

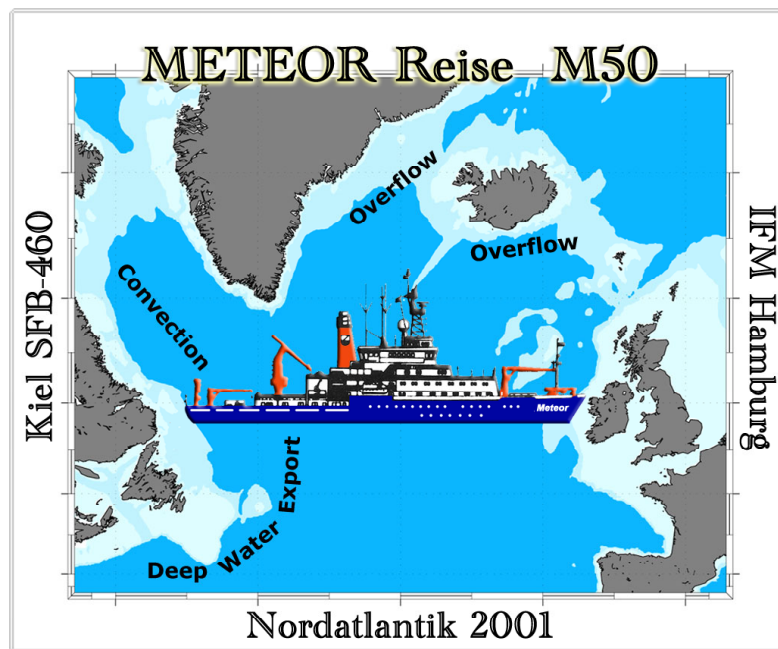
METEOR-Berichte 02-2

North Atlantic 2001

Part 3

Cruise No. 50, Leg 3

20 June – 15 July 2001, St. John's – Reykjavik



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3.1 Participants M 50/3

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3.2 Research Program

The cruise leg M50/3 was a continuation of the work done in the EC- project VEINS (Variability of exchanges in the Northern Seas), where eighteen countries contributed to field work and modeling of the transport fluctuations through the major ocean passages between the Arctic Ocean and the Northern North Atlantic. This cruise focussed on the fluxes and the changes in the properties of water masses in the area from the Denmark Strait to the southern tip of Greenland. It is a repeat of the METEOR cruise M39/5 in 1997, the VALDIVIA cruise 173 in 1998, the METEOR cruise M45/4 in 1999 and the Poseidon cruise 263 in 2000.

The ideas about the composition of the Denmark Strait Overflow Water (DSOW) have changed considerably within the last couple of years. This changing view did also arise due to the long term measurements within the VEINS program. Some of these measurements were also done on previous cruises with FS METEOR. Actually the overflow is related to the waters of the western boundary currents of the Nordic Seas. This results in Arctic, Polar and Atlantic contributions to the Denmark Strait Overflow. The present concept consists of equal contributions of Arctic Intermediate Waters, Arctic Ocean Deep Waters and recirculated Atlantic Water in the composition of overflow waters.

Of course this composition can change with time. On longer temporal scales the atmospheric forcing changes, and the formation of water masses depends also on this forcing. The predominant signal of this changes is the North Atlantic Oscillation. The exact nature of the relations between changes in atmospheric forcing and changes in the composition and strength of the overflow is still unclear and a subject of our investigations. But recently a coherence was found between inter-annual temperature changes of the DSOW at 64°N, changes in the temperature in the Greenland Sea and also with changes in the Atlantic Waters in the Westspitsbergen Current.

For several years now hydrographic sections were taken regularly along the East Greenland continental slope south of Denmark Strait. Several moorings are deployed along one of this sections at about 64°N. This mooring line consists of 6 moorings with current meters, two inverted echo sounders and one bottom mounted ADCP. This field work is a cooperative effort of institutions from Germany, Iceland, Finland and Great Britain.

The METEOR cruise 50/3 aims at repeating those six standard sections, with the difference that the southernmost section will be extended till the Mid-Atlantic Ridge (Fig. 3.1). For a better characterization of water masses, CFC's and SF6 measurements will be taken on these sections. The moorings will be re-covered and then deployed again. A new kind of mooring was deployed on the shelf last year with FS POSEIDON. This mooring consists of a tube, about 50m long, with 2 integrated temperature and salinity sensors (microcats). The goal of the tube itself is to protect the sensor from being destroyed by ice. This mooring will also be recovered and two such moorings will be deployed.

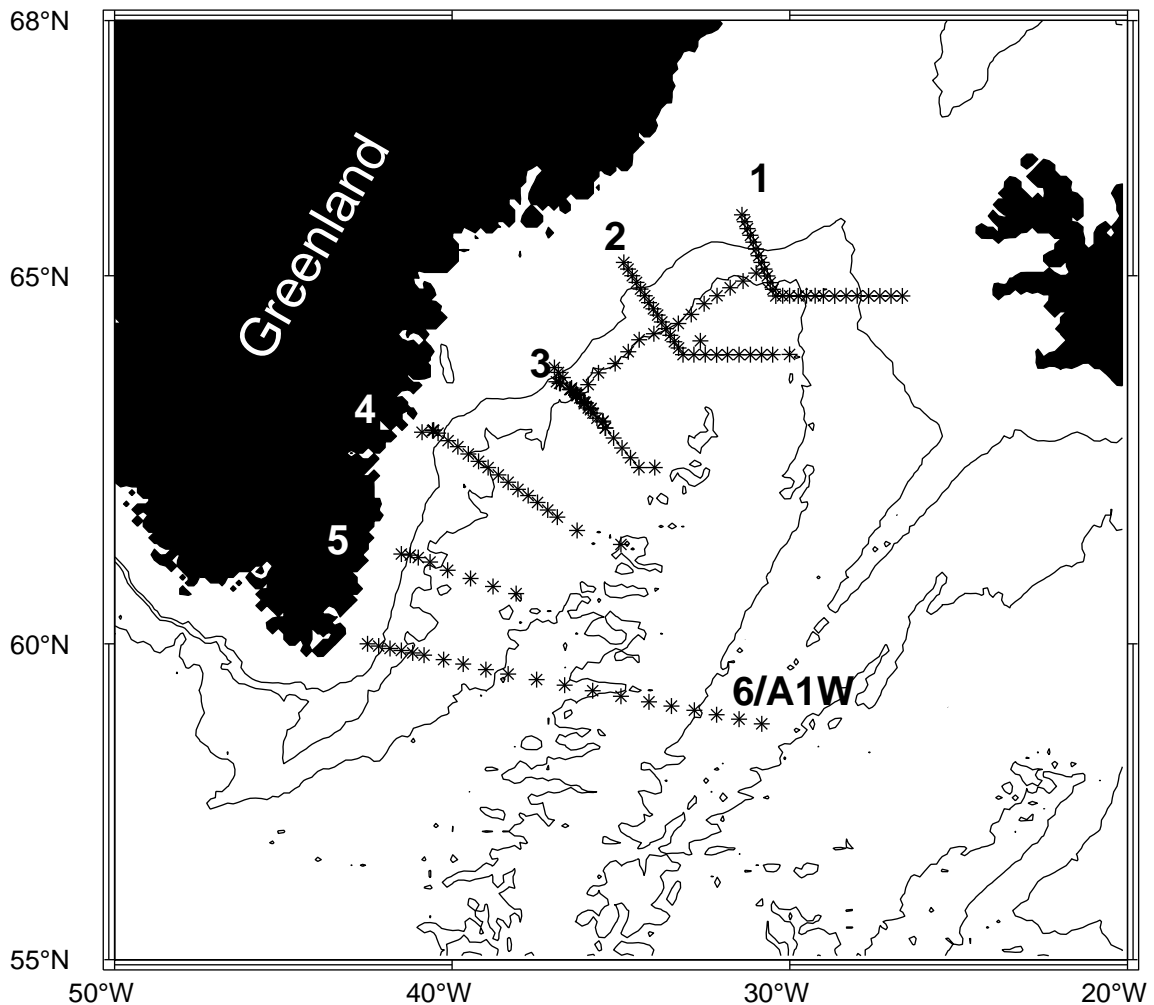


Fig. 3.1: Positions of the stations made during M50/3 and numbers of the VEINS hydrographic sections. The mooring array is located along section 3, the tube moorings are located on the shelf at the western end of section 4. The spacing of depth isolines is 1000 m.

3.3 Narrative of the Cruise

The RV METEOR left St. John's on June 21, 2001 and headed to $58^{\circ}47,8' \text{ N } 030^{\circ}49,8' \text{ W}$, a point above the Mid-Atlantic-Ridge, arriving on June 25. From there a hydrographic section was taken towards the southern tip of Greenland. This section was a repeat of the western part of WOCE section A1E, the eastern part was occupied at the same time by RV COMMANDER JACK. Regretfully, due to problems with the CTD cable on RV COMMANDER JACK, the ships didn't meet and there is a time gap of 5 days between both parts.

This first section, the westernmost stations comprising also VEINS section 6, was finished on June 28. The hydrographic work continued with VEINS section 5, a section perpendicular to the continental shelf north of the first section. The CTD system worked very well and also showed no problems during the rest of the cruise. Station positions and section numbering are given in table 1 in chapter 3.6 and shown in figure 3.1.

The survey of the next two sections was interrupted by mooring work. While CTD work can also be done during night and not so good weather, we needed daylight and fine weather for the mooring work. We recovered one and deployed two tube moorings at the western end of section

4. The tube could only be recovered in two pieces, but no instrument was lost. The deployment of the tubes, with a length of about 45 m quite bulky, was much easier as expected. The weather was also very fine during deployment and we had a fantastic view of the Greenland coast. Along section 3 a total of eight moorings were successfully recovered and deployed.

After the mooring work we continued the hydrographic work with 3 sections perpendicular to the continental rise, connected with stations along a water depth of about 2000 m. As the weather had been quite reasonable during the whole cruise, we had enough time to increase the spatial resolution of this last sections up to about 5 nautical miles between stations. Due to ice section 1 could not started as far north on the shelf as planned.

Along the CTD sections, although not at every station, water was sampled at 10 to 20 levels for analysis of CFC's. At some selected stations water samples were taken for the analysis of SF6 in the overflow water, at other stations some samples were taken for the analysis of alkenones.

Continuous measurements were taken with up to two vessel mounted ADCP's. The pCO₂ in air and surface waters were analyzed, surface waters were filtered for the determination of alkenones and meteorological measurements were done on a routinely basis. The acquisition computer (an old 286) of the 150 Hz ADCP broke done on July 8 and could not be repaired. Also many of the data was also lost, because the hard disk couldn't be read from another computer. But the second ADCP with 75 Hz showed no problems during the whole cruise.

RV METEOR arrived in the port of Reykjavik on July 15, 2001.

3.4 Preliminary Results

3.4.1 Hydrography

The hydrographic measurements were done with a Seabird CTD, the same instrument as the legs before. The pressure offset in air of 0.0 to 0.2 dbar and was neglected, a comparison with the reversing thermometers showed that no in situ calibration of temperature and pressure were necessary. Bottle salinities were determined with an AUTOSAL salinometer, which was calibrated using standard seawater. The conductivity showed a constant offset of 0.0018 mS/cm, after calibration the accuracy for conductivity (respective salinity) is better then 0.003 (see Figure 3.2). Samples for oxygen were taken and analyzed regularly. This values were used to calibrate the oxygen sensor on the CTD.

At section 1 (see Figure 3.3) the Denmark Strait Overflow water can be clearly seen as a layer of low salinity and temperature sitting on the Greenland slope. This layer can be traced till the southernmost section 6, although with increasing temperature and salinity due to mixing with ambient water. The core of the overflow, located at about 1500 m to 2000 m depth, is connected with the also dense, cold, low salinity waters on the shelf. The water on the shelf is only slightly less dense ($\sigma_2 \sim 37.10 \text{ kg/m}^3$) then the overflow ($\sigma_2 \sim 37.20 \text{ kg/m}^3$). So there is the possibility that part of the waters denominated overflow does not originate from the Denmark Strait sill but comes from the shelf.

In comparison with previous cruises and historic data (see Figure 3.4) it can be noted: Compared to last year (2000) the salinity (and temperature) of the overflow increased slightly, but did not reach the high salinity values of 1996 and are comparable to the values in the years 1994 and 1995.

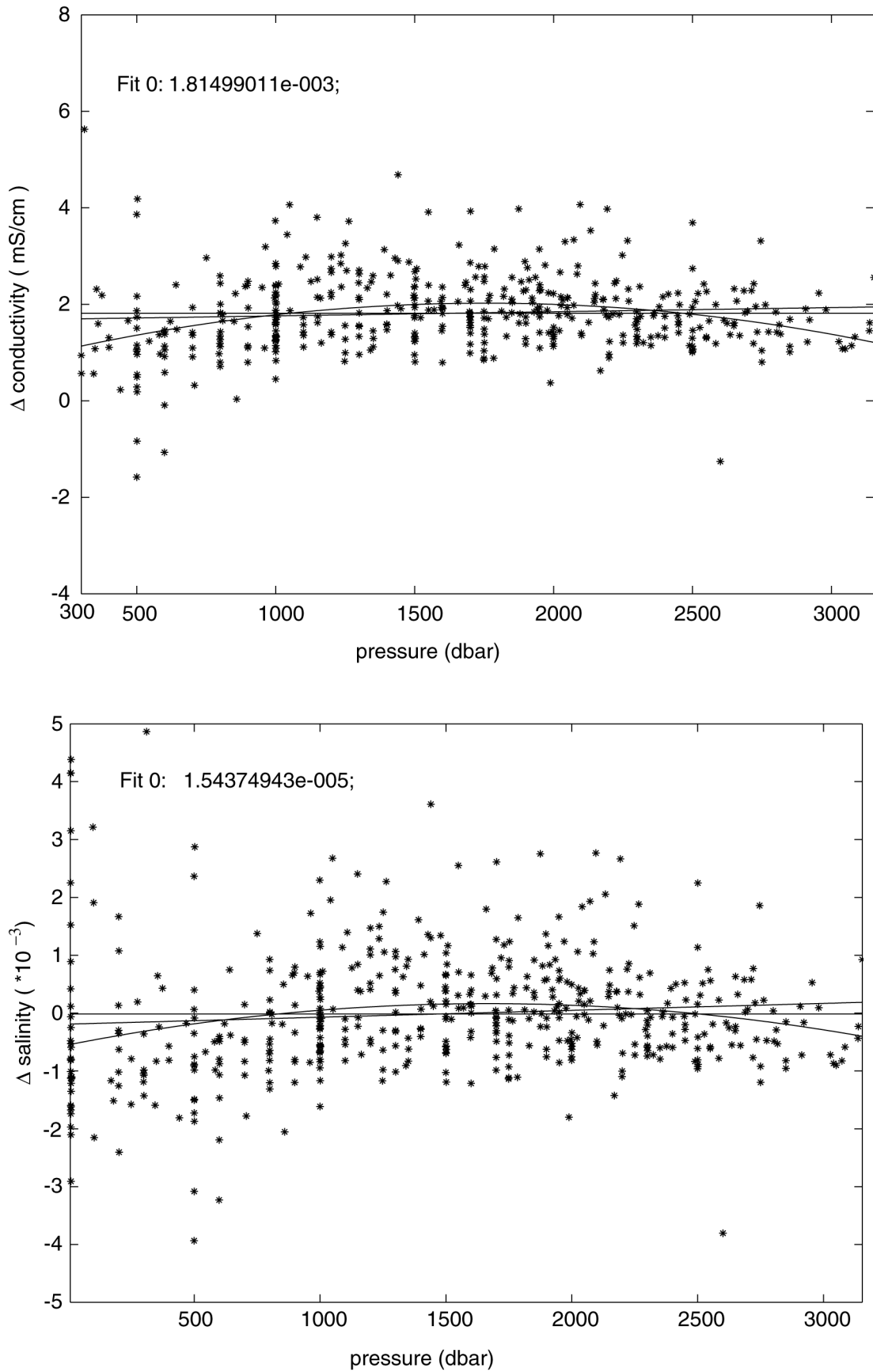


Fig. 3.2: Difference between CTD and bottle data in conductivity before calibration (a) and in salinity after calibration (b).

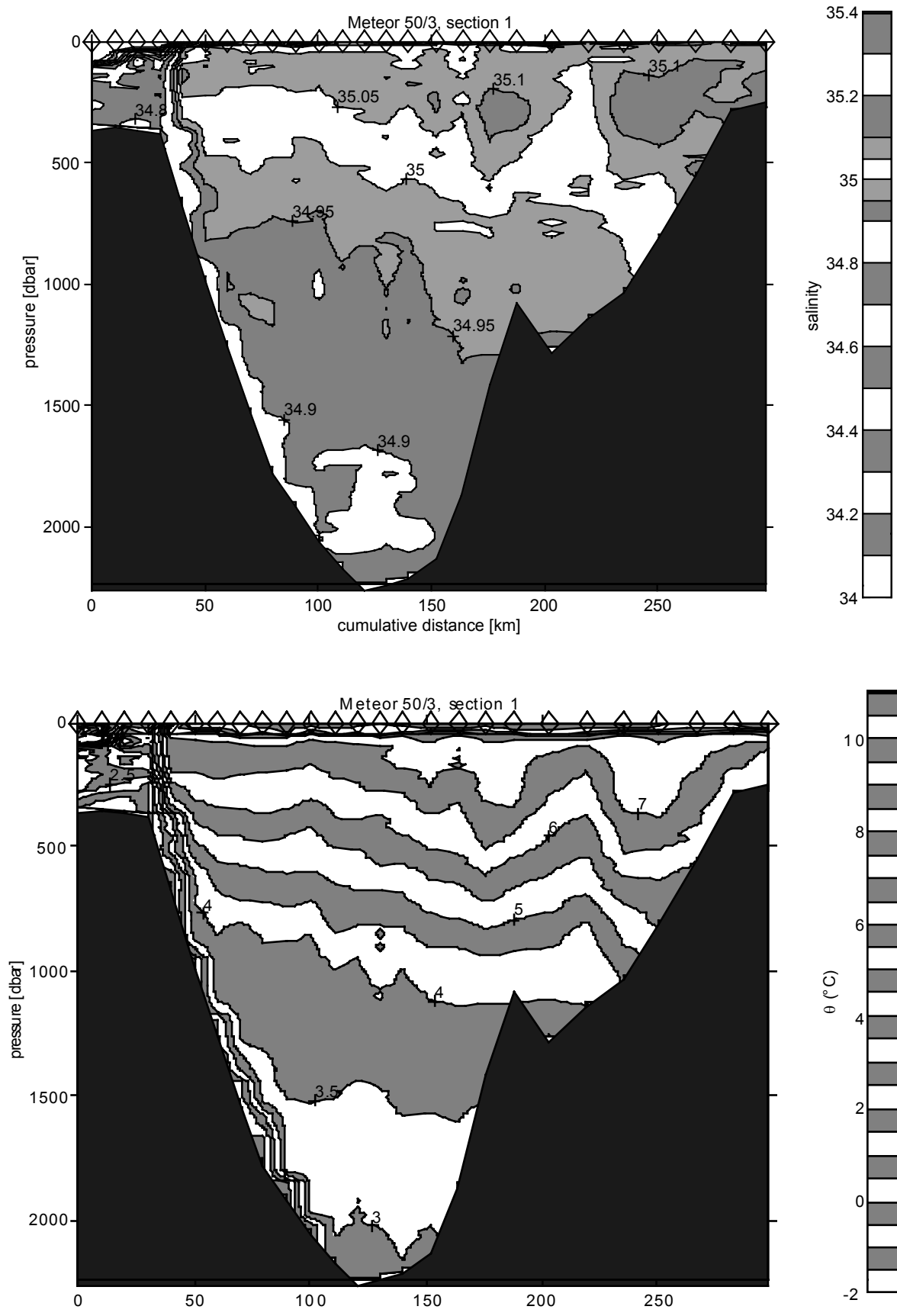
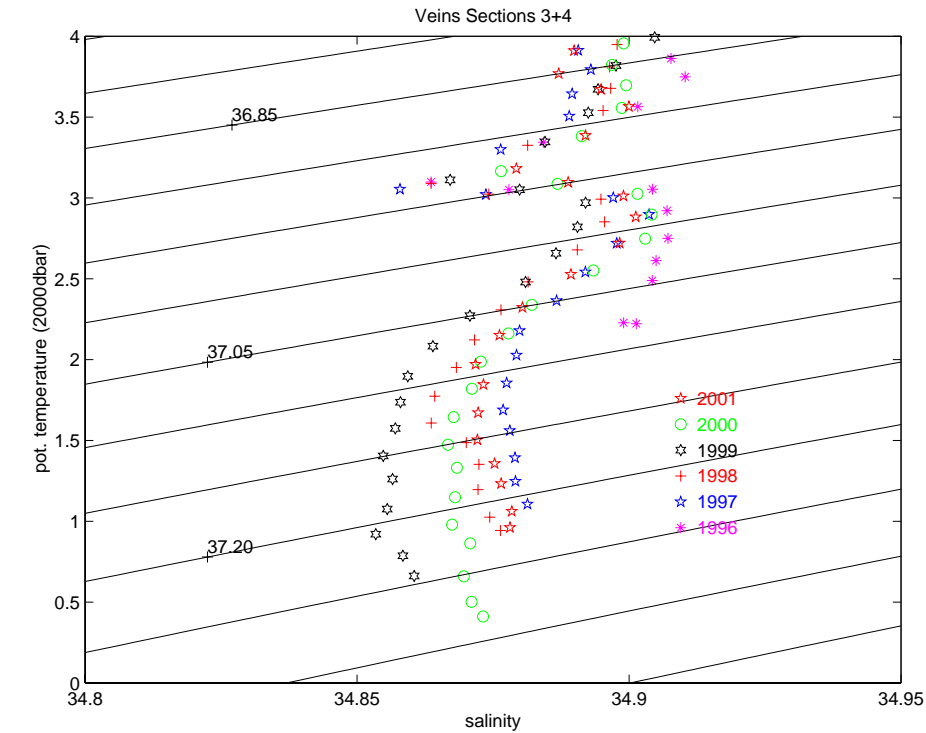


Fig. 3.3: Salinity (a) and potential temperature (b) along section 1.



J. Hellor, IMH-Hamburg 07-Juli-2001

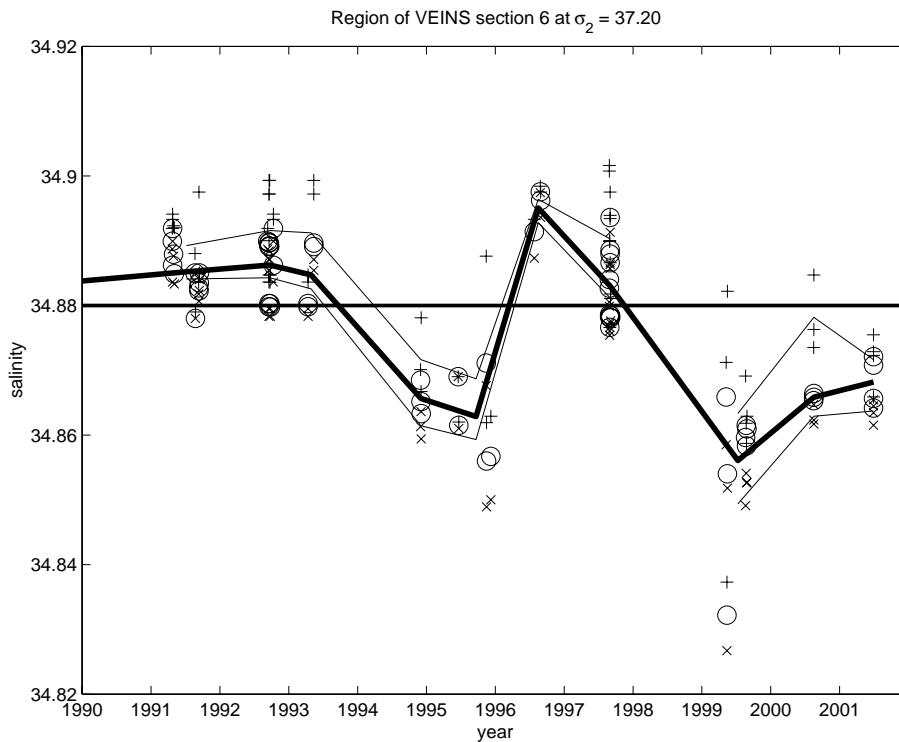


Fig. 3.4: a) Mean θ/S (averaged along isopycnals) diagrams for sections 3 and 4 of cruise M50/3 compared to previous cruises. b) Salinities of stations in the region of VEINS section 6 for a density layer around $\sigma_2=37.20 \text{ kg/m}^3$. Circles are the median values of each profile in the density range ± 0.07 , crosses and stars the minimum, respective maximum salinities in the density range ± 0.10 . The median values of each year are connected with lines, the heavy line being the median values.

3.4.2 Moorings

The current and temperature data from the recovered Aandera current meters was available shortly after recovery. Data from the inverted echo sounders needs more processing and is still not available.

The recovered tube moorings had fallen apart in two pieces. It did not break, but split into two pieces because of loosened screws. From the pressure record (see Figure 3.5) it can be deduced that it happened in the end of January 2001. After this the two parts were connected just with an rope of 45 m length. The new tubes that were deployed have another connection between the individual elements, that should be more durable. The whole mooring tilted quite strongly, resulting in depth excursion of more than 100 m. Because it also happened after the tube went apart it is not ice but most probably the effect of strong currents. The drag on the tube is too strong compared to its buoyancy, the new tubes have a smaller diameter and should therefore have a better drag/buoyancy relation. The dominant signals in the pressure signal (and therefore also in the velocity, although no current meter was attached to the mooring) are the tides. There is no peak at the inertial frequency.

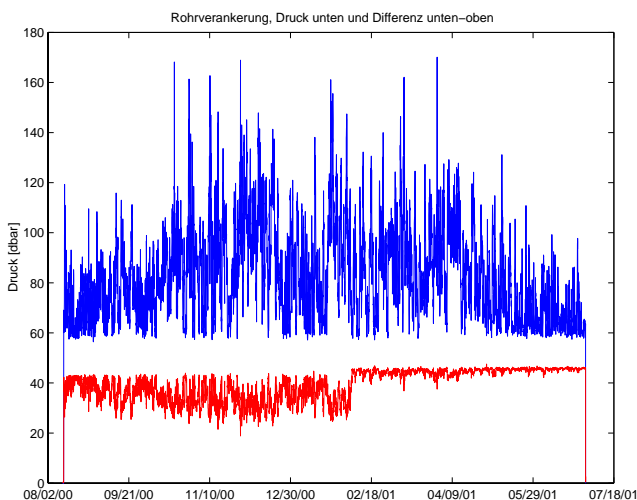
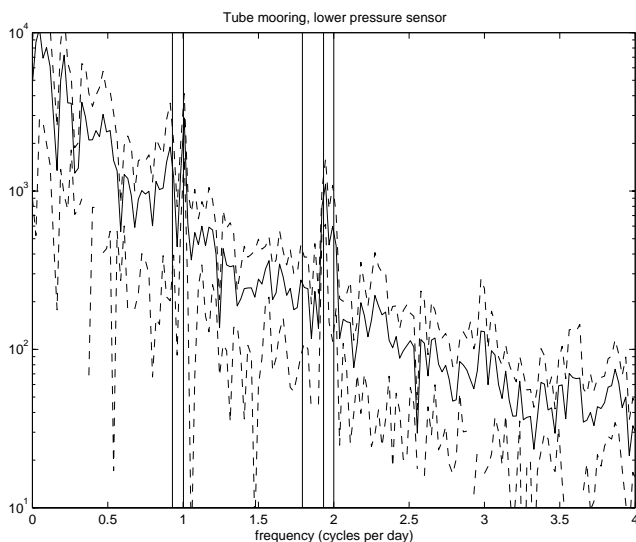


Fig. 3.5: a) Time series of pressure at the lower instrument of the tube mooring and difference of pressures between the upper and lower instrument. b) Power spectrum of the pressure at the lower instrument. Vertical lines gives the frequencies of the M2, S2, K1 O1 tides and of the inertia frequency.



3.4.3 Tracer Measurements (CFC-11 and CFC-12)

The discussion of the measurements of this leg are given in the chapter for leg M50/4.

3.4.4 Alkenones

(A. Kirch)

Alkenones are methyl and ethyl ketones consisting of chains of 37-40 carbon atoms with two double bonds up to four. These compounds are produced, probably as membrane lipids, by various Haptophyceae algae. In marine environments the coccolithophorid species *Emiliania huxleyi* is dominant and is well-known for its large blooms in the euphotic zone of the oceans.

The biosynthesis of alkenones in marine systems depends on the ambient water temperature. For example, in low temperature regimes, the amount of higher unsaturated ketones is increasing with temperature. The degree of unsaturation of C₃₇ alkenones (only methyl ketones) is usually expressed in terms of U^K₃₇ and U^{K'}₃₇ indices. Since the U^K₃₇ and U^{K'}₃₇ indexes (the compositions of the alkenones) remain unchanged when released after the end of coccolithophorid blooms, they can be traced from the euphotic zone down to the sediment. Successful temperature calibrations in field and laboratory experiments allows the use of U^K₃₇ and U^{K'}₃₇ indices for the reconstruction of sea surface paleotemperatures.

The estimate of paleo-pCO₂ by measuring the δ¹³C values of the alkenones, might add a valuable new aspect to the application of alkenones as biomarkers. Atmospheric CO₂ exchanges across the atmosphere-ocean interface. Dissolved CO₂ is transformed into organic carbon, for example during the biosynthesis of the alkenones, resulting in a characteristic isotopic signature. However, the isotopic signature may also be influenced by environmental and growth conditions, such as the availability of light and nutrients, which makes the reconstruction of the pCO₂ doubtful.

The aim of our study is the determination of the ¹³C isotopic signature of long-chain unsaturated methyl ketones (C₃₇ alkenones) during coccolithophorid blooms in the North Atlantic Ocean. The ¹³C signal will be observed from the formation of alkenones during the bloom until the burial in the sediment.

During the cruise METEOR M50/3 samples were taken for the analysis of the alkenones in the euphotic zone (from the surface down to the chlorophyll maximum). Additionally, complementary samples for the determination of particulate organic carbon (POC), suspended particulate material (SPM), chlorophyll and nutrients were taken. pCO₂ was measured almost continuously as described for M50/1 (see leg 1, 1.4.5).

A comprehensive list of the samples taken during the cruise is given in table 2 in chapter 3.6.

3.5 Weather and Ice Conditions during M50/3

When the METEOR left St. John's, NF, Canada, on June 21, 2001, a gale center of 990 hPa had just entered the Labrador Sea, moving east and filling slowly. Northwesterly winds of 6 to 7 Bft were felt on the ship's position while she headed northeast for the starting position of the first of

several hydrographic sections in waters off Southeastern Greenland. On June 23, a trough encircling the slowly filling gale center caused a temporary intensification from 1000 hPa to 995 hPa at 53 North 25 West. At the same time, a flat low just east of Southeastern Greenland had intensified to 1000 hPa, and between those two lows the METEOR experienced southwesterly winds of 5 Bft on June 25 when hydrographic work was about to begin. Filling of the low over the Irminger Sea reduced wind velocity to 4 Bft and direction to back east so that work was unhampered. When the research vessel reached Walloe, southeastern Greenland, on June 28, northeasterly winds were up to 6 Bft just because of the coast's proximity. This was shown when the ship went out into the Irminger Sea, heading for the starting position for the next hydrographic section on June 29 when wind force was down to 4 Bft again. Meanwhile the wedge of high pressure that extended from central to southern Greenland over the Inland Ice had weakened so that winds remained northerly 4 Bft on June 30 when the ship reached mooring arrays at 63°North so close to the coast that it showed clearly and in bright sunshine. The air masses originated from over the Inland Ice indeed because an air temperature of 2°C was the chilliest one recorded during the cruise.

At the same time a low migrating east from Newfoundland had reached the area southeast of Greenland, central pressure being 992 hPa. As it turned northeast during July 1, northeasterly winds increased to 7 Bft on the METEOR's probing position. As the low started to fill winds were slow to abate to North 5 Bft on July 2, but by July 3 conditions were light and variable, and the opportunity was being taken to recover and deploy again a new type of mooring consisting of a tube 50 m long with built-in CTD instruments.

However, a gale center that had been tracked from southwest of the Great Lakes to the northern rim of Hudson Bay, then swinging east, had reached the Labrador Sea by July 3, filling there but inducing a new low on the east coast of southern Greenland that quickly intensified into a gale center 1003 hPa by July 4 when the METEOR experienced North to Northwest 7 Bft. These gales were short-lived because the gale center quickly moved away to Iceland. During the next two days winds were light and variable. However, meanwhile the gale center from the Labrador Sea was following the track taken by the low it had induced, central pressure in the Irminger Sea being 1000 hPa by July 7 when the METEOR observed strong northwesterly to northerly winds of 6 Bft. The low then filled further swinging southeast and eventually merging with the next of its kind.

In June, a prominent feature of the average North Atlantic weather chart had been absent: the Azores High. If it was there, it had been weaker than normal, or the subtropical high could be found near to its winter position at Bermuda. Now it established itself just west of the Azores with a central pressure of over 1030 hPa. Opposing a low, albeit a weak one, in the vicinity of Iceland, the scene is set for quick developments starting in the greater Newfoundland area. There was no long wait: during July 8, a low of 1003 hPa passed Goose Bay, Labrador, Canada, heading east and developing into a gale center by noon of the same day at 55 North 43 West. By July 9, central pressure was 993 hPa at 57 North 20 West, and by July 11, central pressure was 997 hPa at the Scottish eastern coast. The storm center then turned northeast to lie to the south of the Lofot islands, Norway, in the evening of July 12, central pressure being 991 hPa. During July 9, a vital part of the cold air masses involved in the circulation of the gale center passed Denmark Strait, and METEOR, working to the west of that passage, observed northeasterly gales of 7 to 8 Bft. So she was not being hard hit.

When the ship reached the area south of Ammassalik, eastern Greenland, winds were down to light and variable, and as a low to the leeward side of the high mountains in that area was forming there was an exceptional view from afar including a fantastic Fata Morgana that emphasized the rim of the ice that barred access to the coast, not to mention hills being shown upside down in a considerable height above the ground.

During the last few days of the voyage there were light to moderate westerly winds that backed to moderate easterlies when our research vessel headed for Reykjavik, Iceland, calling there on July 15.

Ice charts were closely monitored as they were issued by the Danish Meteorological Institute, being sent to the ship by the Institut für Meereskunde, University of Kiel, or by the Bundesamt für Seeschifffahrt und Hydrographie, Hamburg. When the ship was still on her way to Greenland, accessibility of mooring positions near the coast was in question, but when this question became vital, new ice charts reassured free access to the positions. Icebergs were seen but a few.

3.6 List of Stations

Table 1: CTD-Station List

EXPO-CODE	Section Name	Stat. No.	Cast No.	Cast Type	Date mmdyyy	Time UTC	Code	Latitude	Longitude	Code	Bottom depth	Meter Wheel	Max Press.	Bottom Dist.	Comments
06ME50/3		161	01	ROS/CTD	062101	1220	BE	50 18.67 N	47 48.99 W	GPS	2710				
06ME50/3		161	01	ROS/CTD	062101	1318	BO	50 18.62 N	47 49.23 W	GPS	2714	2682	1500		Test Station
06ME50/3		161	01	ROS/CTD	062101	1411	EN	50 18.29 N	47 49.48 W	GPS	2715				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	162	01	ROS/CTD	062501	1442	BE	58 47.79 N	30 49.68 W	GPS	1264				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	162	01	ROS/CTD	062501	1507	BO	58 47.75 N	30 49.34 W	GPS	1225		1237	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	162	01	ROS/CTD	062501	1545	EN	58 47.63 N	30 48.92 W	GPS	1259				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	163	01	ROS/CTD	062501	1733	BE	58 52.02 N	31 30.00 W	GPS	1518				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	163	01	ROS/CTD	062501	1827	BO	58 52.03 N	31 29.88 W	GPS	1513	1487	1505	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	163	01	ROS/CTD	062501	1913	EN	58 52.02 N	31 29.91 W	GPS	1516				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	164	01	ROS/CTD	062501	2145	BE	58 56.18 N	32 10.18 W	GPS	1770				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	164	01	ROS/CTD	062501	2221	BO	58 56.04 N	32 09.56 W	GPS	1778	1751	1770	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	164	01	ROS/CTD	062501	2326	EN	58 56.09 N	32 09.07 W	GPS	1627				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	165	01	ROS/CTD	062601	0141	BE	59 00.28 N	32 49.54 W	GPS	2157				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	165	01	ROS/CTD	062601	0223	BO	59 00.53 N	32 48.44 W	GPS	2136		2126	15	
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	165	01	ROS/CTD	062601	0312	EN	59 00.72 N	32 47.31 W	GPS	2141				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	166	01	ROS/CTD	062601	0543	BE	59 04.04 N	33 30.06 W	GPS	2315				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	166	01	ROS/CTD	062601	0621	BO	59 04.10 N	33 29.68 W	GPS	2329	2295	2322	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	166	01	ROS/CTD	062601	0721	EN	59 04.18 N	33 29.44 W	GPS	2325				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	167	01	ROS/CTD	062601	0926	BE	59 07.91 N	34 10.38 W	GPS	2302				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	167	01	ROS/CTD	062601	1014	BO	59 07.82 N	34 10.38 W	GPS	2298	2268	2293	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	167	01	ROS/CTD	062601	1117	EN	59 07.87 N	34 10.11 W	GPS	2281				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	168	01	ROS/CTD	062601	1529	BE	59 13.05 N	34 59.88 W	GPS	2726				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	168	01	ROS/CTD	062601	1621	BO	59 13.06 N	34 59.77 W	GPS	2709		2733	15	
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	168	01	ROS/CTD	062601	1724	EN	59 13.01 N	34 59.86 W	GPS	2281				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	169	01	ROS/CTD	062601	1946	BE	59 18.01 N	35 50.08 W	GPS	3119				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	169	01	ROS/CTD	062601	2048	BO	59 17.91 N	35 50.12 W	GPS	3120	3097	3137	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	169	01	ROS/CTD	062601	2200	EN	59 17.82 N	35 50.24 W	GPS	3120				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	170	01	ROS/CTD	062701	0025	BE	59 22.98 N	36 40.11 W	GPS	3121				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	170	01	ROS/CTD	062701	0124	BO	59 23.04 N	36 39.86 W	GPS	3100	3101	3139	15	
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	170	01	ROS/CTD	062701	0231	EN	59 23.15 N	36 39.58 W	GPS	3120				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	171	01	ROS/CTD	062701	0501	BE	59 27.99 N	37 29.99 W	GPS	3139				
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06ME50/3	VEINS-6	172	01	ROS/CTD	062701	0951	BE	59 33.04 N	38 20.34 W	GPS	3060				
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06ME50/3	VEINS-6	173	01	ROS/CTD	062701	1358	BE	59 36.98 N	38 59.98 W	GPS	2946				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	173	01	ROS/CTD	062701	1455	BO	59 36.96 N	39 00.04 W	GPS	2944		2954	12	
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	173	01	ROS/CTD	062701	1600	EN	59 37.01 N	38 59.85 W	GPS	2947				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	174	01	ROS/CTD	062701	1804	BE	59 42.06 N	39 40.11 W	GPS	2795				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	174	01	ROS/CTD	062701	1900	BO	59 42.08 N	39 40.00 W	GPS	2796	2764	2800	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	174	01	ROS/CTD	062701	2005	EN	59 42.03 N	39 40.10 W	GPS	2798				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	175	01	ROS/CTD	062701	2157	BE	59 45.97 N	40 15.17 W	GPS	2638				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	175	01	ROS/CTD	062701	2246	BO	59 45.87 N	40 15.34 W	GPS	2636	2611	2636	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	175	01	ROS/CTD	062701	2345	EN	59 45.94 N	40 15.43 W	GPS	2638				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	176	01	ROS/CTD	062801	0130	BE	59 49.97 N	40 50.04 W	GPS	2383				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	176	01	ROS/CTD	062801	0215	BO	59 50.03 N	40 50.08 W	GPS	2381	2354	2376	15	
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	176	01	ROS/CTD	062801	0303	EN	59 50.11 N	40 50.35 W	GPS	2375				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	177	01	ROS/CTD	062801	0409	BE	59 51.95 N	41 09.93 W	GPS	2061				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	177	01	ROS/CTD	062801	0449	BO	59 52.00 N	41 10.04 W	GPS	2036	2036	2049	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	177	01	ROS/CTD	062801	0537	EN	59 52.00 N	41 10.11 W	GPS	2059				

06ME50/3	VEINS-6	178	01	ROS/CTD	062801	0642	BE	59 53.98 N	41 30.14 W	GPS	1905				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	178	01	ROS/CTD	062801	0723	BO	59 53.96 N	41 30.15 W	GPS	1905	1872	1892	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	178	01	ROS/CTD	062801	0808	EN	59 53.98 N	41 30.07 W	GPS	1906				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	179	01	ROS/CTD	062801	0912	BE	59 55.86 N	41 50.36 W	GPS	1828				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	179	01	ROS/CTD	062801	0949	BO	59 55.68 N	41 50.80 W	GPS	1828	1797	1812	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	179	01	ROS/CTD	062801	1041	EN	59 55.53 N	41 51.58 W	GPS	1827				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	180	01	ROS/CTD	062801	1140	BE	59 58.04 N	42 10.42 W	GPS	516				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	180	01	ROS/CTD	062801	1154	BO	59 57.98 N	42 10.72 W	GPS	485		468	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	180	01	ROS/CTD	062801	1211	EN	59 57.90 N	42 10.96 W	GPS	479				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	181	01	ROS/CTD	062801	1316	BE	59 59.90 N	42 30.16 W	GPS	190				
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	181	01	ROS/CTD	062801	1323	BO	59 59.89 N	42 30.35 W	GPS	188		172	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-6	181	01	ROS/CTD	062801	1335	EN	59 59.85 N	42 30.49 W	GPS	186				
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	182	01	ROS/CTD	062901	0325	BE	60 44.00 N	38 06.20 W	GPS	2905				
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	182	01	ROS/CTD	062901	0425	BO	60 44.00 N	38 05.98 W	GPS	2903	2880	2913	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	182	01	ROS/CTD	062901	0527	EN	60 44.01 N	38 05.99 W	GPS	2902				
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	183	01	ROS/CTD	062901	0728	BE	60 50.01 N	38 47.28 W	GPS	2813				
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	183	01	ROS/CTD	062901	0824	BO	60 50.06 N	38 47.17 W	GPS	2813	2781	2817	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	183	01	ROS/CTD	062901	0927	EN	60 50.16 N	38 46.98 W	GPS	2814				
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	184	01	ROS/CTD	062901	1122	BE	60 56.92 N	39 27.07 W	GPS	2580				
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	184	01	ROS/CTD	062901	1213	BO	60 57.11 N	39 26.68 W	GPS	2584	2551	2584	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	184	01	ROS/CTD	062901	1312	EN	60 57.15 N	39 26.44 W	GPS	2586				
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	185	01	ROS/CTD	062901	1511	BE	61 03.98 N	40 08.06 W	GPS	2192				
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	185	01	ROS/CTD	062901	1553	BO	61 04.02 N	40 08.08 W	GPS	2188	2145	2181	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	185	01	ROS/CTD	062901	1643	EN	61 04.05 N	40 08.04 W	GPS	2189				
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	186	01	ROS/CTD	062901	1820	BE	61 10.99 N	40 39.29 W	GPS	1895				
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	186	01	ROS/CTD	062901	1900	BO	61 10.98 N	40 39.14 W	GPS	1896	1868	1884	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	186	01	ROS/CTD	062901	1939	EN	61 11.05 N	40 39.12 W	GPS	1894				
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	187	01	ROS/CTD	062901	2051	BE	61 14.94 N	41 00.03 W	GPS	1798				
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	187	01	ROS/CTD	062901	2130	BO	61 14.68 N	41 00.31 W	GPS	1803	1796	1790	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	187	01	ROS/CTD	062901	2214	EN	61 14.35 N	41 00.73 W	GPS	1817				
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	188	01	ROS/CTD	062901	2303	BE	61 16.87 N	41 14.58 W	GPS	1423				
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	188	01	ROS/CTD	062901	2334	BO	61 16.64 N	41 14.80 W	GPS	1451	1429	1440	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	188	01	ROS/CTD	063001	0006	EN	61 16.34 N	41 15.00 W	GPS	1477				
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	189	01	ROS/CTD	063001	0100	BE	61 17.97 N	41 30.30 W	GPS	236				
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	189	01	ROS/CTD	063001	0109	BO	61 17.98 N	41 30.40 W	GPS	240	219	223	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-5	189	01	ROS/CTD	063001	0121	EN	61 17.97 N	41 30.41 W	GPS	240				
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	190	01	MOR	063001	1106	BE	63 00.00 N	40 33.10 W	GPS	300				Recovery
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	190	01	MOR	063001	1208	EN	63 00.60 N	40 35.30 W	GPS	300				of mooring tube
06ME50/3	VEINS-3	191	01	ROS/CTD	070101	0104	BE	63 02.00 N	35 27.15 W	GPS	2656				
06ME50/3	VEINS-3	191	01	ROS/CTD	070101	0149	BO	63 02.01 N	35 27.18 W	GPS		2658	14		4 JOJO
06ME50/3	VEINS-3	191	04	ROS/CTD	070101	0527	EN	63 01.97 N	35 27.14 W	GPS					Profiles
06ME50/3	VEINS-3	192	01	MOR	070101	0658	BE	63 06.90 N	35 32.60 W	GPS	2590				
06ME50/3	VEINS-3	192	01	MOR	070101	0817	EN	63 07.10 N	35 32.40 W	GPS					Recovery
06ME50/3	VEINS-3	193	01	MOR	070101	0940	BE	63 16.70 N	35 54.00 W	GPS	2536				of mooring G2
06ME50/3	VEINS-3	193	01	MOR	070101	1120	EN	63 17.00 N	35 52.60 W	GPS					Recovery
06ME50/3	VEINS-3	194	01	MOR	070101	1207	BE	63 21.40 N	36 05.30 W	GPS	2200				of mooring UK2
06ME50/3	VEINS-3	194	01	MOR	070101	1322	EN	63 21.60 N	36 06.20 W	GPS					Recovery
06ME50/3	VEINS-3	195	01	MOR	070101	1415	BE	63 27.90 N	36 18.00 W	GPS	1998				of mooring G1 (F1)
06ME50/3	VEINS-3	195	01	MOR	070101	1533	EN	63 28.00 N	36 19.50 W	GPS					Recovery
06ME50/3	VEINS-3	196	01	MOR	070101	1533	BE	63 28.00 N	36 19.50 W	GPS	1987				of mooring UK1/IES
06ME50/3	VEINS-3	196	01	MOR	070101	1630	EN	63 28.50 N	36 20.20 W	GPS					Recovery
06ME50/3	VEINS-3	197	01	MOR	070101	1715	BE	63 32.70 N	36 31.00 W	GPS	1780				of mooring UK1
06ME50/3	VEINS-3	197	01	MOR	070101	1816	EN	63 33.20 N	36 33.00 W	GPS					Recovery
06ME50/3	VEINS-3	198	01	MOR	070101	1912	BE	63 37.60 N	36 49.30 W	GPS	1598				of mooring F2
06ME50/3	VEINS-3	198	01	MOR	070101	2010	EN	63 38.20 N	36 49.60 W	GPS					Recovery
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	199	01	ROS/CTD	070201	0900	BE	61 25.99 N	35 00.00 W	GPS	2911				of mooring F1 (G)
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	199	01	ROS/CTD	070201	0955	BO	61 26.17 N	35 44.57 W	GPS	2911	2900	2921	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	199	01	ROS/CTD	070201	1109	EN	61 26.37 N	35 44.56 W	GPS	2912				
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	200	01	ROS/CTD	070201	1311	BE	61 37.91 N	36 18.01 W	GPS	2800				
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	200	01	ROS/CTD	070201	1405	BO	61 38.17 N	36 18.45 W	GPS	2797	2768	2804	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	200	01	ROS/CTD	070201	1508	EN	61 38.43 N	36 18.27 W	GPS	2797				
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	201	01	ROS/CTD	070201	1712	BE	61 49.06 N	36 53.16 W	GPS	2684				
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	201	01	ROS/CTD	070201	1806	BO	61 49.09 N	36 53.15 W	GPS	2687	2640	2688	15	
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	201	01	ROS/CTD	070201	1910	EN	61 49.04 N	36 52.95 W	GPS	2687				
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	202	01	ROS/CTD	070201	2022	BE	61 54.97 N	37 09.97 W	GPS	2625				
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	202	01	ROS/CTD	070201	2113	BO	61 55.10 N	37 10.11 W	GPS	2623	2590	2624	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	202	01	ROS/CTD	070201	2207	EN	61 55.23 N	37 10.69 W	GPS	2621				
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	203	01	ROS/CTD	070201	2310	BE	62 01.30 N	37 28.38 W	GPS	2561				
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	203	01	ROS/CTD	070201	2358	BO	62 01.65 N	37 29.37 W	GPS	2559	2535	2560	14	
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	203	01	ROS/CTD	070301	0058	EN	62 02.07 N	37 30.50 W	GPS	2555				
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	204	01	ROS/CTD	070301	0156	BE	62 06.90 N	37 44.98 W	GPS	2526				
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	204	01	ROS/CTD	070301	0245	BO	62 06.69 N	37 45.06 W	GPS	2529	2496	2526	13	
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	204	01	ROS/CTD	070301	0332	EN	62 06.84 N	37 45.28 W	GPS	2530				
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	205	01	MOR	070301	1440	BE	63 00.20 N	40 32.70 W	GPS	303				Deployment
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	206	01	MOR	070301	1638	BE	62 58.60 N	40 53.30 W	GPS	300				Tube04
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	207	01	ROS/CTD	070301	1745	BE	63 00.00 N	40 35.01 W	GPS	403				Deployment
06ME50/3	VEINS-4	207	01	ROS/CTD	070301	1800	BO	62 59.99 N	40 35.17 W	GPS	409	387	392	14	Tube03

06ME50/3	VEINS-1	296	01	ROS/CTD	071301	0834	EN	64 45.09 N	29 45.10 W	GPS	2114			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	297	01	ROS/CTD	071301	0934	BE	64 44.98 N	29 30.13 W	GPS	1843			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	297	01	ROS/CTD	071301	1011	BO	64 45.00 N	29 30.36 W	GPS	1843	1830	1851	14
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	297	01	ROS/CTD	071301	1045	EN	64 45.08 N	29 30.52 W	GPS	1847			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	298	01	ROS/CTD	071301	1152	BE	64 44.96 N	29 14.89 W	GPS	1405			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	298	01	ROS/CTD	071301	1220	BO	64 45.00 N	29 15.03 W	GPS	1384	1416	1429	14
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	298	01	ROS/CTD	071301	1253	EN	64 45.03 N	29 15.02 W	GPS	1383			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	299	01	ROS/CTD	071301	1348	BE	64 44.93 N	29 00.13 W	GPS	1064			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	299	01	ROS/CTD	071301	1413	BO	64 44.76 N	29 00.10 W	GPS	1066	1079	1088	12
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	299	01	ROS/CTD	071301	1438	EN	64 44.65 N	29 00.19 W	GPS	1062			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	300	01	ROS/CTD	071301	1548	BE	64 44.93 N	28 40.09 W	GPS	1266			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	300	01	ROS/CTD	071301	1617	BO	64 44.84 N	28 40.18 W	GPS	1266	1249	1269	13
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	300	01	ROS/CTD	071301	1644	EN	64 44.81 N	28 40.08 W	GPS	1270			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	301	01	ROS/CTD	071301	1753	BE	64 44.99 N	28 19.97 W	GPS	1133			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	301	01	ROS/CTD	071301	1829	BO	64 45.02 N	28 20.08 W	GPS	1136	1115	1127	11
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	301	01	ROS/CTD	071301	1843	EN	64 45.01 N	28 19.96 W	GPS	1130			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	302	01	ROS/CTD	071301	1953	BE	64 45.02 N	27 59.97 W	GPS	1022			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	302	01	ROS/CTD	071301	2017	BO	64 45.02 N	28 00.00 W	GPS	1023	1010	1017	11
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	302	01	ROS/CTD	071301	2040	EN	64 45.03 N	27 59.93 W	GPS	1021			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	303	01	ROS/CTD	071301	2147	BE	64 44.95 N	27 39.87 W	GPS	800			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	303	01	ROS/CTD	071301	2206	BO	64 44.95 N	27 39.96 W	GPS	804	768	795	14
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	303	01	ROS/CTD	071301	2220	EN	64 44.98 N	27 39.88 W	GPS	799			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	304	01	ROS/CTD	071301	2330	BE	64 44.86 N	27 19.84 W	GPS	545			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	304	01	ROS/CTD	071301	2346	BO	64 44.76 N	27 19.95 W	GPS	546	539	540	14
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	304	01	ROS/CTD	071301	2356	EN	64 44.73 N	27 19.96 W	GPS	547			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	305	01	ROS/CTD	071401	0109	BE	64 44.93 N	27 00.24 W	GPS	283			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	305	01	ROS/CTD	071401	0120	BO	64 44.87 N	27 00.13 W	GPS	281	273	275	12
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	305	01	ROS/CTD	071401	0126	EN	64 44.88 N	27 00.04 W	GPS	281			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	306	01	ROS/CTD	071401	0231	BE	64 44.88 N	26 39.99 W	GPS	249			
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	306	01	ROS/CTD	071401	0242	BO	64 44.76 N	26 40.13 W	GPS	249	240	240	14
06ME50/3	VEINS-1	306	01	ROS/CTD	071401	0248	EN	64 44.75 N	26 40.20 W	GPS	248			

Table 2: List of the alkenone samples and associated filters for chlorophyll, particulate organic carbon, SPM and nutrient samples. Water source was a seawater pump or CTD bottles.

Number	Date	Source	Chlorophyll	POC	SPM	Nutrients
1	22.06.2001	Pump	X	x	X	X
2	22.06.2001	Pump	X	x	X	-
3	23.06.2001	Pump	X	x	x	-
4	23.06.2001	pump	X	x	x	-
5	23.06.2001	pump	X	x	x	-
6	24.05.2001	pump	X	x	x	-
7	24.05.2001	pump	X	x	x	-
8	24.05.2001	pump	X	x	x	X
9	24.05.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
10	24.05.2001	pump	X	x	x	-
11	25.05.2001	pump	X	x	x	-
12	25.05.2001	pump	X	x	x	-
13	25.05.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
14	25.05.2001	pump	X	x	x	-
15	25.05.2001	pump	X	x	x	-
16	26.06.2001	pump	X	x	x	-
17	26.06.2001	pump	X	x	x	-
18	26.06.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
19	27.06.2001	pump	X	x	x	X
20	27.06.2001	pump	X	x	x	-
21	28.06.2001	pump	X	x	x	-
22	28.06.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
23	29.06.2001	pump	X	x	x	X
24	29.06.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
25	30.06.2001	pump	X	x	x	X
26	30.06.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
27	30.06.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
28	01.07.2001	pump	X	x	x	X
29	01.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
30	01.07.2001	pump	X	x	x	-

Number	Date	Source	Chlorophyll	POC	SPM	Nutrients
31	01.07.2001	pump	X	x	x	x
32	02.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
33	02.07.2001	pump	X	x	x	-
34	02.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
35	03.07.2001	pump	X	x	x	x
36	03.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
37	03.07.2001	pump	X	x	x	-
38	04.04.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
39	04.04.2001	pump	X	x	x	x
40	04.04.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
41	05.07.2001	pump	X	x	x	x
42	05.07.2001	CTD	X	x	x	x
43	05.07.2001	CTD	X	x	x	x
44	05.07.2001	CTD	X	x	x	x
45	05.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
46	06.07.2001	pump	X	x	x	x
47	06.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
48	07.07.2001	pump	X	x	x	x
49	07.07.2001	CTD	X	x	x	x
50	07.07.2001	CTD	X	x	x	x
51	07.07.2001	CTD	x	x	x	x
52	07.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
53	08.07.2001	pump	x	x	x	x
54	08.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
55	08.07.2001	CTD	x	x	x	x
56	08.07.2001	CTD	x	x	x	x
57	08.07.2001	CTD	x	x	x	x
58	08.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
59	09.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
60	09.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
61	10.07.2001	pump	x	x	x	x
62	10.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
63	10.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
64	11.07.2001	pump	x	x	x	x
65	11.07.2001	pump	x	x	x	x
66	12.07.2001	CTD	x	x	x	x
67	12.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
68	zu AF66	pump	-	-	-	-
69	12.07.2001	pump	x	x	x	x
70	12.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
71	12.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
72	12.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
73	12.07.2001	pump	x	x	x	x
74	12.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
75	13.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
76	13.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
77	13.07.2001	pump	x	x	x	x
78	13.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
79	13.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
80	13.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
81	13.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-
82	13.07.2001	pump	-	-	-	-

3.7 Concluding Remarks

Sincere thanks goes to the crew of the RV METEOR for highly professional assistance and to the authorities of Greenland and Island for the research permission.