

Iceberg interactions with the Ross Air Stream



Contributed by the University of Chicago and University of Wisconsin "iceberg research" groups.

Ross Sea

Drygalski Ice Tongue

fast
sea ice

Franklin Island

B15K

B15A

Lewis Bay

C16

B15J

Cape Bird

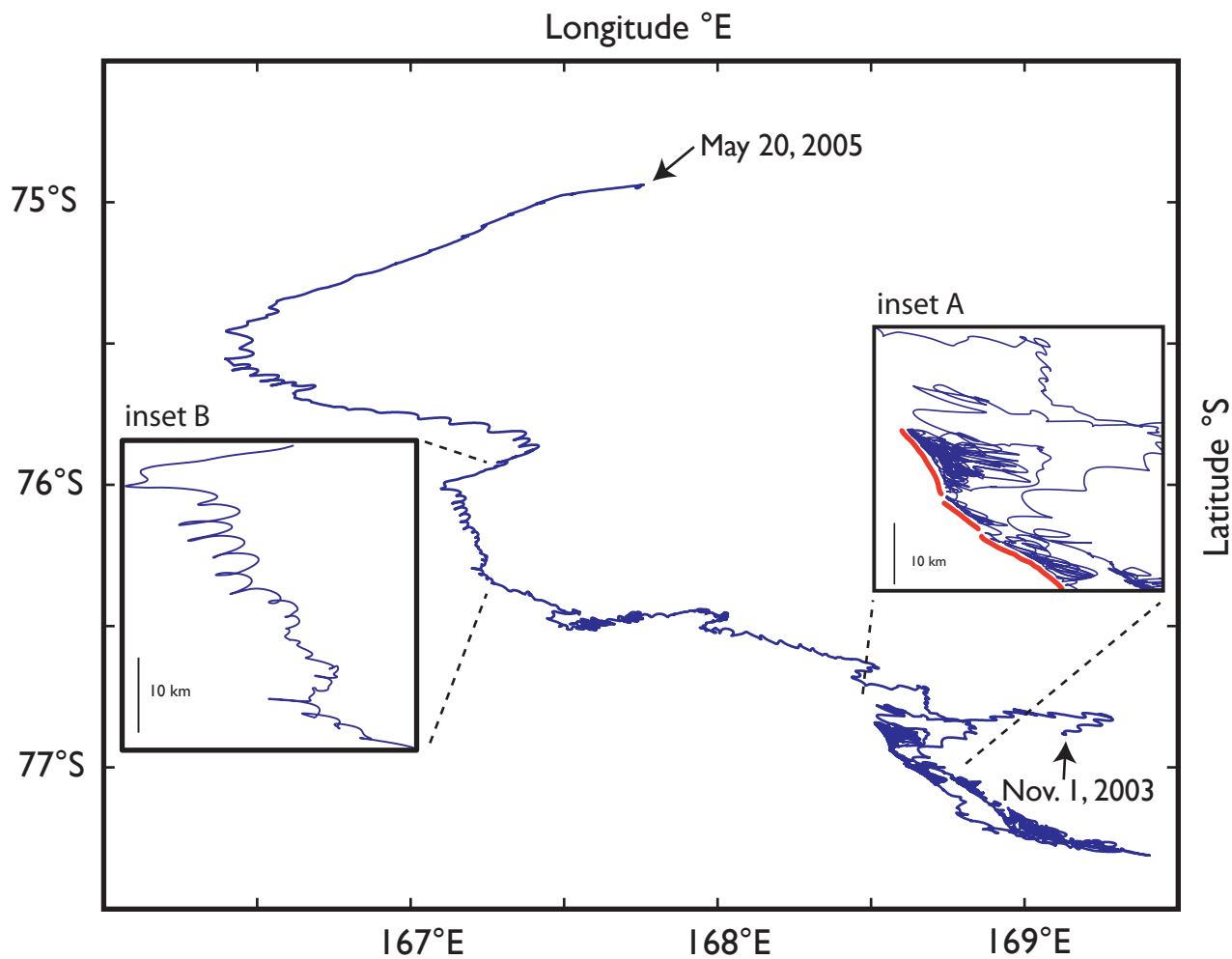
Laurie II

Ross Island

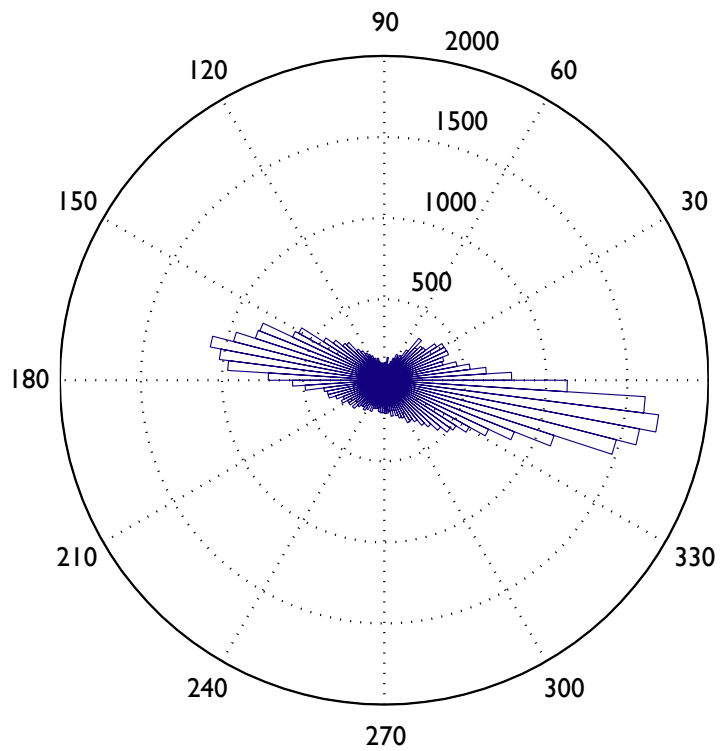
Windless Bight

Ross Ice Shelf

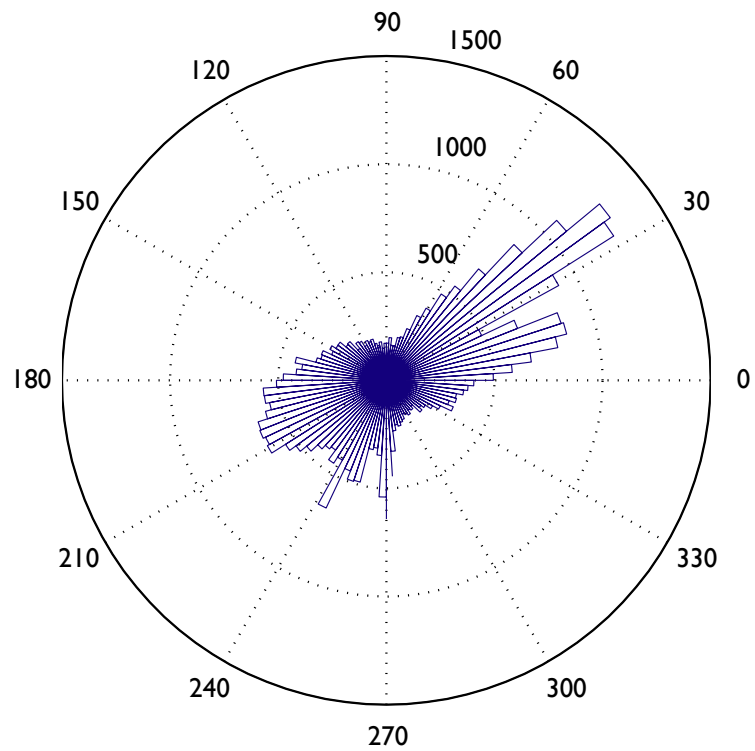




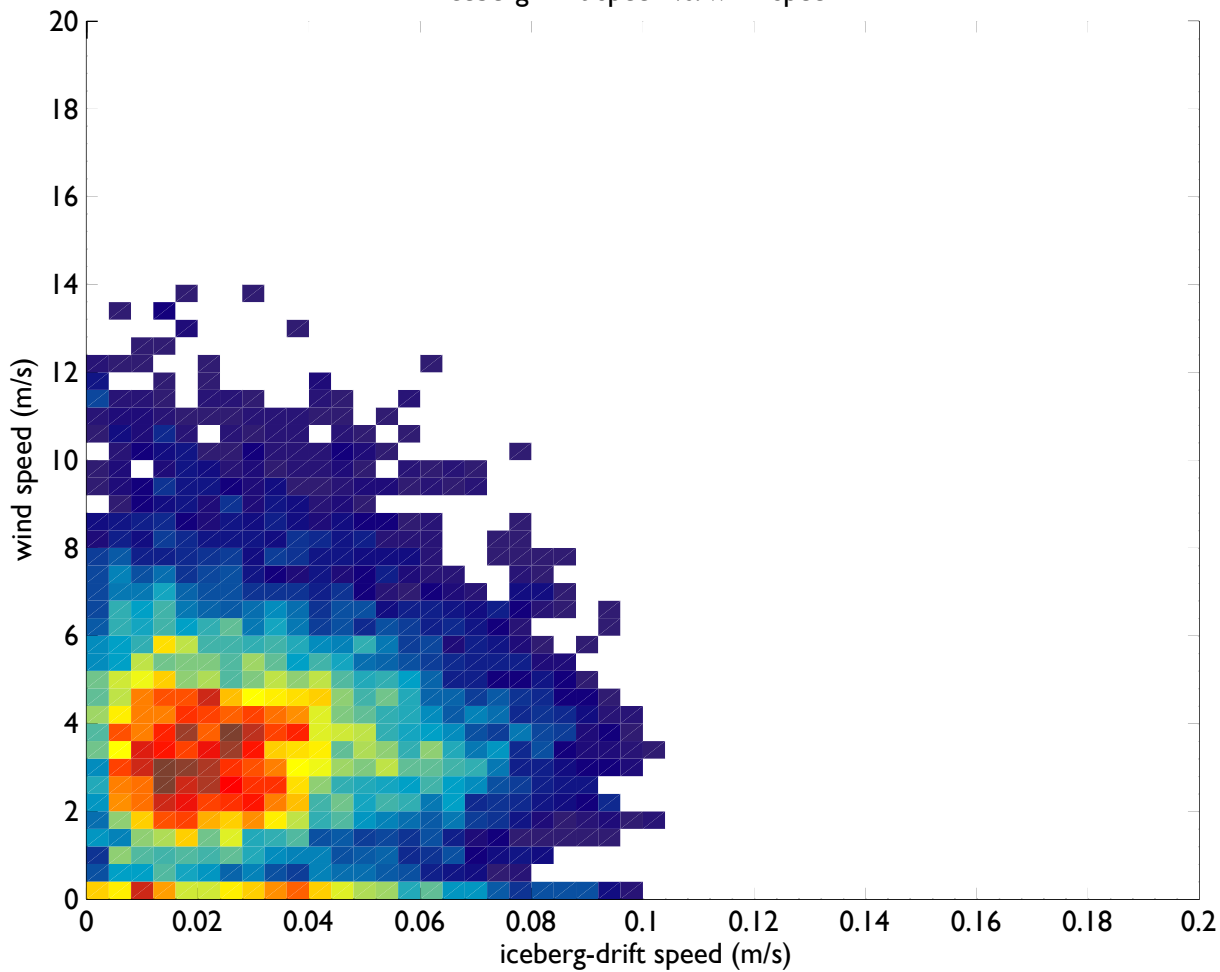
iceberg-drift direction, full 19-month record



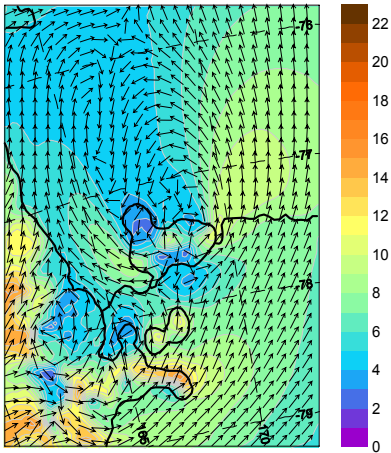
wind direction, full 19-month record

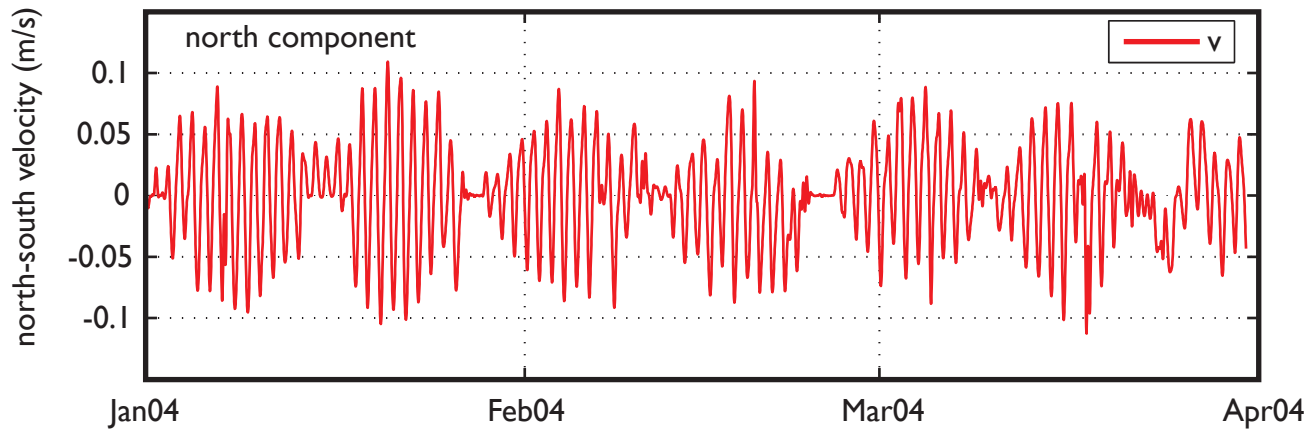
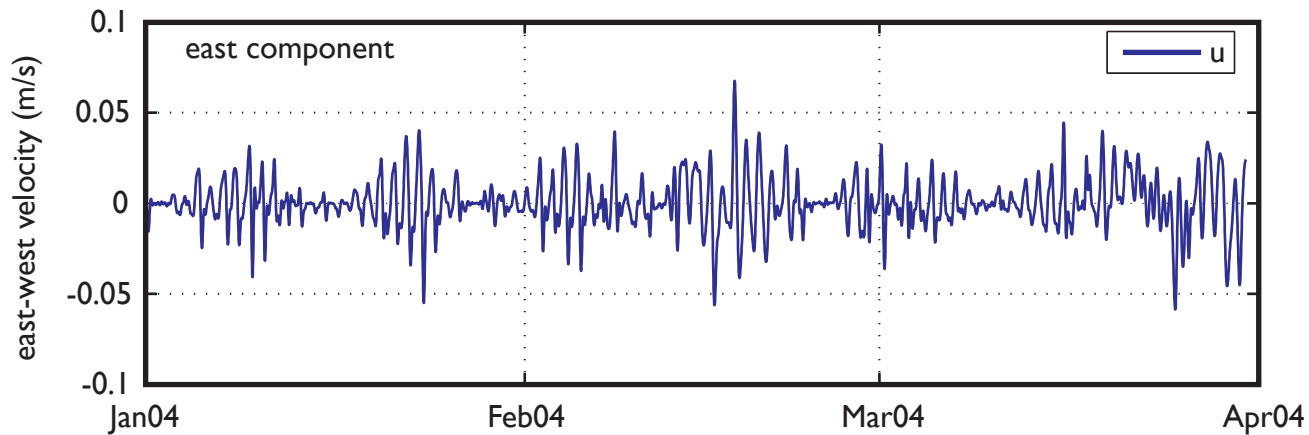


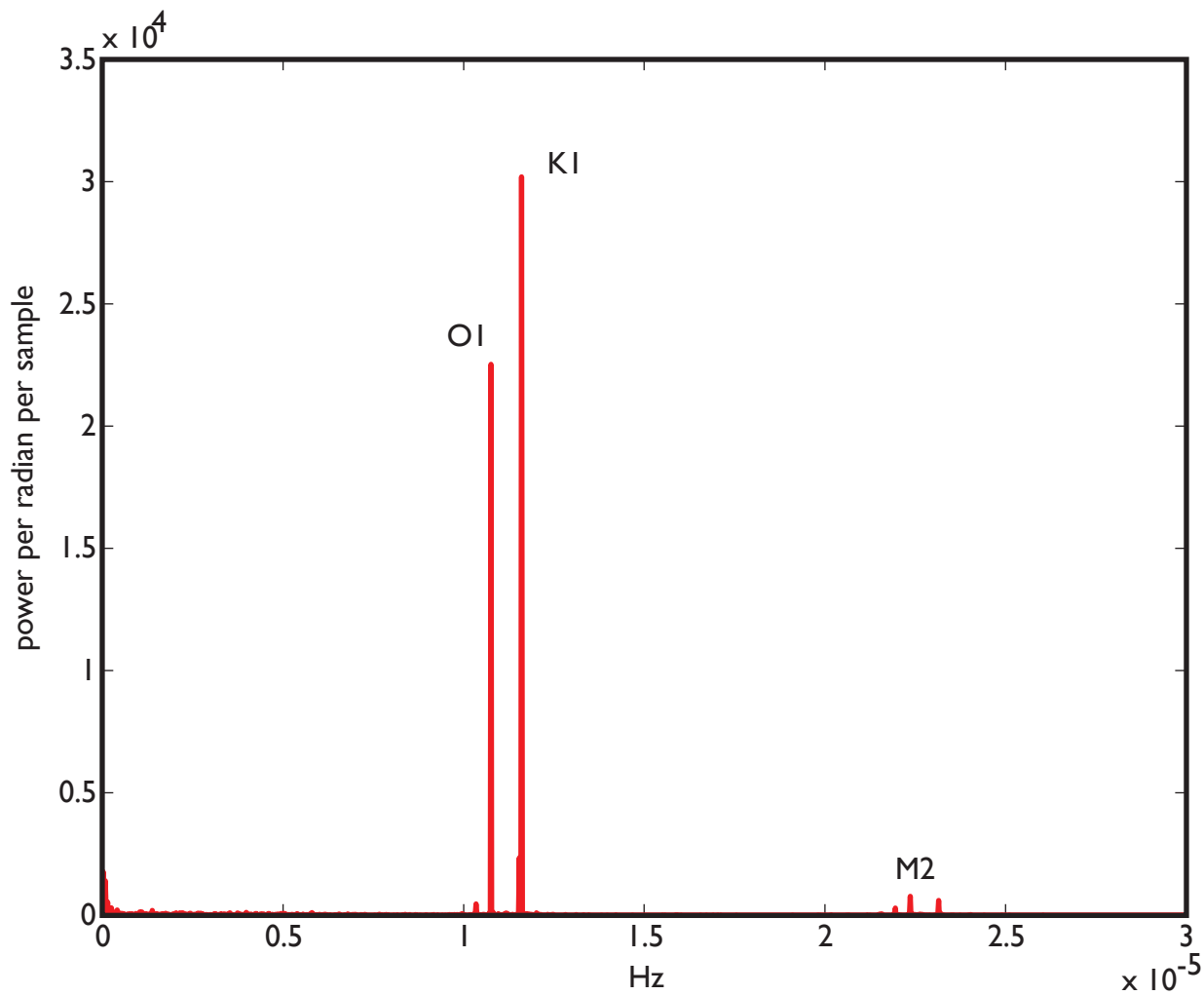
iceberg-drift speed vs. wind speed

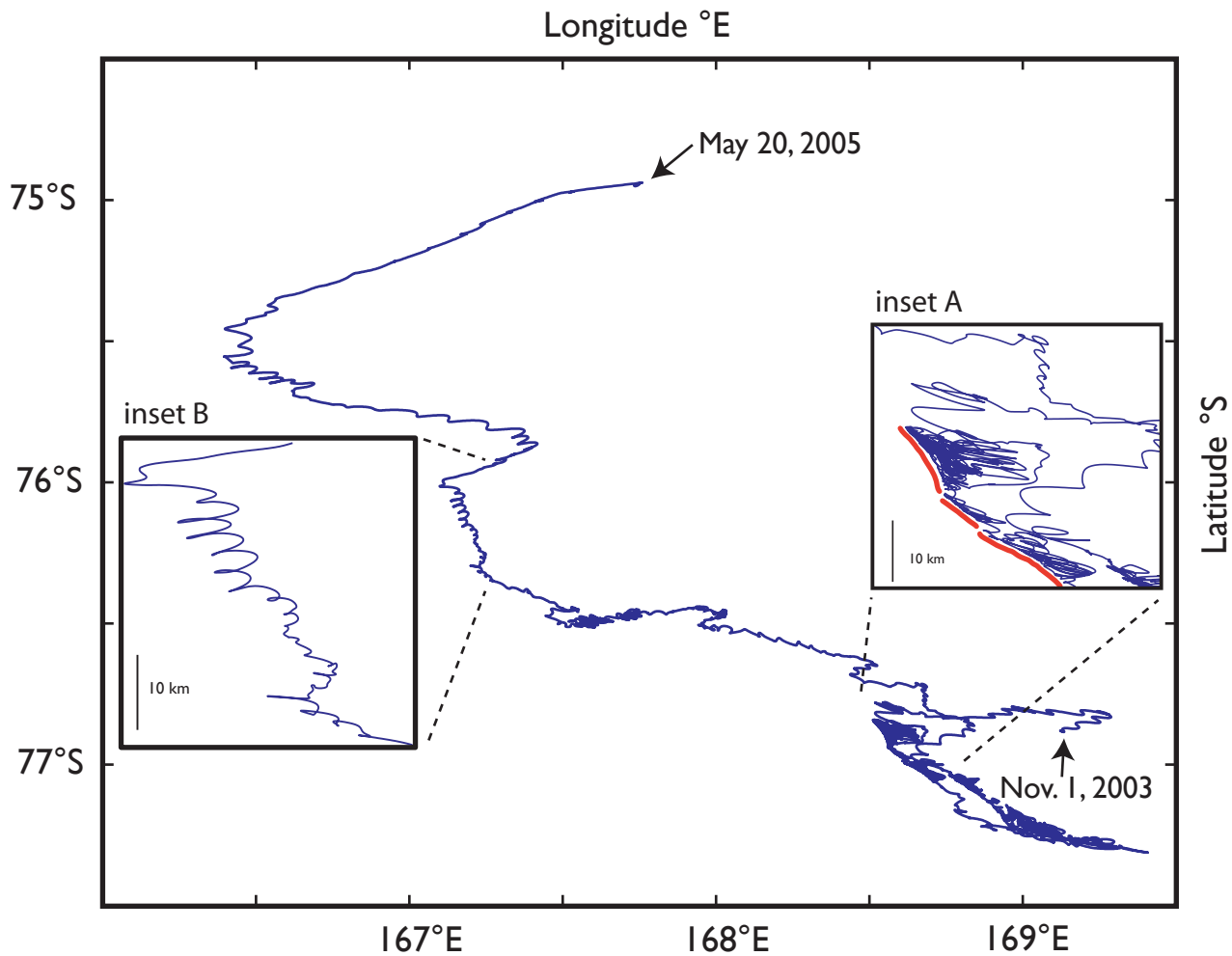


a) ANNUAL

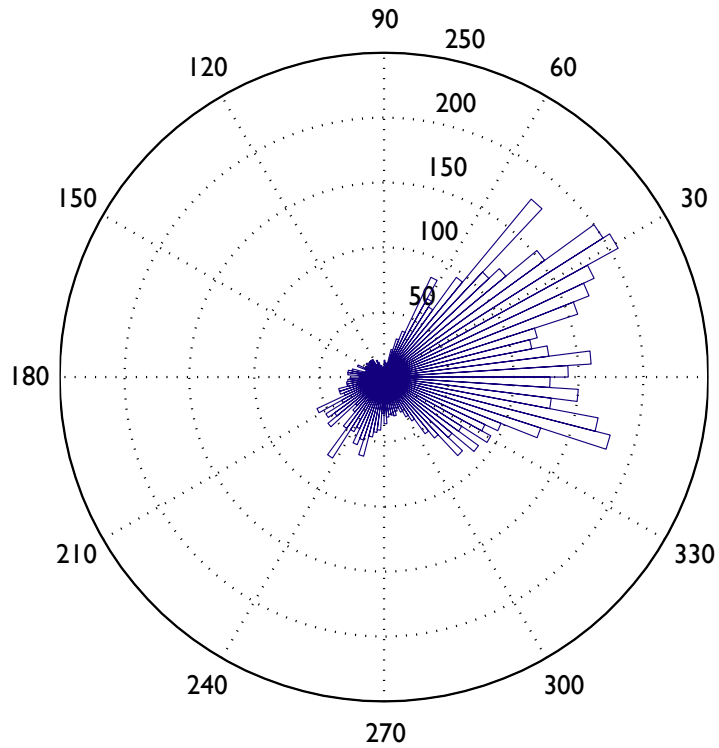




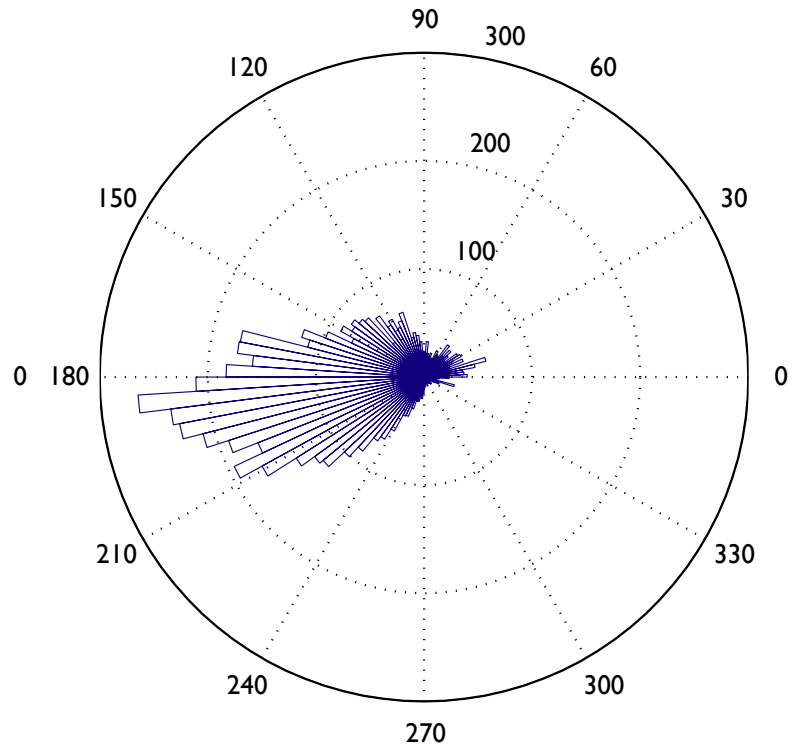




iceberg-drift direction, 70-day period



wind direction, 70-day period



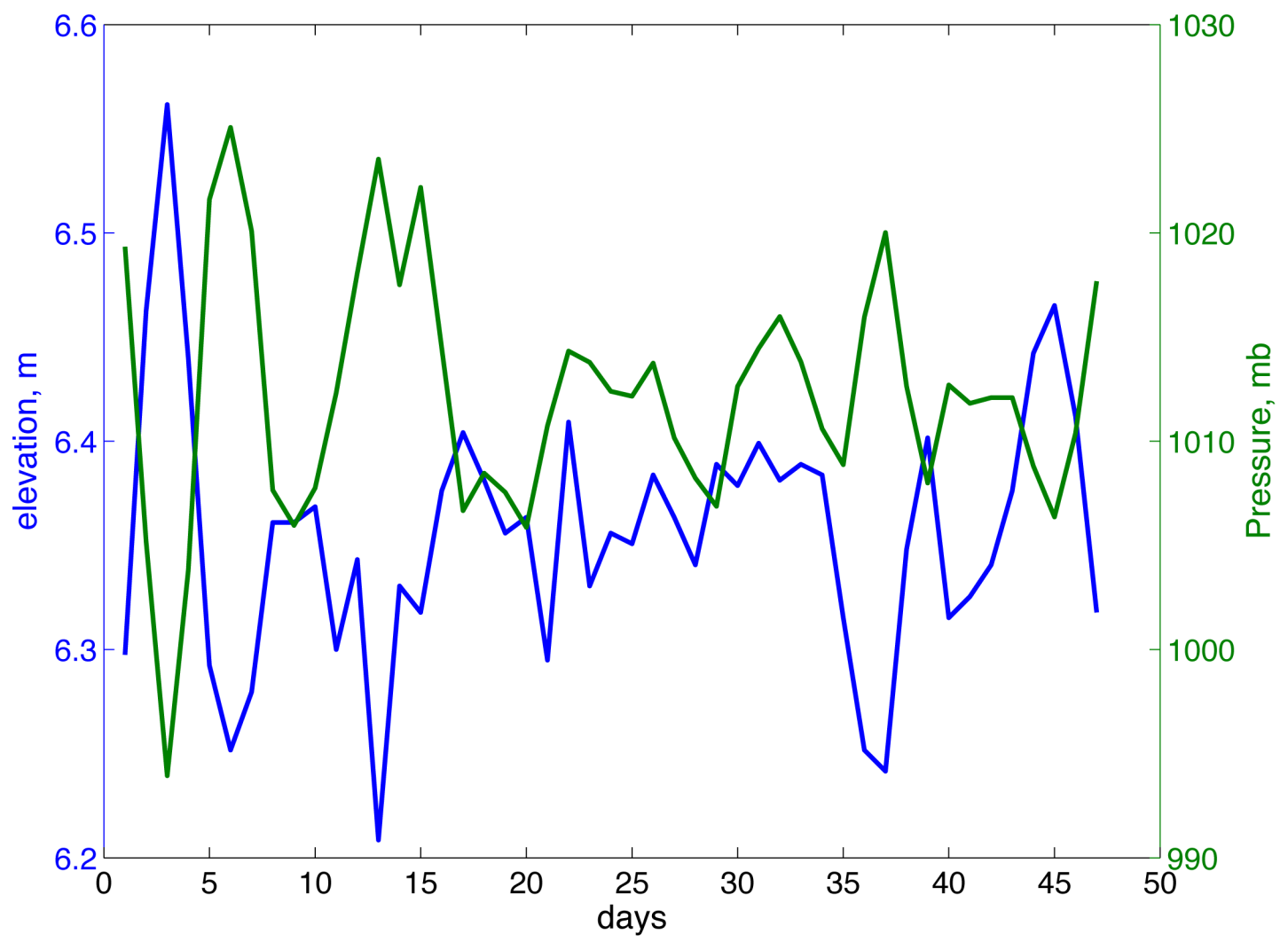
XII. *On the Effect of the Pressure of the Atmosphere on the Mean Level of the Ocean.*

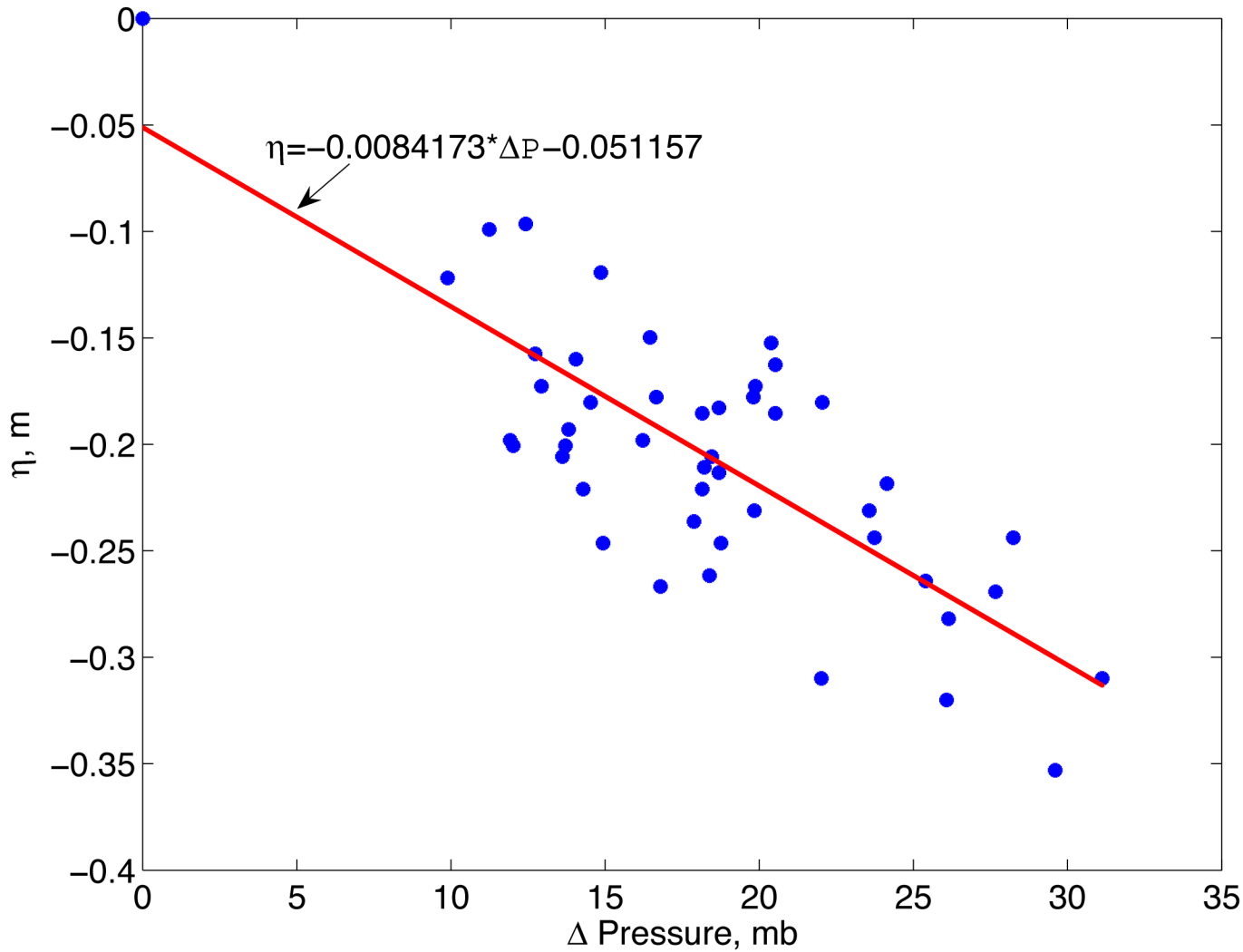
By Captain Sir JAMES CLARK ROSS, R.N., D.C.L., F.R.S. &c.

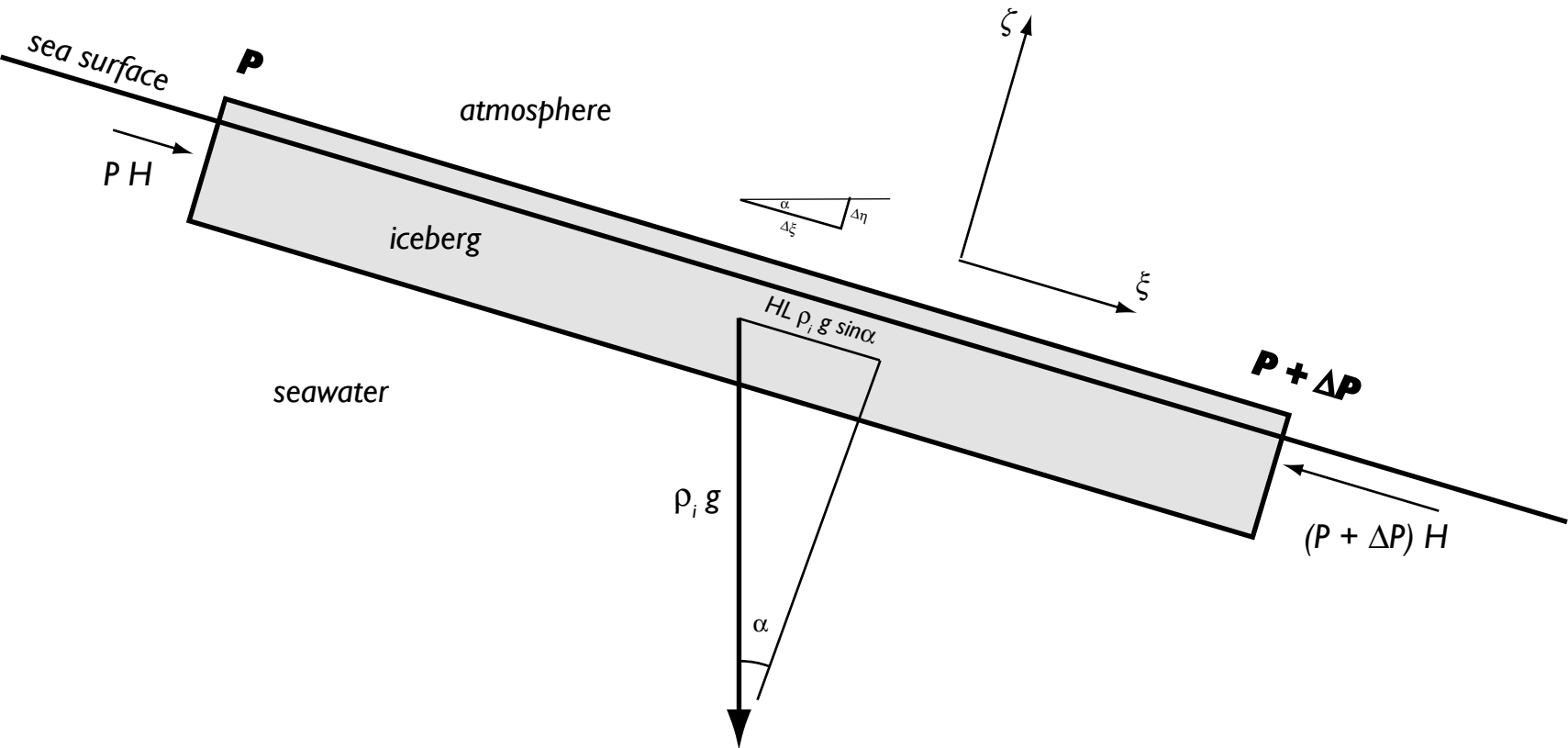
Received June 15,—Read June 15, 1854.

IN September 1848 Her Majesty's ships *Enterprize* and *Investigator* entered the harbour of Port Leopold, in latitude 74° N. and longitude 91° W., for the purpose of establishing there a depôt of provisions, and of extending, in boats, the examination of the north, south, and west coasts of North Somerset, in search of the missing expedition under the command of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. No sooner, however, were the ships anchored, than a heavy pack of ice was driven down upon, and completely closed the harbour's mouth, and this effectually preventing their egress, they were compelled there to pass the winter of 1848–49.

It was during that period that the series of observations, which I have now the honour of submitting to the consideration of the Royal Society, on the effect of the pressure of the atmosphere on the level of the ocean, was obtained, and as it was made under peculiarly favourable circumstances, which I shall presently point out, I have no doubt it will contribute to throw some light on the movements of the tides, and on some of the causes of their apparent irregularities, not only in the Polar regions, but also along our own coasts, which have not hitherto been detected, or have not received that attention their importance demands.







$$\eta = \frac{-P'_{ATM}}{\rho_w g}$$

$$F_g = HL\rho_i g \sin\alpha$$

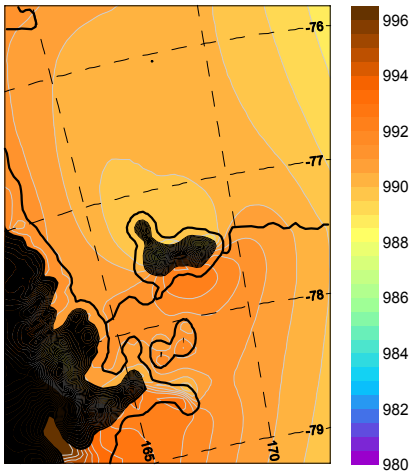
$$F_L = HP + \frac{\rho_w g}{2} \frac{\rho_i^2}{\rho_w^2} H^2$$

$$F_R = -HP - H\Delta P - \frac{\rho_w g}{2} \left(\frac{\rho_i}{\rho_w} \right)^2 H^2$$

$$\sin\alpha = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho_w g L}$$

$$F = \left(\frac{\rho_i}{\rho_w} - 1 \right) H\Delta P$$

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