

Fatty Acid concentrations from sediment cores collected during 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/2706>

Version: December 18, 1995

Version Date: 1995-12-18

Project

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

Program

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

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
Wakeham, Stuart	Skidaway Institute of Oceanography (SKIO)	Principal Investigator
Chandler, Cynthia L.	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI BCO-DMO)	BCO-DMO Data Manager

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Dataset Description

Fatty Acid concentrations, Sediment cores

Methods & Sampling

PI: Stuart Wakeham
of: Skidaway Institute of Oceanography
dataset: Fatty Acid concentrations, Sediment cores
dates: October 30, 1992 to December 13, 1992
location: N: 9 S: -12 W: -140 E: -140
project/cruise: EQPAC/TT013 - Benthic cruise
ship: Thomas Thompson

Notes: Note due to the nature of this data set the standard suite of data manipulative tools (plot/other options) on the JGOFS Data System do not apply.

Samples collected with a multicore device, see event log for precise locations of multicore sampling.

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Data Files

File
fattyacid_core.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 1.92 KB) MD5:ffdc2d45da889b9772c62d8328b826ec
Primary data file for dataset ID 2706

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
fatty_acids	concentration of fatty acids Names are defined as number carbon	ng/g dry wt.
n9_0_0d5	Nominal latitude (9N) of the core location along 140W, (0-0.5)cm is the interval in the core sampled.	
n9_10_12	Nominal latitude (9N) of the core location along 140W, (10_12)cm is the interval in the core sampled.	
n5_0_0d5	Nominal latitude (5N) of the core location along 140W, (0-0.5)cm is the interval in the core sampled.	
n5_10_12	Nominal latitude (5N) of the core location along 140W, (10_12)cm is the interval in the core sampled.	
n2_0_0d5	Nominal latitude (2N) of the core location along 140W, (0-0.5)cm is the interval in the core sampled.	
eq_0_0d5	Nominal latitude (0N) of the core location along 140W, (0-0.5)cm is the interval in the core sampled.	
eq_10_12	Nominal latitude (0N) of the core location along 140W, (10_12)cm is the interval in the core sampled.	
s2_0_0d5	Nominal latitude (2S) of the core location along 140W, (0-0.5)cm is the interval in the core sampled.	
s5_0_0d5	Nominal latitude (5S) of the core location along 140W, (0-0.5)cm is the interval in the core sampled.	
s12_0_0d5	Nominal latitude (12S) of the core location along 140W, (0-0.5)cm is the interval in the core sampled.	

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Multi Corer
Generic Instrument Name	Multi Corer
Generic Instrument Description	The Multi Corer is a benthic coring device used to collect multiple, simultaneous, undisturbed sediment/water samples from the seafloor. Multiple coring tubes with varying sampling capacity depending on tube dimensions are mounted in a frame designed to sample the deep ocean seafloor. For more information, see Barnett et al. (1984) in <i>Oceanologica Acta</i> , 7, pp. 399-408.

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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.

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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 Baldrige 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.

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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).

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