

Mesozooplankton grazing rates from R/V Thomas G. Thompson cruises TT007, TT011 in the Equatorial Pacific in 1992 during the U.S. JGOFS Equatorial Pacific (EqPac) project

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/2632>

Version: final

Version Date: 2003-04-08

Project

» [U.S. JGOFS Equatorial Pacific](#) (EqPac)

Program

» [U.S. Joint Global Ocean Flux Study](#) (U.S. JGOFS)

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Dataset Description

Mesozooplankton grazing rates

Methods & Sampling

See Platform deployments for cruise specific documentation

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Data Files

File
meso_grazing_TT007.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 2.15 KB) MD5:c7c0965d74e43a4928fadcc223c84ab2 version December 8, 1994 Hans Dam Mesozooplankton grazing data Thomas Thompson cruise TT007 The grazing values are the means of 2-5 pseudoreplicates from each tow. If you want all of the pseudoreplicate values, contact Hans Dam.
meso_grazing_TT011.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 6.94 KB) MD5:73e7bc2ad7bb571c9b1d49c25232d25b version April 8, 2003 (original version December 13, 1994) Hans Dam Mesozooplankton grazing data Thomas Thompson cruise TT011 The data below represent weight-specific grazing rates of mesozooplankton as a function of latitude, depth and size fractions of animals for the Survey cruise tt011 of the EqPac study.

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
lat_n	nominal latitude, minus values south	whole degrees
event	event number from event log, a composite of month/day/time local Hawaii time	
sta	station number from event log	
tow	plankton tow number from event log	
depth_r	depth range/interval sampled	meters
sizefrac	size fraction/interval of organisms analyzed	millimeters
graze_rate	grazing rate	milligrams pigment/milligrams body C/hour
depth_range	depth range/interval sampled	meters

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	MOCNESS
Generic Instrument Name	MOCNESS
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. There are currently 8 different sizes of MOCNESS in existence which are designed for capture of different size ranges of zooplankton and micro-nekton. Each system is designated according to the size of the net mouth opening and in two cases, the number of nets it carries. The original MOCNESS (Wiebe et al, 1976) was a redesigned and improved version of a system described by Frost and McCrone (1974). (from MOCNESS manual)

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Deployments

TT007

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57728
Platform	R/V Thomas G. Thompson
Start Date	1992-01-30
End Date	1992-03-13
Description	<p>Purpose: Spring Survey Cruise; 12°N-12°S at 140°W TT007 was one of five cruises conducted in 1992 in support of the U.S. Equatorial Pacific (EqPac) Process Study. The five EqPac cruises aboard R/V Thomas G. Thompson included two repeat meridional sections (12°N - 12°S), 2 equatorial surveys, and a benthic survey (all at 140° W). The scientific objectives of this study were to observe the processes in the Equatorial Pacific controlling the fluxes of carbon and related elements between the atmosphere, euphotic zone, and deep ocean. As luck would have it, the survey window coincided with an El Nino event. A bonus for the research team.</p> <p>Methods & Sampling</p> <p>PI: Hans Dam of: University of Connecticut dataset: Mesozooplankton grazing rates dates: February 04, 1992 to March 08, 1992 location: N: 12.0143 S: -12.0683 W: -140.4845 E: -135.0183 project/cruise: EQPAC/TT007 - Spring Survey ship: Thomas Thompson These data represent weight-specific grazing rates of mesozooplankton as a function of latitude, depth and size fractions of animals for the Survey cruises of the EqPac study. Grazing was measured with the gut fluorescence technique. Details are given in the EqPac Protocols. Mean GCRC (gut clearance rate constant) of this cruise (0.036 min⁻¹) was used.</p>

TT011

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57730
Platform	R/V Thomas G. Thompson
Start Date	1992-08-05
End Date	1992-09-18
Description	<p>Purpose: Fall Survey; 12°N-12°S at 140°W TT011 was one of five cruises conducted in 1992 in support of the U.S. Equatorial Pacific (EqPac) Process Study. The five EqPac cruises aboard R/V Thomas G. Thompson included two repeat meridional sections (12°N - 12°S), 2 equatorial surveys, and a benthic survey (all at 140° W). The scientific objectives of this study were to observe the processes in the Equatorial Pacific controlling the fluxes of carbon and related elements between the atmosphere, euphotic zone, and deep ocean. As luck would have it, the survey window coincided with an El Nino event. A bonus for the research team.</p> <p>Methods & Sampling</p> <p>PI: Hans Dam of: University of Connecticut dataset: Mesozooplankton grazing rates dates: August 10, 1992 to September 13, 1992 location: N: 12.02 S: -11.9417 W: -140.5367 E: -134.9517 project/cruise: EQPAC/TT011 - Fall Survey ship: Thomas Thompson Grazing was measured with the gut fluorescence technique. Details are given in the EqPac Protocols. Mean GCRC (gut clearance rate constant) of this cruise (0.032 min⁻¹) was used. The grazing rates are the mean values of 2-5 pseudoreplicates from each tow. If you want all of the pseudoreplicate values, contact Hans Dam.</p>

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Project Information

U.S. JGOFS Equatorial Pacific (EqPac)

Website: <http://usjgofs.whoi.edu/research/eqpac.html>

Coverage: Equatorial Pacific

The U.S. EqPac process study consisted of repeat meridional sections (12°N -12°S) across the equator in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific from 95°W to 170°W during 1992. The major scientific program was focused at 140° W consisting of two meridional surveys, two equatorial surveys, and a benthic survey aboard the R/V Thomas Thompson. Long-term deployments of current meter and sediment trap arrays augmented the survey cruises. NOAA conducted boreal spring and fall sections east and west of 140°W from the R/V Baldrige and R/V Discoverer. Meteorological and sea surface observations were obtained from NOAA's in place TOGA-TAO buoy network.

The scientific objectives of this study were to determine the fluxes of carbon and related elements, and the processes controlling these fluxes between the Equatorial Pacific euphotic zone and the atmosphere and deep ocean. A broad overview of the program at the 140°W site is given by Murray et al. (Oceanography, 5: 134-142, 1992). A full description of the Equatorial Pacific Process Study, including the international context and the scientific results, appears in a series of Deep-Sea Research Part II special volumes:

Topical Studies in Oceanography, A U.S. JGOFS Process Study in the Equatorial Pacific (1995), Deep-Sea Research Part II, Volume 42, No. 2/3.

Topical Studies in Oceanography, A U.S. JGOFS Process Study in the Equatorial Pacific. Part 2 (1996), Deep-Sea Research Part II, Volume 43, No. 4/6.

Topical Studies in Oceanography, A U.S. JGOFS Process Study in the Equatorial Pacific (1997), Deep-Sea Research Part II, Volume 44, No. 9/10.

Topical Studies in Oceanography, The Equatorial Pacific JGOFS Synthesis (2002), Deep-Sea Research Part II, Volume 49, Nos. 13/14.

Program Information

U.S. Joint Global Ocean Flux Study (U.S. JGOFS)

Website: <http://usjgofs.whoi.edu/>

Coverage: Global

The United States Joint Global Ocean Flux Study was a national component of international JGOFS and an integral part of global climate change research.

The U.S. launched the Joint Global Ocean Flux Study (JGOFS) in the late 1980s to study the ocean carbon cycle. An ambitious goal was set to understand the controls on the concentrations and fluxes of carbon and associated nutrients in the ocean. A new field of ocean biogeochemistry emerged with an emphasis on quality measurements of carbon system parameters and interdisciplinary field studies of the biological, chemical and physical process which control the ocean carbon cycle. As we studied ocean biogeochemistry, we learned that our simple views of carbon uptake and transport were severely limited, and a new "wave" of ocean science was born. U.S. JGOFS has been supported primarily by the U.S. National Science Foundation in collaboration with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Energy and the Office of Naval Research. U.S. JGOFS, ended in 2005 with the conclusion of the Synthesis and Modeling Project (SMP).