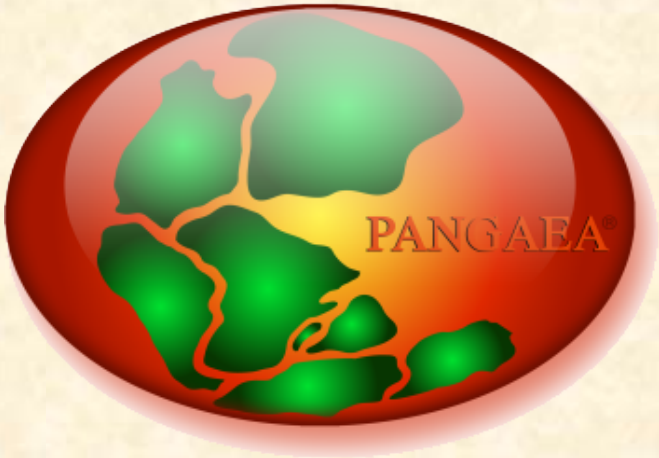
An introduction to the Data Library

PANGAEA®

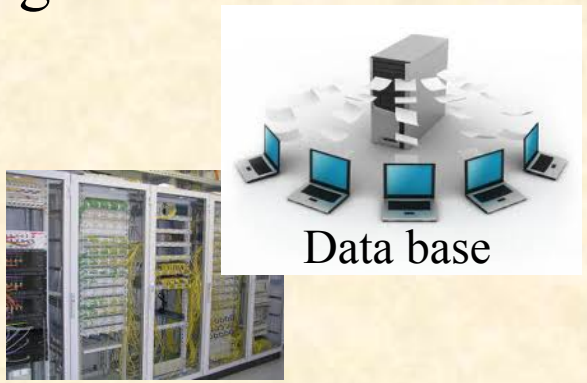


Stefanie Schumacher & Rainer Sieger

Data publishing and archiving

5000 years of libraries

Data publishing and archiving



50 years of World Data Center

ICSU
WORLD DATA SYSTEM

Data publishing and archiving

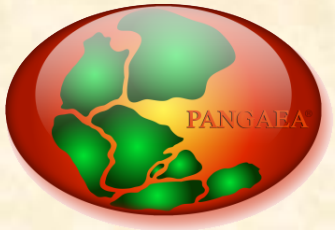
Airglow, Astronomy, **Atmospheric**, Trace Gases, Aurora, **Biodiversity** **Climate**, Cosmic Rays, Earth Tides, **Geology**, Geomagnetism, **Glaciology**, Human Interactions in the Environment, Ionosphere, Land Cover Data, **Marine Environmental Sciences, Marine Geology and Geophysics**, **Meteorology**, Nuclear Radiation, **Oceanography**, **Paleoclimatology**, Remotely Sensed Data, Renewable Resources and Environment, Rockets and Satellites, Rotation of the Earth, **Seismology**, Soils, Solar Activity, Solar Radio Emissions, Solar Terrestrial Physics, Solid Earth Geophysics, Space Science, Sunspot Index

Leg related data base for all shipboard and some post-cruis data

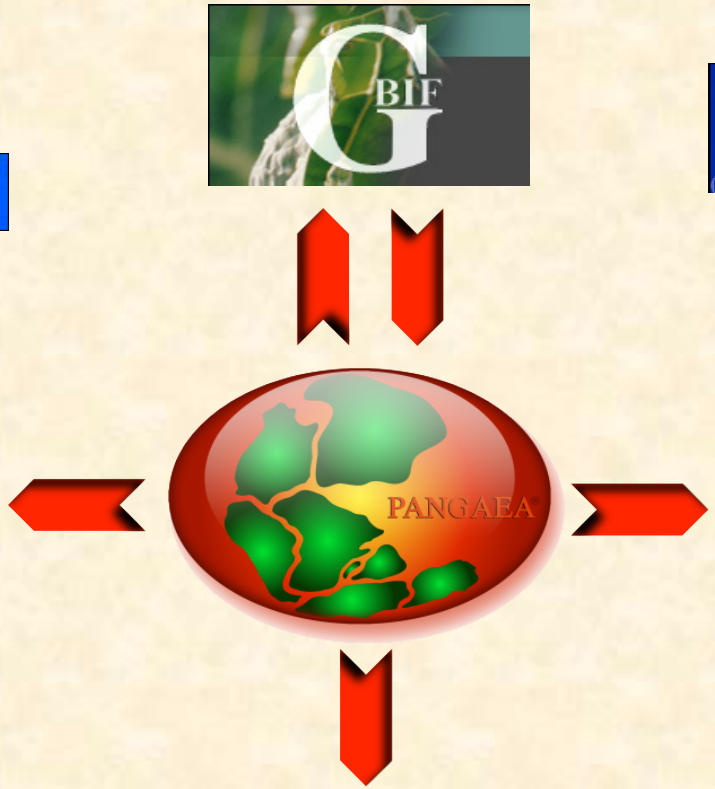
Taxonomy and ecology of plankton

⋮

Earth and Environmental data



Dissemination of data and metadata via search engines, library catalogs and portals



Why should I archive my data?

SPIEGEL ONLINE WISSENSCHAFT

NACHRICHTEN | VIDEO | ENGLISH | EINESTAGES | FORUM | SPIEGEL WISSEN

Home | Politik | Wirtschaft | Panorama | Sport | Kultur | Netzwelt | Wissensch

Nachrichten > Wissenschaft > Weltall

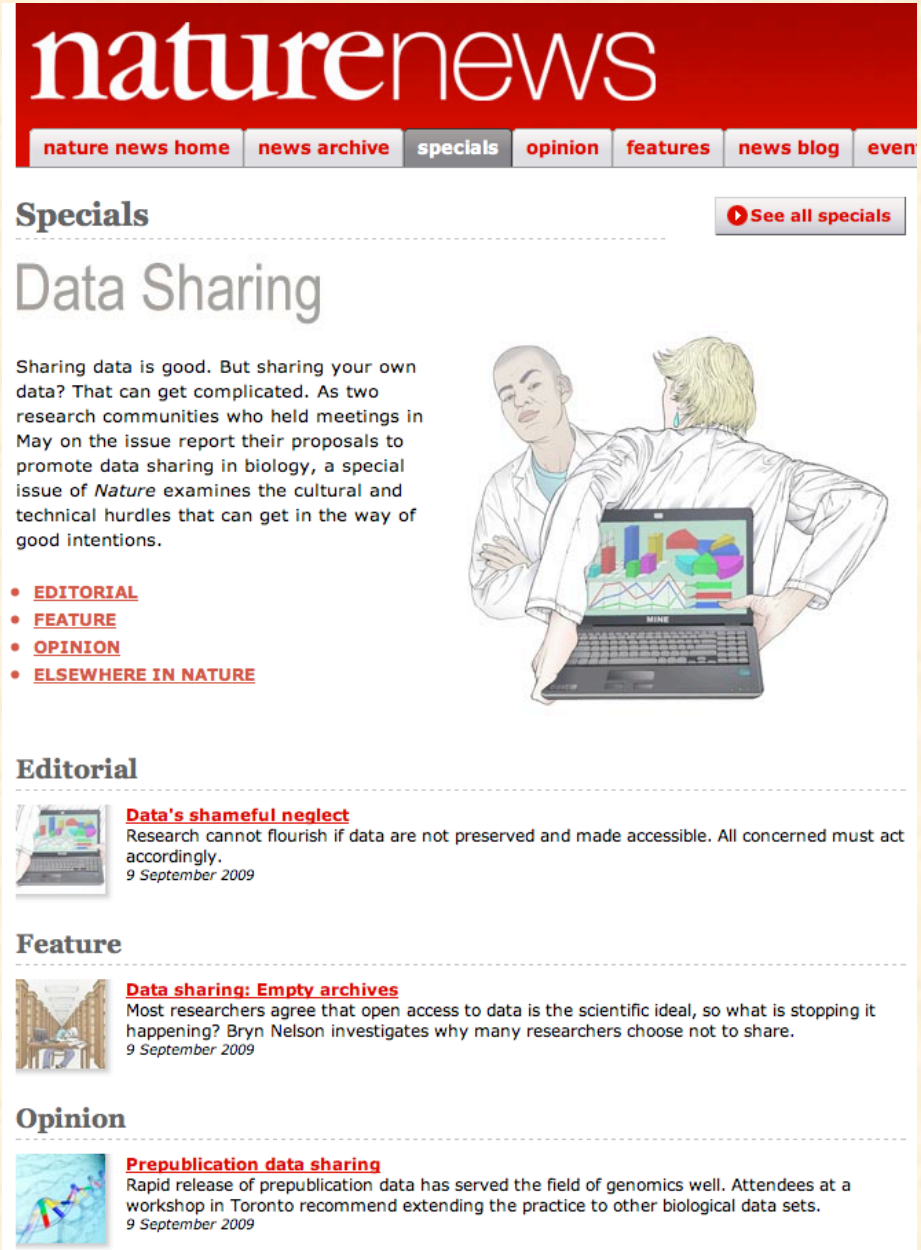
15. August 2006 Drucken | Senden | Bookmark | Merken

PEINLICHE PANNE Schrift: - +

Nasa hat Mondlandungs-Videos verbummelt

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.

Data sharing and archiving



Nature:
Vol 461, 10 September 2009

doi:10.1038/461145a

Good scientific practice in research and scholarship

European Science Foundation (ESF), 2000

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 interpretations 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 may 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.

DFG Recommendations for *Good Scientific Practice*

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.

Open Access


Budapest Open Access Initiative
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Read the initiative
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Budapest Open Access Initiative
The Budapest Open Access Initiative arises from a small but lively meeting convened in Budapest by the Open Society Institute (OSI) on December 1-2, 2001. The purpose of the meeting was to accelerate progress in the international effort to make research articles in all academic fields freely available on the
September 29, 2004
Grants for Open Access Journals
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Program
OA Conference
Program Committee
ECHO Meeting
Conference on
Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities
20 - 22 Oct 2003, Berlin
Berlin Declaration
Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities

What is PANGAEA® ?

PANGAEA is an open access **data library** for earth system research. Data are stored georeferenced in space and time in a relational database and a tape archive.

The data content is accessible on the internet via a search engine, a data warehouse and web services.

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

History & Milestones

1987 Core repository database

1989 SEDI/SEDAT proprietary predecessor

1994 SEDAN/SEPAN relation predecessor

1996 PANGAEA

1998 www.pangaea.de

2001 WDC-MARE

2004 OAI and DOI

2006 Data citation, portal software

2008 Data warehouse

2009 Elsevier-Partnership

…

each dataset can be identified, shared, published and cited by using a Digital Object Identifier (DOI)

Digital Object Identifier - DOI

doi:10.1016/S0098-3004(02)00039-0

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results list previo

Computers & Geosciences
Volume 28, Issue 10, December 2002, Pages 1201-1210

DOI: 10.1016/S0098-3004(02)00039-0

PANGAEA--an information system for environmental sciences

Michael Diepenbroek[a], Hannes Grobe[b], Manfred Reinke[b], Uwe Schindler[c], Reiner Schlitzer[b], Rainer Sieger[b] and Gerold Wefer[a]

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Received 23 March 2001; revised 20 April 2001; accepted 5 May 2001. Available online 20 September 2002.

Abstract

PANGAEA is an information system for processing, long-term storage, and publication of georeferenced data related to earth science fields.

DOI – Digital Object Identifier

Is a character string used to uniquely identify an electronic document or object.

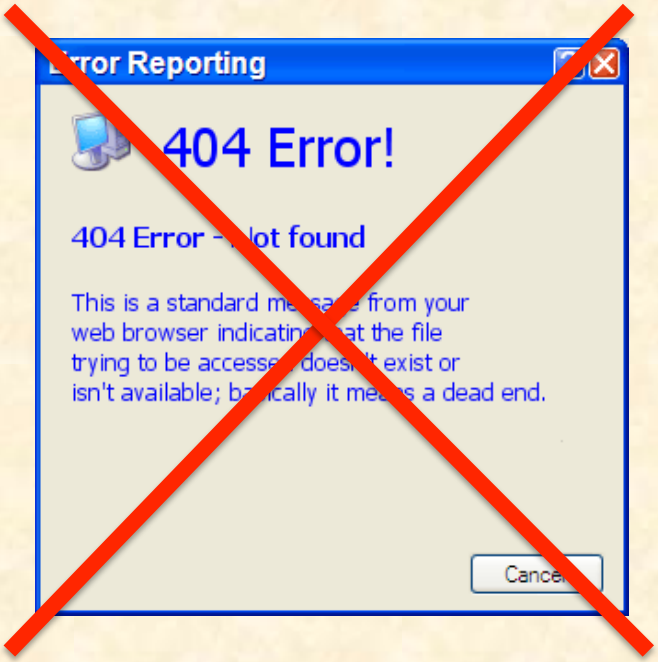
The DOI of a document is permanent, whereas its location and other metadata may change

Is resolved by a doi-resolver: http://dx.doi.org/

Example:

doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.737668

http://dx.doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.737668



Who are the hosts of PANGAEA ?

AWI

Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Bremerhaven

marum

Center for Marine Environmental Sciences, Bremen

Both institutions have committed to long-term operate PANGAEA

Supplement

Marine Micropaleontology

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

Paleoceanographic evolution of North Pacific surf Japan during the past 150,000 years

Itaru Koizumi[a], Hirofumi Yamamoto[b]

[a] Hokkaido University, Japan

[b] Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC), Japan

Received 19 November 2009. Revised 24 January 2010. Accepted 28 January 2010. Available o

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.marmicro.2010.01.003, How to Cite or Link Using DOI

Permissions & Reprints

Abstract

Hydrographic variability in the Mixed Water Region of the Northwest Pacific Oce between the Kuroshio Extension and Oyashio Front, causes complex upwelling productivity and thus great fishery resources. We reconstructed the periodicity

100 Pages as pdf – not useable

Table A1 (MD01-2421)

Depth (m)	0.01	0.06	0.16	0.35	0.55	0.75	0.94	1.14	1.34	1.56	1.65	1.85	2.05	2.25	2.45	2.66	2.85	3.05	3.15	3.36	3.56
Age (cal kry BP)	0.24	0.29	0.38	0.58	0.77	0.96	1.16	1.35	1.55	1.77	1.88	2.12	2.37	2.61	2.86	3.10	3.34	3.59	3.72	3.98	4.25
Diatom abundance (10^7/g)	3.15	3.15	2.36	3.15	2.36	3.15	2.77	2.83	2.99	3.15	3.54	7.14	3.15	3.93	2.77	2.52	2.58	3.35	3.15	2.52	2.18
Oceanic abundance (10^7/g)	2.39	2.20	1.57	2.28	1.46	2.13	2.07	1.88	9.68	2.27	2.24	2.23	2.26	1.93	1.45	1.63	1.53	1.58	1.77	2.53	1.34
Actinocyclus ellipticus																					
Actinocyclus elongatus																					
Alveus marinus	1	1	2	2	2	1			1		1	1	1	1	1	3		2	1	1	3
Asterolampra marylandica																					
Asteromphalus arachne																					
Asteromphalus flabellatus		1			1		1			1			1				1				
Asteromphalus sarcophagus																					
Azpeitia africana																					
Azpeitia nodulifera	2			1			2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1			1		2
Azpeitia tabularia	3	1		2		1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1		1			3	1		
Fragilariopsis doliolus	6	8	4	3	5	9	4	7	8	8	9	3	1	5	3	4	6	6	5	3	8
Hemidiscus cuneiformis										1	1					1		1			1
Nitzschia interruptestriata	1						1	2											1		
Nitzschia kolaczekii			1								1										
Planktoniella sol			1		2				1	2	1										
Pseudosolenia calcar-avis	1	2	1	1		2	1		1	1	1	3	5		3	2	5	2	1	1	2
Rhizosolenia acuminata	1				1										1						
Rhizosolenia bergonii	1		4	3					2	2	1	1		1		1	2	1	3	1	2
Roperia tessellata	3	2		1	1	1	1	1	1		3	2	2	1		1	2			2	1
Thalassiosira leptopus		1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1		2	2	1	2	5	4	3	2	3	1
Thalassiosira oestrupii	6	5	4	4	3	7	8	4	4	7	7	3	9	3	2	8	6	2	6	5	9
Warm-water species in O	25	21	18	21	17	22	18	18	25	27	27	20	25	14	14	26	27	20	21	16	29
Actinocyclus curvatulus	3	4	6	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	3		1	1	2	2		2	3	1
Actinocyclus ochotensis	1	1				1				1											
Asteromphalus robustus				1	1		1										1				
Bacterosira fragilis	2	1		3	3	4	5	1	4	5	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2
Chaetoceros furcellatus	1	2	1	1	1	1			1	1			1					2			
Coscinodiscus marginatus		6	4	4	1	3	1	1	3	2	3	5	3	1	5	11	3	3	4	2	4
Coscinodiscus oculus-iridis	1	1	1	1	2		3	3	2	1	1	1	4		2	4	1		2	2	2
Fragilariopsis cylindrus	1	1	1		2	2	1		1	3	2	1	1	1	1		2				
Fragilariopsis oceanica	5	2			1	1		1		1			2	1	1	1		1	2		2
Neodenticula seminae	19	14	16	14	14	19	19	18	12	15	13	11	15	9	9	11	11	7	5	15	2
Porosira glacilis	1			3		2	1	1	1	1	3	2		3	2	3	4		1	1	
Rhizosolenia hebetata		1		1							1	1		1			1		1	1	1
Thalassiosira gravida	3	6	6	4	6	2	4	5	6	3	3	6	7	4	4	6	5	4	3	2	7
Thalassiosira hyalina																					
Thalassiosira kryophila			2								1	1								1	
Thalassiosira nordenskioeldii	6	5	1	3	5	5	3	7	4	2	1	5	3	4	4	5	8	6	4	3	2
Thalassiosira trifulta	4	4	7	9	4	2	8	5	6	3	4	4	4	1	3	3	2	1	6	6	2
Cold-water species in O	47	48	45	46	49	43	52	43	42	41	37	41	43	27	33	48	41	25	31	39	25
Td' values	34.7	30.4	28.6	31.3	33.3	33.8	25.7	29.5	37.3	39.7	42.2	32.8	36.8	34.1	29.8	35.1	39.7	44.4	40.4	29.1	53.7
Annual *Td'*-SST (℃)	16.8	16.6	16.4	17.1	16.3	17.4	16.7	17.0	17.8	18.2	17.8	16.5	17.3	17.6	16.6	17.1	16.9	18.4	18.3	16.1	19.7
Asteromphalus heptactis																					
Coscinodiscus centralis									1												
Coscinodiscus obscurus		1		1			1														
Coscinodiscus radiatus	1																				
Nitzschia bicapitata						1				2											1
Nitzschia capuluspalae							1	1						1							
Nitzschia sicula	1		2	1	1	2	1		2	1	2	2	2		1			1	1		2
Proboscia alata					1															1	
Rhizosolenia setigera	3	3	6	9	2	5	5	6	6	6	4	7	8	2	2	3	6	1	10	4	3
Rhizosolenia styliformis	3	5	2	5	3	2	6	1	1	4	5	4	2	2	5	2	2	2	3	5	3
Rhizosolenia spp.	1																	2			
Stellarima stellaria	1		1	2					1		2	1	1		2			1	1	1	
Thalassiosira eccentrica	2	6	3	2	6	2	2	2	2	5	2	5	6	4	4	1	3	3	4	6	5
Thalassiosira ferelineata	5		1	1		2	2			1	1		1			1	2	1	2	2	2
Thalassiosira gravida v.						2				1		1	1	1	1					1	
Thalassiosira lineata	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	4	2	2		4	4	6	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Thalassiosira pacifica	4	3	1	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	5	1		
Thalassiosira subtilis																					
Thalassiosira spp.	2	1	3		1	1	2	4	1		2	1	2	1	1	1	2				
Thalassiothrix frauenfeldii	2	4	4	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	4	1	3	4
Thalassothrix longissima	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	3
Oceanica species	106	95	91	97	83	91	98	83	88	98	87	92	99	67	69	90	90	68	78	82	79
Cyclotella stylorum			3	1	1				2		3		3		1	2	1			1	2
Hemiaulis sinensis																					1

Relational database – machine-readable

PANGAEA®
Data Publisher for Earth & Environment

Data Description

Citation: **Koizumi, Itaru; Yamamoto, Hirofu**
MD01-2421. Dataset #775547 (D

Reference(s): **Koizumi, Itaru; Yamamoto, Hirofumi (2**
Japan during the past 150,000 years.
doi:10.1016/j.marmicro.2010.01.003

Coverage: *Latitude:* 36.023500 * *Longitude:* 141.78
Minimum Age: 0.240 ka BP * *Maximum A*
Minimum DEPTH, sediment: 0.0 m * *Ma*

Event(s): **MD01-2421** (MD012421) * *Latitude:* 36
* *Elevation:* -2286.0 m * *Recovery:* 45.
WEPAMA) * *Basis:* Marion Dufresne

Comment: Total count of 200 specimens per sample

Parameter(s):

#	Name	Short
1	DEPTH, sediment	Depth
2	AGE	Age
3	Diatoms, total abundance per unit sediment mass	TDA
4	Diatoms, oceanic	Diatom
5	Actinocyclus ellipticus	A. ellipt
6	Actinocyclus elongatus	A. elon
7	Alveus marinus	A. mari

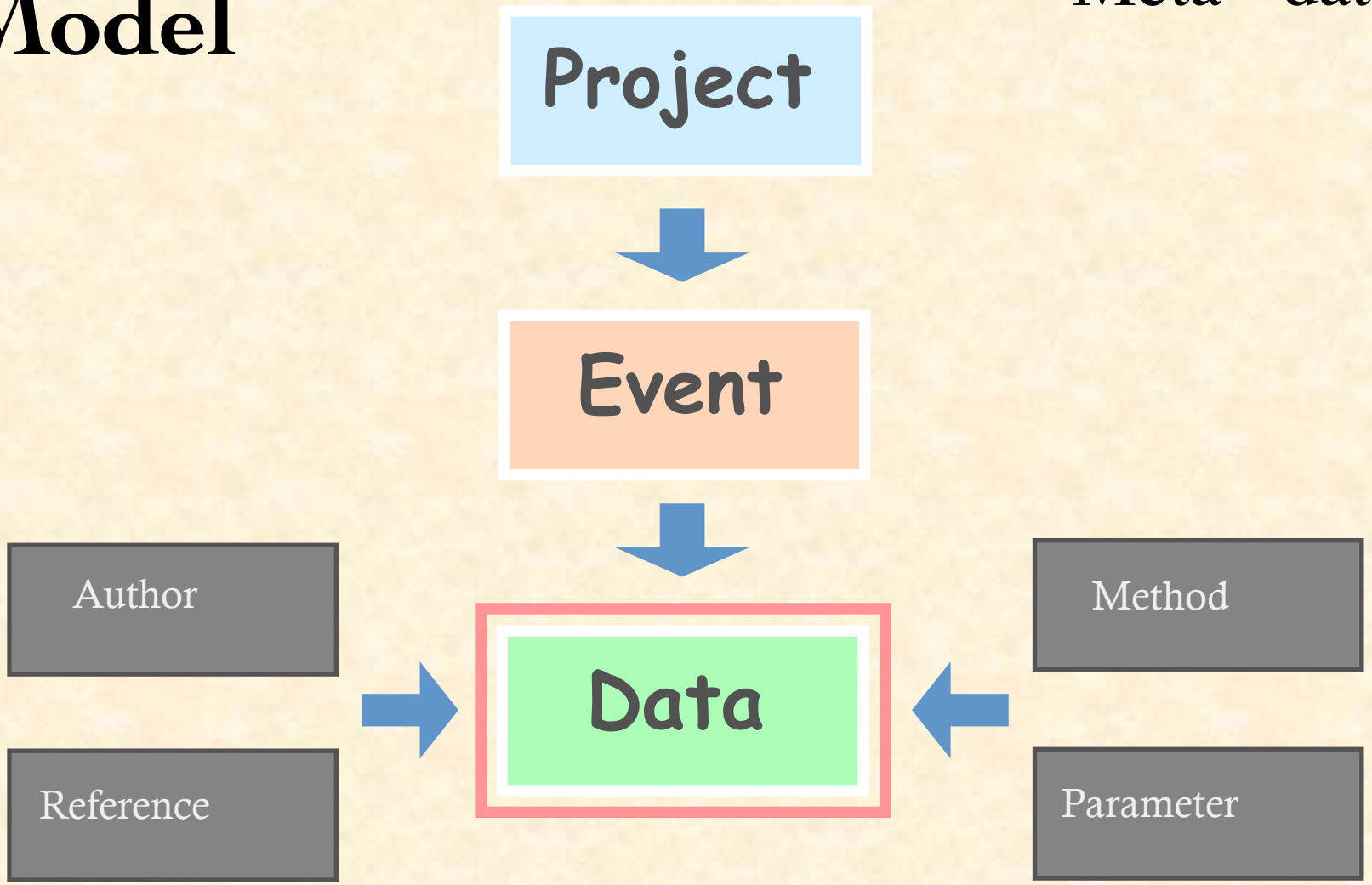
MD01-2421_diatom.tab

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
187	Size:	42525 data points													
188	*/														
189	Depth [m]	Age [ka BP]	TDA [10**6#	Diatoms, oce	A. ellipticus [	A. elongatus	A. marinus [#	A. marylandi	A. arachne [#	A. flabellatus	A. sarcophag	A. africana [#	A. nodulifer [	A. tabularis [	F. dolic
190	0.01	0.24	31.6	23.9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	
191	0.06	0.29	31.5	22	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
192	0.16	0.38	23.6	15.7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
193	0.35	0.58	31.5	22.8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
194	0.55	0.77	23.6	14.6	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
195	0.75	0.96	31.5	21.3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
196	0.94	1.16	27.7	20.7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
197	1.14	1.35	28.3	18.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	
198	1.34	1.55	29.9	96.8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
199	1.56	1.77	31.5	22.7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	
200	1.65	1.88	35.4	22.4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
201	1.85	2.12	71.4	22.3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
202	2.05	2.37	31.5	22.6	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	
203	2.25	2.61	39.3	19.3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
204	2.45	2.86	27.7	14.5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
205	2.66	3.1	25.2	16.3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
206	2.85	3.34	25.8	15.3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
207	3.05	3.59	33.5	15.8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
208	3.15	3.72	31.5	17.7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
209	3.36	3.98	25.8	15.3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
210	3.56	4.25	21.8	13.4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
211	3.76	4.51	31.5	18.2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	
212	3.95	4.77	75.5	15.1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
213	4.16	5.04	21.8	11.6	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	
214	4.31	5.24	28.3	18.1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
215	4.53	5.53	28.7	16.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	
216	4.63	5.67	17.7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
217	4.84	5.94	9.8	5.2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	
218	5.04	6.2	20.2	11.9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	
219	5.24	6.48	28.7	16.6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	
220	5.44	6.75	11.3	6.9	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	
221	5.64	7.01	14.5	6.8	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	
222	5.84	7.28	18.9	9.1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	
223	6.03	7.53	23.6	13.8	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
224	6.14	7.74	20.2	12.8	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
225	6.34	8.19	15.8	9.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
226	6.54	8.64	11.3	6.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
227	6.75	9.09	21	16	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	
228	6.95	9.54	17.7	11.5	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	
229	7.15	9.99	13.5	9.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
230	7.35	10.43	12.3	8.6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
231	7.53	10.83	21	16.3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
232	7.63	11.06	12.3	8.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
233	7.84	11.51	16.7	13.2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	

doi:10.1594/PANGAEA

Data Model

Meta - data



Geo-code & meta-data

when ?

date/time or age

what ?

parameter [unit]

how ?

method

123.4 text

where ?

latitude
longitude

ice, water, air,
sediment, object...

who ?

investigator
reference

!

... no data without metadata

no metadata without data ...

!

Data-Publication with PANGAEA

Marine Micropaleontology
Volume 76, Issues 3-4, September 2010, Pages 92-103
doi:10.1016/j.marmicro.2010.06.002 | How to Cite or Link Using DOI

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] and Olivier Pays[e]

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Abstract

of the Vendée, France. The Pakistan margin project was supported by UK Natural Environment Research Council Grant NER/A/S/2000/01383. For supplementary data see: doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.707882.

PANGAEA is a designated archive for the journal Earth System Science Data (ESSD)

doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.547983

Earth Syst. Sci. Data, 1, 1–5, 2009
www.earth-syst-sci-data.net/1/1/2009/

Earth System Science Data

Compilation of ozonesonde profiles from the Antarctic Georg-Forster-Station from 1985 to 1992

G. König-Langlo and H. Gernandt

Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Bussestraße 24, 27570 Bremerhaven, Germany

Received: 29 July 2008 – Published in Earth Syst. Sci. Data Discuss.: 22 September 2008
Revised: 1 December 2008 – Accepted: 23 December 2008 – Published: 12 January 2009

Abstract. On 22 May 1985 the first balloon-borne ozonesonde was successfully launched by the staff of Georg-Forster-Station (70°46′ S, 11°41′ E). The subsequent weekly ozone soundings mark the beginning of a continuous investigation of the vertical ozone distribution in the southern hemisphere by Germany.

The measurements began the year the ozone hole was discovered. They significantly contribute to other measurements made prior to and following 1985 at other stations. The regular ozone soundings from 1985 until 1992 are a valuable reference data set since the chemical ozone loss became a significant feature in the southern polar stratosphere.

The balloon-borne soundings were performed at the upper air sounding facility of the neighbouring station Novolazarevskaya, just 2 km from Georg-Forster-Station. Until 1992, ozone soundings were taken without interruption. Thereafter, the ozone sounding program was moved to Neumayer-Station (70°39′ S, 8°15′ W) 750 km further west.

Data coverage and parameter measured

Repository-Reference: doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.547983
Coverage: East: 11.8300; South: −70.7700;
Location Name: Georg-Forster-Station, Antarctica
Date/Time Start: 1985-05-22T05:19:00
Date/Time End: 1992-01-29T01:19:00

Parameter	Short Name	Unit	Comment
Altitude	Altitude	m	height above mean sea level
Date/Time	Date/Time		universal time code (UTC)
Longitude	Longitude		at launching point
Latitude	Latitude		at launching point
Ozone, partial pressure	O_3	mPa	
Pressure, at given altitude	PPPP	hPa	
Temperature, air	TTT	degC	
Wind direction	dd	deg	
Wind speed	ff	m/sec	

Correspondence to: G. König-Langlo
(gert.koenig-langlo@awi.de)

Published by Copernicus Publications.

1 Introduction

The first permanently operated German research base – later named Georg-Forster-Station – was established in 1976 in the Schirmacher Oasis at 70°46′ S, 11°41′ E. The station was permanently used and operated as an annex to the Russian station Novolazarevskaya until 1987, and then as a German Antarctic station named after the German natural scientists, author and revolutionary Georg Forster (1754–1794) until 1993.

Long-term studies of magnetospheric-ionospheric processes, geophysical investigations, biological studies and sea ice observations using satellite imaging were performed.

The station became known to the international scientific community when the vertical extent of the "ozone hole" in the southern polar stratosphere was firstly recorded by regular balloon-borne ozone observations in 1985 (Gernandt, 1987a, b).

The ozone sounding programme was a major contribution of the Meteorological Service to the Antarctic research of the German Democratic Republic (GDR). The station was established as a long-term ozone-sonde observatory in cooperation with the Russian Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute (AARI) and the Aerological Observatory Lindenberg (AOL) in order to study the climatology of the ozone layer in

Final data report
for projects

CD/DVD with data and local
search engine

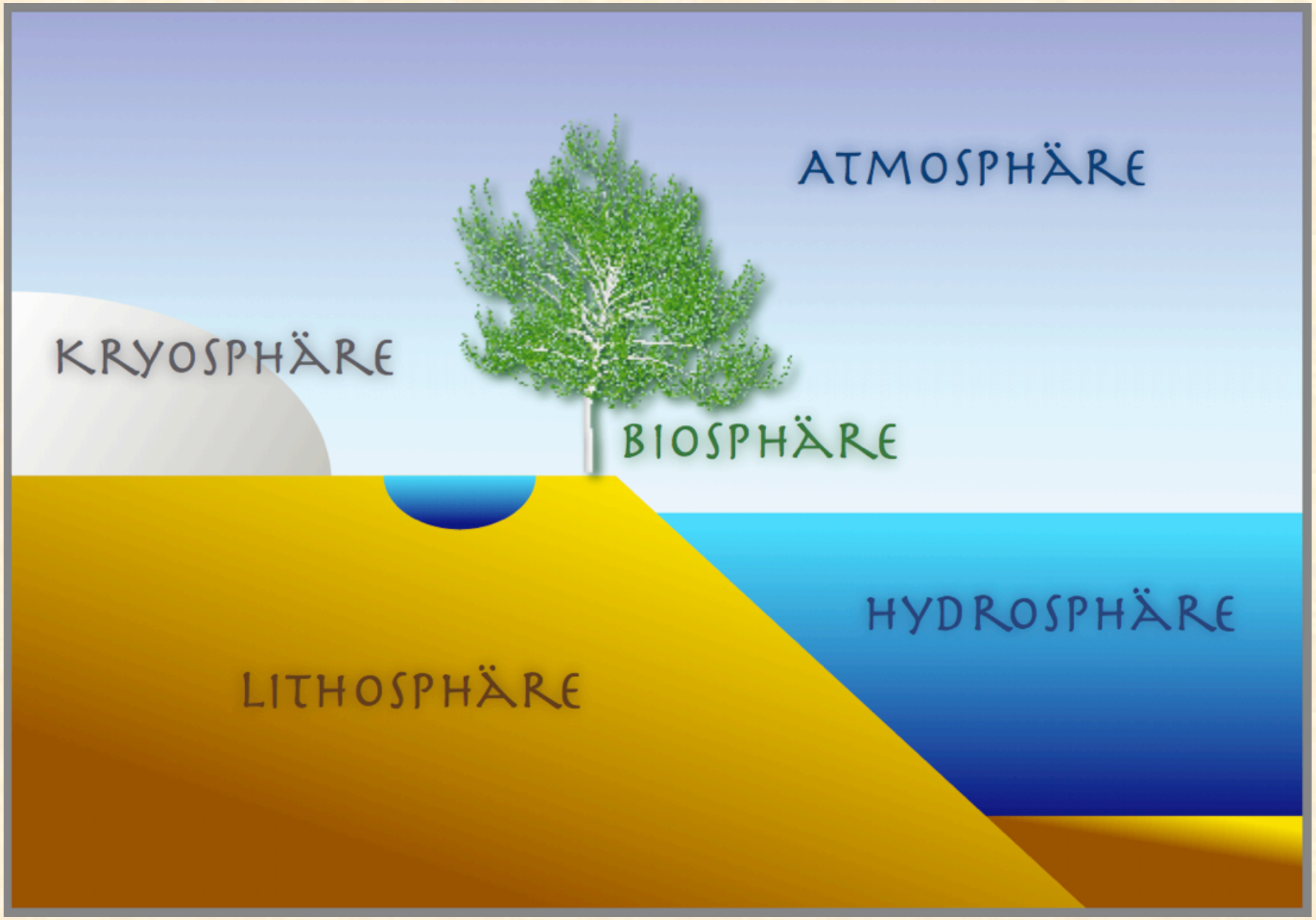
Description and further
information in a booklet

Distribution through 270
libraries with focus on marine
research

What kind off data can I found -

what kind of data can be published/archived

in PANGAEA


ATMOSPHÄRE
KRYOSPHÄRE
BIOSPHÄRE
HYDROSPHÄRE
LITHOSPHÄRE

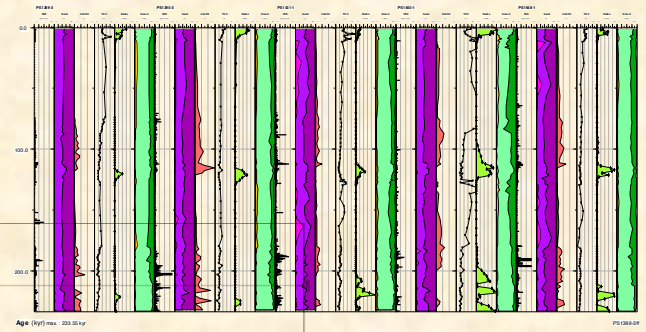
Major Projects

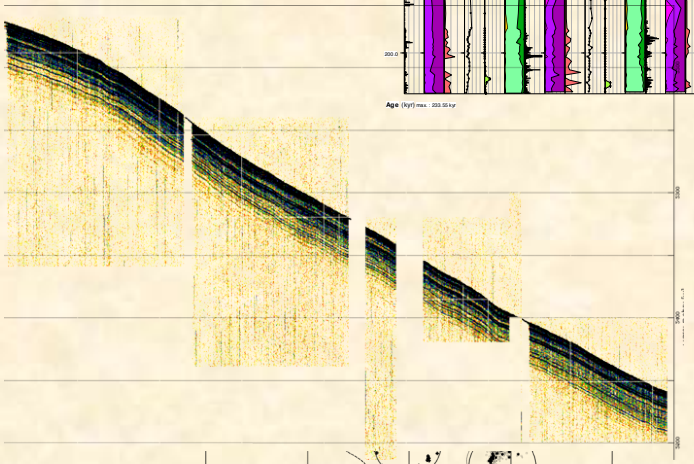
International	EU	National
BSRN	ONARC	Marine environment
JGOFS	CarboOcean	SIRRO
WOCE	EuroOceans	HISTRA
EPICA	HERMES/Hermione	ARCOD
IODP	EPOCA	DFG/BMBF

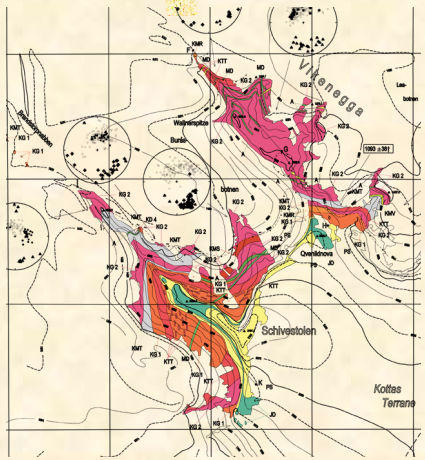
Radiation
Pollen
Tree rings
Oceanography
Ocean acidification
Ice cores
Data archaeology
Marine geology

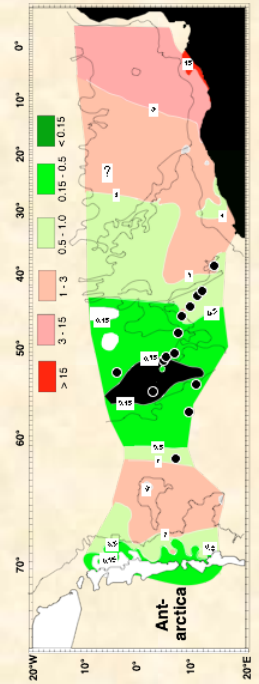
Examples from Geoscientific Research

- Sediment profile
- Seismic profile
- Mineral distribution
- Geological map





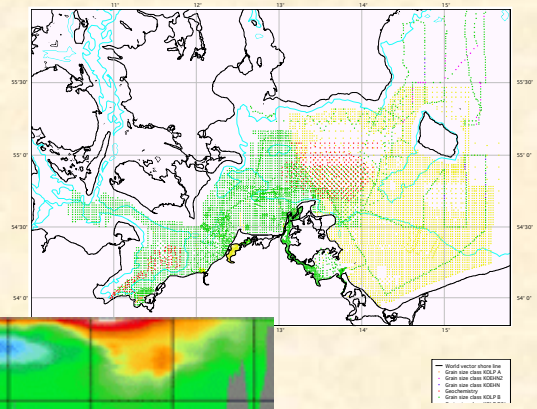




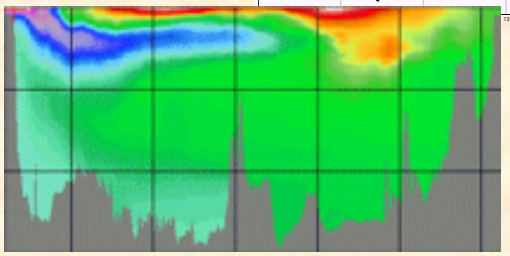
Examples from Environmental Research

- Images

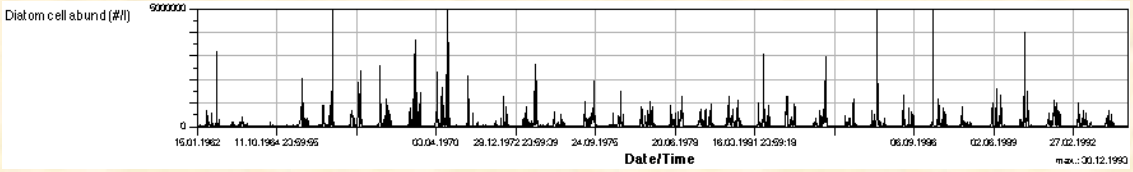
- Distributed samples



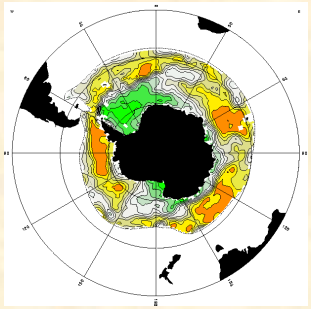
- Hydrographic profiles



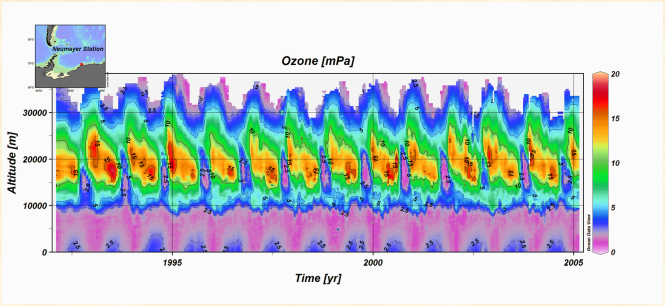
- Times Series



Examples from Antarctic Research

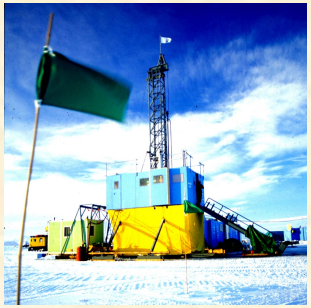


Southern Ocean Atlas

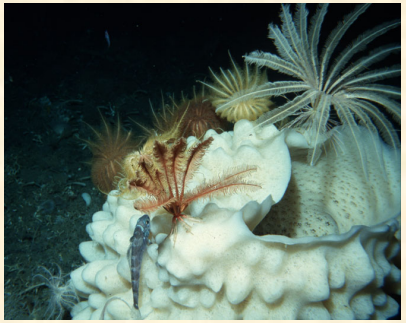


Ozone profiles

Sediments and Rocks



CRP
Cape Roberts Project

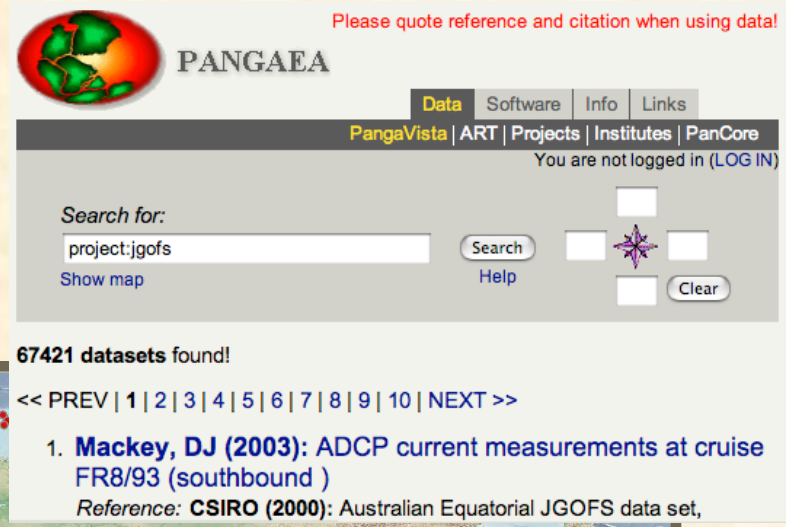


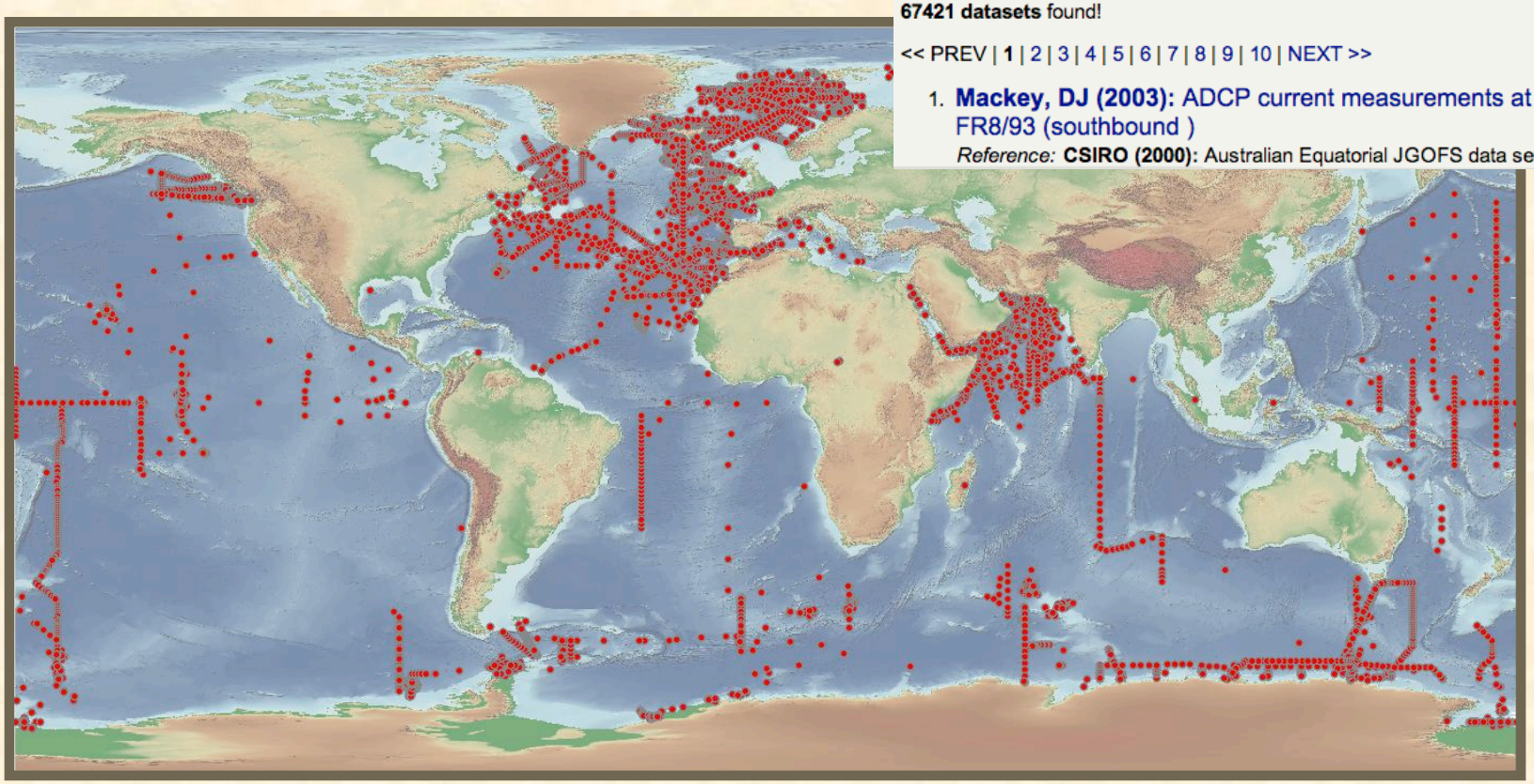
Archive of
Underwater Imaging

EPICA
European Project for
Ice Coring in Antarctica

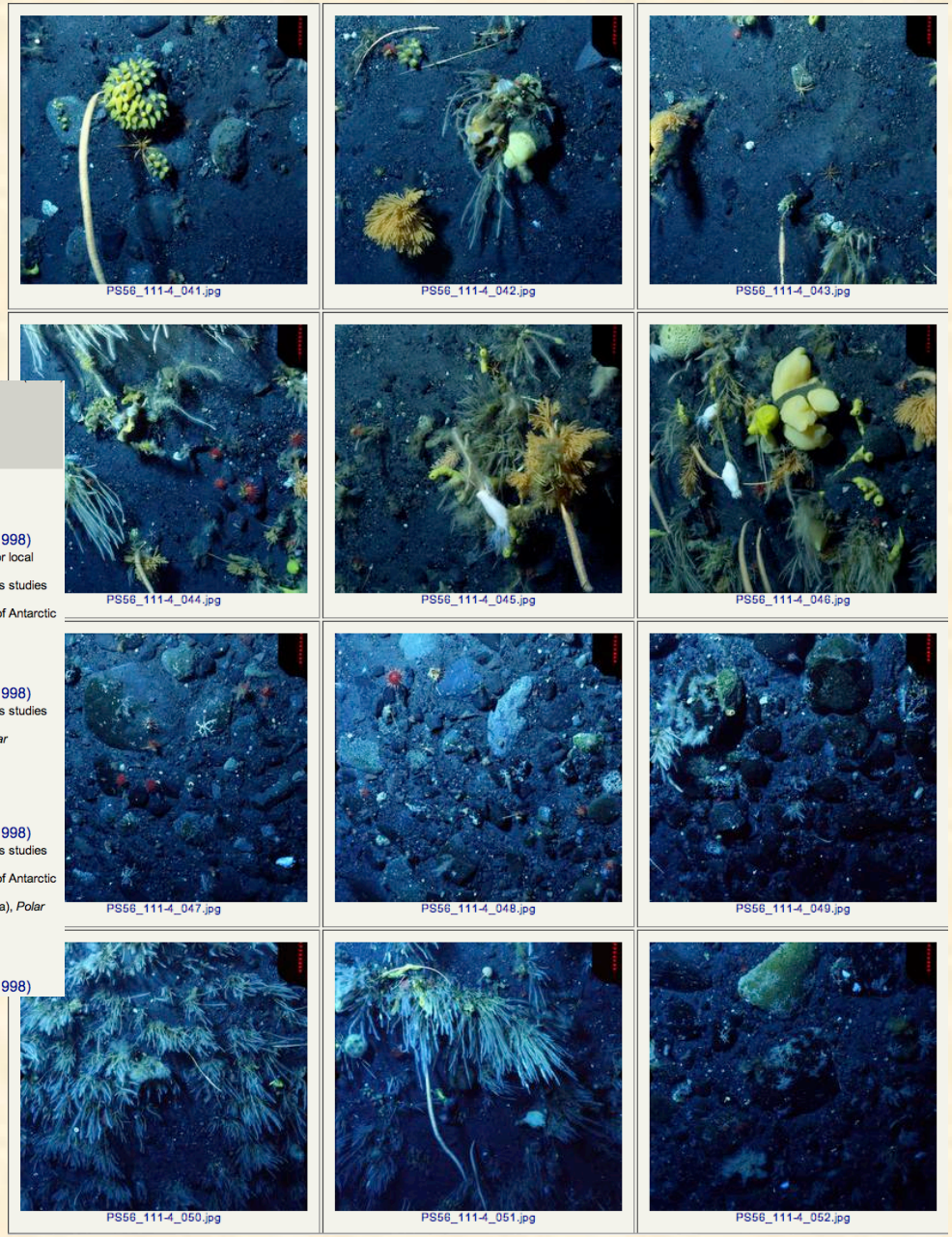
JGOFS

Joint Global Ocean Flux Studies





Sea-bed photos



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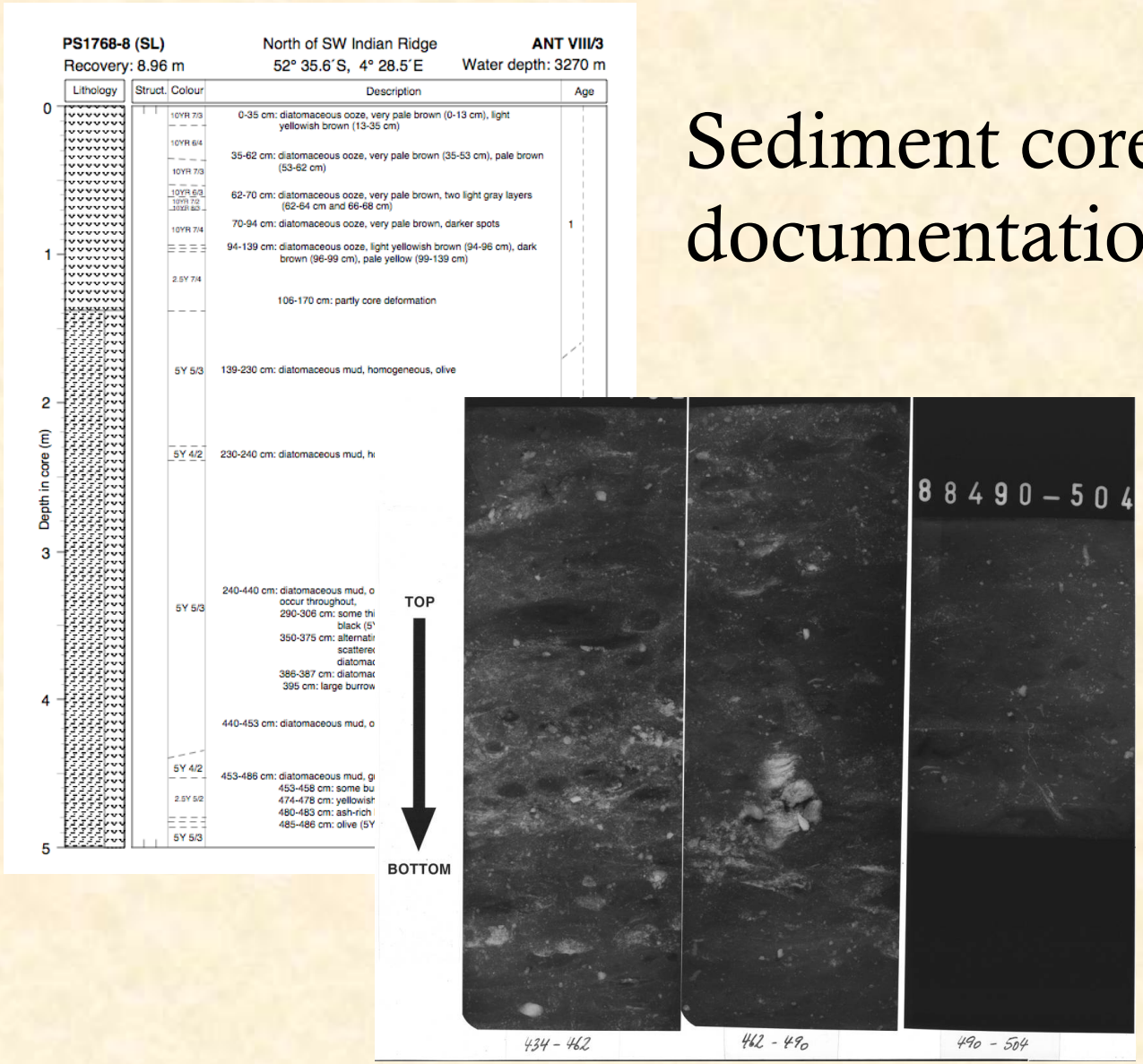
1. **Gutt, J (2004):** Sea-bed photographs (benthos) from the Weddell Sea along ROV profile PS48/281 (©AWI, Gutt 1998)
   Reference: **Raguá-Gil, JM; Gutt, J; Clarke, A et al. (2004):** Antarctic shallow-water mega-epibenthos: shaped by circumpolar dispersion or local conditions?, *Marine Biology*
   Gutt, J; Arntz, WE; Balguerias, E et al. (2003): Diverse approaches to questions of diversity: German contributions to benthos studies around South American and Antarctica, *Gayana*
   Gutt, J; Piepenburg, D (2003): Scale-dependent impacts of catastrophic disturbances by grounding icebergs on the diversity of Antarctic benthos, *Marine Ecology Progress Series*
   (and more)
   Size: unknown
   doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.198686 - Score: 80% - Similar datasets
2. **Gutt, J (2004):** Sea-bed photographs (benthos) from the Weddell Sea along ROV profile PS48/238 (©AWI, Gutt 1998)
   Reference: **Gutt, J; Arntz, WE; Balguerias, E et al. (2003):** Diverse approaches to questions of diversity: German contributions to benthos studies around South American and Antarctica, *Gayana*
   Gutt, J (2001): High latitude antarctic benthos: a coevolution of nature conservation and ecosystem research?, *Ocean and Polar Research*
   Gutt, J (2001): On the direct impact of ice on marine benthic communities, a review, *Polar Biology*
   (and more)
   Size: unknown
   doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.198685 - Score: 80% - Similar datasets
3. **Gutt, J (2004):** Sea-bed photographs (benthos) from the Weddell Sea along ROV profile PS48/219 (©AWI, Gutt 1998)
   Reference: **Gutt, J; Arntz, WE; Balguerias, E et al. (2003):** Diverse approaches to questions of diversity: German contributions to benthos studies around South American and Antarctica, *Gayana*
   Gutt, J; Piepenburg, D (2003): Scale-dependent impacts of catastrophic disturbances by grounding icebergs on the diversity of Antarctic benthos, *Marine Ecology Progress Series*
   Gutt, J; Starmans, A (2001): Quantification of iceberg impact and benthic recolonisation patterns in the Weddell Sea (Antarctica), *Polar Biology*
   (and more)
   Size: unknown
   doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.198684 - Score: 80% - Similar datasets
4. **Gutt, J (2004):** Sea-bed photographs (benthos) from the Weddell Sea along ROV profile PS48/213 (©AWI, Gutt 1998)

doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.319877

Sediment core documentation



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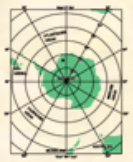
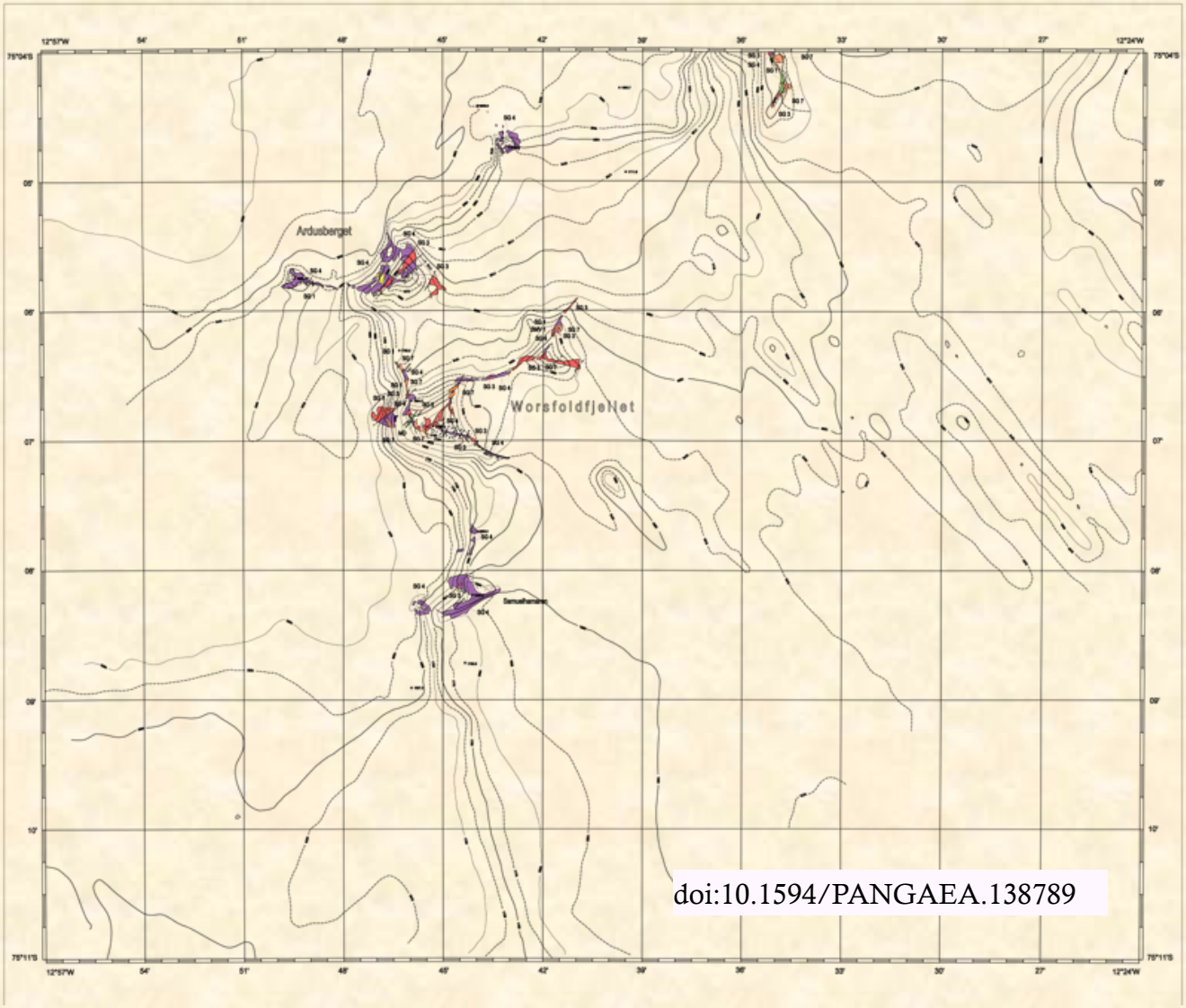
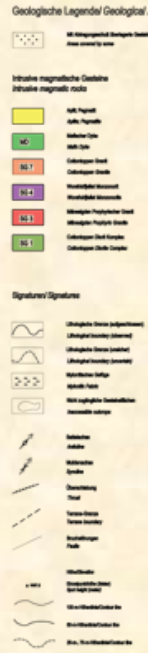
Geological map







doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.138789

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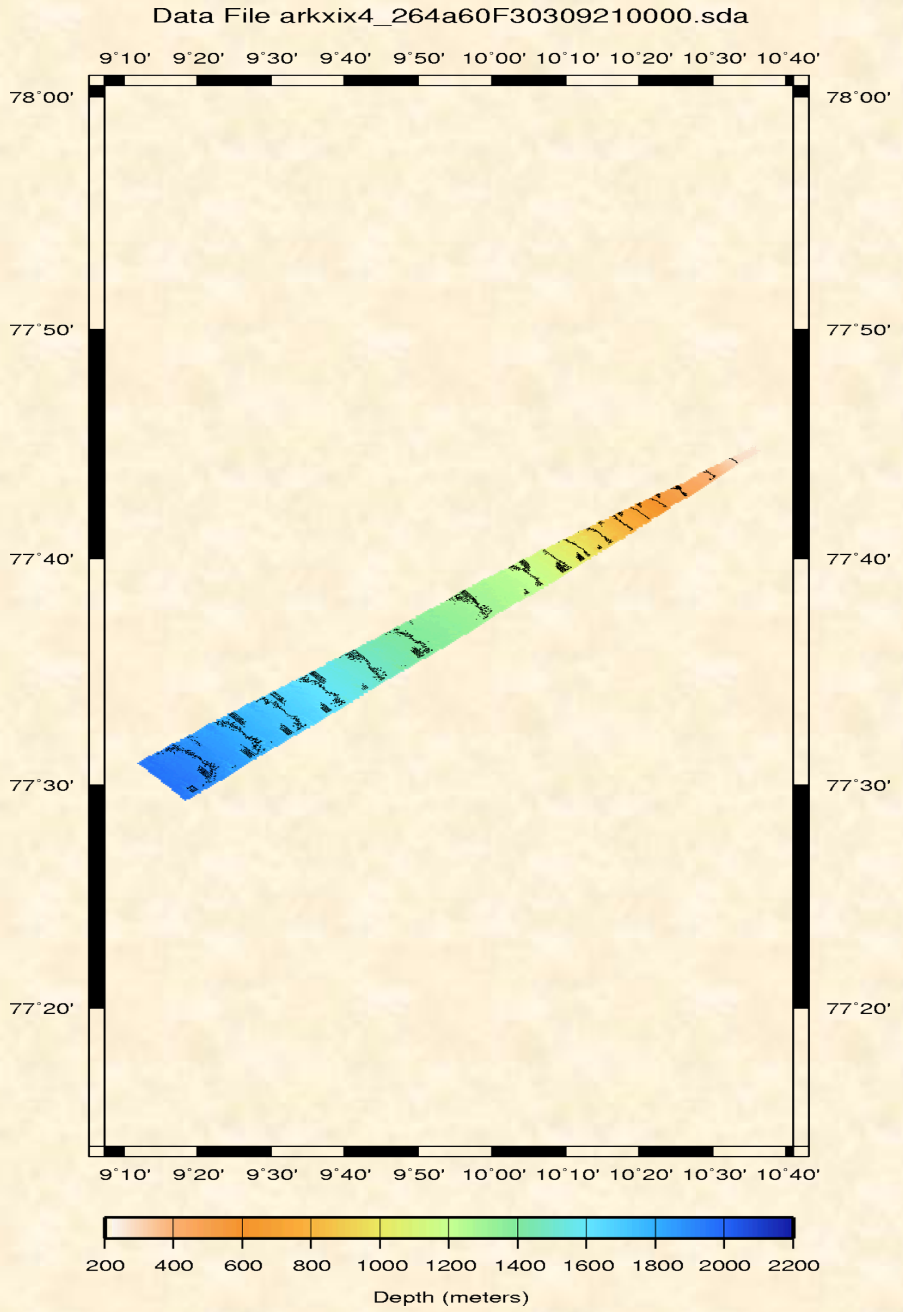
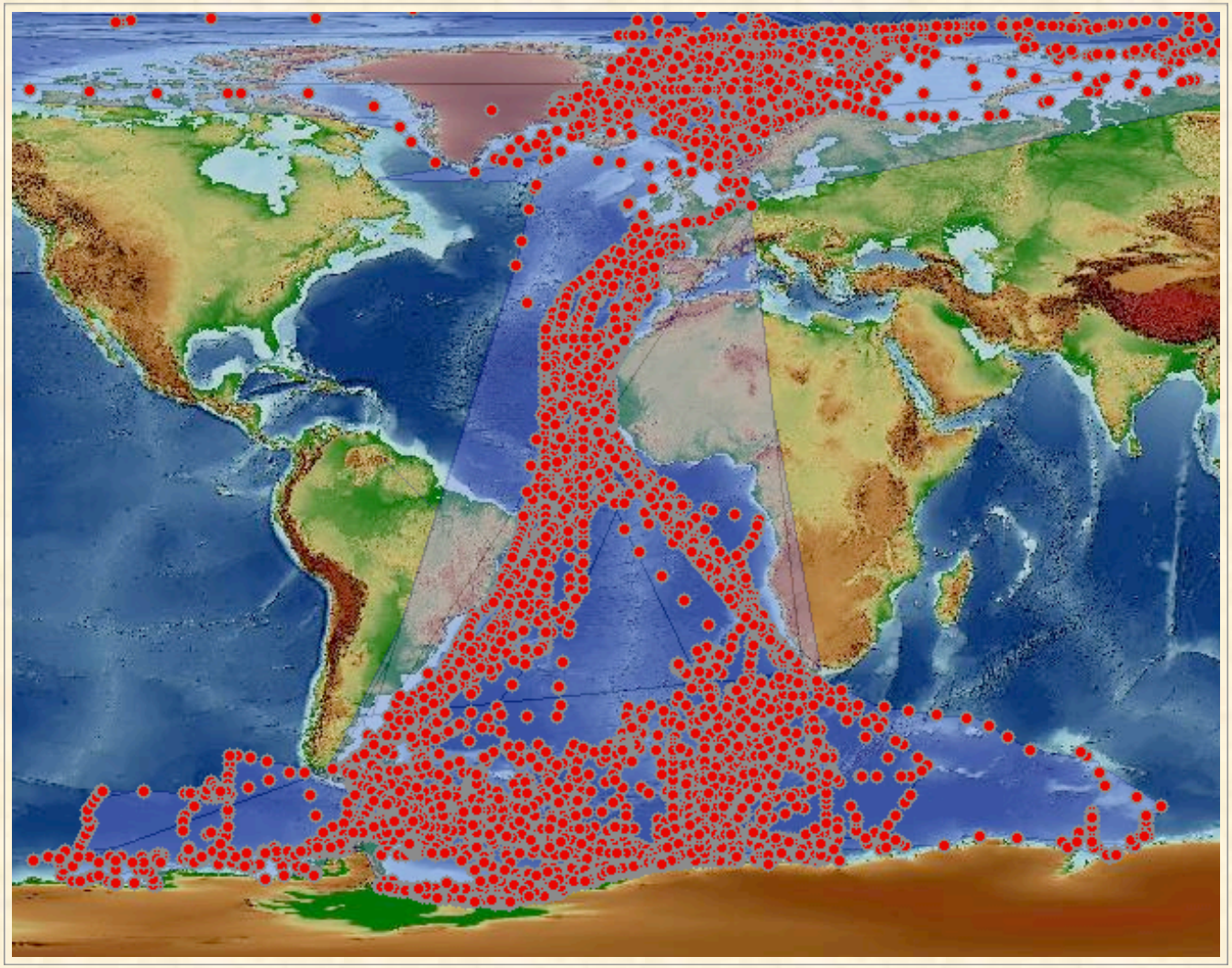
Bathymetry



doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.351142

Meteorological observations



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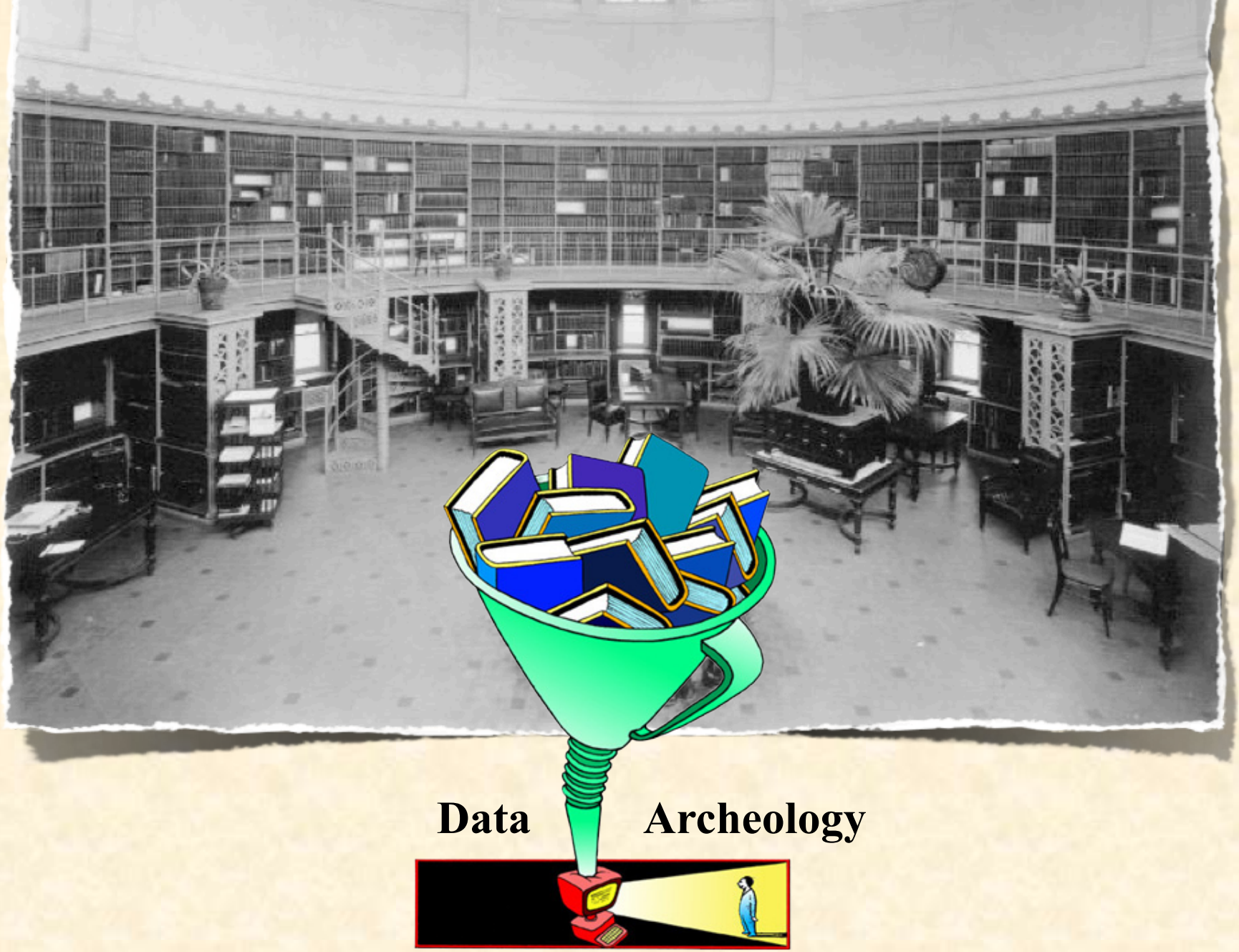
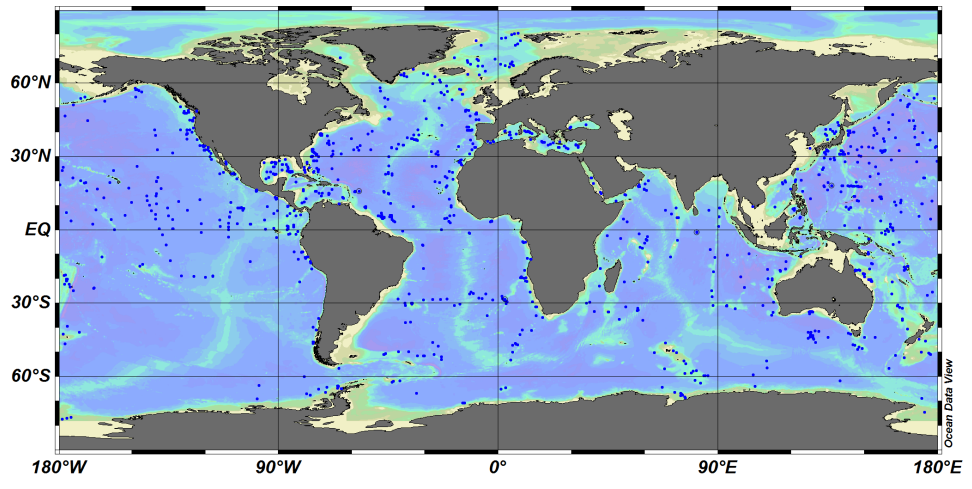
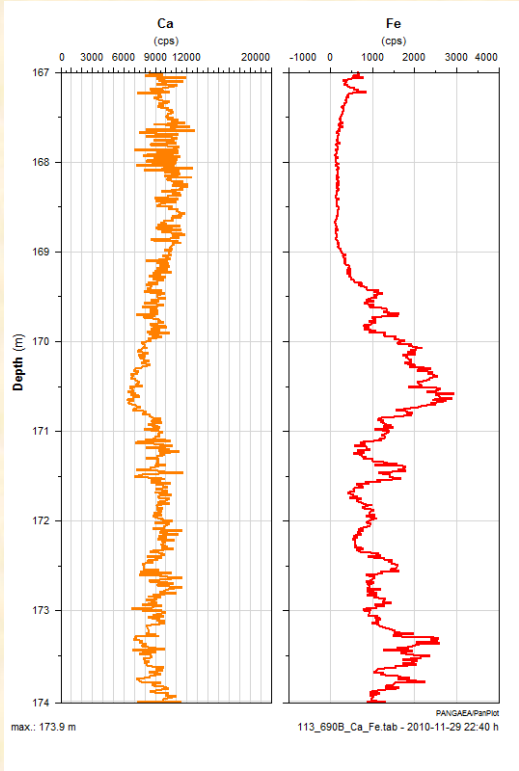


Data Archeology

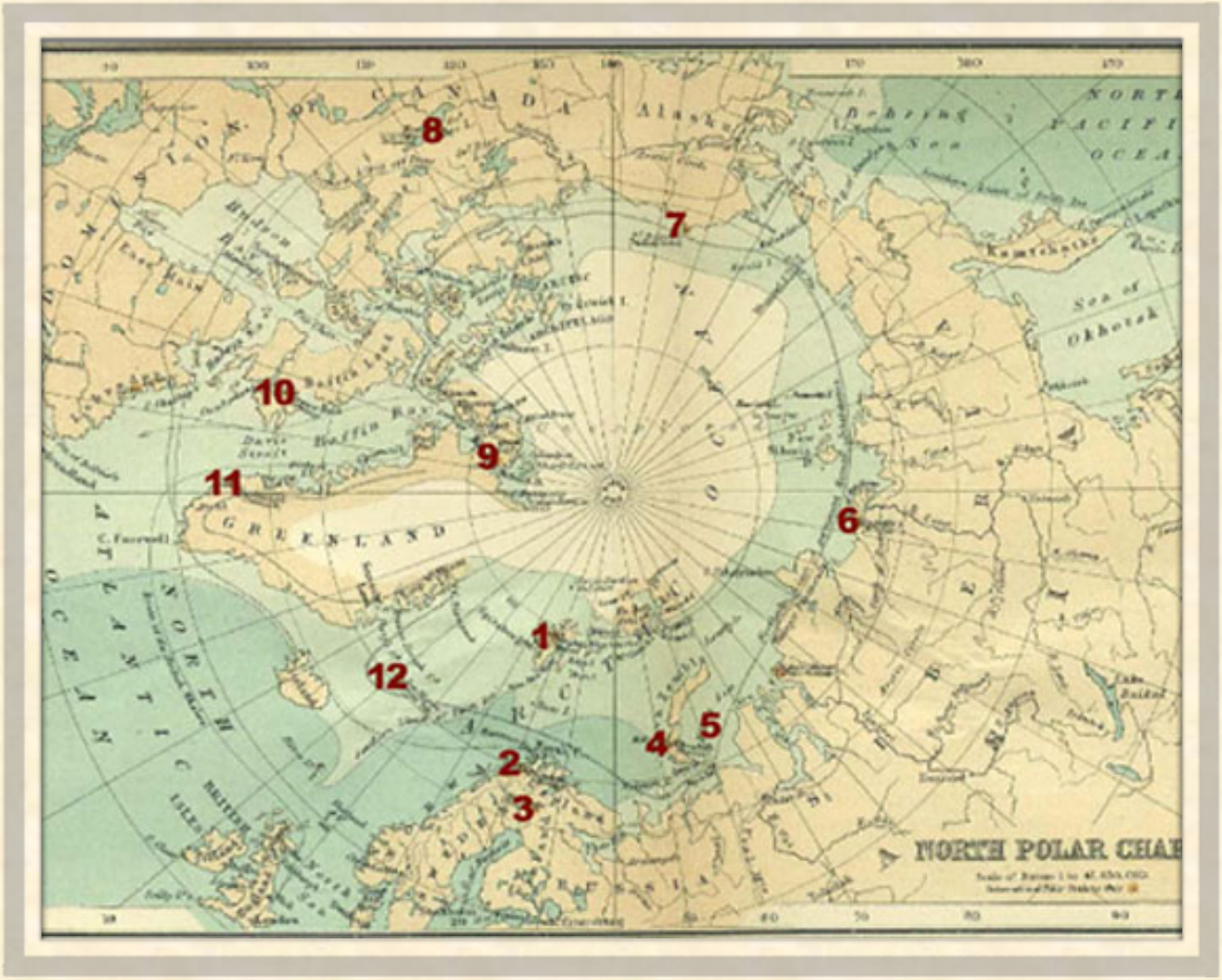
DSDP / ODP / IODP



The PANGAEA web server operates the Mirror Site for the Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) in Europe.
http://odp.pangaea.de



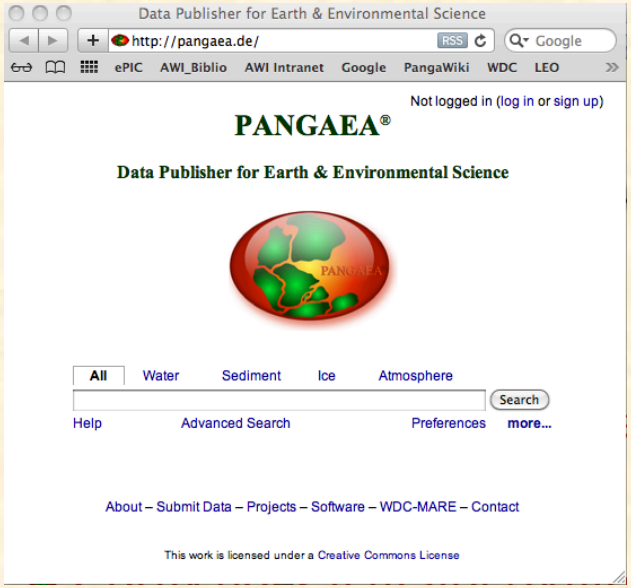
Röhl et al. 2000
doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.57539



International Polar Year (1882-1883)

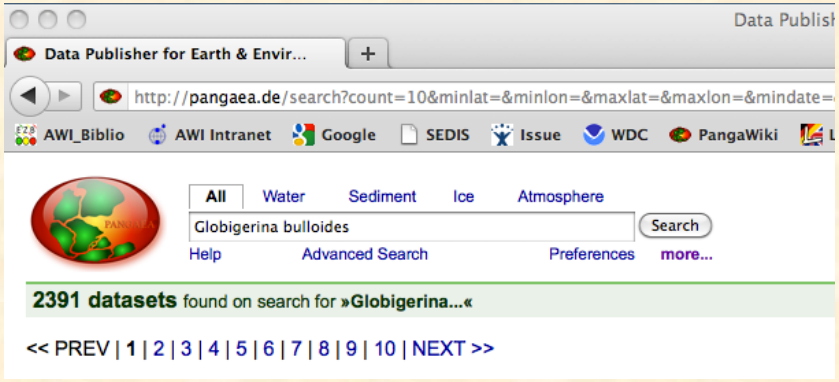
Data Access

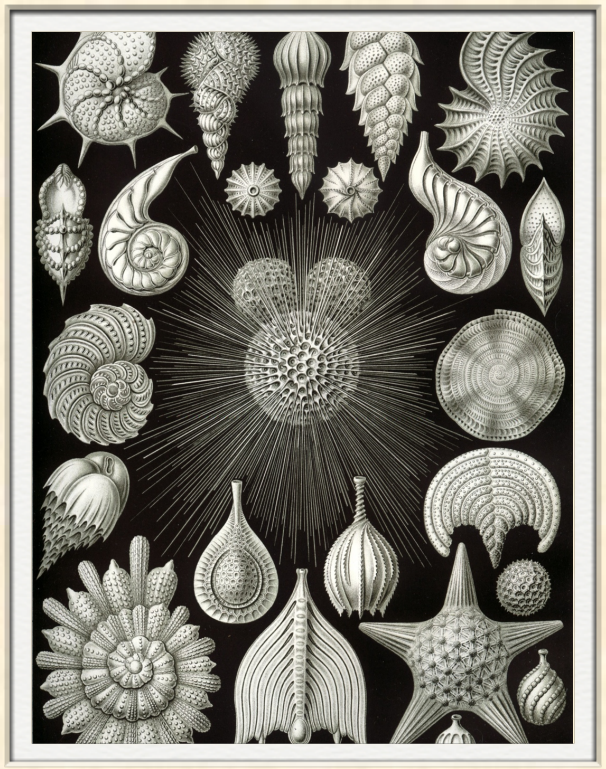
Search engine > works like Google



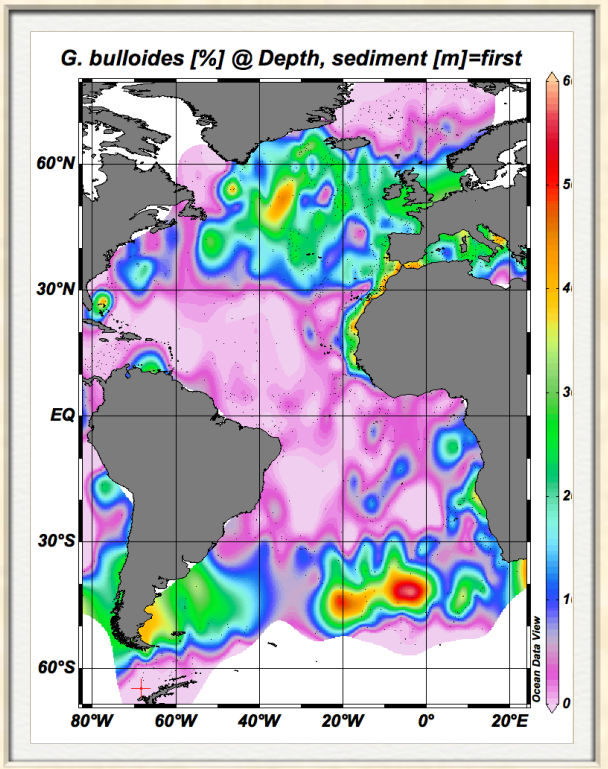
Web service > exchange with portals

Data-Warehouse > retrieval & compilation





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.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY J. H. VANDIERENDONCK

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[1], "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

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

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),

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Provision of data

Data provided by author/
principle investigator

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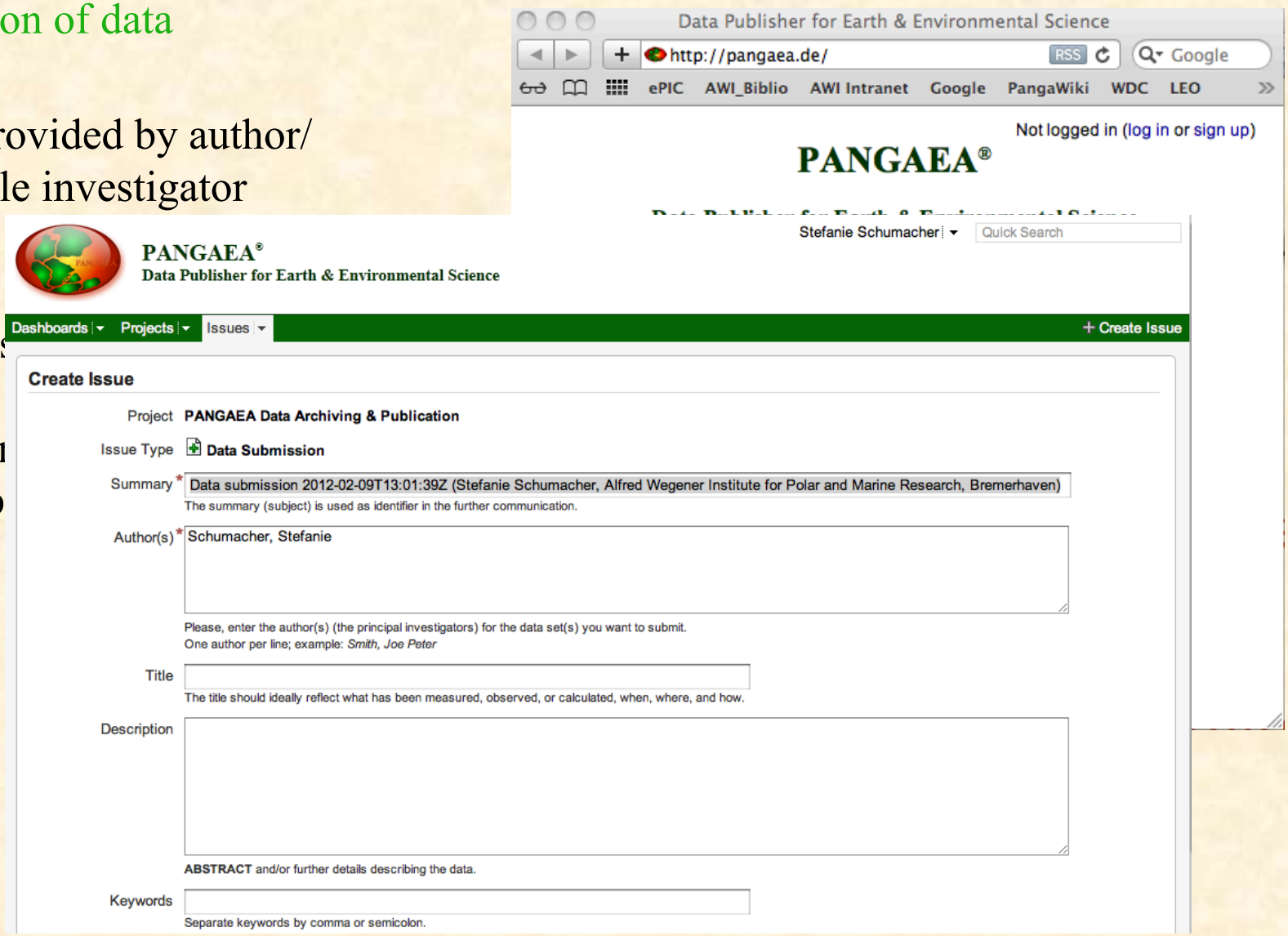

Workflow in data publishing

Editorial

- Provision of data (PI)
- Import to PANGAEA (curator)
- Proof-Read (PI)

Review

- Corrections (curator/editor)
- Peer review (reviewer ?)
- Publication with DOI & citation

Practical application

-

On-the-job training