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# Moored Current Meter Data from Hudson Strait, 1982

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by

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## ABSTRACT

Drinkwater, K.F. 1983. Moored current meter data from Hudson Strait, 1982.

Can. Data Rept. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 381: iv + 46 p.

A current meter array was moored in Hudson Strait from August to October 1982. Current rates and directions together with the temperature and salinity data are presented in graphical form. The mean currents as well as the amplitudes and phase lags for the  $M_2$  tidal constituents are also given.

## RESUME

Drinkwater, K.F. 1983. Moored current meter data from Hudson Strait, 1982.

Can. Data. Rept. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 381: iv + 46 p.

Du mois d'août au mois d'octobre 1982 on a amarré un ensemble de courantomètres dans le détroit d'Hudson. Les données sur la vitesse et la direction du courant ainsi que sur la température et la salinité sont présentées sous forme de graphiques. On présente également les courants moyens ainsi que les amplitudes et les décalages de phase pour les composantes tidales  $M_2$ .

## Introduction

Sutcliffe *et al.* (1983) identified nutrient-rich surface layer outflow from Hudson Strait as an important nutrient source for the Labrador Shelf. In 1982 the Marine Ecology Laboratory of the Bedford Institute of Oceanography (BIO) undertook a field investigation into the physical oceanography and primary production of the Labrador Shelf-Hudson Strait region. As part of that program a current meter array was moored in Hudson Strait in mid-August from CSS Hudson during cruise 82-027 and recovered in mid-October during cruise 82-034. This report presents the current meter data.

## Mooring Information

The current meter array was located immediately west of Ungava Bay and consisted of four stations (HS1-HS4) along a transect running approximately northeast from the Quebec shore to Baffin Island and one station (HS5) 90 km further to the east in the center of the Strait (see Fig. 1). Vertical profiles of the moorings are shown in Fig. 2a,b and the mooring information is listed in Table 1. The mooring numbers in the table refer to the BIO consecutive lay numbers. A thermistor-conductivity chain was also moored at station HS2 (see Fig. 2a) but the data are not presented herein.

All current meters were Anderaa instruments equipped with temperature and conductivity sensors. Each mooring consisted of three railway wheels as an anchor, an AMF acoustic release, a Braincon (type 568) float for the main buoyancy and plastic spheres for back-up buoyancy. The Braincon floats were at approximately 25 m depth during the moorings and were equipped with a radio beacon and a flashing light to aid in recovery.

The current meter data, as well as the temperature and salinity data were generally of good quality at all stations and at all depths. The only exceptions were the 30 m temperatures and salinities at HS5 which were intermittent due to instrument malfunction and thus these data are not presented.

## Data

Measurements of current rate and direction plus temperature and salinity were recorded every 15 minutes. The raw data were edited to remove isolated spikes, then filtered using a 5-weight running mean and decimated to hourly values. These hourly values are plotted for each station and depth (see Appendix 1). The days are given in Julian days (day 233 is August 21). The data were then run through the tidal analysis program at the Bedford Institute which calculates amplitudes and phase lags for standard tidal constituents using a least squares fit of the data. Tidal current ellipses for each constituent were computed. The tidal ellipses for the major constituent,  $M_2$ , are listed in Table 2 and plotted in Fig. 3. Residual currents were then calculated by subtracting the tidal currents from the observed values. These hourly residuals were further filtered using a Cartwright filter of 129 weights and a cutoff frequency of  $0.74 \text{ d}^{-1}$  (period of 1.35d) and decimated to one value every six hours. They were then plotted in progressive vector and stick plot diagrams (see Appendix A). A progressive vector diagram is a vectorial addition of the current data and represents the path a particle would take if always under the influence of the measured current. The arrow in the upper right corner of the progressive vector diagrams point north. The abscissa represents flow along the Strait, positive being  $125^\circ\text{T}$  or seaward, while the ordinate represents flow across the Strait, positive being  $350^\circ\text{T}$ . Crosses denote position every five days and the dates are given in Julian days. The sticks in the stickplots represent the magnitude and direction of the current. The arrow in the upper right corner again points north, hence, seaward flow along the axis of the Strait ( $125^\circ\text{T}$ ) is represented by a positive vertical line. The Cartwright filtered data were further decimated to one value per day then vector-averaged to determine a mean residual current. The means and standard deviations for the

along-Strait (+125°T) and across-Strait (+35°T) components together with the mean rate and directions are listed in Table 3 and the mean currents are plotted in Fig. 4.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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#### REFERENCES

Sutcliffe, W.H. Jr., R.H. Loucks, K.F. Drinkwater and A.R. Coote. 1983. Nutrient flux onto the Labrador Shelf from Hudson Strait and its biological consequences. Accepted for publication in Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.

TABLE 1  
Mooring Information

Station #	Mooring #	Lat.	Long.	Water Depth (m)	Instrument Depth (m)	Start Time (UT)	Duration Days
HS1	493	61° 09'	69° 29'	254	30	22:15 Aug 22	51.9
					50	22:15 Aug 22	51.9
					100	22:15 Aug 22	51.9
					200	22:15 Aug 22	51.9
HS2	494	61° 19'	69° 09'	320	30	17:45 Aug 22	53.1
HS3	495	61° 37'	68° 50'	300	30	12:00 Aug 22	54.0
					200	12:00 Aug 22	54.0
HS4	496	62° 01'	68° 09'	183	30	18:30 Aug 21	54.9
					100	18:30 Aug 21	54.9
HS5	497	61° 13'	67° 22'	407	30	12:00 Aug 21	54.0
					200	12:00 Aug 21	54.0

TABLE 2  
The Amplitudes and Phase Lags for the  $M_2$  Tidal Constituent

Station	Depth	Amp. (ms <sup>-1</sup> )	Major Axis		Minor Axis		
			Phase	Direction	Amp (ms <sup>-1</sup> )	Phase	Rotation
HS1	30	.297	189°	107°	.055	279°	C
	50	.289	189°	103°		279°	C
	100	.295	186°	113°		276°	C
	200	.235	180°	116°		270°	C
HS2	30	.206	182°	119°	.046	271°	C
HS3	30	.257	167°	117°	.027	257°	C
	200	.275	172°	112°		262°	C
HS4	30	.464	170°	110°	.046	260°	C
	100	.411	164°	116°		254°	C
HS5	30	.389	109°	111°	.134	200°	C
	200	.291	127°	92°		217°	C

TABLE 3  
Mean Currents and their Standard Deviations (sd) in  $\text{ms}^{-1}$ .

Station	Depth (m)	Along-Strait		Across-Strait		Mean Rate	Direction
		Mean	sd	Mean	sd		
HS1	30	.292	.145	.079	.056	.302	110°
	50	.235	.139	.094	.066	.253	103°
	100	.122	.125	.034	.049	.127	109°
	200	.034	.120	.009	.048	.035	110°
HS2	30	.071	.078	-.011	.052	.073	138°
HS3	30	-.028	.056	-.025	.054	.038	262°
	200	-.018	.029	-.014	.028	.023	265°
HS4	30	-.093	.057	.013	.037	.094	313°
	100	-.048	.052	-.014	.027	.050	289°
HS5	30	-.010	.092	-.094	.059	.095	221°
	200	-.020	.075	-.060	.058	.063	233°

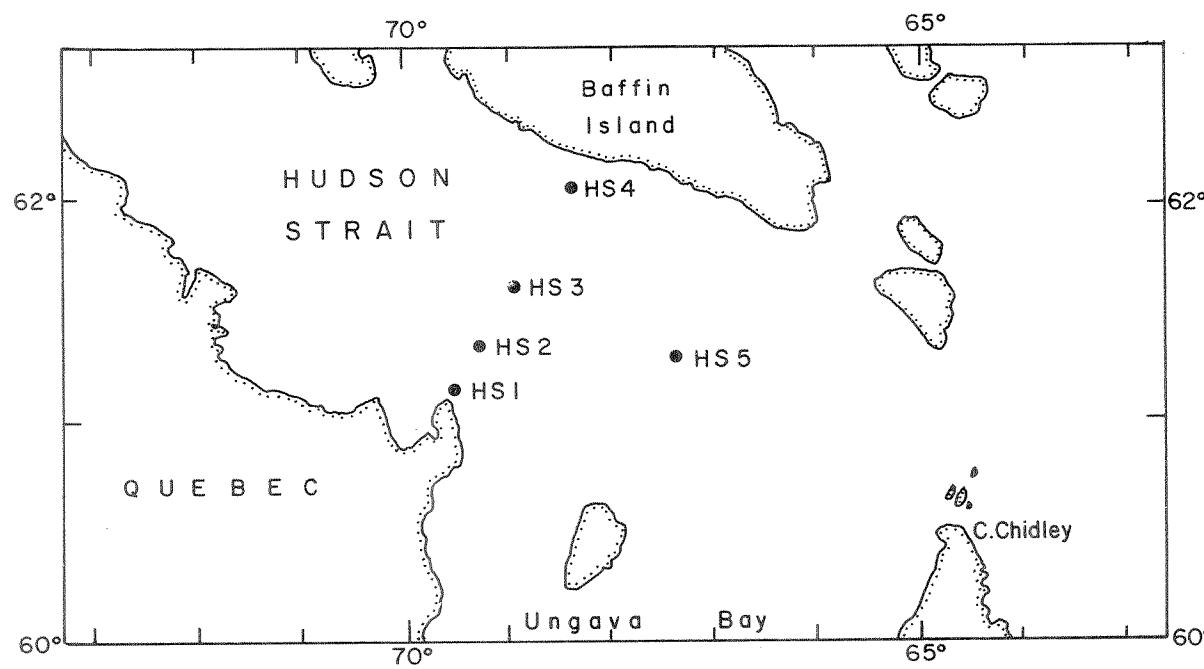


Fig. 1 Hudson Strait showing mooring locations.

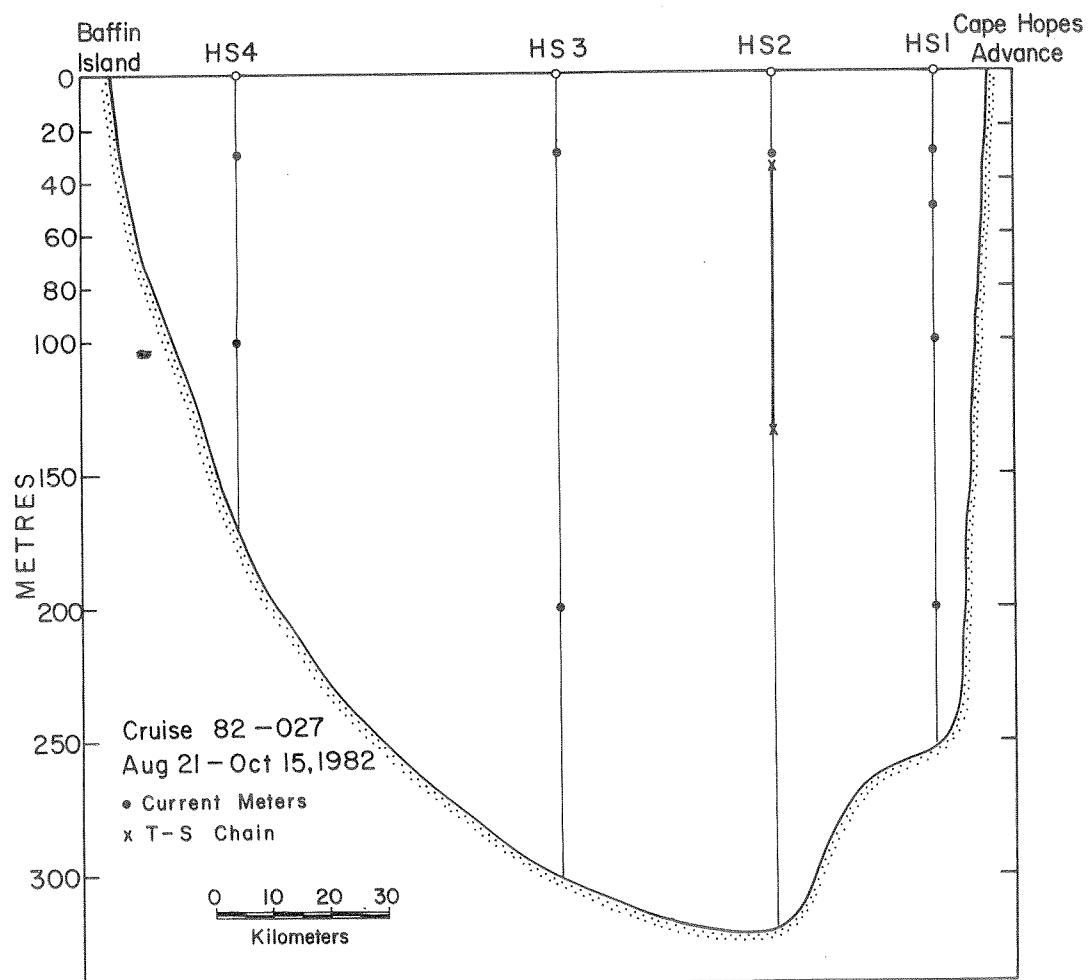


Fig. 2a Vertical profile of moorings HS1-HS4.

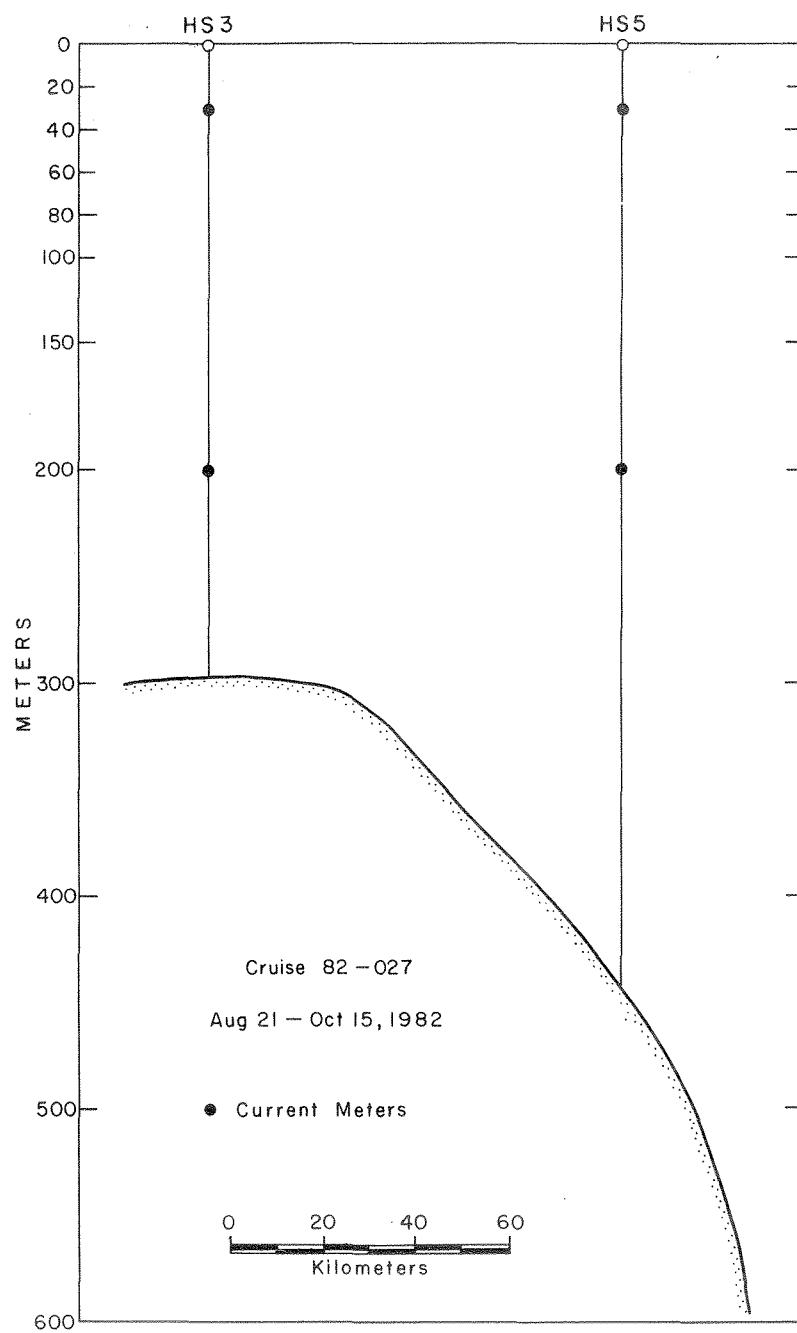


Fig. 2b Vertical profile of moorings HS3 and HS5

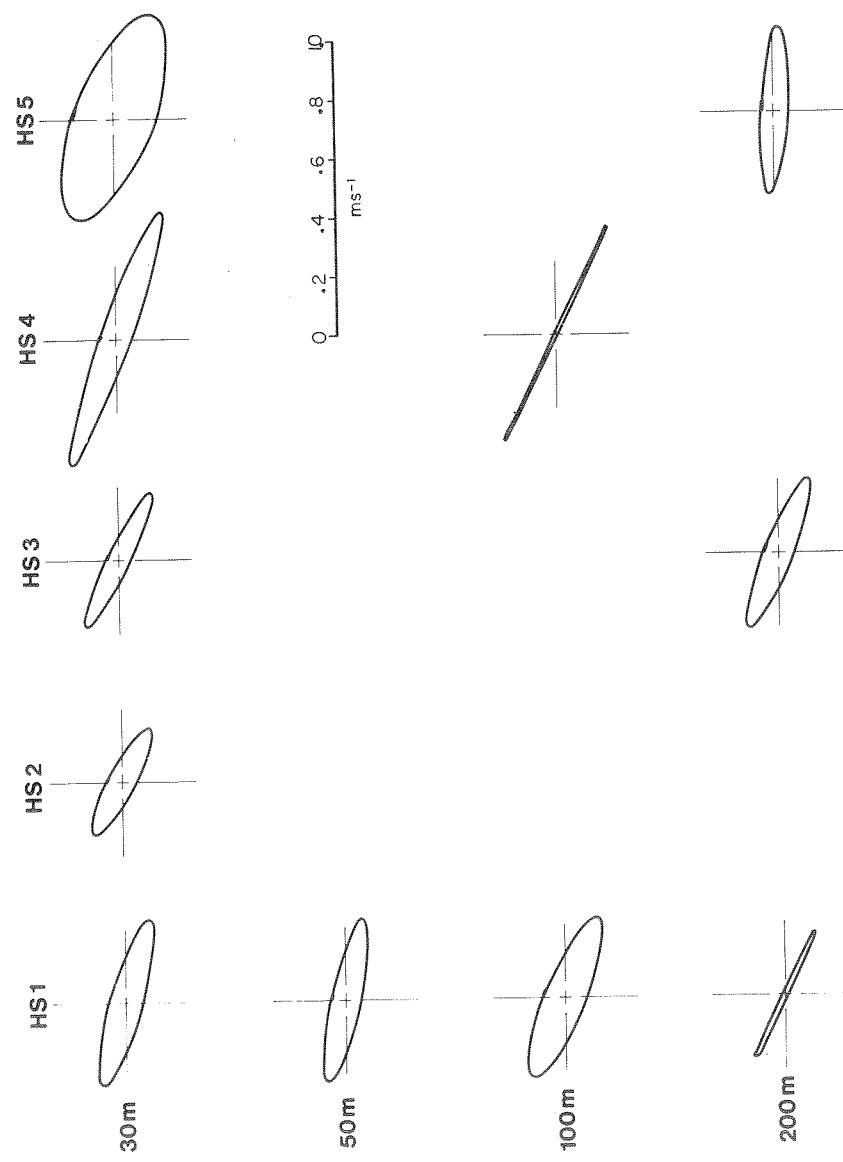


Fig. 3 Tidal ellipses

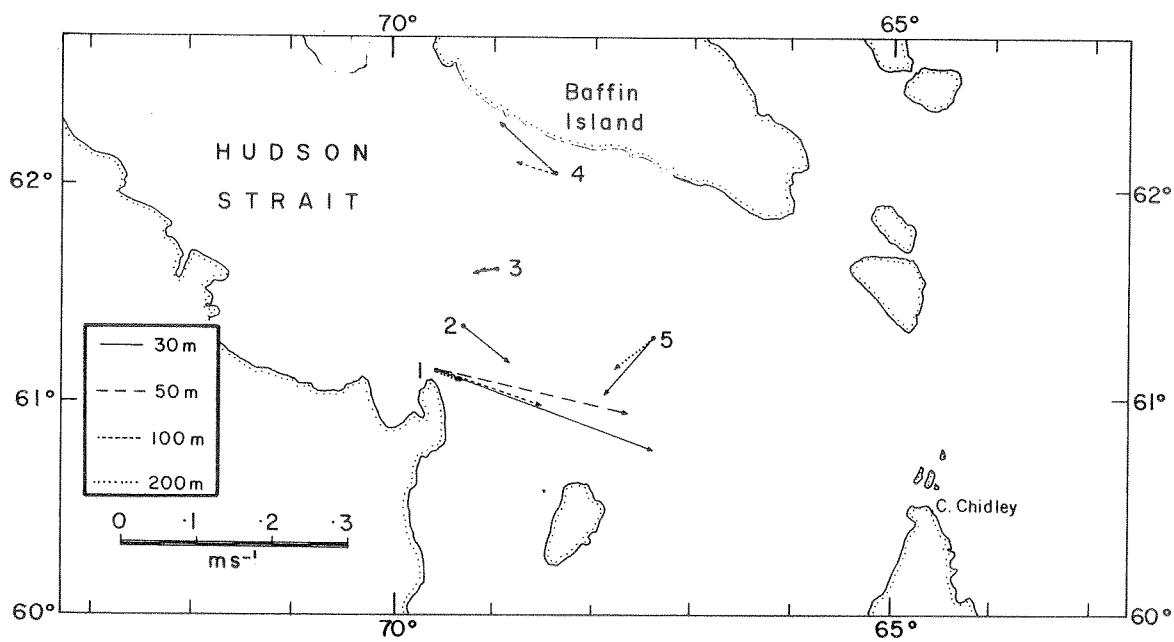
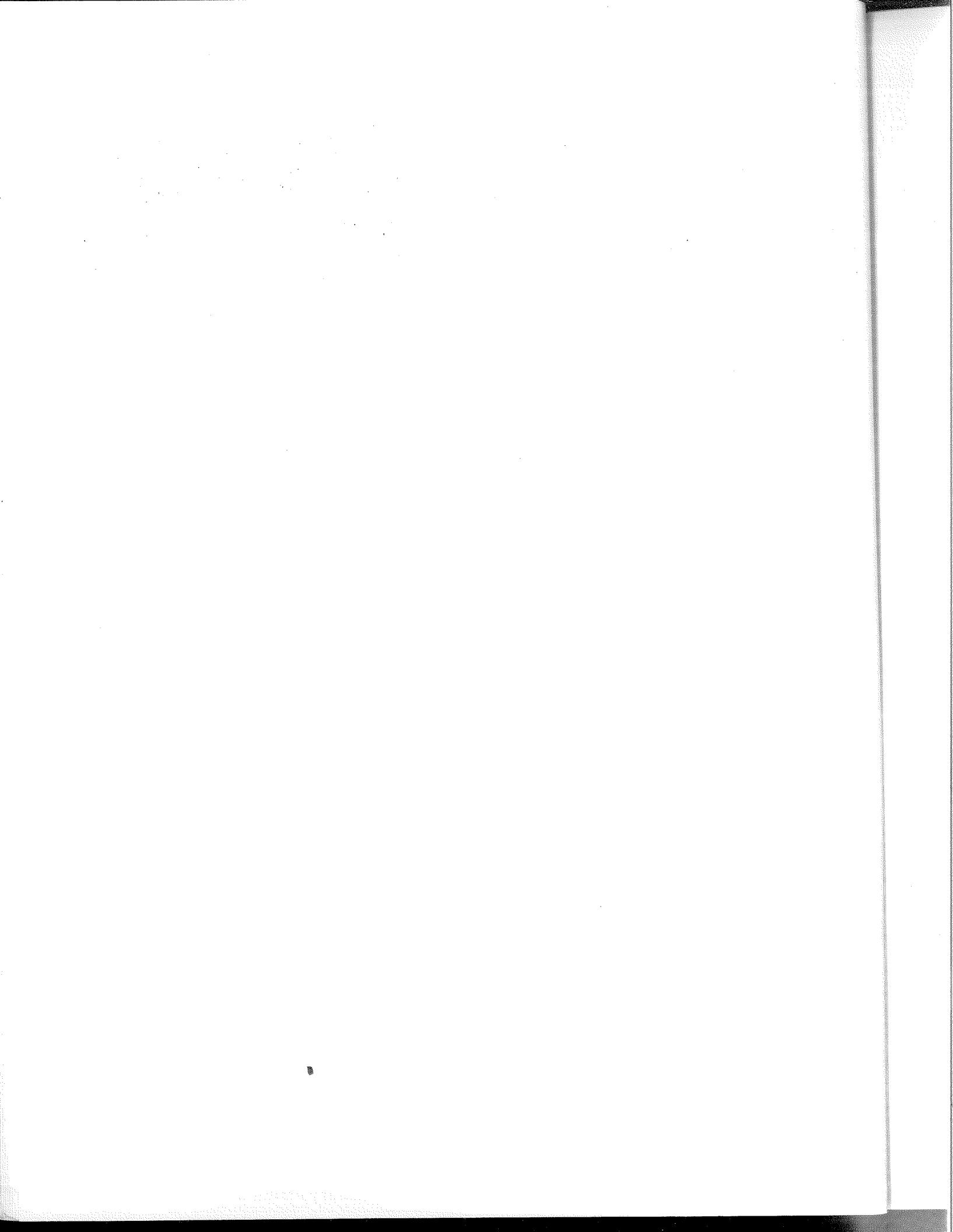


Fig. 4 Mean currents



## APPENDIX 1

Time series plots of current rates and directions, temperatures and salinities, plus progressive vector diagrams and stickplots for Hudson Strait moorings.

