

Picoplankton, phytoplankton and bacteria abundance by flow cytometry from R/V Roger Revelle KIWI6, KIWI7, KIWI8, KIWI9 cruises in the Southern Ocean, 1998 (U.S. JGOFS AESOPS project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/2772>

Version: July 9, 2001

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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)

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Dataset Description

Abundances of picoplankton, phytoplankton and bacteria by flow cytometry

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
event	event number from event log	
sta	station number from event log	
cast	rosette cast number	
cast_type	CTD=CTD rosette; TM=Trace Metal rosette	
bot	rosette bottle number	
depth_n	nominal sample depth	meters
bact_het_cyt	heterotrophic bacteria; flow cytometry	cells/milliliter
coccus_s	Synechococcus	cells/milliliter
phyto_e_u	ultra eukaryotic phytoplankton	cells/milliliter

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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.

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Deployments

KIWI6

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57724
Platform	R/V Roger Revelle
Report	http://usjgofs.whoi.edu/aesops/RRs1.html
Start Date	1997-10-20
End Date	1997-11-24
Description	<p>Polar Front Survey I</p> <p>Methods & Sampling</p> <p>PI: Michael R. Landry of: University of Hawaii dataset: Abundances of picoplankton, phytoplankton and bacteria by flow cytometry dates: October 23, 1997 to November 18, 1997 location: N: -57 S: -62.3658 W: -170.6927 E: -168.2947 project/cruise: AESOPS/KIWI06; APFZ Polar Front Survey 1 ship: R/V Roger A. Revelle Sampling Methodology</p>

KIWI7

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57725
Platform	R/V Roger Revelle
Report	http://usjgofs.whoi.edu/aesops/RRp1.html
Start Date	1997-12-02
End Date	1998-01-03
Description	<p>Polar Front Process I</p> <p>Methods & Sampling PI: Michael R. Landry of: University of Hawaii dataset: Abundances of picoplankton, phytoplankton and bacteria by flow cytometry dates: December 04, 1997 to December 26, 1997 location: N: -53.0302 S: -64.7418 W: -174.7295 E: -168.8333 project/cruise: AESOPS/KIWI07; APFZ Polar Front Process 1 ship: R/V Roger A. Revelle Sampling Methodology</p>

KIWI8

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57726
Platform	R/V Roger Revelle
Report	http://usjgofs.whoi.edu/aesops/RRs2.html
Start Date	1998-01-08
End Date	1998-02-08
Description	<p>Polar Front Survey II</p> <p>Methods & Sampling PI: Michael R. Landry of: University of Hawaii dataset: Abundances of picoplankton, phytoplankton and bacteria by flow cytometry dates: January 12, 1998 to January 28, 1998 location: N: -57 S: -67.52 W: -170.1117 E: -169.9983 project/cruise: AESOPS/KIWI08; APFZ Polar Front Survey 2 ship: R/V Roger A. Revelle Sampling Methodology</p>

KIWI9

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57727
Platform	R/V Roger Revelle
Report	http://usjgofs.whoi.edu/aesops/RRp2.html
Start Date	1998-02-13
End Date	1998-03-19
Description	<p>Polar Front Process II</p> <p>Methods & Sampling PI: Michael R. Landry of: University of Hawaii dataset: Abundances of picoplankton, phytoplankton and bacteria by flow cytometry dates: February 15, 1998 to March 11, 1998 location: N: -52.9678 S: -71.3072 W: -174.7338 E: -165.9145 project/cruise: AESOPS/KIWI09; APFZ Polar Front Process 2 ship: R/V Roger A. Revelle Sampling Methodology</p>

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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.

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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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