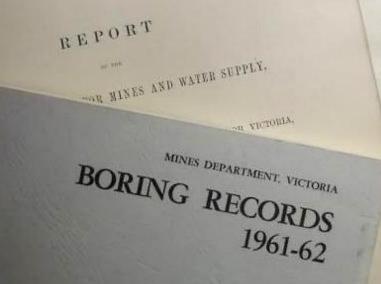
Launching the new VVG portal: eResearch experiments in data democracy











Peter Dahlhaus Andrew Macleod





July 2011 granted a Broadband Enabled Innovation Program \$320k BEIP cash + \$160k partner cash + \$1.745M in-kind

Soft launch June 2012

A collaboration of 17 partner organisations

CeCC centre for eCommerce and Communications



Ressources naturelles Canada

es Natural Resources Canada



Department of Environment and Primary Industries





Queensland University of Technology

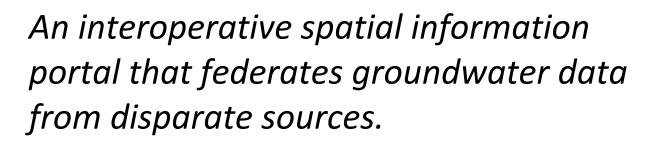


CSIRO







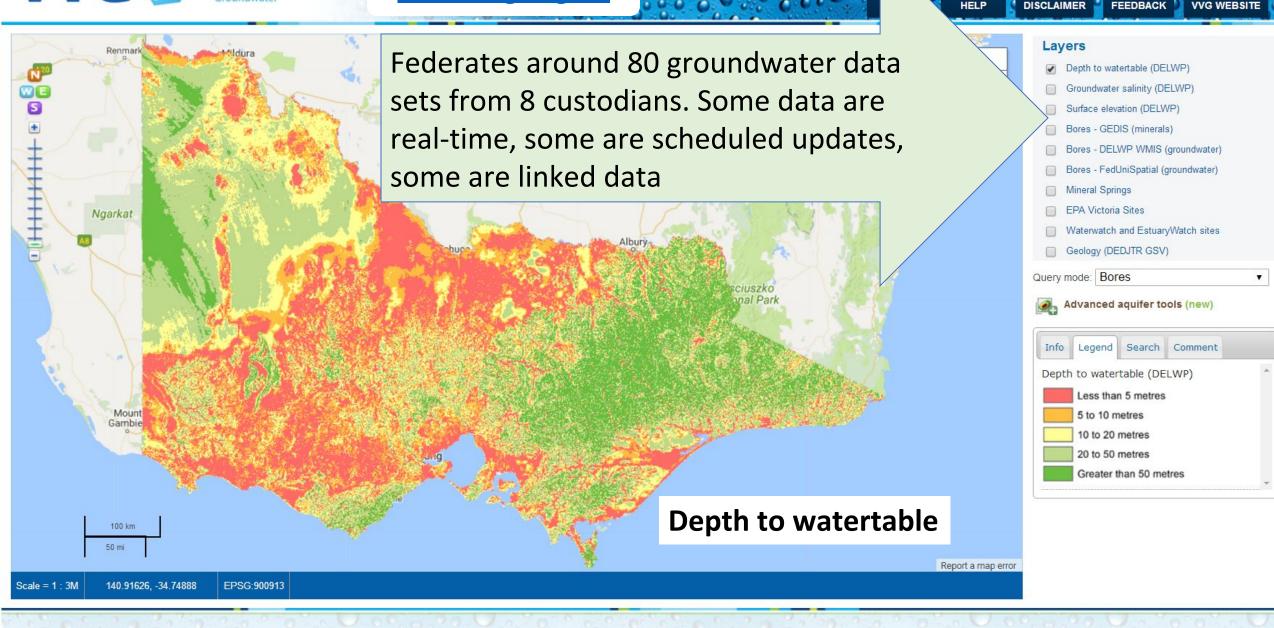


Primarily for research and investigation.





www.vvg.org.au



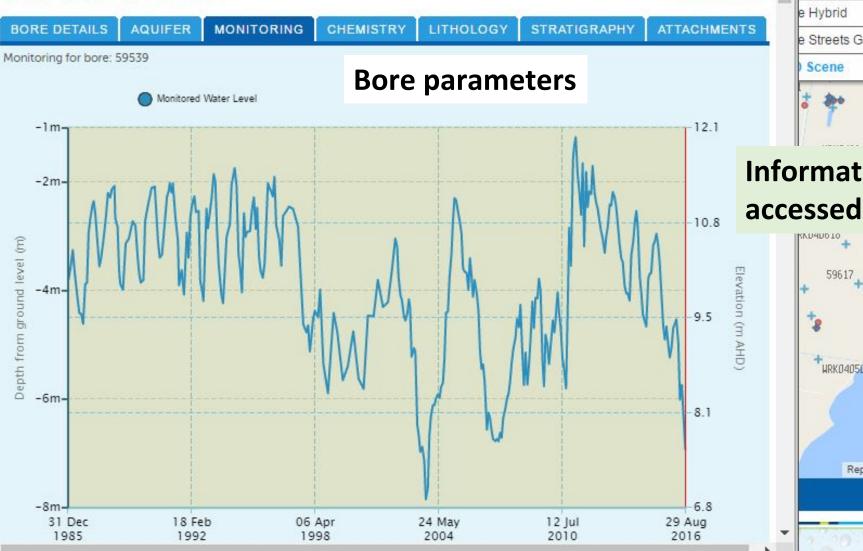
HELP

DISCLAIMER

FEEDBACK



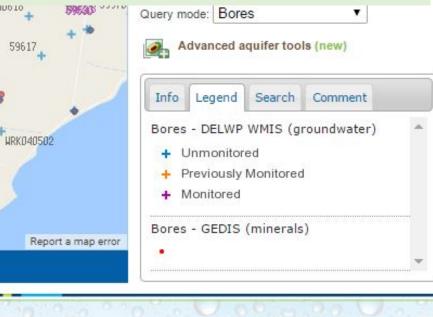
Bore Details:: 59539





Printable Version

Information on over 400,000 bores accessed from the source databases



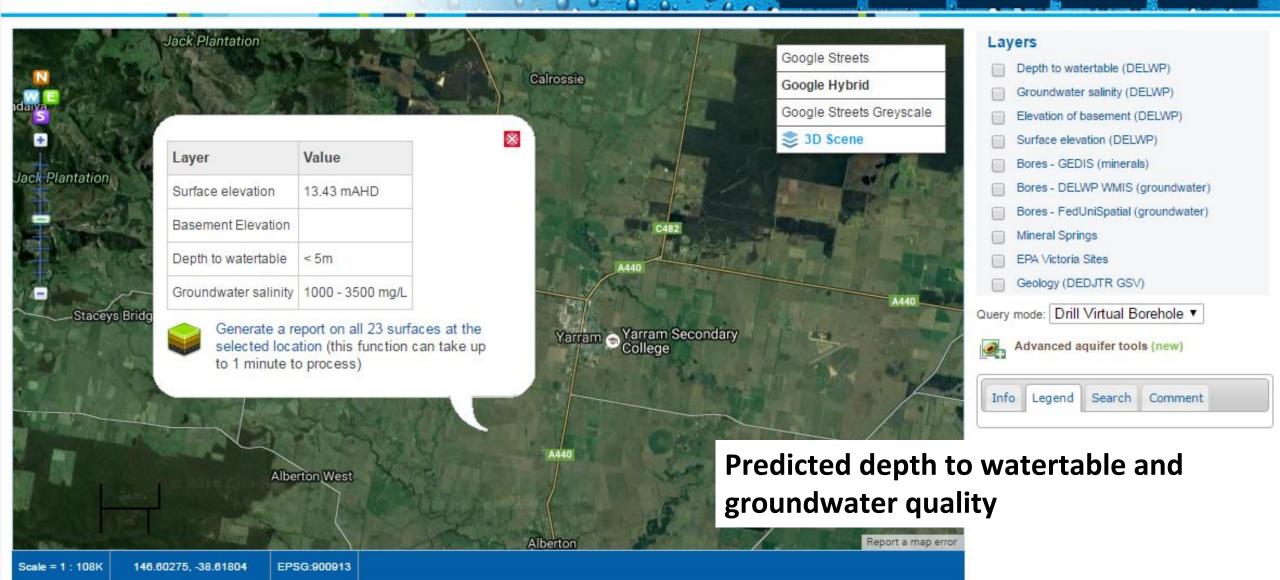


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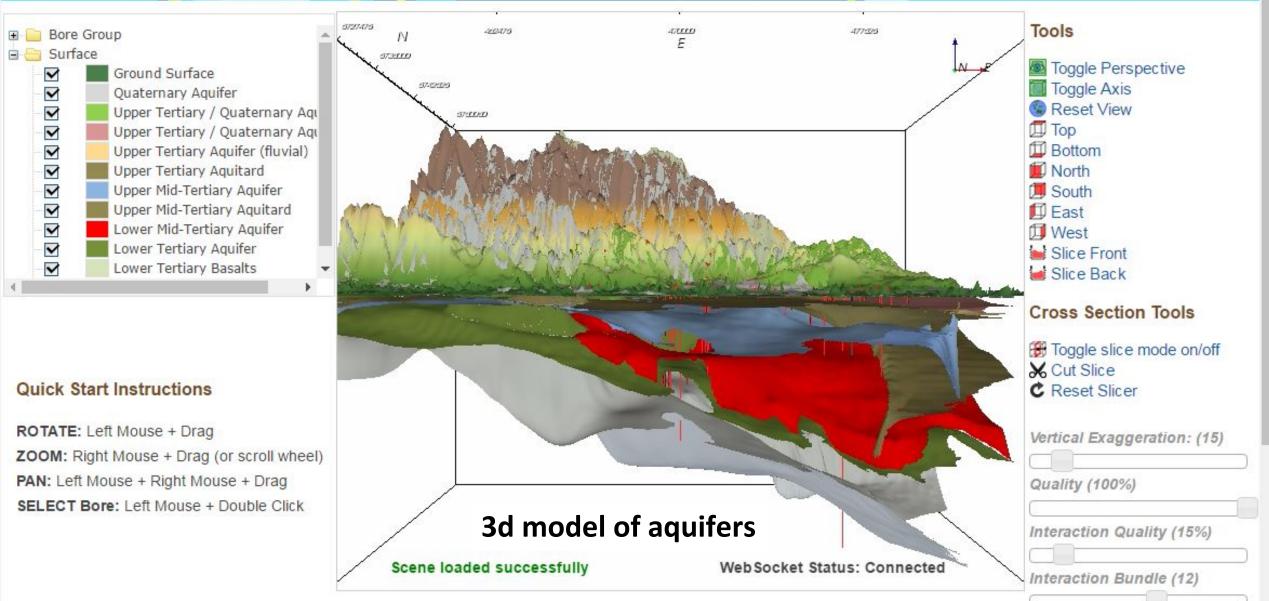
DISCLAIMER 🍧 FEEDBACK

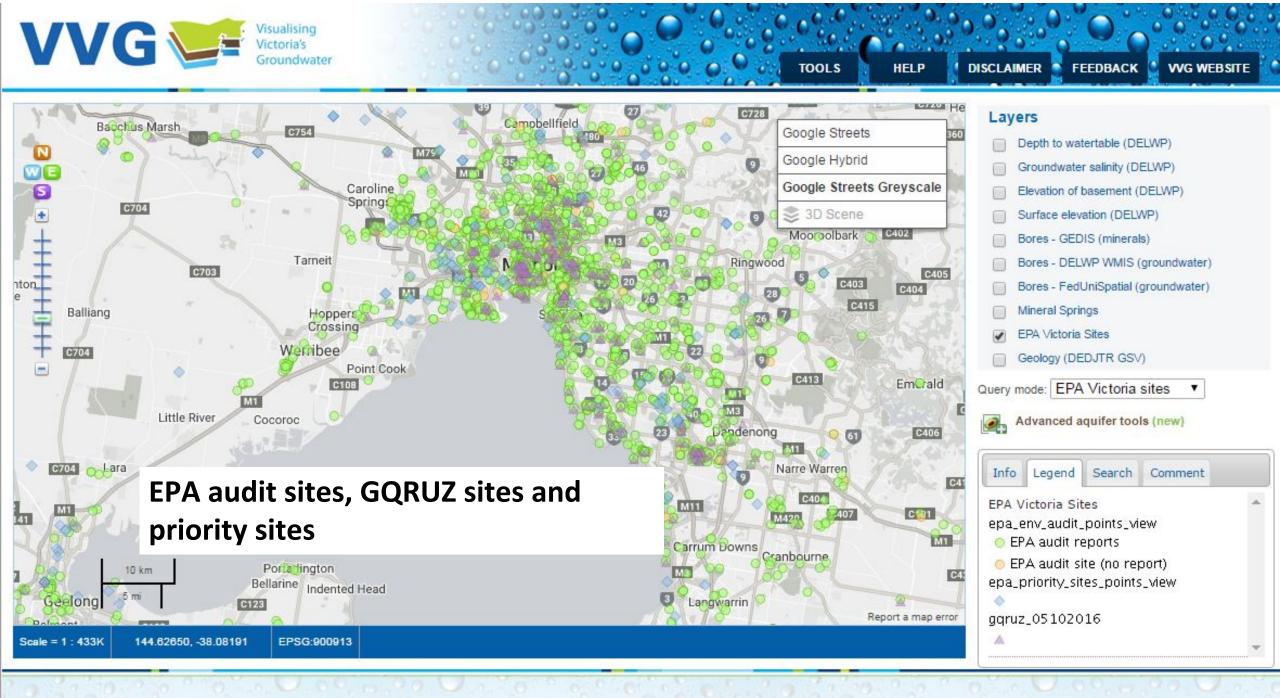
ACK 🧕 WG WEBSITE



VVG

HELP

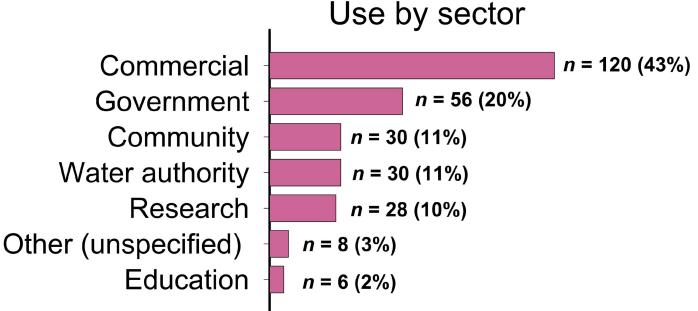


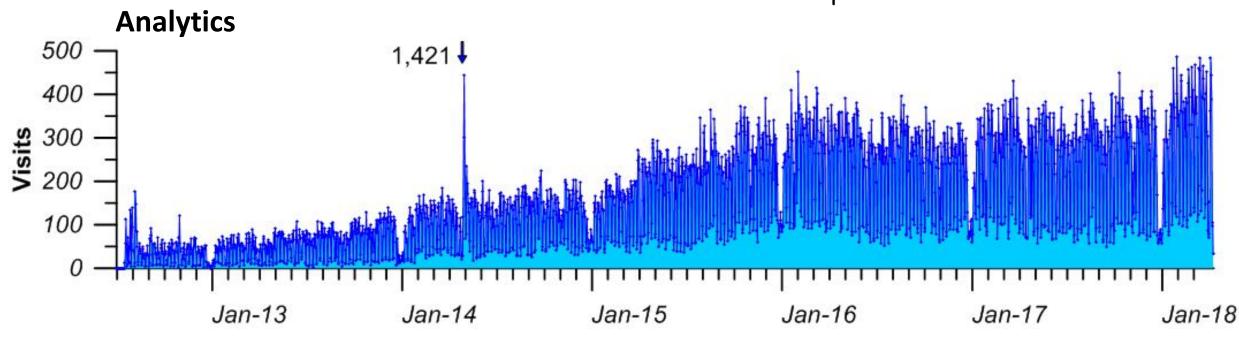




Primary impact

The VVG portal is frequently used by a wide cross-section of society

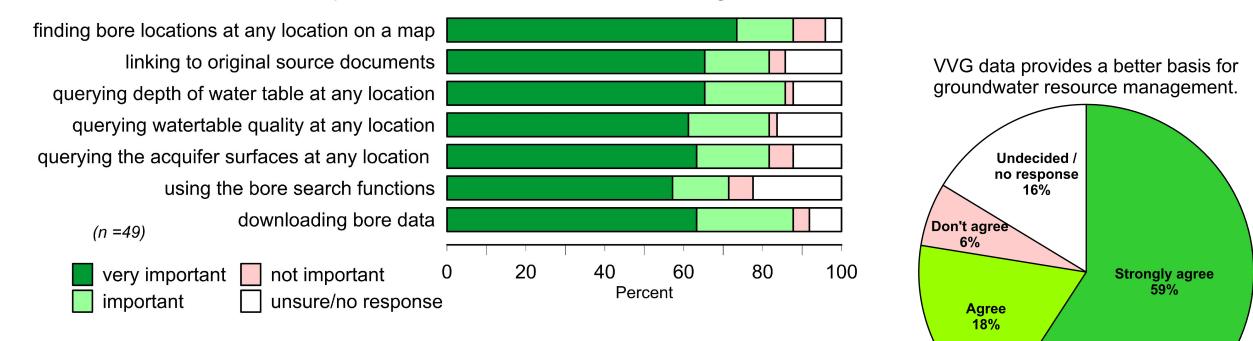




Practice impact

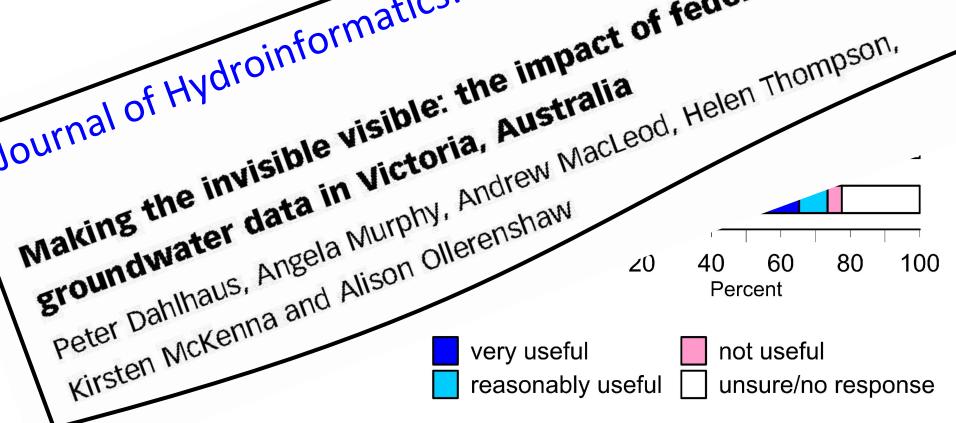
The portal has changed the way people find groundwater data

Assessed importance of VVG functions in decision making



Sector impact

Journal of Hydroinformatics: 18/2 March 2016 (open access) The provision of multiple groundwater data sources within a single internet port Making the invisible visible: the impact of federating Victorian groundwater ind



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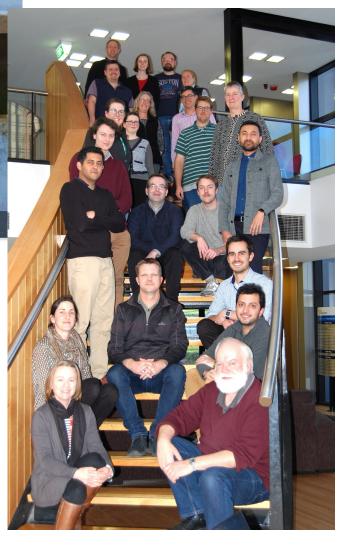
Visualising Victoria's Ground Water consolidates data from over 400,000 Victorian bores.

The VVG has spawned around 30 spatial data portals

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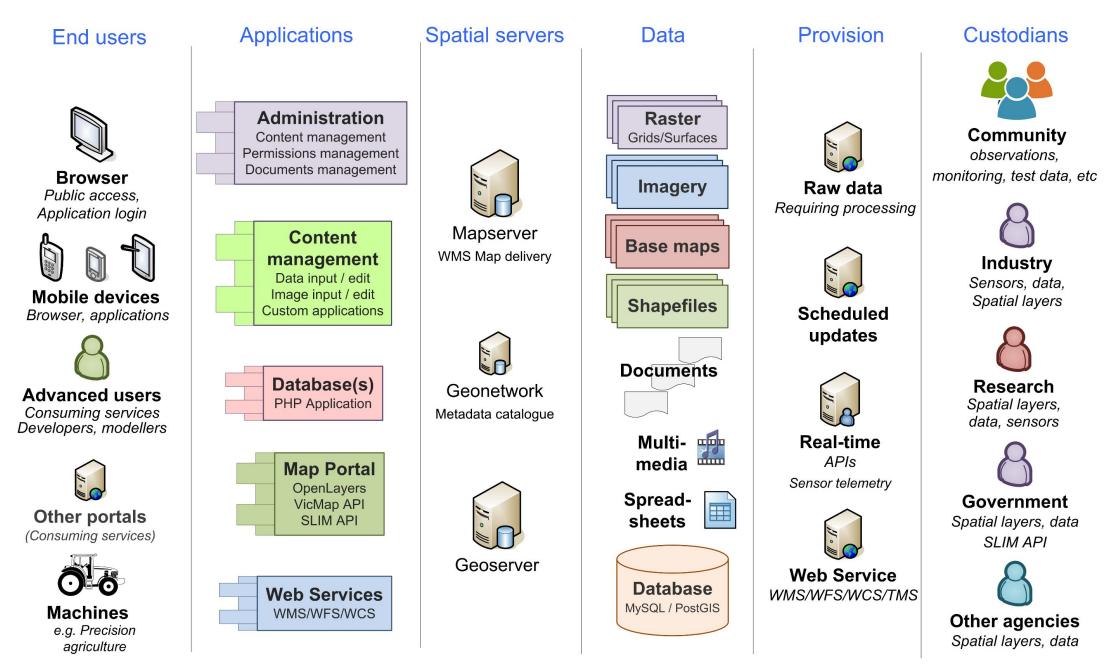
LLillie





Search

CeRDI Spatial Data Infrastructure (generalised)



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Data interoperability

Full interoperability requires adopting common:

systems - communication protocols (e.g. for web services);

syntax - representation language (e.g. Extensible Markup Language

(XML), JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) or others);

structure - data schema (e.g. GWML1);

semantics - content vocabulary (e.g. for water quality parameters); and

pragmatics - best practices in the collection and use of the data

Open Geospatial Consortium: an international consortium of companies, government agencies and universities that develops publically available international spatial data standards for data interoperability.

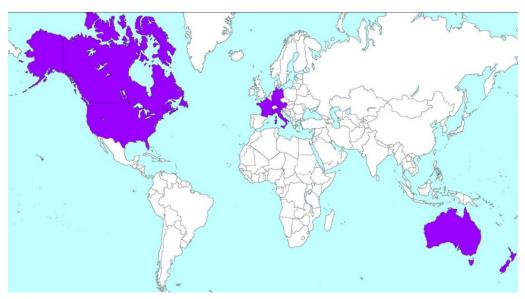
OGC^(R) standards are technical documents that detail interfaces or encodings used by software developers.

OGC[®] Groundwater Interoperability Experiment 2 (GW2IE) http://external.opengis.org/twiki_public/HydrologyDWG/GroundwaterInteroperabilityExperiment2

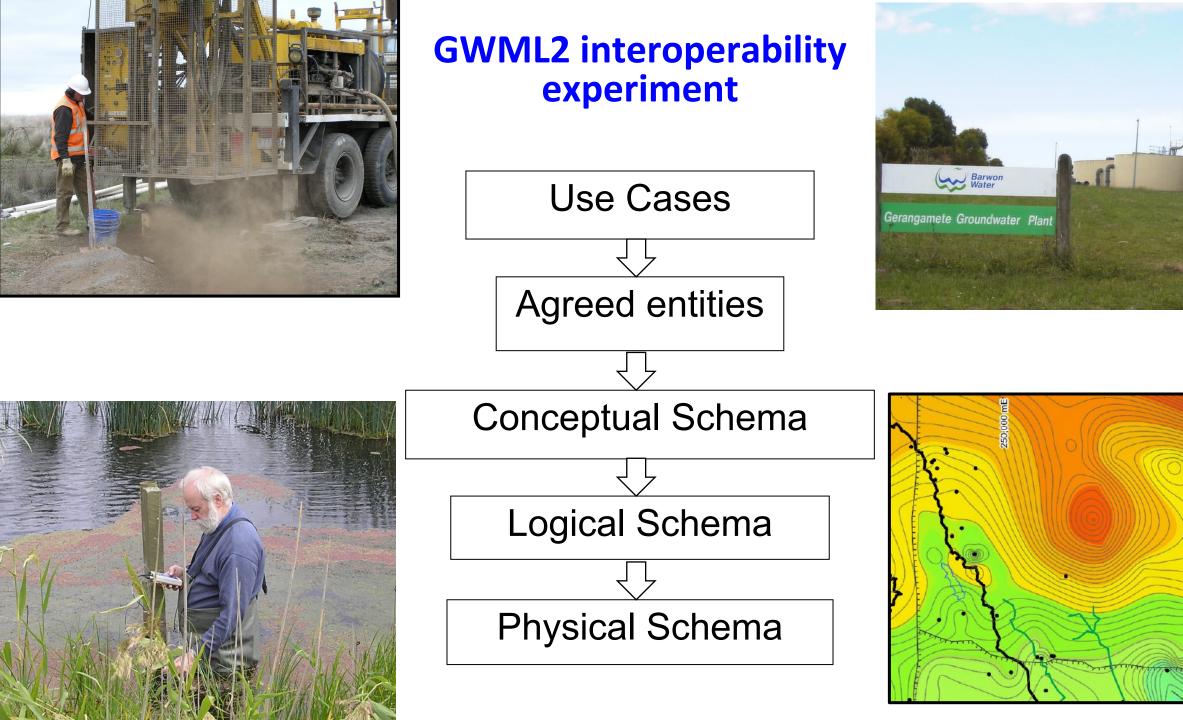
OGC[®] GWML2 interoperability Aims: experiment

- Develop an international groundwater information model
- Develop a GML application schema, for groundwater data
- Harmonize existing models (GWML, INSPIRE)

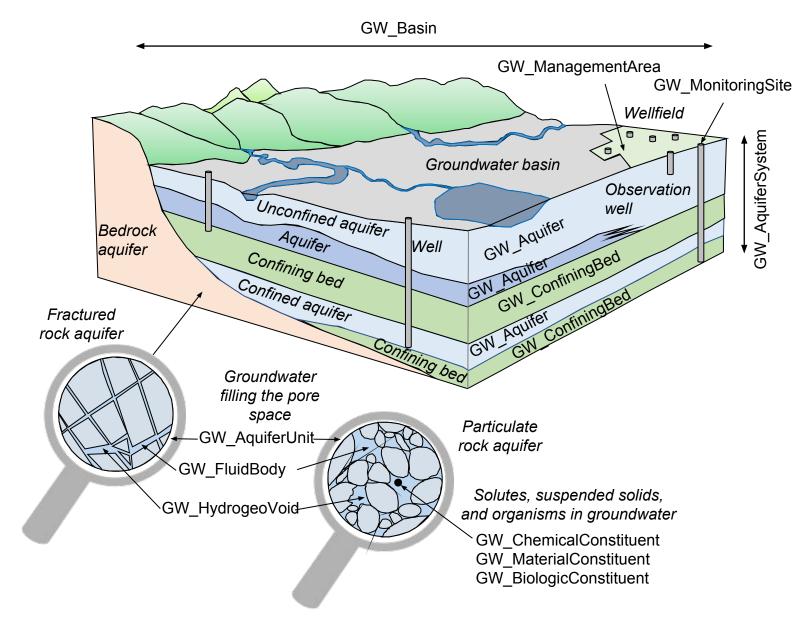
Regions: North America Europe Australasia



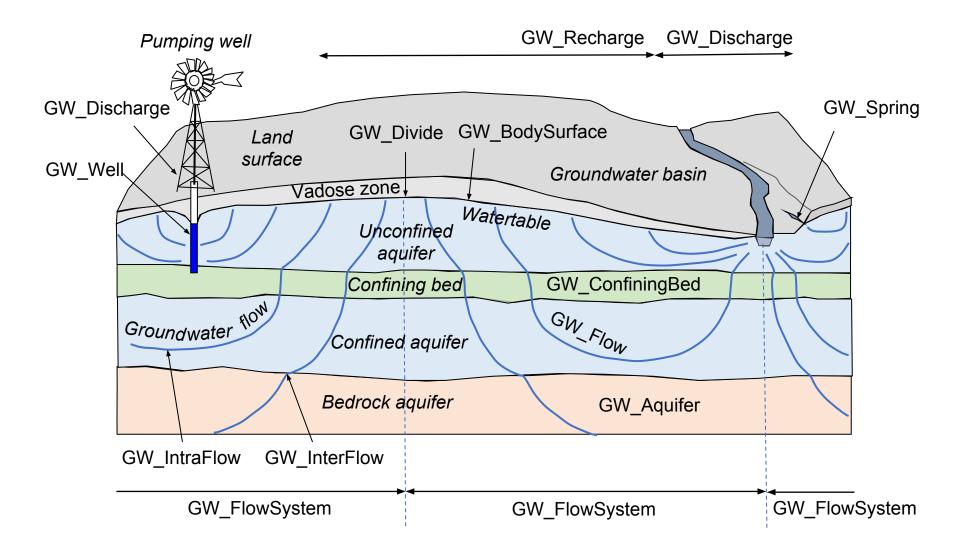
5 years, 57 meetings

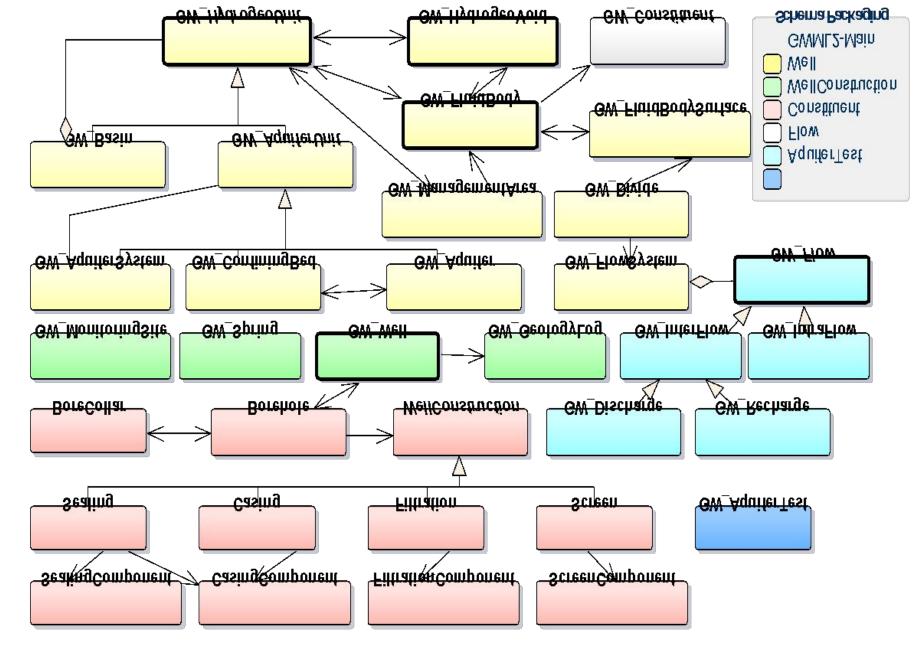


Entities: HydrogeoUnits, Voids, Fluid Bodies



Entities: Flow, Well

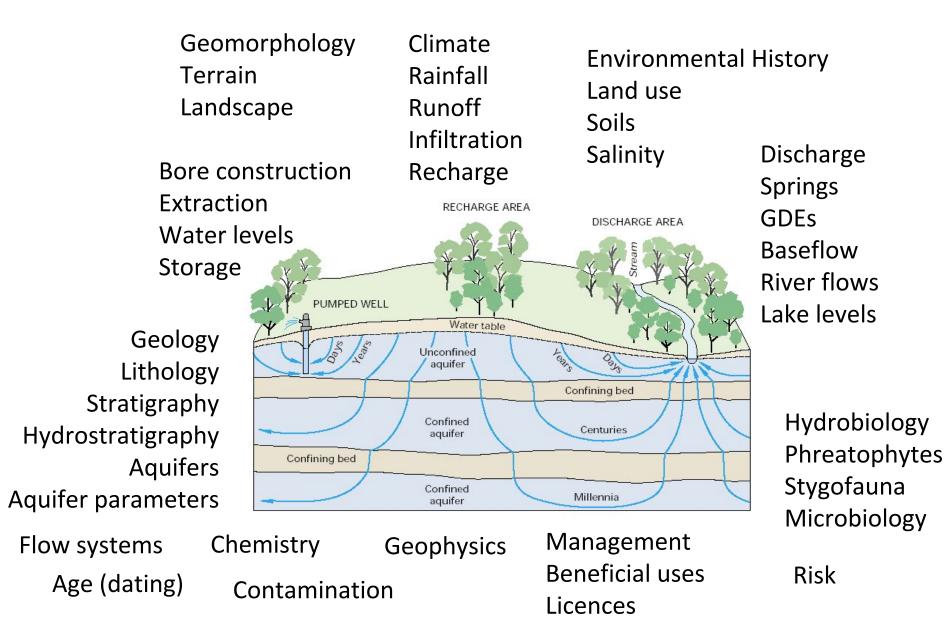




simplified UML representation of the GWML2 conceptual schema. Colours denote distinct packages within the logical schema



So what constitutes groundwater data?



But what about the qualitative data?

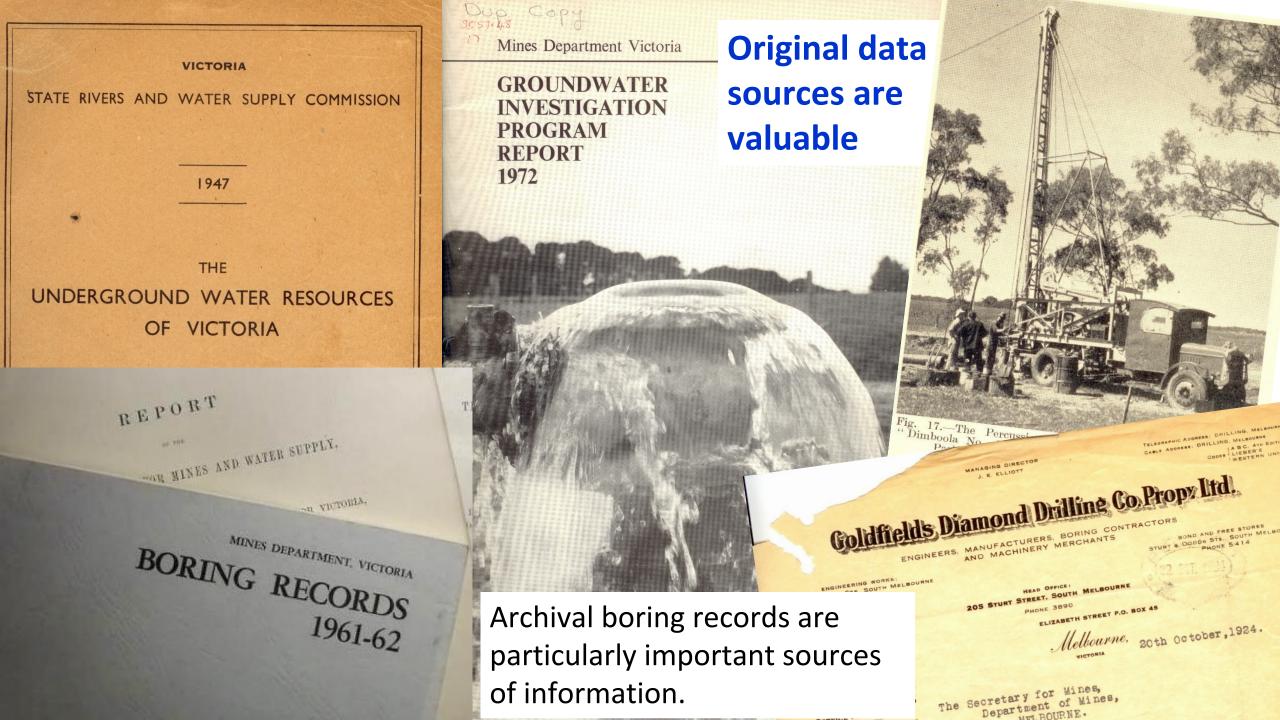
Data often overlooked by scientists (hydrogeologists), but it can be critically important.

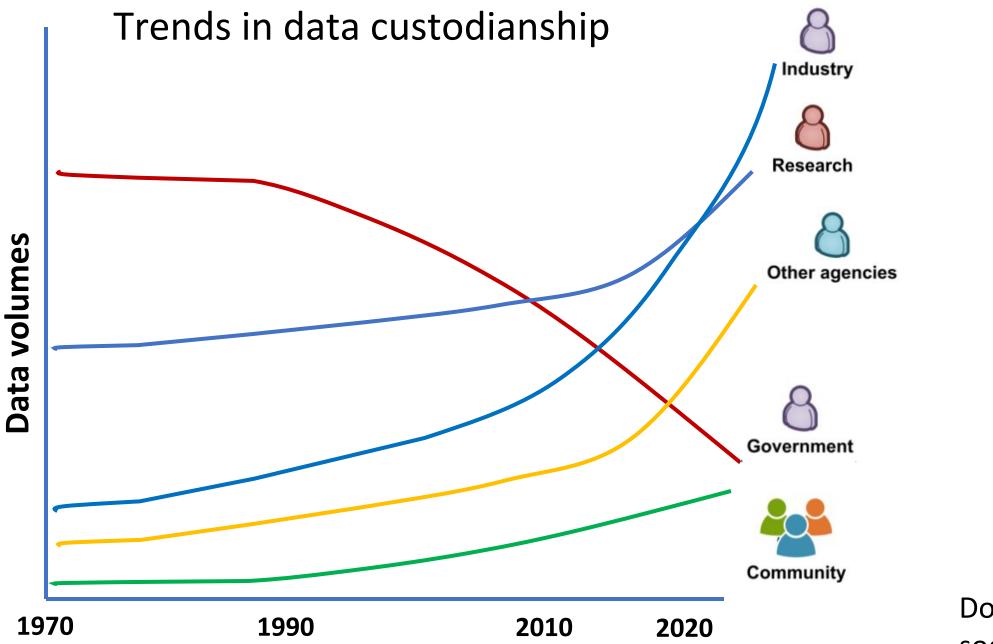




Examples include observations about landscape features, soil colours, vegetation types, seeps, springs, wetland ecosystems, and anecdotal information from long-term occupiers of the land.

Redoximorphic features in saprolite, Dundas Tableland, Vic





Does not include social data

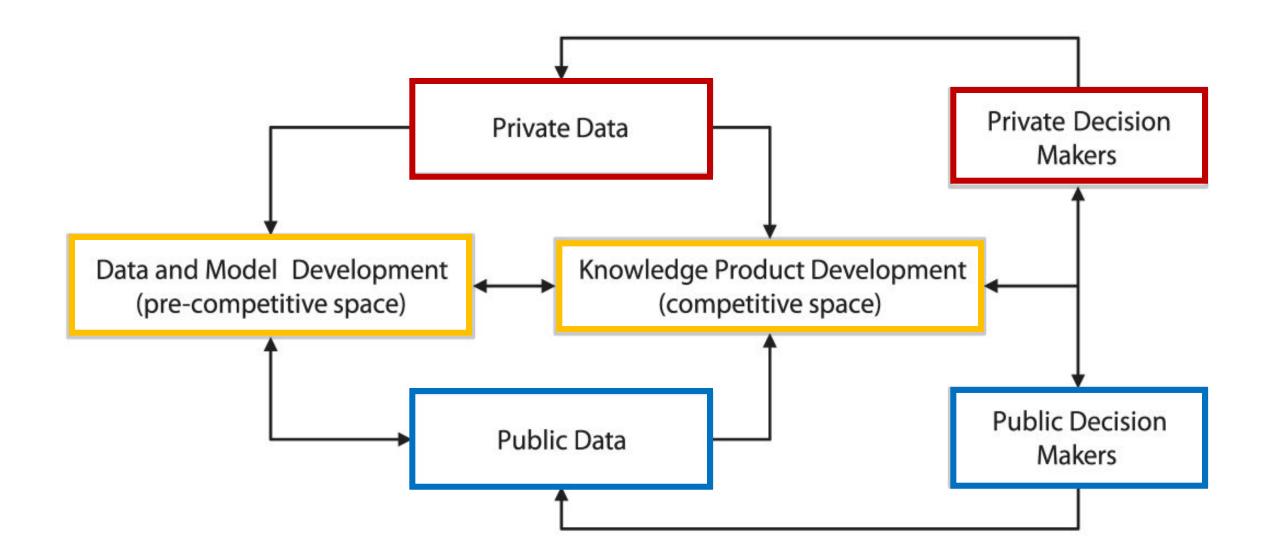
DATA

Data Dictatorship: Data is controlled and its use restricted. Distribution of data is based on perceived necessity.

Data Aristocracy: Data analysts and scientists are required to provide meaning, and they have the power.

Data Anarchy: Users feel underserved and create their own datasets from available sources. Data sharing is ad-hoc.

Data Democracy: Everybody gets timey and equitable access to data. Users are empowered and they often own some of the data.



Antle, J.M., Basso, B., Conant, R.T., Godfray, H.C.J., Jones, J.W., Herrero, M., Howitt, R.E., Keating, B.A., Munoz-Carpena, R., Rosenzweig, C., Tittonell, P. and Wheeler, T.R. (2017). Towards a new generation of agricultural system data, models and knowledge products: Design and improvement. *Agricultural Systems*. DOI:<u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.agsy.2016.10.002</u>.

Data Democracy can interoperably federate:

- ✓ Public and private data
- ✓ Big data, sensors, internet of things
- ✓ Legacy data
- Crowdsourced data

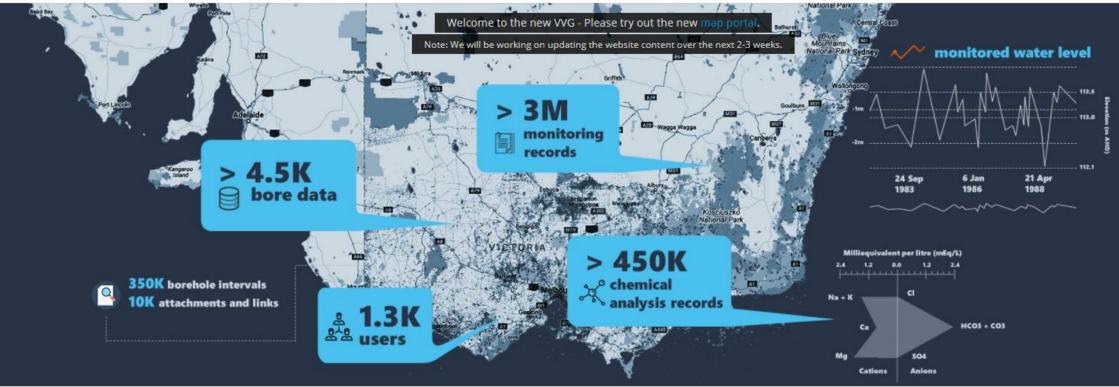
To answer the frequently asked hydrogeological questions

To dynamically generate conceptual and predictive models

To make new discoveries and avoid repeating past mistakes

To reduce time wasted in litigious conflicts





beta.vvg.org.au

