OCEANOGRAPHICAL OBSERVATIONS
IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN IN 1965
H.M.A.S. GASCOYNE
Cruise G3/65

OCEANOGRAPHICAL CRUISE REPORT NO. 44

DIVISION OF FISHERIES AND OCEANOGRAPHY COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION, AUSTRALIA 1969

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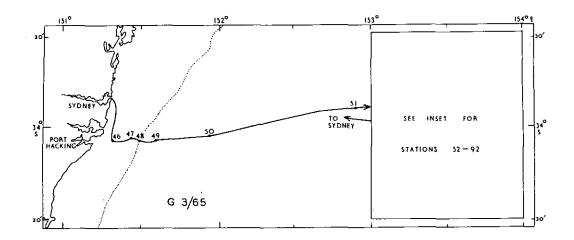
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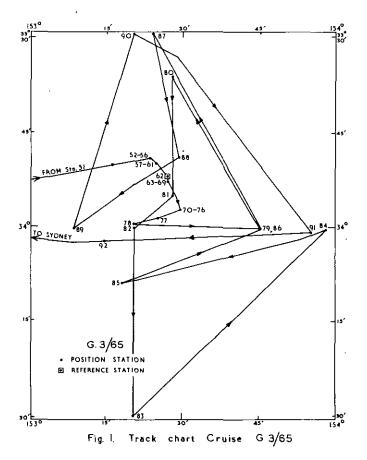
MELBOURNE, 1969

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OCEANOGRAPHICAL CRUISE REPORT

No. 44

Oceanographical Observations in the Pacific Ocean in 1965

H.M.A.S. Gascoyne

Cruise G3/65

February 22-28, 1965

I. INTRODUCTION

This report records the data collected during the third cruise in 1965 of H.M.A.S. Gascoyne, Royal Australian Navy oceanographical frigate.

Objectives

To compare zooplankton avoidance for nets of varying filtration coefficients.

To compare productivity methods and equipment.

To calibrate the sledge-dredge against the orange-peel grab in a known area.

Itinerary

The cruise left Sydney on February 22, proceeded to the Reference Station on the continental shelf off Port Hacking, occupied a series of stations in the vicinity of the Reference Station, and returned to Sydney on February 28 (Fig. 1).

Scientific Personnel

- D. Tranter (Cruise Leader)
- F. Davies
- A. Heron
- B. Scott
- K.B. Tan
- C. Walker

Salinity, oxygen, inorganic phosphate, and total phosphorus determinations were made in the ship's laboratory by J. Klye. Nitrate analyses were done at Cronulla by J. Klye and C. Walker. The primary production samples were taken and incubated aboard by N. Dyson, and the counts were made at Cronulla by B. Scott. The zooplankton samples were weighed at Cronulla by D. Tranter.

The data were processed under the direction of W. Hedge, using computer programmes designed by A.D. Crooks. The track chart was prepared for publication by R. Breach.

II. WORK ACCOMPLISHED

Forty-seven stations were worked (G3/46/65-G3/92/65). Surface hydrology samples were collected at 5 stations, subsurface hydrology samples at 6 stations, primary production samples at 11 stations, and zooplankton samples at 30 stations. At station G3/46/65, the double-sided sledge-dredge was calibrated against the orange-peel grab.

TABLE 1
WORK DONE AT EACH STATION

Stn	BT	Н	ydrology	Prim.	Z 00-	Stn	ВТ	Hydrology	Prim.	Z00-
No.		1	2	Prod.	plankton					plankton
46	+	• ! •		+		70				+
47	+					71				+
48	+					72				+
49	+	+	300			73				+
50	+	+	1500			74			•	+
51				+	1	75				+
52					+	76		4500	+	
53					+	77			+	
54				+	!	78	+	4500		
55 56 57 58					+	79	+			+
56					+	80	+			+
57	+	+	4500			81	+		+,	
58					+	82	+			+
59					+	83	+		+	+
60					+	84	+			•
61					+	85	+			
62	+	+	4500	+		86	+	•		+
63					+	87	+			+
64					+	88			+	
65 66					+	89	+			. +
66					+	90	+		+	+
67				+		91	+			+
68					+	92	+			+
69					+					

BT Prim. Prod. Hydrology Bathythermograms
Primary Production
1 Surface Samples
2 Subsurface Samples

III. METHOD OF COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

1. Physics

Temperature.—Water temperatures were taken with deep-sea reversing thermometers: protected thermometers with a range of -2° to 30° C, and unprotected thermometers with a range of either -2° to 30° C or -4° to 60° C. Temperatures are considered accurate to ± 0.03 degC.

Bathythermograms.—A 900-ft bathythermograph was used. Slides were digitized according to the method of the U.S. National Oceanographic Data Center (1964) and the results transferred to punched cards.

Thermometric Depth.—Depth calculations were made by the method described by Pollak (1950), and are considered accurate to ± 15 m at depths greater than 1000 m, and to 1% at depths less than 1000 m.

Sigma-t.—Sigma-t values were computed from temperature and salinity values using the equations of Knudsen (La Fond 1951).

2. Chemistry

Salinity.—Salinity was measured on board with an inductive salinometer (Brown and Hamon 1961).

Dissolved Oxygen.—The standard Winkler method was used (Jacobsen, Robinson, and Thompson 1950) with potassium iodate as the iodometric standard. Saturation values were computed using the simpler of the equations given by Richards and Corwin (1956)—

$$o_2 (\% \text{ Satn.}) = \frac{o_2 (\text{ml/1}) \times (33.5 + \text{T}^{\circ}\text{C}) \times 100}{332.4 - (1.854 \times 5\%)}$$

Inorganic Phosphate.—The method of Atkins (1923) was used with 1 ml molybdate reagent (300 ml 10% w/v ammonium molybdate and 100 ml 50% v/v sulphuric acid) and 0.1 ml 1% w/v stannous chloride diluted afresh from a 40% stock solution in hydrochloric acid, which was kept under paraffin. The reagents were dispensed automatically by a piston dispenser.

Standard phosphate solutions were made up in distilled water. At air temperatures less than 25°C analyses were carried out in batches of 10; readings were begun within 10 min of adding reagents, and completed within 10 min. At air temperatures greater

than 25°C batches of 6 were analysed; readings were begun within 5 min of adding reagents and completed within 7 min. Each batch was compared with a distilled water blank and a 0.65 μ g-atom/1 standard in a Hilger Spekker absorptiometer using 4 cm cells and Ilford 608 filters. Each day a complete calibration was made using standards up to 3.25 μ g-atom/1. Results are given as μ g-atom/1 with no correction for salt error and are precise to +10% for values less than 0.5 μ g-atom/1, and +5% for higher values. To correct for salt effects the results given should be multiplied by 1.15.

Total Phosphorus.—100 ml samples were drawn from Nansen bottles into 150 ml Pyrex conical flasks, 0.2 ml of 72% v/v perchloric acid was added, and digestion at 200° - 250° C carried out immediately on a sand tray. After evaporation of water, heating was continued until fuming of the salt residue commenced. The samples were then allowed to cool and 100 ml of distilled water and 2 drops of 2% w/v phenolphtalein were added. If alkaline, perchloric acid was added until a slight acidity persisted. The flasks were allowed to stand for about 24 hr to allow the salts to dissolve. Phosphate was then determined as described above for inorganic phosphate. Results are given as μg -atom/l with no correction for salt error. To correct for salt effects, the results given should be multiplied by 1.15.

Nitrate. -- After collection, water samples were stored in 50 ml plastic bottles and preserved with 0.5 ml of saturated HgCl2. Nitrate was determined at Cronulla by the strychnidine method (Rochford 1947). The reagent was prepared by adding 0.64 g strychnidine to a litre of nitrate-free sulphuric acid. Five ml of this reagent were added, without agitation, to 5 ml sea-water or standard nitrate solution previously cooled to approx. 5°C. The standards were made up in artificial sea-water preserved with 10 ml/l of saturated $HgC\hat{1}_2$. The standards and samples were allowed to stand undisturbed for 18 hr to develop the colour. The solutions were read in a Unicam SP 600 spectrophotometer at a wavelength of 530 nm using a 5 mm cell. Solutions with an absorbance greater than that of the standard corresponding to 7.1 µg-atom/1 were diluted with a mixture of equal volumes of artificial seawater and sulphuric acid before reading. Results are given in ug-atom/1.

3. Primary Production

Water samples were taken twice daily between 0600-0800 h and between 1200-1400 h from 0, 25, or 50 m with a twin 6-litre

plastic sampler. To compare the results obtained with three different types of equipment, aliquots of the samples were incubated in 5 perspex-lined Jitts sampler bottles at 1000 ft-c, and in 5 glass and 5 perspex Doty bottles at 850 ft-c, using the 14 C techniques described by Dyson et al. (1965). No significant difference was obtained in the results of the three different techniques.

4. Zooplankton

Studies were carried out, in conjunction with laboratory experiments, to investigate the interaction between the water column and a towed plankton net. The results of these tests have been published by Tranter and Heron (1967).

5. Benthos

The double-sided sledge-dredge which had been used off Cronulla in a detailed study of the crab Lyreidus tridentatus was calibrated against the Hayward orange-peel grab. Both these instruments were operated on the same day at Station 46. The orange-peel grab was used on H.M.A.S. Gascoyne, and on M.V. Saga a double-sided, toothed sledge-dredge, the standard sampler in the crab study, was towed over the bottom. Samples from the orange-peel grab were washed through sieves of 1/5 inch opening and all samples of the crab Lyreidus were collected, counted, and measured. The samples from the sledge-dredge contained all crab sizes. The Lyreidus specimens were counted and measured, and the meter-wheels on the dredge were read to estimate the distance and area of bottom traversed.

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IV. DATA

Hydrology data were processed in a C.D.C. 3600 Computer, An explanation of the headings used is given at the beginning of the surface hydrology listing.

DATA

PART 1

HYDROLOGY

SURFACE SAMPLES

EXPLANATION OF HEADINGS

Parts 1 and 2 Hydrology

STATION Gives the station identification. For ex-

ample, G3/49/65 signifies the 49th station worked by Gascoyne in 1965, on her 3rd

cruise for that year

DATE Given as day/month/year

TIME Given in Zone Time, and is the time at the

> beginning of the first cast. The code letter for the time zone follows the time. Zone Time throughout the cruise was Eastern Australian Standard Time, G.M.T. +10 hr, Code K

LATITUDE LONGITUDE Given in degrees and minutes

Given in metres, measured at standard sound SONIC DEPTH

velocity of 800 fm (1463 m) per second

Air temperatures recorded from wet and dry AIR TEMP.

bulb thermometers in °C WET DRY

Wind direction and speed are coded using WIND DIR. SP. Tables 8 and 9 in U.S. Navy Hydrogr. Office

(1955)

Average height of the anemometer above sea ANEM.

HEIGHT level, given in metres

Cloud type and amount are coded using Tables CLOUD 2 and 3 in U.S. Navy Hydrogr. Office (1955) TYPE AMT.

VIS. Visibility is coded using Table 4 in U.S.

Navy Hydrogr. Office (1955)

SEA Sea direction and amount are coded using Tables 5 and 8 in U.S. Navy Hydrogr. Office DIR. AMT.

(1955)

Sea swell direction and amount are coded us-SWELL DIR. AMT.

ing Tables 6 and 8 in U.S. Navy Hydrogr.

Office (1955)

BAROM. or

ATMOS. PRESSURE Atmospheric pressure given in millibars

WIRE ANGLES Wire angles are measured at the surface and

CAST1 CAST2 CAST3 expressed in degrees for each cast

CAST Gives the cast number

DEPTH Sampling depth given in metres

TEMP Sea temperatures recorded in °C

SALINITY Given in parts per thousand

SIGMA-T Sigma-t to 2 decimal places

OXYGEN Given in ml/l

OXYGEN % SAT. Oxygen percentage saturation

INORG. P Inorganic phosphorus given in µg-atom P/1

TOTAL P Total phosphorus given in μg -atom P/1

NITRATE Given in µg-atom N/1

or ₩₩ indicate no data available

BAROM.	10000 10000 10000 10001 10011 10011
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	40000 00408
SEA DN. AMT.	~~~~
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MIND DN. AMT.	ดเกตเกต
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DATA

PART 2

HYDROLOGY

DEEP STATIONS

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LATITUDE	34 05	SEELL DIR. ANT.	T 0 T	OXYGEN % SAT.	101	101	9.5	5- 6 0	06	80.5	7.8	46	0	ur S
11KE	1920 K	VIS. SEA DIR. AMT	2 45 2	OXYGEN OX	4,97	5,03	4,86	4,65	4.75	4,51	4,29	4.47	4.67) •
	65	CLOUD TYPE AMT,	\$	SIGMA-T	24,59	24.85	25.12	25,39	25.49	25.65	25,92	26.18	30.00	> 2 + > >
DATE	22/ 2/65	ANEM. HEIGHT	35	SALINITY	35.764	30 P. W. H.	100 P	35.614	35.619	0.00	C 15	44.65	3 C S C C C S C C C S C	221.00
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1 I ME	2315 K	VIS, SEA DIR, AM	5 23 2	OXYGEN	4.91	4.97	-	30	4.71	N	0	30	Ø	7	-	100	įς.	3,53
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	G	SONIC DEPTH	1810	CAST	CAU	۱۵	1 0	10	10	10	, α	۱۸	۰,	- ۱	1	4 🗝	4 -	न च

LONGITUDE	153 25 E	WIRE ANGLES CASTA CASTS	#: #0	TOTAL P NITRATE	.26 0.	٠	.23 0.	.0	.9. 09.	** 10.	.95 13.	.11 17.	** 19,	,48 22,	.75 26.	.87 29.	.05 40.	.20 33.	.14 .32.	.10 31.	.96 31.	.04 50.	.05 30.	.02 31.	, 04 3 <u>1.</u>
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	55	. WIND	1 17 2	TEMP.	1.7	1,0	19,78	6,9	5,0	3,1	1,8	4.0	0	۲,	Ģ	•	æ	ď	۲.	ď	Φ.	4	ᅼ.	ᅼ	ਜ਼
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LONGITUDE	153 20	WIRE ANGLES	ss.	TOTAL P	*	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* * *	* *
ш	s	PRESSURE	1001,4	INORG. P	2,01	5.05	5,06	1,96	1.89	1,91	1.90	1.90	1,93
LATITUDE	83	SWELL OTR. DIR. AMT.	1 18 1	OXYGEN % SAT,	49	47	47	# E	#U	. IC	56	57	57
TIME:	14 60 0 0 X	VIS. SEA DIR. ART.	5 50 8	OXYGEN	3.63	3.49	3,52	3,92	4.12	4 32	4.40	4	4,48
	.65	CLOUD TYPE AMT.	A W	SIGMAGI	27,47	27.54	27.61	27.73	27.79	27.82	27.84	27.84	27,85
DATE	25/ 2/65	A M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	E.	SALINITY	34,537	34.568	44.609	34.695	14.731	44.48	14.729	74.725	34.721
	50	WIND DIR. SP.	2 50	π EMP.	3.72	~	2,78	Ē	ı oc			-	• •
STATION	3/ 78/65	AIR TEMP. WET DRY	16,1 22,8	DEPTH	1066	190	4557	0.4	440	2035	1431	* C C C C	40.00
01	9	SONIC	4709	CAST	e=	۰,	4 44	•	4 -	4 +	4 +	4 +	←

DATA

PART 3

BENTHOS

22

<u>LYREIDUS</u> SAMPLING WITH 1/4 sq m ORANGE-PEEL GRAB

VESSEL		STATION		DATE
GASCOYNE		46		22/2/65
SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH (m)	JUVENILES	ADULTS	TOTAL
1	82	4	0	4
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	71	0	0	0
3	71	0	0	0
4	71	0	1	1
5	82	0	1	1
6	82	0	0	0
7	82	1	0	1
8	82	3	0	3
9	82	0	0	0
10	82	0	1	1
11	8 2	2	0	2
12	72	0	0	0
13	82	2	0	2
14	82	0	0	0
15	82	0	0	0
16	82	0	0	0
17	82	0	0	0
18	82	1	0	1
19	82	0	0	0
20	82	0 .	0	0
21	82	1	0	1
22	82	0	1	1
23	82	0	0	0
24	82	1	0	1
25	82	1	0	1
26	82	0	1	0
27 28	82	0	0	0
28	82	0	0	0
29	82	0	0	0
30	82	2	0	2
31	81	4	0	4
32	81	0 2 0	0	G O
33	81	2	0	2
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38	81 81 81 81		1	0 2 1 2 3 2
35	Ø1	2 2 2	. 0	2
30	81	2	1	<u>ა</u>
37	81	2	0.0	Z 1
38	81	1	0	1
39	81	1	U	1

23

LYREIDUS SAMPLING WITH 1/4 sq m ORANGE-PEEL GRAB

VESSEL		STATION		DATE
GASCOYNE		46		22/2/65
SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH (m)	JUVENILES	ADULTS	TOTAL
40	81	0	0	0
41	81	1	o	1
42	79	0	1	0
43	*	℀	*	*
44	79	2	0	2
45	79	0	0	0
46	79	3	0	3
47 48	79	1	o	1
48	79	1	0	1
49	79	1	0	1
50	79	0	. 0	0
51	79	1	0	1
52	81	1	0	1
53	81	0	0	0
54	81	1	0	1
55 56	81	2	0	2
56	81	1	0	1
57	81	$\frac{2}{5}$	0	2
58	81	2 5 2 3	0	2 5 3 3 0
59	81	2	1	3
60	81	3	0	3
61	81 81	0	0	
62	81	0 1	1 0	1
63	82		0	1
64 65	82	3 2	0	ა ე
65 66	82	3 2 2	o,	3 2 2
67	82	Õ	o.	ő
67 68	82	ŏ	0	ő
69	82	Ö	1	1
70	$8\overline{2}$	0	Ō	ō
71	82 82	1	0	1
72	73	0	0	0
72 73	73	1	1	2
74 75 76	73 73 73	0	0	0
75	73	1	0	1
76	73	0	0	0
77	73	1	0	1
<i>7</i> 8	73	1	0	1

24

LYREIDUS SAMPLING WITH 1/4 sq m ORANGE-PEEL GRAB

VESSEL		STATION		DATE
GASCOYNE		46		22/2/65
SAMPLE NUMBER	DEPTH (m)	JUVEN ILES	ADULTS	TOTAL
79	7.3	0	2	0
80	73	0	0	0
81	73	1	0	1
82	73	2	0	2
83	<i>7</i> 3	4	0	4
84	73	1	0	1
85	73	0	0	0
86	<i>7</i> 3	1	0	1
87	73	1	0	1
88	73	1	1	2
89	73 ~	0	1	1
90	73	1	0	1

OCEANOGRAPHICAL CRUISE REPORTS

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- 21. Oceanographical observations in the Indian Ocean in 1963. H.M.A.S. Gascoyne Cruise G1/63.
- 22. Oceanographical observations in the Indian Ocean in 1963. H.M.A.S. Gascoyne Cruise G2/63.
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- 26. Oceanographical observations in the Pacific Ocean in 1963. H.M.A.S. Gascoyne Cruise G3/63.
- 29. Oceanographical observations in the Pacific Ocean in 1963. H.M.A.S. Gascoyne Cruise G4/63.

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(Continued)

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- 39. Oceanographical observations in the Pacific Ocean in 1964. H.M.A.S. Gascoyne Cruise G4/64.
- Oceanographical observations in the Indian Ocean in 1964. H.M.A.S. Diamantina Cruise Dm5/64.
- 41. Oceanographical observations in the Indian Ocean in 1964. H.M.A.S. Gascoyne Cruise G5/64.
- 42. Oceanographical observations in the Pacific Ocean in 1964. H.M.A.S. Gascoyne Cruise G6/64.
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- 45. Oceanographical observations in the Pasific Ocean in 1965., H.M.A.S. Gascoyne Cruise G4/65.
- 46. Oceanographical observations in the Indian Ocean in 1965. H.M.A.S. Gascoyne Cruise G5/65.
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