Temperature and irradiance from outdoor flumes at the UCB Gump Research Station Moorea, French Polynesia from November of 2015 to March of 2016

Website: https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/754644
Data Type: experimental
Version: 1
Version Date: 2020-02-25

Project
» RUI: Ocean Acidification- Category 1- The effects of ocean acidification on the organismic biology and community ecology of corals, calcified algae, and coral reefs (OA_Corals)

Program
» Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability NSF-Wide Investment (SEES): Ocean Acidification (formerly CRI-OA) (SEES-OA)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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Abstract
This dataset contains temperature and irradiance from outdoor flumes at the UCB Gump Research Station Moorea, French Polynesia. These measurements were taken during an experiment designed to measure coral reef community metabolism responses to ocean acidification over a 4-month period from November 13th, 2015 to March 15th, 2016. These data were published in Carpenter et al. (2018).

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Coverage

Spatial Extent: **Lat**:-17.490483 **Lon**:-149.826367
Temporal Extent: 2015-11-13 - 2016-03-15

Methods & Sampling

See Carpenter et al. (2018) for a detailed overview of the methodology of the experiment designed to measure coral reef community metabolism responses to ocean acidification over a 4-month period from November 13th, 2015 to March 15th, 2016 in outdoor flumes at the UCB Gump Research Station Moorea, French Polynesia.

Physical data:
Throughout the experiment and in all flumes, logging sensors (sampling every 30 min) recorded PAR (using cosine-corrected PAR loggers, Dataflow Systems Ltd, Christchurch, New Zealand), and temperature [Hobo Pro v2 (0.2 C), Onset Computer Corp., Bourne, MA].

Community composition:
~25% coral cover, comprised of 11% cover of massive Porites spp., 7% Porites rus, 4% Montipora spp. and 3% Pocillopora spp. There was ~7% cover of crustose coralline algae (CCA), with 4% Porolithon onkodes and 3% Lithophyllum kotschyanum, and ~5% cover of small pieces (i.e., ~1-cm diameter) of coral rubble (Fig. S2, Carpenter et al., 2018)."

Data Processing Description

BCO-DMO Data Manager Processing Notes:
* Data submitted as sheet "carbonate chemistry" in original excel file exported as csv with the values of the cells but not the formatting that was set in Excel (see following date issue).
* Date format changed from dd-mmm (e.g. 13-Nov) to yyyy-mm-dd (e.g. 2015-11-13). The year was captured but not displayed in Excel, years confirmed with the submitter.
* added a conventional header with dataset name, PI name, version date
* modified parameter names to conform with BCO-DMO naming conventions
* blank values in this dataset are displayed as "nd" for "no data." nd is the default missing data identifier in the BCO-DMO system.
* Temperature and Irradiance values rounded from 13 decimal places to three.

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Data Files

File	
physical_data.csv	(Comma Separated Values (.csv), 22.19 KB) MD5:43b3ed818bea87aaf260105070990dac
Primary data file for dataset ID 754644	

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Related Publications

Carpenter, R. C., Lantz, C. A., Shaw, E., & Edmunds, P. J. (2018). Responses of coral reef community metabolism in flumes to ocean acidification. Marine Biology, 165(4). doi:10.1007/s00227-018-3324-0
Results

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Related Datasets

IsRelatedTo

Carpenter, R., Edmunds, P. (2019) **Carbonate chemistry from outdoor flumes at the UCB Gump Research Station Moorea, French Polynesia from November of 2015 to March of 2016.** Biological and Chemical Oceanography Data Management Office (BCO-DMO). (Version 1) Version Date 2019-05-21 doi:10.1575/1912/bco-dmo.754694.1 [view at BCO-DMO]
Relationship Description: Data from the same experiment.

Carpenter, R., Edmunds, P. (2020) **Coral community hourly metabolism from outdoor flumes at the UCB Gump Research Station Moorea, French Polynesia from November of 2015 to March of 2016.** Biological and Chemical Oceanography Data Management Office (BCO-DMO). (Version 1) Version Date

2020-02-25 doi:10.1575/1912/bco-dmo.754685.1 [view at BCO-DMO]
Relationship Description: Data from the same experiment.

Carpenter, R., Edmunds, P. (2020) **Coral community metabolism from outdoor flumes at the UCB Gump Research Station Moorea, French Polynesia from November of 2015 to March of 2016.** Biological and Chemical Oceanography Data Management Office (BCO-DMO). (Version 1) Version Date 2020-02-25 doi:10.1575/1912/bco-dmo.754676.1 [view at BCO-DMO]
Relationship Description: Data from the same experiment.

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
Date	Date (HST) of measurement in ISO 8601 format yyyy-mm-dd	unitless
Treatment_days	Experiment duration	days
Treatment	pCO2 treatment (values 344; 633; 870; 1146)	unitless
Flume	Flume number (1; 2; 3; 4)	unitless
Temperature_24h	Temperature averaged across 24 h	degrees Celcius (C)
Temperature_day	Temperature averaged during daylight hours	degrees Celcius (C)
Temperature_night	Temperature averaged during nightime hours	degrees Celcius (C)
Irrandiance	Light intensity	micromoles per meters squared per second (umol m-2 s-1)

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	
Generic Instrument Name	Photosynthetically Available Radiation Sensor
Dataset-specific Description	PAR (using cosine-corrected PAR loggers, Dataflow Systems Ltd, Christchurch, New Zealand)
Generic Instrument Description	A PAR sensor measures photosynthetically available (or active) radiation. The sensor measures photon flux density (photons per second per square meter) within the visible wavelength range (typically 400 to 700 nanometers). PAR gives an indication of the total energy available to plants for photosynthesis. This instrument name is used when specific type, make and model are not known.

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Hobo Pro v2
Generic Instrument Name	Temperature Logger
Dataset-specific Description	Hobo Pro v2 (0.2 C), Onset Computer Corp., Bourne, MA.
Generic Instrument Description	Records temperature data over a period of time.

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Project Information

RUI: Ocean Acidification- Category 1- The effects of ocean acidification on the organismic biology and community ecology of corals, calcified algae, and coral reefs (OA_Corals)

Coverage: Moorea, French Polynesia

While coral reefs have undergone unprecedented changes in community structure in the past 50 y, they now may be exposed to their gravest threat since the Triassic. This threat is increasing atmospheric CO2, which equilibrates with seawater and causes ocean acidification (OA). In the marine environment, the resulting decline in carbonate saturation state (Omega) makes it energetically less feasible for calcifying taxa to mineralize; this is a major concern for coral reefs. It is possible that the scleractinian architects of reefs will cease to exist as a mineralized taxon within a century, and that calcifying algae will be severely impaired. While there is a rush to understand these effects and make recommendations leading to their mitigation, these efforts are influenced strongly by the notion that the impacts of pCO2 (which causes Omega to change) on calcifying taxa, and the mechanisms that drive them, are well-known. The investigators believe that many of the key processes of mineralization on reefs that are potentially affected by OA are only poorly known and that current knowledge is inadequate to support the scaling of OA effects to the community level. It is vital to measure organismal-scale calcification of key taxa, elucidate the mechanistic bases of these responses, evaluate community scale calcification, and finally, to conduct focused experiments to describe the functional relationships between these scales of mineralization.

This project is a 4-y effort focused on the effects of Ocean Acidification (OA) on coral reefs at multiple spatial and functional scales. The project focuses on the corals, calcified algae, and coral reefs of Moorea, French Polynesia, establishes baseline community-wide calcification data for the detection of OA effects on a decadal-scale, and builds on the research context and climate change focus of the Moorea Coral Reef LTER.

This project is a hypothesis-driven approach to compare the effects of OA on reef taxa and coral reefs in Moorea. The PIs will utilize microcosms to address the impacts and mechanisms of OA on biological processes, as well as the ecological processes shaping community structure. Additionally, studies of reef-wide metabolism will be used to evaluate the impacts of OA on intact reef ecosystems, to provide a context within which the experimental investigations can be scaled to the real world, and critically, to provide a much needed reference against which future changes can be gauged.

Datasets listed in the "Dataset Collection" section include references to results journal publications published as part of this project.

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Program Information

Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability NSF-Wide Investment (SEES): Ocean Acidification (formerly CRI-OA) (SEES-OA)

Website: https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=503477

Coverage: global

NSF Climate Research Investment (CRI) activities that were initiated in 2010 are now included under Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability NSF-Wide Investment (SEES). SEES is a portfolio of activities that highlights NSF's unique role in helping society address the challenge(s) of achieving sustainability. Detailed information about the SEES program is available from NSF (https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=504707).

In recognition of the need for basic research concerning the nature, extent and impact of ocean acidification on oceanic environments in the past, present and future, the goal of the SEES: OA program is to understand (a) the chemistry and physical chemistry of ocean acidification; (b) how ocean acidification interacts with processes at the organismal level; and (c) how the earth system history informs our understanding of the effects of ocean acidification on the present day and future ocean.

Solicitations issued under this program:
NSF 10-530, FY 2010-FY2011
NSF 12-500, FY 2012
NSF 12-600, FY 2013
NSF 13-586, FY 2014
NSF 13-586 was the final solicitation that will be released for this program.

PI Meetings:
1st U.S. Ocean Acidification PI Meeting(March 22-24, 2011, Woods Hole, MA)
2nd U.S. Ocean Acidification PI Meeting(Sept. 18-20, 2013, Washington, DC)
3rd U.S. Ocean Acidification PI Meeting (June 9-11, 2015, Woods Hole, MA – Tentative)

NSF media releases for the Ocean Acidification Program:

Press Release 10-186 NSF Awards Grants to Study Effects of Ocean Acidification

Discovery Blue Mussels "Hang On" Along Rocky Shores: For How Long?

Discovery nsf.gov - National Science Foundation (NSF) Discoveries - Trouble in Paradise: Ocean Acidification This Way Comes - US National Science Foundation (NSF)

Press Release 12-179 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation (NSF) News - Ocean Acidification: Finding New Answers Through National Science Foundation Research Grants - US National Science Foundation (NSF)

Press Release 13-102 World Oceans Month Brings Mixed News for Oysters

Press Release 13-108 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation (NSF) News - Natural Underwater Springs Show How Coral Reefs Respond to Ocean Acidification - US National Science Foundation (NSF)

Press Release 13-148 Ocean acidification: Making new discoveries through National Science Foundation research grants

Press Release 13-148 - Video nsf.gov - News - Video - NSF Ocean Sciences Division Director David Conover answers questions about ocean acidification. - US National Science Foundation (NSF)

Press Release 14-010 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation (NSF) News - Palau's coral reefs surprisingly resistant to ocean acidification - US National Science Foundation (NSF)

Press Release 14-116 nsf.gov - National Science Foundation (NSF) News - Ocean Acidification: NSF awards $11.4 million in new grants to study effects on marine ecosystems - US National Science Foundation (NSF)

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Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-1415268

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