

## Toward Standardization: A Participatory Framework for the Process of Developing Scientific Metadata Standards



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**ILTER: Long-term  
Ecological Research  
Network**



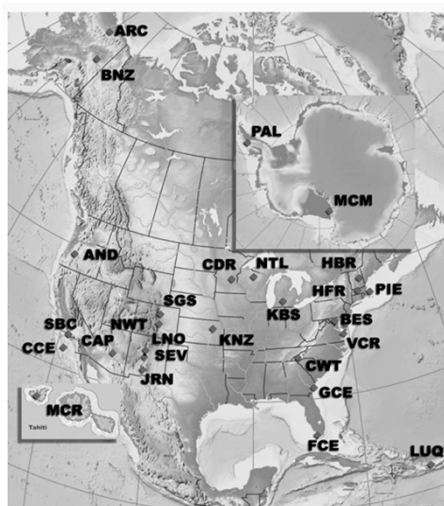
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University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign



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## ILTER: Long Term Ecological Research Network

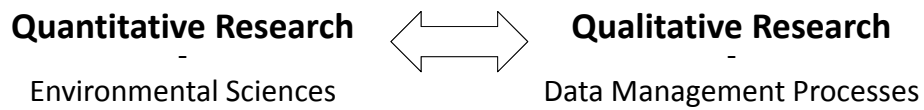


View: Site Coordinates

- Andrews Forest LTER (AND)
- Arctic LTER (ARC)
- Baltimore Ecosystem Study (BES)
- Bonanza Creek LTER (BNZ)
- California Current Ecosystem LTER (CCE)
- Cedar Creek LTER (CDR)
- Central Arizona - Phoenix LTER (CAP)
- Coweeta LTER (CWT)
- Florida Coastal Everglades LTER (FCE)
- Georgia Coastal Ecosystems LTER (GCE)
- Harvard Forest LTER (HFR)
- Hubbard Brook LTER (HBR)
- Jornada Basin LTER (JRN)
- Kellogg Biological Station LTER (KBS)
- Konza Prairie LTER (KNZ)
- LTER Network Office (LNO)
- Luquillo LTER (LUQ)
- McMurdo Dry Valleys LTER (MCM)
- Moorea Coral Reef LTER (MCR)
- Niwot Ridge LTER (NWT)
- North Temperate Lakes LTER (NTL)
- Palmer Antarctica LTER (PAL)
- Plum Island Ecosystems LTER (PIE)
- Santa Barbara Coastal LTER (SBC)
- Sevilleta LTER (SEV)
- Shortgrass Steppe (SGS)
- Virginia Coast Reserve LTER (VCR)

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**Science Studies**  
**STS, CSCW, Historical & Infrastructure Studies**




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**Take-Home Message:**  
**Metadata Standard-Making in the Sciences**


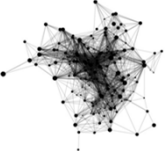
1. Appreciating Data Differences (Inclusivity)  
in the standardization process
2. Establishing a Participatory Framework (Design)  
since standardization frameworks differ
3. Mirroring the Scientific Process (Collaboration)

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## Outline



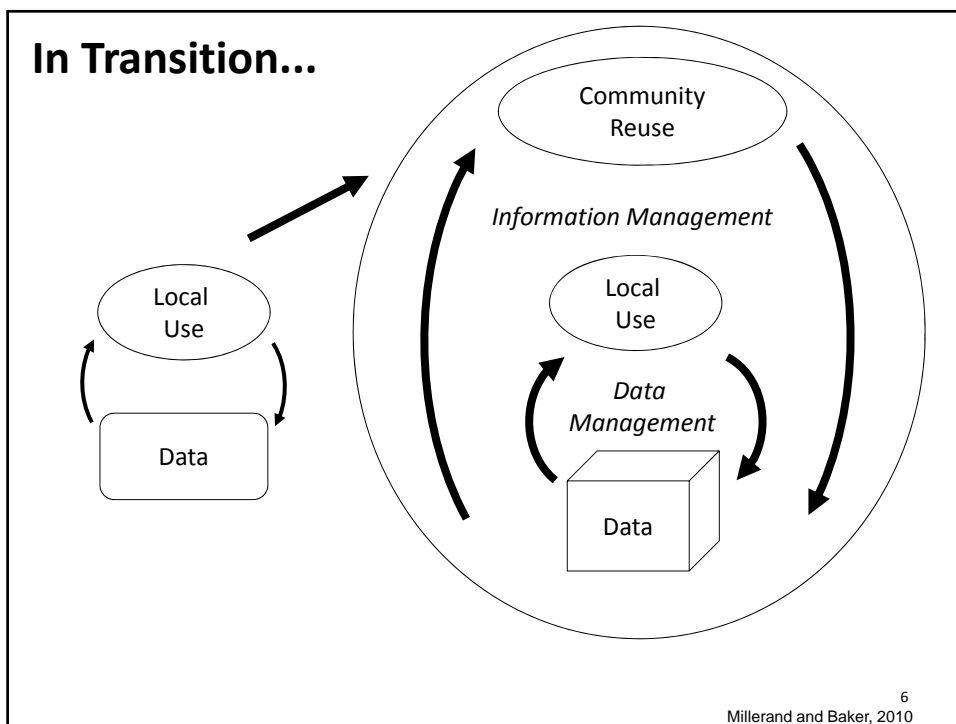
From the field

to the web  
of data repositories

- ✓ 1. Introduction
2. Background
  - Sphere-of-Context
  - Web of Repositories
3. Standard Models
  - Hierarchical - Market
  - Participatory - Scientific
4. Discussion
  - Design
  - LTER Case
5. Conclusion
  - Appreciating Data Differences
  - Establishing a Participatory Framework
  - Mirroring the Scientific Process

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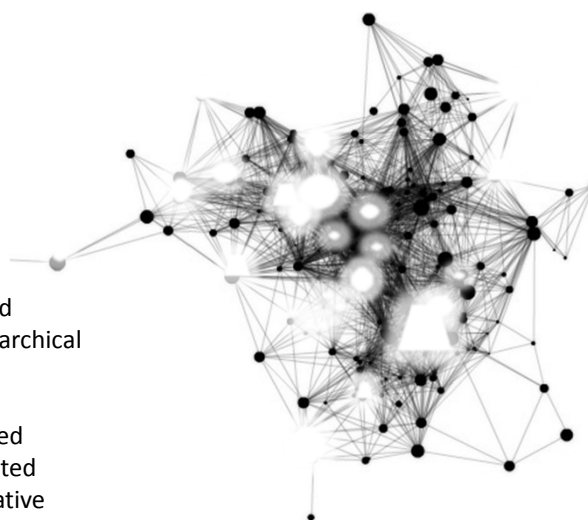


### Local and Remote Spheres-of-Context Environmental Research Data Repository Characteristics

Characteristic	Local	Remote
Driver	Research	Service
Expertise	Data management	Collection management
Design focus	Acquisition, capture and use	Storage and reuse
Data state	Dynamic	Versioned
Design feature	Adaptability	Stability
Change mechanism	New data types and scientific practices	Widely-accepted data practices
Data knowledge type	Tacit, implicit, and explicit	Explicit
Standards contribution	Developing and enacting	Propagation

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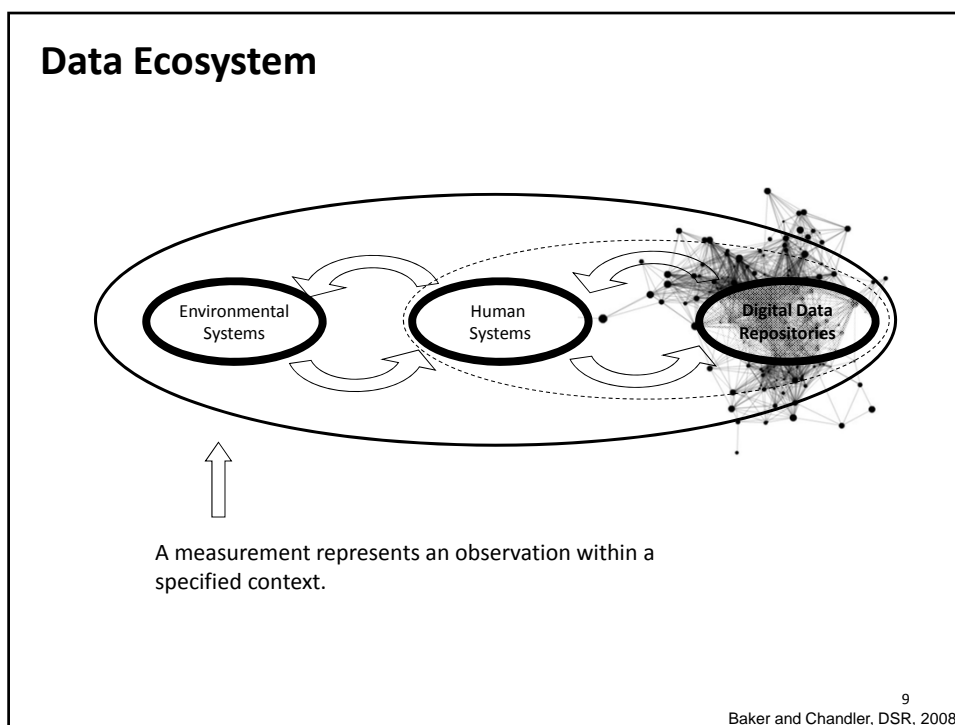
### Web of Repositories at Multiple 'Levels'



- Federated
- Non-hierarchical
- Diverse
- Inclusive
- Distributed
- Coordinated
- Collaborative
- Flexible
- Sustainable

Baker and Yarmey, 2009





## Standard-Making Metadata in the Sciences

The U.S. National Academy of Science (NAS, 2009) defined metadata standards as descriptions of “the content, context, and structure of information objects, including research data, at any level of aggregation (for example, a single data item, many items, or an entire database).”

## Metadata Standard-Making Occurs In Many Arenas

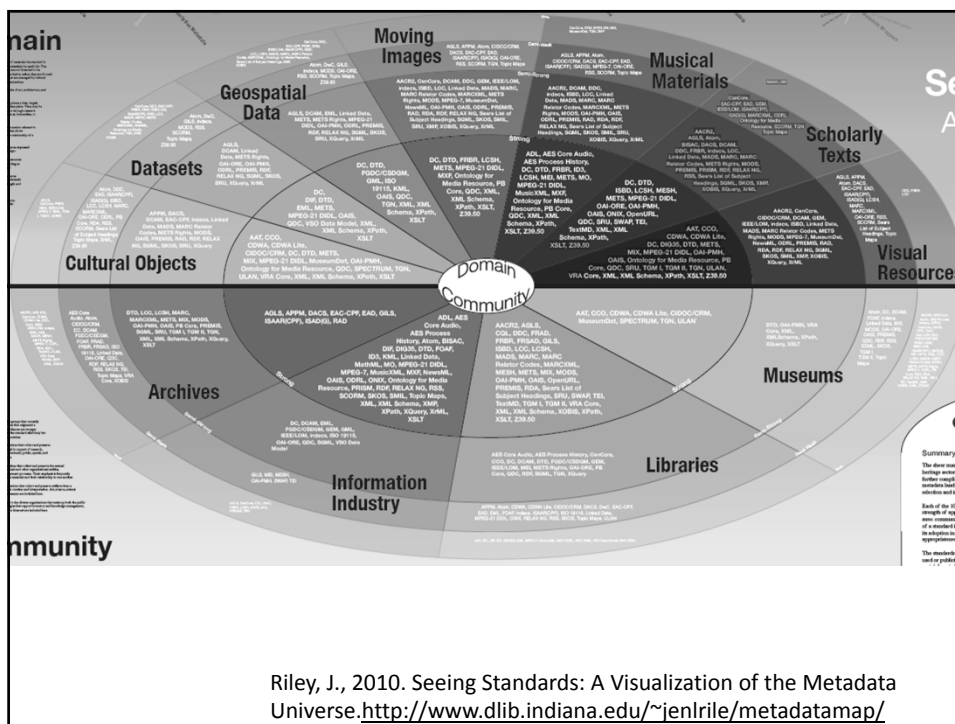
### Humanities, text oriented and specimen oriented

- TEI The Text Encoding Initiative for humanities mark up (1987)
- DC: Dublin Core Metadata Initiative for cataloguing web-based resources (1995)
- DwC Darwin Core for documenting specimen data emerged (1999)
- DDI The Data Documentation Initiative (DDI) describing social, behavioural, and economic science metadata (1997)

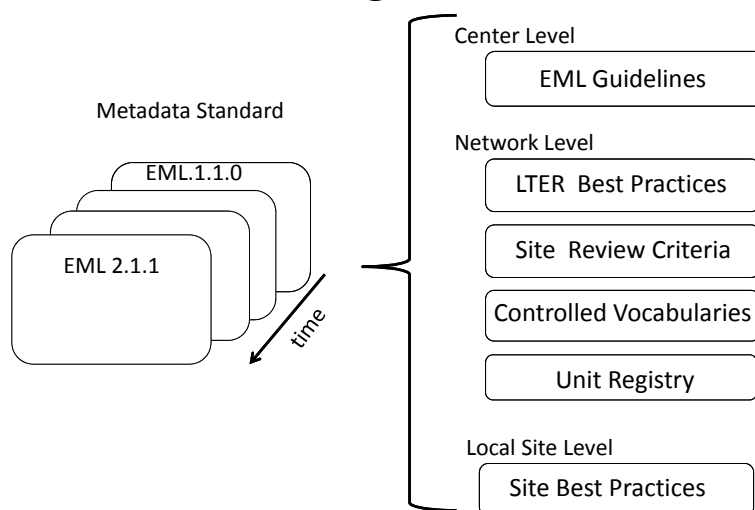
### Natural sciences, field oriented

- FGDC Federal Geographic Data Committee (1993)  
CSDGM Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata
- EML Ecological Metadata Language (1997)

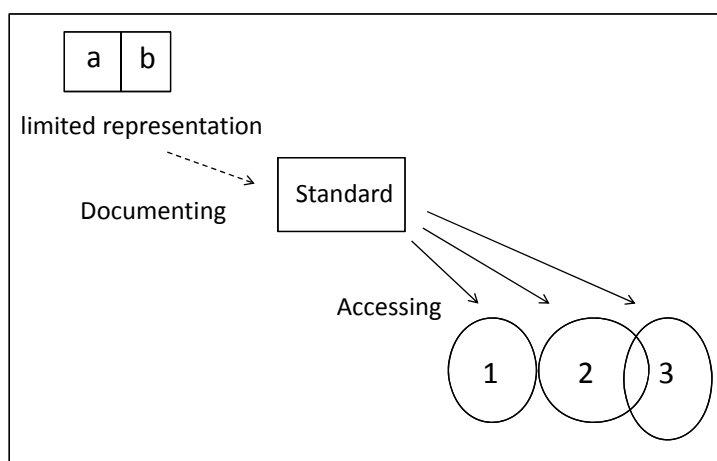
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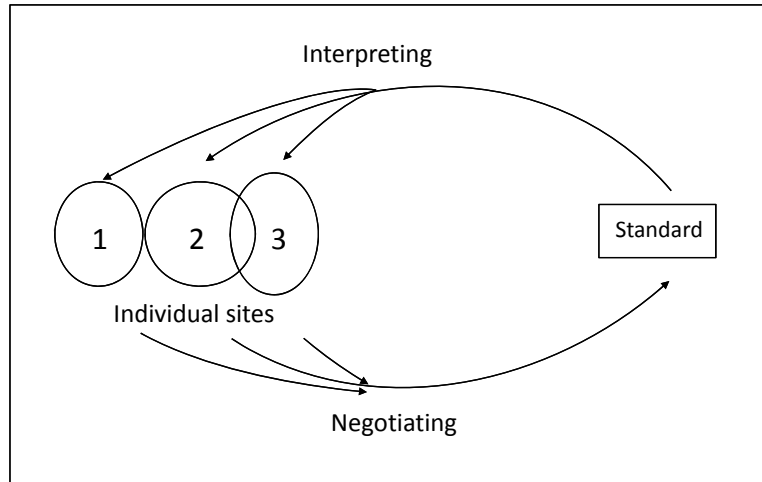
## LTER Case: Metadata Standard Development Ecological Metadata Language (EML) Design Activities



## Hierarchical Framework for Developing Standards

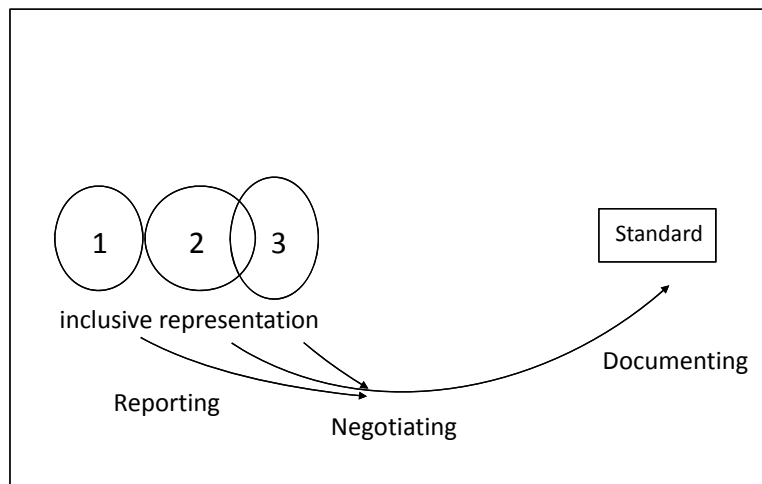


### Participatory Framework for Developing Standards



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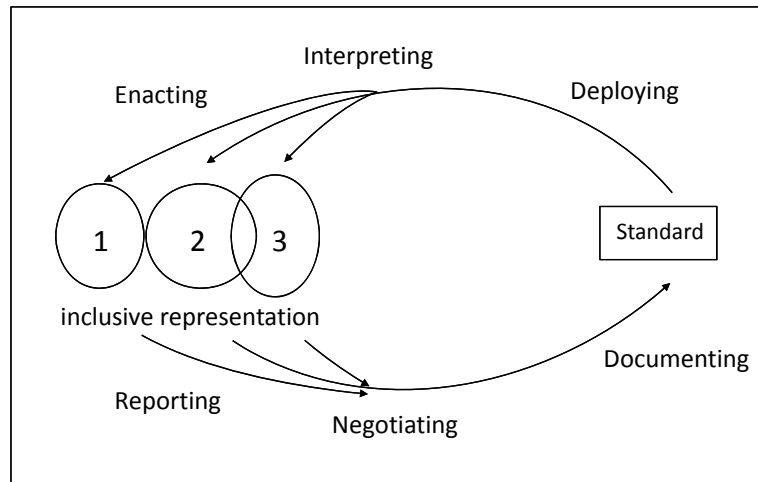
### Participatory Framework for Developing Standards



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## Participatory Framework for Developing Standards



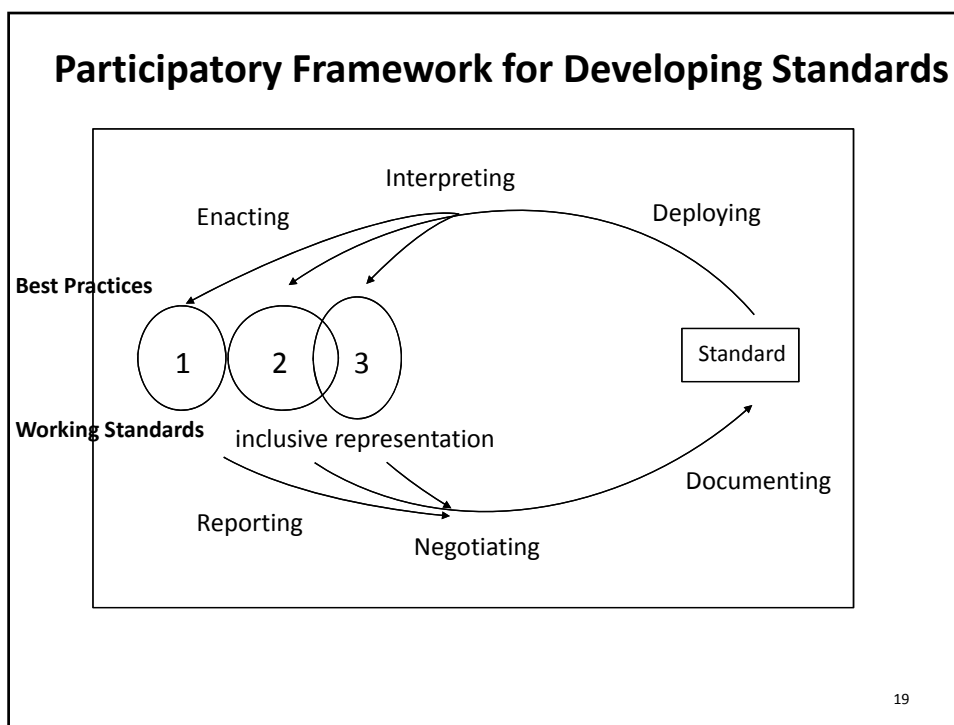
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## Best Practice and Working Standard

**Best Practice:** Description of use of a standard based upon decisions made in interpreting a standard to ensure that circumstances are managed uniformly.

**Working Standard:** an ad hoc convention developed pragmatically to describe previously undescribed procedures in response to a local need.

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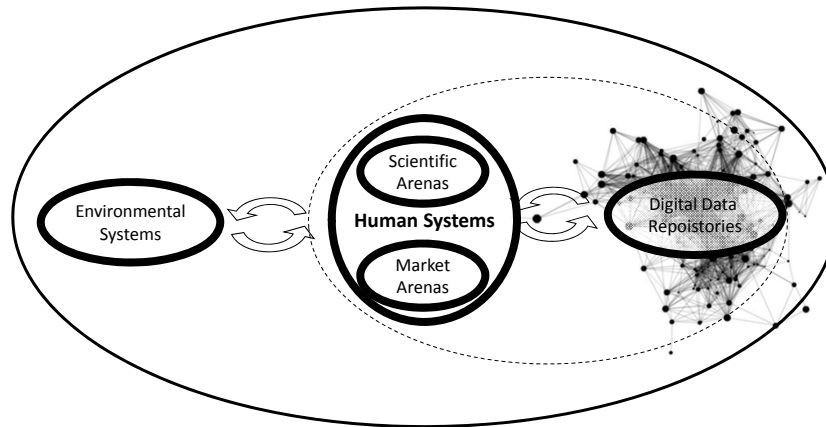


### Hierarchical and Participatory Framework Characteristics

Framework	Hierarchical	Participatory
Culture	Market	Research
Purpose	Specification	Integration mechanism
Goal	End product	Supporting ongoing scientific inquiry
Strategy	Competitive	Collective
Orientation	Solution	Staged cycles
Pace	Rapid	Slow
Influences	Politics, economics, technology	Existing knowledge, situated practices, technology
Dominant Driver	Economies-of-scale	Complexities-of-scale
Implementation Tools	Often existing	Often emerging
Participants	Limited	Inclusive
Standardization	Choosing between competing options	Coming to a shared understanding through learning

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## Data Ecosystem



Through process-aware data work arises the possibility of learning, designing, and sustaining the making and re-making of standards over time

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## Kinds of Standard-Making Organizations

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is a **non-regulatory** agency of the United States Department of Commerce ...

The European Information and Communications Technologies Standards Board (ICTSB) aims to coordinate standardization activities ...

Kinds: Physical, Business, IT, Geographical, Biological, etc

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## Kinds of Standards in the Biological Sciences

Standard	Location	Type
ABCD	<a href="http://www.hgbin.org/TDWG/CODATA/Schema/default.htm">http://www.hgbin.org/TDWG/CODATA/Schema/default.htm</a>	Schema
Bioontology	<a href="http://www.bioontology.org/">http://www.bioontology.org/</a>	Ontology Repository
BIRN	<a href="http://www.birncommunity.org/">http://www.birncommunity.org/</a>	
Cardiac Electrophysiology Ontology	<a href="http://biportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/39038">http://biportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/39038</a>	Ontology
CMECS	Coastal and marine ecological classification standard <a href="http://www.ccc.noaa.gov/kemth/cmecc/cmecc_doc.pdf">http://www.ccc.noaa.gov/kemth/cmecc/cmecc_doc.pdf</a>	Vocabulary
Comparative Data Analysis ontology	<a href="http://sourceforge.net/apps/mediawiki/cdao/index.php/title/Main_Page">http://sourceforge.net/apps/mediawiki/cdao/index.php/title/Main_Page</a>	Ontology
Darwin Core	<a href="http://wiki.tdwg.org/wiki/bin/view/DarwinCore/">http://wiki.tdwg.org/wiki/bin/view/DarwinCore/</a>	Metadata
Dublin Core	<a href="http://dublincore.org/">http://dublincore.org/</a>	Metadata
Ecological Metadata Language	<a href="http://knb.ecoinformatics.org/software/enl/">http://knb.ecoinformatics.org/software/enl/</a>	Metadata
Environment Ontology	<a href="http://www.environmentontology.org/">http://www.environmentontology.org/</a>	Ontology
Evolution Ontology	<a href="http://code.google.com/p/evolution-ontology/">http://code.google.com/p/evolution-ontology/</a>	Ontology
Experimental Factor Ontology	<a href="http://www.ebi.ac.uk/efo/">http://www.ebi.ac.uk/efo/</a>	Ontology
Federal Geospatial Data Committee	<a href="http://www.fgdc.gov/">http://www.fgdc.gov/</a>	Metadata
Fungal Anatomy	<a href="http://www.yeastgenome.org/fungal/fungal_anatomy_ontology/">http://www.yeastgenome.org/fungal/fungal_anatomy_ontology/</a>	Ontology
Gene Ontology	<a href="http://www.geneontology.org/">http://www.geneontology.org/</a>	Ontology
Homology Ontology	<a href="http://biportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/42117">http://biportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/42117</a>	Ontology
HUPO	<a href="http://www.p4dev.info/index.php?q=node/159">http://www.p4dev.info/index.php?q=node/159</a>	Vocabulary
Infectious Disease ontology	<a href="http://www.infectiousdiseaseontology.org/Home.html">http://www.infectiousdiseaseontology.org/Home.html</a>	Ontology
International Standards Organization	<a href="http://www.iso.org">http://www.iso.org</a>	Metadata
Marine Metadata Interoperability	<a href="http://marinemetadata.org/">http://marinemetadata.org/</a>	Metadata
Miriam	<a href="http://www.ebi.ac.uk/miriam/main/datatypes/">http://www.ebi.ac.uk/miriam/main/datatypes/</a>	Vocabulary
National Biodiversity Information Infrastructure	<a href="http://www.nbi.gov/portal/community/Communities/NBII_Home/">http://www.nbi.gov/portal/community/Communities/NBII_Home/</a>	Metadata
Ontology of Microbial Phenotypes	<a href="http://sourceforge.net/projects/microphenotypes/">http://sourceforge.net/projects/microphenotypes/</a>	Ontology
Open Biological and Biomedical Ontologies	<a href="http://www.obofoundry.org/">http://www.obofoundry.org/</a>	Ontology Repository
Phenotype Quality Ontology	<a href="http://obofoundry.org/wiki/index.php/FATO:Main_Page">http://obofoundry.org/wiki/index.php/FATO:Main_Page</a>	Ontology
Plant Ontology	<a href="http://www.plantontology.org/">http://www.plantontology.org/</a>	Ontology

Thessen and Patterson (2011)

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## Kinds of Standards Organizations

### 1. Coordinating Unit

- Community
- Consortium
- Government
- Market

### 2. Standards Object

- Process
- Semantics
- Performance
- Product

U. Lower (2010)

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## In Conclusion: Standard-Making

- **Appreciating Data Differences (Inclusivity):** Collaborative work needed at many levels and many spheres-of-context to avoid metadata shoehorned into ill-fitting standards to meet minimum requirements
- **Establishing a Participatory Framework (Design):** Standard-making in the sciences is at best an ongoing, participatory process.
- **Mirroring the Scientific Process (Collaboration):** In its provisionally, the process of standardization parallels the ongoing nature of the scientific knowledge-making process itself ... continuing and collaborative.

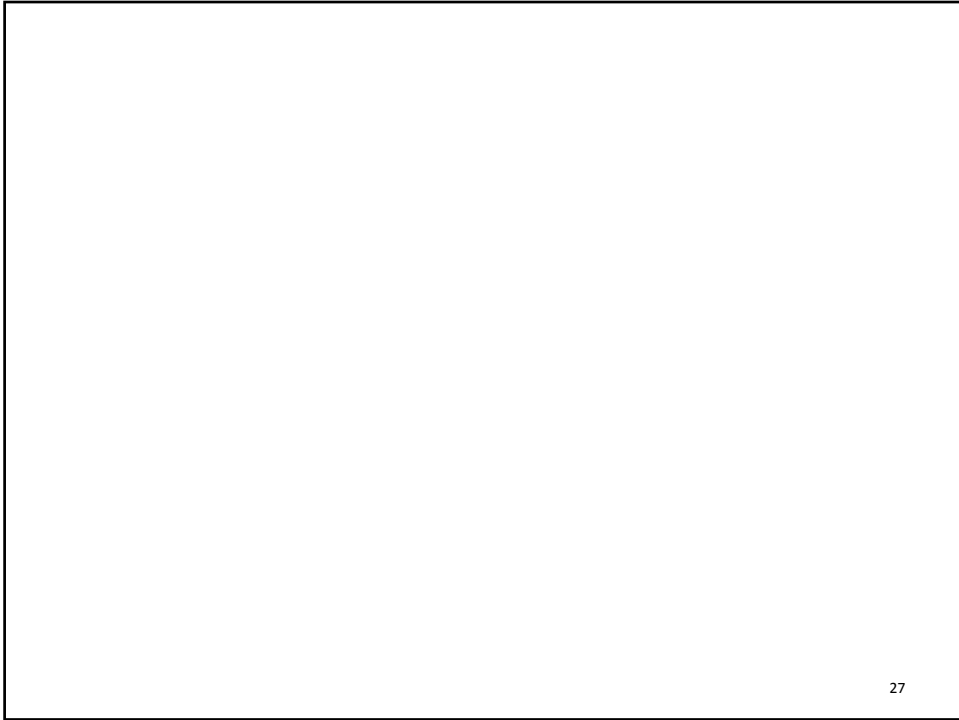
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## Thank You

### Essentials for the Process of Standardization in the Sciences

- **Appreciating Data Differences**
- **Establishing a Participatory Framework**
- **Mirroring the Scientific Process**

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