

Sampler Sled cast 1 data profiles from R/V Oceanus cruise OC415-04 in the Sargasso Sea in 2005 (EDDIES project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/3055>

Version: 30 October 2007

Version Date: 2007-10-30

Project

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

Program

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

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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Dataset Description

The sampling and processing are described in a separate document (see [T2 cruise sled methods](#)). The OCB DMO used MATLAB to extract data from original files as submitted by the PI. The cast 1 data are reported separately because a WET Labs fluorometer was deployed on the sled for cast 1.

Change history:

070604: downloaded original data from EDDIES data web site

071030: prepared for and uploaded to OCB database by Nancy Copley (BCO-DMO) and Cyndy Chandler (BCO-DMO)

Note that the data include some bad lat/lon values.

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Data Files

File
sampler_sled_c1.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 5.90 MB) MD5:bb678ee235340db68a6ec589eace9f95
Primary data file for dataset ID 3055

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
profile_ID	profile identification number	alphanumeric
cast	cast number	dimensionless
profile_type	profile type (up, down, flight)	dimensionless
SID_sled	scan id number	dimensionless
yrday	time in decimal days, referenced to 0 at start of 2005	decimal day
lon	longitude, negative denotes West	decimal degrees
lat	latitude, negative denotes South	decimal degrees
press	pressure	decibars
temp0	temperature, primary sensor pair (T90)	degrees Celsius
temp1	temperature, secondary sensor pair (T90)	degrees Celsius
sal0	salinity, primary sensor pair	dimensionless
sal1	salinity, secondary sensor pair	dimensionless
cond0	conductivity, primary sensor pair	Siemens/meter
cond1	conductivity, secondary sensor pair	Siemens/meter
fluor_V_Wetl	WET Labs fluorometer voltage	volts
fluor_Wetl	Chlorophyll from WET Labs fluorometer	milligrams/meter ³
fluor_V_Ch	Chelsea Instruments fluorometer voltage	volts
fluor_chla	Chlorophyll from Chelsea fluorometer	milligrams/meter ³
sampl	Sampler status: 1=ON; 0=OFF	dimensionless
date	date (UTC) of sampling reported as YYYYMMDD	dimensionless

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Deployments

OC415-04

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57967
Platform	R/V Oceanus
Report	http://ocb.whoi.edu/EDDIES/CRUISES/2005/OC415-4_cruise_report.pdf
Start Date	2005-08-29
End Date	2005-09-15
Description	EDDIES project 2005 Tracer 2 cruise Funded by: NSF OCE-0241310 The cruise end date was originally entered as 9/14/2005 (source: UNOLS final ship schedule), but this was changed in February 2015 to end date 9/15/2005. The official record from the vessel operator shows the end date being 9/15/2015. 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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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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