

Barnacle field temperature data from University of Washington Friday Harbor Laboratories, Friday Harbor WA, Cantilever Point; 2010-2013 (Intertidal Temp Effects project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/505826>

Version: 28 March 2014

Version Date: 2014-03-28

Project

» [The effects of temperature on ecological processes in a rocky intertidal community: a mechanistic approach](#)
(Intertidal Temp Effects)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
Carrington, Emily	University of Washington (FHL)	Principal Investigator
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Dataset Description

Barnacle Field Temps - 2011-2012 temperatures from [Argyle Creek, WA, USA](#)

Methods & Sampling

Temperatures at Argyle Creek were measured every 15 minutes from June 2011 to August 2012 with a submersible temperature probe (HOBO U22 Water Temp Pro v2; Onset Computer Corporation, Bourne, MA, USA).

Related files and references: Michael T. Nishizaki and Emily Carrington. (in press). The effect of water temperature and flow on respiration in barnacles: patterns of mass transfer versus kinetic limitation *J Exp Biol* <http://jeb.biologists.org/content/early/2014/03/04/jeb.101030.abstract>

Data Processing Description

BCO-DMO Processing Notes

- Generated from original file "Data_archive_field_temperatures.xlsx" contributed by Michael Nishizaki
- Approx Lat/Lon of FHL appended to enable data discovery in MapServer
- Date formatted as YYYYMMDD
- Time formatted as HHMMSS
- Parameter names edited to conform to BCO-DMO naming convention found at [Choosing Parameter Name](#)

Data Files

File
Field_Temps.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 2.17 MB) MD5:a548e30308aca6e7ad1ecb5c9b32fc76
Primary data file for dataset ID 505826

Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Sample_Location	Laboratory identifier where experiments were conducted	text
Lat	Latitude position of platform (South is negative)	decimal degrees
Lon	Longitude position of platform (West is negative)	decimal degrees
Date	Date (PST)	YYYYMMDD
Time	Time (PST)	HHMMSS
Temperature	Water Temperature	degs C

Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	HOBO U22 Water Temp Pro v2
Generic Instrument Name	Onset HOBO Pro v2 temperature logger
Dataset-specific Description	HOBO U22 Water Temp Pro v2; Onset Computer Corporation, Bourne, MA, USA
Generic Instrument Description	The HOBO Water Temp Pro v2 temperature logger, manufactured by Onset Computer Corporation, has 12-bit resolution and a precision sensor for $\pm 0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ accuracy over a wide temperature range. It is designed for extended deployment in fresh or salt water. Operation range: -40° to 70°C (-40° to 158°F) in air; maximum sustained temperature of 50°C (122°F) in water Accuracy: 0.2°C over 0° to 50°C (0.36°F over 32° to 122°F) Resolution: 0.02°C at 25°C (0.04°F at 77°F) Response time: (90%) 5 minutes in water; 12 minutes in air moving 2 m/sec (typical) Stability (drift): 0.1°C (0.18°F) per year Real-time clock: ± 1 minute per month 0° to 50°C (32° to 122°F) Additional information (http://www.onsetcomp.com/) Onset Computer Corporation 470 MacArthur Blvd Bourne, MA 02532

Deployments

lab_UW_FHL_OAEL_Carrington

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/59061
Platform	lab UW FHL OAEL
Report	http://depts.washington.edu/fhl/oael.html
Start Date	2010-09-01
End Date	2013-08-31
Description	FHL Ocean Acidification Environmental Laboratory (OAEL) Overview FHL completed construction of a new 1500 sq. ft. experimental facility for ocean acidification research in summer 2011. The facility was funded by an award from NSF's Field Stations and Marine Laboratories (FSML) program, matching funds from the University of Washington, and private donors. The experimental facility currently includes an analytical chemistry laboratory, indoor mesocosms fed by a custom seawater-CO ₂ blending system and temperature control, laboratory space, as well as outdoor in-water mesocosms. Led by Dr. Emily Carrington, OAEL Director (ecarring@uw.edu), this state-of-the-art ocean acidification facility offers unique research and instructional opportunities for experimental manipulations with on-site monitoring of carbonate system parameters. FHL's location, facilities, and educational mission combine to make an ideal site for the experimental mesocosm and analytical facility.

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Project Information

The effects of temperature on ecological processes in a rocky intertidal community: a mechanistic approach (Intertidal Temp Effects)

Website: <http://depts.washington.edu/nucella/>

Coverage: San Juan Islands, Washington, USA

(Extracted from the NSF Award abstract)

Temperature influences organismal physiology, behavior, community interactions, and ecosystem function; yet rarely are the mechanisms understood. Accurately predicting the consequences of temperature for a species requires knowledge of: local climatic conditions, the relationship between climate and organismal body temperature, and the physiological and ecological consequences of body temperature. Few studies to date have explored all three areas concurrently. This project will examine in detail the biophysical, physiological, and ecological effects of temperature on a rocky intertidal community, a marine ecosystem that has emerged as a model system for studying the ecological consequences of temperature. It will focus on three major species, representative of rocky marine shore species worldwide: the barnacle, *Balanus glandula*, its predator *Nucella ostrina*, and the rockweed *Fucus gardneri*, which provides shelter for both species. The research is centered around three major goals: to develop biophysical models to explicitly link local climate to organismal body temperatures; to develop energy budget models to relate organismal body temperature to individual performance; and to identify the effect of temperature on interactions among the three species through a series of laboratory and field experiments. This research will provide a model system for understanding the effects of temperature on both individual performance and species interactions. It represents a significant contribution to understanding basic ecological questions, such as the role of temperature in structuring communities, and will also contribute to a more mechanistic understanding of the ecological consequences of future climate changes.

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Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-0824903

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