Understanding the influence a community recommendation has on an organization’s metadata

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## Highlights

* Comparison of EML usage across DataONE
* Metadata recommendations as a community activity to improve the contents of a record
* Comparison of CSDGM usage across DataONE as measured by LTER recommendation for completeness

## Abstract

Many organizations make use of structured documentation that is machine-readable. This metadata makes discovery, access, use, and understanding much easier to write after the entire article has been written.

## Abbreviations

* EML, Ecological Metadata Language;
* LTER, Long Term Ecological Network;
* KNB, ;
* CLOEBIRD, ;
* ESA, ;
* GLEON, ;
* GOA, ;
* XML;
* XSLT;
* CSDGM, Content Standard for Digital Geographic Metadata;

## Keywords

* LTER network;
* Metadata completeness;
* Ecological metadata language;
* Information management;
* DataONE;
* Collection analysis;
* Community recommendations;
* Metadata dialects;
* Data Analysis

# Introduction

All scientists and scientific communities recognize the need to document observations and processing clearly and completely to support understanding and reproducibility of their scientific results. Many datasets and products are documented using approaches and tools developed by data collectors to support their own analysis and understanding needs. This documentation can exist almost any conceivable form, each with associated storage and preservation strategies. This custom, often unstructured, approach may work well for independent investigators or in the confines of a laboratory or community, but it makes it difficult for users outside of these small groups to discover, use, and understand the data without consulting with its creators.

Metadata, in contrast to documentation, provides well‐defined content in structured representations that make it easier to share and discover. This makes it possible for users to access and quickly understand many aspects of datasets that they need to answer specific questions, but have not collected or created themselves. It also makes it possible to integrate information into discovery and analysis tools, and to provide consistent references from the metadata to external documentation.

## Metadata Standards/Dialects/Recommendations/Concepts

Scientific communities that recognize the need for metadata typically address that need using one of a couple approaches: they either use a metadata standard proposed by a related community or organization, or they develop one that fits their needs. These metadata standards include concept names, definitions and associated structures. A concept is a general term for describing a documentation entity, typically an element of attribute in XML. In most cases, they also include a standard representation for the metadata. We refer to these representations as *metadata dialects*. Typically, the communities or organizations that develop the standard also develop a set of recommendations for metadata content. We refer to these as *metadata recommendations*.

## Dialects and Recommendations at DataONE

The DataONE Data Catalog (“DataONE Data Catalog,” n.d.) provides a unique opportunity to explore relationships between metadata recommendations and dialects. It includes collections of metadata records from 26 different Member Nodes in 8 different dialects. The most common dialects are EML and CSDGM, which is commonly known as FGDC because the U.S. Federal Geographic Data Committee developed the standard.

Ecological Metadata Language was developed by the Knowledge Network for Biocomplexity (KNB) and the Long-Term Ecological Research (LTER) Program (“The Long Term Ecological Research Network | Long-term, broad-scale research to understand our world,” n.d.)

to address specific needs of the ecological research community. The authors were influenced by both FGDC and ISO metadata standards, so EML shares characteristics with both standards. Many ecological research groups in the U.S. and around the world actively use EML.

As the ecological research community gained experience with EML, it became clear that, in many cases, metadata records were not complete or consistent enough to serve important community requirements. To address this problem, a group of LTER metadata experts developed a set of recommendations for metadata content (EML Best Practices, n.d.). These recommendations included elements expected to cover five important use cases: Identification, Discovery, Evaluation, Access, and Integration.

The LTER recommendations were well publicized and supported in the LTER community, so we might expect that the LTER metadata records are more complete with respect to these recommendations than other EML collections. The DataONE Repository includes many EML collections and thus provides an excellent test case for understanding the impact of recommendations across communities. We might expect that LTER metadata requirements overlap many other DataONE member node communities and, therefore, that the LTER metadata recommendations would be relevant for many DataONE member nodes. This is the hypothesis we explore in this paper.

## LTER Recommendation

The Long Range Ecological Network created the LTER Recommendation for Completeness to help guide the creation of Ecological Metadata Language records. There are five levels in the LTER recommendation: Identification, Discovery, Evaluation, Access, and Integration. Each of the levels recommend specific concepts designed to provide information about the dataset for a specific use case. All levels of the LTER recommendation are subsets of concepts in the EML dialect. This is illustrated in Diagram 1. LTER uses the EML dialect (D1) and created a recommendation with 5 levels (R1, R2, R3, R4, R5) Four concepts from the Identification level (R1) are EML schema required concepts: Resource Title, Resource Identifier, Author / Originator, and Resource Contact. (R6) A second community creates a dialect (D2) with recommendations at 2 levels (R7, R8). As the overlap between these dialects and recommendations show, common documentation needs exist, particularly for the discovery use case.



Table 0 - Conceptual description of the recommendations

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Recommendation Level | # Concepts | Concept Titles |
| Identification | 11 | Resource Identifier, Resource Title, Author / Originator, Metadata Contact, Contributor Name, Publisher, Publication Date, Resource Contact, Abstract, Keyword, Resource Distribution |
| Discovery | 4 | Spatial Extent, Taxonomic Extent, Temporal Extent, Maintenance |
| Evaluation | 5 | Resource Use Constraints, Process Step, Project Description, Entity Type Definition, Attribute Definition |
| Access | 2 | Resource Access Constraints, Resource Format |
| Integration | 3 | Attribute List, Attribute Constraints, Resource Quality Description |

## Comparison of DataONE dialects and recommendations

The five levels are Identification, Discovery, Evaluation, Access, and Integration. As you can see in the chart below, EML contains every concept in each of these levels while CSDGM is missing one concept in each level except for Access. comparing across the Member Nodes using CSDGM or EML.

# Data

## DataONE Member Nodes

The HDF Group and NCEAS use the metadata in the DataONE repository to research the effect that use of metadata recommendations have on a collection’s metadata quality as part of the DIBBs project. In the DIBBs MetaDIG project each of the dialects used by DataONE Member Nodes are the collections. We use recommendation completeness as a quantitative measure of a collection’s quality according to the recommendation’s originating organization.

Table 1 - A dialect is a community specific instantiation of the documentation language that is specific to a community.

|  |
| --- |
| Metadata Dialects in DataONE |
| DataCite 3.1 |
| Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM) |
| Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM) Biological Data Profile |
| ISO 19115 and ISO 19115-2 / ISO 19139 and ISO 19139-2 |
| Dryad |
| OneDCX |
| Mercury Metadata Standard |
| Ecological Metadata Language (EML) |

Table 3 - A collection is a group of metadata records, commonly organized by a data center, organization or project and often stored in a database or web accessible folder.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| MemberNode | # Records | Collection Dialects and Counts |
| CDL | 250 | CSDGM(250) |
| CLOEBIRD | 1 | EML2.1.0(1) |
| DRYAD | 251 | Dryad(251) |
| EDACGSTORE | 250 | CSDGM(250) |
| EDORA | 28 | Mercury(28) |
| ESA | 53 | EML2.1.1(5), EML2.0.1(17), EML2.1.0(31) |
| GLEON | 13 | EML2.1.1(12)EML2.0.1(1) |
| GOA | 98 | EML2.1.1(98) |
| IARC | 250 | DataONE Dublin Core Extended v1.0(250) |
| IOE | 24 | EML2.1.1(24) |
| KNB | 250 | EML2.1.1(31) EML\_Access\_module\_version\_2.0.0beta6(15), EML \_Dataset\_module\_version\_2.0.0beta4(2), EML \_Dataset\_module\_version\_2.0.0beta6(13), EML \_Physical\_module\_version\_2.0.0beta6(2), EML2.0.0(101), EML2.0.1(49), EML2.1.0(35) |
| KUBI | 172 | EML2.1.1(172) |
| LTER | 250 | EML2.0.1(18), EML2.1.0(146), EML2.1.1(86) |
| LTER\_EUROPE | 165 | EML2.1.1(165) |
| NMEPSCOR | 7 | CSDGM(7) |
| ONEShare | 109 | EML2.1.1(109) |
| ORNLDAAC | 250 | Mercury(250) |
| PISCO | 248 | EML2.0.1(248) |
| RGD | 248 | Mercury(248) |
| SANPARKS | 247 | EML2.0.0(9), EML2.0.1(16), EML2.1.0(222) |
| SEAD | 18 | CSDGM(18) |
| TERN | 250 | EML2.1.1(250) |
| TFRI | 250 | EML2.1.1(17), EML2.1.0(27), EML2.0.1(206), |
| USANPN | 6 | EML2.1.1(6) |
| USGSCSAS | 250 | CSDGM(240), BDP(10) |
| US\_MPC | 250 | DataONE Dublin Core Extended v1.0(250) |

## Methods

Crosswalks Workflow is a step-by-step process that prepares the meta-dataset for analysis. This is accomplished through a few steps. The first step is to define the dialect and the recommendation conceptually. This prepares the system for testing the collection with the recommendation. Once the recommendation and the and dialect are defined, the metadata records get organized into a directory structure. Sometimes records will have a namespace prefix added that is not part of the dialect or will be empty files. Since EML uses the same prefix for all versions, sometimes the version needs to be altered in the files so they all match up. This is done so that the rubric created for the dialect recommendation pair can read and score the records in the collection accurately. The rubric, which is an xsl transform reads the records individually and creates a json scorecard that is then fed into a python script that creates the spreadsheet. This spreadsheet is then used to create the visualizations used to explain the completeness of the collections and the comparison between them.

## Process

We created a sample of up to 250 records from each member node, and separated these by dialect version. After cleaning up the resultant collections a report was generated on each. These reports detailed each xpath that contained a text value. The reports were concatenated by dialect and fed into an Excel workbook. The workbook allowed us to calculate the average occurrence count of each element, as well as collection level average occurrence for a dialect.

By selecting the elements in the five levels we were able to compare completeness across member nodes.

In the first phase of our research, we analyzed the Member Nodes that had EML 2.1.1 and CSDGM dialect collections using the LTER Recommendation . We used the Mercury and BDP collections as CSDGM. We created a conceptual version of the LTER recommendation at a high level detailed in Table 0. Instead of looking for the creator’s email address and organization we test only for the creator. We used the main concepts present in the five levels of the LTER Recommendation to assess the collections for completeness of documentation.

# Results

At a high level, LTER has more complete metadata than other member nodes in DataONE that use EML 2.1.1 or various CSDGM versions. This completeness is characterized as a concept occurrence percentage for each of the member nodes. There is a comparison to the recommendation’s dialect maximum, identification of signature scores, and Incomplete concept counts. These visualizations are intended to give an overview of the collections completeness with respect to the first three levels of the LTER recommendation for the sample set that was downloaded from the DataONE Data Catalog.

## Concept Occurrence Percentages

Concept occurrence tables show what percentage of the collection’s records contain the dialect definition for that concept. The visualization is comprised of rows for each recommendation concept and columns for each dialect. Cells are filled with a color or a percentage. The percentage is how many records in the sample set contain that concept.

Green represents 100%. Yellow represents 0%, a concept that the dialect contains but is not in any record in the sample set for that dialect. Red represents a concept missing from the dialect. The table is intended to show not only how complete a dialect is for a recommendation, as well as how complete the records are with respect to the dialect maxima.

The tables are split up by dialect to facilitate side by side comparison. Of note are the fact that there are no yellow squares in the LTER column. This means that LTER is the only organization to utilize each of these concepts in their metadata collection. While on a strict percentage by percentage basis, there is always some member node whose records contain that concept and we can describe that as a higher degree of completeness. The sum of concepts is most complete in the LTER collection, as it contains all the concepts. There are some collections that have many more green cells. These collections are generally smaller, in the case of CLOEBIRD there is only one record. TERN is similar but the collection is much larger. Both have no incomplete concepts, just completely missing or all present in each of 172 records.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| EML | CLOE BIRD | ESA | GLEON | GOA | IOE | KNB | KUBI | LTER | LTER  EUROPE | ONE Share | PISCO | SAN  PARKS | TERN | TFRI | USANPN |
| Resource Identifier | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Resource Title | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Author / Originator | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Metadata Contact | 100% | 100% | 54% | 0% | 0% | 56% | 0% | 83% | 84% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Contributor Name | 0% | 94% | 46% | 95% | 0% | 53% | 0% | 18% | 0% | 0% | 91% | 32% | 0% | 31% | 100% |
| Publisher | 100% | 0% | 23% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 86% | 0% | 94% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Publication Date | 100% | 100% | 46% | 0% | 0% | 18% | 0% | 94% | 69% | 100% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Resource Contact | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Abstract | 100% | 100% | 92% | 100% | 100% | 94% | 0% | 99.2% | 88% | 98% | 100% | 85% | 100% | 99% | 100% |
| Keyword | 100% | 94% | 77% | 100% | 96% | 89% | 100% | 99% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 97% | 100% | 99% | 100% |
| Resource Distribution | 0% | 100% | 62% | 0% | 0% | 56% | 0% | 36% | 100% | 94% | 99% | 2% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Spatial Extent | 100% | 92% | 92% | 94% | 100% | 92% | 100% | 97% | 48% | 97% | 100% | 98% | 100% | 97% | 100% |
| Taxonomic Extent | 100% | 70% | 0% | 77% | 8% | 23% | 0% | 4% | 21% | 0% | 0% | 15% | 100% | 40% | 0% |
| Temporal Extent | 100% | 100% | 92% | 94% | 4% | 86% | 100% | 98% | 98% | 94% | 100% | 95% | 100% | 91% | 100% |
| Maintenance | 100% | 0% | 23% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 55% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Resource Use Constraints | 100% | 100% | 92% | 100% | 100% | 95% | 0% | 96% | 89% | 94% | 100% | 44% | 100% | 82% | 100% |
| Process Step | 0% | 87% | 69% | 94% | 0% | 62% | 0% | 92% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 57% | 100% | 97% | 100% |
| Project Description | 0% | 0% | 38% | 95% | 8% | 11% | 0% | 16% | 0% | 94% | 99% | 2% | 100% | 6% | 0% |
| Entity Type Definition | 100% | 0% | 69% | 79% | 8% | 13% | 0% | 52% | 0% | 95% | 1% | 13% | 0% | 52% | 100% |
| Attribute Definition | 100% | 0% | 85% | 84% | 29% | 20% | 0% | 58% | 0% | 95% | 100% | 69% | 0% | 90% | 100% |
| Resource Access Constraints | 100% | 68% | 92% | 100% | 100% | 39% | 0% | 93% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 90% | 0% | 18% | 100% |
| Resource Format | 100% | 0% | 85% | 84% | 29% | 20% | 0% | 58% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 69% | 0% | 90% | 100% |
| Attribute List | 100% | 0% | 85% | 84% | 29% | 20% | 0% | 58% | 0% | 95% | 100% | 69% | 0% | 90% | 100% |
| Attribute Constraints | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0.4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Resource Quality Description | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CSDGM | CDL | USGSCSAS | EDACGSTORE | EDORA | ORNLDAAC | RGD | SEAD | NMEPSCOR |
| Resource Identifier | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% |
| Resource Title | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Author / Originator | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Metadata Contact | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Contributor Name | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Publisher | 100% | 26% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 67% | 0% |
| Publication Date | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Resource Contact | 100% | 80% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 67% | 100% |
| Abstract | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Keyword | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Resource Distribution | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 67% | 100% |
| Taxonomic Extent | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% |
| Spatial Extent | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Temporal Extent | 0% | 36% | 95% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 89% | 57% |
| Maintenance | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Resource Use Constraints | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Process Step | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Project Description | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% |
| Entity Type Definition | 100% | 98% | 81% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Attribute Definition | 100% | 98% | 81% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |

## Signature Score Groups by Dialect

These results are presented as counts of records with identical completeness scores with respect to the recommendation. The completeness scores are given in terms of the number of elements that are missing from a record, so low scores are good.

When a recommendation includes multiple levels (e.g. Mandatory, Recommended, and Optional), the scores are given as a series of numbers, one for each level. These are termed signatures. Typically, many records are missing the same concepts and, therefore, have identical signatures.

The signature 2 3 1 indicates a metadata record that has been tested for three levels and is missing 2 concepts from the first level, 3 from the second, and 1 concept from the third level. This record is less complete than a record with a signature of 1 1 1 and more complete than a record with a signature of 3 4 3.

Signature score groups are a way to expose the shining examples, the most complete metadata in the collection. If we look at the entire collection of EML, there are many signature score groups. In fact, many of the signatures are unique within the collection, while other signatures are over 10% of the entire DataONE sample set. If you pair the signature score with the member node from DataONE, you can see that in the top 17% of the entire sample set, 86% of the LTER sampled records occur.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Row Labels | Count of Record |
| 0 0 0 0 1 | 1 |
| LTER | 1 |
| 0 0 0 0 2 | 3 |
| LTER | 3 |
| 0 1 0 0 0 | 1 |
| LTER | 1 |
| 0 1 0 0 1 | 1 |
| LTER | 1 |
| 0 1 0 0 2 | 7 |
| LTER | 7 |
| 0 1 0 1 1 | 3 |
| LTER | 3 |
| 0 1 1 0 2 | 4 |
| LTER | 4 |
| 0 2 0 0 1 | 10 |
| LTER | 10 |
| 0 2 2 0 2 | 1 |
| LTER | 1 |
| 1 0 0 0 2 | 1 |
| LTER | 1 |
| 1 0 1 0 2 | 1 |
| LTER | 1 |
| 1 1 0 0 1 | 1 |
| LTER | 1 |
| 1 1 0 0 2 | 4 |
| GLEON | 1 |
| LTER | 3 |
| 1 1 1 0 2 | 3 |
| LTER | 3 |
| 1 1 2 0 2 | 1 |
| LTER | 1 |
| 1 1 3 1 3 | 26 |
| ESA | 19 |
| KNB | 6 |
| LTER | 1 |
| 1 1 3 2 3 | 8 |
| ESA | 8 |
| 1 1 4 1 3 | 5 |
| ESA | 4 |
| KNB | 1 |
| 1 2 1 0 2 | 4 |
| GLEON | 1 |
| KNB | 1 |
| LTER | 2 |
| 1 2 2 0 2 | 1 |
| KNB | 1 |
| 1 2 3 1 3 | 15 |
| ESA | 8 |
| KNB | 7 |
| 1 2 3 2 3 | 5 |
| ESA | 4 |
| KNB | 1 |
| 1 2 4 1 3 | 5 |
| ESA | 2 |
| GLEON | 1 |
| KNB | 2 |
| 1 3 3 2 3 | 2 |
| ESA | 2 |
| 2 0 1 0 2 | 1 |
| LTER | 1 |
| 2 0 2 0 2 | 1 |
| CLOEBIRD | 1 |
| 2 0 4 1 2 | 1 |
| LTER | 1 |
| 2 1 0 0 1 | 1 |
| LTER | 1 |
| 2 1 0 0 2 | 3 |
| GLEON | 2 |
| LTER | 1 |
| 2 1 1 0 1 | 1 |
| LTER | 1 |
| 2 1 1 0 2 | 5 |
| KNB | 2 |
| LTER | 3 |
| 2 1 2 0 2 | 2 |
| LTER | 2 |
| 2 1 3 0 2 | 1 |
| LTER | 1 |
| 2 1 3 1 3 | 102 |
| ESA | 2 |
| LTER | 84 |
| LTER\_EUROPE | 16 |
| 2 1 3 2 3 | 8 |
| ESA | 2 |
| KNB | 1 |
| LTER | 5 |
| 2 1 4 1 2 | 1 |
| LTER | 1 |
| 2 1 4 1 3 | 5 |
| LTER | 1 |
| LTER\_EUROPE | 4 |
| 2 2 0 0 2 | 1 |
| LTER | 1 |
| 2 2 1 0 2 | 68 |
| LTER | 68 |

## Complete Concept Counts

# Conclusions and Further Questions

### Observation 1

LTER uses every concept in the recommendation. No other DataOne member node’s collection sample contained every concept.

### Conclusion 1

LTER has the most complete collection because it is the only collection to contain all concepts in the recommendation.

### Observation 2

86%of the LTER sample are in the top 17% most complete signature groups

### Conclusion 2

LTER record more likely to be more complete than a record from any other member node that also uses EML.

### Observation 3

LTER contributes most of the Shining Examples.

### Conclusion 3

LTER more familiar with concepts and how to document.

### Observation 4

By level, LTER does not have a higher completeness percentage than all other member nodes LTER is not more complete on unweighted average.

### Conclusion 4

LTER is not favored as highly as a collection that contains few moderately complete records. LTER is more complete than the average of all DataONE member nodes that use EML including itself.

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