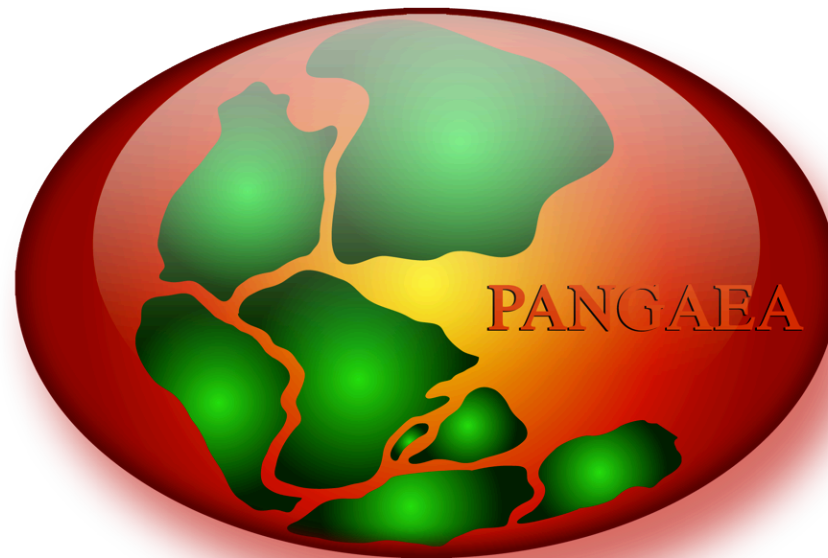
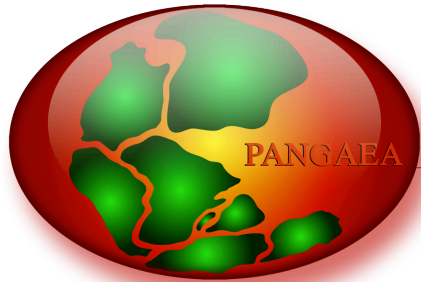


PANGAEA® – Long-term archiving and publication of earth science data








Stefanie Schumacher, Amelie Driemel, Hannes Grobe, Rainer Sieger
Alfred-Wegener-Institut, Bremerhaven



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Meta-Data

Parameter
Method/Device

Author/Investigator
Institute
Reference

Project
Cruises/expedition
Event/sample position

Data

Data Model



where?



Latitude/Longitude

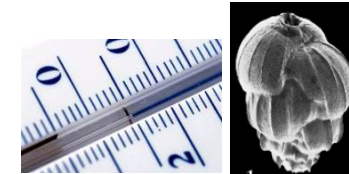
when?



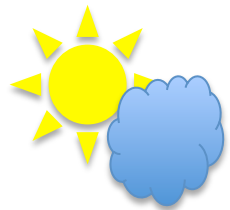
Epoch / Era	Series / Epoch	Stage / Age	GSSP	numerical age (Ma)
Quaternary	Holocene	Upper		0.0117
		Middle		0.126
	Pleistocene	Calabrian		0.781
		Gelasian		1.806
		Piacenzian		2.588
Pliocene	Zanclean		3.600	

date time or geological age

what?



parameter [unit]



air



ice

water

rock/sediment

numeric

16	B. dilatata [#]
	178
	17
	4

text

3	Lithology
	Aleuritic clay
	Aleuritic clay
	Nannofossil clays

object



who?



investigator/author/reference

how?



method

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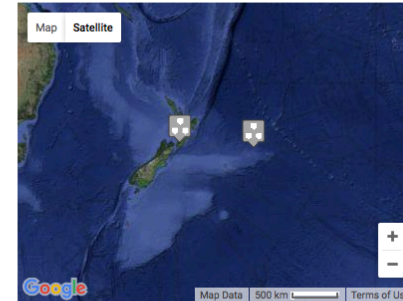
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Data Description

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Citation: Allan, ASR et al. (2008): Geochemistry of tephra from the Taupo Volcanic Zone. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815949.
Supplement to: Allan, Adrian SR; Baker, Joel A; Carter, Lionel; Wysoczanski, Richard J (2008): Reconstructing the Quaternary evolution of the world's most active silicic volcanic system: insights from an ~1.65 Ma deep ocean tephra record sourced from Taupo Volcanic Zone, New Zealand. Quaternary Science Reviews, 27(25-26), 2341-2360. doi:10.1016/j.quascirev.2008.09.003

Abstract: The Taupo Volcanic Zone (TVZ), central North Island, New Zealand, is the most frequently active Quaternary rhyolitic system in the world. Silicic tephra recovered from Ocean Drilling Programme Site 1123 (41°47.16'S, 171°29.94'W; 3290 m water depth) in the southwest Pacific Ocean provide a well-dated record of explosive TVZ volcanism since ~1.65 Ma. We present major, minor and trace element data for 70 Quaternary tephra layers from Site 1123 determined by electron probe microanalysis (1314 analyses) and laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (654 analyses). Trace element data allow for the discrimination of different tephra with similar major element chemistries and the establishment of isochronous tie-lines between three sediment cores (1123A, 1123B and 1123C) recovered from Site 1123. These tephra tie-lines are used to evaluate the stratigraphy and orbitally tuned stable isotope age model of the Site 1123 composite record. Trace element fingerprinting of tephra identifies ~4.5 m and ~7.9 m thick sections of repeated sediments in 1123A (49.0-53.5 mbsf [metres below seafloor]) and 1123C (48.1-56.0 mbsf), respectively. These previously unrecognised repeated sections have resulted in significant errors in the Site 1123 composite stratigraphy and age model for the interval 1.15-1.38 Ma and can explain the poor correspondence between d18O profiles for Site 1123 and Site 849 (equatorial Pacific) during this interval. The revised composite stratigraphy for Site 1123 shows that the 70 tephra layers, when correlated between cores, correspond to ~37-38 individual eruptive events (tephras), 7 of which can be correlated to onshore TVZ deposits. The frequency of large-volume TVZ-derived silicic eruptions, as recorded by the deposition of tephra at Site 1123, has not been uniform through time. Rather it has been typified by short periods (25-50 ka) of intense activity bracketed by longer periods (100-130 ka) of quiescence. The most active period (at least 1 event per 7 ka) occurred between ~1.53 and 1.66 Ma, corresponding to the first ~130 ka of TVZ rhyolitic magmatism. Since 1.2 Ma, ~80% of tephra preserved at Site 1123 and the more proximal Site 1124 were erupted and deposited during glacial periods. This feature may reflect either enhanced atmospheric transport of volcanic ash to these sites (up to 1000 km from source) during glacial conditions or, more speculatively, that these events are triggered by changes in crustal stress accumulation associated with large amplitude sea-level changes. Only 8 of the ~37-38 Site 1123 tephra units (~20%) can be found in all three cores, and 22 tephra units (~60%) are only present in one of the three cores. Whether a tephra is preserved in all three cores does not have any direct relationship to eruptive volume. Instead it is postulated that tephra preservation at Site 1123 is 'patchy' and influenced by the vigorous nature of their deposition to the deep ocean floor as vertical columns of ash. At this site, at least 5 cores would need to have been drilled within a proximity of 10's to 100's of metres of each other to yield a >99% chance of recovering all the silicic tephra deposited on the seafloor above it in the past 1.65 Ma.



Other version: GEOROC Sample Information - Coromandel-Taupo

Further details: Table 1. Summary of laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) instrumental and analytical conditions

Project(s): Ocean Drilling Program (ODP)

Coverage: Median Latitude: -41.648802 * Median Longitude: -174.099196 * South-bound Latitude: -41.786230 * West-bound Longitude: 175.500000 * North-bound Latitude: -41.100000 * East-bound Longitude: -171.498980

Date/Time Start: 1998-09-12T00:00:00 * **Date/Time End:** 1998-09-24T10:00:00

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Datasets listed in this Collection

- Allan, ASR; Baker, JA; Carter, L et al. (2008): (Table 2) Mean major and trace element compositions of representative tephra from the four melt types identified in ODP Site 181-1123. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815916
- Allan, ASR; Baker, JA; Carter, L et al. (2008): (Table S3a) Major element compositions of ODP Hole 181-1123A tephra. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815920
- Allan, ASR; Baker, JA; Carter, L et al. (2008): (Table S3b) Major element compositions of ODP Hole 181-1123B tephra. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815921
- Allan, ASR; Baker, JA; Carter, L et al. (2008): (Table S3c) Major element compositions of ODP Hole 181-1123C tephra. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815922
- Allan, ASR; Baker, JA; Carter, L et al. (2008): (Table S3d) Major element compositions of onshore Taupo Volcanic Zone tephra. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815923
- Allan, ASR; Baker, JA; Carter, L et al. (2008): (Table S4a) Major and trace element compositions of ODP Hole 181-1123A tephra. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815927
- Allan, ASR; Baker, JA; Carter, L et al. (2008): (Table S4b) Major and trace element compositions of ODP Hole 181-1123B tephra. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815931
- Allan, ASR; Baker, JA; Carter, L et al. (2008): (Table S4c) Major and trace element compositions of ODP Hole 181-1123C tephra. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815933
- Allan, ASR; Baker, JA; Carter, L et al. (2008): (Table S4d) Major and trace element compositions of onshore Taupo Volcanic Zone tephra. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815938
- Allan, ASR; Baker, JA; Carter, L et al. (2008): (Table S5) Tephra tie-lines established between the Site ODP 181-1123 sediment cores. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815948

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- Abstract
- 1. Introduction
- 2. Regional background to ODP Site 11...
- 3. Analytical techniques
- 4. Results
- 5. Discussion
- 6. Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- Appendix. Supplementary information
- References

Figures and tables

- Table 1

Quaternary Science Reviews
Volume 27, Issues 25–26, December 2008, Pages 2341–2360

Reconstructing the Quaternary evolution of the world's most active silicic volcanic system: insights from an ~1.65 Ma deep ocean tephra record sourced from Taupo Volcanic Zone, New Zealand

Aidan S.R. Allan^a, Joel A. Baker^a, Lionel Carter^b, Richard J. Wysoczanski^a

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Abstract

The Taupo Volcanic Zone (TVZ), central North Island, New Zealand, is the most frequently active Quaternary rhyolitic system in the world. Silicic tephra recovered from Ocean Drilling Programme Site 1123 (41°47.16'S, 171°29.94'W; 3290 m water depth) in the southwest Pacific Ocean provide a well-dated record of explosive TVZ volcanism since ~1.65 Ma. We present major, minor and trace element data for 70 Quaternary tephra layers from Site 1123 determined by electron probe microanalysis (1314 analyses) and laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (654 analyses). Trace element data allow for the discrimination of different tephra with similar major element chemistries and the establishment of isochronous tie-lines between three sediment cores (1123A, 1123B and 1123C) recovered from Site 1123. These tephra

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Acknowledgements:

For supplementary data see: [doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815949](https://doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.815949)

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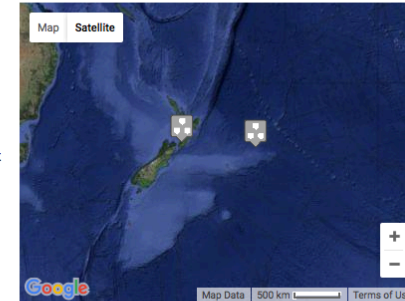
Always quote citation when using data!

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Citation: Allan, ASR et al. (2008): Geochemistry of tephra from the Taupo Volcanic Zone. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815949, *Supplement to: Allan, Adrian SR; Baker, Joel A; Carter, Lionel; Wysoczanski, Richard J (2008):* Reconstructing the Quaternary evolution of the world's most active silicic volcanic system: insights from an ~1.65 Ma deep ocean tephra record sourced from Taupo Volcanic Zone, New Zealand. *Quaternary Science Reviews*, **27(25-26)**, 2341-2360, doi:10.1016/j.quascirev.2008.09.003

Abstract: The Taupo Volcanic Zone (TVZ), central North Island, New Zealand, is the most frequently active Quaternary rhyolitic system in the world. Silicic tephra recovered from Ocean Drilling Programme Site 1123 (41°47.16'S, 171°29.94'W; 3290 m water depth) in the southwest Pacific Ocean provide a well-dated record of explosive TVZ volcanism since ~1.65 Ma. We present major, minor and trace element data for 70 Quaternary tephra layers from Site 1123 determined by electron probe microanalysis (1314 analyses) and laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (654 analyses). Trace element data allow for the discrimination of different tephra with similar major element chemistries and the establishment of isochronous tie-lines between three sediment cores (1123A, 1123B and 1123C) recovered from Site 1123. These tephra tie-lines are used to evaluate the stratigraphy and orbitally tuned stable isotope age model of the Site 1123 composite record. Trace element fingerprinting of tephra identifies ~4.5 m and ~7.9 m thick sections of repeated sediments in 1123A (49.0-53.5 mbsf [metres below seafloor]) and 1123C (48.1-56.0 mbsf), respectively. These previously unrecognised repeated sections have resulted in significant errors in the Site 1123 composite stratigraphy and age model for the interval 1.15-1.38 Ma and can explain the poor correspondence between $\delta^{18}O$ profiles for Site 1123 and Site 849 (equatorial Pacific) during this interval. The revised composite stratigraphy for Site 1123 shows that the 70 tephra layers, when correlated between cores, correspond to ~37-38 individual eruptive events (tephras), 7 of which can be correlated to onshore TVZ deposits. The frequency of large-volume TVZ-derived silicic eruptions, as recorded by the deposition of tephra at Site 1123, has not been uniform through time. Rather it has been typified by short periods (25-50 ka) of intense activity bracketed by longer periods (100-130 ka) of quiescence. The most active period (at least 1 event per 7 ka) occurred between ~1.53 and 1.66 Ma, corresponding to the first ~130 ka of TVZ rhyolitic magmatism. Since 1.2 Ma, ~80% of tephra preserved at Site 1123 and the more proximal Site 1124 were erupted and deposited during glacial periods. This feature may reflect either enhanced atmospheric transport of volcanic ash to these sites (up to 1000 km from source) during glacial conditions or, more speculatively, that these events are triggered by changes in crustal stress accumulation associated with large amplitude sea-level changes. Only 8 of the ~37-38 Site 1123 tephra units (~20%) can be found in all three cores, and 22 tephra units (~60%) are only present in one of the three cores. Whether a tephra is preserved in all three cores does not have any direct relationship to eruptive volume. Instead it is postulated that tephra preservation at Site 1123 is 'patchy' and influenced by the vigorous nature of their deposition to the deep ocean floor as vertical density currents. At this site, at least 5 cores would need to have been drilled within a proximity of 10's to 100's of metres of each other to yield a >99% chance of recovering all the silicic tephra deposited on the ocean surface above it in the past 1.65 Ma.



Other version: [GEOROC Sample Information - Coromandel-Taupo](#)

Further details: [Table 1. Summary of laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry \(LA-ICP-MS\) instrumental and analytical conditions](#)

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

Coverage: *Median Latitude:* -41.648802 * *Median Longitude:* -174.099196 * *South-bound Latitude:* -41.786230 * *West-bound Longitude:* 175.500000 * *North-bound Latitude:* -41.100000 * *East-bound Longitude:* -171.498980

Date/Time Start: 1998-09-12T00:00:00 * *Date/Time End:* 1998-09-24T10:00:00

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Size: 10 datasets

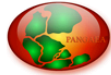
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Datasets listed in this Collection

1. **Allan, ASR; Baker, JA; Carter, L et al. (2008):** (Table 2) Mean major and trace element compositions of representative tephra from the four melt types identified in ODP Site 181-1123. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815916
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4. **Allan, ASR; Baker, JA; Carter, L et al. (2008):** (Table S3c) Major element compositions of ODP Hole 181-1123C tephra. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815922
5. **Allan, ASR; Baker, JA; Carter, L et al. (2008):** (Table S3d) Major element compositions of onshore Taupo Volcanic Zone tephra. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815923
6. **Allan, ASR; Baker, JA; Carter, L et al. (2008):** (Table S4a) Major and trace element compositions of ODP Hole 181-1123A tephra. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815927
7. **Allan, ASR; Baker, JA; Carter, L et al. (2008):** (Table S4b) Major and trace element compositions of ODP Hole 181-1123B tephra. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815931
8. **Allan, ASR; Baker, JA; Carter, L et al. (2008):** (Table S4c) Major and trace element compositions of ODP Hole 181-1123C tephra. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815933
9. **Allan, ASR; Baker, JA; Carter, L et al. (2008):** (Table S4d) Major and trace element compositions of onshore Taupo Volcanic Zone tephra. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815938
10. **Allan, ASR; Baker, JA; Carter, L et al. (2008):** (Table S5) Tephra tie-lines established between the Site ODP 181-1123 sediment cores. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815948

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Data Description

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Citation: Allan, ASR et al. (2008): (Table S3a) Major element compositions of ODP Hole 181-1123A tephras. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.815920, *In Supplement to: Allan, Adrian SR; Baker, Joel A; Carter, Lionel; Wysoczanski, Richard J (2008): Reconstructing the Quaternary evolution of the world's most active silicic volcanic system: insights from an ~1.65 Ma deep ocean tephra record sourced from Taupo Volcanic Zone, New Zealand. Quaternary Science Reviews, 27(25-26), 2341-2360, doi:10.1016/j.quascirev.2008.09.003*

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

Coverage: *Latitude: -41.786230 * Longitude: -171.499000*

*Date/Time Start: 1998-09-12T08:00:00 * Date/Time End: 1998-09-14T23:55:00*

*Minimum DEPTH, sediment/rock: 1.01 m * Maximum DEPTH, sediment/rock: 60.88 m*

Event(s): **181-1123A** * *Latitude: -41.786230 * Longitude: -171.499000 * Date/Time Start: 1998-09-12T08:00:00 * Date/Time End: 1998-09-14T23:55:00 * Elevation: -3290.1 m * Penetration: 158.1 m * Recovery: 158.63 m * Location: South Pacific Ocean * Campaign: Leg181 * Basis: Joides Resolution * Device: Drilling/drill rig (DRILL) * Comment: 17 cores; 158.1 m cored; 0 m drilled; 100.3 % recovery*

Comment: All standard deviations = 2sd.

Parameter(s):

#	Name	Short Name	Unit	Principal Investigator	Method	Comment
1	Sample ID	SampleID		Allan, Adrian SR		
2	Sample code/label	Label		Allan, Adrian SR	ODP sample designation	
3	DEPTH, sediment/rock	Depth	m			Geocode - mbsf
4	Replicates	Repl	#	Allan, Adrian SR		
5	Silicon dioxide	SiO2	%	Allan, Adrian SR	Electron microprobe	
6	Silicon dioxide, standard deviation	SiO2 std dev	±	Allan, Adrian SR	Electron microprobe	
7	Titanium oxide	TiO2	%	Allan, Adrian SR	Electron microprobe	
8	Titanium oxide, standard deviation	TiO2 std dev	±	Allan, Adrian SR	Electron microprobe	
9	Aluminium oxide	Al2O3	%	Allan, Adrian SR	Electron microprobe	
10	Aluminium oxide, standard deviation	Al2O3 std dev	±	Allan, Adrian SR	Electron microprobe	
11	Iron oxide, FeO	FeO	%	Allan, Adrian SR	Eit	
12	Iron oxide, FeO, standard deviation	FeO std dev	±	Allan, Adrian SR	Eit	
13	Manganese oxide	MnO	%	Allan, Adrian SR	Eit	
14	Manganese oxide, standard deviation	MnO std dev	±	Allan, Adrian SR	Eit	
15	Magnesium oxide	MgO	%	Allan, Adrian SR	Eit	
16	Magnesium oxide, standard deviation	MgO std dev	±	Allan, Adrian SR	Eit	



Data

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SampleID	Label	Depth [m]	Repl [r]	SiO2 [%]	SiO2 std dev [±]	TiO2 [%]	TiO2 std dev [±]	Al2O3 [%]	Al2O3 std dev [±]	FeO [%]	FeO std dev [±]	MnO [%]	MnO std dev [±]	MgO [%]	MgO std dev [±]
AT-331	181-1123A-1H-1,101	1.01	62	77.4	0.84	0.15	0.07	12.6	0.45	1.19	0.25	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.05
AT-332	181-1123A-1H-2,10	1.60	33	77.0	0.52	0.19	0.09	12.9	0.39	1.19	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.18	0.07
AT-333	181-1123A-2H-5,65	12.75	21	77.2	0.66	0.14	0.09	12.5	0.37	1.32	0.30	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.05
AT-334	181-1123A-2H-5,138	13.48	24	77.3	1.07	0.14	0.12	12.5	0.57	1.34	0.31	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.08
AT-335	181-1123A-2H-6,20	13.80	18	76.7	1.21	0.18	0.08	13.0	0.61	1.41	0.33	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.05
AT-272	181-1123A-2H-6,70	14.30	15	77.8	1.02	0.14	0.07	12.5	0.44	1.29	0.27	0.11	0.13	0.27	0.37
AT-336	181-1123A-4H-4,62	30.22	12	76.6	0.88	0.17	0.07	13.1	0.55	1.15	0.29	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.06
AT-337	181-1123A-4H-6,130	33.90	34	75.3	2.17	0.34	0.16	13.6	0.90	1.86	0.60	0.11	0.12	0.30	0.15
AT-273	181-1123A-5H-2,100	37.10	38	76.1	2.04	0.25	0.11	13.3	0.74	1.62	0.46	0.10	0.15	0.21	0.11
AT-338	181-1123A-5H-3,68	38.28	12	77.5	0.68	0.13	0.05	12.4	0.44	1.17	0.42	0.08	0.10	0.28	0.51

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Data Description

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Citation: **Monien, Patrick; Schnetger, Bernhard; Brumsack, Hans-Jürgen (2015):** Geochemistry of sediment core PS69/339-1. *Institute for Chemistry and Biology of the Marine Environment, Carl-von-Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany*, doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.844917

Project(s): **Impact of climate induced glacier melt on marine coastal systems, Antarctica** (IMCOAST/IMCONet) [↗](#)

Coverage: *Latitude:* -62.201300 * *Longitude:* -58.858200

Date/Time Start: 2006-04-06T21:38:00 * *Date/Time End:* 2006-04-06T21:38:00

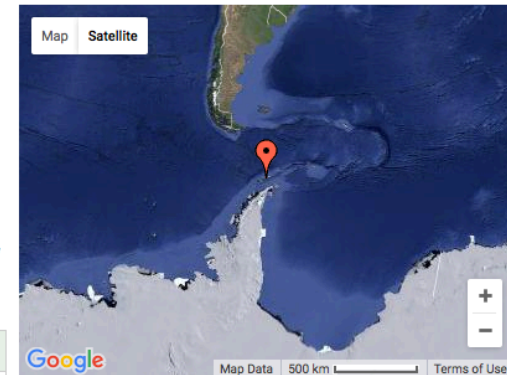
Minimum DEPTH, sediment/rock: 0.01 m * *Maximum DEPTH, sediment/rock:* 7.25 m

Event(s): **PS69/339-1** [↗](#) * *Latitude:* -62.201300 * *Longitude:* -58.858200 * *Date/Time:* 2006-04-06T21:38:00 * *Elevation:* -268.0 m * *Recovery:* 7.28 m * *Location:* Potter Cove, King George Island, Antarctic Peninsula [↗](#) * *Campaign:* ANT-XXIII/4 (PS69) [↗](#) * *Basis:* Polarstern [↗](#) * *Device:* Gravity corer (GC) [↗](#) * *Comment:* 8 sections: 0-37, 37-132, 132-228, 228-329, 329-428, 428-528, 528-628, 628-728

Comment: Data are given in weight fractions (mass %) and are not corrected for sea salt.

Parameter(s):

#	Name	Short Name	Unit	Principal Investigator	Method	Comment
1	DEPTH, sediment/rock ↗	Depth	m			Geocode
2	Silicon dioxide ↗	SiO2	%	Monien, Patrick ↗	Wave-length dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (WD-XRF) ↗	mass percentages
3	Titanium oxide ↗	TiO2	%	Monien, Patrick ↗	Wave-length dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (WD-XRF) ↗	mass percentages
4	Aluminium oxide ↗	Al2O3	%	Monien, Patrick ↗	Wave-length dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (WD-XRF) ↗	mass percentages
5	Iron oxide, Fe2O3 ↗	Fe2O3	%	Monien, Patrick ↗	Wave-length dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (WD-XRF) ↗	total iron given in iron(III) oxide; mass percentages
6	Manganese oxide ↗	MnO	%	Monien, Patrick ↗	Wave-length dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (WD-XRF) ↗	mass percentages
7	Magnesium oxide ↗	MgO	%	Monien, Patrick ↗	Wave-length dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (WD-XRF) ↗	mass percentages
8	Calcium oxide ↗	CaO	%	Monien, Patrick ↗	Wave-length dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (WD-XRF) ↗	
9	Sodium oxide ↗	Na2O	%	Monien, Patrick ↗	Wave-length dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (WD-XRF) ↗	

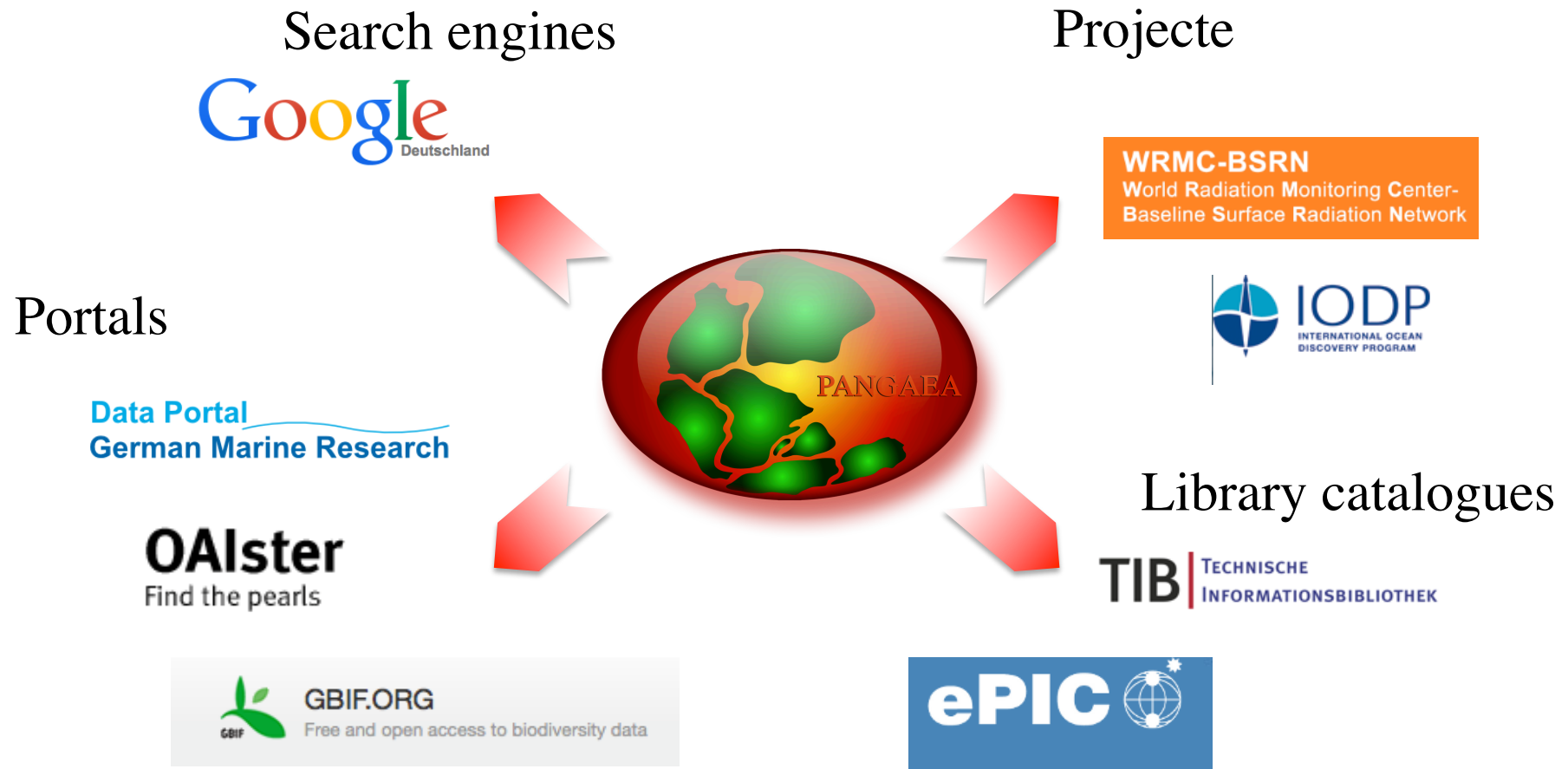


Download Data (login required)

Download dataset as tab-delimited text (use the following character encoding:)

View dataset as HTML (shows only first 2000 rows)

Data Search



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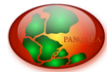
All Water Sediment Ice Atmosphere

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Data Search



All Water Sediment Ice **Atmosphere**
 parameter:Ozone parameter:[mPa] event:Neumayer eve Search
 Help Advanced Search Preferences more...

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Always quote citation when using data!

2605 datasets found on search for »parameter:Ozone parame...« in atmosphere [Show Map](#) [Google Earth](#) [Data Warehouse](#)

Your query requires all search terms to be in the results, but produced no hits. Because of this, the behaviour was changed to show a ranked list of hits with any of the terms. To enforce query terms in the results, you may prefix them by "+".

<< PREV | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | NEXT >>

1. **König-Langlo, G (2007):** Radiosonde measurements from Neumayer Station (2002-03)

Size: 99778 data points
 doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.674470 - Score: 1.29 - Similar datasets

2. **König-Langlo, G (2007):** Radiosonde measurements from Neumayer Station (1997-12)

Size: 160816 data points
 doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.674420 - Score: 1.29 - Similar datasets

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Data Description [Show Map](#) [Google Earth](#)

Citation: König-Langlo, Gert (2007): Radiosonde measurements from Neumayer Station (1999-03). *Alfred Wegener Institute, Helmholtz Center for Polar and Marine Research, Bremerhaven*, doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.674435

Other version: König-Langlo, Gert (1999): BSRN Station-to-archive file for Neumayer station (1999-03). <ftp://ftp.bsrn.awi.de/gvn/gvn0399.dat.gz>

Project(s): Baseline Surface Radiation Network (BSRN) [↗](#)

Coverage: Latitude: -70.650000 * Longitude: -8.250000

Date/Time Start: 1999-03-01T09:31:00 * Date/Time End: 1999-03-31T09:33:00

Minimum ALTITUDE: 42.0 m * Maximum ALTITUDE: 38042.0 m

Event(s): GVN (Georg von Neumayer) [↗](#) * Latitude: -70.650000 * Longitude: -8.250000 * Date/Time: 1992-01-01T00:00:00 * Elevation: 42.0 m * Location: Dronning Maud Land, Antarctica [↗](#) * Campaign: WCRP/GEWEX [↗](#) * Device: Monitoring station (MONS) [↗](#) * Comment: BSRN station no: 13; Surface type: iceshelf; Topography type: flat, rural; Horizon from 1992 to 2009-01; doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.669516; Horizon after 2009-01; doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.757811; Station scientist: Gert König-Langlo (Gert.Koenig-Langlo@awi.de). Station description see hdl:10013/epic.28566.d001

#	Name	Short Name	Unit	Principal Investigator	Method	Comment
1	<input type="checkbox"/> DATE/TIME ↗	Date/Time				Geocode
2	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTITUDE ↗	Altitude	m			Geocode
3	<input type="checkbox"/> Pressure, at given altitude ↗	PPPP	hPa	König-Langlo, Gert ↗	Radiosonde, Vaisala, DigiCor	↗
4	<input type="checkbox"/> Temperature, air ↗	TTT	°C	König-Langlo, Gert ↗	Radiosonde, Vaisala, DigiCor	↗
5	<input type="checkbox"/> Dew/frost point ↗	TdTdTd	°C	König-Langlo, Gert ↗	Radiosonde, Vaisala, DigiCor	↗
6	<input type="checkbox"/> Wind direction ↗	dd	deg	König-Langlo, Gert ↗	Radiosonde, Vaisala, DigiCor	↗
7	<input type="checkbox"/> Wind speed ↗	ff	m/s	König-Langlo, Gert ↗	Radiosonde, Vaisala, DigiCor	↗
8	<input type="checkbox"/> Ozone ↗	O3	mPa	König-Langlo, Gert ↗	Radiosonde, Vaisala, DigiCor	↗

Size: 105462 data points



Data

Download dataset as tab-delimited text (use the following character encoding: [x-MacRoman](#), [Macintosh Roman](#))

Date/Time	Altitude [m]	PPPP [hPa]	TTT [°C]	TdTdTd [°C]	dd [deg]	ff [m/s]	O3 [mPa]
1999-03-01T09:31	42	987	-11.1	-14.2	86	8	
1999-03-01T09:31	99	979	-9.3	-16.0	81	9	
1999-03-01T09:31	138	974	-9.5	-16.2	77	10	
1999-03-01T09:31	175	970	-9.7	-16.8	73	10	
1999-03-01T09:31	215	965	-9.8	-16.9	70	10	
1999-03-01T09:31	255	960	-9.6	-17.8	67	10	
1999-03-01T09:31	297	955	-8.0	-17.3	65	9	

Data Search



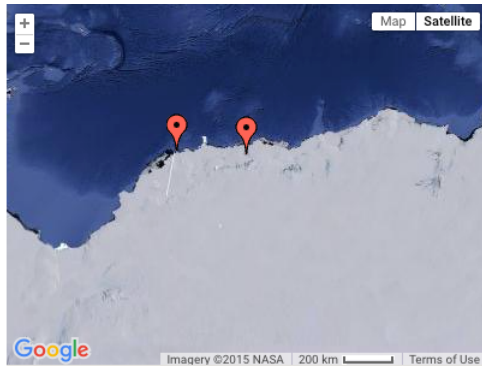
Data search: www.pangaea.de

Data visualisation: ODV

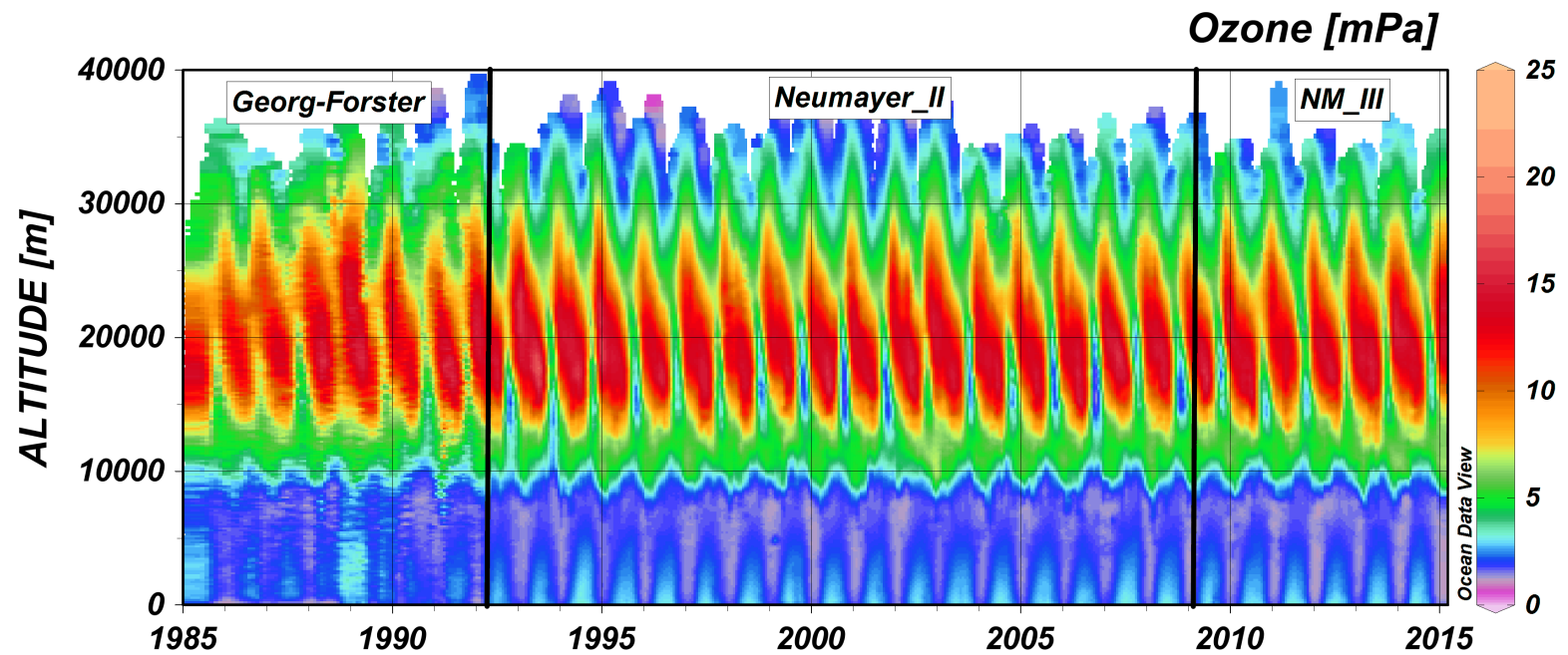


Schlitzer, R., Ocean Data View, <http://odv.awi.de>, 2015

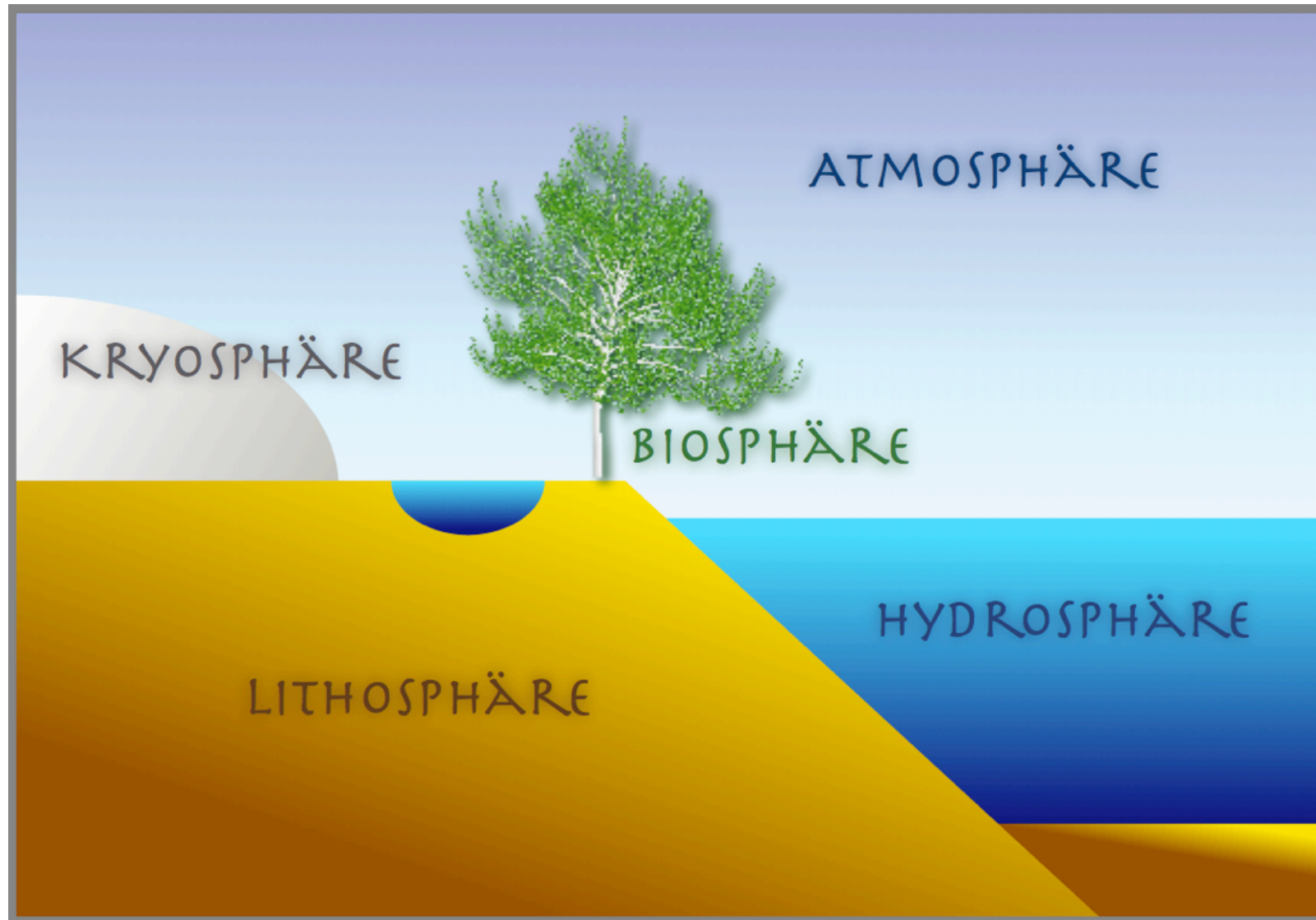
Data Compilation



30-year record of Ozone



Data diversity



Submit Data



Author



Data submission



Editorial Review



Pangaea Editor



Data import



Pangaea Editor



Dataset proof

Author



Corrections

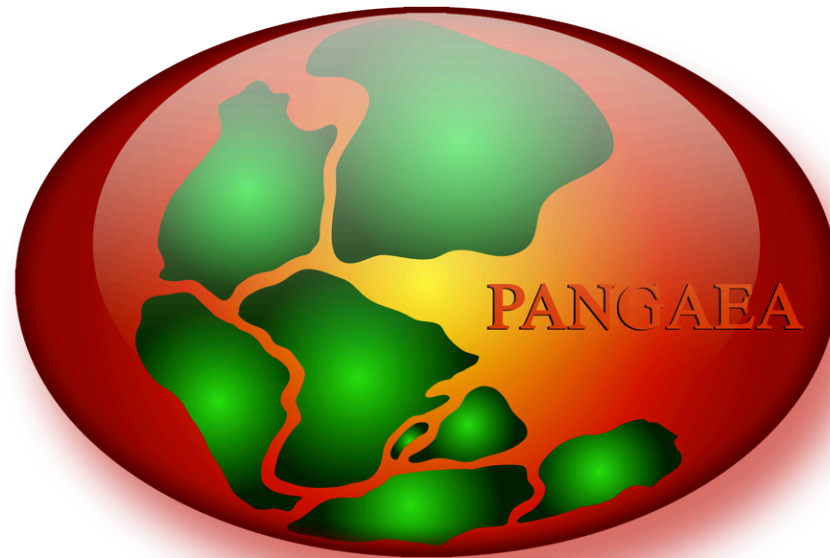


Pangaea Editor



**Publication
(DOI & citation)**

Pangaea



Thank You!