

USGS St. Petersburg Coastal and Marine Science Center

“Core Repository” and Data
Preservation

Studebaker Building – Resides on the Univ. of South Florida campus



* Space is a commodity



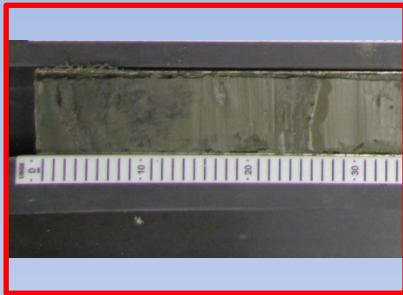
* What you see
is what we have
to work with for
core storage



Cold storage container, similar to the one at our office



Current State of our Sediment Cores Without Refrigerated Storage



Initial
Description



One Year Later





The R/V G.K. Gilbert





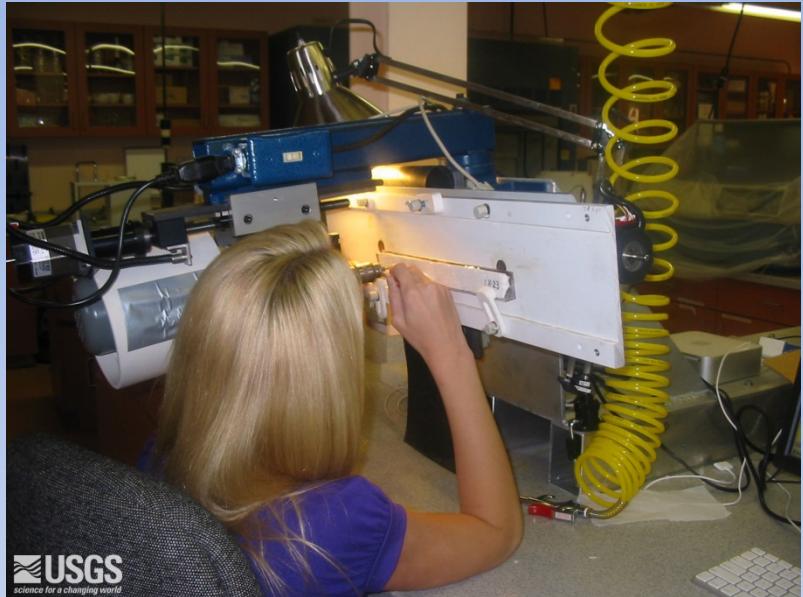
* Not an actual photo of the Gilbert

Coral Repository

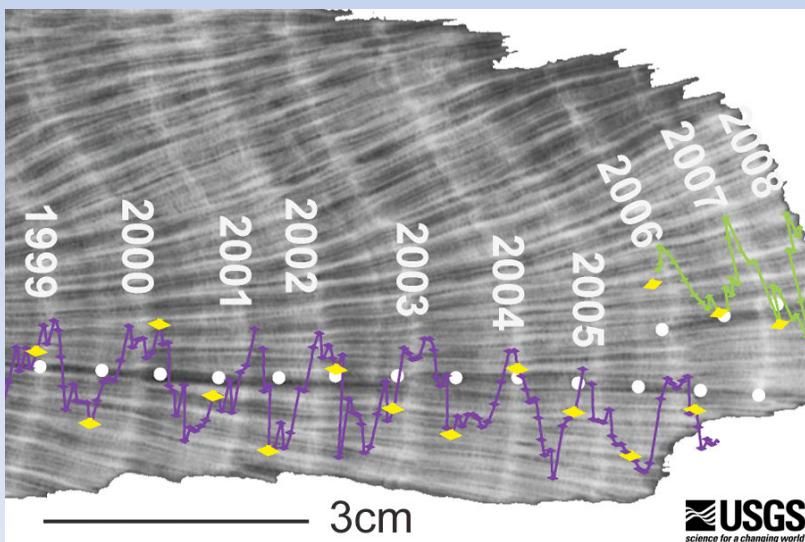




USGS scientist
taking a core
sample from a
large Scleractinia
coral



Computer driven triaxial micro-milling machine



(Strontium/Calcium) and
isotopic ($d^{18}O$) analyses



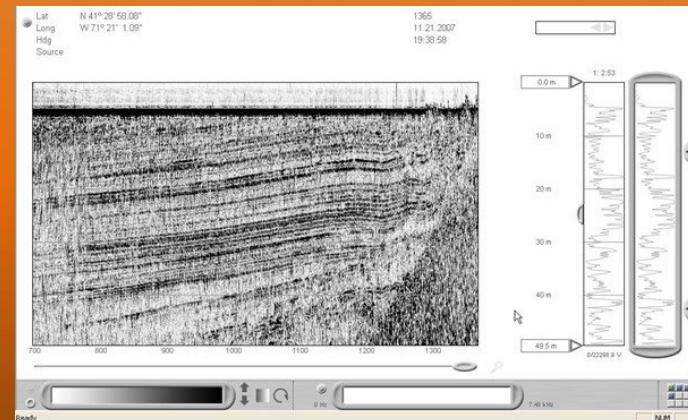
What we need...

- A Dedicated Cold Storage Core Repository
- Modern Analytical Core Processing Equipment
(Whole Core Logger)
- Cooperation with Local Universities to Conduct
Marine Coring Operations

Data Recovery and Preservation

Conversion of antiquated analog geophysical data to
usable digital data.

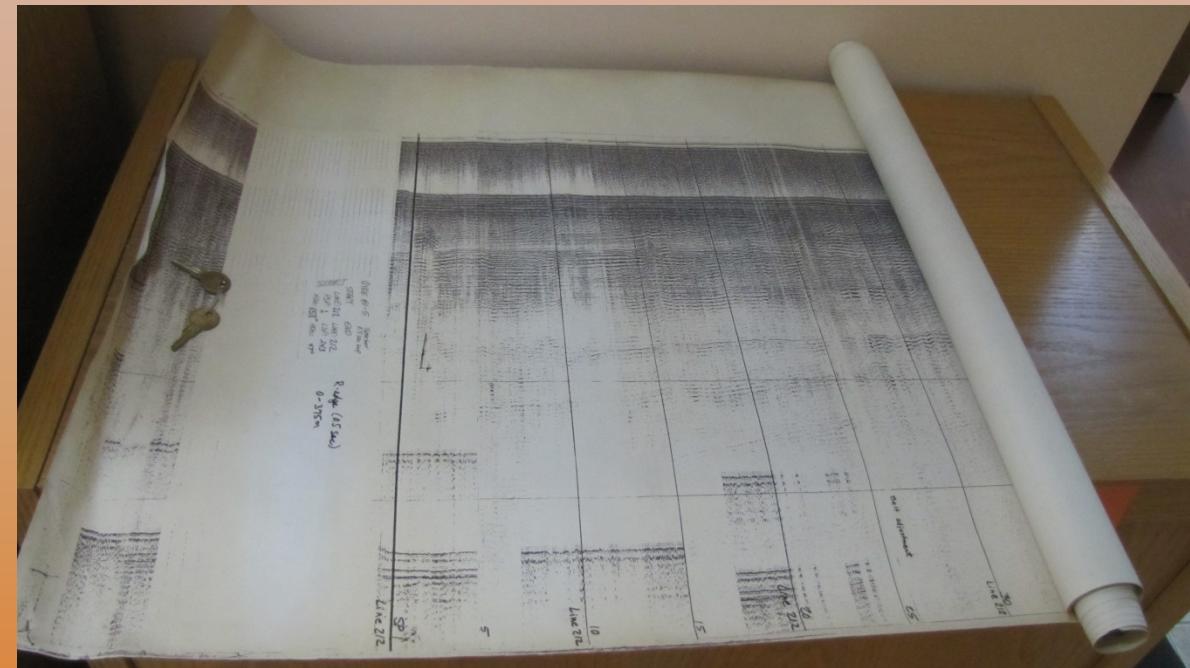
Funding for this phase of data recovery was provided
from a grant issued by the NGGDP.



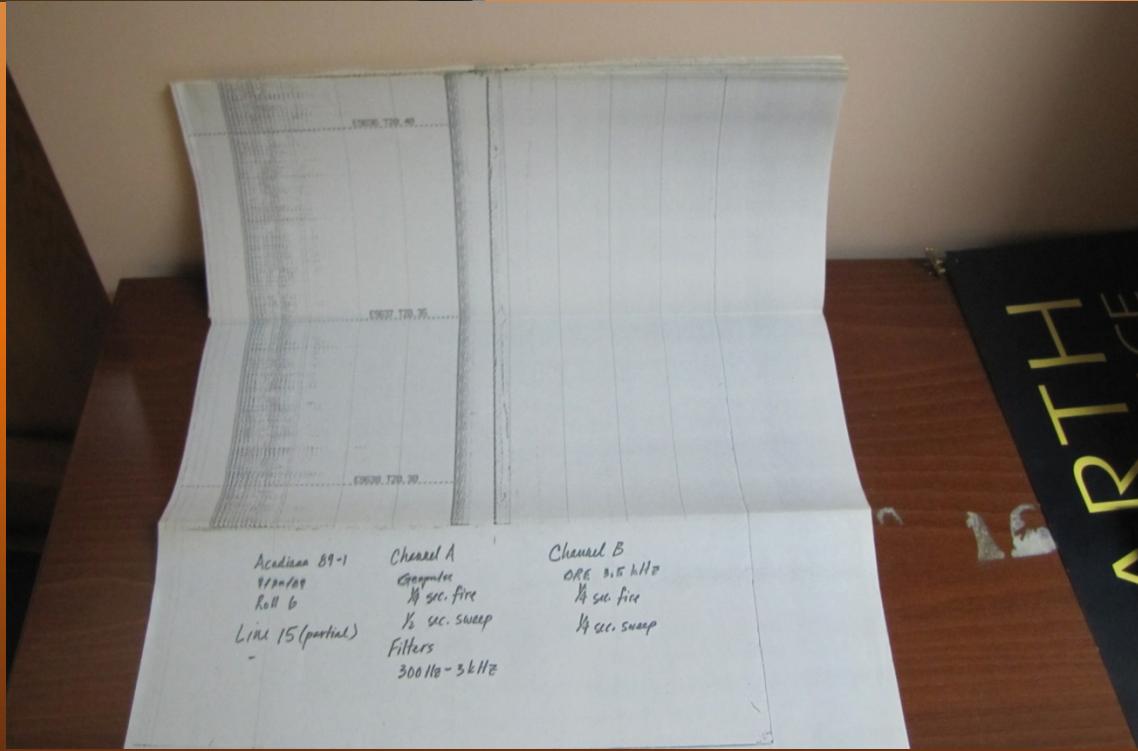
Seismic Archive Room



Seismic Rolls



Seismic Fan folds



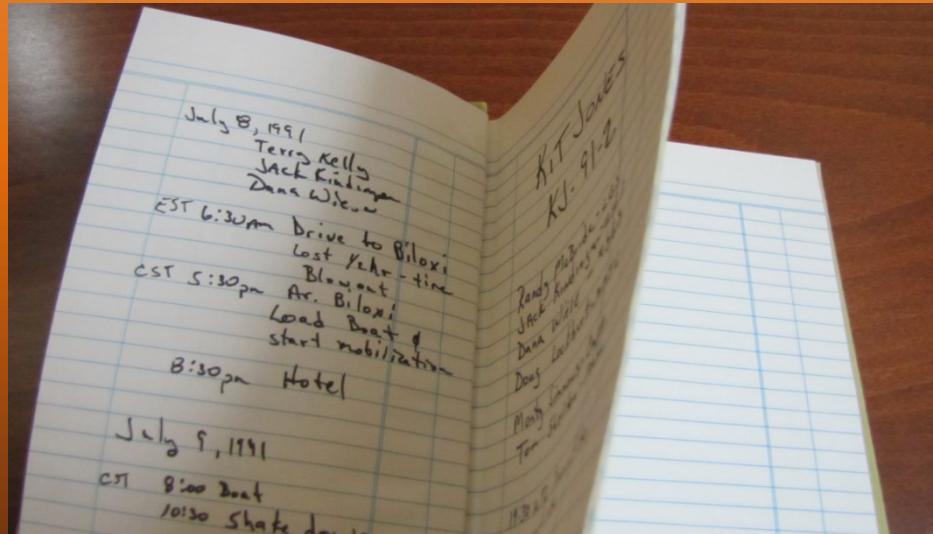
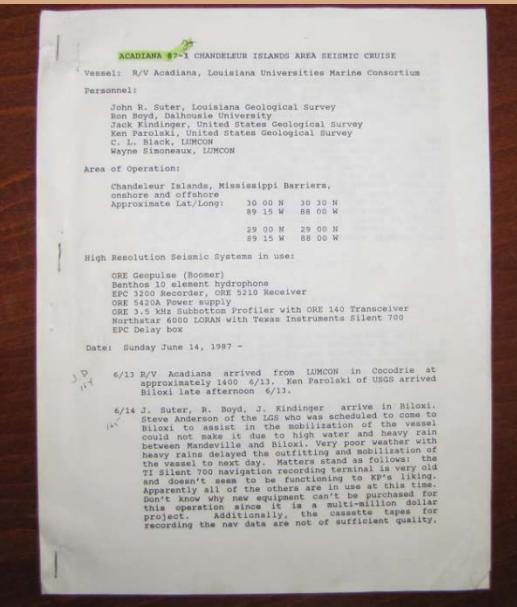
Contex Wide Format Scanner

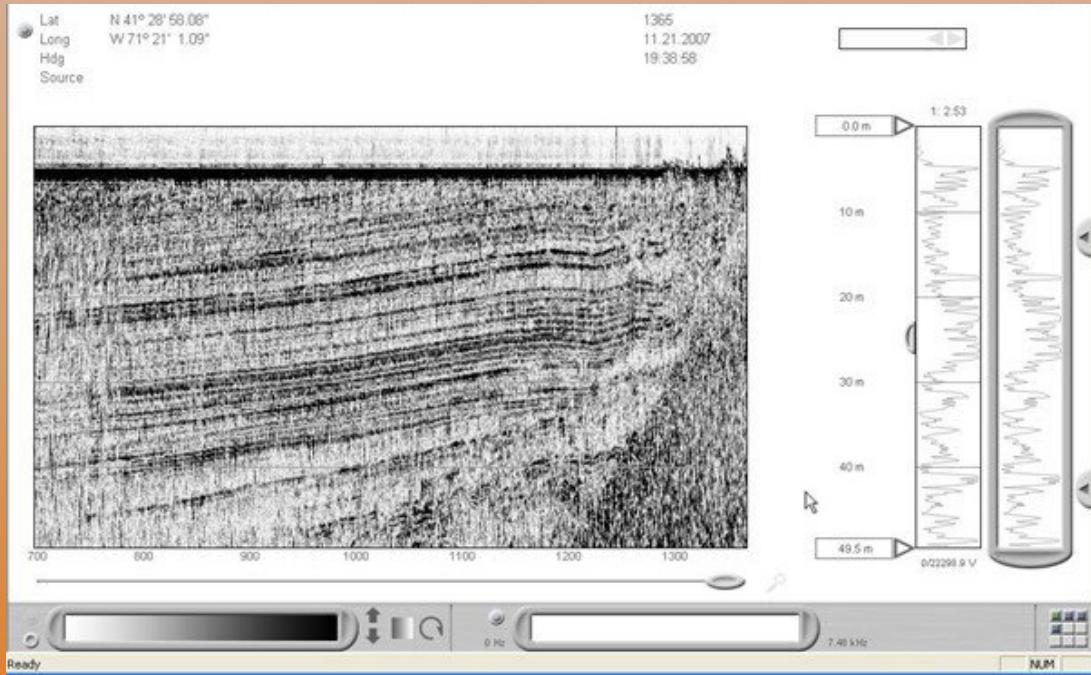


- Accommodates up to 36" wide media
- Max Resolution of 1200 dpi
- Unlimited Media Length

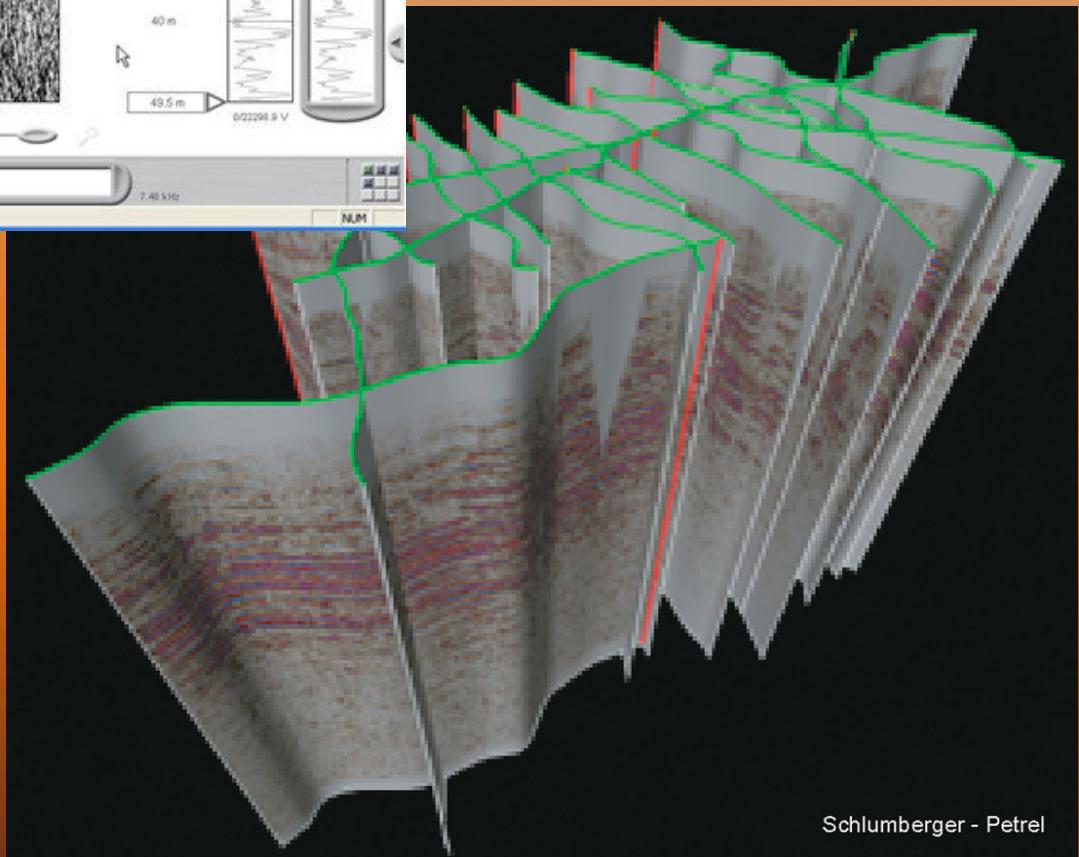
Affords a rapid conversion from paper to digital format

Supporting Documentation and Metadata

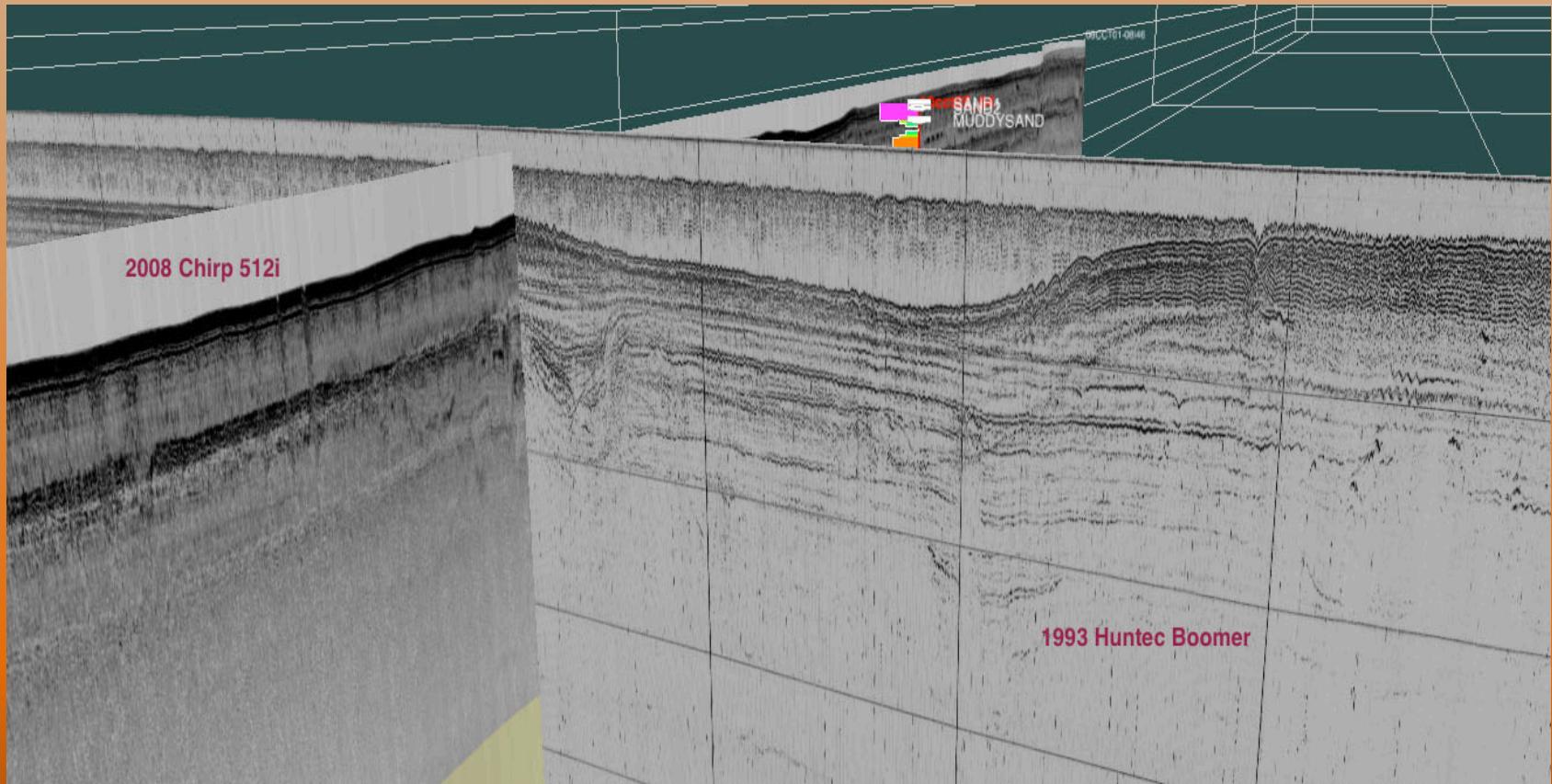




Conversion from paper to digital format allows us to use modern seismic investigative software



Usable Data!



Comparison of a “recently” collected seismic line, using today’s standards of data collection, to the digitally recovered paper seismic line.

Summary

- Public can now access these data
- Saves time and money, instead of having to rerun the survey
- Data is organized and contains metadata

Questions, Comments?