

DataONE: Current Services, New Tools and Future Developments

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dataone.org

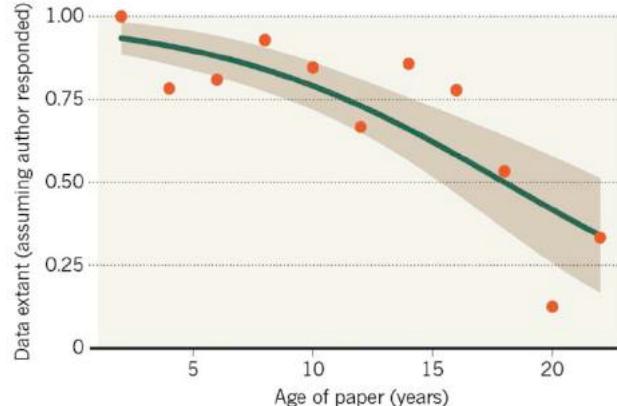


Science and Data Challenges



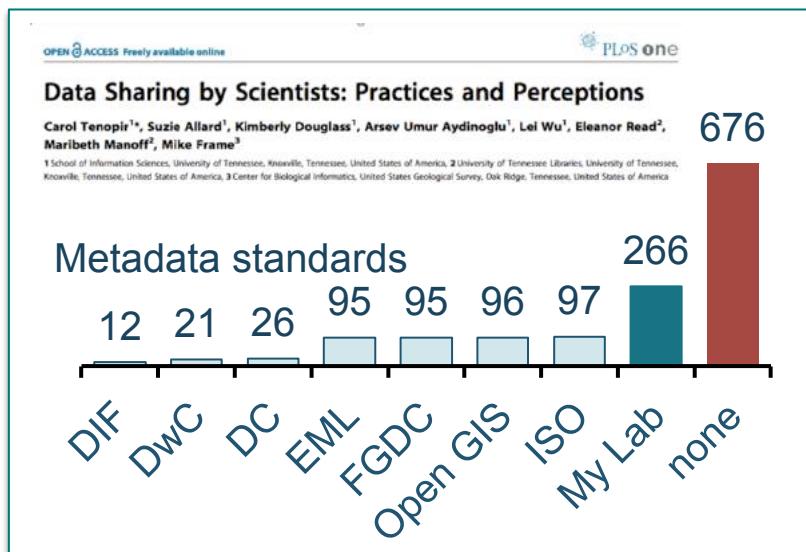
MISSING DATA

As research articles age, the odds of their raw data being extant drop dramatically.



Vines, T. H. et al. Curr. Biol. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2013.11.014> (2013).

A screenshot of the White House Open Government Initiative website. The page features the White House logo at the top, followed by a navigation bar with links to Home, The Administration, Issues, the Administration, and the White House. Below the navigation is a search bar and a "Search" button. The main content area is titled "Open Government Initiative" and includes a quote from President Obama: "My Administration is committed to creating an unprecedented level of openness in Government. We will work together to ensure the public trust and establish a system of transparency, public participation, and collaboration. Openness will strengthen our democracy and promote efficiency and effectiveness in Government." At the bottom of the page, there is a link to "PRESIDENT OBAMA, us/ning".



DataONE

Vision and Mission

*Providing universal access to data about life on earth
and the environment that sustains it*

1. Building community



2. Developing sustainable data discovery and interoperability solutions

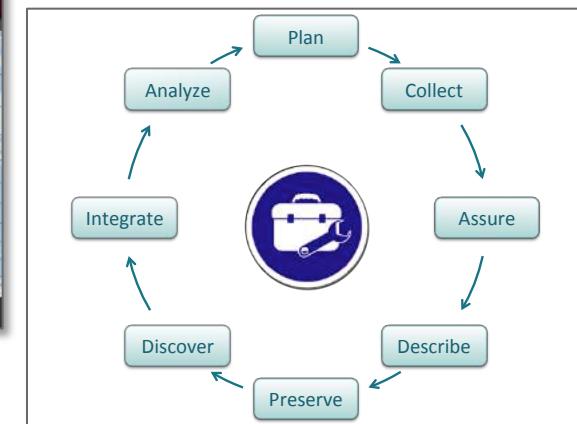


The screenshot shows the DataONE search results page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for About, News, Participate, Resources, Education, and Data. Below that is a search bar and a summary table showing 1 to 25 of 213,094 datasets. One dataset is highlighted in blue:

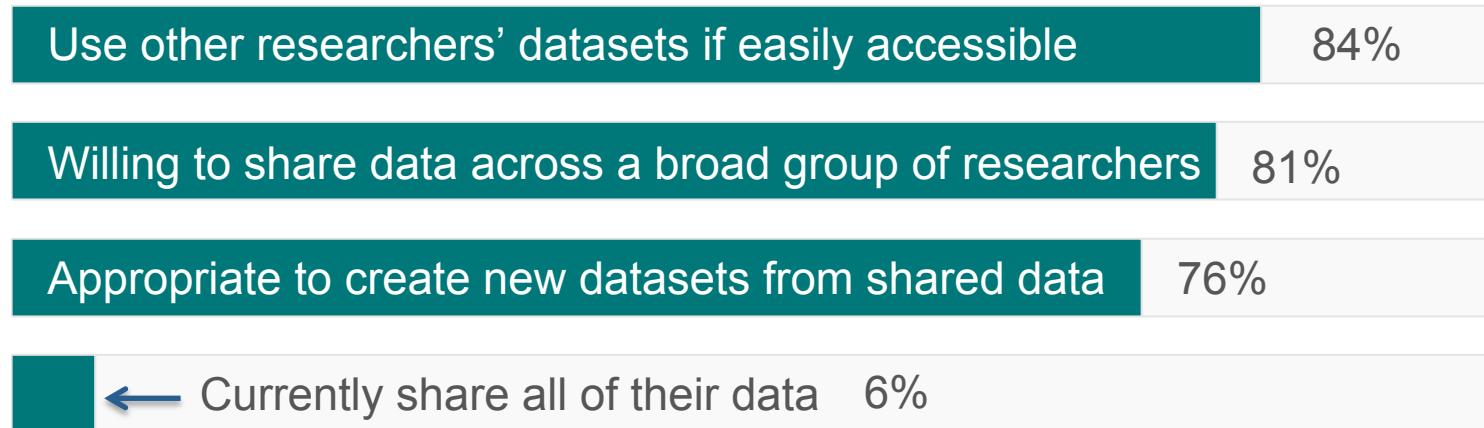
Schuelke, Tatjana, Westbrook, Anthony, Shuler, Kirk, Wessell, Keith, and Macmillan, Matthew D. 2016. [genomiclife.worldwide.proteins](#). Dryad Digital Repository. <https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.8q93s>; doi:10.5061/zenodo.510400

From: On mouse genome assembly of Desmoderline mardia, the causal agent of thousand cankers disease. (Dryad Digital Repository)

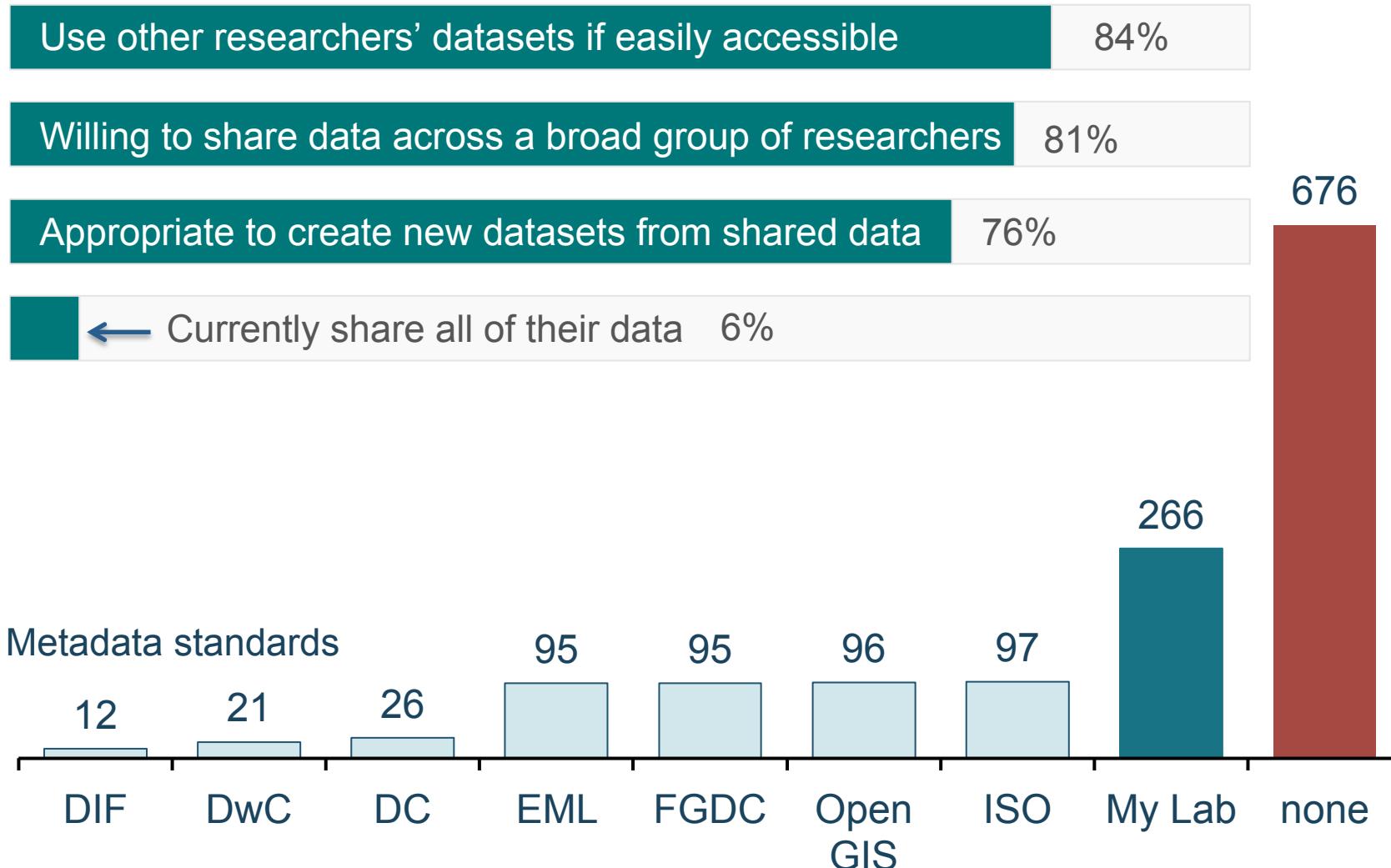
3. Supporting researcher tools and services



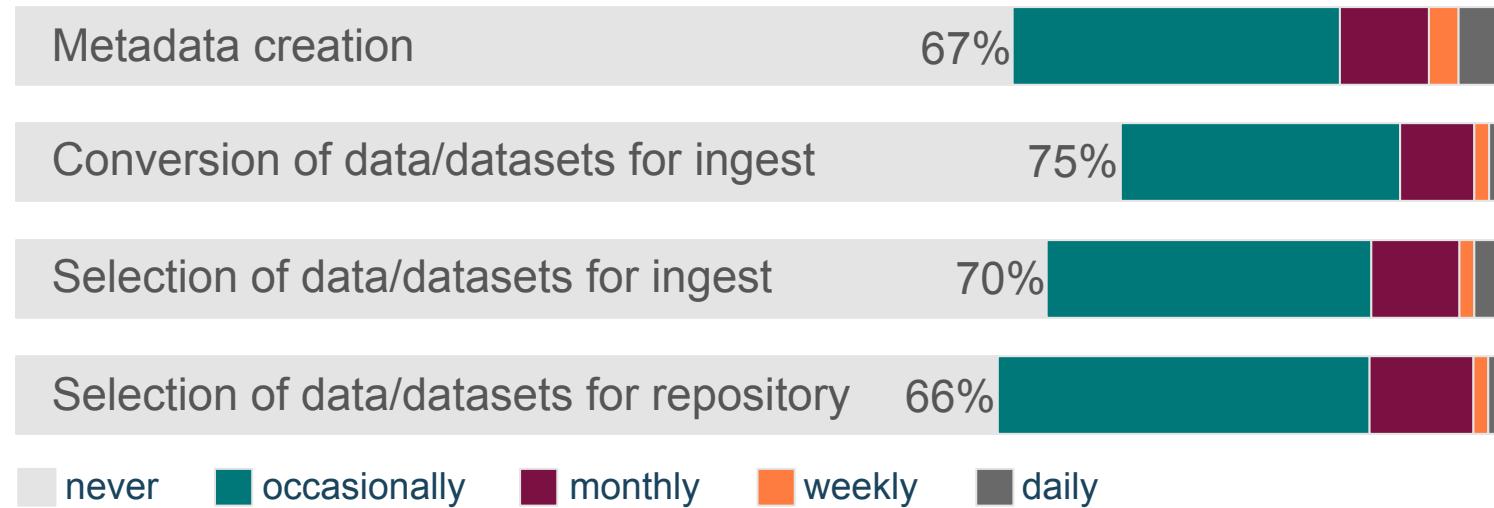
Scientists want to share data



Scientists want to share data



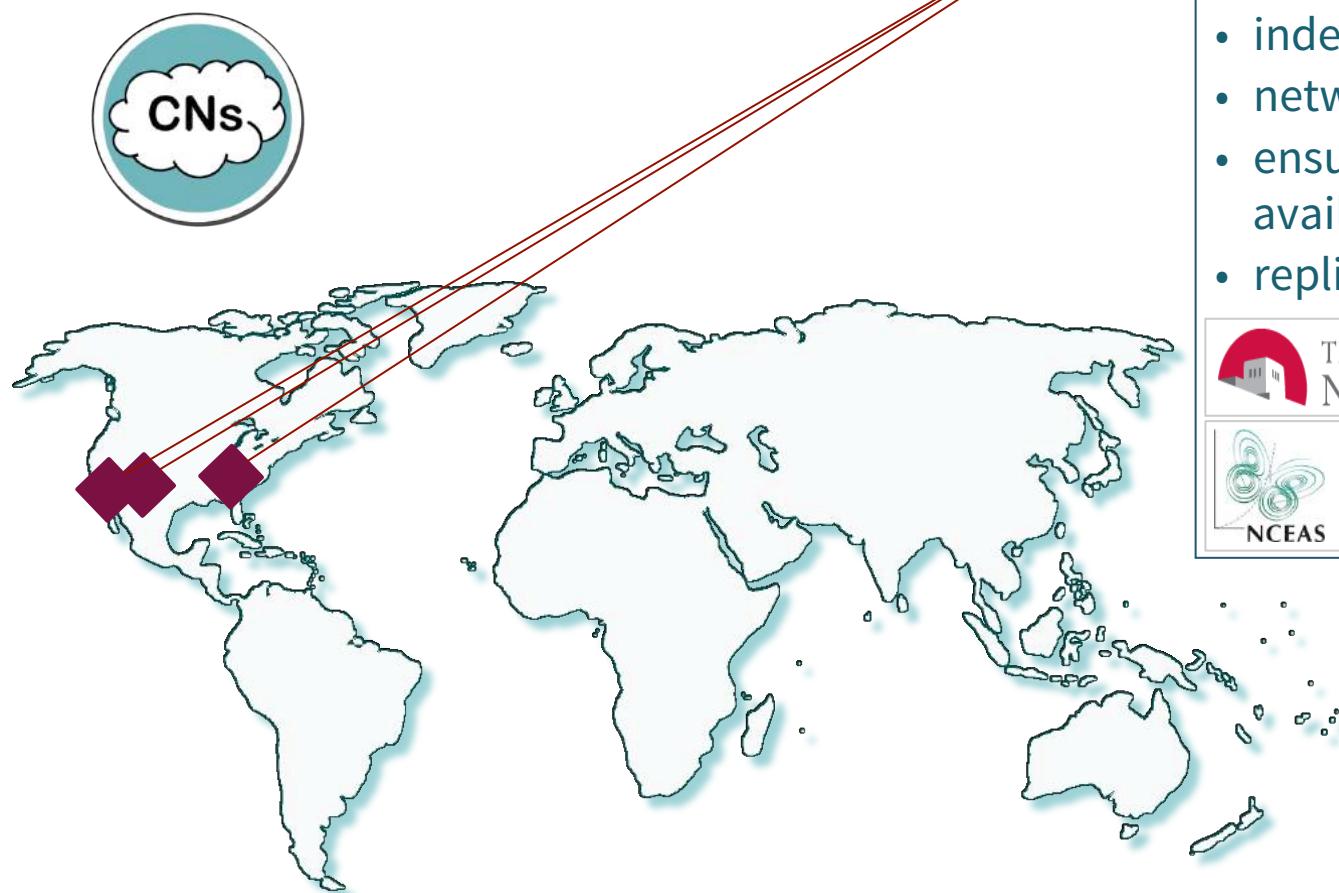
Libraries not yet providing data services



DataONE Cyberinfrastructure

Coordinating Nodes

Components for a flexible, scalable,
sustainable network



Coordinating Nodes

- retain complete metadata catalog
- indexing for search
- network-wide services
- ensure content availability (preservation)
- replication services

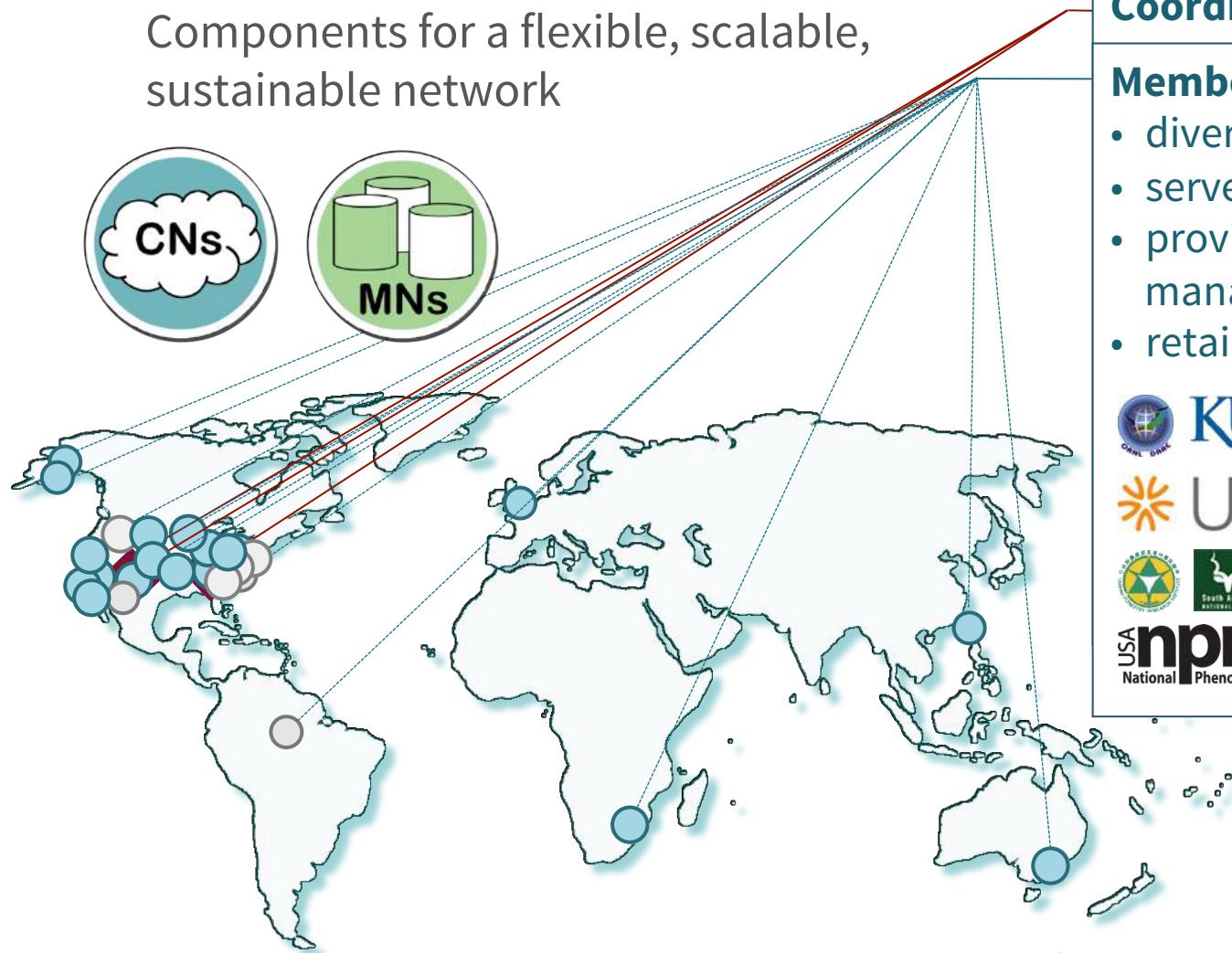


www.dataone.org/coordinating-nodes

DataONE Cyberinfrastructure

Member Nodes

Components for a flexible, scalable, sustainable network



Coordinating Nodes

Member Nodes

- diverse institutions
- serve local community
- provide resources for managing their data
- retain copies of data



KU BIODIVERSITY INSTITUTE
The University of Kansas

AOOS
Alaska Ocean Observing System



UC3 Merritt knb



PISCO DRYAD



npn
National Phenology Network

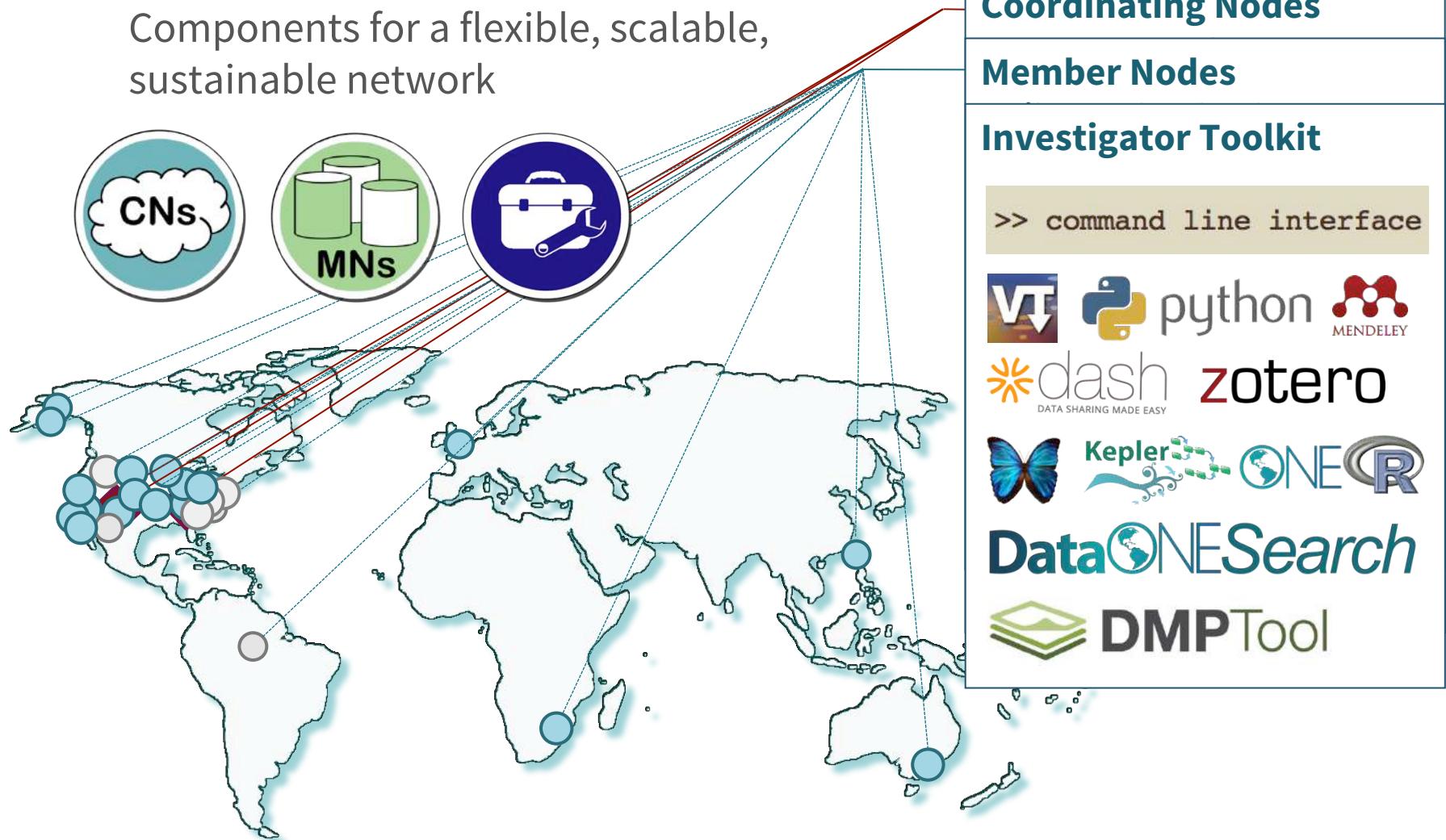


SEAD LTER

DataONE Cyberinfrastructure

Investigator Toolkit

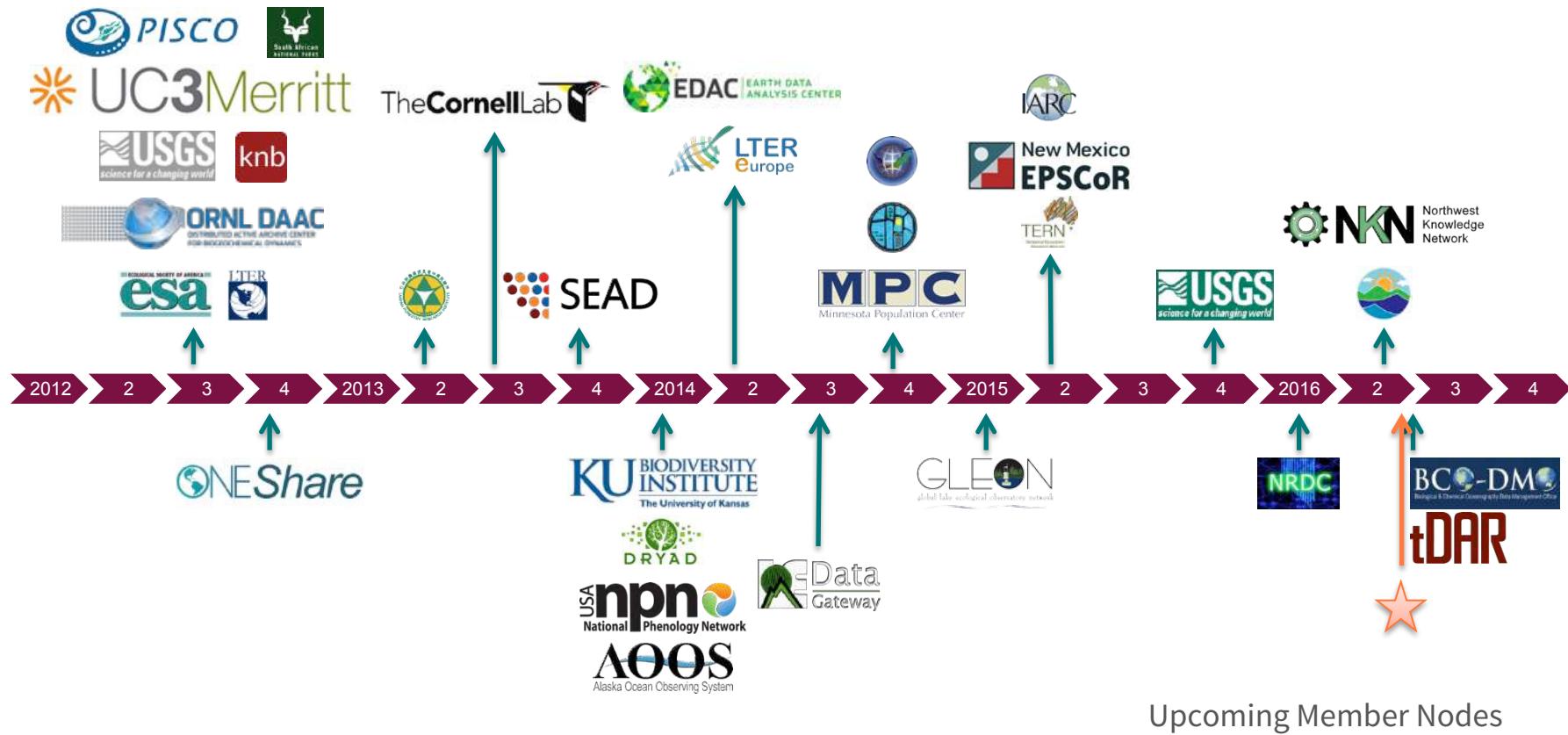
Components for a flexible, scalable,
sustainable network



www.dataone.org/investigator-toolkit

DataONE Member Nodes

Current and Upcoming



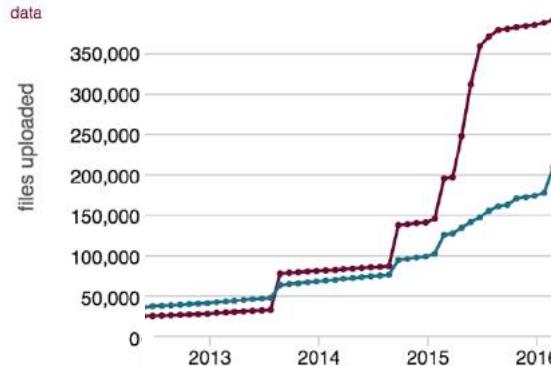
Data Holdings

209,359
metadata

393,837
data

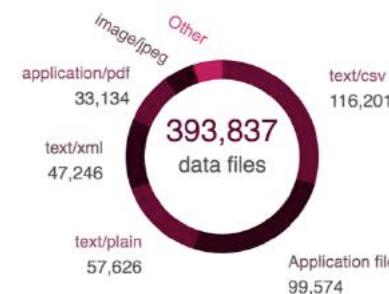
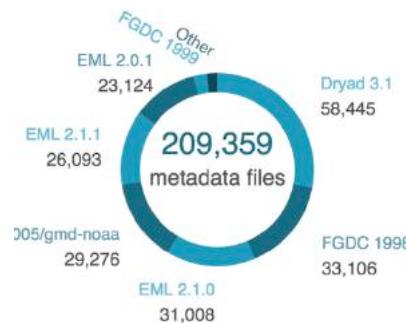
Uploads

The number of individual metadata and data files uploaded over time. Only the first version of each file is counted.

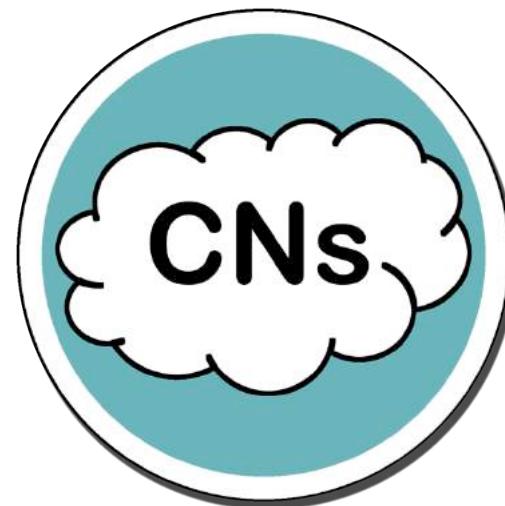
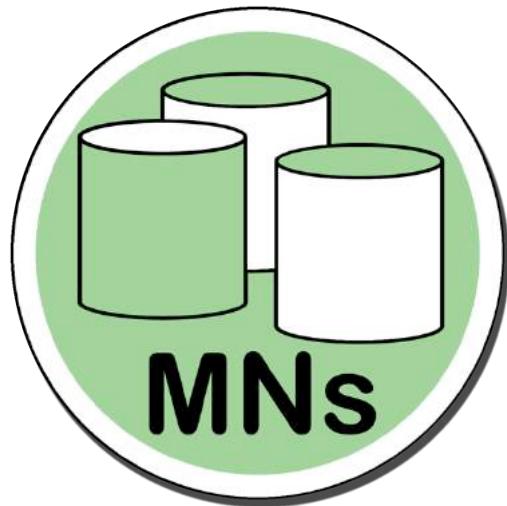


File formats

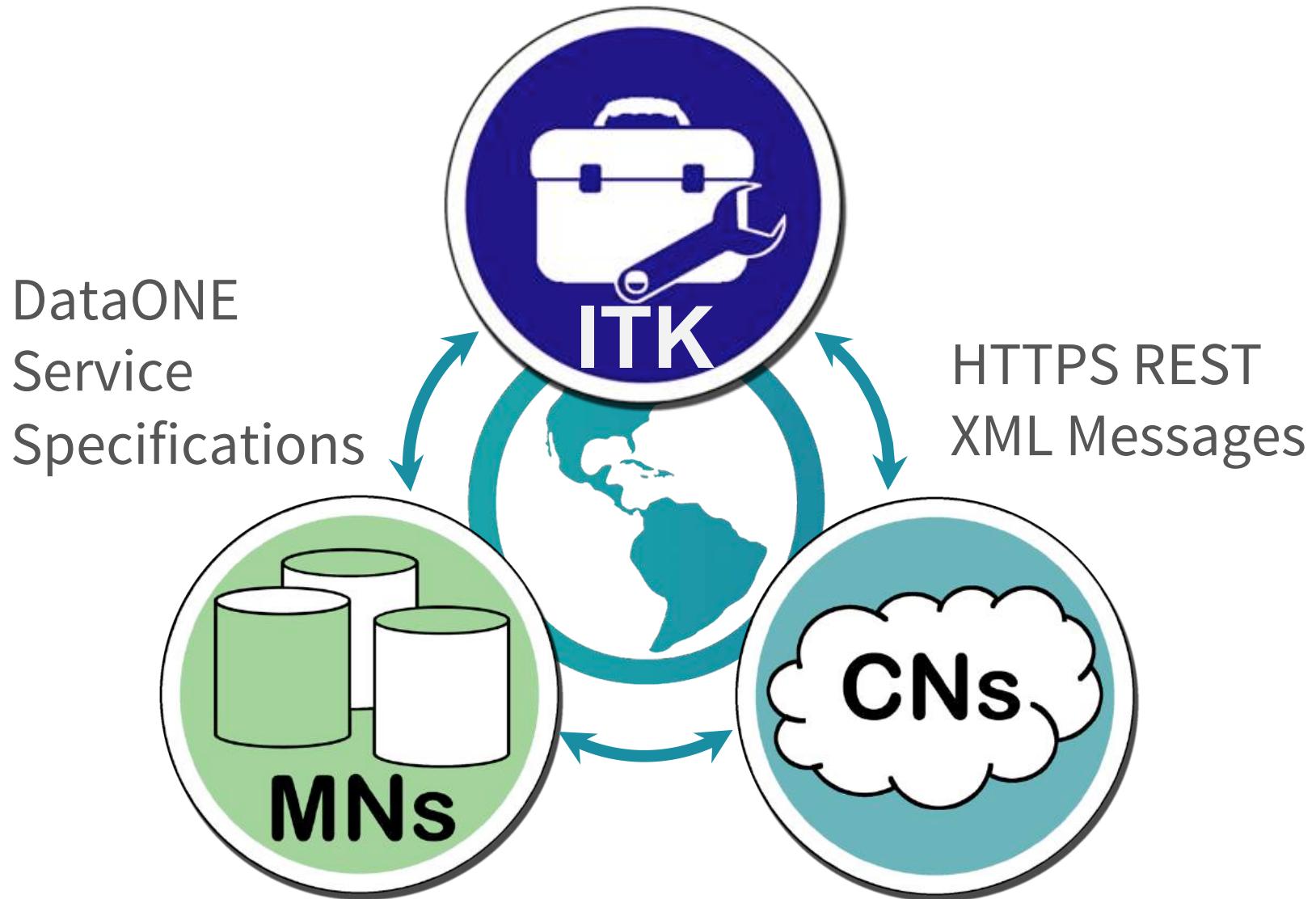
We breakdown the types of metadata and data files uploaded. Only the most recent version of each file is included.



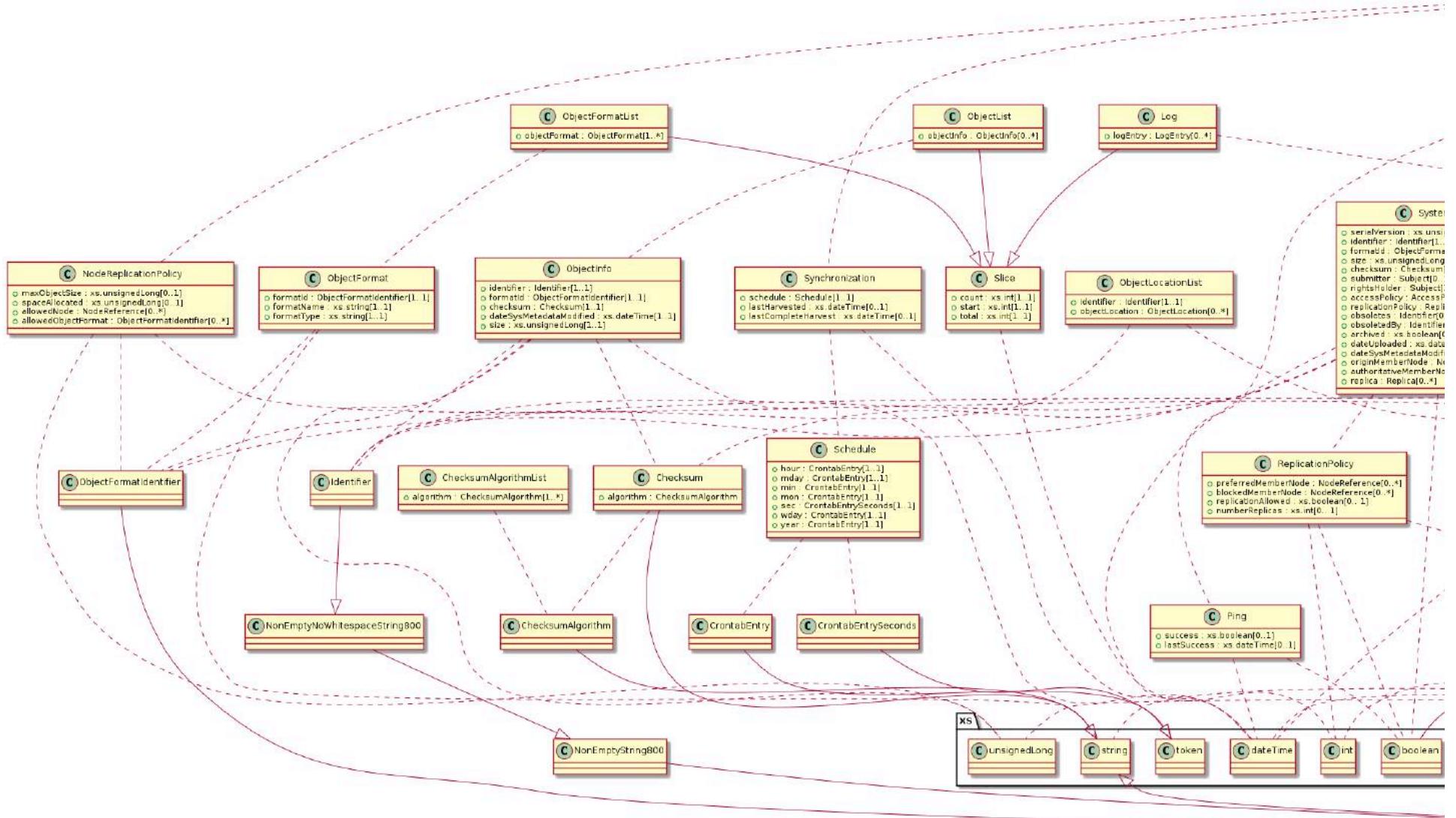
Three Components



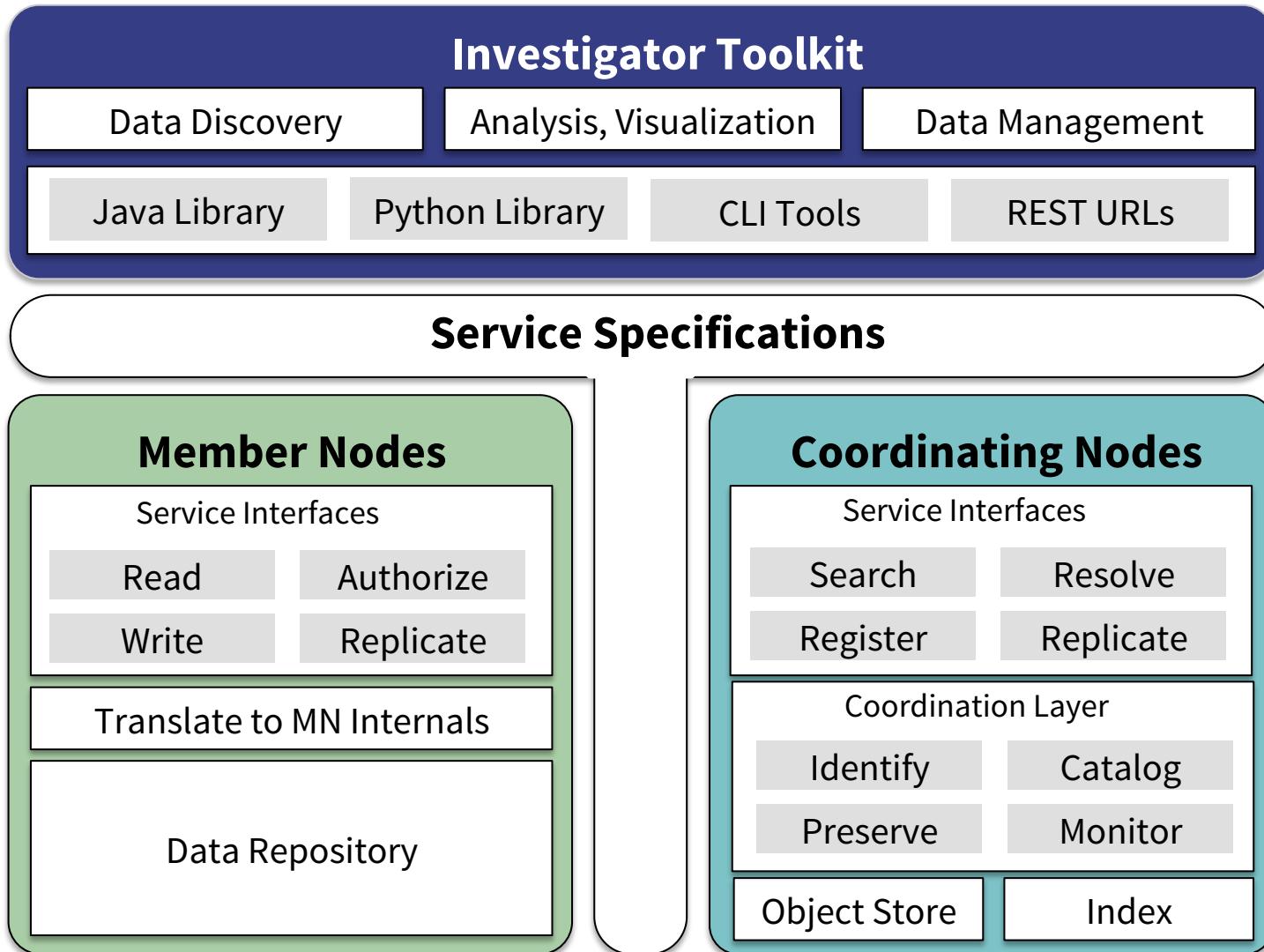
Three Components Integration



purl.dataone.org/architecture

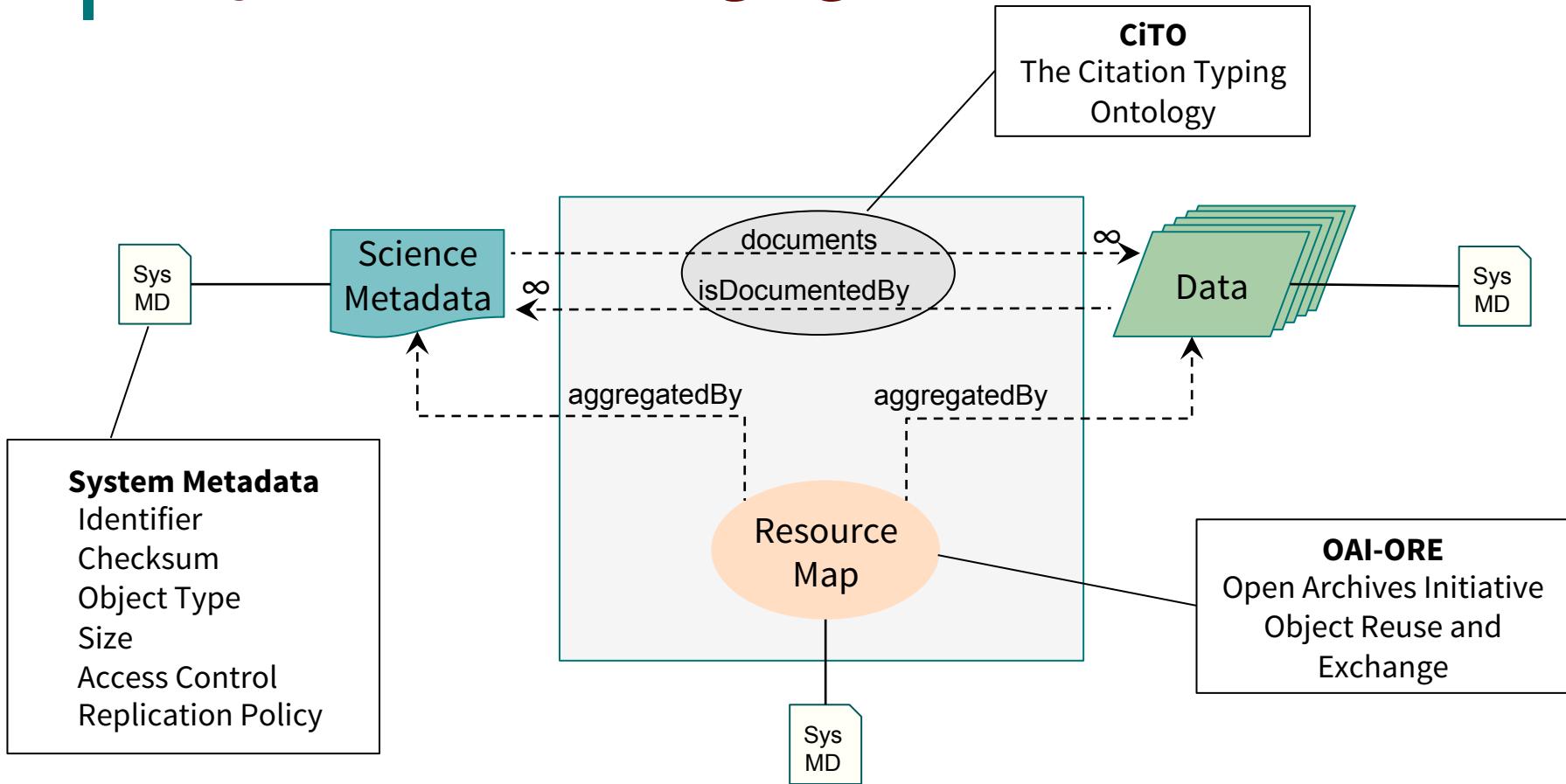


Shown in a High Level Design



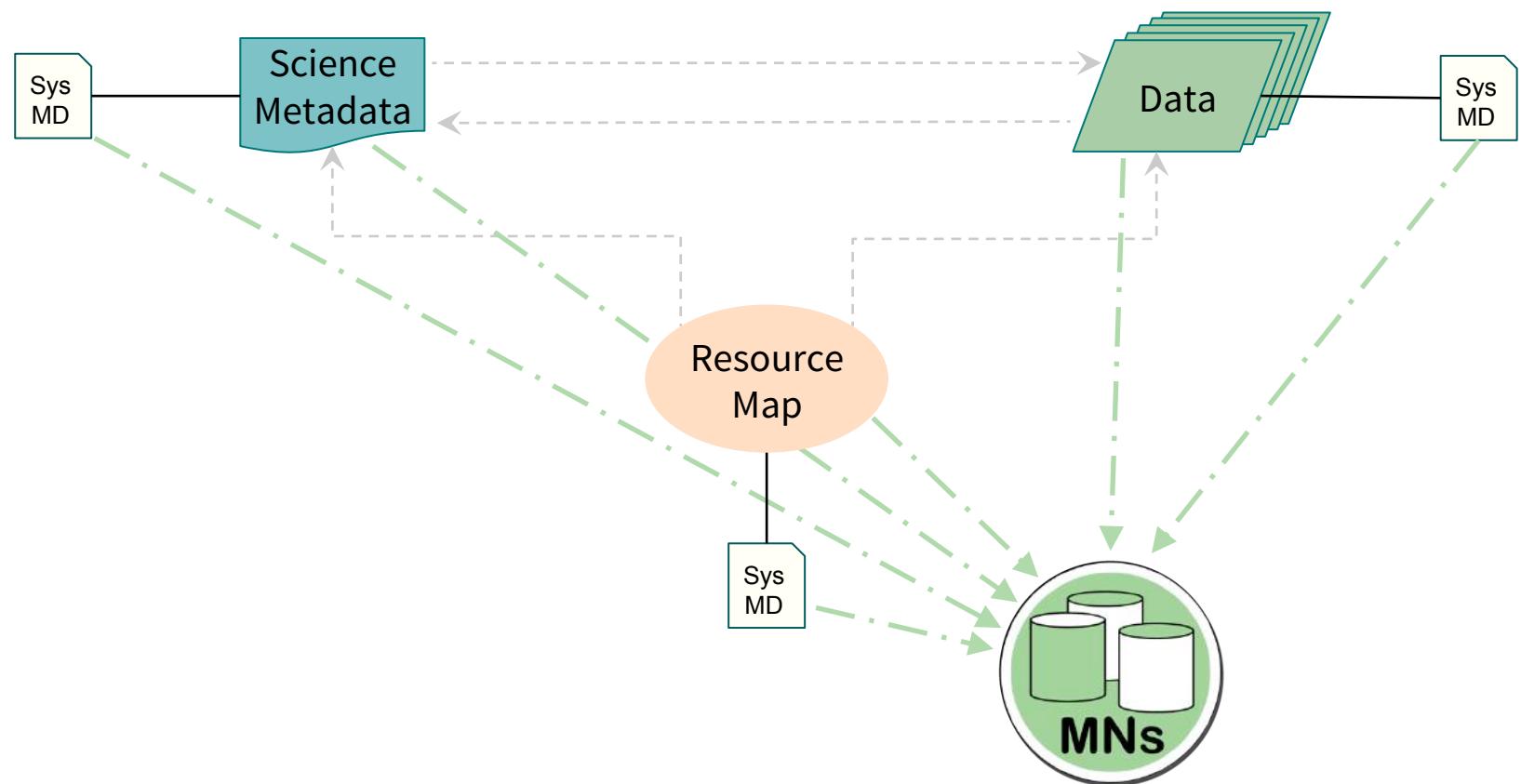
Objects in DataONE

Objects and Packaging



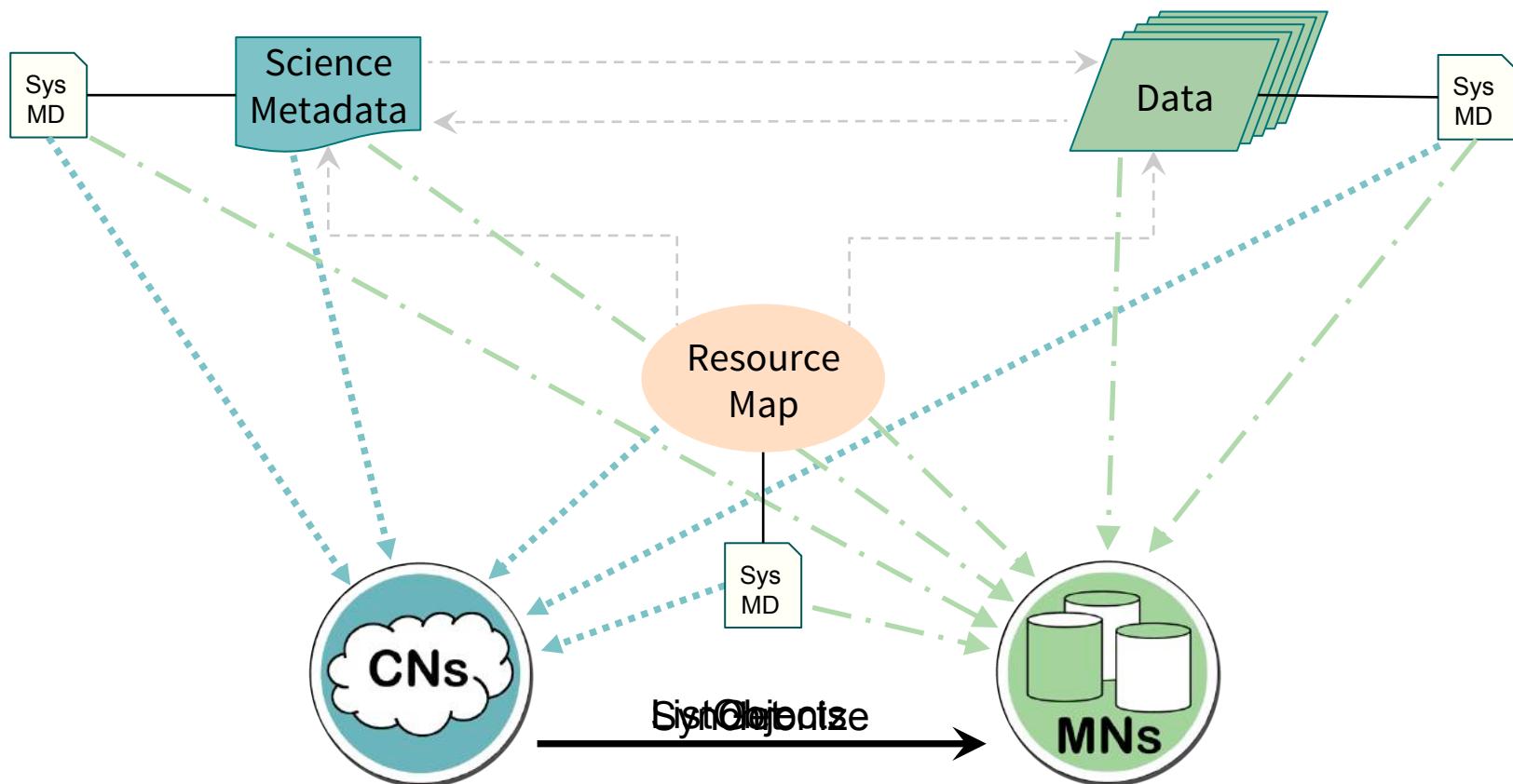
Objects in DataONE

Everything on Member Nodes



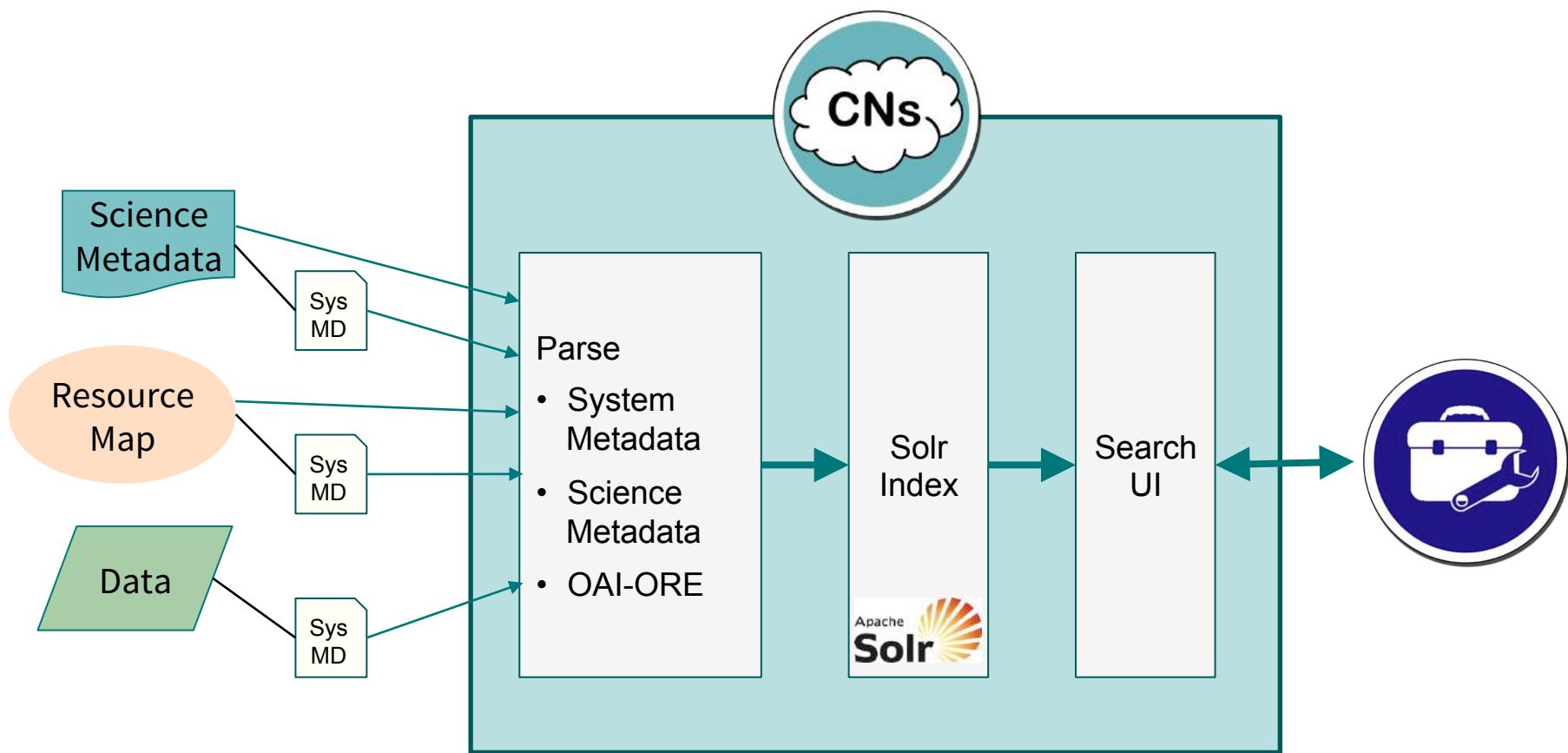
Objects in DataONE

Synchronization to Coordinating Nodes

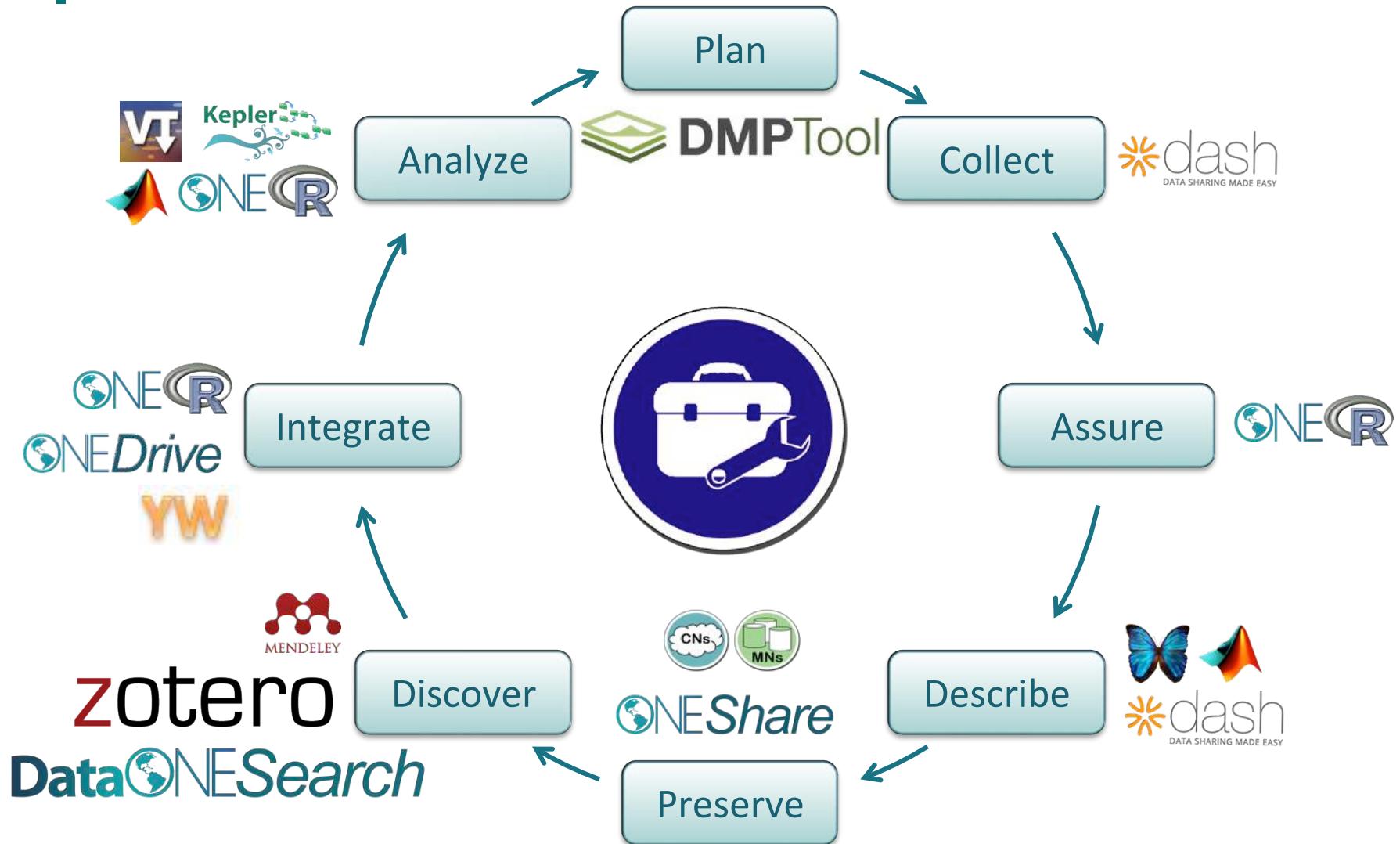


Coordinating Node Processing

Indexing for Discovery



Data Life Cycle



Search [?](#)

Search

Filter by:

- [Data attribute](#)
- [Data files](#)
- [Member Node](#)
- [Creator](#)
- [Year](#)
- [Identifier](#)
- [Taxon](#)
- [Location](#)

Datasets 1 to 25 of 210,475

[1](#) [2](#) [3](#) ... [8,419](#) [Next](#)

Sort by [Most recent](#)

 Boisseau, Romain, Vogel, David, and Dussutour, Audrey. 2016. [Data from: Habituation in non-neural organisms: evidence from slime moulds.](#)

Dryad Digital Repository. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.51j89?ver=2016-04-06T12:26:16.039-04:00>.



 Noon, Jason, and Baum, Thomas. 2016. [Figure S5.](#) Dryad Digital Repository. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.pb68n/5?ver=2016-04-06T12:20:15.933-04:00>.



 Noon, Jason, and Baum, Thomas. 2016. [Figure S3.](#) Dryad Digital Repository. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.pb68n/3?ver=2016-04-06T12:20:11.932-04:00>.



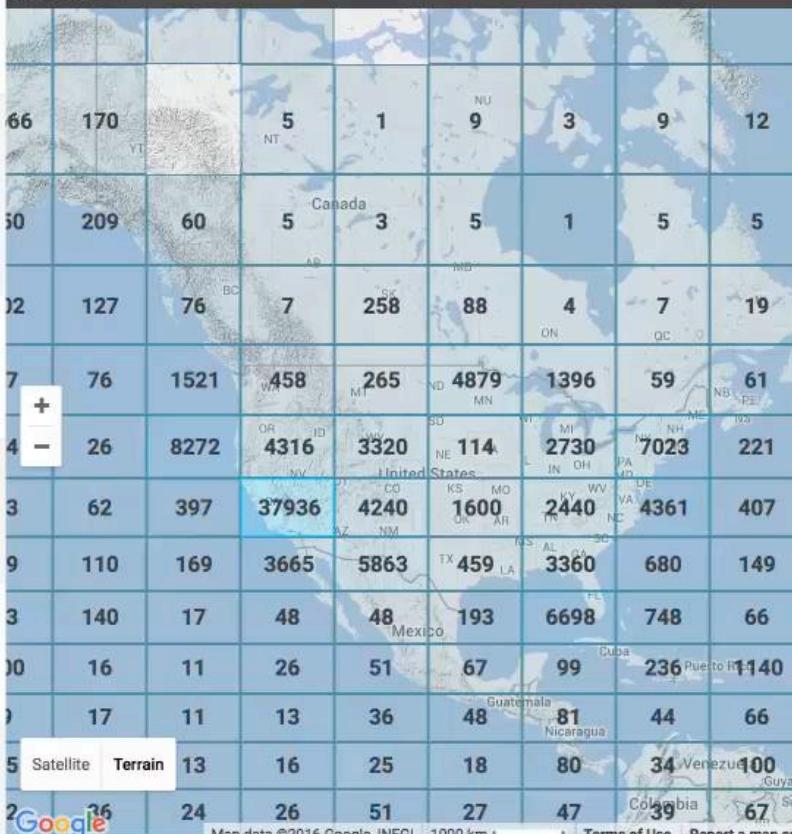
 Noon, Jason, and Baum, Thomas. 2016. [Figure S1.](#) Dryad Digital Repository. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.pb68n/1?ver=2016-04-06T12:20:07.964-04:00>.



 Noon, Jason, and Baum, Thomas. 2016. [Figure S2.](#) Dryad Digital Repository. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.pb68n/2?ver=2016-04-06T12:20:09.946-04:00>.



[Hide Map](#) »



Benjamin Halpern, Melanie Frazier, John Potapenko, Kenneth Casey, Kellee Koenig, Catherine Longo, Julia Lowndes, Cotton Rockwood, Elizabeth Selig, Kimberly Selkoe, and Shaun Walbridge. 2015. **Cumulative human impacts: raw stressor data (2008 and 2013)**. KNB Data Repository. doi:10.5063/F1S180FS.

[Copy Citation](#)

Files in this dataset Package: urn:uuid:57d4a0c5-cffe-4b57-b863-faec725153fa					
Name	File type	Size	Downloads	Download all	
Metadata: Cumulative human impacts: raw stressor data (2008 and 2013)	.xml (EML)	30 KB	2092 views	Download	
raw_2008_inorganic_mol.zip	More info	ZIP folder	77 MB	213 downloads	Download
raw_2013_demersal_nondest_low_bycatch_mol.zip	More info	ZIP folder	215 MB	208 downloads	Download
raw_2008_artisanal_fishing_mol.zip	More info	ZIP folder	46 MB	218 downloads	Download

[▶ Show 34 more items in this data set](#)

General

Identifier	raw_2013_uv_mol_20150714095238
Abstract	This is a portion of the data used to calculate 2008 and 2013 cumulative human impacts in: Halpern et al. 2015. Spatial and temporal changes in cumulative human impacts on the world's ocean. Seven data packages are available for this project: (1) supplementary data (habitat data and other files); (2) raw stressor data (2008 and 2013); (3) stressor data rescaled by one time period (2008 and 2013, scaled from 0-1); (4) stressor data rescaled by two time periods (2008 and 2013, scaled from 0-1); (5) pressure and cumulative impacts data (2013, all pressures); (6) pressure and cumulative impacts data (2008 and 2013, subset of pressures updated for both time periods); (7) change in pressures and cumulative impact (2008 to 2013). All raster files are .tif format and coordinate reference system is mollweide wgs84. Here is an overview of the calculations: Raw stressor data -> rescaled stressor data (values between 0-1) -> pressure data (stressor data after adjusting for habitat/pressure vulnerability) -> cumulative impact (sum of pressure data) -> difference between 2008 and 2013 pressure and cumulative impact data. This data package includes 2008 and 2013 raw stressor data. The 2008 data includes 18 raster files (preceded by raw_2008_). The 2013 data includes 19 raster files (preceded by raw_2013_). There is no sea level rise data for 2008.
Publication Date	2015-07-14

Member Node Profiles



About News Participate Resources Education Data

DATAONE SEARCH: Search Summary

Jump to: DOI or ID Go

Sign in or Sign up



U.S. LTER
Network

Datasets 1 to 5 of 54,229

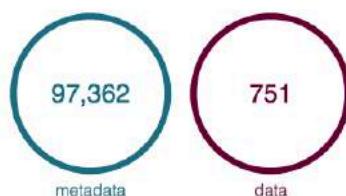
1 2 3 ... 10,846 Next

Sort by Most recent



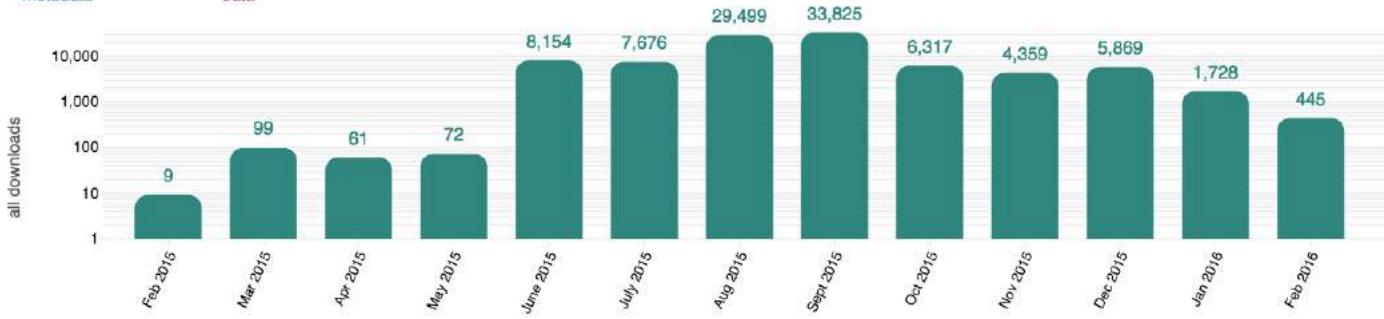
LTER Alan Knapp, Melinda Smith, John Blair, Scott Collins, Deron Burkepile, and Kevin Kirkman. 2012. Net Primary Production Data: Konza-Kruger Fire-Grazing Project (2006-2009). U.S. LTER Network.

<https://pasta.lternet.edu/package/metadata/eml/knb-lter-sev/272/190075>.

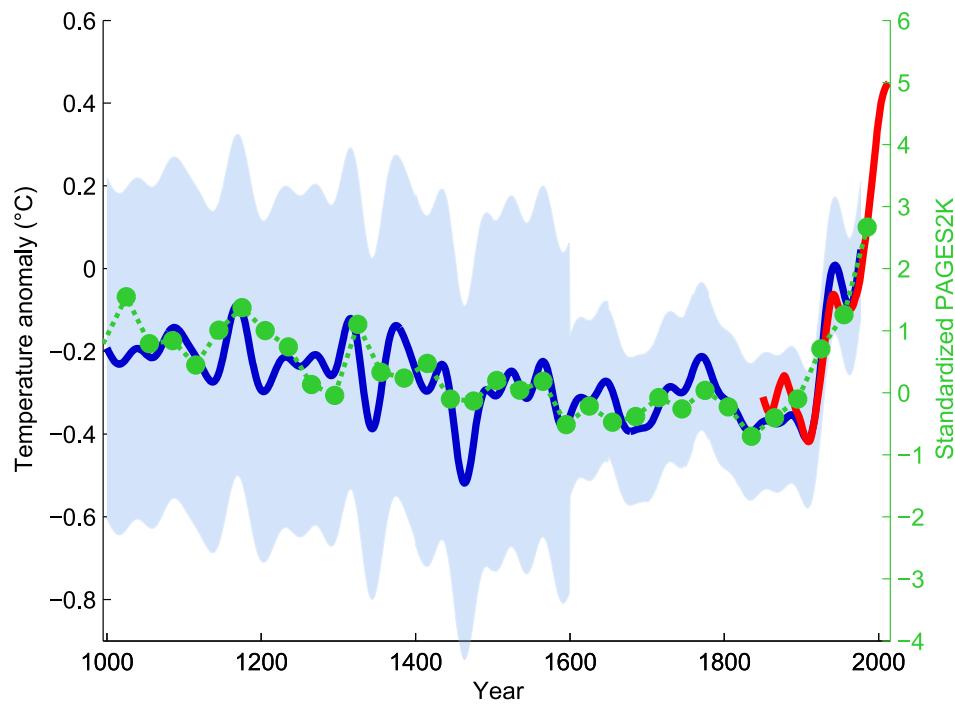


Downloads

The number of individual metadata and data files downloaded over time. These download counts are partially COUNTER compliant, meaning that downloads from some Internet robots and repeat downloads within a certain time window are excluded.



Use Provenance for Transparency, Reproducibility



What **input data** went into this study?

What **methods** were used?

... with what **parameter** settings, **calibrations**, ...?

Can we **trust** the data and methods?

- **Provenance** (*lineage*): track **origin** and **processing history** of data → trust, data quality ~ audit trail for attribution, credit
- **Discovery** of data, methodologies, experiments

Dataset Provenance

Search phrase grass X

Sort by Most recent

My Search

Filter by:

- ▶ Data attribute
- ▶ Data files
- ▶ Member Node
- ▶ Creator
- ▶ Year

1 2 3 ... 160 Next

Christopher Schwalm. 2016. **Grassland Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Analysis: Run of GrasslandWUE.m on 20160317T154050.** MN Demo 2. metadata_07277c1f-b2c2-467c-8aa2-792863524a21.xml.

Yaxing Wei. 2016. **MsTMIP_C3 C4 soil map processing: Run of C3_C4_map_present_NA_with_comments.m on 20160311T181011.** MN Demo 2. metadata_e859d2dd-c5e6-4ec6-892f-1b00bb6f8f65.xml.

Record contains provenance information

Provenance ... of Figures

Size 3005 byte

Externally Defined Format	Format Name
</> Source program	text/plain

Locations map R script

Citation

Mark Carls. (2015): Hydrocarbon database, Gulf of Alaska. MN Demo 2. ID: urn:uuid:bf71c38b-22b2-469e-8983-734ec0ab19cb.

2 sources

</>

This program generated the image you are currently viewing, Map of sampling locations in the Northern Gulf of Alaska and Map of sampling locations in the Gulf of Alaska .

This program used Total_Aromatic_Aalkanes_PWS.csv .

urn:uuid:5d1ca84c-d624-4dab-ab77-8db0c6558268

View >

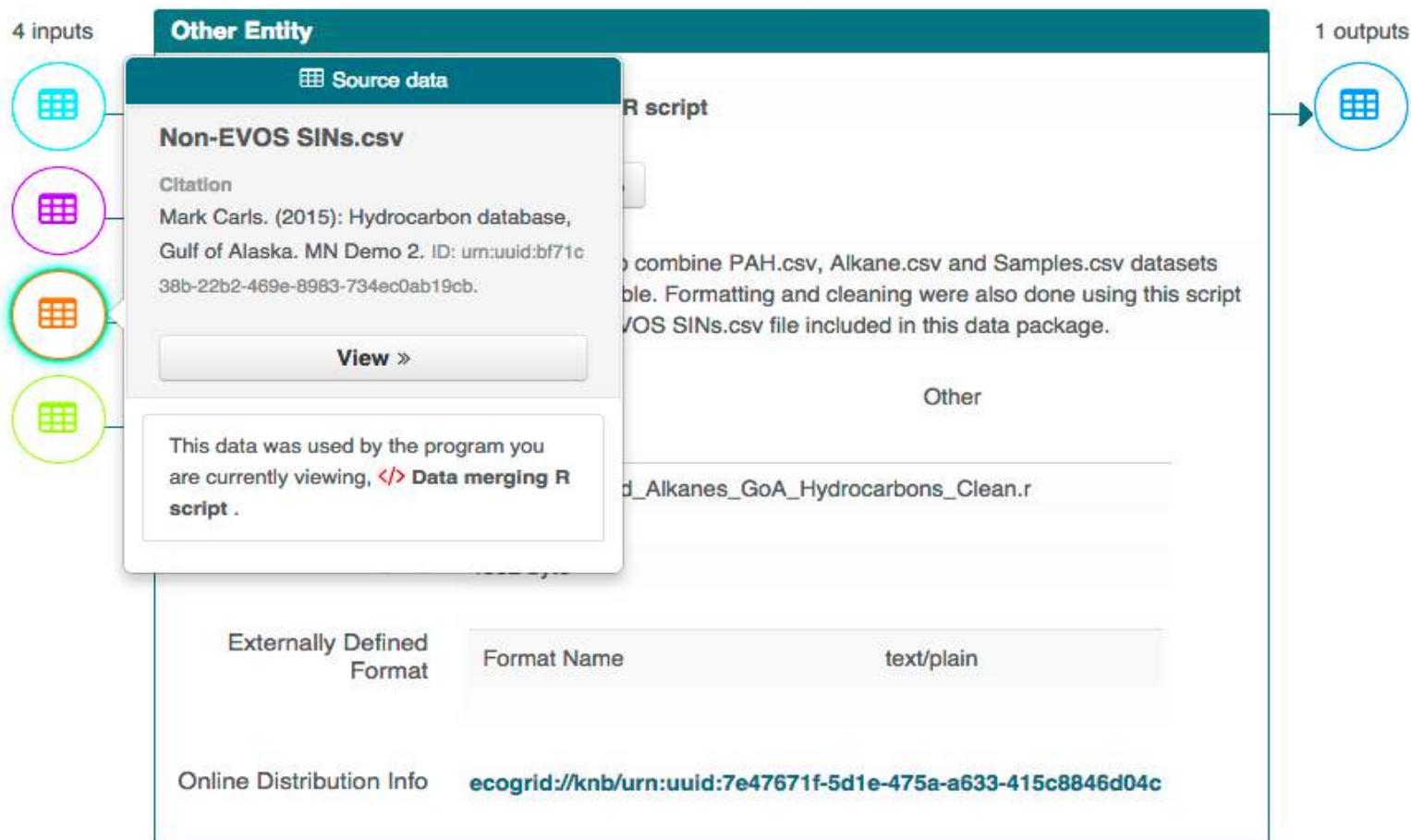
Entity Name Map of sampling locations in the Northern Gulf of Alaska



The map shows sampling locations in the Northern Gulf of Alaska, represented by colored dots (red, blue, green, purple, orange, yellow, brown, pink) scattered across the coastal and offshore areas. A legend titled "Sample type" is located on the right side of the map, listing the eight sample types and their corresponding colors. The map includes a coordinate grid with latitude (56 to 57) and longitude (-156 to -144).

Provenance

... of Data



The Problem: Enabling researchers to effectively find data in DataONE



DataONE:

**209,300 Metadata Records
*describing over 393,000 Data Objects
from 31 Member Nodes***

... and growing

Semantics

For greater clarity and consistency

Litter?



Displaying semantics of attribute labels

Attribute Information

Variables

-  site
-  wet/dry
-  post
-  litter
-  deli surv
-  cats
-  Formica
-  total ants

Name

litter

Leaf Litter Carbon Pool

+ Add tag

Label

Leaf Litter Carbon Pool



Definition: The mass of carbon contained in the partly decomposed remains of plants on the surface and in the upper layers of the soil.

from the **ECSO** ontology (GUID ECSO_00000030)

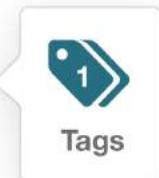
Has related synonym: leaf decomposition
Has related synonym: soil litter

Added by **Sarah Smith**

April 26, 2014 5:24 PM

Missing Value Code

Accuracy Report



Manual annotation UI

Attribute Information

Variables	Name
site	
wet/dry	
post	
litter	
deli surv	
cats	Storage Type
Formica	
total ants	Measurement Type

litter

Leaf Litter Carbon Pool



+ Add tag



Tags

Add tag to litter attribute



Help others find this dataset by adding semantic tags

soil

Matches - Hover or mouse down for term definition

soil

Soil Layer Top Depth

Definition: Depth from soil surface to top of soil layer

from the [ECSO](#) ontology (GUID ECSO_00000056)

Has related synonym: soil litter

Soil Layer Top Depth

soil litter

soil loss

soil order

Semantic search

The screenshot shows the DataONE search interface. In the search bar, the term "carbon" has been typed. A tooltip has appeared over the term, providing a definition: "*Carbon Flux: The rate at which a mass of carbon moves to or from a particular component of the ecosystem per unit time. (http://purl.dataone.org/odo/ECSO_00000011)". Below the search bar, there are navigation links for datasets 1 to 25 of 36,398, and a sort option set to "Most recent". On the left, a sidebar titled "Filter by:" includes categories like "Data attribute", "Annotation", and "Identifier". The "Annotation" section is expanded, showing a list of terms such as "carbon", "carbon_nitrogen", "carbon_organic", etc. The term "carbon" is highlighted with a blue border. To the right, search results are displayed, including entries by Christopher Schwalm and Yaxing Wei. At the bottom, a result by Kruger is shown.

Search ?

Search phrase

Datasets 1 to 25 of 36,398

Sort by

Filter by:

- ▶ Data attribute
- ▶ Annotation
 - ▶ carbon
 - *carbon Flux
The rate at which a mass of carbon moves to or from a particular component of the ecosystem per unit time.
(http://purl.dataone.org/odo/ECSO_00000011)
- ▶ Identifier
- ▶ Taxon
- ▶ Location

Christopher Schwalm. 2016. **Grassland Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Analysis: Run of GrasslandWUE.m on 20160317T154050.** MN Demo 2. [metadata_07277c1f-b2c2-467c-8aa2-792863524a21.xml](#).

Yaxing Wei. 2016. **MsTMIP: C3 C4 soil map processing: Run of C3_C4_map_present_NA_with_comments.m on 20160311T181011.** MN Demo 2. [metadata_e859d2dd-c5e6-4ec6-892f-1b00bb6f8f65.xml](#).

Kruger. 2016. **Kruger National Park weather and rainfall data 2009 until present.** MN Demo 2. [judithk.1056.22](#).

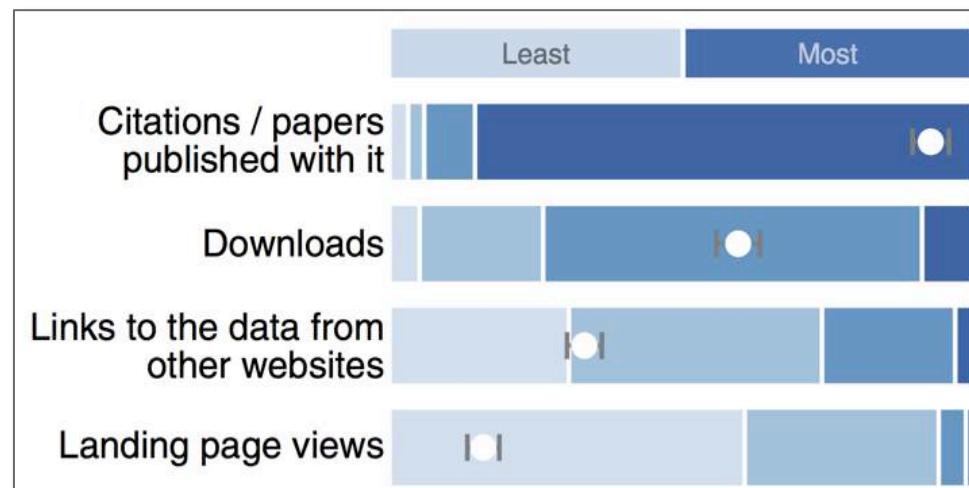
Community Need

Data Use Metrics

Challenge: Data citation and usage reporting are rare, difficult to find, but highly valuable

Goal: Index the science literature to provide citation and usage metrics for data and software in DataONE

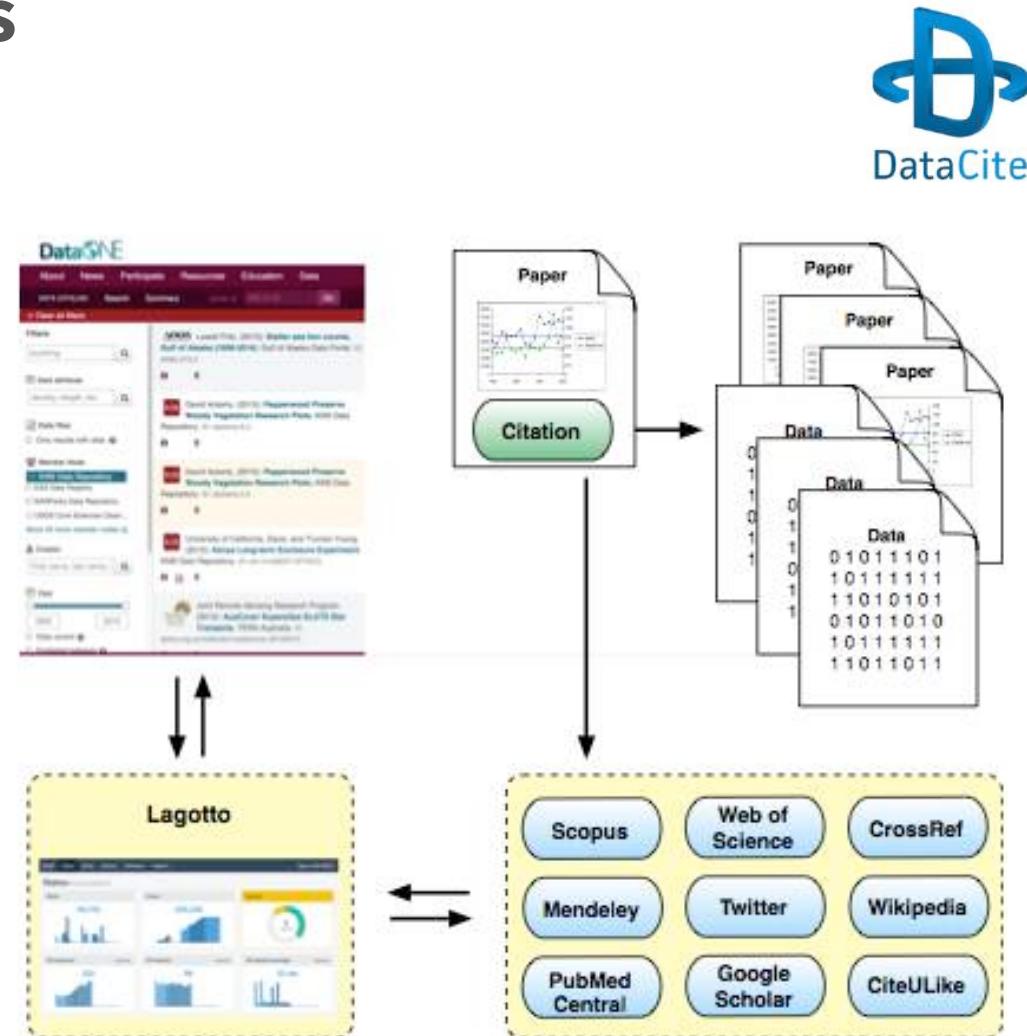
How interested would you be to know each of the following about the impact of your data?



Kratz and Strasser (2015) doi:10.1038/sdata.2015.39

Data Use Metrics Approach

- Leverage ‘Making Data Count’ prototype
- Index usage and citation in papers and open access sources
- Powerful reports for users, repositories, and funders



* Kratz and Strasser (2015) “Making Data Count”, Scientific Data (Nature). doi: 10.1038/sdata.2015.39

Data Use Metrics Outputs

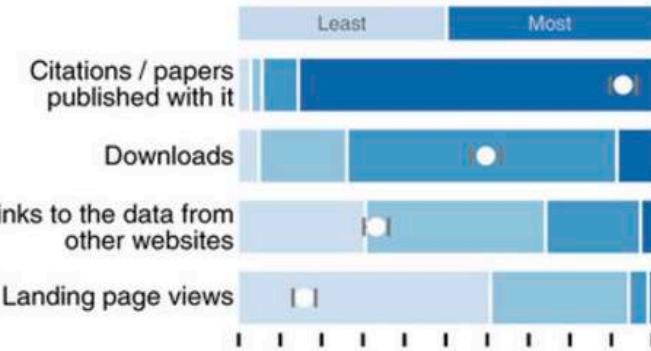
For users and repositories:

- Citation and usage services
 - with DataCite
 - interactive displays, reports
- Notification services
 - when cited, by whom...

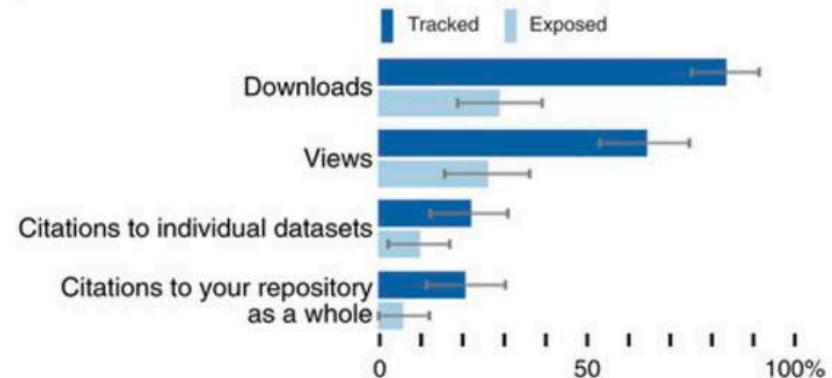
For funders:

- Per-award reports
- Program-wide reports
- Impact assessments

e How interested would you be to know each of the following about the impact of your data?



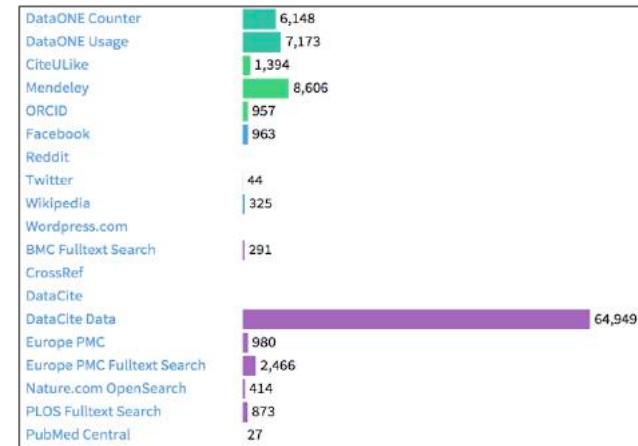
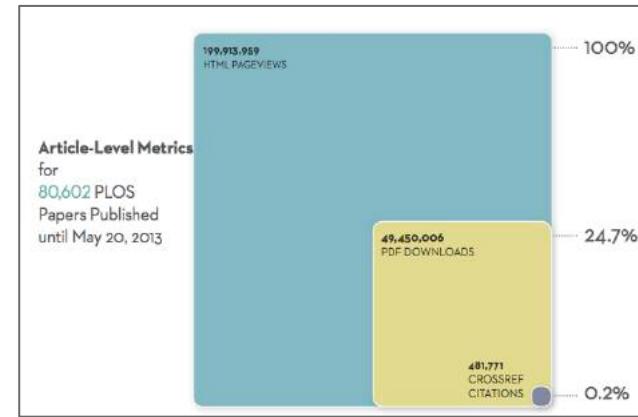
f What metrics/statistics do your repository currently track and expose?



graphic from Kratz and Strasser (2015). doi: 10.1038/sdata.2015.39

Data Use Metrics Outcomes

- **Enable Greater Attribution**
 - Article level
 - micro-citation
- **Enhance Resource Discovery**
 - Greater motivation to share
 - More resources to explore
- **Build Community Engagement**
 - Awareness of others' work
- **Promote Reproducible Science**



Technical Resources

Architecture and API Documentation

- purl.dataone.org/architecture

Mailing List

- developers@dataone.org

IRC

- [#dataone](irc.ecoinformatics.org)

Subversion, GitHub

- repository.dataone.org/software/cicore
- github.com/DataONEorg

Previous Webinars:

- dataone.org/previous-webinars

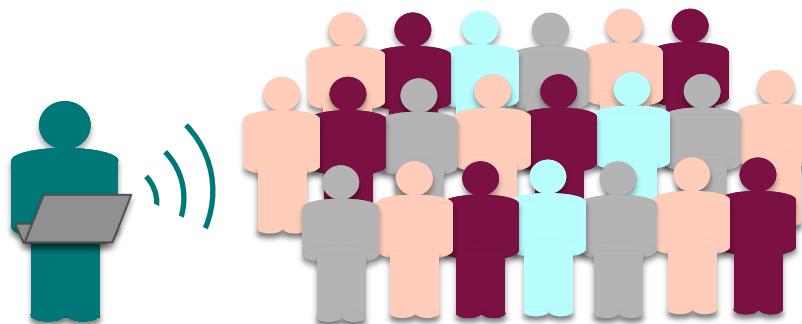
Community Engagement Education and Outreach



The screenshot shows the DataONE search results page. The search bar at the top has "Search phrase" and a "Go" button. Below it, a table lists "Datasets 1 to 25 of 210,475" with columns for rank, dataset ID, title, and details. To the right is a "Map" section titled "Hide Map >" showing a world map with data points and numerical values. A legend indicates values from 1 to 1000. A note at the bottom states: "DataONE is a collaboration among many partner organizations, and is funded by the US National Science Foundation (NSF) under a Cooperative Agreement. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation."

This screenshot shows a slide from a DataONE tutorial. The title is "Tutorials on Data Management" and the subtitle is "Lesson 5: Data Quality Control and Assurance". It features a small image of a test tube with red liquid. The footer includes "DataONE Education Module 05: Data Quality, Control and Assurance 624 views" and navigation arrows.

This screenshot shows another slide from the same tutorial. The title is "How to Cite Data" and it includes a large image of a hard drive. The footer includes "DataONE Education Module 09: Data Citation 457 views" and navigation arrows.



Best Practices

Database and Primer

Best Practices

The DataONE Best Practices database provides individuals with recommendations on how to effectively work with their data through all stages of the data lifecycle. Users can access best practices within the database by either clicking on a stage of the lifecycle or selecting keywords under search.

Best Practices Primer

For students and others new to data management, we provide a [Best Practices Primer](#) as an introduction to the DataONE Best Practices database and data management in general.

Public Participation in Science Research Data Management Guide

We also provide a [Data Management Guide](#) written specifically for the Citizen Science community that takes the users through the steps of the data lifecycle and links to various DataONE Best Practices online.



Search Best Practices

Search by Keyword in title

Search by Keyword in Body

Filter by tag

- access
- analyze
- annotation
- assure
- backup
- calibration
- citation
- coding
- collect

You may enter multiple tags by holding down command (control) and making your selection



www.dataone.org

Primer on Data Management: What you always wanted to know*

* but were afraid to ask

Carly Strasser, Robert Cook, William Michener, Amber Budden

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1. Objective of This Primer

The goal of data management is to produce self-describing data sets. If you give your data to a scientist or colleague who has not been involved with your project, will they be able to make sense of it? Will they be able to use it effectively and properly? This primer describes a few fundamental data management practices that will enable you to develop a data management plan, as well as how to effectively create, organize, manage, describe, preserve and share data.

2. Why Manage Data?

2.1. It will benefit you and your collaborators

Establishing how you will collect, document, organize, manage, and preserve your data at the beginning of your research project has many benefits. You will spend less time on data management and more time on research by investing the time and energy before the first piece of data is collected. Your data also will be easier for you to find, use, and analyze, and it will be easier for your collaborators to understand and use your data. In the long term, following good data management practices means that scientists not involved with the project can find, understand, and use the data in the future. By documenting your data and recommending appropriate ways to cite your data, you can be sure to get credit for your data products and their use [1].

DataONE Best Practices Primer

1

www.dataone.org/best-practices

Data Management Modules

Tutorials on Data Management

Lesson 5: Data Quality Control and Assurance

DataONE Education Module 05: Data Quality, Control and Assurance 624 views

How to Cite Data

- Similar to citing a published article or book
 - Provide information necessary to identify and locate the work cited
- Broadly-applicable data citation standards have not yet been established; use standards adopted by relevant academic journal, data repository, or professional organization

DataONE Education Module 09: Data Citation 457 views

Lesson 10: Analysis and Workflows

View all Education Modules at <https://www.dataone.org/education-modules>

Typical data analyses

Data processing: may include selecting a subset of data for analysis, merging multiple data sets, manipulating data for usability, or data transformation

Graphical analysis: makes it easier to see patterns and can aid in the identification of outliers

Statistical analysis: conventional statistics are used to analyze experimental data; descriptive statistics are used to analyze observational or descriptive data

Science is iterative: the process that results in the product can be complex.

Reproducibility.
...is at the core of the scientific process. If results are not reproducible, they lose credibility.
Good documentation of the data and the analysis are essential!

Workflows

Definition: Precise description of the procedure used in a project. Can be formal or informal

Informal workflow

No special software is needed to create workflow diagrams. Workflow diagrams include:

- Inputs and outputs
- Transformation rules or analytical processes
- Decision points
- Arrows indicating direction of process flow

Module Resources

Hands-on Activity 1: Accessing Data in the Literature

Associated DataONE Lecture: Lesson 1: Why Data Management

Objectives: Students recognize the value of accessibly archived data, by experiencing the challenges of accessing data from published papers.

Outcomes: (1) Students can explain why accessible data archiving is valuable. (2) Students can provide strategies for getting data from published papers, and anticipate challenges to accessing the data.

Time Needed: One hour out-of-class, 15 – 30 minutes in-class discussion.

URLs: Any resource for searching scientific literature (e.g. Web of Science, Google Scholar, JSTOR, BioOne).

Additional Files Needed: None

Key Reading: Carly A Strasser and Stephanie E Hampton. 2012. The fractured lab notebook: undergraduates and ecological data management training in the United States. *Ecosphere* 3:eart116. doi: 10.1890/ES12-00139.1

Notes and Instructions for Instructors:

An intended take-home lesson of this activity is that access to valuable original data can become difficult or impossible in a short period of time after a paper is published, but this loss of accessibility is avoidable. How easy it is to access original data depends on the field; some fields have developed a culture of data sharing and data accessibility, including genetics, climate studies, and geography. Others do not have this tradition. Because of these field-specific cultures, students' success at accessing data will depend on the topic and question they chose. It may be worth reviewing with the students the different ways by which scientists access others' data: data tables or published data appendices within a paper, extracting (estimating) data from published graphs, online data archives or data streams (either restricted to journal subscribers or public), writing the author and requesting the data etc.

After students have completed the exercise (see *Student Instructions*, below), have students discuss the challenges that they faced in figuring out how to access data from the published literature that are relevant to their question, and ways the students came up with to deal with the challenges. This can be done as a 15 to 30 minute whole-class discussion or in small groups with a report-out. Things to note include whether accessibility to data varied depending on the question addressed, and whether accessibility depended on how long ago the paper was published. Perhaps culminate the discussion with questions about why data underlying

Hands-on Exercises for Data Management 1

DataONE

www.dataone.org/education-modules

Screencast Tutorials

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Location

Datasets 1 to 25 of 210,475
1 2 3 ... 8,419 Next Sort by Most recent

Boisseau, Romain, Vogel, David, and Dussutour, Audrey. 2016. **Data from: Habituation in non-neural organisms: evidence from slime moulds.** Dryad Digital Repository. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.51j89?ver=2016-04-06T12:26:16.039-04:00>.
[i](#)

Noon, Jason, and Baum, Thomas. 2016. **Figure S5.** Dryad Digital Repository. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.pb68n/5?ver=2016-04-06T12:20:15.933-04:00>.
[i](#)

Noon, Jason, and Baum, Thomas. 2016. **Figure S3.** Dryad Digital Repository. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.pb68n/3?ver=2016-04-06T12:20:11.932-04:00>.
[i](#)

Noon, Jason, and Baum, Thomas. 2016. **Figure S1.** Dryad Digital Repository. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.pb68n/1?ver=2016-04-06T12:20:07.964-04:00>.
[i](#)

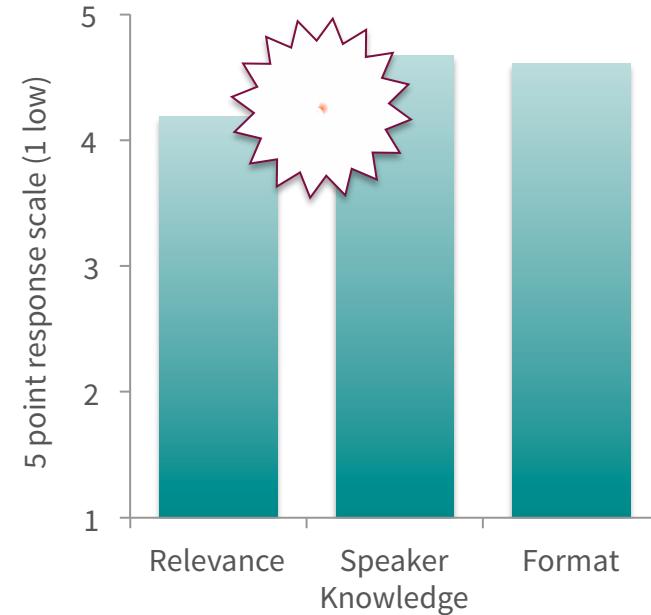
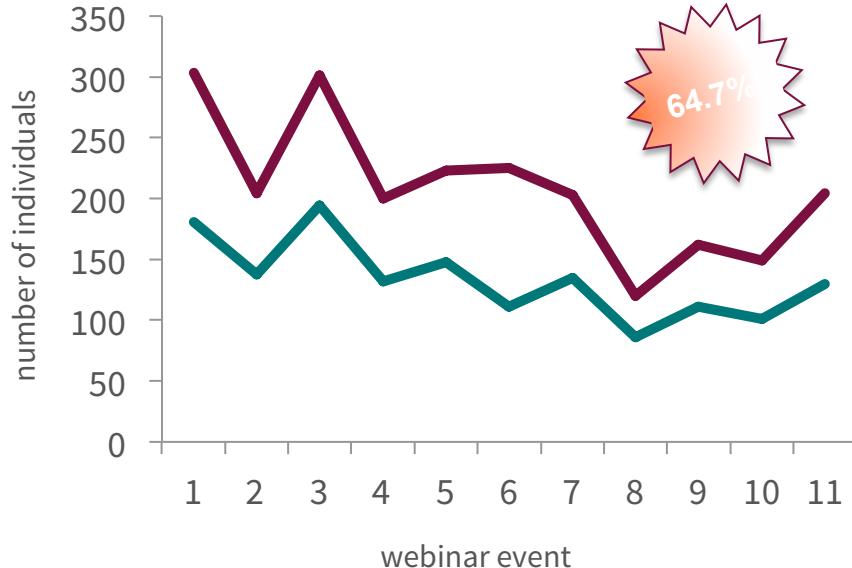
Noon, Jason, and Baum, Thomas. 2016. **Figure S2.** Dryad Digital Repository. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.pb68n/2?ver=2016-04-06T12:20:09.946-04:00>.
[i](#)

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www.dataone.org/screencast-tutorials

DataONE Webinar Series



www.dataone.org/webinars

Librarian Outreach Kit

The screenshot shows the DataONE website's "Data Management & DataONE for Librarians" page. At the top, there are navigation links for "Typical data analyses" and "Formal Workflow". Below that is a section titled "Why data management?" listing reasons like mandates for data planning, access, and sharing. Another section, "Why Librarians?", highlights their role as authoritative curators and liaisons. A third section, "How can you help?", provides tips for librarians. A large blue arrow on the left points to the right, containing the text "Librarians can help researchers throughout the data life cycle". At the bottom, it states that DataONE is an NSF-funded project with two tasks: building infrastructure and the community.



This diagram illustrates DataONE's support for the data life cycle. It features a central circular "Data Life Cycle" with eight stages: Plan, Collect, Assure, Describe, Preserve, Discover, Integrate, and Analyze. Arrows show a clockwise flow between these stages. Surrounding the cycle are various DataONE services: "Technology" (Cyberinfrastructure, Member Nodes, Coordinating Nodes), "Education" (Workshop program, Education Modules, Best Practices Database, Software Tools Database), "Community" (Working Group Model, DataONE Users Group, Usability testing), and "Tools" (DMPTool, QNEMercury, Kepler, VIT, Mendeley, Zotero). A world map shows the global reach of DataONE's network.

www.dataone.org/for-librarians

Other communication mechanisms



DataONE NEWS

Volume 4 Issue 1

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Making Open Science a Reality

The past two weeks have been marked by two events that directly or indirectly focus on making open science a reality. First, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) released a seminal report entitled "Making Open Science a Reality". The OECD consists of 34 countries including the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan and New Zealand. The report is notable for at least three reasons. First, it eloquently summarizes the evidence for the benefits of open science (something I have touched upon in numerous prior newsletters). Second, it identifies the key actors in the open science space (e.g., researchers, government ministries, research funding agencies and private non-profit organizations and foundations, universities and public research institutes, libraries and repositories and data centers, and publishers and the business community) and explains their roles in promoting and enabling open science. Third, and most importantly, it details a number of key findings and policy messages to further open science that are highlighted below:

- *"Open science is a means and not an end. Open science strategies and policies are a means to support better quality science, increased collaboration, and engagement between research and society that can lead to higher social and economic impacts of public research."*
- *"Open science is more than open access to publications or data; it includes many aspects and stages of research processes."*
- *"Policies to promote open data are less mature than those to promote open access to scientific publications."*
- *"Open science policies should be principle-based but adapted to local realities."*
- *"Better incentive mechanisms to promote data-sharing practices among researchers are needed."*
- *"Data-related skill development is essential."*
- *"Training of and awareness-raising"*

among researchers is important for the development of an open science culture.

- *"Repositories and online platforms will not have impact if the information they contain is not of good quality."*
- *"The long-term preservation costs of openly available research output need to be considered."*
- *"Clear legal frameworks for the sharing of publications and reuse of data sets are needed at the national and international levels."*
- *"Consultative approaches that involve all relevant actors for open science are a key component of successful open science strategies."*
- *"International collaboration in the area of open science is necessary to address global challenges."*
- *"Policy makers need to promote openness in science while at the same time preserving competition."*

It is reassuring to note that DataONE and its affiliated data repositories are making great strides in promoting open science by building infrastructure for discovery, use and long term preservation of data as well as solutions for improving data quality and metadata, and training the current and next generation of researchers.

The second notable recent event was the Data Intensive Science Workshop that was held September 22-25, 2015 in Paris, France. DataONE was well represented at both meetings and played a key role in leading Working Groups and Interest Groups focused on metadata and brokering, and participating in other Groups focused on semantics, provenance and libraries. Over 500 individuals attended the meetings and participated in more than 50 Working and Interest Group activities. RDA is open to the broad community and if you have an interest in participating or tracking progress, I encourage you to visit <https://rd-alliance.org>.

In addition to the two events noted above, I also want to bring two other publications to your attention. First, the Journal of Librarian and Scholarly Communication issued Volume 3, Issue 22 which includes numerous papers relevant to open science including institutional data management and data sharing practices, institutional data policies, and training programs and data workshops. Data scientists and librarians should find several articles worthy of their attention. Second, Carol Tenopir, Suzie Altard, Mike Frame and colleagues published a valuable article looking at changes in perceptions and practices related to data sharing that occurred from 2009/10 to 2013/14. In particular, they noted many modest improvements in data sharing attitudes and practices that varied geographically and across age groups. They further emphasized the need for "organizations such as DataONE [that] will continue to assess, monitor, educate, and provide the infrastructure necessary to support such complex grand science challenges."

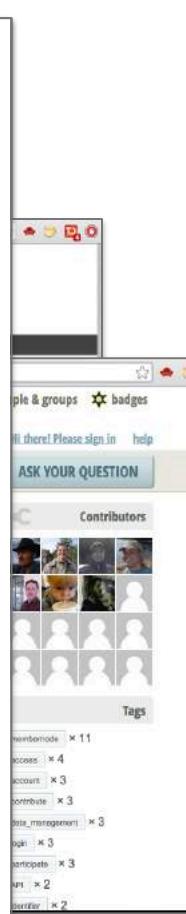
In the next newsletter issue, I will switch gears and look at how one can create an effective data management plan. In the meantime, please visit the RDA website and peruse the articles cited below for more information on data sharing and open science. ■

—Bill Michener
Principal Investigator

1. OECD. 2015. Making Open Science a Reality. <http://www.inno-sciencepolicyplatform.org/content/open-science>
2. <http://ber-phong.t10/volume/3/issue/2/>

3. Tenopir C, Dalton ED, Altard S, Frame M, Pylewic L, Reich R, et al. (2015) Changes in Data Sharing and Data Reuse Practices and Perceptions among Scientists Worldwide. *PLoS ONE* 10(1): e0134026. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0134026

A screenshot of a social media interface, likely Facebook, showing a post from 'Bill Michener' (Principal Investigator). The post includes a link to the DataONE newsletter and a small image of a tin can labeled 'science'. The interface shows various user interactions like likes, comments, and shares.



DataONE Users Group



- A self-organizing, independent group providing feedback to DataONE
- 310 members, 13 member Steering Committee, 2 Co-chairs
- Open participation and membership
- Annual summer meeting co-located with ESIP



www.dataone.org/dataone-users-group

Save the Date: DataONE Users Group Meeting



Please save July 17-18, 2016 for the open DataONE Users Group meeting to be co-located with the Summer ESIP Federation Meeting at the Friday Center, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The DataONE Users Group (DUG) meeting will be a 2-day event featuring plenary presentations, topical breakout sessions, and community-led discussions.

There is no registration fee to attend and participate in the DUG meeting.

Registration and hotel block will open in the spring, a few months before the meeting. Please visit <https://www.dataone.org/dataone-users-group> for updates and to join the DUG.

Meeting Theme and Objectives

The 2016 Meeting theme, “**Expanding Data Networks**,” will focus on the new challenges and efforts in making data accessible, discoverable, and deliverable while promoting open data policies, standards, and compliance with funders’ emerging data management requirements. A strong emphasis is on data synthesis and technological progress made in data network infrastructure.

The scientific program of the 2016 meeting will invite talks and posters on the following topics:

- Leveraging research data level metrics for large data repositories and data networks
- Integrating the needs and inputs of data users to advance and improve data discoverability
- Assessing the progress, impact, and success in promoting open data policies

DataONE encourages DataONE Member Nodes, data scientists, researchers, scientists, students and others to submit abstracts for posters and talks.

Abstract Submission for Posters and Talks

Please submit an abstract (250 words maximum) to dugchairs@dataone.org and indicate whether you prefer to present a talk or a poster. Talks will be approximately 10-20 minutes in duration, to be confirmed with development of the agenda. The poster session will be held the evening of Sunday July 17th during the reception event.

Submissions will be reviewed by the DataONE Users Group Steering Committee. Accepted abstracts will be published on the DataONE website.



Important dates

Abstract Submission Deadline: **April 15th 2016**

Author Notification: **May 15th 2016**

DUG Steering Committee: Felimon Gayanilo (co-chair), Plato Smith (co-chair), Steven Aulenbach, Amber Budden, Debora Drucker, Rebecca Koskela, Myrica McCune, Laura Moyers, Shannon Rauch, Robert Sandusky, Stephanie Simms, Heather Soyka

DataONE Users Group Meeting

July 17-18th 2016
Research Triangle, NC

Theme:
Expanding Data Networks

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