Niskin bottle chlorophyll, phaeopigments and oxygen from R/V Oceanus OC415-01 in the Sargasso Sea in 2005 (EDDIES project)

Website: https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/3041 Version: 18 June 2007 Version Date: 2007-06-18

Project

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

Program

» Ocean Carbon and Biogeochemistry (OCB)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
<u>Bates, Nicholas</u>	Bermuda Biological Station for Research (BBSR)	Principal Investigator
<u>Kosnyrev, Olga</u>	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI)	Data Manager
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Dataset Description

 PI:
 Nick Bates

 of:
 Bermuda Biological Station for Research (BBSR)

 dataset:
 Niskin bottle chlorophyll, Phaeo and oxygen

 dates:
 20 June 2005 to 14 July 2005

 location:
 N: 40.753 S: 28.733 W: -70.546 E: -61.920

 project/cruise:
 EDDIES/OC415-1 2005 Survey 1

 platform:
 R/V Oceanus

Methodology: U.S. JGOFS BATS Method Manual Version 4 (1997). Bermuda Atlantic Time-Series Study April 1997. Anthony H. Knap, Anthony F. Michaels et al., 136 pp. (link to <u>BATS Method Manual version 4</u> local copy)

Technician: Rod Johnson (rod@sargasso.bbsr.edu)

Change history: YYMMDD 051219: downloaded oce415_hydro.dat file from EDDIES data web site; added to OCB database by Cyndy Chandler, OCB DMO 060210. Station 1-3 depth_n corrected per Olga Kosnyreva email these were test stations for watchstander training with all bottles fired at a nominal depth of 20 meters 070313: change parameter names to be consistent within EDDIES 070618: added event, date, time, Ion and lat from cruise event log

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File

pigments_oxy.csv(Comma Separated Values (.csv), 101.36 KB) MD5:c206a130fe0cc22a102ae7824dc0276d

Primary data file for dataset ID 3041

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
event	unique sampling event number composite of GMT date and time	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
sta	station number	dimensionless
Nis	Niskin bottle order number	dimensionless
depth_n	sample depth, nominal	meters
O2_ml_L	oxygen, dissolved	milliliters/liter
chl_a_ugL	chlorophyll-a	micrograms/liter
phaeo	Phaeopigments	micrograms/liter
chla_phaeo	Chl_a + Phaeo	micrograms/liter

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Deployments

OC415-01

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57962	
Platform	R/V Oceanus	
Report	http://ocb.whoi.edu/EDDIES/CRUISES/2005/OC415_Draft_Cruise_Report_050722.pdf	
Start Date	2005-06-20	
End Date	2005-07-15	
Description	EDDIES project 2005 Survey 1 cruise Funded by: NSF OCE-0241310 Original cruise data are available from the NSF R2R data catalog	

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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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Ledwell, J.R., McGillicuddy, D.J., and Anderson, L.A.. "Nutrient Flux into an Intense Deep Chlorophyll Layer in a Mode-water Eddy.," Deep Sea Research II, v.55, 2008, p. 1139.

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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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