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Erratum

Erratum to "Rectilinear and circular inertial motions in the Western Mediterranean Sea" [Deep-Sea Research I 51 (2004) 1441–1455]

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The Publisher regrets that Figs. 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8 were inadvertently reproduced in black and white in the printed version of the above article. There were also minus signs missing from the axes of these figures. The correct and colour versions of these figures are printed below. Please accept our apologies for any inconvenience caused by this matter.

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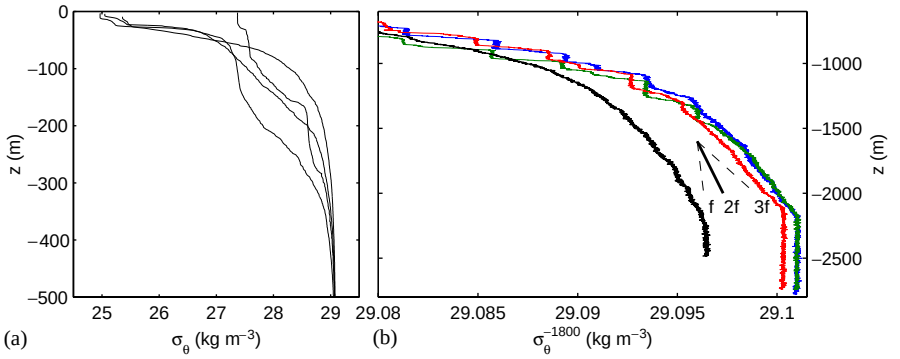

Fig. 2. Four examples (of 23 stations in total, cf. Fig. 1) of potential density–depth profiles obtained using CTD in the Algerian Basin: (a) 0–500 m with potential density referenced to the surface. (b) The lower 2200 m of the profiles. The short sloping lines indicate density stratification yielding $N = f$, $3f$ (dashed lines) and $N = 2f$ (heavy solid line). The profile offset to the left of the short sloping lines is from the Algerian Margin. Potential density is referenced to 1800 m.

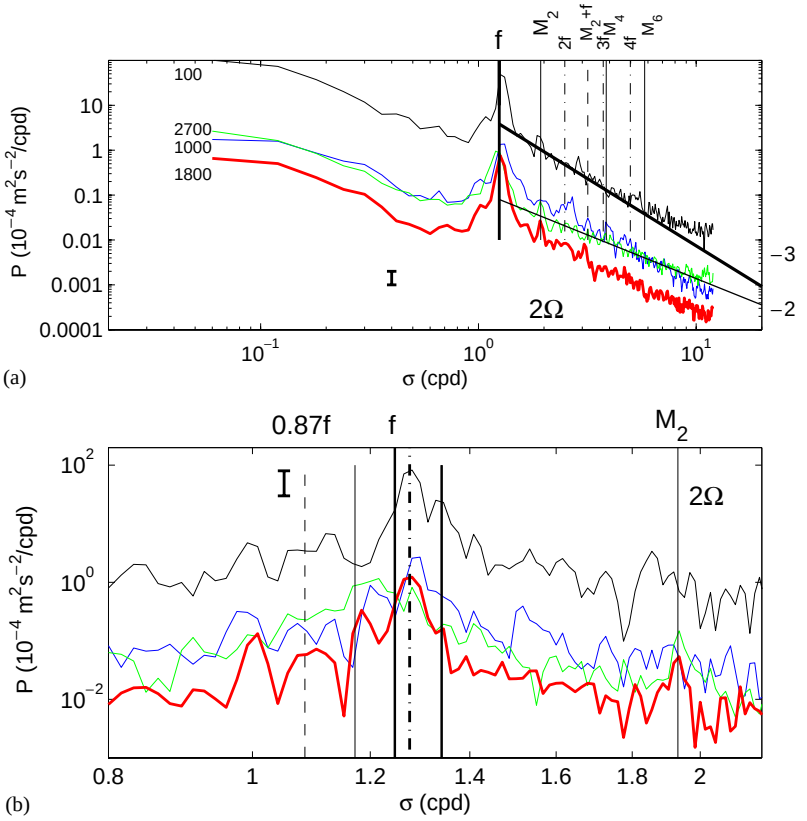

Fig. 4. (a) Kinetic energy spectra from 4 months of current meter observations at 100 m (black), 1000 m (blue), 1800 m (red) and 2700 m (green) at mooring 6. The number of degrees of freedom $\nu \approx 26$df, so that the effective fundamental band width $\Delta\sigma_f = 0.1$ cpd, leading to the 95% significance confidence interval as indicated by the vertical bar. For $\sigma > f$ the spectrum at 100 m approached a constant sloping $P(\sigma) \propto \sigma^{-3}$ (indicated by slope '−3'), at 2700 m $P(\sigma) \propto \sigma^{-2}$ ('−2'). (b) Detail of nearly raw ($\nu \approx 5$ df) version of (a), with the dash–dotted line indicating $1.02f$. Solid lines are at $0.94f$, f, $1.07f$, M_2.

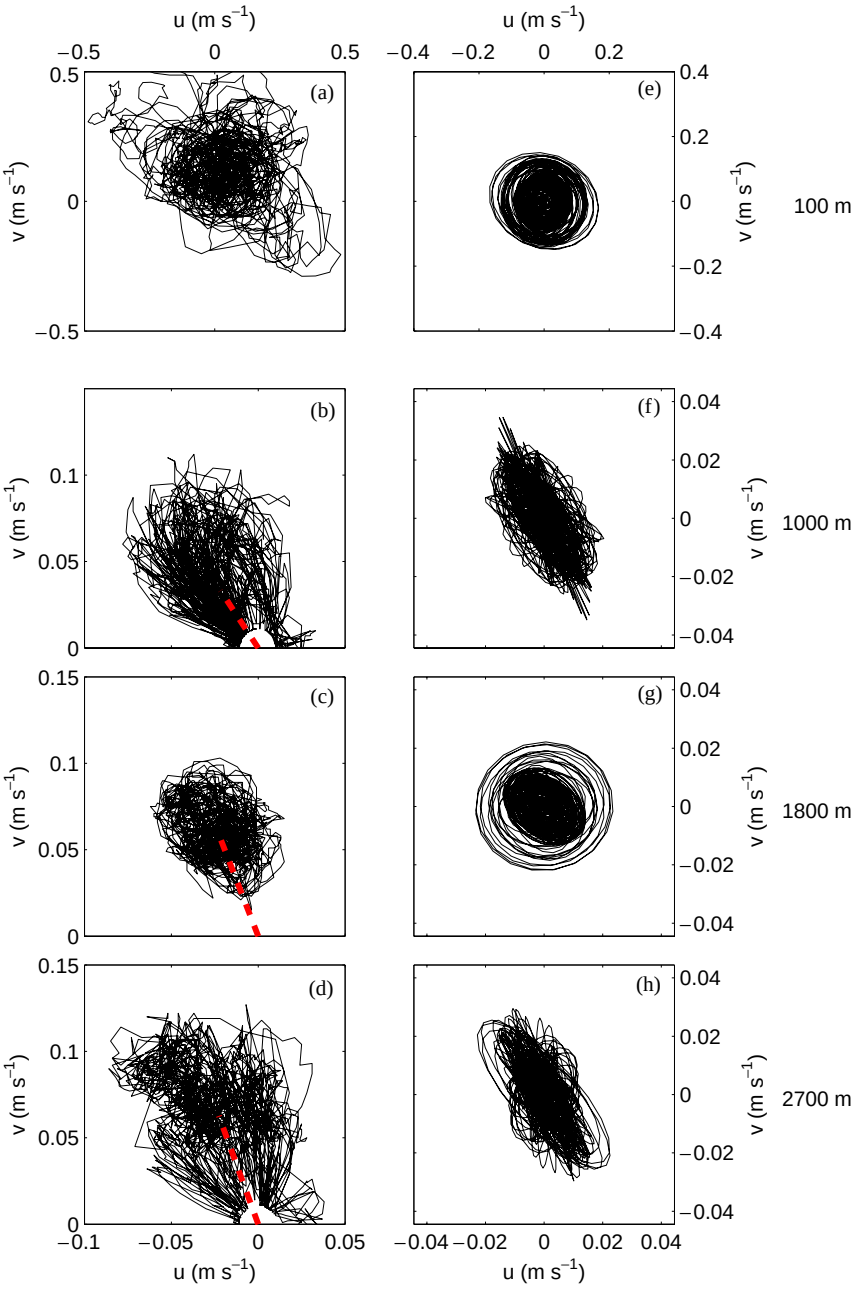

Fig. 6. Hodographs from the entire raw data records for: (a) 100 m (note different scale from the others), (b) 1000 m, (c) 1800 m, (d) 2700 m. Horizontal axes of (b) and (c) are given in (d). (e)–(h) as (a)–(d), but for near-inertial band-pass filtered data, using sharp elliptic filters back and forth with cut-off frequencies at $0.90f$, $1.10f$. The heavy-dashed lines in (b)–(d) indicate the mean currents.

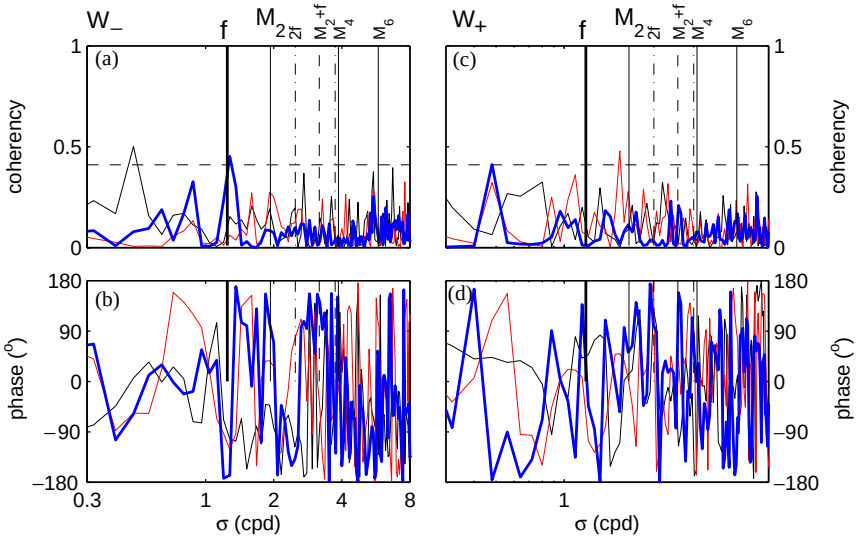

Fig. 7. (a) Coherency and (b) phase for moderately smoothed ($v \approx 35$df) spectra for the clockwise rotary current components between 100 and 1000 m (black), 100 and 2700 m (red) and 100 and 1800 m (blue). (c) and (d) are coherency and phase spectra for the anti-clockwise component.

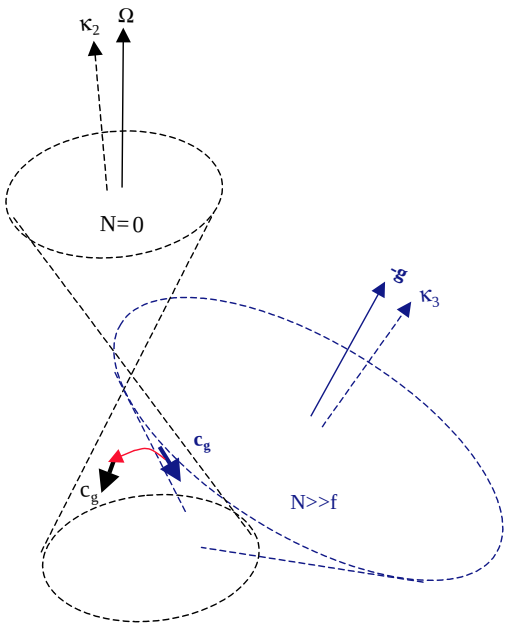

Fig. 8. Impression of (a portion) of different energy propagation surfaces for internal waves at constant frequency $\sigma \approx f$ for varying stratification. When N varies from $N \gg f$ to $N = 0$, the (blue) energy-cone around the vertical wavenumber axis (pointing in the direction opposite to gravity) gradually narrows and turns away from $-\mathbf{g}$ until $N = f$ (the degenerate case). For smaller N, the (black) energy-propagation cone is around the κ_2-axis near the Ω-axis of the Earth's rotation and exactly matching that for $N = 0$. It is assumed that the above sketched transition in N results in a smooth change of energy propagation vector, for example, along a path like sketched with the red arrow.