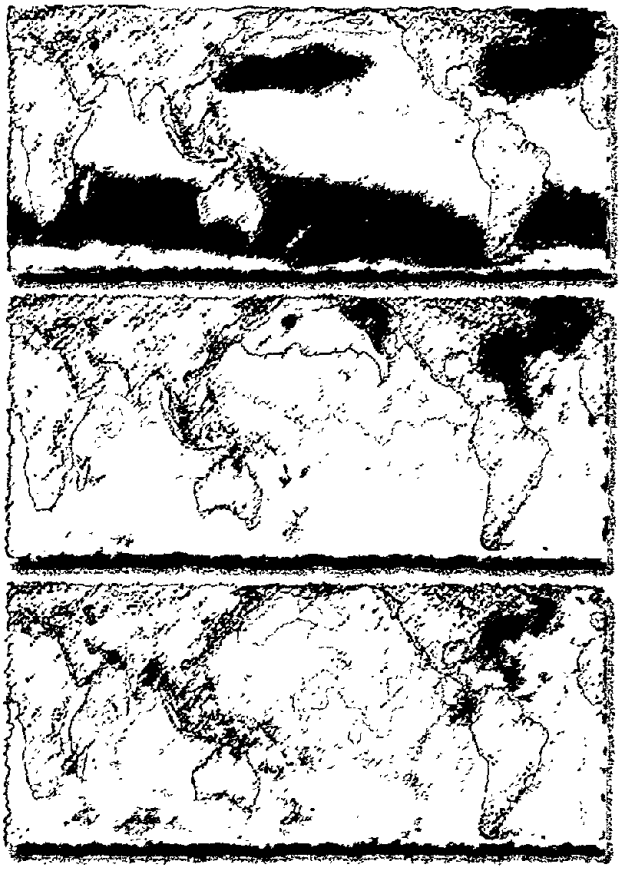
ORNL/CDIAC-127
NDP-076

Global Distribution of Total Inorganic Carbon and Total Alkalinity Below the Deepest Winter Mixed Layer Depths



Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute
Moss Landing, California

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
Woods Hole, Massachusetts

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GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL INORGANIC CARBON AND TOTAL ALKALINITY BELOW THE DEEPEST WINTER MIXED LAYER DEPTHS

Contributed by
Catherine Goyet,[1] Richard Healy,[1] and
John Ryan[2]

[1]Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
Woods Hole, Massachusetts

[2]Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute
Moss Landing, California

Prepared by Alexander Kozyr[3]
Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

[3]Energy, Environment, and Resources Center
The University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

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Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831-6335
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ABSTRACT

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Modeling the global ocean-atmosphere carbon dioxide system is becoming increasingly important to greenhouse gas policy. These models require initialization with realistic three-dimensional (3-D) oceanic carbon fields. This report presents an approach to establishing these initial conditions from an extensive global database of ocean carbon dioxide (CO_2) system measurements and well-developed interpolation methods. These methods are limited to waters below the deepest mixed layer. The data used for these interpolations include the recent high-quality data sets from the World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WOCE), Joint Global Ocean Flux Study (JGOFS), and Ocean-Atmosphere Carbon Exchange Study (OACES) programs. Prior to analysis, all carbon data were adjusted to established reference material listed in http://www-mpl.ucsd.edu/people/adickson/CO2_QC/. The interpolation methodology employs correlation between CO_2 system properties and other more widely measured properties: potential temperature, salinity, and apparent oxygen utilization. The correlations are computed for each profile, and the coefficients are interpolated to the $1° \times 1° \times 32$ vertical-layer grid at a monthly temporal resolution. Finally, the gridded coefficients are applied to a global monthly climatology of ocean temperature, salinity, and oxygen to compute total CO_2 (TCO_2) and total alkalinity (TALK) for the 3-D grid.

This approach offers advantages over spin up of a single profile in defining spatial variation in CO_2 system properties because it reduces initialization time and provides a more accurate carbon field. The results provide an unprecedented "view" of the global distribution of TALK and TCO_2 in the ocean. These results as well as those from the monthly mixed layer depths can be used in diagnostic and prognostic global ocean models.

The data set of the gridded climatological fields of TCO_2, TALK, and mixed layer depths is available free of charge as a numeric data package from the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC; http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/). The interpolated data set includes seasonal TCO_2 and TALK fields as well as the coefficients used to estimate these concentrations and the monthly mixed layer depths.

Keywords: Total carbon dioxide, total alkalinity, mixed layer depth, carbon fields, inorganic carbon, global ocean

PART 1:

OVERVIEW

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the main objectives of the study of the oceanic carbon cycle is to quantify the present and future role of the ocean in the absorption of anthropogenic carbon dioxide (CO_2). In situ data are typically used to quantify the present anthropogenic CO_2 concentrations in the ocean (Brewer 1978; Chen and Millero 1979; Chen 1993; Wallace 1995; Gruber et al. 1996; Gruber 1998; Peng et al. 1998; Sabine et al. 1999; Goyet et al. 1999). Global ocean models are mainly used in a prognostic mode to estimate the future penetration of anthropogenic CO_2 on the global scale (Sarmiento et al. 1992; Bhaskaran et al. 1995; Washington and Meehl 1996). Yet, accurate global initialization fields of the CO_2 properties in seawater, such as total CO_2 (TCO_2) and total alkalinity (TALK), do not exist.

In order to study the oceanic carbon cycle and to accurately describe and quantify the TCO_2 and TALK fields on the global scale, TCO_2 and TALK were measured with high accuracy throughout the water column of the major oceans. These measurements were mainly performed over the last two decades during intensive national and international field programs. Most of the data of these field programs are now freely available to the scientific community. However, these data need to be interpolated on a regular grid before they can easily be used in global ocean models.

The purpose of this work is therefore to best interpolate these data on a regular grid for use in ocean models. The interpolation is based on each measured profile from the base of the mixed layer to the bottom of the ocean. The data within the mixed layer are not considered here because they are subject to large spatial and monthly variations that are still difficult to accurately quantify. The variations of the CO_2 properties in the mixed layer are controlled by ocean circulation, evaporation/precipitation, dissolution of calcium carbonate, photosynthesis and oxidation of organic matter, and CO_2 flux across the ocean-atmosphere interface including penetration of anthropogenic CO_2. Many independent studies are currently designed to best quantify and parameterize each of these processes and the overall variations of the CO_2 properties in the mixed layer (Takahashi et al. 1997; Millero et al. 1998).

Below the mixed layer, TCO_2 and TALK are controlled by ocean mixing, formation/dissolution of calcium carbonate, and oxidation of organic matter (Brewer 1978). In other words, short-timescale processes do not significantly affect TCO_2 and TALK below the mixed layer. Thus it is possible to interpolate the data measured below the mixed layer at different times of year to acquire a reasonable understanding of the TCO_2 and TALK fields. In ocean areas where anthropogenic CO_2 is present (mainly in the upper 2000 m), it is also necessary to specify if and how data from different years are adjusted to a specific year before interpolation.

In practice, the distribution of anthropogenic CO_2 concentrations in the ocean is not accurately known. Estimates can differ significantly (Coatanoan et al. 2000) according to the various assumptions used. Until these differences are understood and considerably reduced, it will be very difficult to estimate pre-anthropogenic TCO_2 fields on the global scale. Consequently, in this paper authors interpolate the measured TCO_2 and TALK data without adjustment for the variations in anthropogenic CO_2 concentration for a given year. Because most of the data were measured within the past twenty years, such small adjustment to the different data sets (except for the North Atlantic Ocean) would mainly be within the uncertainty of the interpolated field. The results provide an estimate of these fields for the mid-1990s, when most of the accurate measurements were performed.

2. DATA SETS AND METHODS

In order to interpolate the measured TCO_2 and TALK data, the available observations were assembled (Table 1). Measurements prior to 1990 did not use the accurate standards established by Dickson (1997) for calibrating TCO_2. Therefore pre-1990 profiles were adjusted by comparing deep measurements within 1° of latitude and longitude, as described for the Atlantic Ocean (Goyet et al. 1997), the Pacific Ocean (Feely et al. 1998), and the Indian Ocean (Sabine et al. 1999).

All the TALK measurements were performed by potentiometry (Dyrssen 1965; Millero et al. 1998). Most of the TCO_2 measurements were performed by extraction/coulometry (Johnson et al. 1985, 1987, 1993, 1998) except for the cruises prior to 1990 where TCO_2 was measured by potentiometry. All these measurements are described in detail in the *Handbook of Methods for the Analysis of the Various Parameters of the Carbon Dioxide System in Sea Water* (DOE 1994).

Table 1. Summary of data sets used for interpolation of the TCO_2 and TALK fields on the global scale

Field program	Reference
GEOSECS[1]	Takahashi et al. 1980
INDIGO[2]	Poisson et al. 1988, 1989, 1990
JGOFS[3]	http://www1.whoi.edu/jgofs.html
OACES[4]	NOAA[8]; http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/ocd/oaces
TTO[5]	Data reports, TTO 1986a,b
WOCE[6]; SAVE[7]	CDIAC; http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/oceans/home.html

[1]Geochemical Ocean Sections
[2]Indian Ocean Global Observation
[3]Joint Global Ocean Flux Study
[4]Ocean-Atmosphere Carbon Exchange Study
[5]Transient Tracers in the Ocean
[6]World Ocean Circulation Experiment
[7]South Atlantic Ventilation Experiment
[8]National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration

2.1 Determination of Monthly Mixed Layer Depth Fields

In order to define monthly mixed layer depth (MLD), a weighted average based on two sources of MLD information was created, one source based on observations and the other based on a numerical ocean model. The first was the MLD product offered by the National Ocean Data Center (NODC). Specifically, the MLD fields computed via potential density at 1° × 1° from gridded temperature/salinity (T/S) (Levitus and Boyer 1994a; Levitus et al. 1994) were used. This product is available at http://www.cdc.noaa.gov/cdc/data.nodc.woa94.html. The second source was Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanography Center (FNMOC)

model mixed layer output at a resolution of 2.5° × 2.5° (Clancy and Sadler 1992). Using daily FNMOC fields from March through December 1995 and January and February, 1996, monthly means were computed and then gridded to the same resolution as the NODC fields.

The T/S observations required for the NODC MLD product are highly non-uniformly distributed over the globe, and much of the ocean is completely unsampled (see Levitus and Boyer 1994a for methodology of filling the global 1° × 1° grid). As a result, the MLD fields contain unrealistic spatial distributions, horizontal gradients, and magnitudes. This problem with definition of MLD from gridded T/S is known, and a developing approach is to define MLD from individual hydrographic profiles and to grid resultant MLD estimates only where observations exist (Monterey, G., Pacific Fisheries Environmental Laboratory, Pacific Grove, Calif., personal communication.). However, such MLD fields are not currently available. Therefore, a weighting function for the NODC MLD fields was defined based on observation density. Specifically, we used the monthly average number of salinity observations at NODC levels within the upper 50 m. Based on mapped observation density, a cutoff of 75 was chosen to define where salinity was well sampled and thus where the NODC MLD fields had a sufficient observational base. Above this cutoff, the weighting for NODC MLD was 1 (~7% of the grid points). Below the cutoff, the weighting for NODC MLD was the average number of observations divided by 75. Lastly, because some NODC MLD values are extremely and unrealistically deep where few observations exist, zero weighting was assigned where NODC MLD was > 400 m. This weighting procedure retained NODC MLD estimates in relatively well-observed regions and relied on the model (FNMOC) MLD estimates for poorly observed regions (in proportion to the paucity of observations).

Following this definition of the weighted average MLD product, there still remained grid points where neither input data set provided information. Missing grid points within the latitude range 65° N to 65° S were filled with a combination of spatial and temporal averaging (±2 months and 5° of latitude/longitude). Any points not filled by this procedure were filled with the mean of all valid monthly MLD values for that grid point. Finally, a 5° × 5° median filter was applied to the monthly MLD fields to smooth the boundaries where missing data were filled in the last step.

2.2 Interpolation of TALK Below the Deepest Mixed Layer

Below the mixed layer, TALK can be interpolated by piecewise linear regression as a function of potential temperature (θ) and salinity (S):

$$TALK = a + b\theta + cS \qquad (1)$$

One regression was performed in each of the two layers: from the wintertime mixed layer down to 1000 m, and below 1000 m. The cutoff at 1000 m reflects the mean depth of the TALK maximum. The coefficients were calculated for each profile, interpolated to the 3-D grid using the Generic Mapping Tools (GMT) software (Wessel and Smith 1995), and applied to climatological temperature and salinity (Levitus and Boyer 1994a,b; Levitus et al. 1994) to compute TALK. Uncertainty associated with this interpolation procedure in the Indian, Pacific, and Atlantic Oceans is respectively estimated to be ±8.4 μmol/kg, ±10.2 μmol/kg, and ±4.6 μmol/kg in the upper 1000 m, and ±4.8 μmol/kg, ±9.1 μmol/kg, and ±5.9 μmol/kg at depths below 1000 m. The mean uncertainty associated with the TALK interpolation procedure in the global ocean below the mixed layer is estimated to be ±5.5 μmol/kg.

2.3 Interpolation of TCO_2 Below the Deepest Mixed Layer

As shown earlier (Goyet and Davis 1997), below the winter mixed layer, TCO_2 can be interpolated as a function of potential temperature (θ), apparent oxygen utilization (AOU), and salinity (S):

$$TCO_2 = a + b\theta + cAOU + dS \quad (2)$$

The coefficients were calculated for each profile, interpolated to the 3-D grid using the GMT software, and applied to climatological hydrographic properties to compute TCO_2 at the grid points below the deepest winter mixed layer depth. Uncertainty associated with this interpolation procedure in the Indian, Pacific, and Atlantic Oceans is respectively estimated to be ±7.9 μmol/kg, ±14.5 μmol/kg, and ±8.1 μmol/kg. The mean uncertainty associated with the TCO_2 interpolation procedure in the global ocean below the mixed layer is estimated to be ±9.4 μmol/kg. The uncertainty is the largest in the Pacific Ocean and reflects the relatively poor data density in this large ocean.

3. RESULTS

The results of this work are monthly global fields of TCO_2 and TALK, the coefficients used to compute these CO_2 system properties, and the maximum mixed layer depths used to define the shallowest depth for these computations. Figure 1 shows the geographical distribution of the maximum depth of the mixed layer. The deepest mixed layers are observed in the northern Atlantic Ocean. The Southern Ocean south of 50° S is a large area with deep mixed layers as a result of the strong atmospheric forcing. The shallowest (< 20 m) mixed layers are observed at low latitudes.

Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the annual mean concentrations of TCO_2 and TALK, respectively, at 500 m, 1500 m, and 3500 m between 60° N and 60° S. These maps clearly show the differences between the three major oceans. In the Pacific Ocean, TCO_2 concentrations are generally higher on the eastern side than on the western side (Fig. 2). At 500 m, TCO_2 concentrations have the signature of the upper layers and reflect the circulation patterns. The equatorial upwelling is particularly evident with TCO_2 concentrations higher on the eastern side than the western side.

At 1500 m, the highest concentrations are observed in the Pacific Ocean north of 35° N, while the lowest concentrations are observed in the Atlantic Ocean north of 35° N. At 3500 m, TCO_2 concentrations in the Indian Ocean are comparable to those in the Pacific Ocean at similar latitudes. The lowest TCO_2 concentrations are observed in the northwestern Atlantic Ocean. At 3500 m, TCO_2 concentrations typically differ by 200 μmol/kg or more between the different ocean basins of the Northern Hemisphere. In contrast, in the Southern Hemisphere south of 40° S, the variation of TCO_2 concentration between oceans is typically less than 50 μmol/kg.

At 500 m, TALK is lowest in the Pacific Ocean. However, at 1500 and 3500 m, TALK is lowest in the Atlantic Ocean. In contrast to TCO_2, the highest TALK concentrations are in the northern Indian Ocean.

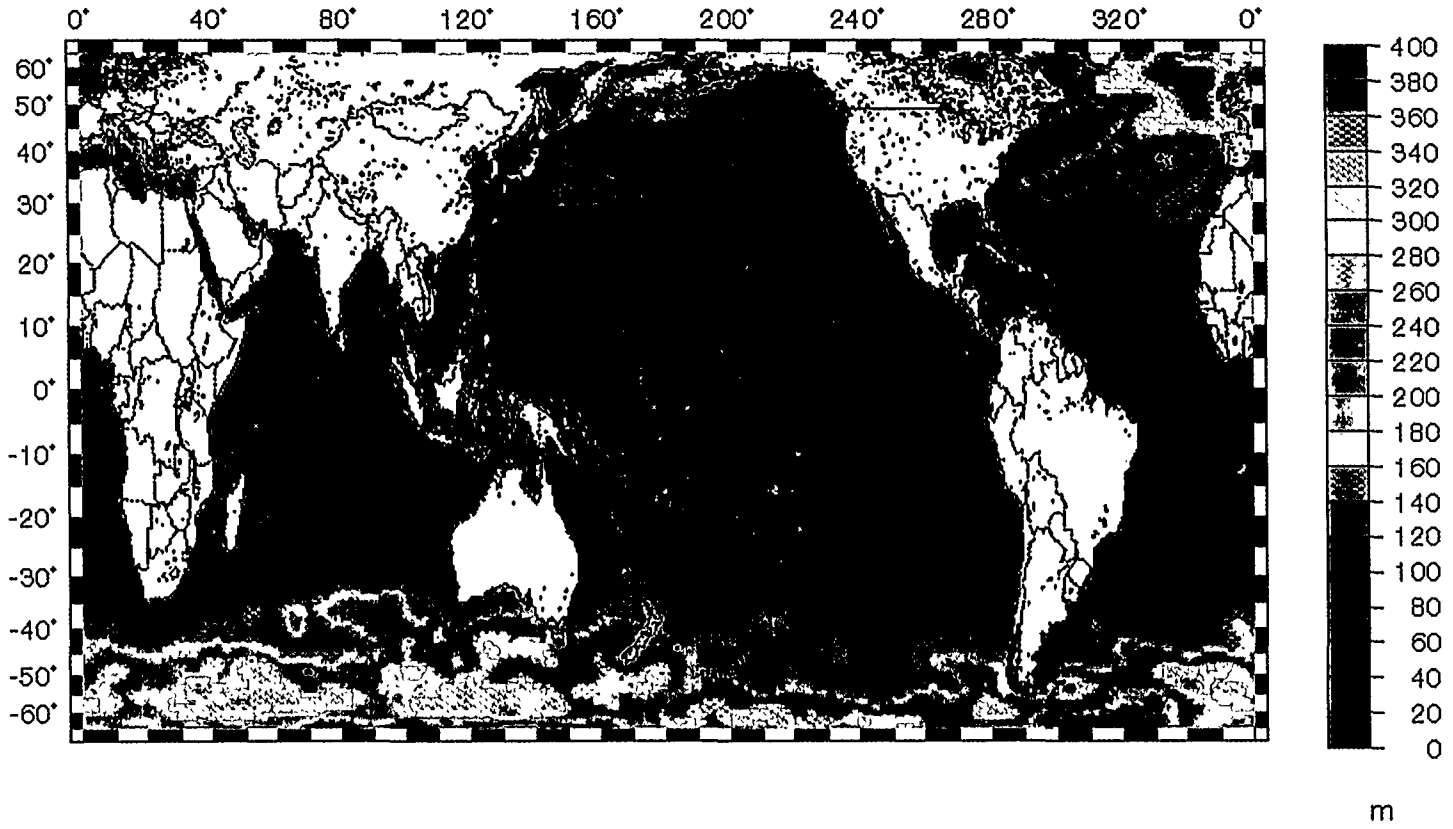

Fig. 1. Spatial distribution of the maximum depth (m) of the mixed layer.

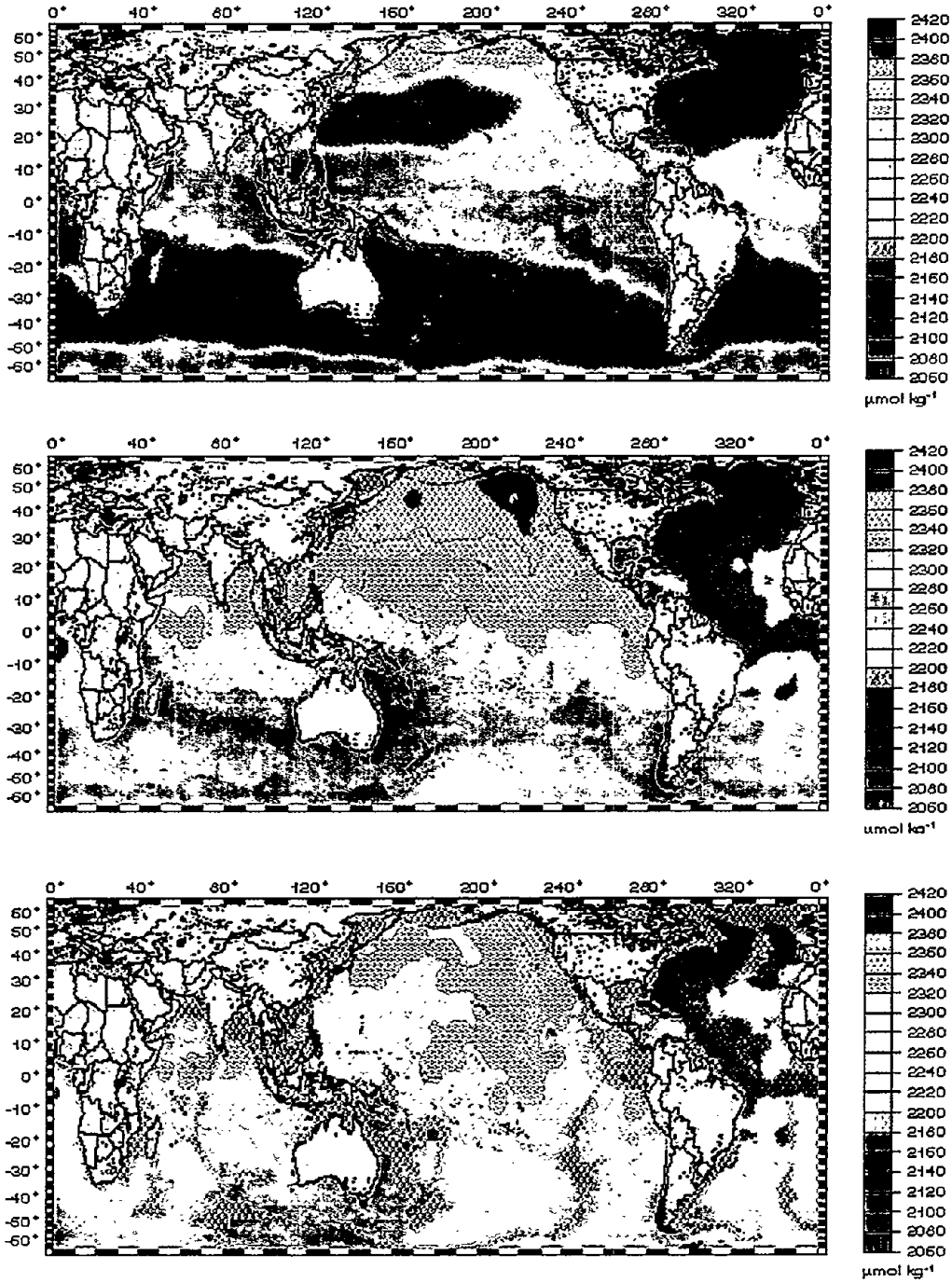

Fig. 2. Spatial distribution of the annual mean TCO_2 (μmol/kg) at 500 m (top), 1500 m (middle), and 3500 m (bottom).

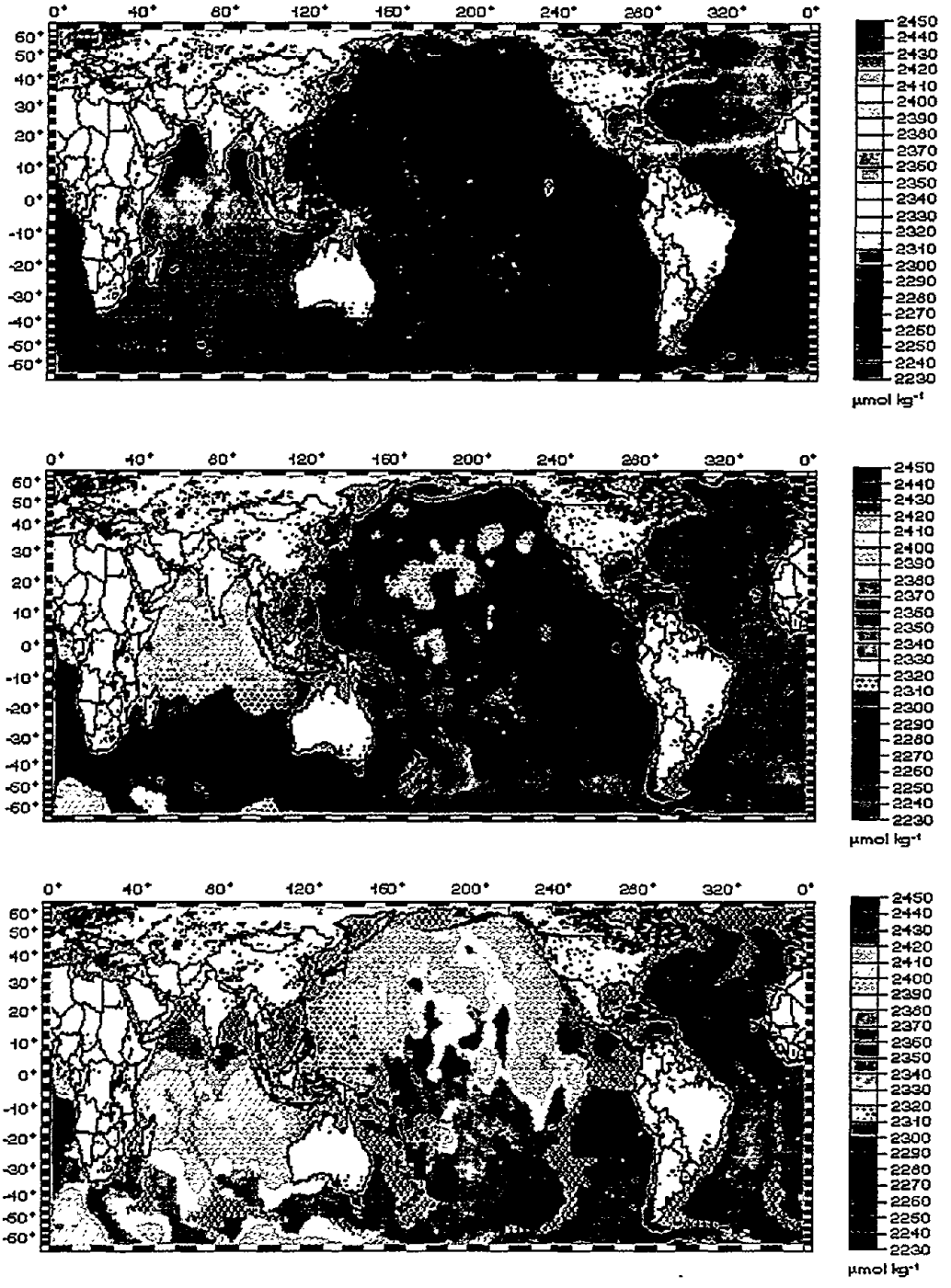

Fig. 3. Spatial distribution of the annual mean TALK (μmol/kg) at 500 m (top), 1500 m (middle), and 3500 m (bottom).

Overall, the distribution of TCO_2 and TALK in seawater reflects the circulation of the different water masses. Briefly, in the North Atlantic Ocean the waters are young and the concentration of TCO_2 is relatively low, whereas the concentration of TALK is relatively high. However, because it is a location of deep water formation, the TCO_2 gradient from the surface to the bottom is relatively small, and anthropogenic CO_2 penetrates to the bottom (Chen 1993). From the North Atlantic Ocean the water flows to the South Atlantic Ocean and to the Southern Ocean before going into the North Indian and North Pacific Oceans, where TCO_2 concentrations are the highest.

4. SUMMARY

Understanding the complex, interacting processes that determine global ocean uptake of atmospheric CO_2 requires accurate definition of initial conditions and accurate representation of the processes forcing variation. An approach to defining global, monthly 3-D fields of TCO_2 and TALK below the deepest mixed layer was presented in this report. These fields are now available to the scientific community through CDIAC. The accuracy of these interpolated fields is the best available today given the in situ data fields. They accurately reflect the main characteristics of global water mass circulation. This approach offers advantages over spin up of a single profile in defining spatial variation in CO_2 system properties because it provides a more accurate carbon field and reduces initialization time. As additional data become available, it will be possible to increase the accuracy of mixed layer depths, TCO_2, and TALK fields.

5. HOW TO OBTAIN THE DATA AND DOCUMENTATION

This database (NDP-076) is available free of charge from CDIAC. The data are available from CDIAC's anonymous file transfer protocol (FTP) area via the Internet. Please note: Your computer needs to have FTP software loaded on it (this is built in to most newer operating systems). Use the following commands to obtain the database.

>ftp cdiac.esd.ornl.gov or >ftp 128.219.24.36
Login: "anonymous" or "ftp"
Password: your e-mail address
ftp> cd pub/ndp076/
ftp> dir
ftp> mget (files)
ftp> quit

The complete documentation and data can also be obtained from the CDIAC oceanographic Web site (http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/oceans/doc.html), through CDIAC's online ordering system (http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/pns/how_order.html), or by contacting CDIAC.

Contact information:

Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
P.O. Box 2008
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831-6335
U.S.A.

Telephone: 865-574-3645
Telefax: 865-574-2232

E-mail: cdiac@ornl.gov

Internet: http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/

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PART 2:

CONTENT AND FORMAT OF DATA FILES

7. FILE DESCRIPTIONS

This section describes the content and format of each of the 19 files that comprise this numeric data package (NDP) (see Table 2). Because CDIAC distributes the data set in several ways (e.g., via anonymous FTP and on floppy diskette), each of the 19 files is referenced by both an ASCII file name, which is given in lowercase, bold-faced type (e.g., **ndp076.txt**) and a file number. The remainder of this section describes (or lists, where appropriate) the contents of each file.

Table 2. Content, size, and format of data files

File number, name, and description	Logical records	File size in bytes
1. **ndp076.txt:** a detailed description of the data set, methods of calculations of carbon fields, the five FORTRAN 77 data-retrieval routines, and the thirteen oceanographic data files	1,904	58,117
2. **coef_talk.for:** a FORTRAN 77 data-retrieval routine to read and print **coef_talk.dat** (File 7)	45	1,430
3. **coef_tco2.for:** a FORTRAN 77 data-retrieval routine to read and print **coef_tco2.dat** (File 8)	39	1,160
4. **mld1x1.for:** a FORTRAN 77 data-retrieval routine to read and print **mld1x1.dat** (File 9)	47	1,631
5. **talkdat.for:** a FORTRAN 77 data-retrieval routine to read and print **talk_*.dat** (Files 10–14)	44	1,456
6. **tco2dat.for:** a FORTRAN 77 data-retrieval routine to read and print **tco2_*.dat** (Files 15–19)	41	1,285
7. **coef_talk.dat:** a listing of the *a*, *b*, and *c* coefficients used to calculate TALK fields	48,387	4,403,002
8. **coef_tco2.dat:** a listing of the *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* coefficients used to calculate TCO_2 fields	48,387	3,096,806

Table 2. (continued)

File number, name, and description	Logical records	File size in bytes
9. **mld1x1.dat:** mixed layer depths (1°×1° grid) calculated for each month of the year	34,144	4,574,721
10–14. **talk_*.dat:** interpolated TALK fields calculated annually and for each quarter	4,973,480	447,612,905
15–19. **tco2_*.dat:** interpolated TCO_2 fields calculated annually and for each quarter	4,980,110	323,714,083
Total	10,085,818	783,466,596

7.1 ndp076.txt (File 1)

This file contains a detailed description of the data set, methods of calculations, the five FORTRAN 77 data-retrieval routines, and the thirteen oceanographic data files. It exists primarily for the benefit of individuals who acquire this database as machine-readable data files from CDIAC.

7.2 coef_talk.for (File 2)

This file contains a FORTRAN 77 data-retrieval routine to read and print **coef_talk.dat** (File 7). The following is a listing of this program. For additional information regarding variable definitions, variable lengths, variable types, units, and codes, please see the description for **coef_talk.dat** in Sect. 7.7.

```
c*********************************************************************
c* FORTRAN 77 data retrieval routine to read and print the file
c* named "coef_talk.dat" (File 7)
c*********************************************************************

c*Defines variables*

      REAL lon, lat, coef1, coef2, coef3, coef4, coef5
      REAL coef6
      OPEN (unit=1, file='coef_talk.dat')
      OPEN (unit=2, file='coef_talk.txt')
      write (2, 5)
```

```
c*Writes out column labels*

 5      format (2X,'LONG',4X,'LAT',2X,'A_COEFF_OFST',1X,
     1 'A_COEFF_OFST',2X,'B_COEFF_TMP',2X,'B_COEFF_TMP',
     2 1X,'C_COEFF_SAL',1X,'C_COEFF_SAL',/,3X,'DEG',4X,
     3 'DEG',5X,'MLD-1000M',7X,'>1000M',4X,'MLD-1000M',
     4 7X,'>1000M',3X,'MLD-1000M',6X,'>1000M')

c*Sets up a loop to read and format all the data in the file*

       read (1, 6)
 6     format (////////////)

 7     CONTINUE
       read (1, 10, end=999) lon, lat, coef1, coef2, coef3, coef4,
     1 coef5, coef6

 10    format (F6.1, 1X, F6.1, 2X, F12.4, 1X, F12.4, 1X, F12.5,
     1 1X, F12.5, 1X, F11.4, 1X, F11.4)

       write (2, 20) lon, lat, coef1, coef2, coef3, coef4,
     1 coef5, coef6

 20    format (F6.1, 1X, F6.1, 2X, F12.4, 1X, F12.4, 1X, F12.5,
     1 1X, F12.5, 1X, F11.4, 1X, F11.4)

       GOTO 7
 999   close(unit=1)
       close(unit=2)
       stop
       end
```

7.3 coef_tco2.for (File 3)

This file contains a FORTRAN 77 data-retrieval routine to read and print **coef_tco2.dat** (File 8). The following is a listing of this program. For additional information regarding variable definitions, variable lengths, variable types, units, and codes, please see the description for **coef_tco2.dat** in Sect. 7.8.

```
c*********************************************************************
c* FORTRAN 77 data retrieval routine to read and print the file
c* named "coef_tco2.dat" (File 8)
c*********************************************************************

c*Defines variables*

       REAL lon, lat, coefa, coefb, coefc, coefd
       OPEN (unit=1, file='coef_tco2.dat')
       OPEN (unit=2, file='coef_tco2.txt')
       write (2, 5)

c*Writes out column labels*

 5     format (2X,'LONG', 4X,'LAT',6X,'A_COEFF',5X,'B_COEFF',
     1 6X,'C_COEFF',5X,'D_COEFF',/,3X,'DEG',4X,'DEG')

c*Sets up a loop to read and format all the data in the file*
```

```
      read (1, 6)
 6    format (////////////)

 7    CONTINUE
      read (1, 10, end=999) lon, lat, coefa, coefb, coefc, coefd

 10   format (F6.1, 1X, F6.1, 2X, F11.4, 1X, F11.5, 1X, F12.6,
     1 1X, F11.5)

      write (2, 20) lon, lat, coefa, coefb, coefc, coefd

 20   format (F6.1, 1X, F6.1, 2X, F11.4, 1X, F11.5, 1X, F12.6,
     1 1X, F11.5)

      GOTO 7
 999  close(unit=1)
      close(unit=2)
      stop
      end
```

7.4 mld1x1.for (File 4)

This file contains a FORTRAN 77 data-retrieval routine to read and print **mld1x1.dat** (File 9). The following is a listing of this program. For additional information regarding variable definitions, variable lengths, variable types, units, and codes, please see the description for **mld1x1.dat** in Sect. 7.9.

```
c*********************************************************************
c* FORTRAN 77 data retrieval routine to read and print the file
c* named "mld1x1.dat" (File 9)
c*********************************************************************

c*Defines variables*

      REAL lon, lat, max, jan, feb, mar, apr, may, jun, jul
      REAL aug, sep, oct, nov, dec
      OPEN (unit=1, file='mld1x1.dat')
      OPEN (unit=2, file='mld1x1.txt')
      write (2, 5)

c*Writes out column labels*

 5    format (4X,'LONG',5X,'LAT',2X,'MLD_MAX',2X,'MLD_JAN',
     1 2X,'MLD_FEB',2X,'MLD_MAR',2X,'MLD_APR',2X,'MLD_MAY',
     2 2X,'MLD_JUN',2X,'MLD_JUL',2X,'MLD_AUG',2X,'MLD_SEP',
     3 2X,'MLD_OCT',2X,'MLD_NOV',2X,'MLD_DEC',/,
     4 5X,'DEG',5X,'DEG',8X,13('M',8X))

c*Sets up a loop to read and format all the data in the file*

      read (1, 6)
 6    format (//////////)

 7    CONTINUE
      read (1, 10, end=999) lon, lat, max, jan, feb, mar,
     1 apr, may, jun, jul, aug, sep, oct, nov, dec

 10   format (F8.2, 1X, F7.2, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4,
     1 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X,
```

```
     2 F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4)

       write (2, 20) lon, lat, max, jan, feb, mar,
     1 apr, may, jun, jul, aug, sep, oct, nov, dec

 20    format (F8.2, 1X, F7.2, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4,
     1 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X,
     2 F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4)

       GOTO 7
 999   close(unit=1)
       close(unit=2)
       stop
       end
```

7.5 talkdat.for (File 5)

This file contains a FORTRAN 77 data-retrieval routine to read and print **talk_*.dat** (Files 10–14). The following is a listing of this program. For additional information regarding variable definitions, variable lengths, variable types, units, and codes, please see the description for **talk_*.dat** in Sect. 7.10.

```
c*********************************************************************
c* FORTRAN 77 data retrieval routine to read and print the files
c* named "talk_*.dat" (Files 10-14)
c*********************************************************************

c*Defines variables*

       REAL lon, lat, dep, mld, talk, tmp, sal, coefa, coefb
       REAL coefc
       OPEN (unit=1, file='talk_*.dat')
       OPEN (unit=2, file='talk_*.txt')
       write (2, 5)

c*Writes out column labels*

 5     format (3X,'LONG',4X,'LAT',3X,'DEPTH',5X,'MLD',6X,
     1'TALK', 4X,'TEMP',2X,'SALNTY',4X,'A_COEFF',4X,
     2 'B_COEFF',4X,'C_COEFF',/,4X,'DEG',4X,'DEG',7X,'M',
     3 7X,'M',3X,'UMOL/KG',5X,'DEG',2X,'PSS-78',5X,'OFFSET',
     4 7X,'TEMP',5X,'SALNTY',/)
c*Sets up a loop to read and format all the data in the file*

       read (1, 6)
 6     format (////////////)

 7     CONTINUE
       read (1, 10, end=999) lon, lat, dep, mld, talk, tmp,
     1 sal, coefa, coefb, coefc

 10    format (F7.1, 1X, F6.1, 1X, F7.1, 1X, F7.1, 1X, F9.1,
     1 1X, F7.3, 1X, F7.3, 1X, F10.3, 1X, F10.3, 1X, F10.3)

       write (2, 20) lon, lat, dep, mld, talk, tmp,
     1 sal, coefa, coefb, coefc

 20    format (F7.1, 1X, F6.1, 1X, F7.1, 1X, F7.1, 1X, F9.1,
     1 1X, F7.3, 1X, F7.3, 1X, F10.3, 1X, F10.3, 1X, F10.3)
```

```
      GOTO 7
999   close(unit=1)
      close(unit=2)
      stop
      end
```

7.6 tco2dat.for (File 6)

This file contains a FORTRAN 77 data-retrieval routine to read and print **tco2_*.dat** (Files 15–19). The following is a listing of this program. For additional information regarding variable definitions, variable lengths, variable types, units, and codes, please see the description for **tco2_*.dat** in Sect. 7.11.

```
cc*********************************************************************
c* FORTRAN 77 data retrieval routine to read and print the files
c* named "tco2_*.dat" (Files 15-19)
c*********************************************************************

c*Defines variables*

      REAL lon, lat, dep, mld, trco2, tmp, aou, sal
      OPEN (unit=1, file='tco2_*.dat')
      OPEN (unit=2, file='tco2_*.txt')
      write (2, 5)

c*Writes out column labels*

 5    format (3X,'LONG',4X,'LAT',3X,'DEPTH',5X,'MLD',6X,'TCO2',
     1 4X,'TEMP',5X,'AOU',2X,'SALNTY',/,4X,'DEG',4X,'DEG',7X,'M',
     2 7X,'M',3X,'UMOL/KG',5X,'DEG',1X,'UMOL/KG',2X,'PSS-78',/)

c*Sets up a loop to read and format all the data in the file*

      read (1, 6)
 6    format (////////////)

 7    CONTINUE
      read (1, 10, end=999) lon, lat, dep, mld, trco2, tmp,
     1 aou, sal

 10   format (F7.1, 1X, F6.1, 1X, F7.1, 1X, F7.1, 1X, F9.1,
     1 1X, F7.3, 1X, F7.3, 1X, F7.3)

      write (2, 20) lon, lat, dep, mld, trco2, tmp, aou, sal

 20   format (F7.1, 1X, F6.1, 1X, F7.1, 1X, F7.1, 1X, F9.1,
     1 1X, F7.3, 1X, F7.3, 1X, F7.3)

      GOTO 7
999   close(unit=1)
      close(unit=2)
      stop
      end
```

7.7 coef_talk.dat (File 7)

This file provides the coefficients *a*, *b*, and *c* used to calculate TALK from the potential temperature (T) and salinity (S). Each line of the file contains a longitude, latitude, offset coefficient *a* (between depths MLD and 1000 m), offset coefficient *a* (below 1000 m), T coefficient *b* (between depths MLD and 1000 m), T coefficient *b* (below 1000 m), S coefficient *c* (between depths MLD and 1000 m), and S coefficient *c* (below 1000 m). The file is sorted by longitude and latitude and can be read by using the following FORTRAN 77 code (contained in **coef_talk.for**, File 2):

```
      REAL lon, lat, coef1, coef2, coef3, coef4, coef5
      REAL coef6

      read (1, 10, end=999) lon, lat, coef1, coef2, coef3, coef4,
     1 coef5, coef6

 10   format (F6.1, 1X, F6.1, 2X, F12.4, 1X, F12.4, 1X, F12.5,
     1 1X, F12.5, 1X, F11.4, 1X, F11.4)
```

Stated in tabular form, the contents include the following:

Variable	Variable type	Variable width	Starting column	Ending column
lon	Numeric	6	1	6
lat	Numeric	6	8	13
coef1	Numeric	12	16	27
coef2	Numeric	12	29	40
coef3	Numeric	12	42	53
coef4	Numeric	12	55	66
coef5	Numeric	11	68	78
coef6	Numeric	11	80	90

The variables are defined as follows:

lon is the longitude for which coefficients were calculated;

lat is the latitude for which coefficients were calculated;

coef1 is the offset coefficient *a* (for depths between MLD and 1000 m);

coef2 is the offset coefficient *a* (for depths below 1000 m);

coef3 is the T coefficient *b* (for depths between MLD and 1000 m);

coef4 is the T coefficient *b* (for depths below 1000 m);

coef5 is the S coefficient *c* (for depths between MLD and 1000 m); and

coef6 is the S coefficient *c* (for depths below 1000 m).

7.8 coef_tco2.dat (File 8)

This file provides the coefficients *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* used to calculate TCO_2 from the T, apparent oxygen utilization (AOU), and S. Each line of the file contains a longitude, latitude, offset coefficient *a* (below MLD), T coefficient *b* (below MLD), AOU coefficient *c* (below 1000 m), and S coefficient *d* (below MLD). The file is sorted by longitude and latitude and can be read by using the following FORTRAN 77 code (contained in **coef_tco2.for**, File 3):

```
      REAL lon, lat, coefa, coefb, coefc, coefd

      read (1, 10, end=999) lon, lat, coefa, coefb, coefc, coefd

10    format (F6.1, 1X, F6.1, 2X, F11.4, 1X, F11.5, 1X, F12.6,
     1 1X, F11.5)
```

Stated in tabular form, the contents include the following:

Variable	Variable type	Variable width	Starting column	Ending column
lon	Numeric	6	1	6
lat	Numeric	6	8	13
coefa	Numeric	11	16	26
coefb	Numeric	11	28	38
coefc	Numeric	12	40	51
coefd	Numeric	11	53	63

The variables are defined as follows:

lon is the longitude for which coefficients were calculated;

lat is the latitude for which coefficients were calculated;

coefa is the offset coefficient *a* (for depths below MLD);

coefb is the T coefficient *b* (for depths below MLD);

coefc is the AOU coefficient *c* (for depths below MLD; and

coefd is the S coefficient *d* (for depths below MLD).

7.9 mld1x1.dat (File 9)

This file provides a mixed layer depths (1° × 1° grid) calculated for each month of the year. The file is sorted by longitude and latitude and can be read by using the following FORTRAN 77 code (contained in **mld1x1.for**, File 4):

```
      REAL lon, lat, max, jan, feb, mar, apr, may, jun, jul
      REAL aug, sep, oct, nov, dec

      read (1, 10, end=999) lon, lat, max, jan, feb, mar,
     1 apr, may, jun, jul, aug, sep, oct, nov, dec

 10   format (F8.2, 1X, F7.2, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4,
     1 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X,
     2 F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4, 1X, F8.4)
```

Stated in tabular form, the contents include the following:

Variable	Variable type	Variable width	Starting column	Ending column
lon	Numeric	8	1	8
lat	Numeric	7	10	16
max	Numeric	8	18	25
jan	Numeric	8	27	34
feb	Numeric	8	36	43
mar	Numeric	8	45	52
apr	Numeric	8	54	61
may	Numeric	8	63	70
jun	Numeric	8	72	79
jul	Numeric	8	81	88
aug	Numeric	8	90	97
sep	Numeric	8	99	106
oct	Numeric	8	108	115
nov	Numeric	8	117	124
dec	Numeric	8	126	133

The variables are defined as follows:

lon is the longitude for which MLDs were calculated;

lat is the latitude for which MLDs were calculated;

max is the year maximum MLD;

jan–dec is the calculated MLD for each month of the year.

7.10 talk_*.dat (Files 10–14)

These files provide the interpolated TALK fields calculated annually and for each quarter (talk_ann.dat, talk_djf.dat, talk_mam.dat, talk_jja.dat, and talk_son.dat). The files are sorted by longitude and latitude and can be read by using the following FORTRAN 77 code (contained in **talkdat.for**, File 5):

```
      REAL lon, lat, dep, mld, talk, tmp, sal, coefa, coefb
      REAL coefc

      read (1, 10, end=999) lon, lat, dep, mld, talk, tmp,
     1 sal, coefa, coefb, coefc

 10   format (F7.1, 1X, F6.1, 1X, F7.1, 1X, F7.1, 1X, F9.1,
     1 1X, F7.3, 1X, F7.3, 1X, F10.3, 1X, F10.3, 1X, F10.3)
```

Stated in tabular form, the contents include the following:

Variable	Variable type	Variable width	Starting column	Ending column
lon	Numeric	7	1	7
lat	Numeric	6	9	14
dep	Numeric	7	16	22
mld	Numeric	7	24	30
talk	Numeric	9	32	40
tmp	Numeric	7	42	48
sal	Numeric	7	50	56
coefa	Numeric	10	58	67
coefb	Numeric	10	69	78
coefc	Numeric	10	80	89

The variables are defined as follows:

lon is the longitude for which TALK was calculated;

lat is the latitude for which TALK was calculated;

dep is the depth for which TALK was calculated (m);

mld is the maximum layer depth (m);

talk is the total alkalinity (μmol/kg);

tmp is the temperature (°C);

sal is the salinity;

coefa is the *a* coefficient (offset);

coefb is the b coefficient to temperature; and

coefc is the c coefficient to salinity.

7.11 tco2_*.dat (Files 15–19)

These files provide the interpolated TCO_2 fields calculated annually and for each quarter (tco2_ann.dat, tco2_djf.dat, tco2_mam.dat, tco2_jja.dat, and tco2_son.dat). The files are sorted by longitude and latitude and can be read by using the following FORTRAN 77 code (contained in **tco2dat.for**, File 6):

```
      REAL lon, lat, dep, mld, trco2, tmp, aou, sal

      read (1, 10, end=999) lon, lat, dep, mld, trco2, tmp,
     1 aou, sal

 10   format (F7.1, 1X, F6.1, 1X, F7.1, 1X, F7.1, 1X, F9.1,
     1 1X, F7.3, 1X, F7.3, 1X, F7.3)
```

Stated in tabular form, the contents include the following:

Variable	Variable type	Variable width	Starting column	Ending column
lon	Numeric	7	1	7
lat	Numeric	6	9	14
dep	Numeric	7	16	22
mld	Numeric	7	24	30
tco2	Numeric	9	32	40
tmp	Numeric	7	42	48
aou	Numeric	7	50	56
sal	Numeric	7	58	64

The variables are defined as follows:

lon is the longitude for which TCO_2 was calculated;

lat is the latitude for which TCO_2 was calculated;

dep is the depth for which TCO_2 was calculated (m);

mld is the maximum layer depth (m);

tco2 is the total carbon dioxide (μmol/kg);

tmp is the temperature (°C);

aou is the apparent oxygen utilization (μmol/kg); and

sal is the salinity.

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57. G. Esser, Justus-Liebig-University, Institute for Plant Ecology, Heinrich-Buff-Ring 38, D-35392 Giessen, Germany
58. R. A. Feely, NOAA/PMEL, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115
59. W. Ferrell, Department of Energy, Office of Biological and Environmental Research, Environmental Sciences Division, SC-74, 19901 Germantown Road, Germantown, MD 20874
60. R. H. Gammon, University of Washington, Chemistry Department, Box 351700, Seattle, WA 98195
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64-73. C. M. Goyet, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Climate and Carbon Cycle Modeling Group, L-103, P.O. Box 808, 7000 East Avenue, Livermore, CA 94550
74. N. Gruber, Princeton University, Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, 304 A Sayre Hall, Princeton, NJ 08544
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94. H. Y. Inoue, Geochemical Research Department, Meteorological Research Institute, Nagamine 1-1, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0032, Japan
95. M. Ishii, Geochemical Research Department, Meteorological Research Institute, Nagamine 1-1, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0032, Japan
96. T. Johannessen, Centre for Environmental and Resource Studies, Hoeyteknologisenteret, University of Bergen, N-5020 Bergen, Norway
97. F. Joos, University of Bern, Physics Institute, KUP, Sidlerstr. 5, Bern CH-3012, Switzerland
98. D. M. Karl, University of Hawaii, Department of Oceanography, 1000 Pope Road, Honolulu, HI 96822
99. T. R. Karl, National Climatic Data Center, 151 Patton Avenue, Federal Building, Room 516E, Asheville, NC 28801
100. S. Kempe, Schnittspahnstr. 9, D-64287 Darmstadt, Germany
101. R. M. Key, Princeton University, Geology Department, Princeton, NJ 08544
102. K.-R. Kim, Seoul National University, Dept. of Oceanology, Seoul 151-7442, Korea
103. T. Kimoto, Research Institute of Oceano-Chemistry, Osaka Office, 3-1 Fumahashi-cho, Tennoji-ku, Osaka 543, Japan
104. D. Kitzis, Environmental Research Laboratories, NOAA, 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80308-3328
105. B. Klein, University Laval, GIROQ, Pav. Vachon, Quebec, PQ, G1K 7P4, Canada
106. J. C. Klink, Miami University, Department of Geography, 217 Shideler Hall, Oxford, OH 45056
107. J. Val Klump, University of Wisconsin, Center for Great Lakes Studies, 600 E. Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53204
108. A. Körtzinger, Institut für Meereskunde, Düsternbroker Weg 20, 24105 Kiel, Germany
109. A. Kozyr, The University of Tennessee, Pellissippi Research Facility, 10521 Research Drive, Suite 100, Knoxville, TN 37932
110. S. Levitus, National Oceanographic Data Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, E/OC5, 1315 East West Highway, Room 4362, Silver Spring, MD 20910
111. E. Lewis, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY 11973

112. A. A. Lucier, National Council of the Paper Industry, Air and Stream Improvement, P.O. Box 13318, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3318
113. P. Lunn, Department of Energy, Office of Biological and Environmental Research, Environmental Sciences Division, SC-74, 19901 Germantown Road, Germantown, MD 20874
114. T. H. Mace, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Exposure Research Laboratory, Environmental Sciences Divison/ORD, P.O. Box 93478, Las Vegas, NV 89193-3478
115. J. J. McCarthy, Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, 26 Oxford Street, Cambridge, MA 02138
116. M. C. MacCracken, National Assessment Coordination Office, Suite 750, 400 Virginia Avenue, Washington, DC 20024
117. L. Merlivat, LODYC, Université Pierre et Marie Curie, 4 place Jussieu, 75252 Paris Cedex 05, France
118. N. Metzl, Universite Pierre et Marie Curie, Laboratoire de Physique et Chimie Marines, T 24-25-Case 134, 4 place Jussieu, 75252 Paris Cedex 05, France
119. F. J. Millero, University of Miami, RSMAS, 4600 Rickenbacker Causeway, Miami, FL 33149
120. L. Mintrop, Abteilung Meereschemie, Institut für Meereskunde, Düsternbrooker Weg 20, D-24105 Kiel, Germany
121. J. W. Morse, Texas A&M University, Department of Oceanography, College Station, TX 77843
122. R. E. Munn, University of Toronto, Institute for Environmental Studies, Haultain Building, 170 College Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A4, Canada
123. S. Murayama, National Institute for Resources and Environment, Environmental Assessment Department, 16-3 Onogawa, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305, Japan
124. P. P. Murphy, National Oceanographic Data Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, E/OC5, 1315 East West Highway, Room 4362, Silver Spring, MD 20910
125. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Central Library, 1315 East-West Highway, 2nd Floor, SSMC 3, Silver Spring, MD 20910
126. S. Nishioka, National Institute for Environmental Studies, Global Environment Research Division, 16-2 Onogawa, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305, Japan
127. Y. Nojiri, National Institute for Environmental Studies, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0053, Japan
128. J. R. Oh, Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute, Chemical Oceanography Division, An San P.O. Box 29, Seoul 4325-600, Korea
129. J. Olafsson, Marine Research Institute, P.O. Box 1390, Skulagata 4, 121 Reykjavik, Iceland
130. E. Ohtaki, Environmental Science and Technology, Okayama University, Tsushima-Naka 2-1-1, Okayama 700, Japan
131. C. Oudot, Centre ORSTOM de Cayenne, B.P. 165-97323, Cayene Cedex, Guyana
132. A. C. Palmisano, Department of Energy, Office of Biological and Environmental Research, Environmental Sciences Division, SC-74, 19901 Germantown Road, Germantown, MD 20874
133. B. Parra, Department of Energy, Office of Biological and Environmental Research, Environmental Sciences Division, SC-74, 19901 Germantown Road, Germantown, MD 20874
134. A. Patrinos, Department of Energy, Office of Biological and Environmental Research, Environmental Sciences Division, SC-74, 19901 Germantown Road, Germantown, MD 20874
135. T.-H. Peng, NOAA/AOML, Ocean Chemistry Division, 4301 Rickenbacker Causeway, Miami, FL 33149
136. A. Poisson, Laboratoire de Physique et Chimi Marines, Université Pierre et Marie Curie, 4 place Jussieu, 75252 Paris Cedex 05, France
137. D. B. Preselin, University of California, Department of Biological Sciences, Santa Barbara, CA 93106
138. P. D. Quay, University of Washington, School of Oceanography, Box 357940, Seattle, WA 98195
139. R. Y. Rand, USDA, Global Change Data and Information Management, 10301 Baltimore Boulevard, Beltsville, MD 20705

140. J. L. Reid, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California San Diego, M/C 0230, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093-0230
141. J. Ribbe, University of Washington, Joint Institute for the Study of the Atmosphere and Oceans, Box # 35425, Seattle, WA 98195
142. M. R. Riches, Department of Energy, Office of Biological and Environmental Research, Environmental Sciences Division, SC-74, 19901 Germantown Road, Germantown, MD 20874
143. M. F. Roberts, Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115
144. L. Robinson, Director, Environmental Sciences Institute, Florida A&M University, Science Research Facility, 1520 S. Bronough Street, Tallahassee, FL 32307
145. S. Rubin, YSI, Inc., 1700/1725 Brannum Lane, Yellow Springs, OH 45387
146-155. J. Ryan, Monterey Bay, Aquarium Research Institute, P.O. Box 628, 7700 Sandholdt Road, Moss Landing, CA 95039-0628
156. C. L. Sabine, Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115
157. M. M. Sarin, Physical Research Laboratory, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 380009, India
158. J. L. Sarmiento, Princeton University, Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences Program, P.O. Box CN710, Sayre Hall, Princeton, NJ 08544
159. B. Schneider, Baltic Sea Research Institute, Seestrase 15, Warnmunde, D-18 119, Germany
160. K. Shitashima, Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry, Marine Science Group, 1646 Abiko, Abiko-city, Chiba, 270-11, Japan
161. N. Silva, Universidad Catolica de Valparaiso, Escuela de Ciencias de Mar, Casilla 1020, Valparaiso, Chile
162. M. H. C. Stoll, Netherlands Institute for Sea Research (NIOZ), Dept. MCG, P. O. Box 59, 1790 AB Den Burg-Texel, The Netherlands
163. E. T. Sundquist, U.S. Geological Survey, Quissett Campus, Branch of Atlantic Marine Geology, Woods Hole, MA 02543
164. S. C. Sutherland, Columbia University, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, P.O. Box 1000, U.S. Route 9W, Palisades, NY 10964
165. J. H. Swift, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego Oceanographic Data Facility, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093-0124
166. T. Takahashi, Columbia University, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, Climate/Environment/Ocean Division, Rt. 9W, Palisades, NY 10964
167. L. Talley, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California San Diego, M/C 0230, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093-0230
168. P. Tans, Climate Monitoring and Diagnostics Laboratory, NOAA, 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80308-3328
169. J. A. Taylor, Australian National University, CRES, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 0200, Australia
170. J. M. Tiedje, 540 Plant and Soil Sciences Building, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824
171. B. Tilbrook, CSIRO Division of Marine Research, P.O. Box 1538, Hobart TAS 7001, Australia
172. J. R. G. Townshend, University of Maryland, Dept. of Geography, 1113 Lefrak Hall College Park, MD 20742
173. J. Tucker, Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, MA 02543
174. D. Turner, University of Goteborg, Department of Analytical and Marine Chemistry, S-41296 Goteborg, Sweden
175. D. W. R. Wallace, Abteilung Meereschemie, Institut für Meereskunde, Düsternbrooker Weg 20, D-24105 Kiel, Germany
176. R. H. Wanninkhof, NOAA/AOML/OCD, 4301 Rickenbacker Causeway, Miami, FL 33149
177. A. J. Watson, School of Environmental Sciences, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, United Kingdom

178. F. Webster, University of Delaware, College of Marine Studies, Lewes, DE 19958
179. R. F. Weiss, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, Mail Code A-020, Room 2271, Ritter Hall, La Jolla, CA 92093
180. C. Winn, Associate Professor and Director of Marine Science, Hawaii Pacific University, 45-045 Kamehameha Hwy., Kaneohe, HI 96744-6297
181. C. S. Wong, Government of Canada, Institute of Ocean Sciences, P.O. Box 6000, 9860 West Saanich Road, Sidney, BC V8L 4B2, Canada
182. L. Xu, Xiamen University, Environmental Science Research Center, Xiamen, Fujian, Peoples Republic of China
183. E. Yakushev, Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, 23 Krasikova, Moscow 117218, Russia
184. E. Yamashita, Research Institute of Technology, Okayama University, Ridaicho 1-1, Okayama 700, Japan
185. Y. Yosuoka, National Institute for Environmental Studies, Center Global Environment Research, 16-2 Onogawa, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305, Japan
186. Database Section, National Institute for Environmental Studies, Center for Global Environmental Research, 16-2 Onogawa, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305, Japan
187. Energy Library (HR-832.2/WAS), Department of Energy, Office of Administration and Management, GA-138 Forrestal Building, Washington, DC 20585
188. Energy Library (HR-832.1/GTN), Department of Energy, Office of Administration and Management, G-034, Washington, DC 20585

189-190. Office of Scientific and Technical Information, P. O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, TN 37831