

Particulate Organic Matter (POM) from Niskin and Trace Metal clean bottles from R/V Melville cruise COOK19MV from the Southern Ocean, south of New Zealand in 2002 (SOFeX project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/2940>

Version: 2 April 2007

Version Date: 2007-04-02

Project

» [Southern Ocean Iron Experiment](#) (SOFeX)

Programs

» [Iron Synthesis](#) (FeSynth)

» [Ocean Carbon and Biogeochemistry](#) (OCB)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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Table of Contents

- [Dataset Description](#)
 - [Methods & Sampling](#)
 - [Data Processing Description](#)
- [Data Files](#)
- [Parameters](#)
- [Instruments](#)
- [Deployments](#)
- [Project Information](#)
- [Program Information](#)

Dataset Description

Particulate Organic Matter (POM) data from Niskin and Trace Metal clean bottles; includes Particulate Organic Carbon, Particulate Organic Nitrogen and Carbon to Nitrogen ratio

Methods & Sampling

dates: 24 January 2002 to 21 February 2002 (20020124-20020221)

location: N: -52.385 S: -66.612 W: -172.213 E: -166.947

project/cruise: SOFeX/MV

PI note: station 7 TM014 depth 23 data are actually from cast TM015;

Additional POM data from href="http://ocb.whoi.edu/SOFeX/PI-NOTES/POM_Hunter.html">Transit I, II and III are available in tabular form

Data Processing Description

Change history: YYYYMMDD

- 070402: downloaded original data from SOFeX project data web site;
 - added to OCB database by Cyndy Chandler, OCB DMO, (cchandler@whoi.edu)
 - event date, time, lon and lat are from Melville event log;

event_SFX is from the multi-ship event log

02 April 2007: Prepared for OCB data system by Cyndy Chandler, OCB DMO (WHOI).

OCB DMO Processing Notes:

The Particulate Organic Matter (POM) data were contributed as a collection of tables in an Excel spreadsheet file.

No documentation was contributed with the data. View or download original POM data file as an: [Excel file](#) or converted to [PDF file](#).

Contact: Craig Hunter

Metadata were taken from the Melville cruise event log when the original data were added to the OCB database.

1. all event, time, lon and lat data for events are from Melville cruise event log
2. event_SFX (the SOFeX multi-ship event number), patch day data (pDay_N and pDay_S) are from the multi-ship event log contributed by Michael Hiscock

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

Data Files

File
POM_MV.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 11.73 KB) MD5:cf2632fe627f53ccc072abb75c7e1ab3 Primary data file for dataset ID 2940

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

Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
patch_loc	sampling location relative to patch	dimensionless
event	event number from Melville event log	doYhhmm
event_SFX	event number from multi-ship log	YYYYdoYhhmm
pDay_N	North patch days since midpoint of first fertilization	decimal days
pDay_S	South patch days since midpoint of first fertilization	decimal days
date	date sampling began (UTC)	YYYYMMDD
time	time sampling began (UTC)	hhmm
lon	longitude, negative denotes West	decimal degrees
lat	latitude, negative denotes South	decimal degrees
station	station location number	dimensionless
ev_type	sampling method abbreviation code	dimensionless
depth	depth, calculated from pressure	meters
POC	Particulate Organic Carbon	micromolar
PON	Particulate Organic Nitrogen	micromolar
C_to_N	Carbon to Nitrogen ratio	ratio

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

Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Niskin Bottle
Generic Instrument Name	Niskin bottle
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
Generic Instrument Description	Trace metal (TM) clean rosette bottle used for collecting trace metal clean seawater samples.

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

Deployments

COOK19MV

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57826
Platform	R/V Melville
Report	http://ocb.who.edu/SOFEX/CRUISES/proj_description.pdf
Start Date	2002-01-19
End Date	2002-02-26

Description	<p>Brief cruise plan description: Three ships were involved in the SOFeX experiment. Each ship operated in the study area at a different time to afford the longest observation time. The designations SOFeX-N and SOFeX-S are sometimes used to distinguish between two iron enriched patches - one in low silicate waters north of the polar front (SOFeX-N), and the other in high silicate waters south of the polar front (SOFeX-S). All three ships, Melville (MV), Revelle (RR) and Polar Star (PS), worked in SOFeX-S, but only the Revelle and Melville worked in the SOFeX N patch and shuttled between the two patches. The R/V MELVILLE sailed several weeks after the R/V REVELLE to arrive in the study area just as the 'patches' were forming in response to iron fertilization. The MELVILLE's team planned to make detailed measurements of phytoplankton physiology and rate processes, and to sample daily for phytoplankton growth rates and biomass, soluble and particulate iron and zooplankton biomass. A cruise logbook includes daily entries filed by the Chief Scientist aboard each vessel.</p> <p>Methods & Sampling dates: 24 January 2002 to 21 February 2002 (20020124-20020221) location: N: -52.385 S: -66.612 W: -172.213 E: -166.947 project/cruise: SOFeX/MV PI note: station 7 TM014 depth 23 data are actually from cast TM015; Additional POM data from http://ocb.whoi.edu/SOFeX/PI-NOTES/POM_Hunter.html">Transit I, II and III are available in tabular form</p> <p>Processing Description Change history: YMMDD 070402: downloaded original data from SOFeX project data web site; added to OCB database by Cyndy Chandler, OCB DMO, (cchandler@whoi.edu) event date, time, lon and lat are from Melville event log; event_SFX is from the multi-ship event log 02 April 2007: Prepared for OCB data system by Cyndy Chandler, OCB DMO (WHOI). OCB DMO Processing Notes: The Particulate Organic Matter (POM) data were contributed as a collection of tables in an Excel spreadsheet file. No documentation was contributed with the data. View or download original POM data file as an: http://ocb.whoi.edu/SOFeX/PI-NOTES/POC_N_hunter.xls">Excel file or converted to http://ocb.whoi.edu/SOFeX/PI-NOTES/POC_N_hunter.pdf">PDF file. Contact: Craig Hunter Metadata were taken from the Melville cruise event log when the original data were added to the OCB database. all event, time, lon and lat data for events are from Melville cruise event log event_SFX (the SOFeX multi-ship event number), patch day data (pDay_N and pDay_S) are from the multi-ship event log contributed by Michael Hiscock</p>
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[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Project Information

Southern Ocean Iron Experiment (SOFeX)

Website: <http://www.mbari.org/expeditions/SOFeX2002/>

Coverage: Southern Ocean, south of New Zealand

Before he passed away in 1993, John Martin suggested that an increase in the flow of iron-rich dust to the ocean causes phytoplankton (single celled algae) to grow. The increased photosynthesis removes carbon dioxide from surface waters as the algae create biomass. This carbon dioxide is replaced by carbon dioxide gas that flows into the sea from the atmosphere. Reduced carbon dioxide in the atmosphere cools the planet (CO₂ is a greenhouse gas that warms the earth). The results of this work, funded by the National Science Foundation, the Department of Energy, and the US Coast Guard, will be a much better understanding of how biological processes may regulate climate. (see Related Info: Fe cycle)

A direct test of the 'Martin Hypothesis' that trace concentrations of Fe are responsible for phytoplankton's ability to grow by direct experimental addition of Fe to the surface waters. Consequently the distribution of bioavailable Fe in the surface waters determines large geographical areas primary production and the following flux of fixed organic matter to the deep sea. The aim of the SOFeX project is to investigate the effects of iron fertilization on the productivity of the Southern Ocean. The results of this work will contribute significantly to

our understanding of important biogeochemical processes which bear directly on the global carbon cycle, atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration, and climate control.

The SOFeX-N and SOFeX-S designations are sometimes used to distinguish between two iron enriched patches - one in low silicate waters north of the polar front (SOFEX-N), and the other in high silicate waters south of the polar front (SOFEX-S). All three ships, Melville (MV), Revelle (RR) and Polar Star (PS), worked in SOFEX-S, but only the Revelle and Melville worked in the SOFeX N patch and shuttled between the two patches.

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

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, SOIREE, 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, CO₂ 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

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).



Ocean Carbon and Biogeochemistry (OCB)

Website: <http://us-ocb.org/>

Coverage: Global

The Ocean Carbon and Biogeochemistry (OCB) program focuses on the ocean's role as a component of the global Earth system, bringing together research in geochemistry, ocean physics, and ecology that inform on and advance our understanding of ocean biogeochemistry. The overall program goals are to promote, plan, and coordinate collaborative, multidisciplinary research opportunities within the U.S. research community and with international partners. Important OCB-related activities currently include: the Ocean Carbon and Climate Change (OCCC) and the North American Carbon Program (NACP); U.S. contributions to IMBER, SOLAS, CARBOOCEAN; and numerous U.S. single-investigator and medium-size research projects funded by U.S. federal agencies including NASA, NOAA, and NSF.

The scientific mission of OCB is to study the evolving role of the ocean in the global carbon cycle, in the face of environmental variability and change through studies of marine biogeochemical cycles and associated ecosystems.

The overarching OCB science themes include improved understanding and prediction of: 1) oceanic uptake and release of atmospheric CO₂ and other greenhouse gases and 2) environmental sensitivities of biogeochemical cycles, marine ecosystems, and interactions between the two.

The OCB Research Priorities (updated January 2012) include: ocean acidification; terrestrial/coastal carbon fluxes and exchanges; climate sensitivities of and change in ecosystem structure and associated impacts on biogeochemical cycles; mesopelagic ecological and biogeochemical interactions; benthic-pelagic feedbacks on biogeochemical cycles; ocean carbon uptake and storage; and expanding low-oxygen conditions in the coastal and open oceans.

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