The Expedition ANTARKTIS XVIII/5b of the Research Vessel "Polarstern" in 2001

Die Expedition ANTARKTIS XVIII/5b des Forschungsschiffes "Polarstern" 2001

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## **ANTARKTIS XVIII/5b**

13. April 2001 - 7. Mai 2001

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ANT XVIII/5b:

Punta Arenas – Bellingshausen Sea – Punta Arenas

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# Inhaltsverzeichnis:

,	ntroduction ahrtverlauf	
2) V 2) V	Vheather: Ship's Meteorological Station Vetter: Bordwetterwarte	7 8
3 3 3) E	Hydrographic conditions of the Eastern Bellingshausen Sea Ecosystem during Austral Autumn, 2001  3.1) Hydrographic Station Work with CTD and Water Bottle Sampling  3.2) Underway Measurements of Currents with the Vessel-Mounted Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler  Das hydrographische Umfeld des Ökosystems im östlichen Bellingshausen-Meer im Austral-Herbst 2001  1) Hydrographische Stationsarbeiten mit CTD und Wasserschöpfern  2) Kontinuierliche Messungen der Wasserströmung mit einem schiffsgestützten akustischen Doppler-Strömungsprofiler	11 16 20 20
	Submarine Light-Level Measurements with the BUCKYBALLichtmessungen in der Wassersäule mit dem Buckyball	
5 5	Survival strategies of Euphausia superba in autumn	26 27 30 31 31
	nergetics and feeding ecology of <i>Euphausia superba</i> nergetik und Nahrungsökologie von <i>Euphausia superba</i>	
	Zooplankton – acoustics Zooplankton - Akustik	
	Directe observations of krill under the ice by a remotely operated vehicle (ROV)	
9) Z	ooplankton ecology and pelago-benthic coupling	41
10) 10)	Silica dissolution by Zooplankton Silikatauflösung durch Zooplankton	43 45
11)	Ecology of small-sized pelagic copepods in the Bellingshausen Sea during autumn	. 47

12) 12)	Microzooplankton - Microbial Food Web	
13)	Salp ecology	54
14)	Microbiology	57
15)	Phytoplankton community distribution and specific composition	57
16)	Chlorophyll-a, Particulate Organic Carbon / Nitrogen (POC/N) and Biogenic Silica (BSi) distribution	61
17)	Particle flux	64
18)	Remote Sensing Program during the ANTXVIII/5b Cruise	65
1	Sea ice biological studies	67
1	Biologische Meereisuntersuchungen	70 70
20)	Sea Ice Biological and Physical Studies	.72
21)	Ice Edge Dynamics in the Bellinghausen Sea	. 73
22)	Marine birds and seals around the Marguerite Bay and Bellingshausen Sea areas	. 76
	International Whaling Commission – Southern Ocean GLOBEC Collaboration	. 82
24) 24)	Station List	. 88 . 88
25)	Cruise participants / Fahrtteilnehmer	. 95
26)	Participating Institutions / Beteiligte Institute (ANT-XVIII 5b)	. 96
27)	Ship's Crew / Schiffsbesatzung (ANT-XVIII 5 b)	. 98

#### 1) Introduction

### U. Bathmann (AWI)

The expedition ANT XVIII 5b is part of the international programme "Global Ocean Ecosystem Dynamics" (GLOBEC), dedicated to the interactions between zooplankton (krill) and the physical boundary conditions in the ocean. GLOBEC focuses on organisms relevant for human use. The species of interest in Antarctica is *Euphausia superba* - krill - of which the overwintering biology is still poorly understood. During the expedition we test some hypothesis of overwintering strategies of krill, specifically that juveniles and adults forage for food under the sea-ice and on the see bed. Krill has to feed nearly continuously in winter as the species can only maintain its position in the water column by swimming and because it does not have substantial lipid reserves.

According to our programme the scientific team comprises of physical and biological oceanographers from various disciplines. The later comprise bacteriologists, protozooplanktologists, experts for copepods, salps and krill, specialists for phytoplankton species composition and primary production, sea-ice biologists, ornithologists and whale biologists. Our work is part of an international programme in which American colleagues continue the research after the end of our expedition in Marguerite Bay (west of the Antarctic Peninsula).

FS POLARSTERN departed from Punta Arenas 12 hrs later as planned. Scientific work began beyond Argentinean waters by counting birds, whales and the determination of the phytoplankton pigment chlorophyll while steaming south. In addition we ran the under water acoustics for test and calibration, which was ended as soon as we cross the 60° meridian. For practical reasons, we did not continue the German acoustic programme in Antarctic waters, as German environmental regulations did practically not allow the continuation of a useful scientific programme.

On Wednesday 18 April, we began station work in deploying two mooring (current meters, sediment traps) at the continental slope off Adelaide Island. We continued station work on transects perpendicular to the coast deploying CTD's, plankton nets and other gear (see station list for details, Chapter 24).

On 21 April at 19.00 we interrupted station work off Adelaide Island and steamed south into areas of new ice formation near Alexander Island. Between 23 and 27 April intense work on sea-ice biology was performed. In addition, helicopter flights were performed for counting birds, seals and whales and document sea-ice physical characteristics for the validation of satellite information. The under-ice biota was documented by means of divers and an remotely operated underwater vehicle. We sampled plankton and benthos communities.

From 27 April on we continued our station work off Adelaide Island and recovered the mooring on the following day. The last station was served on 3 May 2001.

In April 2001 the sea-ice cover west of the Antarctic Peninsula was rather thin and still growing. Adult specimen of the Antarctic krill were nearly absent, but juveniles were numerous. The later fed on plankton and specially the under ice biota. From our ship-board incubation experiments we learned that juvenile krill also fed on copepods. The metabolic rates determined on freshly caught krill indicated that specimen were well fed, and highly active. Thus, in autumn there must be sufficient food for krill to sustain even the high biomass which we found.

Besides the scientific work, we fulfilled some logistic requirements during the cruise. We did fly scientific material to the British research station Rothera located on Adelaide Island. We also had material for the Argentine station Jubany and the German Dallmann Labor on board, both located on King-George Island. Polarstern delivered all goods and hosted two German technicans who served on the Dallmann laboratory during the previous summer months.

POLARSTERN arrived on time at 7 May 2001 in Punta Arenas.

#### 1) Fahrtverlauf

U. Bathmann (AWI)

Die Forschungsfahrt ANT XVIII 5b beteiligt sich am internationalen Programm "Global Ocean Ecosystem Dynamics" (GLOBEC), das den Beziehungen zwischen Zooplanktern (besonders dem Krill) und den physikalischen Umweltbedingungen im Meer gewidmet ist. Im Mittelpunkt der GLOBEC-Untersuchungen stehen Organismen, die für eine menschliche Nutzung bedeutend sind. In der Antarktis ist dies der Krill. Die Art der Überwinterung von Krill ist unzureichend bekannt; Hypothesen die während der Fahrt getestet werden besagen, dass ausgewachsene und juvenile Krill im Winter am und im Meereis und am tiefen Meeresboden ihre Nahrung finden. Krill benötigt ständig Nahrung, da sie ständig gegen das Absinken anschwimmen müssen und sie können nicht auf größeren Fettreserven zurückgreifen. Entsprechend setzt sich das Forscherteam aus physikalischen Ozeanographen und Biologischen Meereskundlern unterschiedlicher fachlicher Ausrichtung zusammen. Die Meereskundler beschäftigen sich mit der Rolle von Bakterien, des kleinsten Zooplankton (Mikrozooplankton), der Ruderfußkrebse (Copepoden) und der anderer Krebse (Krill), Manteltiere (Salpen), einzelliger Algen des Wassers (Phytoplankton), der Eisorganismen, der Vögel und Wale im antarktischen Ökosystem. Unsere Arbeiten waren mit denen amerikanischer Forscher koordiniert, die im Anschluss an unsere Expedition die Untersuchungen bei Marguerite Bay (westliche der antarktischen Halbinsel) mit 2 Forschungsschiffen fortsetzten.

FS Polarstern verließ Punta Arenas 12 Stunden später als geplant. Die wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten begannen unmittelbar nach Verlassen der Argentinischen Hoheitsgewässer vom fahrenden Schiff aus mit Zählungen von Seevögeln, Messungen der Algenbiomasse (Chlorophyll) und Probeläufen der Unterwasserakustik. Beim Eintritt in das antarktische Gebiet (60°S) wurden die akustischen Arbeiten der deutschen Forschergruppe beendet, eine Maßnahme die durch die Auflagen des Umweltbundesamtes erforderlich wurden. Am Mittwoch, den 18. April, begannen die Stationsarbeiten mit dem Ausbringen zweier Verankerungen (Sinkstofffallen, Strömungsmessern) am Kontinentalhang vor Adelaide Island. Es schlossen sich weitere Stationsarbeiten entlang von senkrecht zur Küste der antarktischen Halbinsel verlaufenden Transekten an, mit CTD, den Planktonnetzen und weiteren Messgeräten (siehe Stationsliste, Kapitel 24).

Am 21.4.2001 um 19 Uhr wurden de Stationsarbeiten westlich von Adelaide Island unterbrochen und Polarstern setzte Südkurs in Richtung der Neueisgebiete westlich von Alexander Island. Zwischen dem 23. und 27 4. wurden Untersuchungen zur Biologie in Eisgebieten durchgeführt. Tägliche Stationen auf dem Meereis dienten der Beprobung der Ineis-Biozönosen, Seevögeln, Robben und Walen wurden aus dem Helikopter gezählt, Taucher und ein ferngesteuertes Unterwasserfahrzeug beprobten und fotografierten die Untereisflächen, Eiserkundungs- und Vermessungsflüge dienten zur Validierung von Eisdaten aus Satelliten und die Plankton- und Benthosgemeinschaften wurden beprobt.

Ab dem 27. 4. wurden die Stationsarbeiten auf den Schnitten vor Adelaide Island fortgesetzt und am darauf folgenden Tag die Verankerung sicher geborgen. Die letzte Station wurde vor Jubany am 3.5. durchgeführt.

Im April 2001 war die Meereisdecke westlich der Halbinsel noch dünn und zerfranst. Adulte Krill waren kaum, Juvenile zahlreich vorhanden. Eisalgen eine wichtige Nahrungsquelle für die Aufrechterhaltung der großen Krillbestände. In unseren Experimenten frisst Krill auch Copepoden, die demnach eine zusätzliche Nahrungsquelle sind. Die an frisch gefangenen Larven gemessenen Stoffwechselraten haben gezeigt, dass sich die Tiere in einem optimal genährten Zustand befanden. Es gibt also potentiell genug Futter, um den Krillbestand im Winter aufrechtzuerhalten.

Einige logistische Aufgaben wurden erfolgreich abgeschlossen. Zur britischen Station Rothera auf Adelaide Island wurde Forschungsmaterial geflogen. Auch für die argentinische Station Jubany mit dem deutschen Dallmann Labor auf King-George Island hatten wir Material an Bord; zusätzlich nahmen wir 2 deutsche Techniker, die den Sommer über umfangreiche Reparaturarbeiten durchgeführt hatten, mit. Beiden Stationen konnten wir einen kurzen Besuch abstatten.

POLARSTERN lief planmäßig am 7.5. 2001 in Punta Arenas ein.

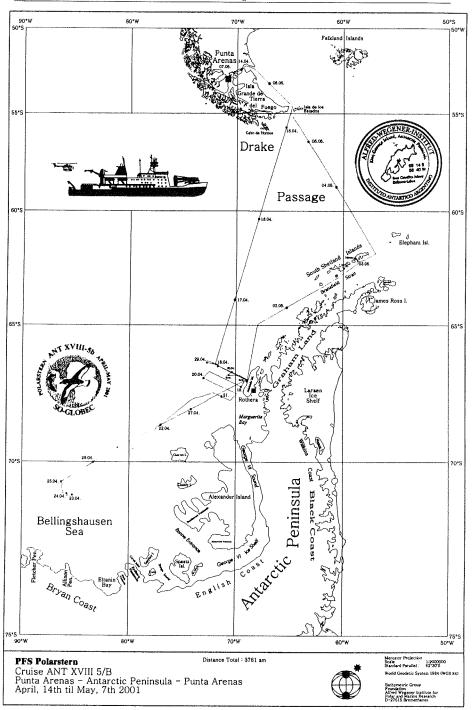


Figure 1: Map of POLARSTERN ANT XVIII 5b cruise track Abbildung 1: Karte des Fahrtverlaufs von POLARSTERN ANT XVIII 5b

#### 2) Wheather: Ship's Meteorological Station

H. Sonnabend (DWD)

Meteorological Conditions during RV Polarstern Cruise ANT XVIII5b from Punta Arenas to the Bellingshausen Sea and back from April 14th to May 07th 2001

In the morning of April 14th 2001 RV Polarstern left Punta Arenas sailing to the Eastern exit of Magellan Street. Good weather continued on our way to Le Maire Street. In the Northern Drake Street a gale center caused northerly winds increasing to force 7 to 8 Bft, backing to West in the night to April 16th. Strong to gale force westlerly winds continued on April 16th and 17th. On April 17th temperature dropped below the freezing point with some snow showers. In the evening of April 17th we reached the area west of Adelaide Island near 66° South 71° West. We remained here and somewhat south until April 21th.

In this period a large low 955 hpa moved from the Northwestern Bellingshausen Sea close to our position und further to the Western Weddellsea. It caused North- to Northeastwind force 6 to 8 Bft during April 18Th and 19th with frequent snow or snowrain und temperatures about 0°C. After a short time of weak winds near the gale center the wind shifted to Southwest increasing to force 8 Bft on April 21th. Sea increased to 5 m. Unstable cold air caused frequent and intensive snowshowers with gusts up to force 10 Bft. Temperatures sank to near –10°C.

In the evening of April 21th we left the first research area heading southwest. Strong southwesterly winds blew during our cruise. On April 22th we reached the sea ice edge near 69°South 79°West. In the early morning of April 23th the lowest temperature of our cruise was measured: -18°C. At this day a weak high pressure ridge caused decreasing winds, but overcast clouds with snow were observed due to a new low following rapidly. This low caused easterly winds force 7 to 8 Bft and more snow on April 24th. On April 25th and 26th high pressure influence with dry cold air brought sunny weather with frost about -16°C. Our position now was at about 71° South 86°West.

On April 27th we left the ice zone with northeasterly course in order to return to the area west of Adelaide Island. Strong northwesterly winds were blowing. They brought milder air with temperatures near freezing point. On April 28th the day began with weak winds under high pressure influence. Later an approaching frontal system caused increasing northeasterly winds and snow. Strong winds from northeasterly to westerly directions blew further on April 29th and 30th. Sea rose up to 7 m combined with swell. On May 1st and 2nd low pressure influence prevailed with sometimes strong winds with snow and better conditions occasionally.

On May 03rd Polarstern was close to the Argentine research station Jubany on King George Island. Fair weather was observed at first. During early afternoon fog patches formed near the coast. Towards evening we left King

George Island departing to Punta Arenas. On May 4th a low passed Drake Passage quickly from West to East. Under its influence fresh to strong winds shifted from Northeast to South. After a short time of weak winds a new frontal system approached from Southwest on May 05tht. It caused fresh northeasterly winds during passage of Le Maire Street. The last part of our cruise along the coast of Fireland and the entrance to Magellan Street followed with fresh to strong northwesterly winds. In the morning of May 07th Polarstern arrived at Punta Arenas. The general distributions of wind direction and wind speed for the entire period of the cruise is shown in Figures 2.1 and 2.2.

#### 2) Wetter: Bordwetterwarte

H. Sonnabend (DWD)

Fahrtverlauf und Wetter während der Reise des FS Polarstern Abschnitt XVIII5b von Punta Arenas zur Bellingshausensee und zurück vom 14. April bis 07. Mai 2001

Am 14.04.2001 früh verließ FS Polarstern Punta Arenas Richtung Ostausgang der Magellanstraße. Bei gutem Wetter mit frischen westlichen Winden fuhren wir entlang der Küste Feuerlands südostwärts und nach Passieren der Le Maire-Straße am 15.04.2001 früh nach Südsüdwesten. An diesem Tag näherte sich in der westlichen Frontalzone ein Sturmtief. Es brachte uns vorderseitig in der nördlichen Magellanstraße Regen und Nordwind Stärke 7 bis 8 Bft, der in der Nacht zum 16.04.2001 auf West drehte. Starke bis stürmische Winde aus westlichen Richtungen wehten auch tagsüber und am 17.04.2001. An diesem Tag sank die Temperatur erstmalig knapp unter den Gefrierpunkt. Hin und wieder gab es Schneeschauer. Am Abend des 17.04.2001 wurde bei vorübergehend schwachen Winden das erste Zielgebiet bei 66°S 71°W westlich der Adelaide Insel erreicht. Hier und etwas weiter südlich blieben wir bis zum 21.04.2001 abends.

In dieser Periode zog ein umfangreiches Sturmtief mit Kerndruck um 955 hpa vom Seegebiet nordwestlich der Bellingshausensee langsam südostwärts knapp südlich an unserem Fahrtgebiet vorbei in die westliche Weddelsee. Dies bedeutete anfangs Nord- bis Nordostwind Stärke 6 bis 8 Bft, wobei am 18.04.2001 eine Verankerung mit Strömungsmessern und Sinkstofffallen ausgebracht werden konnte. Nasskalte Luft um 0 Grad C brachte häufigen Schneefall oder Schneeregen. Das Satellitenbild vom 18.05.2001 zeigt die Wolkenverteilung an diesem Tag.

Nach einer kurzen Schwachwindphase am 20.04.2001 in Nähe des Tiefkerns drehte der Wind auf Südwest und nahm in der Nacht zum 21.04.2001 erneut auf Stärke 8 Bft zu. Tagsüber sank die Temperatur auf nahe -10°C. Feuchtlabile Schichtung führte zu häufigen intensiven Schneeschauern mit Böen bis Stärke 10 Bft. Die Forschungsarbeiten konnten in diesen Tagen teilweise durchgeführt werden. Zum Teil wurden sie wegen der stürmischen

Winde und Seegang um 5 m stark behindert. Geplante Hubschrauberflüge nach Rothera waren nicht möglich.

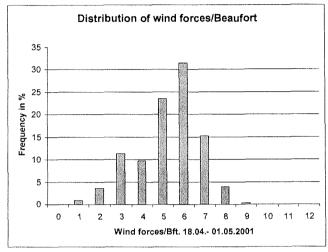


Figure 2.1: Distribution of wind forces during ANT XVIII/5b

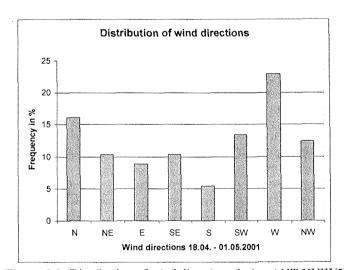


Figure 2.2: Distribution of wind directions during ANT XVIII/5b

Am 21.04.2001 abends verließen wir das erste Forschungsgebiet mit Südwestkurs und erreichten am Folgetag abends die Meereisgrenze bei 69°S 79°W. Die Fahrt erfolgte bei starkem vorderlichem Südwestwind. Am frühen Morgen des 23.04.2001 wurde mit –18°C die tiefste Temperatur der Reise gemessen. Für diesen Tag versprach ein sich von Westen nähernder Hochdruckkeil Wetterberuhigung. Entsprechend nahm der Wind ab, so dass Arbeiten auf dem Eis durchgeführt werden konnten und ein Taucher zum

Einsatz kam. Doch führte das vorauseilende Frontensystem eines neuen Tiefs bereits knapp westlich der Keilachse feuchte Luft heran. Sie brachte Schneefall und tiefe Wolkenuntergrenzen und ließ Hubschrauber-Flüge erneut nicht zu. Das zugehörige Tief zog von der Amundsensee zur nördlichen Bellingshausensee. Es brachte uns am 24.04.2001 Ostwind Stärke 7 bis 8 Bft und weiteren Schneefall. Wir befanden uns jetzt in der südlichen Bellingshausensee bei 71°S 86°W. Erst am 25.04.2001 setzte sich mit Annäherung eines Hochdruckkeils trockene Kaltluft aus Südosten durch, so dass bei sonnigem und gutsichtigem Wetter und Frost um –16°C Hubschrauberflüge bis 100 sm Entfernung durchgeführt werden konnten. Arbeiten auf dem Eis wurden fortgesetzt. Von einer britischen Forschergruppe wurden vier Bojen ausgesetzt, die seitdem Luftdruck und Temperatur in das GTS einspeisen. Das freundliche Wetter dauerte auch am 26.04.2001 an.

Am 27.04.2001 früh verließen wir das Meereisgebiet mit Nordostkurs bei nordwestlichen Winden Stärke 6 bis 7 Bft, um zum Seegebiet westlich der Adelaide Insel zurückzukehren.

Hier wurde am 28.04.2001 vormittags bei vorübergehend schwachwindigem Hochdruckwetter mit guten Sichtflugbedingungen ein längerer Hubschrauberflug zur Adelaide Insel durchgeführt. Nachmittags näherte sich das Frontensystem eines Tiefs über der Amundensee mit vorderseitig auffrischendem Nordostwind. Dabei konnte noch rechtzeitig vor weiterer Wetterverschlechterung die Verankerung aufgenommen werden, die 10 Tage zuvor ausgebracht worden war. Bald danach setzte frontaler Schneefall ein. Vor allem die sehr guten Satellitenbilder ermöglichten eine Vorhersage der kurzfristigen Wetterentwicklung. Die erfolgreiche zeitliche Planung der Aufnahme der Verankerung und des Fluges in Abhängigkeit vom erwarteten Wetter erfolgte morgens in enger Absprache zwischen der Schiffs- und Fahrtleitung und der Bordwetterwarte.

Die überwiegend nordwestlichen bis nordöstlichen Winde seit dem 27.05.2001 führten mildere Luft mit Temperaturen knapp unter 0°C heran.

Am 29.04.2001 herrschte auf der Nordseite des von der Amundsensee zur südlichen Bellingshausensee gezogenen Tiefs trübes Wetter mit Schneefall und starkem bis stürmischem Westwind. Auch am 30.04.2001 blieb es stark windig bis stürmisch mit Seegang bis 7 m, woran die hohe westliche Dünung beteiligt war. An beiden Tagen wurden die Forschungsarbeiten behindert. Für den 01.05.2001 waren Hubschrauberflüge nach Rothera vorgesehen. Dies war in der ersten Tageshälfte wegen Durchzug eines frontalen Schneefallgebietes nicht möglich. Auf seiner Rückseite setzte nachmittags deutliche Wetterbesserung ein, so dass dann die Flüge trotz intensiver, aber umfliegbarer Schneeschauer stattfinden konnten. Erneut waren die Satellitenbilder die entscheidende Vorhersagehilfe. Der 02.05.2001 wies einen ähnlichen Wetterablauf auf , so dass trotz starken Westwindes Stärke 7 Bft nachmittags ein längerer Hubschrauberflug möglich war.

Am 03.05.2001 hielten wir uns nahe der argentinischen Forschungsstation Jubany auf King George Island auf. Ein rasch von Nordwest nach Südost wandernder Hochdruckkeil sorgte zunächst für gutes Flugwetter, das zahlreiche Hubschrauberflüge zur Station zuließ. Im Bereich des Hochkeils drehte ein schwacher Wind von Südwest auf Nordwest. Nachmittags trieb flacher Nebel heran, der unser Schiff zeitweise einhüllte. Ursache hierfür war feuchte Luft, die mit dem Nordwestwind über –2°C kaltem Wasser zu uns floss. Noch vor Ankunft des Nebels hatte sich die Taupunktsdifferenz auf 1 Grad C vermindert. Kurze Zeit nach Verlassen der Position bei Jubany gelangten wir aus dem Nebel heraus, der sich nur in unmittelbarer Küstennähe gebildet hatte. Nachmittags fuhren wir Richtung Punta Arenas ab.

Während der Heimfahrt zog am 04.05.2001 ein Tief durch die Drakestraße rasch ostwärts. Es brachte uns frische bis starke, von Nordost über Südost auf Süd drehende Winde. Nach Durchgang eines schwachwindigen Zwischenhochkeils näherte sich am 05.05.2001 von Südwesten ein Tiefdrucksystem. Auf seiner Vorderseite wehten beim Passieren der Le Maire-Straße frische nordöstliche Winde. Der letzte Teil der Reise entlang der Feuerlandküste und die Einfahrt in die Magellanstraße erfolgten bei frischen bis starken nordwestlichen Winden. Am 07.05.2001 früh machte Polarstern in Punta Arenas fest. Die prozentuale Verteilung von Windrichtungen- und Stärken (Bft) während der Forschungsperiode vom 18.04. bis 01.05. 2001 geht aus den Abbildungen 2.1 und 2.2 (siehe englisches Kapitel) hervor.

## Hydrographic conditions of the Eastern Bellingshausen Sea Ecosystem during Austral Autumn, 2001

V. Strass, H. Borth, B. Cisewski, B. Rabe, C. Radke, K. Rinas (AWI)

Polarstern cruise ANT-XVIII/5b formed the first German contribution to the field campaign of SO-GLOBEC, the Southern Ocean regional component of the Global Ocean Ecosystem Dynamics study. Aimed at yielding a thorough description of the hydrographic environment of autumnal phytoplankton and zooplankton stocks in the eastern Bellingshausen Sea, physical measurements were made to give the horizontal and vertical distribution of temperature, salinity, density as well as chlorophyll fluorescence and light transmission, of the horizontal currents, and an Eulerian time series of currents.

# **3.1)** Hydrographic Station Work with CTD and Water Bottle Sampling V. Strass, H. Borth, B. Cisewski, B. Rabe, C. Radke, K. Rinas (AWI)

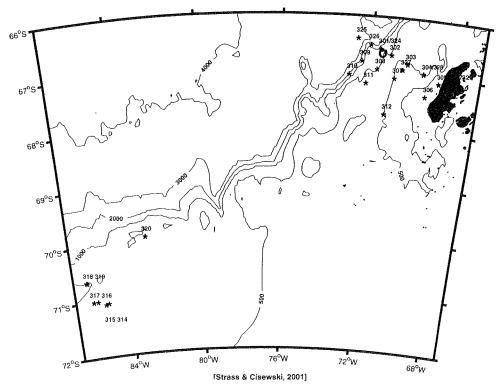
The vertical profiles of temperature, salinity and density were derived from measurements made by lowering a CTD (Conductivity, Temperature and Depth) sonde at hydrographic stations. The CTD used was type Sea-Bird Electronics SBE 911 plus. The CTD was supplemented by a transmissometer (Wet Labs, 660 nm wavelength) and a chlorophyll-sensitive fluorometer (Dr. Haardt BackScat). The CTD and peripheral instruments were attached to a

multi-bottle water sampler type Sea-Bird SBE 32 Carousel holding 24 12-liter bottles. The performance of the water sampler was controlled by use of SIS reversing thermometers and pressure gauges attached to 8 of the water bottles. Salinity derived from the CTD measurements has afterwards been recalibrated by comparison to salinity samples, taken from the water bottles, which were analyzed by use of a Guildline-Autosal-8400A salinometer to an accuracy generally better than 0.001 units on the practical salinity scale; the final accuracy of the recalibrated CTD salinities is estimated as 0.004. The temperature sensor was calibrated at the factory roughly half a year prior to the cruise to an accuracy better than 0.0001 °C. The measurements of chlorophyll concentration made with the fluoormeter have been calibrated versus chlorophyll samples (see contribution to the cruise report by A. Belem and M. Brichta) taken from the water bottles.

Tab.	Tab. 3.1.1: ANT XVIII / 5b CTD Casts								
Nr	Stn/Cast	Date	DepthTime UTC	Lat deg S	Lat min S	Long deg W	Long min W	Depth m	Water Depth m
1 2	301/02 302/01	18.04.01 18.04.01	07:02 17:51	66 66	37,36 43,32	71 71	45,11 14,04	857 456	1
3	303/01	18.04.01	22:34	66	51,82	70	28,85		608
5	304/01 305/02	19.04.01 19.04.01	04:14 10:25	67 67	0,73 9,64	69 68		611 294	1 1
6 7	306/01 307/01	19.04.01 19.04.01	14:23 22:52	67 67	24,87 7,58	69 71	32,09 2,27	666 447	1 ' 1
8	308/03 309/01	20.04.01	04:58 09:40	66 66	58,88 50,92	71	51,29 34,48	409 1886	431
10	310/01	20.04.01	15:55	67	5,84	73	6,94	572	
11 12	311/01 312/01	20.04.01 21.04.01	21:24 15:31	67	14,47 46,89	71		390	1
13 14	314/05 315/03	23.04.01 24.04.01	19:22 01:39		5,76 6,76	1		628 585	1
15 16	316/06 317/02	24.04.01 25.04.01	17:23 01:25		2,84 2,79	85	1 ' 1	564 562	1 1
17 18	318/02	25.04.01	15:56	70	41,49	86	25,16	662	672
19	319/02 320/01	26.04.01 26.04.01	00:57 17:56		57,87	83	6,96	661	514
20 21	323/02 324/02	28.04.01 28.04.01	09:25 20:59		9,24 37,80	l		196	5 200 633
22 23	325/02 326/01	29.04.01 29.04.01	09:11 20:31	66 66					1
24 25	327/01 328/02	30.04.01 01.05.01	17:19 07:32	66	i '	70	40,70	487	493
26 27	329/02 329/11	01.05.01 01.05.01	15:19 22:40	67	9,21 7,44	68	57,31	209 209	211

All together, 27 CTD casts were made at 26 hydrographic stations. All casts except of one extended to full, however mostly rather shallow, ocean depth. The first 12 casts were made at station numbers 301 – 312 which constituted an irregular grid extending off Adelaide Island to the continental slope. The last

8 casts at stations numbered 323 - 329 were made while revisiting station positions along a cross shelf section that was part of the first grid off Adelaide Island. During the middle of the cruise 7 CTD stations (numbered 314 - 320 were performed in an ice-covered area farther southwest, while all other station positions were located in open water.



**Fig. 3.1.1:** Overview of all CTD station positions occupied during the cruise. The circle symbol close to stations 301/324 indicates the position of mooring AW1240-1.

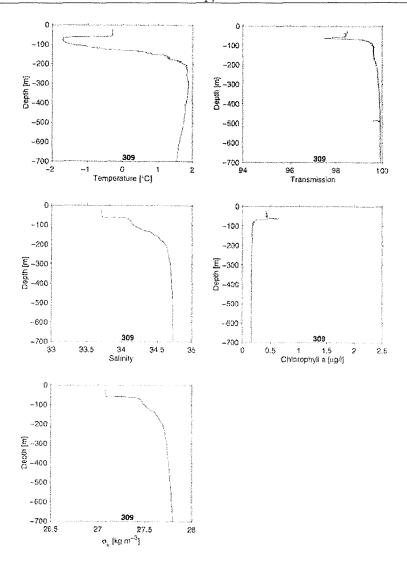


Fig. 3.1.2 a - c: An impression of the distribution of water masses given by selected CTD profiles: Station 309, at a water depth of 1886 m roughly in the midth of the continental slope, reveals the typical vertical distribution in the oceanic regime; a relatively shallow warm and fresh mixed layer above roughly 50 m; below, around 100 m depth, the layer of very cold Winter Water (WW); and deeper down, between 200 and 400 m, the core of relatively warm Upper Circumpolar Deep Water (UCDW). Because the UCDW core is situated above sill depth of the rather shallow shelf break in the eastern Belllingshausen Sea, it can penetrate on to the shelf area. Therefore, almost all stations on the shelf (see, for instance, station 308) reflect the typical oceanic vertical distribution, with just the core temperatures and salinities somewhat eroded due to enhanced mixing. Significant influence of local water mass modification is restricted to vicinity of the coast (see st. 306). Here, close to Adelaide Island, an

additional shallow, cold and freshened layer is found at the surface, which obviously results from glacial melt. Rather low light transmission which is not inversely correlated to the concentration of chlophyll indicates a terrigenuous influence on water turbidity. On the other hand, the small-scale variability of transmission and chlorophyll concentration below the mixed layer at station 308 can be interpreted as a hint to sedimentation of biogenic, phytoplankton-containing particles from the euphotic zone.

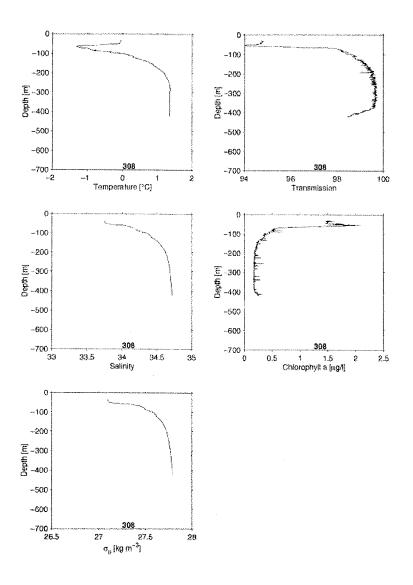


Fig. 3.1.2 b: text see figure legend above

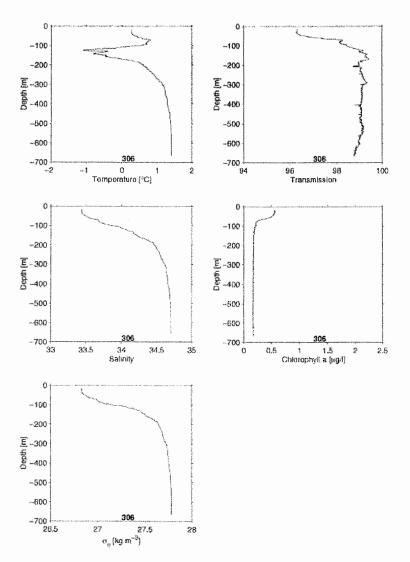


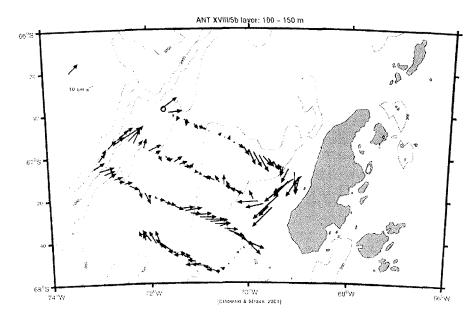
Fig. 3.1.2 c: text see figure legend above

# 3.2) Underway Measurements of Currents with the Vessel-Mounted Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler

B. Cisewski, V.Strass (AWI) and J. v. Franeker (Alterra)

Vertical profiles of ocean currents down to roughly 300 m depth were measured with a Vessel Mounted Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (Narrow Band VM-ADCP; manufacture of RDI, 150 kHz nominal frequency), installed at the ship's hull behind an acoustically transparent plastic window for ice protection. The ADCP has four transducer heads, arranged in a square formation, which point diagonally outwards at an angle of 30° relative to the

vertical. The transducer heads simultaneously emit a sound pulse approximately every second, and record echoes returned from particles in suspension in the water. The echoes are range-gated into a series of vertical bins and analysed for their Doppler frequency shift that is related to the water velocity. Determination of the velocity components in geographical coordinates, however, requires that the attitude of the ADCP transducer head, its tilt, heading, motion and geographic position is also known. Attitude variables of the VM-ADCP were taken from the ship's navigation system. In addition, the ADCP can be used as a detector for zooplankton abundance by evaluating the echo amplitude.



**Fig. 3.2.1:** Horizontal currents in the depth range 100 - 150 m measured with the VM-ADCP. The vectors suggest a current core to the north-northeast aligned with the shelf break and a reverse flow to the south-southwest, parallel to the coastline, off Adelaide Island. Note, however, that current fluctuations like tides are superimposed to the mean circulation. Time series of currents at the position of mooring AWI240-1, which is marked by the circle symbol, are shown in Fig. 3.3.2.

The instrument settings were chosen to give a vertical resolution of current measurements of 4 m in 80 depth bins, and a temporal resolution of 2 min after ensemble averaging over individual profiles taken at a rate of roughly 1 Hz. Calibration data for the ADCP velocity measurements were obtained during the cruise, during approach to and departure from stations. Processing of the VM-ADCP data was done using the CODAS software package (developed by E. Firing and colleagues, SOEST, Hawaii). The VM-ADCP data

were collected continously during the cruise while outside South-American territorial waters.

### 3.3) Time Series Measurements from Moored Instruments

V. Strass, H. Borth, B. Cisewski, B. Rabe, C. Radke, K. Rinas, U. Bathmann and S. Schiel (AWI)

Short-term time series measurements were made by moored instruments deployed 18. April 2001 just after the begin of the cruise and recovered 28. April 2001 just prior to its end. The mooring position coincided with that of CTD station 301 at the shelf break off Adelaide Island. The mooring rig, attached to the anchor weight by double releases type MORS RT-161, supported two rotor current meters type Aanderaa RCM-8 at nominal depths of 150 and 790 m and two HDW sediment traps. The current meter measurements were made at a sampling interval of 10 minutes.

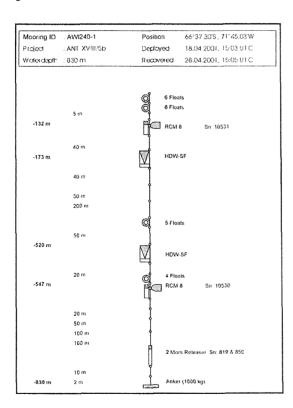
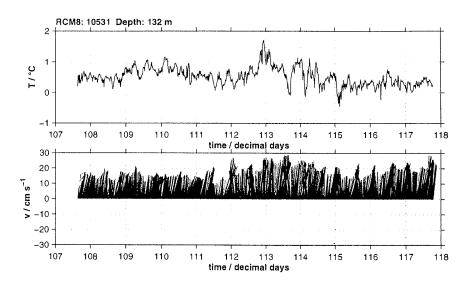
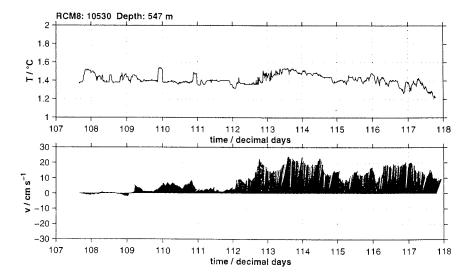


Fig. 3.3.1: Schematic drawing of mooring AWI240-1.





**Fig. 3.3.2:** Time series of temperature and currents recorded at depths of 132 m and 547 m by Aanderaa rotor current meters at the position of mooring AWI240-1, 66° 37.30' S and 71° 45.03' W. The velocity time series confirm a dominating mean flow towards the north-northeast, roughly parallel to contours of the bottom topography. Shorter-term current fluctuations at the shallower depth level appear being dominated by the semi-diurnal tide.

# 3) Das hydrographische Umfeld des Ökosystems im östlichen Bellingshausen-Meer im Austral-Herbst 2001

V. Strass, H. Borth, B. Cisewski, B. Rabe, C. Radke, K. Rinas (AWI)

Die Polarstern-Reise ANT-XVIII/5b bildete den ersten deutschen Beitrag zur Mess-Kampagne im Rahmen von SO-GLOBEC, der regionalen Komponente der "Global Ocean Ecosystem Dynamics study" im Südpolarmeer. Mit dem Ziel, eine möglichst umfassende Beschreibung der hydrographischen Umweltbedingungen der Phytoplankton- und Zooplankton-Bestände im östlichen Bellingshausen-Meer während des Austral-Herbstes zu liefern, wurden physikalische Messungen zur vertikalen und horizontalen Verteilung der Temperatur, des Salzgehaltes und der Dichte, der Wassertrübung und Chlorophyll-Konzentration sowie der Strömungsverteilung und deren zeitlicher Veränderung durchgeführt.

# **3.1)** Hydrographische Stationsarbeiten mit CTD und Wasserschöpfern V. Strass, H. Borth, B. Cisewski, B. Rabe, C. Radke, K. Rinas (AWI)

Vertikal-Profile von Temperatur, Salzgehalt und Dichte wurden aus Messungen mit einer CTD-Sonde (,Conductivity, Temperature and Depth') auf hydrographischen Stationen abgeleitet. Eingesetzt wurde eine CTD-Sonde Typ Sea-Bird Electronics SBE 911 plus. Als externe Instrumente waren an die CTD-Sonde angeschlossen ein Transmissiometer (Wet Labs, 660 nm Wellenlänge) und ein für Chlorophyll sensitives Fluorometer (Dr. Haardt BackScat). Die CTD-Sonde samt externer Instrumente war verbunden mit einem Kranzwasserschöpfer Typ Sea-Bird SBE 32 Carousel mit 24 einzelnen Schöpfern von jeweils 12 Litern Fassungsvermögen. Die Zuverlässigkeit des Kranzwasserschöpfers hinsichtlich der Schöpftiefen wurde mittels Umkipp-Thermometern und Druckmessern von SIS an 8 der Schöpfer überprüft. Die aus den CTD-Messdaten abgeleiteten Salzgehaltswerte wurden nachträglich anhand der mit einem Salinometer (Guildline-Autosal-8400A) aus Schöpferproben bestimmten Salzgehalte kalibriert. Während das Salinometer selbst eine Messgenauigkeit von besser als 0.001 Einheiten auf der praktischen Salinitätsskala aufweist, liegt die Genauigkeit der nachkalibrierten CTD-Salzgehalte bei etwa 0.004. Der Temperatur-Sensor wurde ein halbes Jahr vor dem Messeinsatz beim Hersteller auf 0.0001 °C genau kalibriert. Die mit dem Fluorometer bestimmten Chlorophyllkonzentrationen wurden anhand von Chlorophyll-Proben (siehe Fahrtberichtsbeiträge von A. Belem und M. Brichta) aus den Wasserschöpfern kalibriert.

Insgesamt wurden mit der CTD-Sonde 27 Messeinsätze auf 26 hydrographischen Stationen gefahren. Alle CTD-Einsätze bis auf einen gingen bis nahe (bis auf etwa 10 m) an den Meeresboden. Allerdings waren die Wassertiefen in unserem Messgebiet überwiegend eher gering. Die ersten 12 Messeinsätze fanden bei den Stationen Nummer 301 – 312 statt, welche ein unregelmäßiges Gitternetz zwischen der Adelaide-Insel und dem davor liegenden Kontinentalabhang bildeten. Die letzten 8 CTD-Profile wurden auf

den Stationen Nummer 323 – 329 gefahren. Diese Stationen lagen auf gleicher geographischer Positionen mit solchen, die Teil des 10 – 14 Tage zuvor vor der Adelaide-Insel abgearbeiteten Stationsgitters bildeten. Im mittleren Zeitabschnitt der Polarsternreise wurden 7 CTD-Einsätze (Stationsnummern 314 – 320) in mit Meereis bedecktem Gebiet weiter südwestlich durchgeführt; alle anderen Stationen lagen in freiem Wasser.

F- 1-	F.L. O.4.4. ANT YVIII (FL. OTD D. FL.								
liab.	Tab. 3.1.1: ANT XVIII / 5b CTD-Profile								
Nr	Stn/Einsatz	Datum	Zeit auf Tiefe UTC	Breite Grad S	Breite Min S	Länge Grad W	Länge Min W	Max. Gerätetiefe m	Wassertiefe m
			010	Glau S	IVIIII G	Glau VV	IVIIII VV	111	111
1	301/02	18.04.01	07:02	66	37,36	71	45,11	857	881
2	302/01	18.04.01	17:51	66	43,32	71	14,04	456	458
3	303/01	18.04.01	22:34	66	51,82	70	28,85		608
4	304/01	19.04.01	04:14	67	0,73	69	42,40	611	623
5	305/02	19.04.01	10:25	67	9,64	68	56,64	294	286
6	306/01	19.04.01	14:23	67	24,87	69	32,09	666	673
7	307/01	19.04.01	22:52	67	7,58	71	2,27	447	442
8	308/03	20.04.01	04:58	66	58,88	71	51,29	409	431
9	309/01	20.04.01	09:40	66	50,92	72	34,48	1886	
10	310/01	20.04.01	15:55	67	5,84	73	6,94	572	
11	311/01	20.04.01	21:24	67	14,47	72	20,56		403
12	312/01	21.04.01	15:31	67	46,89	71	22,72	390	394
13	314/05	23.04.01	19:22	71	5,76			628	626
14	315/03	24.04.01	01:39	71	6,76	85	33,24	585	591
15	316/06	24.04.01	17:23	71	2,84	85	57,91	564	567
16	317/02	25.04.01	01:25	71	2,79	86	12,57	562	559
17	318/02	25.04.01	15:56	70	41,49	86	25,16	662	672
18	319/02	26.04.01	00:57	70	41,05	86	27,80	661	671
19	320/01	26.04.01	17:56	69	57,87	83	6,96		514
20	323/02	28.04.01	09:25	67	9,24	68	57,21	196	200
21	324/02	28.04.01	20:59	66	37,80	71	44,10		633
22	325/02	29.04.01	09:11	66	27,11	72	47,56	3666	3656
23	326/01	29.04.01	20:31	66	33,16	72	12,13	3373	2226
24	327/01	30.04.01	17:19	66	57,85			487	1
25	328/02	01.05.01	07:32	67	0,03	69	42,30	598	605
26	329/02	01.05.01	15:19	67	9,21	68	57,31	209	1
27	329/11	01.05.01	22:40	67	7,44	68	56,47	201	356

**Abb. 3.1.1 (siehe englisches Kapitel):** Karte der CTD-Stationspositionen. Das Kreissymbol nahe der Stationen 301/324 gibt die Position der Verankerung AWI240-1 an.

Abb. 3.1.2 (siehe englisches Kapitel): Ein Eindruck von der Wassermassenverteilung anhand ausgewählter CTD-Profile: Station 309, über knapp 1886 m Wassertiefe etwa mitten auf dem Kontinentalabhang, zeigt die typische Vertikalverteilung im ozeanischen Regime, nämlich eine relativ warme und salzarme Deckschicht oberhalb etwa 50 m, darunter, um 100 m Tiefe herum, die Schicht sehr kalten Winterwassers (WW), und tiefer, zwischen 200 und 400 m, den Kern relativ warmen, oberen zirkumpolaren

Tiefenwassers (UCDW). Da der Kern des UCDW oberhalb der relativ tiefen Schelfkante des östlichen Bellingshausen-Meeres liegt, kann es leicht auf den Schelfbereich vordringen. So findet man bei nahezu allen Stationen auf dem Schelf (siehe z.B. Station 308) die typische ozeanische Vertikalstruktur wieder; lediglich die Kern-Temperaturen und Salzgehalte der charakteristischen Wassermassen sind durch Vermischung etwas abgebaut. Ein deutlicher Einfluss lokaler Wassermassenmodifikation ist auf den küstennahen Bereich beschränkt (siehe St. 306). Hier, in Nähe der Adelaide-Insel, findet sich zusätzlich eine sehr flache, kalte und ausgesüßte Schicht an der Oberfläche, die offensichtlich auf Gletscher-Schmelzwasser zurückzuführen ist. Die recht niedrige und nicht mit der Chlorophyll-Konzentration antikorrelierte Transmission hier in Insel-Nähe deutet außerdem auf einen terrigenen Anteil an der Wassertrübung hin. Die kleinskalige Variabilität in sowohl dem Transmissions- als auch Chlorophyllprofil unterhalb der Deckschicht bei Station 308 ist eher als Anzeichen von Sedimentation biogener, Phytoplankton-haltiger Partikel aus der euphotischen Zone zu interpretieren.

# 3.2) Kontinuierliche Messungen der Wasserströmung mit einem schiffsgestützten akustischen Doppler-Strömungsprofiler

B. Cisewski, V.Strass (AWI) und J. v. Franeker (Alterra)

Vertikalprofile der Meeresströmung in den oberen 300 m Tiefe wurden mit einem akustisch arbeitenden Doppler-Strömungsprofiler (,Narrow Band' VM-ADCP von RD Instruments, 150 kHz nominelle Arbeitsfrequenz) aufgezeichnet, der im Kiel des Schiffes hinter einem schalldurchlässigen Kunststofffenster als Eisschutz installiert ist. Der ADCP besitzt vier Schwingerköpfe, die in Quadrat-Form angeordnet sind und Schall in einem Winkel von 30° relativ zur Senkrechten nach außen und unten abstrahlen. Die Schwingerköpfe senden simultan etwa einmal pro Sekunde einen Schallpuls und registrieren das Echo. welches von im Wasser treibenden Partikeln zurückgestrahlt wird. Die Echos werden mit Zeitversatz aufgezeichnet und so verschiedenen Tiefenschichten zugeordnet. Die Wassergeschwindigkeit wird aus der Doppler-Verschiebung bestimmt. Zur Bestimmung der Geschwindigkeitskomponenten in geographischen Koordinaten allerdings werden auch fortlaufende Informationen über die Schiffsbewegung und Orientierung, wie Schiffsgeschwindigkeit und Kurs sowie Roll- und Stampfwinkel, benötigt. Jene Informationen wurden vom Navigationssystem des Schiffes übernommen. Zusätzlich lässt sich aus den ADCP-Daten bei Auswertung der Echo-Signalstärke auch eine Aussage über das Zooplanktonvorkommen gewinnen.

Die Instrument-Einstellungen waren so gewählt, dass sich eine vertikale Auflösung der Strömungsmessungen von 4 m über 80 Tiefenschichten ergab. Zeitlich wurden die mit etwa 1 Hz gemachten Einzelmessungen über zwei Minuten gemittelt. Kalibrationsdaten für den VM-ADCP wurden während der Reise beim An- und Ablaufen von hydrographischen Stationen gewonnen. Für die Datenaufbereitung wurde das CODAS Programm-Paket (entwickelt von E. Firing und Kollegen, SOEST, Hawaii) benutzt. VM-ADCP Daten wurden

während der Reise außerhalb südamerikanischer Hoheitsgewässer kontinuierlich aufgezeichnet.

Abb. 3.2.1 (siehe englisches Kapitel): Karte der Horizontalströmungen im Tiefenbereich 100 - 150 m auf dem Kontinental-Schelf vor der Adelaide-Insel, gemessen mit dem VM-ADCP. Die Stromvektoren weisen über dem Kontinentalabhang auf eine Strömung in nord-nordöstlicher Richtung und auf eine entgegengerichtete Strömung nach Süd-Südwest parallel zur Küstenlinie vor der Adelaide-Insel hin. Es sei allerdings darauf hingewiesen, dass der mittleren Strömung zeitlich fluktuierende Strömungsanteile wie etwa Gezeiten überlagert sind. Zeitreihen der Strömung an der Position der Verankerung AWI240-1, markiert durch das Kreis-Symbol, werden in Abb. 3.3.2 gezeigt.

# **3.3)** Zeitreihen-Aufzeichnungen mittels verankerter Instrumente V. Strass, H. Borth, B. Cisewski, B. Rabe, C. Radke, K. Rinas, S. Schiel (AWI)

Kurze Zeitreihen wurden im Verlauf des Fahrtabschnittes mittels verankerter Instrumente aufgezeichnet, die am 18. April 2001 kurz nach Beginn der Fahrt ausgelegt und am 28. April 2001 kurz vor Reiseende wieder aufgenommen wurden. Die Verankerungsposition lag nahe bei Station 301 an der Schelfkante vor der Adelaide-Insel. An wissenschaftlichen Messinstrumenten hielt die Verankerung, mit dem Grundgewicht verbunden durch ein Auslöserpaar vom Typ MORS RT-161, zwei Rotor-Strömungsmesser Typ Aanderaa RCM-8 auf Tiefen von 150 und 547 m sowie zwei HDW-Sedimentfallen. Die Strömungsmesser registrierten mit einem Messintervall von 10 Minuten.

Abb. 3.3.1 (siehe englisches Kapitel): Schema-Zeichnung der Verankerung AWI240-1.

Abb. 3.3.2 (siehe englisches Kapitel): Zeitreihen der Temperatur und der Strömung, aufgezeichnet von Aanderaa-Rotor-Strömungsmessern auf Tiefen von 132 m und 547 m an der Verankerungsposition von AWI240-1, 66° 37.30' S und 71° 45.03' W. Die Zeitreihen der Strömung bestätigen einen mittleren Strom nach Nord-Nordosten, weitgehend parallel zu Konturen der Bodentopographie. Die kurzfristigeren Strömungsfluktuationen auf dem flacheren Tiefenniveau von 132 m scheinen durch die halbtägige Gezeit dominiert zu sein.

## 4) Submarine Light-Level Measurements with the BUCKYBALL

H. Bornemann (Fa.Sellmann), C. Radke (AWI), H. Tüg (AWI)

The buckyball is a sensitive light detector inside of a "Vitrovex" glass sphere of 43.2 cm in diameter. The entrance optic of each of the 32 detector elements, fixed at the inner glass surface, collects the light inside an angle of  $\pm$ 0 and is connected by a fibre optic to a multichannel array detector (MCP) centered inside the sphere. By the arrangement of the fibre bundles light of all directions inside the  $4\pi$  solid angle is collected simultaneously. The

detector is operating in the photon counting mode and has a dark signal of only 0.1 pulses/(channel x second). This means, the buckyball can be considered as a detector system with 32 "eyes", each one about 100 times more sensitive than the human eye while looking in all directions.

The briefly described instrument, which was developed at the AWI, should be sensitive enough to detect bioluminescence, myons of atmospheric origin and K<sup>40</sup> decays. The last two effects show Cerenkov light because the generated secondary particles can have a higher speed than the light velocity in water. But the main objective of the first experiments with the new device was to test the specifications under real field conditions and to look for the light distribution down to 1500 m with and without ice-cover at day and nighttime. This application is of interest, because it is supposed that seals, and especially elephant seals, which are diving to that depth, are able to locate their prey using the faint submarine light of different origin.

During the Polarstern cruise ANT XVIII/5b from April 13 to Mai 7, 2001 the buckyball was tested at a total number of 5 stations in the Antarctic shelf area between 71° S, 86° W and 66° S, 69°W. The diving range varied from 100 to 600 m. A deeper diving could not be realized due to bad weather conditions outside the shelf region. During the day, even difffuse daylight dominates down to 400 m. Most measurements were made at constant depth with a stable position of the instrument to avoid stimulated bioluminescence. The signals of all 32 channels were recorded each second via the sea cable using a frequency shift key (FSK).

At 600 m with the sun still below the horizon and an ice cover of about 1 m thickness typically 1 event/min with a signal hight of more than 100 pulses was recorded, 5 events/min with a signal height between 10 and 100 pulses, 20 events/min with 3 to 10 pulses. The background signal was about 1 count/s. Considering that the dark signal measured in the laboratory was only 0.1 count/s the signal is still one magnitude obove dark level. But we are not sure that this is the background light which enables the seales to locate their prey. The reason is, that when the buckyball came back from the expedition a green LED inside the glass sphere was not completely lightproof covered. The function of the LED is to indicate that their is no error on the data communication line. Nevertheless we were rather impressed by the great number of bioluminescence events. Over the whole spacial distribution each few seconds there is a dominant flash of different amplitude detected by different channels.

The reduction work of the various data files is still not finished. After the recalibration of the channel sensitivity some computation of the distance and intensity of the light flashes will be made. Unfortunately our engineer (Chris Radtke), mainly involved in the experimental carrying-out of the buckyball projec, left the AWI.

### 4) Lichtmessungen in der Wassersäule mit dem Buckyball

H. Bornemann (Fa.Sellmann), C. Radke (AWI), H. Tüg (AWI)

Der Buckyball ist ein lichtempfindlicher Detektor, der sich innerhalb einer "Vitrovex" Glaskugel von 43.2 cm Durchmesser befindet. Die Eingangsoptiken der insgesamt 32 Lichtdetektoren sind an der Innenwandung der Glaskugel befestigt, sammeln das Licht aus einem Winkel von jeweils +/- 20° und sind über Lichtleiterbündel mit dem zentral in der Kugel montierten Mikrokanalplatten-Detektor (MCP) verbunden. Durch die Anordnung der Lichtleiter innerhalb der Kugel wird das Licht aus allen Richtungen des  $4\pi\text{-Raumes}$  gleichzeitig gemessen. Der Detektor zählt Ereignisse von Einzelphotonen und hat ein Dunkelsignal von nur 0.1 Pulsen (cts) pro Sekunde und Kanal. Das bedeutet, der Buckyball kann als ein Detektorsystem angesehen werden, das 32 "Augen" besitzt, bei dem jedes ca. 100 mal empfindlicher ist als das menschliche Auge und dabei in alle Richtungen sieht.

Das kurz beschriebene Instrument, welches im AWI entwickelt wurde, sollte in der Lage sein, Biolumineszenz, Myonen atmosphärischen Ursprungs und K<sup>40</sup>-Zerfälle zu messen. Die beiden letztgenannten Effekte zeigen Cerenkov-Strahlung, weil die im Wasser gebildeten Sekundärteilchen eine höhere Geschwindigkeit aufweisen können als es der Lichtgeschwindigkeit im Wasser entspricht. Jedoch das Hauptziel des ersten Einsatzes dieses neuen Instruments war es, seine Eigenschaften unter Feldbedingungen zu testen und die Lichtverteilung bis in 1500 m Wassertiefe zu messen, und zwar bei Tag und Nacht sowie im offenen Wasser als auch bei Eisbedeckung. Dieser Einsatz des Gerätes schien von besonderem wissenschaftlichen Interesse, weil zu vermuten ist, daß Robben und insbesondere Seeelefanten, die bis zu dieser Tiefe tauchen können, das submarine Restlicht für ihren Beutefang nutzen.

Während der Polarsternreise ANT XVIII/5b vom 13. April bis zum 7. Mai 2001 kam der Buckyball auf insgesamt 5 Stationen zwischen den geographischen Koordinaten 71°S, 86°W und 66°S, 69°W im antarktischen Schelfbereich zum Einsatz. Die Einsatztiefe variierte zwischen 100 und 600 m. Größere Einsatztiefen waren wegen der schlechten Wetterbedingungen außerhalb des Schelfbereichs nicht möglich. Die meisten Messungen wurden bei konstanter Tiefe bei einer stabilen Lage des Instruments durchgeführt, um eine angeregte Biolumineszenz zu vermeiden. Die Signale aller 32 Kanäle wurden im Sekundentakt aufgezeichnet. Die Stromversorgung sowie die Signalübertragung via FSK liefen über ein Einleiterkabel. Bei 600 m Tiefe mit einem Sonnenstand unterhalb des Horizontes und einer ca. 1 m starken durchgehenden Eisdecke wurden typischerweise folgende Signale gemessen: 1 Ereignis/min bei einer Signalhöhe von über 100 Pulsen, 5 Ereignisse/min bei einer Signalhöhe von 10 bis 100 Pulsen und 20 Ereignisse/min bei einer Pulshöhe von 3 bis 10 Pulsen. Das Hintergrundsignal betrug etwa 1 cts/s. Berücksichtigt man, daß der im Labor gemessene Dunkelstrom nur 0.1 cts/s betrug, so liegt das im Wasser gemessene Dunkelsignal eine Größenordnung höher. Daraus kann jedoch nicht abgeleitet werden, daß möglicherweise für die Robben genügend Restlicht zum Beutefang vorhanden wäre. Der Grund dafür ist, daß nach der Rückführung des Buckyball von der Expedition eine in der Glaskugel vorhandene grüne LED nicht vollständig lichtdicht abgeschattet war. Diese LED hat die Funktion, eine fehlerfreie Datenübertragung anzuzeigen. Dennoch ist die hohe Anzahl der gemessenen Biolumineszenz-Effekte überraschend. Über die gesamte räumliche Verteilung war bei allen Einsätzen im Abstand weniger Sekunden ein deutliches Ereignis mit unterschiedlicher Amplitude und Richtung zu messen.

Die Auswertung des umfangreichen Datenmaterials ist noch nicht abgeschlossen. Nach der Rekalibrierung der Sensorempfindlichkeit sollen Aussagen über die Entfernung und Stärke der gemessenen Lichtblitze gemacht werden. Bedauerlicherweise steht uns unser Ingenieur (Chris Radtke), der überwiegend mit dem experimentellen Teil des Projektes beschäftigt war, nicht mehr zur Verfügung, da er das AWI verlassen hat.

#### 5) Survival strategies of Euphausia superba in autumn

A. Atkinson (BAS), U. Bathmann (AWI), B. Blume (AWI), B. Oettl (AWI), B. Meyer (AWI)

Sea ice extent and overwintering success are major factors dictating the condition, recruitment success and population size of Antarctic krill. However, the mechanisms for their overwintering are still poorly known, and this topic is characterised by much speculation, some controversy and few data. Because much of the krill habitat is ice-covered in winter, pelagic phytoplankton, the major food source in summer, is in short supply. Suggested survival mechanisms fall into two categories, firstly non-feeding strategies, and second, switching to alternative foods. The non-feeding strategies include utilisation of stored lipids, reduction in metabolic rate and shrinkage in size. Feeding strategies involve switching to ice algae, zooplankton or seabed detritus.

All of these overwintering mechanisms have been observed at different times and places, but their relative importance remains unclear. Also the mechanisms differ with ontogeny, with the furcilia having a greater requirement to feed than adults. Conflicting conclusions on overwintering probably reflect both the difficulty in assessing all the potential strategies simultaneously and the flexibility of krill in a variable environment. SO-GLOBEC is a major multinational initiative into the overwintering strategies of krill, focussing on the Marguerite Bay area. The German krill project contributes to this programme by sampling in autumn when krill are entering the overwintering phase. It is also using an approach standardised with our US colleagues who are visiting during the winter period.

### 5.1) Overall abundance and age composition of krill

A surprising finding of the cruise was the low abundance of postlarval krill but the exceptionally high abundance of furcilia larvae, particularly at the open water transects stations, where a wide range of calyptope and furcilia stages, from calyptope 3 to furcilia 5, were encountered. The absolute abundance and age structure of these larvae varied significantly from station to station, but we suspected that the unusually late season bloom at the open water station had provided optimum conditions for furcilia survival and growth that season, and some of the larvae were at an advanced stage for the time of year. The furcilia were so abundant at most of the mid shelf stations that they dominated overwhelmingly the mesozooplankton assemblage. The absolute abundances will be calculated following analysis of the Bongo and Multinet catches, but abundances over 50 furcilia m<sup>-3</sup> were yielded by large volume water sampling using buckets and the CTD. Furcilia were much less numerous in the net catches at the ice stations, and were seen only in low numbers near the undersurface of the ice by divers and the ROV.

Postlarval krill were very scarce in the survey area, and adults were caught sporadically and in low numbers by the Bongo net and the RMT throughout the cruise. Aggregations which looked like krill swarms were occasionally seen on the EK60 echosounder (see chapter 7), but targeted net hauls rarely caught more than a dozen krill. Postlarvae were not found in abundance at the ice stations, although on one of the ROV forays they were found in moderate numbers in the water column several meters below the ice.

Although no juveniles were caught, about 100 krill were frozen by the krill group, mostly coming from a single surface layer RMT haul at one of the transect stations. This represents a just about usable minimum size sample for analysis of age structure, chemical composition, lipid class and fatty acid composition, isotopic composition and gut contents, although some prioritisation may be necessary. Visual observations suggested about two thirds of the animals frozen had large amounts of food in their guts, so were presumably able to benefit from this unusually late season bloom.

# **5.2)** Grazing, assimilation and metabolic rates of furcilia B. Meyer-Harms, B. Oettl (AWI)

The aims of the cruise were to measure on freshly caught krill at in situ conditions:

- Feeding and egestion rates
- Metabolic rates (oxygen consumption and ammonium production)
- Protein turnover rates
- DNA/RNA ratio

### a) Feeding and egestion rates

The incubation technique was used and the animals were incubated for 24h in natural seawater with chl a concentration between 0.8 and 2.5  $\mu g$  L<sup>-1</sup> at different stations.

For a provisional calculation of clearance rate on a carbon basis we used a provisional C:chla ratio of 50 and a literature derived length mass regression and C conversion factors. The clearance rates were in a range between 16 and 25 ml mg<sup>-1</sup> C. h<sup>-1</sup> and in a similar range to values derived for early furcilia in a summer bloom at Rothera 2000. Egestion rates were determined in addition to the feeding experiments, and egestion and thus assimilation rates will be measured in the home laboratory.

### b) Metabolic rates

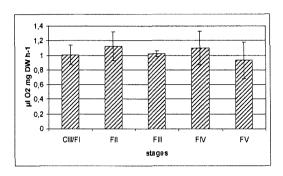
Different stages of freshly caught krill larvae were incubated for 24h in sealed 120ml bottles. Oxygen uptake rates were measured using the Winkler technique and ammonium excretion rates were measured photometricly using the method of Solarzano.

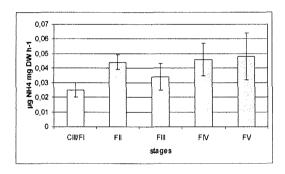
The respiration rates in Fig.5.1 are high, and no major differences between the stages were evident. The excretion rates (Fig. 5.1) showed a slight increase towards the older stages, indicating a more protein orientated metabolism, underlined by the calculated O/N ratios: CIII/FI 58-67, FII 61-65, FIII 43-47, FIV/FV 28-35.

The results demonstrate that the larvae were in optimal condition. Their metabolic rates were comparable to those of larvae incubated for 7 days in high food conditions during cruise ANT XVI/3 (1999) and to those during a summer bloom at Rothera (2000).

## c) Protein turnover rates

This approach originated from starvation experiments conducted on the last cruise ANTXVI/3 (1999). We found that furcilia used at first their proteins instead of lipids during starvation, a result in contrast to most other pelagic crustaceans. To examine this further we measured protein turnover rates by using two kinds of freeze dried diatoms (*Phaeodactylum cornutum* and *Thalassiosira weisflogii*) labeled with stable nitrogen isotope <sup>15</sup>N. The animals were incubated in the algae (3 µg chl a L<sup>-1</sup>) for 48 h and the larvae and the food medium were subsampled at time intervals to measure the incorporation of the labeled N into the animal's tissue. After 48h the larvae were transferred to filtered seawater and animals were removed at 24 h intervals for 10 days to see how fast the N is metabolised during starvation. These experiments were conducted in cooperation with the project by K. Schmidt and Jim McLeland, who describe the tracer approach in more detail.





**Figure 5.1**: Oxygen uptake rates (above) and ammonium excretion rates (below) of freshly caught krill larvae.

## d) DNA/RNA ratio

The DNA/RNA ratio has proven to be a valid fitness indicator for the development of fish larvae, enabling calculations of recruitment success in fish populations. On this cruise, we aimed to develop this approach for use with euphausiid larvae, by measuring their DNA/RNA ratios during long term experiments with controlled diets. Further experiments were done on animals from these long term experiments to obtain more information on the factors influencing observed DNA/RNA ratios.

Two main experimental set-ups were started on 19th of April:

### 1) Starvation experiments

294 animals (FIII-FV) were held individually in 100ml beakers of 0.2μm filtered seawater.

## 2) Experiments with high food concentrations

264 animals (FIII-FV) were held individually in 100ml beakers with high or saturating phytoplankton concentrations (2-12µg Chl a l<sup>-1</sup>)

The two set-ups are needed to allow comparison of the DNA/RNA ratios of animals in optimal nutritional condition with those under starvation stress.

The furcilia were kept for 16 days and checked daily for their condition and moulting. Water was changed every second day. In the first week the moults and the freshly moulted animals were deep-frozen to measure the DNA/RNA ratio of freshly moulted furcilia. Every third day a subsample of 35 starving and 30 well-fed animals was taken and used for further experiments:

- 10 animals (starv.) for respiration and excretion rates
- 10 animals (well-fed) for respiration and excretion rates
- 10 animals (stary.) for lipid composition\*
- 10 animals (well-fed) for lipid composition\*
- 5 animals (starv.) for length, dry weight and elemental composition\*
- 5 animals (well-fed) for length, dry weight and elemental composition\*
- 5 animals (starv.) for DNA/RNA ratio\*
- 5 animals (well-fed) for DNA/RNA ratio\*
- 5 animals (starv.) for grazing experiments. The furcilia were used in 24h grazing experiments with high food availability for 3 following days to measure filtration rates of starved animals in high phytoplankton concentrations (~10µg Chl a l<sup>-1</sup>)

The aim of these experiments was to see whether starving animals had passed a "point of no return", beyond which they were not able to recover, even in high food concentrations.

\*to be measured at AWI, Bremerhaven

After the experiments the animals were frozen for analysis in Bremerhaven.

The furcilia were in good condition, as suggested by their high intial moulting rates. These decreased after the first week, significantly for starving animals and slightly for well fed furcilia. The furcilia could withstand starvation for 16 days, and the grazing

experiments showed their ability of the starved larvae to start immediate feeding if food is available again. The clearance rates ranged from 6.5 to 10.4 ml.  $mg^{-1}$ C.  $h^{-1}$ 

in the first day of the grazing. The second and third day showed higher clearance rates ranging from 8.4 to 19ml. mg<sup>-1</sup>C. h<sup>-1</sup>. So the animals were still able to increase their filtration rates, even after 13 days of starvation. These high clearance rates of the starved furcilia are comparable to the average rates of the well-fed animals.

#### 5.3) Feeding and growth rates of furcilia

A. Atkinson (BAS), E.A. Pakhomov (Rhodes Univ.)

It had been hoped to conduct physiological and feeding studies on postlarval krill caught in good condition, but their scarcity meant that this was not possible. Given this and the clear ecological importance of the furcilia, this group complemented the work by the rest of the furcilia group. The aims were threefold: firstly to measure in situ feeding rhythms and ingestion rates using

the gut fluorescence method, secondly to measure their growth and moulting rates and thirdly to measure the full size range of food items which they could eat.

#### 5.3.1) Diel feeding periodicity and in situ ingestion rates

The method used was the standard gut fluorescence technique, requiring the analysis of gut pigment content throughout the day and night, measurements of gut evacuation rate and assessments of pigment destruction. We made several measurements of gut evacuation rate and pigment destruction during both day and night, and two examples of the gut evacuation rate measurements are shown in Fig 5.3.1.1. The diel series of in situ gut fluoresence values of freshly caught krill are shown in Fig 5.3.1.2. We were not at the open water transect stations throughout a full diel cycle so this provisional figure is a simple composite of all larvae and all stations, with more data points to be added when frozen samples are analysed. It shows elevated feeding rates during the hours of darkness, shown by the shaded bars. This is almost certainly associated with a pronounced diel vertical migration cycle from depth during the day up to the surface layers at night.

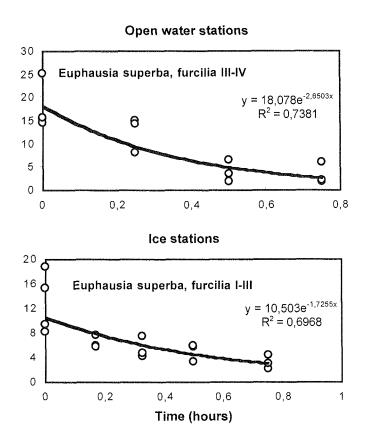
We have used a provisional Carbon:chl *a* ratio and literature derived length mass regressions and C conversion factors to estimate a provisional *in situ* daily C ration for the furcilia. These exceed 25% of body C per day, high rates equivalent to literature maximum rates and the rates derived by the German krill project for early furcilia in a summer bloom at Rothera (2000).

### 5.3.2) Moulting and growth rates of furcilia

We conducted 3 moulting experiments at the open water stations (Table 5.3.2.1). Too few animals were caught under the ice to allow an ice-open water comparison of moulting rate. Experiments were run for 2 days, with animals placed individually in 250 or 500 ml bottles of surface seawater depending on size. At the end, moulters were counted and all animals and moults frozen. The moulting rates were similar to those derived by the krill project on autumn furcilia in the SW Lazarev Sea, 12 to 15 days per stage. To further determine growth rates, we aim to measure uropod length in the moult and the new animal to get the length increment on moult. When combined with the moulting frequency this will provide an estimate of growth rates of furcilia at these stations.

Experiment	Date	Number of	Daily mortality	Stage duration	
	-	furcilia used		(days per stage)	
1	19 April	137	4%	13	
2	28 April	173	2%	15	
3	1 May	174	2%	12	

Table 5.3.2.1: Summary of moulting rate experiments

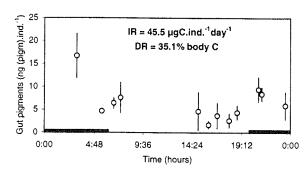


**Figure 5.3.1.1:** Gut evacuation rate for *Euphausia superba*, furcilia I - IV during both day and night.

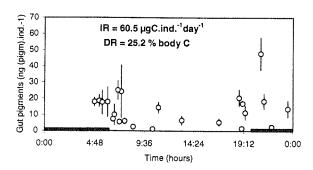
#### 5.3.3) Food size spectrum of furcilia

The gut fluorescence method only measures the ingestion of algae, and the values are multiplied by a C:chl a ratio derived for bulk particulate seston on the assumption that this ratio is the same as that in the food actually ingested. This assumption needs verification using traditional laboratory incubations to determine the food items which predominate in the diet. A further objective was to determine whether the furcilia were capable of eating copepods and other large food items, since in winter these could be a significant potential source of food. The incubations were in ambient seawater enriched with large food items caught in good condition with hand-hauled 55 or 200 micron nets. As a comparison with the furcilia we also conducted incubations with large ominivorous or carnivorous copepods species. The 8 experiments are summarised in Table 2. The uneaten food items were preserved at the end of each 5-24 h experiment, for comparison with numbers in the ungrazed controls or initials. This will be done in the UK.

## Euphausia superba, cal III - fur I (open waters)



# Euphausia superba, furcilia II-V (open waters)



# Euphausia superba, furcilia I-V (ice stations)

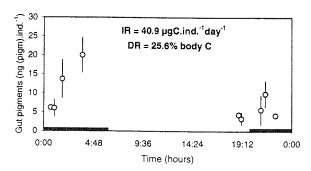


Figure 5.3.1.2: Diel series of in situ gut fluoresence values of freshly caught krill.

Ex	Date	Station	Species, main stages incubated				
im ent			Furcilia I-III	Furcilia IV-V	Calanus. propinquus	Euchaeta antarctica CV	Metridia gerlachei CV
1	19 April	307	2		2	CV	CV
2	21 April	312		2			
3	23 April	Ice 1		2		1	
4	24 April	Ice 2	2			2	2
5	25 April	Ice 3	2			2	2
6	28 April	323			2	2	2
7	29 April	326	2	3	3		
8	1 May	328	2	2	2		2

**Table 5.3.2.2**: Summary of incubations with numbers of replicates ten litre containers indicated for each species.

## 6) Energetics and feeding ecology of Euphausia superba

W. Hagen and D. Stübing (Uni HB)

#### Objectives

Our study aimed at characterising the physiological condition and feeding behaviour of krill prior to the critical overwintering period by means of lipid analyses. Lipid content and lipid class composition indicate the amount and type of energy reserves accumulated and seasonal comparisons allow estimates of the relative importance of lipids for the overwintering of krill. The fatty acid composition reflects the animals' feeding histories integrated over several weeks and is thus an important supplement to the classical gut content analyses providing short-term trophic information. Several feeding experiments were carried out to verify the potential of specific fatty acids as trophic markers in *Euphausia superba*. A short-term feeding experiment was conducted with a <sup>13</sup>C-labelled ice diatom in order to reveal the transformation and deposition of ingested lipids. Finally, a starvation experiment was carried out to identify the preferential use of specific energy reserves.

## Methods and accomplishments

Zooplankton was sampled by vertical bongo net tows (mesh size 300  $\mu m)$  and double oblique RMT 1+8 hauls (mesh size 325 and 4500  $\mu m$ , resp.). Live krill were immediately sorted, staged, rinsed with distilled water and frozen in glass vials at -80°C. Samples could be obtained from all larval stages from calyptopis III onwards which will provide a comprehensive picture of the ontogenetic development with regard to the lipid metabolism. Furthermore, a spatial comparison of larvae from ice-covered and open waters may reveal differences in condition and lipid composition according to the nutritional situation in these areas. Only a few adult specimens were caught, mainly large mature males. In summer 2000 at the South Shetland Islands, males of the

same stage were found to be in poor condition with extremely low lipid contents and completely depleted triacylglycerol stores. The data from this cruise will give further insight in the complex reproductive ecology and energetics of male *E. superba*.

For the experiments (Table 6.1), krill were transferred to 25 I aquaria with filtered seawater and acclimated for 24 hours for defaecation.

Station	Number	Stage	Food	Duration
	of krill			(d)
301	200	FIII-FIV	Calanus propinquus, Calanoides	12
			acutus (late copepodids)	
301	200	FIV	Chaetoceros neogracilis	10
301	200	FIII-FIV	starvation	10
308	166	FIV	Fragilariopsis cylindrus	16
324	35	FV	Fragilariopsis cylindrus	8
324	35	FV	Chaetoceros neogracilis	8
324	9x40	FIII-FIV	<sup>13</sup> C-labelled <i>Fragilariopsis</i>	0-3
			cylindrus	
329	3	adult	Calanoides acutus	5

Table 6.1: List of experiments.

Every second day, krill were transfered to other aquaria with filtered seawater and food, animals in poor condition as well as fecal strings were removed and frozen in dichloromethane/methanol (2:1 by volume) under nitrogen atmosphere at -80°C for subsequent lipid analyses. Food uptake was monitored by chlorophyll measurements and counting of copepods. The furciliae did not feed on the copepods, apparently the late copepodite stages were too large and hence inadequate food for these relatively small larval stages. In the home laboratory, dry mass will be measured after lyophilisation and total lipid content, lipid class and fatty acid compositions will be determined for all samples.

# 6) Energetik und Nahrungsökologie von Euphausia superba

W. Hagen und D. Stübing (Uni HB)

### Zielsetzung

Kondition und Ernährungssituation des antarktischen Krills sollen zum ernährungsphysiologisch kritischen Zeitpunkt des Übergangs zum Winter mit Hilfe von Lipidanalysen untersucht werden. Lipidgehalt und Lipidklassenzusammensetzung geben Aufschluß über Menge und Art der gespeicherten Energiereserven und ein saisonaler Vergleich erlaubt die Abschätzung der Bedeutung der Lipide für die Überwinterung des Krills. Das Fettsäuremuster, insbesondere der Speicherlipide, läßt auf die Nahrungspräferenzen der Tiere während der vergangenen Wochen rückschließen und bildet so eine wertvolle Ergänzung zu den klassischen Mageninhaltsanalysen. Verschiedene Fütterungsexperimente wurden

durchgeführt, um die Eignung bestimmter Fettsäuren als trophische Marker bei *Euphausia superba* zu überprüfen und so die Felddaten zuverlässiger interpretieren zu können. Anhand eines Kurzzeitfütterungsversuchs mit einer <sup>13</sup>C-markierten Eisdiatomee soll die Umwandlung und Speicherung von Lipiden aus der Nahrung verfolgt werden. Schließlich soll in einem Hungerexperiment die bevorzugte Nutzung bestimmter Energiereserven ermittelt werden.

### Methoden und vorläufige Ergebnisse

Zooplankton wurde mit Hilfe von vertikalen Bongonetzfängen (Maschenweite 300 μm) und RMT 1+8 Doppelschräghols gefangen (Maschenweiten 325 μm bzw. 4500 µm). Lebender Krill wurde sofort aussortiert, das Stadium bzw. Geschlecht bestimmt, vermessen, in destilliertem Wasser gespült und in Rollrandgläsern bei -80°C tiefgefroren. Von Calyptopis III aufwärts konnten von allen Larvenstadien Proben genommen werden, so daß sich ein umfassendes Bild des Lipidstoffwechsels im Laufe der ontogenetischen Entwicklung erstellen lassen wird. Darüberhinaus kann die Probennahme im eisbedeckten sowie im offenen Wasser Aufschluß über mögliche räumliche Unterschiede in der Kondition und der Lipidzusammensetzung in Zusammenhang mit der Ernährung geben. Es wurden nur wenige adulte Tiere gefangen, vorwiegend große reife Männchen. Im Sommer 2000 bei den Südshetland Inseln waren die Männchen des gleichen Stadiums in schlechtem Zustand, sie hatten extrem niedrige Lipidgehalte mit vollständig erschöpften Triacylglycerinspeichern. Die Ergebnisse dieser Expedition können weiteren Aufschluß über die komplexe Reproduktionsökologie und Energetik männlicher Euphausia superba geben.

Für die Experimente (Tabelle 6.1) wurde der Krill in 25 I Aquarien mit filtriertem Seewasser überführt und für 24 Stunden zur Darmentleerung akklimatisiert.

Station	Krill-	Stadium	Futter	Dauer
	Anzahl			(Tage)
301	200	FIII-FIV	Calanus propinquus, Calanoides	12
			acutus (späte Copepodite)	
301	200	FIV	Chaetoceros neogracilis	10
301	200	FIII-FIV	Hunger	10
308	166	FIV	Fragilariopsis cylindrus	16
324	35	FV	Fragilariopsis cylindrus	8
324	35	FV	Chaetoceros neogracilis	8
324	9x40	FIII-FIV	<sup>13</sup> C-markierte Fragilariopsis	0-3
			cylindrus	
329	3	adult	Calanoides acutus	5

Tabelle 6.1: Liste der experimentellen Ansätze.

An jedem zweiten Tag wurden die Versuchstiere in andere Aquarien mit filtriertem Seewasser und Futter umgesetzt, Tiere in schlechtem Zustand sowie Kotschnüre wurden entfernt und für Lipidanalysen in

Dichlormethan/Methanol (2:1, V:V) unter Stickstoffatmosphäre bei -80°C tiefgefroren. Die Nahrungsaufnahme wurde mit Hilfe von Chlorophyllmessungen und Copepodenzählungen quantifiziert. Die Furcilien haben keine Copepoden gefressen, offensichtlich waren die späten Copepoditstadien zu groß, um von den relativ kleine Krillarven aufgenommen zu werden.

Im Labor in Bremen wird die Trockenmasse der gefriergetrockneten Tiere gemessen, anschließend wird von allen Proben der Gesamtlipidgehalt sowie die Lipidklassen- und Fettsäurezusammensetzung bestimmt.

## 7) Zooplankton – acoustics

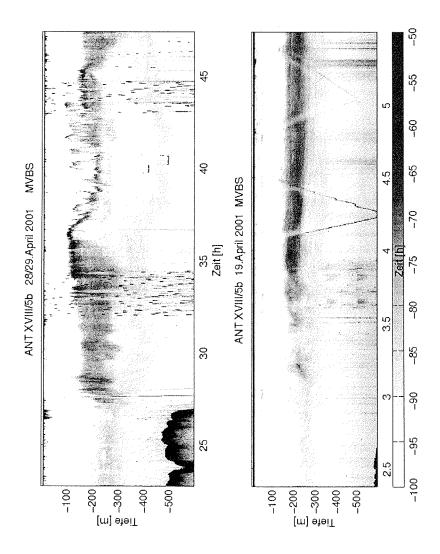
J. van Franeker (ALTERRA), outside Antarctica also: S. Krägefsky, F. Keyl and U. Bathmann (AWI)

Through the use of acoustic methods it is possible to study the temporal and spatial distribution of zooplankton in an oceanic region. By sending out directed pulses of sound and measuring the strength of the backscattered signal received in relation to the travel time, small scale as well as large scale patterns of distribution can be resolved.

During the expedition ANT XVIII/5b a Simrad EK 60 Multifrequency echosounder with sound frequencies of 38, 70, 120 and 200 KHz and a vessel mounted ADCP (acoustic Doppler current profiler) (153 KHz) were used to study the patterns of migration and distribution of zooplankton and small fish in relation, among other things, to hydrography. In particular, as a contribution to the SO-GLOBEC, the spatial distribution and migratory behavior of the ontogenetic stages of krill (*E. superba*) were investigated which also is important for determining krill as food items for birds (chapter 22) and whales (chapter 23).

In order to be able to draw conclusions from the acoustic data on the distribution, the abundance and the migration patterns of the different zooplankters in the survey area, it is of basic necessity to discriminate the acoustic back-scatter signals of the various zooplankton species and furthermore to know about their target strength. These vary depending on the size of the zooplankter, their morphology, the ratio of sound speed in the water and sound speed in the organism, the density contrast et cetera and also the emitted frequency of sound. The simultaneous use of several frequencies bears the theoretical possibility to discriminate between the different zooplankton species.

Sound speed contrast and density contrast measurements were conducted on zooplankton caught with different nets. These parameters are part of a mathematic model on the target strength on the zooplankton species level. RMT net catches were carried out to specifically sample zooplankton layers detected with acoustic means.



**Figure 7.1 and 7.2:** Fig. 7.1 shows a clear and for several days characteristic, diurnal migratory signal most probably of *Thysanoessa macrura* and *Euphausia triacantha*. Fig. 7.2 indicates obvious avoidance of nets by some zooplankters.

First results indicate the combined presence of calyptopes and early furcilia stages in one layer, and of later ontogenetic stages of E. superba in a second, distinct layer. These layers seem to be associated with different water masses. Figure 7.1 shows a clear and for several days characteristic, diurnal migratory

signal most probably of *Thysanoessa macrura* and *Euphausia triacantha*. On the other hand, Fig. 7.2 indicate an obvious avoidance of nets of some zooplankters. These and other preliminary results have to be verified by a detailed analysis of the net catches and further processing of the acoustic data. This includes among other things the modeling of the acoustic target strength of the different zooplankton species and a time consuming development of mathematical routines to carefully remove noise from the data set. As this removal of noise is partly associated with loss of data it is even more important to localize and eliminate the sources and causes of disturbance. The drop in due to acoustic navigation sensors were to be expected, however, other sources of disturbance remain undetected. Load changes and the turning on and off of the ship's engines also produced clear noise in the acoustic data. But the signature of the noise seems not to be that of noise that results of a varying entry of bubbles in the acoustic path underneath PFS Polarstern or of the proppeler et cetera.

## 7) Zooplankton - Akustik

J. van Franeker (ALTERRA), außerhalb der Antarktis: S. Krägefsky, F. Keyl and U. Bathmann (AWI)

Der Einsatz akustischer Verfahren ermöglicht es, die Verteilung von Zooplanktern in Zeit und Raum in einem Meeresgebiet zu untersuchen. Werden gerichtet Schallpulse ausgesandt und wird die Stärke des empfangenen rückgestreuten Signals in Abhängigkeit der Laufzeit gemessen, können klein skalige wie größer skalige Verteilungsmuster aufgelöst werden.

Während der Expedition ANT XVIII/5b wurde ein Simrad EK60 Multifrequenz Echolot mit den Frequenzen des ausgesandten Schalls von 38, 70, 120 und 200 KHz, sowie ein schiffsgebundener ADCP (acoustic Doppler current profiler) eingesetzt. Untersucht wurden die Migrations- und Verteilungsmuster der Zooplankter (und kleinerer Fische) u. a. in Beziehung zur Hydrographie, als Beitrag zum SO-GLOBEC, speziell die räumliche Verteilung, sowie das Migrationsverhalten ontogenetischer Stadien des Krill (*E. superba*).

Um aus den gewonnenen akustischen Daten Aussagen über die Verteilung, die Abundanz, sowie die Migrationsmuster der verschiedenen Zooplankter in einem Untersuchungsgebiet treffen zu können, bedarf es grundlegend der Diskriminierungsfähigkeit zwischen den akustischen Rückstreu-Signalen der einzelnen Zooplanktonarten, sowie ein Wissen um ihre Rückstreustärke. Diese ist abhängig von verschiedenen Parametern, wie der Größe der Zooplankter, ihrer Morphologie, dem Verhältnis der Schallgeschwindigkeit im Wasser zur Geschwindigkeit des Schalls im Organismus, dem Dichtekontrast etc., des weiteren von der Frequenz des ausgesandten Schallpuls. Der (quasi) gleichzeitige Einsatz verschiedener Frequenzen ermöglicht es somit theoretisch, zwischen den verschiedenen Zooplanktonarten zu diskriminieren.

Netzfänge mit unterschiedlichen Netzen wurden durchgeführt, um an gefangenen Zooplanktern Messungen des Schallgeschwindigkeits-Kontrast und des Dichte-Kontrast durchzuführen. Dieses sind Parameter, die in eine mathematische Modellierung der Rückstreustärke der verschiedenen Zooplanktonarten eingehen. Durch den Einsatz eines RMT-Netzes wurden akustisch detektierte Schichten von Zooplanktern gezielt beprobt.

Als *vorläufige Resultate* können unter anderem genannt werden, dass Calyptopen zusammen mit frühen Furcilia Stadien sowie spätere ontogenetische Stadien von *Euphausia superba* im Untersuchungsgebiet in zwei distinkten Schichten in unterschiedlichen Wassermassen vorzukommen scheinen.

Abbildung 7.1 and 7.2 (siehe englisches Kapitel): Abb. 7.1 zeigt ein über mehrere Tage deutliches und charakterisches Signal der täglichen Vertikalwandungen von vermutlich *Thysanoessa macrura* und *Euphausia triacantha*. Abb. 7.2 illustriert die offensichtliche Fluchtreaktion von Zooplankton gegenüber vertikal gezogenen Netzen.

Diese, wie andere vorläufige Ergebnisse, müssen durch eine Auswertung der Netzfänge und durch weitere Prozessierung der akustisch gewonnenen Daten überprüft werden. Dies umfasst, neben der Modellierung der akustischen Rückstreustärke der verschiedenen Zooplankronarten etc., die zeitaufwendige Entwicklung mathematischer Routinen, um die unterschiedlichen Störsignale behutsam aus dem Datensatz zu entfernen. Diese Entstörung ist teilweise mit den Verlust von Daten verbunden. Um so wichtiger ist es, die Quellen bzw. die Verursachung der Störsignale zu lokalisieren und, wenn möglich, zu beseitigen. Störsignale, die aus der Benutzung der verschiedenen Navigationslote resultieren, waren erwartbare Störungen, Andere Verursacher bzw. Verursachungen von Störsignalen sind nach wie vor unbekannt, andere bekannt, aber nicht unbedingt erwartbar: So kommt es zu sehr deutlichen Störungen durch Lastwechsel bzw. Hinzunahme oder Abschaltung von Maschinen des Schiffs. Die Signatur dieser Störung allerdings scheint nicht die eines Störsignals zu sein, das aus eventuellen unterschiedlichen Luftblaseneintrag unter das Schiff, oder etwa auch durch Propeller-Lärm etc. resultieren würde.

# 8) Directe observations of krill under the ice by a remotely operated vehicle (ROV)

W. Dimmler and J. Gutt (AWI)

Video-transects were carried out at three ice-stations during early night time. The observations started at a distance of approximately 25 metres from the ship at the ice edge. The ROV was driven perpendicular to the ship's heading and the transects were 200 metres long. At station 325 the only obviously subadult krill specimens were seen. The abundance at the last third of the transect, most distant from the ship, were estimated to be 2-10 per m² refering to a layer not deeper than one metre below the ice. This feasibility study

demonstrated clearly that such video-transects could serve as a valuable tool for an extensive stock assessment of krill under the ice.

# 8) Direkte Krillbeobachtungen unter dem Meereis mittels ROV W. Dimmler und J. Gutt (AWI)

Auf insgesamt drei Stationen wurden Videotransekte am frühen Abend bei Dunkelheit durchgeführt. Die Beoachtungen begannen ungefähr 25 Meter von Schiff entfernt am Eisrand. Das ROV wurde 200 Meter weit ungefähr rechtwinklig zur Schiffrichtung gefahren. Nur auf Station 325 wurde subadulter Krill gesichtet. Die Abundanz im letzten, also vom Schiff entferntesten Drittel des Transekts betrug grob geschätzt 2-10 pro m². Sie bezieht sich auf eine Wasserschicht 1 Meter unterhalb des Eises. Diese Machbarkeitsstudie hat deutlich gezeigt, dass solche Videotransekte ein wertvolles Mittel für umfassende Bestandsabschätzungen von Krill unter dem Eis darstellen können.

# 9) Zooplankton ecology and pelago-benthic coupling

S. Schiel, B. Niehoff, S. Thatje, A. Cornils and R. Alheit (AWI)

#### Objectives

The aims of the present study are the analyses of zooplankton communities in the Bellingshausen Sea during the transition from the summer to the winter state. To characterize the "autumn state" our research focussed on the following issues: horizontal and vertical distribution, population structure, maturity of gonads, reproduction, gut content, feeding activity (natural phytoplankton suspension, ice algae), as well as the significance of zooplankton for the particle flux with special emphasis on calanoid copepods and metamorphed larvae of benthic animals.

#### Work at sea

The major gear employed for the distributional studies of mesozooplankton was the multiple opening and closing net equipped with five nets of 55 µm each. Stratified vertical hauls on the shelf and slope stations covered the entire water column between the surface and maximal 700 m, while at oceanic stations, the net was deployed down to 1000m. The depth ranges were defined according to the temperature profiles at the respective station. Sampling was carried out in the high Antarctic Bellingshausen sea on a transect off Adelaide island towards the continental slope of the Antarctic Peninsula. Additional sampling was carried out in the sea-ice zone in the southern Bellingshausen sea. Altogether, 24 hauls were carried out resulting in a rich set of more than 120 samples. The net samples were preserved in 4% buffered formalin, at some stations in 100% ethanol for molecular genetic purposes.

In order to study interactions between the pelagic and the benthos, we deployed the multiple opening and closing net, the mulibox corer (MUC) and the box corer (GKG) at four so-called process stations, and ran additionally feeding and defecation experiments. The MUC allows the simultaneous sampling of up to 12 cores, including the above benthic surface water column. Both the upper 5cm sediment obtained with each core and the above water column were deep frozen (-80°C and -30°C respectively); the water sample was sieved through 55 $\mu$ m mesh size before. Where possible, the study of the benthos was complemented by sampling the benthic surface water layer using an epibenthic sledge (EBS) pulling two nets of 80 $\mu$ m and 300 $\mu$ m above the seafloor for 10 minutes. The EBS allows the study of demersally drifting larvae close to settlement.

For the experimental, biochemical and histological work, live specimens were caught by means of a Bongo net (100 and 335 µm mesh size) over the entire water column. Feeding and defecation experiments were carried out at the process stations with the dominant zooplankton species (euphausiid larvae and the copepods *Metridia gerlachei* and *Calanoides acutus*). All experiments were run at 0°C in a cooled laboratory container in dim light. The food offered was the natural phytoplankton suspension from the rosette samples of the upper 50 m and with ice algae from melted ice cores. The concentrations of chlorophyll *a* were determined at the beginning and end of the experiments and were measured on board. Additionally, subsamples for microscopic counting were also taken to obtain information on preferential feeding on different size classes. The respective species and size composition will be determined on these preserved samples in the laboratory in Bremerhaven.

At a total of 18 stations egg production experiments were conducted with *Metridia gerlachi*. For each experiment, 36 females were incubated singly in cell wells (volume: 10ml filtered seawater) for 24h at 0°C and checked for eggs every 8 hours. Other species such as *Calanoides acutus* and *Rhincalanus gigas* were only rarely found, and thus only a few females were incubated. In addition to the experiments, female *Rhincalanus gigas*, *Calanoides acutus*, *Paraeuchaeta antarctica*, *Metridia gerlachei* and few *Ctenocalanus citer* were preserved for histological analysis.

Meroplanktonic larvae, mainly echinoderm and polychaete larvae, were deep frozen (-80°C) for further lipid and stomach content analyses in the laboratory.

# Preliminary Results

In general, we found low zooplankton abundances. Plankton communities were dominated at most stations by euphausiid larvae, by the large calanoid copepod *Metridia gerlachei* and by numerous small cyclopoid and calanoid copepod species. A thorough investigation of the samples will elucidate the seasonal development of the zooplankton community. These data will be discussed with respect to the life strategies of the species and relationships to hydrography and primary production.

Up to this moment only some preliminary observations on the occurrence of invertebrate larvae can be presented. On the basis of preliminary observations of subsamples obtained from bongo net samples (mainly 100+300µm mesh size), phoronid and polychaete larvae (mainly nereids and spionids) seemed to be by far most abundant at all stations. This might change with the analyses of the samples from the multinet with smaller mesh size (55 µm). Echinoderms were also found at several stations, represented by asteroid brachiolaria and ophiopluteus in the water column. For this group, it seemed likely that larvae were more abundant at stations situated close to the continental slope off Adelaide Island, but has yet to be proven. Molluscs were represented as veligers in the water column, whereas bivalves have as of yet only been found as settled juveniles in one multicorer sample already analysed. As representative of a rare taxonomic group with a low diversity in the Antarctic, priapulid larvae have been found in several samples on the station transect off Adelaide Island. Generally, it can be concluded that invertebrate reproduction in the Antarctic takes also place in autumn, and that the occurrence of pelagic larval development of benthic invertebrates in Antarctic autumn can no longer be questionable!

All copepod species studied were actively swimming. However, first results of the experimental work show low feeding rates, probably indicating the onset of a decreasing metabolic rates towards the winter.

Egg production of *Metridia gerlache*i was extremely low at all stations. Only a maximum of 2 out of the 36 females spawned within the 24 hours at rates between 4 and 35 eggs per female and day. Thus, mean population egg production rate was less than one egg f-1 d-1. This agrees with the overall low state of gonad development in *M. gerlachii* as revealed of a first check of the gonad morphology. The gonads of *Calanoides acutus* and *Rhincalanus giga*s also seemed to be also in a very reduced stage, and consequently egg production was always zero.

Feeding experiments with about 200 *Metridia gerlachii* females and highly concentrated ice algae as food showed that although the females were feeding, the gonads remained immature. From macroscopic observation, no difference was dected between starving and feeding females. This, however, has to be confirmed by histological investigation.

### 10)Silica dissolution by Zooplankton

S. Schultes and S. Jansen (AWI)

50% of the primary produced biogenic silica (BSi), mostly of diatom origin, is assumed to remineralize in the upper 200m of the water column. On average, only 3% of the BSi-stock built up at the surface is deposited in the sediments (Treguer 1995, Pondaven et al. 2000). Several studies on the physicochemical aspects influencing the dissolution of BSi show a particular importance of temperature and pH of the surrounding seawater on the rate of

dissolution (Katamani & Riley 1979). However, the ecological factors that might govern remineralization of BSi are sill poorly understood. Bacteria have been shown to accelerate dissolution by degrading the organic coating of the diatom frustule (Bidle & Azam 1999). In the pelagic ecosystem, mesozooplankton modifies considerably the particle flux out of the surface layer (Priddle et al. 1992). The influence of copepod grazing on the turnover of BSi in the water column in general and the dissolution of diatoms in particular are therefore subject to investigation of a Diploma and a doctoral thesis.

Research activities during ANT XVIII/5b were governed by two major objectives.

First, the influence of zooplankton grazing on the remineralization rate of BSi in natural phytoplankton communities and cultures (e.g. Fragiliariopsis kerguelensis) was addressed in bottle grazing experiments. The mechanic breaking of diatom frustules due to the grazing activity and a possible stimulation of bacterial activity, for example via excretion of NH<sub>4</sub>+, could enhance the dissolution of diatom silica. On the continental shelf off the coast of Adelaide Island a dense automn phytoplankton bloom was encountered. The bloom was dominated by diatoms such as Corethron, Thalassionema and Trichotoxon (see also cruise report M. Brichta), Phytoplankton from the surface layer was collected in a 55µm Apstein-net and resuspended in 0.2 µm filtered SW. An ice algal community, also dominated by diatoms, was osmotically melted out of an ice core at 4°C in the dark (Garrison & Buck 1989), collected on a 10µm mesh and also resuspended in 0.2µm filtered SW. Likewise, the growth medium for F. kerguelensis was exchanged for 0.2 µm filtered SW in order to keep the initial concentration of Si(OH), as low as possible. Mesozooplankton (Calanus propinguus, Metridia gerlachei, E. superba furcilia, Oithona sp.) that was previously adapted to the experimental conditions for 24h, were selectively enriched in the different algal treatments. Following a 3 to 4 day incubation on a plankton wheel cooled with in situ surface water, the zooplankton was removed from the algal medium and the content of control and grazing bottles split up in smaller volumes for a subsequent, 4 to 6 week dissolution experiment. Measurements of chl a concentrations at the beginning and the end of the grazing phase indicate a clear grazing activity of all zooplankters. For later analysis, subsamples for determination of Si(OH)4, POC/PON, BSi and a microscopic analysis of phytoplankton were preserved. During the dissolution experiment, weekly determinations of Si(OH), concentration, bacterial numbers and protease activity with the fluorescent substrate L-Leucin-7-Amido-Methylcoumarin (Leu-MCA, Hoppe 1993) will be conducted.

The second objective dealt with a qualitative investigation of copepod fecal pellets and krill fecal strings with scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Subsamples with algae and fecal pellets from the various grazing experiments with Calanoides acutus, Calanus propinquus and Metridia gerlachei, as well as Euphausia superba larvae on the in situ diatom community, ice algae, Thalassiosira sp. and Fragilariopsis kerquelensis were prepared on board for

SEM analysis and coated with Argon gas on return to the institute. The examination on the SEM will focus on the search for signs of dissolution and characteristic marks of fraction on the leftover diatom frustules.

# 10)Silikatauflösung durch Zooplankton

S. Schultes und S. Jansen (AWI)

Es wird davon ausgegangen, dass 50% des primärproduzierten biogenen Silikats (BSi), hauptsächlich Diatomeenschalen, schon in den oberen 200m der Wassersäule remineralisiert und im Mittel nur ca. 3% schließlich im Sediment abgelagert werden (Treguer 1995, Pondaven et al. 2000). Die chemisch-physikalischen Prozesse welche die Lösung von BSi beeinflussen, wie z.B. Temperatur und pH (Katamani & Riley 1979), sind schon eingehender studiert worden. Der Einfluss der biologischen und ökologischen Faktoren auf die Auflösung oder Konservierung von Diatomeensilikat ist jedoch erst unzureichend bekannt. Bakterien z.B. beschleunigen durch den Abbau der organischen Schutzhülle der Silikatschale deren Auflösung (Bidle & Azam 1999). Im pelagischen Ökosystem modifiziert das Mesozooplankton maßgeblich den Partikelfluss aus der Deckschicht (Priddle et al. 1992). Im Rahmen einer Diplom- und einer Doktorarbeit in der Arbeitsgruppe Bathmann wird daher der Einfluss von Copepodenfraß auf den Umsatz von BSi in der Wassersäule im allgemeinen, und die Lösung von Diatomeen im speziellen untersucht.

Während ANT XVIII/5b standen zwei Fragestellungen im Vordergrund der Untersuchungen.

Zum einen sollte in Fraßversuchen der Einfluss von Zooplanktonfraß auf die Reminera-lisationsrate von BSi in natürlichen Phytoplanktongemeinschaften und Kulturen, u.a. *Fragilariopsis kerguelensis*, getestet werden. Die mechanische Zerkleinerung der Diatomeenschalen durch den Fraß und eine mögliche Stimulation bakterieller Aktivität (z. B. durch die Exkretion von NH<sub>4</sub>+), könnten die Rücklösung von Diatomeensilikat beschleunigen.

Auf dem Schelf vor Adelaide Island fanden wir eine ausgeprägte, u.a. von den Diatomeen der Gattungen *Corethron*, *Thalassionema* und *Trichotoxon* dominierte Herbstblüte vor (siehe Fahrtbericht M. Brichta). Phytoplankton aus der Oberflächenschicht wurde in einem 55µm Aptein-Netz aufkonzentriert und in 0.2 µm filtriertem SW resuspendiert. Eisalgen, ebenfalls Diatomeen-dominiert, wurden im Dunkeln bei 4°C aus Eisbohrkernen osmotisch geschmolzen (Garrison & Buck 1989), über 10µm-Gaze aufkonzentriert und resuspendiert. Auch für *F. kerguelensis* wurde das Kulturmedium durch 0.2 µm filtriertes SW ausgetauscht, um den Anfangsgehalt von gelöstem Silikat (Si(OH)<sub>4</sub>) möglichst gering zu halten. In den verschiedenen Algenansätzen wurden selektiv Mesozooplankter (*Calanus propinquus*, *Metridia gerlachei*, *E. superba* Furcilien, *Oithona sp.*), die zuvor 24h an die Versuchsbedingungen akklimatisiert worden waren, angereichert. Nach 3-4 Tagen Inkubation an einem mit *in situ* Seewasser gekühlten Planktonrad wurde das Zooplankton auspipettiert und

der Inhalt der Kontroll- sowie der Fraßflaschen für einen 4- bis 6-wöchigen Lösungsversuch aufgeteilt. Chl a-Messungen am Anfang und am Ende der Fraßphase zeigten deutliche Fraßaktivität aller Zooplankter in den Flaschen. Zur späteren Analyse wurden auch Unterproben zur Bestimmung von Si(OH)<sub>4</sub>, BSi, POC/PON und einer mikroskopischen Untersuchung des Phytoplanktons genommen. Während des Lösungsversuches wird in wöchentlichen Abständen die Si(OH)<sub>4</sub>-Konzentration, Bakterienzahl und Proteaseaktivität mittels des fluoreszierenden Substrates L-Leucin-7-Amido-Methylcoumarin (Leu-MCA, Hoppe 1993) ermittelt.

Die zweite Fragestellung beschäftigte sich einer qualitativen Untersuchung von Copepodenkotballen und Krillkotschnüren mittels Rasterelektronenmikroskopie (REM). Unterproben mit Algen und Kotballen aus Fraßversuchen von Calanoides acutus, Calanus propinquus und Metridia gerlachei, sowie Euphausia superba Larven auf die in situ Diatomeengemeinschaft, Eisalgen, Thalassiosira sp. und Fragilariopsis kerguelensis wurden noch an Bord für die REM-Untersuchung auf Filter gedrückt und an der Luft getrocknet (Jansen, S., in Vorbereitung). Die Filter wurden sofort nach der Rückkehr mit Argongas bedampft. Bei der noch bevorstehenden Betrachtung am REM soll insbesondere auf Lösungsspuren an den Schalenresten der Diatomeen in den Kotballen, aber auch auf charakteristische Bruch- oder Bissspuren der verschiedenen Fraßorganismen geachtet werden.

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# 11)Ecology of small-sized pelagic copepods in the Bellingshausen Sea during autumn

R. M. Lopes (UESC)

The trophic importance of pelagic copepods smaller than 2.0 mm has been increasingly recognised in recent years by Southern Ocean investigators (Atkinson, 1998; Dubischar et al., in press). However, our knowledge on the species composition, vertical and horizontal distributions, feeding behaviour and growth of these consumers is still fragmentary. Meso- and microzooplankton heterotrophs, including small copepods and their larvae, represent a major food source for the Antarctic krill, *Euphausia superba*, which is the target species of the SO-GLOBEC program. As part of this international effort, the Polarstern cruise ANT XVIII 5b included sampling activities and experimental studies on the biology and ecology of small copepods, as a contribution to the understanding of the biological interactions within the Antarctic food web.

The study area – the Bellingshausen Sea, west of the Antarctic Peninsula – was visited during autumn 2001, and comprised open-water stations (roughly from 66°33'S to 67°47'S) and stations located within the Marginal Ice Zone (about 71°S). On every station, when weather conditions were favourable, plankton nets were deployed to collect small meso- and microzooplankton.

Multinet tows (mesh size 55 µm) were performed to obtain vertically stratified samples from the upper 1,000 m of the water column (or near the bottom at shallower stations), with higher depth resolution in the upper layers (for details, see contribution by Alheit et al., this volume). Additional quantitative samples were taken with a Bongo net (100 µm), towed vertically from 200-m depth to the surface. From these samples, all non-calanoid copepods will be identified and counted, their sex and developmental stage recorded and, for the dominant species, length measurements will be obtained. The analysis of calanoid species will be in charge of S. Schiel and co-workers.

Live specimens were collected from the upper 200 m, by additional low-speed (0.2 m s $^{-1}$ ) vertical tows of a Bongo net (mesh size 100 µm). The animals were diluted with surface water on deck, and placed in a cooled container. Within five minutes upon collection, portions of the sample were filtered onto Nitex gauzes (60 µm), and transferred to a deep freezer set at  $-70\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ . These aliquots will be analysed at the home laboratory to estimate the RNA:DNA ratio and the gut pigment content of dominant copepod species. Part of the same diluted catch was maintained in a temperature-controlled (0°C) walk-in room and used to sort animals for other experimental work, including the following (Table 11.1):

- (i) Determination of lipid classes and fatty acid composition in selected species;
- (ii) Feeding experiments with the dominant cyclopoid *Oithona similis*, using naturally-occurring particles as food;

- (iii) Egg production experiments with O. similis; and
- (iv) Culture of the ice-dwelling copepod *Stephos longipes*, to obtain nauplii and copepodites for the description of developmental stages.

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Station no.	Type of analysis/experiment	Species	
306, 310, 311, 312, 315, 324	Lipid analysis	Oithona similis	
306, 324, 329	Lipid analysis	Ctenocalanus citer	
315	Lipid analysis	Stephos longipes	
315	Lipid analysis	Oncaea curvata	
310, 311, 312, 315, 327	Feeding	Oithona similis	
318, 327	Egg production	Oithona similis	
301, 302, 310, 311, 312, 315,	RNA: DNA	Dominant copepod species	
317, 318, 319, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329	Gut pigment content		
315	Description of developmental stages	Stephos longipes	

Table 11.1: List of experimental work carried out with small pelagic copepods during the ANT XVIII 5b cruise, Bellingshausen Sea, April 13 – May 7, 2001.

## 12) Microzooplankton - Microbial Food Web

U.-G. Berninger (AWI) and S. A. Wickham (Uni Köln)

The focus of the group's work was the connections between the microbial food web (bacteria, heterotrophic flagellates, ciliates and algae smaller than 20  $\mu$ m) and the classic marine food web. Bacterial production can often equal or exceed primary production, making essential the knowledge of the fate of this particulate carbon source. This is particularly important in the southern ocean

in autumn, where primary production in this normally productive area is declining with declining light levels, and the system can be expected to be net heterotrophic, where respiration and bacterial production exceed primary production. A further focus was how the connection between the microbial and classic southern ocean food webs is influenced by Krill (*Euphasia superba*), which is known to consume both ciliates and the copepods which often are the main predators of ciliates, and by omnivory in general. Our approach was two-fold. First, we ran experiments with fluorescently-labeled bacteria (FLB's) as food tracers to obtain estimates of bacterivory in coastal, open ocean, iceedge and under-ice communites. Second, we ran manipulative experiments, where we added or removed metazoan zooplankton to or from intact pelagic communities. All experiments were run in 2.7 L bottles incubated on deck in 600 L containers with a sea water flow-through system which had an temperature approximately 1.5 to 2°C above the ambient water temperature.

The FLB methodology is a well-established tracer method to measure consumption of bacteria (Sherr et al.1987). Heat-killed and DTAF-stained bacteria are added to a sample, and the loss of the FLB's over time is measured. A control with particle-free water and FLB's is used to ascertain whether loss of FLB's occurs that is not due to grazing. When the total abundance of bacteria is also known (counted by staining with the fluorochrome DAPI, filtering onto black 0.2 µm pore size filters and counting in a epifluorescent microscope), then the loss rate (the grazing rate) of the FLB's can be extended to the grazing rate of the total bacterial community.

We conducted 6 separate FLB-experiments on this cruise, covering a wide range of different habitats within the Antarctic Ocean (see Table 1): experiments were run in coastal, shelf and oceanic regions, in under-ice and iceedge waters. Water was collected with a CTD from 10 to 25 m water depth, filtered through a 100 µm mesh to remove metazooplankton predators and filled into 2.7 L transparent polycarbonate bottles (three replicates). 2 further experimental bottles were filled with 0.2 µm filtered water from the same station to serve as organism-free controls. The 5 experimental bottles were then inoculated with FLB's (at an abundance of approximately 25 to 30% of the ambient bacterial population), initial samples for the enumeration of the organisms and the tracers were collected and chemically preserved and the bottles were incubated in the flow-through on-deck incubators. The incubations were ended after approximately 48 hours. Subsamples for the enumeration of natural bacteria, remaining FLB's, and nanoplanktonic protists were fixed in 10% formalin and stored in the refrigerator. Filters for epifluorescence microscopy were prepared within 1 to 3 days of collecting of samples in order to avoid loss of chlorophyll autofluorescence and/or bacteria. The filters were frozen and will be processed on return to Germany.

We ran a total of four manipulative experiments, the design and duration of which are summarized in Table 12.1. In all experiments, initial and final samples were taken for bacteria, heterotrophic nanoflagellates, ciliates, algae, zooplankton > 30µm, and chlorophyll a. Because of the short duration of the

cruise and the type of samples taken, all samples will be processed on return to Germany. All experiments utilized Oithona similis, a small cyclopoid copepod that was abundant in the study area, and were run for 48 - 70 h. The first experiment was a grazing experiment, with either 0, 4, 8, 16 or 32 Oithona L<sup>-1</sup> added to 100 µm-filtered sea water, with three replicates per treatment. The second experiment had the presence or absence of Krill larvae (Furcilia) cross-classified with the presence or absence of Oithona. This was done in order to determine whether any grazing effects of these two crustaceans was additive. If, however Furcilia consumed Oithona when the cyclopoid was present, and protists only when no larger prey was available, then the effects on protists with the two crustaceans together would be less than would be expected by the two incubated singly. This experiment was run twice, once with 3 Furcilia L<sup>-1</sup> and 15 Oithona L<sup>-1</sup>, and once with 3 Furcilia L<sup>-1</sup> and 20 Oithona L-1. The fourth experiment was similar in design, but utilized the calanoid copepod Metridia in place of Furcilia. Metridia were incubated with an abundance of 3 ind. L-1, and Oithona at 20 ind. L-1.

Experiment	Station	Duration	Manipulation	FLB Addition
FLB I (Coastal)	306	48 h	< 100 μm	
FLB II (Shelf)	310	45 h	< 100 μm	
FLB III (Under	314	48 h	< 100 μm	
ice)				
FLB IV (Under	316	44 h	< 100 μm	
ice)				
FLB V (Ice	320	40 h	< 100 μm	
edge)				
FLB VI	325	44 h	< 100 μm	
(Oceanic)				
Oithona grazing	306	48 h	0, 4, 8, 16, 32 Oithona L <sup>-1</sup>	Whole
				duration
Larvae-Oithona	310 (copepods)	64 h	Furcilia presence/absence (3 ind. L <sup>-1</sup> )	After 48 h
I	Bucket haul		cross-classified with	
	(water)		Oithona presence/absence (15 ind L <sup>-1</sup> )	İ
Metridia-	317 (copepods)	70 h	Metridia presence/absence (3 ind. L <sup>-1</sup> )	After 48 h
Oithona	319 (water)		cross-classified with	
			Oithona presence/absence (20 ind L <sup>-1</sup> )	
Larvae-Oithona	327 (copepods)	66 h	Furcilia presence/absence (3 ind. L <sup>-1</sup> )	After 24 h
II	328 (water)		cross-classified with	ļ
			Oithona presence/absence (20 ind L <sup>-1</sup> )	

Table 12.1

In the three cross-classified experiments (i.e. treatments with both types of metazoans, with one of them or without any), there were four replicates per treatment combination. In all experiments, there was also an addition of FLB's to measure how the upper food-level manipulations altered the grazing pressure on bacteria. This was done either at the beginning of the experiment (*Oithona* grazing), after 48 or 24 h (Furcilia-*Oithona* experiments and *Metridia*-

Oithona experiment). The incubations were then continued to run for at least another 24 hours. The addition of FLB's in the cross-classified experiments after 24 or 48 h was done in order to determine grazing on bacteria after the food web had been manipulated and had hopefully approached a new steady-state, rather to capture transient dynamics as the system moved from one steady state to another. We thus attempted to run "Press" rather than "Pulse" type experiments, *sensu* Bender et al. (1984).

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#### 12) Mikrozooplankton - Mikrobielles Nahrungsnetz

U.-G. Berninger (AWI) und S. A. Wickham (Uni Köln)

Der Schwerpunkt der Arbeit der Gruppe lag auf den Verbindungen zwischen dem mikrobiellen Nahrungsnetz (Bakterien, heterotrophe Flagellaten, Ciliaten und Algen kleiner als 20 µm) und dem klassischen marinen Nahrungsnetz. Bakterielle Produktion kann oft genauso groß oder größer als die Primärproduktion sein, was die Kenntnis über das Schicksal dieser partikulären Kohlenstoffquelle essentiell macht. Dies ist besonders wichtig im südlichen Ozean während des Herbstes, wenn die Primärproduktion in dieser normalerweise sehr produktiven Gegend abnimmt (durch abnehmende Lichtintensitäten) und das System wahrscheinlich heterotroph dominiert ist (d.h. Respiration und bakterielle Produktion übersteigen die Primärproduktion). Ein weiterer Schwerpunkt lag auf der Frage, wie die Verbindung zwischen dem mikrobiellen und dem klassischen Nahrungsnetz vom Krill (Euphasia superba), der sowohl Ciliaten als auch Copepoden (oft die Haupträuber der Ciliaten) und durch Omnivorie im allgemeinen beeinflußt wird. Wir verfolgten zwei unterschiedliche Ansätze. Zum einen führten wir Experimente mit fluoreszierend gefärbten Bakterien (FLB) als Nahrungstracern durch, um Bakterivorie in verschiedenen Meeresregionen (küstennah, offener Ozean, Eiskante und unter dem Eis) abschätzen zu können. Darüber hinaus führten wir manipulative Experimente durch, in denen wir Metazooplankton zu kompletten Planktongemeinschaften hinzu gaben oder aus ihnen entfernten. Alle Experimente wurdenin 2,7 l Flaschen in 900 I fassenden Deckinkubatoren mit einem Seewasserdurchflußsystem durchgeführt. Die Wassertemperatur in den Inkubatoren lag im Durchschnitt 1,5 bis 2°C über den in-situ Wassertemperaturen.

Die FLB-Methode ist eine gut etablierte Tracer Methode, um Aufnahme von Bakterien zu messen (Sherr et al.1987). Hitzegetötete und mit DTAF gefärbte Bakterien werden zu einer Wasserprobe gegeben und der Verlust an FLB's mit der Zeit wird quantifiziert. Eine organismenfreie Kontrolle (ebenfalls mit FLB's inokuliert) wird parallel durchgeführt, um am Ende absichern zu können,

dass der Verlust der FLB's in den experimentellen Ansätzen auf Bakterienfraß zurückzuführen ist. Wenn die gesamte Bakterienabundanz ebenfalls bekannt ist (quantifiziert nach Anfärbung mit dem Fluorchrome DAPI, Aufbringen auf schwarze Filtermembranen mit einer Porengröße von 0,2 µm und Auswertung mit dem Epifluoreszenzmikroskop) kann die Fraßrate auf den Fraßdruck auf die gesamte bakterielle Population ausgweitet werden.

Wir führten 6 FLB-Experimente auf dieser Fahrt durch, mit denen wir eine große Bandbreite unterschiedlicher Lebensräume innerhalb des Antarktischen Ozeans abdecken konnten (Tabelle 1): Experimente wurden in küstennahen Regionen, auf dem Schelf, im offenen Ozean, unter dem Eis und an der Eiskante durchgeführt. Das Wasser wurde mit einer CTD Rosette aus einer Wassertiefe von 10 - 25 m gewonnen, durch eine 100 µm Gaze filtriert, um Metazooplankton-Räuber zu entfernen und in 3 Replikaten in 2,7 I fassende, durchsichtige Polycarbonatflaschen gefüllt. 2 weitere Flaschen wurden mit 0.2 µm filtriertem Wasser von der selben Station befüllt und dienten als organismenfreie Kontrollen. Die fünf experimentellen Flaschen wurden dann mit FLB's inokuliert (ca. 25 bis 30% der Abundanz der natürlichen Bakteriengemeinschaft), Anfangsproben zur Quantifizierung der Organismen und der Tracer wurden entnommen und chemisch fixiert, und die Flaschen wurden in Deckinkubatoren untergebracht. Nach ca. 48 Std. wurden die Experimente abgebrochen. Unterproben für die Auszählung von Bakterien, verbliebenen FLB's und nanoplanktonischen Protisten wurden in 10% Formaldehyd fixiert und im Kühlschrank eingelagert. Um Verlust von Chlorophyll a-Autofluoreszenz und/oder von Bakterien zu verhindern, wurden die Proben innerhalb von 1-3 Tagen auf Filter für die Epifluoreszenzmikroskopie aufgebracht. Die eingefroren Filter werden nach der Rückkehr nach Deutschland ausgewertet.

Wir führten darüber hinaus insgesamt 4 manipulative Experimente durch, deren Design und Dauer in Tabelle 12.1 zusammengefaßt sind. In allen Experimenten wurden Anfangs- und Endproben zur Quantifizierung von Bakterien, heterotrophen Nanoflagellaten, Ciliaten, Algen, Zooplankton > 30 µm und Chlorophyllkonzentration entnommen. Durch die kurze Dauer der Fahrt und die Art der Proben, die genommen wurden, wird die komplette Auswertung der Proben erst nach Rückkehr nach Deutschland stattfinden. In allen Experimenten wurde Oithona similis, ein kleiner cyclopoider Copepode, der in großen Mengen im Untersuchungsgebiet vorkam, verwendet. Die Experimente hatten eine Dauer von 48 bis 70 Stunden. Das erste Experiment war ein Fraßexperiment, bei dem 0, 4, 8, 16 oder 32 Oithona L<sup>-1</sup> zu 100 µm-filtriertem Seewasser hinzugegeben wurden, jeder Ansatz wurde dreimal repliziert. Im zweiten Experiment wurde die An- oder Abwesenheit von Krilllarven mit der An- oder Abwesenheit von Oithona kreuzklassifiziert. Dies wurde getan um herauszufinden, ob die Fraßeffekte dieser beiden Crustaceen additiv sind. Im Fall daß die Krilllarven Oithona bei deren Anwesenheit fressen, Ciliaten aber nur als Nahrung nutzen, wenn keine größeren Nahrungsorganismen zur Verfügung stehen, sollte der Effekt der beiden Crustaceen gemeinsam auf die Ciliaten geringer sein, als aus den Einzelansätzen mit nur je einem Typ der Crustaceen zu vermuten ist. Dieses Experiment wurde zweimal durchgeführt,

einmal mit 3 Krilllarven L-1 und 15 Oithona L-1, und einmal mit 3 Krilllarven L-1 und 20 Oithona L-1. Das vierte Experiment wies ein ähnliches Design auf, nutzte aber den calanoiden Copepoden Metridia anstatt der Krilllarven. Metridia wurden in einer Abundanz von 3 Individuen L<sup>-1</sup>, und Oithona mit 20 Individuen L<sup>-1</sup> inkubiert. Die drei kreuzklassifizierten Experimente (i.e. Ansätze mit beiden Metazoen, mir nur jeweils einem oder mit keinem von beiden) wurden jeweils in vier Replikaten pro Ansatz durchgeführt. In allen Experimenten wurden zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt FLB's hinzugegeben um herauszufinden, ob die Manipulationen der höheren trophischen Ebenen in einer Veränderung des Fraßdrucks auf Bakterien resultiert haben. Die Zugabe der FLB's erfolgte entweder zu Beginn des Experiments (Oithona Fraßdruck), oder nach 24 bis 48 Stunden, in jedem Fall aber mindestens 24 Stunden vor Abbruch der Experimente. Die Zugabe der FLB's zu den kreuzklassifizierten Experimenten nach einer gewissen Laufzeit wurde angestrebt um Bakterivorie zu messen, nachdem sich ein neues Gleichgewicht in der Gemeinschaft eingestellte hatte, anstatt die Bakterivorie in einer Übergangsperiode von einem zum nächsten Gleichgewicht zu messen. Wir strebten damit an, "Press" oder "Pulse"-Experimente im Sinne von Bender et al. (1984) durchzuführen.

#### Zitierte Literatur

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Experiment	Station	Dauer	Manipulation	FLB
				Zugabe
FLB I (Küste)	306	48 h	< 100 μm	
FLB II (Schelf)	310	45 h	< 100 μm	
FLB III (Unter Eis)	314	48 h	< 100 μm	
FLB IV (Unter Eis)	316	44 h	< 100 μm	
FLB V (Eis- kante)	320	40 h	< 100 μm	
FLB VI	325	44 h	< 100 μm	
(Ozeanisch)				
Oithona Grazing	306	48 h	0, 4, 8, 16, 32 Oithona L <sup>-1</sup>	Gesamte
				Dauer
Larven-Oithona I	310	64 h	Krilllarve An-/Abwesenheit (3 Ind. L <sup>-1</sup> )	Nach
	(Copepoden)		kreuzklassifiziert mit	48 h
	Eimer (Wasser)		Oithona An-/Abwesenheit (15 Ind L-1)	
Metridia-Oithona	317	70 h	Metridia An-/Abwesenheit (3 Ind. L <sup>-1</sup> )	Nach
	(Copepoden)		kreuzklassifiziert mit	48 h
	319 (Wasser)		Oithona An-/Abwesenheit (20 Ind L-1)	
Larvae-Oithona II	327	66 h	Krilllarve An-/Abwesenheit (3 Ind. L-1)	Nach
	(Copepoden)		kreuzklassifiziert mit	24 h
	328 (Wasser)		Oithona An-/Abwesenheit (20 Ind L <sup>-1</sup> )	

Tabelle 12.1

### 13)Salp ecology

E.A. Pakhomov (Rhodes Univ) and A. Atkinson (BAS)

The tunicate, *Salpa thompsoni*, is an important filter-feeder and thus a counter part to Antarctic krill in the Southern Ocean. While more and more information is becoming available on the ecology of krill, knowledge of Antarctic salps is still limited. Therefore, in the light of possible krill/salp interactions in the Southern Ocean, studies on salp ecophysiology and life cycle were carried out during the ANT XVIII/5b cruise of the *RV Polarstern* as a contribution to the International Southern Ocean GLOBEC. The major objectives were to determine egestion rates and to examine the biological state of *S. thompsoni* in a region of their southernmost distribution.

Throughout the survey salps were very scarce and only found along the first transect (Sta. 301, 304 and 305). Densities of *S. thompsoni* were low and generally did not exceed 100 per RMT-8 tow. Occasionally however, there were high catches in the Bongo nets, reaching densities 0.2-0.5 ind.m<sup>-3</sup> or 46-92 ind.m<sup>-2</sup>. On board, salps were immediately sorted randomly into three subsamples. One was frozen for future gut content and C/N analyses. The second was fixed in 4% formaldehyde for further biological analysis. The last subsample was used for gut pigment extractions on board. Live animals were used for egestion experiments.

Salp total length ranged from 8 to 135 mm with two modes of 20-30 and 50-80 mm. Aggregate forms generally dominated in the catches. The contribution of solitary forms was, however, very variable ranging from 5 to 56% of the total salp population.

Sinking rates were measured for faecal pellets produced by 3cm salps. Compact pellets sank on average 1640 m per day (1.9 cm.sec<sup>-1</sup>), while loose pellet sinking rate was significantly lower, averaging 760 m per day (0.9 cm.sec<sup>-1</sup>) (Fig. 13.2).

Our overall impression was that, despite the similarity in gut pigment and pellet pigment contents with other regions and seasons, ingestion and egestion rates of salps were lower during austral autumn. This possibly reflects low seawater temperatures in the region. Biological analyses of fixed samples will hopefully provide further clues to salp life cycles in the high Antarctic during austral autumn.

Gut pigments of *S. thompsoni* ranged from 100 to 36000 ng(pigm).ind.<sup>-1</sup> increasing with the salp length (Fig. 13.1) and were comparable with values from other regions of the Southern Ocean (Lazarev Sea, Antarctic Polar Front region).

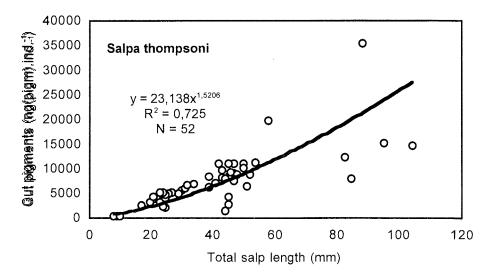
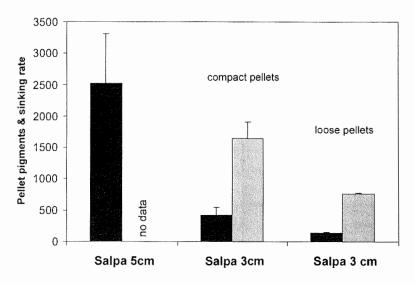
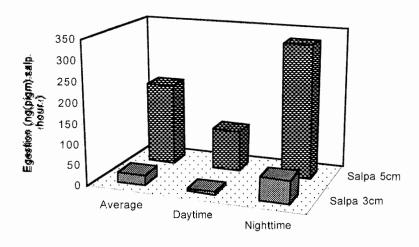


Figure 13.1. Gut pigment content of Salpa thompsoni during austral autumn in the Bellinghausen Sea

Preliminary results of egestion experiments conducted with 3cm and 5cm salps showed very low egestion rates (average 0.08 pellet.salp-1hour-1). Two types of faecal pellets were produced by the 3cm salps, namely compact and loose pellets. Loose pellets were generally egested during the daytime and their pigment contents were significantly (P < 0.05) lower than those of compact pellets (Fig. 13.2). Egestion rates also varied between the daytime and nighttime, being higher during the hours of darkness (Fig. 13.2). This finding was despite salps having been incubated in darkness all of the time. Pellet pigment content increased dramatically with the salp length, averaging to 320 and 2526 ng(pigm).pellet-1 in 3cm and 5cm long salps respectively (Fig. 13.2). Due to differences in the pellet pigments, egestion rates of 3cm and 5cm salps were equivalent to 25 and 202 ng(pigm).salp-1hour-1 (Fig. 13.2).



■ Pellet pigments (ng pigm per pellet) Sinking rate (m per day)



**Figure 13.2.** Pigment content and sinking rates of faecal pellets (top pannel) and egestion rates (low pannel) of *Salpa thompsoni* during austral summer in the Bellinghausen Sea.

#### 14) Microbiology

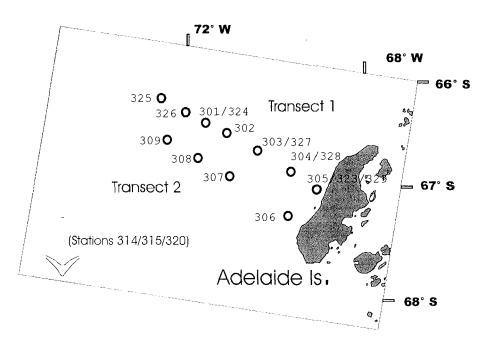
R. Brinkmeyer (AWI)

Multiple ice cores from three first-year ice floes were processed to examine diversity and distribution of bacteria. Cores were sub-sampled at a 10 cm resolution, melted and preserved for DNA extraction, fluorescent in situ hybridisation (FISH) with DNA probes, and total counts (biomass). Additionally, sub-samples for Chlorophyll a and nutrients were preserved. Genetic diversity and vertical distribution of bacteria, possibly correlated with salinity gradient and Chlorophyll a concentration, in core samples will be analysed at the home laboratory in Bremerhaven. Enrichment cultures with different carbon sources and salinities were inoculated to observe substrate utilization, salinity tolerance and to compare with similar enrichment experiments of Arctic sea-ice bacterial samples. Incubations with <sup>14</sup>C labelled substrates were conducted with sea-ice and water samples to examine possible differences in utilization of carbon sources between bacterial communities in sea-ice versus water and to shed light on biogeochemical processes in the Southern Ocean. 14C tracer experiments were also conducted with larval krill and copepods in an attempt to evaluate activity of abdominal tract bacterial flora. Scintillation counts of these experiments will be completed at the home laboratory. In cooperation with S. Schultes (AWI), copepods and larval krill (fed with sea-ice diatoms) and their respective fecal pellets were preserved for FISH to study bacteria possibly associated with remineralization of biogenic silica.

# **15)Phytoplankton community distribution and specific composition** M. Brichta (AWI)

The main target of this study was to obtain insights over the food reservoir that maintains the zooplankton population in the surveyed area: north- and southwest of Adelaide Island (Fig.15.1). Particular attention was given to a depth dependent diatom modification study as a tool for understanding organic particulate fluxes.

The collection procedure of phytoplankton samples during ANT XVIII/5b at the Eastern edge of the Bellingshausen Sea was done following a strict pattern: every CTD-cast was sampled by the phytoplankton group onboard of the "RV Polarstern" in at least 6 depth strata covering the upper 200m. In four specific stations the entire water column was screened and as many as 15 depth strata sampled. These were denominated as "process stations" and should represent the shelf break, an ice covered area, the marginal ice zone (MIZ) and a higher productive area found on the shelf. Number and position of these stations are shown in Table 15.1.



**Figure 15.1:** Map of stations – transect 1 and 2 - northwest of Adelaide Island. Southern stations are not shown.

	Number	Lat.	Long.
Ice	St. 314/315	71° 6' S	85°23' W
Marginal Ice Zone	St. 320	69°58' S	83° 6' W
Shelf	St. 303/327	66°51' S	70°29' W
Shelf break	St. 301/324	66°37' S	71°45' W

**Table 15.1:** Name, number and position of the process station emphasized in this study.

Water from Go-flow bottles was fixed with acid formaldehyde for special preservation of the diatom frustules (Throndsen, 1978). At the process stations, samples were also fixed with lugol to complement the visualization of features and preserving other organisms for microscopic analysis. Rapid screening was done when possible to make a brief estimate of the phytoplankton composition and cell condition before fixation.

Four kinds of diatom sampling methods were employed on the collection at the eastern edge of Bellingshausen Sea, South and West of Adelaide Island. Besides the discrete water samples described above also opening-and-closing vertical net hauls were done in Station PS 58/314- the ice process station-, PS 58/324- shelf break process station-, PS58/303- bloom station- and on PS 58/327- post bloom continental shelf station. These hauls were made with a 0,25 m² Hydro-Bios Kiel multi net equipped with a 55µm mesh sized nets. The net samples had the purpose of concentrating the plankton material making it

possible to analyze the dispersed large diatoms that account despite their relatively low numbers for an important fraction of the phytoplankton biomass.

Diatom species	0 – 25m	100 – 200m
Asteromphalus hookeri	0,2	0,02
A. hyalinus	-	0,02
A. parvulus o. heptactis	1,5	0,1
A. roperianus		0,1
Asteromphalus sp.	0,1	-
Attheya sp.	0,4	-
Chaetoceros atlanticus	23,7	1,0
C. bulbosum	0,1	0,02
C. convolutum	1,5	-
C. crìophilum	4,0	0,4
C. dichaeta	6,5	0,8
C. neglectum	81,4	14,5
C. peruvianum	0,6	
C. socialis	7,0	0,7
Chaetoceros sp.	12,4	5,5
Corethron pennatum	2,6	0,4
Cylindrotheca closterium	3,8	1,2
Dactyliosolen antarcticus	1,5	0,1
Eucampia antarctica	0,4	0,1
Fragilariopsis curta	0,7	0,8
F. cylindrus	29,8	3,4
F. kerguelensis	4,6	0,4
Leptocylindrus mediterraneus	2,6	0,1
Membraneis challengeri	0,7	0,1
M. imposter	-	0,1
Navicula sp.	18,2	0,2
Nitzschia cf. separanda	-	0,1
Odontella weisflogii	-	0,2
Plagiotropis gaussi	0,6	-
Proboscia alata	27,7	0,7
P. truncata	15,1	0,5
Pseudo-nitzschia heimii	21,6	1,2
P. lineola	36,7	0,1
P. prolongatoides	2,2	3,9
Rhizosolenia antennata f. semispina	0,6	0,2
R. rhombus	0,2	-
Thalassiosira tumida	0,1	-
Thalassiosira spp.	2,6	1,1
Thalassiotrix antarctica	1,3	0,2
Trichotoxon reinboldii	1,2	0,02

**Table 15.2**. Abundances of diatom species on the bloom station PS58/303. Mean surface (0-25m) and deep water  $(100-200m) - (10^3 \cdot cell \cdot l^{-1})$ .

# Preliminary Results:

As determined from the screening at the "bloom" station – PS 58/303 - diatoms were dominant. The most common and distinctive genera of diatoms of the Southern Ocean such as *Proboscia*, *Rhizosolenia*, *Eucampia*, *Chaeto-*

ceros, Asteromphalus, Thalassiothrix and Trichotoxon were found there. Preliminary estimations on concentrated material show Corethron and Chaetoceros cells to be present in much higher numbers as the other specimens from any other genera. Chaetoceros appeared in various chain forming species and Corethron as C. pennatum. It is important to note though that Corethron dominance can actually be lower than estimated onboard due to nets over catch (Fryxell, 1989).

Most of the cells from greater size class were found healthy in a high full/empty ratio. A rapid check performed on chloroplasts and vacuoles, and the absence of abnormal lipid bodies in these cells indicated a growing/stabilized condition that is confirmed by the relatively high surface chlorophyll a concentration of 2.5 mg·m³. Preliminary identification and counting results of the bloom station are shown in Table 15.2.

Based on the onboard screening, larger diatoms cells, longer than 20µm, were present in low numbers with exception of the surface waters in the ice-covered region. Chlorophyll values were relatively low in all other stations indicating low cell numbers. However, we only allowed short periods for particle settling in the Utermöhl chambers diminishing accuracy on counting of smaller cells (Kang & Fryxell, 1989). The final counting of cell numbers, identification and specific biomass estimation will be done at home laboratory. After cell size measurements through microscopy there will probably be a shift in volume dominance, especially towards larger cells of the well represented *Proboscia* genus (*Proboscia alata* and *P. truncata*). It is also possible that longer *Chaetoceros* chains of small cells (primarily *C. neglectum*) might be the main form of microplanktonic chlorophyll/carbon carrying algae and responsible for the bulk biomass in this size spectrum. In the Antarctic Peninsula region nanoplankton is usually contributing with more than 60% to total chlorophyll concentrations (Weber & El-Sayed, 1987).

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# 16) Chlorophyll-a, Particulate Organic Carbon / Nitrogen (POC/N) and Biogenic Silica (BSi) distribution.

M. Brichta and A.Belem (AWI)

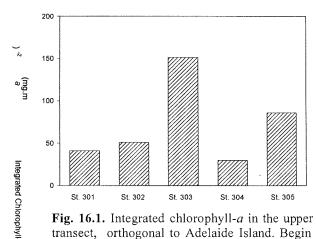
In all stations and depths where water was taken to describe the phytoplankton community sub samples were taken of water for nutrients, chlorophyll-a, BSi and POC/N analyses.

Real time data on chlorophyll-a and phaeopigments measurements were made available on the intern network for all scientists onboard. For the other parameters, water aliquots were filtered through precombusted membranes (for POC/PON) or acetate cellulose filters (for BSi) to be analyzed later.

The planned grid of stations was accomplished until bad weather conditions forced a gap in the survey. Therefore, we will only be able to present the parameters distribution on two parallel transects orthogonal to Adelaide Island coast. The northerly transect was sampled a second time after 9 days making it possible to have an idea about temporal development of the phytoplankton community.

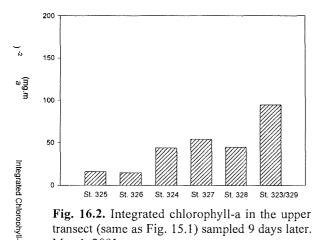
## Chlorophyll-a distribution:

Transect 1 included five stations –station 301 to 305- where surface concentrations were around 1.0  $mg \cdot m^{-3}$  with exception of st.301.



**Fig. 16.1.** Integrated chlorophyll-*a* in the upper 200m along the northerly transect, orthogonal to Adelaide Island. Begin on April 18, end on 19th 2001.

The integrated chlorophyll profiles resulted in slightly increasing total concentrations when moving towards the coast (Fig. 16.1). Similar trend was found nine days later at the same positions – station 323 to 329 – (Fig 16.2). Station 303, which rendered surface chlorophyll-a values up to 2.7 mg·m<sup>-3</sup> presented integrated chlorophyll values, in the upper 200 m, of 151 mg·m<sup>2</sup>.



**Fig. 16.2.** Integrated chlorophyll-a in the upper 200m along the northerly transect (same as Fig. 15.1) sampled 9 days later. Begin on April 28, end on May 1, 2001.

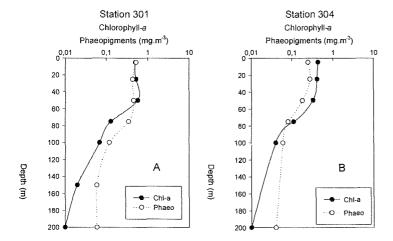


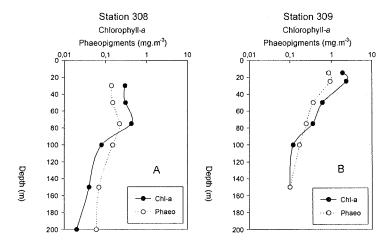
Fig. 16.3 A, B. Vertical distribution of chlorophyll-a and phaeopigments on stations along transect 1.

Vertical distribution of chlorophyll-a did not show a clear maximum peak at depth along transect 1 but rather similar values through the upper 40-50 m decreasing then to lower values (Fig.16.3A). Phaeopigments became more important below 80m depth (Fig.16.3B).

A uninterrupted decrease of phaeopigments in relation to chlorophyll concentrations were noticed approaching the coast. At station 301, surface chlorophyll and phaeopigments concentrations were indistinguishable,

contributing each of them with 50% of total fluorescence. At station 305 only 24% of the fluorescence detected was due to phaeopigments.

Transect 2 –station 306 to 309-containing 4 stations parallel and southerly to the first transect- presented surface concentrations ranging between 0,3 and 1,9 mg·m $^3$ . The vertical distribution showed a slight recognizable chlorophyll-a peak between 30 – 80 m (Fig.16.4A,B).



**Fig.16.4** A, B. Vertical chlorophyll-a and phaeopigments distribution on stations along transect 2.

Integrated chlorophyll concentrations along this transect did not show total increase towards the coast (Fig.16.5), however the surface phaeopigments percentage in relation to total fluorescence dropped towards coast, as in transect 1, and only 25% of the fluorescence detected at station 306 was due to phaeopigments. Considerations and further thoughts over chlorophyll distribution will be possible after analysis of the hydrographical and nutrients data and moreover the completion of microscopy analysis.

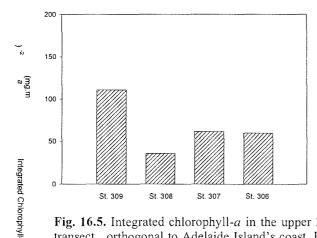


Fig. 16.5. Integrated chlorophyll-a in the upper 200m along the southerly transect, orthogonal to Adelaide Island's coast. Begin on April 19, end on 20th 2001.

# 17)Particle flux

M.Brichta (AWI)

Vertical flux data was collected from deployed traps in conjunction to water column and surface sediments samples.

Two conical sediment traps (Salzgitter Elektronik, Germany) with an opening of 0,5 m² were deployed underneath the pycnocline on a mooring at station 301. The sampling site was located at 66° 37'S 71°41'W, representing the shelf break region northwest of Adelaide Island.

The sediment trap sampled between April 18-30 and rendered 12 cups (one per day) from the upper trap. These cups were previously poisoned, its content fixed with Methyl Mercury and kept in dark cool room at  $4^{\circ}$ C. To enable comparison of the flux studies to the pelagic one, sediment trap samples will be analyzed for the same parameters determined for water column.

Complementing the flux study, samples from the surface sediment layer were taken with use of multicorer (MUC). This device consist of twelve hollow cylinders mounted on a weighty frame which are inserted in the ocean bed. When the frame is pulled up, caps close automatically on both ends of the cylinders allowing only minimum disturbances of the caught material.

MUC samples are available at the ice process station – PS58/314-315 - and at the post bloom station – PS58/327 -. From the cores, four distinctive strata were withdrawn: water samples directly above the surface sediment (filtered in nets with 55  $\mu$ m and a 20 $\mu$ m of mesh size), the first centimeter of sediment,

the second to fourth centimeter of sediment and from a layer of detrital fluff. This layer is a non consolidated gel like deposit that accumulates over the sea bottom in regions where a sedimentation process, mostly after blooms, has taken place and where deep current velocities permit its formation. A detailed integration of information obtained from different depth strata will allow a better understanding upon particle fluxes in this region and furthermore about particle alteration processes.

# **18)Remote Sensing Program during the ANTXVIII/5b Cruise** A. Belem (AWI)

Improvements in our understanding of interactions between climate and biology in the ocean are restricted by a paucity of data on the spatial distribuition of biological properties in the ocean. In order to assert a large amount of information on oceanographic conditions that affect the pelagic ecosystem, remote sensing techniques are frequently used. Of particular interest for studies in the Southern Ocean, remote sensing data assess a synoptic view of regions with restricted access and permits a better understanding of different oceanographic and ecological regimes.

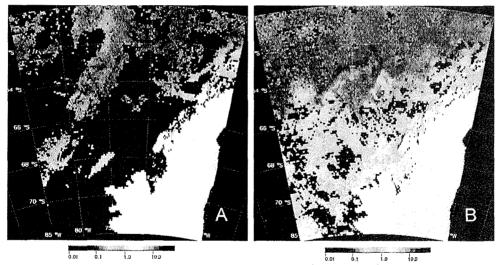
The objectives of the ANT-XVIII/5b cruise focused on the ecology of the Antarctic krill Euphasia superba. The remote sensing program carried on board of the R/V Polarstern included the acquision of data from different orbital platforms, to study mesoscale processes associated with the surface water column on the shelf off of Adelaid Island and Southern Bellingshausen sea. The data collected includes sea ice microwave signatures (SSM/I) and water leaving radiances (ORBVIEW-SeaWiFS), which were used to assess sea ice distribution maps and derived surface chlorophyll concentration, respectively. Bio-optical properties of the waters around the Antarctic Peninsula, and its relation with the surface chlorophyll-a distribution have been the main goal of many studies in the region [see Moline and Prézelin, 2000]. In order to have a wide temporal coverage of such properties, SeaWiFS data acquision started at February 22 and ended at April 13, 2001 completing a total of 240 SeaWiFS passes. These data were processed at the AWI ground station (HAWI) using the automatic NASA algorithm OC4 [O'Reilly et al., 1998], providing an idea about the range of surface chlorophyll concentrations prior the cruise.

The SeaWiFS passes are around 3000 Km wide and their along track size depends on the local solar zenith. This degradation in the light conditions reduces the satellite coverage up to 60°S latitude, corresponding to the northern boundary of the study area.

During the cruise, the work was focused on field data acquisition, including *in situ* chlorophyll-a concentrations from oceanographic casts. This data will be used to adjust the calibration algorithm for the region (see report of Brichta, M. – this issue).

Surface values of chlorophyll-a ranged between 0.1 to 2.6  $\mu$ g l<sup>-1</sup> and the profiles in the rosette samples showed a well defined mixed layer with chlorophyll concentrations roughly constant up to depths of 50 m (theoretical maximum depth for water color retrieval using satellite data). A series of 8-days GAC (Global Area Coverage) composites in the area just before the cruise (March 28<sup>th</sup> to April 4<sup>th</sup>, 20, 2001 – Fig. 18.1A) showed high values of chlorophyll on the shelf (up to 3  $\mu$ g l<sup>-1</sup>) with a background value ranging from 0.5 to 0.8  $\mu$ g l<sup>-1</sup>, which are consistent with the values obtained in the rosette samples. An analysis of the monthly mean for March 2001 (Fig. 18.1B) showed that the high phytoplankton biomass is restricted to the shelf area, with a strong signal inside Marguerite Bay and close to coastal areas in the southern part of the study region.

A complete analysis of the CTD casts (including nutrient data and phytoplankton distribution) will be done to complement the satellite-based productivity model of Behrenfeld and Falkowski [1997].



**Figure 18.1.:** (A) 8-day composite from March 28<sup>th</sup> to April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2001 and (B) monthly mean for March, 2001 of SeaWiFS derived chlorophyll-*a* concentrations (in mg m<sup>-3</sup>).

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## 19)Sea ice biological studies

K. Meiners, A. Scheltz and K. Tuschling (IPÖ)

#### General introduction

Sea ice is an important structuring component of Antarctic marine ecosystems. In contrast to freshwater ice sea ice consists of three phases: pure ice crystals, gas inclusions and brine. The brine fills interstices between the ice crystals and forms a interconnected network the so-called brine channel system. The brine channels are a habitat for distinct communities which consist of viruses, bacteria, funghi, protists and metazoans. During the expedition ANT XVIII/5b we studied physical, chemical and biological properties of ice floes to characterize the late autumn-winter transition in this habitat. Ice samples were obtained by means of ice coring at three ship-based stations and one helicopter-based station. At all stations the sub-ice water (0-10m) was sampled and will be used as a reference. Additional work focused on the quantitative and qualitative investigation of the sea-ice based food web, the food web structure and the dynamics of exopolymeric particles in sea ice.

## 19.1) Physical, chemical and biological properties of Antarctic sea ice

At the four stations we sampled several ice cores to measure vertical profiles of the following parameters:

- ice temperature
- ice bulk salinity
- ice texture
- chlorophyll a and phaeopigment concentration
- nutrient concentrations (TN, NO<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, SiO<sub>4</sub>, PO<sub>4</sub> measurements done in cooperation with the working groups of AWI and University of Helsinki)
- seston (total matter), particulate organic carbon (POC) and nitrogen (PON)
- organism abundances (bacteria, protists, metazoans)
- concentration of transparent exopolymeric particles (TEP).

Most of the analyses will be conducted in the home laboratories, onboard RV *Polarstern* we could only determine the first two parameters mentioned above. A typical example of the available data set is given for the ice station PS 58-316 (Fig. 19.1).

Sea ice temperature varied between -8.8 and -2.1 °C, minimum values were always observed in the upper parts of the ice cores, which indicates the winter situation and cooling of the sea ice cover due to cold air temperatures. Ice bulk salinity (6.2-14.2) showed c-shaped profiles with low salinities in the middle layers of the ice floes. All ice floes sampled were first-year sea ice with thickness ranging between 45 cm and 94 cm.

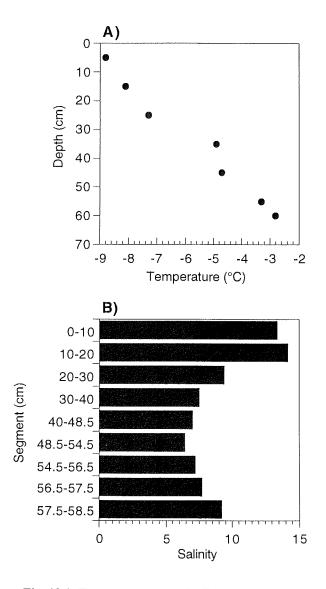


Fig. 19.1: Temperature (A) and salinity (B) of sea ice at station PS 58-316

In order to improve the general knowledge about the sympagic (=ice-associated) organisms we took ice cores for the determination of abundances of bacteria, protists and meiofauna. Ice cores were cut into sections of 1-20 cm. These sections were melted in the dark by addition of seawater to avoid osmotic stress. Melted samples were subsampled and fixed either with formalin (1% final concentration) or with Bouin's fluid (2% final concentration). Bouin fixed samples will be used for meiofauna investigations (cooperation with S. Schiel, AWI). Formalin preserved samples were filtered onto 0.2µm and 0.8µm polycarbonate filters and stained with DAPI. These filters will be

counted in the home laboratories using epifluorescence microscopical techniques to obtain the vertical profiles of cell numbers and biomass of bacteria, heterotrophic protists and algae. The estimated biomass of the heterotrophic protists will be used to calculate the grazing impact by general allometric equations.

Transparent exopolymer particles are a relatively recently described class of particles produced from dissolved carbohydrate polymers exuded by algae and bacteria. While different studies indicate that TEP are important in the aggregation of diatom blooms, provide the matrix of marine snow, serve as a substrate and habitat for attached bacteria, the distribution, abundance and characteristics of this new class of particles within sea ice remain largely unknown. In order to improve our knowledge about TEP in sea ice we will determine TEP microscopically at all stations for entire ice cores. Ice cores were cut into 1-20cm segments and were melted by addition of 0.2µm filtered seawater. Subsamples were filtered onto 0.2µm polycarbonate filters, double-stained with Alcian-Blue and DAPI and will be analysed in our home laboratories.

# 19.2) Investigation of the structure of the sea ice food web (experimental work)

On two ice stations large amounts of brine and an integrated water sample (0-10 m) were collected and used for grazing-experiments with fluorescently labeled bacteria (FLB) in order to estimate bacterivory of heterotrophic protists on a low taxonomic level. These experiments will allow the determination of grazing — and clearance rates of heterotrophic nanoflagellates. Another aim of these experiments is the identification of mixotrophic species (especially ciliates) in the sea ice habitat.

Fluorescently labeled bacteria (FLB's) were added to brine and under-ice water samples. We measured the long term disappearance of fluorescently labelled bacteria within the samples to provide data about the grazing impact of the total community. Experiments were run as time-course experiments for 48h. Subsamples were taken after 0, 12, 24, 36 and 48 hours and fixed with formalin (1% final concentration).

In addition to this program we took bottom sections for the cultivation of different groups of sympagic biota (algae, protozoans and metazoans). Cultivated organisms will be used for further taxonomic work and additional grazing experiments in the home laboratories. Grazing studies will focus on the grazing impact to attached bacteria within artificial biofilms.

### 19)Biologische Meereisuntersuchungen

K. Meiners, A. Scheltz, K. Tuschling (IPÖ)

#### Allgemeine Einführung

Meereis ist eine bedeutende strukturierende Komponente des marinen antarktischen Ökosystems. Meereis besteht im Unterschied zu Süßwassereis aus drei Phasen: reinen Eiskristallen, Gaseinschlüssen und Sole. Die Sole füllt den Raum zwischen den Eiskristallen und formt ein verweigtes Netzwerk, das Solekanalsystem. Die Solekanälchen sind der Lebensraum diverser Lebensgemeinschaften, die von Viren, Bakterien, Pilzen, Protisten und Metazoen gebildet werden. Während der Expedition ANT XVIII/5b untersuchten wir die physikalischen, chemischen und biologischen Eigenschaften der Eisschollen, um den Übergang des Lebensraumes vom spätherbstlichen in den Winterzustand zu erfassen. Auf drei Stationen vom Schiff und einer Hubschrauberstation wurden die Eisproben durch Eiskernbohrungen gewonnen. Auf allen Stationen wurde das Untereiswasser (0-10 m unter der Scholle) als Referenz beprobt. Weitere Arbeitsschwerpunkte waren die quantitative und qualitative Untersuchung des eisassoziierten Nahrungsnetzes, dessen Struktur sowie die Bestimmung der Abundanz und des Größenspektrums transparenter exopolymerer Partikel im Meereis.

# 19.1) Physikalische, chemische und biologische Eigenschaften antarktischen Meereises

An vier Stationen nahmen wir mehrere Eiskerne um die vertikalen Profile der folgenden Parameter zu betimmen:

- Eistemperatur
- Gesamtsalinität des Eises
- Eistextur
- Konzentration an Chlorophyll a und Phaeopigment a
- Nährsalzkonzentrationen (TN, NO<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, SiO<sub>4</sub>, PO<sub>4</sub>) Messungen in Zusammenarbeit mit den Arbeitsgruppen des AWI und der Universität Helsinki
- Seston (Gesamter Partikelgehalt), partikulärer Gehalt an organischem Kohlen- und Stickstoff (POC und PON)
- Organismenabundanzen (Bakterien, Protisten und Metazoen)
- Konzentration von transparenten exopolymeren Partikeln (TEP)

Die Mehrzahl der Analysen wird in Kiel durchgeführt. An Bord der FS *Polarstern* konnten nur die beiden erstgenannten Parameter bestimmt werden. Ein typisches Beispiel des verfügbaren Datensatzes zeigt das Salinitäts- und Temperaturprofil der Eisstation PS 58-316 (Abb. 19.1).

Abb. 19.1 (siehe englisches Kapitel): Vertikale Verteilung der Temperatur (A) und Gesamtsalinität (B) in einem Eiskern der Station PS 58-316.

Das Meereis hatte Temperaturen von -8,8 bis -2,1 °C. An allen Stationen wurden die minimalen Temperaturen stets in den oberen Bereichen der

Eiskerne gemessen. Die Meereisdecke kühlte demnach durch die kalten überliegenden Luftmassen von oben her ab, eine typische Wintersituation. Die Gesamtsalinität (6,2 bis 14,2) zeigte auf allen Stationen einen c-förmigen Verlauf des Profils, mit geringen Salinitäten in den mittleren Lagen der Eisschollen. Alle beprobten Eisschollen waren einjähriges Meereis und zeigten Dicken von 45 bis 94 cm.

Um das generelle Verständnis meereis-assoziierter (sympagischer) Organismengemeinschaften zu vertiefen, wurden Eiskerne zur Abundanzbestimmung der Bakterien, Protisten und Meiofauna genommen. Die Eiskerne wurden in Teilstücke von 1 bis 20 cm Länge gesägt und im Dunkeln unter Zugabe von filtriertem Seewasser, um den osmotischen Streß für die Organismen gering zu halten, getaut. Die geschmolzen Proben wurden geteilt und entweder mit Formalin (1% Endkonzentration) oder Bouin's Lösung (2% Endkonzentration) fixiert. Die mit Bouin's Lösung fixierten Proben werden für die Untersuchung der Meiofauna verwendet (in Zusammenarbeit mit S. Schiel, AWI). Die mit Formalin fixierten Proben wurden über Polycarbonatfilter (Porenweite 0,2 und 0,8µm) filtriert und mit DAPI angefärbt. Diese Filter werden in Kiel mittels Epifluoreszenzmikroskopie ausgezählt um die vertikale Verteilung der Abundanzen und Biomassen von Bakterien, heterotrophen Protisten und Algen zu bestimmen. Die ermittelte Biomasse der heterotrophen Protisten dient zur Berechnung der potentiellen Ingestionsraten mit allometrischen Gleichungen.

Transparente exopolymere Partikel (TEP) sind erst vor relativ kurzer Zeit als Klasse von Partikeln beschrieben worden, die vorwiegend aus von Algen und Bakterien produziertem gelösten organischen Kohlenwasserstoff gebildet werden. Während diverse pelagische Untersuchungen die Bedeutung von TEP bei der Aggregation von Diatomeenblüten, der Bereitstellung der Matrix des "marinen Schnees" und als Substrat und Lebensraum für Bakterien unterstreichen, ist das Vorkommen, die Verteilung und die Charakteristik dieser Partikel im Meereis weitgehend unbekannt. Um die Kenntnisse über TEP im Meereis zu verbessern werden wir Abundanz und Größenspektrum eisassoziierter TEP mikroskopisch untersuchen. Hierzu wurden die Eiskerne in Segmente von 1 bis 20 cm Länge geschnitten und in filtriertem Meerwasser geschmolzen. Unterproben wurden für weitere Analysen in Kiel auf Polycarbonatfilter (Porenweite 0,2 μm) filtriert und mit Alcian-Blau und DAPI gefärbt.

# 19.2) Untersuchungen zur Struktur des Nahrungsnetzes im Meereis (experimentelle Arbeiten)

Um die Bakterivorie der heterotrophen Protisten auf einem niedrigen taxonomischen Niveau zu untersuchen, wurden an zwei Stationen große Volumina an Sole und Untereiswasser (0-10 m) gesammelt und für Grazing-Experimente mit fluoreszenz-markierten Bakterien (FLB) verwandt. Diese Experimente dienen der Bestimmung der Fraßraten der heterotrophen Nano-

flagellaten. Desweiteren sollen diese Experimente dazu dienen, mixotrophe Arten (besonders Ciliaten) im Meereislebensraum nachzuweisen.

Fluoreszenz-markierte Bakterien (FLB) wurden der Sole und dem Untereiswasser beigegeben. Über die langfristige Abnahme der FLB in den Proben soll die Fraßrate der gesamten Gemeinschaft bestimmt werden. Die Experimente erstreckten sich über 48 Stunden, wobei nach 0, 12, 24 und 36 Stunden Zwischenproben genommen wurden, die mit Formalin (1% Endkonzentration) fixiert wurden.

Neben diesen Experimenten wurden Eisunterseiten zur Kultivierung verschiedener Taxa der sympagischen Lebensgemeinschaften (Algen, Protozoen und Metazoen) in Meerwasser getaut und gehältert. Die so kultivierten Organismen werden für weitergehende taxonomische Untersuchungen und Fraßexperimente im Heimatlabor benötigt. Die Fraßexperimente werden sich besonders mit dem Einfluß des Grazings auf angeheftete Bakterien in künstlichen Biofilmen beschäftigen.

### 20) Sea Ice Biological and Physical Studies

A. Lindfors (Uni Hel)

The work on board, during the Antarctic cruise ANT XVIII/5b, consists mainly of optical measurements made with AC-9 (WetLabs) in the area of Bellinghausen Sea and sea ice studies, which were carried out further in the south. The used instrument, AC-9, is an optical sensor, which measures the attenuation and absorption of light, in nine different wavelengths. These inherent optical properties are not directly related to amount of incoming solar radiation, so the measurements can be done also in the nighttime darkness.

Instrument was set up in flow through mode, which made it possible to do measurements while the ship was moving. From recorded data can be calculated many physically and biologically interesting parameters, which are related to light conditions in the near-surface layer of the sea. The most important application of the data is the possibility to study how the different wavelengths behave after penetrating the surface layer between atmosphere and sea. Characterising different types of water masses are also possible by their optical parameters. Differences in the attenuation between wavelengths draw the limits for the photosynthesis activity as a function of depth.

Physically, measured optical parameters are the objects of interest because they set the scene for radiative transport of solar energy to deeper layers. Attenuation happens fast in the area of shorter wavelengths, especially for infrared radiation although only the visible part of the total incoming radiation takes part to photosynthesis. With this instrument the behaviour of different wavelengths (the differently coloured light) can be seen separately. The selected wavelength windows in the AC-9 cover relatively complete the whole biologically interested channels. For example the concentration of chl a,

scattering by sinking particles, effects of high nutrient concentrations, can be estimated based on these measurements. Seawater consists lots of particulate and suspended matter from land; the possibility to follow the transportation of these materials in the sea is possible by optical measurements. The measurements about the turbidity of water and the scattering of light by particles are also needed sea truth validation material for the remotely sensed data sets. The collected 65 optical profiles will be analysed and compared with measured chl a concentrations together with optical satellite images from the same region. Similar data has been collected earlier from the area of the Fram Strait, during "Polarstern" cruise ARKXV/3 in 1999, and also from the Southern Ocean, in the sector of South Africa, FINNARP 1997-98 onboard the "SA Agulhas".

#### Sea ice studies:

Sea ice studies were separated to two different subjects. These were the sediment sampling and the ice structure analyses. Sediment samples were collected during the three longer ship stations and one short time helicopter based ice station. Samples consisted of several ice core samples. For sediment analyses the ice cores will be melted and analysed later. Main parameters are the total amount of sediment per volume and some chemical parameters, like the heavy metal concentration in the ice. Ice structure analyses will be done later in Germany. For structure analyses the ice samples will be cut into smaller pieces, thinned by plane down to thickness of 1-1.5mm and photographed between the cross polarisated plates. With this method the estimate of the age, different layers and other internal structures can be seen. With fine structure analyses some information about freezing time environmental circumstances can be obtained.

# 21)Ice Edge Dynamics in the Bellinghausen Sea M. Doble (Scott Polar)

The "BellBuoy" experiment was originally planned as a further deployment opportunity for the 'pancake buoys' developed at Scott Polar as part of the "Short Timescale Motion of Pancake Ice" (STiMPI) experiment in the Weddell Sea (ANT-XVII/3). The intention was to compare and contrast the behaviour of the advancing ice edges in the Weddell and Bellingshausen Seas, as well as to provide much-needed ice drift information in the very data-sparse region west of the Antarctic Peninsula. The Bellingshausen Sea is particularly interesting oceanographically, since — unlike other Antarctic shelf regions relatively warm water intrudes onto the deep continental shelf, opposing sea ice formation and contributing to a particularly high interannual variability in sea ice cover. This sea ice variability is in turn coupled to the high variability of climate on the Antarctic Peninsula.

In the event, funding was not forthcoming for the construction of the four pancake buoys required. Four commercial drifters were available at no cost to the project however; three MetOcean surface velocity profiling barometers (SVPBs), provided by MetOcean to the UK Meteorological Office (UKMO) as replacements for prematurely-failed devices; and one compact air-launched ice beacon (CALIB), provided by the British Antarctic Survey (BAS) as part of their "Variability in the Antarctic Climate System" (VACS) core project. Three CALIBs had previously been deployed for the VACS study, by Twin Otter flying from Fossil Bluff in February 2001, onto the remains of the retreating summer pack ice, though these had relatively short useful lives. The drifters all provide air pressure, ice temperature and Argos position data to the Global Telecommunications System (GTS) of the World Meteorological Office (WMO). This enables their data to be immediately used by operational weather forecasting services in the region.

The kind offer of a berth aboard *Polarstern* was therefore taken up for the deployment of these four drifters, which also form a valuable contribution to the International Programme for Antarctic Buoys (IPAB), a WMO member programme now co-ordinated from Scott Polar. The four drifters were deployed during the ice stations, in the far southwest of the cruise area. Figure 21.1 shows the layout of the four beacons, marked as stars with their Argos IDs beside them.

The first drifter – the CALIB – was deployed next to the ship during the first ice station, at 1800Z on April 23<sup>rd</sup>. This was placed on a thick multi-year floe, for maximum protection during convergent ice motion, and secured with an ice screw. The three SVPBs were then deployed during two helicopter flights on April 25<sup>th</sup>, taking advantage of the first flyable conditions on the cruise. It was hoped to deploy the buoys in the marginal ice zone well off the continental shelf, at the maximum range of the helicopters. Deteriorating weather conditions during each flight north and extensive icing of the helicopter vision bubble dictated stopping somewhat short of this objective, however, though all buoys were successfully placed beyond the continental shelf. Buoys were dug into thick floes and secured with ice screws where possible. A summary of the deployments is given in Table 21.1, below. The weather conditions also precluded performing aerial photography transects in the area of the buoys.

Type	Argos ID	Time, Date deployed	Latitude	Longitude
CALIB	21392	1800Z, 23/04/01	71°05.20'S,	85°20.52'W
SVPB	19079	1445Z, 25/04/01	69°21.03'S	88°19.87'W
SVPB	16187	1530Z, 25/04/01	70°00.55'S	86°59.50'W
SVPB	19081	1744Z, 25/04/01	69°30.06'S	85°41.24'W

Table 21.1: Details of drifters deployed during the ice stations.

Confirmation was received from the UK that all beacons were functioning correctly shortly after deployment. The buoys proved immediately useful to the ship's weather forecasters, providing pressure and temperature indications for the on-board calculations for the remainder of the cruise.

In addition to the deployments, a programme of ice observations was carried out, both hourly from the bridge while traversing the ice cover and from the helicopters during overflights. This information will be used in understanding the subsequent behaviour of the buoy array, as well as in the ground-truthing of concurrent satellite ice concentration data. Passive microwave ice concentration images were e-mailed to the ship from the Danish Technical University (DTU) and used to plan the ice portion of the cruise and the location of the ice stations, in concert with the ship's on-board *TeraScan* images.

It was also hoped to sample pancake and frazil ice during the ship's passage through the MIZ, extending ongoing work at SPRI to understand the formation and evolution of the ice cover at its initial stages, and the evolution of salinity and thickness with time and temperature history thereafter. Time constraints - arising from bad weather in the first half of the cruise and the unexpectedly-large steaming distance required to reach the ice - did not allow a representative number of stations to be performed, and no pancakes were sampled.

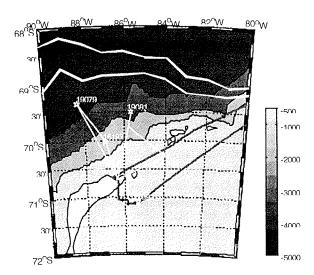
Further details on the projects mentioned in this report can be found at the following websites:

STIMPI:

http://www.spri.cam.ac.uk/sig/stimpi.htm

IPAB:

http://ipab.aq



**Figure 21.1:** The area of buoy deployments. The cruise track is shown in red, with dots indicating the position at 0000UTC each day, overlaid on bathymetry in metres. Helicopter flights on April 25<sup>th</sup> are shown as thin yellow lines, with the buoy deployment locations indicated as stars next to their Argos IDs. The 60% ice concentration limit, derived from passive microwave satellite images for April 25<sup>th</sup>, is shown as a thick yellow line. The 30% ice concentration limit on the same day is indicated by the cyan line.

# 22)Marine birds and seals around the Marguerite Bay and Bellingshausen Sea areas

J.A. van Franeker (ALTERRA)

#### INTRODUCTION

The interdisciplinary approach in Polarstern's ANT XVIII-5b SO-GLOBEC study in the Marguerite Bay area sets the excellent framework for gaining knowledge of the pelagic ecology of marine top predators. Numbers and distributional patterns of the predators can be viewed in the ligth of physicochemical and biological conditions in their environment and vice versa. The obtained information can assist in the compilation of population estimates for Antarctic species and in the identification of particular environments or geographical areas on which they depend (Van Franeker 1996, van Franeker et al. 1999; van Franeker 2001). Such information is needed in issues of management of the Antarctic environment, for example in the framework of the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). The links between top predator populations and their main prey such as krill (see chapter 7 for details) are a major objective in SO-GLOBEC studies. Quantitative data on top predator communities may be translated in consumption estimates for their main types of prey (van Franeker et al. 1997).

#### **METHODS**

Quantitative censuses of birds and seals were conducted from the ship as well as from helicopter. Whale observations were conducted by D. Thiele (this issue).

Ship-based observations were made from an outdoor observation post installed on top of the bridge of Polarstern. The unobstructed clear view to all sides at this position is required for quantitative censuses. Only then, is reasonably possible to identify which birds are associated with the ship and have to be omitted from quantitative density counts. Bird observations are based on the snapshot method (Tasker et al. 1984). Unlike former BIOMASS (1984) methods, snapshots account for density bias by bird movement. Quantitative differences between snapshot and BIOMASS methods have been evaluated in van Franeker (1994). The U.S.A. team in SO-GLOBEC uses the vector method of Spear et al. (1992) as an alternative way to avoid bias from movement. As far as possible both teams have collected data by both methods, to evaluate methodological differences.

Birds and seals are counted from the moving ship, in a band transect in time blocks of ten minutes. Ship speed and transect width can be used to convert observed numbers of animals to densities per unit of surface area for each tenminute period. The standard width of the transect band is 300m, taken as 150m to each side of the ship. Depending on viewing conditions such as seastate, light level and glare, the transect width may be adapted to allow optimal quantitative observations. Although band-transect counts are considered adequate for seal censuses (Laws 1980), the Antarctic Pack Ice Seal Program (APIS) recommends to use line-transect methods where possible (SCAR Group of

Specialists on Seals 1994; Anonymous 1995). Therefore, for ship-based seal counts in ice areas, line transect methods (Hiby and Hammond 1989) were used simultaneous with the band transect methods.

Helicopter based counts of seals were made in the ice area of the Bellingshausen Sea. Seals were counted in a 200 or 250 m wide transect band, to the front and left of the helicopter track, with the observer positioned in the copilot seat. The helicopter was flying at an altitude of ± 100m with flight speed of ± 100 knots. At the start of each census flight, we flew over the ship (length 118m) several times at standard speed and altitude to (re-)calibrate the observer's estimate of transect-width. Line transect methods were not used from the helicopter. High speed and unavoidable wind- or turbulence induced variations in altitude and angle of the helicopter affected the distance estimates required for each individual seals or group in such methodology. During the first flights we evaluated the potential gain of line transect methods by a second observer counting seals to the side of the heli-track without distance limit.

Top predator density data may be used to calculate daily prey requirements. Calculations may be based on published literature of field metabolic rates and energy contents of prey and were described in detail in e.g. Van Franeker *et al.* (1997). In addition to the quantitative counts, qualitative information was collected on the occurrence of species outside transect bands or during oceanographical stations. Environmental data are derived from the ship sensor system and visual observations (e.g. ice conditions).

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Marguerite Bay grid area. During the intended SO-GLOBEC grid study off Marguerite Bay, the short hours of daylight, persistent bad weather and long stationary periods limited the number of ship-based observations. Contrary to what had been expected, no sea ice was present at all, except for some streaks of glacier brash ice near land and remains of stranded multi-year floes along the inshore coasts of the Bay.

A total of 259 ten minute counts was made on ANT XVIII-5b, of which less than half within the grid area. Only one grid leg was completely covered in terms of continuous bird and seal censuses between the most offshore an inshore station positions. Data have not yet been analysed, but the general picture was that top predator densities were surprisingly low. The fulmarine petrels (Antarctic Petrel Thalassoica antarctica, Cape Petrel Daption capense, Southern Fulmar Fulmarus glacialoides and Snow Petrel Pagodroma nivea) and the Blue Petrel Halobaena caerulea were present in low densities, varying with distance to shore. The low density of flying birds suggests low abundance of potential prey (fish, krill, squid) in the surface layers. Results of other study groups using various net types for sampling the watercolumn suggest a virtual absence of large zooplankton such as krill. Juvenile furcilia of krill were abundant, but are too small for most top predators to be exploited for food.

The virtual absence of penguins was remarkable, even more so because Antarctic Fur Seals *Arctocephalus gazella* were regularly seen over all of the shelf. Penguins and fur seals would be expected to be able to exploit the same type of prey resources in deeper water layers. Results of RMT net catches and echosounding suggest presence of small pelagic fish below the surface layers. One Antarctic Petrel that had accidentally landed on board Polarstern was stomach flushed before being released and had fresh small fish in the stomach. Polarstern did not enter the inshore waters of Marguerite Bay itself. However, a short helicopter reconnaissance could be made on the afternoon of the 1<sup>st</sup> of May, in combination with some cargo delivery to Rothera Station. In between Adelaide Island and the Antarctic Peninsula, very large numbers of top predators were observed, including whales, dense concentrations of seals (especially Crabeater *Lobodon carcinophagus*) and fulmarine petrels. No surface-related quantitative bird or seal counts were possible because the flight track was erratic following the coastline or closing in on whales for IWC counts.

However, densities were extremely high and indicate that prey stocks, presumably adult krill had concentrated inshore. On the 2<sup>nd</sup> of May, a short helicopter whale reconnaissance flight towards the coast of Anvers Island confirmed inshore abundance of top predators.

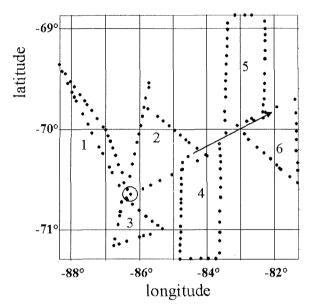
It is unclear whether this coastal concentration of prey and predators is a normal phenomenon linked to coastal primary production in this time of year. An alternative explanation might be that prey and predators had simply moved to the area where formation of sea-ice, their prefered winter habitat, might first be expected. Penguins again were virtually absent suggesting that the area is not a major wintering site for them, irrespective of sea ice conditions.

**Bellingshausen Sea.** To be able to conduct the sea ice study program, Polarstern had to sail more than a day to the south, away from the grid area into the Bellingshausen Sea. The major top predator work here was conducted from helicopter, during two days of fine weather on 25 and 26 April.

In all, six helicopter flights were made flying away from the ship to the maximum range of the helicopters (Fig.22.1). Using hand held GPS, waypoints were taken approximately every three minutes. In total, 166 counts were conducted in between such waypoints. The average distance flown between waypoints was  $9.7 \pm 3.4$  km, resulting in an average surface counted between two waypoints of  $2.23 \pm 0.79$  km2. Total surface counted was over 370 km2.

Sea ice conditions in the Bellingshausen Sea will be detailed by Martin Doble, but a first general impression of the situation in our census area is given in Fig.22.2. Recent formation of sea ice characterised the area. Virtually all of the census area had high ice cover of usually 80 to 100%. Only in the far northeastern corner, open water was present with streaks of very small transparant young pancakes (white in Fig.22.2). This was followed by a zone of loose young white pancakes, which further inward gradually consolidated to larger floes. Only fairly deep into this young ice, few older ice floes appeared,

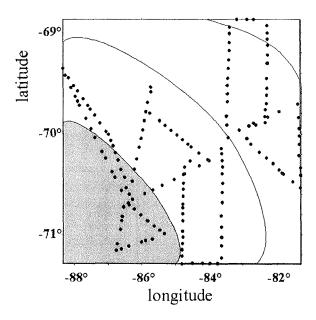
that were considerably thicker. Such thicker older floes were abundant only in the far southwestern corner of the census area.



**Figure 22.1** Track of helicopter flights for seal counts in the Bellingshausen sea-ice area. Flights nrs. 1 to 3 were made on April 25<sup>th</sup> (circle indicating stationary ship position) and nrs. 4 to 6 on April 26<sup>th</sup> (arrow indicating movement of ship during day). Dots represent positions of waypoints in between which sealcounts were made.

During all six flights, within the transect band, a total of 208 seals was counted. The bulk of these animals could be positively identified as Crabeater Seal. Only one seal was certainly, and a further two possibly, identified as Leopard Seal (Hydrurga leptonyx). Other species were not identified and were absent or very rare. It may be concluded that approximately 205 Crabeater Seals were present. High flying speed and altitude of the helicopter prevented complete identification of all seals. Flying speed was not reduced because that would have significantly decreased the maximum range of flying of the helicopter and thus the area that could be censused. A minor level of uncertainty in the helicopter species identifications is acceptable, as more accurate identifications and species proportions may be derived from ship based counts.

Average density of (Crabeater) Seals was  $0.6 \pm sd$  1.18 per km2, but these were distributed very unevenly, with almost all seals concentrated in the southwestern part of the area censused, where older ice floes were abundant (Fig.22.3).



**Figure 22.2.** General ice conditions in the Bellingshausen Sea census area. Darker grey colours indicate increasing stages of floe development, rather than ice cover, which was high over most of the transects except the far norteastern corner.

Large sections of the younger consolidated pancake ice was strong enough to hold hauled out seals, but apparently this young ice was not of interest to them, apparently lacking food. Pancake ice, even the younger stages, already showed strong colouration on the bottom side, indicating rapid growth of ice algal and baterial communities. However, apparently this was too young to have attracted higher levels of the food web. In the transition zone where isolated old floes had drifted into the young pancake areas, many of these old floes had old tracks of seals on them, but had apparently been abandoned.

On both days, seal counts were conducted around midday (from  $\pm$  3 hrs before to  $\pm$  3 hrs after). During this time of day, a maximum proportion of Crabeater Seals hauls out on the ice. In later data analysis, the need for day-time corrections in seal observations (Erickson *et al* 1989) will be considered.

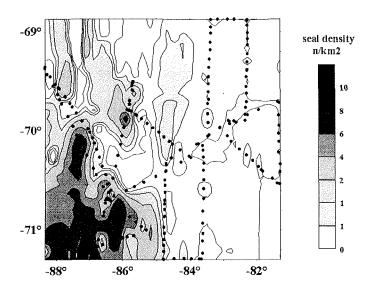


Figure 22.3. Densities of Crabeater Seals in the Bellingshausen Sea census area.

During the helicopter counts other top predator groups were recorded as well. Birds and whales, like the seals, strongly concentrated in the southwestern section of the census area in association with the older ice. A total of 106 Adélie Penguins (*Pygoscelis adeliae*), 2 Emperor Penguins (*Aptenodytes forsteri*), 17 Snow Petrels, 1 Antarctic Petrel, and 4 small whales, probably all Minke Whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*) were counted within the transect band. Limitations in detectability of these species in helicopter transects prevent quantative interpretation of data.

Census data from Marguerite Bay and Bellingshausen Sea will be processed in terms of top predator biomass and food consumption rates, which will allow comparison to other trophic levels studied in relation to the environment. Of first interest is an analysis of top predator data in relation to information by echosounding.

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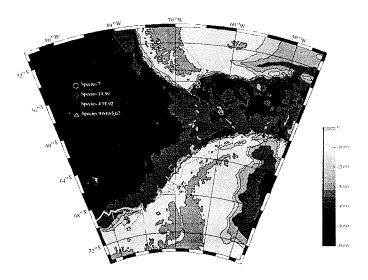
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# 23)International Whaling Commission – Southern Ocean GLOBEC Collaboration

D. Thiele (IWC-SO GLOBEC)

### 23.1) Report of sighting and helicopter surveys

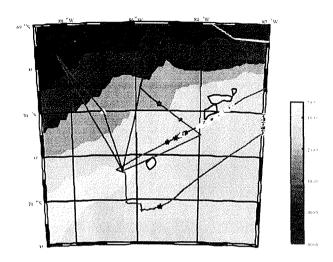
The Polarstern departed on cruise AntXVIII5b on 14 April 2001 and headed directly for the SO GLOBEC study site (Figures 1-Introduction and 23.1). The focus area for Polarstern based marine science has generally been in the Weddell Sea, however some research has been conducted in the Western Peninsula and Bellinghausen Sea regions. Generally top predator studies on the Polarstern have been conducted by J. van Franeker (with a focus on seabird abundance and associated cetacean records), and some surveys have included cetacean visual surveys (Pankow and Kock 2000). J. van Franeker conducted seabird census from the upper bridge flying deck on AntXVIII5b, whilst the IWC observer worked from the inside bridge. Helicopter surveys reported here were conducted with JvF as he kindly shared his dedicated helicopter flight time for the voyage with the IWC observer.



**Figure 23.1:** Polarstern AntVIII-5b cruise track and inset of Figure 8&9 with all cetacean sightings. Species codes: 7=humpback – yellow circle; 13&59=Lagenorhynchus sp. – green diamond; 4,91&92=minke – black star; 9,64,65,67=unidentified whale – yellow triangle

Weather conditions on this cruise were not conducive to visual surveys, and few whales were sighted from the vessel. Most sightings were made on helicopter surveys (which were conducted in good weather only) and on the one sunny day within the ice to the south of Marguerite Bay (Figures 23.1 and 23.2). The survey area was reached on 18 April and line transect sampling began on a northern transect placed between those soon to be occupied by the US survey vessel *Nathaniel B Palmer*. Hourglass dolphins (1:10), like fin whales (1:2) and an unidentified whale were recorded in the transect area.

The *Polarstern* remained working in the survey area until 21 April, and then steamed to the oceanic fast ice edge well to the south of Marguerite Bay (Figures 1-Introduction and 23.1). The ship proceeded well within the ice to locate sea ice sampling stations. At the first station on 23 April in a small lead near an iceberg a group of four dark shouldered minke whales were sighted, and spent the whole afternoon around the vessel whilst on station (Figure 23.2). This area, and the area traversed through ice to reach it had 10/10 ice coverage and extensive algal deposits on the underside of floes.

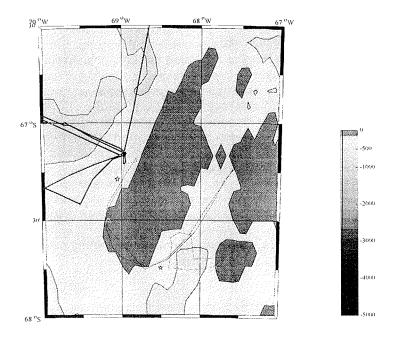


**Figure 23.2:** Polarstern AntVIII5b in ice cetacean sightings – In ice helicopter surveys and ship based visual survey 25 & 26 April 2001. Black star=minke; yellow triangle=probable minke. Bold red line = cruise track. Fine red lines = helicopter surveys. Yellow line = oceanic fast ice edge.

On 24 April two groups of minke whales (six animals were observed in the ice near the vessel). On 25 April a series of helicopter flights were conducted to deploy sea ice buoys and search for penguins, seals (JvF) and whales (DT). On take off from the vessel the 10/10 ice coverage could be seen to include a network of leads and breathing holes similar to that reported in Thiele and Gill (1999). Two groups consisting of three undetermined minke whales were sighted on the survey routes mapped in Figure 23.2. Also depicted in this figure are the sightings of minke and probable minkes recorded on a visual survey along the cruise track whilst JvF conducted a helicopter survey ahead of the vessel. The helicopter survey recorded only one minke, while the ship based visual survey recorded 29 whales. These whales, either confirmed as minke whales, or as like minke whales, were spread evenly over the shelf area within 10/10 ice in depths generally less than 500m and in water temperature range of 2.1 - 2.2°C. Minke whale presence stopped abruptly once the swell affected region of ice was reached, coinciding with proximity to a steep section of shelf slope. On 27 April the vessel left the ice and headed back to the SO GLOBEC study site to resume line transect survey and sampling.

The IWC observer was provided with helicopter time to conduct two further whale flights whilst in the vicinity of Adelaide Island (Figure 23.3) and Anvers Island. The first of these surveys (1 May) covered a route from the vessel on the western side of Adelaide Island, around the southern coast and then north to Rothera Station. The helicopters then landed (to take equipment to Rothera). One helicopter was then used to conduct a survey of the area to the

south of the station. Large numbers of humpback whales (20 in 10 pairs) were observed near Jenny Island, a location where we had previously biopsied a humpback pair on the US SO GLOBEC vessel *Laurence M Gould* (Figures 23.1 and 23.3). One pair of humpbacks observed on the helicopter flight was confirmed as a biopsied pair from the *L M Gould* cruise. Some minke whales were also observed on this flight, and a pair of humpbacks were seen feeding less than 1nm from the ship on the return flight.



**Figure 23.3:** Polarstern AntVIII5b cetacean sightings – Adelaide Island/Rothera helicopter survey 1 May 2001. Yellow circle=humpback, black start=minke. Bold red line = ship cruise track. Fine red lines = helicopter survey tracks.

The final helicopter survey was conducted on 2 May off Anvers Island to the north of the GLOBEC study site (near Palmer Station). On this short (due to adverse weather) flight we surveyed the south western bays of Anvers Island, observing pairs of humpbacks, and one group of four (with a large calf) close inshore in separate bays (Figure 23.1). The humpbacks appeared to be spread along these bays, and as this habitat extends to the north for some considerable distance, it is likely that many more groups inhabited the unsurveyed bays.

The areas of concentration of both minke and humpback whales sighted during the Polarstern survey (Table 23.1) coincide with those recorded later in

the season from the *Nathaniel B Palmer* US SO GLOBEC cruise. On that cruise oceanographers determined that baleen whale distribution appeared correlated to the inshore cold Antarctic coastal current and intrusions of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current into Marguerite Bay (Wiebe *et al.* 2001).

### 23.2) Vessel and EK500 effects on baleen whales

Many minke and like minke whales were observed during the period when the Polarstern was within the sea ice to the south of Marguerite Bay (Figures 23.1 and 23.2). On both 23 and 24 April, groups and individual minke whales were observed throughout the day in close proximity to the vessel. Throughout this period the Dutch acoustic Program operated the EK 500 echosounders. The minke whales continually approached the vessel and remained nearby without appearing to be in any way disturbed by the echosounders or other activities around the vessel (other than to appear curious). On the 26th April, a clear sunny day within heavy ice, minke and like minke whales were observed many nautical miles ahead of the vessel in the ice. These whales were blowing consistently and maintained their position as the vessel approached and passed them. None were seen to move away from the vessel as it approached, although the echosounders were on, and would have been audible to them many miles from the ship. We would assume from this behaviour that the EK 500 echosounders do not significantly disturb the behaviour of these animals. Due to German regulations the planned detailed acoustic programme could not be carried out and, thus, valuable informations were not collected about distribution for potential food items for marine vertebrates.

### Acknowledgements

Thanks must go to the Captain and crew of the Polarstern, the cruise leader — Uli Bathmann, the Alfred-Wegener Institute, and to Jan van Franeker and Martin Doble for sharing their helicopter time with the IWC, sharing data and helping with mapping.

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- Wiebe, P. et al. 2001. RVIB Nathaniel B. Palmer Cruise 0103 to the Western Peninsula of Antarctica US SO GLOBEC Report available on web site.

Related US SO GLOBEC reports:

- LM Gould 01-03 1<sup>st</sup>cruise (mooring cruise) US Southern Ocean GLOBEC Report No.1
- NB Palmer 01-03 1<sup>st</sup>cruise (survey cruise)- US Southern Ocean GLOBEC Report No.2
- LM Gould 01-04 2<sup>nd</sup>cruise (process cruise) US Southern Ocean GLOBEC Report No.3

Web site for IWC cetacean summaries by cruise, cruise reports, and technical US SO GLOBEC reports:

http://www1.npm.ac.uk/globec/ this site provides a direct link to the CCPO site by clicking on SO GLOBEC

Species – scientific name	Species code	Total sightings:animals Polarstern AntXVIII5b	Species – common name
Balaenoptera acutorostrata bonaerensis	4	5:13	Minke (ordinary – dark shoulder)
Like Balaenoptera acutorostrata	92	22:24	Like minke
Lagenorhynchus cruciger	13	1:10	Hourglass dolphin
Lagenorhynchus australis	59	1:16	Peale's dolphin
Undientified large baleen whale	64	3:3	Unidentified large baleen whale
Unidentified large whale	67	1:1	Unidentified large whale
Megaptera novaeangliae	7	16:38	Humpback whale
Undetermined Balaenoptera acutorostrata	91	7:11	Undetermined minke whale
Unidentified small baleen whale	65	1:1	Unidentified small baleen whale
Unidentified whale	9	5:6	Unidentified whale
Total		62:123	Total

**Table 23.1.** Total cetacean sightings and number of animals in Antarctic waters (south of  $60^{\circ}$ S) for *Polarstern AntXVIII5b* 14 April – 7 May 2001

# 24)Station List 24)Stationliste

<u> </u>	station/gear	щО	position start	position end	depth
	Station PS 58-301		66°36S 72°00W	66°37,3S 71°45,0`W	2757
4:40	ł				
	RMT		66°35,5`S 71°56,9`W	66°35,0`S 71°59,5`W	196
	CTD bottom		66°37,5`S 71°45,0`W	66°37,3`S 71°45,1`W	848
	Ringn-Net		66°37,7`S 71°44,1`W	66°37,7`S 71°44,1`W	220
	Bongo		66°37,7`S 71°44,0`W	66°37,7`S 71°44,1`W	500
	Bongo		66°37,7`S 71°44,2`W	66°37,2`S 71°44,2`W	200
	Bongo		66°37,7`S 71°44,2`W	66°37,6`S 71°44,2`W	200
	Bongo		66°37,7`S 71°44,2`W	66°37,7`S 71°44,3`W	200
	Multinet		66°37,6`S 71°44,0`W	66°37,6`S 71°43,8`W	500
	Multinet		66°37,6`S 71°43,9`W	66°37,6`S 71°43,6`W	500
	Bucky Ball		66°37,6`S 71°43,7`W	66°37,6`S 71°43,7`W	30
13:40	Mooring AWI 240-1	11	66°37,3`S 71°45,1`W	66:37,3`S 71°45,0`W	884
	Station PS 58-302		66°43,3`S 71°14,7`W	66°52,2`S 70°29,1`W	609
17:40		١.	CC042 2ND 71014 7NV	((0.42, 4) 0. 71014 7333	450
	CTD bottom		66°43,3`S 71°14,7`W	66°43.4`S 71°14,5`W 66°43,6`S 71°14,5`W	450
18:28	Bongo	2	66°43,4`S 71°14,5`W	00°43,6 S /1°14,5 W	400
18.04.2001 22:21	Station PS 58-303		66°51,9`S 70°28,8`W	66°52,5`S 70°29,1`W	609
22:21	CTD bottom	1	66°51,9`S 70°28,8`W	66°51,7`S 70°28,7`W	592
23:06	Bongo	2	66°51,8`S 70°28,8`W	66°51,8`S 70°28,7`W	100
23:35	Bongo		66°51,9`S 70°28,6`W	66°52,2`S 70°29,1`W	500
19.04.2001 4:00	Station PS 58-304		67°00,7S 69°42,2`W	66°59,5`S 69°41,9`W	675
4:00	CTD bottom	1	67°00,7`S 69°42,2`W	67°00,7`S 69°42,5`W	606
4:44	Bongo		67°00,7`S 69°42,5`W	67°00,7`S 69°42,8`W	500
	Bongo		67°00,7`S 69°42,8`W	67°00,8`S 69°42,9`W	100
	RMT	4	67°00,6`S 69°42,6`W	66°59,5`S 69°41,9`W	ca. 250
	Station PS 58-305		67°10,2`S 68°58,0`W	67°09,8`S 68°56,7`W	650
9:28	RMT	١,	(7010 2) (1 (0050 0) ) ) /	(7000 5)0 (005( 2))	400
			67°10,2`S 68°58,0`W	67°09,5`S 68°56,3`W	402
	CTD bottom		67°09,6`S 68°56,6`W	67°09,6`S 68°56,7`W	286
10:49	Bongo	3	67°09,7`S 68°56,7`W	67°09,8`S 68°56,7`W	300
19.04.2001 14:10	Station PS 58-306		67°24,9`S 69°32,0`W	67°24,8`S 69°32,2`W	675
	CTD bottom	1	67°24,9`S 69°32,0`W	67°24,8`S 69°32,2`W	662
17.10	Bongo	1	67°24,7`S 69°32,0`W	67°24,8`S 69°32,1`W	200
1 ร∙∩กไ	LOUISO	1 4	101 47,1 0 07 74,0 11	67°24,8`S 69°32,2`W	1 200

19.04.2001 22:42	Station PS 58-307		67°07,6`S 71°05,1`W	67°07,6`S 71°05,4`W	446
	CTD bottom	1	67°07,6`S 71°05,1`W	67°07,6`S 71°05,4`W	439
	Station PS 58-308		67°01,6`S 71°40,1`W	66°58,8`S 71°51,2`W	452
<b>2:05</b> 2:05	RMT	1	67°01,6`S 71°40,1`W	67°00,4`S 71°39,8`W	ca.
2:52	RMT	2	67°00,2`S 71°39,8`W	66°59,3`S 71°39,9`W	200 190-
4:43	CTD bottom	3	66°58,9`S 71°51.3`W	66°58,8`S 71°51,2`W	220 414
20.04.2001 8:39	Station PS 58-309		66°50,8`S 72°33,8′w	66°50,8`S72°34,7`W	1885
	CTD bottom	1	66°50,8`S 72°33,8′W	66°50,9`S 72°34,8`W	1876
	Bongo		66°50,9`S 72°34,8`W	66°50,8`S 72°34,7`W	300
	Bongo		66°50,8`S 72°34,8′W	66°50,8`S 72°34,7`W	300
20.04.2001 13:04	Station PS 58-310		66°56,3`S 72°47,3`W		1100
13:04	RMT	1	66°56,3`S 72°47,3`W	66°55,6`S 72°48,6`W	141- 190
15.40	CTD bottom	2	67°05,8`S 73°07,2`W	67°05,8`S 73°06,7`W	568
	Bongo		67°05,9`S 73°06,6`W	67°05,9`S 73°06,2`W	186
	Bongo		67°05,9`S 73°06,1`W	67°05,9`S 73°06,0`W	60
	Bongo		67°05,8`S 73°05,9`W	67°05,8`S 73°05,6`W	
	Bongo		67°05,7`S 73°05,4`W	67°05,7`S 73°05,1`W	100 250
	Station PS 58-311		67°14,5`S 72°20,7`W	67°14,5`S 72°20,3`W	400
21:13		١,	67014 510 70000 7111	(7014 5) 5 70000 7 3 3 4	205
	CTD bottom		67°14,5`S 72°20,7`W	67°14,5`S 72°20,7`W	395
	Bongo Bongo		67°14,5`S 72°20,6`W	67°14,6`S 72°20,7`W	350
	Bongo		67°14,6`S 72°20,7`W 67°14,5`S 72°20,4`W	67°14,6`\$ 72°20,7`W 67°14,5`\$ 72°20,3`W	200
	_	4	167 14,5 3 72 20,4 W	07 14,3 S 72 20,3 W	100
21.04.2001 15:13	Station PS 58- 312		67°46,9`S 71°22,6`W	67°46,4`S 71°23,6`W	395
15:13	CTD bottom	1	67°46,9`S 71°22,6`W	67°46,8`S 71°22,7`W	385
16:03	Bongo		67°46,8`S 71°22,8`W	67°45,7`S 71°23,1`W	350
	Bongo		67°46,7`S 71°23,2`W	67°46,5`S 71°23,4`W	300
	Bongo	l .	67°46,5`S 71°23,5`W	67°46,4`S 71°23,6`W	100
	Station PS 58-313		67°43,8`S 71°40,2`W	67°43,8`S 71°43,5`W	379
18:58	ı	1	67°43,8`S 71°40,2`W	67°43,8`S 71°43,5`W	184
18:58 18:58		1	1	-	
18:58	Station PS 58-314		71°05,4`S 85°21,0`W	71°05,7`S 85°23,5`W	635
18:58 23.04.2001 16:15	Station PS 58-314 Buoys deploy 1		71°05,4`S 85°21,0`W Helicopter	71°05,7`S 85°23,5`W	635

17:17	Divina	1 2	71005 10	05001011	71005 700	5000 51337	1 2
	Diving			85°21,0`W	71°05,7`S 8		2
	CTD bottom Multinet			85°23,1`W	71°05,7`S 8		630
	Multinet			85°23,5`W	71°05,8`S 8		200
				85°23,5`W	71°05,8`S 8		590
21:33	Multinet	0	1/1°05,8 S	85°23,5`W	71°05,8`S 8	55°23,5 W	587
23.04.2001 22:48	Station PS 58-315		71°05,4`S	85°23,9`W	71°05,4`S 8	35°23,9`W	601
22:48	Bucky Ball	1	71°05,4`S	85°23,9`W	71°05,4`S 8	35°23,9`W	300
24.04.2001	ROV	2	71°05,2`S	85°26,7`W	71°06,7`S 8	35°32,4`W	5
0:34							
1:30	CTD bottom	3	71°06,7`S	85°32,7`W	71°06,7`S 8	35°33,9`W	583
	Multinet			85°33,8`W	71°06,7`S 8		202
	Multinet			85°34,2`W	71°06,7`S 8		562
	Bongo			85°36,5`W	71°06,8`S 8		496
	Bongo			85°38,5`W	71°06,8`S 8		311
	Bongo			85°39,8`W	71°06,8`S 8		300
	Bongo			85°41,6`W	71°06,8`S 8		300
	Bongo			85°43,3`W	71°06,8`S 8		300
	Bongo			85°45,1`W	71°06,8`S 8	,	200
	MUC			85°48,1`W	71°06,9`S 8		581
	GKG			85°51,2`W	71°07,0`S 8		
		1				,	581
10:31	RMT	14	/1*0/,1 8	85°52,8`W	71°07,6`S 8	35°50,8 W	28-
11.20	TD C	١	<b>7.</b> 007 <b>7</b> \0	0.5051 03111	71000 000		36
11:30	EBS	15	71°07,7°S	85°51,3`W	71°08,0`S 8	35°50,9`W	562
	Station PS 58-316		71°03.7`S	85°52,7`W	71°02.7`S 8	86°09,7`W	567
14:20				,	1 02,7 0 0	, , , , , , ,	507
<b>14:20</b> 14:41		1		,			1
14:41	Ice sampling		71°03,7`S	85°52,7`W	71°03,7`S 8	35°52,7`W	0
14:41 15:10	Ice sampling Bucky Ball	2	71°03,7`S 71°03,4`S	85°52,7`W 85°53,5`W	71°03,7`S 8 71°02,9`S 8	35°52,7`W 35°55,7`W	0 500
14:41 15:10	Ice sampling	2	71°03,7`S 71°03,4`S	85°52,7`W	71°03,7`S 8	35°52,7`W 35°55,7`W	0 500 Abbr
14:41 15:10 16:26	Ice sampling Bucky Ball CTD bottom	3	71°03,7`S 71°03,4`S 71°02,9`S	85°52,7`W 85°53,5`W 85°56,1`W	71°03,7`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8	35°52,7`W 35°55,7`W 35°56,1`W	0 500 Abbr uch
14:41 15:10 16:26	Ice sampling Bucky Ball CTD bottom CTD bottom	3 4	71°03,7`S 71°03,4`S 71°02,9`S	85°52,7`W 85°53,5`W 85°56,1`W	71°03,7`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8	35°52,7`W 35°55,7`W 35°56,1`W	0 500 Abbr uch 565
14:41 15:10 16:26 16:58 17:55	Ice sampling Bucky Ball CTD bottom CTD bottom Multinet	2 3 4 5	71°03,7`S 71°03,4`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,8`S	85°52,7`W 85°53,5`W 85°56,1`W 85°57,1`W 85°59,0`W	71°03,7`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,8`S 8 71°02,7`S 8	35°52,7°W 35°55,7°W 35°56,1°W 35°58,6°W 35°59,9°W	0 500 Abbr uch 565 205
14:41 15:10 16:26 16:58 17:55 18:33	Ice sampling Bucky Ball CTD bottom CTD bottom Multinet Multinet	2 3 4 5 6	71°03,7`S 71°03,4`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,8`S 71°02,7`S	85°52,7`W 85°53,5`W 85°56,1`W 85°57,1`W 85°59,0`W 86°00,3`W	71°03,7`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,8`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8	35°52,7`W 35°55,7`W 35°56,1`W 35°58,6`W 35°59,9`W 36°01,9`W	0 500 Abbr uch 565 205 573
14:41 15:10 16:26 16:58 17:55 18:33 20:41	Ice sampling Bucky Ball CTD bottom CTD bottom Multinet Multinet Bongo	2 3 4 5 6 7	71°03,7`S 71°03,4`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,8`S 71°02,7`S 71°02,6`S	85°52,7`W 85°53,5`W 85°56,1`W 85°57,1`W 85°59,0`W 86°00,3`W 86°04,9`W	71°03,7`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,8`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,6`S 8	35°52,7°W 35°55,7°W 35°56,1°W 35°58,6°W 35°59,9°W 86°01,9°W 86°06,5°W	0 500 Abbr uch 565 205 573 500
14:41 15:10 16:26 16:58 17:55 18:33 20:41 21:33	Ice sampling Bucky Ball CTD bottom CTD bottom Multinet Multinet Bongo Bongo	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	71°03,7`S 71°03,4`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,8`S 71°02,7`S 71°02,6`S 71°02,6`S	85°52,7`W 85°53,5`W 85°56,1`W 85°57,1`W 85°59,0`W 86°00,3`W 86°04,9`W 86°06,6`W	71°03,7`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,8`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8	35°52,7°W 35°55,7°W 35°56,1°W 35°58,6°W 35°59,9°W 86°01,9°W 86°06,5°W 86°07,6°W	0 500 Abbr uch 565 205 573 500 300
14:41 15:10 16:26 16:58 17:55 18:33 20:41 21:33 22:09	Ice sampling Bucky Ball CTD bottom CTD bottom Multinet Multinet Bongo Bongo Bongo	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	71°03,7`S 71°03,4`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,8`S 71°02,7`S 71°02,6`S 71°02,6`S 71°02,6`S	85°52,7`W 85°53,5`W 85°56,1`W 85°57,1`W 85°59,0`W 86°00,3`W 86°04,9`W 86°06,6`W 86°07,6`W	71°03,7`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,8`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8	35°52,7°W 35°55,7°W 35°56,1°W 35°58,6°W 35°59,9°W 36°01,9°W 36°06,5°W 86°07,6°W 36°09,3°W	0 500 Abbr uch 565 205 573 500 300
14:41 15:10 16:26 16:58 17:55 18:33 20:41 21:33 22:09	Ice sampling Bucky Ball CTD bottom CTD bottom Multinet Multinet Bongo Bongo	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	71°03,7`S 71°03,4`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,8`S 71°02,7`S 71°02,6`S 71°02,6`S 71°02,6`S	85°52,7`W 85°53,5`W 85°56,1`W 85°57,1`W 85°59,0`W 86°00,3`W 86°04,9`W 86°06,6`W	71°03,7`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,8`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8	35°52,7°W 35°55,7°W 35°56,1°W 35°58,6°W 35°59,9°W 36°01,9°W 36°06,5°W 86°07,6°W 36°09,3°W	0 500 Abbr uch 565 205 573 500 300
14:41 15:10 16:26 16:58 17:55 18:33 20:41 21:33 22:09 22:58 <b>25.04.2001</b>	Ice sampling Bucky Ball CTD bottom CTD bottom Multinet Multinet Bongo Bongo Bongo Bongo Station PS 58-317	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	71°03,7`S 71°03,4`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,8`S 71°02,7`S 71°02,6`S 71°02,6`S 71°02,6`S 71°02,6`S	85°52,7`W 85°53,5`W 85°56,1`W 85°57,1`W 85°59,0`W 86°00,3`W 86°04,9`W 86°06,6`W 86°07,6`W	71°03,7`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,8`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8	35°52,7`W 35°55,7`W 35°56,1`W 35°58,6`W 35°59,9`W 36°01,9`W 86°06,5`W 86°06,5`W 86°07,6`W 86°09,3`W	0 500 Abbr uch 565 205 573 500 300 300
14:41 15:10 16:26 16:58 17:55 18:33 20:41 21:33 22:09 22:58 25.04.2001 0:15	Ice sampling Bucky Ball CTD bottom CTD bottom Multinet Multinet Bongo Bongo Bongo Bongo Station PS 58-317	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	71°03,7`S 71°03,4`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,8`S 71°02,6`S 71°02,6`S 71°02,6`S 71°02,7`S	85°52,7`W 85°53,5`W 85°56,1`W 85°57,1`W 85°59,0`W 86°00,3`W 86°04,9`W 86°04,9`W 86°07,6`W 86°07,6`W	71°03,7`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,8`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8	35°52,7`W 35°55,7`W 35°56,1`W 35°58,6`W 35°59,9`W 36°01,9`W 36°06,5`W 86°07,6`W 86°09,3`W 86°09,7`W	0 500 Abbr uch 565 205 573 500 300 100
14:41 15:10 16:26 16:58 17:55 18:33 20:41 21:33 22:09 22:58 <b>25.04.2001</b> <b>0:15</b> 0:15	Ice sampling Bucky Ball CTD bottom  CTD bottom Multinet Multinet Bongo Bongo Bongo Bongo Station PS 58-317	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	71°03,7`S 71°03,4`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,8`S 71°02,6`S 71°02,6`S 71°02,6`S 71°02,7`S 71°02,7`S	85°52,7`W 85°53,5`W 85°56,1`W 85°57,1`W 85°59,0`W 86°00,3`W 86°04,9`W 86°04,9`W 86°07,6`W 86°07,6`W 86°11,1`W	71°03,7`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,7`S 8	35°52,7`W 85°55,7`W 85°56,1`W 85°56,1`W 85°58,6`W 86°01,9`W 86°06,5`W 86°06,5`W 86°07,6`W 86°09,3`W 86°09,7`W	0 500 Abbr uch 565 205 573 500 300 100 <b>572</b>
14:41 15:10 16:26 16:58 17:55 18:33 20:41 21:33 22:09 22:58 <b>25.04.2001</b> <b>0:15</b> 0:15 1:10	Ice sampling Bucky Ball CTD bottom  CTD bottom Multinet Multinet Bongo Bongo Bongo Bongo Station PS 58-317  ROV CTD bottom	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	71°03,7`S 71°03,4`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,8`S 71°02,6`S 71°02,6`S 71°02,6`S 71°02,7`S 71°02,7`S 71°02,7`S	85°52,7`W 85°53,5`W 85°56,1`W 85°57,1`W 85°59,0`W 86°00,3`W 86°04,9`W 86°04,9`W 86°07,6`W 86°07,6`W 86°11,1`W 86°11,1`W	71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,7`S 8	35°52,7°W 35°55,7°W 35°55,1°W 35°58,6°W 35°58,6°W 36°01,9°W 36°06,5°W 36°06,5°W 36°09,3°W 86°09,7°W 86°20,6°W 86°20,6°W	0 500 Abbr uch 565 205 573 500 300 100 <b>572</b> 5
14:41 15:10 16:26 16:58 17:55 18:33 20:41 21:33 22:09 22:58 <b>25.04.2001</b> <b>0:15</b> 0:15 1:10 2:05	Ice sampling Bucky Ball CTD bottom  CTD bottom Multinet Multinet Bongo Bongo Bongo Bongo Station PS 58-317  ROV CTD bottom Multinet	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	71°03,7`S 71°03,4`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,9`S 71°02,8`S 71°02,6`S 71°02,6`S 71°02,7`S 71°02,7`S 71°02,7`S 71°02,7`S 71°02,7`S	85°52,7`W 85°53,5`W 85°56,1`W 85°56,1`W 85°57,1`W 86°03,3`W 86°04,9`W 86°04,9`W 86°07,6`W 86°07,6`W 86°07,6`W 86°11,1`W 86°11,1`W 86°12,2`W 86°12,2`W	71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8	35°52,7°W 35°55,7°W 35°55,1°W 35°58,6°W 35°58,6°W 36°01,9°W 36°06,5°W 36°07,6°W 36°09,3°W 86°09,7°W 86°20,6°W 86°12,1°W 86°12,8°W 86°12,8°W 86°13,3°W	0 500 Abbr uch 565 205 573 500 300 100 <b>572</b> 560 199
14:41 15:10 16:26 16:58 17:55 18:33 20:41 21:33 22:09 22:58 <b>25.04.2001</b> 0:15 0:15 1:10 2:05 2:35	Ice sampling Bucky Ball CTD bottom  CTD bottom Multinet Multinet Bongo Bongo Bongo Bongo Station PS 58-317  ROV CTD bottom Multinet Multinet Multinet	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	71°03,7'S 71°03,4'S 71°02,9'S 71°02,9'S 71°02,8'S 71°02,6'S 71°02,6'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S	85°52,7`W 85°53,5`W 85°56,1`W 85°56,1`W 85°57,1`W 86°03,3`W 86°04,9`W 86°04,9`W 86°07,6`W 86°07,6`W 86°07,6`W 86°11,1`W 86°11,1`W 86°12,2`W 86°12,2`W 86°12,9`W 86°13,6`W	71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8	35°52,7°W 35°55,7°W 35°55,1°W 35°58,6°W 35°59,9°W 36°01,9°W 36°06,5°W 36°09,3°W 36°09,3°W 86°09,7°W 86°12,1°W 86°12,8°W 86°12,8°W 86°12,8°W 86°13,3°W 86°14,2°W	0 500 Abbr uch 565 205 573 500 300 100 <b>572</b> 560 199 546
14:41 15:10 16:26 16:58 17:55 18:33 20:41 21:33 22:09 22:58 <b>25.04.2001</b> <b>0:15</b> 0:15 1:10 2:05	Ice sampling Bucky Ball CTD bottom  CTD bottom Multinet Multinet Bongo Bongo Bongo Bongo Station PS 58-317  ROV CTD bottom Multinet Multinet Multinet	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	71°03,7'S 71°03,4'S 71°02,9'S 71°02,9'S 71°02,8'S 71°02,6'S 71°02,6'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S	85°52,7`W 85°53,5`W 85°55,1`W 85°57,1`W 85°57,1`W 86°03,3`W 86°04,9`W 86°04,9`W 86°07,6`W 86°07,6`W 86°11,1`W 86°11,1`W 86°12,2`W 86°12,2`W 86°12,9`W 86°13,6`W 86°14,2`W	71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8	85°52,7`W 85°55,7`W 85°55,7`W 85°58,6`W 85°59,9`W 86°01,9`W 86°06,5`W 86°07,6`W 86°09,3`W 86°09,3`W 86°12,1`W 86°12,1`W 86°12,8`W 86°12,8`W 86°12,8`W 86°14,2`W	0 500 Abbr uch 565 205 573 500 300 100 <b>572</b> 560 199 546
14:41 15:10 16:26 16:58 17:55 18:33 20:41 21:33 22:09 22:58 <b>25.04.2001</b> <b>0:15</b> 0:15 1:10 2:05 2:35 3:50	Ice sampling Bucky Ball CTD bottom  CTD bottom Multinet Multinet Bongo Bongo Bongo Bongo Station PS 58-317  ROV CTD bottom Multinet Multinet Multinet	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	71°03,7'S 71°03,4'S 71°02,9'S 71°02,9'S 71°02,8'S 71°02,6'S 71°02,6'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,7'S	85°52,7`W 85°53,5`W 85°56,1`W 85°56,1`W 85°57,1`W 86°03,3`W 86°04,9`W 86°04,9`W 86°07,6`W 86°07,6`W 86°07,6`W 86°11,1`W 86°11,1`W 86°12,2`W 86°12,2`W 86°12,9`W 86°13,6`W	71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,7`S 8	85°52,7`W 85°55,7`W 85°55,7`W 85°56,1`W 85°58,6`W 85°59,9`W 86°01,9`W 86°06,5`W 86°07,6`W 86°09,3`W 86°09,7`W 86°12,1`W 86°12,8`W 86°12,8`W 86°12,8`W 86°14,2`W 86°14,2`W	0 500 Abbr uch 565 205 573 500 300 100 <b>572</b> 5 560 199 546 120
14:41 15:10 16:26 16:58 17:55 18:33 20:41 21:33 22:09 22:58 <b>25.04.2001</b> <b>0:15</b> 0:15 1:10 2:05 2:35 3:50 4:09	Ice sampling Bucky Ball CTD bottom  CTD bottom  Multinet Multinet Bongo Bongo Bongo Bongo Station PS 58-317  ROV CTD bottom Multinet Multinet Multinet Multinet Multinet RN	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1 2 3 4 5 6	71°03,7'S 71°03,4'S 71°02,9'S 71°02,9'S 71°02,8'S 71°02,7'S 71°02,6'S 71°02,7'S	85°52,7`W 85°53,5`W 85°55,1`W 85°57,1`W 85°57,1`W 86°03,3`W 86°04,9`W 86°04,9`W 86°07,6`W 86°07,6`W 86°11,1`W 86°11,1`W 86°12,2`W 86°12,2`W 86°12,9`W 86°13,6`W 86°14,2`W	71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,9`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,6`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8 71°02,7`S 8	85°52,7`W 85°55,7`W 85°55,7`W 85°56,1`W 85°58,6`W 85°59,9`W 86°01,9`W 86°06,5`W 86°07,6`W 86°09,3`W 86°09,7`W 86°12,1`W 86°12,8`W 86°12,8`W 86°12,8`W 86°14,2`W 86°14,2`W	0 500 Abbr uch 565 205 573 500 300 100 <b>572</b> 5

	Bongo		71°02,3`S 86°18,3`W	71°02,3`S 86°18,3`W	200
5:58 N			71°02,2`S 86°19,9`W	71°02,1`S 86°21,0`W	544
6:57 F	RMT	11	71°02,0`S 86°20,6`W	71°02,2`S 86°20,0`W	58
25.04.2001 S 9:55	Station PS 58-318		70°41,4`S 86°23,9`W	70°41,1`S 86°27,8`W	675
- 122	Whale waching u. Bu	OVS	s denlov 2+ 3	Helicopter	İ
	Ice watching			Helicopter	
	Whale watching u. Bu	lov	s deploy 4	Helicopter	
1	Ice sampling		70°41,4`S 86°23,9`W	70°41,4`S 86°23,9`W	0
	Bucky Ball		70°41,4`S 86°24,1`W	70°41,5`S 86°24,8`W	500
	Whale watching		Helicopter		
15:40	CTD bottom	3	70°41,5`S 86°25,0`W	70°41,5`S 86°25,4`W	656
16:38 N	Multinet	4	70°41,5`S 86°25,0`W	70°41,4`S 86°25,6`W	198
17:10 N	Multinet	5	70°41,4`S 86°25,8`W	70°41,3`S 86°26,5`W	644
18:14 I	Bongo	6	70°41,2`S 86°26,8`W	70°41,1`S 86°27,2`W	300
18:46 I	Bongo	7	70°41,1`S 86°27,2`W	70°41,1`S 86°27,2`W	300
19:06 I			70°41,1`S 86°27,6`W	70°41,1`S 86°27,6`W	500
19:52 E	Bongo	9	70°41,0`S 86°27,8`W	70°41,0`S 86°27,8`W	300
20:41 E		10	70°41,1`S 86°21,8`W	70°41,1`S 86°21,8`W	200
21:09 H	Bongo	11	70°41,1`S 86°27,8`W	70°41,1`S 86°27,8`W	175
<b>I</b>	Station PS 58-319		70°41,1`S 86°27,8`W	70°39,5`S 8627,6`W	675
23:22					_
23:22 F	ROV	1	70°41,1`S 86°27,8`W	70°41,1`S 86°27.8`W	5
26.04.2001					
0:35	OTED 1	_	70041 0\5 0<007 0\W	70041 100 0 0007 0033	~ ~ ~
	CTD bottom		70°41,0`S 86°27,8`W	70°41,1`S 86°27.8`W	655
	Multinet		70°41,0`S 86°27,8`W	70°41,0`S 86°27,8`W	200
i	Multinet		70°41,1`S 86°27,8`W	70°41,1′S 86°27,8`W 70°41,0`S 86°27,8`W	640 300
	Bongo Bongo		70°41,0`S 86°27,8`W 70°41,0`S 86°27,8`W	70°41,0`S 86°27,8`W	320
	Bongo Bongo		70°41,0`S 86°27,8`W	70°41,0`S 86°27,8`W	300
	Bongo		70°39,9`S 86°37,0`W	70°39,9`S 86°37,0`W	200
	Bongo Bongo		70°39,8`S 86°37,1`W	70°39,8`S 86°37,1`W	200
	Bongo		70°39,6`S 86°37,4`W	70°39,6`S 86°37,4`W	200
6:39 N			70°39,5`S 86°37,6`W	70°39,5`S 86°37,6`W	673
,	Whale watching	11	Helicopter	70 33,3 0 00 37,0 11	075
	Ice sampling		Helicopter		
	Whale watching		Helicopter		
	Whale watching		Helicopter		
26.04.2001 8	Station PS 58-320		69°57,9`S 83°07,1`W	69°32,8`S 81°12,3`W	515
17:44	CTD bottom	1	69°57,9`S n83°07,1`W	69°57,8`S 83°06,5`W	500
17:44	CID bottom		1	69°57,8`S 83°06,8`W	2
17:44			69°57,8`S 83°06,8`W	09 37,0 3 63 00,0 **	ı
17:44 17:44 18:15 I 18:39 N		3	69°57,8`S 83°06,8`W 69°57,8`S 83°06,3`W 69°57.6`S 83°06,6`W	69°57,7`\$ 83°06,3`W 69°57,6`\$ 83°06,6`W	476

27.04.2001 0:42	RMT	5	69°32,3`S 81°08,4`W	69°32,8`S	81°12,3`W	162
27.04.2001 19:12	Staion PS 58-321		67°54,7`S 72°43,8`W	67°55,1`S	72°47,6`W	415
19:12	RMT	1	67°54,7`S 72°43,8`W	67°55,1`S	72°47,6`W	200- 260
27.04.2001 21:15	Station PS 58-322		67°49,6`S 72°21,7`W	67°50,2`S	72°24,8`W	357
21:15		1	67°49,6`S 72°21,7`W	67°50,2`S	72°24,8`W	180- 210
28.04.2001 8:25	Station PS 58-323		67°09,5`S 68°57,6`W	67°10,3`S	68°57,0`W	733
	RMT	1	67°09,5`S 68°57,6`W	67°10.2`S	68°59,6`W	15
	CTD bottom		67°09,2`S 68°57,2`W		68°57,2`W	191
	Multinet		67°09,2`S 68°57,3`W		68°57,4`W	180
10:20			67°09,4`S 68°57,4`W		68°57,2`W	200
10:55	Bongo	5	67°09,6`S 68°57,2`W		68°57,2`W	200
11:21	Bongo	6	67°09,9`S 68°57,1`W	67°10,1`S	68°56,7`W	500
	Bongo	7	67°10,2`S 68°56,7`W	67°10,3`S	68°57,0`W	300
28.04.2001 19:03	Station PS 58-324		66°37,3`S 71°45,1`W	66°35,6`S	71°42,5`W	885
§	Mooring AWI 240-1	1	66°37,3`S 71°45,1`W	66°37.6`S	71°44,3`W	885
	CTD bottom		66°37,9`S 71°44,4`W	1 '	71°43,7`W	632
	Multinet		66°37,7`S 71°43,4`W		71°42,6`W	517
	Multinet		66°37,3`S 71°42,3`W		71°42,0`W	475
	Bongo		66°87,0`S 71°41,5`W		71°40,6`W	500
29.04.2001	_ ****					
00:42						
0:42	Bongo	6	66°36,7`S 71°40,6`W	66°36,5`S	71°40,3`W	300
	Bongo	7	66°36,5`S 71°40,3`W	66°36,2`S	71°39,8`W	300
1:56	Bongo	8	66°36,2`S 71°39,8`W		71°39,7`W	200
	Bongo		66°35,9`S 71°39,7`W	66°36,0`S	71°40,0`W	150
3:00	RMT	10	66°35,9`S 71°40,5`W	66°35,6`S	71°42,5`W	10
	Station PS 58-325		66°26,7`S 72°43,7`W	66°30,2`S	72°48,8`W	3657
6:57	DA 6T		((00 ( 3) 0 30 (4) 3) NJ	((0)) (())	70046 0000	100
6:57	RMT	I	66°26,7`S 72°43,7`W		72°46,9`W	180- 200
	CTD bottom	2	66°26,7`S 72°47,0`W	66°27,4`S	72°47,8`W	3615
	Ice sampling		Helicopter			
	Multinet		66°27,4`S 72°47,8`W		72°48,0`W	991
	Bongo		66°27,6`S 72°47,8`W		72°48,0`W	300
	Bongo		66°27,8`S 72°48,1`W		72°48,5`W	300
	Bongo		66°28,1`S 72°48,6`W		72°48,9`W	300
	Bongo		66°28,5`S 72°48,9`W		72°48,7`W	500
14:35	Bongo	8	66°28,9`S 72°48,7`W	[66°29,2`S	5 72°48,4`W	200

15:05	RN	9	66°29.3`S	72°48,4`W	66°29.5`S	72°48,4`W	250
	Bucky Ball			72°48,4`W		72°48,8`W	420
	,		<u> </u>	,		,	
29.04.2001	Station PS 58-326		66°33,4`S	72°12,4`W	66°32,1`S	72°15,2`W	3332
18:53	,						
	CTD bottom			72°12,4`W		72°12,3`W	3327
	Multinet			72°11,7`W		72°11,7`W	987
	Bongo	3	66°32,7`S	72°11,6`W	66°32,8`S	72°11,5`W	200
30.04.2001							
0:01							
	Bongo			72°11,3`W		72°11,1`W	500
	Bongo			72°11,1`W		72°10,5`W	300
	Bongo			72°10,5`W		72°10,2`W	300
2:10	RMT	7	66°32,3`S	72°11,3`W	66°32,1`S	72°15,2`W	201-
							267
20.04.2004	G DG 50 005			<b>=</b> 0040 <> <b>&gt;</b> 1771		<b>=</b> 00=< 4> <b>1</b> 11	
	Station PS 58-327		66°57,7 S	70°40,6`W	66°58,8 S	70°56,1`W	593
17:08	1	١,	((057.7)0	70040 ()	((0,00,0),0	70040 0533	400
4	CTD bottom			70°40,6`W		70°40,9`W	492
	Multinet			70°41,0`W		70°41,4`W	460
	Multinet			70°41,6`W	1 '	70°42,2`W	451
	Multinet			70°42,4`W		70°42,8`W	447
	Bongo			70°42,5`W		70°42,6`W	300
	Bongo			70°42,6`W		70°43,0`W	450
	Bongo			70°43,0`W		70°43,2`W	300
	Bongo			70°43,3`W		70°43,6`W	350
	Bongo			70°43,7`W		70°41,1`W	200
	MUC	10	66°59,2°S	70°44,5`W	66°59,3°S	70°45,2`W	479
01.05.2001	ł .						
0:03			66050 000	70046 1377	66050.000	50050 OXXX	250
0:03	RMT	11	66°59,3°S	70°46,1`W	66°58,9°S	70°50,2`W	250-
	EDG			50050 OM	660 70 000		320
1:10	EBS	12	66°58,7°S	70°52,0`W	66°58,8°5	5 70°56,1`W	593
01.05.2001	Station PS 58-328		67000 318	69°39,3`W	67000 215	69°41,5`W	609
6:36			07 00,5 5	07 57,5 11	07 00,2 0	07 41,5 11	000
	RMT	1	67°00 3`S	69°39,3`W	67°00.1`S	69°41,1`W	69-
0.55		_	0, 00,5 0	0, 0, 0	0, 00,1		72
7:19	CTD bottom	2	67°00.0`S	69°42,0`W	67°00.0`S	69°42,5`W	598
	Multinet			69°42,4`W		69°42,3`W	549
	Bongo			69°42,0`W		69°41,1`W	500
	Bongo		1 '	69°41,1`W		69°41,2`W	300
	Bongo			69°41,2`W		69°41,4`W	300
	Bongo			69°41,4`W		69°41,5`W	200
	Whale counting	ĺ	Helicopte			- 4 - / 1	
	Bird counting		Helicopte				
1	Station PS 58-329		67°08,3`S	68°54,6`W	67°07,4`S	68°56,5`W	625
14:30					.=		_
14:30	RMT	1	67°08,3 <b>`</b> S	68°54,6`W	[67°08,9`S	S 68°56,7`W	73

1		_		1	1
15:10	CTD	2	67°09,1`S 68°57,0`W	67°09,1`S 68°57,0`W	209
15:30	Bucky Ball	3	67°09,3`S 68°57,5`W	67°09,3`S 68°57,5`W	200
16:45	Bongo	4	67°10,o`S 68°57,7`W	67°10,0`S 68°57,7`W	300
17:17	Bongo	5	67°10,0`S 68°57,7`W	67°10,0`S 68°57,7`W	335
17:57	Bongo	6	67°10,8`S 68°57,3`W	67°10,8`S 68°57,3`W	300
18:31	Bongo	7	67°11,2`S 68°57,2`W	67°11,2`S 68°57,2`W	65
18:42	Bongo	8	67°11,4`S 68°57,3`W	67°11,4`S 68°57,3`W	110
18:58	Bongo	9	67°11,5`S 68°57,0`W	67°11,5`S 68°57,0`W	200
19:31	Bongo 1	10	67°11,9`S 68°56,9`W	67°11,9`S 68°56,9`W	200
20:03	Multinet 1	11	67°12,3`S 68°57,1`W	67°12,3`S 68°57,1`W	416
20:54			67°12,7`S 68°58,1`W	67°12,2`S 69°01.4`W	138
22:35	CTD 1	13	67°07,4`S 68°56,5`W	67°07,4`S 68°56,5`W	201
03.05.2001	Station PS 58.330		62°17,7`S 58°44,5`W	62°17,7`S 58°44,4`W	496
13:10					
13:10	Bongo	1	62°17,7`S 58°44,5`W	62°17,7`S 58°44,4`W	300
13:45	Bongo	2	62°17,7`S 58°44,4`W	62°17,8`S 58°44,5`W	200

### 25) Cruise participants / Fahrtteilnehmer

1) Alheit, Ruth **AWI HSW** 2) Alm, Peter BAS 3) Atkinson, Angus 4) Bathmann, Ulrich **AWI** 5) Belem, André **AWI** 6) Berninger, Ulrike **AWI** 7) Blume, Bodo **AWI** AWI 8) Borth, Hartmut **AWI** 9) Brichta, Mauricio AWI 10) Brinkmeyer, Robin AWI 11) Cisewski, Boris AWI 12) Cornils, Astrid 13) Doble, Martin Scott Polar **HSW** 14) Feldt, Oliver AWI 15) Gutt, Julian 16) Hagen, Wilhelm Uni HB AWI 17) Jansen, Sandra AWI 18) Keyl, Friedemann 19) Krägefsky, Sören AWI 20) Lahrmann, Uwe **HSW** Uni HEL 21) Lindfors, Antti 22) Lopes, Rubens M. **UESC** IOW 23) McClelland, James ΙΡÖ 24) Meiners, Klaus 25) Meyer, Bettina AWI 26) Niehoff, Barbara AWI AWI 27) Oettl, Bernadette

RHODES UNIV 28) Pakhomov, Evgeny 29) Rabe, Berit Uni HH 30) Radke, Chris AWI 31) Rinas, Knud Uni HH 32) Scheltz, Annette ΙΡÖ 33) Schiel, Sigrid AWI 34) Schilling, Udo AWI 35) Schmidt, Katrin IOW 36) Schultes, Sabine AWI 37) Seidler, Kai **HSW** 38) Sonnabend, Hartmut DWD 39) Strass, Volker H. AWI 40) Stübing, Dorothee Uni HB 41) Sußebach, Jürgen DWD 42) Tadday, Lilo AWI

43) Thatje, Sven 44) Thiele, Deborah **IWC-SO GLOBEC** 

AWI

45) Tuschling, Kirsten IPÖ 46) Van Franeker, Jan A. ALTERRA 47) Wickham, Stephen Uni Köln

## 26) Participating Institutions / Beteiligte Institute (ANT-XVIII 5b)

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