

Repositorier...

Presenterar alltid vissa metadata! Till exempel:

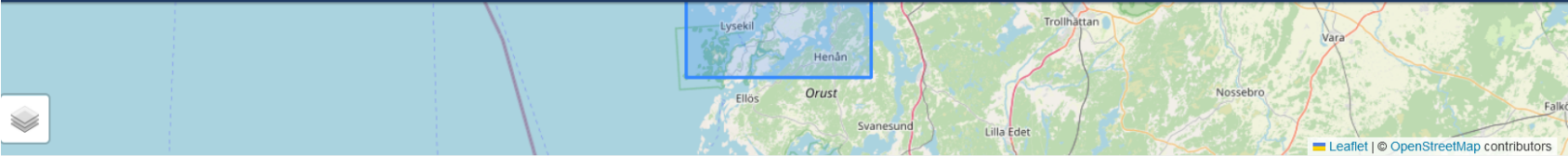
- Författare och institutionstillhörighet
- Licens och DOI-address
- Länk till nedladdningsbara filer
- Sammanfattning och övrig information om data
- Geografiska metadata i form av kartor, eventuellt annan visualisering

Kolla på de bifogade repositorier. Vilken information presenterar som mest prominent, vad är det "första ni ser"? Vilken information saknas?

Researchdata.se



Hitta dataDela dataHantera dataOmEn



Hitta data > Spårämnesdata (Ba/Ca) från bottenlevande foraminiferer, provta...

Spårämnesdata (Ba/Ca) från bottenlevande foraminiferer, provtagna i ytsediment från Gullmarsfjorden, Sverige.

<https://doi.org/10.5878/eb67-9v72> Kopiera DOI

Dataset över Ba/Ca från de tre senaste bildade kamrarna (n, n-1, n-2) i skal av *Bulimina marginata* och *Nonionellina labradorica*, analyserades genom laserspektroskopi (LA ICP MS; geologiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sverige). I skal av *Bulimina marginata* analyserades även de första kamrarna (p). Individer provtogs från ytsediment från två stationer i Gullmarsfjorden under 2018 och 2019. Datasetet är en del av en studie för att undersöka hur Ba/Ca kvoten i foraminiferers skal ändras med ändrat hydroklimatiskt läge. En publikation där detta dataset ingår är inskickad till granskning. Kontakta huvudförfattaren för fler detaljer. (inda.brinkmann@geol.lu.se). För att använda datasetet måste källa anges.

Gullmarsfjorden provtogs i september 2018, februari 2019 och juni 2019 (R/V Oscar von Sydow och R/V Skagerak), GF 117 (115–117 m vattendjup; 58°19.695'N, 11°33.147'Ö) och GF 71 (69–71 m vattendjup; 58°17.116'N, 11°30.546'Ö). Sedimenten provtogs med en GEMAX® twin-barrel corer (modifierad Gemini corer, 9 cm diameter, från Oy Kart AB, Finland). Sedimentprover togs från ytan av sedimentkärnorna (1 cm) och CTG tillsattes för att särskilja mellan levande och döda foraminiferer. Utvalda (nu döda) individer blev blekta (NaOCl 5%) innan analyserna. Koncentrationerna av spårelementinnehållet i skalväggen analyserades genom laserspektroskopi (LA ICP MS; geologiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sverige).

Ladda ner 1 filer (20.67 KiB)

Datafiler



Lunds universitet

Version 1

Metadata

JSON-LD Exportera

Permafrost thaw causes large carbon loss in boreal peatlands while changes to peat quality are limited

[Harris, Lorna](#) ¹ ; [Olefelt, David](#) ² 

[Author affiliations](#) ▼

Published Aug 08, 2023 on Dryad. <https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.47d7wm3kk>

Data files

▼ Aug 08, 2023 version files

10.34 MB

 [Download full dataset](#)

Abstract

Rapid, ongoing permafrost thaw of peatlands in the discontinuous permafrost zone is exposing a globally significant store of soil carbon (C) to microbial processes. Mineralisation and release of this peat C to the atmosphere as greenhouse gases is a potentially important feedback to climate change. Here we investigated the effects of permafrost thaw on peat C at a peatland complex in western Canada. We collected 15 complete peat cores (between 2.7 and 4.5 m deep) along four chronosequences, from elevated permafrost plateaus to saturated thermokarst bogs that thawed up to 600 years ago. The peat cores were analysed for peat C storage and peat quality, as indicated by decomposition proxies (FTIR and C/N ratios) and potential decomposability using a 200-day aerobic incubation. Our results suggest net C loss following thaw, with average total peat C

Citation ▼

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Subject keywords

[Canada](#), [Climate change](#), [Earth and related environmental sciences](#), [Boreal peatlands](#), [C/N](#), [carbon accumulation](#), [carbon stocks](#), [FTIR](#), [peat decomposition](#), [peat incubation](#), [permafrost thaw](#)

Funding

Campus Alberta Innovates Program
[Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council](#)

SU-Figshare

Dataset and R-scripts used to investigate how soil phosphorous availability determines the contribution of small, individual grassland remnants to the conservation of landscape-scale biodiversity

[Cite](#)[Download all \(1001.91 kB\)](#)[Share](#)[Embed](#)[+ Collect](#)

Dataset posted on 2021-06-02, 08:47 authored by [Jan Plue](#), Lander Baeten

Complete datasets and R scripts related to article published in Applied Vegetation Science: "Soil phosphorous availability determines the contribution of small, individual grassland remnants to the conservation of landscape-scale biodiversity"

1. plot_metadata.csv - for all 162 vegetation plots the dataset provides a metadata on the geographical and environmental characteristics of the plot.
2. soil.csv - for all 162 vegetation plots the dataset provides the raw data on each of the four measured soil characteristics:
Phosphorous, pH, Carbon and Nitrogen.
3. vegdat.csv - for all 162 vegetation plots, this dataset provides the recorded abundance (ACFOR scale) of all 174 recorded species.
4. planttraits.csv - for all 174 species, this dataset lists the level of habitat specialisation.
5. PlueBaeten_analyses.nb.html R scripts on the full statistical analyses of the data in html format
6. PlueBaeten_analyses.Rmd R scripts on the full statistical analyses of the data in R Markdown format

FUNDING

FORMAS (nr 2018-00961)

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[Soil phosphorous availability determines the contribution of small, individual grassland remnants to the conservation of landscape-scale biodiversity](#)



CATEGORIES

- [Conservation and biodiversity](#)

KEYWORDS

[R scripts](#)[Plant community data](#)[Soil data](#)[Vegetation data](#)

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Siliceous microfossil data from Gamlebyviken, Swedish east coast, for the last 3000 years

Elinor Andrén, Thomas Andrén

This dataset consists of siliceous microfossil counts (mainly diatoms) and concentrations (absolute abundance), from a 494 cm long splice sediment record (core EL18-SH01-03) from the Gamlebyviken estuary, Swedish east coast (Baltic Sea).

The sediment was collected in August 2018 at a water depth of 55 m and covers approximately 3000 years.

Changes in diatom assemblages are used as a proxy to reconstruct environmental conditions and climate change over time. Concentration data is primarily used as a proxy for paleoproductivity.

Marine Microfossil Diatom stratigraphy Siliceous microfossil Eutrophication Surface water salinity Baltic Sea coastal zone
Gamlebyviken Baltic Sea Research vessel Electra

[Download data](#)

Map



Frågor

- Vilket repository presenterar information på det mest attraktiva och det mest ändamålsenliga sätt?
- Hur viktig är det med kartor? Och nedladdningsstatistik?

Titel och abstrakt

Står titeln på sig själv eller refererar den till namnet av forskningsprojekt eller artikelpublikation?

Finns det en sammanfattning och vad berättar sammanfattningen om? T.ex.

- Övergripande information om data: vad är det, vad kan den användas till?
- Information om datafiler och dess innehåll, t.ex. variabler
- Teknisk information om datafiler (filformat, programvaror)
- Information om forskningsprojektet som dataset tillhör: metod, slutsatser

Hur förhåller sig abstrakt och titel till målgruppen? Är språket mycket tekniskt eller på en mer allmän nivå?

Ta ett dataset från listan (eller hitta en själv) och fundera på ovanstående frågor!

Data from: Organic-walled microfossils from the Kistedalen Formation, Norway: acritarch chronostratigraphy of the Baltic Miaolingian and evolutionary trends of placoid acritarchs

Palacios, Teodoro¹ 

Show affiliations

New acritarch data from the Kistedalen Formation based on two sections with continuous exposure allow to establish the most detailed Miaolingian acritarch biozonation in Baltica to date. Six interval zones previously established in Gondwana, the *Eliasum*, *Ilaniscum*, *Cristallinium cambriense*, *Adara alea*, *Timofeevia lancarae*, *Cristallinium dubium* and *Vulcanisphaera turbata* zones, are identified, and their correlations within the Acado-Baltic Province examined. The diagnoses of *Retisphaeridium*, *Cristallinium*, *Retisphaeridium dichamerum*, *Retisphaeridium lechistanium*, *Cristallinium dubium* and *Cristallinium cambriense* are emended and the new species *Retisphaeridium rugulatum* sp. nov. and *Retisphaeridium minimum* sp. nov. are described. The diagnosis of *Retisphaeridium ovillense* (Cramer & Díez) Vanguestaine is emended and the species assigned to *Dictyotidium ovillense* comb. nov. The main evolutionary changes of the placoid acritarchs during the Miaolingian are analysed. Comparison with previous acritarch data from the Kistedalen Formation suggest that different extraction methodologies may result in significant bias in the recovered fossil record.

Files

Pangaea

Citation:

Teca, Elisabeth; Michel, Elisabeth; Siani, Giuseppe; Crosta, Xavier; Lange, Carina Beatriz; Martínez Fontaine, Consuelo; Cárdenas, Paola: Geological investigations on sediment core MD07-3081 [dataset bundled publication]. *PANGAEA*, <https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.974782> (dataset in review)

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Google Earth

30 3



Abstract:

These datasets contain the age model, Summer Sea Surface Temperature reconstruction (SSST), relative percentage of planktonic foraminifera and diatoms and their associated standard error from core MD07-3081. This core was collected ~100 km from the coast of Chile with a CALYPSO piston corer during the oceanographic expedition MD159 PACHIDERME onboard R/V Marion Dufresne and covers the period from the Last Glacial Maximum to the Late Holocene. They present a new paleoceanographic reconstruction since the Last Glacial Maximum, at 49° S in the Pacific Ocean, an environment in which diatoms have not been studied previously.

Keyword(s):

Diatom ; Foraminifera ; Last Glacial ; South Pacific Ocean 

Supplement to:

Teca, Elisabeth; Michel, Elisabeth; Siani, Giuseppe; Crosta, Xavier; Lange, Carina Beatriz; Fontaine, Consuelo Martínez; Cárdenas, Paola
(2024): Paleoceanography of the southeast Pacific since the late glacial from diatom and foraminiferal assemblages. *Paleoceanography*



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Databeskrivning

Beskriver repositorer innehållet i datafiler? Och på vilken nivå – övergripande ("fil1.csv innehåller si- och-så") eller variabelnivå?

Om inte, finns det en readme-fil som innehåller en databeskrivning som gör datafiler begripliga?

Hur viktig är det med en detaljerad beskrivning av data, och hur påverkar kravet på en sådan kureringsprocessen samt kureringsnivå i CTS-ansökan?

Ta ett dataset från listan (eller hitta en själv) och fundera på ovanstående frågor!

SU-Figshare

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KEYWORDS



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Soil spectral Vis-NIR and soil organic carbon data was collected on the the Long-term field experimental (LTE) site "Static Fertilization Experiment (V120)" in Bad Lauchstädt, Saxony-Anhalt, Germany.

The dataset comprises 6 files:

LTE_plots.shp | The shapefile with the LTE plot margins. attributes: ID_FIELD = subfield identifier of the LTE, ID_PLOT = plot identifier of the LTE

soc.csv | soil organic carbon data. The soil samples were acquired at 50 locations, at 0–10 cm depth in 2018 after harvest according to a stratified random sampling design. Soil organic carbon measurements were conducted with a Vario EL cube CN. The data comprise the averages from 3 measurements per sample. attributes: ID = sample identifier, C = soil organic carbon content [%], x, y = coordinates (EPSG = 25832) recorded with a high precision GNSS at ≤ 2 cm accuracy.

spectra.af.csv | spectral field measurements conducted at the 50 soil sampling locations with ASD FieldSpec 4 Hi-Res spectrometer by Malvern Panalytical. The measurements were done after harvest in sunny and dry soil conditions in September 2018. The spectra were collected at the soil surface close to the soil sampling points using a 50 cm $\times$ 50 cm frame. Spectra were recorded at 5 replicate measurements with 3 external and 25 internal scans leading to a total of 15 spectra per sampling point. attributes: ID = sample identifier, all further attributes correspond to reflectance, attribute names correspond to wavelengths [nm].

spectra.al.csv | spectral laboratory measurements conducted on the dried and sieved soil samples with ASD FieldSpec 4 Hi-Res spectrometer by Malvern Panalytical. Soil samples were divided into 3 subsamples and filled in Petri dishes. Each subsample was measured 3 times and rotated 90° to measure another 3 times resulting in 6 replicate measurements with 3 external scans each. Internally, the spectrometer was set to conduct 25 readings. attributes: ID = sample identifier, all further attributes correspond to reflectance, attribute names correspond to wavelengths [nm].

Researchdata.se

Data för artikeln: Modelling metal uptake by selected vegetables from urban soils in Europe: Uncovering key soil factors using Partial Least Squares Regression (PLS-R)

<https://doi.org/10.5878/mpyy-9j29>

 Kopiera DOI

Datasetet består av geokemiska analysdata från 22 jordar insamlade på odlingslotter i urban miljö från sex städer i Europa, samt kemiska analyser av tre grönsaker som odlats i växthus i dessa jordar. Jordarna har olika grad av kontaminering av typiska urbana metallföroreningar; Ba, Cd, Cu, Ni, Pb och Zn. Posten består av två filer, en csv-fil med analysdata och ett PDF-dokument med förklaringar och analysmetodsbeskrivningar till parameterna i csv-filen.

 Ladda ner 2 filer (119.25 KiB)

Datafiler



 raw data greenhouse experiment.csv

14.43 KiB



Dokumentationsfiler



 metadata_raw data greenhouse experiment.pdf

104.83 KiB



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Bolin

Data description

The dataset contains diatom species data (counts) and siliceous microfossil absolute abundance (concentration) data from 60 stratigraphical levels covering 2018CE – 3091 cal yr BP from a 480 cm long splice sediment record (core `EL18-SH01-03`). An age model was constructed using radiocarbon dates, lead-210 and cesium-137. Both sediment depth (cm below sea floor) and ages (cal yr BP) are provided.

The name of the core `EL18-SH01-03` combines a reference to the research vessel (Electra av Askö), the sampling year (2018), the expedition (sampling expedition 1 from Södertörn University) and the site (site 3).

The data is provided as an `.xlsx` file containing two sheets, containing diatom species counts as well as aggregated concentration and accumulation data. These sheets are also provided as individual `.tsv` files. The sheets and corresponding `.tsv` files contain the following data:

1. `Diatom species counts`. Columns:

1. `Sample` : identifier of the sample in question
2. `Depth below sea floor` : spliced record of depth in cm, where 0 = surface
3. `Age` : calibrated age in years BP
4. `Concentration diatoms` : number of valves per gram of dry-weight sediment
5. `Total counts` : diatom counts in number of valves
6. to 325: `Diatom counts` in number of valves per species

2. `Concentrations and accumulations`. Columns:

1. `Sample` : identifier of the sample in question
2. `Depth below sea floor` : depth in cm, where 0 = surface
3. `Age` : calibrated age in years BP
4. `Concentration diatoms` : number of valves per gram of dry-weight sediment
5. `Concentration Chrysophyte cysts` : number of valves per gram of dry-weight sediment
6. `Concentration Ebria tripartita` : number of valves per gram of dry-weight sediment
7. `Diatom accumulation rate` : number of valves per square meter and year
8. `Chrysophyte accumulation rate` : number of cysts per square meter and year
9. `Ebria tripartita accumulation rate` : number of skeletons per square meter and year

