

Report on Oceanographic Cruise of O. R. V. Sagar Kanya

CRUISE No. 47

28th November to 22nd December, 1988



National Institute of Oceanography
Dona Paula-403 004, Goa
INDIA

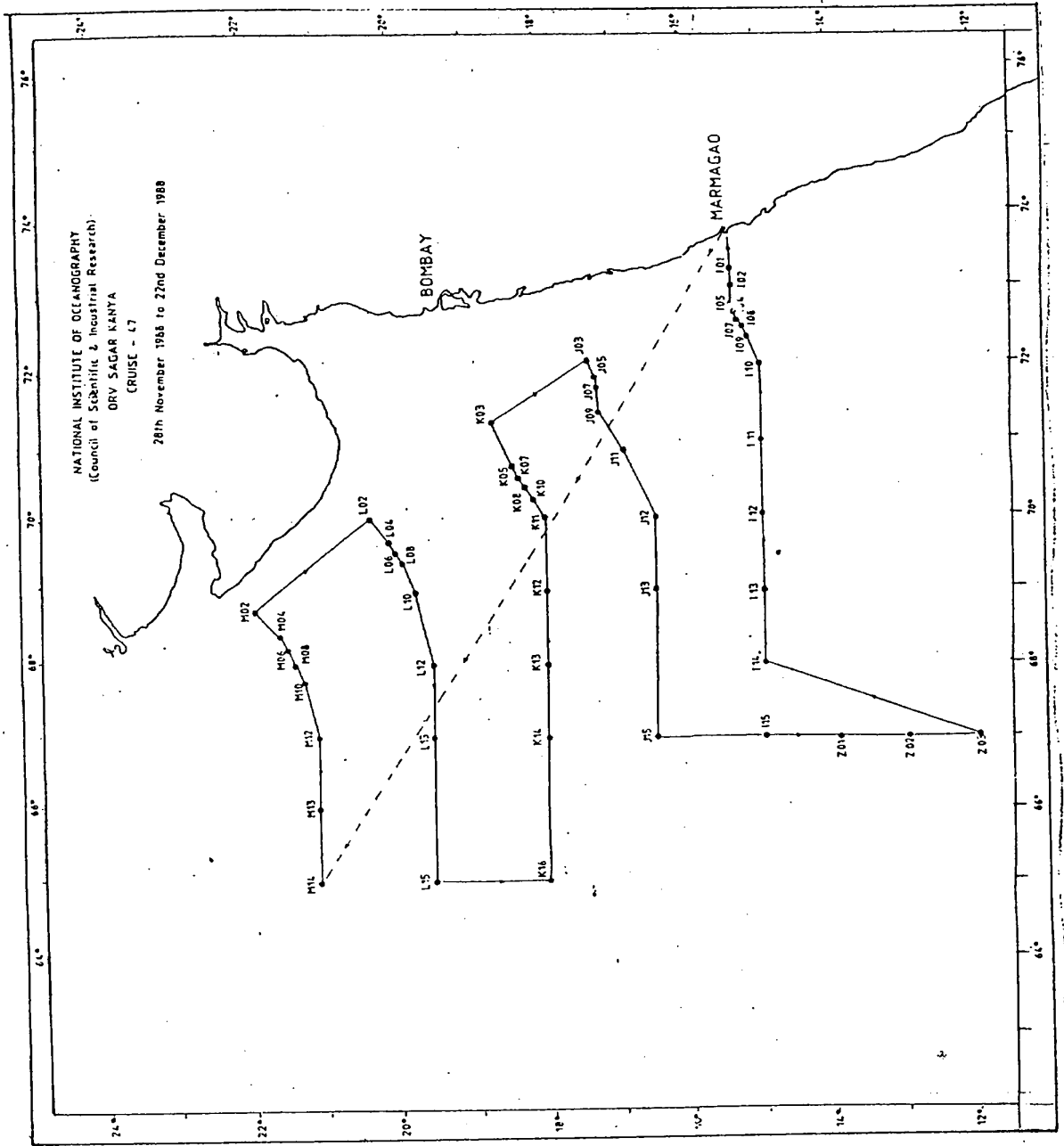
**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY
(Council of Scientific & Industrial Research)**

**REPORT ON
47TH OCEANOGRAPHIC CRUISE OF
O.R.V. SAGAR KANYA**

(28 November to 22 December, 1988)

CONTENTS

1. Cruise track and Stations.
 2. Cruise Summary.
 3. Participants.
 - a) Scientific Component.
 - b) Ship's Complement.
 4. Objectives.
 5. Cruise Details.
 6. Synopsis of observations and data collected.
 7. Significant findings.
 8. Acknowledgements.
- Annex 1: Performance chart.



2. CRUISE SUMMARY

The 47th cruise of ORV Sagar Kanya was planned to study the coastal circulation and some biogeochemical processes within the oxygen-deficient zone of the northern Arabian Sea using several tracers including radionuclides. The cruise was of 24 days duration, starting from and ending at Mormugao.

During the cruise a total of 50 stations were occupied for routine hydrographic and hydrochemical observations: 16 for nitrous oxide analysis, attempted successfully for the first time; 16 for ETS (electron transport system) activity measurements, again a maiden effort; and three deep profiles for some radioactive constituents. In addition, four box cores were collected for porewater profiling of nutrients, trace metals and for radiochemical investigations; 14 samples of surficial sediments were taken for biochemical analysis; and at 38 stations, observations were made on chemical composition of sea surface microlayer (SML).

All the objectives of the cruise were achieved.

3. PARTICIPANTS

a) Scientific component

Dr. S.W.A. Naqvi)	Chief Scientist
Mr. M. Manoharan)	
Mr. M.D. George)	
Dr. M. Dileep Kumar)	
Dr. P.V. Narvekar)	Chemical Oceanography Division
Dr. (Ms) M.S. Shailaja)	N.I.O. Goa.
Ms A. Rao)	
Mr. K. Somasundar)	
Mr. Blasco Fernandes)	
Mr. R.J. Noronha)	
Ms M. Nair)	
Mr. A.D. Gouveia)	Physical Oceanography Division
Mr. G. Namboodri)	N.I.O. Goa.
Mr. Raja Raman)	Geological Oceanography Division
)	N.I.O. Goa
Prof. B.L.K. Somayajulu)	
Dr. M.M. Sarin)	Physical Research Laboratory
Dr. A.R. Pandian)	Ahmedabad.
Mr. Ravi Bhusan)	

b) Ship's Complement

Capt M.S.L. Fernandes	Master
Mr. C. Carneiro	Chief Officer
Mr. S.J. Shekhadkar	Second Officer
Mr. S.D. Warke	Chief Radio Officer
Mr. N.K. Chatteraj	Radio Officer
Dr. S. Cokulnath	Medical Officer
Mr. R.C.S. D'Silva	Purser
Mr. R.V. Lad	Chief Engineer
Mr. Arun Ajmani	Second Engineer
Mr. T. Dasgupta	Fourth Engineer
Mr. A. D. Choudhury	Fifth Engineer
Mr. M.S. Malhan	Fifth Engineer
Mr. B.K. Vashishat	Electrical Officer
Mr. B.N Mistry	Electrical Officer

4. OBJECTIVES

1. To collect additional data for understanding coastal circulation.
2. To determine the rate of water-column denitrification from measurements of the activity of electron transport system (ETS).
3. To study dissolved nitrous oxide distribution in the Arabian Sea for understanding its fate and flux across the air-sea interface.
4. To study the processes affecting iron, chromium and vanadium in the water column and near sediment-water interface.
5. To determine porewater profiles of nutrients and selected trace metals.
6. To study the chemistry of sea surface microlayer.
7. To study the fate of reactive elements in oceanic areas of distinctly different properties.

5. CRUISE DETAILS

The vessel sailed from Mormugao on 28th November and returned to the same port on 22nd December 1988.

Standard hydrocast sampling covering the entire water column was done at all but one station using reversing samplers (TPN Hydrobios or metallic Nansen) equipped with thermometers to record the temperature. Analyses for salinity, dissolved oxygen and nutrients (phosphate, nitrate, nitrite and silicate) were performed on board the ship. A Guildline salinometer was used for salinity measurements; the Winkler procedure was followed for dissolved oxygen estimations and nutrients analyses were made using a Skalar 6-channel Analyzer.

Samples for N O₂ measurements were collected from a separate cast using either the TPN (reversing) bottles or 5 liter Niskin samplers. A total of 16 stations were occupied for nitrous oxide measurements along a zonal (Leg X) and a long meridional (67° E) transects. In most cases, the entire water column was covered. Subsamples taken in ground glass stoppered bottles (ca 1.2 l) were analysed on board ship within a few hours of collection using a Perkin Elmer 3920B Gas Chromatograph.

120 samples were collected at 10 locations for trace metals analyses using 5 l Niskin samplers mounted on a PVC-coated hydrowire. Preconcentration was done through

coprecipitation, and the acid dissolved samples were brought to the shore laboratory for AAS analyses.

ETS activity measurements were made at 16 stations. Usually four depths were sampled at each site, based on previously determined nitrite profile, and 5 to 10 liters of the sample was filtered.

Extensive observations were made on the chemistry of the sea-surface microlayer (SML). Concentrations of nutrients as well as some elements of crustal origin (aluminium and arsenic) were determined within the SML, at various depths.

Four box cores (length ca. 30 cm) were collected from different depth regimes underlying oxic as well as reducing waters. Segments of the subcores were pressure-squeezed using nitrogen gas, and the interstitial water samples so obtained were analysed for nutrients including ammonia. A part of the sample was also preserved for trace metal analysis in the shore laboratory.

Aerosol samplings were also carried out in between stations for subsequent analyses in the shore laboratory in order to determine the atmospheric inputs.

Sediment samples were collected at 15 stations to study the distribution of some biochemical compounds in the surficial sediments of the Arabian Sea.

At 4 locations (between 15° N and 21° N) in the Arabian Sea, vertical profiles of 30 L water samples were collected in PVC Niskin Samplers, filtered whenever needed and processed on board the Ship for ^{238,234}U, ^{234,228}Th, ²¹⁰Pb, ²¹⁰Po, ^{228,226}Ra isotopes. From at least two of the locations, spade cores (ca. 30 cm in length) were collected and sampled to see if any imprint of the productivity controlled radioisotope systematics could be seen in the sediments representing the Holocene (past ca. 10⁴ years).

Thirty-one 50 ml samples were collected for stable isotope (of oxygen) measurements which are being made. This is part of a large programme to determine oxygen isotopic variations (seasonal, annual etc.) in different parts of the Indian Ocean.

About 15 to 20 samples (a few in 100 l GO-FLO Bottles) were also collected for measuring ^{228,226}Ra and tritium to study mixing in the near-surface waters in certain near-coastal regions of the Arabian Sea. The measurements have just begun and it would take a year to complete them.

On board seminars

Several informal gatherings were organised wherein scientists from both PRL and NIO presented their work. These seminars generated enormous interest and it is recommended that these should form an essential part of all future cruises.

6. SYNOPSIS OF OBSERVATIONS AND DATA COLLECTION

In all 50 stations were worked during the cruise. The synopsis of all observations made, work schedule and station locations is given in Annex - 1.

7. SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Several new investigations were initiated during the cruise.

Detailed analyses of large amount of data and samples are in progress. Preliminary analysis, however, reveals several interesting features:

1. Surface N_2O concentrations are several fold higher than the saturation values suggesting that the Arabian Sea could be a significant source of atmospheric N_2O . Consistent with the observations in other oxygen-poor environments, there appears to be a net consumption of N_2O ($< 10 \text{ nM}$) within the denitrifying layer and enhanced production ($> 40 \text{ nM}$) at its boundaries.
2. ETS based denitrification rates compare very well with recent box model calculations based on the exports of nitrate deficits from the denitrification zone leading to a high rate of denitrification for the Arabian Sea.

3. Ammonia levels in porewaters of the sediment in contact with the oxygen-minimum layer were exceedingly high (>500 μM).
4. Trends of distribution of most of the constituents and their enrichment in SML were similar to previous observations made in the same area, but the observed levels (< 10 $\mu\text{g/l}$) and enrichment factor (< 1) of aluminium in SML were markedly lower during the cruise. Total arsenic (As^{+5} and As^{+3}) was mostly depleted in SML relative to the subsurface water.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All the participants express their gratitude to the Master, Chief Engineer and all officers and crew for their support and co-operation. The cruise provided an excellent example of an inter-laboratory collaboration. The Chief Scientist and all other participants from NIO record their thanks to Prof. B.L.K. Somayajulu for his guidance and for keeping them in good humour throughout the cruise. It was due to his promptings and interest that we were able to organise several scientific seminars during the cruise.

