

Barium concentration from sediment core pore water from R/V Thomas G. Thompson cruise TT013 in the Equatorial Pacific in 1992 during the U.S. JGOFS Equatorial Pacific (EqPac) project

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/2704>

Version: January 2, 2002

Version Date: 2002-01-02

Project

» [U.S. JGOFS Equatorial Pacific](#) (EqPac)

Program

» [U.S. Joint Global Ocean Flux Study](#) (U.S. JGOFS)

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Table of Contents

- [Dataset Description](#)
 - [Methods & Sampling](#)
- [Data Files](#)
- [Parameters](#)
- [Deployments](#)
- [Project Information](#)
- [Program Information](#)

Dataset Description

Barium conc., sediment core pore water

Methods & Sampling

PI: Adina Paytan
of: Stanford University
dataset: Barium conc., sediment core pore water
dates: October 30, 1992 to December 13, 1992
location: N: 9 S: -12 W: -140 E: -140
project/cruise: EqPac/TT013 - Benthic survey
ship: R/V Thomas Thompson

Methodology:

Paytan, Adina, Kaster, Miriam, 1996. Benthic Ba fluxes in the central Equatorial Pacific, implications for the ocean Ba cycle. Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 142 (3-4), p439-450.

DMO notes:

The 0.0 depth interval is defined by the submitting PI as "bottom water". Data submitted without specific event, station or core numbers thus the station locations can only be defined by nominal values of latitude and longitude.

Data Files

File
barium_core.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 8.24 KB) MD5:4a57efb3103eee209b1ec9f524c976cd
Primary data file for dataset ID 2704

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
sta_id	station identification based on a nominal latitude in degrees N or S and a sediment core identification of A or B	
lat_n	nominal latitude, minus values equals South	
lon_n	nominal longitude, minus values equals West	
depth_core	depth in core, mid-point of interval sampled	centimeters
Ba_pw	Barium concentration, sediment pore water	nanomoles/kilogram

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Deployments

TT013

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57732
Platform	R/V Thomas G. Thompson
Start Date	1992-10-30
End Date	1992-12-13
Description	Purpose: Benthic Survey, 12°N-12°S at 140°W TT013 was one of five cruises conducted in 1992 in support of the U.S. Equatorial Pacific (EqPac) Process Study. The five EqPac cruises aboard R/V Thomas G. Thompson included two repeat meridional sections (12°N - 12°S), 2 equatorial surveys, and a benthic survey (all at 140° W). The scientific objectives of this study were to observe the processes in the Equatorial Pacific controlling the fluxes of carbon and related elements between the atmosphere, euphotic zone, and deep ocean. As luck would have it, the survey window coincided with an El Nino event. A bonus for the research team.

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Project Information

U.S. JGOFS Equatorial Pacific (EqPac)

Website: <http://usjgofs.whoi.edu/research/eqpac.html>

Coverage: Equatorial Pacific

The U.S. EqPac process study consisted of repeat meridional sections (12°N -12°S) across the equator in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific from 95°W to 170°W during 1992. The major scientific program was focused at 140° W consisting of two meridional surveys, two equatorial surveys, and a benthic survey aboard

the R/V Thomas Thompson. Long-term deployments of current meter and sediment trap arrays augmented the survey cruises. NOAA conducted boreal spring and fall sections east and west of 140°W from the R/V Baldridge and R/V Discoverer. Meteorological and sea surface observations were obtained from NOAA's in place TOGA-TAO buoy network.

The scientific objectives of this study were to determine the fluxes of carbon and related elements, and the processes controlling these fluxes between the Equatorial Pacific euphotic zone and the atmosphere and deep ocean. A broad overview of the program at the 140°W site is given by Murray et al. (*Oceanography*, 5: 134-142, 1992). A full description of the Equatorial Pacific Process Study, including the international context and the scientific results, appears in a series of Deep-Sea Research Part II special volumes:

Topical Studies in Oceanography, A U.S. JGOFS Process Study in the Equatorial Pacific (1995), Deep-Sea Research Part II, Volume 42, No. 2/3.

Topical Studies in Oceanography, A U.S. JGOFS Process Study in the Equatorial Pacific. Part 2 (1996), Deep-Sea Research Part II, Volume 43, No. 4/6.

Topical Studies in Oceanography, A U.S. JGOFS Process Study in the Equatorial Pacific (1997), Deep-Sea Research Part II, Volume 44, No. 9/10.

Topical Studies in Oceanography, The Equatorial Pacific JGOFS Synthesis (2002), Deep-Sea Research Part II, Volume 49, Nos. 13/14.

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Program Information

U.S. Joint Global Ocean Flux Study (U.S. JGOFS)

Website: <http://usjgofs.whoi.edu/>

Coverage: Global

The United States Joint Global Ocean Flux Study was a national component of international JGOFS and an integral part of global climate change research.

The U.S. launched the Joint Global Ocean Flux Study (JGOFS) in the late 1980s to study the ocean carbon cycle. An ambitious goal was set to understand the controls on the concentrations and fluxes of carbon and associated nutrients in the ocean. A new field of ocean biogeochemistry emerged with an emphasis on quality measurements of carbon system parameters and interdisciplinary field studies of the biological, chemical and physical process which control the ocean carbon cycle. As we studied ocean biogeochemistry, we learned that our simple views of carbon uptake and transport were severely limited, and a new "wave" of ocean science was born. U.S. JGOFS has been supported primarily by the U.S. National Science Foundation in collaboration with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Energy and the Office of Naval Research. U.S. JGOFS, ended in 2005 with the conclusion of the Synthesis and Modeling Project (SMP).

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]