

Fig. 16. Map of $H\alpha$ RV (absolute value proportional to circle size) from 1-g model fits. Blue (cyan) circles: negative-velocity values from sky (faint-star) fibres; red circles: positive-velocity values (only a dozen datapoints, all near zero velocity and lying close to the eastern edge). Triangles have the same meaning as in Fig. 1. Oblique dotted lines indicate Galactic latitudes $b = -1.75$ (left) to $b = -0.75$ (right), in steps of $\Delta b = 0.25$. Plus signs indicate reference positions for the NGC 6530 core (red) and Hourglass region (orange). Centered on these positions, two dashed circles are shown, of radii $12'$ (red) and $7'$ (orange), respectively. The red arrow indicates the direction of steepest RV gradient around the cluster core, nearly orthogonal to the galactic plane.

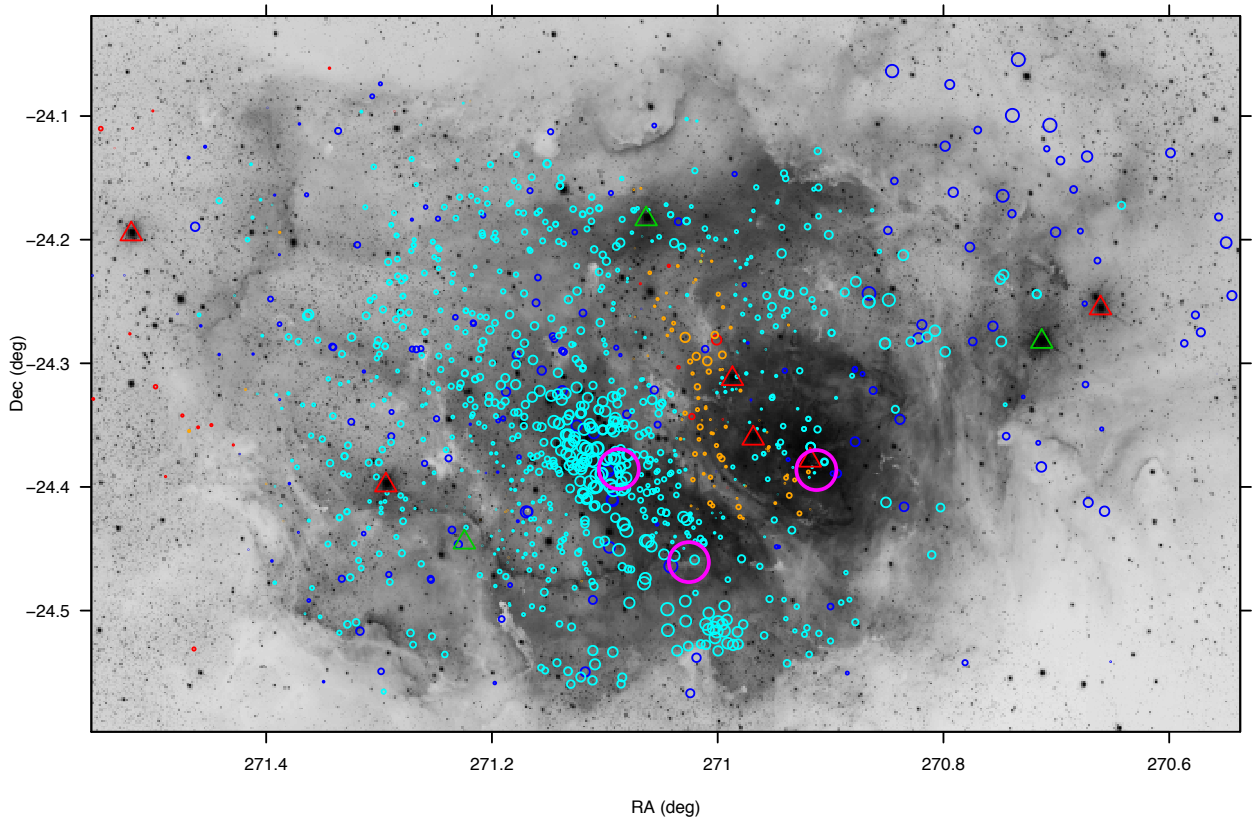


Fig. 17. Map of $[N II]$ RV from 1-g model fits, analogous to Fig. 16, with same meaning of symbols, plus orange circles representing positive-velocity datapoints from faint-star fibres. The three large magenta circles indicate the positions of the CO bright spots found by Lada et al. (1976).

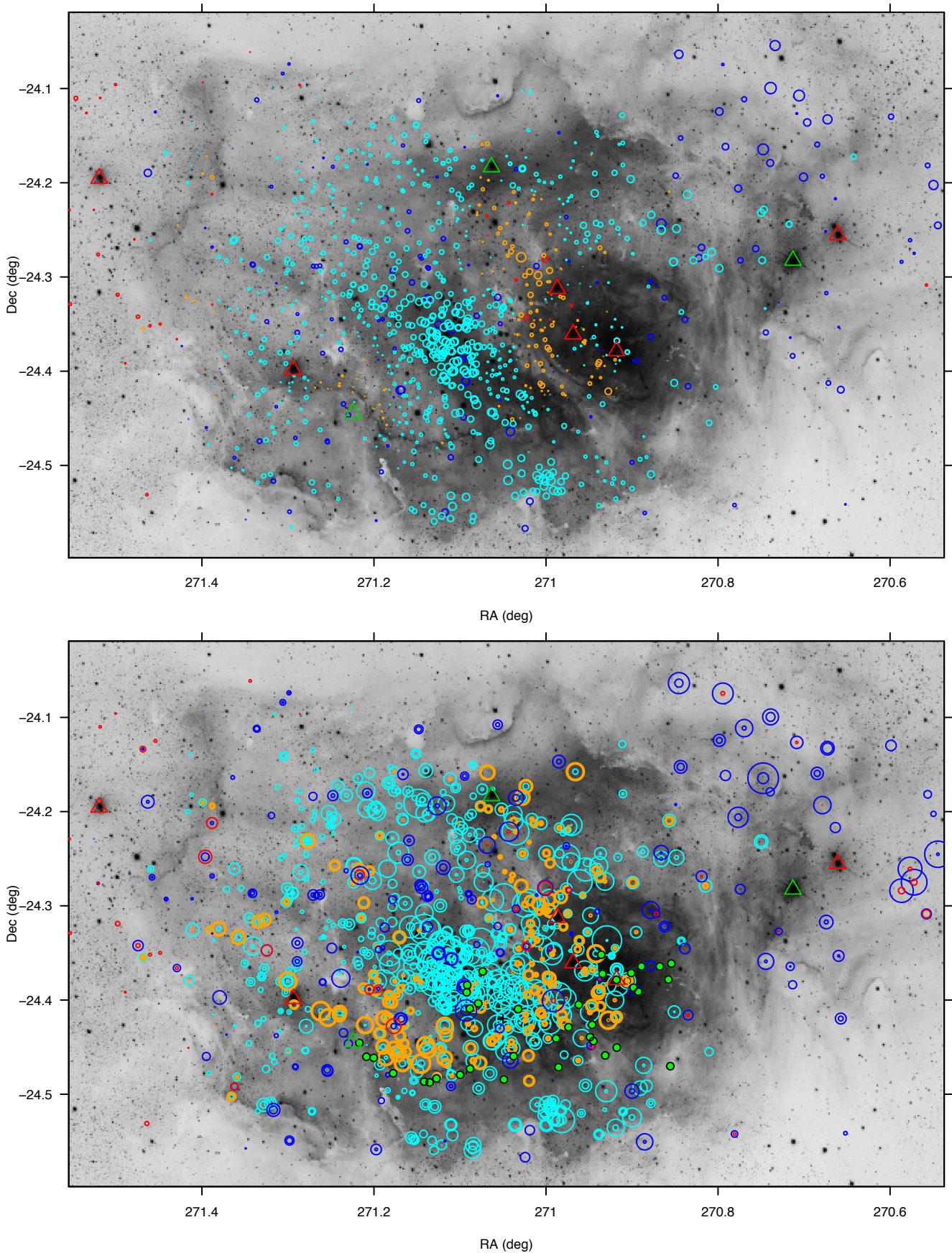


Fig. 18. *a)* (Upper panel) map of [S II] RV from 1-g model fits, analogous to Figs. 16 and 17, with same meaning of symbols. *b)* (Lower panel) map of [N II] RV (absolute value proportional to circle size) from 2-g model fits. Symbols as in panel *a*, with the addition of green filled dots indicating the submillimeter clumps found by Tothill et al. (2002). Concentric circles of same color indicate that both RV components have the same sign.