Metadata from RISE Moorings in the North East Pacific from 2004 to 2006 (RISE project)

Website: https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/3602
Version: 20 December 2011
Version Date: 2011-12-20

Project
» River Influences on Shelf Ecosystems (RISE)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
Dever, Edward	Oregon State University (OSU-CEOAS)	Principal Investigator, Contact
Gegg, Stephen R.	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI BCO-DMO)	BCO-DMO Data Manager

Table of Contents

Dataset Description

Data: RISE - Mooring Data - Metadata
Moorings: RICE, RINO and RISO
Years: 2004, 2005, 2006
Information about deployments - Dates, Times, Locations, Deployment vessels, etc.

Methods & Sampling

Contributed by Ed Dever

Data Processing Description

Contributed by Ed Dever

[table of contents | back to top]

Data Files

File
MOORINGS_META.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 1.55 KB) MD5:9d4e08318c39f39e7575aa368e47fa95 Primary data file for dataset ID 3602

[table of contents | back to top]

Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Year	Year of data	YYYY
Data_Type	Data Type - ADCP; PRES; TEMP; SBE_TS; WSPD	text
Mooring_Name	Mooring Name	text
Alternate_Mooring_Name	Mooring Alternate Name	text
Lon	Mooring Longitude Position (West is negative)	decimal degrees
Lat	Mooring Latitude Position (South is negative)	decimal degrees
Depth_Mooring	Mooring Depth	meters
Start_Date	Start Date of Data Collection	YYYYMMDD
Start_Time	Start Time of Data Collection	HHMMSS
End_Date	End Date of Data Collection	YYYYMMDD
End_Time	End Time of Data Collection	HHMMSS
Dataset_Id	Mooring Dataset Id based on Data Collection Start/End Dates	text
TIME	Time (UTC)	HHMMSS
Deployment_Vessel	Deployment Vessel	text
Deployment_Dates	Deployment Dates	text
Recovery_Vessel	Recovery Vessel	text
Recovery_Dates	Recovery Dates	text
Deployment_Id	Mooring Deployment Id (assigned by BCO-DMO Staff)	text

[table of contents | back to top]

Deployments

RISE_Moorings_All

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58767
Platform	RISE Moorings
Start Date	2004-06-21
End Date	2006-10-15
Description	All RISE Moorings (RICE, RINO, RISO) deployed during the years 2004, 2005, 2006

[table of contents | back to top]

Project Information

River Influences on Shelf Ecosystems (RISE)

Website: http://www.ocean.washington.edu/rise

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

[table of contents | back to top]

Funding

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

[table of contents | back to top]