

# ST-09-02: Promoting Awareness and Benefits of GEO in the Science and Technology Community: Progress, Status, Issues

Hans-Peter Plag  
Point of Contact, IEEE (University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada, USA)

# Agenda

- 1 (14:00 - 14:10) Welcome, introduction of participants, and acceptance of agenda
- 2 (14:10 - 14:15) Notes from the Kickoff meeting
- 3 (14:15 - 14:25) Review of Action Items
- 4 (14:25 - 14:45) Report on Activities of Participants
- 5 (14:45 - 15:15) Showing GEOSS at Work: Compelling Examples
- 6 (15:15 - 16:00) The GEO Label Report (STC Roadmap Activity 2b)
- 7 (16:00 - 17:00) A GEOSS Citation Standard (STC Roadmap Activity 2a)
- 8 (17:00 - 17:20) Presence at major conferences
- 9 (17:20 - 17:35) GEOSS Promotion Material
- 10 (17:35 - 17:50) Future WebEx conferences and face2face meetings
- 11 (17:50 - 18:00) Summary and Action Items

# ST-09-02: Overview

## Approach:

- Implement selected activities of the STC Roadmap
- Carry out additional activities as appropriate

## Five main Activities (each with several sub-activities):

Activity 1: Links with major scientific research enterprises

*(inventory; prioritization; integration)*

Activity 2: Encourage scientists and technical experts to contribute to GEOSS

*(Roadmap 2a: citation standard; Roadmap 2b: “GEO label”;  
Roadmap 2e: registration of scientific data sets)*

Activity 3: Outreach to diverse scientific and technological communities in  
order to make GEOSS more visible and attractive

*(promotion material; outreach of GEO principals; Roadmap 2d: Showing GEOSS  
at work - compelling examples)*

Activity 4: Specific efforts to contact universities and research laboratories with  
the goal to involve them in GEOSS activities.

*(major university cooperation programs and research network; collaboration  
with GEO tasks; transition from research to operational)*

Activity 5: Presence of GEO at major symposiums and other meetings on  
different levels. *(presentations at major conferences; specific sessions on  
GEOSS; side events; series of GEO - SBA-specific - conferences)*

# Top 4: Reports

## **Review of past year:**

- *Very little response to e-mail requests for input*
- *Under commitment to task activities*
- *Reconsider how the task work can be progressed*
- *More meetings (see Top 10)*

# TOP 5: Compelling Examples

**Sub-Activity 3.3 (Roadmap activity Showing GEOSS at work: compelling examples):**  
(Roadmap 2d) Showing GEOSS at work. Support broader involvement of S&T communities by a set of compelling examples showing how GEOSS serves S&T communities in their work. Suitable examples will be identified in cooperation with GEO Tasks and the provision of the examples through the tasks will be promoted. The examples will be accessible through the GEO web page and/or the GEO portals and publicized in reports and at conferences. This activity will strongly feed into the preparations for the Ministerial in 2010.

Initial proposals from Task Team Members: four proposals

Invitations to Showcase authors and selected presenters at GEOSS Sessions:

- 33 invitations,
- 13 proposals (in total),
- 7 SBAs,
- 3 cross-cutting proposals

- 12 proposals reviewed; 1 still under review.
- 8 accepted;
- one-page stories and other material requested.

# Top 5: Compelling Examples

## Selected Compelling Examples:

**Water:** Pilot Projects for Improved Water Discovery and Quality Assessments

**Climate:** (1) Capacity building of operational oceanography and climate adaptation  
(2) Year of Tropical Convection (YOTC)

**Ecosystems:** enviroGRIDS Building Capacity for a Black Sea Catchment Observation and Assessment System supporting Sustainable Development

**Biodiversity:** Protected Areas Monitoring Pilot

**Agriculture:** The Harmonized World Soil Database (HWSD) as a first step towards a Global Soil Information System

**Health:** Using Earth Observations to Benefit Health

**Cross-cutting:** EuroSITES : European Observatory Network

# Top 5: Compelling Examples

Publication of Compelling Examples: Central Entry web page with links to individual CE pages:

The screenshot shows the top portion of a website. On the left is the GEO logo. To its right is the title "COMPELLING EXAMPLES". Below the title is a horizontal navigation bar with ten categories: "GEOSS and S&T", "Disasters", "Climate", "Weather", "Water", "Health", "Agriculture", "Biodiversity", "Ecosystems", "Energy", and "Cross-Cutting". The "Disasters" button is highlighted with a red border.

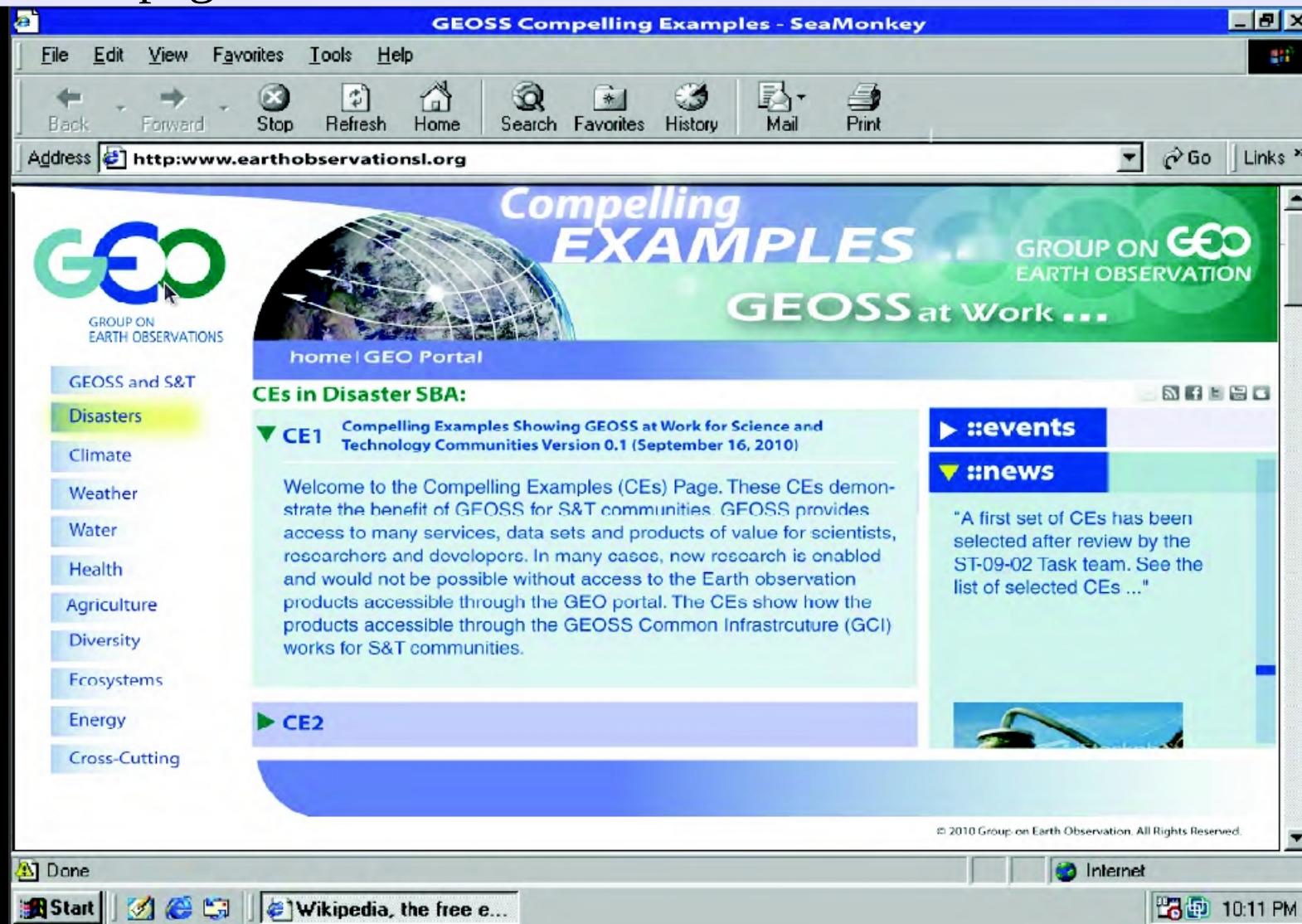
This screenshot shows a specific page under the "GEOSS and S&T" category. The title is "Compelling Examples Showing GEOSS at Work for Science and Technology Communities". It includes a subtitle "Version 0.1 (September 16, 2010)". The main content area contains a welcome message about the purpose of the examples and how they demonstrate the benefit of GEOSS for S&T communities. To the right, there is a sidebar with the heading "The following CEs are currently available:" followed by a bulleted list of categories: Disaster, Climate, Weather, Water, Health, Agriculture, and Biodiversity, each with a corresponding ellipsis (...).

This screenshot shows a page under the "GEOSS and S&T" category. The title is "GEOSS and Science and Technology". The main content area discusses the bidirectional relationship between GEOSS and science/technology, mentioning that GEOSS depends on input from S&T communities and is a unique source of Earth observation data. To the right, there is a sidebar with the headings "Why Compelling Examples?", "How were the CEs identified?", and "Do we want more CEs?".

This screenshot shows a page under the "Disasters" category. The title is "Disasters". The main content area discusses the role of GEOSS in reducing disaster risk management. To the right, there is a sidebar with the heading "CEs in the Disaster SBA:" followed by a bulleted list: "OneGeology and OneGeology-Europe: ...".

# Top 5: Compelling Examples

Publication of Compelling Examples: Central Entry web page with links to individual CE pages:



*Design study by SCG*

# Top 6: GEO Label

## **Sub-Activity 2.2 (Roadmap Activity 2b; establishing a “GEO label”):**

(Roadmap 2b) Establishing a “GEO label”. Develop a concept for a “GEO label” related to the scientific relevance, quality, acceptance and societal needs for activities in support of GEOSS as an attractive incentive for involvement of the S&T communities. A draft concept will be proposed in early 2010 liaising with existing major Earth observation data providers.

- STC-Co-Chairs' Guideline: two aspects:
  - objective: quality-related
  - subjective: relevance and acceptance-related
- Inherently related to data review:
  - quality assurance more responsibility of provider;
  - peer-review more responsibility of publisher;
  - fit-for-usage is an important criteria; depends on application
  - many more considerations (see Parsons et al., 2010)

# Sidetrack: URR

GEOSS URR - Mozilla Firefox

Bookmarks Tools Help

://www.scgcorp.com/urr/Default.aspx

Places Fedora Project Red Hat Free Content

 GROUP ON EARTH OBSERVATIONS

Home | Provide Feedback

User Types Applications Requirements Research Needs Links References Lexicon Search

## Home

The intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO) is implementing the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) and developing tools to help users better understand and apply earth observation data to a variety of societal areas. A suite of GEOSS Registries is at the core of these tools. These registries provide the means to register GEOSS components, services, data sets, and other relevant information resources. They are designed to enable users of Earth observations to access, list, search, and use the data and services available through GEOSS.

GEO is building GEOSS as a user driven system. The GEO User Requirements Registry (URR), which is part of the GEOSS Registries allows users to publish their needs in terms of Earth information, and it enables users and providers to analyze the value chains from Earth observations to end users. [Read More](#)

View the full [URR Brochure \(pdf\)](#)

You are invited to visit and search the URR for information related to user needs, applications, and observational requirements. If you have information on these items, you are invited to publish your information and thus enrich the URR.

If you intend to publish information in the URR it is strongly recommended that you first visit the URR Tutorials. In particular, the tutorial on the general concept of the URR is designed to introduce you to the type of information that should be published in the URR. It is also very helpful to scroll through one of the specific tutorials on publishing information. [Visit the URR Tutorials](#)

GEOSS depends on user feedback, and so does the URR. Give us your feedback by filling out the [Questionnaire](#).

Please Note: The URR is in development and subject to constant changes and service interruptions.

# Sidetrack: URR

GEOSS URR - Mozilla Firefox

marks Tools Help

//www.scgcorp.com/urr/Requirements.aspx?reqid=27

es Fedora Project Red Hat Free Content

 **USER REQUIREMENTS REGISTRY** GROUP ON EARTH OBSERVATIONS

Home | Provide Feedback

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## Requirements

Create a New Requirement or Edit an Existing Requirement

**Information for users and implementers**

For information on individual fields, click on the information icon 

**Requirements Definition**

New | Edit/View All | Copy | Save | Cancel

Requirement name: thunderstorms for asthma early w

Requirement description: Thunderstorms are associated with an increase of asthma attacks related to an increase in concentration of allergens in the air.

Entry Definition Status: Preliminary Draft

**Requirement Specification**

Rate requirement quality on a scale from 0 to 5:

0 (unclear)  
 1 (user claim)  
 2 (estimate)  
 3 (research results)  
 4 (sensitivity study)  
 5 (model simulations)

Requirement type: Threshold

Descriptor: thunderstorms probability

# Sidetrack: URR

GEOSS URR - Mozilla Firefox

Bookmarks Tools Help

//www.scgcorp.com/urr/LinksMgr.aspx?linkid=37

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User Types Applications Requirements Research Needs Links References Lexicon Search

## Links

Create a New Link or Edit an Existing Link

**Information for users and implementers**

For information on individual fields, click on the information icon ?

**Links between Entries**

New | Edit/View All | Copy | Save | Cancel

Link name: thunderstorm (target) and asthma ?

Select type of source entry: Requirement ?

Source entry: thunderstorms for asthma early warning Select a requirement ?

Select type of target entry: Application ?

Target entry: early warning for asthma Select an application ?

Link description: A subpopulation of asthmatic subjects is sensitive to thunderstorms. Their allergy can be triggered by this event; presumably following a chain of complex interactions of meteorological factors. Therefore, predictions of thunderstorms are valuable input for ?

Link type: Strong ?

Link value: Between 5-12% of the population are asthmatics (depending on geographic location and SES). Thus, this disease is a major public health issue with a significant economic impact. Early warning of ?

# Sidetrack: URR

GEOSS URR - Mozilla Firefox

marks Tools Help

//www.scgcorp.com/urr/SimpleSearch.aspx

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 **USER REQUIREMENTS REGISTRY**

GROUP ON EARTH OBSERVATIONS

Home | Provide Feedback

User Types Applications Requirements Research Needs Links References Lexicon Search

## Search

Enter a search term: (e.g. **air quality** for general matches or "**air quality**" for exact matches)

pollen

Narrow search by type:

User Types  Applications  Requirements  Links  Lexicon

### User Types (15)

User Types	Description
pollen and spore analyst	person identifying and counting pollen and/or spores from air samplers
acrobiologist	AeroBiology is a branch of biology that studies biological particles, such as bacteria, fungal spores, pollen grains and viruses, which are passively transported by the air. AeroBiologists have traditionally been involved in the measurement and reporting of airborne pollen and fungal spores for the benefit of allergic individuals. AeroBiology is a rapidly developing science, which also involves interactions with engineering and meteorology.
air quality scientist	Individuals performing research on air quality and factors that can influence air quality (e.g., weather, pollen, particles, ozone, etc.) They perform the research on atmospheric processes, including emissions, transport, chemical transformation, and removal processes on local, regional, and global scales (HTAP, 2007). They develop and evaluate chemical transport models that are used for forecasting and for evolution of control strategies and policies.
environmental health scientist	health scientists (e.g., epidemiologists, immunologists, allergologists, aerobiologists) who are involved in determining the effects of environmental pollutants and biological particles (pollens and moulds) on health. This research can be conducted at various organizations and at different levels (e.g., State, County or International)
aerobiological network manager	person responsible for obtaining, collating, dispersing information about pollen and spore content of air and impact; management and quality control of monitoring network and database

The following results are from Keyword association:

User Types	Description
air quality manager	They are responsible for the maintenance of healthy air quality by setting AQ standards, monitoring the air quality, and if necessary, initiating control actions. AQ policymakers are executive managers who provide general guidance to AQ management.
allergic individual	person suffering from allergic diseases

# Sidetrack: URR



- In Development: Analysis functions and graphical presentation of results; including gap analysis
- Under discussion: Technology/Infrastructure Needs form

A screenshot of a "Research Need Definition" form. The "Short name:" field contains "Earthquake hazards applications". Above the form, a note says "For information on individual fields, click on the information icon ?". A row of buttons at the top right includes "New", "Edit", "View All", "Copy", "Save", and "Cancel". Three orange question mark icons are located on the right side of the form.

Request: Comments from the Task Team on the URR and, in particular, the Research Needs Form

A screenshot of a "Research Need Definition" form. The "Research activity:" section contains a box with the text "products derived from surface displacements observations." and an orange question mark icon. The "Expected results:" section contains two boxes. The top box describes hazard science objectives: "The hazard science objectives are to understand and model the fundamental natural processes that produce hazards; to understand what processes contribute to when and how the natural processes become hazardous; and to improve forecasting and" and has an orange question mark icon. The bottom box describes the outcome: "Results of the research would allow folding the science learned from the event into future mitigation efforts and legislation that reduce the loss of life and property. Hazard science contributes by" and has an orange question mark icon.

## Top 6: GEO Label

Initial incomplete draft concept distributed to ST-09-02 Task Team for discussion at this meeting. Three separable facets of a unique GEO label:

- (1) quality, based on QA4EO (objective/quantitative criteria)
- (2) relevance/acceptance/fit-for-use: based on user feedback (subjective/qualitative)
- (3) match with user needs: based on (objective/quantitative) fit with (somewhat subjective) user needs in the GEO User Requirement Registry (URR)

# Top 6: GEO Label

## Time Schedule:

- Draft concept for the next STC meeting
- Goal to have the proposal discussed/endorsed at the GEO Plenary 2011

# Top 7: GEOSS Citation Standard

## **Sub-Activity 2.1 (Roadmap Activity 2a; a GEOSS citation standard):**

(Roadmap 2a) Getting GEOSS acknowledged: In the scientific community in particular, recognition and renown are important currencies. In order to increase the attractiveness of GEO and GEOSS for scientists, their contributions must be acknowledged visibly when others use it to their benefit. A GEOSS citation standard will be proposed by the end of 2009 and its use will be promoted thereafter.

- Broad issue of data citation and data review;
- Issue recognized and discussed by many organizations;
- GEOSS Citation Standard should be consistent with general development;

The Federation of Earth Science Information Partners (ESIP) has a Preservation and Stewardship Cluster, which is discussing Data Citation Rules.

The objective of the cluster is to support the long-term preservation of Earth system science data and information.

# Top 7: GEOSS Citation Standard

Applications Places System hppla... Mail ::... Downl... Interact... to do... Thu Mar 18, 8:32 PM

Interagency Data Stewardship/2009AGUTownHall - Federation of Earth Science Information Partners - SeaMonkey

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Window Help

Back Forward Reload Stop [http://wiki.esipfed.org/index.php/Interagency\\_Data\\_Stewardship/2009AGUTownHall](http://wiki.esipfed.org/index.php/Interagency_Data_Stewardship/2009AGUTownHall) Search Print

Home Bookmarks

Community portal  
Current events  
Recent changes  
Collab Tools  
Help  
search  
Go Search  
toolbox  
What links here  
Related changes  
Upload file  
Special pages  
Printable version  
Permanent link

## Peer-Reviewed Data Publication and Other Strategies to Sustain Verifiable Science [edit]

**December 17, 2009 at the AGU fall meeting in San Francisco**

Bernard Minster started the town hall off with a review of the AGU's newly revised [position statement on data](#) which calls for:

- Full and open sharing of data and metadata for research and education
- Real-time access to data that are important for responding to natural hazards or that are needed to support environmental monitoring or climate models
- Endorsement of the concept of data publication, "to be credited and cited like the products of any other scientific activity, and encouraging peer-review of such publications."

He focused on the need to change the earth science communities' mindset on data collection – people who collect data do NOT get recognized for the work they do and should; users of the data get the recognition because they publish papers. He concluded by noting that Earth and space science data are a world heritage and it is our collective responsibility to preserve this resource.

Mark Parsons followed up by noting that a wide variety of organizations and projects support the concept of data citation (e.g., IPY, PANGAEA, NASA DAACS, USGS, NOAA National Data Centers), though not in any sort of uniform or standard way. He then discussed the [International Polar Year \(IPY\) citation guidelines](#) which are a synthesis of the different approaches agreed to by many international data centers. The IPY guidelines are analogous to the rules used in the publication process. The Citations should include (as appropriate):

- Authors (people directly responsible for acquiring the data)
- Dates (data publication date – not its collection)
- Title of the data set
- Editor (the person who compiled the data set from other materials or performed QA on the acquired data, etc.)
- Publisher (the organization, often a data center, that is responsible for archiving and distributing the material)
- Version
- Access date & URL
- Should include a DOI if one exists

and noting variations for time series data where data sets are dynamic and where perhaps only a subset of the data is used

- Algorithm developers are the authors
- Date – add to the date published an indicator of how often the dataset is updated (e.g., updated daily)
- Dates of data used

Finally Ruth Duerr gave a brief overview of digital identifier technologies and their uses:

- To uniquely & unambiguously identify a particular piece of data no matter which copy a user has (e.g. UUID)
- To locate data no matter where they are currently held (e.g. handles, PURL's, OIDs)
- To identify the data cited in a particular publication (DOI)
- To be able to tell that two files contain the same data even if the formats are different. In other words, to determine if two files are "scientifically identical" to use Curt Tilmes' terminology.

At that point three proposed discussion questions were put to the audience for consideration:

1. How should the intellectual effort of data publication be recognized?
2. Is peer review for data appropriate and how might it be implemented?

<http://ipydis.org/data/citations.html>

# GEOSS Citation Standard (2.1)

# EOS

EOS, TRANSACTIONS, AMERICAN GEOPHYSICAL UNION

**IN THIS ISSUE:** News: Survey Highlights Search for Habitable Extrasolar Planets, p. 299  
Meeting: Interdisciplinary Research on Climate Change, p. 299  
About AGU: New Imprint for AGU Books, p. 299  
Geophysical Year Meetings Calendar, p. 300  
Research Spotlight: Exciting New Research From AGU Journals, p. 304

VOLUME 91 NUMBER 34 24 AUGUST 2010

## Data Citation and Peer Review

A scientific publication is fundamentally an argument consisting of a set of ideas and expectations supported by observations and calculations that serve as evidence of its veracity. An argument without evidence is only a set of assertions. Consider the difference between the statement "The hairy woodpecker population is declining in the northwest region of the United States" and the statement "Hairy woodpecker populations in the northwest region of the United States have declined by 11% between 1992 and 2003, according to data from the Institute for Bird Populations (<http://www.birdpop.org/>)."<sup>1</sup> Both or neither of these statements could be true, but only the second one can be verified. Scientific papers do, of course, present specific data points as evidence for their arguments, but how well do papers guide readers to the body of those data, where the data's integrity can be further examined? In practice, a chasm may lie across the path of a reviewer seeking the source data of a scientific argument.

The collective text that describes scientific knowledge, consisting of peer-reviewed publications connected by citations, is sustained by the conventions of data in the

Federation of Earth Science Information Partners and AGU's Earth and Space Science Informatics Focus Group have sponsored data publication conference sessions, working groups, and discussion fora including a town hall meeting at the 2009 AGU Fall Meeting (see [http://wiki.esipfed.org/index.php/Interagency\\_Data\\_Stewardship/2009AGUTownHall](http://wiki.esipfed.org/index.php/Interagency_Data_Stewardship/2009AGUTownHall)). As a result, some best practices and critical research needs are beginning to emerge, and scientists are collectively calling for greater attention to these practices and needs.

### *Lack of a Consistent Method for Data Citation*

The scientific method and the credibility of science rely on full transparency and explicit references to both methods and data. These require that science data be open and available without undue and proprietary restriction. However, a consistent, rigorous approach to data citation is lacking.

Data citation has been described in the literature [e.g., Klump *et al.*, 2006; Costello, 2009], and many geospatial data centers

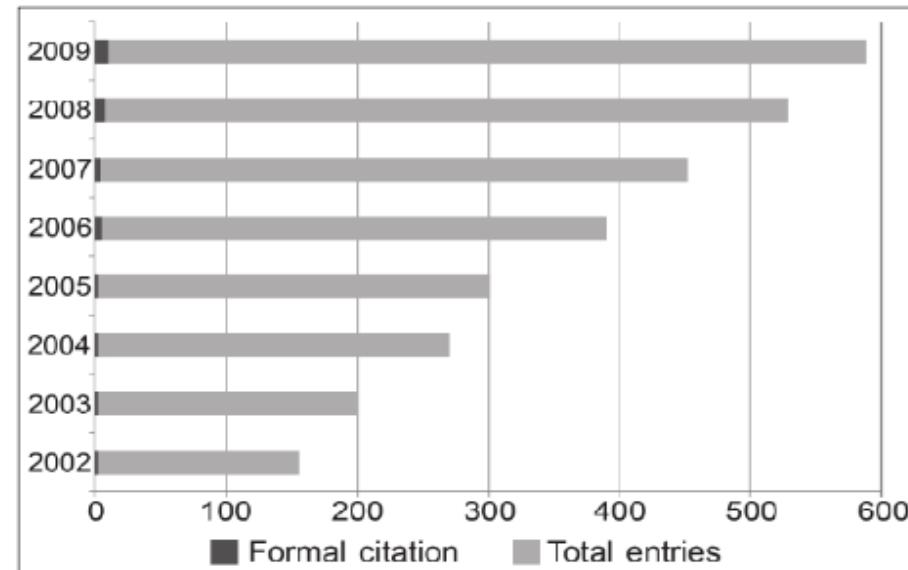


Fig 1. The National Snow and Ice Data Center distributes a variety of different snow cover products derived from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS). The results of a quick analysis of how many scientific papers mention use of "MODIS snow cover data" (according to Google Scholar™) and how often the data sets themselves are formally cited show a huge disparity, illustrating the infrequency of proper data citation in practice. Moreover,

*By M. A. Parsons, R. Duerr, J.-B. Minster*

# GEOSS Citation Standard (2.1)

The IPY guidelines are analogous to the rules used in the publication process. The Citations should include (as appropriate):

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and noting variations for time series data where data sets are dynamic and where perhaps only a subset of the data is used

- \* Algorithm developers are the authors
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# GEOSS Citation Standard (2.1)

Finally Ruth Duerr gave a brief overview of digital identifier technologies and their uses:

- \* To uniquely & unambiguously identify a particular piece of data no matter which copy a user has (e.g. UUID)
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- \* To identify the data cited in a particular publication (DOI)
- \* To be able to tell that two files contain the same data even if the formats are different. In other words, to determine if two files are “scientifically identical” to use Curt Tilmes' terminology.

At that point three proposed discussion questions were put to the audience for consideration:

1. How should the intellectual effort of data publication be recognized?
2. Is peer review for data appropriate and how might it be implemented?
3. Is formal data citation appropriate and how might it work?

# GEOSS Citation Standard (2.1)

## **Sub-Activity 2.1 (Roadmap Activity 2a; a GEOSS citation standard):**

(Roadmap 2a) Getting GEOSS acknowledged: In the scientific community in particular, recognition and renown are important currencies. In order to increase the attractiveness of GEO and GEOSS for scientists, their contributions must be acknowledged visibly when others use it to their benefit. A GEOSS citation standard will be proposed by the end of 2009 and its use will be promoted thereafter.

## **Time Schedule**

- Draft concept for first GEOSS Citation Standard to STC before next STC meeting
- Goal to have it up for discussion/endorsement at GEO Plenary 2011
- Further developments afterward through link to the ESIP et al. discussions
- Could two or three EGIDA participants devote resources to this in 2012?

# Top 8: Presence at Major Conferences

Activity 5: Presence of GEO at major symposiums and other meetings on different levels.

5.1 Identify major scientific conference and facilitate plenary presentations on GEO and GEOSS

- *List of scientific conferences has been started at geo-tasks.org (needs update);*
- *Request to STC members to submit information on conferences to ST-09-02 was not successful*
- *Current list biased towards some SBAs*
- *Broader effort needed with more resources; EGIDA?*

# Top 8: Presence at Major Conferences

Activity 5: Presence of GEO at major symposiums and other meetings on different levels.

## 5.2 Session on GEOSS-related topics at major scientific meetings

Past:

- *GEOSS session at COSPAR: chaired by G. Ollier and N. Gobron (report not yet available)*
- *ISPRS VIII Symposium, August 9-12, Kyoto: 2 GEOSS Session chaired by H.-P. Plag and Bingfang: very good discussions revealing the benefits of GEOSS; report in next GEO Newsletter*

Future:

- *AGU Fall 2010: GEOSS related hydrology session: only four invited abstracts, no contributed abstracts; merged with other session*
- *ISRSE 2011, 10-15 April 2011, Sydney: side events and sessions*
- *IUGG 2011, 27 June-08 July 2010, Melbourne: not aware of GEOSS-related sessions*

Issues:

- *Needs more resources and a concept discussion; EGIDA?*

# Top 8: Presence at Major Conferences

Activity 5: Presence of GEO at major symposiums and other meetings on different levels.

5.3 Organize/promote side events at major scientific meetings

- *Difficult to keep overview, GEO Secretariat should inform ST-09-02*

5.4 High-level prospectus for a series of SBA-specific major conferences

- *Concept (objectives, goals, structure) needs some development*

- *Needs coordination with the respective CB Task (CB-10-01c)*

- *EGIDA?*

# Top 9: Promotion Material

Activity 3: Outreach to diverse scientific and technological communities in order to make GEOSS more visible and attractive

- 3.1 Propose, stimulate, foster and monitor the production of promotion material
  - *stalled*
  - *Can EGIDA help?*
- 3.2 Support outreach of GEO Principles, Committee members and other delegates
  - *stalled*
  - *collection of presentations/slides/slide library should be considered*
  - *can EGIDA help?*
- 3.3 Roadmap Activity 2d; showing GEOSS at work: compelling examples:
  - *First set of CEs selected after review*
  - *one-page stories invited for hand-outs for the STC booth*

# Top 10: Future WebEx & f2f meetings

## **Goal:**

Higher levels of activities and contributions

## **Proposal:**

- WebEx Conference every 2 months
- f2f Meetings ever six months
- More active reporting

## **Important:**

Commitment to leading specific sub-activities



# ST-09-02: Participation and Resources



Work Area for  
GEO Work Plan Tasks, CoPs, Committees, ...

[About these pages ...](#)

[Overview](#) [ST-09-01](#) [ST-09-02](#) [US-09-01b](#) [STC Showcases](#) [UIC Showcases](#) [ADC Showcases](#) [Slide Library](#) [Disaster SBA](#) [S&T Meetings](#)

Extended Task Sheet:					
Type	Member of PO	Representing	Contact Name	Email Address	
Task definition	COPSPAR	.	Jean-Louis Fellous	jean-louis.fellous@cosparhq.cnes.fr	
Motivation	COPSPAR	JRC	Nadine Gobron	nadine.gobron@jrc.it	
Status Output	IEEE	University of Nevada, Reno	Hans-Peter Plag	hpplag@unr.edu	
Status Activities	CEOS	IOCCG	James Yoder	jyoder@whoi.edu	
Status Resources	China	(TBC)	Wen Hongtao	kjsdeve@cma.gov.cn	
Planned Outputs	Denmark	DMI	Jun She	js@dmi.dk	
Planned Activities	Denmark	DMI	Erik Buch	ebu@dmi.dk	
Planned Resources	EC	DG-RTD	Gilles Ollier	gilles.ollier@ec.europa.eu	
Architecture	EC	DG-RTD	Vojko Bratina	Vojko.Bratina@ec.europa.eu	
User Engagement	EC	EuroGEOSS	Russel Lefèvre	r.lefeuvre@ieee.org	
Science and Technology needs	EuroGOOS	(TBC)	.	.	
Capacity Building	ESA	ESA	Jean Louis Fellous	Jean-louis.fellous@esa.int	
Participation	ESA	ESA	Jerome Bequignon	Jerome.Bequignon@esa.int	
Individual contributions:	ESA	ESA	Bruno Greco	bruno.greco@ec.europa.eu	
<a href="#">CEOS (James Yoder): Report</a>	France	Meteo-France	Pierre Bauer	pierre.bauer@meteo.fr, pierre.bauer3@orange.fr	
<a href="#">COPSPAR (Jean-Louis Fellous, Nadine Gobron)</a>	ICSU	ICSU	Gisbert Glaser	gisbert.glaser@icsu.org	
<a href="#">Denmark (Jun She): Report</a>	IEEE	.	Russell Lefèvre	r.lefeuvre@ieee.org	
<a href="#">EC (Gilles Ollier, Vojko Bratina): Report</a>	IIASA	.	Michael Obersteiner	michael.obersteiner@gmail.com, oberstei@iiasa.ac.at	
<a href="#">ESA (Jerome Bequignon): Report</a>	IIASA	.	Steffen Fritz	fritz@iiasa.ac.at	
<a href="#">IAG/GGOS (nn): Report</a>	Italy	University of Bologna	Susanna Zerbini	Susanna.Zerbini@unibo.it	
<a href="#">ICSU (Gisbert Glaser)</a>	South Africa	.	Mundau Humbulani	Humbulani.Mudau@dst.gov.za	
<a href="#">IEEE (Russell Lefevre, Hans-Peter Plag): Report</a>	Spain	Instituto Español de Oceanografía	Gregorio Parrilla-Barrera	gregorio.parrilla@md.ieo.es	
<a href="#">IIASA (Michael Obersteiner)</a>	Turkey	TUBITAK	Tamer Ozalp	tamer.ozalp@tubitak.gov.tr	
<a href="#">IIR: Report</a>	UK	IGOS Themes	Stuart H. Marsh	shm@bgs.ac.uk	
<a href="#">NASA (David Halpern): Report</a>	USA	NASA	David Halpern	david.halpern@nasa.gov	
<a href="#">RES (Jim Caughey): Report</a>	WMO	RES	Jim Caughey	J.Caughey@wmo.int	
<a href="#">University of Bremen/MARUM (Christoph Waldmann): Report</a>	.	University of Bremen/MARUM	Christoph Waldmann	waldmann@marum.de	
<a href="#">CREAF (Joan Masó): Report</a>	.	CREAF	Joan Masó	joan.maso@uab.es	

# ST-09-02: Participation and Resources

## Contributors:

- Minor changes
- EGDIA participants (in particular, WG 3 contributors) invited to join
- Activity biased towards North-Atlantic (Europe, North America)
- Bias likely to increase
- Needs to be broadened (South Africa, Asia, Australia, South America)

## Leads:

- IEEE, COSPAR;
- H.-P. Plag PoC (for IEEE)

Additional Co-Task leads? Africa, Asia? Cross-cutting?

# ST-09-02: Participation and Resources

## Task Meetings:

Kick-off meeting, 27-28 July 2009, Frascati

Based on experience with e-mail work, I proposed to meet about every six months co-located with other meeting (AGU, STC, ...)

## Minutes of KOM:

### "12 Date and time of next Task Meeting

The discussion of the next meeting led to the conclusion not to meet in the near future. **David Halpern proposed that the Task team works by e-mail.** A potential meeting could then be held during, for example, the IGARS meeting on July 25-30, 2010 in Hawaii. No decision about a future meeting date and venue was taken."

Splinter meeting of a small number of Task Team members at GEO Plenary in Washington, D.C., November 2009.

# ST-09-02: Participation and Resources

**2nd Meeting tentatively scheduled in March/April 2010 for June 18, 2010 in Paris:**

- PoC had a conflict; informed Task Team on 13 April 2010.
- Task team decided against meeting without PoC, by WebEx, co-located with IGARSS, etc. and agreed to postpone the meeting and co-located with STC meeting

**Future:**

- Based on past experience, I will again propose to the Task Team on Thursday to aim for meetings about twice a year co-located with other meeting (AGU, STC, EGIDA Stakeholders, ...)
- EGIDA might help to facilitate more activity and more face2face meetings

# ST-09-02: Participation and Resources

## Resources:

- Dedicated resources: Since July some resources for Activity 3.3 (EPA)
- Now: EGIDA
- More active participants needed to take lead in sub-activities
- Task co-leads?
- Better coverage across SBAs needed