

Inorganic carbon data from R/V Melville, R/V Roger Revelle MV1101, RR1202 cruises MV1101, RR1202 in the Southern Ocean (30-60S); 2011-2012 (Great Calcite Belt project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/565405>

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Project

» [The Great Southern Coccolithophore Belt](#) (Great Calcite Belt)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
Bates, Nicholas	Bermuda Institute of Ocean Sciences (BIOS)	Principal Investigator, Contact
Gegg, Stephen R.	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI BCO-DMO)	BCO-DMO Data Manager

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Dataset Description

Inorganic Carbon Data from two Great Belt cruises in the Southern Ocean

Methods & Sampling

DIC was determined using a high precision (0.05%CV) small-volume DIC analyzer (~1.5 ml sample size) using an infrared-based instrument (AIRICA; Marianda Co., Germany; Bates *et al.*, 2012) with replicate samples analyzed using a VINDTA 3C system at BIOS. Multiple replicates samples were analyzed and analytical imprecision was less than 0.1% (~2 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$). DIC analyses were routinely calibrated using seawater Certified Reference Material (CRM) from A.G. Dickson, Scripps Institute of Oceanography, and the accuracy of samples compared to CRM's was less than 0.1% (~2 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$).

Data Processing Description

DIC was incorporated with bottle ID, and hydrographic data generated by PI Balch (Bigelow Laboratory of Ocean Sciences; BLOS). The DIC data is flagged as 2 (good data) and 5 (missing data; bottle misfire, broken bottle) with -999 placed in the Excel cell.

DIC was incorporated with bottle ID, and hydrographic data generated by PI Balch (Bigelow Laboratory of Ocean Sciences; BLOS).

BCO-DMO Processing Notes

- Generated from original file "BatesGCB2011_2012bco-dmo.xls" contributed by Nicholas Bates
- Parameter names edited to conform to BCO-DMO naming convention found at [Choosing Parameter Name](#)
- "nd" (no data) inserted into blank cells
- GCB_2012 time in decimal days replaced with HHMM from event field

- ISO_DateTime_UTC generated

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Data Files

File
DIC.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 230.60 KB) MD5:1113d9e78e5831048cccbde18ca60ca9 Primary data file for dataset ID 565405

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Cruise	Cruise Name	text
Event	Event	dimensionless
Station	Station number	dimensionless
Cast	Cast number	dimensionless
ISO_DateTime_UTC	Date/Time (UTC) ISO formatted	YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS[.xx]Z
Date	Date (UTC)	YYYYMMDD
Time	(Time (UTC)	HHMM
Lat	Station latitude (South is negative)	decimal degrees
Lon	Station longitude (West is negative)	decimal degrees
Niskin	Niskin Bottle Number	dimensionless
Depth	Depth	meters
dT_From_Surface	Delta T from surface temp	deg's Celsius
Temp	Temperature	deg's Celsius

Salinity	Salinity	PSU
Corr_DIC	Corr DIC	umol/Kg
Flag	Data Flag: 2 (Good Data) 5 (missing data; bottle misfire; broken bottle) with -999 placed in the Excel cell	dimensionless
nDIC	nDIC	umol/Kg
PO4	PO4	umol/L
Si	Si	umol/L
NO3	NO3	umol/L
O2	O2	ml/L

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	CTD 911
Generic Instrument Name	CTD Sea-Bird SBE 911plus
Generic Instrument Description	The Sea-Bird SBE 911 plus is a type of CTD instrument package for continuous measurement of conductivity, temperature and pressure. The SBE 911 plus includes the SBE 9plus Underwater Unit and the SBE 11plus Deck Unit (for real-time readout using conductive wire) for deployment from a vessel. The combination of the SBE 9 plus and SBE 11 plus is called a SBE 911 plus. The SBE 9 plus uses Sea-Bird's standard modular temperature and conductivity sensors (SBE 3 plus and SBE 4). The SBE 9 plus CTD can be configured with up to eight auxiliary sensors to measure other parameters including dissolved oxygen, pH, turbidity, fluorescence, light (PAR), light transmission, etc.). more information from Sea-Bird Electronics

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	VINDTA 3C
Generic Instrument Name	Elemental Analyzer
Dataset-specific Description	DIC was determined using a high precision (0.05%CV) small-volume DIC analyzer (~1.5 ml sample size) using an infrared-based instrument (AIRICA; Marianda Co., Germany; Bates et al., 2012) with replicate samples analyzed using a VINDTA 3C system at BIOS. VINDTA 3C The VINDTA 3C (Versatile INstrument for the Determination of Total inorganic carbon and titration Alkalinity) combines the proven VINDTA alkalinity titration concept with a simplified extraction unit for coulometric dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) measurement.
Generic Instrument Description	Instruments that quantify carbon, nitrogen and sometimes other elements by combusting the sample at very high temperature and assaying the resulting gaseous oxides. Usually used for samples including organic material.

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

MV1101

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/473222
Platform	R/V Melville
Start Date	2011-01-11
End Date	2011-02-16
Description	Original data are available from the NSF R2R data catalog

RR1202

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/473230
Platform	R/V Roger Revelle
Start Date	2012-02-18
End Date	2012-03-23
Description	Original data are available from the NSF R2R data catalog

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Project Information

The Great Southern Coccolithophore Belt (Great Calcite Belt)

Website: <http://greatbeltresearchcruise.com/gbr11/>

Coverage: Southern Ocean. 60W to 120E; 30S to 60S;

Collaborative Research: The Great Southern Coccolithophore Belt

Intellectual merit: Recent advances in satellite remote sensing enable estimation of suspended calcium carbonate (particulate inorganic carbon or 'PIC') from space. This radiative approach is operationally specific to marine coccolithophores (Haptophyceae) and sensitive enough to quantify PIC concentrations in oligotrophic gyres. Global images of suspended PIC taken over the seven years of the MODIS Aqua mission show a 'Great Belt' of PIC near the sub-Antarctic front of the Southern Ocean that circles the globe. This feature occurs every year during austral summer and appears to be within the high-nutrient, low chlorophyll region of the Southern Ocean. The area of the Great Belt is ~88 million km², 26% of the global ocean. Evidence from several cruises into the Great Belt region of the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific sectors has verified elevated concentrations of coccolithophores; previous work in the Atlantic sector verified high optical scattering from PIC. The few ship observations we have are entirely consistent with the satellite views. In this project, the investigators will systematically study the coccolithophores of the Great Belt guided by the following science goals: (a) identify the coccolithophore species within this belt; (b) measure the abundance of coccolithophores and associated PIC; (c) measure coccolithophore calcification rates; (d) elucidate factors that may limit coccolithophore latitudinal range (e.g. stratification, temperature, macronutrients, trace metals, grazing); (e) demonstrate whether the variability in PIC relates to shallow export flux; (f) define how variability in PIC production relates to the pCO₂, total alkalinity and dissolved inorganic carbon budgets; and (g) examine the impact of short-term ocean acidification on coccolithophore growth and calcite dissolution.

The research will involve cruises along the 50 S parallel to sample the Great Belt, during the austral summer. The investigators will use a combination of underway surface sampling (primarily optical and hydrographic) and vertical station profiles (using CTD/rosette and large volume submersible pumps) to address hypotheses related to the above goals. The cruise track will elucidate both zonal and meridional variability in the Great Belt. Controlled carboy incubation experiments will examine the impact of ocean acidification at various future scenarios on coccolithophore growth and dissolution. Dilution experiments will address grazing-related mortality and dissolution questions. Controlled metal-addition incubations will focus on potential iron, zinc and cobalt limitation of the coccolithophores or competition from diatoms related to silica availability. The proposed field observations and metal-addition experiments will provide important information on the current status of the Great Belt in the context of global biogeochemistry. The ocean acidification experiments to be undertaken are more forward-looking in terms of the fate of the Southern Ocean coccolithophores in a future acidified ocean.

Broader impacts: The globally significant size of the Great Belt indicates that it likely plays a major role in global biogeochemistry and climate change feedbacks. Thus, the investigators expect this work to have broad, transformative impacts in biological and chemical oceanography. Ocean acidification from the burning of fossil fuels is predicted to lower the pH of the surface ocean by 0.3 units in the next century and up to 0.7 units - a 5-fold increase in the proton concentration by the year 2300. A major goal of this study is to examine the effects of ocean acidification on coccolithophores in a region of low calcite saturation (i.e., one of the first regions expected to become sub-saturating for calcite). The results of these experiments will therefore be highly relevant to our basic understanding of the marine carbon cycle. Related to career development and Criterion II activities, the project includes field experience on two cruises for NSF REU undergraduates from Maine universities or colleges, providing funds for them to attend a scientific meeting. Participation of undergraduate students from Maine colleges builds capacity in our rural coastal state and helps thwart the serious issue of 'brain drain', in which the best students are leaving Maine to seek opportunity in wealthier, more populated states. A teacher will also participate on the cruises (via the NSF-sponsored ARMADA program). This teacher will develop learning modules for students about such topics as coccolithophores, calcification, export production, metal-plankton interactions, ocean acidification and climate change.

PUBLICATIONS PRODUCED AS A RESULT OF THIS RESEARCH

Balch, WM; Drapeau, DT; Bowler, BC; Lyczkowski, E; Booth, ES; Alley, D. "The contribution of coccolithophores to the optical and inorganic carbon budgets during the Southern Ocean Gas Exchange Experiment: New evidence in support of the "Great Calcite Belt" hypothesis," *JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL*

RESEARCH-OCEANS, v.116, 2011. View record at Web of Science

Poulton, AJ; Young, JR; Bates, NR; Balch, WM. "Biometry of detached *Emiliana huxleyi* coccoliths along the Patagonian Shelf," *MARINE ECOLOGY-PROGRESS SERIES*, v.443, 2011, p. 1. View record at Web of Science

BOOKS/ONE TIME PROCEEDING

Brown, Michael S, W. Balch, S. Craig, B. Bowler, D. Drapeau, J. Grant. "Optical closure within a Patagonian Shelf coccolithophore bloom", 06/01/2011-05/31/2012, 2012, "ACCESS'12. Atlantic Canada Coastal & Estuarine Science Society. Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia. 10-13 May, 2012."

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Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-0961660
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-0961414

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