Thorium-234 and Uranium-238 from Niskin bottle samples from R/V Weatherbird II WB0409, WB0413, WB0506, WB0508 cruises in the Sargasso Sea, 2004-2005 (EDDIES project)

Website: https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/3177
Version: 14 July 2008
Version Date: 2008-07-14

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

Program
» Ocean Carbon and Biogeochemistry (OCB)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
Buesseler, Kenneth O.	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI)	Principal Investigator
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Table of Contents

- Dataset Description
- Data Files
- Parameters
- Instruments
- Deployments
- Project Information
- Program Information
- Funding

Dataset Description

Total Thorium-234 and Uranium-238 from Niskin bottle samples taken on all EDDIES WB cruises

dates: 24 June 2004 to 25 August 2004 (20040624-20050825)
location: N: 31.928 S: 29.779 W: -69.410 E: -64.082
project/cruise: EDDIES/WB0409 2004 Transect 1 (EDT1 or E1)
EDDIES/WB0413 2004 Transect 2 (EDT2 or E2)
EDDIES/WB0506 2005 Transect 1 (EDT3 or E3)
EDDIES/WB0508 2005 Transect 2 (EDT4 or E4)
platform: R/V Weatherbird II

Methodology: see PI-NOTES file

also see Chapter 20: Sediment Traps 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)
Methods also detailed in Buesseler et al., DSRII 2008:
Buesseler, K.O., C. Lamborg, P. Cai, R. Escoube, R. Johnson, S. Pike,
P. Masque, D. McGillicuddy and E. Verdeny (2008). Particle fluxes associated
with mesoscale eddies in the Sargasso Sea. Deep-Sea Research II, 55: 1426-1444.

Change history: YYMMDD
080703: received original data from K. Buesseler;
080728: data prepared by Nancy copley (WHOI);
090806: added to OCB database by Cyndy Chandler, OCB DMO;

Analysis Note: Thorium-234 data reported in units of dpm/l filtered,
with propagated error as % and as +/- error on a dpm/L basis;
Uranium-238 reported in units of dpm/L as calculated from salinity from

Chen et al., 1986 (*) and described in Buesseler et al., 2008
CTD locations shown in Figure 1 of Buesseler et al. DSDRII 2008
(*) Chen, J.H., Edwards, R.L., Wasserburg, G.J., 1986. 238U, 234U and 232Th in seawater. Earth and Planetary Science Letters 80, 241-251.

[table of contents | back to top]

Data Files

File
thorium_B_WB.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 191.12 KB) MD5:ae1b3cabb9c8e336d6aa99c81e493623 Primary data file for dataset ID 3177

[table of contents | back to top]

Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Cruise_ID	cruise designation; name	dimensionless
sta	station number	dimensionless
year_dec	decimal year	dimensionless
yrday	day of year sampling began (GMT)	dimensionless
lat	latitude, negative denotes South	decimal degrees
lon	longitude, negative denotes West	decimal degrees
date	date sampling began (UTC)	YYYYMMDD
time	start time sampling began (GMT)	hhmm
press	pressure; from CTD	dimensionless
depth_n	nominal depth of sample	meters
Th234	thorium-234	dpm/liter
Th234_err	thorium-234, propagated net error	dpm/liter
U238	uranium-238	dpm/liter
depth	depth calculated from pressure	meters
Nis_WB	Niskin bottle order number, Weatherbird	dimensionless
QF	integer quality flag indicator	dimensionless
SID_Th234	sample ID; Thorium-234	dimensionless
Th234_err_pct	Thorium-234 propagated error as percent	percent

[table of contents | back to top]

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.

[table of contents | back to top]

Deployments

WB0409

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57955
Platform	R/V Weatherbird II
Start Date	2004-06-23
End Date	2004-07-02
Description	EDT1 2004 Transect 1 cruise Funded by: NSF OCE-0241310

WB0413

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57960
Platform	R/V Weatherbird II
Start Date	2004-08-02
End Date	2004-08-11
Description	EDT2 2004 Transect 2 cruise Funded by: NSF OCE-0241310

WB0506

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57963
Platform	R/V Weatherbird II
Start Date	2005-07-06
End Date	2005-07-15
Description	EDT3 2005 Transect 1 cruise Funded by: NSF OCE-0241310

WB0508

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57966
Platform	R/V Weatherbird II
Start Date	2005-08-17
End Date	2005-08-26
Description	EDT4 2005 Transect 2 Funded by: NSF OCE-0241310

[table of contents | back to top]

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.

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[table of contents | back to top]

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.

[table of contents | back to top]

Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-0241310

[table of contents | back to top]