

Colorimetric nutrient analysis from CTD Casts from R/V Tangaroa cruise VDT0410 in the South East of New Zealand, S.W. Bounty Trough in 2004 (SAGE project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/3323>

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Project

» [Surface-Ocean Lower-Atmosphere Studies Air-Sea Gas Exchange \(Experiment\)](#) (SAGE)

Programs

» [Iron Synthesis](#) (FeSynth)

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

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
Pickmere, Stuart	New Zealand National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA)	Principal Investigator
Gegg, Stephen R.	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI BCO-DMO)	BCO-DMO Data Manager

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Dataset Description

Colorimetric nutrient analysis from CTD Casts

Methods & Sampling

[Refer to SAGE Voyage Report](#)

CTD-related instrumentation consisted of:

- a Seabird Electronics (SBE) 911plus CTD with:
 - SBE-5 pumped SBE-3 temperature, SBE-4 conductivity and SBE-43 dissolved oxygen sensors.
 - SBE-5 pumped secondary SBE-3 temperature and SBE-4 conductivity sensors.
- Seapoint Sensors, Inc. SCF chlorophyll fluorometer.
- 25-cm Wetlabs C-star transmissometer.
- Biosherical Instruments Inc. photosynthetic ally active radiation (PAR) sensor, model QSP200L4S.
- Datasonics sonar altimeter, model PSA-900D.
- a SBE 32 24x10-litre Carousel water sampler.
- Ocean Test Equipment Standard BES external-spring Niskin-type water-sampling bottles.
- Salinity sample bottles.
- CTD winch with 10-km 10.5-mm single-core seacable.

Performance: With the exception of issues noted below, the CTD-related instrumentation apparently

functioned to specification and was operated essentially according to accepted practices for the duration of the voyage. A total of 85 one-cast CTD stations were completed, labelled u3502 to u3743.

PAR Sensor: The initial CTD PAR sensor experienced an intermittent fault that manifested as a time variable offset, both cast to cast and, less evidently, within casts. It was eventually replaced with a formally identical spare unit for station u3719 cast 1 and subsequent casts.

Secondary Conductivity Sensor: The initial secondary conductivity sensor eventually developed a clear fault (during station u3740 cast 1). It was replaced with a formally identical spare unit for station u3740 cast 1 and subsequent casts. The development of this fault was perhaps somewhat progressive, as possibly indicated by slight shifts in the primary-secondary conductivity difference on casts before station u3740 cast 1.

Methods:

Nutrient samples were analysed using an Astoria Pacific API 300 micro-segmented flow analyser with digital detector, and methods developed for trace seawater analysis. Duplicate depth profile samples were filtered through acid washed

Whatman GF/F filters into clean 250ml polyethylene bottles for analysis. Samples for underway analysis were drawn from the Tangaroa's surface supply at 7m, via a continuous filter (3.0um pore size) and using a LabPro computer controlled switching valve connected to the auto analyser sample line. Nitrate was reduced to nitrite by cadmium metal and determined (as nitrate plus nitrite) using an azo dye (API method 305-A177). Dissolved reactive phosphorus and dissolved reactive silicic acid were measured using the molybdenum blue method (API Methods 305-A204, 305-A221 respectively).

Data Processing Description

BCO-DMO Processing Notes

Generated from original spreadsheet Nutrients_SAGE.xls

BCO-DMO Edits

- blank lines removed
- "Profile" changed to station_CTD for compatibility with other data
- station_CTD, date, time, lat, lon, SAGEtime and Patch merged in from CTD station data
- Multi-record description merged into a one line record
- Depth_qualifier column added. Contains the add on comment from the depth column
- "nd" inserted into blank cells
- parameter names modified to conform to BCO-DMO convention

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Data Files

File
CTD_Nutrients.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 35.65 KB) MD5:2c5ef9d7efa0b5ef31e24decbd83462e
Primary data file for dataset ID 3323

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
station_CTD	SAGE CTD station identifier	text
date_NZST	Date (NZST)	YYYYMMDD
time_local	Time (NZST)	HHMM
SAGEtime	Custom project time pre/post 25March2004 19:00 Local Time (NZST)	dd.xx
lon	Station longitude (West is negative)	decimal degrees
lat	Station latitude (South is negative)	decimal degrees
Patch	Patch designation (In/Out/Pre/Edge)	text
depth	sample depth. Note: There are duplicate depths	meters
Depth_Qualifier	Value here was included in Depth data cell with comment to "remove duplicate numbers"; Made into a separate data column	text
Trip_Bottle	Data column not identified. Comment that it could be removed. Retained in case it relates to Depth_Qualifier	integer
Description	Station/Sampling decsription	text
Silicate	Silicate	umol/l
Nitrate	Nitrate	umol/l
Ammonia	Ammonia	umol/l
DRP	DRP	umol/l
Nitrite	Nitrite	umol/l

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	CTD Seabird 911
Generic Instrument Name	CTD Sea-Bird 911
Dataset-specific Description	CTD-related instrumentation consisted of: - a Seabird Electronics (SBE) 911plus CTD with: - SBE-5 pumped SBE-3 temperature, SBE-4 conductivity and SBE-43 dissolved oxygen sensors. - SBE-5 pumped secondary SBE-3 temperature and SBE-4 conductivity sensors. - Seapoint Sensors, Inc. SCF chlorophyll fluorometer. - 25-cm Wetlabs C-star transmissometer. - Biosherical Instruments Inc. photosynthetic ally active radiation (PAR) sensor, model QSP200L4S. - Datasonics sonar altimeter, model PSA-900D. - a SBE 32 24x10-litre Carousel water sampler. - Ocean Test Equipment Standard BES external-spring Niskin-type water-sampling bottles. - Salinity sample bottles. - CTD winch with 10-km 10.5-mm single-core seacable.
Generic Instrument Description	The Sea-Bird SBE 911 is a type of CTD instrument package. The SBE 911 includes the SBE 9 Underwater Unit and the SBE 11 Deck Unit (for real-time readout using conductive wire) for deployment from a vessel. The combination of the SBE 9 and SBE 11 is called a SBE 911. The SBE 9 uses Sea-Bird's standard modular temperature and conductivity sensors (SBE 3 and SBE 4). The SBE 9 CTD can be configured with auxiliary sensors to measure other parameters including dissolved oxygen, pH, turbidity, fluorescence, light (PAR), light transmission, etc.). More information from Sea-Bird Electronics.

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Nutrient Autoanalyzer
Generic Instrument Name	Nutrient Autoanalyzer
Dataset-specific Description	Nutrient samples were analysed using an Astoria Pacific API 300 micro-segmented flow analyser with digital detector, and methods developed for trace seawater analysis.
Generic Instrument Description	Nutrient Autoanalyzer is a generic term used when specific type, make and model were not specified. In general, a Nutrient Autoanalyzer is an automated flow-thru system for doing nutrient analysis (nitrate, ammonium, orthophosphate, and silicate) on seawater samples.

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Deployments

VDT0410

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57828
Platform	R/V Tangaroa
Report	http://bcodata.whoi.edu/Fe_Synthesis/SAGE/SAGE_Voyage_Report.pdf
Start Date	2004-03-17
End Date	2004-04-15
Description	<p>Surface-Ocean Lower-Atmosphere Studies Air-Sea Gas Experiment Phytoplankton blooms, either natural or stimulated, provide effective natural laboratories in which to study the pronounced biogeochemical fluxes and gradients associated with their evolution and decline. These phytoplankton-mediated signals are mainly expressed in the ocean, but also result in enhanced fluxes of carbon dioxide (CO₂), dimethylsulfide (DMS) and other biogenic gases across the air-sea interface. The Southern Ocean is a net sink region for atmospheric CO₂, yet uncertainties remain in the strength of this sink because few measurements of the efficiency of ocean-atmosphere gas exchange have been made under turbulent windy open-ocean conditions. During SAGE, in a similar fashion to SOIREE in 1999, we proposed to stimulate a phytoplankton bloom through addition of iron fertiliser to iron-limited Sub-Antarctic waters. The fertilisation was marked with the addition of two inert dissolved gas tracers, sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) and Helium-3 (3He), creating a lagrangian patch/dual-tracer study with the tracer SF₆ providing a control volume, vertical and lateral diffusion rates and estimates of air-sea gas exchange in association with 3He. The enhanced gas fluxes associated with the bloom should provide optimal conditions for measuring the rate of gas exchange and the key physical processes governing the exchange. These processes include near-surface turbulence (typically generated by breaking waves), temperature microstructure, stratification, wave field, wave breaking and wind speed. In conjunction with these patch scale and surface physics measurements, the micrometeorologic al relaxed eddy accumulation technique (REA) was deployed to make direct atmospheric measurements of gas fluxes. A combination of gas concentration measurement and REA flux potentially allows the efficiency of gas exchange to be calculated at the local scale. These local scale measurements can be compared with exchange rates derived from the dual tracer technique for the larger labelled patch.</p> <p>Experimental goals Determine drivers and controls of ocean-atmosphere gas exchange quantifying: - biological production and utilisation of climatic relevant gases in particular CO₂ and DMS) - in the surface ocean - physical control of exchange across the interfaces of the surface mixed layer - production of aerosols resulting from interaction of biological and physical processes Objectives: This experiment combined seven main research objectives considering: 1. quantification of gas transfer fluxes and velocities for a variety of gases 2. physical processes affecting gas transfer 3. ecosystem interactions controlling dissolved DMS concentration and CO₂ removal 4. the impact of iron availability upon phytoplankton productivity and its influence upon dissolved - gas concentration 5. the impact of photochemistry in the surface ocean on dissolved gas concentration and air-sea exchange 6. the fate of DMS in the atmosphere and aerosol condensation nuclei production from chemical - transformation in the atmospheric boundary-layer. 7. Role of aggregation in the timing and magnitude of export processes Additional objectives were the: 1. servicing of NIWA biophysical moorings: 41°11.28'S 178°28.62'E Northern Biophysical Mooring - (NBM) and approximately 46°38.202'S 178°33.486'E Southern Biophysical Mooring (SBM) 2. final release of 2 Carioca Buoys at SBM SAGE Cruise Track from SST data</p>

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Project Information

Surface-Ocean Lower-Atmosphere Studies Air-Sea Gas Exchange (Experiment) (SAGE)

Website: <http://www.niwascience.co.nz/rc/atmos/sage/>

Coverage: South-East of New Zealand in the vicinity of the S.W. Bounty Trough; Sub-Antarctic waters near 46.5°S 172.5°E

While not officially funded as a U.S. SOLAS project, SAGE included significant U.S. participation and its science themes were consistent with those of the International SOLAS program.

[from <http://www.us-solas.org:8080/Plone/projects/the-us-solas-in-the-sage-study> (26 may 2008)]

SAGE was a mesoscale Fe addition experiment run after the seasonal autumnal bloom of the sub-Antarctic showed a small biological response to Fe addition. The SF6/3He dual-tracer experiment extended the range of gas exchange measurement into stronger wind regimes typical of the Southern Ocean.

A goal of the SAGE project was to increase understanding of air-water Gas Exchange, Mixed Layer structure, skin/surface properties, biogenic gases and atmospheric fluxes. Core measurements included Carbon, N2/O2, noble gas, DMS(P), SO2, N2O, CO, CDOM CN and aerosol chemistry.

One cruise was conducted aboard the Research Vessel Tangaroa and instrumentation included CARIOCA pCO2 Buoys, Shipboard Gill R3A Anemometer mast, SAMI pCO2 sensors, SkinDeep vertical profiler, MAERI, SCAMP/TRAMP temperature microstructure profiler, sparbuoy, ADCP, S-band radar, FRRF, flow cytometer, primary production, nutrients, Fe, Meteorology and radiosondes.

from "DSR intro.doc"; by Mike Harvey described as in preparation for Deep Sea Research II
The SOLAS air-sea gas exchange experiment (SAGE) was a combined gas-transfer process study and iron fertilisation experiment conducted in sub-Antarctic waters of the south-west Bounty Trough (46.5°S 172.5°E) to the south-east of New Zealand between mid-March and mid-April 2004.

The experiment was designed as a lagrangian study of air-sea gas exchange processes of CO2, DMS and other biogenic gases associated with an iron-induced phytoplankton bloom. In conjunction with the iron fertilisation a dual tracer SF6/3He release served quantify both patch evolution and air-sea tracer exchange at the 10's of km's scale. Within this patch local/micrometeorological (100's m scale) gas exchange process studies quantified physical variables such as near-surface turbulence, temperature microstructure at the interface, wave properties and wind speed to enable development of improved gas exchange models for the frequently windy Southern Ocean.

After 15 days and four iron additions totalling 1.1 tonne Fe2+ there was a doubling in both column chlorophyll-a and primary productivity; a very modest response compared with other mesoscale iron enrichment. An investigation of factors limiting bloom development considered co-limitation by light, other nutrients, phyto-plankton seed-stocks and grazing regulation.

Related files

[SAGE precruise Science Plan](#)

[SAGE precruise Voyage Plan](#)

[SAGE Voyage Report](#)

[SAGE Release Times](#)

[SAGE Surface Physics Metadata Report](#)

[SAGE Cruise Track from SST data \(.jpg image\)](#)

Note:

SAGEtime/Experiment time zero (0.0000) is: 25 March 2004, 19:00 Local Time (NZST) (from SAGE

Voyage Report, Voyage Timetable, Pages 5-6)

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Program Information

Iron Synthesis (FeSynth)

Coverage: Global

The two main objectives of the Iron Synthesis program (SCOR Working Group proposal, 2005), are:

1. Data compilation: assembling a common open-access database of the *in situ* iron experiments, beginning with the first period (1993-2002; Ironex-1, Ironex-2, SOREE, EisenEx, SEEDS-1; SOFeX, SERIES) where primary articles have already been published, to be followed by the 2004 experiments where primary articles are now in progress (EIFEX, SEEDS-2; SAGE, FeeP); similarly for the natural fertilizations S.O.JGOFS (1992), CROZEX (2004/2005) and KEOPS (2005).
2. Modeling and data synthesis of specific aspects of two or more such experiments for various topics such as physical mixing, phytoplankton productivity, overall ecosystem functioning, iron chemistry, CO₂ budgeting, nutrient uptake ratios, DMS(P) processes, and combinations of these variables and processes.

SCOR Working Group proposal, 2005. "The Legacy of *in situ* Iron Enrichments: Data Compilation and Modeling".

http://www.scor-int.org/Working_Groups/wg131.htm

See also: SCOR Proceedings Vol. 42 Concepcion, Chile October 2006, pgs: 13-16 2.3.3 Working Group on The Legacy of *in situ* Iron Enrichments: Data Compilation and Modeling.

The first objective of the Iron Synthesis program involves a data recovery effort aimed at assembling a common, open-access database of data and metadata from a series of *in-situ* ocean iron fertilization experiments conducted between 1993 and 2005. Initially, funding for this effort is being provided by the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR) and the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF).

Through the combined efforts of the principal investigators of the individual projects and the staff of Biological and Chemical Oceanography Data Management Office (BCO-DMO), data currently available primarily through individuals, disparate reports and data agencies, and in multiple formats, are being collected and prepared for addition to the BCO-DMO database from which they will be freely available to the community.

As data are contributed to the BCO-DMO office, they are organized into four overlapping categories:

1. Level 1, basic metadata
(e.g., description of project/study, general location, PI(s), participants);
2. Level 2, detailed metadata and basic shipboard data and routine ship's operations
(e.g., CTDs, underway measurements, sampling event logs);
3. Level 3, detailed metadata and data from specialized observations
(e.g., discrete observations, experimental results, rate measurements) and
4. Level 4, remaining datasets
(e.g., highest level of detailed data available from each study).

Collaboration with BCO-DMO staff began in March of 2008 and initial efforts have been directed toward basic project descriptions, levels 1 and 2 metadata and basic data, with detailed and more detailed data files being incorporated as they become available and are processed.

Related file

[Program Documentation](#)

The Iron Synthesis Program is funded jointly by the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR) and the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF).



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 CO₂, 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
New Zealand International Science and Technology Fund (ISAT)	unknown SAGE ISAT
New Zealand Foundation for Research, Science and Technology (FRST)	C01X0204
New Zealand Foundation for Research, Science and Technology (FRST)	C01X0223
National Science Foundation (NSF)	unknown SAGE NSF

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