

Sediment resistivity data from RVIB Nathaniel B. Palmer NBP-98-2 cruise in the Southern Ocean, 1998 (U.S. JGOFS AESOPS project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/2767>

Version: March 15, 2001

Version Date: 2001-03-15

Project

» [U.S. JGOFS Antarctic Environment and Southern Ocean Process Study](#) (AESOPS)

Program

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

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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Dataset Description

Sediment resistivity data

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Data Files

File
sed_resist.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 9.90 KB) MD5:a5d19acfe104d8fedce1210eca4cda1a
Primary data file for dataset ID 2767

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
event	event number from event log	
sta	station number from event log	
site	sediment trap mooring number	
deploy_id	type of sampling device: MC=MultiCorer WHIMP=Woods Hole Interstitial Marine Probe	
depth_w	ocean depth	meters
depth_core	average depth (from core top) of sediment sampling interval (negative numbers refer to water or fluff layer above the sediment-water interface)	centimeters
form_factor	ratio of sediment resistivity to the resistivity of the water overlying the core	

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Multi Corer
Generic Instrument Name	Multi Corer
Generic Instrument Description	The Multi Corer is a benthic coring device used to collect multiple, simultaneous, undisturbed sediment/water samples from the seafloor. Multiple coring tubes with varying sampling capacity depending on tube dimensions are mounted in a frame designed to sample the deep ocean seafloor. For more information, see Barnett et al. (1984) in Oceanologica Acta, 7, pp. 399-408.

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Deployments

NBP-98-2

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57723
Platform	RVIB Nathaniel B. Palmer
Report	http://usjgofs.who.edu/aesops/nbp-bp_mr.html
Start Date	1998-02-25
End Date	1998-04-03
Description	<p>Benthic Process and Moorings Recovery</p> <p>Methods & Sampling</p> <p>PI: Fred Sayles and William Martin of: Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution data set: Sediment resistivity data dates: February 26, 1998 to March 21, 1998 location: N: -56.8817 S: -76.4992 W: -178.107 E: -169.8513 project/cruise: AESOPS NBP98-2, Benthic Process and Mooring Recovery Cruise ship: R/V Nathaniel B. Palmer Sampling Methodology</p>

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Project Information

U.S. JGOFS Antarctic Environment and Southern Ocean Process Study (AESOPS)

Website: <http://usjgofs.who.edu/research/aesops.html>

Coverage: Southern Ocean, Ross Sea

The U.S. Southern Ocean JGOFS program, called Antarctic Environment and Southern Ocean Process Study (AESOPS), began in August 1996 and continued through March 1998. The U.S. JGOFS AESOPS program focused on two regions in the Southern Ocean: an east/west section of the Ross-Sea continental shelf along 76.5°S, and a second north/south section of the Southern Ocean spanning the Antarctic Circumpolar Current (ACC) at ~170°W (identified as the Polar Front). The science program, coordinated by Antarctic Support Associates (ASA), comprised eleven cruises using the R.V.I.B Nathaniel B. Palmer and R/V Roger Revelle as observational platforms and for deployment and recovery of instrumented moorings and sediment-trap arrays. The Ross-Sea region was occupied on six occasions and the Polar Front five times. Mapping data were obtained from SeaSoar, ADCP, and bathymetric systems. Satellite coverage was provided by the NASA SeaWiFS and the NOAA/NASA Pathfinder programs.

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Program Information

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

Website: <http://usjgofs.who.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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