

Hannes Grobe

Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar- und Meeresforschung



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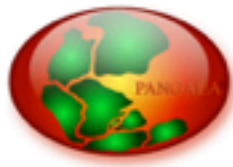


Elsevier and PANGAEA Link Contents PANGAEA research data now available for Elsevier articles

Amsterdam, 24th February 2010 — Elsevier announces that the data library PANGAEA - Publishing Network for Geoscientific & Environmental Data (<http://www.pangaea.de>) and Elsevier have implemented reciprocal linking between their respective content in earth system research. Research data sets deposited at PANGAEA are automatically linked to the corresponding articles in Elsevier journals - and vice versa.

Dr. Hannes Grobe, data librarian of PANGAEA at AWI remarks:

Through this fruitful cooperation science is better supported and the flow of data into trusted archives is promoted. The combination of a publisher with an Open Access data repository is the ideal combination 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 funders and international organizations about access to research data from public funding, a.o. of the

**Data Description**

Citation: Hesse, R et al. (1971): Holocene sedimentation in the Strait of Otranto, Mediterranean Sea. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.707386,
Supplement to: Hesse, R; von Rad, Ulrich; Fabricius, F H (1971): Holocene Sedimentation in the Strait of Otranto between the Adriatic and the Ionian Seas (Mediterranean). Marine Geology, 10(5), 293-355, doi:10.1016/0025-3227(71)90058-2

Abstract: An extensive radiograph study of 24 undisturbed, up to 206-cm long box and gravity cores from the western part of the Strait of Otranto revealed a great variety of primary and secondary bedding structures and secondary burrowing features.

The regional distribution of the sediments according to their structural, textural, and compositional properties reflects the major morphologic subdivisions of the strait into shelf, slope, and trough bottom (e.g., the bottom of the northern end of the Corfu-Kephallinia Trough, which extends from the northeastern Ionian Sea into the Strait of Otranto).

(1) The Apulian shelf (0 to -170m) is only partly covered by very poorly sorted, muddy sands without layering. These relict(?) sands are rich in organic carbonate debris and contain glauconite and reworked (?Pleistocene) ooids.

(2) The slope sediments (-170 to -1,000 m) are poorly sorted, sandy muds with a high degree of burrowing. One core (OT 5) is laminated and shows slump structures. The presence of these slumped sediment masses from older deposits higher on the slope was inferred from their abnormal compaction, color, texture, organic content, and mineral composition.

(3) Cores from the northern end of the Corfu-Kephallinia Trough (-980 to -1,060 m) display a few graded sand layers, 2–5 cm (maximum 30 cm) thick with parallel and cross-laminations, deposited by oceanic bottom or small-scale turbidity currents. They are intercalated with homogeneous lutite.

(4) Hemipelagic sediments prevail in the more southerly part of the Corfu-Kephallinia Trough and on the "Apulian-Ionian Ridge", the southern submarine extension of the Italian Peninsula. Below a core depth of 160 cm, these cores have a laminated ("varved") zone, representing an Early Holocene (Boreal-Atlanticum) "stagnation layer" (14C dated to approximately 9,000 years).

The terrigenous components of the surface sediments as well as those of the deeper sand layers can be derived from the Apulian shelf and the Italian mainland (Crete, Apulia, Apulian Plateau and Gargano Mountains, southern Apennines, volcanic province of the Monte Vulture). Indicated by the heavy mineral glaucophane, a minor proportion of the sedimentary material is probably of Alpine origin. If this portion is considered to be first-cycle clastic material it reaches the Strait of Otranto after a longitudinal transport via the Adriatic Sea. The lack of phyllosilicates in the coarse- to medium-grained shelf samples might be explained by the activity of the "Apulian Current" (surface velocity 4 knots) which in the past possibly has affected the bottom almost down to depths of the shelf edge.

The percentage of planktonic organisms, and also the plankton: benthos ratio in the sediments is a useful indicator for bathymetry (depth zonation).

Coverage: West: 18.3667 * East: 19.2750 * South: 39.4500 * North: 40.1783

Size: 3 datasets

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Datasets listed in this Collection

- [Hesse, R; von Rad, U; Fabricius, FH \(1971\): \(Appendix A\) Texture of deep sea sediments in the Strait of Otranto. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.399007](#)
- [Hesse, R; von Rad, U; Fabricius, FH \(1971\): \(Appendix B\) Mineralogical composition of deep sea sediments in the Strait of Otranto. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.707383](#)
- [Hesse, R; von Rad, U; Fabricius, FH \(1971\): \(Appendix C\) Heavy mineral composition of deep sea sediments in the Strait of Otranto. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.707385](#)


Abstract
[References \(78\)](#)
Marine Geology

Volume 10, Issue 5, May 1971, Pages 293-352, 354-355

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Research paper

Holocene sedimentation in the Strait of Otranto between the Adriatic and Ionian Seas (Mediterranean)

R Hesse^{1, a}, U Von Rad^{2, a} and F.H Fabricius^a

^aGeological Institute, Department of Marine Geology and Sedimentology, Technische Hochschule, Munich Germany

Received 30 July 1970; revised 13 October 1970. Available online 4 April 2003.

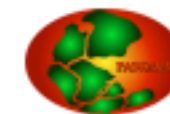
Abstract

An extensive radiograph study of 24 undisturbed, up to 206-cm long box and gravity cores from the western part of the Strait of Otranto revealed a great variety of primary bedding structures and secondary burrowing features. The regional distribution of the sediments according to their structural, textural, and compositional properties reflects the major morphologic subdivisions of the strait into shelf, slope, and trough bottom (e.g., the bottom of the northern end of the Corfu-Kephallinia Trough, which extends from the northeastern Ionian Sea into the Strait of Otranto):

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Editorial

**BIG
DATA**

Community cleverness required

Researchers need to adapt their institutions and practices in response to torrents of new data — and need to complement smart science with smart searching.

Empty archives

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



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

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

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

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

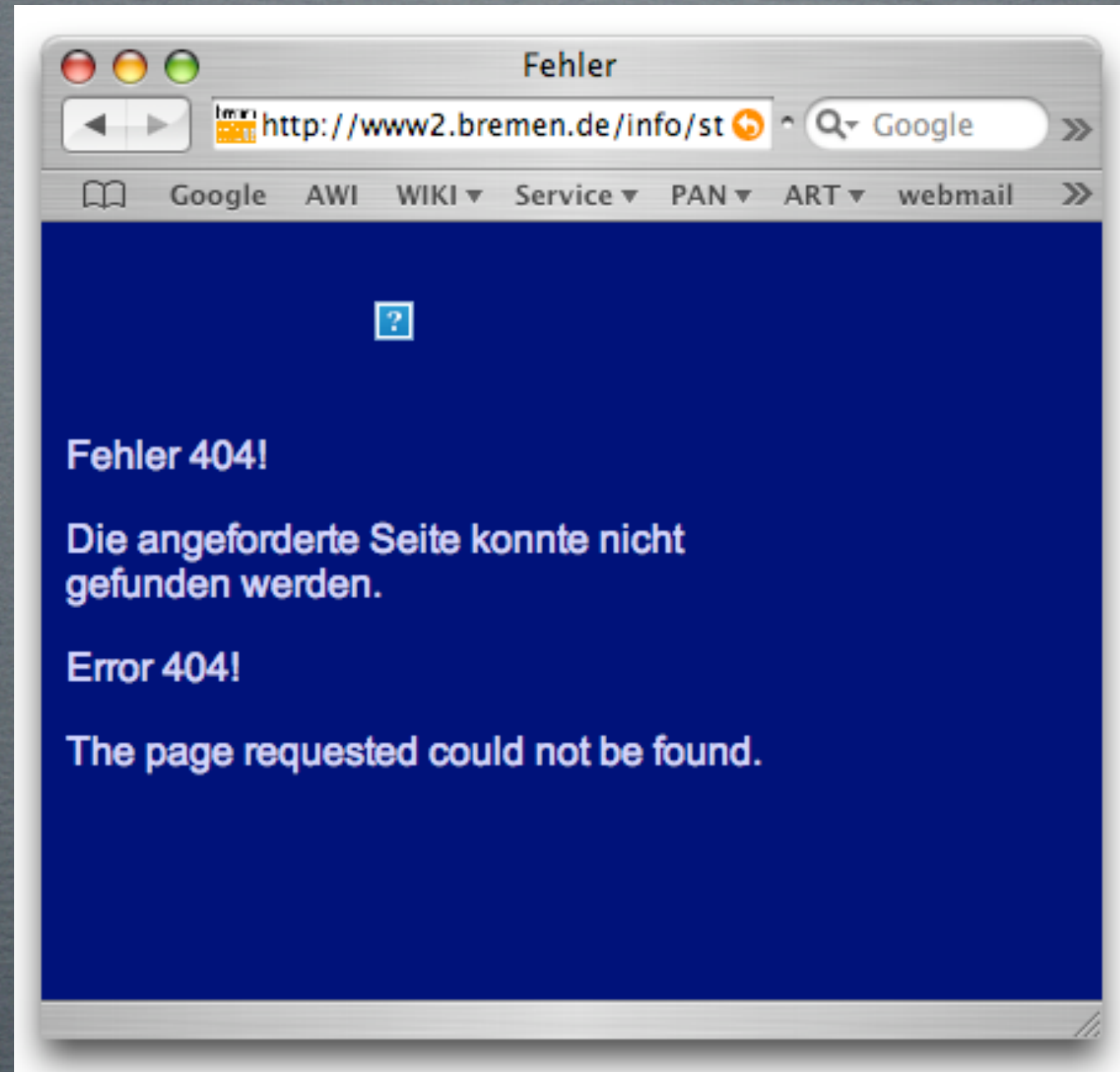
A similar reality check has greeted other data-sharing efforts. Most researchers happily embrace the idea of sharing. It opens up observations to independent scrutiny, fosters

data. Physicists, mathematicians and computer scientists use arXiv.org, operated by Cornell University in Ithaca, New York; the International Council for Science's World Data System holds data for fields such as geophysics and biodiversity; and molecular biologists use the Protein Data Bank, GenBank and dozens of other sites. The astronomy community has the International Virtual Observatory Alliance, geo-

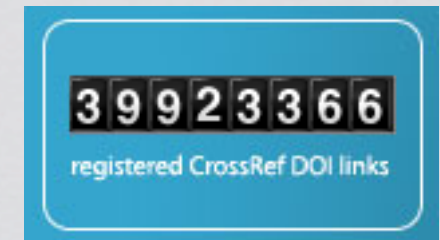
scientists and environmental researchers have Germany's Publishing Network for Geoscientific & Environmental Data (PANGAEA),

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

ILLUSTRATIONS BY J. H. VANDIERENDONCK



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Computers & Geosciences

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

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

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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

^a Center for Marine Environmental Sciences (MARUM), University Bremen, Bremen 28334, Germany

^b Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Bremerhaven 27515, Germany

^c Physics Department, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen 91058, Germany

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.

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Data center
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Data system
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doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.547983

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Detailansicht

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Titel: Geological map of KVITEBOTNEN, Heimefrontfjella, Antarctica (Scale 1:25,000)

Autor(en): Jacobs, Joachim; Weber, Klaus; Zarske, G; Kreuzer, S; Spaeth, G

Erschienen in: 2004;

Verlag: PANGAEA - Publishing Network for Geoscientific & Environmental Data (Bremen/Bremerhaven)

Dokumenttyp: Forschungsdaten

Sprache: Englisch

DOI: 10.1594/PANGAEA.138783

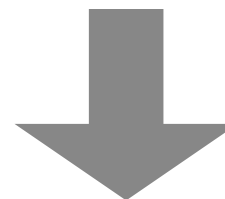
Abstract

Topographic data of this geological map were obtained through stereoscopic aerial photo interpretation. The photogrammetric photo flights were undertaken in 1986 by the Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie, Frankfurt. Horizontal ground control points required for aerial photo interpretation were determined by means of Doppler satellite observation during the 2nd German Neuschwabenland Expedition 1985/86. Vertical ground control points were taken from unpublished map drafts at 1:100 000 scale by Norsk Polarinstitut, Oslo. The elevation above mean sea level was transferred to Heimefrontfjella barometrically. For this reason assertions concerning the absolute elevation (referred to sea level) are uncertain. Contours and spot heights presented on the map were obtained from the photogrammetric evaluation of the photography taken in 1986; relative elevation data (hight differences) are accurate to approximately ±10 m.

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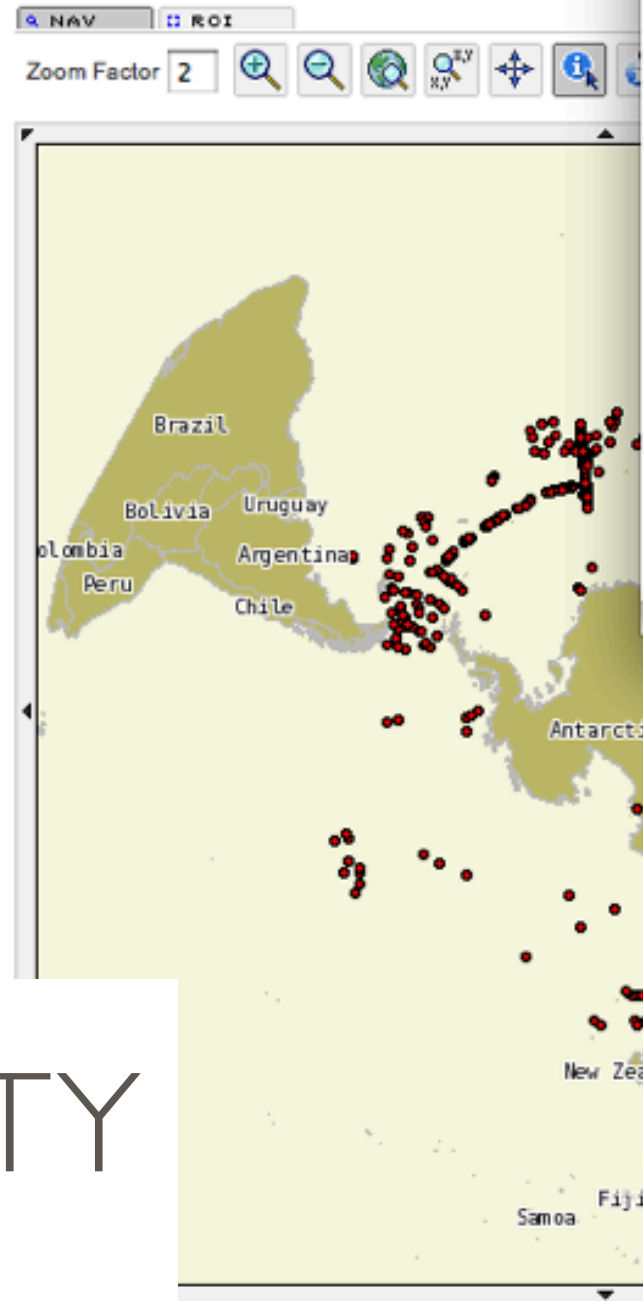
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116	Turborotalita quinqueloba	SCAR-MarBIN Page	Pangaea	doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.227396
125	Turborotalita quinqueloba	SCAR-MarBIN Page	Pangaea	doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.227396
193	Globorotalia truncatulinoides, sinistral	Globorotalia truncatulinoides, sinistral	Pangaea	doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.227396
194	Globoturborotalita tenella	Globoturborotalita tenella	Pangaea	doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.227396
197	Neogloboquadrina dutertrei	SCAR-MarBIN Page	Pangaea	doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.227396
205	Globorotalia truncatulinoides, sinistral	Globorotalia truncatulinoides, sinistral	Pangaea	doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.227396

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Earth Syst. Sci. Data Discuss., 1, 1-13, 2008

www.earth-syst-sci-data-discuss.net/1/1/2008/

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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

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 following weekly ozone soundings mark the beginning of the continuous investigation of Germany to study the vertical ozone distribution in the southern hemisphere.

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Reports **2004**



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

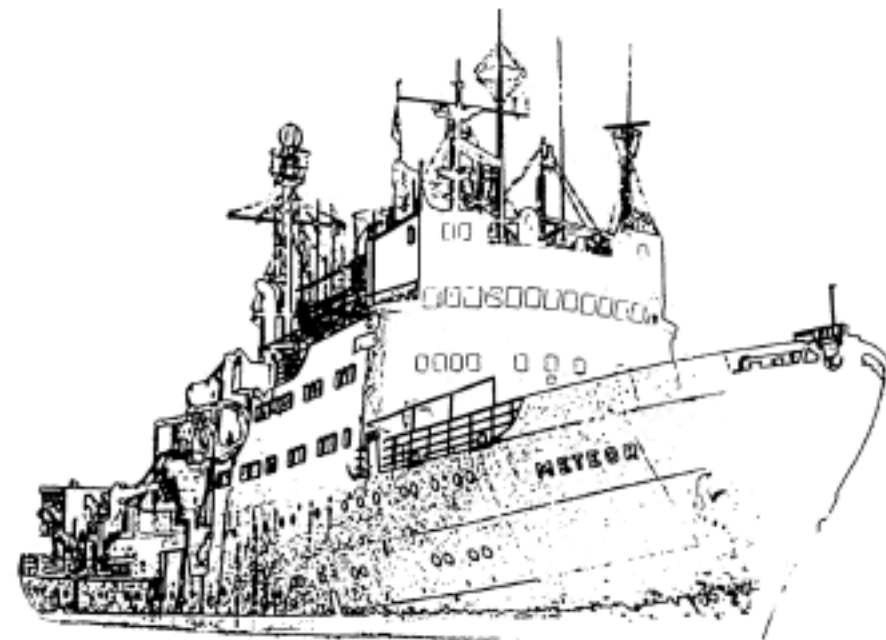
Hannes Grobe, Michael Diepenbrock,
Priska Schäfer, Jörn Thiede & Gerold Wefer

WORLD DATA CENTER FOR MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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

Data Compilation of the Research Vessel METEOR (1964)

Michael Sarntheln, Eugen Selbold, Hannes Grobe & Stefanle Schumacher



WDC-MARE Reports 0006 (2008)

ISSN 1862 - 4022



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Science 22 December 2006:
Vol. 314, no. 5807, pp. 1894 – 1898
DOI: 10.1126/science.1133822

RESEARCH ARTICLES

The Heartbeat of the Oligocene Climate System

Heiko Pälike,^{1*} Richard D. Norris,² Jens O. Herrle,^{1,3} Paul A. Wilson,¹ Helen K. Coxall,⁴ Caroline H. Lear,⁴ Nicholas J. Shackleton,^{5†} Aradhna K. Tripathi,⁵ Bridget S. Wade⁶

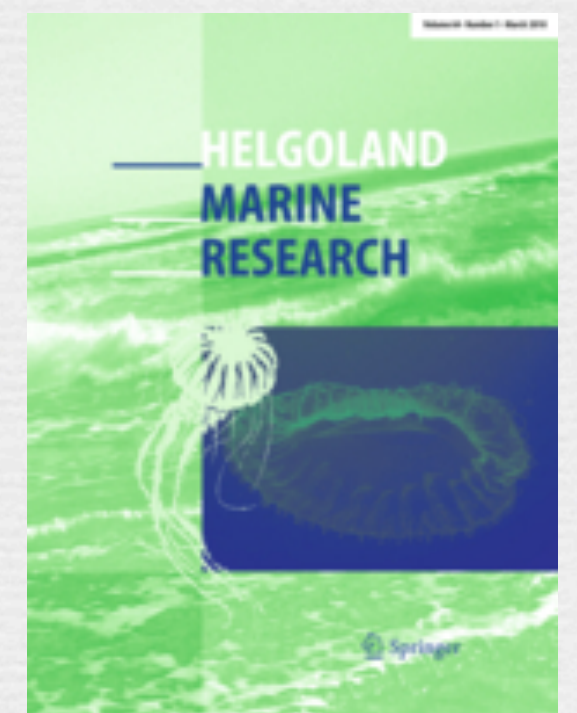
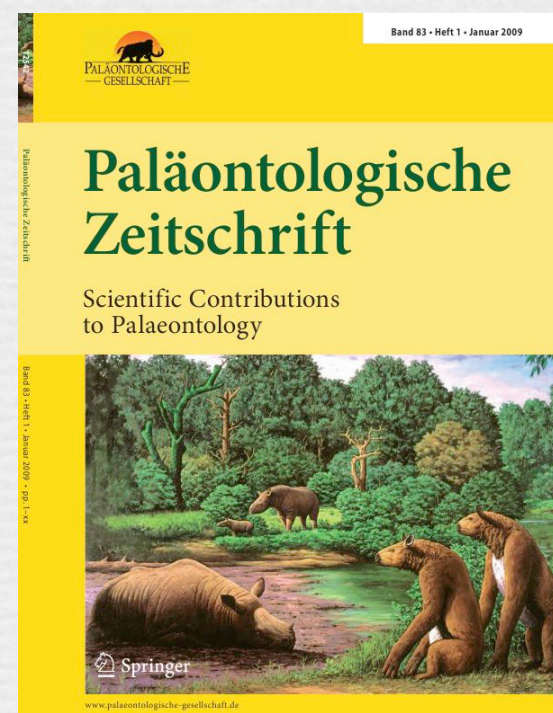
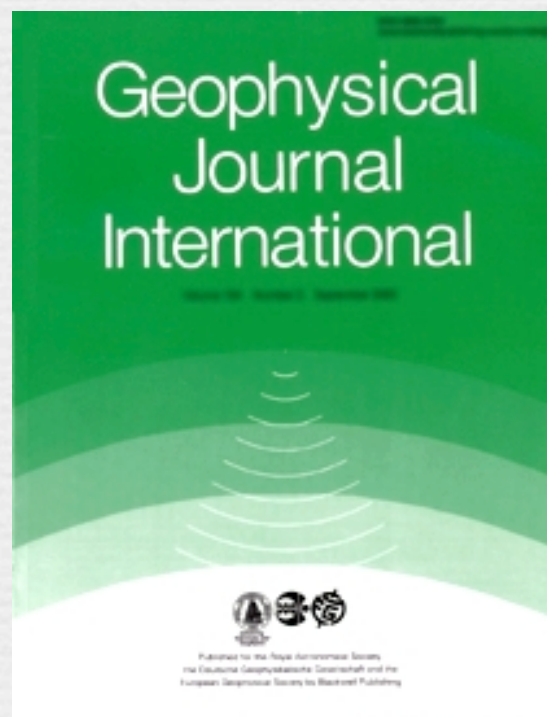
Site 1218 Oligocene stable isotope records. Here we present a high-resolution [5 to 10 cm, ~4-thousand-year (ky) interval] climate proxy record (Z-9) spanning the entire Oligocene (~23 to 33.9 Ma), incorporating new and recently published (3, 5, 10, 11) benthic foraminiferal stable isotope data from

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7. Our detailed Oligocene Pacific data set is available in electronic form at a designated data repository (www.pangaea.de). Accession codes are <http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.547942>,



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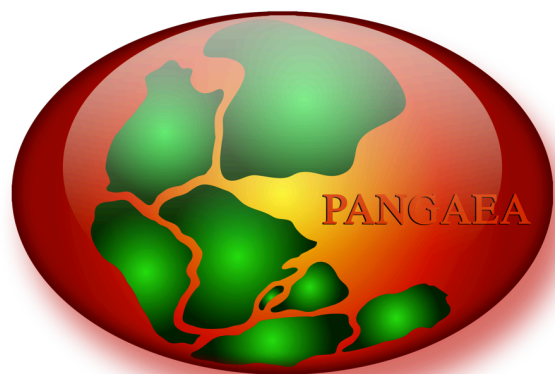
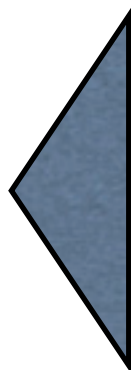
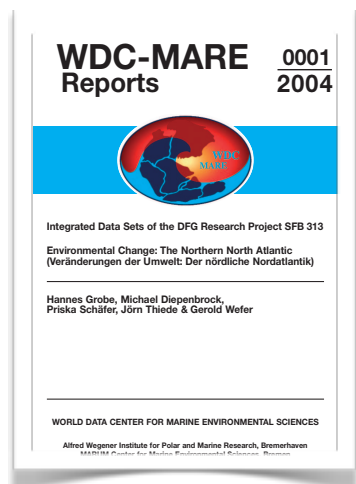
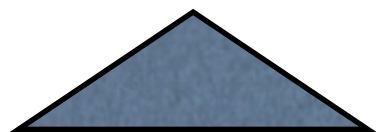
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Editorial

Review



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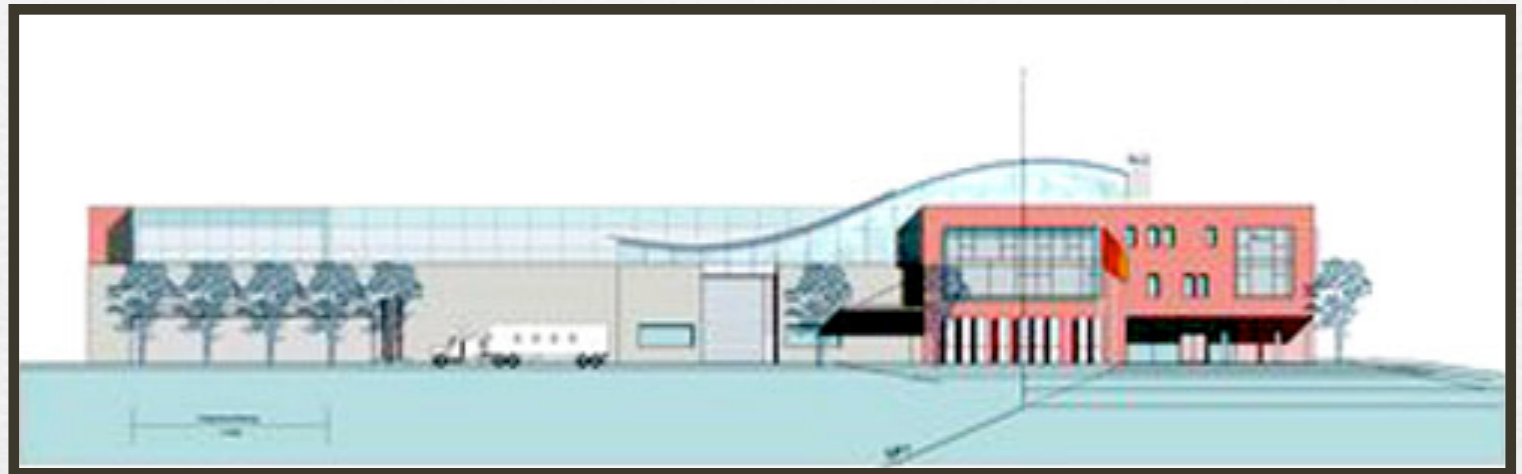
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