Resource Summary Report

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Coastal Data Information Program

RRID:SCR_024649
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Coastal Data Information Program (RRID:SCR_024649)

Resource Information

URL: https://cdip.ucsd.edu/

Proper Citation: Coastal Data Information Program (RRID:SCR_024649)

Description: Network for monitoring waves and beaches and prediction of waves and shoreline change along coastlines of United States. Since 1975 program has produced database of publicly accessible environmental data for use by coastal engineers and planners, scientists, mariners, and marine enthusiasts. Forefront of coastal monitoring, developing numerous innovations in instrumentation, system control and management, computer hardware and software, field equipment, and installation techniques. Operated by Ocean Engineering Research Group, part of Integrative Oceanography Division at Scripps Institution of Oceanography. CDIP measures, analyzes, archives and disseminates coastal environment data for use by coastal engineers, planners and managers, as well as scientists and mariners.

Abbreviations: CDIP

Synonyms: UCSD CDIP

Resource Type: database, data or information resource

Keywords: monitoring waves and beaches, prediction of waves and shoreline change, environmental data,

Funding:

Availability: Free, Freely available

Resource Name: Coastal Data Information Program

Resource ID: SCR_024649

Alternate URLs: https://api.datacite.org/dois?prefix=10.18437

Record Creation Time: 20231026T050224+0000

Record Last Update: 20250412T060723+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Coastal Data Information Program.

No alerts have been found for Coastal Data Information Program.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 13 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at FDI Lab - SciCrunch.org.

Breunung T, et al. (2024) Prediction of freak waves from buoy measurements. Scientific reports, 14(1), 16048.

Tamizi A, et al. (2024) A dataset of global tropical cyclone wind and surface wave measurements from buoy and satellite platforms. Scientific data, 11(1), 106.

Brasseale E, et al. (2023) Performance of a One-Dimensional Model of Wave-Driven Nearshore Alongshore Tracer Transport and Decay with Applications for Dry Weather Coastal Pollution. Environmental science & technology, 57(39), 14674.

Ziegler SL, et al. (2023) Marine protected areas, marine heatwaves, and the resilience of nearshore fish communities. Scientific reports, 13(1), 1405.

Bell TW, et al. (2021) Nutrient availability and senescence spatially structure the dynamics of a foundation species. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 119(1).

Feddersen F, et al. (2021) Modeling Untreated Wastewater Evolution and Swimmer Illness for Four Wastewater Infrastructure Scenarios in the San Diego-Tijuana (US/MX) Border Region. GeoHealth, 5(11), e2021GH000490.

Li XM, et al. (2020) A global sea state dataset from spaceborne synthetic aperture radar

wave mode data. Scientific data, 7(1), 261.

Cattrell AD, et al. (2019) Seasonal intensification and trends of rogue wave events on the US western seaboard. Scientific reports, 9(1), 4461.

Lalani M, et al. (2017) Anti-malarial medicine quality field studies and surveys: a systematic review of screening technologies used and reporting of findings. Malaria journal, 16(1), 197.

Reed D, et al. (2016) Extreme warming challenges sentinel status of kelp forests as indicators of climate change. Nature communications, 7, 13757.

Steinert G, et al. (2016) In four shallow and mesophotic tropical reef sponges from Guam the microbial community largely depends on host identity. PeerJ, 4, e1936.

Friedman CS, et al. (2014) Reduced disease in black abalone following mass mortality: phage therapy and natural selection. Frontiers in microbiology, 5, 78.

Newton PN, et al. (2008) A collaborative epidemiological investigation into the criminal fake artesunate trade in South East Asia. PLoS medicine, 5(2), e32.