
lernOS Content Curation Guide

A guide on how to find, make sense of and share relevant content

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1 About lernOS

lernOS is a method of self-organization for people living and working in the 21st century. To be successful today, you need to constantly learn, organize and develop. No one else is responsible for this process. You have to take care of it yourself (self-directed, lifelong learning).

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Content Curation lernOS Circle Guide

A guide on how to find, make sense of, and share relevant content

You have no idea what content curation (or also called “digital content curation”) is and would like to get a picture of it?

Content curation helps you put together valuable information about topics with the help of content and experts, without having to reinvent the wheel. You’ll learn methods, forms, and approaches for thinking outside the box about your topic and sharing your emerging knowledge with others.

When you learn about content curation through this lernOS Circle Guide, you will learn about the mechanisms and differences between machine filters (via algorithms) and human filters. But you’ll also learn to use curation for yourself and your life: to work more openly and visibly, and to learn to cope with the flood of available knowledge, help others, save time, and understand things. Along the way, you’ll gain reputation and expertise, within your organization or in your network. You will learn that networks based on trust are the key to cope with our complex world and to learn and innovate quickly and effectively.

¹<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.de>

If you want more details to help you decide if the Content Curation guide is right for you, listen to Stefan's podcast on Content Curation – it will definitely help you gain some insights into the topic and decide if you want to spend the next 13 weeks more intensively involved in Content Curation.

The podcast (German)² with Christoph Haffner and Thomas Jenewein from the SAP Education Newscast on content curation in the context of the Learntec trade fair 2020 - the episode lasts approx. 52 minutes. - (accessed on 13.10.2020)

The screenshot shows a podcast episode from the 'Education NewsCast'. The title is '- LEARNTEC – Content Kuratierung mit Stefan Diepolder'. Below the title, a subtitle reads: "'Curation ist mehr als Linkliste!' Das sagt Stefan Diepolder - Content Kurator und zu Gast im Education NewsCast auf der LEARNTEC 2020 in Karlsruhe.'". On the left, there is a small thumbnail image featuring two stylized human heads facing each other with a microphone between them. The duration of the episode is listed as '51:02'. At the bottom, there are four buttons: 'INFO' (with an info icon), 'TEILEN' (with a share icon), 'DATEIEN' (with a download icon), and 'AUDIO' (with a speaker icon).

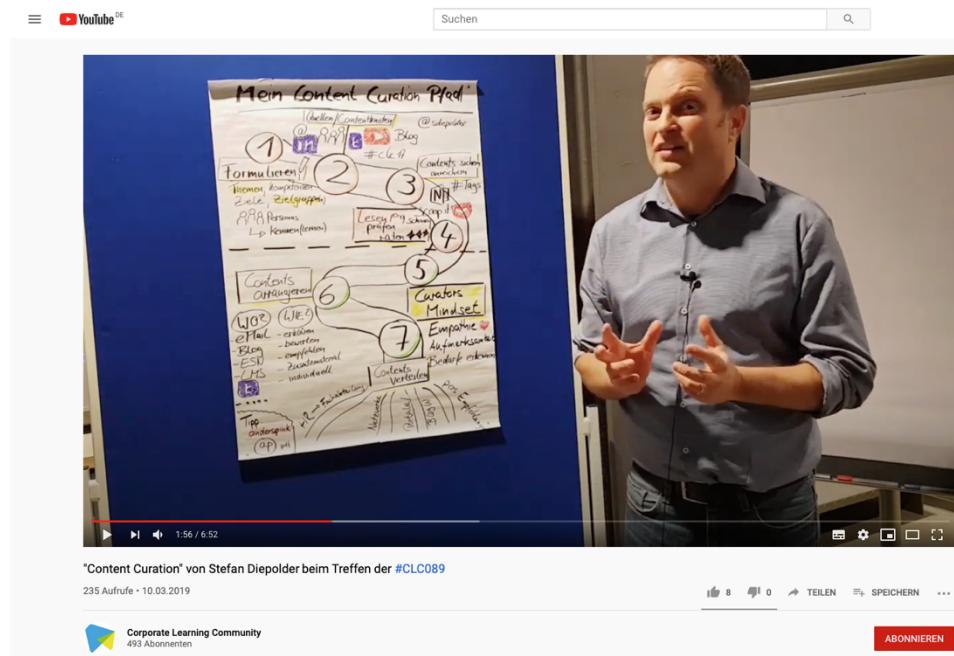
Basics

If you are thinking about doing this Circle, it is best to take a look at the following basics we have put together for you.

- **What is curation?**
- **How can one define curating?**
- **Why curate?**
- **What characterizes curators?**
- **How does curation work?**

What is curation? You can get a first insight via the video Stefan recorded at a meetup of the Colearn Community Munich #clc089: ["Content Curation" by Stefan Diepolder at the meetup of the https://youtu.be/rn_AQuUxxIk (German)]

²<https://podcast.opensap.info/education-newscast/2020/02/10/education-newscast-073-learntec-content-kuratierung-mit-stefan-diepolder/>



How can one define curating?

Origin of the word “curare” [in Wikipedia],

Latin “curare” means, among other things.

...care...

...provide...

...take the trouble...

...Feel like it...

There is no universal definition of content curation, but for us this short summary, adapted from Robin Good, defines very well what it is all about:

“Content curation is the art of finding, filtering, organizing, and adding value to digital information building blocks and artifacts on a specific topic for a specific audience interest and making them publicly available.”

Robin Good: What is Content Curation?³ (accessed on 16.06.2020)

Curation is not just the idea of a few Internet-savvy freaks. Even if they are often not called that, the skills of curators belong to the core competencies of the 21st century, as the Mozilla Foundation⁴, for example, has worked out.

Curation skills such as share, compose, remix, evaluate, synthesize, search, connect, contribute are among the 21st Century Skills promoted by the Mozilla Foundation in Web Literacy. If you go to the pages, you can go through curated learning paths on each skill.

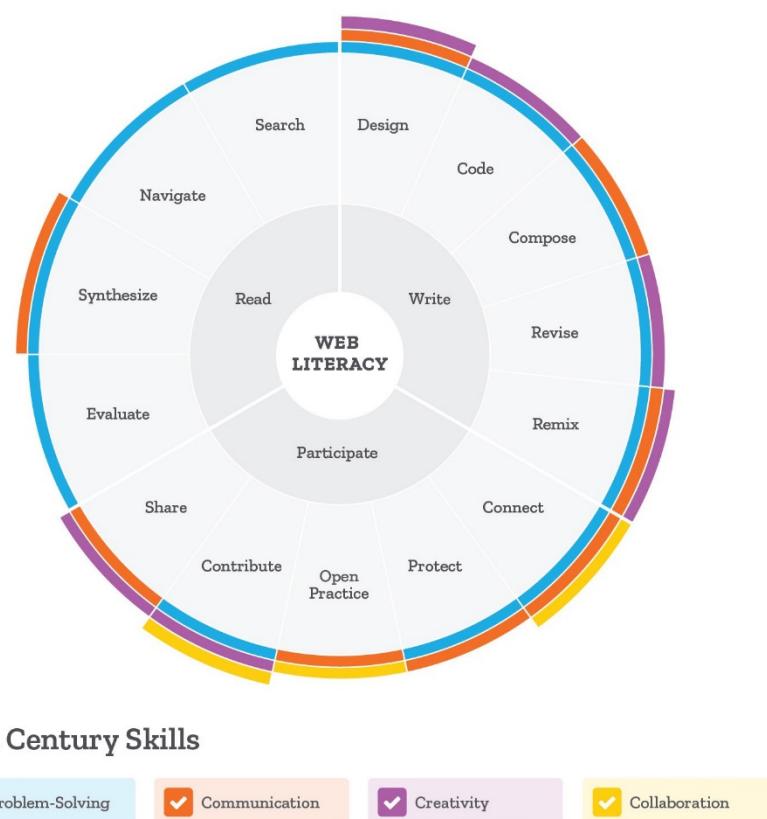


Figure 1: web lit map

Figure: <https://foundation.mozilla.org/en/initiatives/web-literacy/> (CC BY 4.0)

³<https://medium.com/content-curation-official-guide/what-is-content-curation-84212256e84>

⁴<https://foundation.mozilla.org/en/initiatives/web-literacy/>

Why curate?

Our problem today is no longer the lack of information, as it used to be, but the lack of reliable and efficient filters. Professor Clay Shirky expresses this very clearly.

“It’s not information overload. It’s filter failure.”

Source: Clay Shirky. AZQuotes.com, [Wind and Fly LTD], 2020. <https://www.azquotes.com/quote/409865>, accessed on 18.06.2020.

He explains the Information Overload⁵ in 3 minutes on Youtube.

The world we live in today is characterized by abundance. To cope with abundance, effective filters are necessary. No matter where we look, the first decisions are taken from us everywhere, whether we like it or not. Our Google home page, the gateway to the world's largest library, knows and remembers our preferences and search history down to the last detail – and suggests to us, optimized and filtered by algorithms, what should interest us most in our search.

If you want to go a little deeper - the video “Beware of the Online Filter Bubbles”⁶ by Eli Pariser describes how this mechanism works (09:05 minutes)

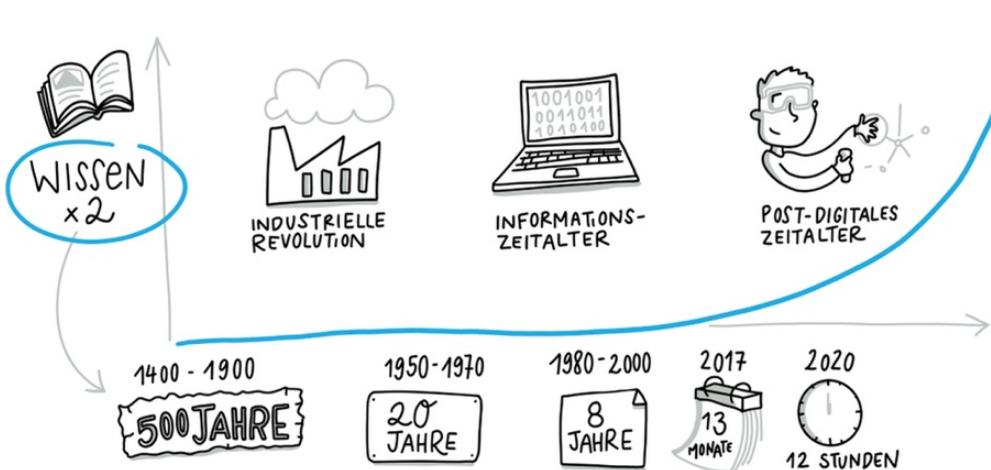
We go to a supermarket – and find the eye-level products that supermarket owners think we should buy – and not the products we actually want, such as particularly low-priced or sustainable, locally produced products. And, and, and.... Let's be aware - we live in a world that is shaped by abundance and filtered and curated for us – and where many choices and possibilities are already anticipated by technical systems or people.

Music is a good example here, especially for the diversity and abundance in our world today: In the 17th century, music was still something very special. It could only be enjoyed live and only a very few rich and famous people had access to it. Then, starting in the 19th century, technical devices were invented to make music playable, from the first gramophones, record players, cassette and CD players to the invention of the mp3 format and thus the digitization of music. In the meantime, everyone can have their personal music on their smartphone with them wherever they go, often aggregated from powerful portals like YouTube, Spotify or iTunes. We find all kinds of music styles from every corner of the world and very quickly we are overwhelmed with the abundance of possibilities. To counter this, the music portals use recommendations calculated by algorithms, enable the exchange and recommendations among friends, for example, also provide their own filtered offers and playlists.

⁵<https://youtu.be/XE38jpFOiv8>

⁶<https://youtu.be/B8ofWFx525s>

And when it comes to knowledge, information and content, it's even more extreme, because knowledge grows exponentially. As the figure below shows, knowledge doubled every 13 months in 2017, with a trend toward "much faster". Contributing to this, for example, are simple systems and devices that are easy and quick for anyone to use by anyone and can be shared via portals and social media at lightning speed and many times over. Keeping a good overview, being able to separate the wheat from the chaff, is more important than ever.



Visualization by Katrin Mäntele @kleinerw4hnsinn⁷ (CC BY)

Source: Knowledge Doubling Curve, aus: <https://www.valamis.com/blog/why-do-we-spend-all-that-time-searching-for-information-at-work>, accessed on 17.06.2020

So we rely heavily on curation, and especially in the digital world, it surrounds and influences us constantly, often without us being consciously aware of it. That's why we think it's important to look at curation and its mechanisms.

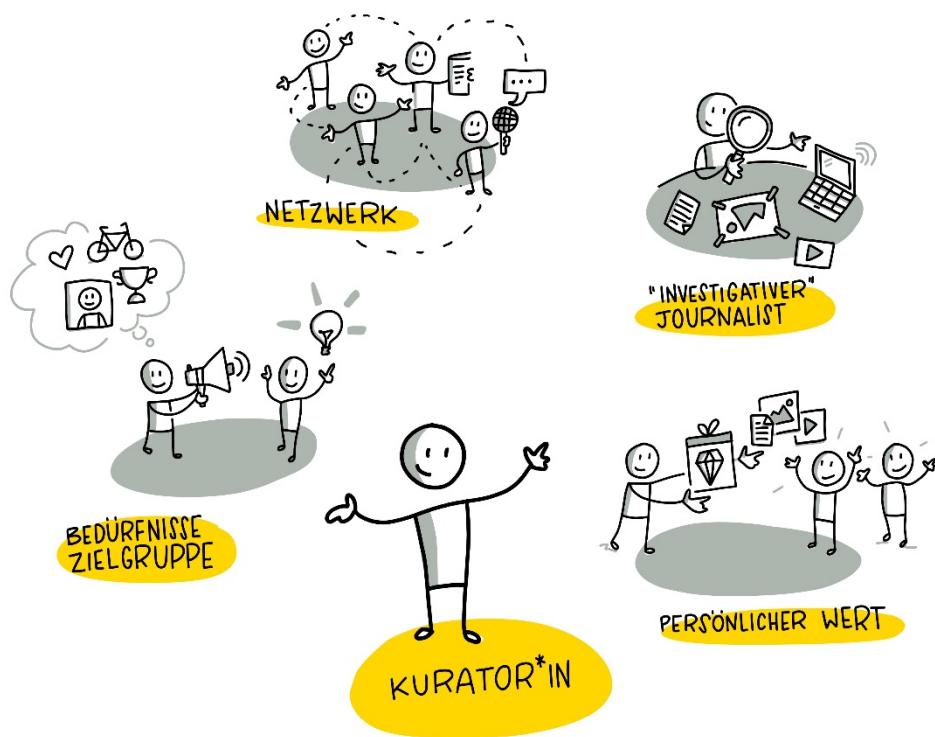
What characterizes curators?

Curators create and design a space, arrange the artifacts they have selected and filtered, and thereby give them a new, individual value. For example, a curator of an art exhibition. A content curator

⁷<https://twitter.com/kleinerw4hnsinn>

learns incredibly quickly and efficiently by intensively exploring topics, immersing himself with topics, immerses himself/herself, filters and orders, curates him/herself. Especially the process of enrichment or sensemaking, in which one deals intensively with the collected content, validates it, questions it and creates something new, such as a blog post, a podcast or a video from it, initiates an efficient and intensive learning process and helps to be able to make good and well-founded decisions.

Good curators know their audience and their needs and interests. They are very well connected, both with their target group (the so-called “tribe”) and with knowledge carriers and thought leaders who are relevant to “their” topic. They think and work much like investigative journalists who work diligently and meticulously to find, filter, and collect the best content nuggets. They take care of their audience by providing them with their best sources and adding personal value to them, giving their audience a reason to engage with the content or topic.



Visualization by Katrin Mäntele @kleinerw4hnsinn⁸ (CC BY)

How does curation work?

⁸<https://twitter.com/kleinerw4hnsinn>

Content curation, as it is used in many areas today, has emerged from the overabundance of information, some of which is difficult to assess and relate. It reflects the need to find relevant information, filter it, record it, check it for facts and truthfulness, and then enrich it and create points of connection to existing knowledge.

One possible approach to these steps is a three-step process according to Harold Jarche (2014) (<https://jarche.com/2014/02/the-seek-sense-share-framework/>) that addresses:

1. is concerned with **searching for or finding** content, information, and
experts deals,
2. the **filtering and organizing** and in the further, important step
then **enriching** this content with **value and opinions**,
3. and finally the possibilities of **sharing and exchanging**.



Visualization

by Katrin Mäntele @kleinerw4hnsinn⁹ (CC BY)

Competence to assess the curators (values) - values should be clear

1. Search respectively find

⁹<https://twitter.com/kleinerw4hnsinn>

It's about finding interesting and relevant information and staying up to date. Distinguishing the really helpful, readable and learnable posts from the "chatter" among all the "noise". And to build a network of trusted sources and experts over time. So that people not only seek out information, but it automatically finds its way to us through our network. Good curators are also always reliable members of knowledge networks.

2. Filter, organize and enrich

Filtering means separating the wheat from the chaff, knowing which sources and people you can trust and how to distinguish areas of knowledge from one another so as not to lose the red thread. In the next step, you have to find a clear and time-saving way to store the information, sort it and make it quickly findable. Then, in the most important step, enriching the value and benefit for the target group, you can work with the content in a meaningful way and, for example, write summaries, create cross-references, compare, ask critical questions, and so on. Curating yourself and creating an article or blogpost from different building blocks and artifacts is a very effective and powerful way to learn and build knowledge yourself.

3. Share & Exchange

This is about developing a sense and practice for yourself, how to share your enriched content, when and with whom, how to share ideas and experiences in your networks, get feedback, get inspiration or collaborate with colleagues in your work.

Sources & Related Links:

- Summary of the Content Curation Meetup with Stefan Diepolder (German): https://colearn.de/c_lc-muenchen-clc089-content-curation-im-corporate-learning/ (accessed on 12.04.2020)
- Curate (German): <https://de.langenscheidt.com/latein-deutsch/curare>, accessed on 15.04.2020
- Definition Content Curation: Inspired by Robin Good Content Curation Official Guide¹⁰, accessed on 13.04.2020
- Mozilla, Web Literacy: <https://learning.mozilla.org/en-US/web-literacy>

¹⁰<https://medium.com/content-curation-official-guide/what-is-content-curation-84212256e84>

- Reading tip: "*Curation – The Power of Selection in a World of Excess*" by Michael Bhaskar. Combines industrial history with curation and shows in many vivid examples in which areas of life we are already familiar with curation.
- Digitization of the music industry: <https://blog.wiwo.de/look-at-it/2018/10/09/digitalisierung-der-musikindustrie-turnaround-durch-streaming-nach-schwund-um-zwei-drittel/>, accessed on 16.04.2020
- Knowledge Doubling Curve by Buckminster Fuller <https://www.valamis.com/blog/why-do-we-spend-all-that-time-searching-for-information-at-work>, accessed on 18.04.2020
- Good, Robin (2018): What is Content Curation URL: <https://medium.com/content-curation-official-guide/what-is-content-curation-84212256e84>, accessed on 23.03.2020
- Shirky, Clay (2011): It's not Information Overload, it's Filter Failure URL: <https://www.azquotes.com/quote/409865>, accessed on 18.04.2020
- Jarche, Herold (2014): The Seek Sense Share Framework URL: <https://jarche.com/2014/02/the-seek-sense-share-framework/>, accessed on 15.04.2020
- Janne Hietala, Jens Harju, Samu Kuosmanen (2019): Knowledge Doubling Curve by Buckminster Fuller URL: <https://www.valamis.com/blog/why-do-we-spend-all-that-time-searching-for-information-at-work>, accessed on 18.04.2020
- "PKM – A set of processes, individually constructed, to help each of us make sense of our world and work more effectively
- Quote from the YouTube video Personal Knowledge Management Workshop Intro 2013¹¹, accessed on 18.06.2020

2 Lernpfad

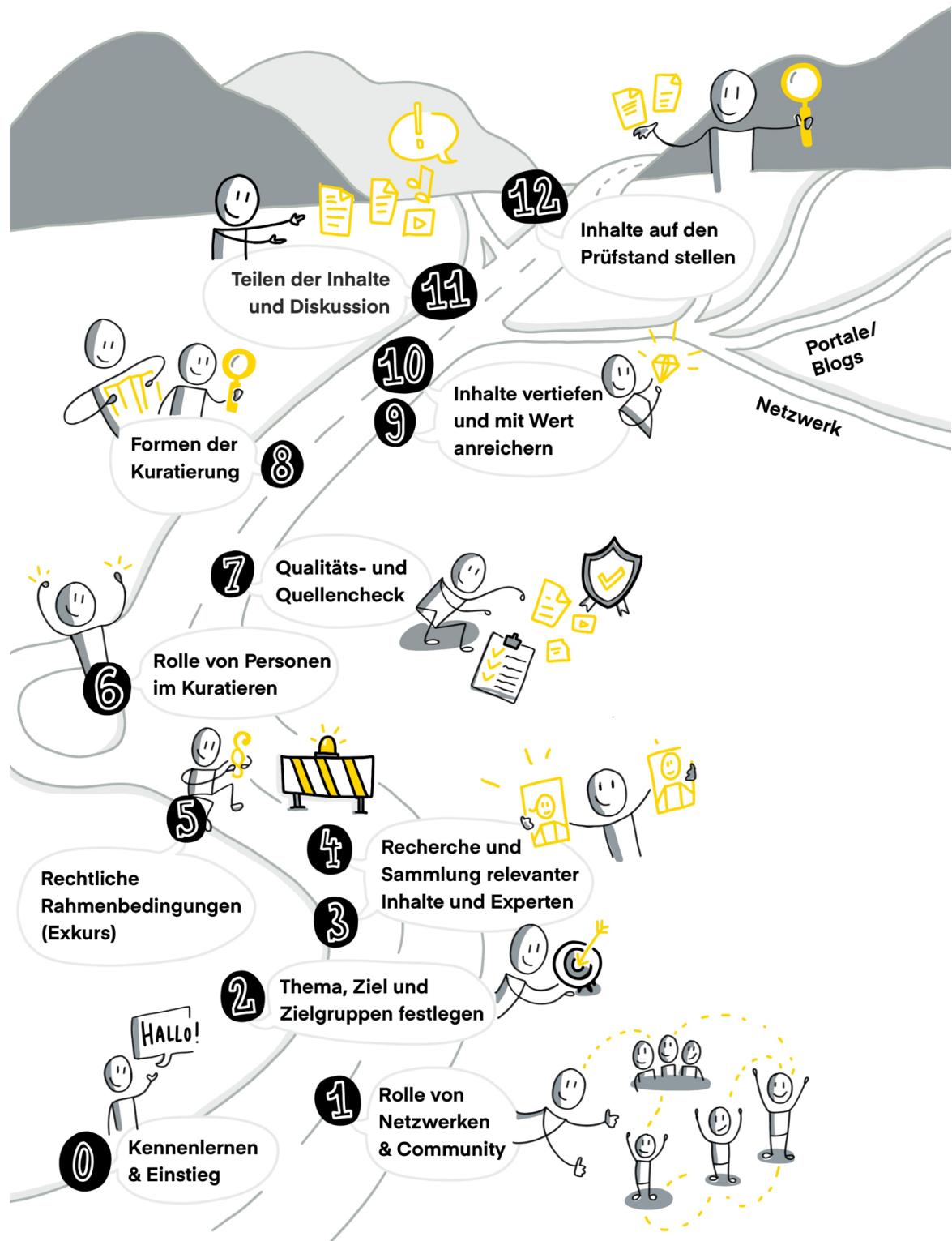
The frame

- Period: **13 weeks** (plus possibly one week break in the middle)
- Week 0 to get started together or to get a taste of the program
- 12 weeks for exchange & learning about the topics, methods and exercises
- 1 x per week Circle meeting (1 hr.) + self-directed learning & exercises (1-2 hrs.) for beginners
- For those who want to go deeper, or are advanced in the topic, there are deepening katas, time required approx. 2 hrs. per week.
- We recommend to work on the exercises in the course of the week and then in the following week to go into the common exchange about it and to learn from each other.

¹¹<https://youtu.be/HQbnoLxgx7I>

The content flow. We have tried to put together content and exercises (katas) for this Content Curation Guide that are as practical and build on each other as possible, which are a good balance between theory and practice. For the next 12 or 13 weeks, you will be dealing with the following topics:

- **Getting to know each other** (1 week)
- **Role of networks & communities** (1 week)
- **Determining topic, goal and target groups** (1 week)
- **Research and collection of relevant content and experts** (2 weeks)
- **Legal framework** (1 week)
- **Role of people in curation** (1 week)
- **Quality and source check** (1 week)
- **Forms of curation** (1 week)
- **Enriching content with depth and value** (2 weeks)
- **Sharing content and discussion** (1 week)
- **Putting content to the test** (1 week)



Visualization by Katrin Mäntele @kleinerw4hnsinn¹² (CC BY)

2.1 Week 0 - Getting to know

Welcome to the Content Curation Circle Guide!

I'm glad you've come together and want to use this guide to learn how to learn effectively using contacts and resources from the Internet, and how to summarize and enrich what you've learned in a way that's helpful to you and others. Take time at the beginning to introduce yourselves to each other.

Ask yourself the following questions (or similar ones):

- Who are you?
- What do you do in your daily work?
- What are you particularly interested in?
- What topic have you always wanted to delve deeper into?

It has proven useful to also share private things about yourself - this promotes closeness to each other, strengthens trust and quickly reveals content-related points of contact. Take about 20 minutes for this.

What is content curation and what can you expect over the next 13 weeks? To get an initial overview, look together at the basics of curation, especially what curation is and why you should curate. The content outline (see sketchnote) gives further clues as to what you can learn and work on in this Circle. Clarify any questions together. Take about 15 minutes for this.

Organization of the Circle

Last but not least: How do you want to organize your Circle? We recommend that you organize Circles with a size of 4-6 people and arrange a fixed date each week when you will meet.

It has also been proven that an administrator sets up the technical environment (e.g. Microsoft Teams and OneNote), sets up the Circle Guide and a structure, e.g. with learning diaries, and invites the Circle members and sets up appointments. Take about 20 minutes to do this.

What basically happens in the Circle meetings?

You will have 60 minutes to talk about what you have been working on during the week and how you have been doing. Before you start, arrive calmly and report in the check-in (approx. 10 minutes) how you have been working on the katas during the week. Share your learnings, your difficulties and “victories”, ask your Circle colleagues for feedback and help. Make sure that everyone has their say. In some katas you will get additional information about what you can or should do.

¹²<https://twitter.com/kleinerw4hnsinn>

Try to keep to the 60 minutes and it is a good idea to choose a moderator in each meeting who will lead the Circle and take care of the timekeeping.

The last 5 minutes of each Circle meeting you will have time for checkout (goodbyes, goals for the next meeting, private... etc.)

Preparation Kata for the complete Circle:

Think about what topics you would like to learn more about, watch some videos or blogposts - or listen to podcasts - and write down what you find particularly exciting about each topic. Work in the OneNote notebook you created or in another medium of your choice - ideally use media that your Circle members also have access to and can support and collaborate with.

2.2 Week 9 and 10 - Deepen content and enrich with value

These two weeks are about the core of curating, it's about arranging, editing, rearranging, evaluating, contextualizing and adding value to content. Everything that has happened up to this point has been the "pre-work" so to speak. Now it's a matter of analyzing content once again in detail, filtering out superfluous and outdated information, arranging content and providing it with a benefit (sensemaking). This is the heart of content curation and cannot be done by algorithms. Algorithms can only filter.

Think about how much work you want to put in and how you can create value for your target audience. Note that there are different deep levels of sensemaking (adding value), 3 of which we would like to briefly introduce here:

- Reasoned recommendations from content and experts**

Give your audience or tribe a reason or tip why they should spend valuable time and energy on your recommended content.



Example:

<https://twitter.com/sdiepolder/status/1096449666504445952>

This type of curation is perfectly adequate if your target audience can be found on social media and you have thoroughly studied a good article or video, for example, that you are eager to recommend.

- **Creation of your own content with curated content**

This next level goes deeper, both in terms of content and effort. Here you can write a blog post, an article, put together a presentation, draw a sketchnote, mind map or record a video. Be creative!

Whenever you want to dive deeper into your topic, create some kind of landing page, or discuss your topic in depth, the above formats are great for adding value to your content. And of course ePortfolios¹³ of any kind (see also the neighboring Circle guide to “ePortfolio Learning”).

Here again are a few good examples:

- Content Curation Podcast by Stefan with colleagues Christoph Haffner and Thomas Jenewein from SAP Educast - <https://open.sap.com/static/education-newscast/?name=2020-02-07_educationnewscast073.mp3> - The interaction of audio and show notes is also important.
- A helpful sketchnote on "Leading and Learning" by Tanmay Vora. <<http://qaspire.com/2015/01/23/3-cs-for-learning-and-leading-on-social-media/>>
- A particularly “valuable” blog post, both visually and in terms of content, by Maria Popova on Critical Thinking based on the classic "Baloney detection Kit" by Carl Sagan [<https://www.brainpickings.org/2014/01/03/baloney-detection-kit-carl-sagan/>] (<https://www.brainpickings.org/2014/01/03/baloney-detection-kit-carl-sagan/>)

- **Creation and maintenance of a portal, a hub for your topic**

You curate and publish regularly on your specific topic, in which you are a proven expert. You make your findings public and compile them into an attractive, relevant portal. An example of this is the "Content Curation - Official Guide"¹⁴ by Robin Good, created on the blog portal Medium.

Week 9

Kata 15: Think about how much time you can and want to spend curating your topic. Do you want to recommend and promote other people's content or do you want to create your own content and present your own point of view? Does it make sense to set up your own blog or ePortfolio or do you write your articles in a portal such as LinkedIn or Medium? What are the pros and cons of each?

Discuss in your lernOS group which type of curation suits your topics.

Kata 16: By now you have collected many good sources for your topic and have read and filed them. Now it's time to dig a little deeper into the content and create something new of your own.

¹³<https://cogneon.github.io/lernos-eportfolio/de/>

¹⁴<https://medium.com/content-curation-official-guide>

Take the content you've identified as the basis for your curation and analyze it very carefully. If you are using a video, for example, pause it every time you hear an interesting statement and take notes. If the video is visualized in an interesting way, take screenshots and label them with your own associations. Work through the content consistently.

- Have you gained any new insights? What is the core message of the content? Did any questions arise that you would answer? Write down questions and answers and start creating your content – writing the blog post, drawing your sketchnote... whatever medium you want to create.
- Present your base medium in the lernOS Circle and justify your own point of view. Are there any questions left open? Can you already answer these questions or does it make sense to look for further content? Take the suggestions of your colleagues and use them for your curation.

2.3 Woche 10

Kata 17:

Find supplemental content to the source you analyzed in Task 2. Ideally, you will find explanations that confirm or contradict the information provided or answer the questions raised in the presentation of your basic content. Dive deeper into your topic by finding and analyzing new content. Has your judgment changed? Have your assessments been confirmed? Keep working on your content. Share your insights!

Provide your Circle members or your community with the arranged content elements or modules for review and ask them for feedback. This can be done using a small test guide to help the reviewers. It's best if everyone looks at one module or the review is split evenly so it's not too much for one reviewer.

Kata 18:

Almost there. Get to work incorporating feedback from your lernOS colleagues into your curated content and finalizing it. It doesn't have to be perfect. It won't be finished here either. It is the beginning of a learning journey.

Are there people you want to show your curated content to in advance and exclusively? People you trust to give you honest feedback? Send them an access to your content and be happy.

2.4 Week 11 - Content sharing and discussion.

We've talked a lot about networks, the value of Trusted Guides, and social media in curating over the past few weeks. Now it's time to give back to your community. Don't wait until your blog, video, or

podcast is perfect and meets all your standards. They probably never will. And there will always be people who don't like your content. And there will be those who will chafe at your content, insights and opinions. Those are likely to be the most valuable, the ones who inspire you to question, test, and evolve your executions in collaboration.

Start actively sharing your content, insights and recommendations. You can do this either internally in your organization via the intranet or internal social networks (e.g. Microsoft Yammer or HCL Connections) or externally on the internet via social media, your blog or networks.

Ideally, you will also succeed in sharing your ideas in talks, barcamps, meetups, podcasts and presentations. This will not only help you expand your network, but also sharpen your sensemaking skills.

Some platforms we recommend out of very many where you can share your content:

Intern:

- Microsoft 365, e.g. Onenote and Teams, to share your content with your team
- Enterprise Social Networks e.g. Microsoft Yammer or HCL Connections

Extern:

- Twitter¹⁵
- LinkedIn¹⁶
- Xing¹⁷
- Pinterest¹⁸
- Facebook¹⁹
- Instagram²⁰
- Refind²¹ (Great also as bookmarking app)

¹⁵<https://twitter.com/>

¹⁶<https://www.linkedin.com/>

¹⁷<https://www.xing.com/home>

¹⁸<https://www.pinterest.de/>

¹⁹<https://www.facebook.com/>

²⁰<https://www.instagram.com/>

²¹<https://refind.com/>

Kata 19:

Recommend a YouTube video, podcast or blog post that you find particularly valuable on Twitter. Try to describe the added value in short words and keyword it with #hashtags so that it can be easily found even by interested people who don't follow you. Monitor the reaction to your post.

Discuss in The lernOS Group if and how your description could be improved.

Kata 20:

You've been working hard on your curated content for the past two weeks. And you've already tested it in your lernOS group. Now it's time to get out there.

Use your favorite social network (internal and/or external) and recommend your curated content. Ask well-connected colleagues for their opinion – they'll be sure to recommend it if they like your post. Monitor and respond quickly and constructively to feedback. Ask for ideas and comments.... Stay tuned to your topic.

Congratulations - you did it! You have actively curated and gone public with “your” topic. And you have started your own personal learning journey and let others share in it.

How does it feel to learn out loud? Share your experiences and feelings.

2.5 Week 12 - Putting content to the test

Many of you will wonder why this point is mentioned here in the guide. It is about content maintenance, which is especially important for elaborately curated sources, e.g. creating permalinks so that links remain visible on your site even if the structure of your source changes. This is of course not done for aggregation and link recommendations, but for example for annotated link collections, essays etc.

To keep your collected sources and content and their assessment of the topic up to date, you should look at them again and again and critically examine whether they are still relevant and helpful enough or whether there are new findings or sources in the meantime. Good curation means living and developing your content. This can be done e.g. by:

- Check and recheck content
- Create permalinks and test links
- Incorporate new knowledge and adapt content

- Create new knowledge links and make them visible

Lessons Learned

Now the time has come. After 12 weeks, the last round of the Circle is coming to an end and it's time to look back on these weeks. At the end, feel free to discuss what the biggest insights, surprises, or challenges were for you in dealing with content curation and share with the others.

The following questions can serve as a guide:

- What do you take away as crucial experiences / highlights from the last weeks?
- What were the most important milestones / development steps for you?
- What did you miss or fall short of in the Circle or in the creation of curated content?
- What are your plans for content curation and what do you want to achieve next?
- **What activities or requirements might there be in the future to link your curated content together or even continue together?**

Kata 21:

Go through one of your enriched content/posts together at a time and ask yourself the following questions and discuss them together:

1. Are the most important sources still relevant and in the right order? (**Ranking**)
2. Does the rationale still fit why they are particularly important? (**Persönliche Bewertung**)
3. Are there recent supplemental graphics and learning videos (**learning**) If needed, do a fact check again if you think there may be outdated content with certain sources or “steered” information may have emerged.

Kata 22 - Last exercise: PARTY

Yay, hooray, you did it – studied together for 12 weeks, didn't give up, kept at it and learned so much about curating, not only theoretically, but also practically. And you have built a relationship of trust with each other during this time that is at least as valuable as the work you have done together and from which you will benefit for a long time to come. That's why now is the time to celebrate. Get together for a joint event (in person or online) and celebrate!

We hope you enjoyed the learning journey with our lernOS guide, learned a lot with and from each other, and are now enthusiastic curators. We, Stefan @sdiepolder²², Herta @he_schuster²³ and Marcel @maki_amw²⁴ had a lot of fun writing this content curation guide, we also learned a lot from each other

²²<https://twitter.com/sdiepolder>

²³https://twitter.com/he_schuster

²⁴https://twitter.com/maki_amw

and are happy if we can learn from you as well. Please send us your feedback so that we can improve the guide.

Thank you very much!

2.6 Week 1 - Role of Networks & Communities

We all live and work in communities and networks. With the Internet and social media, they have become larger, more spatially distributed and more international. The opportunities to forge relationships, access and share knowledge have thus become much richer and more diverse. On the other hand, our working world is becoming more specialized, complex and interwoven. An individual can usually no longer know everything that is necessary to solve a complex task and is dependent on a good network that gives her/him quick access to relevant information. Good networking skills have thus become one of the most important competencies for the 21st century - and also a fundamental requirement for any content curator.

Networks and communities are of fundamental importance for curators: they can be sources of relevant, valuable content and experts or the starting point for researching and collecting such sources and finding experts. In a further step, a content curator always acts as a “human filter” who, guided by his or her own interests and knowledge background, filters relevant and interesting information and content from a large quantity.

Here are a few examples of curators and well-curated sites:

- The Corporate Learning Community: <<https://colearn.de/>> - Learning network on corporate learning with contributions and activities by, for and with the community.
- Dr. Jochen Robes ([www.weiterbildungsblog.de²⁵](http://www.weiterbildungsblog.de)) - developments on (digital) learning and continuing education.
- Stefan Pfeiffer et al (<https://cxokurator.com/>) - curated information on IT topics, such as cloud, artificial intelligence and IT security - with a weekly livemeeting (9vor9)
- Klaus Eck (<<https://pr-blogger.de/>>) - specialist for online marketing and PR with many good channels.

Kata 1: Create a collection of all networks and communities around the topics you are interested in (private or professional) and to which you belong. Then look at this list: Where are you a listener / reader and why? Where are you active and do you contribute yourself?

Kata 2: In the next step, think about (possibly also for a curation topic) which content, people and networks you would like to have (more) contact with and create a list for this. Think about how you can

²⁵<http://www.weiterbildungsblog.de>

get in touch with the content, people and networks step by step (follow topics or people, like content, connect with them in social networks, contact them, etc.).

Discuss the different ways to do this in the Circle and share recommendations. Make a plan how you can build up this contact in the next 4 weeks.

A good first step as orientation for this is the [advanced Twitter search].(<https://help.twitter.com/de/using-twitter/twitter-advanced-search>). Helpful in this context are also the exercises from Working out Loud ([week 1].(<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5602f08de4b0cb7ca5d4a933/t/5cbc8d9a1905f4de3252f632/1555860+Week+1+v5.0+-+German.pdf>) and Week 2²⁶) resp. the lernOS Basic Guide²⁷.

Deepening kata: If you have a little more time for this first step, do the following networking exercise to get an idea of how diverse your networks are and how you use them.

Knowing how wide or narrow your own networks are and how you use the knowledge in those networks helps you better understand your own learning and work. Do you primarily ask people who are similar to you, who do the same thing professionally as you do, who you know well and can ask directly? What impact does that have on the information you get and the knowledge you draw from it?

Answer the following questions looking at the last 4 to 6 months and enter **up to 4 people** for each question. The same persons can also stand for several questions. The questions are focused on your professional network and professional issues, but you can also adapt these questions to reflect your personal environment and life.

1. Who do you talk to most when it comes to normal professional questions and small support, e.g. for special detailed knowledge, to proofread a text or a presentation, for brainstorming, etc.?
2. Who do you turn to when you want to solve a difficult / complex professional problem?
3. who do you talk to when you want to advance an important project or idea in your company?
Who do you contact to get the necessary resources, approvals and support for the project?
4. with whom do you exchange ideas if you want to open up a completely new field of topics or tasks?
5. with whom do you exchange the most information about new developments and trends in your profession/specialty?
6. with whom do you have the most informal contact in your job, for talking, going to lunch and also talking about things outside the office?

How many of 24 possible names are on your list? Now look at the structure of your network with the following questions: How many of the people are:

- older than you

²⁶<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5602f08de4b0cb7ca5d4a933/t/5cb65ba11905f42f166100c4/1555454881763/WOL+Circle+Guide+-+Week+2+v5.0+-+German.pdf>

²⁷<https://media.cogneon.de/index.php/s/XY92LTGo48pzExk#pdfviewer>

- about your age
- younger than you
- Your gender
- other gender
- work at the same location / in the same office
- work at another location/city
- work in another country
- work in the same department / organizational unit
- work in a different department / organizational unit
- work in another company
- have the same specialty as you
- have a different area of expertise
- work on the same hierarchical level as you
- work on a hierarchy level below you
- work on a hierarchy level above you
- not applicable

This exercise was compiled, shortened, and adapted based on the Network exercise from Harold Jarche²⁸'s **Personal Knowledge Mastery** Online Workshops²⁹.

2.7 Week 2 - Determine topic, goal and target group

There are basically 2 entry points to get involved with content curation:

Entry point 1 - You want to get involved in a new topic that is important and relevant for your professional / private development You are searching for new information, books, experts, processes, etc. The question arises how you can quickly and efficiently get the right and relevant information and develop competencies.

In this case, it makes sense that in a first step you obtain recommendations on the topic from known and proven informants and knowledge nodes from your own network (analog and digital). This is the first quality filter that you can use yourself quickly and easily.

²⁸<https://jarche.com/>

²⁹<https://jarche.com/pkm/pkm-workshop/>

Based on the recommended content (books, seminars, blogposts, articles, YouTube videos, etc.) you can delve deeper into “your” topic and build up knowledge. By putting together individual knowledge building blocks and generating and sharing something new, such as an online article, video or podcast, you learn quickly, effectively and purposefully. When you share your learning process with others, you learn even faster.

Goals of the Curator:

Familiarizing yourself with a new topic that is very relevant in your professional or private life, or because there is a new problem that you need to familiarize yourself with quickly and efficiently (possibly also as a team).

Entry point 2 – You are the expert for “your” topic and want to prepare it for others.

You have an expertise on a topic, collect information, blogposts, videos and podcasts and pass them on to a community in a filtered and useful way. It is a topic in which you are very knowledgeable. Your knowledge and reputation allow you to judge which content is right, valuable and “worth reading”. You do your target group a favor by putting together the right content, putting it into context and recommending it so that they can quickly and effectively inform themselves and develop the topic with you. This can happen internally in a company as well as for a specific target group or colleagues from your networks.

Example [www.weiterbildungsblog.de³⁰](http://www.weiterbildungsblog.de) - Weekly trends on continuing education topics with a brief summary and assessment by well-known corporate learning expert Dr. Jochen Robes.

Goals of the Curator: Self-learning by filtering, assessing and further processing information on one's special topic, e.g. in a blog, thus showing one's own expertise and further developing oneself - and at the same time giving other experts or potential customers the opportunity to contact, discuss and exchange ideas and projects.

Kata 3: What is your topic and with whom would you like to share your learning?

Answer the following questions:

- What kind of curation do you have in mind? Are you an expert or a learner? Why?
- Do you curate primarily for yourself or for a group of people, a network?
- If you curate for others, who is your target audience? Can you describe them? What makes your target group tick?

Deepening kata:

Do a target group analysis based on learner personas: Can you characterize one or two people who are typical for this target group? Tip: Use the learner personas template to describe the people individually. Here is a simple template as a PowerPoint file:

³⁰<http://www.weiterbildungsblog.de>

Persona_Vorlage_Deutsch.pptx

Deeper analysis with your target group

If you want to go one step further, develop a detailed persona draft - the following guide from the startup environment of Gründerszene shows you how this works: <https://www.gruenderszene.de/operations/personas-entwickeln>

Kata 4: Formulate the goals of your curation.

- What do you want to achieve?
- What exactly is your topic?
- Are you active on social media? Which channels do you feel comfortable on?
- Where would you start sharing your curated learning experiences?

Good ways to draw attention to your curation on the social Internet are, for example, Twitter, LinkedIn, Pinterest or Xing. Within companies, intranet sites that are well-structured, allow social interaction and are accessible to as many colleagues as possible are suitable, such as enterprise social networks³¹ like HCL Connections, Microsoft Yammer, social wikis like Confluence or SharePoint sites.

Example of a goal formulation:

This year I would like to deal intensively with the topic of dealing with “data and data security”. So far, I haven’t given much thought to what happens to my data and what the consequences might be - but an example from the Süddeutsche Zeitung got me thinking – here’s the link to it: <https://www.sueddeutsche.de/digital/smartphone-datenschutz-tipps-android-ios-1.4716498> My goal is to understand and optimize my own digital activities, both at work and in my private life, in terms of data security, and to make my family and colleagues at work sensitive to the issue. I want to formulate my experiences on an external blog (www.medium.com³²) and share it on the intranet (our enterprise social network Yammer) and on Twitter and LinkedIn.

2.8 Week 3 + 4: Research and collection of relevant content and experts

Who do you ask when you want to get good and relevant information quickly? What do you do intuitively? If you need help solving a problem at work and know an expert who is happy to take time and share knowledge, you go directly to that person. Or if you want to introduce a new tool or process and you know people in other companies who have already done it, you will ask them directly. And if you

³¹<https://www.computerwoche.de/a/erfolgreich-dank-esn,3544076>

³²<http://www.medium.com>

are planning a major purchase in your private life, such as a car or a house, you will inform yourself in detail over a longer period of time, talk to many people and listen to the advice of those who are visibly good with money and have already achieved your goals. have already achieved their goals.

What they all have in common is that you know these people, you know what they stand for and they are role models for you in this particular area. They are trustworthy experts. You have built up a relationship of trust with them and accept their recommendations.

How can this mechanism be transferred to curating?

Kata 5: Write down 3 topics that occupy you the most at the moment and write down 2 names behind each that you really trust. Link the content, articles, videos and podcasts (...) and possibly also books that you know, have read, watched or studied and listened to with your personal comments. Make yourself a list - ideally they are people you have already met personally - or whom you have been following intensively for a long time and know exactly how they think and what they stand for. They are your “trusted guides”.

Excursus: If you are looking for a tool that allows you to quickly incorporate information from the Internet and is easy to use, we would recommend Microsoft OneNote. OneNote is available both for free (up to max. 5 GB) via a live.com account (here³³ you can sign up if you don't have an account yet) or via a paid Office 365³⁴ account, which provides much more functionality.

If you want to try OneNote for the first time and have no idea what to do with it, this blogpost³⁵ will help you.

Kata 6: Now, in the second step, find the sources that your trusted guides particularly like to use to publish their content. This could be their Twitter channel, their personal blog or even a web portal or a YouTube or podcasting channel. Now search these sources for relevant information, ideas or even references to other people on your topic. Use, for example, the function of Google, with which you can search a website specifically.

³³<https://outlook.live.com/owa/>

³⁴<https://www.office.com/>

³⁵<https://colearn.de/corporate-learning-community-region-frankfurt-clc069-2-treffen-am-5-maerz-2018/>

confronting the post-truth machine - Harold Jarche
<https://jarche.com/2019/07/getting-in-front-of-the-fake-news-machine/> ▾ Diese Seite übersetzen
 29.07.2019 - On Twitter, Tim Dickinson described four different types of distributed 'fake news'. 'Fake news' is lazy language. Be specific. Do you mean:

"the strategic and purposeful production of ignorance"
<https://jarche.com/2019/05/the-strategic-and-purposeful-production-of-ignorance/> ▾ Diese Seite übersetzen
 02.05.2019 - So concludes danah boyd in an excellent piece on what lies beneath the current flood of fake news: agnotology — "the strategic and purposeful ...
 1 person · View similar links

understanding our tools - Harold Jarche
<https://jarche.com/2016/12/understanding-our-tools/> ▾ Diese Seite übersetzen
 17.12.2016 - "The latest establishment notions to 'ban fake news' is a ridiculous example of this. There have been fake news for centuries, most of it really ...

Example: Google search on the site of Harold Jarche ("site:jarche.com") on Fake News

Professional tip for Twitter users

Anyone who wants to approach a new topic and does not yet know any experts on it usually starts with research via a web search engine - and this is usually Google. This is a tedious way and often does not lead to the best results - because there are simply far too many pages listed on Google and you won't find any clues as to which pages are really relevant and which are not.

We therefore recommend researching via Twitter, because Twitter links people and content very quickly and effectively, and this is an immense advantage when searching for relevant information.

Here is an example of the advanced search³⁶ of Twitter

Deepening kata: Seek help from your followers (#followerpower) and ask them directly via Twitter for a recommendation on your new topic or for people who they think can help you. If you have a good network, you will very quickly get very good and relevant information and people recommended.

2.9 Week 5 - Legal framework

Important note in advance:

We cannot give any legal advice here. Copyright is and will remain a gray area, also because the EU requirements for Articles 13 and 17 are currently being cast into new laws in many countries. In case of doubt and for larger projects, you should definitely seek the advice of an experienced media lawyer. In

³⁶<https://twitter.com/search-advanced>

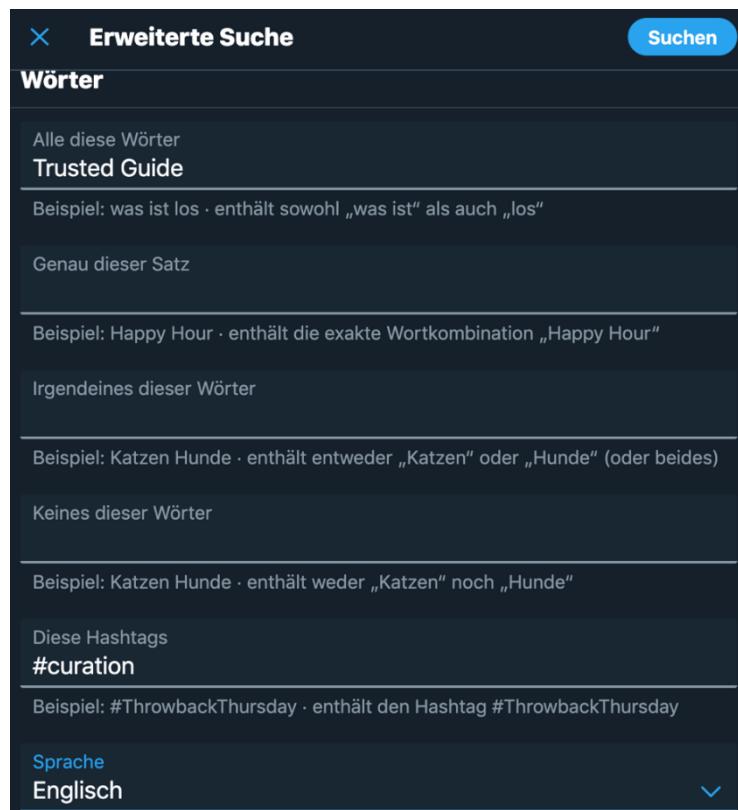


Figure 2: An image that contains text. Automatically generated description

larger organizations, social media guidelines also provide good advice on what is permitted and what is not.

Fundamental:

All media and works are subject to copyright and are protected until 70 years after the death of the author. What is protected is a work or part of a work, a “personal intellectual creation” that is reproduced on a medium.

Ideas or concepts, for example, are not protected.

Exceptions are the so called “Schrankenbestimmungen”:

Quotations (§51 UrhG) and private copies (§54 UrhG) can be made without the permission of the author. permission of the author.

Questions:

What are absolute no-go's when curating?

- Using images without copyrights.
- Not analyzing Creative Commons licenses carefully and using and remixing content without being asked.
- Pass off other people's articles as your own or take them over completely.
- Using aggregated content from others and selling it in a product as your own.
- Do not name the author!

How to protect yourself legally?

- If the legal situation is unclear before linking / publishing, get written permission from the copyright holder or generally ask them directly whether you may link / use the content. They might be happy and ideally give you more ideas or links.
- Do not use direct links whose content is stored in a portal where you have to register - such as information portals with paywalls and Massive Open Online Course platforms (MOOCs).
- If you link to paid content (e.g. paid content or articles that are behind a paywall), highlight this so that your audience knows they have to pay for it.
- If you're providing content for a large organization and want to make absolutely sure that everything is legally 100% safe, find a well-known and high-quality provider, such as Harvard Business Reviews or LinkedIn Learning, and curate relevant content in their portals.
- If you not only take over, embed and forward high-quality media/content from others, but also add value yourself by integrating it into your own articles, podcasts or videos and thus demonstrate a high level of creative depth, linking and curation are usually legally unobjectionable.

Kata 7:

Make up your own mind about copyright and curation. Check the credits or the imprint of the channel of your collected Youtube videos for copyright notices (e.g. TED Talks). Read the imprint of blogs. Make clear which content you can mix and process in any case and which you are only allowed to link.

Kata 8:

Take the collection of links, videos, and articles you created in weeks 3 and 4. Organize your content. Which resources can you use safely? Which are super in terms of content, but unclear in terms of copyright? Which content can you describe and link to the maximum? Which authors do you want to contact?

Deepening kata:

Research whether you can find out more information about the legal framework for curation in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Learn how you can best assess the risks and implement them in your curation.

We'd love for you to share your research results with us (<stefan@learning-kurator.de or under our Twitter handles. @he_schuster, @maki_amw, @sdiepolder) so we can improve the Content Curation Guide together.

Further links to legal frameworks from which our summary was created:

Further reading on legal matters

- The great guide to image, quotation and copyright law in question-and-answer style - a good article with many valuable explanations by Dr. Kerstin Hoffmann and Dr. Thomas Schwenke <<https://www.kerstin-hoffmann.de/pr-doktor/zitieren-verlinken-bildrechte-urheberrecht-strafen/>>
- The Podcast Rechtsbelehrung³⁷ by Dr. Thomas Schwenke and Marcus Richter (e.g. episode 50) and the related article³⁸
- <<https://irights.info/>> - Copyright and Creative Work in the Digital World - here's a guide³⁹ on eLearning about legal issues in education, science and teaching
- The blog www.rechtzweinull.de⁴⁰ by Dr. Carsten Ullbricht with a somewhat older assessment on curation - <<http://www.rechtzweinull.de/archives/1849-kuratierung-und-recht-rechtliche-grenzen-fuer-newsrooms-und-content-curation-im-internet.html>>

³⁷<https://rechtsbelehrung.com/>

³⁸<https://drschwenke.de/haftung-fuer-links-embedding-und-sharing-urheberrecht-und-datenschutz/>

³⁹<https://irights.info/artikel/leitfaden-urheberrecht-e-learning-lehre-urhwissg/28839>

⁴⁰<http://www.rechtzweinull.de/>

- More detailed, approx. 12-minute video on copyright⁴¹ by nice2know
- Book: Silvia Luber, Inga Geisler (2016): Online Trainings und Webinare - Von der Vermarktung bis zur Nachbereitung, Beltz-Verlag, Weinheim.

2.10 Week 6 - Role of people in curation

The basis of content curation is your own network, the resources you use and how you connect them. Every network and every community lives from and with the people who contribute to it. The different roles that people play in networks can be divided into consumers, experts, connectors and catalysts (cf. Harold Jarche, <<https://jarche.com/>; <<https://jarche.com/2017/05/the-world-needs-knowledge-catalysts/>>).

Visualization by Katrin Mäntele @kleinerw4hnsinn⁴² (CC BY)

Consumers use their networks to obtain information. They read posts to expand their knowledge without necessarily collecting, enriching, and sharing it. collect, enrich and share it. Of course, we are all also always consumers in our networks, especially when we are dealing with a new topic or with topics that (at the moment) only interest us marginally.

Experts penetrate and understand their subject areas in detail. But they are not necessarily good at summarizing and sharing their knowledge. In curating, an expert is often simply someone who knows more about a topic than you do. To develop as an expert curator, you can practice talking, writing, summarizing, and sharing more about your subject area in simple(er) words.

Connectors are good networkers, know many people, get into conversation easily with everyone and bring people together. In curating, they help to see and build new connections and draw attention to interesting topics, approaches, and opinions. To develop as a connector to a curator, you can develop and practice your skills of enriching knowledge and sharing it with added value. It is also important to consider when, where, and with whom you share your content.

Catalysts are good at enriching knowledge, making knowledge connections visible and passing on knowledge, but also at connecting people, ideas and organizations. Catalyzing in this sense is the fine art of knowledge management and content curation. Only a few people are good catalysts; a basic prerequisite is that they are good curators.

Kata 9: In the tasks in week 1, you have already thought about your network and certainly made contact with various experts in one way or another. Now think together about how you can recognize connectors in your networks (e.g. Xing/LinkedIn, Twitter) and how this becomes visible in their contributions? In

⁴¹<https://youtu.be/F2iBIT4xid8>

⁴²<https://twitter.com/kleinerw4hnsinn>

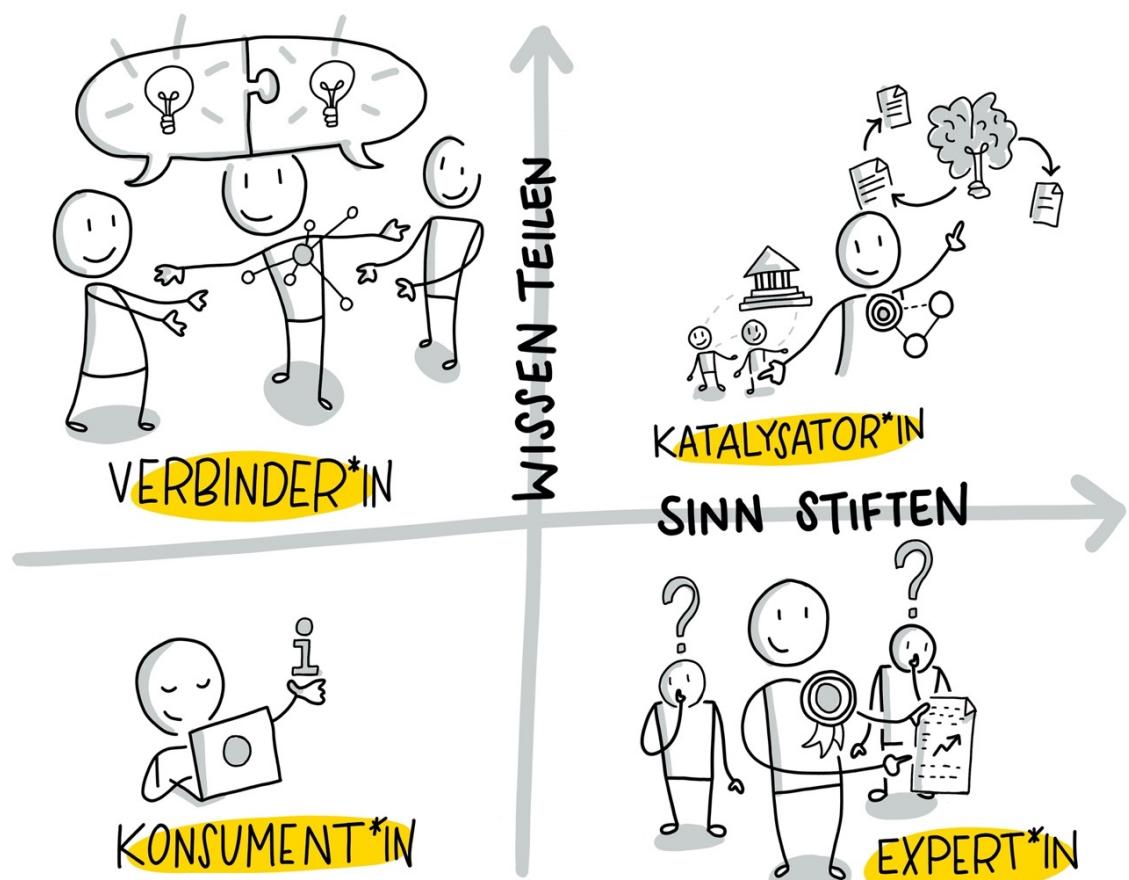


Figure 3: An image that contains text. Automatically generated description

the group or alone, think about what you can do to become better connectors. Take on two or three points and practice them over the next four weeks.

Kata 10: Analyze your networks – who are the experts, who are the connectors, and do you know any catalysts? What activities characterize each of them and how would you assign these activities to the roles. Make a table or overview and summarize your analysis in it.

Kata 11: What role do you play in your networks? What role would you like to play? What do you lack to play this desired role?

Deepening kata: If you have time and want to, draw a network with the most important people on your topic. Work out what their strengths are and whether and how they relate to each other. Think about how you can best approach the catalysts and how you can best reach out to them. Start curating their content, in the sense of “curating the curators”.

2.11 Week 7 - Quality and source check

From the abundance of sources and information that you have collected on (D)a certain topic, the most important and helpful ones should now be filtered out step by step.

For this purpose we recommend to ask and answer **the following questions:**

- Which are the top 5 (= most important) sources in your recommended order? (Ranking)
- Why would you classify these sources as especially important? (personal evaluation)
- What important insights did you gain for your topic from the source?
- If applicable, are there supplementary, explanatory graphics or learning videos that can further promote understanding and that you can include in the explanation? (3.+4.Learning)
- How would you sort the remaining found sources into areas or which ones can be omitted from your point of view? (Sort out / Selection)

This step-by-step classification will provide a helpful overview for you and your audience. You can also, for example, create a template with which you go through each source according to the questions and enter the answers.

Now it is important that your sources are truthful and of good quality and that you question them self-critically. To do this, you can, for example, use the criteria that journalists have developed over decades as newsworthiness factors and, of course, also ask other topic experts for help or exchange.

An important competence of a good curator is to recognize and uncover **false reports or fake news**. Today, media companies and influencers earn good money especially when they attract as much attention as possible with their media (e.g., with clickbaiting⁴³) and serve extreme opinions. This is done primarily by advertising according to the number of clicks placed on the mostly free articles, videos and other media. And the artificial intelligence that automatically recommends what we should consume next is not optimized for objectivity and quality of the media, but to keep the user consuming as long as possible. This is why it is of particular importance to check information and especially sources in order to then proactively form an opinion that is as objective and fact-based as possible. The following diagram from the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions⁴⁴ provides a good working guide.:

⁴³<https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clickbaiting>

⁴⁴<https://www.ifla.org/>

FAKE NEWS ERKENNEN



BEACHTE DIE QUELLE!

Sieh Dir die Webseite genau an.
Wer steckt dahinter?



PRÜFE DEN AUTOR!

Ist die Person glaubwürdig?
Gibt es sie wirklich?



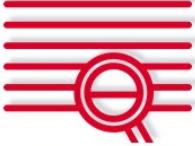
ACHE AUF DAS DATUM!

Ältere Nachrichten können überholt sein, auch wenn sie frisch gepostet sind.



WAS DENKST DU?

Welche Rolle spielen Deine Ansichten bei Deiner Einschätzung der Nachricht?



LIES WEITER!

Schlagzeilen klingen oft aufregend.
Wie lautet die ganze Geschichte?



BEWERTE DIE QUELLEN!

Schaust Du wohin der Link führt, klickst Du, wenn Du die Webadresse kennst !



IST ES EIN WITZ?

Was zu unwahrscheinlich klingt, könnte Satire sein. Ist die Seite ernst gemeint?



FRAG EINEN EXPERTEN!

Frage Bibliotheksmitarbeitende oder klicke auf eine Fact-Checking-Webseite.

Übersetzt durch: Benedikt Kroll und Hella Klausner

IFLA
International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
mit freundlicher Unterstützung von www.FactCheck.org

Source: <https://www.ifla.org/publications/node/11174> - CC BY 4.0

Fake news has been around as long as there has been media. We therefore need to know our options for debunking it, and critical thinking is the key to recognizing it. For those who want to delve deeper into the topic: <https://jarche.com/2016/12/understanding-our-tools/>⁴⁵

Kata 12: Conduct an initial fact check for at least two of your researched sources. A possible guideline for this is the method guide of the Correctiv⁴⁶ journalist team . Record the results in bullet points and discuss your results together in the next meeting.

Deepening kata 1: Arrange an appointment with one of your experts from your network to take a closer look at the Top5 sources with him/her, so that you can make a joint assessment at the end. (approx. 60-90 min.)

Deepening Kata 2: Two entertaining Youtube videos (part 1⁴⁷ and part 2⁴⁸) on critical thinking based on Carl Sagan's classic "The fine Art of Baloney Detection" by maiLab⁴⁹, Mai Thi Nguyen-Kim.

You can find a recommendable online course of the Correctiv editorial staff for further education here: Wokshop Reporterfabrik⁵⁰

2.12 Week 8 - Forms of curation

There are many different ways to present the curated result ("sensemaking"). Robin Good has collected and described a comprehensive list of approaches and formats with many exciting examples in his article "Content Curation Approaches: Types and Formats"⁵¹. You should definitely read this article before you start thinking about which format to use.

All types and formats have one thing in common - "**finding and organizing existing content artifacts to create new insights and shared value**" (Robin Good⁵²).

⁴⁵<https://jarche.com/2016/12/understanding-our-tools/>

⁴⁶<https://correctiv.org/faktencheck/ueber-uns/2018/10/04/unsere-methode>

⁴⁷<https://youtu.be/qTKat-07F7g>

⁴⁸<https://youtu.be/AlSmcBbT15Y>

⁴⁹<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCyHDQ5C6z1NDmJ4g6SerW8g/about>

⁵⁰<https://akademie.reporterfabrik.de/courses/course-v1:Reporterfabrik+Workshop223+2018/course/>

⁵¹<https://medium.com/ccontent-curation-official-guide/content-curation-approaches-types-and-formats-ae2b33fe6a18>

⁵²[https://medium.com/ccontent-curation-official-guide/content-curation-approaches-types-and-formats-ae2b33fe6a18 %20](https://medium.com/ccontent-curation-official-guide/content-curation-approaches-types-and-formats-ae2b33fe6a18%20)



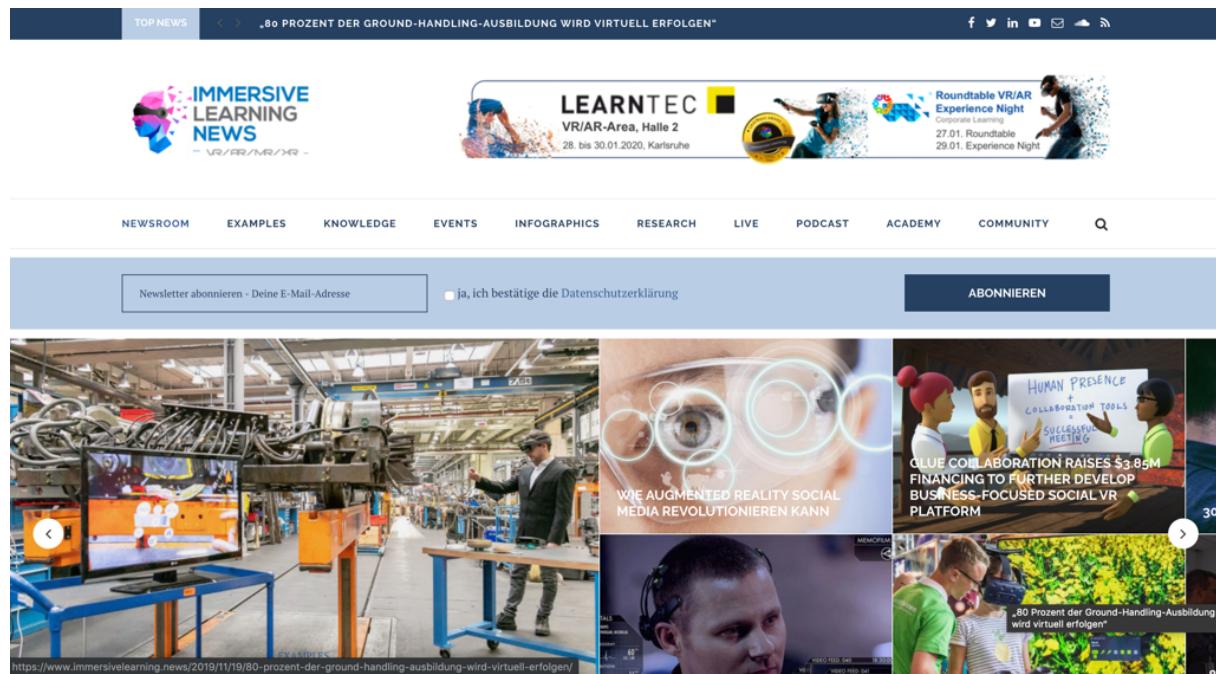
Visualization by Katrin Mäntele @kleinerw4hnsinn⁵³ (CC BY)

We find the following formats or types of curation based on Robin Good's ideas most relevant for a learning context. We recommend that you choose formats that you feel comfortable with (e.g. "I like to write" - blog).

Aggregate Aggregating content describes the work when the curator collects, describes, and provides high-quality content or artifacts in a central location for their audience. These aggregated contents are particularly valuable when they are provided by a recognized expert, a so-called "**Trusted Guide**".

A very good example is <https://www.immersivelearning.news/> by Torsten Fell - a portal that provides all relevant information on learning with augmented reality, virtual reality and mixed reality and is definitely a very good starting point for a “deep dive” into the topic.

⁵³<https://twitter.com/kleinerw4hnsinn>



Screenshot landing page portal Immersive Learning News⁵⁴ from Torsten Fell

Pro tip: If you are looking for a specific topic and have found a reliable source, use Google Page Search to quickly get to the information you need.



Figure 4: Google site:immersivelearning.news curationl Q Google-Suche Auf gut Glück!

⁵⁴<https://www.immersivelearning.news/>

Linking Synthesizing is classically about summarizing long, elaborate media and content into short, crisp nuggets that nevertheless reflect the essence of the medium/content. The selection of the media is also an achievement of the curators.

Classic examples are (paid) services like www.getabstract.com⁵⁵ or www.blinkist.com⁵⁶ that summarize books, videos, and podcasts and present them as written text, audio, or sketchnotes.

The screenshot shows the Blinkist website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the Blinkist logo, a search icon, and links for 'Entdecken', 'Bibliothek', 'Markierungen', 'Upgrade auf Premium', and 'Du'. Below the header, a section titled 'Das sind die Blinks zu' is visible. The main content is a book summary for 'Curate This!'. It includes the title, author (Steven Rosenbaum), a brief description ('The Hands-On How-To Guide to Content Curation'), and a note that it's available in audio version. There are buttons for 'Upgraden und lesen' (upgrade and read) and 'Buch kaufen' (buy book). Below the summary, there are sections for 'Worum geht's', 'Wer diese Blinks lesen sollte', and 'Wer das Buch geschrieben hat'. A blurb at the bottom states: 'Curate This! (2014) reveals the different ways content curation is used today, why humans make the best curators and how you can use content to expand your audience.' To the right of the summary, there's a blurred image of a bookstore shelf filled with books.

Example: book summary at www.blinkist.com⁵⁷

What these diverse and in-depth portals have in common is that the individual content is usually very well and accurately summarized, but you still have to search for the “right” content. But which content should be interesting for you and your interests and needs, these portals can hardly say - they act here as content aggregators, which give a rough orientation by topic clusters and recommendations by algorithm - real recommendations or orientation by trusted guides you do not get.

One of our favorite blogs, www.weiterbildungsblog.de⁵⁸, we would also categorize as “synthesizing,” as Dr. Jochen Robes adds value to each article he carefully filters and publishes for his HR and Digital Learning Tribes with a brief personal assessment or summary, giving us readers a hint as to whether we should delve deeper into the content he curates. He also does a lot of the work for us by scouting trends and ideas around the world, tagging them and distributing them once a week in his newsletter.

⁵⁵<http://www.getabstract.com/>

⁵⁶<http://www.blinkist.com/>

⁵⁷<http://www.blinkist.com/>

⁵⁸<http://www.weiterbildungsblog.de/>

CLC München #CLC089: Content Curation im Corporate Learning

By Jochen Robes, 20. März 2019

Das Internet bietet uns eine Fülle von Informationen. Doch wie finden wir die, die für uns oder für andere relevant sind? Das Stichwort heißt Content Curation, also das systematische Auffinden, Aufbereiten und Veröffentlichen von Information. Stefan Diepolder hat darüber in München erzählt. Dabei ging es um die Bedeutung des Themas, seine Auswirkungen, den nützlichen roten Faden von Harold Jarche („Seek > Sense > Share“) und die Frage, wie Personalentwickler, Unternehmen und jeder einzelne Wissensarbeiter davon profitieren können. Auch wenn das Thema auf keiner Corporate Learning-Agenda ganz oben steht: Es ist fast schon überraschend, dass wir noch von keinem Unternehmen und seiner expliziten Content Curation-Strategie gehört haben ...

kristinauth, Corporate Learning Community, 17. März 2019

Bildquelle: CLC München



Figure 5: CLC Munich #CLC089: Content Curation in Corporate Learning By Jochen Robes, March 202019 The Internet offers us a wealth of information. But how do we find the ones that are relevant for us or for others? The keyword is content curation, i.e. the systematic retrieval, preparation and publication of information. Stefan Diepolder talked about this in Munich. The focus was on the importance of the topic, its implications, the useful red thread of Harold Jarche ("Seek Sense Share") and the question of how HR developers, companies and each individual knowledge worker can benefit from it. Even though the topic is not high on any corporate learning agenda: it is almost surprising that we have not yet heard of any company and its explicit content curation strategy kristinauth, Corporate Learning Community, March 17, 2019 Image Source: CLC Munich

Screenshot: #clc089 Meetup Content Curation⁵⁹

Linking In mapping, curators collect and organize all the important elements that describe a specific area and define the relationship between the components.

The example of the MOOC platform Coursera⁶⁰ shows that it is also possible to organize over 40 million learners and over 1000 courses from over 150 universities. In order to provide a good user experience, the different data must be stored in a be stored with a very good structure and linked intelligently. Coursera succeeds in this from our point of view: you can narrow down your search very well and still have the feeling that the platform is small, well maintained and clear. This is evidence of very good curatorial work.

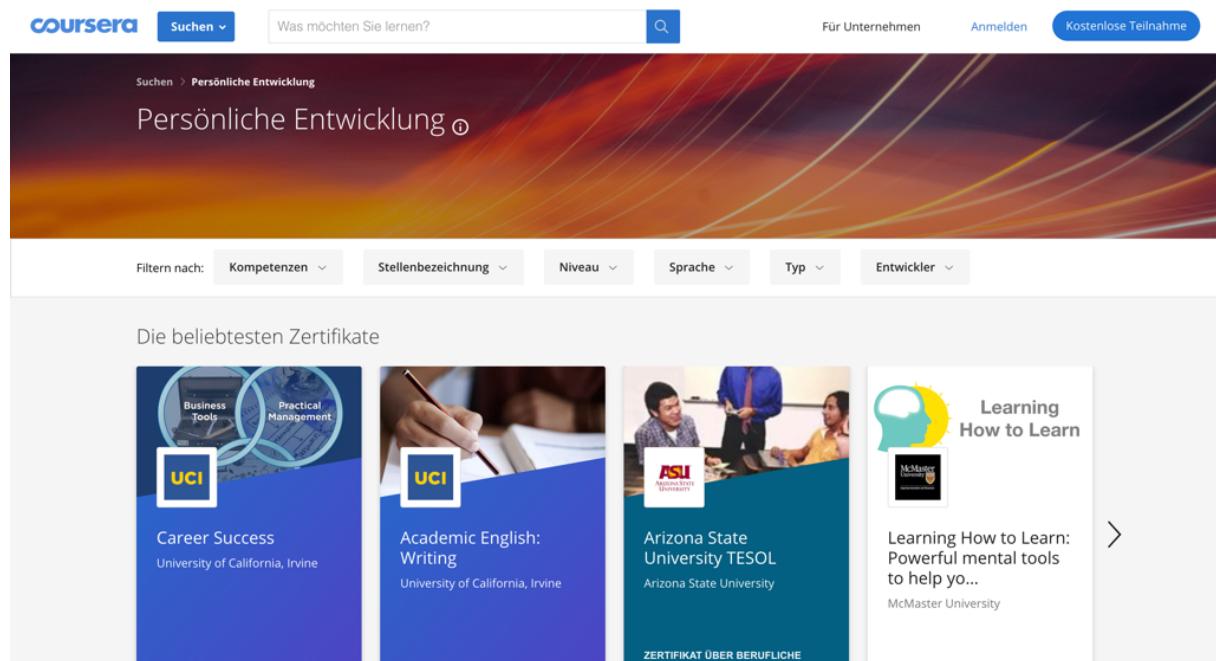


Figure 6: Search v What do you want to learn? Level For Business Developers Sign Up Free Participation Search Personal Development Personal Development o Filter by: Competencies Job Title Language v Type Most Popular Certificates Business Too UCI Practical Management Career Success University of California, Irvine UCI Academic English: Writing University of California, Irvine Arizona State University TESOL Arizona State University CERTIFICATE ABOVE Learning How to Learn Learning How to Learn: Powerful mental tools to help yo... McMaster University

⁵⁹<https://weiterbildungsblog.de/blog/2019/03/20/clc-muenchen-clc089-content-curation-im-corporate-learning/>

⁶⁰<https://www.edukatico.org/de/report/coursera-groesste-globale-mooc-plattform-und-hunderttausende-lernende-aus-deutschland>

Screenshot Coursera⁶¹

Distill This form of curation ensures that the most relevant information on a specific topic is briefly described and simplified into an order. Typical of this are “best-of” lists that provide additional value in addition to a link. A good example of distilling is Jane Hart’s listing of 300 Best Learning Tools⁶².

Create learning paths Learning paths are particularly valuable when they are not provided as narrowly as in traditional blended learning environments but rather as a kind of guardrail for our own self-directed development.

We can apply what we learn in our own way in our work - or not.

Very interesting are e.g. annotated link lists of absolute specialists to whom we attribute the necessary expertise, skills and credibility, such as Christian Müller from [www.proagile.de].(http://www.proagile.de/).

He manages to provide a hub on the topic of Agile with his “Agile Toolbox”, which gives orientation to beginners and professionals in the field of Agile alike and shows a way to deal with relevant topics and content. The content is valuable because it is recommended by him, the Trusted Guide and expert on Agile. We can experience Christian via Youtube, Twitter but also in various barcamps and workshops, as he works out loud (Working out loud) and lets us share his knowledge and ideas.



Figure 7: A curated collection of links with articles, essays and tools on the theme Scrum” Kanban, Design Thinking, Leadership and Agile Transformation.

⁶¹<https://www.coursera.org/browse/personal-development>

⁶²<https://www.toptools4learning.com/>

Screenshot Agile Toolbox⁶³

Explore This is journalistic work with in-depth research and analysis, using a variety of sources and allowing for opposing opinions and viewpoints. The goal is to give the target audience the opportunity to form their own opinions and to foster a deep understanding of a specific topic, story or problem by presenting contexts in an understandable way and giving the opportunity to dive deeper into details and differing views.

Vivid examples of “exploring” are in-depth blogposts with many opportunities to link further. For example, the following post was written by Stefan for the Corporate Learning Community blog. His intention was to explore the topic of blockchain in depth himself. In doing so, he enriched already collected media, such as the two embedded videos that were relevant to him, with texts and abstracts from blockchain specialists. It was important to him to create as low-threshold an entry point as possible for his target audience, HR specialists from the corporate learning community. Here is an example for orientation:

Link to Blogpost⁶⁴

Another helpful example of a curated blog post by Maria Popova - Blogpost “Fixed vs. Groth: The Two Basic Mindsets That Shape Our Lives”⁶⁵

Kata 13: Pick out the most interesting content from your pool of material and try to find out whether it can be assigned to one of the formats. Find out and describe in the group why you think the chosen format is particularly suitable (or not). (20 minutes)

Kata 14: Find out YOUR format. Think about what your preference is, what you enjoy, and what format will take you little effort to create in the first step. Draw yourself a mockup, a sketchnote or create a mindmap and imagine what your curated medium could look like. Present your ideas to the other Circle members and discuss them together. (40 minutes)

Vertiefungs-Kata: Try to look at your topic from multiple points of view, e.g. pro/con. Try to challenge your hypothesis that you want to prove with curated content (e.g. content curation is a waste of time). Find the right format for it and outline your idea.

Sources and further links:

Principles of Curation and Personal Knowledge Mastery

⁶³<https://proagile.de/toolbox/>

⁶⁴<https://colearn.de/themen-des-corporate-learning-camps-blockchain-nutzen-hr-und-corporate-learning-die-blockchain-zukuenftig-fuer-ihre-zwecke-oder-ersetzt-die/>

⁶⁵<https://www.themarginalian.org/2014/01/29/carol-dweck-mindset/>

Themen des Corporate Learning Camps: Blockchain – Nutzen HR und Corporate Learning die Blockchain zukünftig für ihre Zwecke? Oder ersetzt die Blockchain HR?

25. September 2018 • Charlotte Venema • 2 Kommentare

Gedanken zu einer disruptiven Technik, die Schule, Corporate Learning und HR auf den Kopf stellen könnte

von Stefan Diepolder

Was ist die Blockchain?

Als erstes ist Blockchain ein Buzzword, das mittlerweile viele benutzen, das aber nur wenige einfach und verständlich erklären können. Die **Blockchain** ist u. a. das System, das die sichere Transaktion und Aufbewahrung von Bitcoins ermöglicht.

Doch was ist die Blockchain genau und wie funktioniert sie?

Folgendes Video von [CommonCraft](#) erklärt in einfachen Worten, wie die Blockchain grundsätzlich funktioniert.



Figure 8: Topics of the Corporate Learning Camp: Blockchain - Will HR and Corporate Learning use the Blockchain for their own purposes in the future? Or is blockchain replacing HR? September 2018 Charlotte Venema '2 comments Thoughts on a disruptive technology that could turn school, corporate learning and HR upside down by Stefan Diepolder What is blockchain? First of all, Blockchain is a buzzword that many are now using, but few can explain in a simple and understandable way. Among other things, the Blockchain is the system that enables the secure transaction and storage of Bitcoins. But what exactly is the blockchain and how does it work? The following video from CommonCraft explains in simple terms how the blockchain basically works. Blockchain Explained b CommonCraft Stefan Diepolder, Marcel Kirchner, Herta Schuster

- Stefan's Podcast on Content Curation with Christoph Haffner and Thomas Jenewein from SAP Education Newscast - <https://podcasts.apple.com/de/podcast/education-newscast/id1352307529?l=en&i=1000471555373>
- Blogpost about Stefan's contribution at the Meetup of the Corporate Learning Community #clc089 in Munich - <https://colearn.de/clc-muenchen-clc089-content-curation-im-corporate-learning/>
- Robin Good's "Content Curation Official Guide" on medium.com – THE online basic work on content curation - <https://medium.com/content-curation-official-guide>
- Robin Good's phenomenal collection of tools on content curation - <https://contentcuration.zeef.com/robin.good>
- Harold Jarche's detailed blog <https://jarche.com> on Personal Knowledge Mastery and the Seek – Sense – Share Framework.
- His online course "Personal Knowledge Mastery" - <https://jarche.com/pkm/pkm-workshop/>
- eBook 120 Seiten "Content Curation for Learning" from Anderspink as free download - <https://blog.anderspink.com/2017/04/content-curation-book/>
- Presentation by Mike Taylor at the 2019 Learning Technologies Fair.
- Mike Taylor - Curation - LT19⁶⁶

Deep dive quality and source check:

If you want a more scientific in-depth look at how critical thinking works and how to spot logic flaws, the best place to look is here at Stephen Downes in more detail: <https://www.downes.ca/cgi-bin/page.cgi?post=69272>

Dealing with Twitter

If you still need support in using Twitter, we recommend this great self-study course by Monika Schlatter - <https://3wot.relatris.ch/>

Effective media production and digital handling

Joeran Muuß-Merholz and Philippe Wampfler talk about how they work digitally (follow them on Twitter!) Worth listening to 90 minutes podcast. <https://podcasts.apple.com/de/podcast/sou006-produktives-arbeiten-in-digitalen-welten-philippe/id1234102264?i=1000443131816>

Further reading on legal matters

- The great guide to image, quotation and copyright law in question-and-answer style - a good article with many valuable explanations by Dr. Kerstin Hoffmann and Dr. Thomas Schwenke
 - <https://www.kerstin-hoffmann.de/pr-doktor/zitieren-verlinken-bildrechte-urheberrecht-strafen/>

⁶⁶<https://youtu.be/5Q36elOJMkc>

- The Podcast Rechtsbelehrung⁶⁷ by Dr. Thomas Schwenke and Marcus Richter (e.g., episode 50) and the related [article].(<https://drschwenke.de/haftung-fuer-links-embedding-und-sharing-urheberrecht-und-datenschutz/>)
- <https://irights.info/> - Copyright and creative work in the digital world - here is a guide⁶⁸ on eLearning about legal issues in education, science and teaching.
- The blog www.rechtzweinull.de⁶⁹ by Dr. Carsten Ullbricht with a somewhat older assessment of curation - <http://www.rechtzweinull.de/archives/1849-kuratierung-und-recht-rechtliche-grenzen-fuer-newsrooms-und-content-curation-im-internet.html>
- More detailed, approx. 12-minute video on copyright⁷⁰ by nice2know
- Book: Silvia Luber, Inga Geisler (2016): Online Trainings und Webinare - Von der Vermarktung bis zur Nachbereitung, Beltz-Verlag, Weinheim.

3 About lernOS

lernOS is a method of self-organization for people living and working in the 21st century. To be successful today, you need to constantly learn, organize and develop. No one else is responsible for this process. You have to take care of it yourself (self-directed, lifelong learning).

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⁶⁷<https://rechtsbelehrung.com/>

⁶⁸<https://irights.info/artikel/leitfaden-urheberrecht-e-learning-lehre-urhwissg/28839>

⁶⁹<http://www.rechtzweinull.de>

⁷⁰<https://youtu.be/F2iBIT4xid8>

⁷¹<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.de>

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