

# data report

**CalCOFI Cruise 1802**  
**1 - 11 February, 2018**

**CC Reference 19 - 01**  
**18 Mar., 2019**

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO  
SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY  
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92093**

**PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DATA**

**CalCOFI Cruise 1802  
1 - 11 February, 2018**

**CC Reference 19 - 01  
18 Mar 2019**

## CONTENTS

Introduction .....	2
Literature Cited.....	6
CalCOFI Cruise 1802	
List of Figures .....	8
Personnel .....	19
Tabulated Rosette Cast Data .....	20
Tabulated Zooplankton Data .....	39

## INTRODUCTION

The data presented in this report were collected during cruise 1802\* of the California Cooperative Oceanic Fisheries Investigations (CalCOFI) program aboard the FSV 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. Many 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 P157. 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](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. The mean values for  $\text{NO}_2 + \text{NO}_3$ ,  $\text{PO}_4$ , 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.

1802SH	$\text{NO}_2 + \text{NO}_3$ ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	$\text{PO}_4$ ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	SIL ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )
Mean $\pm$ SD (n=34)	$36.82 \pm 0.13$	$2.59 \pm 0.02$	$111.09 \pm 0.99$
Certified Value* (Lot CB)	36.65	2.58	111.82

\*Converted from  $\mu\text{mol/kg}$  using assumed lab temperature of  $20^\circ\text{C}$  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*

The primary productivity assay was not performed on 1802SH.

#### *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-21 TSG Thermosalinographs and a Turner Designs Fluorometer Model 10-AU-005-CE.

- 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) *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) *Inorganic Carbon System*: The CalCOFI group collected samples for the characterization of the inorganic carbon system at selected locations along the cruise track with 12 profile and 11 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)
- 7) *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)
- 8) *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)
- 9) *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.

## 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.

### *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.

## REFERENCES

- Anderson, G. C., compiler, 1971. "Oxygen Analysis," Marine Technician's Handbook, SIO Ref. No. 71-8, Sea Grant Pub. No. 9.
- Bernhardt, H., and Wilhelms, A., (1967). "The continuous determination of low level iron, soluble phosphate and total phosphate with the AutoAnalyzer," Technicon Symposia, I, pp.385-389 .
- 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.
- Culberson, C. H. 1991. Dissolved oxygen. WHP Operations and Methods -- July 1991.
- 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.
- Gordon, L. I., J. C. Jennings, Jr., A. A. Ross, and J. M. Krest, 1993. A suggested protocol for continuous flow automated analysis of seawater nutrients (phosphate, nitrate, nitrite and silicic acid) in the WOCE Hydrographic Program and the Joint Global Ocean Fluxes Study. WOCE Operations Manual, Part 3.1.3 "WHP Operations and Methods," *WHP Office Report WHPO 91-1*.
- 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.
- Kerouel, R., Aminot, A., 1997. Fluorometric determination of ammonia in sea and estuarine waters by direct segmented flow analysis. *Mar. Chem.* Vol. 57, no. 3-4, pp. 265-275.
- Kramer, D., M. J. Kalin, E. G. Stevens, J. R. Thrailkill 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 <sup>14</sup>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.
- Parsons, T. R., Y. Maita, C. M. Lalli, 1984. *A Manual of Chemical and Biological Methods for Seawater Analysis*. Pergamon Press Ltd., 3-28.
- 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.

## FIGURES

### Cruise 1802

1. CalCOFI Cruise 1802 track and station positions.
2. Horizontal distribution of dynamic height anomaly (0 over 500m). In areas shallower than 500 m, the dynamic heights were extrapolated on the basis of the offshore deeper steric height as described in Reid and Mantyla (1976).
3. Horizontal distributions at 10 meters: A) chlorophyll-*a*; B) potential density; C) temperature; and D) salinity.
4. Horizontal distributions at 200 meters: A) dynamic height anomaly (200 over 500 m); B) potential density; C) temperature; and D) salinity.
5. Sections along CalCOFI line 90 (vertical exaggeration, 1000): A) potential density; B) temperature; C) salinity; D) silicate; E) nitrate; F) phosphate; G) chlorophyll-*a*; H) oxygen saturation; I) oxygen; J) nitrite

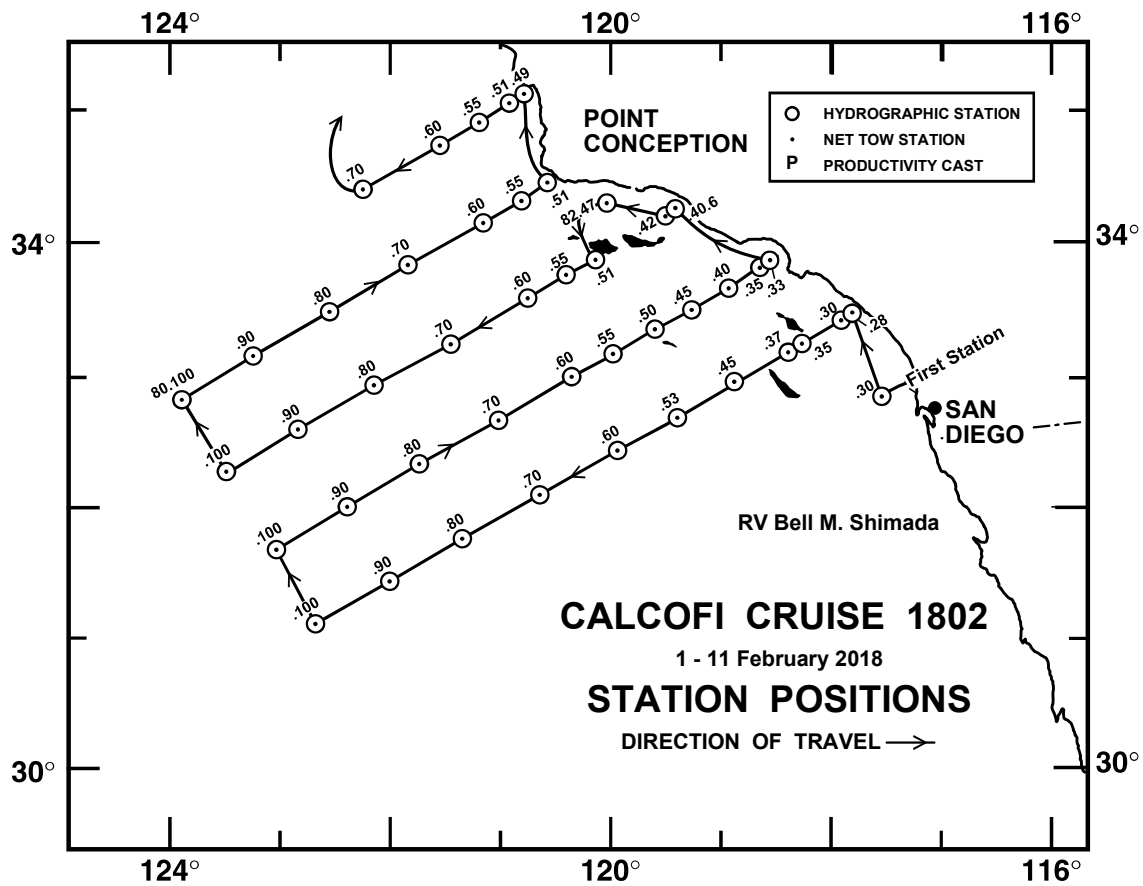


FIGURE 1

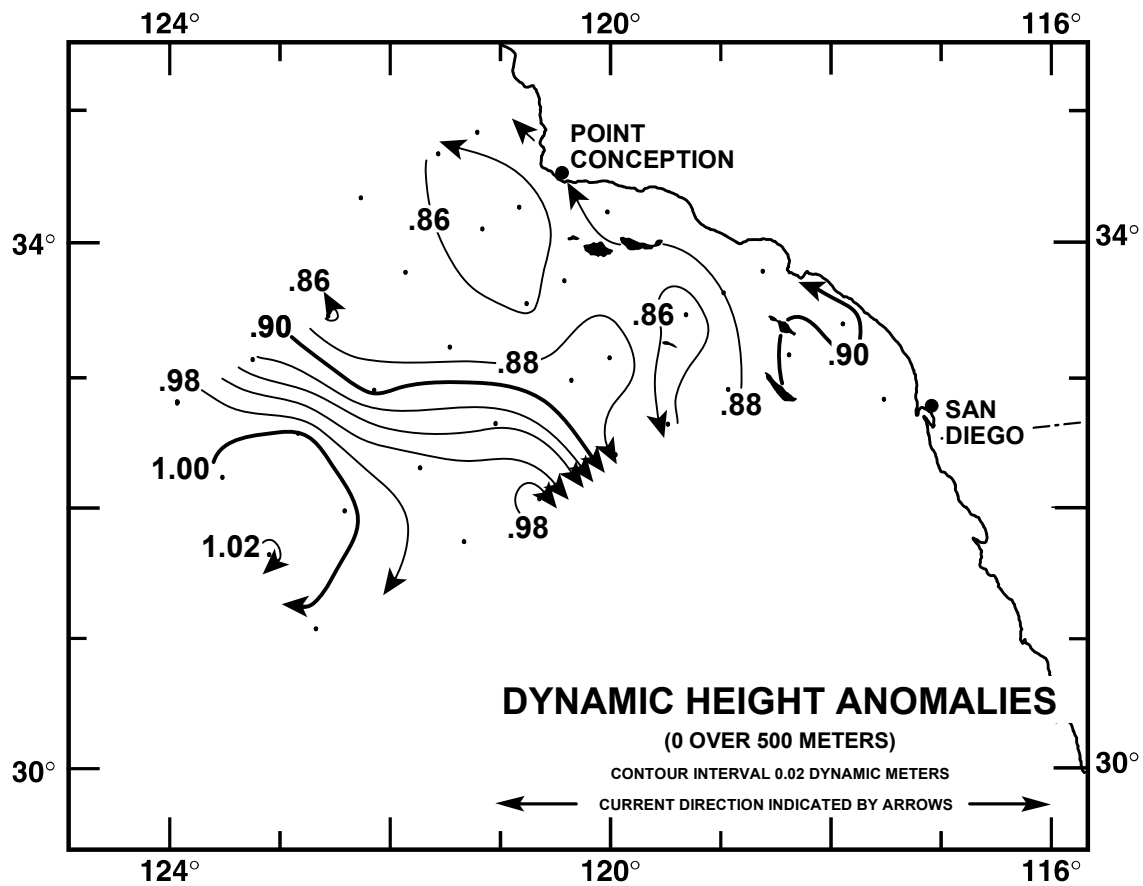


FIGURE 2

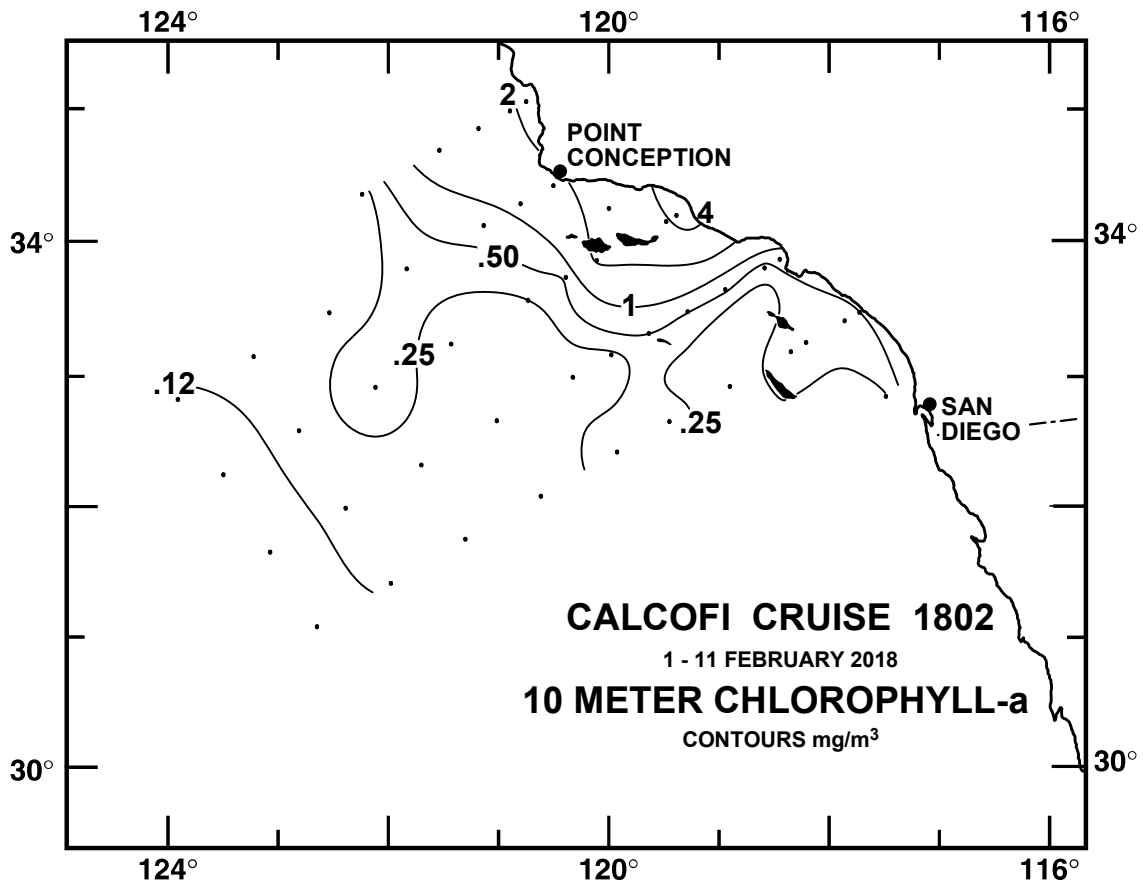


FIGURE 3A

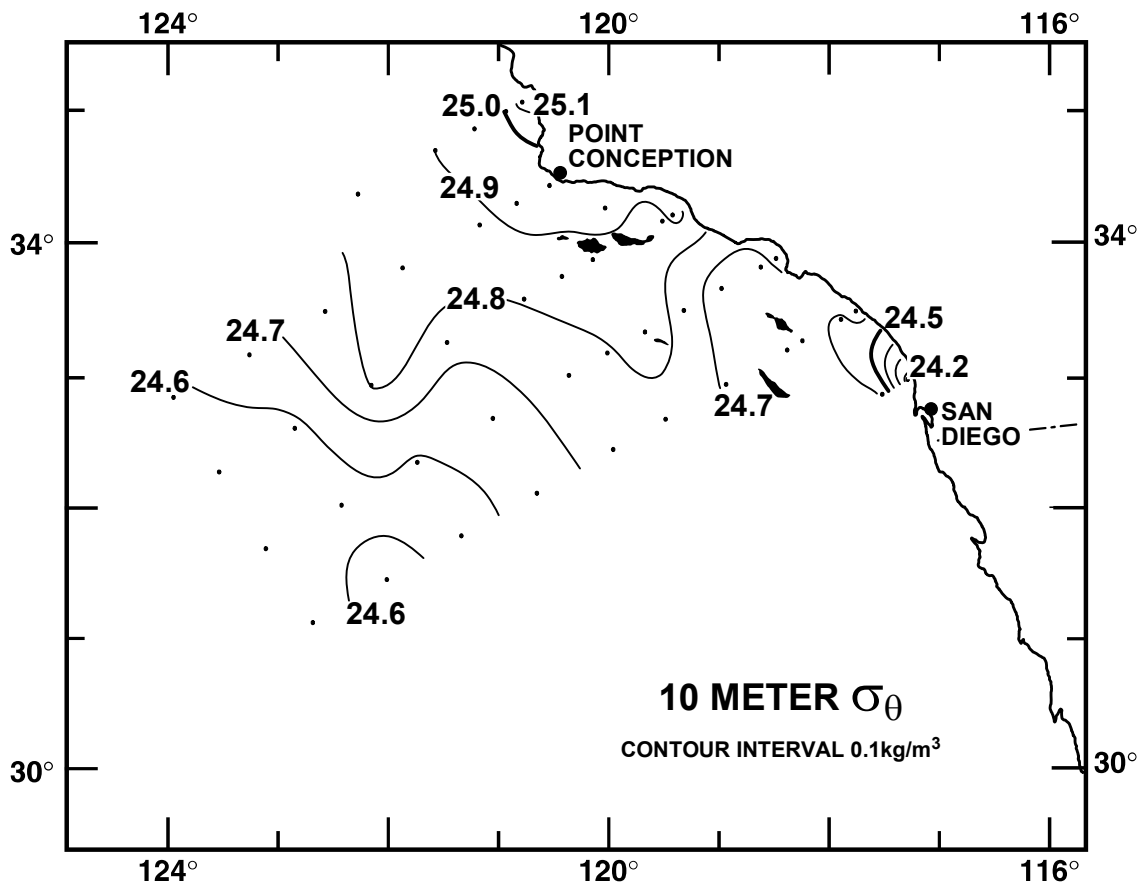


FIGURE 3B

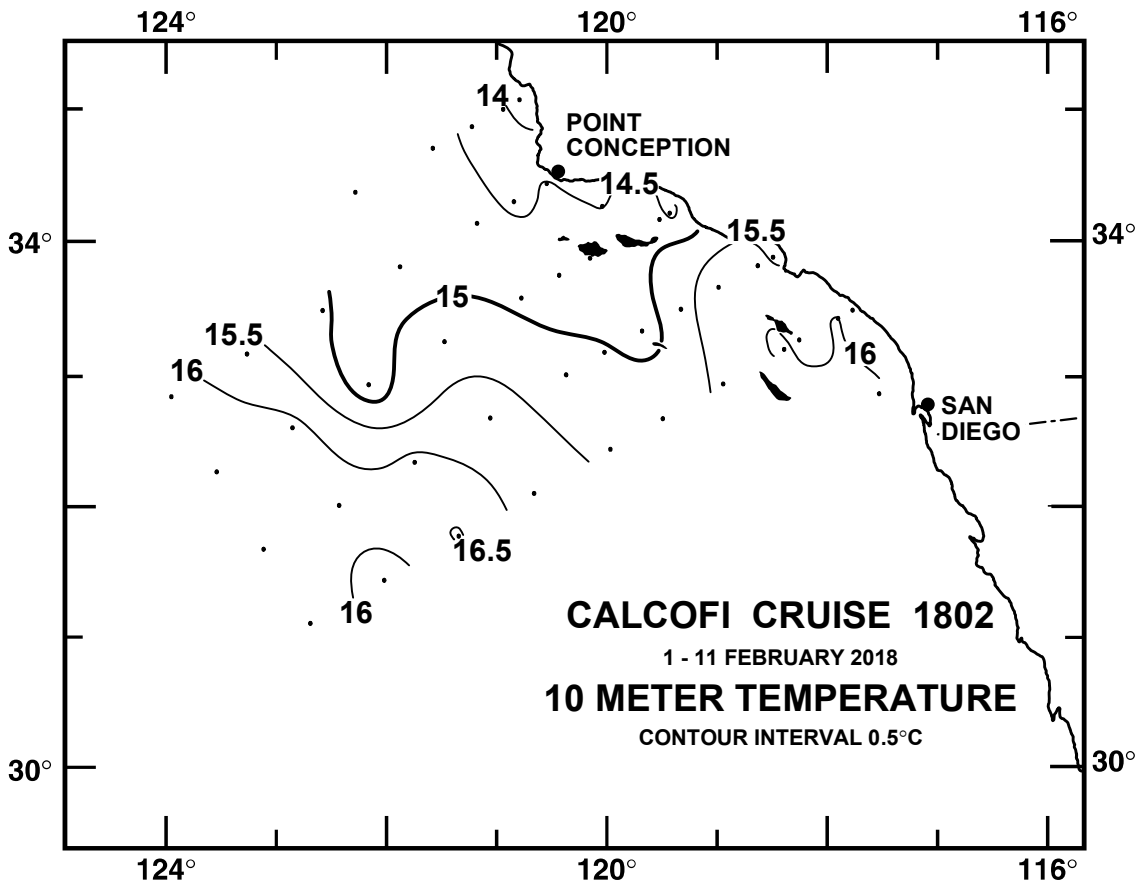


FIGURE 3C

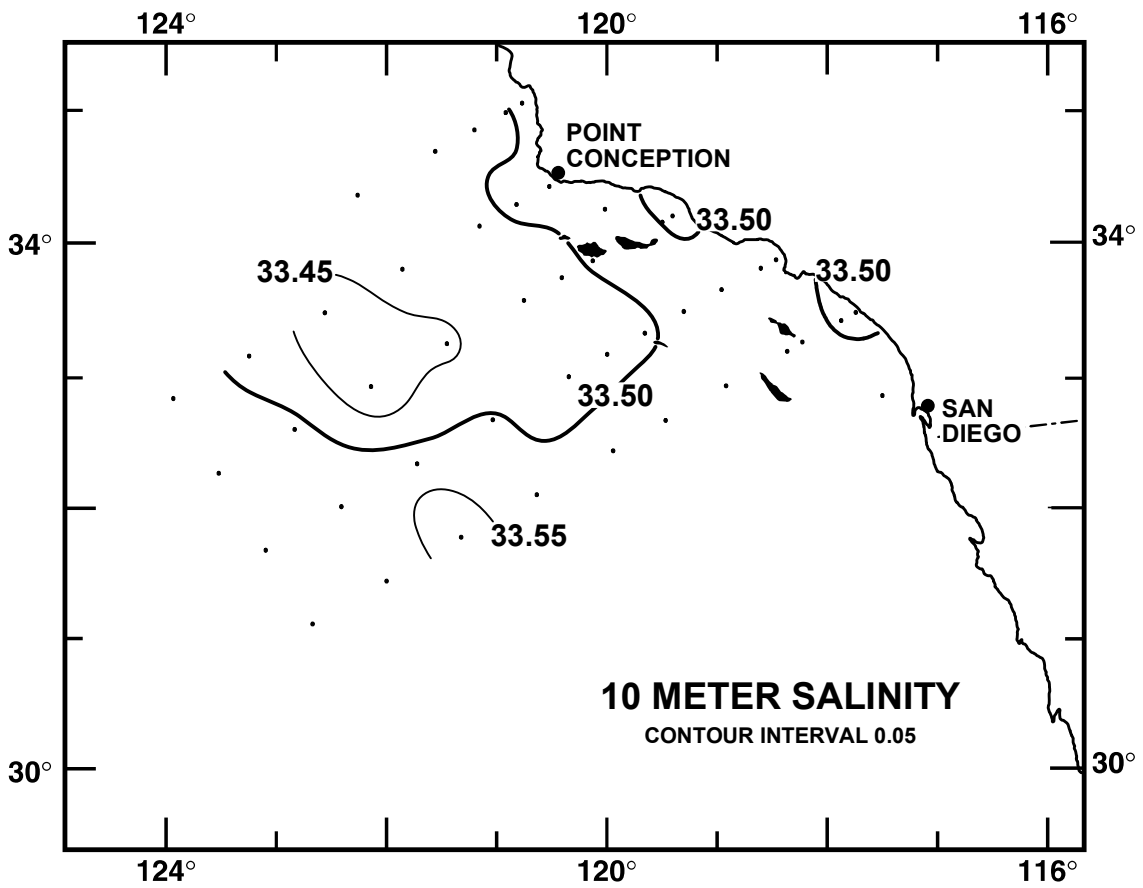


FIGURE 3D

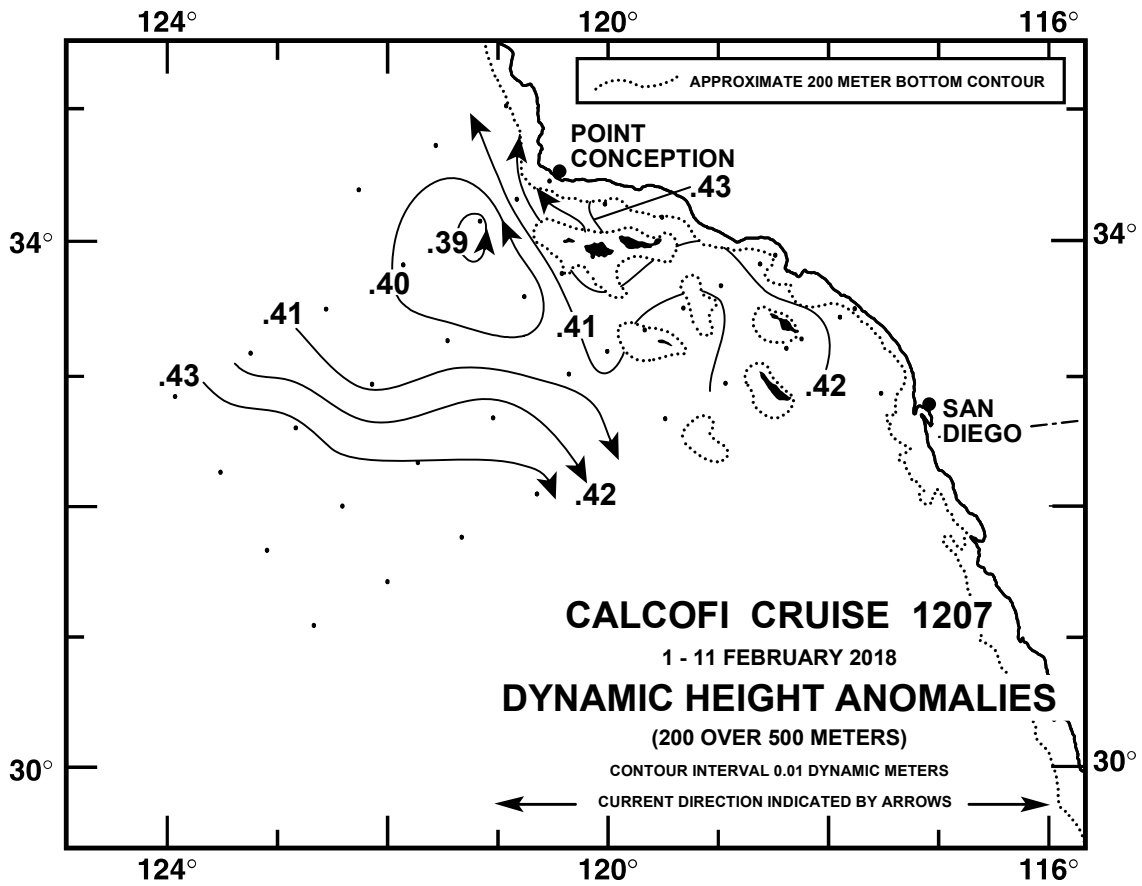


FIGURE 4A

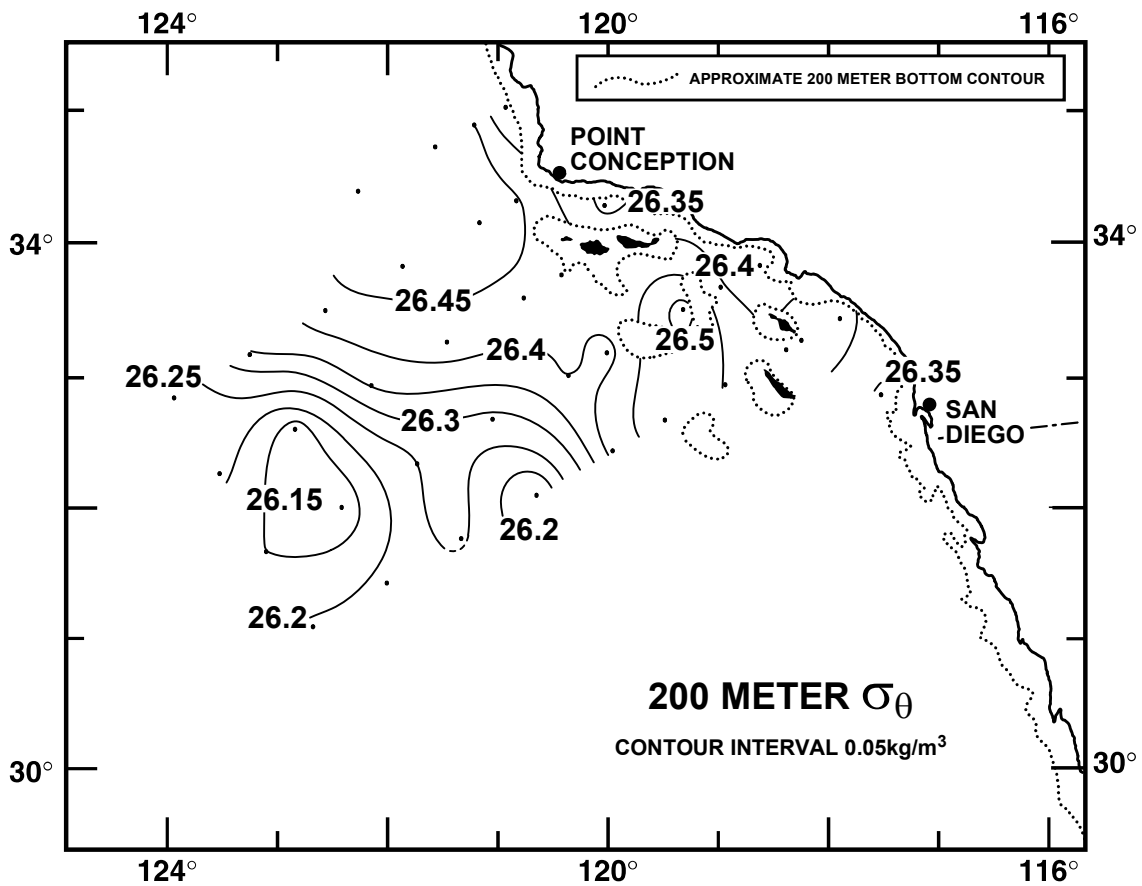


FIGURE 4B

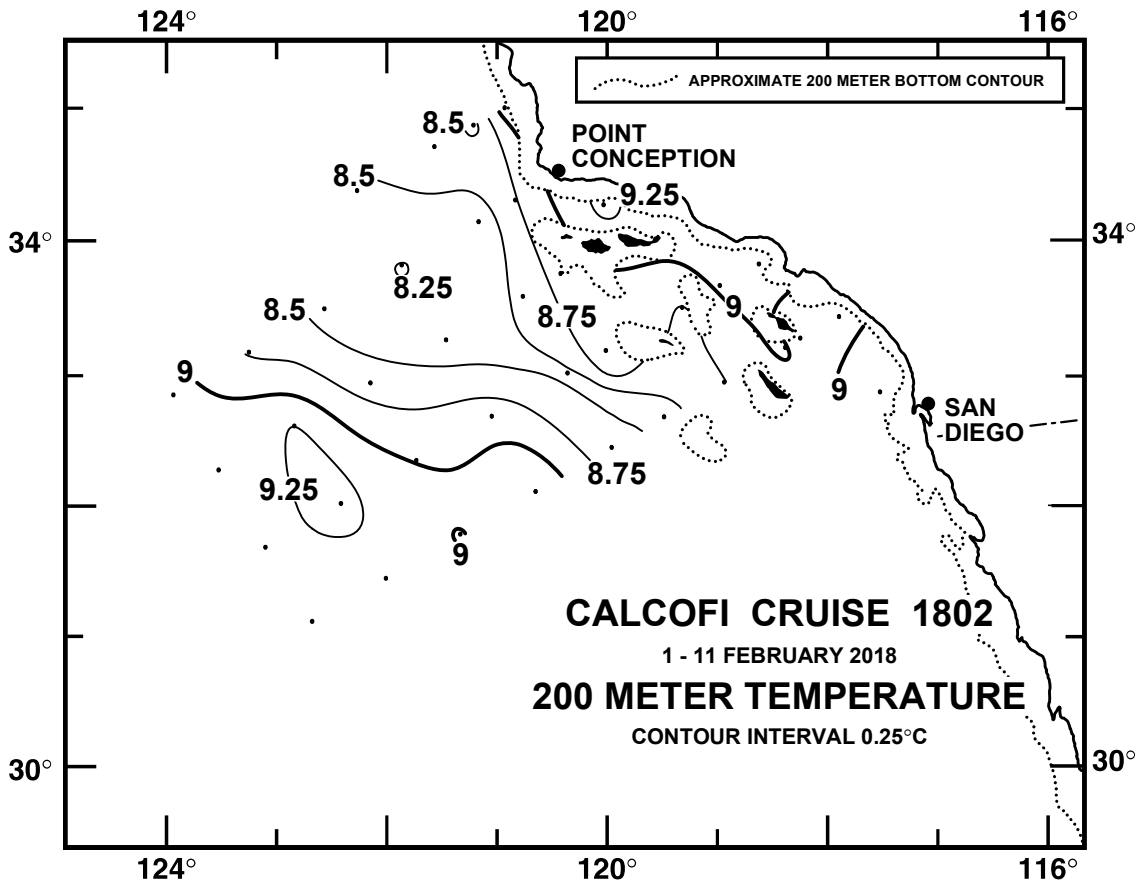


FIGURE 4C

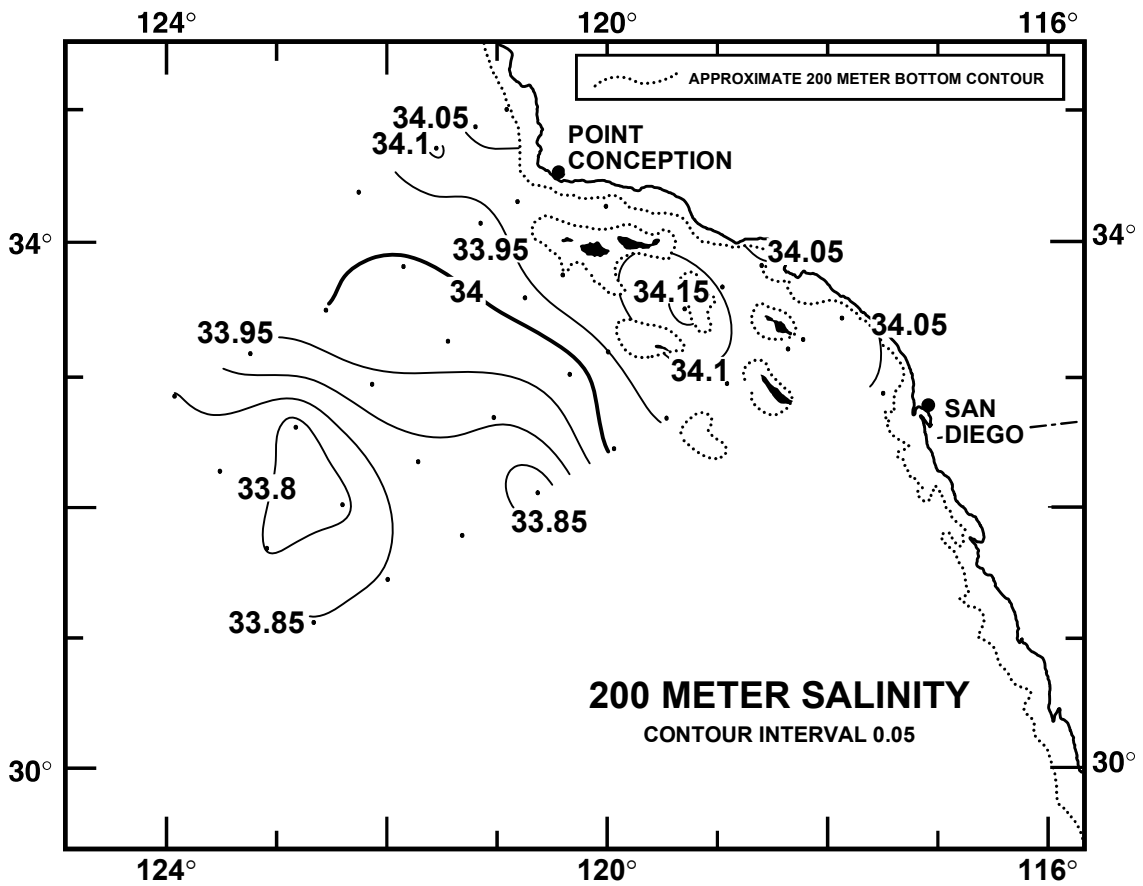


FIGURE 4D

# CALCOFI CRUISE 1802

1 - 4 February 2018

## POTENTIAL DENSITY ( $\sigma_\theta$ ) ALONG CALCOFI LINE 90

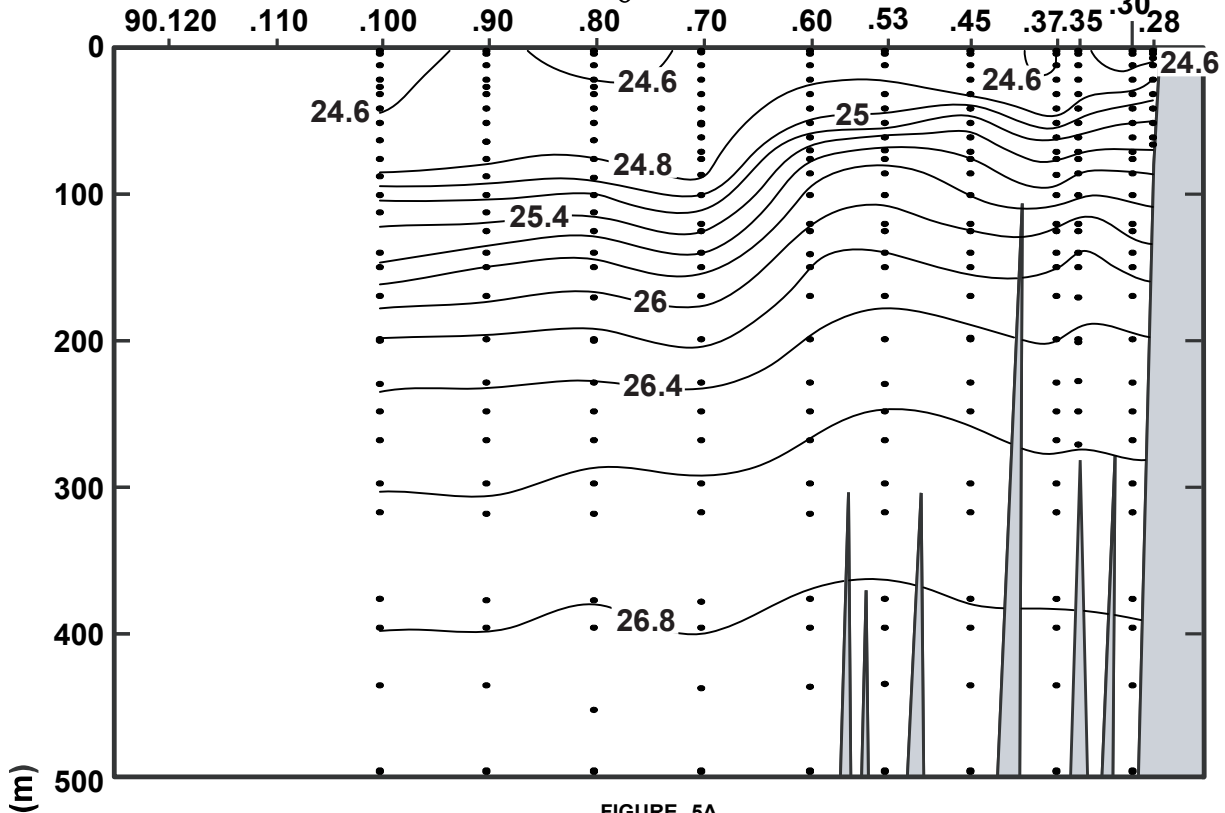


FIGURE 5A

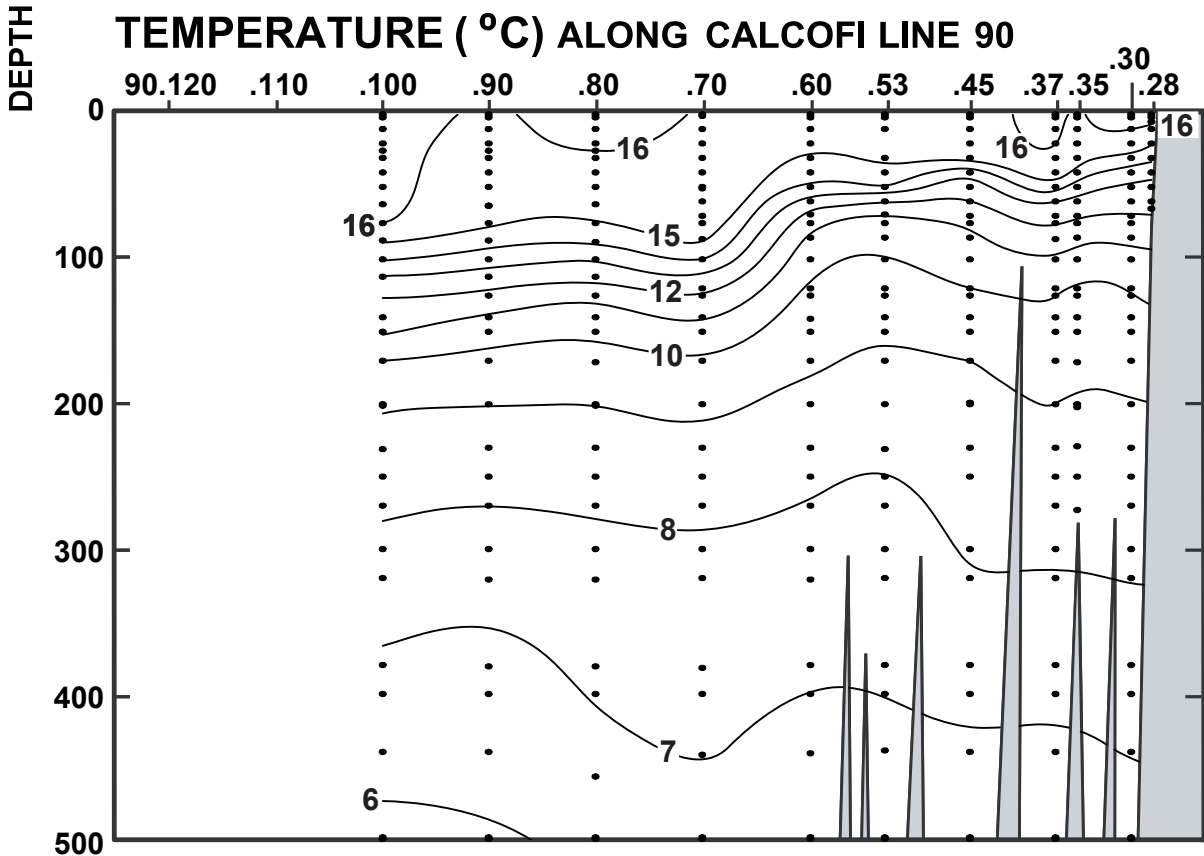


FIGURE 5B



# CALCOFI CRUISE 1802

1- 4 February 2018

## SALINITY ALONG CALCOFI LINE 90

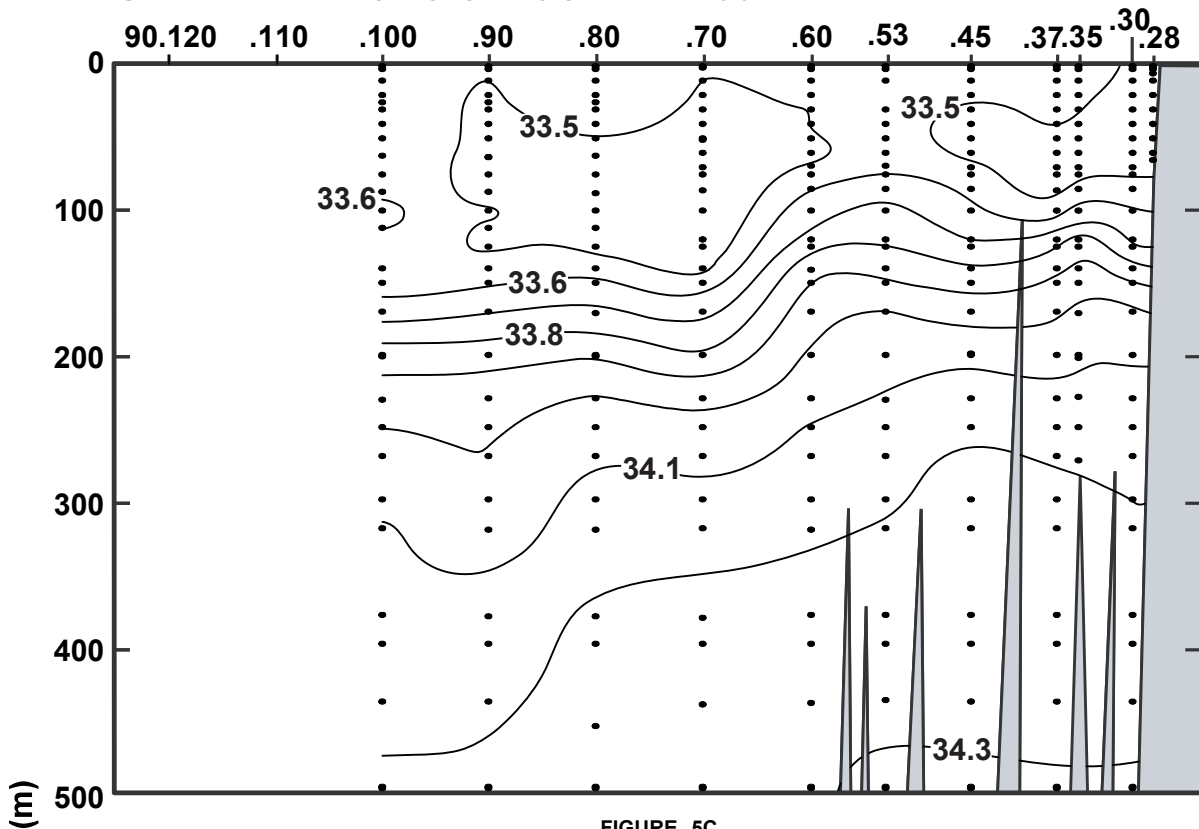


FIGURE 5C

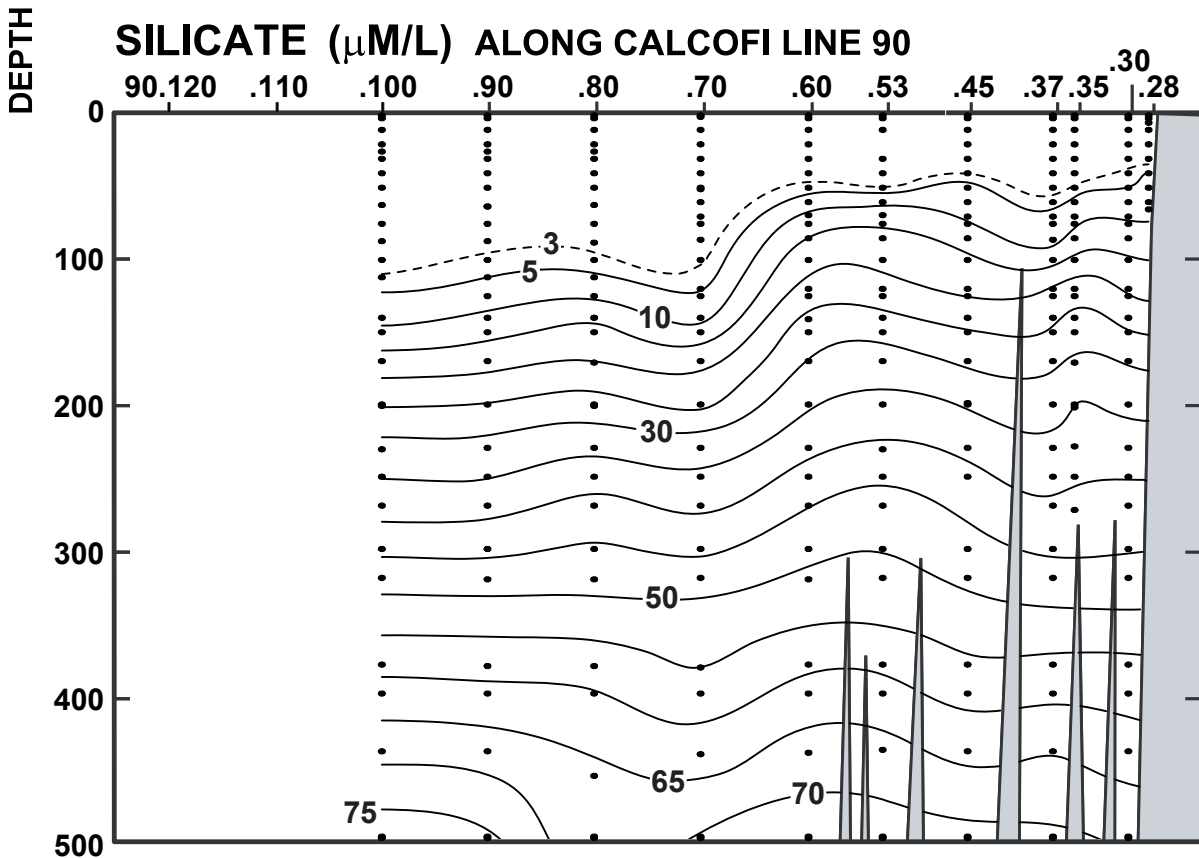


FIGURE 5D

# CALCOFI CRUISE 1802

1 - 4 February 2018

## NITRATE ( $\mu\text{M/L}$ ) ALONG CALCOFI LINE 90

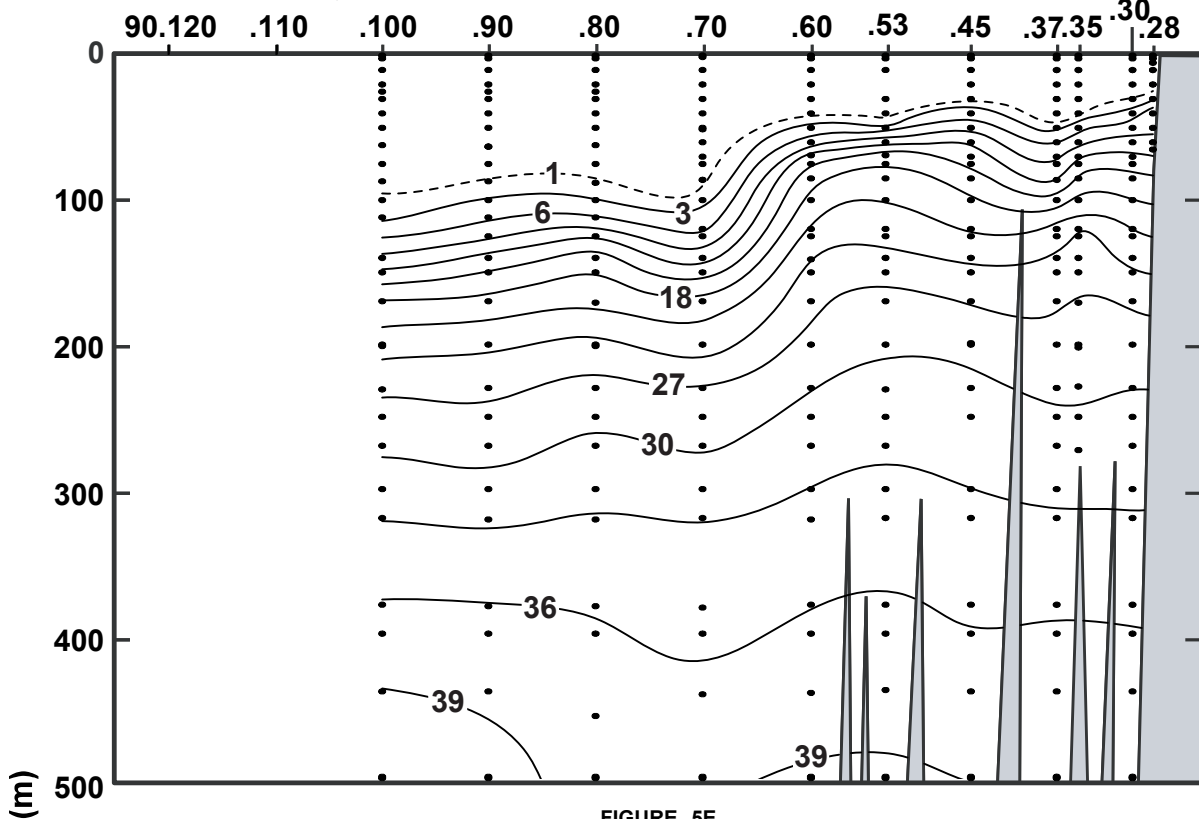


FIGURE 5E

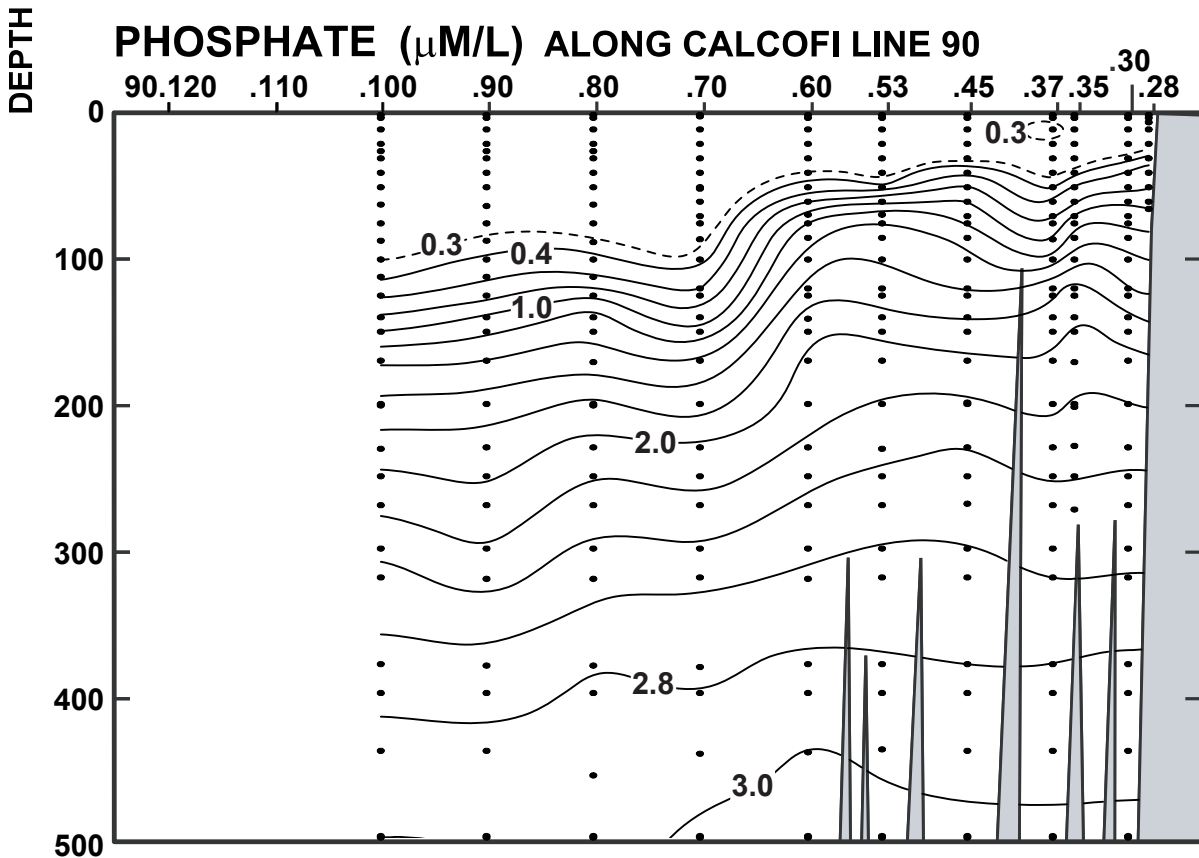


FIGURE 5F

# CALCOFI CRUISE 1802

1 - 4 February 2018

## CHLOROPHYLL-a ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) ALONG CALCOFI LINE 90

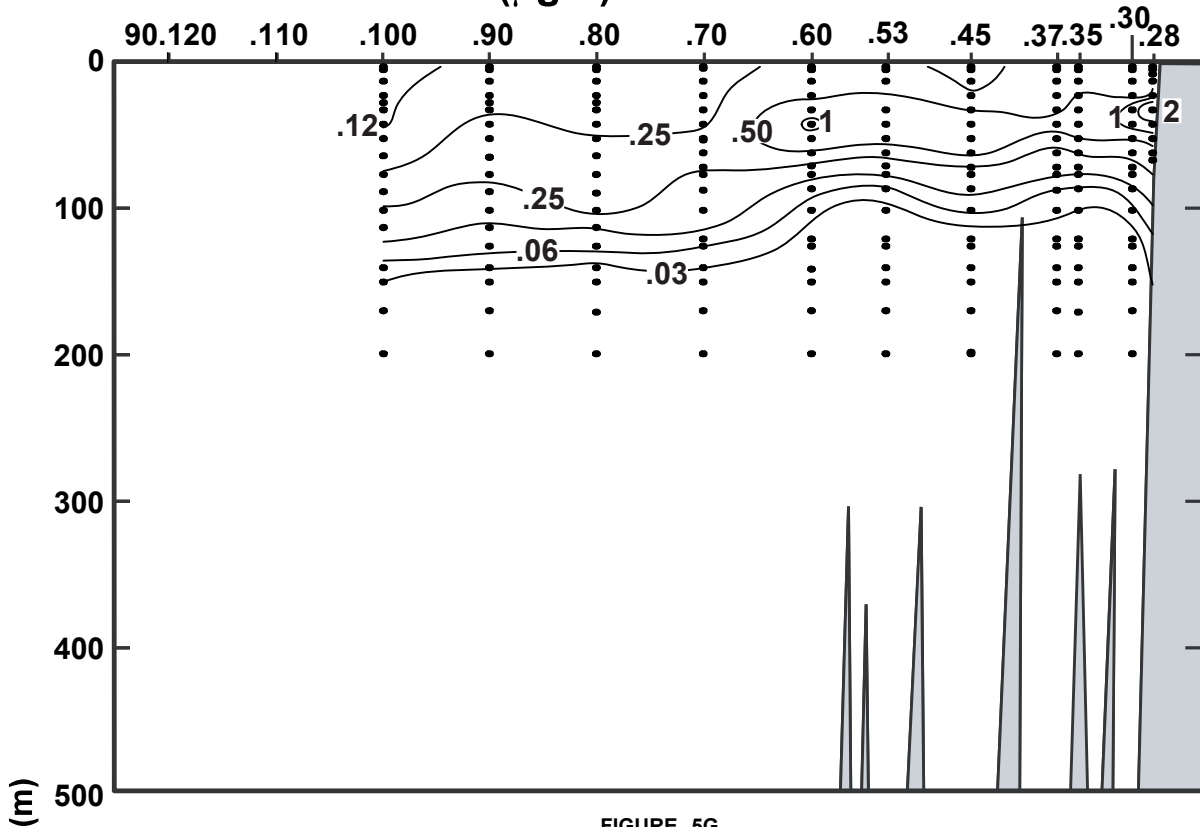


FIGURE 5G

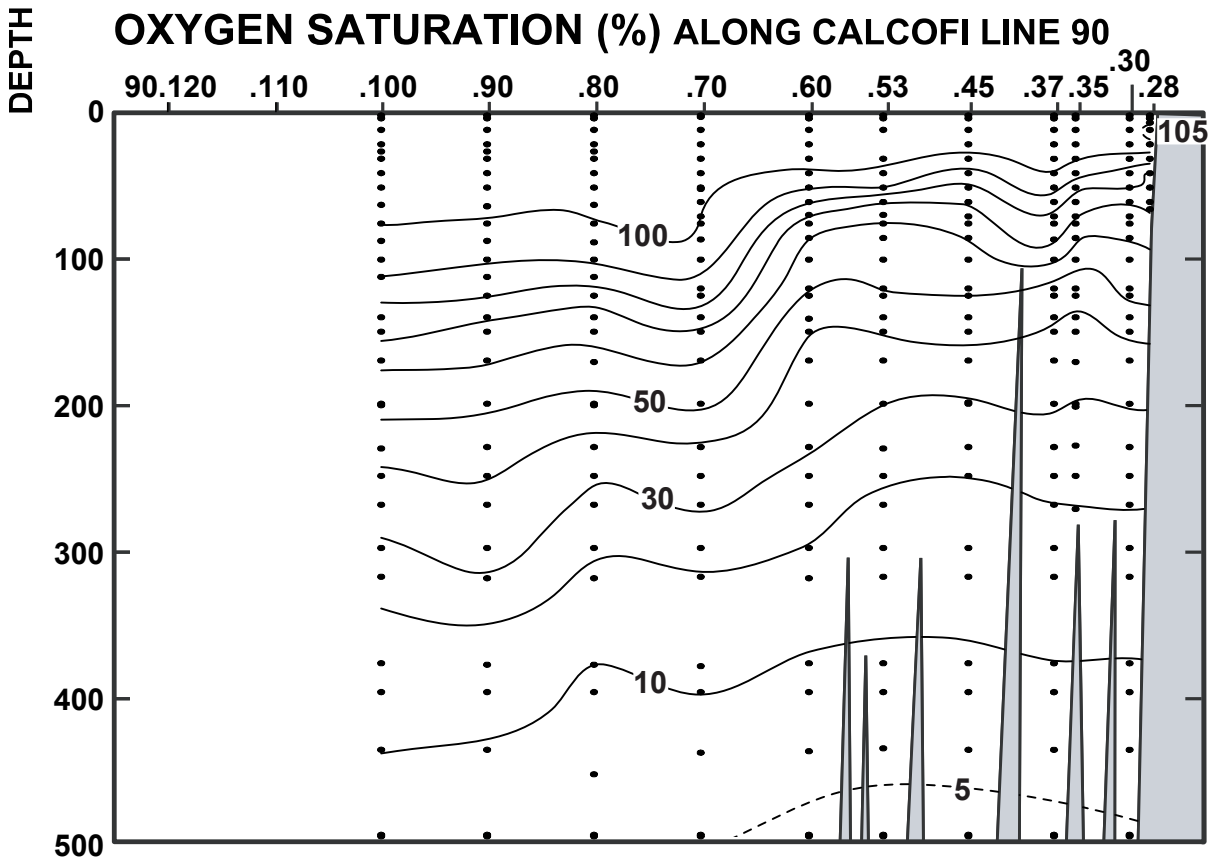


FIGURE 5H

# CALCOFI CRUISE 1802

1 - 4 February 2018

## OXYGEN (mL/L) ALONG CALCOFI LINE 90

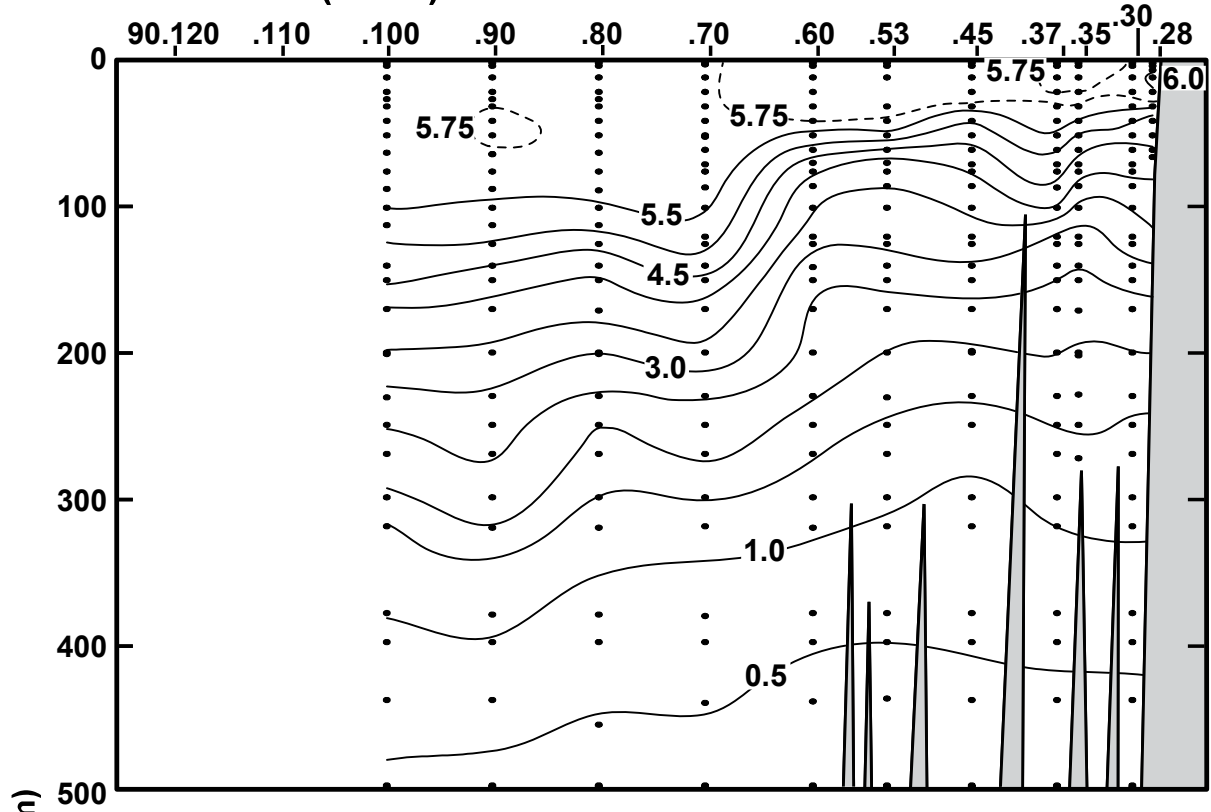


FIGURE 5I

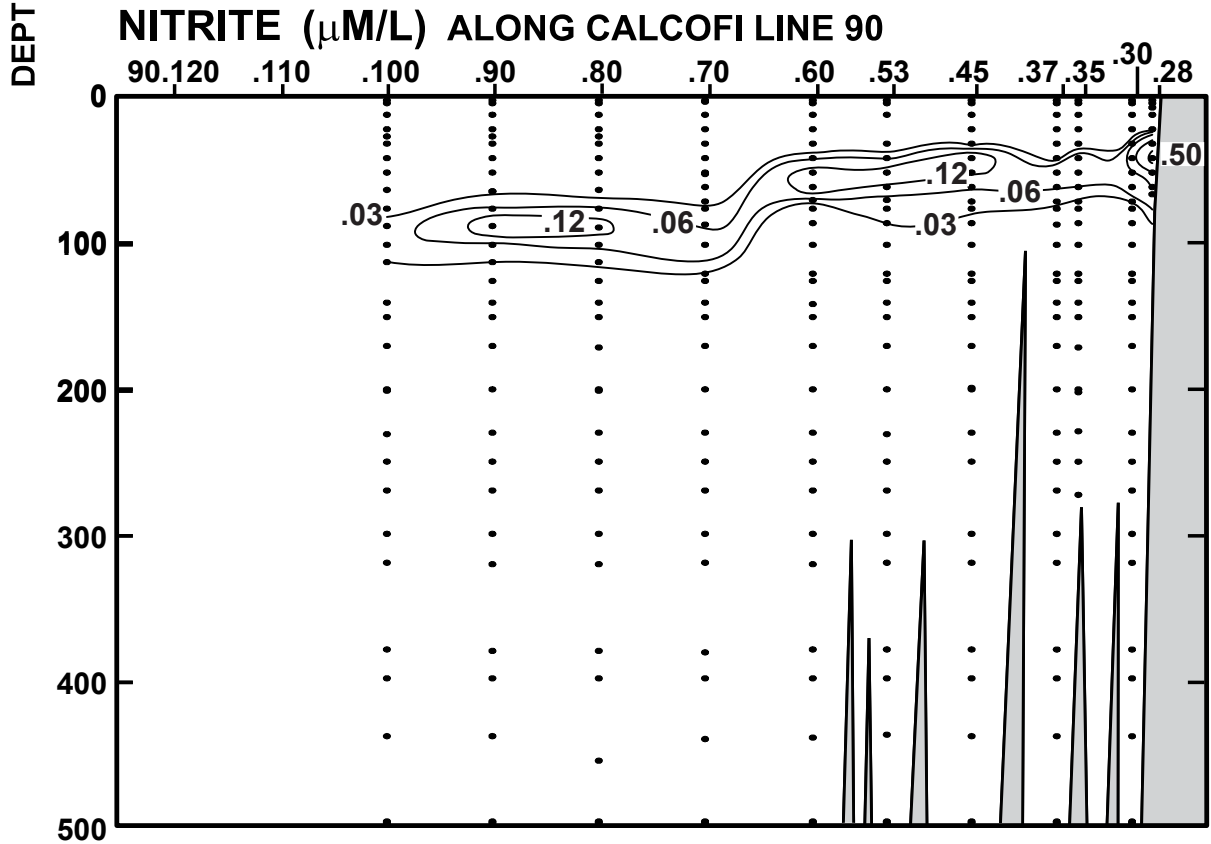


FIGURE 5J

PERSONNEL

CalCOFI Cruise 1802

SHIP'S COMMANDER

CDR. Paul Kunicki, NOAA ship *Bell M. Shimada*

PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN THE COLLECTION OF DATA

		Participating (Legs)
Overcash, Bryan (Chief Scientist)	Fishery Biologist, NMFS	1
Dovel, Shonna	Staff Research Associate, SIO	1
Eggers, Hillary	Volunteer, SIO	1
Faber, David	Staff Research Associate, SIO	1
Force, Michael	Bird Observer, FAIER	1
Gardner, Emily	Fishery Biologist, NMFS	1
Griffiths, Emily	Fishery Biologist, NMFS	1
Hays, Amy	Fishery Biologist, NMFS	1
Poon, Tiffany	Volunteer, SIO	1
Schulberg, Anne	Scientist, JCVI	1
Schuller, Daniel	Staff Research Associate, SIO	1
Whitaker, Katherine	Marine Mammal Observer, SIO	1
Rodgers-Wolgast, Jennifer	Staff Research Associate, SIO	1
Wolgast, David	Staff Research Associate, SIO	1
Vasquez Del Mercado, Lenora	Fishery Biologist, NMFS	1

Leg 1: San Diego to San Francisco, California, 1 – 11 February, 2018



Table with columns: LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, DAY/MO/YR, CAST, TIME, BOTTOM, WIND SPEED, WAVES, WEA, BAROMETER, DRY, WET, SECCHI, CLD AMT, TYPE, ORD, DEPTH, TEMP, POTTEMP, SALINITY, SIGMA THETA, SVA, DYN HT, OXYGEN, OXYGEN, OXY, SI03\*, P04\*, N03\*, N02\*, NH4\*, CHL-A, PHAE0, PRES, SAMP. Contains data for station 76.7 60.0.

D) CTD DATA USED ON STANDARD LEVELS AND MISSING FIELDS; PRIMARY T; PRIMARY CORRECTED SALINITY; PRIMARY CRUISE-CORRECTED 02;

Table with columns: LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, DAY/MO/YR, CAST, TIME, BOTTOM, WIND SPEED, WAVES, WEA, BAROMETER, DRY, WET, SECCHI, CLD AMT, TYPE, ORD, DEPTH, TEMP, POTTEMP, SALINITY, SIGMA THETA, SVA, DYN HT, OXYGEN, OXYGEN, OXY, SI03\*, P04\*, N03\*, N02\*, NH4\*, CHL-A, PHAE0, PRES, SAMP. Contains data for station 76.7 70.0.

D) CTD DATA USED ON STANDARD LEVELS AND MISSING FIELDS; PRIMARY T; PRIMARY CORRECTED SALINITY; SECONDARY CRUISE-CORRECTED 02;

Table with columns: LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, DAY/MO/YR, CAST, TIME, BOTTOM, WIND SPEED, WAVES, WEA, BAROMETER, DRY, WET, SECCHI, CLD AMT, TYPE, ORD, DEPTH, TEMP, POTTEMP, SALINITY, SIGMA THETA, SVA, DYN HT, OXYGEN, OXYGEN, OXY, SI03\*, P04\*, N03\*, N02\*, NH4\*, CHL-A, PHAE0, PRES, SAMP. Contains data for station 80.0 51.0.

D) CTD DATA USED ON STANDARD LEVELS AND MISSING FIELDS; PRIMARY T; PRIMARY CORRECTED SALINITY; PRIMARY CRUISE-CORRECTED 02;





Table with columns: LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, DAY/MO/YR, CAST, TIME, BOTTOM, WIND SPEED, WAVES, WEA, BAROMETER, DRY, WET, SECCHI, CLD AMT, TYPE, ORD, DEPTH, TEMP, POTTEMP, SALINITY, SIGMA, SVA, DYN HT, OXYGEN, OXYGEN, OXY, SI03\*, P04\*, N03\*, N02\*, NH4\*, CHL-A, PHAEO, PRES, SAMP. It contains multiple rows of oceanographic data for station 80.0.

D) CTD DATA USED ON STANDARD LEVELS AND MISSING FIELDS; PRIMARY T; PRIMARY CORRECTED SALINITY; PRIMARY CRUISE-CORRECTED O2;

Table with columns: LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, DAY/MO/YR, CAST, TIME, BOTTOM, WIND SPEED, WAVES, WEA, BAROMETER, DRY, WET, SECCHI, CLD AMT, TYPE, ORD, DEPTH, TEMP, POTTEMP, SALINITY, SIGMA, SVA, DYN HT, OXYGEN, OXYGEN, OXY, SI03\*, P04\*, N03\*, N02\*, NH4\*, CHL-A, PHAEO, PRES, SAMP. It contains multiple rows of oceanographic data for station 80.0.

D) CTD DATA USED ON STANDARD LEVELS AND MISSING FIELDS; PRIMARY T; PRIMARY CORRECTED SALINITY; PRIMARY CRUISE-CORRECTED O2;

Table with 20 columns: LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, DAY/MO/YR, CAST, TIME, BOTTOM, WIND SPEED, WAVES, WEA, BAROMETER, DRY, WET, SECCHI, CLD AMT, TYPE, ORD. Includes a secondary set of columns for depth-related measurements: DEPTH, TEMP, POTTEMP, SALINITY, SIGMA, SVA, DYN HT, OXYGEN, OXYGEN, OXY, S103\*, P04\*, N03\*, N02\*, NH4\*, CHL-A, PHAEO, PRES, SAMP.

D) CTD DATA USED ON STANDARD LEVELS AND MISSING FIELDS; PRIMARY T; PRIMARY CORRECTED SALINITY; PRIMARY CRUISE-CORRECTED O2;

Table with 20 columns: LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, DAY/MO/YR, CAST, TIME, BOTTOM, WIND SPEED, WAVES, WEA, BAROMETER, DRY, WET, SECCHI, CLD AMT, TYPE, ORD. Includes a secondary set of columns for depth-related measurements: DEPTH, TEMP, POTTEMP, SALINITY, SIGMA, SVA, DYN HT, OXYGEN, OXYGEN, OXY, S103\*, P04\*, N03\*, N02\*, NH4\*, CHL-A, PHAEO, PRES, SAMP.

D) CTD DATA USED ON STANDARD LEVELS AND MISSING FIELDS; PRIMARY T; PRIMARY CORRECTED SALINITY; PRIMARY CRUISE-CORRECTED O2;

Table with columns: LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, DAY/MO/YR, CAST, TIME, BOTTOM, WIND SPEED, WAVES, WEA, BAROMETER, DRY, WET, SECCHI, CLD, AMT, TYPE, ORD. Includes depth data from 0 to 570m.

A) SANTA BARBARA BASIN STATION.

D) CTD DATA USED ON STANDARD LEVELS AND MISSING FIELDS; PRIMARY T; PRIMARY CORRECTED SALINITY; PRIMARY CRUISE-CORRECTED O2;

Table with columns: LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, DAY/MO/YR, CAST, TIME, BOTTOM, WIND SPEED, WAVES, WEA, BAROMETER, DRY, WET, SECCHI, CLD, AMT, TYPE, ORD. Includes depth data from 0 to 30m.

D) CTD DATA USED ON STANDARD LEVELS AND MISSING FIELDS; PRIMARY T; PRIMARY CORRECTED SALINITY; PRIMARY CRUISE-CORRECTED O2;

Table with columns: LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, DAY/MO/YR, CAST, TIME, BOTTOM, WIND SPEED, WAVES, WEA, BAROMETER, DRY, WET, SECCHI, CLD, AMT, TYPE, ORD. Includes depth data from 0 to 150m.

D) CTD DATA USED ON STANDARD LEVELS AND MISSING FIELDS; PRIMARY T; PRIMARY CORRECTED SALINITY; PRIMARY CRUISE-CORRECTED O2;















Table with columns: LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, DAY/MO/YR, CAST, TIME, BOTTOM, WIND SPEED, WAVES, WEA, BAROMETER, DRY, WET, SECCHI, CLD AMT, TYPE, ORD, DEPTH, TEMP, POTTEMP, SALINITY, SIGMA THETA, SVA, DYN HT, OXYGEN, OXYGEN, OXY PCT, SIO3\*, P04\*, N03\*, N02\*, NH4\*, CHL-A, PHAE0, PRES, SAMP.

D) CTD DATA USED ON STANDARD LEVELS AND MISSING FIELDS; PRIMARY T; PRIMARY CORRECTED SALINITY; PRIMARY CRUISE-CORRECTED O2;

Table with columns: LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, DAY/MO/YR, CAST, TIME, BOTTOM, WIND SPEED, WAVES, WEA, BAROMETER, DRY, WET, SECCHI, CLD AMT, TYPE, ORD, DEPTH, TEMP, POTTEMP, SALINITY, SIGMA THETA, SVA, DYN HT, OXYGEN, OXYGEN, OXY PCT, SIO3\*, P04\*, N03\*, N02\*, NH4\*, CHL-A, PHAE0, PRES, SAMP.

D) CTD DATA USED ON STANDARD LEVELS AND MISSING FIELDS; PRIMARY T; PRIMARY CORRECTED SALINITY; PRIMARY CRUISE-CORRECTED O2;















## CalCOFI Cruise 1802

## MACROZOOPLANKTON BIOMASS

Net Mesh Size: 0.505mm

Line	Sta.	Latitude N	Longitude W	Date Mo/Day	Time (PST)		Water Volume Strained (m <sup>3</sup> )	Max. Tow Depth (m)	Volume per 1000 m <sup>3</sup> Strained	
					Start	End			Total (cm <sup>3</sup> )	Small (cm <sup>3</sup> )
76.7	49.0	35 05.3	120 46.6	02/09	0959	1004	112	46	72	72
76.7	51.0	35 01.4	120 54.9	02/09	1211	1232	411	218	78	78
76.7	55.0	34 53.3	121 11.7	02/09	1527	1548	443	214	23	23
76.7	60.0	34 43.4	121 32.6	02/09	1908	1929	432	213	70	70
76.7	70.0	34 23.4	122 14.8	02/10	0024	0045	444	205	104	104
80.0	51.0	34 27.0	120 31.5	02/09	0436	0442	135	59	186	186
80.0	55.0	34 18.7	120 48.9	02/09	0114	0134	420	209	112	112
80.0	60.0	34 08.8	121 08.9	02/08	2057	2117	409	209	240	78
80.0	70.0	33 48.9	121 50.6	02/08	1525	1546	444	210	205	41
80.0	80.0	33 29.0	122 32.3	02/08	0946	1007	396	211	53	53
80.0	90.0	33 09.1	123 13.2	02/08	0408	0429	409	210	44	44
80.0	100.0	32 48.9	123 54.2	02/07	2243	2303	451	205	49	49
81.8	46.9	34 16.5	120 01.6	02/06	0823	0844	443	206	102	102
83.3	40.6	34 13.4	119 25.1	02/06	0150	0153	73	24	109	109
83.3	42.0	34 10.5	119 30.5	02/06	0402	0411	185	78	49	49
83.3	51.0	33 52.7	120 07.9	02/06	1305	1311	139	63	36	36
83.3	55.0	33 44.8	120 24.5	02/06	1626	1646	469	197	75	75
83.3	60.0	33 34.5	120 45.2	02/06	2026	2047	443	213	86	86
83.3	70.0	33 14.6	121 26.6	02/07	0156	0217	439	206	130	112
83.3	80.0	32 54.6	122 07.6	02/07	0721	0742	425	210	57	57
83.3	90.0	32 34.7	122 48.6	02/07	1239	1259	429	209	23	23
83.3	100.0	32 14.6	123 29.5	02/07	1744	1805	460	207	39	39
86.7	33.0	33 53.4	118 29.4	02/05	2005	2009	100	36	100	100
86.7	35.0	33 49.3	118 37.8	02/05	1748	1808	422	211	50	50
86.7	40.0	33 39.3	118 58.5	02/05	1359	1419	431	217	93	93
86.7	45.0	33 29.5	119 19.2	02/05	0950	1011	413	208	56	56
86.7	50.0	33 19.4	119 39.8	02/05	0556	0602	123	50	357	211
86.7	55.0	33 09.7	120 00.2	02/05	0222	0243	429	209	51	51
86.7	60.0	32 59.5	120 21.1	02/04	2203	2224	468	208	58	58
86.7	70.0	32 39.4	121 02.1	02/04	1644	1705	419	211	21	21
86.7	80.0	32 19.3	121 42.7	02/04	1103	1124	454	211	22	22
86.7	90.0	31 59.4	122 23.6	02/04	0533	0554	432	212	46	46
86.7	100.0	31 39.3	123 04.1	02/04	0008	0029	461	205	41	41
90.0	28.0	33 29.1	117 46.2	02/01	2037	2049	288	113	132	62
90.0	30.0	33 25.1	117 54.3	02/01	2338	2359	426	206	33	33
90.0	35.0	33 15.1	118 15.1	02/02	0334	0355	413	212	44	44
90.0	37.0	33 11.1	118 23.2	02/02	0638	0659	436	208	57	30
90.0	45.0	32 55.1	118 56.2	02/02	1149	1209	410	214	412	20
90.0	53.0	32 39.1	119 28.6	02/02	1652	1713	464	204	229	151
90.0	60.0	32 25.2	119 57.2	02/02	2107	2127	449	188	165	80
90.0	70.0	32 05.1	120 38.2	02/03	0243	0304	435	208	48	48
90.0	80.0	31 45.1	121 18.9	02/03	0810	0831	469	207	40	40
90.0	90.0	31 25.1	121 59.1	02/03	1340	1401	459	198	22	22
90.0	100.0	31 05.1	122 39.0	02/03	1848	1908	427	209	40	40
93.3	30.0	32 50.7	117 31.8	02/01	1520	1541	442	217	14	14