

# Session 4: Building / connecting databases

# GEO Data Sharing and GCI, ILTER-DEIMS and GEOSS

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Contributor to:

AOGEOSS TG 2 (APBON), TG 3 (GEO-C)

*In-situ* obs. resources Foundational Task

Acknowledgement:

Thanks to Ms. Wenbo Chu (GEO Secretariat) for providing slides of DSPs, DMPs, GCI, etc.





#### From "Tokyo Statement" (Jan 2017, Tokyo):

"APBON will promote data sharing to increase access to biodiversity related information and the effective monitoring systems of biodiversity and ecosystems. Gaps in available information will be addressed by improving collaboration among researchers in observation sites, designing incentives for data publications and deriving solutions to relevant science questions. APBON sees the need to improve communication and collaboration among biodiversity and ecosystem observation networks, to identify more national, thematic and regional networks and to reach out to other parts of Asia and the Pacific..."

#### **Objectives of this APBON WG:**

- (1) share the current status of thematic and geographical coverage of biodiversity, phenology and ecosystem research sites (plots),
- (2) plan mechanisms for data and knowledge delivery to Earth Observation community by inter-operable data system such as GEOSS portal and DIAS, and
- (3) build the 'Super-site' concept for integrated biodiversity and ecosystem observations by *in-situ* and satellite systems

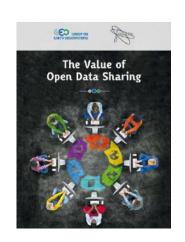




# **Challenges**

#### Access to climate data

Broad, open data policies are needed for global monitoring and transparency



## Interoperability

Data discoverability and access through federated systems



#### Downstream services

Applications and information are needed to make data useful for decision-makers







# **Data Sharing: the backbone of GEO**

- Fundamental enabler to address global societal challenges
- One of GEO's significant achievements
- Prerequisite for building a stronger GEOSS
- Requires further advocacy of data sharing implementation and the articulation of evidence

"The success of GEOSS will depend on a commitment by all GEO partners to work together to ensure timely, global and open access to data and products" (Cape Town Ministerial Summit, 2007).











Transport Management











# **GEOSS Data Sharing Principles (DSPs)**

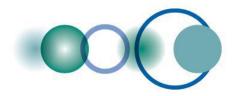


- Data, metadata and products will be shared as Open
  Data by default, by making them available as part of
  the GEOSS Data Collection of Open Resources for
  Everyone (Data-CORE) without charge or
  restrictions on reuse, subject to the conditions of
  registration and attribution when the data are reused;
- Where international instruments, national policies or legislation preclude the sharing of data as Open Data, data should be made available with minimal restrictions on use and at no more than the cost of reproduction and distribution; and



 All shared data, products and metadata will be made available with minimum time delay.





# **GEOSS Data Management Principles (DMPs)**

The value of Earth observations are maximized through data lifecycle management based on ten Principles supporting five themes:

#### DISCOVERABILITY

 DMP-1: Data and metadata discoverable

#### **ACCESSIBILITY**

DMP-2: Data accessible via online services

#### **USABILITY**

- DMP-3: Encoding
- DMP-4: Documentation
- DMP-5: Traceability
- DMP-6: Quality

#### **PRESERVATION**

- DMP-7: Preservation
- DMP-8: Verification

#### **CURATION**

- DMP 9: Review and reprocessing
- DMP 10: Persistent and resolvable identifiers

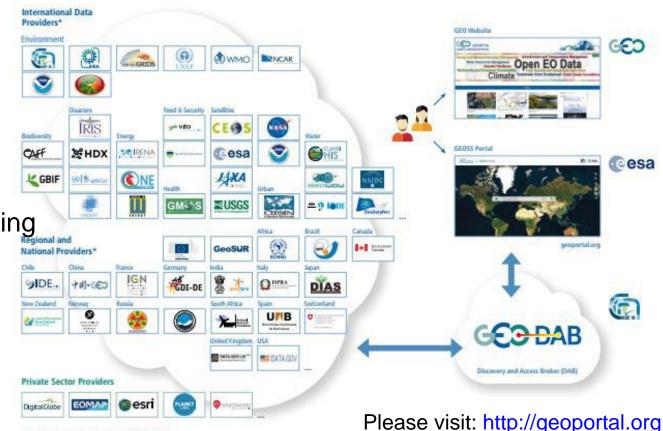




# 400m+ open EO data resources from 160+ data providers in the GEOSS Common Infrastructure (GCI)

a selection of more than 150 providers

#### THE GEOSS COMMON INFRASTRUCTURE

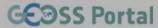


ILTER-DEIMS is going to be connected

# GEOSS Portal www.geoportal.org

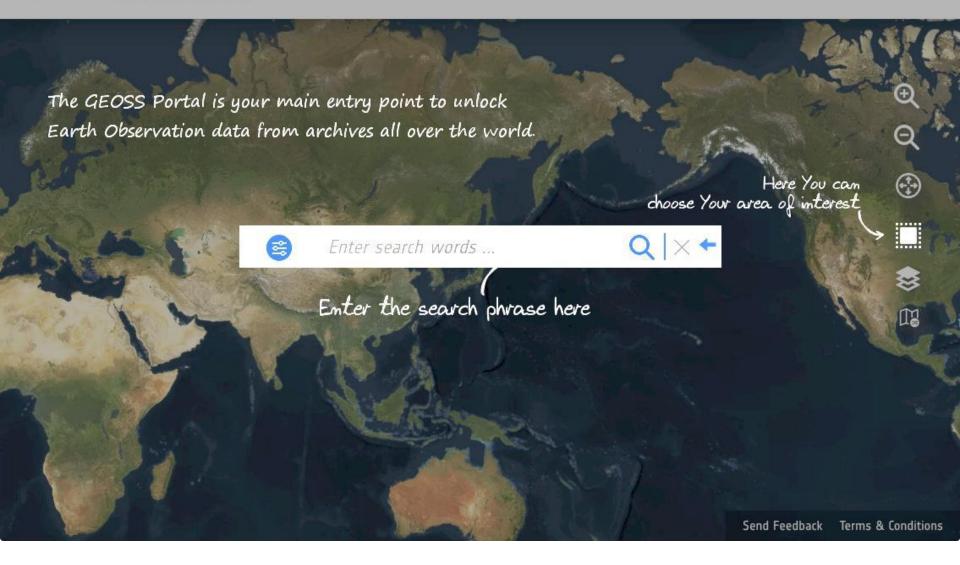












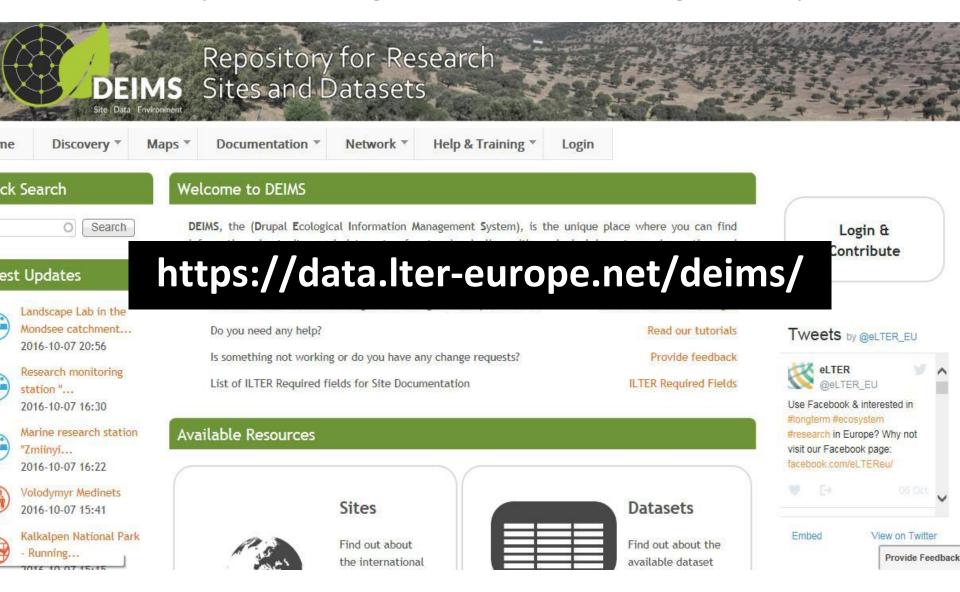


# INTEGRATING & COORDINATING KEY ELEMENTS OF ECOLOGICAL RESARCH



### **ILTER site network & data**

DEIMS: Dynamic Ecological Information Management System





#### Create Dataset

### Dataset Title \* Identification \* Responsible Parties \* Language Abstract \* Keywords \* Parameters Access and Use Constraints Intellectual Rights Online Distribution **Data Sources** Geographic \* Temporal Extent \* **Taxonomic Coverage** Methods and Instrumentation \* Sampling Description \* Reporting Related Information

#### Create Site

You have to fill in all required fields in order to I Please don't create the same person/organizat Video demonstration on How to Add a Site. List of required fields for ILTER

Name And General Description *	
ontact Details *	
letadata Provider	
eographic Location *	
cosystem and Environmental haracteristics	
etwork affiliation *	
ite Classification	
tatus and History	
ocus, Design and Scale of Site	
rotection Status and Resource lanagement	
frastructure and Operation	
ata Sharing Policy	
ata Management	
ensors (beta)	
roject related forms	

#### Create Site

You have to fill in all required fields in order to be able to save and publish your changes. You can, Please don't create the same person/organization over and over again. Use the search fields to loc Video demonstration on How to Add a Site.

List of required fields for ILTER

Name And General Description *	Focus, Design and Scale of Site	
Contact Details *	Research Topics  Research Topics	
Metadata Provider	<b>□</b> biology	
Geographic Location *	chemistry conservation	
Ecosystem and Environmental Characteristics	ecology terrestrial ecology	
Network affiliation *	population ecology  plant ecology	
Site Classification	evolutionary ecology	
Status and History	<ul><li> community ecology</li><li> ecosystem ecology</li></ul>	
Focus, Design and Scale of Site	☐ ☐ microbial ecology☐ ☐ fungal ecology	
Protection Status and Resource Management	□ animal ecology □ aquatic ecology	
Infrastructure and Operation	paleoecology environmental science	
Data Sharing Policy	■ geography	
Data Management	geology glaciology history hydrography	
Sensors (beta)		
Project related forms	hydrology	



Discover

Home » Discovery » Networ

#### **Network List**

Region

East Asia/Pacific ×

Australia (TERN)

China (CERN)

Japan (JaLTER)

Korea Long-Term Ecologica

LTER Vietnam

Malaysia (FRIM)

Mongolia (Hovsgol Ecology

Philippines (Philippines LT

Taiwan (TERN)

Thailand (Thailand LTER)

Home - Site - Discovery - Takayama site - Japan Takayama site - Japan



Basic Information

Site Name: Takayama site Site Code: LTER\_EAP\_JP\_13 Web Address: Takayama site portal

Country (Site Location): Japan LTER Member Network: Japan (JaLTER) Contact: Site Manager: Hiroyuki Muraoka

Keywords originating from EnvEurope Thesaurus: aboveground production phenology CO2 fluxes

Discovery 

Documentation 

Network

General Site Description:

Two sub sites are included. (1) TKY: Deciduous broadleaf forest, ca. 60 years. Canpy is dominated by Quercus cryspula, Betula ermanii and Betula platyphylla. Understory if dominated by an evergreen dwarf bamboo (Sasa kurinensis). CO2 flux measurements since 1994, net primary production (by bio-metric method) and soil respiration observations since 1999, plant ecophysiology since 2003, canopy phenological observations since 2004, linkage of in-situ and satellite observations since 2004. (2) TKC: Evergreen coniferous forest, ca. 50 years. Canopy is dominated by Cryptomeria Japonica and Chamaecyparis ... Show more

Login

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Environmental monitoring facilities

General Characteristics, Purpose, History

Metadata provider: Hiroyuki Muraoka

Site Status: existing

Year Established: 1993

Size: 1.00ha

Purpose of Site:

Takayama site (deciduous broadleaf forest site, TKY) was established in 1993 in order to monitor the atmospheric CO2 concentration and the CO2 flux between the atmosphere and forest ecosystems. Since 1999 ecological research has been conducted to investigate the ecological and biogeochemical processes of the carbon cycle and budget, and remote sensing and plant ecophysiology were introduced in 2003. Evergreen coniferous forest site (TKC) was established in 2004 for the same purposes of TKY.

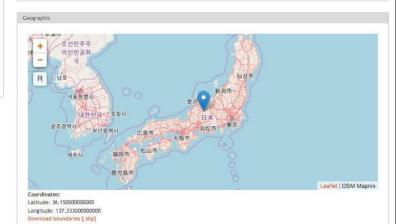
History of Site:

CO2 flux observation initiated in 1993 and on-going. In 1998 ecological process research on forest carbon cycle (bio-metric method for NPP) and soil respiration were initiated, to be cooperated with CO2 flux observation. In 2003 tree ecohysiological research (leaf photosynthesis, phenology) was initiated to bridge micrometeorological and bio-metric observations under climate change. Phenological Eyes Network (PEN) was established in 2003 to link in-situ observations and satellite observation.

biology physiology ecophysiology phenology ecology terrestrial ecology forest ecology plant ecology ecosystem ecology ecosystem function environmental science hydrology meteorology climatology

ecosystem measure biological measure atmospheric measure experimental measure landscape measure soil measure water measure





Leaflet | OSM Mapnik

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population ecology Researched by 19 sites

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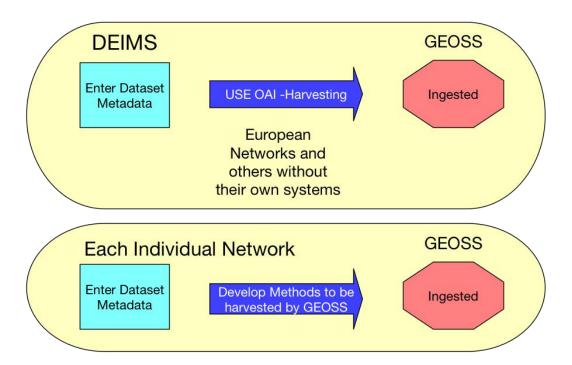
Biomes

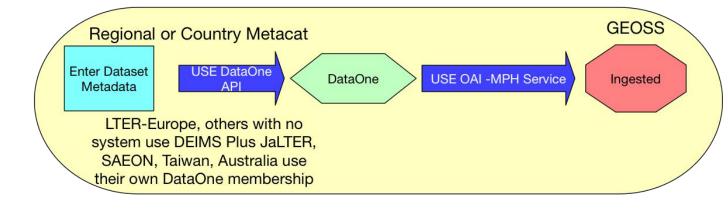


# **Brokering ILTER-DEIMS to GEOSS Portal**



Possible Methods for Transferring ILTER Dataset Metadata to GEOSS





# DIAS: Data Integration and Analysis System

JAPAN GED

(The Univ. of Tokyo,; MEXT)



View all datasets

# One possibility: Sharing your data with GEO community *via* LTER... "Data Paper" by JaLTER and ESJ

"Data papers" in Ecological Research

(Ecological Society of Japan, published by Springer)

- ✓ Data will be archived in JaLTER database
- ✓ Will be fully opened to public, and be searchable using EML









## GEOSS Portal <a href="http://www.geoportal.org/">http://www.geoportal.org/</a>

**ILTER Site Meta-data** 

https://data.lter-europe.net/deims/

> to be connected to GCI (GEOSS Common Infrastructure)

"Data Paper" on Ecological Research + JaLTER database

→ Jalter database is connected to DIAS

"DIAS" (Data Integration and Analysis System)

http://search.diasjp.net/finder

→ DIAS is connected to GCI