

Interactive comment on “Early Pliocene vegetation and hydrology changes in western equatorial South America” by Friederike Grimmer et al.

PAGES Data Review Team

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The PAGES Data Stewardship Integrative Activity seeks to advance best practices for sharing the data generated and assembled as part of all PAGES-related activities. The CP Special Issue, “PAGES Young Scientists Meeting 2017” is part of this PAGES activity. The co-editors of the Special Issue are reviewing the data availability within each of the CP-Discussion papers in relation to the CP data policy (https://www.climate-of-the-past.net/about/data_policy.html) and current best practices. The editor team is making recommendations for each paper, with the goal of achieving a high and consistent level of data stewardship across the Special Issue. We recognize that an additional effort will likely be required to meet the high level of data stewardship envisaged, and we appreciate the dedication and contribution of the authors. This includes the use of

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Data Citations (see example below). Authors are also strongly encouraged to deposit significant code into a suitable repository and to cite it using a Data Citation.

We ask authors to respond to our comments as part of the regular open interactive discussion. If you have any questions about PAGES Data Stewardship principles, please contact any of us directly. Best wishes for the success of your paper.

YSM Special Issue editor team

Y. Zhang, D.S. Kaufman, H. Plumpton, R. Barnett, M.F. Loutre, M.N. Evans, S.C. Fritz, C. Tabor, E. Razanatsoa, and E. Dearing Crampton Flood

For this paper:

(1) Research input data – proxy and instrumental datasets

This research contribution includes published proxy data in Figures 6-7, including, (i) $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ record of *G. tumida*/*G. sacculifer* at ODP site 851 from Cannariato and Ravelo (1997), (ii) Mg/Ca and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ record of *G. tumida* at ODP Site 1239 from Steph et al. (2005, 2010), (iii) alkenone-based SST record of core ODP 846 (Lawrence et al., 2006), which are already available through existing data repositories. In order to adhere to the Data Policy for Climate of the Past, URLs or full data citations to the primary data must be included in the Data Availability section.

The source of the datasets used to generate Figure 2 are incomplete in the figure caption. Figure 2a: As stated on the NOAA-ESRL website, a bibliographic citation must be included to reference the publication that describes the specific reanalysis product used for the SST field. This is in addition to acknowledging the ESRL for the use of the online data-analysis tool. Figure 2b: Please provide a complete citation for the source of the terrestrial biome map.

(2) Research output data – pollen

This paper presents new and valuable pollen assemblage data from equatorial South

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America. In order to adhere to the Data Policy for Climate of the Past, these new data together with (i) the 95% confidence intervals and (ii) the corresponding chronological ages (as showed in Figures 4-5) must be uploaded to an established online data repository (e.g., Neotoma), and a Data Citation or URL link for access to these data must be provided in the Data Availability section of the paper.

What is a “Data Citation”?

Data Citations track the provenance of a dataset giving credit to the data generator; this is in addition to any references to publications where the data are described. Data Citations are used in the text (or tables) alongside and in the same way as publication citations. In the Reference list, they include: Creators, Title, Repository, Identifier, Submission Year. More information about Data Citations is here: <<https://www.datacite.org/mission.html>> Here is an example of text and corresponding citations (using CP punctuation style):

“The PAGES2k Consortium (2017a) assembled a large global dataset of temperature-sensitive proxy records (PAGES2k Consortium, 2017b). Among the records is the paleo-temperature reconstruction from Laguna Chepical (de Jong et al., 2016), which was described by de Jong et al. (2013).”

References

de Jong, R., von Gunten, I., Maldonado, A., and Grosjean, M.: Late Holocene summer temperatures in the central Andes reconstructed from the sediments of high-elevation Laguna Chepical, Chile (32° S), *Climate of the Past*, 9, 1921-1932, 2013.

de Jong, R., von Gunten, I., Maldonado, A., and Grosjean, M.: Laguna Chepical summer temperature reconstruction, World Data Center for Paleoclimatology, <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/study/20366>, 2016.

PAGES 2k Consortium: A global multiproxy database for temperature reconstructions of the Common Era, *Scientific Data*, 4,170088, 2017a.

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PAGES 2k Consortium: A global multiproxy database for temperature reconstructions of the Common Era, version 2.0.0, figshare, <https://figshare.com/s/d327a0367bb908a4c4f2>, 2017b.

Interactive comment on Clim. Past Discuss., <https://doi.org/10.5194/cp-2017-129>, 2017.

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