

Please provide the following information, and submit to the NOAA DM Plan Repository.

Reference to Master DM Plan (if applicable)

As stated in Section IV, Requirement 1.3, DM Plans may be hierarchical. If this DM Plan inherits provisions from a higher-level DM Plan already submitted to the Repository, then this more-specific Plan only needs to provide information that differs from what was provided in the Master DM Plan.

URL of higher-level DM Plan (if any) as submitted to DM Plan Repository:

1. General Description of Data to be Managed

1.1. Name of the Data, data collection Project, or data-producing Program:

Larval Fish Identification from Cruises at the Hancock Seamounts, TC-84-05 and TC-85-01

1.2. Summary description of the data:

Ichthyoplankton sampling was conducted aboard the NOAA vessel Townsend Cromwell in 9-29 July 1984 and 4-10 February 1985. Collectors included George Boehlert, James Uchiyama, Robert Humphreys, Randolph Chang, Alan Everson, Victor Honda, Bert Kikkawa, Raymond Clarke, Thomas Kazama, and Michael Seki. Two locations were sampled intensively during these cruises; one location was over the seamount summit ("seamount" location); the other location was 20 km west, over a water depth of approximately 1,800-4,750 m ("reference" location).

Ichthyoplankton was sampled with an opening-closing Tucker trawl equipped with three nets and a double-release mechanism operated by messengers. The nets were 0.333 mm mesh (Nitex) with a 1.4 m² mouth area. Ship speed was adjusted over tow speeds of about 0.9-1.1 m/second to maintain a wire angle at 45°. At this angle, the effective mouth area of the Tucker trawl is 1.0 m²; tow depths were estimated as a function of wire angle and meters of wire out. Four discrete depth strata (0-25, 25-50, 50-100, and 100-200 m) were sampled. Replicate tows at each depth comprised a sampling series. To sample at discrete depths without contamination by animals from shallower depths, the trawl was lowered with the first net open, and the second net was opened for the desired sampling time and then closed, and the trawl was retrieved with the third net open. To sample the two shallower strata, the trawl was lowered to 50 m, the second net was opened at that depth, and then the third net was opened at 25 m to sample the shallow stratum. For the two deeper strata, the second net was closed at the upper end of each stratum, and the trawl was retrieved with the third net open. Thus, a full set of duplicate samples for each depth stratum required six deployments of the trawl. The summer cruise had two series of night sampling (9-10 and 28-29 July) and one of day sampling (14-15 July); the winter cruise had one series of day and night sampling (4-10 February 1985). Each net was fished for 18 minutes and tows were conducted in a stepped oblique fashion, in an attempt to sample depths equally within each stratum. The volume of water filtered was estimated with calibrated General Oceanics flowmeters mounted in the center of each net. Plankton samples were preserved at sea

in a 4% buffered formaldehyde seawater mixture. In the laboratory, plankton volume was determined from a known total volume minus the remaining water volume after the plankton were strained (Omori and Ikeda 1984); gelatinous plankton and fishes larger than approximately 50 mm were removed before the volume was determined. Whole samples were sorted for fish eggs, larvae, and squid para larvae under a dissecting microscope. Larval fishes were identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level by Bruce Mundy.

1.3. Is this a one-time data collection, or an ongoing series of measurements?

One-time data collection

1.4. Actual or planned temporal coverage of the data:

1984-07-09 to 1984-07-29, 1985-02-04 to 1985-02-16

1.5. Actual or planned geographic coverage of the data:

W: 178, E: 180, N: 31, S: 29

Hancock Seamounts

1.6. Type(s) of data:

(e.g., digital numeric data, imagery, photographs, video, audio, database, tabular data, etc.)

Table (digital)

1.7. Data collection method(s):

(e.g., satellite, airplane, unmanned aerial system, radar, weather station, moored buoy, research vessel, autonomous underwater vehicle, animal tagging, manual surveys, enforcement activities, numerical model, etc.)

1.8. If data are from a NOAA Observing System of Record, indicate name of system:

1.8.1. If data are from another observing system, please specify:

2. Point of Contact for this Data Management Plan (author or maintainer)

2.1. Name:

2.2. Title:

Metadata Contact

2.3. Affiliation or facility:

2.4. E-mail address:

2.5. Phone number:

3. Responsible Party for Data Management

Program Managers, or their designee, shall be responsible for assuring the proper management of the data produced by their Program. Please indicate the responsible party below.

3.1. Name:

3.2. Title:

Data Steward

4. Resources

Programs must identify resources within their own budget for managing the data they produce.

4.1. Have resources for management of these data been identified?

Yes

4.2. Approximate percentage of the budget for these data devoted to data management (specify percentage or "unknown"):

Unknown

5. Data Lineage and Quality

NOAA has issued Information Quality Guidelines for ensuring and maximizing the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information which it disseminates.

5.1. Processing workflow of the data from collection or acquisition to making it publicly accessible

(describe or provide URL of description):

Lineage Statement:

Data was collected in the field by PIFSC staff, and entered in table format into electronic spreadsheets.

5.1.1. If data at different stages of the workflow, or products derived from these data, are subject to a separate data management plan, provide reference to other plan:

5.2. Quality control procedures employed (describe or provide URL of description):

QC review prior to data entry. Further QC after data entry.

6. Data Documentation

The EDMC Data Documentation Procedural Directive requires that NOAA data be well documented, specifies the use of ISO 19115 and related standards for documentation of new data, and provides links to resources and tools for metadata creation and validation.

6.1. Does metadata comply with EDMC Data Documentation directive?

No

6.1.1. If metadata are non-existent or non-compliant, please explain:

Missing/invalid information:

- 1.7. Data collection method(s)
- 2.1. Point of Contact Name
- 2.4. Point of Contact Email
- 3.1. Responsible Party for Data Management

6.2. Name of organization or facility providing metadata hosting:

NMFS Office of Science and Technology

6.2.1. If service is needed for metadata hosting, please indicate:

6.3. URL of metadata folder or data catalog, if known:

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/inport/item/8792>

6.4. Process for producing and maintaining metadata

(describe or provide URL of description):

Metadata produced and maintained in accordance with the NOAA Data Documentation Procedural Directive: https://nosc.noaa.gov/EDMC/DAARWG/docs/EDMC_PD-Data_Documentation_v1.pdf

7. Data Access

NAO 212-15 states that access to environmental data may only be restricted when distribution is explicitly limited by law, regulation, policy (such as those applicable to personally identifiable information or protected critical infrastructure information or proprietary trade information) or by security requirements. The EDMC Data Access Procedural Directive contains specific guidance, recommends the use of open-standard, interoperable, non-proprietary web services, provides information about resources and tools to enable data access, and includes a Waiver to be submitted to justify any approach other than full, unrestricted public access.

7.1. Do these data comply with the Data Access directive?

Yes

7.1.1. If the data are not to be made available to the public at all, or with limitations, has a Waiver (Appendix A of Data Access directive) been filed?

7.1.2. If there are limitations to public data access, describe how data are protected from unauthorized access or disclosure:

7.2. Name of organization of facility providing data access:

Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center (PIFSC)

7.2.1. If data hosting service is needed, please indicate:

7.2.2. URL of data access service, if known:

https://oceanwatch.pifsc.noaa.gov/xfer/PIFSC_PIRO_bulk_data_download_InPort_8792.tgz

7.3. Data access methods or services offered:

Send written request to PIFSC and get approval by the PIFSC data owner.

7.4. Approximate delay between data collection and dissemination:

1 Year

7.4.1. If delay is longer than latency of automated processing, indicate under what authority data access is delayed:**8. Data Preservation and Protection**

The NOAA Procedure for Scientific Records Appraisal and Archive Approval describes how to identify, appraise and decide what scientific records are to be preserved in a NOAA archive.

8.1. Actual or planned long-term data archive location:

(Specify NCEI-MD, NCEI-CO, NCEI-NC, NCEI-MS, World Data Center (WDC) facility, Other, To Be Determined, Unable to Archive, or No Archiving Intended)

NCEI_MD

8.1.1. If World Data Center or Other, specify:**8.1.2. If To Be Determined, Unable to Archive or No Archiving Intended, explain:****8.2. Data storage facility prior to being sent to an archive facility (if any):**

Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center - Honolulu, HI

8.3. Approximate delay between data collection and submission to an archive facility:

1 Year

8.4. How will the data be protected from accidental or malicious modification or deletion prior to receipt by the archive?

Discuss data back-up, disaster recovery/contingency planning, and off-site data storage relevant to the data collection

PIFSC ITS performs regular backups of shared drives.

9. Additional Line Office or Staff Office Questions

Line and Staff Offices may extend this template by inserting additional questions in this section.