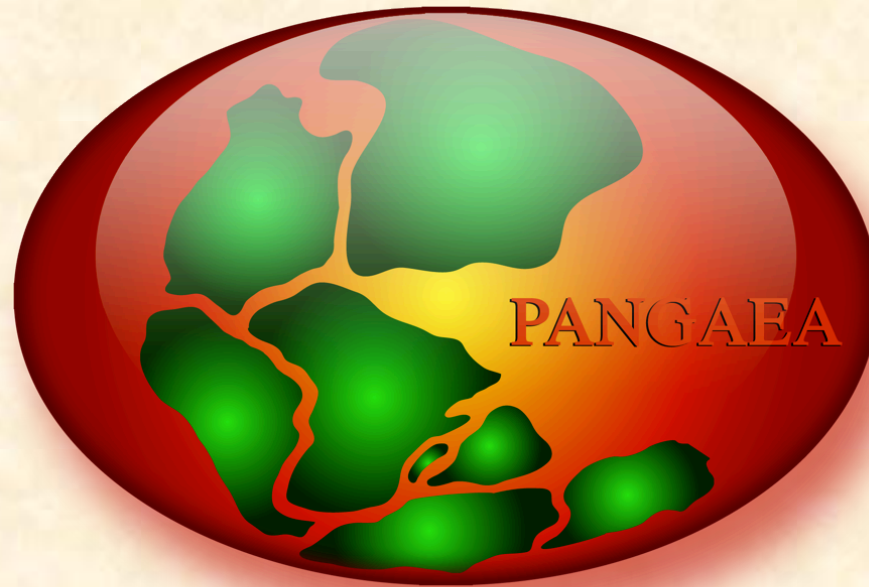
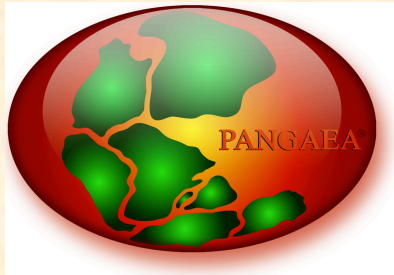


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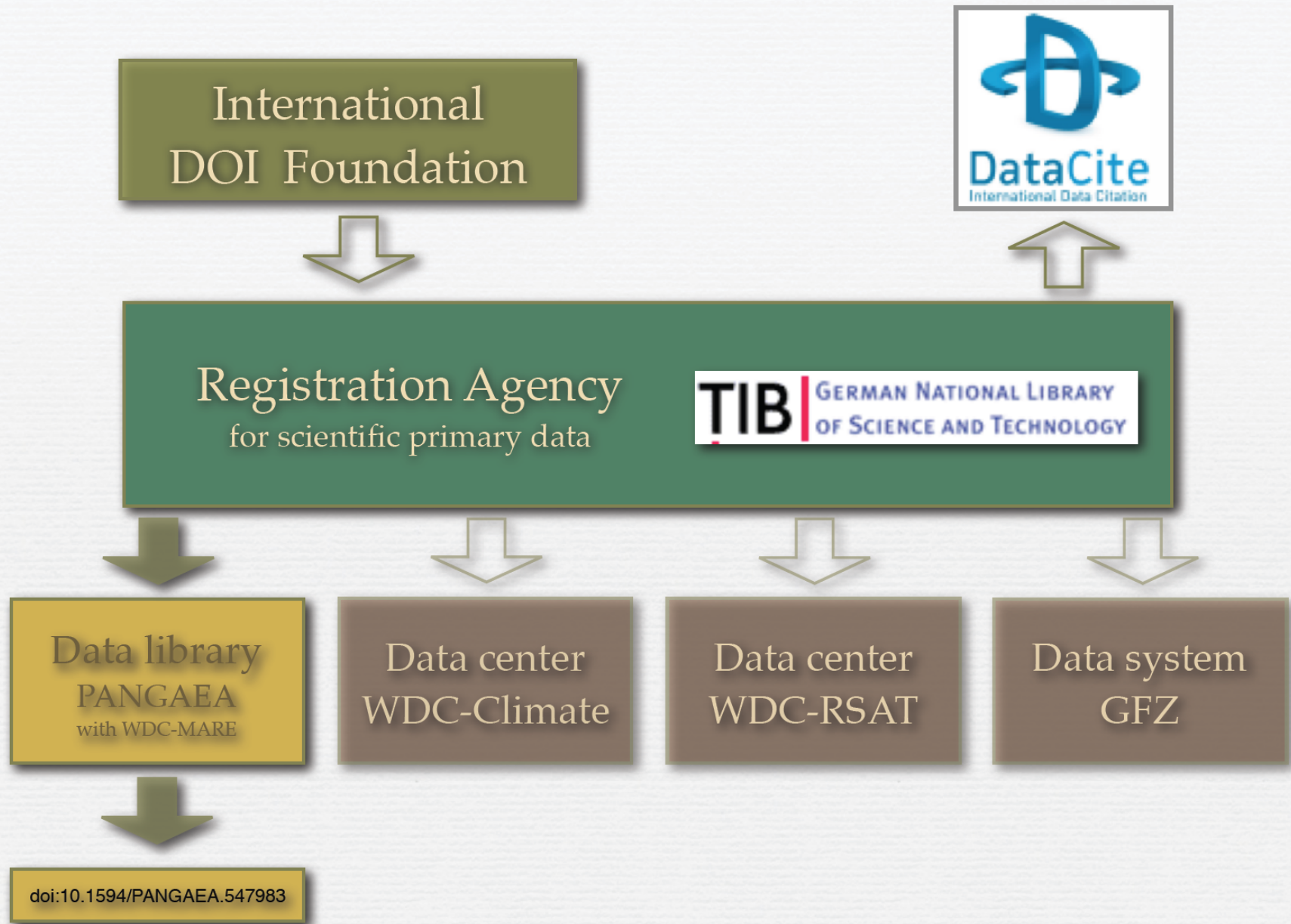
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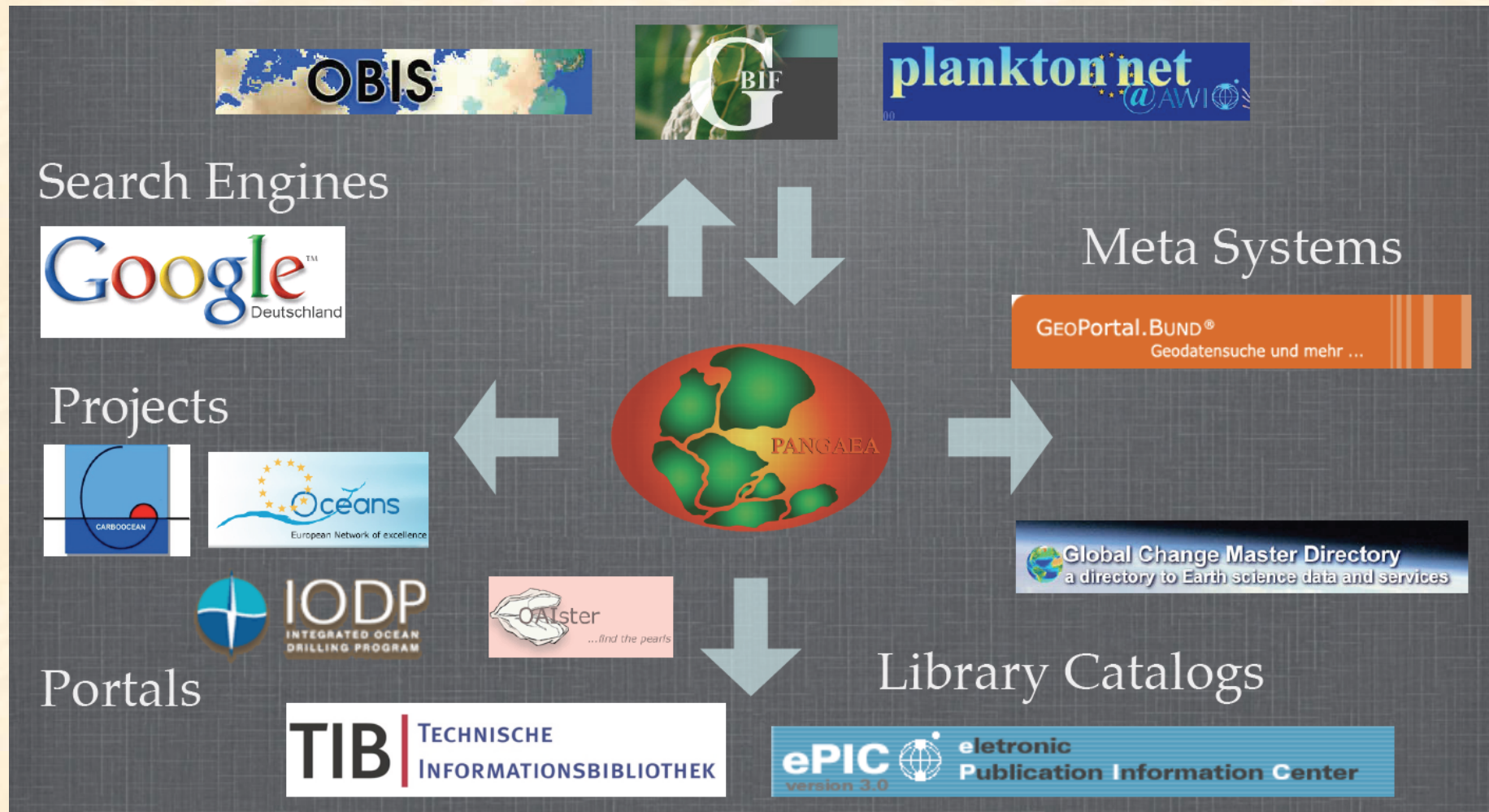
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DFG Project STD-DOI (2005-2009)

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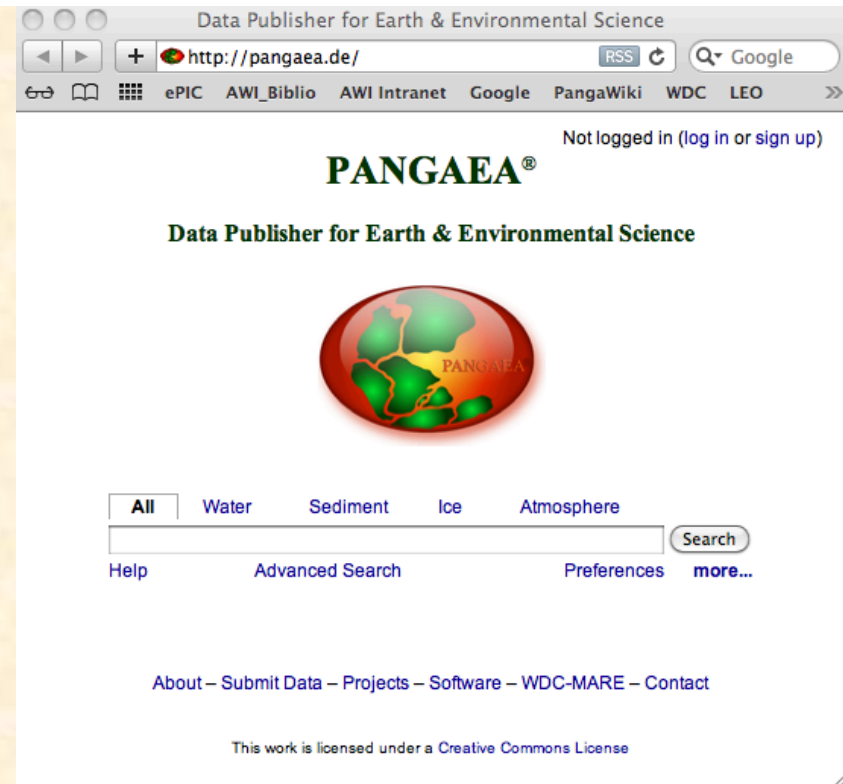


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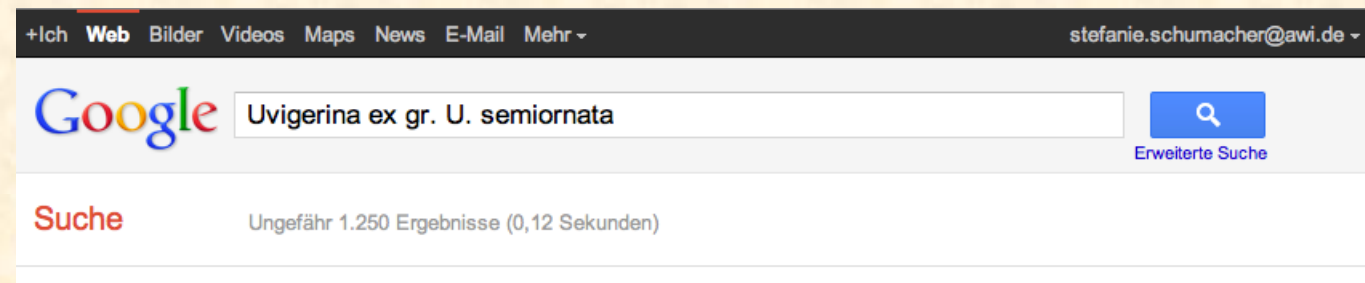
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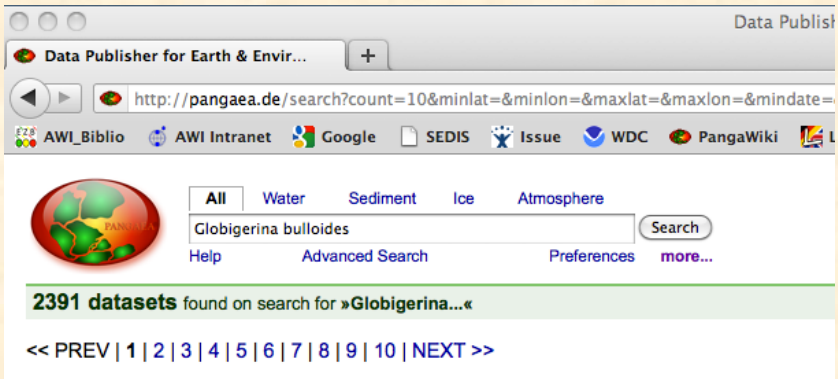
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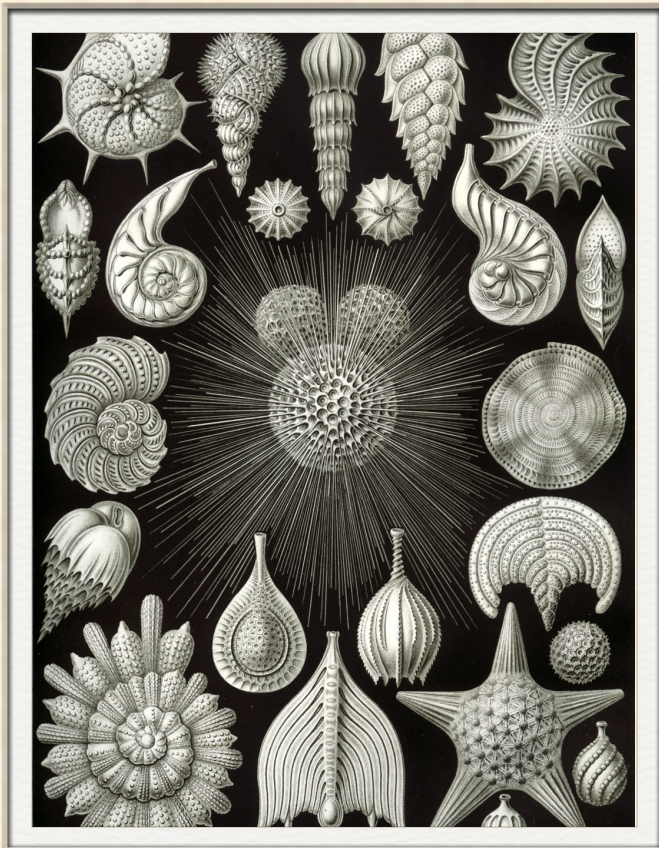
Suche über „Google“



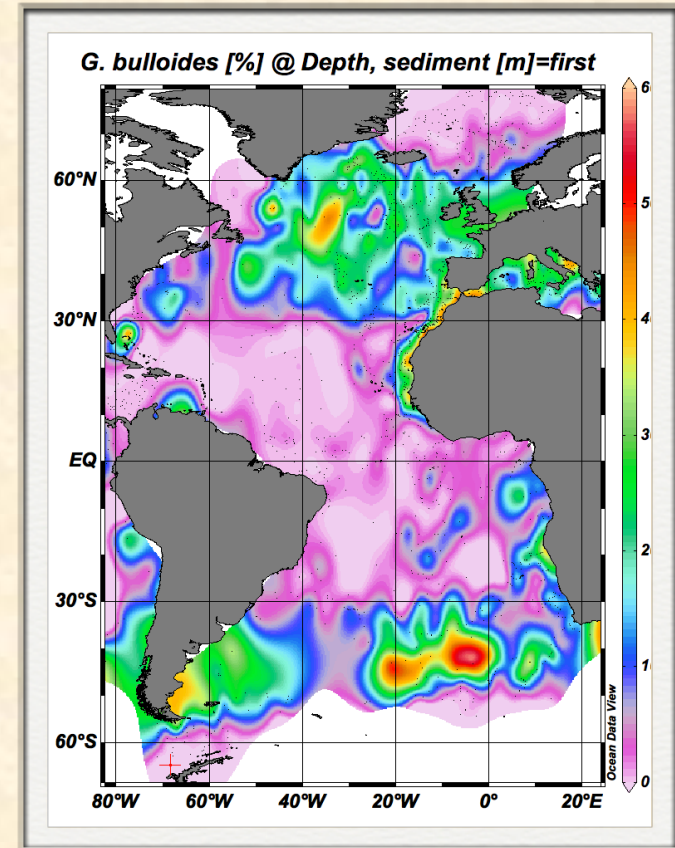


Data Warehouse

z.B. Suche nach
„Parametern“
und download



< *Globigerina bulloides* >



Verbreitungskarte (ODV)

Data Model

Meta-data

Project



Event



Author

Reference



Data

Method

Parameter



Geo-code & meta-data

wann?



Datum/Uhrzeit
oder Alter

was?



Parameter [Einheit]

wie?



Methode

wo?



Latitude
Longitude

123.4 text



Eis, Wasser, Luft
Sediment,

wer?



Investigator
Referenz

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... no data without metadata

no metadata without data ...

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Datenpublikation mit PANGAEA als **Supplement** einer Publikation

Elsevier Partnerschaft seit 2009

Elsevier and PANGAEA Link Contents for easier access to full earth system research

PANGAEA research data now directly linked to Elsevier articles

Amsterdam, 24 February 2010 – Elsevier, a world-leading publisher of scientific, technical and medical information products and services, announced today that the data library [PANGAEA](#) - Publishing Network for Geoscientific & Environmental Data - and Elsevier have implemented reciprocal linking between their respective content in earth system research. Research data sets deposited at PANGAEA are now automatically linked to the corresponding articles in Elsevier journals on its electronic platform ScienceDirect and vice versa. This linking functionality also provides a credit mechanism for research data sets deposited in this data library.

Dr. Hannes Grobe, data librarian of PANGAEA at the Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research commented, "Through this fruitful cooperation, science is better supported and the flow of data into trusted archives is promoted. The interaction of a publisher with an Open Access data repository is ideal to serve the requirements of modern research by diminishing the loss of research data. It also enables the reader of a publication to verify the scientific findings and to use the data in his own work. The Elsevier-PANGAEA cooperation consequently follows the most recent recommendations of funding bodies and international organizations, such as the OECD, about access to research data from public funding."

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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

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

^a Laboratory of Recent and Fossil Bio-Indicators (BIAF), Angers University, 2 Bd Lavoisier, 49045 Angers Cedex 01, France

^b Laboratory of Marine Bio-Indicators (LEBIM), Ile d'Yeu, Ker Chalon, France

^c Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Am Alten Hafen 26, 27568 Bremerhaven, Germany

^d National Oceanography Centre, Southampton, European Way, Southampton SO14 3ZH, United Kingdom

^e LEESA, Ecology and Conservation Biology group, Angers University, 2 Bd Lavoisier, 49045 Angers Cedex 01, France

Received 11 December 2008; revised 10 June 2010; accepted 17 June 2010. Available online 25 June 2010.

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® – Supplementary Data
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PALEOCEANOGRAPHY, VOL. 26, PA3202, 13 PP., 2011
doi:10.1029/2010PA001990

Persisting maximum Agulhas leakage during MIS 14 indicated by massive *Ethmodiscus* oozes in the subtropical South Atlantic

Key Points

- Maximum Agulhas leakage caused massive South Atlantic *Ethmodiscus* oozes
- Agulhas rings were favorable environment for buoyant giant diatom *E. rex*
- Agulhas rings led to shift from calcareous nannoplankton to diatom production

Nick Rackebrandt

GLOMAR, Bremen International Graduate School for Marine Sciences, Universität Bremen, Bremen, Germany

MARUM, Center for Marine Environmental Sciences, Universität Bremen, Bremen, Germany

Henning Kuhnert

MARUM, Center for Marine Environmental Sciences, Universität Bremen, Bremen, Germany

Jeroen Groeneveld

MARUM, Center for Marine Environmental Sciences, Universität Bremen, Bremen, Germany

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Keywords

- Agulhas
- *Ethmodiscus*
- MIS 14
- South Atlantic
- subtropical gyre

Index Terms

- Biogeosciences: Paleoclimatology and paleoceanography (3344, 4900)
- Geochemistry: Major and trace element geochemistry
- Paleoceanography: Glacial
- Paleoceanography: Sea surface



PANGAEA als Datenarchiv für die Zeitschrift Earth System Science Data (ESSD)

[doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.547983](https://doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.547983)

Earth Syst. Sci. Data, 1, 1–5, 2009
www.earth-syst-sci-data.net/1/1/2009/
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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](https://doi.org/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	TTTT	degC	
Wind direction	dd	deg	
Wind speed	ff	m/sec	

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



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

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Wissenschaften

WDC-MARE 0001
Reports 2004



Integrated Data Sets of the DFG Research Project SFB 313

Environmental Change: The Northern North Atlantic
(Veränderungen der Umwelt: Der nördliche Nordatlantik)

Hannes Grobe, Michael Diepenbrock,
Priska Schäfer, Jörn Thiede & Gerold Wefer

WORLD DATA CENTER FOR MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Bremerhaven
MARUM Center for Marine Environmental Sciences, Bremen

Daten-Vielfalt in PANGAEA

A diagram illustrating the five major spheres of Earth. A central green tree is positioned at the boundary between the atmosphere and the biosphere. The atmosphere is the light blue upper region. The biosphere is the thin green layer around the tree. The hydrosphere is the blue layer below the biosphere, containing a small blue pond. The lithosphere is the yellowish-brown layer below the hydrosphere. The cryosphere is a white, dome-shaped area on the left side of the diagram, partially overlapping the atmosphere and hydrosphere.

ATMOSPHERE

KRYOSPHERE

BIOSPHERE

HYDROSPHERE

LITHOSPHERE

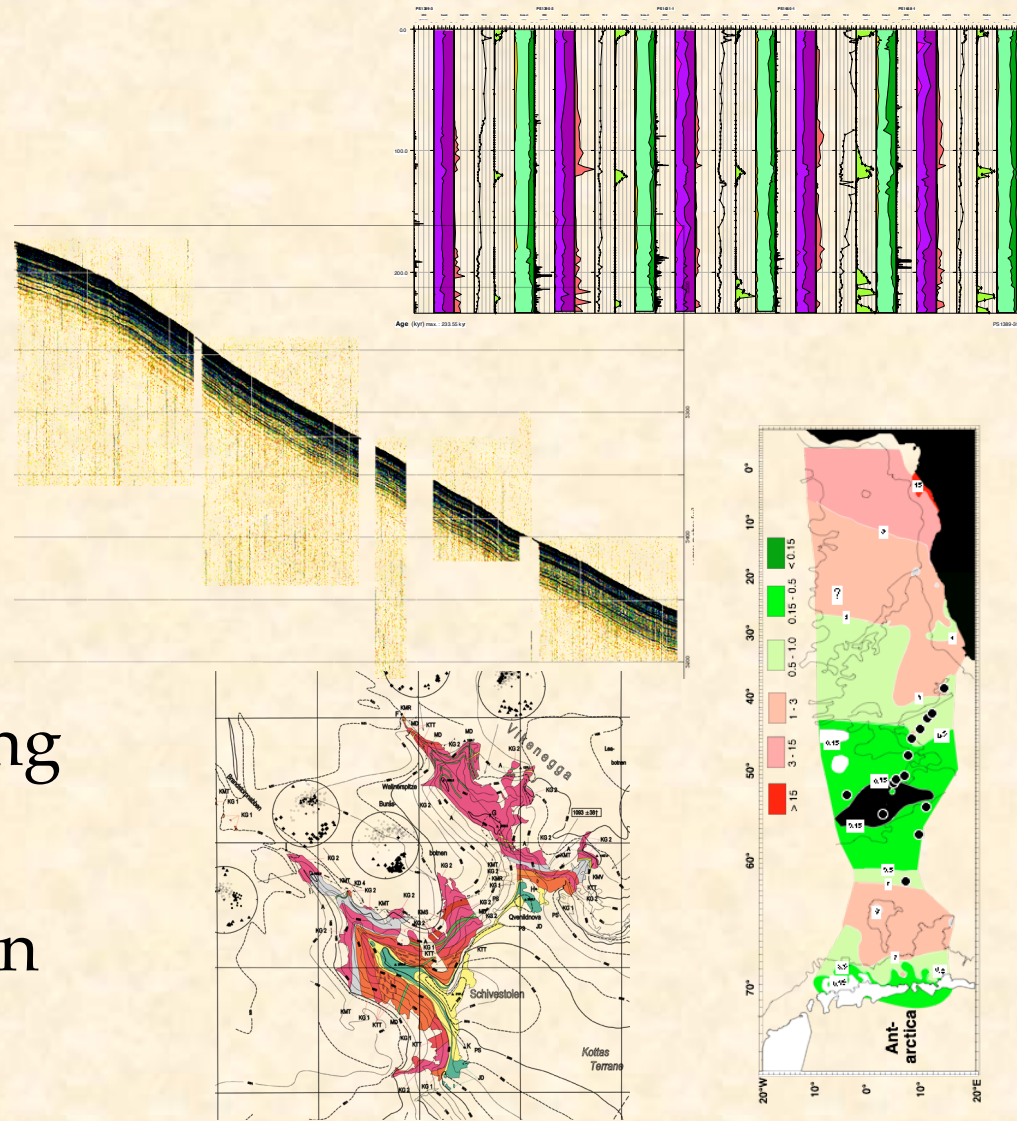
Projekt-Beispiele

<u>International</u>	<u>EU</u>	<u>National</u>
IGBP RadSSN Biosphere	OMARCO Ocean Monitoring	Marine environment MARE
JGOFS Joint Global Ocean Flux Study	CarboOcean Carbon Ocean	TreeRINGS Tree-Ring Analysis
Oceanography WOCE World Ocean Circulation Experiment	Ocean acidification Euroceans	HISTRA High Resolution Isotope Tracing
IcePTCA Ice Sheet Projections TCA	HERMES/Hermione	Data archaeology ARCOD
Marine geology IODP International Ocean Discovery Program	EPOCA European Project on Ocean Carbon and Archaeology	DFG/BMBF

<http://www.pangaea.de/projects/>

Beispiel Geowissenschaften

- ◇ Sedimentkerne
- ◇ Seismische Profile
- ◇ Mineral Verbreitung
- ◇ Geologische Karten



PS1768-8 (SL)

Recovery: 8.96 m

North of SW Indian Ridge

52° 35.6' S, 4° 28.5' E

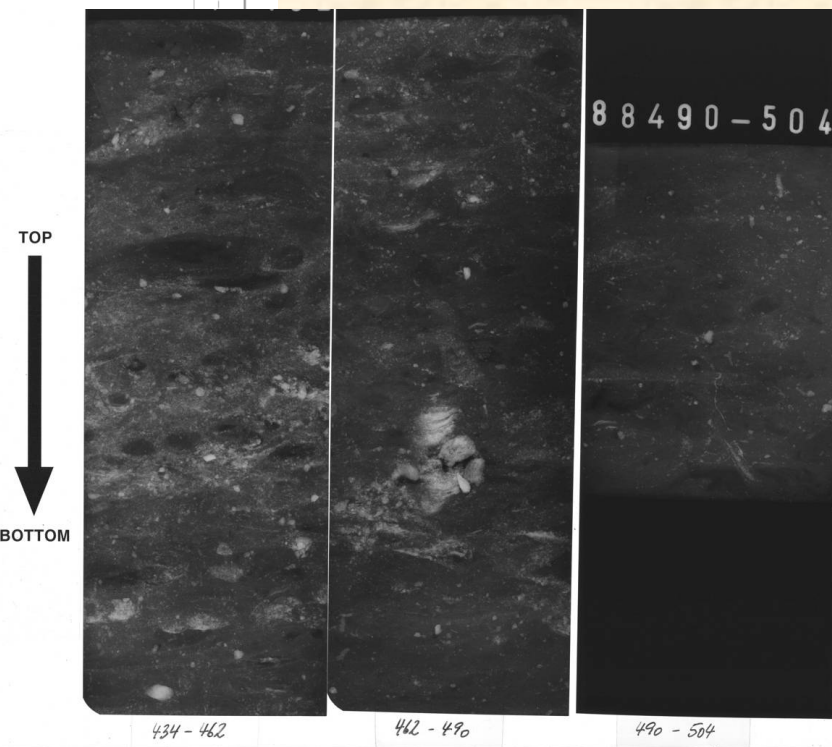
ANT VIII/3

Water depth: 3270 m

Lithology	Struct.	Colour	Description	Age
10YR 7/3			0-35 cm: diatomaceous ooze, very pale brown (0-13 cm), light yellowish brown (13-35 cm)	
10YR 6/4			35-62 cm: diatomaceous ooze, very pale brown (35-53 cm), pale brown (53-62 cm)	
10YR 6/4			62-70 cm: diatomaceous ooze, very pale brown, two light gray layers (62-64 cm and 66-68 cm)	
10YR 7/4			70-94 cm: diatomaceous ooze, very pale brown, darker spots	1
10YR 7/2			94-139 cm: diatomaceous ooze, light yellowish brown (94-96 cm), dark brown (96-99 cm), pale yellow (99-139 cm)	
2.5Y 7/4			106-170 cm: partly core deformation	
5Y 5/3			139-230 cm: diatomaceous mud, homogeneous, olive	
5Y 4/2			230-240 cm: diatomaceous mud, h	
5Y 5/3			240-440 cm: diatomaceous mud, c occur throughout, 290-306 cm: some th black (S) 350-375 cm: alternati scattene diatomai 386-387 cm: diatomai 395 cm: large burrow	
5Y 4/2			440-453 cm: diatomaceous mud, c	
5Y 4/2			453-486 cm: diatomaceous mud, g 453-458 cm: some bu 474-478 cm: yellowist 480-483 cm: ash-rich 485-486 cm: olive (5Y	

Depth in core (m)

Beschreibungen Sedimentkern



[doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.108079](https://doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.108079)

Photos vom Meeresgrund

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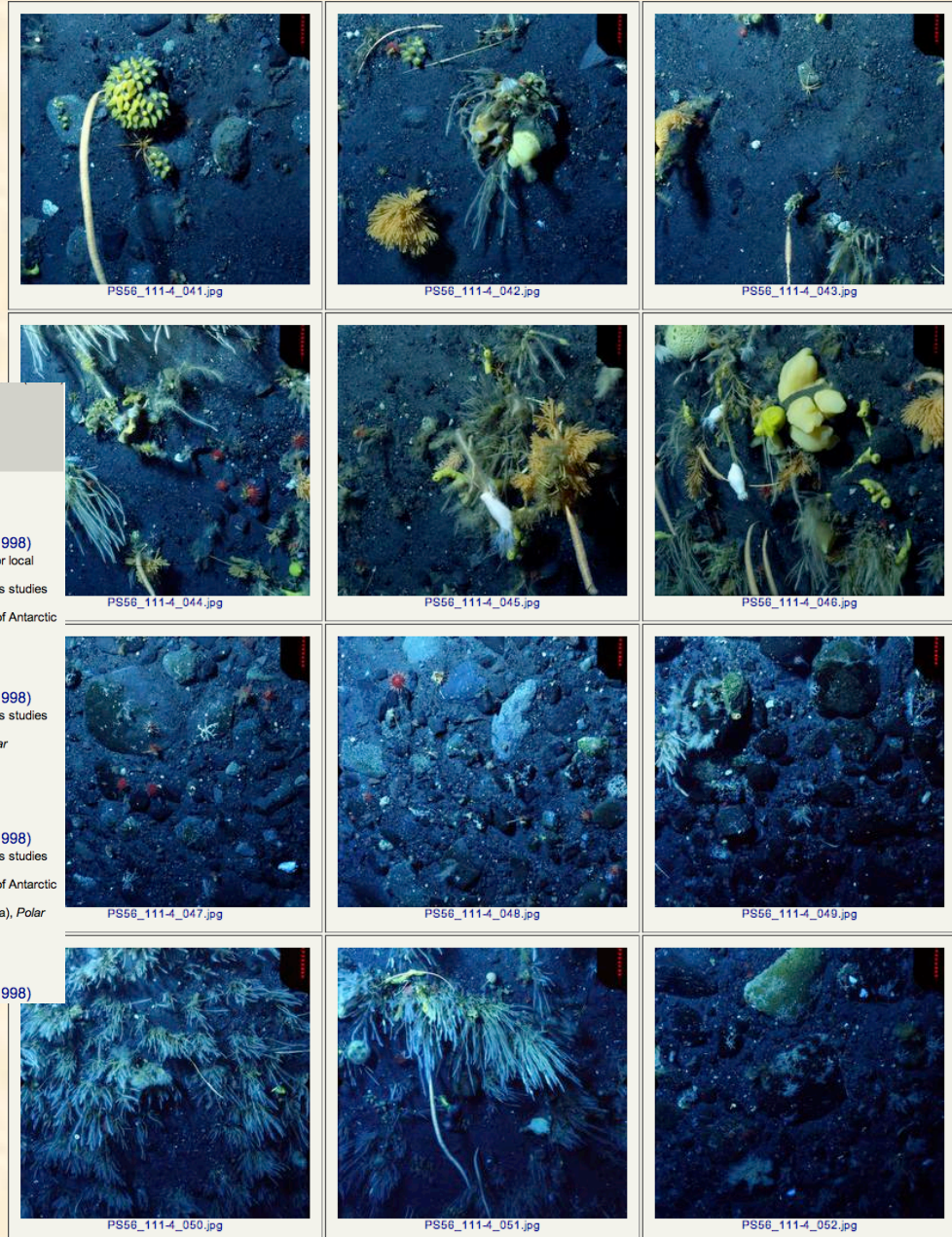
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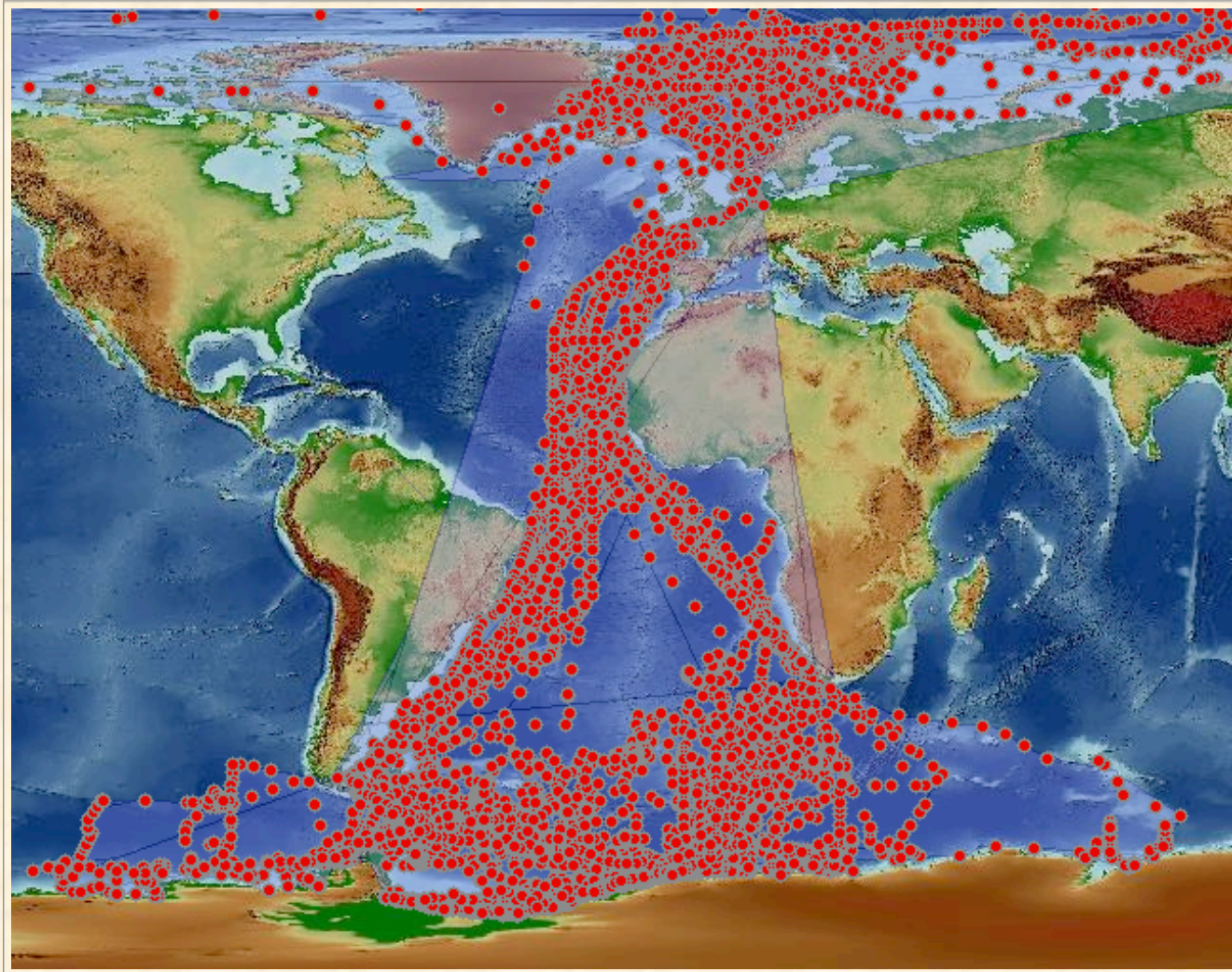
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 Reference: **Raguá-Gil, JM; Gutt, J; Clarke, A et al. (2004):** Antarctic shallow-water mega-epibenthos: shaped by circumpolar dispersion or local conditions?, *Marine Biology*
Gutt, J; Arntz, WE; Balguerías, E et al. (2003): Diverse approaches to questions of diversity: German contributions to benthos studies around South American and Antarctica, *Gayana*
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Gutt, J (2001): High latitude antarctic benthos: a coevolution of nature conservation and ecosystem research?, *Ocean and Polar Research*
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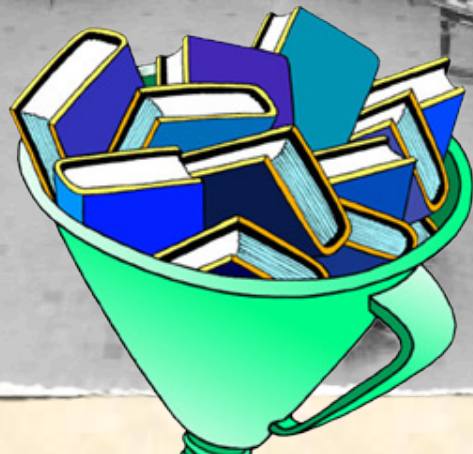
[doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.319877](https://doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.319877)



Meteorologie



[doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.269619](https://doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.269619)



Data

Archeology





<http://iodp.tamu.edu/>

DSDP - 1968-1983

ODP - 1984-2003

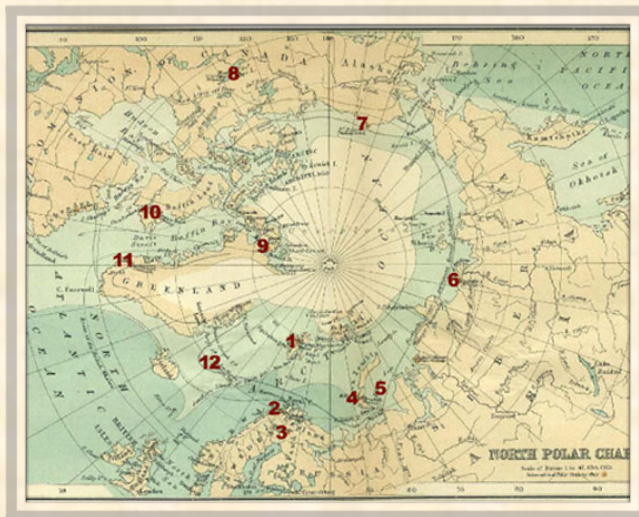
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International Polar Year (1882-1883)



International Polar Year 1882-1883 the digitized meteorological data legacy

Reinhard A. Krause, Hannes Grobe & Rainer Sieger



WDC-MARE Reports 0008 (2010)
hdl:10013/epic.34148

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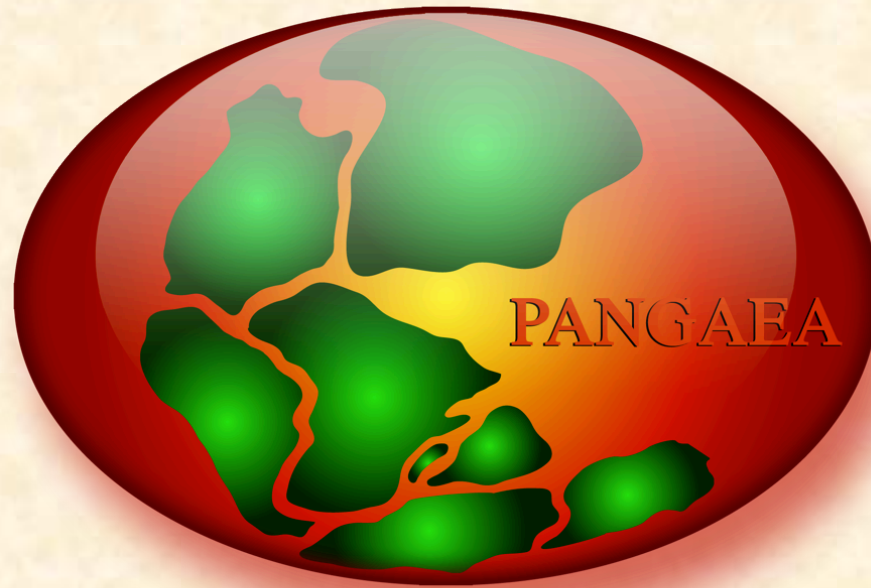
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