

## INTRODUCTION

The data in this report were collected during cruises 9702\* and 9704 of the California Cooperative Oceanic Fisheries Investigations (CalCOFI) program aboard the NOAA ship *RV David Starr Jordan* and *RV New Horizon* of Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego. The CalCOFI program was organized in the late 1940's to study the causes of variations in population size of fishes of importance to the State of California. It is carried out by NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service Southwest Fisheries Science Center, the California Department of Fish and Game, and the Marine Life Research Group (MLRG) at Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO). MLRG contributes to this program by investigations of the physical, chemical and biological structure of the California Current. Data from CalCOFI cruises 9702 and 9704 were collected and processed by personnel of the Marine Life Research Group and the Southwest Fisheries Science Center. Volunteers and other SIO staff members also assisted in the collection of data and chemical analyses at sea.

## STANDARD PROCEDURES

### *Rosette Cast Data*

At each station on cruises 9702 and 9704 a Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc., Conductivity-Temperature-Depth (CTD) instrument was deployed with a 24-place General Oceanics rosette. The rosette was equipped with 24 ten-liter plastic (PVC) bottles. The CTD/rosette cast usually sampled 20 depths to a maximum sampling depth of 525 meters, bottom depth permitting. Occasional stations have multiple bottles tripped at the same depth to provide more water for ancillary programs. Pressures and temperatures assigned to the water sample data were derived from the CTD signals recorded just prior to the bottle trip. Pressures have been converted to depths by the Saunders (1981) pressure-to-depth conversion technique. CTD temperatures reported with the bottle data have been rounded to the nearest hundredth of a degree Celsius. Salinity, oxygen and nutrients were determined at sea for all depths sampled. Chlorophyll-a and phaeopigments were determined at sea within the top 200 meters, bottom depth permitting.

Salinity samples were collected from all rosette bottles and analyzed at sea using a Guildline model 8410 Portasal salinometer. The results were compared with the CTD salinity in order to verify that the rosette bottle did not mis-trip or leak. The salinometer was standardized before and after each group of samples with substandard seawater. Periodic checks on the conductivity of the substandard were made by comparison with IAPSO Standard Seawater batch PI27. Salinity values have been calculated using the algorithms for the Practical Salinity Scale, 1978 (UNESCO, 1981a) and were reported to three decimal places, provided that accepted standards were met. If only one determination per sample was obtained, or there was doubt concerning the accuracy of the analytical results, the salinities were reported to two decimal places.

Dissolved oxygen was determined by the Winkler method, as modified by Carpenter (1965), using the equipment and procedure outlined by Anderson (1971). Percent oxygen saturation was calculated from the equations of Weiss (1970).

Silicate, phosphate, nitrate and nitrite nutrients were determined at sea using an automated analyzer. The procedures used are similar to those described in Adas *et al.* (1971).

Samples for chlorophyll-a and phaeopigments were filtered onto Whatman GF/F filters. The pigments were extracted with a cold extraction technique in 90% acetone (Venrick and Hayward, 1984), and the fluorescence determined before and after acidification with a Turner Designs fluorometer (Yentsch and Menzel, 1963; Holm-Hansen *et al.* 1965).

Evaluation of the data involved comparisons with the CTD cast profiles, adjacent stations and consideration of the variation of a property as a function of density or depth and the relationships with other properties (Klein, 1973). Estimates of precision of the standard techniques are given in SIO, 1991.

\* The first two digits represent the year and the last digits the month of the cruise.

### *Primary Productivity Sampling*

Primary productivity samples were taken each day shortly before local apparent noon (LAN). Primary production was estimated from C uptake using a simulated *in situ* technique. Light penetration was estimated from the Secchi depth (assuming that the 1% light level is three times the Secchi depth). The depths with ambient light intensities corresponding to light levels simulated by the on-deck incubators were identified and sampled on the up rosette cast. Occasionally an extra bottle or two were tripped in addition to the usual 20 levels sampled in the combined rosette-productivity cast in order to maintain the normal sampling depth resolution. The ten-liter bottles were equipped with epoxy-coated springs and Viton O-rings. Triplicate samples (two light and one dark control) were drawn from each productivity sample depth into 250 ml polycarbonate incubation bottles. Samples were inoculated with 10 uCi of C as NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (200 ul of 50 uCi/ml stock) prepared in a 0.3 g/liter solution of sodium carbonate (Fitzwater *et al.* 1982). Samples were incubated from LAN to civil twilight in seawater-cooled incubators with neutral-density screens which simulate *in situ* light levels. At the end of the incubation, the samples were filtered onto Millipore HA filters and placed in scintillation vials. One half ml of 10% HCl was added to each sample. The sample was then allowed to sit, without a cap, at room temperature for 12 hours (after Lean and Burnison, 1979). Following this, 10 ml of scintillation fluor were added to each sample and the samples were returned, to SIO where the radioactivity was determined with a scintillation counter. Salinity, oxygen, nutrients, chlorophyll-a and phaeopigments were determined from all rosette productivity botdes.

### *Macrozooplankton Net Tows*

Macrozooplankton was sampled with a 71 cm mouth diameter paired net (bongo net) equipped with 0.505 mm plankton mesh. Bottom depth permitting, the nets were towed obliquely from 210 meters to the surface. The tow time for a standard tow was 21.5 minutes. Volumes filtered were determined from flowmeter readings and the mouth area of the net. Only one sample of each pair was retained and preserved. The biomass, as wet displacement volume, after removal of large (>5 ml) organisms, was determined in the laboratory ashore. These procedures are summarized in greater detail in Kramer *et al.* (1972).

### *Avifauna Observations*

On Cruise 9702, sea birds were counted within a 300 meter wide strip off to one side of the ship. Counts were made while underway between stations during periods of daylight. These counts were summed over 20 nautical mile (nm) intervals, or the distance between consecutive stations, whichever was less. Included at the end of this report are individual maps of the most numerous bird species (individuals/nm).

### *Ancillary Programs*

Several ancillary programs produced data on these cruises which are not presented in this report. These programs include:

- 1) *Underway Data*. Continuous near surface measurements of temperature, salinity and chlorophyll fluorescence were made from water pumped through the ship, and the data were logged at one minute intervals. Sardine and anchovy eggs were collected underway with a separate large volume pump on line 93 of 9704. This pump drew a continuous sample of approximately 640 liters per minute which was concentrated and collected by a 505  $\mu$ m sieve system. Samples were collected from this system periodically for enumeration of sardine and anchovy eggs.
- 2) *ADCP*. Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler data were recorded continuously along the ship's cruise track.
- 3) *Bio-optics*. On cruises 9702 and 9704 apparent and inherent optical properties of the top 300 meters of the water column were measured daily with a bio-optical profiling package. Discrete water samples obtained from the CTD-rosette were analyzed for determination of absorption by particulate, detrital, and soluble material. HPLC determination of plant pigments and particulate size distribution. On cruise 9704 the discrete sampling included samples for particulate organic carbon. Also on cruise 9704 measurements of polarized sky radiances and above-water ocean surface reflectance were obtained in parallel with in-water optical profiles.
- 4) *Carbon Monoxide Cycling*. On cruise 9704 the rate of microbial oxidation of CO was measured in a variety of samples from the mixed layer at 7 stations. Measurements were also made of the relative rate of photogeneration of CO upon irradiation of filtered (0.2 $\mu$ m) and unfiltered mixed-layer water samples by a solar simulator at 8 stations. At 5 stations an 'optical buoy' was used to measure depth integrated CO production *in situ*.

## TABULATED DATA

### *Rosette Cast Data*

The time reported is the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) of the first rosette bottle trip on the up cast. The rosette bottles tripped on the up cast are reported as cast 2, where cast 1 is considered to be the down CTD cast. The sample number reported is the cast number followed by a two digit rosette bottle number. Bottom depths, determined acoustically, have been corrected using British Admiralty Tables (Carter, 1980) and are reported in meters. Weather conditions have been coded using W M O code 4501. Secchi depths and Forel water color scales are also reported for most daylight stations.

Observed data from individual CTD/rosette trip levels are interpolated and reported for standard depths. Interpolated or extrapolated standard level data are noted by the footnote "ISL" printed after the depth. Multiple bottles tripped at the same depth to provide water for ancillary programs are not used in the calculation of standard depth data. Density-related parameters have been calculated from the International Equation of State of Seawater 1980 (UNESCO, 1981b). Computed values of potential temperature, sigma-theta, specific volume anomaly (SVA), and dynamic height or geopotential anomaly are included with both observed and interpolated standard depth levels.

On stations where primary productivity samples were drawn from six of the rosette bottles, a footnote appears after each productivity depth sampled. The corresponding primary productivity data are reported in a separate section following the tabulated rosette cast data.

### *Primary Productivity Data*

In addition to the normal hydrographic data also reported in the rosette cast data section, the tabulated data include: the *in situ* light levels at which the samples were collected, the uptake from each of the replicate light bottles, uptake 1 and uptake 2 (which have been corrected for dark uptake by subtracting the dark value), the mean of the two uptake values and the dark uptake. The uptake values are totals for the incubation period. Also shown are the times of LAN, civil twilight, and the value of the mean uptake integrated from the surface to the deepest sample, assuming the shallowest value continues to the surface and that negative values (when dark uptake exceeds light uptake) are zero. The uptake data have been presented to two significant digits (values <1.00) or one decimal (values >1.00). Precision of the higher production values may not warrant all of the digits presented. Incubation time, LAN, and civil twilight are given in local Pacific Standard Time (PST); to convert to UTC, add eight hours to the PST time. Incubation light intensities are listed in a footnote at the bottom of each page.

### *Macrozooplankton Data*

Macrozooplankton biomass volumes are tabulated as total biomass volume (cm/1000m strained) and as die total volume minus the volume of larger organisms under the heading "Small." Tow times are given in local PST (+8) time.

## FOOTNOTES

In addition to footnotes, special notations are used without footnotes because the meaning is always the same.

D: CTD salinity value listed in place of normal ship-board salinity analysis.

ISL: After a depth value indicates that this is an interpolated or extrapolated standard level.

U: Uncertain value. Values which are not used in interpolation because they seem to be in error without apparent reason.

## LITERATURE CITED

- Anderson, G. C., compiler, 1971. "Oxygen Analysis," Marine Technician's Handbook, SIO Ref. No. 71-8, Sea Grant Pub. No. 9.
- Adas, E. L., J. C. Callaway, R. D. Tomlinson, L. I. Gordon, L. Barstow and P. K. Park, 1971. *A Practical Manual for Use of the Technicon AutoAnalyzer- in Sea Water Nutrient Analysis*; Revised. Oregon State University Technical Report 215, Reference No. 71-22.
- Carpenter, J. H., 1965. The Chesapeake Bay Institute technique for the Winkler dissolved oxygen method. *Limnol. Oceanogr.*, 10:141-143.
- Carter, D. J. T., 1980. Echo-sounding correction tables. Third Edition. Hydrographic Department, Ministry of Defence, Taunton, U.K., NP 139: 150 pp.
- Fitzwater, S. E., G. A. Knauer and J. H. Martin, 1982. Metal contamination and its effect on primary production measurements. *Limnol. Oceanogr.*, 27:544-551.
- Holm-Hansen, O., C. J. Lorenzen, R. W. Holmes and J. D. H. Strickland, 1965. Fluorometric determination of chlorophyll. *J. Cons. perm. int. Explor. Mer*, 30:3-15.
- Klein, H. T., 1973. A new technique for processing physical Oceanographic data. SIO Ref. No. 73-14.
- Kramer, D., M. J. Kalin, E. G. Stevens, J. R. Thraikill and J. R. Zweifel, 1972. Collecting and processing data on fish eggs and larvae in the California Current region. *NOAA Technical Report NMFS CIRC-370*: 38 pp.
- Lean, D. R. S. and B. K. Burnison, 1979. An evaluation of errors in the C method of primary production measurement. *Limnol. Oceanogr.*, 24:917-928.
- Reid, J. L. and A. W. Mantyla, 1976. The effect of the geostrophic flow upon coastal sea elevations in the northern North Pacific Ocean. *J. Geophys. Res.*, 81:3100-3110.
- Saunders, P. M., 1981. Practical conversion of pressure to depth. *J. Phys. Oceanogr.*, 11:573-574.
- Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, 1991. Physical, Chemical and Biological Data, CalCOFI Cruises 9003 and 9004. SIO Ref. 91-4, 96 pp.
- UNESCO, 1981, a. Background papers and supporting data on the Practical Salinity Scale, 1978. *UNESCO Tech. Pap. in Mar. Sci.*, No. 37.
- UNESCO, 1981, b. Background papers and supporting data on the International Equation of State 1980. *UNESCO Tech. Pap. in Mar. Sci.*, No. 38.
- Venrick, E. L. and T. L. Hayward, 1984. Determining chlorophyll on the 1984 CalCOFI surveys. *CalCOFI Rep.*, Vol. XXV: 74-79.
- Weiss, R. F., 1970. The solubility of nitrogen, oxygen and argon in water and seawater. *Deep-Sea Res.*, 17: 721-735.
- Yentsch, C. S. and D. W. Menzel, 1963. A method for the determination of phytoplankton. chlorophyll and phaeophytin by fluorescence. *Deep-Sea Res.*, 10: 221-231.