

Pressure data from RISE2004_RICE, RISE2005_RICE, RISE2004_RINO, RISE2005_RINO, RISE2006_RINO, and RISE2004_RISO moorings in the North East Pacific from 2004 to 2006 (RISE project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/3597>

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Project

» [River Influences on Shelf Ecosystems](#) (RISE)

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Dataset Description

Data: RISE - Mooring Data - PRESSURE

Moorings: RICE, RINO and RISO

Years: 2004, 2005, 2006

Bottom Pressure - Hourly - DATE TIME PRES

Bottom Pressure (hPa) not corrected for atmospheric pressure, Unknown Pressure Sensor

Note: No PRESSURE data contributed for 2005/RISO (RISO_B), 2006/RICE, 2006/RISO (RISO_B)

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Data Files

File
MOORINGS_PRES.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 1.84 MB) MD5:53a24daab34ac0f01607bb3605ca1be7
Primary data file for dataset ID 3597

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Year	Year of data	YYYY
Data_Type	Data Type - ADCP; PRES; TEMP; SBE_TS; WSPD	text
Mooring_Name	Mooring Name	text
Alternate_Mooring_Name	Mooring Alternate Name	text
Lon	Mooring Longitude Position (West is negative)	decimal degrees
Lat	Mooring Latitude Position (South is negative)	decimal degrees
Depth_Mooring	Mooring Depth	meters
Start_Date	Start Date of Data Collection	YYYYMMDD
Start_Time	Start Time of Data Collection	HHMMSS
End_Date	End Date of Data Collection	YYYYMMDD
End_Time	End Time of Data Collection	HHMMSS
Dataset_Id	Mooring Dataset Id based on Data Collection Start/End Dates	text
DATE	Date (UTC)	YYYYMMDD
TIME	Time (UTC)	HHMMSS
PRES	Bottom Pressure (hPa) not corrected for atmospheric pressure, Unknown Pressure Sensor	hPa
Deployment_Id	Mooring Deployment Id (assigned by BCO-DMO Staff)	text

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Pressure Sensor
Generic Instrument Name	Pressure Sensor
Dataset-specific Description	Bottom Pressure (hPa) not corrected for atmospheric pressure, Unknown Pressure Sensor
Generic Instrument Description	A pressure sensor is a device used to measure absolute, differential, or gauge pressures. It is used only when detailed instrument documentation is not available.

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Deployments

RISE2004_RICE

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58754
Platform	RICE Mooring
Start Date	2004-06-21
End Date	2004-09-09
Description	Year: 2004 Mooring_Name: RICE Alternate_Mooring_Name: RC Lon: -124.19540 Lat: 46.16707 Depth: 72 Start_Date: 20040621 Start_Time: 2200 End_Date: 20040909 End_Time: 0000 Dataset_Id: 2004_06_21-2004_09_09 Deployment_Vessel: R/V Sproul Deployment_Dates: 14-25 June 2004 Recovery_Vessel: R/V Sproul Recovery_Dates: 1-15 Sept 2004

RISE2005_RICE

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58756
Platform	RICE Mooring
Start Date	2005-05-21
End Date	2005-08-20
Description	Year: 2005 Mooring_Name: RICE Alternate_Mooring_Name: RC Lon: -124.19540 Lat: 46.16667 Depth: 72 Start_Date: 20050521 Start_Time: 0000 End_Date: 20050820 End_Time: 1200 Dataset_Id: 2005_05_21-2005_08_20 Deployment_Vessel: R/V Wecoma Deployment_Dates: 16-21 May 2005 Recovery_Vessel: R/V Wecoma Recovery_Dates: 4-10 Oct 2005

RISE2004_RINO

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58752
Platform	RINO Mooring
Start Date	2004-06-22
End Date	2004-09-08
Description	Year: 2004 Mooring_Name: RINO Alternate_Mooring_Name: RN Lon: -124.30133 Lat: 46.43742 Depth: 72 Start_Date: 20040622 Start_Time: 0400 End_Date: 20040908 End_Time: 1700 Dataset_Id: 2004_06_22-2004_09_08 Deployment_Vessel: R/V Sproul Deployment_Dates: 14-25 June 2004 Recovery_Vessel: R/V Sproul Recovery_Dates: 1-15 Sept 2004

RISE2005_RINO

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58755
Platform	RINO Mooring
Start Date	2005-05-18
End Date	2005-10-07
Description	Year: 2005 Mooring_Name: RINO Alternate_Mooring_Name: RN Lon: -124.49190 Lat: 46.99970 Depth: 72 Start_Date: 20050518 Start_Time: 2000 End_Date: 20051007 End_Time: 1400 Dataset_Id: 2005_05_18-2005_10_07 Deployment_Vessel: R/V Wecoma Deployment_Dates: 16-21 May 2005 Recovery_Vessel: R/V Wecoma Recovery_Dates: 4-10 Oct 2005

RISE2006_RINO

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58757
Platform	RINO Mooring
Start Date	2006-05-14
End Date	2006-10-15
Description	Year: 2006 Mooring_Name: RINO Alternate_Mooring_Name: RN Lon: -124.49208 Lat: 47.01658 Depth: 70 Start_Date: 20060514 Start_Time: 2200 End_Date: 20061015 End_Time: 2100 Dataset_Id: 2006_05_14-2006_10_15 Deployment_Vessel: R/V Wecoma Deployment_Dates: 10-17 May 2006 Recovery_Vessel: R/V Wecoma Recovery_Dates: 12-18 Oct 2006

RISE2004_RISO

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58753
Platform	RISO Mooring
Start Date	2004-06-21
End Date	2004-09-07
Description	Year: 2004 Mooring_Name: RISO Alternate_Mooring_Name: RS Lon: -124.10045 Lat: 46.05298 Depth: 72 Start_Date: 20040621 Start_Time: 0000 End_Date: 20040907 End_Time: 1900 Dataset_Id: 2004_06_21-2004_09_07 Deployment_Vessel: R/V Sproul Deployment_Dates: 14-25 June 2004 Recovery_Vessel: R/V Sproul Recovery_Dates: 1-15 Sept 2004

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Project Information

River Influences on Shelf Ecosystems (RISE)

Website: <http://www.ocean.washington.edu/rise>

Coverage: Northeast Pacific, coastal waters off states of Washington and Oregon

River Influences on Shelf Ecosystems (RISE) - A Study of the Columbia River Plume A Multi-Institutional Collaborative Project Sponsored by the National Science Foundation

In 2004 an interdisciplinary study "River Influences on Shelf Ecosystems" (RISE) was initiated to determine the extent to which alongshore gradients in ecosystem productivity might be related to the existence of the massive freshwater plume from the Columbia River. RISE was designed to test three hypotheses: - During upwelling the growth rate of phytoplankton within the Columbia plume exceeds that in nearby areas outside the plume being fueled by the same upwelling nitrate.

- The plume enhances cross-margin transport of plankton and nutrients.
- Plume-specific nutrients (Fe and Si) alter and enhance productivity on adjacent shelves.

Within those constraints, RISE provides the first comprehensive interdisciplinary study of the rates and dynamics governing the mixing of river and coastal waters in an eastern boundary system, as well as the effects of the plume formed by the mixing processes on rates, standing stocks and community structure of plankton in the local ecosystem. The RISE project, includes 4 field and two different numerical model applications. We collected simultaneous measurements of water chemistry, phytoplankton growth and grazing rates, zooplankton populations, water currents, and turbulent mixing. These are being combined with data from satellites, radar, and moorings, as well as detailed numerical simulations, to develop a deeper understanding of this important ecosystem.

The overall RISE sampling strategy was to compare mixing rates, nutrient supply, and phytoplankton production, grazing and community structure within the plume and outside the plume; i.e. on the shelf to the north of the river mouth, presumed more productive, and on the shelf to the south of the river mouth, presumed less productive, as well as in the important "plume lift off" area (the region where the plume loses contact with the bottom) near the river mouth and the plume "near field". The backbone for this project consists of data collected during four cruises that took place in the seasonally high-flow period (May-June) in each of three years (2004-06) and in a low-flow period in the second year (August, 2005). The sampling was spread over three years to attempt to include interannual differences in processes related to wind and river flow variability. The 21-day length of the cruises ensured that a variety of circulation and growth regimes, including upwelling and relaxation/downwelling and neap/spring tides, were observed.

The field studies used two vessels operating simultaneously. The R/V Wecoma obtained primarily biological and chemical rate data: a) at individual stations on cardinal lines north and south of the river mouth (off Grays Harbor, WA and Cape Meares, OR) and near the river mouth; b) at selected process study stations; and c) at fixed stations near the river mouth during strong neap and spring tides (time series). A towed sensor package was used to obtain micronutrient samples near the sea surface on cardinal lines and other selected transects. Underway measurements included macronutrients (N, P, Si), dissolved trace metals (Fe, Mn), supplemented with discrete samples from the underway system (microscopy, FlowCAM and particulate trace metals). At CTD stations vertical profiles (0-200 m where possible; and 500 m at selected stations) of T, S, vertical shear and currents, dissolved O₂, in vivo fluorescence, PAR, chlorophyll a, dissolved macronutrients (NO₃, NH₄, urea, PO₄, SiO₄), dissolved trace metals, and heterotrophic and autotrophic plankton composition were obtained. Surface drifters were used to follow the mixing of individual plumes and to provide information on surface currents.

On the R/V Pt. Sur, synoptic mesoscale and fine-scale features were sampled with underway measurements of near-surface T, S, velocity, particle size and concentration, PAR, transmissivity and fluorescence and nitrate+nitrite. The Pt. Sur's Triaxus tow fish provided high-resolution sections of T, S, zooplankton (Laser-OPC), PAR and transmissivity, fluorescence, particle size and concentration (LISST-FLOC25X), UV absorption and nitrate (Satlantic ISUS) and radiance/irradiance (7 channels) through the upper water column to 50 m. Rapidly-executed transects of turbulence and fine-structure were also carried out using the Chameleon profiler; these provide full-depth profiles of T, S, optics (880 nm backscatter and fluorescence), turbulence dissipation rates and turbulent fluxes every 1-3 minutes. During selected periods, transects were repeated hourly to capture the high-frequency evolution in the plume's nearfield and river estuary. Acoustics (surface-deployed 1200 kHz ADCP and 120 kHz echosounder) were used to image fine-scale features of the velocity and backscatter fields, resolving fronts, nonlinear internal waves, and turbulent billows.

The temporal context for observed variability was provided by an array of moored sensors deployed in the plume near field as well as on the shelf north and south of the plume (complemented by the pre-existing long-term estuarine and plume stations of the CORIE/SATURN network. To better resolve regional differences, moorings were moved farther north and south to the cardinal sampling lines after the first year of the program. Surface currents were mapped hourly from shore using HF radar with two simultaneously operating arrays, one with a 40 km range and a 2 km range resolution, the other with a 150 km range and a 6 km range resolution. Satellite ocean color, sea surface temperature, turbidity and synthetic aperture radar (SAR) were also obtained when available.

Two modeling systems were developed or enhanced during RISE. The system developed specifically for RISE employed a structured grid model (ROMS) and was used in hindcast mode (MacCready et al., 2008). The CORIE/SATURN modeling system (Baptista, 2006)- based on two unstructured-grid models (SELFE, Zhang and Baptista, 2008; and ELCIRC, Zhang et al., 2004)- was used in both near real-time prognostic mode and multi-year hindcast mode. Both modeling systems incorporated the estuary in the simulation domain (although at different resolutions) and used realistic river, ocean and atmospheric forcing conditions, tidal forcing, and Columbia River estuary forcing. Wind/heat flux model forcing for ROMS was derived from the 4 km MM5

regional wind/heat flux model. SELFE and LCIRC were also forced by MM5. Conditions on open boundaries were provided by ~9 km resolution models from the Navy Research Laboratory (NRL) (NCOM); ROMS used the smaller domain NCOM-CCS NRL model, SELFE and ELCIRC used the larger domain Global-NCOM model. The biological model is a four-box ("NPZD") nitrogen-budget model that tracks nutrients, phytoplankton, zooplankton, and detritus in every cell of the ROMS grid. The rich RISE biological dataset allowed model validation against not just stocks (chlorophyll, microzooplankton, nutrients) but rates (phytoplankton growth and grazing) directly, a level of validation that is seldom possible. These rate observations also allowed the setting of key model parameters (e.g., zooplankton ingestion rate and mortality) empirically (Banas, et al., 2008).

References:

Banas, N. S., P. MacCready, and B. M. Hickey (2008), The Columbia River plume as cross-shelf exporter and along-coast barrier, doi:10.1016 Cont. Shelf Res., 2008.03.011

Baptista, A. M. (2006), CORIE: the first decade of a coastal-margin collaborative observatory, Oceans'06, MTS/ IEEE, Boston, MA.

Hickey, B.M., and the RISE Pls. River Influences on Shelf Ecosystems: Introduction to the RISE Volume, Cont. Shelf Res., in press.

MacCready, P., N. S. Banas, B. H. Hickey, E. P. Dever, and Y. Liu (2008), A model study of tide- and wind-induced mixing in the Columbia River Estuary and Plume, ,doi:10.1016/j. Cont. Shelf Res. 2008.03.015.

RISE Cruise Reports and Figures:

2004 RISE-1

RISE04W1=R/V Wecoma, W0407A, July 8-28, 2004

[Cruise Report](#)

[Cruise Track](#)

[Stations and Moorings](#)

[Wind Events](#)

RISE2004=R/V Point Sur, (tbd), July 8-28, 2004

[Cruise Report](#)

2005 RISE-2

RISE05W2=R/V Wecoma, W0505C, May 29-June 21, 2005

[Cruise Report](#)

[Cruise Track](#)

[Stations and Moorings](#)

[Wind Events](#)

RISE2005a=R/V Point Sur, (tbd), May 29-June 21, 2005

[Cruise Report](#)

2005 RISE-3

RISE05W3=R/V Wecoma, W0508, August 4-August 26, 2005

[Daily Cruise Report](#)

[Lessard Cruise Report](#)

[Peterson/Shaw Zooplankton Report](#)

[Cruise Track](#)

[Stations and Moorings](#)

[Wind Events](#)

RISE2005b=R/V Point Sur, (tbd), August 2-August 27, 2005

[Cruise Report](#)

[Cruise Log](#)

2006 RISE-4

RISE06W4=R/V Wecoma, W0605B, May 21-June 13, 2006

[Cruise Report 1](#)

[Cruise Report 2](#)

[Cruise Track](#)

[Stations and Moorings](#)

[Wind Events](#)

RISE2006a=Leg 1, R/V Point Sur, (tbd), May 21-May 31, 2006

[Cruise Report Leg 1](#)

RISE2006b=Leg 2, R/V Point Sur, (tbd), June 2-June 12, 2006

[Cruise Report Leg 2](#)

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Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-0239089

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