

# Sediment trap flux data from R/V Weatherbird II WB0409, WB0413, WB0506, WB0508 cruises in the Sargasso Sea, 2004-2005 (EDDIES project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/3056>

Version: 07 March 2006

Version Date: 2006-03-07

## Project

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

## Program

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

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
<a href="#">Bates, Nicholas</a>	Bermuda Biological Station for Research (BBSR)	Principal Investigator
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## Dataset Description

Sediment trap flux data are reported by PI Nicholas "Nick" Bates of the Bermuda Biological Station for Research (BBSR).

Methodology: see Chapter 20: Sediment Traps in 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 [BATS Method Manual version 4](#) local copy)

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## Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
array_name	sediment trap array name	alphanumeric
location	EDDY center or control	dimensionless
filter_ID	Filter ID	dimensionless
depth_n	sample collection depth	meters
flux_mass	Mass Flux	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /day
flux_Corg	Organic C-flux	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /day
flux_N	Nitrogen flux	mg/m <sup>2</sup> /day

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## Instruments

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	Sediment Trap
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	Sediment Trap
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	Sediment traps are specially designed containers deployed in the water column for periods of time to collect particles from the water column falling toward the sea floor. In general a sediment trap has a jar at the bottom to collect the sample and a broad funnel-shaped opening at the top with baffles to keep out very large objects and help prevent the funnel from clogging. This designation is used when the specific type of sediment trap was not specified by the contributing investigator.

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## Deployments

### WB0409

<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57955">https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57955</a>
<b>Platform</b>	R/V Weatherbird II
<b>Start Date</b>	2004-06-23
<b>End Date</b>	2004-07-02
<b>Description</b>	<p>EDT1 2004 Transect 1 cruise Funded by: NSF OCE-0241310</p> <p><b>Methods &amp; Sampling</b> PI: Nick Bates of: Bermuda Biological Station for Research (BBSR) dataset: Sediment trap flux data dates: 24 June 2004 to 28 June 2004 (20040624-20040628) location: N: 31.474 S: 30.458 W: -64.964 E: -64.095 project/cruise: EDDIES/WB0409 2004 Transect 1 (EDT1) platform: R/V Weatherbird II Methodology: see Chapter 20: Sediment Traps in 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 BATS Method Manual version 4 local copy) Change history: YYYYMMDD 060307: downloaded original data from EDDIES data web site; added to OCB database by Cyndy Chandler, OCB DMO; PI notes: Mass flux for EDT1 arrays A&amp;B have been estimated from the weight of the bolus since these samples were compromised following a drying oven problem. Estimate was calculated by assuming 89% of total mass transfer to bolus. Sediment trap position data is available separately.</p>

### WB0413

<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57960">https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57960</a>
<b>Platform</b>	R/V Weatherbird II
<b>Start Date</b>	2004-08-02
<b>End Date</b>	2004-08-11
<b>Description</b>	<p>EDT2 2004 Transect 2 cruise Funded by: NSF OCE-0241310</p> <p><b>Methods &amp; Sampling</b>  PI: Nick Bates of: Bermuda Biological Station for Research (BBSR) dataset: Sediment trap flux data dates: 14 July 2004 to 09 August 2004 (20040714-20040809) location: N: 31.670 S: 30.665 W: -66.405 E: -64.112 project/cruise: EDDIES/WB0413 2004 Transect 2 (EDT2) platform: R/V Weatherbird II Methodology: see Chapter 20: Sediment Traps in 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 BATS Method Manual version 4 local copy) Change history: YYMMDD 060307: downloaded original data from EDDIES data web site; added to OCB database by Cyndy Chandler, OCB DMO; DMO note: note that the dates for the BATS190 array are in July and this cruise began on 02 August 2004. PI notes: Mass flux for BATS190 has been estimated from the weight of the bolus since these samples were compromised following a drying oven problem. Estimate was calculated by assuming 89% of total mass transfer to bolus. Mass flux for EDT2-Array A is the actual measured flux. Sediment trap position data is available separately.</p>

#### WB0506

<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57963">https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57963</a>
<b>Platform</b>	R/V Weatherbird II
<b>Start Date</b>	2005-07-06
<b>End Date</b>	2005-07-15
<b>Description</b>	<p>EDT3 2005 Transect 1 cruise Funded by: NSF OCE-0241310</p> <p><b>Methods &amp; Sampling</b>  PI: Nick Bates of: Bermuda Biological Station for Research (BBSR) dataset: Sediment trap flux data dates: 08 July 2005 to 15 July 2005 (20050708 - 20050715) location: N: 30.900 S: 30.446 W: -66.845 E: -66.272 project/cruise: EDDIES/WB0506 2005 Transect 1 (EDT3) platform: R/V Weatherbird II Methodology: see Chapter 20: Sediment Traps in 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 BATS Method Manual version 4 local copy) Change history: YYMMDD 070601: original data downloaded from EDDIES data web site by Nancy Copley (WHOI); /eddies/data/2005_data/traps/ and /eddies/data/2005_data/wbII_x0508/sediment_trap/EDT3flux_info.txt 071010: added to OCB database by Cyndy Chandler, OCB DMO; PI notes: Sediment trap position data is available separately.</p>

#### WB0508

<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57966">https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57966</a>
<b>Platform</b>	R/V Weatherbird II
<b>Start Date</b>	2005-08-17
<b>End Date</b>	2005-08-26
<b>Description</b>	<p>EDT4 2005 Transect 2 Funded by: NSF OCE-0241310</p> <p><b>Methods &amp; Sampling</b>  PI: Nick Bates of: Bermuda Biological Station for Research (BBSR) dataset: Sediment trap flux data dates: 19 August 2005 to 25 August 2005 (20050819-20050825) location: N: 30.233 S: 29.707 W: -69.119 E: -68.447 project/cruise: EDDIES/WB0508 2005 Transect 2 (EDT4) platform: R/V Weatherbird II Methodology: see Chapter 20: Sediment Traps in 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 BATS Method Manual version 4 local copy) Change history: YYMMDD 070601: original data downloaded from EDDIES data web site by Nancy Copley (WHOI); /eddies/data/2005_data/traps/ and /eddies/data/2005_data/wbII_x0506/sediment_trap/EDT4flux_info.txt 071010: added to OCB database by Cyndy Chandler, OCB DMO; PI notes: Sediment trap position data is available separately.</p>

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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](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

Andrews, J.E., Hartin, C., and Buesseler, K.O.. "7Be Analyses in Seawater by Low Background Gamma-Spectroscopy," *Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry*, v.277, 2008, p. 253.

Andrews, J.E., Hartin, C., Buesseler, K.O.. "7Be Analyses in Seawater by Low Background Gamma-

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Buesseler, K.O., Lamborg, C., Cai, P., Escoube, R., Johnson, R., Pike, S., Masque, P., McGillicuddy, D.J., Verdeny, E.. "Particle Fluxes Associated with Mesoscale Eddies in the Sargasso Sea," *Deep Sea Research II*, v.55, 2008, p. 1426.

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Jenkins, W.J., McGillicuddy, D.J., and Lott III, D.E.. "The Distributions of, and Relationship Between <sup>3</sup>He and Nitrate in Eddies," *Deep Sea Research II*, v.55, 2008, p. 1389.

Jenkins, W.J., McGillicuddy, D.J., Lott III, D.E.. "The Distributions of, and Relationship Between <sup>3</sup>He and Nitrate in Eddies," *Deep-Sea Research II*, v.55, 2008, p. 1389.

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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McGillicuddy, D.J., Ledwell, J.R., and Anderson, L.A.. "Response to Comment on "Eddy/Wind Interactions Stimulate Extraordinary Mid-Ocean Plankton Bloom".," Science, v.320, 2008.

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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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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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