

Cruise Summary

FGB Rapid Response 2016 (FGB-RR16)
30 July – 2 August 2016

Vessel: R/V Manta
Cruise duration: 3 days

Mobilization: Galveston Texas	30 July 2016
At sea:	30 July – 2 August 2016
Demobilization: Galveston Texas	2 August 2016

Cruise Summary:

A research cruise was conducted to obtain oceanographic observations in the northwestern Gulf of Mexico, 28 July – 2 August 2016,. The primary objective was to estimate oceanographic properties in the vicinity of Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary. This was a Rapid Response Cruise to investigate the environmental conditions associated with a massive die off event in the sanctuary. The cruise designator for this cruise is FGB-RR16.

Measurement Objectives:

1. Perform 25 CTD stations in the vicinity of FGBNMS;
2. Collect hydrographic profiles of temperature/salinity/dissolved oxygen/fluorometer/turbidity using a Seabird SBE25 CTD;
3. Collect underway surface properties using the ship's flowthrough system;
4. Collect dissolved nutrients, bottle oxygen, and salinity samples for chemical analysis;
5. Collect samples for phytoplankton classification;
6. Collect samples for post-cruise 16S rRNA analysis;
7. Collect samples for CO₂ system analysis.

Cruise Synopsis:

The cruise transited from Galveston, Texas, to the Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary on 30 July 2016. A total of 39 CTD stations were performed in a 5x5 grid that encompassed the East and West FGB. CTD Station locations are given in the following table (Table 1). Stations are listed in order of preferred sequence. Naming convention is FGB-RRXX, where XX is column-row of station. Same stations were repeated to collect sufficient water samples for analysis. Three stations were performed near the coral head (20 m depth) of East Bank. The ship returned to Galveston early on 2 August 2016.

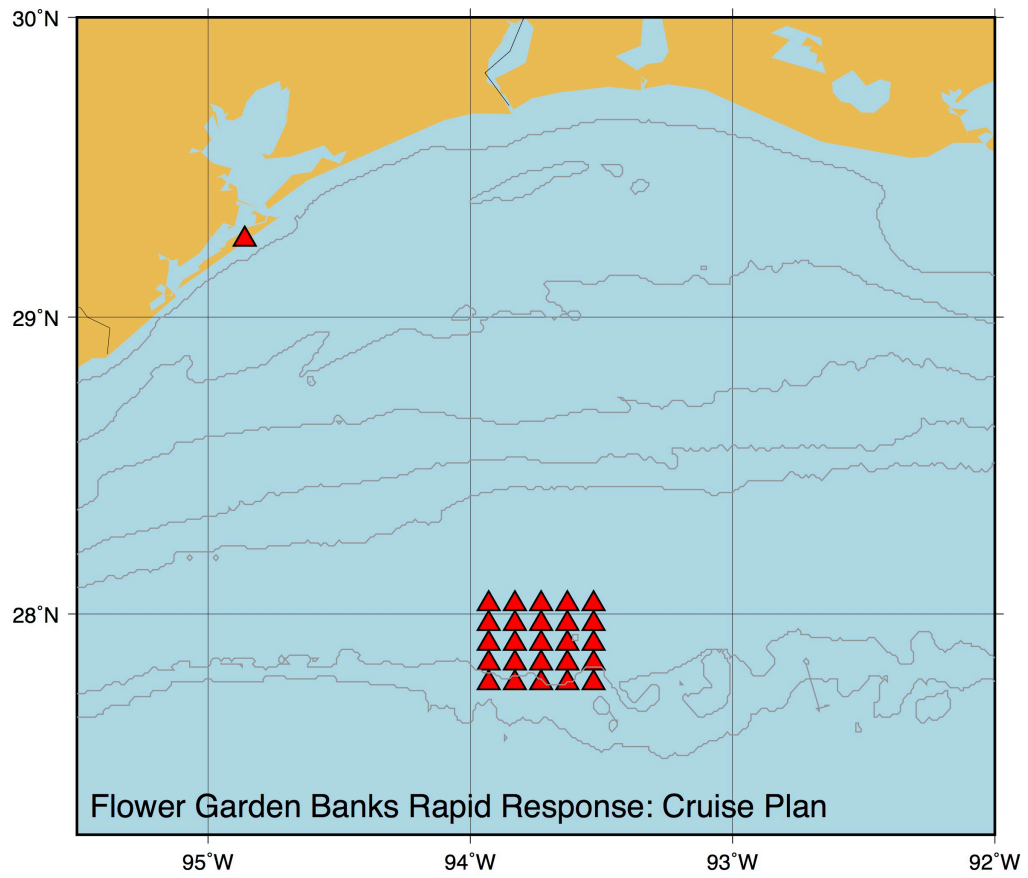


Figure 1. Planned location of 25 CTD stations near FGBNMS.

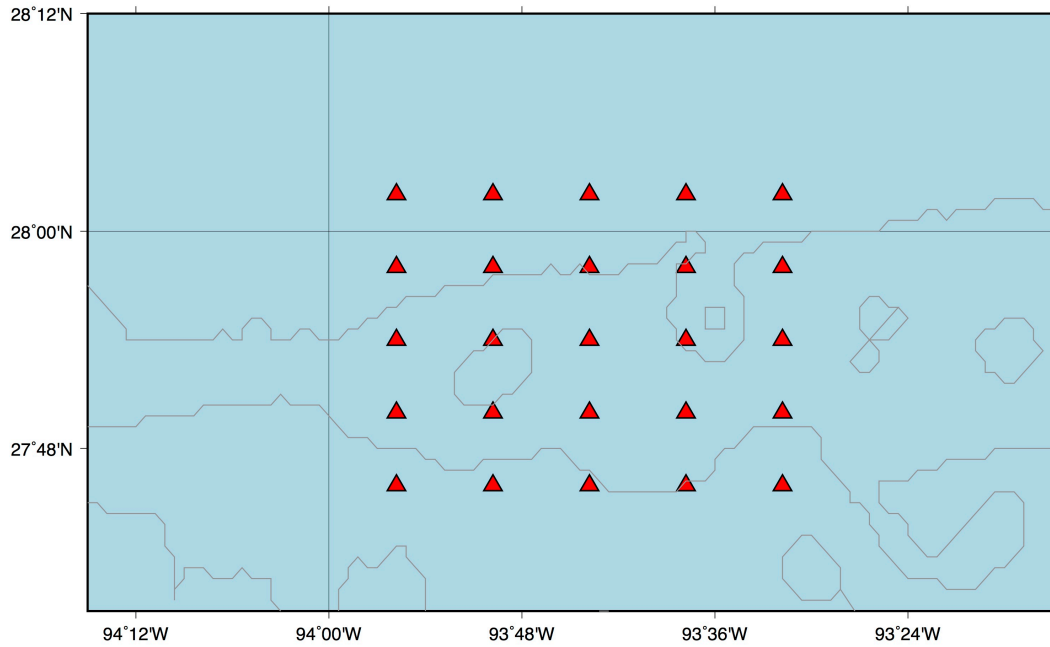


Figure 2. Detail of planned FGB-RR16 cruise CTS locations.

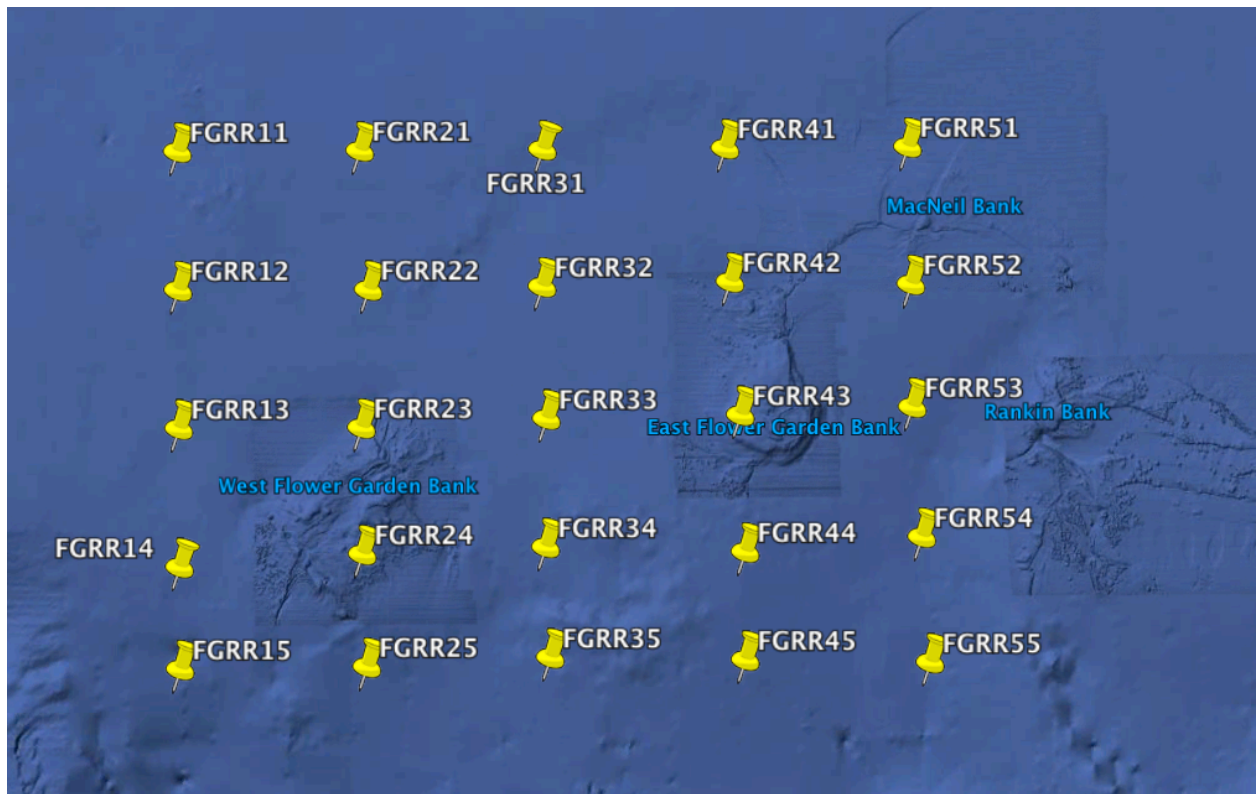


Figure 3. GoogleEarth map of planned FGB-RR16 CTD stations and station names.

Table 1. Planned Position and Station names.

Lat (N)	Lon (W)	Station
28.0340	93.9300	FGRR-11
27.9670	93.9300	FGRR-12
27.9000	93.9300	FGRR-13
27.8330	93.9300	FGRR-14
27.7660	93.9300	FGRR-15
28.0340	93.8300	FGRR-21
27.9670	93.8300	FGRR-22
27.9000	93.8300	FGRR-23
27.8330	93.8300	FGRR-24
27.7660	93.8300	FGRR-25
28.0340	93.7300	FGRR-31
27.9670	93.7300	FGRR-32
27.9000	93.7300	FGRR-33
27.8330	93.7300	FGRR-34
27.7660	93.7300	FGRR-35
28.0340	93.6300	FGRR-41
27.9670	93.6300	FGRR-42
27.9000	93.6300	FGRR-43
27.8330	93.6300	FGRR-44
27.7660	93.6300	FGRR-45
28.0340	93.5300	FGRR-51
27.9670	93.5300	FGRR-52
27.9000	93.5300	FGRR-53
27.8330	93.5300	FGRR-54
27.7660	93.5300	FGRR-55

Point of CONTACT INFORMATION

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SCIENCE PARTY

LIST of PARTICIPANTS AND AFFILIATIONS

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McKenzie Daugherty (Phytoplankton) Texas A&M University

Emily Whitaker (Microbial Processes) Texas A&M University

John Schiff (CO₂ System) Texas A&M University

Undergraduate Students

Brian Buckingham (Water Sampling) Texas A&M University

Instrumentation

CTD/rosette system: SBE-25

Six Niskin Rosette (4-L)

Seabird CTD: SBE-25

Wetlabs Fluorometer/Turbidity/PAR

Deckbox

Computer

Sample bottles/plastic syringes

SBE-43 Oxygen sensor on package DID NOT WORK

Winkler Titration system

Titration

Computer

Flasks/tubing

Chemicals

Flow-through system: thermosalinograph, Chelsea fluorometer

The following series of images were taken from the OOF numerical model:
http://pong.tamu.edu/oof_v2/main/forecast.php

The OOF model is a real-time nowcast/forecast numerical modeling system run by R. Hetland at TAMU. The model is funded in part by NOAA and Texas GLO.

Texas Automated Buoy Data are available at tabs.gerg.tamu.edu.

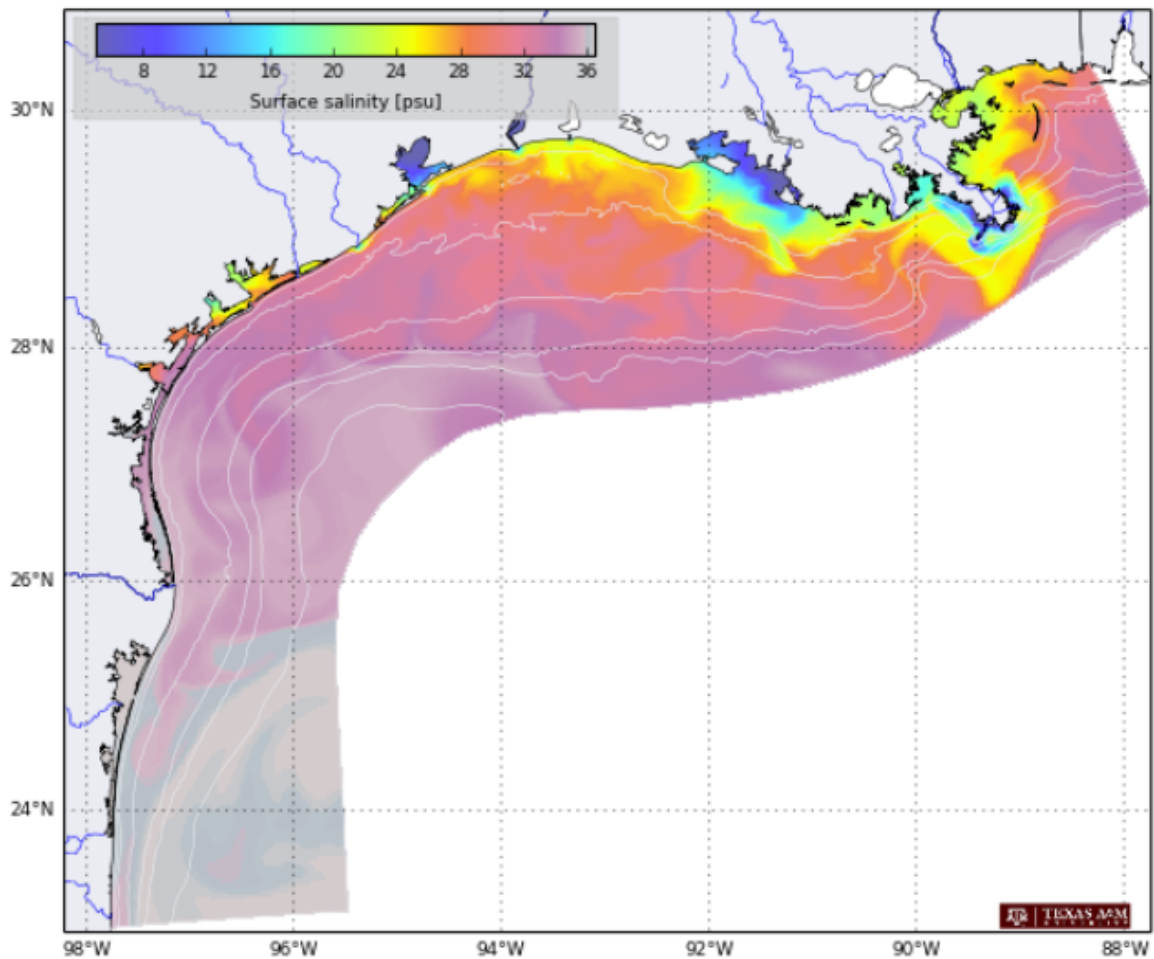


Figure O1. Sea surface salinity 29 July 2016 from OOF model system. Image courtesy R. Hetland TAMU.

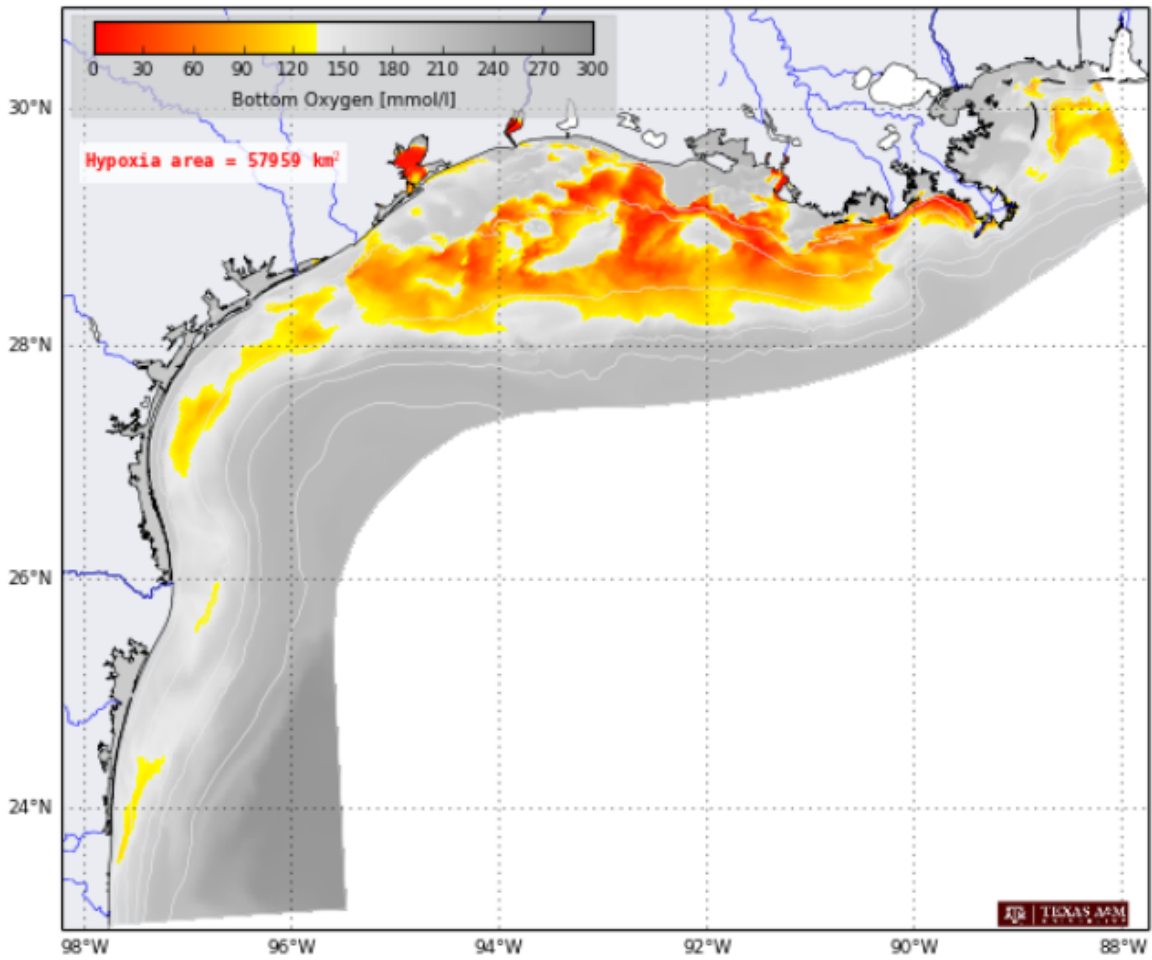
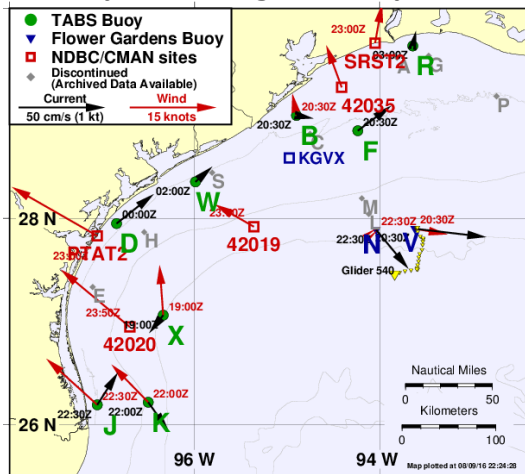
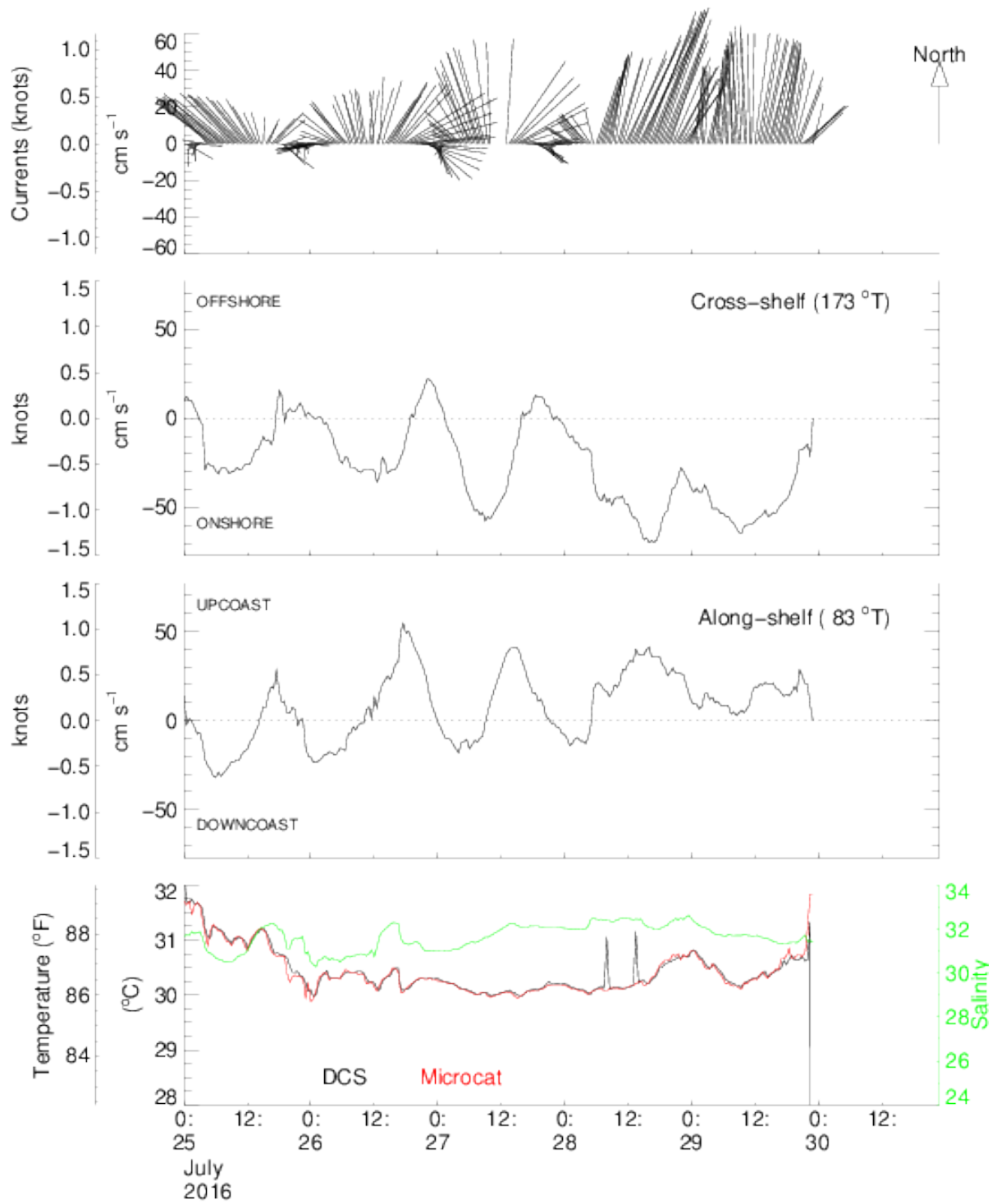


Figure O2. Near bottom dissolved oxygen concentration 29 July 2016 from OOF model system. Image courtesy R. Hetland TAMU.



TABS Buoys locations.

GERG Flower Gardens Buoy V – 27 53.796N 93 35.838W



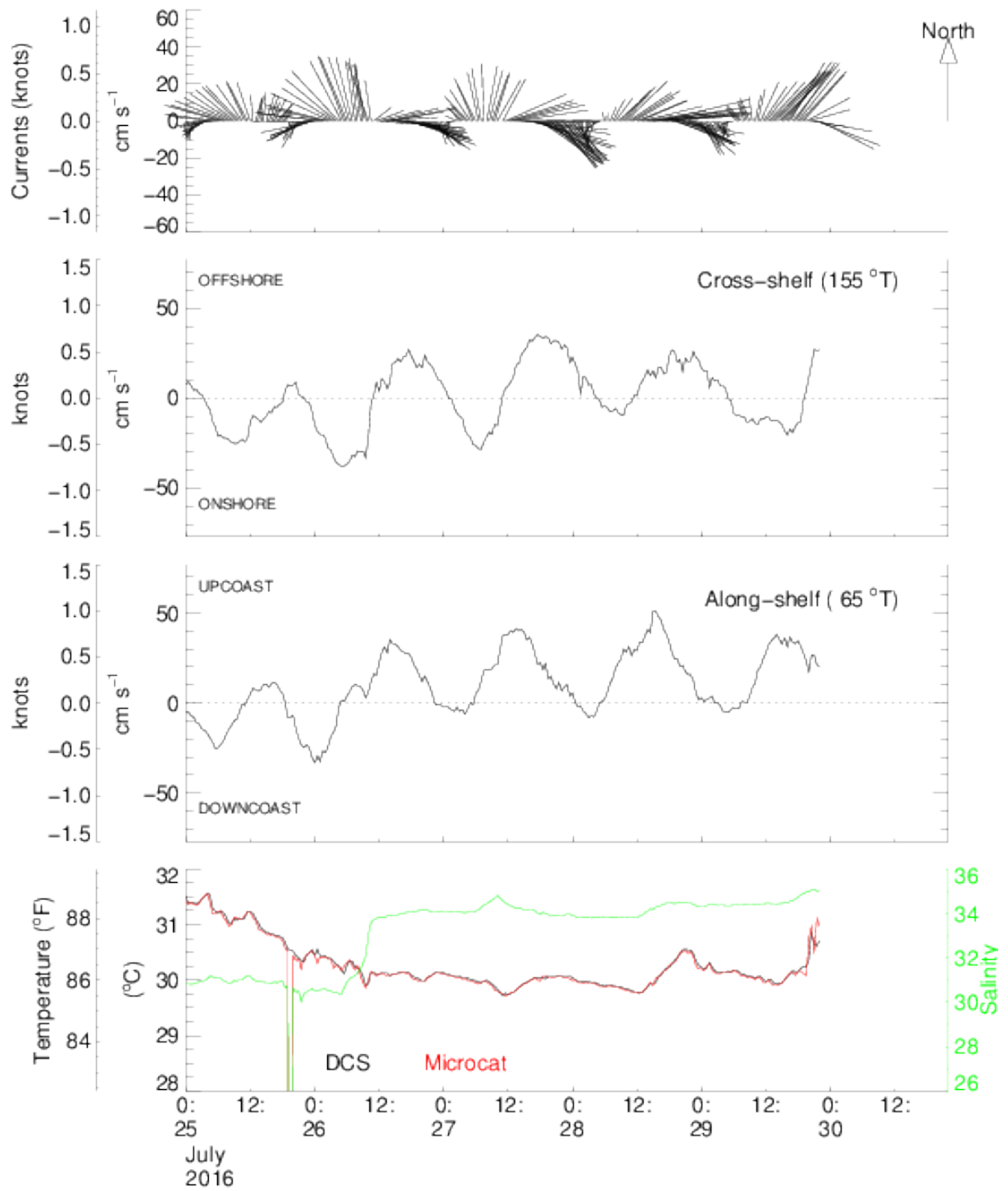
GERG Ocean Sciences — Texas A&M University

GERG and Texas A&M make no representation or any other warranty with regard to these data. These data are not suitable for navigational purposes.

GERG at Texas A&M University
Fri Jul 29 20:24:16 2016

Figure O3. Observations at TABS Buoy V. (West side of sanctuary).

GERG Flower Gardens Buoy N – 27 53.418N 94 02.202W



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GERG at Texas A&M University
Fri Jul 29 20:24:15 2016

Figure 04. Observations at TABS Buoy N. East side of sanctuary.

RESULTS

The locations, depth and sequence number for the 39 CTD casts are given in the following table. This information is in the accompanying 'ACTUALS' file.

```
# Flower Garden Banks Rapid Response 2016 (FGBRR16)
# R/V Manta
# CTD Data
# Bottom depth (m) is the bottom of the CTD cast from the pressure
  sensor
# Bottom Depth can be revised from the CTD operator's log
# Last Revision of this file 03-Aug-2016
# Matthew Howard mkhoward@tamu.edu
# Point of Contact Dr. Steven DiMarco sdimarco@tamu.edu
# END
```

Station	Date-Time (UTC)	Lat	Lon	Seq	Bottom
FGRR-11	2016-07-31T11:45:31Z	28.0346	93.9292	001	67.5
FGRR-11a	2016-07-31T14:03:35Z	28.0350	93.9287	002	65.5
FGRR-12	2016-07-31T15:11:13Z	27.9667	93.9296	003	82.0
FGRR-13	2016-07-31T16:23:48Z	27.9000	93.9295	004	105.5
FGRR-13a	2016-07-31T16:57:17Z	27.9002	93.9302	005	106.5
FGRR-14	2016-07-31T17:36:59Z	27.9000	93.9295	004	105.5
FGRR-14a	2016-07-31T18:10:31Z	27.8316	93.9267	007	148.5
FGRR-15	2016-07-31T19:03:53Z	27.7654	93.9276	008	233.5
FGRR-15a	2016-07-31T19:51:59Z	27.7658	93.9280	009	237.5
FGRR-25	2016-07-31T20:49:03Z	27.7657	93.8292	010	230.0
FGRR-25a	2016-07-31T21:16:10Z	27.7640	93.8271	011	232.0
FGRR-25b	2016-07-31T21:59:27Z	27.7656	93.8299	012	233.5
FGRR-24	2016-08-01T00:23:28Z	27.8325	93.8279	013	116.0
FGRR-24a	2016-08-01T01:08:32Z	27.8312	93.8299	014	112.0
FGRR-24b	2016-08-01T01:47:26Z	27.8331	93.8335	015	113.0
FGRR-23	2016-08-01T02:39:37Z	27.8999	93.8280	016	89.0
FGRR-22	2016-08-01T03:36:33Z	27.9682	93.8326	017	92.5
FGRR-21	2016-08-01T04:35:18Z	28.0345	93.8302	018	73.5
FGRR-31	2016-08-01T05:35:31Z	28.0345	93.7313	019	86.5
FGRR-32	2016-08-01T06:35:44Z	27.9678	93.7290	020	96.5
FGRR-33	2016-08-01T07:40:16Z	27.9006	93.7305	021	102.5
FGRR-34	2016-08-01T08:47:01Z	27.8344	93.7319	022	145.0
FGRR-35	2016-08-01T09:54:22Z	27.7675	93.7311	023	207.0
FGRR-45	2016-08-01T10:55:34Z	27.7674	93.6315	024	191.0
FGRR-44	2016-08-01T11:46:42Z	27.8338	93.6298	025	126.0
FGRR-44a	2016-08-01T12:07:26Z	27.8346	93.6290	026	125.0
FGRR-43	2016-08-01T12:57:17Z	27.9005	93.6300	027	99.0
FGRR-43a	2016-08-01T13:20:32Z	27.8997	93.6300	028	98.0
FGRR-43b	2016-08-01T14:46:26Z	27.9001	93.6300	029	60.5
FGRR-43BC1	2016-08-01T15:56:58Z	27.9092	93.5998	030	20.0
FGRR-43BC2	2016-08-01T16:48:35Z	27.9102	93.5982	031	20.0
FGRR-43BC3	2016-08-01T17:37:36Z	27.9072	93.5989	032	17.5
FGRR-42	2016-08-01T18:19:54Z	27.9666	93.6306	033	93.0
FGRR-41	2016-08-01T19:09:08Z	28.0327	93.6294	034	88.5
FGRR-51	2016-08-01T20:06:51Z	28.0331	93.5298	035	87.0
FGRR-52	2016-08-01T20:49:55Z	27.9663	93.5317	036	101.5
FGRR-53	2016-08-01T21:38:43Z	27.8996	93.5300	037	140.5
FGRR-54	2016-08-01T22:31:36Z	27.8294	93.5326	038	189.5
FGRR-55	2016-08-01T23:21:07Z	27.7661	93.5228	039	241.5

	3									51.18		16	147		90	X		X		
	2									86.63					89	X				G-32
	1									86.63		127	148					X		
36	SB	52	27.57.977	93.51.900	8/1/16	20:51	102	100.9	Surface	6		149	614				X			
	6								1.21		30	150			96	X				G-21
	5								25.63		45	151			95	X				
	4								57.68		8	152			94	X	X		X	
	3								76.3		132	153			93	X				
	2								100.9						92	X			X	G-28
	1								100.9		142	154					X			
37	SB	53	27.53.989	93.31.802	8/1/16	21:41	146	140.6	Surface	6		155					X			
	6								1.11		131	156			99	X				G-34
	5								25.22		147	157				X				
	4								49.81		149	158			98	X			X	
	3								102		137	159				X				
	2								140.6							X			X	G-25
	1								140.6		74	160			97		X			
38	SB	54	27.49.727	93.32.000	8/1/16	22:35	190	189.6	Surface	6		161					X			
	6								0.9		327	162			261	X				G-36
	5								25.22		1	163			262					
	4								57.37		304	164			263	X	X		X	
	3								101.3		180	165			264	X				
	2								189.6						FG82 265				X	G-35
	1								189.6		159	166				X	X			
39	SB	55	27.45.943	93.31.384	8/1/16	23:23	244	241.2	Surface	6		167					X			
	6								1.42		119	168			266					G-20
	5								25.63		353	169			267					
	4								61.08		21	170			268			X	X	
	3								126.1		103	171			269					
	2								241.2						220			X		G-23
	1								241.2		128	172						X		

Figure R1. Spatial distribution of near-bottom observations of dissolved oxygen concentration (ml/L). Data obtained from Winkler titration of water samples from Niskin bottles. Triangles are planned station locations; red circles are actual station locations. Bathymetry lines are indicated on isopleths.

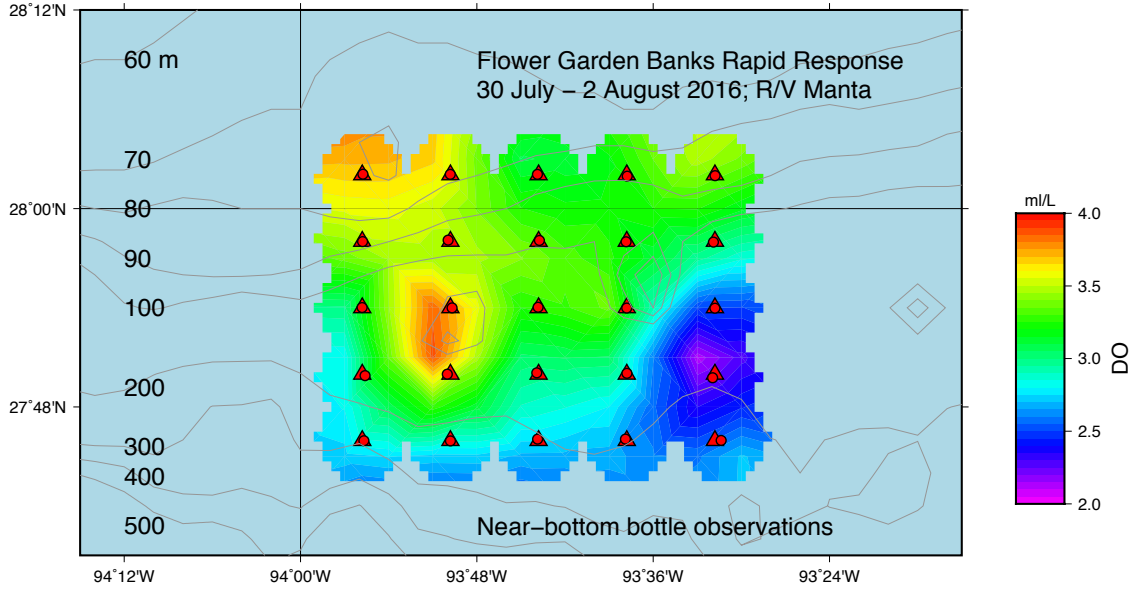


Figure R2. Spatial distribution of near-bottom observations of density (kg/m³). Data obtained from deepest CTD bin. Triangles are planned station locations; red circles are actual station locations. Bathymetry lines are indicated on isopleths.

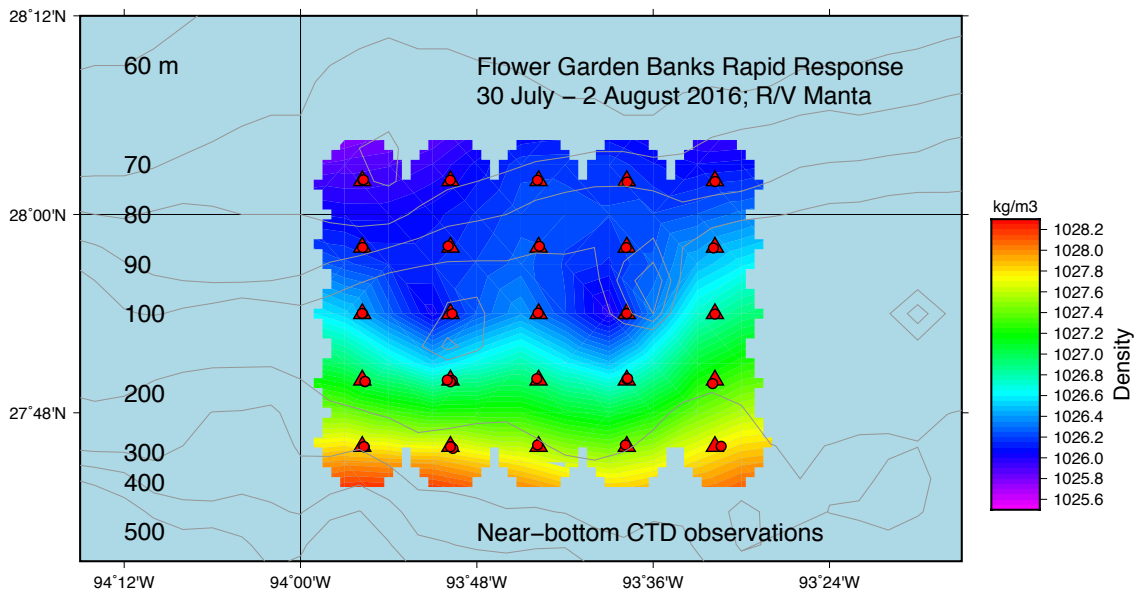


Figure R3. Detail of spatial distribution of near-bottom observations of dissolved oxygen concentration (ml/L). Data obtained from Winkler titration of water samples from Niskin bottles. Black dots are actual station locations.

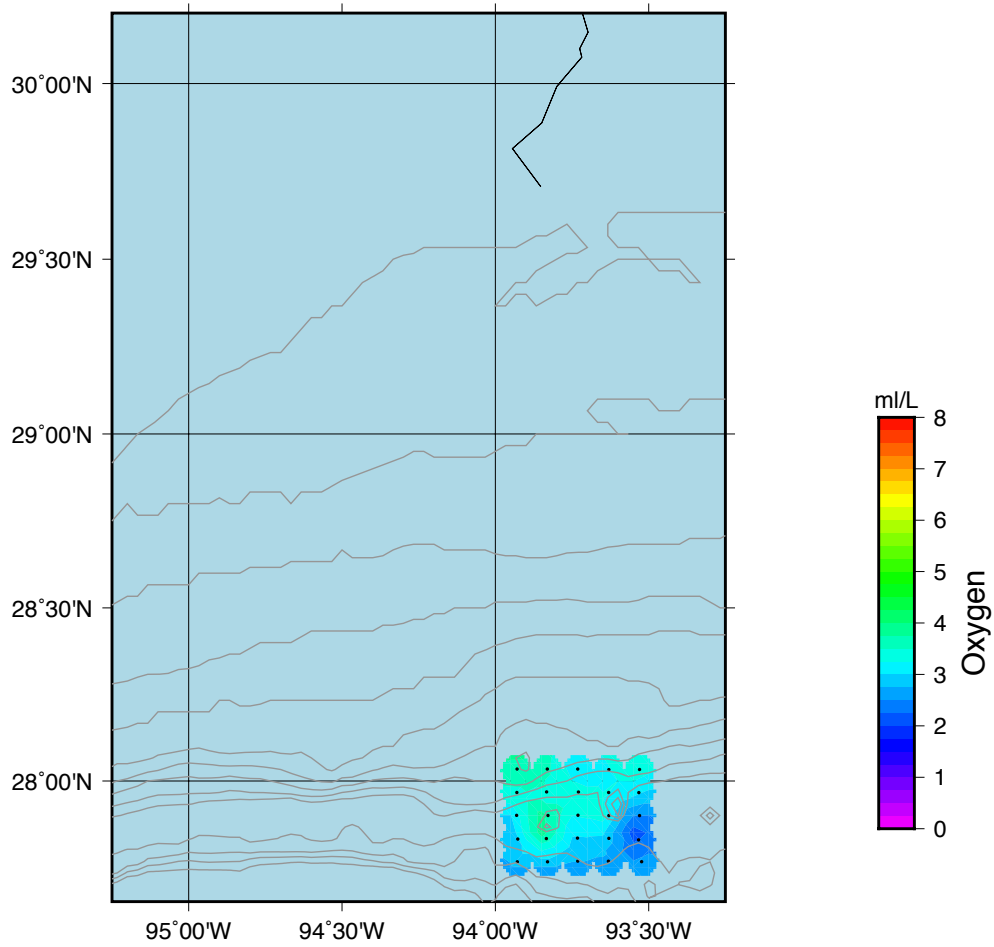


Figure R4. Spatial distribution of near-bottom observations of chlorophyll fluorescence (mg/L). Data obtained from deepest CTD bin. Triangles are planned station locations; red circles are actual station locations. Bathymetry lines are indicated on isopleths.

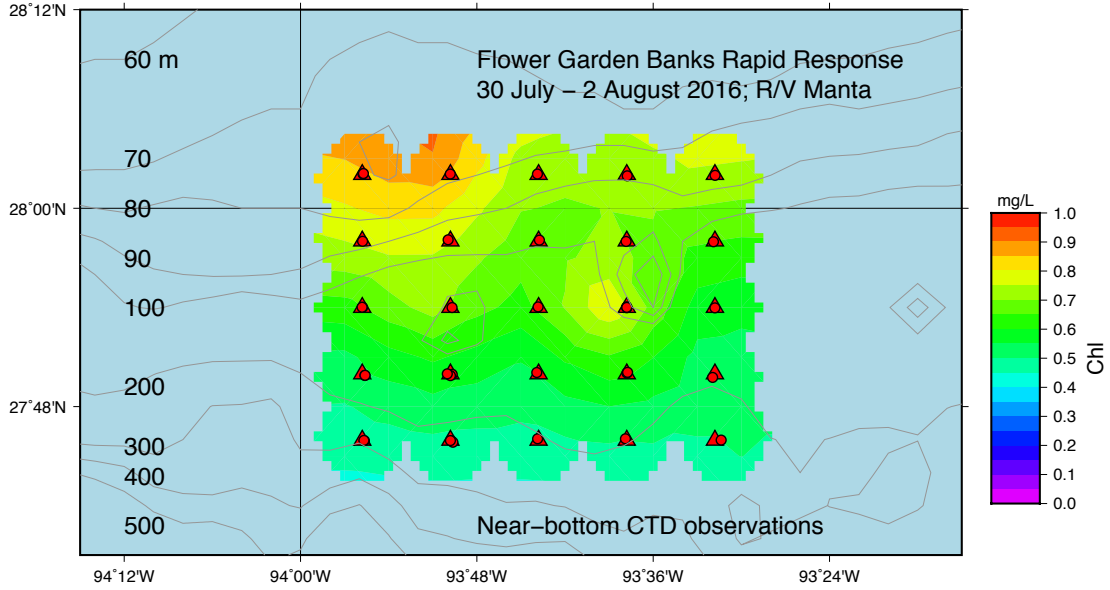
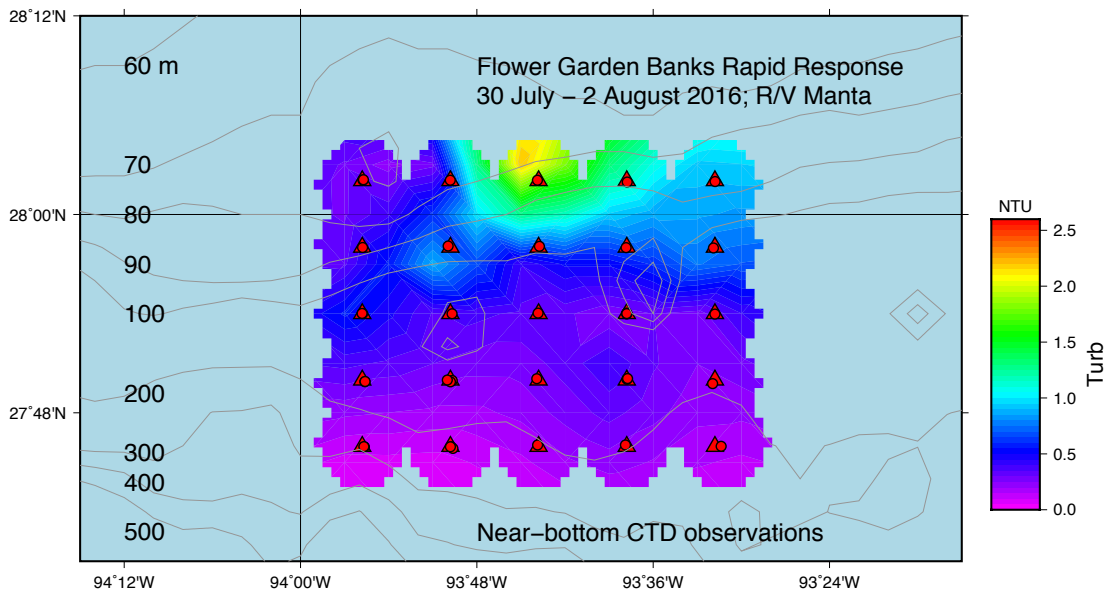


Figure R5. Spatial distribution of near-bottom observations of turbidity (NTU). Data obtained from deepest CTD bin. Triangles are planned station locations; red circles are actual station locations. Bathymetry lines are indicated on isopleths.



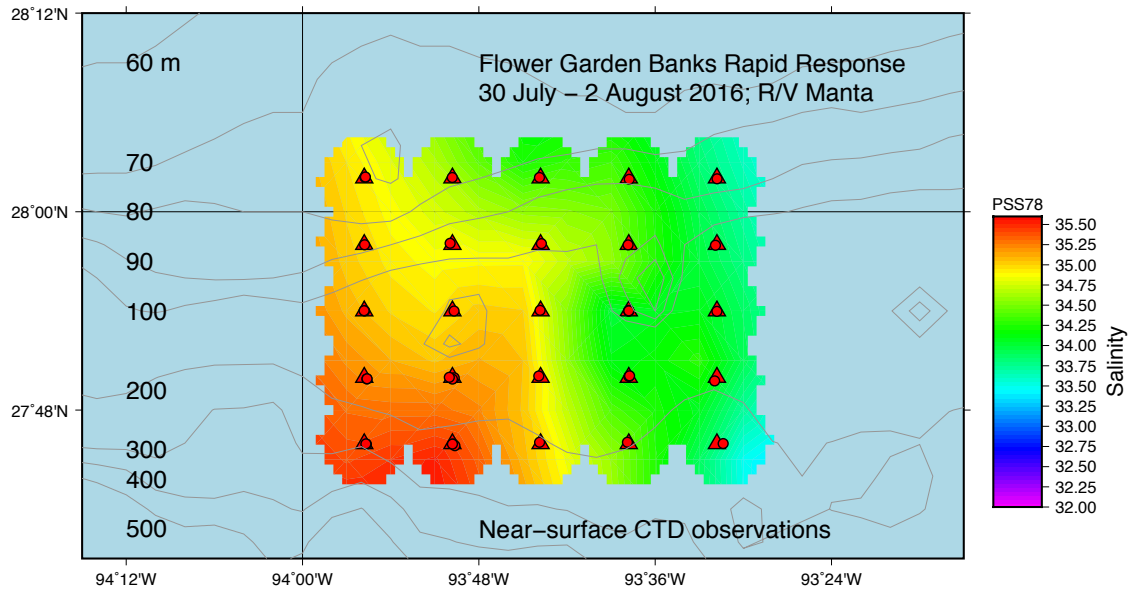


Figure R6. Spatial distribution of near-surface observations of salinity (PSS78). Data obtained from 5-m CTD bin. Triangles are planned station locations; red circles are actual station locations. Bathymetry lines are indicated on isopleths

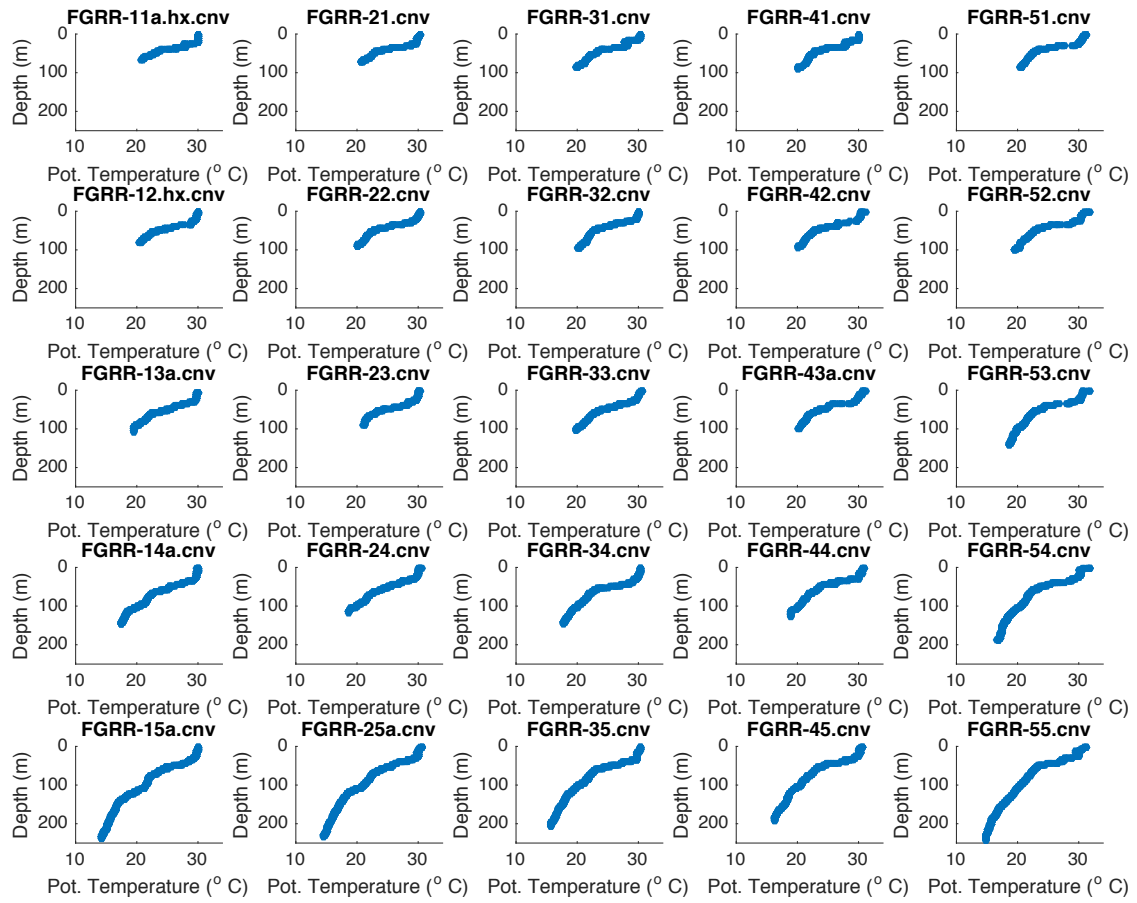


Figure R7. Profiles of potential temperature from 5x5 grid of CTDs at FGBNMS FG-RR16 cruise. Top to bottom are lines 1 thru 5, left to right are columns 1 thru 5.

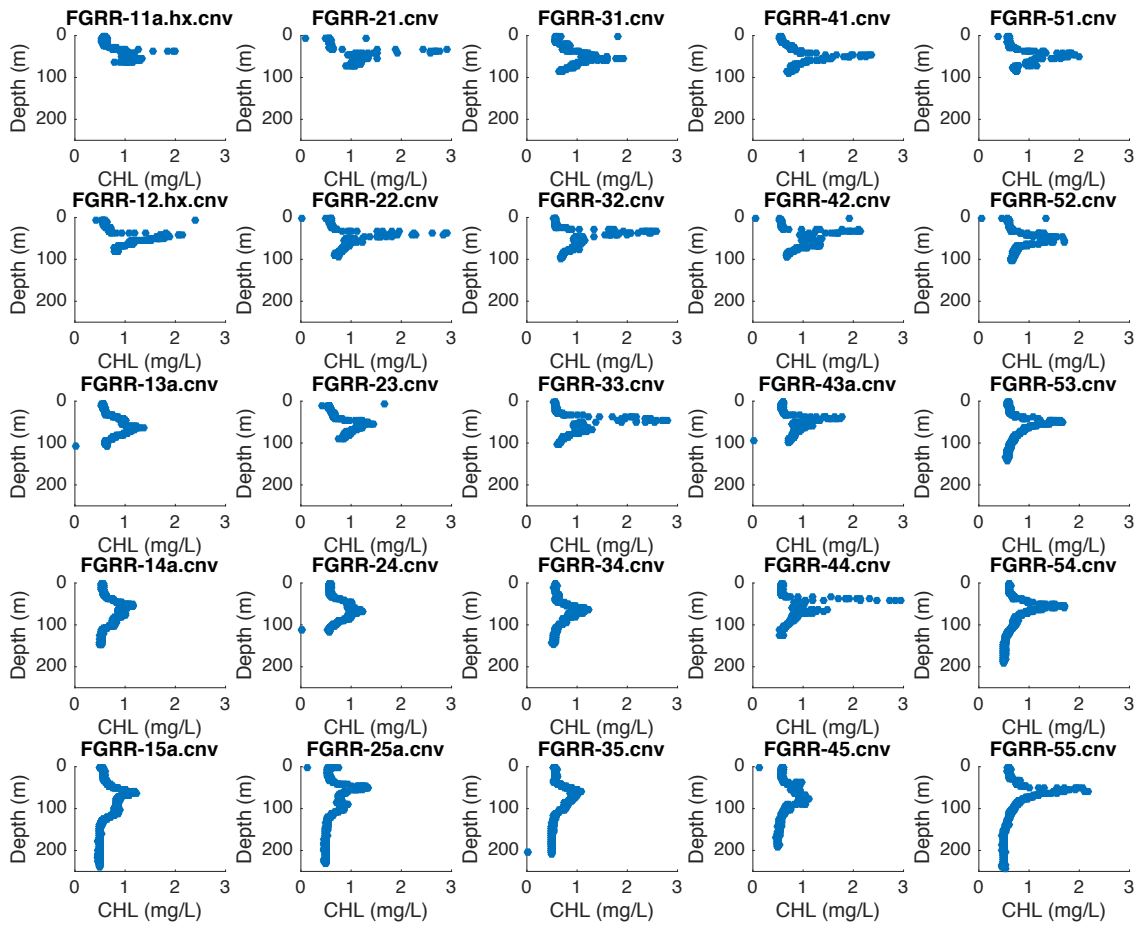


Figure R8. Profiles of chlorophyll fluorescence from 5x5 grid of CTDs at FGBNMS FG-RR16 cruise. Top to bottom are lines 1 thru 5, left to right are columns 1 thru 5.

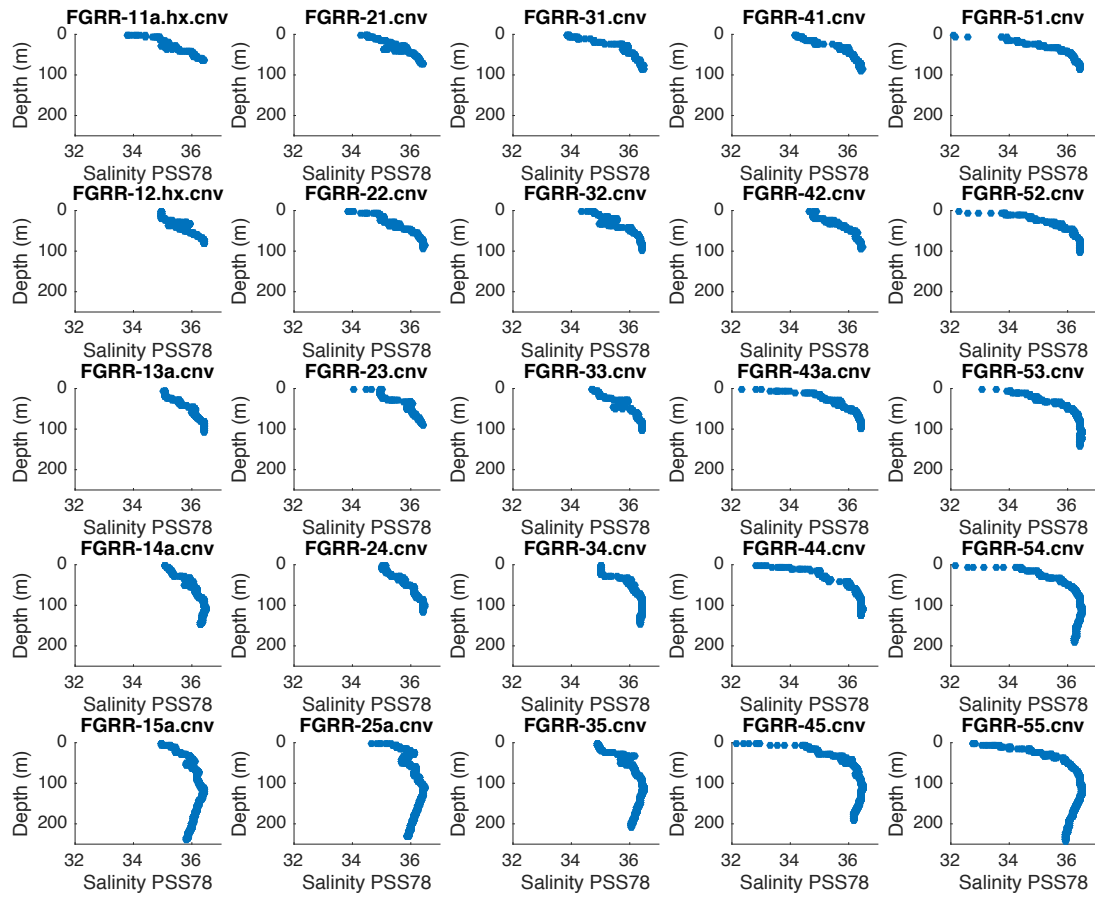


Figure R9. Profiles of practical salinity from 5x5 grid of CTDs at FGBNMS FG-RR16 cruise. Top to bottom are lines 1 thru 5, left to right are columns 1 thru 5.

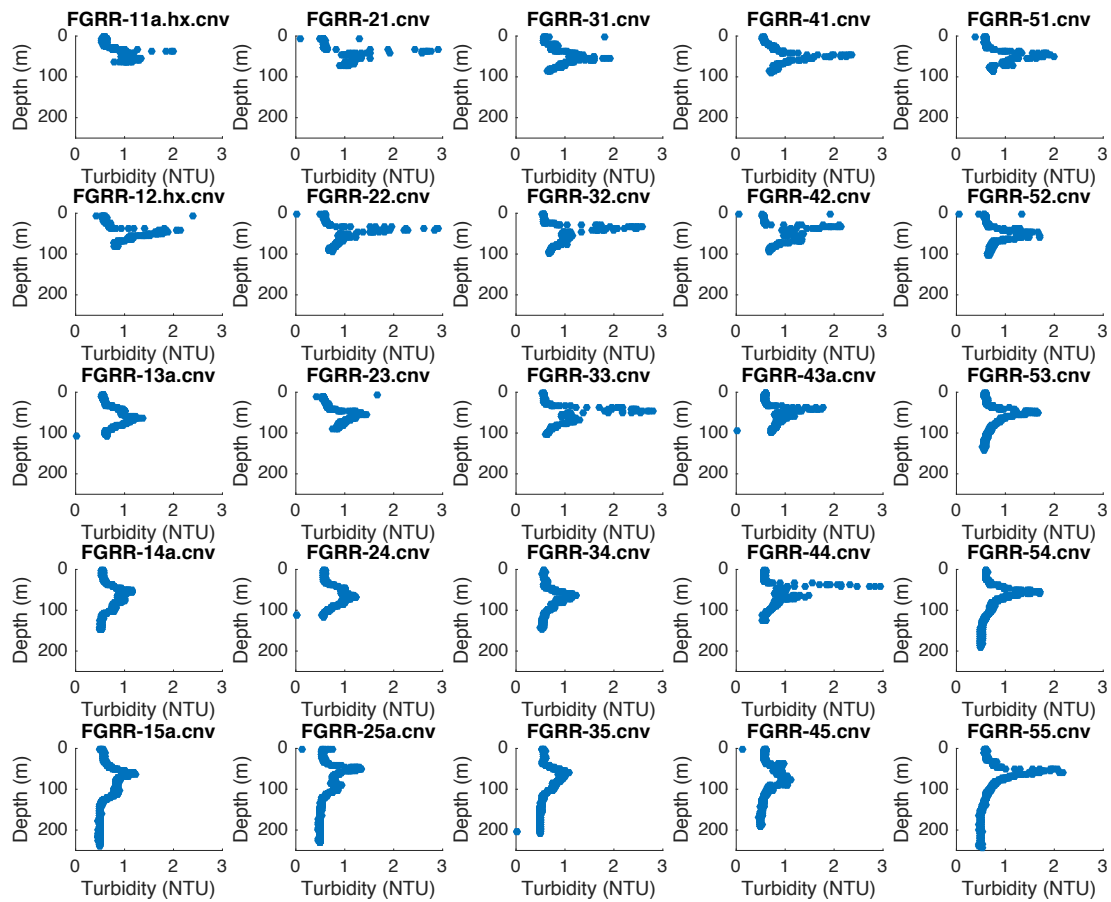


Figure R10. Profiles of turbidity from 5x5 grid of CTDs at FGBNMS FG-RR16 cruise. Top to bottom are lines 1 thru 5, left to right are columns 1 thru 5.

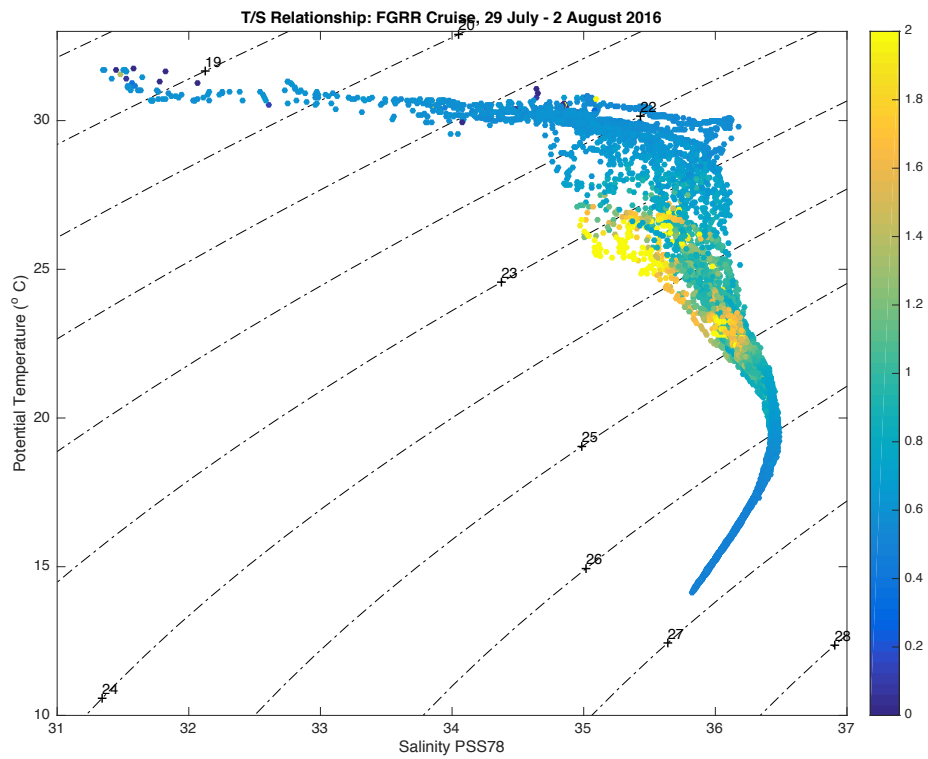


Figure R11. T-S relationship for all CTD profiles taken on FG-RR16 cruise. Color bar is turbidity data. Dashed lines are isopleths of sigma-theta.

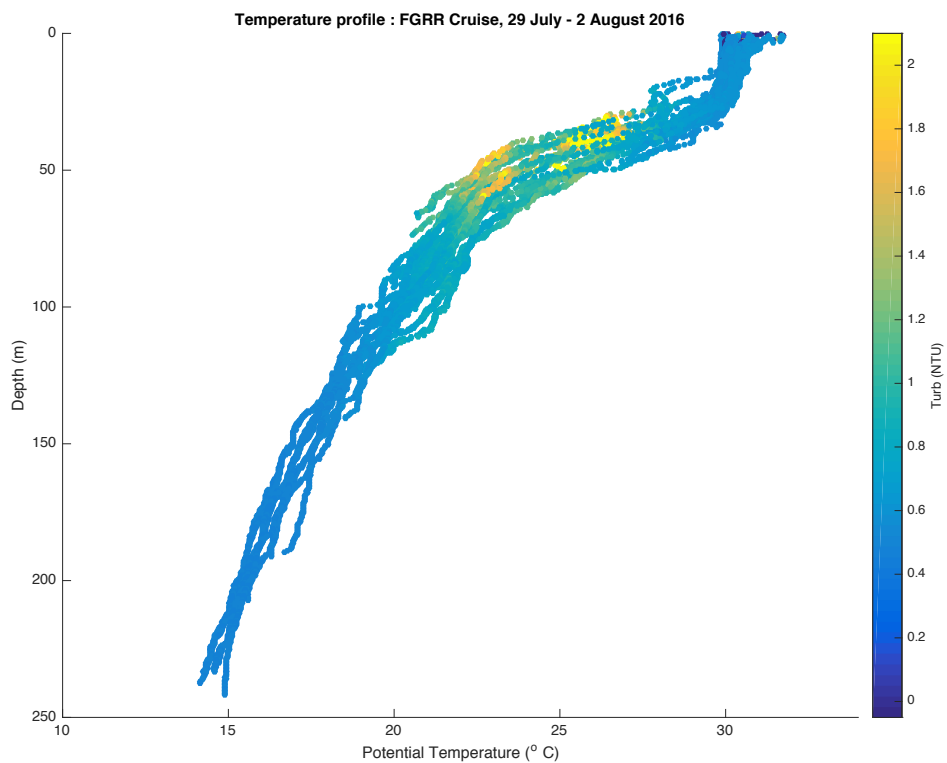


Figure R12. Temperature profiles for all CTD stations on FG-RR16 cruise. Color bar is turbidity data from CTD.

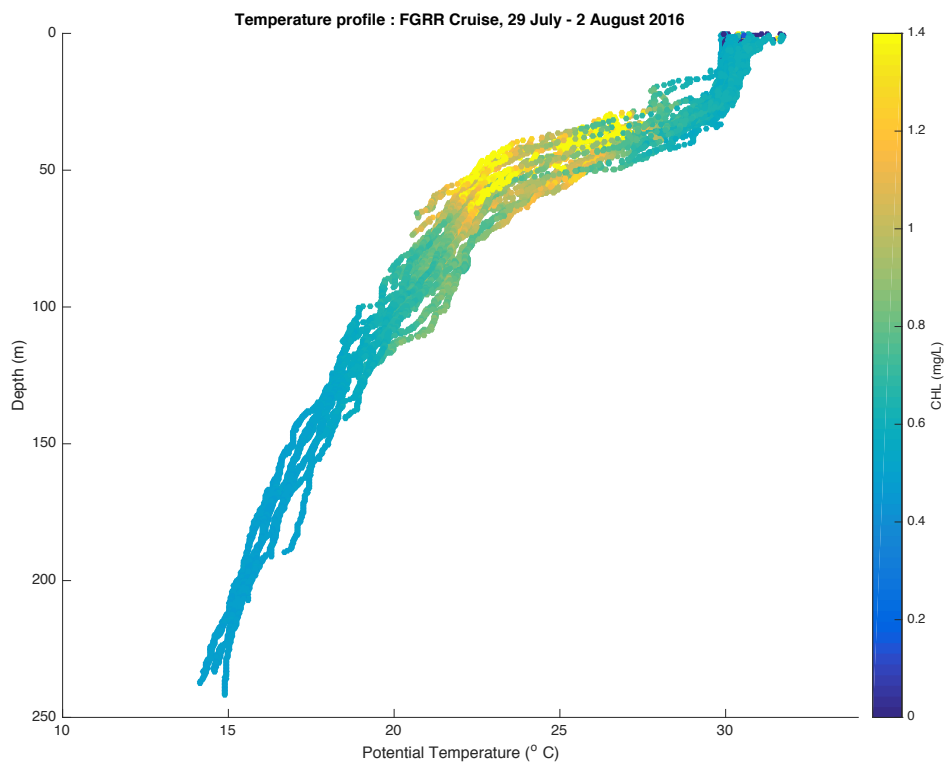


Figure R13. Temperature profiles for all CTD stations on FG-RR16 cruise. Color bar is chlorophyll fluorescence data from CTD.

Figure S1. Four panel figure of T-S data from GISR cruises G01, G04, G06, G09. All data are available through GRIIDC (GoMRI). Color bar is dissolved oxygen concentration from CTD.

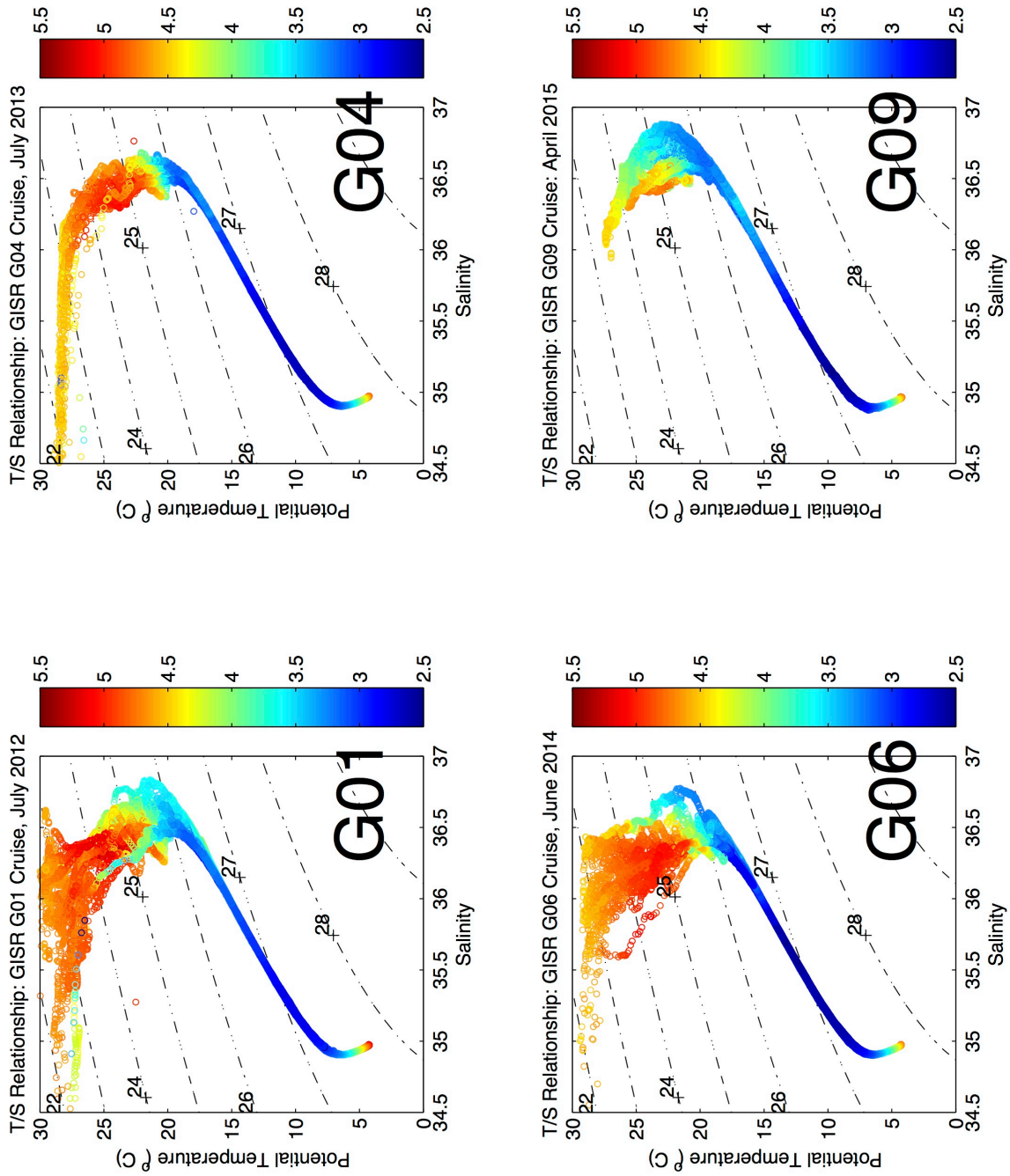
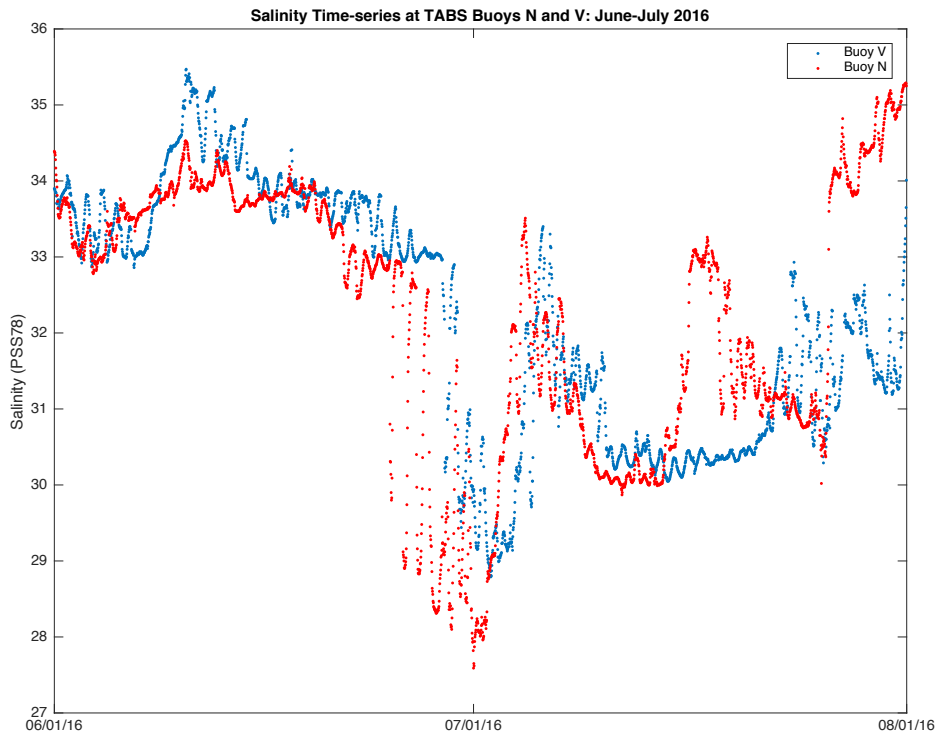
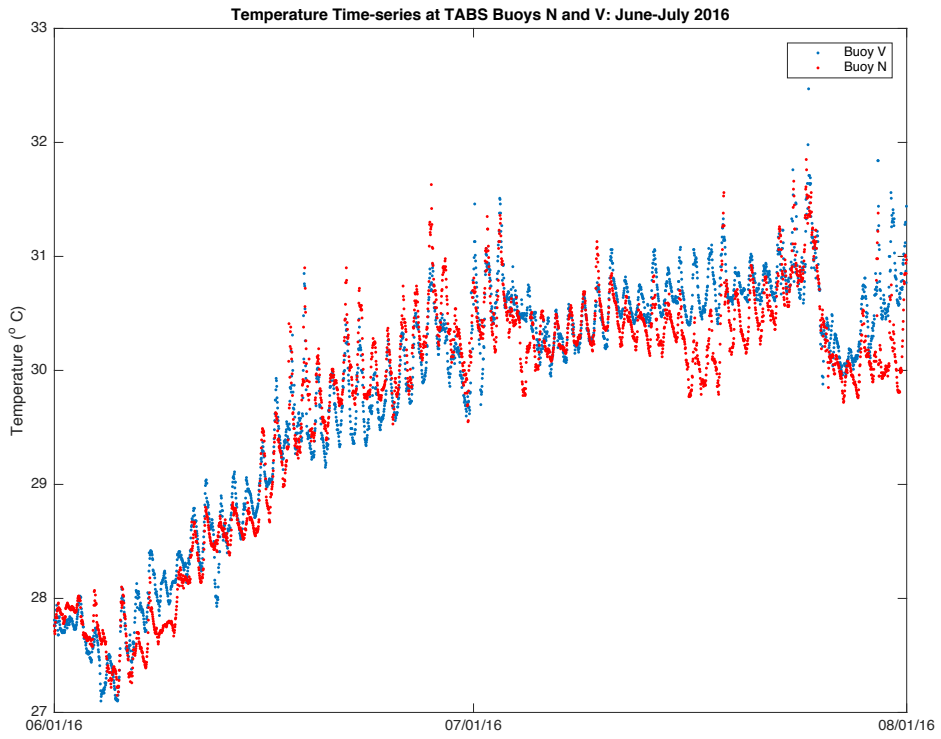


Figure S2, S3. Time series of temperature and salinity at TABS Buoys N and V during June and July 2016.



Impressions

- Unfortunately, the SBE-43 oxygen sensor on the CTD did not work during this cruise. However, the T-S relationship shown in Figure S1 shows that the top of the Oxygen Minimum Zone (OMZ) in the Gulf of Mexico is near the 20°C isotherm (~100-150 m depth, Figure R12, see Spencer et al. 2016, JGR-Oceans).
- The spatial distribution of near-surface salinity shows clear differences between the east and west banks (Figure R6). A fresh water mass is clearly present on the east side of the study area.
- The spatial distribution of near-bottom oxygen shows low concentrations on the seaward eastern stations (Figure R1).
- The spatial distribution of near-bottom density shows evidence of upwelling of offshore waters on the eastern side of the study area (Figure R2).
- The profiles of temperature and salinity of the western stations show less stratification than the eastern stations.

Two factors have led to increased stratification on the eastern side of the study region. 1) The presence of a surface freshwater plume, which advected southward from the inner Texas-Louisiana shelf. 2) The upwelling of cool dense water from offshore. The upwelling was manifest as shoreward movement of the cooler benthic waters into the FGBNMS. There is no apparent surface expression of this water in the CTD data. The stratification of the eastern water column would have inhibited the ventilation of the sub-pycnocline waters and contributed to the observation of depleted near-bottom oxygen concentration on the east side.

Because the upwelled waters are consistent (density/depth/temperature) with waters at the top of the OMZ, the waters were presumably already somewhat oxygen depleted, local respiration of organic material would presumably lead to further oxygen depletion. This point is admittedly speculative and needs further refinement based on analysis results from phytoplankton, inorganic, and microbial water samples.

The surface salinity and temperature observations from TABS buoys N and V (Figures S2, S3) show the surface waters were significantly fresh ($S < 35$) for nearly 8 weeks. Comparison to previous years indicates the persistence and magnitude of the freshwater plume is unusual for this offshore location. The surface temperature time series shows temperatures exceeded 30°C since mid-June. At times, temperature approached 32°C. Future analysis will include surface velocity observations from the TABS buoys.

Stable isotopes of oxygen will be run on surface samples to determine whether the freshwater is from Texas or Louisiana terrestrial/river sources (DiMarco et al 2012, Aquatic-Geochemistry).

My impression of these data is that it is unlikely that a benthic hypoxic water mass advected southward from the inner shelf. The densities of the waters affected are of deepwater origin (not from lighter inshore water) and reflect the presence of the vertical process of oxygen depletion rather than a horizontal advective process (Hetland and DiMarco 2008, JMS). Nutrient analysis is pending and will help clarify this point.

There are many questions that remain to be addressed; however the investigation of upwelling dynamics on the northern slope/shelf should be investigated. We are actively analyzing the TAMU coupled physical-biogeochemical numerical model (PI's: R. Hetland, TAMU and K. Fennel, Dalhousie) for indications of the upwelling mechanism.

A glider is currently deployed in the vicinity of the FGBNMS to help monitor water quality conditions in and around the sanctuary perimeter.