



可用於地景紀錄的開放儲存庫

Open Repositories for Landscape Documentations

「臺南四百,擱來咧?」論壇 歷史場域與平台 場次

2023-06-04

莊庭瑞 Tyng-Ruey Chuang trc@iis.sinica.edu.tw

資訊科學研究所·資訊科技創新研究中心·人文社會科學研究中心(地理資訊科學研究專題中心) 中央研究院 Academia Sinica













研究資料寄存所 depositar https://data.depositar.io/

眾人皆可使用的開放儲存庫 An Open Repository for All

- 「研究資料寄存所」 (depositar) 功能簡介
- 文化與自然的地景紀錄可視為研究資料

 - 研究資料的 FAIR 原則:
 - Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable 可被找到、可被取用、可相互操作、可再次使用



一份在研究資料寄存所上的資料集

https://data.depositar.io/en/dataset/coral-reef-sesoko

要點 highlight

- 關於資料集與專案的長段落描述
- (寄存的)資料 data(外部的)資源 resources以及關於他們的長段落描述
- 標籤 (tags) 以及 Wikidata 關鍵字 (keywords)
- 基本資訊 Basic information
- 時空資訊 Spatio-temporal information
- 管理資訊 Management information
- 資料授權條款 Licenses
- 資料引用格式 Citation snippets
- 資料取用端點 Data endpoints
 - JSON-API
 - RDF 串例式

Coral Reef Soundscapes off Sesoko Island, Okinawa, Japan

Followers







Ocean Biodiversity Listening Project

Project Website The ocean is full of sounds that are generated from geophysical events, marine animals, and human activities. By using a hydrophone (a microphone for underwater... read

more



Coral Reef Soundscapes off Sesoko Island, Okinawa, Japan



This dataset is an archive of audio data of shallow-water and upper-mesophotic coral reefs off Sesoko Island, Okinawa, Japan. Python codes to visualize the audio data were also provided in a notebook based on Google Colab.

Recording Locations

Three long-term recording sites were established since May 2017. Site A (N26.635° E127.865°) is located on the southeast coast of Sesoko Island and in front of the Sesoko Station of the University of the Ryukyus. The water depth is 1.5 m. Site B (N26.665° E127.869°) is located at the bottom of a reef slope on the north of Sesoko Island and the west of Toguchi Port. The water depth is 20 m. Site C (N26.670° E127.866°) is located on a nearly flat plateau to the north of Sesoko Island and the west of Toguchi Port. The water depth is 40 m.

Acoustic Recorders

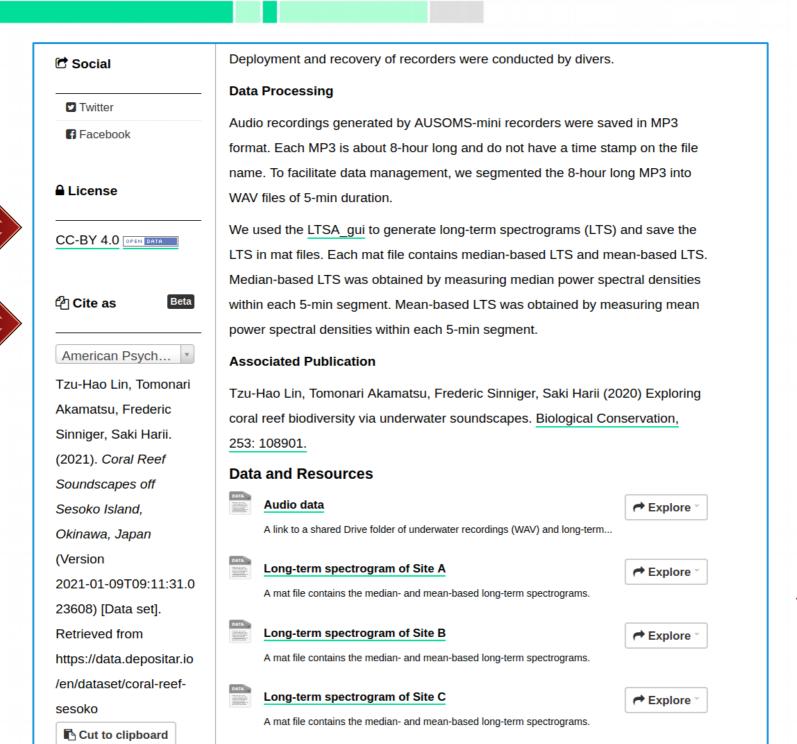
<u>AUSOMS-mini stereo recorders</u> (AquaSound, Kobe, Japan) were used to collect underwater sounds. From May 2017 to July 2018, six AUSOMS-mini recorders were used: 14-0106, 14-0107, 15-0106, 15-0107, 15-0109, 15-0110.

Configuration of Audio Recording

(1) Duty Cycle: continuous. (2) Sampling Rate: 44.1kHz. (3) Channels: 2. (4) File Format: MP3 (128 kbps). (5) Audio Gain: High. (6) High Pass Filter: Off.

Field Deployment

At each recording site, one AUSOMS-mini stereo recorder was fixed to a cement









Other Access

The information on this page (the dataset metadata) is also available in these formats:

</>JSON-API

RDF serializations

based on DCAT 2: Beta

JSON-LD	Turtle	XML
---------	--------	-----

via the CKAN API ☑

Tags



Wikidata Keywords



Basic Information

Data Type	Source code
	Audiovisual data
	Scientific and statistical data formats
Language	English (eng)

Spatio-temporal Information

Temporal Resolution	Daily
Start Time	2017-05
End Time	2018-07
Spatial Coverage	show more
X.min	127.8553390572779
X.max	127.88097380893306
Y.min	26.630362980584657
Y.max	26.68047930832328

Management Information

Author	Tzu-Hao Lin, Tomonari Akamatsu, Frederic Sinniger, Saki Harii
Contact Person	Tzu-Hao Lin





Temporal Resolution	Daily
Start Time	2017-05
End Time	2018-07
Spatial Coverage	show more
X.min	127.8553390572779
X.max	127.88097380893306
Y.min	26.630362980584657
Y.max	26.68047930832328





Map tiles & Data by OpenStreetMap ば, under CC BY-SA ば.

② 其他存取方式

此頁面上的資訊 (資料 集之後設資料) 也提供 以下格式:

</>JSON-API

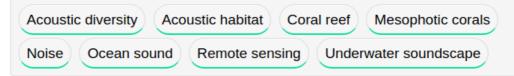
RDF 串列化輸出 (修改 Beta

自 DCAT 2):





標籤



Wikidata 關鍵字

聲景 珊瑚礁

基本資訊

資料類型	● 原始碼● 影音資料	
	● 科學與統計資料	
語言	英文 (eng)	

時空資訊

時間解析度	日
起始時間	2017-05
結束時間	2018-07
空間範圍	顯示更多
空間範圍.X.min	127.8553390572779
空間範圍.X.max	127.88097380893306
空間範圍.Y.min	26.630362980584657
空間範圍.Y.max	26.68047930832328

管理資訊

產製者	Tzu-Hao Lin, Tomonari Akamatsu, Frederic Sinniger, Saki Harii
聯絡人	Tzu-Hao Lin



Biological Conservation 253 (2021) 10890



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Biological Conservation

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/biocon





Exploring coral reef biodiversity via underwater soundscapes

Tzu-Hao Lin a, Tomonari Akamatsu b, Trederic Sinniger, Saki Harii

- ^a Biodiversity Research Center, Academia Sinica, Taiwan
- b The Ocean Policy Research Institute, The Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Japan
- ^c Tropical Biosphere Research Center, University of Ryukyus, Japan

ARTICLEINEO

Ocean sound Mesophotic corals Remote sensing Acoustic diversity

ARSTRACT

Information on biodiversity is essential to evaluate the ecological status of coral reefs. Sounds produced by reefassociated organisms have been used as a biodiversity indicator. However, the interference from abiotic sounds and the lack of a comprehensive audio library have impeded effective evaluation. This study investigated the application of underwater soundscapes as a remote-sensing method to detect biological and anthropogenic activities. Using techniques including the visualization of long-duration recordings, source separation, and clustering, soundscapes were separated into sounds of anthropogenic and biological sources. Our results revealed the dynamics of biological sounds among coral reefs off Sesoko Island, Okinawa, Japan, Biological sounds were much more prominent in shallow-water reefs than in upper-mesophotic reefs, but their spectral features and compositions differed. The shallow-water reefs were dominated by broadband sounds of crustaceans and low-frequency transient fish calls, whereas the upper-mesophotic reefs were characterized by a diverse array of fish choruses and transient sounds. We also discovered that shipping noise heavily interfered with the soundscapes from the upper-mesophotic reefs and represented an invisible threat to life in the low-light habitat. The applied techniques of soundscape information retrieval revealed the distinct ecological status of coral reefs and the behavior change of sound-producing organisms in high temporal resolution. Implementation of soundscape monitoring can generate ecological information on habitat quality, reef biodiversity, human activities, and their interactions. Global collaboration on underwater soundscapes will establish a data-informed platform and help stakeholders assess the resilience of coral reefs to environmental and anthropogenic stressors.

1. Introduction

Marine ecosystems provide irreplaceable services and currently face significant pressures due to climate change, human disturbance, and excessive use of marine resources. The United Nations has recognized these threats and placed the conservation of marine ecosystems as one of its sustainable development goals (UN General Assembly, 2015). Coral reefs support various social and economic activities, such as fisheries, coastal protection, and tourism, of many maritime tropical and subtropical nations (Moberg and Folke, 1999; Barbier, 2017; Spalding et al., 2017; Woodhead et al., 2019). These benefits rely on the abundant biodiversity in coral reefs. However, coral reefs have undergone recurrent high-frequency bleaching episodes over the past 20 years due to increased sea surface temperatures (Hughes et al., 2017, 2018). Therefore, detailed information on the spatiotemporal changing patterns of marine biodiversity and interactions with human activities is crucial for the conservation management of coral reefs.

Biodiversity monitoring in coral reefs remains challenging, partially due to the distinct reef environments and their unique fish assemblages (Pearman et al., 2018; Dumalagan et al., 2019), A comprehensive and long-term assessment of reef biodiversity, environmental characteristics, and human activities may not be feasible because of limited resources for observation and survey opportunities, especially for developing regions or remote reefs. An underwater sensing system capable of monitoring the changing patterns of marine biodiversity, with the ability to diagnose potential risks due to environmental and anthropogenic stressors, is required for establishing management strategies of coral reefs and for providing alerts to the early-warning signs of ecosystem changes (Schmeller et al., 2017; Obura et al., 2019).

A potential solution for such an underwater sensing platform is through monitoring ocean sounds. One autonomous recorder can store long-duration audio recordings, with improved time resolution of

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2020.108901

Received 18 June 2020; Received in revised form 23 November 2020; Accepted 27 November 2020 Available online 10 December 2020

0006-3207/© 2020 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

in mesophotic With the recent development of underwater technology and audio in-

shallow-wate

horus may be which has bee

may be partl

the coral reefs n et al., 1999

water recordin

g winter. Thes

e easily quanti

t may influenc

systems and ca

er soundscapes

d settlement t

the recruitmen

hances the ree

erfere with th d the acousti

to shipping ac

uency sounds i

ries only briefl

photic reefs of

of a bay and ar

propagation o

esophotic reefs.

r the available

soniferous ani-

ocean temper-

teriorate due to

on. Therefore, it

silience of coral

nagement plans

ed here and the

vstem functions

ctivities signifi

. However, the formation retrieval techniques, a soundscape monitoring network can shallow-water generate numerous acoustic data that contain ecological information in ound-producing multiple dimensions, including the quality of the acoustic habitat, Although basic community of sound-producing organisms, and potential effects due to remains scant, human activities. The generated information will allow managers and ill improve our stakeholders to conduct a more comprehensive assessment of ecosystem erstudied deepmultiple mes

Data availability urement of th

The audio dataset used in preparing this paper are available from the corresponding authors on reasonable request. A dataset of the LTS is available on depositar (

Biological Conservation 253 (2021) 108901

https://data.depositar.io/en/dataset/coral-reef-sesoko

fore, an underwater soundscape monitoring network would enable the integration of noise management into spatiotemporal planning and risk assessment of ecosystem-level consequences. Data availability

The audio dataset used in preparing this paper are available from the corresponding authors on reasonable request. A dataset of the LTS is available on depositar (https://data.depositar.io/en/dataset/coral-ree

CRediT authorship contribution statement

Tzu-Hao Lin: Conceptualization, Methodology, Software, Validafrom the longtion, Data curation, Formal analysis, Resources, Writing - original draft. ployment of an rk methods, and als This study ous acoustic reef soundscapes. alization, Investigation, Writing - reviewing and editing, Funding



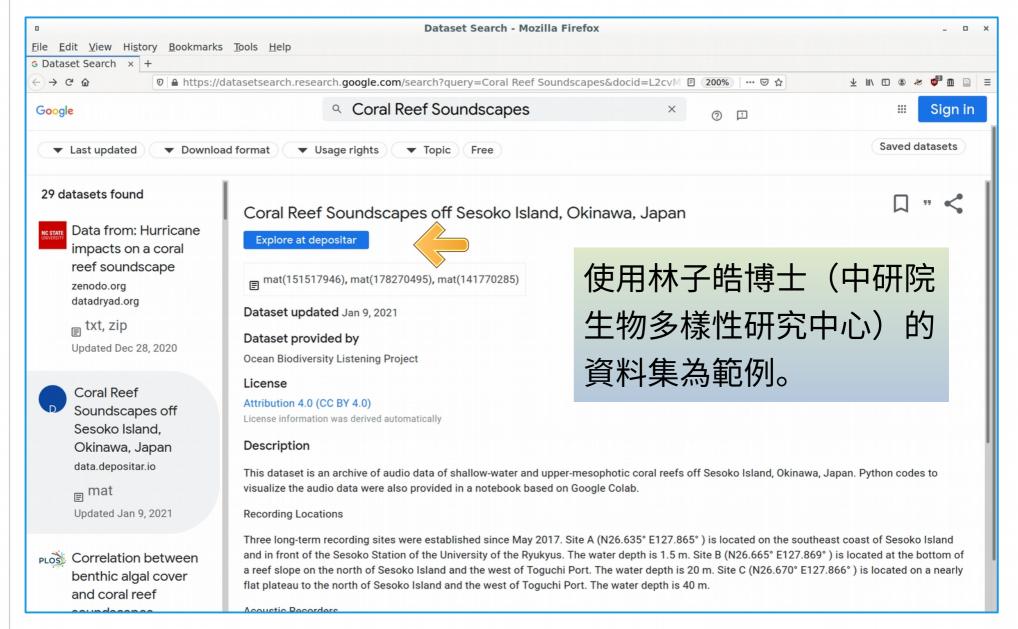
Tomonari Akamatsu: Conceptualization, Methodology, Resources, Data curation, Writing - reviewing and editing, Funding acquisition. Frederic Sinniger. Conceptualization, Visualization, Investigation. Data curation, Writing - reviewing and editing. Saki Harii: Conceptu-

^{*} Correspondence to: T.-H. Lin, Biodiversity Research Center, Academia Sinica, 128 Academia Road, Sec. 2, Nankang, Taipei 11529, Taiwan,

^{**} Correspondence to: T. Akamatsu, The Ocean Policy Research Institute, The Sasakawa Peace Foundation, 1-15-16 Toranomon, Minato, Tokyo 105-8524, Japan. E-mail addresses lintzuhao@gate.sinica.edu.tw (T.-H. Lin), aka matsu.tom@gmail.com (T. Akamatsu)

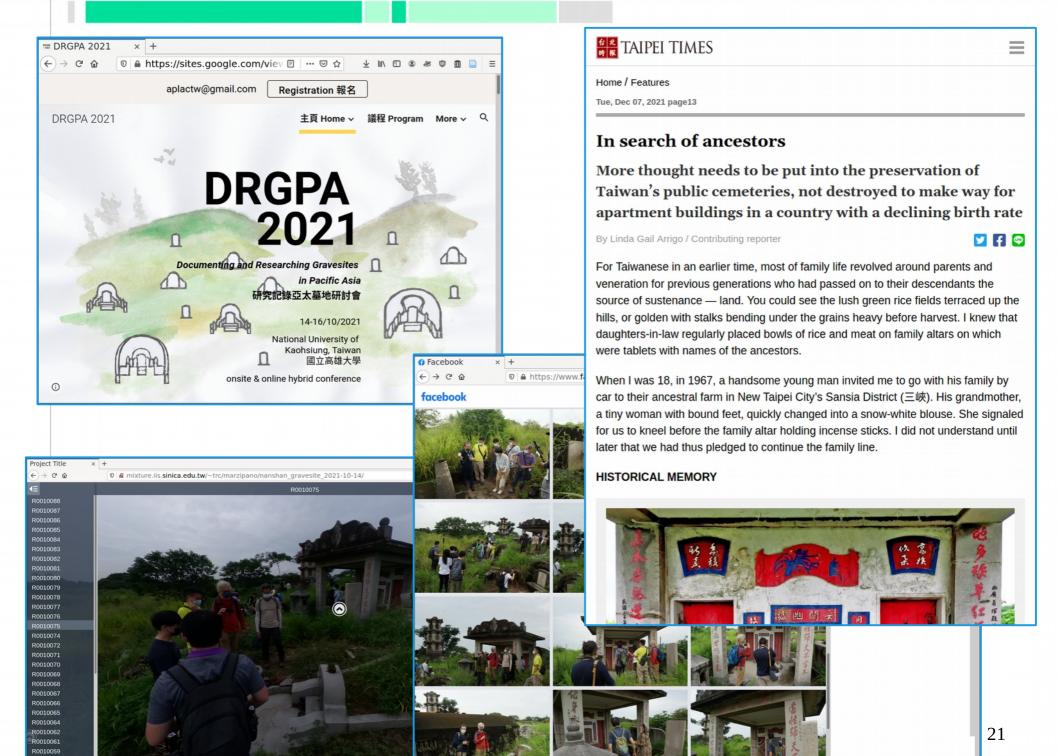
Data Discovery via Google Dataset Search

https://datasetsearch.research.google.com/search?query=Coral Reef Soundscapes



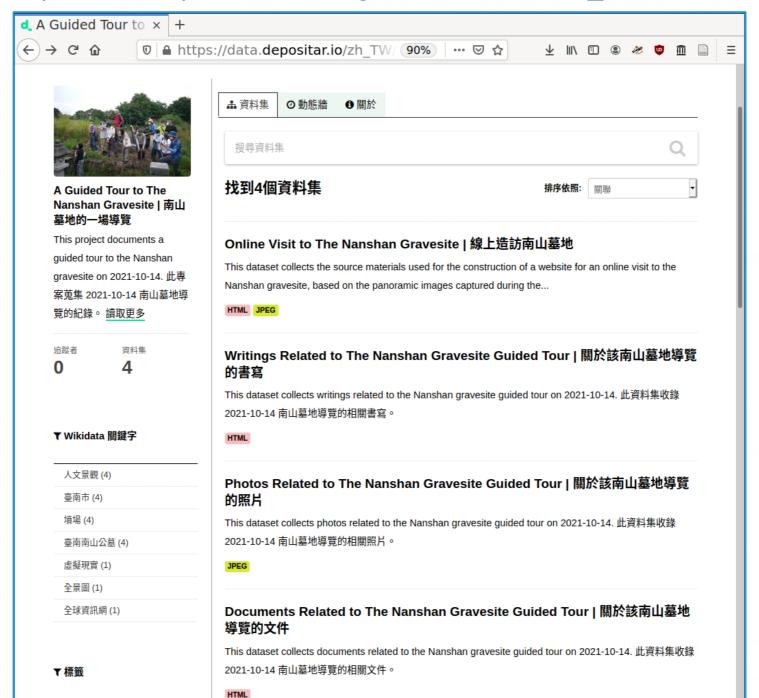
以 2021-10-14 南山墓地的導覽為範例

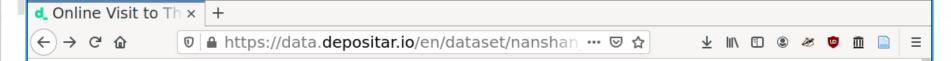
- 紀錄者眾,但所紀錄的媒材紛雜且散落各處
- 透過開放的儲存庫,可協力編寫紀錄(目錄)
 - 關於該導覽的背景文件
 - 於該導覽所紀錄的媒材(照片、影音等)
 - 事後關於該導覽的書寫
 - 事後對於該導覽的重建 (e.g. Virtual Tour)
- https://data.depositar.io/en/organization/nanshan_2021-10-14



R0010058

https://data.depositar.io/en/organization/nanshan_2021-10-14





Online Visit to The Nanshan Gravesite |線上造訪南山墓地

Followers

0

Project



A Guided Tour to The Nanshan Gravesite | 南山墓 地的一場導覽

This project documents a guided tour to the Nanshan gravesite on 2021-10-14. 此專案蒐集 2021-10-14 南山墓地導覽的紀錄。 read more

Dataset Topics O Activity Stream P History

Online Visit to The Nanshan Gravesite | 線 上造訪南山墓地

This dataset collects the source materials used for the construction of a website for an online visit to the Nanshan gravesite, based on the panoramic images captured during the guided tour on 2021-10-14. The Marzipano tool is used to create a navigable 360° view of the gravesite.

此資料集收錄 2021-10-14 南山墓地導覽時所拍攝的全景影像,並用這些全景影像製作一個線上造訪南山墓地的網站。使用 Marzipano 工具以建立可走動的 360°場景。

Data and Resources



Website: Visit to Nanshan Gravesite | 網站:造訪南山墓地



A website for an online visit to the Nanshan gravesite, based on the...



Zipped File of The Website | 整個網站壓縮檔案



The website, as a zipped file, for an online visit to the Nanshan gravesite,...



Panoramic Images of Nanshan Gravesite | 南山墓地的全景影像



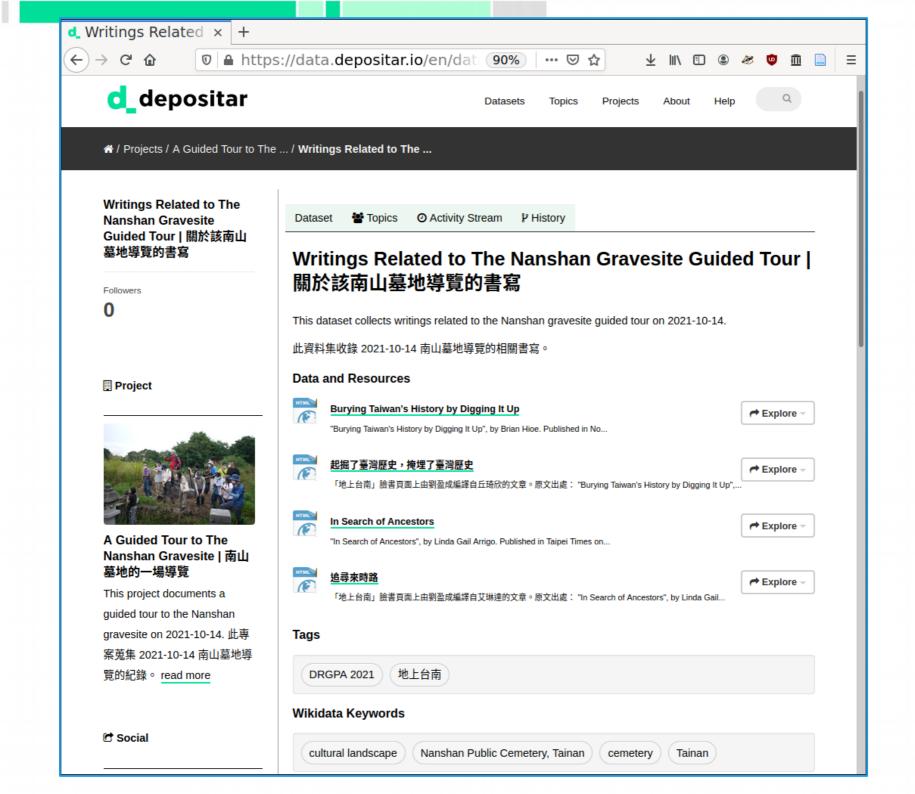
Panoramic images captured during the guided tour to the Nanshan gravesite on...

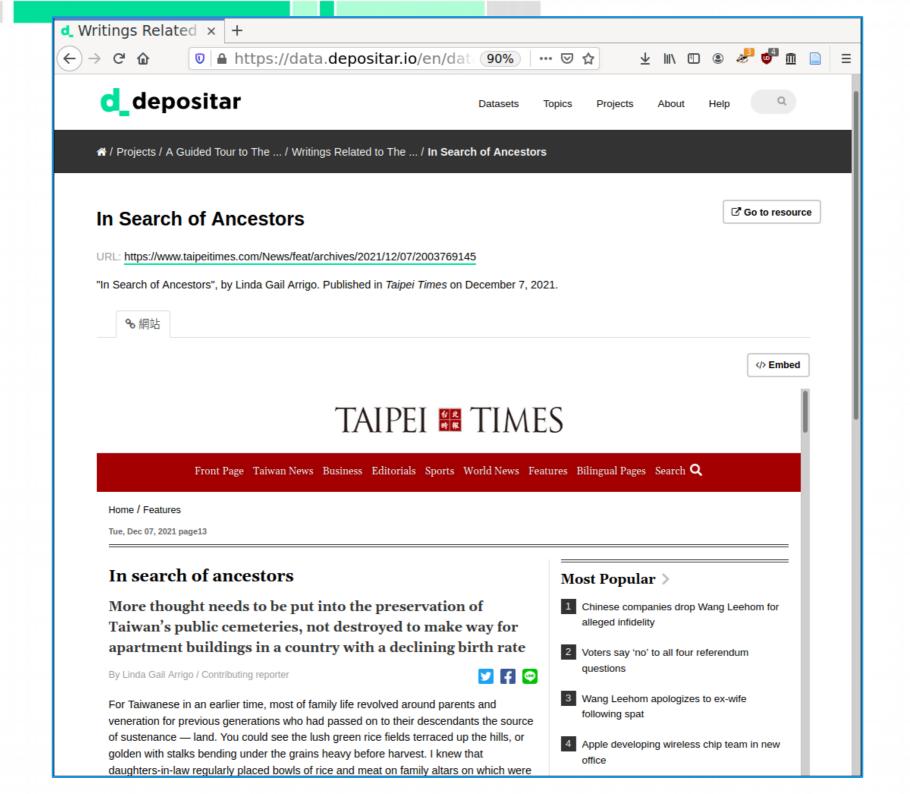


Marzipano Tool Video Tutorial | Marzipano 工具的影音教學

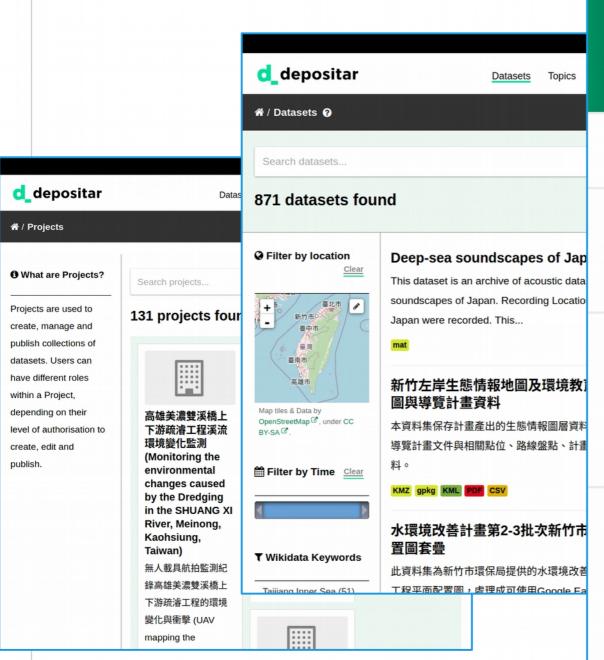


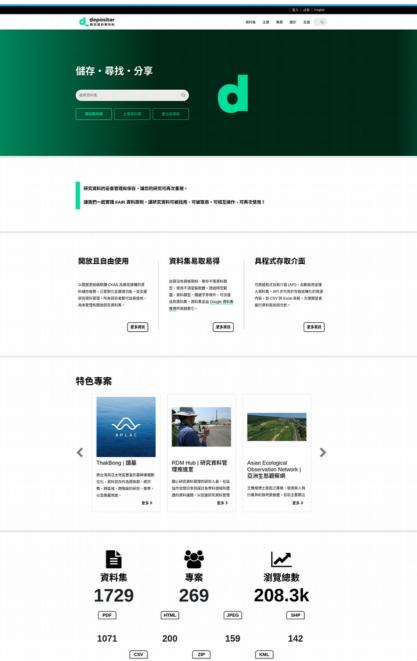
A YouTube tutorial about the Marzipano Tool. Marzipano 工具 YouTube 教學。





https://data.depositar.io/







資料集 主題 專案 關於 支援

Q

★ / 展示案例 / Collaborative Badlands | 惡地協作

Collaborative Badlands | 惡地 協作

作者

Collaborative Badlands

🗹 前往網站

♣ 展示案例包含的資料集

西南惡地點位資料庫

【英國攝影家湯姆生1871台灣線性文 化遺產】

- ☑ Twitter
- **Facebook**

Collaborative Badlands | 惡地協作



以台南左鎮為實驗場域,對外延伸至其他惡地形地區,包括台南龍崎、以及高雄田寮、內門等地區,建立地方研究、教學、服務等各項工作。由國立成功大學推動的協力計畫。

A collaborative project at the National Cheng Kung University on the rural regeneration and transdisciplinary research in the Southwestern Taiwan Badlands Region.

🗹 前往網站

https://data.depositar.io/zh_Hant_TW/organization/about/collaborative-badlands-project

● 關於

動態牆

│ 登入 │ 註冊 │ English

depositar 研究資料寄存所

資料集 主題 專案 關於 支援

Q

☆ / 專案 / 惡地協作跨領域協作教學研究群 / Collaborative...

♣ 資料集



COLLABORATIVE BADLANDS

惡地協作跨領域協作教學研究群 / Collaborative Badlands Project

惡地協作跨領域協作教學研究群為國立成功大學都市計劃學系與中央研究院人社中心地理資訊科學研究專題中心合作建立之社區地理資訊系統(Community...

讀取更多

追蹤者

資料集

0

125

惡地協作跨領域協作教學研究群 / Collaborative Badlands Project

惡地協作跨領域協作教學研究群為國立成功大學都市計劃學系與中央研究院人社中心地理資訊科學研究專題中心合作建立之社區地理資訊系統(Community GIS)專案之一部分,主要目的以台南左鎮為實驗場域,對外延伸至其他惡地形地區,包括台南龍崎、以及高雄田寮、內門等地區,建立地方研究、教學、服務等各項工作之資料庫,希望整合既有的資訊、資源與技術,建立在地知識之整合平台,鏈結跨領域跨尺度之成員,促進在地協作交流創新之網絡。

資料庫內容目前已初步彙整以下三類資料: 1)以左鎮、龍崎、田寮、內門為關鍵字進行網路搜尋的獲得的二手資料,包括影音、論文、報告、網站等資訊。 2)國立成功大學惡地協作相關課程參與之學生作品、報告書、以及圖資 3)歷史照片掃描檔

資料庫內容仍持續建置中,歡迎回饋與協作,若有引用也煩請標註資料原始出處。

相關問題請洽: 國立成功大學惡地協作團隊 collaborative badlands@gmail.com;國立成功大學都市計劃學系 張秀慈老師 hsiutzuchang@mail.ncku.edu.tw

本資料集建置經費部分由107年行政院農委會水土保持局農村再生創新研究計畫以及109-111年教育部大學社會 責任實踐計畫補助

流動可再生的數位物件:可再用、可連結、有結構、有協作



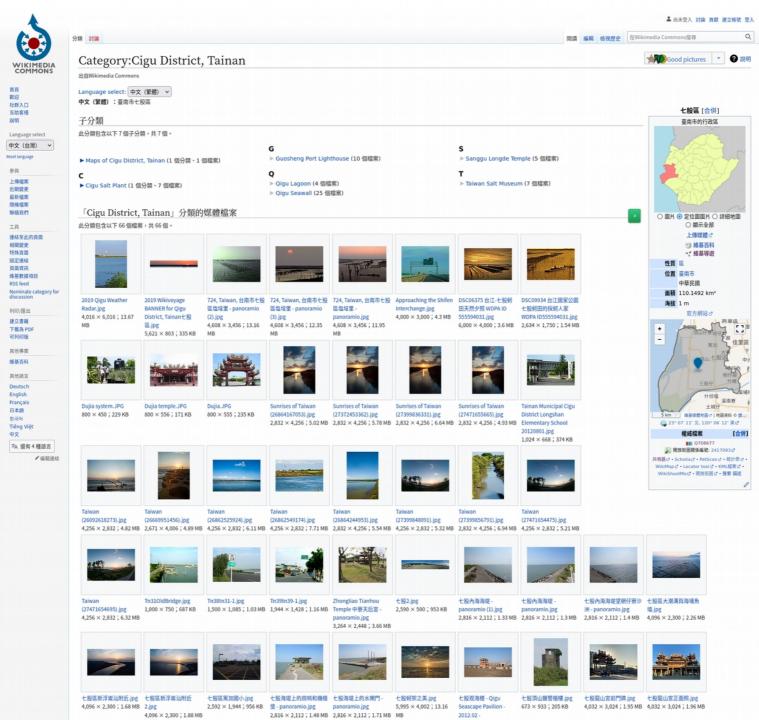




- 典藏品的數位媒材檔案可放在「維基共享資源」 (Wikimedia Commons)
- 這些數位媒材在「維基百科」 (Wikipedia) 詞條撰寫時可被引用
- 這些數位媒材的語意結構資訊可在「維基資料」 (Wikidata) 描述
- 以上都可連結回博物館典藏品頁面
- 以上都已經支援多語系編輯與呈現介面,而且不需要系統建置維護費用
- 典藏品跟博物館本身,立刻登上 Google 相關詞彙搜尋排行版

Ref: "GLAMs and Open Access: The Smithsonian Institution as Case Study", Kelly Doyle & Andrew Lih @ Wikimania 2021.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Cigu_District,_Tainan





Contents

內容



Tools

工具



服務

services





https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:台電台南鹽田光電場.jpg

@_depositar



謝謝! Thank You!

https://data.depositar.io/

data.contact@depositar.io

The *depositar* is a collaboration at the Institute of Information Science, the Research Center for Information Technology Innovation, and the Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences (GIS Center) in Academia Sinica, Taiwan. The project has been supported, in part, by grants from Taiwan's National Science and Technology Council.

The *depositar* project team: T-R Chuang, M-S Ho, C-J Lee & Ally C-H Wang.

「研究資料寄存所」是中央研究院資訊科學研究所、資訊科技創新研究中心、人文社會科學研究中心 (地理資訊科學研究專題中心)的協作專案,部份經費來自國家科學及技術委員會的專題研究計畫。 研究資料寄存所計畫成員: 莊庭瑞、何明諠、李承錱、王家薰。

