

(a)



(b)

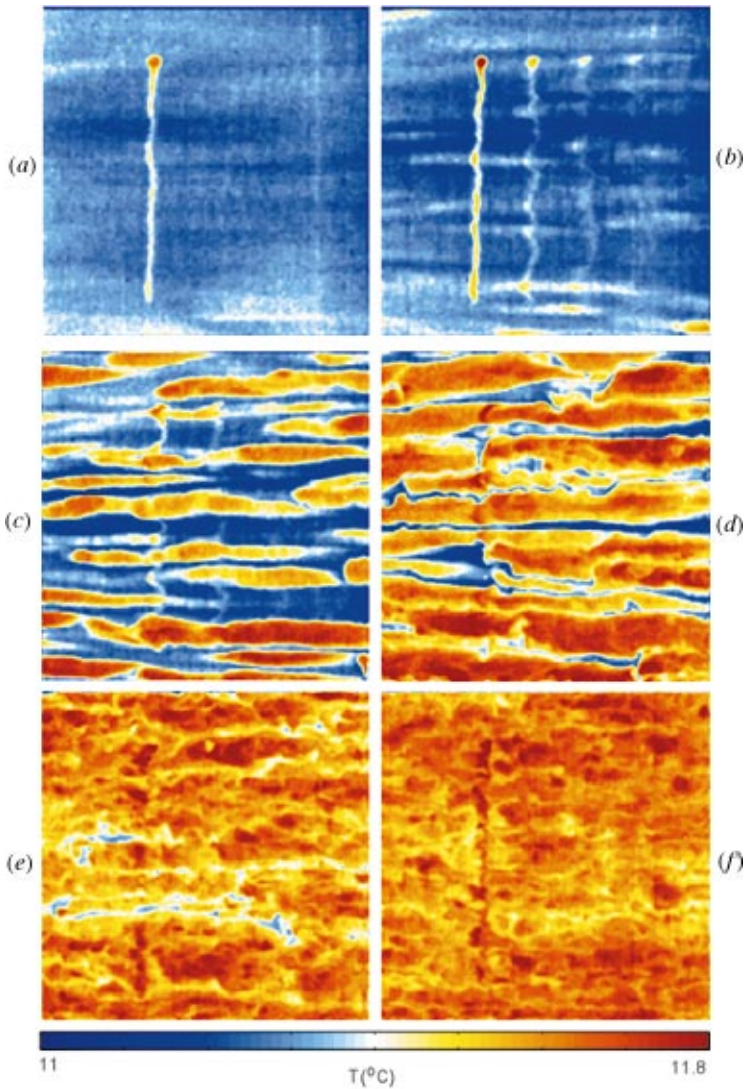


**Figure 2** Windrows comprised mainly of foam from breaking waves marking the surface convergence regions of Langmuir circulation in the fresh-water lake, Loch Ness. Their spacing is about 10 m. Views are (a) obliquely from above, and (b) from close to the surface of the loch.



**Figure 3** Subsurface bands of toxic algae observed in the German Bight of the North Sea in August 1988, a few meters apart. The splash at bottom left is part of the ship's bow wave. (Photo kindly provided by Dr. M. Blackley.)





**Figure 6** Small-scale Langmuir cells visible in the surface temperature field formed shortly after the onset of a  $5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  wind in laboratory experiments. Times of a–f are 16.8, 18.3, 19.8, 21.3, 22.8, and 24.3 s, respectively, after the onset of wind, and the image width is 0.4 m. The vertical wavy lines are thermal markers laid down by a laser. Temperature is in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . There is a transition to a small-scale irregular flow in f. (From Veron & Melville 2001 with kind permission of Cambridge Univ. Press.)