

Dataset: The abundance of Prochlorococcus cells containing the nitrate reductase gene (narB) at the HOT and BATS sites in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans between October 2005 and January 2008

Project(s): Nitrate Assimilation and the Ecology of Prochlorococcus: Features and Implications of Intraspecific Diversity in a Model Marine Phototroph (Prochloro_ecology)

Abstract: Two year time series of the abundance of Prochlorococcus cells containing the nitrate reductase gene (narB) at the HOT and BATS sites in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The goal was to collect long-term, high-resolution data on the temporal and spatial variability of Prochlorococcus narB genotypes belonging to the HLII and LLI clades. The abundance of Prochlorococcus cells containing narB for each of these clades was determined by quantitative PCR at 12 depths every month from October 2005 to December 2007 at two locations: BATS location (5 nautical mile radius around 31 40'N, 64 10'W) and HOT Station ALOHA (5 nautical mile radius around 22 45'N, 158 00' W). For a complete list of measurements, refer to the supplemental document 'Field_names.pdf', and a full dataset description is included in the supplemental file 'Dataset_description.pdf'.

Deployment Information

Deployment description for Bermuda Atlantic Time Series BATS_Prochlorococcus

Long-term, high-resolution data on the temporal and spatial variability of Prochlorococcus ecotypes in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The abundance of five Prochlorococcus ecotypes was determined by quantitative PCR at 12 depths every month for 5 years at two locations.

Deployment description for Hawaii Ocean Time-series HOT_Prochlorococcus

Long-term, high-resolution data on the temporal and spatial variability of Prochlorococcus ecotypes in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The abundance of five Prochlorococcus ecotypes was determined by quantitative PCR at 12 depths every month for 5 years at two locations.
