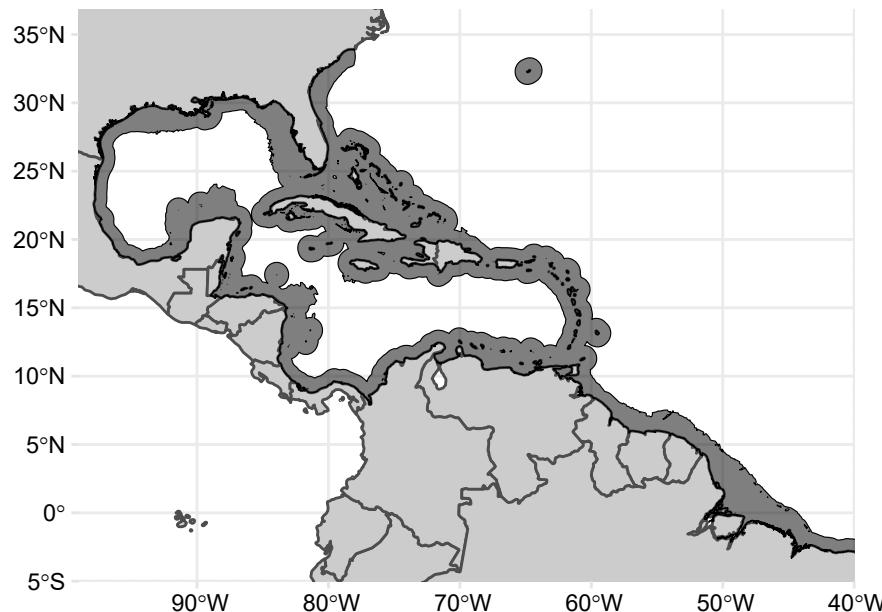
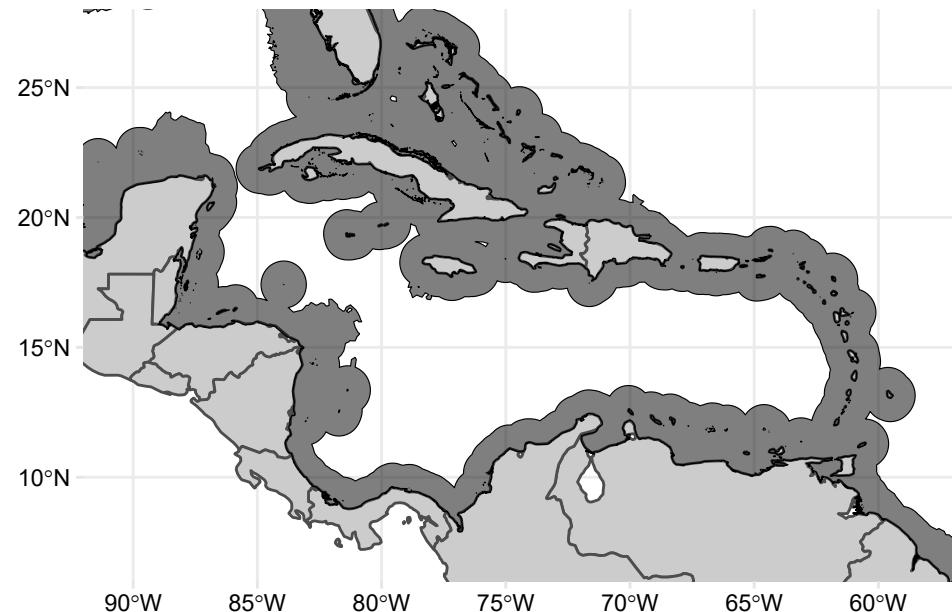


A

Gray Angelfish

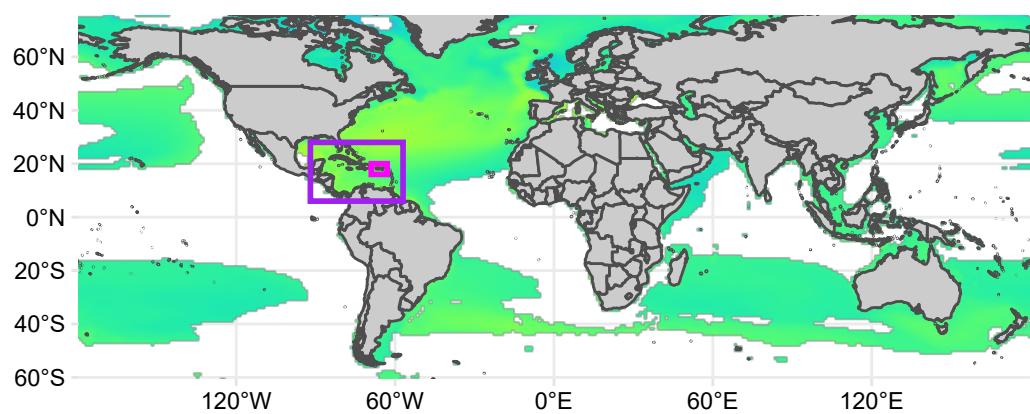


B



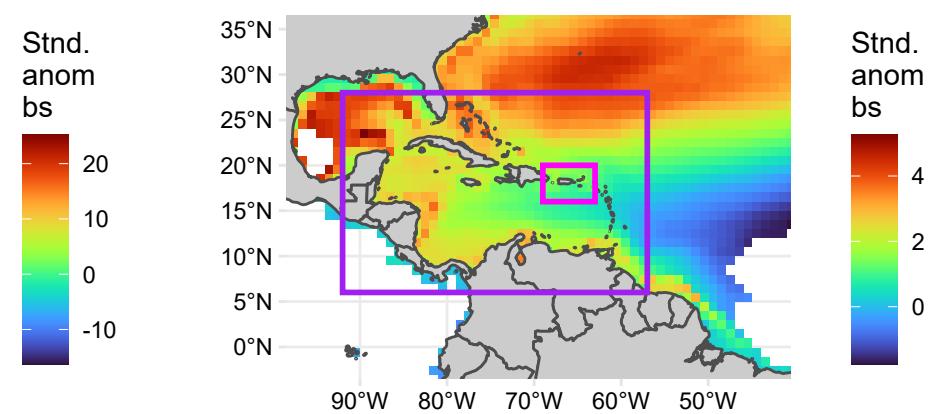
C

Global: bs



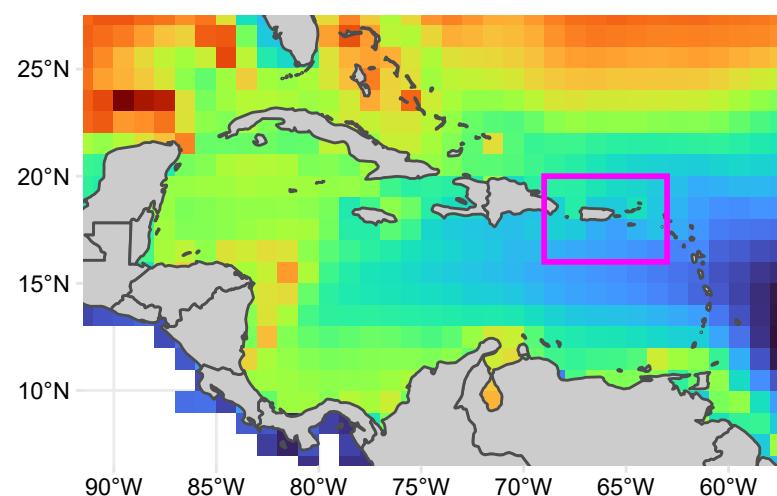
D

W. Atlantic: bs



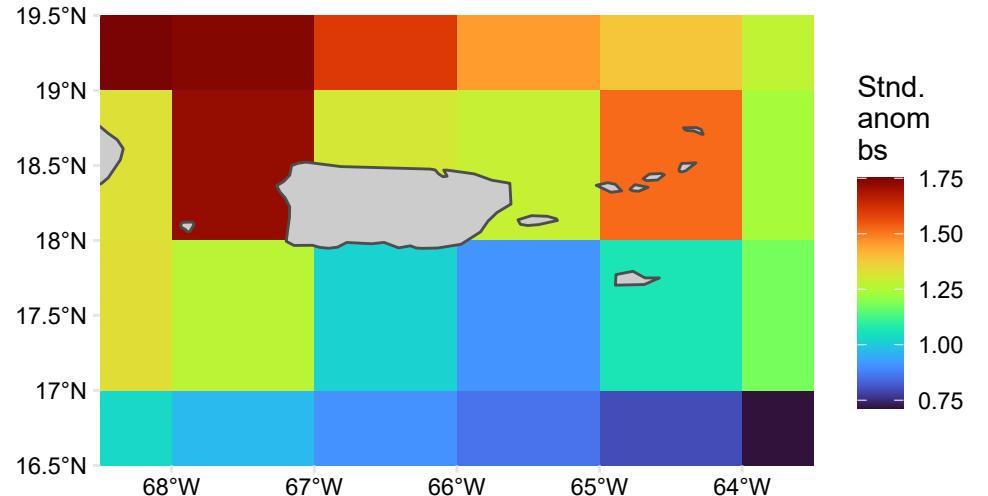
E

Caribbean Sea: bs



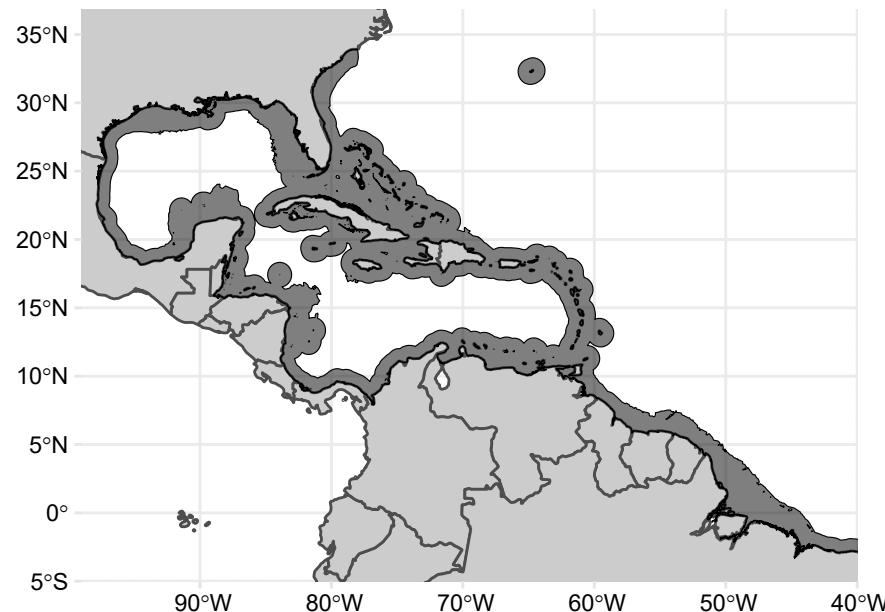
F

U.S. Caribbean: bs

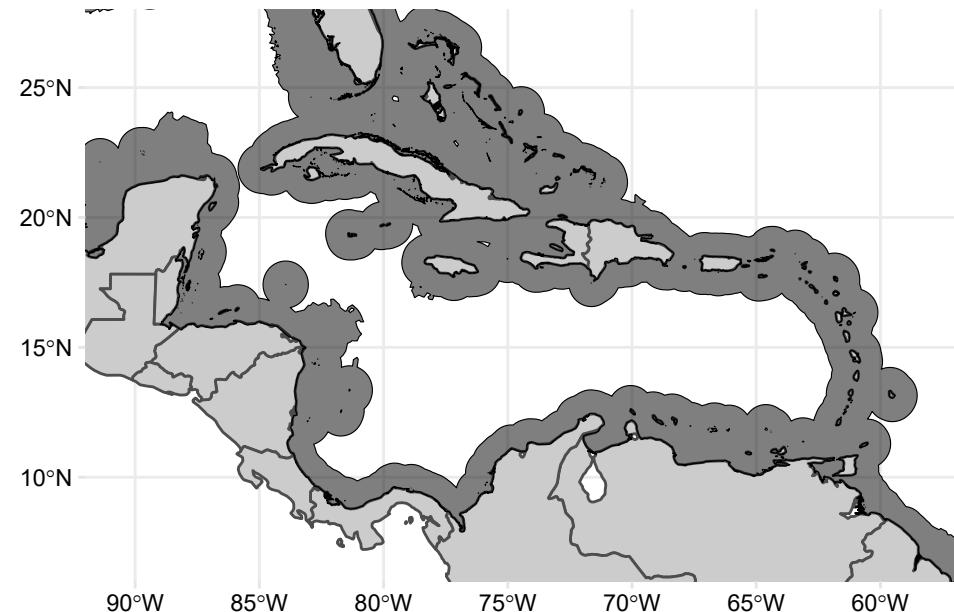


A

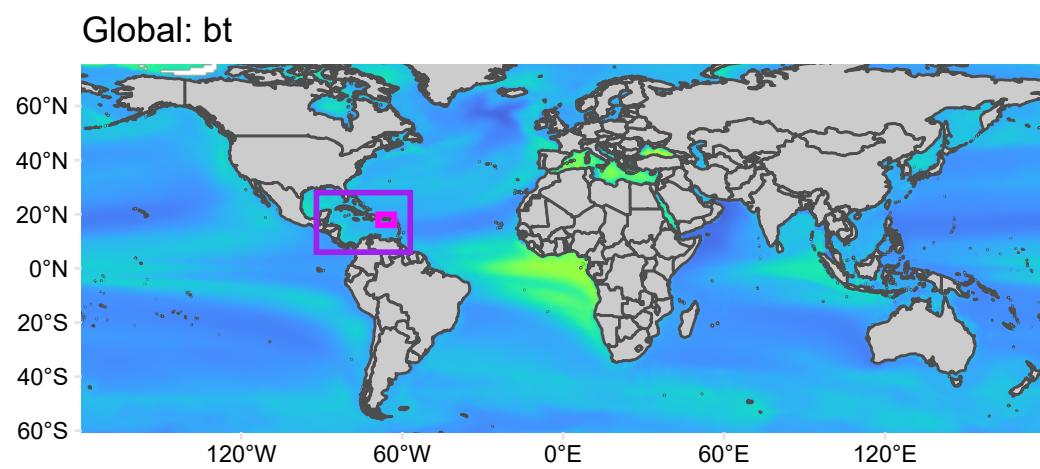
Gray Angelfish



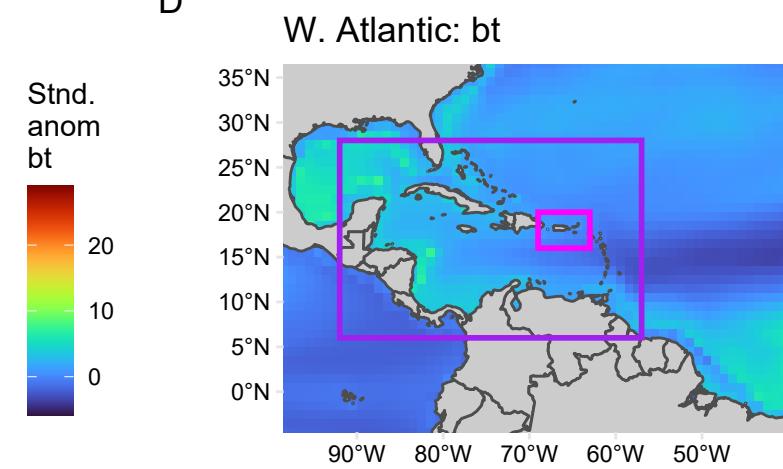
B



C



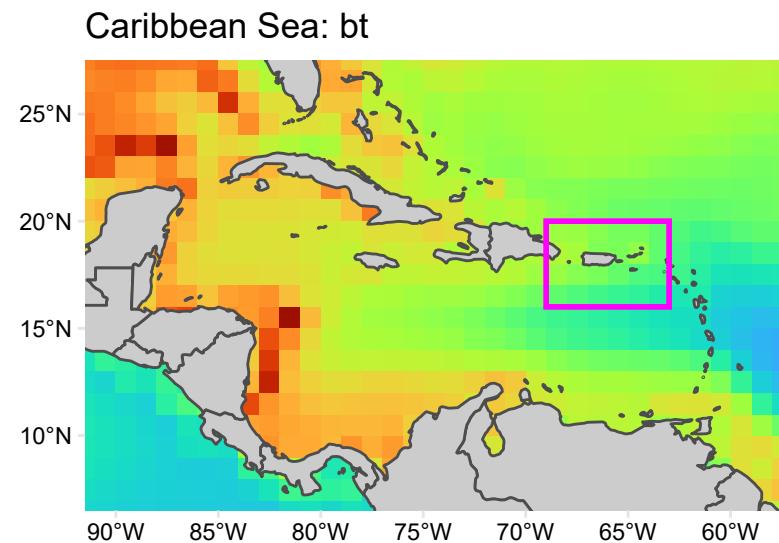
D



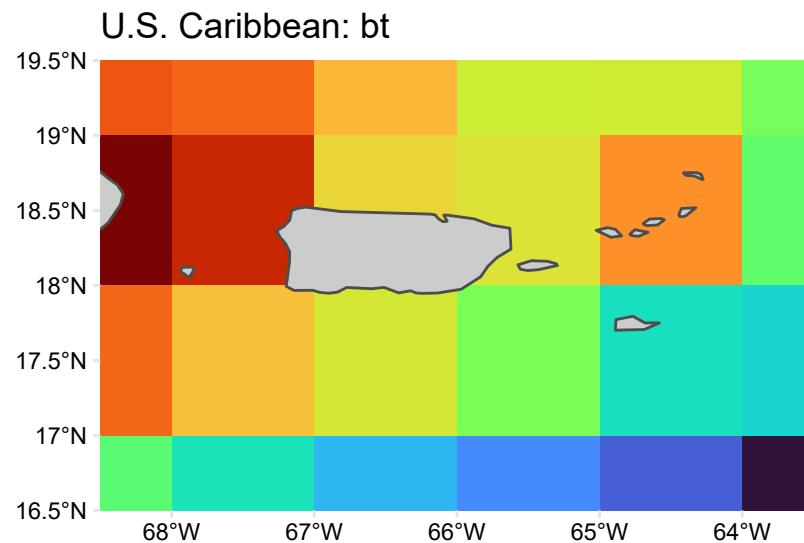
Stnd.
anom
bt

15
10
5
0

E



F

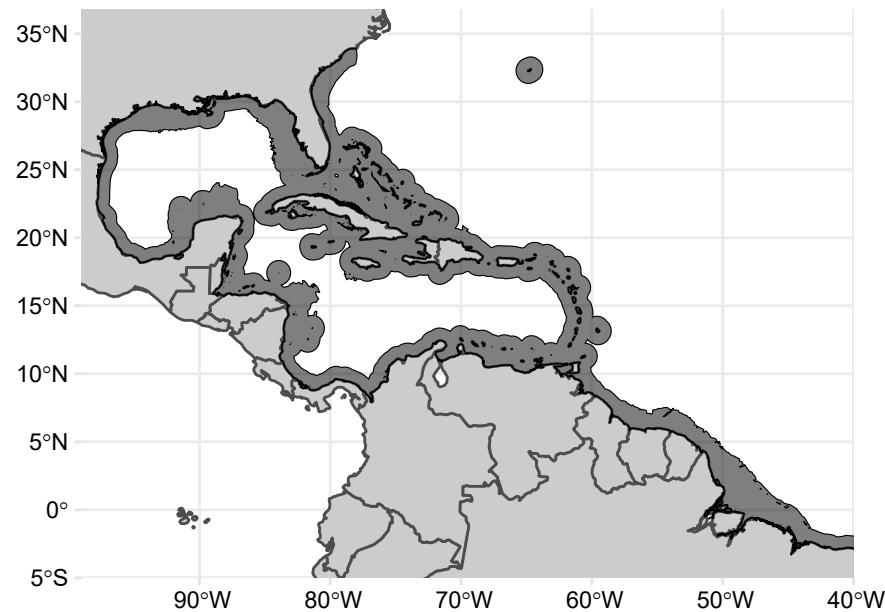


Stnd.
anom
bt

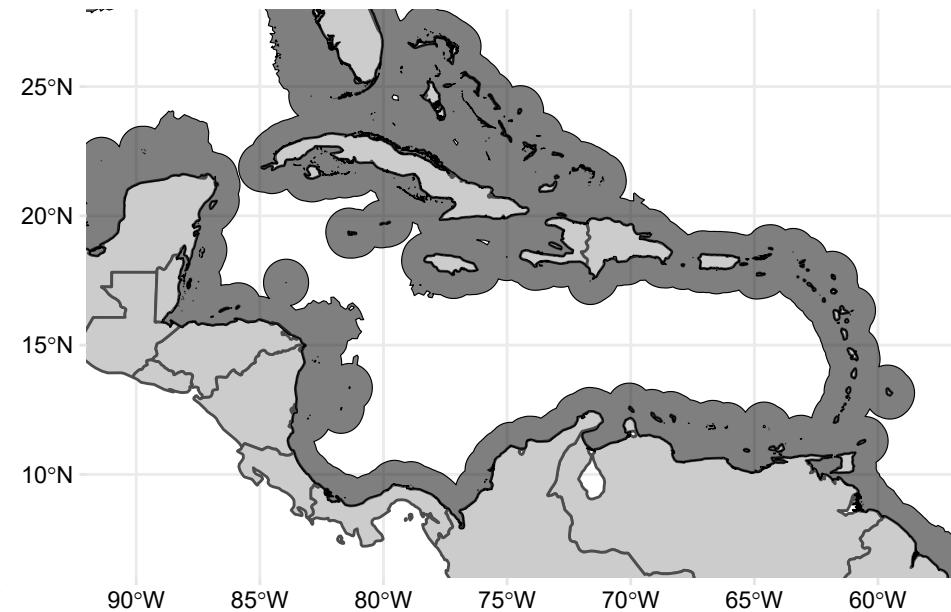
2.50
2.25
2.00
1.75
1.50

A

Gray Angelfish

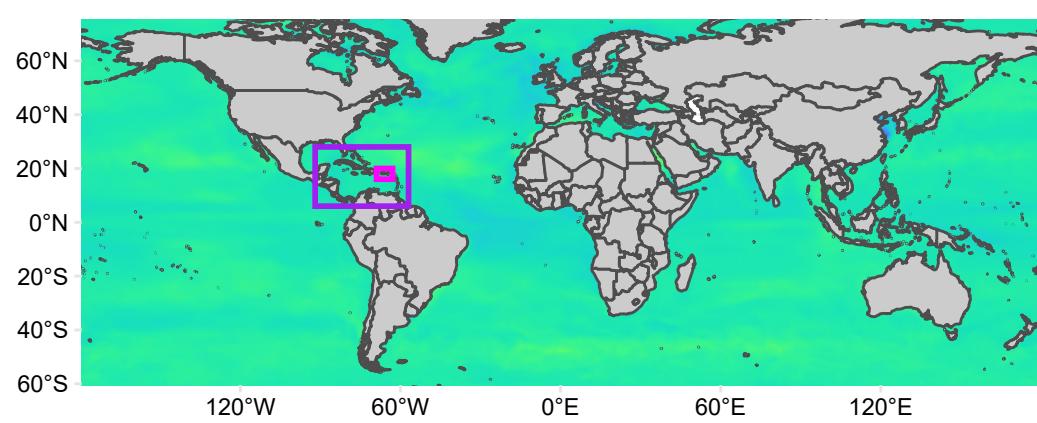


B



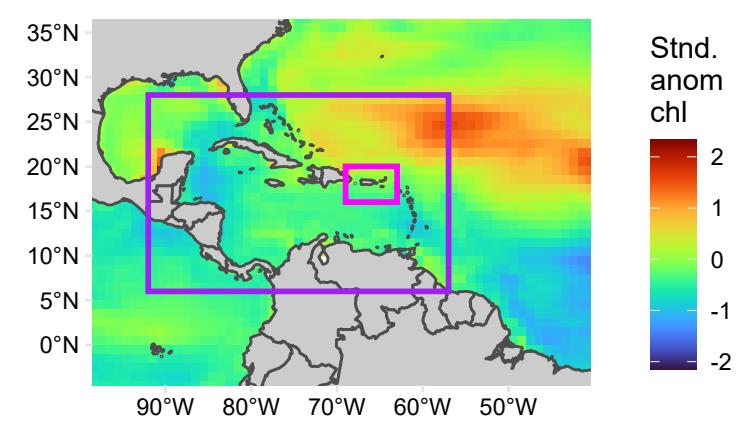
C

Global: chl



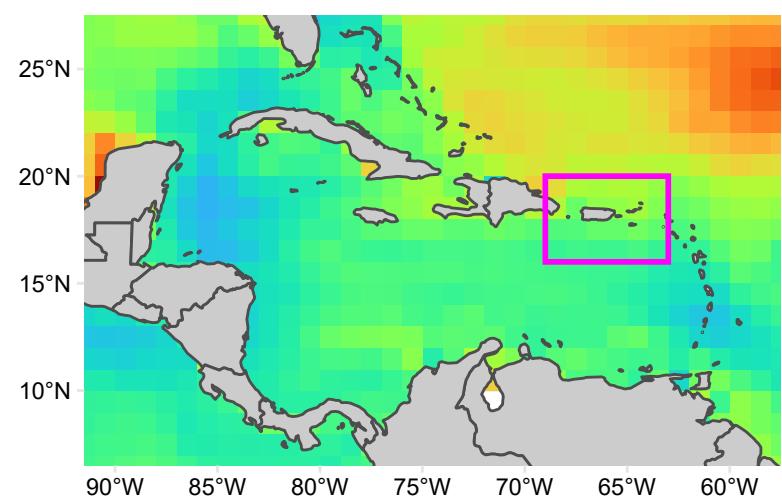
D

W. Atlantic: chl



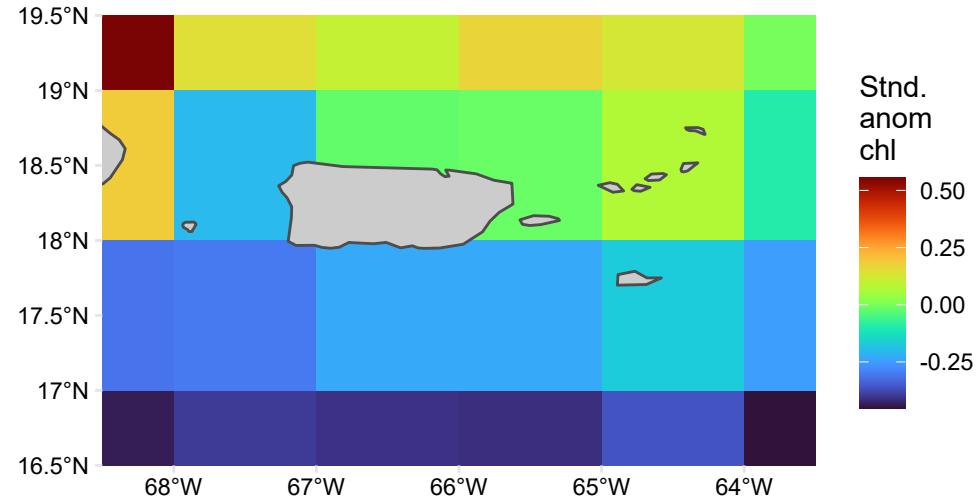
E

Caribbean Sea: chl



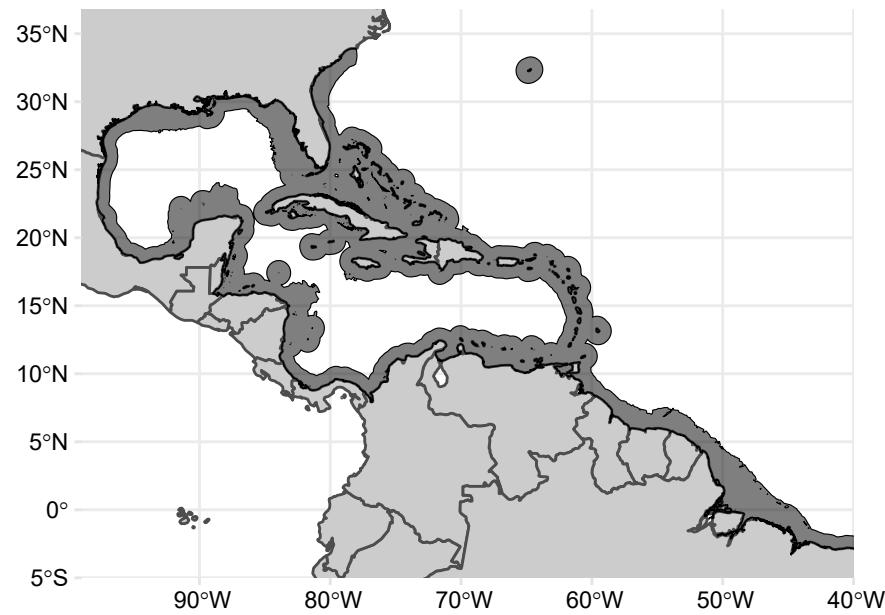
F

U.S. Caribbean: chl

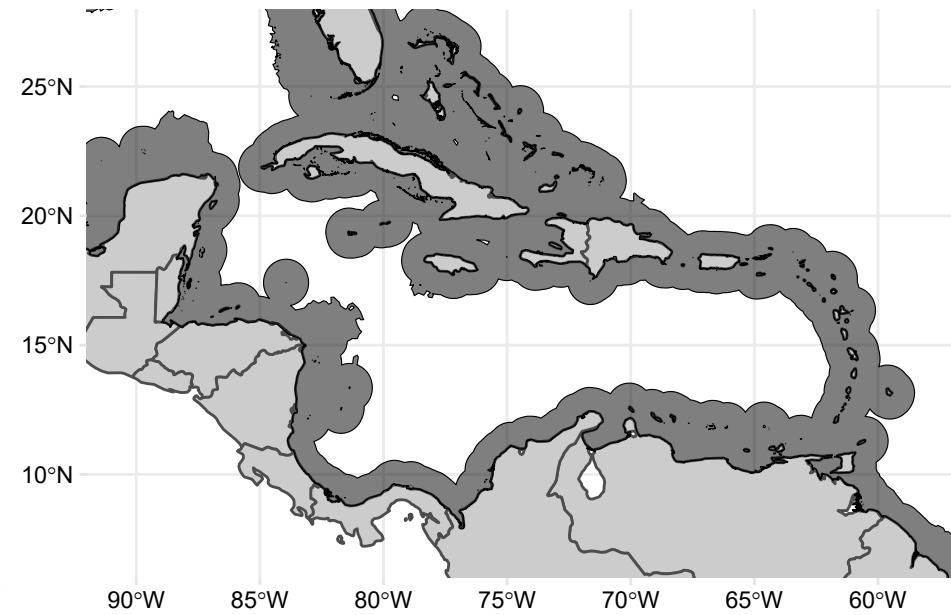


A

Gray Angelfish

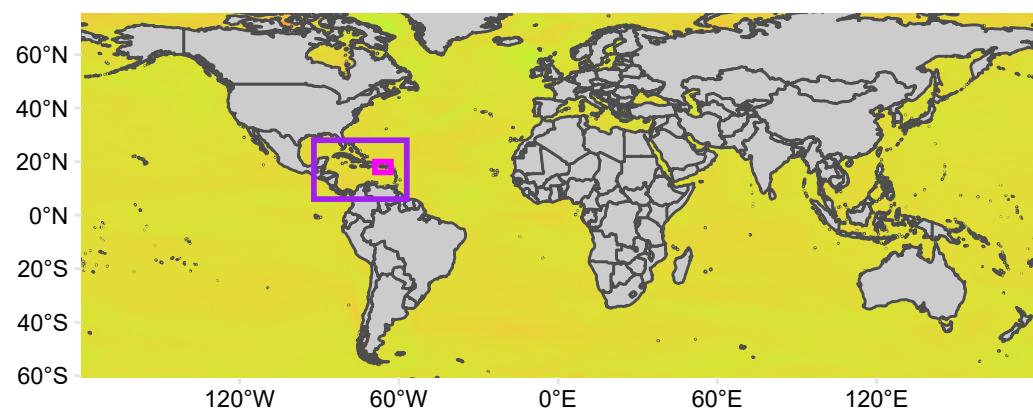


B



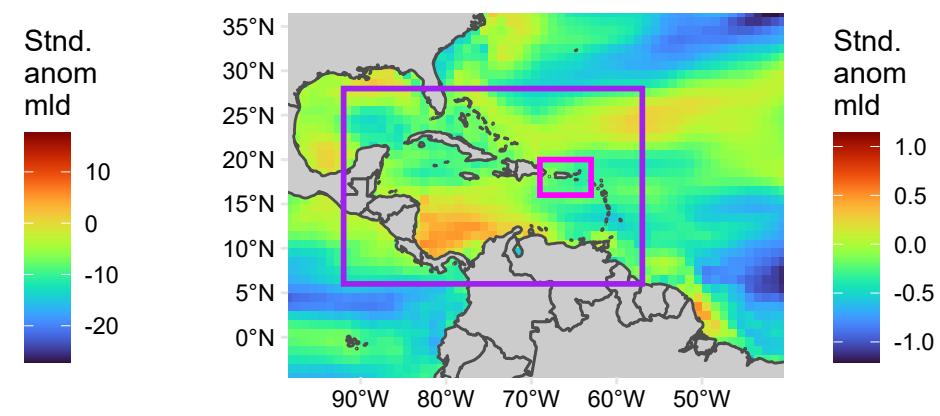
C

Global: mld



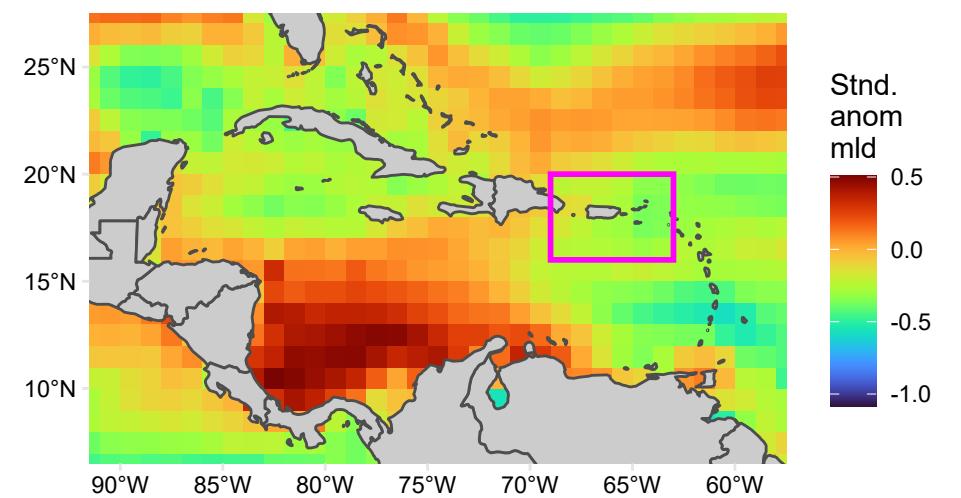
D

W. Atlantic: mld



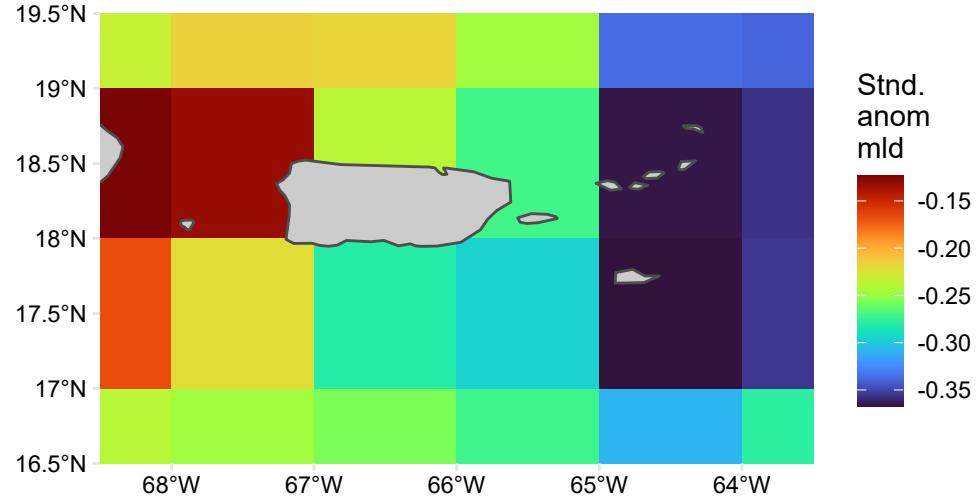
E

Caribbean Sea: mld



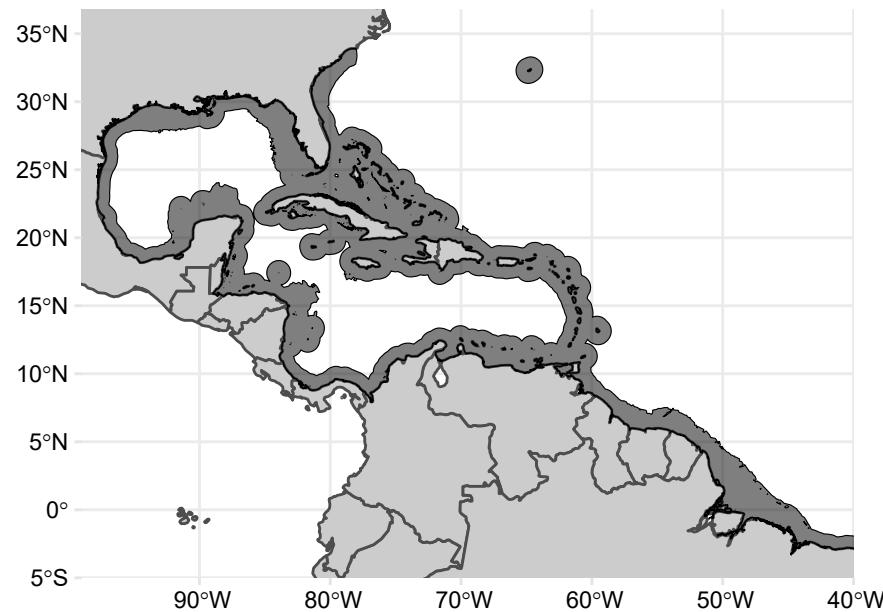
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U.S. Caribbean: mld

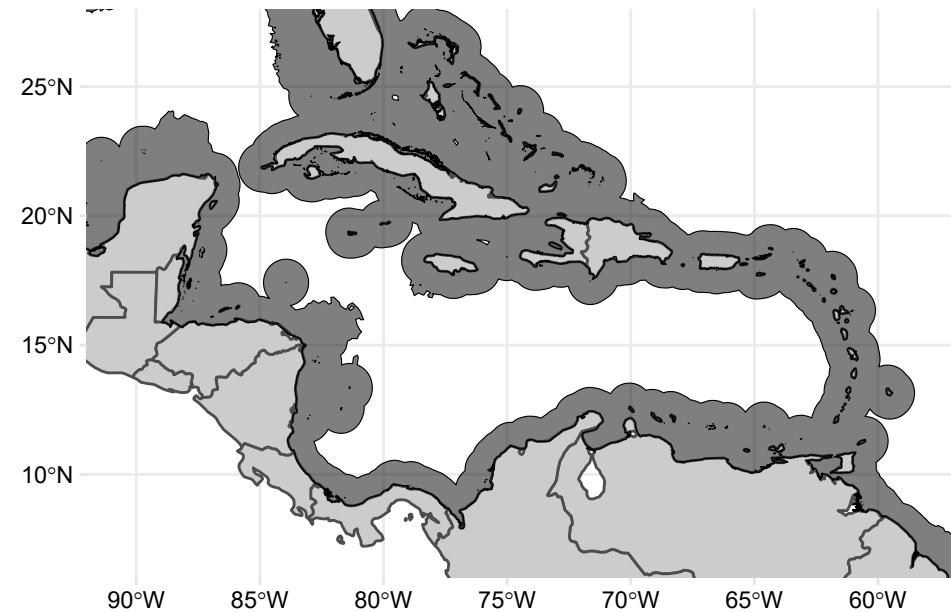


A

Gray Angelfish

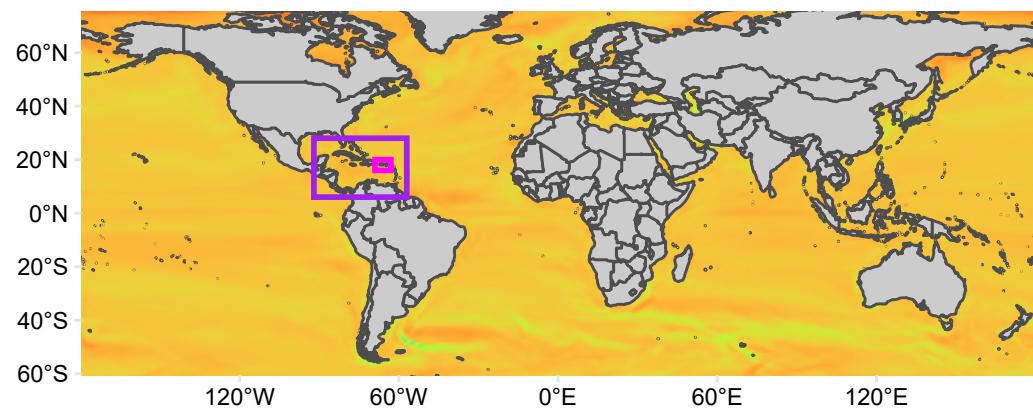


B



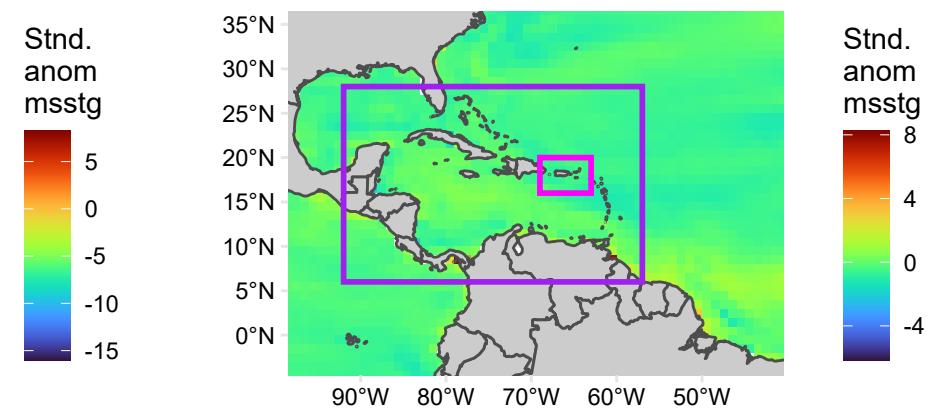
C

Global: msstg



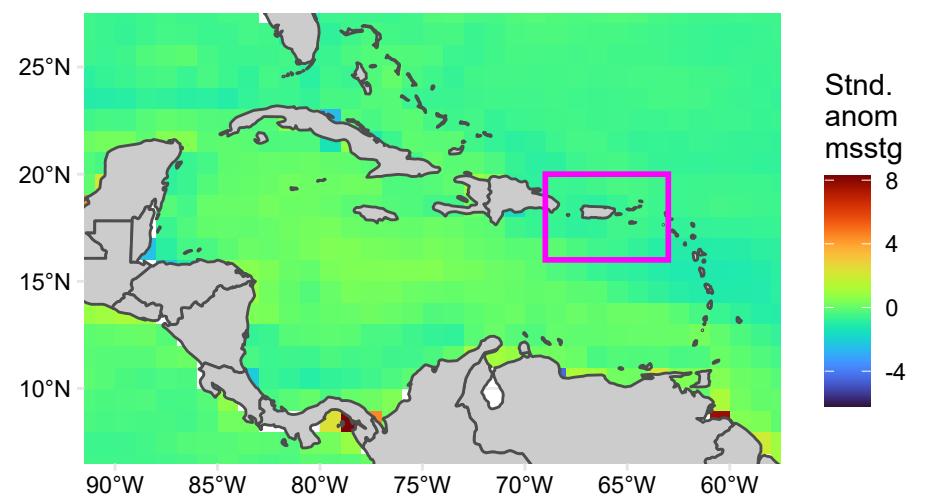
D

W. Atlantic: msstg



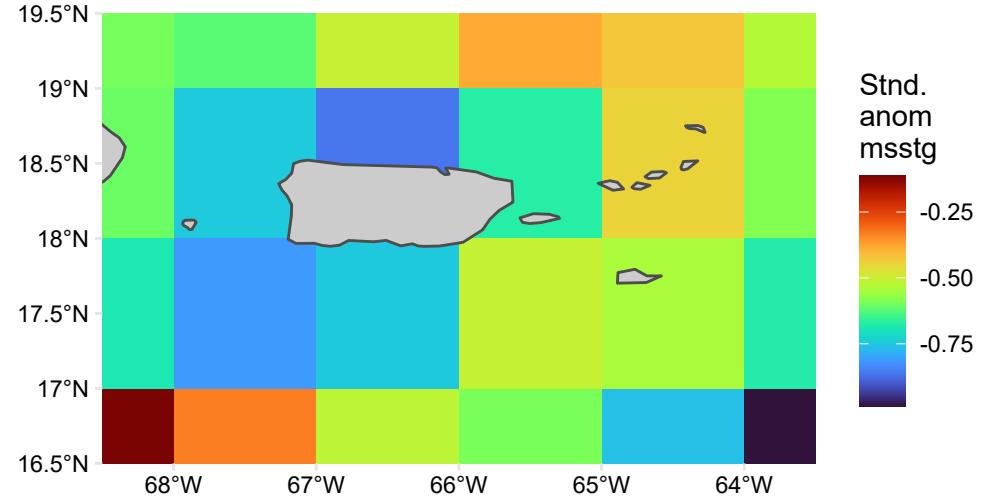
E

Caribbean Sea: msstg



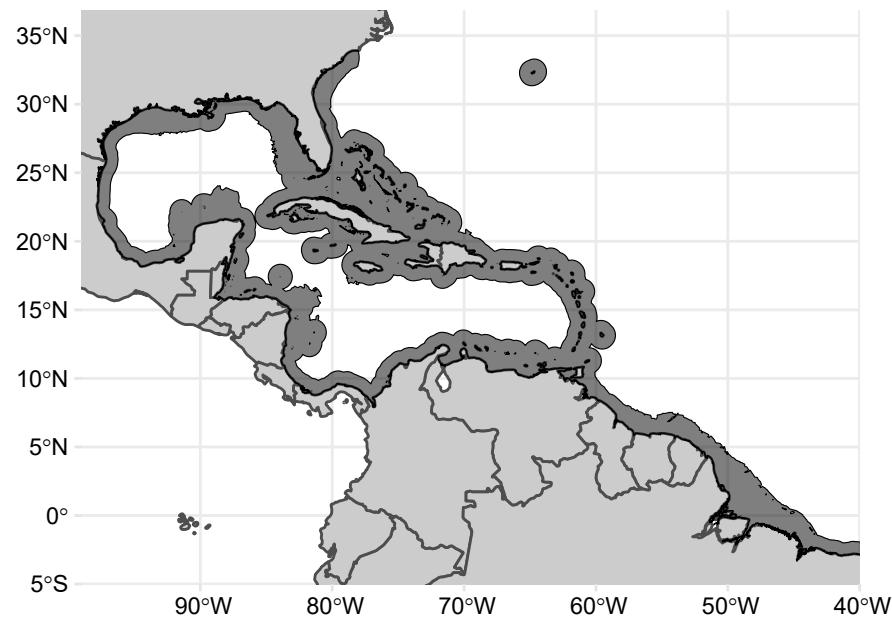
F

U.S. Caribbean: msstg

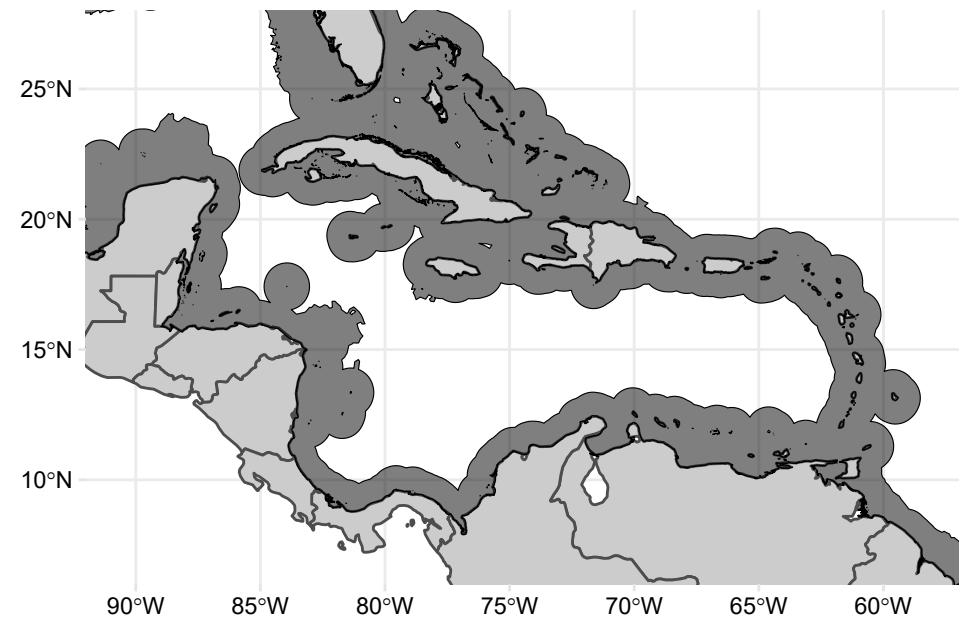


A

Gray Angelfish

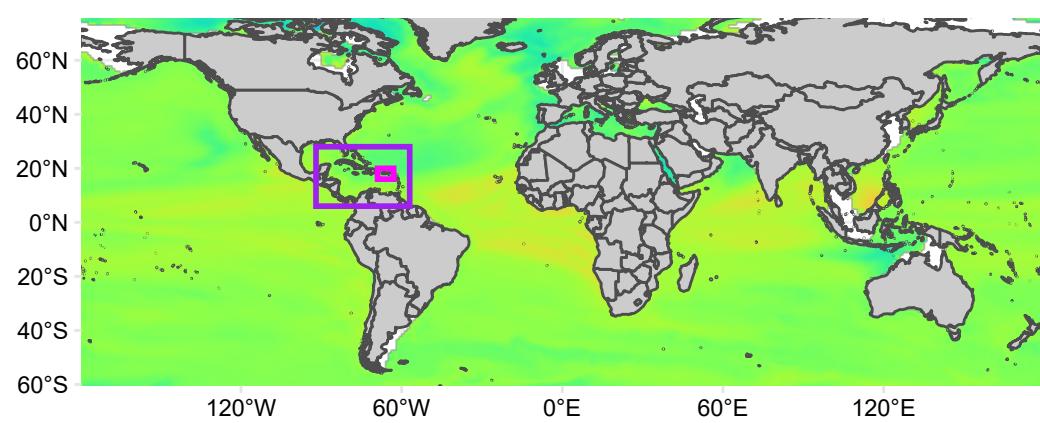


B



C

Global: o200

D

W. Atlantic: o200

A zoomed-in map of the Western Atlantic region, focusing on the same purple box as in Map C. The color scale indicates standard deviation anomalies for oxygen concentration (o200), ranging from -2 to 10. The map shows significant positive anomalies (red/orange) in the central and eastern parts of the region, particularly around the Caribbean Sea and the continental shelf off the coast of North America.

E

Caribbean Sea: o200

A detailed map of the Caribbean Sea and surrounding regions, showing oxygen concentration anomalies (o200). A purple rectangular box highlights a specific area off the coast of Central America and the northern South American continent. The color scale ranges from -2 to 2, with significant negative anomalies (blue) in the deep waters of the basin and positive anomalies (red/orange) near the coastal waters.

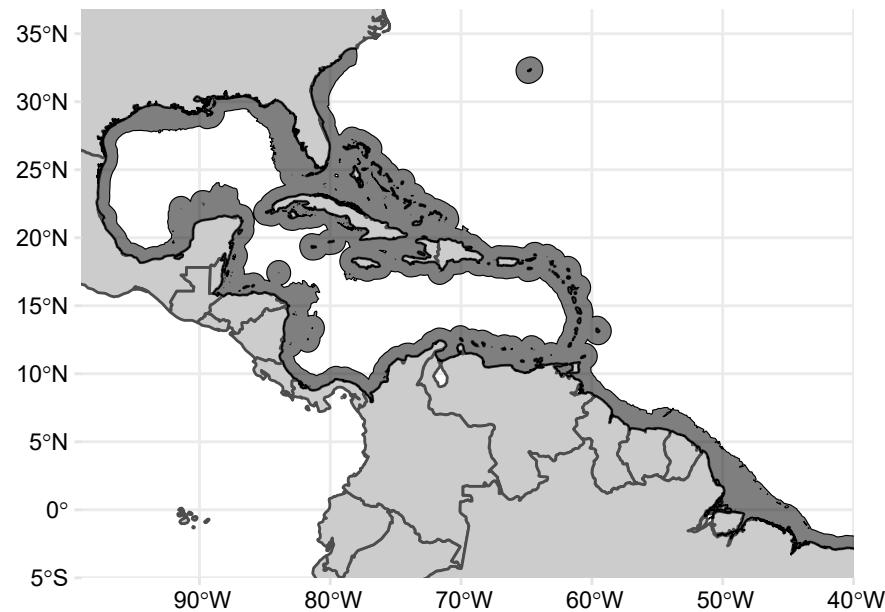
F

U.S. Caribbean: o200

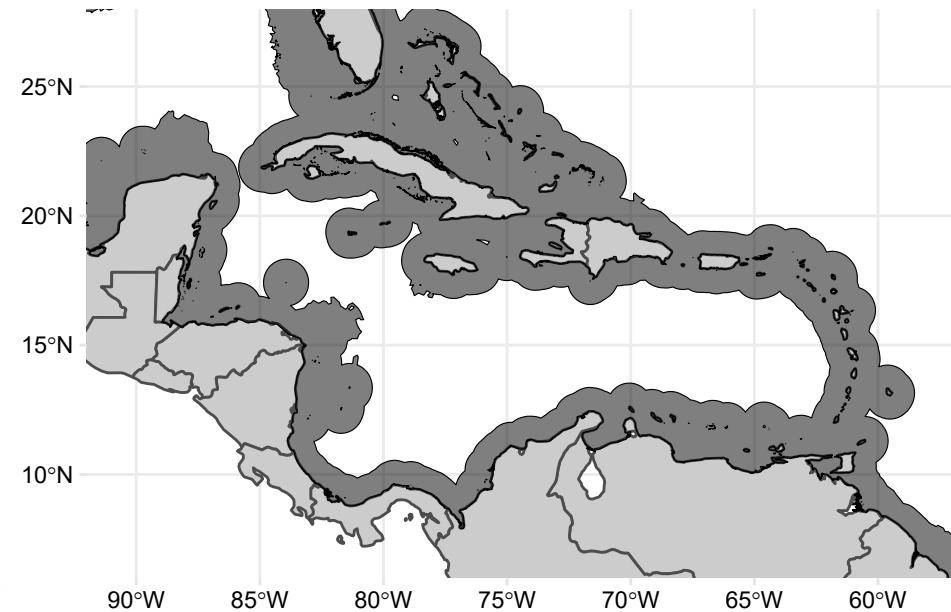
A highly detailed map of the U.S. Caribbean region, showing oxygen concentration anomalies (o200). The map is divided into a grid, with color indicating standard deviation anomalies. The color scale ranges from -2.1 to -1.5, showing widespread negative anomalies (orange/red) across the entire area, with some localized positive anomalies (green/blue) near the coastlines.

A

Gray Angelfish

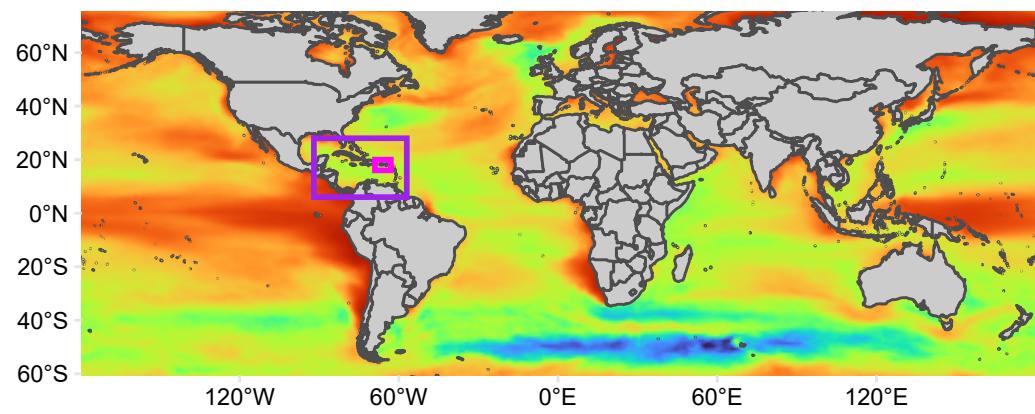


B



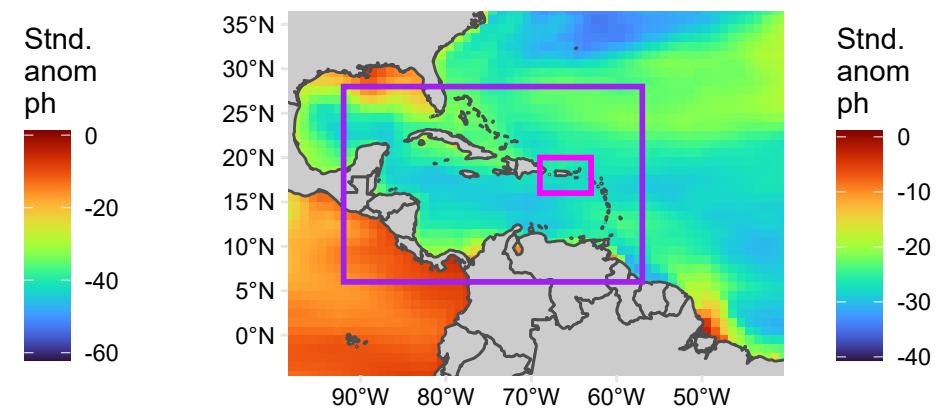
C

Global: ph



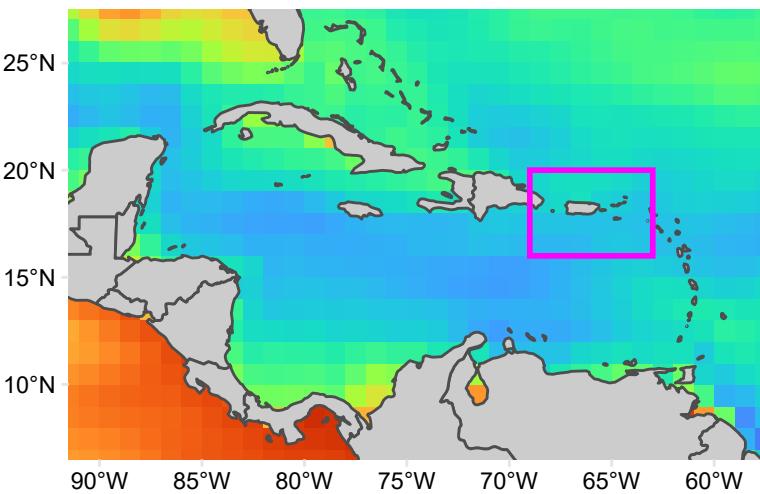
D

W. Atlantic: ph



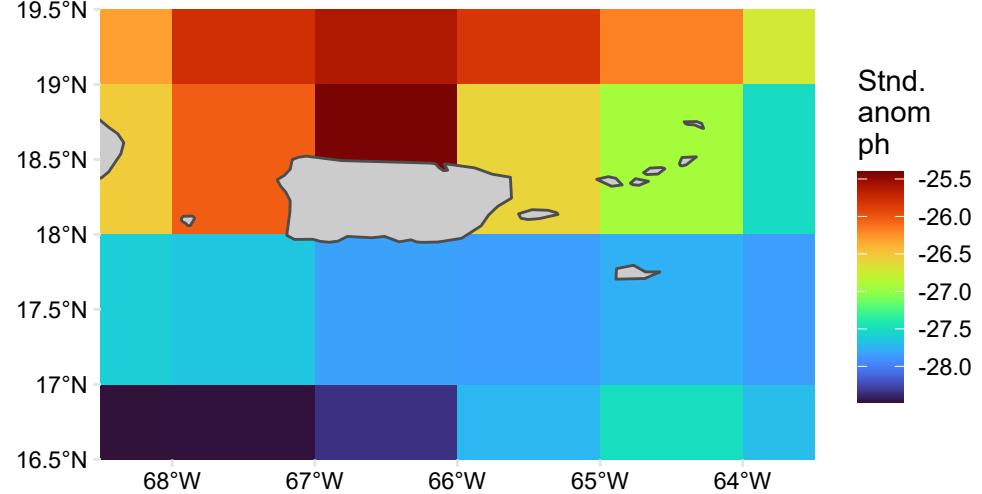
E

Caribbean Sea: ph



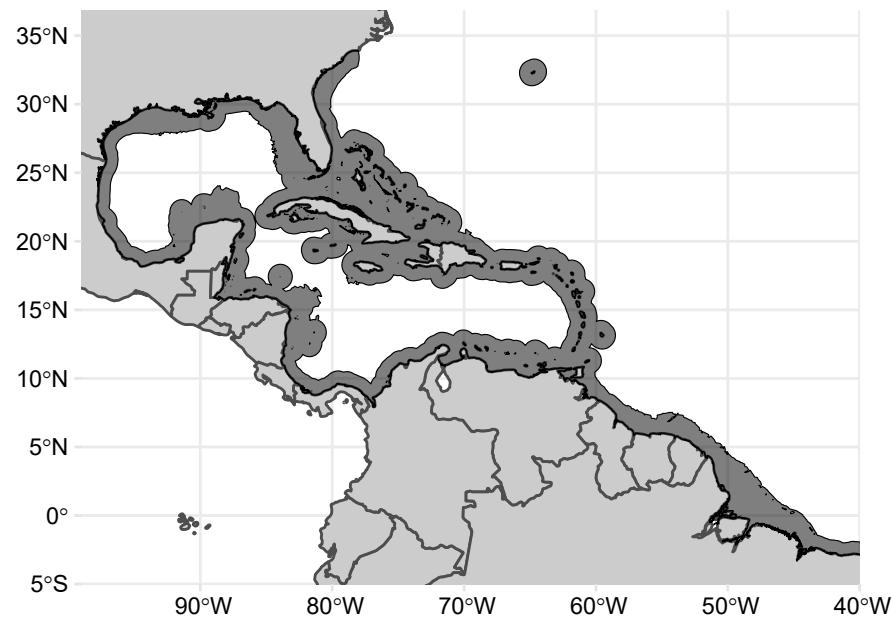
F

U.S. Caribbean: ph

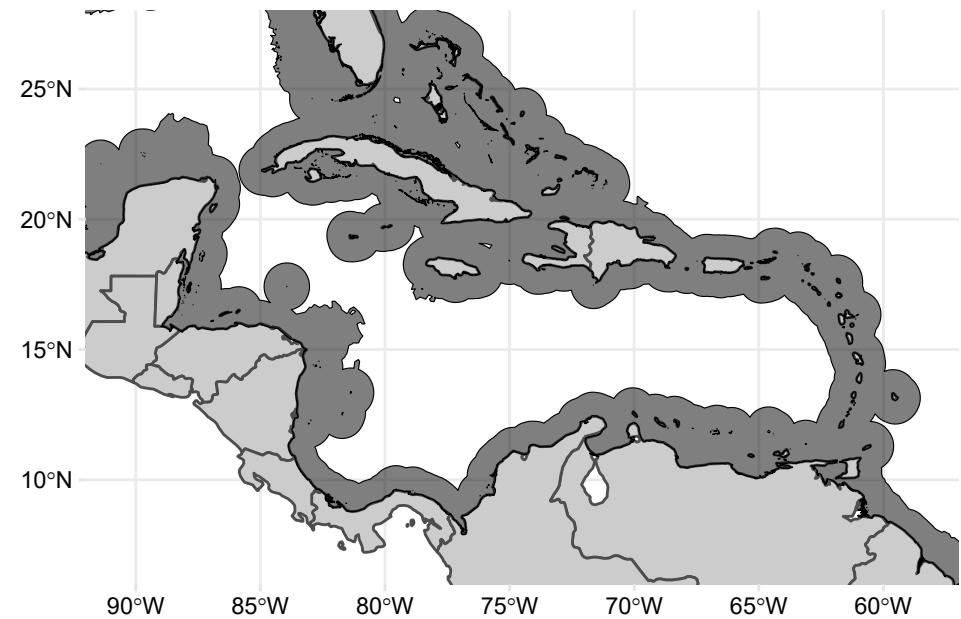


A

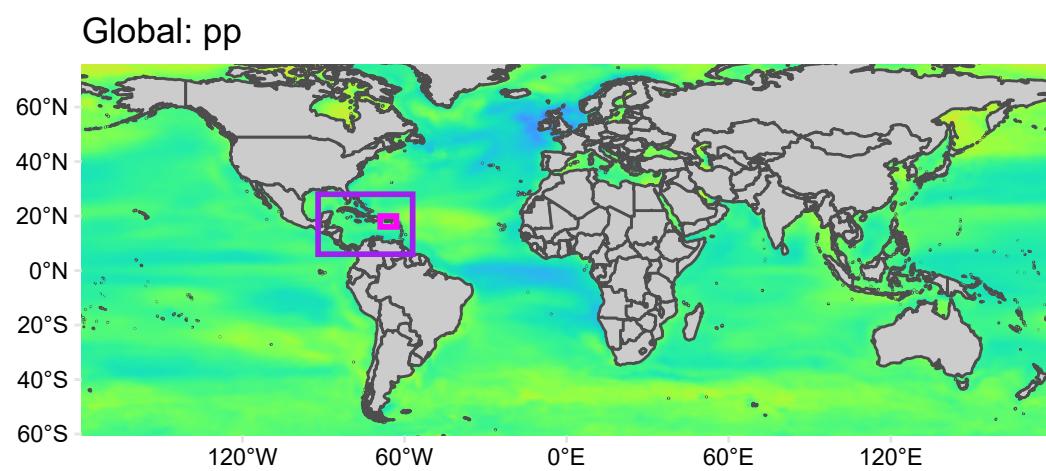
Gray Angelfish



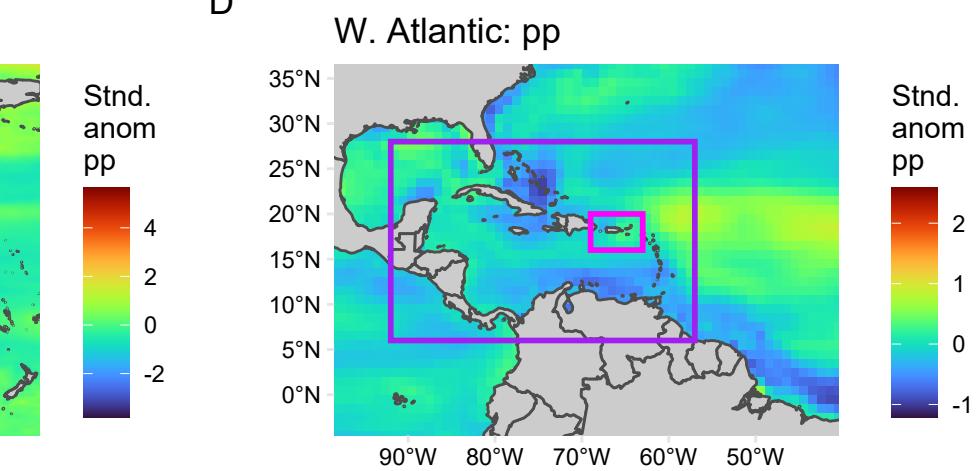
B



C

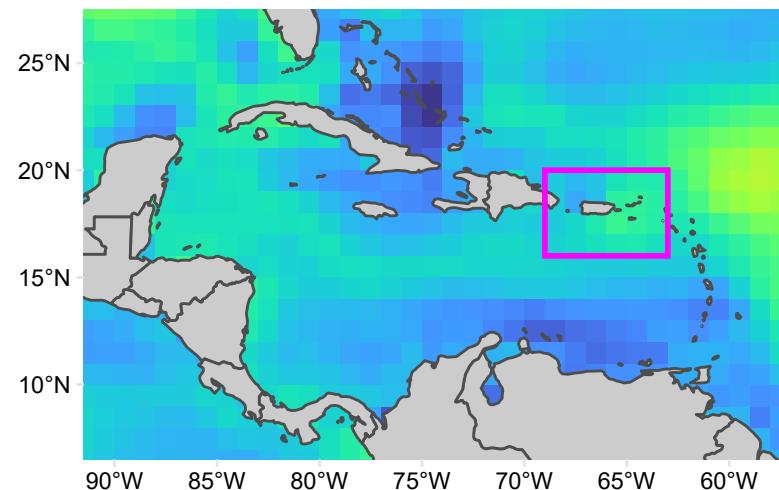


D



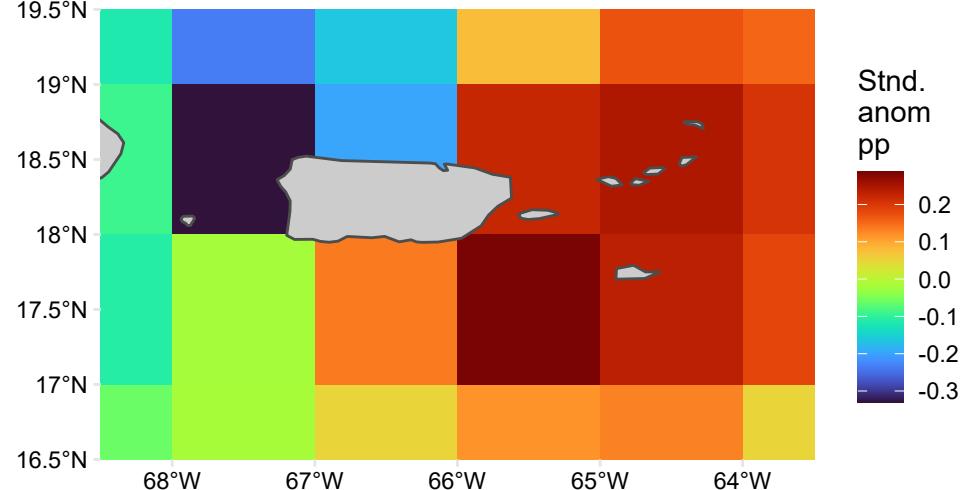
E

Caribbean Sea: pp



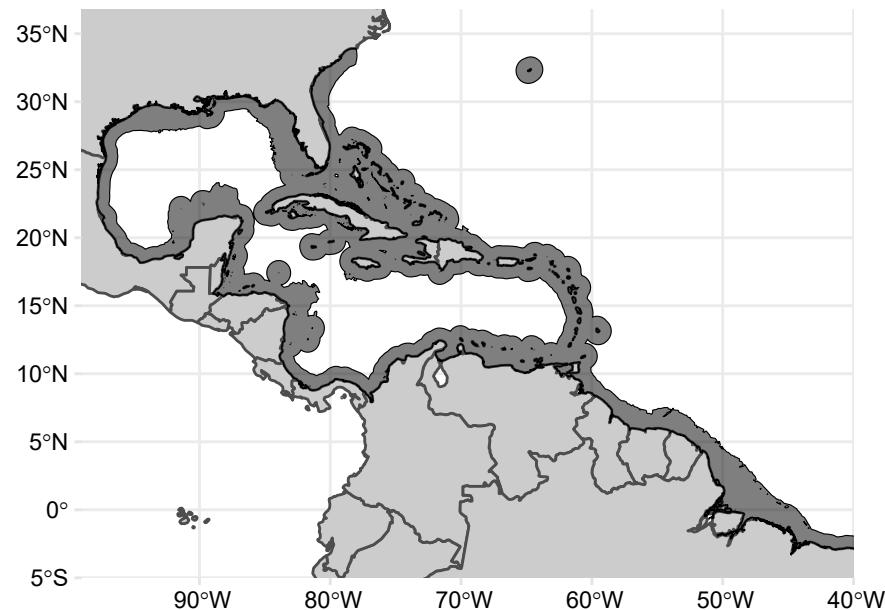
F

U.S. Caribbean: pp

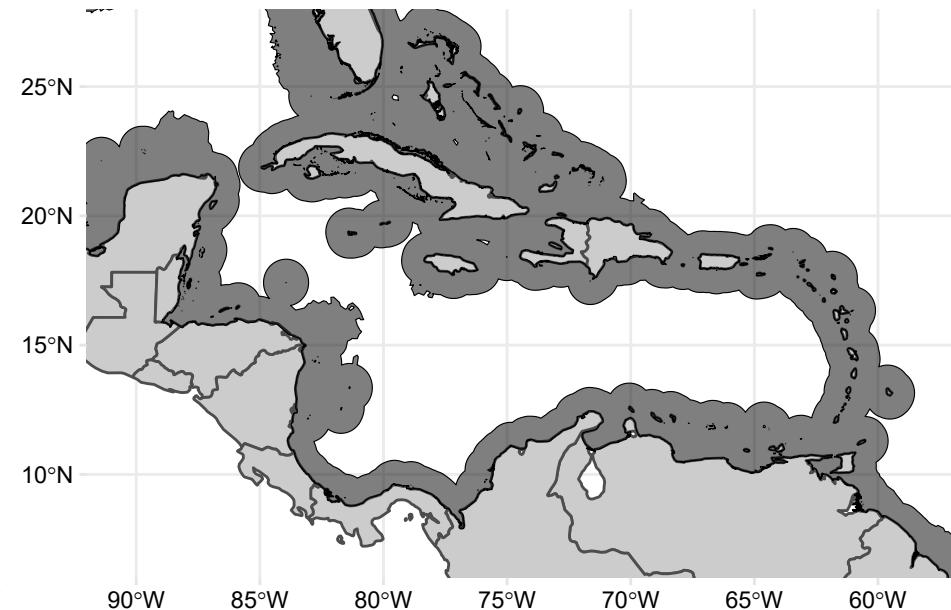


A

Gray Angelfish

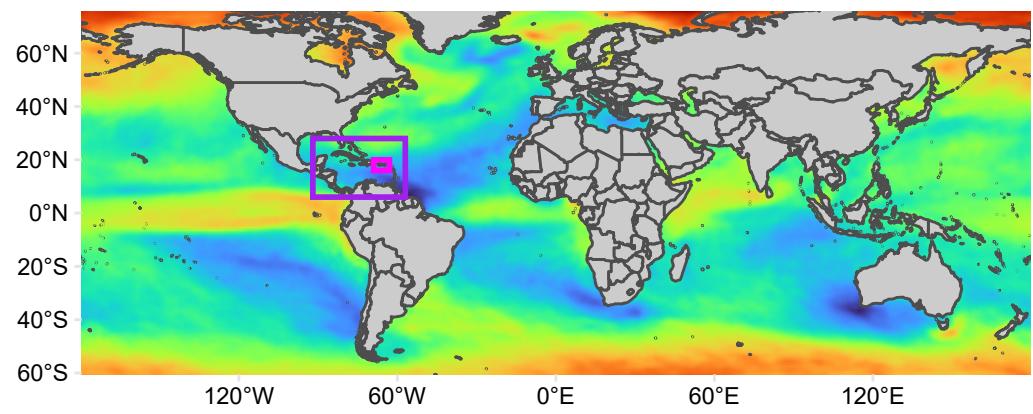


B



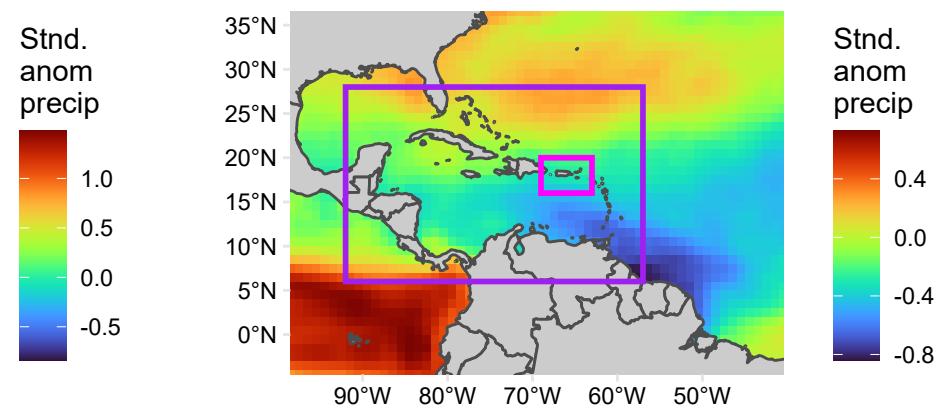
C

Global: precip



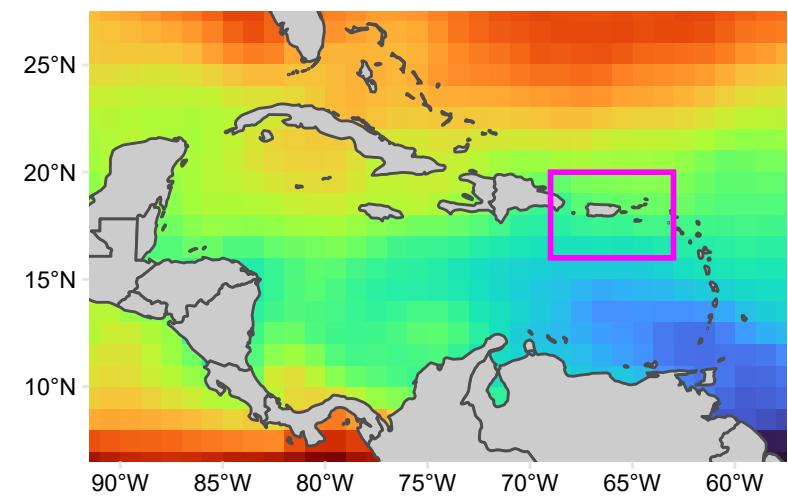
D

W. Atlantic: precip



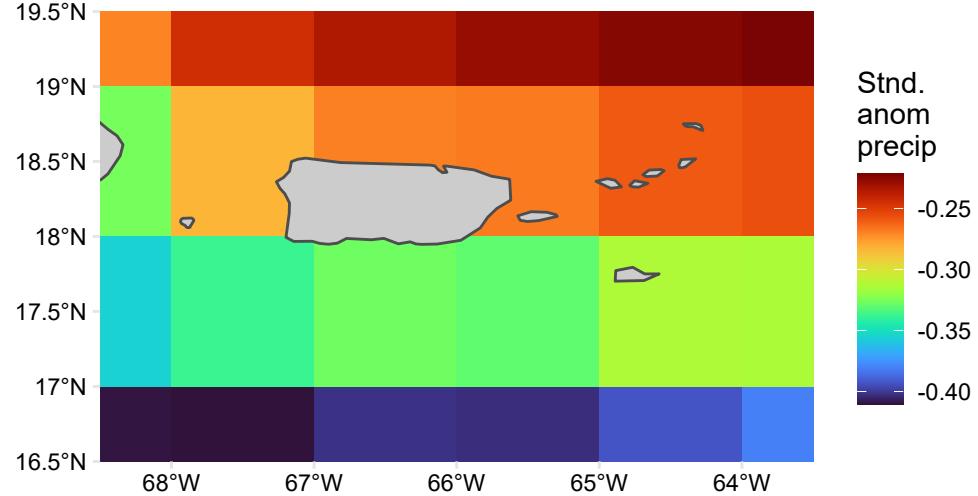
E

Caribbean Sea: precip



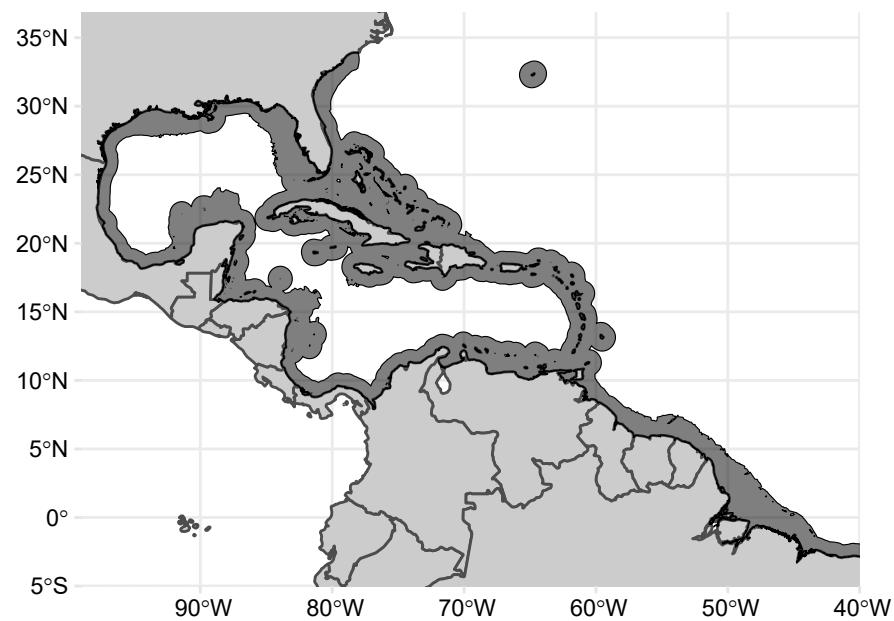
F

U.S. Caribbean: precip

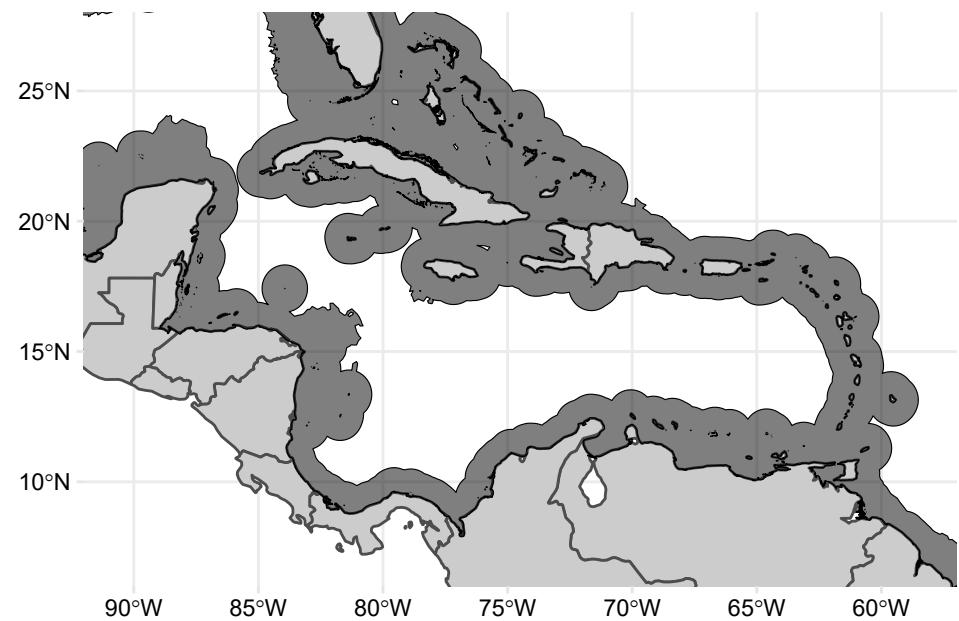


A

Gray Angelfish

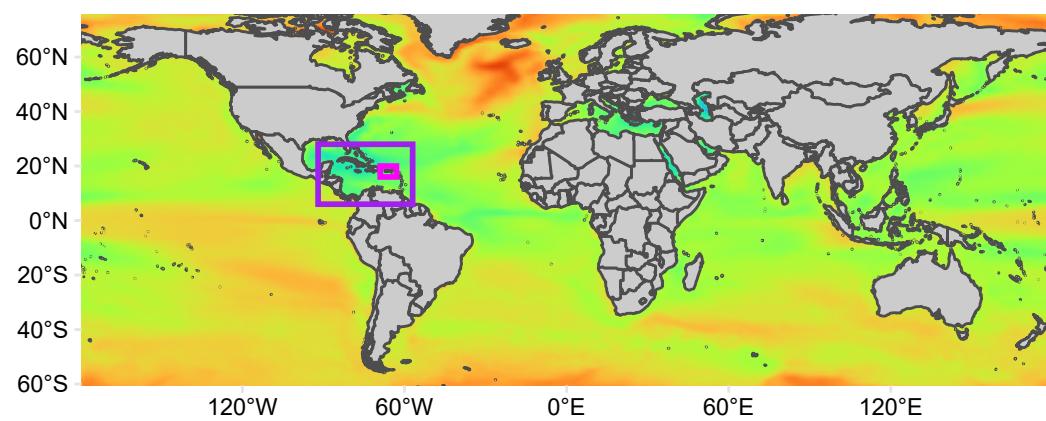


B



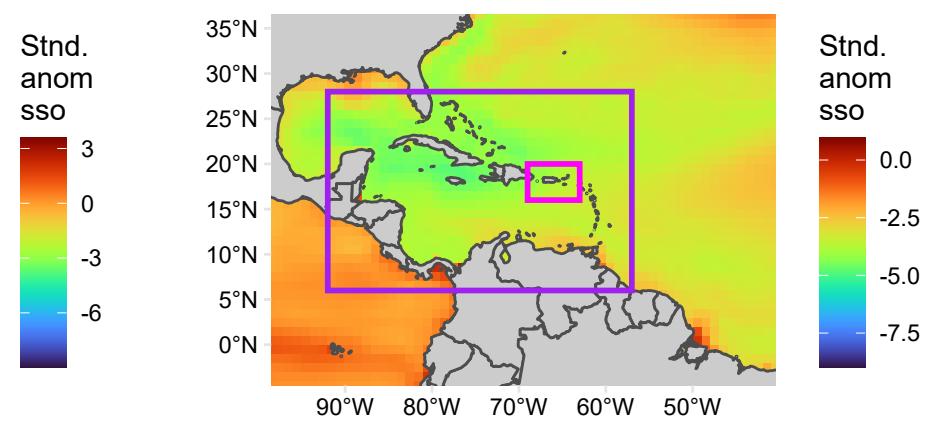
C

Global: sso



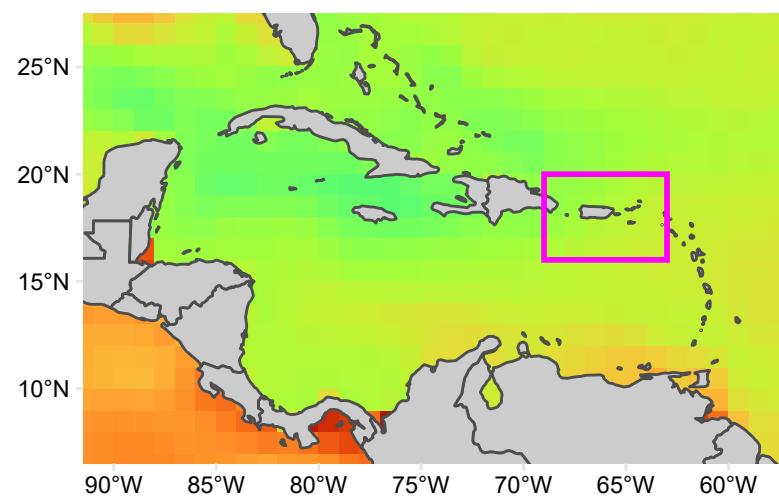
D

W. Atlantic: sso



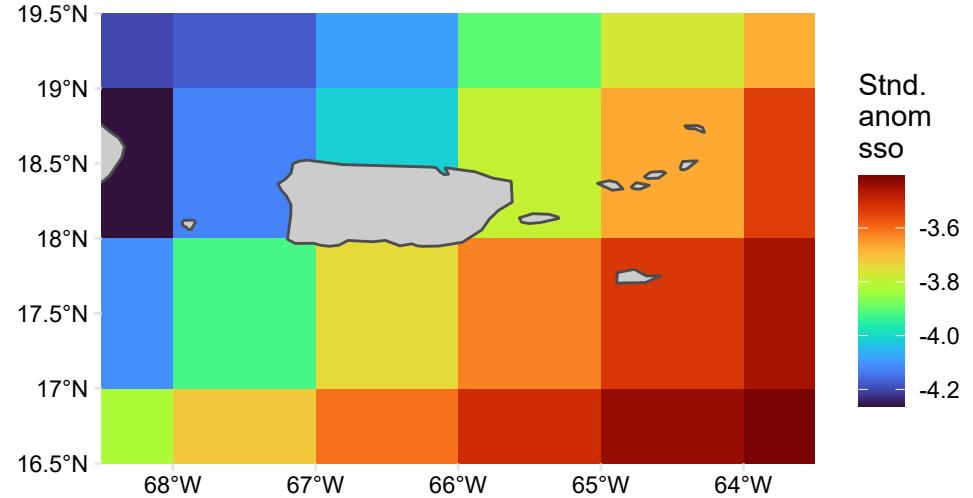
E

Caribbean Sea: sso



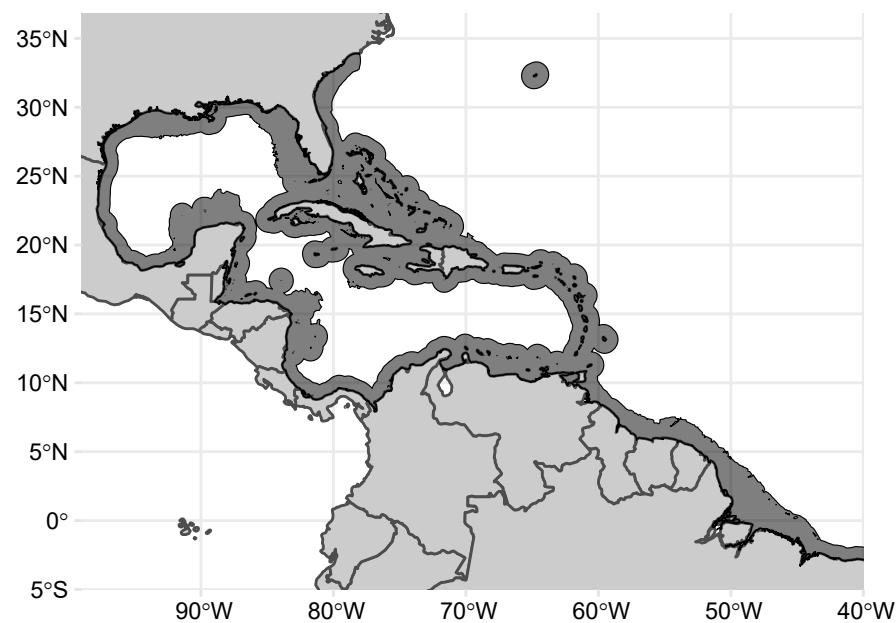
F

U.S. Caribbean: sso

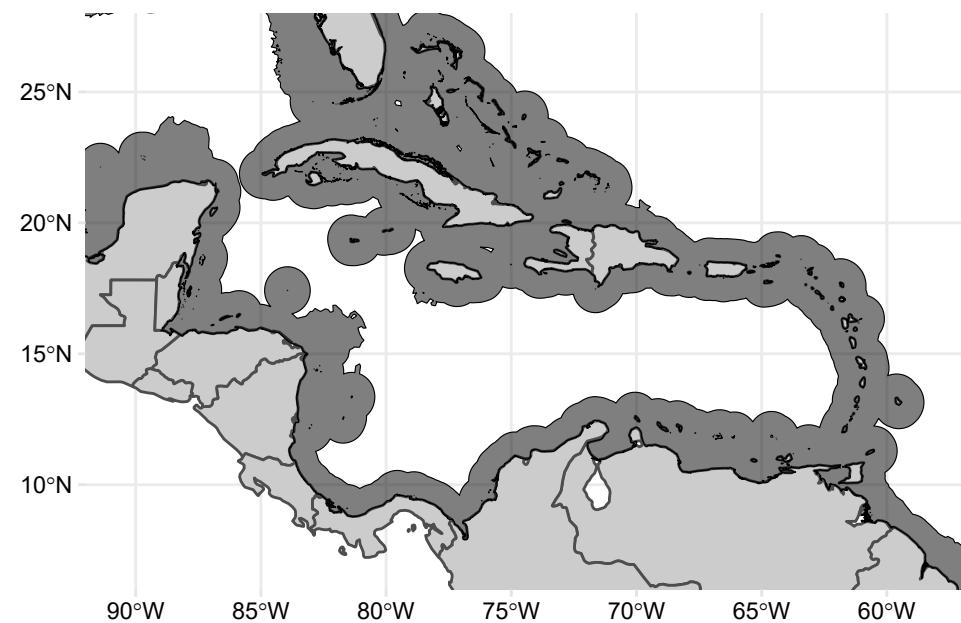


A

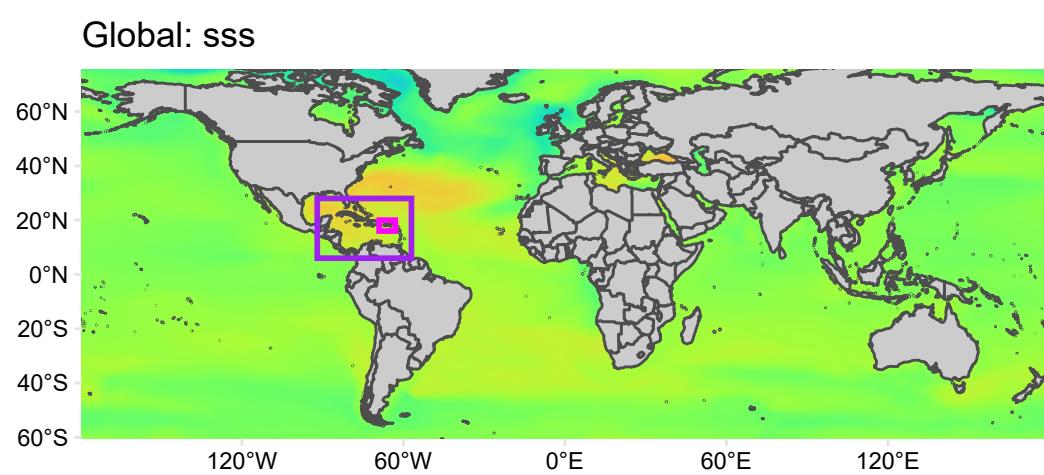
Gray Angelfish



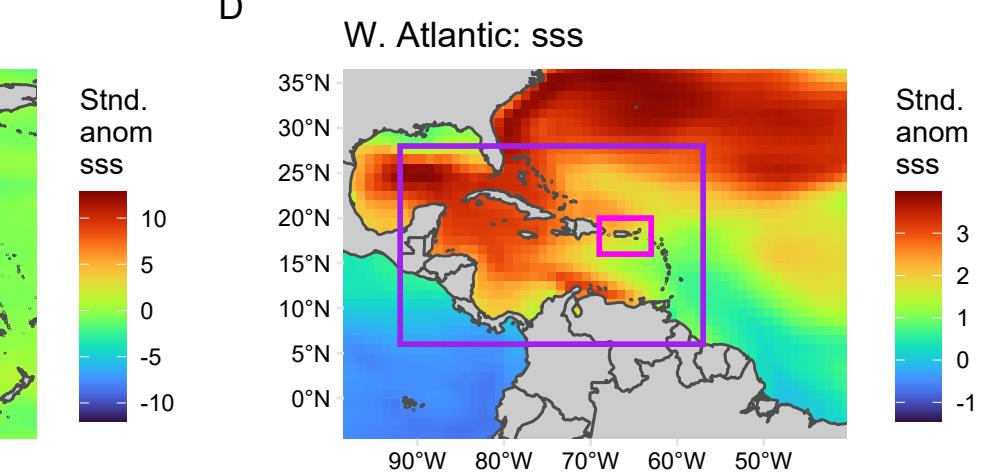
B



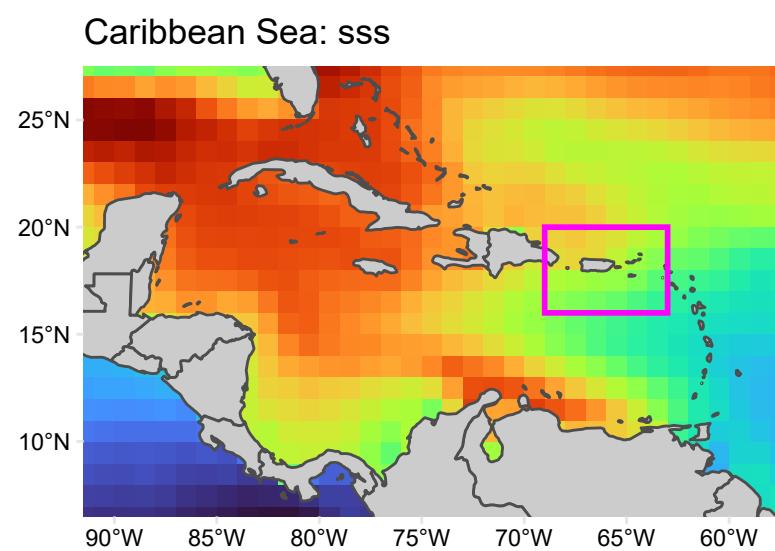
C



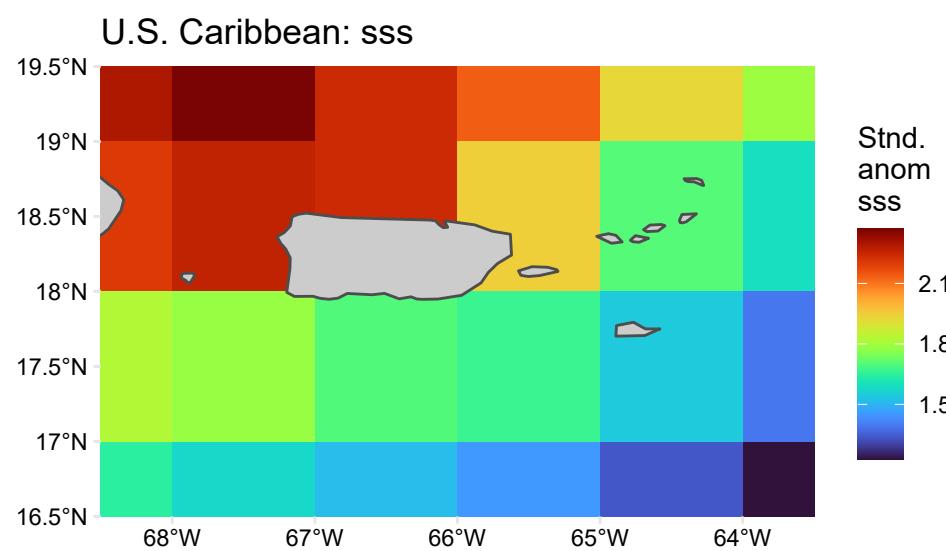
D



E

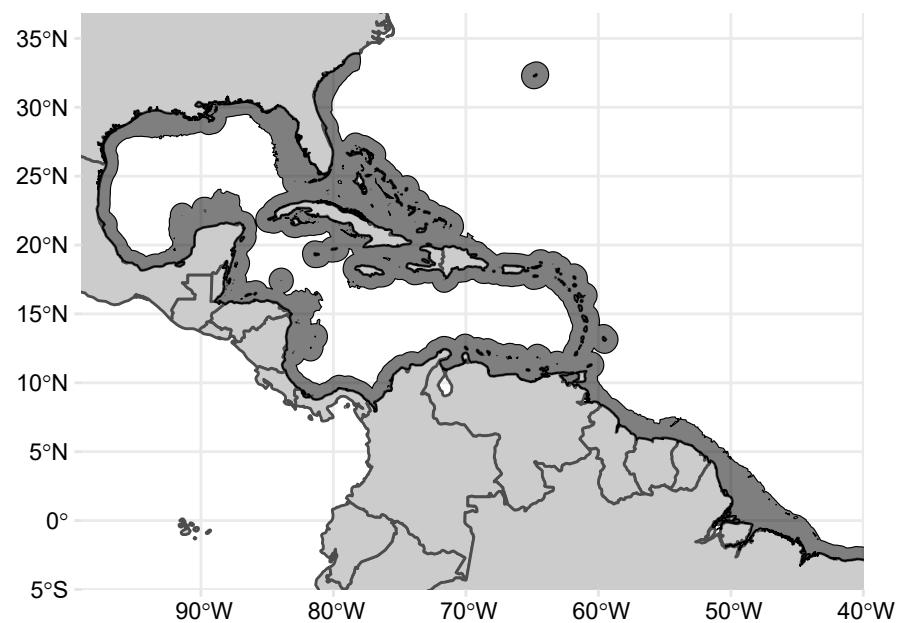


F

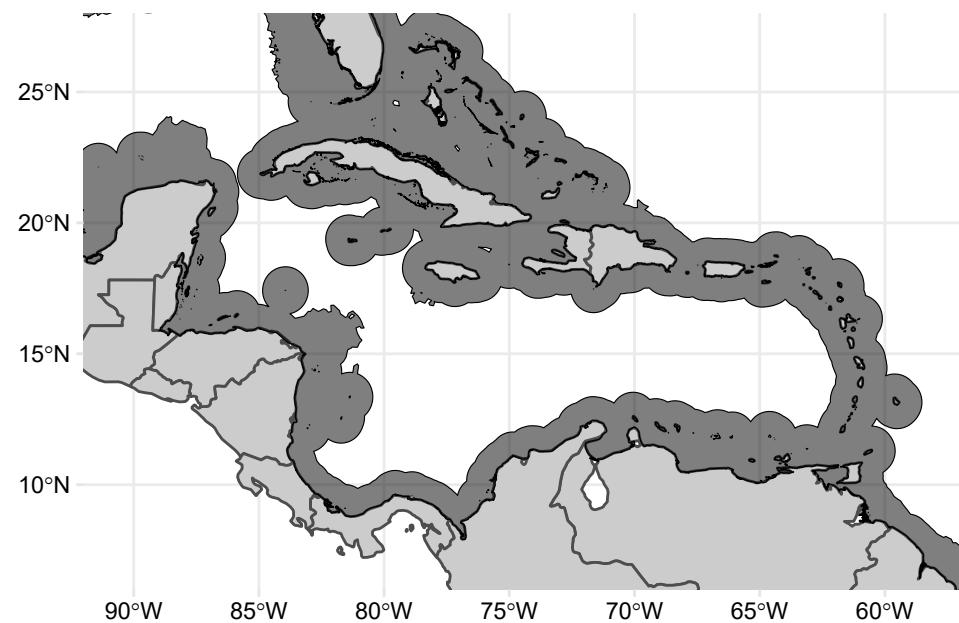


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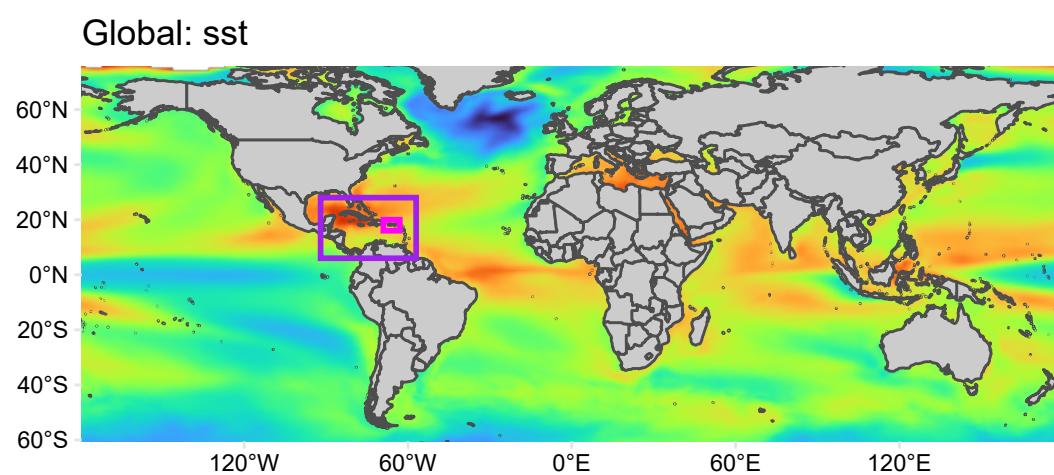
Gray Angelfish



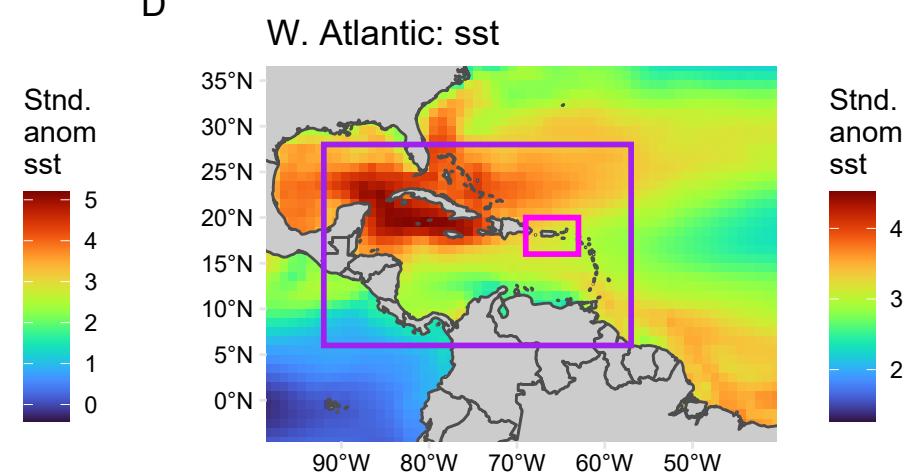
B



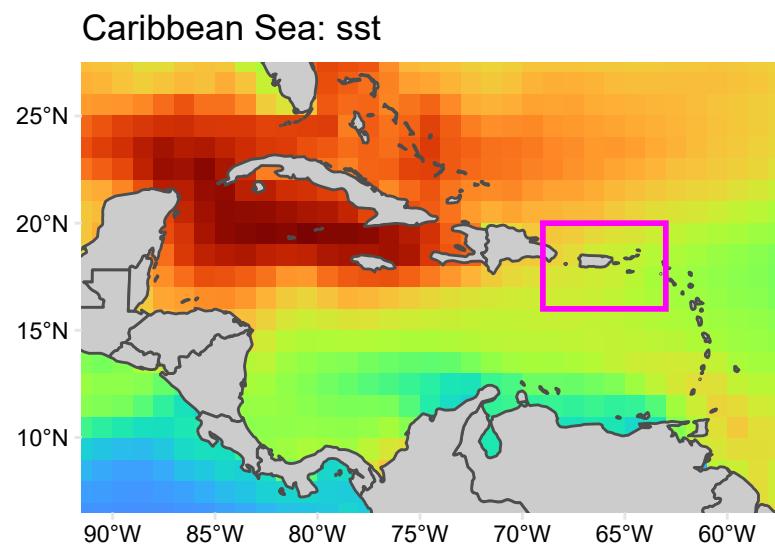
C



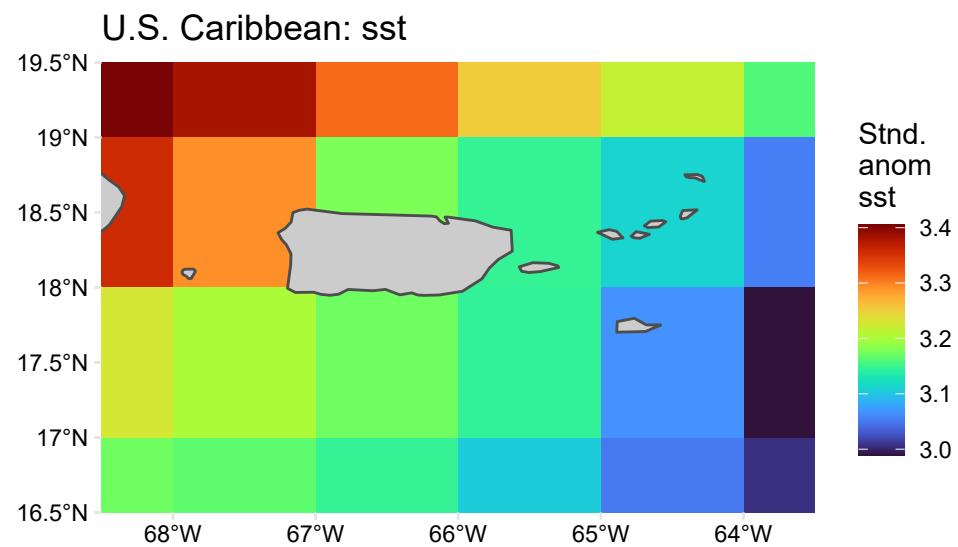
D



E

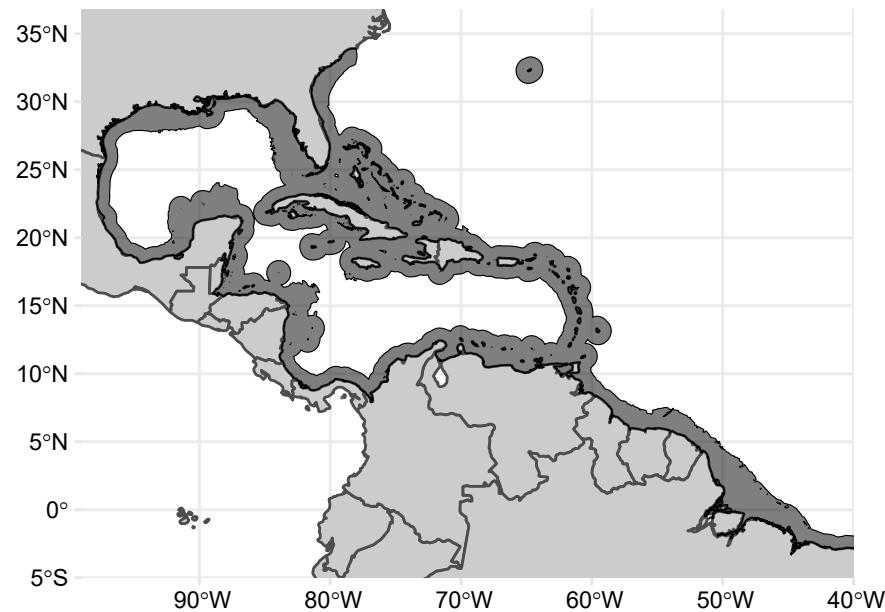


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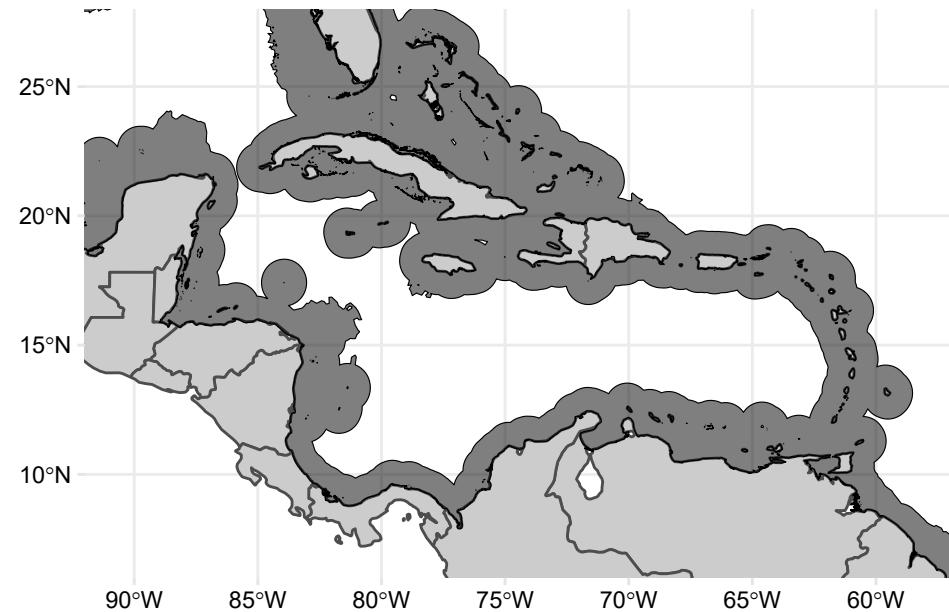


A

Gray Angelfish

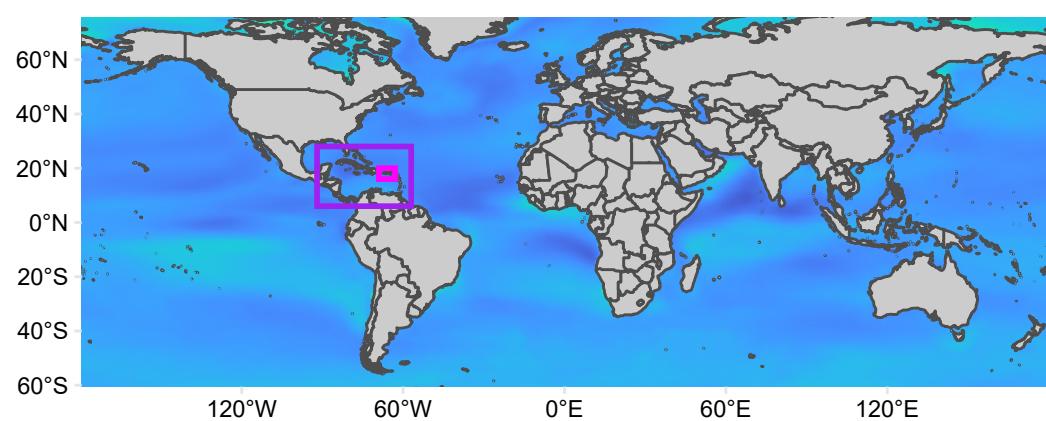


B



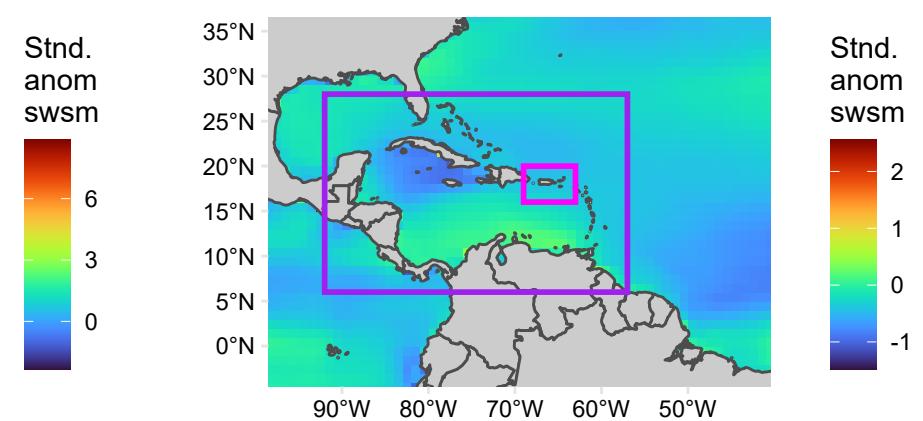
C

Global: sswsm



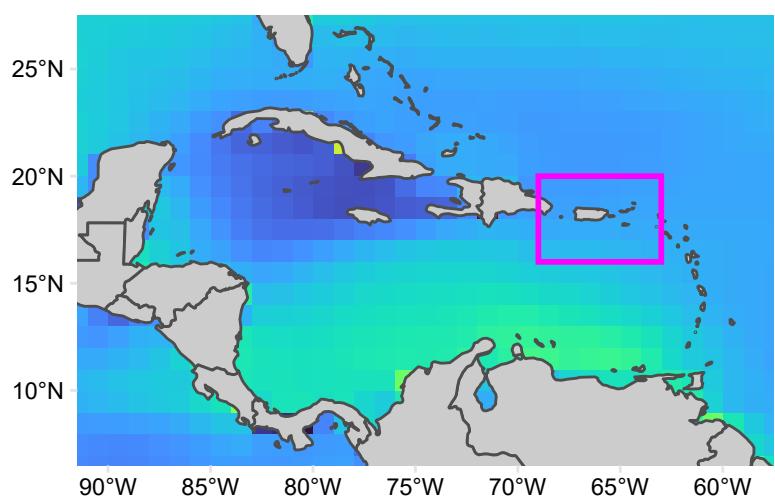
D

W. Atlantic: sswsm



E

Caribbean Sea: sswsm



F

U.S. Caribbean: sswsm

