

BOUSSOLE Monthly Cruise Report

Cruise 29

December 16 – 18, 2003

Duty Chief: Alec Scott (alec.scott@obs-vlfr.fr)

Vessel: R/V Téthys II

(Captain: Rémy Lafond)

Science Personnel: Alec Scott, Dominique Tailliez, Edouard Leymarie

Laboratoire d'Océanographique de Villefranche (LOV), 06238 Villefranche sur mer cedex, FRANCE



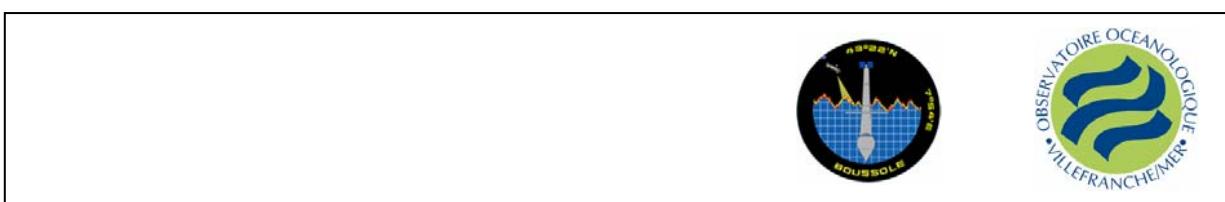
Fig 1. The Tethys moored up in the Port of Nice.

BOUSSOLE project

ESA/ESRIN contract N° 17286/03/I-OL

Deliverable from WP#400/200

December 2, 2005



Foreword

This report is part of the technical report series that is being established by the BOUSSOLE project.
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European Space Agency



Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales, France



National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the USA



Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France



Institut National des Sciences de l'Univers, France



Université Pierre & Marie Curie, France



Observatoire Océanologique de Villefranche sur mer, France

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Cruise Objectives

Multiple SPMR profiles are to occur within 1 hour of satellite overhead passes of SeaWiFS and MERIS and around solar noon. Optimal conditions: Clear blue skies and flat, calm sea surface. If the sky is clear and sea conditions are reasonably calm (no whitecaps or large swell), SIMBADA measurements are to be performed consecutively where possible with SPMR profiles. If sea conditions are poor but sky is good, SIMBADA sun photometer measurements can be made at intervals throughout the day to measure atmospheric optical thickness. A floating platform is to be used to support the SPMR Eu sensor approximately 20cm below the surface for up to 3 minutes of stable light field before a release mechanism triggers the release of the profiler to start a descent as normal. Multiple descents ideally will be started in this way and the data will be used to assess near-surface Eu extrapolation model calculations. CTD deployments are required at the start and end of the SPMR profiling day and around noon in the longer summer days or when there is a high possibility of a satellite matchup. In addition to the depth profile from the CTD, CDOM fluorometer, Chl fluorometer and AC9, seawater samples are to be collected, filtered and the filters stored in LN2 for HPLC pigment and particulate absorption filter analysis in the lab. A gimbled PAR sensor positioned on the foredeck and operated from the CTD computer serves as a light field stability indicator during SPMR profiling.

For each cruise, at the end of the optics measurements on site, there will be one ctd transect between the Boussole site and the Port of Nice. This transect consists of four fixed locations on-route from Boussole and a final two station positions to be decided during the transect in order to sample on both sides of the main frontal structure between the coastal waters and Ligurian Sea. The time of day of this transect should be similar for each cruise, if possible to minimise influence of diurnal variability. On other uninterrupted transits between Nice and Boussole, Simbada measurements of optical thickness should be taken every 30 minutes to characterise variability between the Cap Ferrat sun photometer site and the Boussole site.

Edouard Leymar is to participate in the cruise as an observer or assistant as required.

Cruise Summary

For the first day of the cruise, the visibility was superb with both mainland France and Corsica visible from the Boussole site. Winds from the northeast were just over 20knots during the morning and dropped just a little throughout the day, although only to as much as 17 knots for the part of the afternoon with a sun angle sufficient for the optics profiler. In addition to the wind, there was also a large swell from the same direction which created conditions unsuitable for CTD rosette profiling. However, the skies were very clear and blue so some optics profiles were performed with the SPMR during the period between the two SeaWiFS passes of the day. We were informed in the morning, once aboard the ship that, we were not permitted to conduct our transect between Boussole and Nice during this first day.

The second day provided very good sea conditions and winds less than 10 knots but, unfortunately, cloudy skies. The mainly light but extensive cover of cirrus cloud was too extensive for good satellite coverage so reducing the chances of a satellite matchup. However, despite the cloud cover, PAR levels did appear to be fairly stable so conditions were still quite good for optics profiles. The side supports for the pyramid were not on the ship so it was not possible to measure near-surface Eu this time. The weather forecast for the next day was indicating high wind so the quadrilateral was added to the schedule to ensure its completion during the cruise.

The last day was cancelled because of bad weather

Cruise Report

Tuesday 16th December (Times UTC)

- 0600 Depart Port of Nice
- 0930 Arrival at Boussole Site (43°22'N 7°54'E).
- 1020 SPMR in water
- 1050 SPMR on deck (3 profiles + Meris 1030)

1240 SPMR in water
 1305 SPMR on deck (2 profiles + SeaWiFS 1150 and 1327)
 1310 Depart site for port of Nice
 1600 Arrival in port of Nice

Wednesday 17th December

0530 Depart Port of Nice
 0850 Arrival at Boussole Site
 0857 CTD Boussole 7. Max 400m. Bottle depths (m): 200,150,100,70,60,50,40,30,20,10,5.
 0931 CTD on deck
 1000 SPMR in water
 1050 SPMR on deck (4 profiles + Meris 1030)
 1215 SPMR in water
 1310 SPMR on deck (3 profiles + SeaWiFS 1230)
 1333 Quadrilateral started
 1438 Quadrilateral finished
 1456 CTD Boussole 8. Max 400m. Boussole site
 1528 CTD on deck
 1609 CTD Boussole 9. Max 400m. Transect Station 1 (43°25'N 7°28'E).
 1711 CTD Boussole 10. Max 400m. Transect Station 2 (43°28'N 7°42'E).
 1813 CTD Boussole 11. Max 400m. Transect Station 3 (43°31'N 7°37'E).
 1912 CTD Boussole 12. Max 400m. Transect Station 4 (43°34'N 7°31'E).
 2013 CTD Boussole 13. Max 400m. Transect Station 5 (43°37'N 7°25'E).
 2035 Depart Station 5 for Port of Nice.
 2130 Arrival in port of Nice

Boussole Site Satellite Overhead Pass Schedule

SeaWiFS: Viewing Times

Date Time Lat Lon Sat. Sat. Range Sun Sun Tilt Flags*
 (UTC) (DEG) (DEG) Azi. Elev. (km) Azi. Elev.

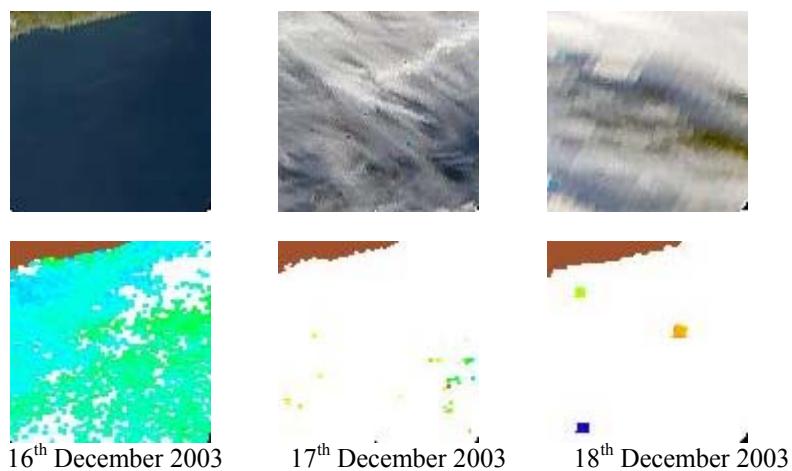
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 16 Dec 2003 13:27:48 43.220 7.540 283.67 19.08 1630 209.42 17.80 AFT 2 3
 17 Dec 2003 12:30:51 43.220 7.540 243.23 59.07 804 196.08 21.81 AFT 2
 18 Dec 2003 11:33:38 43.220 7.540 114.58 31.61 1197 181.85 23.41 AFT 2 3
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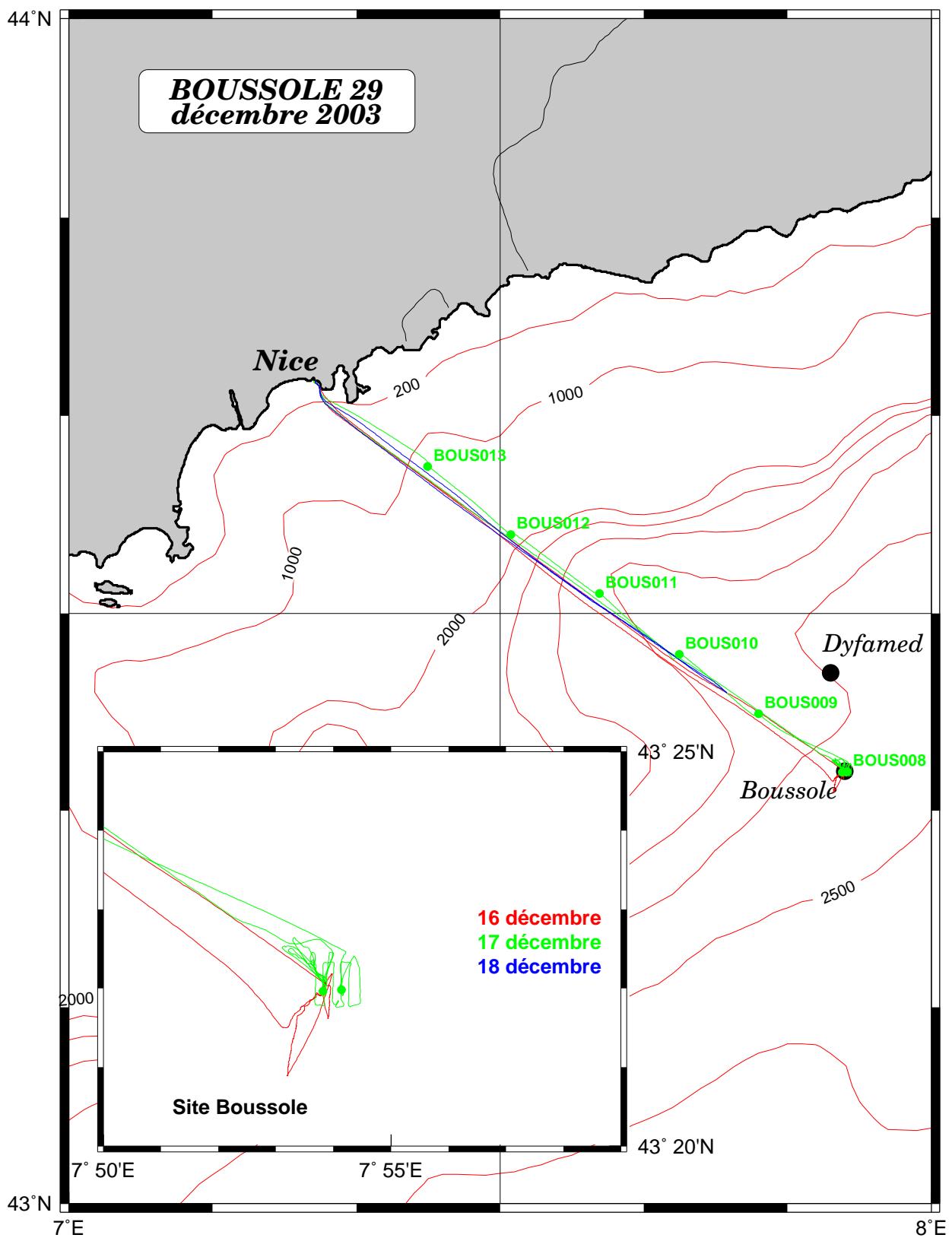
MERIS: Viewing Times

Date Time Lat Lon Sat. Sat. Range Sun Sun Tilt Flags*
 (UTC) (DEG) (DEG) Azi. Elev. (km) Azi. Elev.

17 Dec 2003 10:30:03 43.220 7.540 289.74 51.24 980 166.19 22.25 NADIR
 18 Dec 2003 09:58:53 43.220 7.540 100.68 84.42 794 158.63 20.48 NADIR

Ligurian Sea Boussole Site Satellite Colour Images
http://seawifs.gsfc.nasa.gov/cgi/seawifs_region_extracts.pl
SeaWiFS





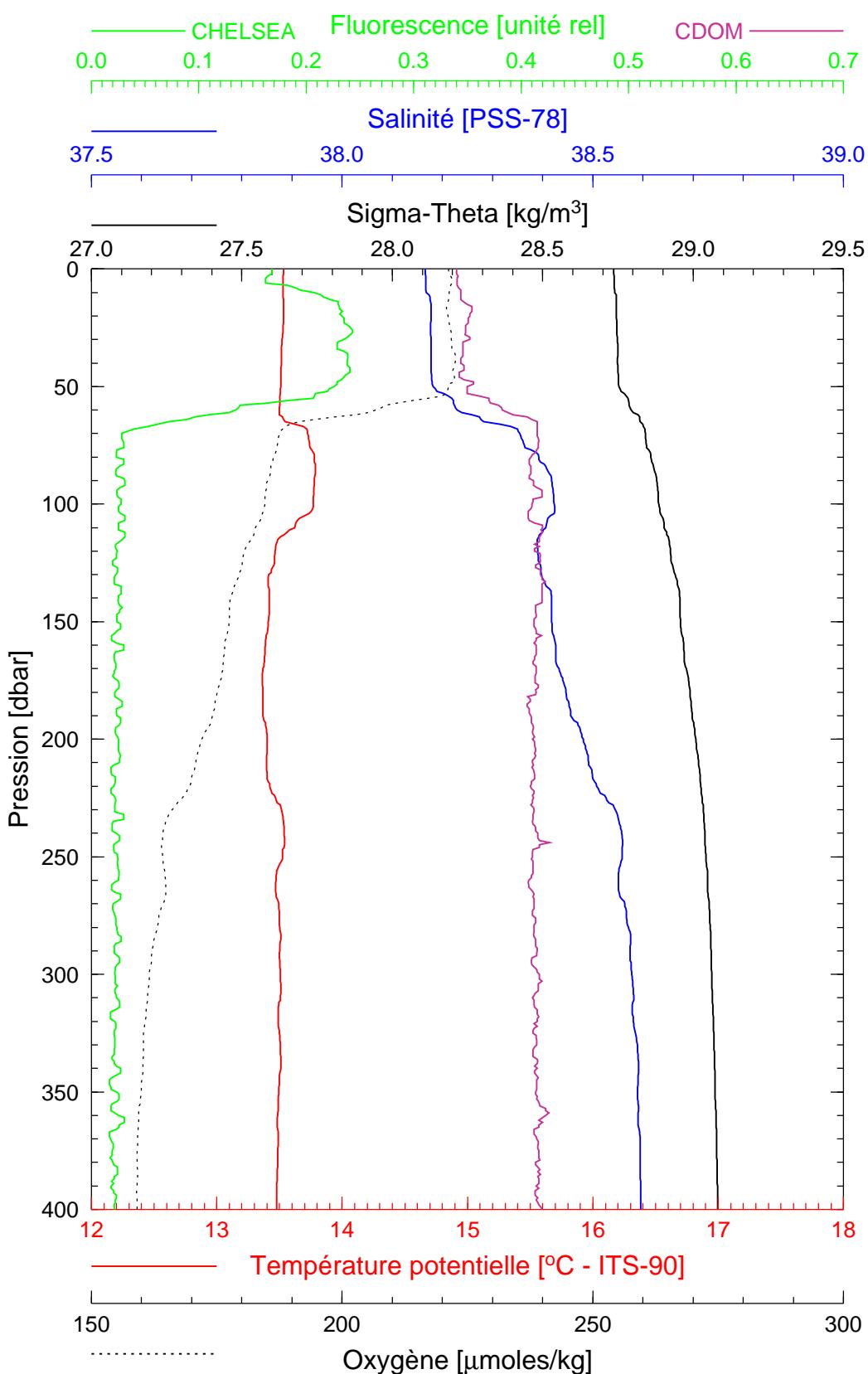
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Boussole 29

17/12/2003

BOUS031217_01

BOUS007



Date 17/12/2003
Heure déb 08h 57min [TU]

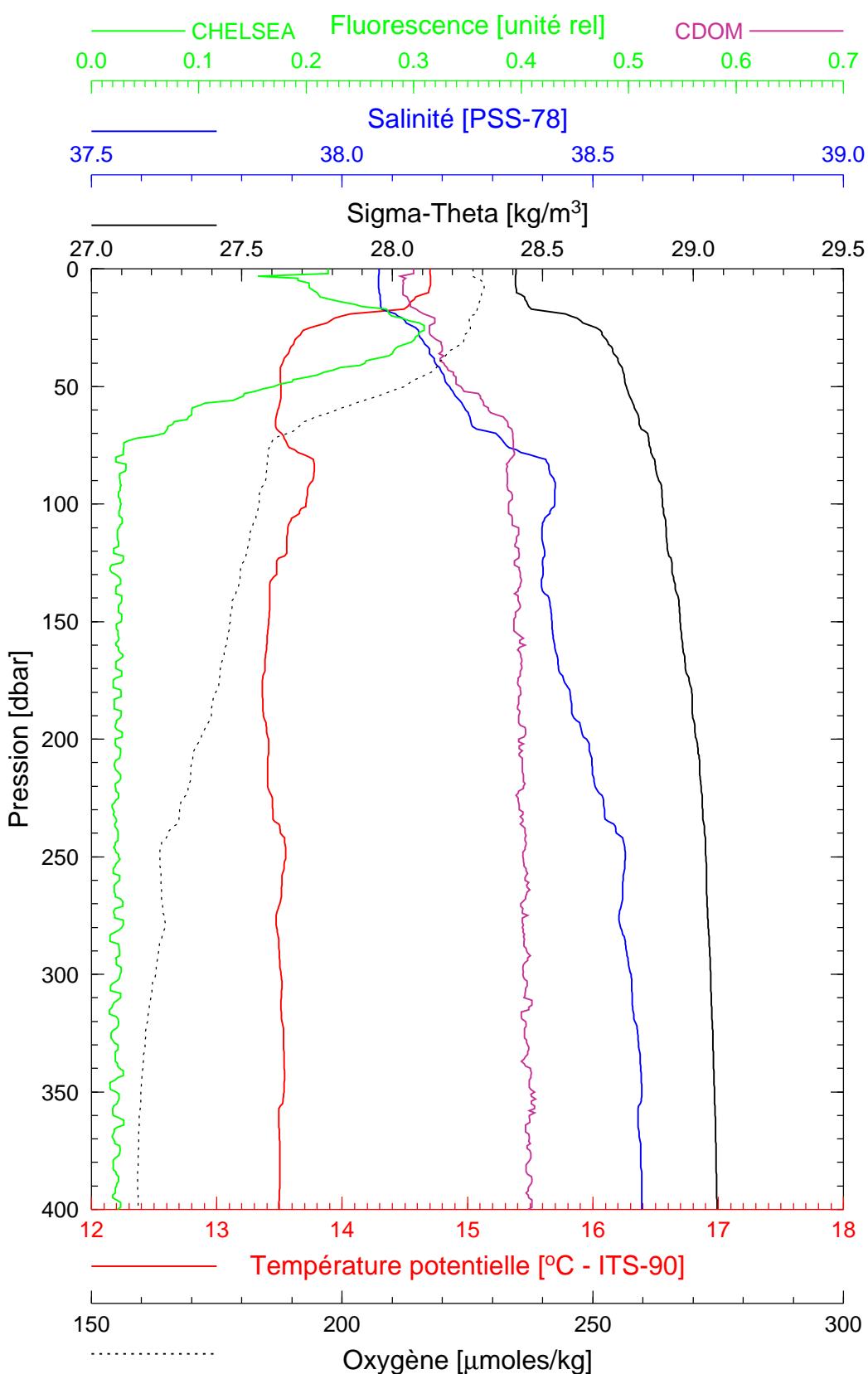
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Boussole 29

17/12/2003

BOUS031217_02

BOUS008



Date 17/12/2003
Heure déb 14h 56min [TU]

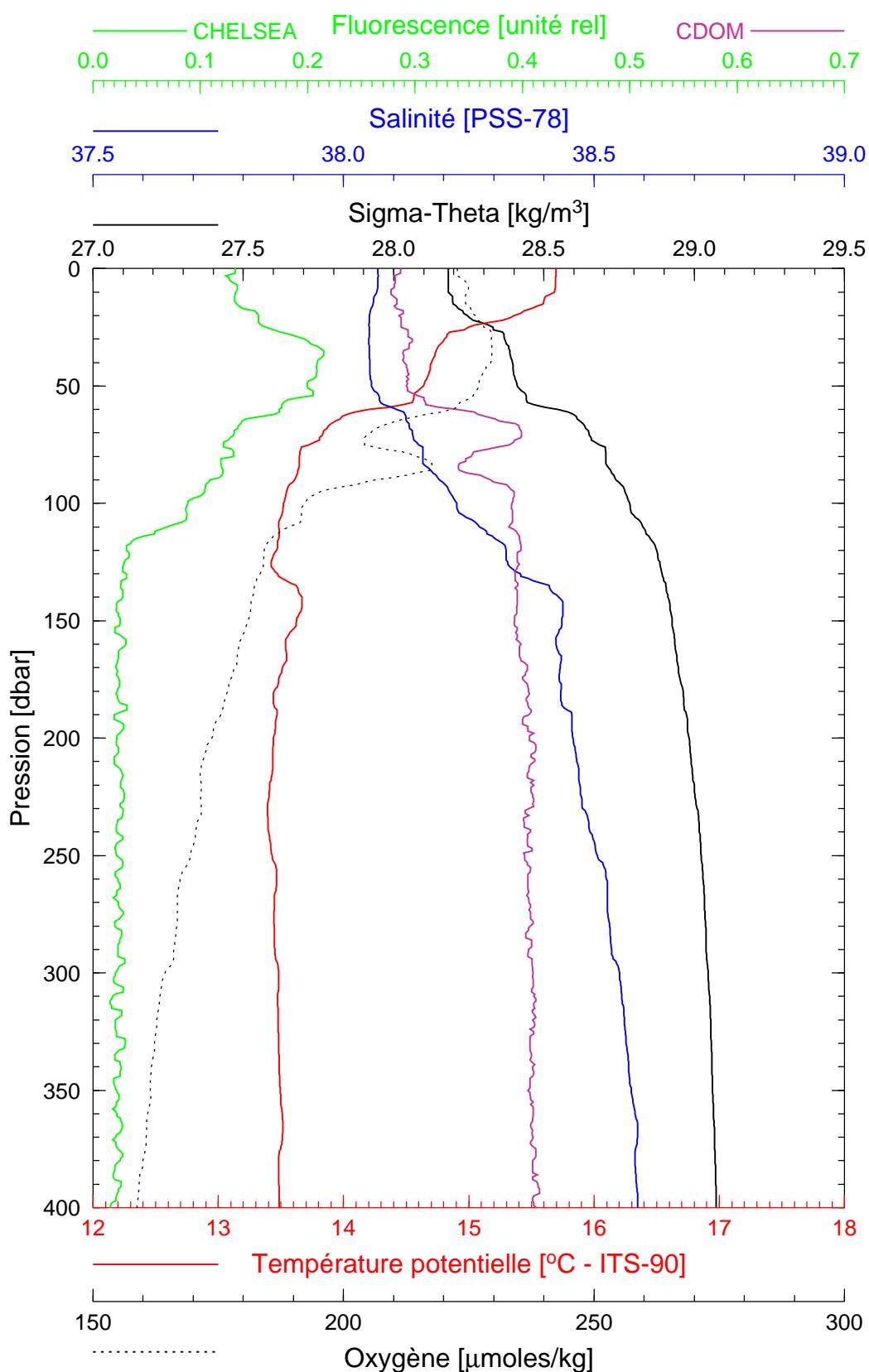
Latitude 43°21.984 N
Longitude 07°54.142 E

Boussole 29

17/12/2003

BOUS031217_03

BOUS009



Date 17/12/2003
Heure déb 16h 09min [TU]

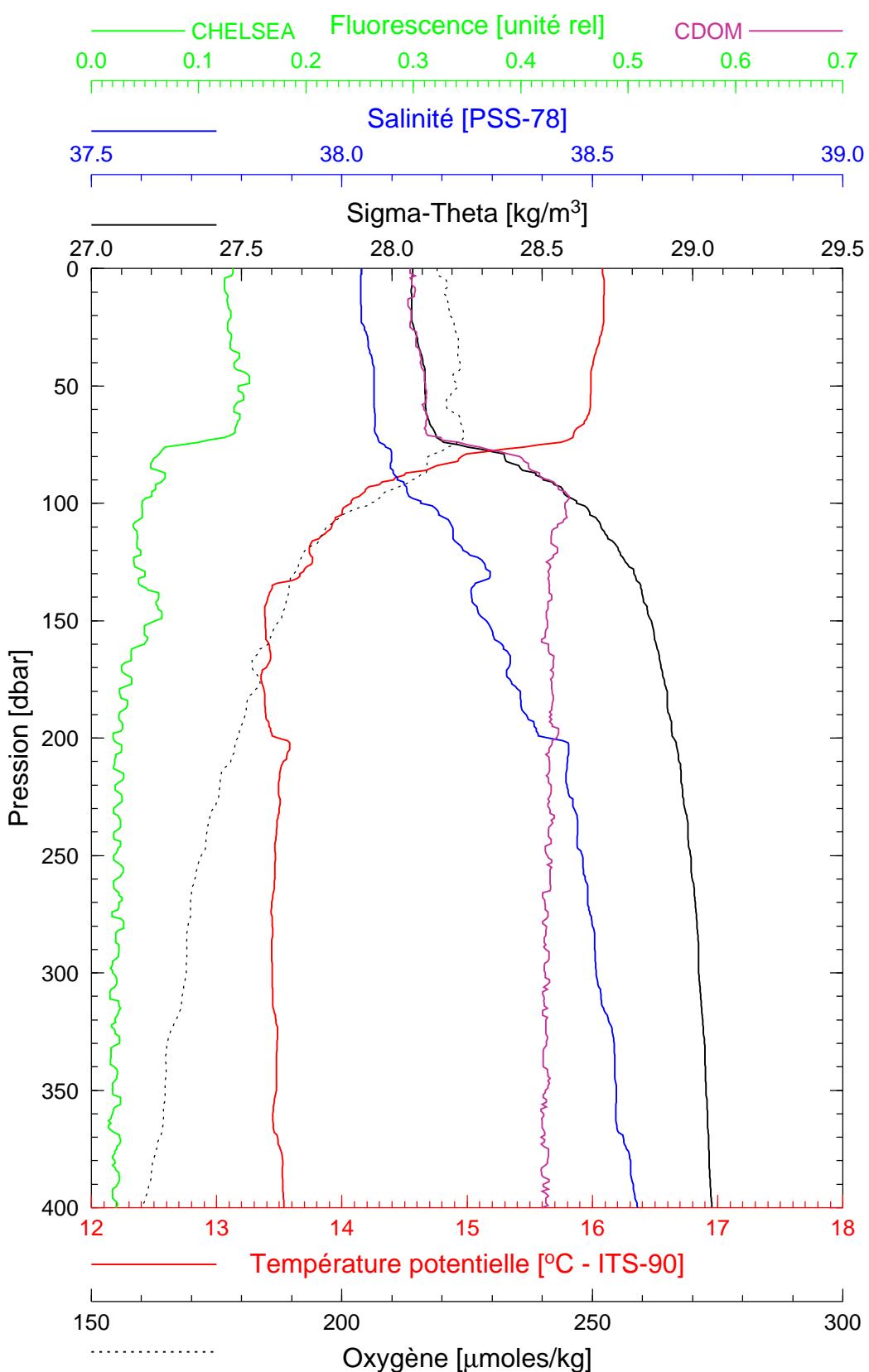
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Boussole 29

17/12/2003

BOUS031217_04

BOUS010



Date 17/12/2003
Heure déb 17h 11min [TU]

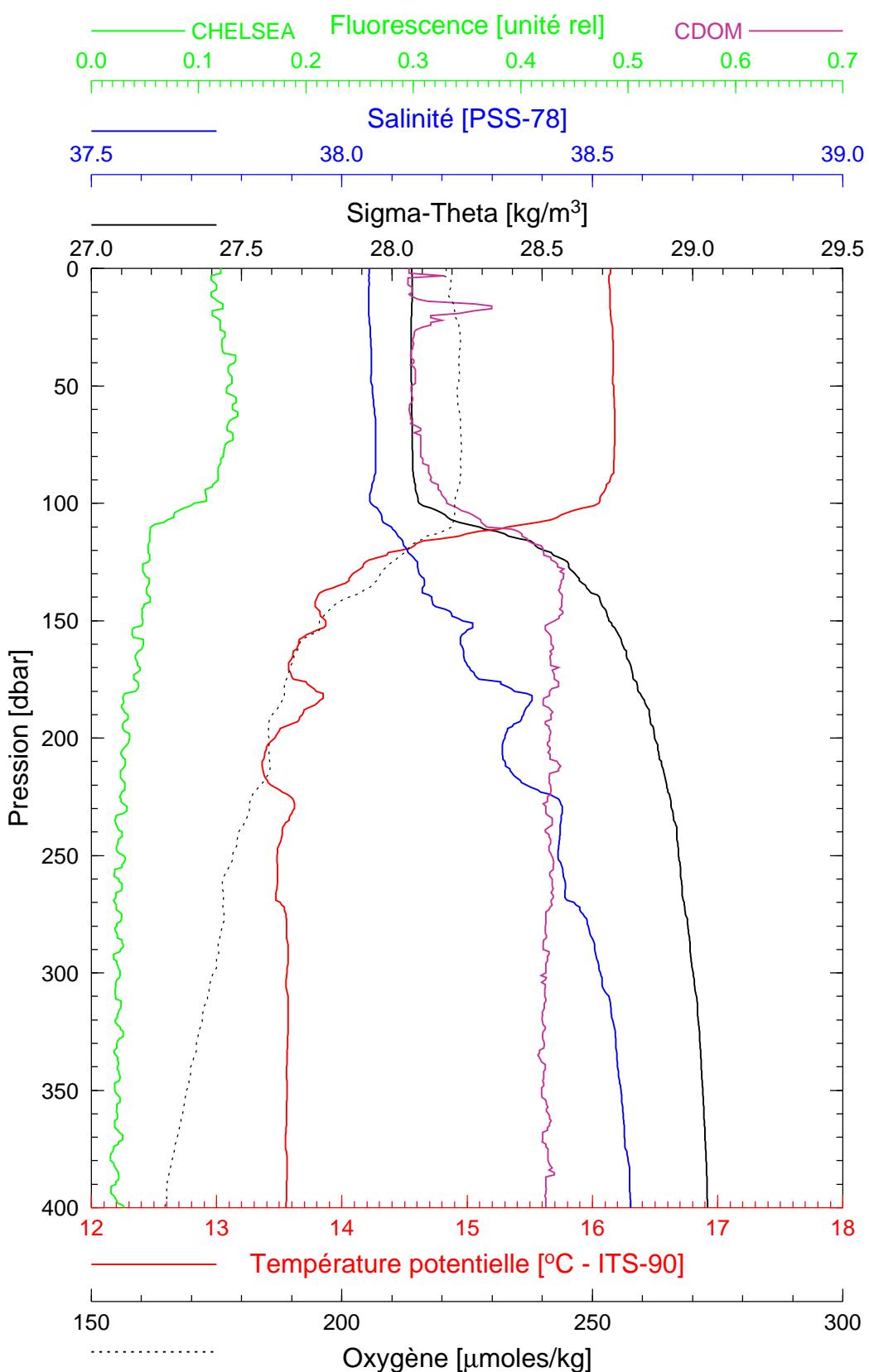
Latitude 43°27.934 N
Longitude 07°42.452 E

Boussole 29

17/12/2003

BOUS031217_05

BOUS011



Date 17/12/2003
Heure déb 18h 13min [TU]

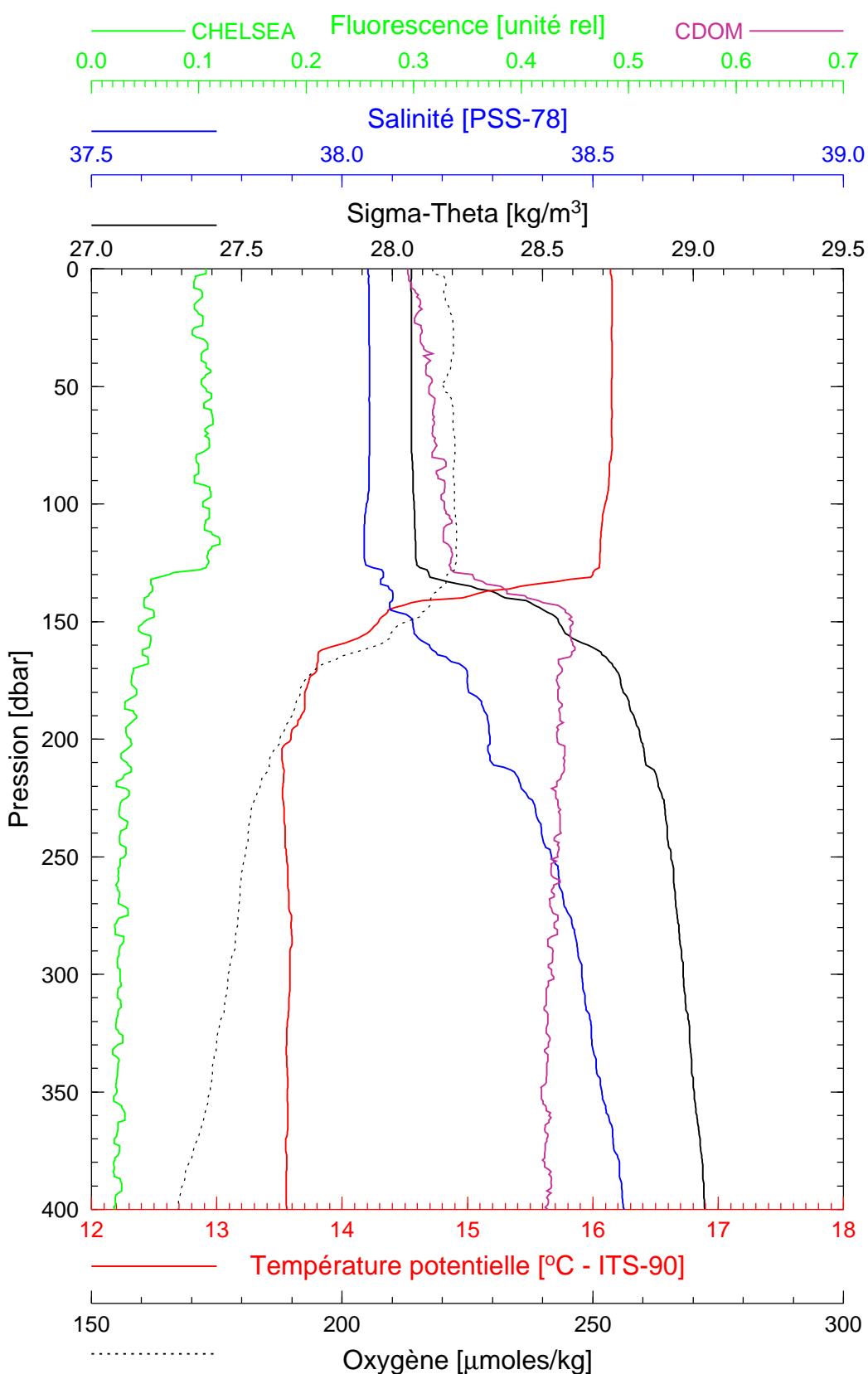
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Longitude 07°36.926 E

Boussole 29

17/12/2003

BOUS031217_06

BOUS012



Date 17/12/2003
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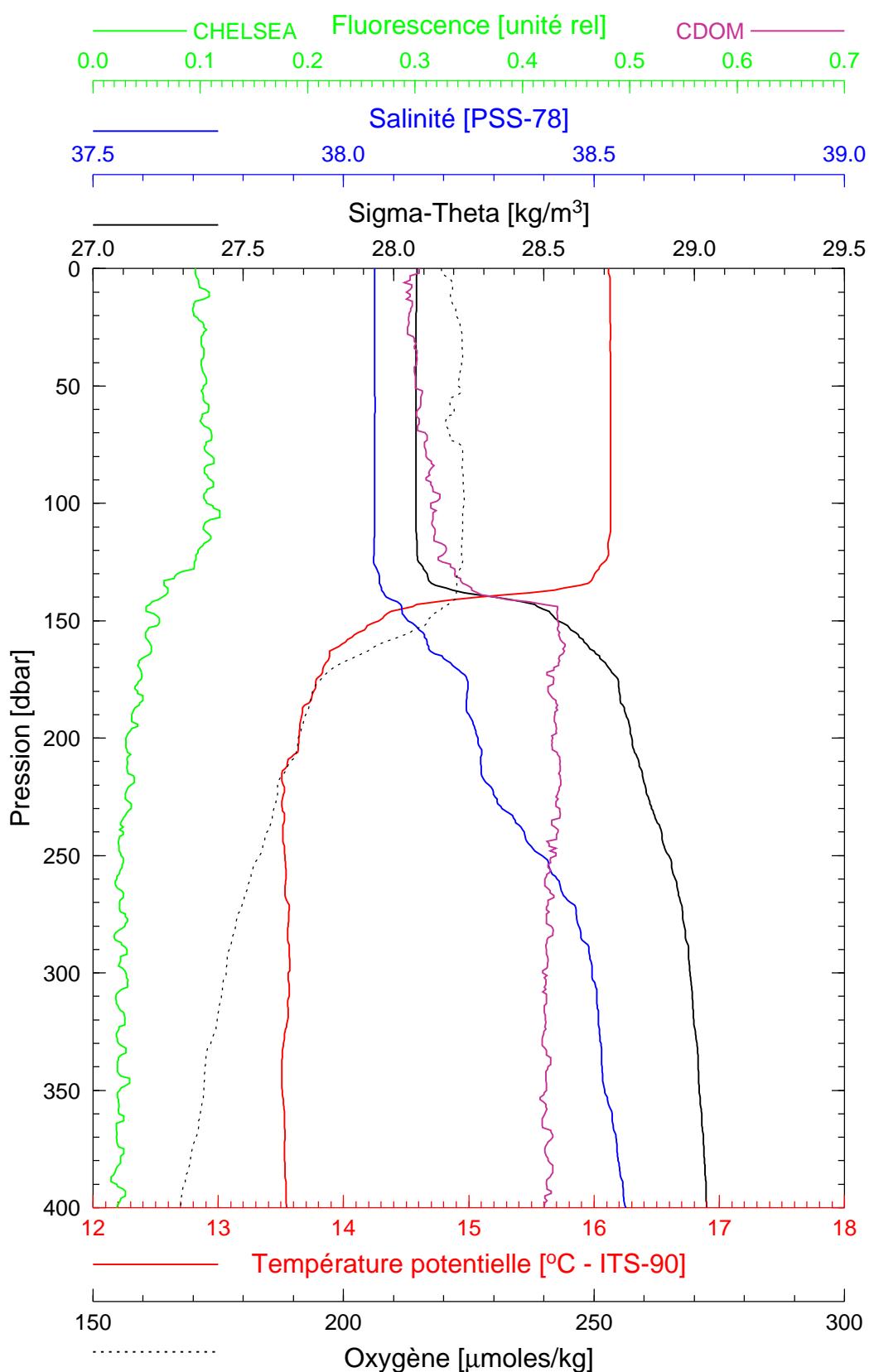
Latitude 43°34.002 N
Longitude 07°30.762 E

Boussole 29

17/12/2003

BOUS031217_07

BOUS013



Date 17/12/2003
Heure déb 20h 13min [TU]

Latitude 43°37.443 N
Longitude 07°24.963 E