

An aerial photograph of a residential area. In the foreground, a large, multi-story building with a red roof and light-colored facade is visible. To the left of the building, there is a pond with a wooden platform extending into the water. The area is surrounded by lush green trees and a well-maintained lawn. In the background, several other houses are scattered across a hillside, also surrounded by greenery.

DiSSCo and GBIF Austria. Benefits, critics and questions from a technical point of view

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Distributed System of Scientific Collections (DiSSCo)
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Preface: The Information source

- CETAF Information
- Discussions/Presentations at other meetings
- DiSSCo Website
- Deliverable D6.6 (19.11.2019) "Provisional Data Management Plan for DiSSCo infrastructure"

Benefits

- Smoother data communication and integration
- Data communication in both directions (data sync)
- All data is FAIR: findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable
- Very good technical base design (D6.6)

Critics

- We do not (yet) have the data to make DiSSCo attractive for Users
- Too many roles per person in smaller institutions
- The infrastructure is too much of a challenge – Example: 15 years GBIF Austria
- DD Data deficit from design for some goals (e.g. Natur conservation – Example: Birds Upper Austria 1.416.181 data total vs. 5.844 in collection)

Technical Challenges

- Example ("Digitaler Akt")
- Multiple Institutions
- Digital Signature
- Authentication + Authorization
- Right management
- Legal documents
- DataSync (Replications)
- Software maintenance and sustainability

Questions

- Why only collection data (too few for many of the purposes)
- Do we have to re-build our whole legacy IT?
- Who will build the infrastructure ?
- Who will maintain the infrastructure ?
- Who will do the digitisation ?
- Where do we get the key personal from ? (highly qualified IT and highly qualified collection managers)