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Alongshore Coherence on the Pacific Northwest Continental Shelf (January–April, 1975)

Barbara M. Hickey

Department of Oceanography, University of Washington, Seattle 98195

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ABSTRACT

During the winter and spring of 1975, current observations were made simultaneously at five locations between Tofino, British Columbia, and Newport, Oregon, a distance of 480 km. Sea level and atmospheric pressure observations were available at three locations alongshore, and wind observations, at four locations. Computed (Bakun) winds were available at 3° intervals. Low-frequency (<0.6 cpd) fluctuations in alongshore current, alongshore wind, and subsurface pressure were significantly coherent over this distance. Forcing by the local wind dominated the response at each location: alongshore current and sea level fluctuations were significantly coherent with the local alongshore wind, and local phase relationships were consistent with phases predicted by the local model of Hickey and Hamilton (1980). The high alongshore coherence observed in the current and subsurface pressure fluctuations is shown to be a result of alongshore coherence in the forcing, i.e., in the wind field, rather than due to the presence of freely propagating shelf waves: 59% of the variance in the alongshore wind field is contained in an empirical orthogonal function whose amplitude is essentially constant alongshore. This eigenfunction is significantly coherent at all frequencies with the first alongshore current eigenfunction which accounted for 67, 89 and 94% of the variance at mid-shelf near 49, 47 and 45°N, respectively. Moreover, although alongshore phase differences were too small to be associated with freely propagating waves, at the frequencies where alongshore coherence of the current and sea level fluctuations was strongest, the alongshore phase differences were consistent with local wind forcing. Alongshore *differences* in fluctuations could be directly related to alongshore structure in the wind field, providing independent evidence for local wind forcing: 33% of the variance in alongshore current at Tofino (but <5% at other locations) was contained in an eigenfunction that changed sign between 49 and 47°N and was significantly coherent with an alongshore wind eigenfunction with a similar structure. Finally, the seasonal means south of Tofino are shown to be roughly consistent with a dynamical balance between vertically integrated alongshore pressure gradient force and the mean alongshore wind stress.

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Headquarters: 45 Beacon Street Boston, MA 02108-3693

DC Office: 1120 G Street, NW, Suite 800 Washington DC, 20005-3826

amsinfo@ametsoc.org Phone: 617-227-2425 Fax: 617-742-8718

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