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Currents through Torres Strait

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ABSTRACT

A five-month field study of the circulation in the Torres Strait was carried out. Baroclinic effects were negligible. The Arafura Sea and the Coral Sea forced a different tide on either side of Torres Strait, resulting in fluctuations of sea level difference of up to 6 m on either side of the Strait. The tidal dynamics in the Strait were controlled by a local balance between the acceleration, the sea level slope, and the bottom friction. Only 30% of the semidiurnal tidal wave was transmitted through Torres Strait. There were also fluctuations of the highfrequency sea level residuals (up to 0.8 m peak to trough) which appeared to be related to complex flows both through the Strait and across the Strait. Lowfrequency sea level fluctuations were incoherent on either side of the Strait, and resulted in fluctuations of the low-frequency sea level differences on either side of the Strait of typically 0.3 m. These sea level gradients and the local wind forcing generated low-frequency current fluctuations through the Strait. These currents were small, being $\leq 0.1 \text{ m s}^{-1}$, because of the effect of friction which, at low-frequencies, was greatly enhanced by the nonlinear interaction between tidal and low-frequency currents. As a result, the Strait was also fairly

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impervious to long waves and there was only a negligible (for oceanic budget calculations) low-frequency transport through the Strait. The net current was only 0.01 m s^{-1} during the 5 months of observations, corresponding to a through-strait current of 10^{-2} sverdrups.



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