

Zooplankton abundance and stages from MOCNESS nets from the RVIB Nathaniel B. Palmer from the Southern Ocean, 2001-2002 (SOGLOBEC project, Southern Ocean Krill project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/2387>

Data Type: Cruise Results

Version: 1

Version Date: 2008-10-23

Project

- » [U.S. GLOBEC Southern Ocean](#) (SOGLOBEC)
- » [GLOBEC: Winter Distribution and Success of Southern Ocean Krill](#) (Southern Ocean Krill)

Programs

- » [U.S. GLOBal ocean ECosystems dynamics](#) (U.S. GLOBEC)
- » [U.S. GLOBal ocean ECosystems dynamics](#) (U.S. GLOBEC)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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Abstract

Zooplankton from MOCNESS nets were identified and the net sample displacement volume was measured from the RVIB Nathaniel B. Palmer, Southern Ocean, 2001-2002.

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Coverage

Spatial Extent: N:-65.147 E:-65.529 S:-69.243 W:-75.603

Temporal Extent: 2001-04-29 - 2002-09-11

Dataset Description

Zooplankton Abundance Based on Taxa and Life Stages or Size Classes, Collected during the Broadscale *NB Palmer* Cruises, Austral Autumn 2001 and 2002

The MOCNESS-1 plankton sampler has nine rectangular nets (1m x 1.4 m) with a mesh size of 0.333 mm, which are opened and closed sequentially by commands through conducting cable from the surface (Wiebe et al., 1976).

Note: NBP0104 tows 1-11 used a 500 micron mesh for net 1 samples. Then it was moved to net 0 for the remainder of tows.

Cruises:

Nathaniel B. Palmer, April-June 2001 (NBP01-03), 24 tows

Nathaniel B. Palmer, July-Sept. 2001 (NBP01-04), 17 tows

Nathaniel B. Palmer, April-May 2002 (NBP02-02), 24 tows

Nathaniel B. Palmer, July-Sept. 2002 (NBP02-04), 19 tows

Related datasets:

[Zooplankton biovolume values from MOCNESS tows](http://globec.who.edu/jg/serv/globec/soglobec/mocness_biovols_rs.html) - this data set is derived from displacement volume measurements and dry weight conversion calculations from the same set of samples as the above data. globec.who.edu/jg/serv/globec/soglobec/mocness_biovols_rs.html

[Zooplankton Abundance and biomass from MOCNESS nets using silhouette analysis](http://globec.who.edu/jg/serv/globec/soglobec/zoo_moc.html)

NB Palmer, austral fall & winter of 2001 & 2002 - Biomass (wet weight) and abundance were determined principally by silhouette digitization of taxa lengths and conversion to equivalent wet weights according to the equations and methods adapted from Davis and Wiebe (1985) and Wiebe et al. (2004). globec.who.edu/jg/serv/globec/soglobec/zoo_moc.html

Contact Information:

Net sample collections: Carin Ashjian, Peter Wiebe, Nancy Copley, Phil Alatalo at Woods Hole Oceanographic Inst.

Sample Analyses: Atlantic Reference Centre (ARC, www.huntsmanmarine.ca/arc.shtml), located in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada under the supervision of Dr. Gerhard Pohle.

Methods & Sampling

Zooplankton abundance, vertical and horizontal distribution, and population structure were assessed using a 1 m² Multiple Opening and Closing Nets and Environmental Sampling System (MOCNESS) with nine nets having 333 μ m mesh and environmental sensors of temperature, salinity and depth. The entire water column was sampled on the downcast using net # 0, which was not analyzed here. The water column was typically sampled from close to the bottom at stations on the shelf where depths were less than 1000 m, or to 1000m at stations off the shelf where depths were often from 3000 to 4000 m. Nets 1 through 8 sampled from various depth intervals to the surface with smaller strata near the surface. Several tows targeted krill swarms by towing in a single strata. Approximate locations of broadscale study stations are shown in Figs. 1-4, below.

Zooplankton samples were immediately preserved in 5% buffered formalin solution. In 2006, the samples were sent to the Atlantic Reference Centre, Huntsman Marine Science Centre, St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada to be sorted. All the large organisms (>15 mm) in the sample were removed and identified to taxa. The sample was then split to about 100 individuals of euphausiids. All euphausiids in the split were identified to species and life history stage. Next, the sample was split to about 100 individuals of copepods. Copepods were identified to species and life history stage (female, male, copepodite V, or other copepodite). All other zooplankton in the split were identified to taxa and counted. For the Euchaetidae, we followed the designation of Park (1994) who ascribed the Antarctic species to the genus *Paraeuchaeta*. This data object ('zooabund_nbp') reports the counts of zooplankton per subsample/split by taxa and life stage or size class. The companion data object 'zooabund_img' reports similar for the MOCNESS samples collected on the L.M. Gould cruises and data object 'krill' reports the abundance of each euphausiid species by life stage and size class, also on the L. M. Gould.

Displacement volume measurement:

Entire sample plus liquid was measured in a large graduated cylinder then poured through a sieve into a second cylinder. The difference in volume is the displacement volume.

Greenwich Mean Time was local time + 4 hours.

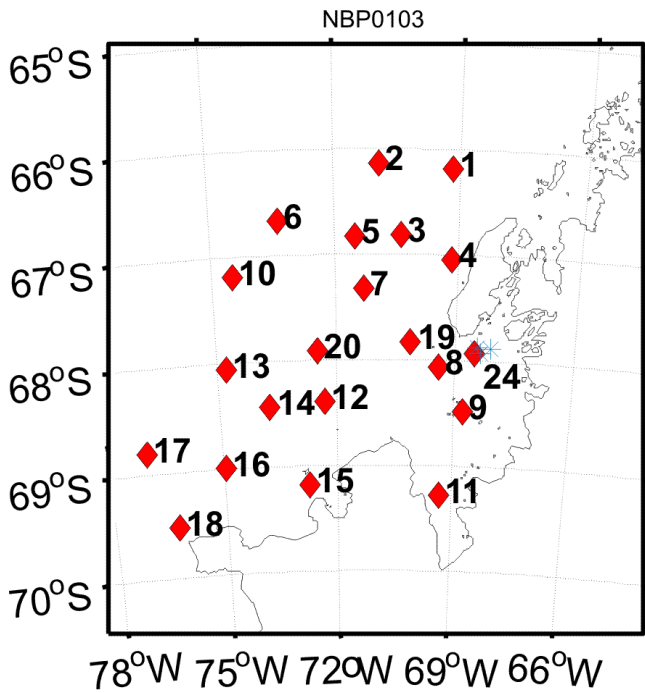


Fig. 1. NBP-0103: Locations for the oblique MOCNESS tows taken in austral fall 2001 as part of the broad-scale survey (solid dots) and the horizontal tows taken in krill patches in Marguerite Bay (asterisks).

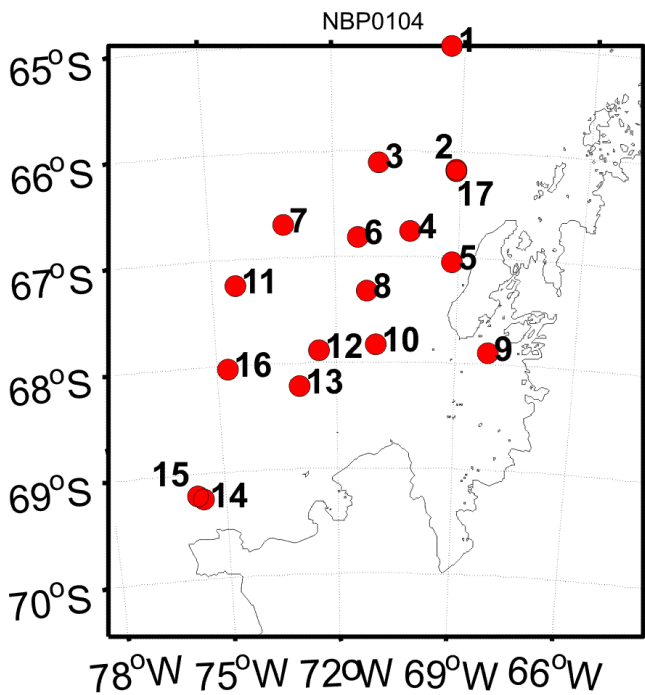


Fig. 2. NBP-0104: Locations for the oblique MOCNESS tows taken in austral winter 2001 as part of the broad-scale survey.

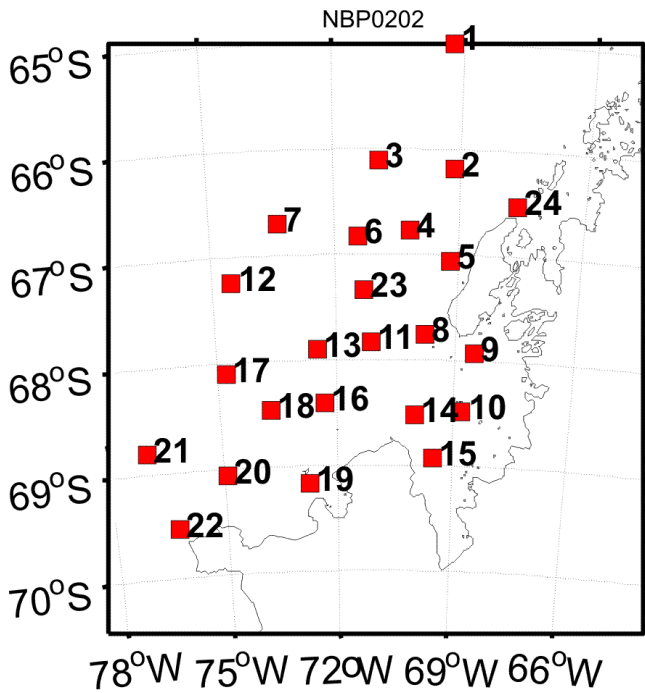


Fig. 3. NBP-0202: Locations for the oblique MOCNESS tows taken in austral fall 2002 as part of the broad-scale survey.

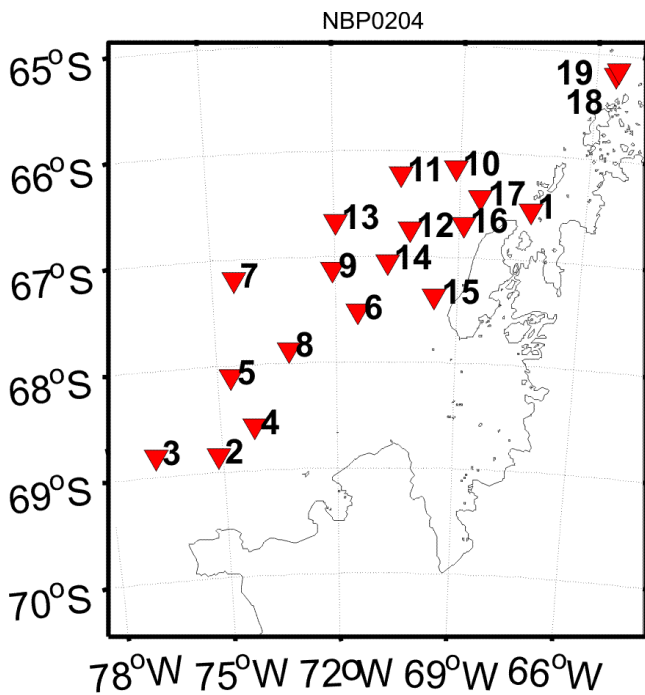


Fig. 4. NBP-0204: Locations for the oblique MOCNESS tows taken in austral winter 2002 as part of the broad-scale survey.

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Data Files

File

zooabund_nbp.csv(Comma Separated Values (.csv), 2.19 MB)

MD5:9b68dc73a3cb80307d53bb643098a8fd

Primary data file for dataset ID 2387

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Related Publications

Ashjian, C. J., Rosenwaks, G. A., Wiebe, P. H., Davis, C. S., Gallagher, S. M., Copley, N. J., ... Alatalo, P. (2004). Distribution of zooplankton on the continental shelf off Marguerite Bay, Antarctic Peninsula, during Austral Fall and Winter, 2001. *Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*, 51(17-19), 2073–2098.

doi:[10.1016/j.dsr2.2004.07.025](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr2.2004.07.025)

Results

Davis, C. S., & Wiebe, P. H. (1985). Macrozooplankton biomass in a warm-core Gulf Stream ring: Time series changes in size structure, taxonomic composition, and vertical distribution. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, 90(C5), 8871. doi:10.1029/jc090ic05p08871 <https://doi.org/10.1029/JC090iC05p08871>

Methods

Park, T. (1994). Geographic distribution of the bathypelagic genus *paraeucaeta* (Copepoda, Calanoida). *Hydrobiologia*, 292-293(1), 317–332. doi:10.1007/bf00229957 <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00229957>

Methods

Wiebe, P. H., Ashjian, C. J., Gallagher, S. M., Davis, C. S., Lawson, G. L., & Copley, N. J. (2004). Using a high-powered strobe light to increase the catch of Antarctic krill. *Marine Biology*, 144(3), 493–502.

doi:[10.1007/s00227-003-1228-z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00227-003-1228-z)

Methods

Wiebe, P. H., K.H. Burt, S. H. Boyd, A. W. Morton (1976). A multiple opening/closing net and environment sensing system for sampling zooplankton. *J. Mar. Res.*, 34, 313-326.

Methods

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
cruiseid	Cruise identifier (NBP0103, NBP0104, NBP0202, NBP0204)	
year	Year of cruise	
station	Station number or designation (e.g. MB = Marguerite Bay)	
tow	Net tow number	
month_local	Month of year, local time	
day_local	Day of month, local time	
time_local	Time local, GMT = local time +4 hours	HHmm
event	Event number from cruise event log; unique ID	
lat	Latitude at beginning of net tow, negative = South	decimal degrees
lon	Longitude at beginning of net tow, negative = West	decimal degrees
depth_w	Depth of water	meters
region	Geographic region	
yrday_local	local day and decimal time, as 326.5 for the 326th day of the year, or November 22, at 1200 hours (noon)	
net	Net number	
depth_open	Depth each net was opened	meters
depth_close	Depth each net was closed	meters
depth_mid	Mid-depth of strata that each net sampled	meters
vol_filt	Volume of water filtered by each net	meters ³
displ_vol	Sample displacement volume1 (biovolume)	milliliters
taxon_group	Taxonomic group (Euphausiids, Copepods, Other Zooplankton)	
taxon	Scientific name of organism or common name of group	
stage	Life history stage, size class or gender e.g.: CV = copepodite stage V C3 = calytopis stage 3 F2 = furcilia stage 2 lt_15mm = size class less than 15 mm gt_15mm = size class greater than 15 mm male female	
abundance	Density of individuals within stage/size interval. Calculated as: num_counted * samp_fraction_denom / vol_filt	number per meter ³
comments	comments pertaining to the taxon in the record	unitless

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	MOCNESS1
Generic Instrument Name	MOCNESS1
Dataset-specific Description	The MOCNESS-1 plankton sampler has nine rectangular nets (1m x 1.4 m) with a mesh size of 0.333 mm, which are opened and closed sequentially by commands through conducting cable from the surface (Wiebe et al., 1976).
Generic Instrument Description	The Multiple Opening/Closing Net and Environmental Sensing System or MOCNESS is a family of net systems based on the Tucker Trawl principle. The MOCNESS-1 carries nine 1-m ² nets usually of 335 micrometer mesh and is intended for use with the macrozooplankton. All nets are black to reduce contrast with the background. A motor/toggle release assembly is mounted on the top portion of the frame and stainless steel cables with swaged fittings are used to attach the net bar to the toggle release. A stepping motor in a pressure compensated case filled with oil turns the escapement crankshaft of the toggle release which sequentially releases the nets to an open then closed position on command from the surface. -- from the MOCNESS Operations Manual (1999 + 2003).

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Deployments

NBP0103

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57636
Platform	RVIB Nathaniel B. Palmer
Report	http://globec.who.edu/so-dir/reports/nbp0103/nbp0103.html
Start Date	2001-04-24
End Date	2001-06-05

NBP0104

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57638
Platform	RVIB Nathaniel B. Palmer
Report	http://www.ccpo.odu.edu/Research/globec/cruises01/nbp0104_menu.html
Start Date	2001-07-22
End Date	2001-08-31

NBP0202

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57641
Platform	RVIB Nathaniel B. Palmer
Report	http://globec.who.edu/so-dir/reports/nbp0202/nbp0202b.html
Start Date	2002-04-09
End Date	2002-05-21

NBP0204

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57643
Platform	RVIB Nathaniel B. Palmer
Report	http://globec.whoi.edu/so-dir/reports/nbp0204/nbp0204b.html
Start Date	2002-07-31
End Date	2002-09-18
Description	Also see NBP0204 Cruise Data Report

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Project Information

U.S. GLOBEC Southern Ocean (SOGLOBEC)

Website: http://www.ccpo.odu.edu/Research/globec_menu.html

Coverage: Southern Ocean

The fundamental objectives of United States Global Ocean Ecosystems Dynamics (U.S. GLOBEC) Program are dependent upon the cooperation of scientists from several disciplines. Physicists, biologists, and chemists must make use of data collected during U.S. GLOBEC field programs to further our understanding of the interplay of physics, biology, and chemistry. Our objectives require quantitative analysis of interdisciplinary data sets and, therefore, data must be exchanged between researchers. To extract the full scientific value, data must be made available to the scientific community on a timely basis.

GLOBEC: Winter Distribution and Success of Southern Ocean Krill (Southern Ocean Krill)

Coverage: Southern Ocean

The U.S. Global Ocean Ecosystems Dynamics (U.S. GLOBEC) program has the goal of understanding and ultimately predicting how populations of marine animal species respond to natural and anthropogenic changes in climate. Research in the Southern Ocean (SO) indicates strong coupling between climatic processes and ecosystem dynamics via the annual formation and destruction of sea ice. The Southern Ocean GLOBEC Program (SO GLOBEC) will investigate the dynamic relationship between physical processes and ecosystem responses through identification of critical parameters that affect the distribution, abundance and population dynamics of target species. The overall goals of the SO GLOBEC program are to elucidate shelf circulation processes and their effect on sea ice formation and krill distribution, and to examine the factors which govern krill survivorship and availability to higher trophic levels, including penguins, seals and whales. The focus of the U.S. contribution to the international SO GLOBEC program will be on winter processes. This component will focus on juvenile and adult krill and mesozooplankton prey distribution and abundance using a sophisticated instrument package, BIOMAPPER II, which is equipped with an acoustic backscatter sonar system, a video plankton recorder and an environmental sensor system. The system is used in large-scale studies. Additionally, a remotely-operative vehicle will be used to map the distribution and behavior of krill under ice. The result of the integrated SO GLOBEC program will be to improve the predictability of living marine resources, especially with respect to local and global climatic shifts.

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Program Information

U.S. GLOBAL ocean ECosystems dynamics (U.S. GLOBEC)

Website: <http://www.usglobec.org/>

Coverage: Global

U.S. GLOBEC (GLOBAL ocean ECosystems dynamics) is a research program organized by oceanographers and fisheries scientists to address the question of how global climate change may affect the abundance and production of animals in the sea.

The U.S. GLOBEC Program currently had major research efforts underway in the Georges Bank / Northwest Atlantic Region, and the Northeast Pacific (with components in the California Current and in the Coastal Gulf of Alaska). U.S. GLOBEC was a major contributor to International GLOBEC efforts in the Southern Ocean and Western Antarctic Peninsula (WAP).

U.S. GLOBAL ocean ECosystems dynamics (U.S. GLOBEC)

Website: <http://www.usglobec.org/>

Coverage: Global

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Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Antarctic Sciences (NSF ANT)	ANT-0523332
NSF Antarctic Sciences (NSF ANT)	ANT-9910307

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