

Surface light levels from the R/V Tangaroa 61TG_3052 cruise in the Southern Ocean during 1999 (SOIREE project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/2882>

Version: 22August2008

Version Date: 2008-08-22

Project

» [Southern Ocean Iron Release Experiment](#) (SOIREE)

Program

» [Iron Synthesis](#) (FeSynth)

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Dataset Description

SOIREE Measured surface light levels

Light data were sampled at 5 min intervals during the course of SOIREE.

[Plot of Surface Light \(PAR\) during SOIREE](#)

Methods & Sampling

See [SOIREE Preliminary Voyage Report](#)

For more information refer to Gall et al (2001)

"Phytoplankton processes (Part 2): Rates of primary production and factors controlling algal growth during the

Southern Ocean Iron Release Experiment (SOIREE)".

Data Processing Description

See [SOIREE Preliminary Voyage Report](#)

For more information refer to Gall et al (2001)
"Phytoplankton processes (Part 2): Rates of primary
production and factors controlling algal growth during the
Southern Ocean Iron RElease Experiment (SOIREE)".

BCO-DMO Processing Notes

Generated from original file Light_Summary.xls Tab: SurfaceLightData
provided on the
Deep-Sea Research II 48 (2001) accompanying CD-Rom

BCO-DMO Edits

- parameter names modified to conform to BCO-DMO convention
- date reformatted to YYYYMMDD
- time reformatted to HHMM
- Data plot in original spreadsheet removed

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Data Files

File
light_levels.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 397.57 KB) MD5:5eb8d35a04ce051092bcc28f0e54db3b Primary data file for dataset ID 2882

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Date_Mean	Mean Date	YYMMDD
TIME_Calcs	Time of Day	decimal hours
Date_Time_Mean	Date/Time of Mean Light (NZST)	DD-Mon-YY
Date_Time_High	Date/Time of High Light (NZST)	M/DD/YYYY HH:MM
Date_Time_Low	Date/Time of Low Light (NZST)	M/DD/YYYY HH:MM
Mean_Value	Mean Light Level Value	$\mu\text{M}/\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$
High_Value	High Light Level Value	$\mu\text{M}/\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$
Low_Value	Low Light Level Value	$\mu\text{M}/\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$
SIS_light_levels_Mean_Total	Mean Total SIS Light Level	$\mu\text{M}/\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$

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Deployments

61TG_3052

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57827
Platform	R/V Tangaroa
Report	http://bcodata.whoi.edu/Fe_Synthesis/SOIREE/SOIREE_cruisereport.pdf
Start Date	1999-01-31
End Date	1999-03-01
Description	Cruise to the Southern Ocean as part of the Fe Sythesis project whose aim was to maintain a coherent patch of iron-enriched seawater for the duration of SOIREE and to interpret any iron-mediated effects on the patch by conducting measurements and performing experiments during this period.

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Project Information

Southern Ocean Iron Release Experiment (SOIREE)

Coverage: Southern Ocean

Project to the Southern Ocean aimed at maintaining a coherent patch of iron-enriched seawater for the

Project in the Southern Ocean aimed at maintaining a coherent patch of iron-enriched seawater for the duration of project and to interpret any iron-mediated effects on the patch by conducting measurements and performing experiments during this period of the project.

The Southern Ocean Iron RElease Experiment (SOIREE), was the first in situ iron fertilization experiment performed in the polar waters of the Southern Ocean. SOIREE was an interdisciplinary study involving participants from six countries, and took place in February 1999 south of the Polar Front in the Australasian-Pacific sector of the Southern Ocean.

Approximately 3800 kg of acidified $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 165 g of the tracer sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) were added to a 65-m deep surface mixed layer over an area of $\sim 50 \text{ km}^2$. Initially, mean dissolved iron concentrations were $\sim 2.7 \text{ nM}$, but decreased to ambient levels within days, requiring subsequent additions of 1550-1750 kg of acidified $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ on days 3, 5 and 7 of the experiment.

During the 13-day site occupation, there were iron-mediated increases in phytoplankton growth rates, with marked increases in chlorophyll a (up to $2 \mu\text{g l}^{-1}$) and production rates (up to $1.3 \text{ gCm}^{-2}\text{d}^{-1}$). These resulted in subsequent changes in the pelagic ecosystem structure, and in the cycling of carbon, silica and sulphur, such as a 10% drawdown of surface CO_2 .

The SOIREE bloom persisted for >40 days following our departure from the site, as observed via [SeaWiFS remotely sensed observations of Ocean Colour](#).

BCO-DMO Note:

All original data and metadata provided on a CD-Rom accompanying the Deep-Sea Research II 48 (2001) volume. The CD-Rom contains the main SOIREE datasets and ancillary information including the pre-experiment 'desktop' database study for site-selection, and satellite images of the SOIREE bloom.

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Related files

[SOIREE Preliminary Voyage Report](#)

[SOIREE Introduction and Summary, Deep-Sea Research II 48 \(2001\) 2425-2438](#)

[SOIREE Cruise Track](#)

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Program Information

Iron Synthesis (FeSynth)

Coverage: Global

The two main objectives of the Iron Synthesis program (SCOR Working Group proposal, 2005), are:

1. Data compilation: assembling a common open-access database of the *in situ* iron experiments, beginning with the first period (1993-2002; Ironex-1, Ironex-2, SOIREE, EisenEx, SEEDS-1; SOFeX, SERIES) where primary articles have already been published, to be followed by the 2004 experiments where primary articles are now in progress (EIFEX, SEEDS-2; SAGE, FeeP); similarly for the natural fertilizations S.O.JGOFS (1992), CROZEX (2004/2005) and KEOPS (2005).

2. Modeling and data synthesis of specific aspects of two or more such experiments for various topics such as physical mixing, phytoplankton productivity, overall ecosystem functioning, iron chemistry, CO_2 budgeting, nutrient uptake ratios, DMS(P) processes, and combinations of these variables and processes.

SCOR Working Group proposal, 2005. "The Legacy of *in situ* Iron Enrichments: Data Compilation and Modeling".

http://www.scor-int.org/Working_Groups/wg131.htm

See also: SCOR Proceedings Vol. 42 Concepcion, Chile October 2006, pgs: 13-16 2.3.3 Working Group on The Legacy of *in situ* Iron Enrichments: Data Compilation and Modeling.

The first objective of the Iron Synthesis program involves a data recovery effort aimed at assembling a common, open-access database of data and metadata from a series of *in-situ* ocean iron fertilization experiments conducted between 1993 and 2005. Initially, funding for this effort is being provided by the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR) and the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF).

Through the combined efforts of the principal investigators of the individual projects and the staff of Biological and Chemical Oceanography Data Management Office (BCO-DMO), data currently available primarily through individuals, disparate reports and data agencies, and in multiple formats, are being collected and prepared for addition to the BCO-DMO database from which they will be freely available to the community.

As data are contributed to the BCO-DMO office, they are organized into four overlapping categories:

1. Level 1, basic metadata
(e.g., description of project/study, general location, PI(s), participants);
2. Level 2, detailed metadata and basic shipboard data and routine ship's operations
(e.g., CTDs, underway measurements, sampling event logs);
3. Level 3, detailed metadata and data from specialized observations
(e.g., discrete observations, experimental results, rate measurements) and
4. Level 4, remaining datasets
(e.g., highest level of detailed data available from each study).

Collaboration with BCO-DMO staff began in March of 2008 and initial efforts have been directed toward basic project descriptions, levels 1 and 2 metadata and basic data, with detailed and more detailed data files being incorporated as they become available and are processed.

Related file

[Program Documentation](#)

The Iron Synthesis Program is funded jointly by the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR) and the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF).



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