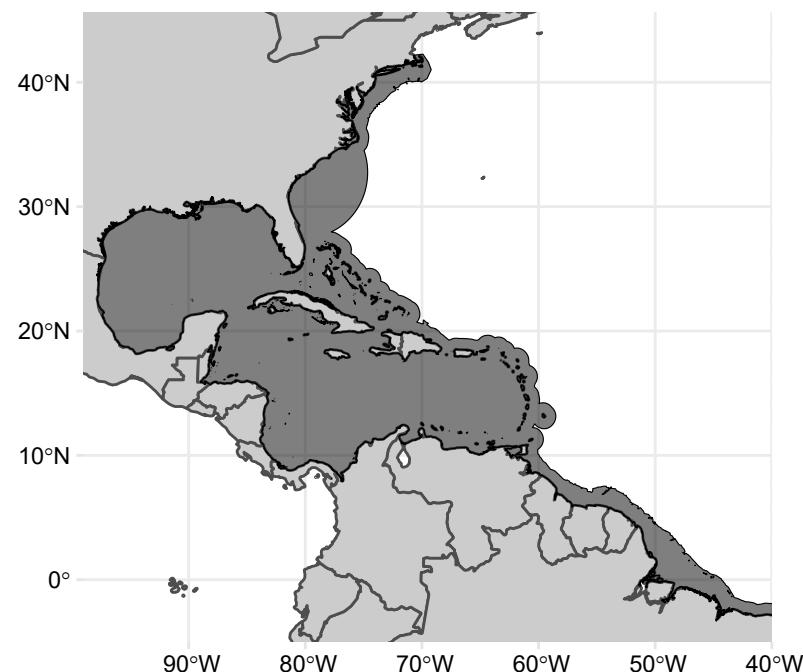
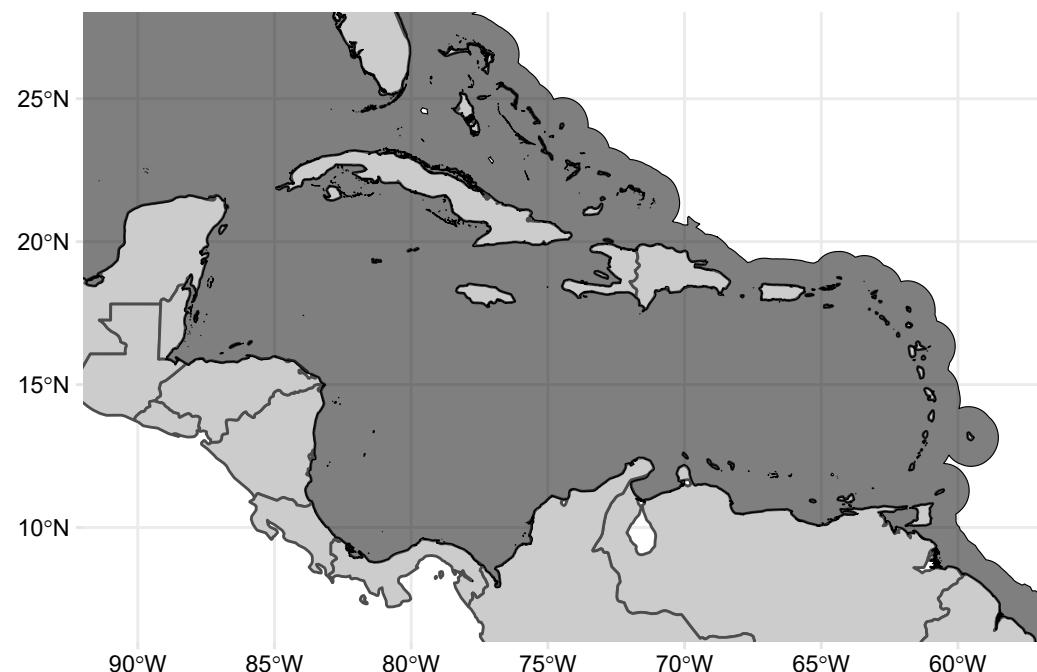


A

Ballyhoo

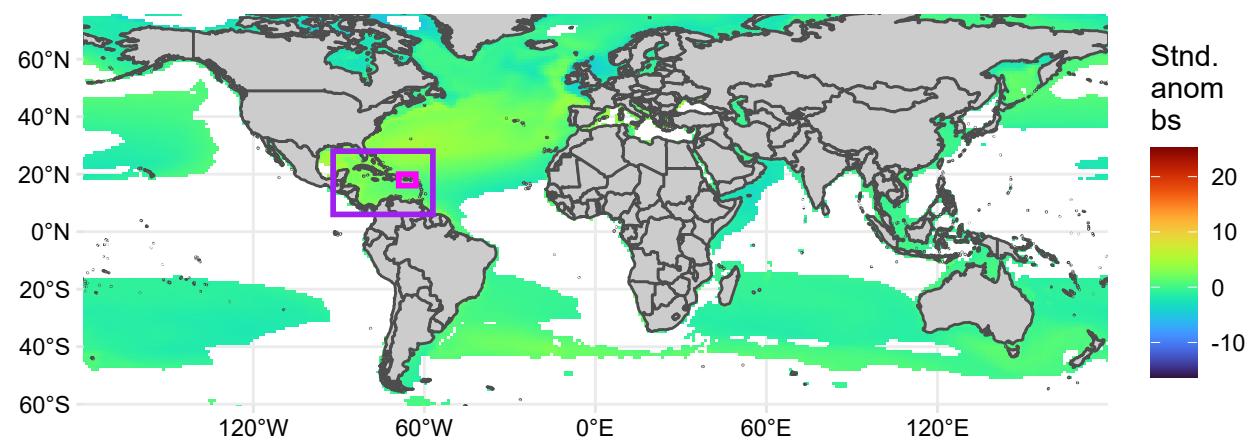


B



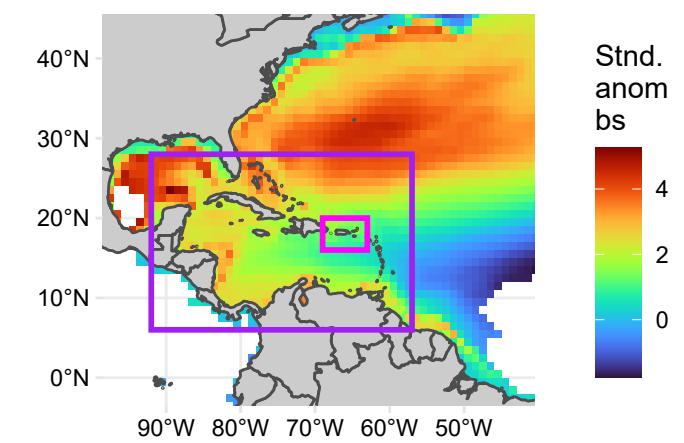
C

Global: bs



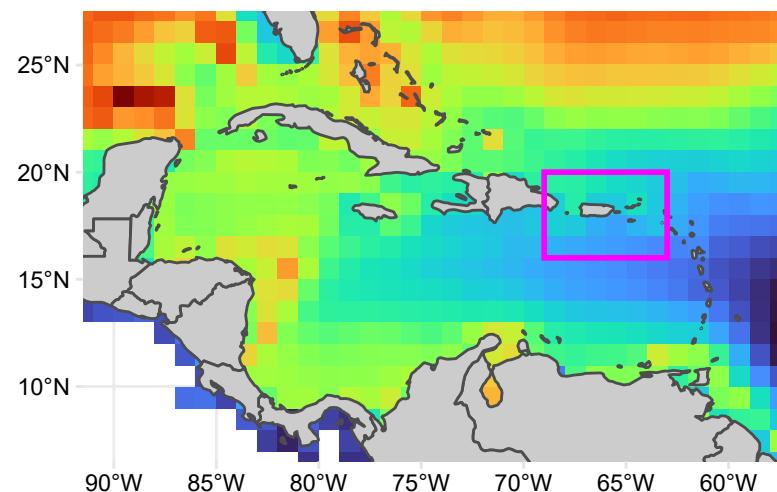
D

W. Atlantic: bs



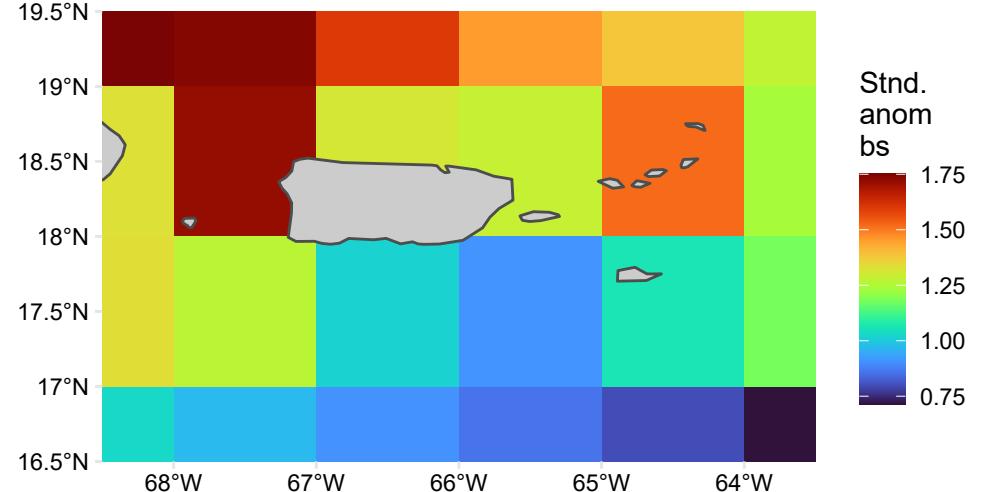
E

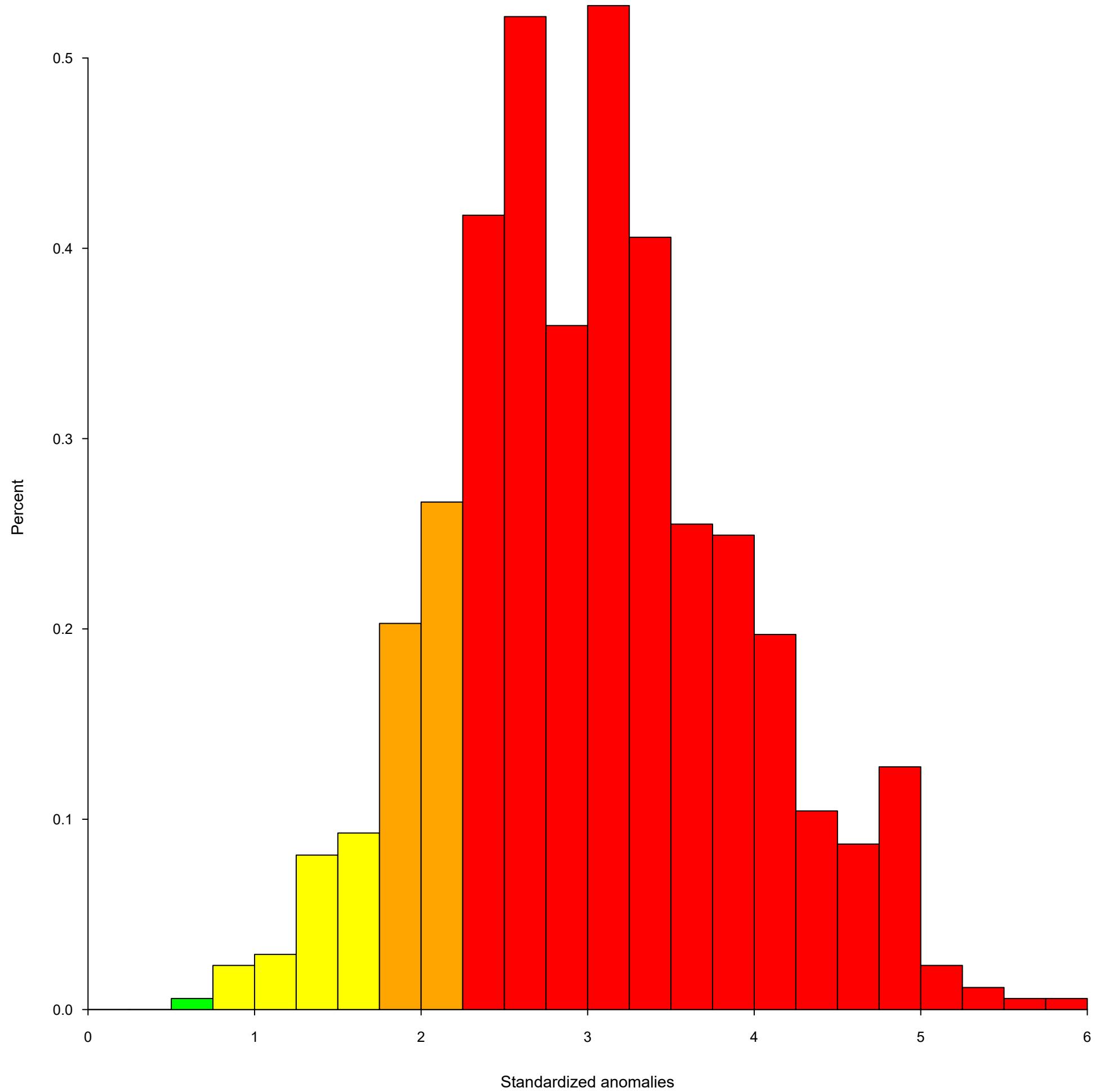
Caribbean Sea: bs

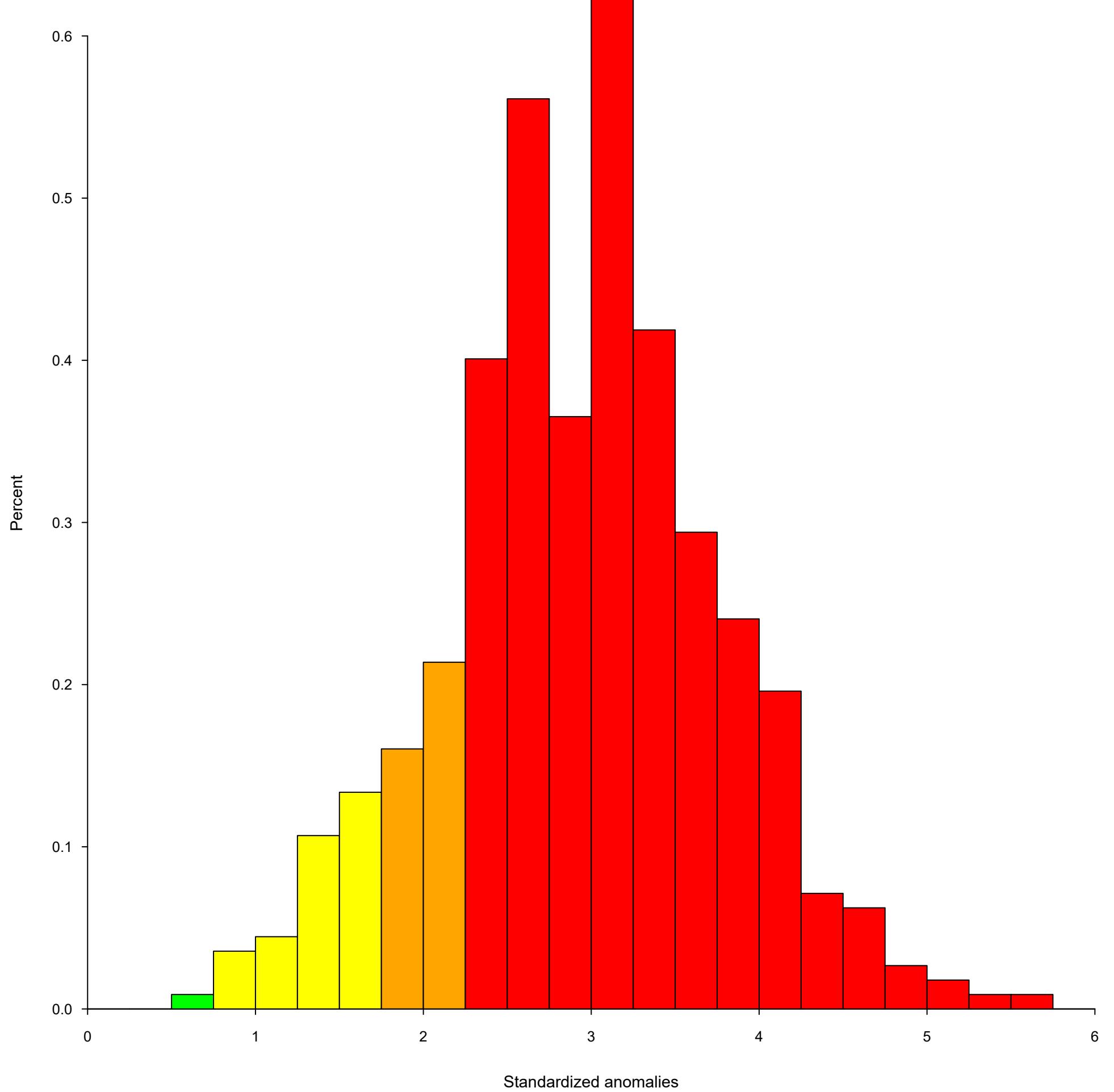


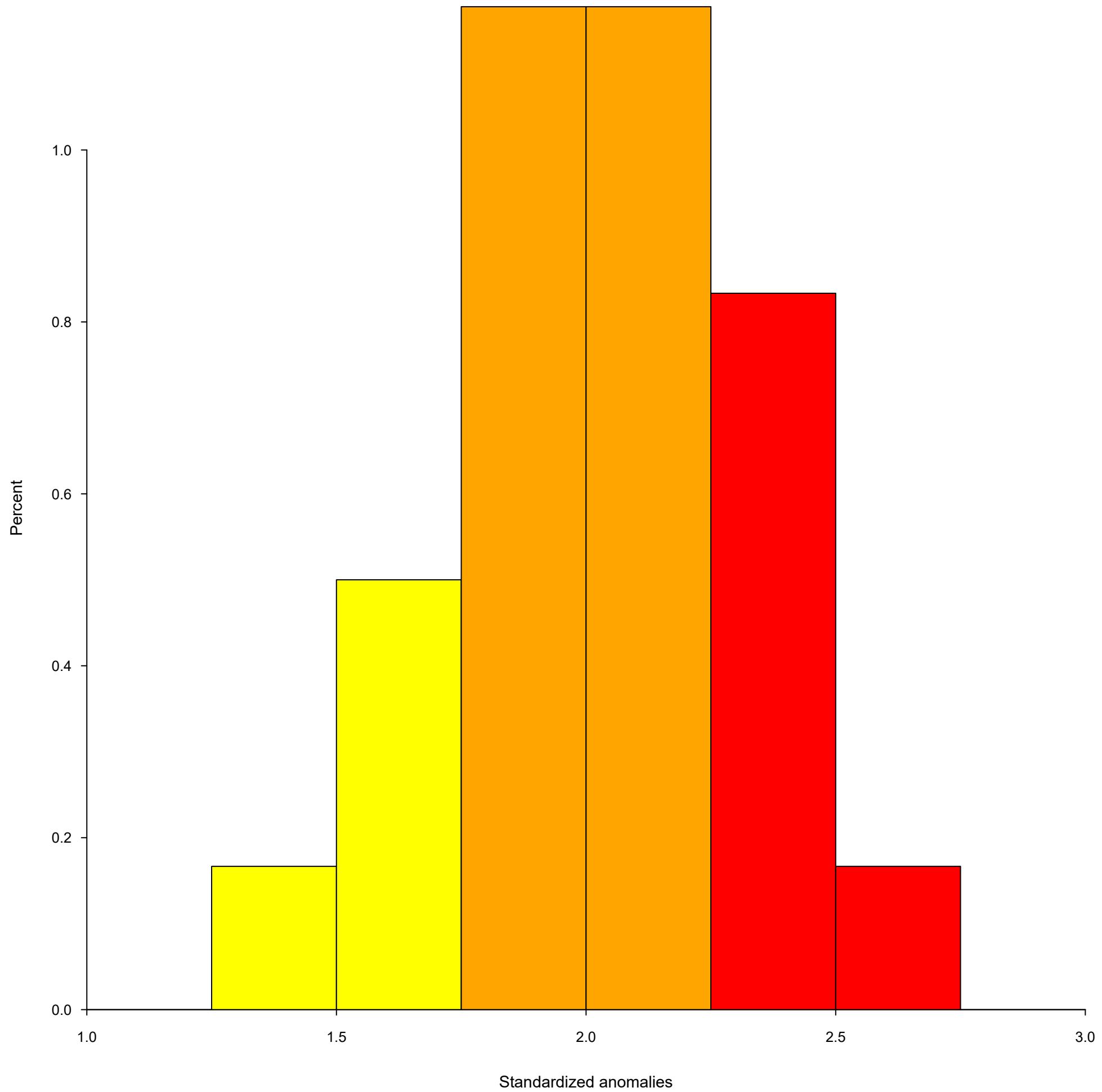
F

U.S. Caribbean: bs



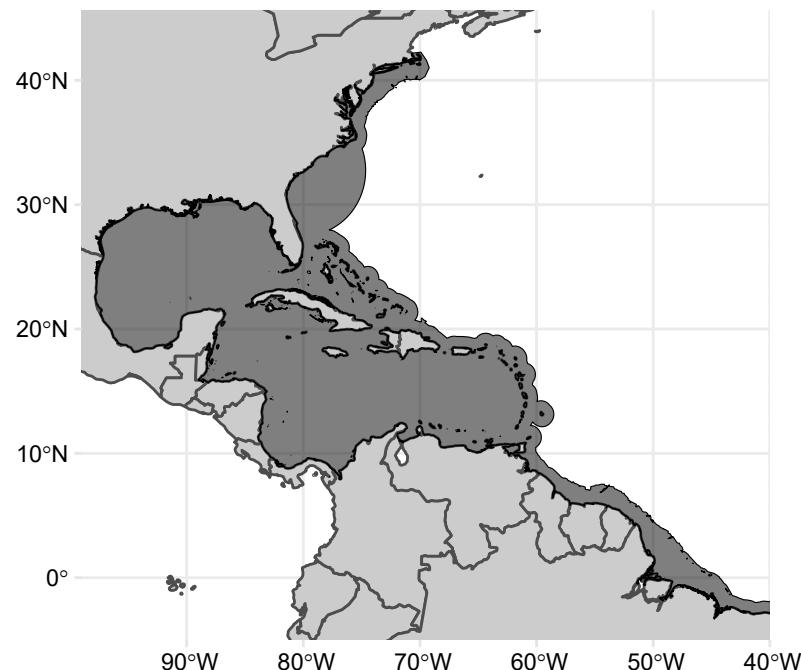




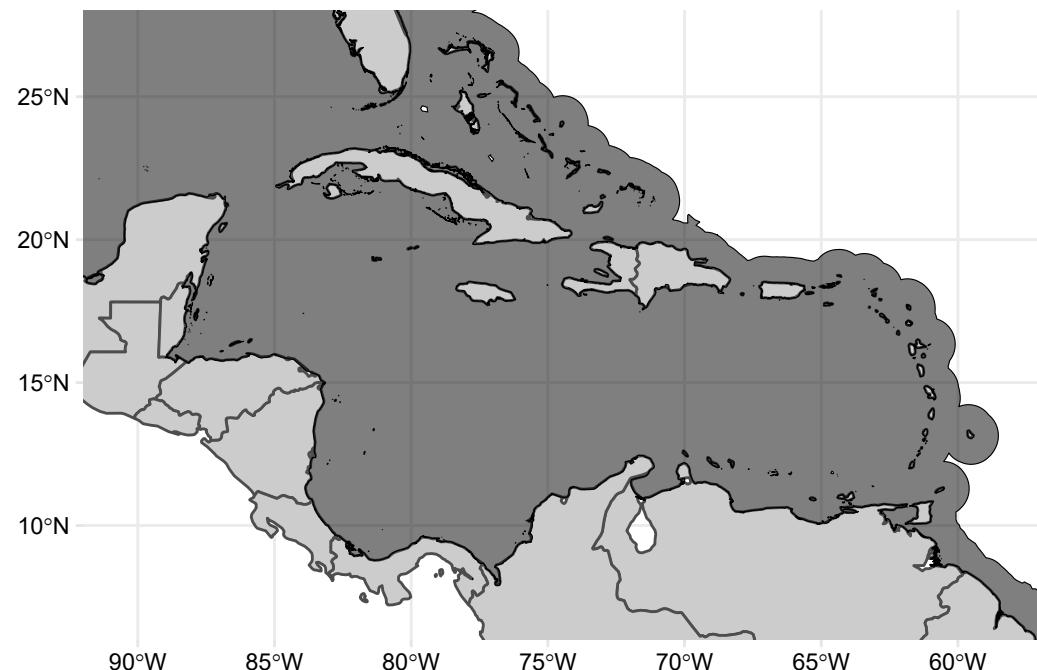


A

Ballyhoo

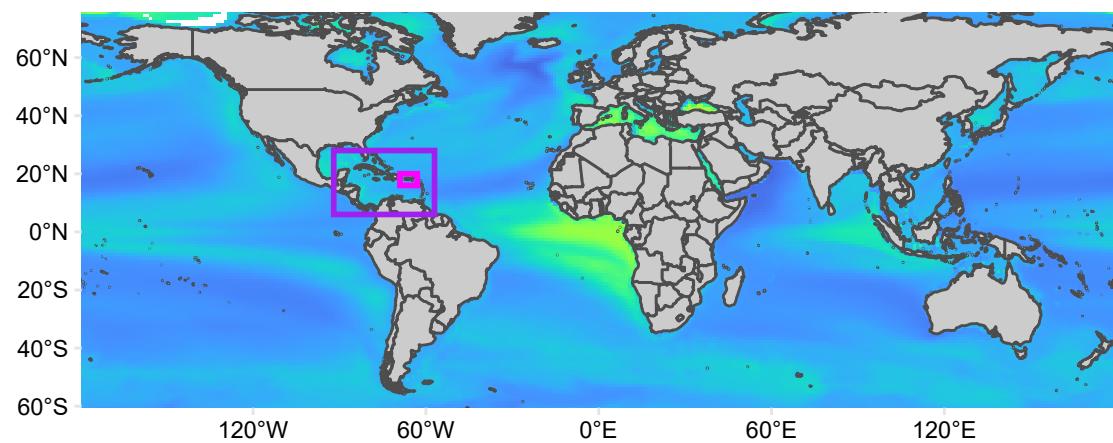


B



C

Global: bt

D

W. Atlantic: bt

Map D shows the distribution of bt in the Western Atlantic, focusing on the region highlighted in Map C. The map covers the area from 0°N to 40°N and 90°W to 50°W. A purple rectangular box indicates the area shown in Map E. A color scale bar on the right indicates Stnd. anom bt values ranging from 0 (dark blue) to 15 (dark red).

E

Caribbean Sea: bt

Map E provides a detailed view of the Caribbean Sea distribution of bt. The map covers the region from 10°N to 25°N and 90°W to 60°W. A purple rectangular box highlights the area shown in Map F. A color scale bar on the right indicates Stnd. anom bt values ranging from 0 (dark blue) to 4 (dark red).

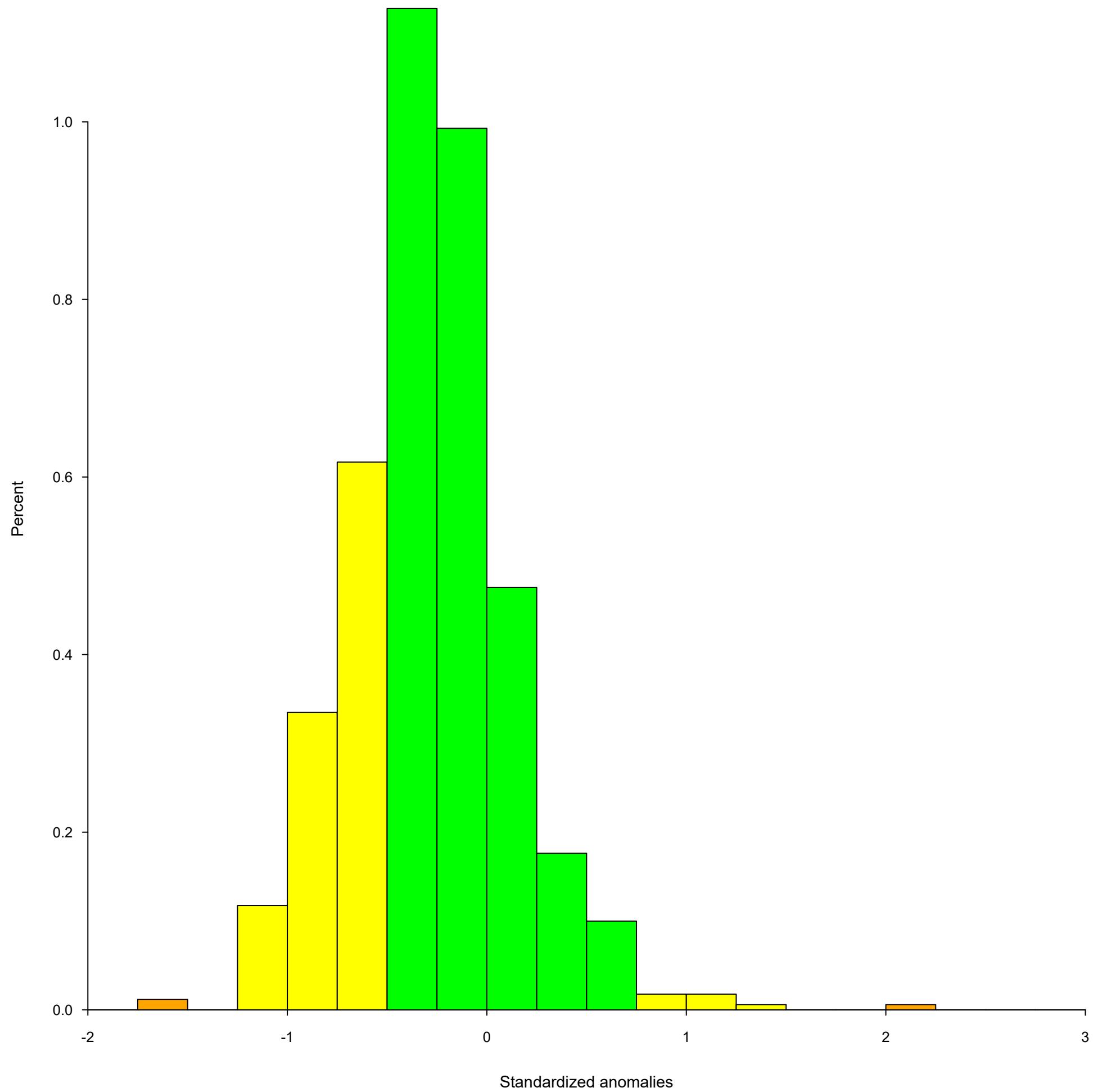
F

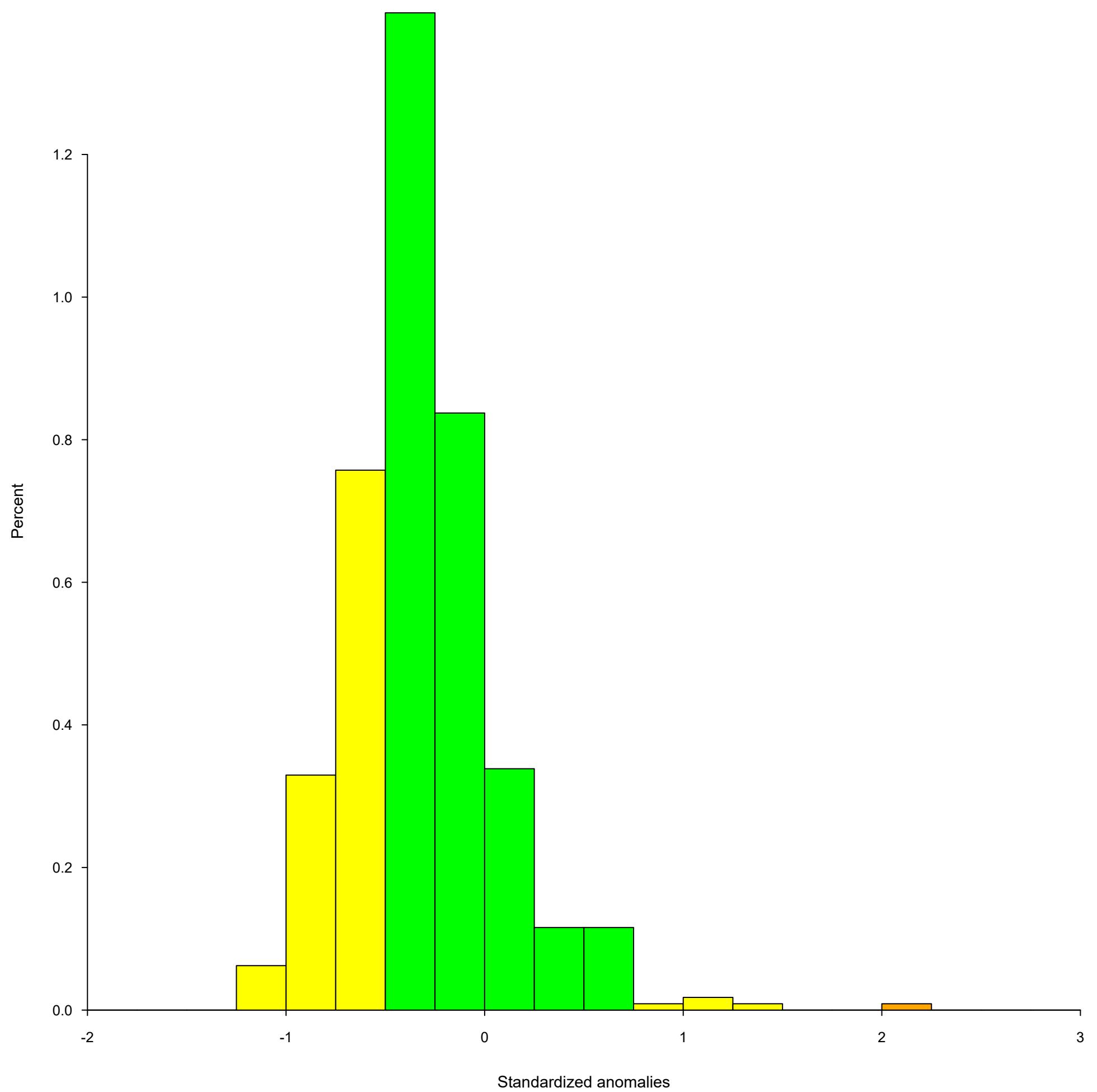
U.S. Caribbean: bt

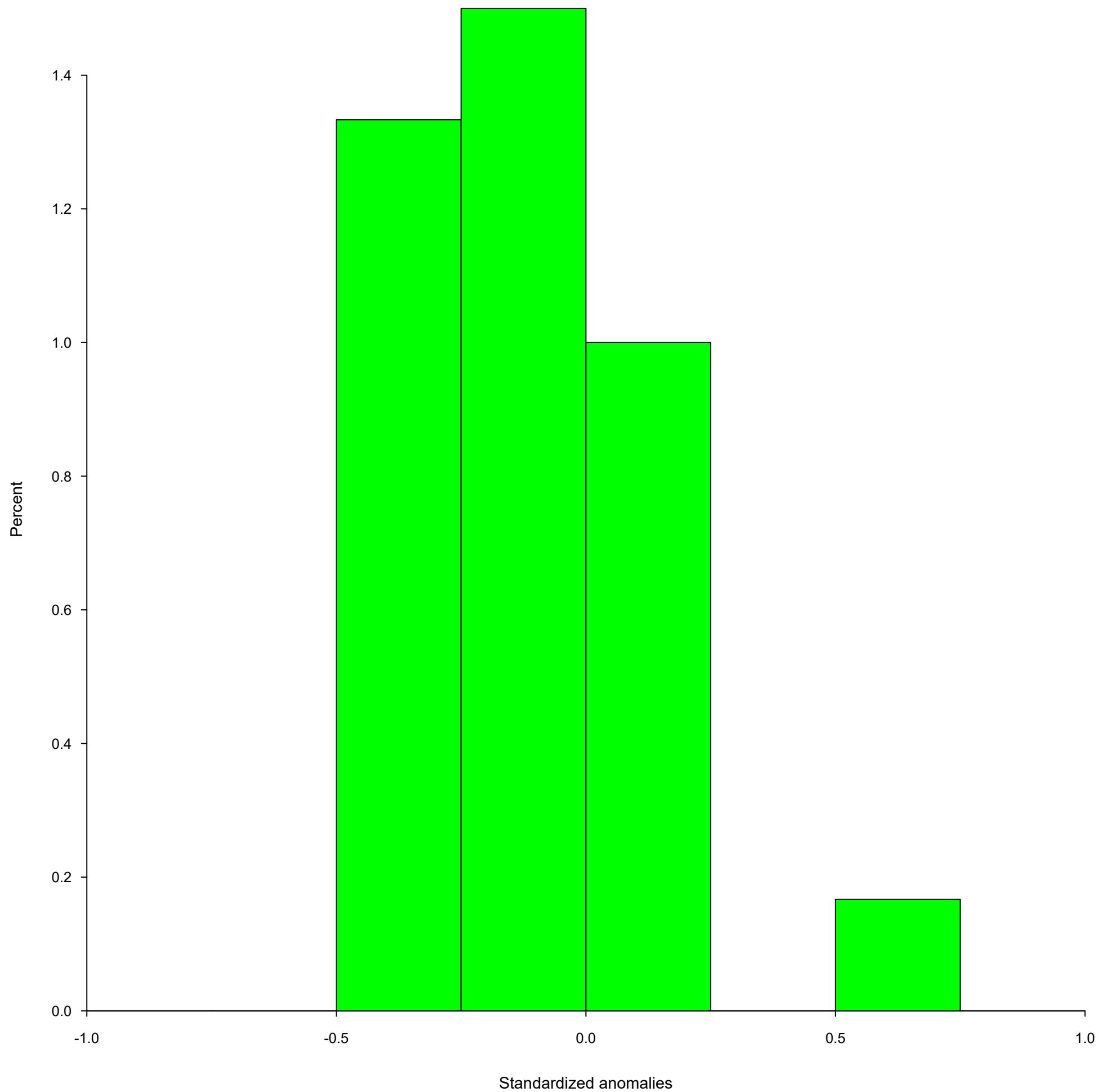
Map F shows the distribution of bt in the U.S. Caribbean, focusing on the region highlighted in Map E. The map covers the area from 16.5°N to 19.5°N and 68°W to 64°W. A color scale bar on the right indicates Stnd. anom bt values ranging from 1.50 (dark purple) to 2.50 (dark red).

A vertical color scale bar for Stnd. anom bt. The scale ranges from 0 (dark blue) to 20 (dark red), with intermediate ticks at 5, 10, and 15.

A vertical color scale bar for Stnd. anom bt. The scale ranges from 1.50 (dark purple) to 2.50 (dark red), with intermediate ticks at 1.75, 2.00, and 2.25.

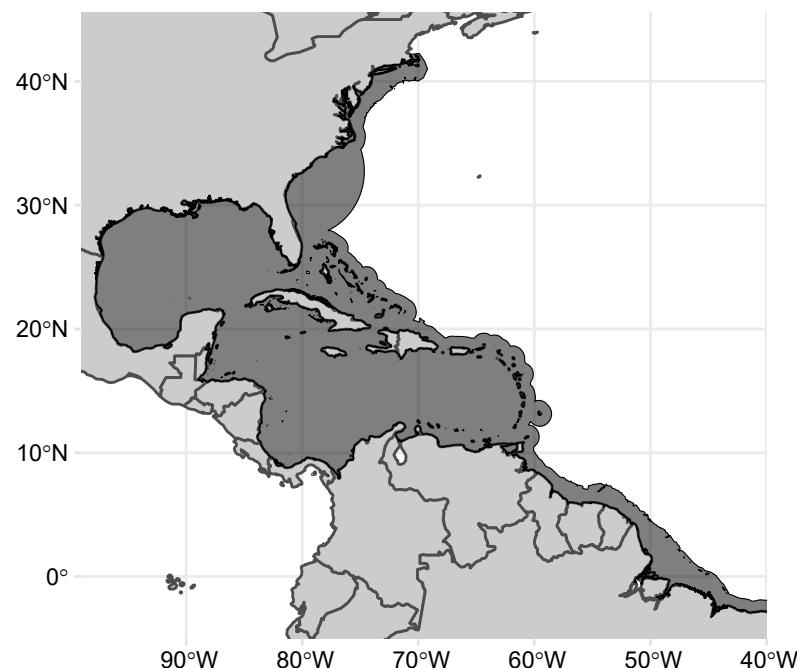




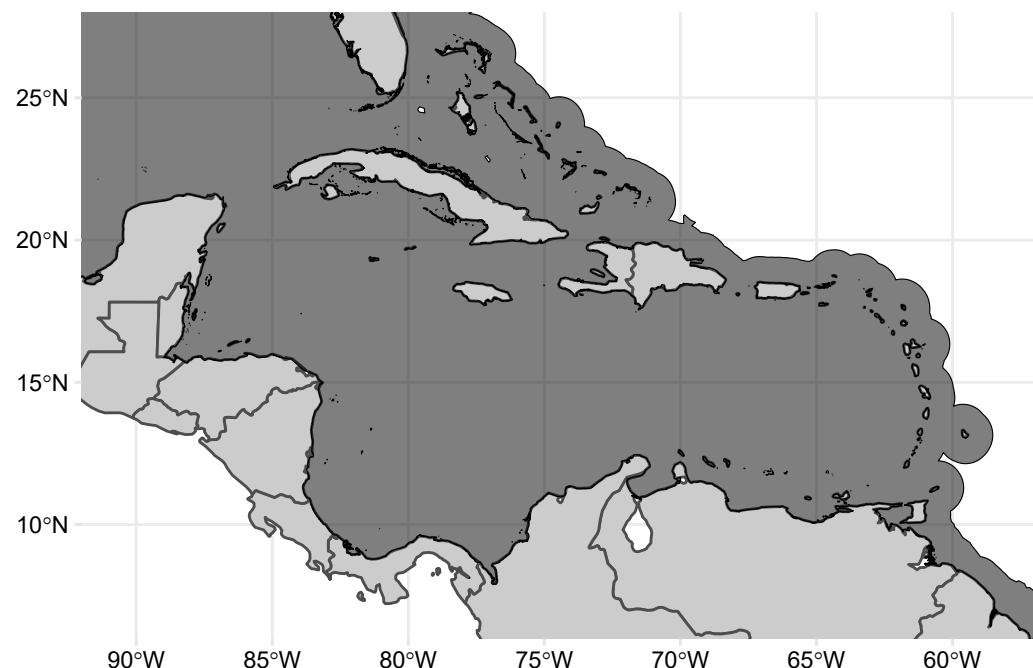


A

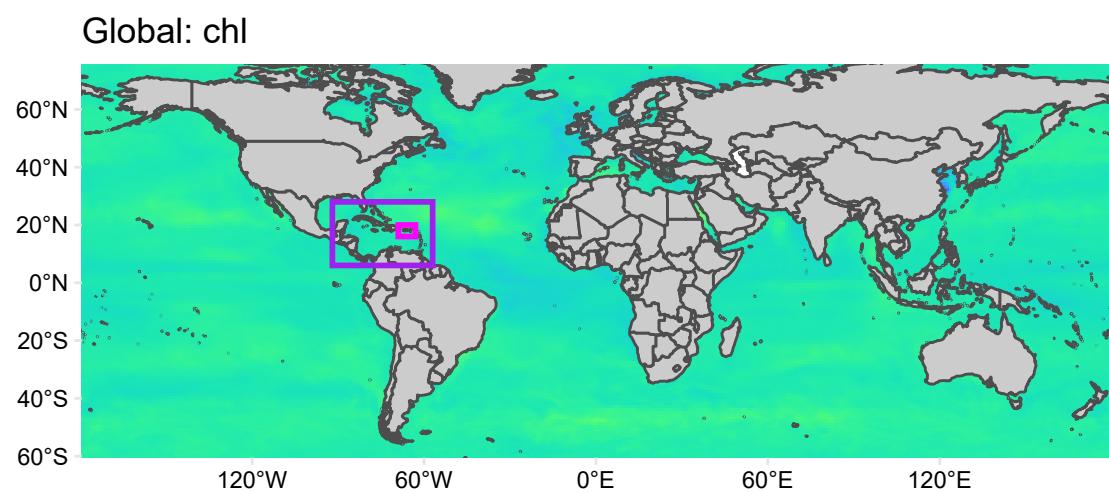
Ballyhoo



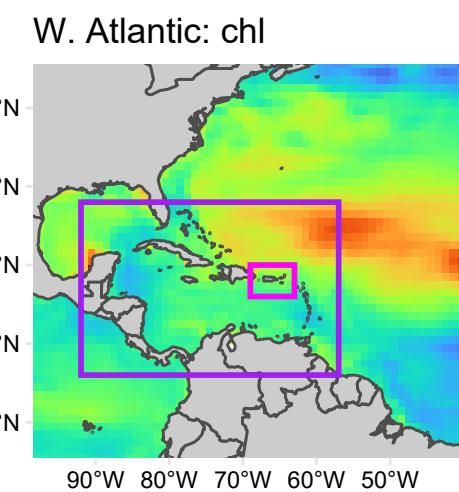
B



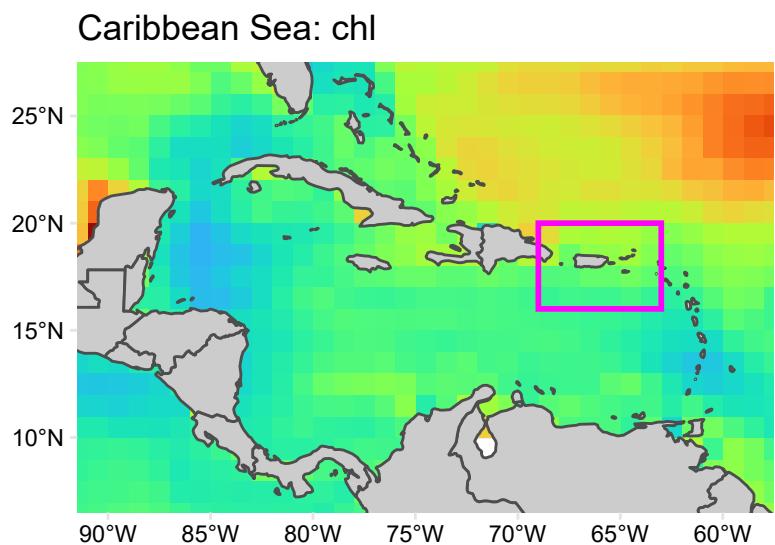
C



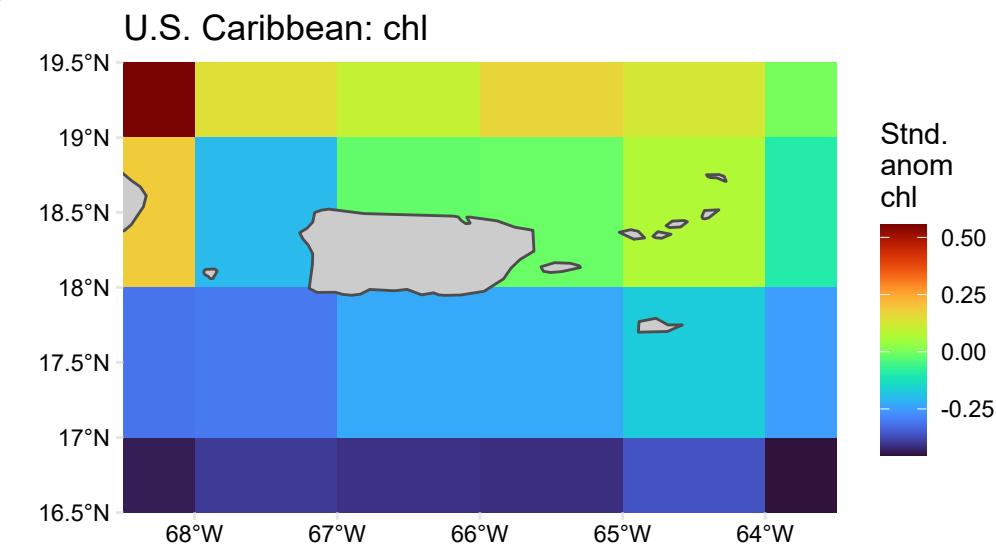
D

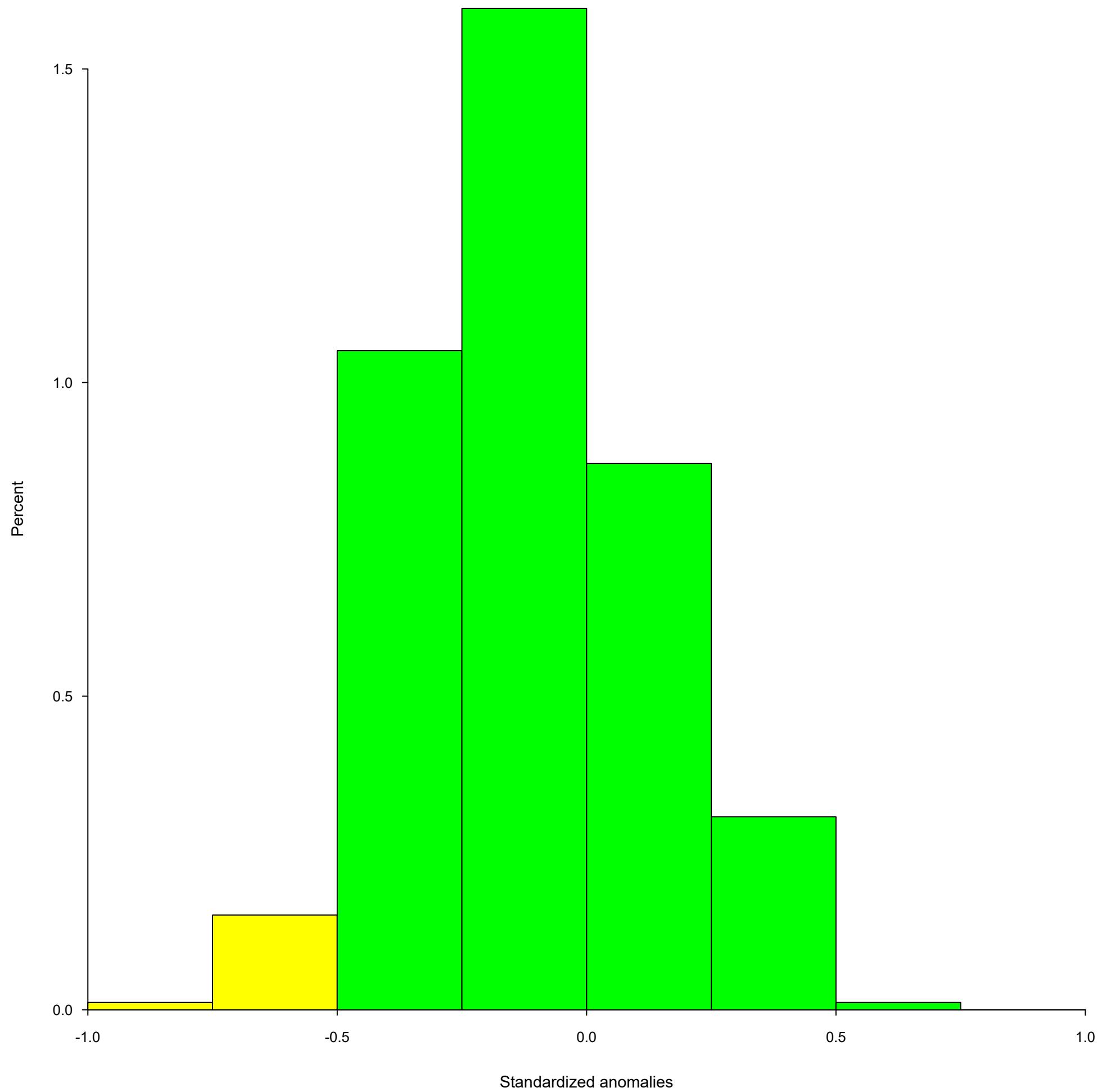


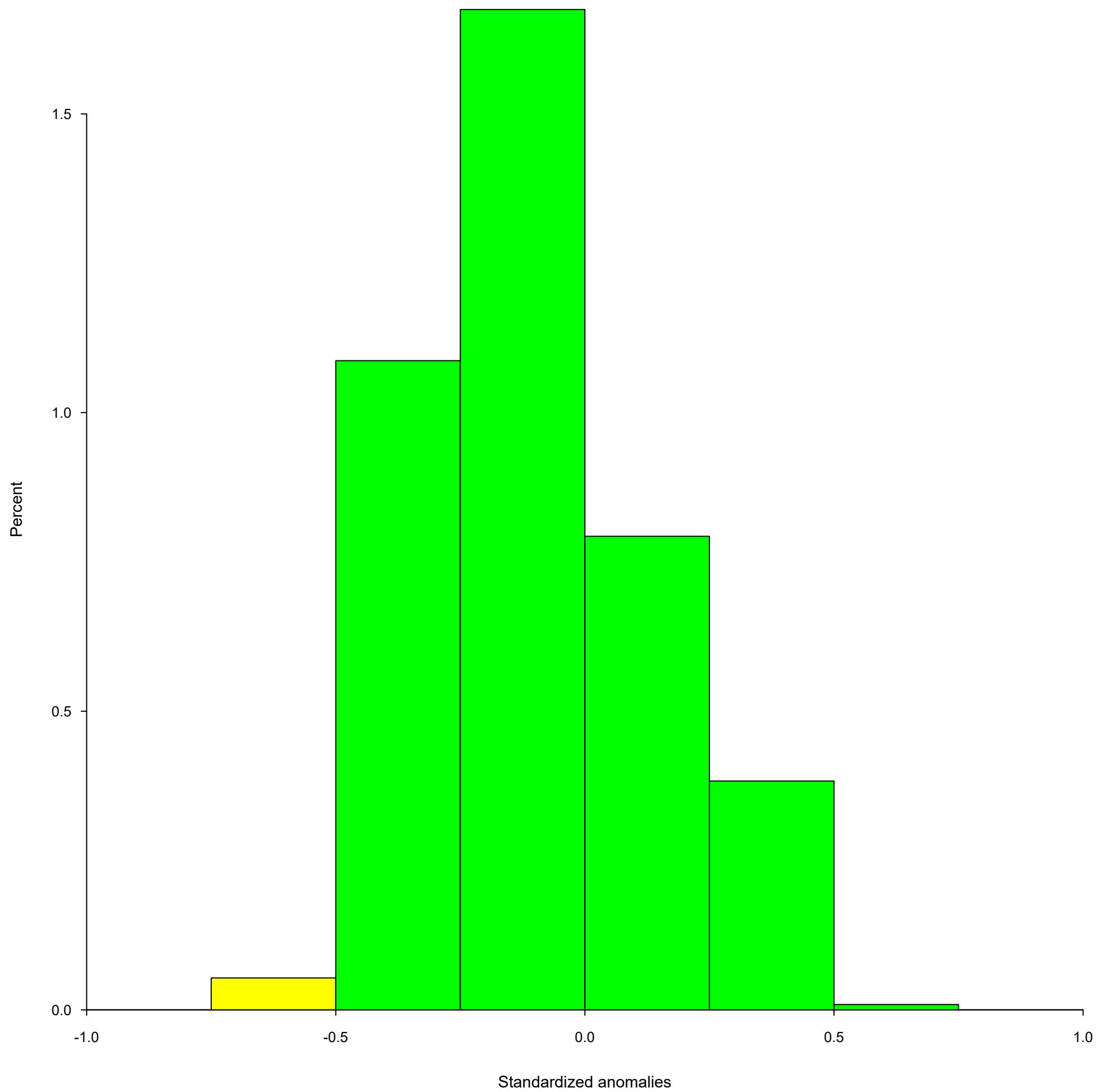
E

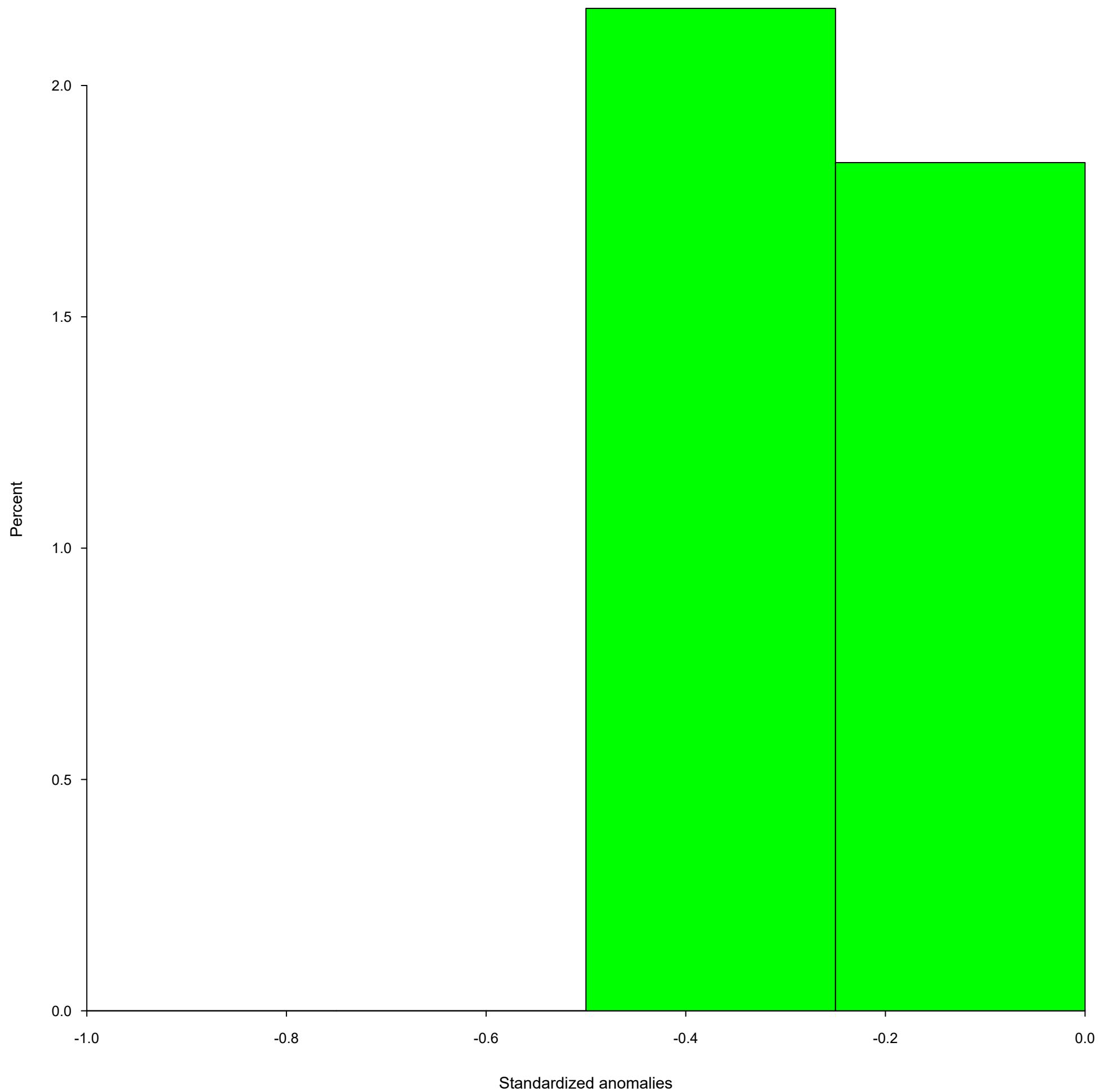


F



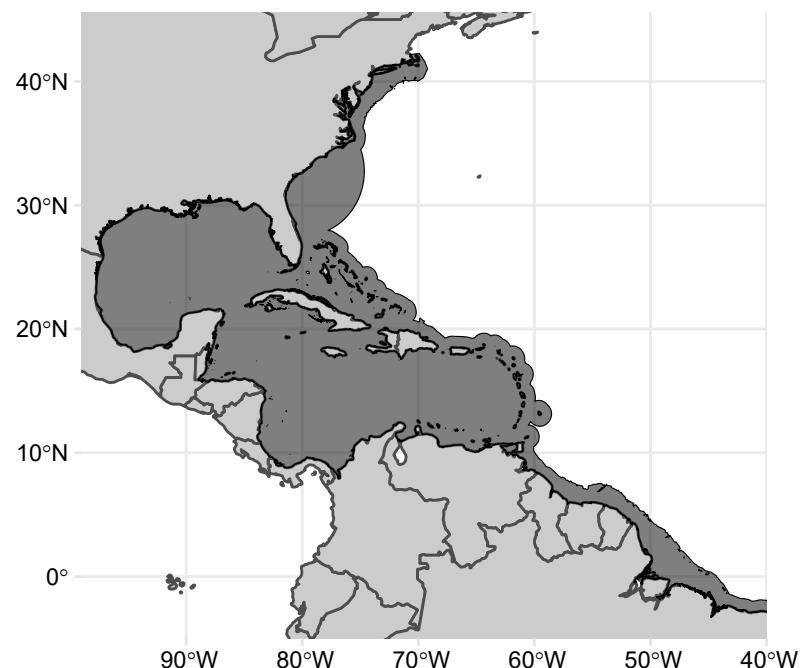




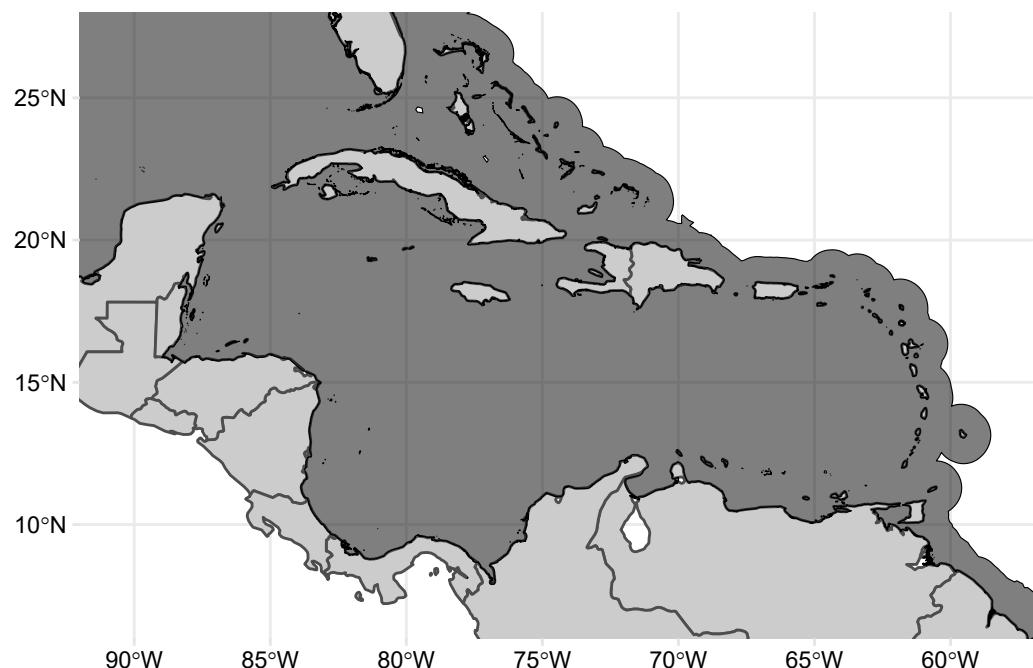


A

Ballyhoo

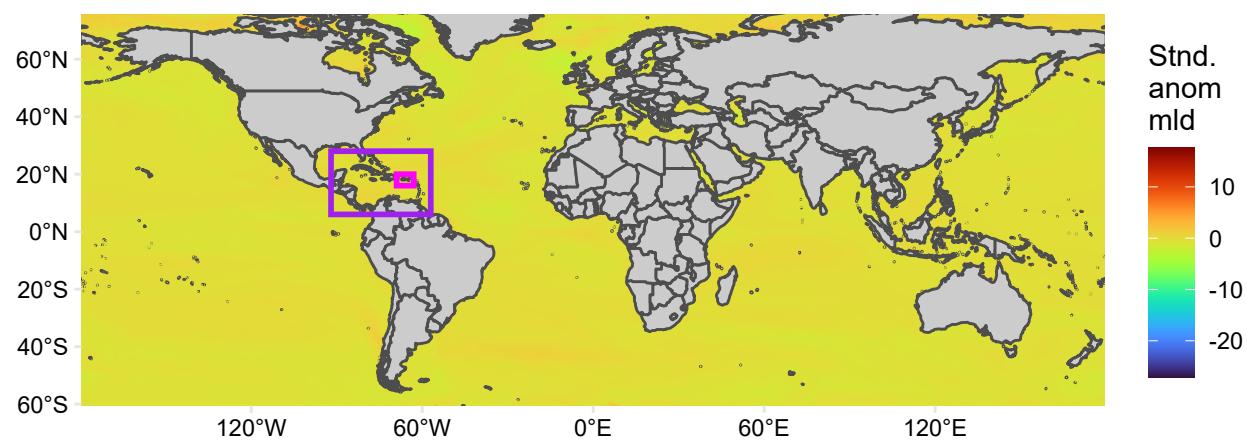


B



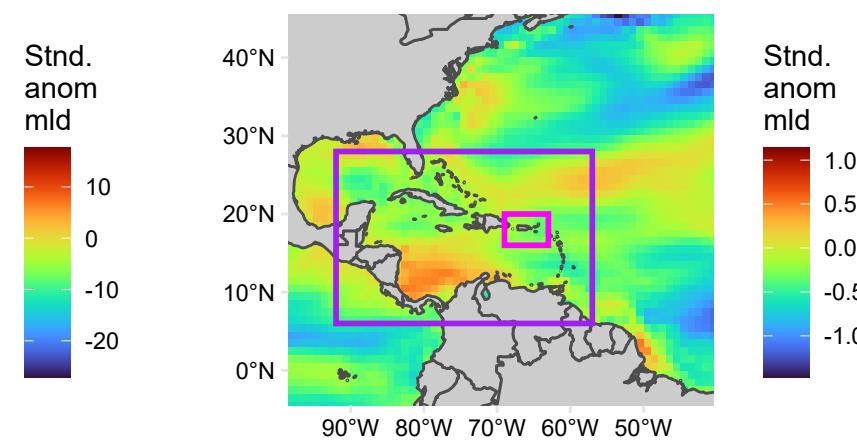
C

Global: mld



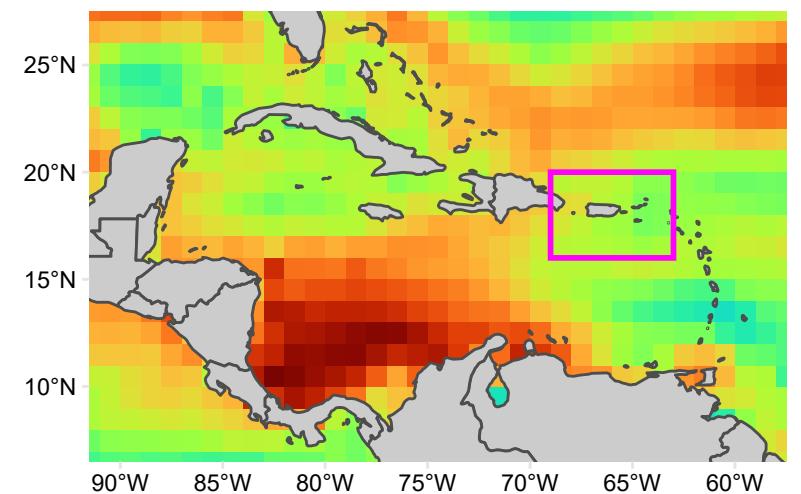
D

W. Atlantic: mld



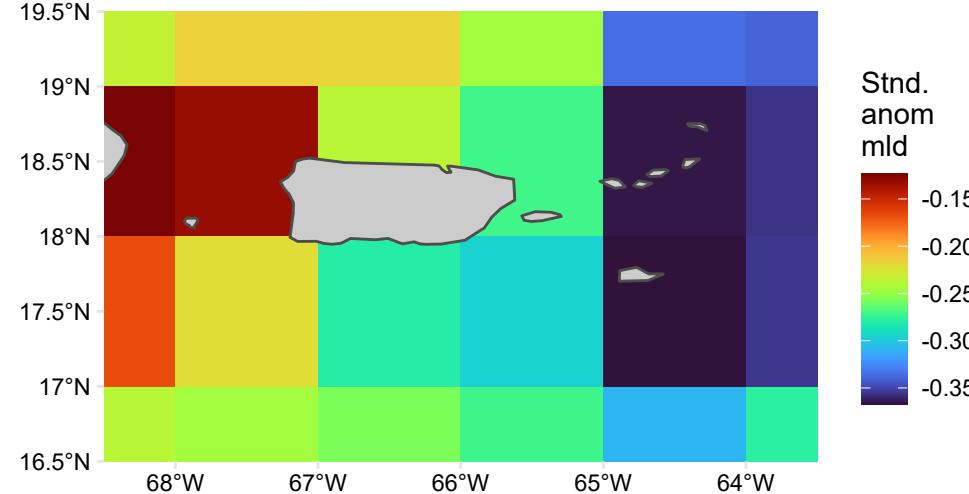
E

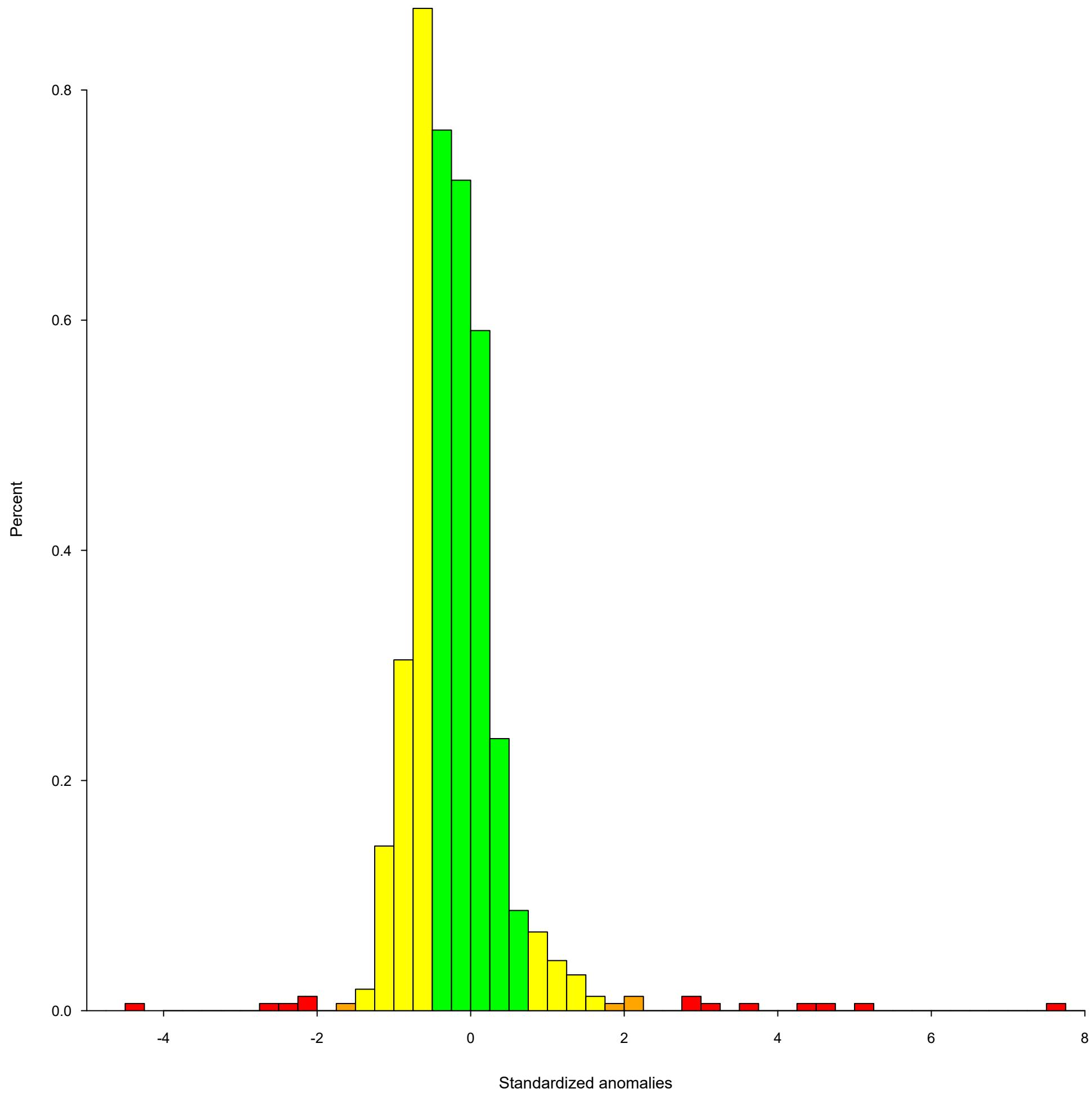
Caribbean Sea: mld

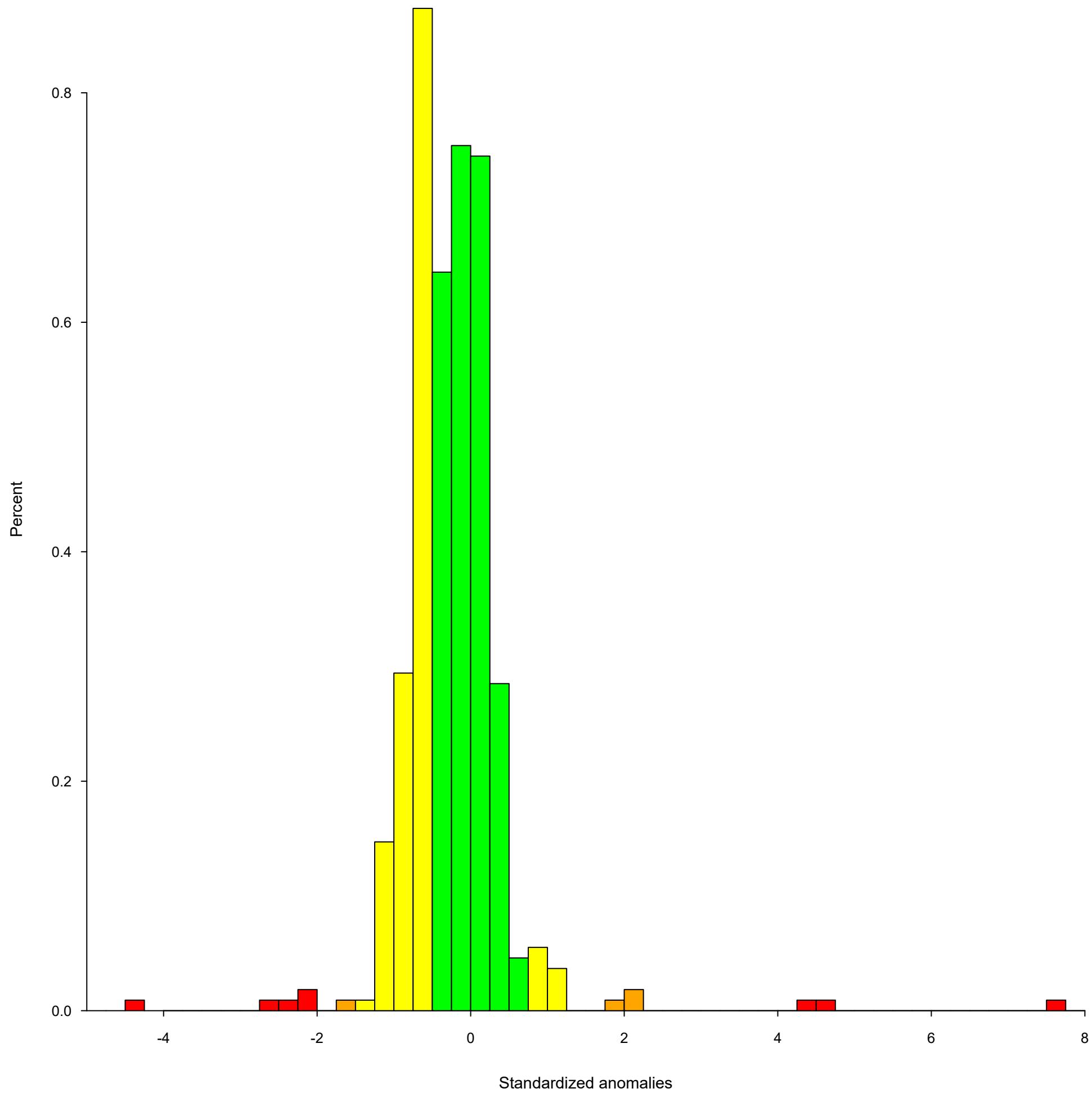


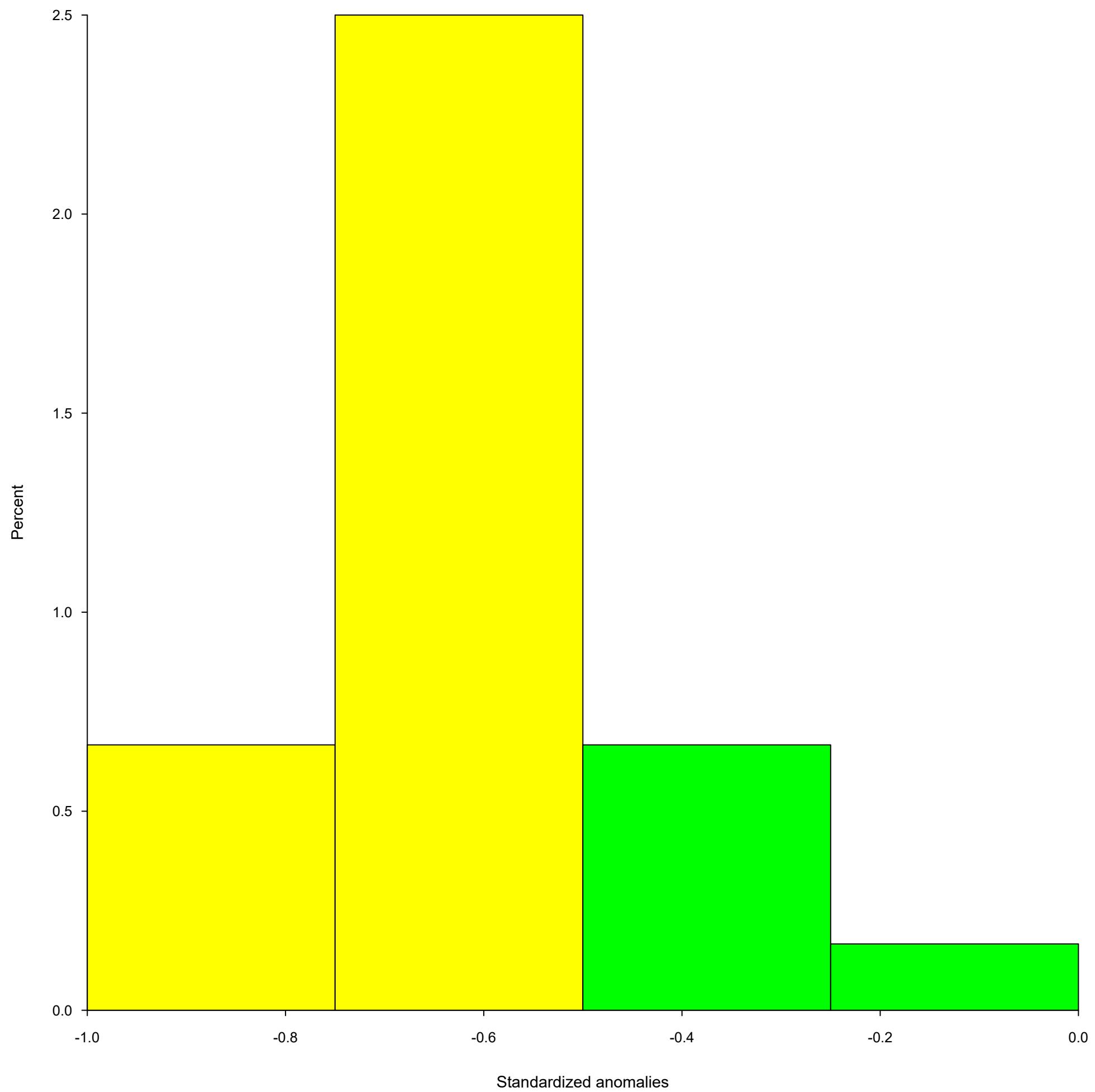
F

U.S. Caribbean: mld



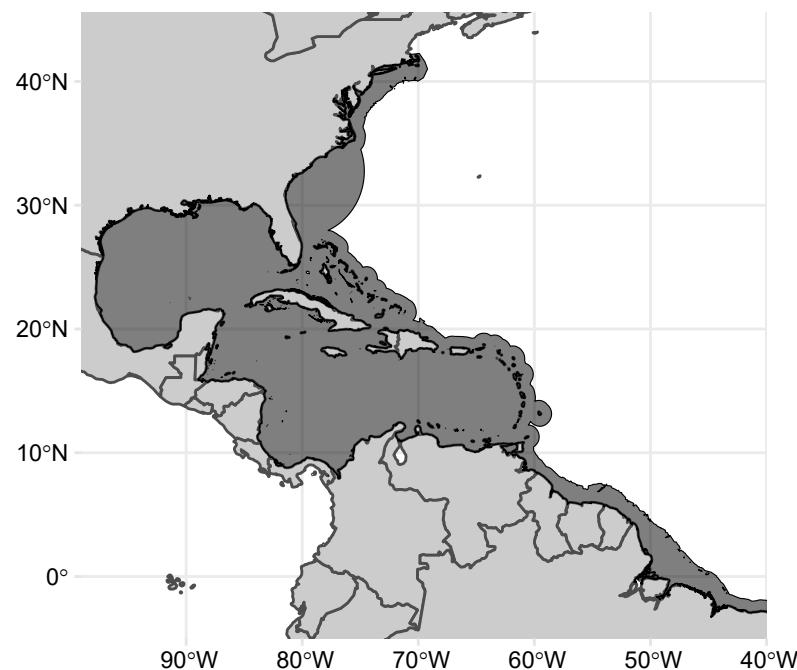




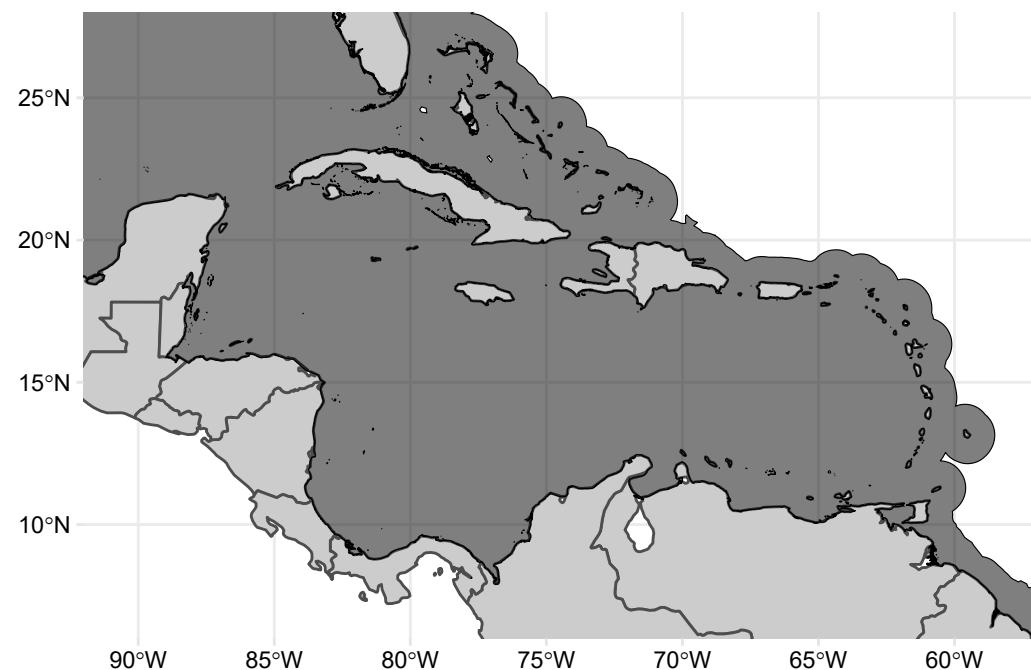


A

Ballyhoo

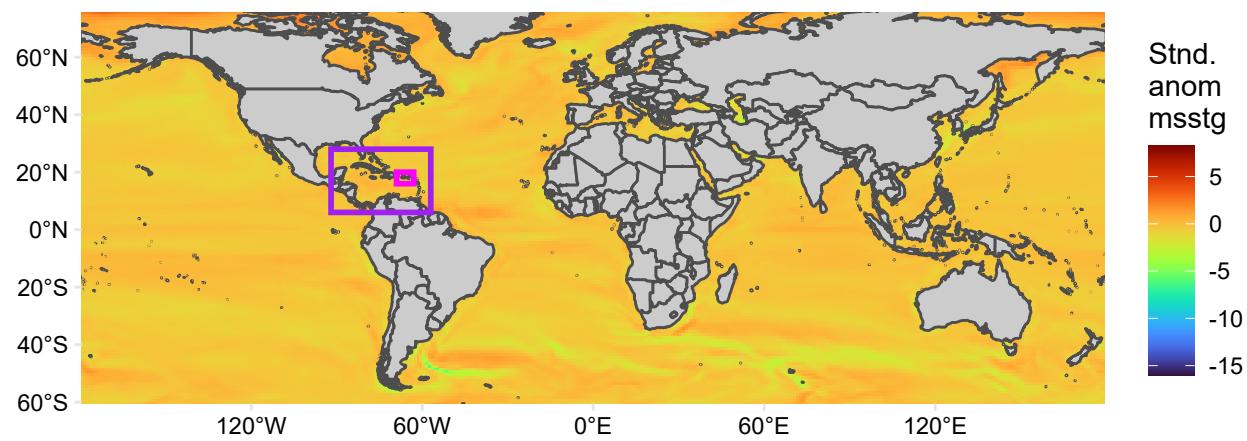


B



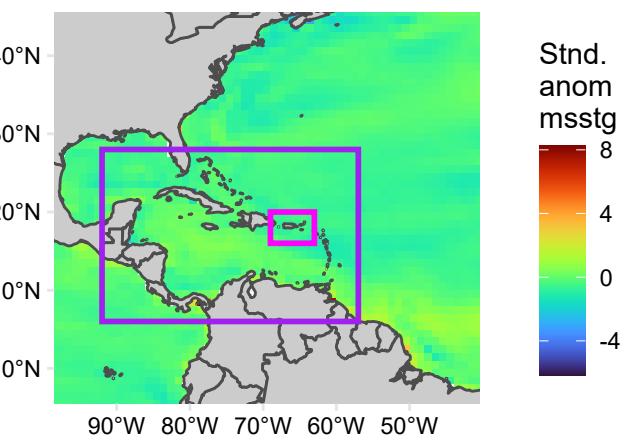
C

Global: msstg



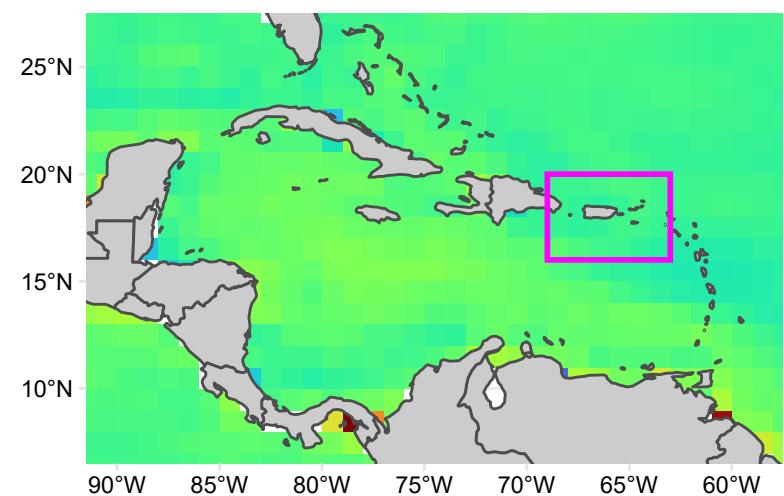
D

W. Atlantic: msstg



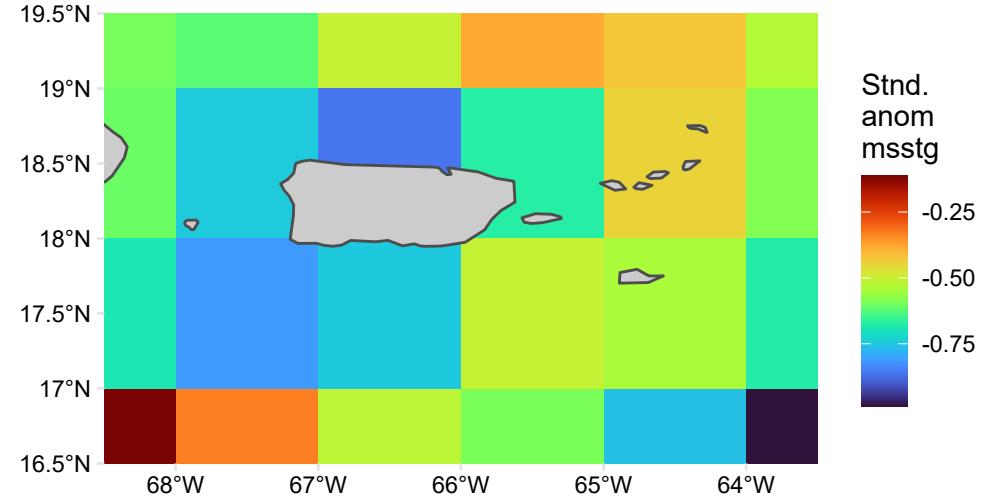
E

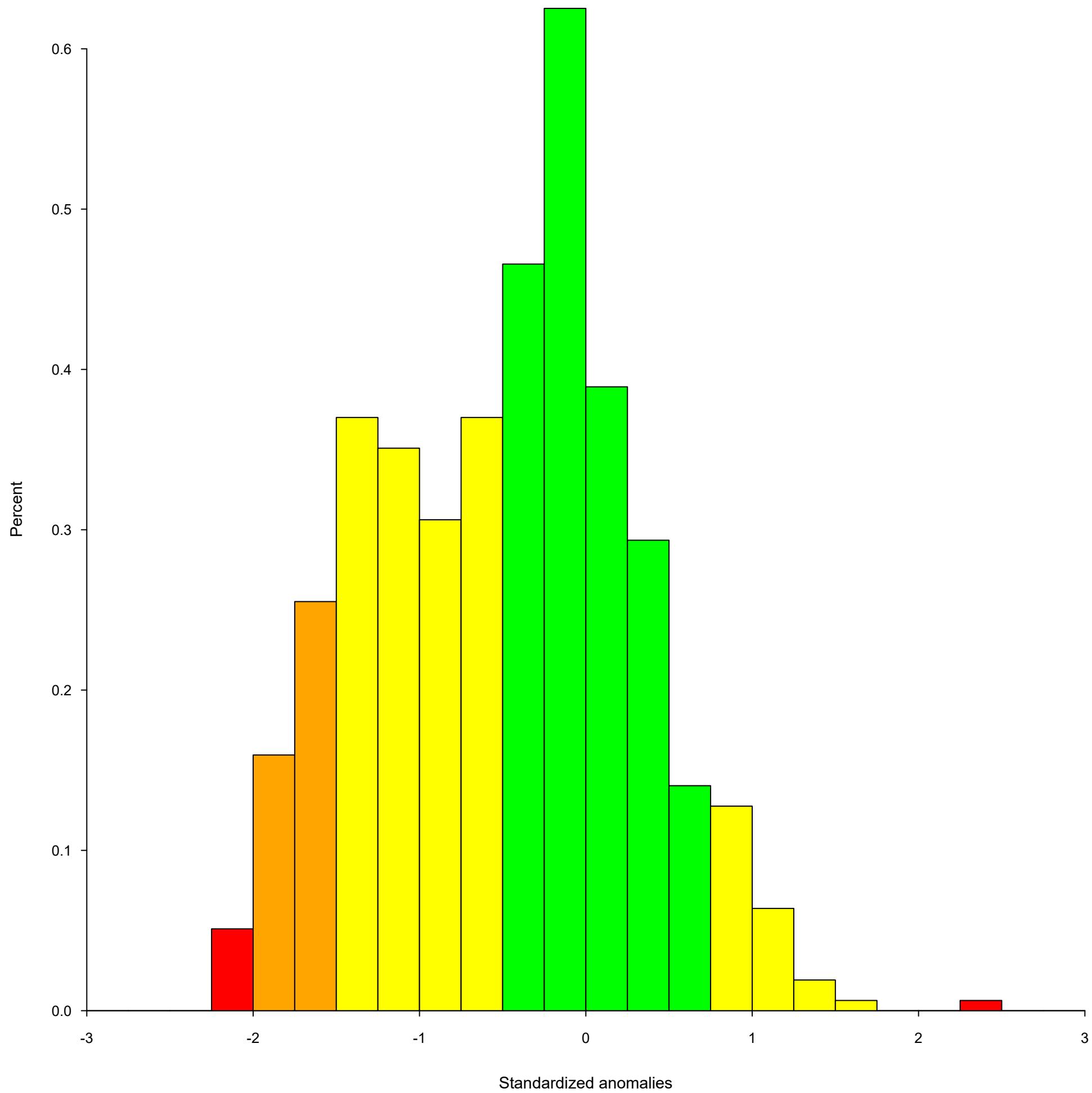
Caribbean Sea: msstg

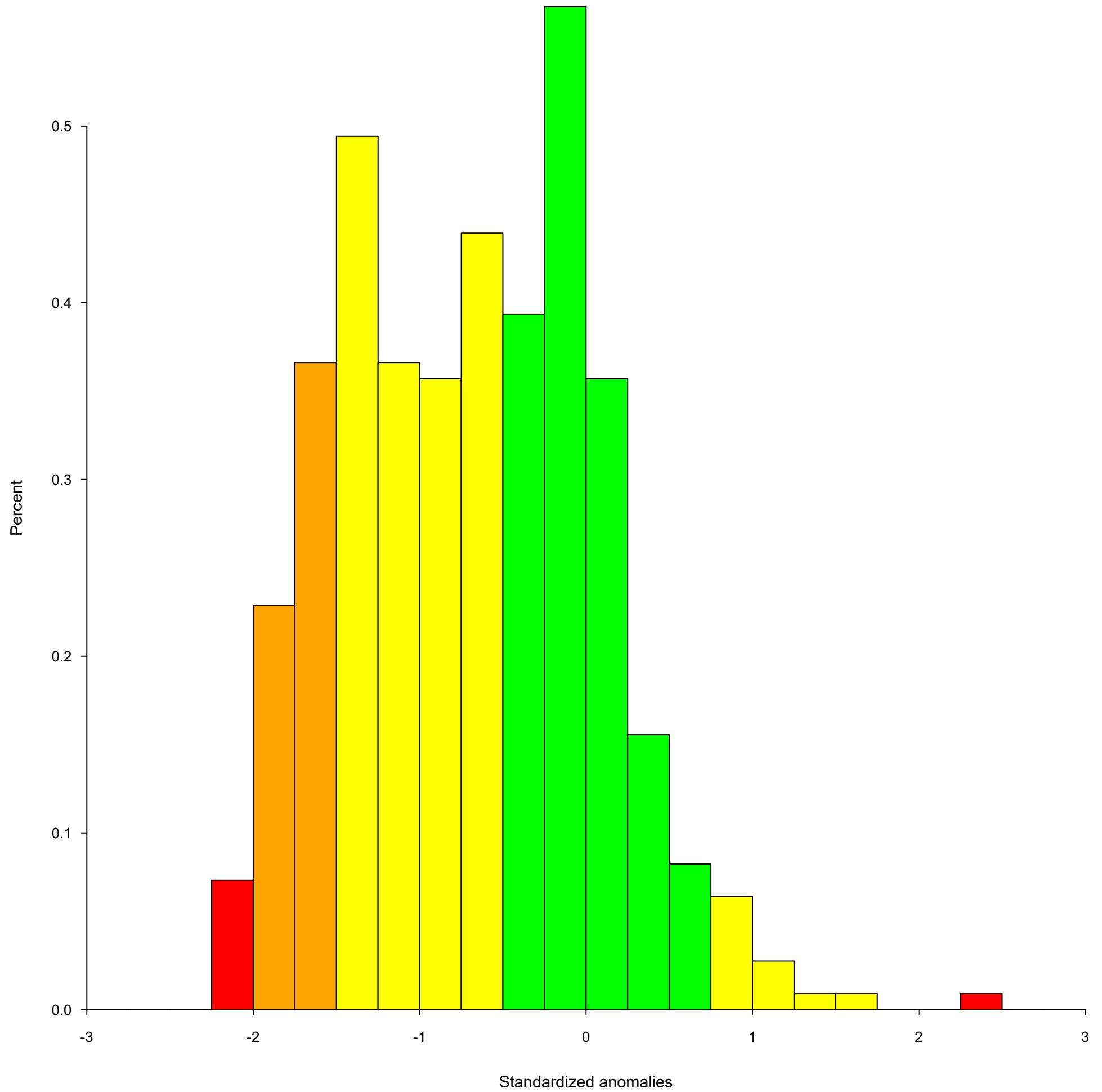


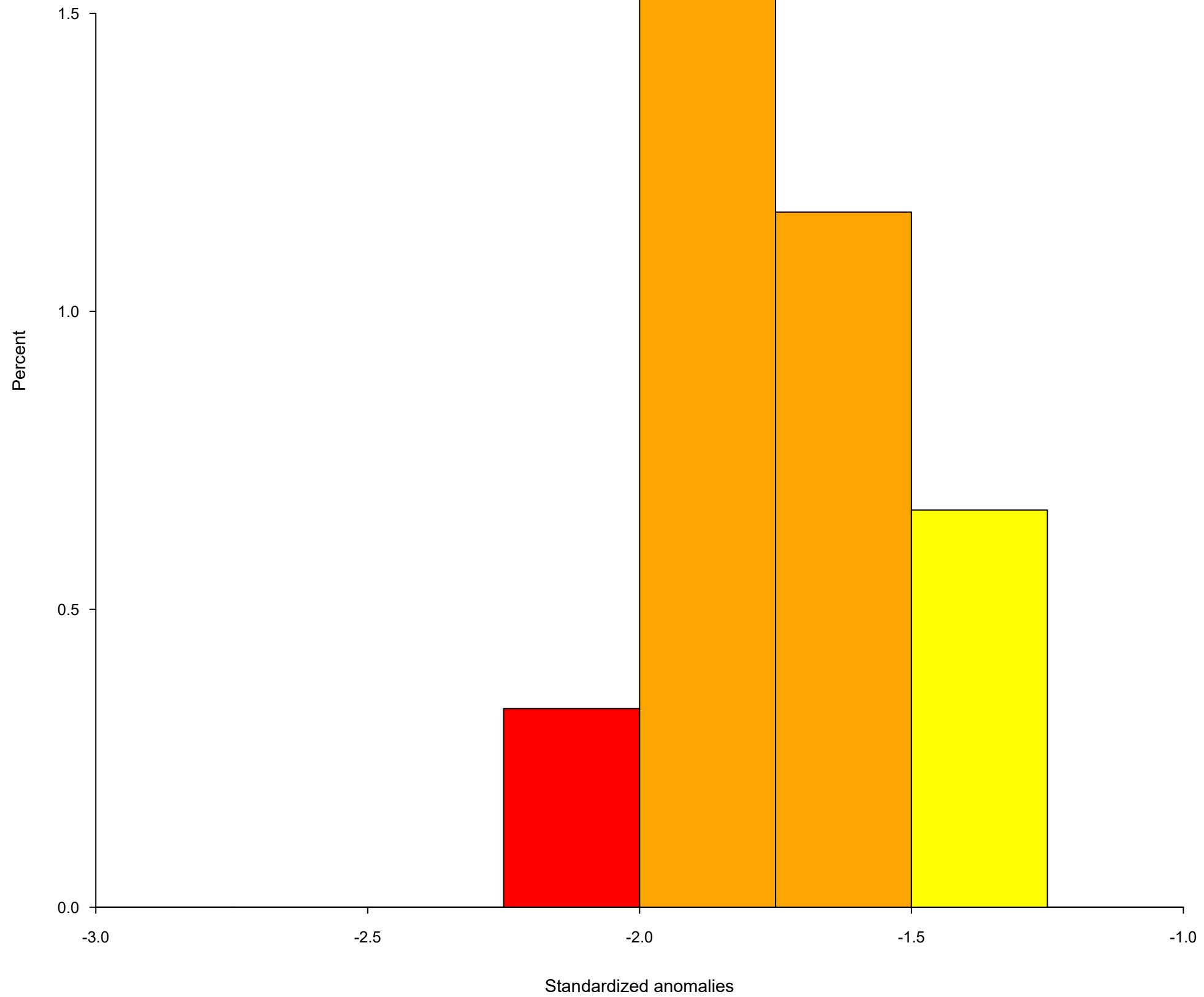
F

U.S. Caribbean: msstg



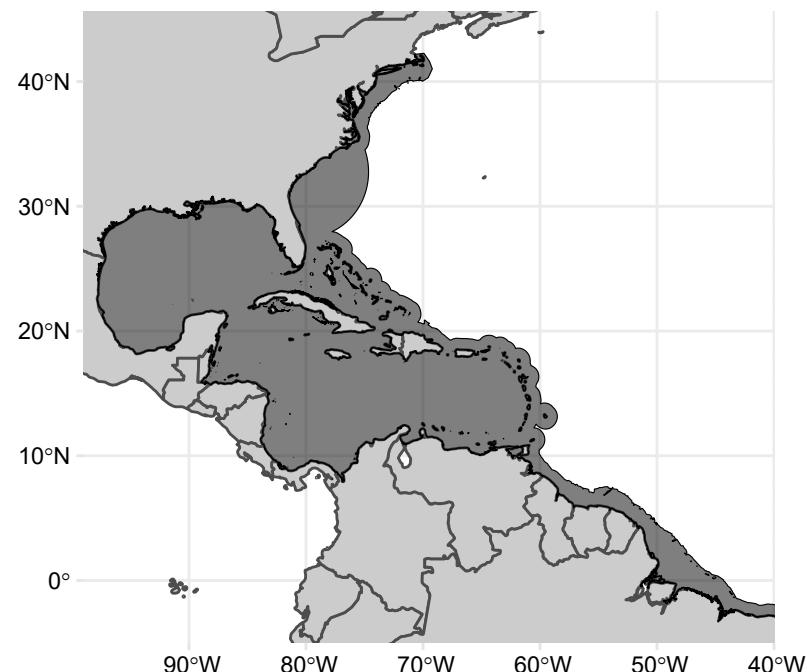




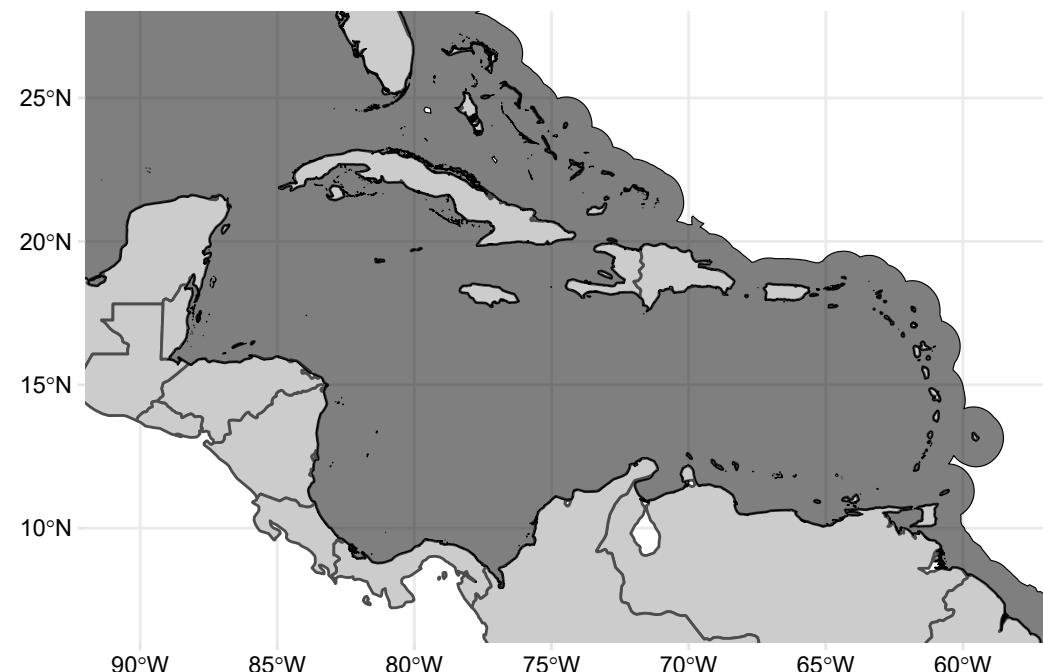


A

Ballyhoo

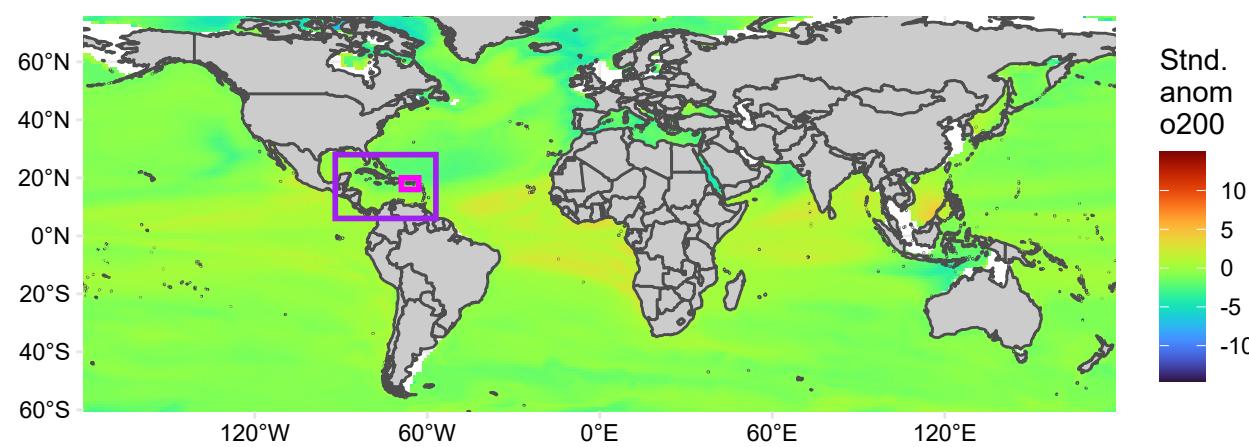


B



C

Global: o200

D

W. Atlantic: o200

Map D is a zoomed-in view of the Western Atlantic region, focusing on the area from 0°N to 40°N latitude and 90°W to 50°W longitude. It shows the spatial distribution of oxygen anomalies within the highlighted region from Map C. The color scale for standard anomalies ranges from -2 (dark blue) to 2 (dark red).

E

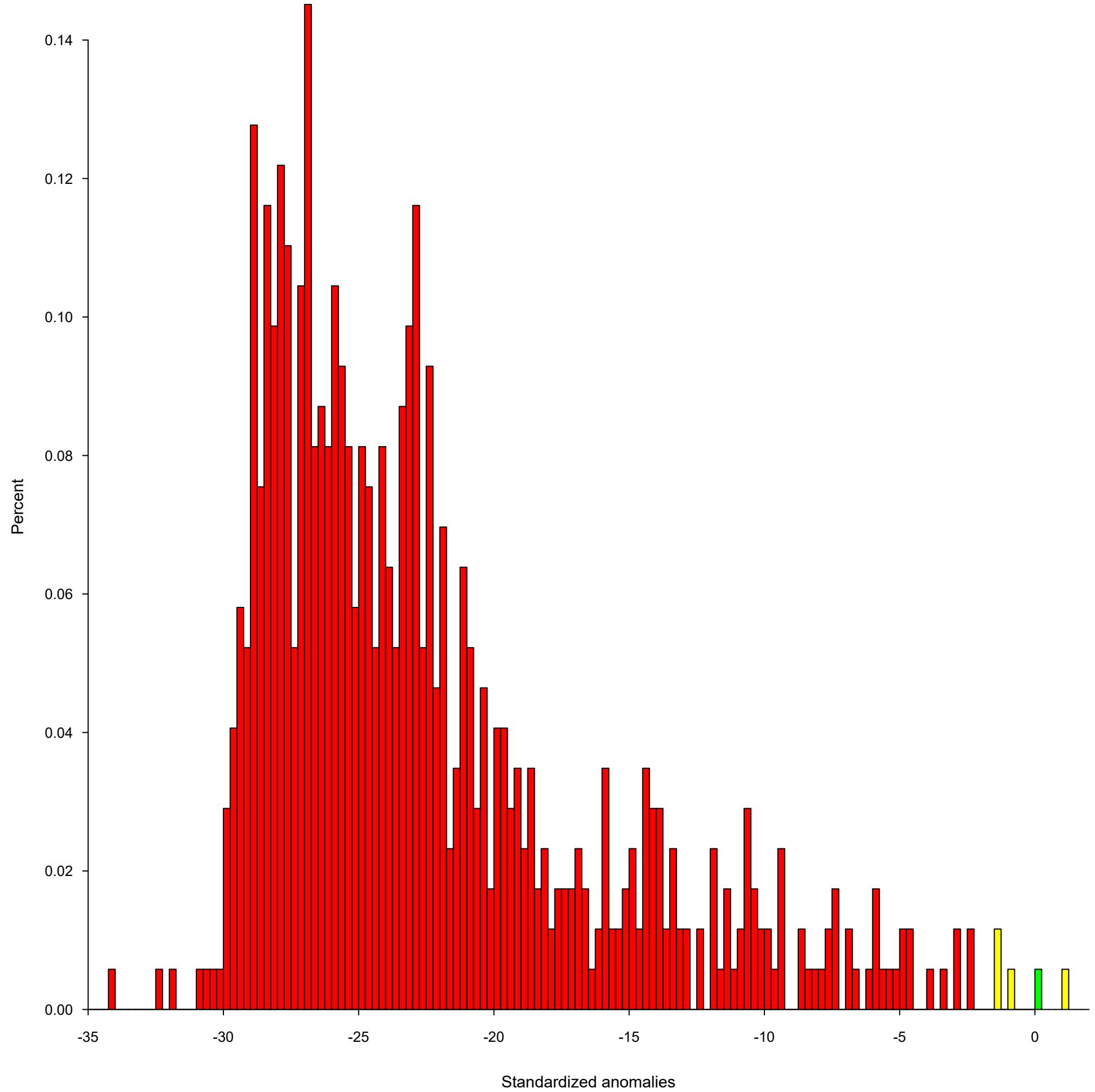
Caribbean Sea: o200

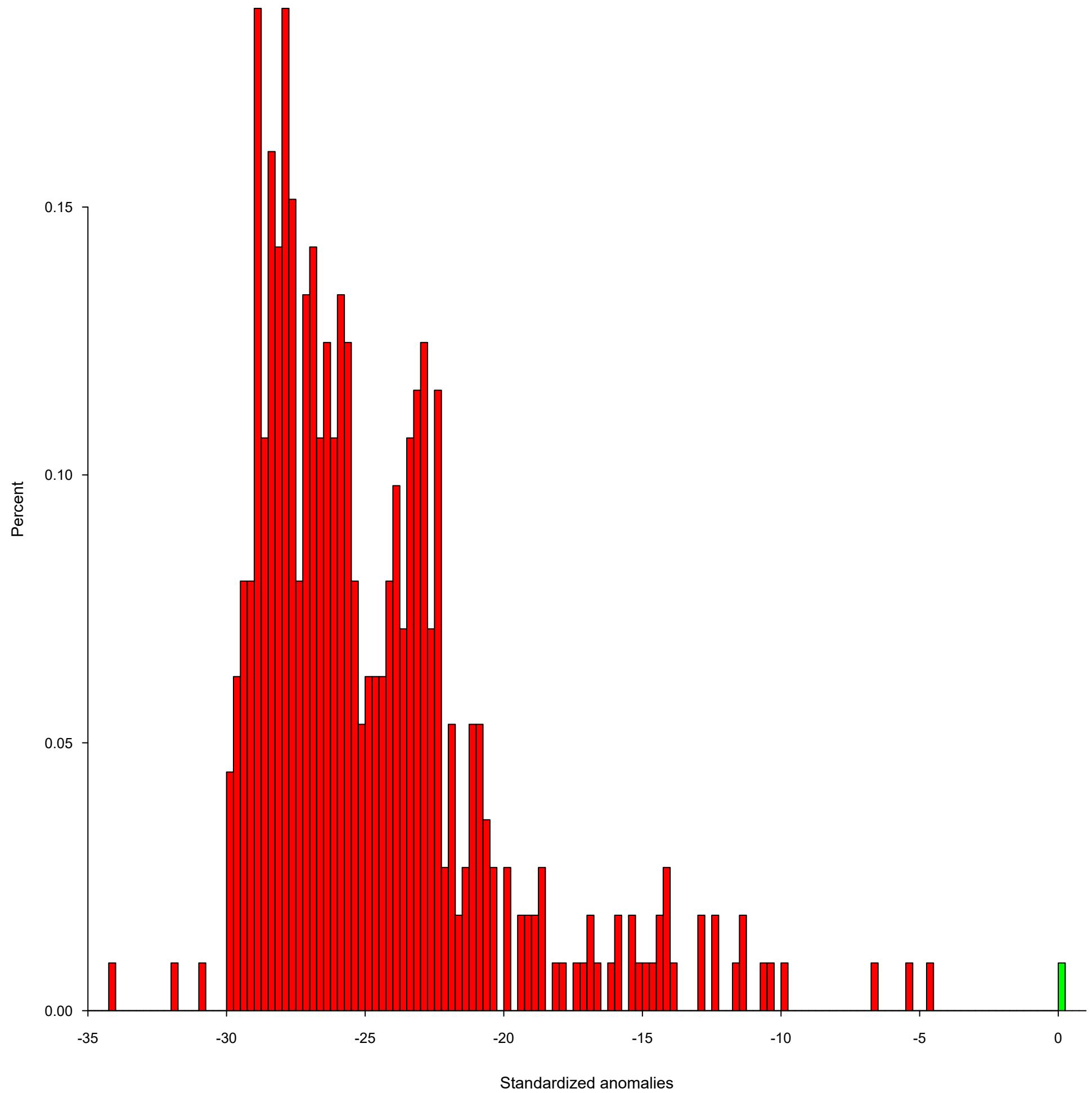
Map E provides a detailed view of oxygen anomalies in the Caribbean Sea, spanning from 10°N to 25°N latitude and 90°W to 60°W longitude. A purple rectangular box indicates the area shown in Map F. The color scale for standard anomalies ranges from -2 (dark blue) to 2 (dark red).

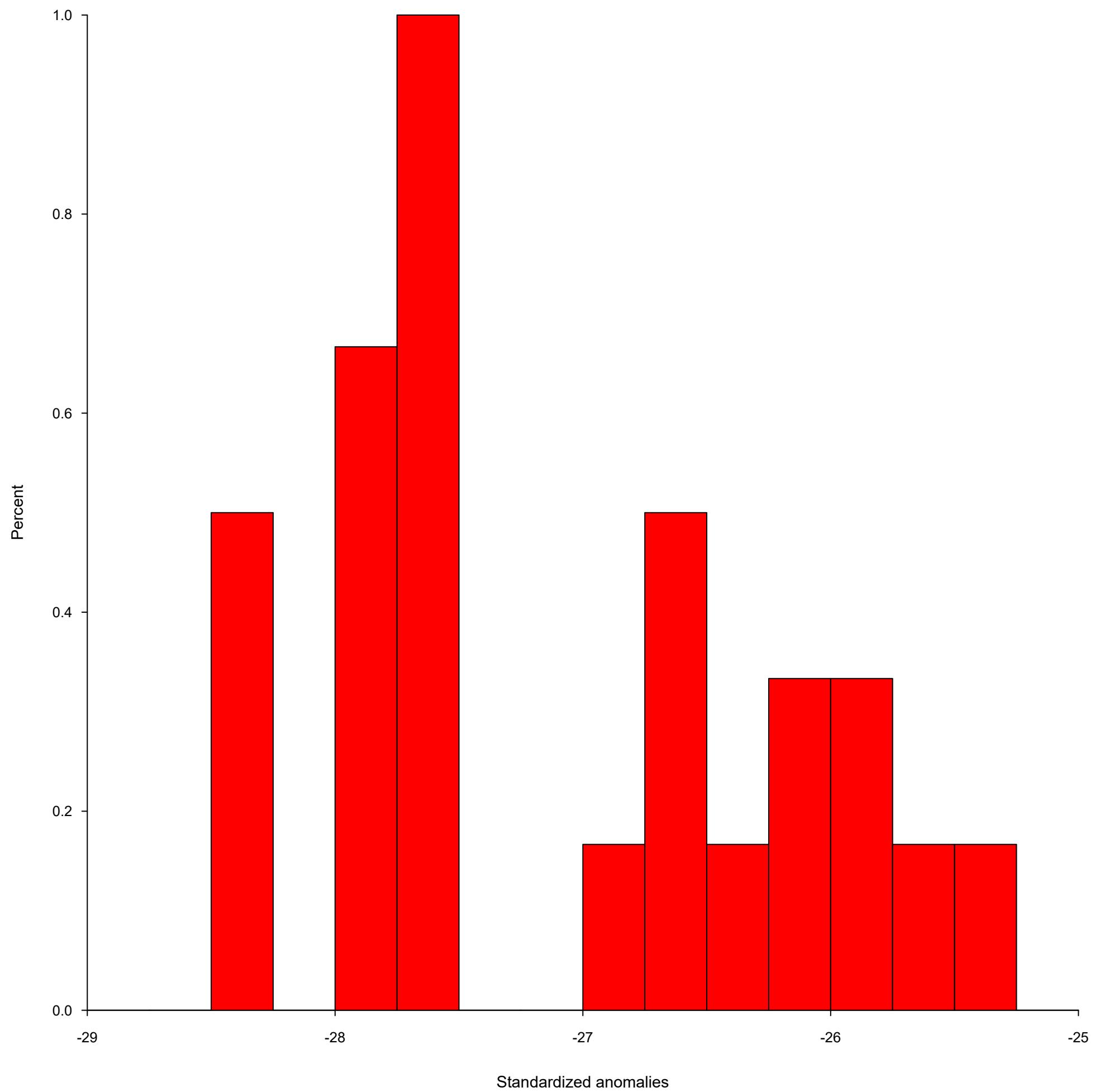
F

U.S. Caribbean: o200

Map F is a highly detailed zoom of the U.S. Caribbean region, covering the area from 16.5°N to 19.5°N latitude and 68°W to 64°W longitude. It shows the intricate patterns of oxygen anomalies around the islands of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The color scale for standard anomalies ranges from -2.1 (dark blue) to -1.5 (dark red).

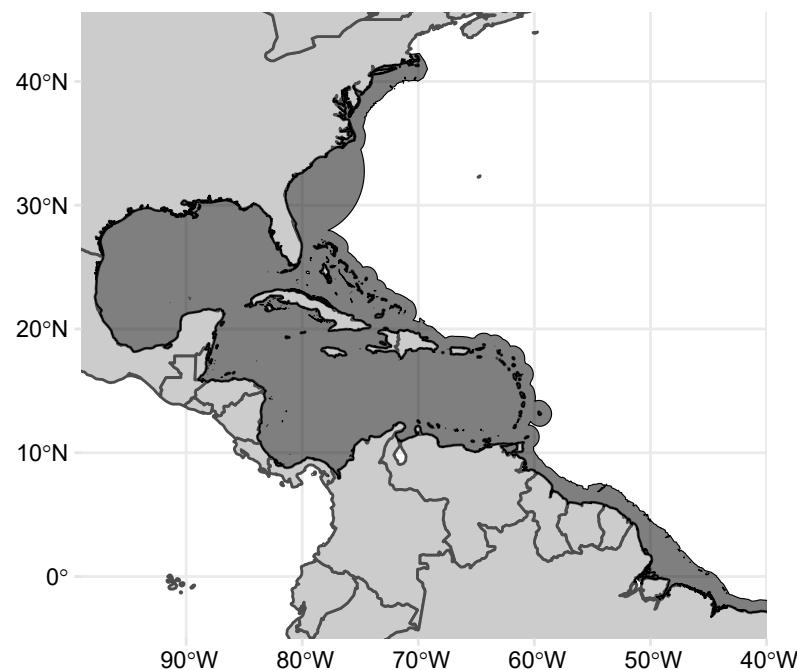




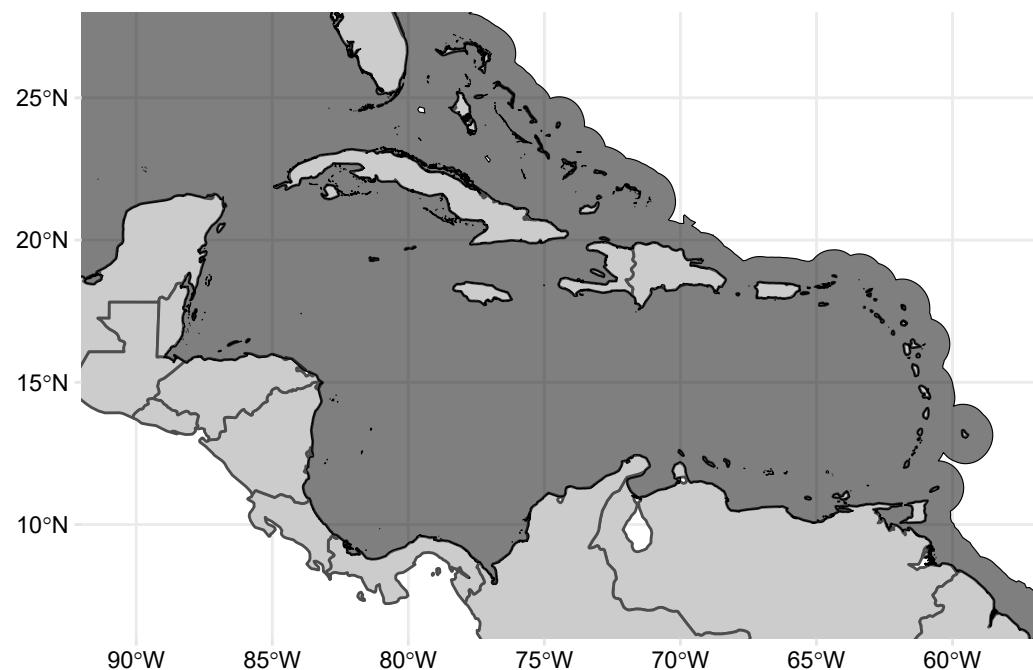


A

Ballyhoo

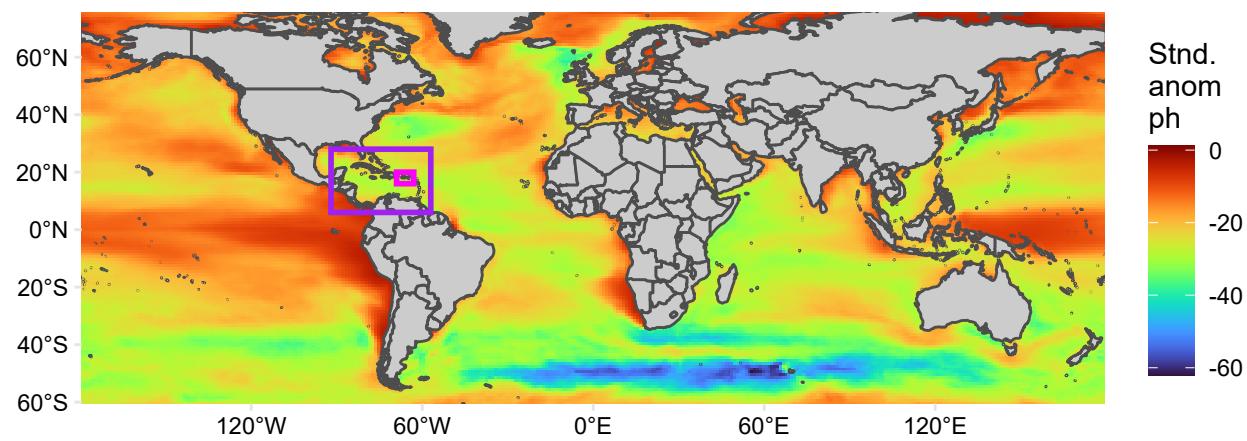


B



C

Global: ph

D

W. Atlantic: ph

Map D is a zoomed-in view of the Western Atlantic region, specifically the area highlighted by the purple box in Map C. The map covers from 0°N to 40°N and 90°W to 50°W. It shows significant negative anomalies (blue) in the central and eastern parts of the basin, particularly around the Caribbean Sea and the continental shelf off the coast of North America.

E

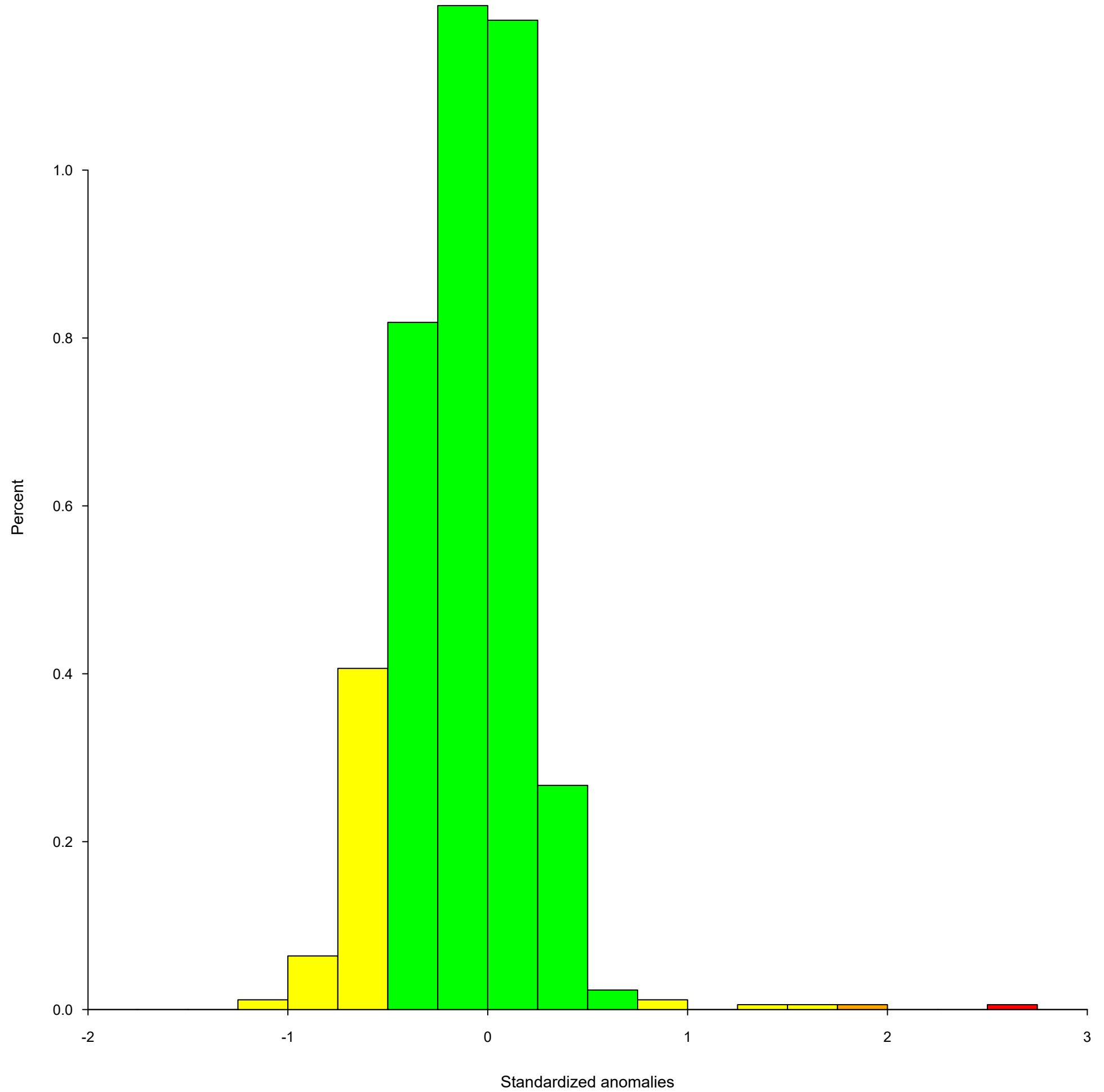
Caribbean Sea: ph

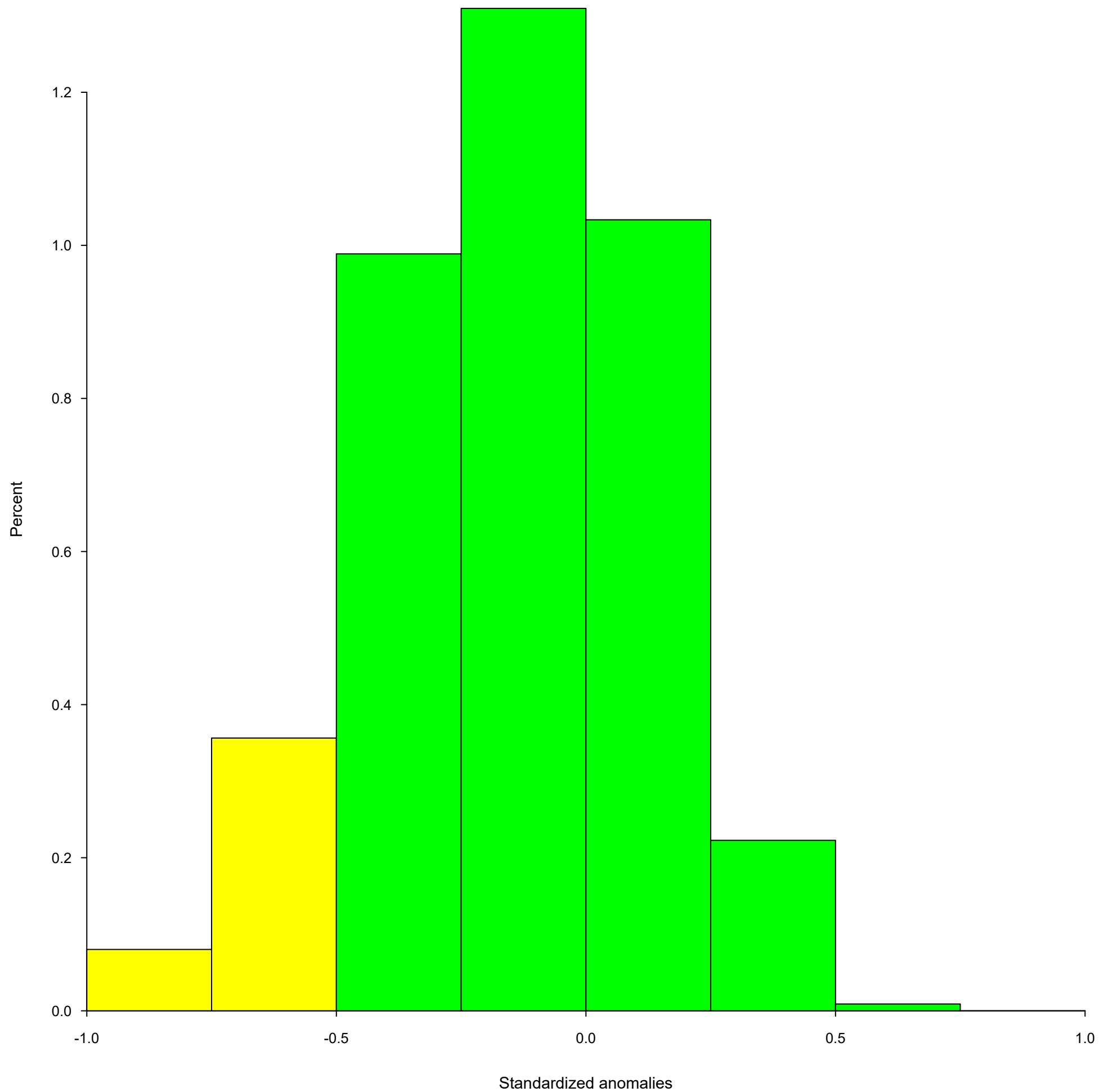
Map E focuses on the Caribbean Sea, showing standard anomalies in physical variables. The map covers from 10°N to 25°N and 90°W to 60°W. A purple rectangular box highlights a specific area in the eastern Caribbean near the Lesser Antilles, corresponding to the area shown in Map F.

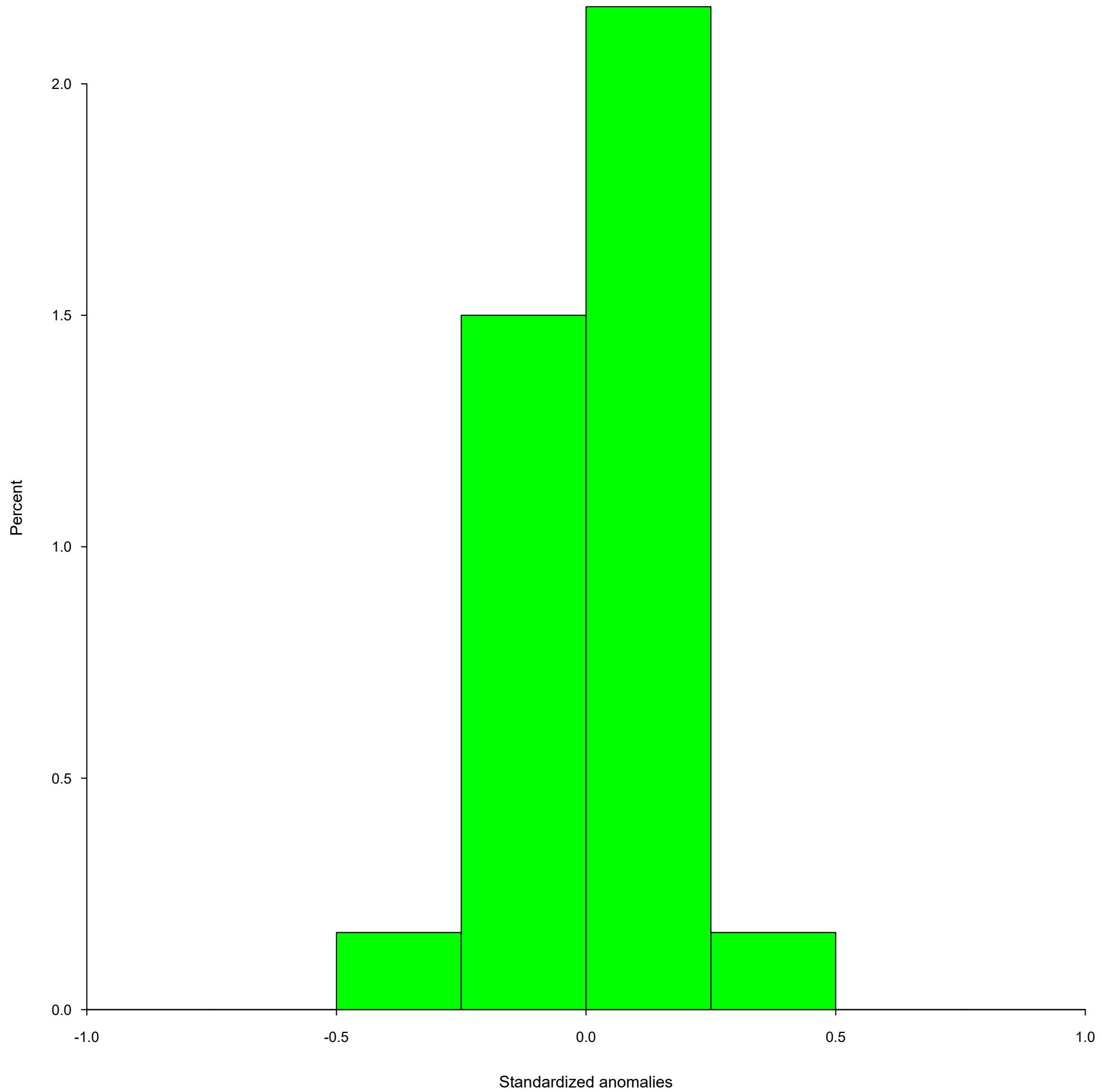
F

U.S. Caribbean: ph

Map F is a detailed view of the U.S. Caribbean region, specifically the area highlighted by the purple box in Map E. The map covers from 16.5°N to 19.5°N and 68°W to 64°W. It shows extreme negative anomalies (dark red) in the deep waters of the Mona Passage and the northern part of the Caribbean Sea, indicating a significant cooling event in this specific sub-region.

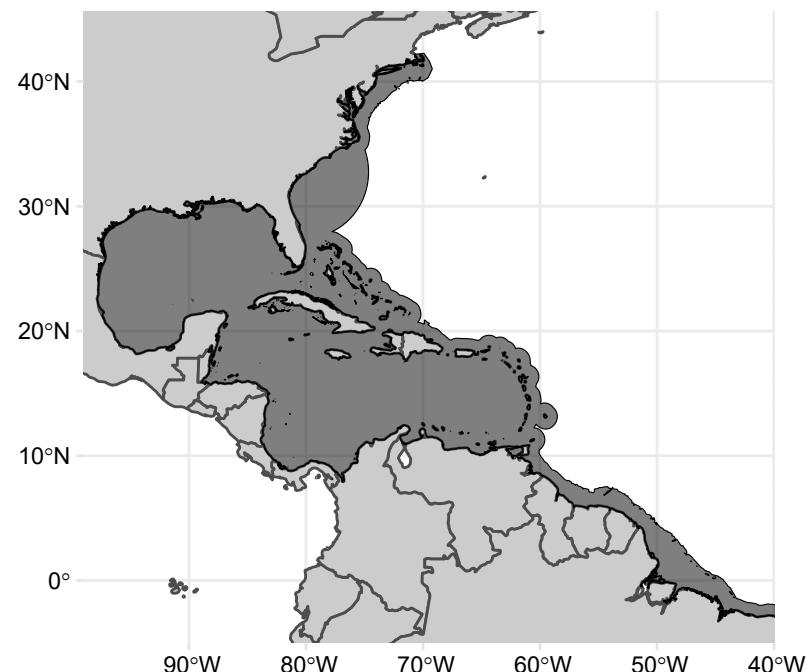




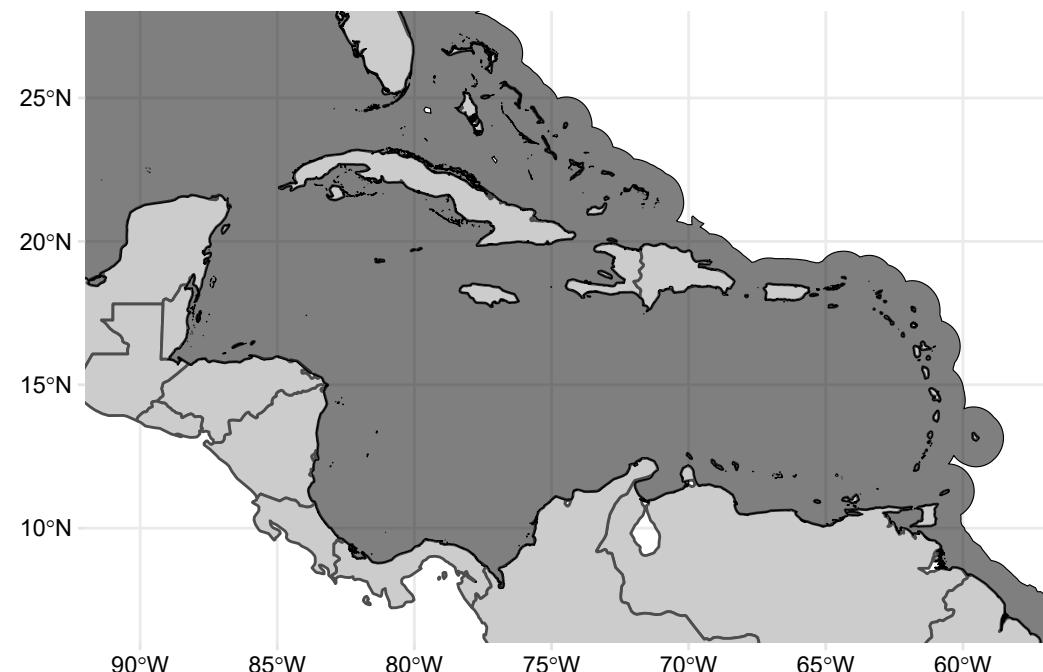


A

Ballyhoo

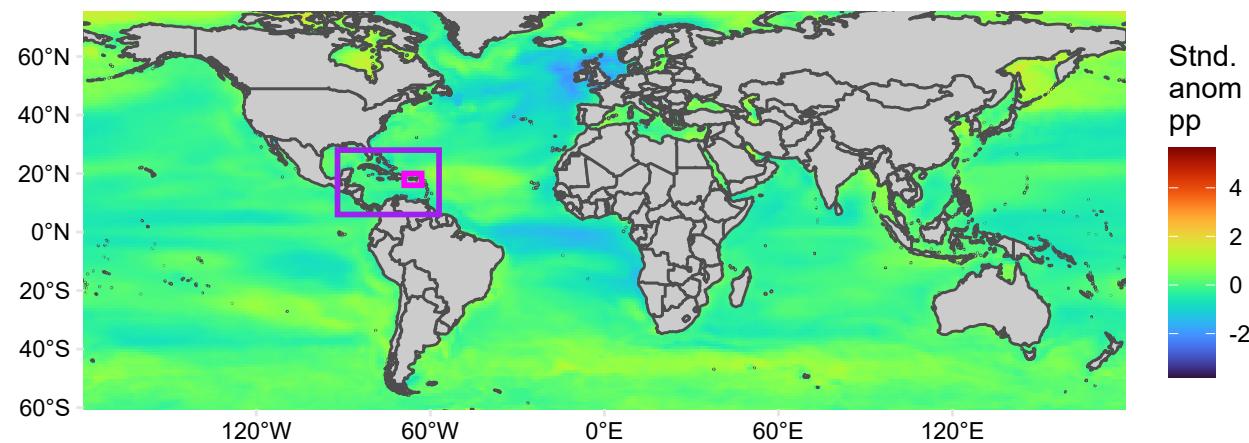


B



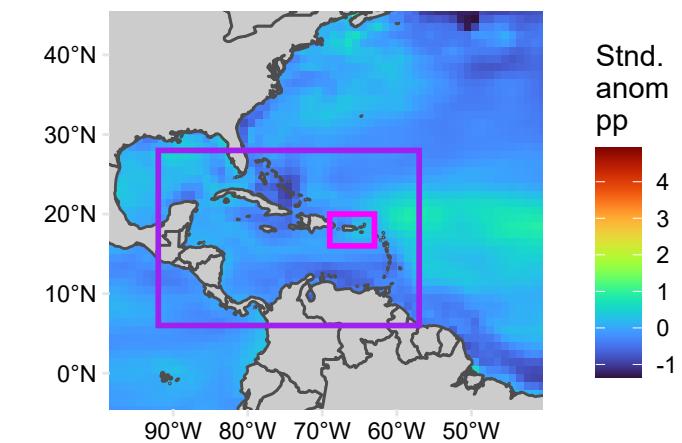
C

Global: pp



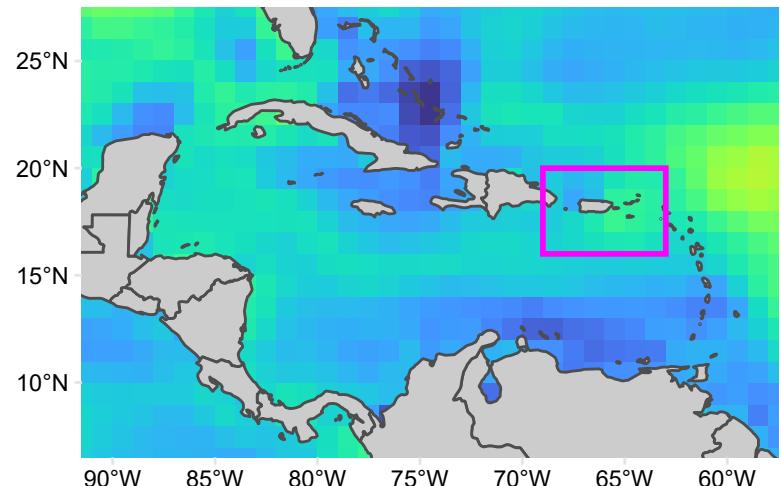
D

W. Atlantic: pp



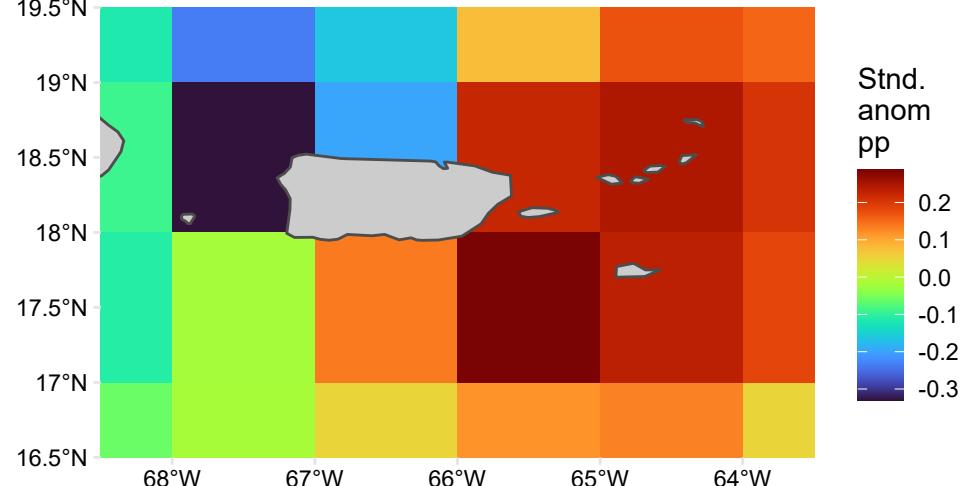
E

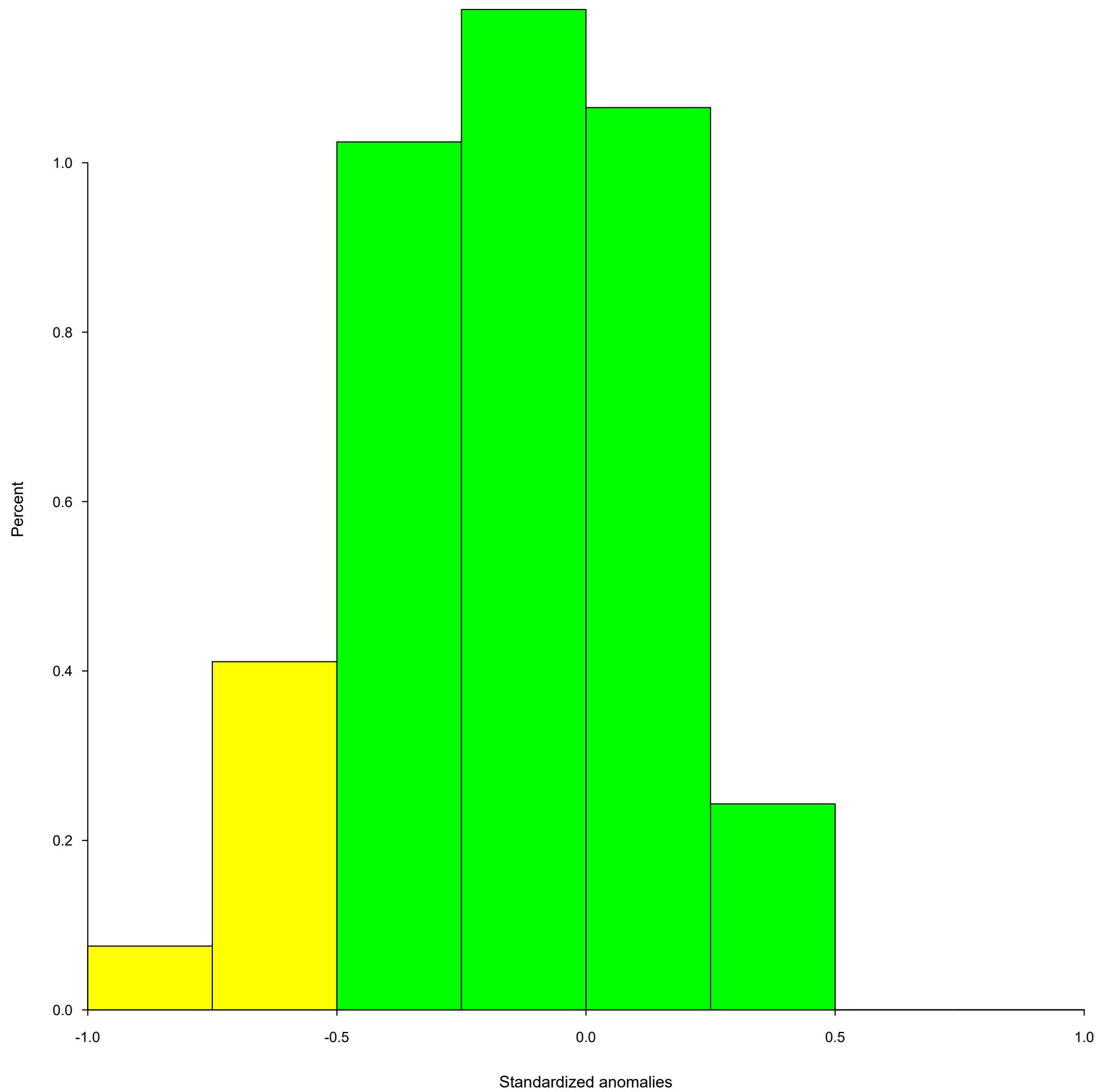
Caribbean Sea: pp

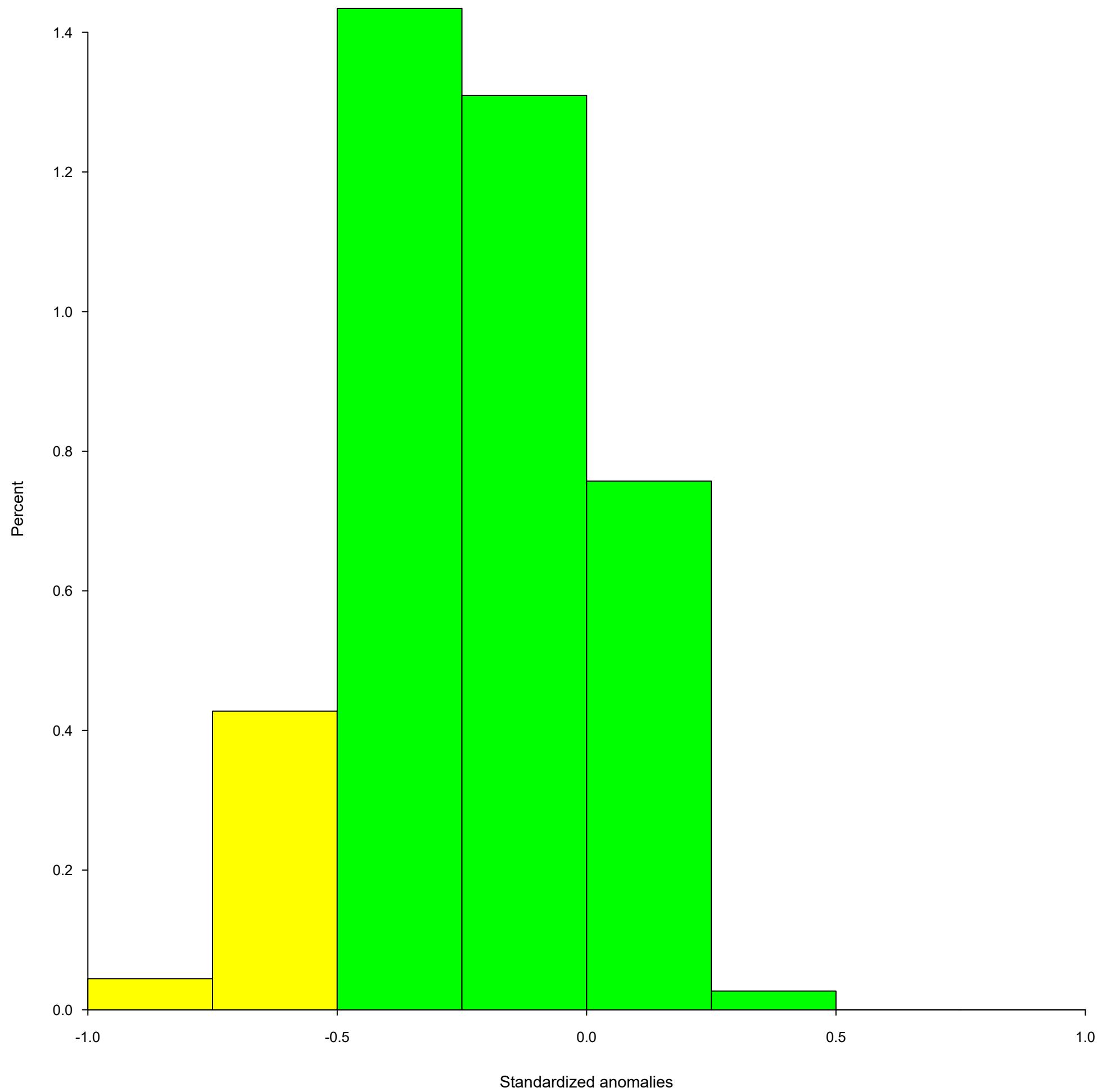


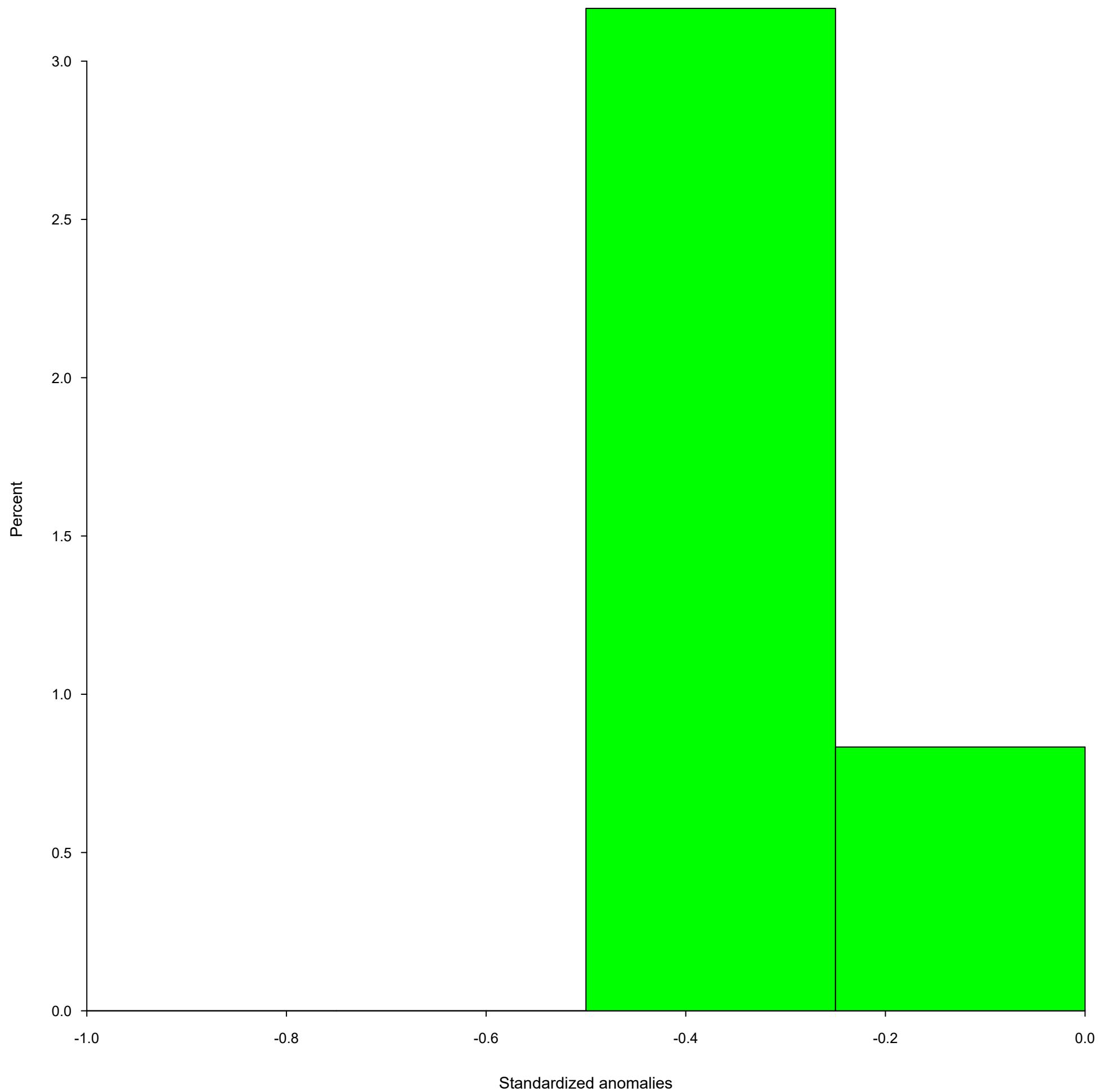
F

U.S. Caribbean: pp



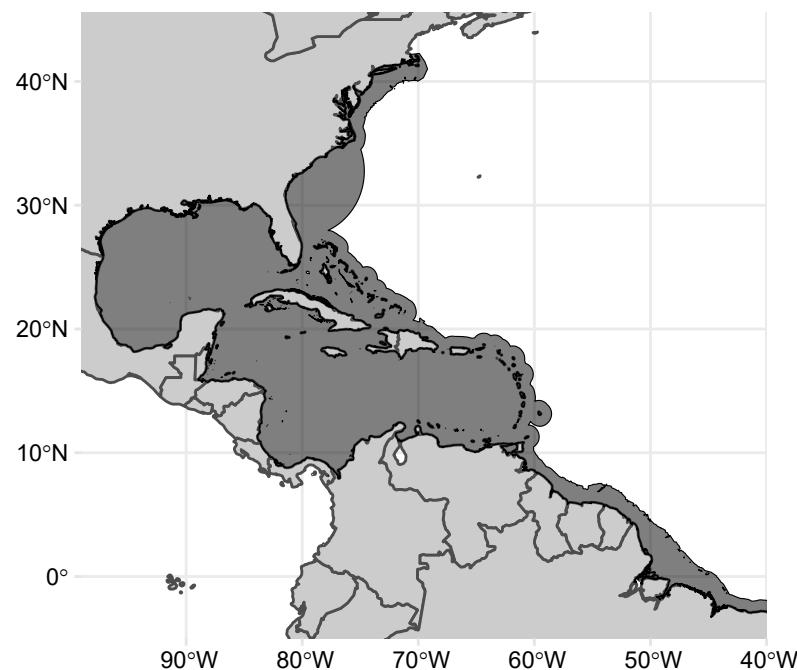




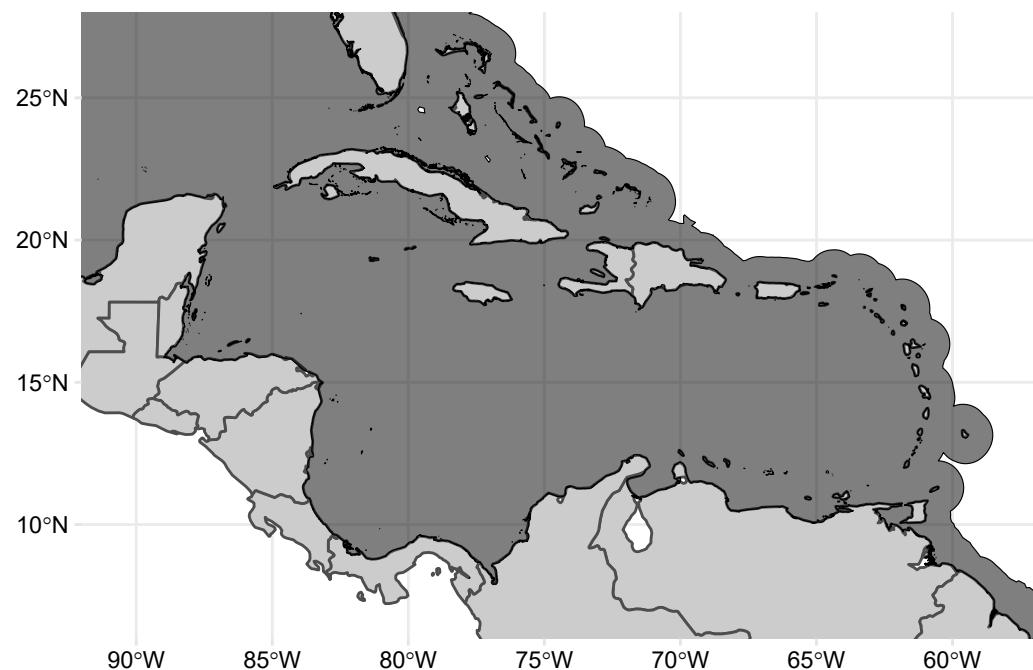


A

Ballyhoo

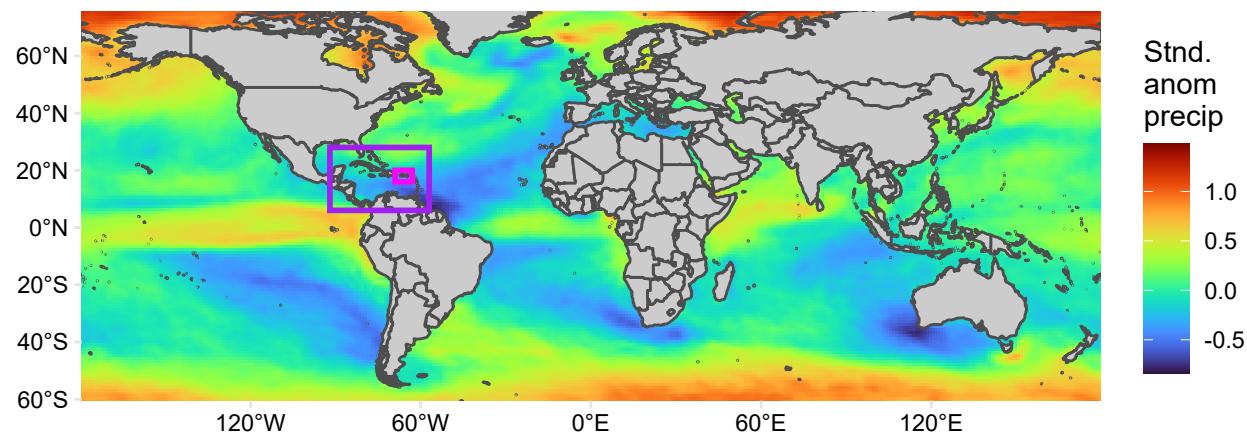


B



C

Global: precip

D

W. Atlantic: precip

Map D focuses on the Western Atlantic region from 40°N to 0°N latitude and 90°W to 50°W longitude. It shows a strong positive precipitation anomaly (red) in the northern Caribbean and the adjacent coastal areas of Central America and the United States. The color scale ranges from -0.8 (dark blue) to 0.4 (dark red).

E

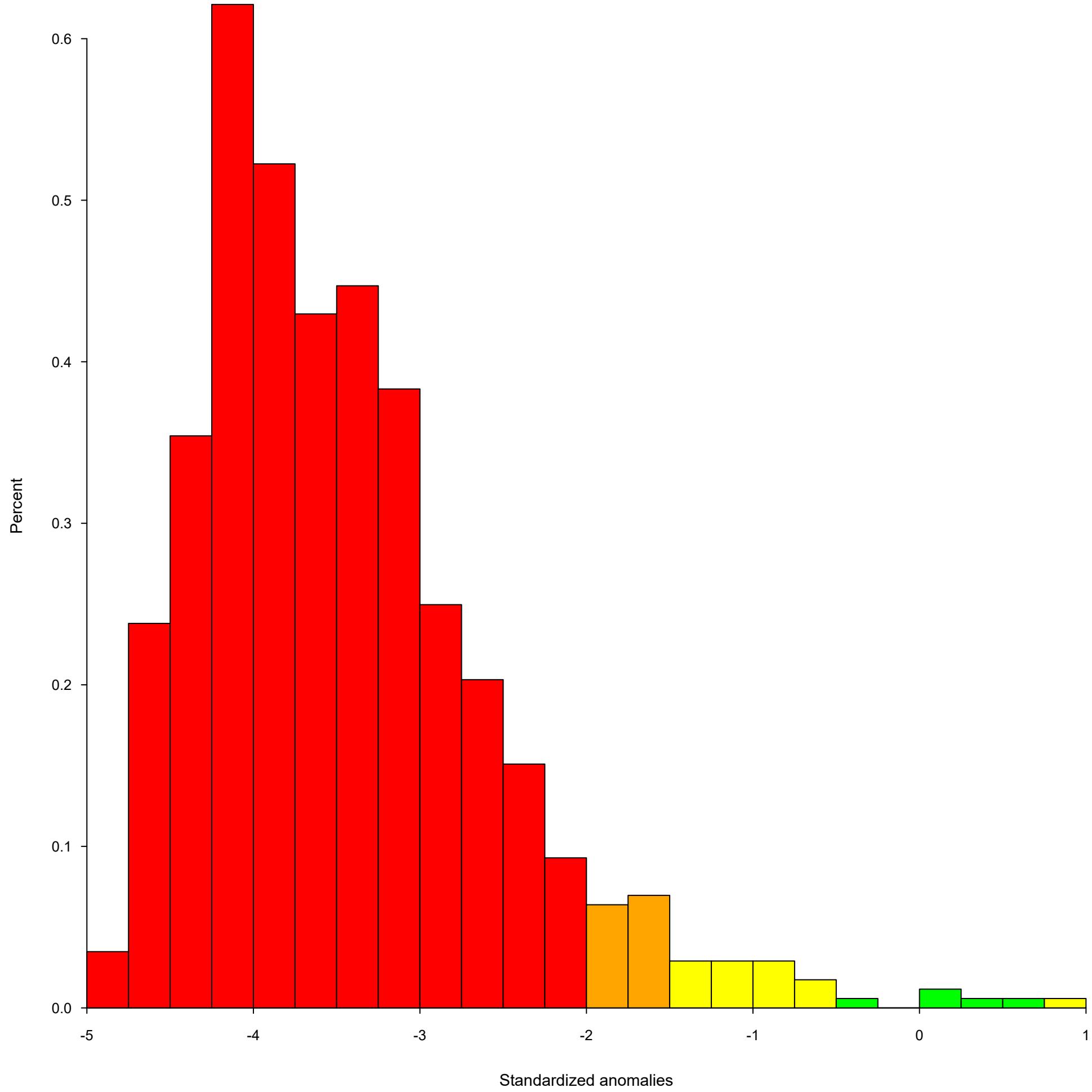
Caribbean Sea: precip

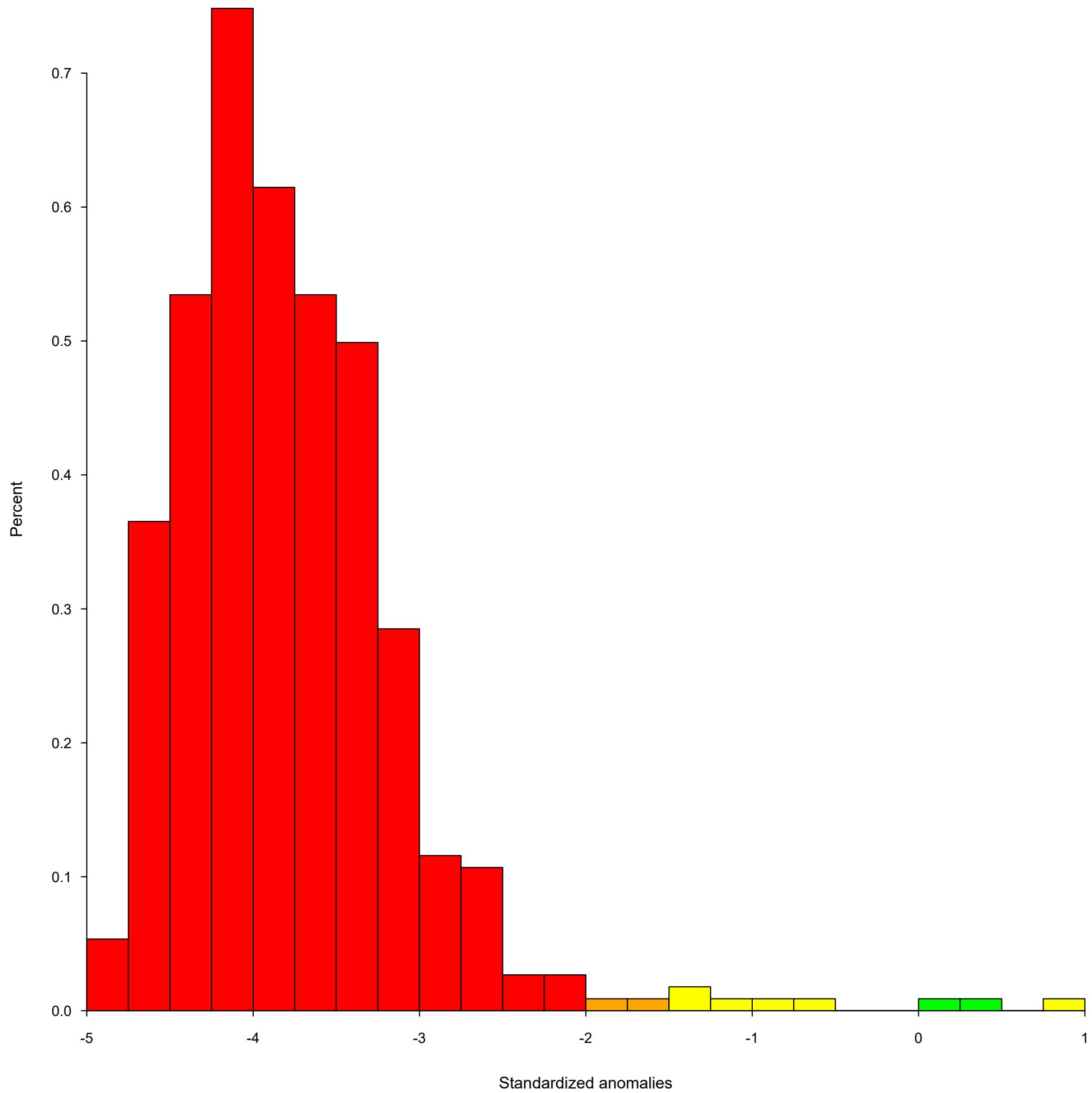
Map E provides a detailed view of the Caribbean Sea and surrounding landmasses from 10°N to 25°N latitude and 90°W to 60°W longitude. The purple box from Map D is centered here. The map shows a clear positive precipitation anomaly (red/orange) in the northern Caribbean, particularly around the Bahamas and the southern coast of Cuba.

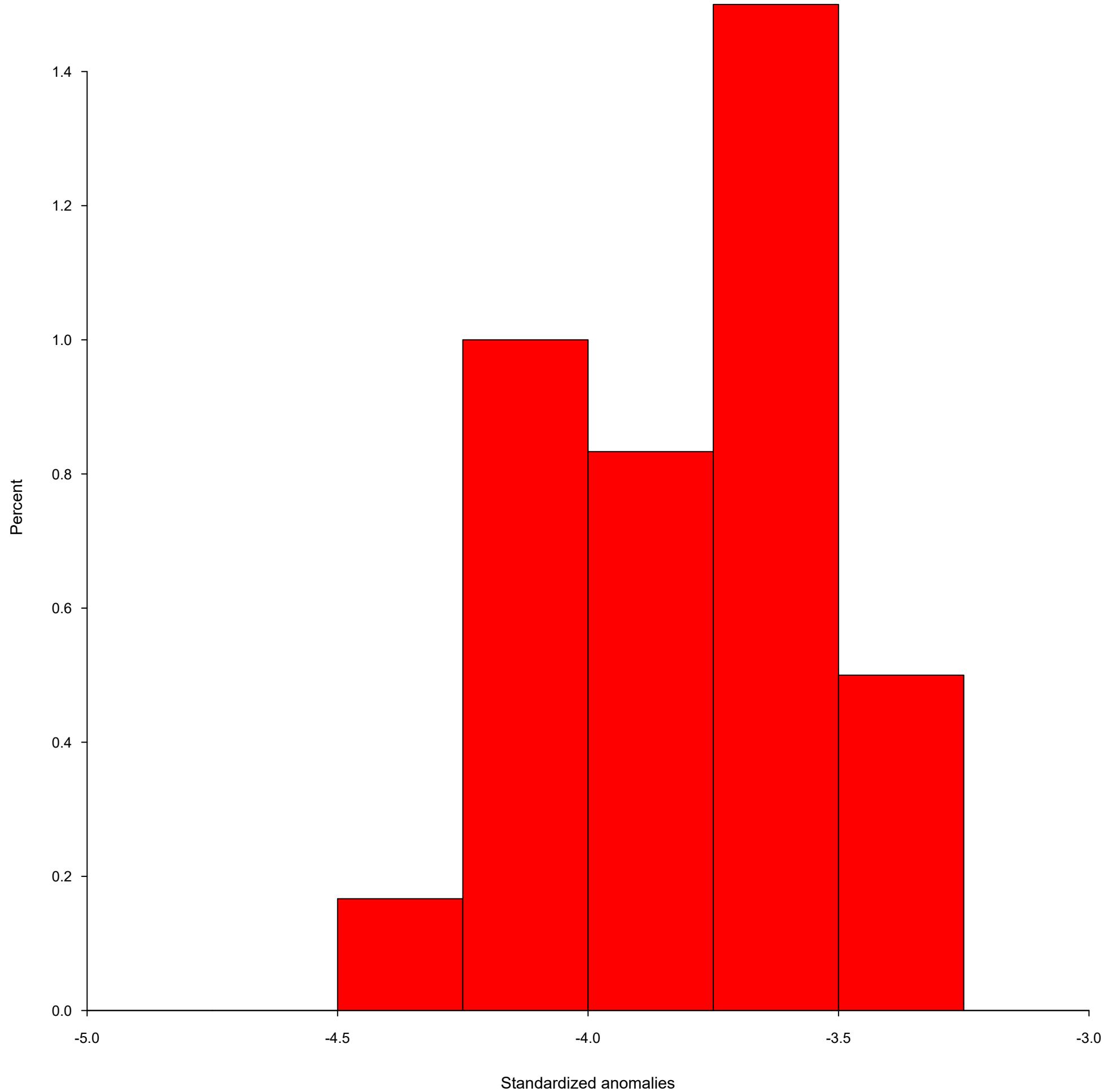
F

U.S. Caribbean: precip

Map F is a highly detailed view of the U.S. Caribbean region from 16.5°N to 19.5°N latitude and 64°W to 68°W longitude. The purple box from Map E is centered here. The map shows extreme positive precipitation anomalies (dark red) in the northern Caribbean, with some negative anomalies (dark blue) appearing in the southern and western parts of the basin.

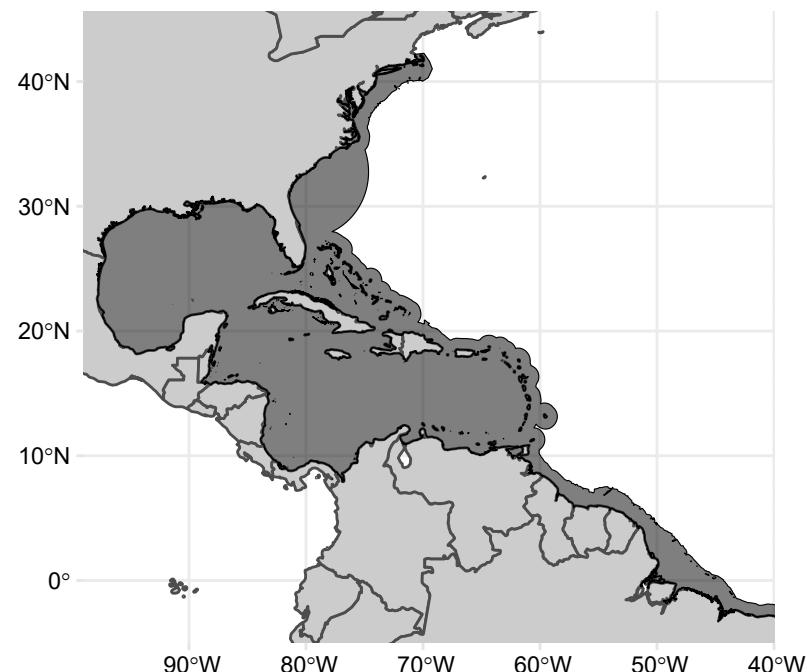




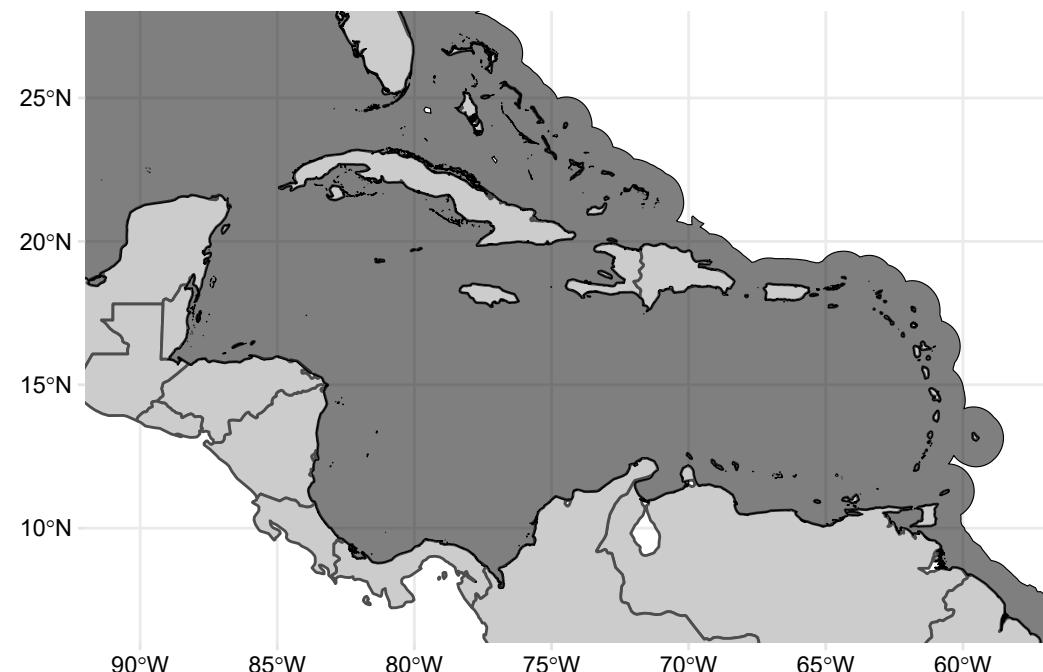


A

Ballyhoo

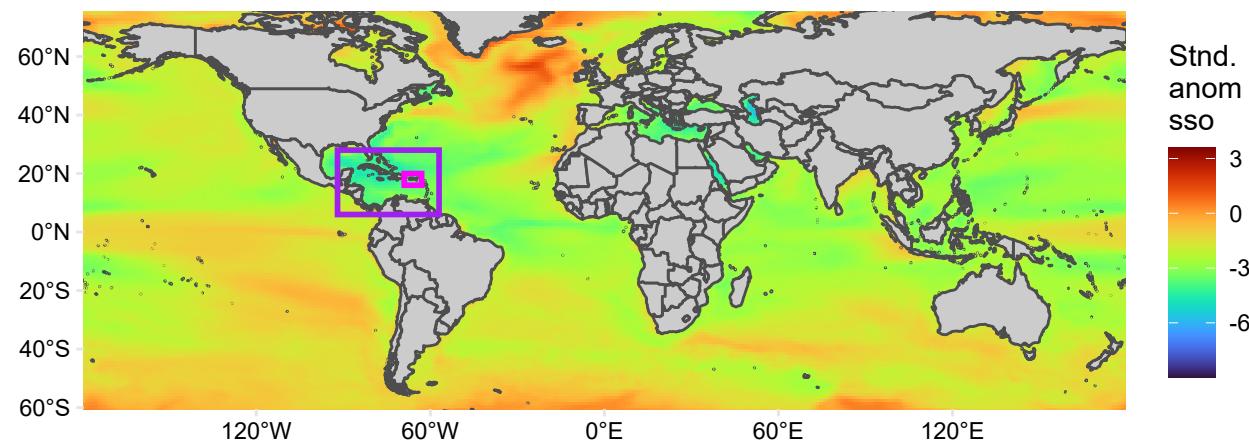


B



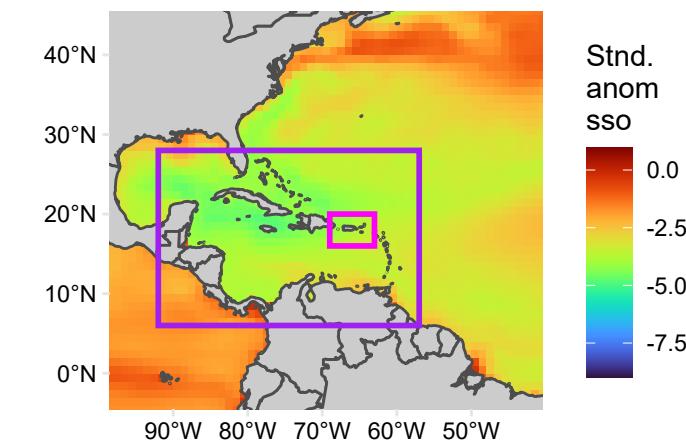
C

Global: sso



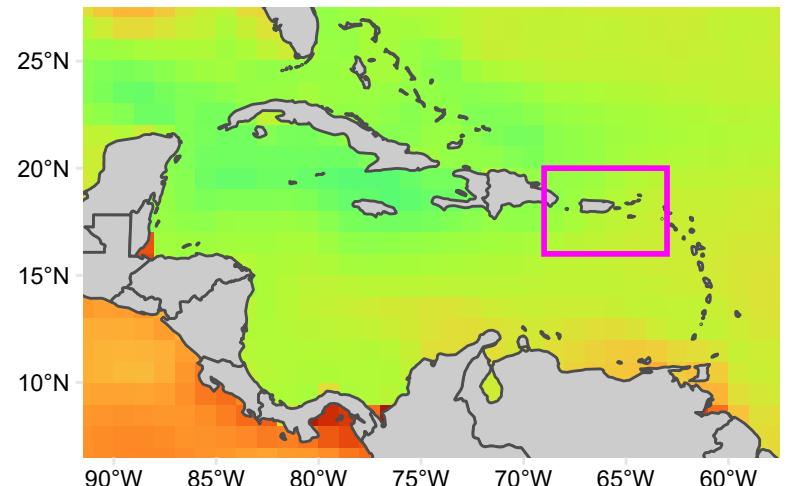
D

W. Atlantic: sso



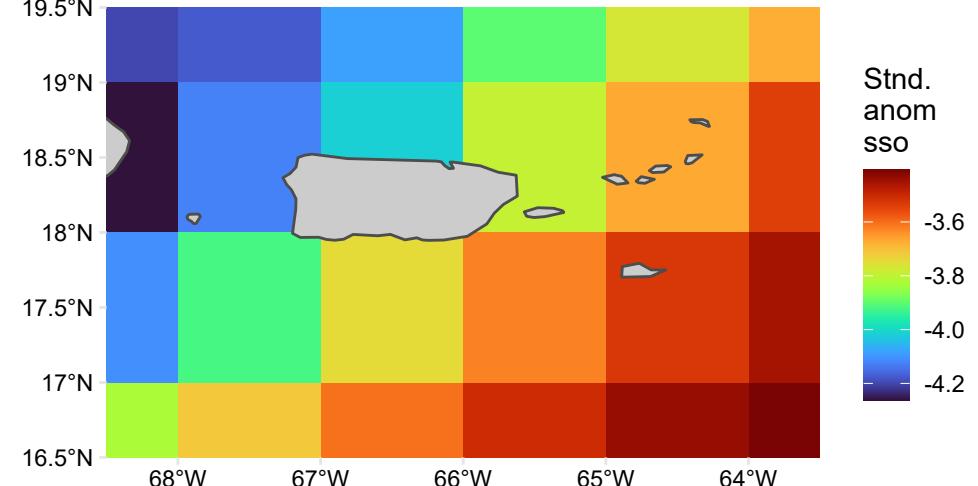
E

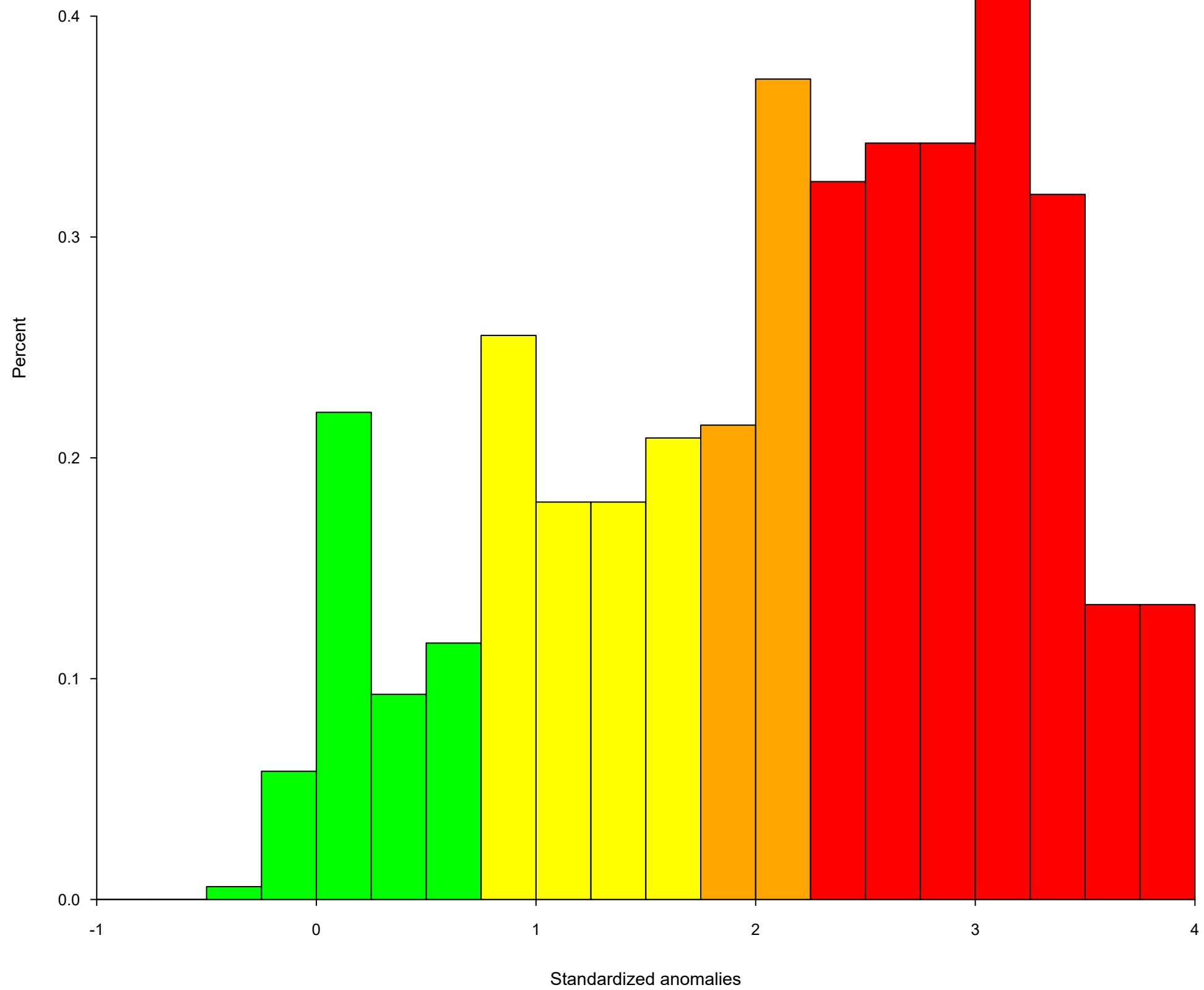
Caribbean Sea: sso

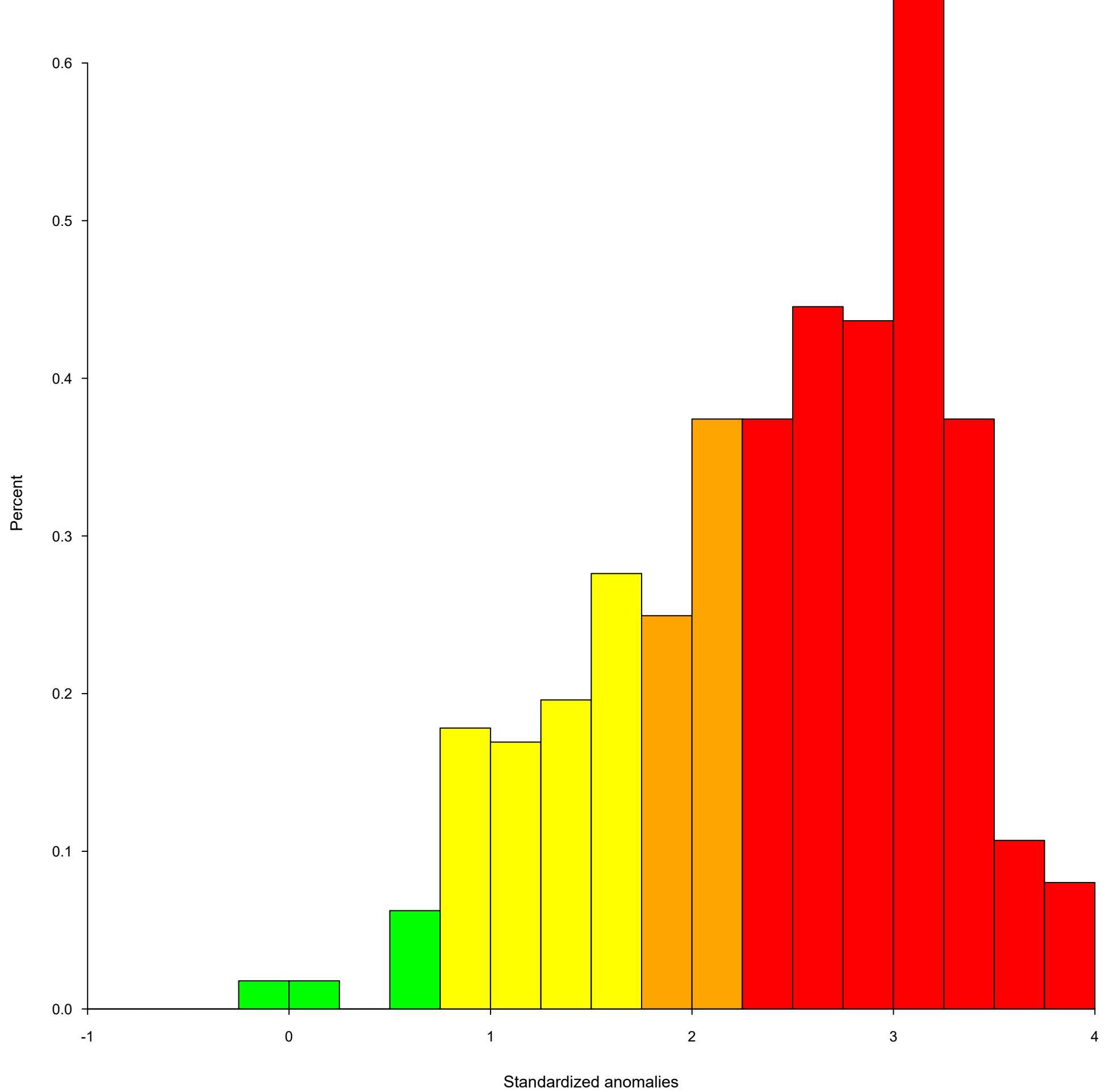


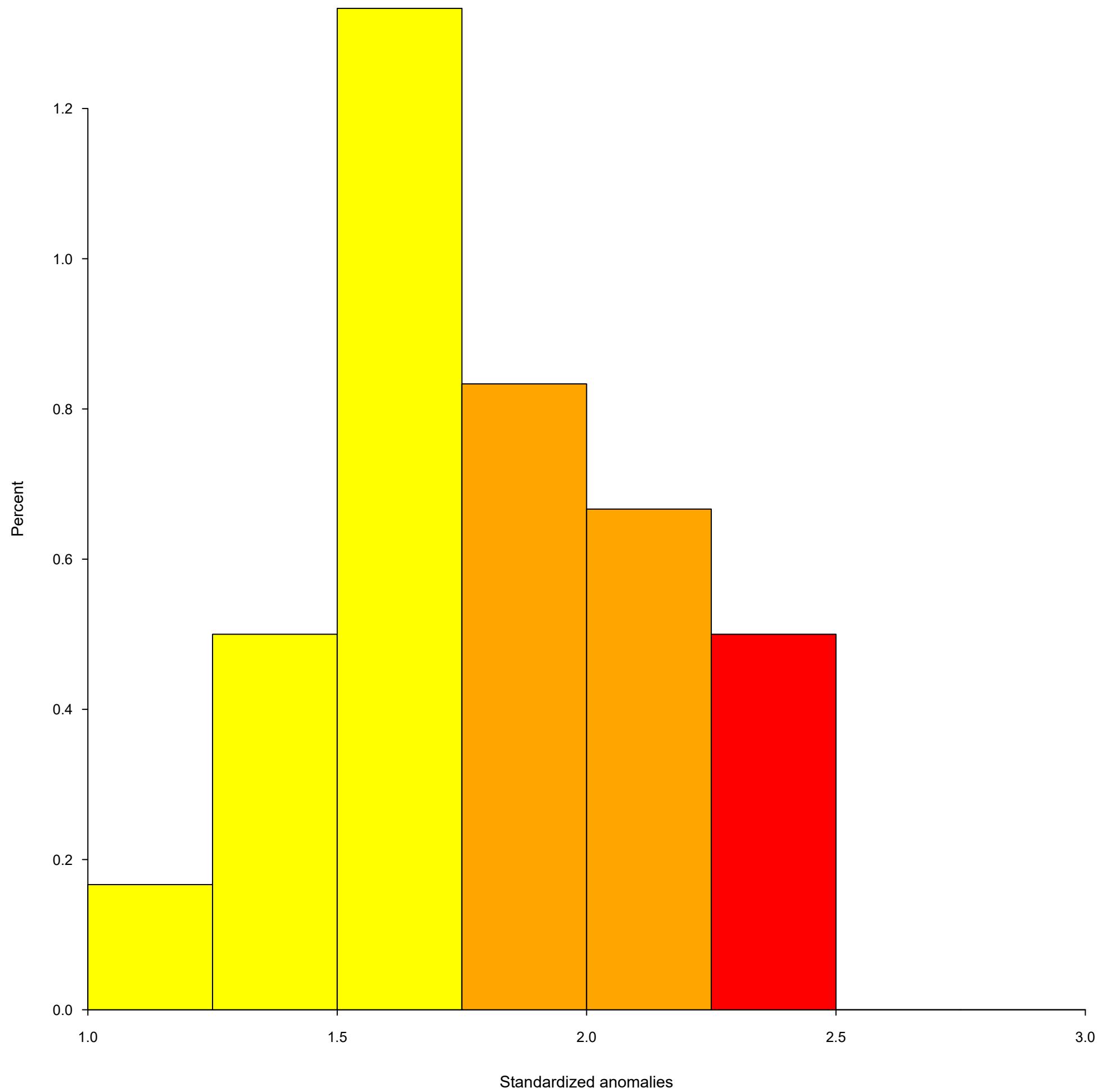
F

U.S. Caribbean: sso



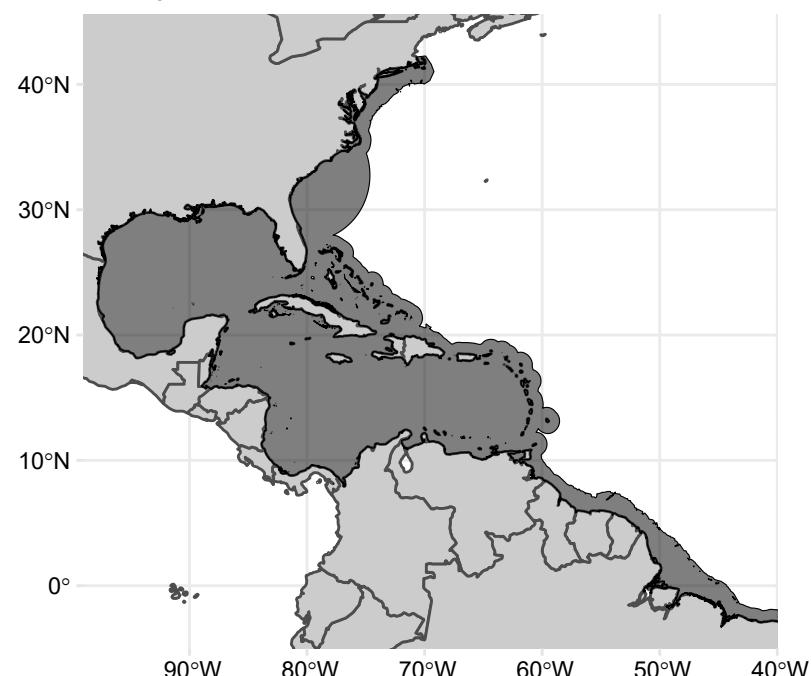




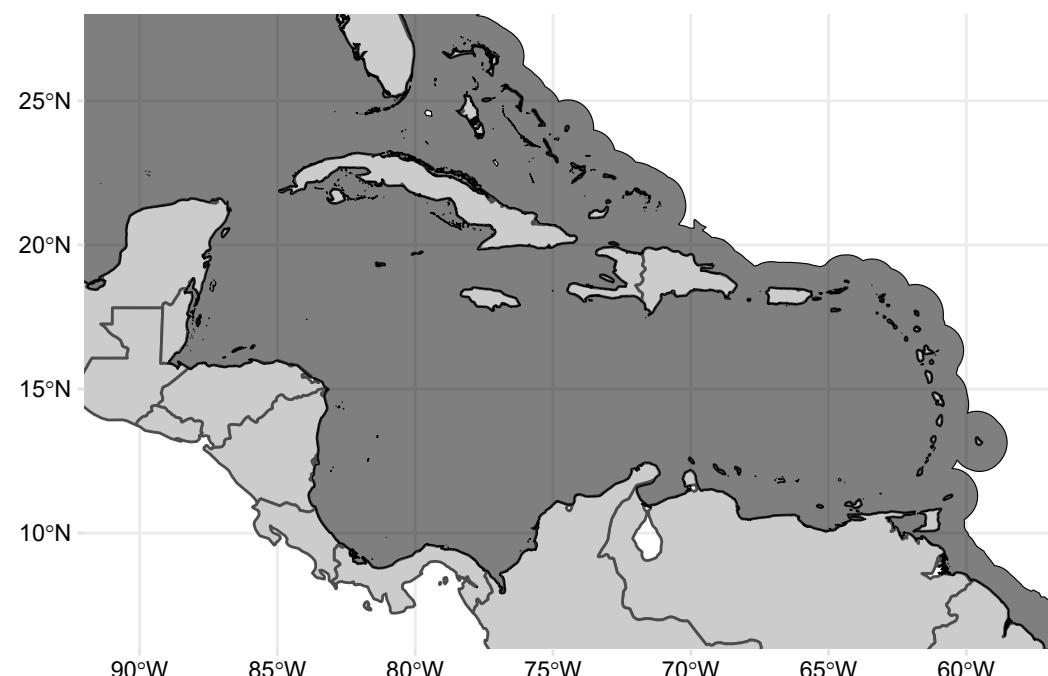


A

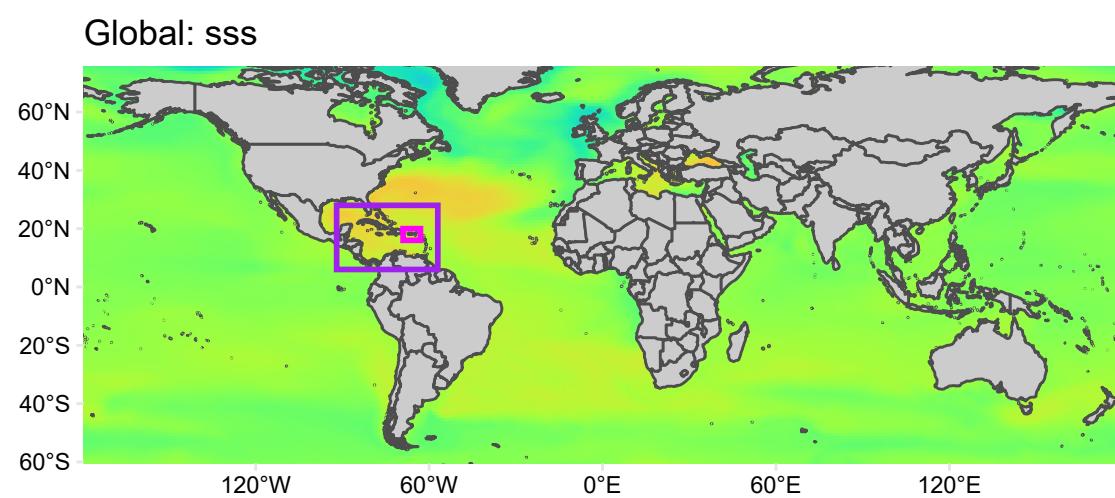
Ballyhoo



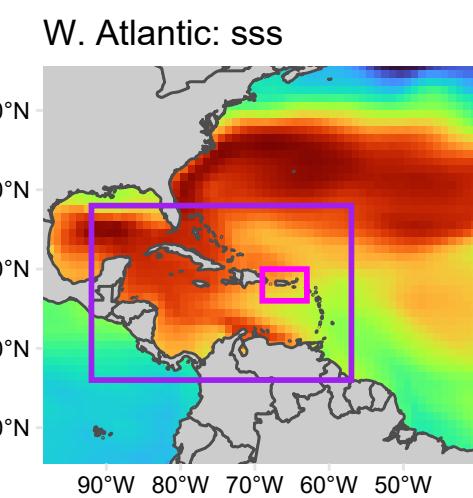
B



C



D



Stnd.
anom
sss

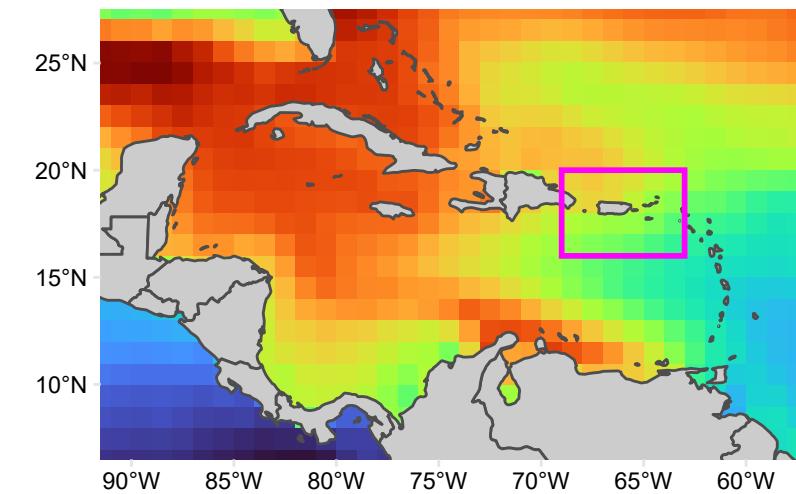
10
5
0
-5
-10

Stnd.
anom
sss

2
0
-2

E

Caribbean Sea: sss

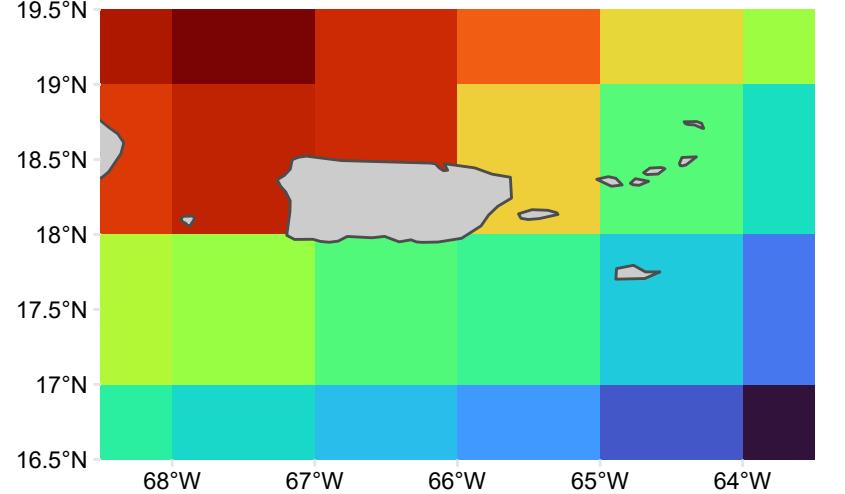


Stnd.
anom
sss

3
2
1
0

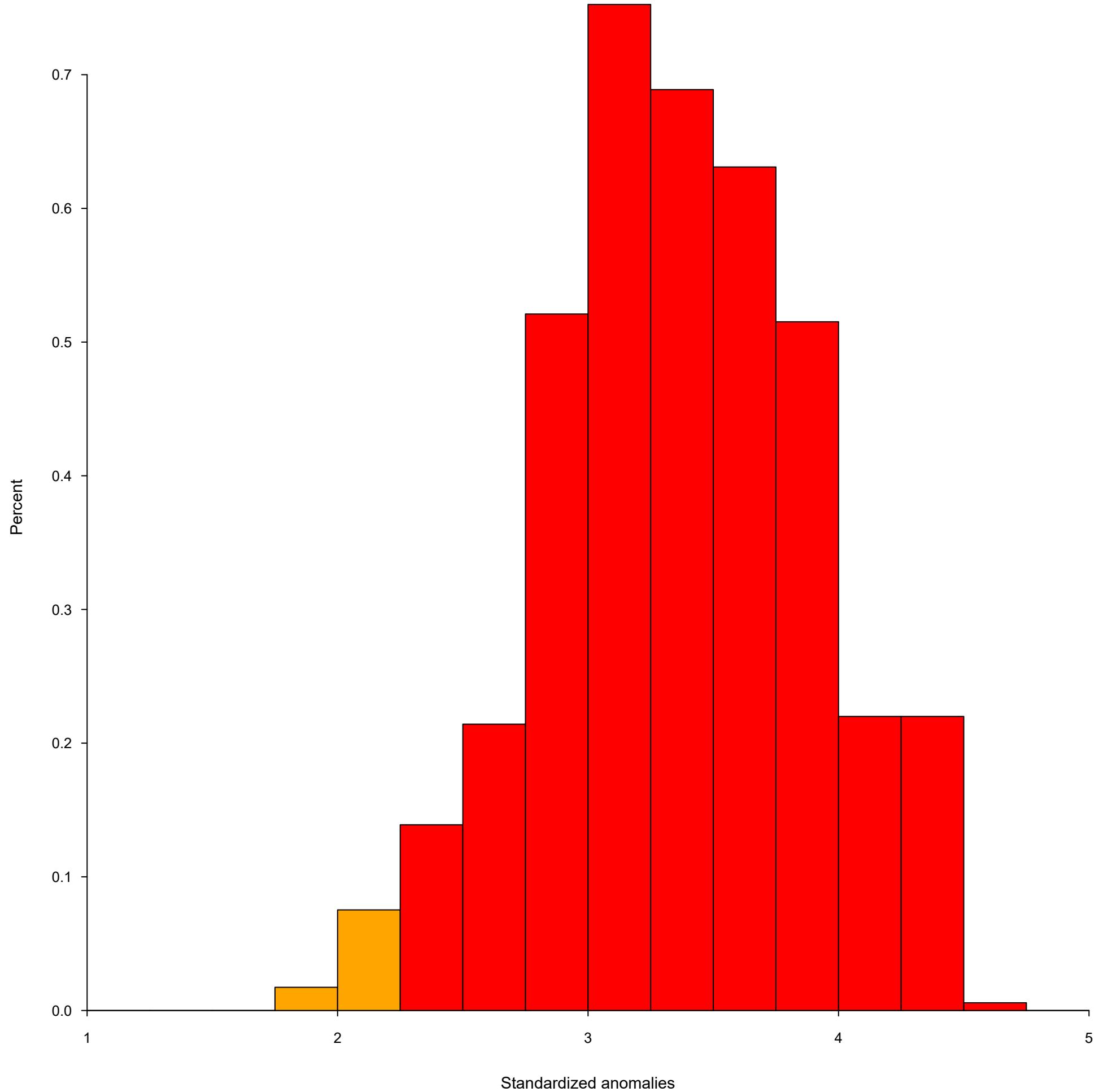
F

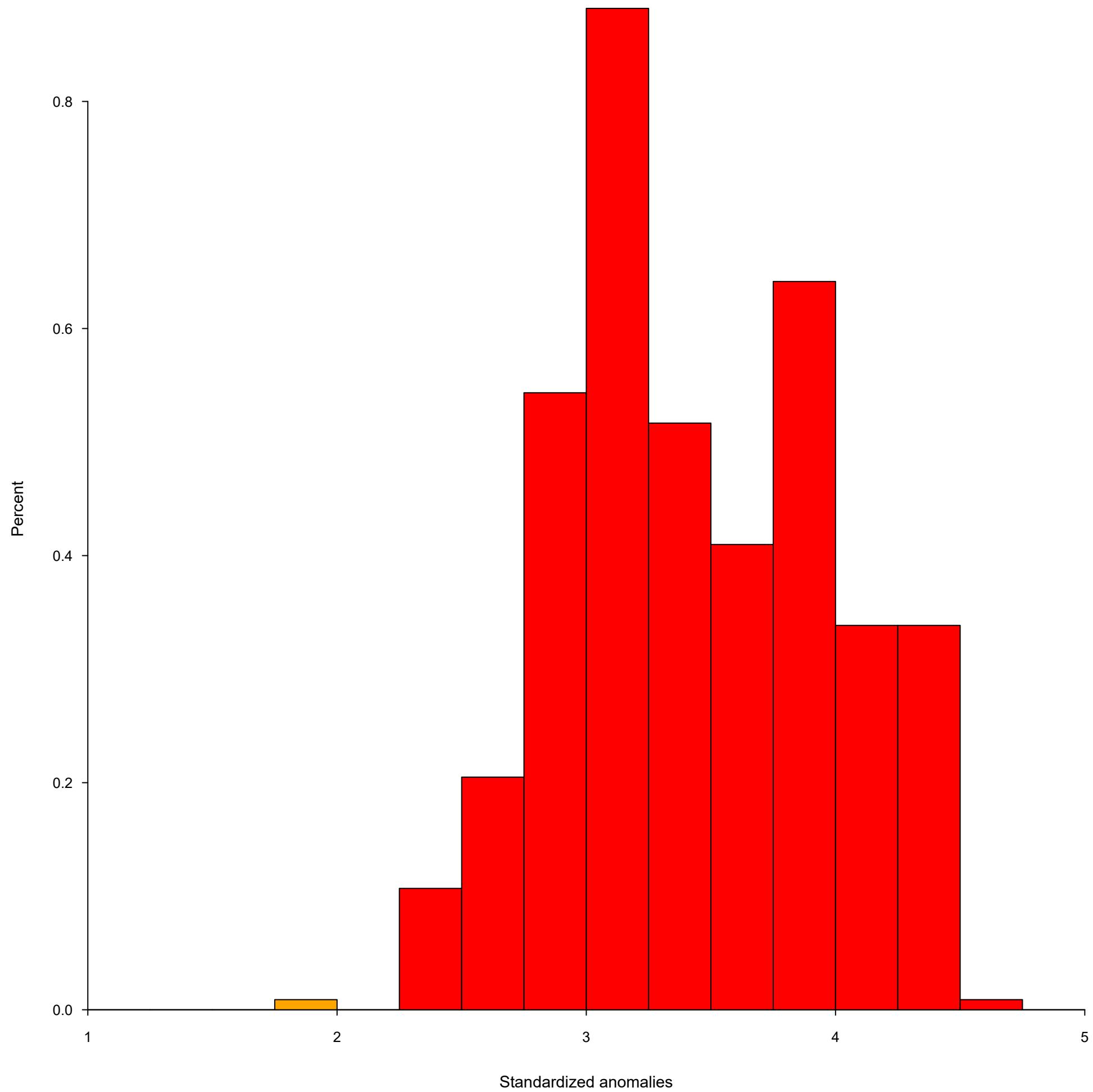
U.S. Caribbean: sss

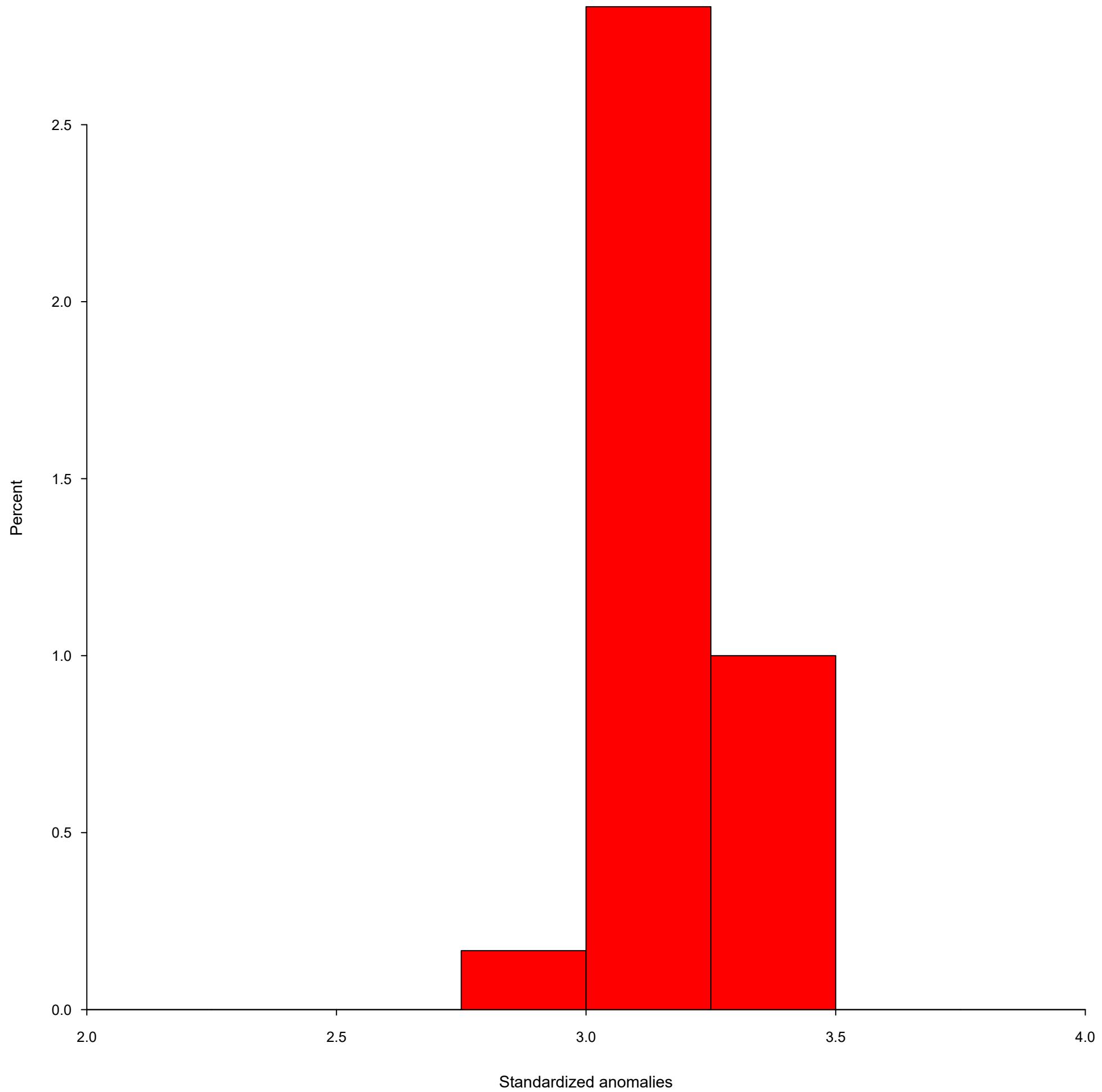


Stnd.
anom
sss

2.1
1.8
1.5

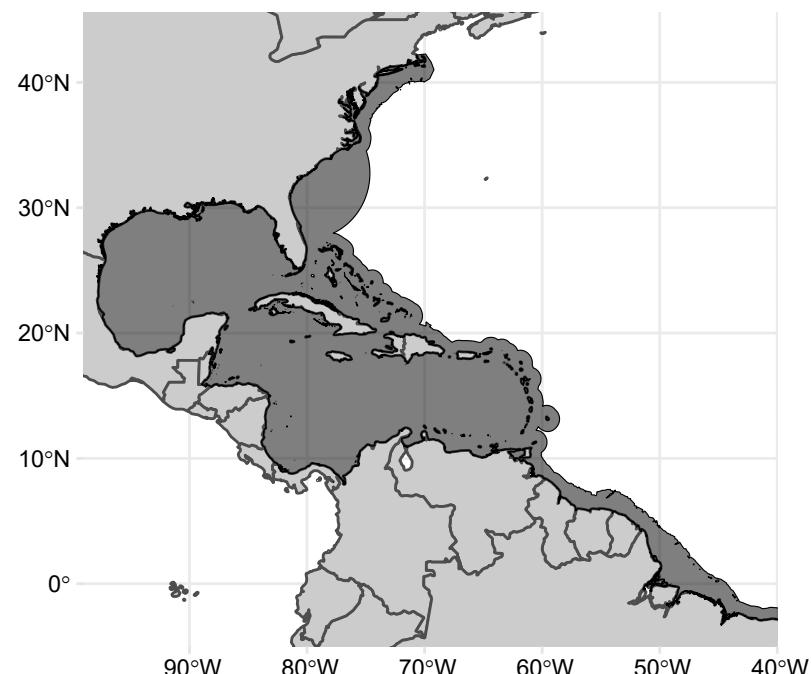




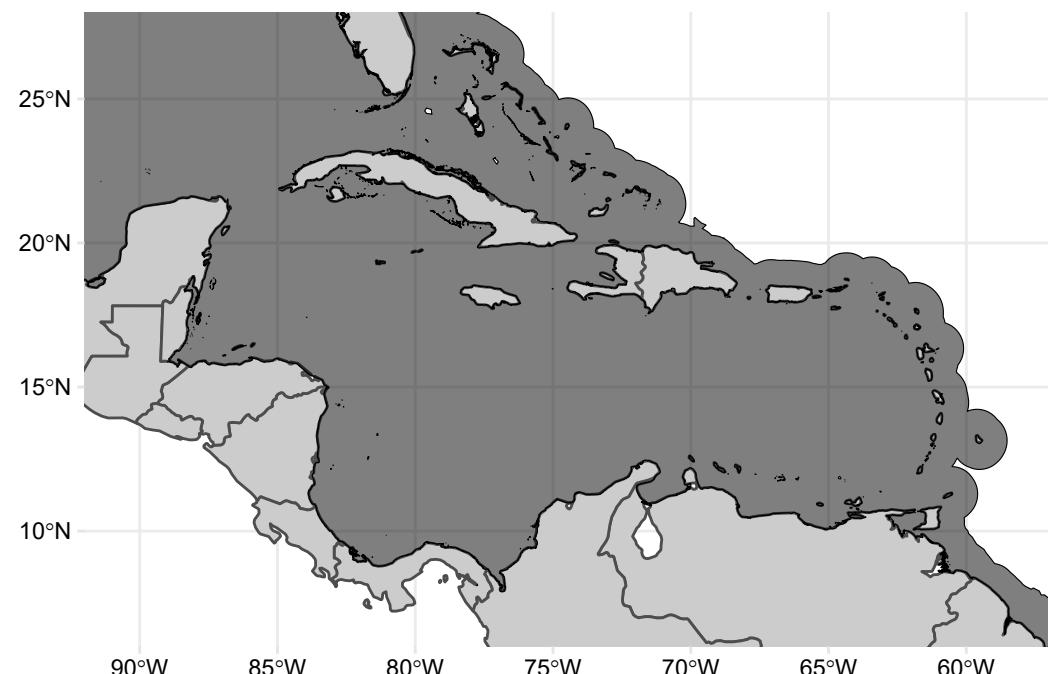


A

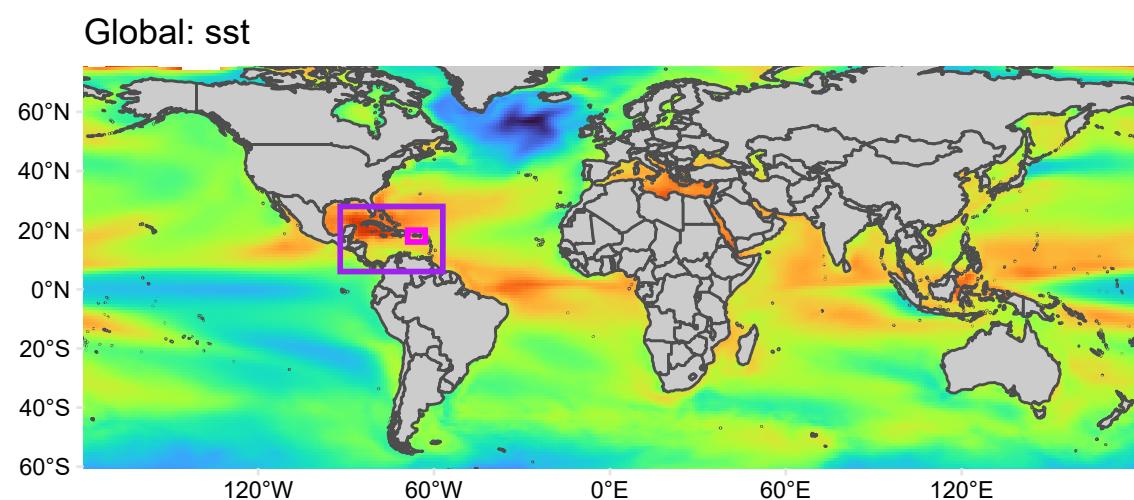
Ballyhoo



B



C

D

W. Atlantic: sst

Zoomed-in sea surface temperature (sst) map of the West Atlantic region, spanning from 40°N to 0°N and 90°W to 50°W. The purple box from the global map is centered over the Caribbean Sea. A color bar on the right indicates standard anomalies ranging from 0 (blue) to 5 (red).

E

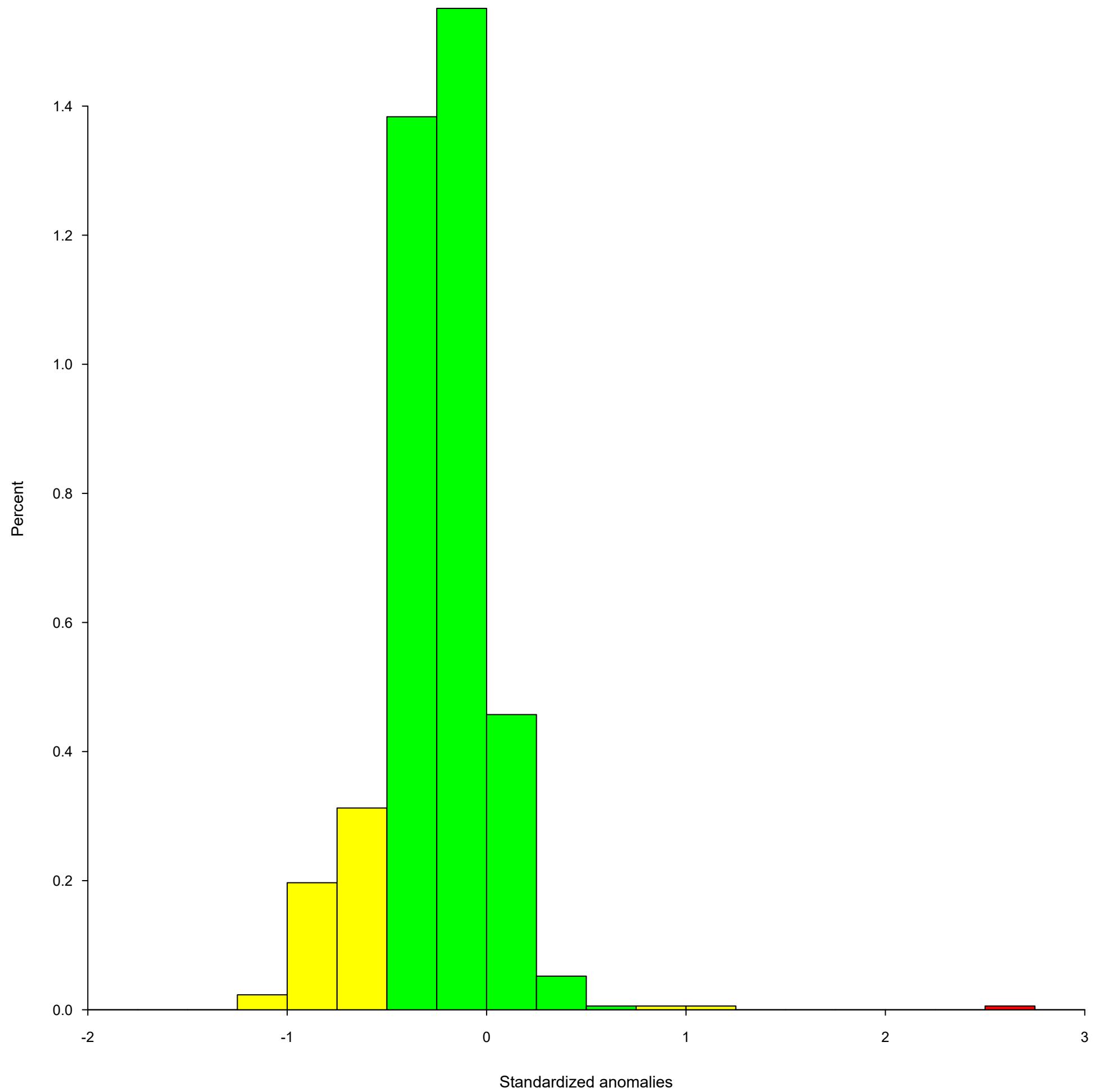
Caribbean Sea: sst

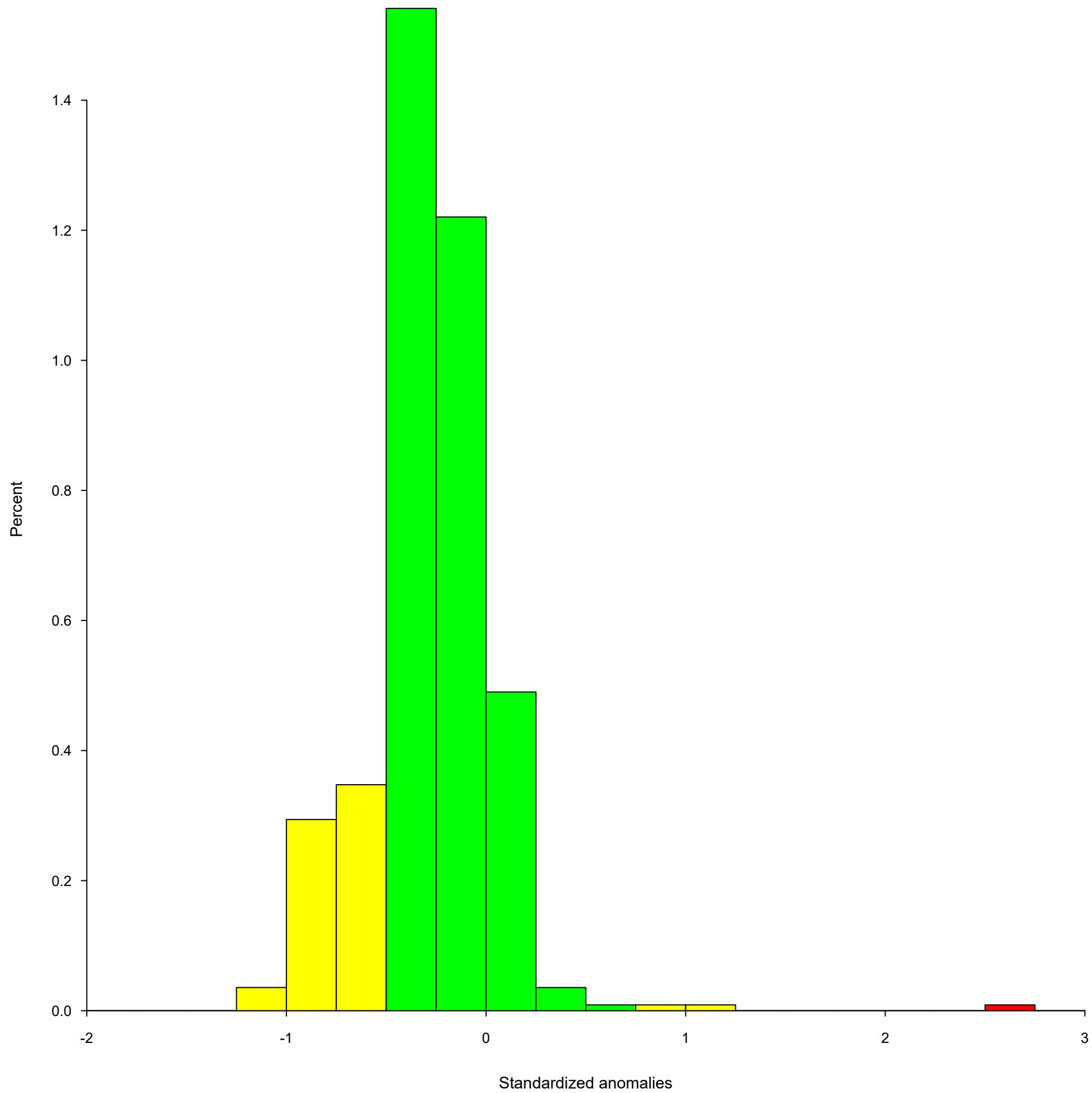
Zoomed-in sea surface temperature (sst) map of the Caribbean Sea, spanning from 10°N to 25°N and 90°W to 60°W. The purple box is centered over the northern Caribbean. A color bar on the right indicates standard anomalies ranging from 1.5 (blue) to 4.5 (red).

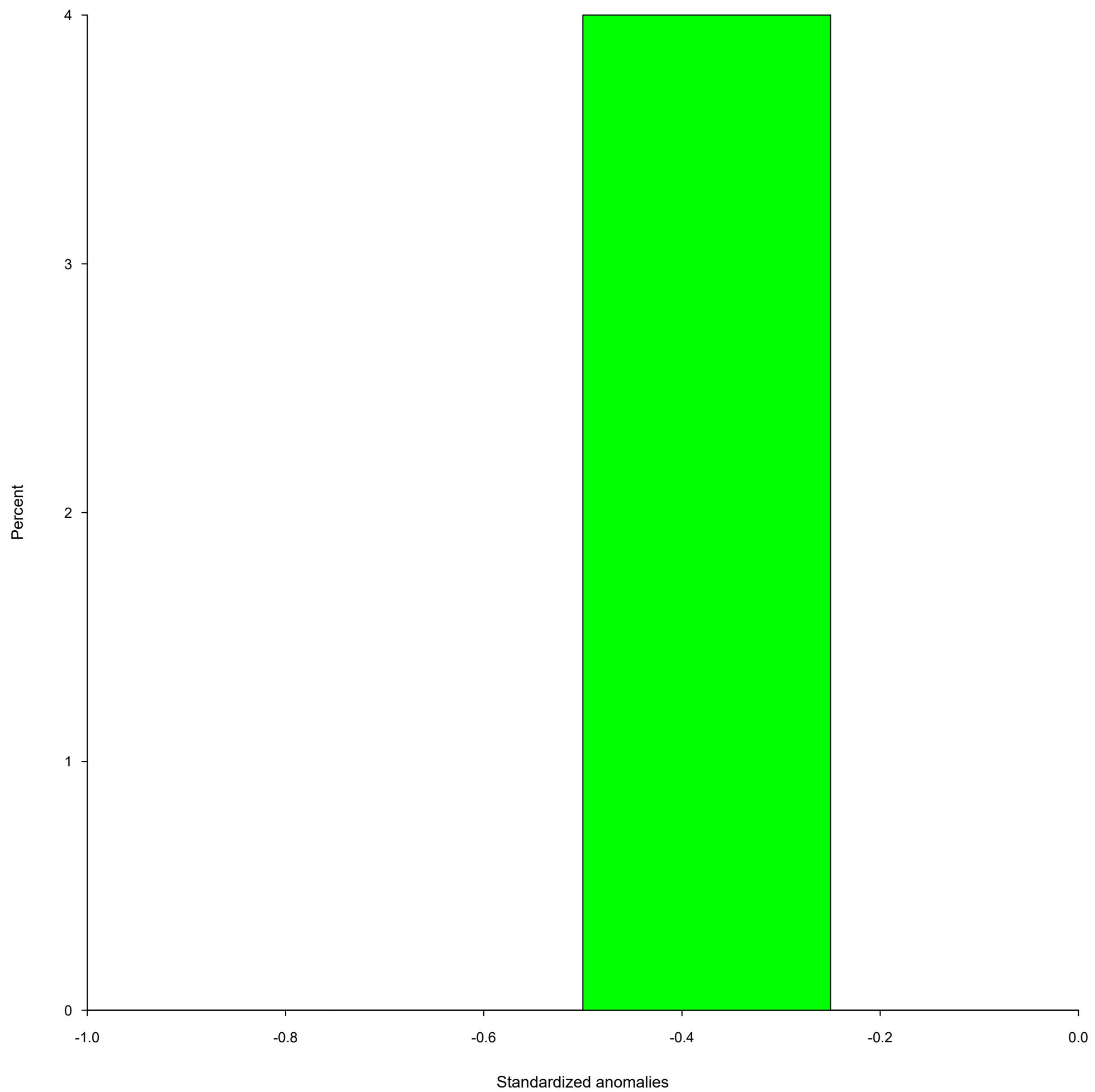
F

U.S. Caribbean: sst

Detailed sea surface temperature (sst) map of the U.S. Caribbean region, spanning from 16.5°N to 19.5°N and 64°W to 68°W. The purple box is centered over the northern Caribbean. A color bar on the right indicates standard anomalies ranging from 3.0 (dark blue) to 3.4 (dark red).

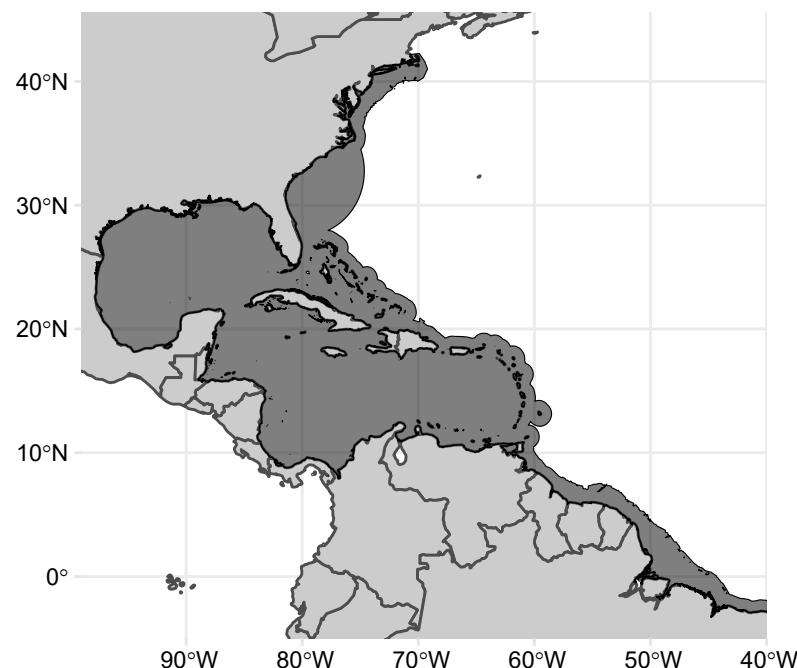




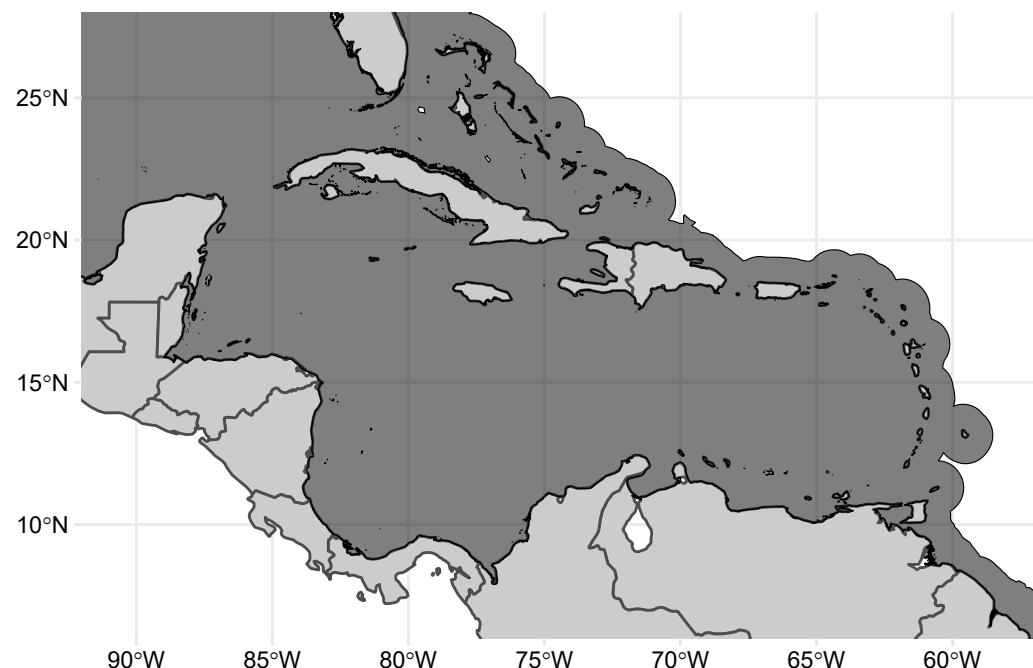


A

Ballyhoo

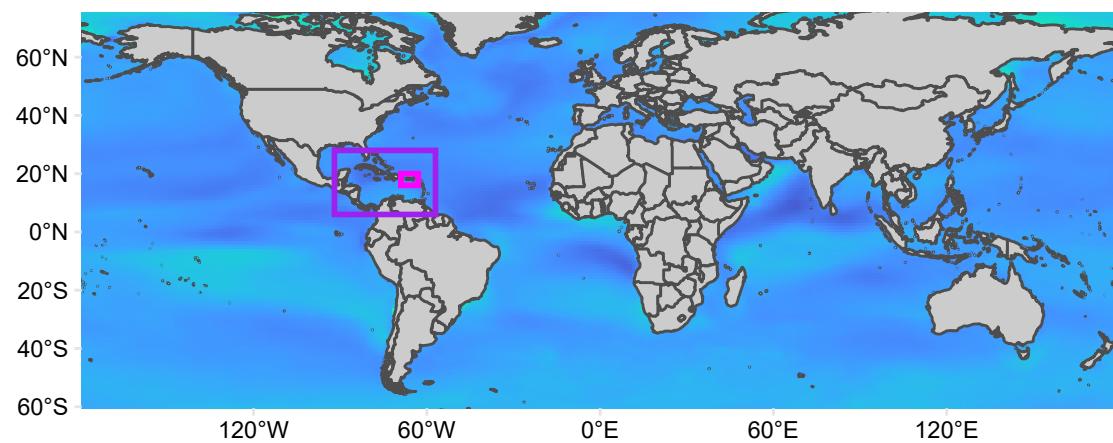


B



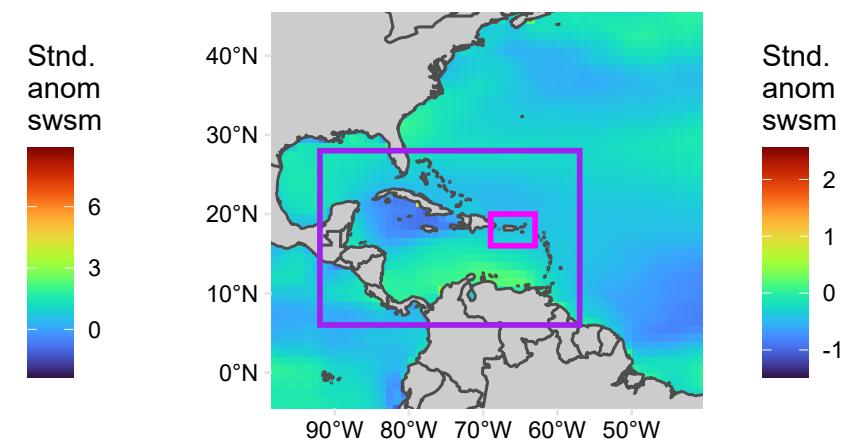
C

Global: sswsm



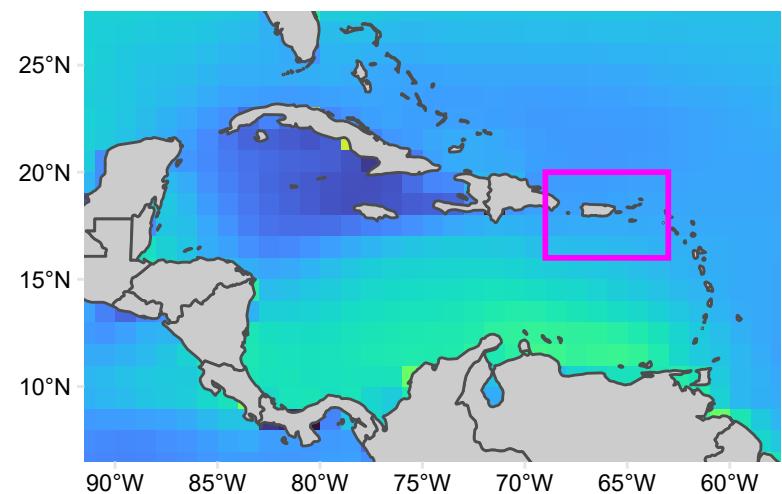
D

W. Atlantic: sswsm



E

Caribbean Sea: sswsm



F

U.S. Caribbean: sswsm

