

Microplankton grazing; herbivory from RVIB Nathaniel B. Palmer NBP-96-4A, NBP-97-1, NBP-97-3, NBP-97-8 cruises in the Southern Ocean in 1997 (U.S. JGOFS AESOPS project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/2734>

Version: March 13, 2000

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Project

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

Program

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

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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Table of Contents

- [Dataset Description](#)
- [Parameters](#)
- [Instruments](#)
- [Deployments](#)
- [Project Information](#)
- [Program Information](#)

Dataset Description

Microplankton grazing; herbivory

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

Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
event	event number from event log	
sta	station number from event log	
cast	cast number	
cast_type	CTD = CTD rosette TM = Trace Metal rosette	
depth_n	nominal sample depth	meters
size_frac	size fraction code 200 =	dimensionless
seawater	seawater dilution code 1.2 =	dimensionless
flag_y	yeast addition code 0 = no yeast extract addition 1 = 1 milligram per liter yeast extract addition (final concentration) 10 = 10 milligram per liter yeast extract addition (final concentration)	dimensionless
microzoo_graze	microzooplankton grazing on phytoplankton	per day
flag_g	zero = slope not significantly different from zero at the 0.05 level	
phyto_growth_net	net phytoplankton growth rate	per day

Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Niskin Bottle
Generic Instrument Name	Niskin bottle
Dataset-specific Description	CTD clean rosette (Niskin) bottles were used to collect water samples.
Generic Instrument Description	A Niskin bottle (a next generation water sampler based on the Nansen bottle) is a cylindrical, non-metallic water collection device with stoppers at both ends. The bottles can be attached individually on a hydrowire or deployed in 12, 24, or 36 bottle Rosette systems mounted on a frame and combined with a CTD. Niskin bottles are used to collect discrete water samples for a range of measurements including pigments, nutrients, plankton, etc.

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Trace Metal Bottle
Generic Instrument Name	Trace Metal Bottle
Dataset-specific Description	Trace metal (TM) clean rosette bottles were used to collect water samples.
Generic Instrument Description	Trace metal (TM) clean rosette bottle used for collecting trace metal clean seawater samples.

Deployments

NBP-96-04A

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57718
Platform	RVIB Nathaniel B. Palmer
Report	http://usjgofs.whoi.edu/aesops/p1.html
Start Date	1996-10-02
End Date	1996-11-08
Description	Ross Sea Process Study 1 Methods & Sampling PI: David Caron (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution) and Darcy Lonsdale (State University of New York, Stony Brook) dataset: Microplankton grazing; herbivory dates: October 18, 1996 to November 04, 1996 location: N: -76.3627 S: -77.8788 W: 168.9800 E: -175.8900 project/cruise: AESOPS/NBP-96-4A - Ross Sea Process 1 Cruise ship: R/V Nathaniel B. Palmer Methodology

NBP-97-01

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57720
Platform	RVIB Nathaniel B. Palmer
Report	http://usjgofs.who.edu/aesops/p2.html
Start Date	1997-01-13
End Date	1997-02-11
Description	<p>Ross Sea Process Study 2</p> <p>Methods & Sampling PI: David Caron (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution) and Darcy Lonsdale (State University of New York, Stony Brook) dataset: Microplankton grazing; herbivory dates: January 13, 1997 to February 01, 1997 location: N: -74.0157 S: -78.0318 W: 168.9717 E: -176.0278 project/cruise: AESOPS/NBP-97-1 - Ross Sea Process 2 Cruise ship: R/V Nathaniel B. Palmer Methodology</p>

NBP-97-03

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57721
Platform	RVIB Nathaniel B. Palmer
Report	http://usjgofs.who.edu/aesops/p3.html
Start Date	1997-04-04
End Date	1997-05-11
Description	<p>Ross Sea Process Study 3</p> <p>Methods & Sampling PI: David Caron (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution) and Darcy Lonsdale (State University of New York, Stony Brook) dataset: Microplankton grazing; herbivory dates: April 15, 1997 to April 29, 1997 location: N: -73.9658 S: -77.9962 W: 168.8644 E: -176.0121 project/cruise: AESOPS/NBP-97-3 - Ross Sea Process 3 Cruise ship: R/V Nathaniel B. Palmer Methodology</p>

NBP-97-08

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57722
Platform	RVIB Nathaniel B. Palmer
Report	http://usjgofs.who.edu/aesops/p4.html
Start Date	1997-11-05
End Date	1997-12-13
Description	<p>Ross Sea Process Study 4 SeaWiFS transmits images to U.S. JGOFS scientists aboard the Palmer, for first time on November 23, 1997.</p> <p>Methods & Sampling PI: David Caron (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution) and Darcy Lonsdale (State University of New York, Stony Brook) dataset: Microplankton grazing; herbivory dates: November 15, 1997 to December 07, 1997 location: N: -73.5048 S: -76.6262 W: 169.1260 E: -177.9980 project/cruise: AESOPS/NBP-97-8 - Ross Sea Process 4 Cruise ship: R/V Nathaniel B. Palmer Methodology</p>

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

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.

[[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](#)]