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PUERTO RICO NUCLEAR WaNThR

?A MANUAL FOR HYDROGRAPHIC CRUISES

Prepared for the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority

By the Staff of Puerto Rico Nuclear Center of the

University of Puerto Rico

May 1975,

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'NO- AT (40-1)1833 FOR US ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

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(A MANUAL FOR HYDROGRAPHIC CRUISES

By

E, D. wood.

May, 1975

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A MANUAL FOR HYDROGRAPHIC CRUISES

by

E.D. Wood

INTRODUCTION

This handbook is intended to serve as a guide to persons planning and executing hydrographic cruises and those who collect and evaluate the resulting data. It is expected that persons reading this manual will have some basic knowledge of the subject and will use the references cited

The general process is outlined in Table 1 and explained
jaeghe, fexts, The Appendix contains examples of data sheets,
fetailed explanations for the station log sheet and computer
Programs used in data processing.

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Table 1.

QGRAPHIC RESEARCH

»_}? : A suvvoxt }

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Information required

Stat ions-Depths

Sampling frequency

Coordination with other investigators

[erasnine FOO

Personnel

Equipment

vessel

Procedures

i

Temperature

Salinity

Dissolved Oxygen

Nutrients

Special water chemistry

Associated Data

---Page Break---

Table 1 (continued)

SAMPLE ANALYSES 4 STANDARDS

Rev. Therm.

BY Plots

|?Salinitics

\?D.0..

Nutrients

pH, T.E., BOD, COD, R.N.

DATA ASSEMBLY

para repucTION -?- ?

Computer Print Out

Plots

Standard hepths Conversion

Plots

-

Reports

Supporting Agency

out-of-house

Publications

---Page Break---

HYDROGRAPHIC PROCEDURES

Hydrographic Cruise Numbers

Each cruise of a boat or ship receives a unique serial number containing two letters of the ship's name, a dash,

and a three-digit arabic number. For example, for the

RY RLF. Palumbo, "PA", then dash "-", then the S-digit number, "123." The final serial number reads PA-123-

Usually the number is used for all ship sampling from the

time the vessel leaves port until it returns. The same

cruise number may be used even though the vessel has put

into port if the work is at one site or region. Multiple

cruise numbers may be assigned if the chief scientist and/or

the mission change before the vessel returns to its home port.

Station Number

Each station occupied by the ship receives a unique station number. Station numbers run consecutively continuing from one cruise to the next. The combination of the three digits of the cruise number and the last three digits of the station number make up the reference number for station.

Bridge Log

At the time of sampling the bridge officer is responsible for filling out a bridge log in duplicate. This log contains the following information: cruise and station numbers, dates and times, weather conditions, position, and type of sampling.

The original copy goes to the chief scientist and the carbon

copy is placed in the ship's file. (Example in Appendix.)

fic Crew

?The ship's captain has the overall responsibility for the ship's operation, the safety of the ship, and all persons on board,

A scientist, usually the ranking staff member on the cruise, is designated as "Chief Scientist" and is responsible for the successful completion of the scientific effort. ile

is assisted by a "Cruise Leader." One or more "Group Leaders?" may also be designated on a multiple discipline or round-the-clock sampling type of cruise.

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ch

The chief scientist is responsible for the scientific effort and coordinates with the ship's captain to carry out the scientific effort. A cruise plan is made out under the direction of the chief scientist and furnished to the ship's captain and members of the scientific crew. The basic welfare of the scientific crew regarding job assignments, proper rest and nourishment, cleanliness of staterooms, etc, are the responsibilities of the chief scientist, as well as supervising the proper procedures and techniques for obtaining the desired scientific goal

crow

The scientific crew is obliged to refrain from ship's crew activities except when requested to act by a responsible member of the ship's crew, or if action is needed to prevent damage or harm to the ship, personnel or equipment. Any unsolicited actions are reported to the watch officer as soon as practical. Upon request from the captain, the chief Scientist should furnish a List of scientific personnel who can participate in the ship's work

The chief scientist may delegate any or all of the above mentioned activities, but he is not relieved of responsibilities for them,

A cruise plan is a flexible schedule of work to be done and a brief description of how the work is to be accomplished. How well it is followed depends upon the forethought of the originator, the preparedness of the entire crew, and the occurrence of non-controllable interferences. The cruise plan includes the following headings:

I. Research Vessel Personnel

Home Support Agency Sponsor

TITLE Cruise Name and Number

WW. bates: Faui pment

Vi Total pays & Miles

VIL ohjeeti

and maps showing the crui

A copy of the cruise plan is distributed to the scientific crew, the ship (several copies), project leader, division

head, office in-charge of the ship, and other interested parties.

The Cruise plan should be followed closely to accomplish the objectives, hut changes can be at the discretion of the chiet Scientist and/or the ship's captain.

---Page Break---

Hydrographic Station Log

The data for each hydrographic station are recorded in duplicate on a station log sheet by the persons working on Voth. This sheet is composed of three sections. It is designed to have the data key punched for computer analysis.

The first section is called the "Master Card" and contains

the following: name of ship, cruise and station identification, position, date, time, depth, weather, and sea conditions.

The second section is the "Parameter Card" which provides information on the casts: number, time, depths, oxygen calculation factor, and meter wheel correction factor. The third section is the "Data Card" and has the actual data for each cast. The cast number, depth of the sample, water sampling bottle number, thermometer numbers and readings, and individual sample bottle numbers are recorded in this section.

U.S. Navy hydrographic OF. Pub. 607 § G14). (A step-by-

step explanation for filling out the station log is given

in the Appendix.)

Most oceanographic ships are equipped with a mechanical winch with a stainless steel wire rope of about 3mm (3/16") diameter of varying lengths with a lead weight on the end.

This wire is fed through a sheave block about 3m (10 Ft.) off the deck and down over the side of the ship. Sampling equipment is then clamped to the wire and lowered to the desired depth. The sampling equipment is usually handled by the scientific crew, while the operation of the hydro-winch falls to members of the ship's crew. The meter wheel is

calibrated periodically by measuring a segment of wire passing through the meter wheel. The depth of the sample is determined mathematically using the wire angle and the meter wheel correction factor. The sample depth is also calculated from reversing thermometer data,

gto

Water samples are collected by lowering a bottle open at the end, to the desired depth, then closing the end plugs or valves with a "messenger" and returning the bottle to the deck of the ship

Several types of sampling bottles have been devised.

A well known oceanographic sampler is the Nansen bottle. One end is clamped on the hydro-wire by one end, then the entire bottle is averted and clipped into place. This bottle has connected, rotating valves, one at each end, and a rack which holds two to four thermometers. A number of other types of water samplers have been developed and some are

---Page Break---

available commercially. One such bottle, the Niskin bottle, is made of PVC which minimizes metal contamination. The model commonly used at the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center (PRNC) holds five liters and is sufficient for most sampling (twelve and thirty liter bottles are used also). The five liter bottles are equipped with thermometer racks holding three thermometers each. These bottles differ from the Nansen bottles in that they are clamped to the hydro-wire with two

Bolts, the ends are closed at depth by tripping two end

plugs which are pulled together by a spring or elastic

Passing through the middle of the bottle, and the thermometers are reversed by a rotating rack on the side of the bottle.

When sampling in series on a cast, each bottle above the bottom one has a messenger attached to it. The messenger is a brass weight which clamps freely around the wire and is attached to the bottle by a short lanyard. The bottles are placed on the hydro-wire at predetermined intervals, recorded on the station sheet, and on a card used by the winch operator as shown below:

Table 2. Example of information recorded on the Station Log

and Winch Card.

Estimated Meter Bottle

cast Depth Wheel Slippage ___ Kember

303

1 ° 100 1

1 25 7s 2

1 50 so 3

1 100 ° "

Since all bottles are on the same cast (column 1), all are numbered the same under "Cast." If a second or third cast is necessary, either for samples at different depths

a malfunction in the cast, or additional samples at the same depth, the casts are so numbered, e.g., Cast 2,3.

The desired depth of the sample is entered (column 2) in descending order with depth being measured in meters positively down from the surface. The bottles are hung on the hydro-wire in reverse order with the meter wheel reading, shown in column 3, corresponding to the bottle numbers shown in column 5. The meter wheel reading is determined by subtracting the estimated depth of each bottle from the deepest depth sampled on the cast. The additional three meters,

---Page Break---

(column 3, supra) on the ship, are needed to get the last bottle to the water from the level of the "Hero's Platform."

The "Hero's Platform" is a cage which extends from the side or stern of the ship in which a person stands while attaching the sampling equipment to the hydro-wire. The platform is usually equipped with a snap on a short rope, which secures the hydro-wire while attaching the equipment, and a tray to hold messengers and tools,

Times are recorded on the station log sheet for the

Start of the cast, the time the bottles are down, and when the messenger is dropped. A minimum of three minutes is allowed for the bottles to equilibrate before being tripped.

This allows time for the thermometers to come to equilibrium and for the bottles to be flushed. The times for the start of the haul, completion of the cast and the initials of all scientific personnel active in the work at the station are also recorded. When the bottles are removed from the hydro-Wire the winch operator notes the meter wheel reading and notifies the scientific crew of any difference between the "down" and "up" readings. He also writes the difference down on the winch card as "slippage" (column 4).

Set-up for Cast

The scientific crew sets out bottles for the individual samples in the bottle rack before or during the lowering of

the cast. Samples usually include salinity, dissolved oxygen, phosphate and nitrate. The bottle numbers and the thermometer numbers corresponding to the sampling bottle number are recorded on the station log sheet. Great care is used to ensure that no mix-up occurs with respect to bottle and thermometer numbers

The person setting out the bottles checks to see that the cases are arranged with the smallest numbers in the upper left-hand corner and bottle numbers increasing from left to right and top to bottom (top=away from; bottom=toward the reader). The order of the bottle numbers is checked, 1) as the bottles are placed in the rack, 2) as the numbers are recorded on the station log sheet when the bottles are filled, and 3) again when they are returned to their respective cases. Thermometer numbers are recorded directly from the bottle (not from another sheet!) and checked with each reading.

The initial set-up includes the strategic location of oxygen reagents, tools, messengers, magnifiers for reading thermometers, flashlight and wire angle gauge.

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HYDRO TEAM

Hydro Area

The hydro area is a working area. No horseplay, unnecessary shouting, nor radios should be permitted. The winch man is not to be distracted nor his line of sight to the "a" frame blocked. Persons not active in the sampling should be encouraged to avoid interfering with the hydrowerk,

The hydro team on deck at any one time usually consists of two to five persons. The person in charge may be the chief scientist, cruise leader, or a team (eaten toate,

A number of duties may be assigned to specific team members, and shared or rotated:

hanging bottles*

filling out station log sheets

setting up for sample bottles

drawing and treating oxygen samples

drawing other samples

reading thermometers

carrying bottles

*NOTE: One person is responsible for hanging and retrieving Sample bottles. The care of the bottles, thermometers, messengers, and directions to the bridge are his responsibility only!

Bottle Hanger

The "bottle hanger" has the winch man lower the lead weight over the side, attaches the wire to the ship with

the snap, and "zeros" the meter wheel, The "bottle carrier" carries the sample bottle, hands the "bottle hanger" one bottle for the deepest measurement first, and then watches to see that no details are overlooked. Especially, the condition of the reversing thermometers prior to descent

is checked. He then fetches the next bottle and the procedure is repeated. The "bottle hanger" attaches the bottles to the wire and tightens the clamps securely. The following items are then prepared and checked.

end plugs cocked

air vent closed

discharge cock closed

thermometers reversed

mercury bulb checked to see that all mercury

has dropped

messenger attached

---Page Break---

Next, the wire is released from the snap hook. The winch man is signalled to lower the bottles to the next edited depth. The "bottle hanger" may at any time request the Delage officer to maneuver the ship during the lowering or raising of the cast to reduce the wire angle, reduce roll, protect the equipment from hitting on the sides to prevent damage to the ship by having the wire drawn against it. The Ganjee (responsibility to watch the wire and sampling equipment at all times the wire is in the water) including the three minute "soak" period, and to be especially vigilant while the ship's propeller is turning. The Bridge should be re-

ninded to keep an eye on the depth indicator when sampling
fear is down and kept advised of the various stages in sampling.

Drawing Samples

If three or more people are on the hydro team, sample
drawing should commence as soon as the "bottle carrier" has
glaced the first bottle in the rack. All bottles are rinsed
at least three times. Special care should be given to rinsing
dry bottles especially if they contain salt crystals. These
bottles should be soaked or washed with acid prior to use.

The dissolved oxygen samples are drawn first followed by

the dissolved nutrients. (The order may be changed, but dis-
solved oxygen is usually first.)

Dissolved Oxygen,

Dissolved oxygen samples are drawn through a tube which
extends to the bottom of the bottle. Two regular rinses of
the tube are made. The stopper is rinsed each time.

spout over 'rinse is made by inverting the bottle with the tube
The vine to the bottom, rinsing the walls and allowing any
TUBRISE [2 the tube to escape The stopper, is held in the
meptenater during this operation. After about 100 ml have
saree eaeTehe bottle is righted and allowed to fill to over-
e on weeds che tube is withdrawn from the water only at the
sag of the Filling and while still flowing, Immediately

ond, of the silicon and ylls eh While placing the tip of the
dshenser a few millimeters below the surface. One milli-
Tee" whr-Naolt solution is added in the same fashion.

The stopper is then dropped into place and the bottle in

ree ea gh veral times to thoroughly mix the sample, | If a
HoERIS is present at this point, the sample should be dumped
and re-drawn.

After 15 to 30 minutes the oxygen bottles are reversed
slowly several times to re-suspend the precipitate, then
filled with 1 ml of M12S0g approximately 45 minutes after
being drawn. The samples should be titrated within 24 hours.

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The method is similar to that found in Strickland and Parsons, 1968. The oxygen titer is calculated from the standardization

Process and entered on the station log sheet. The results

are reported as milliliters per liter (ml/l), milligrams

Per liter (mg/l) and percent saturation (1 sat.)«

Salinity

Salinity samples are collected in 250 ml polycarbonate

bottles with good-fitting screw caps. Care is taken not to

use dry bottles unless they have been rinsed previously with

fresh water. The bottles are triple rinsed and filled to

the round. A check is made, when putting the cases away,

to see that all caps are secure. Salinity samples can be

analyzed on shipboard or returned to the laboratory. Salinity

is determined by an induction salinometer using standard

(Copenhagen) water and a standard collected from the open

Sea, The techniques used in the analyses are those recom-

mended by the salinometer manufacturer. Results are reported

5 parts per thousand (‰). (Beckman, 1965 and Plessey, 1962).

Nutrients

Nutrients commonly measured in sea water are phosphate (PO_4), nitrate (NO_3) and silicate (SiO_2) because they are usually the limiting factors for phytoplankton in the surface waters. The analysis of silicate is sometimes deleted because SiO_2 is only limiting to those plankton, such as radiolarians, which use it in their skeletons. High concentrations of these complexes in surface waters are of interest because of their effect on biological communities. A moderate supply of nutrients is usually beneficial whereas an overabundance degrades the system. High nutrient concentration can be caused by upwelling of deep water from agricultural, industrial and municipal run-off. The latter is more likely around Puerto Rico. Nutrient concentrations generally increase with depth. The nutrients measured are qualified with the word "reactive" because it is recognized that there is more of a particular nutrient present in the water than measured. However, it is assumed that the nutrient concentration measured represents the amount available to the plants at that particular time. Appreciable productivity is possible with low nutrients if the turnover rate of "bound" to "free" nutrient is rapid.

Samples for the various nutrient analyses can be stored in a common bottle or in separate bottles. These bottles are usually plastic and not fully filled as they are generally frozen until the samples can be analyzed. Samples left exposed to light or heat will be altered by plankton growth and/or degradation of organic matter. Ammonia and nitrite (degradation products of nitrate) are usually not detected

---Page Break---

in open ocean samples. Therefore, their presence would indicate improper sample handling. The samples are analyzed by standard colorimetric methods as described in Strickland and Parsons, 1968. The data are reported as microgram atoms per liter ($\mu\text{g-at./l}$).

Temperature

Reversing Thermometers

Oceanographic temperatures are measured in a number of ways. The most common and most accurate is with the use of the reversing thermometer. These thermometers are constructed in such a fashion that after equilibration at a desired depth, the mercury column is interrupted when the

thermometer is turned end-for-end, thereby "fixing" the temperature so that it can be read on deck. These thermometers can be read to 0.01°C. Ideally, at least three reversing thermometers are used on each sampling bottle. Two have their mercury reservoir bulbs protected against pressure by an outer jacket of mercury. The third is unprotected. The pressure, and therefore the depth, can be determined by the difference in readings from the protected and unprotected thermometers. In addition to the main thermometer of each reversing thermometer, there is a small, or auxiliary, thermometer used to measure the temperature of the thermometer on deck so that the glass expansion effect can be determined.

These thermometers must be handled with great care. They are never allowed to be horizontal. When preparing a bottle for sampling, the "bottle hanger" and the "bottle carrier" both check to see that the mercury has dropped. If the thermometer gives problems it may have to be tapped or removed from the rack and reversed several times with gentle tapping.

The thermometers are usually allowed to equilibrate with the deck temperature (out of direct sunlight) for 5 to 80 minutes before being read. A magnifying lens is used to

read the thermometer to make sure they are lined up on the horizontal. One person reads the thermometers and a second person records the data on the station log sheet. The practice is for the reader to call out the sampling bottle number, followed by the left thermometer number, then the readings. For example, "Main (or Big T), twenty-one point four-six, Auxiliary (or little t), twenty-eight point seven." The person recording data reads back the data as he records them. The process is then repeated for the middle and right thermometers, and on to the remaining bottles. The persons then change roles and go through the whole procedure again. This provides two

---Page Break---

complete and independent readings for each thermometer. The initials of those reading thermometers and the times that the readings were taken is also recorded on the station log sheet.

The temperature data are computer processed upon return to the laboratory, They are inspected for errors and combined with other hydrographic parameters for the standard Calculations and initial data print-out and plotting. Temperature is expressed in degrees Celsius (*C). (Equations are in the Appendix.)

hy thermograph

The bathythermograph (BT) is also commonly used to record temperature. The BT is a torpedo-shaped mechanical device, sensitive to both temperature and depth. A pen scribes an X-Y plot of the two parameters on a gold-coated slide. The slide has the following information scratched on the upper left corner:

1. cruise and station numbers

2. station name

3. date

4. time

5. depth

6: BT number

The BT can be lowered with a hydrocast or by itself.

It was actually designed to be used while the ship is underway.

BT slides are commonly read by placing them into a calibrated viewer and recording depth and temperature where breaks in

the profile occur. The points are then connected. The method

We use at PRNC is to project the slide onto a two-sided screen with a 35 mm slide projector. The temperature profile is then traced on a lined sheet of paper. The slide image is adjusted to fit the scale on the paper using reversing thermometer data for the surface and deep temperature corresponding to the BT.

The paper scale has been checked previously by lowering the

BT to known depths with reversing thermometers.

Other Sampling

Many other types of sampling may occur in conjunction

with a hydrographic cruise. The basic data may be determined

using other methods. Also STD records, salinity, temperature

and depth in profile, and oxygens can be determined using a polarographic probe either in situ or on samples brought to the deck. Special chemistry may include: pH, alkalinity, sulfide, trace metals, radionuclides, etc. In addition, sediment samples may be taken by core, grab or dredge. Plankton or fish nets may be towed, or the vessel may support small craft or be engaged in current measurements while hydrographic work is being carried on.

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Data Processing

The chief scientist is responsible for assembling all data sheets and samples at the end of a cruise and for

having then delivered to the proper people for the analyses.

The thermometer readings are handled by a computer program which corrects for calibration errors and deck temperature.

The program "REVTNR" (Appendix) also computes averaged protected thermometer values and the sampling depth where protected and unprotected readings are available.

When all of the values are available, the data are put on punch cards, following the form of the oceanographic Station log, and processed by a program called "OCNSTN" (Appendix).

This program provides punch cards to be run by another program "NocNst2", to plot the depth profiles of the parameters: temperature, salinity, sigma-t, oxygen and phosphate. The data

from one station can be compared with the data from another Station better if they are converted to standard depths.

This is accomplished by a program, "AVOCN", (Appendix) which also averages the data.

The data are continually scanned for errors and inconsistencies. The print-outs are then ready for distribution to participating Scientists and reports to funding agencies as Shown in Table T

w

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APPENDIX

15

---Page Break---

STEPS FOR USE OF STATION LOG SHEET

wake carbon copy - Sample sheet, Table 15

14. Use penett

164, Woite neatty ~ numbers ake exarptes: B12 3456789

fv. cruise and Station Mo. = From Bridge Log, e.g-+ "PA-GOL-O10 ~ Table 26

vy. Station - Nane or Nunber designated by Chief Scientist,

estes MIB=A0"

+ Palunbo

vi, Vescel Mame, 0.8.) RVR

vEt. Local Date = Use Ronan numeral month, e.g. 5-¥-71

aster card

ten Instructions

country USA fe Number "32"

ship Palubo not yet Listed

tats

3 attitude From Bride tog sheet "a0 alr3t

tong.

sos tengitude rom Bride Log Sheet "780 44.2) *

se-8 Maredon Squares

jell igen ai So

| \$ |

izle aoe

tate 3 i

ea ls, fu .

MARSDEN SQUARES ue 30"

isk 12} oralarr,orejor9 20°

ee oan ir o+

lou : oe

\ col gies oslo end 0

a 03204] 3) 339} 10°

| t

s4cis42 laa feaopsa..338, 18,371] 20%

w rad radhadhntct dod aC 70 eT a ad 2d 1 PSS

10-4 bate ont om 19 gst

25.27 Tine GMT in hours and tenths of hr. e.g.) "14.6"

Tor Puerto Rico, ade hours to the messenger
tine of the firt cast and round off to nearest
tenth of an hour

---Page Break---

me

Station Nane

37 Depth in meters

38-38 Max. Sample Depth

Bank

wang Water color

Table 4

FOREL WATER COLOR SCALE

ues Transparency

6-47 Waves. Din.

Table §

?COMPASS DIRECTION CODE

?True Direction From Which Surface Wind
is Blowing or From Which Kave System
is Approaching, in 10°intervals,. (WHO-
Code 23),

Instructions

& spaces available for chief Scientists

Station designation. "JB-@14"

Sonic (or chart) Depth "#161"

Fathons to meters, Table 12

Meters to fathces, Table 13

Drop last tie digits on deepest sampling

depth. For 1880 m write "35"

Ese

Grease or eroh be),

HiSatten or Bae

| Vf

Gimeno

?Greendyiiow

Yeon

seezee:

Secchi disc depth (meters) "22"

Direction waves coming from,

el

1s: be ol gew,

fon

---Page Break---

space

48

49

50-51

52-59

57-62

63-08

8s

68

67

Item

wave height

?Table

?STATE OF

WIND wav

Wave period

Wind Dir.

Wind Speed

Table 7

Air temperature

Weather

cloud type

Cloud cover

Visibility

6

SEA

eS

Height

Description Meters

g

calm-glassy- °

Caln-rippies: o-1/10

Snooth-wavelets~ 3/10-1/2

- 1/201 1/8

21/62 1/2

21/24

46

69

rary

over 14

Number of seconds crest to crest.

Sane as for waves - use Table 5.

In weters per second

VELOCITY CONVERSION-KNOTS TO METERS PER SECOND

3 = wt

Ht Re

H at ite

|

Barceetric Pressure in miliibars using only

?two digits to the left of the decimal and

one to the ri 1021.6 becomes "21.6"

997.8 becones "97.4", Table 19

Wet and dry bulb in °C to one decimal place

(Relative humidity and temperature con-

version tables are in H.O. 607).

By code, Table #

By code, Table 9

By code, Table 10

By code, Table 11

---Page Break---

Space Item Instructions

88-70 Relative humidity in # (Rain = 1008) From Bridge Log Sheet

or calculated from wet/dry temperatures ,

76 cruise Number From ridge Log Sheet - Table 16

79 Station Number From Bridge Log Sheet - Table 26

% Bank

Chronological Record of Events

In the upper right corner of the Oceanographic Station Log (Table 15) is space to record the number of pages required for the particular station and

Each cast is numbered sequentially with the times for each part of @ cast.
and the wire angle at the time the messenger was dropped. The time the cast
was down and the messenger times are critical, All spaces should be filled
in here including the initials of the scientific crew (observers)

Parameter Card

Space ite Instruction

1 Cast Number Taken from the timed events recorded

in the upper right

as Local Messenger ?Taken from the timed events recorded

Time in the upper right

6-9 Last Applicable Deepest depth sampled on this cast

Depth

10-12 Wire Angle In degrees

3245, Final Down Reading Deepest depth plus the distance from

the Hero's platform to the water

surface

16-19 oxygen titer Concentration factor to determine

oxygen values (From titration

standardization - Table 17.)

Repeat of 1-19 for cast 2

Repeat of 20-38 for Cast 3

(the ocean station program is

Limited to 3 casts per station.)

19

---Page Break---

Item

hak

88-69 veter theel Factor catibration of Heter Wheel

0-71 Tine Zone tones from the Greenwich Meridian.

a7 card No. of age No, of total pages for

the station:

ram Reference number cruise and station numbers

0 tank

pata card

one card is punched for each sample depth, however, two lines are used for each depth to allow space for two readings of each thermometer and extra samples.

page Item Instructions

1 cast cast Number

Estimated Depth Arrange numbers in their respective Columns to avoid confusion.

6-8 Meter Wheel Meter wheel reading is the deepest Sampling depth minus the estimated depth.

rot stop No. Amount @ bottle slips on the wire

during the cast, i.e., the down reading

minus the up reading of the meter wheel.

s213 Reversing Bottle ?The number of the particular sample

No. bottle.

19 ?Thermometer No. Serial number of the left deep sea

reversing thermometer

Big "T" ?The reading of the main thermometer

to one hundredth of a degree C.

23-95 Little " " ?The reading of the auxiliary thermometer

?to one tenth of a degree C.

26-97 Repeat of 1-25 for the middle thermometer.

20

---Page Break---

50-52

53-57

58-60

61-64

65-67

cen

m73

79

80

Item

Bridge

Titra

Phos.

Nitra

Reference No.

Control No.

2a

Instructions

Repeat of 26-37 for the right

thermometer (usually an unprotected
thermoseter).

Salinity bottle number.

Salinity as determined by the
induction salinometer to a thousandth
of a part per thousand.

Oxygen bottle number.

(After the oxygen values have been
recorded, the spaces 52-60 can be
used to enter the thermometric depths).

The amount of titer required to
titrate the oxygen samples to a
hundredth of a milliliter.

(Nutrient bottle numbers are recorded
(on the right side on shipboard, later
(covered with the nutrient concentration
(values for key punching.

Cruise and station numbers

3 for continued data, 5 for end of
station and § for end of data.

---Page Break---

S3uvNDS = N3GSYVH

---Page Break---

PART II

OCEANOGRAPHIC CODES AND TABLES

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?Table @ (continued)

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8 Ral bot fcing eostinaoak

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Table Scroun Tire cove

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re Paci Snags

GNTFICANT loud layer,

cLouD TYPES

Compiled by the U.S. Weather Bureau to aid in the in

ation at the ending of local observations.

Family ?A? High Clouds: Cirrus (C1), Cirrocumulus (Cc). Mean tower level, 6,000 me
20,000 feet

Covert cases > honest enaetel 7

(None Further instructions and descriptions)

a. code are maintained in U.S. in water Hanon

iewlar § Section! Faltian. "Auneh of Choad

Forme and Cater for Sts of the Sy" The

ion ?may ?aeparotig

Imarine observers at U.'S."Weather? Hunted Peat

Ofices end Blarine vvvttes

Cove 1 CIRRUS» [~

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HA: Filaments or strands of cirrus scattered

?tnd not increasing (often ?Mares? Tails

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tne aca

- f comrres Cove 1

{12 Dense cites in patch ot tite heaven

+ wsually ?nat inccessings pssbly. bat not

sla, he etna the woe pa ot

---Page Break---

?Table 9 (continued)

la © CIRRUS Covet

H9; Cirrus, often anvilshaped; either the

Temains of the upper portions of eumulo-

?imbue or part of & distant cumulonimbus,

the ree of which ia not viable

Sco notes on 1.3 for coding requirements

svhen cumulonimbus is present)

«creas Cove 1

Tt: Cirrus (often ook-shaped), gradual

Spresdng ox heap nad ols thicker.

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"pe ti tare

- 1 eudig ne he

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sins ftom ?which thoy wre advancing

4 where owing to the effect of perspeetive they

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Cones 1&2 CIRRUS & CIRROSTRATUS

oe

HS: Cirrus und cirzosteatus, often. in bands

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stone te gemaly sprenditg War

fhe sky aud wouallythickeninye ns. 8h

Dat tie continuous layer not reaching 432

alti

resent, the angular altitude

ig edge of the eirosteutus

Cooest &2 CIRRUS CIRROSTATUS => peer wernamam wren ea

Ho; Cirrus and cirrostrats often in. bands

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aunt the continnonns layer exceeding

refers to the leading cge of the eirostratus

ftyer

26

---Page Break---

Table 9 (continued)

Cone 2 CIRROSTRATUS + f er eens

ng the entire sky.

During the day, when the sun issulcienty

hove ie Hiraon, the sheets never

titel enough to prevent shadows of objects

?on the ground

a

© cinnosr Ratu: Cove 2

Us: Cierostratus not incresing and not cover

ing the whole sky; cirrus and rrocumuts

may bo present

TT cirocumulus is present, the ciroatratus

inch dominate totaly the requirements

ofGore 2. Ifthe estocumulve predominates,

the sky would be coded as Code

© crRKocUMULUS, Cove 3

9: Cirrocumulus alone or cirrocumulus with

Smee Gtenanan, Bath rr

presents (Carooumutin maybe pres t

Cade't to Code 2

Lo

Family ?BY Middle Clouds: Atvocumul

20,000 feet me

(Ac), Altostratus (As). Mean upper Level, 6,000 meters,

lower level, 2,000 meters, 6,500 feet,

- © ALrosrRares Cone 5

M1; Thin altostratus (semitransparent every=

sper) through whit the sun of moon cas bo
himly seen. A sheet of thin cloud resembles
{HEN cetsteats from sehich its often ee
sived without any break; but halo phenotn-
a, gam pil te ant sen a
vis, "and the sin ?cr ?moon app
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: fot tas hind

---Page Break---

Table 9 (continued)

ALTOSTRATUS OR NIMBOSTRATUS >

copies 8&7,

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portions o te slice the

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or Tach and moon ate enpletey widen 1

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eRStemtos en he Yorn tr thick

sree atontatas. oF by tbe tasng together

St coudlete a a sheet of toeamalos

?Mamtrats as derseed ster by a change

from thick nlontratis the fang,

rates of the solids in a sheet of

Spa and arcs are

foam and bubbles are precipitated

in the form of continuous fine particles

Simultaneously usually has a dark gray color

that is 80%

on the precipitation,

Be aware of any or no MoU near the

Quite uniformity in the process

Cone 4 al

-Mge"Thin (eniteansparent)

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Pe ?or ger pateies

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Cove 4 ALTOCUMULL

Md: Thin. Gemitransparcnt)_altocumulus in

dio often almnids or Reehaped); cloud

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iat hana ve

se tines sl ee om

Somewhat discontiauous sheets

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pot ~ © ALTOCUMULUS Come 4

. Ms: ?Thin (semitransparent) altocumulus in
Bande or ine layer gradually spreasing over

Reeskyand usdally thickening as « whole;
bec ary ope os Ube

nye

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ing layer of eliocumalun, wally of i
?Bade the amount ad tek of which

---Page Break---

Table 9 (continued) ;

ALTOCUMULUS Cones

Mb: Altocumulus formed by the spreading out

?of gamut Y Mie speeding

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out and Gnally have rifts

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be colca's

Core 445

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MT: Any ofthe following exes

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(9 Aitstatts and Itocumatus both pee

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Table 9 (continued)

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ow Cloudy: Stratocumalay Se) Stat 1), Nimhostrat i), Mean upp fevel

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"2,000 meters, 6,500 feet; mean lower fev

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CUMULUS 9 0 Seen

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---Page Break---

?Tabla 9 (continued)

boos © CUMULONIMBUS Cor 9

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?Table 9 (continued)

STRATUS OI FRACTOSTRATUS

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ERACTOSTRATUSOR FRACTOCEMULL'S

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(Gee Li for deerpton of rurtocunales

of food weather)

cumun

Coven 68

SS & STRATOCUMULUS

18: Caml

those formed by the spreading out of eumulas
with bases at different levels. The heer
Cumulus clouds may be said not, extend up
through the upper stratocumulus layer

---Page Break---

© CUMULONIMBUS Cavn 9

Lo: Cumulonimbus having x clearly frous

(rior) top, often anvilshaped. with ot

ut cols, strtacumlu, oF Sra

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Table 13 DEPTH CONVERSION?METERS TO FATHOMS

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?Table 1WA -BAROMETRIC PRESSURE CONVERSION?INCHES TO MILLIBARS

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Table 148 BAROMETRIC PRESSURE CONVERSION?-MILLIMETERS TO MILLIBARS

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table 17.

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COMPUTER PROGRAMS

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THERMOMETES CORRECTION PROGRAM (24/4/73 = UK) - 48

SPECIFICAT {Oy INFORMATION a8

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COMPUTE LOGLeAL VARIASLES FOR ARANCHIAG

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CORRECT PANTFCTEN READINGS AND OUTPUT

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CHAPTER 3

TEMPERATURE AND DEPTH CALCULATIONS

3.1, GENERAL REMARKS?The deter:

raination of true sea water temperatures td

the depths at which they are obtntned by means

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ftsring more detailed inforaation ?tothe

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ordinary? side rate, the use of

thermometer aid rule,

the process easier. Th

these are an expensive

made for this purpose.

5-2 Deep-Sea Reversing Thermometer Cal-

ibration Corrections. Before each deep

reversing thermometer can be used it must be

checked and precisely calibrated to determine

the errors of the graduations of the scales of the

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hydrographic office

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lereary in the Bab af the mam termometr,

called the Van der Waals correction for the
thermodynamic equation, called the index correction
find the index correction for the auxiliary
thermometer. These are recorded
constant of each main thermometer, called
and the pressure coefficient of each uncorrected
thermometer, values Q_1 and Q_2 are also given on their

3 THERMOMETER CORREC-

TIONS. -- To determine the true temperatures

of the water samples the protected thermom-

eter reading may be corrected to allow for

Δt for immersion in the

medium. The depth at which the samples

are actually taken, similar corrections must

be applied to the uncorrected thermometers,

and the corrected temperatures of

the protected thermometers. "Thus, slightly

different corrections are read to check the

corrected and uncorrected thermometer readings.

The formula to correct the uncorrected ther-

morelets due to the correction

temperatures of the protected thermometers,

the corrections for the latter must be com:

Blended first Test is mainly for this reason that when protected and unprotected thermometers are paired on a Nansen bottle, the protected thermometer is placed in the left-hand protected in the right-hand tube of the thermometer frame. The data are then recorded and the calculations carried out for the correction in the order in which they are made.

§4 Correcting the PROTECTED Thermometer The protected thermometer is corrected to give the true temperature of the water by the following formula:

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Ton The corrected valuo of the protected

frsing thermometer. ?This is the

(rue water vermperture

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Fone #1. Deepen revering thermamelr cometions and Wstry AR

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?VeThe uncorrected tempernture reed.

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?Tm The index correction for errors inthe

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This fe given onthe raibradon

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This ia the correc:

tion for the thermal expansion of
the thermometer system, where

?The volume of mercer below the

0 C mark determined at 0 Cy

the ?reversed! iain? thermonrier,

expressed in degrees Celsius T_t is

given on the calibration sheet

the temperature reading of the auxiliary

thermometer corrected for

index error the cosine

given on the calibration sheet. "it

is the temperature at which the

rotated reversing thermometer is

read

The reciprocal thermal expansion of

the thermometer

temperature. The constant depends on

the type of

the thermometer

is defined to the

value obtained when the denominator

of the fraction is taken to be R100

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202°C."(uncorrected aviary theemom-

ts shown on the A-abect,

From the calibration sheet for thie thermom-

ter we fad

fad

203° C. the auxiliary thermometer

index correction (in this case 0.7°

C) 209°

(index correction for the

main thermometer at 0.39° C.)

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Tats 041.

9.38° ± (0.20%) ± (0.01%),

9.12"

3-5, Correcting the UNPROTECTED Ther-

момeter The unprotected thermometer

corrected by the following formula

$T_{s,pt}$

Figure 10.1

Standard reversing thermometers

function of both temperature and

pressure

T_s The uncorrected temperature reading

of the main unprotected reversing

thermometer.

T_e The index correction for errors in the

main unprotected thermometer scale

This is given on the calibration sheet

or card and must be interpolated for

the temperature reading (P)

lower as the calibration sheet will

permit

(TEV) (7).

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corrected value of the proteted

feversing thermometer reading, (the

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152072 C. the auxiliary thermometer

index correction (in this sensor OAPC)

For

$K=6100$.

Fe tL[®] C. find correction for the

main thermometer at 16.4° C)

From the paired. probe thermometer we

find

$T_e=9.12^\circ\text{C}$.

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Tes eo)

Aor + (0.22%) (0.0

ware.

3:6 REVERSING THERMOMETER CAL~
CULATIONS WITH THE SLIDE RULE, ?To

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vite reverse side of the slide has 9 three-place
table of sines for angles of 1 to 60°. On
the back of the slide rule is a depth conversion,
table for fathoms to meters
he

the area,

?Determine K and its value on

n

Sep 8: Tmt, Determine this value and
total by the area

?Sep total The user (C) is read from the

Date dively below We valse Pat on

BeCesale

?Phe ig of (is ples when 7° greater than

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thealide rule es follows:

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?Step 2. Determinio K and get itv

the Beseale under the vnlue for Vere

?Sep 3: Tynty. Devermine this valve and

locat tit on the Cacaee

?Step 420. The nnswer (C) ia rend from the

Dscele directly below tho value $T_y=f$, on the

Cea.

Fhe wien of (in plue when T_y is greater

than f

"The sign of (is minus when T_y is fee than

a

3-9 THERMOMETRIC DEPTH DETER-

MINATION.-Alver the reversing thermometer

feedings have been corrected, the thermomettic

fret Nae bordered with

see he thermmeters reversed, can he

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?then protected and unprotected reversing

Teac are pared oo a Nansen bottle

Usually protected and unprotected. therm

tuts are used on every boiler but only

Masted det

?There are two methods in general use for de-

termining thermometric depth Although simic

fae, nge involves direct use of « formula, while

IE Ser int revoir rain Pane 08

the formulas Each unprotected reversing thtr-

seeder hg evunique? graph called edepth

?Toomely (22) graph from which the depth cor-

rection is read directly

S10. ?Determining Thermometric Depth by

Fora. ?The thermometric depth ray be de-
termined diteely by the following formula:

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wheres

"Z=The thermometric depth in motes

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net.

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?CALCULATION

WHERE: P_w 16.40"

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?= The mean density of the water column

above the level of reversal. ?This

may be obtained from graphs, tables,

or the computed ?densities of. the

?tation. ?Graphs of these values for

several areas are show's in figure 3-3

?and in table 17

Q=The pressure coeticient of the unpro-

tected thermometer, expressed i de-

n

protected tpl calculations.

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sheet (055) and determine the AZ (200

Bate ts value im the Correction column, Be

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(Gilg) in the Thermometric Depth (2) eal

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12 Constructing a Depth Anomaly (a

Graph, 1 ? tin wad

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then solving

?above. for teph 7)

?Thediference beuween the computed oF thee
metic depth und the ideal or assumed depth

depth asiomaly (82). For rvample. the

?Wales ed to constfuct the 82 gph showin in

?figure 3-4 are given below:

a) at

8

?The values of a_7 are plotted at the values of

Use curve drawn through the points

A should be noted that the sample these are

particular to the Mnamerie dpi

has the assumed or real depth and @

the corrections obtained from this graph must

be read from. 1007.) to obtain the

31a ACCEPTED DEPTH DETERMINATIONS. There are, in general, two methods for determining the best possible determination of depth. The first is the use of a Nansen bottle at the time of observation. The second is the depth-sounding method. The depth-sounding method consists of finding the depth of the water by measuring the length of the wire minus the depth of the sounding machine. The depth-sounding method is more accurate than the Nansen bottle method. The depth-sounding method is used in the first, reasonably accurate picture of the true shape of the ocean during the first world war. The depth-sounding method is used in the second world war. The depth-sounding method is used in the third world war.

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