

INTRODUCTION

The data in this report were collected during cruises 9901* and 9904 of the California Cooperative Oceanic Fisheries Investigations (CalCOFI) program aboard the RV *Roger Revelle* of Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego and the NOAA ship RV *David Starr Jordan*. 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 the cruises 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. CalCOFI data presented in this report and collected on previous cruises can be accessed via the World Wide Web (<http://www-mlrg.ucsd.edu/calcofi.html>).

STANDARD PROCEDURES

CTD/Rosette Cast Data

At each station on these cruises a Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc., Conductivity-Temperature-Depth (CTD) instrument was deployed with a 24-place 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. The sample spacing was designed to sample depth intervals as close as 10 meters around the sharp upper thermocline features such as the chlorophyll, oxygen, nitrite maxima and the shallow salinity minimum. 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.

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 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 P132 on cruise 9901 and P134 on cruise 9904. 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 there was doubt concerning the accuracy of the analytical results the salinities were reported to two decimal places.

Dissolved oxygen samples were collected in calibrated 100 ml iodine flasks, allowing at least 200% overflow. The dissolved oxygen samples were analyzed at sea 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 Atlas *et al.* (1971).

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

Samples for chlorophyll-*a* and phaeopigments were collected in calibrated 138 ml polyethylene bottles and 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 water sample 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).

Primary Productivity Sampling

Primary productivity samples were taken each day shortly before local apparent noon (LAN). Primary production was estimated from ¹⁴C 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 µCi of ¹⁴C as NaHCO₃ (200 µl of 50 µCi/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 bottles.

Macrozooplankton Net Tows

Macrozooplankton was sampled with a 71 cm mouth diameter paired net (bongo net) equipped with 0.505µm 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). An Optical Plankton Counter (OPC) was routinely used in one side of the paired bongo net frame. The purpose of the OPC is to obtain information on the vertical distributions of size categories of zooplankton, using data from the counter, without affecting the ongoing time series of data obtained from the catches of the integrative bongo net.

Avifauna Observations

On cruise 9904 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*. On both the cruises 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. Pelagic fish eggs were collected underway with a separate large volume pump throughout the entire CalCOFI pattern. This pump drew a continuous sample of approximately 640 liters per minute, which was concentrated and then collected by a 505 μ m sieve. Samples were taken at intervals ranging from 10 to 30 minutes, depending on the sample concentration, for enumeration of all retained fish eggs. In an attempt to automate the analysis of egg pump samples, a video camera and computer were added to the system to count and classify sardine and anchovy eggs.
- 2) *ADCP*. Continuous profiles of ocean currents and acoustic backscatter between 20 and 400 meters deep were measured along the shiptrack from a hull-mounted 150 kHz Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP). The ADCP data were averaged over 3-minute intervals. Sixty 8-meter depth bins were recorded.
- 3) *Bio-optics*. On cruise 9901 *in-situ* measurements of apparent and inherent optical properties of seawater were obtained daily in the top 100 meters of the water column using a free-falling multi-channel environmental radiometer (MER). Daily on-deck measurements of polarized sky radiance were performed in support of NASA sponsored research using a SIMBAD radiometer. Water samples obtained from the CTD/Rosette casts, with concomitant MER deployments, were collected to determine particulate, detrital, and soluble absorption, particulate organic carbon concentrations and phytoplankton pigment concentrations using HPLC. Phycoerythrin concentrations and cyanobacteria samples collected from six depths on each station of line 83 and seven depths once per day on all other lines were analyzed using epifluorescence microscopy. Underway samples were obtained every two hours to determine both colored dissolved organic matter fluorescence and to collect additional cyanobacteria samples.
- 4) *MOCNESS net tows*. Vertically stratified zooplankton samples were collected on cruise 9901 using a Multiple Opening and Closing Net and Environmental Sensing System (MOCNESS) in the Santa Barbara Basin and other basin and non-basin locations to study the distribution of deep-dwelling, dormant copepods, *Calanus pacificus*.

TABULATED DATA

CTD/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 WMO code 4501. Secchi depths are also reported for most daylight stations on both cruises.

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 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 ($\text{cm}^3/1000\text{m}^3$ strained) and as the 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 shipboard 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.

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