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Hellenic Centre for Marine Research European Strategy Forum for Research Infrastructures

LifeWatch EU

National Strategic Reference Framework



Executive Development Task Force



Chrysoula Bekiari bekiari@ics.forth.gr Martin Doerr martin@ics.forth.gr Nikos Minadakis minadakn@ics.forth.gr Eva Chatzinikolaou evachatz@hcmr.gr Carlo Allocca carlo@hcmr.gr Tilemachos Bourtzis tbourtzis@gmail.com Sarah Faulwetter sarifa@hcmr.gr Niki Keklikoglou keklikoglou@hcmr.gr Jacques Lagnel lagnel@hcmr.gr Dimitra Mavraki dmavraki@hcmr.gr Matina Nikolopoulou snikolo@hcmr.gr Anastasis Oulas oulas@hcmr.gr Evangelos Pafilis pafilis@hcmr.gr Emmanouela Panteri emmipan@hcmr.gr Nikolas Pattakos pattakosn@hcmr.gr Christina Pavloudi cpavloud@hcmr.gr Theodore Patkos patkos@ics.forth.gr Kostas Varsos varsosk@ics.forth.gr



Data Managers

Antonios Avgoustinos - University of Ioannina

Evangelia Avramidou - Aristotle University of Thessaloniki - Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Environment

Panagiotis Damianidi - Aristotle University of Thessaloniki - School of Biology

Panagiotis Dimitriou-Nikolakis - University of Crete - Biology Department

Athanasios Evaggelopoulos - University of the Aegean - Department of Marine Sciences

Alexandros Galanidis - University of the Aegean - Department of Environment

Christos Georgiadis - National and Kapodistrian University of Athens - Faculty of Biology

Vasilis Gerovasileiou University of the Aegean - Department of Marine Sciences

Themistoklis Giannoulis University of Thessaly - Department of Biochemistry & Biotechnology

Aglaia Legaki National and Kapodistrian University of Athens - Faculty of Biology

Dimitrios Likidis Democritus University of Thrace

Zoi Mylona Democritus University of Thrace - Department of Primary Level Education

Emmanouil Nikolakakis University of Crete - Natural History Museum Crete

Eleni Panagiotou University of Crete - Natural History Museum Crete

Gabriella Papastefanou National and Kapodistrian University of Athens - Faculty of Biology

Panagiota Paranou-Lioliou Aristotle University of Thessaloniki - School of Biology

Manos Potiris Hellenic Centre for Marine Research - Institute of Marine Biology, Biotechnology and Aquaculture

Panagiota Stathopoulou University of Patras - Department of Environmental and Natural Resources Management

Irini Tsikopoulou University of Crete - Biology Department

Marilena Tsompanou Hellenic Centre for Marine Research - Institute of Oceanography



The field: biodiversity

..."the variability among living organisms from all sources including inter-alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part" (CBD)

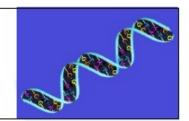
...."includes diversity within species between species and ecosystems"..... (Gaston & Spicer, 2004)



Biodiversity is...

Genes and DNA

106 to 109 nucleotides in a DNA molecule



Species (organisms and their populations)

>10⁷ species; each species with 10² - 10¹² individuals



Ecosystems

habitats with 10⁴ to 10⁶ species, and manifold interactions





Scientific approach

Patterns

Processes

Consequences from changes



What do we need for its study?

- Data
- Observatories
- Networks
- Infrastructure





The concept of ESFRIs: LifeWatch





LifeWatch: challenges



oceanic and atmospheric processes



Climate system as driver of change



Biological processes, biodiversity and ecosystems

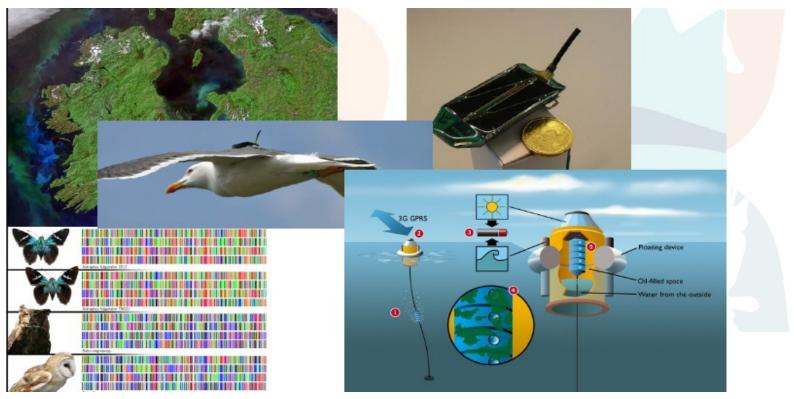


Substrate of lithosphere and hydrosphere

Earth as a single complex and coupled system

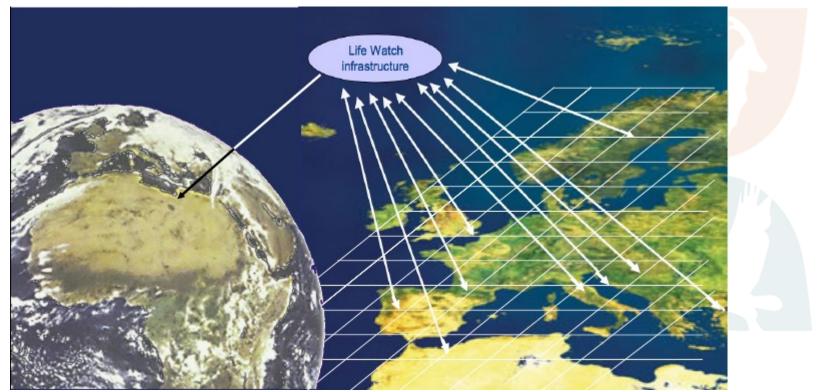


LifeWatch: the "data era"





LifeWatch: distributed infrastructure





ESFRIs: a new era of mega-science

- Computational capacity free VREs
- Transparency
- Change in the way we work change in the way we think
- Transition towards mega-science



LifeWatchGreece Project info

- Nov 2012-Dec 2015 (extension)
- Almost 4 MEuros
- 49 Research Institutions and Academic Departments
- 400 participants



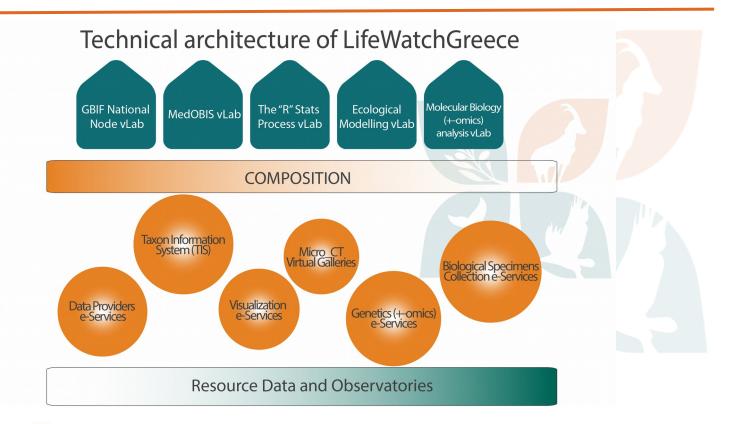
What makes LifeWatchGreece?

- Human Network
- Physical Installations
- Equipment (mostly hardware)
- Software
- Data





LifeWatchGreece Concept Arc





- Tool for coordination
 Publication of documents
 Events Calendar
 Internal Forum
- Portal to all vLabs and eServices (so far only internally)





LifeWatch Project

LifeWatch Project

Greece is a country

- . with 16,500 km of coastline and more than 9,800 islands and rock islets
- having more than 53 mountain ranges above 2,000 m altitude
- with an eventful geological history (primarily caused by the fact that it is located on the Eurasian and African tectonic plates friction point)
- characterized by an ecosystem diversity ranging from alpine, to temperate, to sub-desert, and from coastal to the abyssal (deepest point in the Mediterranean)
- located at the Eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea, next to the Black Sea and in close proximity to the Red Sea.

All these factors reflect on Greek biodiversity, regarding both the number of species and habitats, rendering it one of the hot spots among European countries. The Aegean Sea is ranked as the second richest in species numbers area after the NW coasts of the Mediterranean. It is no surprise that Greece hosts, for example, more than 1,000 vertebrate species (50 of which are endemic and over 600 under protection status).

The precise cataloging of the different Greek ecosystems and the biological species occurring therein, along with the continuous monitoring of species distribution changes through time are of paramount importance for studying such rich biodiversity.

LifeWatchGreece Research Infrastructure (LWG RI), funded by the GSRT (structural funds), is the national effort to address the above requirement and to support relevant studies; studies powered not only with a scientific incentive but also with a strong societal, industrial and market impact; such exemplar sectors include the ongoing tourism development, fisheries, agriculture and maritime transport.

To materialize its aim, LWG RI adheres to the central lifewatch.eu guidelines, and attempts to ally all the Greek scientific human resources working on biodiversity data and data observatories.



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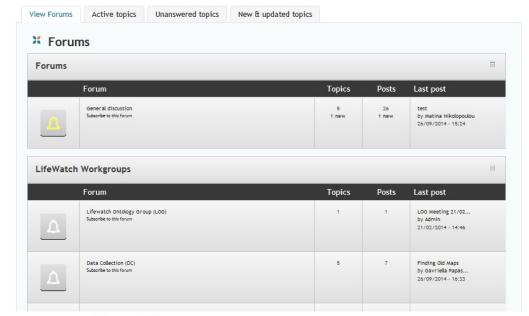












SEARCH LIFEWATCH WEB PAGES (FOR DATA GO TO SEARCH DATA)

Search

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Experience / principles

- 1. Sine qua non
- Custodians want to have <u>formal agreements</u> before willing to share data
- 2. Open only to people sharing data in Projects (MarBEF)
- 3. Co-authorship is not sufficient
- Scientists want to be <u>involved</u> in the <u>creative process</u> of hypothesis generation and testing



Experience / principles

- Not all researchers like the idea of data sharing: this is MY data
- Need to know the fair play side of the game: policy
- Incentives: data publishing, data papers, data impact factor
- EU and MS are in favour of: <u>data is a capital produced by tax-payers money</u>
- EU and MS are in favour of: data is a capital and can create jobs



Data Access

Question:













... and understanding

Question:











Watch the video here: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N2zK3sAtr-4



Data Policy and Data Sharing Agreement

- http://www.lifewatchgreece.eu/?q=content/documents
- LifeWatch / LifewatchGreece: Background info
- Glossary of terms
- Principles of data sharing
 - Why should I share my data?
 - Why to support open access data?
 - Creative Commons & Copyright
 - Rights and duties of the data providers & data owners
 - Fair reuse of data published through LifeWatchGreece
- Legal Contract between data providers & LWG



Why should I share my data?

Data has got a value...

- Economic
- Thematic and historical

Benefits for the researcher/Data Provider

- · Data securely archived and stored
- Quality controlled
- Fully documented with appropriate metadata
- Disseminated globally, visible in perpetuity
- Citable, giving due credit
- Re-used, providing new insights
- "Sharing 'n' exchange" philosophy
- Our duty to publicly funded data
- Ethical, obligation: nation's resources need to be available to the state



Why to support open access of data?

Those who benefit from are:

- Universities and research institutions
- Authors
- Researchers
- Publishers and Data Providers
- SMEs



Copyright, Creative Commons and related terms

- LifeWatchGreece uses Creative Commons licenses
 - legally binding
 - simple to use
 - globally accepted
 - both human-readable and machine-readable
- LifeWatchGreece offers only
 - CC-Attribution (CC-BY): Attribution must be given
 - CC-Zero (waiver): Data are released into the public domain
 - All other CC licenses are not suitable for biodiversity data!
- Embargo: all data submitted to LifeWatchGreece RI can be subjected to an embargo period to be determined by the Data Provider and/or Data Owner.



Fair reuse of data published through LifeWatchGreece RI

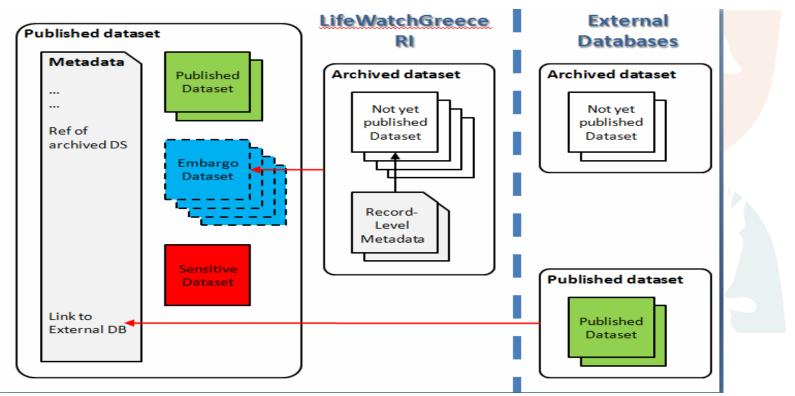
Additionally, LWG adopts the <u>Canadensys</u> norms (http://www.canadensys.net/)

for data publication and use (recommendations only, not legally binding):

- Give credit where credit is due
- Be responsible
- Share knowledge
- Respect the data license



Types of Data & Publication policy





Differences in community attitude

- Conventional communities/networks (e.g. taxonomists, ecologists): among the most difficult to share data
- Recent communities/networks (e.g. genetics, genomics, biomedical): the sharp progress of their disciplines is based on data sharing
- Operational environmental science (e.g. oceanography, biogeochemistry): all data are online



WHY these differences?

- Much more time spent by the scientists in conventional disciplines to obtain their data; data sharing a very recent "phenomenon"
- Scientists working in more recent disciplines are accustomed to work with shared data (e.g. GenBank, etc)
- Scientists in operational disciplines have developed the data sharing attitude since long ago



Existing biodiversity RIs: two of the brightest examples

OBIS (http://www.iobis.org/)

LifeWatchGreece developed the regional OBIS node: MedOBIS

GBIF (http://www.gbif.org/)

LifeWatchGreece developed the national GBIF node: GBIFGreece



How can I participate?

- Explore the web site: http://www.lifewatchgreece.eu
- Inform us about your needs (methods of analysis, software, etc.)
 Your messages to: info@lifewatchgreece.eu
- Contribute and publish your own data and metadata



Thank you for your attention Special tanks to W. Los for the LifeWatch slides

http://www.lifewatchgreece.eu info@lifewatchgreece.eu