

Oxygen sampled from Niskin bottles from R/V Oceanus OC404-01 in the Sargasso Sea in 2004 (EDDIES project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/3038>

Version: 21 June 2005

Version Date: 2005-06-21

Project

» [Eddies Dynamics, Mixing, Export, and Species composition](#) (EDDIES)

Program

» [Ocean Carbon and Biogeochemistry](#) (OCB)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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Dataset Description

PI: Nick Bates
of: Bermuda Biological Station for Research (BBSR)
dataset: Oxygen sampled from Niskin bottles
dates: 12 June 2004 to 02 July 2004 (20040612-20040702)
location: N: 37.934 S: 29.777 W: -68.703 E: -58.754
project/cruise: EDDIES/OC404-1 2004 Survey 1
platform: R/V Oceanus

Methodology: see Chapter 6: Determination of Determination of Dissolved Oxygen in U.S. JGOFS BATS Method Manual Version 4 (1997). Bermuda Atlantic Time-Series Study April 1997. Anthony H. Knap, Anthony F. Michaels et al., 136 pp. (link to [BATS Method Manual version 4](#) local copy)

Change history: YMMDD

050610: original data contributed by Rod Johnson (rod@sargasso.bbsr.edu);
added to OCB database by Cyndy Chandler, OCB DMO

DMO Note: oxygen data were averaged for any replicates reported (i.e. replicates often reported for bottles 2 and 24 for stations 1 through 10; i.e. the three values reported for station 2 bottle 24 were averaged to generate a single value for the station 2 bottle 24 oxygen)

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Data Files

File
oxygen.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 17.09 KB) MD5:06bec66a16483c8618a200e54b6bca34
Primary data file for dataset ID 3038

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
sta	station number	dimensionless
Nis	Niskin bottle order number on the Rosette	dimensionless
SID_Ox1	oxygen sample bottle number	dimensionless
temp_draw	temperature of the seawater drawn from each Niskin (used to convert oxygen to other units)	degrees Celsius
O2_umol_L	oxygen, dissolved	umol/liter

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Niskin Bottle
Generic Instrument Name	Niskin bottle
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

OC404-01

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57956
Platform	R/V Oceanus
Report	http://ocb.whoi.edu/EDDIES/CRUISES/2004/OC404-1_Draft_Cruise_Report.pdf
Start Date	2004-06-11
End Date	2004-07-03
Description	<p>EDDIES 2004 Survey 1 cruise Funded by: NSF OCE-0241310 Original cruise data are available from the NSF R2R data catalog (Cruise DOI: 10.7284/900337)</p> <p>Methods & Sampling PI: Nick Bates of: Bermuda Biological Station for Research (BBSR) dataset: Oxygen sampled from Niskin bottles dates: 12 June 2004 to 02 July 2004 (20040612-20040702) location: N: 37.934 S: 29.777 W: -68.703 E: -58.754 project/cruise: EDDIES/OC404-1 2004 Survey 1 platform: R/V Oceanus Methodology: see Chapter 6: Determination of Determination of Dissolved Oxygen in U.S. JGOFS BATS Method Manual Version 4 (1997). Bermuda Atlantic Time-Series Study April 1997. Anthony H. Knap, Anthony F. Michaels et al., 136 pp. (link to BATS Method Manual version 4 local copy) Change history: YMMDD 050610: original data contributed by Rod Johnson (rod@sargasso.bbsr.edu); added to OCB database by Cyndy Chandler, OCB DMO DMO Note: oxygen data were averaged for any replicates reported (i.e. replicates often reported for bottles 2 and 24 for stations 1 through 10; i.e. the three values reported for station 2 bottle 24 were averaged to generate a single value for the station 2 bottle 24 oxygen)</p>

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Project Information

Eddies Dynamics, Mixing, Export, and Species composition (EDDIES)

Website: http://science.whoi.edu/users/olga/eddies/EDDIES_Project.html

Coverage: Sargasso Sea

The original title of this project from the NSF award is: Collaborative Research: Impacts of Eddies and Mixing on Plankton Community Structure and Biogeochemical Cycling in the Sargasso Sea".

Prior results have documented eddy-driven transport of nutrients into the euphotic zone and the associated accumulation of chlorophyll. However, several key aspects of mesoscale upwelling events remain unresolved by the extant database, including: (1) phytoplankton physiological response, (2) changes in community structure, (3) impact on export out of the euphotic zone, (4) rates of mixing between the surface mixed layer and the base of the euphotic zone, and (5) implications for biogeochemistry and differential cycling of carbon and associated bioactive elements. This leads to the following hypotheses concerning the complex, non-linear biological regulation of elemental cycling in the ocean:

H1: Eddy-induced upwelling, in combination with diapycnal mixing in the upper ocean, introduces new nutrients into the euphotic zone.

H2: The increase in inorganic nutrients stimulates a physiological response within the phytoplankton community.

H3: Differing physiological responses of the various species bring about a shift in community structure.

H4: Changes in community structure lead to increases in export from, and changes in biogeochemical cycling within, the upper ocean.

Publications

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Program Information

Ocean Carbon and Biogeochemistry (OCB)

Website: <http://us-ocb.org/>

Coverage: Global

The Ocean Carbon and Biogeochemistry (OCB) program focuses on the ocean's role as a component of the global Earth system, bringing together research in geochemistry, ocean physics, and ecology that inform on and advance our understanding of ocean biogeochemistry. The overall program goals are to promote, plan, and coordinate collaborative, multidisciplinary research opportunities within the U.S. research community and with international partners. Important OCB-related activities currently include: the Ocean Carbon and Climate Change (OCCC) and the North American Carbon Program (NACP); U.S. contributions to IMBER, SOLAS, CARBOOCEAN; and numerous U.S. single-investigator and medium-size research projects funded by U.S. federal agencies including NASA, NOAA, and NSF.

The scientific mission of OCB is to study the evolving role of the ocean in the global carbon cycle, in the face of environmental variability and change through studies of marine biogeochemical cycles and associated ecosystems.

The overarching OCB science themes include improved understanding and prediction of: 1) oceanic uptake and release of atmospheric CO₂ and other greenhouse gases and 2) environmental sensitivities of biogeochemical cycles, marine ecosystems, and interactions between the two.

The OCB Research Priorities (updated January 2012) include: ocean acidification; terrestrial/coastal carbon fluxes and exchanges; climate sensitivities of and change in ecosystem structure and associated impacts on biogeochemical cycles; mesopelagic ecological and biogeochemical interactions; benthic-pelagic feedbacks on biogeochemical cycles; ocean carbon uptake and storage; and expanding low-oxygen conditions in the coastal and open oceans.

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