

Population estimate of phytoplankton and bacteria 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/2645>

Version: August 27, 2001

Version Date: 2001-08-27

Project

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

Program

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

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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Dataset Description

Population estimate of phytoplankton and bacteria

Methods & Sampling

See Platform deployments for cruise specific documentation

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Data Files

File

phyt_TT007.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 23.84 KB)
MD5:5109c42ed122da42ab608f58842cefe0

Version August 27, 2001 (previous version May 2, 1994)
Mike Landry, Univ. of Hawaii
Population estimates of phytoplankton and bacteria.
Thomas Thompson cruise TT007

Samples preserved with 1% paraformaldehyde, frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -85 deg C. Analysis by dual-beam flow cytometry according to Monger and Landry, (1993).

phyt_TT011.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 22.85 KB)
MD5:162c7f75dcb565c852a3c0846385d26f

Version August 27, 2001 (original version May 2, 1992)
revised January 24, 1997, see note below
Mike Landry, Univ. of Hawaii
Population estimates of bacteria and phytoplankton
Thomas Thompson cruise TT011

Samples preserved with 1 % paraformaldehyde, frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -85 deg. C. Analysis by dual-beam flow cytometry according to Monger & Landry, (1993).

data revised per Landry letter of March 16, 1994

NOTE:

cast 23 changed to cast 25, per J.Constantinou e-mail of 1/27/97

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
cast	CTD cast number	
sta	station number per event log	
event	event/operation number per event log	
lat	latitude	degrees
lon	longitude	degrees
sample	originators internal sample number	
bot	CTD rosette bottle number	
depth_n	nominal sample depth	meters
bact_het_cyt	heterotrophic bacteria; flow cytometry	cells/milliliter
coccus_p	Prochlorococcus	cells/milliliter
coccus_s	Synechococcus	cells/milliliter
phyto_e_u	ultra eukaryotic phytoplankton may exceed pico class	cells/milliliter

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Niskin Bottle
Generic Instrument Name	Niskin bottle
Dataset-specific Description	CTD clean rosette (Niskin) bottles were used to collect water samples.
Generic Instrument Description	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.

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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: Michael Landry of: University of Hawaii dataset: Population est. of phytoplankton & bacteria dates: February 05, 1992 to March 09, 1992 location: N: 12.0102 S: -12.2083 W: -140.4726 E: -134.5151 project/cruise: EQPAC/TT007 - Spring Survey ship: Thomas Thompson EqPac bottle quality review summary from DMO DMO cautionary note: The DMO suspects that event number 03040605 should be changed to 03040702. Doing so would correct for bottle number and depth misalignments. Notes: Samples preserved with 1% paraformaldehyde, frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -85 deg C. Analysis by dual-beam flow cytometry according to Monger and Landry, (1993).</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 PI: Michael Landry of: University of Hawaii dataset: Population estimate of phytoplankton and bacteria dates: August 10, 1992 to September 14, 1992 location: N: 12.005 S: -11.9183 W: -140.4367 E: -134.9433 project/cruise: EQPAC/TT011 - Fall Survey ship: Thomas Thompson EqPac bottle quality review summary from DMO Notes: Samples preserved with 1 % paraformaldehyde, frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -85 deg. C. Analysis by dual-beam flow cytometry according to Monger & Landry, (1993). data revised per Landry letter of March 16, 1994 cast 23 changed to cast 25, per J.Constantinou e-mail of 1/27/97</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.

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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).

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