

R.V. FRANKLIN

NATIONAL FACILITY OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH VESSEL

RESEARCH CRUISE SUMMARY

R.V. FRANKLIN

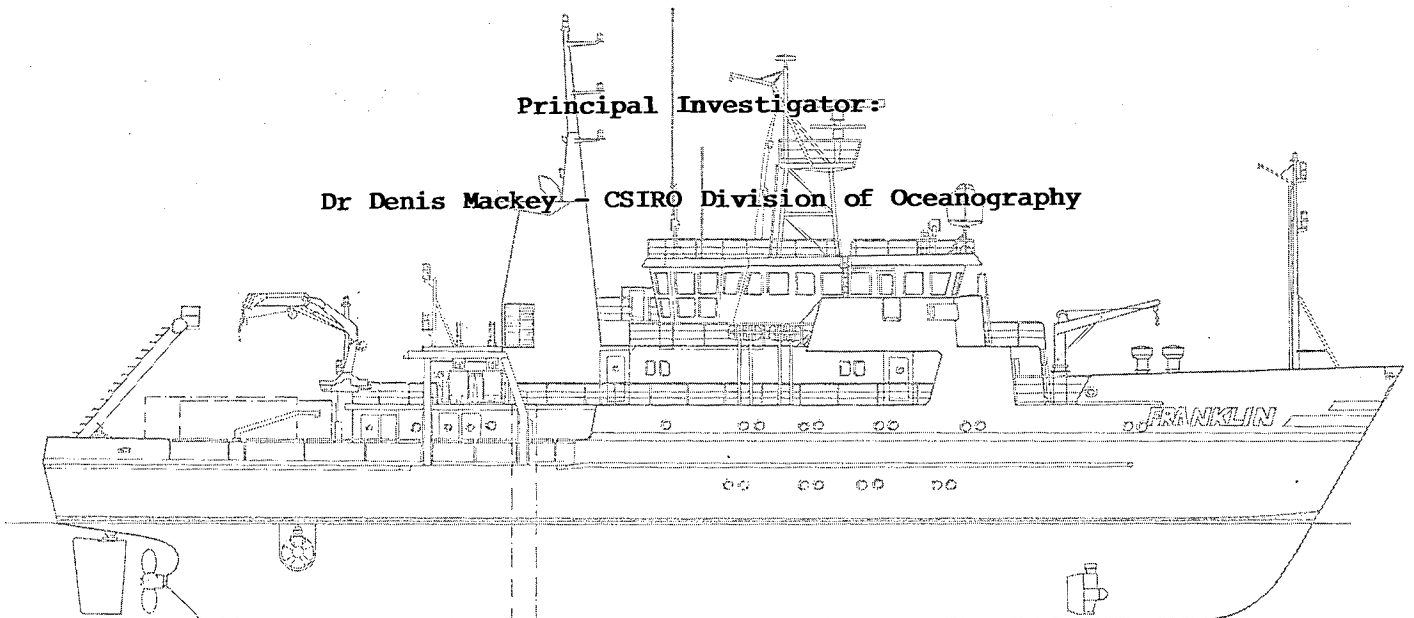
CRUISE FR 10/87

3 - 24 November 1987

BROOME - CAIRNS

Principal Investigator:

Dr Denis Mackey - CSIRO Division of Oceanography



For further information contact

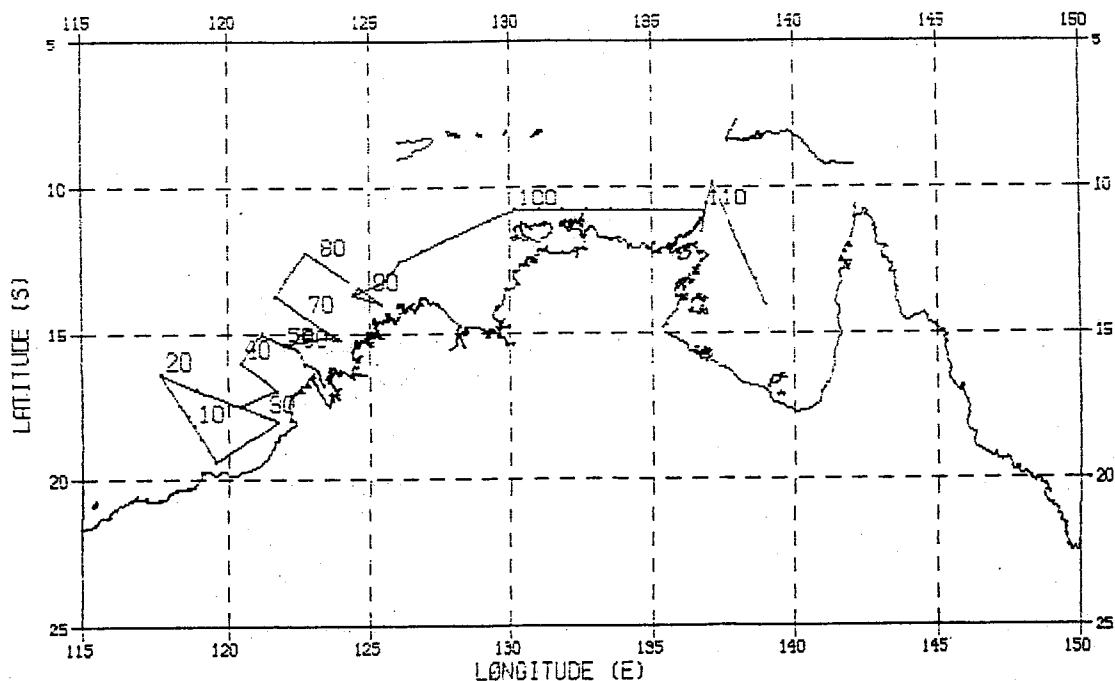
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R.V. FRANKLIN IS OWNED AND OPERATED BY CSIRO

ITINERARY

Departed Broome:	1515 h	Tuesday	3 November
Arrived Gove:	0900 h	Thursday	19 November
Departed Gove:	1400 h	Thursday	19 November
Arrived Cairns:	1000 h	Tuesday	24 November



OUTLINE OF CRUISE

Our departure from Broome was delayed by a few hours due to problems in shifting the biological container from the port to the starboard side and mounting the clean container on the port side. The first station was occupied within three hours and we deployed our first SEASTAR/Sediment Trap mooring before conducting an approximately longshore transect to #6. The first transect across the shelf was a repeat of the eastern transect which was extensively studied by FRV Soela between July 1982 and November 1983. The transect was extended until the water depth was 5000 m and we remained on station for 20 h doing multiple casts. Samples for trace metal analysis were collected from the Zodiac.

The second transect across the shelf took us through Rowley Shoals to the location of #1 where we recovered the first mooring. No samples were obtained because of equipment failure. The equipment was modified by the ship's engineers and it behaved faultlessly on all subsequent deployments.

On the fourth transect across the shelf, we deployed a SEASTAR/Sediment Trap mooring near Lynher Banks and, after waiting for favourable tides, proceeded into King Sound. Tidal current of a few knots were encountered as we entered King Sound

against the outgoing tide. After collecting samples at slack tide in the middle of the Sound we returned to Lynher Bank to recover the sediment trap.

During the offshore section between the next two transects across the shelf, we launched a buoy for the Department of Meteorology, steamed along a fixed course and then retraced our 'steps' to provide calibration data for the ADCP, and dropped about 30 XBTs at two locations. The latter experiment was designed to provide information on the correlation between the data from the Franklin XBT system and that deployed on the ship of opportunity program. A sediment trap, deployed off the Kimberley Coast, was recovered after about 18 h and we proceeded to Gove doing CTD casts and collecting samples every 100 km. North of Arnhem Land, we observed long surface slicks which were thought to be due to a bloom of *Trichodesmium*. The Turner fluorometer registered some increase in fluorescence but it was apparent that the intake to the Turner (at a depth of about 4 m) was below most of the bloom.

After a partial changeover of personnel at Gove, we steamed almost due north and deployed a current meter mooring approximately 10 nm inside the limit of Australian territorial waters. We deployed the WOMBAT meteorological buoy and a sediment trap in the centre of the Gulf of Carpentaria and then steamed to Cairns via the inshore passage.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

The autosampler was modified for the determination of iodate in addition to the usual channels for silicate, phosphate, nitrate and nitrite. The system for measuring pH and (Turner) fluorescence worked well and the data was combined with that from the thermosalinograph. One minute averages of the combined data were downloaded into the Compaq computer every few days and processed on board to provide daily plots of all parameters vs time as well as pH vs fluorescence etc.

Chlorophyll was analysed (spectrophotometrically) on board and samples were collected for HPLC analysis of pigments in Hobart. Water samples collected from the thermosalinograph line were used to calibrate the Turner DELP numbers with respect to chlorophyll a. The correlation was very high ($R^2 = 0.986$). We also attempted to calibrate the Variosens III fluorescence as a function of chlorophyll a but the results were less satisfactory. The Variosens fluorescence values were very intermittent with the raw data having approximately 85% of the values being zero when the instrument was collecting 'burst' data at a fluorescence maximum. Subsequent laboratory experiments have confirmed this observation and the most likely explanation at this stage is that the effect is due to microscale patchiness.

While it may not prove possible to obtain quantitative vertical profiles of chlorophyll a from the Variosens data, the integration of the instrument with the CTD unit provided valuable data on the depth and spatial and temporal variability of the phytoplankton in the water column. Further analysis of the Variosens and Turner data will enable us to assess the

correlation (if any) between surface fluorescence, and biomass integrated throughout the water column.

The surface pH system behaved well and indicated that the surface waters were always undersaturated with respect to carbon dioxide. Many surface fronts were observed and these could often be correlated with changes in temperature, salinity or fluorescence. The pH sensor on the CTD unit was unstable in the top 10 m. This was due to an unknown source of interference from the ship. We are currently attempting to assess the temperature and pressure dependence of the output from the pH sensor.

Productivity measurements were made each morning and there was only a small uptake of ^{14}C in the dark. Samples were also collected for the analysis of chlorophyll, pigments, dissolved organic carbon, iodine, arsenic, trace metals, copper complexing capacity, cyanobacteria, bacteria and lipids etc. A Smith - MacIntyre grab sampler was used to collect sediment samples from selected stations. A full list of the samples collected at each station is given in the appendix.

EQUIPMENT REPORT

Containers

The Clean Container was damaged by the HIAB which had been parked on top. When one of the crew attempted to raise the arm, he engaged the wrong lever with the result that the arm extended and gouged the top of the container. The light fittings in the entry port were broken but there was no serious damage. There are insufficient cables on board to tie down both containers in heavy seas.

The Biological Container is in a sorry state. Apart from the generally poor condition of all the fittings, the handle has fallen off the main door so that it is possible to be locked inside. The salt water supply to the container is spiked with iron salts to minimise corrosion and a warning to this effect should be placed over all taps where this is likely to occur.

It is impossible to hear any of the ship's warning sirens while in either of the containers. Relay systems should be installed in the containers and, in the meantime, the Cruise Leader should be aware of the problem and ensure that somebody (shiftleader?) is responsible for warning any personnel in the containers.

CTD system

The pin at the top of the CTD block sheared off and the block peeled apart as the CTD was about to be hoisted on board. When the cable came out of the block, the CTD dropped about one metre and landed on the edge of the hero platform. The frame buckled, the oxygen sensor and housing were smashed, the casing of the conductivity probe was bent, one Niskin bottle fell overboard and three Niskin bottles broke in half. Two of the end seals of the Variosens had 'popped' over the threads but there was no damage to the instrument. While the damage was considerable, it could have been much worse had the rosette not landed on the edge of the hero platform. It was also fortunate

that no body was injured. For the remainder of the cruise, we used a stronger block supplied from the ship's stores. The CTD was repaired and transferred to the spare frame. The calibration of the instrument may be suspect for subsequent casts.

Variosens

The battery pack for the Variosens could not be charged using the portable charging unit since the ship's mains power supply was too low a voltage. The electronics workshop HP supply was used instead. The cable connecting the Variosens to the CTD unit developed a leak and after one attempt to repair the Y cable, a modified cable was made which performed well for the remainder of the cruise. Spare cables for the Variosens should be constructed and carried on subsequent cruises. The battery charge pack needs to be modified.

Thermosalinograph/pH/fluorescence system

There were several breaks in the thermosalinograph due to shutdown of the UPS system. The correlation between the fluorescence DELP display value and measured chlorophyll was excellent. The leak detector on the pH system did not work initially but did so after modification by the chief engineer. The water flow through the system is marginal and should be increased by about 50% if possible.

Sounder

The sounder followed the bottom for most of the cruise but the system was not logged by DELP for the first few days.

Navigation

There were times when the Sat Nav was slow during fix processing.

XBT

14 XBTs were dropped on each of the ORV Mk9 and MK9/HP85 systems.

Meteorology

There were minor gaps due to software development. Only wind speed & direction and temperature were recorded.

Doppler profiler

The water was shallow for most of the cruise and there was excess data rejection when too many bins were recorded. There were spectrum width errors on two occasions.

General

All other systems were OK.

SUGGESTIONS

The Compaq personal computer was extensively used on the cruise and will almost certainly be used more in the future. We have already written programs to process the data collected from the thermosalinograph/fluorescence/pH system and more such programs are likely to be used in the future. A second IBM compatible computer should be purchased and it could be located in the library. It would be nice to have a backup battery supply

for the T/S microchip to avoid loss of date and time settings during power failures.

SHIP'S CREW

Neil Cheshire
Mike Stanton
Dick Dougall
Ian Mann
Peter Noble
Jeff Cullen
Dave McAllister

Mike Taylor
Brett Marshall
Janek Hansen
Don Dickson
Charlie McLean
Bluey Hughes
Paddy McLure

SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL

Denis Mackey	CSIRO - Chief Scientist
John Volkman	CSIRO
Peter Nichols	CSIRO
Ed Butler	CSIRO
Neil White	CSIRO (to Gove)
Pat Deprez	CSIRO (to Gove)
Bob Beattie	CSIRO
Jeanette Atack	CSIRO
Eric Madsen	CSIRO
Ron Plaschke	CSIRO
Dave Terhell	CSIRO
Andrew Forbes	CSIRO (from Gove)
Danny McLaughlan	CSIRO (from Gove)
Bob Edwards	CSIRO (from Gove)

Df Mackey

51	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT		I03	CHL	HPLC	LIP				SED
52	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT		I03							
53	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT		I03							
54	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT		I03							
55	NUT	OXY	SAL								CHL	HPLC	LIP				
56	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC	TM	SEP	BACT	CYAN	I03							
57	NUT	OXY	SAL								CHL						SED
58	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT	CYAN	I03	CHL	HPLC	LIP				SED
59	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT		I03		HPLC	LIP				SED
60	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT		I03							
61	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT		I03							
62	NUT	OXY	SAL						CYAN		C14	CHL	HPLC	LIP	CHN	EM	
63	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC				BACT	CYAN			CHL	HPLC	LIP			
64	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT	CYAN			CHL					
65	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT		I03	CHL						
66	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT			CHL	HPLC	LIP				SED
67	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT		I03	CHL	HPLC	LIP				SED
68	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT		I03	CHL	HPLC	LIP				
69	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT	CYAN	I03	C14	CHL			CHN	EM	
70	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT					LIP				
71	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT	CYAN	I03	CHL						
72	NUT		SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT	CYAN		CHL	HPLC	LIP				SED
73			SAL														
74	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT		I03							
75								BACT									
76	NUT	OXY	SAL														
77	NUT	OXY	SAL						CYAN		C14	CHL			CHN	EM	
78	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT		I03							
79																	
80	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT		I03							
81	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT			CHL	HPLC	LIP				
82	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT	CYAN	I03							
83	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT			CHL						
84	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT	CYAN	I03							
85	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT	CYAN	I03	C14	CHL	HPLC	LIP	CHN	EM	
86					CuCC	TM	SEP	BACT				CHL					
87	NUT		SAL					BACT				CHL	HPLC	LIP			
88	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT	CYAN	I03							
89	NUT		SAL					BACT				HPLC	LIP				
90	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT	CYAN	I03		HPLC	LIP				
91	NUT	OXY	SAL	DOC	CuCC			BACT	CYAN	I03							
92	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT	CYAN		C14	CHL	HPLC	LIP	CHN	EM	SED
93	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT				CHL	HPLC	LIP			
94	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT					HPLC	LIP			
95	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT									
96	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT									
97	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT									
98	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT				HPLC					
99	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT			CHL	HPLC	LIP				
100								BACT									
101								BACT									
102	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT									
103	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT			CHL	HPLC	LIP				EM
104	NUT	OXY	SAL				SEP	BACT									
105	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT				HPLC	LIP				
106	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT			CHL						
107	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT			CHL						
108	NUT	OXY	SAL					BACT			CHL	HPLC	LIP				
109							SEP	BACT									
110	NUT	OXY	SAL								CHL	HPLC	LIP				

111 NUT OXY SAL
 112 NUT OXY SAL
 113 NUT OXY SAL
 114 NUT OXY SAL
 115 NUT OXY SAL
 116 NUT OXY SAL
 117 NUT OXY SAL
 118 NUT OXY SAL

HPLC
 CHL HPLC LIP
 CHL HPLC LIP
 CHL HPLC
 CHL HPLC LIP
 CHL HPLC LIP
 C14 CHL HPLC LIP CHN EM SED

NUT nitrate, silicate, phosphate and nitrite
 OXY oxygen
 SAL salinity
 DOC dissolved organic carbon
 CuCC copper complexing capacity
 TM trace metals
 SEPPAK metal - organic compounds
 BACT bacteria
 CYANO cyanobacteria
 TN total nitrogen
 IO3 iodate
 PROD C14 productivity
 CHL chlorophyll
 HPLC pigments for HPLC analysis
 LIPIDS lipids for GC analysis
 CHN particulates for carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen analysis
 EM samples for electron microscopy
 SED sediment samples