



FIG. 2. Oceanographic equipment and measurements. (A) I.N.S. Rohilkhand used for oceanographic work. (B) Level-winding wire rope on electric winch drum. (C) Retrieving Phleger corer. (D) Extracting sea floor sediment core from corer. (E) Examining marine samples. (F) Retrieving sea floor sediment snapper. (G) Extracting sediment from snapper. (H) Placing glass slide in bathythermograph for temperature. (I) Lowering bathythermograph off stern of ship.





FIG. 3. Oceanographic equipment and measurements. (A) Lowering Secchi disc for determination of transparency of water. (B) Lowering plankton net to collect small plants and animals. (C) Examining plankton collection. (D) Making chemical analysis of sea-water. (E) Lowering dredge to scoop up benthonic organisms. (F) New sea urchin—*Diadema* sp.—dredged off Kalingapatam. (G) Retrieving Nansen bottle with water sample. (H) Reading hydrophotometer meters on deck. (I) Drawing water samples from Nansen bottles. (J) Lowering hydrophotometer to measure water transparency.



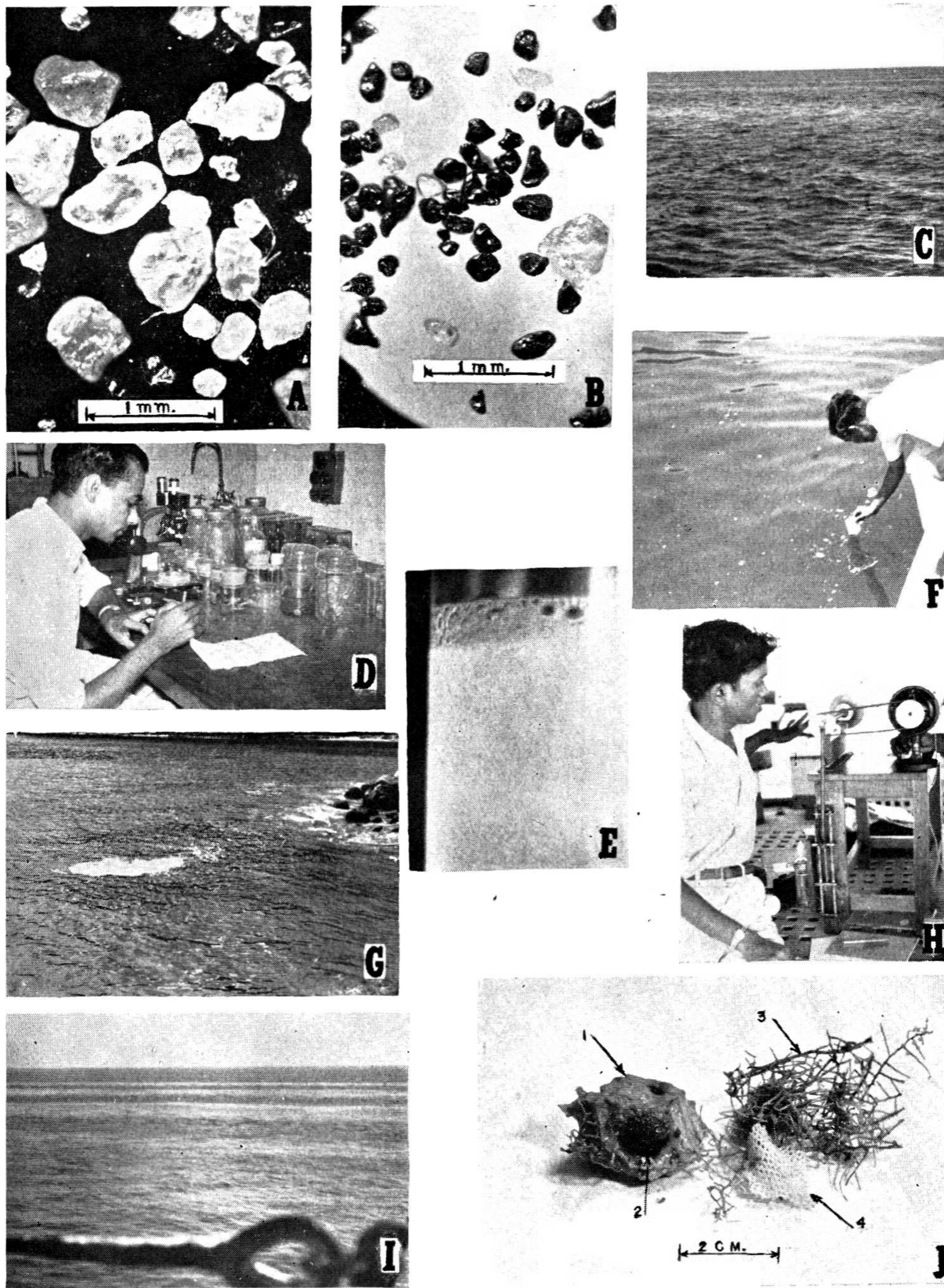


FIG. 12. Oceanographic samples, equipment and procedures. (A) Sample of normal beach sands. (B) Sample of heavy mineral beach sands. (C) Sea surface slicks. (D) Examining biological samples in Laboratory. (E) Foam layer produced by shaker. (F) Sampling film from sea surface slick. (G) Persistent foam patch on sea. (H) Shaking samples of water for foam study. (I) Surface appearance of shallow internal waves (rotary currents). (J) Dredge sample (sta. 704, depth 35 fms.). (1) Sponge, (2) Pecten, (3) Hydroid, (4) Bryozoa.