The West African Data and Metadata Repository – a long-term data archive for ecological datasets from West Africa

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Summary: Although there is an increasing need for data in ecological studies, many datasets are still lost or not sufficiently visible due to a lack of appropriate data archives. With the West African Data and Metadata Repository, we present a secure long-term archive for a data-poor region allowing detailed documentation by metadata following the EML standard and giving data holders the opportunity to define levels of data access and conditions of use. This article gives an overview of structure, functions and content. The repository is online at the URL http://westafricandata.senckenberg.de.

Key words: West Africa, data archiving, ecological data

1 Introduction

Plant ecology is continually moving into a direction of ‘big data’. This has become possible by the increasing availability of large collaborative datasets such as species occurrence data from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF; Edwards et al. 2000), nomenclature and synonymy datasets like the African Plant Database (Klopper et al. 2006) or plant trait data from TRY (Kattge et al. 2011). Complementary to these large scale organismic data are continental or global environmental datasets for climate, soil, or satellite data and its derivatives, like vegetation indices or tree cover. Increased data availability, common standards and exchange formats have helped to bridge scientific disciplines and tackle urgent environmental issues from local to global scales more efficiently. Consequently, data-driven approaches become increasingly important in ecological and biodiversity studies (Kelling et al. 2009).

While the availability of biodiversity collection data, genetic sequences or environmental grid data have considerably increased, other biological data (which tend to be of a more complex and heterogeneous structure) and their digitization efforts and
availability lag behind. In consequence, this also means that datasets from ecological case studies not fitting easily into the schemes of larger databases are usually stored on scattered desktop computers or storage media instead of being properly archived. Consequently, they are more prone to be lost in the long-term and also less visible to the scientific community. This is even more pronounced in world regions that lack the infrastructure of the industrialized nations.

To improve this situation for ecological datasets from West Africa, we implemented the West African Data and Metadata Repository at the Senckenberg Biodiversity and Climate Research Center as a data warehouse for ecological datasets from West Africa. Long-term support of the database is ensured through integration in the wider structure of the BiK-F Data and Metadata Repository maintained at Senckenberg. This new repository will complement our set of biological databases for West Africa (West African Vegetation: Schmidt et al. 2012; African Plants – a photo guide: Dressler et al. 2014) and give researchers the opportunity of secure long-term archiving and increased visibility of their datasets, while keeping control of data access levels according to their needs.

2 Technical Structure

The West African Data and Metadata Repository (http://westafricandata.senckenberg.de, see Fig. 1) is based on Metacat (Berkeley et al. 2001), a data warehouse for ecological and environmental data. Metacat is available under a free public license and allows easy entry and retrieval of data and metadata.

Technically, Metacat is a Java servlet application that runs in conjunction with a relational database such as in our case PostgreSQL and a Web server. Metadata are stored in EML (Ecological Metadata Language, Fegraus et al. 2005), an XML schema, which can be used in a modular and extensible manner to document ecological data. Especially data in tabular formats can be described in detail including row and column information. This way, Metacat guarantees a standardized comprehensive documentation of the data.

Metadata entry and editing is possible via a configurable web form or by using Morpho, a Java-based EML editor, that has explicitly been designed for this purpose (Leinfelder et al. 2011). In addition to the metadata, the data tables themselves as well as further data entities can be optionally included (see Fig. 2). This way, data users are able to fully understand the data sets. In addition, semantic web approaches in the ecological sciences are also supported.

Metacat also allows users to define different data access levels for each individual data set, including public (free access to all other users), private (no access to other users) and access restricted to selected registered users of the repository.

By linking Metacat repositories, a parallel search of data in different databases can be facilitated. Metacat is being used by large international data repositories such as the ones from the Knowledge Network for Biocomplexity (KNB), the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis (NCEAS), the Long-Term Ecological Research Network (LTER) or the Data Observation Network for Earth (Data-ONE).

3 Features

Our local Metacat installation has a specifically adapted interface for the West African Data and Metadata Repository. It consists of a semantic and geographic search tool, a data entry and editing form, and a web map service for visualization. Furthermore, via personal request to the data manager, each inserted dataset can be supplied with a digital object identifier (DOI), as we have registered our Metacat repository with DataCite.

A simple search is available by title, abstract, keywords, persons or by pre-defined frequently used terms of botany, geography and others (see Fig. 2). Seven mandatory and seven additional optional EML categories with further sub-elements are supported by the data entry and editing form (Fig. 3). The integrated web map service (WMS) is based on GeoServer and OpenLayers and allows a visualization of the center points or bounding boxes of data sets. A geographic search can be performed by clicking on a point location or by drawing a bounding box into the map (Fig. 4).

4 Contents

Presently, the repository contains 50 ecological datasets from West Africa. These datasets are thematically diverse, dealing with land degradation, soil parameters, land use and land cover, environmental raster datasets, non-timber forest products, ethno-botanical interview data, species checklists and introduced species (Fig. 5).

Each single dataset is accompanied with metadata. This includes a citation comprising authors, title, document ID and a URL to the complete set of metadata. General information includes an abstract and keywords, upload date and eventually URLs to the data itself. Further sections of the metadata set cover involved parties (dataset owners, curators, contact persons, etc.), geographic coverage, temporal coverage, methods and information on data usage rights and the type of medium the data is distributed with. Datasets described with Morpho include even more detailed information on the data itself.

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge funding by the UNDESERT project "Understanding and combating desertification to mitigate its impact on ecosystem services" (EU FP7: 243906), which is funded by the European Commission, Directorate General for Research and Innovation, Environment Programme. Additionally, we acknowledge funding by the Biodiversity and Climate Research Center (BiK-F), part of the LOEWE program of the state of Hesse.
Fig. 1: Start page of the West African data and Metadata Repository with text-based search functions. The repository can be accessed online via the URL http://westafricandata.senckenberg.de. / Page de démarrage du West African data and Metadata Repository avec des fonctions de recherche textuelle. L’archive peut être consulté en ligne via l’URL http://westafricandata.senckenberg.de.
Fig. 2: Using Morpho to describe a tabular dataset in detail. / Utilisation de Morpho pour décrire un ensemble de données sous forme de tableau en détail.
Use this form to edit the data set description that you submitted earlier to the repository. The ID of this data set is: undesert.88.3

*Denotes a required field.

**NAME OF SUBMITTER**

**BASIC INFORMATION**

**Data Set Title**

introduced and invasive species of Burkina Faso

(The title should include taxa, time period and location.)

**PRINCIPAL DATA SET OWNER**

**ASSOCIATED PARTIES**

**RESPONSIBLE PERSON IN THE LONGRUN (CONTACT)**

**DATA SET ABSTRACT**

Data Set Abstract (max. 350 words)

The list of introduced and invasive species has been

*abstract text*

The abstract should include the data type and the purpose of the data collection.

**KEYWORD INFORMATION**

**TEMPORAL COVERAGE OF DATA**

**TEMPORAL RESOLUTION OF DATA**

**SPATIAL COVERAGE OF DATA**

**Geographic Description**

Burkina Faso

General description of the geographic area in which the data were collected. It can be a simple place name (e.g., North Sea) or a fuller description.

**COORDINATES**

*Latitude*

9 0 0 0 North / South

*Longitude*

6 0 0 0 West / East

If only this first lat/long pair is entered, this indicates a point location. If both lat/long pairs are entered, then this first pair represents the northwest corner of a bounding box.

Latitude

15 0 0 0 North / South

Longitude

2 0 0 0 West / East

If entered, this lat/long pair represents the southeast corner of a bounding box.

**TAXONOMIC COVERAGE OF DATA**

**DATA COLLECTION METHODS**

**DISTRIBUTION INFORMATION**

**UPLOAD DATA**

Submit Data Set Description

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**Fig. 3:** Data entry web form of the West African Data and Metadata Repository. / Forme de web du West African Data and Metadata Repository pour la saisie des données.
Click on the query icon and draw a bounding box (with left mouse button) to select a region of special interest. You will be redirected to a result page with all available data sets within this region. Click here for bigger map view.

Click on the data points for feature information

Fig. 4: Map view of the West African Data and Metadata repository showing the locations of datasets in red and allowing direct access to the data descriptions by clicking single points or selecting a rectangular area (as shown in this screenshot around Benin). / Carte interactive du West African Data and Metadata Repository montrant les emplacements des ensembles de données en points rouges et permettant accès direct aux descriptions de données en cliquant sur les points ou en sélectionnant une zone rectangulaire (comme le montre cette capture d'écran).
Fig. 5: Number of datasets summarized (a) by individual countries or West Africa as a region, and (b) by thematic fields. As a single dataset may cover several countries and themes, the sum exceeds the total number of datasets. / Nombre d’ensembles de données résumées (a) par des pays individuels ou l’Afrique de l’Ouest en tant que région, et (b) par des champs thématiques. Comme un seul ensemble de données peut couvrir plusieurs pays et thèmes, la somme dépasse le nombre total des ensembles de données.

**References**


