

## INTRODUCTION

The data presented in this report were collected during cruise 1507\* of the California Cooperative Oceanic Fisheries Investigations (CalCOFI) program aboard the RV Oceanus. 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 Wildlife, and the Integrative Oceanography Division (IOD) at Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO). IOD contributes to this program by investigations of the physical, chemical and biological structure of the California Current. Data from the cruise were collected and processed by personnel of the Integrative Oceanography Division and the Southwest Fisheries Science Center. CalCOFI data presented in this report and collected on previous cruises can be accessed at <http://www.calcofi.org>.

## STANDARD PROCEDURES

### *CTD/Rosette Cast Data*

A Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc., Conductivity-Temperature-Depth (CTD) instrument (Seabird 911+, Serial number 3161-936) with a rosette was deployed at each station on this cruise. The rosette was equipped with 24 ten-liter plastic (PVC) bottles equipped with epoxy-coated springs and Viton O-rings. Each CTD/rosette cast usually sampled 20 depths to a maximum sampling depth of 515 meters, bottom depth permitting. Occasional stations have multiple bottles tripped at the same depth to provide more water for ancillary programs. Additional bottle depths also appear in combined hydrographic and primary productivity casts. 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 on samples from 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 were 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. Salinity samples were drawn into 200 ml Kimax high-alumina borosilicate bottles that were rinsed three times with sample prior to filling. The results were compared with the CTD salinity to verify that the rosette bottle did not mis-trip or leak. The salinometer was standardized before and after each group of samples with standardized seawater. Periodic checks on the conductivity of the standardized seawater were made by comparison with IAPSO Standard Seawater batch P155. Salinity values were calculated using the algorithms for the Practical Salinity Scale, 1978 (UNESCO, 1981a) and are reported to three decimal places, provided that accepted standards were met.

Dissolved oxygen analyses were performed with an Ocean Data Facility of Scripps Institution of Oceanography designed automated oxygen titrator using photometric end-point detection based on the absorption of 365nm wavelength ultra-violet light. A computer using PC software controlled the titration of the samples and the data logging. The method used a modified Winkler titration following the technique of Carpenter (1965) with modifications by Culbertson (1991), but with higher concentrations of thiosulfate solution (50 g/l). Standard KIO3 solutions prepared ashore were run at the beginning of each run. Reagent and sea water blanks were determined to account for presence of oxidizing or reducing materials.

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

Nutrient samples were analyzed at sea using a QuAAtro continuous flow analyzer (SEAL Analytical). Dissolved silicate, nitrate, and nitrite were analyzed using a modification of the method described by Armstrong (1967) and Gordon et al. (1992). Phosphate was measured with a modification of the Murphy and Riley (1962) protocol and ammonium is analyzed using a modified fluorometric method described by Kerouel and Aminot (1997). Samples were collected in 30ml high-density polypropylene screw top tubes which were acid washed and rinsed with sample three times prior to filling. Standardizations and cadmium-reduction coil efficiency determinations were performed at the beginning of every run. Drift and baseline corrections were performed in each run using a high standard and blank respectively inserted before and after sample sets. A sample of reference material for nutrients in seawater (RMNS), produced by KANSO technos ([www.kanso.co.jp](http://www.kanso.co.jp)) was included in every run and those data were monitored throughout the cruise and available to adjust values for nitrate, nitrite, phosphate, and silicate if appropriate. A separate reference sample was used to monitor ammonium stability throughout the cruise. Samples not analyzed immediately after collection were refrigerated and run the following day.

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 in cold 90% acetone (Venrick and Hayward, 1984) for a minimum of 24 hours. Chlorophyll-*a* and phaeopigment concentrations were determined from fluorescence readings before and after acidification with a Turner Designs Fluorometer Model 10-AU-005-CE (Yentsch and Menzel, 1963; Holm-Hansen *et al.*, 1965).

Evaluation of the water sample data involved comparisons with the CTD data, 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). Precision estimates for routine analyses were made on CalCOFI cruise 9003 and are reported in SIO Ref. 91-4.

#### *Primary Productivity Sampling*

Primary productivity samples were taken each day shortly before local apparent noon (LAN). Primary production was estimated from  $^{14}\text{C}$  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 rosette up-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. 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 a cruise average of 11.64  $\mu\text{Ci}$  of  $^{14}\text{C}$  as  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (200 $\mu\text{l}$  of stock solution) 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 cocktail 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 0.505mm 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 (Farallon Institute of Advanced Ecosystem Research)*

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

### *Ancillary Programs*

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

- 1) *Underway Data*: Continuous near surface measurements of temperature, salinity and *in vivo* chlorophyll fluorescence were recorded from seawater pumped through the ship's uncontaminated seawater system. Water was drawn from a depth of approximately 5 meters. The data were logged in one-second increments using a Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc., SBE 45 MicroTSG Thermosalinograph for internal, SBE 38 Thermosalinograph for external, and a WetLabs WETstar fluorometer. The data has been processed to show 10 minute averages.
- 2) *ADCP*: Continuous profiles of ocean currents and acoustic backscatter between 20 and 500 meters deep were measured along the shiptrack from a hull-mounted 150 kHz Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP). The ADCP raw data are collected and archived for potential data processing ashore. The National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) in collaboration with the E.Firing Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP) Laboratory at the University of Hawaii have established the Joint Archive for Shipboard ADCP (JASADCP). The JASADCP is responsible for the acquisition, review, documentation, archival, and distribution of shipboard ADCP data sets, data may be accessed through their website (<http://ilikai.soest.hawaii.edu/sadcp/index.html>). Shipboard ADCP data is acquired by University of Hawaii Data Acquisition System (UDHAS) and uses Common Ocean Data Access System (CODAS) processing to incrementally build a dataset of averaged, edited ocean velocities for each ADCP and ping type specified. Processed data and plots are served on the shipboard network, and daily status summaries are emailed and available online ([http://currents.soest.hawaii.edu/uhdas\\_fromships.html](http://currents.soest.hawaii.edu/uhdas_fromships.html)).
- 3) *Underway Sea Surface pCO<sub>2</sub> and pH measurements*: Automated shipboard analysis of the partial pressure of CO<sub>2</sub> and pH were made from the ship's underway flow-through system. pCO<sub>2</sub> measurements were taken with the Shipboard Underway pCO<sub>2</sub> Environmental Recorder (SUPER-CO<sub>2</sub>) sold by Sunburst Sensors designed with a showered equilibrator and a LI-COR 840A CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O non-dispersive infrared gas analyzer. pH measurements were taken with a Honeywell Durafet based on Ion Selective Field Effect Transistor (ISFET) technology. The Durafet pH sensor was calibrated before and after the cruise. pCO<sub>2</sub> was calibrated with standard gases traceable to NIST every 4 hours, along with an atmospheric sample. Temperature and salinity were also sampled using a SeaBird Thermosalinograph (SBE45). Measurements were recorded every 4 seconds. (T. Martz, SIO)
- 4) *California Current Ecosystem Long Term Ecological Research Program*: The CCE-LTER program augments standard CalCOFI measurements to further characterize the lower trophic levels as well as the carbon system. Measurements of particulate organic carbon and nitrogen, dissolved organic carbon and nitrogen, taxon-specific phytoplankton pigments, flow-cytometric counts of bacteria and picoautotrophs and the determination of mesozooplankton size structure using a Laser Optical Plankton Counter are sampled for all CalCOFI stations. On CalCOFI lines 90 and 80 measurements also include microscopic counts of heterotrophic and autotrophic phytoplankton for biomass and abundance and mesozooplankton community structure sampled with the Planktonic Rate Processes in Oligotrophic Ocean Systems (PRPOOS) tow net. (M. Ohman, SIO)
- 5) *Advanced Laser Fluorometer Analyzer (ALFA)*: Continuous underway analysis of phytoplankton pigment groups and variable fluorescence ( $F_v/F_m$ ). ALFA, developed by A. Chekalyuk at Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, uses laser stimulated emission at 405 and 532 nm together with spectral deconvolution analysis to distinguish fluorescence from three types of phycoerythrin, chlorophyll-*a*, and chromophoric dissolved organic matter (CDOM). The ALFA is useful for differentiating the contribution of cyanobacteria and cryptophytes from other phytoplankton taxa present in natural phytoplankton assemblages, as well as for assessing phytoplankton photophysiological status. (R. Goericke, SIO)

6) *Southern California Coastal Ocean Observing System (SCCOOS) Nearshore Observations:* The objective of these observations is to extend CalCOFI time series to the nearshore. Nearshore observations consist of 8 stations at the ends and interspersed with current CalCOFI lines on the 20 m isobath with a standard set of CalCOFI hydrographic observations as well as a CalBOBL net tow, particulate organic carbon and nitrogen, dissolved organic carbon and nitrogen and taxon-specific phytoplankton pigments data. (R. Goericke, SIO)

7) *Inorganic Carbon System:* The CalCOFI group collected samples for the characterization of the inorganic carbon system at selected locations along the cruise track with 14 profile and 8 additional surface water stations. Total inorganic carbon and alkalinity will be measured which will allow the calculation of pH and pCO<sub>2</sub>. The objectives of these measurements are first the long-term characterization of the inorganic carbon system and its response to changing ocean climate and second measurements of pH in the coastal zone in order to monitor the impact of 'corrosive' waters on benthic ecosystems in the Southern California Bight. (R. Goericke, SIO)

8) *Marine Mammal Observations:* During daylight transits, visual line-transect surveys were conducted by marine mammal observers focusing on cetaceans. Acoustic line-transect surveys were performed using a towed hydrophone array which consists of multiple hydrophone elements that sample sounds up to 100 kHz allowing for localization of calling animals. Acoustic monitoring also takes place on individual stations using sonobuoys. (J. Hildebrand, SIO)

9) *Microbial Diversity and Gene Expression:* Samples suitable for purification of DNA and RNA from bacterial and microbial eukaryotic biomass are collected for molecular diversity assays targeted to various genetic marker loci (16S and 18S rRNA). DNA samples are collected at every station, in parallel with particulate organic matter (POM) samples, on Whatman GF/F filters. RNA samples are collected in parallel with primary productivity samples on 0.2 μM sterivex filters with a maximum filtration time of 30 min. Additional samples from the mixed layer, chlorophyll max, and two depths below the euphotic zone are collected along lines 80 and 90. (A. Allen, SIO and JCVI)

10) *APEX Profiling Float:* NAVOCEANO (Naval Oceanographic Office) maintains operational ocean circulation models worldwide. Ocean conditions in the Southern California region can be extracted from the global HYCOM (Hybrid Coordinate Model) or the RNCOM-SOCAL (Regional Navy Coastal Ocean Model for the Southern California area). Output from public domain versions of the various NAVOCEANO models are available at [http://www.opc.ncep.noaa.gov/newNCOM/NCOM\\_currents.shtml](http://www.opc.ncep.noaa.gov/newNCOM/NCOM_currents.shtml). NAVOCEANO uses real-time temperature and temperature-salinity profile data in various ways: Profiles are 1) assimilated into model nowcasts to make them more realistic, 2) used to assess ocean model forecasts, 3) stored in historical observation databases such as the Master Oceanographic Observation Data Set (MOODS), and 4) used in the construction of ocean climatologies such as the Generalized Digital Environmental Model (GDEM). Profiling float data has become a primary source of profile data because it is so well-distributed spatially around the world, provides data on a continuing basis, provides salinity as well as temperature data, and is of high quality. Profiling float trajectories are used to assess the depiction of fronts and eddies in ocean models (e.g., positioning, size, and associated current velocities). NAVOCEANO provided five APEX profiling floats for deployment on this cruise at stations 86.7 70, 83.3 60, 80.0 70, 76.7 60, and 76.7 80.

## 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 profile. 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 reported for most daylight stations.

Data values from discreet sampled CTD rosette were interpolated and are 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 that are 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 are reported to two significant digits (values <1.00) or one decimal (values >1.00). 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<sup>3</sup>/1000m<sup>3</sup> 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.