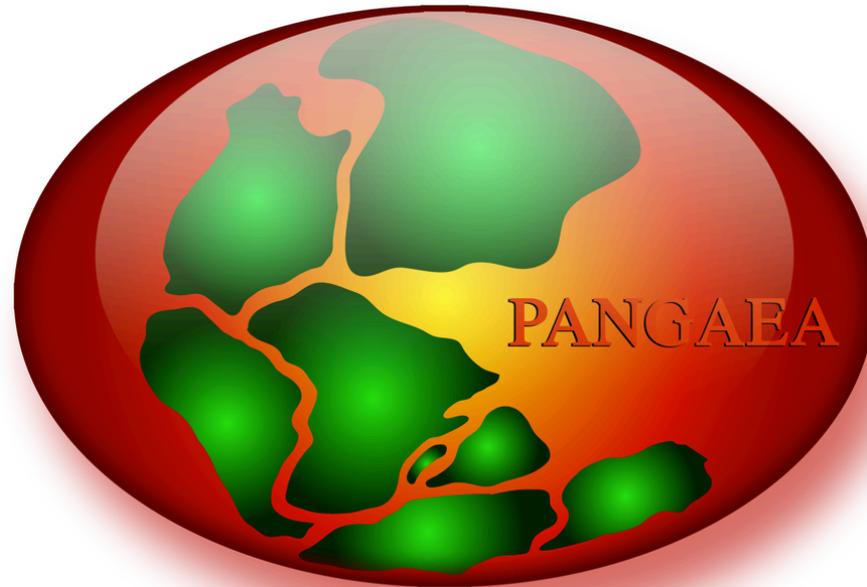


# Time Series Archiving – The Data Library PANGAEA®



Stefanie Schumacher & Rainer Sieger  
hdl:

At the beginning ...

... of your study



Don't lose your data ...



A screenshot of a news article from Spiegel Online. The header shows 'SPIEGEL ONLINE WISSENSCHAFT' in a green bar. Below it are navigation links: 'NACHRICHTEN', 'VIDEO', 'ENGLISH', 'EINESTAGES', 'FORUM', and 'SPIEGEL WISSEN'. A secondary navigation bar includes 'Home | Politik | Wirtschaft | Panorama | Sport | Kultur | Netzwelt | Wissenschaft'. The article breadcrumb is 'Nachrichten &gt; Wissenschaft &gt; Weltall'. The date is '15. August 2006' with links for 'Drucken | Senden | Bookmark | Merken'. The title is 'PEINLICHE PANNE' and the main headline is 'Nasa hat Mondlandungs-Videos verbummelt'. The text begins: 'Es klingt wie in einem schlechten Film: Die Kassetten mit den Bildern der ersten Mondlandung sind weg. Nasa-Mitarbeiter haben über ein Jahr nach den Videos gesucht - und sie nicht gefunden.' There is a font size control 'Schrift: - +' to the right of the title.

NASA lost tapes  
of first  
moon-landing

... archive the data



minimum period  
of 10 years

open access

## DFG

### Empfehlungen der Kommission "Selbstkontrolle in der Wissenschaft"

Vorschläge zur Sicherung guter wissenschaftlicher Praxis  
Januar 1998

### Empfehlung 7

Primärdaten als Grundlagen für Veröffentlichungen sollen auf haltbaren und gesicherten Trägern in der Institution, wo sie entstanden sind, für zehn Jahre aufbewahrt werden.



European Science Foundation Policy Briefing

### Good scientific practice in research and scholarship

December 2000

10

#### *Data accumulation, handling and storage*

36. Data are produced at all stages in experimental research and in scholarship. Data sets are an important resource, which enable later verification of scientific interpretation and conclusions. They may also be the starting point for further studies. It is vital, therefore, that all primary and secondary data are stored in a secure and accessible form.
37. Institutions must pay particular attention to documenting and archiving original research and scholarship data. Several codes of good practice recommend a minimum period of 10 years, longer in the case of especially significant or sensitive data. National or regional discipline-based archives should be considered where there are practical or other problems in storing data at the institution where the research was conducted.

# Data sharing – why?



Nature:  
Vol 461, 10 September 2009

[doi:10.1038/461145a](https://doi.org/10.1038/461145a)

The screenshot shows the 'nature news' website header with navigation links: nature news home, news archive, specials, opinion, features, news blog, even. Below the header is a 'Specials' section with a 'See all specials' button. The main article is titled 'Data Sharing' and includes a sub-header 'Data Sharing' and a paragraph: 'Sharing data is good. But sharing your own data? That can get complicated. As two research communities who held meetings in May on the issue report their proposals to promote data sharing in biology, a special issue of Nature examines the cultural and technical hurdles that can get in the way of good intentions.' To the right of the text is an illustration of two scientists in lab coats looking at a laptop displaying a colorful bar chart. Below the main text is a bulleted list of categories: EDITORIAL, FEATURE, OPINION, and ELSEWHERE IN NATURE. The article is organized into sections: Editorial, Feature, and Opinion, each with a small thumbnail image and a brief summary of the content.

**nature news**

nature news home news archive specials opinion features news blog even

Specials [See all specials](#)

## Data Sharing

Sharing data is good. But sharing your own data? That can get complicated. As two research communities who held meetings in May on the issue report their proposals to promote data sharing in biology, a special issue of *Nature* examines the cultural and technical hurdles that can get in the way of good intentions.

- **EDITORIAL**
- **FEATURE**
- **OPINION**
- **ELSEWHERE IN NATURE**

### Editorial

**Data's shameful neglect**  
Research cannot flourish if data are not preserved and made accessible. All concerned must act accordingly.  
9 September 2009

### Feature

**Data sharing: 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.  
9 September 2009

### Opinion

**Prepublication data sharing**  
Rapid release of prepublication data has served the field of genomics well. Attendees at a workshop in Toronto recommend extending the practice to other biological data sets.  
9 September 2009

# Data sharing – why?



## Current Biology



Volume 24, Issue 1, 6 January 2014, Pages 94–97

Report

### The Availability of Research Data Declines Rapidly with Article Age

Timothy H. Vines<sup>1,2</sup>, Arianne Y.K. Albert<sup>3</sup>, Rose L. Andrew<sup>1</sup>, Florence Débarre<sup>1,4</sup>, Dan G. Bock<sup>1</sup>, Michelle T. Franklin<sup>1,5</sup>, Kimberly J. Gilbert<sup>1</sup>, Jean-Sébastien Moore<sup>1,6</sup>, Sébastien Renaut<sup>1</sup>, Diana J. Rennison<sup>1</sup>

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#### Article level metrics



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Table 1. Breakdown of Data Availability by Year of Publication

Year	No Working E-Mail	No Response to E-Mail	Response Did Not Give Status of Data	Data Lost	Data Exist, Unwilling to Share	Data Received	Data Extant (Unwilling to Share + Received)	Number of Papers
1991	9 (35%)	9 (35%)	2 (8%)	4 (15%)	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	2 (8%)	26
1993	14 (39%)	11 (31%)	3 (8%)	7 (19%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	36
1995	11 (31%)	9 (26%)	0 (0%)	7 (20%)	2 (6%)	6 (17%)	8 (23%)	35
1997	11 (37%)	9 (30%)	1 (3%)	2 (7%)	3 (10%)	4 (13%)	7 (23%)	30
1999	19 (48%)	13 (32%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	6 (15%)	6 (15%)	40
2001	13 (30%)	15 (35%)	3 (7%)	4 (9%)	0 (0%)	8 (19%)	8 (19%)	43
2003	9 (20%)	20 (43%)	4 (9%)	2 (4%)	0 (0%)	11 (24%)	11 (24%)	46
2005	11 (24%)	14 (31%)	6 (13%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	13 (29%)	13 (29%)	45
2007	12 (18%)	31 (47%)	2 (3%)	4 (6%)	1 (2%)	16 (24%)	17 (26%)	66
2009	9 (13%)	34 (49%)	3 (4%)	5 (7%)	6 (9%)	12 (17%)	18 (26%)	69
2011	13 (16%)	29 (36%)	8 (10%)	0 (0%)	7 (9%)	23 (29%)	30 (38%)	80
Totals	131 (25%)	194 (38%)	33 (6%)	37 (7%)	20 (4%)	101 (19%)	121 (23%)	516

Data are displayed as n (%); the percentages are calculated by rows.



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Marine Micropaleontology

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/marmicro](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/marmicro)



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

Itaru Koizumi<sup>a,\*</sup>, Hirofumi Yamamoto<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Hokkaido University, Japan

<sup>b</sup> Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC), Japan

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article history:

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#### Keywords:

*Td'* (the ratio of warm- and cold-water diatoms)-derived annual SST (°C)

Wavelet analysis

Last interglacial period

Kuroshio–Kuroshio Extension

Oyashio

Tsugaru Warm Current

Earth's orbital parameters

El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

### 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.

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### Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at [doi:10.1016/j.marmicro.2010.01.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marmicro.2010.01.003).

## Access Online Article

### **Paleoceanographic evolution of North Pacific surface water off Japan during the past 150,000 years** Original Research Article

*Marine Micropaleontology, Volume 74, Issues 3–4, April 2010, Pages 108-118*  
Itaru Koizumi, Hirofumi Yamamoto [View Abstract](#)

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# Data archive - Journal



100 pages in a pdf file converted from Excel sheet before

How to get the data back into Excel?

Ask the author?  
e-mail address up-to-date?

Transfer the pdf to Excel?  
Loss of time for each scientist and incorrect transfer

Table A1 (M001-0421)

Depth (m)	0.01	0.06	0.18	0.35	0.55	0.75	0.94	1.14	1.34	1.54	1.73	1.93	2.13	2.32	2.51	2.71	2.90	3.10	3.29	3.49	3.68	3.88	4.07
Age (cal kyr BP)	0.24	0.29	0.38	0.50	0.77	0.96	1.16	1.35	1.55	1.77	1.99	2.19	2.37	2.61	2.81	3.10	3.34	3.59	0.72	3.68	4.25		
Diatom abundance (10 <sup>7</sup> /g)	3.15	3.18	2.38	3.18	2.38	3.15	2.77	2.83	2.90	3.15	3.54	7.14	3.15	5.00	2.77	2.52	2.88	3.35	3.18	2.58	2.18		
Oceanic abundance (10 <sup>7</sup> /g)	2.39	2.20	1.57	2.20	1.46	2.13	2.07	1.88	0.90	2.27	2.24	2.29	2.26	1.93	1.45	1.63	1.53	1.58	1.77	1.53	1.34		
<i>Aethyococcus ellipticus</i>																							
<i>Aethyococcus elongatus</i>																							
<i>Alixoua maritima</i>	1	1	2	2	2	1			1		1	1	1	1	1	3			2	1	1	3	
<i>Asterocapsa maritima</i>																							
<i>Asterocapsa aculeata</i>																							
<i>Asterocapsa thalassiosira</i>																							
<i>Asterocapsa antarctica</i>																							
<i>Azpeitia affinis</i>																							
<i>Azpeitia nodifera</i>	2			1					2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
<i>Azpeitia tubulata</i>	3	1							1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1			
<i>Fragilariopsis diabolus</i>	6	8	4	3	5	9	4	7	8	8	9	3	1	5	3	4	6	6	5	3	8		
<i>Heudourea curvirostris</i>																							
<i>Nitzschia interruptostriata</i>	1								1	2													
<i>Nitzschia kuetzingii</i>																							
<i>Nitzschia sal</i>																							
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia californiensis</i>	1	2	1	1		2	1				1	1	1	3	5			3	2	5	2	1	2
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia acuminata</i>	1																						
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia bergonii</i>																							
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia bairdii</i>	3	2																					
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia leucon</i>	1	1	4	2	1	2	2	2	1		2	2	1	2	2	1	2	5	4	3	2	3	1
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia costata</i>	6	5	4	4	3	7	8	4	4	7	7	8	0	2	2	6	6	2	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Micro-algae species in O</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>		
<i>Aethyococcus curvirostris</i>	3	4	6	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3		1	1	2	2		2	3	1		
<i>Aethyococcus ochroleucus</i>	1	1																					
<i>Asterocapsa robustus</i>																							
<i>Bacteriosira fragilis</i>	2	1																					
<i>Chaetoceros furcillatus</i>	1	2	1	1	1	1																	
<i>Gaillardiodinium marginatum</i>	6	4	4	1	3	5	1	3	2	3	5	3	1	5	11	3	3	4	2	4			
<i>Gaillardiodinium oceanicoides</i>	1	1	1	2		3	3	2	1	1	1	4	2	4	1	2	2		2	2			
<i>Fragilariopsis cylindrus</i>	1	1	1																				
<i>Fragilariopsis oceanica</i>	5	2																					
<i>Heudourea curvirostris</i>	19	14	19	14	19	19	10	12	15	13	11	15	9	9	11	11	7	5	15	2			
<i>Porosira glacialis</i>	1																						
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia habuata</i>	1	1																					
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia gravida</i>	1																						
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia thalassiosira</i>	3	6	6	4	6	2	4	5	6	3	6	7	4	4	6	5	4	3	2	7			
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia kuetzingii</i>																							
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia trilineata</i>	6	5	1	3	5	5	3	7	4	2	1	5	3	4	4	5	6	4	3	2			
<b>Cold-water species in O</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>25</b>		
<b>T<sub>2</sub> values</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>33.7</b>		
<b>Annual T<sub>2</sub>-SST (°C)</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.7</b>		
<i>Asterocapsa leptocella</i>																							
<i>Gaillardiodinium oceanicum</i>																							
<i>Gaillardiodinium radiatum</i>	1																						
<i>Nitzschia thalassiosira</i>																							
<i>Nitzschia capulopulchra</i>																							
<i>Nitzschia alata</i>	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1								
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia alata</i>																							
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia setigera</i>	5	3	6	9	2	5	5	6	6	6	4	7	8	2	2	3	6	1	10	4	3		
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia styliformis</i>	3	5	2	5	3	2	6	1	1	4	5	4	2	2	5	2	2	2	3	5	3		
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia sp.</i>	1																						
<i>Stellera etheleia</i>	1																						
<i>Thalassiosira eccentrica</i>	2	6	3	2	6	2	2	2	2	5	2	5	6	4	4	1	3	3	4	6	5		
<i>Thalassiosira ferussakii</i>	5	1	1																				
<i>Thalassiosira gravida</i>																							
<i>Thalassiosira thomasi</i>	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	4	2	2		4	4	6	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
<i>Thalassiosira weissflogii</i>	4	3	1	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	5	1				
<i>Thalassiosira subtilis</i>																							
<i>Thalassiosira sp.</i>	2	1	3																				
<i>Thalassiosira weissflogii</i>	2	4	4	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	4	1	3	4		
<i>Thalassiosira weissflogii</i>	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	3	3
<b>Oceanic species</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>75</b>		
<i>Cyclotella stylorum</i>																							
<i>Heudourea thomasi</i>																							

# Data bases/archives - NOAA



PALEOCEANOGRAPHY, VOL. 21, PA3015, doi:10.1029/2005PA001243



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Home > Data Access > Paleoclimatology Data

## Subcentennial-scale climatic and hydrologic variability in the Gulf of Mexico during the early Holocene

Jenna M. LoDico,<sup>1</sup> Benjamin P. Flower,<sup>1</sup> and Terrence M. Quinn<sup>1</sup>

Received 11 November 2005; revised 20 April 2006; accepted 3 May 2006; published 29 September 2006.

[1] An early Holocene record from the Gulf of Mexico (GOM) reveals climatic and the interval from 10.5 to 7 thousand calendar years before present from paired anal foraminiferal calcite. The sea surface temperature record based on foraminiferal Mg and an overall  $\sim 1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  warming that appears to be similar to the September–March  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of seawater in the GOM ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{GOM}}$ ) record contains six oscillations, including a be associated with the “8.2 ka climate event” or a broader climate anomaly. Fauna GOM cores exhibit similar changes, suggesting subcentennial-scale variability in t waters into the GOM. Overall, our results provide evidence that the subtropics were centennial-scale climatic and hydrologic variability during the early Holocene.

**Citation:** LoDico, J. M., B. P. Flower, and T. M. Quinn (2006), Subcentennial-scale climatic and hydrologic variability in the Gulf of Mexico during the early Holocene, *Paleoceanography*, 21, PA3015, doi:10.1029/2005PA001243.

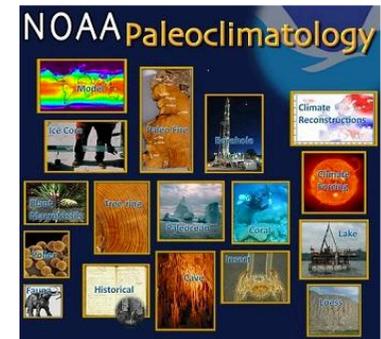
<sup>1</sup>Auxiliary materials are available at [www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/paleo.html](http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/paleo.html).

- Quick Links
- Land-Based Station
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- Severe Weather

## Paleoclimatology Data

Paleoclimatology data are derived from natural sources such as tree rings, ice cores, corals, and ocean and lake sediments. These proxy climate data extend the archive of weather and climate information hundreds to millions of years. The data include geophysical or biological measurement time series and some reconstructed climate variables such as temperature and precipitation.

NCDC provides the paleoclimatology data and information scientists need to understand natural climate variability and future climate change. We also operate the World Data Center for Paleoclimatology, which archives and distributes data contributed by scientists around the world.



Paleoclimatology data are derived from a wide variety of natural sources such as tree rings, ice cores, corals, and ocean and lake sediments.

- **Paleoclimatology Datasets**  
Access paleoclimatology datasets by proxy data type
- **Paleoclimatology Data Search**  
Search all paleoclimatology datasets and analyses available from NCDC and the World Data Center for Paleoclimatology
- **Paleoclimatology Projects**  
Access paleoclimatology research datasets and research projects
- **Paleoclimatology Perspectives**  
View in-depth presentations on climate change topics
- **Contribute Paleoclimatology Data**  
Preserve your paleoclimatology data and make it available to others without restriction
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Learn about the science of paleoclimatology
- **About the Paleoclimatology Program**  
Find more information about NCDC Paleoclimatology and the World Data Center for Paleoclimatology

# Data base/archive - NOAA



**NOAA** NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

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Paleo Home | Datasets | Search | Contribute | Products | Perspectives | Outreach | About

## LoDico et al. 2006 Gulf of Mexico MD02-2550 Early Holocene Mg/Ca and d18O Data and SST Reconstruction

ORIGINATOR (CONTRIBUTORS): LoDico, J.M.; Flower, B.; Quinn, T.M.

ONLINE RESOURCE (When Citing Data): [http://hurricane.ncdc.noaa.gov/pls/paleox/f?p=519:1:::::P1\\_STUDY\\_ID:6376](http://hurricane.ncdc.noaa.gov/pls/paleox/f?p=519:1:::::P1_STUDY_ID:6376)

DOWNLOAD DATA:

Original Data and Full Metadata	lodico2006.txt
---------------------------------	----------------

USE CONSTRAINTS: Please cite original publication, online resource and date accessed when using this data. If there is no publication information, please cite investigator, title, online resource and date accessed.

DISTRIBUTOR: National Climatic Data Center, NESDIS, NOAA, U.S. Department of Commerce  
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION (data set id): noaa-recon-6376

KEYWORDS: earth science>paleoclimate>reconstructions

PARAMETERS:

---

SUMMARY/ABSTRACT: Records of past temperature, precipitation, and other climate variables derived from paleoclimate proxies. Parameter keywords describe what was measured in this data set. Additional summary information can be found in the abstracts of papers listed in the data set citations.

More Information: [Reconstructions](#)

---

CONTACT INFORMATION:  
DOC/NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC (National Climatic Data Center, NESDIS, NOAA, U.S. Department of Commerce)  
325 Broadway, E/CC23  
Boulder, CO 80305  
USA  
<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/>  
E-mail: [bruce.a.bauer@noaa.gov](mailto:bruce.a.bauer@noaa.gov)  
E-mail: [paleo@noaa.gov](mailto:paleo@noaa.gov)  
Phone: 303-497-6280 Fax: 303-497-6513

searchable in www?

**DATA:**

- Column 1: Depth (cm)
- Column 2: thousand calendar years (B.P.)
- Column 3: delta 13C G. ruber. (white; 250-350 microns) (per mil VPDB)
- Column 4: delta 18O G. ruber. (white; 250-350 microns) (per mil VPDB)
- Column 5: Mg/Ca (mmol/mol)
- Column 6: Sea Surface Temperature (=C) calculated from Mg/Ca as follows:  
Mg/Ca = 0.449exp(0.090\*SST) (Anand et al., 2003)
- Column 7: delta 18O seawater (per mil VSMOW) calculated as follows: SST = 14.9 - 4.8\*(d180c-d180sw) (Bemis et al., 1998)
- Column 8: thousand calendar years (B.P.) for d18O Gulf of Mexico (GOM) record
- Column 9: delta 18O seawater Gulf of Mexico (GOM) (per mil VSMOW) corrected for ice volume (Fairbanks, 1989; Bard et al., 1996) using 0.0834 per 10 m (Adkins and Schrag, 2001).

depth	Cal kyr.	d13C	d18O	Mg/Ca	SST	d180sw	Cal kyr.	d180GOM
190	7.02	0.81	-1.69	4.79	26.30	0.95	7.000	0.75
190.5	7.05	0.93	-1.57	4.84	26.41	1.10	7.025	0.87
191	7.07	0.81	-1.41	4.90	26.56	1.29	7.050	1.01
191.5	7.09	1.07	-1.39	4.80	26.32	1.26	7.075	1.17
192	7.11	1.03	-1.60	5.35	27.54	1.30	7.100	1.17
192.5	7.13	0.85	-1.66	4.81	26.35	0.99	7.125	0.97
193	7.16	0.94	-2.01	5.16	27.13	0.81	7.150	0.76
193.5	7.18	0.62	-1.81	4.87	26.48	0.87	7.175	0.75
194	7.20	0.84	-1.58	4.70	26.09	1.02	7.200	0.87
194.5	7.22	0.93	-1.74	4.84	26.42	0.93	7.225	0.84
195	7.25	0.76	-1.69	4.91	26.59	1.01	7.250	0.86
195.5	7.27	1.02	-1.81	4.75	26.21	0.82	7.275	0.71
196.5	7.31	0.79	-1.90	4.84	26.41	0.77	7.300	0.67
197	7.33	0.95	-1.45	5.03	26.84	1.31	7.325	1.02
197.5	7.36	0.99	-1.76	5.02	26.82	1.00	7.350	0.99
198	7.38	0.90	-1.61	5.28	27.39	1.26	7.375	1.04
198.5	7.40	0.91	-1.88	5.08	26.95	0.90	7.400	0.83
199	7.42	0.90	-1.79	4.78	26.28	0.85	7.425	0.87
199.5	7.45	0.66	-1.52	5.66	28.16	1.51	7.450	1.25
200	7.47	1.07	-1.71	5.07	26.92	1.07	7.475	0.98
200.5	7.49	0.51	-1.78	5.25	27.32	1.08	7.500	1.21
201	7.51	0.45	-1.35	5.46	27.75	1.59	7.525	1.16

# Data base



## Oceanography

**British Oceanographic Data Centre**  
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Welcome to the **British Oceanographic Data Centre**  
a national facility for preserving and distributing marine data

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## Snow & Ice

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MEaSUREs Data at NSIDC

**News**  
2 April 2014  
**Arctic sea ice reaches maximum extent for 2014**  
Arctic sea ice reached its maximum extent for the year on March 21 at 14.91 million square kilometers.

## Biogeography

**OBIS OCEAN BIOGEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM**

Welcome to OBIS!  
Last updated on Thu, 2011-01-13 09:49. Originally submitted by evb@ghg on 2010-05-25 15:58.

OBIS allows users to search marine species datasets from all of the world's oceans.

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**RECENT NEWS**

- 2014-07-14  
Tony Rees, OBIS Australia, wins the Elbe Nielsen Prize
- 2014-07-11  
OBIS listed as a top priority in UNESCO 2014-07-02  
Vacancy OBIS Data Manager
- 2014-06-26  
New data loaded, 26 June 2014
- 2014-05-09  
First OBIS Nodes Technical Training Course took place at the Project Office in Oostende, 5-9 May 2014

## Ocean Drilling - Geology

**International Ocean Discovery Program**  
UNITED STATES IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION

**Ocean Drilling Data Data Overview**

Moratorium Login | Janus Paleo Dictionaries | IODP-USIO data | DSDP data

ANALYSIS	Leg	Total	210	209	208	207	206	205	204	203	202
Site/Hole Summary (meters recovered)	222431	828	357	3589	3122	515	281	3066	28	7081	2
Hole/Core Summary (cores)	36365	115	218	426	504	123	70	526	23	800	
Core/Section Summary (sections)	192669	706	394	2987	2714	450	268	2685	32	5799	2
Corelog (samples)	2395518	7883	3745	50716	38636	4577	3001	23654	372	99949	22
GRA Bulk Density (sections)	135648	571	0	2558	2268	405	220	1966	27	5011	1
Magnetic Susceptibility (sections)	135819	571	372	2575	2270	405	233	1929	27	5017	1
Natural Gamma Radiation (sections)	229204	571	372	2404	2240	405	230	0	27	4370	1
P-Wave Vel (Whole Core) (sections)	58430	0	0	1208	14	37	0	35	0	2071	1
P-Wave Vel (Split Core) (samples)	64574	580	149	638	1887	366	100	99	21	1002	
Moisture Density (samples)	92716	586	145	613	1225	338	309	1399	20	1837	1
Thermcon (samples)	37019	119	239	195	13	93	78	422	14	530	
Shear Strength (samples)	26451	0	0	0	2	0	0	224	0	0	
Color Reflectance (sections)	63214	83	0	2872	2604	162	254	431	27	5672	2
Point Susceptibility - MS2F (sections)	2853	590	0	178	42	116	233	121	27	368	
Downhole Temp. - Adara (samples)	1219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	
Splicer (tie points)	4372	0	0	349	157	0	0	0	0	411	
Tempor (cores)	2534	1	0	293	3	17	0	0	0	429	
Cryomag (sections)	106858	600	336	2571	1805	361	254	0	26	4793	
Paleo Investigation (samples)	99637	49	0	0	1822	0	0	481	0	0	
Range Table (taxa)	1043001	2591	0	0	5137	0	0	1779	0	0	
Age Profile (datum list)	4573	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Depth-Age Model	8178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	





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**Montastraea cavernosa multi-locus genotypes**

When using this data, please cite the original publication:

Serrano X, Baums IB, O'Reilly K, Smith TB, Jones RJ, Shearer TL, Nunes FLD, Baker AC (2014) Geographic differences in vertical connectivity in the Caribbean coral *Montastraea cavernosa* despite high levels of horizontal connectivity at shallow depths. *Molecular Ecology*, online in advance of print. [doi:10.1111/mec.12861](https://doi.org/10.1111/mec.12861)

Additionally, please cite the Dryad data package:

Serrano X, Baums IB, O'Reilly K, Smith TB, Jones RJ, Shearer TL, Nunes FLD, Baker AC (2014) Data from: Geographic differences in vertical connectivity in the Caribbean coral *Montastraea cavernosa* despite high levels of horizontal connectivity at shallow depths. Dryad Digital Repository. [doi:10.5061/dryad.47dk8](https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.47dk8)

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**DOI** doi:10.5061/dryad.47dk8/1

**Pageviews** 3

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**Keywords** Climate Change, Conservation Genetics, Empirical Mesophotic, Deep Reef Refugia Hypothesis

**Date Submitted** 2014-07-15T16:39:14Z

**Scientific Names** *Montastraea cavernosa*, Cnidarians

**Spatial Coverage** Upper Keys (Florida), Lower Keys (Florida), Dry Tortugas, US Virgin Islands

**Contained in Data Package** Data from: Geographic differences in vertical connectivity in the Caribbean coral *Montastraea cavernosa* despite high levels of horizontal connectivity at shallow depths.

**Description**  
This file contains multi-locus genotype data from 9 microsatellite loci in *Montastraea cavernosa*. Please see the ReadMe file for important information.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
	9	577	15	76	30	23	27	39	30	39	31	43	48	43	45
				UK shallow	UK mid	UK deep	LK shallow	LK mid	LK deep	DT shallow	DT mid	DT deep	BDA shallow	BDA mid	BDA deep
	Sample	Population	Site	Latitude	Longitude	Locus 4_1	Locus 4_2	Locus 18_1	Locus 18_2	Locus 29_1	Locus 29_2	Locus 41_1	Locus 41_2	Locus 46_1	Locus 46_2
4	KL791	UK shallow	UK1	24.9465	-80.50207	156	197	230	230	171	171	392	404	133	139
5	KL799	UK shallow	UK1	24.9465	-80.50207	153	171	233	239	155	159	408	412	133	133
6	KL801	UK shallow	UK1	24.9465	-80.50207	147	180	221	230	171	175	392	404	133	139
7	KL804	UK shallow	UK1	24.9465	-80.50207	171	180	221	224	155	171	396	404	133	133
8	KL844	UK shallow	UK1	24.9465	-80.50207	155	197	230	230	171	171	392	404	133	139
9	KL860	UK shallow	UK1	24.9465	-80.50207	147	162	233	242	171	175	0	0	133	139
10	KL901	UK shallow	UK2	25.0136833	-80.41387	147	147	227	236	175	175	404	408	133	133
11	KL947	UK shallow	UK2	25.0136833	-80.41387	147	162	218	221	167	171	392	404	139	139
12	KL950	UK shallow	UK2	25.0136833	-80.41387	147	171	230	236	155	167	404	404	133	133
13	KL952	UK shallow	UK2	25.0136833	-80.41387	159	180	227	230	171	171	408	408	133	145
14	KL955	UK shallow	UK2	25.0136833	-80.41387	147	153	224	227	155	183	404	404	133	139
15	KL964	UK shallow	UK2	25.0136833	-80.41387	159	177	227	230	171	171	408	408	133	145
16	KL1006	UK shallow	UK3	24.9511167	-80.4614	168	174	230	236	159	171	392	404	133	139
17	KL1007	UK shallow	UK3	24.9511167	-80.4614	147	159	221	227	167	171	412	412	133	139
18	KL1013	UK shallow	UK3	24.9511167	-80.4614	147	174	221	224	155	175	392	412	139	139
19	KL927	UK shallow	UK3	24.9511167	-80.4614	162	171	230	233	159	171	392	404	133	133
20	KL934	UK shallow	UK3	24.9511167	-80.4614	147	171	233	239	167	175	392	392	133	133
21	KL936	UK shallow	UK3	24.9511167	-80.4614	144	147	221	233	155	175	400	408	0	0
22	KL939	UK shallow	UK3	24.9511167	-80.4614	183	183	224	230	167	171	408	408	133	133
23	KL940	UK shallow	UK3	24.9511167	-80.4614	143	147	230	242	159	171	408	420	133	133
24	KL941	UK shallow	UK3	24.9511167	-80.4614	162	177	221	230	167	175	396	408	133	145
25	KL942	UK shallow	UK3	24.9511167	-80.4614	147	165	236	245	155	175	396	408	133	133
26	KL998	UK shallow	UK3	24.9511167	-80.4614	156	192	227	230	171	179	400	412	133	139
27	KL902	UK shallow	UK4	25.0094333	-80.45792	165	189	227	239	171	175	396	408	133	139
28	KL904	UK shallow	UK4	25.0094333	-80.45792	147	159	224	233	171	171	392	404	133	139
29	KL906	UK shallow	UK4	25.0094333	-80.45792	147	201	227	227	159	175	392	408	139	139

Data citation with doi  
unsearchable in www

[doi:10.1016/S0098-3004\(02\)00039-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0098-3004(02)00039-0)



## Computers & Geosciences

Volume 28, Issue 10, December 2002, Pages 1201–1210

Shareware and freeware in the Geosciences II. A special issue in honour of John Butler



## PANGAEA—an information system for environmental sciences

Michael Diepenbroek<sup>a</sup>,  , Hannes Grobe<sup>b</sup>, , Manfred Reinke<sup>b</sup>, , Uwe Schindler<sup>c</sup>, , Reiner Schlitzer<sup>b</sup>, , Rainer Sieger<sup>b</sup>, , Gerold Wefer<sup>a</sup>, 

<sup>a</sup> Center for Marine Environmental Sciences (MARUM), University Bremen, Bremen 28334, Germany

<sup>b</sup> Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Bremerhaven 27515, Germany

<sup>c</sup> Physics Department, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen 91058, Germany

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0098-3004\(02\)00039-0](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0098-3004(02)00039-0), How to Cite or Link Using DOI

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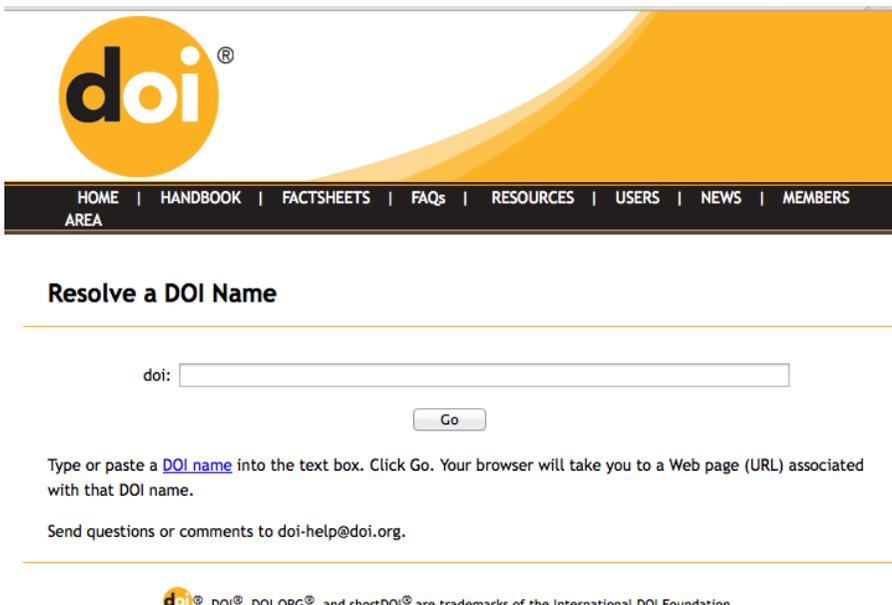
# Digital Object Identifier - DOI

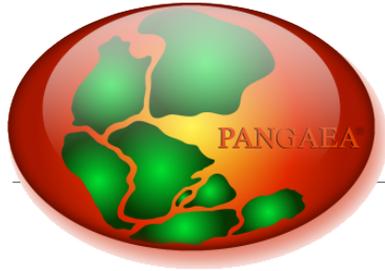


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The system is open to any scientist or project to archive and publish data.

# PANGAEA hosts

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*Both institutions have committed to long-term operate PANGAEA*

**Meta-Data**

Parameter  
Method/Device  
Unit

Author  
Staff/Institute  
Reference

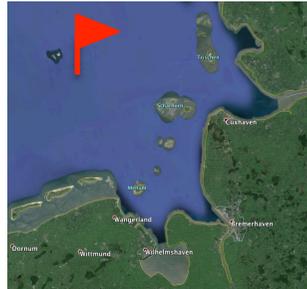
Project  
Campaign  
Event

**Data**

# Data model



where?



*Latitude/Longitude*



*Air*



*Ice*

*Water*

*Sediment*

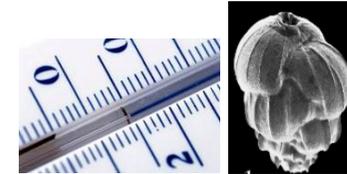
when?



*Date/Time or geol. Age*

Epoch / Era	Series / Epoch	Stage / Age	GSSP	numerical age (Ma)
Quaternary	Holocene	Upper	▲	0.0117
		Middle		0.126
	Pleistocene	Calabrian	▲	0.781
		Gelasian	▲	1.806
Pliocene	Piacenzian	▲	2.588	
	Zanclean	▲	3.600	
				---

what?



*Parameter [unit]*

numerical

16	B. dilatata [#]
	178
	17
	4

text

3	Lithology
	Aleuritic clay
	Aleuritic clay
	Nannofossil clays

object



who?



*Investigator/Reference*

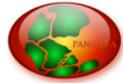


how?



*Method*

# Data in PANGAEA



**PANGAEA®**  
Data Publisher for Earth & Environmental Science

Logged in as **sschumacher** (log out, profile)

Always quote citation when using data!

## Data Description

Show Map Google Earth RIS BiBTeX

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

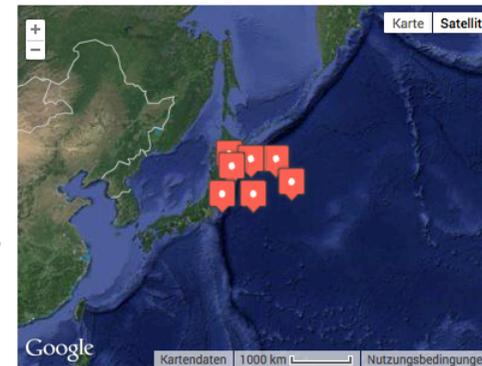
doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.776366,

Supplement to: Koizumi, Itaru; Yamamoto, Hirofumi (2010): Paleoclimatological 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

Download **ZIP** file containing all datasets as tab-delimited text (use the following character encoding: )

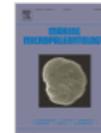
## Datasets listed in this Collection

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<sup>a</sup>, , , Hirofumi Yamamoto<sup>b</sup>

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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 12.8-kyr cycles.

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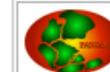
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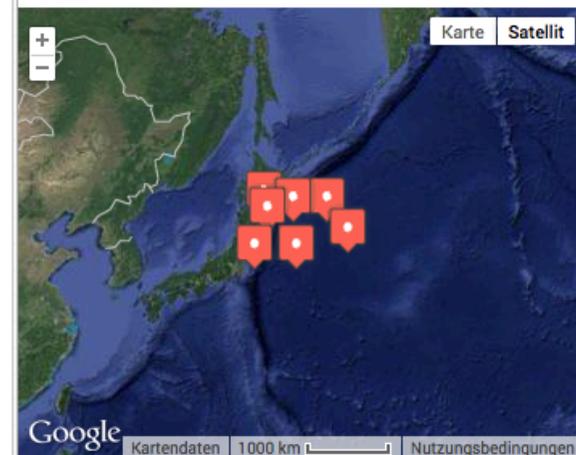
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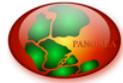


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Vertical distribution of diatoms in North Pacific sediments



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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.

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**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

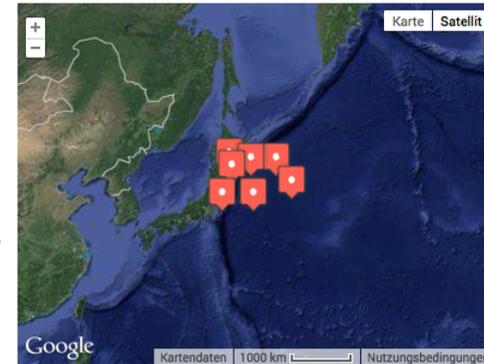
**Event(s):** **186-1150A** [q](#) \* *Latitude:* 39.181910 \* *Longitude:* 143.331910 \* *Date/Time Start:* 1999-06-22T18:30:00 \* *Date/Time End:* 1999-06-26T22:15:00 \* *Elevation:* -2680.8 m \* *Recovery:* 566.40 m \* *Penetration:* 722.60 m \* *Location:* North Pacific Ocean [q](#) \* *Campaign:*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

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

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

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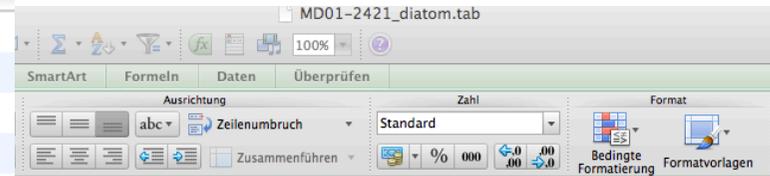
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Name	Änderungsdatum
▼ datasets	Heute, 11:34:54
186-1150A_diatom.tab	Heute, 10:34:40
MD01-2421_diatom.tab	Heute, 10:34:40
MR00-05-2PC_diatom.tab	Heute, 10:34:40
MR02-03-2_diatom.tab	Heute, 10:34:40
MR97-04-1MUC_diatom.tab	Heute, 10:34:40
MR99-04-2PC_diatom.tab	Heute, 10:34:40
MR99-04-3_diatom.tab	Heute, 10:34:40

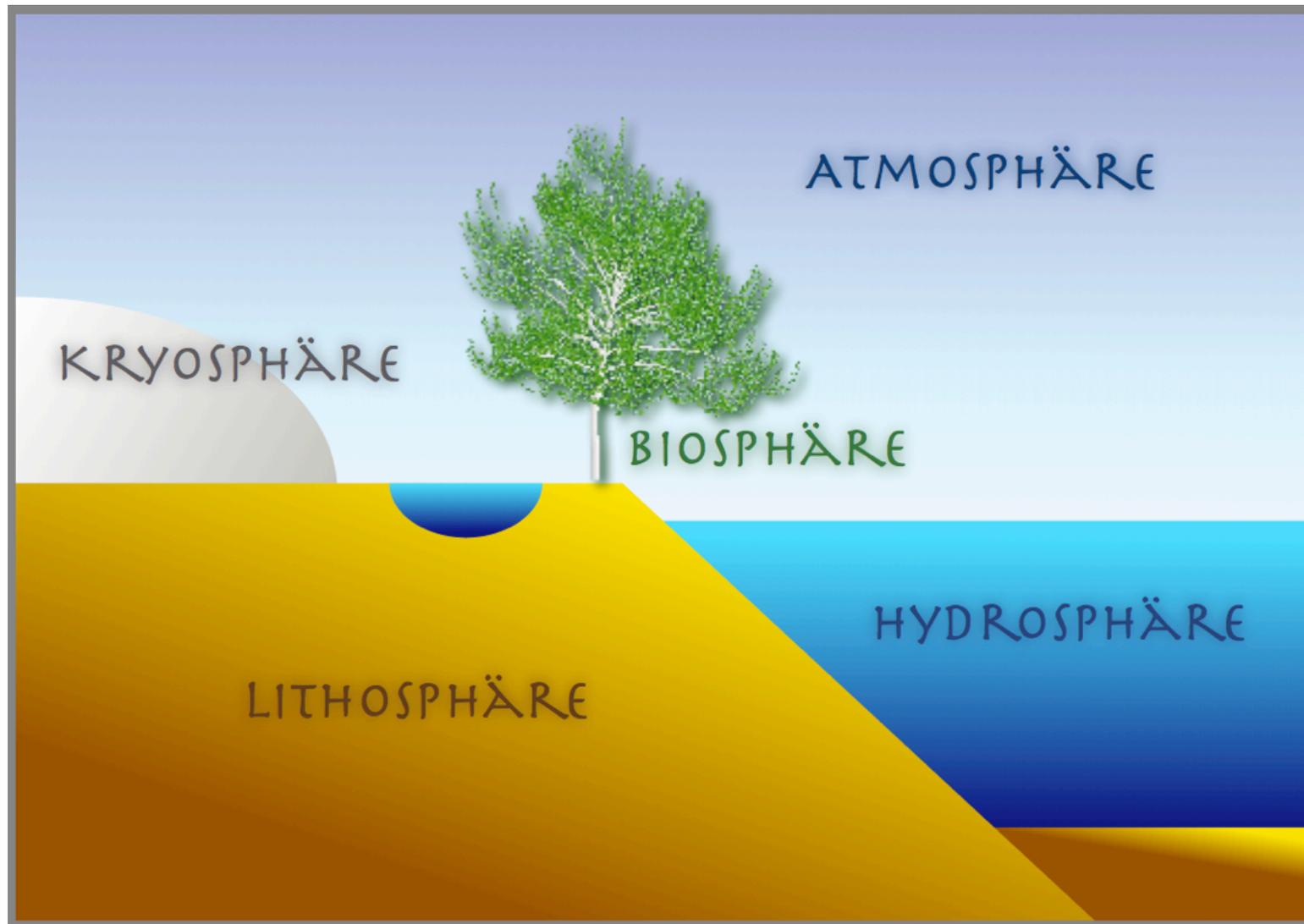


	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
	us	[ A. elongatus	A. marinus	[# A. marylandi	A. arachne	[# A. flabellatus	A. sarcophag	A. africana	[# A. nodulifer	[ A. tabularis	[ F. dolie
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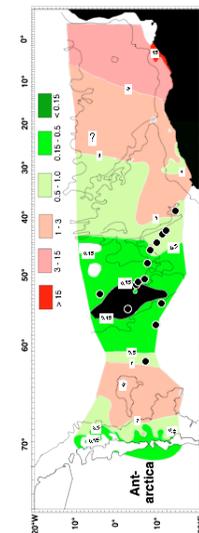
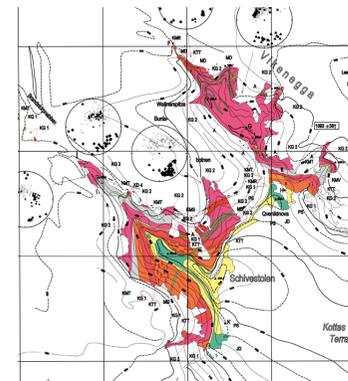
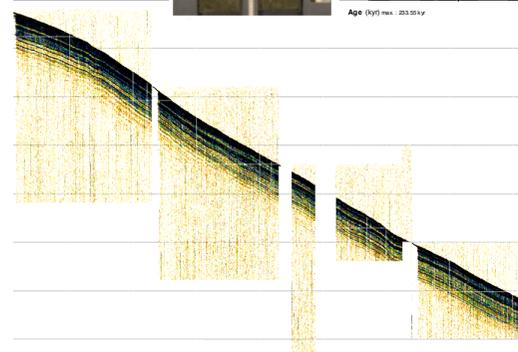
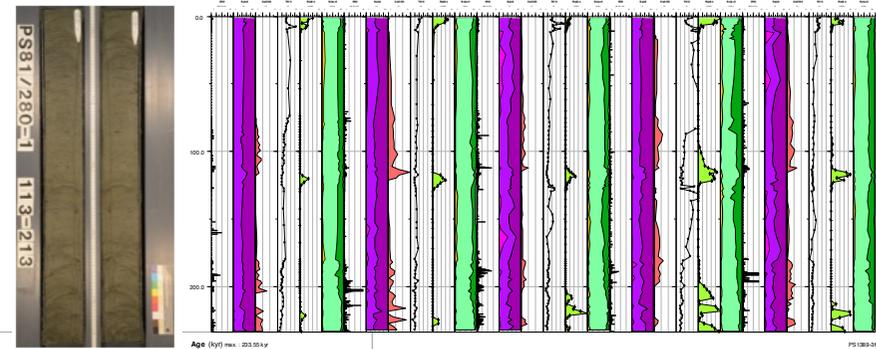
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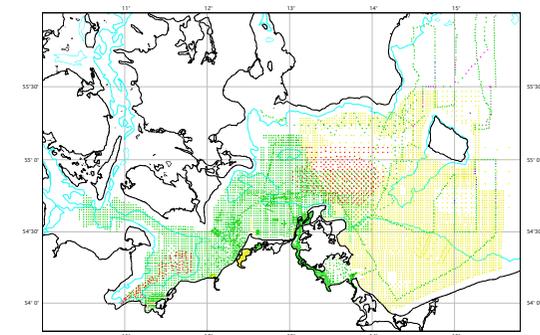


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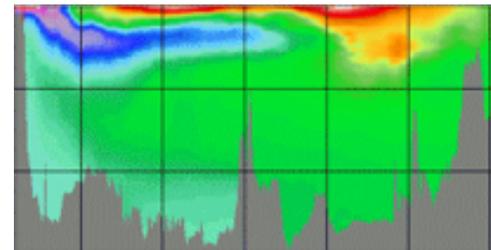
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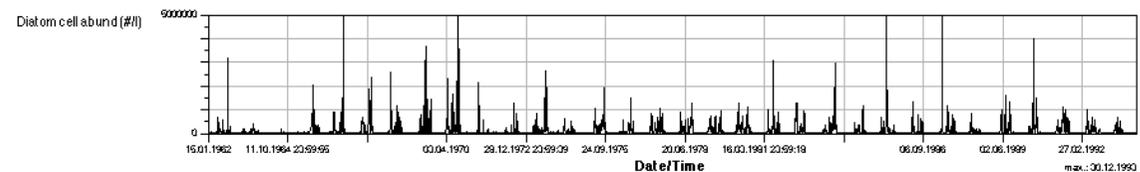
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❖ Hydrographic profiles



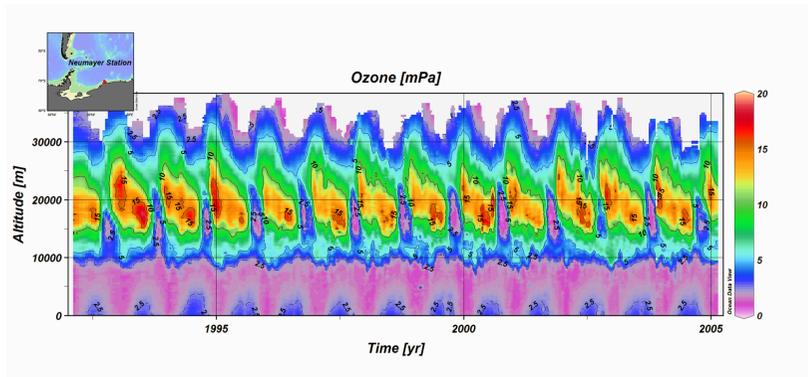
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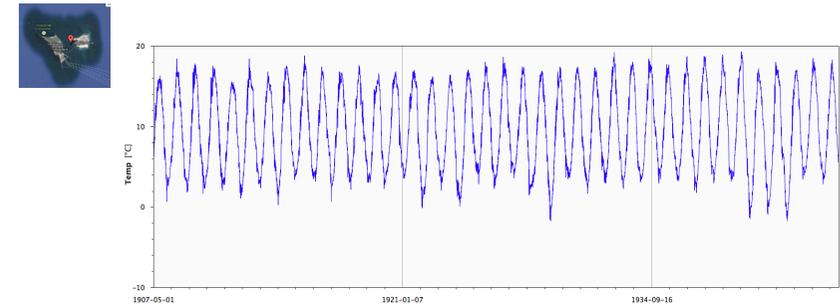
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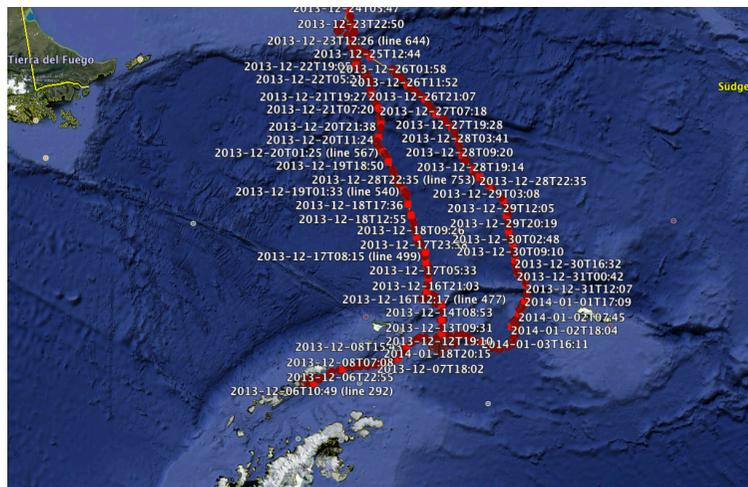
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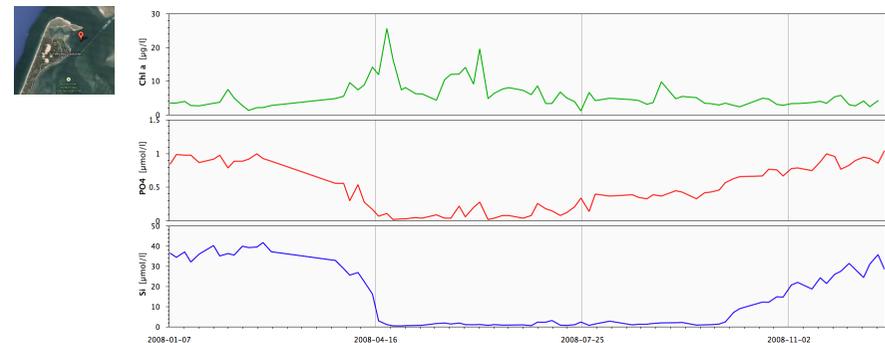
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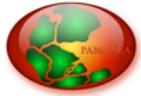
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**Moll, A; Radach, G (1990):** ZISCH Parameter Report - Compilation of measurements from two interdisciplinary STAR-shaped surveys in the North Sea, Volume II Data Lists. *Technical Report, Institut für Meereskunde der Universität Hamburg (and more)*  
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# Data access



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**(Table 2) Stable carbon and oxygen isotope ratios of live Uvigerina ex gr. U. semiornata from sediment core CD151\_56101#7 (2010)** +

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**(Table 2) Stable carbon and oxygen isotope ratios of live Uvigerina ex gr. U. semiornata from sediment core CD151\_56110#1 (2010)** +

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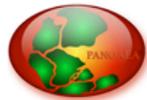
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	ELEVATION [m a.s.l.]	+
	AGE [ka BP]	+
	ORDINAL NUMBER	+
100.0%	Chlorophyll a [µg/l]	+
27.2%	Temperature, water [°C]	+
27.0%	Chlorophyll total [µg/l]	+
25.8%	Bottle number	+

- 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

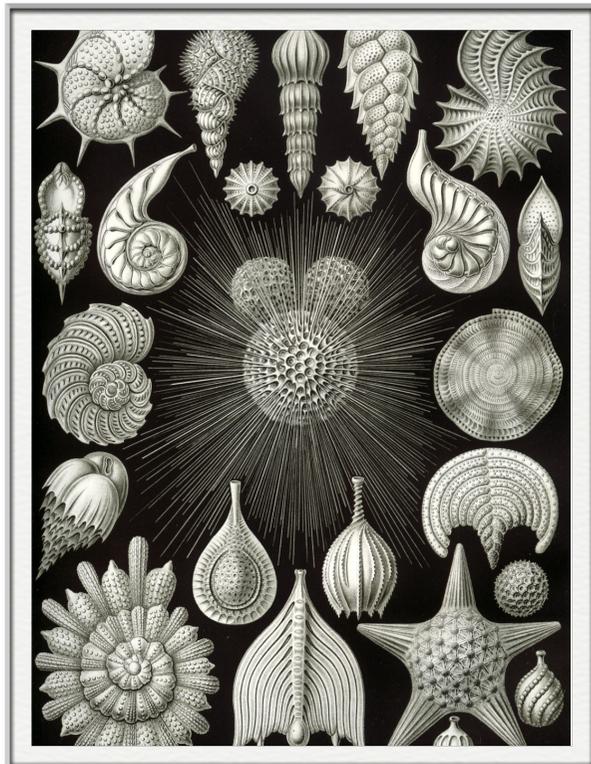
Page 1 of 1 < prev 1 next >

Parameter/Geocode	Method	
DEPTH, water [m]		↓ ↑ 🗑️
LATITUDE		↑ ↓ 🗑️
LONGITUDE		↑ ↓ 🗑️
DATE/TIME	no average ▾	↑ ↓ 🗑️
Chlorophyll a [µg/l]	<any> ▾	↑ 🗑️

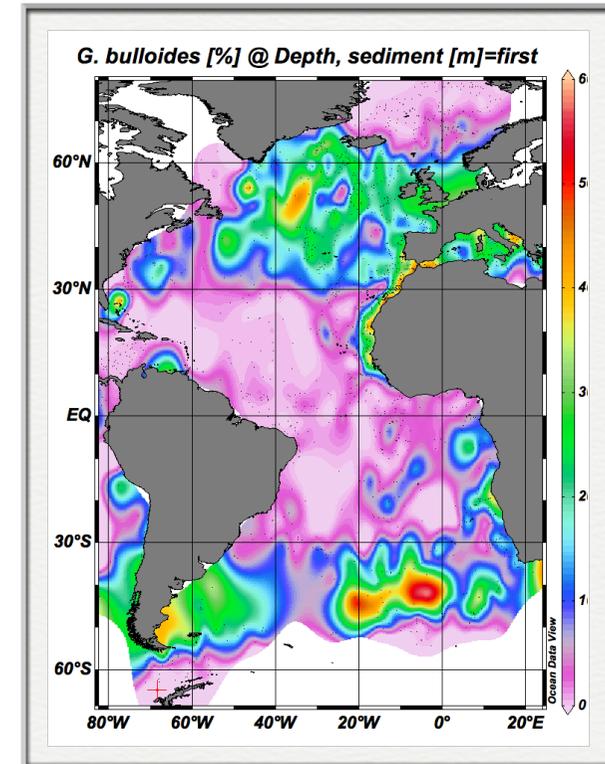
[Contact](#)

## search for *Chlorophyll a*

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Depth water	Latitude	Longitude	Date/Time	Chl a [ $\mu\text{g/l}$ ]	Origin of Values				
2	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:12:10	10.32	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
3	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:12:39	8.59	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
4	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:13:07	9.26	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
5	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:13:09	8.81	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
6	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:13:17	8.95	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
7	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:13:44	9.38	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
8	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:13:55	9.26	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
9	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:14:09	8.82	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
10	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:14:12	9.14	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
11	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:14:32	9	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
12	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:15:26	11.01	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
13	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:15:39	10.84	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
14	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:20:34	-0.85	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
15	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:11:24	9.93	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
16	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:11:27	9.55	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
17	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:11:59	11.43	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
18	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:12:03	12.84	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
19	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:12:03	12.99	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
20	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:12:08	11.63	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
21	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:12:09	10.62	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
22	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:12:39	8.64	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
23	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:12:41	8.9	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
24	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:12:42	8.27	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
25	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:12:44	8.79	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
26	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:12:58	8.56	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
27	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:13:29	9.75	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
28	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:14:01	8.86	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
29	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:14:07	9.49	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
30	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:14:08	8.78	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
31	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:14:57	10.94	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
32	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:15:20	11.77	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
33	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:15:24	11.3	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
34	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:15:26	10.51	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
35	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:15:35	11.16	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
36	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-09T10:20:34	-0.85	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				
37	0	57.3203	20.137	2010-05-10T05:29:47	-0.35	<a href="http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607">http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.777607</a>				



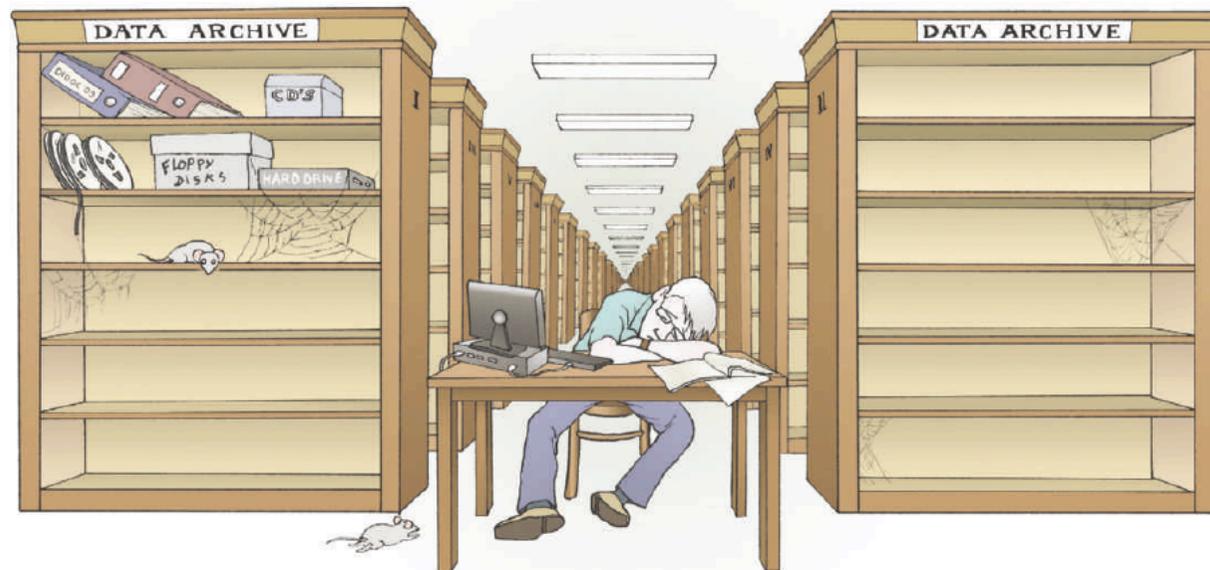
*Globigerina bulloides*



Distribution map (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 postmortem<sup>1</sup>, “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, geo-

scientists 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**

ILLUSTRATION BY J.H. VANDERDONCK

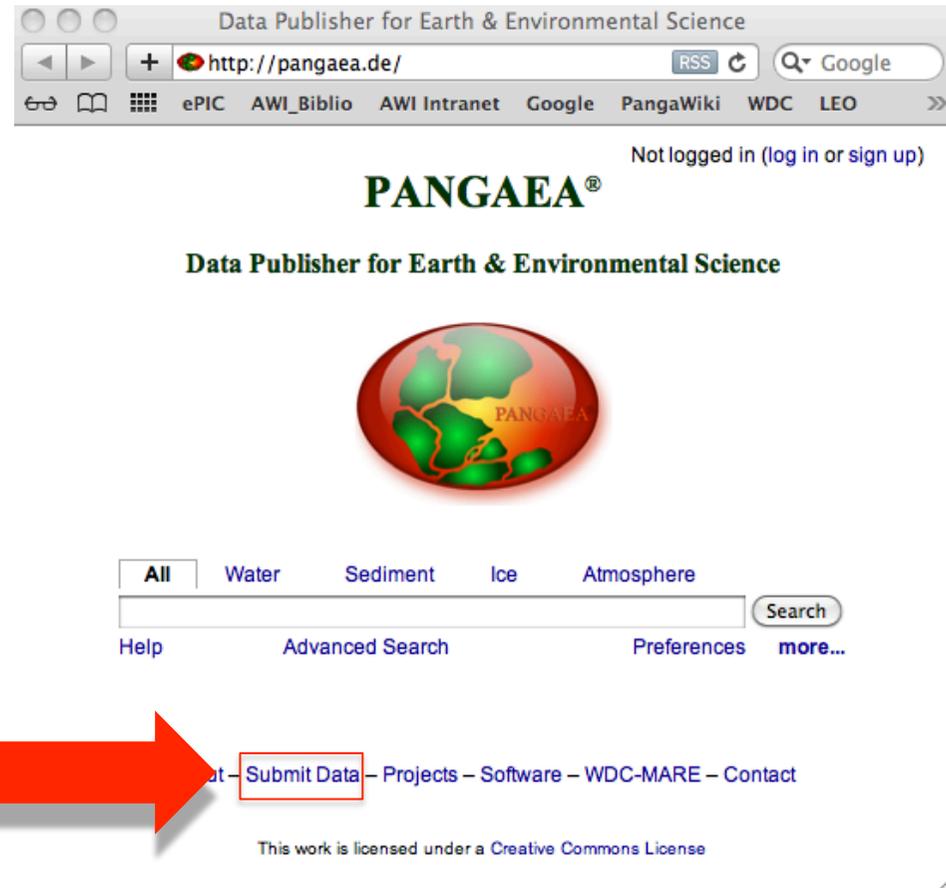
# Submit Data



Data provided by author/  
principle investigator

During manuscript  
preparation or submission

data can be  
password protected  
until paper is  
published



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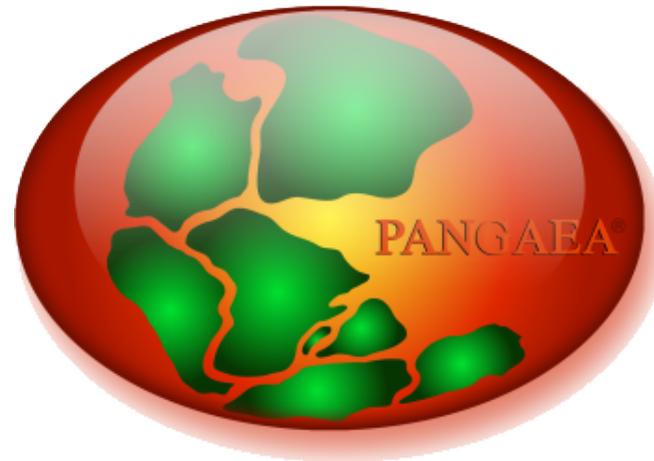
## Your benefit:

- ❖ citeable data, can be cross-referenced with journal articles

**Acknowledgements**

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

- ❖ data in portals and catalogues
- ❖ open access to data
- ❖ data in several widely accepted machine-readable formats
- ❖ persistent identifier (DOI)
- ❖ quality check of metadata



[www.pangaea.de](http://www.pangaea.de)

We are looking forward to archive Your data.

Thank You