

CTD hydrography from bottle casts for euphotic zone experiments from R/V Melville cruise MV1008 in the Costa Rica Dome in 2010 (CRD FLUZiE project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/516142>

Data Type: Cruise Results

Version: 1

Version Date: 2014-05-29

Project

» [Costa Rica Dome FLUX and Zinc Experiments](#) (CRD FLUZiE)

Programs

» [Ocean Carbon and Biogeochemistry](#) (OCB)

» [Integrated Marine Biogeochemistry and Ecosystem Research -US](#) (IMBER-US)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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Abstract

CTD hydrography data from bottle casts on the MV1008 cruise in the Costa Rica Dome (CRD) region of the Eastern Tropical Pacific Ocean. These bottle hydrography data correspond to samples collected for chl-a, nutrients, and microbial populations from flow cytometry and epifluorescence microscopy.

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Coverage

Spatial Extent: N:10.3 E:-86.735 S:6.622 W:-92.987

Temporal Extent: 2010-06-24 - 2010-07-24

Dataset Description

CTD hydrography data from bottle casts on the MV1008 cruise in the Costa Rica Dome (CRD) region of the Eastern Tropical Pacific Ocean.

These bottle hydrography data correspond to samples collected for chl-a, nutrients, and microbial populations from flow cytometry and epifluorescence microscopy.

Methods & Sampling

Sampling instruments consisted of a Sea-Bird Electronics SBE9plus CTD with dual pumps (SBE5), dual

temperature (SBE3plus), reference temperature (SBE35RT), dual conductivity (SBE4C), dissolved oxygen (SBE43), transmissometer (Wetlabs), fluorometer (Wetlabs CDM), and PAR sensor (Biospherical).

Data Processing Description

BCO-DMO assumes dates provided are in local time, based on comparing cast events to the [MV1008 event log](#).

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Data Files

File
bottle.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 18.38 KB) MD5:752fb72650bb23e434a95fafdc172b12 Primary data file for dataset ID 516142

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
event	Number referring to the particular activity (event) on the FluZiE cruise.	integer
cast	CTD Cast number from the FluZiE cruise.	integer
date_local	Date of CTD cast (assumed to be in the local time zone). format: mmddyyyy	unitless
lon	Longitude in degrees East.	decimal degrees
lat	Latitude in degrees North.	decimal degrees
depth	Sample depth.	meters
cycle	Type and number of cruise sampling event. Either "Stn_n" or "Cycle_n". A transect of stations was sampled from 29 June to 03 July. Five quasi-Lagrangian experiments called "cycles" were conducted during the remainder of the cruise.	text
temp	Water temperature.	degrees Celsius (C)
sal	Salinity.	practical salinity units (PSU)
sigma_t	Sigma-t density.	?
O2	Dissolved oxygen.	milliliters O2 per liter (mL/L)

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	CTD SBE 9
Generic Instrument Name	CTD Sea-Bird 9
Dataset-specific Description	Sampling instruments consisted of a Sea-Bird Electronics SBE9plus CTD with dual pumps (SBE5), dual temperature (SBE3plus), reference temperature (SBE35RT), dual conductivity (SBE4C), dissolved oxygen (SBE43), transmissometer (Wetlabs), fluorometer (Wetlabs CDOM), and PAR sensor (Biospherical).
Generic Instrument Description	The Sea-Bird SBE 9 is a type of CTD instrument package. The SBE 9 is the Underwater Unit and is most often combined with the SBE 11 Deck Unit (for real-time readout using conductive wire) when deployed from a research 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, fluorometer, altimeter, etc.). Note that in most cases, it is more accurate to specify SBE 911 than SBE 9 since it is likely a SBE 11 deck unit was used. 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	SBE43
Generic Instrument Name	Sea-Bird SBE 43 Dissolved Oxygen Sensor
Dataset-specific Description	The SBE9plus CTD contained an SBE43 dissolved oxygen sensor.
Generic Instrument Description	The Sea-Bird SBE 43 dissolved oxygen sensor is a redesign of the Clark polarographic membrane type of dissolved oxygen sensors. more information from Sea-Bird Electronics

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	SBE3
Generic Instrument Name	Sea-Bird SBE-3 Temperature Sensor
Dataset-specific Description	The SBE9plus CTD contained dual SBE3plus temperature sensors.
Generic Instrument Description	The SBE-3 is a slow response, frequency output temperature sensor manufactured by Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc. (Bellevue, Washington, USA). It has an initial accuracy of +/- 0.001 degrees Celsius with a stability of +/- 0.002 degrees Celsius per year and measures seawater temperature in the range of -5.0 to +35 degrees Celsius. more information from Sea-Bird Electronics

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	SBE4C
Generic Instrument Name	Sea-Bird SBE-4 Conductivity Sensor
Dataset-specific Description	The SBE9plus CTD contained dual SBE4C conductivity sensors.
Generic Instrument Description	The Sea-Bird SBE-4 conductivity sensor is a modular, self-contained instrument that measures conductivity from 0 to 7 Siemens/meter. The sensors (Version 2; S/N 2000 and higher) have electrically isolated power circuits and optically coupled outputs to eliminate any possibility of noise and corrosion caused by ground loops. The sensing element is a cylindrical, flow-through, borosilicate glass cell with three internal platinum electrodes. Because the outer electrodes are connected together, electric fields are confined inside the cell, making the measured resistance (and instrument calibration) independent of calibration bath size or proximity to protective cages or other objects.

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Deployments

MV1008

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58834
Platform	R/V Melville
Report	http://dmoserv3.who.edu/data_docs/CRD_FLUZiE/CRUISE_REPORT_Melville1008.pdf
Start Date	2010-06-22
End Date	2010-07-25
Description	Research on the cruise was aimed at acquiring a better understanding of plankton dynamics, carbon and nutrient fluxes, and potential trace element limitation in the Costa Rica Dome region of the eastern tropical Pacific. The specific science objectives were: 1) to assess grazing and trace metal/nutrient controls on primary production and phytoplankton standing stocks; 2) to quantify carbon and elemental fluxes and export rates from the euphotic zone; and 3) to measure microbial population, processes, stable isotope abundances associated with the OMZ and nitrite maxima. Operations included: 4-day sediment trap deployments, daily process experiments conducted on satellite-tracked drifters, CTD and trace-metal rosette sampling, shipboard grow-out experiments, net sampling for zooplankton biomass and grazing assessments, and MOCNESS stratified tows to 1000 m. BCO-DMO Note: March 2013 (CLC): The original CTD profile data (85 casts) have been submitted by R2R to NODC. Jim Moffett (USC) was a participant on this cruise and is interested in getting a copy of the full set of CTD cast data (deep and shallow casts). He plans to contact SIO ODF group or Mike Landry (Chief Scientist). Original cruise data are available from the NSF R2R data catalog.

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Project Information

Costa Rica Dome FLUX and Zinc Experiments (CRD FLUZiE)

Coverage: Costa Rica Dome, Eastern Tropical Pacific Ocean

Research was aimed at improved understanding of plankton dynamics, carbon and nutrient fluxes, and potential trace element limitation in the Costa Rica Dome region of the eastern tropical Pacific. The specific science objectives of the 2010 R/V Melville cruise (MV1008) were:

- 1) to assess grazing and trace metal/nutrient controls on primary production and phytoplankton standing stocks;
- 2) to quantify carbon and elemental fluxes and export rates from the euphotic zone; and
- 3) to measure microbial population, processes, stable isotope abundances associated with the OMZ and nitrite maxima.

Additional information about MV1008 can be found in the [cruise report](#) (PDF).

NOTE: The original proposal and award abstract are not relevant. The project was originally funded by NSF as experimental tests of phytoplankton controls in the Arabian Sea. Piracy concerns in the region led to the cancellation of the research cruise in 2009, and a Change of Scope request was approved to focus the project on related issues in the Costa Rica Dome (CRD).

Though this project is not formally affiliated with any large program, it aligns with IMBER's emphasis on community ecology and biogeochemistry, and the OCB focus on carbon-based measurements of production, grazing and export processes.

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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.

Integrated Marine Biogeochemistry and Ecosystem Research -US (IMBER-US)

Website: <http://www.imber.info/>

Coverage: global

The BCO-DMO database includes data from IMBER endorsed projects lead by US funded investigators. There is no dedicated US IMBER project or data management office. Those functions are provided by US-OCB and BCO-DMO respectively.

The information in this program description pertains to the Internationally coordinated IMBER research program. The projects contributing data to the BCO-DMO database are those funded by US NSF only. The full IMBER data catalog is hosted at the Global Change Master Directory (GCMD).

IMBER Data Portal: The IMBER project has chosen to create a metadata portal hosted by the NASA's Global Change Master Directory (GCMD). The GCMD IMBER data catalog provides an overview of all IMBER endorsed and related projects and links to datasets, and can be found at URL <http://gcmd.nasa.gov/portals/imber/>.

IMBER research will seek to identify the mechanisms by which marine life influences marine biogeochemical cycles, and how these, in turn, influence marine ecosystems. Central to the IMBER goal is the development of a predictive understanding of how marine biogeochemical cycles and ecosystems respond to complex forcings, such as large-scale climatic variations, changing physical dynamics, carbon cycle chemistry and nutrient fluxes, and the impacts of marine harvesting. Changes in marine biogeochemical cycles and ecosystems due to global change will also have consequences for the broader Earth System. An even greater challenge will be drawing together the natural and social science communities to study some of the key impacts and feedbacks between the marine and human systems.

To address the IMBER goal, four scientific themes, each including several issues, have been identified for the IMBER project: Theme 1 - Interactions between Biogeochemical Cycles and Marine Food Webs; Theme 2 - Sensitivity to Global Change: How will key marine biogeochemical cycles, ecosystems and their interactions, respond to global change?; Theme 3 - Feedback to the Earth System: What are the roles of the ocean

biogeochemistry and ecosystems in regulating climate?; and Theme 4 - Responses of Society: What are the relationships between marine biogeochemical cycles, ecosystems, and the human system?

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Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-0826626

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