

# Log of plankton sampling during swell events from the Nearshore Transport cruises on R/V Gaia Pineda in the Offshore Calumet Park, La Jolla, Southern California, USA from May to October 2015

**Website:** <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/640708>

**Data Type:** Cruise Results

**Version:**

**Version Date:** 2016-03-17

## Project

» [Nearshore larval transport: physical and biological processes](#) (Nearshore larval transport)

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## Table of Contents

- [Coverage](#)
- [Dataset Description](#)
  - [Methods & Sampling](#)
  - [Data Processing Description](#)
- [Data Files](#)
- [Parameters](#)
- [Instruments](#)
- [Deployments](#)
- [Project Information](#)
- [Funding](#)

## Coverage

**Spatial Extent:** N:32.8113 E:-116.7301 S:32.807 W:-117.2807

**Temporal Extent:** 2015-05-07 - 2015-10-30

## Dataset Description

Log of plankton samples (dates, times, location, etc.) collected during swell wave conditions during the 2015 cruises.

## Methods & Sampling

Plankton samples were collected using an Ebara semivortex pump (300 liters/minute) fitted with a 5 cm diameter hose that filtered ~2 cubic meters through a 112 micrometer (um) mesh net. Pump sampling locations were determined after examining a CTD cast taken by YSI Castaway.

?? Generally, during non-internal wave conditions, samples were collected in 2m-bin increments at five stations: location where temperature in the water column indicated well-mixed conditions (isothermal temperature; usually at 4m and 6m water depth), where the thermocline intersected the bottom (usually between 6-8m water depth), and offshore (10m and 14m).

## Data Processing Description

### BCO-DMO processing:

- added conventional header with dataset name, PI name, version date
- renamed parameters to BCO-DMO standard
- formatted time to hhmm; created separate month, day, year, and ISO\_DateTime\_Local columns
- modified parameter names to conform with BCO-DMO naming conventions;
- replaced blanks with 'nd' ('no data').
- changed lat and lon to 5 digits post-decimal

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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## Data Files

File
<b>swell_log.csv</b> (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 1.26 KB) MD5:b4a1aea4f64082d5a3a309b257fb4840
Primary data file for dataset ID 640708

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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## Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
year	4-digit year (local)	YYYY
month	2-digit month (local)	mm (01-12)
index	record number	integer
day	2-digit day of month (local)	dd (01-31)
date_local	Date (in local time zone)	mm/dd/YYYY
time_local	Time (in local time zone)	HHMM
time_gmt	Time (GMT)	HHMM
ISO_DateTime_Local	Date and time formatted to the ISO 8601 standard	YYYY-mm-ddTHH:MM:SS.xx
swell	sequential identification number for sampled swells	integer
sample	sample identification?	integer
lat	Latitude; north is positive	decimal degrees
lon	Longitude; east is positive	decimal degrees
depth	Depth sampled	meters
ctd_filename	Name of the CTD file	text
comment	Comments about the sampling event	text
comment_2	other comments	text

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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## Instruments

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	YSI Castawa
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	CTD - profiler
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	YSI Castaway
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	The Conductivity, Temperature, Depth (CTD) unit is an integrated instrument package designed to measure the conductivity, temperature, and pressure (depth) of the water column. The instrument is lowered via cable through the water column. It permits scientists to observe the physical properties in real-time via a conducting cable, which is typically connected to a CTD to a deck unit and computer on a ship. The CTD is often configured with additional optional sensors including fluorometers, transmissometers and/or radiometers. It is often combined with a Rosette of water sampling bottles (e.g. Niskin, GO-FLO) for collecting discrete water samples during the cast. This term applies to profiling CTDs. For fixed CTDs, see <a href="https://www.bco-dmo.org/instrument/869934">https://www.bco-dmo.org/instrument/869934</a> .

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

## Deployments

### Pineda\_small boat

<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/542994">https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/542994</a>
<b>Platform</b>	R/V Gaia
<b>Report</b>	<a href="http://dmoserv3.whoi.edu/data_docs/Nearshore_Larval_Transport/sampling_report_nearshore_transport_spring2014.pdf">http://dmoserv3.whoi.edu/data_docs/Nearshore_Larval_Transport/sampling_report_nearshore_transport_spring2014.pdf</a>
<b>Start Date</b>	2014-04-18
<b>End Date</b>	2015-11-20
<b>Description</b>	Series of nearshore and intertidal cruises during Spring 2014 and continuing in 2015. R/V Gaia is a University of San Diego vessel (a 7 m Parker, with outboard motor). Description of deployment events: 18 April 2014: deployed subsurface temperature mooring in 8m; deployed ADCP with temperature logger and Seaguage in 8m. Deployed two temperature loggers in intertidal under rocks with settlement plates. 21 April 2014: deployed temperature telemetry mooring in 8m. 23 April 2014: deployed 12 settlement plates in intertidal (checked daily). 1 May: deployed temperature loggers in 0.5m and 1m within intertidal. 2 May: deployed bottom frame in 4m with Nortek, temperature logger, and Seaguage. Plankton cruises: 5/9/2014; 5/14/2014; 5/23/2014; 5/26/2014; 6/3/2014; 6/4/2014; 6/6/2014; 6/11/2014; 6/15/2014; 6/16/2014; 6/17/2014; 6/25/2014; 6/27/2024; 7/2/2014; 7/7/2014; 7/11/2014; 7/14/2014. Recovery events: Recovered telemetry mooring and 4m frame on 15 July 2014. Recovered subsurface temperature mooring and ADCP from 8m on 16 July 2014. Recovered instruments and settlement plates from rocky intertidal 16 July 2014. Refer to the proposed spring 2014 sampling plan (PDF), spring 2015 sampling report (PDF), fall-2014/spring-2015/fall-2015 sampling plan (PDF).

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

## Project Information

### Nearshore larval transport: physical and biological processes (Nearshore larval transport)

**Coverage:** Southern California

#### *Description from NSF award abstract:*

Providing an award for this study will provide essential knowledge required for management of coastal resources. This study addresses near shore cross-shore larval transport processes that operate over wide geographic areas in open coast settings, namely larval transport by wave circulation / Stokes drift, and by internal tidal bores. Larval transport by wave circulation / Stokes drift is a ubiquitous process that has not been studied observationally, and it is not known how internal tidal bores deliver larvae to intertidal habitats. This project will examine near shore (region between 20 m depth and intertidal) physical and biological processes that account for the delivery of larvae to adult habitats. The study system in Southern California shares similarities with most other temperate areas and we will study marine taxa that are widely distributed and successful in a variety of environments.

Recent studies suggest that larval transport in the near shore zone plays a central role in larval dispersal and connectivity of shallow water species. These recent advances, however, have not been matched with process-oriented studies addressing circulation and behavioral processes at the appropriate temporal and spatial scales, and only a few larval transport mechanisms have been considered for near shore open coastlines. Recent advances in our understanding of hydrodynamic processes driving cross-shore flows and growing awareness of the importance of the processes to larval transport, however, make this study timely. The investigators hypothesize that a series of physical and biological events results in the delivery of invertebrate larvae to the intertidal

habitat. These events include physical transport due to wave circulation / Stokes drift near the surface and internal tide circulation near the bottom, alteration of behavior for terminal larval stages, and larval use of "adaptive" behavioral responses to exploit event-dependent flows. Further, they suggest that the predominance of wave circulation / Stokes drift and internal tide circulation varies seasonally, with internal tidal bores important in spring/summer, when the water column is well-stratified, and wave circulation / Stokes drift more pervasive in fall/winter, coinciding with winter storms. The hypotheses in this study will be tested with estimates of physical transport, larval supply and settlement. These measurements will be combined with use of adaptive sampling to test the dependence of larval vertical distribution on changes in hydrodynamic conditions.

Results from this study will have important ecological implications as wave circulation / Stokes drift and internal motions may represent critical and regular transport mechanisms for larvae of marine organisms that must return to near shore habitats to complete their life cycle, thereby impacting population connectivity and management strategies used by coastal planners (e.g., ecosystem-based fisheries management, placement of Marine Protected Areas).

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]

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**Funding**

Funding Source	Award
<a href="#">NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)</a>	<a href="#">OCE-1357290</a>
<a href="#">NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)</a>	<a href="#">OCE-1357327</a>

[ [table of contents](#) | [back to top](#) ]