



Training course on biodiversity data publishing and fitness-for-use in the GBIF Network, 2011 edition

Practical Example of Data Mobilization Planning: The Atlas of Living Australia

Presenter (email)

Role

Organization

Buenos Aires (Argentina)

29 September 2011



INTERNATIONAL YEAR
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Summary

This presentation shows the case of the user needs analysis exercise that the Atlas of Living Australia commissioned to find out how it can support these users.

This example could inspire others planning to start similar exercises, or to refine the ones that they have already started. The information compiled here mainly comes from the public report derived from this analysis.

The Atlas of Living Australia (2008). Atlas of Living Australia, User Needs Analysis, released November 2008. Accessible online at <http://www.ala.org.au/about/communications-centre/publications/user-needs-analysis-report/>



Outline

Aim

Method

Results

Other initiatives and experts

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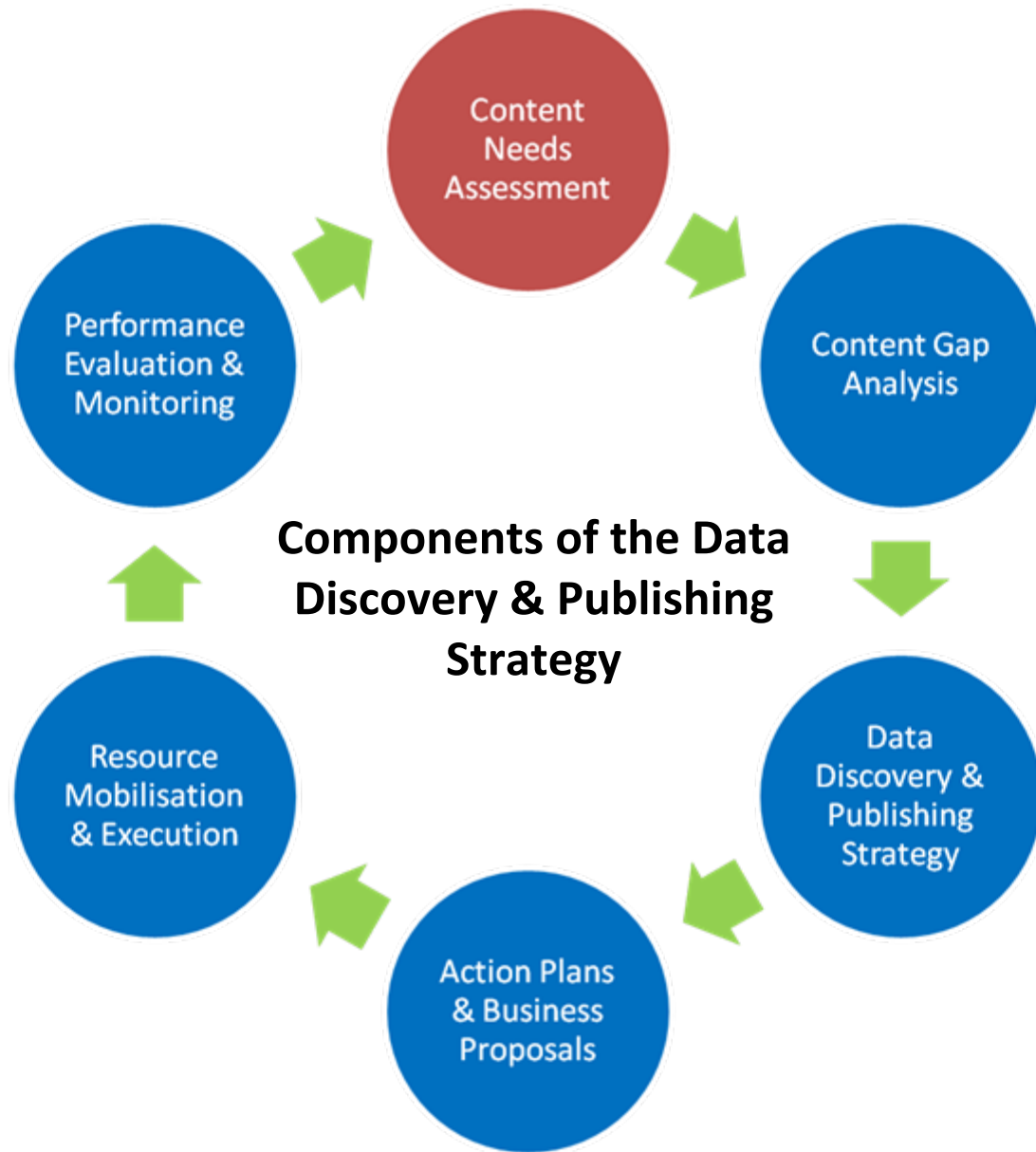


Aim

*“This study aims to locate a strong base of **use cases** that will be the foundation for building and maintaining the ALA. It has a focus on uncovering how biodiversity data is **discovered** and **used** by a wide variety of users and organisations. By investigating the workflow and revealing the needs and difficulties of data users, this study will help guide the **priorities** of the ALA in making data available and relevant.”*



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Method

5 Phases:

Email survey



Workshops

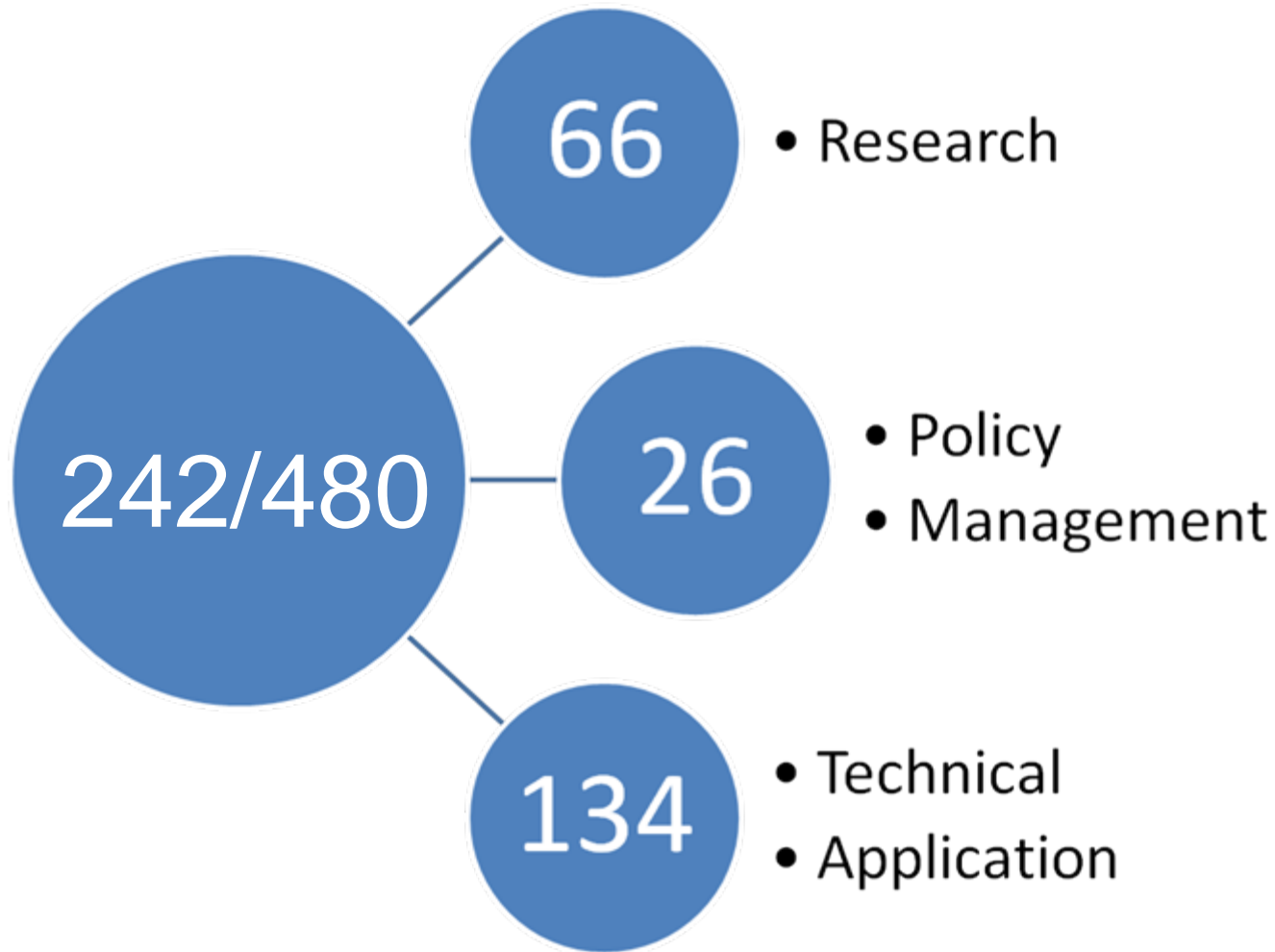
Personal interviews

Longitudinal study

Conference discussion sessions



Method: email survey, respondents



Method: email survey, respondents

Professionals

Students

Amateurs

Free-lancers



Governmental organizations

Non-governmental organizations

Private consultancies

Research and teaching institutes

Special interest groups



Method: email survey, respondents

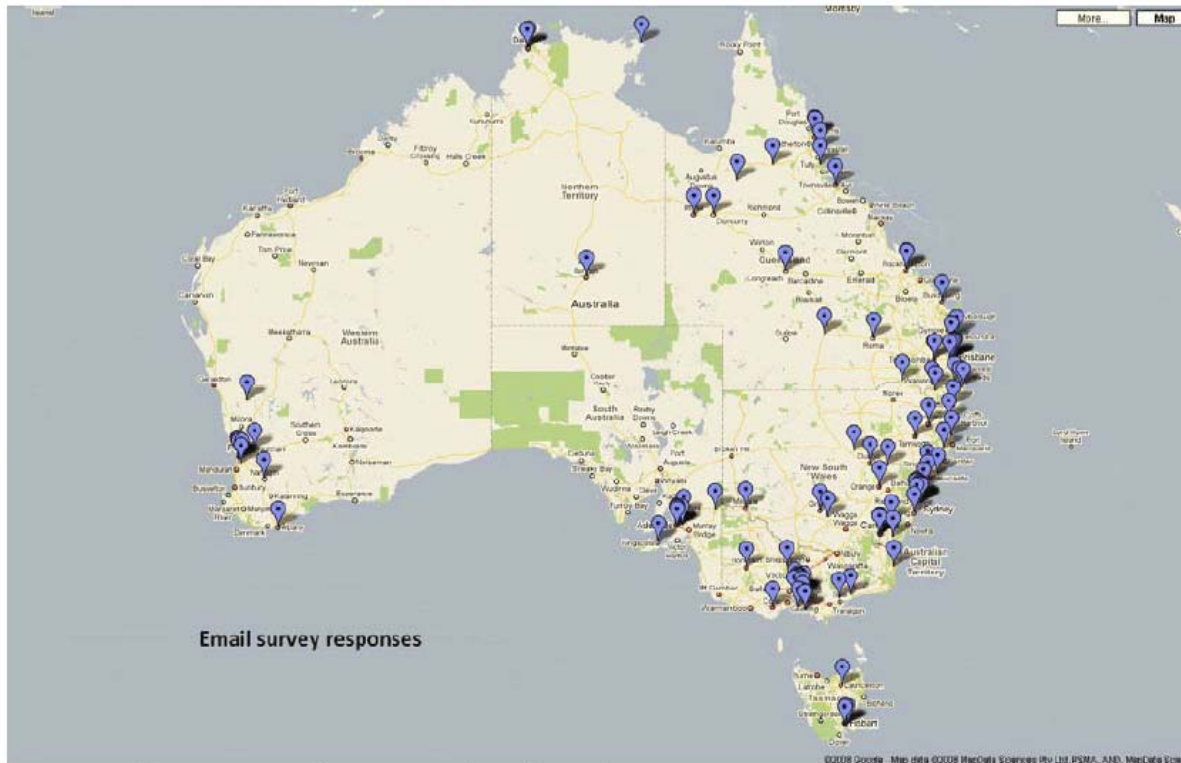


Figure 2 Email responses came from 242 people working in locations across Australia.



Method: email survey

Open questions:

1. **What** biodiversity data do you currently use?
2. When looking for biodiversity data **where** do you tend to go?
3. Can you give an example of a task, process or application where you use biodiversity data to achieve an **outcome** that is core to your work or study?
4. If you create biodiversity data, tell us briefly about the **data** you create
5. Do you make your data **available** to others? If so, in what **form**?
6. **Other comments:**



Method: email survey

Table 1 Uses of biodiversity data

Use of biodiversity data	example
Geographical area	
Marine	fishing
Murray-Darling basin	multi-state, multi-party, multi-stakeholders
Wilderness	management
World heritage	international obligations
Urban environment	local impacts
Deserts	management
Alpine	climate change
Antarctica	research in an area of low human occupation
Islands	vermin-free areas
Rivers	impact of upstream storage
Tropics	health of coral reefs
Wetlands	dependencies
Subject	
Climate change	mapping future distributions
Modelling	planning
Taxonomy	names checklist
Collaboration	multi-party research
Agriculture	sympathetic farming
Forestry	future planning
Ecology	biodiversity richness
Aboriginal connections	past land use practices
Natural extremes	bushfire, flood, cyclone, drought - management
Education	primary, secondary, tertiary
Legal	environmental law
Human health	snake bite
Plant / Animal diseases	agriculture
Restoration – habitat, bush	mining
Historical change	restoration
Collections – plant, animal, other	herbaria, museums, culture collections
Observations	bird watchers
Invasive species	weed common names
Threatened species	distribution
Commercial uses	copyright of descriptions
Quarantine	prompt identification
Genetics	link to species



Method: workshops

3 workshops

Small groups

Common and individual themes

Recorded and analyzed

Focused on:

Workflows

Needs

Difficulties



Figure 1 Map showing locations of three workshops, 20 interviews and a longitudinal study.



Method: interviews

Telephone and in person

People far from cities

Approx. 1 hour

Focused on:

Workflows

Needs

Difficulties



Figure 1 Map showing locations of three workshops, 20 interviews and a longitudinal study.



Method: longitudinal study

Environmental Consultancy

Environmental assets of 3 shires SW

Practical example of data gathering and assembly



Figure 1 Map showing locations of three workshops, 20 interviews and a longitudinal study.



Method: conference sessions

Preliminary results presented

6 workgroups organized

100 people involved

1,5 hours

Chaired by 1 person familiar with ALA & 1 expert

Biodiversity
Information
Standards
T D W G



Method: conference sessions, topics

Distribution analysis

Site assessment

Identification

Maintaining web databases

Recording amateur observations

Including Sensitive Data

Biodiversity
Information
Standards
T D W G



Method: conference sessions

Questions addressed:

What data need to be mobilized?

How can they be mobilized?

What data integration services are required?

What user interfaces and applications would benefit users?

Biodiversity
Information
Standards
T D W G



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Results, data used

What biodiversity data do you use?

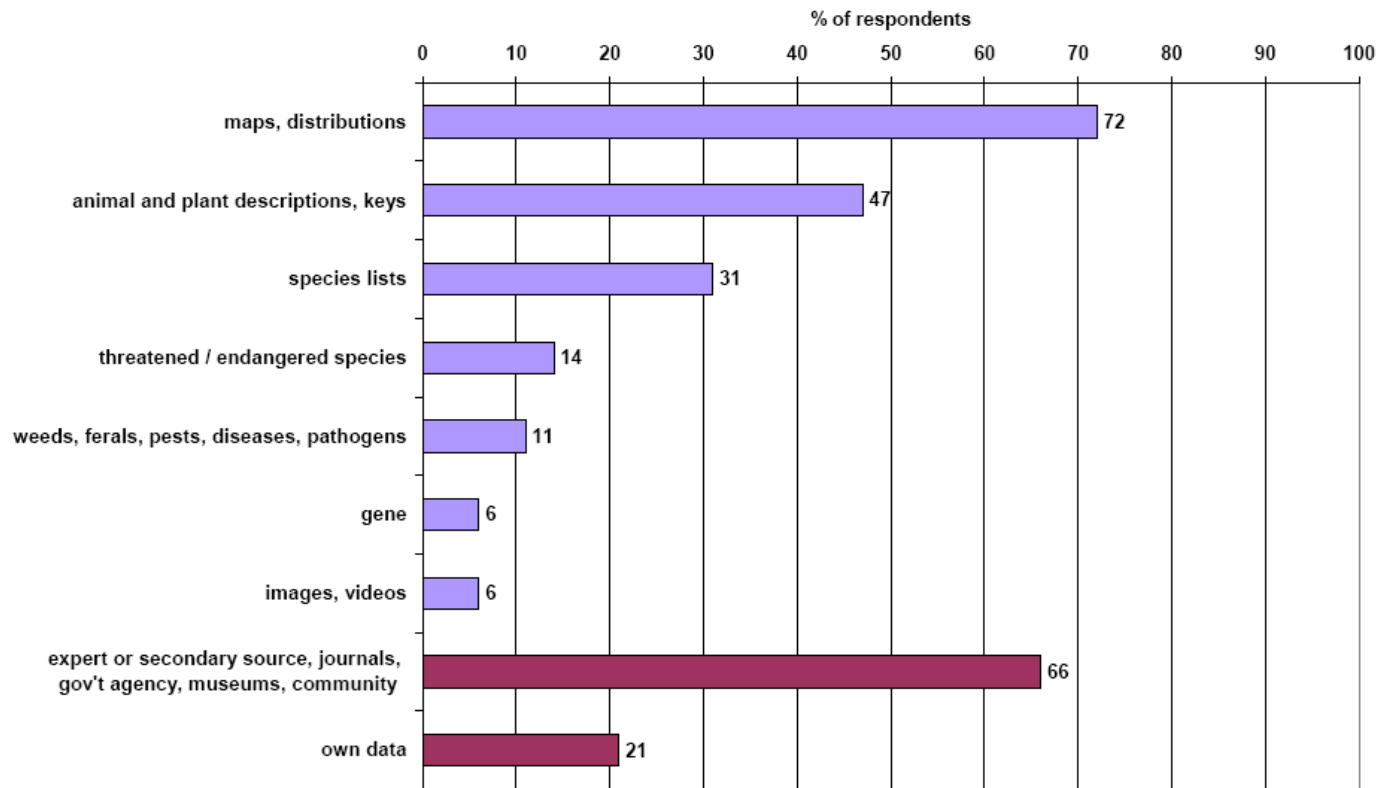


Chart 1 Survey responses showing the biodiversity data used. The responses in red potentially indicate the holder owner of data.



Results, sources

Where do you look for biodiversity data?

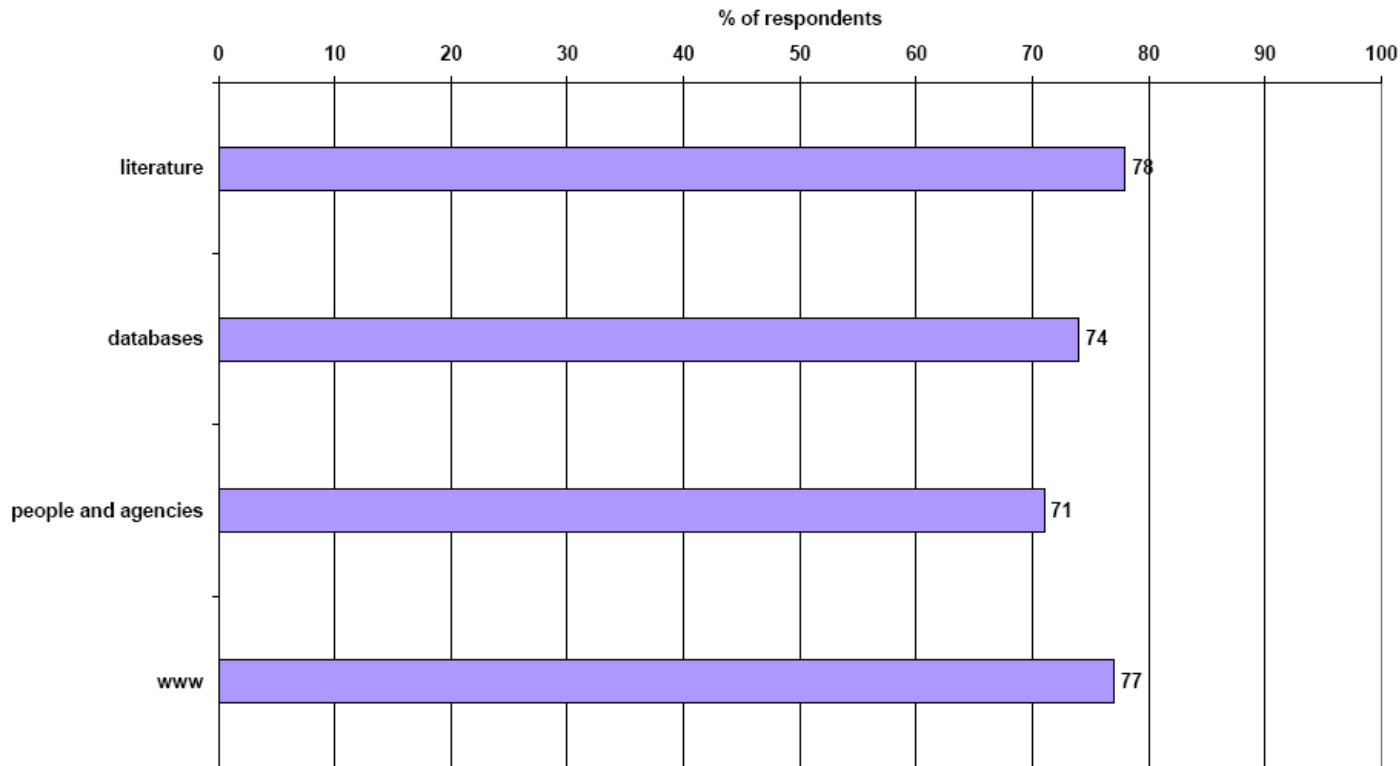


Chart 2 Survey responses showing the source of biodiversity data.



Results, use cases

Major use cases

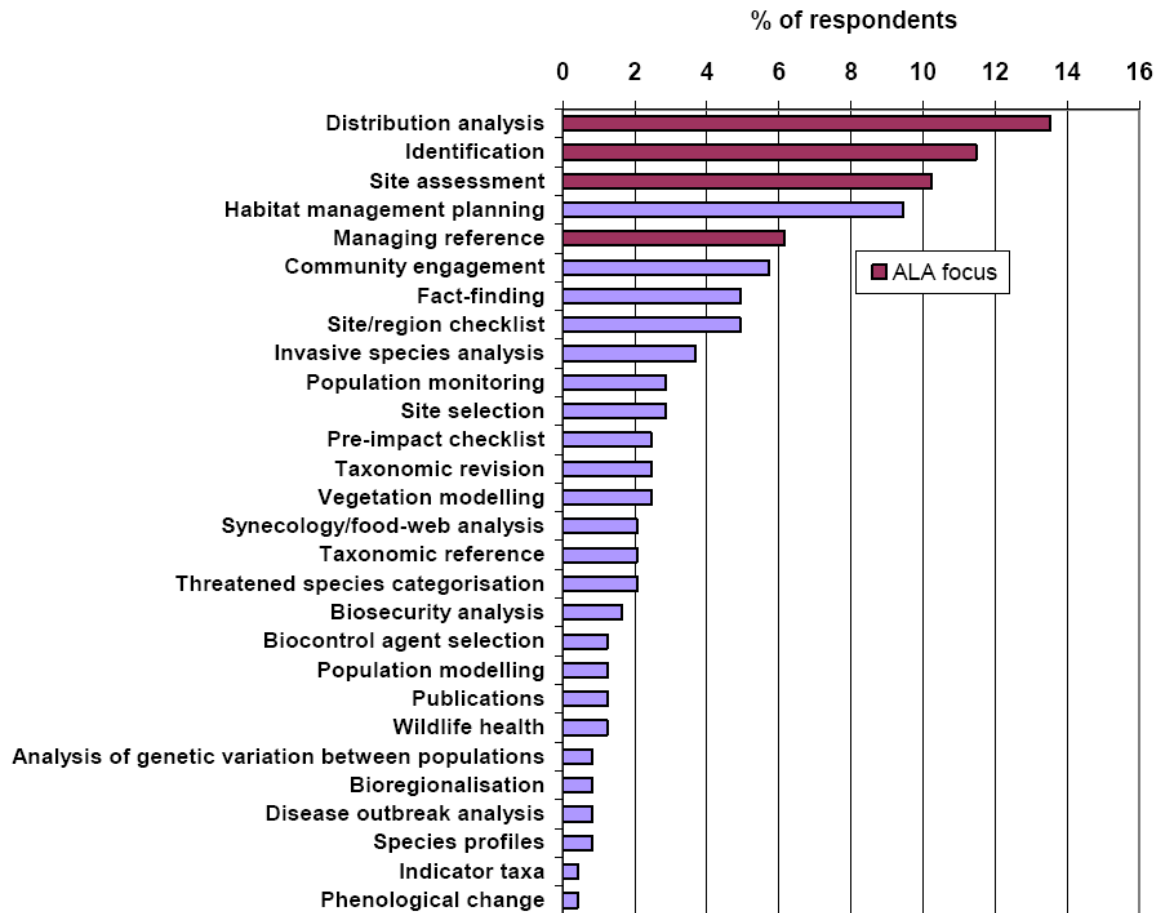


Chart 3 Survey responses showing major use cases. Many of these tasks are appropriate for support from the ALA. Those shown in red were the subject of discussion sessions at the TDWG 2008 Annual Conference and could be high priority areas for early development by the ALA.

Results, data produced

What data do you create?

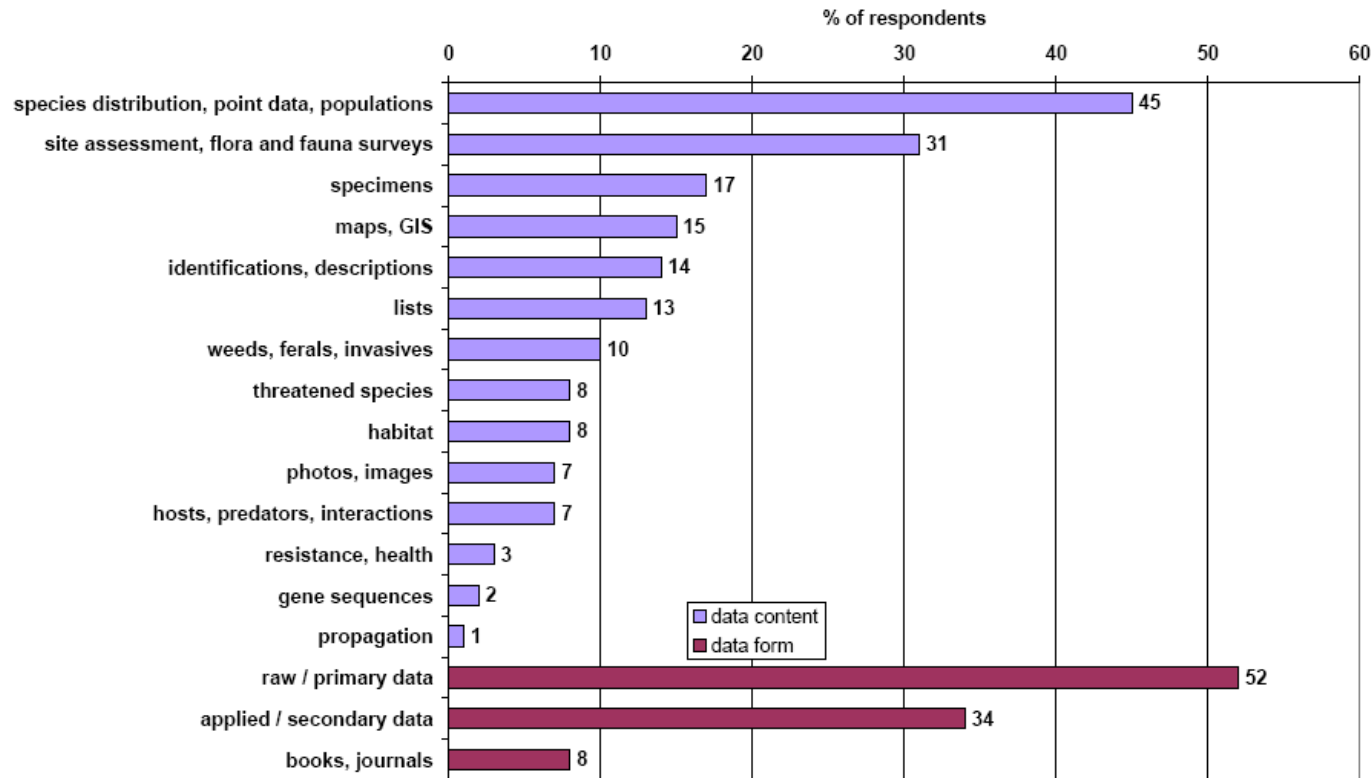


Chart 4 Survey responses showing the type of data that is created. Responses fell into two areas – those that described the data content and those that described the form of the data.

Results, data produced

How do you make data available to others?

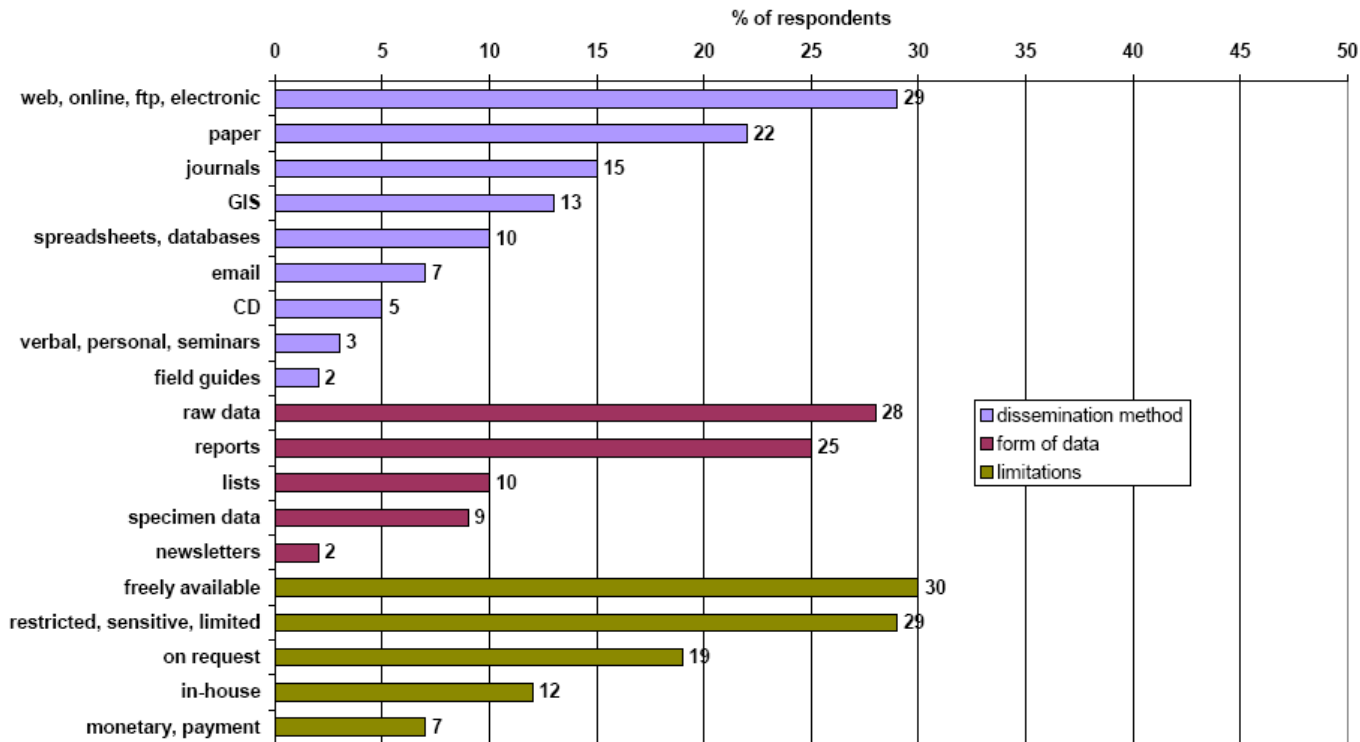


Chart 5 Survey responses showing how biodiversity data is made available to others. Responses fall into three categories – the method of dissemination, the form of the data, and costs and limitations to access.



Results, Conclusions

Currency

Accuracy

Comprehensiveness

Validation

Documentation

Ease of access

Reliable / authoritative source



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Ref. name	Institution	Topic(s)
Vishwas Chavan	GBIF Secretariat	CNA, DGA, DQA
Arturo Ariño	University of Navarra (Spain)	CNA, DGA, Estimating Universe of Data
James Macklin	Agricultura and Agri-Food Canada	CNA
Brenda Daly	EWT (South Africa)	CNA
Gautam Talukdar	GBIF India	CNA
Raj Sood	Consultant, GBIF Secretariat	CNA, DGA, Analysis and interpretations
Penny Berents	Australian Museum	Demand-driven strategies/prioritization
Michelle Hammer	SANBI	Demand-driven strategies/prioritization
Andy Jarvis	CGIAR	DGA
Javier Otegui	University of Navarra (Spain)	DGA, DQA
Fatima Parker-Allie	SABIF (South Africa)	CNA

CNA = Content Need Assessment ; DGA = Data Gap Analysis; DQA = Data Quality Analysis



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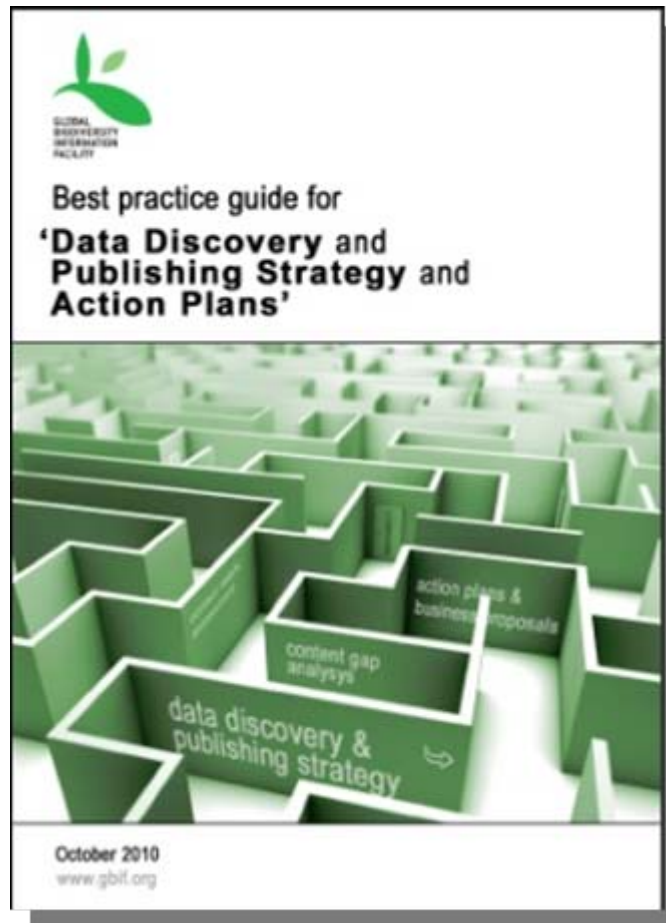


Resources



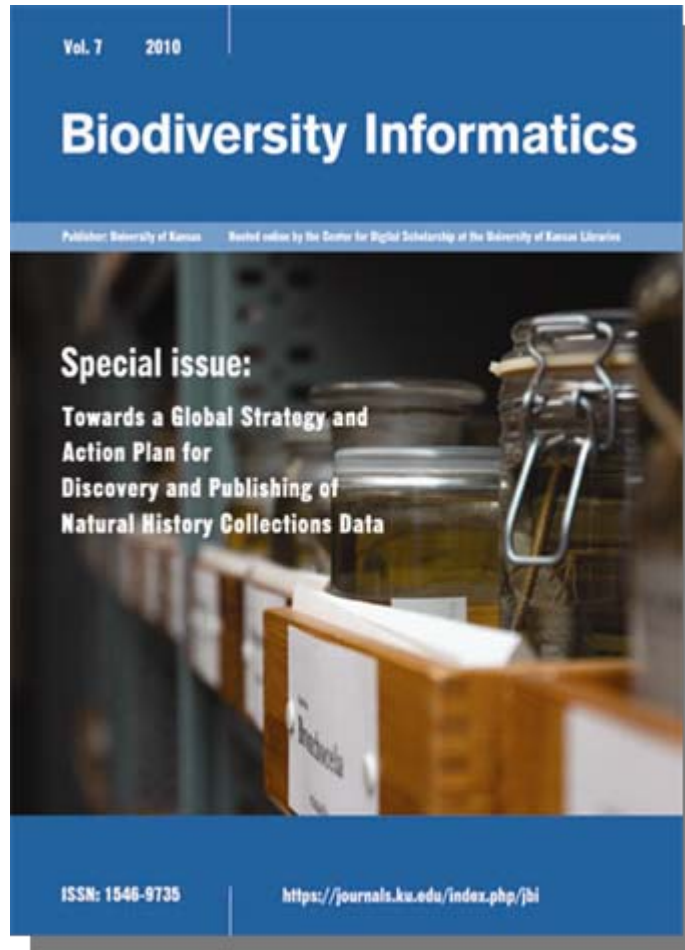
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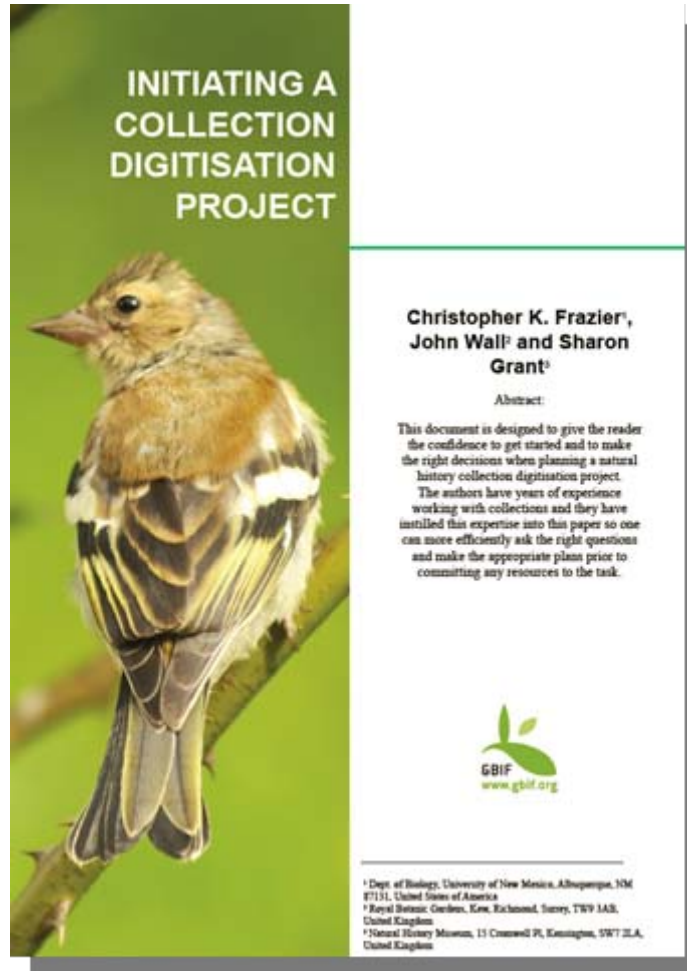
GBIF. 2010. Best practice guide for 'Data Discovery and Publishing Strategy and Action Plans' version 1.0. Authored by Chavan, V. S., Sood, R. K., and A. H. Arino. 2010. Copenhagen: Global Biodiversity Information Facility, 29 pp. ISBN: 87-92020-12-7. Accessible online at http://www.gbif.org/orc/?doc_id=2755

Resources



Towards a Global Strategy and Action Plan for Discovery and Publishing of Natural History Collections Data. Biodiversity Informatics, 7, 2010. ISSN: 1546-9735. Accessible online at <https://journals.ku.edu/index.php/jbi/issue/view/323>

Resources



Frazier, C.K., Wall, J., and S. Grant. 2008. Initiating a Natural History Collection Digitisation Project, version 1.0. Copenhagen: Global Biodiversity Information Facility. 75 pp. Accessible online at http://www.gbif.org/orc/?doc_id=2176



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