

## INTRODUCTION

The data presented in this report were collected during cruise 1101\* of the California Cooperative Oceanic Fisheries Investigations (CalCOFI) program aboard the 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 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 cruises were collected and processed by personnel of the Integrative Oceanography Division and the Southwest Fisheries Science Center. SIO staff members from the Ocean Data Facility participate in the chemical analysis of nutrient samples at sea. 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 1049) with a rosette was deployed at each station on these cruises. 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 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 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 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. 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 P149. 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 Culberson (1991), but with higher concentrations of thiosulfate solution (50 g/l). Standard KIO<sub>3</sub>

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

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.

Nutrient samples were analyzed at sea by the Scripps Ocean Data Facility for dissolved silicate, phosphate, nitrate, nitrite, and ammonium using procedures similar to those described in Gordon et al. (1993) and Koroleff (1969, 1970). Samples were collected in 45 ml high-density polypropylene screw-capped tubes which were acid washed and rinsed with sample three times prior to filling. Daily standardizations and drift corrections were accomplished by running freshly prepared mid-range standards at the beginning and end of each group of samples. Samples not analyzed immediately after collection were refrigerated and run the following day. In addition to daily standardizations, periodic full calibrations were performed with sets of six different concentration standards.

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 49.66  $\mu\text{Ci}$  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).

## *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 3 meters. The data were logged in one-minute averages using a Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc., SBE 45 MicroTSG Thermosalinograph and a Wetlabs Wetstar fluorometer.
- 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 data were averaged over 3-minute intervals. Sixty 8-meter depth bins were recorded. (T. Chereskin, SIO)
- 3) *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. These additional samples, taken at all CalCOFI stations, are for measurements of particulate organic carbon and nitrogen, dissolved organic carbon and nitrogen, taxon-specific phytoplankton pigments, flow-cytometric counts of bacteria and picoautotrophs, microscopic counts of nano- microplankton, determination of mesozooplankton size structure using a Laser Optical Plankton Counter, and mesozooplankton community structure. (M. Ohman, SIO)
- 4) *SCCOOS Nearshore Observations*: The objective of these observations is to extend CalCOFI time series to the nearshore. Nearshore observations consist of 9 stations at the ends and interspersed with current CalCOFI lines on the 20 m isobath with a standard set of CalCOFI observations. (R. Goericke, SIO)
- 5) *Inorganic Carbon System*: The CalCOFI group collected samples for the characterization of the inorganic carbon system at selected locations along the cruise track. 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)
- 6) *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)
- 7) *Lagrangian Drifter Buoys*. Surface Velocity Program (SVP) drifters, drogued at 15 meters depth, were deployed at 7 stations. The drifter observations of position and SST approximately every hour following the 15-meter currents supplement Eulerian current profiles. This will provide new insight into the connection between continental shelf flows and the larger scale California Current located further offshore. Drifter pairs were deployed at 6 of the 7 stations to assess the relative motion of drifter pairs which gives an understanding of energy as a function of spatial scale. Drifter tracks are displayed in near real-time on the web (<http://www.ices.ucsb.edu/drifter/realtime-SVP/index.php>). (C. Ohlmann, UCSB)
- 8) *Nitrate isotope*: Seawater samples are acquired using the CTD-rosette and shipped frozen to Princeton University. The nitrogen and oxygen isotopic composition of nitrate is measured using strains of denitrifying bacteria that reduce nitrate to N<sub>2</sub>O. (P. Rafter, Princeton University).

9) *Micronekton trawling*: A Matsuda-Oozeki-Hu trawl (MOHT) with 5 m<sup>2</sup> mouth opening and 1.77 mm mesh is used to sample the micronekton (krill, small pelagic fishes, squids, etc) within the epipelagic (upper 200 m) and mesopelagic (200 - 500 m) depth horizons. The samples provide size- and species composition data on the pelagic community, which is combined with Ek-60 multi-frequency acoustic data to estimate the distribution and abundance of the micronekton. (T. Koslow, SIO)

## 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.