

# Radium isotope results from surface waters of several sites around Little Lagoon, Alabama from 2010-2012 (LittleLagoonGroundwater project)

**Website:** <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/528387>

**Version:** close to final

**Version Date:** 2014-09-16

## Project

» [Groundwater Discharge, Benthic Coupling and Microalgal Community Structure in a Shallow Coastal Lagoon](#) (LittleLagoonGroundwater)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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## Coverage

**Spatial Extent:** N:30.266 E:-87.66 S:30.235 W:-87.818

**Temporal Extent:** 2010-04-05 - 2012-05-21

## Dataset Description

Radium isotope results surface water runoff from Little Lagoon(LL), Lake Shelby(LS), Canal(C), and Pass(P) samples in and around Lake Shelby, Alabama. These data are part of a study to assess submarine groundwater discharge.

### Results, methodology, summary tables and instrumentation are included in:

Su, Ni, W.C. Burnett, H.L. MacIntyre, J.D. Liefer, R.N. Peterson and R. Viso, 2014. Natural Radon and Radium Isotopes for Assessing Groundwater Discharge into Little Lagoon, AL: Implications for Harmful Algal Blooms. Estuaries and Coasts, 37: 893-910. ([pdf](#))

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## Data Files

File
<b>radium_isotopes_rs.csv</b> (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 6.56 KB) MD5:1c65d1d183b2a53a3c395e577667f266
Primary data file for dataset ID 528387

## Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
date_local	date at time of collection	dd-mon-yy
year	year of collection	yyyy
yrday_local	day of year - mostly for plotting	julian day
site	descriptive text for station	text
lat	latitude	decimal degrees; North is positive
lon	longitude	decimal degrees; West is negative
sal	salinity	practical salinity units
Ra_223	radium isotope 223	disintegrations per minute per 100 Liters
err_Ra223	uncertainty of measurements - plus or minus one delta	disintegrations per minute per 100 Liters
Ra_224	radium isotope 224	disintegrations per minute per 100 Liters
err_Ra224	uncertainty of measurements - plus or minus one delta	disintegrations per minute per 100 Liters
Ra_226	radium isotope 224	disintegrations per minute per 100 Liters
err_Ra226	uncertainty of measurements - plus or minus one delta	disintegrations per minute per 100 Liters
Ra_228	radium isotope 224	disintegrations per minute per 100 Liters
err_Ra228	uncertainty of measurements - plus or minus one delta	disintegrations per minute per 100 Liters
time_series	one part of study involved time series of measurements over two days at Little Lagoon Pass.	HH:MM

## Instruments

<b>Dataset-specific Instrument Name</b>	Ortec IG detector
<b>Generic Instrument Name</b>	Gamma Ray Spectrometer
<b>Dataset-specific Description</b>	with relative efficiency of 20% (Dulaiova and Burnet, 2004) - see methodology paper by Su et al. Ra determined via Lucas cell counting and assessed by gamma spectrometry (R=0.97, n=112).
<b>Generic Instrument Description</b>	Instruments measuring the relative levels of electromagnetic radiation of different wavelengths in the gamma-ray waveband.

## Deployments

### LittleLagoon

<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/528089">https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/528089</a>
<b>Platform</b>	SmallBoat_FSU
<b>Start Date</b>	2010-04-05
<b>End Date</b>	2013-08-17
<b>Description</b>	The sampling sites were all accessed from small boats, here amalgamated to one deployment called LittleLagoon.

## Project Information

### Groundwater Discharge, Benthic Coupling and Microalgal Community Structure in a Shallow Coastal Lagoon (LittleLagoonGroundwater)

**Coverage:** southern Alabama, east of Mobile

This project investigated the link between submarine groundwater discharge (SGD) and microalgal dynamics in Little Lagoon, Alabama. In contrast to most near-shore environments, it is fully accessible; has no riverine inputs; and is large enough to display ecological diversity (c. 14x 0.75 km) yet small enough to be comprehensively sampled on appropriate temporal and spatial scales. The PIs have previously demonstrated that the lagoon is a hot-spot for toxic blooms of the diatom *Pseudo-nitzschia* spp. that are correlated with discharge from the surficial aquifer. This project assessed variability in SGD, the dependence of benthic nutrient fluxes on microphytobenthos (MPB) abundance and productivity, and the response of the phytoplankton to nutrient enrichment and dilution. The work integrated multiple temporal and spatial scales and demonstrated both the relative importance of SGD vs. benthic recycling as a source of nutrients, and the role of SGD in structuring the microalgal community. (*paraphrased from Award abstract*)

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## Funding

Funding Source	Award
<a href="#">NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)</a>	<a href="#">OCE-0961970</a>

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