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Climatic geographical boundaries of the intermediate water masses of North Atlantic (Mediterranean, Antarctic and Labrador), determined by combined application of "core" method and that of "neutral buoyancy surfaces".

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We present a new type of isopycnic surfaces - the "neutral buoyancy surfaces" (NBS), which lacks disadvantages surfaces of of constant potenand McDougall's neutral surfaces. The main tial density disadvantage of these two currently used types of the isopycnic surfaces is indeterminedness of their construction (calculation). We. therefore. suggest a new interpretation of the isopycnic analysis of boundaries and properties of water masses - th

The NBS method is based on the analysis of distribution of thermohaline (and chemical) characteristics of a water mass on the NBS, which has been constructed for this water mass core.

We applied this new method to determine the climatic geographical boundaries and thermohaline prope