

THE CSS HUDSON

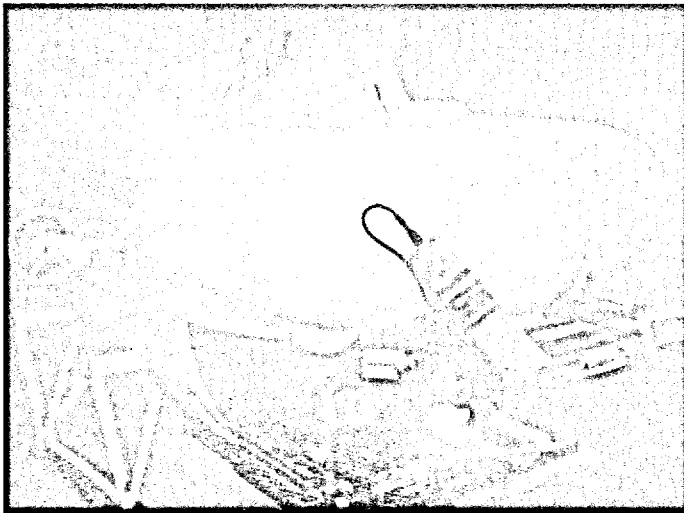
Work horses of Arctic exploration are ships like the *Baffin* and the *Hudson*. In 1980 for instance, *Baffin* cruised the straits of Labrador from the Newfoundland coast to Ungava Bay collecting bathymetric sounding data over a distance of 12 000 kilometres.

The *Hudson*, loaded with scientists and experts from a variety of fields, set a record for shipborne oceanographic exploration, reaching as far north as 74 degrees N., far up the bleak passage that separates Ellesmere Island from neighbouring Greenland. As it sailed, biologists studied phy-

toplankton and their feeding processes. Oceanographers traced the flow of Arctic waters east into the Atlantic, and professionals from both fields co-operated in investigations of the flow of "rock flour" mineral particles which make up part of the diet of phytoplankton.

During this voyage, the *Hudson* found time to visit and pinpoint the scene of an Arctic mystery: an unmistakable oil slick rising to the surface at Scott Inlet, thousands of kilometres from the nearest oil rig, and in waters where no tanker has yet travelled. Scientists determined that the oil is seeping from faults in the ocean floor.

Pisces during a dive.



Helicopter prepares to land on the *Hudson*: Arctic waters.

