

Figure 1 Example of TS 'scatter plot' for all data within a 10° square with mean TS curve (centre line) and curves for one standard deviation in salinity on either side. ($1\text{‰} \doteq 1 \text{ PSU.}$)

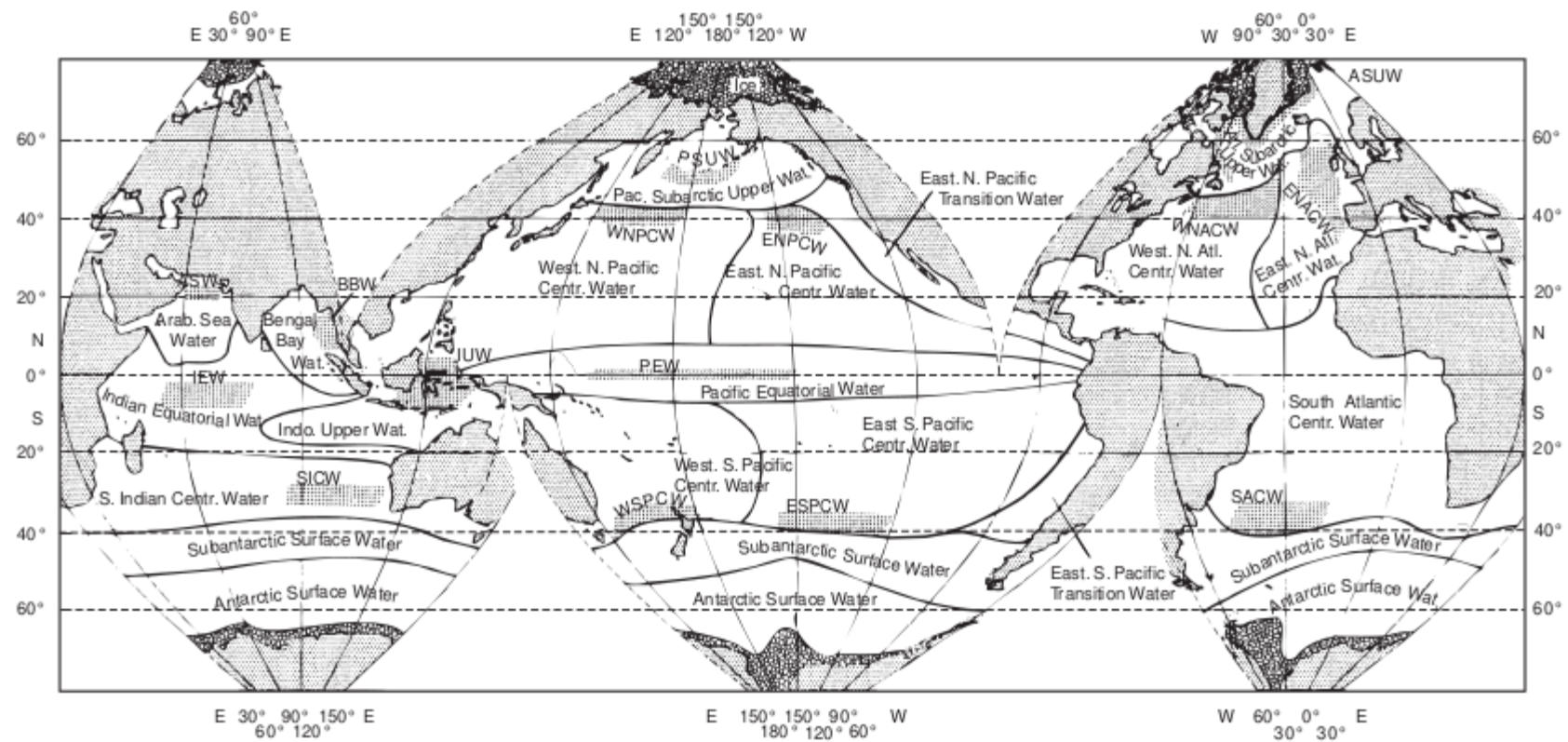


Figure 3 Global distribution of upper waters (0-500m). Water masses are labeled in abbreviated form with their boundaries indicated by solid lines. Formation regions for these water masses are marked by cross-hatching and labeled with the corresponding acronym title.

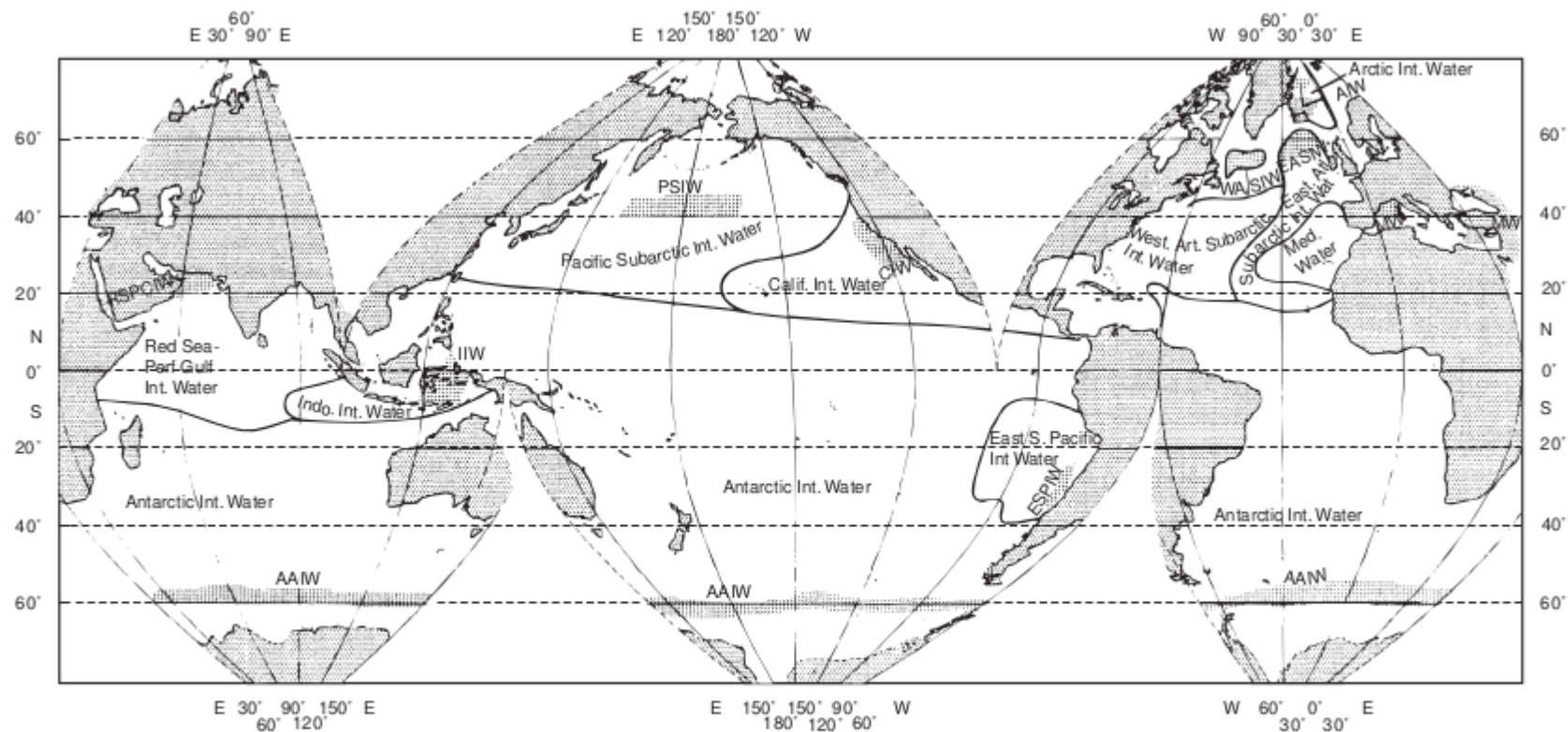


Figure 4 Global distribution of intermediate water (550–1500m). Lines, labels and hatching follow the same format as described for **Figure 3**.

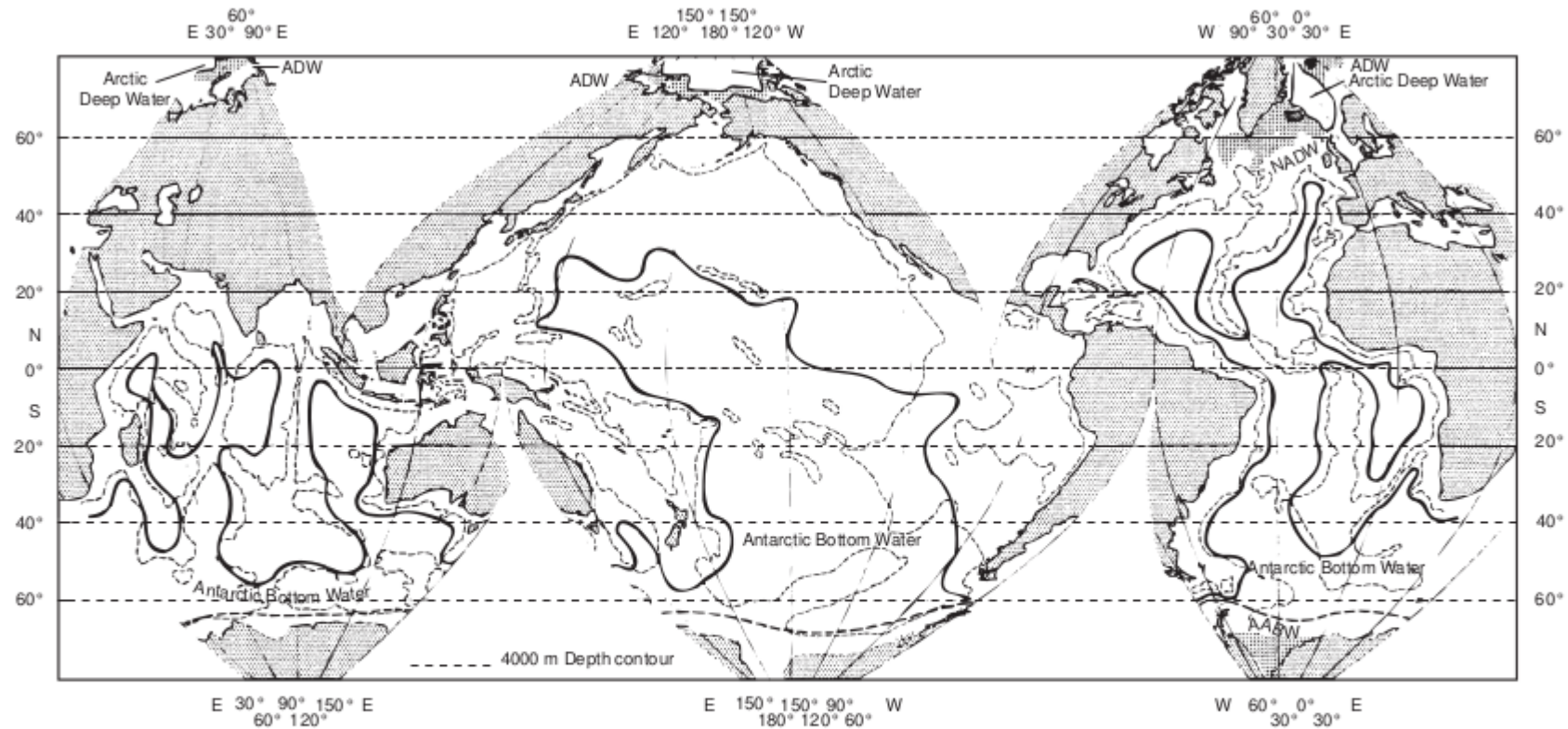


Figure 5 Global distribution of deep and abyssal waters (1500–bottom). Contour lines describe the spreading of abyssal water (primarily AABW). The formation of NADW is indicated by hatching and its spreading terminus, near the Antarctic, by a dashed line which also suggests the global communication of this deep water around the Antarctic. The formation and distribution of CDW is not shown since it overlies the abyssal water in both the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

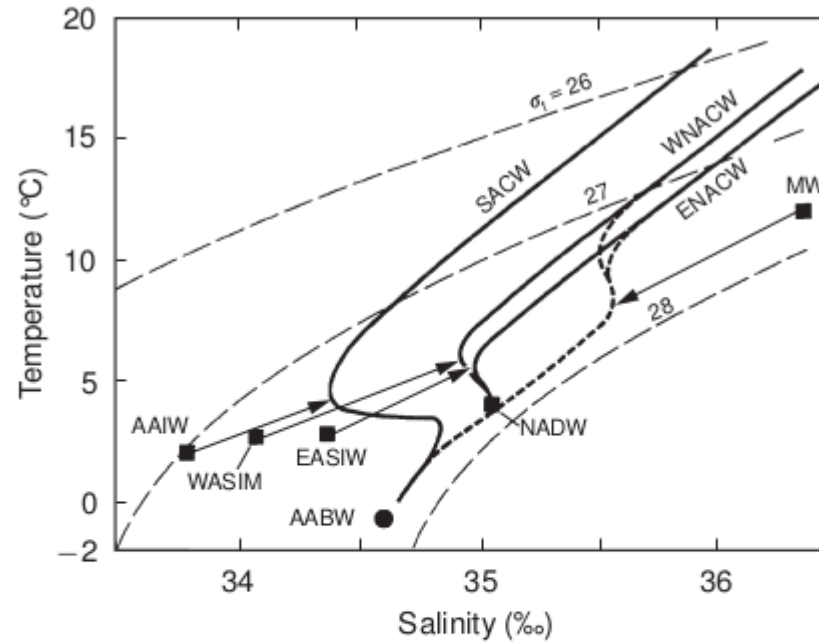


Figure 6 Characteristic temperature–salinity (TS) curves for the main water masses of the Atlantic Ocean. Water masses are labeled by the appropriate acronym (see **Table 1**) and core water properties are indicated by a dark square with an arrow to suggest their spread. The cross-isopycnal nature of some of these arrows is not intended to suggest a mixing process but merely to connect source waters with their corresponding characteristic extrema.

