

## Map 16. Sea surface temperature extremes (°C)

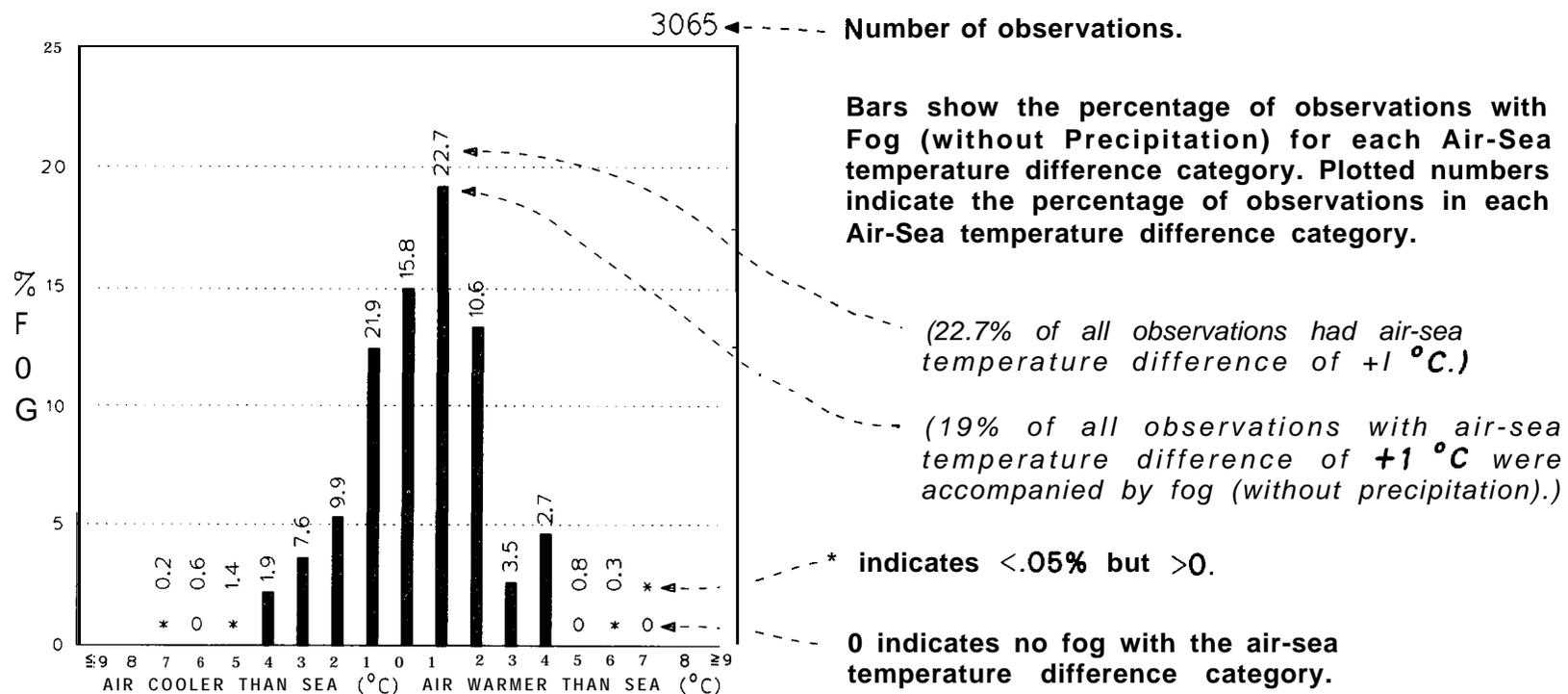
BLACK LINE – Maximum (99%) sea surface temperature (1% of the temperatures were greater than the given value).

BLUE LINE – Minimum (1%) sea surface temperature (1% of the temperatures were equal to or less than the given value).

Albers Equal-Area Conic Projection

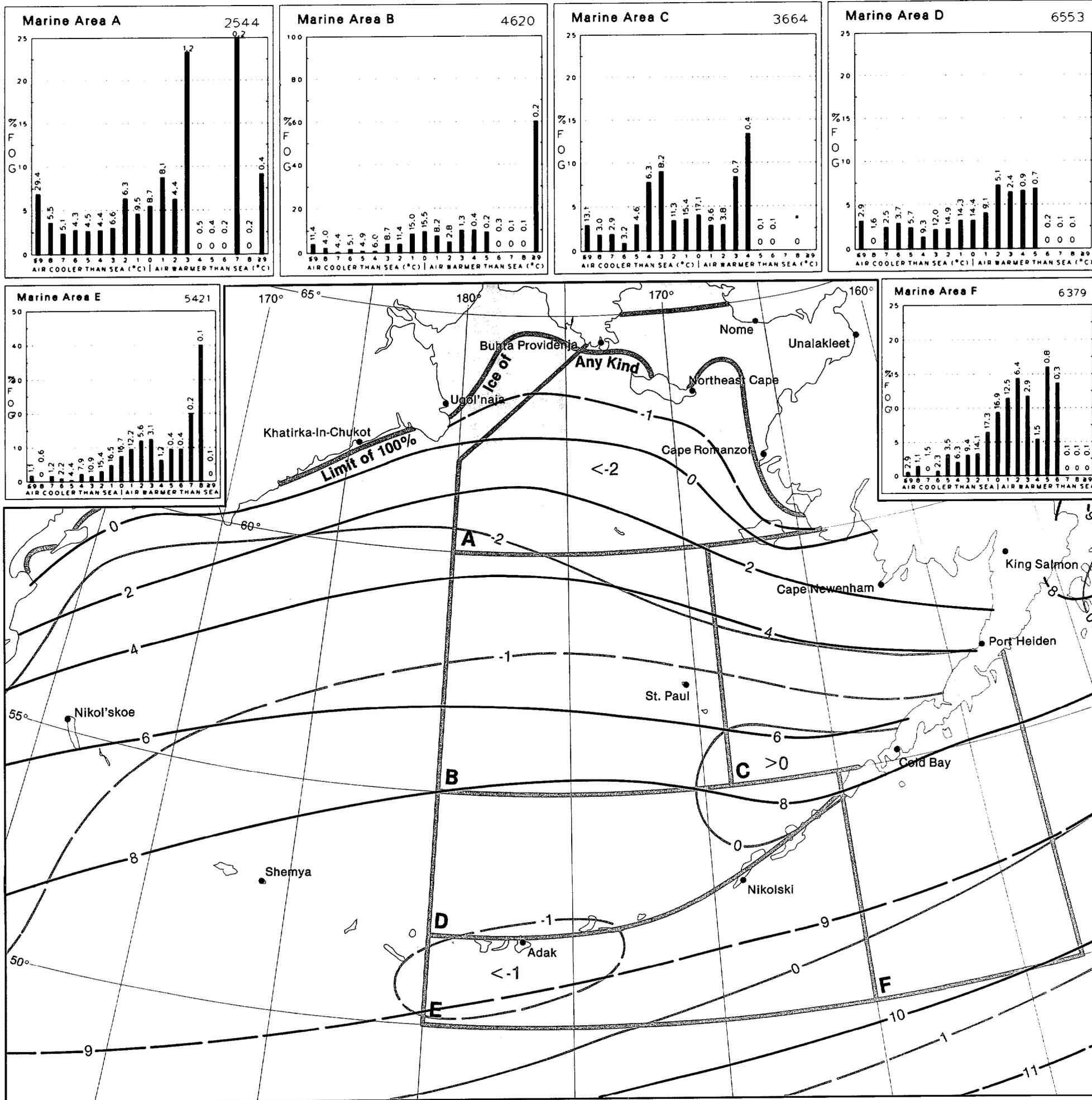
### Graphs: Fog/air-sea temperature difference

PERCENT FREQUENCY OF THE OCCURRENCE OF FOG (Without Precipitation) VERSUS AIR-SEA TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE (°C)



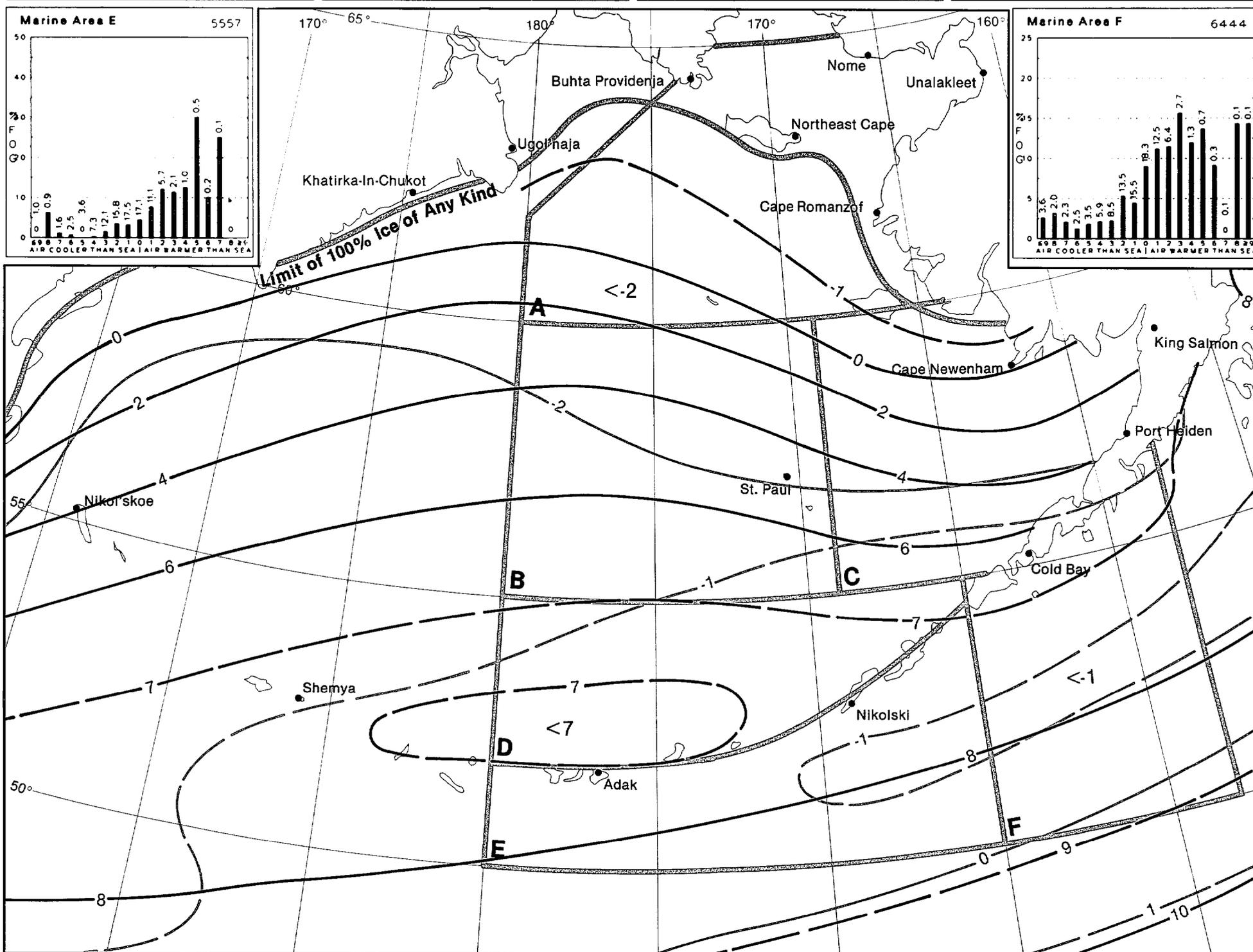
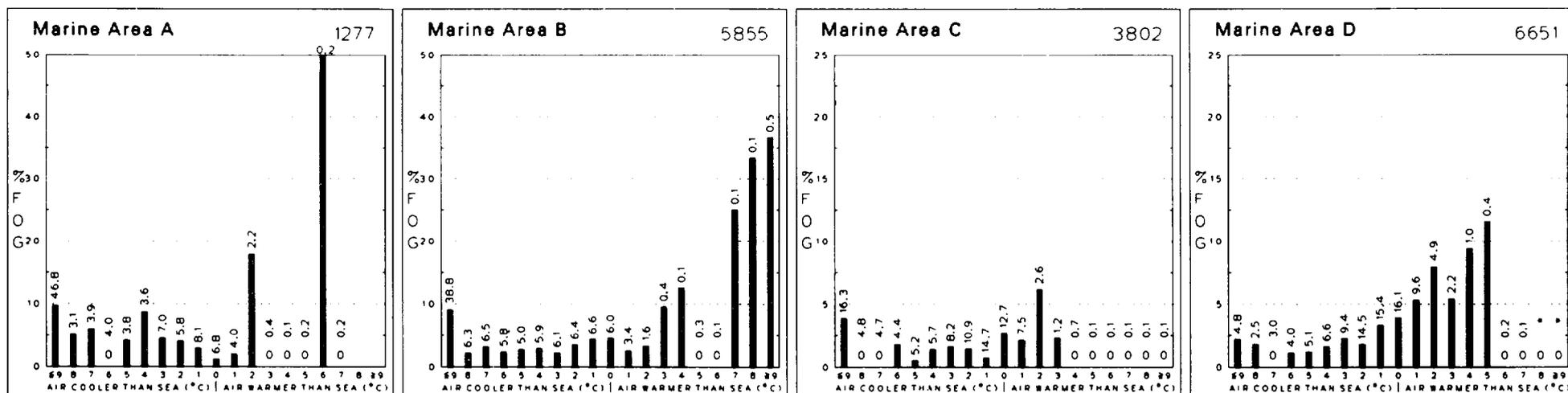
Sea surface temperatures are recorded with a fairly high frequency in marine observations. The principal methods for observing the temperature of the water surface on merchant ships are by either a fluid thermometer located in the condenser intake of the ship or a thermometer immersed in a freshly-drawn bucket of surface water. While the intake method is commonly used on most merchant ships today, the bucket method was the most common a half century ago. Injection temperatures are not considered as representative of the surface temperature as bucket readings because the injectors are commonly located well below the water surface at depths of 5 to 20 meters depending on the size of the ship. Injection temperatures are also subject to varying errors due to heating caused by the ship. Bucket temperatures can also be biased by the air temperature or the bucket itself.

Even though the two methods produce slightly different results, the data can be used with considerable confidence. The isopleths representing extreme conditions show the maximum (99%) and the minimum (1 %) levels of sea surface temperature. Gradients and relative values of the isopleths are considered reliable.



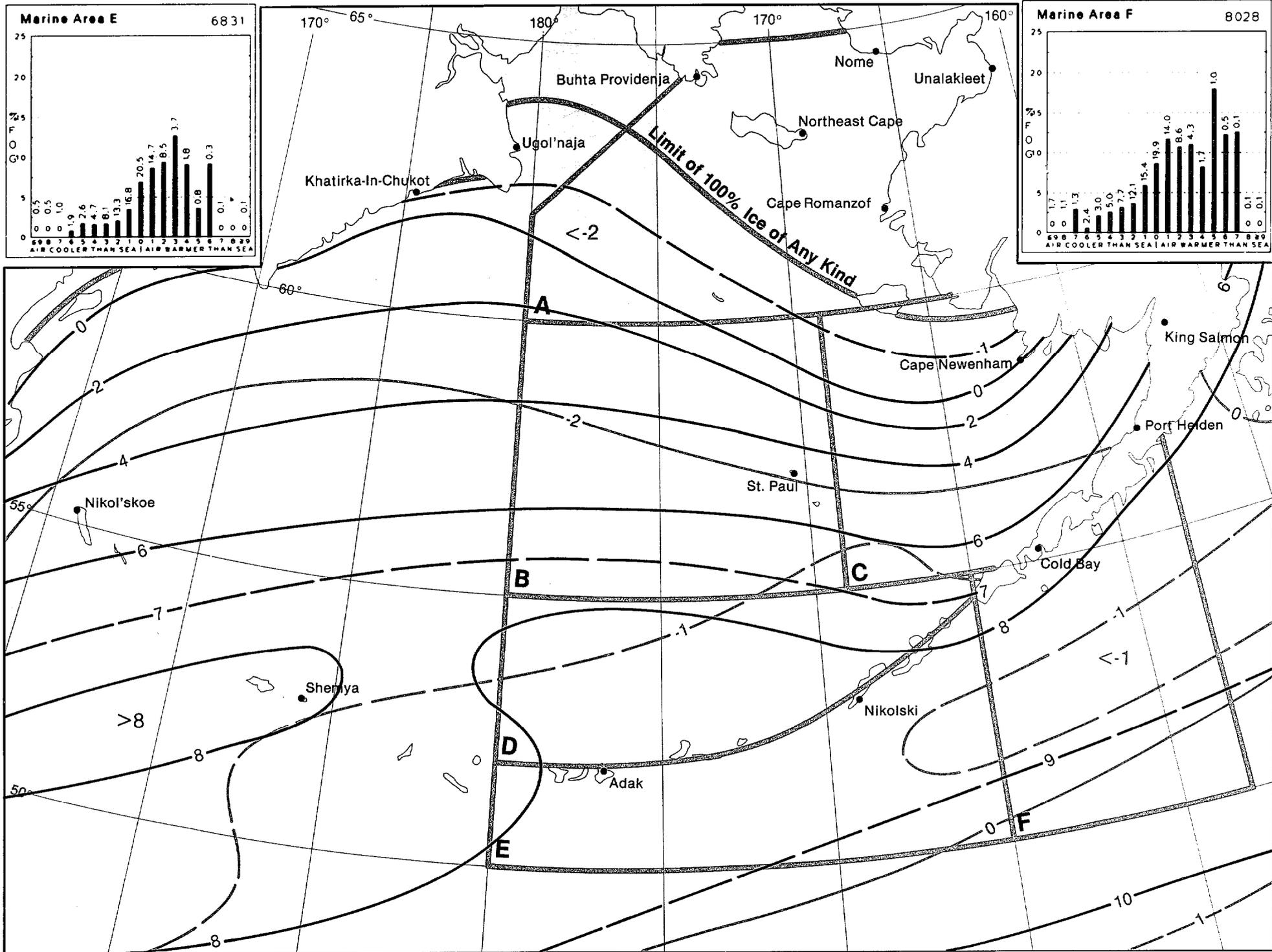
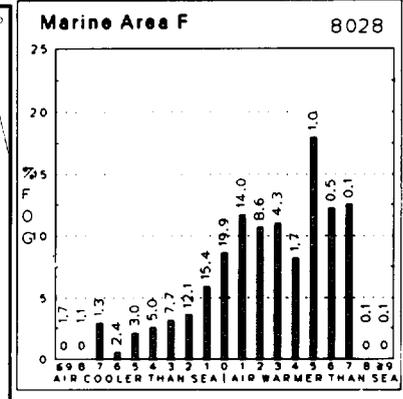
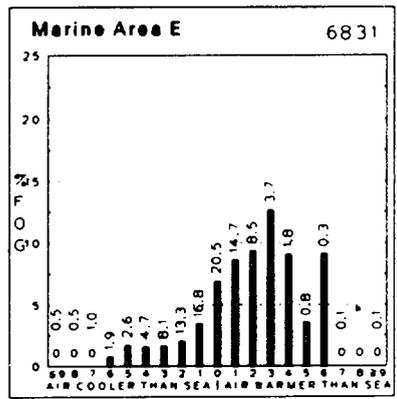
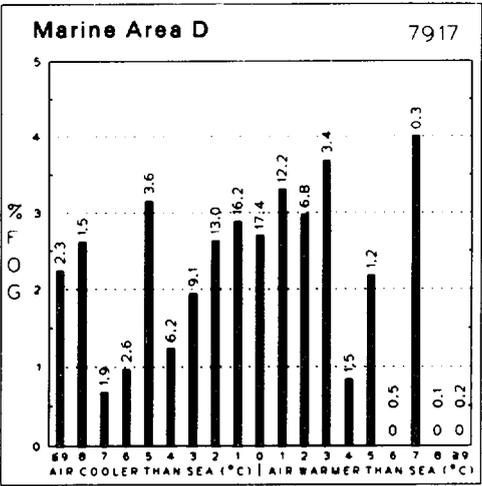
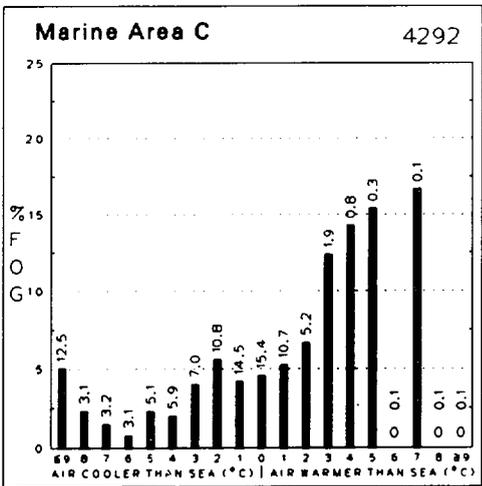
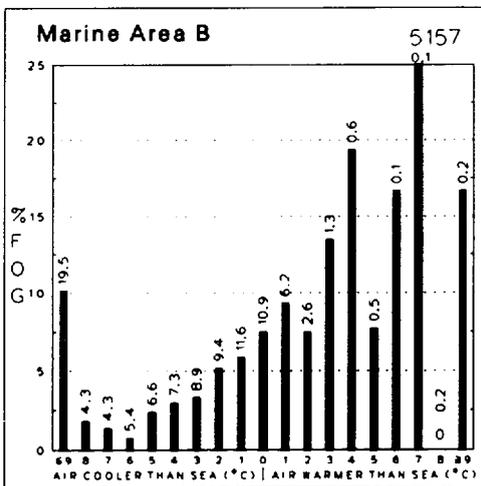
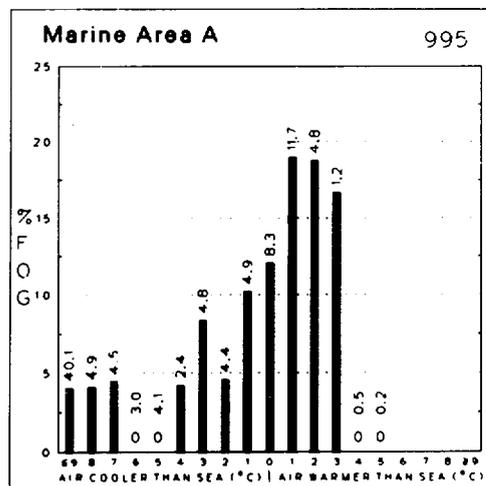
January

16 Fog and Air-Sea Temperature Difference  
Sea Surface Temperature Extremes



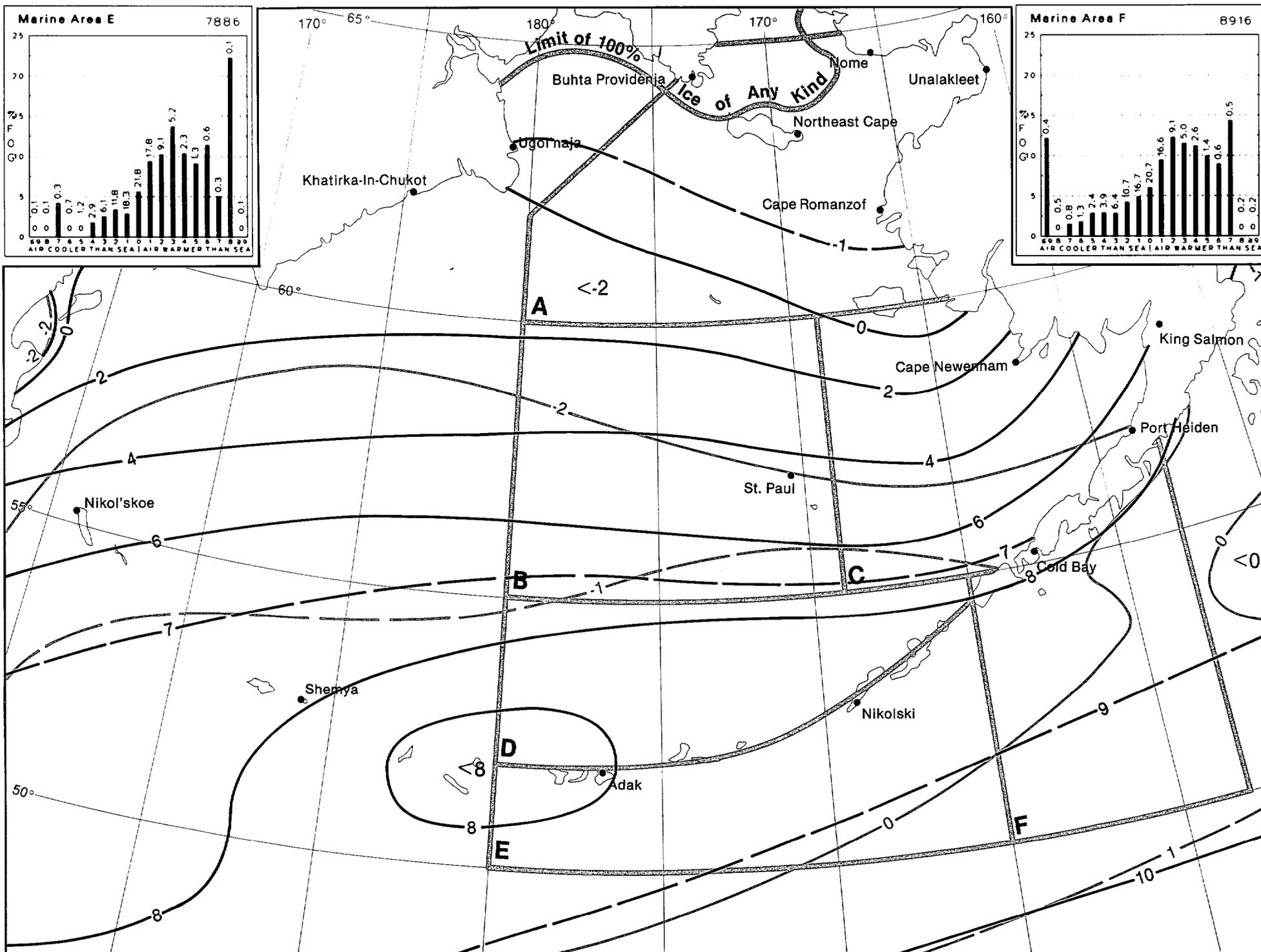
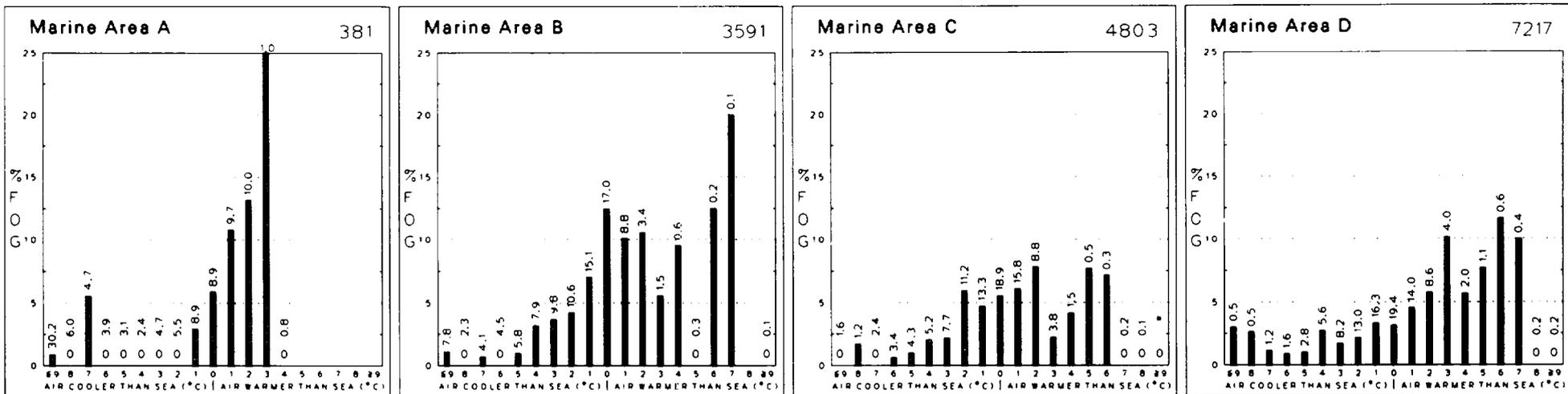
16 Fog and Air-Sea Temperature Difference  
 Sea Surface Temperature Extremes

February

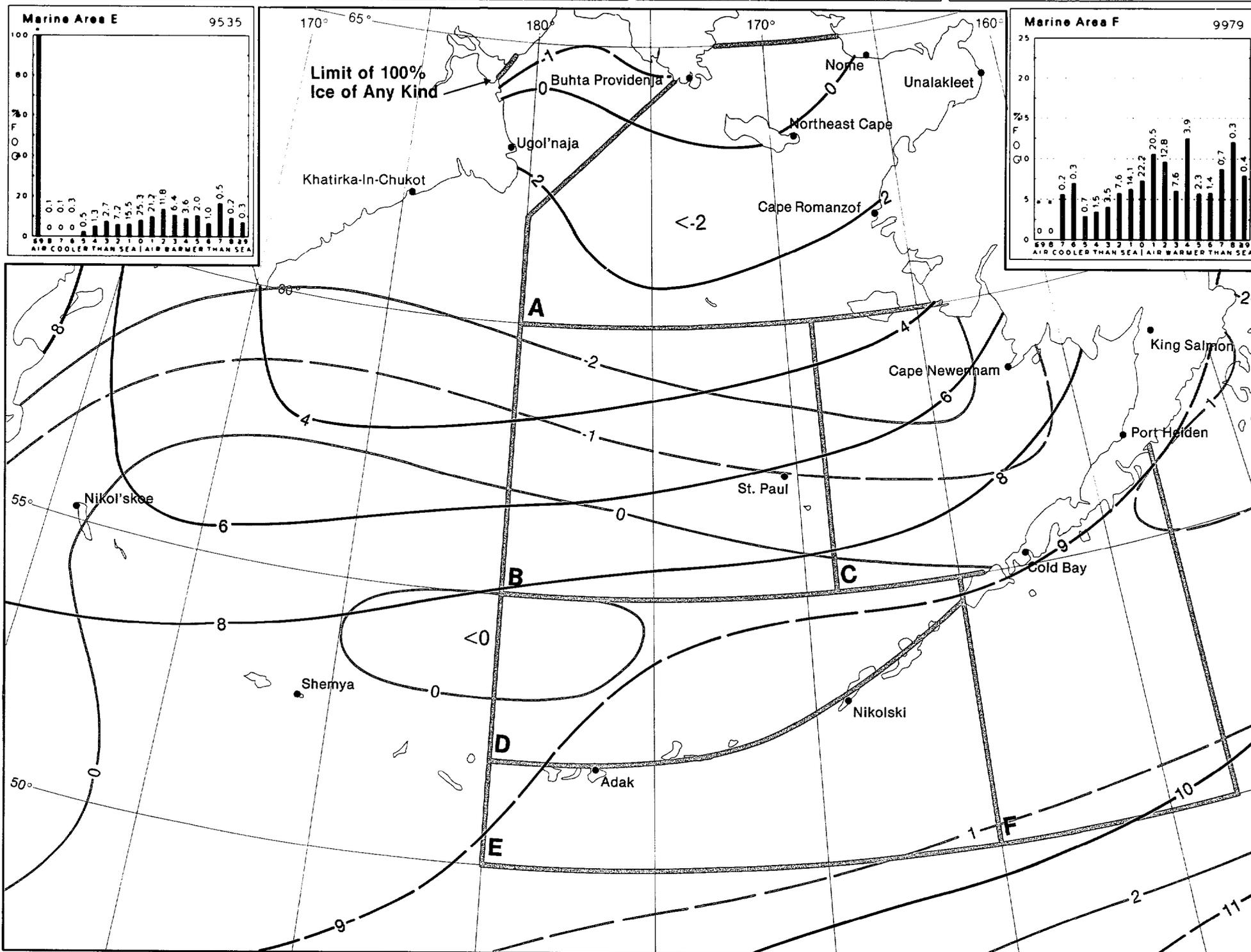
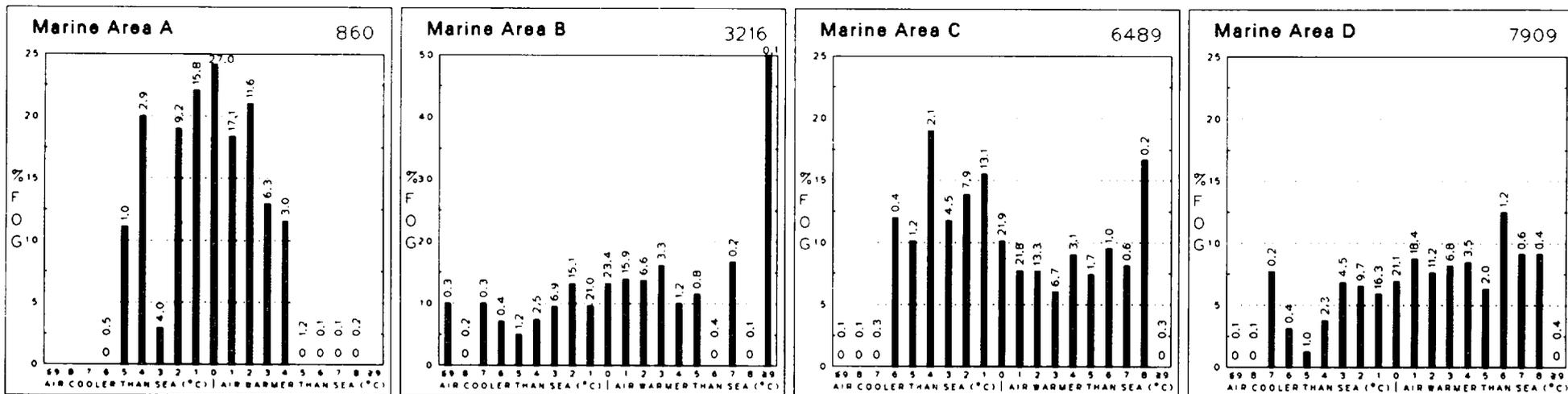


March

16 Fog and Air-Sea Temperature Difference  
Sea Surface Temperature Extremes

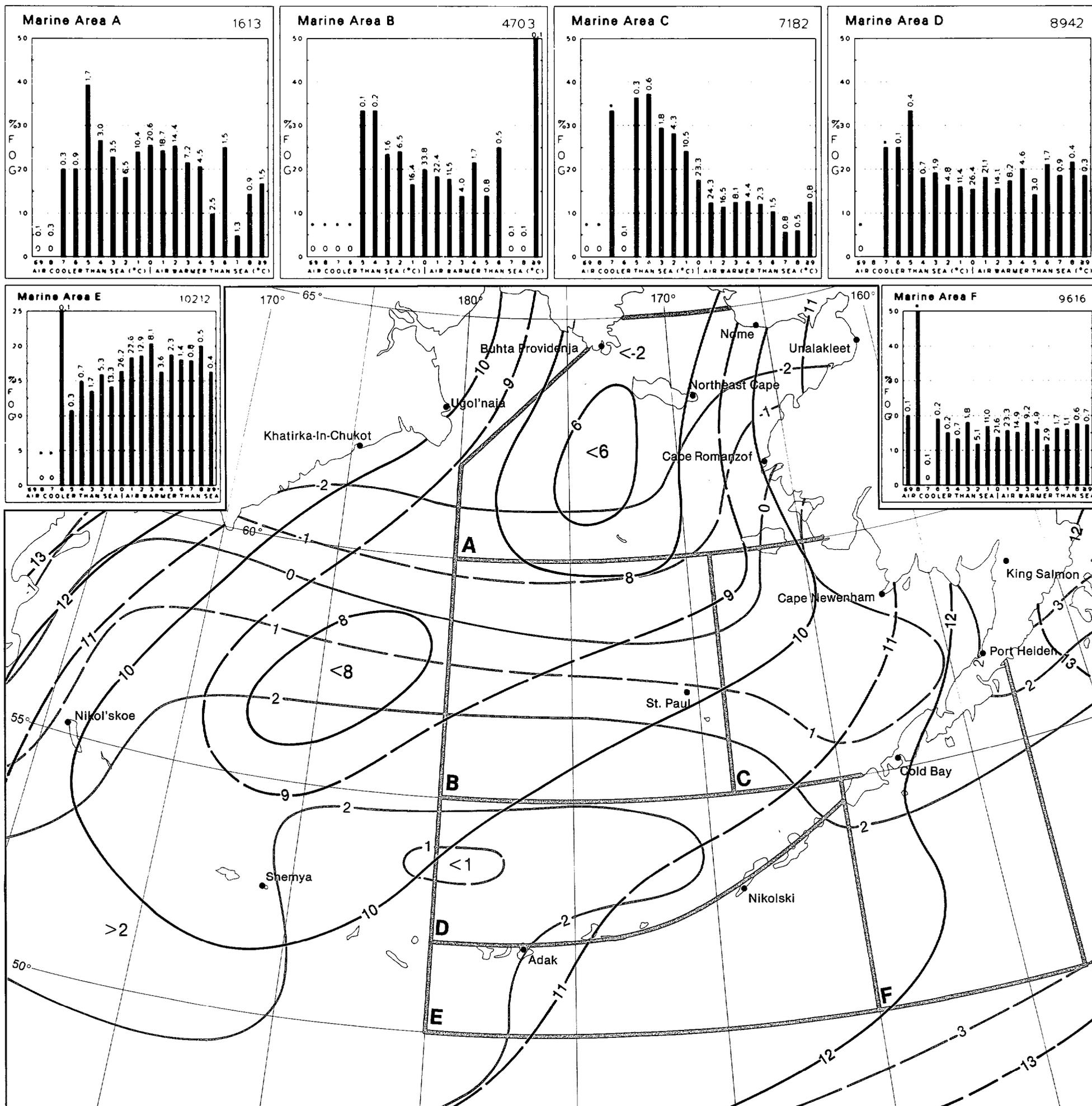


16 Fog and Air-Sea Temperature Difference  
Sea Surface Temperature Extremes



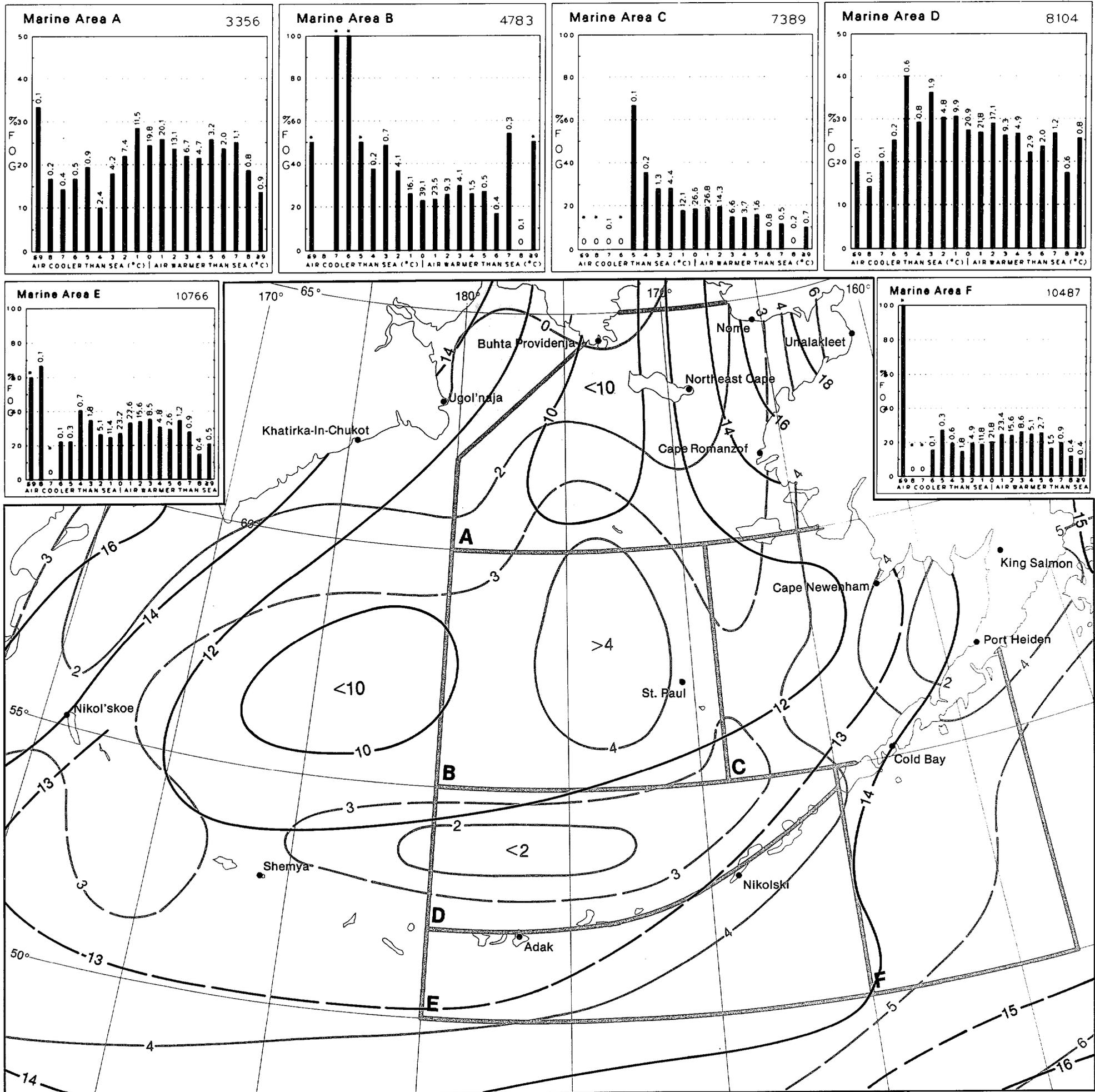
May

16 Fog and Air-Sea Temperature Difference  
Sea Surface Temperature Extremes



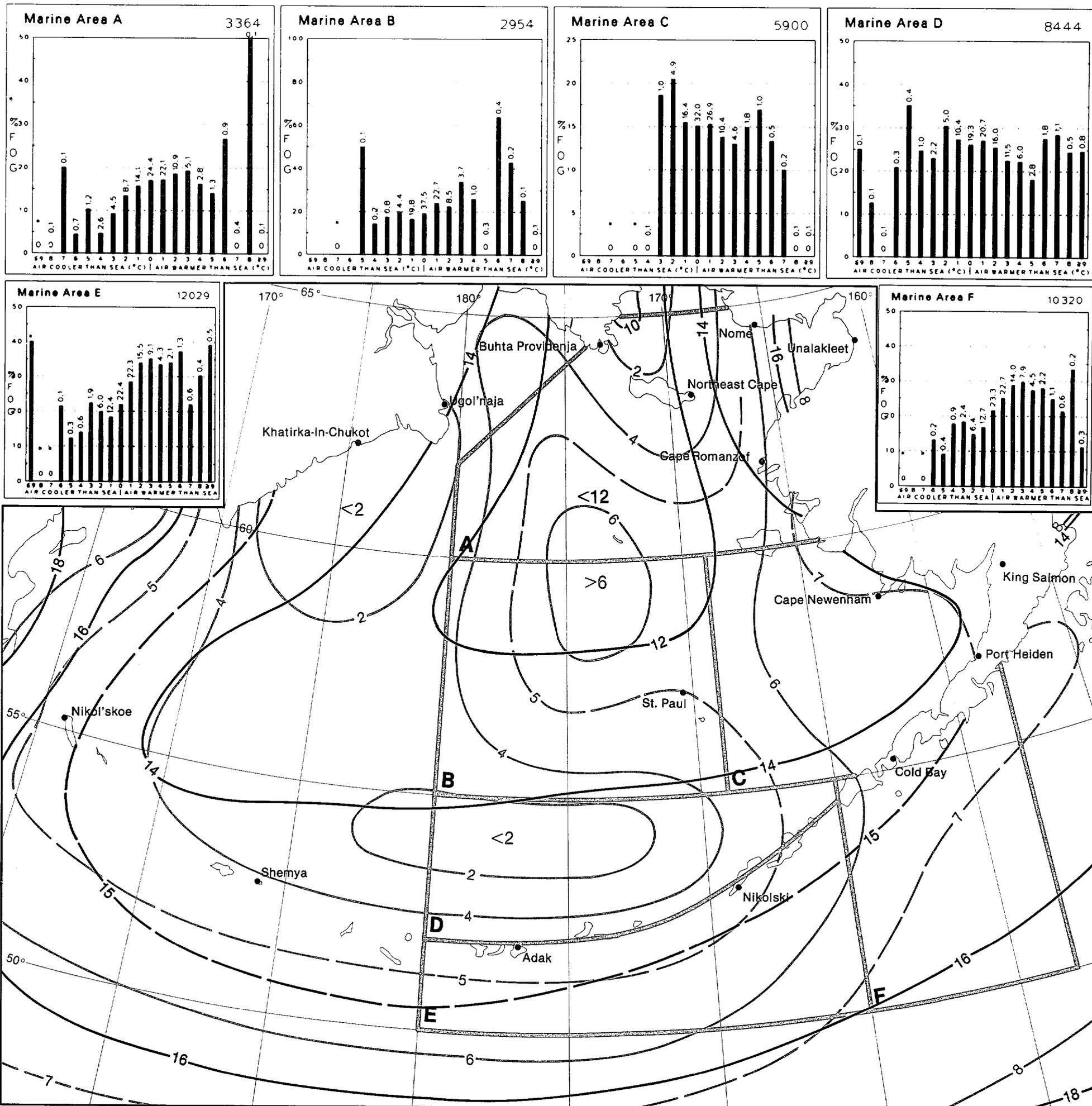
16 Fog and Air-Sea Temperature Difference  
Sea Surface Temperature Extremes

June



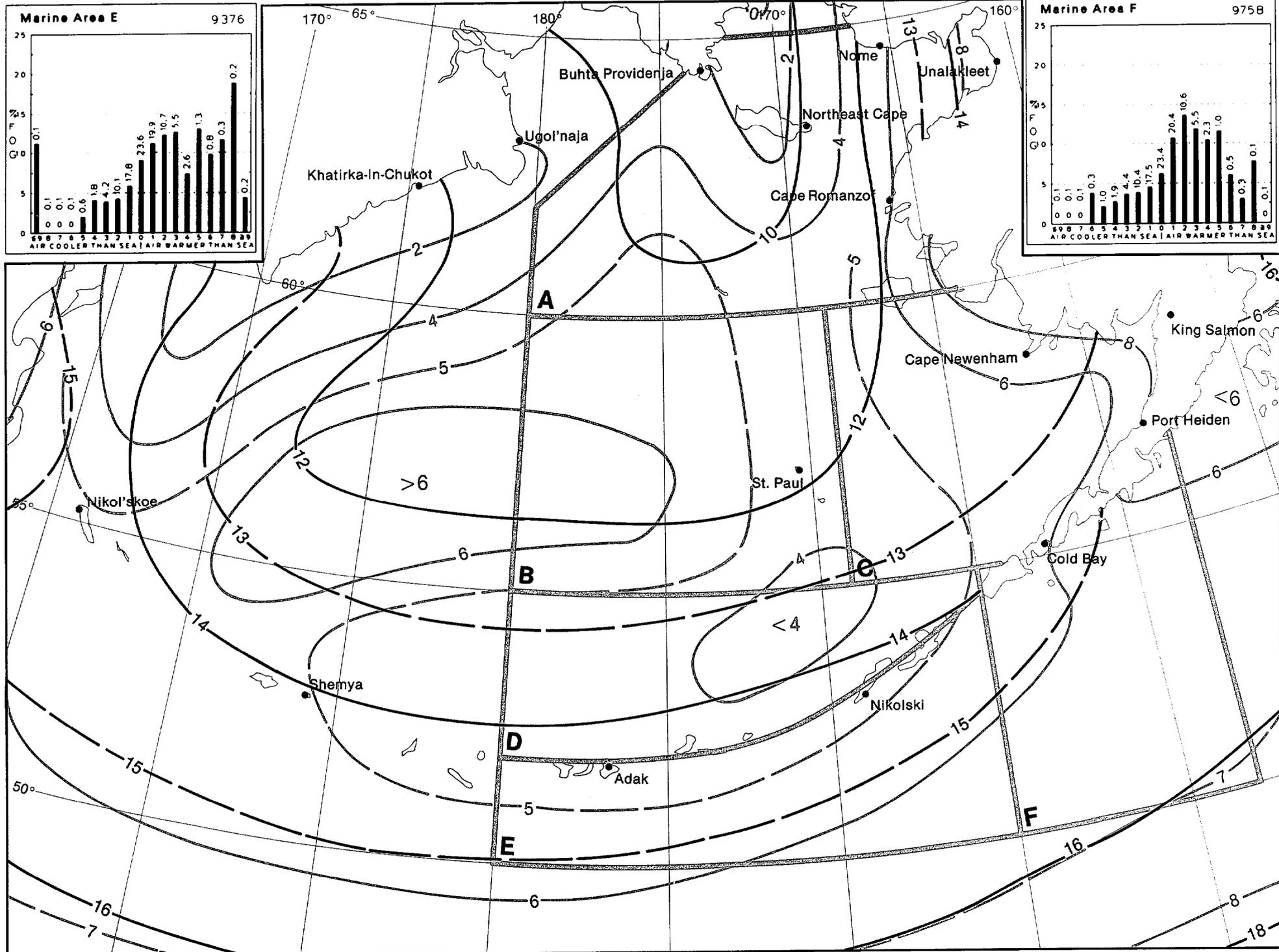
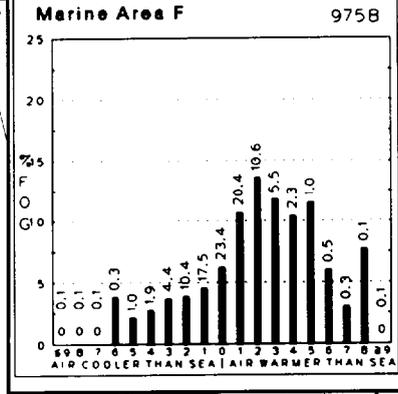
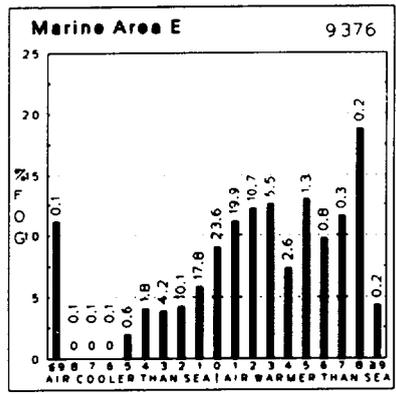
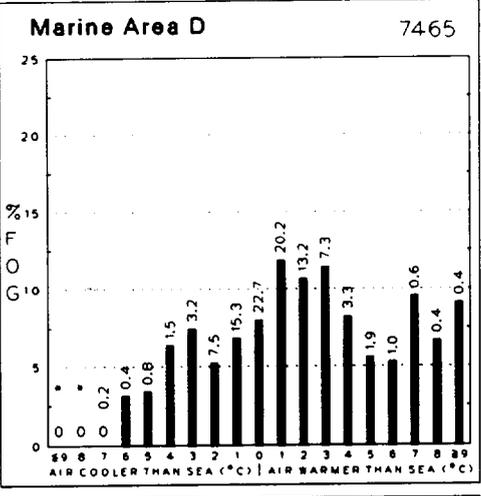
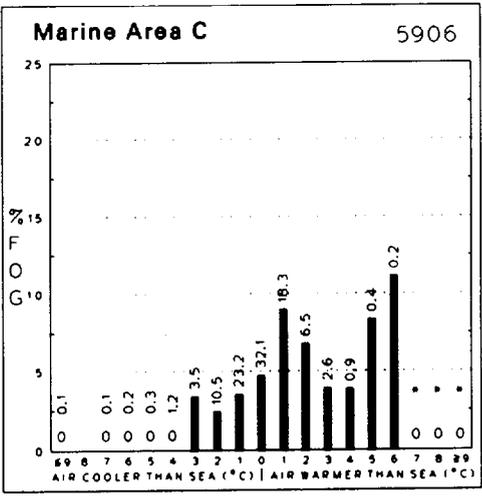
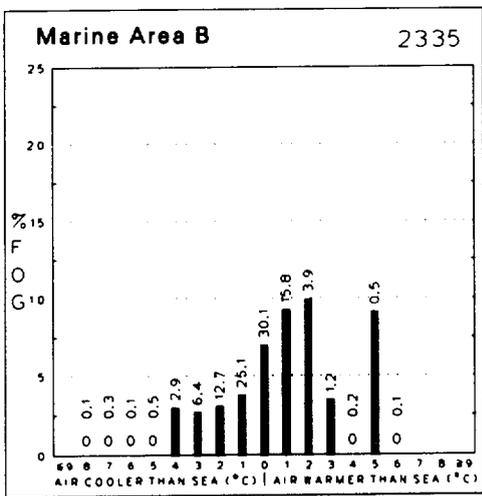
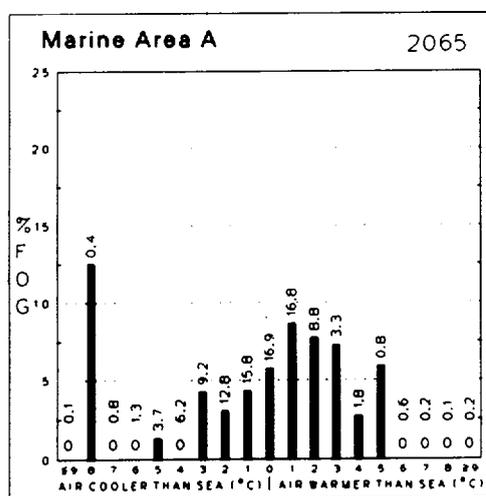
July

16 Fog and Air-Sea Temperature Difference  
Sea Surface Temperature Extremes



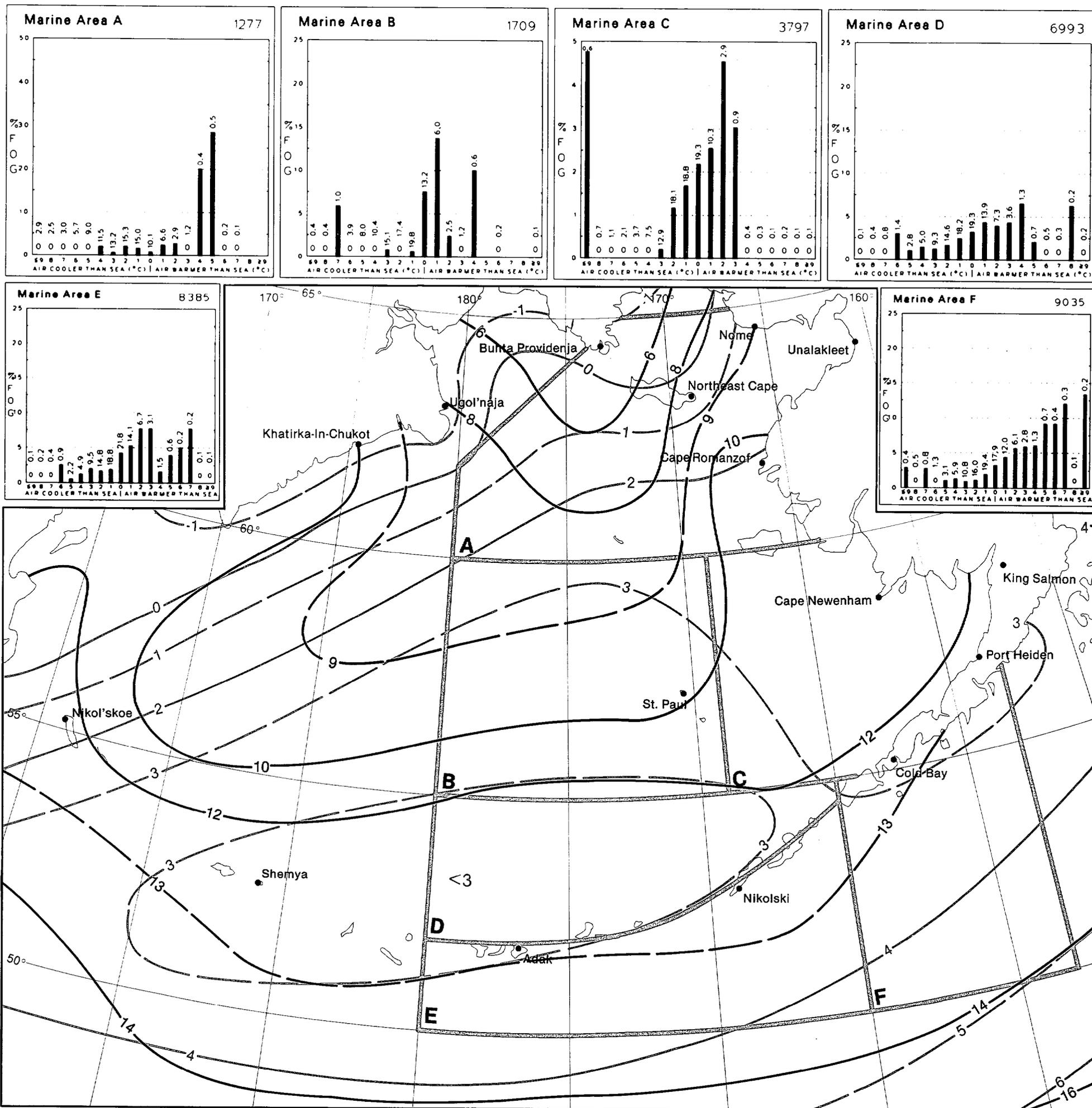
16 Fog and Air-Sea Temperature Difference  
Sea Surface Temperature Extremes

August



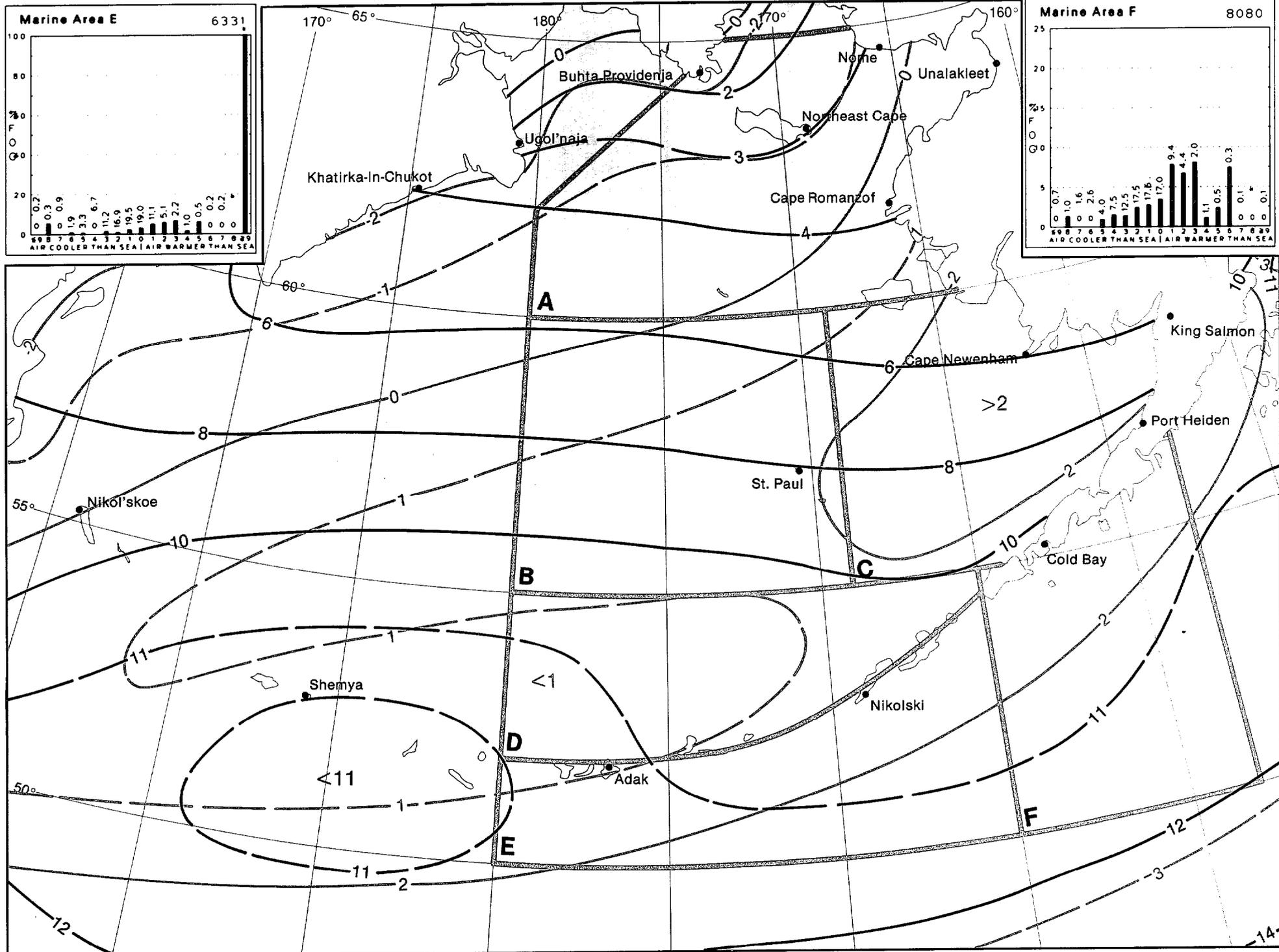
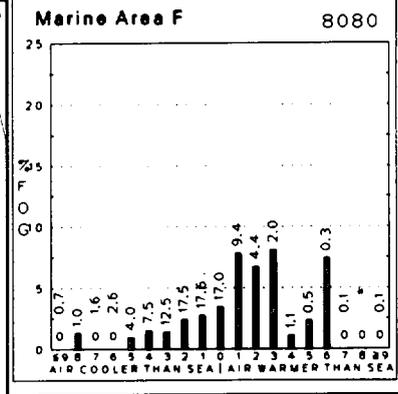
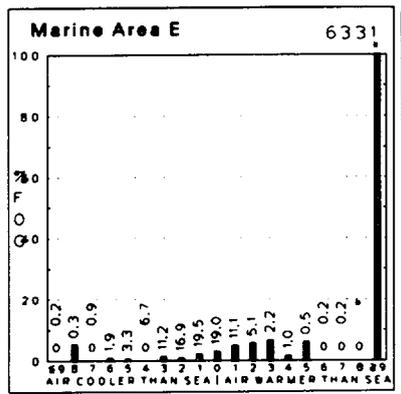
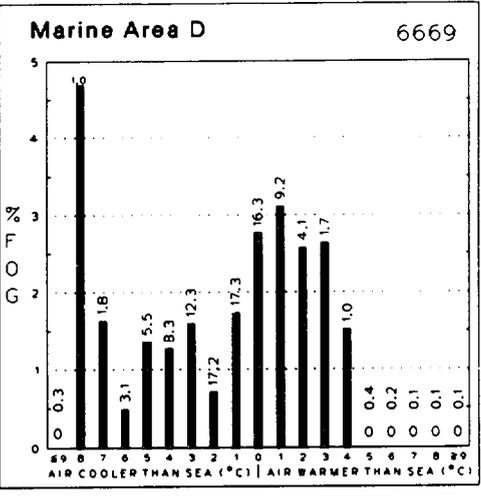
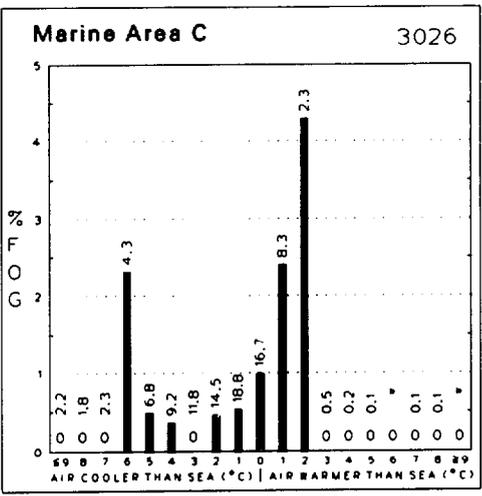
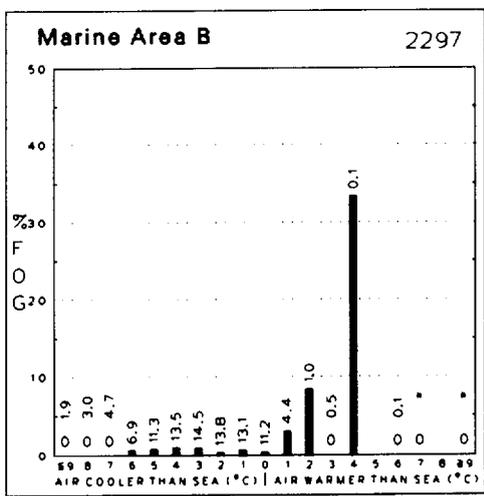
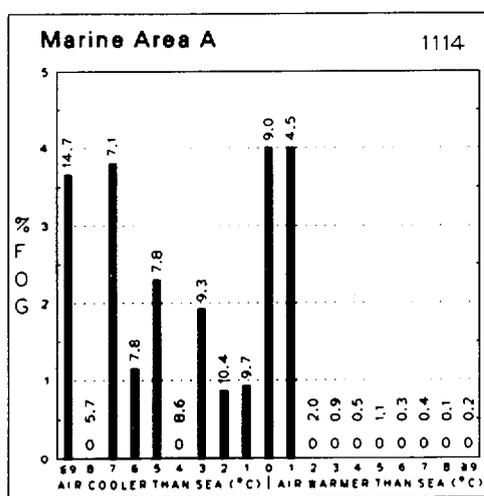
September

**16 Fog and Air-Sea Temperature Difference  
Sea Surface Temperature Extremes**



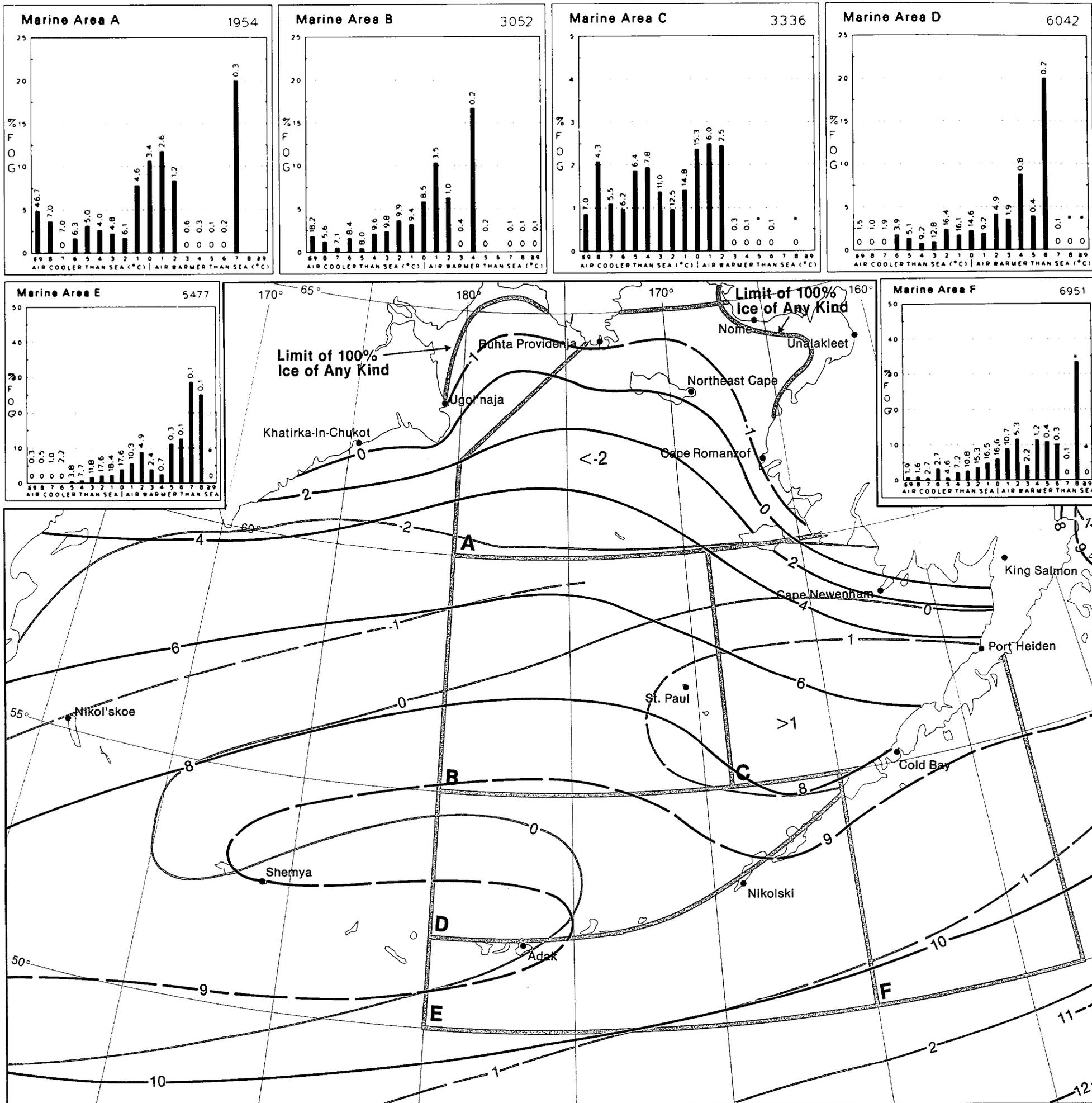
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Sea Surface Temperature Extremes

October



November

16 Fog and Air-Sea Temperature Difference  
Sea Surface Temperature Extremes



16 Fog and Air-Sea Temperature Difference  
Sea Surface Temperature Extremes

December