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Title: High-resolution record of surface seawater CO₂ content from January 2018 through December 2019 collected in Hyacinthe Bay, British Columbia, Canada

Abstract: Quadra Island, at the northern terminus of the Salish Sea, has been a site for shore-based and high-resolution measurement of surface seawater CO₂ content since December 2014. Measurements of in situ temperature, salinity, and CO₂ partial pressure are made near-continuously on seawater drawn from a sample line with an intake 50 m from shore and a depth of 1 m in Hyacinthe Bay on the eastern side of Quadra Island. The effort to collect these data are part of the Hakai Institute's directive to advance the understanding of carbon cycling in northeast Pacific coastal settings with specific emphasis on ocean acidification. This data contribution consists of measurements from January 1, 2018 to December 26, 2019.

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Type of Study: Continuous data record

Temporal Coverage: January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019

Spatial Coverage: Seawater drawn from 1-m depth approximately 50 m from shore in central Hyacinthe Bay; eastern Quadra Island; northern Salish Sea; 50.1160°N, 125.2220°W

Geographic Names: Quadra Island; Northern Salish Sea; British Columbia coast; North Pacific Ocean

Expocode: 189920180101

Platforms: Shore-side laboratory; Hakai Institute Quadra Island Field Station

Version: 2.0

Submission Date: January 14, 2021

Change log:

This submission was updated from version 1.0 to include columns for measurements made at the seawater intake in subsequent data files, columns for adjusted TSG-T (SST), pCO₂, and fCO₂ values to account for warming between the seawater intake and the equilibrator, and columns for derived CO₂ system parameters computed using the regional alkalinity-salinity relationship published in Evans et al. (2019), the carbonic acid dissociation constants from Waters et al.

(2014), the bisulfate dissociation constant from Dickson et al. (1990), the hydrogen fluoride dissociation constant from Perez and Fraga (1987), and total boron concentration from Uppström (1974).

A correction for warming of seawater between the intake and the equilibrator was conducted by first compiling records of the temperature difference between these locations using measurements at the seawater intake from a Sea-Bird Electronics SBE 56 temperature sensor (accuracy = 0.002 °C) between October 2017 and December 2020 (consisting of time periods in late 2017, late 2019, and the latter half of 2020) and from a Van Essen Instruments CTD-Diver (unit 8975 and accuracy = 0.1 °C) for the first half of 2020. Both CTD-Diver units underwent calibration in our laboratory within tanks of temperature-controlled seawater and using a reference RBR Concerto CTD. CTD-Diver data provided as part of this data product are calibrated measurements with improved temperature accuracy of 0.02 °C. The compiled records of the temperature difference between the intake and the equilibrator were then averaged (mean \pm 1 standard deviation = 0.17 ± 0.15), and this average was used to correct the entire dataset from equilibrator temperature to in situ sea surface temperature. Equilibrator temperature is taken to be the temperature as recorded by the thermosalinograph (TSG), as this closely matched the temperature recorded by an RTD probe in the equilibrator (slope = 1.006, offset = 0.129; RMSE = 0.164). The RTD probe temperature at times was noisy and intermittent, and not included in version 2.0 of this dataset. The temperature offset between the TSG and the seawater intake records was also used to adjust the TSG temperature to SST.

Filename: QuadraBoL_5mindata_Jan2018_Dec2019_v2.xlsx

Data dictionary / header information:

- (1) Yearday: numeral day of the year
- (2) Year: calendar year
- (3) Matlab Serial Date Number (days since Jan 1 0000): serial date number in Matlab format
- (4) Excel Serial Date Number (days since Jan 1 1990): serial date number in Excel format
- (5) TSG-T (deg C): SBE 45 TSG seawater temperature in degrees C
- (6) TSG-S (PSS-78): SBE 45 TSG seawater salinity in Practical Salinity Units
- (7) corrected xCO₂ (ppm): corrected SW CO₂ mole fractions in wet air (ppm)
- (8) equilibrator pressure (kPa): total pressure of equilibration (equilibrator differential pressure + LI840 cell pressure; kPa)
- (9) SWpCO₂@TSG_T (uatm)
- (10) SWfCO₂@TSG_T (uatm)
- (11) SBE56_T (deg C)
- (12) DiverCTD8975_Pressure (standard atm pressure removed, mbar)
- (13) DiverCTD8975_T (deg C)
- (14) DiverCTD8975_S (PSS-78)
- (15) DiverCTD8967_Pressure (standard atm pressure removed, mbar)
- (16) DiverCTD8967_T (deg C)
- (17) DiverCTD8975_S (PSS-78)

- (18) SBE 37 T (deg C)
- (19) SBE 37 S (PSS-78)
- (20) SST (TSG-T minus mean delta-T)
- (21) SWpCO₂@SST (uatm): SW CO₂ partial pressure in wet air (uatm)
- (22) SWfCO₂@SST (uatm): SW CO₂ fugacity in wet air (uatm)
- (23) TA (umol/kg; from Evans et al., 2019 relationship)
- (24) TCO₂ (umol/kg; Waters et al constants)
- (25) pH_T (total scale; Waters et al constants)
- (26) Omega_arag (Waters et al constants)
- (27) Omega_calc (Waters et al constants)
- (28) Revelle factor (Waters et al constants)
- (29) Date and Time: in GMT yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss
- (30) Latitude (deg N): degrees north
- (31) Longitude (deg W): degrees west

Researcher Contact: Please direct questions regarding these data or requests for processing code, raw data, or processing descriptions to Wiley Evans (wiley.evans@hakai.org).

Researcher institution: Hakai Institute

Core Measured Variables:

Partial pressure of carbon dioxide

Abbreviation: SWpCO₂@SST

Unit: μatm

Observation type: measurements from continuously flowing seawater stream

In-situ/Manipulation/Response variable: In situ observation

Measured or calculated: calculated from measured CO₂ mole fractions (xCO₂) and ambient atmospheric pressure.

Sampling instrument: Dakunalytics, LLC Burke-o-Lator pCO₂/TCO₂ Analyzer (with bubble-type equilibrator)

Analyzing instrument: Dakunalytics, LLC Burke-o-Lator (BoL) pCO₂/TCO₂ Analyzer use LI-COR LI-840A non-dispersive infrared detectors

Detailed sampling and analyzing information: Seawater pCO₂ data were calculated from corrected measurements of CO₂ mixing ratio (xCO₂) made using a Dakunalytics, LLC Burke-o-Lator (BoL) pCO₂/TCO₂ Analyzer following many recommended protocols by Pierrot et al. (2009) with the system theory and calculations described in detail elsewhere (Hales et al., 2004; Evans et al., 2015; Evans et al., 2019). Seawater continuously flowed at ~1 GPM first through a Sea-Bird Electronics SBE 45 MicroTSG Thermosalinograph and then to the equilibrator (bubble-type). Carrier gas (marine air) is pumped into the equilibrator from the electronics box at ~100 ml min⁻¹. Full equilibration was verified by injecting high and low CO₂ gas standard into the equilibration chamber and verifying carrier gas concentrations returned to the same pre-disturbance xCO₂. These tests also revealed the response time of the equilibrator to be ~5 mins. Equilibrated carrier gas is then supplied to a non-dispersive infrared gas analyzer (LI-COR LI840A

CO₂/H₂O) housed within the electronics box. Carrier gas is then recirculated through the system, minimizing the need for make-up by the equilibrator. Pressure and temperature were continuously measured in the equilibrators using a Honeywell ASCX Microstructure Pressure Sensor and an Omega Fast Response RTD, respectively. Equilibrated carrier gas, four standard gases of known mixing ratio (nominally 150, 450, 750, and 1500 ppm), and unaltered marine air were all plumbed to provide gas flow to the electronics box. The system is controlled using National Instruments LabVIEW software. The software controls data acquisition from the thermosalinograph, the pressure and temperature sensors, and the LI-COR; while also controlling Valco Instruments Co. Inc. (VICI) multi-port actuators that cycle between the gas streams plumbed to the electronics box. None of the gas streams were dried prior to analysis, and all measurements were made at 1 Hz. The prescribed measurement scheme controlled by the software was to supply equilibrated carrier gas from the equilibrator to the LI-COR continuously for 720 minutes, then cycle the actuators to consecutively allow for the standard gas streams and unaltered marine air to be measured for 90 s each at 100 ml min⁻¹ before returning to sample the carrier gas equilibrated with seawater xCO₂. From each sequence of standard gas measurements, the final 20 s of data in the 80 s interval before the actuator changed position were used to construct calibration functions that were then interpolated in time between standard gas sequences. These functions were then used to calibrate the xCO₂ measurements of seawater equilibrated carrier gas. Corrected seawater xCO₂ was subsequently adjusted for under- or over-pressurization in the equilibrator using the ratio of equilibrator to vented LI-COR cell pressure, and then converted to pCO₂ using atmospheric pressure measured by the LI-COR. The 1 Hz seawater pCO₂, temperature and salinity data were quality controlled by removing questionable measurements, and then averaged in 5-min interval bins. Finally, pCO₂ at the equilibrator temperature was adjusted to sea surface temperature using the average temperature difference measured between the seawater intake and the equilibrator (see Change Log note). Uncertainty in SWpCO₂@SST was computed by adding the component uncertainties in quadrature: LI840A uncertainty (1 ppm, according to manufacturer), calibration uncertainty (0.5 ppm, by comparison with WMO traceable standard from ESRL), equilibrator temperature uncertainty (0.164 degrees C, by comparison between RTD probe and the TSG temperature), equilibrator pressure uncertainty (2 hPa), and uncertainty in the warming correction (0.15 degrees C, 1 standard deviation of the average difference between intake and TSG temperatures). Computed at a pCO₂ of 400 uatm, this equates to $\sqrt{1^2 + 0.5^2 + 2.76^2 + 0.79^2 + 2.513^2} = 3.98$ uatm.

Replicate information: N/A

Standardization description: xCO₂ calibration functions developed during periodic sequential analysis of gas standards of known concentration (nominally 150, 450, 750, and 1500)

Standardization frequency: Every 720 minutes.

CRM manufacturer: Praxair, Inc.

Poison name: N/A

Poison volume: N/A

Poison correction: N/A

Uncertainty: < 1% or 3.976 µatm at 400 uatm

Quality flag convention: no quality flag applied

Method reference: Hales, B., D. Chipman, and T. Takahashi (2004), High-frequency measurements of partial pressure and total concentration of carbon dioxide in seawater using microporous hydrophobic membrane contactors, *Limnology and Oceanography: Methods*, 2, 356-364; Pierrot, D., C. Neill, K. Sullivan, R. Castle, R. Wanninkhof, H. Lüger, T. Johannessen, A. Olsen, R. A. Feely, and C. E. Cosca (2009), Recommendations for autonomous underway pCO₂ measuring systems and data-reduction routines, *Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*, 56(8-10), 512-522, doi:10.1016/j.dsr2.2008.12.005; Evans, W., Mathis, J.T., Ramsay, J., and Hetrick, J. (2015). On the Frontline: Tracking Ocean Acidification in an Alaskan Shellfish Hatchery. *PLoS One* 10, e0130384; Evans, W., Pocock, K., Hare, A., Weekes, C., Hales, B., Jackson, J., Gurney-Smith, H., Mathis, J.T., Alin, S.R., and Feely, R.A. (2019). Marine CO₂ Patterns in the Northern Salish Sea. *Frontiers in Marine Science* 5, doi: 10.3389/fmars.2018.00536.

Researcher name: Wiley Evans

Researcher institution: Hakai Institute

Sea surface temperature

Abbreviation: SST

Unit: °C, ITS-90 scale

Observation type: measurements from continuously flowing seawater stream

In-situ/Manipulation/Response variable: In situ observation

Measured or calculated: calculated as the measured seawater temperature within the laboratory as determined by the TSG adjusted to sea surface temperature using the average difference in temperature between the TSG and the intake temperature records.

Sampling instrument: N/A

Analyzing instrument: Sea-Bird SBE 45 MicroTSG Thermosalinograph

Detailed sampling and analyzing information: 1 Hz data captured using National Instruments LabVIEW software

Replicate information: N/A

Standardization description: N/A

Standardization frequency: N/A

CRM manufacturer: N/A

Poison name: N/A

Poison volume: N/A

Poison correction: N/A

Uncertainty: 0.002°C

Quality flag convention: no quality flag applied

Method reference:

Researcher name: Wiley Evans

Researcher institution: Hakai Institute

Salinity

Abbreviation: Salinity

Unit: 1978 Practical Salinity Scale

Observation type: measurements from continuously flowing seawater stream

In-situ/Manipulation/Response variable: In situ observation

Measured or calculated: calculated from conductivity and temperature measurements

Sampling instrument: N/A

Analyzing instrument: Sea-Bird SBE 45 MicroTSG Thermosalinograph

Detailed sampling and analyzing information: 1 Hz data captured using National Instruments LabVIEW software

Replicate information: N/A

Standardization description: N/A

Standardization frequency: N/A

CRM manufacturer: N/A

Poison name: N/A

Poison volume: N/A

Poison correction: N/A

Uncertainty: 0.003 S/m

Quality flag convention: no quality flag applied

Method reference: