DataONE: Enabling Data-Intensive Biological and Environmental Research through Cyberinfrastructure

Presented by

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Global change research: Multiple data sources





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With coupled human and natural systems



ARROW'S COLOR Potential for mediation by socioeconomic factors

ARROW'S WIDTH

🗕 Weak

Intensity of linkages between ecosystem services and human well-being



Medium

High

Strong

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DataONE data sources

- Research networks and environmental observatories
- Biological specimens
- Individual scientists
- Citizen scientists' data
- Natural resources and conservation data
- Observational data
- Global and continental land cover/land change and biogeochemical data











Heterogeneous data integration for scales small to large



National Laboratory

Scattered data sources "finding the needle in the haystack"

Data are massively dispersed

- Ecological field stations and research centers (100s)
- Natural history museums and biocollection facilities (100s)
- Agency data collections (100s to 1000s)
- Individual scientists (1000s to 10,000s to 100,000s)





Data production exceeds storage



Source: John Gantz, IDC Corporation: The Expanding Digital Universe



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Poor data practice "data entropy"





Data deluge "the flood of increasingly heterogeneous data"

Data are heterogeneous

- Syntax
 - (format)
- Schema
 - (model)
- Semantics
 - (meaning)

METADATA	Study A: White Mountains Area col. units: sq. meter PIRU = Picea rubens BEPA = Betula papyifera				tains : fora						
	date	site	species	area	count						
ATA	10/1/1993	N654	PIRU	2	26				-		
	10/3/1994	N654	PIRU	2	29	li	nte	grated	Da	ta	
0	10/1/1993	N654	BEPA	1	3	81	udy	date	site	species	density
							A	10/1/1993	N654	Picea Rubens	13.0
							A	10/3/1994	N654	Picea Rubens	14.5
Study B					l	A	10/1/1993	N654	Betula papyifera	3.0	
	- Chudu	D.	Groon	Acum	laine	ſ	В	10/31/1993	1	Picea Rubens	13.5
Area sampled: 1 sq. meter picrub = Picea rubens				ams		В	10/31/1993	1	Betula papyifera	1.6	
						В	11/14/1994	1	Plcea Rubens	8.4	
ME.	g betpa	p =	Betula (papyin	era		В	11/14/1994	1	Betula papyifera	1.8
100	date	8	ite picr	ub t	etpap 🖌		ŧ	1		1	1
	31 Oct 1993 1 13.5 1.6 14 Nov 1994 1 8.4 1.8			1.6	metadata 'promoted' format to become normalized data using metadata			species metadata from study B density is now data calculated (picrub/betpap using column headings) metadata			



Distributed framework



Examples of data holdings Metadata interoperability across data holdings

Data Archive	Types of Data Managed	Metadata Standard(s)
National Biological Information Infrastructure	Biodiversity, taxonomic, ecological	BDP, DwC, DC, OGIS
for biogeochemical dynamics	Biogeochemical dynamics, terrestrial ecological Earth observation imagery	DIF, BDP, ECHO
The US Long Term Ecological Research Network	Ecological, biodiversity, biophysical, social, genomics, and taxonomic	EML
Avian Knowledge Network	Avian populations and molecular biology	DwC
ALA ATLAS OF LIVING AUSTRALIA	Biological and taxonomic	DC subset
South African Environmental Observation Network	Biophysical, biodiversity, disturbance, and Earth observation imagery	EML
TAIWAN ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH NETWORK	Biodiversity, biotic structure, function/process, biogeochemical, climate, and hydrologic	EML





Supporting the data lifecycle



The data lifecycle 1. Deposition/acquisition/ingest

- 2. Curation and metadata management
- 3. Protection, including privacy
- 4. Discovery, access, use, and dissemination
- 5. Interoperability, standards, and integration
- 6. Evaluation, analysis, and visualization



Integrated data analysis

The Eurasian Collared Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) was introduced in the Bahamas in 1988. Since then it has spread across North America. There is concern that the Eurasian Collared Dove could compete with native dove species (i.e. Mourning Dove, *Zenaida macrura*, or White-winged Dove, *Zenaida asiatica*), both of which are economically beneficial. A analyst would like to predict how the invasive dove will spread over the next 20 years, and how it might impact the ranges of the other dove species.

First, the **analyst** searches DataONE **clearinghouse** to **discover** and **access** data on the distribution of the dove species. They find that a continent-wide network of citizen scientists has gathered information on the occurrence of Eurasian Collared Dove since it was introduced.



Range expansion of Eurasian Collared Dove

Second, analysis **workflows** are used to first explore and then predict patterns of species occurrence. **Exploratory analysis** techniques that identify the factors that best predict species occurrence and drive hypotheses generation and predictive analysis.



Sources of species observations are linked to landscape, climate, geographical and human factors. **Observations** are available through the distributed network of DataONE data providers.

Data are organized via a core semantic model for observational data making **data synthesis** straightforward.

Third, accurate long-range forecasting models for each species are presented. Predicted Ranges of 3 Dove species in 2025.







Note: maps are examples of possible outcomes, and not actual representations of range.

Engaging citizens in science





eBird





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National Phenology Network

Data SNE ... engaging diverse partners.

- Libraries and digital libraries
- Academic institutions
- Research networks
- NSF- and government-funded synthesis and supercomputer centers/networks
- Governmental organizations
- International organizations
- Data and metadata archives
- Professional societies
- NGOs
- Commercial sector



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