https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-2026-7
Preprint. Discussion started: 27 January 2026

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Gulf of St. Lawrence and Estuary Dataset (GOSLED): A 20-year compilation of quality-controlled biogeochemical observations (2003-2023)

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Abstract. This paper presents the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Estuary Dataset (GOSLED), a quality-controlled compilation of biogeochemical observations collected during 21 research cruises in the St. Lawrence Estuary, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Saguenay Fjord between 2003 and 2023. This dataset integrates hydrographic measurements and a broad suite of discrete biogeochemical variables into a single, standardized compilation suitable for reuse, synthesis, and long-term analysis. GOSLED includes discrete measurements of dissolved oxygen, carbonate-system parameters, macronutrients, dissolved organic carbon, selected biogeochemical gases, stable isotope ratios of carbon and water, and transient and deliberate tracers. Data were compiled from multiple independent research cruises and laboratory archives (2003-2020), including contributions from the Marine Environmental Observation, Prediction and Response Network (MEOPAR) - Réseau Québec maritime (RQM) Gulf of St. Lawrence Tracer Release Experiment (TReX; 2021-2023), RQM Odyssée Saint Laurent program (2018-2023), and the Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) Atlantic Zone Monitoring Program (AZMP; fall 2022). Sampling was conducted predominantly during the ice-free season, resulting in limited winter coverage across much of the system. All data were harmonized and processed following primary quality-control procedures adapted from GLODAP and CODAP-NA standards. Secondary crossover analysis was not possible due to a lack of deep-water sampling. This paper documents the data provenance, quality-control procedures, known limitations, and recommended considerations for dataset usage. GOSLED is archived at the Canadian Integrated Ocean Observing System - St. Lawrence Global Observatory (CIOOS-SLGO) and is publicly accessible at https://doi.org/10.26071/d6f3fdfc-788d-48ff (Nesbitt et al., 2026).

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1 Introduction

High-quality, long-term, quality-controlled datasets are essential for the advancement of ocean and climate research, and for monitoring the temporal dynamics of biogeochemical variables. These variables form the backbone of long-term trend analyses, inform ecosystem health assessments for conservation and fisheries management, and support climate model projections that guide environmental policy. In estuaries and coastal seas, where anthropogenic nutrient loading and seasonal stratification, and long residence times are ubiquitous, biogeochemical data products are critical for capturing phenomena such as de-oxygenation and acidification that can constrict aquatic habitats, alter trophic structure, and modulate microbial metabolic activity.

The Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence (EGSL) make up one of the largest semi-enclosed estuarine systems on Earth (see Fig. 1). Over the past century, the deep-layer dissolved oxygen (DO) concentrations at the head of the Lower St. Lawrence Estuary (LSLE) have declined from ~125 μmol kg^{-1} in ~1930 (Gilbert et al., 2005; Jutras et al., 2020, 2023b) to as low as ~25 μmol kg^{-1} in 2022 (Blais et al., 2023; Jutras et al., 2023b), reaching a state of severe hypoxia that was still observed in 2024 (Blais et al., 2025). This long-term deoxygenation is driven by eutrophication and changes in the western North Atlantic circulation, particularly the reduced inflow of the cool, oxygen-rich Labrador Current Water (LCW) and the increasing dominance of the warm, oxygen-poor North Atlantic Central Water (NACW) through the Cabot Strait (Jutras et al., 2020, 2023b). Over the same period, the deep-layer pH has declined by ~0.3-0.4 units due to the accumulation of metabolic CO_2 (Galbraith et al., 2025a; Mucci et al., 2011), leading to aragonite undersaturation throughout the EGSL and the emergence of calcite undersaturation in the LSLE (Galbraith et al., 2025a), threatening the viability of $CaCO_3$-secreting organisms and the preservation of their fossil remains (Mucci et al., 2011; Nesbitt and Mucci, 2021). Together, these processes have created a regional hotspot of severe hypoxia and ocean acidification with direct consequences for both pelagic and benthic habitats (Pascal et al., 2024), fisheries, and ecosystem functions.

Whereas numerous open-ocean data products, with the most notable being GLODAP (Lauvset et al., 2024), have enabled transformative research on large-scale biogeochemical cycles, comparable coastal data products remain scarce and regionally fragmented. The Coastal Ocean Data Analysis Product in North America (CODAP-NA; Jiang et al., 2021) addressed this gap for the North American continental shelf and the Gulf of Mexico, providing a publicly available, quality-controlled synthesis of carbonate-system, oxygen, and nutrient data. It, however, notably omits Canadian coastal regions, such as the Canadian Arctic, Hudson Bay, as well as the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

On the Canadian Atlantic margin, the Atlantic Zone Monitoring Program (AZMP; implemented in 1998 by Fisheries and Oceans Canada) provides yearly reports of hydrographic and biogeochemical observations in support of ecosystem and fisheries management. Since 2014, AZMP has included the measurement of at least two carbonate-system parameters as part of these surveys (Galbraith et al., 2025a; Gibb et al., 2023). More recently, the Canadian Atlantic Shelf Temperature-Salinity (CASTS) dataset (Coyne et al., 2025) compiled over 850,000 individual temperature and salinity profiles collected since 1873, providing an open-access, baseline for physical conditions in the northwest Atlantic and eastern Arctic.

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Whereas these initiatives have significantly advanced the availability of physical and biogeochemical observations for Atlantic Canada, a regionally integrated, multi-parameter dataset that combines these measurements with additional tracers, organic parameters, and stable isotope data for the EGSL has not been previously assembled. Much of the data collected during dedicated academic and collaborative research cruises, including joint sampling conducted aboard the 2022 AZMP mission, has remained isolated across institutions. The data product presented here is designed to complement, not replace, existing national monitoring programs by providing a harmonized, quality-controlled synthesis of biogeochemical data taken over a 20-year (2003-2023) period in the ESGL as well as the Saguenay Fjord. It consolidates hydrography variables, carbonate-system parameters, dissolved oxygen, nutrient, dissolved organic carbon, stable isotope, and transient tracer data into a single, publicly accessible framework. Although much of the presented data have been exploited in previous publications, until now only a small fraction of it has undergone rigorous, consistent quality control (QC), or been archived in a public repository. As was done in CODAP-NA (Jiang et al., 2021), we applied primary QC procedures while omitting secondary QC methods such as crossover analysis, which compares deep-water measurements across cruises to identify systematic biases (Lauvset and Tanhua, 2015; Tanhua et al., 2010). Crossover analysis was not applied here as they are unsuitable in the absence of consistent deep-water (>1500 m) reference samples across the region. By complementing existing efforts such as AZMP, CASTS, GLODAP, and CODAP-NA, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Estuary Dataset (GOSLED) provides a robust observational foundation for future research on deoxygenation, acidification, and ecosystem change in Earth's largest estuarine system.

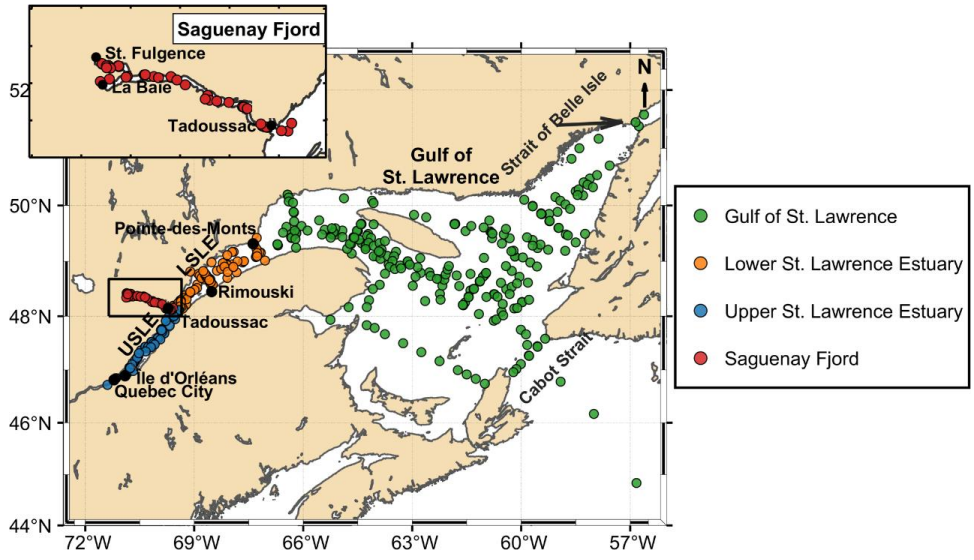

Figure 1. Location of sampling stations in the St. Lawrence system (2003–2023). Points are colour-coded according to the four regions defined and used throughout the manuscript: Gulf of St. Lawrence (GSL; green), Lower St. Lawrence Estuary (LSLE; orange), Upper St. Lawrence Estuary (USLE; blue), and Saguenay Fjord (SF; red). The black rectangle on the main map marks the Saguenay area; the inset at upper left enlarges the fjord near Tadoussac. Key place names (e.g., Strait of Belle Isle, Cabot Strait, Tadoussac, Île d'Orléans, Québec City, Rimouski, Pointe-des-Monts) are shown for orientation. Coastlines are from the GSHHS fine-resolution shoreline (via M-Map).

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2 The Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Saguenay Fjord

The Gulf (GSL) and St. Lawrence Estuary (SLE) form the downstream connection between the Great Lakes and North Atlantic Ocean through the St. Lawrence River. Draining an area of approximately 1.32×10^6 km^2, the St. Lawrence River delivers and average freshwater discharge of 11,900 m^3 s^{-1}, making it the second largest in North America, only second to that of the Mississippi. The SLE extends roughly 400 km downstream from the landward front of the salt-water intrusion at the eastern tip of the Île d'Orléans (10-15 km east of Québec City) and stretches 400 km seaward to Pointe-des-Monts where it widens into the GSL. It is conventionally divided into the Upper SLE (USLE) and Lower SLE (LSLE). Extending from the Île d'Orléans to Tadoussac near the mouth of the Saguenay Fjord, the USLE is characterized by a narrow width (2 to 24 km), shallow depths (<30 m), and weak stratification, though it exhibits strong lateral salinity gradients. In contrast, the LSLE, extends from Tadoussac to Pointe-des-Monts and is substantially wider (30-50 km) and deeper (<340 m), exhibiting a smoother bathymetry and pronounced vertical stratification. It opens into the GSL, a large, semi-enclosed sea, connected to the North Atlantic Ocean through the Cabot Strait to the south and Strait of Belle Isle to the north-east.

The primary bathymetric feature of both the GSL and LSLE is the Laurentian Channel (LC). It forms a deep (to <600 m), U-shaped submarine valley extending ~1240 km from the continental shelf break, through Cabot Strait, to the head of the LSLE proximal to Tadoussac. Within the eastern GSL, two smaller channels diverge from the LC: the Anticosti Channel (AC) extends westward north of Anticosti Island, whereas the Esquiman Channel (EC) trends northeastward toward the Strait of Belle Isle (Galbraith et al., 2025b). During the ice-free season, the water column of the GSL and LSLE is characterized by a strong three-layer vertical stratification: 1) a freshened surface layer (0-30 m) flowing seaward, 2) a cold intermediate layer (CIL; 50-150 m; Galbraith, 2006) formed in the GSL during winter and flowing inward towards the LSLE, and 3) a upstream-flowing deep layer (>150 m) originating in the western North Atlantic. Historically, this deep layer inflow has been composed of a mixture of LCW and NACW entering through Cabot Strait. As noted earlier, the composition of this deep layer inflow has changed over the past century in response to the retroflection of the Labrador Current off of the Grand Banks (Jutras et al., 2023a), with the inflow predominantly composed of warm, saline, oxygen-poor NACW in recent years of the time series (Jutras et al., 2023b).

The Saguenay Fjord (SF) connects to the head of the LC in the LSLE at Tadoussac. It forms a 110 km long and 2 km wide tributary fjord with a maximum depth of 275 m and a drainage basin of 78,000 km^2 (Delaigue et al., 2020). Its bathymetry is defined by three sill-bound basins (250, 170 and 275 m deep), with each sill depth (20, 60, and 115 m) becoming progressively deeper landward thus restricting deep-water renewal. The fjord's surface layer consists of a 6-8 m thick brackish wedge for which the fresh water is supplied primarily by the Saguenay River (~1200 m^3 s^{-1}) into the North Arm of the fjord near St. Fulgence and is supplemented by smaller tributaries such as the à Mars and Ha! Ha! Rivers that flow into the Baie des Ha! Ha! (the south arm) as well as the Éternité and Sainte-Marguerite Rivers that discharge along the main axis of the fjord. Beneath this surface layer, the fjord contains dense marine waters that are renewed episodically by overflows of LSLE CIL water across the outer sill, leading to a strongly

https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-2026-7
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stratified water column. Seasonal dynamics in the SF are tightly coupled to the conditions of the SLE, with tidal and river discharge modulating stratification (Delaigue et al., 2020).

3 Data collection

This data product represents a 20-year compilation (2003–2023) of discrete biogeochemical measurements from the SLE, GSL, and the SF. The dataset was assembled from individual cruise datasets, laboratory archives, and spreadsheets contributed by multiple investigators and institutions. The first 17 cruises (2003–2021) were primarily sourced from the personal archives of Alfonso Mucci (McGill University), with complementary additions from Yves Gélinas (Concordia University) and Jean-Éric Tremblay (Université Laval). The 2017, 2018, and 2019 summer cruises were supported by the St. Lawrence ECOsystem Health Research and Observation NETwork (SECO.Net) while the winter cruises in 2019 and 2020 were maintained through the Odyssée St. Lawrence program under the Réseau Québec Maritime (RQM). The four most recent cruises (2021–2023) were conducted by the CERC.OCEAN Lab at Dalhousie University, the Institut des sciences de la mer de Rimouski (ISMER), and the Maurice Lamontagne Institute (Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Mont-Joli) during the Marine Environmental Observation, the Prediction and Response Network (MEOPAR) and RQM lead Gulf of St. Lawrence Tracer Release Experiment (TReX; see Table 1 for summary of cruises).

Table 1. The list of cruises included in this data product. Regions are identified as follows: Gulf of St. Lawrence (GSL), Lower St. Lawrence Estuary (LSLE), Upper St. Lawrence Estuary (USLE), and Saguenay Fjord (SF). The channels sampled within the Gulf of St. Lawrence are noted: Laurentian Channel (LC), Anticosti Channel (AC), and Esquiman Channel (EC). Most of the sampled stations in the LSLE are located along the LC, hence the lack of detailed identification. Start and End dates of individual cruises are noted in year/month/day. Partial data from individual cruises that have been previously archived are listed in the "Citation" column.

Cruise #	Regions	Start date	End date	Citation
1	LSLE, USLE	2003/05/08	2003/05/11	
2	GSL (LC), LSLE	2003/07/09	2003/07/14	
3	LSLE, USLE	2006/06/11	2006/06/16	
4	GSL (LC, EC), LSLE	2006/08/15	2006/08/20	
5	GSL (LC), LSLE, USLE	2007/05/14	2007/05/19	
6	GSL (LC), LSLE, USLE, SF	2009/06/08	2009/06/13	
7	GSL (LC, AC, EC), LSLE	2010/07/02	2010/07/11	
8	GSL (LC), LSLE, USLE	2011/05/16	2011/06/02	
9	GSL(LC), LSLE, USLE, SF	2013/06/03	2013/06/13	
10	GSL(LC), LSLE	2014/09/13	2014/09/15	
11	GSL(LC), LSLE, USLE	2016/05/18	2016/05/26	
12	GSL(LC), LSLE, USLE, SF	2017/06/13	2017/06/20	
13	GSL(LC), LSLE, USLE, SF	2018/05/24	2018/06/01	
14	GSL (LC), LSLE, USLE	2019/02/03	2019/02/07	(Montero-Serrano and Guillot, 2024a)
15	LSLE, USLE, SF	2019/06/19	2019/06/30	
16	GSL (LC, AC), USLE, LSLE	2020/02/28	2020/03/13	(Montero-Serrano and Guillot, 2024b)
17	GSL (LC), LSLE, SF	2021/08/25	2021/08/30	(Chaillou et al., 2022b)
18	GSL (LC, AC, EC), LSLE	2021/10/22	2021/10/29	(Chaillou et al., 2022a)
19	GSL (LC, AC, EC), LSLE	2022/06/11	2022/06/23	
20	GSL (LC, AC, EC), LSLE	2022/10/25	2022/11/10	(Blais et al., 2023)
21	GSL (LC), LSLE, SF	2023/07/05	2023/07/11	(Boissonneault et al., 2024)

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The locations sampled across the contributing research cruises provides broad spatial coverage of the St. Lawrence system, extending from near Quebec City in the USLE to the continental shelf edge beyond Cabot Strait. The water column of the LC was intensively sampled, with additional coverage of the AC and EC in the GSL and repeated occupations in the SF. Collectively, the cruises span winter through late fall, although the majority of fieldwork occurred in spring and summer because of ice conditions and vessel availability (see Fig. 2). The spatial distribution of the 20-year sampling effort is shown in individual cruise maps in the Supplement (Sect. S1) and can been seen as a collective in Fig. 1.

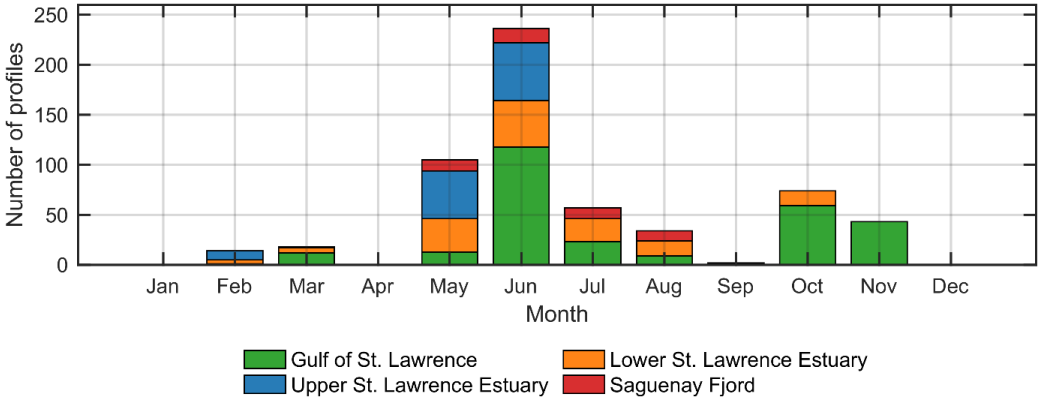

Figure 2. Monthly sampling effort expressed as the number of unique profiles per region (GSL=green, LSLE=orange, USLE=blue, SF=red). Totals across 2003–2023: All n=584; GSL n=280; LSLE n=142; USLE n=116; SF n=46.

A total of 23 measured parameters is included in the dataset, combining sensor-based CTD measurements with results of discrete water sample analyses (see Table 2). Both manuscript abbreviations and data product variable codes are listed side-by-side in Table 2 to enable direct translation between this paper and the dataset. Sensor-based profiles include pressure, in-situ temperature, practical salinity, CTD-derived dissolved oxygen, and fugacity of CO_2 (fCO_2). Discrete water samples were analyzed for Winkler oxygen (Grasshoff et al., 2009), dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC), total alkalinity (TA), pH on the total proton scale (pH_{TS}), nutrients (nitrate (NO_3^-), nitrite (NO_2^-), ammonium (NH_4^+), soluble reactive phosphate (SRP), dissolved silicate (DSi)), dissolved organic carbon (DOC), total nitrogen (TN), stable isotopes ($\delta^{13}C_{DIC}$, $\delta^{13}C_{DOC}$, $\delta^{18}O_{H2O}$, δD_{H2O}), nitrous oxide (N_2O), transient tracers (CFC-12, SF_6) and the deliberate tracer used in TReX (CF_3SF_5; Stevens et al., 2024). The number of samples taken for each parameter on individual cruises is reported in Table 3. All analytical methods, including instrumentation, detection limits, and cruise-specific procedures, are provided in the Supplement (Sect. S2) and are cross-referenced to each cruise listed in Table 1.

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Table 2. Measured parameters included in this data product with their manuscript abbreviations and data product code.

Abbreviation	Data product code	Description	Unit
pressure	CTDPRES	Pressure of water recorded by a sensor mounted on a CTD-rosette.	dbar
temperature	CTDTEMP	In-situ temperature of water recorded by a sensor mounted on a CTD-rosette.	ºC
salinity	CTDSAL	Practical salinity (PSS-78) of water recorded by a sensor mounted on a CTD-rosette.	
CTD oxygen	CTDOXY	Dissolved oxygen concentration of water recorded by sensor mounted on a CTD-rosette. Raw sensor values were adjusted post-cruise based on a calibration curve established by Winkler titrations of discrete samples.	µmol kg^{-1}
Winkler / Winkler oxygen	Oxygen	Dissolved oxygen concentration measured on discrete samples by Winkler titration.	µmol kg^{-1}
DO / dissolved oxygen	best_Oxygen	Dissolved oxygen concentration determined by Winkler titration with missing values filled in from CTDOXY.	µmol kg^{-1}
DIC / dissolved inorganic carbon	DIC	Dissolved inorganic carbon concentration.	µmol kg^{-1}
TA / total alkalinity	TALK	Total alkalinity.	µmol kg^{-1}
pH_{TS} / pH	pH_TS_measured	Measured pH on the total proton concentration scale at ambient pressure (1 dbar) and 25ºC.	
fCO_2 / fugacity of CO_2	fCO2_measured	Fugacity of carbon dioxide measured by a Pro-Oceanics CO_2-Pro CV probe.	µatm
DSi / dissolved silicate	Silicate	Dissolved silicate concentration.	µmol kg^{-1}
SRP / soluble reactive phosphate	Phosphate	Soluble reactive phosphate concentration.	µmol kg^{-1}
NO_3^- / nitrate	Nitrate	Nitrate concentration.	µmol kg^{-1}
NO_2^- / nitrite	Nitrite	Nitrite concentration.	µmol kg^{-1}
NH_4^+ / ammonium	Ammonium	Ammonium concentration.	µmol kg^{-1}
N_2O / nitrous oxide	N2O	Nitrous oxide concentration.	nmol kg^{-1}
DOC / dissolved organic carbon	DOC	Dissolved organic carbon concentration.	µmol kg^{-1}
TN / total nitrogen	TN	Total nitrogen concentration.	µmol kg^{-1}
$\delta^{13}C_{DIC}$	Delta_C13_DIC	$\delta^{13}C$ of dissolved inorganic carbon is a measure of the ratio of the stable carbon isotopes ^{13}C:^{12}C relative to V-PDB.	per mil (‰)
$\delta^{13}C_{DOC}$	Delta_C13_DOC	$\delta^{13}C$ of dissolved organic carbon is a measure of the ratio of the stable carbon isotopes ^{13}C:^{12}C relative to V-PDB.	per mil (‰)
$\delta^{18}O_{H2O}$	Delta_O18_H2O	$\delta^{18}O$ of H_2O is a measure of the ratio of the stable oxygen isotopes ^{18}O:^{16}O relative to V-SMOW.	per mil (‰)
δD_{H2O}	Delta_D_H2O	δD of H_2O is a measure of the ratio of the stable hydrogen isotopes ^{2}H:^{1}H relative to V-SMOW.	per mil (‰)
CFC-12	CFC12	CFC-12 concentration.	pmol kg^{-1}
SF_6	SF6	SF_6 concentration.	fmol kg^{-1}
CF_3SF_5 / SF_5	CF3SF5	CF_3SF_5 concentration.	fmol kg^{-1}

Table 3. Number of valid (flag = 2, non-missing) observations for each measured parameter by cruise. CTD represents concurrent pressure, in-situ temperature, and practical salinity measurements associated to discrete samples; DO includes both CTD oxygen and discrete Winkler measurements (reported as the best_Oxygen variable). Carbonate-system parameters include dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC), total alkalinity (TA), pH on the total proton concentration scale (pH_{TS}), and fugacity of CO_2 (fCO_2). Nutrients comprise dissolved silicate (DSi), soluble reactive phosphate (SRP), Nitrate (NO_3^-), Nitrite (NO_2^-), and Ammonium (NH_4^+). Additional variables include nitrous oxide (N_2O), dissolved organic carbon (DOC), total nitrogen (TN), stable isotopes ($^{13}C_{DIC}$, $^{13}C_{DOC}$, $\delta^{18}O$ and δD of H_2O), as well as transient (CFC-12, SF_6) and deliberate (CF_3SF_5) tracers. "TOTAL" indicates the cumulative number of quality-controlled samples across all cruises from 2003 to 2023. See Table 1 for cruise region and date information.

Cruise #	CTD	DO	DIC	TA	pH_{TS}	fCO_2	DSi	SRP	NO_3^-	NO_2^-	NH_4^+	N_2O	DOC	TN	$\delta^{13}C_{DIC}$	$\delta^{13}C_{DOC}$	$\delta^{18}O_{H2O}$	δD_{H2O}	CFC-12	SF_6	CF_3SF_5
1	56	56		23									56								
2	157	111		92																	
3	51	51		44	45			38					10		51	9					
4	121	91		80	85								26		45	25					
5	70	65		48	57			57					33		45	33	51				
6	50	36		34	38		29						40		40		2				
7	153	153		144	121		145						32				44				
8	60	42		54	54	54	56	56					35		44		52				
9	114	110		85	43		96	97	94	93	43		24			24	87				
10	20	20	20	19	20		20	20									20				
11	147	146	20	95	97		117	59							82		90				
12	101	100	25	96	82		99	99					56		76		92				
13	109	108	33	84	78	29	87						76				72				
14	74	72		64	61		65	73	69	73							63				
15	151	147	114	108	110		146	150	145	148							142				
16	126	124	16	87	64										100		100				
17	66	66	25	42	32	19							53		38		51				
18	145	145	138	134	145		138	140	120	135	101		137	135	137		141	141			
19	718	357	161	168	175		178	188	145	154	132	145			160		131	131	489	489	274
20	754	754	341	316	321		617	628	555	444					118		107	107	205	200	76
21	115	114	44	42	29		66	66	66	66					45						
TOTAL	3358	2868	937	1859	1657	102	1859	1671	1194	1113	276	145	578	135	981	91	1245	379	694	689	350

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4 Methods

4.1 Dataset harmonization and formatting

This data product was compiled from cruise-specific spreadsheets and individual laboratory files contributed by multiple investigators. All original files were parsed and merged into a single, harmonized CSV format with consistent variable naming, column structure, and metadata fields. To ensure compatibility with other global synthesis efforts such as GLODAPv2 (Lauvset et al., 2024) and CODAP-NA (Jiang et al., 2021), all chemical concentrations were standardized to SI units, primarily in moles per kilogram of seawater (e.g. μmol kg^{-1}; see Table 2). Metadata fields, including station coordinates, timestamps, and parameter units were normalized across all entries. Both discrete samples and CTD-derived measurements were included.

Missing data were encoded using the conventional placeholder value of "-999" and assigned a QC flag value of "9". All reported values were initially assigned a flag of "2" (good) prior to QC screening. The flagging system used is summarized in Table 4 below:

Table 4. Summary of QC flags used in this study.

Flag	Description
2	Good
3	Questionable/Bad
9	Missing value (=-999)

Given the geographic extent of the EGSL as well as the regionally specific hydrography and water column stratification in the various channels, regional identifiers were assigned to each profile to avoid the identification of false outliers. The regional identifiers (Region) were defined as follows: Gulf of St. Lawrence = 1, Lower St. Lawrence Estuary = 2, Upper St. Lawrence Estuary = 3, and Saguenay Fjord = 4. Furthermore, binary identifiers were assigned to indicate if a profile was located within the Laurentian Channel (LC), Anticosti Channel (AC), or Esquiman Channel (EC) (1 = present, 0 = absent). These indicators were assigned manually based on station coordinates and their placement on a map in relation to bathymetry. Stations outside these three main channels were coded as a 0 in each column, whereas some samples lie in multiple or all channels, such as just inside Cabot Strait where all three channels branch from and were assigned a value of 1 in 2 or more columns. This structure facilitates regional analysis and provides the framework for the quality control procedures described below.

4.2 Primary quality control framework

In the absence of deep-water observations (>1500 m), a prerequisite for secondary quality control (QC) techniques such as crossover analysis, the present dataset solely underwent primary QC. This approach follows the standards established in other large-scale syntheses like CARINA (Key et al., 2010; Tanhua et al., 2010), GLODAPv2 (Lauvset et al., 2024), CASTS (Coyne et al., 2025), and, perhaps most relevant to this effort, CODAP-NA (Jiang et al., 2021), with adaptations suited to the stratified and regionally heterogenous nature of the EGSL system.

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Primary QC involves identifying and flagging implausible or inconsistent values within individual profiles, among regional clusters, and across property-property relationships. It does not attempt to apply multi-cruise consistency adjustments (e.g. inter-calibrated offsets) that would be inappropriate in dynamic, shallow coastal systems. Instead, we focus on producing a transparent and regionally contextualized dataset for users to build upon.

Given the distinct physical and biogeochemical characteristics of the four major subregions: the GSL, LSLE, USLE, and SF, each profile was assessed in the context of its regional variability. This region-specific approach avoided false flagging of valid data that deviate from global norms but are consistent within the regional oceanography (e.g. freshwater lenses, hypoxic zones, high nutrient layers, or acidified bottom waters).

All profiles were visually examined with parameters plotted against pressure (analogous with depth in this case) while overlaying with regional reference profiles. Particular attention was paid to shape irregularities (e.g. sawtooth shapes, abrupt trend reversals etc.) that often reflect bottle misfires, sampling contamination, or sensor drift. Obvious single-point outliers were assigned a QC flag of "3" (questionable) and retained in the dataset with their original values for transparency. To complement these visual diagnostics, automated acceptance criteria were applied to selected property-property relationships within each region. Robust (Huber-weighted) linear fits were generated for key pairs (NO_3^--AOU, N_2O-AOU, $\delta^{13}C_{DOC}$-DOC, etc., where AOU stands for Apparent Oxygen Utilization = $[DO]_{sat} - [DO]_{i\text{-}s}$). Fits and ± 3σ envelopes, are shown and data falling outside of these thresholds were flagged as questionable (flag = 3). This 3σ threshold effectively captures extreme deviations while preserving the natural scatter associated with spatial and seasonal variability. Elemental ratios, such as N:P were evaluated qualitatively but were not used to assign flags as natural deviations from the Redfield ratios (Redfield et al., 1963) occur frequently in estuarine and coastal waters (Paradis-Hautcoeur et al., 2023). Likewise, internal consistency checks for the carbonate-system were performed but not used to modify flags. Together, these procedures constitute a transparent, regionally-tuned QC framework. The resulting flags and residual diagnostics provide a foundation for secondary evaluations and cross-calibration efforts.

4.3 Dissolved oxygen (CTD oxygen and Winkler)

Dissolved oxygen data in this product originate from two sources: a Sea-Bird Scientific SBE43 CTD-mounted oxygen probe and discrete Winkler oxygen titrations. For all cruises, CTD dissolved oxygen data had undergone post-cruise calibration by the Principal Investigators (PIs) or scientific data managers through regression of matched sensor-Winkler pairs. The resulting cruise-specific fits were then applied to the unmatched CTD oxygen values to correct them to an inferred Winkler-equivalent concentration. These adjusted values were adopted in the present dataset. Subsequent tests confirmed close agreement between sensor and discrete values across the dataset, indicating that this calibration step was consistently implemented. The resulting adjusted CTD oxygen values are the ones reported in the final product.

Following Grégoire et al. (2021), we adopted a threshold of ± 10 μmol kg^{-1} as the acceptable deviation between each sample that have both CTDOXY and paired Winkler measurements (see Fig. 3). If |CTD oxygen – Winkler| > 10

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µmol kg^{-1}, the CTD oxygen value was noted as questionable (flag = 3). To provide a single, consistent oxygen field for analyses, a composite variable "best_Oxygen" was generated using the following hierarchy:

Winkler (flag = 2) > CTD oxygen (flag = 2) > Winkler (flag = 3), > CTD oxygen (flag =3).

The first available value in this sequence was adopted, and its original flag was propagated to the composite column. This ensures that the highest-quality measurement (usually Winkler titration) is retained where available while maintaining transparency for users.

The QC'd oxygen field (best_Oxygen in the data product; see Table 2) was subsequently used to calculate the AOU, as it serves as a diagnostic tracer to evaluate the internal consistency of other redox-sensitive parameters. AOU provides a quantitative measure of remineralization and is thus compared with other variables (i.e. nutrients, nitrous oxide etc.) in later QC steps and is included in the final data product.

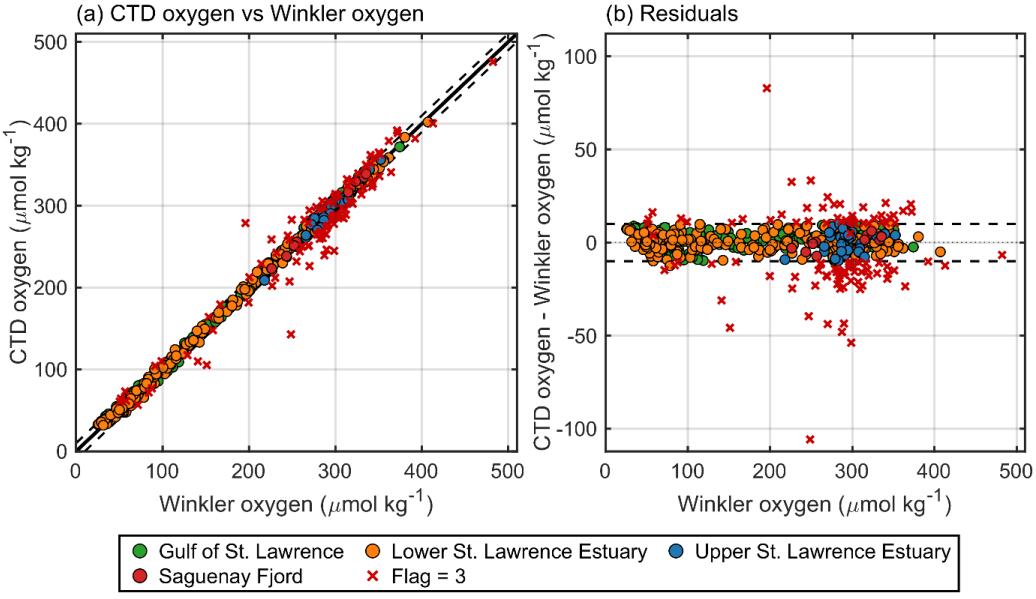

Figure 3. Comparison of CTD-probe dissolved oxygen measurements with results of discrete Winkler titrations across the St. Lawrence system (2003–2023). (a) CTD oxygen vs. Winkler; the solid line is 1:1 and the dashed lines denote an acceptance band of ±10 µmol kg^{-1}. Points are coloured by region. (b) Residuals, defined as CTD Oxygen - Winkler, versus Winkler; dashed lines again indicate ± 10 µmol kg^{-1}. Filled symbols represent data flagged as good (Flag = 2); red "×" indicate measurements flagged as questionable (Flag = 3) and are shown for transparency but not used in performance evaluation. Units are µmol kg^{-1} throughout.

4.4 Carbonate chemistry (pH$_{TS}$, TA, DIC, fCO$_2$)

First, TA was plotted against the practical salinity and the DSi concentrations for each region to identify obvious analytical or sampling outliers. Clear outliers were assigned flag = 3 (questionable). Subsequent checks of internal consistency among the carbonate-system parameters were conducted diagnostically, not as a basis for flag assignment. Carbonate-system calculations were performed in MATLAB version R2024a with the CO2SYSv3

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package (Lewis and Wallace, 1998; Sharp et al., 2020). As prescribed by Dickson et al. (2007), the following constants were selected for these calculations: carbonic acid dissociation constants of Lueker et al. (2000), bisulfate dissociation constant of Dickson (1990), hydrofluoric acid dissociation constant of Perez and Fraga (1987), and total borate concentration of Lee et al. (2010).

It is important to note that the choice of equilibrium constants can significantly influence calculated carbonate-system parameters under low-salinity (< 20) or cold (< 8 °C) conditions. Several studies have shown that the constants of Cai and Wang (1998) return more internally consistent fCO_2 and pH_{TS} values in low-salinity and estuarine waters (Delaigue et al., 2020; Dinauer and Mucci, 2018; Minor and Brinkley, 2022). Likewise, the formulations of Waters et al. (2014) have also been recommended for brackish waters. In colder coastal regions, the Lueker et al. (2000) constants may underestimate fCO_2 and overestimate pH_{TS} (Sulpis et al., 2020). Despite these considerations, the Lueker et al. (2000) constants were retained to maintain consistency with best practices (Dickson et al., 2007) and GLODAP and CODAP-NA.

Residuals between measured and calculated parameters were evaluated against arbitrary envelopes (± 25 μmol kg^{-1} for TA and DIC, ± 0.15 for pH_{TS}, and ± 60 μatm for fCO_2). Residuals exceeding these limits were qualitatively investigated but not used to assign flags, given the difficulty of attributing them unambiguously to a single parameter in coastal and estuarine waters.

This diagnostic approach allows discussion of the carbonate-system parameters' internal consistency while avoiding the over-interpretation of residual structure in a setting where natural variability and methodological diversity are prevalent. Each parameter evaluation is described in the subsections below.

4.4.1 pH_{TS}

pH data showed the lowest internal consistency of all carbonate-system parameters. In the GSL and LSLE, residuals (pH_{TS} - pH(TA,DIC)) were mostly within ±0.15 unit, though persistent positive residuals were noted, meaning that measured pH was significantly higher than calculated pH from TA and DIC. Notably, in the USLE and SF, residuals increased substantially, sometimes exceeding +0.6 pH unit (see Fig. 4). This pattern was particularly pronounced at higher measured pH values.

The deviations likely reflect methodological and compositional sources of uncertainty. At reduced ionic strength, the optical properties of indicator dyes, temperature-sensitivity of equilibrium constants, and incomplete standardization to the total proton scale can contribute to deviations (Carter et al., 2024; Patsavas et al., 2015). The indicator dye itself adds a small but measurable alkalinity component, that if unaccounted for, produces an overestimation of pH (Carter et al., 2024; Dickson et al., 2007; Fradette, 2025). As previously mentioned, at reduced salinity, differences in the choice of carbonic acid dissociation constants (Cai and Wang, 1998; Lueker et al., 2000; Waters et al., 2014) and uncharacterized organic alkalinity further amplify internal inconsistencies, in acid humic-rich environments as in SF and USLE (Qudsi et al., 2024). Since carbonate-system parameters are interdependent, even small pH errors can lead to nonlinear offsets in calculated DIC and TA. Consequently, the consistent direction

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of the residuals likely reflects a combination of analytical uncertainties and unresolved organic alkalinity contributions.

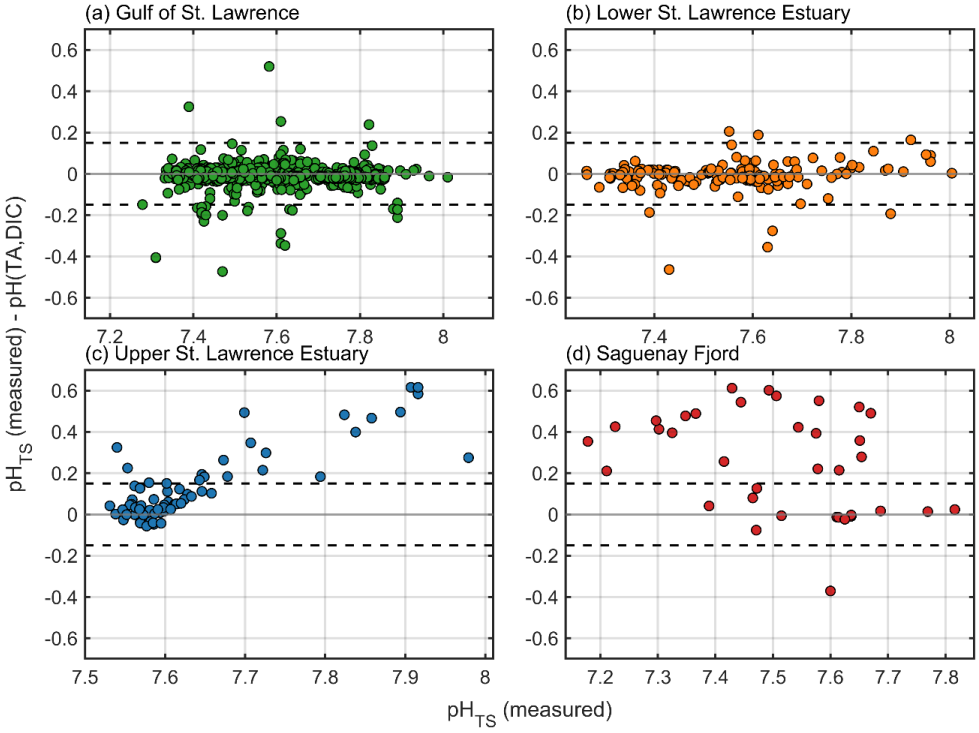

Figure 4. Internal consistency of pH_{TS} by region. Residuals are computed as pH_{TS} (measured) - pH(TA,DIC) and plotted versus pH_{TS} (measured) for (a) Gulf of St. Lawrence, (b) Lower St. Lawrence Estuary, (c) Upper St. Lawrence Estuary, and (d) Saguenay Fjord. Only samples with QC flag = 2 are shown. The grey line denotes zero residual, and the darker, dashed lines border the ±0.15 pH band. Shared y-axes facilitate inter-region comparison; residual structure reflects combined analytical and carbonate-system parameter calculation uncertainties and highlights any region-specific biases.

4.4.2 Total alkalinity

TA measurements exhibit internal consistency across the GSL and LSLE (Fig. 5). In these regions, TA calculated from measured pH_{TS} and DIC generally aligned well with observed TA, with most residuals falling within ± 25 µmol kg^{-1}. Measured values, however, tended to exceed calculated TA (TA > TA(pH,DIC)), indicating the presence of unidentified alkalinity (Carter et al., 2024). Similar features have been documented in productive, freshwater-influenced systems where weak organic acids and bases are not represented in standard CO_2-system calculations (Cai and Wang, 1998; Kerr et al., 2023; Kim and Lee, 2009; Martín Hernández-Ayon et al., 2007; Patsavas et al., 2015; Song et al., 2020), including the surface waters of the Saguenay Fjord (Delaigue et al., 2020)

As previously stated, since pH_{TS} was used to calculate both TA and DIC, even seemingly small uncertainties in pH_{TS} can propagate into large offsets in derived TA. The spread observed here therefore likely reflects a combination of

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analytical uncertainties in pH_{TS}, measured-method differences (Sharp and Byrne, 2020) and genuine unidentified alkalinity variability rather than a single defined process.

In contrast, residuals in the USLE and SF were predominantly negative (TA < TA(pH, DIC)) and increased in magnitude toward lower salinities. These offsets likely reflect both reduced buffer capacity of low-salinity waters and increasing uncertainty of thermodynamics constants below a salinity ≈ 20, where the seawater dissociation constants for carbonic and boric acids along with the boron-salinity relationship are more poorly constrained (Carter et al., 2024; Patsavas et al., 2015). As reported by Delaigue et al. (2020), organic alkalinity in the Saguenay River can be significantly negative (-33 ± 3 µmol kg^{-1}), whereas smaller, positive contributions are observed in the EGSL, particularly at low salinity.

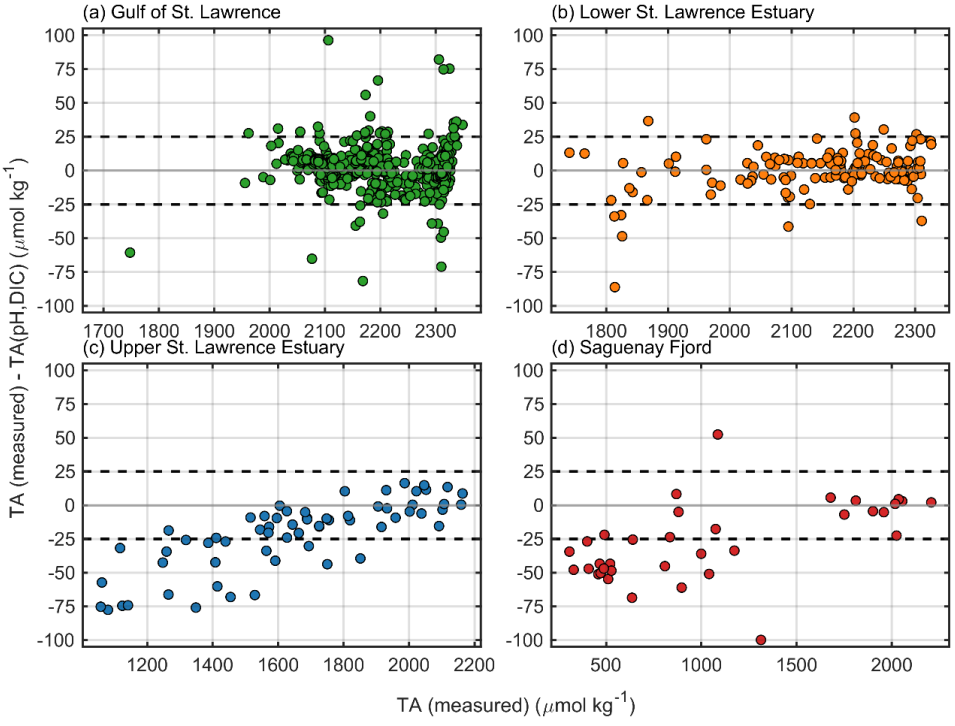

Figure 5. Regional internal consistency of total alkalinity (TA) for 2003–2023. Panels show the residual TA (measured) - TA(pH,DIC) versus TA (measured) for (a) Gulf of St. Lawrence (GSL), (b) Lower St. Lawrence Estuary (LSLE), (c) Upper St. Lawrence Estuary (USLE) and (d) Saguenay Fjord (SF). TA(pH,DIC) is the carbonate-system TA recalculated from paired pH and DIC. Only measurements with quality Flag = 2 are plotted. The dashed lines border a ±25 µmol kg^{-1} band around zero; the grey line marks zero residual. Positive values indicate measured TA exceeding the value calculated from pH_{TS} and DIC.

4.4.3 Dissolved inorganic carbon

DIC measurements were generally consistent with calculated values (DIC(pH,TA)) in the GSL and LSLE (see Fig. 6). Most residuals fell within ± 25 µmol kg^{-1} indicating internal agreement across these regions. A few negative residuals (DIC < DIC(pH,TA)) were observed and likely reflect the combined influence of pH uncertainty and

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unidentified alkalinity. As discussed in the previous sections, small offsets in pH can propagate into significant DIC residuals.

Residuals increased in magnitude at lower salinities in the USLE and SF, consistent with the combined effects of reduced buffering, uncharacterized acid-base species, and uncertainties in the carbonate-system constants at salinities below 20. These deviations mirror the regional trends described for TA and pH and underscore the interconnected nature of these biases: the same low-salinity samples showing elevated ΔpH typically correspond to larger ΔDIC and ΔTA values (Patsavas et al., 2015).

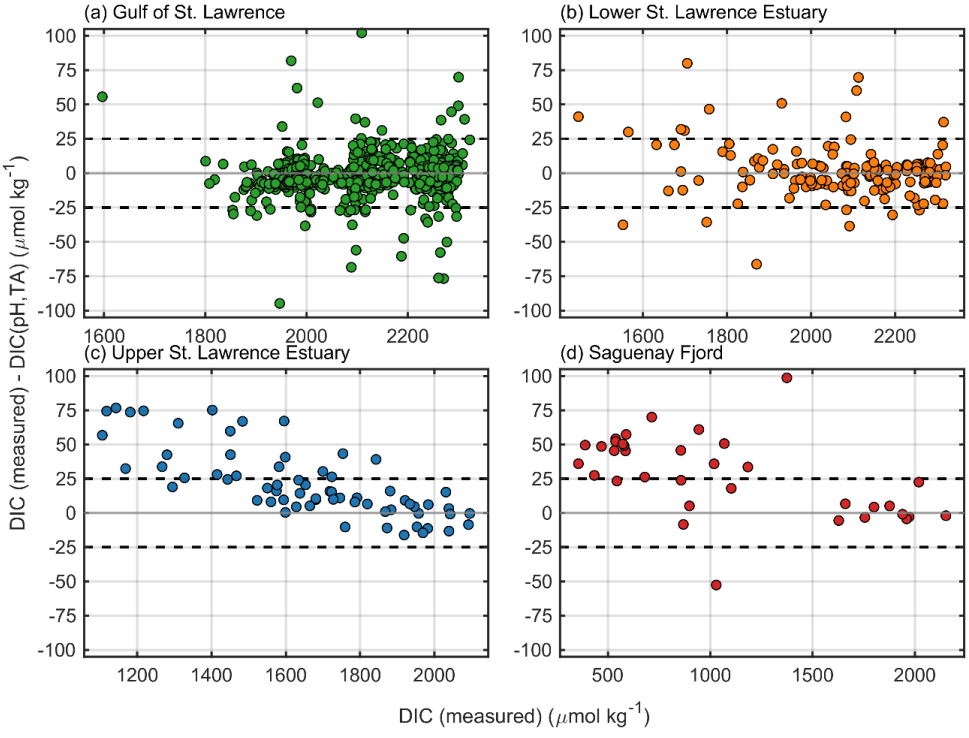

Figure 6. Internal consistency of dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) by region. Residuals are computed as DIC (measured) - DIC(pH,TA) and plotted versus DIC (measured) for (a) Gulf of St. Lawrence, (b) Lower St. Lawrence Estuary, (c) Upper St. Lawrence Estuary and (d) Saguenay Fjord. Only samples with QC flag = 2 are shown. The grey line marks zero residual and the darker, dashed lines border the ±25 µmol kg^{-1} band. Shared y-axes allow direct comparison among regions; the scatter about zero reflects combined measurement and calculation uncertainty, while any coherent offsets highlight potential region-specific biases.

4.4.4 Fugacity of CO_2

Measured fCO_2 showed overall agreement with values calculated from other carbonate-system parameter pairs (Fig. 7). Across all regions, most residuals (fCO_2 (measured) - fCO_2 (calculated)) fell within ± 60 µatm. No clear systematic bias pattern was observed among the three parameter combinations tested (pH-DIC, TA-DIC, TA-pH),

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although scatter increased significantly in the USLE and SF, consistent with the lower precision of pH and TA under freshwater influence in poorly buffered regions.

Interestingly, the TA-DIC pair produced the least consistent fCO_2 values, differing from the general pattern of pH-related uncertainty observed in the other carbonate diagnostics. This divergence likely reflects excess or unidentified components of alkalinity as previously discussed. In these low-salinity regimes, deviations likely reflect propagated uncertainty from the companion variables and the omission of organic alkalinity in calculations, rather than measurement error of fCO_2 itself. Given the limited number of direct fCO_2 measurements, fCO_2 data were retained without adjustment and are interpreted primarily as a diagnostic cross-check of internal consistency within the carbonate system.

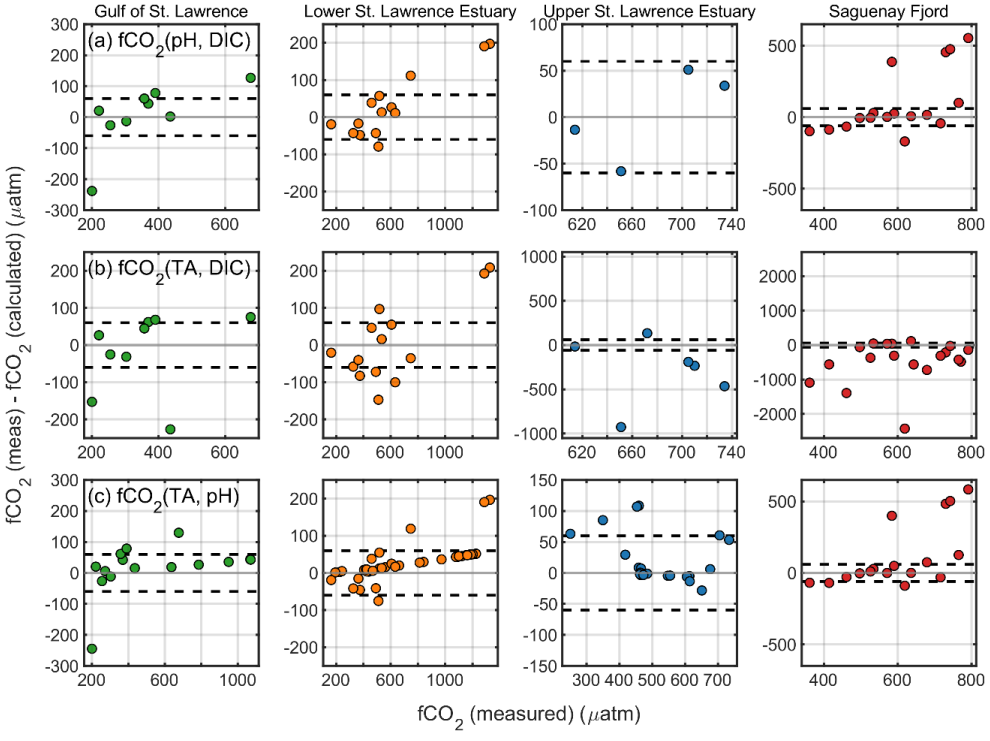

Figure 7. Regional fCO_2 internal consistency. Residuals are defined as fCO_2 (measured)-fCO_2 (calculated) and are plotted against fCO_2 (measured) (µatm). Columns show regions (Gulf of St. Lawrence, Lower St. Lawrence Estuary, Upper St. Lawrence Estuary, Saguenay Fjord); rows show the variable pairs used to calculate fCO_2 (calculated): (a) pH, DIC; (b) TA, DIC; (c) TA, pH. Only samples with quality flag = 2 are included (2003–2023). The grey line marks a zero residual; darker, dashed lines denote the ±60 µatm acceptance band. Positive values indicate measured fCO_2 higher than the value reconstructed from the given pair. Regional x-axis limits reflect the local fCO_2 ranges.

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4.4.5 Carbonate-system summary

Overall, the carbonate-system parameter diagnostics presented above illustrate that apparent residuals among TA, DIC, pH, and fCO_2 largely reflect the compounded uncertainties described in Carter et al. (2024). Specifically, where differences in methodology (particularly in pH), choice of equilibrium constants, and potential uncharacterized alkalinity components likely led to internal inconsistencies, particularly in low salinity, poorly buffered waters (i.e. USLE and SF). Although large residuals were observed for pH_{TS}, the TA-DIC pair produced the poorest internal consistency when evaluated through calculated fCO_2, an outcome that underscores the complicated thermodynamic and methodological uncertainties in these regions. This counterintuitive result underscores that no single parameter pair provides universally reliable closure across the full salinity range.

Consequently, internal consistency analysis is only employed here as a diagnostic and descriptive tool rather than criteria for flag adjustment. Future work should prioritize refining thermodynamic constraints and internal consistency approaches for estuarine and low-salinity waters, where deviations from seawater composition challenge the robustness of current carbonate-system parameter calculations.

4.5 Nutrients

Nutrient data were evaluated through individual profile inspection and regional property-property analyses following the primary-QC framework described above. Each nutrient (nitrate, nitrite, ammonium, soluble reactive SRP, and DSi) was assessed in the context of its vertical distribution, regional norms, and expected stoichiometric relationships. Clear analytical outliers were assigned flag = 3 (questionable) and retained for transparency.

For nitrate, concentration profiles displayed strong and coherent vertical structure across most regions, generally increasing with depth in stratified water columns (see Fig. 14 in Section 5). Property–property plots with SRP revealed Redfield-like slopes in the GSL and LSLE (Fig. 8), while samples from the USLE displayed local departures with a weak or nonlinear relationship at low SRP concentrations (< 1 µmol kg^{-1}). Deep-water nitrate plateaus were observed around 25 µmol kg^{-1} in the LSLE, and near 10 µmol kg^{-1} in the SF. A consistent positive relationship between nitrate and AOU was evident across most subregions (Fig. 8), confirming coupling between remineralization and oxygen consumption.

Automated regional regressions were applied for nitrate against SRP, DSi, and AOU, using ± 3σ acceptance envelopes (see Section 4.2). Points outside these ranges were visually reviewed, and only clear analytical outliers were flagged. Deviations from the classical Redfield ratio (Redfield et al., 1963; N:P ≈ 16:1) were not used as a flagging criterion, as such variability is expected in estuarine and shelf systems influenced by differential regeneration, denitrification, and sedimentary fluxes.

Nitrite concentrations were generally low, with distinct subsurface maxima occurring at AOU values of ~50 and 200 µmol kg^{-1} (Fig. 9). These features were most pronounced in the stratified GSL and LSLE, consistent with active nitrification or partial denitrification zones (Crowe et al., 2012). Depth profiles show narrow peaks (see Fig. 14 in Section 5), consistent with localized redox transition zones (Wang et al., 2003).

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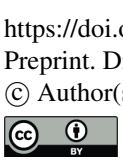

Ammonium profiles exhibited subsurface peaks that co-occurred with those of nitrite but with greater amplitude (Fig. 9). Concentrations were elevated near the sediment–water interface and in high-AOU (low-oxygen) waters, reflecting remineralization/degradation of organic matter under oxygen-limited conditions. These maxima were particularly pronounced in the GSL.

SRP concentrations displayed a strong positive correlation with AOU across all regions, increasing with depth as remineralization progressed. This trend was robust throughout the GSL, SLE, and SF, though slightly weaker in the USLE and SF. The observed profiles reflect the combined effects of remineralization and benthic release of SRP from sediments (Pascal et al., 2025), processes that can occur well before fully reducing conditions are reached (Katsev et al., 2007; Lefort, 2012; Sundby et al., 1986, 1992).

DSi showed a similar relationship, increasing with AOU and depth. Concentrations were highest in the LSLE and GSL deep layers (up to 60–70 µmol kg⁻¹), and remained elevated near the seafloor in the SF, consistent with benthic regeneration in stratified, organic-rich environments.

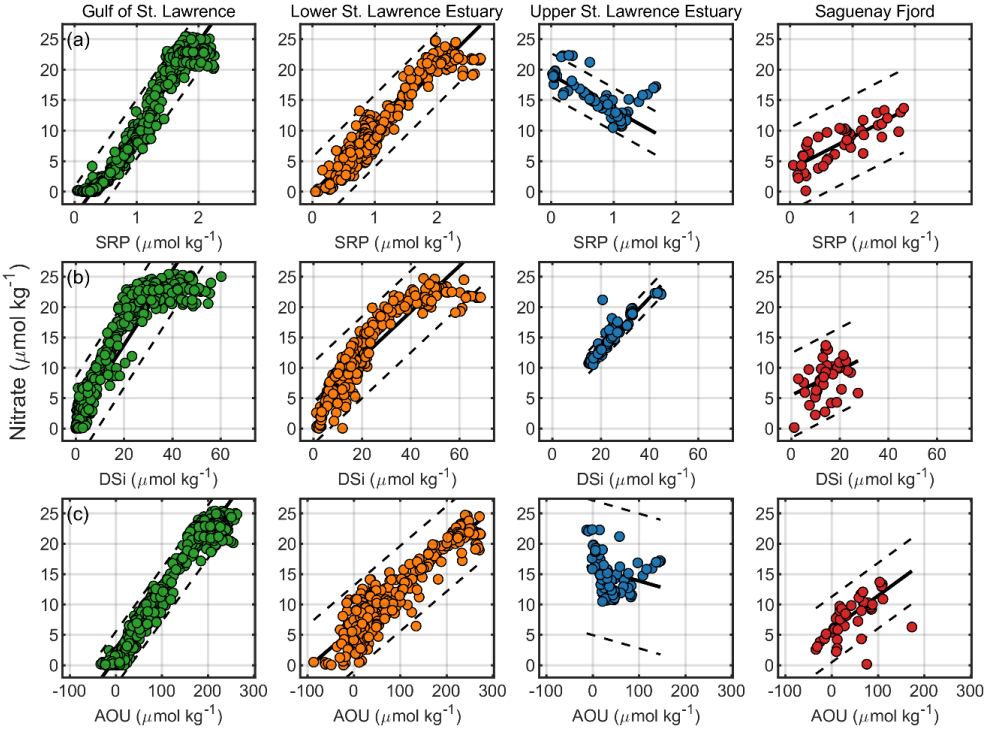

Figure 8. Property–property relationships by region. Columns show the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Lower St. Lawrence Estuary, Upper St. Lawrence Estuary, and Saguenay Fjord. Rows are (a) Nitrate vs soluble reactive phosphate (SRP), (b) Nitrate vs dissolved silicate (DSi), and (c) Nitrate vs apparent oxygen utilization (AOU). Only samples with primary QC flag = 2 are plotted (filled circles; colors by region). Black lines are robust linear fits computed separately for each region; dashed lines border the ± 3σ envelope. Properties on both axes are in µmol kg^{-1}. Bands are shown to illustrate internal

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consistency; Nitrate vs SRP is treated as a secondary diagnostic, with potential outliers corroborated against Nitrate-AOU before any flag changes. Overall, relationships are internally consistent across regions.

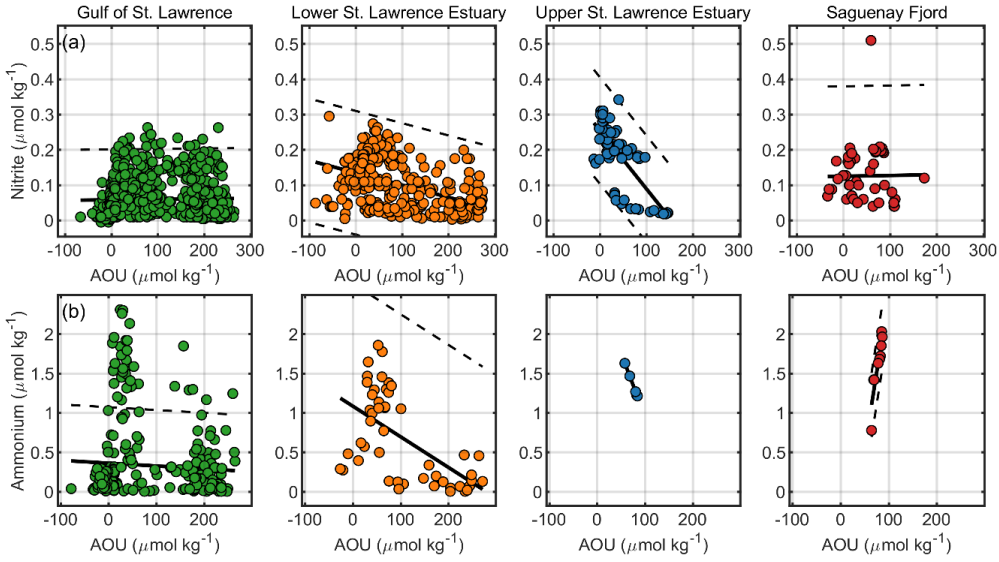

Figure 9. Property–property relationships by region. Columns show the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Lower St. Lawrence Estuary, Upper St. Lawrence Estuary, and Saguenay Fjord. Rows are (a) Nitrite vs AOU and (b) Ammonium vs AOU. Only samples with primary QC flag = 2 are plotted (filled circles; colors by region). Black lines are robust linear fits computed separately for each region where sufficient data are available; dashed lines border the ±3σ envelope. All properties are reported in µmol kg^{-1}.

4.6 Nitrous oxide, dissolved organic carbon, and total nitrogen

Profiles of N_2O, DOC and TN were examined for outliers and regionally-consistent trends following the primary-QC framework. Outlier detection combined visual inspection of vertical profiles (see Fig. 14 and Fig. 15 in Section 5) for all three parameters with additional property–property comparisons against AOU for N_2O. Implausible values were assigned flag = 3 (questionable) and retained for transparency.

N_2O measurements were available only in the GSL and LSLE (Fig. 10), as no samples were collected in the USLE and SF. Across the investigated regions, N_2O concentrations increased systematically with AOU, peaking just below the surface mixed layer in waters with AOU > 100 µmol kg^{-1}. Regional regressions of N_2O versus AOU showed strong positive slopes within ± 3σ envelopes, consistent with nitrification–denitrification coupling under suboxic conditions (Pascal et al., 2025). The relationship was most pronounced in the LSLE, where clusters of elevated-AOU and N_2O concentrations corresponded to oxygen-deficient waters of the LC.

DOC displayed a classical profile structure, with elevated surface concentrations that decayed exponentially with depth. DOC typically stabilized near 50 µmol kg^{-1} below ~150 m, consistent with the transition from reactive to refractory carbon pools (LaBrie et al., 2020). Surface values were slightly higher in the USLE and SF, reflecting

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greater, relative terrestrial and freshwater inputs and/or its release from suboxic sediments (Hélie and Hillaire-Marcel, 2006; Lévesque et al., 2023; Qudsi et al., 2024). No systematic inter-regional offsets were identified.

TN profiles exhibited an inverse pattern to DOC, with concentrations lowest at the surface and increasing with depth to a stable mean of ~25 µmol kg^{-1} below ~150 m. The deep-water enrichment of TN reflects the accumulation of inorganic nitrogen species regenerated during organic matter remineralization. When considered jointly, the DOC and TN distributions highlight the vertical decoupling of organic and inorganic nitrogen pools within the St. Lawrence system.

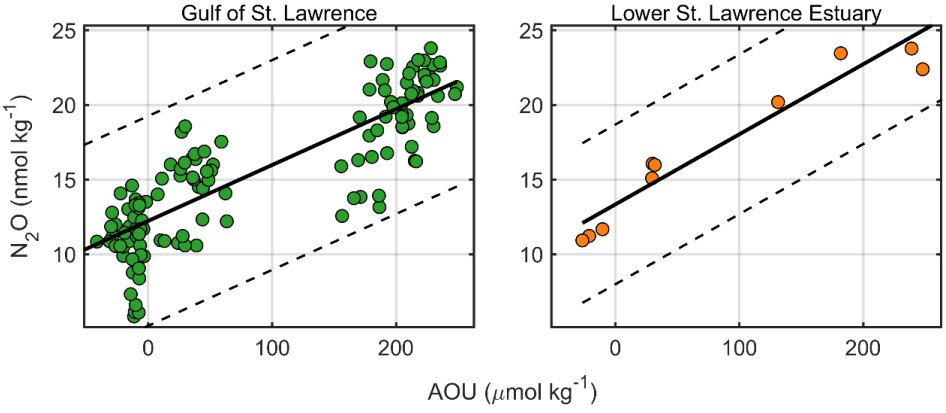

Figure 10. Nitrous oxide (N_2O) vs. AOU. Panels show the Gulf of St. Lawrence (left) and Lower St. Lawrence Estuary (right), the two regions with sufficient paired observations. Only measurements with a primary quality flag = 2 are plotted (filled circles). Black lines indicate robust linear fits; dashed lines delimit the ± 3σ residual envelope estimated from the median absolute deviation.

4.7 Stable isotope measurements

All stable isotope profiles were visually screened for outliers and evaluated for internal consistency using regional regressions and expected isotopic–property relationships ($\delta^{13}C_{DIC}$-AOU, $\delta^{13}C_{DOC}$-DOC, and $\delta^{18}O_{H2O}$–δD_{H2O}; see Fig. 11). Linear fits and ± 3σ envelopes were used to identify implausible values, following the general QC framework described in Section 4.2.

$\delta^{13}C_{DIC}$ values in the GSL and LSLE exhibited vertically coherent profiles consistent with marine carbonate-system dynamics. Surface waters showed typical marine signatures of +1 to +2 ‰ (relative to Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite (VPDB)), decreasing systematically with increasing AOU and depth to approximately −1 ‰ at 250–300 m (see Fig. 16 in Section 5). These gradients reflect progressive incorporation of isotopically light carbon during organic matter remineralization and mixing with Atlantic-derived DIC at depth. The $\delta^{13}C_{DIC}$–AOU slopes agree with model-derived remineralization rates for the LC reported by Nesbitt et al. (2025b).

In the USLE, $\delta^{13}C_{DIC}$ values were more variable and generally depleted (−4 to 0 ‰; see Fig. 16 in Section 5), consistent with freshwater inputs and in-situ respiration of organic carbon. The SF data, although limited, showed

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similarly low and weakly stratified values (−2 to −1 ‰), reflecting a restricted deep-water renewal and a stronger terrigenous influence (Qudsi et al., 2024).

$\delta^{13}C_{DOC}$ values (−22 to −27 ‰) were depleted relative to those of DIC, consistent with organic matter of mixed terrestrial and planktonic origin. The strongest depletions occurred in the USLE and SF, where terrestrial organic carbon inputs dominate (Barber et al., 2017; Tremblay and Gagné, 2009)

The water isotopes, $\delta^{18}O_{H2O}$ and $\delta D_{H2O,}$ displayed linear covariance with slopes near 8, consistent with the global meteoric water line (Craig, 1961). Values increased with depth and salinity, reflecting conservative mixing between isotopically light riverine water ($\delta^{18}O \approx -15$ to -20 ‰ VSMOW; $\delta D \approx -100$ to -140 ‰) and heavier Atlantic inflows ($\delta^{18}O \approx 0$ ‰; $\delta D \approx 0$ ‰). Profiles in the GSL and LSLE followed this two-endmember structure closely, confirming internal consistency between isotope and hydrographic data (Dinauer and Mucci, 2018).

Overall, isotopic parameters exhibited high internal consistency and physically coherent mixing relationships. Variations among regions primarily reflect salinity-driven endmember mixing and redox-linked fractionation during organic matter remineralization, rather than analytical offsets. Future QC efforts should continue to test isotopic stability in estuarine gradients, where freshwater–marine transitions and the complexity of the organic carbon cycle (multiple sources, photosynthesis and respiration) may challenge internal consistency approaches.

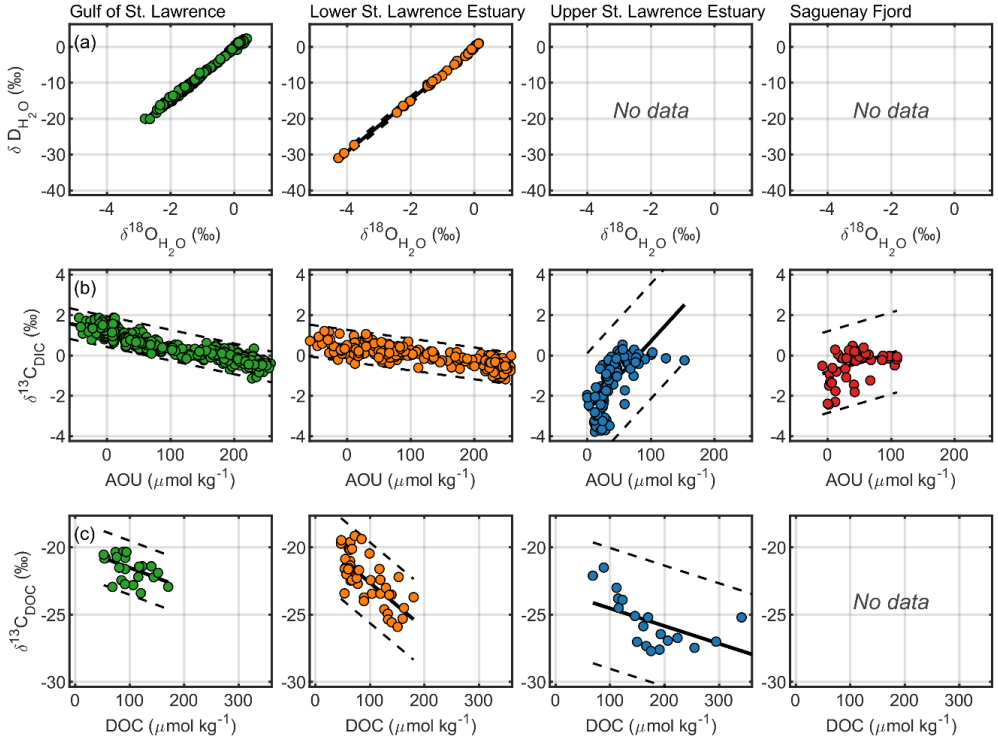

Figure 11. Isotopic relationships by region. Rows show (a) $\delta^{18}O_{H2O}$ versus δD_{H2O}, (b) $\delta^{13}C_{DIC}$ versus apparent oxygen utilization (AOU), and (c) $\delta^{13}C_{DOC}$ versus dissolved organic carbon (DOC). Only data with a primary quality flag = 2 for

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the measured stable isotopes are shown. Black lines denote robust linear fits, with dashed lines delineating the ± 3σ envelope based on the median absolute deviation.

4.8 Deliberate and Transient Tracers

Measurements of three gaseous tracers (CFC-12, SF_6, and CF_3SF_5) were included in the later years of the dataset, particularly during the 2022–2023 Gulf of St. Lawrence Tracer Release Experiment (TReX). Of these, CF_3SF_5 was a deliberate tracer, released and tracked to directly investigate the dispersion and ventilation pathways of the deep inflow in the LC (Stevens et al., 2024). The other two compounds, CFC-12 and SF_6, are well-established transient tracers that provide context for water mass age and transit times, and are used for cross-validation of ventilation estimates based on the dispersion of the deliberate tracer (Gerke et al., 2025; Stevens et al., 2024). All three tracers were measured simultaneously.

QC focused on ensuring internal consistency between cruises. Profile distributions were visually inspected to confirm agreement with neighbouring casts. Data from the two 2022 cruises (TReX2 (Cruise #19) and DFO AZMP Fall 2022 (Cruise #20)) were compared in T-S space and against expected atmospheric concentrations, displaying elevated variability in the Cruise #20 data. To correct for this systematic offset, measurements from Cruise #20 were uniformly scaled by −20 % for CFC-12, −14 % for SF_6, and −17 % for CF_3SF_5, bringing them into agreement with Cruise #19 observations and with conceivable atmospheric equilibrium saturation in surface waters. Thus, these parameters were rigorously quality-controlled at the analytical stage by the laboratory personnel performing the gas extractions and analyses. Tracer profiles were visually inspected during compilation to confirm consistency with adjacent depth structure and to ensure that regional patterns matched known distributions. No additional profile-level outliers were flagged.

5 Data records

The full 20-year biogeochemical dataset for the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence Estuary as well as the Saguenay Fjord is publicly archived through the Canadian Integrated Ocean Observing System - St. Lawrence Global Observatory (CIOOS-SLGO) under the DOI: https://doi.org/10.26071/d6f3fdfc-788d-48ff (Nesbitt et al., 2025a). The dataset is provided as a comma-separated value (CSV) file in long-format, where each row represents a unique sample depth within a given profile. All metadata fields (e.g., station coordinates, cruise identifier, regional assignments) are included alongside the measured parameters, and column headers follow naming conventions compatible with GLODAPv2 and CODAP-NA standards.

The file includes 23 unique measured parameters together with sensor metadata and identifiers. All chemical concentrations are reported in SI units, primarily per kilogram of seawater (e.g., μmol kg^{-1}) and each variable is accompanied by a QC flag. Regional identifiers are provided to distinguish between the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Lower and Upper Estuary, and the Saguenay Fjord. Additional binary indicators specify whether a profile is located within the Laurentian, Anticosti, or Esquiman Channels.

The following figures (Fig. 12–17) illustrate the vertical and regional distribution of all parameters included in the

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final post-QC dataset. Each panel presents depth profiles separated by subregion and coloured accordingly, providing a visual summary of the spatial coverage, vertical extent, and data density for each parameter group: including hydrographic variables, carbonate chemistry, nutrients, redox-linked tracers, stable isotopes, and gaseous tracers. “Insufficient data” indicate where measurements were unavailable or did not meet minimum QC thresholds. Together, these figures summarize the integrated outcome of the QC and harmonization process, demonstrating the breadth and internal consistency of the compiled 2003–2023 St. Lawrence dataset archived with CIOOS-SLGO.

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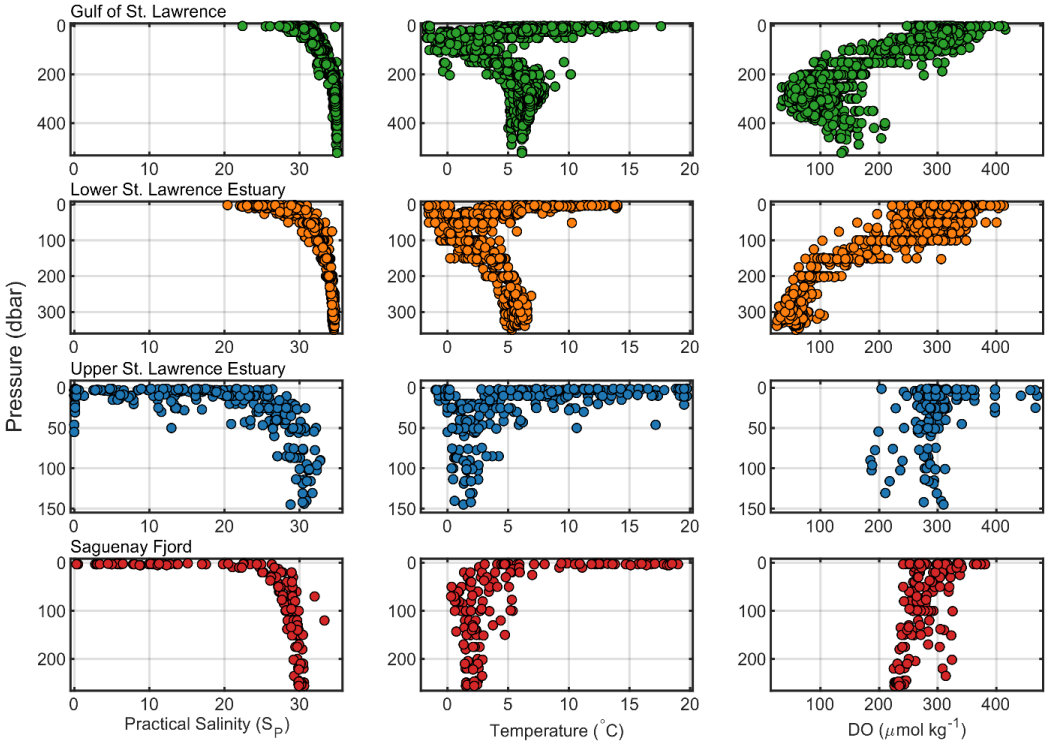

Figure 12. Depth profiles of practical salinity, temperature, and DO (best_Oxygen) by region. Only flag = 2 values are plotted. Note that the depth range varies across regions.

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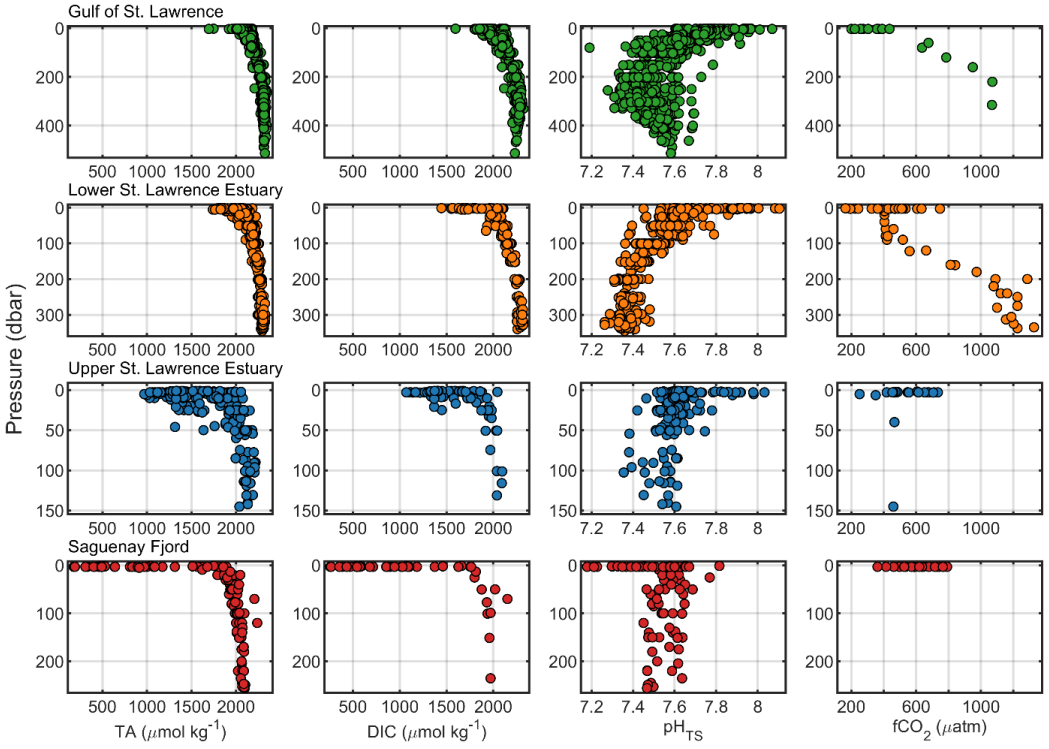

Figure 13. Depth profiles of TA, DIC, pH, and fCO_2 by region. Only flag = 2 values are included. Note that the depth range varies across regions.

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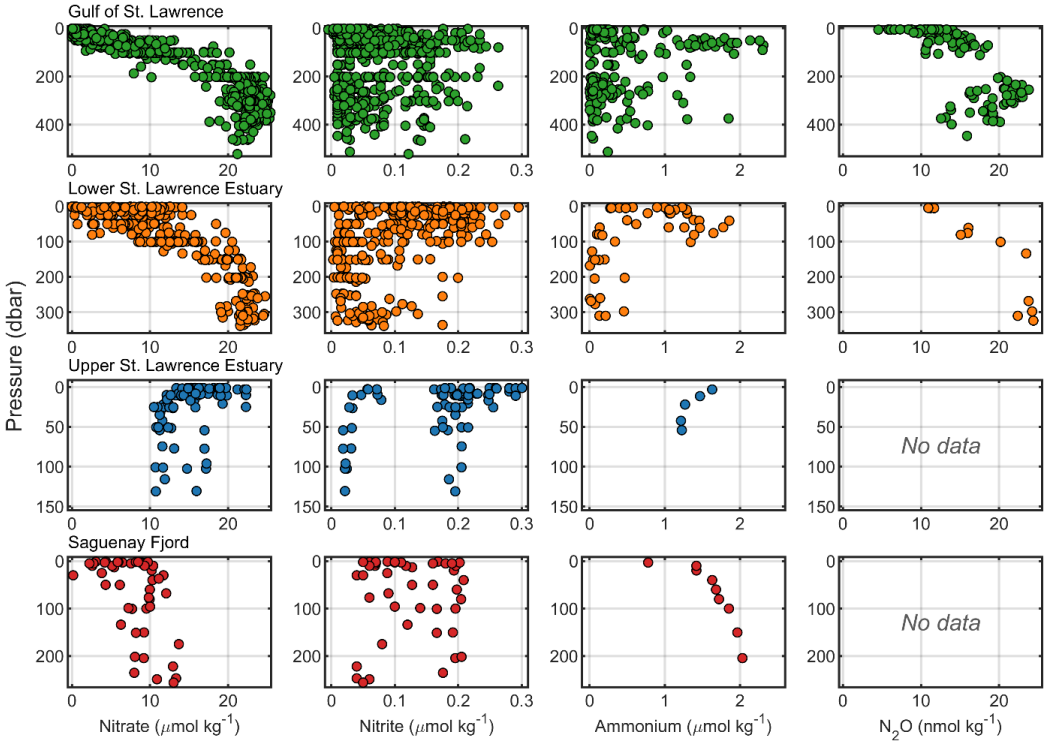

Figure 14. Depth profiles of nitrate, nitrite, ammonium, and N_2O by region. Only flag = 2 values are shown; tiles without data are labelled "No data". Note that the depth range varies across regions.

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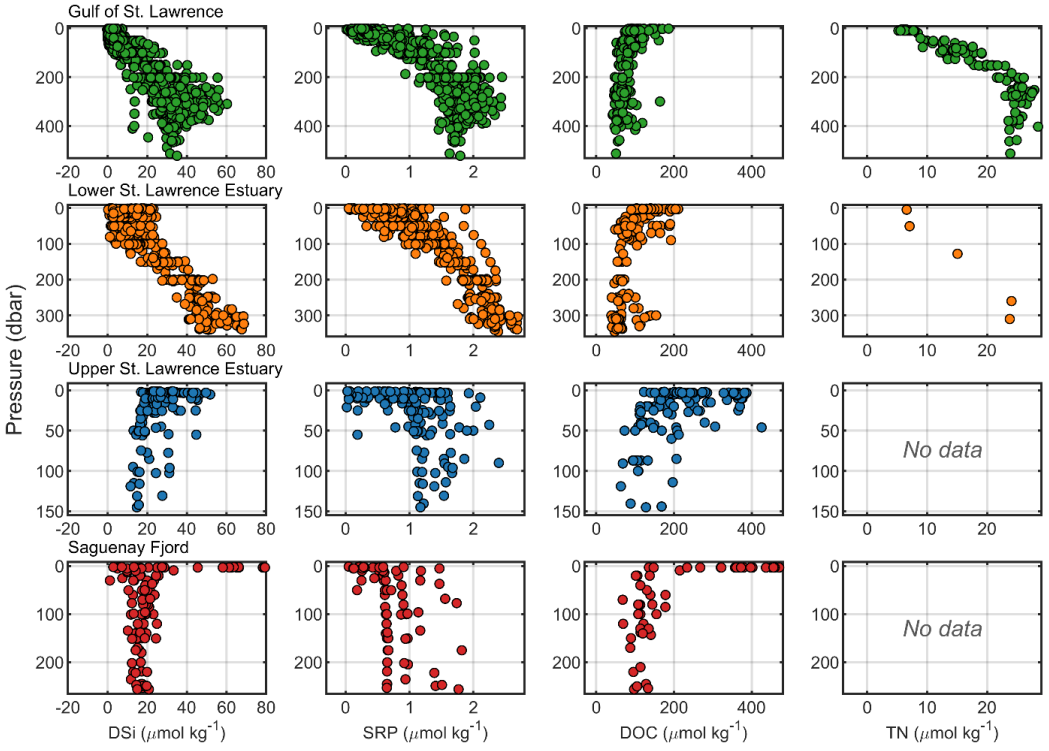

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Figure 15. Depth profiles of dissolved silicate (DSi), soluble reactive phosphate (SRP), DOC, and TN by region. Only flag = 2 values are shown; tiles without data are labelled "No data". Note that the depth range varies across regions.

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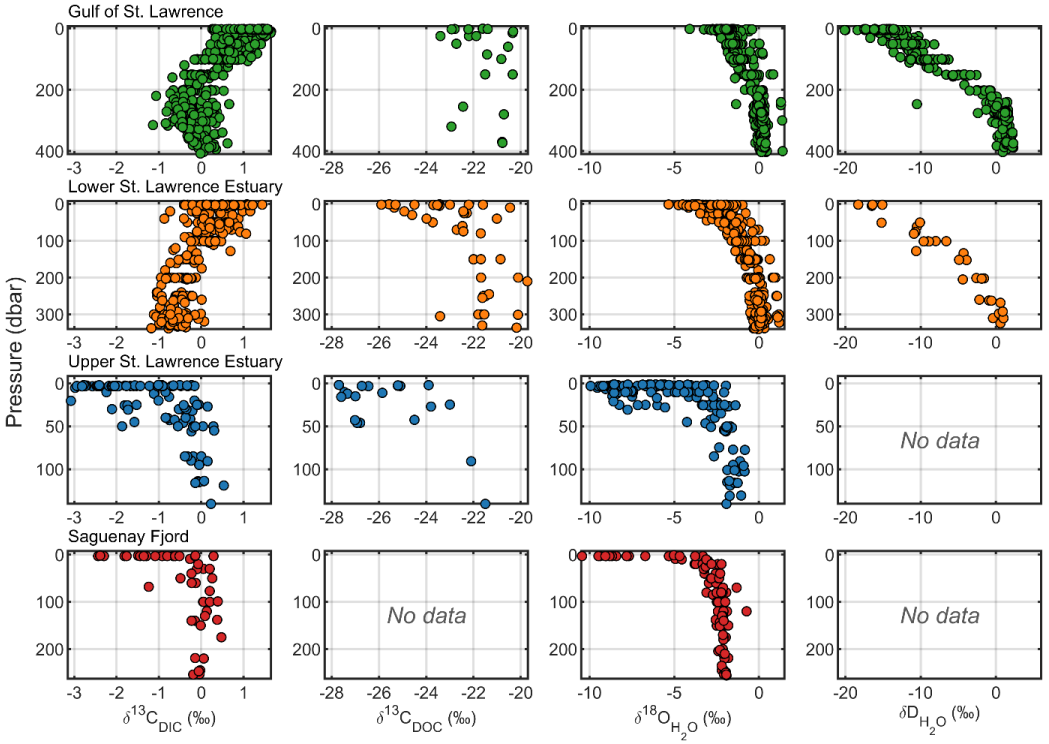

Figure 16. Depth profiles of $\delta^{13}C_{DIC}$, $\delta^{13}C_{DOC}$, $\delta^{18}O_{H2O}$, and δD_{H2O} by region. Only flag = 2 values are shown; tiles without data are labelled "No data". Note that the depth range varies across regions.

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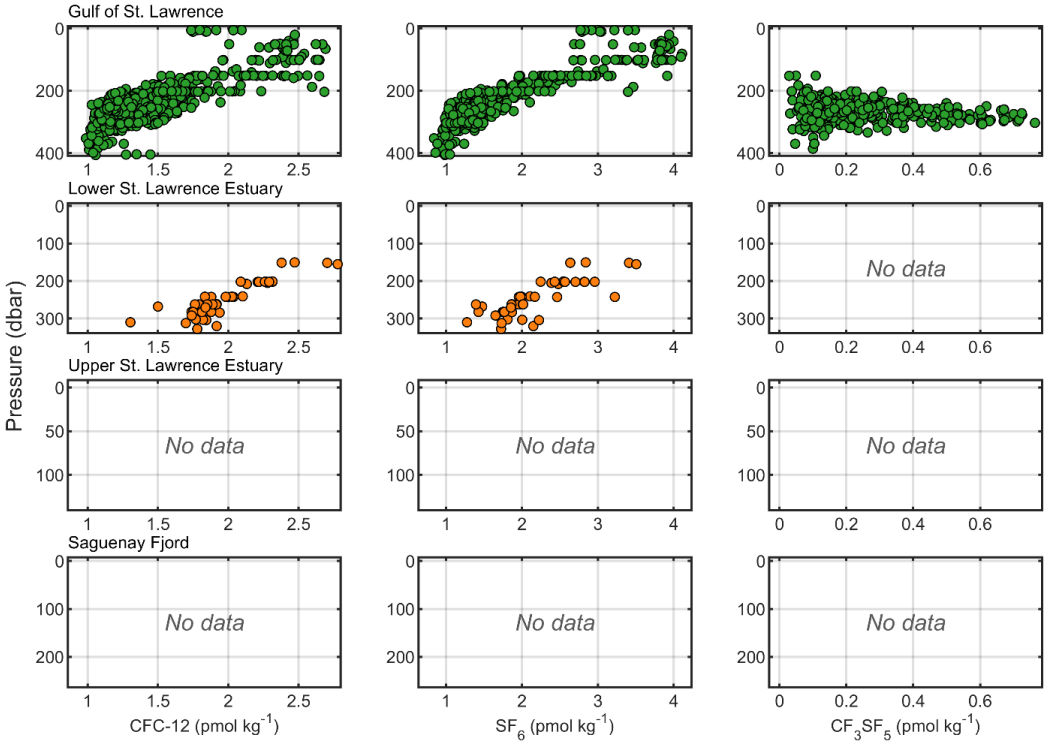

Figure 17. Depth profiles of CFC-12, SF_6, and CF_3SF_5 by region Only flag = 2 values are shown; tiles without data are labelled "No data". Note that the depth range varies across regions.

6 Discussion and validation

This dataset underwent rigorous primary quality control (QC), following established protocols in synthesis products such as GLODAPv2 (Lauvset et al., 2024) and CODAP-NA (Jiang et al., 2021). As noted in Section 4, secondary QC procedures (such as crossover analysis and inter-cruise consistency checks) could not be applied due to the absence of deep-water reference layers (>1500 m). This limitation is inherent to shallow coastal systems like the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence and reinforces the need for a regionally focused, profile-based QC approach. A three-tier flagging system was used (Table 3), and parameters were assessed for outliers via profile shape and internal consistency checks, with all values preserved but flagged accordingly.

6.1 Validation of dissolved oxygen

To evaluate the accuracy of oxygen measurements, CTD-probe derived dissolved oxygen data (CTDOXY) were compared with results of discrete Winkler titrations (Oxygen) from matched bottle samples. Cruise-specific linear regressions were used to correct CTD oxygen to the Winkler calibration, and residuals were examined for departures beyond ± 10 µmol kg^{-1} (the threshold adopted by Grégoire et al. (2021) and consistent with typical SBE43 sensor uncertainty). Values exceeding this difference were flagged as questionable. The composite parameter best_Oxygen,

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that merges corrected CTD oxygen and Winkler data by flag priority, provides the most reliable oxygen estimate for subsequent calculations such as the apparent oxygen utilization (AOU). The strong CTD oxygen - Winkler correlation and narrow residual spread (Fig. 3) confirm the validity of this ± 10 µmol kg^{-1} criterion.

6.2 Internal consistency of the carbonate system

Internal consistency among carbonate-system parameters was evaluated using CO2SYS-derived residuals for the three principal pairs (DIC-pH, TA-pH, TA-DIC). Across all regions, closure of the carbonate system was poor relative to open-ocean standards, with residuals frequently exceeding our uncertainty envelopes of ± 25 µmol kg^{-1} for DIC and TA ± 60 µatm for fCO_2, and ± 0.15 pH units. The most consistent dataset was found in the GSL and LSLE, where residuals were smaller but still exhibited systematic offsets. In the USLE and SF, discrepancies were substantially larger and often exceeded these limits (Figs. 4-7), reflecting the combined influence of low salinity, weak buffering, and the likely presence of unaccounted organic alkalinity. Measured TA commonly exceeded calculated values, consistent with contributions from weak organic bases, whereas occasional negative residuals, typically found in the Saguenay Fjord (Delaigue et al., 2020)), imply the influence of organic acids (Qudsi et al., 2024). These findings confirm that internal consistency deteriorates below salinities of ~20 due to both uncertainties in the thermodynamic constants and variable contributions from organic alkalinity (Patsavas et al., 2015). Regardless, quantitative interpretations remain possible when appropriate parameter pairs are selected and when constants more suited for low-salinity waters (e.g., Cai and Wang, 1998) are used. Therefore, carbonate-system parameters at low salinity should be interpreted critically and with caution, with preference given to over-determined pairs where available.

6.3 Outlier identification in nutrients and tracers

Nutrient profiles (nitrate, SRP, nitrite, ammonium, and DSi) were inspected against AOU and stoichiometric relationships to verify internal coherence (Fig. 8 and Fig.9). Most regions followed Redfield-like nitrate–phosphate scaling, with minor deviations in the USLE where low-phosphate samples (< 1 µmol kg^{-1}) produced nonlinear slopes. Subsurface nitrite and ammonium maxima coincided with mid and high-AOU layers, confirming realistic redox-transition features.

Transient (CFC-12, SF_6) and the deliberate (CF_3SF_5) tracer measurements were included for 2021–2023 cruises during the TReX campaign. These data were quality-controlled analytically at the laboratory stage; visual inspection confirmed smooth depth structure and realistic gradients consistent with known ventilation pathways ((Gerke et al., 2025; Stevens et al., 2024); No additional flags were required.

6.4 Dataset limitations

Several factors constrain the completeness and interpretability of this dataset. Seasonal coverage is uneven, with minimal winter sampling due to ice conditions and logistical constraints; consequently, late-winter processes such as cold-intermediate-layer formation and deep-water renewal remain under-resolved. Spatially, sampling is densest along the Laurentian Channel and Lower Estuary, while the Anticosti and Esquiman Channels, Upper Estuary, and

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Saguenay Fjord are less represented in certain years. Parameter coverage also varies among cruises: some tracers (*e.g.*, N_2O, fCO_2, stable isotopes) were collected only during targeted field efforts.

Due to the lack of deep-water reference layers (>1500 m), a pre-requisite for secondary crossover analysis, no inter-cruise adjustments could be applied. For carbonate-system parameters, uncertainties increase substantially at low salinity due to weak buffering, uncharacterized organic alkalinity, and the limited applicability of seawater equilibrium constants in estuaries. These factors can produce large residuals for DIC, TA, pH, fCO_2 in the USLE and SF, and users should interpret derived carbonate variables in these regions with caution.

Despite these limitations, GOSLED constitutes one of the most spatially and temporally comprehensive academic archive of hydrographic and biogeochemical profiles for the St. Lawrence system to date. The dataset provides a robust foundation for regional carbon–oxygen budget assessments, model validation, and future synthesis within coastal and estuarine carbon-cycle research.

7 Usage notes

This dataset includes both measured and calculated parameters. When using the data product, users are strongly advised to filter based on quality control (QC) flags. All measured values were initially assigned a flag of "2" (good) and reviewed manually for outliers. Data points deemed implausible or inconsistent were flagged as "3" (questionable) and retained in the product with their original values to ensure transparency. Missing values are denoted as "-999" and flagged as "9", in line with GLODAP and CODAP-NA conventions.

Dissolved oxygen:

The variable best_Oxygen represents the most reliable estimate of dissolved oxygen per sample. It was constructed using a decision hierarchy that prioritizes Winkler titrations (when available), followed by sensor-corrected probe values. Users are strongly encouraged to use best_Oxygen as the default for biogeochemical and stoichiometric calculations, rather than relying solely on CTDOXY or Oxygen columns.

Calculated variables:

When direct measurements are missing, this dataset includes several calculated variables that can be used as substitutes or for internal consistency checks:

- AOU (Apparent Oxygen Utilization): calculated from best_Oxygen and oxygen solubility at *in-situ* temperature and salinity using standard equations. AOU is useful for estimating remineralization or respiration in subsurface layers.
- pH_IS (*in-situ* pH): calculated from pH_TS_measured to *in-situ* temperature and pressure conditions using CO2SYS and other available carbonate variables. This correction facilitates comparison with other carbonate-system parameters under in-situ conditions.

Carbonate-system use guidance:

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- Use measured carbonate-system parameter values (*e.g.*, DIC, TALK, pH_TS_measured, fCO2_measured) when validating instruments, comparing with field campaigns, or for direct observational analysis.
- Use calculated carbonate-system parameter values (e.g., pH_IS, fCO2_calc, etc.) for modeling, process studies, or when measured data are missing or flagged as questionable.
- Be aware that in regions with strong freshwater influence (e.g., USLE and SF), measured carbonate-system parameters may reflect additional unquantified components such as organic alkalinity that can introduce residuals when performing carbonate-system reconstructions.

This data product does not include secondary inter-cruise adjustments and therefore should be used with caution when assessing small-scale temporal trends across years. Nevertheless, it is well-suited for regional comparisons, ecosystem model validation, tracer budget studies, and investigations into physical-biogeochemical coupling in the estuarine and coastal domain.

Data availability

The Gulf of St. Lawrence and Estuary Dataset (GOSLED) is available through the Canadian Integrated Ocean Observing System - St. Lawrence Global Observatory (CIOOS-SLGO) at https://doi.org/10.26071/d6f3fdfc-788d-48ff (Nesbitt et al., 2026). The dataset is also provided as a quality-controlled CSV file as supplemental material to this manuscript for convenience.

Author Contributions

WAN and AOM compiled the dataset and conceived the study. WAN performed quality control, created all figures, and wrote the manuscript. AOM, YG, and J-ÉT contributed historical cruise data and provided insight into data interpretation. TT contributed data product and quality control expertise. WAN, AOM, TT, YG, J-ÉT, GC, LP, CF, LG, SWS, MJ, MB, ML, MS, and DWR contributed to field operations, laboratory analyses, and manuscript editing. All authors reviewed and provided editorial comments to the manuscript.

Competing Interests

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge the many individuals and institutions whose efforts enabled the collection, curation, and sharing of this dataset. The historical component of this compilation (2003–2020) was led by Alfonso Mucci, Yves Gélinas, and Jean-Éric Tremblay, supported by technical teams and laboratory facilities at McGill University, Concordia University, and Université Laval.

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Recent cruises (2021–2023) were conducted as part of the Tracer Release Experiment (TReX) and made possible by the Marine Environmental Observation, Prediction and Response Network (MEOPAR), the Réseau Québec Maritime (RQM), and Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), with essential support from the Maurice Lamontagne Institute (DFO-Mont-Joli),the Atlantic Zone Monitoring Program (AZMP) and the Aquatic Climate Change Adaptation Services Program (ACCASP).

We also thank the captains and crews of the CCGS Amundsen and R/V Coriolis II for their critical field assistance. Data archiving was facilitated through the Canadian Integrated Ocean Observing System - St. Lawrence Global Observatory (CIOOS-SLGO), and we acknowledge Antoine Biehler for his support in metadata standardization and platform integration. Finally, we would like to acknowledge the contributions of the many individuals who participated in field sampling, data collection, and sample analysis during their time as students, including Olivier Sulpis, Louise Delaigue, Adriana Reitano, Sara Wong, Chukwuka Orji, and Olivier Turcotte.

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