

Data Management Plan

Collaborative Research: Climate Change and Upwelling -- Comparative Analysis of Current & Future Responses of the California and Benguela Ecosystems

We propose to develop a number of biological indicators in the Benguela Current Ecosystem and the California Current Ecosystem including indices of regional anchovy and sardine abundance as well as a deep-water hake chronology from otolith growth-increment widths. We will also derive a number of ecosystem indicators, for example the leading principal component from forage fish stocks, fish growth and seabird reproductive success. Atmospheric-oceanographic indicators to be generated include upwelling indices as well as various syntheses of COADS and the 20th Century re-analysis wind, sea surface temperature and sea level pressure data. All data will be contributed to the Biological and Chemical Oceanography Data Management Office <http://bcodmo.org/>. The hake chronology and key ecosystem indicators will be contributed to the NOAA Fisheries and the Environment (FATE) webpage at <http://fate.nmfs.noaa.gov/> which was developed to serve as a clearinghouse for biological and ecosystem indicators of use to fisheries managers. The hake chronology will be contributed to the NOAA World Data Center for Paleoclimatology at <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/>. This site is a clearinghouse for tree-ring, coral, and other chronologies developed from long-lived organisms (note: these chronologies will be contributed to the "sclerochronology" section). Data will also be contributed to online to such database servers as the CCE-LTER Ocean Informatics/Datazoo (<http://oceaninformatics.ucsd.edu/datazoo/>) and the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS; <http://www.iobis.org/>). Finally, Thompson will manage Farallon Institute's Integrated Marine Ecological Database (IMED).