

INTRODUCTION

The data presented in this report were collected during cruise 1604* of the California Cooperative Oceanic Fisheries Investigations (CalCOFI) program aboard the RV Bell M. Shimada . 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 P158. 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.

* 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 45ml 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) 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. The mean values for $\text{NO}_2 + \text{NO}_3$, PO_4 , and dissolved reactive silicate species (SIL) for the cruise were calculated and compared to certified manufacturer values (see table below). 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.

1604SH	$\text{NO}_2 + \text{NO}_3$ ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	PO_4 ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	SIL ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)
Mean \pm SD (n=31)	36.42 ± 0.57	2.59 ± 0.02	109.82 ± 0.90
Certified Value* (Lot CB)	36.78	2.58	111.82

*Converted from $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ using assumed lab temperature of 20°C and salinity 34.374 provided by manufacturer

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}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 9.25 μCi of ^{14}C as NaHCO_3 (200 μl 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).

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 Thermosalinographs for internal and external measurements, and a WetLabs C-star transmissometer and Wetlabs FLNTU and Eco-triplet fluorometers. The data has been processed to show 10 minute averages.
- 2) *ADCP*: Continuously sample profiles of currents using the RDI/Teledyne Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler. This will be dependent on the ability to sync the ADCP's output with the EK60 and ME70. The EK60 and ME70 will hold priority over the 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).
- 3) *Underway Sea Surface pCO₂ and pH measurements*: Automated shipboard analysis of the partial pressure of CO₂ and pH were made from the ship's underway flow-through system. pCO₂ measurements were taken with the Shipboard Underway pCO₂ Environmental Recorder (SUPER-CO₂) sold by Sunburst Sensors designed with a showered equilibrator and a LI-COR 840A CO₂/H₂O 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. pCO₂ 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. Ralf Goericke used the Custom Laser Analytical Spectroscopic System developed by Alex Chekalyuk to characterize phytoplankton community structure and phytoplankton photosynthetic capacity. The instrument is using passive fluorometry to measure of chromophoric organic matter (COM), chlorophylls and phycobiliprotein pigments that are characteristic of some cyanobacteria and cryptophyte algae. It is using active fluorometry to measure variable fluorescence (F_v/F_m), a proxy for the photosynthetic capacity of the phytoplankton. The measurements have been carried out in the past on water from the ship's clean seawater system (ALF system).

On this cruise those routine measurements were expanded to include bottle samples from the CalCOFI CTD casts to provide depth-resolved data for those variables. (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. Dave Checkley assessed the response of the Laser Optical Plankton Counter (LOPC) to known types of zooplankton. The LOPC has been deployed in one side of the bongo net during its routine deployment on quarterly CalCOFI cruises since 2005. The LOPC is, in essence, a low-resolution line-scan camera. It generates coarse images of objects larger than about one millimeter that pass through it into the bongo net. On 1611SR, Checkley inspected the plankton collected in the port side of the routine bongo deployment prior to its preservation in ethanol. Individual plankters of specific types were removed from samples. These were then passed through an LOPC in the laboratory equipped with a flow cell through which water moved at the same rate it moves through the LOPC in the bongo net in the sea. The response of the LOPC to each plankter was recorded. The types used included euphausiids, copepods, pteropods, pyrosome salps and radiolarians. The data will be analyzed ashore to develop rules with which to classify particles sensed and counted by the LOPC in the bongo net deployments in the sea over the past 11 years. From this, it is hoped that estimates of the distribution and abundance of euphausiids, large copepods and pelagic tunicates (salps and doliolids) in the CalCOFI region may be estimated. (R. Goericke, SIO; D. Checkley, 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 pCO₂. 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) *Harmful Algal Bloom Sampling:* CalCOFI will collect surface and mixed layer water samples at select stations for phycotoxin (domoic acid) analysis and *Pseudo-nitzschia* cell counts. We are examining the dynamics of coastal phytoplankton blooms that lead to detrimental effects on both human and ecosystem health in response to rapid and long-term climate variability in the California Current System. A major goal of this project is the collection of toxin data outside of the very nearshore pier sampling currently funded by the NOAA Integrated Ocean Observing System via the two regional associations in California. Given that the warm anomaly broke temperature records as far back as 1900 and is now interacting with one of the top three ENSO events on record, it is important to quickly capture the influence of these climatic phenomena on harmful algal blooms (C. Anderson and R. Kudela, UCSC).

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 ($\text{cm}^3/1000\text{m}^3$ 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.