Bottle Nutrients from R/V Roger Revelle KNOX22RR in the Patagonian Shelf (SW South Atlantic) from December 2008 (COPAS08 project)

Website: https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/3581
Version: 29 November 2011
Version Date: 2011-11-29

Project
» Coccolithophores of the Patagonian Shelf 2008 (COPAS08)

Program
» Ocean Carbon and Biogeochemistry (OCB)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
Balch, William M.	Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Sciences	Principal Investigator, Contact
Gegg, Stephen R.	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI BCO-DMO)	BCO-DMO Data Manager

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Dataset Description

Nutrient data from CTD bottle casts including Silicate, Nitrate, Nitrite, Phosphate and Ammonium all reported as micromole/liter

Methods & Sampling

COPAS08 Nutrient Documentation

Data Processing Description

COPAS08 Nutrient Documentation

BCO-DMO Processing Notes/Edits
- Generated from original spreadsheet "Copas08 bottle NUTs.xls" contributed by Bruce Bowler
- Parameter names modified to conform to BCO-DMO convention
- Date reformatted to YYYYMMDD
- Time reformatted to HHMMSS - Decimal places reported standardized by parameter

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Data Files

File
Bottle_NUTS.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 72.00 KB) MD5:d27ec9317e6da3413c6d8a038e0f4374 Primary data file for dataset ID 3581

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Station	COPAS'08 Station Id	integer
Date	date (GMT)	YYYYMMDD
Time	time (GMT)	HHMMSS
Longitude	Station longitude (West is negative)	decimal degrees
Latitude	Station latitude (South is negative)	decimal degrees
CASTNO	Cast Number	integer
BTLNBR	Bottle Number	integer
SAMPNO	Sample Number	integer
Depth	Sample depth	meters
SILCAT	Silicate	uMOL/L
NITRAT	Nitrate	uMOL/L
NITRIT	Nitrite	uMOL/L
PHSPHT	Phosphate	uMOL/L
NH4	Ammonium	uMOL/L

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	CTD Sea-Bird 911
Generic Instrument Name	CTD Sea-Bird 911
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	Niskin Bottle
Generic Instrument Name	Niskin bottle
Generic Instrument Description	A Niskin bottle (a next generation water sampler based on the Nansen bottle) is a cylindrical, non-metallic water collection device with stoppers at both ends. The bottles can be attached individually on a hydrowire or deployed in 12, 24, or 36 bottle Rosette systems mounted on a frame and combined with a CTD. Niskin bottles are used to collect discrete water samples for a range of measurements including pigments, nutrients, plankton, etc.

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	ODF-modified 5-channel Technicon AutoAnalyzer II
Generic Instrument Name	Nutrient Autoanalyzer
Dataset-specific Description	Nutrient analyses (nitrate+nitrite, nitrite, phosphate, silicate, ammonium) were performed on an ODF-modified 5-channel Technicon AutoAnalyzer II, generally within one to twelve hours after sample collection.
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

KNOX22RR

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57987
Platform	R/V Roger Revelle
Report	http://bcodata.whoi.edu/COPAS08/COPAS08_Cruise_Report_V4.pdf
Start Date	2008-12-04
End Date	2009-01-02
Description	Cruise KNOX22RR was an expedition to study the Patagonian Shelf coccolithophorid bloom. A total of 168 CTD profiles at 152 stations were completed during the cruise, including 25 dawn primary productivity casts. Depths of the profiles varied from less than 10 m for carboy experiments to a maximum of 5204 m. Most casts, however, extended to 1000 m offshore and were limited by topography along the shelf break and inshore. Profile casts down to 1000 m were interspersed with water casts to increase the along-track resolution of the hydrographic data and to resolve the deeper structure beyond the euphotic zone. On such casts, water was not sampled. On casts where water was taken, sampling from Niskin bottles took place in the following order: oxygen, DIC/Alk, DMS, DOC, nutrients, primary productivity, PIC/POC/Chl, cyanobacteria distribution, HPLC, virus abundance, salts. Sampling was carried out at the following fixed light depths: 50%, 30%, 20%, 10%, 5%, 3%, 1%, 0.1%. The depths were calculated based on one of two methods: (a) during the day, percentages of surface irradiance taken from the downcast profile immediately preceding bottle firing or, (b) at night, based on the measured beam transmittance and previously determined relationships between beam transmittance and diffuse attenuation of photosynthetically available radiation (PAR). Cruise information and original data are available from the NSF R2R data catalog.

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Project Information

Coccolithophores of the Patagonian Shelf 2008 (COPAS08)

Website: http://www.bigelow.org/research/srs/william_m_balch/barney_balch_laboratory/

Coverage: Patagonian Shelf (SW South Atlantic) 35-55°S, 55-65°W.

A main focus of the COPAS project is to study coccolithophores at the fringes of the Southern Ocean on the Patagonian Shelf (PS) east of Argentina. Some of the most extensive coccolithophore blooms in the world occur on the PS but the remoteness of the region has impeded their study. In this part of the southern ocean, the most basic knowledge is lacking about a) the relationships between coccolithophores and other species of phytoplankton, b) the impact of coccolithophores on the carbon cycle and c) how environmental changes affect bloom taxonomy and function.

This will be the first multi-disciplinary ship-based investigation of these mesoscale blooms, building on an understanding of coccolithophore ecology derived almost exclusively from northern hemisphere bloom studies. This study will document the ecological factors regulating the spatial-temporal distribution of the coccolithophore blooms (the largest recurring coccolithophorid bloom in the sounthern hemisphere) using a combination of underway, satellite and discrete sampling. Satellite measurements will provide quantitative estimates of particulate inorganic carbon (PIC) and particulate organic carbon (POC) in coccolithophore blooms while underway hydrographic and optical sampling will allow real-time evaluation of coccolithophores in both bloom and surrounding non-bloom waters. Vertical casts across the shelf front will provide depth resolved coccolithophore abundance as well as estimates of phytoplankton species richness.

Another goal is to examine the effects of ocean acidification on algal optical properties, coccolithophore concentrations and PIC concentrations (to be determined from deck experiments). Dilution experiments will provide key estimates on phytoplankton growth rates, coccolithophore growth rates and calcification rates, plus the intrinsic loss rates (i.e. phytoplankton grazing, coccolithophore grazing and dissolution associated with zooplankton grazing). PIC has not been examined in dilution experiments heretofore. The project will yield fundamental insights into a) our understanding of coccolithophore ecology (not just Emiliania huxleyi) and b) the utility of the "functional group" concept to describe coccolithophore variability over the PS. Such knowledge is critical to model complex biogeochemical processes that regulate phytoplankton production and the biological pump. It is also worthy of note that the PS coccolithophore populations are at the western edge of a southern hemisphere belt of enhanced coccolithophores thought to extend from the southern tip of South America to waters south of Australia, (~180 degrees of longitude).

The burning of fossil fuels is predicted to increase atmospheric CO2 to 750 p.p.m.v. or more under various future scenarios. As a large fraction of the anthropogenic CO2 diffuses into seawater, the ocean is becoming more acidic; it is predicted that the pH of the surface ocean will drop by up to 0.7 units by year 2300, a 5-fold increase in the proton concentration. A major goal is to examine the effects of ocean acidification on coccolithophores, in a region of low calcite saturation. This study will provide the first detailed analysis of the coccolithophores in this enormous area of high suspended calcite water. The results will be highly relevant to our basic understanding of the marine carbon cycle.

Financial support for the participating UK scientists was also provided by the Luminescence and Marine Plankton project funded by the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory under the Joint Grant Scheme programme via Proposal Ref. 1166 to Dr. John Allen.

COPOAS'08 Cruise Report

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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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Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-0728582
Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (DSTL)	JGS 1166
National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA)	NNX08AJ88A

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