

# CTD rosette and Bottle data from R/V Hugh R. Sharp cruise HRS1314 in the Chesapeake Bay and coastal Atlantic Ocean in August 2013

**Website:** <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/646279>

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## Project

» [The role of soluble Mn\(III\) in the biogeochemical coupling of the Mn, Fe and sulfur cycles](#) (Soluble ManganeseII)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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## Table of Contents

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

## Dataset Description

Chesapeake Bay 2013 cruise LOG  
(R/V Sharp cruise HRS1314 - 130809GL)  
Chesapeake Bay / Offshore August 9 - August 16, 2013

### Methods papers used in this project

#### Dissolved Mn speciation parameters

Madison, A., B. M. Tebo, G. W. Luther, III. 2011. Simultaneous determination of soluble manganese(III), manganese(II) and total manganese in natural (pore)waters. *Talanta* 84, 374-381.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2011.01.025>

Madison, A. S, B. M. Tebo, A. Mucci, B. Sundby and G. W. Luther, III. 2013. Abundant Mn(III) in porewaters is a major component of the sedimentary redox system. *Science* 341, 875-878.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1241396>

Oldham, V. O., S. M. Owings, M. Jones, B. M. Tebo and G. W. Luther, III. 2015. Evidence for the presence of strong Mn(III)-binding ligands in the water column of the Chesapeake Bay. *Marine Chemistry* 171, 58-66.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.marchem.2015.02.008>

#### MnO<sub>x</sub> solids

Altmann, H.H., 1972. Bestimmung von inWasser gelöstem Sauerstoffmit Leukoberbelinblau I. Fresenius' Z. Anal. Chem. 6, 97-99.

Krumbein, W. E., and H. J. Altmann. 1973. 'A New Method for the Detection and Enumeration of Manganese Oxidizing and Reducing Microorganisms'. Helgoländer Wissenschaftliche Meeresuntersuchungen 25 (2-3): 347-56. doi:10.1007/BF01611203.

## **Dissolved Fe speciation parameters**

Stookey L.L. 1970. Ferrozine- A New Spectrophotometric Reagent for Iron. *Anal. Chem.* 42, 779-781.

Lewis, B. L., B. T. Glazer, P. J. Montbriand, G. W. Luther, III, D. B. Nuzzio, T. Deering, S. Ma, and S. Theberge. 2007. Short-term and interannual variability of redox-sensitive chemical parameters in hypoxic/anoxic bottom waters of the Chesapeake Bay. *Marine Chemistry* 105, 296-308.

## **O<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S, polysulfides**

Luther, III, G. W., B. T. Glazer, S. Ma, R. E. Trouwborst, T. S. Moore, E. Metzger, C. Kraiya, T. J. Waite, G. Druschel, B. Sundby, M. Taillefert, D. B. Nuzzio, T. M. Shank, B. L. Lewis and P. J. Brendel. 2008. Use of voltammetric solid-state (micro)electrodes for studying biogeochemical processes: laboratory measurements to real time measurements with an *in situ* electrochemical analyzer (ISEA). *Marine Chemistry* 108, 221-235. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.marchem.2007.03.002>

Luther, G. W., III, and A. S. Madison. 2013. Determination of Dissolved Oxygen, Hydrogen Sulfide, Iron(II), and Manganese(II) in Wetland Pore Waters. In: *Methods in Biogeochemistry of Wetlands*, R.D. DeLaune, K.R. Reddy, C.J. Richardson, and J.P. Megonigal, editors. SSSA Book Series, no. 10. SSSA, Madison, WI. p. 87-106. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2136/sssabookser10.c6>

## **S<sub>8</sub>**

Yücel, M., S. K. Konovalov, T. S. Moore, C. P. Janzen and G. W. Luther, III. 2010. Sulfur speciation in the upper Black Sea sediments. *Chemical Geology* 269, 364-375. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chemgeo.2009.10.010>

## **pH and inorganic carbon parameters**

Gran G. 1952. Determination of the equivalence point in potentiometric titrations, Part II. *Analyst*, 77: 661-671.

Huang W.-J., Wang Y., and Cai W.-J. 2012. Assessment of sample storage techniques for total alkalinity and dissolved inorganic carbon in seawater. *Limnology and Oceanography: Methods*, 10: 711-717.

## **Field Papers published as a result of this project (methods included)**

Madison, A. S, B. M. Tebo, A. Mucci, B. Sundby and G. W. Luther, III. 2013. Abundant Mn(III) in porewaters is a major component of the sedimentary redox system. *Science* 341, 875-878. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1241396>

MacDonald, D. J., A. J. Findlay, S. M. McAllister, J. M. Barnett, P. Hredzak-Showalter, S. T. Krepski, S. G. Cone, J. Scott, S. K. Bennett, C. S. Chan, D. Emerson and G.W. Luther III. 2014. Using *in situ* voltammetry as a tool to search for iron oxidizing bacteria: from fresh water wetlands to hydrothermal vent sites. *Environmental Science: Processes & Impacts* 16, 2117-2126. <http://dx.Doi.org/10.1039/c4em00073k>

Findlay, A. J., A. Gartman, D. J. MacDonald, T. E. Hanson, T. J. Shaw and G. W. Luther, III. 2014. Distribution and size fractionation of elemental sulfur in aqueous environments: The Chesapeake Bay and Mid-Atlantic Ridge. *Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta* 142, 334-348. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gca.2014.07.032>

Oldham, V. O., S. M. Owings, M. Jones, B. M. Tebo and G. W. Luther, III. 2015. Evidence for the presence of strong Mn(III)-binding ligands in the water column of the Chesapeake Bay. *Marine Chemistry* 171, 58-66. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.marchem.2015.02.008>

Luther, G.W. III, A.S. Madison, A. Mucci, B. Sundby and V. E. Oldham. 2015. A kinetic approach to assess the strengths of ligands bound to soluble Mn(III). *Marine Chemistry* 173, 93-99. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.marchem.2014.09.006>

Findlay, A. J., A. J. Bennet, T. E. Hanson and G. W. Luther, III. 2015. Light-dependent sulfide oxidation in the anoxic zone of the Chesapeake Bay can be explained by small populations of phototrophic bacteria. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology* 81(21), 7560-7569. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/AEM.02062-15>.

Findlay, A. J., A. Gartman, D. J. MacDonald, T. E. Hanson, T. J. Shaw and G. W. Luther, III. 2014. Distribution and size fractionation of elemental sulfur in aqueous environments: The Chesapeake Bay and Mid-Atlantic Ridge. *Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta* 142, 334-348. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gca.2014.07.032>

## **Methods & Sampling**

## **Parameters Measured**

**C parameters** performed by Dr. Wei-Jun Cai's group for  
TA - Open cell Gran titration with semi-automatic AS-ALK2 Apollo Scitech titrator  
pH - glass electrode, NBS buffers  
DIC - infrared CO<sub>2</sub> analyzer (AS-C3, Apollo Scitech)

Use Dickson CRM for calibration. DIC/TA samples were filtered (0.45µm) and fixed with 100 µl of saturated mercury bichloride.

Use the methods of Gran (1952) and Huang, et al. (2012).

### **Fe parameters**

The method of Stookey (1972) is used to determine dissolved Fe(II) and on addition of hydroxylamine Fe total. Fe(III) is determined by difference. Modified and calibrated by many including Lewis et al (2007) and MacDonald et al (2014). Typically, triplicate measurements performed.

### **Dissolved Mn parameters**

The porphyrin spectrophotometric method of Madison et al (2011) measures dissolved Mn(II), Mn(III) bound to weaker ligands and total Mn. Method includes calibration and intercomparison of totals with other instrumentation (ICP, AA). Detection limit is 0.050 micromolar. Detection limit (DL) is 50 micromolar with a 1 cm path length cell.

Modification of Madison for Mn(III) bound to strong ligands by adding a reducing agent to a separate subsample with the porphyrin to obtain total Mn. Mn(III) bound to strong ligand complexes is determined by difference. Typically, triplicate measurements performed. Detection limit is 0.669 micromolar.

### **MnO<sub>x</sub> on unfiltered samples**

The leucoberberlein blue method is that of Altmann (1972) and Krumblein and Altmann (1973) in 1 cm cells, but can be modified for longer path length cells.

### **S parameters**

O<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S and polysulfides by the voltammetry method of Luther et al (2008).

A flow cell was also used to collect in situ O<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S data as well as some additional samples. Analysis by voltammetry (Luther et al, 2008).

Solid and nanoparticulate S<sub>8</sub> (Yücel et al 2010 and Findlay et al 2014).

Typically, triplicate measurements performed.

***In situ* refers to profiling with a pump profiler for O<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S using solid state gold-amalgam electrodes for voltammetry (Luther et al, 2008; Analytical Instrument Systems DLK-60) along with a temperature and salinity sensor from YSI.**

### **Data Parameters - Glossary:**

**DL** = detection limit in micromolar (µM); DL for soluble Mn is 0.050 micromolar

**BDL** = below detection limit

**RSD** = relative standard deviation

**NA** = not analyzed

**ND** = not detected

**nd** = no data; inserted into blank cells by BCO-DMO

**Note:** duplicate bottles at each depth

### **Data Processing Description**

#### **Data Parameters - Glossary:**

**DL** = detection limit in micromolar (µM); DL for soluble Mn is 0.050 micromolar; DL for Fe is 0.100 micromolar

**BDL** = below detection limit

**RSD** = relative standard deviation; precision typically 2-5% RSD

**NA** = not analyzed

**ND** = not detected

**nd** = no data; inserted into blank cells by BCO-DMO

**Note:** duplicate bottles at each depth

## BCO-DMO Processing Notes

- Generated from original file "LutherTeboCB2013RosetteSamples\_CORR.xlsx" contributed by George Luther
- Parameter names edited to conform to BCO-DMO naming convention found at [Choosing Parameter Name](#)
- Date converted to YYYYMMDD
- Blank lines removed
- Lat/Lon converted from degs, decimal minutes to decimal degrees (degs, decimal minutes maintained)
- "nd" (no data) inserted into blank cells
- Stations, Casts, Dates, Times, Lat, Lons reformatted to fit on a single line (record)

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

## Data Files

File
<b>RosetteSamples_CTD_Bottle.csv</b> (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 44.98 KB) MD5:3289fb0329412820713f324693088bca
Primary data file for dataset ID 646279

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

## Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Cast	Cast	text
Station	Station	text
Bottle_Num	Bottle_Num	text
Local_Date	Local_Date	YYYYMMDD
Local_time	Local_time	HHMM
Latitude	Latitude	decimal degrees
Longitude	Longitude	decimal degrees
depth	depth	meters
temp	temp	deg C
salinity	salinity	PSU
sigma_t	sigma_t	kg/m <sup>3</sup> (??)
CTD_O2	CTD_O2	uM
OneHundredPercentO2_sat	100%O2 sat	umol/l
percent_O2_sat	% O2 sat	percentage
fluorescence_chla	fluorescence chla; voltage = 0	volts
transmissometry	transmissometry; voltage = 4	volts
TA	TA	um/kg
DIC	DIC	um/kg
pH_primary	pH primary	pH units
Particulate_Filtered_MnOx	Particulate MnOx, (mM) caught on 0.200 um filter; MnOx DL = 0.669 micromolar; precision typically 2-5% RSD	um

Dissolved_Filtered_Mn2plus	Dissolved Mn2+ (mM) filtered through 0.2 um	um
Dissolved_Filtered_Mn2plus_stdev	Stdev Dissolved Mn2+ (mM) filtered through 0.2 um	um
Dissolved_Filtered_Mn3plus_mean	Dissolved Mn3+ (mM) filtered through 0.2 um	um
Dissolved_Filtered_Mn3plus_stdev	Stdev Dissolved Mn3+ (mM) filtered through 0.2 um	um
Dissolved_Filtered_MnT_mean	Dissolved MnT (mM) filtered through 0.2 um	um
Dissolved_Filtered_MnT_stdev	Stdev Dissolved MnT (mM) filtered through 0.2 um	um
Dissolved_Filtered_H2Splus_Hsminus	Dissolved H2S+HS- (mM) filtered through 0.2 um	um
Dissolved_Filtered_H2Splus_Hsminus_stdev	Stdev Dissolved H2S+HS- (mM) filtered through 0.2 um	um
Dissolved_Filtered_Fe2plus	Dissolved [Fe2+] (mM) filtered through 0.2 um; DL for Fe is 0.100 micromolar	um
Dissolved_Filtered_Fe2plus_stdev	Stdev Dissolved [Fe2+] (mM) filtered through 0.2 um	um
Total_UnFiltered_Fe2plus	Total UnFiltered [Fe2+] (mM)	um
Total_UnFiltered_Fe2plus_stdev	Stdev Total UnFiltered [Fe2+] (mM)	um
Dissolved_Filtered_Fe3plus	Dissolved [Fe3+] (mM) filtered through 0.2 um	um
Dissolved_Filtered_Fe3plus_stdev	Stdev Dissolved [Fe3+] (mM) filtered through 0.2 um	um
Total_UnFiltered_Fe3plus	Total UnFiltered [Fe3+] (mM)	um
Total_UnFiltered_Fe3plus_stdev	Stdev Total UnFiltered [Fe3+] (mM)	um
pH_secondary	pH secondary	pH units
Nanoparticulate_Dissolved_Filtered_S0	Nanoparticulate/Dissolved [S(0)] (uM) filtered through 0.2 um	um
Dissolved_Part particulate_S0	Particulate [S(0)] (uM) filtered through 0.2 um; DL 0.1 uM	um
Total_S0_Filtered_plus_Part particulate	Total S(0) filtered + particulate	um

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

## Instruments

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	AS-ALK2 Apollo Scitech titrator
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	Automatic titrator
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	TA - Open cell Gran titration with semi-automatic AS-ALK2 Apollo Scitech titrator
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	Instruments that incrementally add quantified aliquots of a reagent to a sample until the end-point of a chemical reaction is reached.

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	AS-C3, Apollo Scitech
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	CO2 Analyzer
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	DIC - infrared CO2 analyzer (AS-C3, Apollo Scitech)
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	Measures atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO2) concentration.

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	pump profiler
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	CTD - profiler
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	In situ refers to profiling with a pump profiler for O2 and H2S using solid state gold-amalgam electrodes for voltammetry (Luther et al, 2008; Analytical Instrument Systems DLK-60) along with a temperature and salinity sensor from YSI.
<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> .

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	SeaBird Electronics 911 plus CTD
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	CTD Sea-Bird SBE 911plus
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	CTD System: SeaBird Electronics 911 plus CTD, Rosette is a 12-bottle General Oceanic Model 1015, outfitted with an array of 10 liter bottles.
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	The Sea-Bird SBE 911 plus is a type of CTD instrument package for continuous measurement of conductivity, temperature and pressure. The SBE 911 plus includes the SBE 9plus Underwater Unit and the SBE 11plus Deck Unit (for real-time readout using conductive wire) for deployment from a vessel. The combination of the SBE 9 plus and SBE 11 plus is called a SBE 911 plus. The SBE 9 plus uses Sea-Bird's standard modular temperature and conductivity sensors (SBE 3 plus and SBE 4). The SBE 9 plus CTD can be configured with up to eight auxiliary sensors to measure other parameters including dissolved oxygen, pH, turbidity, fluorescence, light (PAR), light transmission, etc.). more information from Sea-Bird Electronics

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	Niskin Bottle
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	Niskin bottle
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	CTD System: SeaBird Electronics 911 plus CTD, Rosette is a 12-bottle General Oceanic Model 1015, outfitted with an array of 10 liter bottles.
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	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.

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	In situ pump - West Marine Pump
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	Pump
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	In situ pump - West Marine Pump
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	A pump is a device that moves fluids (liquids or gases), or sometimes slurries, by mechanical action. Pumps can be classified into three major groups according to the method they use to move the fluid: direct lift, displacement, and gravity pumps

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	Analytical Instrument Systems DLK-60
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	Voltammetry Analyzers
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	In situ refers to profiling with a pump profiler for O2 and H2S using solid state gold-amalgam electrodes for voltammetry (Luther et al, 2008; Analytical Instrument Systems DLK-60) along with a temperature and salinity sensor from YSI.
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	Instruments that obtain information about an analyte by applying a potential and measuring the current produced in the analyte.

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	YSI temperature and salinity sensor
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	YSI Professional Plus Multi-Parameter Probe
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	In situ refers to profiling with a pump profiler for O2 and H2S using solid state gold-amalgam electrodes for voltammetry (Luther et al, 2008; Analytical Instrument Systems DLK-60) along with a temperature and salinity sensor from YSI.
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	The YSI Professional Plus handheld multiparameter meter provides for the measurement of a variety of combinations for dissolved oxygen, conductivity, specific conductance, salinity, resistivity, total dissolved solids (TDS), pH, ORP, pH/ORP combination, ammonium (ammonia), nitrate, chloride and temperature. More information from the manufacturer.

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

## Deployments

### HRS1314

<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/641156">https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/641156</a>
<b>Platform</b>	R/V Hugh R. Sharp
<b>Start Date</b>	2013-08-08
<b>End Date</b>	2013-08-16

## Project Information

### The role of soluble Mn(III) in the biogeochemical coupling of the Mn, Fe and sulfur cycles (Soluble ManganeseIII)

**Coverage:** Chesapeake Bay and coastal Atlantic Ocean

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

The research conducted by investigators in the School of Marine Science and Policy at the University of Delaware and within the Department of Environmental and Biomolecular Systems of Oregon Health and Science University will examine the importance of soluble Mn(III) in the biogeochemical cycling of Mn. To date, most studies of Mn in marine environments have not considered Mn(III), the intermediate oxidation state between the soluble reduced state (Mn(II)) and the more insoluble oxidized state (Mn(IV)). The presence and stability of Mn(III) in marine systems, especially those where oxygen levels are reduced, changes the dynamics and stability, solubility and fate and transport of Mn in these locations, and at interfaces between oxic and low oxygen environments. This is not understood at present and the proposed research is poised to provide new information concerning the Mn cycle and is potentially transformative research. The PIs have developed new methods to examine Mn(III) levels in the environment and this capability will bolster the successful accomplishment of the project's goals. The studies will not only focus on understanding the cycling of Mn between its various oxidation states but will determine the concentration and distribution of Mn(III) in stratified coastal ocean waters and in sediment porewaters. The study will also examine the potentially important role of Mn(III) in mediating and influencing the biogeochemical cycling of Mn with that of Fe and S, which are both important components of the major ocean chemical cycles. A better understanding of the biogeochemistry of Mn will inform not only scientists interested in metal cycling in the ocean but also those focused on studies across redox transition zones. The proposed research has an international component and the investigators have developed plans to broadly disseminate their results to students at all levels and to the community. The Principal Investigators have a strong history in education and graduate student and post-doctoral support and mentoring and this will continue under the current grant.

## Funding

Funding Source	Award
<a href="#">NSF Division of Biological Infrastructure (NSF DBI)</a>	<a href="#">DBI-0424599</a>
<a href="#">NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)</a>	<a href="#">OCE-1155385</a>
<a href="#">NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)</a>	<a href="#">OCE-1154307</a>
<a href="#">Simons Foundation (Simons)</a>	<a href="#">unknown SCOPE Simons</a>