

Why?

Why data curation?

Why now?

Why the Library?

Why you?

- Digital data is
 - brittle
 - precariously balanced
 - fluid
 - unruly

- Data curation
 - “the active and on-going management of data through its lifecycle of interest and usefulness to scholarship, science, and education; curation activities enable data discovery and retrieval, maintain quality, add value, and provide for re-use over time”

Cragin, Melissa H.; Heidorn, P. Bryan; Palmer, Carole L.; Smith, Linda C. (2007). An Educational Program on Data Curation. 2007 ALA STS Conference. <http://hdl.handle.net/2142/3493>

- Technology adoption progression
 - invented
 - adopted
 - widespread
 - expected
 - mandatory

- Trend: new norms for science data
 - discoverable
 - contextualized: documentation, reviews, uses, provenance
 - available: always, immediately, indefinitely
 - usable by contemporary tools
 - persistently identified and citable
 - linked to and within scholarly literature

journal
article

coverage and identity are excluded. we used cutoff proportions of 0.3 for coverage and 0.2 for identity for all searches.

We gathered data on 23 genes for all available species within the Cyperaceae. [Figure 1](#) presents a heatmap of the coverage of these data for all recognized genera. We also ranked genera by overall coverage for these markers, according to several statistics intended to measure the amount of information available for each genus ([Fig. 1](#), bottom 4 rows; see Supplementary material for details; Data Dryad doi: [10.5061/dryad.6p76c3pb](https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.6p76c3pb)). From these data, we generated alignment files representing more than 1500 species from almost all of the family's genera. Guide sequences for each gene were chosen arbitrarily from the set of available GenBank data, in a manner that sought to maximize their phylogenetic spread. The resulting alignment files were concatenated on

Dryad

When using this data, please cite the original publication:

Hinchliff CE, Roalson EH (2012) Using supermatrices for phylogenetic inquiry: an example using the sedges. *Systematic Biology* 62(2): 205-219. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/sys088>

Additionally, please cite the Dryad data package:

Hinchliff CE, Roalson EH (2012) Data from: Using supermatrices for phylogenetic inquiry: an example using the sedges. Dryad Digital Repository. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.6p76c3pb>

[Cite](#) | [Share](#)

Publishers to require ORCID identifiers for authors

Thursday, January 7, 2016 - 11:45

A group of seven publishers today announced that, during 2016, they will begin requiring authors to use an ORCID identifier (iD) during the publication process. The American Geophysical Union (AGU), eLife, EMBO, Hindawi, the Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers (IEEE), and the Public Library of Science (PLOS) will join the Royal Society – which already (as of January 1, 2016) requires its authors to include iDs at submission – in making this commitment.

ORCID iDs are persistent identifiers for people. Using an ORCID iD ensures that researchers can be easily and correctly connected with their research activities, outputs, and affiliations. Over 200 research platforms and workflow systems collect and connect iDs from researchers: grant application and publishing systems, association management systems, and university CRIS and other research information systems.


- Trend: data as publication
 - citable
 - credit-worthy

ESSD - Home

http://www.earth-system-science-data.net/home.html

Reader Google


Work Reference News



Earth System Science Data

The Data Publishing Journal

- Home
- Online Library ESSD
- Online Library ESSDD
- Alerts & RSS Feeds
- General Information
- Submission
- Review
- Production
- Subscription
- Comment on a Paper



Earth System Science Data (ESSD)

Chief Editors: David Carlson & Hans Pfeiffenberger

Scheduled Special Issues

Open Access – Public Peer-Review & Interactive Public Discussion – Personalized Copyright under a Creative Commons License – Moderate [Service Charges](#)

Indexed in [ADS](#). Included in the [Directory of Open Access Journals \(DOAJ\)](#) as well as in the [Bodleian Library \(UK\)](#), [Deutsche Digitale Bibliothek \(D\)](#) and [Library of Congress \(USA\)](#). Long-term e-archived in [Portico](#).

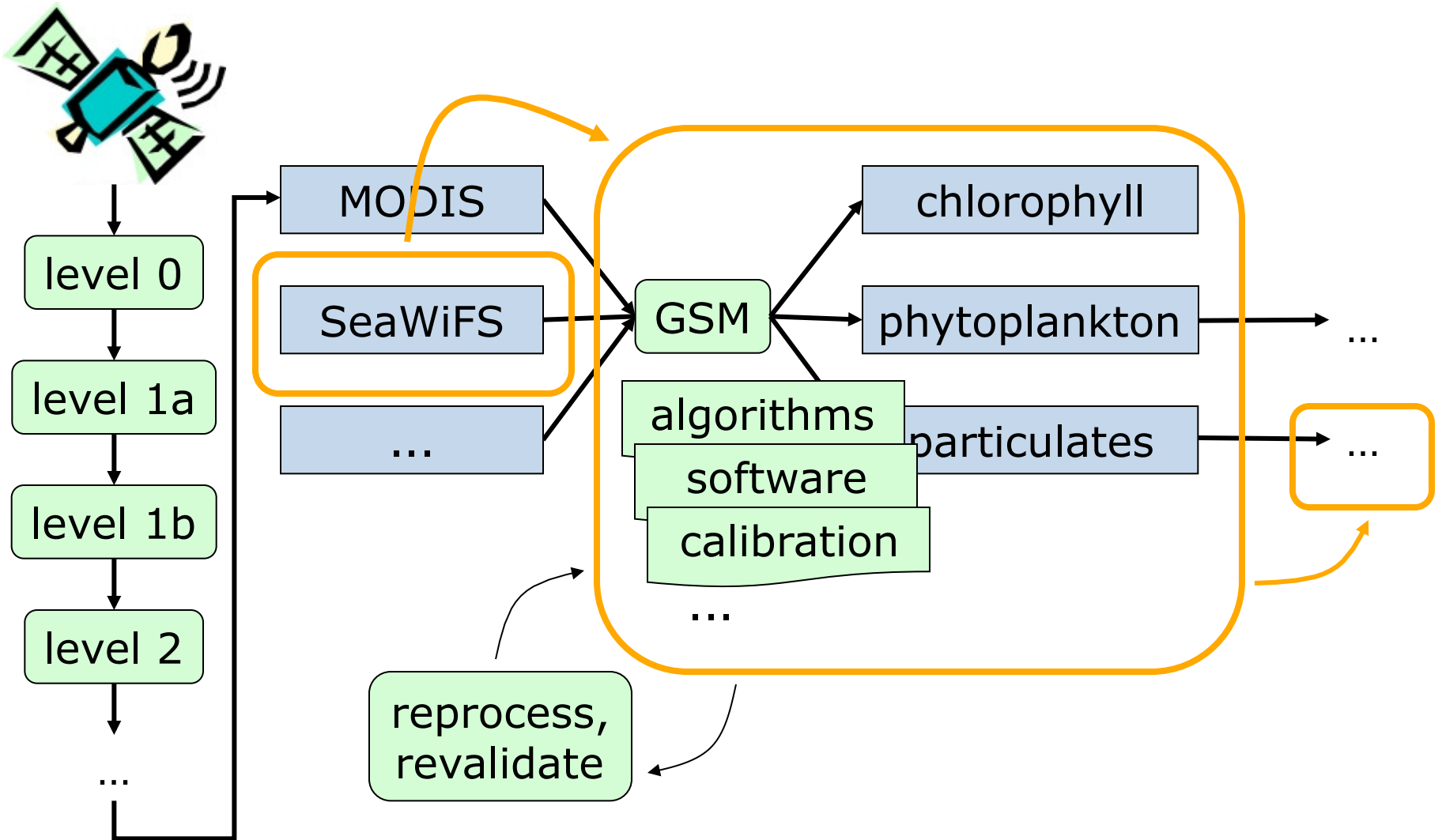
Aims and Scope

Earth System Science Data (ESSD) is an international, interdisciplinary journal for the publication of articles on original research data (sets), furthering the reuse of high (reference) quality data of benefit to Earth System Science. The editors encourage submissions on original data or data collections which are of sufficient quality and potential impact to contribute to these aims.

The journal maintains sections for regular length articles, brief communications (e.g., on additions to datasets) and commentary, as well as review articles and "Special Issues".

Articles in the data section may pertain to the planning, instrumentation and execution of experiments or collection of data. Any interpretation of data is outside the scope of regular articles. Articles on methods describe nontrivial statistical and other methods employed, e.g. to filter, normalize or convert raw data to primary, published data, as well as nontrivial instrumentation or operational methods. Any comparison to other methods is out of scope of regular articles.

- Trend: science increasingly data-driven, cross-disciplinary



- Dwight Reynolds
 - 1980s data: Sony Walkman cassette tapes
 - “...as scholars we would all like access to complete documentation which includes, at minimum, the verbal text of the entire performance, along with notation of variants from different poets and different performances, musical transcriptions, audience interactions and interjections, a full ethnographic description of each performance, perhaps a motif-index, certainly a regular index, and it should probably also be made available on video and CD-ROM!”

Dwight Reynolds (2000), “Creating an Epic: From Apprenticeship to Publication.” In *Textualization of Oral Epics*, edited by Lauri Honko, 285-299. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Sirat Bani Hilal

Digital Archive

سيرة بني هلال

START

ENGLISH TEXTS

ARABIC TEXTS

AUDIO RECORDINGS

VIRTUAL PERFORMANCES

PHOTO GALLERIES

FIELD NOTES

BIBLIOGRAPHY

RESOURCES

COPYRIGHTS &

PERMISSIONS

EPISODE ONE: THE BIRTH OF ABU ZAYD (PART 1)

شيخ طه ابو زيد شريط 101-87: قصة ميلاد ابو زيد (الجزء الأول)

[موسيقى]

بعد مدح النبي العدنان، ولا اجتماعنا إلا نصلي عليه. لأن النبي أول الأولين وختام المرسلين يوم القيامة يتبسم في وجه من يصلي عليه. فيحكى مؤلف الكلام عن عرب يستموا عرب بني هلال وكان السلطان في العصر والأوان الملك سرحان. وكان الفارس رزق الشجيع بن نائل لأن كل زمن له دولة ورجال. وكان غفير الصبايا شاب شباب اسمه الأميرزيان. وكان حامي الزغابة القرم غانم فارس الفرسان. وكان رزق تزوج من الحرمان ثمان صبايا ماجابش ذكوراً بدأ. قعد في الديوان وقاتوا عليه غلمان (اللي هم غلمان العرب، الغلمان دول يعني ايه؟ اللي هم العيال الصغيرة، لا مؤاخنة). قام عُسرت عليه نفسه من عدم ذكره الصبيان. فقعد رزق ينشد على عدم ذكره الصبي كلام تسمعو اليه وعاشق جمال النبي يكثرُوا الصلاة عليه:

- Patricia Fumerton
 - “...we rely heavily on EBBA scholarly judgments [...] EBBA’s goal is to make a database that can best capture [ballads] by incorporating the EBBA scholar in evaluating image variations, and ultimately (indeed, continually) prompting a retooling of the database so as to better associate impressions, in a supportive feedback between human and machine.”

Patricia Fumerton, Carl Stahmer, Kris McAbee, and Megan Browne Palmer, “Vexed Impressions: Toward a Digital Archive of Broadside Ballad Illustrations,” *Digitizing Medieval and Early Modern Material Culture*, ed. Brent Nelson and Melissa Terras (Tempe Arizona: Arizona Center for Medieval and Renaissance Texts and Studies, Arizona State University Press, Fall 2010)

Two Songs from Twelfth Night

for Baritone and Chamber Orchestra
(v5.1)

Joel Feigin

I "O Mistress Mine, where are you roaming"

START OF SONG I

The musical score is for the beginning of the song "O Mistress Mine, where are you roaming". It is in 3/4 time and features six woodwind parts: Flute 1, Flute 2, Clarinet in Bb 1, Clarinet in Bb 2, Bassoon 1, and Bassoon 2. The score is divided into six measures. Flute 1 and Flute 2 enter in measure 3 with a *p* *scherz.* dynamic. Clarinet in Bb 1 enters in measure 3 with a *p* dynamic and a sixteenth-note figure. Clarinet in Bb 2 enters in measure 4 with a *p* *scherz.* dynamic. Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 enter in measure 4 with a *p* *scherz.* dynamic. The score includes various dynamics such as *p*, *pp*, and *ppp*, and articulations like accents and slurs. There are also performance instructions like "to Bs. CL." and "to Kbsn.".

- Scholarship
 - increasingly interacting with, organized around, driven by digital data
 - researchers are both producers and consumers
 - more/unmediated pathways to data reuse

- New norms for **data**
 - discoverable
 - contextualized: documentation, reviews, uses, provenance
 - available: always, immediately, indefinitely
 - usable by contemporary tools
 - persistently identified and citable
 - linked to and within scholarly literature
- **This takes work!**

- Researchers?
 - focused on research area
 - not knowledgeable of curatorial aspects of tools
 - not expert in data management
 - time- and resource-constrained
 - data management viewed as secondary
 - motivations not aligned with curation needs

researcher/artist view





curator view

- What about the Library?
 - neutral
 - curation expertise
 - metadata, cataloging, search expertise
 - missing: experience working with data earlier in the lifecycle

- Library's proposed role
 - Researchers
 - motivations unchanged
 - Library
 - awareness, identification of curation issues
 - navigation of service space
 - education
 - assistance with projects
 - relationships with researchers
 - Curation services
 - repositories (generic, discipline-specific)
 - citation
 - discovery/cataloging
 - external, systemwide (CDL), campus

- Tiered service model
 - online resources
 - **subject librarians**
 - data curator(s)
 - campus curation community
 - Library advisory group

Training program

February 11

- Overview of data management and the research data life cycle

March 17

- Data management best practices and guidelines

April 14

- Data Management Plans (DMP) and funding agency requirements
- DMPTool

May 12

- Repositories
- Data storage options

June 16

- Data sharing, permissions and licenses
- Data citation
- Identity management