

Oxygen evolution experiment data from R/V Oceanus OC404-01, OC404-04 in the Sargasso Sea in 2004 (EDDIES project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/3026>

Version: 23 October 2007

Version Date: 2007-10-23

Project

» [Eddies Dynamics, Mixing, Export, and Species composition](#) (EDDIES)

Program

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

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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Dataset Description

Net community production: oxygen evolution experiment data

dates: 15 June 2004 to 05 August 2004 (20040615-20040805)
location: N: 32.660 S: 30.498 W: -65.760 E: -59.607
project/cruise: EDDIES/OC404-1 2004 Survey 1 and OC404-4 2004 Survey 2
platform: R/V Oceanus

[Methodology](#)

Change history: YYYYMMDD

071024: downloaded original data from EDDIES data web site;
added to OCB database by Cyndy Chandler, BCO-DMO

DMO Note: the production and respiration rates calculated from these data are available from this database as [NCP rates](#)

PI note: Please check the methodology document for additional information and explanation of sample incubation types and replicates.

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Data Files

File**NCP_data.csv**(Comma Separated Values (.csv), 12.23 KB)
MD5:bb10057908caccb757d7f4f3b19b1afb

Primary data file for dataset ID 3026

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Parameter	Description	Units
Cruise_ID	cruise identifier	dimensionless
sta	station number	dimensionless
ev_type	sampling event type	dimensionless
event	unique sampling event number	YYYYMMDDhhmm
date	start date of event (GMT)	YYYYMMDD
time	start time of event (GMT)	hhmm
lon	longitude, negative denotes West	decimal degrees
lat	latitude, negative denotes South	decimal degrees
locRef	location reference code EDDY code or BATS station	alphanumeric
depth_n	sample depth, nominal	meters
sampleType	sample incubation type	dimensionless
O2_initial_S	oxygen, initial sample	milliliters/liter
O2_repl_1	oxygen, replicate 1	milliliters/liter
O2_repl_1_QF	oxygen, replicate 1, quality flag	dimensionless
O2_repl_2	oxygen, replicate 2	milliliters/liter
O2_repl_2_QF	oxygen, replicate 2, quality flag	dimensionless
O2_repl_3	oxygen, replicate 3	milliliters/liter
O2_repl_3_QF	oxygen, replicate 3, quality flag	dimensionless
O2_repl_4	oxygen, replicate 4	milliliters/liter
O2_repl_4_QF	oxygen, replicate 4, quality flag	dimensionless
O2_repl_5	oxygen, replicate 5	milliliters/liter
O2_repl_5_QF	oxygen, replicate 5, quality flag	dimensionless
O2_repl_6	oxygen, replicate 6	milliliters/liter
O2_repl_6_QF	oxygen, replicate 6, quality flag	dimensionless
O2_repl_7	oxygen, replicate 7	milliliters/liter
O2_repl_7_QF	oxygen, replicate 7, quality flag	dimensionless

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Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Light-Dark Bottle
Generic Instrument Name	Light-Dark Bottle
Generic Instrument Description	The light/dark bottle is a way of measuring primary production by comparing before and after concentrations of dissolved oxygen. Bottles containing seawater samples with phytoplankton are incubated for a predetermined period of time under light and dark conditions. Incubation is preferably carried out in situ, at the depth from which the samples were collected. Alternatively, the light and dark bottles are incubated in a water trough on deck, and neutral density filters are used to approximate the light conditions at the collection depth. Rates of net and gross photosynthesis and respiration can be determined from measurements of dissolved oxygen concentration in the sample bottles.

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.

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Deployments

OC404-01

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57956
Platform	R/V Oceanus
Report	http://ocb.whoi.edu/EDDIES/CRUISES/2004/OC404-1_Draft_Cruise_Report.pdf
Start Date	2004-06-11
End Date	2004-07-03
Description	EDDIES 2004 Survey 1 cruise Funded by: NSF OCE-0241310 Original cruise data are available from the NSF R2R data catalog (Cruise DOI: 10.7284/900337)

OC404-04

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57961
Platform	R/V Oceanus
Report	http://ocb.whoi.edu/EDDIES/CRUISES/2004/OC404-4_Draft_Cruise_Report.pdf
Start Date	2004-07-25
End Date	2004-08-12
Description	EDDIES project 2004 Survey 2 cruise Funded by: NSF OCE-0241310 Original cruise data are available from the NSF R2R data catalog

Project Information

Eddies Dynamics, Mixing, Export, and Species composition (EDDIES)

Website: http://science.whoi.edu/users/olga/eddies/EDDIES_Project.html

Coverage: Sargasso Sea

The original title of this project from the NSF award is: Collaborative Research: Impacts of Eddies and Mixing on Plankton Community Structure and Biogeochemical Cycling in the Sargasso Sea".

Prior results have documented eddy-driven transport of nutrients into the euphotic zone and the associated accumulation of chlorophyll. However, several key aspects of mesoscale upwelling events remain unresolved by the extant database, including: (1) phytoplankton physiological response, (2) changes in community structure, (3) impact on export out of the euphotic zone, (4) rates of mixing between the surface mixed layer and the base of the euphotic zone, and (5) implications for biogeochemistry and differential cycling of carbon and associated bioactive elements. This leads to the following hypotheses concerning the complex, non-linear biological regulation of elemental cycling in the ocean:

H1: Eddy-induced upwelling, in combination with diapycnal mixing in the upper ocean, introduces new nutrients into the euphotic zone.

H2: The increase in inorganic nutrients stimulates a physiological response within the phytoplankton community.

H3: Differing physiological responses of the various species bring about a shift in community structure.

H4: Changes in community structure lead to increases in export from, and changes in biogeochemical cycling within, the upper ocean.

Publications

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Program Information

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.

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Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-0241310

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