

# Profiling reflectance radiometer (PRR) - attenuation coefficient of PAR from R/V Kaiyo-Maru cruise KY0103-02 in the Northwestern Sub-Arctic Pacific in 2001 (SEEDS I project)

**Website:** <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/2905>

**Version:** 27August2008

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## Project

» [Subarctic-Pacific Iron Experiment for Ecosystem Dynamics Study I](#) (SEEDS I)

## Program

» [Iron Synthesis](#) (FeSynth)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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## Dataset Description

### SEEDS 2001 PRR - Attenuation coefficient of PAR

PAR coefficient of attenuation used to calculate euphotic zone depth for each day

## Data Processing Description

### BCO-DMO Processing Notes

CSV file generated by Doug Mackie from original spreadsheet PRR\_data\_for\_DATA\_SET.xls

#### **Notes from CSV file generated by Doug Mackie:**

*Underwater irradiance was examined by a radiometer PRR600 (Biospherical Instruments)*

*Euphotic zone is defined as depth at which irradiance is 1% at seasurface.*

*Data in a separate table before PAR table (see euphotic zone dataset)*

### BCO-DMO Edits

- Parameter names modified to conform to BCO-DMO convention
- lat/lon added in from stations location data

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## Data Files

File
<b>PRR.csv</b> (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 7.74 KB) MD5:21f9890243850a55672594004f9157ff
Primary data file for dataset ID 2905

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## Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
date	Date	YYYYMMDD
station	Station Id	text
depth	Depth in meters	meters
PAR	Attenuation coefficient of PAR	m-1
time_start	Start time of station	HHMM
time_end	End time of station	HHMM
lat	latitude, negative denotes South	decimal degrees
lon	longitude, negative denotes West	decimal degrees

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## Instruments

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	Radiometer
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	Radiometer
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	Biospherical Instruments PRR600
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	Radiometer is a generic term for a range of instruments used to measure electromagnetic radiation (radiance and irradiance) in the atmosphere or the water column. For example, this instrument category includes free-fall spectral radiometer (SPMR/SMSR System, Satlantic, Inc), profiling or deck cosine PAR units (PUV-500 and 510, Biospherical Instruments, Inc). This is a generic term used when specific type, make and model were not specified.

## Deployments

### KY0103-02

<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57835">https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57835</a>
<b>Platform</b>	R/V Kaiyo-Maru
<b>Start Date</b>	2001-07-13
<b>End Date</b>	2001-08-06
<b>Description</b>	Patch enrichment = Leg 2: 13 Jul 2001 (Kushiro)--06 Aug 2001 (Tokyo)Note: No cruise track was contributed for this deployment. Data are plotted outside what is displayed as the "best available" cruise track from the data contributed

## Project Information

### Subarctic-Pacific Iron Experiment for Ecosystem Dynamics Study I (SEEDS I)

**Website:** <http://www.seeds-exp.jp/en/index.html>

**Coverage:** Western subarctic gyre in the North Pacific at 48.5°N, 165°E

An in situ test of the iron limitation hypothesis in the subarctic North Pacific Ocean was performed. First experiment of two (see SEEDS 2004)

A single enrichment of dissolved iron caused a large increase in phytoplankton standing stock and decreases in macronutrients and dissolved carbon dioxide. The dominant phytoplankton species shifted after the iron addition from pennate diatoms to a centric diatom, *Chaetoceros debilis*, that showed a very high growth rate, 2.6 doublings per day. Conclusion was that the bioavailability of iron regulates the magnitude of the phytoplankton biomass and the key phytoplankton species that determine the biogeochemical sensitivity to iron supply of high-nitrate, low-chlorophyll waters.

Data was collected at a total of 13 stations and from 3 moored sediment traps.

- Stations were occupied IN patch for days 0, 2, 4, 7, 9, 11 and 13.
- Stations were occupied OUT patch for days 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13.

It is not explicitly stated but it appears that at all stations two CTD sampling rosette casts were made: clean and rms. The clean rosette appears to have typically sampled the mixed layer (<50 m) e.g. 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 m. The rms rosette appears to have typically sampled the euphotic zone (<200m) e.g. 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 80, 100, 150, 200 m.

Sediment traps were deployed at:

- CENTRE: 20 m
- IN: 40, 60, 100, 200 m
- OUT: 20, 40, 60 and 100 m

Traps were recovered several times. Deployment times (days):

- CENTRE: 3.95, 2.83, 2.02, 1.98, 1.93, 2.05
- IN: 3.99, 2.84, 2.03, 2.00, 1.95, 2.01
- OUT: 5.17, 3.97, 3.42

### BCO-DMO/Doug Mackie Note:

Throughout these data, stations are identified as D2-I, D2-O, etc. D2-I indicates "Day 2, in patch station".

while D2-O indicates "Day 2, out patch station".  
This applies to all station identifiers.

## Related file

[SEEDS 2001 Project Documentation](#)

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## Program Information

### Iron Synthesis (FeSynth)

**Coverage:** Global

The two main objectives of the Iron Synthesis program (SCOR Working Group proposal, 2005), are:

1. Data compilation: assembling a common open-access database of the *in situ* iron experiments, beginning with the first period (1993-2002; Ironex-1, Ironex-2, SOIRE, EisenEx, SEEDS-1; SOFeX, SERIES) where primary articles have already been published, to be followed by the 2004 experiments where primary articles are now in progress (EIFEX, SEEDS-2; SAGE, FeeP); similarly for the natural fertilizations S.O.JGOFS (1992), CROZEX (2004/2005) and KEOPS (2005).
2. Modeling and data synthesis of specific aspects of two or more such experiments for various topics such as physical mixing, phytoplankton productivity, overall ecosystem functioning, iron chemistry, CO<sub>2</sub> budgeting, nutrient uptake ratios, DMS(P) processes, and combinations of these variables and processes.

SCOR Working Group proposal, 2005. "The Legacy of *in situ* Iron Enrichments: Data Compilation and Modeling".

[http://www.scor-int.org/Working\\_Groups/wg131.htm](http://www.scor-int.org/Working_Groups/wg131.htm)

See also: SCOR Proceedings Vol. 42 Concepcion, Chile October 2006, pgs: 13-16 2.3.3 Working Group on The Legacy of *in situ* Iron Enrichments: Data Compilation and Modeling.

The first objective of the Iron Synthesis program involves a data recovery effort aimed at assembling a common, open-access database of data and metadata from a series of *in-situ* ocean iron fertilization experiments conducted between 1993 and 2005. Initially, funding for this effort is being provided by the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR) and the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF).

Through the combined efforts of the principal investigators of the individual projects and the staff of Biological and Chemical Oceanography Data Management Office (BCO-DMO), data currently available primarily through individuals, disparate reports and data agencies, and in multiple formats, are being collected and prepared for addition to the BCO-DMO database from which they will be freely available to the community.

As data are contributed to the BCO-DMO office, they are organized into four overlapping categories:

1. Level 1, basic metadata  
(e.g., description of project/study, general location, PI(s), participants);
2. Level 2, detailed metadata and basic shipboard data and routine ship's operations  
(e.g., CTDs, underway measurements, sampling event logs);
3. Level 3, detailed metadata and data from specialized observations  
(e.g., discrete observations, experimental results, rate measurements) and
4. Level 4, remaining datasets  
(e.g., highest level of detailed data available from each study).

Collaboration with BCO-DMO staff began in March of 2008 and initial efforts have been directed toward basic project descriptions, levels 1 and 2 metadata and basic data, with detailed and more detailed data files being

incorporated as they become available and are processed.

## **Related file**

### [Program Documentation](#)

The Iron Synthesis Program is funded jointly by the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR) and the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF).



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