

# Nutrients from Niskin bottles from NOAA Ship Ronald H. Brown cruise RB-08-02 in the Southwest Atlantic sector of the Southern Ocean near South Georgia Island in 2008 (SO\_GasEx project)

**Website:** <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/3294>

**Version:** 16 Feb 2010

**Version Date:** 2010-02-16

## Project

» [Southern Ocean Gas Exchange Experiment](#) (SO\_GasEx)

## Programs

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

» [United States Surface Ocean Lower Atmosphere Study](#) (U.S. SOLAS)

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## Dataset Description

SO-GasEx Final Nutrient data collected from Niskin bottles of CTD casts

## Methods & Sampling

**See:** [SO-GasEx cruise report, Section 5.7.7 ppgs 50-52](#)

Nutrient data collected from Niskin bottles of CTD casts from SOGasEx cruise, Feb-April 2008 aboard RV Ron Brown.

Id in this file represents the CTD station number followed by a 0 and the cast number and then followed by the niskin number. e.g. Stat-samp 10101 is CTD station 1, cast 1 and niskin 1.

PO4, Sil, NO3+NO2, NO2, NO3 and NH4 are concentrations of phosphate, silicate, nitrate plus nitrite, nitrite, nitrate and ammonium in micromole per kg seawater.

Flags following each nutrient column indicate data quality.

Flag = 2 means good;

Flag = 3 means questionable;

Flag = 4 means bad;

Flag = 9 means no data.

'No data' is written as 'nd'.

At station 33 water samples were collected via pump and hose.  
Salinity values were taken from station 31 and the depths are in meters.

## Data Processing Description

### BCO-DMO Processing Notes

- Generated from original file gasex\_08.data-final 2010.xls

### BCO-DMO Edits

- event, station, date, time, lon, lat inserted from CTD headers file
- '-99' (No data flag in original) changed to 'nd'
- decimal places padded to 1 or 2 places as appropriate for consistency
- parameter names modified to conform to BCO-DMO convention

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## Data Files

File
<b>Nutrients.csv</b> (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 74.80 KB) MD5:245af667c3eed04c2b2eeab58adf044b Primary data file for dataset ID 3294

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## Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
event	Unique event number	YDAHHMM
date	Date (UTC)	YYYYMMDD
time	Time (UTC)	HHMM
lon	station longitude (West is negative)	decimal degrees
lat	station latitude (South is negative)	decimal degrees
ID	The CTD station number followed by a 0 and the cast number and then followed by the niskin number. e.g. Stat-samp 10101 is CTD station 1; cast 1 and niskin 1.	integer
station	SO-GasEx CTD Station Id	integer

Samp	The niskin number appended with a leading 1. SAMP 101 is niskin 1. SAMP 124 is niskin 24.	integer
pres	pressure from CTD	decibars
PO4	phosphate	micromol/kg
PO4_QC	Phosphate Data Quality Flag: 2 means good; 3 means questionable; 4 means bad; 9 means no data.	integer
Si	silicate	micromol/kg
Si_QC	silicate Data Quality Flag: 2 means good; 3 means questionable; 4 means bad; 9 means no data.	integer
NO3_plus_NO2	nitrate plus nitrite	micromol/kg
NO3_plus_NO2_QC	nitrate plus nitrite Data Quality Flag: 2 means good; 3 means questionable; 4 means bad; 9 means no data.	integer
NO2	nitrite	micromol/kg
NO2_QC	nitrite Data Quality Flag: 2 means good; 3 means questionable; 4 means bad; 9 means no data.	integer
NO3	nitrate	micromol/kg
NO3_QC	nitrate Data Quality Flag: 2 means good; 3 means questionable; 4 means bad; 9 means no data.	integer
NH4	ammonium	micromol/kg
NH4_QC	ammonium Data Quality Flag: 2 means good; 3 means questionable; 4 means bad; 9 means no data.	integer

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## Deployments

**RB-08-02**

<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57846">https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57846</a>
<b>Platform</b>	NOAA Ship Ronald H. Brown
<b>Report</b>	<a href="http://bcodata.whoi.edu/SO-GasEx/SO_GasEx_Cruise_Report.pdf">http://bcodata.whoi.edu/SO-GasEx/SO_GasEx_Cruise_Report.pdf</a>
<b>Start Date</b>	2008-02-29
<b>End Date</b>	2008-04-12
<b>Description</b>	The Southern Ocean GasEx experiment was conducted aboard the NOAA ship Ronald H. Brown with 31 scientists representing 22 institutions, companies and government labs. The cruise departed Punta Arenas, Chile on 29 February, 2008 and transited approximately 5 days to the nominal study region at 50°S, 40°W in the Atlantic sector of the Southern Ocean. The scientific work concentrated on quantifying gas transfer velocities using deliberately injected tracers, measuring CO <sub>2</sub> and DMS fluxes directly in the marine air boundary layer, and elucidating the physical, chemical, and biological processes controlling air-sea fluxes with measurements in the upper-ocean and marine air. The oceanic studies used a Lagrangian approach to study the evolution of chemical and biological properties over the course of the experiment using shipboard and autonomous drifting instruments. The first tracer patch was created and studied for approximately 6 days before the ship was diverted from the study site, 350 miles to the south, to wait near South Georgia Island for calmer seas. After more than 4 days away, we returned to the study area and managed to find some remnants of the tracer patch. After collecting one final set of water column samples and recovering the two drifting buoys deployed with the patch, we relocated to the northwest, closer to the area where the first patch was started. A second tracer patch was created and studied for approximately 15 days before we had to break off the experiment and transit to Montevideo, Uruguay for the completion of the cruise.

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## Project Information

### Southern Ocean Gas Exchange Experiment (SO\_GasEx)

**Website:** <http://so-gasex.org/>

**Coverage:** Southwest Atlantic sector of the Southern Ocean (nominally at 50°S, 40°W, near South Georgia Island)

The Southern Ocean Gas Exchange Experiment (SO-GasEx; also known as GasEx III) took place in the Southwest Atlantic sector of the Southern Ocean (nominally at 50°S, 40°W, near South Georgia Island) in austral fall of 2008 (February 29-April 12, 2008) on the [NOAA ship Ronald H. Brown](#). SO-GasEX is funded by NOAA, NSF and NASA.

The research objectives for Southern Ocean GasEx are to answer the following questions:

- What are the gas transfer velocities at high winds?
- What is the effect of fetch on the gas transfer?
- How do other non-direct wind effects influence gas transfer?
- How do changing pCO<sub>2</sub> and DMS levels affect the air-sea CO<sub>2</sub> and DMS flux, respectively in the same locale?
- Are there better predictors of gas exchange in the Southern Ocean other than wind?
- What is the near surface horizontal and vertical variability in turbulence, pCO<sub>2</sub>, and other relevant biochemical and physical parameters?
- How do biological processes influence pCO<sub>2</sub> and gas exchange?
- Do the different disparate estimates of fluxes agree, and if not why?
- With the results from Southern Ocean GasEx, can we reconcile the current discrepancy between model based CO<sub>2</sub> flux estimates and observation based estimates?

## Related files

[SO-GasEx cruise report](#)  
[SO-GasEx Science Plan](#)  
[SO-GasEx Implementation Plan](#)

The SO-GasEx cruise report and Science and Implementation plans, may also be available at [the SO-GasEx science Web page](#).

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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.

### United States Surface Ocean Lower Atmosphere Study (U.S. SOLAS)

**Website:** <http://www.us-solas.org/>

**Coverage:** Global

The Surface Ocean Lower Atmosphere Study (SOLAS) program is designed to enable researchers from different disciplines to interact and investigate the multitude of processes and interactions between the coupled ocean and atmosphere.

Oceanographers and atmospheric scientists are working together to improve understanding of the fate, transport, and feedbacks of climate relevant compounds, and also weather and hazards that are affected by processes at the surface ocean.

Oceanographers and atmospheric scientists are working together to improve understanding of the fate, transport, and feedbacks of climate relevant compounds.

Physical, chemical, and biological research near the ocean-atmosphere interface must be performed in synergy to extend our current knowledge to adequately understand and forecast changes on short and long time frames and over local and global spatial scales.

The findings obtained from SOLAS are used to improve knowledge at process scale that will lead to better quantification of fluxes of climate relevant compounds such as CO<sub>2</sub>, sulfur and nitrogen compounds, hydrocarbons and halocarbons, as well as dust, energy and momentum. This activity facilitates a fundamental understanding to assist the societal needs for climate change, environmental health, weather prediction, and national security.

The US SOLAS program is a component of the International SOLAS program where collaborations are forged with investigators around the world to examine SOLAS issues ubiquitous to the world's oceans and atmosphere.

[Â» International SOLAS Web site](#)

### Science Implementation Strategy Reports

[US-SOLAS](#) (4 MB PDF file)

[Other SOLAS reports](#) are available for download from the US SOLAS Web site

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### Funding

Funding Source	Award
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	<a href="#">unknown SO_GasEx NOAA</a>
National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA)	<a href="#">unknown SO_GasEx NASA</a>
National Science Foundation (NSF)	<a href="#">unknown SO_GasEx NSF</a>

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