

One-second TRIAXUS CTD profiles from R/V Point Sur cruises RISE2004, RISE2005a, RISE2006b in the Northeast Pacific coastal waters off states of Washington and Oregon from 2004 to 2006 (RISE project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/3579>

Data Type: Cruise Results

Version: 2

Version Date: 2021-06-16

Project

» [River Influences on Shelf Ecosystems](#) (RISE)

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Dataset Description

TRIAXUS towed Seabird CTD data from the RISE Project, **NODC accession 49910**. Sea-bird SBE 9 pumped CTD attached to the Triaxus towed undulating platform.

The purpose of the data collection was to provide transects through the Columbia River plume to understand the distribution of water mass properties and configuration of isopycnal surfaces. The data were also used in an analysis of Thorpe overturning scales to quantify vertical mixing along the 50m isobath near the mouth of the Columbia River.

Because of the amount of data, they are presented as the complete (24Hz) dataset and a decimated to 1 second dataset. Both are large datasets. The 2005 24Hz data are broken into two parts to allow retrieval without the system timing out.

Methods & Sampling

These CTD data were obtained during the NSF-sponsored RISE project during July 2004, June 2005, and May-June 2006, on the continental shelf off Oregon and Washington, USA, in the Northeast Pacific Ocean. The data were collected by a CTD mounted on the towed Triaxus platform. The Triaxus was normally set to undulate between the ocean surface and a depth of 40 to 60m. Transects obtained range from a few km to over 60km in length.

Data Processing Description

Netcdf files converted from a .cnv-format file created by Sea-Bird Electronics "Seasave Win32 V 5.30a". Each Netcdf file contains global attributes taken verbatim from the ASCII header of the .cnv file.

BCO-DMO Edits

- Original data contributed as NetCDF files
- [ARM Tools](#) NetCDF Windows routine cdf2ascii.exe used to convert the data to ASCII format
- [ARM Tools](#) NetCDF Windows routine ncdump.exe used to extract header information (parameters and sensors)
- CTD dataset name, date, time, lat, lon imported from the header information in the converted files
- A common set of CTD parameters were generated for all three years worth of data.

BCO-DMO Data manager notes (2021-06-21):

Version 2 (2021-06-16) replaced dataset version 1 (2011-11-21). There were four lines in this dataset that had a single double quote character in them instead of data values and subsequent data values were misaligned in wrong columns.

These are the lines from the version 1 tsv file with the issues (before fixing in version 2):

```
Line 179167: 2004 TRI30FACTM 20040720 061142 -124.26350 46.43017
50127 3.330633 46.379742 -124.264198 1.000000 " 202.282990 0.580174
34.810417 2088.625000 50128.000000 3.541456 15.473663 3.462942 -
0.571200 -0.197648 24.537241 2.100122 13.634429 nd nd 6.602526
```

```
Line 184891: 2004 TRI31FACTM 20040720 081302 -124.25883 46.25000
13640 3.684268 46.235001 -124.258263 1.000000 " 202.349640 0.157870
9.472222 568.333313 13641.000000 8.410340 11.640263 8.307848 1.208022
-0.254203 8.019536 0.879121 14.061870 nd nd 6.921542
```

```
Line 825152: 2005 tr2038FACTM 20050602 141256 -125.19533 45.70683
135380 3.845251 45.846001 -125.332619 1.000000 13.219186 153.658356
1.566898 94.013885 5640.833496 135381.000000 " nd 8.481271 -0.040919
nd nd nd nd 1.137738 0.003443 0.000000
```

```
Line 975451: 2005 tr2060FACTM 20050604 154734 -124.36850 46.23800
54035 3.767863 46.254101 " -124.453644 13.858933 155.684845 0.625405
37.524307 2251.458252 54036.000000 1.000000 nd 3.970462 -0.049552
nd nd nd nd 1.476200 0.033067 0.000000
```

The first two problem lines (Line 179167 and 184891) following two lines could be fixed by replacing the double quote character with a missing data identifier and adding the missing flag value at the end.

But the other two (lines 825152 and 975451) had other suspect values and misalignments and could not be salvaged. Those lines were removed from the version 2 data.

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Data Files

File
TRIAXUS_CTD_1sec.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 460.37 MB) MD5:0011d9d45f84ee18607b3c48d821ea5c
Primary data file for dataset ID 3579

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Year	Year of data	YYYY
Dataset	Dataset/Transect Id	text
Date	Date (GMT)	YYYYMMDD
Time	Start Time (GMT)	HHMM
Lon	Start longitude	decimal degrees (West is negative)
Lat	Start latitude	decimal degrees (South is negative)
Nrecord	Record number	integer
c0	Conductivity	S/m
latitude	Latitude	decimal degrees (South is negative)
longitude	Longitude	decimal degrees (West is negative)
pumps	Pump Status	integer
timej	Julian Days	decimal days
timeH	Time Elapsed hours	hours
timeM	Time Elapsed minutes	minutes
timeS	Time Elapsed seconds	seconds
scan	Scan count	integer
prDM	pressure Digiquartz	decibars
t090	temperatue ITS-90	degrees celsius
depSM	depth salt water	meters
dz_dt	Descent Rate	meters/second
acc	Acceleration	meters/second ²
fISCC	Fluorescence Turner Cor Chl	ug/L
obsscufa	OBS Turner SCUFA	NTU
n2sat	Nitrogen Saturation	mg/l
sbeox	Oxygen	SBE 43
wetstar	Fluorescence Wetlab Wetstar	mg/m ³
modError	Modulo Error Count	(na)
flag	Flag (0.000e+00)	0.00E+000

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	CTD TRIAXUS
Generic Instrument Name	CTD TRIAXUS
Generic Instrument Description	Sea-bird SBE 9 pumped CTD attached to the Triaxus towed undulating platform. The Triaxus towed undulating vehicle, designed and manufactured by MacArtney, achieves high resolution 3-dimensional surveys of the upper 180m of the water column. The standard sensor package includes a Seabird CTD (with optional secondary C and T sensors), transmissometer, dissolved oxygen, chlorophyll fluorometer, and PAR sensor. In addition to this basic configuration, Triaxus can accommodate up to 9 additional sensor packages / sensors. See http://www.macartney.com/systems/remote-technology/triaxus .

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Deployments

RISE2004

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58007
Platform	R/V Point Sur
Report	http://bcodata.whoi.edu/RISE/CruiseReports/RISE-1_PtSur_CruiseReport.pdf
Start Date	2004-07-08
End Date	2004-07-28
Description	<p>One of the RISE project cruises carried out in 2004 with the R/V Wecoma (W0407A) in the coastal waters of Washington and Oregon. This cruise focused on mixing rates and large scale physical, nitrate, fluorescence surveys as well as frontal frontal processes, and data from remote sensing and model studies.</p> <p>Processing Description Simple script RISE2004_TCTD_2_BCODMO.awk generated to reformat the converted NetCDF files to BCO-DMO</p>

RISE2005a

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58009
Platform	R/V Point Sur
Report	http://bcodata.whoi.edu/RISE/CruiseReports/RISE-2_PtSur_CruiseReport.pdf
Start Date	2005-05-29
End Date	2005-06-21
Description	<p>One of the RISE project cruises carried out in 2005 with the R/V Wecoma (W0505C) in the coastal waters of Washington and Oregon. This cruise focused on mixing rates and large scale physical, nitrate, fluorescence surveys as well as frontal frontal processes, and data from remote sensing and model studies.</p> <p>Processing Description Simple script RISE2004_TCTD_2_BCODMO.awk generated to reformat the converted NetCDF files to BCO-DMO</p>

RISE2006b

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58014
Platform	R/V Point Sur
Report	http://bcodata.whoi.edu/RISE/CruiseReports/RISE-4_b_PtSur_CruiseReport_Jay.pdf
Start Date	2006-06-02
End Date	2006-06-12
Description	<p>One of the RISE project cruises carried out in 2005 with the R/V Wecoma (W0508) in the coastal waters of Washington and Oregon. This cruise focused on mixing rates and large scale physical, nitrate, fluorescence surveys as well as frontal frontal processes, and data from remote sensing and model studies.</p> <p>Processing Description Simple script RISE2004_TCTD_2_BCODMO.awk generated to reformat the converted NetCDF files to BCO-DMO</p>

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Project Information

River Influences on Shelf Ecosystems (RISE)

Website: <http://www.ocean.washington.edu/riase>

Coverage: Northeast Pacific, coastal waters off states of Washington and Oregon

River Influences on Shelf Ecosystems (RISE) - A Study of the Columbia River Plume A Multi-Institutional Collaborative Project Sponsored by the National Science Foundation

In 2004 an interdisciplinary study "River Influences on Shelf Ecosystems" (RISE) was initiated to determine the extent to which alongshore gradients in ecosystem productivity might be related to the existence of the massive freshwater plume from the Columbia River. RISE was designed to test three hypotheses: - During upwelling the growth rate of phytoplankton within the Columbia plume exceeds that in nearby areas outside the plume being fueled by the same upwelling nitrate.

- The plume enhances cross-margin transport of plankton and nutrients.
- Plume-specific nutrients (Fe and Si) alter and enhance productivity on adjacent shelves.

Within those constraints, RISE provides the first comprehensive interdisciplinary study of the rates and dynamics governing the mixing of river and coastal waters in an eastern boundary system, as well as the effects of the plume formed by the mixing processes on rates, standing stocks and community structure of plankton in the local ecosystem. The RISE project, includes 4 field and two different numerical model applications. We collected simultaneous measurements of water chemistry, phytoplankton growth and grazing rates, zooplankton populations, water currents, and turbulent mixing. These are being combined with data from satellites, radar, and moorings, as well as detailed numerical simulations, to develop a deeper understanding of this important ecosystem.

The overall RISE sampling strategy was to compare mixing rates, nutrient supply, and phytoplankton production, grazing and community structure within the plume and outside the plume; i.e. on the shelf to the north of the river mouth, presumed more productive, and on the shelf to the south of the river mouth, presumed less productive, as well as in the important "plume lift off" area (the region where the plume loses contact with the bottom) near the river mouth and the plume "near field". The backbone for this project consists of data collected during four cruises that took place in the seasonally high-flow period (May-June) in each of three years (2004-06) and in a low-flow period in the second year (August, 2005). The sampling was spread over three years to attempt to include interannual differences in processes related to wind and river flow variability. The 21-day length of the cruises ensured that a variety of circulation and growth regimes, including upwelling and relaxation/downwelling and neap/spring tides, were observed.

The field studies used two vessels operating simultaneously. The R/V Wecoma obtained primarily biological and

chemical rate data: a) at individual stations on cardinal lines north and south of the river mouth (off Grays Harbor, WA and Cape Meares, OR) and near the river mouth; b) at selected process study stations; and c) at fixed stations near the river mouth during strong neap and spring tides (time series). A towed sensor package was used to obtain micronutrient samples near the sea surface on cardinal lines and other selected transects. Underway measurements included macronutrients (N, P, Si), dissolved trace metals (Fe, Mn), supplemented with discrete samples from the underway system (microscopy, FlowCAM and particulate trace metals). At CTD stations vertical profiles (0-200 m where possible; and 500 m at selected stations) of T, S, vertical shear and currents, dissolved O₂, in vivo fluorescence, PAR, chlorophyll a, dissolved macronutrients (NO₃, NH₄, urea, PO₄, SiO₄), dissolved trace metals, and heterotrophic and autotrophic plankton composition were obtained. Surface drifters were used to follow the mixing of individual plumes and to provide information on surface currents.

On the R/V Pt. Sur, synoptic mesoscale and fine-scale features were sampled with underway measurements of near-surface T, S, velocity, particle size and concentration, PAR, transmissivity and fluorescence and nitrate+nitrite. The Pt. Sur's Triaxus tow fish provided high-resolution sections of T, S, zooplankton (Laser-OPC), PAR and transmissivity, fluorescence, particle size and concentration (LISST-FLOC25X), UV absorption and nitrate (Satlantic ISUS) and radiance/irradiance (7 channels) through the upper water column to 50 m. Rapidly-executed transects of turbulence and fine-structure were also carried out using the Chameleon profiler; these provide full-depth profiles of T, S, optics (880 nm backscatter and fluorescence), turbulence dissipation rates and turbulent fluxes every 1-3 minutes. During selected periods, transects were repeated hourly to capture the high-frequency evolution in the plume's nearfield and river estuary. Acoustics (surface-deployed 1200 kHz ADCP and 120 kHz echosounder) were used to image fine-scale features of the velocity and backscatter fields, resolving fronts, nonlinear internal waves, and turbulent billows.

The temporal context for observed variability was provided by an array of moored sensors deployed in the plume near field as well as on the shelf north and south of the plume (complemented by the pre-existing long-term estuarine and plume stations of the CORIE/SATURN network. To better resolve regional differences, moorings were moved farther north and south to the cardinal sampling lines after the first year of the program. Surface currents were mapped hourly from shore using HF radar with two simultaneously operating arrays, one with a 40 km range and a 2 km range resolution, the other with a 150 km range and a 6 km range resolution. Satellite ocean color, sea surface temperature, turbidity and synthetic aperture radar (SAR) were also obtained when available.

Two modeling systems were developed or enhanced during RISE. The system developed specifically for RISE employed a structured grid model (ROMS) and was used in hindcast mode (MacCready et al., 2008). The CORIE/SATURN modeling system (Baptista, 2006)- based on two unstructured-grid models (SELFE, Zhang and Baptista, 2008; and ELCIRC, Zhang et al., 2004)- was used in both near real-time prognostic mode and multi-year hindcast mode. Both modeling systems incorporated the estuary in the simulation domain (although at different resolutions) and used realistic river, ocean and atmospheric forcing conditions, tidal forcing, and Columbia River estuary forcing. Wind/heat flux model forcing for ROMS was derived from the 4 km MM5 regional wind/heat flux model. SELFE and LCIRC were also forced by MM5. Conditions on open boundaries were provided by ~9 km resolution models from the Navy Research Laboratory (NRL) (NCOM); ROMS used the smaller domain NCOM-CCS NRL model, SELFE and ELCIRC used the larger domain Global-NCOM model. The biological model is a four-box ("NPZD") nitrogen-budget model that tracks nutrients, phytoplankton, zooplankton, and detritus in every cell of the ROMS grid. The rich RISE biological dataset allowed model validation against not just stocks (chlorophyll, microzooplankton, nutrients) but rates (phytoplankton growth and grazing) directly, a level of validation that is seldom possible. These rate observations also allowed the setting of key model parameters (e.g., zooplankton ingestion rate and mortality) empirically (Banas, et al., 2008).

References:

Banas, N. S., P. MacCready, and B. M. Hickey (2008), The Columbia River plume as cross-shelf exporter and along-coast barrier, doi:10.1016 Cont. Shelf Res., 2008.03.011

Baptista, A. M. (2006), CORIE: the first decade of a coastal-margin collaborative observatory, Oceans'06, MTS/ IEEE, Boston, MA.

Hickey, B.M., and the RISE PIs. River Influences on Shelf Ecosystems: Introduction to the RISE Volume, Cont. Shelf Res., in press.

MacCready, P., N. S. Banas, B. H. Hickey, E. P. Dever, and Y. Liu (2008), A model study of tide- and wind-induced mixing in the Columbia River Estuary and Plume, doi:10.1016/j. Cont. Shelf Res. 2008.03.015.

RISE Cruise Reports and Figures:

2004 RISE-1

RISE04W1=R/V Wecoma, W0407A, July 8-28, 2004

[Cruise Report](#)

[Cruise Track](#)

[Stations and Moorings](#)

[Wind Events](#)

RISE2004=R/V Point Sur, (tbd), July 8-28, 2004

[Cruise Report](#)

2005 RISE-2

RISE05W2=R/V Wecoma, W0505C, May 29-June 21, 2005

[Cruise Report](#)

[Cruise Track](#)

[Stations and Moorings](#)

[Wind Events](#)

RISE2005a=R/V Point Sur, (tbd), May 29-June 21, 2005

[Cruise Report](#)

2005 RISE-3

RISE05W3=R/V Wecoma, W0508, August 4-August 26, 2005

[Daily Cruise Report](#)

[Lessard Cruise Report](#)

[Peterson/Shaw Zooplankton Report](#)

[Cruise Track](#)

[Stations and Moorings](#)

[Wind Events](#)

RISE2005b=R/V Point Sur, (tbd), August 2-August 27, 2005

[Cruise Report](#)

[Cruise Log](#)

2006 RISE-4

RISE06W4=R/V Wecoma, W0605B, May 21-June 13, 2006

[Cruise Report 1](#)

[Cruise Report 2](#)

[Cruise Track](#)

[Stations and Moorings](#)

[Wind Events](#)

RISE2006a=Leg 1, R/V Point Sur, (tbd), May 21-May 31, 2006

[Cruise Report Leg 1](#)

RISE2006b=Leg 2, R/V Point Sur, (tbd), June 2-June 12, 2006

[Cruise Report Leg 2](#)

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Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-0239089

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