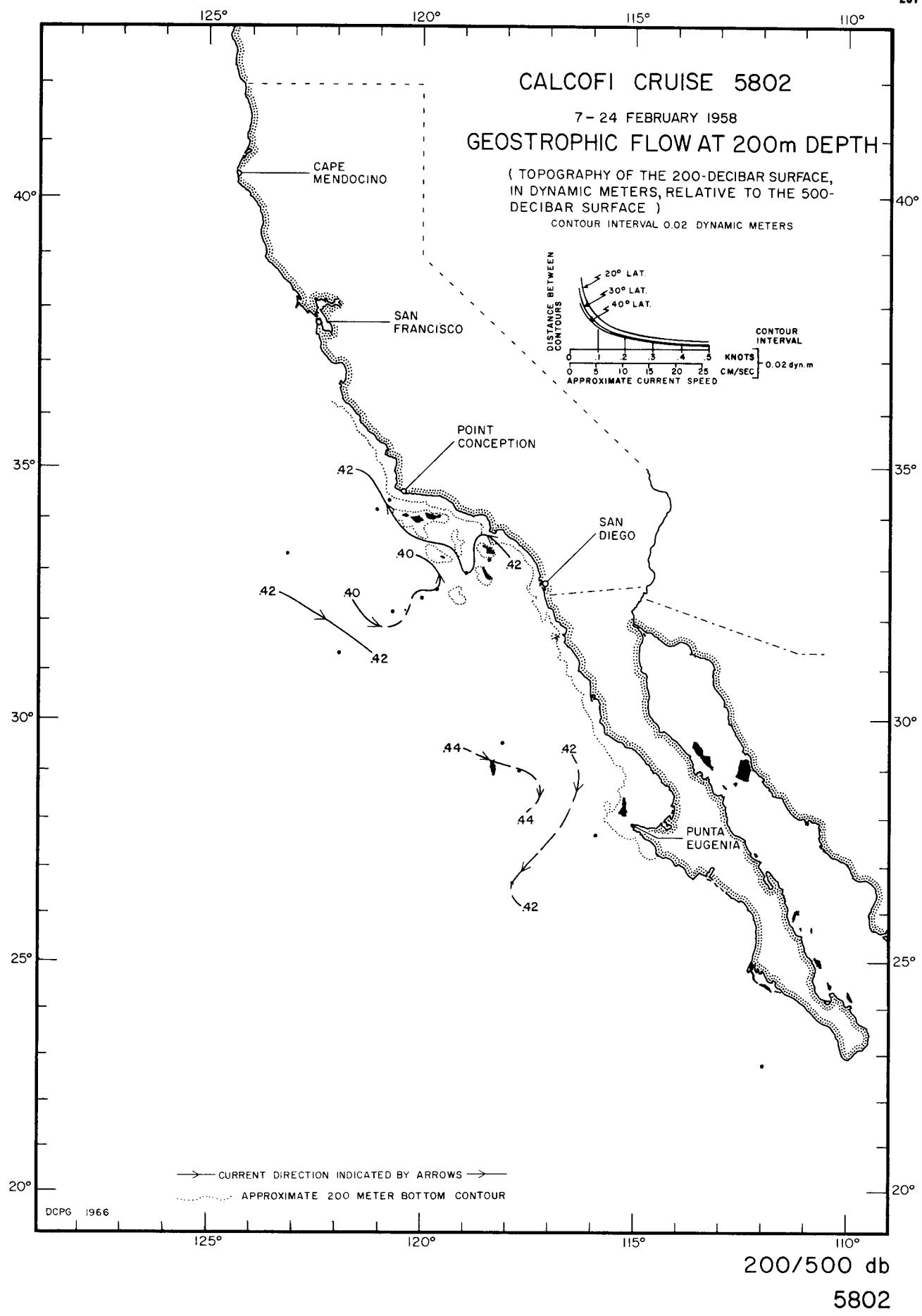


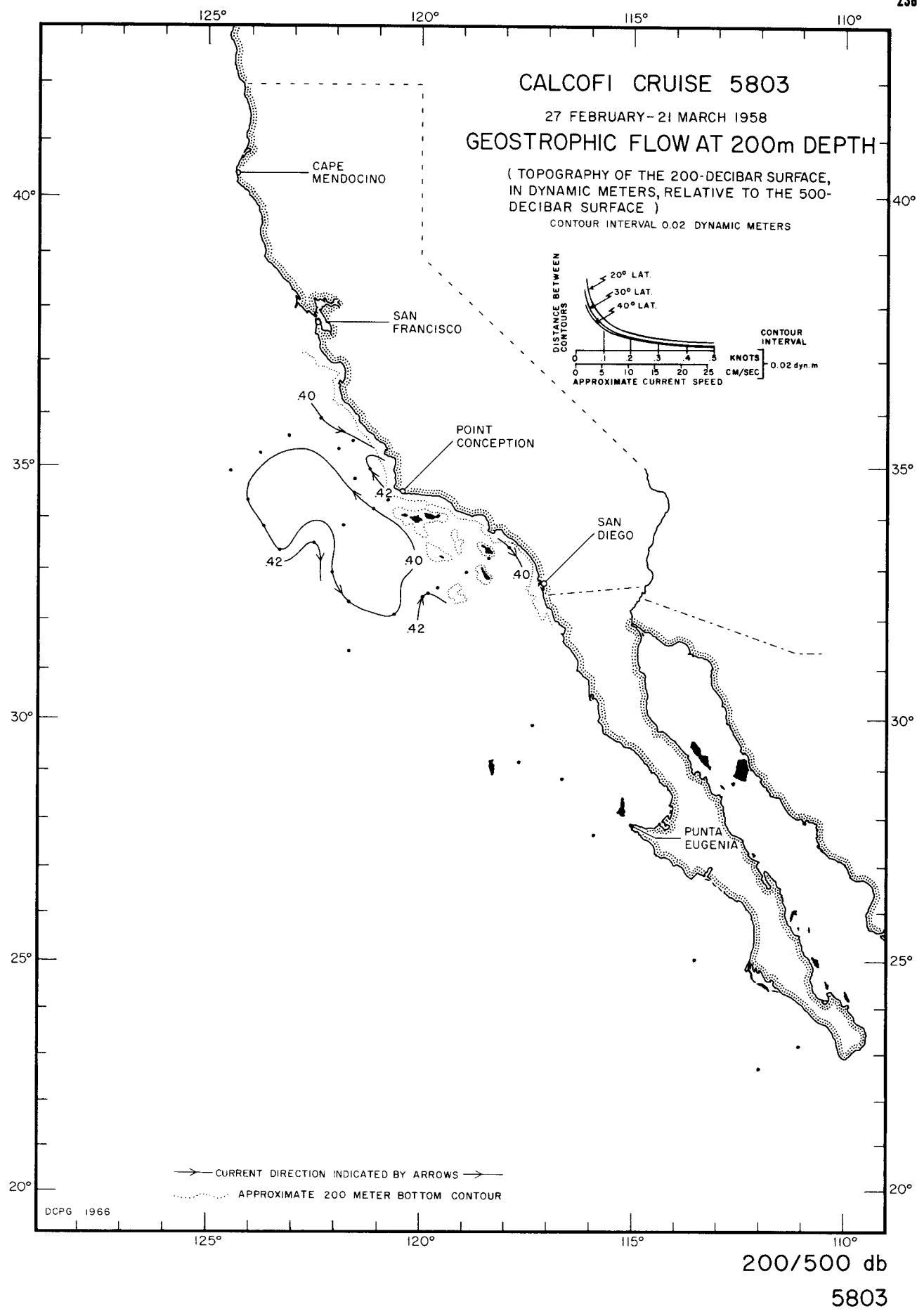


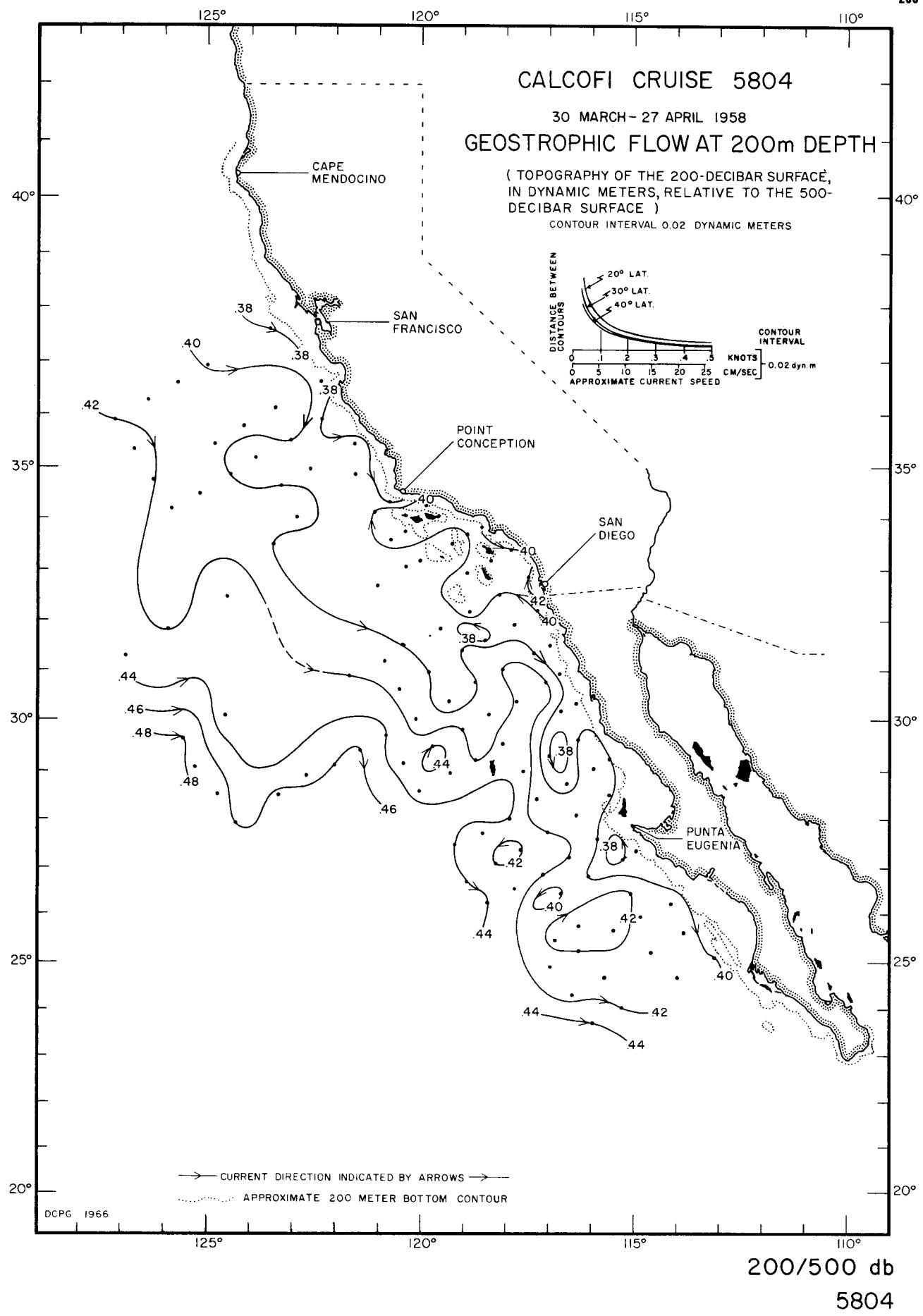
57II

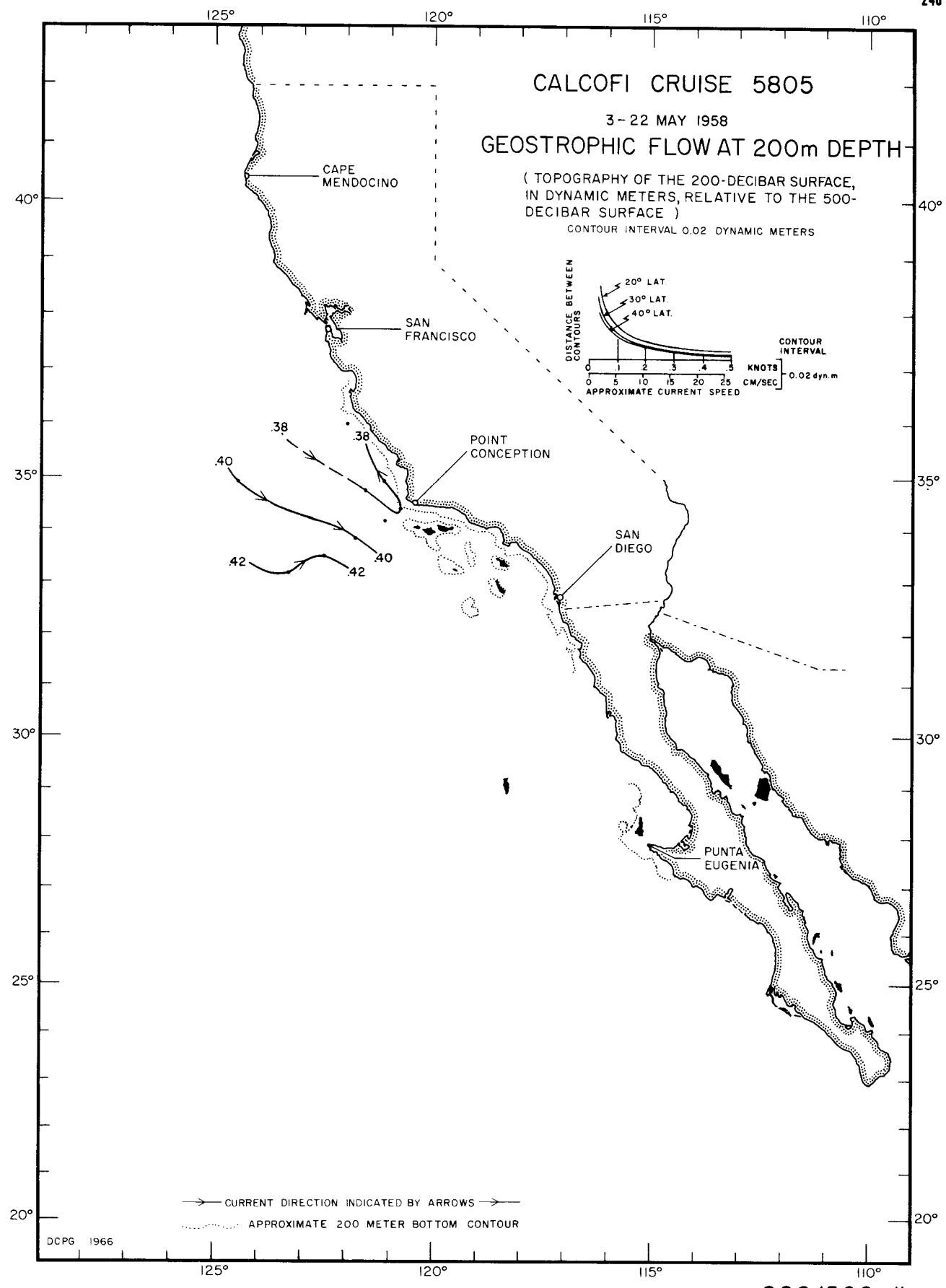




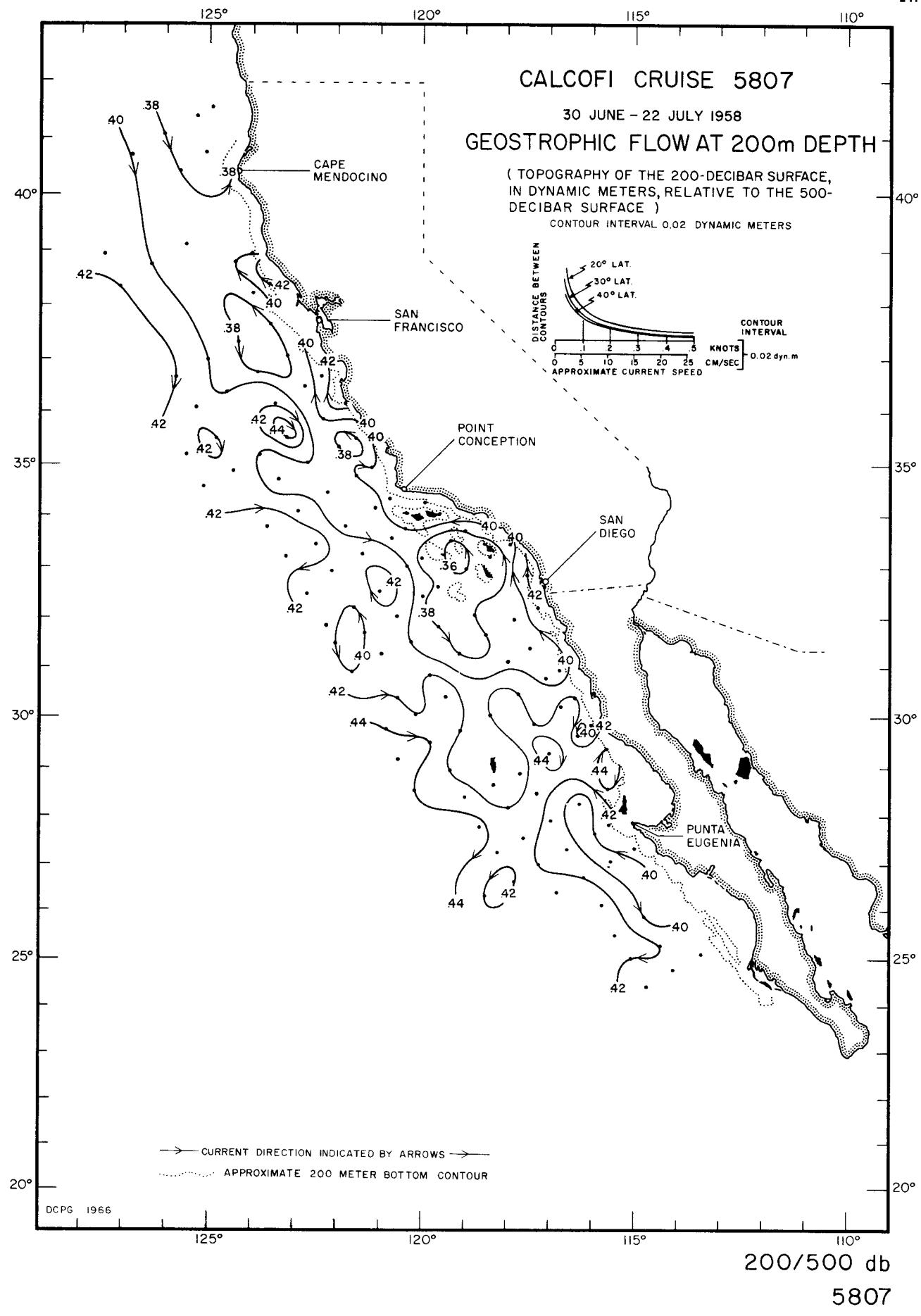


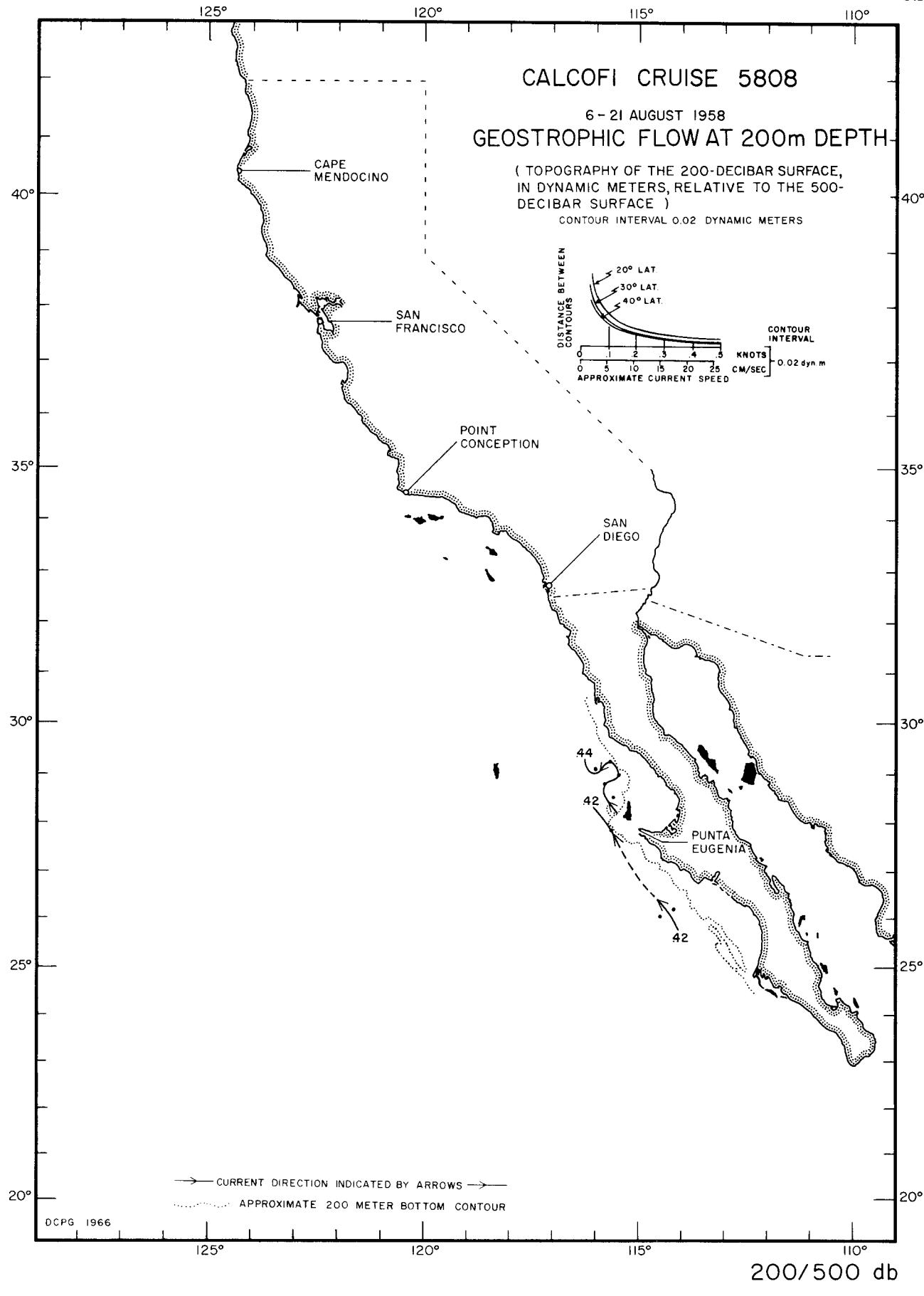


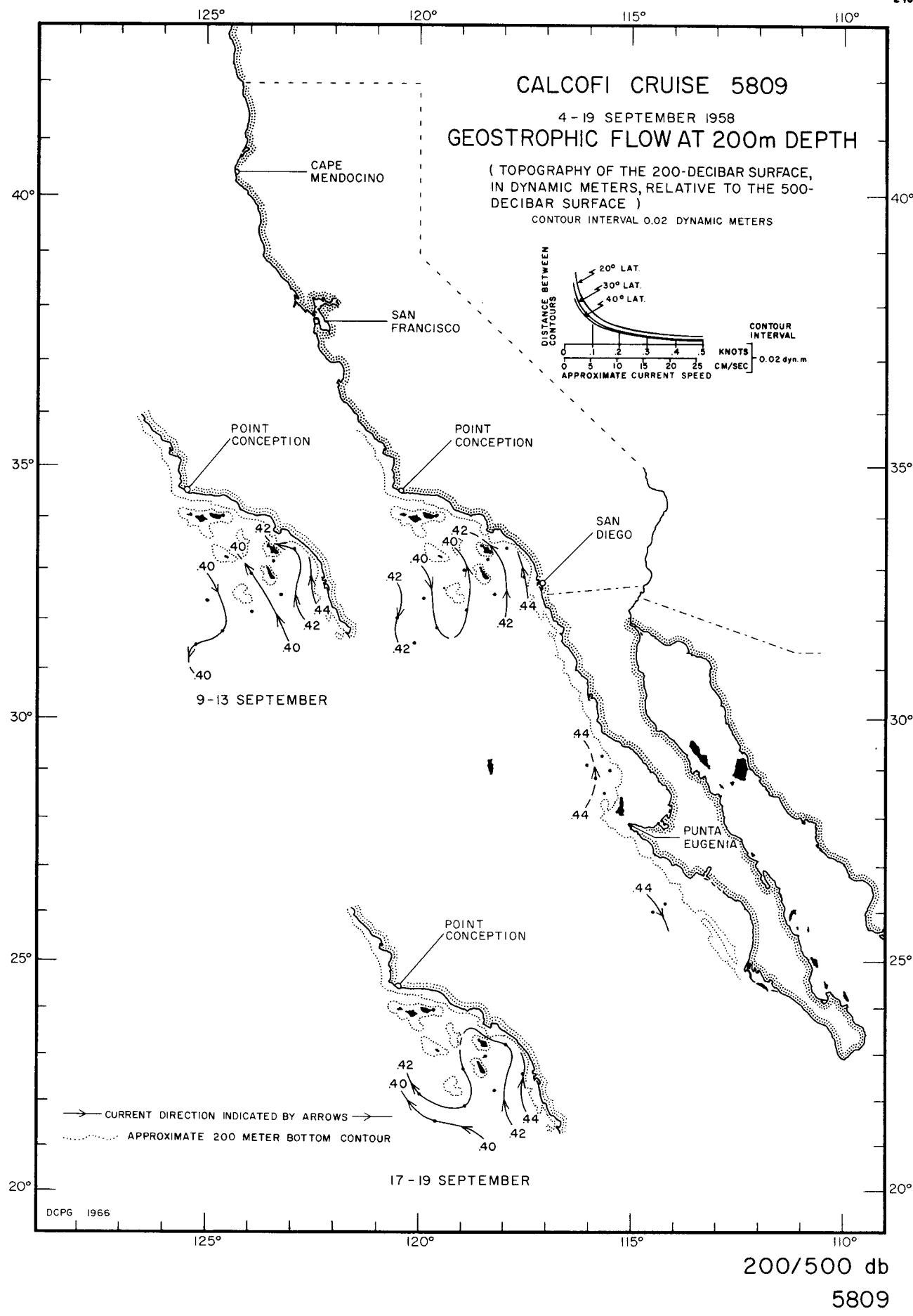


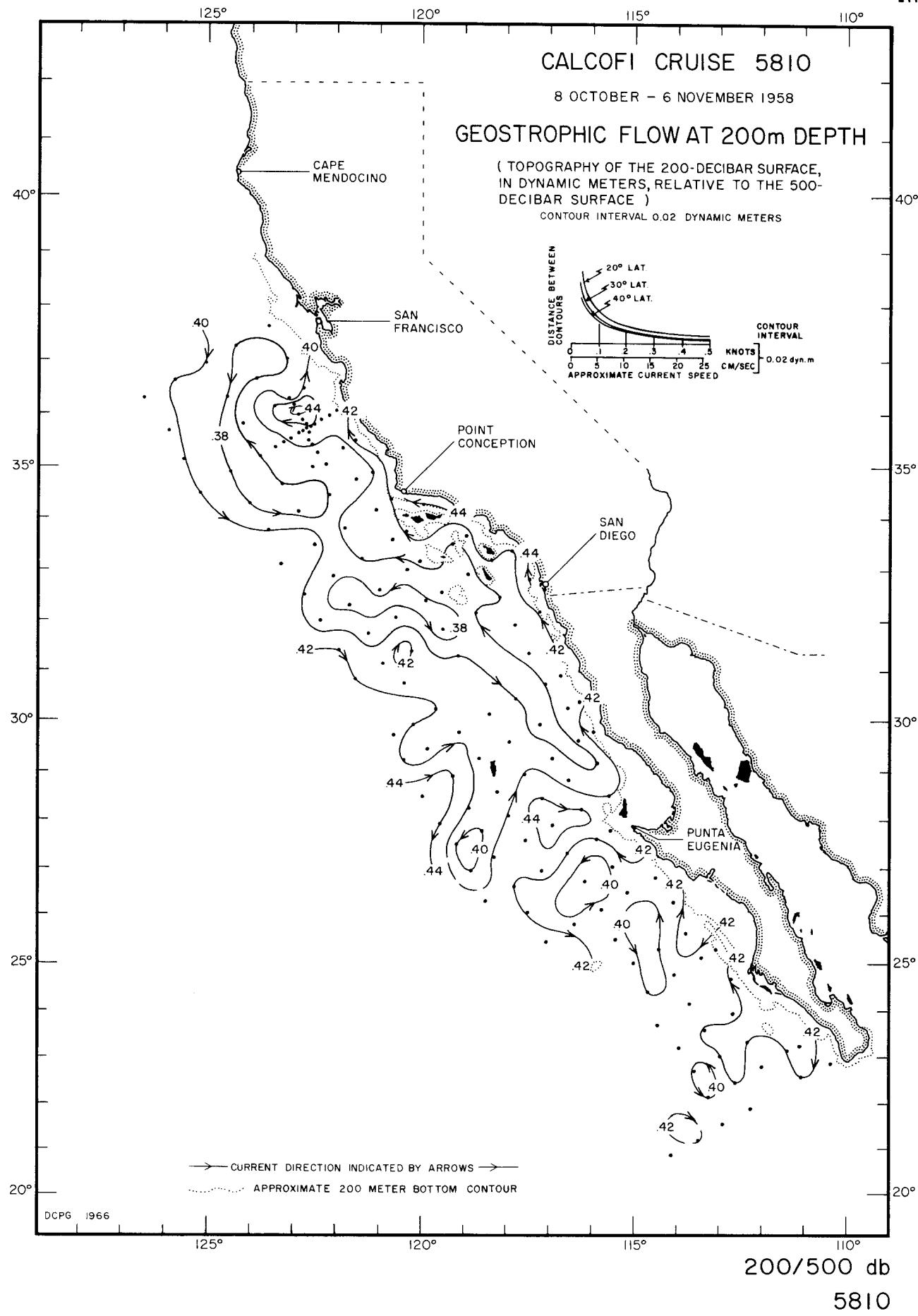


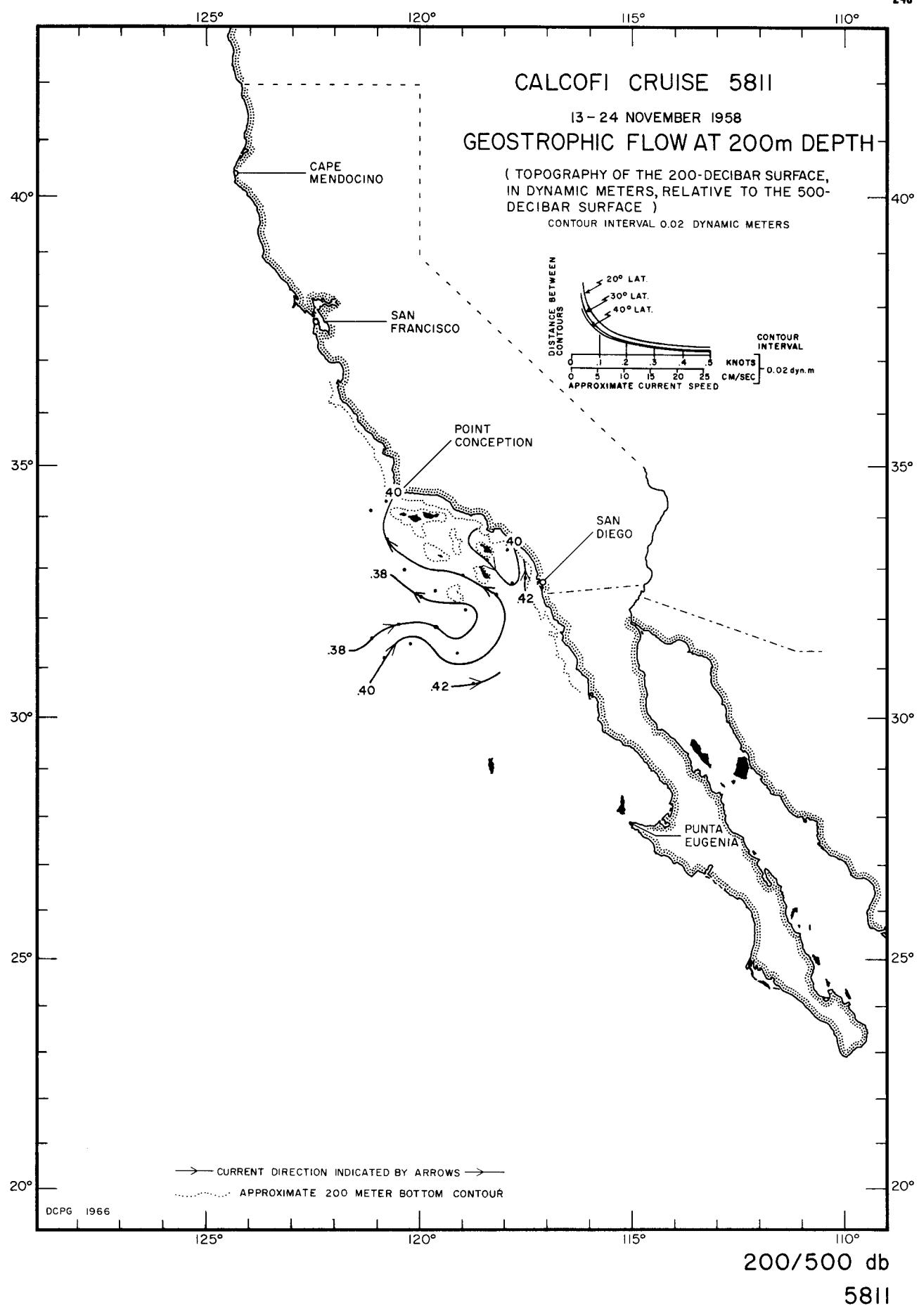
200/500 db
5805

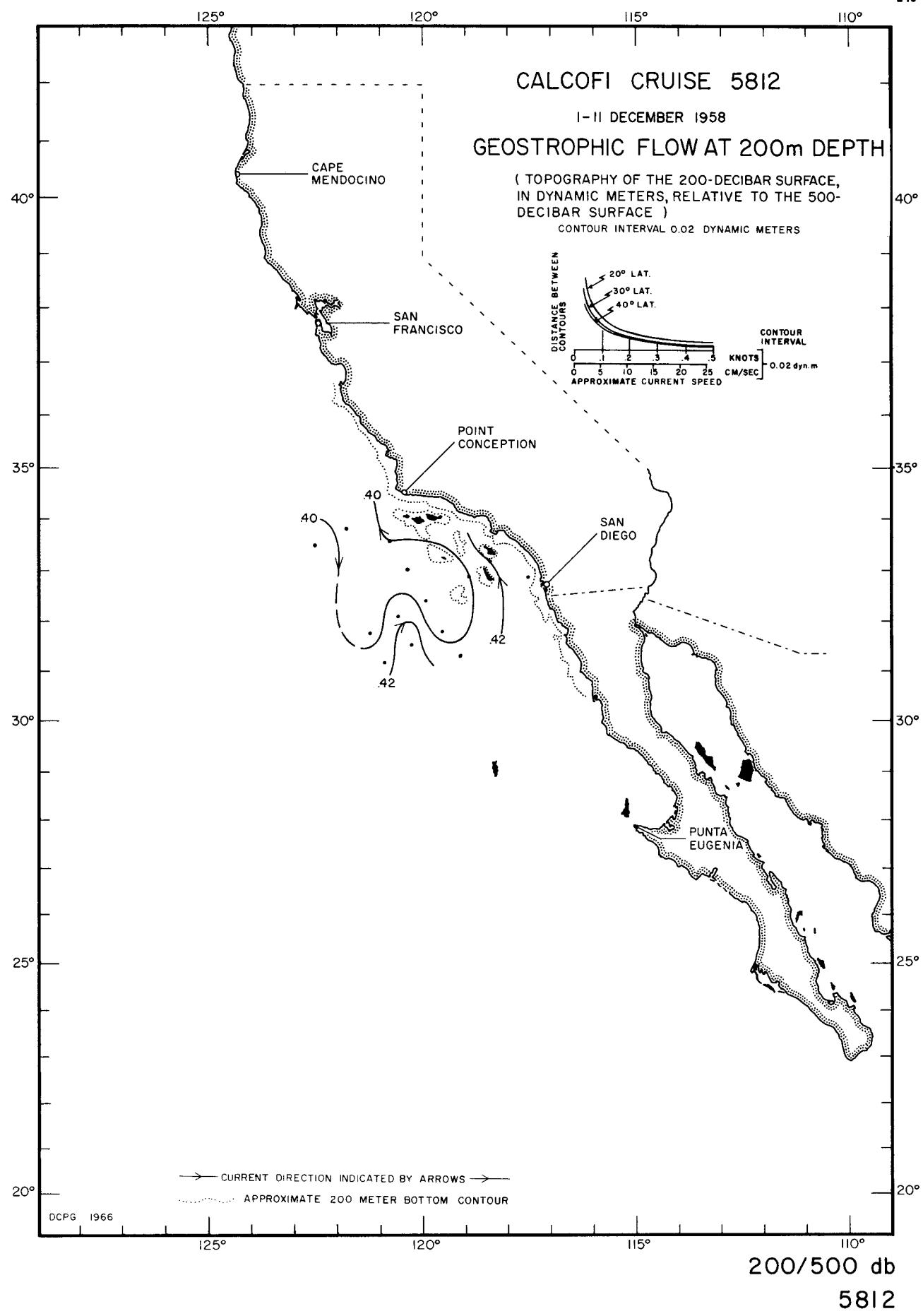


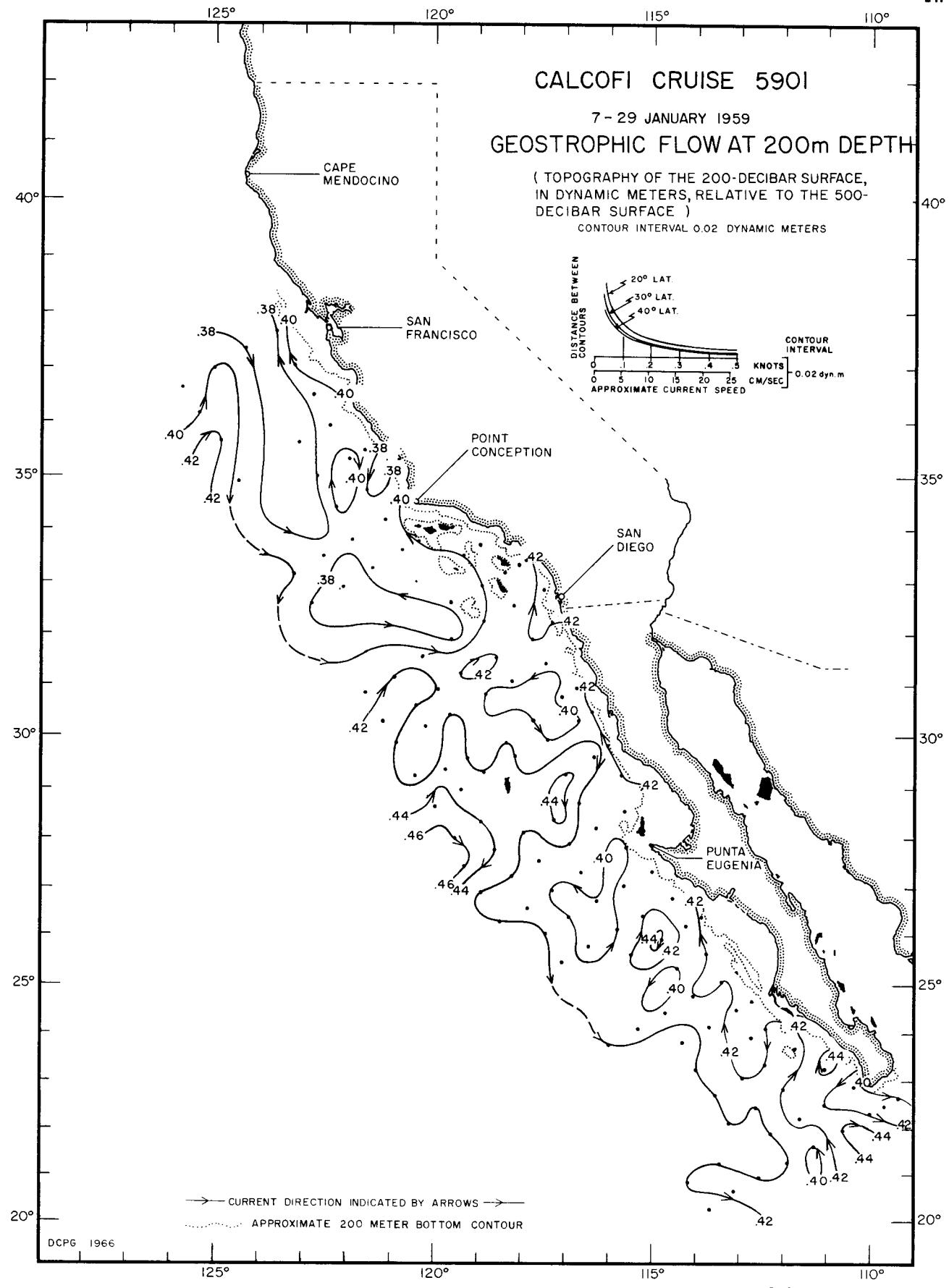






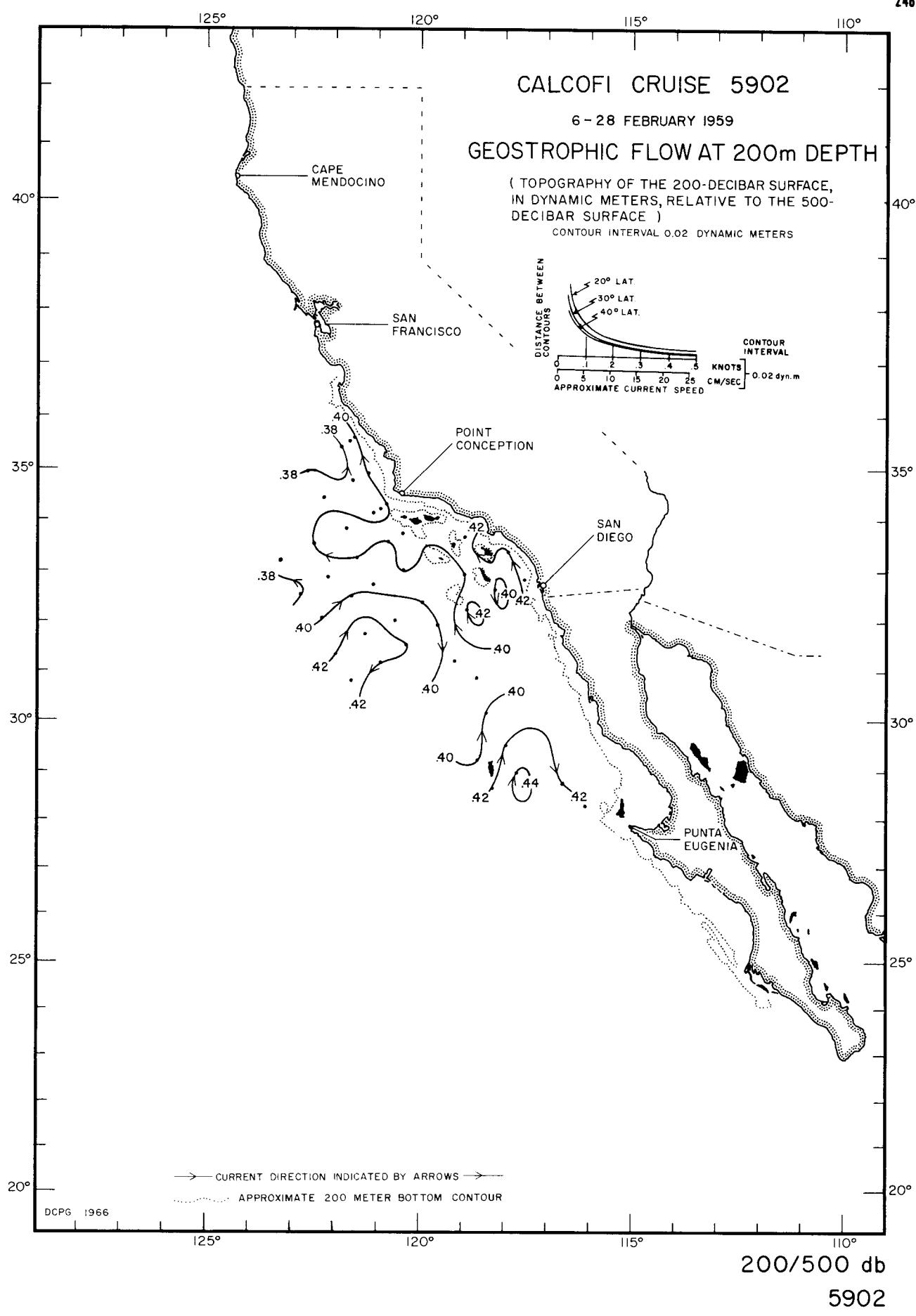


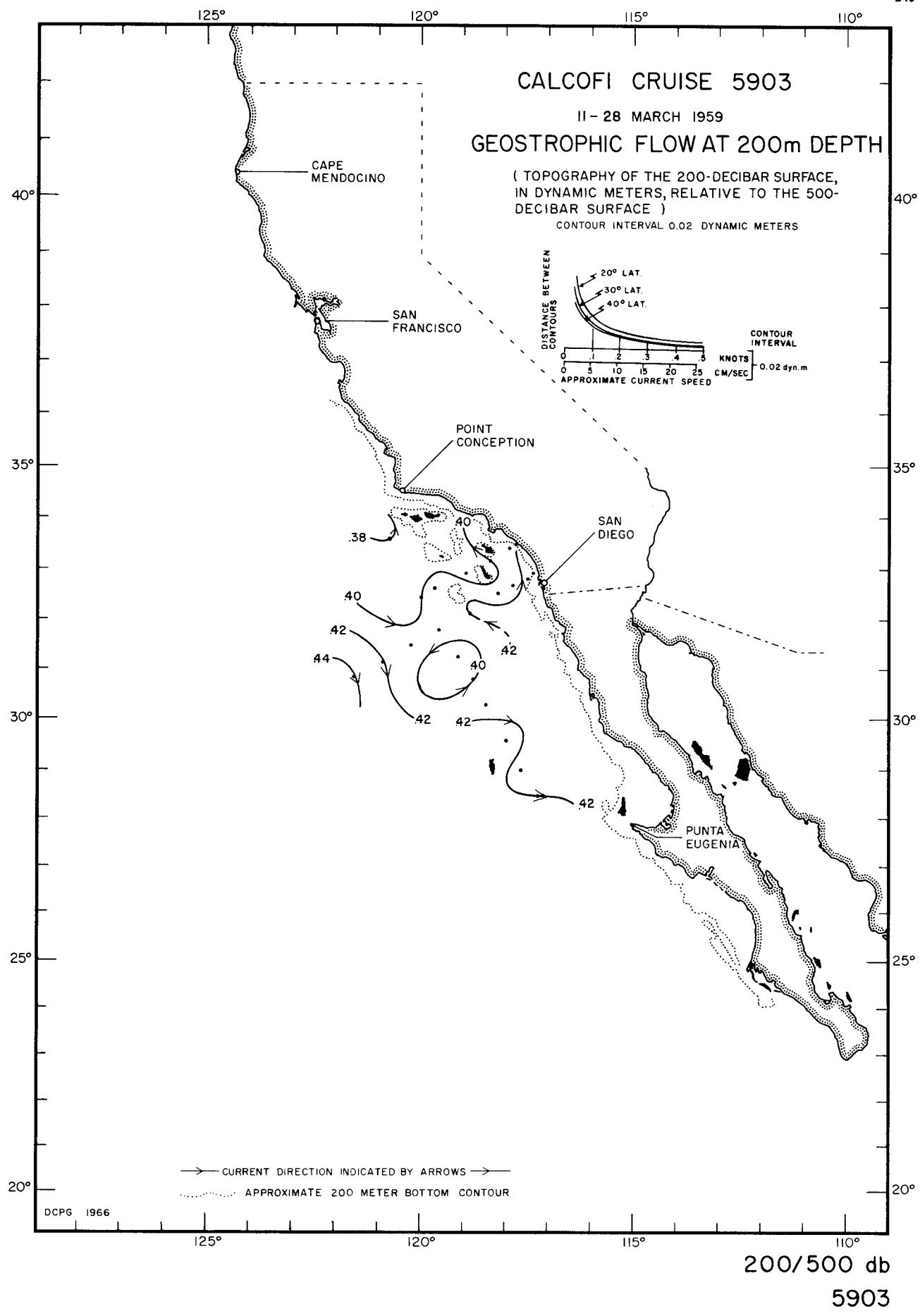


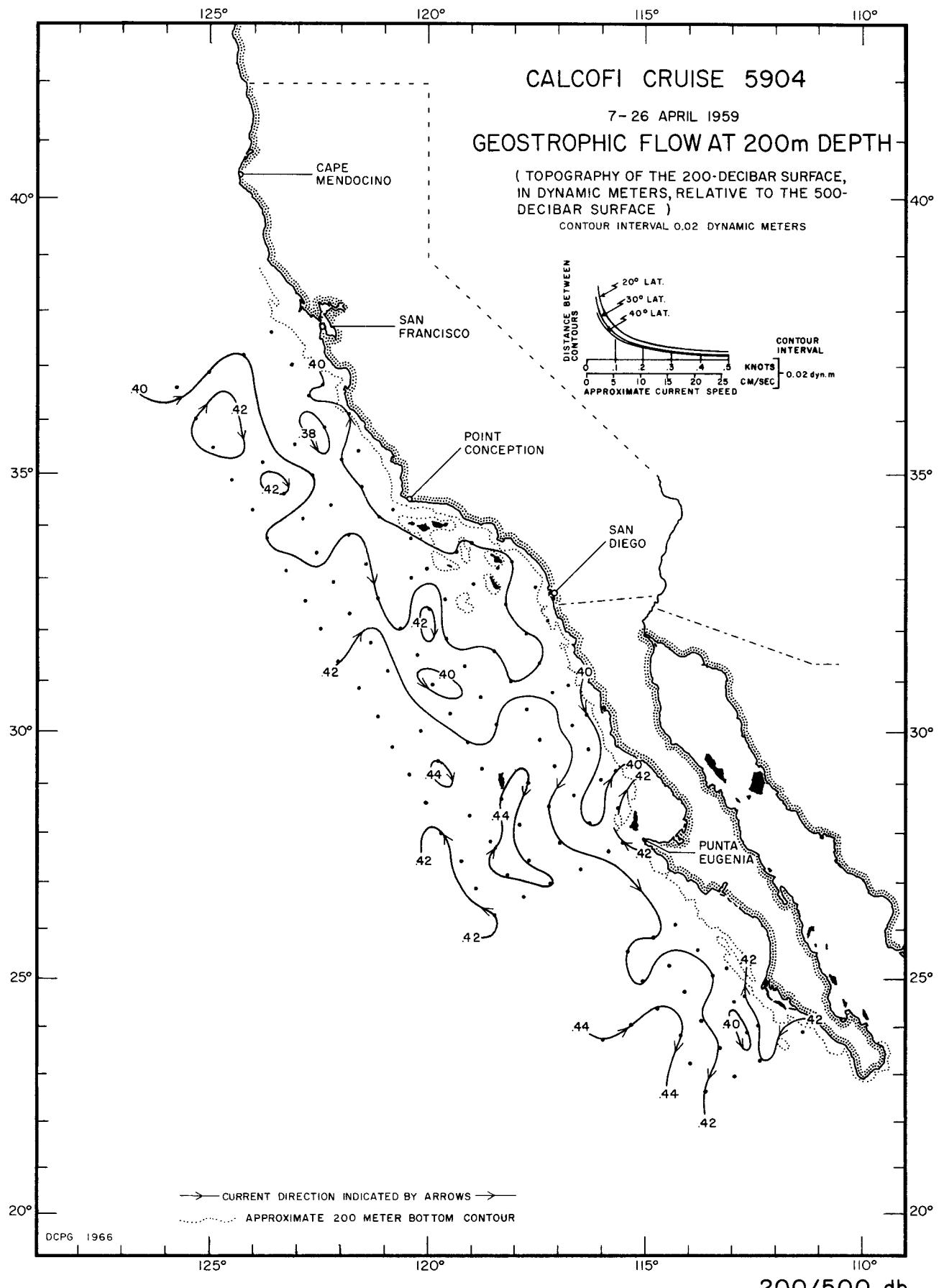


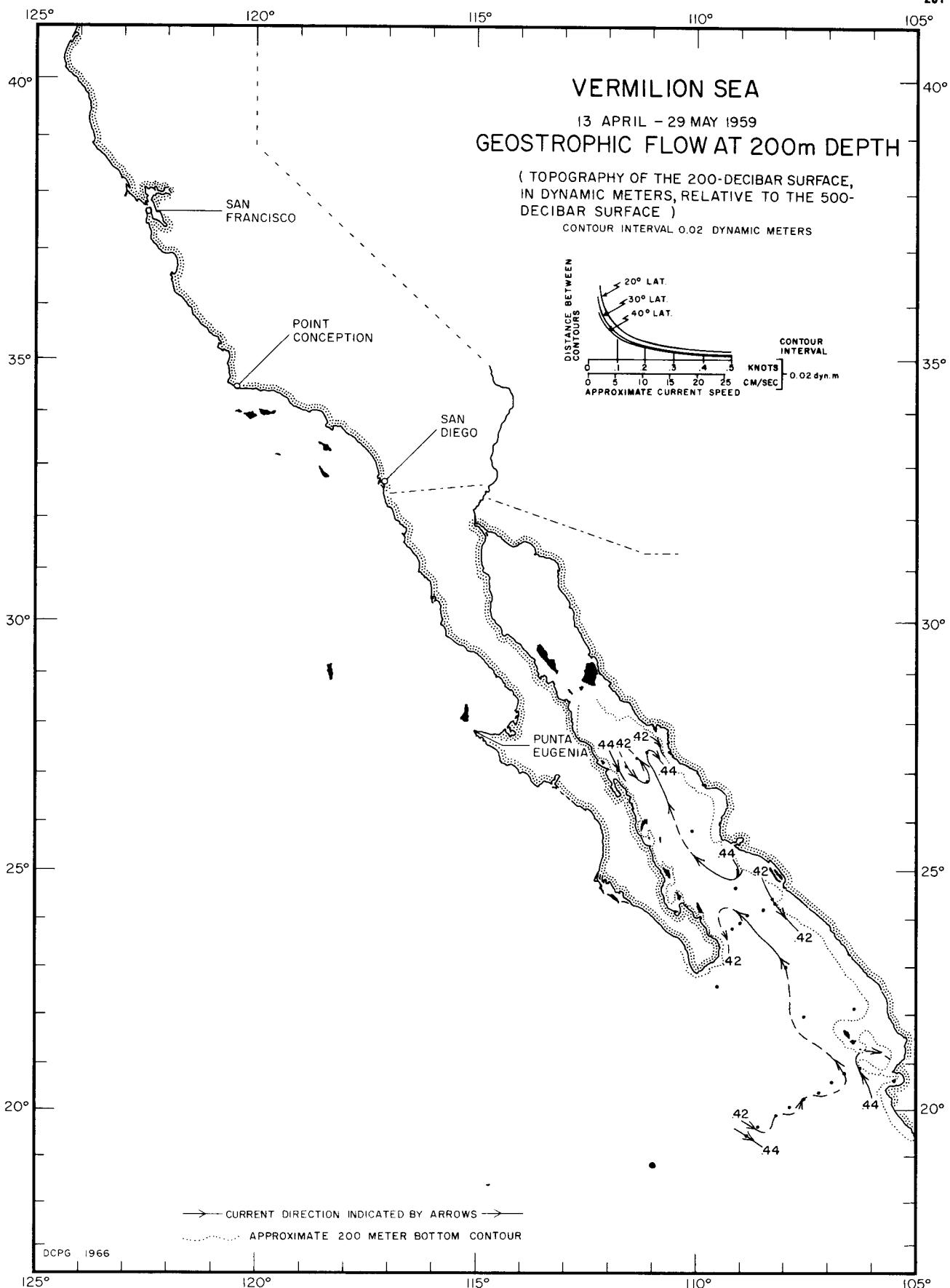
200/500 db

5901

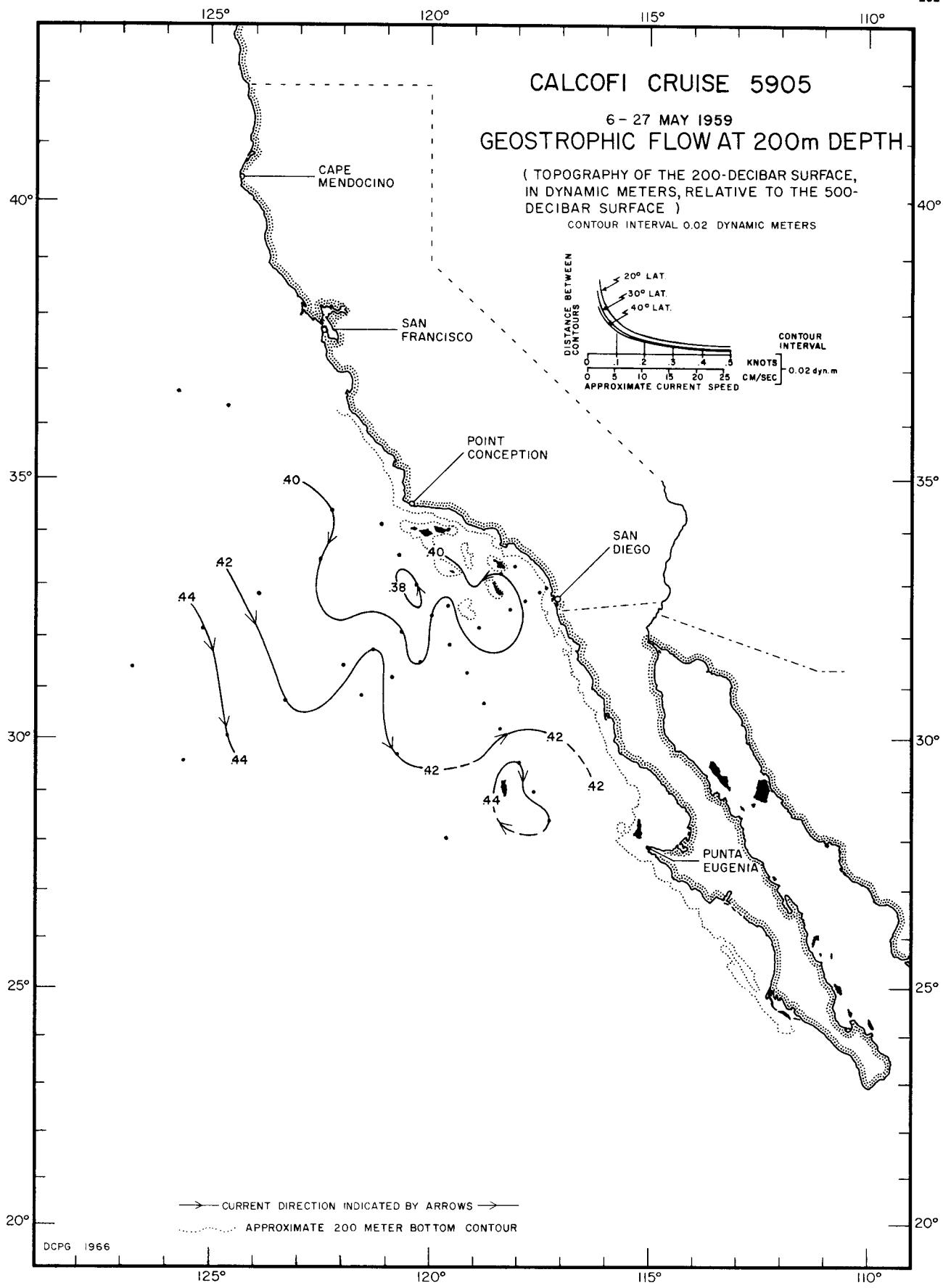




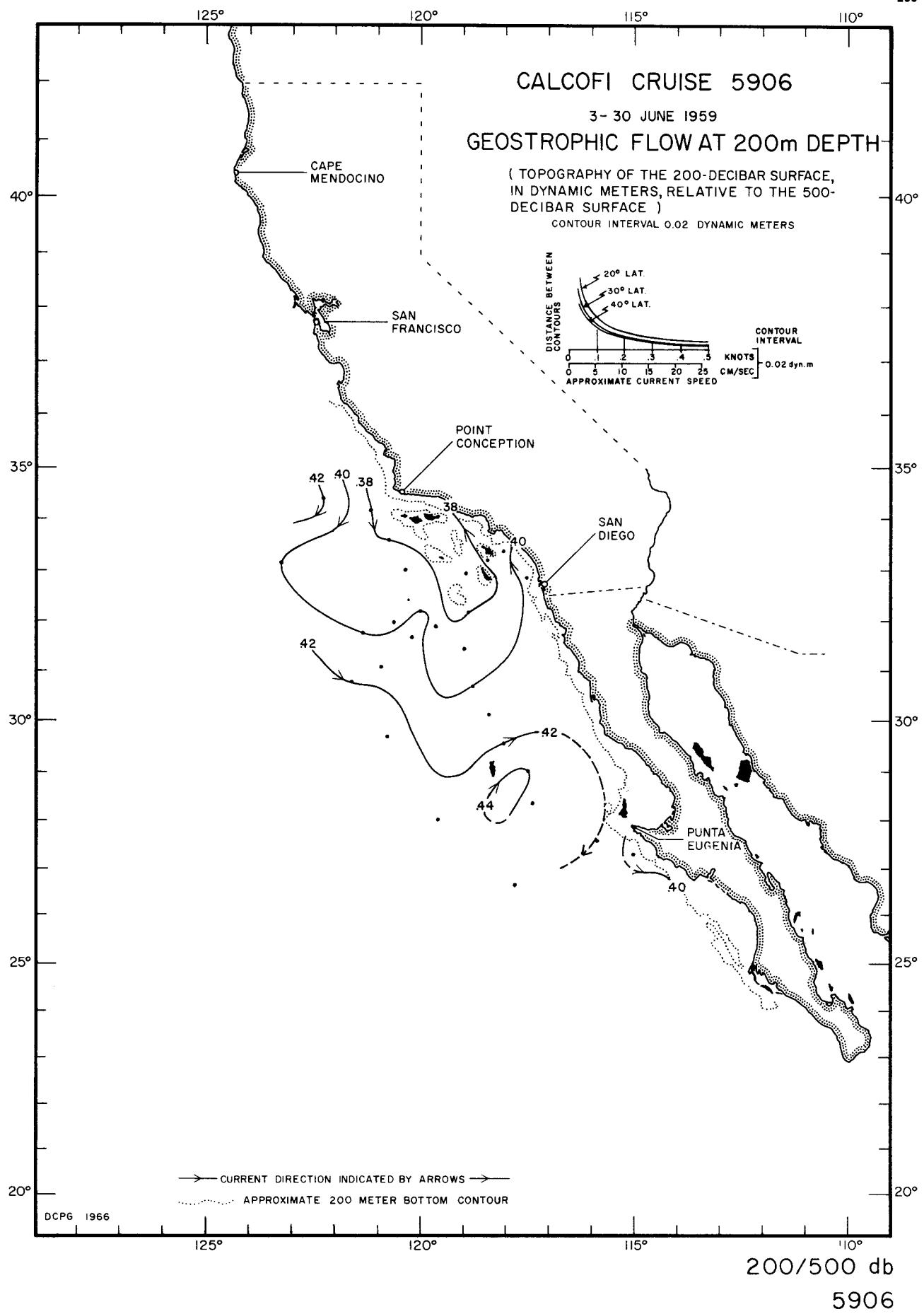


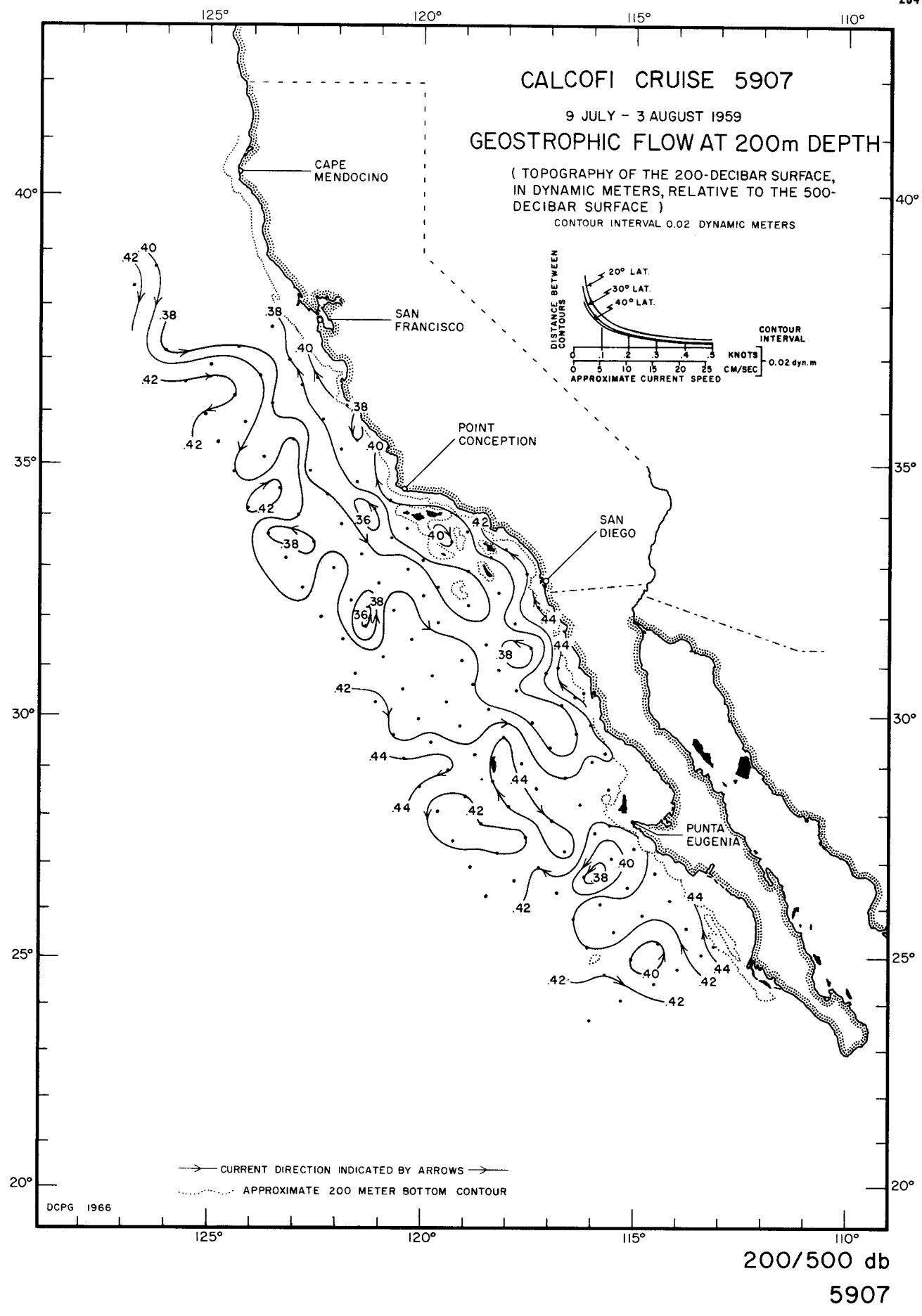


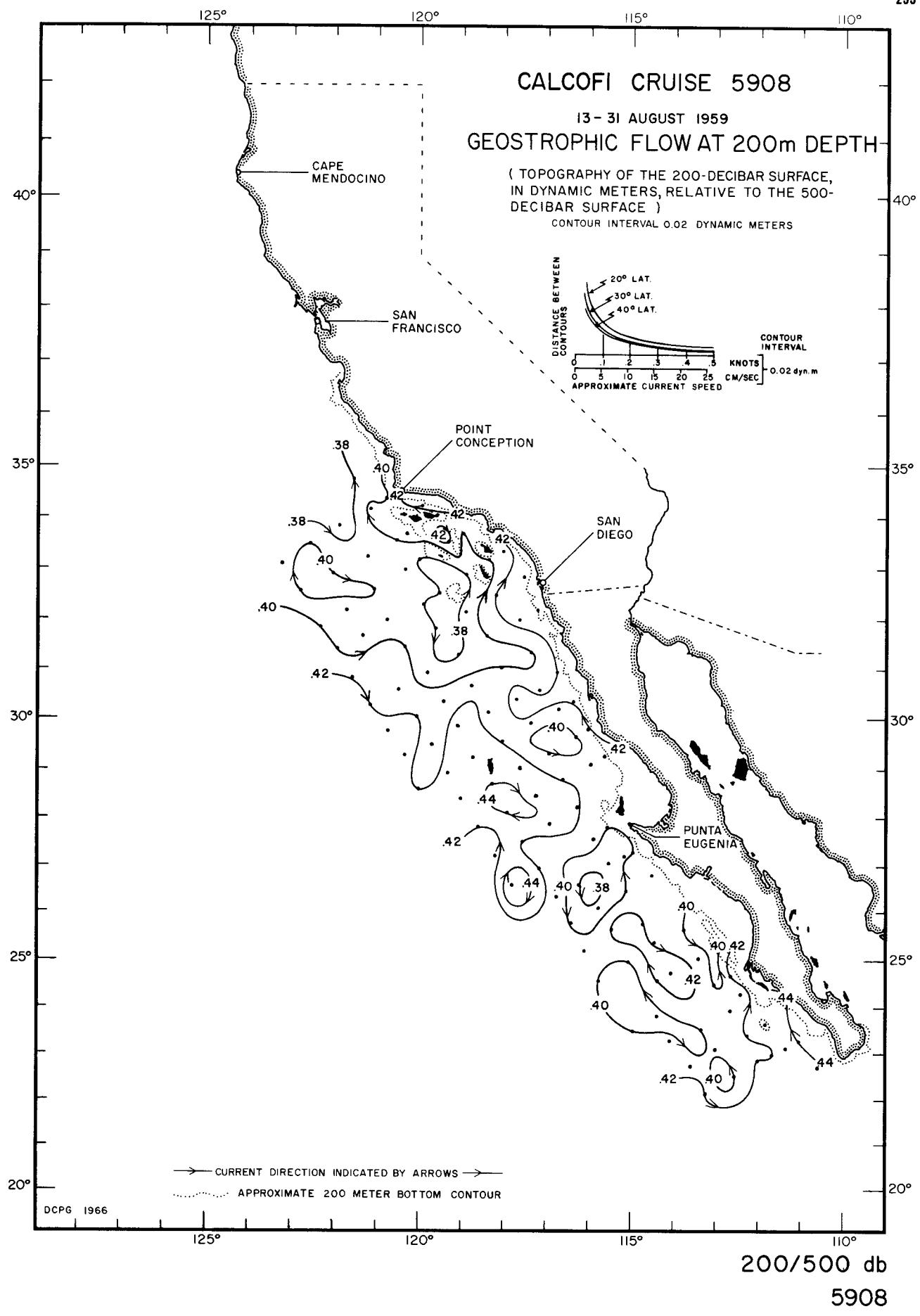
200/500 db
VERMILION SEA

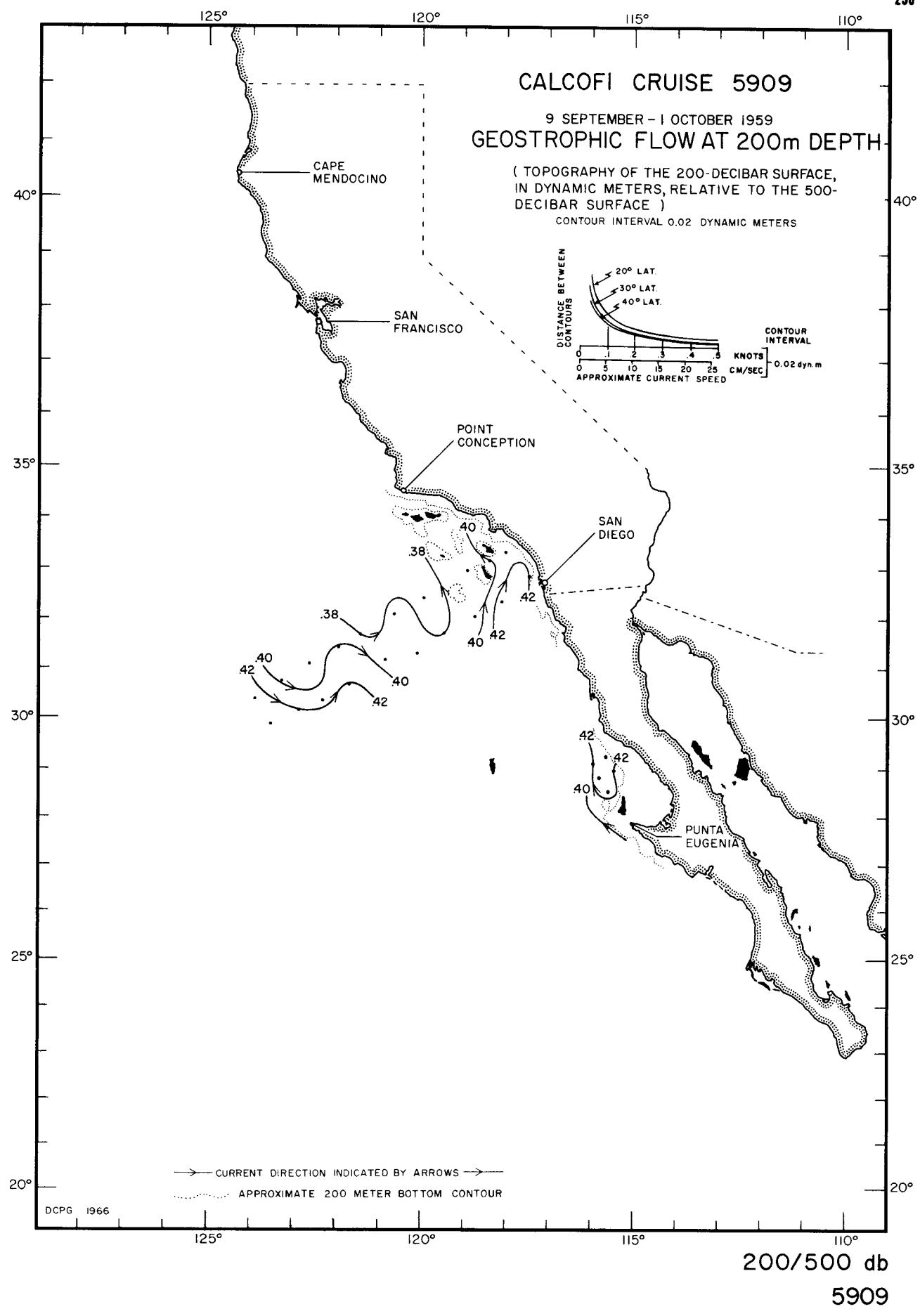


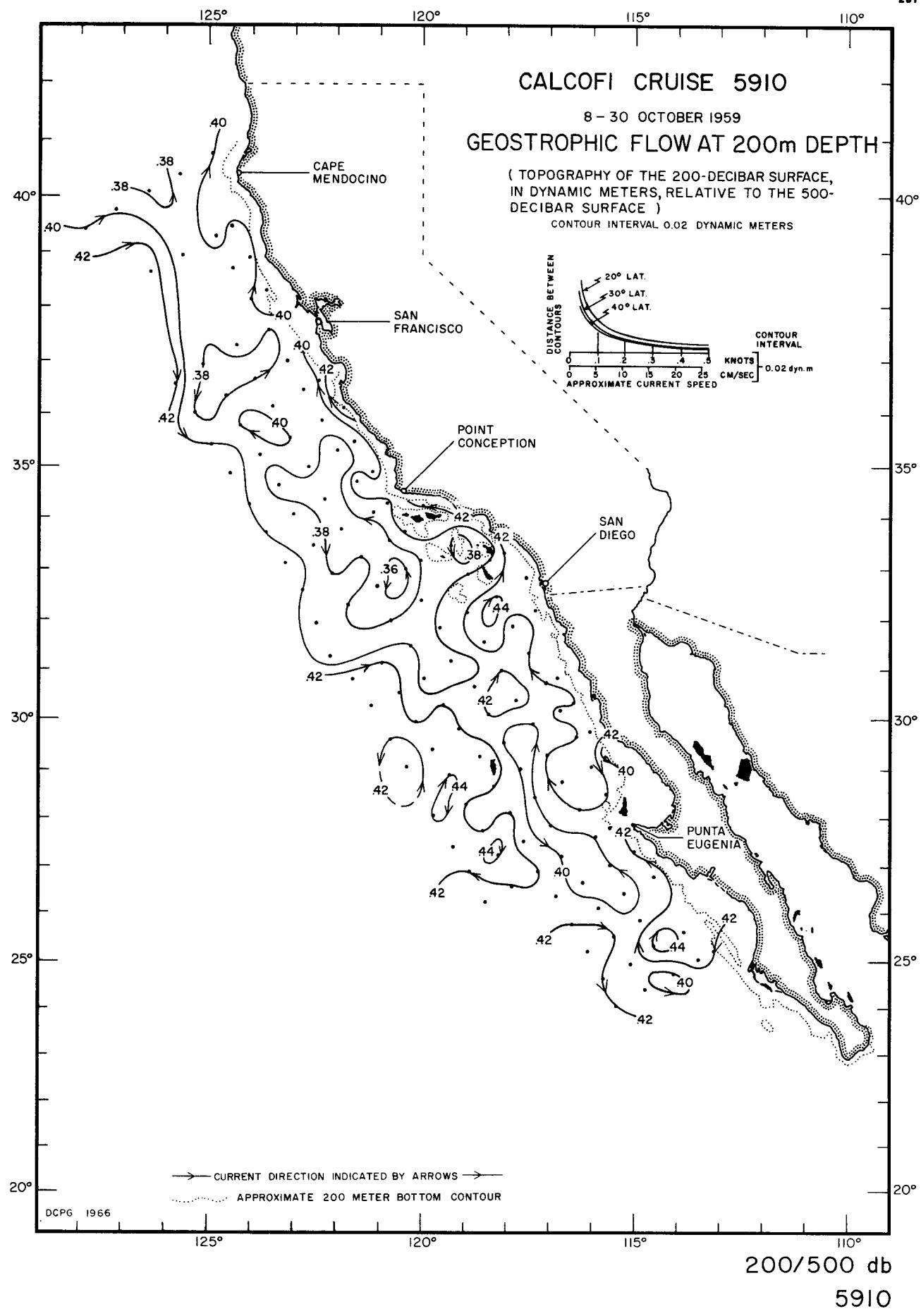
200/500 db
5905

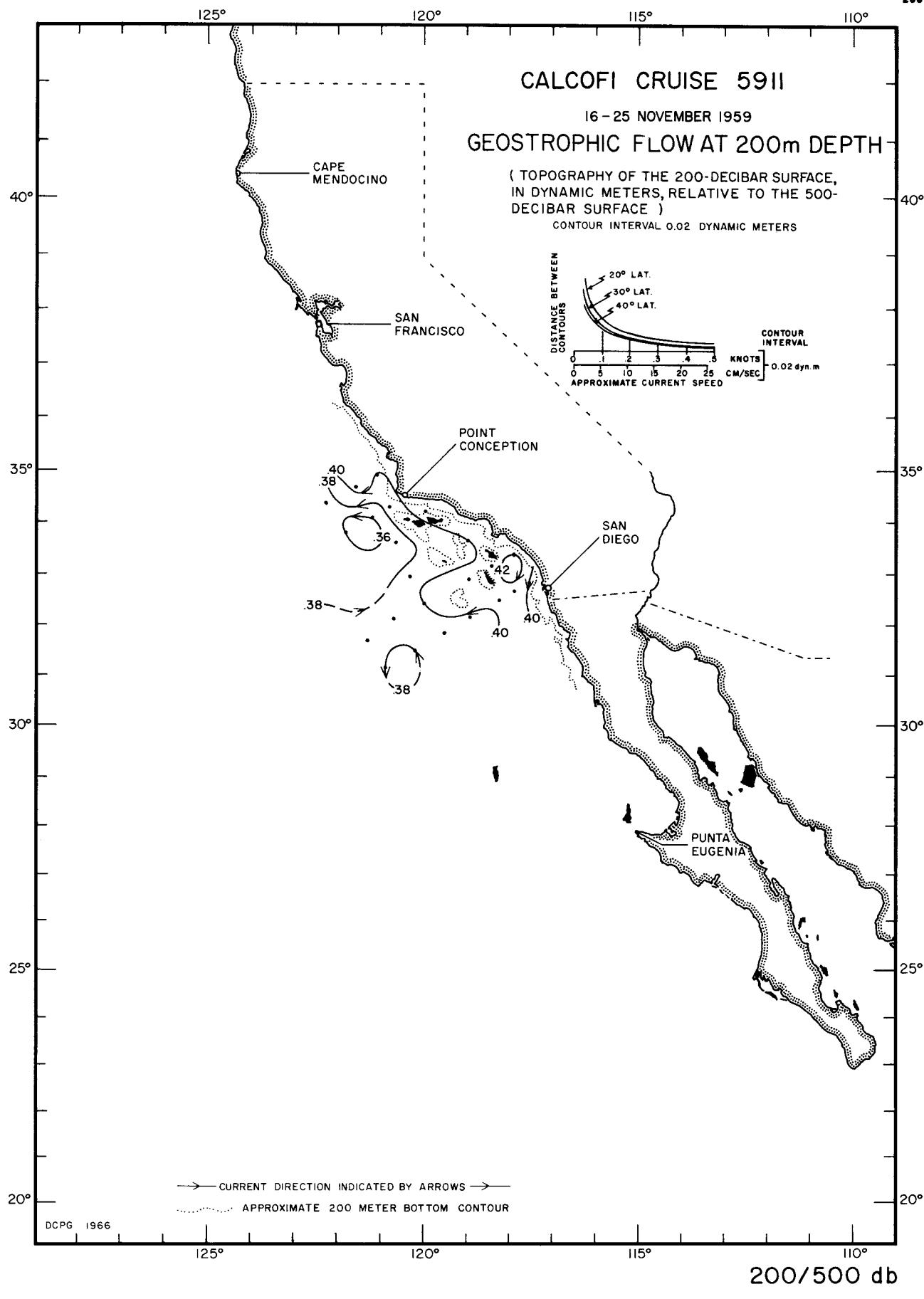




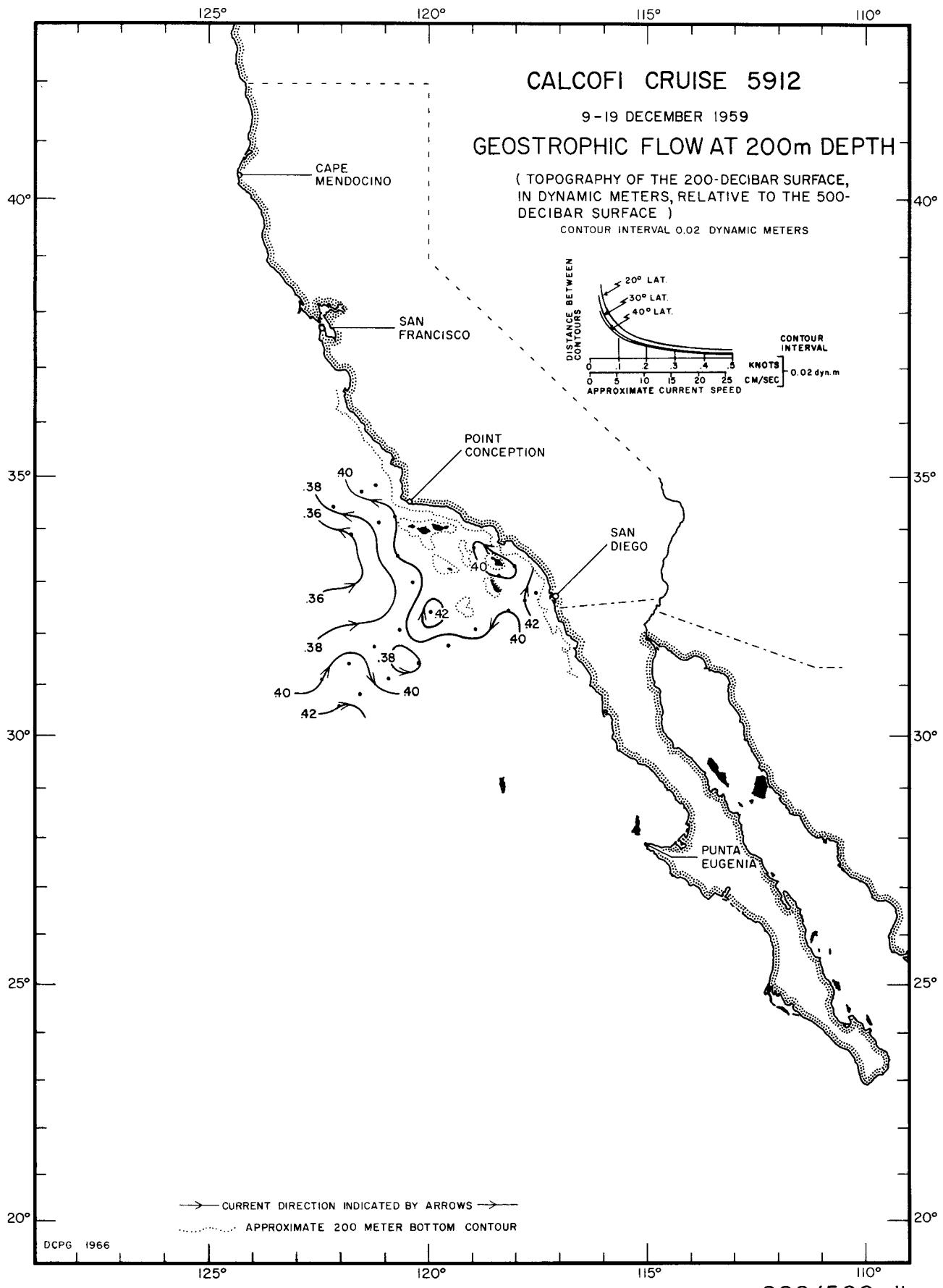


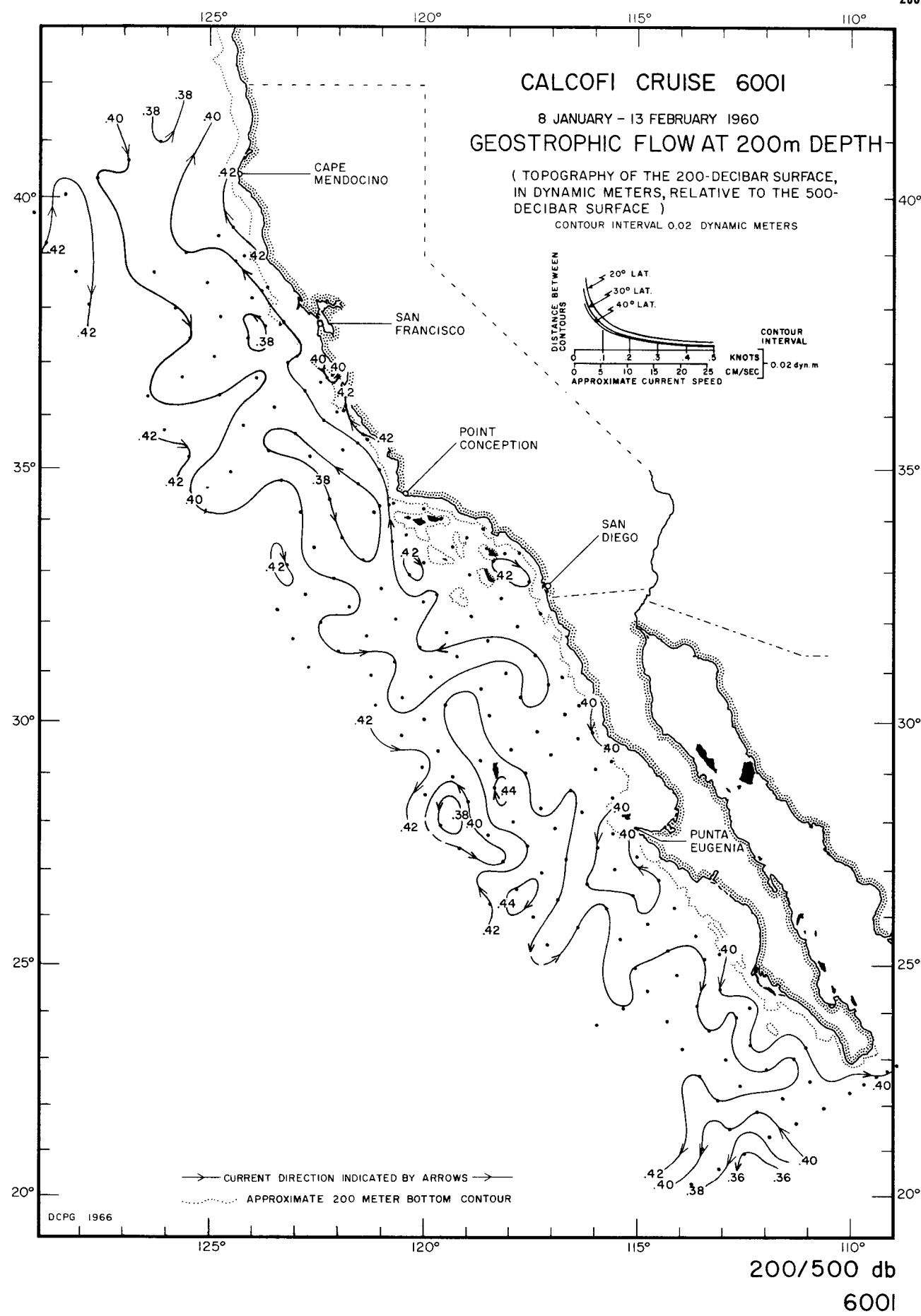


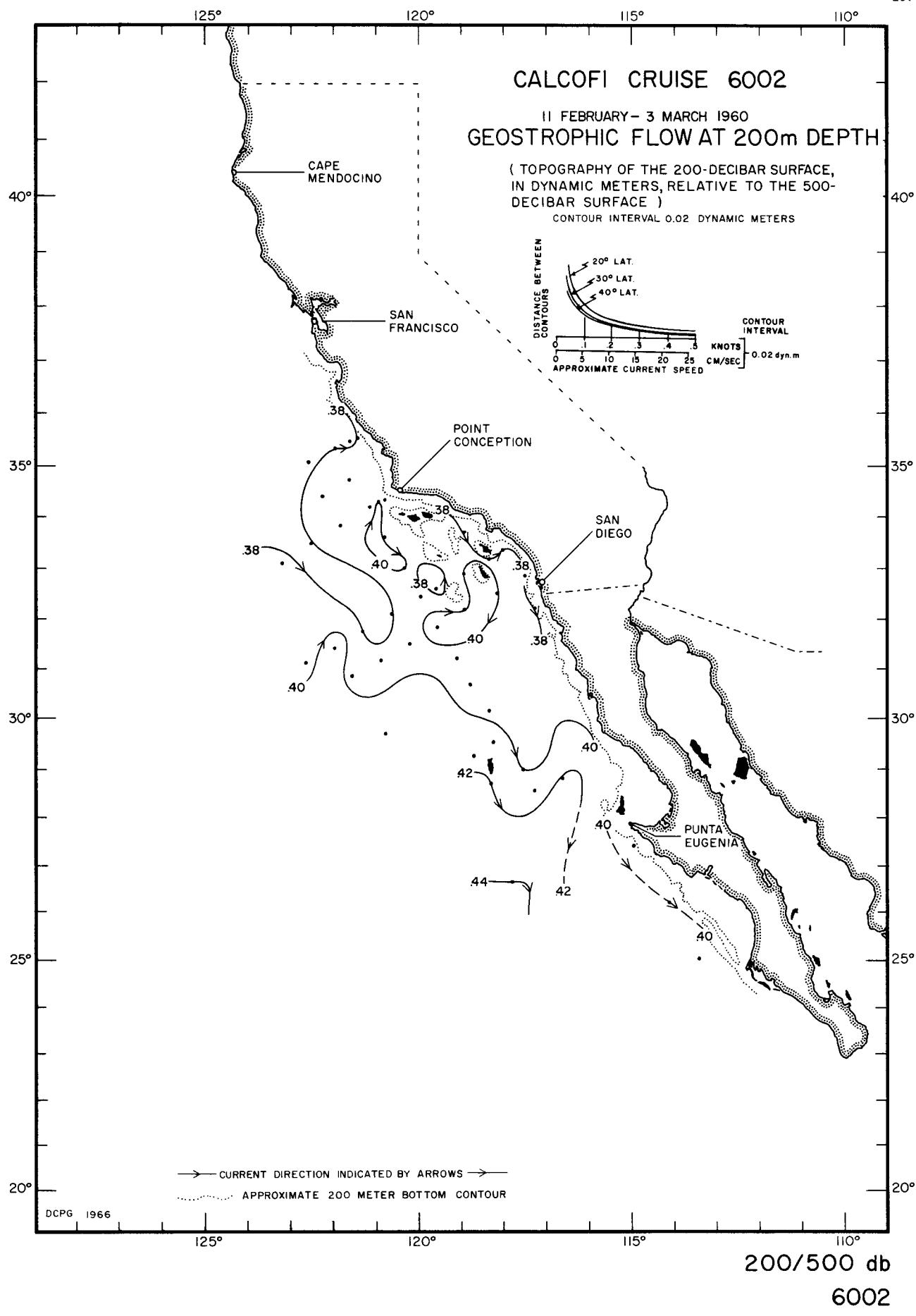


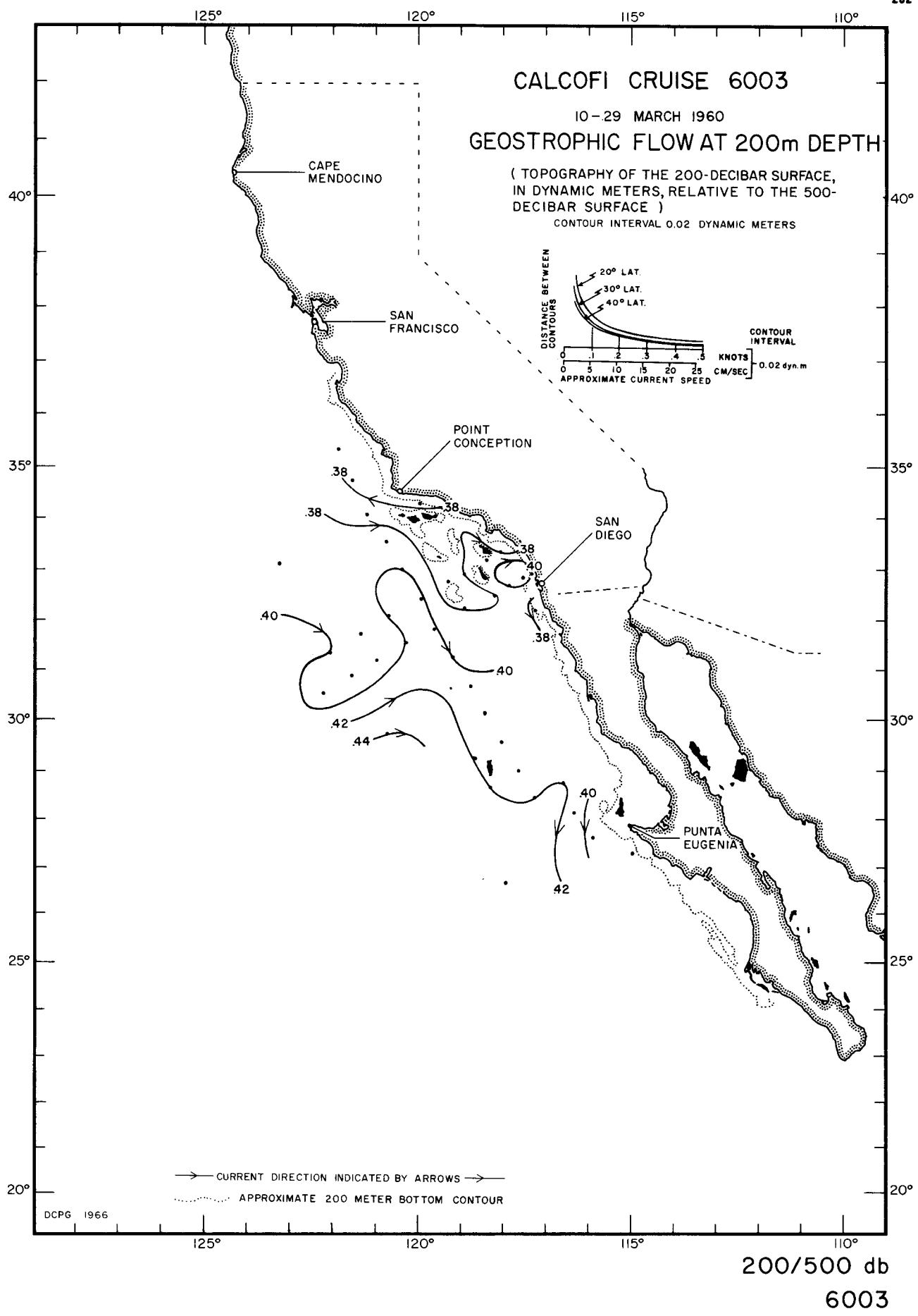


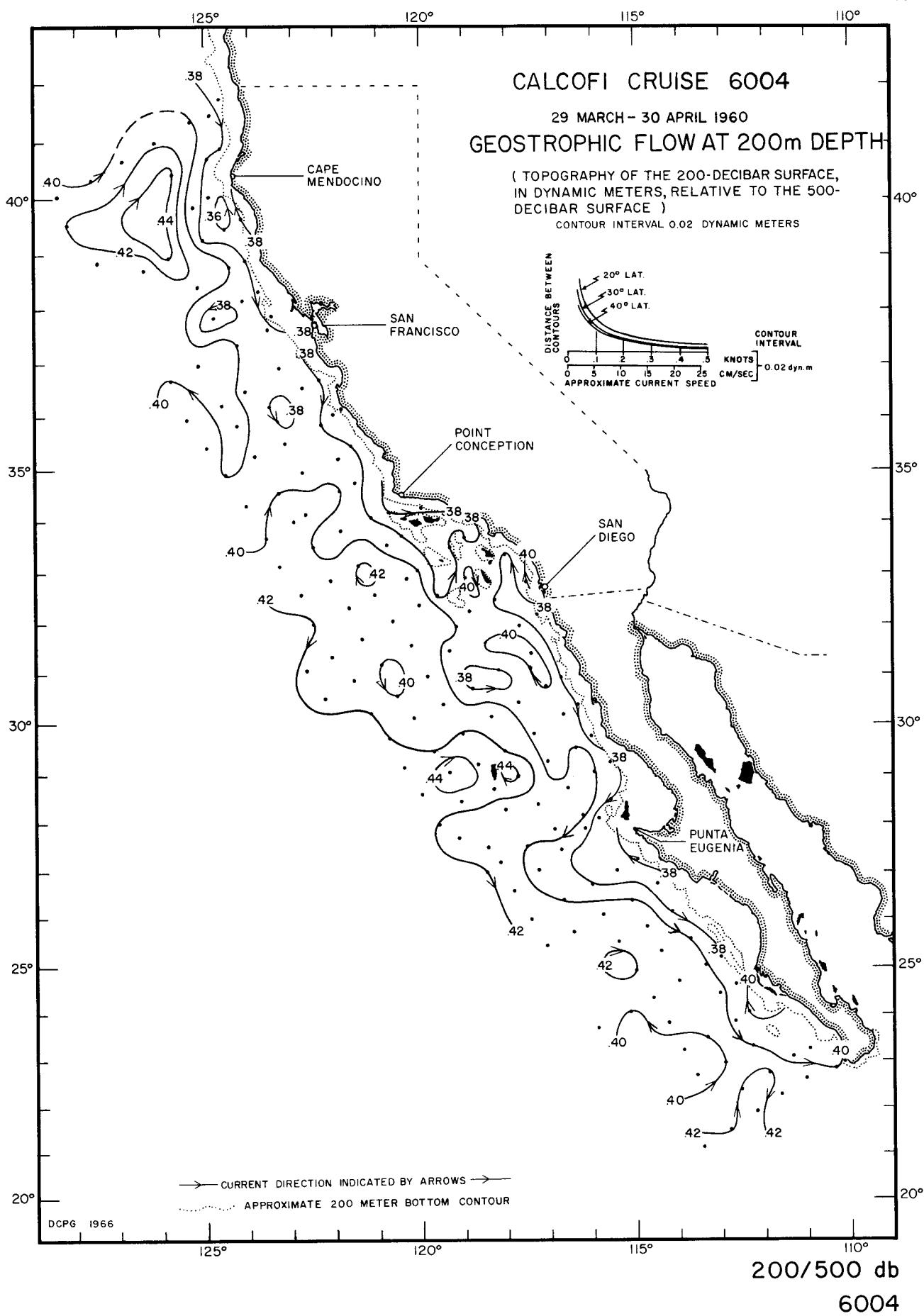
59II

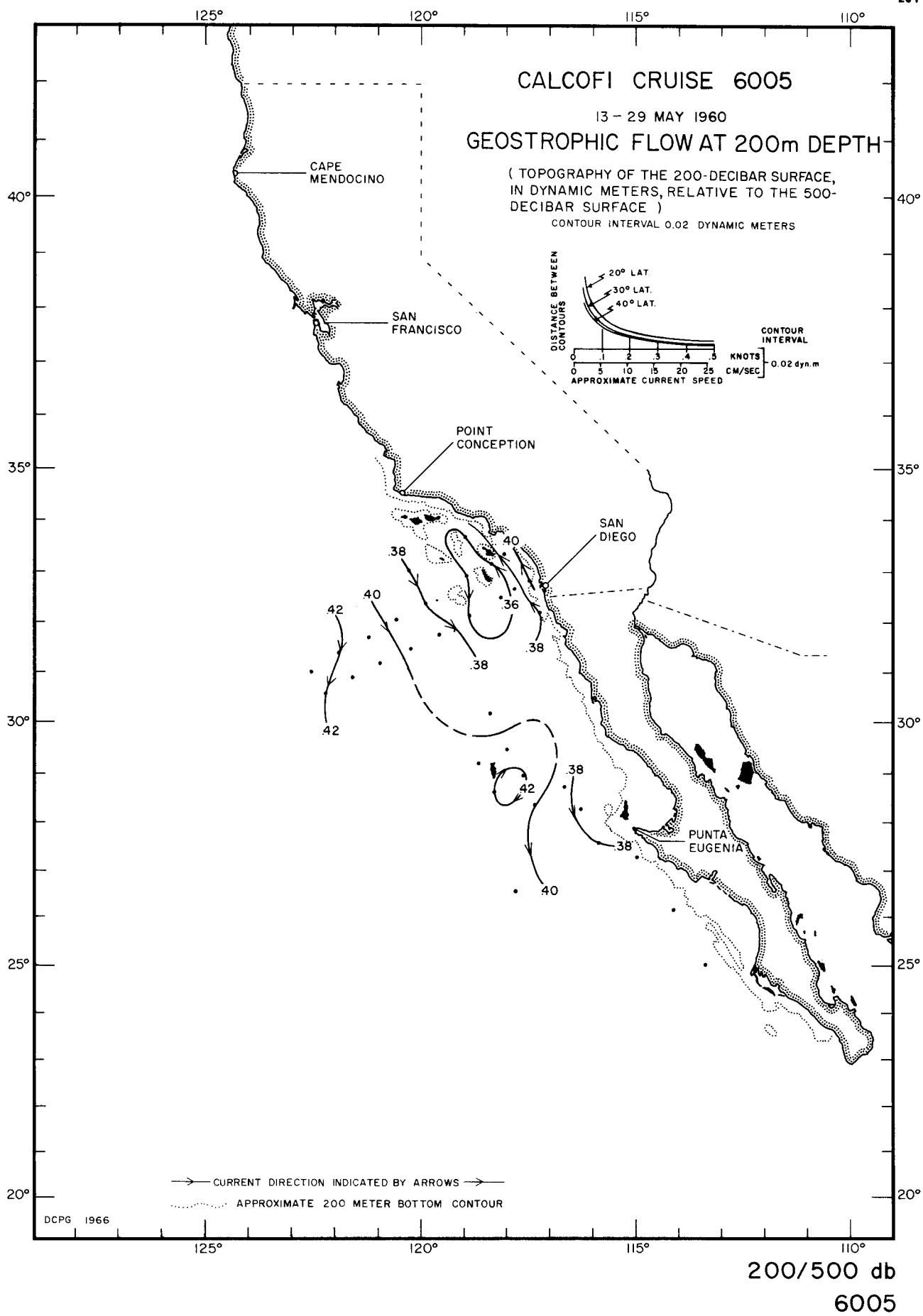


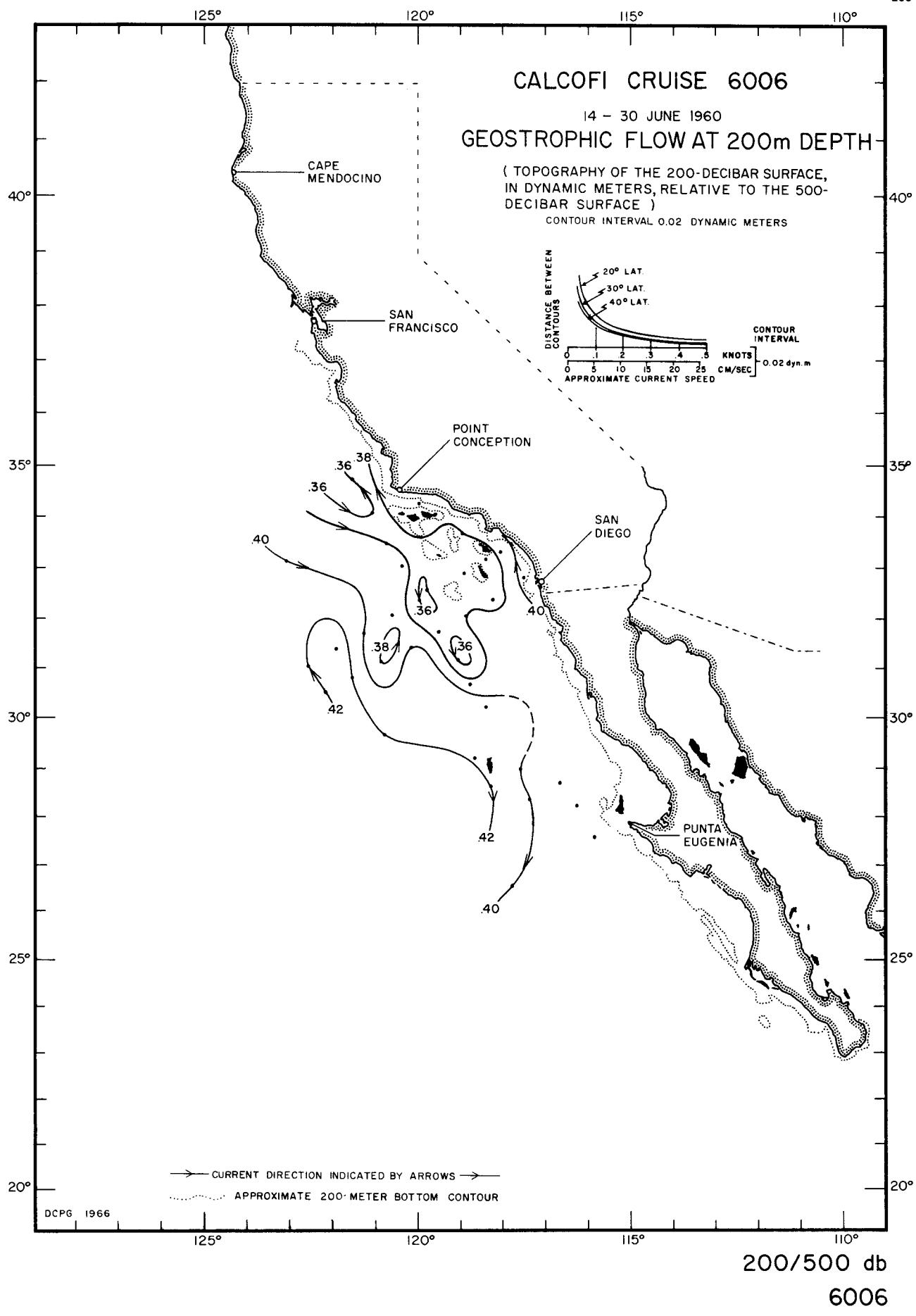


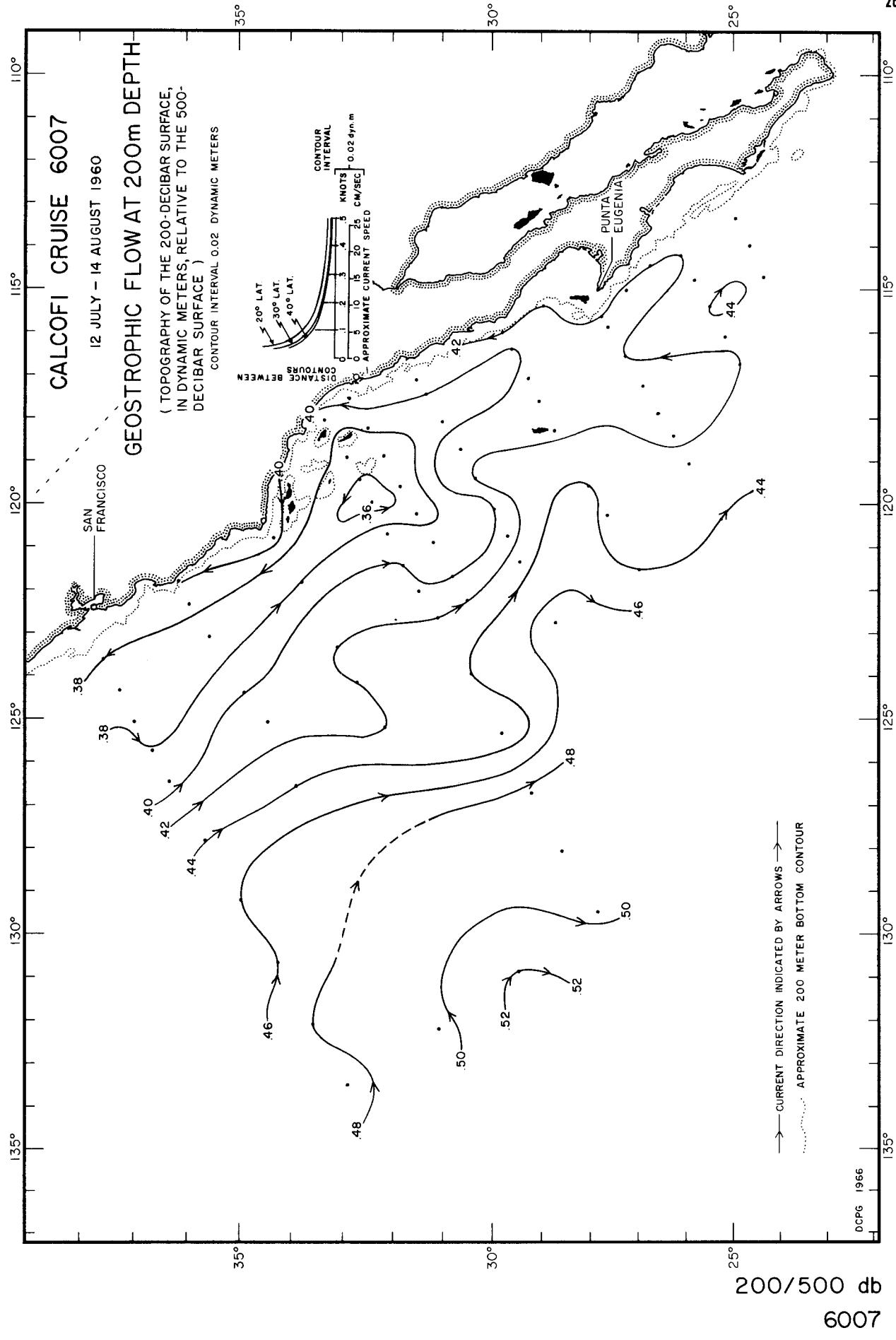


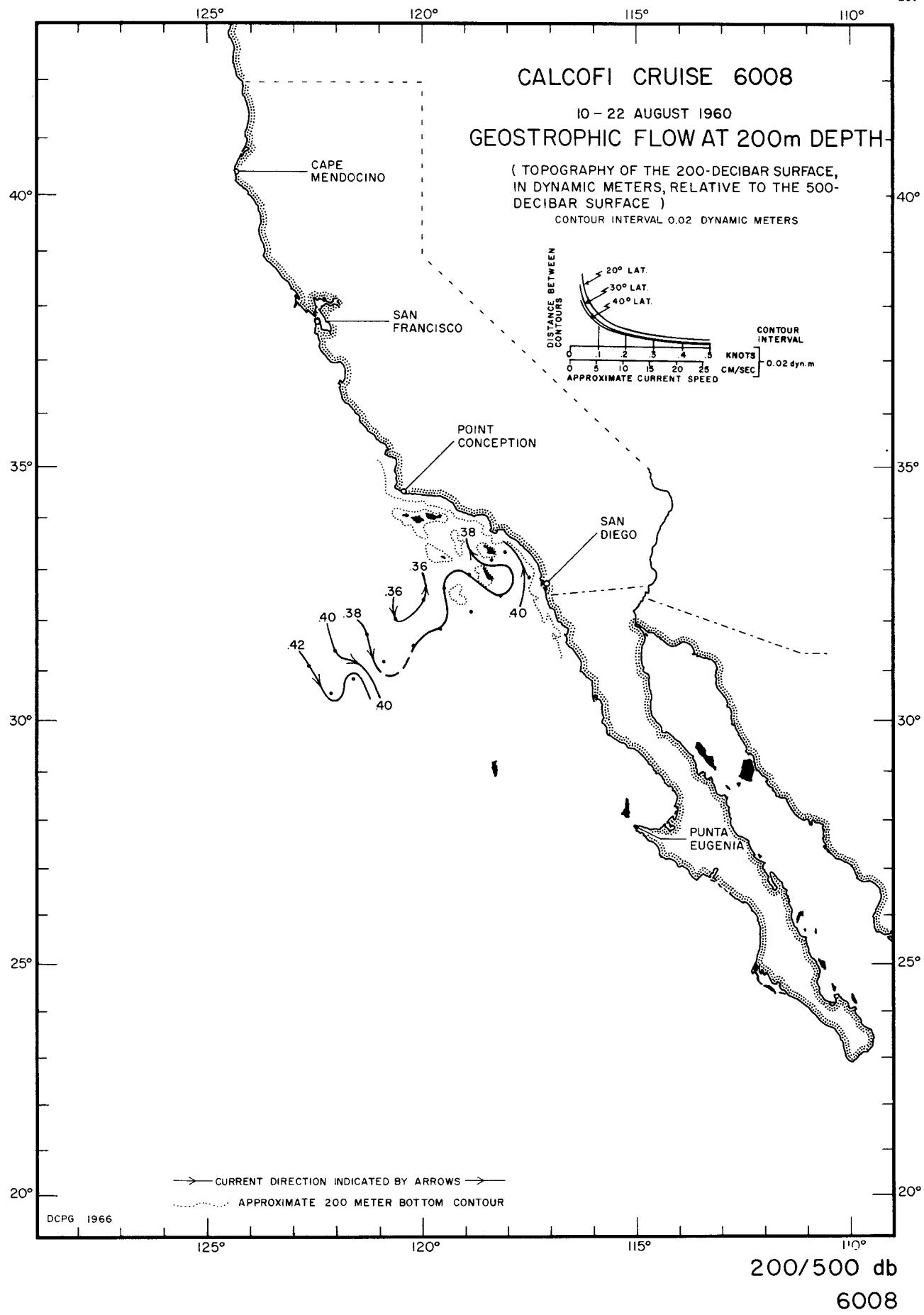


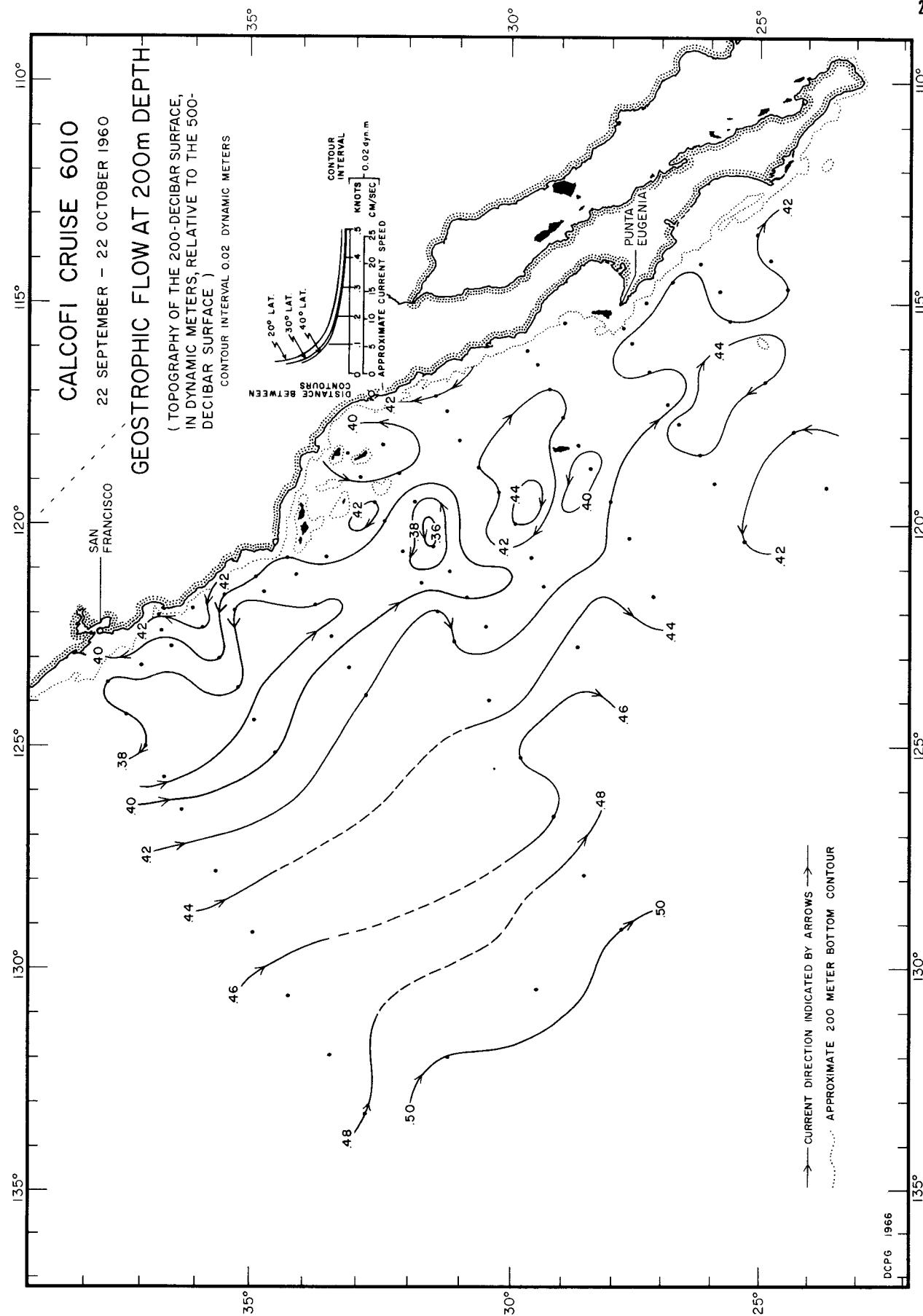




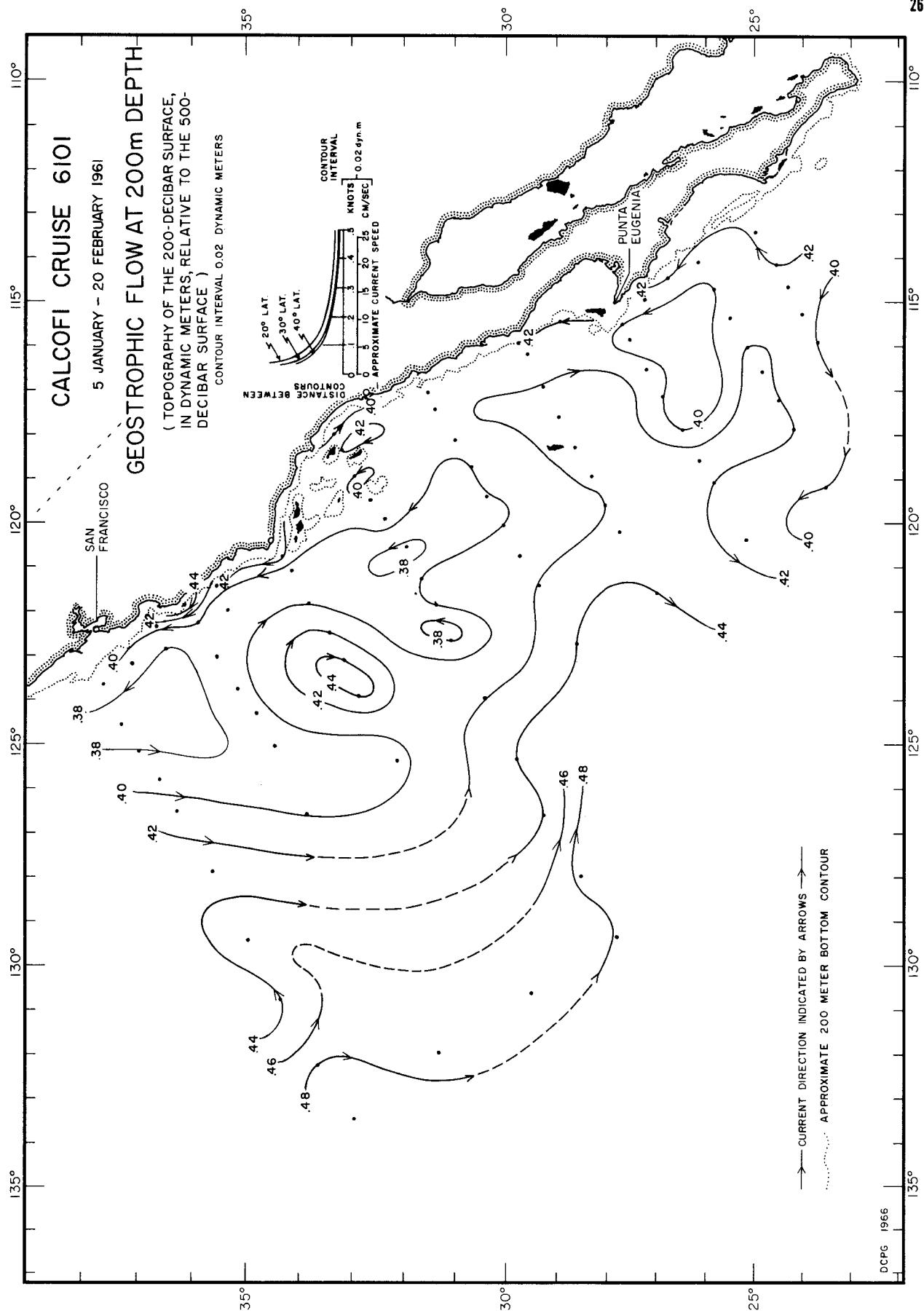






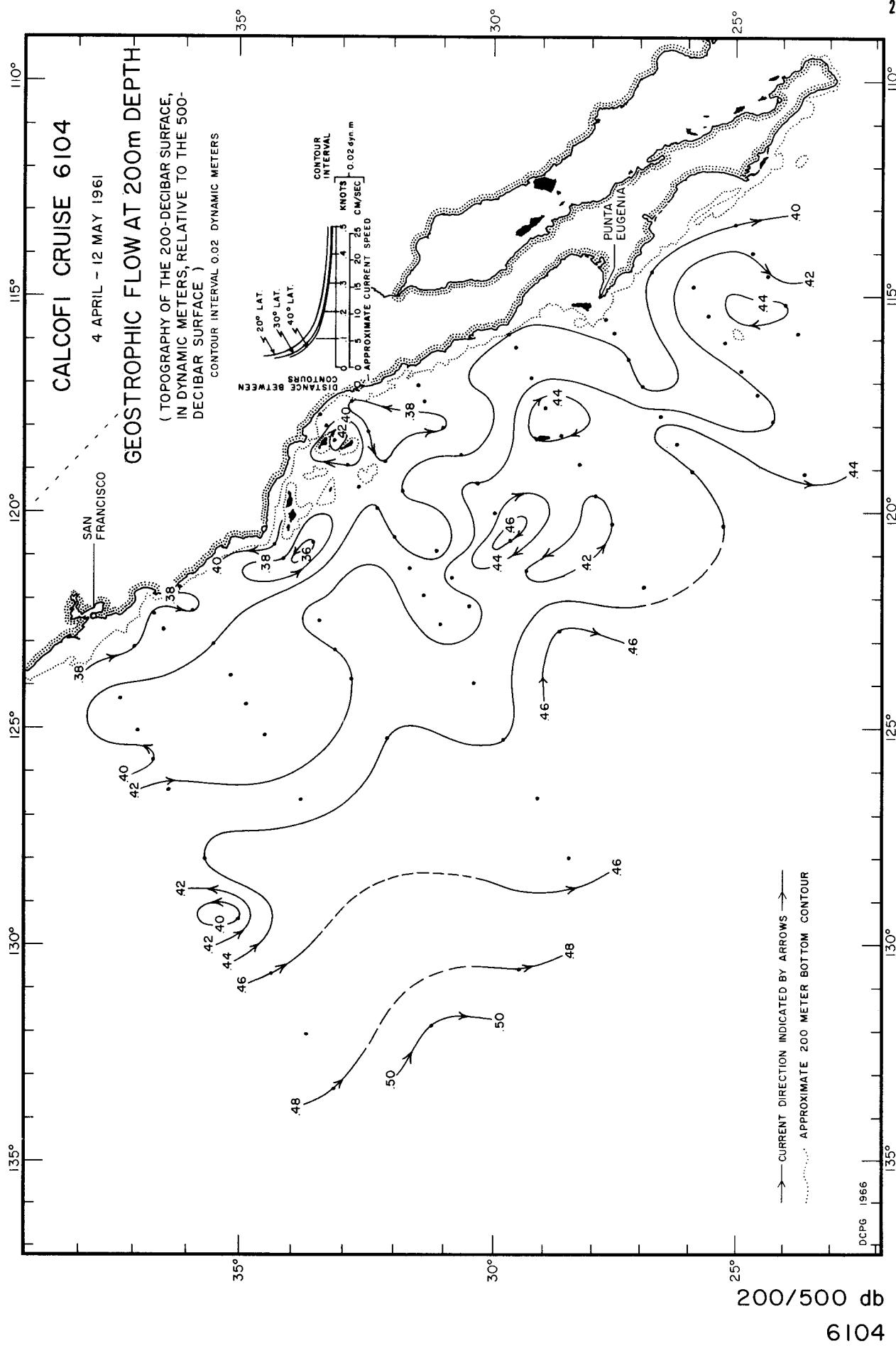


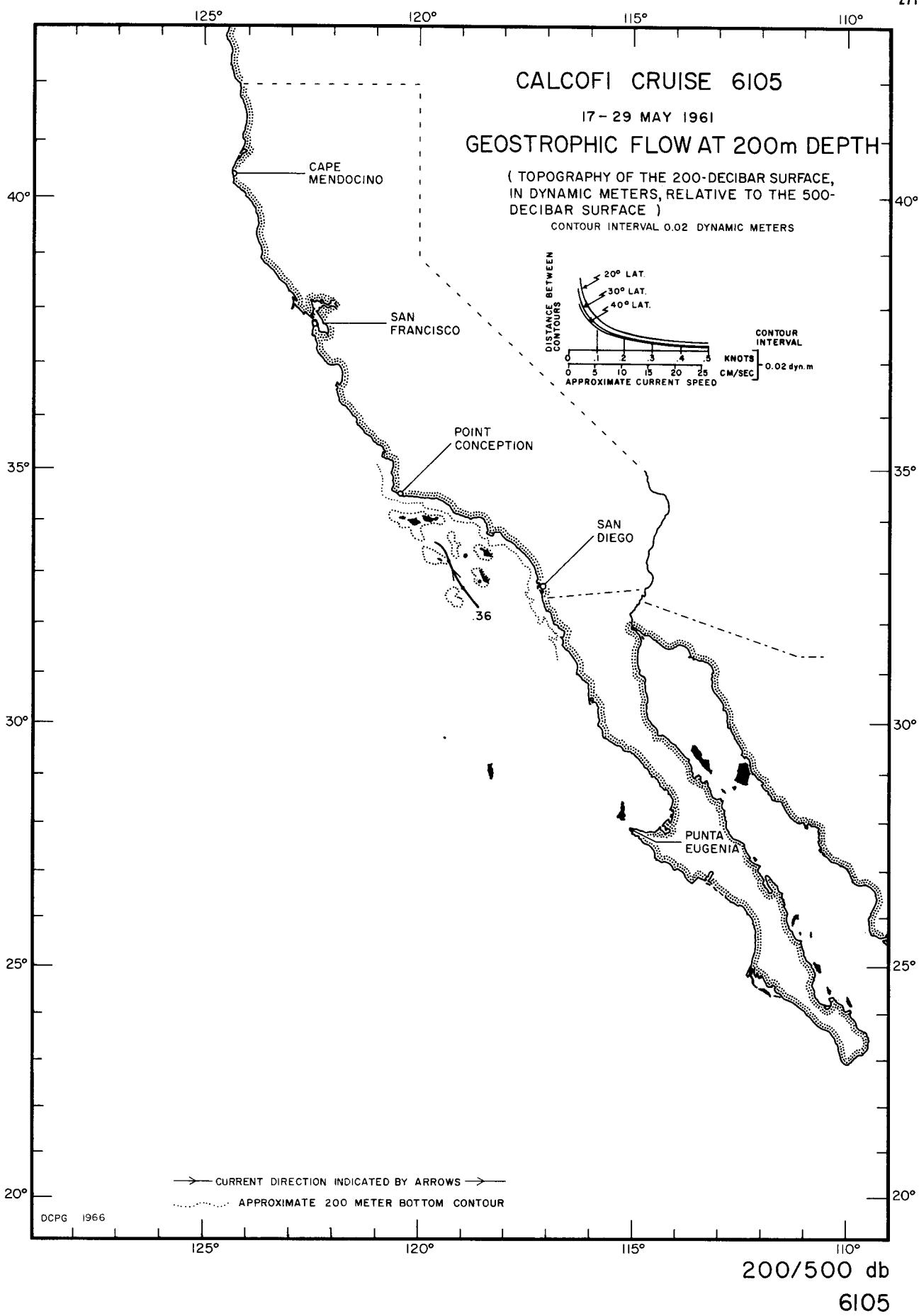
200/500 db
6010

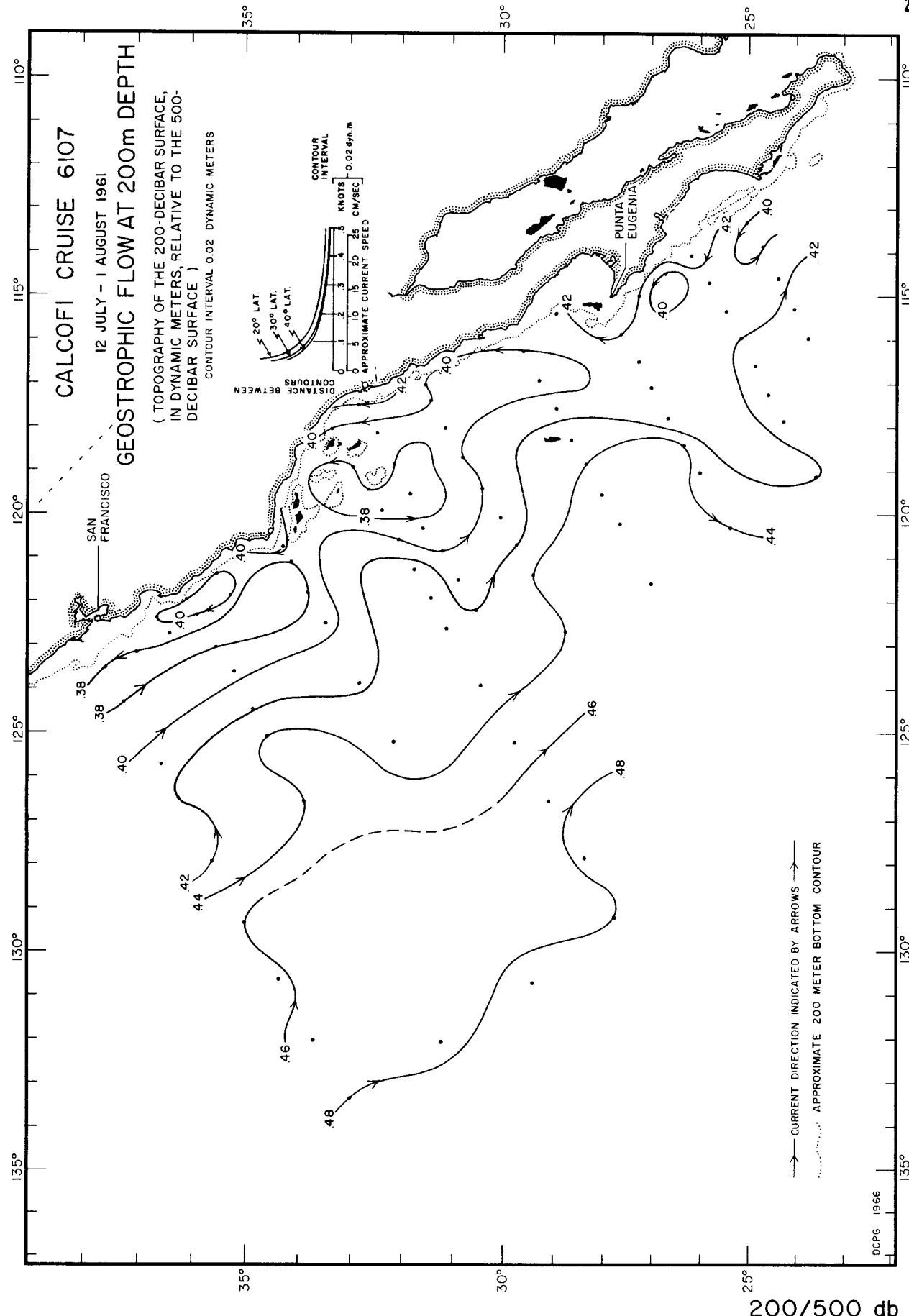


200/500 db

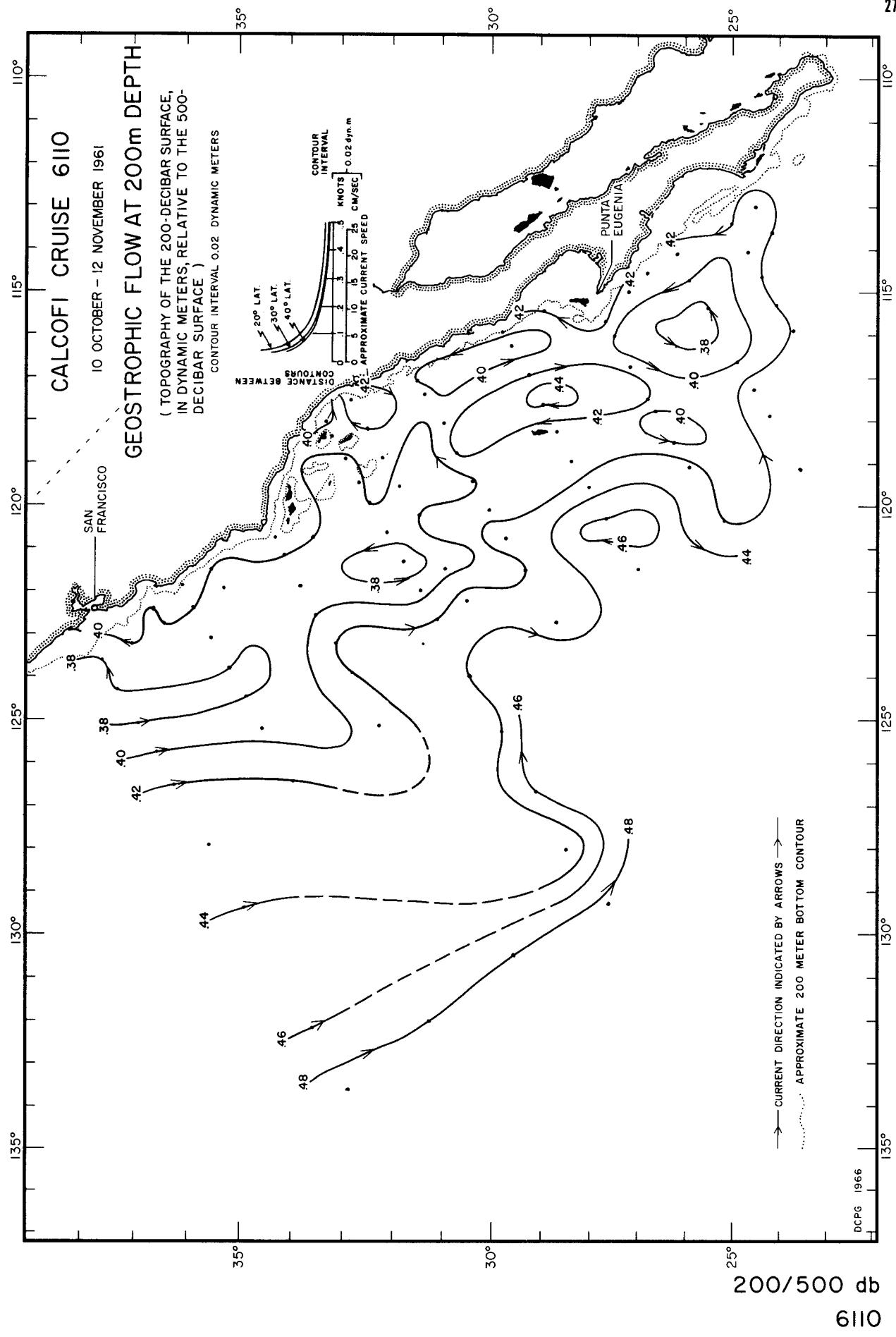
6101

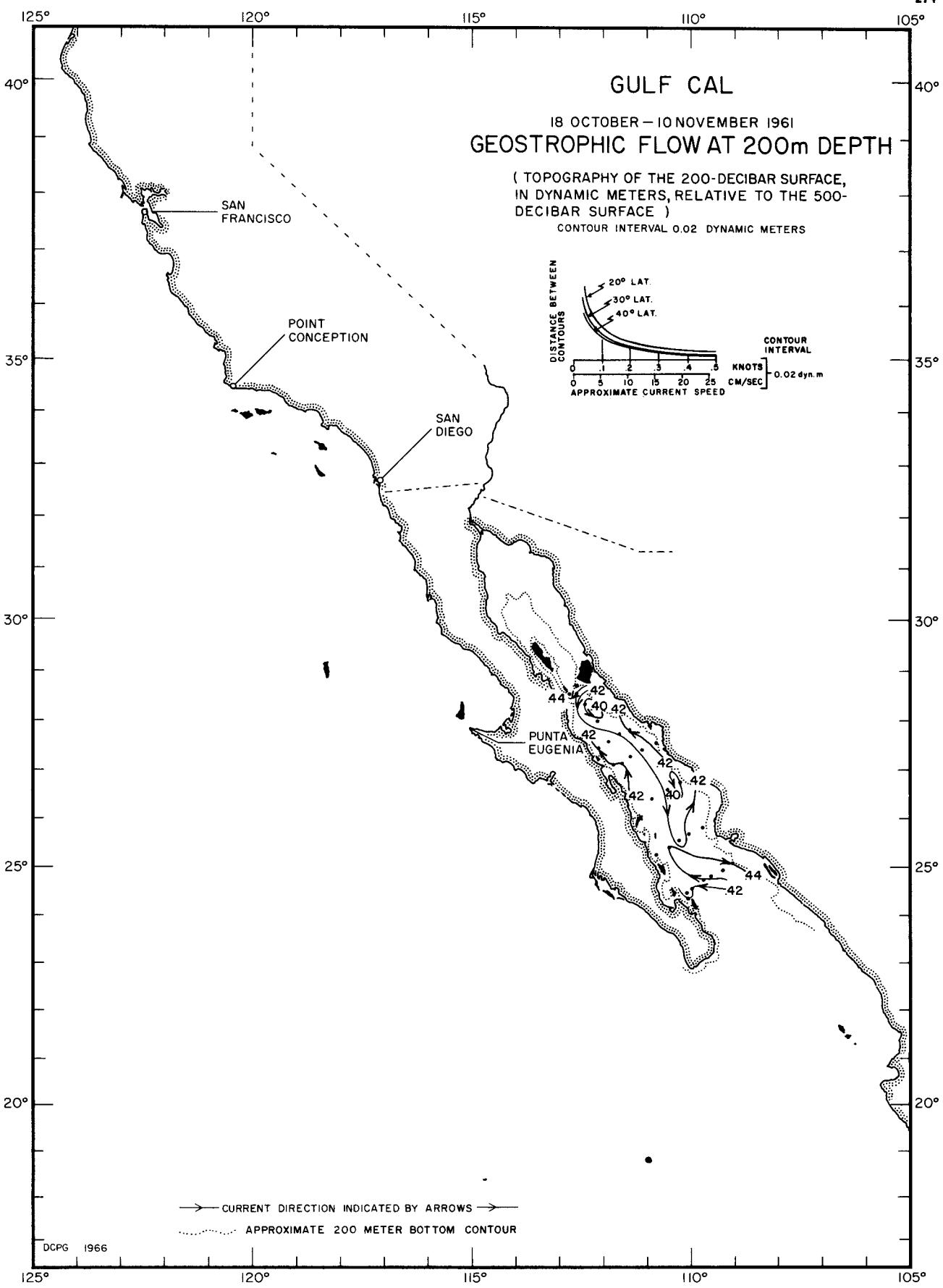




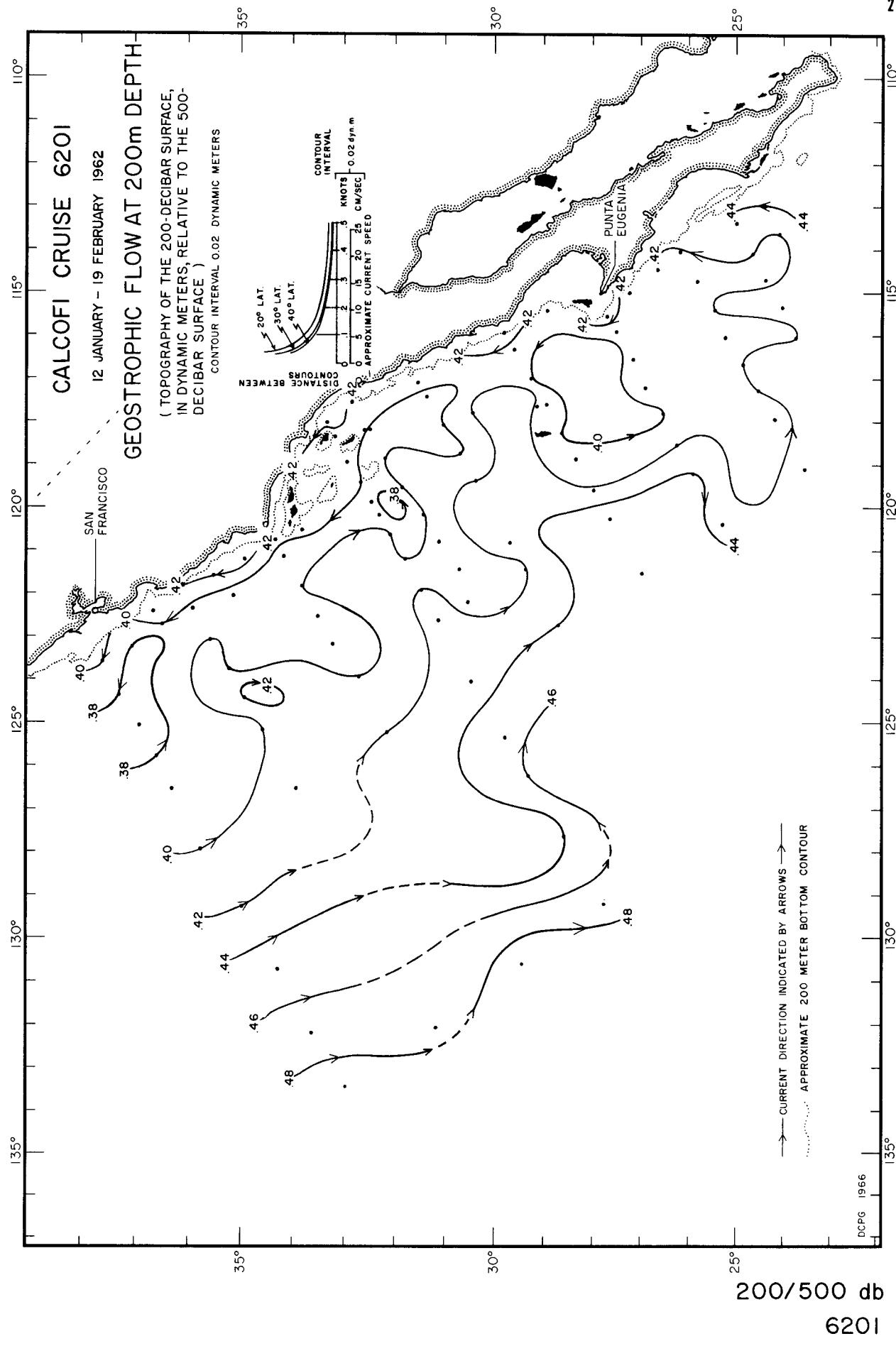


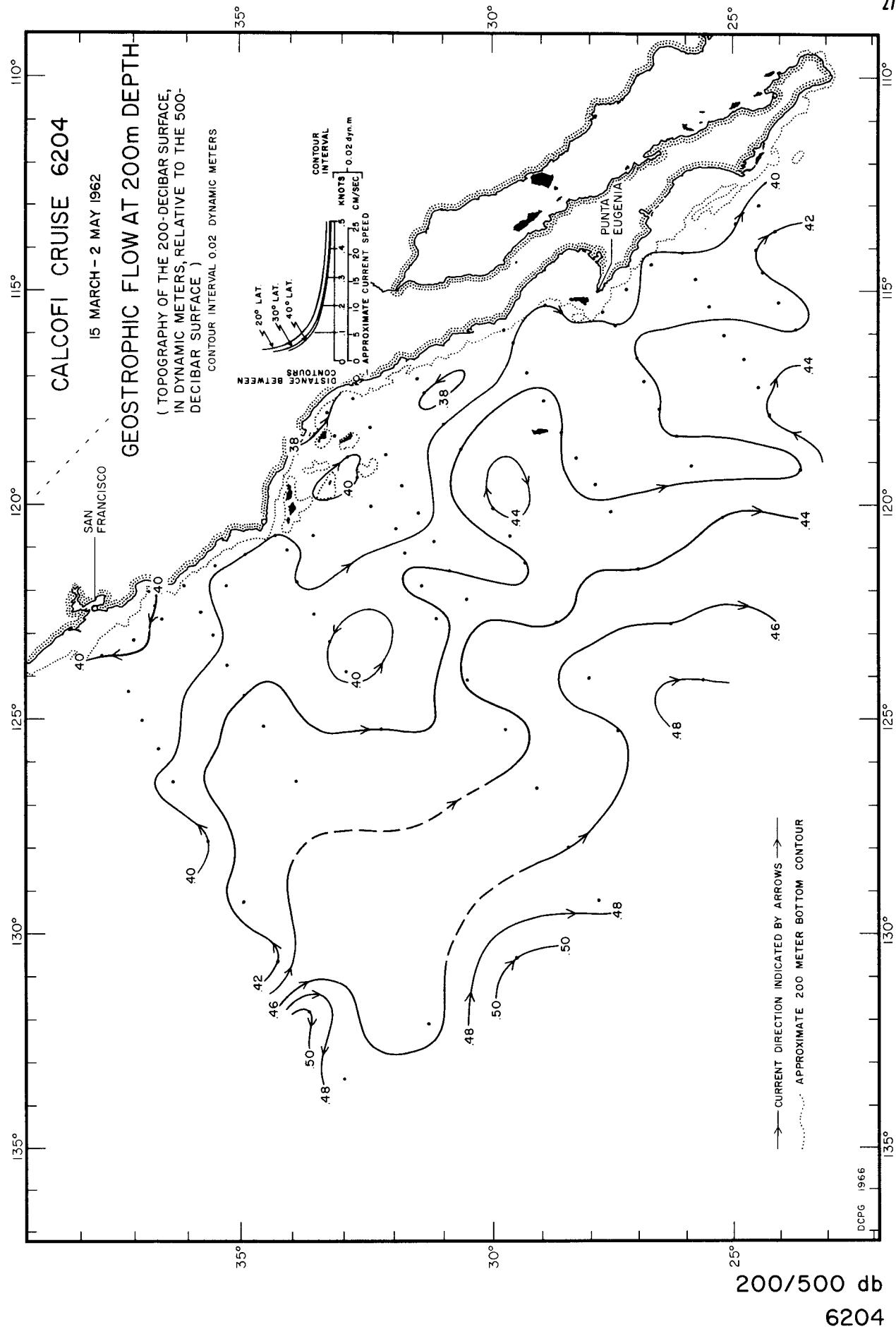
200/500 db
 6107

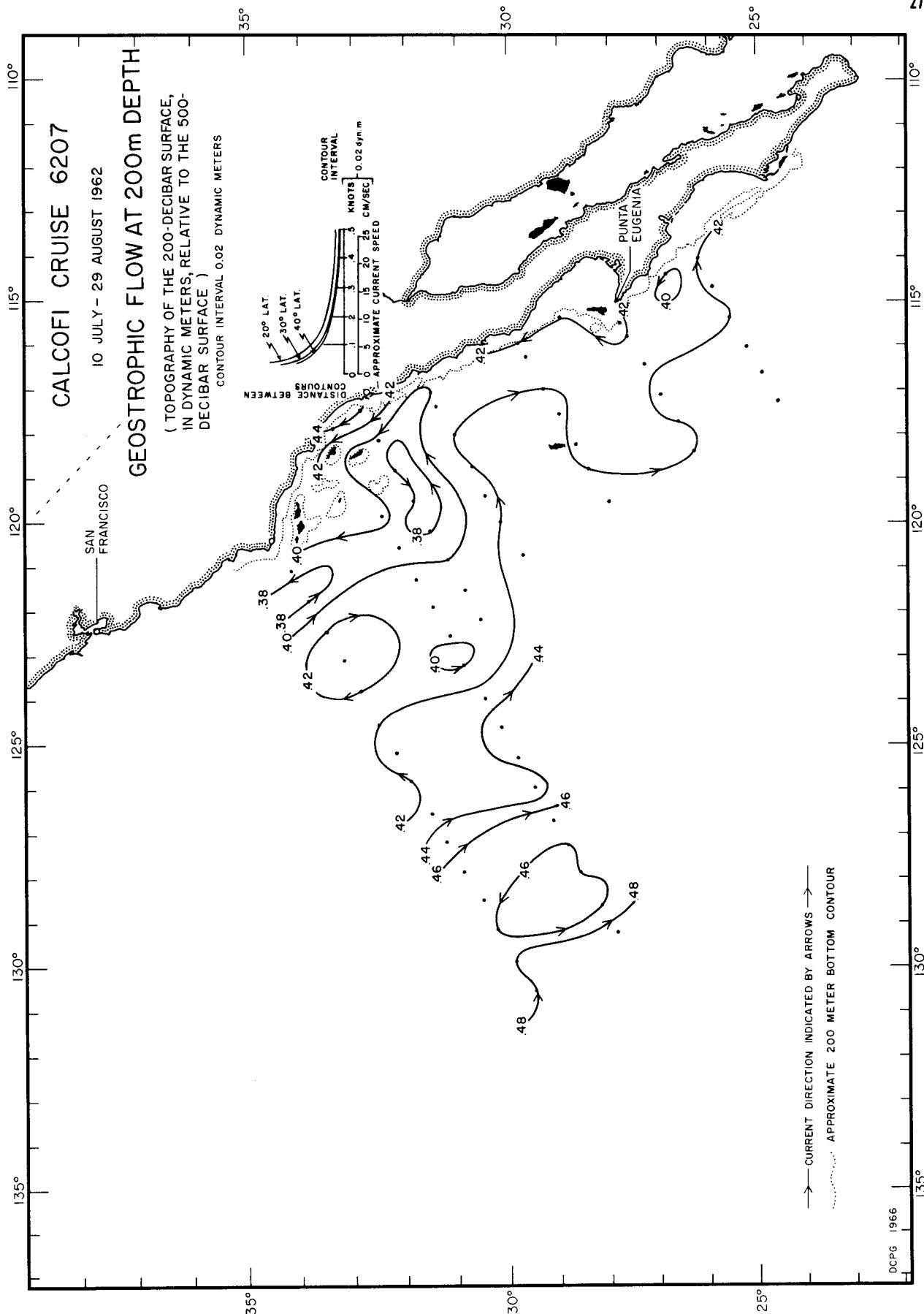




200/500 db
GULF CAL

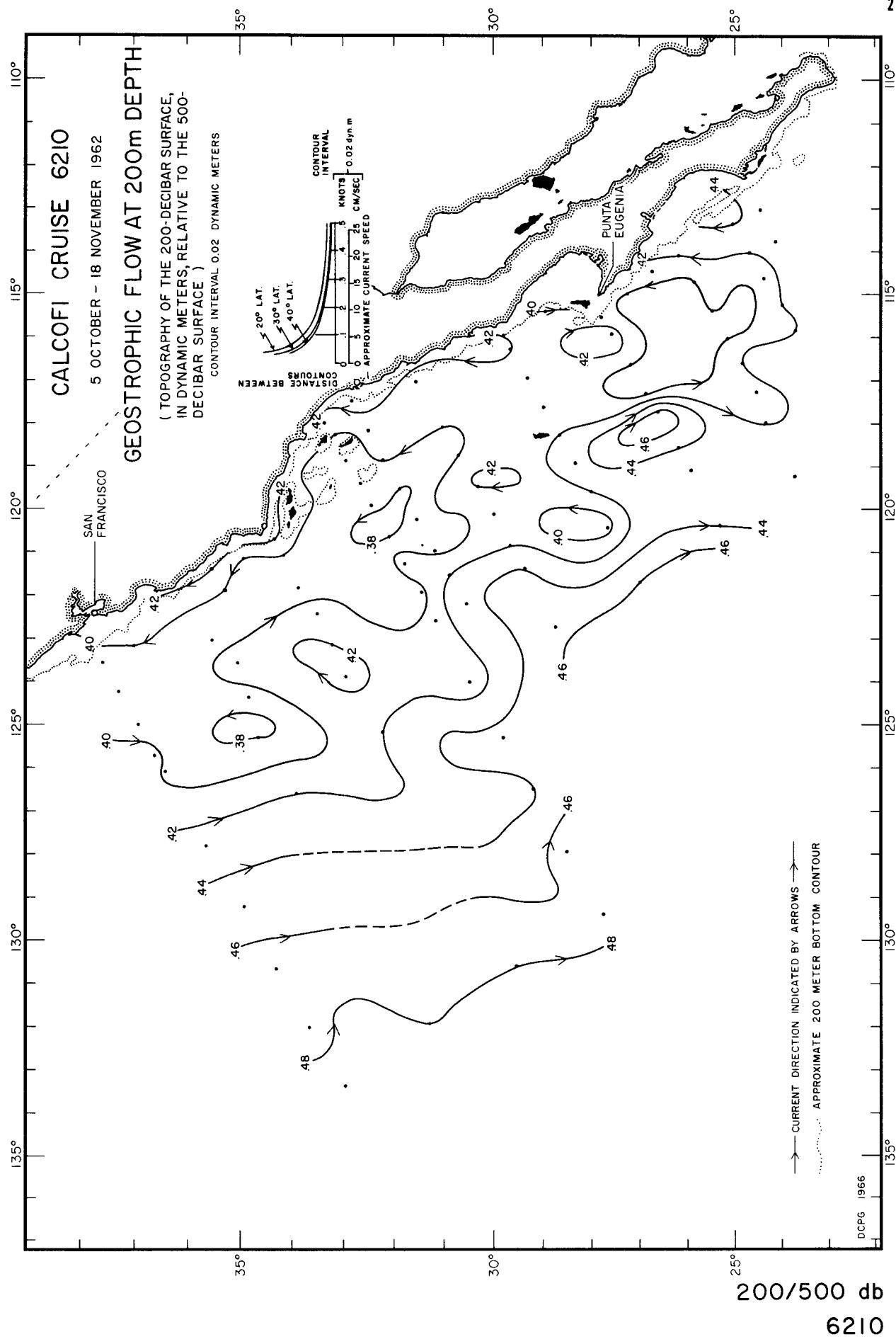


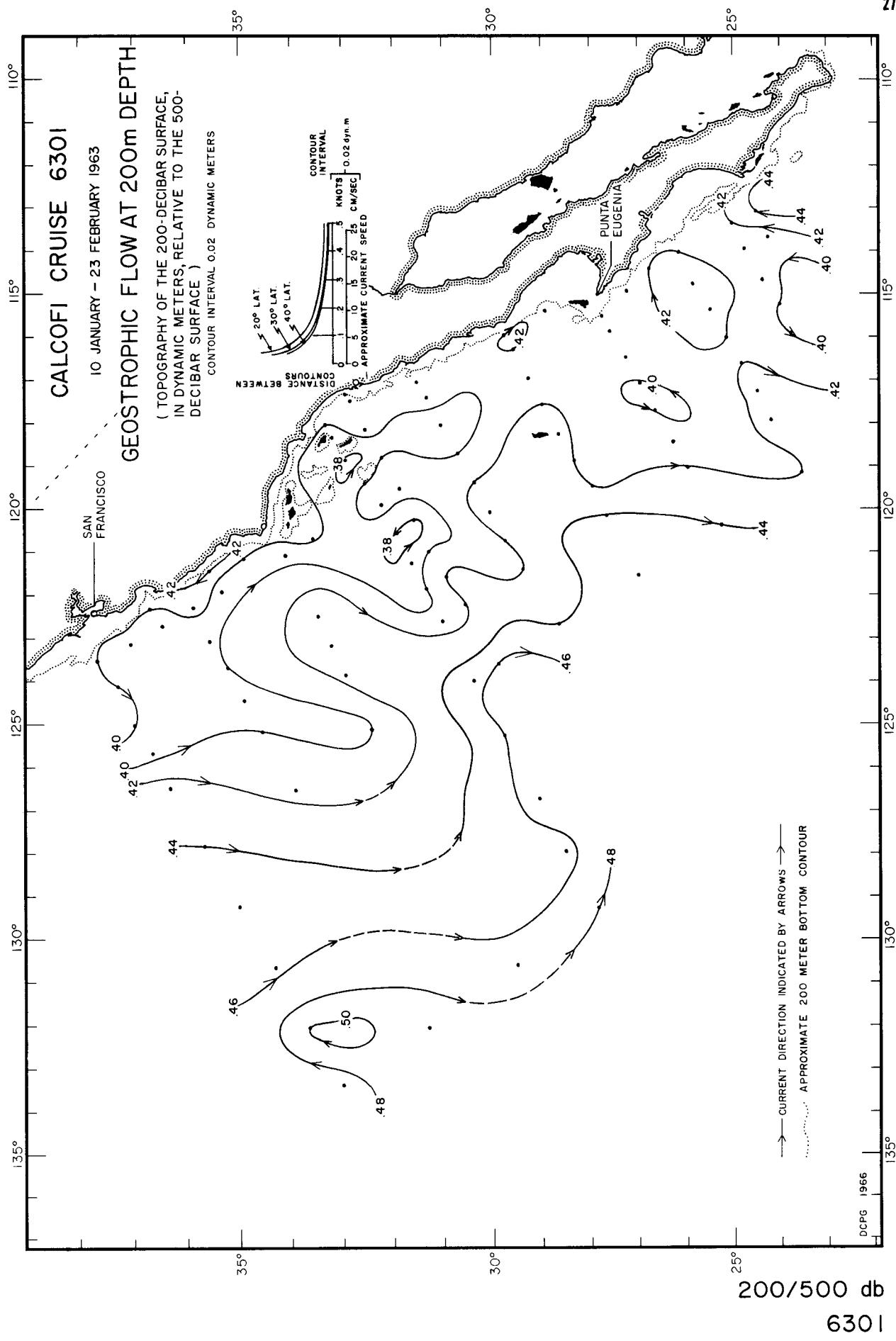


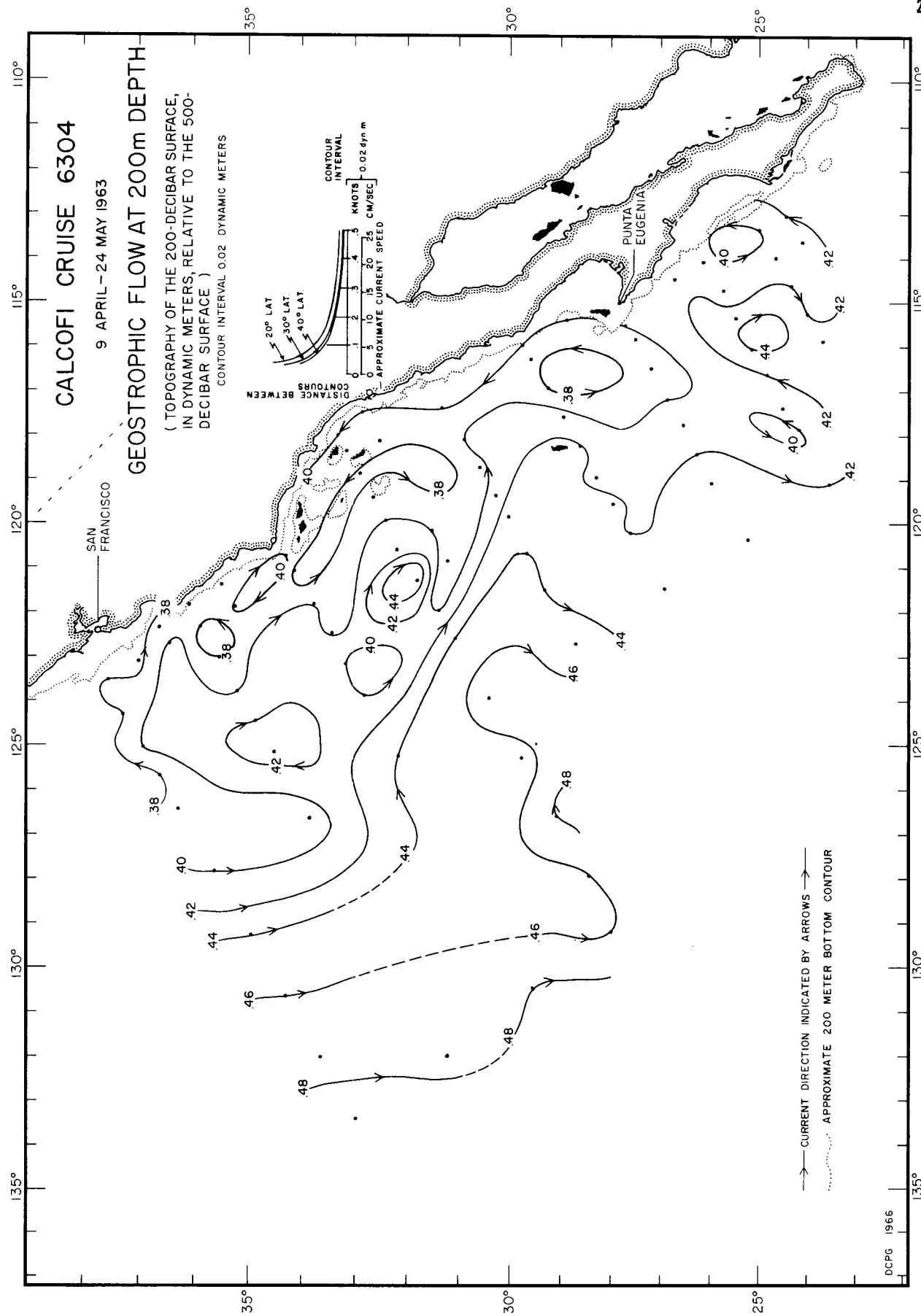


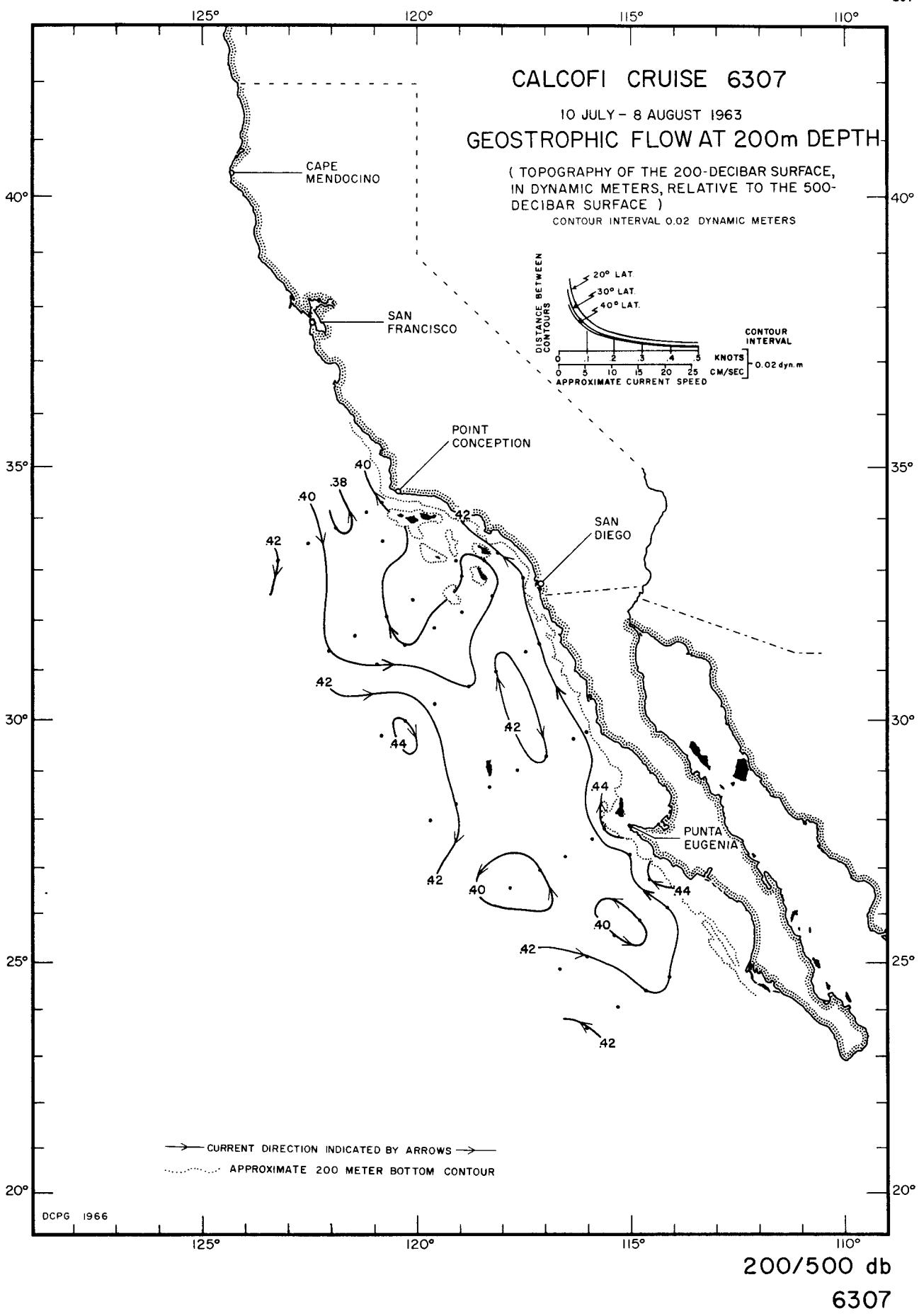
200/500 db

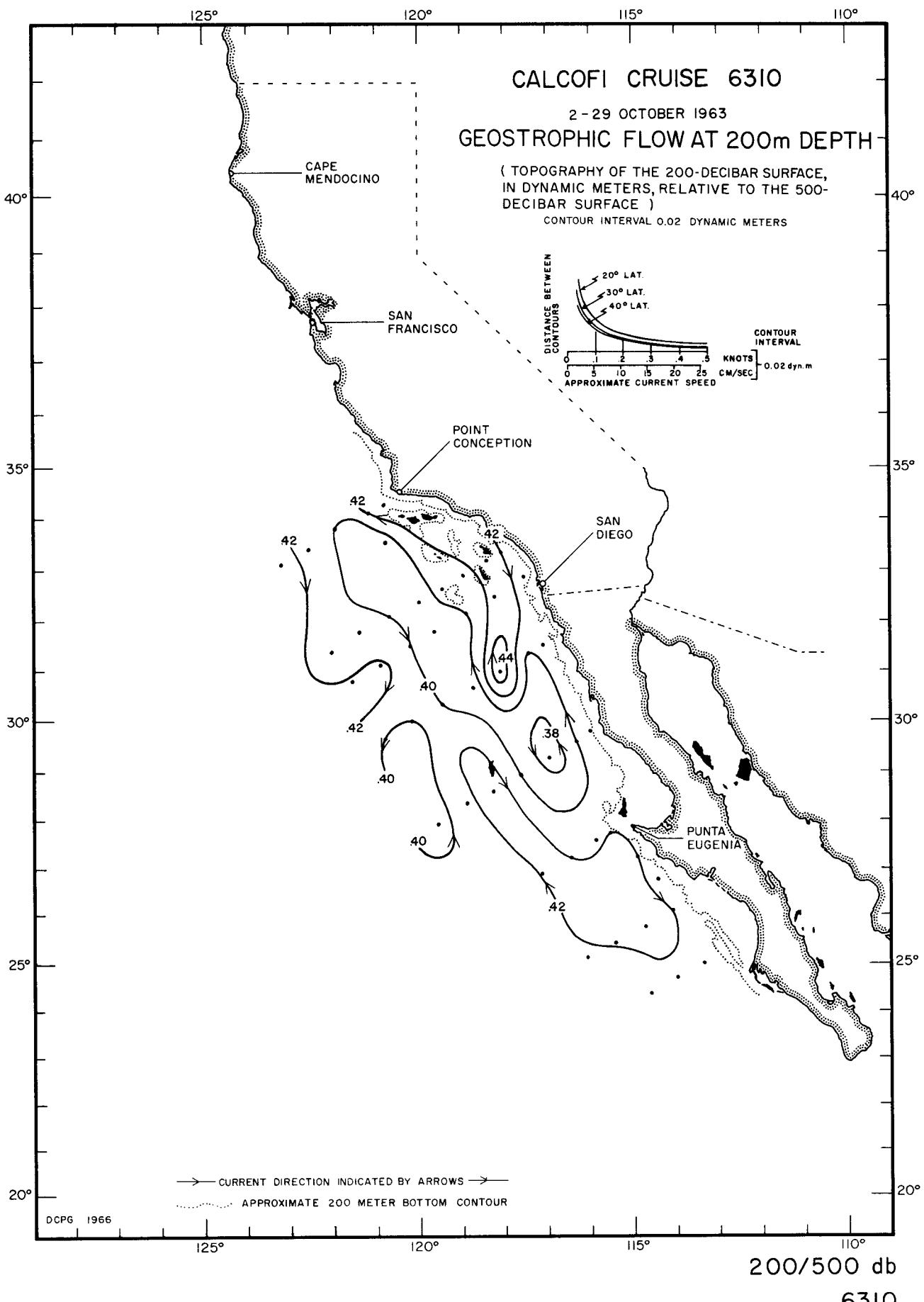
6207

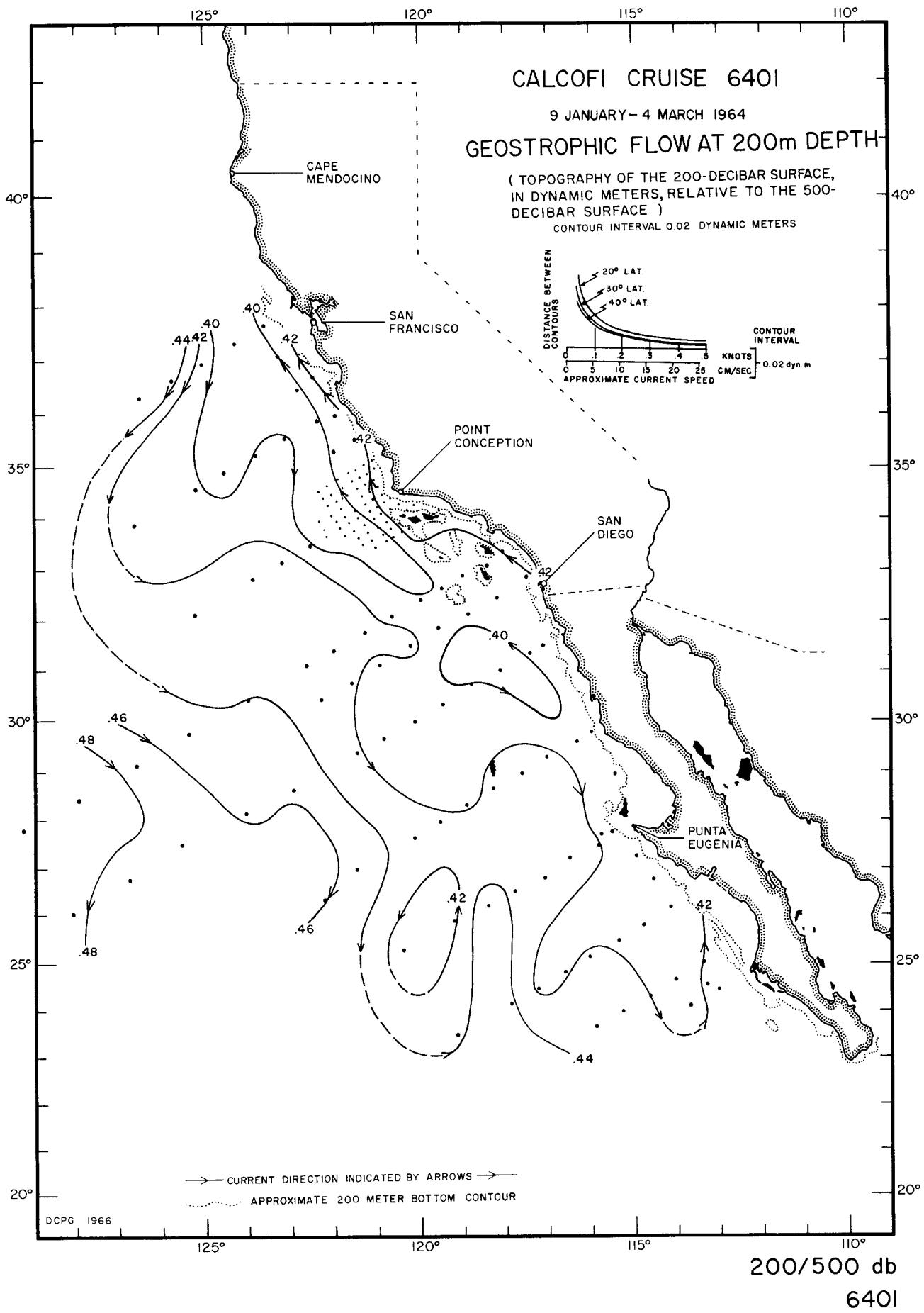


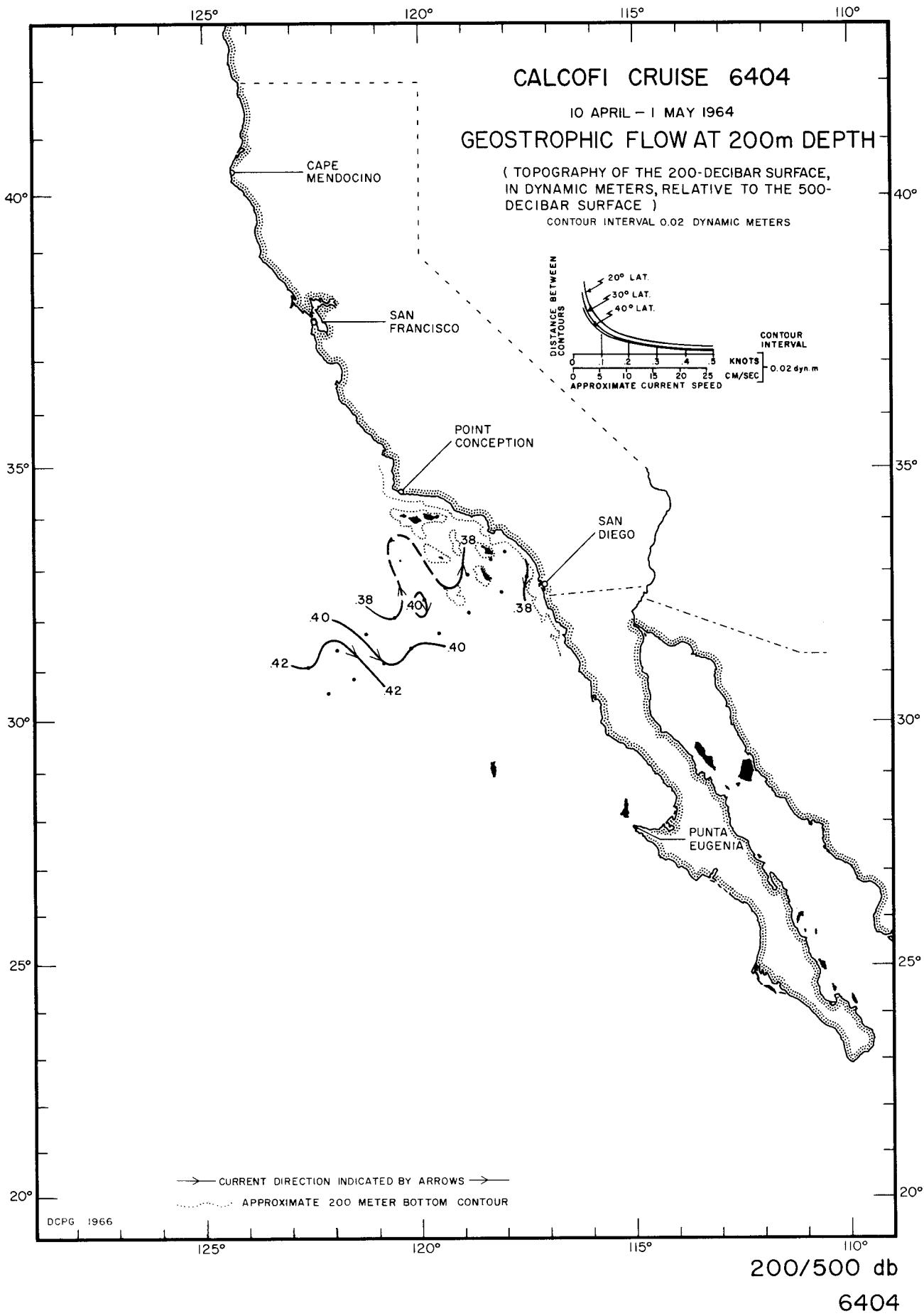


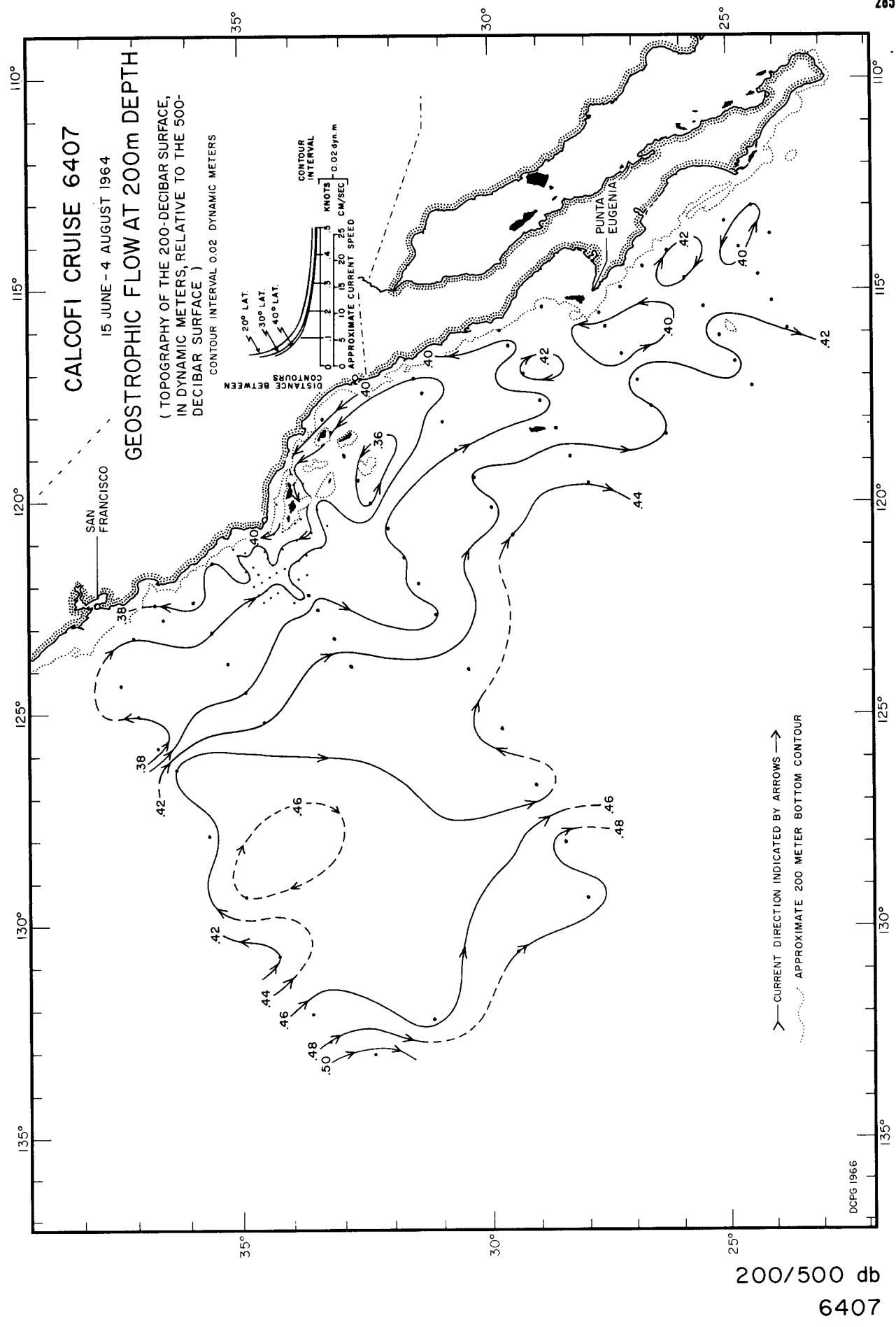


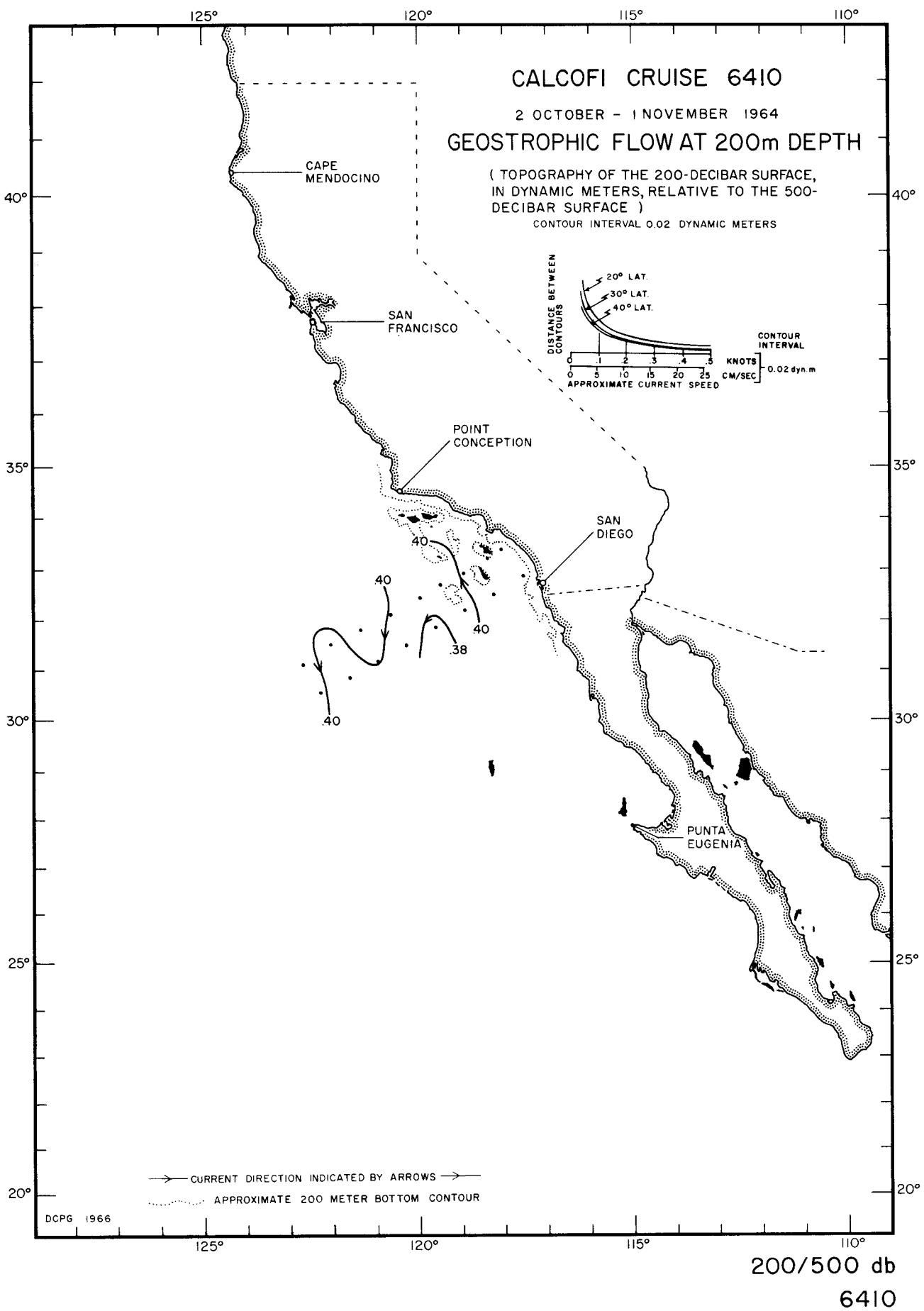


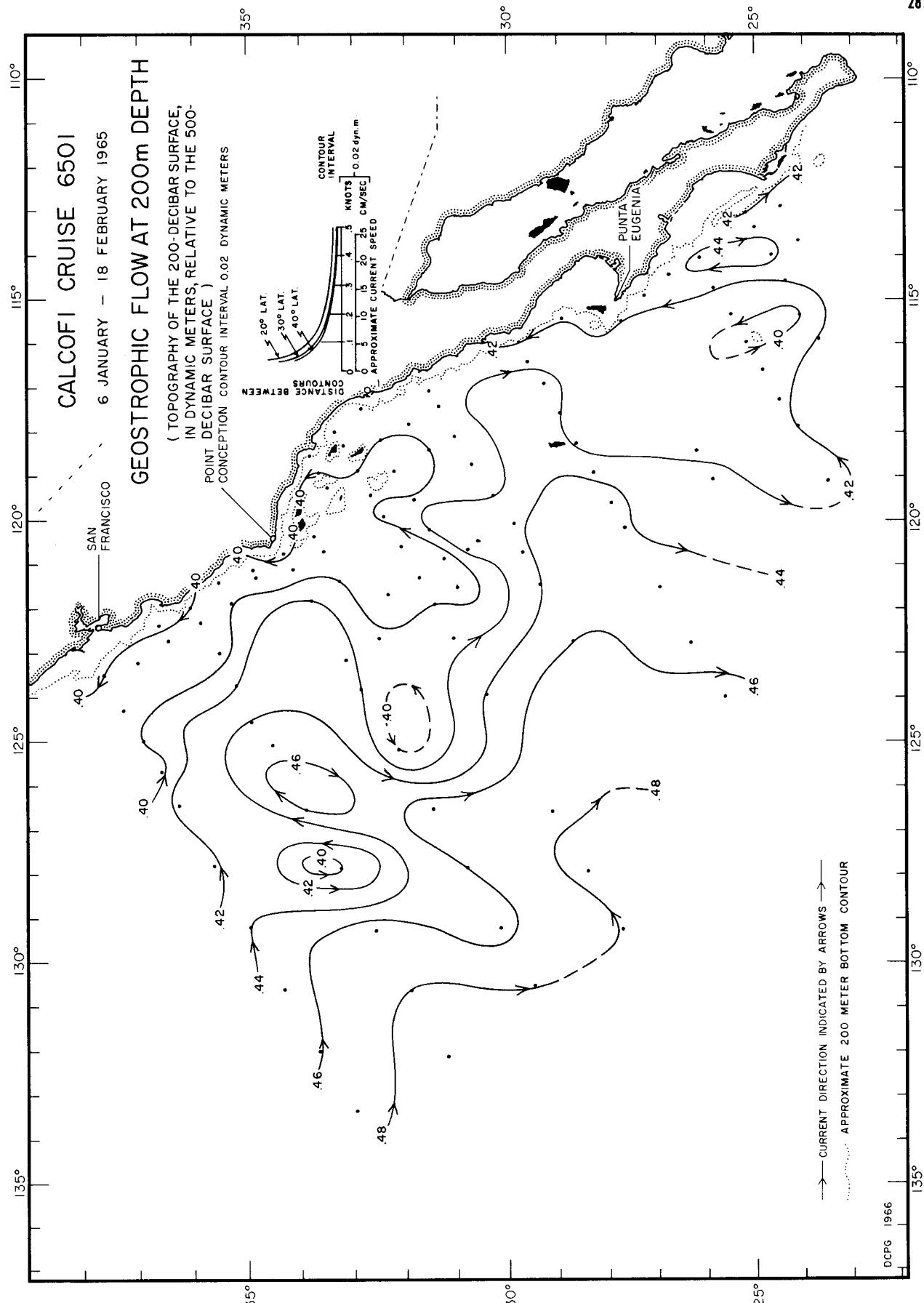




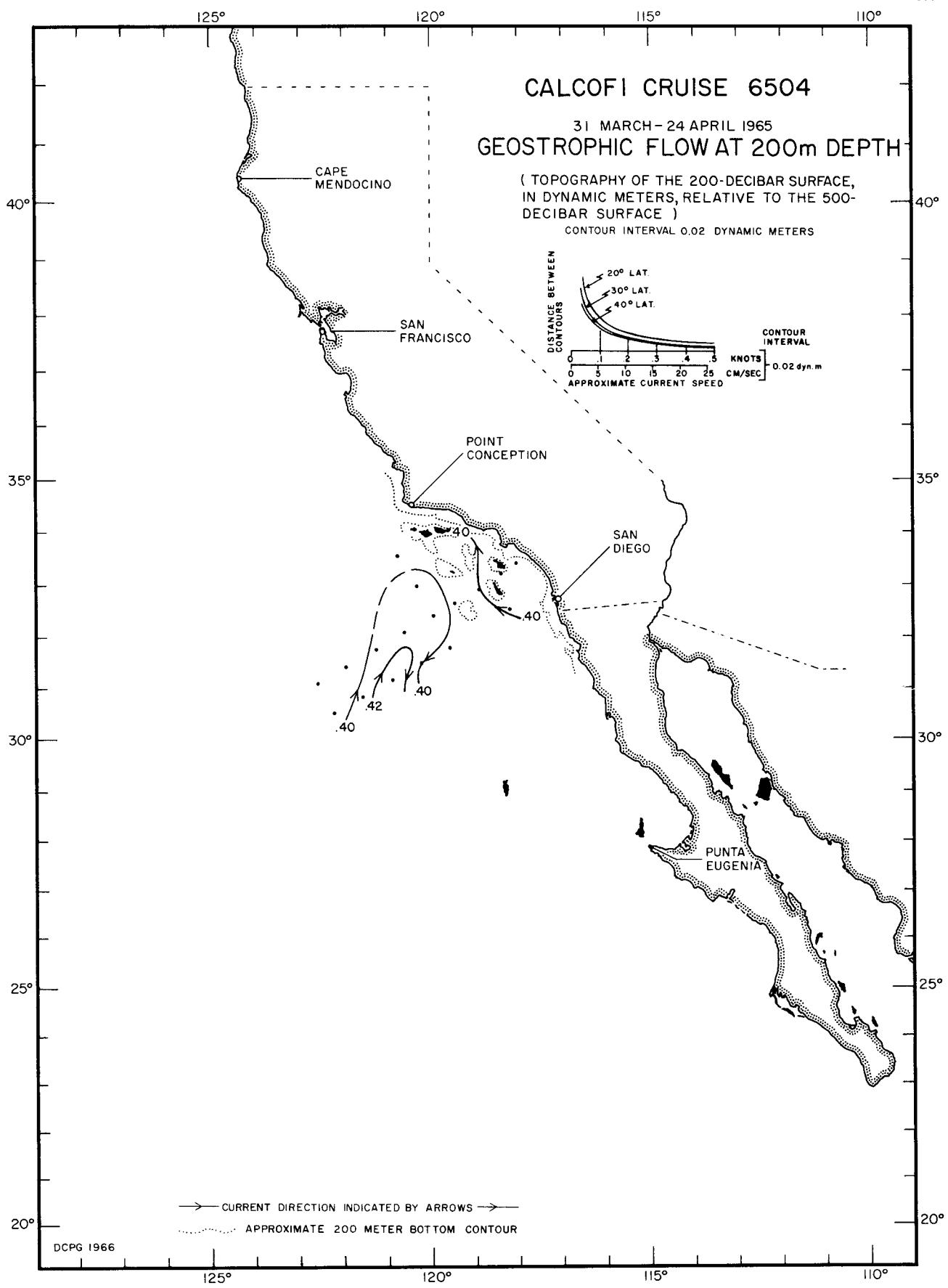






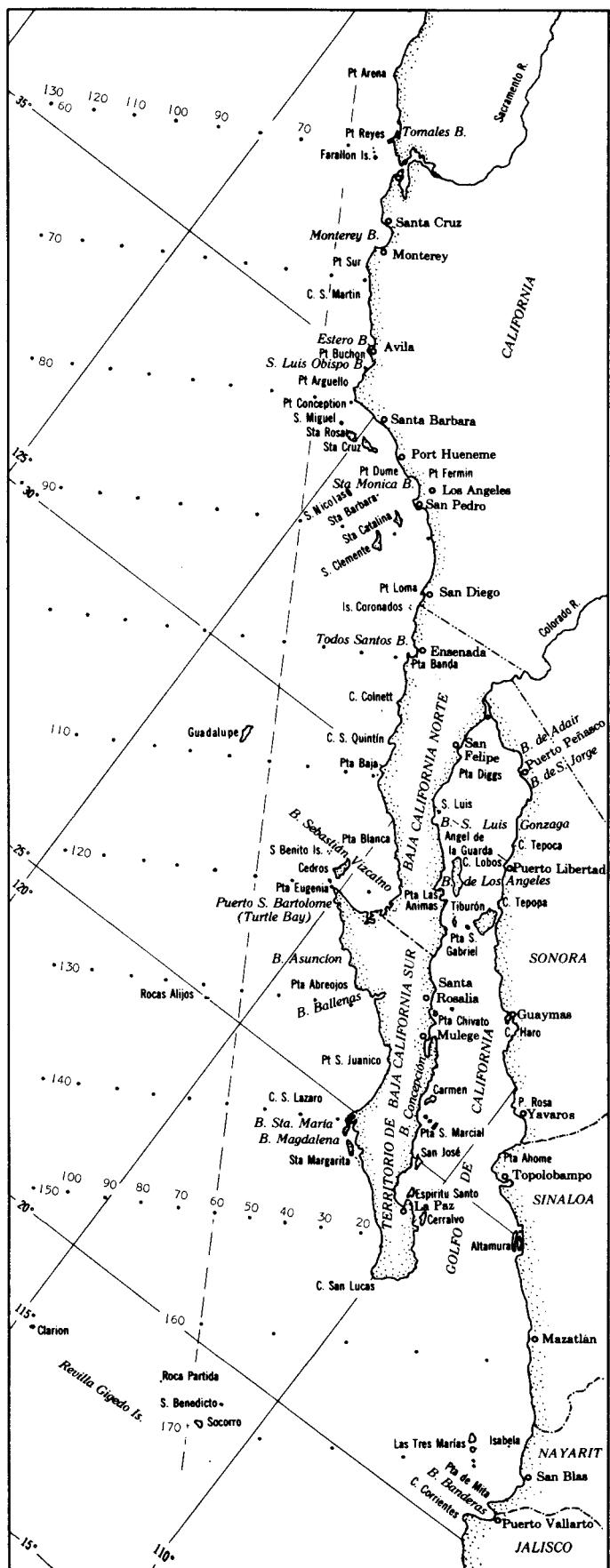
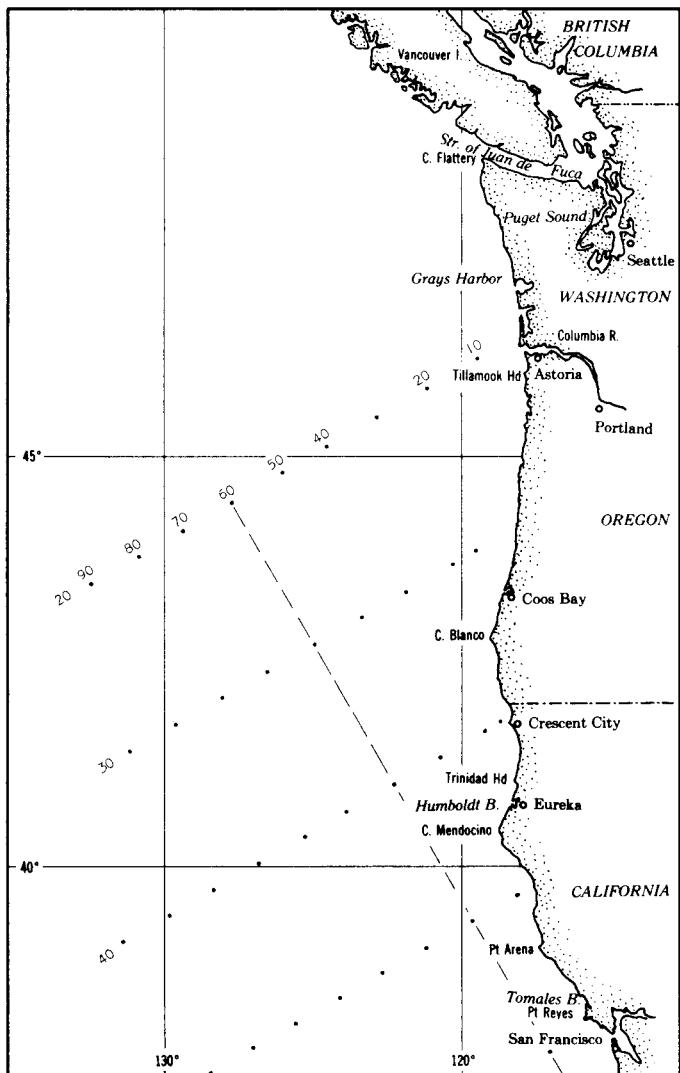


200/500 db
6501



200/500 db

6504



These maps are designed to show essential details of the area most intensively studied by the California Cooperative Oceanic Fisheries Investigations. This is approximately the same area as is shown in color on the front cover. Geographical place names are those most commonly used in the various publications emerging from the research. The cardinal station lines extending southwestward from the coast are shown. They are 120 miles apart. Additional lines are utilized as needed and can be as closely spaced as 12 miles apart and still have individual numbers. The stations along the lines are numbered with respect to the station 60 line, the numbers increasing to the west and decreasing to the east. Most of them are 40 miles apart, and are numbered in groups of 10. This permits adding stations as close as 4 miles apart as needed. An example of the usual identification is 120.65. This station is on line 120, 20 nautical miles southwest of station 60.

The projection of the front cover is Lambert's Azimuthal Equal Area Projection. The detail maps are a Mercator projection.

CONTENTS

John G. Wyllie

Geostrophic Flow of the California Current at the
Surface and at 200 meters

vii

Charts

1-288