

C14 dates from sediment cores from RVIB Nathaniel B. Palmer NBP-98-2 cruises in the Southern Ocean in 1998 (U.S. JGOFS AESOPS project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/2761>

Version: September 24, 2002

Version Date: 2002-09-24

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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Dataset Description

C14 dates from sediment cores

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Data Files

File
sed_C14.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 4.38 KB) MD5:0cde2efcac870950b148810ed6181f00 Primary data file for dataset ID 2761

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
event	event number from event log	
sta	station number from event log	
lat	latitude, minus value means South	decimal degrees
lon	longitude, minus value means West	decimal degrees
core_type	type of coring instrument used, where GC = gravity core where PC = piston core where MC = multi core	
depth_w	ocean depth	meters
depth_core	depth in core, mid-point of interval sampled	centimeters
depth_core_sd	depth in core, standard deviation	centimeters
C_source	sample carbon source, where: CaCO3_b = bulk CaCO3 sed_cf = sediment, coarse fraction foram = Foraminifera	
dC13	delta C13	per mil (ppt)
Fm	fraction modern - a standard parameter reported by AMS labs. It is a unitless parameter.	
Fm_err	fraction modern error	
C14_age	carbon-14 age dating (uncorrected)	years
C14_age_err	carbon-14 age error, +/- one sigma	years

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Gravity Corer
Generic Instrument Name	Gravity Corer
Generic Instrument Description	The gravity corer allows researchers to sample sediment layers at the bottom of lakes or oceans. The coring device is deployed from the ship and gravity carries it to the seafloor. (http://www.whoi.edu/instruments/viewInstrument.do?id=1079).

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.

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Piston Corer
Generic Instrument Name	Piston Corer
Generic Instrument Description	The piston corer is a type of bottom sediment sampling device. A long, heavy tube is plunged into the seafloor to extract samples of mud sediment. A piston corer uses a "free fall" of the coring rig to achieve a greater initial force on impact than gravity coring. A sliding piston inside the core barrel reduces inside wall friction with the sediment and helps to evacuate displaced water from the top of the corer. A piston corer is capable of extracting core samples up to 90 feet in length.

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Deployments

NBP-98-2

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57723
Platform	RVIB Nathaniel B. Palmer
Report	http://usjgofs.who.edu/aesops/nbp-bp_mr.html
Start Date	1998-02-25
End Date	1998-04-03
Description	Benthic Process and Moorings Recovery Methods & Sampling PI: Bob Anderson of: Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory dataset: C14 dates from sediment cores dates: March 03, 1998 to March 25, 1998 location: N: -56.9415 S: -66.1422 W: -170.2333 E: -169.4922 project/cruise: AESOPS/NBP98-2 Ross Sea Benthic Processes Cruise ship: R/V Nathaniel B. Palmer Note: Carbon-14 age dating was performed at National Ocean Sciences Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Facility (NOSAMS) in Woods Hole, MA

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Project Information

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

Website: <http://usjgofs.who.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.

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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 processes 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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