

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

Task Leads:

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

- Introduction
- Activities (progress since STC-14, status, issues)
- Focus on
 - GEOSS Citation Standard
 - GEO Label (Sidetrack: URR)
 - Compelling Examples
- Other Matters

Full documentation of Task Activities and Outputs at <http://www.geo-tasks.org/st0902> (*needs some updates*)

ST-09-02: Task Definition

ST-09-02: Promoting Awareness and Benefits of GEO in the Science and Technology Community

This Task is led by COSPAR and IEEE (hpplag@unr.edu)

Promote awareness and benefits of GEOSS in the scientific and technological communities **in order to engage the research community** in GEO and GEOSS with the **goal to achieve breakthroughs** in the understanding of the Earth's changing environment and global integrated Earth system. The **scientific community** should collaborate within GEO to **address interactions** between the components of the global integrated Earth system, and **connect natural and socioeconomic sciences**.

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)*

ST-09-02: Web Page

Aggregated report: GEO Work Plan Web Site, updated ~three times a year

Web Works Space for GEO Work Plan Tasks - SeaMonkey

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GEO GROUP ON EARTH OBSERVATIONS

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

GEO 2009-2011 Work Plan Site

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Extended Task Sheet:

Task definition
Motivation
Status Output
Status Activities
Status Resources
Planned Outputs
Planned Activities
Planned Resources
Architecture
User Engagement
Science and Technology needs
Capacity Building
Participation

GEO Task ST-09-02: Promoting Awareness and Benefits of GEO

**Extended Task Sheet:
Task Definition and Task Leads**

Task Number:	ST-09-02
Task Title:	Promoting Awareness and Benefits of GEO in the Science and Technology Community
Area:	Science and Technology
Relevant Committee:	STC
Related Targets:	Strategic Target 5.

Task Definition:

Promoting awareness and benefits of GEOSS in the scientific and technological communities in order to engage the research community in GEO and GEOSS with the goal to achieve breakthroughs in the understanding of the Earth's changing environment and global integrated Earth system. The scientific community should collaborate within GEO to address interactions between the components of the global integrated Earth system, and connect natural and socioeconomic sciences.

Activities will include: Forming links with major scientific research enterprises in each societal benefit area. Actively encourage relevant scientists and technical experts to contribute to GEOSS in a truly participatory way. Reach out to the world's diverse scientific and technological communities and make GEOSS more visible and attractive to them. Contact universities and laboratories to involve them in GEOSS activities. Organize a GEO presence at major symposia and other meetings, for example through plenary presentations or side events.

Leads:

ST-09-02: Web Page

Aggregated report: GEO Work Plan Web Site, updated ~three times a year

Web Works Space for GEO Work Plan Tasks - SeaMonkey

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GEO Task ST-09-02: Promoting Awareness and Benefits of GEO

Extended Task Sheet: Status of Activities

Ongoing and completed Activities

A Task Team Kick-off meeting was held on July 27-28, 2009 at the ESA Facility ESRIN in Frascati, Italy. During this meeting, participants reported on their contributions to the Task activities, and all planned activities of the Task were reviewed and as far as possible initiated. The minutes of the Kick-off meeting are available at the "Meeting" page.

Since the Kick-off meeting, the task has followed up a number of the task activities, while some other were stalled for several reasons. The table below summarize the status and gives access to more detail reports were available.

The second meeting of the Task Team will be held on September 30, 2010 in conjunction of the EGDIA Kick-Off meeting and the 15-th STC meeting in Rome. More information is available at the "Meeting" page.

The Task Team maintains an updated [list of the Action Items](#).

Description	By Date
Activity 1 (Foster links with major scientific research enterprises in each SBA)	On-going
Sub-Activity 1.1 (High-level list of major scientific research enterprises necessary for GEOSS): ICSU is compiling a list of high-level scientific enterprises focusing first on international programs and organizations. An initial list is available here .	In progress
Sub-Activity 1.2 (Key organizations currently not linked to GEO): This activity depends mainly on the output of Sub-Activity 1.1. The question was raised of what status relevant organizations should have in GEO. The document " Role of Participating Organizations ," which was accepted by the GEO-VI Plenary, provides valuable input for answering this question. Basically, the document encourages	Pending

Done

ST-09-02: Progress Since STC-14

Activity 1: Links with major scientific research enterprises

1.1 High-level list of major scientific research enterprises necessary for GEOSS:

- *Stalled*
- *Can EGIDA help?*

1.2: Identification of key organizations currently not linked to GEO and development of mechanisms for linkage to these organizations

- *pending*

1.3 Organize, support, initiate workshops to network the new organizations with relevant Task Team and CoPs in the different SBA.

- *pending*

Issue:

- *Reconsider approach (not first inventory, then action)*
- *populate matrix of SBA and Sub-areas to identify gaps*
- *target gaps*
- *coordinate workshops with other relevant workshop activities*

ST-09-02: Progress Since STC-14

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

2.1 Roadmap Activity 2a; a GEOSS citation standard:

- *Draft data citation rules compiled based on ESIP data citation rules;*
- *Linked to the question of peer-review process of data sets*
(STC-13 Action item)
- *Discussion at ST-09-02 Task Team meeting*
- *Coordination with EGDIA required*

ST-09-02: Progress Since STC-14

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

2.2 Roadmap Activity 2b; establishing a “GEO label”:

- *STC Co-chairs guidelines (Minchin et al.) recommend:*
 - * *That STC through ST-09-02 develop the Objective Label concept further to arrive at a quality related label for GEOSS components, datasets and tools. A robust proposal should be completed by Q2/2011.*
 - * *That UIC consider planning for the development of Subjective labelling (GEO Community label), which may be implemented as part of future upgrades to the GCI. The conceptual development for the subjective labelling should be completed by Q2/2011.*
- *Subjective part discussed with UIC (at UIC-16):*
 - Conclusion: ST-09-02 develop complete draft and then requests comments from UIC*
- *Draft concept distributed to Task Team and EGIDA WP 3 Team*
- *Discussion at Task Team meeting*
- *Coordination with EGIDA and other activities required*

ST-09-02: Progress Since STC-14

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

2.3 Roadmap Activity 2e: Enhancing registration of relevant scientific data sets.

- *stalled*
- *coordination with EGIDA*
- *identify relevant scientific data sets (gap analysis)*
- *support owners with registration (holding hands, tutorials, ...)*
- *make incentives visible (What do I get in return if I register?)*

ST-09-02: Progress Since STC-14

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 Principals, Committee members and other delegates

- *stalled*
- *collection of presentations/slides/slide library should be considered*
- *can EGIDIA 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*

ST-09-02: Progress Since STC-14

Activity 4: Contact universities and research laboratories

4.1 Disseminate information about GEOSS

- *Pending: a high-level presentation at the annual conference of the International Association of Universities (IAU)*

4.2 Establish proactive collaboration between S&T activities at universities and labs

- *stalled, no inventory*
- *reconsider approach; maybe use SBA matrix to identify gaps/opportunities*

4.3 If activities are found to be of appropriate scope and level, promote a transition from research to operational

- *process for identification and review of examples need to be developed*
- *process of promotion within GEO need to be developed*
- *ad hoc identification of first test case: ARGO proposal*
- *coordination with EGDIA required*

ST-09-02: Progress Since STC-14

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?*

ST-09-02: Progress Since STC-14

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?*

ST-09-02: Progress Since STC-14

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?*

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.

- 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.

GEOSS Citation Standard (2.1)

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

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

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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:

- How should the intellectual effort of data publication be recognized?
- 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
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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/>). 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

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). 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 have devised data citation

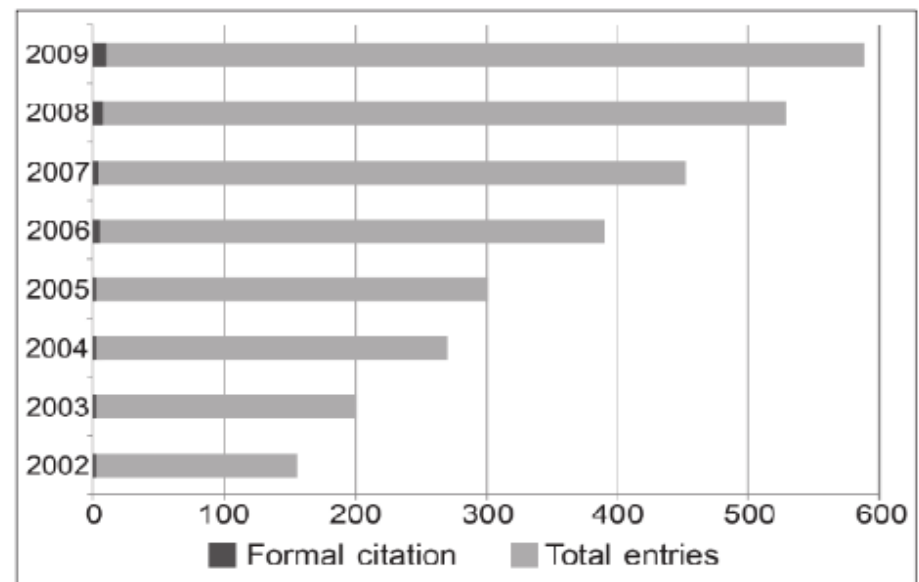


Fig 1. The National Snow and Ice Data Center distributes a variety of different snow cover products derived from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS). The results of a quick analysis of how many scientific papers mention use of "MODIS snow cover data" (according to Google Scholar™) 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)

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.

- Draft concept will be discussed at Task Team Meeting
- Important to link to the ESIP et al. discussions
- Could two or three EGIDA participants devote resources to this?

GEO Label (2.2)

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)


GEO Label (2.2) - Sidetrack: URR

GEOSS URR - Mozilla Firefox

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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.



GEO Label (2.2) - Sidetrack: URR

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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: ?

Requirement description: ?

Entry Definition Status: ?

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: ?

Keywords: ?

GEO Label (2.2) - Sidetrack: URR

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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 wa 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 ?


GEO Label (2.2) - Sidetrack: URR

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

Narrow search by type:

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User Types (15)

User Types	Description
pollen and spore analyst	person identifying and counting pollen and/or spores from air samplers
aerobiologist	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

GEO Label (2.2) - Sidetrack: URR



In Development: Analysis functions and graphical presentation of results
Under discussion: Technology/Infrastructure Needs form

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

Research Need Definition

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

Short name: ?

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

Research activity: ?

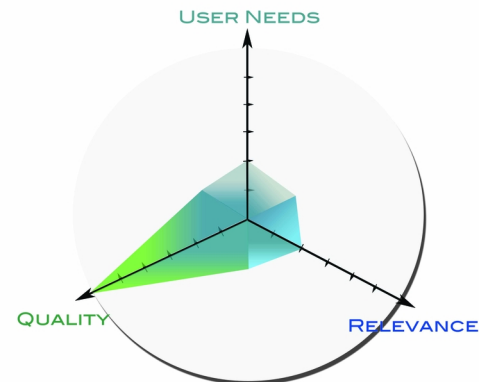
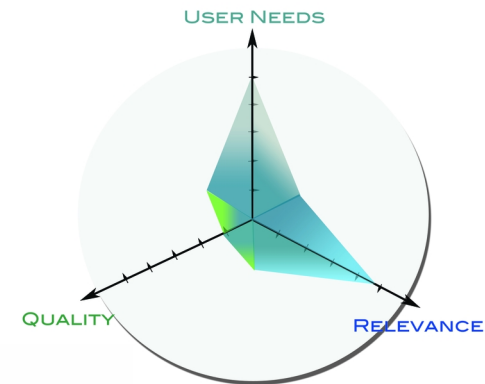
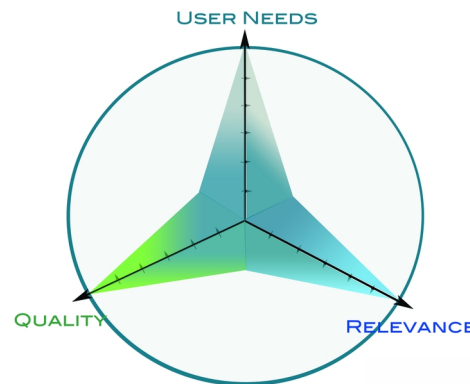
Expected results: ?

Expected results: ?

GEO Label (2.2)

Initial draft concept under discussion on ST-09-02 Task Team:

- three-faceted label:
 - quality, based on QA4EO (objective criteria)
 - relevance/acceptance: based on user feedback (subjective)
 - user needs: based on (objective) fit with (subjective) user needs in the GEO User Requirement Registry (URR)



Compelling Examples (3.3)

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.

Compelling Examples (3.3)

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

Compelling Examples (3.3)

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



GEOSS at Work ...
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[GEOSS and S&T](#) | [Disasters](#) | [Climate](#) | [Weather](#) | [Water](#) | [Health](#) | [Agriculture](#) | [Biodiversity](#) | [Ecosystems](#) | [Energy](#) | [Cross-Cutting](#)

Compelling Examples Showing GEOSS at Work for Science and Technology Communities
Version 0.1 (September 16, 2010)

Welcome to the Compelling Examples (CEs) Page. These CEs demonstrate the benefit of GEOSS for S&T communities. GEOSS provides access to many services, data sets and products of value for scientists, researchers and developers. In many cases, new research is enabled and would not be possible without access to the Earth observation products accessible through the GEO portal. The CEs show how the products accessible through the GEOSS Common Infrastructure (GCI) works for S&T communities.

The following CEs are currently available:

- [Disaster](#): ...
- [Climate](#): ...
- [Weather](#): ...
- [Water](#): ...
- [Health](#): ...
- [Agriculture](#): ...
- [Biodiversity](#): ...





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GEOSS and Science and Technology

GEOSS has a bidirectional relation to science and technology. On the one hand, GEOSS depends on input from S&T communities and can not evolve to meet rapidly increasing user needs without this input. On the other hand, GEOSS is a unique source of Earth observation data and related products essential for research

**Why Compelling Examples?
How were the CEs identified?
Do we want more CEs?**



Disasters
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Disasters: Reducing ...

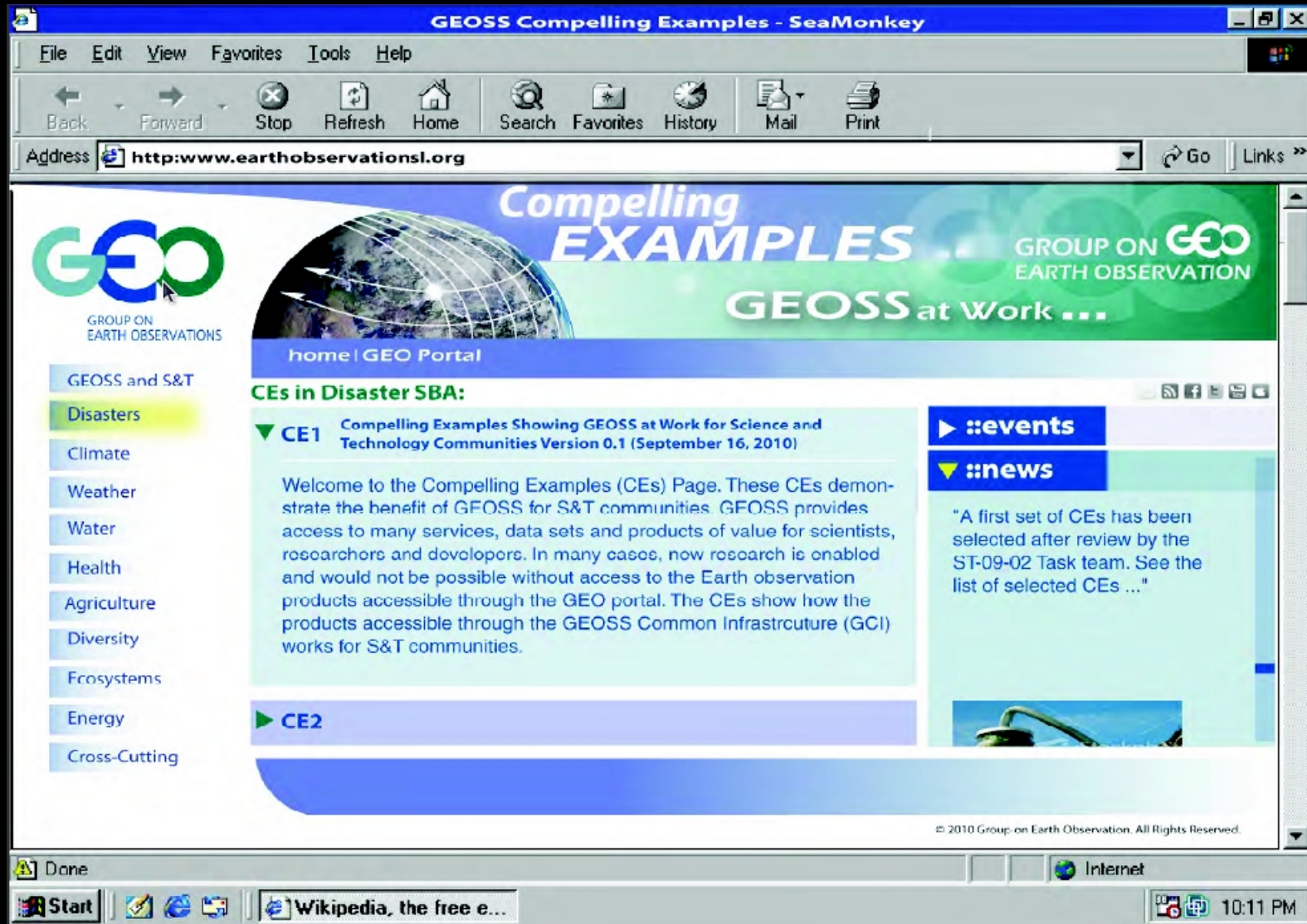
GEOSS provides access to a number of services, data sets and products in support of risk management and disaster reduction.

CEs in the Disaster SBA:

- [OneGeology and OneGeology-Europe](#): ...

Compelling Examples (3.3)

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



Design study by SCG

ST-09-02: New Activities

Activities emerging from Work Plan Symposium:

- Extend documentation of what has been done and outputs that have been achieved
- Initiate coordination with UIC, US-09-01b (CoPs)
- Initiate coordination with CBC, CB-09-02a (Cross-Border education), CB-10-01c (workshops)

Requires a more active Task Team: *Can EGIDA help?*

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:

Task definition
Motivation
Status Output
Status Activities
Status Resources
Planned Outputs
Planned Activities
Planned Resources
Architecture
User Engagement
Science and Technology needs
Capacity Building
Participation

Individual contributions:

CEOS (James Yoder): Report
COSPAR (Jean-Louis Fellous, Nadine Gobron)
Denmark (Jun She): Report
EC (Gilles Ollier, Vojko Bratina): Report
ESA (Jerome Bequignon): Report
IAG/GGOS (nn): Report
ICSU (Gisbert Glaser)
IEEE (Russell Lefevre, Hans-Peter Plag): Report
IIASA (Michael Obersteiner)
IUK: Report

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Last edited 26 September 2010

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