



Fig. 1. Moored array location, in the northcentral Arabian Sea at 15.5°N, 61.5°E, under the climatological maximum of the Findlater Jet. Depth contours are every 1000 m, with the moored array in 4020 m of water.

two monsoon seasons. The three surface moorings were recovered and redeployed in April 1995 so that fresh instrumentation could be used to sample the SW Monsoon. The surface meteorological and subsurface oceanographic instrumentation on these moorings provided the first high quality, concurrent records of surface atmospheric forcing and upper-ocean response from the Arabian Sea, including the full annual cycle of monsoon forcing and response.

The two eastern moorings were subsurface moorings, deployed by C. Eriksen of the University of Washington (UW), equipped with profiling current meters (PCMs) and called UW-N and UW-S. The two western moorings were surface moorings with toroidal buoys; these were

deployed by D. Rudnick of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO) and named SIO-N and SIO-S. The central mooring was a surface mooring with a 3-m diameter discus buoy deployed by R. Weller of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI) in collaboration with T. Dickey of the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) and J. Marra of the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory (LDEO) and named WHOI. Recovery and redeployment of the surface moorings (SIO-N, SIO-S and WHOI) in April 1995 put newly calibrated sensors in the water shortly before the onset of the SW Monsoon. The 50 km size of the array was chosen because we felt it would resolve the typical horizontal variability seen in the area in satellite imagery from prior