LifeWatch – a European e-science and observatory infrastructure supporting access

and use of biodiversity and ecosystem data



Mark Frenzel¹, Stefan Klotz¹, Alex Hardisty², Olaf Bánki³

¹Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research – UFZ, Germany, ²School of Computer Science & Informatics, Cardiff University, Great Britain ³IBED - University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Rising to the Challenge

LifeWatch is an European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI) initiative entering its construction phase in Feb 2011. It strives to become a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC), with the goals to:

- Develop new ways of collaboration, in an open-access research environment to solve complex societal and scientific questions on biodiversity and ecosystems;
- Link all kinds of biodiversity related databases (e.g. collections, longterm monitoring and abiotic data) to tools for analysis and modeling;
- ❖ Open entirely **new avenues for research** with the potential for new targeted data generation.

As well as serving scientists in Europe, LifeWatch aims to serve the **G**roup on **E**arth **O**bservations **B**iodiversity **O**bservation **N**etwork (GEO-BON) and the Intergovernmental science-policy **P**latform on **B**iodiversity and **E**cosystem **S**ervices (IPBES).

How will LifeWatch operate?

LifeWatch will provide one common access point for (citizen) scientists and policymakers to discover, analyze, and target new and available data. An agile architecture, based on Open Distributed Processing (ODP), OGC Standards, INSPIRE Directive compliance, will deliver:

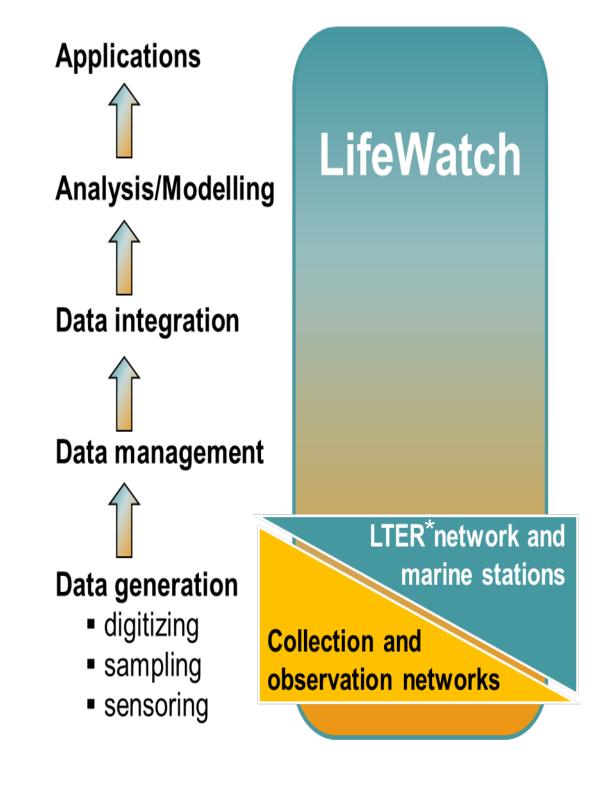
- Resources, such as data repositories, computational capacity and observation (sensor) networks, that are connected to
- the e-Infrastructure, to enable sharing of these resources across Europe in a distributed fashion
- to facilitate the composition of specific toolkits, workflows, and datasets
- that results in a user oriented infrastructure, providing e-services and 'e-laboratories' or virtual labs, where users can collaborate, communicate and experiment across countries and research disciplines in new ways.

e-Lab composition e-Infrastructure * Resource

What will LifeWatch do?

LifeWatch will

- build on existing data networks, and promote standards
- develop virtual labs ranging over ecosystems such as the arctic biome, marine wetlands, plains & meadows, forests & mountains
- ❖ range over topics such as biodiversity at different scales, biodiversity in space & time, observing biodiversity and ecosystems, and man as actor and factor in biodiversity and ecosystems
- Cover disciplines from taxonomy to physiology and to macro-ecology

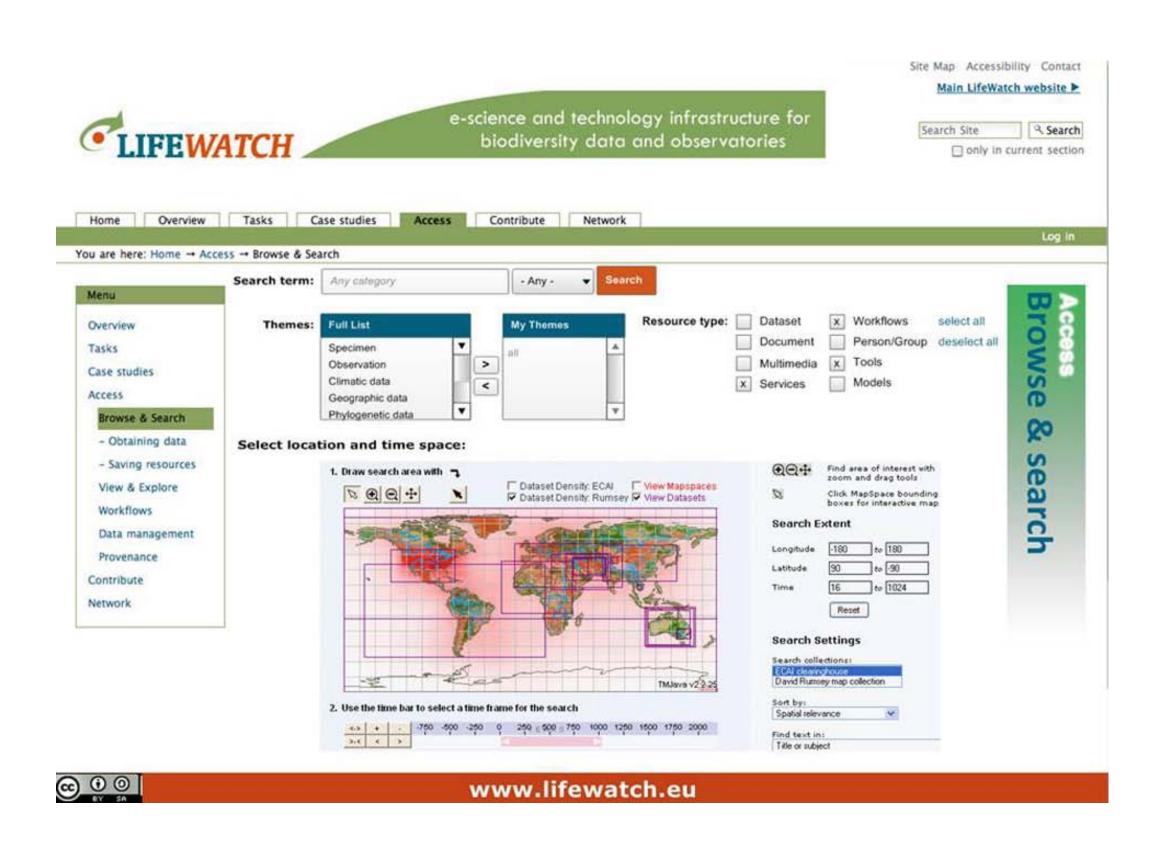


* LTER – Long Term Ecosystem Research

LifeWatch and data providers

The availability of data is a key for the perception of LifeWatch by the scientific community and the general public. A particular strength of LifeWatch will be that it is a **trusted infrastructure**:

- ❖ For **Users**: LifeWatch provides reliable access to high-quality data
- For Data Providers: LifeWatch provides controlled access to data, traces usage of data, and gives credits to the originators of data



A fundamental tool is the **LifeWatch Data Catalogue**, with its details of data providers, known data sets and access mechanisms. The institutional / national repositories are the basis of data deposition, with LifeWatch acting through its Data Catalogue as a single point of access to this loose federation of distributed sources.

LifeWatch requirements and procedures for Data Providers

A "Service Level Description" will be set up with every Data Provider. This exactly states which capabilities a provider will offer and covers:

- **Technical specification** of the interface (agreed exchange format and protocol, information model)
- Agreement on **level of availability** of the data (= service level) and the expected data quality
- **Tests** to be completed before a data provider can be 'admitted' as a LifeWatch Data Provider
- Provision for continuous monitoring of the service level

LifeWatch support for Data Providers

- ❖ Publishing software (e.g. protocol interfaces, conversion models)
- Implementation Rules and Cookbooks
- Provision of tests (conformance, quality)
- Training of staff

The most promising strategy will be to set up LifeWatch-conformant Service instances based on publishing software available from LifeWatch.

EXECUTIVE PARTICIPANTS: Universiteit van Amsterdam | Netherlands Institute of Ecology | Norwegian Institute for Nature Research | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cient\(\)ficas | Freie Universit\(\) Berlin, Bot. Garten und Bot. Museum Berlin-Dahlem | Fraunhofer Institute IAIS | Cardiff University | Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet | Centre for Ecology and Hydrology | University of the West of England, Bristol | Comunit\(\) Ambiente | Mus\(\) Mus\(\) Musional d'Histoire Naturelle | HealthGrid | Research Institute for Nature and Forest | Sven Lov\(\) Centre for Marine Sciences, University of Gothenburg | Swedish Research Council | Finnish Environment Institute | National Research Institute for Mathematics and Computer Science in the Netherlands | Natural History Museum in London || COUNTRIES: Austria | Belgium | Denmark | Finland | France | Greece | Hungary | Italy | Netherlands | Norway | Poland | Portugal | Romania | Slovak Republic | Slovenia | Spain | Sweden | Turkey | United Kingdom || SCIENTIFIC NETWORKS: AlterNET | BioCASE | EDIT | ENBI | EurOceans | MarBef | Marine Genomics | SYNTHESYS