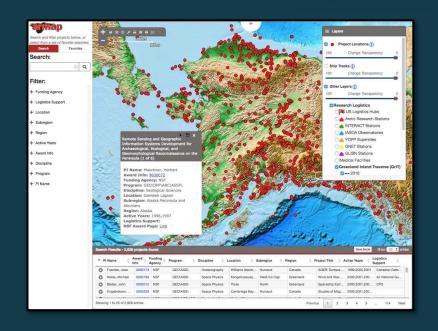
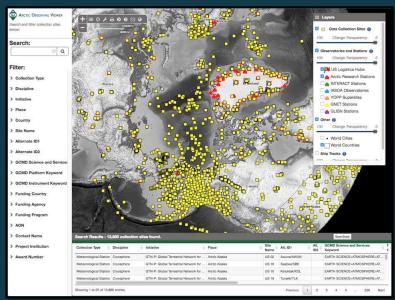
Apps for Arctic Science Planning: **ARMAP & AOV**





June 6, 2018

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The ARMAP/AOV Team











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Allison Gaylord

William Manley

Naomi Whitty

CH2M Hill & Synoptek

Funded by:



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A Challenge ...

... is knowing who is doing what where.

What research activities, networks, and assets already exist?

Where are the gaps?

Is there overlap?

How can we better plan, coordinate, and achieve scientific objectives?

Project - Data Life Cycle

Project Planning

Observations & Networks

Dataset Usage & Understanding

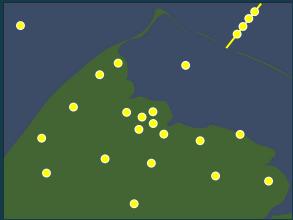








Each project location is a logistical base of operation.



Each data collection site is an instrument, platform, or repeat measurement.



Each data collection site can have many datasets.

Meet User Needs

Project Planning

Observations & Networks

Dataset Usage & Understanding







Who is doing what, when and where?

How do we plan for logistics?

Where are medical facilities, field research stations, ship tracks, airports, etc.?

How do we best achieve the science?

Where are existing data collection sites?

Where are more sites needed?

Who operates and manages existing sites?

Which sites can I use?

Is this dataset suitable for my research?

Does it cover my area for the right time period?

How was it created?

What are the errors?

Who do I contact with questions?

Scope

Project Planning

Observations & Networks

Dataset Usage & Understanding





INTERN FOR ONE NSF Arctic Data Center and Add Treetal Add Treetal

- The big picture of Arctic science
- 2800+ research projects
- For science planning, logistics, and more

- A high-resolution view of observing
- 13,000+ observing sites
- For network planning, data discovery, and more

- By geographic area, discipline, or initiative
- A million+ scientific datasets
- For data discovery, access, reuse, and synthesis

Project - Data Life Cycle

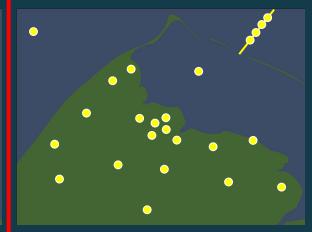
Project Planning



Each project location is a logistical base of operation.

Observations & Networks





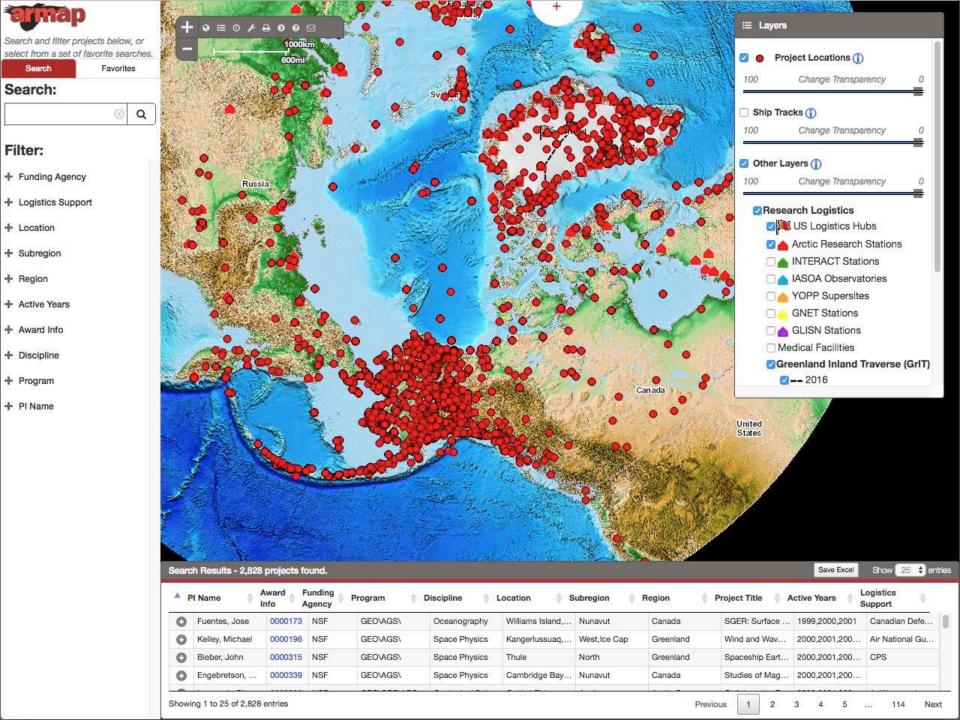
Each data collection site is an instrument, platform, or repeat measurement.

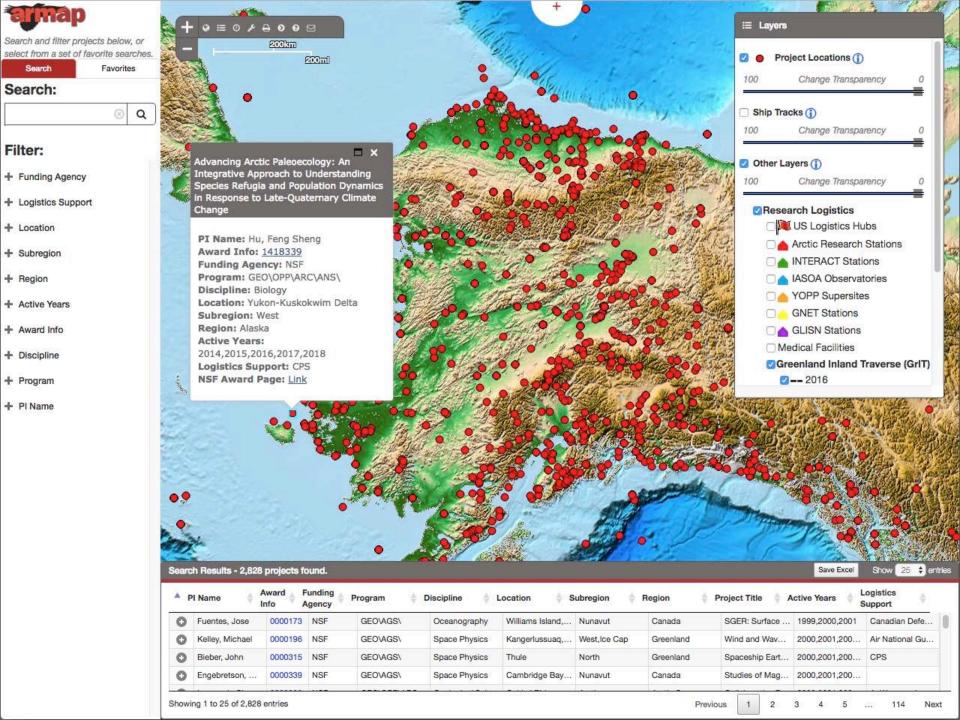
Dataset Usage & Understanding

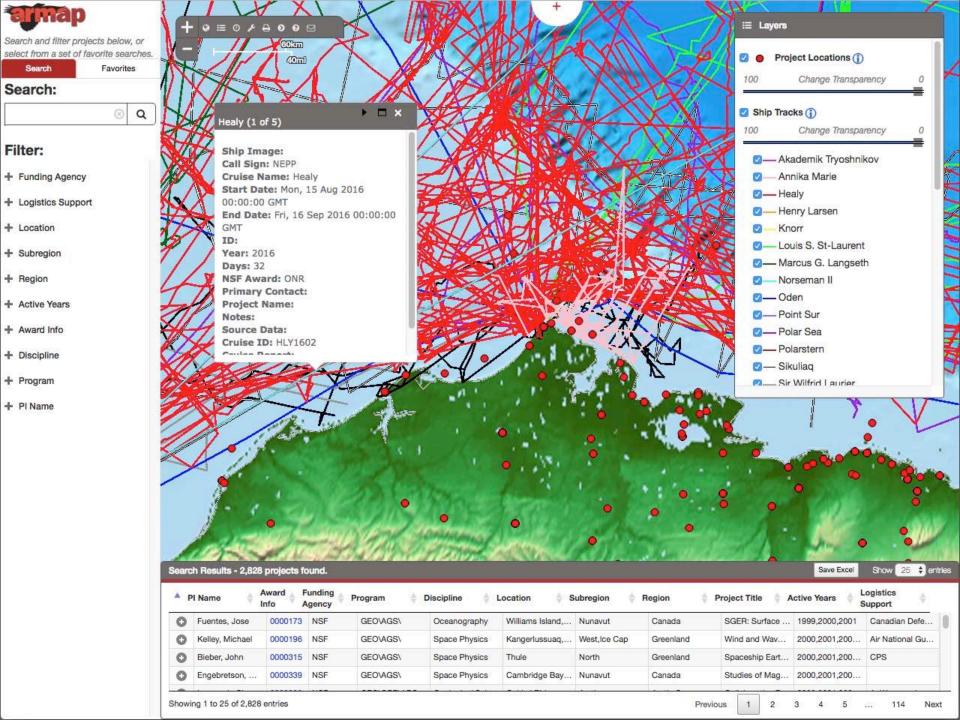


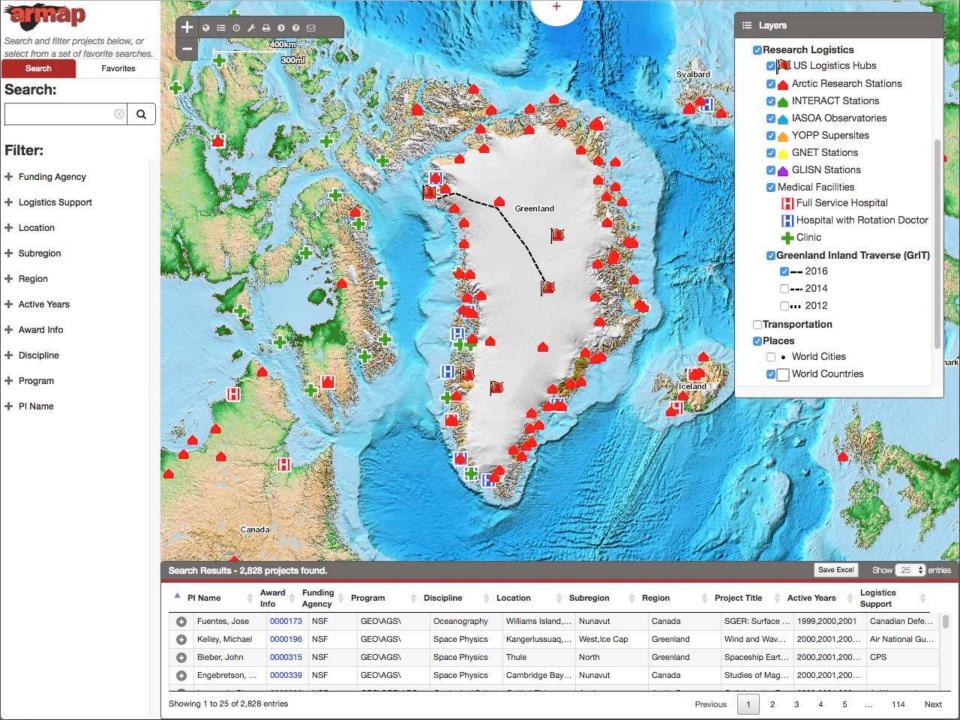


Each data collection site can have many datasets.











Search and filter projects below, or select from a set of favorite searches.

Search

Circumarctic

All projects for 2018

All projects for 2017

NSF funded for 2018

NSF funded for 2017

NSF funded for 2010-2018

CPS supported for 2018

CPS supported for 2017

Alaska

All projects for 2018

All projects for 2017

NSF funded for 2018

NSF funded for 2017

NSF funded for 2010-2018

CPS supported for 2018

CPS supported for 2017

Greenland

All projects for 2018

All projects for 2017

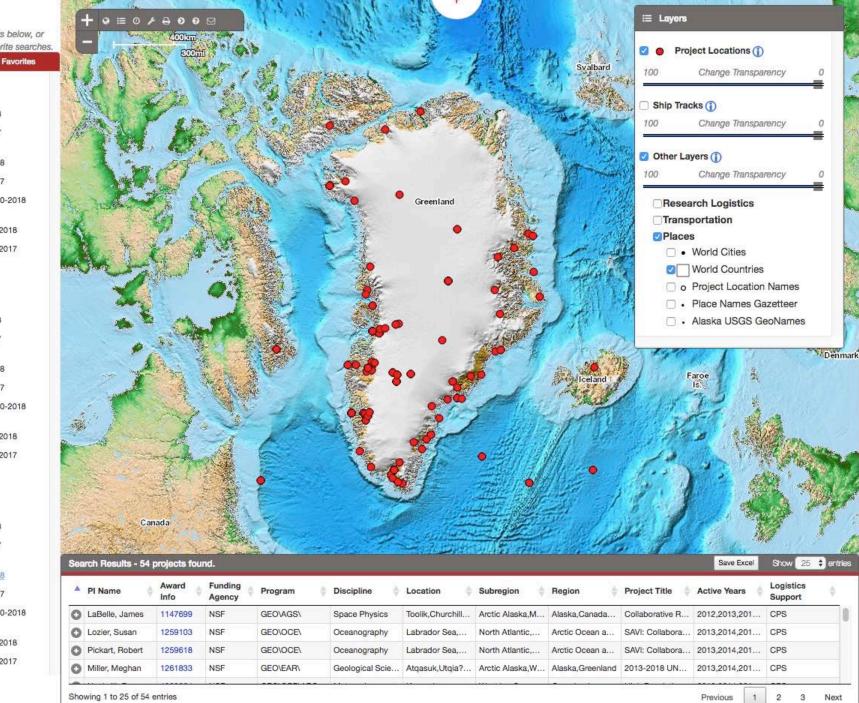
NSF funded for 2018

NSF funded for 2017

NSF funded for 2010-2018

CPS supported for 2018

CPS supported for 2017





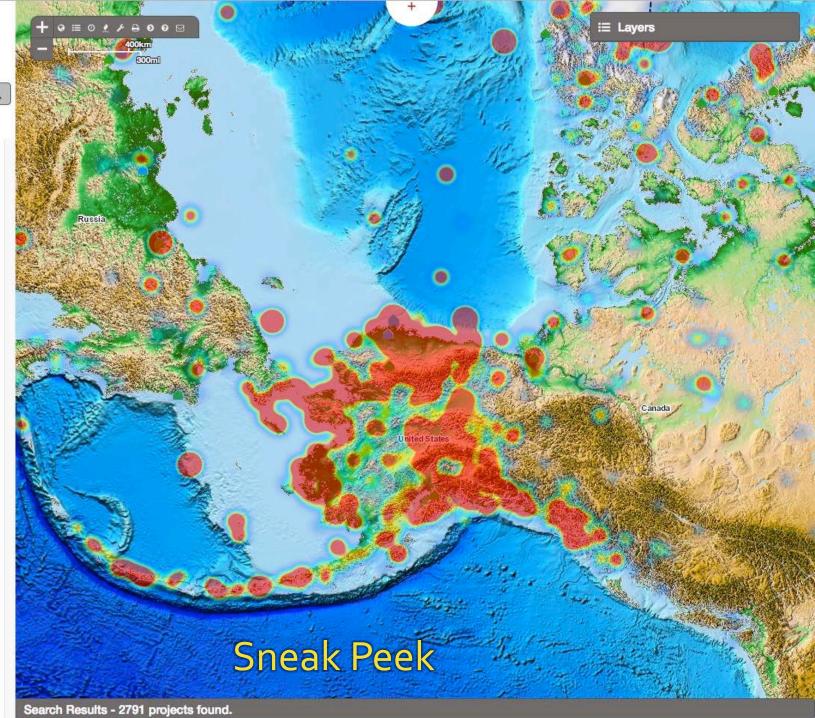
Search and filter projects below

Search:





- + Funding Agency
- + Logistics Support
- + Location
- + Subregion
- + Region
- + Active Years
- + Award Info
- + Discipline
- + Program
- + PI Name





What's in ARMAP?

- NSF and 17 other agencies
- 132 ship tracks
- 2800+ research projects
- 1300+ project locations

Project Details in ARMAP

Funding Agency Funding Program Logistics Provider

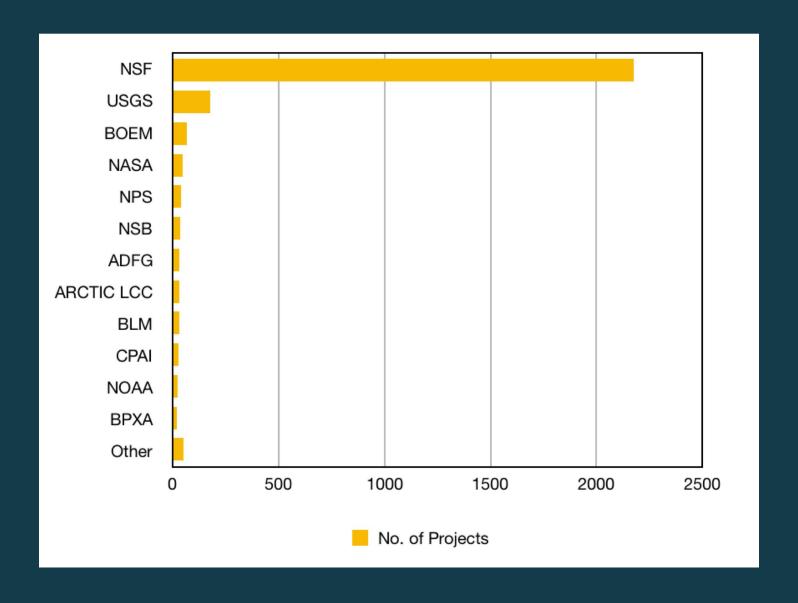
Discipline

Region
Subregion
Location

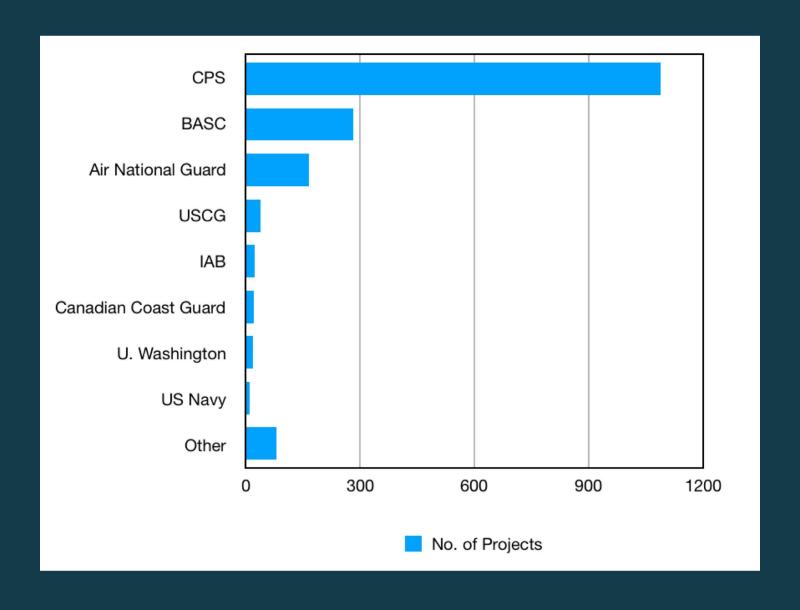
Project Title
Award Number
Institution
PI Name
PI Contact Info
Active Years

Links to logistics reports, project summaries, data, and more

Agencies in ARMAP



Logistics Providers in ARMAP



Disciplines in ARMAP

Biology

Cryosphere

Data Management

Education and Outreach

Geological Sciences

Instrument Development

Meteorology and Climate

Oceanography

Social and Human Sciences

Space Physics

Project - Data Life Cycle

Project Planning

Observations & Networks

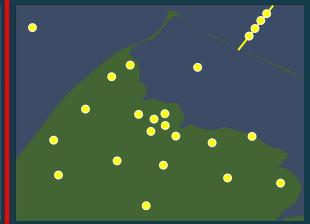
Dataset Usage & Understanding









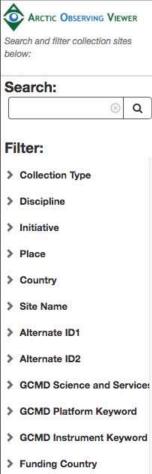




Each project location is a logistical base of operation.

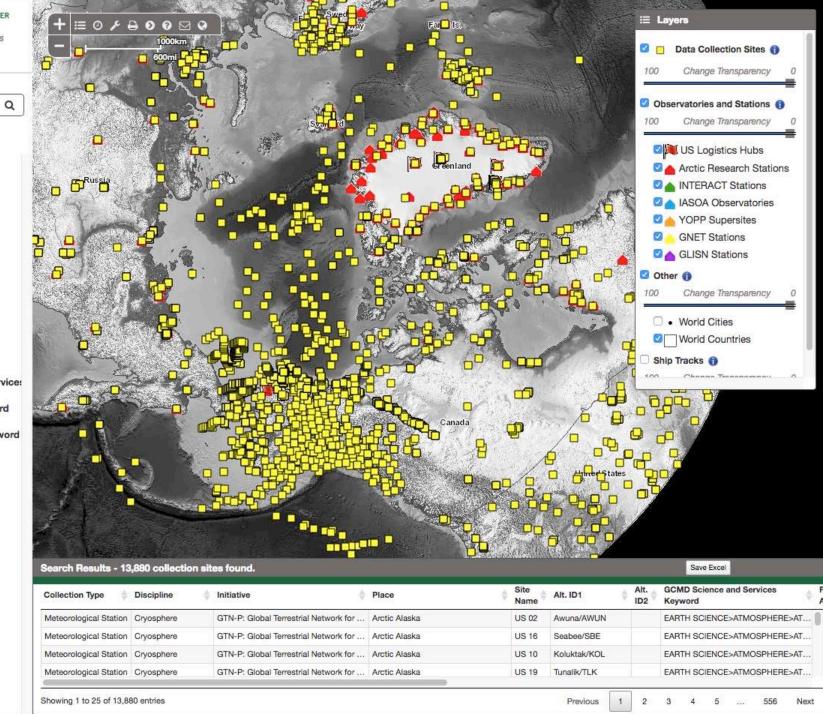
Each data collection site is an instrument, platform, or repeat measurement.

Each data collection site can have many datasets.





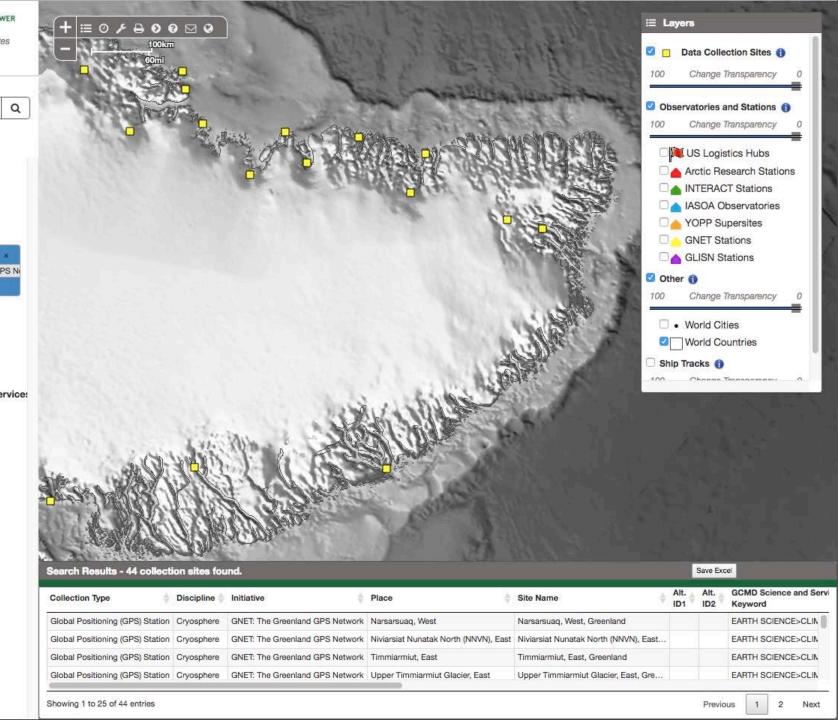
- Funding Agency
- > Funding Program
- > AON
- Contact Name
- > Project Institution
- Award Number

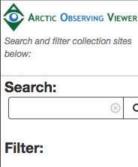




Project Institution

Award Number

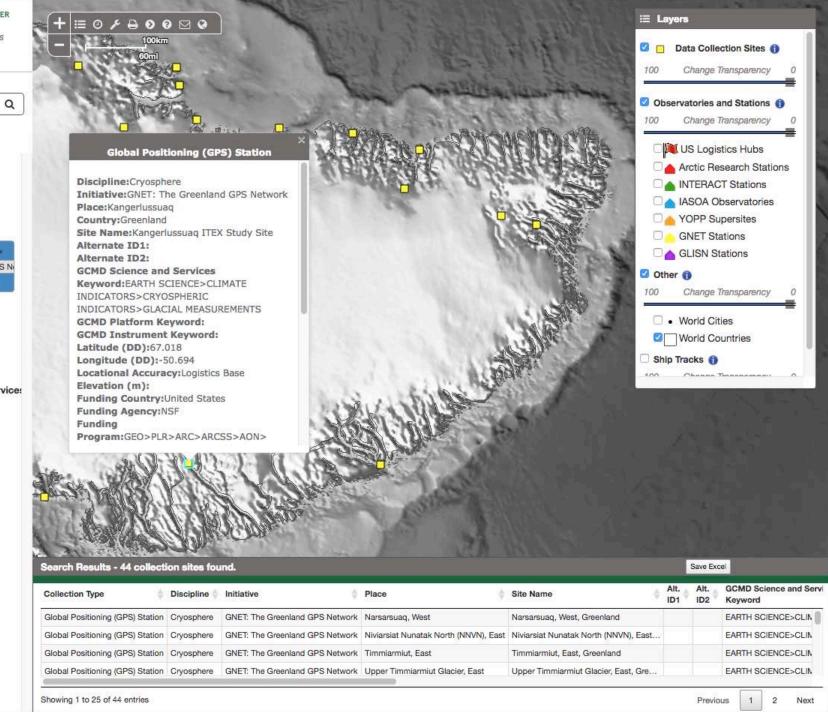




- > Collection Type
- > Discipline
- ✓ Initiative



- > Place
- > Country
- Site Name
- GCMD Science and Services
- Funding Country
- SO SECULATION OF
- Funding Agency
- Funding Program
- > AON
- Contact Name
- Project Institution
- Award Number



What's in AOV?

- Focused on "Arctic Observing"
- More international
- >13,900 observation sites
- Project information from ARMAP
- Plus additional information for sites

Site Details in AOV

Initiative

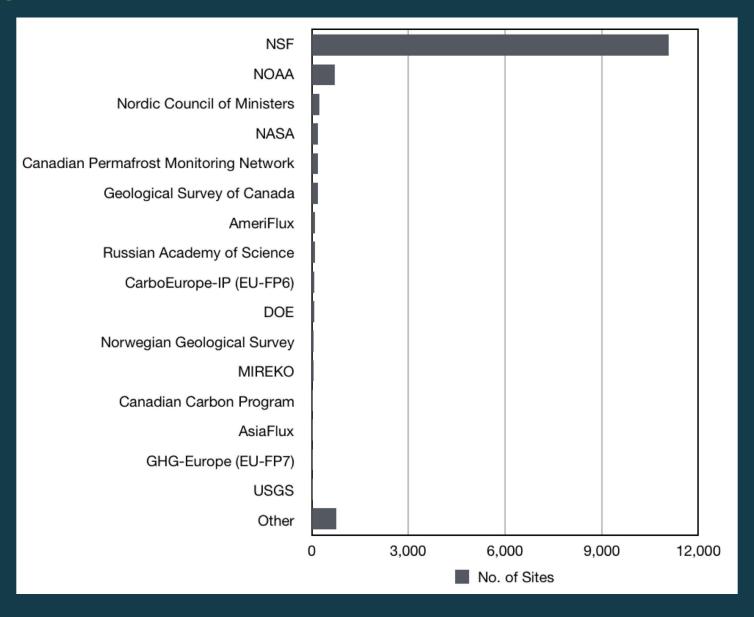
Collection Type
GCMD Science and Services Keyword
GCMD Platform Keyword
GCMD Instrument Keyword

Site Name
Place
Country
Latitude & Longitude
Locational Accuracy
Elevation

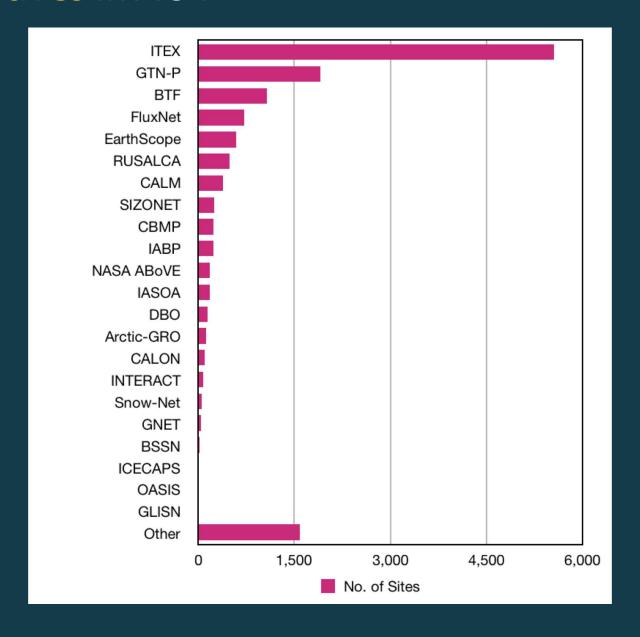
Alternate ID1 Alternate ID2 Site Start Year Site End Year

Links to logistics reports, project summaries, data, and more

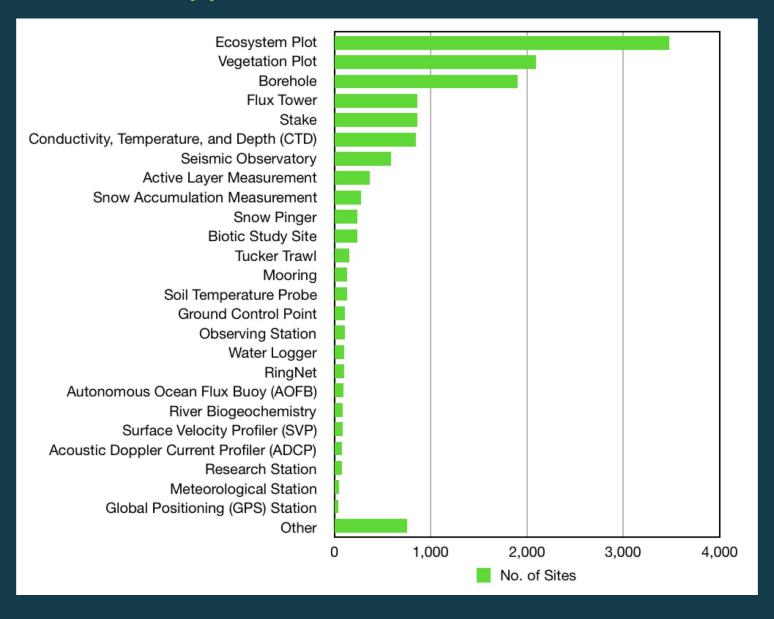
Agencies in AOV



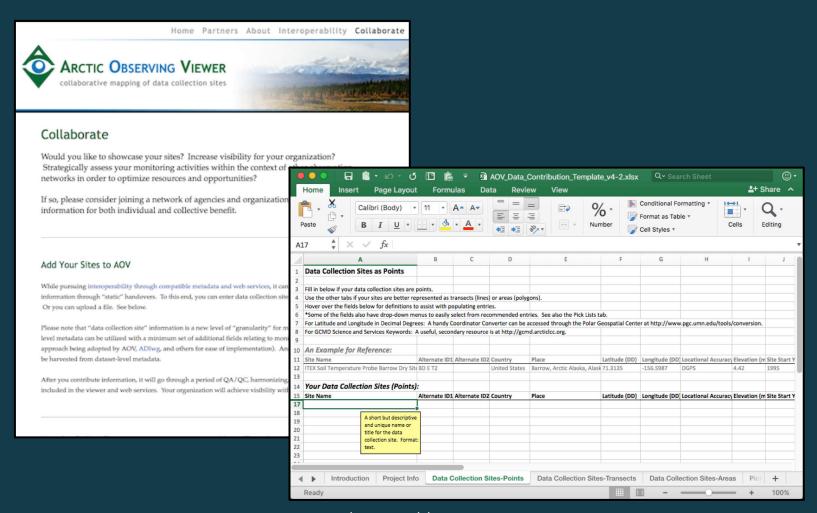
Initiatives in AOV



Collection Types in AOV

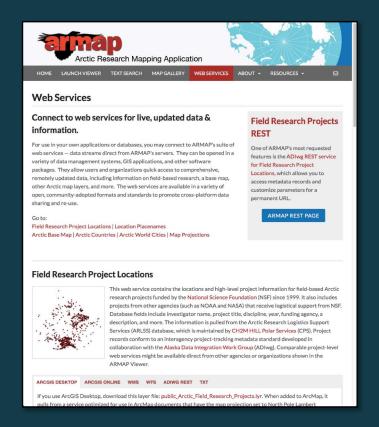


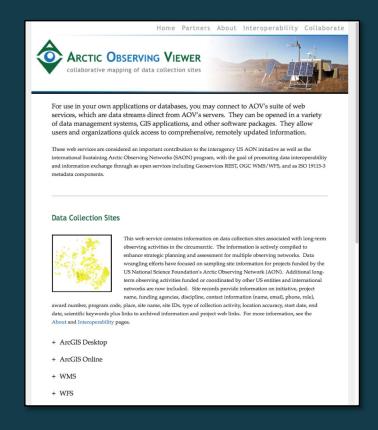
Add Your Sites to AOV



template spreadsheet

Web Services





Field Research Project Locations, Data Collection Sites, Location Placenames, Arctic Base Map, Arctic Countries, Arctic World Cities

ISO 19115-1, ISO 19115-2, FGDC, TXT, WMS, WFS, KMZ, ArcGIS

Guide to Interoperability

Home Partners About Interoperability Collaborate

ARCTIC OBSERVING VIEWER

Guide to Interoperability

Many Arctic science organizations realize that it's important to share data center or monitoring network can increase its visibility by having catalog of some sort, making it possible for end users to browse for it that makes data more discoverable and accessible.

The problem is that there is a growing multitude of data catalogs, w Arctic data landscape is fragmented, frustrating the end user that w. data. In this context, organizations or initiatives can more successfu by releasing metadata in such a way that it is broadly compatible for portals. In so doing, the information is highly visible for more users

Once an organization makes a decision to release metadata, the next hurdle is decidin implementation that maximizes compatibility with other information systems. Ideally metadata through web services - Tile data feeds between databases and applicationsdate and comprehensive. In this light, this brief guide is an attempt to facilitate the in specifically for sets of metadata that span from projects to collection sites to datasets a for existing or potential Partners collaborating with AOV, and may be helpful as an ex implementation.

Why Create Web Services?

The ultimate goal is that information for multiple observing networks is discoverable, Due credit should be given to data sources. And the information should be made acc in a variety of ways for their own purposes.

In essence, what is needed is a dynamic network of distributed nodes for information establishment of web services – live data feeds that conform to community-based met web service formats. Without interoperable web services, information becomes outsubstantial harmonizing and reprocessing. The Arctic data community is making pro through ADINg, the IARYC ADCT, the IASC/SAON ADC, and other efforts or initial links to a list of collection sites, which includes links to individual site-level metadata records. This is easier to follow by digging into the XML as provided in the next section.

Implementation Examples

The metadata web services inherent to AOV and ARMAP are illustrated with ISO XML links in the table below. The template XML's are embedded with explanatory text, whereas the use case XML's are from live services for an NSF-funded AON project. Together they can assist with generating a workflow.

Project-Level Metadata: template XML use case XML
List of Collection Sites: template XML use case XML
Site-Level Metadata: template XML use case XML
Dataset-Level Metadata: - use case XML

Additional templates will be made available when possible. The templates and use cases above were last updated on May 3rd, 2017.

Which Fields to Use?

Metadata records for projects, data collection sites, and scientific datasets have the potential for each to include a multitude of descriptive fields, or tags. It can be helpful to identify a minimum set of core fields while designing or maintaining databases and services. Indeed, most important for interoperability in general is the ability to "crosswalk" fields with compatible definitions. Existing and potential Partners are advised to peruse:

the ISO YMI templates above

- · our contributors' template spreadsheet
- the AOV Database Data Dictionary

Annotated template ISO XML's, use case ISO XML's, contributors' template spreadsheet, data dictionaries, picklists ...

Journal Articles

The U.S. Arctic Observing Viewer: A Web-Mapping Application for Enhancing Environmental Observation of the Changing Arctic

William F, Manley, ¹ Allison G, Gaylord, ² Ari Kassin, ³ Ryan Cody, ³ Walter A. Copenhaver, ³ Mike Dover, ⁴ Stephen M. Escarzaga, ³ Ryan Font, ³ Alan E. Garcia, ³ Ted Habermann, ⁵ David H. Lin, ³ Roberta Score, ⁶ Sandra Villarreal3 and Craig E. Tweedie3

(Received 26 May 2014: accented in revised form 31 October 2014).

ABSTRACT. Although much progress has been made with various Arctic Observing efforts, assessing that progress can be difficult. What data collection efforts are established or underway? Where? By whom? To help meet the strategic needs of programs such as the U.S. Study of Environmental Arctic Change (SEARCH), the Arctic Observing Network (AON), Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks (SAON), and related initiatives, an update has been released for the Arctic Observing Viewer (AOV; http://ArcticObservingViewer.org). This web mapping application and information system has begun to compile the who, what, where, and when for thousands of data collection sites (such as boreholes, ship tracks, buoys, towers, sampling stations, sensor networks, vegetation sites, stream gauges, and observatories) wherever marine, terrestrial, or atmospheric data are collected. Contributing partners for this collaborative resource include the U.S. NSF, ACADIS, ADIwg, AOOS, a2dc, AON, ARMAP, BAID, CAFF, IASOA, INTERACT, and others. While focusing on U.S. activities, the AOV welcomes information exchange with international groups for mutual benefit. Users can visualize, navigate, select, search, draw, print, and more. AOV is founded on principles of interoperability, with open metadata and web service standards, so that agencies and organizations can use AOV tools and services for their own purposes. In this way, AOV will reinforce and complement other distributed yet interoperable cyber-resources and will help science planners, funding agencies, researchers, data specialists, and others to assess status, identify overlap, fill gaps, optimize sampling design, refine network performance, clarify directions, access data, coordinate logistics, collaborate, and more in order to meet Arctic Observing goals.

Key words: Arctic research; Arctic Observing networks; GIS; web mapping application; science management;

RÉSUMÉ. Malgré les progrès réalisés dans le cadre de nombreux efforts d'observation de l'Arctique, les progrès peuvent être difficiles à évaluer. Quelles initiatives de collecte de données sont en cours ou sont établies? À quel endroit? Et qui gère ces initiatives? Pour aider à répondre aux besoins stratégiques de programmes comme ceux de l'organisme américain Study of Environmental Arctic Change (SEARCH), du réseau Arctic Observing Network (AON), des réseaux Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks (SAON) et d'autres programmes connexes, on a procédé à la mise à jour de l'Arctic Observing Viewer (AOV; http://ArcticObservingViewer.org). Ce système d'information jumelé à une application de mappage sur le Web a amorcé la compilation des coordonnées et des renseignements se rapportant à des milliers de sites de collecte de données (comme les trous de forage, les trajets de navires, les bouées, les tours, les stations d'échantillonnage, les réseaux de capteurs, les sites de végétation, les fluviomètres et les observatoires) où des données marines, terrestres ou atmosphériques sont prélevées. Parmi les partenaires qui collaborent à cette ressource, notons U.S. NSF, ACADIS, ADIWg, AOOS, a2dc, AON, ARMAP, BAID, CAFF, IASOA, INTERACT et d'autres encore. Bien que l'AOV se concentre sur les activités américaines, il accepte l'échange d'information avec des groupes internationaux lorsqu'il existe des avantages mutuels. Les utilisateurs peuvent visualiser les données, naviguer dans le système, faire des sélections et des recherches, dessiner, imprimer et ainsi de suite. L'AOV fonctionne movennant des principes d'interopérabilité, avec des métadonnées ouvertes et des normes de service sur le Web afin que les organismes et les organisations puissent utiliser les outils et les services de l'AOV pour leurs propres fins. De cette façon, l'AOV sera en mesure de consolider et de compléter d'autres eyberressources à la fois réparties et interopérables, en plus d'aider les planificateurs de la science, les bailleurs de fonds, les chercheurs, les spécialistes des données et d'autres encore à évaluer les statuts, à repérer les dédoublements, à combler les écarts, à optimiser les plans d'échantillonnage, à raffiner le

Manley et al. 2015 article in Arctic about AOV, ARMAP, and interoperability





Metadata Life Cycles, Use Cases and Hierarchies

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Received: 3 April 2018; Accepted: 11 May 2018; Published: 15 May 2018



Abstract: The historic view of metadata as "data about data" is expanding to include data about other items that must be created, used, and understood throughout the data and project life cycles. In this context, metadata might better be defined as the structured and standard part of documentation, and the metadata life cycle can be described as the metadata content that is required for documentation in each phase of the project and data life cycles. This incremental approach to metadata creation is similar to the spiral model used in software development. Each phase also has distinct users and specific questions to which they need answers. In many cases, the metadata life cycle involves hierarchies where latter phases have increased numbers of items. The relationships between metadata in different phases can be captured through structure in the metadata standard, or through conventions for identifiers. Metadata creation and management can be streamlined and simplified by re-using metadata across many records. Many of these ideas have been developed to various degrees in several Geoscience disciplines and are being used in metadata for documenting the integrated life cycle of environmental research in the Arctic, including projects, collection sites,

Keywords: metadata; standards; life-cycle; use-cases; project metadata; metadata hierarchy; observations; measurements; XML

The Data Life Cycle is a well-known, high-level description of the typical steps or phases in scientific projects. There are many descriptions of this life cycle that vary in detail, but Figure 1 shows a general framework that includes planning, data collection, analysis, archiving, sharing, and reuse. The first three phases of this life cycle are well-known in the scientific community, as scientists have been planning experiments and observational campaigns for centuries within the context of the scientific method [1]. The later phases (sharing, archiving, and reuse) have received considerable attention during the last several decades, as data collection and processing become more complex and expensive, and many scientific problems require large, multi-disciplinary teams. Maximizing the value of data, both expected and unexpected, is increasingly important. In fact, many would agree that the path connecting Data Sharing to Data Archive and Re-Use should not go through the End of Project, as sharing metadata (and data) before a project is over is now considered a best practice in

Geosciences 2018, 8, 179; doi:10.3390/geosciences8050179

www.mdpi.com/journal/geosciences

Habermann 2018 article in Geosciences

about hierarchical and distributed metadata services, with a focus on ARMAP and AOV

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Systems Ecology Lab, Department of Biology, University of Texas at El Paso, 500 W University Avenue, El Paso, Texas 79968-0519, USA

⁴ CH2M HILL Polar Services, 9191 South Jamaica Street, Englewood, Colorado 80112, USA

The HDF Group, 1800 South Oak Street, Champaign, Illinois 61820, USA Polar Field Services Inc., 8100 Shaffer Parkway #100, Littleton, Colorado 80127, USA

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For Science Planning

- Browse who's doing what where when
- See where and how research is concentrated
- Search, filter, or zoom in to see opportunities for coordination
- Find points of contact for collaboration
- Follow links to other resources
- Conduct "Strategic assessment"

Assess status. Coordinate Logistics.
Identify co-location of activities, large facilities, and resources.
Find overlap. Fill gaps. Clarify directions.

Use ...





for logistics bases

armap.org

for observing sites

arcticobservingviewer.org