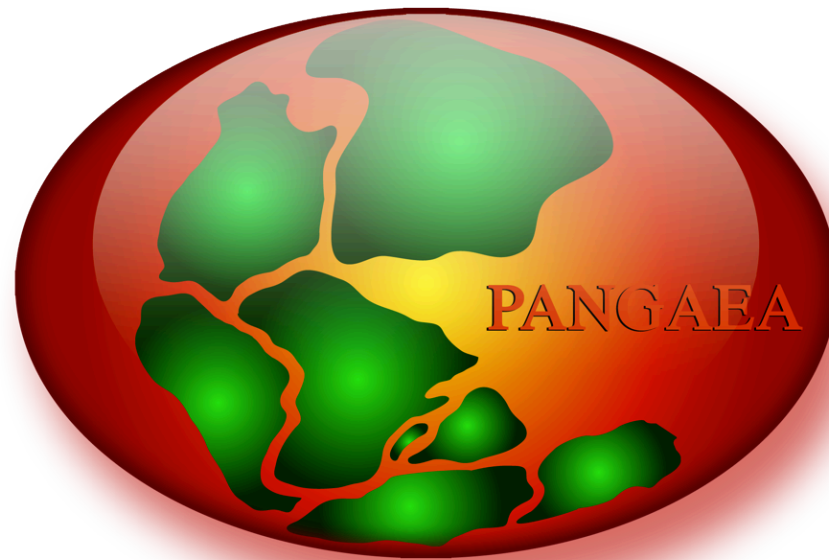
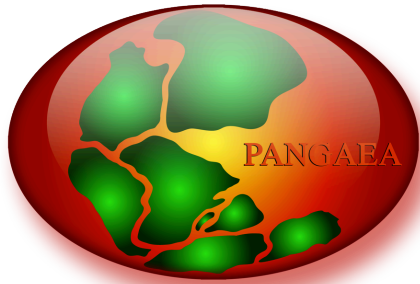


Archivierung und Publikation von Daten der Erdsystemforschung mit PANGAEA®




Stefanie Schumacher & Hannes Grobe
Alfred-Wegener-Institut, Bremerhaven

[hdl:10013/epic.44201](https://hdl.handle.net/10013/epic.44201)



www.pangaea.de

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in
relationaler Datenbank
in
Open-Access
für
georeferenzierte Daten
der
Erdsystemforschung und Umweltwissenschaften

- ❖ 1987 Sedimentkern Datenbank
 - ❖ 1989 SEDI/SEDAT proprietärer Vorgänger
 - ❖ 1994 SEDAN/SEPAN relationaler Vorgänger
 - ❖ 1996 PANGAEA
 - ❖ 1998 **www.pangaea.de**
 - ❖ 2001 WDC-MARE (ICSU-WDS)
 - ❖ 2004 OAI and **DOI** 
 - ❖ 2006 Datenzitat, Portale
 - ❖ 2008 Data warehouse
 - ❖ 2009 Archiv für ESSD (Earth System Science Data)
und Verlags-Kooperationen (z.B. Elsevier)
- Jeder Datensatz wird über die **DOI** identifiziert, geteilt, publiziert und referenziert

Digital Object Identifier - DOI













Marine Micropaleontology

Volume 76, Issues 3–4, September 2010, Pages 92–103



Research paper

Ontogenetic effects on stable carbon and oxygen isotopes in tests of live (Rose Bengal stained) benthic foraminifera from the Pakistan continental margin

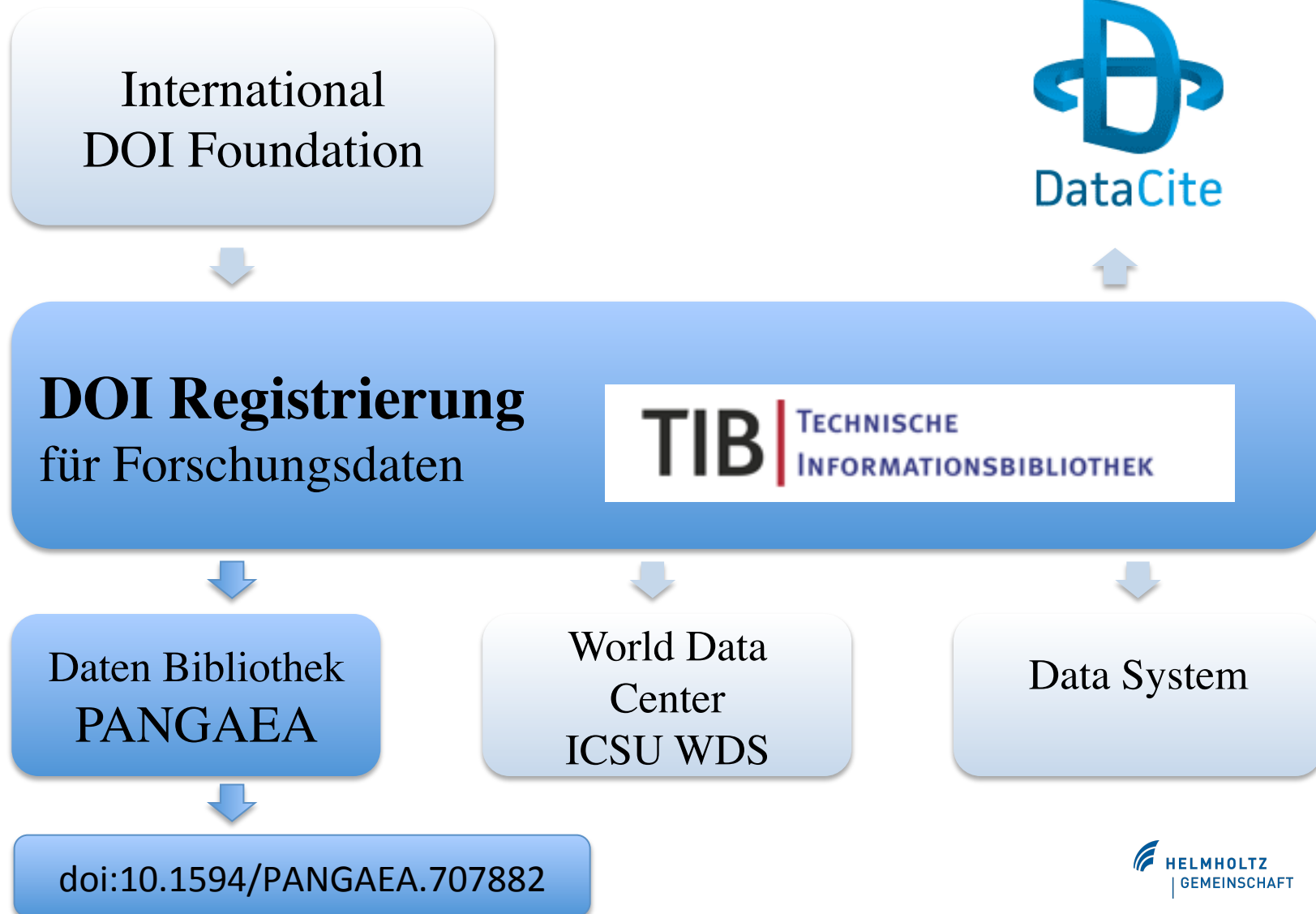
Stefanie Schumacher^{a, b},  , Frans J. Jorissen^{a, b},  , Andreas Mackensen^c,  , Andrew J. Gooday^d,  , Olivier Pays^a,  

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DOI: 10.1016/j.marmicro.2010.06.002

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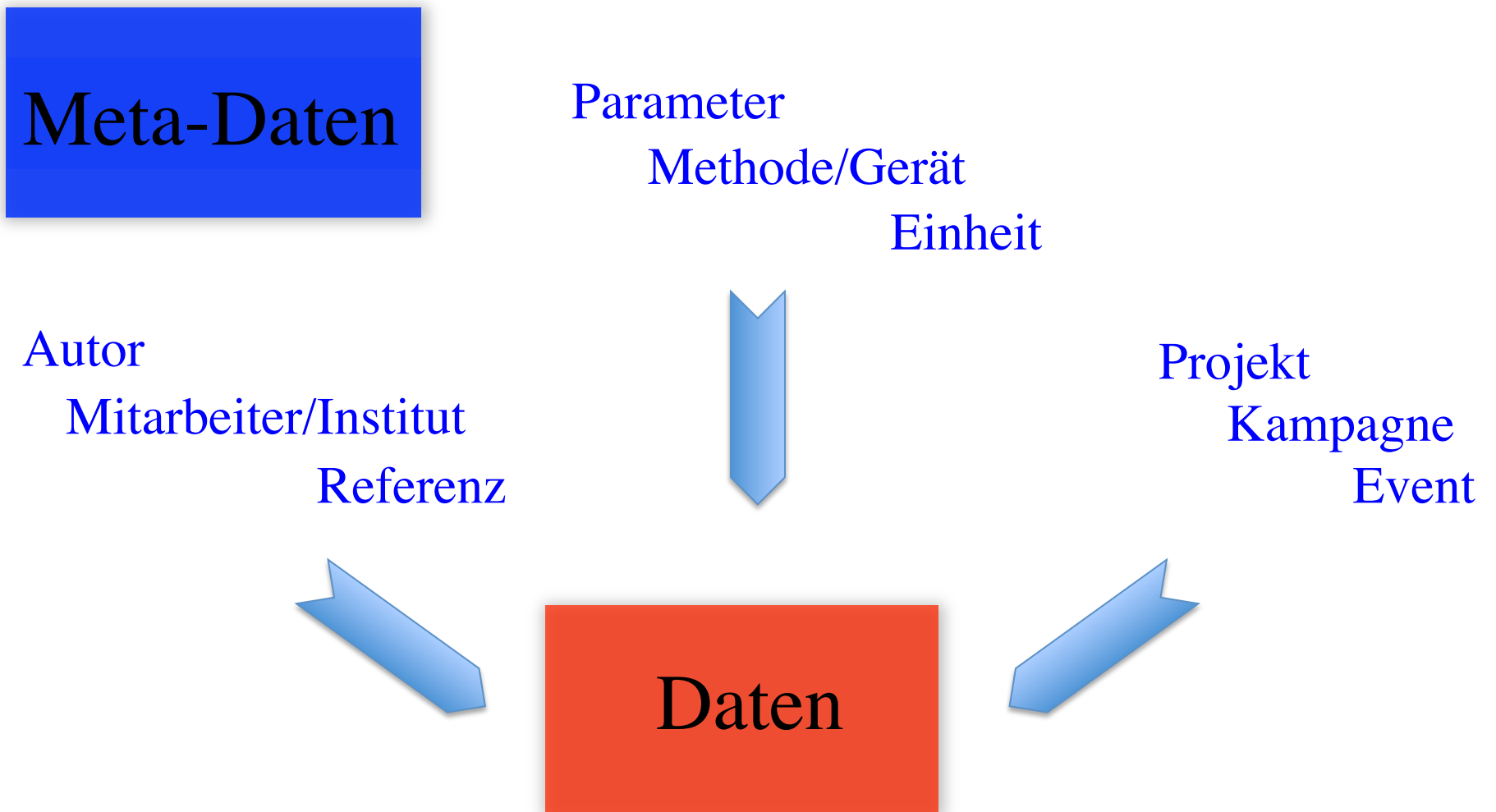
Digital Object Identifier - DOI



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Beide Institute haben den Langzeitbetrieb PANGAEAs zugesichert



Datenmodell

wo?



Latitude/Longitude

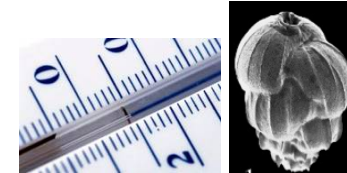
wann?



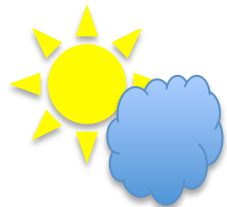
Epochem / Eon Erathem / Era System / Periode	Series / Epoch	Stage / Age	GSSP	numerical age (Ma)
Quaternary	Holocene	Upper	🚩	0.0117
		Middle		0.126
	Pleistocene	Calabrian	🚩	0.781
		Gelasian	🚩	1.806
		Piacenzian	🚩	2.588
Pliocene	Zanclean	🚩	3.600	

Datum/Uhrzeit oder geol. Alter

was?



Parameter [Einheit]



Luft

numerisch

16	B. dilatata [#]
	178
	17
	4

Text

3	Lithology
	Aleuritic clay
	Aleuritic clay
	Nannofossil clays

Objekt



Eis

Wasser

Sediment

wer?



Autor/Referenz



wie?



Methode

Daten in PANGAEA



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Data Description

Show Map Google Earth

Citation: Spurk, Marco; Friedrich, Michael; Hofmann, Jutta (2005): Compiled ring width chronology of trees from upper Main Valley and lower Regnitz Valley, Bamberg, Germany. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.59496

Project(s): Historical and Postglacial Tree Ring Archive of Hohenheim (HISTRA) 🔍

Coverage: Latitude: 49.891667 * Longitude: 10.888883

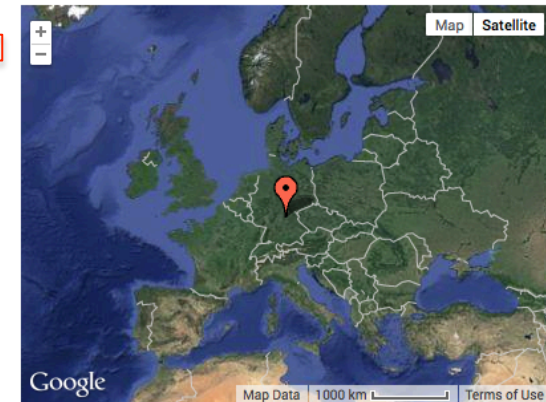
Minimum Age: 1.109 ka BP * Maximum Age: 10.188 ka BP

Event(s): Main_chronology 🔍 * Latitude: 49.891667 * Longitude: 10.888883 * Elevation Start: 0.0 m * Elevation End: 0.0 m * Location: Upper Main Valley/lower Regnitz Valley, Bamberg, Germany 🔍 * Campaign: Tree_Ring_Chronologies 🔍 * Basis: Sampling on land 🔍 * Device: Tree ring sampling 🔍

Parameter(s):

#	Name	Short Name	Unit	Principal Investigator	Method	Comment
1	AGE 🔍	Age	ka BP			Geocode
2	Age 🔍	Age	a AD	Spurk, Marco 🔍		
3	Ring width 🔍	R	1/100 mm	Spurk, Marco 🔍		
4	Number of trees 🔍	Trees	#	Spurk, Marco 🔍		

Size: 27240 data points



Data

Download dataset as tab-delimited text (use the following character encoding: ISO-8859-1: ISO Western (PANGAEA default) ⌵)

1	2	3	4
Age [ka BP]	Age [a AD]	R [1/100 mm]	Trees [#]
1.10900	841	157	1
1.11000	840	120	1
1.11100	839	157	1
1.11200	838	147	1
1.11300	837	174	1
1.11400	836	113	1
1.11500	835	154	2
1.11600	834	144	2
1.11700	833	137	2
1.11800	832	158	2
1.11900	831	143	2

Daten in PANGAEA



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[Always quote citation when using data!](#)

Data Description

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Citation: **Schulz, Horst D (2005):** (Table 2) Chemical analysis of copper discs from Helgoland. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.315091, **Supplement to: Hänsel, Bernhard; Schulz, Horst D (1980):** Frühe Kupfer-Verhüttung auf Helgoland. *Spektrum der Wissenschaft*, **2**, 10-20, hdl:10013/epic.28156.d001

Abstract: Bei Suchaktionen in den Frühjahren 1980 und 1981 wurden weitere umfangreiche Funde von Rohkupferscheiben am Meeresboden südlich von Helgoland geborgen. Aus der Kartierung der Fundgebiete, der Fundsituation und aus Befunden ergibt sich das Bild von Kupferverhüttungsplätzen des Mittelalters auf einem quartären Unterland, das den alten Südhafen Helgolands umschloß. Die chemische Untersuchung von 59 Kupferproben und einigen Verhüttungsschlacken erweiterte die Kenntnis vom Verhalten der Begleitelemente des Kupfers bei der alten Verhüttung. Die Funde gleicher Kupferscheiben aus der Suderpiep verweisen auf die Richtung des Abtransports des Rohkupfers von der Insel. Die vorliegende Arbeit befaßte sich ausschließlich mit der Kupferverhüttung auf Helgoland während des Mittelalters oder genauer mit deren Ende. Sehr wahrscheinlich wurde bereits viel früher Kupfer auf der Insel verhüttet. SCHULZ U. HÄNSEL beschreiben die Analysen von fünf Kupfererzfunden aus der frühen Bronzezeit und machen sehr wahrscheinlich, daß davon vier Stücke ebenfalls dem Helgoländer Kupfererz zuzurechnen sind.

Related to: **Schulz, Horst D (1981):** Die Kupferverhüttung auf Helgoland im Mittelalter. *Offa, Berichte und Mitteilungen zur Urgeschichte, Frühgeschichte und Mittelalterarchäologie*, **38**, 365-376, hdl:10013/epic.28155.d001

Project(s): [Institute for Geosciences, Christian Albrechts University, Kiel \(GIK/IFG\)](#)

Coverage: [Latitude: 54.250000](#) * [Longitude: 7.833333](#)

[Date/Time Start: 1980-03-15T00:00:00](#) * [Date/Time End: 1980-03-15T00:00:00](#)

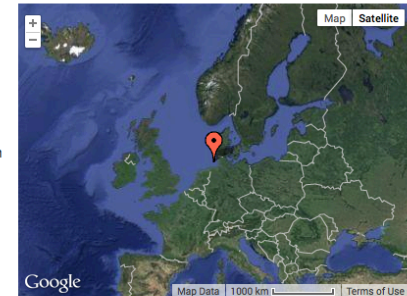
Event(s): [Helgoland](#) * [Latitude: 54.250000](#) * [Longitude: 7.833333](#) * [Date/Time: 1980-03-15T00:00:00](#) * [Elevation: -25.0 m](#) * [Location: German Bight, North Sea](#) * [Campaign: Helgoland](#) * [Basis: Meeresstation Helgoland](#) * [Device: Sampling by diver](#)

Parameter(s):

#	Name	Short Name	Unit	Principal Investigator	Method	Comment
1	Copper	Cu	mg/kg	Schulz, Horst D	Atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS)	
2	Nickel	Ni	mg/kg	Schulz, Horst D	Atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS)	
3	Chromium	Cr	mg/kg	Schulz, Horst D	Atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS)	
4	Cadmium	Cd	mg/kg	Schulz, Horst D	Atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS)	
5	Silver	Ag	mg/kg	Schulz, Horst D	Atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS)	
6	Lead	Pb	mg/kg	Schulz, Horst D	Atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS)	
7	Arsenic	As	mg/kg	Schulz, Horst D	Atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS)	
8	Cobalt	Co	mg/kg	Schulz, Horst D	Atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS)	
9	Iron	Fe	%	Schulz, Horst D	Atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS)	
10	Manganese	Mn	%	Schulz, Horst D	Atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS)	
11	Zinc	Zn	mg/kg	Schulz, Horst D	Atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS)	
12	Bismuth	Bi	mg/kg	Schulz, Horst D	Atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS)	
13	Antimony	Sb	mg/kg	Schulz, Horst D	Atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS)	
14	Diameter	Ø	mm	Schulz, Horst D		
15	Mass, netto	Netto	g	Schulz, Horst D		
16	Area/locality	Area		Schulz, Horst D		
17	Sample code/label	Label		Schulz, Horst D		
18	Location	Location		Schulz, Horst D		of archive

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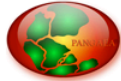
Size: 1060 data points



Data

Download dataset as tab-delimited text (use the following character encoding: [ISO-8859-1: ISO Western \(PANGAEA default\)](#))

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Cu [mg/kg]	Ni [mg/kg]	Cr [mg/kg]	Cd [mg/kg]	Ag [mg/kg]	Pb [mg/kg]	As [mg/kg]	Co [mg/kg]	Fe [%]	Mn [%]	Zn [mg/kg]	Bi [mg/kg]	Sb [mg/kg]	Ø [mm]	Netto [g]	Area	Label	Location
83	980	10	0.68	3100	690	19000	65	0.00230	0.18000	70	50	400	480	11850	oestlich des Fahrwassers, oestlicher Riffbogen	W1	E.Wendler, Hamburg
91	830	201	0.88	1930	450	12000	105	0.00210	0.48000	90	20	500	290	3700	oestlich des Fahrwassers, oestlicher Riffbogen	W2	E.Wendler, Hamburg
92	1050	7	3.60	2950	260	15000	50	0.00300	0.02700	50	4	570	460	6550	oestlich des Fahrwassers, oestlicher Riffbogen	W3	E.Wendler, Hamburg
83	670	5	0.53	950	260	13800	41	0.00120	0.05200	43	20	460	550	13300	oestlich des Fahrwassers, oestlicher Riffbogen	T1	Tadday, Helgoland
74	550	2	0.53	1430	320	11200	43	0.00190	0.17500	48	7	290	410	6300	oestlich des Fahrwassers, oestlicher Riffbogen	T2	Tadday, Helgoland



Data Description

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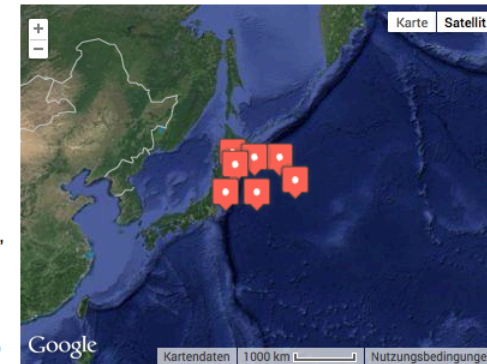
Citation: Koizumi, I; Yamamoto, H (2010): Vertical distribution of diatoms in North Pacific sediments.

[doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.776366](https://doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.776366),

Supplement to: Koizumi, Itaru; Yamamoto, Hirofumi (2010): Paleooceanographic evolution of North Pacific surface water off Japan during the past 150,000 years. *Marine Micropaleontology*, **74**(3-4), 108-118,

[doi:10.1016/j.marmicro.2010.01.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marmicro.2010.01.003)

Abstract: Hydrographic variability in the Mixed Water Region of the Northwest Pacific Ocean at latitudes 35°-40°N, between the Kuroshio Extension and Oyashio Front, causes complex upwelling, leading to large primary productivity and thus great fishery resources. We reconstructed the periodicity of the variability in North Pacific Intermediate Water upwelling and surface ocean hydrography based on the high-resolution analysis of diatom assemblages in seven cores, representing the last 150,000 years. We derived annual sea surface temperatures (SSTs) through a diatom-based proxy (Td'). The Td'-derived annual SSTs (°C) are controlled by orbital forcing, and show a reversed saw-tooth in southern cores, in contrast to a normal saw-tooth pattern in the northern cores. Oceanic diatom abundances along the northern margin of the Mixed Water Region are twice times as high as beneath the axis of the Kuroshio Extension, and fluctuated in a revised saw-tooth pattern with higher overall abundances interglacials. After the last deglaciation, annual SSTs declined markedly during Heinrich and Bond events in the northern North Atlantic, when ice-rafted detritus transported by icebergs was abundant. Wavelet analyses of the record of oceanic diatom abundances show significant variability at 2.0-kyr, 2 to 5.6-kyr and 3.2 to 9.6-kyr periods. Wavelet analyses of the annual SST records show significant periodicity at 1.4 to 2.6-kyr, 3.3 to 4.0-kyr, 7.2 to 12.8-kyr cycles.



Project(s): [Ocean Drilling Program \(ODP\)](#) [↗](#)

Coverage: *Median Latitude:* 38.477916 * *Median Longitude:* 146.055987 * *South-bound Latitude:* 36.000000 * *West-bound Longitude:* 141.780000 * *North-bound Latitude:* 40.560000 * *East-bound Longitude:* 152.000000

Minimum Age: 0.000 ka BP * *Maximum Age:* 152.580 ka BP

Event(s): **186-1150A** [↗](#) * *Latitude:* 39.181910 * *Longitude:* 143.331910 * *Date/Time Start:* 1999-06-22T18:30:00 * *Date/Time End:* 1999-06-26T22:15:00 * *Elevation:* -2680.8 m * *Recovery:* 566.40 m * *Penetration:* 722.60 m * *Location:* North Pacific Ocean [↗](#) * *Campaign:* [Leg186](#) [↗](#) * *Basis:* [Joides Resolution](#) [↗](#) * *Device:* Drilling [↗](#) * *Comment:* 76 cores; 722.6 m cored; 0 m drilled; 78.4 % recovery

MD01-2421 (MD012421) [↗](#) * *Latitude:* 36.023500 * *Longitude:* 141.780000 * *Date/Time:* 2001-06-16T04:33:00 * *Elevation:* -2286.0 m * *Recovery:* 45.84 m * *Location:* Japan Trench [↗](#) * *Campaign:* MD122 (IMAGES VII - WEPAMA) [↗](#) * *Basis:* [Marion Dufresne](#) [↗](#) * *Device:* Giant piston corer [↗](#)

MR00-05-2PC [↗](#) * *Latitude:* 40.000000 * *Longitude:* 146.000000 * *Elevation:* -5177.0 m * *Location:* Northwest Pacific [↗](#) * *Device:* Piston corer [↗](#)

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Size: 7 datasets

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Datasets listed in this Collection

1. Koizumi, I; Yamamoto, H (2010): (Table A1) Diatom abundance in sediment core MD01-2421. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.775547
2. Koizumi, I; Yamamoto, H (2010): (Table A2) Diatom abundance in sediment core MR02-03-2. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.776118



Marine Micropaleontology

Volume 74, Issues 3–4, April 2010, Pages 108–118



Paleoceanographic evolution of North Pacific surface water off Japan during the past 150,000 years

Itaru Koizumi^a, Hirofumi Yamamoto^b

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DOI: 10.1016/j.marmicro.2010.01.003

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Abstract

Hydrographic variability in the Mixed Water Region of the Northwest Pacific Ocean at latitudes 35°–40°N, between the Kuroshio Extension and Oyashio Front, causes complex upwelling, leading to large primary productivity and thus great fishery resources. We reconstructed the periodicity of the variability in North Pacific Intermediate Water upwelling and surface ocean hydrography based on the high-resolution analysis of diatom assemblages in seven cores, representing the last 150,000 years. We derived annual sea surface temperatures (SSTs) through a diatom-based proxy (T_d). The T_d -derived annual SSTs (°C) are controlled by orbital forcing, and show a reversed saw-tooth in southern cores, in contrast to a normal saw-tooth pattern in the northern cores. Oceanic diatom abundances along the northern margin of the Mixed Water Region are twice times as high as beneath the axis of the Kuroshio Extension, and fluctuated in a revised saw-tooth pattern with higher overall abundances interglacials. After the last deglaciation, annual SSTs declined markedly during Heinrich and Bond events in the northern North Atlantic, when ice-rafted detritus transported by icebergs was abundant. Wavelet analyses of the record of oceanic diatom abundances show significant variability at 2.0-kyr, 2 to 5.6-kyr and 3.2 to 9.6-kyr periods. Wavelet analyses of the annual SST records show significant periodicity at 1.4 to 2.6-kyr, 3.3 to 4.0-kyr, 7.2 to

Acknowledgements:

For supplementary data see: [doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.776366](https://doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.776366)

Recommended articles

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2010, Marine Micropaleontology more

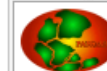
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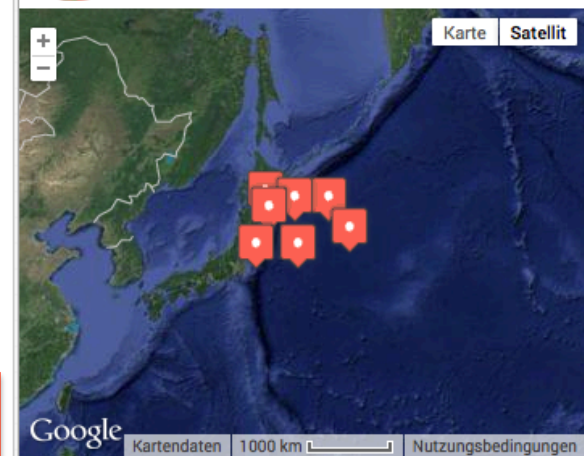
Citing articles (2)

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PANGAEA® – Related Data

Vertical distribution of diatoms in North Pacific sediments





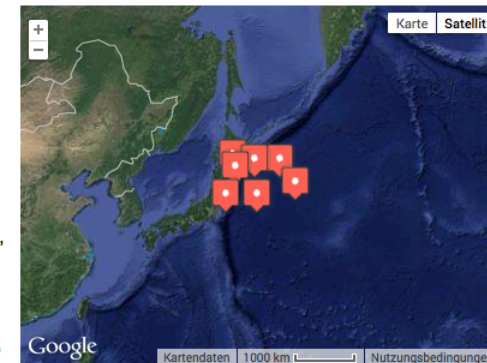
Data Description

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Citation: Koizumi, I; Yamamoto, H (2010): Vertical distribution of diatoms in North Pacific sediments.
doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.776366,

Supplement to: Koizumi, Itaru; Yamamoto, Hirofumi (2010): Paleooceanographic evolution of North Pacific surface water off Japan during the past 150,000 years. Marine Micropaleontology, 74(3-4), 108-118, doi:10.1016/j.marmicro.2010.01.003






Abstract: Hydrographic variability in the Mixed Water Region of the Northwest Pacific Ocean at latitudes 35°-40°N, between the Kuroshio Extension and Oyashio Front, causes complex upwelling, leading to large primary productivity and thus great fishery resources. We reconstructed the periodicity of the variability in North Pacific Intermediate Water upwelling and surface ocean hydrography based on the high-resolution analysis of diatom assemblages in seven cores, representing the last 150,000 years. We derived annual sea surface temperatures (SSTs) through a diatom-based proxy (Td'). The Td'-derived annual SSTs (°C) are controlled by orbital forcing, and show a reversed saw-tooth in southern cores, in contrast to a normal saw-tooth pattern in the northern cores. Oceanic diatom abundances along the northern margin of the Mixed Water Region are twice times as high as beneath the axis of the Kuroshio Extension, and fluctuated in a revised saw-tooth pattern with higher overall abundances interglacials. After the last deglaciation, annual SSTs declined markedly during Heinrich and Bond events in the northern North Atlantic, when ice-rafted detritus transported by icebergs was abundant. Wavelet analyses of the record of oceanic diatom abundances show significant variability at 2.0-kyr, 2 to 5.6-kyr and 3.2 to 9.6-kyr periods. Wavelet analyses of the annual SST records show significant periodicity at 1.4 to 2.6-kyr, 3.3 to 4.0-kyr, 7.2 to 12.8-kyr cycles.








Project(s): [Ocean Drilling Program \(ODP\)](#) 

Coverage: *Median Latitude: 38.477916 * Median Longitude: 146.055987 * South-bound Latitude: 36.000000 * West-bound Longitude: 141.780000 * North-bound Latitude: 40.560000 * East-bound Longitude: 152.000000*

*Minimum Age: 0.000 ka BP * Maximum Age: 152.580 ka BP*

Event(s): **186-1150A**  * *Latitude: 39.181910 * Longitude: 143.331910 * Date/Time Start: 1999-06-22T18:30:00 * Date/Time End: 1999-06-26T22:15:00 * Elevation: -2680.8 m * Recovery: 566.40 m * Penetration: 722.60 m * Location: North Pacific Ocean  * Campaign: [Leg186](#)  * Basis: [Joides Resolution](#)  * Device: [Drilling](#)  * Comment: 76 cores; 722.6 m cored; 0 m drilled; 78.4 % recovery*

MD01-2421 (MD012421)  * *Latitude: 36.023500 * Longitude: 141.780000 * Date/Time: 2001-06-16T04:33:00 * Elevation: -2286.0 m * Recovery: 45.84 m * Location: Japan Trench  * Campaign: MD122 (IMAGES VII - WEPAMA)  * Basis: [Marion Dufresne](#)  * Device: [Giant piston corer](#) *

MR00-05-2PC  * *Latitude: 40.000000 * Longitude: 146.000000 * Elevation: -5177.0 m * Location: Northwest Pacific  * Device: [Piston corer](#) *

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Size: 7 datasets

Download Data

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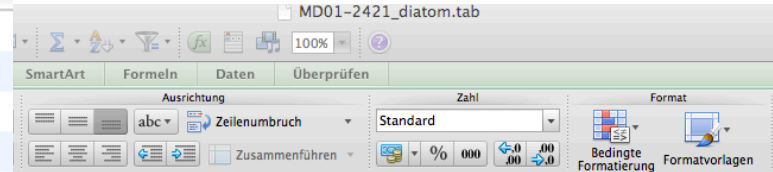
Datasets listed in this Collection

1. **Koizumi, I; Yamamoto, H (2010):** (Table A1) Diatom abundance in sediment core MD01-2421. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.775547
2. **Koizumi, I; Yamamoto, H (2010):** (Table A2) Diatom abundance in sediment core MR02-03-2. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.776118

Daten in PANGAEA



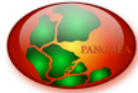
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MR97-04-1MUC_diatom.tab	Heute, 10:34:40
MR99-04-2PC_diatom.tab	Heute, 10:34:40
MR99-04-3_diatom.tab	Heute, 10:34:40



194	0.55	0.77	23.6	14.6
195	0.75	0.96	31.5	21.3
196	0.94	1.16	27.7	20.7
197	1.14	1.35	28.3	18.8
198	1.34	1.55	29.9	96.8
199	1.56	1.77	31.5	22.7
200	1.65	1.88	35.4	22.4
201	1.85	2.12	71.4	22.3
202	2.05	2.37	31.5	22.6
203	2.25	2.61	39.3	19.3
204	2.45	2.86	27.7	14.5
205	2.66	3.1	25.2	16.3
206	2.85	3.34	25.8	15.3
207	3.05	3.59	33.5	15.8
208	3.15	3.72	31.5	17.7
209	3.36	3.98	25.8	15.3
210	3.56	4.25	21.8	13.4
211	3.76	4.51	31.5	18.2
212	3.95	4.77	75.5	15.1
213	4.16	5.04	21.8	11.6
214	4.31	5.24	28.3	18.1
215	4.53	5.53	28.7	16.2
216	4.63	5.67	17.7	9
217	4.84	5.94	9.8	5.2
218	5.04	6.2	20.2	11.9
219	5.24	6.48	28.7	16.6
220	5.44	6.75	11.3	6.9
221	5.64	7.01	14.5	6.8
222	5.84	7.28	18.9	9.1
223	6.03	7.53	23.6	13.8
224	6.14	7.74	20.2	12.8
225	6.34	8.19	15.8	9.5
226	6.54	8.64	11.3	6.7
227	6.75	9.09	21	16
228	6.95	9.54	17.7	11.5
229	7.15	9.99	13.5	9.6
230	7.35	10.43	12.3	8.6
231	7.53	10.83	21	16.3
232	7.63	11.06	12.3	8.4
233	7.84	11.51	16.7	13.2

	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
us [A. elongatus	A. marinus	# A. marylandi	A. arachne	# A. fiabellatus	A. sarcophag	A. africana	# A. nodulifer	A. tabularis	F. dolio
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0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
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0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	

Einfacher
Massen-download,
kompatibel mit
vielen Programmen



All Water Sediment Ice Atmosphere
Varve thickness Search
Help Advanced Search Preferences more...

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Always quote citation when using data!

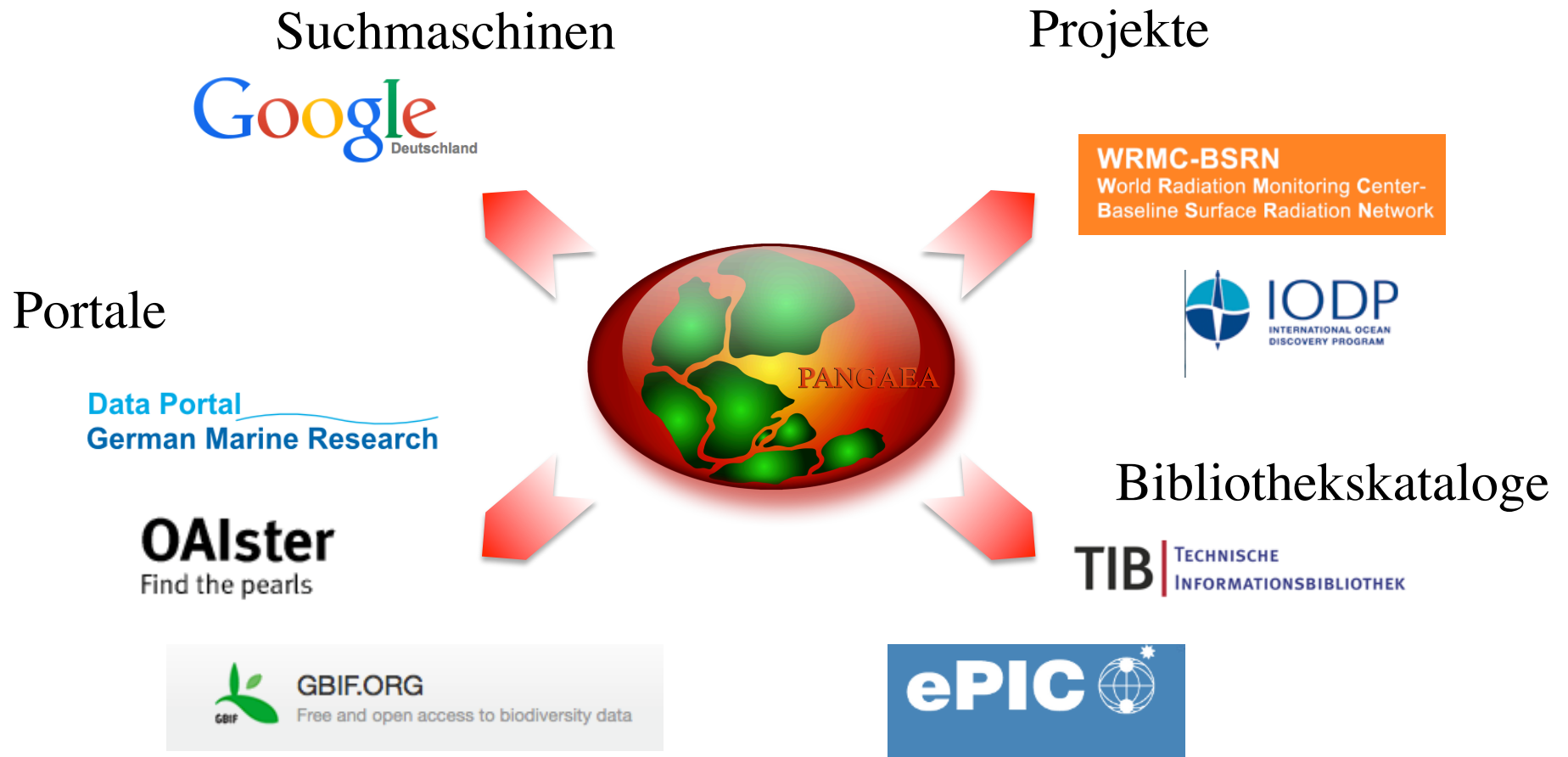
39 datasets found on search for »Varve thickness«

Show Map Google Earth Data Warehouse

<< PREV | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | NEXT >>

- Neugebauer, I; Brauer, A; Dräger, N et al. (2011):** Palaeolake Rehwiese, NE-Germany, Younger Dryas varved data set RW09
Supplement to: Neugebauer, I; Brauer, A; Dräger, N et al. (2011): A Younger Dryas varve chronology from the Rehwiese palaeolake record in NE-Germany. Quaternary Science Reviews
Size: 4 datasets
doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.772961 - Score: 100% - Similar datasets
- Nederbragt, AJ; Thurow, JW (2001):** Correlation and varves between massive layers from ODP Sites 169-1033 and 169-1034
Supplement to: Nederbragt, AJ; Thurow, JW (2001): A 6000 yr varve record of Holocene climate in Saanich Inlet, British Columbia, from digital sediment colour analysis of ODP Leg 169S cores. Marine Geology
Size: 2 datasets
doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.767554 - Score: 96% - Similar datasets
- Martín-Puertas, C; Brauer, A; Dulski, P et al. (2012):** Varve sediments of the Lake Meerfelder Maar
Supplement to: Martín-Puertas, C; Brauer, A; Dulski, P et al. (2012): Testing climate-proxy stationarity throughout the Holocene: an example from the varved sediments of Lake Meerfelder Maar (Germany). Quaternary Science Reviews
Size: 3 datasets
doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.793217 - Score: 78% - Similar datasets
- von Rad, U; Schaaf, M; Michels, K et al. (1999):** Varved sediments of the Arabian Sea
Supplement to: von Rad, U; Schaaf, M; Michels, K et al. (1999): A 5000-yr Record of Climate Change in Varved Sediments from the Oxygen Minimum Zone off Pakistan, Northeastern Arabian Sea. Quaternary Research
Size: 3 datasets
doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.735718 - Score: 67% - Similar datasets
- Merkt, J (2010):** Geochemistry and varves on a sediment profile from Hämelsee, Germany
Supplement to: Merkt, J (1994): The Allerød - duration and climate as derived from laminated lake sediments. Terra Nostra
Size: 2 datasets
doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.735960 - Score: 65% - Similar datasets
- von Rad, U; Sarnthein, M; Grootes, PM et al. (2003):** Age determination of sediment core SO130-261KL
Supplement to: von Rad, U; Sarnthein, M; Grootes, PM et al. (2003): 14C ages of a varved last glacial maximum section off Pakistan. Radiocarbon
Size: 3 datasets
doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.736809 - Score: 65% - Similar datasets

Verbreitung der Daten und Meta-Informationen über Suchmaschinen, Bibliothekskataloge und Internet-Portale



Suche nach Baumring-Parameter: *Ring width*



PANGAEA®
Data Publisher for Earth & Environmental Science

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Always quote citation when using data!

Data Warehouse Download (BETA) on query for »Ring width«

To start a data warehouse download, add geocodes (colored red/blue) and parameters to the configuration by dragging or double-clicking them. It is recommended to first choose a vertical geocode (colored red) to further reduce the list of available parameters. Order of geocodes and parameters in the download matrix may be changed by dragging rows in the configuration list. For best results put latitude/longitude in one of the first columns, as the download matrix is ordered by the primary geocode! Depending on size of result set, the query may take some time until file download starts.

Available Parameters and Geocodes

Page 1 of 85 < prev 1 2 3 4 5 6 next >

Score ▾	Parameter/Geocode	
	LATITUDE	+
	LONGITUDE	+
	AGE [ka BP]	+
	ORDINAL NUMBER	+
	DATE/TIME	+
	DEPTH, water [m]	+
	DEPTH, sediment/rock [m]	+
	HEIGHT above ground [m]	+
100.0%	Ring width [1/100 mm]	+
19.1%	Age [a AD]	+
6.4%	Earlywood width [1/100 mm]	+
6.4%	Latewood width [1/100 mm]	+
2.8%	Density, maximum [1/100 g/cm ³]	+
2.8%	Density, minimum [1/100 g/cm ³]	+
2.8%	Approximate age of pith [a]	+

Short name: X

- Implicit averaging
- Calculate standard deviation of averaged values

Download data in the following character encoding: ISO-8859-1: ISO Western (PANGAEA default) ▾

Start Data Warehouse Query

Configuration

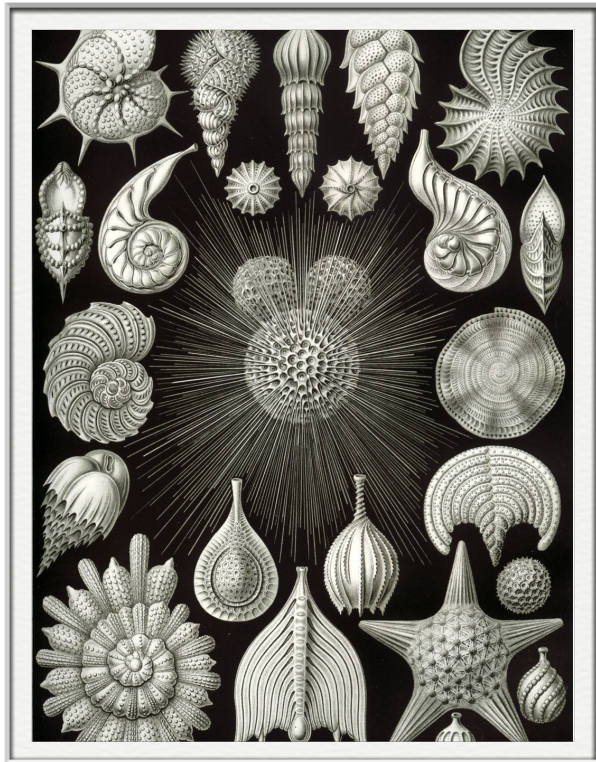
Page 1 of 1 < prev 1 next >

Parameter/Geocode	Method	
LATITUDE		↓ ↑ 🗑
LONGITUDE		↑ ↓ 🗑
Ring width [1/100 mm]	<any> ▾	↑ ↓ 🗑
Age [a AD]	<any> ▾	↑ 🗑

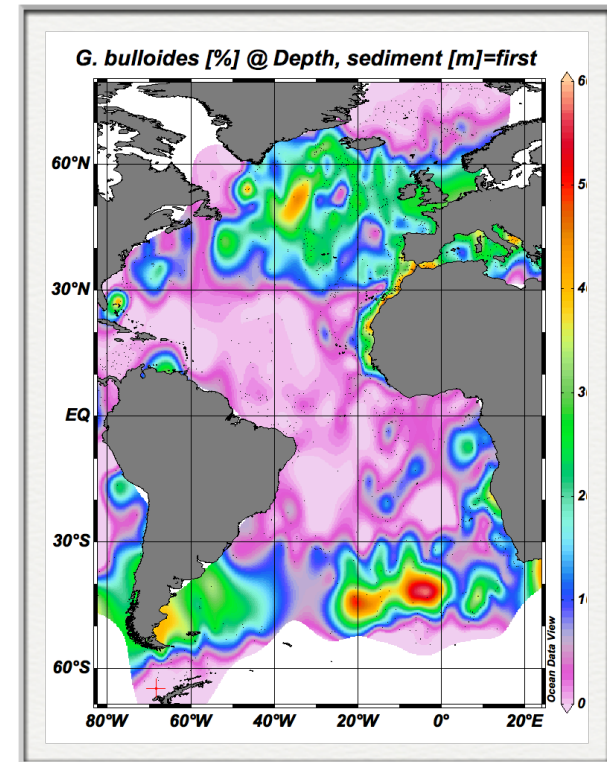
Contact

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Latitude	Longitude	R [1/100 mm]	Age [a AD]	Origin of Values			
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8	27.45	86.05	146	1852	http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.593071			
9	27.45	86.05	138	1853	http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.593071			
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13	27.45	86.05	135	1857	http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.593071			
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46	27.45	86.05	107	1890	http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.593071			

Suche nach
Baumring-Parameter:
Ring width mit *Alter*



Globigerina bulloides



Verbreitungskarte (ODV)

Empty archives

Most researchers agree that open access to data is the scientific ideal, so what is stopping it happening? **Bryn Nelson** investigates why many researchers choose not to share.



In 2003, the University of Rochester in New York launched a digital archive designed to preserve and share dissertations, preprints, working papers, photographs, music scores — just about any kind of digital data the university's investigators could produce. Six months of research and marketing had convinced the university that a publicly accessible online archive would be well received. At the time of the launch, the university librarians were worried that a flood of uploaded data might swamp the available storage space.

Six years later, the US\$200,000 repository lies mostly empty.

or didn't understand how to use the archive, or lamented that they just didn't have any more hours left in the day to spend on this business.

As Gibbons and anthropologist Nancy Fried Foster observed in their 2005 postmortem¹, "The phrase 'if you build it, they will come' does not yet apply to IRs [institutional repositories]."

A similar reality check has greeted other data-sharing efforts. Most researchers happily embrace the idea of sharing. It opens up observations to independent scrutiny, fosters

data. Physicists, mathematicians and computer scientists use arXiv.org, operated by Cornell University in Ithaca, New York; the International Council for Science's World Data System holds data for fields such as geophysics and biodiversity; and molecular biologists use the Protein Data Bank, GenBank and dozens of other sites. The astronomy community has the International Virtual Observatory Alliance, geoscientists and environmental researchers have Germany's Publishing Network for Geoscientific & Environmental Data (PANGAEA),

"We got the software up and running and said 'Give us your stuff'. That's

Nature, 2009,
461, 160-163

[doi:10.1038/461160a](https://doi.org/10.1038/461160a)

ILLUSTRATIONS BY J. H. VANDERENDONCK

Submit Data

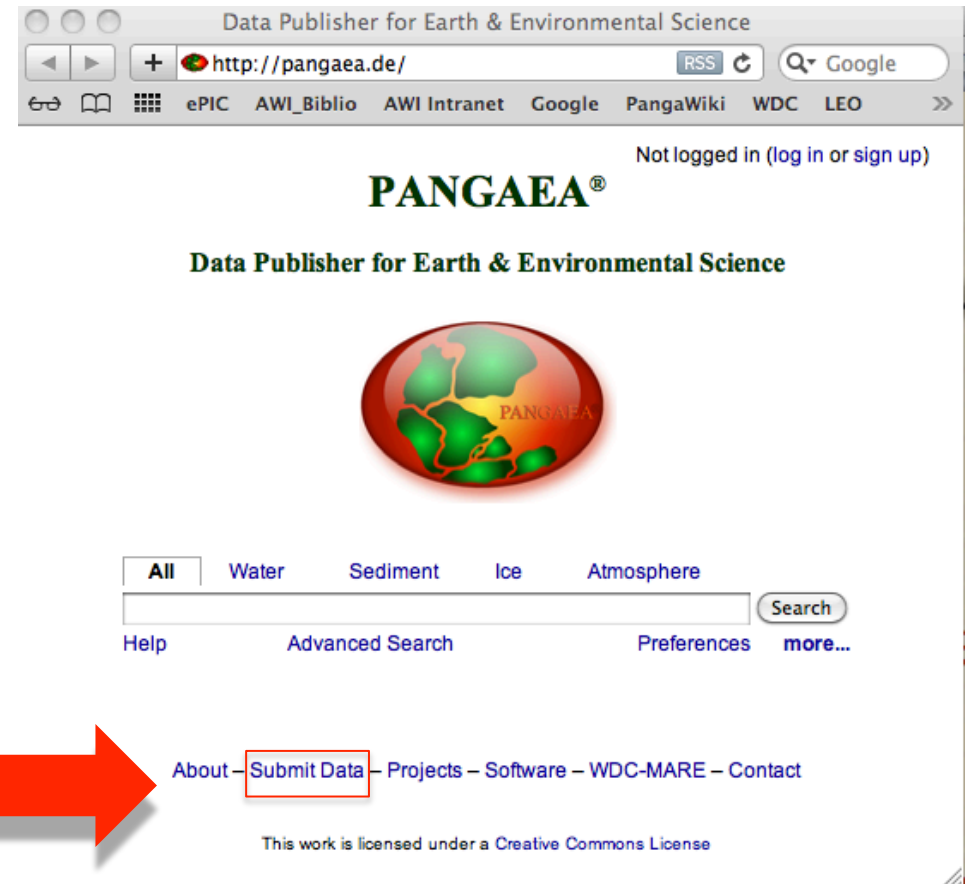


Wer:
Autor/Wissenschaftler

Wann:
während Schreiben des Artikels
oder
im Reviewprozess

Datenimport durch
Pangaea Team

Daten können Login
geschützt werden, bis das
Paper publiziert ist

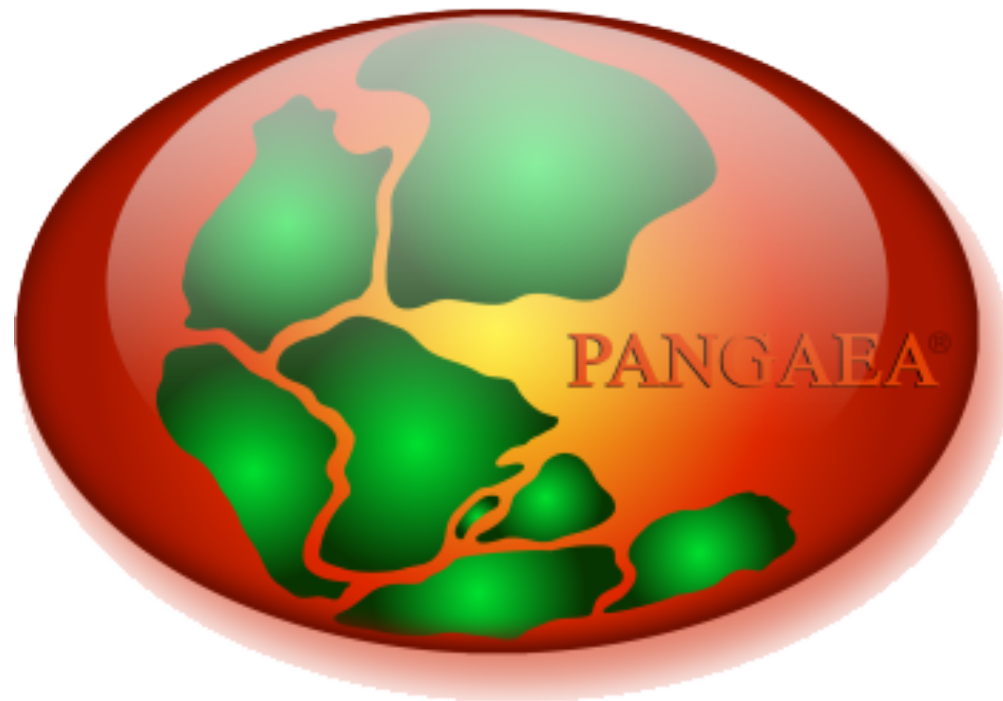


- ❖ Datenzitat, Verlinkung Publikation – Daten
- ❖ Persistenter Identifikator (DOI)

Acknowledgements

For supplementary data see: [doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.707882](https://doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.707882).

- ❖ Daten langzeit archiviert
- ❖ open access
- ❖ Daten und Zitate in Portalen und Bibliothekskatalogen geführt



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