

The distribution shows a mixed layer in winter around 100 metre depth and an intense stratification in summer.

TIDAL AND SUBTIDAL CURRENT FLUCTUATIONS AT THE SHELF OF GRAN CANARIA

Poster

A. Martínez(1), M. Marrero(1), J.L. Pelegrí(1), J. Cisneros(1), A. Hernández Guerra(1), F. Lopez Laatzén(2), A.W. Ratsimandresy(1)

(1) Facultad de Ciencias del Mar, Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, 35017, Spain

(2) Centro Oceanográfico de Canarias, Instituto Español de Oceanografía, Sta. Cruz de Tenerife, Spain.

amartine@cicei.ulpgc.es

The objective of the present study is to gain additional insight into the semidiurnal, diurnal and subinertial current fluctuations at the shelf of Gran Canaria island. For this, three currentmeter were deployed from May 1998 to July 1998 at the 40 meter isobath around the island. The data are analysed by means of harmonic and spectral methods and compared with time series of local winds recorded near the currentmeters and with a 700 meter depth currents data recorded simultaneously at the south of the island. The results show the amplification of the semidiurnal tidal currents at the east and west coasts of the island produced by the enhancement effect of shallow waters. They also show the low coherence between the diurnal currents around the island probably due to the effect of the land-sea breeze system. Finally, the different behaviour of the subinertial currents at the east and west coasts of the island and the relationship among these variations and the meteorological conditions are discussed.

TIME SERIES OBSERVATIONS AT ESTOC IN THE CANARY REGION

Oral

O. Llinás(1), G. Siedler (1,2), G. Wefer(3), A. Rodríguez(4)

(1) Instituto Canario de Ciencias Marinas, Telde, Gran Canaria, PO. Box 56, 35200, Spain

(2) Institut für Meereskunde Kiel, Dusternbrooker Weg 20, 24105 Kiel, Germany

(3) Universität Bremen, Klagenfurter Str., 28359 Bremen, Germany

(4) Instituto Español de Oceanografía Madrid, Spain

ollinas@iccm.rcanaria.es

The observations at the time series station ESTOC started in February 1994. The station position is 29°10'N, 15°30'W, about 100km to the north of Gran Canaria. The interdisciplinary station work includes regular monthly measurements and sampling from a research vessel and two long-term moorings which are usually recovered and relaunched once per year. The monthly observations are usually performed by the Spanish ship 'Taliarte', and additional process studies are usually done by the German ships 'Meteor', 'Poseidon' and 'Victor Hensen'. The work combines