Ionian University Department of Archives and Library Science Laboratory on Digital Libraries and Electronic Publishing

Geographical Collections in Greek Academic Libraries: current situation and perspectives



Ifigenia Vardakosta Sarantos Kapidakis {ifigenia,sarantos}@ionio.gr

IC-ININFO 2011 Kos-Greece, 29 Sept. – 3 Oct.

Session Overview

- Geospatial Data and GCDPs
- Previous researches
- Objectives of the study
- Methodology
- Findings
- Discussion
- Suggestions



Geospatial Data

Digital geospatial data: digital items that are georeferenced or are geographically identified.

These are primarily composed of:

- Digital maps,
- Remotely sensed images (e.g. aerial photographs, data collected by satellite sensors),
- Datasets (e.g. shapefiles, layers, geodatabases etc)
- Atlases
- Globes (celestial and terrestrial)
- Aerial views (e.g. panoramas)
- **Block diagrams**
- Geologic sections
- Topographic profiles, etc

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(Larsgaard e.a., 20Q6) Kos-Greece, 29 Sept. - 3 Oct.

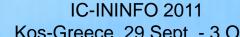
Geospatial Collections Development Policies (GCDPs)

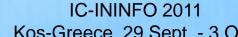
«Geospatial data collection development policies (GCDPs) differ from traditional paper-map policies"

(Erwin & Sweetkind-Singer, 2010)

- •there is no uniform data model,
- geospatial data vary widely in the amount of information they show,
- these data are being stored in relational geodatabases requiring sophisticated storage and archiving schemes,
- geospatial imagery datasets are often quite large and metadata may be voluminous as well,
- geospatial data may be produced over time,
- are subject to versioning because of updated information being made available or to correct past errors in the data (Janee, 2009)

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Previous researches in GIS in Libraries

- ✓ 1999 (ARL) ► 53/64 libraries were using GIS services
- ✓ 2005a (Kinikin and Hench) ▶ 11/21
- ✓ 2006 (Gabbaldon and Repplinger)

 → 31/103
- ✓ 2009 (Good)
 ▶ 90% of Universities
- ✓ 2011a (Vardakosta and Kapidakis)

 № 95/133
- ✓ 2011b (Vardakosta and Kapidakis)

 ► 48/160



Objectives of the study

- 1) How many Greek academic libraries provide geographic collections?
- 2) What kind of services do they offer to their users?
- 3) Do they have collection development policies related to geospatial collections?
- 4) Do they sustain an institutional repository?



Methodology (1/2)

- 38 Academic Institutions according the ministry's list investigated:
- √23 Universities
- √ 15 Technological Educational Institutions (TEI)

locate

Those ones that operates departments such Geography, Geology, Topography etc.



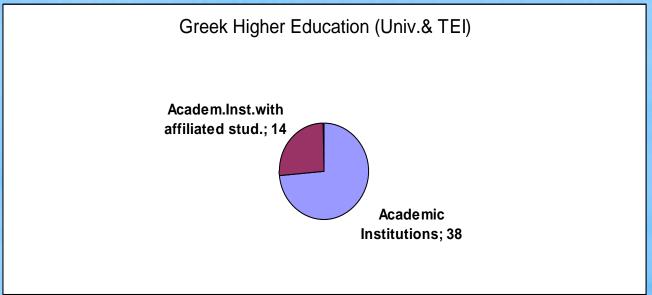
if they hold geographical collections

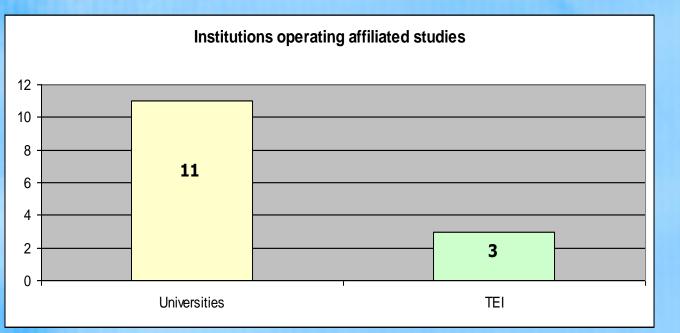


Methodology (2/2)

14/38

Greek Academic Institutions operate departments such as Geography, Geology, Topography, etc.

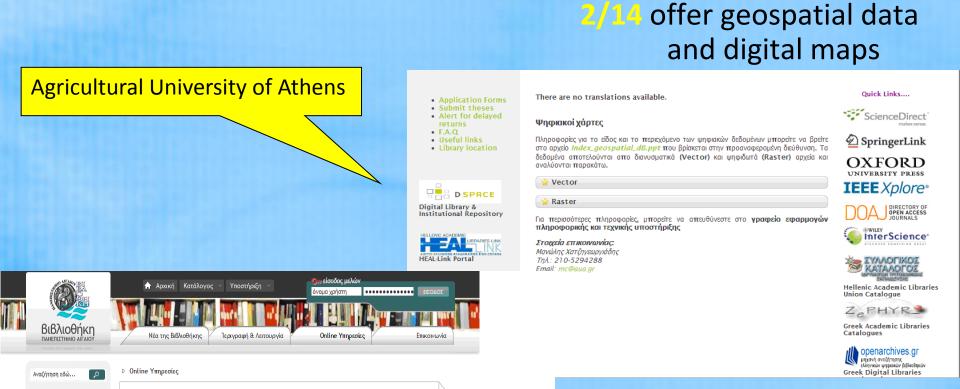




11/14 Universities 3/14 TEI

Results of the study

1) How many Greek academic libraries provide geographic collections?



Ηλεκτρονικά Περιοδικά Στατικοί Χάρτες Βάσεις Δεδομένων 🛭 Διαδραστικοί Χάρτες University of Aegean Γκρίζα Βιβλιογραφία 🕀 Άτλαντας Αιγαίου Ψηφιακή Χαρτοθήκη 🖃 Στατικοί Χάρτες » Δαδραστικοί Χάρτες >> Άτλαντας Αιγαίου ≥ Πλάτων 🛨 Πύλη Βιβλιοθήκης 3 Oct.

🗘 Ψηφιακή Χαρτοθήκη

Κύριος Κατάλογος (ΟΡΑC) Συλλονικός Κατάλονος

Συλλογή Συνδέσμων

2) services 3) collection development policies 4) repositories



Findings of the study

- Greek academic libraries are not familiar with geospatial collections.
- Geospatial collections development policies are not in use of those academic libraries that have developed geospatial collections and services.
- Institutional Repositories have been developed in Greek academic libraries.

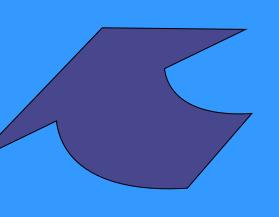


Discussion

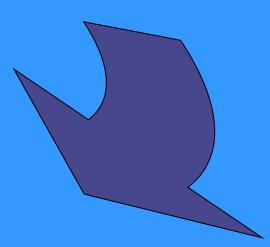
The rapid development of Greek academic libraries the last decade is related to:



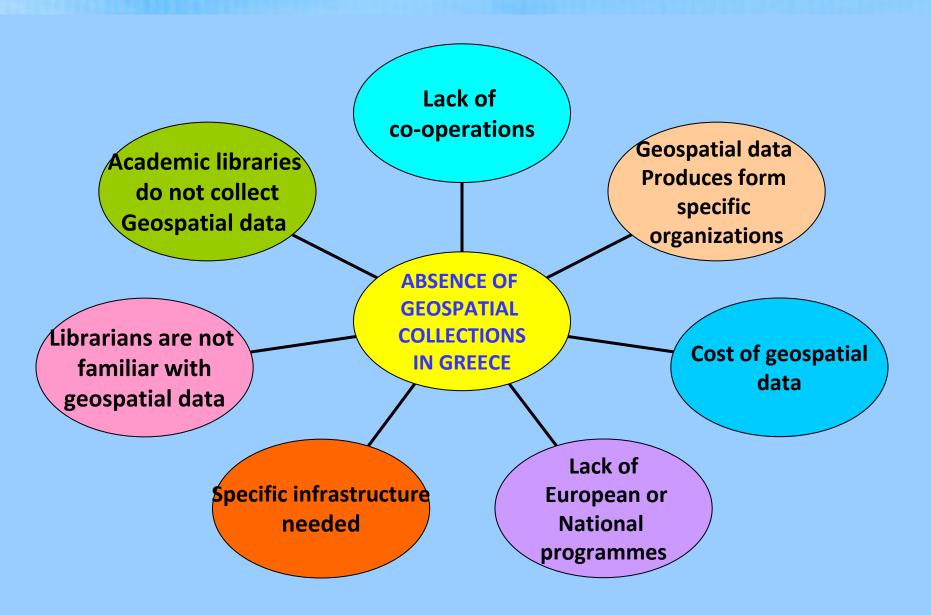
Effective use of technological infrastructure



High qualification staff



The absence of geospatial collections in Greek academic libraries



What about public data?

166/A'/22.9.2010): Law for the creation of a National Geospatial Information Infrastructure by the Greek Parliament.

The specific law has to deal with two necessities of Greece:

the establishment of harmonized practices and rules for collection, production, supply, management and disposal of geospatial data

b) the requirement of conformity with INSPIRE that place a frame of technical specifications of interoperability in order to be effective the automated disposal of geospatial data regarding environment (e.g. Natura 2000 areas) among European and National administrative. Sept. - 3 Oct.

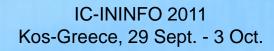


Suggestions

✓ Participation in projects had provided a great step to experiment and engage in GIS activities and broaden awareness of the potential use of this tool to provide access and support digital data resources.

✓ Partnerships among academic libraries and additional contacts with organizations engaged or interested in GIS.

√ Take advantage of the existence repositories.



Thank you!!!



{Ifigenia, sarantos} @ionio.gr

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