

# Joint Cruise 1-2 2018

Cruise Report



The Nansen Legacy Report Series 4/2020

# Joint Cruise 1-2 2018

Cruise 2018707

R/V Kronprins Haakon Tromsø - Longyearbyen August 6 - August 23, 2018

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# Summary

The approach of the cruise was to conduct physical, chemical and biological sampling across environmental gradients to address objectives in RF1, RF2, RF3, RA-B and RA-C. We sampled from 76°N to 83°N, from open water to sea ice, from warm Atlantic Water to water at the freezing point temperatures of -1.8°C, from surface waters to 4000 m depth, and from the smallest organisms like bacteria and viruses to the largest benthic invertebrates and fishes.

More specifically, we conducted four process stations (P1, P2, P4, PICE1), where three were one the shelf, and one of them, PICE1, was a sea ice station in the Nansen Basin. Each process station was occupied over a about 24-hour period to allow full daily cycle process (i.e. rate) measurements in addition to extensive sampling. In addition, we conducted two process stations in open water on the helf with reduced sampling (P3/NLEG07 and P5/NLEG13), three shorter sea ice stations over deep water (SICE1, SICE2 and SICE3), and bathymetric mapping at three mooring locations on the shelf (M1, M2 and M3). The sea ice sampling was conducted in what appeared to be different ice types (first-year ice, second-year ice and multi-year ice) with different ice thicknesses. Water sampling, just below the ice and in deep water was conducted simultaneously with sea ice sampling.

The preliminary results show that we have sampled three very different surface and intermediate water regimes; the warm Atlantic part south of the Polar Front, the colder meltwater and Arctic part north of the Polar Front but still in the shallow Barents Sea, and the very cold and ice-covered region in the Nansen Basin. Regarding Arctic conditions in the northern Barents Sea, we found no areas where there were cold and Arctic conditions all the way to the bottom.

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# 1. Background

Joint Cruise 1-2 with R/V Kronprins Haakon addressed objectives of RF1, RF2 and RF3 on the Nansen Legacy transect in open water and within the sea ice. We focused on comparing the state of the physical, chemical and biological conditions in the southern and northern parts of the study area. Given this was the first research cruise on the vessel, the cruise also focused on testing gear and equipment, and establishing routines for gear deployments, collaboration, data management and storing.

More specifically, RF1 (Physical drivers) research goals addressed included basic bathymetry mapping, and description of the current oceanographic conditions in the study area via CTD sampling. In the northern part of the study region, physical and chemical characterization of sea ice was performed.

For RF2 (Human Impacts) we collected biochemical samples and data from water and sea ice to study current drivers and variability of ocean acidification (task 2-1.1) and effects of ocean acidification on the mobility of particulate and dissolved organic carbon, essential trace elements and heavy metals (task 2-1.2). Furthermore, we sampled polar cod, Atlantic cod and capelin with the dual purpose of assessing how fish in different seasons and phases of their life cycle differ in their sensitivity to pollutants (task 2-2.3) and how genetic population structure and possible adaptations to environmental change influence the sensitivity of fish to harvesting (task 2-3.1). Plankton and fish samples were also collected for PhD/postdoc studies on biological effects of ocean acidification (task 2-1.4) and pollution (tasks 2-2.1 and 2-2.5) that will start 2019. All samples/data were collected along the gradient of environmental conditions going from relatively warm Atlantic waters to cold, ice-covered Arctic waters.

RF3 objectives that were sampled for included describing patterns of biodiversity, distribution, abundance and / or biomass of different biotic size fractions and taxonomic groups within microbes, zooplankton, benthos and fish (task 3-1.1), and their relationships to environmental conditions including sea ice (task 3-1.2 and 3-1.3). These analyses included morphological, molecular and acoustic approaches depending on taxon. In term of critical ecosystem processes, primary and bacterial production (task 3.3) were measured across regional gradients, and the fate of production was assessed via short-term sediment traps (task 3.3) Samples were also collected and experiments conducted to study food web connections (task 3.4).

# 2. Survey area

R/V Kronprins Haakon left Tromsø on 6 August 2018 in the evening. We reached the location of the first station (P1, see Figure 1), located in the Hopen deep south of the Polar Front (at 76°N) late in the evening of the 8 August. P1 was originally considered a test station, but as all the gear used were successfully deployed, the station can be considered an ordinary process study station (Table A4). When finished, we proceeded to the next process station (P2) at Storbanken north of the Polar Front which was sampled in the same manner. Thereafter we headed for mooring location M3 at the western flank of Storbanken (Figure 1). At this location, we conducted bathymetric mapping with EM710 over an about 5nm\*5nm large area around the location to support deployments of moorings on a later survey. Process station P3 (at the north-western flank of Storbanken) was not sampled as a full process station (Table A4) due to time constraints. Instead, reduced sampling was conducted, and the station is named P3/NLEG07. The station was sampled during the 12 August. When finished with P3/NLEG07, we headed for mooring locations M1 and thereafter M2. On each of these locations bathymetric mapping was conducted in a similar manner as at M3.

Process station P4 south of Kvitøya was sampled during 14 August as a full process station, while process station P5 was conducted with reduced sampling due to time constraints and is named P5/NLEG13.

Process station P6 on the shelf break towards the Arctic Ocean was originally planned, but was cancelled due to the limitations in time.



**Figure 1**. Station map of Joint Cruise 1-2 with R/V Kronprins Haakon during 6-23 August, 2018. The cruise started in Tromsø and ended in Longyearbyen.

The sea ice part of the cruise started with steaming towards the sea ice during 16 August. Three short ice stations (SICE1-3) and one process station (PICE1) were conducted in the Nansen Basin during 16-20 August. All of these stations were conducted within the relatively limited geographical area between 83.1303-83.3987°N and 25.6126-31.7093°E (Figure 1, Table A4). At all these stations sampling was conducted on ice and in the water column simultaneously. During SICE2 the ice floe cracked due to swells and the sea ice station had to be shifted to another location at the same floe, but with different sea ice characteristics. Consequently, this station is split into SICE2a and SICE2b when regarding ice sampling. The cruise ended in Longyearbyen on 23 August, 2018. The full list of participants are given in Tables A1-A2.

# 3. Activity reports

# 3.1 Along-track measurements conducted during the cruise

Randi Ingvaldsen (IMR)

# 3.1.1 RF1 Physical drivers

# 3.1.1.1 Meteorological measurements from Vaisala AWS430 weather station

Air and sea temperature, air pressure, wind speed and direction, relative humidity and PAR were measured with a Vaisala AWS430 weather station on the bridge roof.

# 3.1.1.2 Ocean currents from ADCP 150 kHz

Currents in the upper ~500 m of the water column were continuously measured during the cruise using a 150 kHz ADCP (RDI Instruments) mounted on the drop keel. The setup followed the setup in the test cruise. The instrument was synchronized with the EK80 using K-sync. The 38 kHz ADCP was not used due to interference with the 38 kHz of the EK80. The ADCP data was not processed during the cruise due to time constraints.

# 3.1.1 3 Surface salinity and temperature from thermosalinograph SBE21

Along-track measurements of sea surface salinity, temperature and fluorescence were conducted with a thermosalinograph SBE21 with water intake at 4 m. The temperature data are not reliable (far too high) due to incorrect sensor deployment. The fluorescence and salinity data are expected to be reliable.

# *3.1.1.4 Bathymetric mapping with EM710*

Bathymetric mapping of the sea floor was conducted with a Kongsberg EM710 Multibeam echo sounder mounted in the drop keel to reduce the effect of noise from the ship. The drop keel is lowered 3.4 m below the hull of the vessel, and thus gives us the opportunity to measure sound in undisturbed water, without air bubbles caused by the ship's motion trough the water. The EM710 multibeam system has 400 beams and can cover an area on the seabed equal to about 4 times the water depth. Due to substantial interference with the EK80, the EM710 was only used at specified locations, and then with the EK80 turned off. On this cruise, we mapped 6 different locations (Figure 2) and collected thousands of soundings in an area not very well mapped before, while the ship was moving at 8 knots. More specifically, brief mapping of the bathymetry at the process stations P1, P2 and P4 was conducted by running a few transects across the station. Bathymetric mapping of the mooring locations (M1, M3 and M4) included transects covering a square of about 5 nm\*5 nm with the mooring location in the middle.

To build up an image of the seabed the ship sails in parallel lines where the outer edges of the beam lines overlap with each other. This approach produces an image of the seabed with high resolution, which can guide where to deploy the moorings. Examples of the mapping for two of the mooring locations are shown in Figures 3 and 4. In the resulting images, we are also able to interpret the bottom type in the areas mapped. We can observe if the seabed consists of rocky or softer sediment terrain. In the images below, we can also see scour marks from the last glaciation where icebergs have been dragging along the seabed.



Figure 2. Survey lines covered during JC1-2. Lines near the Svalbard coast are from earlier mapping



Figure 3. Survey lines in rocky terrain



Figure 4. Survey lines with scour marks from icebergs at M3.

# 3.1.2 RF3 The living Barents Sea

## 3.1.2.1 T3-1.1 Acoustic measurements of zooplankton and fish with EK 80

Acoustic surveying of fish and zooplankton was conducted using the six scientific Simrad EK80 echo sounders (18 kHz, 38 kHz, 70 kHz, 120 kHz, 200 kHz, 333 kHz split beam systems), all mounted on the drop keel. When going in sea ice the keel had to be retracted and the data collection were conducted with similar systems mounted in the Arctic tanks. The EK80 was operated in CW modus. Data were stored down to 1000 m depth, although electrical noise during transit prevented high-quality data below about 600 m depth. The echo sounders were calibrated in July 2018.

Multi-frequency scrutinization and target strength analysis was conducted for the 38kHz data using following the protocol for acoustic measurements of fish and zooplankton on the Nansen Legacy surveys.

The along-track data show a sudden decrease in backscatter just north of 74°N, and thereafter a gradual decrease northward, although with some smaller regions with higher backscatter in between (Figure 5). When reaching the northernmost part of the shallow Barents Sea, and into the Nansen Basin, the total backscatter becomes very low. However, at some locations/depths there are animals also in this region, like at the shelf break and just to the north of it.



**Figure 5**. Along-track total vertical integrated backscatter from 38kHz (s<sub>A</sub>) and vertically resolved total backscatter from 38kHz (s<sub>A</sub>).

## 3.2 Station-based measurements

#### 3.2.1 RF1 Physical drivers

## 3.2.1.1 CTD with additional sensors and water bottles

#### Randi Ingvaldsen (IMR)

A CTD equipped with sensors for pressure, temperature (2), conductivity (2), altimeter, oxygen (SBE 43), fluorescence (WET Labs CDOM at stations P1-M2 and WET Labs ECO-AFL/FL from station M2/CTD 11 onwards), surface PAR (Biospherical/Licor) and in situ par/irradiance (Biospherical/Licor) was used on the cruise. The CTD was lowered to ~5 m above seafloor or to 500/1000/2000 m water depth at some basin stations.

The uppermost 6 m of the very first cast show too low salinity (conductivity) on both sensors, thus those data should not be used. From station SICE1 (CTD 17) onwards, the CTD was lowered through the moonpool of the vessel. That means that the uppermost 8 m of the profiles are within the moonpool and cannot be used. For PAR measurements, the shadow of the vessel reaches further into the water. Inspection of the profiles reveals that the shadow zone of the vessel seems to be at about 26-27 m at these locations. Thus, in the sea ice the reliable PAR data start at 27-28 m depth. The PAR sensor did not work properly at the two last stations (SICE2 and 3/CTD 20 and 21).

The CTD was mounted on a rosette with 24 bottles of 10 L volume each. Before the bottles were fired, the CTD was kept at a given sampling depth for about 30 seconds. Water for calibration of the conductivity sensor was taken from the lowermost bottle of each cast. Analysis of the water and calibration of the conductivity/salinity data will be conducted after the cruise. Water samples were collected for a multitude of chemical and biological sampling throughout the cruise (see descriptions later). Oxygen titration was conducted during the cruise. For most of the process stations, multiple CTD casts were conducted to get enough water for chemical and biological sampling. Comparing the different CTD casts within each station reveal only minor differences between them. For simplicity and consistency, the first CTD cast at a given station (see Table 1) is used as main description for that station at stations with multiple CTD casts.

The temperature-salinity relation (TS-plot) show that the stations group into three separate groups (Figure 6). At P1, which is located south of the Polar Front in Atlantic conditions, the full water column including the surface layer had salinities higher than 34.8 psu and temperatures above 1°C. Stations P2-P5 are located in the northern Barents Sea and show lower upper layer temperatures and salinities, and substantial lower temperatures in the Arctic/Polar water layer at depth. Also evident is a gradual cooling and freshening of the surface layer going northwards from P2 to P5. The stations in the sea ice (SICE1-3 and PICE1) are clearly separate from the northern Barents Sea by having a surface layer with temperatures at or near the freezing point (-1.8 to -1.4°C) and salinities below 33 psu. All stations in the northern Barents Sea and in the sea ice show Atlantic Water (with higher temperatures and salinities) below the Arctic/Polar water layer.

The depth profiles of the individual stations show more details (Figure 7). P1 is in Atlantic Water south of the Polar Front at a depth of 325 m. Atlantic Water dominates the water column except in the upper 25 m where there is a surface layer with warmer, fresher water with lower oxygen content.

P2 is a relatively shallow (~190 m) station located at the central/northern part of Storbanken. The surface layer is colder, fresher and slightly deeper (~30 m deep) as compared to P1. There is a pronounced Arctic Water/Polar Water layer between 30 and 110-120 m depth, with temperatures below -1°C and salinities increasing with depth. Station P2 was the station with purest Arctic conditions sampled on the northern Barents Sea shelf during this survey. None of the stations had Arctic conditions at the seafloor during sampling.

P3 is in the trench between the north-western flank of Storbanken and the bank surrounding Kong Karl's Land. Bottom depth at the station was about 300 m. P3 has quite similar conditions as P2 in the upper 75 m, but differs from P2 by having a clear signature of Atlantic Water below 75 m depth. Maximum temperature is at 75 m depth. There is a slight change in the temperature and salinity characteristic of the Atlantic Water at about 175 m depth which might indicate that the Atlantic Water at the station comes from two different sources/branches (both from the south and from the north).

P4 is in the deeper trench south of Kvitøya and is slightly deeper than P3 (depth around 330 m). P4 has quite similar characteristics as P3 with a surface layer covering the upper ~30 m, Arctic Water/Polar Water between 30 and 75 m, and Atlantic Water below, but the temperature maximum is lower in the water column (at about 125 m depth).



**Figure 6.** The temperature-salinity relation at all JC1-2 stations. For stations with multiple CTD casts, the first cast is used for station description. That is P1 (CTD 1), P2 (CTD 4), P3 (CTD 8), P4 (CTD 12), P5 (CTD 15), SICE1 (CTD 17), PICE1 (CTD 18), SICE2 (CTD 20) and SICE2 (CTD 21).

P5 is a shallow (~165 m) station located on the shallow shelf northeast of Kvitøya. P5 has a surface layer much like the other stations in the northern Barents Sea, but more homogenous conditions below the surface layer as compared to the other stations. There is no clear signature of Arctic Water and Atlantic Water, but the water column below the surface layer seems to be a well-mixed mixture of the two water masses.

The sea ice stations PICE1 and SICE1-3 are located in the Nansen Basin. The depths of the stations are close to 4000 m. All four stations had extensive sea ice coverage. The oceanographic profiles start at 8-10 m depth due to the CTD being lowered in the moonpool, thus the surface layer characteristics are not included in the below profiles, but were measured with a separate small CTD through a core hole in the ice. The stations differ substantially from the Barents Sea stations by having temperatures close to freezing between 10 and 50-100 m depth. Below the cold halocline, all stations show Atlantic Water with temperatures above 0°C down to about 800 m. Below that depth; Arctic Intermediate Water.

The stations in the Nansen Basin showed higher oxygen values above the pycnocline as opposed to the Barents Sea stations which all showed lower oxygen levels in the surface layer (Figure 7). Also interesting is the peak in oxygen at about 25 m depth at SICE3, occurring at the same depth as the fluorescence maximum. According to the sensor the oxygen peaks at 10.3 ml/l.



**Figure 7**. Depth profiles of temperature, salinity, oxygen, fluorescence, PAR and SPAR (from sensors on the CTD and the vessel roof). Note that the temperature and salinity profiles are shown for the upper 500 m while the other profiles only show the upper 100 m. The CTD casts are the same as in Figure 6.

#### 3.2.1.2 Summary on the sea ice physics work during the Nansen Legacy 1-2 cruise

Dmitry V. Divine (NPI, UiT), Marius Bratrein (NPI), Agneta Fransson (NPI), Melissa Chierici (IMR), Elisabeth Jones (IMR), Murat Ardelan (NTNU).

The sea ice work during the NL1-2 cruise was conducted during the period of 16-20 August 2018. Figure 8 shows the state of sea ice cover per 16.08.2018. The ice conditions remained relatively stable during the next 5 days with significant changes only at the edge of the pack ice.

The two main components of the sea ice physic's group work comprised:

*Local scale* (in situ) sea ice observations using ice coring and EM31 ice and snow thickness surveys.

*Regional scale* ice and snow thickness surveys using the helicopter borne EM instrument (EM-bird) and higher resolution camera to map ice surface topography (ICE camera).

Both local and regional scale work had to be carried out in coordination with the centre for remote sensing at UiTø (SIRFA).

## On ice work

In total 4 (5 in NPI classification) ice stations were made on pack ice, where one of the stations (SICE2) where split in two (SICE2a and SICE2b) because we shifted to another location on the same ice floe due to swell and cracking. Ice sampling was conducted on both SICE2a and SICE2b. The conducted stations are more than initially planned; one process (24-hour long) and 2-3 shorter sea ice stations.

While in the ice pack, 33 ship-based sea ice and weather observations were made using ASSISST software. Results will be provided to the ice services at DNMI and the SIRFA centre for remote sensing at UiT.

List of ice cores included in the general ice coring program:

Salinity core	processed onboard
Temperature cores	processed on the ice
Stratigraphy core	stores frozen, to be analysed later
Archive core	stores frozen, to be analysed later
Palaeo (IP25) core	stores frozen, to be analysed later
Core for microplastics in the ocean	stores frozen, to be analysed later
Chemistry core 1	processed onboard
Chemistry core 2	processed onboard



**Figure 8.** Sentinel-1 mosaic per 16.08.2018 showing the state of ice cover in the study area. Boxes depict the frames of some of the satellite acquisitions (Radarsat-2 and TerraSAR-X) during the cruise period.

## List of sea ice stations with stations notes/overview.

## 16.08.2018 Sea ice station 1 (SICE1 in NL1-2 naming convention)

Station position: N 83° 09', E 31° 29' at 19:04 UTC

Ice station on drift ice, close pack ice, salinity measurements show 0 down to 70 cm, perhaps a SYI or MYI, floes from 50 to 300 m in size, narrow breaks of < 50 m.

Foggy conditions in the beginning, clearing skies after midnight. Ice concentration about 0.8.

The station floe is about 300 m in diameter. Ice was a bit hard all the way through the ice slab, around 0 °C temperature, thickness about 140 cm. Upper surface is a crusty layer with larger (1-3 mm) grains typical for the summer. Melt ponds on the surface some 10-20 cm deep, mostly solid bottom, melt pond coverage less than 20%.

Two ASSIST ice observations made before the stations and after the first day at the station.

Due to a late start, the program was not completed (no EM31 and calibration drillings). In the morning the visibility has quickly deteriorated (thick fog), and it was decided to leave the station. No helicopter operations due to bad weather.

# 17-18.08.2018 Sea ice station 2 (PICE1)

#### Station position: N 83° 19.9', E 31° 32' at 19:24 UTC

Ice station on drift ice, close pack ice, level FYI according to ice salinity measurements. Ice floes in the station area with variable sizes from 50 to 1 km size, narrow breaks of < 50 m. Thick fog, air temperature about +2 and Southerly wind. Ice concentration about 0.8. Chosen to be a process 24 hourlong ice station.

The station floe is about 1 km in size according to the ice radar (Figure 9). Photo of the floe on ice radar found in the folder with photos for this station. Ice relatively soft all the way through the ice slab, around 0 °C temperature, ice thickness within 95-105 cm. Upper surface is a crusty layer with larger (1-3 mm) grains typical for the summer.



**Figure 9.** Ice station 2 (PICE1) ice floe on ice radar. The range 0.75 NM stands for the distance from the center to the left/right edges of the screen.

Ice surface ponded with up to 30% melt pond coverage (Figure 10), melt pond surface partly frozen with the ice of about 1 cm thick. Checked one pond 20 cm deep, ice thickness beneath the pond bottom is 60 cm, but the upper 20 cm of the pond bottom was a soft ice layer.



Figure 10: Melt ponds on the surface of the ice, ice station 2 (PICE1).

Working program on the ice 17.08-18.08 (21:00-02:00)

Ice coring, full coring program. EM-31 surveys, tried to walk away from the ship some 200 m, making 3 transects in total. However, the visibility remained poor throughout the survey making the longer transects unsafe. Made 10 thickness/EM31 calibration drillings; due to level ice, the spread in conductivity is not too high. Photos taken on the way.

Working program on the ice 18.08.

## Before noon

Melt pond survey. 3 melt ponds, 1 smaller one and 2 larger ones measured for ice thickness and pond depth. All within the area of 50 m from the vessel. Depths in the deeper parts within 16-20 cm. Ice thickness at the bottom 57-62 cm. Photos of the ponds taken, found in the folder with melt ponds survey. The station position in the morning might be within the acquisition frame of the TerraSAR-X scene on 2018-08-18T06:34. Ship-based sea ice observation made right before the station, 3 during the station and after the first day at the station. In general poor visibility throughout the entire period on the station. Ice floe edges were observable from the bridge during the short periods of diminishing fog.

# 19.08.2018 Sea ice station 3 (SICE2a)

Station position: N 83° 18.5', E 29° 35.8' at 08:20 UTC

Station 2b in the center of the 1.5-2 km size floe. Images of ice radar available in the station folder (Figure 11). Ice floe represents an agglomerate of ice of different age and thickness.



**Figure 11.** Ice radar image of station 3 and 4 (SICE2b) ice floe. The range 0.75 NM stands for the distance from the center to the left/right edges of the screen.

Thickness drilling next to the ship have shown variable thickness of 170 cm, 140 and 130 cm thick ice. Melt ponds 15-20 cm deep. Ice under the pond bottom some 60-90 cm thick, thaw holes in some of the ponds. Salinity measurements in the core recovered at the coring site suggest that part of the floe is likely to be associated with a second-year ice.

## Station program

Coring, full set of cores collected (Figure 12).

Part of the cores recovered before lunch, the rest after lunch time. The station work had to be interrupted at around 14:00 due to the swell followed by ice break up. The coring was completed though. Note that the station end position from the station GPS tracker is biased. The tracker was brought onboard during the station evacuation.



Figure 12. Ice core is being cut for 10 cm long sections for salinity measurements.

## 19.08.2018 Sea ice station 4 (SICE2b)

Station position: N 83° 19.8', E 29° 26.4' at 14:14 UTC

The same floe used as the one of Station 3. The vessel was repositioned to the edge of the same ice floe. Staying inside the floe appeared to be unrealistic: KPH was breaking that ice so efficiently that leaving it safe for the on-ice work area was difficult. KPH steamed through the floe and parked alongside in the opening.

Radar image of the area is in the folder with photos. The floe looked like an aggregate of floes of different sizes and ages. Thickness in the area of Station 4 variable, between 1.5 m and 2.3 m. Melt ponds, surface was not frozen. Melt ponds of similar depths of 10-30 cm like on Station 2 floe. ASSISST sea ice/weather observation made before and after the station ended.

Station in the afternoon between 16:00-18:00. Station program: EM31 survey only in the vicinity of the ship (some 100 m away max) due to cracks in the ice and poor visibility. 10 additional ice thickness/ EM31 calibration drillings made. Since the ice was different from the one on station 2, it may happen that different calibration curves will have to be used. Poor weather conditions, rainy towards the end of the survey. EM31 could not work well in the end due to wet screen.



Figure 13: Station 4 (SICE2b) ice floe photo taken the bridge.

# 20.08.2018 Sea ice station 5 (SICE3)

Station position: N 83° 13.4', E 25° 54.9' at 14:14 UTC

Ice floe of about 300-400 m wide is an aggregate of floes of different ages and thickness. Initial survey thickness drillings shown 185 cm thick ice, >200 cm and 145 cm thick ice (Figure 14). The thicker (>2 m) and ridged ice next to the ship, thinner (70 cm) some 60 m away. Radar image of the floe is found in the image folder. Salinity measurements suggest that area next to the gangway was an older ice, while a thinner ice at the coring site had salinity values more typical for first year ice.

Ponds 15-20 cm deep, with high a freeboard of about 5 cm for thicker ice and 2 cm for thinner ice. Ice in the ponds some 40-50 cm thick, rather loose ice layer on the pond bottom. This ice floe has undergone more melt than the previous four stations. Deeper melt ponds with more thaw holes and higher freeboard; relatively high melt pond coverage (up to 50% of the area). The station location was also closer to open water than the previous stations.

Ice surface is a loose layer of large crystals same as on the other stations of the cruise. See images made for station 1-4. Snow (loose crusty layer) thickness from 1 to 5-6 cm depending on the site, deeper next to the ridges. Weather: air +0.5 °C, fog during the station time.



**Figure 14:** Thicker ice next to gangway and the area of thinner ice across the ridge featuring a high fraction of melt pond coverage.

## Station program:

Ice coring, complete set of cores recovered; ice coring site on the thinner section of the floe where ice was 75 cm thick.

EM31 survey conducted on the thicker, ridged and thinner sections of the ice floe, 3 transects in total. In addition, 7 calibration drillings were made for the ice thicknesses in the range of 65 – 230 cm in order to extend the calibration curve to lower and higher values of ice thickness.

3 ASSIST ice observations made before during and after the station.

EM-bird and ICE camera flight over the floe in the evening. The helicopter could fly only in the vicinity of the vessel due to very poor visibility (thick fog). EM-bird calibration was not possible due to low clouds; the EM data acquired therefore could not be converted into ice thickness profiles. The ICE camera did not work well due to fog: likely the laser altimeter triggering the air mode of the setup and hence the shooting sequence could not get the regular readings of the altitude over the ice.

Note that the station GPS tracker was not on during the lunch break. Two tracks for the station are available in one file in GPS data folder.

#### Helicopter based sea ice surveys

The weather conditions during that part of the cruise while KPH was in the ice did not allow any helicopter operations except for three short flights around the ship to train the crew in handling the scientific equipment and other relevant operations on KPH.

## Helicopter report

Ole Jakob Westad and Kenneth Bergsjø

Saturday 4th August: Flight from Lance to Kronprins Haakon in Breivika, Tromsø (10 minutes flight).

Monday 13th August: Helicopter Safety Course in auditorium on 3rd deck with Helideck crew and all other crew who is involved in helicopter operations on this shift.

Wednesday 15th August: Helicopter Verification Flights to and from the helideck including training of helideck crew. (Verification Flights must be done on new helidecks which have not been tested for wind and turbulence factors using other methods). (40 minutes flight).

Saturday 18th August: Helicopter Verification Flights to and from the helideck (1hour 10minutes of flighttime). This flight included short testride with Stereo Camera and an exercise training the helideck crew for helideck operations, procedures and emergency procedures (crash on deck).

Monday 20th August: Testflight with Stereo Camera and EM-Bird (15 minutes flight).

Our main goal, measuring ice thickness, was not accomplished due to bad weather (low clouds and fog, giving us too low visibility and altitude).

Besides alot of waiting, there have also been done alot of great work:

Testing and evalueting helicopter equipment and systems onboard.

Training, testing and checking of co-ordination and co-operation of all crews involved in helicopter operations.

Preparing and testing of EM-Bird and Stereo Camera.

# 3.2.2 RF2 Human impact

# 3.2.2.1 T2-1-1 Current variability and drivers of ocean acidification and T2-1-4: Ocean acidification effects on planktonic calcifiers and biological pump efficiency

Melissa Chierici (IMR), Agneta Fransson (NPI) and Elizabeth Jones (IMR)

Our focus was to investigate carbonate and nutrient chemistry for the study of ocean acidification and carbon cycle in the surface water, water column and sea ice environment (snow, brine, melt ponds) in different regimes/gradients. We sampled the water column and sea ice for nutrients and oxygen isotopes ( $\delta^{18}$ O) and performed instrument analyses onboard for the determination of the carbonate chemistry (total alkalinity (AT), total inorganic carbon (DIC), pH and dissolved oxygen (DO). In addition, we took samples from the 5 depths at the Multinet 64 µm for studies of foraminifera and calcifying pteropods.

During JC1-2, we sampled seawater from Niskin bottles mounted onto a CTD-Rosette from 8 to 15 depths in the water column from a total of 11 casts on all stations (2 casts on PICE1) for analyses of carbonate chemistry (onboard) and nutrients and  $\delta^{18}$ O for storage and post-cruise analysis. Sampling and analysis followed the protocol described in *Nansen Legacy Sampling Protocol version 1, chapter 8.2 and Dickson et al., 2007.* The samples for carbonate chemistry were sampled first or directly after dissolved oxygen (DO) samples and analysed within 24-hours directly onboard for the determination of total alkalinity (AT), total inorganic carbon (DIC), and pH. Sampling and analysis of carbonate chemistry followed the protocol described in Version 1 and Dickson et al., 2007.

DO was analysed using Winkler titration for water samples at stations P4, P5, PICE1, SICE2 (total of 67 analyses). These samples were taken in addition to those described in the protocol. Samples for inorganic nutrients (nitrate, phosphate, silicic acid) were preserved with chloroform and stored cool and dark for post-cruise analyses at IMR in Bergen. Also, the samples for  $\delta^{18}$ O was stored and analysed post-cruise. The nutrient and  $\delta^{18}$ O sampling also followed version 1 of the protocol.

A total of 129 CTD-Rosette seawater samples for each parameter (a total of 390) were either analysed or stored. Table 1 summarizes the sampling from water column using CTD-Rosette and Figures 1 and 2 show preliminary data.

At sea ice stations (four), sea ice cores, brine, melt pond and under ice water were sampled. Under ice water was taken from a GO-FLO system at the ice stations SICE1, PICE1, SICE2, SICE3. Ice cores were sliced into 10-cm pieces from the sea-ice top (snow-air interface to the ice-seawater interface). Sea ice samples were melted in airtight bags and analysed for salinity, AT, DIC, and pH on board. Samples for  $\delta^{18}$ O and nutrients were preserved and stored cool and dark similar as for seawater samples. At all stations snow and ice thickness, freeboard, snow thickness, air, brine, snow and sea-ice temperature were measured together with the sea-ice physics team. A total of 9 sea ice cores (2 at SICE2AB) were sampled with lengths ranging from 70 cm to 170 cm spanning first and second year ice, as well as multi-year ice. These were sectioned into 10 cm horizons giving a total of 64 sections for each parameter (grand total 162). A total of 23 samples for under ice water, brine, snow and melt ponds were sampled for each parameter (total of 69) and either analyzed or stored for post-cruise analyses. Sea ice sampling followed the protocol described in Version 1.

# Surface water oxygen, CO<sub>2</sub> and air-sea CO<sub>2</sub> exchange

The underway instrumentation for autonomous high-frequency surface water measurements of partial pressure of  $CO_2$ ,  $pCO_2$ , (General Oceanics) and dissolved oxygen (DO) (Aanderaa sensor) were installed in the clean seawater laboratory before departure from Tromsø. We conducted tests to check the instrumentation and the performance.

## Sampling for calcifiers: pteropods and foraminifera

Together with the biologists (zooplankton, Camilla and Elisabeth) we performed Multinet casts using 64 µm mesh size at stations P2, P4 and PICE1 to obtain organisms from five different depth intervals (a total of 15 samples). These will be sorted for foraminifera and pteropods. The samples from each depth interval were preserved in 90% buffered ethanol and stored cool and dark. Occasionally, we sampled live adult *Limacina helicina* from WP2/WP3 net in upper 200 m in addition. The samples will be investigated for shell condition such as shell thickness and shell density at UiT and at JAMSTEC in Japan.

Station	Cast#	# of ATDICpH	# of Nutrients	# of $\delta^{18}$ O	#DO <sub>Winkler</sub>	#MultiNet
P1	1	12	12	12		
P2	4	12	12	12		Adult L.helicina sampled 5 net depths
	7	12	12	12		

NLEG07	8	12	12	12		
P4	12	12	12	12	12	5 net depths
P5	15	11	11	11	11	
SICE1	17	12	12	12		
PICE1	18	8	8	8	8	5 net depths
PICE1	19	10	10	10	10	
SICE2	20	15	15	15	15	
SICE3	21	13	13	13		

#### Result from Winkler titrations for determination of dissolved oxygen in seawater

On stations P4, P5, SICE1 and SICE2 we sampled the same depths as for ATDICpH samples and using Metrohm Ti- system with platinum electrode for Winkler titration. Values were compared with the values from the oxygen sensor on the CTD. Based on these values the mean difference between the Winkler titration and the CTD-O<sub>2</sub> sensor was about 0.2 ml/L. usually the CTD-O<sub>2</sub> sensor showed higher concentrations than the Winkler titrated DO. Generally, this is in relatively good agreement meaning that the O<sub>2</sub> sensor was recently calibrated. However, this is still very preliminary results and should be investigated further.

#### Preliminary results of physical and chemical properties from the water column (Figure 15, 16)







**Figure 16**. Physical (upper panel) and chemical (central and lower panels) properties in the water column at stations (CTD-casts) P1 (1, dark blue), P2 (4, blue), R1 (7, turquoise), NLEG07 (8, green), P4 (12, orange), P5 (15, yellow). Dissolved oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>, ml/l) concentration data are from the CTD oxygen sensor.

## 3.2.2.2 T2-2 Marine Chemistry - Trace element biogeochemistry

Murat V. Ardelan & Nicolas Sanchez (NTNU).

**Trace elements sampling in water column:** At stations P1, P2, NLEG-P3, P4, P5, SICE-1, and P7 we collected trace element samples in the water column by using GO-FLO bottles. The samples were filtered in the clean-"bobble" lab and were preserved in PE bottles as described in the protocol. We sampled mercury separately only at stations P4, P5 and P7.

**Trace elements sampling in surface sediment:** We collected surface sediment samples from the box corer at station P2, P4, P5, SICE-1, P7 and S-ICE-3 for sequential extraction. At the bottom trawl "Campelen" process station P4, the benthos team (L. Jørgensen et al.) found some nodule structures. We suspected that these might be manganese-iron nodules. These structures will be analyzed by HR-ICP-MS after digestion with 6 M UP HNO3, at NTNU.

**Trace elements sampling in ice cores** was done at stations SICE-1 and P7, where ca. 10 cm sections of the ice column were thawed and collected in PE, PET and glass vials for trace element and mercury analysis, respectively.

**DOM-characterization (TEST):** at P2, P4 and P7 DOM-CHR samples were collected, filtered and preconcentrated in the column as described in the protocol. Due to lack of manpower, we could not parallel sampling and skip DOM-Chr at other open water stations and ice stations. For similar reasons CDOM sampling has been done episodically only for test purpose, we did not collect CDOM samples.

# 3.2.2.3 T2-3.1. Climate change and fisheries: Spatial environmental variables and genomics

Siv Hoff, Sissel Jentoft and Leif Christian Stige (UiO)

The aim of this task is to investigate the roles of spatiotemporal population structure and possible local adaptations in three key fish in the northern Barents Sea ecosystem: Atlantic cod, capelin and polar cod. If local adaptations are important for population dynamics and responses to climate change, it may be necessary to revisit the management of fisheries in order to maintain intact spatial and genetic structure acros geographic gradients at feeding grounds in the northern Barents Sea. For this, individual samples of these species will be collected at transect cruises in summer (2 years) and winter (1 year) for whole genome sequencing (10-30x coverage). We will also include samples of the same species collected in associated projects at other locations, such as at their spawning grounds. From these data we aim to characterize the population sub-structure(s) for each of the species, as well as identify signatures of directional selection, for instance as a result of temperature adaptations. In addition to spatial structure, we will assess possible temporal structure, linked to seasonal partitioning of habitat use.

During this first cruise we have been collecting tissue samples of north-east Arctic (NEA) cod, polar cod and capelin from the different process stations: P1 (test station), P2, P3, P4 and P5. At all stations one pelagic fish trawl (Harstad) and one 0-gr pelagic fish trawl (Harstad) were deployed as well as two demersal (Campelen) fish trawls (one each with and without fish lift). We collected samples from all four hauls at all stations whenever the species of interest were present. From the first station (P1) we got samples from NEA cod (n=22) and capelin (n=24), both collected from the demersal trawls. From the pelagic trawl we got samples of 0-year-old capelin (n=12).

At station P2 we got samples from NEA cod and capelin only, here the capelin (n=26) collected were a sub-set of a large catch from the pelagic trawl whereas the NEA cod (n=32) were collected from the demersal trawl. Interestingly, the NEA cod sampled at P2 were of all significantly smaller in size/age than the NEA cod sampled at P1. Additionally, we got 27 samples of 0-year-old polar cod in the pelagic trawl.

At P3 the NEA cod was absent from the trawl catches, and the numbers of capelin were few (n=3). However, at this station we got numerous of polar cod from the demersal trawl, where we sampled a sub-set of n=54. The polar cod continued to be the main species in the demersal trawls at the next two stations (P4 and P5), where we collected n=58 and n=53, respectively. At P4 the NEA cod was still absent, whereas we got some capelin (n=18). At the last station P5 we got a few young of the year NEA cod (n=3) and two specimens of capelin (all from the demersal trawls). At the last stations the pelagic trawls mostly contained numerous of crustaceans (krill and copepods) and 0-year-old sculpins.

From all specimens collected we sampled numerous of tissue samples: the first eight from each station we sampled 6-7 different tissues, and from the rest 3 tissues were sampled (for genomic and transcriptomic analysis) in addition to collection of otoliths (in order to determine ageing). Moreover, we recorded fork length, total weight, presence of ectoparasites, sex, maturation stage, liver and gonad weight for all individuals sampled. The sampling of polar cod was done in close collaboration with Ireen Vieweg, UIT.

# 3.2.2.4 T2-2.3. Effects of oil and contaminants on northern Barents Sea ecosystem health using model organisms

## Ireen Vieweg (UiT)

# Baseline levels of energetic parameters in polar cod during Arctic summer

# Purpose

The risk of pollution by oil spill in Arctic waters increases with more maritime shipping and future oil exploitation on the Arctic shelfs. Polar cod (*Boreogadus saida*) is used as a model species for the northern Barents Sea ecosystem in order to study the biological effects of oil contamination.

The main objective of my work on this cruise was to collect data on the energy budget of polar cod (*Boreogadus saida*) from different stations along a latitudinal transect at the east coast of Svalbard. Polar cod is known to undergo strong changes in their energy budget (especially lipid content levels) throughout the year, which is related to the seasonality of food availability in the Arctic habitat. We hypothesize that the seasonal fluctuations in energy reserves affect the sensitivity of polar cod towards crude oil exposure. To investigate this hypothesis, we collect a) field data in order to establish baseline levels for bioenergetics endpoint in feral fish at different seasons of the year (research cruise part) and b) correlate this with data from experimental work that is going to be performed at UiT at the end of 2018- beginning of 2019 (experiment part). Polar cod samples from the JC1-2 cruise are going to be part of the baseline study on bioenergetics endpoints and will complement our data set from previous cruises with RV Helmer Hanssen in 2017/ 2018 (January and April/ Mai 2018) and will be complemented with more data from the seasonal NL cruise in 2019/ 2020.

# Sampling approach

Demersal fish werw sampled from the bottom water by the deployment of the Campelen 1800# bottom trawl (towing time 12- 15 minutes, towing speed 2.8 – 3 knots) fitted with a fish lift-device. The latter device allowed us to catch fish alive and avoid major damage to the fish during the trawling procedure. The trawl was emptied in buckets on deck for preliminary fish sorting and subsequently polar cod were transferred into seawater tanks on deck to be held alive until dissection (max. capture 48 hours).

During the cruise, polar cod were caught with this procedure (Campelen with Fish-lift) at 3 process stations (P3, P4 and P5). At each station, 25 – 35 polar cod were dissected and metadata were recorded (fork length, total weight, liver and gonad weight). In collaboration with Sissel Jentoft, Siv Nam Khang Hoff and Leif Christian Stige (UiO), tissue samples were taken for genomic analyses (gills, muscle, spleen), calorimetry (gonad, liver, muscle), determination of maturation stage (gonad, blood) and lipid analyses (liver, muscle, brain). Stomach samples were conserved with ethanol in order to analyze what the fish had been eaten and relate this to the energetic status of the individual. Otoliths were kept for age determination.

# 3.2.3 RF3 The living Barents Sea

## 3.2.3.1 T3-1 and T3-4 Unicellular organisms: Abundance/Biomass, Biodiversity and Activity

# Tobias Vonnahme (UiT), Ulrike Dietrich (UiT), Anna Vader (UNIS), Gunnar Bratbak (UiB), Evy Skjoldal (UiB), Luka Supraha (UiO), Rita Amundsen (UiO).

The activity contributes to Task T3.1 and T3.4 and links to T3.2 and T3.3. Samples for microbial activity, abundance and community composition were collected at 5 open water stations and 4 ice covered stations, 3 of which also included water column sampling (0.5 and 5 m) (Tables 2, 3). Chl *a* samples were processed on board while all other samples were preserved or frozen for later analysis. At the ice stations we collected samples from ice cores, brine in the core holes and melt ponds. Single phytoplankton cells were isolated for molecular analysis.

List of parameters sampled for:

- Chlorophyll a (Chla)
- Abundance of bacteria, virus, pico- & nano-plankton (FCM)
- Primary production <sup>14</sup>C-CO<sub>2</sub> incubations (In situ and PI) (PP/PI)
- Bacterial production <sup>3</sup>H Leucine incorporation (BP)
- Virus Production (VP)

- Protists and prokaryote Tag- and Metagenome sequencing (Metabarcoding)
- Metatranscriptome sequencing (Metatraskript)
- Virus diversity (free viruses) (Virus diversity)
- Elemental composition of seston (XRF, particulate C:N:Si:Ca:P:Mg:S:K:Fe) (XRF)
- Particulate organic carbon and nitrogen (POC / PON)
- Scanning electron microscopy qualitative analysis of plankton and particles (SEM)
- Light Microscopy, qualitative and quantitative analysis of protists (MIC)
- Protists sampled for culturing. (Culture)

Table 2. Water column sampling for unicellular organisms (three pages). See text for abbreviations.

						arcoding	anscript.		iversity		NO			e (net)
Station	Depth	Chla	FCM	Id/dd	ВР	Metab	Metatr	٨P	Virus d	XRF	POC/P	SEM	MIC	Culture
P1 (Test)	5	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
8.8.2018	10	Х	Х		Х					Х	Х		Х	
	20	Х	Х	Х	Х					Х	Х		Х	
	30	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
	40	Х	Х	Х	Х					Х	Х		Х	
	50		Х		Х									
	60	Х	Х	Х	Х					Х	Х		Х	
	90	Х	Х	Х	Х					Х	Х		Х	
	120	Х	Х	Х	Х					Х	Х		Х	
	150	Х	Х							Х	Х	Х		
	200	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	
	315	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х		
P2	5	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
10.8.2018	10	Х	Х		Х					Х	Х		Х	
	15	Х	Х		Х					Х	Х			
	20	Х	Х	Х						Х	Х		Х	
	30	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
	40	Х	Х	Х	Х					Х	Х		Х	
	50	Х	Х											
	60	Х	Х	Х	Х					Х	Х		Х	
	90	Х	Х	Х	Х			Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	
	120	Х	Х	Х	Х					Х	Х	Х	Х	
	150	Х	Х		Х					Х	Х			
	180	Х	Х		Х	Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	
NLEG07	5	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
12.8.2018	10	Х	Х		Х					Х	Х		Х	
	20	Х	Х		Х					Х	Х		Х	
	30	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
	40	Х	Х		Х					Х	Х		Х	
	60	Х	Х		Х					Х	Х		Х	
	90	Х	Х		Х					Х	Х		Х	
	120	Х	Х		Х	Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	
	150	Х	Х											
	200	Х	Х		Х					Х	Х		Х	
	250	Х	Х											
	296	Х	Х		Х	Х				Х	Х	Х		

Station	Depth	Chla	FCM	Id/dd	BP	Metabarcoding	Metatranscript.	VP	Virus diversity	XRF	POC/PON	SEM	MIC	Culture (net)
P4	5	Х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	х	Х
14.8.2018	10	Х	Х		Х								Х	
	20	Х	Х	Х	Х								Х	
	30	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
	40	Х	Х	Х	Х								Х	
	60	Х	Х	Х	Х					Х	Х		Х	
	90	Х	Х	Х	Х								Х	
	120	Х	Х	Х	Х					Х	Х	Х	Х	
	150	Х	Х											
	200	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	
	325	Х	Х		Х	Х				Х	Х	Х		
P5	5	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
15.8.2018	10	Х	Х		Х								Х	
	20	Х	Х		Х								Х	
	30	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
	40	Х	Х		Х								Х	
	50	Х	Х		Х									
	60	Х	Х		Х					Х	Х		Х	
	90	Х	Х		Х								Х	
	120	Х	Х		Х					Х	Х	Х	Х	
	140	Х	Х											
	155	Х	Х		Х	Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	
S ICE #1	0.5		Х			Х	Х					Х		Х
16.8.2018														
P_ICE_#1	750		Х		Х									Х
17.8.2018	1000	Х	Х		Х	Х			Х	Х	Х	Х		
	1500		Х		Х									
	2000		Х		Х									
	2500		Х		Х									
	3000		Х		Х									
	3500		Х		Х									
	3950	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			Х	Х	Х	Х		

Station	Depth	Chla	FCM	Id/dd	BP	Metabarcoding	Metatranscript.	VP	Virus diversity	XRF	POC/PON	SEM	MIC	Culture (net)
P_ICE_#1	20		Х	Х	Х					Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
18.8.2018	0.5	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
	5	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			Х	х	Х	Х	Х
	10	Х											Х	
	30	Х	Х	Х	Х							Х	Х	
	40	Х	Х		Х	Х			Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	
	60	Х	Х		Х								Х	
	90	Х	Х		Х								Х	
	120	Х	Х		Х					Х	Х	Х	Х	
	150	Х	Х		Х									
	200	Х	Х		Х	Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	
	250	Х	Х		Х									
	500	Х	Х		Х					Х	Х	Х		
S ICE #2	30	Х										Х		Х
19.8.2018	60	Х										Х		
	90	Х												
	120	Х												
	150	Х												
	200	Х										Х		
	300	Х												
	400	Х												
	2000	Х	Х			Х								
S ICE #3	0.5	Х	Х	Х		Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
20.8.2018	5	Х	Х			Х				Х	Х	Х	Х	
	20	Х								Х	Х	Х	Х	
	40	Х								Х	Х	Х	Х	
	60	Х								Х	Х		Х	
	120	Х								Х	Х		Х	
	250	Х								Х	Х	Х	Х	
	500	Х								Х	Х	Х		
	1000	Х								Х	Х			
	4067	Х				Х			Х	Х	Х			

						arcoding	anscript.		iversity		NO			e (net)
Station	Depth	Chla	FCM	Id/dd	ВР	Metaba	Metatr	٨P	Virus d	XRF	POC/P	SEM	MIC	Culture
S ICE #1	Melt	Х	Х	Х		Х				Х	Х			Х
16.8.2018	Ice core	Х	Х	Х		Х								Х
	Ice core	Х	Х			Х				Х				
	Ice core	Х	Х			Х				Х				
	Ice core	Х	Х			Х				Х	Х			
	Ice Core								Х					
PICE #1	Melt	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			Х	Х	Х	Х		Х
18.8.2018	Brine	Х	Х	Х	Х							Х		
	Ice core	Х	Х	Х		Х				Х	Х			Х
	Ice core					Х								
	Ice core	Х	Х			Х				Х				
	Ice Core		Х						Х					
	Ice Core								Х					
<u>S_ICE_#2</u>	Melt	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х		
19.8.2018	Melt	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х		
	Brine	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х		
	Ice core	Х	Х			Х					Х			Х
	Ice core	Х	Х			Х					Х			
	Ice core	Х	Х			Х					Х			
	Ice Core		Х											
SICE #3	Melt	Х	Х			Х				Х	Х	Х		Х
20.8.2018	Ice Core		Х											

Table 3. On Ice Sampling for unicellular organisms. Abbreviations see text.

## 3.2.3.2 T3-3 Inorganic carbon fixation and primary production

# Tobias R. Vonnahme (UiT)

The aim of my work on the first NL cruise was to estimate the uptake rate of  $CO_2$  via different mechanisms and in different habitats in the Arctic. The studied habitats included water samples from the CTD rosette, sediment samples from the box corer, sea ice samples from the lowermost 1-2 cm of the ice cores, brine fluid from sack holes, melt pond water and algae aggregates.  $CO_2$  uptake was measured as photosynthetic uptake by microalgae and cyanobacteria, as nitrification by nitrifying bacteria and archaea, and as anapleurotic reactions ( $CO_2$  uptake into the TCA cycle) of heterotrophic microorganisms.

During the process stations in the open water photosynthesis and dark CO<sub>2</sub> uptake using <sup>14</sup>C labelled dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) as described in the updated protocols (v2, p. 108 in v1) was measured at 7 depth (5, 20, 30, 40, 60, 90, 120/200 m). Nitrification and anapleurotic uptake were estimated at 3 depths representing 3 water masses. During the ice stations photosynthesis, anapleurotic CO<sub>2</sub> uptake and nitrification was measured in a melt pond, in the brine fluid, lowermost 1-2cm of the sea ice, under ice water and bottom water below 3900 m. At 20 m and 30 m photosynthesis and bulk dark DIC fixation was measured. The uptake of DIC depending on the light intensity (P vs I) was estimated for the estimated Chlorophyll maximum at each open water station. In the ice the P vs I curve was done for under ice water, melt pond algae aggregates, and the lowermost section of the sea ice (1-2 cm). Anapleurotic DIC

uptake and nitrification in sediments was measured at P2, P4, P5, PICE-2018-1, and SICE-2018-3. An overview of all experiments is given in Table 4.

At P4 and PICE-2018-1 a mixotrophy and  $CO_2$  production vs uptake experiment was performed as described in the protocols in the assumed Chl maximum at P4 and in a melt pond at PICE-2018-1. After the mixotrophy experiment <sup>13</sup>C labelled glycine will be tracked into algae biomarkers (fatty acids, sterols, sugar, amino acids) with and without nutrient addition. Quantum yields in phytoplankton net hauls typically were below 0.3 indicating a nutrient limited community. My hypothesis is that organic matter may be an alternative nitrogen source under nutrient limited conditions. Bacterial  $CO_2$  production rates based on DIC concentration changes were not detectable after 3 days incubation indicating that cross-feeding (bacteria uptake of labelled glycine and release as labelled  $CO_2$ ) is not a problem in the studied systems.

In the end the combined data will help understanding the fluxes of  $CO_2$  in the microbial food web of the Arctic, starting with photosynthesis which may be enhanced by heterotrophic N uptake under nutrient limitations, followed by remineralisation and nutrient recycling via nitrification, which is at the same time another autotrophic  $CO_2$  consuming process. Additional metabarcoding and metatranscriptomics data from the NL project can help understanding which organisms are involved and which processes are active. The samples/data from this work will in part contribute to a NL PhD student to be hired at UiT.

Station	P vs I	in situ PP	in situ Nitr.	DIC change	Nitr. Exp.	Mix. Exp.	DIC uptake sediment
P1	х	х	х				
P2	х	x	x				
NLEG07	х						
P4	х	х	x	х		х	x
P5	х	х	x				x
SICE-1	x						
PICE-1	х	х	x	х		х	х
SICE-2	х				х		x
SICE-3	x						

Table 4. Experiments done at different stations.

## 3.2.9 RF3. T3-3.1 and T3-4.2 Microzooplankton-mesozooplankton interactions.

#### Angela Stippkugel and Nicole Aberle-Malzahn (NTNU)

Micro- and mesozooplankton grazing experiments on board RV Kronsprins Haakon were conducted at four process stations along a south-north gradient in the Barents Sea (process stations P1, P2, P4 and P-ICE 2017). The southernmost station (P1) was characterised by a strong Atlantic influence whereas P2 and P4 showed distinct Arctic water masses below the thermocline with some influence of warmer Atlantic water close to the bottom. The northernmost station P-ICE 2018 was the only process station in the ice. Prior to the grazing experiments, samples from initial CTD deployments were taken at each process station in order to provide estimates on microzooplankton abundance, biomass and taxonomic

composition at several depth (5 m, 10 m, 20 m, 40 m, 60 m) at the given station. Based on initial CTD casts, fluorescence/colouring of filters from different depth horizons served as estimates of the chlorophyll maximum at each process station. P-ICE2017 was located in the ice where under-ice sampling was realized via the moon pool of RV Kronsprins Haakon. Since the uppermost water column was mixed due to prior ice breaking activities by the vessel, water from 20-60 m was sampled for microzooplankton community composition and surface water from underneath the ice was sampled via a GoFlow system.

25L of seawater from the chlorophyll maximum was sampled for the grazing experiments during a second CTD deployment at two of the process stations (P1 and P2). At P4 and P-Ice 2018, seawater for the grazing set-ups was sampled from shallower depth (0.5 and 5 m) in order to provide estimates on micro- and mesozooplankton grazing in the uppermost surface layer above the thermocline. Seawater from CTD casts was pre-screen with a 180 µm immediately after sampling to avoid mesozooplankton in the incubations. In addition, a WP2 net tow (0-100 m) using a 180 µm mesh size was taken, in order to sample mesozooplankton from the integrated water body. At stations P1, P2, and P4, cyclopoid copepods *Oithona* spp. (mixture of *O. similis* and *O. atlantica*) were selected using a dissecting microscope (Leica M205C) in the chilled room of the vessel (10-13 °C) and stored in the cold thereafter. Only at P-ICE 2018, the calanoid copepod *Calanus glacialis* served as mesozooplankton grazer in our incubations due to low abundances of *Oithona* spp. in our WP2 deployments at this specific station.

Dilution experiments after Landry and Hassett (1982) were set-up using seawater from CTD casts. Only at P-ICE 2018, 25L of surface water for the grazing incubations were taken from underneath the ice using a GoFlow-set up.

Dilution experiments allow the calculation of phytoplankton net growth rate  $\mu$  and the instantaneous growth rate  $\mu_0$  from the 10% dilution where grazing impact of microzooplankton can be excluded. As microzooplankton grazing pressure can have a strong influence on the phytoplankton standing stocks (Irigoien et al. 2005), effects obscured by grazing pressure are likely to become visible in  $\mu_0$ .

To set-up the dilution series, part of the seawater was filtered first with a GFF filter and a 0.2 µm sterile filter cartridge thereafter using a peristaltic pump. Filtered and unfiltered seawater was stored cool until use. Here, a modified version of the original dilution series was used where only 10% and 100% of undiluted seawater (containing natural phyto- and microzooplankton communities) were set-up in carboys by adding unfiltered seawater to the sterile filtered water. A gentle filling was obtained using silicon tubing to avoid damage to fragile protist species. In addition, a treatment using 100% unfiltered seawater and were 100-120 *Oithona* spp./10 *C. glacialis* were added as mesozooplankton grazers was set-up. No nutrients were added to the treatments to account for natural phytoplankton growth rates and for nutrient limitation and food quality measures in the diets of consumers at the given process stations. The 10% dilution served as a control for phytoplankton growth since the amount of grazers is considered as neglectable in the 10% dilutions.

Incubation bottles were set up in triplicates and placed in a cool room adjusted to the *in-situ* seawater temperatures at sampling depth (between 0-7 °C). Round, transparent 2.3 L plastic bottles were used and placed horizontally in the shelves of the cold room to ensure some rolling of the bottles due to the ships' movement to avoid sedimentation. 24 hrs light was supplied to simulate summer situation in high northern latitudes where midnight sun lasts until ca. 20. August depending on geographic position. The grazing experiments were terminated after 24-48 hrs. Different incubation times were chosen to account for temperature-dependent metabolism of grazers.

Data from the grazing experiments and on microzooplankton abundances and community structures are not available yet. On return, growth rates of phytoplankton will be obtained using chlorophyll measurements and phytoplankton cell counts using the Utermoehl technique. Phytoplankton net growth rate  $\mu$  will be calculated using an exponential growth model (Landry and Hassett 1982). To account for total grazing and selective grazing patterns of micro- and mesozooplankton, chlorophyll *a* samples before and after the incubations will be compared and phytoplankton and microzooplankton cell counts obtained using Utermoehl sedimentation and inverted microscope techniques. Nutrient concentrations before and after incubations will be measured to account for nutrient limitation effects. In addition to the quantification of prey items (phytoplankton cells) and biomass (chlorophyll *a*), food quality measures i.e. fatty acid composition and stoichiometry (C:N:P) will be measured.

# 3.2.10 RF3. T3-3.1 Mesozooplankton abundance, biomass and taxonomic diversity.

Camilla Svensen & Elisabeth Halvorsen (UiT)

#### Purpose

The main objective for our work during the cruise was to map the mesozooplankton abundance, biomass and species/stage composition along the transect going from open Atlantic water to ice covered Arctic water. Some species are more common in Atlantic water masses, whereas others are specific for Arctic waters. Also, the conditions in the open Atlantic water is expected to represent a late summer condition at this time of year, whereas the ice-covered areas may contain a community more typical of a spring situation, allowing for a space for time approach along the transect.

We aimed specifically to build new knowledge on the distribution of the small versus larger copepod species along the transect, and sampled with Multinet using two different mesh sizes (180  $\mu$ m and 64  $\mu$ m). At selected stations we additionally sampled for *Limacina*/Foraminifera and meroplankton, both using 64  $\mu$ m multinet casts.

The data obtained during this cruise are part of the seasonal investigations of zooplankton communities (Table 1), and will be continued on NL cruises in 2019/2020.

#### **Description of work**

We sampled mesozooplankton abundance, biomass and species/stage composition at all stations. A multinet with 180  $\mu$ m mesh was used for collection of larger mesozooplankton ("MET"-samples), and 64  $\mu$ m meshed multinet was used to ensure collection of the small mesozooplankton ("SMT"-samples) (Table 5). In total, 5 open water stations and 4 ice-covered stations were covered. At shallow stations, the standard sampling depths were from the bottom-200, 200-100, 100-50, 50-20 and 20-0 m. At the deep stations, the sampling depths were from 1000-600, 600-200, 200-50, 50-20 and 20-0 m. All samples were preserved in 4 % formaldehyde (final concentration) buffered with hexamine. Due to time constrains we were unable to sample gelatinous zooplankton at all process stations as described in the protocol. Gelatinous zooplankton were sampled at P2 and P5 only.

Samples for zooplankton genetics was obtained from the four process stations using a WP2 with 180  $\mu m$  mesh towed from the bottom to 0 m. Samples were preserved in 96 % ethanol.

Samples for foraminifera/*Limacina* were collected using the multinet 64  $\mu$ m mesh from three process stations (see Chemistry report). Meroplankton were sampled with additional tows using the 64  $\mu$ m multinet from selected stations to complement a seasonal time series of <u>Arctic SIZE</u> PhD student Raphaelle Descoteaux (Table 5). Samples were preserved in 96 % ethanol.
Dominating mesozooplankton species (*Calanus* sp.) were sorted for stable isotopes and toxicology analyses. The zooplankton were collected with a WP3 (100  $\mu$ m) net towed from bottom to surface. The samples were stored frozen (-20 °C).

Purpose	Gear	Stations sampled	N samples	Tasks
Mesozooplankton taxonomy (MET)	Multinet 180 µm	P1, P2, NLEG07 (P3), P4, NLEG13 (P5), PICE1, SICE2, SCICE3	38	T3-1.1, T3-1.2,
				T3-2.1, T3-2.2
Small mesozooplankton taxonomy (SMT)	Multinet 64 µm	P1, P2, NLEG07 (P3), P4, NLEG13 (P5), SICE1, PICE1, SICE2, SCICE3	43	T3-1.1, T3-1.2,
				T3-2.1, T3-2.2
Mesozooplankton genetics (MEG)	WP2, 180 μm	P1, P2, P4, PICE1	4	T3-1.1
Mesozooplankton stable isotopes/ecotox	WP3, 1000 µm	P2, P4, PICE1	40	T2-2.1, T3-1.1,
Foraminiferas/Limacina	Multinet 64 µm	P2, P4, PICE1	15	T2-1.4, T3-1.1
Meroplankton	Multinet 64 µm	P1, Raphaelle2, P4, PICE1, SICE3	25	T3-1.1

Table 5. Overview of mesozoor	plankton sampling oi	n NL cruise 20	18707, 6-23.08.2018
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### 3.2.11 RF3. T3-3.1 Macrozooplankton abundance, biomass and species composition.

Espen Bagøien (IMR)

### Objective

The aim of the macroplankton collection was to characterize abundances, biomasses and species composition east of Svalbard along a south-northward gradient from the central Barents Sea (~ 76 °N) and into the deep Arctic basin (up to ~ 83 °N). The macroplankton play an important role in the foodweb by feeding on phytoplankton and smaller zooplankton, while at the same time representing an important food source for predators such as fish and marine mammals. The NL transect was dominated by Atlantic Water in the southern part, becoming increasingly influenced by Arctic Water during the northward journey, with the northernmost stations being located in the ice-covered region. Taxonomic groups such as krill, amphipods, shrimps, jellies, etc. were the main targets, and to sample these groups of organisms the "Macroplanktontrawl" was the main gear applied. However, at the northernmost stations which were covered with ice a vertically hauled MIK was used to obtain samples of larger plankton including macrozooplankton.

### Sampling and work undertaken

At stations P1, P2, P3, P4 and P5, spanning a latitudinal range from ~ 75 to 80.5 °N, the Macroplanktontrawl (~ 38 m<sup>2</sup> opening area, mesh-size ~ 3 mm) was used in a V-tow mode – from the surface to near the bottom (lower sampling-depth varying between 120 and 300 m) and back up to the surface. Once the trawl was brought on deck, the sample was sorted, and the organisms identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible. Individuals of some species/groups were comparatively few (often the largest ones), and when possible all specimens of such groups were sorted from the total catch. Once this was done, subsamples were taken from the remaining sample. Sorted organisms (krill, amphipods, shrimps, fish and jellies), either from the entire sample or from a subsample, were then counted and measured, and each group was then weighed. In this way quantitative estimates of the different groups of organisms can be obtained once the filtered volumes of water passing the trawl have been estimated after the cruise. Trawling could not be done at the very deep stations where the ship lay still in the ice (PICE1, SICE2, SICE3), so there a MIK net (opening area of ~ 3 m<sup>2</sup>, mesh-size 1.2 mm) was hauled vertically from depth of 1000 m to the surface. Due to the much smaller mesh-size the catches of the MIK were skewed towards smaller plankton, with the larger species/individuals being comparatively fewer. The MIK samples were therefore preserved with formaldehyde, but at 2 of the 3 stations large organisms were sorted from the sample, measured and weighed. Photos were taken of many organisms from both sampling gears, for identification and documentation purposes. Length-measured organisms from the Macroplanktontrawl were frozen at - 20 °C to allow for subsequent analyses. Some additional subsamples were preserved with formaldehyde and in some cases ethanol, and selected animals from different taxonomic groups (including fish larvae, jellies, krill, amphipods and chaetognaths) were provided to other cruise participants to enable subsequent isotope and genetic analyses. Preliminary results indicate that the dominant groups of macrozooplankton shifted from Atlantic forms in the south to more Arctic species in the north, exemplified by the krill Meganyctiphanes norvegica that was abundant in the beginning of the cruise and practically absent at the end.

### 3.2.12 RF3. T3-3.2 and RA-C Acoustic registration of fish and plankton using TS probe.

### Ronald Pedersen (IMR)

Detailed inspections at short range of interesting acoustic layers were made with an acoustic probe. The specially designed probe has full wideband capacity and carries 4 EK80 echo sounders with 5 selectable transducers at 38, 70, 120, 200 and 333 kHz. The probe was used in vertical mode, for target strength measurements of specific organisms. Target strength values are needed for several of the Arctic fish and zooplankton species to allow for accurate density estimation from the vessels-based systems. The probe was lowered from surface to the bottom (max 1000 m depth) at about 1 ms-1. Full multi-frequency echograms were recorded during the profile. The TS probe was run at every station where biological sampling was conducted (Appendix Table 1), to support the acoustic data collection.

3.2.13 RF3. T3-1 and T3-4 Fish and benthos: Abundance/biomass, biodiversity and food web Lis L. Jørgensen (IMR), Bodil Bluhm, Raphaelle Descoteaux (UiT), Emmelie Åstrøm (UiT), Silje Seim and Else Holm (IMR) **Objective**. During JC1/2, our team contributed primarily to the Nansen Legacy RF3 tasks T3-1 and T3-4, specifically T3-1-1, T3-1-2, T3-4-3 and T3-4-4. The gear used to collect samples included a demersal Campelen trawl, a pelagic Harstad trawl, a beam trawl and a box corer.

# *3.2.14* RF3. T3-1 – Characterize and quantify biota in different parts of the ecosystem of the seasonal ice zone of the northern Barents Sea and adjacent Arctic Basin.

During JC1-2 we collected samples to address task T3-1 which aims to characterize biological communities in sympagic, pelagic and benthic realms in the seasonal ice zone of the northern Barents Sea and adjacent slope to the Arctic Basin in terms of biodiversity, abundance, biomass and distribution patterns in relation to environmental forcing, in particular sea ice. The JC1-2 sampling contributed to quantifying demersal and pelagic fish, megabenthos, and meiobenthos. We also collected sediment samples for potential future microbial diversity assessment which is not currently planned.

### Sampling of Fish and megabenthic fauna bottom (Campelen trawl) and pelagic fish fauna (Harstad trawl)

During this first cruise, we sampled demersal fish and epibenthos at five stations with a Campelen 1800 trawl. Pelagic adult fishes were sampled with a Harstad trawl without floats at three stations at varying depths depending on where pelagic fishes were present based on acoustic assessment. O-group fish were sampled with a Harstad trawl with floats in the upper 40 m at four stations (Table 6). In addition, a beam trawl was deployed at stations P2 and P4 to complement the megabenthos collections from the Campelen trawl. Species from the catches were sorted, identified to the highest taxonomic level possible, enumerated and weighed by taxon. In addition, body length and sex were taken for fishes in the fish lab. Samples were also collected for aging of selected fish species. Counts and weights were used to estimate abundance and biomass in individuals / nautical mile (nm) and kg wet weight / nm, respectively.

Station	Gear and depth	Species no	Biomass (kg/nm)	Abundance/nm
P1	Campelen 328m	52	233.88	18723
P1	Harstad 40-0 m	6	56.89	11322
P2	Campelen 193 m	45	345.28	7441
P2	Harstad 40-0 m	9	3.11	3157
P2	Harstad 151 m	1	345.39	15310
NLEG07	Campelen 284 m	56	35.26	5509
NLEG07	Harstad 40-0 m	11	2.74	218
NLEG07	Harstad 276-0 m	12	5.68	86

**Table 6**. Species number, total biomass and abundance of the trawl hauls by station, including fish, benthos, and non-quantitative plankton bycatch.

P4	Campelen 348 m	58	67.48	9957
P4	Harstad 40-0 m	9	1.77	119
P4	Harstad 300 m	10	2.62	183
P5	Campelen 157 m	60	16.86	2324

### Preliminary results of fish and megabenthos sampling

Fish biomass dominated the southernmost stations (P1 and P2), while benthos dominated the northernmost stations (P4 and P5) (Table 6, Figure 17). In the pelagic upper 40 m, crustacean dominated at the northern stations, while on the seafloor the biomass of echinoderms increased P1 to P5 and became dominant at station P5.

Species/taxon richness was relatively similar between stations within a gear type, though highest overall numbers were reached at northern stations in the megabenthos from the Campelen trawl (Table 7).

Equipment	Group	P1	P2	NLEG07	P4	Р5
	Algae	1	0	0	0	1
Campelen	Benthos	37	30	38	42	44
Campeten	Fish	12	15	17	14	14
	Plankton	1	0	1	2	1
Harstad O group	Fish	4	5	5	4	NA
Harstad 0 group	Plankton	1	2	5	5	NA
Harstad	Fish	NA	1	8	4	NA
no floats	Plankton	NA	0	4	5	NA

**Table 7**. The species number per zoological group, per equipment, per station.

### Benthic trawl (Campelen) - dominant fauna

The largest fish catch by biomass was made at P1 and P2 and was caused by the American plaice *Hippoglossoides platessoides*. The largest benthos catch was made at P1 dominated by the deep sea shrimp *Pandalus borealis* (66 kg), followed by the basket star *Gorgonocephalus arcticus* (Figure 17).



**Figure 17**. Total biomass (in kg wet weight / nm) for the bottom trawl (Campelen trawl) hauls by "Benthos", "Fish" and "Plankton" for the stations P1, P2, NLEG07 (7 in axis label), P4 and P5. The pictures illustrate the top most abundant species. "Plankton" is not quantitatively collected by the bottom trawl, and is covered in the plankton section of the report.

### Pelagic trawl (Harstad) - dominant fauna

The largest pelagic trawl in terms of catch biomass was made at P1 shallower than 40 m and was dominated by Mallotus villosus and Cyanea capillata. Fish dominated the southern stations, while plankton dominated the northernmost stations (Figure 18).



**Figure 18.** Total biomass (in kg wet weight / nm) for the pelagic trawl (Harstad trawl) divided into the groups "Fish" and "Plankton" for the stations P1, P2, P3/ NLEG07 (7), and P4. The pictures illustrate the top most abundant species. "Plankton" is not quantitatively collected by the bottom trawl, and is covered in the plankton section of the report.

#### Benthos sampling from box core

Meiofauna were quantitatively sampled with push-cores (diameter 5.5 cm) from the uppermost surface layers (Table 8). The intervals were 0-1, 1-2, 2-4 and 4-6 cm, representing a slight modification from the protocol version 1 after discussion with the responsible PI E. Alve at UiO. Samples for juvenile benthic invertebrates were collected from surface sediment 0-2 cm with a push-core (diameter 4.5 cm). Sectioned samples were preserved in 70% ethanol and will be analyzed in the UiO lab for Foraminifera later. The remaining meiofauna will be preserved after Foraminifera have been sorted out and will be kept for a student project. No results for meiofauna are, hence, reported here. Macrobenthos was not quantitatively sampled during this cruise.

Biodiversity samples sampled from the box core also included sediment for potential future microbial analyses (using sub-core with a diameter of 5.5 cm) sliced for 0-10 and, for some stations where enough sediments were recovered, 10-20 and 20-30 cm. These sediment samples were frozen at -20 °C and will be archived at UiB (contact Gunnar Bratbak, UiB). Surface sediments 0-2 cm were also recovered for microbial biomass production and phytoplankton spore studies.

		Station					
Responsbile person	Samples	P1	P2	P4	P5	P-ice 1	S-ice 3
P. Renaud Akvaplan-niva	Benthic pigments	Vx 2	Vx 2	Vx 2	-	V x 2	V x 2
B. Bluhm/Geoscience UiT	Grain size	V	V	V	٧	V	V
R. Descoteaux AMB/UiT	Juveniles	V x 6	V x б	V x б	-	V x 2	V x 2
L.L. Jørgensen IMR	lsotopes	V x 3	V x 3	V x 3	V	V x 2	V x 2
E. Alve UiO	Meiofauna/forams	V x 3	V x 3	V x 3	-	V	V
G. Bratbak UiB	Microbial community	V	V	V	-	V	V
T. Vonnahme AMB/UiT	Microbial production	-	V	V x 3	٧	V x 2	V
E. Åström AMB/UiT	Porosity	V	-	V	-	V	V
L. Supraha UiO	Phytoplankton spores	-	V	V	٧	V	V
B. Bluhm/Geoscience UiT	ТОС	V	V	V	V	V	V
M. Ardelan NTNU	Trace elements	V	V	٧	٧	٧	٧

**Table 8**. Total overview of sediment samples collected from box corer during NL JC 1-2 2018.

	No sample
-	one sample
/ x 2	2 replicates
x 3	3 replicates

#### T3-1 -2 – Relate environmental conditions to biological communities.

The box corer was also used to recover samples for environmental variables such as sediment characterization, specifically sediment grain size, total organic carbon content (TOC), benthic pigments

and porosity from surface sediments 0-2 cm. In addition, sub push-cores (diameter 5.5 cm ) were pressed into the sediment for down core sampling of trace metals for a selected number of stations where sub-coring was possible.

### Sediment description based on visual inspection

### Station P1 2018.08.09



**Figure 19**: Sediment from station P1, 325 m deep, disturbed sediment layer on top, water drained during retrieving corer on board the vessel. Thin layer of lighter yellowish/brown layer on top, thicker glacial mud below, Spiochaetopterus tubes prominent in this station from top to bottom. Order of box cores from left to right; Box core 1, 2 and 3, consistent order throughout the following descriptions.

### Station P2 2018.08.11



**Figure 20**: Surface sediments from box core Station P2, 190 m. Reddish/brownish fluffy layer on top with thicker grey, glacial mud below. Boxcore 3 had a black patch (upper middle), no smell, however this patch was avoided for sampling.

### Station P4 2018.08.14



**Figure 21**: Sediment surface from station P4 approx. 330 m deep. Reddish/brown on top, very fluffy/soupy sediments. Iron deposits visible around grains in deeper layers. Darker brown sediments down core.

### Station P 5 2018. 08.15



**Figure 22**: At station P5 approx. 165 m deep, the box core did not successfully collect any soft sediments, however, some sediment-covered rocks were retrieved. Environmental variables were mainly collected from the first replicate, non-quantitatively. This station has a high likelihood of spurious results due to disturbance of draining water etc.

### Station: P - ice 1 (sea ice station) 2018.08. 18



**Figure 23**: At the P-ice 1 station, deep, the first replicate had a relatively undisturbed surface considering the long travel time through the water column. The sediment was very fine grained, no larger structures (stones) and had a creamy, light brown appearance. Sedimented pelagic foraminifera were visible by naked eye at a closer look on the sediment surface layer.

### Station S ice 3 2018.08.20



**Figure 24**: The sea ice station S-ice 3 (deep) surface sediments from BC 1 was retrieved with relatively undisturbed surface layer considering the travel time in the water column. Similarly as for the previous P-ice station the sediment here was very fine grained with no larger structures. The sediments had a creamy (mousse), light brown appearance and became darker, denser downcore. Sedimented pelagic foraminifera were visible also here at the top surface sediment.

### T3-4 – Food-web structure (Pelagic cryo-pelagic-benthic coupling)

Task 3-4 is focused carbon, nutrient and energy flow through the marine food web and between the sympagic, pelagic and benthic realms. During the present cruise, we focused on collecting samples that will address food web structure across trophic levels from primary producers to fish using stable isotope trophic markers, and collecting stomachs for fish diet analysis.

### T3-4.3 Trophic links to fish and mammals

Silje Seim and Else Holm (IMR)

Fish species collected for stomach (and isotope) analyses included 15 different species including several gadids, eelpouts, liparids, flatfishes and a few others. Stomach contents will be quantified and identified in the home lab to assess pelagic-benthic trophic links and predator prey relationships (samples sizes are in Table 9).

<b>Table 9.</b> Number of tish species concerted for stomach content and isotope analysis
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	Fish species
P1	7
P2	12
NLEG07/P3	10
P4	5
Р5	3

### T3-4.4 Sympagic-pelagic-benthic coupling

In Task 3-4-4 We evaluate food web structure including all trophic levels, with a focus on the benthic realm where taxonomic and trophic diversity is particularly high and where pelagic-benthic coupling is evident.

This cruise collected samples to investigate the sympagic-pelagic-benthic coupling along a transect from south to the north (P1-ICE3). The sampling included the carbon end-members pelagic particulate organic matter (POM), ice POM and sediment POM, in addition to pelagic and benthic invertebrates and fishes (Table 10). Taxa that were abundant and/or biomass rich were sampled for isotope analyses with n=4 replicates per station where possible, and at several stations to assess regional variation. The samples were frozen at -20°C after taxa were identified to lowest possible taxonomic level. For fish, body size was also measured. Different from the protocol, tissue samples were not dissected due to time constraints, instead organisms were largely frozen whole.

Pelagic POM was collected from the chlorophyll maximum using Niskin bottles mounted on the CTD. Ice POM was collected using a 9 cm inner diameter Kovacs corer from 0-10 cm bottom (ice-water interface) sections. Three cores were collected at each ice station (?), but in several cases, replicate cores had to be pooled to obtain sufficient POM on the filters. Different from the protocol, under-ice water was also collected at a few stations using a Go Flo bottle deployed through a sea ice core hole. Sediment was taken from the surface (0-2 cm) using a syringe.

### Samples collected

				Р	NLEG07/P			PICE	SICE	SICE
	Sample	Equipment	P1	2	3	P4	P5	1	2	3
	Water POM	CTD/GoFlo	1	1		1	1	1	1	?
	Ice POM	lcecore						1	1	2
	Pelagic fish	Har./Macropl.trawl	3	1	3	4	2			
gic	Mega-									
	plankton	Har./Macropl.trawl/MIC	1	5	4	7	7			
Pela	Zooplankton	VP2/3, multinet		1		4		11		6
	Sediment POM	Boxcore	1	1		1	1	1	1	
hic	Benthos	Cam./Be.trawl/Boxcore	21	13	10	44	28			
Bent	Demersal fish	Camp.trawl			5					

**Table 10**. Number of samples or species collected for isotope analyses per station, per equipment, from the pelagic and the benthic realm.

A total of 116 taxa were collected for stable isotope trophic marker analysis. Ten or more species in each of the phyla Annelida, Arthropoda, Chordata, Echinodermata and Mollusca were representing, reflecting the community structure patterns in the samples of the different gear types (Table 11).

The samples will contribute to two post-doc projects, and isotope data will also be useful to the contaminant group for trophic level estimation.

Taxon	Count of species
Algae	1
Annelida	10
Arthropoda	32
Chaetognata	3
Chordata	17
Cnidaria	8
Echinodermata	19
Mollusca	22
Porifera	3
Sipuncula	1
Grand Total	116

**Table 11**. Taxonomic composition of stable isotope samples collected during JC1/2.

### 3.2.15 RF3. T3-4.4 Pelagic-benthic coupling: Vertical flux

#### Ulrike Dietrich, Camilla Svensen (UiT)

To assess vertical flux of particulate organic material, short-term sediment traps (KC Denmark) were deployed for up to 24 hours at four stations. Three stations were on the shelf in open water (P1, P2, P4) and one station was in the Nansen Basin within sea ice (PICE). Traps were composed of two to four cylinders held in a metal frame affixed to a rope at depths of 30, 40, 60, 90, 120 and 200 m (Figure 25). An anchor of 35 kg was used at the bottom of the rig to keep it upright in the water column. To counterbalance the weight of anchor and cylinders, 3 large solid buoys were attached to the rig (shekel and cable tie) at 10 and 5 m. A single large solid buoy was attached at 1 m. A metal pole with a big buoy and a flag, equipped with an AIS beacon at the top, was used to mark the sediment trap rig. A weight (huge shekel) was attached to the lower end of the pole to keep it straight. For later recovery, a 10 m rope with a small solid buoy was attached to the top of the rig. At the open water stations P1, 2, and 4, bottles for in-situ primary production incubations were attached to the rig at multiple depths (see report by Tobias Vonnahme).

Traps were deployed from the hangar of the vessel over the side with a crane. At P1, the rig was deployed about 10 nm from the main station upstream. Given that the drift was much less than 10 nm in a 24 h period (Figure 25), later deployments were within 5 nm from the main station. Relocating the rig was achieved by approaching the AIS beacon position, and recovery was done in the same way as deployment. The AIS beacon signal was intermittently lost at several stations, but always reappeared again.

For deployment in ice-covered waters, the vessel was positioned close to the edge of a floe. The trap was deployed from the vessel and slowly moved towards the ice edge. To prevent the loss of the rig (rope could potentially get cut by ice floes), a metal chain was attached at 5 m depth. The gangway was

used to get onto the ice. There, two metal poles were hammered into the ice, the big buoy with the pole was attached and the rope and chain were wrapped around the poles and secured with a bolt. For recovery, first the rig was attached to the rope on the crane from the ice. Then, the chain and pole were removed, followed by the buoys. The rig was recovered from the vessel as in open water.

Before deployment, cylinders were filled with filtered sea water (from 200 m and below to ensure highest density) except for P1 were the cylinders were deployed empty due to a lack of available deep water on board. The cylinder content of the respective depths was pooled and partitioned into subsamples to filter for size fractionated algal pigments (measured on board), POC/N along with stable carbon and nitrogen isotope values, and microscopic counts of phytoplankton and fecal pellets. In addition, sediment trap material from 30, 60, and 200 m depth was filtered for two types of gel particles (transparent exopolymer particles, TEP and Coomassie stainable particles, CSP), Catalyzed reporter deposition Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization (CARD-FISH) and flow cytometry. At P4 and PICE, DNA and RNA samples were taken from 30, 60, and 200 m depth for shotgun sequencing. The material will form part of two PhD theses.



Figure 25. Sediment trap deployment and drift pattern.

3.2.16 RA-B. Data management and sample logging

Pål Ellingsen (UNIS)

### Labelling and sample log

During the cruise a new system for labelling samples has been tested and implemented in the Nansen Legacy. The system is based on unique identifiers (UUIDs) in the form of Data Matrix codes (or QR codes). Together with an Excel sheet, based on a template generator, all the samples collected during the cruise have been logged. After the cruise, these sample logs will be collected in a database that is searchable and accessible through the SIOS webpage.

The labelling of the samples has worked well, with some challenges that were mostly solved. What is still a challenge is marking plastic bags, as the MARK system for HI is not operational at a level where it can be used by scientists. The small 10 mm labels were used to mark samples with supplementary labels which worked well after the printer settings had been tuned to the correct temperature. Around 6 000

labels were printed. Not all of these were used, and some will be used on future cruises. The number of labels is roughly equally divided between medium and small label sizes.

Use of the Excel sheet for logging the samples worked well after some bugs were fixed. In future cruises it would be advantageous if the gear UUIDs were assigned by the cruise logger, or by something similar. This would reduce the amount of fields that the gear responsible needs to input into the sample log. During the cruise a checker for the Excel sheets was written, which checks that the required cells are filled out, that the content has the correct format (int, float, date...) and that there are no duplicated sample IDs. This will be available after the cruise as well.

For the open water stations, the station name is on the form P1...P7 or NLEG01...NLEG25. These stations will be given unique identifiers after the cruise which will stay the same all throughout the Nansen legacy project. Such a setup should make the samples from a given station easy. Cruises could be separated in time and/or by choosing in a list.

For ice stations the labelling was not done on the ice, but rather before or after the coring. Here the samples do not have a parent UUID, but instead are linked though the station, which will be given an unique ID after the cruise. The same applies for meltwater ponds on the surface, where samples from it are linked with a common parent ID.

All in all the labelling and excel sample log seem to have worked, and been adopted by the researchers without to many problems. When a solution for larger labels is in place, it should be a good solution.

### Data management

Shipboard data is collected in a structured file system designed by IMR. This system contains data from the shipboard instruments. If the scientists need access to the data, it has to be copied manually over to a work drive. This works for most data, but it would be easier if there was a one way mirror (data is only copied out, never back to the master).

Data produced by the scientists is uploaded to a copy of the IMR structure, and then manually copied into the master data storage by one of the instrumentation engineers on board.

During the cruise, it has been some issues given the scientists access to the cruise logger information. Live information has been available on the TVs, but logged data needed to be manually exported to a file on the work area. This file was poorly formatted and cron job was put up to fix some of the issues, though not all of them were fixed.

A copy of the data acquired during the cruise (except the acoustic data) will be brought ashore by Pål Ellingsen. From the ship it should be available in a scratch area onshore sometime after the cruise, but this is a bit unclear as of now.

Regarding the computer systems on the ship, it is an issue that the ship is divided into different networks. These are separated by firewalls outside of the control of the instrumentation engineers on the ship, as the admins are located at IMR in Bergen. One consequence of this is it is harder to get hold of data streams and to get the print server for label printing to talk to the label printer. Another is that it is not possible to sync the virtual server to the NTP server, due to the NTP port being blocked.

If something happens in the network when the ship is out of range from the IT department at IMR, there are no admins on board who can help with it.

The experience on the ship is that most things work, and with some help from the instrumentation engineers on the ship solutions can be found.

# 4. References

- Irigoien, X., K. J. Flynn & R. P. Harris, 2005. Phytoplankton blooms: a 'loophole' in microzooplankton grazing impact? J Plankton Res 27(4):313-321 <u>https://doi.org/10.1093/plankt/fbi011</u>.
- Landry, M. R. & R. P. Hassett, 1982. Estimating the Grazing Impact of Marine Microzooplankton. MarBiol 67(3):283-288 <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00397668</u>.

# Appendix I. Cruise Participants



# Table A1. Cruise participants.

#	Name, institution	NL tasks	Working on sea ice	Weapon training	RF
1	Randi Ingvaldsen, IMR	Cruise leader, oceanography			RF3
2	Bodil Bluhm, UiT	Cruise leader, benthos			RF3
3	Marius Bratrein	Ice physics/radiation	х	х	RF1
4	Dmitry Divine	Ice physics/radiation	х	х	RF1
5	Ole Jakob Westad	Helicopter crew			RF1
6	Kenneth Bergsjø	Helicopter crew			RF1
7	Elisabeth Jones, PD, IMR	Sea-ice and water sampling (including nutrient and O18)	x	x	RF2
8	Murat V. Ardelan, NTNU	Trace metals and perhaps DOC characterization	x		RF2
9	Nicolas Sanchez, NTNU	Trace metals and perhaps DOC characterization	x		RF2
10	Melissa Chierici, IMR	Sea-ice and water sampling (including nutrient and O18)	x	x	RF2
11	Agneta Fransson, NPI	Sea-ice and water sampling (including nutrient and O18)	x	x	RF1/RF2
12	Tobias Vonnahme, PhD Arctic SIZE, UiT	Filtrations, phytoplankton, microbes, omics/molecular work, primary production in sea ice and water column	x	x	RF3
13	Ulrike Dietrich, PhD Arctic SIZE, UiT	Filtrations, phytoplankton, microbes, omics/molecular work, sediment traps	x	x	RF3
14	Anna Vader, UNIS	Filtration for metabarcoding and metatranscriptome (DCM). Helping with Chl a and possibly POC/PON. Can help at ice stations if not simultaneously with pelagic sampling.	x	x	RF3
15	Gunnar Bratbak, UiB	Filtrations and microbial sampling (including POC/PON)	x	x	RF3
16	Evy Skjoldal, UiB	Filtrations and microbial sampling (including POC/PON)	x		RF3
17	Luka Supraha, PD, NFR TaxMArc, UiO	DNA/RNA filtrations, sampling for microscopy etc.			RF3
18	Rita Amundsen, UiO	DNA/RNA filtrations, sampling for microscopy etc.			RF3
19	Angela Stippkugel, PhD, NTNU	Phyto- and zooplankton (micro- and meso), nutrients and C, N, P, fatty acid samples of POM. Micro- and mesozooplankton grazing experiments (dilution experiments).			RF3
20	Nicole Aberle- Malzahn, NTNU	As above for Angela			RF3

21	Elisabeth Halvorsen, UIT	Zooplankton			RF2/RF3
22	Camilla Svensen, UiT	Zooplankton sampling, filtrations			RF3
23	Espen Bagøien, IMR	Zooplankton (macro)			RF3
24	Ronald Pedersen, IMR	Acoustics, TS-probe			RF3
25	Silje Elisabeth Seim, IMR	Standard fish sampling and input in database. Fish sampling for isotopes for PD project.			RF3
26	Else Holm, IMR	Standard fish sampling and input in database. Fish sampling for isotopes for PD project.			RF3
27	Ireen Vieweg, UiT	Catching alive polar cod for blood sampling onboard and ecotox fish sampling. Helping with standard fish sampling.			RF2
28	Siv Nam Khang Hoff, PhD, UiO	Collecting alive fish, capelin, polar cod and cod for genomic analyses. Helping with standard fish sampling.			RF2
29	Sissel Jentoft, UiO	Collecting alive fish, capelin, polar cod and cod for genomic analyses. Helping with standard fish sampling.			RF2
30	Leif Christian Stige, UIO	Collecting alive fish, capelin, polar cod and cod for genomic analyses. Helping with standard fish sampling.			RF2
31	Lis L. Jørgensen, IMR	Benthic sampling. Lead trawling (counts, weights, taxonomic identifications, vouchers). Mega-benthos for isotopes.			RF3
32	Raphaelle Descoteaux, PhD, Arctic SIZE, UiT	Benthic sampling, sampling for Ecopath, barcoding, meroplankton, lead macrobenthos sample collection		x	RF3
33	Emmelie Åstrøm, PD VISTA, UIT	Benthic sampling. Isotope sampling, surface sediment sampling (grain size, OC, pigments, stable isotopes)			RF3
34	Pål Gunnar Ellingsen, UNIS	Data management	x	x	RA-B
35	Svein Haaland, NRK	Media	x		
36	Marco Hyvärinen	Media	x		
37	Asgeir Steinsland	Instrument			
38	Jan Vidar Nordstrand	Instrument			

# Table A2. Working hours and cabins.

Working hours 0400-1200, 1600-2000	Working hours 2000-0400, 1200-1600	Cabin
Randi Ingvaldsen (obs 0800-2000)		605
Camilla Svendsen	Elisabeth Halvorsen	419
Murat V. Ardelan	Nicolas Sanchez	421
Gunnar Bratbak		436
Lis L. Jørgensen (obs 0800-2000)	Bodil Bluhm (obs 2000- 0800)	456
Leif Christian Stige	Pål Ellingsen	458
Ronald Pedersen	Espen Bagøien	327
Dimitry Divine	Marius Bratrein	329
Anna Vader	Elisabeth Jones	330
Rita Amundsen	Evy Skjoldal	332
Ireen Vieweg	Ulrike Dietrich	333
Thobias Vonnahme	Luka Supraha	335
Nicole Aberle-Malzahn	Sissel Jentoft	377
Angela Stippkugel	Siv Hoff	379
Silje Seim	Else Holm	380
Raphaelle Descoteaux	Emmelie Åstrøm	382
Melissa Chierici	Agneta Fransson	383
Ole Jacob Westad	Kenneth Bergsjø	385
Svein Haaland	Marco Hyvärinen	386

Table A3. Lab use of working groups during JC1-2.

Lab no.	Name of laboratory	General description	Use on this cruise
102	Clean seawater sample room	Common use	Melissa, Agneta
202	Gravity meter room	Common use	
301	Chilled lab	Common use	Nicole/Angela, temperature controlled experiments
302	Dry lab common	Common use	Melissa, Agneta, Elisabeth (Chemistry)
303	Wet lab common	Oceanography/Biology	Camilla, Elisabeth, Espen (Zooplankton)

307	Isotopic lab	Biology	Gunnar, Tobias (bacterial and primary production)
308/309	Wet lab biology	Biology	Silje, Else, Sissel, Ireen, Siv, Leif (fish)
310	Catch sample room	Biology	Silje, Else, Sissel, Ireen, Siv, Leif, Lis, Raphaelle, Emmelie (Fish & benthos sorting)
			In ice: Dmitry, Marius etc. (ice station mob)
311	Environmental toxicology lab		Murat, Nicolas («clean room», trace metals)
316	Filtration lab		Anna, Evy, Rita, Gunnar (filtrations)
317	Education lab	Common use	Anna, Gunnar, Luka, Tobias, Ulrike (computer work, chlorophyll, microscopy), Pål (labelling)
319	Wet Lab Geology/Benthos	Geology /Biology	Lis, Raphaelle, Emmelie, Bodil (benthos)
320	Microbiology lab	Common use	Ulrike, Anna, Gunnar, Evy, Rita, Tobias
321	Dry lab	Common use	Not found
322	Ice Lab	Common use	Not used
312	Cooler room	Storage	Interim storage fish
314	Cooler room	Storage	Benthos / sediment sample interim storage
315	Cooler room	Storage	Melting ice cores
323	Cooler room	Storage	Sample storage until return to port
325	Freezer Ice Samples	For ice samples	Interim storage frozen samples
313	Freezer room	Sample storage	Sample storage until return to port
701	Observation Central	Common	CTD operator, Chief scientists etc.
703	Large conference room	Common	Everyone for computer work
	Small conference room	Common	Marco, Svein (Media)

# Appendix II. Cruise Program

# Table A4. Full station table with station locations and gears sampled.

Super station         Activity         Interview         Time (UTC)         (dec deg)         (m)         (m)           P1         CTD w/bottles         46         1         8/8/2018.037         75:996         31:122         325         Upper 6 no nfrst cast; wrong sallnit           P1         Harstad travillog         47         1         9/8/2018.037         76:028         31:1512         0-600         g-gr at 0 m, 20 m and 40 m (ser 3601)           P1         Macropian, trawil         49         2         9/8/2018.77         75:9967         31:121         0-600         (ser 3602)           P1         Macropian, trawil         49         2         9/8/2018.77         75:9997         31:1213         325           P1         Algae net         52         2         9/8/2018.72         75:9999         31:1213         325         Experiments           P1         Moltinet 180 µm         55         4         9/8/2018.12:02         75:9999         31:1213         325         Experiments         100         depti matic           P1         WP2 180 µm         55         4         9/8/2018.12:02         75:0999         31:1213         325         Experiments         100         depti matic         100         depti matic				Local		Latitude	Longitude	Depth	
P1         CTD w/bottles         46         1         8/8/2018.02.37         75.996         31.229         325         Upper 6 m on first cast; wrong salinit:           P1         Harstad trawl 0gr         47         1         9/8/2018.037         76.0235         31.1612         0-60         0gr at 0m, 20m and 40 m (ser 3601)           P1         Macropian, trawl         49         2         9/8/2018.037         75.9997         31.2199         326           P1         Mutimet 180 µm         51         1         9/8/2018.027         75.9999         31.2193         325           P1         GO-FLO         53         3         9/8/2018.910         75.9999         31.2193         325           P1         GO-FLO         53         3         9/8/2018.910         75.9999         31.2133         325           P1         WP2 180 µm         56         5         9/8/2018.12.02         75.9999         31.2133         325         Experiments, 100 m depth           P1         WP2 180 µm         56         5         9/8/2018.13.23         75.9999         31.2133         325         Experiments, 100 m depth           P1         WP2 180 µm         57         6         9/8/2018.13.23         75.9999         31.2133	Super station	Activity	ID	station	Time (UTC)	(dec	(dec deg)	(m)	Comments
P1       CLUW yotnes       40       1       9/9/2018 0.37       75.996       31.1622       9/6       0-gr at 0 m, 20 m and 40 m (ser 3601)         P1       Seciment trap       48       1       9/8/2018 3.38       76.1528       30.5727       0-200         P1       Macropian. traw       49       2       9/8/2018 3.38       76.1528       30.5727       0-200         P1       Multinet 180 µm       51       1       9/8/2018 8.27       75.9999       31.1219       326         P1       Algae net       52       2       9/8/2018 8.27       75.9999       31.1213       325         P1       GO-FLO       53       3       9/8/2018 10.28       75.9999       31.1213       325         P1       WP2 180 µm       55       4       9/8/2018 11.20       75.9999       31.213       325       Experiments         P1       WP2 180 µm       57       6       9/8/2018 12.02       75.9999       31.213       325       Experiments       10         P1       WD 180 gr       57       6       9/8/2018 12.02       75.9999       31.214       325       Experiments       10       10       10       10       12       10       10       12 <t< th=""><th></th><th>CTD /h a thi a a</th><th>46</th><th>number</th><th>0/0/2010 22:27</th><th>deg)</th><th>24, 2200</th><th>225</th><th>line of the sector of the sect</th></t<>		CTD /h a thi a a	46	number	0/0/2010 22:27	deg)	24, 2200	225	line of the sector of the sect
P1       france       47       1       97,000,003       76,023       76,023       76,023       76,023       76,023       76,023       76,023       76,023       76,023       76,023       76,023       76,023       76,023       76,023       75,0999       32,129       32,5         P1       Multinet 180 µm       51       1       97,8/2018,827       75,9999       31,2193       32,5         P1       Algae net       52       2       97,8/2018,827       75,9999       31,2193       32,5         P1       GO-FLO       53       3       97,8/2018,120       75,9999       31,2193       32,5         P1       WP2 180 µm       56       5       97,8/2018,120       75,9999       31,2193       32,5       Experiments, 100 m depth         P1       WP2 180 µm       57       6       97,8/2018,120       75,9999       31,2193       32,5       Experiments, 100 m depth         P1       Multinet 44 µm       58       2       97,8/2018,120       76,0003       31,2144       32,5       Standard (ser 3603)       Genetics, ecotox, Without fish lift         P1       Campelen trawl       59       3       9/8/2018,120,7       76,0003       31,222,9       32,5       For 36,003 <td>P1</td> <td>CID W/bottles</td> <td>46</td> <td>1</td> <td>8/8/2018 22:37</td> <td>75.9966</td> <td>31.2299</td> <td>325</td> <td>Opper 6 m on first cast; wrong salinity</td>	P1	CID W/bottles	46	1	8/8/2018 22:37	75.9966	31.2299	325	Opper 6 m on first cast; wrong salinity
P1       Sediment riap       48       1       9/4/2018 300       76.1028       30.3727       0-300         P1       CTD w/bottles       50       2       9/8/2018 630       75.9997       31.2199       325         P1       Multinet 130 µm       51       9/8/2018 760       75.9999       31.2133       325         P1       Algae net       52       2       9/8/2018 754       75.9999       31.2133       325         P1       GO-FLO       53       3       9/8/2018 10.27       75.9999       31.2133       325       Experiments         P1       WP2180 µm       55       4       9/8/2018 11.26       75.9999       31.2133       325       Experiments         P1       WP2180 µm       57       6       9/8/2018 12.37       75.9999       31.2144       325       Experiments         P1       Multinet 64 µm       58       2       9/8/2018 12.37       75.9999       31.2143       325       Experiments       100 m depth         P1       Multinet 64 µm       51       3       9/8/2018 13.47       76.0003       31.1234       325       Experiments         P1       Box corer       62       7       9/8/2018 13.47       76.0000	P1	Harstad trawi Ugr	47	1	9/8/2018 0:37	76.0235	31.1012	0-60	0-gr at 0 m, 20 m and 40 m (ser 3601)
P1       Wateropian. travin       49       2       9/8/2018 4:37       fo.1283       fo.1283       fo.1283       fo.1284	P1	Sediment trap	48	1	9/8/2018 3:08	76.1628	30.9727	0-200	(
P1       Cluwyoottes       50       2       9/8/2018 (20) 75:999       31.2193       325         P1       Alge net       52       2       9/8/2018 8:27       75:999       31.2193       325         P1       GO-FLO       53       3       9/8/2018 1:02       75:9999       31.2193       325         P1       CTD w/bottles       54       3       9/8/2018 1:02       75:9999       31.2193       325       Experiments         P1       WP2 180 µm       55       5       9/8/2018 1:126       75:9999       31.2193       325       Experiments       100 mdepth         P1       WP2 180 µm       57       6       9/8/2018 1:20       75:9999       31.2194       325       Experiments, 100 m depth         P1       Multinet 64 µm       58       2       9/8/2018 1:50       76:0003       31.223       326       Standard (ser 3603)         Genetics/sectox. Without fish lift       Gampelen trawl       60       4       9/8/2018 1:50       76:0003       31.223       326       Meroplankon         P1       Muttinet 64 µm       61       3       9/8/2018 1:50       75:000       31.223       325       Experiments         P1       Box corer       63	P1	iviacropian. trawi	49	2	9/8/2018 4:33	76.0283	31.1580	267-0	(ser 3602)
P1       Multinet 180 µm       51       1       9/8/2018 8:27       75.9999       31.2193       325         P1       GO-FLO       53       3       9/8/2018 9:10       75.9999       31.2193       325         P1       GD-FLO       53       3       9/8/2018 10:26       75.9999       31.2193       325         P1       WP2 180 µm       55       4       9/8/2018 11:26       75.9999       31.2193       325       Experiments         P1       WP2 180 µm       56       5       9/8/2018 11:26       75.9999       31.2193       325       Experiments         P1       WP2 180 µm       56       5       9/8/2018 11:20       75.9999       31.2194       325         P1       Multinet 64 µm       58       2       9/8/2018 11:20       76.0033       31.1831       326       Keperiments       Keperimen	P1	CID w/bottles	50	2	9/8/2018 6:0/	/5.999/	31.2199	326	
P1       Alge net       52       2       9/8/2018 8:17       7, 59999       31, 2193       325         P1       CTO w/bottles       54       3       9/8/2018 10:26       75, 9999       31, 2193       325         P1       WP2 180 µm       55       4       9/8/2018 11:26       75, 9999       31, 2193       325       Experiments         P1       WP2 180 µm       56       9/8/2018 11:26       75, 9999       31, 2193       325       Experiments       (D) modepth         P1       WP1 180 µm       58       2       9/8/2018 11:26       75, 9999       31, 2193       325       Experiments       (D) modepth         P1       Multinet 64 µm       58       2       9/8/2018 13:20       76, 0003       31, 2231       326       Kerriers/e604         P1       Campelen trawl       60       4       9/8/2018 13:40       76, 0000       31, 2229       325       Secont         P1       Box corer       62       7       9/8/2018 13:40       76, 0000       31, 2229       325       Secont	P1	Multinet 180 µm	51	1	9/8/2018 /:54	/5.9999	31.2193	325	
P1       GO-LO       53       3       9/8/2018 9:10       75.9999       31.2193       325         P1       WP2 180 µm       55       4       9/8/2018 11:26       75.9999       31.2193       325       Experiments         P1       WP2 180 µm       56       5       9/8/2018 11:26       75.9999       31.2193       325       Experiments         P1       WP2 180 µm       57       6       9/8/2018 11:28       75.9999       31.2193       325       Experiments       100 m depth         P1       Multinet 64 µm       58       2       9/8/2018 15:00       76.0003       31.1408       328       Standard (ser 3603)         Genetics/ecotox.       Without fish lift       (ser 3604)       (ser 3604)       (ser 3604)         P1       Campelen trawl       60       4       9/8/2018 15:07       76.0003       31.2229       325         P1       Box corer       62       7       9/8/2018 10:04       76.0003       31.2229       325         P1       Box corer       63       8       9/8/2018 10:34       76.0003       31.2229       325         P1       Box corer       64       1       9/8/2018 10:34       75.0003       31.2255       Scandard (se	P1	Algae net	52	2	9/8/2018 8:2/	/5.9999	31.2193	325	
P1       CTD w/bottles       54       3       9/8/2018 10:28       75.9999       31.2193       325       Genetics         P1       WP2 180 µm       56       5       9/8/2018 12:02       75.9999       31.2193       325       Experiments       100 m depth         P1       WP2 180 µm       57       6       9/8/2018 12:02       75.9999       31.2193       325       Experiments, 100 m depth         P1       Campelen trawl       59       3       9/8/2018 15:00       76.0238       31.1408       328       Standard (ser 3603)         Genetics/ecotox. Without fish lift       Genetics/ecotox. Without fish lift       Genetics/ecotox. Without fish lift       Genetics/ecotox. Without fish lift         P1       Campelen trawl       60       4       9/8/2018 19:02       76.0000       31.2229       325         P1       Box corer       63       8       9/8/2018 19:04       76.0000       31.2229       325         P1       Box corer       66       1       9/8/2018 19:04       75.0000       31.2246       326         P1       Box corer       64       9       9/8/2018 20:14       75.998       31.995       198         P2       CT0 w/bottles       72       4       10/8/2018 1	P1	GO-FLO	53	3	9/8/2018 9:10	/5.9999	31.2193	325	
P1         WP2 180 µm         55         4         9/8/2018 11:26         75.9999         31.2193         325         Genetics           P1         WP2 180 µm         57         6         9/8/2018 12:18         75.9999         31.2193         325         Experiments           P1         Multinet 64 µm         58         2         9/8/2018 13:00         76.0238         31.1408         325         Standard (ser 3603)           Genetics/ecotox. Without fish lift         59         3         9/8/2018 15:00         76.0039         31.183         326         (ser 3004)           P1         Campelen trawl         60         4         9/8/2018 15:07         76.0003         31.2231         326         Meroplankon           P1         Box corer         62         7         9/8/2018 15:04         76.0000         31.2229         325           P1         Box corer         63         8         9/8/2018 20:17         75.0688         31.2346         326           P1         Box corer         64         9         9/8/2018 20:17         75.0688         31.2346         326           P1         Beam trawl         65         10/9/8/2018 20:17         75.598         39.9997         190         Experiments	P1	CTD w/bottles	54	3	9/8/2018 10:28	75.9999	31.2193	325	
P1         WP2 180 μm         56         5         9/8/2018 12:02         75.9999         31.2133         325         Experiments           P1         Multinet 64 μm         58         2         9/8/2018 12:03         75.9999         31.2134         325           P1         Campelen trawl         59         3         9/8/2018 15:00         76.0238         31.1408         328         Standard (ser 3603)           Genetics/coctox. Without fish lift         Genetics/coctox. Without fish lift         Genetics/coctox. Without fish lift           P1         Campelen trawl         60         4         9/8/2018 15:00         76.0003         31.2234         326         Genetics/coctox. Without fish lift           P1         Box corer         63         8         9/8/2018 10:34         76.0000         31.2229         325           P1         Box corer         64         9         9/8/2018 02:14         75.0000         31.2234         326           P1         Box corer         64         9         9/8/2018 02:14         75.0103         31.2346         326           P1         Box corer         64         10/8/2018 11:30         77.5748         33.965         175           P2         CDw/bottles         67 <td< td=""><td>P1</td><td>WP2 180 μm</td><td>55</td><td>4</td><td>9/8/2018 11:26</td><td>75.9999</td><td>31.2193</td><td>325</td><td>Genetics</td></td<>	P1	WP2 180 μm	55	4	9/8/2018 11:26	75.9999	31.2193	325	Genetics
P1         WP2 180 μm         57         6         9/8/2018 12:18         75.9999         31.2139         325         Experiments, 100 m depth           P1         Campelen trawl         59         3         9/8/2018 15:00         76.0238         31.1408         328         Standard (ser 3603) Genetics/ecotox. Without fish lift (ser 3604)           P1         Campelen trawl         60         4         9/8/2018 17:02         76.0003         31.2231         326         Meroplankon           P1         Box corer         62         7         9/8/2018 19:04         76.0000         31.2229         325           P1         Box corer         64         9         9/8/2018 20:14         76.0000         31.2229         325           P1         Box corer         64         9         9/8/2018 20:59         76.0000         31.2229         325           P1         Beam trawl         65         1         9/8/2018 20:59         76.0008         31.246         326           P1         EM710 Transect         66         10         9/8/2018 20:51         75.798         33.8756         192           P2         Harstad trawl 0gr         68         5         10/8/2018 15:30         77.5748         33.8759         190	P1	WP2 180 µm	56	5	9/8/2018 12:02	75.9999	31.2193	325	Experiments
P1         Multinet 64 μm         58         2         9/8/2018 15:20         76.9999         31.2194         325           P1         Campelen trawl         59         3         9/8/2018 15:00         76.0238         31.1408         328         Standard (ser 3603) Genetics/ecotox. Without fish lift           P1         Campelen trawl         60         4         9/8/2018 17:02         76.0093         31.1231         326         (ser 3604)           P1         Box corer         61         3         9/8/2018 19:05         76.0000         31.2229         325           P1         Box corer         64         9         9/8/2018 19:05         76.0000         31.2231         326         Meroplankon           P1         Box corer         64         9         9/8/2018 02:01         75.0000         31.2235         NaN           P1         Box corer         64         10         9/8/2018 02:07         75.0081         31.235         NaN           P2         CDw/bottles         67         4         10/8/2018 13:20         77.5748         33.8756         175           P2         W2180 µm         70         12         10/8/2018 16:21         77.4998         33.9995         190         Experiments	P1	WP2 180 µm	57	6	9/8/2018 12:18	75.9999	31.2193	325	Experiments, 100 m depth
P1         Campelen trawl         59         3         9/8/2018 15:00         76.0238         31.1408         328         Standard (ser 3603) Genetics/ecotox. Without fish lift (ser 3604)           P1         Multinet 64 µm         61         3         9/8/2018 17:00         76.0293         31.1831         326         (ser 3604)           P1         Box corer         62         7         9/8/2018 19:05         76.0000         31.2229         325           P1         Box corer         64         9         9/8/2018 19:45         76.0000         31.2229         325           P1         Box corer         64         9         9/8/2018 20:47         76.0000         31.2229         325           P1         Beam trawl         65         1         9/8/2018 20:47         75.0000         31.2229         325           P1         Beam trawl         65         1         9/8/2018 20:47         75.0058         31.2456         326           P2         CTD w/bottles         67         4         10/8/2018 11:18         77.514         33.9956         190         Gerat 0 m, 20 m and 40 m (ser 3605)           P2         WP2 180 µm         70         12         10/8/2018 15:20         77.4988         33.995         190	P1	Multinet 64 µm	58	2	9/8/2018 13:23	75.9999	31.2194	325	
P1         Campelen trawl         60         4         9/8/2018 17:02         76.000         31.1831         326         Genetics/ecotox. Without fish lift           P1         Multinet 64 µm         61         3         9/8/2018 18:05         76.000         31.223         325           P1         Box corer         62         7         9/8/2018 19:05         76.000         31.223         325           P1         Box corer         63         8         9/8/2018 20:47         76.000         31.223         325           P1         Box corer         66         10         9/8/2018 20:47         75.000         31.223         325           P1         Beam trawl         65         1         9/8/2018 20:47         75.000         31.2246         326           P1         EM710 Transect         66         10         9/8/2018 12:14         75.514         33.9651         195         0-gr at 0 m, 20 m and 40 m (ser 3605)           P2         Harstad trawl 0gr         68         5         10/8/2018 15:14         77.518         33.975         190         Genetics           P2         WP2 180 µm         70         12         10/8/2018 15:47         77.5198         33.9951         190         Genetics </td <td>P1</td> <td>Campelen trawl</td> <td>59</td> <td>3</td> <td>9/8/2018 15:00</td> <td>76.0238</td> <td>31.1408</td> <td>328</td> <td>Standard (ser 3603)</td>	P1	Campelen trawl	59	3	9/8/2018 15:00	76.0238	31.1408	328	Standard (ser 3603)
P1         Campelen trawl         60         4         9/8/2018 17:02         76.003         31.1831         326         [ser 3604]           P1         Multinet 64 μm         61         3         9/8/2018 18:26         76.0000         31.2231         326         Meroplankon           P1         Box corer         63         8         9/8/2018 19:37         76.0000         31.2231         325           P1         Box corer         64         9         9/8/2018 20:14         76.0000         31.2229         325           P1         Box corer         64         9         9/8/2018 20:17         75.9861         31.2955         NaN           P1         Edman trawl         65         1         9/8/2018 20:17         75.9861         31.2955         NaN           P2         CTD w/bottles         67         4         10/8/2018 15:10         77.498         33.9955         190         Ger at 0 m, 20 m and 40 m (ser 3605)           P2         WP2180 µm         71         13         10/8/2018 15:30         77.4998         33.9995         190         Genetics           P2         WP2180 µm         71         13         10/8/2018 15:42         77.5117         33.93995         190         Genetics <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Genetics/ecotox. Without fish lift</td>									Genetics/ecotox. Without fish lift
P1       Multinet 64 µm       61       3       9/8/2018 13:05       76.000       31.221       326       Meroplankon         P1       Box corer       62       7       9/8/2018 13:05       76.000       31.229       325         P1       Box corer       63       8       9/8/2018 20:14       76.000       31.229       325         P1       Box corer       64       9       9/8/2018 20:17       75.008       31.234       326         P1       EM710 Transect       66       10       9/8/2018 20:17       75.008       31.235       Na         P2       Harstad trawl 0gr       68       5       10/8/2018 11:18       77.513       33.963       195       O-gr at 0 m, 20 m and 40 m (ser 3605)         P2       Harstad trawl 0gr       68       5       10/8/2018 15:30       77.5748       33.8975       175         P2       WP2180 µm       70       12       10/8/2018 15:30       77.5748       33.9995       190       Experiments         P2       WP2180 µm       71       13       10/8/2018 15:30       77.5012       34.0024       190       Experiments         P2       Multinet 64 µm       74       4       10/8/2018 15:37       75.5012	P1	Campelen trawl	60	4	9/8/2018 17:02	76.0093	31.1831	326	(ser 3604)
P1         Box corer         62         7         9/8/2018 19:05         76.0000         31.2229         325           P1         Box corer         64         9         9/8/2018 20:45         76.0000         31.2229         325           P1         Beam trawl         65         1         9/8/2018 20:45         76.0008         31.2246         326           P1         Beam trawl         65         1         9/8/2018 22:21         75.9861         31.2955         NaN           P2         CTD w/bottles         67         4         10/8/2018 11:18         77.5143         33.9652         192           P2         Harstad trawl Ogr         68         51         10/8/2018 15:30         77.5748         33.995         190         Experiments           P2         WP2 180 µm         71         13         10/8/2018 15:21         77.4998         33.995         190         Genetics           P2         CTD w/bottles         72         10/8/2018 15:27         77.498         33.995         190         Experiments           P2         CTD w/bottles         73         6         10/8/2018 15:47         77.5012         34.0024         190         Interciss           P2         Algae net <td>P1</td> <td>Multinet 64 µm</td> <td>61</td> <td>3</td> <td>9/8/2018 18:26</td> <td>76.0000</td> <td>31.2231</td> <td>326</td> <td>Meroplankon</td>	P1	Multinet 64 µm	61	3	9/8/2018 18:26	76.0000	31.2231	326	Meroplankon
P1         Box corer         63         8         9/8/2018 19:34         76.000         31.2229         325           P1         Box corer         64         9         9/8/2018 20:59         76.0008         31.2296         325           P1         Beam trawl         65         10         9/8/2018 22:21         75.9861         31.2295         NaN           P2         CTD w/bottles         67         4         10/8/2018 11:18         77.515         33.9962         192           P2         Harstad trawl 0gr         68         55         10/8/2018 13:50         77.5748         33.9955         195         Ogr at 0 m, 20 m and 40 m (ser 3605)           P2         Sediment trap         69         11         10/8/2018 13:50         77.5498         33.9997         190         Experiments           P2         WP2 180 µm         71         13         10/8/2018 16:52         77.4998         33.9997         190         Experiments           P2         Multinet 64 µm         74         10/8/2018 16:52         77.4998         33.9995         190         Genetics           P2         Multinet 64 µm         74         10/8/2018 19:67         77.5012         34.0024         190         Linacina?	P1	Box corer	62	7	9/8/2018 19:05	76.0000	31.2229	325	
P1         Box corer         64         9         9/8/2018 20:14         76.0000         31.2229         325           P1         Beam trawl         65         1         9/8/2018 20:59         76.0088         31.2346         326           P1         EM710 Transect         66         10         9/8/2018 22:21         75.9861         31.2955         NaN           P2         CT0 w/bottles         67         4         10/8/2018 12:14         77.5143         33.9962         192           P2         Harstad trawl 0gr         68         5         10/8/2018 12:14         77.5143         33.9955         190         Experiments           P2         WP2 180 µm         71         13         10/8/2018 16:52         77.498         33.9995         190         Genetics           P2         WP2 180 µm         71         13         10/8/2018 16:52         77.498         33.9995         190           P2         Myltinet 64 µm         74         4         10/8/2018 19:47         77.5117         33.973         151-0         Pelagic haul (ser 3606)           P2         Multinet 64 µm         74         4         10/8/2018 29:37         77.5012         34.0024         190         190	P1	Box corer	63	8	9/8/2018 19:34	76.0000	31.2229	325	
P1       Beam trawl       65       1       9/8/2018 20:59       76.0088       31.2346       326         P1       EM710 Transect       66       10       9/8/2018 22:21       75.9861       31.2955       NaN         P2       CTD w/bottles       67       4       10/8/2018 11:18       77.5143       33.9962       195       0-gr at 0 m, 20 m and 40 m (ser 3605)         P2       Harstad trawl 0gr       68       5       10/8/2018 11:30       77.5748       33.8755       175         P2       Sediment trap       69       11       10/8/2018 15:30       77.5748       33.8755       175         P2       WP2 180 µm       70       12       10/8/2018 15:30       77.5748       33.8795       190       Genetics         P2       WP2 180 µm       71       13       10/8/2018 15:42       77.5137       33.9795       150       Pelagic haul (ser 3606)         P2       Harstad trawl       73       6       10/8/2018 15:42       77.512       34.002       190       Interaction (ser 3606)         P2       Multinet 64 µm       74       4       10/8/2018 20:37       77.512       34.002       190       Interaction (ser 3606)         P2       Multinet 64 µm       78	P1	Box corer	64	9	9/8/2018 20:14	76.0000	31.2229	325	
P1         EM710 Transect         66         10         9/8/2018 22:21         75.9861         31.2955         NaN           P2         CTD w/bottles         67         4         10/8/2018 11:18         77.5015         33.9962         192           P2         Harstad travil Ogr         68         5         10/8/2018 13:50         77.5748         33.9635         195         Org at 0 m, 20 m and 40 m (ser 3605)           P2         Sediment trap         69         11         10/8/2018 13:50         77.5748         33.995         190         Experiments           P2         WP2 180 µm         70         12         10/8/2018 15:20         77.5748         33.995         190         Genetics           P2         WP2 180 µm         71         13         10/8/2018 16:52         77.498         33.995         190         Genetics           P2         Mylotties         72         5         10/8/2018 19:45         77.512         34.0024         190         Emeriments           P2         Multinet 64 µm         74         4         10/8/2018 2:37         77.512         34.0024         190         Emeriments           P2         GO FLO         76         15         10/8/2018 2:37         77.499	P1	Beam trawl	65	1	9/8/2018 20:59	76.0088	31.2346	326	
P2         CTD w/bottles         67         4         10/8/2018 11:18         77.5015         33.9962         192           P2         Harstad trawl 0gr         68         5         10/8/2018 12:14         77.5143         33.9635         195         0-gr at 0 m, 20 m and 40 m (ser 3605)           P2         Sediment trap         69         11         10/8/2018 15:50         77.548         33.8976         175           P2         WP2 180 μm         70         12         10/8/2018 16:51         77.4998         33.9997         190         Experiments           P2         WP2 180 μm         71         13         10/8/2018 16:52         77.4998         33.9995         190         Genetics           P2         Harstad trawl         73         6         10/8/2018 17:42         77.5112         34.0025         190           P2         Algae net         75         14         10/8/2018 19:45         77.5012         34.0024         190           P2         GO FLO         76         15         10/8/2018 23:07         7.5579         33.9389         182           P2         Multinet 64 μm         78         5         11/8/2018 2:32         77.4999         33.9993         190         imacina ?	P1	EM710 Transect	66	10	9/8/2018 22:21	75.9861	31.2955	NaN	
P2       Harstad trawl 0gr       68       5       10/8/2018 12:14       77.5143       33.9635       195       0-gr at 0 m, 20 m and 40 m (ser 3605)         P2       Sediment trap       69       11       10/8/2018 13:50       77.5748       33.8756       175         P2       WP2 180 µm       70       12       10/8/2018 15:30       77.4998       33.9997       190       Experiments         P2       WP2 180 µm       71       13       10/8/2018 16:27       77.4998       33.9995       190       Genetics         P2       CTD w/bottles       72       5       10/8/2018 16:27       77.4998       33.9995       190       Pelagic haul (ser 3606)         P2       Harstad trawl       73       6       10/8/2018 19:45       77.5012       34.0024       190       Pelagic haul (ser 3606)         P2       Algae net       75       14       10/8/2018 20:31       77.512       34.0024       190       Imacina?         P2       Multinet 64 µm       78       5       11/8/2018 20:37       77.579       33.993       190       Imacina?         P2       Multinet 180 µm       79       6       11/8/2018 20:37       77.499       33.9993       190       Imacina?	P2	CTD w/bottles	67	4	10/8/2018 11:18	77.5015	33.9962	192	
P2         Sediment trap         69         11         10/8/2018 13:50         77.5748         33.8756         175           P2         WP2 180 μm         70         12         10/8/2018 15:30         77.4998         33.9997         190         Experiments           P2         WP2 180 μm         71         13         10/8/2018 16:21         77.4998         33.9995         190         Genetics           P2         CTD w/bottles         72         5         10/8/2018 16:27         77.4998         33.9995         190         Genetics           P2         Harstad trawl         73         6         10/8/2018 19:16         77.5512         34.0024         190           P2         Algae net         75         14         10/8/2018 29:31         77.5512         34.0024         190           P2         GO FLO         76         15         10/8/2018 29:07         77.5579         33.9389         182           P2         Multinet 64 µm         78         5         11/8/2018 323 07         77.5579         33.9993         190         Limacina ?           P2         Multinet 180 µm         79         6         11/8/2018 323         77.4999         33.9993         190         Limacina ?	P2	Harstad trawl Ogr	68	5	10/8/2018 12:14	77.5143	33.9635	195	0-gr at 0 m, 20 m and 40 m (ser 3605)
P2         WP2 180 µm         70         12         10/8/2018 15:30         77.4998         33.9997         190         Experiments           P2         WP2 180 µm         71         13         10/8/2018 16:21         77.4998         33.9995         190         Genetics           P2         CTD w/bottles         72         5         10/8/2018 16:52         77.4998         33.9995         190         Pelagic haul (ser 3606)           P2         Harstad trawl         73         6         10/8/2018 19:16         77.512         34.0025         190         Pelagic haul (ser 3606)           P2         Multinet 64 µm         74         4         10/8/2018 19:16         77.512         34.0024         190         Pelagic haul (ser 3606)           P2         Algae net         75         14         10/8/2018 20:37         77.512         34.0024         190         Pelagic haul (ser 3606)           P2         GO FLO         76         15         10/8/2018 20:37         77.5579         33.9389         182           P2         Multinet 64 µm         78         5         11/8/2018 3:23         77.4999         33.9993         190         Limacina?           P2         Multinet 180 µm         79         6	P2	Sediment trap	69	11	10/8/2018 13:50	77.5748	33.8756	175	
P2         WP2 180 μm         71         13         10/8/2018 16:21         77.4998         33.9995         190         Genetics           P2         CTD w/bottles         72         5         10/8/2018 16:52         77.4998         33.9995         190           P2         Harstad trawl         73         6         10/8/2018 17:42         77.5137         33.9739         151-0         Pelagic haul (ser 3606)           P2         Algae net         75         14         10/8/2018 19:45         77.5012         34.0024         190           P2         GO FLO         76         15         10/8/2018 20:31         77.579         33.9389         182           P2         GO FLO         76         15         10/8/2018 20:31         77.579         33.9393         190         Limacina?           P2         Multinet 64 μm         78         5         11/8/2018 20:37         77.4999         33.9993         190         Limacina?           P2         Multinet 180 μm         79         6         11/8/2018 50:9         77.4999         33.9991         190         Limacina?           P2         Box Corer         81         17         11/8/2018 60:3         77.4995         33.9994         189	P2	WP2 180 µm	70	12	10/8/2018 15:30	77.4998	33.9997	190	Experiments
P2         CTD w/bottles         72         5         10/8/2018 16:52         77.4998         33.9995         190           P2         Harstad trawl         73         6         10/8/2018 17:42         77.5137         33.9739         151-0         Pelagic haul (ser 3606)           P2         Multinet 64 μm         74         4         10/8/2018 19:16         77.5012         34.0025         190           P2         Algae net         75         14         10/8/2018 20:31         77.5012         34.0024         190           P2         GO FLO         76         15         10/8/2018 20:31         77.5012         34.0024         190           P2         EM710 Transect         77         16         10/8/2018 23:07         77.5579         33.9389         182           P2         Multinet 64 μm         78         5         11/8/2018 2:58         77.4999         33.9993         190         Limacina?           P2         Multinet 180 μm         79         6         11/8/2018 3:20         77.4999         33.9993         190         Limacina?           P2         Box Corer         81         17         11/8/2018 1:30         77.4995         33.9994         189         Lencendee         Multinets	P2	WP2 180 μm	71	13	10/8/2018 16:21	77.4998	33.9995	190	Genetics
P2       Harstad trawl       73       6       10/8/2018 17:42       77.5137       33.9739       151-0       Pelagic haul (ser 3606)         P2       Multinet 64 μm       74       4       10/8/2018 19:16       77.512       34.0025       190         P2       Algae net       75       14       10/8/2018 19:45       77.5012       34.0024       190         P2       GO FLO       76       15       10/8/2018 20:31       77.5012       34.0024       190         P2       GO FLO       76       15       10/8/2018 20:31       77.5012       34.0024       190         P2       EM710 Transect       77       16       10/8/2018 20:37       77.5579       33.9389       182         P2       Multinet 64 μm       78       5       11/8/2018 20:37       77.4999       33.9993       190       Limacina?         P2       Multinet 180 μm       79       6       11/8/2018 509       77.4999       33.9993       190       Limacina?         P2       Box Corer       81       17       11/8/2018 60:32       77.4995       33.9994       189       Lease         P2       Box Corer       83       19       11/8/2018 70:3       77.5084       34.0010	P2	CTD w/bottles	72	5	10/8/2018 16:52	77.4998	33.9995	190	
P2       Multinet 64 μm       74       4       10/8/2018 19:16       77.5012       34.0025       190         P2       Algae net       75       14       10/8/2018 19:45       77.5012       34.0024       190         P2       GO FLO       76       15       10/8/2018 20:31       77.5012       34.0024       190         P2       GO FLO       76       15       10/8/2018 20:31       77.5079       33.9389       182         P2       EM710 Transect       77       16       10/8/2018 23:07       77.5579       33.9389       182         P2       Multinet 64 μm       78       5       11/8/2018 2:58       77.4999       33.9993       190       Limacina?         P2       Multinet 180 μm       79       6       11/8/2018 6:39       77.4999       33.9993       190       Limacina?         P2       Box Corer       81       17       11/8/2018 6:39       77.4995       33.9993       189       Limacina?         P2       Box Corer       82       18       11/8/2018 7:37       77.5958       33.9993       189       Limacina?         P2       Box Corer       83       19       11/8/2018 7:37       77.5956       33.9993       189 </td <td>P2</td> <td>Harstad trawl</td> <td>73</td> <td>6</td> <td>10/8/2018 17:42</td> <td>77.5137</td> <td>33.9739</td> <td>151-0</td> <td>Pelagic haul (ser 3606)</td>	P2	Harstad trawl	73	6	10/8/2018 17:42	77.5137	33.9739	151-0	Pelagic haul (ser 3606)
P2       Algae net       75       14       10/8/2018 19:45       77.5012       34.0024       190         P2       GO FLO       76       15       10/8/2018 20:31       77.5012       34.0024       190         P2       EM710 Transect       77       16       10/8/2018 23:07       77.5579       33.9389       182         P2       Multinet 64 μm       78       5       11/8/2018 2:58       77.4999       33.9993       190       Limacina?         P2       Multinet 180 μm       79       6       11/8/2018 3:32       77.4999       33.9993       190       Limacina?         P2       Sprobe       80       1       11/8/2018 5:09       77.4999       33.9993       190       Limacina?         P2       Box Corer       81       17       11/8/2018 6:39       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Box Corer       82       18       11/8/2018 6:52       77.4995       33.9993       189         P2       Box Corer       83       19       11/8/2018 7:03       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Box Corer       83       19       11/8/2018 7:03       77.4995       33.9994       189 <th< td=""><td>P2</td><td>Multinet 64 um</td><td>74</td><td>4</td><td>10/8/2018 19:16</td><td>77.5012</td><td>34.0025</td><td>190</td><td></td></th<>	P2	Multinet 64 um	74	4	10/8/2018 19:16	77.5012	34.0025	190	
P2       GO FLO       76       15       10/8/2018 20:31       77.5012       34.0024       190         P2       EM710 Transect       77       16       10/8/2018 23:07       77.5579       33.9389       182         P2       Multinet 64 μm       78       5       11/8/2018 2:58       77.4999       33.9993       190       Limacina?         P2       Multinet 180 μm       79       6       11/8/2018 3:32       77.4999       33.9993       190         P2       TS probe       80       1       11/8/2018 5:09       77.4999       33.9993       190         P2       Box Corer       81       17       11/8/2018 6:39       77.4995       33.9993       189         P2       Box Corer       82       18       11/8/2018 6:52       77.4995       33.9993       189         P2       Box Corer       83       19       11/8/2018 7:03       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Box Corer       83       19       11/8/2018 7:03       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Box Corer       83       19       11/8/2018 10:22       77.5084       34.0010       193         P2       WP3       85	P2	Algae net	75	14	10/8/2018 19:45	77.5012	34.0024	190	
P2       EM710 Transect       77       16       10/8/2018 23:07       77.5579       33.9389       182         P2       Multinet 64 µm       78       5       11/8/2018 2:58       77.4999       33.9993       190       Limacina?         P2       Multinet 180 µm       79       6       11/8/2018 3:32       77.4999       33.9993       190       Limacina?         P2       Multinet 180 µm       79       6       11/8/2018 5:09       77.4999       33.9993       190       Limacina?         P2       Box Corer       81       17       11/8/2018 6:39       77.4995       33.9994       189	P2	GO FLO	76	15	10/8/2018 20:31	77.5012	34.0024	190	
P2       Multinet 64 μm       78       5       11/8/2018 2:58       77.4999       33.9993       190       Limacina?         P2       Multinet 180 μm       79       6       11/8/2018 3:32       77.4999       33.9993       190       Limacina?         P2       TS probe       80       1       11/8/2018 5:09       77.4999       33.9993       190       Limacina?         P2       Box Corer       81       17       11/8/2018 6:39       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Box Corer       82       18       11/8/2018 6:52       77.4995       33.9993       189         P2       Box Corer       82       18       11/8/2018 6:52       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Box Corer       83       19       11/8/2018 7:03       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Beam trawl       84       2       11/8/2018 7:34       77.5084       34.0010       193         P2       WP3       85       20       11/8/2018 10:22       77.5066       33.9990       189       Ecotox         P2       Campelen trawl       87       7       11/8/2018 11:40       77.5196       33.9635       193 <td< td=""><td>P2</td><td>EM710 Transect</td><td>77</td><td>16</td><td>10/8/2018 23:07</td><td>77.5579</td><td>33.9389</td><td>182</td><td></td></td<>	P2	EM710 Transect	77	16	10/8/2018 23:07	77.5579	33.9389	182	
P2       Multinet 180 μm       79       6       11/8/2018 3:32       77.4999       33.9993       190         P2       TS probe       80       1       11/8/2018 5:09       77.4999       33.9991       190         P2       Box Corer       81       17       11/8/2018 6:39       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Box Corer       82       18       11/8/2018 6:52       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Box Corer       83       19       11/8/2018 7:03       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Box Corer       83       19       11/8/2018 7:03       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Beam trawl       84       2       11/8/2018 7:34       77.5084       34.0010       193         P2       WP3       85       20       11/8/2018 1:22       77.5066       33.9990       189       Ecotox         P2       Campelen trawl       87       7       11/8/2018 10:22       77.5066       33.9878       193         P2       Campelen trawl       87       7       11/8/2018 11:40       77.5196       33.9635       193       Standard (ser 3607)         Not quantitative (tr	P2	Multinet 64 um	78	5	11/8/2018 2:58	77,4999	33,9993	190	Limacina?
P2       TS probe       80       1       11/8/2018 5:09       77.4999       33.9991       190         P2       Box Corer       81       17       11/8/2018 6:39       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Box Corer       82       18       11/8/2018 6:52       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Box Corer       82       18       11/8/2018 6:52       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Box Corer       83       19       11/8/2018 7:03       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Beam trawl       84       2       11/8/2018 7:34       77.5084       34.0010       193         P2       WP3       85       20       11/8/2018 8:19       77.4996       33.9990       189       Ecotox         P2       CTD w/bottles       86       6       11/8/2018 10:22       77.5066       33.9878       193         P2       Campelen trawl       87       7       11/8/2018 11:40       77.5196       33.9635       193       Standard (ser 3607)         Not quantitative (trawl mounted wrong). Scanmar sensor not	P2	Multinet 180 um	79	6	11/8/2018 3:32	77,4999	33,9993	190	
P2       Box Corer       81       17       11/8/2018 6:39       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Box Corer       82       18       11/8/2018 6:52       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Box Corer       82       18       11/8/2018 6:52       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Box Corer       83       19       11/8/2018 7:03       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Beam trawl       84       2       11/8/2018 7:34       77.5084       34.0010       193         P2       WP3       85       20       11/8/2018 8:19       77.4996       33.9990       189       Ecotox         P2       CTD w/bottles       86       6       11/8/2018 10:22       77.5066       33.9878       193         P2       Campelen trawl       87       7       11/8/2018 11:40       77.5196       33.9635       193       Standard (ser 3607)         Not quantitative (trawl mounted wrong). Scanmar sensor not       Not quantitative (trawl mounted wrong). Scanmar sensor not       Not quantitative (trawl mounted wrong). Scanmar sensor not	P2	TS probe	80	1	11/8/2018 5:09	77,4999	33,9991	190	
P2       Box Corer       82       18       11/8/2018 6:52       77.4995       33.9993       189         P2       Box Corer       83       19       11/8/2018 7:03       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Beam trawl       84       2       11/8/2018 7:34       77.5084       34.0010       193         P2       WP3       85       20       11/8/2018 7:34       77.4996       33.9990       189       Ecotox         P2       WP3       85       20       11/8/2018 8:19       77.4996       33.9990       189       Ecotox         P2       CTD w/bottles       86       6       11/8/2018 10:22       77.5066       33.9930       189       Ecotox         P2       Campelen trawl       87       7       11/8/2018 11:40       77.5196       33.9635       193       Standard (ser 3607)         Not quantitative (trawl mounted wrong). Scanmar sensor not       Worg). Scanmar sensor not       Worg). Scanmar sensor not       Worg). Scanmar sensor not	P2	Box Corer	81	17	11/8/2018 6:39	77,4995	33,9994	189	
P2       Box Corer       83       19       11/8/2018 7:03       77.4995       33.9994       189         P2       Beam trawl       84       2       11/8/2018 7:34       77.5084       34.0010       193         P2       WP3       85       20       11/8/2018 8:19       77.4996       33.9990       189       Ecotox         P2       VP3       85       20       11/8/2018 8:19       77.4996       33.9990       189       Ecotox         P2       CTD w/bottles       86       6       11/8/2018 10:22       77.5066       33.9878       193         P2       Campelen trawl       87       7       11/8/2018 11:40       77.5196       33.9635       193       Standard (ser 3607)         Not quantitative (trawl mounted wrong). Scanmar sensor not       Norog). Scanmar sensor not       Norog). Scanmar sensor not	P2	Box Corer	82	18	11/8/2018 6.52	77 4995	33 9993	189	
P2       Beam trawl       84       2       11/6/2018 7:34       77.5084       34.0010       193         P2       WP3       85       20       11/8/2018 7:34       77.5084       33.9990       189       Ecotox         P2       WP3       85       20       11/8/2018 8:19       77.4996       33.9990       189       Ecotox         P2       CTD w/bottles       86       6       11/8/2018 10:22       77.5066       33.9878       193         P2       Campelen trawl       87       7       11/8/2018 11:40       77.5196       33.9635       193       Standard (ser 3607)         Not quantitative (trawl mounted wrong). Scanmar sensor not       Not quantitative (trawl mounted wrong). Scanmar sensor not       Not quantitative (trawl mounted wrong). Scanmar sensor not	P2	Box Corer	83	19	11/8/2018 7:03	77 4995	33,9994	189	
P2       WP3       85       20       11/8/2018 8:19       77.4996       33.9990       189       Ecotox         P2       WP3       85       20       11/8/2018 8:19       77.5066       33.9990       189       Ecotox         P2       CTD w/bottles       86       6       11/8/2018 10:22       77.5066       33.9878       193         P2       Campelen trawl       87       7       11/8/2018 11:40       77.5196       33.9635       193       Standard (ser 3607)         Not quantitative (trawl mounted wrong). Scanmar sensor not       wrong). Scanmar sensor not       wrong). Scanmar sensor not       wrong). Scanmar sensor not	P2	Beam trawl	8/	2	11/8/2018 7:34	77 508/	3/ 0010	103	
P2       CTD w/bottles       86       6       11/8/2018 10:22       77.506       33.9878       193         P2       Campelen trawl       87       7       11/8/2018 11:40       77.5196       33.9635       193       Standard (ser 3607)         Not quantitative (trawl mounted wrong). Scanmar sensor not       Not quantitative (trawl mounted wrong). Scanmar sensor not       Not quantitative (trawl mounted wrong). Scanmar sensor not	P2	W/D3	85	20	11/8/2018 8:19	77 /006	33 0000	180	Fcotox
P2       Campelen trawl       87       7       11/8/2018 10:22       77:5196       33.9635       193       Standard (ser 3607)         P2       Campelen trawl       87       7       11/8/2018 11:40       77.5196       33.9635       193       Standard (ser 3607)         Not quantitative (trawl mounted wrong). Scanmar sensor not       wrong). Scanmar sensor not       wrong). Scanmar sensor not	Г <u>2</u> рр	CTD w/bottlos	86	6	11/8/2018 0.13	77 5066	22 0979	102	
Participation     Competent name     O/     //     11/0/2010 11.40     ///.5190     55.9053     195     Standard (set 500/)       Not quantitative (trawl mounted wrong). Scamar sensor not     wrong). Scamar sensor not     wrong). Scamar sensor not	רב רם	Campelen trawl	00 97	7	11/8/2010 10.22	77 5104	33.3070	102	Standard (ser 3607)
wordgalitative (train induited wrong). Scanmar sensor not	٢Z	camperentiawi	07	1	11/0/2010 11:40	11.3130	33.3033	792	Not quantitative (trawl mounted
									wrong). Scanmar sensor not
$V_{1}$ = $V_{1}$ = $V_{1}$ = $V_{2}$ = $V_{2}$ = $V_{2}$ = $V_{2}$ = $V_{2}$ = $V_{1}$ = $V_{1}$ = $V_{1}$ = $V_{1}$ = $V_{2}$ = $V_{2}$ = $V_{1}$ = $V_{2}$ = $V_{2$	רם	Macronlan trawl	20	Q	11/8/2019 15:02	77 5120	33 0603	180-0	working (ser 3608)

# Table A4 continued

Super station	Activity	ID	Local station number	Time (UTC)	Latitude (dec deg)	Longitude (dec deg)	Depth (m)	Comments
Raphaelle 1	CTD w/bottles	89	7	11/8/2018 19:06	77.6339	31.6881	165	
Raphaelle 2	Multinet 64 µm	90	7	11/8/2018 20:20	77.6339	31.6887	165	Meroplankton
M3	EM710 Transect	91	21	11/8/2018 21:51	77.8254	31.5040	NaN	Bathymetry mapping mooring location
P3 (NLEG07)	CTD w/bottles	92	8	12/8/2018 10:09	78.7508	33.9978	305	Not full sampling as process station
P3 (NLEG07)	Campelen trawl	93	9	12/8/2018 12:27	78.8231	34.2506	284	Standard (ser 3609)
P3 (NLEG07)	GO-FLO	94	22	12/8/2018 13:53	78.7512	34.0003	305	
P3 (NLEG07)	Campelen trawl	95	23	12/8/2018 15:49	78.7674	34.0397	310	Genetics/ecotox. With fish lift
P3 (NLEG07)	CTD w/bottles	96	9	12/8/2018 17:11	78.7496	33.9961	305	
P3 (NLEG07)	TS probe	97	2	12/8/2018 18:00	78.7496	33.9960	305	
P3 (NLEG07)	Macroplan. trawl	98	10	12/8/2018 18:59	78.7563	33.9782	276-0	(ser 3610)
P3 (NLEG07)	Multinet 180 µm	99	8	12/8/2018 20:35	78.7500	33.9890	302	
P3 (NLEG07)	Harstad trawl	100	11	12/8/2018 21:20	78.7687	34.0516	270	Pelagic haul (ser 3611)
P3 (NLEG07)	Algae net	101	24	12/8/2018 22:19	78.7505	33.9964	304	
P3 (NLEG07)	Multinet 64 µm	102	9	12/8/2018 22:52	78.7505	33.9957	304	
P3 (NLEG07)	Harstad trawl Ogr	103	12	12/8/2018 23:39	78.7742	33.9971	301	0-gr at 0 m, 20 m and 40 m (ser 3612)
M1	CTD without bottles	104	10	08.13.2018 09:37	79.5383	28.4455	327	CTD for bathymetry
M1	EM710 transect	105	25	08.13.2018 10:16	79.5400	28.3241	NaN	Bathymetry mapping mooring locatic
M2	CTD without bottles	106	11	08.13.2018 20:51	79.6343	31.8074	343	CTD for bathymetry. Fluorescence
M2	EM710 transect	107	26	08.13.2018 21:23	79.6335	31.8094	NaN	Bathymetry mapping mooring locatic
P4	CTD w/bottles	108	12	08.14.2018 05:19	79.7496	34.0008	335	
P4	Campelen trawl	109	13	08.14.2018 06:55	79.7541	33.7351	348	Standard (ser 3613)
P4	Sediment trap	110	27	08.14.2018 08:15	79.8212	33.8115	278	
P4	WP2 180 µm	111	28	08.14.2018 09:37	79.7497	34.0025	335	Experiments
P4	WP2 180 µm	112	29	08.14.2018 10:02	79.7497	34.0026	335	Genetics
P4	Algae net	113	30	08.14.2018 10:28	79.7497	34.0025	335	
P4	CTD w/bottles	114	13	08.14.2018 10:48	79.7497	34.0025	335	
P4	Harstad trawl	115	14	08.14.2018 11:31	79.7647	33.9766	195	Pelagic haul (ser 3614)
P4	Multinet 64 µm	116	10	08.14.2018 12:47	79.7499	34.0043	335	Meroplankton
P4	TS probe	117	3	08.14.2018 13:18	79.7499	34.0043	335	
P4	Harstad trawl Ogr	118	15	08.14.2018 14:43	79.7686	33.9750	331	0-gr at 0 m, 20 m and 40 m (ser 3615)
P4	Macroplan. trawl	119	16	08.14.2018 16:53	79.7534	33.9976	300-0	(ser 3616)
P4	Multinet 64 µm	120	11	08.14.2018 18:34	79.7499	33.9966	335	
P4	Multinet 180 µm	121	12	08.14.2018 19:13	79.7499	33.9966	335	
P4	Campelen trawl	122	31	08.14.2018 20:02	79.7236	34.0226	344	Genetics/ecotox. With fish lift
P4	CTD w/bottles	123	14	08.14.2018 21:32	79.7505	33.9995	335	
P4	GO-FLO	124	32	08.14.2018 22:13	79.7505	33.9994	335	
P4	Box corer	125	33	08.14.2018 23:28	79.7505	33.9994	334	
P4	Box corer	126	34	08.14.2018 23:58	79.7505	33.9992	329	
P4	Box corer	127	35	08.15.2018 00:19	79.7505	33.9990	329	
P4	EM710 Transect	128	36	08.15.2018 00:39	79.7515	34.0164	NaN	
P4	Beam trawl	129	3	08.15.2018 03:08	79.7538	34.0072	327	
P4	Multinet 64 µm	130	13	08.15.2018 03:55	79.7499	34.0009	330	Limacina
P4	WP3	131	37	08.15.2018 04:34	79.7499	34.0009	330	Ecotox
P5 (NLEG13)	CTD w/bottles	132	15	08.15.2018 12:06	80.5006	34.0064	163	Not full sampling as process station
P5 (NLEG13)	Campelen	133	17	08.15.2018 13:06	80.5137	34.0304	157	Standard (ser 3617)
P5 (NLEG13)	Multinet 64 µm	134	14	08.15.2018 14:00	80.5004	34.0004	Bottom-0	
P5 (NLEG13)	Algae net	135	38	08.15.2018 14:27	80.5004	34.0004	50-0	
P5 (NLEG13)	Multinet 180 µm	136	15	08.15.2018 14:51	80.5004	34.0004	Bottom-0	
P5 (NLEG13)	CTD w/bottles	137	16	08.15.2018 15:14	80.5004	34.0003	165	
P5 (NLEG13)	TS probe	138	4	08.15.2018 16:13	80.5004	34.0004	165	
P5 (NLEG13)	Makroplan. trawl	139	18	08.15.2018 17:13	80.5123	34.0298	120-0	(ser 3618)
P5 (NLEG13)	Box corer	140	39	08.15.2018 18:23	80.4992	33.9973	165	
P5 (NLEG13)	Box corer	141	40	08.15.2018 18:36	80.4992	33.9971	166	
P5 (NLEG13)	Box corer	142	41	08.15.2018 18:48	80.4992	33.9966	165	
P5 (NLEG13)	Campelen	143	42	08.15.2018 19:55	80.5115	34.0250	160	Genetics/ecotox. With fish lift
P5 (NLEG13)	GO-FLO	144	43	08.15.2018 20:58	80.4997	33.9980	166	

# Table A4 ontinued

Super station	Activity	ID	Local station number	Time (UTC)	Latitude (dec deg)	Longitude (dec deg)	Depth (m)	Comments
SICE1	Ice sampling	145	44	08.16.2018 18:48	83.1502	31.4666	3820	Coring and water sampling
								On vessel activity, to 500m. In
SICE1	CTD w/bottles	146	17	08.17.2018 00:24	83.1303	31.7093	500	moonpool (upper 10m wrong)
SICE1	GO-FLO	147	45	08.17.2018 02:27	83.1324	31.7032	510	On vessel activity, to 500m
								No ID due to not being registered in
SICE2	Multinet 64 µm			08.17.2018 07:00	83.1324	31.7032	500-0	Cruise logger
								Drift during station: 5.2 nm (5.6 nm
PICE1	Sediment trap	148	46	08.17.2018 13:48	83.3194	31.5167	0-200	distance)
PICE1	CTD w/bottles	149	18	08.17.2018 14:25	83.3194	31.5207	3930	
PICE1	Algae net	150	47	08.17.2018 17:08	83.3250	31.5209	50	
PICE1	WP2 experiments	151	48	08.17.2018 17:34	83.3263	31.5232	100-0	
PICE1	GO-FLO	152	49	08.17.2018 19:18	83.3315	31.5382	500	
PICE1	Ice sampling	153	1	08.17.2018 19:28	83.3321	31.5402	On ice	Coring and water sampling
PICE1	Multinet 180 µm	154	16	08.17.2018 20:59	83.3380	31.5610	1000-0	
PICE1	MIK	155	1	08.17.2018 23:06	83.3443	31.5851	1000-0	
PICE1	TS probe	156	5	08.17.2018 23:54	83.3460	31.5848	500	Stopped due to water intrusion
PICE1	CTD w/bottles	157	19	08.18.2018 00:50	83.3485	31.5769	992	
PICE1	Box corer	158	52	08.18.2018 01:46	83.3506	31.5650	3930	
PICE1	Boxcorer	159	53	08.18.2018 04:30	83.3606	31.5148	3930	
PICE1	Multinet 64 µm	160	17	08.18.2018 07:36	83.3765	31.4805	500-0	
PICE1	WP2 180 µm	161	54	08.18.2018 08:28	83.3805	31.4735	950	Genetics
PICE1	WP3	162	55	08.18.2018 09:16	83.3840	31.4649	970	Ecotox
PICE1	Multinet 64 µm	163	18	08.18.2018 10:49	83.3904	31.4260	500-0	Meroplankton
PICE1	Multinet 64 µm	164	19	08.18.2018 12:43	83.3987	31.3388	500-0	Limacina
SICE2a	Multinet 180 µm	165	20	08.19.2018 08:57	83.3098	29.5821	1000-0	
SICE2a	MIK	166	2	08.19.2018 11:22	83.3142	29.5193	1000-0	
SICE2a	Algae net	167	56	08.19.2018 12:56	83.3228	29.4687	50-0	
SICE2a	Ice sampling	168	2	08.19.2018 12:56	83.3228	29.4687		Coring and water sampling
	Shifted to another l	ocation o	n the sam	e ice floe due to sv	vell and cr	racking		
SICE2b	Ice sampling	169	3	08.19.2018 14:41	83.3317	29.4254		Coring and water sampling
SICE2b	TS probe	170	6	08.19.2018 14:41	83.3317	29.4254	1000	
SICE2b	Multinet 64 µm	171	21	08.19.2018 17:24	83.3370	29.3366	1000-0	
SICE2b	CTD w/bottles	172	20	08.19.2018 18:19	83.3382	29.2967	2000	Echo depth 3920
SICE3	Box corer	173	57	08.20.2018 03:49	83.2261	26.1252	3911	
SICE3	Box corer	174	58	08.20.2018 06:10	83.2247	26.0471	3911	
SICE3	CTD w/bottles	175	21	08.20.2018 08:46	83.2239	25.8735	3911	
SICE3	Multinet 180 µm	176	22	08.20.2018 11:59	83.2321	25.6749	1000-0	
SICE3	Ice sampling	177	4	08.20.2018 12:00	83.2321	25.6739		Coring and water sampling
SICE3	Algae net	178	59	08.20.2018 12:57	83.2339	25.6358	50-0	
SICE3	MIK	179	3	08.20.2018 13:34	83.2344	25.6126	1000-0	
SICE3	Multinet 64 µm	180	23	08.20.2018 15:21	83.2330	25.5424	1000-0	
SICE3	Multinet 64 µm	181	24	08.20.2018 17:32	83.2290	25.4351	500-0	Meroplankton

# Appendix III. Blog

### Første tokt med «Kronprins Haakon», forskning.no

Det sentrale og nordlige Barentshavet gjennomgår store endringer med redusert isdekke og oppvarming, og tilhørende endringer i artene som lever der. For å vurdere hvilke endringer som kan komme i fremtiden må vi forstå hvordan det fungerer i dag. Norge har akkurat fått et nytt isgående forskningsfartøy, F/F «Kronprins Haakon». Det gir unike muligheter til å gå nord i Barentshavet og inn i isen og undersøke nye områder. Dette forskningstoktet er første ordinære tokt med det nye fartøyet og er en del av forskningsprosjektet «Arven etter Nansen». I denne bloggen vil vi dele erfaringer og foreløpige resultater med dere underveis i toktet. Forfatterne er forskere og studenter som deltar på toktet.

### Hektisk aktivitet rett før toktet starter

### Randi Ingvaldsen, forsker, Havforskningsinstituttet

Om få dager starter det første ordinære toktet med F/F «Kronprins Haakon». Den siste planleggingen og pakkingen foregår for fullt. Innsamling av gode data til forskning innebærer alltid et voldsomt detaljfokus, siden det skal så lite til for at dataene ikke skal holde den kvaliteten som er nødvendig. Siden vi også skal langt ut i havet, må vi ha med oss alt vi trenger før vi går fra kai. Dessuten reiser vi med et forskningsskip som ikke har vært i ordinær drift enda. Da sier det seg selv at vi må tenke nøye gjennom alt som skal gjøres på forhånd.



Det isgående forskningsfartøyet «Kronprins Haakon» har vært gjennom et omfattende testprogram. I sommer ble skipet prøvekjørt i havisen nord for Svalbard. (Foto: Øystein Mikkelborg / Norsk Polarinstitutt)

Toktet er en del av det store norske forskningsprosjektet <u>«Arven etter Nansen»</u>. Dette prosjektet koster vel 740 millioner kr og har prosjektdeltagere fra ti norske institusjoner. Deltagerne på toktet er 32 forskere fra syv ulike institusjoner (Havforskningsinstituttet, UiT–Norges arktiske universitet, Norsk Polarinstitutt, Universitetet i Bergen, Universitetet i Oslo, NTNU, og Universitetsstudiene på Svalbard). I tillegg skal det være med helikopterpersonell og journalister. Toktet skal gå i perioden 6. – 23. august, og vi skal undersøke det sentrale og nordlige Barentshavet og inn i isen i Polhavet.

Hovedformålet med forskningstoktet er å kartlegge og undersøke området slik det er i dag. På den måten kan vi evaluere hvilke endringer som kan komme ved minkende isdekke og økende temperaturer. Da skal flere parametere undersøkes: fysiske (istykkelse, snø på isen og lys), kjemiske (næringssalter, forsuring og spormetaller) og biologiske (arter og samfunn).

I tillegg vil vi undersøke hvordan kritiske prosesser som primærproduksjon, nedsynking av organisk materiale og trofiske interaksjoner (samvirket i næringsnettet) varierer i arktiske miljøforhold. Det skal sammenlignes med hvordan de fungerer under atlantiske miljøforhold.

Undersøkelsene våre skal foregå over isen (med helikopter), i isen, under isen og i åpent vann. Vi skal også undersøke arter som lever i de frie vannmassene og arter som lever på bunnen. Det skal tas prøver av alle arter fra de minste bakterier og virus, av alger og dyreplankton, av fisk og av bunndyr. Vi skal også gjennomføre eksperimenter om bord for å finne ut hvordan de minste organismene reagerer på endringer i havtemperaturen.



senere tokt hvor det skal settes ut strømmålingsrigger.

De store gule firkantene viser stasjoner hvor vi vil gjennomfører omfattende undersøkelser med mange ulike redskaper, og over en periode på omtrent et døgn. De små gule firkantene illustrerer enklere stasjoner som tas mellom de store stasjonene. På disse blir det tatt færre prøver, men de er viktige fordi vi kan se på romlige forskjeller. De røde sirklene viser stasjoner hvor vi skal gjøre forundersøkelser til et

### **Underveis!**

### Leif Christian Stige, forsker, Universitetet i Oslo

Mandag kveld i nitiden forsvant kaien i Tromsø akterut og vi satte kursen nordover – mot Nordishavet! Dette er første forskningstoktet med F/F «Kronprins Haakon» og første fellestoktet for prosjektet Arven etter Nansen, som vi har jobbet mer enn fem år med å planlegge. Nå er vi underveis!

I laboratoriene om bord er det nå travelt med å rydde på plass utstyr og gjøre klart til de første prøvene tas inn. Vi har to døgn på oss til dette, før vi kommer til Hopendypet på 76 °N, der prøveinnsamlingen begynner. Selv er jeg med i en gruppe på seks forskere som skal ta oss av fisken som samles inn. Fisken skal måles, veies og tas diverse prøver av, blant annet for å kartlegge hva den har spist og hvordan den genetiske sammensetningen av bestanden er. Er for eksempel torsken som vi finner lengst nord mot iskanten genetisk lik torsken vi finner lenger sør, og viser den genetiske tilpasninger til de særegne miljøforholdene vi finner i ulike områder? Dette er kunnskap vi trenger for å forstå hvordan fiskebestandene tilpasser seg et klima i endring, med implikasjoner for hvordan vi bør tilpasse fiskeriene på en måte som opprettholder bestandenes evne til å takle endringene.

Det blåser en vestlig liten kuling, skipet duver tungt i bølgene og jeg tror ikke jeg er den eneste som har kjent behovet for et sjøsykeplaster bak øret. Jeg kjenner en stor respekt for de mange forskerne og sjøfolkene som gjennom mange år har gjennomført tokt for å overvåke tilstanden til fiskebestandene og de andre delene av økosystemet i Barentshavet. Dette har gitt lange tidsserier som ikke bare viser hvilke endringer som skjer men, som ved å analysere tidsseriene statistisk, også er med på å la oss forstå årsakssammenhengene bak endringene. Vi vet derfor en hel del om årsakene til de betydelige fluktuasjonene mellom år i de kommersielle fiskebestandene – kunnskap som er avgjørende for å forvalte økosystemet på en bærekraftig måte.

Mesteparten av denne kunnskapen er imidlertid basert på undersøkelser i de sørvestre og sentrale delene av Barentshavet, fordi sjøisen har gjort områdene lenger nord vanskelig tilgjengelig. En kan da stille spørsmål ved i hvilken grad kunnskapen er gyldig når fiskebestander så vel som fiskerier forflytter seg nordover etter hvert som klimaet blir varmere, til områder som til nå har vært lite undersøkt. Vi vet også lite om effektene av andre menneskelige påvirkninger i dette området, som forurensning fra petroleumsvirksomhet, skipstrafikk og turisme. Også disse aktivitetene forflytter seg nordover. F/F «Kronprins Haakon» er bygget for å kunne bryte seg vei gjennom metertykk is og gir dermed helt nye muligheter til å utforske områdene i nord – i forkant av andre menneskelige aktiviteter. Med å undersøke økosystemene i våre nordligste havområder nå, håper vi å legge til rette for en langsiktig bærekraftig forvaltning for framtiden.



Goliat-plattformen nordvest for Hammerfest. (Foto: Leif Christian Stige, UiO)

### Laboratoriearbeidet om bord på «Kronprins Haakon»: Hvem gjør hva – og hvor?

#### Bodil Bluhm, forsker, UiT

Om bord på «Kronprins Haakon» er det forskere fra en rekke forskningsinstitusjoner, både Havforskningsinstituttet (HI), UiT Norges arktiske universitet (UiT), Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet (NTNU), Norsk Polarinstitutt (NP), Universitetssenteret på Svalbard (UNIS), Universitetet i Oslo (UiO) og Universitetet i Bergen (UiB). I tillegg deltar et fjernsynslag fra NRK med på toktet.

Verktøy, skruer, limbånd, buntebånd og sakser ligger spredt utover laboratoriebordet. På golvet er pappesker med ulikt utstyr satt opp på rekke og rad sammen med robuste ekspedisjonskasser fra Zarges. De inneholder tunge instrumenter. Et hopetall av forskere er opptatt av å sette feltlaboratoriene sine på plass om bord på F/F «Kronprins Haakon». Og dette skipet har mange laboratorier. Alle er splitter nye, rene og har utsikt til de skumhvite bølgetoppene i Barentshavet.

I det kjemiske laboratoriet installerer Melissa Chierici og Elizabeth Jones fra HI, samt Agneta Fransson fra NP, høyteknologiske instrumenter. De skal måle karbonkjemien i vannet, og disse målingene vil etterhvert fortelle en historie om hvor langt havforsuringa i det nordlige Barentshavet er kommet. Surt hav kan gjøre vekst og overlevelse vanskelig for kalkbyggende organismer, for eksempel vingesnegler som beveger seg opp og ned i vannsøyla (og er mat for fisken) og krabbelarver.

Rett over gangen har Murat Ardelan og Nicolas Sanchez fra NTNU satt opp det som kalles en «ren boble» for måling av <u>bioaktive</u> og giftige metaller. Siden det er metaller overalt, må de jobbe i et ekstremt rent miljø for å unngå at prøvene forurenses av metall fra skipsinstallasjoner eller andre kilder. Målingene vil

fortelle oss om forurensning i det nordlige Barentshavet, og hvor mye jern – et metall som er nødvendig for algevekst – som er tilgjengelig for planteplanktonet.

I neste rom setter dyreplanktonforskerne Camilla Svensen, Elisabeth Halvorsen (begge UiT) og Espen Bagøien (HI) i stand et planktonnett. De tester også nettets elektroniske tilkobling til datamaskinen som styrer lukkemekanismen. Alle deler må undersøkes og virke før forskerne kan ta i bruk nettene som skal fortelle hvilke(t) dyreplankton som er i vannet og hvor mye som finnes. Store dyreplankton – hoppekrepser – har høyt fettinnhold og er dermed energirik mat for mange fiskearter i den nordlige, kalde delen av Barentshavet. «Søsknene» deres lenger sør er mindre og ikke like energirike. De forventes å ekspandere nordover etter hvert som vannet blir varmere.

Nicole Aberle-Mahlzahn og Angela Stippkugel fra NTNU har satt opp föringsforsøk i små flasker for å finne ut hvem som spiser hvem blant dyreplanktonet. Flaskene inneholder byttedyr og predatorer («rovplankton») og står i et kjølerom hvor temperaturen kontrolleres hele tida. Forskerne skal måle hvor mye beiting som foregår under nåværende og forventede fremtidige (varmere) arktiske temperaturforhold. Når vannet blir varmere, har organismer høyere energibehov og trenger dermed mer mat. Et varmere fremtidig Arktis blir også et «sultnere» Arktisk.

Gunnar Bratbak fra UiB skal studere enda mindre organismer, inkludert bakterier og virus og får hjelp av Evy Skjoldal (også UiB). Det er først i løpet av de siste tiårene at det har blitt anerkjent globalt blant forskere at disse gruppene med «usynlige» mikroorganismer utgjør mesteparten av alle organismer i verdenshavene, og at de er svært varierte. I dag vet vi også at aktiviteten deres styrer mye av det som skjer når organisk materiale brytes ned. Teamet har satt opp utstyret sitt i mikrobiologilabben for å måle hvor mange bakterier som faktisk blir produsert i løpet av en dag.

Anna Vader fra UNIS sikrer filtreringsriggene sine for å unngå at de blir sendt i dørken når det er grov sjø. Luka Supraha og Rita Amundsen (begge UiO) fester mikroskopet til bordet av samme grunn. Forskerne er interessert i mikroalger som blomstrer i det lette overflatevannet og fungerer som «havets trær». De produserer mye av oksygenet vi puster inn. Tobias Vonnahme (UiT) er med på laget for å måle hvor mange mikroalger som produseres i løpet av en dag. Han vil også gjennomføre eksperimenter i et av de kalde rommene om bord for å finne ut om alle mikroalger vokser med energi fra lyset, om noen trenger å spise for å skaffe seg energi, eller om de kan velge. Alle disse encellede organismene er nederst i næringspyramiden og danner grunnlaget for det som vi mennesker til slutt skal høste maten vår fra. Grovt sagt kan man si at få mikroalger kan føre til liten høstbar produksjon for mennesker. Mellom dette er det mange og kompliserte veger gjennom næringsnettet. Noen av algene og bakteriene – og andre partikler – blir enten ikke spist med en gang og synker, eller de blir spist og synker som avfallsprodukter. Ulrike Dietrich (UiT) måler hvor mye organisk materiale som synker gjennom vannsøylen og blir mat for organismer på havbunnen.

I fiskelaboratoriet installerer Silje Seim, Else Holm (begge HI), Sissel Jentoft, Siv Hoff, og Leif Christian Stige (UiO) og Ireen Vieweg (UiT) vekter til å veie fisk som tas opp med trål. De sitter i en sofa i laboratoriet (!) og merker hundrevis av prøverør for fiskeblod med et nyutviklet digitalt ID-system (med mosaikkoder, også kjent som QR-koder) som gjør det mulig å spore hver enkelt prøve. Gruppen forbereder seg på å studere bestandsstruktur, diett og energifordeling for de viktige kommersielle fiskartene lodde og nordøstarktisk torsk – og polartorsk, den «innfødte» fisken i Arktis. Ronald Pedersen (HI) skal bidra med akustiske data ved å bruke en stor svart sylinder som er montert i en metallramme og fanger opp ekko fra fisk og deres byttedyr, og omdanner det til data som viser hvor mye fisk og byttedyr det var i området (da trålen var ute).



Siv Hoff, Sissel Jentoft, Leif Christian Stige og Ireen Vieweg lager merkelapper til prøveflasker for fiskeblod. (Foto: Bodil Bluhm, UiT)

I <u>bentos</u>- og geologilabben på den andre siden av gangen setter Emmelie Åström og Raphaelle Descoteaux fra UiT og Lis Jørgensen fra HI opp to stereomikroskop og utstyr for å ta sedimentprøver. Gruppa vil ta prøver av dyr på havbunnen med trål og <u>kjerneprøver</u> med sylindere for å studere det biologiske mangfoldet (hvem holder til der?) og næringskjeden (hvem spiser hvem?). Ved hjelp av molekylære strekkodemetoder arbeider de også for å koble ungstadiene av havbunnsorganismer (som flyter som plankton i vannsøylen) til «tenåringer» og voksne (som lever i og på havbunnen) for å se om arter fra sør begynner å dukke opp i nord i løpet av hele livssyklusen, eller om de fortsatt unngår å slå seg ned i det kalde nord når de blir voksne.

I utdanningslaboratoriet – som er tiltenkt forskningsformidling og kurs for bl.a. skoleelever, og offentlige arrangementer – har Marius Bratrein og Dmitrij Divine (begge NP) satt sammen prøvetakingsutstyr for sjøis. Dette er instrumenter som måler is- og snøtykkelse. Det er står ved siden av sikkerhetsutstyret som trengs for å arbeide trygt på sjøisen. Tapet av havis har blitt et kjennemerke for arktiske klimaendringer, og måling av istykkelse og andre faktorer er viktig. Da kan man følge – og til slutt lage prognose – for tapet. I tillegg er målingene nyttige når man skal tolke ismålinger som er gjort via satellitt. Iskjernene deres, og andre prøver, lagres i et av skipets fryserom.

I instrumentrommet finner vi toktleder Randi Ingvaldsen (HI) og hennes høyre hånd, Bodil Bluhm (UiT). De holder oppsyn med en rekke store skjermer som viser en flere løpende målinger om bord på båten. De diskuterer hvordan man mest effektivt kan sette ut redskapene forskerne bruker. Noen prøver er følsomme for lys, andre for forurensing, mens noen prøver må tas på bestemte tider av døgnet – eller når det ikke er bunnsedimenter i vannsøyla som kan forurense prøven. Derfor er må det legges et viktig og komplisert puslespill som forteller hvem som skal ta hvilke prøver, og når det kan skje.

Kort sagt; om bord i «Kronprins Haakon» er det en rekke laboratorier som gjør det mulig for forskerne å gjennomføre et stort utvalg av målinger mens de er «i felt». Her er prøvene ferske og reflekterer dermed best de virkelige forholdene i havet. God plass gjør det mulig for over 30 forskere å jobbe samtidig og finne svar på kritiske spørsmål om miljø, ressurser og den nåværende og fremtidige tilstanden for livet i det nordlige Barentshavet. Det er kun kort tid siden dette området er blitt tilgjengelig for menneskelig aktiviteter som fiske, oljeutvinning og omfattende turisme. Før vi utvider det økologiske fotavtrykket, trenger vi imidlertid omfattende kunnskap om hvem som setter det, hvor stort det er og hvordan økosystemet fungerer. Da blir det mulig å få til ei sunn og god forvaltning av dette området. F/F «Kronprins Haakon» vil hjelpe oss med å nå det målet.

### Kaffepause med fisk

### Svein Haaland, journalist, NRK - deltar på toktet

Om bord på «Kronprins Haakon» er det forskere fra en rekke forskningsinstitusjoner, både Havforskningsinstituttet (HI), UiT Norges arktiske universitet (UiT), Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige

universitet (NTNU), Norsk Polarinstitutt (NP), Universitetssenteret på Svalbard (UNIS), Universitetet i Oslo (UiO) og Universitetet i Bergen (UiB). I tillegg deltar et fjernsynslag fra NRK med på toktet.

En 15 minutters kaffepause om bord i messen på F/F «Kronprins Haakon» kan handle om de utroligste tema, og noen ganger snu opp ned på hvordan man ser på saker og ting i verden. For eksempel fisk.



NRK-journalist Svein Haaland har fått ny kunnskap om polartorsken. (Foto: Monika von Minden / Havforskningsinstituttet)

I utgangspunktet ville min personlige og helt subjektive og ikke minst uvitenskapelige liste over viktige fisker i Barentshavet se slik ut: Torsk på førsteplass, sølv til sild og bronse til hyse. Kveite og steinbit og en del andre velsmakende arter må holde seg i vannmassene under pallen. Reker stiller som vanlig utenfor konkurranse. Lodde vet jeg er viktig, men den fisken har jeg personlig et for distansert forhold til å kunne rangere. Polartorsk ville jeg trolig glemt å nevne.

Mitt anliggende om bord er å forsøke å forstå, og senere formidle, isens betydning for livet i havområdene våre, og hva vi har gjort for å tilpasse oss en verden med is og snø. Skipet vi er om bord i har en rekke kvaliteter å by på i så måte, men det var altså fisk det skulle komme til å handle om i denne kaffepausen ...

I Barentshavets beste messe serveres det innimellom nysteikte vafler til kaffen. Vafler, brunost, rømme og syltetøy. Et godt utgangspunkt for samtale om et hvilket som helst tema. I dag er norsk brunost et naturlig startpunkt i samtalen. Den får oss over på argentinsk dulce de leche for så å gli tilbake mot norske vaffeltradisjoner og finsk munki, men jeg mistenker at det er fordi vi sitter til bords med Ireen Vieweg fra Universitetet i Tromsø, at polartorsken svømmer seg inn som hovedtema. Kanskje ikke så unaturlig. Neste tråltrekk vil trolig skaffe polartorsk nok til flere måneders forskning.

Først litt grunnleggende fra Havforskningsinstituttet: Polartorsken med det klingende latinske navnet Boreogadus saida blir sjelden mer enn 100 gram, 25 - 30 cm, selv om større individ er registrert, og altså lang mindre enn er den mer kjente slektningen Gadhus morhua, (torsk). Polartorsken er lite etterspurt som matfisk, og har ikke blitt kommersielt utnyttet av norske fiskere siden begynnelsen av 80-tallet. Russerne derimot har fisket noe polartorsk helt fram til for få år siden. I 2016 ble bestanden i Barentshavet anslått til noe mer enn 900 000 tonn. De viktigste gyteområdene ligger på østsiden av Svalbard og sør for Novaja Semlja.

Polartorsken har noen kvaliteter som gjør den til en veldig viktig aktør i havet, forklarer Ireen ivrig.
 Den beiter på plankton og særlig raudåte som finnes i store mengder ved iskanten om våren. Polartorsken blir i neste omgang mat for fugl og sel og hval, men den er også viktig i en kommersiell sammenheng.

– Hvordan da?

– Som mat for torsk. Polartorsken har samme funksjon som lodde. Når bestanden av lodde og polartorsk er god, vil det også være god tilgang på mat for torsk, og utsikter til godt torskefiske i årene som kommer.

Ok, jeg merker allerede nå at fiskehierarkiet mitt blir satt på prøve. Godt torskefiske gir store nasjonale inntekter. Kveite og steinbit har fått selskap. Jeg begynner å vurdere en liten justering.

– Men bestanden er vel egentlig ikke så stor? Og særlig vakker å se til er den vel heller ikke, prøver jeg meg.

 Vel det med bestanden er noe av det vi skal forsøke å finne ut av da. Den er vanskelig å anslå fordi den lever i området som er dekket av is. Og om du ikke syns den er vakker, så har den andre kvaliteter.
 Den er blant annet selvforsynt med frostvæske i blodet. Det gjør at den kan tåle lave temperaturer langt bedre enn andre fisker.

Frostvæske! Jeg bråvåkner. Polartorsken har ikke bare svømt seg inn på min prioriterte fiskeliste. Den har også plassert seg sentralt inn i tematikken jeg skal se nærmere på. Isens betydning og hvordan vi, og ulike andre arter i naturen, tilpasser oss. Frostvæske i blodet er en genial tilpassing. Det hindrer dannelse av iskrystaller som kan ødelegge cellene. Flere insekter bruker samme knep. Snøloppe for eksempel, på snøen om våren.

- Når eggene til polartorsken kommer i sjøen flyter de opp, og blir liggende tett oppunder isen, godt beskyttet mot fugl, og mot arter i havet som ikke liker seg der det er kaldt, forteller Ireen.

Jeg trenger mer kaffe. Mens jeg henter påfyll går det opp for meg hva nyvunnet kunnskap gjør med et menneske. Hvordan kunnskap fjerner frykt for det ukjente og skaper nærhet og interesse. Selv en kald fisk som polartorsken går det an å bli glad i. Det ser jeg på øynene til Ireen.

Tilbake ved bordet. Jeg vil vite mer. Ireen forteller om polartorskens utfordringer i vår tid. Vannet i Barentshavet blir varmere: Polartorsken kan tåle det, men den mister noen av sine fortrinn. Andre arter kommer inn og tar opp konkurransen. Økt temperatur bidrar også til at sjøisens utbredelse reduseres. Da vil det også være færre områder som gir beskyttelse til egg og larver, og det blir mindre tilgang på den maten polartorsken trenger. I tillegg åpnes havområder opp for ferdsel, fiske og kanskje oljevirksomhet. Jomfruelige områder som polartorsken før hadde for seg selv.

Kaffepausen er over. Ireen og de andre forskerne er tilbake på jobb. Jeg prøver å tenke gjennom hvordan vi skal klare oss uten is og polartorsk? Hvordan hval og sel og fugl skal klare seg, og hvordan det vil gå med torskefiskeriene. Det går også opp for meg at i løpet av en liten kaffepause har polartorsken svømt seg fra bunn til topps i fiskehierarkiet mitt.

Listen ser nå slik ut:

Polartorsk

Torsk

Sild.

Beklager til hyse som er skjøvet ut av pallen, i alle fall inntil videre. Men her er over tretti forskere om bord på F/F kronprins Haakon. De fleste drikker kaffe, alle har sine favoritter, det er et langt tokt, ting kan komme til å endre seg....

## Utforskning av klimagasser i havet og i havisen med fokus på havforsuring

### Agneta Fransson (Norsk Polarinstitutt), Melissa Chierici (Havforskningsinstituttet) og Elizabeth Jones ( Havforskningsinstituttet)

Den nye isbryteren «Kronprins Haakon» beveger seg rolig gjennom bølgene i Barentshavet. Ikke noen havis i sikte enda, vi er kun ved 77°N. Havhester og delfiner følger oss mens vi seiler nordover. Noen havhester har funnet et nytt hjem på fartøyet, og de sjekker oss fra øverst i masten og spør kanskje: hva driver disse forskerne med?

Arktis har blitt varmere og havisen endres fra tykkere flerårig is til tynnere ettårig is. Dette fører til endringer i biogeokjemiske prosesser og økosystem. Vår forskning fokuserer på å studere variasjoner og endringer i havvannets og havisens <u>karbonatkjemi</u>, utveksling av CO<sub>2</sub> mellom luft og hav, og havforsuring i forhold til tilstanden i havisen og pågående prosesser, samt ulike vannmasser og smeltevann.

For noen dager siden hadde vi vår første prøvetakingsstasjon ved 76°N, på det første toktet med «Kronprins Haakon». Den første vannprøvetakingen gikk som den skulle. Vi bruker en rosett med 24 flasker som lukkes på ulike dyp, til å utforske fysisk, kjemisk og biologisk innhold fra bunn til overflate. På rosetten finnes det en <u>CTD-sensor</u> som måler saltinnhold, temperatur og dyp. Først ut i vannprøvetakingen er gasser, som karbondioksid (CO<sub>2</sub>), siden den er følsom for kontakt med atmosfæren. Fra denne vannprøven analyserer vi karbonatkjemi; pH, alkalinitet og uorganisk karbon med hjelp av flere instrumenter som vi har tatt med om bord og installert i lab. Dataene viser at i disse sørlige delene av Barentshavet er det vann med atlantisk karakter, som er salt (cirka 35 psu) og relativt varmt sammenlignet med arktisk vann. Våre kjemiske data viser at for eksempel pH er høyre i overflaten og minker ned mot dypet. Dette er sannsynligvis på grunn av biologiske prosesser, der planteplankton bruker CO<sub>2</sub> ved fotosyntese i overflaten og bakteriell nedbrytning produserer CO<sub>2</sub> nær bunnen.



Agneta Fransson (NP) med den første vannprøven. (Foto: Melissa Chierici / Havforskningsinstituttet)

### Marine småkryp og store håver på kurs mot iskanten

### Camilla Svensen, førsteamanuensis i marin økologi, UiT Norges arktiske universitet

Det føltes ut som om jeg nettopp hadde sovnet da jeg hørte banking på kabindøra og toktlederens forsiktige stemme: «Er du våken? Det er straks klart for prøvetaking». Det fristet lite å forlate den varme køyesenga for å krype ut på dekk i den kalde arktiske høstmorgenen. Men store isbrytere med kurs mot Polhavet er ikke stedet for etternølere. Prøvetakingen foregår hele døgnet, og siden bare ett instrument kan være i vannet av gangen, får alle forskerne sin tilmålte tid ved vinsjen. Den tiden er verdifull. Derfor befant jeg meg kort tid senere på dekk utstyrt med hjelm, vernestøvler, varmedress – og en stor dyreplanktonhåv.

Lufta var skarp, bare to-tre grader, og tåka hang lavt over havet slik den ofte gjør i Barentshavet. Men tåke betyr også lite vind, og lite vind er gode nyheter når man befinner seg på båt langt ute på storhavet. Spesielt når man skal håndtere en håv på 200 kg. Mannskapet koblet håven til vinsjen, og ved hjelp av en kraftig kran ble den løftet opp fra dekk og sjøsatt. «Hvorfor må man ha så stort utstyr for å fange noe som er så smått», tenkte jeg mens jeg så håven forsvinne ned i det klare blå vannet, ut av syne.



Multinettet settes ut fra «Kronprins Haakon»

Dyreplankton kommer i mange former og fasonger, men fellesnevneren er at de er bitte små, ofte mindre enn en centimeter. De livnærer seg på alger og andre småkryp og er viktig mat for fisk. Forandringer i sammensetningen av dyreplankton over tid kan også gi indikasjoner på klimatiske endringer. På dette toktet, som innvier både Norges nye isbryter F/F «Kronprins Haakon» og det nasjonale forskningsprosjektet «Arven etter Nansen», undersøker jeg og mine kollegaer hvordan sammensetningen av dyreplankton endrer seg fra det Atlantiske vannet sør i Barentshavet, gjennom polarfronten øst for Svalbard og inn i isdekte, Arktiske vannmasser. Våre forskningsresultater vil bli satt i sammenheng med arbeidet til de andre forskerne om bord, og i løpet av de neste seks årene vil flere brikker i det store arktiske puslespillet legges av en stor gruppe forskere. Dette vil bidra til ny og viktig kunnskap om oppbygningen av det marine økosystemet i et område som vi har begrenset kunnskap om.

Da håven nådde 300 meters dyp, reverserte mannskapet vinsjen og håven skiftet retning. I sakte tempo jobbet den seg opp fra det mørke og kalde arktiske vannet, gjennom usynlige gradienter av kulde og salt, og opp mot lyset. På veien fanget håven opp utallige småkryp som intetanende ble en del av «Arven etter Nansen». Litt senere, med håven trygt plassert på dekk, bar jeg forsiktig den dyrebare fangsten inn på laboratoriet der den umiddelbart skulle preserveres for senere analyser.

Men jeg klarte ikke dy meg, fisket opp en dråpe og helte den på en skål. Gjennom lupa ble jeg vitne til et planktonisk mikrounivers: blinkende ribbemaneter, hoppende hoppekreps, buktende pilormer og vakre krill med store øyne. Borte var kulda i kroppen og trøttheten over øynene. Jeg gledet meg allerede til neste gang jeg hørte bankingen på kabindøra, litt for tidlig på morgenkvisten.

Mens «Kronprins Haakon» seiler, måler vi overflate- $CO_2$  kontinuerlig fra fartøyets vanninntak på fire meters dyp med hjelp av et automatisk instrument. Målinger viser at havet har lavere  $CO_2$  enn luften, hvilket betyr at havet tar opp  $CO_2$  fra atmosfæren, og det er det som er årsaken til havforsuring. Gjennom bruk av planktonhåver, samler vi inn Limacina helicina (vingesnegl), som er et dyreplankton som har skall den danner av aragonitt (kalsiumkarbonat). Disse vingesneglene er følsomme for havforsuring. Vi vil finne ut hvordan endringer i karbonatkjemi, havforsuring og aragonittmetning påvirker skallets tilstand, som tettheten, tykkelsen og mineralsammensetningen, i organismer som er innsamlet i ulike arktiske havområder.

Vi har nå passert polarfronten og befinner oss i arktisk havvann (77°N), og dette vannet er kjøligere og mindre salt enn ved 76°N. Vanntemperaturen i overflaten her er noen plussgrader, men når et minimum på -1.4°C ved 60 meters dyp. Havhester og delfiner følger oss stadig. I dag fikk vi også studere flere

knølhvaler som passerte nær fartøyet. Om noen dager, lenger nord, kommer vi å møte havisen. Der begynner isprøvetaking som kommer å ta mye av vår tid.

### Nå har polartorsken fått QR-kode

### Pål Ellingsen, UNIS (dataforvalter «Arven etter Nansen»)

Mens Nansen var på tokt i arktiske farvann, forgikk forskningen ved hjelp av enkle verktøy for observasjoner. Observasjonene ble skrevet ned i loggbøker, som så ga grunnlaget for oppdagelsene som ble gjort.



Et ark med koder klar til prøvemerking. Merkelapper som er 1 cm, slik at de får plass på de minste tubene. (Foto: Pål Ellingsen)

I dagens forsking er loggboken fortsatt et viktig verktøy for en forsker, men det er ikke lengre slik at flesteparten av observasjonene blir gjort manuelt.

Ta for eksempel toktet jeg er med på nå, et av toktene i prosjektet «Arven etter Nansen», som skal kartlegge biologiske, kjemiske, geologiske og fysiske forhold nordøst for Svalbard. Her samler forskerne innen store mengder prøver, i form av for eksempel vev og blod fra bunnlevende dyr, dyre- og planteplankton, vannprøver, virusprøver, celler og iskjerner. I tillegg samles det inn data fra instrumenter på båten, som for eksempel ekkolodd, sjøvannstemperatur, saltinnhold og værdata. Alle disse prøvene og dataene skal gjennom prosjektet gjøres tilgjengelig for alle forskerne i «Arven etter Nansen». Senere skal de publiseres i en åpen database.

Forskerne i prosjektet kommer fra mange forskjellige institusjoner. For at vi skal få delingen har vi innført et merkesystem ombord som er basert på unike IDer i form av en QR kode (mosaikkode). Alle prøvene og dataene ombord får en ID som sammen med informasjon om prøvene blir logget i en database.



Et ark med koder klar til prøvemerking. Merkelapper som er 1 cm, slik at de får plass på de minste tubene. (Foto: Pål Ellingsen)

### På vei mot isen

### Randi Ingvaldsen, forsker, Havforskningsinstituttet

Jeg står tidlig opp denne morgenen og går raskt opp og ser på ekkoloddet. Det viser at det er lite fisk og plankton i vannet, og at bunnen stuper bratt nedover mot tusen meters dyp. Jeg trenger ikke se på <u>Olex'en</u> for å vite at vi nå har gått fra det ganske så grunne og produktive Barentshavet og videre inn i det dype Polhavet. Snart når vi isen.



Kvitøya (Foto: Randi Ingvaldsen, HI)



Her er kursen «Kronprins Haakon» følger. Nå er fartøyet på veg inn i isen nord for Svalbard.

Toktet har nå gått i ti dager. Det startet i Tromsø som ligger tett oppunder 70oN, og i går passerte vi Kvitøya på 80oN. Øya badet i sol og utsikten var upåklagelig. I løpet av disse ti dagene har vi hatt måleredskaper i havet mer enn 50 ganger, og fra disse har tatt mer enn 5000 biologiske og kjemiske prøver til analyser. Merkelapp-systemet vårt for prøvetaking har altså fått kjørt seg. Og samtidig har vi altså beveget oss mer enn 1300 km nordover.

Barentshavet er som nevnt et ganske grunt hav med bunndyp mellom 50 og 500 m. Litt nord for midten ligger polarfronten som deler Barentshavet i en varm sørlig del og en kaldere nordlig del. I den sørlige delen trives varmekjære arter som torsk og hyse. Nord for polarfronten er det kaldere, spesielt i vannlaget

mellom vel 30 og 130 m dyp. I dette laget målte vi temperaturer ned til -1,5oC. Selv om det er så kaldt, fryser altså ikke vannet til is. Dette er fordi det er saltvann, og saltvann fryser ikke ved 0oC slik ferskvann gjør. Dette gir ganske tøffe forhold å leve under, slik at de artene som skal leve permanent i så kaldt vann må spesielle tilpasninger, slik som f.eks <u>polartorsken</u> har. Men selv om det er kaldt i noen vannlag, kan det være varmere lenger nede i vannet, og gjerne ved bunnen. Det så vi også i går da bunntrålen vår dro opp en liten hyse på 80o30'N, like nord av Kvitøya.

Nå har vi altså gjort oss ferdig med det grunne Barentshavet for denne gangen og er på vei mot det isdekte og dype Polhavet. Iskanten ligger på vel 83oN, så vi har et stykke å gå. Når vi kommer dit skal vi ta iskjerner av isen, fly over den med helikopter å måle tykkelsen, og samtidig måle hva som finnes i havet under fartøyet. Polhavet er 3000–4000 m dypt, og kan skjule mange hemmeligheter.

### Samler alger, bakterier og virus

### Gunnar Bratbak, Universitetet i Bergen

Vi er sju forskere og teknikere om bord som studerer mikroorganismene i havet. Dette er organismer som er så små at vi må ha mikroskop for å se dem, men de er ofte så mange og aktive at de betyr mer for miljøet i havet enn større dyr som fisk, sel, hval og isbjørn.

Algene (små planktonalger, ikke tang og tare) er havets primærprodusenter. De er planter og lager all maten som alle andre organismer i havets næringskjede lever av. De fleste bakteriene lever av oppløst organisk materiale som algene og andre organismer skiller ut, men noen er også primærprodusenter som algene. Virus kan gjøre algene og bakteriene syke slik at de dør og skal vi forstå hvordan næringskjeden i havet fungerer kan vi ikke bare se på hvem som spiser hvem, men også hvorfor noen blir infisert av virus og dør før de blir spist.



Noen av algene som tas om bord i «Kronprins Haakon» er så små at de må studeres i mikroskop. (Foto: Havforskningsinstituttet)

De spørsmålene vi stiller oss er egentlig ganske enkle: Hvor mange er de? Hvem er de? Hva gjør de? Hvor fort gjør de det de gjør? At spørsmålene er enkle betyr bare at vi vi vet ganske lite om mikroorganismene i havet så lang mot nord.

På dette toktet tar vi prøver 7–8 steder, såkalte stasjoner, fra det nordlige Barentshavet til selve polhavet der det (fremdeles) er is. På hver stasjon tar vi vannprøver (20-100 liter) fra overflaten og ned til bunnen, for eks fra 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 90, 120, 200 og 300 meter dyp. Til dette bruker vi en «vannhenterkrans» med 24 vannhentere som senkes ned i havet og fylles på de dyp vi ønsker å ta prøve fra. Dette krever bruk av kran og vinsj så det gjør mannskapet på båten for oss mens vi ser på. Arbeidet begynner når vi kommer til en ny stasjon uansett om det er morgen eller midnatt. Vi er mange om bord og det er mye som skal gjøres så det er aktivitet døgnet rundt.

Når vannet kommer på dekk fyller vi opp våre flasker og vannkanner, og så er de inn på laboratoriet for å jobbe. En stor del av jobben består i å filtrere alt vannet, en jobb som kan ta 8–10 timer. Vi samler mikroorganismene våre på filter og fryser eller tørker filtrene slik at vi kan ta dem med hjem for analyse. Andre prøver blir brukt til å måle organismenes veksthastighet, og det må selvfølgelig gjøres med en gang. Fra hver stasjon tar vi 500–1000 liter vann. Det gir oss hundrevis av prøver å ta med hjem. Heldigvis har vi mange kollegaer hjemme (de som ikke fikk være med på tokt denne gangen) som ivrer etter å ta fatt på å analysere prøvene. Det er når de resultatene kommer til høsten eller vinteren en gang og skal tolkes det spennende arbeidet forstå mikroorganismens rolle i havet virkelig begynner.

Nå har vi gjort oss ferdige med åpent hav. Neste stasjon er i isen. Iskanten ligger på ca 83 grader nord og dit er det ca 18 timer. Det betyr en god natts søvn og rolig formiddag med tid til å ordne i notater og loggbøker.

På is-stasjonene skal vi ta prøver fra sjøisen for å se hvilke mikroorganismer som lever der. Miljøet i sjøis kan være ganske barskt med konsentrert saltlake og temperaturer på 20–30 minusgrader. Vi skal også ta prøver fra 1000–3000 m dyp i polhavet der ingen har sett etter mikroorganismer før. Lurer på hva vi finner der.

### Kule beitedyr

### Nicole Aberle-Malzahn og Angela Stippkugel (NTNU, Trondheim)

Spennende planktondyr i ulike størrelser, og som ikke kan svømme aktivt mot havstrømmene, har funnet vegen til laboratoriene om bord F/F «Kronprins Haakon» siden vi forlot Tromsø i forrige uke. Forskere og ingeniører fra forskjellige norske institusjoner har flytta inn i våt-, utdannings- og kjølelaboratoriene for å gjøre seg klare til prøvetaking og analyse av planktonprøvene. Etter det har tredje dekk blitt forvandlet til en hektisk basar: livlige krillprøver danser i planktonnettene og maneter i ulike former og størrelser driver galant gjennom prøvevannet. Gigantiske <u>tanglopper</u> (amfipoder) som er større enn fem centimeter overrasker til og med erfarne forskere. Å gå gjennom planktonprøvene er håndarbeid, og de sorteres med pinsett og pipette. Noen av de mindre planktonfraksjonene er samla i petriskåler. Beger og prøver blir utvekslet mellom <u>planktologer</u> når det er nødvendig.

Vi står tidlig opp, kler på oss varme arbeidsklær og tar på hjelmen for å gjøre oss klare til at <u>CTD</u>instrumentet settes ut for første gang på hver av de seks prøvetakingsstasjonene langs kursen vi følger fra sør til nord i Barentshavet. Vi tar sjøvannsprøver fra forskjellige dyp og får dermed tak i organismer som finnes der. Fokuset vårt er på de minste planktonskapningene. De spenner fra planteplankton (mikroskopiske encellete alger) til dyreplanktonet som spiser dem; små <u>protister</u> og <u>hoppekreps</u> (kopepoder). Encellete alger er «grunnmuren» i næringspyramiden i havet og er den beste maten for dyreplanktonet. Men; hvem spiser hvem, og i hvilke mengder? Hvilken betydning har vanntemperaturen? Betyr byttedyr og kvaliteten på byttedyrene like mye? Dette er spørsmål vi prøver å finne svar på, spesielt i sammenheng med den pågående globale oppvarmingen som endrer store deler av Barentshavet til isfritt område. Gjennom året får det betydelige konsekvenser for produktivitetsmønstrene i økosystemet.

For å observere samspillet mellom disse artene gjennomfører vi eksperimenter og forsøker å skape forhold som er så like de naturlige omgivelsene som mulig – for å oppnå realistiske resultater. Mens den første stasjonen fortsatt ble består av «varme» atlantiske vannmasser på rundt 7° C øverst i overflata, må vi justere temperaturen i kjølerommet mens vi er på vei nordover. Der skal eksperimentene gjennomføres under «arktiske forhold». Siden vi forlot den sørligste stasjonen, har kjølige vannmasser satt igjen et fint arktisk fotavtrykk i planktonprøvene. De viser nå en overvekt av kaldt tilpassede arter. Samtidig må vi sikre jevn overføring av planktonet fra dets naturlige <u>habitat</u> til innendørs forhold.

Vi er forberedt på en lang dag i kulda for å sette opp et annet beiteforsøk. Så snart vannprøvene fra CTDen er på dekk, lagrer vi 30 liter sjøvann fra 30 meters dyp og beholder den naturlige temperaturen ved å
lagre vannet i kjølerom. Men; det er ikke nok å ta prøver av kun sjøvann. Enda større beitedyr må samles inn for å sette opp et godt «hvem-spiser-hvem»-eksperiment blant planktonet. Etter at vi kommer tilbake til hovedhangaren, sender vi et WP2- planktonnett med en maskestørrelse på 180 µm (1 µm = 1/1000 millimeter) ned til 100 meter og håper på fin fangst. Vi er heldige – hundrevis av hoppekreps har havna i prøvetakingskoppene, hovedsakelig fra Calanus- Oithona- Pseudocalanus-slektene. Til vår store glede er de ikke alene: vi finner også geléaktige <u>halesekkdyr</u> med oransje overflate og Dumbo-lignende <u>vingesnegler</u> som sikkert har en høyere «bambifaktor» enn organismene vi konsentrerer oss om. Men tida går, og behandlinga i kjølelaboratoriet må starte snart. Nå venter mer krevende oppgaver. Først må vi sile flere liter sjøvann gjennom fine filtre for å lage startprøver. Deretter må vi gjøre klar flaskene hvor beitinga skal skje. For en oppgave! Angela er doktorgradsstudent ved NTNU og skal arbeide med dette emnet de neste tre årene i «Arven etter Nansen»-prosjektet. Takket være hennes tålmodighet og fartøyets fantastiske stabilisatorer med optimal kompensering i forhold til bølgene, blir 350 hoppekreps håndplukket under mikroskopet i tide og dermed klare til å bli lagt til «dyrking» i «beiteflaskene». Nå er det tid for at de små beitedyrene å finne maten de foretrekker i løpet av de neste 1–2 dagene. Samtidig er vi klare for en qod natts søvn med solnedgangen i horisonten.

#### Kartlegging med multistråleekkolodd

#### Asgeir Steinsland, overingeniør, Havforskningsinstituttet og instrumentsjef på F/F «Kronprins Haakon»

Vi nærmer oss nå slutten på det første toktet med F/F «Kronprins Haakon», og vi setter snart kurs for Longyearbyen. En av oppgavene vi har hatt på toktet er kartlegging av bunnen på flere forskjellige lokaliteter. Dette for å forberede utsetting av strømrigger på et senere tidspunkt. «Kronprins Haakon» har mange forskjellige ekkolodd og sonarer vi kan bruke for forskjellige formål. For å se etter fisk i vannsøylen har vi brukt EK80 fiskeriekkolodd som ser rett ned under skipet i en smal stråle. For kartlegging av havbunnen må vi bruke en annen type ekkolodd.

Instrumentet vi har brukt på bunnkartleggingen er Kongsberg EM 710 multistråleekkolodd. På «Kronprins Haakon» er dette ekkoloddet installert i én av de to senkekjølene vi har på skipet. Grunnen til å ha dette i en senkekjøl er for å redusere effekten av støy fra skipet. Senkekjølen er senket 3,4 meter under kjølen og gir oss muligheten for å måle i uforstyrret vann, uten luftbobler som blir presset ned av skipets bevegelse gjennom vannet.

EM710 multistråleekkolodd har 400 stråler på tvers av skipet, og kan dekke et område på bunnen tilsvarende fire ganger havdypet.

På dette tokt har vi kartlagt fem forskjellige lokaliteter nord og øst for Svalbard. Vi har også samlet inn mange tusen loddskudd i områder som til nå ikke har vært godt kartlagt, mens skipet har gått med en fart på åtte knop.

For å bygge opp et bilde av havbunnen seiler vi i parallelle linjer hvor ytterstrålene på linjene overlapper hverandre. Dette bygger opp et bilde av havbunnen med høy oppløsning, som forskerne kan bruke til å bestemme hvor det er hensiktsmessig å sette ut strømriggene som er planlagt å sette ut på et senere tidspunkt.

Ut fra dataene fra multistråleekkoloddet kan vi også bestemme bunntype i kartlagte områder. Vi kan bestemme om havbunnen er stein og fjell, eller om det er mykere havbunn. På bildene nedenfor kan vi også se skuremerker etter isfjell, som har laget dype furer i bunnen.



Kurslinjer med skuremerker etter isfjell.

Når vi ser skuremerker etter isfjell på 300 meters havdyp får det en til å tenke etter. Vi er om bord på et kraftig isgående fartøy, men vi innser at vi likevel blir liten i forhold til de massive isbergene som vi ser merker etter her.

#### Hva skjer på havbunnen?

#### Emmelie Åström, VISTA post.doc; AMB - UiT

Å bli med på forskningstokt er vekslende. Du vet aldri hva som kan skje, hva du kan få opp i prøvene dine eller hva du kan få oppleve ombord. Ene dagen kan det være kraftig sjø, bølger som slår over kanten på fartøyet, andre dager stille og sol. Det samme havet, Barentshavet, kan vise seg på så forskjellige måter.

Men en ting vet du garantert når du drar på tokt, planene endres hele tida grunnet ting som skjer om bord, så du må være fleksibel for å få til alt som skal bli gjort.

Jeg er bentisk økolog, hvilket betyr at jeg jobber mest med det som skjer på havbunnen, hvilke dyr som lever seg der og hva de spiser. På dette toktet er jeg med i «team bentos» sammen med stipendiat Raphaelle Descoteaux fra UiT og forsker Lis L. Jørgensen fra Havforskningsinstituttet (HI).



Ved å ta prøver av gjørmen kan vi avsløre mange av Barentshavets hemmeligheter. (Foto: Emmelie Åström)

Raphaelle og jeg har ansvar for blant annet bunnprøver tatt med boxcorer, en firkantet boks som gjør at du kan få opp sedimenter, leire og gjørme fra bunnen. Når du står ved siden av og ser på hvordan prøvetakingen med boxcoreren ser ut, kan det jo oppleves som litt merkelig. Metallboksen går rett ned i sjøen på akterdekket, ned til den når bunnen (for eksempel på 300 meters dyp), og en stund senere kommer den opp igjen. Hvis du er heldig er den da full med masse gjørme. Vi flytter oss da over til siden av fartøyet og starter opparbeidingen av boxcorern. Vi tar bilder, pusher ned mindre rør, og fyller flere zip-poser med gjørme. Dette skal senere opparbeides på lab.

Mannskapet som jobber på dekk denne kvelden kommer frem til oss og spør «Finner dere noe interessant?» De lurer på om det finnes noe og se i all gjørmen. Ved første blikk ser det nok veldig rart ut, kun brun overflate med leire. Men ved å ta prøver fra sedimentene kan vi får vite masse om miljøet, slik at vi får se hvordan karakteren på havbunn er, og koble det sammen med de dyrene som lever der.

Ja, for på og i all leire og gjørme bor det jo også en masse dyr som gjemmer seg nede i sedimentene. Vi kan altså få et godt innblikk i hvordan det er å vare en liten musling, børstemark eller et krepsdyr i gjørmen i Barentshavet.



Sortering av trålbenthos. (Foto: Emmelie Åström)

Vi tar ikke kun prøver i fra sediment i team bentos. En stor del av tiden ombord går med til å opparbeide trålprøver som kommer inn til fiskelabben. Vi identifiserer, veier og teller hva slags dyr som kommer opp i bunntrålene. På forskningstokt jobber man etter noe som kalles standardiserte trålhal, så man vet at man tråler omtrent like mye var gang. Det er spennende og se når trålen kommer opp på dekk, du vet aldri hva som kan ha blitt fanget inn. Så snart bunnprøvene er på fiskelabben starter sorteringa, alt må skje raskt. De skal sorteres inn i grupper, identifiseres, veies og telles.

Alt det arbeidet gjør at du får en god oversikt om hvordan sammensetninga er av større dyr (megabentos) på havbunn. Alt plukkes ut, vi går igjennom dyr etter dyr, ibland må man stoppe opp og se på detaljer. - «Er dette en vanlig nordhavsreke, Pandalus borealis?» - «Nei, ser ut som Lebbeus polaris hvis du ser på rostrum». Det er mye snakk om latinske navn frem og tilbake, alt skal nøyaktig dokumenteres.

Vi teller sjøstjerner, sjøpinnsvin og slangestjerner, flere hundrevis. De tilhører gruppen pigghuder. Denne gruppen (som også inkluderer sjøpølser) er den gruppen av dyr som utgjør det meste av biomassen på bunnen i store deler av Arktis. Slik er det også på dette toktet, og når vi forlater den varmere delen av Barentshavet tar pigghudene over i antall og biomasse.



Pigghuder, sjøstjerner og slangestjerner fra Barentshavets dyp. Øverst fra venstre: Ursasterias linckii, Pontaster tenuispinus, Ophiopleura borealis. Nederst fra venstre: Icasterias panopla, Ctenodiscus crispatus and Ophioscolex glacialis. (Foto: Emmelie Åström)

All informasjonen som kommer ut av arbeidet med å opparbeide trålen kan siden jamføres med data rundt hele Svalbard og vi kan få informasjon hvordan livet på bunnen forandrer seg. Vi vet at de er mye som skjer i Arktis - klimaendringer. Fartøyet som vi er på, Kronprins Haakon, har vært langt nord denne sommeren. Vi har satt Barentshavets shelf bak oss og gått rett ut langs skråningen og inn i det 4000 meter dype Polhavet. Der fortsatte vi jobben med å finne ut hva som skjer på havbunnen.

#### CO2-opptak i arktisk is, vann og bunn

#### Tobias Vonnahme, PhD student, UiT Norges arktiske universitet

Under mitt første «Arven etter Nansen-tokt» ser jeg på hvilke organismer som tar opp drivhusgassen karbondioksid ( $CO_2$ ), hvordan det skjer og hvor mye de tar opp. Det kan skje på tre måter. Sannsynligvis tar algene mesteparten av  $CO_2$ -en med hjelp fra sola. Det kaller vi fotosyntese. De to andre mekanismene er ikke like godt kjent. Den ene er anapleurotiske reaksjoner. De fleste organismene, inkludert pattedyr, tar opp  $CO_2$  via denne mekanismen og inn i en såkalt <u>sitronsyresyklus</u>.

Totalt produserer vi mer  $CO_2$  enn vi tar opp, men ved å bruke <u>karbondatering</u> kan vi beregne hvor mye  $CO_2$  som er tatt opp ved hjelp av denne mekanismen. Dermed kan vi estimere biomasseproduksjonen til bakterier og <u>arker</u>. Den tredje mekanismen er nitrifikasjon. Denne mekanismen tar opp  $CO_2$ , ikke ved hjelp av sollys som energikilde, men ved bruk av energi, lagret i <u>ammonium</u>, og som blir frigjort hvis denne organismen konverterer ammonium til nitrat. Nitrifikasjon kan være en svært viktig prosess for resirkulering av nitrogen. Det er viktig for primærproduksjonen av alger, som fortsatt er den viktigste prosessen. Hvis algene ikke har nok av dette resirkulerte uorganiske nitrogenet, kan de vanligvis ikke ta opp  $CO_2$ . Et alternativ kan være opptak av organisk nitrogen. Da trenger ikke algene sollys, men «spiser» i stedet organisk nitrogen, som kan brytes ned til ammonium og brukes I stedet for å ta opp ammonium fra vannet. Det er en mer omstendelig prosess som koster mer energi, men representerer en mulighet for dem som kan utnytte den.

Dette er prosessene jeg har undersøkt i isen, i vannet og på bunnen av sjøen. Vi tar vannprøvene med en CTD-rosett, et stort instrument med 24 flasker som kan ta vannprøver på ulike dybder som jeg har bestemt på forhånd. CTD-en måler saltholdighet, oksygen, temperatur og lys mens den er i havet.

Vi tar bunnprøvene med en boxcorer/grabb helt ned til 3900 meter. Sollyset når ikke ned til denne dybden, men store mengder organisk materiale produsert i overflatevannet synker til bunns og kan være

brutt ned av bakterier og arker. De kan resirkulere næringssalter som muligens kan komme opp til overflaten igjen og hjelpe algene med å ta opp mer CO<sub>2</sub>.

Isen er veldig variabel. Den kan være tykk eller tynn, og organismene er forskjellige i smeltevannskanalene inne i isen og under isen. Dette fordi miljøet kan være ganske ekstremt i smeltevannskanalene. De kan være veldig salte når saltet renner ut og ha liten saltholdighet (tilnærma fersk) etterpå. De kan også ha varierende mengde næringsstoffer, oksygen og lys alt ettersom hvor isolerte de er og hva som lever der. Organismene kan også lage egne mikroklima. På samme måte er smeltedammene forskjellige. Noen er helt ferske med masse lys og UV stråling, andre kan ha smeltet hull i bunnen og være fylt med sjøvann.

Algene i vannet rett under isen er helt forskjellig fra algene inne i isen. På toppen av isen har det dannet seg mange dammer med smeltevann. De kan også være temmelig forskjellige. Vi har funnet ren blå is på bunnen av noen dammer og små hull med et tykt lag av alger i andre. Derfor er det viktig å ta prøver av mange forskjellige smeltevannsdammer og isformasjoner.

# Første tokt med Kronprins Haakon er over og alle er kommet vel hjem igjen. Hva fikk vi til på dette toktet? Toktlederens oppsummering.

#### <u>Randi</u> <u>Ingvaldsen</u> toktleder og forsker, Havforskningsinstituttet

Det nordlige Barentshavet og Polhavet gjennomgår store endringer med oppvarming og redusert isdekke – med tilhørende endringer for de artene som lever der. Det er viktig for oss å forstå og vurdere hvilke endringer som vil komme i fremtiden i dette området. For å få det til må vi først forstå hvordan systemet fungerer mens det endrer seg, slik det gjør nå. Da må vi ut og måle eller observere, og det har vi altså gjort på dette toktet.

#### Hva har vi gjort?

Området vi jobber har store gradienter eller forskjeller i seg, både når det gjelder is, lysforhold og temperaturer i havet. På dette toktet har vi utført målinger i den sørlige, varme og isfrie delen av Barentshavet, i den nordlige og mye kaldere delen av Barentshavet, og i det isdekkede, dype Polhavet. Dette gjorde vi for å sammenligne forholdene i de tre områdene. På denne måten kan vi bedre forstå hvordan systemet fungerer, og forhåpentligvis si noe om hvordan det vil endre seg. Det gir oss unike muligheter til å se på forskjeller mellom områdene, og til å forstå hvilke prosesser som er viktig for utviklingen i hvert av områdene.

Tilnærmingen vår var å gjennomføre fysiske, kjemiske og biologisk prøvetakinger på tvers av miljøgradienter, og dette gjorde vi til gagns. Vi samlet prøver fra 76 grader nord til 83 grader nord, fra varmt atlanterhavsvann til iskaldt arktisk vann / polart vann med temperaturer på -1.8 grader Celsius. Vi undersøkte havet fra overflaten og helt ned til 4000 meters dyp, og dessuten isen. Vi målte fysiske parametere som temperatur og saltholdighet i vannet, lysforhold, istykkelse, kjemiske parametere som oksygen, næringssalter, metaller og forsuringsparametre som bl.a. pH. I tillegg målte vi biologiske parametere og kartla hvilke organismer finnes der, og da fra de minste bakterier og virus og opp til fisk og bunndyr. Vi har mange tusen biologiske prøver med oss tilbake. Nå skal det opparbeides og analyseres, så resultatene fra toktet blir ikke klar på en god stund. Dette arbeidet vil vi nå ta fatt på i det store prosjektet Arven etter Nansen.

#### Erfaringer med F/F «Kronprins Haakon»

Det har vært utrolig spennende å ha første ordinære tokt med dette nye fartøyet. Vi kan nå gå inn i isen å gjøre målinger der vi mener det er nødvendig. På dette toktet har vi vært like nord for 83 grader 20" Nord, godt inn i tykk is. Og grunnen til at vi snudde der var ikke fordi vi ikke kunne gått lenger, men på grunn av tidsbegrensninger. Vi erfarte at dette fartøyet gir oss muligheter til å gjøre undersøkelser i isen som vi ikke har hatt tidligere. I tillegg har den alle fasiliteter til å gjøre alle de undersøkelsene vi har behov for i åpent vann, som f.eks. tråling etter fisk og plankton. Derfor er «Kronprins Haakon» et unikt redskap for forskning i polare områder.

Toktet har gått over all forventning. Vi hadde også planlagt ganske ambisiøst, og med mange ulike redskaper og aktiviteter. Både forskere og mannskap stod på for å få dette til og med suksess. Dette fartøyet er et flott redskap for fremtidig forskning i Arktis.







Under toktet ble det tatt en rekke prøver som etterpå ble sortert og nå skal analyseres. (Fotos: Espen Bagøien / Havforskningsinstituttet)

# The Nansen Legacy in numbers

### 6 years

The Nansen Legacy is a six-year project, running from 2018 to 2023.

## 1 400 000 km² of sea

The Nansen Legacy investigates the physical and biological environment of the northern Barents Sea and adjacent Arctic Ocean.



# 250 people

There are about 210 researchers working with the Nansen Legacy, of which 50 are early career scientists. In addition, 40 persons are involved as technicians, project coordinators, communication advisers and board members.

## 10 institutions

The Nansen Legacy unites the complimentary scientific expertise of ten Norwegian institutions dedicated to Arctic research.



## >10 fields

The Nansen Legacy includes scientists from the fields of biology, chemistry, climate research, ecosystem modelling, ecotoxicology, geology, ice physics, meteorology, observational technology, and physical oceanography.

## >350 days at sea

The Nansen Legacy will conduct 15 scientific cruises and spend more than 350 days in the northern Barents Sea and adjacent Arctic Ocean between 2018 and 2022. Most of these cruises are conducted on the new Norwegian research icebreaker RV *Kronprins Haakon*.





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# 50/50 financing

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Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research

