

# WorldFAIR WP10 Plant-Pollinator FIP01



Organization GO FAIR  
Created by Debora Drucker ([debora.drucker@embrapa.br](mailto:debora.drucker@embrapa.br))  
Based on FIP Wizard 3, 3.0.18 ([gofair:fip-wizard-3:3.0.18](#))  
Project Phase Defining FAIR Implementation Profile  
Project Tags Type: FIP  
Created at 21 Dec 2023



## I. About

*No questions*

## II. Declare your FAIR Implementation Community

### 1. Select your FAIR Implementation Community



#### WorldFAIR WP10 Plant-Pollinator Community

WorldFAIR Project WP Plant-Pollinator Community

- [See more here](#)

(Nanopublication:

[http://purl.org/np/RAmelWKE6iuzhkmqAsap\\_L8JREhw0Q0KkaOVvvvBSQJdA#wf-wp10-plant-pollinator](http://purl.org/np/RAmelWKE6iuzhkmqAsap_L8JREhw0Q0KkaOVvvvBSQJdA#wf-wp10-plant-pollinator))

### 2. Who is the Community Data Steward?

- 0000-0003-4177-1322

### 3. Specify the start date for the validity of the FIP

- 2022-08-08

### 4. Specify the end date for the validity of the FIP

- 2024-06-30

### III. Declarations for Findability

#### 1. Declaration F1 Metadata: What globally unique, persistent, resolvable identifier service do you use for metadata records?

- b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

##### 1.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers (1 items)

###### 1.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



###### DOI | Digital Object Identifier

The digital object identifier (DOI) system originated in a joint initiative of three trade associations in the publishing industry (International Publishers Association; International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers; Association of American Publishers). The system was announced at the Frankfurt Book Fair 1997. The International DOI Foundation (IDF) was created to develop and manage the DOI system, also in 1997. The DOI system was adopted as International Standard ISO 26324 in 2012. The DOI system implements the Handle System and adds a number of new features. The DOI system provides an infrastructure for persistent unique identification of objects of any type. The DOI system is designed to work over the Internet. A DOI name is permanently assigned to an object to provide a resolvable persistent network link to current information about that object, including where the object, or information about it, can be found on the Internet. While information about an object can change over time, its DOI name will not change. A DOI name can be resolved within the DOI system to values of one or more types of data relating to the object identified by that DOI name, such as a URL, an e-mail address, other identifiers and descriptive metadata. The DOI system enables the construction of automated services and transactions. Applications of the DOI system include but are not limited to managing information and documentation location and access; managing metadata; facilitating electronic transactions; persistent unique identification of any form of any data; and commercial and non-commercial transactions. The content of an object associated with a DOI name is described unambiguously by DOI metadata, based on a structured extensible data model that enables the object to be associated with metadata of any desired degree of precision and granularity to support description and services. The data model supports interoperability between DOI applications. The scope of the DOI system is not defined by

reference to the type of content (format, etc.) of the referent, but by reference to the functionalities it provides and the context of use. The DOI system provides, within networks of DOI applications, for unique identification, persistence, resolution, metadata and semantic interoperability.

(Nanopublication: [http://purl.org/np/RAnAWGdeI\\_1GGmDAqv-vZjby5XqbL2ZujNz1vgwK\\_6cRI#DOI](http://purl.org/np/RAnAWGdeI_1GGmDAqv-vZjby5XqbL2ZujNz1vgwK_6cRI#DOI))

#### 1.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

#### 1.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

- DOI comprises data and metadata as a package

### 2. Declaration F1 Data: What globally unique, persistent, resolvable identifier service do you use for datasets?

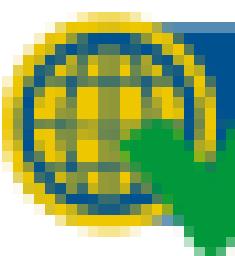
- b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

#### 2.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers (2 items)

##### 2.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



URI		Uniform	Resource	Identifier
				

URI is a string that provides a unique address (either on the Internet or on another private network, such as a computer filesystem or an Intranet) representing a resource, and implicitly describes where a resource can be found. A resource identification need not suggest the retrieval of resource representations over the Internet, nor need they imply network-based resources at all.

(Nanopublication: <http://purl.org/np/RA5-OsT0-sjRbc0FEGfOzkrcFtExipMRmoLErzg5QWL7c#URI>)

### 2.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

### 2.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

### 2.b.1.b.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource

- 



#### DOI | Digital Object Identifier

The digital object identifier (DOI) system originated in a joint initiative of three trade associations in the publishing industry (International Publishers Association; International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers; Association of American Publishers). The system was announced at the Frankfurt Book Fair 1997. The International DOI Foundation (IDF) was created to develop and manage the DOI system, also in 1997. The DOI system was adopted as International Standard ISO 26324 in 2012. The DOI system implements the Handle System and adds a number of new features. The DOI system provides an infrastructure for persistent unique identification of objects of any type. The DOI system is designed to work over the Internet. A DOI name is permanently assigned to an object to provide a resolvable persistent network link to current information about that object, including where the object, or information about it, can be found on the Internet. While information about an object can change over time, its DOI name will not change. A DOI name can be resolved within the DOI system to values of one or more types of data relating to the object identified by that DOI name, such as a URL, an e-mail address, other identifiers and descriptive metadata. The DOI system enables the construction of automated services and transactions. Applications of the DOI system include but are not limited to managing information and documentation location and access; managing metadata; facilitating electronic transactions; persistent unique identification of any form of any data; and commercial and non-commercial transactions. The content of an object associated with a DOI name is described unambiguously by DOI metadata, based on a structured extensible data model that enables the object to be associated with metadata of any desired degree of precision and granularity to support description and services. The data model supports interoperability between DOI applications. The scope of the DOI system is not defined by reference to the type of content (format, etc.) of the referent, but by reference to the functionalities it provides and the context of use. The DOI system provides, within networks of

*DOI applications, for unique identification, persistence, resolution, metadata and semantic interoperability.*

(Nanopublication: [http://purl.org/np/RAnAWGdeI\\_1GGmDAqv-vZjby5XqbL2ZujNz1vgwK\\_6cRI#DOI](http://purl.org/np/RAnAWGdeI_1GGmDAqv-vZjby5XqbL2ZujNz1vgwK_6cRI#DOI))

### 2.b.1.b.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

### 2.b.1.b.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

## 3. Declaration F2: What metadata schema do you use for findability?

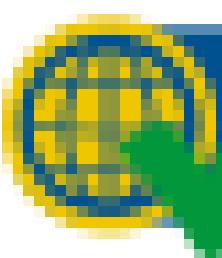
- b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

### 3.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers (1 items)

#### 3.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



EML		Ecological	Metadata	Language
				

*The Ecological Metadata Language (EML) metadata standard was originally developed for the earth, environmental and ecological sciences. It is based on prior work done by the Ecological Society of America and associated efforts. It has been developed to document any research data, and as such can be used outside of these original subject areas. EML is implemented as a series of XML document types that can be used in a modular and extensible manner to document ecological data. Each EML module is designed to describe one logical part of the total metadata that should be included with any ecological dataset.*

(Nanopublication:  
[http://purl.org/np/RAUOTQKnMjCWdbbaEXfelgKYEK7CZQ2PhiHlM\\_gDrksdM#EML](http://purl.org/np/RAUOTQKnMjCWdbbaEXfelgKYEK7CZQ2PhiHlM_gDrksdM#EML))

**3.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:**

- a. Currently in use by the community

**3.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)**

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

**4. Declaration F3: What is the schema that links the persistent identifiers of your data to the metadata description?**

- b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

**4.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)**

*Answers (1 items)*

**4.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource****DataCite | DataCite Ontology**

*The DataCite Ontology (DataCite) is an ontology that enables the metadata properties of the DataCite Metadata Schema Specification (i.e., a list of metadata properties for the accurate and consistent identification of a resource for citation and retrieval purposes) to be described in RDF.*

(Nanopublication:

[http://purl.org/np/RANGw57Qlx5BklwMWCP1srqv4KG1o1I8cvA2IRaHq\\_HDg#DataCite](http://purl.org/np/RANGw57Qlx5BklwMWCP1srqv4KG1o1I8cvA2IRaHq_HDg#DataCite))

**4.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:**

- a. Currently in use by the community

**4.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)**

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

## 5. Declaration F4 Metadata: Which service do you use to publish your metadata records?

- b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

### 5.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers (2 items)

#### 5.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



GBIF search engine | Global Biodiversity Information Facility Search Engine



*GBIF search engine provides free and open access to biodiversity data.*

(Nanopublication:

[http://purl.org/np/RAANOJAdT5AYQlA5SMsTOGb6aHjhyhd8o2nkSqX1UeWDU#GBIF\\_search\\_engine](http://purl.org/np/RAANOJAdT5AYQlA5SMsTOGb6aHjhyhd8o2nkSqX1UeWDU#GBIF_search_engine))

#### 5.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

#### 5.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

**!** *This question has not been answered yet!*

#### 5.b.1.b.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



### Global Biotic Interactions

*Global Biotic Interactions (GloBI) provides open access to finding species interaction data (e.g., predator-prey, pollinator-plant, pathogen-host, parasite-host) by combining existing open datasets using open source software.*

(Nanopublication: [http://purl.org/np/RAaVy0fy6sYJm65zGfhv\\_vJmQNXvYQxKpve-XrbRSboRI#GloBI](http://purl.org/np/RAaVy0fy6sYJm65zGfhv_vJmQNXvYQxKpve-XrbRSboRI#GloBI))

### 5.b.1.b.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

### 5.b.1.b.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

## 6. Declaration F4 Datasets: Which service do you use to publish your datasets?

- b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

### 6.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers (2 items)

#### 6.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



GBIF search engine | Global Biodiversity Information Facility Search Engine



*GBIF search engine provides free and open access to biodiversity data.*

(Nanopublication:

[http://purl.org/np/RAANOJAdT5AYQlA5SMsTOGb6aHjhyhd8o2nkSqX1UeWDU#GBIF\\_search\\_engine](http://purl.org/np/RAANOJAdT5AYQlA5SMsTOGb6aHjhyhd8o2nkSqX1UeWDU#GBIF_search_engine))

#### 6.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

### 6.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

#### 6.b.1.b.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



Global Biotic Interactions

*Global Biotic Interactions (GloBI) provides open access to finding species interaction data (e.g., predator-prey, pollinator-plant, pathogen-host, parasite-host) by combining existing open datasets using open source software.*

(Nanopublication: [http://purl.org/np/RAaVy0fy6sYJm65zGfhv\\_vJmQNXvYQxKpve-XrbRSboRI#GloBI](http://purl.org/np/RAaVy0fy6sYJm65zGfhv_vJmQNXvYQxKpve-XrbRSboRI#GloBI))

#### **6.b.1.b.2. This implementation choice is:**

- a. Currently in use by the community

#### **6.b.1.b.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)**

**!** *This question has not been answered yet!*

## IV. Declarations for Accessibility

### 1. Declaration A1.1 Metadata: Which standardized communication protocol do you use for metadata records?

- b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

#### 1.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers (2 items)

##### 1.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



HTTPS		Hypertext	Transfer	Protocol	Secure
					

*Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) is an extension of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). It is used for secure communication over a computer network, and is widely used on the Internet. In HTTPS, the communication protocol is encrypted using Transport Layer Security (TLS) or, formerly, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). The protocol is therefore also referred to as HTTP over TLS, or HTTP over SSL.*

(Nanopublication: [http://purl.org/np/RAF1ANn-BCFop0OBMOC7S8NtG0y\\_xYhRX4tAu37XZVCo0#HTTPS](http://purl.org/np/RAF1ANn-BCFop0OBMOC7S8NtG0y_xYhRX4tAu37XZVCo0#HTTPS))

##### 1.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

##### 1.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

##### 1.b.1.b.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



REST

Representational

state

transfer



*REST defines a set of constraints for how the architecture of an Internet-scale distributed hypermedia system, such as the Web, should behave.*

(Nanopublication:  
<http://purl.org/np/RAszH6lU-Zc3U07MHPKj1Lb0dmMmaTJrRvQ0jqpXMyFY4#REST>)

#### 1.b.1.b.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

#### 1.b.1.b.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

### 2. Declaration A1.1 Datasets: Which standardized communication protocol do you use for datasets?

- b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

#### 2.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers (2 items)

#### 2.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource

- 

HTTPS

Hypertext

Transfer

Protocol

Secure



*Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) is an extension of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). It is used for secure communication over a computer network, and is widely used on the Internet. In HTTPS, the communication protocol is encrypted using Transport*

Layer Security (TLS) or, formerly, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). The protocol is therefore also referred to as HTTP over TLS, or HTTP over SSL.

(Nanopublication: [http://purl.org/np/RAF1ANn-BCFop0OBMOC7S8NtG0y\\_xYhRX4tAu37XZVCo0#HTTPS](http://purl.org/np/RAF1ANn-BCFop0OBMOC7S8NtG0y_xYhRX4tAu37XZVCo0#HTTPS))

#### 2.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:

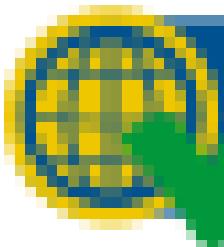
- a. Currently in use by the community

#### 2.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

#### 2.b.1.b.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



REST		Representational	state	transfer
				

REST defines a set of constraints for how the architecture of an Internet-scale distributed hypermedia system, such as the Web, should behave.

(Nanopublication: <http://purl.org/np/RAszH6lU-Zc3U07MHPKj1Lb0dmMmaTJrRvQ0jqpXMyFY4#REST>)

#### 2.b.1.b.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

#### 2.b.1.b.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

### 3. Declaration A1.2 Metadata: Which authentication & authorisation service do you use for metadata records?

- b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

### 3.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers (2 items)

#### 3.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



##### Open Data

practice of sharing data publicly and reusable

- [See more here](#)

(Nanopublication: <http://purl.org/np/RA63-ZV5MsUMBGvOTpqpg3rxn7dSkHD8HOq4f2cdyvc#OPENDATA>)

#### 3.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

#### 3.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

- Everyone is allowed to see and access metadata without restriction

#### 3.b.1.b.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



##### OAuth | Open Authorization

*OAuth 2.0 is the industry-standard protocol for authorization. OAuth 2.0 focuses on client developer simplicity while providing specific authorization flows for web applications, desktop applications, mobile phones, and living room devices.*

(Nanopublication:  
<http://purl.org/np/RAbhCIJzwMFVkgwvrhsdjnpxtH58oLKoyxgj60DzkS-q4#OAuth>)

### 3.b.1.b.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

### 3.b.1.b.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

## 4. Declaration A1.2 Datasets: Which authentication & authorisation service do you use for datasets?

- b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

### 4.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers (3 items)

#### 4.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource

- 



#### OAuth | Open Authorization

*OAuth 2.0 is the industry-standard protocol for authorization. OAuth 2.0 focuses on client developer simplicity while providing specific authorization flows for web applications, desktop applications, mobile phones, and living room devices.*

(Nanopublication:

<http://purl.org/np/RAbhCIJzwMFVkgwvrhsdjnpxtH58oLKoyxgj60DzkS-q4#OAuth>)

### 4.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

### 4.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

#### 4.b.1.b.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource

-

## GBIF local account

*A local username and password combination*

(Nanopublication:

[http://purl.org/np/RAaYmMNLcVlFd9W\\_mfb3yIXL8vkacdHfvgLdefX6qrmIA#GBIF\\_local\\_account](http://purl.org/np/RAaYmMNLcVlFd9W_mfb3yIXL8vkacdHfvgLdefX6qrmIA#GBIF_local_account))

### 4.b.1.b.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

### 4.b.1.b.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

**!** *This question has not been answered yet!*

### 4.b.1.c.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



#### Open Data

practice of sharing data publicly and reusable

- [See more here](#)

(Nanopublication:

<http://purl.org/np/RA63-ZV5MsUMBGvOTpqpqg3rxn7dSkHD8HOq4f2cdyvc#OPENDATA>)

### 4.b.1.c.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

### 4.b.1.c.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

- Everyone is allowed to see and access metadata without restriction at GloBI

## 5. Declaration A2: What metadata preservation policy do you use?

- a. Declaration: No implementation choice has been made by this community

### 5.a.1. Considerations (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

## V. Declarations for Interoperability

### 1. Declaration I1 Metadata: What knowledge representation language (allowing machine interoperation) do you use for metadata records?

- b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

#### 1.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers (4 items)

##### 1.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource

- 



##### DwC-A | Darwin Core Archive

*DwC-A is a biodiversity informatics data standard that makes use of the Darwin Core terms to produce a single, self contained dataset for sharing species-level (taxonomic), species-occurrence data, and sampling-event data. An archive is a set of text files, in standard comma- or tab-delimited format, with a simple descriptor file (called meta.xml) to inform others how the files are organized.*

(Nanopublication:

[http://purl.org/np/RAalb4yUuh8\\_oDKKVBfilFEmwUFORrAaxfx\\_XqvHazNfU#DwC-A](http://purl.org/np/RAalb4yUuh8_oDKKVBfilFEmwUFORrAaxfx_XqvHazNfU#DwC-A))

##### 1.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

##### 1.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

##### 1.b.1.b.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource

-



## JSON | JavaScript Object Notation

*JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) is a lightweight, text-based, language-independent data interchange format. It was derived from the ECMAScript Programming Language Standard. JSON defines a small set of formatting rules for the portable representation of structured data. This RFC specification aims to remove inconsistencies with other specifications of JSON, repair specification errors, and offer experience-based interoperability guidance.*

(Nanopublication: [http://purl.org/np/RAypIT9C-q0n\\_Y2tOPqCOM19ETJNWdvNI40rVF11AMoiw#JSON](http://purl.org/np/RAypIT9C-q0n_Y2tOPqCOM19ETJNWdvNI40rVF11AMoiw#JSON))

### 1.b.1.b.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

### 1.b.1.b.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

### 1.b.1.c.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



XMLS		eXtensible	Markup	Language	Schema
 The logo for GFF (Global Forest Watch) features a stylized globe composed of green and yellow pixels, with a large green checkmark to its right. The letters "GFF" are written in a bold, yellow, blocky font.					

*XMLS defines and describes a class of XML documents by using schema components to constrain and document the meaning, usage and relationships of their constituent parts: datatypes, elements and their content and attributes and their values.*

(Nanopublication: [http://purl.org/np/RA5E0NA\\_BAilxwHhZKQm-ItnFoxw3ateI8UFxZ0rs8N5Q#XML\\_Schema](http://purl.org/np/RA5E0NA_BAilxwHhZKQm-ItnFoxw3ateI8UFxZ0rs8N5Q#XML_Schema))

### 1.b.1.c.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

### 1.b.1.c.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! This question has not been answered yet!

#### 1.b.1.d.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



RDFS		Resource	Description	Framework	Schema
			GFF		

RDF Schema (RDFS) is the RDF vocabulary description language. RDFS defines classes and properties that may be used to describe classes, properties and other resources.

(Nanopublication:  
<http://purl.org/np/RAuGuytQvgeSrPY0vbF6lNF0Uc2jQRHrPXu597k4iISk#RDFS>)

<http://purl.org/np/RAuGuytQvgeSrPY0vbF6lNF0Uc2jQRHrPXu597k4iISk#RDFS>

#### 1.b.1.d.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

### 1.b.1.d.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! This question has not been answered yet!

## 2. Declaration I1 Datasets: What knowledge representation language (allowing machine interoperability) do you use for datasets?

- b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

### 2.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers (4 items)

#### 2.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource





## DwC-A | Darwin Core Archive

*DwC-A is a biodiversity informatics data standard that makes use of the Darwin Core terms to produce a single, self contained dataset for sharing species-level (taxonomic), species-occurrence data, and sampling-event data. An archive is a set of text files, in standard comma- or tab-delimited format, with a simple descriptor file (called meta.xml) to inform others how the files are organized.*

(Nanopublication:

[http://purl.org/np/RAalb4yUuh8\\_oDKKVBfilFEmwUFORrAaxfx\\_XqvHazNfU#DwC-A](http://purl.org/np/RAalb4yUuh8_oDKKVBfilFEmwUFORrAaxfx_XqvHazNfU#DwC-A))

### 2.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

### 2.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

### 2.b.1.b.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



## JSON | JavaScript Object Notation

*JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) is a lightweight, text-based, language-independent data interchange format. It was derived from the ECMAScript Programming Language Standard. JSON defines a small set of formatting rules for the portable representation of structured data. This RFC specification aims to remove inconsistencies with other specifications of JSON, repair specification errors, and offer experience-based interoperability guidance.*

(Nanopublication:

[http://purl.org/np/RAypIT9C-q0n\\_Y2tOPqCOM19ETJNWdvNI40rVF11AMoiw#JSON](http://purl.org/np/RAypIT9C-q0n_Y2tOPqCOM19ETJNWdvNI40rVF11AMoiw#JSON))

[http://purl.org/np/RAypIT9C-q0n\\_Y2tOPqCOM19ETJNWdvNI40rVF11AMoiw#JSON](http://purl.org/np/RAypIT9C-q0n_Y2tOPqCOM19ETJNWdvNI40rVF11AMoiw#JSON)

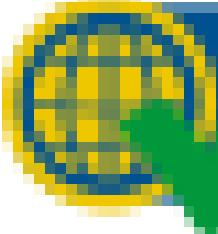
**2.b.1.b.2. This implementation choice is:**

- a. Currently in use by the community

**2.b.1.b.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)**

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

**2.b.1.c.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource**

RDFS		Resource	Description	Framework	Schema
					

*RDF Schema (RDFS) is the RDF vocabulary description language. RDFS defines classes and properties that may be used to describe classes, properties and other resources.*

(Nanopublication: <http://purl.org/np/RAuGuytQvgeSrPY0vbF6lNF0Uc2jQRHrPXu597k4iISk#RDFS>)

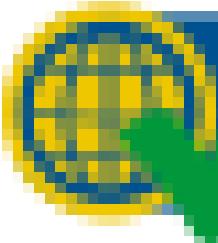
**2.b.1.c.2. This implementation choice is:**

- a. Currently in use by the community

**2.b.1.c.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)**

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

**2.b.1.d.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource**

XMLS		eXtensible	Markup	Language	Schema
					

*XML defines and describes a class of XML documents by using schema components to constrain and document the meaning, usage and relationships of their constituent parts: datatypes, elements and their content and attributes and their values.*

(Nanopublication: [http://purl.org/np/RA5E0NA\\_BAilxwHhZKQm-ItnFoxw3ateI8UFxZ0rs8N5Q#XML\\_Schema](http://purl.org/np/RA5E0NA_BAilxwHhZKQm-ItnFoxw3ateI8UFxZ0rs8N5Q#XML_Schema))

### 2.b.1.d.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

### 2.b.1.d.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

## 3. Declaration I2 Metadata: What structured vocabulary do you use to annotate your metadata records?

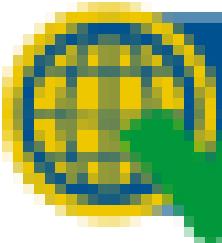
- b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

### 3.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers (2 items)

#### 3.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



EML		Ecological	Metadata	Language
				

*The Ecological Metadata Language (EML) metadata standard was originally developed for the earth, environmental and ecological sciences. It is based on prior work done by the Ecological Society of America and associated efforts. It has been developed to document any research data, and as such can be used outside of these original subject areas. EML is implemented as a series of XML document types that can be used in a modular and extensible manner to document ecological data. Each EML module is designed to describe one logical part of the total metadata that should be included with any ecological dataset.*

(Nanopublication:  
[http://purl.org/np/RAUOTQKnMjCWdbbaEXfelgKYEK7CZQ2PhiHlM\\_gDrksdM#EML](http://purl.org/np/RAUOTQKnMjCWdbbaEXfelgKYEK7CZQ2PhiHlM_gDrksdM#EML))

### 3.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

### 3.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

### 3.b.1.b.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource

- 



DwC | Darwin Core

Darwin Core (DwC) is a vocabulary that includes a glossary of terms (in other contexts these might be called properties, elements, fields, columns, attributes, or concepts) intended to facilitate the sharing of information about biological diversity by providing identifiers, labels, and definitions. The Darwin Core is primarily based on the observation, specimen and samples of taxa. The Darwin Core standard is comprised of one vocabulary (the Darwin Core vocabulary), and six associated documents. The vocabulary itself is composed of four term lists: Darwin Core terms borrowed from the Dublin Core legacy and terms namespace, Darwin Core IRI-value Term Analogs, and the core terms defined by Darwin Core.

- [See more here](#)

(Nanopublication:

[http://purl.org/np/RARwTPZPVcTQKNrHUGFsDBUcdlTZSt\\_40\\_SkaylE\\_Y27A#DwC](http://purl.org/np/RARwTPZPVcTQKNrHUGFsDBUcdlTZSt_40_SkaylE_Y27A#DwC))

### 3.b.1.b.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

### 3.b.1.b.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

## 4. Declaration I2 Datasets: What structured vocabulary do you use to encode your datasets

- b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

#### 4.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers (2 items)

##### 4.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



###### Plant Pollinator Vocabulary

*Plant Pollinator Vocabulary*

(Nanopublication:

[http://purl.org/np/RARrd45kc5faT3PhY1lp33Y39MK\\_U0I3CPoO\\_6zu2YHi0#plant-pollinator-vocabulary](http://purl.org/np/RARrd45kc5faT3PhY1lp33Y39MK_U0I3CPoO_6zu2YHi0#plant-pollinator-vocabulary))

##### 4.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:

- c. Is planned to be used in the future

##### 4.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

##### 4.b.1.b.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



DwC | Darwin Core

Darwin Core (DwC) is a vocabulary that includes a glossary of terms (in other contexts these might be called properties, elements, fields, columns, attributes, or concepts) intended to facilitate the sharing of information about biological diversity by providing identifiers, labels, and definitions. The Darwin Core is primarily based on the observation, specimen and samples of taxa. The Darwin Core standard is comprised of one vocabulary (the Darwin Core vocabulary), and six associated documents. The vocabulary itself is composed of four term lists: Darwin Core terms borrowed from the Dublin Core legacy and terms namespace, Darwin Core IRI-value Term Analogs, and the core terms defined by Darwin Core.

- [See more here](#)

(Nanopublication:  
[http://purl.org/np/RARwTPZPVcTQKNrHUGFsDBUcdlTZSt\\_40\\_SkaylE\\_Y27A#DwC](http://purl.org/np/RARwTPZPVcTQKNrHUGFsDBUcdlTZSt_40_SkaylE_Y27A#DwC))

#### 4.b.1.b.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

#### 4.b.1.b.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

### 5. Declaration I3 Metadata: What semantic model do you use for your metadata records?

- b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

#### 5.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers (2 items)

##### 5.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



##### Relations Ontology

*RO is a collection of relations intended primarily for standardization across ontologies in the OBO Foundry and wider OBO library. It incorporates ROCore upper-level relations such as part of as well as biology-specific relationship types such as develops from.*

(Nanopublication:

[http://purl.org/np/RAVT7rLksAMk6USGER3zTPnkY81Mnpoxfr\\_6\\_PYKN7bN4#RO](http://purl.org/np/RAVT7rLksAMk6USGER3zTPnkY81Mnpoxfr_6_PYKN7bN4#RO))

#### 5.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

#### 5.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

##### 5.b.1.b.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource





## DwC | Darwin Core

Darwin Core (DwC) is a vocabulary that includes a glossary of terms (in other contexts these might be called properties, elements, fields, columns, attributes, or concepts) intended to facilitate the sharing of information about biological diversity by providing identifiers, labels, and definitions. The Darwin Core is primarily based on the observation, specimen and samples of taxa. The Darwin Core standard is comprised of one vocabulary (the Darwin Core vocabulary), and six associated documents. The vocabulary itself is composed of four term lists: Darwin Core terms borrowed from the Dublin Core legacy and terms namespace, Darwin Core IRI-value Term Analogs, and the core terms defined by Darwin Core.

- [See more here](#)

(Nanopublication:

[http://purl.org/np/RARwTPZPVcTQKNrHUGFsDBUcdlTZSt\\_40\\_SkaylE\\_Y27A#DwC](http://purl.org/np/RARwTPZPVcTQKNrHUGFsDBUcdlTZSt_40_SkaylE_Y27A#DwC))

### 5.b.1.b.2. This implementation choice is:

- ✓ a. Currently in use by the community

### 5.b.1.b.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

## 6. Declaration I3 Datasets: What semantic model do you use for your datasets?

- ✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

### 6.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

[Answers \(1 items\)](#)

#### 6.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource

- ✓



## DwC-A | Darwin Core Archive

*DwC-A is a biodiversity informatics data standard that makes use of the Darwin Core terms to produce a single, self contained dataset for sharing species-level (taxonomic), species-occurrence data, and sampling-event data. An archive is a set of text files, in standard comma- or tab-delimited format, with a simple descriptor file (called meta.xml) to inform others how the files are organized.*

(Nanopublication:

[http://purl.org/np/RAalb4yUuh8\\_oDKKVBfilFEmwUFORrAaxfx\\_XqvHazNfU#DwC-A](http://purl.org/np/RAalb4yUuh8_oDKKVBfilFEmwUFORrAaxfx_XqvHazNfU#DwC-A))

### 6.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

### 6.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

## VI. Declarations for Reusability

### 1. Declaration R1.1 Metadata: Which usage license do you use for your metadata records?

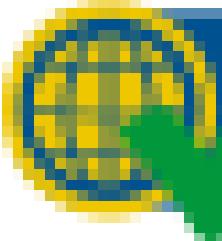
- b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

#### 1.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers (3 items)

##### 1.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



CC0	1.0		CC0	1.0	Universal	Public	Domain	Dedication
								

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, all without asking permission.

(Nanopublication: <http://purl.org/np/RAq55jS4TCF-u0HLARDjWevzMv8k-NY7737bSJzRAY2w#CC0-1.0>)

##### 1.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:

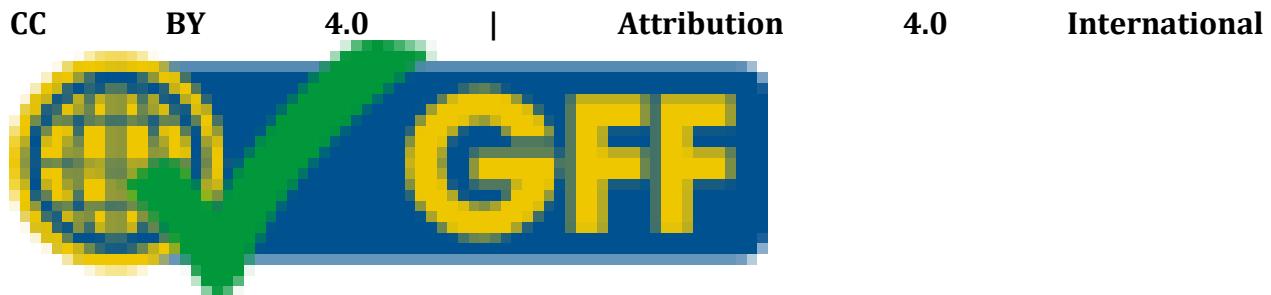
- a. Currently in use by the community

##### 1.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! This question has not been answered yet!

##### 1.b.1.b.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource





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(Nanopublication: [http://purl.org/np/RAQ\\_sGdY\\_Qc7l1O\\_zmn4nr-pMBOxKU04Ur9s998rS6Fc#CC-BY-4.0](http://purl.org/np/RAQ_sGdY_Qc7l1O_zmn4nr-pMBOxKU04Ur9s998rS6Fc#CC-BY-4.0))

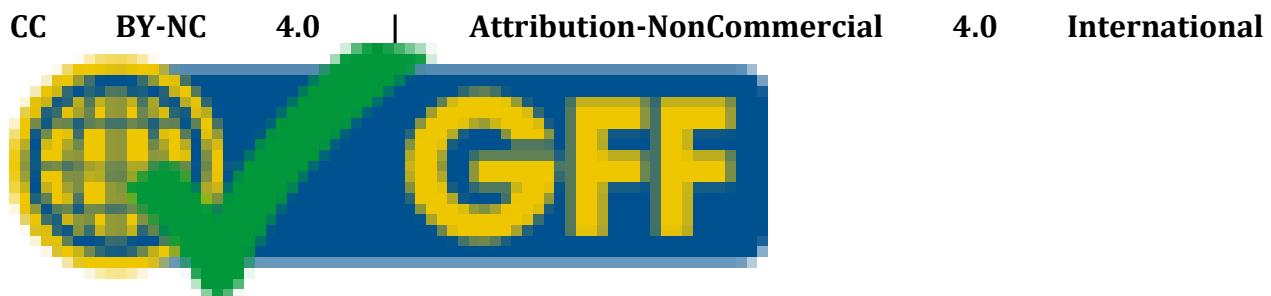
#### 1.b.1.b.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

#### 1.b.1.b.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

#### 1.b.1.c.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



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(Nanopublication: [http://purl.org/np/RANw\\_e-9CEfADSpQKbEVn5G7qu\\_jczqdJUNssOzYXEvfA#CC-BY-NC-4.0](http://purl.org/np/RANw_e-9CEfADSpQKbEVn5G7qu_jczqdJUNssOzYXEvfA#CC-BY-NC-4.0))

#### 1.b.1.c.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

### 1.b.1.c.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! This question has not been answered yet!

## 2. Declaration R1.1 Datasets: Which usage license do you use for your datasets?

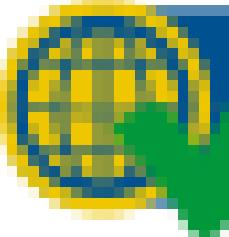
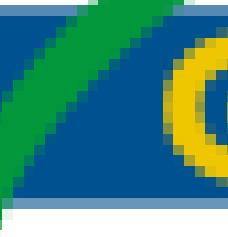
- b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

### 2.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers (3 items)

#### 2.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



CC0	1.0		CC0	1.0	Universal	Public	Domain	Dedication
								

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(Nanopublication: <http://purl.org/np/RAq55jS4TCF-u0HLARDjWevzMv8k-NY7737bSJVzRAY2w#CC0-1.0>)

#### 2.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:

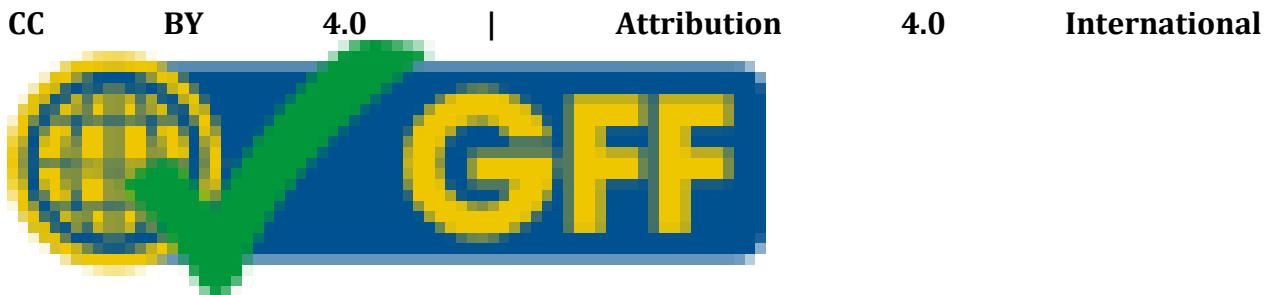
- a. Currently in use by the community

### 2.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! This question has not been answered yet!

#### 2.b.1.b.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource





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(Nanopublication: [http://purl.org/np/RAQ\\_sGdY\\_Qc7l1O\\_zmn4nr-pMBOxKU04Ur9s998rS6Fc#CC-BY-4.0](http://purl.org/np/RAQ_sGdY_Qc7l1O_zmn4nr-pMBOxKU04Ur9s998rS6Fc#CC-BY-4.0))

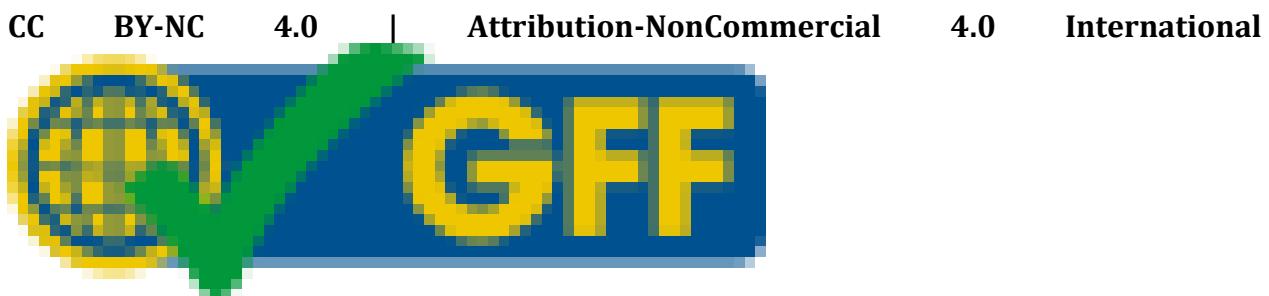
#### 2.b.1.b.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

#### 2.b.1.b.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! *This question has not been answered yet!*

#### 2.b.1.c.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



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(Nanopublication: [http://purl.org/np/RANw\\_e-9CEfADSpQKbEVn5G7qu\\_jczqdJUNssOzYXEvfA#CC-BY-NC-4.0](http://purl.org/np/RANw_e-9CEfADSpQKbEVn5G7qu_jczqdJUNssOzYXEvfA#CC-BY-NC-4.0))

#### 2.b.1.c.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

### 2.b.1.c.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

! This question has not been answered yet!

### 3. Declaration R1.2 Metadata: What metadata schema do you use for describing the provenance of your metadata records?

- b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

#### 3.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers (1 items)

##### 3.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



##### PROV-O | W3C PROV Ontology

The PROV Ontology (PROV-O) expresses the PROV Data Model using the OWL2 Web Ontology Language (OWL2). It is intended for the Linked Data and Semantic Web community. It provides a set of classes, properties, and restrictions that can be used to represent and interchange provenance information generated in different systems and under different contexts. It can also be specialized to create new classes and properties to model provenance information for different applications and domains. PROV-O is one serialization of PROV-DM, the other two being PROV-N and PROV-XML. PROV-DM and PROV-O define how to represent provenance on the World Wide Web, and as such additional documentation has been included in this record for PROV-AQ (Access and Query), a note which describes how standard web protocols may be used to locate, retrieve and query provenance records. PROV-DC provides a mapping from Dublin Core to PROV-O, and is listed in this record. For the purpose of this specification, provenance is defined as a record that describes the people, institutions, entities, and activities involved in producing, influencing, or delivering a piece of data or a thing. In particular, the provenance of information is crucial in deciding whether information is to be trusted, how it should be integrated with other diverse information sources, and how to give credit to its originators when reusing it. In an open and inclusive environment such as the Web, where users find information that is often contradictory or questionable, provenance can help those users to make trust judgements.

(Nanopublication:

<http://purl.org/np/RAnkRRbkigfQpL2ERK1jVqwA9Brwu1GcORfTbfQMWHfc4#PROV-O>)

### 3.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

### 3.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

- Used in GloBI

## 4. Declaration R1.2 Datasets: What metadata schema do you use for describing the provenance of your datasets?

- b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

### 4.b.1. List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers (1 items)

#### 4.b.1.a.1. Select the FAIR Enabling Resource

- 



#### PROV-O | W3C PROV Ontology

The PROV Ontology (PROV-O) expresses the PROV Data Model using the OWL2 Web Ontology Language (OWL2). It is intended for the Linked Data and Semantic Web community. It provides a set of classes, properties, and restrictions that can be used to represent and interchange provenance information generated in different systems and under different contexts. It can also be specialized to create new classes and properties to model provenance information for different applications and domains. PROV-O is one serialization of PROV-DM, the other two being PROV-N and PROV-XML. PROV-DM and PROV-O define how to represent provenance on the World Wide Web, and as such additional documentation has been included in this record for PROV-AQ (Access and Query), a note which describes how standard web protocols may be used to locate, retrieve and query provenance records. PROV-DC provides a mapping from Dublin Core to PROV-O, and is listed in this record. For the purpose of this specification, provenance is defined as a record that describes the people, institutions, entities, and activities involved in producing, influencing, or delivering a piece of data or a thing. In particular, the provenance of information is crucial in deciding whether information is to be trusted, how it should be integrated with other diverse information sources, and how to give credit to its originators when reusing it. In an open and inclusive environment such as the Web, where users find information that is often contradictory or questionable, provenance can help those users to make trust judgements.

(Nanopublication:

<http://purl.org/np/RAnkRRbkigfQpL2ERK1jVqwA9Brwu1GcORfTbfQMWHfc4#PROV-0>)

#### 4.b.1.a.2. This implementation choice is:

- a. Currently in use by the community

#### 4.b.1.a.3. Implementation Consideration (optional)

- Used in GloBI

#### 5. Declaration R1.3: Your community uses this FAIR Implementation Profile to link to domain-relevant community standards. Please acknowledge this statement by clicking on 'Read and understood'.

- a. Read and understood.

## VII. Register a new resource as a nanopublication

*No questions*