

INSPIRE DIRECTIVE Case Finland

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What is INSPIRE Directive?

INSPIRE

- came into force on 15 May 2007 and will be implemented in various stages, with full implementation required by 2019
- aims to create a European Union (EU) spatial data infrastructure

COMMON PRINCIPLES

- Master data management (each dataset has one master which is shared)
- Combine spatial information seamlessly from different sources
- One level/scale data to be shared with all levels/scales; detailed for thorough investigations, general for strategic purposes.
- Geographic information should be readily and transparently available
- Remove the barriers for sharing geographic information between GO:s



Implementation

1. National GIS Strategies

- surveying existing GIS data and participants (Living nature belong mostly to AnnexIII)
- provisions for monitoring and reporting

2. Describe metadata in GML/ISO19136 format

- Shared via geo-portals at Community level
- > to INSPIRE Geoportal (<http://www.inspire-geoportal.eu/>)

3. Define the "end products"

- Actual datasets shared via the local and INSPIRE Geoportal
- Set up Web Map Service -interphases for sharing data with outside applications



Case Finland?



MEANWHILE, IN FINLAND



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Participation

- Surveyed and reported existing locality data
- Creating and validating metadata for national GEO-portal
 - Tools and support from the national land survey
 - Transformation services for different coordinate systems
- Collection data is not ready to be shared without quality check
 - Time scale
 - Old datasets have mixture of coordinates and obsolete locality names
 - Data pouring in from different sources is very heterogenous
- Existing analyzed and published data
 - Vascular plant atlas of Finland (and Atlas Flora Europea)
 - Bird atlas

”End product” from these sources are distribution maps



Empoving metadata

- Use of standardized vocabularies
 - ⇒ Gazetteers for locality names and their relations
 - ⇒ Finnish Place Name Registry (over 800 000 names)
 - ⇒ Scientific conepts for localities (spatial, regional, man-land and earth sciense concepts)
 - ⇒ Finnish GEO-Ontology
 - ⇒ Helsinki University of Technology and the cultural museums
 - ⇒ Natural history collections have data to contribute
 - ⇒ More detailed or broadened queries
 - ⇒ Coordinates for locality names
 - ⇒ More data for analyzing and producing distribution maps!



Conclusions & Questions?

Locality data better shared among organizations

Data can be obtained from WMS –interfaces or geo portals

Better spatial queries

How are European nodes involved with local INSPIRE
networks?

How could this be utilized in GBIF data portal?

