Plan Overview

A Data Management Plan created using DMP Tool

Title: keenjhar lake

Creator: sohail raza

Affiliation: Non Partner Institution

Principal Investigator: sohail raza

Data Manager: sohail raza

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keenjhar lake

Project and Contact Information

The USGS DMP template generally follows the USGS Science Data Lifecycle Model, a high level view of how data relates to project workflows from data planning to preservation and publishing. This template is not prescriptive but meant as guidance for individuals and Centers/Programs who want to create their own Data Management Plans.

Project details and Task: KEENJHAR LAKE
Keenjhar Lake is situated in Thatta District, Sindh, Pakistan. It is 122 km away from Karachi and 18 km away from the town of Thatta. It is the second largest fresh water lake in Pakistan. It is an important source that provides drinking water to Thatta District and Karachi city.
Submission Date: Before next class
Learning Objectives
   To create a data management plan
   To modify metadata in ArcGIS
Deliverables
   Data Management Plan for a project
   Modified data with metadata description

Plan and Acquire

Plan and Acquire elements of the USGS Science Data Lifecycle: Plan refers to planning considerations before the handling of the project's data assets. Acquire describes the activities related to new or existing data that are collected or generated.

Water quality samples are proposed to be taken at KB Feeder and Horoolo drain.

Describe and Manage Quality

Describe and Manage Quality elements of the USGS Science Data Lifecycle: Describe emphasizes documentation of every stage of the lifecycle to ensure the data assets and methods can be understood, evaluated for validity, and potentially reused. Manage Quality includes considerations for quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) measures.

Photos will be stored as .jpg files in separate files for each year and labeled with the river mile, river side, and direction the picture was taken. Each photo also contains an information board with the date it was taken, the location, and the direction it was taken.

Backup/Secure and Preserve

Backup/Secure and Preserve elements of the USGS Science Data Lifecycle: Backup/Secure involves managing risks and accessibility to the data throughout the lifecycle. Preserve highlights important activities that should be taken to ensure long-term preservation of data, metadata, ancillary products, and additional documentation.

While collecting data in the field, electronic data from all tablets will be backed up daily onto multiple external drives. Each drive will be stored on separate boats in waterproof containers during the day.

Publish and Share

Publish and Share elements of the USGS Science Data Lifecycle: Publish and Share highlight important considerations related to traditional peer-reviewed publications and dissemination of the data through Web sites, data catalogs, social media and other outlets.

Two kinds of reports will be regularly generated from the data collected as a part of this project. Annual monitoring reports will provide basic summaries of species encountered, diversity estimates, measures of richness, and average covers of herbaceous and woody vegetation. The 5-year status and trends report will be published as a USGS Open File Report and will analyze all available data to assess the status and trends of riparian vegetation, particularly as it relates to hydrologic changes. The topics covered and analyses used in these reports will change over time, but will include at a minimum how the riparian vegetation, especially in the active channel, has responded to differing flow regimes over time.