

# BOUSSOLE Monthly Cruise Report

## Cruise 30

January 28 – February 01, 2004

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

Vessel: R/V Téthys II

(Captain: Rémy Lafond)

Science Personnel: Alec Scott, Dominique Tailliez, Jean-Benoît Charrassin

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Fig 1. Rough conditions during Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle miniature ctd testing with 30 knots of wind. Menton and the French/Italian border are in the background.

## 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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## 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 spectrophotometric filter analysis in the lab. A gimbed 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.

The Boussole buoy is scheduled to be reinstalled the morning of the 4<sup>th</sup> March. After installation, profiles with the SPMR synchronous with the buoy sampling should be attempted as a means of cross calibration and validation.

Davey Merien will be assisting Dominique Tailliez with CTD operations in order to establish an efficient protocol for processing the data from the AC9. CTD water samples are to be collected for Annick Bricaud.

PhD student Sophie Bonnet is participating on the cruise with the intention of sampling seawater to a depth of 40m for dissolved and particulate iron and pigments. This is a monthly activity but there is particular urgency for these samples since a major rainfall deposition of Saharan dust occurred two weeks prior.

## Cruise Summary

A suitable summary for the first Boussole cruise of 2004 would be 'just swell'. Unfortunately, this only refers to the sea conditions rather than the productivity during the cruise as a large low pressure over France and England generated strong winds to the west of the site which crossed us throughout the week. The weather forecasts available from Meteo France proved to be unreliable reference and the web site for the Dyfamed weather buoy often was very late to update in time to be of use to us to gauge the conditions on site prior to leaving port.

The first day's weather forecast was for windy and rough sea conditions. However, this proved to be a slightly pessimistic forecast as there turned out to be clear skies and winds of 8 to 12 knots. Unfortunately, large westerly swells from the west made sea conditions close to the upper limit of CTD operations. However, the swell was fairly smooth in the absence of strong wind so conditions were fair for optics work. Consequently, two CTD profiles marked the start and end of the SPMR profiling session with water samples being collected during the morning session. The sea conditions were not suitable for using the SPMR surface float and the transect was completed as far as Station 4 before increasing confused seas became too much to allow CTD operations.

Day two started similarly to the previous day in terms of weather conditions. However, it became apparent about 10 miles into the transit that the swell was bigger than the previous day and would prevent any CTD work. An increasingly cloudy sky in the direction of the Boussole site also made conditions seem rather ominous. It was decided to turn back to Station 5 to see if it would be possible to complete the transect behind the shelter of Cap d'Antibes. This was not possible. The final option was to run some 1000m CTD calibration work for University of Paris. A location near to Station 5 with over 1200m depth was chosen.

Day three provided much better conditions than forecast and the Dyfamed buoy data was not available in the morning. Consequently, the ship departed with Dominique and Jean Benois Charmassin expecting to be limited to coastal waters and further calibration work for University of Paris. After one profile in calm and sunny conditions, the ship returned to port, picked up Alec Scott and steamed out to the Boussole Site in time to benefit from the good conditions and catch the SeaWiFS pass. There was still a significant swell rolling in from the west. This late transit to the site did allow good conditions for Simbad A sky measurements to be made.

The fourth day was overcast and still with a swell from the west. Upon arriving at the Boussole Site, Captain Lafonde stated the swell was too large to operate the CTD rosette safely. However, the solo Seabird unit loaded with miniature CTD/transmitters was deployed at the site as a profile for Boussole and as a calibration cast for University of Paris. Two SPMR profiles were performed with some difficulty. On the journey back to Nice, dolphins were observed swimming off the bow.

The final day started similarly to the previous day with overcast skies but also some light rain. On arrival at site, 12 to 15 knot winds made the residual swell just too large for CTD rosette work. Instead, a survey using the sonar equipment was carried out to find the lower portion of the buoy and verify it was still in position. By the time this was achieved the winds had decreased and conditions were suitable for the CTD. Lunch followed from the CTD profile and by dessert, the sun was showing through the cirrus clouds. Four profiles with the SPMR and surface float were performed before the sky clouded over completely again. There was not time to perform a second CTD profile as priority had been given to achieving the optics profiles.

## Cruise Report

### 28<sup>th</sup> January, 2004 (Times UTC)

0700 Depart port of Nice  
1020 Arrival at Boussole Site (43°22'N 7°54'E).  
1055 SPMR in water  
1125 SPMR on deck (2 profiles + Meris 1010 SeaWiFS 1120)  
1320 SPMR in water  
1410 SPMR on deck (5 profiles + SeaWiFS 1307)  
1436 CTD Boussole 2. Max 400m. Boussole Site.  
1544 CTD Boussole 3. Max 400m. Transect Station 1 (43°25'N 7°28'E).  
1639 CTD Boussole 4. Max 400m. Transect Station 2 (43°28'N 7°42'E).  
1738 CTD Boussole 5. Max 400m. Transect Station 3 (43°31'N 7°37'E).  
1851 CTD Boussole 6. Max 400m. Transect Station 4 (43°34'N 7°31'E).  
1920 Depart Station 4 for port of Nice  
2015 Arrival in port of Nice

### 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2004

0530 Depart port of Nice  
0655 Turn around to find more sheltered water  
0728 CTD unit test 1 in >1000m water (43°36'N 7°26'E)  
0845 Depart for port of Nice  
1000 Arrival in port of Nice

### 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2004

0530 Depart port of Nice  
0634 CTD unit test 2 in >1000m water (43°36'N 7°26'E)

0835 Pick-up in port of Nice, immediate depart.  
 1200 Arrival at Boussole Site  
 1210 SPMR in water  
 1320 SPMR on deck (5 profiles + SeaWiFS 1113 and 1251)  
 1340 Start of quadrilateral.  
 1440 End of quadrilateral  
 1438 SPMR in water  
 1500 SPMR on deck (2 profiles)  
 1516 CTD Boussole 7. Max 400m. Bottle depths (m): 200,150,100,70,60,50,40,30,20,10,5.  
 1546 CTD on deck. Depart Boussole site for transect Station 5.  
 1827 CTD Boussole 8. Max 400m. Transect Station 5 (43°37'N 7°25'E).  
 1850 CTD on deck.  
 1908 CTD unit test 3 in >1000m water (43°36'N 7°26'E)  
 2004 CTD on deck. Depart for port of Nice  
 2300 Arrival in port of Nice

### 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2004

0530 Depart port of Nice  
 0850 Arrival at Boussole Site  
 0859 SPMR in water  
 0920 SPMR on deck (2 profiles + Meris 1015)  
 0937 CTD unit test 4 at Boussole Site  
 1037 CTD on deck. Depart for sheltered coastal waters.  
 1308 CTD unit test 5 in >1000m water (43°36'N 7°26'E)  
 1407 CTD on deck. Depart for port of Nice  
 1500 Arrival in port of Nice

### 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2004

0530 Depart port of Nice  
 0845 Arrival at Boussole Site (conditions rough)  
 1022 CTD Boussole 9. Max 400m. Bottle depths (m): 160,120,100,70,60,50,40,30,20,10,5.  
 1051 CTD on deck.  
 1245 SPMR surface float deployed  
 1325 SPMR on deck (4 profiles + SeaWiFS 1234). Depart site for Port of Nice  
 1900 Arrival in port of Nice (delays due to ship crew working on cable winch on route)

## 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.

-----  
 28 Jan 2004 11:30:20 43.220 7.540 112.58 28.85 1268 176.67 28.45 AFT 2 3  
 28 Jan 2004 13:07:51 43.220 7.540 276.54 28.70 1274 202.45 25.50 AFT 2 3  
 29 Jan 2004 12:10:46 43.220 7.540 162.77 64.84 765 187.54 28.45 AFT 2  
 30 Jan 2004 11:13:26 43.220 7.540 106.69 20.10 1579 171.97 28.66 AFT 2 3  
 30 Jan 2004 12:51:05 43.220 7.540 267.50 40.30 1017 198.23 27.09 AFT 2  
 31 Jan 2004 11:53:55 43.220 7.540 128.25 47.71 910 182.93 29.27 AFT 2  
 31 Jan 2004 13:31:14 43.220 7.540 284.35 18.15 1671 208.41 24.48 AFT 2 3  
 01 Feb 2004 12:34:17 43.220 7.540 248.14 56.55 822 193.86 28.49 AFT 2

### MERIS: Viewing Times

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

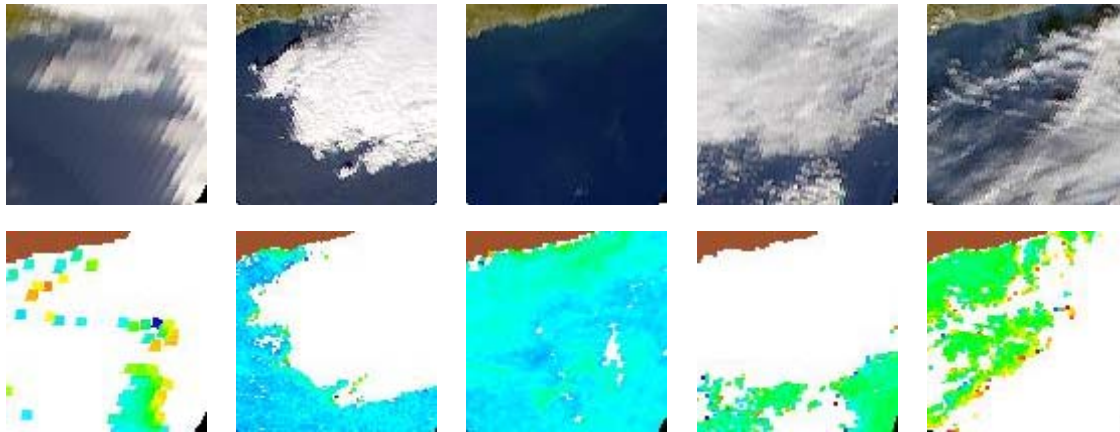
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 29 Jan 2004 09:38:56 43.220 7.540 100.11 55.79 932 148.03 22.48 NADIR

31 Jan 2004 10:15:50 43.220 7.540 287.71 68.86 841 156.74 26.08 NADIR  
01 Feb 2004 09:44:36 43.220 7.540 100.90 63.07 874 148.90 23.73 NADIR

## Ligurian Sea Boussole Site Images

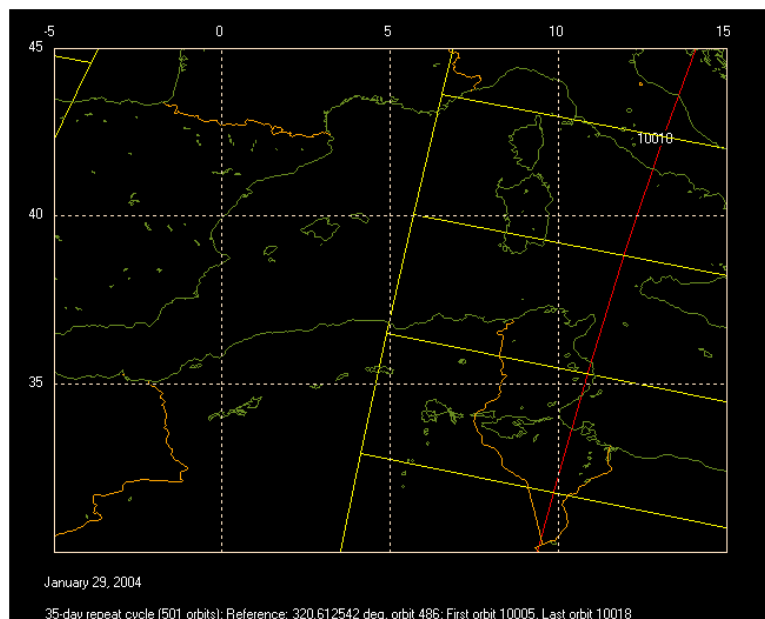
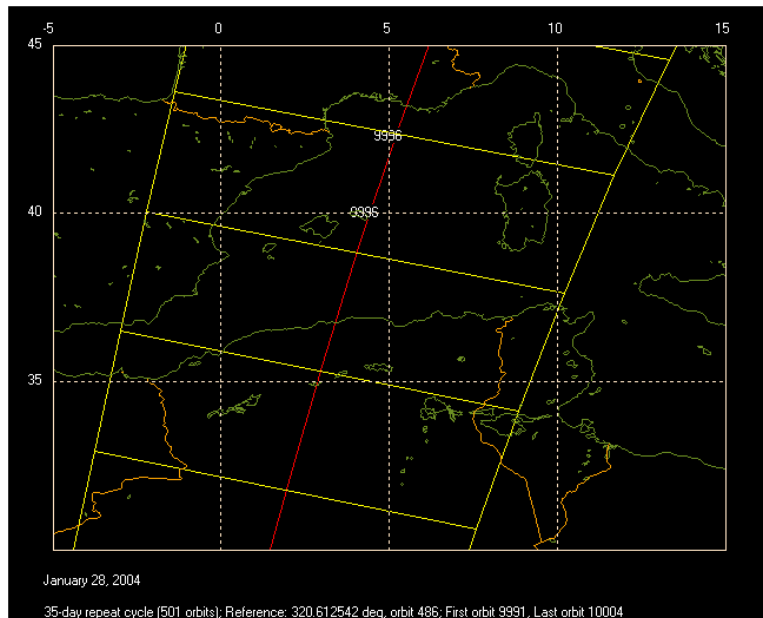
[http://seawifs.gsfc.nasa.gov/cgi/seawifs\\_region\\_extracts.pl](http://seawifs.gsfc.nasa.gov/cgi/seawifs_region_extracts.pl)

### SeaWiFS

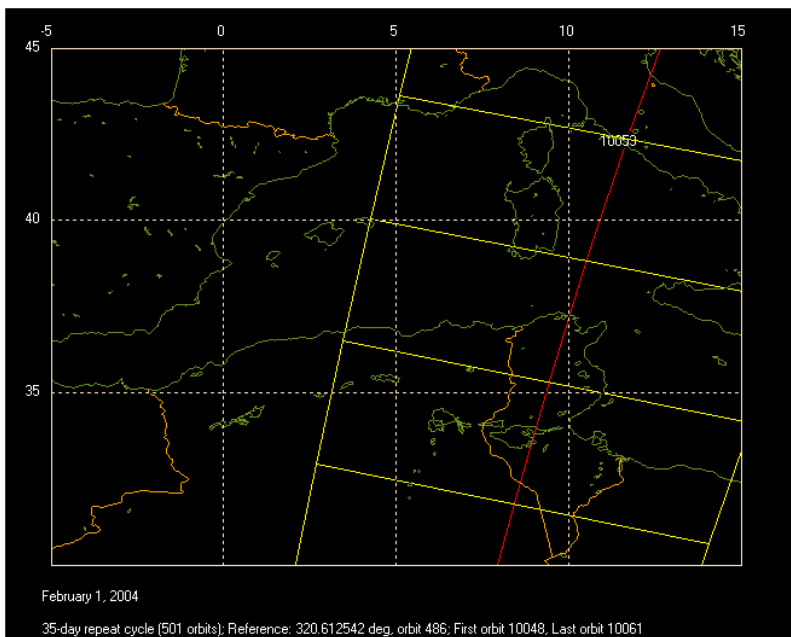
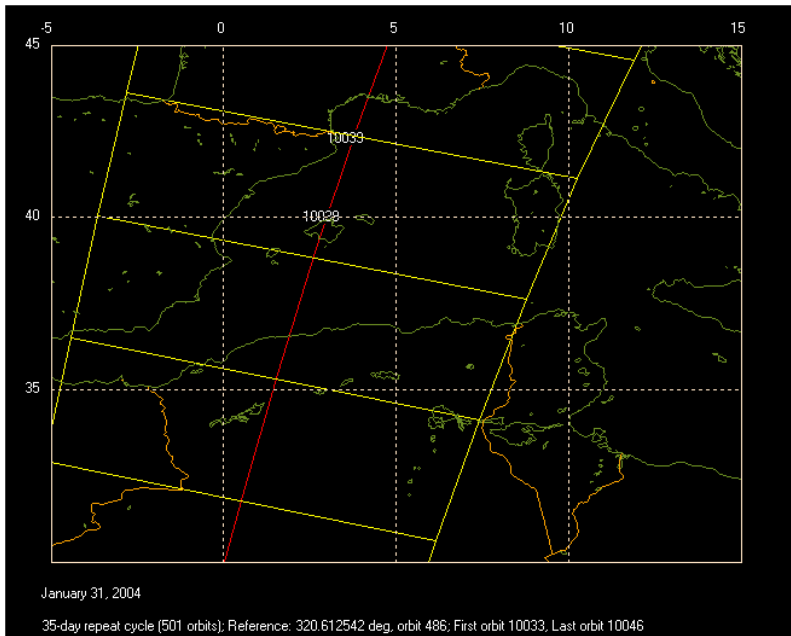


28<sup>th</sup> January 2004    29<sup>th</sup> January 2004    30<sup>th</sup> January 2004    31<sup>st</sup> January 2004    1<sup>st</sup> February 2004

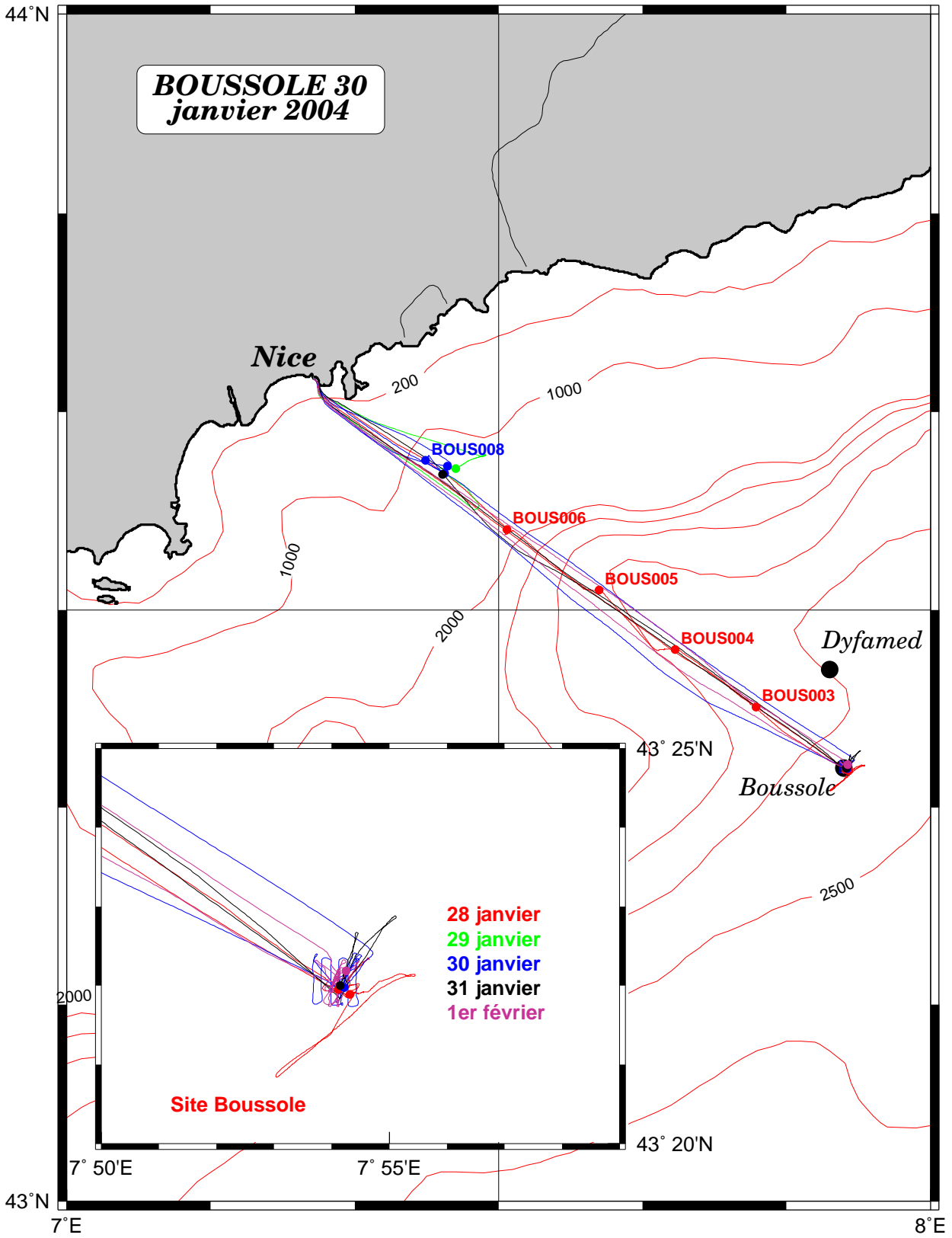
## Calculated Swath paths for Modis Sensor (ESOV Software)









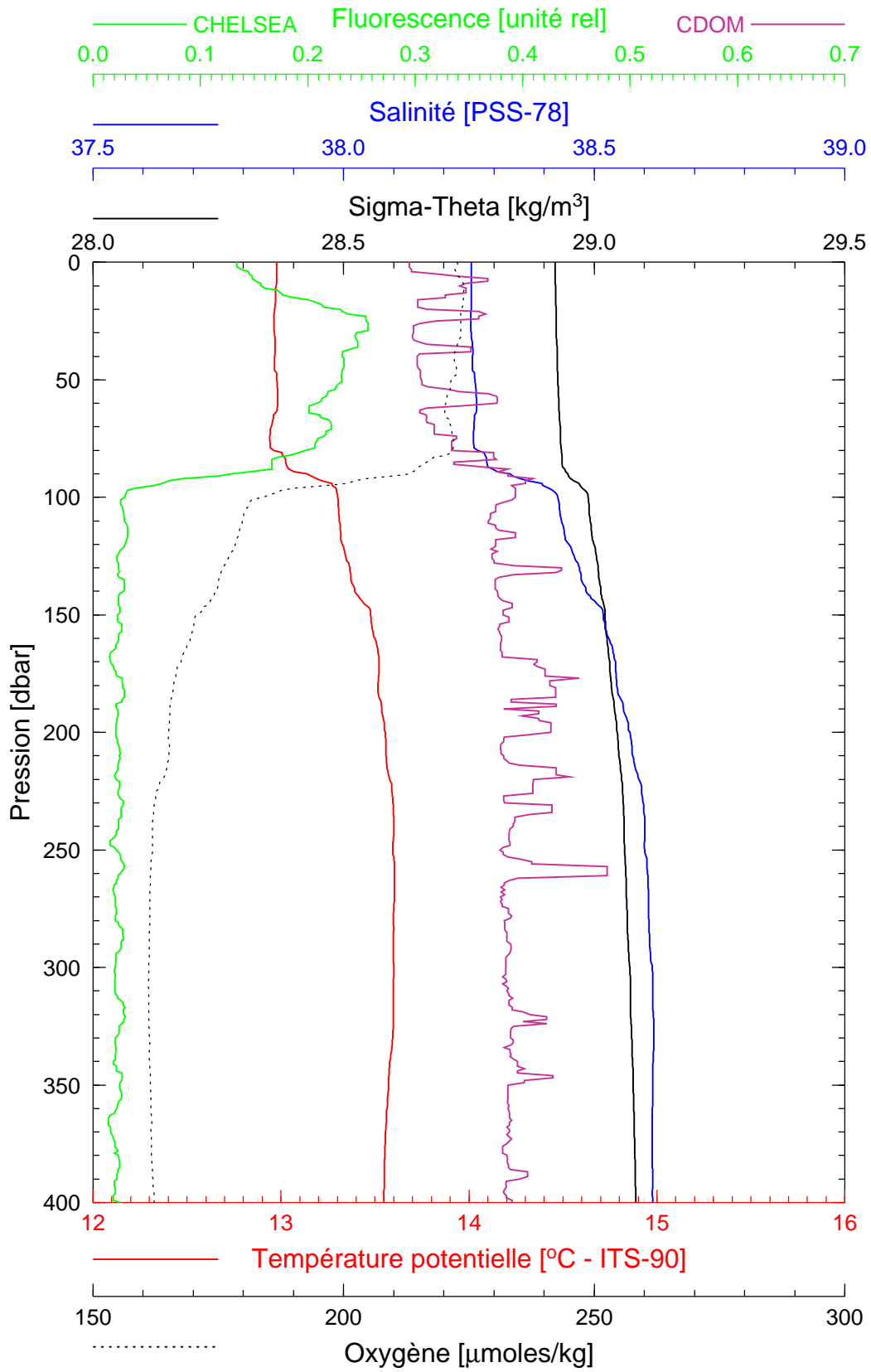


Boussole 30

28/01/2004

BOUS040128\_01

BOUS001



Date 28/01/2004  
Heure déb 10h 20min [TU]

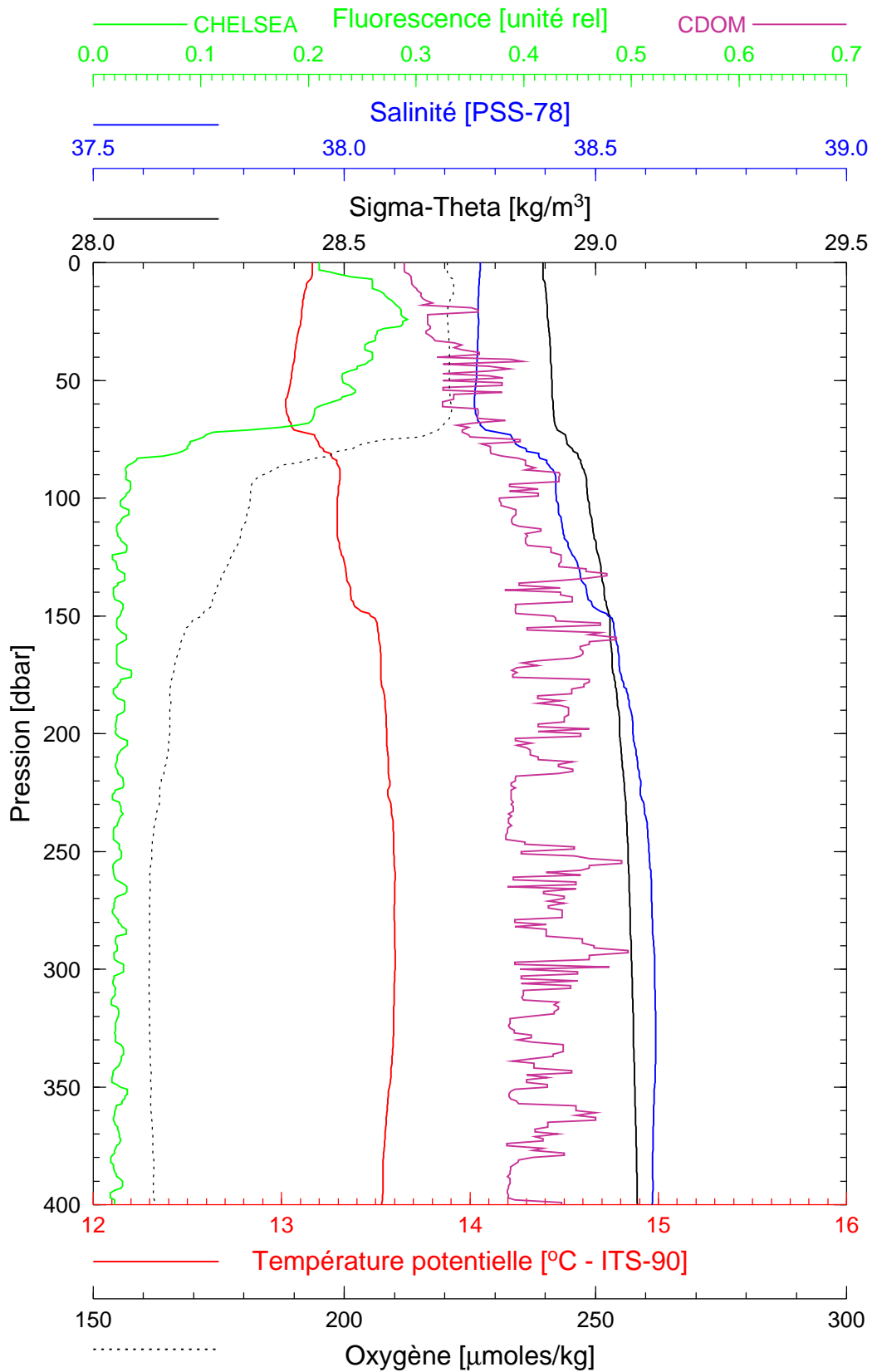
Latitude 43°21.892 N  
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Boussole 30

28/01/2004

BOUS040128\_02

BOUS002



Date 28/01/2004  
Heure déb 14h 36min [TU]

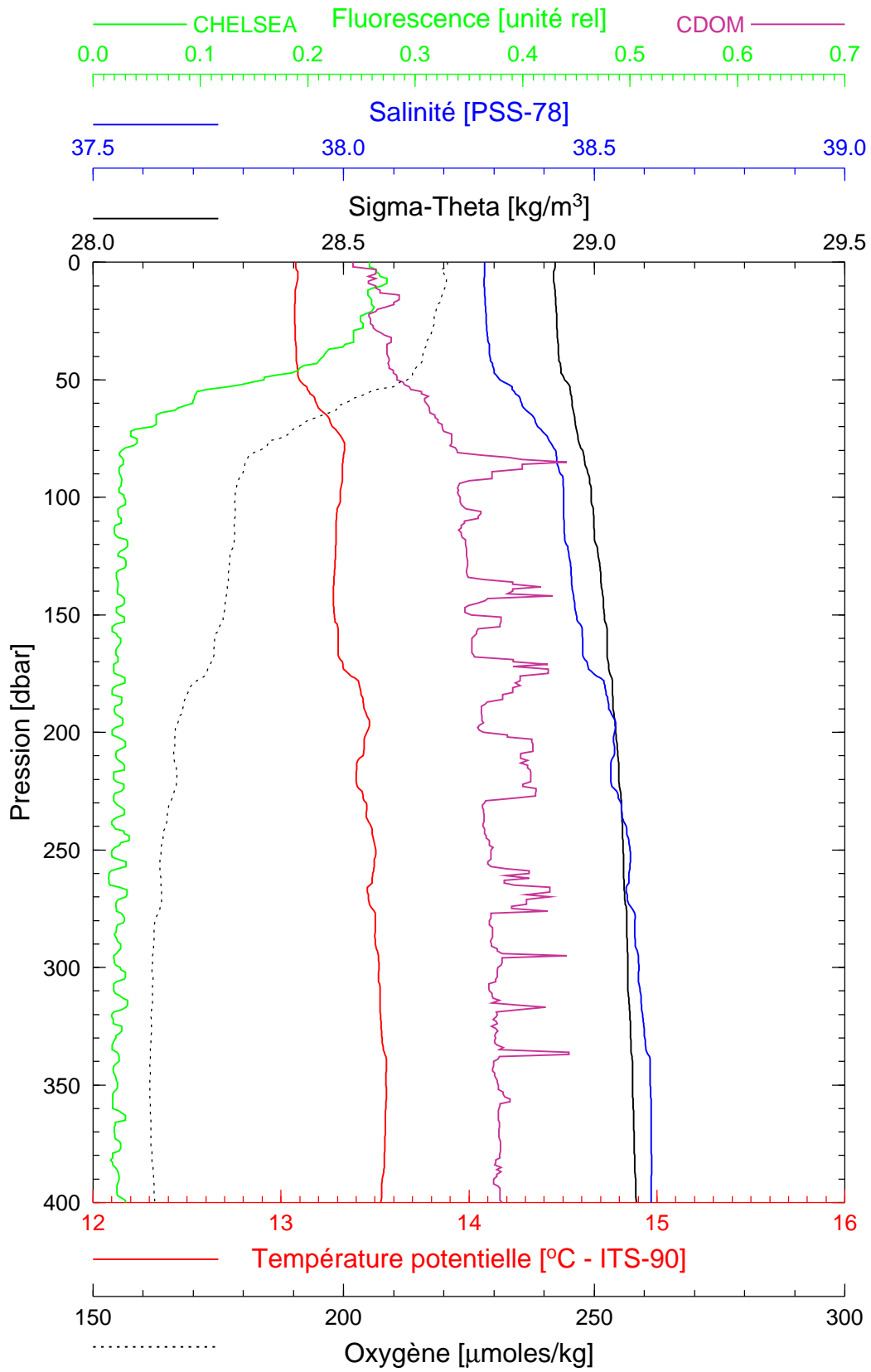
Latitude 43°21.951 N  
Longitude 07°54.115 E

Boussole 30

28/01/2004

BOUS040128\_03

BOUS003



Date 28/01/2004  
Heure déb 15h 44min [TU]

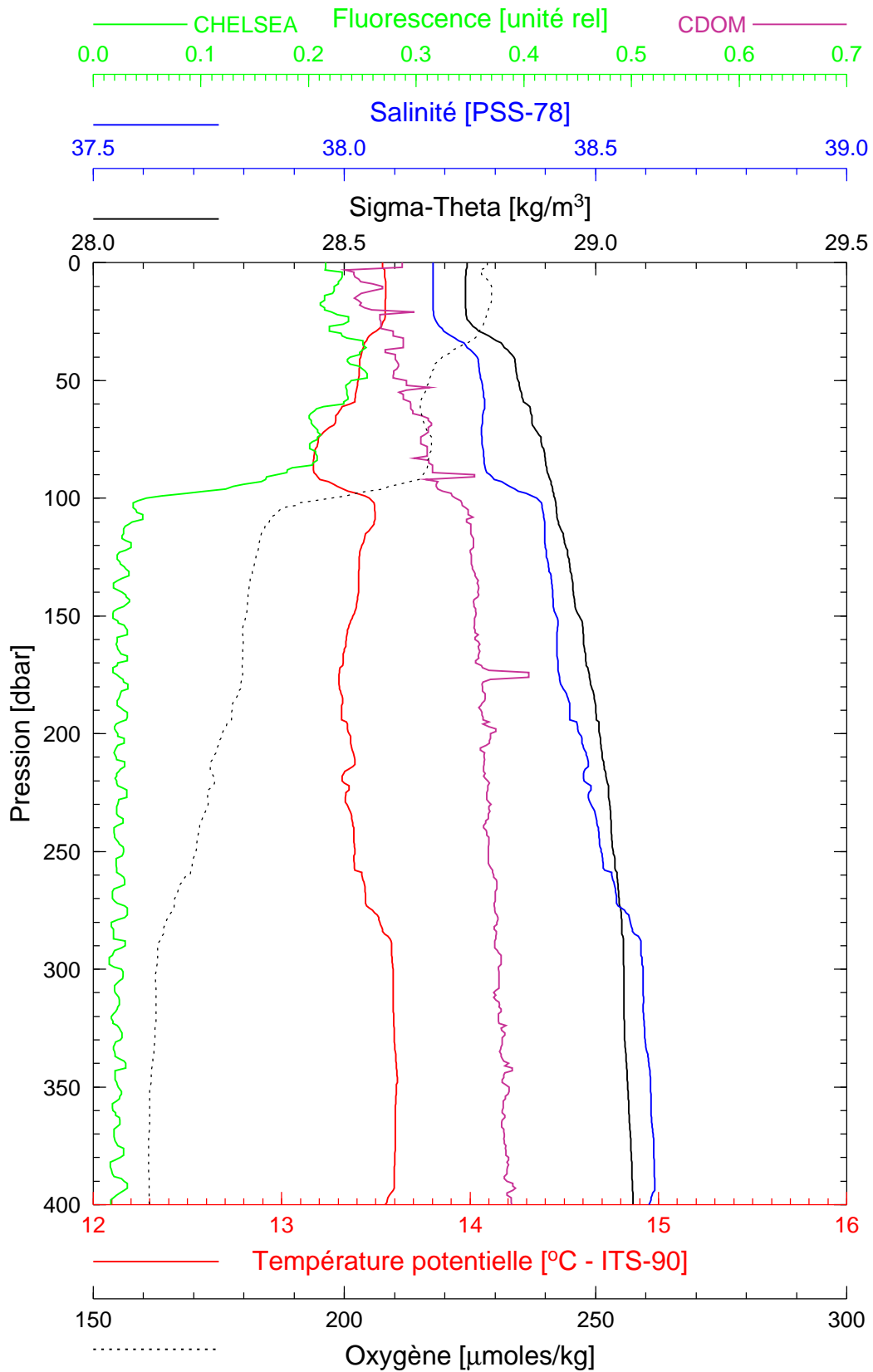
Latitude 43°25.085 N  
Longitude 07°47.893 E

Boussole 30

28/01/2004

BOUS040128\_04

BOUS004



Date 28/01/2004  
Heure déb 16h 39min [TU]

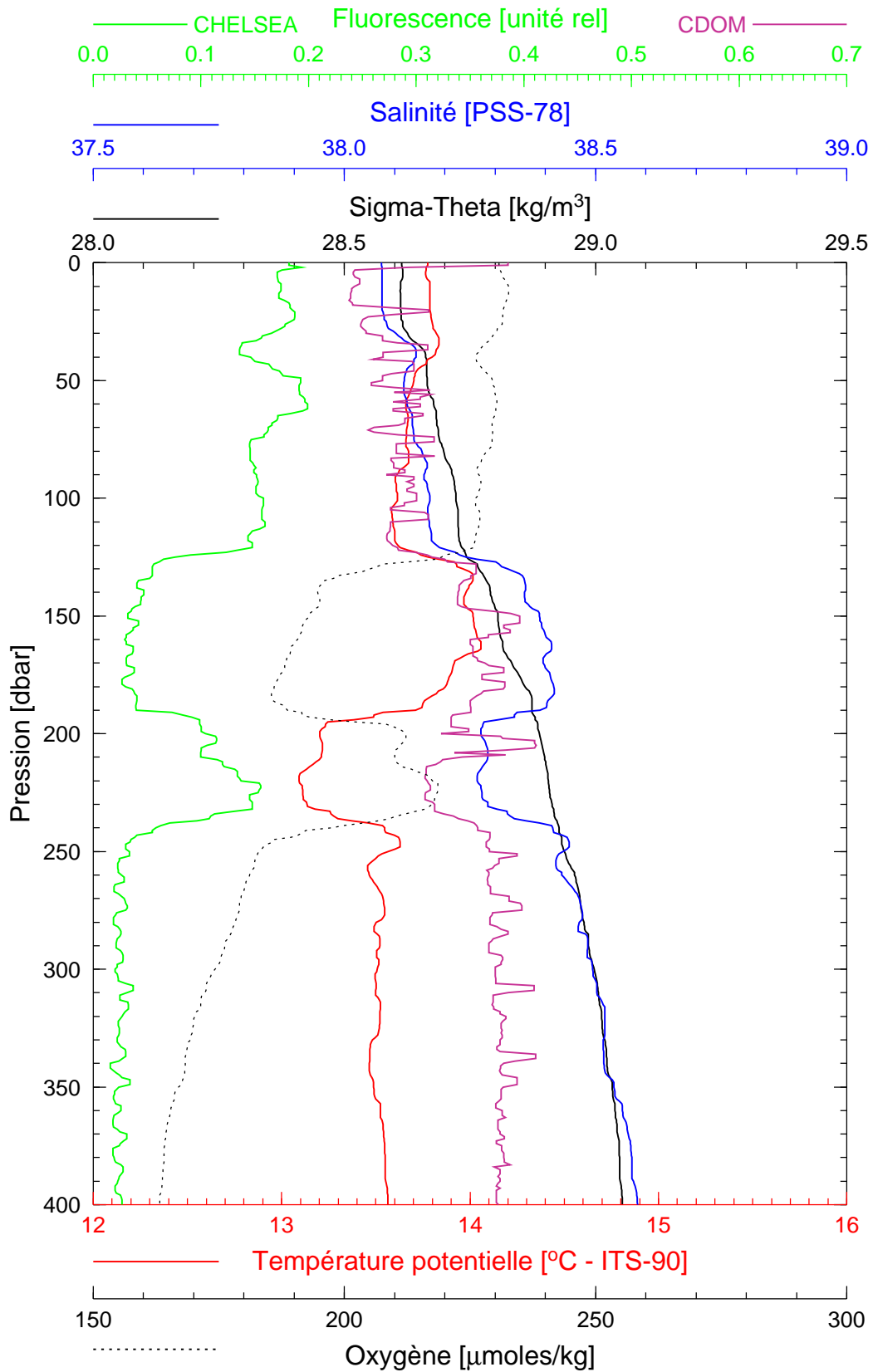
Latitude 43°28.000 N  
Longitude 07°42.255 E

Boussole 30

28/01/2004

BOUS040128\_05

BOUS005



Date 28/01/2004  
Heure déb 17h 38min [TU]

Latitude 43°31.006 N  
Longitude 07°36.995 E

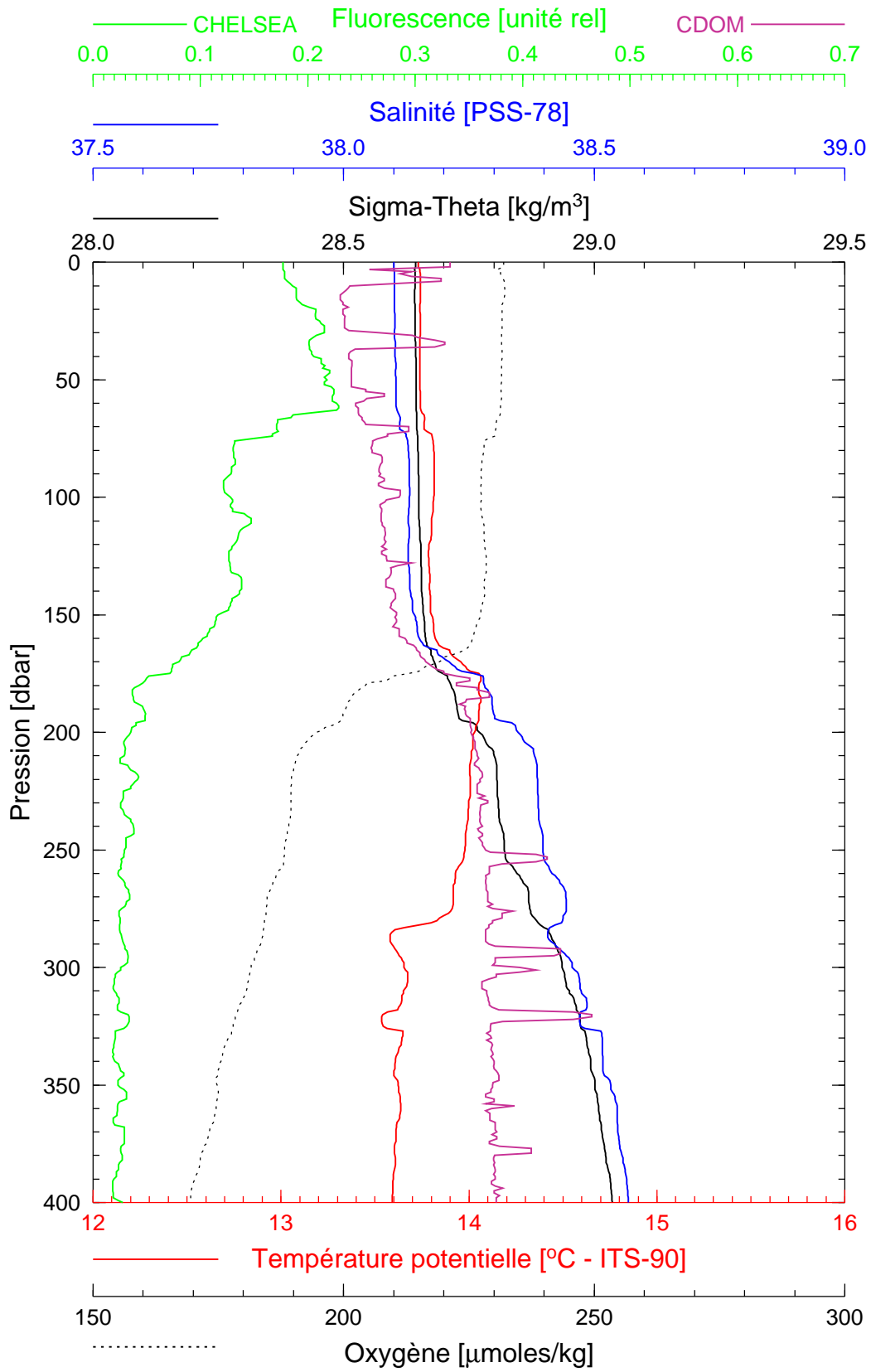


Boussole 30

28/01/2004

BOUS040128\_06

BOUS006



Date 28/01/2004  
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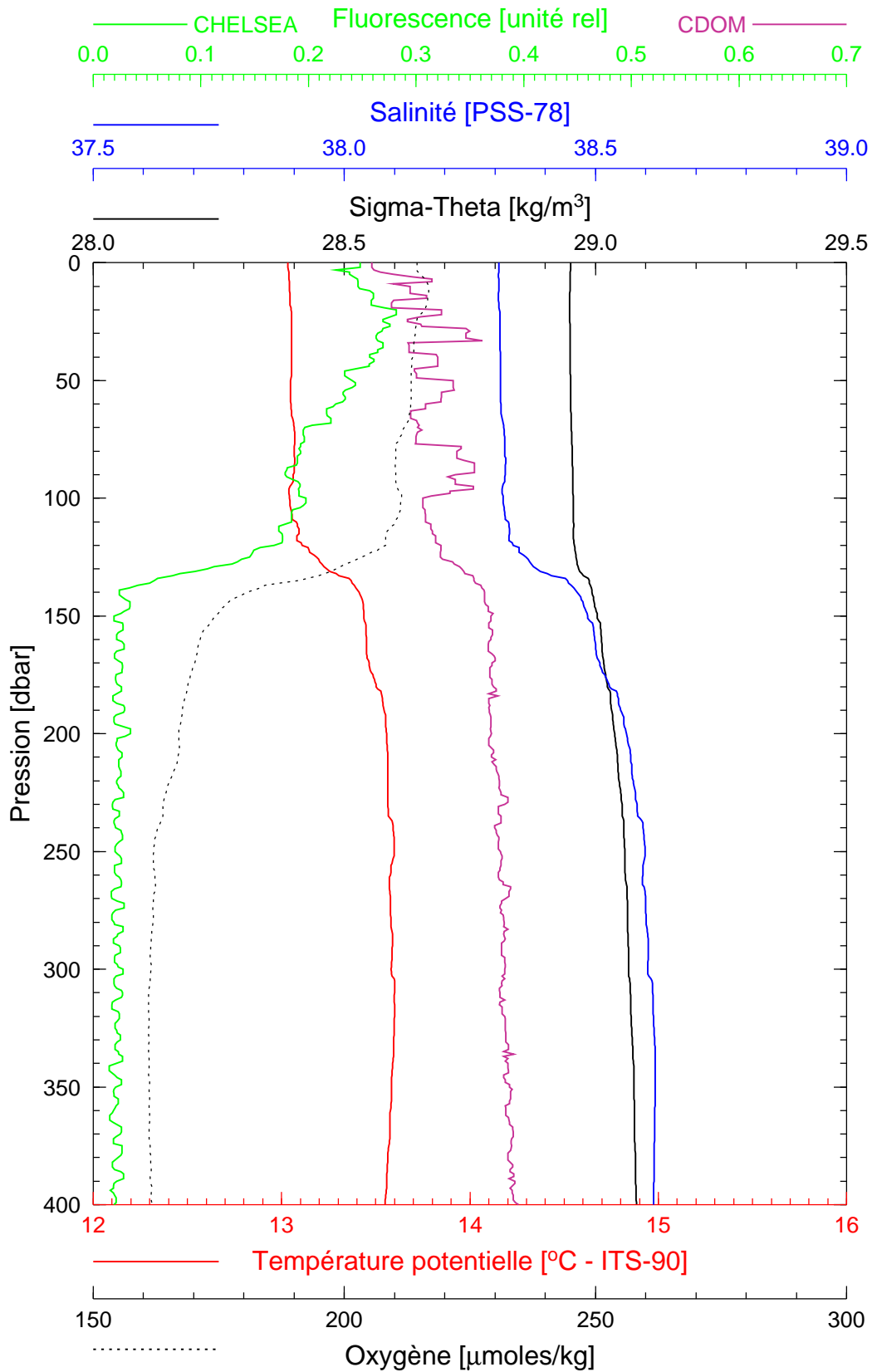
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Boussole 30

30/01/2004

BOUS040130\_02

BOUS007



Date 30/01/2004  
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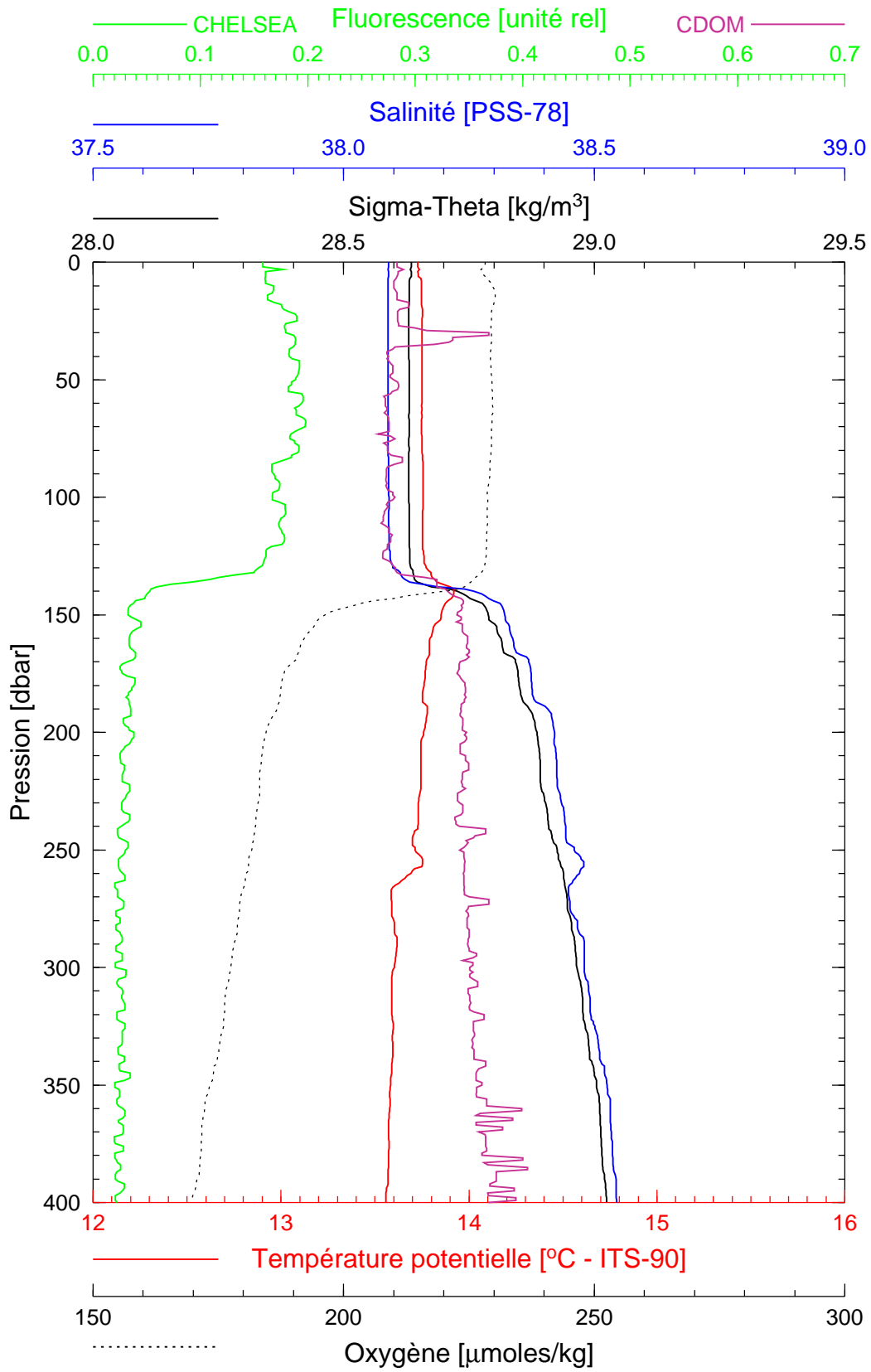
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Boussole 30

30/01/2004

BOUS040130\_03

BOUS008



Date 30/01/2004  
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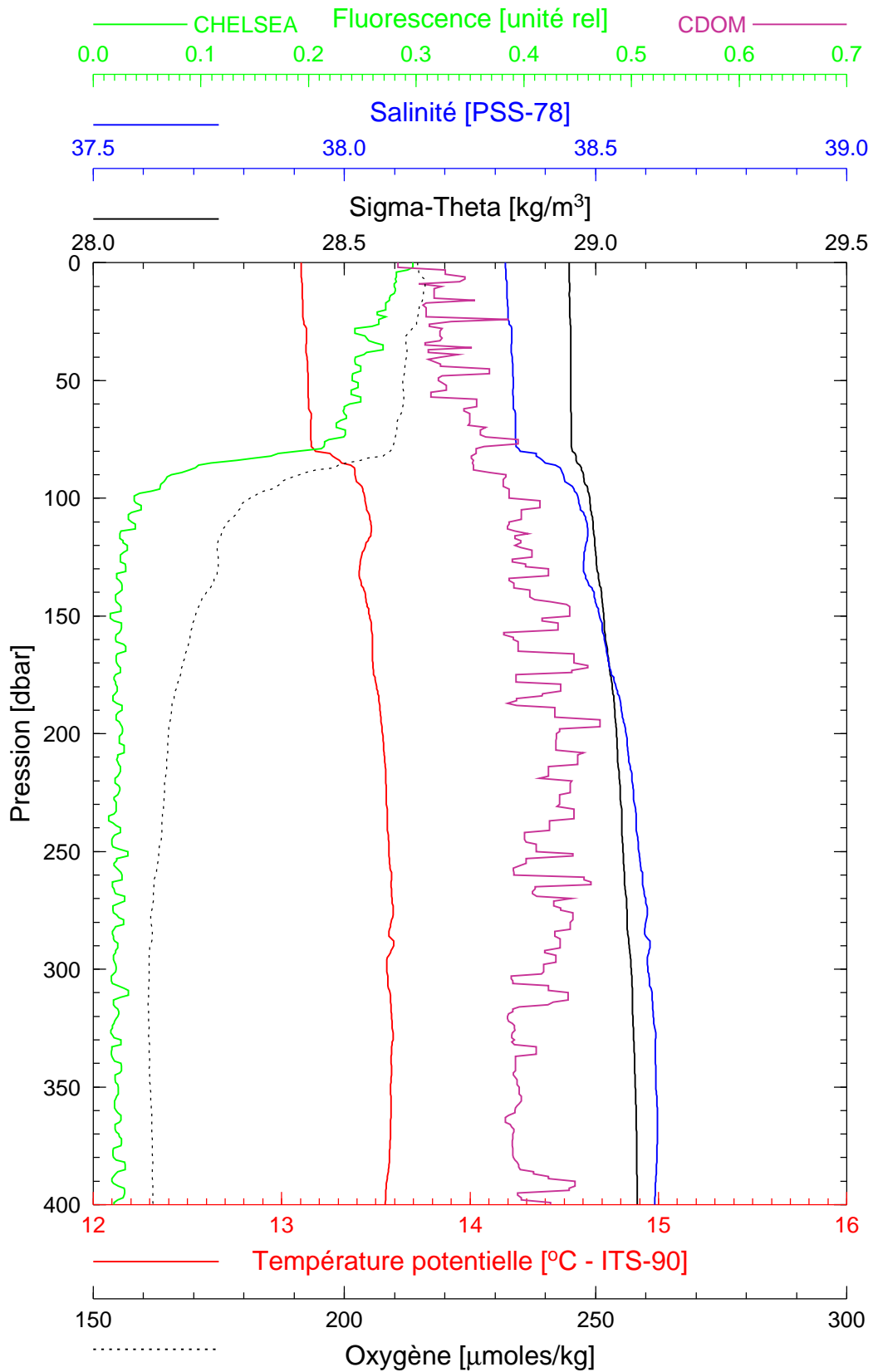
Latitude 43°37.560 N  
Longitude 07°24.922 E

Boussole 30

01/02/2004

BOUS040201\_01

BOUS009



Date 01/02/2004  
Heure déb 10h 22min [TU]

Latitude 43°22.185 N  
Longitude 07°54.254 E

