Krill raw counts and species abundances collected from the R/V Thuwal cruise in the Red Sea during January 2014 (Red Sea Krill project)

Website: https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/620123
Version: 2
Version Date: 2016-04-22

Project
» Red Sea Krill (Red Sea Krill)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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Dataset Description

Krill species raw counts and abundance per 1000 cubic meters are reported.

Methods & Sampling

Three day trips were made aboard the R/V Thuwal to a location referred to as the Economic City Deep or ECDEEP: a ~700 m deep basin located north of KAUST at 22.5o N, 39.03o E). A 1/4-m MOCNESS (Multiple Opening/Closing Net and Environmental Sensing System; Wiebe et al., 1985) with 200 µm mesh nets was used to sample the zooplankton.

Field sampling: The MOCNESS was obliquely towed four times from the stern A-frame using 11.43 mm conducting cable to 600 m depth with a ship speed nominally of 2 kts (Fig. 2; Table 1). Two MOCNESS tows were taken during daytime, one each on 7 and 8 January 2014, and two night tows were taken on 12 January 2014. The first day tow (m-25-001) was equipped with 5 nets that sampled 600-400, 400-200, 200-100, and 100-0 m. The second day tow (m-25-002) and the two night tows (m-25-003, m-25-004) each had six nets that sampled 600-400, 400-200, 200-100, 100-50, and 50-0 m. The first tow was done without having GPS data input to the MOCNESS acquisition program, so positions from the bridge were obtained for the tow start and end, and at each opening of a net. GPS positions were logged for the other three tows. The MOCNESS system was equipped with the standard SeaBird temperature and conductivity probes. Volume of water filtered by each net was based on the net frame angle and flowmeter counts using equation 10b in Wiebe et al., 1985.

The samples from the first tow were all preserved in 95% alcohol suitable for genetic analysis. Those from the other three tows were first split in a Folsom splitter (McEwen et al., 1954) and then one half was preserved in alcohol and the other half preserved in formalin. In the KAUST Red Sea Center laboratory, the euphausiids in the alcohol fraction of each of the stratified oblique samples were sorted using a dissecting stereomicroscope, identified using the Baker et al. (1990) guide, and counted.

Data Processing Description

The counts of each euphausiid species for each net were standardized to the number of individuals/1000m3 for each depth stratum using the volume filtered by each net. The cumulative percent abundance (Baker, 1970; Pennak, 1943) was calculated starting from the bottom of each tow (i.e., the bottom of the first depth stratum where a species occurred was assigned 0 percent and the top of the final depth stratum of occurrence was assigned 100%). Depth (m) values of 25%, 50%, and 75% occurrence were interpolated based on the cumulative curve.

BCO-DMO Processing:

- added conventional header with dataset name, PI name, version date
- renamed parameters to BCO-DMO standard
- replaced space with underscore
- replaced blank cells with nd
- added activity, ISO_DateTime_Local columns
- changed cast type from MOC1 to MOC.25

2016-04-22: to enable joining: krill_by_sp and krill_by_tow: Changed instrument (was called cast_type) from MOC.25 to MOC-25 and changed tow from m_25_00# to #.

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Data Files

File
krill_by_sp_Thuwal.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 15.07 KB) MD5:af60fc937e438b76c86fd923b6cb1d62 Primary data file for dataset ID 620123

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
cruise_id	cruise identification	unitless
inst	type of gear: MOC.25 is a quarter-meter MOCNESS	unitless
year	year	yyyy
month_local	local month	mm
site	site name	unitless
depth_tow_max	maximum depth of entire tow	meters
species	euphausiid species	unitless

tow	MOCNESS tow number	unitless
day_local	local day	dd
time_start_local	local time at start of tow	HHMM
time_end_local	local time at end of tow	HHMM
ISO_DateTime_Local	local time based on ISO 8601:2004(E) standard	YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS
lat_start	latitude at start of tow; north is positive	decimal degrees
lat_end	latitude at end of tow; north is positive	decimal degrees
lon_start	longitude at end of tow; east is positive	decimal degrees
lon_end	longitude at end of tow; east is positive	decimal degrees
samp_fraction_denom	denominator of split fraction. e.g. for 1/2 split - samp_fraction_denom is 2	unitless
net	net number	unitless
depth_interval	depth strata sampled	meters
depth_mid	mid-depth sampled by net	meters
depth_max	maximum depth sampled by net	meters
vol_filt	volume filtered	cubic meters
count	number of individuals in sample fraction	number in split
abund	abundance of species	number/1000m^3

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	MOCNESS-.25 m^2
Generic Instrument Name	MOCNESS.25
Dataset-specific Description	This MOCNESS sampled with either 5 or 6 nets, 200 micron mesh.
Generic Instrument Description	The Multiple Opening/Closing Net and Environmental Sensing System or MOCNESS is a family of net systems based on the Tucker Trawl principle. The MOCNESS-1/4 carries nine 1/4-m2 nets usually of 64 micrometer mesh and is used to sample the larger micro-zooplankton.

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Deployments

Thuwal-2014-01

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/620087
Platform	R/V Thuwal
Start Date	2014-01-07
End Date	2015-01-12
Description	Three day trips to sample krill at ECDEEP station near Economic City, Saudi Arabia, north of KAUST.

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Project Information

Red Sea Krill (Red Sea Krill)

Coverage: Red Sea

The krill population at station ECDEEP was characterized via MOCNESS sampling and CTD casts.

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Funding

Funding Source	Award
King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST)	KAUST-Kaartvedt-2014

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