

# CTD/ADCP transect log from multiple day trips in the coastal waters, Gulf of Maine from 2015-2016 (GOMEPRO project)

**Website:** <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/699706>

**Data Type:** Cruise Results

**Version:** 2

**Version Date:** 2017-07-25

## Project

» [Intertidal community assembly and dynamics: Integrating broad-scale regional variation in environmental forcing and benthic-pelagic coupling](#) (GOMEPRO)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
<a href="#">Yund, Philip O.</a>	Downeast Institute for Applied Marine Research and Education (DEI)	Principal Investigator
<a href="#">Copley, Nancy</a>	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI BCO-DMO)	BCO-DMO Data Manager

## Abstract

CTD/ADCP transect log from multiple day trips in the coastal waters, Gulf of Maine from 2015-2016 (GOMEPRO project). Cruise list for ADCP and CTD casts during the GOMEPRO Project. Each cruise was a single day trip in the coastal waters of the Gulf of Maine, 2015-2016. Reported are the site name, transect type, tidal direction, and date.

## Table of Contents

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

## Coverage

**Spatial Extent:** N:44.267 E:-68.125 S:42.387 W:-70.925

**Temporal Extent:** 2015-03-24 - 2016-07-29

## Dataset Description

Cruise list for ADCP and CTD casts during the GOMEPRO Project. Each cruise was a single day trip in the coastal waters of the Gulf of Maine, 2015-2016. Reported are the site name, transect type, tidal direction, and date.

## Data Processing Description

### BCO-DMO Processing Notes:

- added conventional header with dataset name, PI name, version date
- modified parameter names to conform with BCO-DMO naming conventions
- changed 'location' to 'site' to correspond with CTD station dataset
- replaced spaces with underscores

2017-07-25: replaced version 2017-05-05 with revised data. The two identical names with the A vs. B

designations were partial transects run on the same day. Additionally, the 160711 station was added and a station on 160421 was deleted.

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

---

## Data Files

File
<b>adcp_ctd_transect_log.csv</b> (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 2.08 KB) MD5:a0a7b7dbd1b6a196189e5b987a7993e1
Primary data file for dataset ID 699706

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

---

## Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Project	project acronym	unitless
Location	site identifier	unitless
Transect	transect code	unitless
Tide	whether tide is in flood or ebb	unitless
Date	date (local or UTC?) formatted as yymmdd	unitless

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

---

## Deployments

### Yund\_GoME

<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/699509">https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/699509</a>
<b>Platform</b>	R/V C-HAWK
<b>Start Date</b>	2012-08-01
<b>End Date</b>	2016-07-29
<b>Description</b>	The C-Hawk is a 22 ft. fiberglass modified V-hull. These were multiple single-day deployments for GOMEPRO project. Eastern Gulf of Maine Sampled with single-day cruises on: 8/1/12 8/16/12 8/22/12 7/31/13 7/22/14 8/5/14 8/6/14 8/7/14

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

---

## Project Information

### **Intertidal community assembly and dynamics: Integrating broad-scale regional variation in environmental forcing and benthic-pelagic coupling (GOMEPRO)**

**Coverage:** Rocky intertidal shores and nearshore coastal waters throughout the Gulf of Maine

Rocky intertidal habitats in the Gulf of Maine (GoM) provide a model system to examine the structure and dynamics of natural communities. Throughout the Gulf of Maine, the same species are often found in these habitats but community structure, dynamics and productivity differ markedly among 3 distinct regions

(southern, central and northern GoM). Past influential work, conducted primarily in the southern and central GoM, focused on the local processes driving intertidal community structure but produced very different conceptual models of how these communities are structured. This project examines whether regional differences in rocky shore community processes are driven by differences in recruitment that are shaped by regional variation in temperature and food availability and nearshore coastal oceanography. This project will improve the understanding of how large-scale environmental forces interact with local processes to control the distribution of species and the structure and dynamics of these communities. Understanding the interaction between processes operating at different scales is fundamentally important to developing more reliable models that can be used to predict community dynamics. In addition, data resulting from this project will have important implications for regional dynamics in commercially important species and for ecosystem and fisheries management within the GoM.

The overarching hypothesis of this project is that regional differences in community-level processes are driven by very different patterns of population connectivity and recruitment in a few key species, and that these differences are ultimately caused by regional variation in temperature and food availability and mediated by physical larval transport processes. Hence, the project will test the following hypotheses with manipulative field experiments, field sampling, connectivity estimates, and integrative modeling:

- 1) Locally-dispersing species dominate dynamics in regions with a net export of planktonic larvae (Northern GoM), while species with planktonic larvae dominate the dynamics in regions with high settlement and extensive connectivity among populations (Southern GoM).
- 2) Settlement density of species with planktonic larvae increases from northern to southern regions in accord with regional variation in food availability.
- 3) Population connectivity varies greatly among regions, with regions differing in the degree to which they are self-seeded or serve as larval sources vs. sinks; self-seeding leads to relatively localized population dynamics in the middle portion of the GoM.
- 4) Patterns of population connectivity are driven by physical transport processes and can be represented by coupling basic larval behavior models with circulation models.

At 18 different sites in the GoM across ~ 600 km, surveys will evaluate variation in recruitment, food availability and secondary productivity and experiments will assess community processes in wave-exposed and sheltered habitats. We will use hydrographic, current profile, and larval vertical distribution surveys to collect data for coupled larval/circulation models. Population connectivity will be both modeled and empirically evaluated (for one species) using elemental fingerprinting. A spatially explicit metacommunity model will integrate across all project components and test the relative importance of regional and local processes in controlling community organization and dynamics.

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

---

## Funding

Funding Source	Award
<a href="#">NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)</a>	<a href="#">OCE-1458188</a>

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