

SeaWiFS images, estimated chlorophyll concentrations collected during RVIB Nathaniel B. Palmer NBP-98-2 cruise, Southern Ocean, 1998 (U.S. JGOFS AESOPS project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/2711>

Version: final

Version Date: 2000-07-14

Project

» [U.S. JGOFS Antarctic Environment and Southern Ocean Process Study](#) (AESOPS)

Program

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

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Dataset Description

SeaWiFS images, estimated chlorophyll concentrations

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Parameters

Parameters for this dataset have not yet been identified

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-view Sensor
Generic Instrument Name	Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-view Sensor
Generic Instrument Description	The Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-view Sensor (SeaWiFS), a polar satellite rotating around the Earth 14 times per day, is operated and maintained by the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to provide quantitative data on global ocean bio-optical properties. The NASA/DAAC at Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) produces binned data and images as the final SeaWiFS data products. For more information refer to SeaWiFS Project Homepage.

Deployments

NBP-98-2

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57723
Platform	RVIB Nathaniel B. Palmer
Report	http://usjgofs.whoi.edu/aesops/nbp-bp_mr.html
Start Date	1998-02-25
End Date	1998-04-03
Description	<p>Benthic Process and Moorings Recovery</p> <p>Methods & Sampling Estimated chlorophyll concentrations from the Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-view Sensor (SeaWiFS) in the Southern Ocean are presented. These data are used to complement optical measurements made near 60°S, 170°W by the Oregon State University (OSU) Remote Sensing Ocean Optics group (ORSOO). For this reason, only satellite data from the region and time of interest are included. The satellite data presented here are daily level 3 GAC (global area coverage) data, with a spatial resolution of 9 km. These data are from the second processing of SeaWiFS data at Goddard Space Flight Center, on Sep 30 1998. Ocean color data used in this study were produced by the SeaWiFS Project at Goddard Space Flight Center. The data were obtained from the Goddard Distributed Active Archive Center under the auspices of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Use of these data is in accord with the SeaWiFS Research Data Use Terms and Conditions Agreement. This study is part of an ongoing research effort in the Southern Ocean by the Oregon State University (O.S.U.) Remote Sensing Ocean Optics (ORSOO) group.</p>

Project Information

U.S. JGOFS Antarctic Environment and Southern Ocean Process Study (AESOPS)

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

Coverage: Southern Ocean, Ross Sea

The U.S. Southern Ocean JGOFS program, called Antarctic Environment and Southern Ocean Process Study (AESOPS), began in August 1996 and continued through March 1998. The U.S. JGOFS AESOPS program focused on two regions in the Southern Ocean: an east/west section of the Ross-Sea continental shelf along 76.5°S, and a second north/south section of the Southern Ocean spanning the Antarctic Circumpolar Current (ACC) at ~170°W (identified as the Polar Front). The science program, coordinated by Antarctic Support Associates (ASA), comprised eleven cruises using the R.V.I.B Nathaniel B. Palmer and R/V Roger Revelle as observational platforms and for deployment and recovery of instrumented moorings and sediment-trap arrays. The Ross-Sea region was occupied on six occasions and the Polar Front five times. Mapping data were obtained from SeaSoar, ADCP, and bathymetric systems. Satellite coverage was provided by the NASA SeaWiFS and the NOAA/NASA Pathfinder programs.

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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