



Cruise Report C3O/DBO 2017-93

Pacific Region Vessel CCGS Sir Wilfrid Laurier

DATE: FROM: 3 July 2017 TO: 23 July 2017
SCIENCE CRUISE NUMBER: 2017-93 **SHIP'S PATROL NUMBER:**
CHIEF SCIENTIST: Svein Vagle



INTRODUCTION/PROGRAM BACKGROUND:

This research cruise is part of the Distributed Biological Observatory (DBO) effort, which is an international effort to make repeat oceanographic observations at chosen stations the Bering, and Southern Chukchi Seas and in Barrow Canyon. It is also a continuation of the Canada Three Oceans project "C3O" which was part of Canada's contribution to the International Polar Year (IPY) research effort. The focus of this collaboration between DFO-IOS and University of Maryland, Center for Environmental Science, Clark University and NOAA in the US, and the Universities of Victoria and British Columbia in Canada is to study impacts of climate variability on the sub-arctic and Arctic water circulation and on the associated ecosystems. This year the ship transect across the NE Pacific followed the shortest, great circle, route between southern Vancouver Island and Unimak Pass in the Aleutians. In the same way as the previous year twice-daily CTD and water sampling stations were conducted across the NE Pacific. Prior to last year (2016), this was last done during the 2009 IPY cruise. Four Argo floats were also deployed along the great circle route for the Canadian Argo program.

CRUISE OBJECTIVES:

During this cruise aboard the CCGS Sir Wilfrid Laurier data were collected on the physical, biological and geochemical properties of ocean waters across the North Pacific Ocean, and the shelf regions of the Bering and Chukchi Seas and across the Barrow Canyon. Data were also collected on the benthic ecosystems in these locations. Designated bird observations were done between Dutch Harbor and Barrow. Informal marine mammal observations were also conducted for this section.

The shipboard data collection included physical, biological, geochemical and benthic sampling:

- Profiles of water temperature and salinity were obtained with a Seabird Conductivity, Temperature and Depth (CTD) system, and using an Oceanscience Underway CTD system (UCTD) (NE Pacific only).
- Additional sensors on the Seabird CTD profiler collected *in-situ* data on phyto-plankton concentrations (fluorometer), optical clarity (transmissometer), dissolved oxygen and photoactive radiation (PAR).
- A rosette bottle sampler was used with the CTD to obtain water samples from discrete depths for a broad suite of biological and geochemical parameters, some for onboard analysis, others to be stored for later analysis in shore-based laboratories following the return of the ship to Victoria in the autumn.
- Benthic sampling using Van Veen grabs.

- Depth-varying current information were collected using a RDI Longranger 150 kHz Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP) This instrument was mounted to a strut lowered over the side from the port side of the welldeck at most of the science stations. This deployment approach was new for this year and worked very well.
- Zooplankton samples were obtained in vertical hauls by Bongo-nets lowered to 100 m or from bottom depth minus 10 m in waters shallower than 110 m.
- Continuous underway sampling of near-surface seawater temperature, salinity, fluorescence, oxygen and nitrogen.
- Onboard laboratory primary productivity experiments were performed in incubators located on the helicopter deck.
- Extensive onboard chlorophyll sampling and filtering were done for comparisons with satellite ocean observations.
- Bird observations between Dutch Harbor and Barrow. (At the last minute the designated marine mammal observer assigned to the Victoria to Barrow leg, was not able to join the ship,)
- Cesium-137 sampling along the ship track from Victoria to Dutch Harbor to track Fukushima Nuclear disaster water. This is the third year these data have been collected.
- Microplastics collection in conjunction with Dr. Peter Ross at the Vancouver Aquarium.
- Methane and Nitrous Oxide sampling from a selection of Rosette bottles for Lindsay Fenwick and Philippe Tortell at UBC. This was the third year these data were collected.
- Measurements of the apparent optical properties of the upper ocean (C-OPS).

DAYS ALLOCATED: 22

DAYS OF OPERATION: 21

SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL: In Victoria (VIC), 7 scientists embarked July 3rd and stayed onboard until Barrow Alaska (Bar) (Disembarked July 23rd). Another 7 scientists embarked in Dutch Harbor (DH) July 10th and disembarked in Barrow July 23rd.

Name	Tasks	Affiliation	from	To
Svein Vagle	ADCP/Underway surface water analysis/UCTD/CTD/Argo floats	DFO-IOS	VIC	Bar
Nina Nemcek	Underway surface water analysis//CTD/Microplastics/Gases	DFO-IOS	VIC	Bar
John Nelson	Zooplankton	DFO/Seastar Biotech	VIC	Bar
Lauren Howell	Zooplankton	SFU	DH	Bar
Diana Varela	Phytoplankton	UVIC	VIC	Bar
Sile Kafrissen	Phytoplankton	UVIC	VIC	Bar
Annaliese Meyer	Isotope collection/Methan and Nitrous Oxide	UVIC	VIC	Bar
Jackie Grebmeier	Benthic/water sampling	CBL/UMCES, USA	DH	Bar
Lee Cooper	Benthic/water sampling	CBL/UMCES, USA	DH	Bar
Barbara Oleszczuk	Benthic/water sampling	IOPAN, Poland	DH	Bar
Christina Goethel	Benthic/water sampling	CBL/UMCES, USA	DH	Bar
Melisha Santiago	Optics/Water analysis	Clark University, USA	DH	Bar
Kristen Shake	Optics/Water analysis	Clark University, USA	DH	Bar
Elizabeth Labunski	Bird Observer	US Fish and Wildlife Service	DH	Bar

SUMMARY of RESULTS:

Underway data collection included:

- Without slowing down the ship 11 UCTD profiles (one every 12 hours) to a depth of 400 m were collected across the NE Pacific from the west coast of Vancouver Island and shortly before arrival in Dutch Harbor to augment twice-daily CTD casts to 1000 m.
- Four Argo floats were deployed at pre-defined locations near the CTD casts.
- Continuous monitoring of surface water properties with electronic sensors from the seawater loop in the main laboratory (temperature, salinity, chlorophyll, oxygen, and nitrogen),
- Bird (Dutch Harbor to Barrow) observations.
- Across the NE Pacific, a number of water samples from the seawater loop were collected for Cesium-137 analysis.
- Microplastics collection at a number of locations from the seawater loop system.
- Meteorological and ship position data from ship sensors.

At the 11 CTD/Rosette stations along the great circle route between Vancouver Island and Dutch Harbor water property information was collected to a depth of 1000 m. Zooplankton nets to 100 m were also deployed at each of these stations.

At the 62 science stations in the Bering and Chukchi Seas, the following science tasks were completed

- 45 Rosette casts,
- 62 CTD casts,
- 42 150 kHz ADCP deployments,
- 45 Bongo plankton net hauls,
- 38 Benthic sampling stations with up to 5 van Veen mudgrabs per station.
- 38 Benthic video-camera sampling locations.
- 20 stations where water was collected for methane and nitrous oxide analysis.
- 4 stations that were sampled for primary productivity incubation experiments.
- 12 stations were sampled for apparent optical properties (C-OPS).

AREAS OF OPERATION:

North East Pacific, Bering Sea, Chukchi Sea, Barrow Canyon.

The maps below (Figures 1 and 2) show the science stations occupied along the route. A list of these science station locations, dates and activities is included in the Appendix. The ship left Victoria 17:40 PDT July 3rd and arrived in Dutch Harbor in the early evening of July 11th. The ship left Dutch Harbor in early evening of July 12th and arrived Barrow July 23rd. The science party departed the ship on July 23rd. Science party flew from Barrow on July 25th.

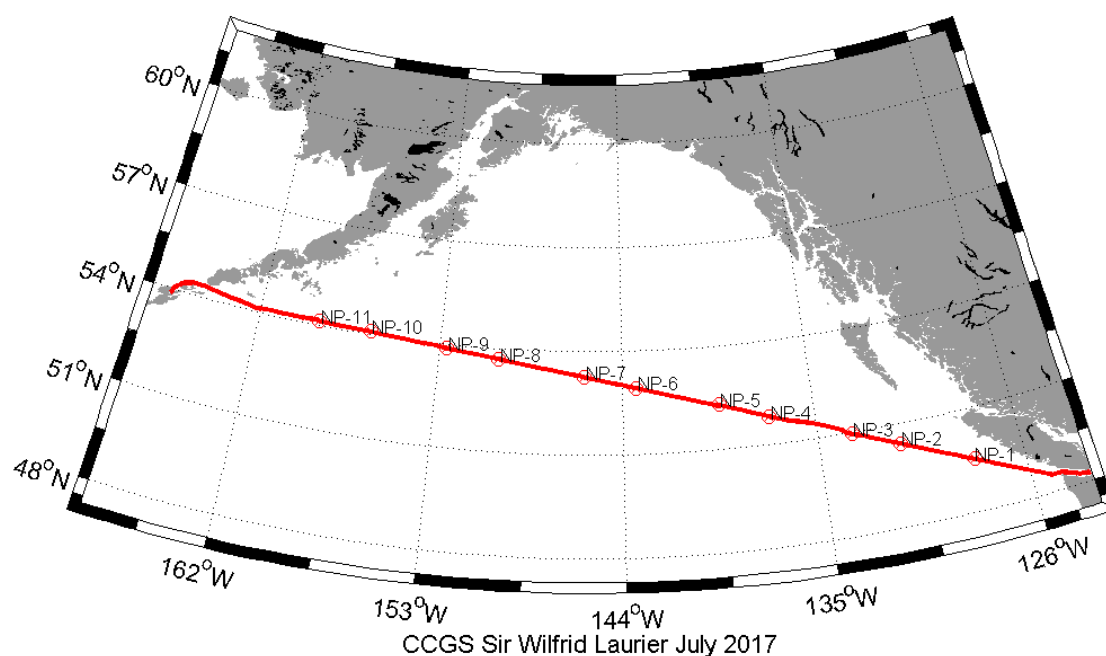


Figure 1. Map showing SWL ship track (red line) across the NE Pacific to Dutch Harbor with major CTD/Rosette stations identified.

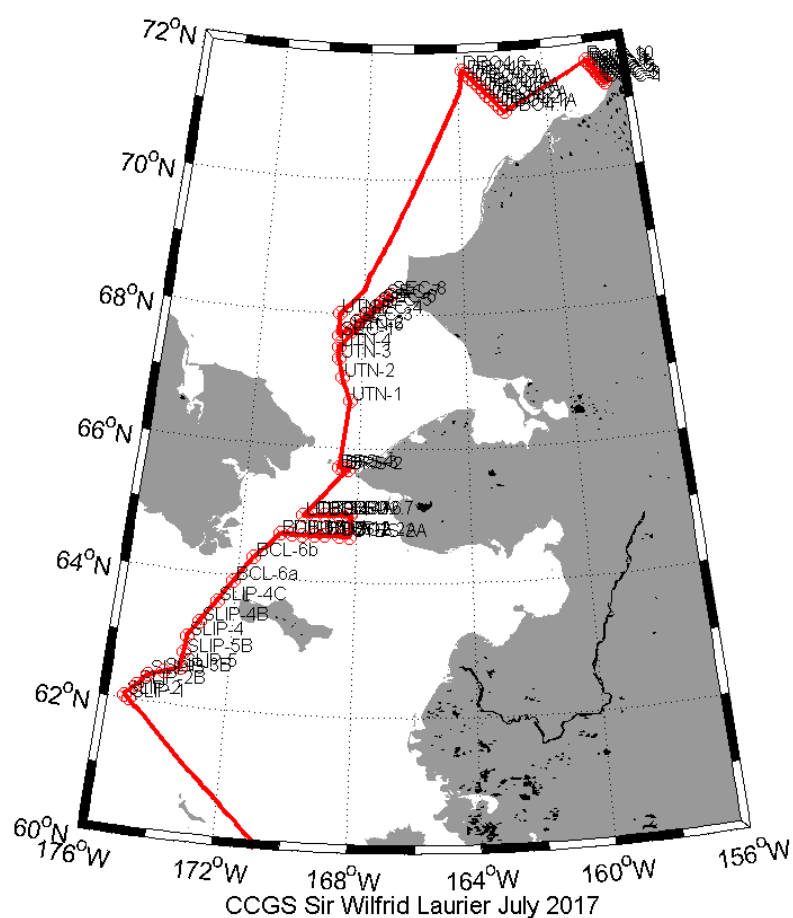


Figure 2. Track and science stations in Bering and Chukchi Seas.

The total distance travelled from Victoria to Barrow was about 3600 nautical miles, and the estimated incremental time required for the extra steaming and all science stations was under 6 days.

FIELDWORK:

Science activities aboard the CCGS Sir Wilfrid Laurier for the July leg of the program covered two distinct segments:

1. Across the North Pacific from Victoria, BC to Bering Shelf:
 - Continuous measurements of near-surface water properties from the salt-water loop in the main laboratory.
 - Twice daily stops for CTD/Rosette casts to 1000 m and Bongo net casts to 100 m.
 - Underway CTD-probe deployed to a depth of 400 m behind the ship every 12 hours between the main stations without any interruption to ship speed and routines.
 - Sampling of water for Cesium-137 analysis from the saltwater loop.
2. During the Bering/Chukchi Seas segment from the Aleutian Islands to Barrow, Alaska, 62 repeat stations was occupied as outlined in the table in the appendix. At these locations some or all of the following science tasks were accomplished:
 - CTD with or without Rosette (Figure 3) casts were done to get samples from the overlying water column for the physics, biology and geochemistry groups;
 - A Bongo plankton net haul was done at most stations (Figure 4),
 - ADCP 150 kHz backscatter data and current profiles were collected from an instrument deployed first and recovered last at all full Rosette stations (Figure 5). (During CTD only stations the time on station is too short (~15 minutes) to warrant ADCP deployments.)
 - Van Veen mudgrabs (between 2 and 5 grabs per station) were collected at most stations.
 - Water was collected and filtered at a number of depths at most stations.
 - Primary productivity incubation experiments were conducted using water from a subgroup of stations (Figure 6).
 - An Optical instrument package (C-OPS) was lowered over the side during daylight hours to measure the apparent optical properties of the upper ocean (Figure 7).

This year we also deployed 4 Argo floats along the great circle route in the NE Pacific.



Figure 3. CTD/Rosette system with 24, 10 liter Niskin bottles deployed over the side of the ship 62 times during the trip.



Figure 4. Vertical Bongo nets deployed over the side for collection of zooplankton.



Figure 5. 150 kHz Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP) deployed over the side at most CTD/Rosette stations for measurements of currents every 4 m from 5 m below the ship to the bottom.



Figure 6. Phyto-plankton incubators on the helicopter deck.



Figure 7. Apparent optical property package (C-OPS) that was lowered over the side of the ship.

Shipboard labs

Laboratory spaces on board were used to collect samples for nutrients and salts and electronic sensor data from the seawater loop and to filter rosette samples for chlorophyll. Oxygen titrations (between Victoria and Dutch Harbor) and microplastic sampling were also conducted in the main laboratory. Zooplankton samples from Bongo casts were prepared in the welldeck container and stored for subsequent analysis back at IOS.

Deck space was used by science for launch and retrieval of equipment and instrumentation, including CTD/rosette for profiling & water sampling and for the launching and recovery of the underway CTD (UCTD) system. New this year was to use the retrievable pole on the port side of the welldeck as mount for the 150 kHz ADCP (Figure 6). The zooplankton Bongo nets and the van Veen grabs were deployed and recovered using the A-frame on the starboard side of the well deck.

To facilitate the science, two container labs were installed and used during leg 1. The new 20-ft. blue container on the well deck was used for sample preparations following Bongo net hauls and for storage of equipment used for benthic sampling. The 20-ft aluminium container on the boat deck was primarily used for short-term storage, but also for filtration of water for Cs-137 after Dutch Harbor due to lack of space in the main lab.

The container labs are well suited for lab duties, outfitted with counter space, shelving, simple sink, heat and power for instruments. Both are hooked up to electrical power for lights and heat, and had phone, ship's intercom and network connections.

CTD/rosette system

A Seabird SBE-9 profiling CTD was used with a custom built compact 24-bottle rosette water sampler. The CTD was equipped with the standard suite of pressure, temperature and conductivity sensors, and additional external sensors: a fluorometer to measure chlorophyll-a concentrations, a transmissometer to measure water clarity, a dissolved oxygen probe, and an acoustic altimeter to get accurate height above the bottom.

The 24-bottle rosette system (Figure 3) was equipped with a Seabird Carousel pylon to remotely trigger the 10-litre Niskin sample bottles. An SBE-11 deck unit was used with Seasave software to acquire real-time data from the CTD and to close the bottles at depths selected before and/or during the cast. The deck unit included a NMEA board to automatically add GPS position into the header of the data file. This system worked very well during the trip.

New this trip was that the CRD/Rosette control module and computer were mounted in the aft lab. Instead of in the broom closet. This worked very well. The broom closet was used to store water samples that had to be kept out of the aft lab.

Plankton nets

Single Bongo plankton net hauls to a depth of water-depth minus 10 m were done at most stations, using the hydro winch and A-frame on the well-deck (Figure 4). These casts were done right after the CTD/rosette casts while water was being sampled from the rosette Niskin bottles or sometimes at the same time as the CTD/rosette casts.

Benthic sampling

Up to five 0.1 m² van Veen grab deployments were made at each science station for collections of surface sediment chlorophyll, organic carbon/nitrogen content, grain-size, and benthic macrofaunal population structure.

ADCP/Backscatter sonar

A 150 kHz Teledyne RDI Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP) was mounted at the end of a pole on the port side of the welldeck. This pole was lowered into the water using an electrical winch when stopped at each Rosette sampling station between Dutch Harbor and Barrow. (Figure 4). This package was the first to be deployed at each science station and the last to be recovered. Data from this instrument gives current profiles below the ship to a maximum depth of 500 m and a measure of plankton layers in the water column down to approximately 100 m.

Underway CTD system

During this cruise an underway CTD system was successfully used to collect temperature and conductivity (salinity) data from the surface and down to a maximum depth of 400 m while the ship was moving at cruising speed. The probe was dropped to 400 m. Across the Pacific the probe was deployed every 12 hours in between the main CTD/Rosette stations. This is an excellent method to collect high quality water property data from the ship without interfering with speed and ship operations. These data augmented the twice-daily CTD/Rosette sampling across the NE Pacific.

Cs-137 isotope collection

As part of the UVIC lead InFORM project, surface seawater was collected to characterize the distribution of Fukushima derived radionuclides 137-Cesium (137Cs half-life ~30 years), and 134-Cesium (134Cs half-life ~2 years). This information will help to determine how well model predictions of the activities and progression of ocean borne contamination across the Pacific Ocean match with observations. This provides important information on the impact of this contamination on the health of the Pacific ecosystem and the North American public that rely on the ocean for their food, livelihood and recreation. The evolution of the contaminant plume in time and space also helps the scientific community to better understand ocean mixing which is a key parameter toward understanding the oceans role in mitigating atmospheric greenhouse gas increases and climate change. These data will be combined with other data collected along the coast of western North America.

Gases and 13C-CH4 sampling

Nitrous oxide (N₂O) and methane (CH₄) are greenhouse gases that are many times more potent than CO₂ in the atmosphere. As the temperature of the atmosphere increases due to climate change, the concentrations of both of these gases in seawater are expected to grow. The Arctic is a particularly interesting location to study this due to its vulnerability to climate change and status as a global “bell weather”.

Water samples were collected for later analysis for N₂O, CH₄, and 13C-CH₄. Depth profiles were taken at stations throughout the Bering and Chukchi Seas using the standard depths of 5, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75, 100, and bottom minus 5 meters. Approximately every other station on each line was sampled.

Compact Optical Profiling System (C-OPS)

C-OPS is a radiometer system for determining apparent optical properties in the ocean. It consists of two radiometers: one measuring in-water upwelling radiance, and the other either downward irradiance or upward irradiance. Both radiometers are equipped with 19 wavebands covering wavelengths in the UV and PAR (250 – 800 nm) measuring at 15 Hz. The surface reference is mounted with a clear view of the sky in a location where shadow is non-existent. The C-OPS radiometer is always deployed towards the sun to avoid ship shadow.

SUCSESSES AND PROBLEMS [SCIENTIFIC]:

The data collected will be used with data collected along the same ship track and at similar stations in earlier years to investigate interactions between the biological conditions and the physical parameters that govern their environment and to allow for studies of possible ecosystem changes due to climate change.

All of the science instrumentation provided scientifically valuable data, and will help to combine biological findings with measurements of the physical characteristics of the ocean. All the scientific equipment performed well throughout the trip. No ice was observed during the trip and this allowed us to collect full data sets from all planned stations; something we have not been able to do for many years. Due to excellent weather and ice conditions and because we had no technical issues to deal with, we arrived off Barrow one day earlier than anticipated.

PROBLEMS [SHIP'S EQUIPMENT/OPERATIONS/PLATFORM SUITABILITY]:

The ship is very well suited for this type of oceanographic work. No problems were reported during the cruise. A major reason for yet another successful mission is the wonderful support from and professionalism of the ship's officers and crew.

SUCSESSES [SHIP]:

The support of officers and crew in getting our equipment onboard, up and running, and during all station operations and data collection is invaluable and greatly appreciated. The professionalism of the Canadian Coastguard became obvious to the whole science team during this trip. The science party had a wonderful time onboard the ship.

DAYS LOST DUE TO WEATHER:

No science was lost due to weather. However, shortly after arrival off Barrow, strong winds and waves developed. It was therefore decided that as soon as the helicopter could be brought onboard, the science crew was flown to shore, to avoid being stranded onboard in case the wind and waves returned after the 23rd, as forecasted. The science team therefore had to stay a second night in Barrow.

DELAYS [OTHER THAN WEATHER]:

No delays.

SAFETY CONCERNS:

No safety concerns were reported.

SUMMARY/FINAL COMMENTS:

Again we want to express our gratitude for all the help and support we received from Commanding Officer Simon Dockerill and his officers and crew onboard CCGS Sir Wilfrid Laurier (SWL), resulting in a successful trip and the collection of significant amount of interesting and valuable scientific data and samples. All national and international collaborators have commented on how great a platform SWL is for the type of science we are doing.

for additional information on this report contact
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Appendix

Science Stations

- ADCP is the down-looking 150 kHz Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler.
- CTDR is the CTD/Rosette electronic profiling and water sampling instrumentation deployed to the seafloor minus 5 m at each science station.
- CTD is a CTD cast only.
- Mud indicates collection of benthic sediment samples using a Van Veen grab plus bottom camera video recording. Numbers indicate number of grabs at a given station.
- Bongo is the dual plankton net vertical haul from depths of 100 m or less at the shallower stations.
- C-OPS is the optics package deployed over the starboard side to measure light attenuation characteristics by the Clark University team.

Station Name	Start (UTC)	Lat. North (deg)	Lat (min)	Long. West (deg)	Long (min)	Science Tasks
Victoria	Jul 4 00:30	48	25.215	123	23.343	Depart for Arctic
NP-1	05-07-17 01:01	49	31.43	128	14.98	CTDR
NP-2	05-07-17 15:04	50	25.97	131	21.17	CTDR
NP-3	06-07-17 00:32	50	57.99	133	25.84	CTDR
NP-4	06-07-17 14:59	51	48.63	137	8.06	CTDR
NP-5	07-07-17 00:29	52	17.63	139	27.17	CTDR
NP-6	07-07-17 15:04	52	55.19	143	20.7	CTDR
NP-7	08-07-17 00:28	53	15.15	145	49.84	CTDR
NP-8	08-07-17 14:57	53	41.99	150	3.52	CTDR
NP-9	09-07-17 00:29	53	53.72	152	39.36	CTDR
NP-10	09-07-17 14:56	54	5.02	156	28.11	CTDR
NP-11	10-07-17 00:29	54	7.86	159	4.14	CTDR
SLIP-1	14-07-17 14:12	62	0.52	175	3.55	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
SLIP-2	14-07-17 16:43	62	2.94	175	12.32	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
SLIP-2B	14-07-17 19:36	62	13.09	174	52.3	CTD
SLIP-3	14-07-17 21:23	62	23.46	174	34.16	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5, C-OPS
SLIP-3B	15-07-17 00:42	62	28.06	174	4.9	CTD
SLIP-5	15-07-17 02:32	62	33.59	173	32.85	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
SLIP-5B	15-07-17 05:27	62	47.22	173	29.75	CTD
SLIP-4	15-07-17 07:12	63	1.82	173	27.47	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
SLIP-4B	15-07-17 10:42	63	16.47	173	4.95	CTD
SLIP-4C	15-07-17 13:18	63	36.13	172	35.27	CTD
BCL-6a	15-07-17 15:49	63	55.15	172	5.86	CTDR, Bongo
BCL-6b	15-07-17 18:56	64	17.49	171	29.89	CTD
BCL-6C	15-07-17 22:12	64	40.31	170	38.56	ADCP, CTDR, C-OPS
DBO2.0A	16-07-17 00:39	64	40.2	170	15.93	CTD
UTBS-5	16-07-17 01:53	64	40.19	169	54.83	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
DBO2.1A	16-07-17 04:14	64	40.43	169	28.32	CTD
UTBS-2	16-07-17 05:25	64	40.86	169	5.79	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
DBO2.2A	16-07-17 07:49	64	40.58	168	36.39	CTD
UTBS-2A	16-07-17 09:05	64	40.24	168	14.17	CTDR, Bongo
DB02.7	16-07-17 12:16	65	0.04	168	13.34	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
DB02.6	16-07-17 14:48	65	0.04	168	39.36	CTD

UTBS-1	16-07-17 16:17	64	59.42	169	8.31	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
DBO2.4A	16-07-17 18:26	64	58.62	169	28.84	CTD
UTBS-4	16-07-17 19:49	64	57.67	169	53.47	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*2, C-OPS
BRS-2	17-07-17 02:20	65	40.04	168	23.84	CTD
BRS-3	17-07-17 03:26	65	40.88	168	33.68	CTD
BRS-4	17-07-17 04:30	65	42.07	168	43.14	CTD
UTN-1	17-07-17 12:02	66	42.64	168	23.99	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
UTN-2	17-07-17 15:34	67	3.03	168	43.72	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
UTN-3	17-07-17 18:51	67	19.89	168	54.37	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
UTN-4	17-07-17 21:11	67	30	168	54.46	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
SEC-8	18-07-17 12:00	68	17.84	166	56.54	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
SEC-7	18-07-17 13:46	68	14.55	167	7.34	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
SEC-6	18-07-17 15:15	68	11.11	167	18.5	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
SEC-5	18-07-17 16:46	68	7.7	167	29.73	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
SEC-4	18-07-17 18:52	68	0.8	167	52.02	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5, C-OPS
SEC-3	18-07-17 21:39	67	53.88	168	13.83	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5, C-OPS
UTN-6	19-07-17 00:18	67	44.43	168	26.02	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
SEC-2	19-07-17 02:14	67	46.96	168	35.96	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
SEC-1	19-07-17 04:25	67	40.51	168	55.38	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
UTN-7	19-07-17 07:32	68	0.04	168	55.7	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
DBO4.6	20-07-17 16:04	71	37.04	163	46.28	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
DBO4.5A	20-07-17 17:42	71	33.34	163	34.71	CTD
DBO4.5	20-07-17 18:35	71	29.36	163	23.27	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5, C-OPS
DBO4.4A	20-07-17 20:40	71	25.75	163	12.61	CTD
DBO4.4	20-07-17 21:25	71	21.76	163	0.3	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*2, C-OPS
DBO4.3A	20-07-17 23:30	71	17.76	162	48.61	CTD
DBO4.3	21-07-17 00:27	71	13.85	162	38.09	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*2
DBO4.2A	21-07-17 02:12	71	10.26	162	26.81	CTD
DBO4.2	21-07-17 03:01	71	6.26	162	15.77	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
DBO4.1A	21-07-17 04:38	71	2.43	162	5.34	CTD
DBO4.1	21-07-17 05:29	70	58.35	161	54.23	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
BarC-10	21-07-17 15:56	71	37.16	157	55.48	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*2
BarC-9	21-07-17 17:44	71	34.63	157	50.35	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
BarC-8	21-07-17 19:23	71	32.17	157	45.39	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
BarC-7	21-07-17 20:49	71	29.9	157	39.55	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5, C-OPS
BarC-6	21-07-17 22:27	71	27.33	157	34.77	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5
BarC-5	22-07-17 01:06	71	24.58	157	29.27	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*5, C-OPS
BarC-4	22-07-17 03:05	71	22.38	157	24.74	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*3
BarC-3	22-07-17 04:43	71	19.84	157	19.78	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*3
BarC-2	22-07-17 06:35	71	17.3	157	14.79	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*2
BarC-1	22-07-17 08:17	71	14.88	157	9.75	ADCP, CTDR, Bongo, Mud*2
Barrow	Jul 23					Science program ends