

An International Time-Series Methods Workshop: Improving Communication and Building Consensus

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ions Intergovernmental and Oceanographic tion Commission







Value of Marine Biogeochemical Time-Series

- Established **multidisciplinary observational platforms** with ongoing field and process studies, modeling efforts, etc.
- Provide **ship-based** and **moored** observations
- Provide opportunities for calibration and validation of autonomous measurements
- Provide **long, temporally resolved datasets** needed to monitor ocean biogeochemistry and ecosystem change
- Comparison of data across time-series also provides opportunity to obtain a broader spatial perspective of ocean change



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Deep-Sea Research II

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/dsr2

"Developing confidence that measurements conducted at different sites are intercomparable demands that these programs continue to regularly participate in community-wide efforts directed toward standardizing methodologies and analyses."

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

- Obtain community input on HOT, BATS, and CARIACO time-series sites
- Synthesize highlights of ongoing research at these sites and discuss future research directions

Workshop Details

Timing and Venue: November 28-30, 2012, Bermuda Institute of Ocean Sciences

Objective: To review current shipboard biogeochemical time-series sampling and analytical protocols

Participants: Technical and scientific staff from 33 shipboard ocean timeseries sites (17 countries represented)

Format:

Plenary talks on scientific value of and logistical challenges facing ocean time-series

Working groups focused on sampling order and sampling and analytical protocols for 9 sets of biogeochemical parameters

Group discussions on potential activities and experiments to improve internal consistency and data comparability across time-series

Biogeochemical Parameters

Pigments - Chlorophyll *a* and others

In line (bow intake) measurements – T, S, *p*CO₂, pH, DIC, fluorescence, oxygen, etc.

CTD parameters and discrete calibrations – T, S, fluorescence, oxygen, beam attenuation

Inorganic macro- and micronutrients – NO_3 , NO_2^- , NH_4 , PO_4 , SiO_4 , Fe (including low level methods for N and P species)

Biomass – Bacteria, viruses, phytoplankton (micro-/nano-/pico-), zooplankton

Inorganic carbon parameters – DIC, TA, pH, discrete *p*CO₂, computations

Biological rates – Primary and bacterial production

Trap fluxes – Collection methods, sample processing, data reporting, etc.

Organic matter – C, N, P (dissolved and particulate fractions)



Workshop Outcomes

- Global compilation of measurements and methods used at shipboard biogeochemical time-series sites
- *Eos* meeting report and full workshop report
- Permanent website and email list to support a global shipboard biogeochemical time-series network

Global Time-Series Compilation

	REPRESENTATIVE	LOCATION	DURATION	FREQUENCY	METHODS INFORMATION	DATA ACCESS
SOUTH PACIFIC						
Munida	Kim Currie	Surface transect from 45.77°- 45.84° S, 170.22°-171.54° E	1998-	6 cruises/yr		
IMARPE (Callao)	Jesús Ledesma	12.1° S - 77.2° W (Peru Shelf) and Transect 12.1 - 12.2 ° S - 77.1 - 78.0 °W	20 years	4cruises/yr	http://www.imarpe.pe/ima rpe/index.php?id_seccion=I 01080201000000000000000	
COPAS	Fabian Tapia	36.5° S; 73.1° W (Chile)	2002-	monthly-seasonal cruises		
Eastern Australia	Tom Trull	IMOS National Reference Station Network	variable, see pdf Long term sites: Maria: 1944- 2005, Hacking: 1941- 2004, Rottnest: 1951- 2001	quarterly-monthly (varies by station)	http://imos.org.au/fileadmi n/user_upload/shared/AN MN/IMOS_NRS_BIOGEOCH EMICAL_SAMPLIN/IMOS_N RS_BIOGEOCHEMICAL_OPE RATIONS_PRACTICAL_HAN DBOOK.v2.pdf	
NORTH PACIFIC						
Japan (JMA)	Masao Ishii, Yusuke Takatani	Transects along 137°E from 5- 34°N and 165°E from 10-50°N	137°E transect: 1994- (1994-2002: irregular, 2003- : regular) 165°E transect: 2003-	137°E transect: 4 cruises/yr, 165°E transect: 2 cruises/yr		http://www.data.kishou.go. jp/kaiyou/db/vessel_obs/da ta- report/html/ship/ship_e.ph p
Japan (JAMSTEC)	Makio Honda	NW Pacific S1 (30°N, 145°E); K2 (47°N, 160°E), KNOT (44°N, 155°E)	S1: 2010-present; K2: 2001-present with some hiatuses; KNOT: 1997- present with hiatuses;	1-3 cruises/yr	http://www.jamstec.go.jp/r igc/e/ebcrp/mbcrt/index.ht ml	
Ensenada	Eduardo Santamaria-del- Angel	31.2° N, 116.0° W (Mexico)	2007-	6 cruises/yr		
CalCOFI and CCE-LTER	Ralf Goericke	southern and central California	1949-	4 cruises/yr	http://calcofi.org/reference s/ccmethods, http://cce.lternet.edu/data/ methods/	
MBARI	Marguerite Blum	Monterey Bay, CA	1989-	cruises ev. 2-3 weeks		
SPOT	Diane Kim	San Pedro Basin, CA	1998-	monthly cruises		
нот	Karin Bjorkman, Matt Church	22.8° N, 158.0° W	1987-	10 cruises/yr	http://hahana.soest.hawaii. edu/hot/protocols/protocol s.html	

Global Time-Series Compilation

	INORGANIC MACRO- AND MICRONUTRIENTS									
	Nitrate + Nitrite	Nitrite	Low Level Nitrate + Nitrite	Ammonium	Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (SRP)	Low Level SRP	Silicate	Biogenic (particulate) Si	Fe	NOTES
SOUTH PACIFIC										
Munida	AA ²				AA ²		AA ²			
IMARPE (Callao)	М	М			М		м			
COPAS	AA*			F	AA*		AA*			
Eastern Australia	х	x			х		х			
NORTH PACIFIC										
Japan (JMA)	AA	AA			AA		AA			
Japan (JAMSTEC)	AA*			AA*	AA*		AA*			
Ensenada	AA*			AA*	AA*		AA*			
CalCOFI and CCE-LTER	AA*			AA*	AA*		AA*			
MBARI	AA ▼	AA 🔻		E	AA▼		AA▼			
SPOT	AA*			F	AA*		AA*	AA*		
нот	AA*		Chemiluminesce nce		AA*	MAGIC	AA*	AA*	x	
Line P	х			х	Х		х			
Station Papa	х			х	Х		х			
NEPTUNE Canada	х			х			х			
Santa Barbara Channel - Plumes and Blooms	x				x		x	x		

METADATA = POWER

METHODS USED		NOTES			
Biomass/pigments	DIC	Filters are NOT acid-fumed prior to running for POC/PN			
M = microscopy	C = Coulometer	Dry weight is size-fractionated			
FC = flow cytometry	P = Potentiometric				
F(T) = Fluorescence (Turner)	S = Spectophotometric	Chl a Fluorescence			
F = Fluorescence					
DW = dry weight	Nutrients	ዤ Methanol Extraction			
A= Acoustic determination	AA = Autoanalyzer	Ethanol Extraction			
B = Backscatter	F = Fluorescence				
NT = Net Tows	M = manual spectrophotometry	Autoanalyzers			
EF = Epifluorescence		*continuous segmented flow (e.g., Technicon, Seal, Skalar,			
	Traps	Quattro, etc.)			
Dissolved Organic Methods	MCl = Mclane Traps	**flow injection analysis (e.g., Lachat)			
HTC = High temperature combustion	DT = Drifting trap	▼rapid flow analyzer (e.g., Alpkem)			
MAGIC = MAGIC DOP method					
	In Line				
Particulate Organic					
Methods	$IR = p CO_2$ Infrared analysis				
EA = Elemental Analyzer					
HTC = High temperature combustion	Rates				
	¹⁴ C = Radiocarbon				

 13 C = Carbon 13

 $O_2 = Oxygen uptake$

H3L = Leucine Incorporation

CTD/discrete

W = Winkler titration GP = Guildline Portasal GA = Guildline Autosal M = Minisal

Workshop Report

Global Intercomparability

CHANGING OCEAN

Global Intercomparability in a Cha An International Time-Series Metho

November 28-30, 2012 (Bermuda Institute of Ocean Sciences, St. Geo http://www.whoi.edu/website/TS-woi



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- Tiered (best/good/acceptable) method recommendations
- Detailed sampling and analytical guidelines (standardization, QA/QC protocols, data reporting, nomenclature, emerging technology, etc.)
- Experiments and intercomparison activities
- Funding and capacity building considerations
- Prioritized measurement
 recommendations for global change
 questions (ocean acidification, marine
 ecosystem shifts)

Global Time-Series Network: Coordination and Communication

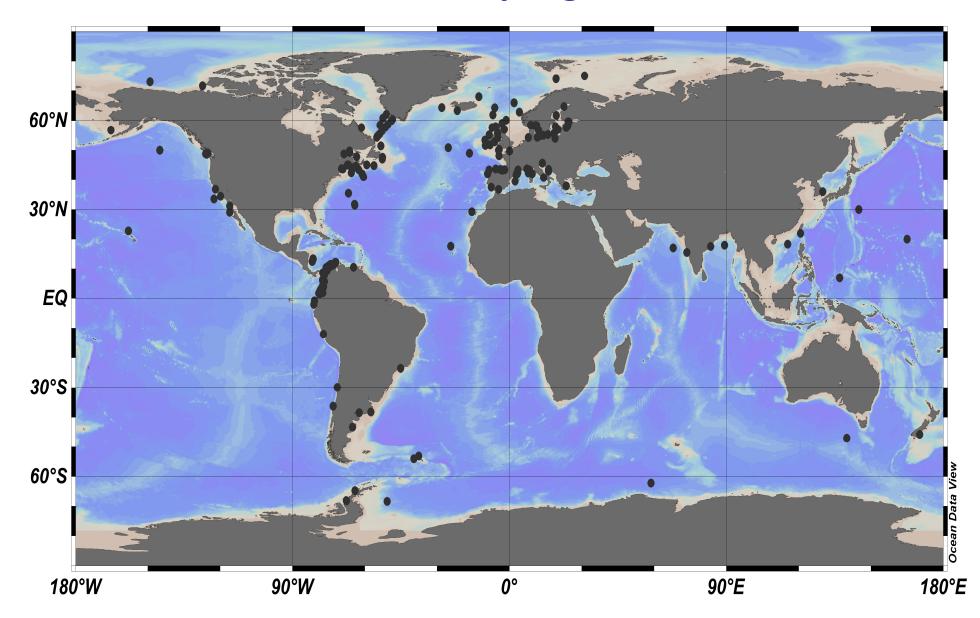
Website - http://www.whoi.edu/website/TS-network/

- Regularly updated time-series information (parameters measured, methods used, data access, etc.)
- Scientific highlights from time-series
- Relevant publications and reports, including time-series bibliographies
- Methods manuals

Email list - TS_network@whoi.edu

- Relevant meetings and workshops
- Employment, funding, and cruise opportunities
- Scientific publications and outcomes
- Experiments and intercomparison activities
- Instrument calibration opportunities

Global Time-Series Network: A work in progress...



Supporting a Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network

