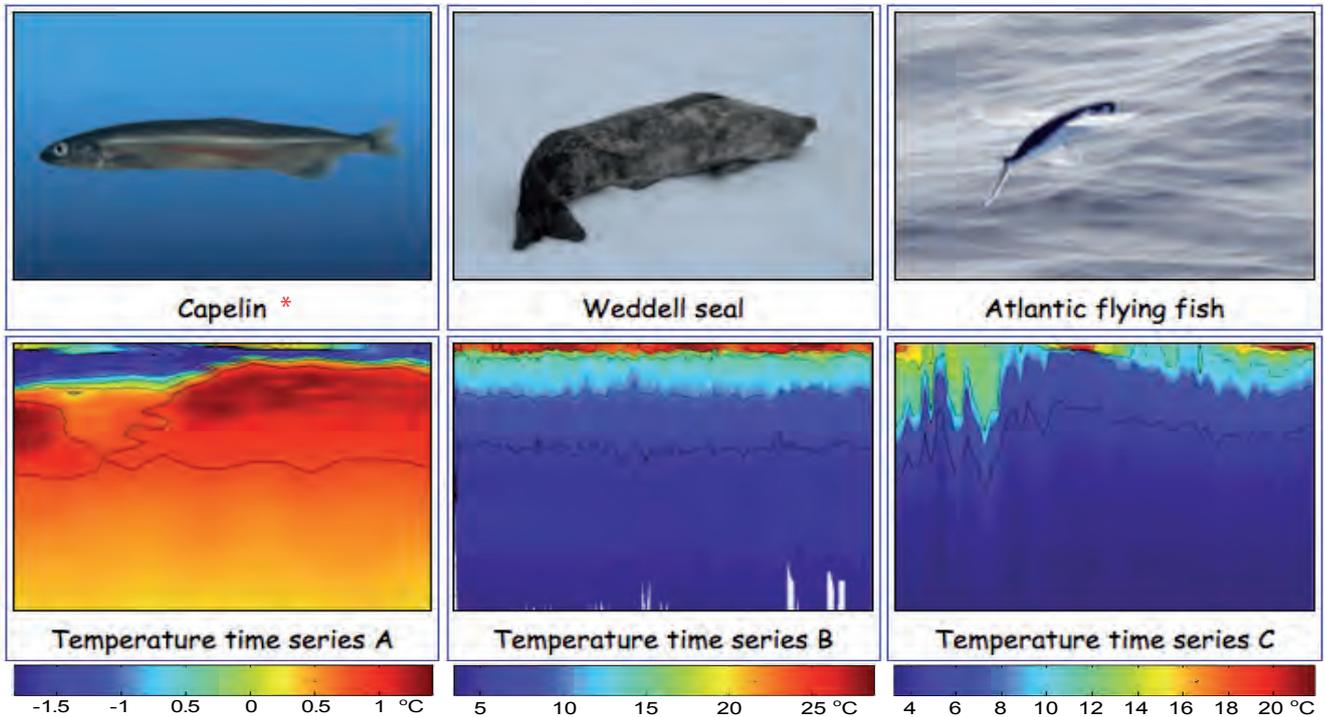


# Jason and the Argo floats Quiz

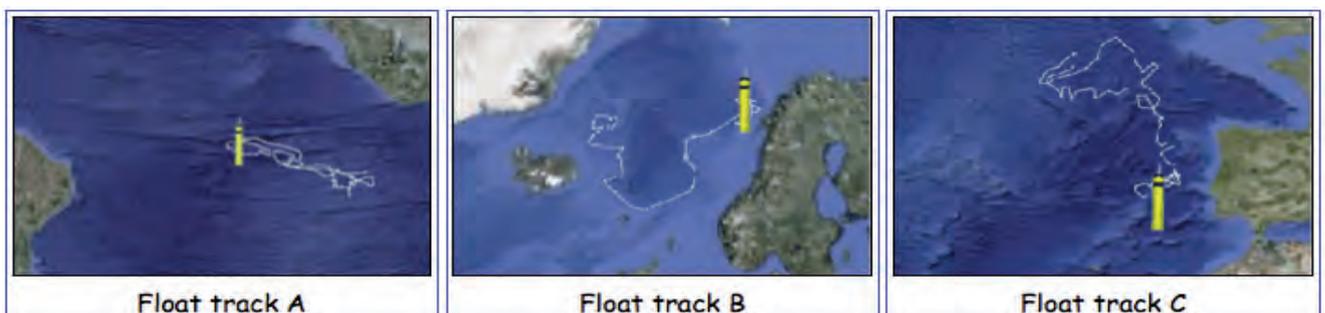
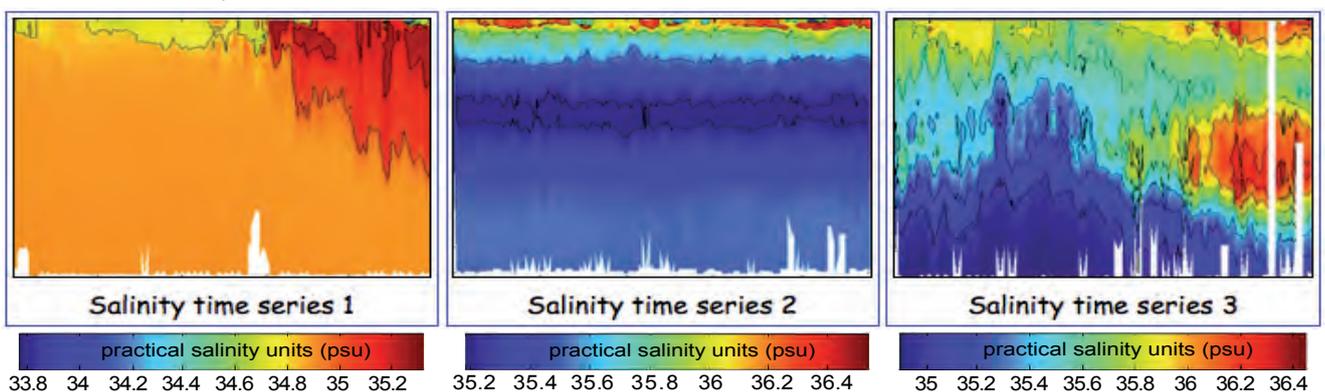
**NOTE: The time series plots can be seen in a larger version on the Argo poster.**

- Animals are well adapted to their environment. The animals below come from very different regions of the ocean. So do the Argo temperature time series. Can you match them to each other?



\* Capelin are small fish related to salmon. They are found in large shoals in the Arctic and Sub-Arctic regions of the North Atlantic.

- Ocean salinity is usually around 35 ppt (parts per thousand), but increases in areas with strong sunlight and little rain. In polar region melting ice can reduce the salinity of surface water. Saltier water is denser than fresher water of similar temperature, so it tends to sink. Use this knowledge to match the salinity time series to the correct float track.



3. Approximately how many Argo floats are currently active in the ocean?
  - A. About 300
  - B. About 1000
  - C. About 3000.
  - D. About 100 000
  
4. The Argo floats were designed and launched to work with the Jason satellite altimeter. What does Jason and other altimeters measure?
  - A. The height of the sea surface, calculated from the distance between the sea surface and the satellite.
  - B. The temperature of the sea surface, based on infrared radiation from the ocean.
  - C. The colour of the sea surface.
  - D. The depth of each Argo float in the ocean.
  
5. What is the normal 'cruising depth' of most Argo floats?
  - A. 10 m
  - B. 100 m
  - C. 1000 m
  - D. 3000 m
  
6. How do the Argo measurements get back to the scientists and other people who use it?
  - A. Scientists on research ships collect the Argo floats and download the data.
  - B. The data are released on tape and carried back to base by sea gulls that have been trained to act as 'carrier gulls'.
  - C. The floats transmit the data back via satellite while they are floating at the surface.
  - D. Marine mammals (whales and seals) with special radio transmitters communicate with the floats under water and transmit the data back via satellite when they surface to breathe.