

**INSTITUTE OF MARINE RESEARCH  
BERGEN, NORWAY**

**CRUISE REPORT**

**CRUISE NUMBER:** JH1998210  
**VESSEL:** R/V "JOHAN HJORT"  
**DEPARTURE:** Tromsø, Norway , August 1, 1998  
**ARRIVAL:** Tromsø, Norway , August 23, 1998  
**PORT OF CALL:** Tromsø, Norway on August 11, 1998

**PARTICIPANTS:**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Responsability</b>
Francisco Rey	Institute of Marine Research, Bergen	Chief scientist
Thomas Noji	Institute of Marine Research, Bergen	Sediment traps
Kjell Arne Mork	Institute of Marine Research, Bergen	Hydrography
Jane Strømstad	Institute of Marine Research, Bergen	Nutrients, oxygen
Jorunn Træland	Institute of Marine Research, Bergen	Technician, sampling
Svein Lygren	Institute of Marine Research, Bergen	Data treatment
Ronald Pedersen	Institute of Marine Research, Bergen	Instrument chief
Jarle Kristiansen	Institute of Marine Research, Bergen	Instrument operator
Marianne Holm	Institute of Marine Research, Bergen	Salmon investigations
Lisa Miller	Institute of Marine Research, Bergen	Thorium investigations
Sean Chamberlin	Fullerton College, California, USA	Fluorometry
Fred Menzia	NOAA-PME , USA	CFC
Ken Eriksson	Brookhaven National Laboratory, USA	CFC
Leif Anderson	Univ. of Gøteborg, Sweden	CO <sub>2</sub>
Agneta Fransson	Univ. of Gøteborg, Sweden	CO <sub>2</sub>

**SCIENTIFIC OBJECTIVES**

The cruise had several major objectives:

1) To carry out physical, chemical and biological investigations in the Greenland Sea and northern Norwegian Sea in connection with the following research projects:

- "Mixed layer dynamics, nutrient supply and primary production in the Nordic Seas". The project is supported by a grant from the Norwegian Research Council and is part of IMR's research program "Mare Cognitum".

## Cruise Report JH1998210

• " Biogenic carbon production in the upper layers of the Greenland Sea as a function of vertical nutrient fluxes". The project is supported by a grant from the European Commission through its MAST-III program MAS3-CT95-0015 " European Subpolar Ocean Programme-2: The thermohaline circulation in the Greenland Sea" and it is also part of IMR's research program "Mare Cognitum".

2) To carry out studies on the inorganic carbon system in the Greenland Sea. This work is also a main component of the " European Subpolar Ocean Programme-2: Thermohaline circulation in the Greenland Sea" financially supported by the European Union ( MAS3-CT95-0015)

3) To carry out hydrographical, chemical and biological oceanographical observations at the standard Norwegian section Gimsøy-NW as part of IMR's own monitoring activities.

4) To collect samples for chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) and transient tracers at selected stations in the Norwegian and Greenland Seas as part of a routine cooperative observation program between IMR and Brookhaven National Laboratory, USA.

5) To collect water samples for Thorium-234 investigations (IMR).

6) To map the distribution of salmon in the northern Norwegian Sea (IMR).

## CRUISE TRACK

Figure 1 shows the cruise track and the positions of the stations where sampling was carried out. The western limits of the cruise track were extended until the ice edge at all east-west sections .

## SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

### HYDROGRAPHY

The hydrographic work was carried out with two independent CTD-water sampling packages from SeaBird Inc. with data being collected both during up- and downcast. The first package consisted of a SBE 911plus CTD with a 12 position SBE 32 Caroussel (CTD-12) equipped with 10 liter Niskin bottles and was used preferentially for deep water work. The conductivity sensor of this package failed at station number 508 and was replaced by a new one at station 509. At this station water samples for conductivity analyses were obtained at all sample levels. The other package consisted of a SBE 19 Seacat with a 24 position SBE 32 Caroussel (CTD-24) equipped with 23 pcs. 2.5 liters Niskin water samplers and was used for shallow water work. In the remaining place of the 24 positions Caroussel, a Biospherical QSP-200L irradiance meter was mounted. A SeaTech fluorometer was also attached to the system. Both the irradiance meter and the fluorometer were coupled to the SBE 19 for powering and data transmission. At all stations water samples were collected from the deepest sampling level from both CTD packs for calibration of the conductivity sensors.

### CHEMISTRY

#### • Oxygen

Oxygen concentration was measured using the Winkler method with visual determination of the titration end-point. Titration was done on whole samples ( about 120 ml) using a 1 ml automatic burette ( Metrohn) with a dispensing precision of 0.001 ml. Calibration of the thiosulfate solution (about 0.1 N ) was as done on each run. The reproducibility of the method estimated as the standard deviation of ten replicates drawn from one 10 l Niskin bottle was  $0.010 \text{ ml l}^{-1}$  at an oxygen concentration of about  $7 \text{ ml l}^{-1}$ . Sampling procedures, reagents preparation and analyses were done

## Cruise Report JH1998210

following WOCE recommendations as stated in Culberson (1991). Conversion of volumetric to weight concentrations were done as recommended by WOCE using potential temperature from the CTD bottle file

### • Nutrients

Seawater samples for the analysis of nitrate, nitrite, phosphate and silicic acid were collected just after the sampling for trace gases and oxygen. After rinsing three times, samples were drawn into 15 ml high-density polyethylene test tubes with pressure caps and kept dark and refrigerated at 4 °C without preservative. All samples were analyzed within 24 hours after sampling. Tests done for effects of the delay in analysis showed variations for all nutrients not significantly different to the precision obtained for each parameter.

The nutrient analyses were performed using a system build up by the following items:

- Pump system from Ismatec, Switzerland.
- Reaction units of own fabrication
- Autosampling, detection and computing units from SAN<sup>plus</sup> Segmented Flow Analyzer, Skalar Analytical B.V., The Netherlands.

The methods used were adaptations of standard methods ( Strickland and Parsons, 1972) slightly modified to the autoanalyzer system ( Føyn et al., 1981). The precision for the different analyses ( ten samples drawn from the same Niskin sampler) at full scale was less than 0.2% for nitrite, nitrate and silicic acid and less than 2 % for phosphate. The reproducibility during the whole cruise, tested by analyzing a control solution during each run, was less than 1% for nitrite, nitrate and silicic acid and less than 3% for phosphate.

• **Chlorofluorocarbons.** CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113, CH<sub>3</sub>CCl<sub>3</sub>, and CCl<sub>4</sub> (Fred Menzia and Ken Eriksson)

### Sample Collection

All samples were collected using 10 liter water sampling bottles. Aliquots of seawater were transferred to 100 cm<sup>-3</sup> precision ground-glass syringes for the CFC analysis. All the 12 bottles in use remained on the frame in the water sampling room between stations. None of them showed a CFC contamination problem during the cruise.

### Equipment and Technique

Chlorofluorocarbons CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113, CH<sub>3</sub>CCl<sub>3</sub> and CCl<sub>4</sub> were measured at most stations. The analytical technique is described in Wallace et. al. (1994) and more completely in Happell et. al. (1996). Trapping was achieved using a length of 1/8 in. o.d. ss tubing packed with Porapak N cooled to -20 °C. Subsequent desorption was done by electrically heating the trap to 125 °C and injecting the contents of the trap onto a megabore DB-624 precolum and column housed in a Varian ECD-GC. Water samples for analysis were drawn first from the bottles and then stored under clean sea water. The analysis was usually completed within 12 hours of the samples coming on board. Air samples were run periodically from an air intake high up on the foremast. Air was pumped from this location through a length of Dekoron tubing.

### Calibration

Calibration curves used for determining CFC concentrations in air and water samples are generated by injections of known volumes of standard gas. The calibration curves spanned the range of CFC levels in the air and water analyses. The standard was contained in a Scott Aculife cylinder as recommended in WHPO 91-1. The gas standard was prepared and calibrated at Brookhaven National Laboratory using methods described in Happell and Wallace (in press).

- **Transient tracers** (Fred Menzia and Ken Eriksson )

Samples for Helium and Tritium were collected following closely the recommendations given by WOCE ( Bullister, 1991; Jenkins et al., 1991). All samples will be analyzed ashore.

- **Carbonate system** ( Leif Anderson and Agnetha Franson)

The carbonate system was determined by analysing water samples from the rosette for total alkalinity, AT, total dissolved inorganic carbon, CT, and the total hydrogen ion concentration, pH. These parameters are defined as

$$CT = [CO_2] + [H_2CO_3] + [HCO_3^-] + [CO_3^{2-}]$$

$$AT = [HCO_3^-] + 2[CO_3^{2-}] + [B(OH)_4^-]$$

$$pH = -\log[H^+]$$

From two of these parameters any species of the carbonate system can be calculated. Measurements of CT was performed by extraction of carbon dioxide gas from an acidified seawater sample using nitrogen gas. The extracted CO<sub>2</sub> was then coulometrically titrated. AT was measured by potentiometric titration and pH was spectrophotometrically determined using the indicator m-cresolpurple. AT is mainly affected by formation and dissolution of metal carbonates, while CT and pH is affected by air-sea exchange of CO<sub>2</sub> and by photosynthesis and microbial decay of organic matter as well.

## BIOLOGY

- **Water sampling.** Samples for biological analyses were obtained from the Niskin bottles on the caroussels

- **Biomass (BIOM)**

- **Chlorophyll**

Samples for chlorophyll analyses were collected in 263 ml plastic bottles and filtered through glassfiber type F filters. The filters were immediately frozen and kept until their analyses ashore. In the laboratory the pigments were extracted during overnithg with 90% acetone at 4°C and in the dark. Thereafter the extracts were centrifuged at 500 g and measured fluorometrically with a Turner Designs AU-10 filter fluorometer both before and after the addition of 5% v/v hydrochloric acid. The fluorometer was calibrated against commercial chlorophyll *a* ( Sigma Inc.).

- **Particulate organic carbon and nitrogen.**

Samples were collected in 529 ml plastic bottles and filtered through pre-combusted glassfiber filters of type F. The filters were frozen immediately after filtration and will be analyzed in the laboratory ashore using a Carlo Erba model 106 Elemental analyzer.

- **Particulate biogenic silica.**

Water samples were collected in 529 ml plastic bottles and filtered through polycarbonate filters with 0.6 & m pore size. The filters were then immediately frozen and will be analyzed ashore.

- **Phytoplankton taxonomy**

Samples for quantitative analysis of phytoplankton were drawn from the Niskin bottles into 100 ml brown glass bottles and hexamine neutralized-formaldehyde was added for conservation..

- **Primary productivity**

- **Radioactive carbon uptake (14C)**

Uptake of radioactive carbon by phytoplankton was done by means of two incubation schemes. The first with a P vs E incubator equipped with a metal halide daylight lamp (OSRAM HQI-T 400/DH) providing 16 different irradiances from 0 to about  $700 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  by means of neutral filters. The incubator was cooled with subsurface seawater ( about 5 meter deep) from the ship's water intake. Samples aliquots from a 500 ml sample collected in a dark glass bottle were used to rinse the 25 ml incubation glass bottles. These had previously been thoroughly washed with diluted hydrochloric acid and rinsed three times with distilled water. To the remaining water sample  $40 \mu\text{Ci Na}_2\text{H}^{14}\text{CO}_3$  was added . After thorough mixing 20 ml of the radioactive sample were dispensed on each of the 16 incubation bottles and placed immediately in the incubator. A 200  $\mu\text{l}$  aliquot, in triplicate, was also dispensed into 1 ml of phenethylamine in order to determine the actual activity in the sample. Incubation time lasted about 2 hours. After incubation the samples were immediately filtered through glassfiber filters of type F and frozen for later analysis ashore. This scheme was applied to samples from two depths, usually above and below the pycnocline, from selected stations. The second scheme was based on short time *in situ* incubations .Paralell samples and one dark sample of 60 ml were taken from different depth levels in the euphotic zone into polycarbonate culturing flasks and added  $10 \mu\text{Ci Na}_2\text{H}^{14}\text{CO}_3$ . The incubations were carried out at the same time as the profiling work with the PNF and FRRF fluorometers.. After incubation the samples were immediately filtered through glassfiber filters of type F and frozen for later analysis ashore. For all incubations commercially available radioactive carbon was used ( DuPont NEN Sodium bicarbonate NEC-086S, 20  $\mu\text{Ci}$ )

- ***In situ* phytoplankton photosynthesis**

*In situ* phytoplankton photosynthetic rate was estimated by means of a PNF-300 Profiling Natural Fluorometer ( Biospherical Instruments Inc., USA) . In addition the instrument records depth profiles of irradiance, natural fluorescence, chlorophyll concentration and temperature. A FRRF fluorometer from Chelsea Instruments Ltd. ( Fasttracka) was also deployed simultaneously with the PNF-300 in order to obtain rapid, real-time *in situ* measurements of the photosynthetic characteristics of phytoplankton. Since the main aim of this work was to evaluate the capability of both the PNF and FRRF to estimate phytoplankton photosynthesis, most of the work was done recording this type of information over 10-15 minutes periods at the same depth levels at which the *in situ* incubation work was carried out.

- **Zooplankton**

Samples for zooplankton biomass and species composition were obtained by vertical tows at selected depth intervals by means of a 56 cm opening WP-2 plankton net with a  $180 \mu\text{m}$  mesh size. The samples were split into two, one part being preserved with formaldehyde for later determination of species composition. The other part was passed through three different meshsize nets, 2000, 1000 and  $180 \mu\text{m}$ , and the fractions collected into preweighted aluminium containers, dried at  $60^\circ\text{C}$  and then frozen, for later determination of dried weight ashore. The same procedure was applied to the samples collected with the MOCNESS net, which was obliquely towed at two knots through the water column from about 700 meters depth or close to the bottom and up to the surface. For grazing

## Cruise Report JH1998210

studies zooplankton specimens were collected with the WP-2 net provided with a closed bottom end. The grazing rates were estimated using a method based on the production of fecal pellets.

### UNDERWAY MEASUREMENTS

Chlorophyll *in vivo* fluorescence ( WebStar Mini fluorometer), temperature and salinity ( SBE 21 Thermosalinograph, Seabird Inc.) were continuously monitored on water from the ship's water intake at 5 meters depth. Incoming irradiance ( Li-Cor PAR cosine sensor) was continuously logged during the whole cruise.

### SUMMARY OF STATION WORK

Table 1 shows an overview of the work carried out at each oceanographic station. Fig. 1 shows the cruise track and stations positions.

### PRELIMINARY RESULTS

The general hydrographical situation in the central Greenland Sea during the study period is depicted in Fig.2 where the vertical distribution of temperature and salinity along the 74° N is shown. From the eastern end of the section and extending out to about 50 nautical miles to the west, the upper 400 meters were dominated by Atlantic water (> 35 PSU, temperature above ca. 2° C). A transition zone from Atlantic to proper Greenland Sea water (> 34.9 PSU, temperature above 0 °C) was also observed. The central part of the section was characterized by water masses with salinities below 34.9 PSU and temperatures below 0°C, representing Greenland Sea water. Towards the western end of the section a gradual transition to the Polar waters of the East Greenland current was observed. No indication of winter mixing deeper than about 1500 meters was observed at this section or the other two sections covered.

The biological conditions in the upper layers of the Central Greenland Sea were typical of a late summer situation with extremely low nutrient concentrations (Fig.3) and small phytoplankton and zooplankton biomass over the whole section. Fig. 4 and 5 shows screen dumps of uncorrected data from the SBE 19 CTD-package from one station in Atlantic waters ( Station 498) and another close to the ice edge ( Station 487). The vertical distribution of salinity, temperature and chlorophyll *in vivo* fluorescence observed at these stations were typical from most of the stations covered in the central Greenland Sea, with the subsurface chlorophyll *in vivo* fluorescence maximum being more marked at the stations with low surface salinity close to the ice edge.

### REFERENCES

- Bullister, J.(1991) Chlorofluorocarbons, <sup>3</sup>He-Tritium and small volume radiocarbon. In: WOCE Operations Manual. Vol.3, Section 3.1, Part 3.1.3: WHP Operations and Methods. WOCE Report No. 68/91, Woods Hole.
- Culberson, C.H. (1991) Dissolved oxygen. In: WOCE Operations Manual. Vol.3, Section 3.1, Part 3.1.3: WHP Operations and Methods. WOCE Report No. 68/91, Woods Hole.
- Føyn, L., M. Magnussen and K. Seglem (1981). Automatic analysis of nutrients with an on-line dataprocessing. A presentation of the building and functioning of the system used at the Institute of Marine Research. Fisken Hav., Serie B, 1981 (4) : 1-39.( In Norwegian).

**Cruise Report JH1998210**

- Happell, J. and D. W. R. Wallace Gravimetric preparation of gas phase standards containing halogenated compounds for oceanographic applications. Deep-Sea Research, in press.
- Happell, J. D., D. W. R. Wallace, K. D. Wills, R. J. Wilke, and C. C. Neill (1996) A purge-and-trap capillary gas chromatographic method for the measurement of halocarbons in water and air. Brookhaven National laboratory Informal Report, No. 63227 (19pp).
- Jenkins, W.J., D.E. Lott, M.W. Davis, S.P. Birdwhistell, and M.O. Matthewson (1991). Measuring Helium isotopes and Tritium in seawater samples. In: WOCE Operations Manual. Vol.3, Section 3.1, Part 3.1.3: WHP Operations and Methods. WOCE Report No. 68/91, Woods Hole.
- Strickland, J.D.H. and T.R. Parsons (1972) A practical handbook of seawater analysis. Bull. Fish. Res. Bd. Canada. 167: 1-311.
- Wallace, D. W. R., A. Putzka and P. Beining (1994) Carbon Tetrachloride and chlorofluorocarbons in the South Atlantic Ocean . J. Geophys. Res., 99(C4), 7803-7819.
- WHPO (1991) WOCE Operations Manual. WHP Office Report WHPO 91-1 WOCE Report No. 68/91. Woods Hole Mass, USA.

Bergen, December 16, 1998

Francisco Rey  
Chief Scientist

TABLE 1. OVERVIEW OF THE STATION WORK

ABBREVIATIONS

CTD-12	SeaBird 911+ CTD with SBE 32 Caroussel with 12 * 10 liters Niskin bottles.
CTD-24	SeaBird 19 CTD with SBE 32 Caroussel with 24* 2,5 liters Niskin bottles.
WP-2	Zooplankton Net, 58 cm opening, 180 µm mesh size.
N-30	Niskin bottle 30 liters. Used for collecting zooplankton fecal pellets.
PNF/FRRF	Biospherical Profiling Natural Fluorometer PNF-300 and Chelsea's Fast Repetition Rate Fluorometer ( Fasttracka)
BOTTOM	Bottom depth determined acoustically with Simrad EK-500, 18 kHz.
WIND Dir	Wind direction in 10 degrees intervals ( 34=340 °)
WIND Speed	In knots
AIR Temp	Air temperature in degrees Celsius
W	Weather meteorological code
C	Cloudiness meteorological code
SEA	State of the sea; meteorological code
ICE	Presence of ice; meteorological code
NS	Water sampling for nutrient analyses
CO2	Water sampling for inorganic carbon system
14C	Productivity experiments
O2	Water sampling for oxygen analyses
CFC	Water sampling for chlorofluorocarbons
SF6	Water sampling for tracer Hexafluorosulfur
BIOM	Water sampling for phytoplankton biomass
Others	Thorium: water sampling Thorium 234 analysis Radionuclides: 137 Cs, Iodine, Technecium Tracers: Helium and Tritium



STN	POSITION					DATE	TIME	BOTTOM	WIND			Air	W	C	SEA	ICE	OPERATION	CAST	SAMPLING		PARAMETERS						
NBR	LATITUDE						(UTC)	DEPTH	Dir	Speed	Temp						NBR	RANGE	NS	CO2	14C	O2	CFC	SF6	BIOM	Others	
								(m)										(dbars)									
485	66	0.08	N	2	0.03	E	04-08-98	11.14	2082	21	14	2	2	8	4	0	CTD-12	1	0-2035	X	X		X	X	X		
485	66	0.58	N	2	0.56	E	04-08-98	13.40	2058	21	14	2	2	8	4	0	CTD-12	2	0-502	X	X		X	X	X	X	
485	66	0.58	N	2	0.56	E	04-08-98	14.15	2058	21	14	2	2	8	4	0	CTD-12	3	10							Thorium	
486	71	10.79	N	7	40.53	W	06-08-98	5.02	2060	8	11	7	2	8	4	0	CTD-12	1	0-1998	X	X		X	X	X		
486	71	10.75	N	7	42.10	W	06-08-98	7.08	2060	8	11	7	2	8	4	0	CTD-12	2	0-502	X	X		X	X	X	X	
487	73	0.06	N	15	25.75	W	07-08-98	1.51	2192	35	17	3	2	8	2	7	CTD-12	1	0-2161	X	X		X	X		Radionuclides	
487	73	0.09	N	15	25.57	W	07-08-98	3.47	2193	35	17	3	2	8	2	7	CTD-12	2	0-503	X	X		X	X			
488	73	0.19	N	13	1.26	W	07-08-98	9.30	2634	10	11	5	2	8	2	7	CTD-12	1	0-2602	X	X					Thorium	
488	73	0.00	N	13	3.72	W	07-08-98	11.08	2634	10	11	5	2	8	2	7	CTD-24	1	0-200	X		X			X		
488	73	0.00	N	13	3.72	W	07-08-98	11.50	2634	10	11	5	2	8	2	7	N-30	1	50-0								
488	73	0.00	N	13	3.72	W	07-08-98	12.00	2634	10	11	5	2	8	2	7	WP-2	1	100-0								
488	73	0.00	N	13	3.72	W	07-08-98	12.21	2634	10	11	5	2	8	2	7	PNF/FRRF	1	0-75								
489	72	59.92	N	10	59.74	W	07-08-98	19.47	2760	15	13	5	2	8	2	7	CTD-12	1	0-2749	X	X		X	X		X	
489	73	0.46	N	11	1.41	W	07-08-98	22.20	2768	15	13	5	2	8	2	7	CTD-12	2	0-501	X	X		X	X			
490	73	0.07	N	9	0.02	W	08-08-98	2.06	2734	11	14	6	2	8	2	7	CTD-12	1	0-2703	X							
491	73	0.00	N	7	1.87	W	08-08-98	8.23	2597	8	10	7	2	8	2	7	CTD-24	1	0-200	X		X			X		
491	73	0.28	N	7	2.70	W	08-08-98	8.50	2514	8	10	7	2	8	2	7	CTD-12	1	0-2506	X	X		X	X			
491	73	1.32	N	7	6.79	W	08-08-98	10.30	2556	8	10	7	2	8	2	7	PNF/FRRF	1	0-75								
491	73	1.32	N	7	6.79	W	08-08-98	11.07	2556	8	10	7	2	8	2	7	CTD-12	2	0-500	X	X		X	X			
491	73	1.32	N	7	6.79	W	08-08-98	12.25	2556	8	10	7	2	8	2	7	WP-2	1	100-0								
491	73	1.32	N	7	6.79	W	08-08-98	12.40	2556	8	10	7	2	8	2	7	N-30	1	0-50								
492	72	59.98	N	4	59.79	W	08-08-98	17.43	2830	13	9	8	2	8	2	7	CTD-12	1	0-2752	X							
493	73	0.10	N	3	0.21	W	08-08-98	22.51	2958	1	5	7	2	8	4	0	CTD-12	1	0-2929	X	X		X	X			
493	73	0.58	N	2	59.35	W	09-08-98	1.20	2944	1	5	7	2	8	4	0	CTD-12	2	0-505	X	X		X	X			
494	73	0.03	N	0	59.35	W	09-08-98	4.53	2760	34	5	7	2	8	4	0	CTD-12	1	0-2852	X							
495	72	59.50	N	0	59.89	E	09-08-98	12.06	2975	33	11	8	2	8	3	0	CTD-24	1	0-200	X		X			X		
495	72	59.04	N	1	0.04	E	09-08-98	12.36	2716	33	11	8	2	8	3	0	CTD-12	1	0-2682	X	X		X	X		Thorium	



STN NBR	POSITION			DATE	TIME (UTC)	BOTTOM DEPTH (m)	WIND		Air Temp	W	C	SEA	ICE	OPERATION	CAST NBR	SAMPLING PARAMETERS											
	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE					Dir	Speed								RANGE (dbars)	NS	CO2	14C	O2	CFC	SF6	BIOM	Others			
499	74	0.07	N	8	59.87	E	13-08-98	22.12	2726	10	16	10	2	8	3	0	CTD-12	1	0-2704	X	X		X	X			
499	74	1.63	N	8	58.24	E	14-08-98	0.33	2795	10	16	10	2	8	3	0	CTD-12	2	0-502	X	X		X	X			
500	74	0.00	N	4	59.82	E	14-08-98	7.42	3076	12	23	10	2	8	3	0	CTD-24	1	0-200	X		X			X		
500	74	0.00	N	4	59.82	E	14-08-98	8.00	3076	12	23	10	2	8	3	0	PNF/FRRF	1	0-75								
500	74	0.71	N	4	56.61	E	14-08-98	8.49	3250	12	23	0	2	8	3	0	CTD-12	1	0-3041	X	X		X	X		Thorium	
500	74	0.71	N	4	56.61	E	14-08-98	9.45	3250	12	23	0	2	8	3	0	WP-2	1	100-0								
500	74	0.71	N	4	56.61	E	14-08-98	10.00	3250	12	23	0	2	8	3	0	N-30	1	0-50								
500	74	1.63	N	4	48.26	E	14-08-98	11.23	3260	12	23	10	2	8	3	0	CTD-12	2	0-501	X	X		X	X		X	
501	74	0.04	N	1	0.04	E	14-08-98	17.25	3090	12	22	9	2	8	3	0	CTD-12	1	0-3002	X	X		X	X			
501	74	0.16	N	1	5.21	E	14-08-98	20.11	3125	12	22	9	2	8	3	0	CTD-12	2	0-503	X	X		X	X		X	
502	73	59.96	N	2	59.68	W	15-08-98	3.31	3505	12	22	8	2	8	4	0	CTD-12	1	0-3454	X	X		X	X			
502	74	0.10	N	2	56.00	W	15-08-98	6.19	3504	12	22	8	2	8	4	0	CTD-12	2	0-505	X	X		X	X		X	
503	73	59.99	N	7	0.11	W	15-08-98	12.40	3320	10	19	8	2	8	4	0	CTD-24	1	0-200	X		X			X	Thorium	
503	73	59.99	N	7	0.11	W	15-08-98	13.00	3320	10	19	8	2	8	4	0	PNF/FRRF	1	0-75								
503	74	0.52	N	7	2.50	W	15-08-98	13.41	3306	10	19	8	2	8	4	0	CTD-12	1	0-3274	X	X		X	X	X		
503	74	0.52	N	7	2.50	W	15-08-98	15.00	3306	10	19	8	2	8	4	0	WP-2	1	100-0								
503	74	0.52	N	7	2.50	W	15-08-98	15.15	3306	10	19	8	2	8	4	0	N-30	1	50-0								
503	74	1.99	N	7	7.70	W	15-08-98	16.37	3313	10	19	8	2	8	4	0	CTD-12	2	0-500	X	X		X	X	X		
504	74	0.04	N	10	59.92	W	15-08-98	23.45	3026	9	9	6	4	9	3	0	CTD-12	1	0-3003	X	X		X	X			
504	74	0.64	N	11	2.89	W	16-08-98	2.08	3001	9	9	6	4	9	3	0	CTD-12	2	0-503	X	X		X	X		X	
505	73	59.76	N	15	21.46	W	16-08-98	8.49	902	1	28	1	4	9	3	0	CTD-12	1	0-881	X	X		X	X			
505	73	59.82	N	15	21.74	W	16-08-98	10.56	881	1	28	1	4	9	3	0	CTD-12	2	0-303	X	X		X	X		X	Thorium
506	74	59.71	N	13	43.00	W	16-08-98	20.46	197	4	13	2	4	9	3	0	CTD-24	1	0-200	X		X			X		
506	74	59.71	N	13	43.00	W	16-08-98	20.53	197	4	13	2	4	9	3	0	PNF/FRRF	1	0-75								
506	74	59.68	N	13	43.29	W	16-08-98	21.11	196	4	13	2	4	9	3	0	CTD-12	1	0-180	X	X		X	X	X		
506	74	59.68	N	13	43.29	W	16-08-98	21.55	196	4	13	2	4	9	3	0	WP-2	1	100-0								
506	74	59.68	N	13	43.29	W	16-08-98	22.10	196	4	13	2	4	9	3	0	N-30	1	0-50								
507	74	59.92	N	12	7.08	W	17-08-98	2.53	1533	3	17	3	4	9	3	0	CTD-12	1	0-1502	X	X		X	X	X		
507	74	59.39	N	12	15.68	W	17-08-98	4.31	1360	3	17	3	4	9	3	0	CTD-12	2	0-299	X	X		X	X	X	X	





TABLE 2. OVERVIEW OF TRAWL STATIONS																
ABREVIATIONS : see Table 1.																
STN	POSITION					DATE	TIME	WIND		Air	W	C	SEA	ICE	TYPE	
NBR	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE				(UTC)	Dir	Speed	Temp						
316	66	47.2	N	7	58.7	E	03-08-98	8.3	20	14	12.7	9	9	9	Pelagic Trawl	
317	66	9.5	N	4	58.3	E	03-08-98	17.36	15	24	12.8	9	9	9	Pelagic Trawl	
318	65	35.3	N	0	36.7	E	04-08-98	1.42	12	15	12.5	9	9	9	Pelagic Trawl	
319	66	0	N	1	54.5	E	04-08-98	15.44	22	17	11.3	2	8	4	0	Pelagic Trawl
320	67	42.1	N	1	0.5	W	05-08-98	3.35	20	12	10.2	2	8	4	0	Pelagic Trawl
321	69	20.9	N	4	1.9	W	05-08-98	15.18	14	6	10.9	2	8	4	0	Pelagic Trawl
322	71	11.6	N	7	43	W	06-08-98	7.58	9	17	7	2	8	4	0	Pelagic Trawl
323	73	0.3	N	13	2.7	W	07-08-98	15.28	12	10	5.1	2	8	2	7	Pelagic Trawl
324	73	2	N	7	4.6	W	08-08-98	13.28	10	8	6.8	2	8	2	7	Pelagic Trawl
325	73	0.3	N	0	58	W	09-08-98	6.43	35	8	7.4	2	8	4	0	Pelagic Trawl
326	72	59.8	N	5	2.8	E	10-08-98	3.14	32	4	9	2	8	3	0	Pelagic Trawl
327	71	33.8	N	14	14.3	E	12-08-98	6.39	5	12	10.6	2	8	3	0	Pelagic Trawl
328	73	8.1	N	10	41.5	E	13-08-98	1.41	12	15	7.9	2	8	3	0	Pelagic Trawl
329	73	7.3	N	10	34.5	E	13-08-98	7.58	9	18	8.6	2	8	3	0	Pelagic Trawl
330	74	1.8	N	8	53.5	E	14-08-98	1.13	11	19	9.6	2	8	3	0	Pelagic Trawl
331	74	1	N	1	5.5	E	14-08-98	20.55	12	24	9.1	2	8	3	0	Pelagic Trawl
332	74	1.9	N	7	3.4	W	15-08-98	17.18	11	19	7	2	8	4	0	Pelagic Trawl
333	73	59.9	N	15	21.8	W	16-08-98	9.48	0	25	0.9	4	9	3	0	Pelagic Trawl
334	75	0.5	N	4	1.3	E	19-08-98	0.33	7	9	8.1	4	9	3	0	Pelagic Trawl
335	75	3.4	N	6	56	E	19-08-98	10.04	12	16	9.4	4	9	3	0	Pelagic Trawl
336	76	2.5	N	4	55.4	E	19-08-98	18.18	11	14	8.5	4	9	3	0	Pelagic Trawl
337	71	50.1	N	6	4	E	21-08-98	13.23	2	25	8.7	2	8	3	0	Pelagic Trawl
338	70	39.7	N	8	16.5	E	21-08-98	21.07	5	19	11.2	2	8	3	0	Pelagic Trawl

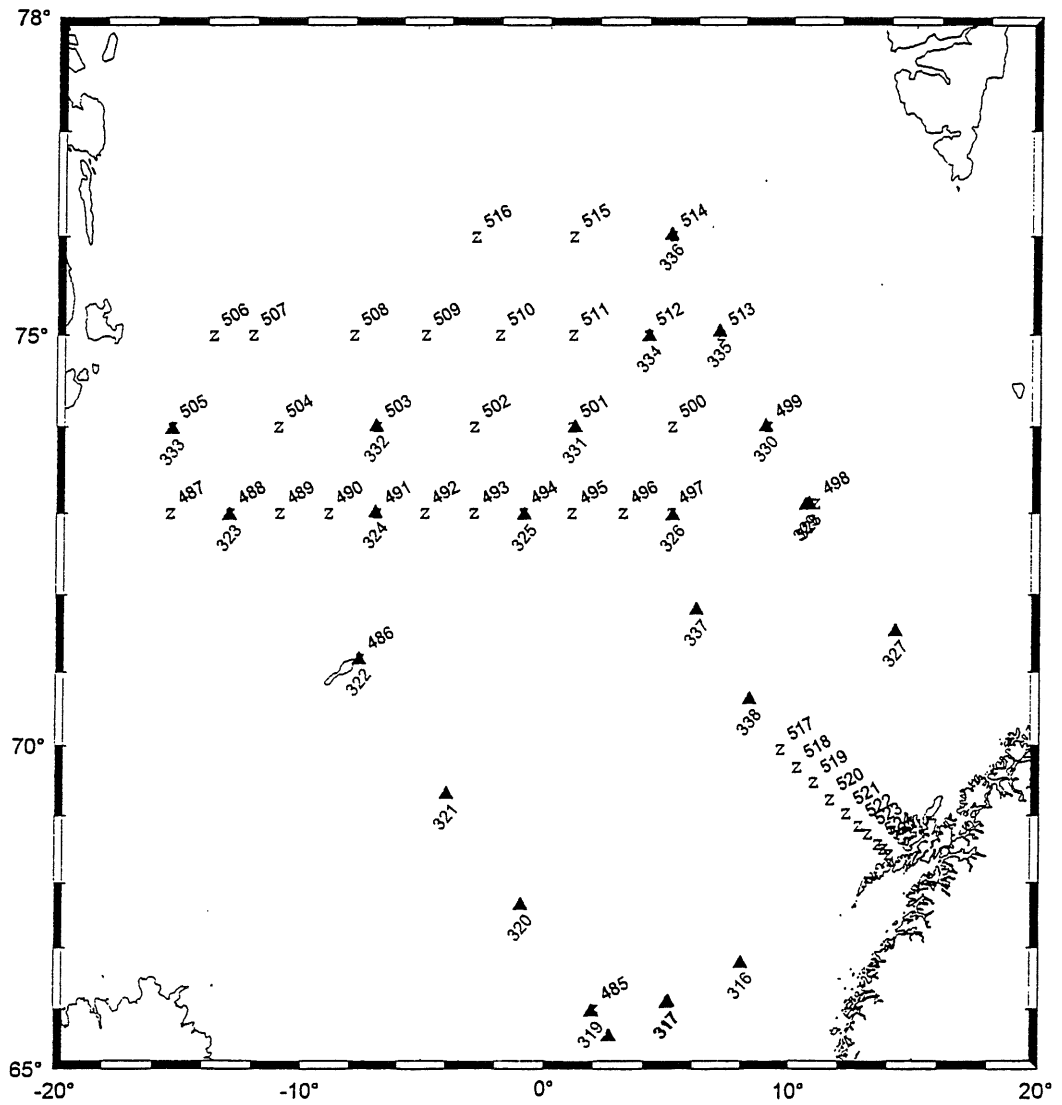


Figure 1. Cruise track and station locations for R/V "Johan Hjort" cruise JH1998210, 1 to 23 August, 1998. ( z= oceanographic stations; ▲= trawl stations ).

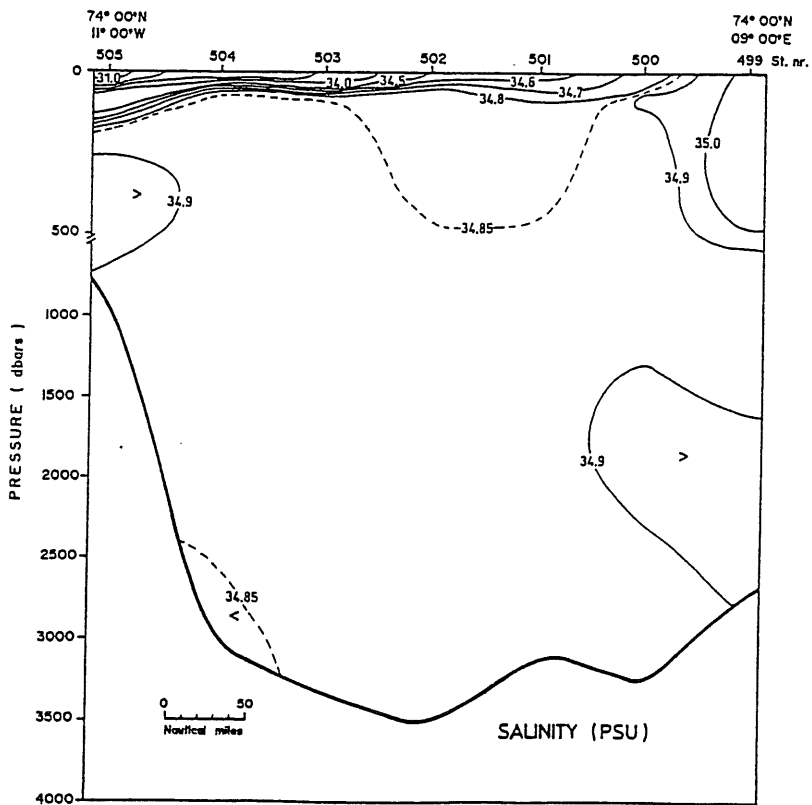
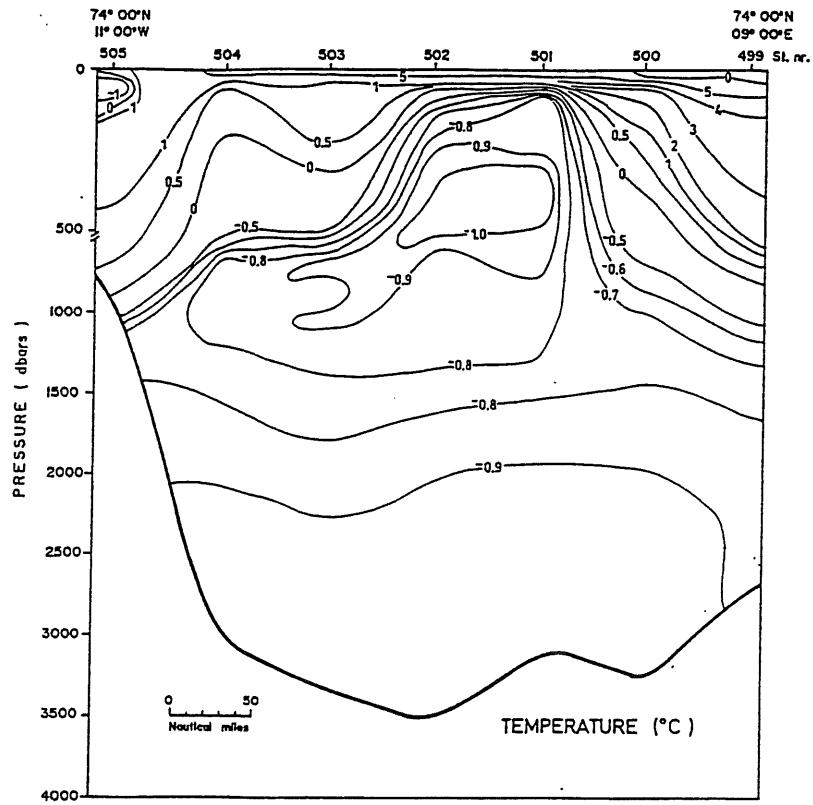


Figure 2. Vertical distribution of temperature (upper panel) and salinity (lower panel) at the section along 74°N in the central Greenland Sea.



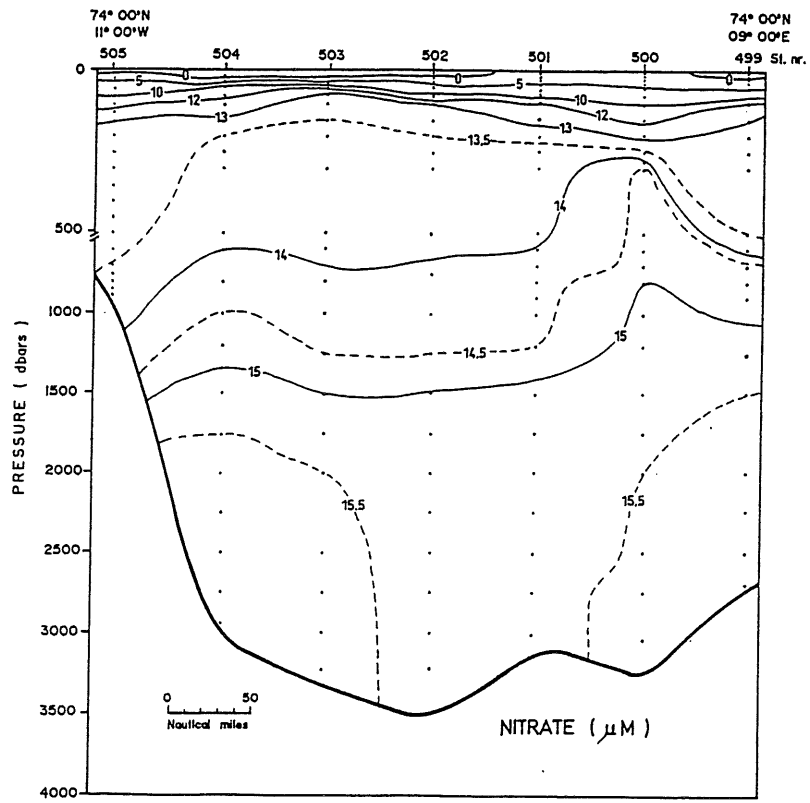


Figure 3. Vertical distribution of nitrate at the section along 74°N in the central Greenland Sea.

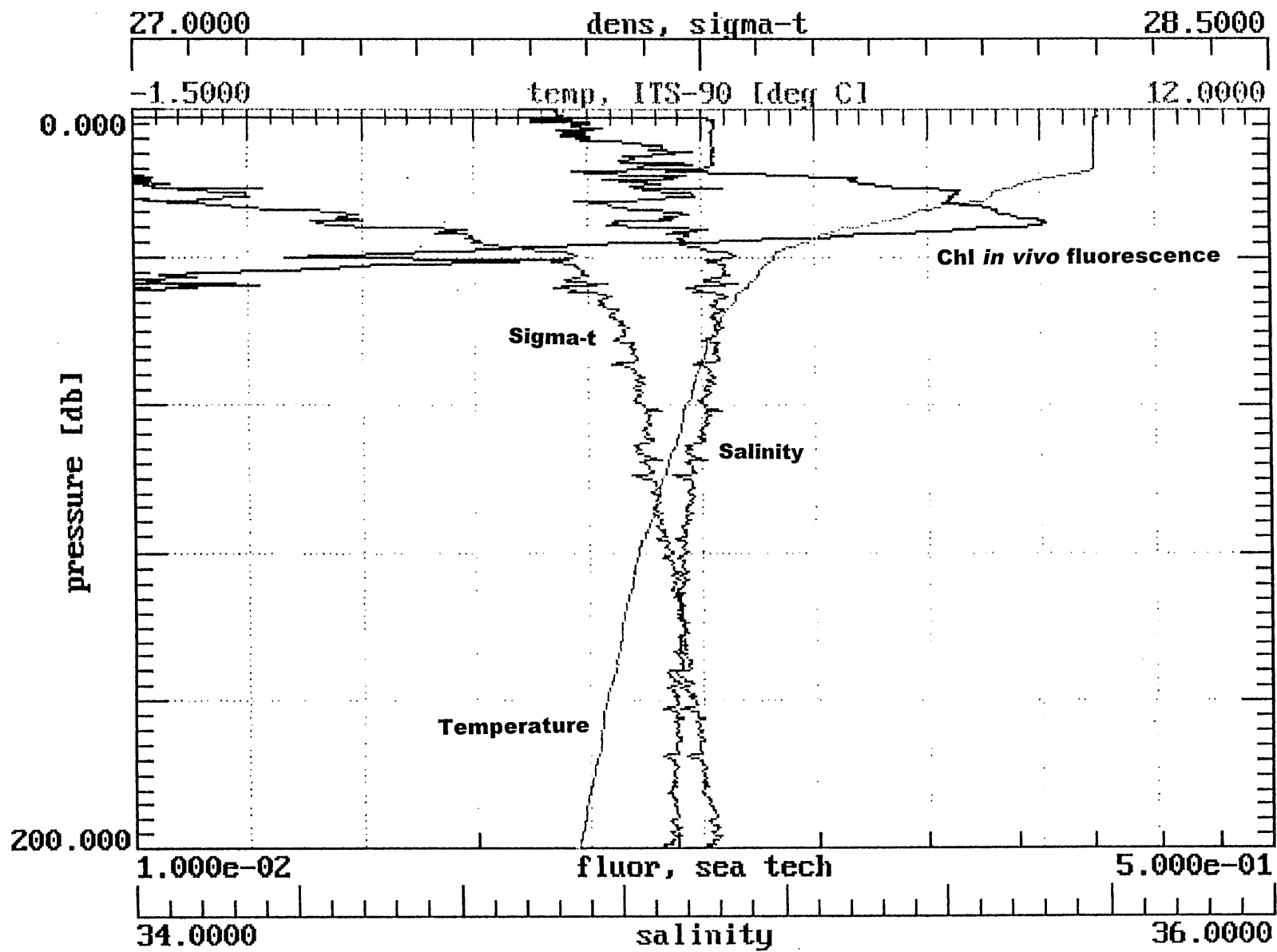


Figure 4. Vertical distribution of salinity (PSU), temperature ( $^{\circ}$  C), sigma-t and chlorophyll *in vivo* fluorescence at station 498.

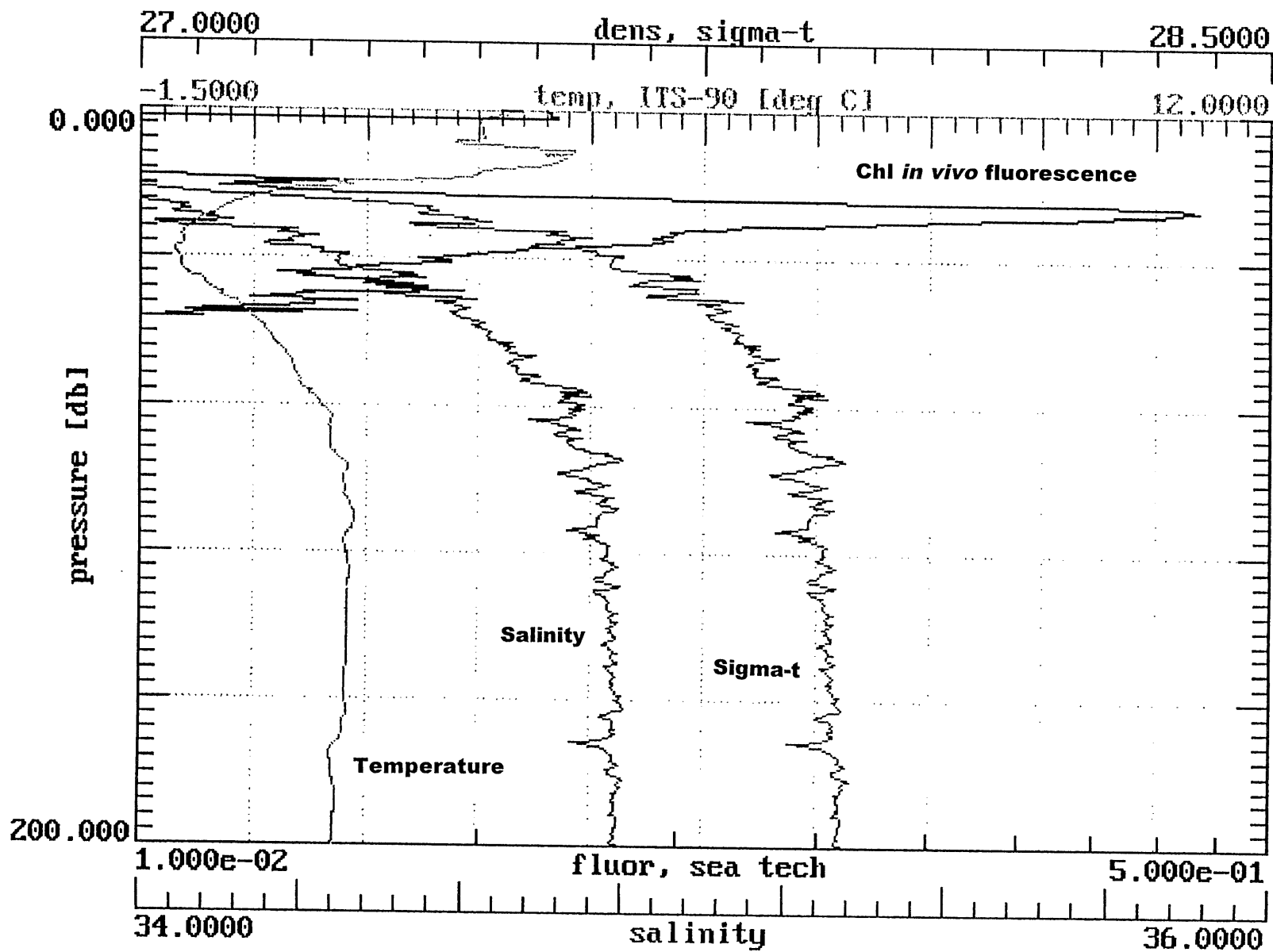


Figure 5. Vertical distribution of salinity (PSU), temperature ( $^{\circ}$  C), sigma-t and chlorophyll *in vivo* fluorescence at station 488.