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[192.111.123.247])
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g2sm1419614yhj.9.2012.10.19.06.48.26
(version=SSLv3 cipher=OTHER);
Fri, 19 Oct 2012 06:48:26 -0700 (PDT)
Message-ID: <50815A2A.1030409@noaa.gov>
Date: Fri, 19 Oct 2012 09:48:26 -0400
From: "Rick.Lumpkin@noaa.gov" <rick.lumpkin@noaa.gov>
Organization: NOAA/AOML
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:10.0.8) Gecko/20121012
Thunderbird/10.0.8
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Peter Strutton <Peter.Strutton@utas.edu.au>
Subject: Re: Drifters in vicinity of the Haida Gwaii Fe fertilization
References: <0A0258FC-5671-4C80-9431-DAF8A32EDB57@utas.edu.au>
In-Reply-To: <0A0258FC-5671-4C80-9431-DAF8A32EDB57@utas.edu.au>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Dear Peter,

We usually serve the data after quality control and interpolation, which introduces a ~3 month delay. It might be a bit longer than normal due to a drogue presence reevaluation we're currently trying to complete.

However, you can get the non-quality controlled data much faster. It's available on the GTS; if you don't already have a GTS server bookmarked, we offer one (it's slow, but it works) at <http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/phod/trinanes/xbt.html>

You can lasso the North Pacific in the mini-map at lower left, or manually enter the lon/lat range you're interested in, and get all the drifter data by selecting "GTS buoys" under "data set". Bottom right is where you choose between "graphics" and "data" (in ASCII format). Alternatively, if you're only interested in the Haida drifters, you can enter their WMO numbers - they're the ones deployed from the "Ocean Pearl" listed in our deployment log: <http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/phod/dac/deployed.html>

Best regards,
Rick

On 10/18/2012 08:28 PM, Peter Strutton wrote:

> Dear Rick

> Roberta Hamme told me that your lab provided some drifters to the group from Haida Gwaii that performed the recent iron fertilisation and Ken Denman just forwarded me the NOAA media release. I'm really interested in determining the location of the Fe release so that I can try to identify the bloom in satellite imagery. So far there have been media releases with a hand drawn circle indicating what's supposed to be the bloom but it could

just be a naturally high chlorophyll eddy. I'm also very interested to see if the bloom has warmed SST due to increased attenuation of incoming solar radiation.

>

> Is it possible to get access to, at a minimum, the drifters' locations and hopefully the SST data too? I wasn't able to see it on your data dissemination web site yet. If this is too difficult I understand.

> Regards

> Pete

> --

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