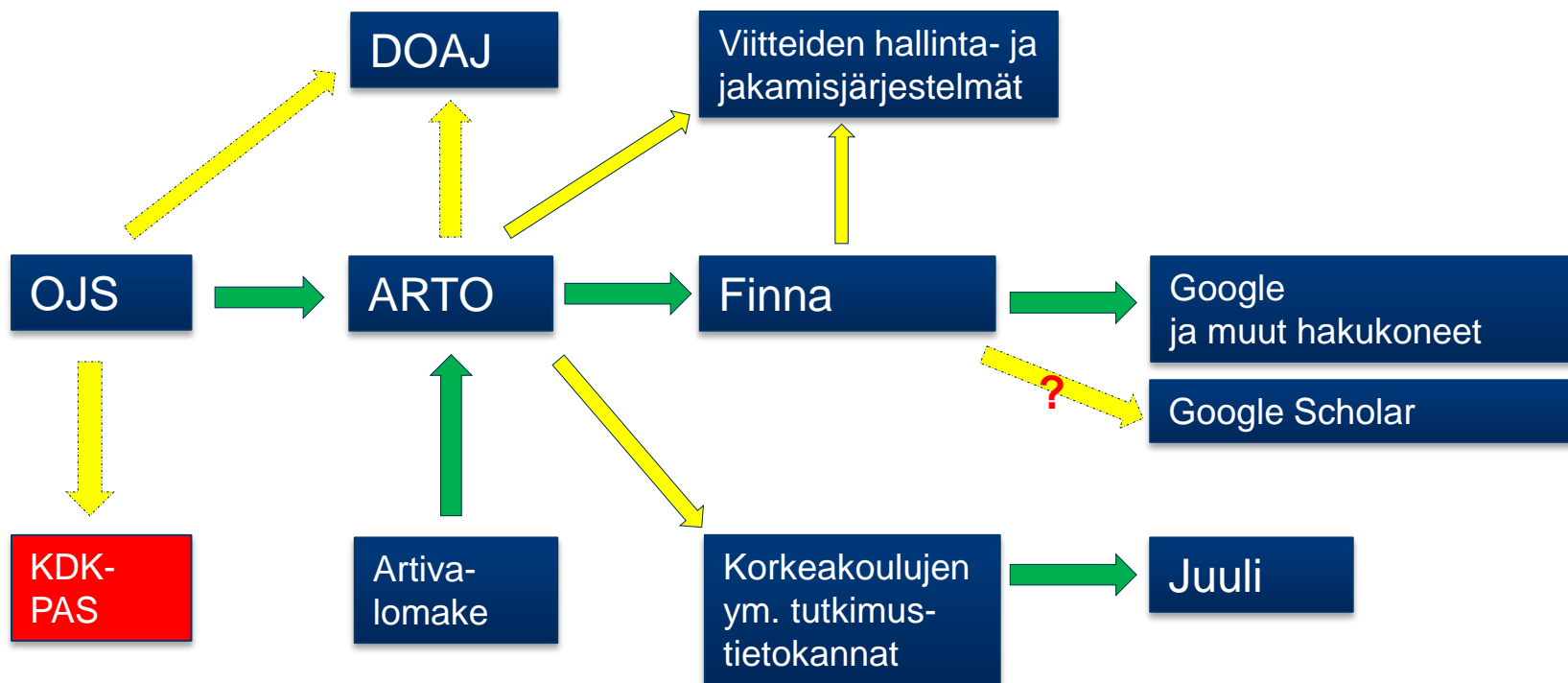


# Metadata ja hyvät käytännöt

Lassi Lager  
OJS-työpaja 4.5.2016  
Tieteiden talo

# Kotimaisten artikkelimetatietojen virtoja



# Metatiedot

- **Kuvaileva metatieto** kuvaa esimerkiksi OJS-artikkelin sisältöä ja luonnetta.
  - **Hallinnollinen metatieto** määrittelee aineiston hallintaan tarvittavat hallinnolliset ja tekniset tiedot, esimerkiksi aineiston käyttöehdot ja pitkäaikaissäilytykseen tarvittavat tekniset tiedot.
  - **Rakenteellinen metatieto** kuvaa aineiston rakennetta ja sen järjestystä, esimerkiksi aineiston eri osien suhdetta toisiinsa (esim. lehti ja sen artikkelit)
- Tiedon tallentaja huolehtii lähinnä kuvailevasta metatiedosta.

# Laadukas kuvaileva metatieto

- On yhdenmukaista, koneluettavaa ja sisältää riittävästi tietoa
- Hyödyntää:
  - **Standardinmukaista metatietoformaattia** tai se on mahdollisuus muuntaa sellaiseksi (MARC 21, Dublin Core)
  - **Valmiita sanastoja**, luokituksia ja ontologioita (esim. YSA/YSO Fintossa)
  - **Yhdessä sovittuja käytänteitä ja/tai soveltamisohjeita** (esim. OJS-ohjeistus)
  - **Tunnisteita** (Orcid/ISNI, DOI/URN, ISSN/ISBN...)
- Hyvä kuvailujärjestelmä hyödyntää muualta saatavaa valmista tietoa ja tekee mm. tunnisteiden käytön helpoksi.
- Avoimet rajapinnat tekevät metatietojen hyödyntämisen muissakin järjestelmissä helpoksi

# Tietoa eri tarpeisiin

- Tiedejulkaisujen tai tieteenalan ”sisäiset” tarpeet: esim. tiedot metodologiasta, toistuvasta palstasta, lajityypistä / erikoisalasta, kirjoittajan rooli, halutut asiasanat...
- OKM:n julkaisutiedonkeruu (julkaisukanavan tiedot, jufoluokitus, ISSN/ISBN, affiliaatio, julkaisutyyppi, tieteenala jne)
- Tiedonhaussa / linkityksessä tarvittavia tietoja (asiasanat ja niiden URI, arvostellun teoksen tekijä, nimeke ja ISBN)
- **Mitä enemmän tietoa jo alkuperäisissä metatiedoissa (OJS-järjestelmässä), sen parempi**

# Artikkelimetatietojen yhdenmukaisuus

- Yhdenmukaisuus ja kuvailustandardien ja –käytäntöjen noudattaminen mahdollistaa metadatamuunnokset
  - OJS → MARC (OJS → ARTO)
  - OJS → DOAJ...
  - ARTO (MARC) → Refworks Tagged Format
    - RIS
    - Dublin Core
    - DOAJ...
  - Julkaisuarkistot (DC) → MARC (ARTO/Fennica)

# Yhdenmukaisuus ja yhteentoimivuus

- Hyvä yhteentoimivuus edellyttää myös pysyvien tunnisteiden käyttöä
  - Henkilöiden tunnistaminen (*ORCID*)
  - Julkaisukanavien tunnistaminen (*ISSN, e-ISSN, arvostellun teoksen ISBN*)
  - Artikkelin (tai abstraktin) osoite (*URN, DOI*)
- ... ja yhdenmukaisia käytäntöjä
  - Affiliaatioiden merkitsemistapa tai tunnistaminen (*tulevaisuudessa ISNI?*)
  - Henkilönimien, nimekkeiden ja lehden tietojen merkitsemistapa?
  - Käytetyt sanastot ja niiden tunnistaminen?
  - Myös eri järjestelmien antamat ID-numerot helpottavat tunnistamista. Esim. ARTOssa säilytetään OJS-järjestelmän antama numero:  
035\_\_ \$a **(TSV-OJS)8930**
  - Tunnisteiden käyttö ja yhdenmukaiset metatiedot mahdollistavat myös metatietojen rikastamisen (ARTOssa, Finnassa), esim:
    - Maininta vertaisarvioinnista → OKM-julkaisutyyppi
    - ISSN → JUFO
    - Asiasanan tunniste → asiasanan kieliversiot (fin, swe, eng)

# OJS → ARTO -konversiot

- OJS-viitteitä siirretty takautuvasti ARTOon parin vuoden aikana
- Tarve tallennuksen yhtenäistämiseen
  - Konversioita on pitänyt muokata lehtikohtaisesti
  - Jonkun verran virheitä, joita ei voida koneellisesti korjata
  - Mm. affiliaatioiden, kirja-arvosteluiden ja vertaisarvioitujen tai – arvioimattomien artikkelien tallennuksessa erilaisia käytäntöjä
- Aikaisempia ongelmia, joita ei pitäisi enää olla 😊
  - ”~~Etunimi-Sukunimi~~” / ”Sukunimi, Etunimi”
  - Avainsanat: joskus kirjoittaja laitettu avainsanaksi ja sukunimi ja etunimi mennyt erikseen
    - ympäristöekonomia; ympäristöpolitiikka; Ollikainen; Markku; Itämeri; Itämeren suojelu; Itämeren toimintaohjelma; ravinnekuormitus; fosfori; typpi; suojelun kustannukset; nettohyödyt
  - Tiettyä kenttää käytetty joskus tiivistelmäkenttänä, joskus sinne on merkitty kirja-arvostelun kohde, joskus kentässä ollut myös html-koodia



# Jos lehti tai kaikki numerot eivät ole OJS-järjestelmässä

**Arto**       Kirjautuneena: Voyager Testi

**Kuvailun kohde**  Lehtiartikkeli  Artikkelikokoomateoksessa

---

**Lehden nimi**  ISSN

**Vuosi**  Vol.  Nro.  Sivut

**Artikkelin otsikko**  **Kieli** suomi

Linkki kokotekstiin

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**Tekijän sukunimi**  **Etunimi**  kirjoittaja

Organisaatio

---

**Tiivistelmä/abstrakti**  **Kieli** suomi

---

**Artikkelin tyyppi**  Toistuva palsta

---

**Tieteenala**  **Metodologia**

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**Asia/avainsana**  
YSA

**Lisäkentät**

<https://wiki.helsinki.fi/display/arto/ARTO-wiki>

# OJS-artikkelin metatiedot eri järjestelmissä ja formaateissa



## The research station "Vaskiny Dachi", Central Yamal, West Siberia, Russia – a review of 25 years of permafrost studies

*Marina O Leibman, Artem V Khomutov, Anatoly A Gubarkov, Yury A Dvornikov, Damir R Mullanurov*

### Abstract

The research station "Vaskiny Dachi" on the Yamal Peninsula was established in 1988. Activities aimed at monitoring of permafrost and related environmental features under a relatively low level of nature disturbances caused by gas field development. Cryogenic processes that may affect the environment and their structures have been of primary interest. Landslides are the most common cryogenic processes in Central Yamal in general and also in the proximity of the station. Field surveys of numerous landslides, analysis of their dependence on climatic parameters and their fluctuations resulted in novel classification of cryogenic landslides based on mechanisms of their development. Dating by radiocarbon and dendrochronology allows the separation of cycles of landslide activation. Cryogenic landslides control the development of other processes, such as thermal erosion, river channel erosion and thermokarst. It also affects topography, vegetation pattern, geochemistry of vegetation, ground water and soils. As a result, permafrost parameters, specifically active layer depth and ground temperature, moisture and ice content in the active layer, depend indirectly on landsliding. Monitoring within the framework of the main programs of the International Permafrost Association, such as Circumarctic Active Layer Monitoring (CALM, since 1993) and Thermal State of Permafrost (TSP, since 2011), play an important role among the research activities. From the collected data one can conclude that ground temperature increased on average by about 1 °C since the 1990s. At the same time, active layer fluctuations do not exactly follow the air temperature changes. Spatial changes in ground temperature are controlled by the redistribution of snow which is resulting from strong winds characteristic for tundra environments and the highly dissected relief of Central Yamal. Temporal variations rather depend on air temperature fluctuations but the rate differs in various landscape (environmental) units. While the spatial distribution of active layer depth depends on lithology and surface covers, temporal fluctuations are controlled by ground temperature, summer air temperature, summer precipitation, and in general may contravene climate warming due to specific combination of all factors.

### Keywords

Yamal Peninsula; permafrost; field survey and monitoring; active layer; ground temperature; cryogenic processes

### Full Text:

[PDF](#)

### References

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## The research station "Vaskiny Dachi", Central Yamal, West Siberia, Russia - a review of 25 years of permafrost studies.

**Tekijä:** Leibman, Marina O.  
**Nimeke:** The research station "Vaskiny Dachi", Central Yamal, West Siberia, Russia - a review of 25 years of permafrost studies.  
**Aineisto:** E-aineisto  
**Huomautus:** North of West Siberia.  
 Contemporary.  
 State of permafrost.  
**Kieli:** eng  
**Muuta hakusanoja:** Permafrost.  
 Yamal Peninsula  
 permafrost  
 field survey and monitoring  
 active layer  
 ground temperature  
 cryogenic processes.

**Tiivistelmä:** The research station "Vaskiny Dachi" on the Yamal Peninsula was established in 1988. Activities aimed at monitoring of permafrost and related environmental features under a relatively low level of nature disturbance caused by gas field development. Cryogenic processes that may affect the environment and their structures have been of primary interest. Landslides are the most common cryogenic processes in Central Yamal in general and also in the proximity of the station. Field surveys of numerous landslides, analysis of their dependence on climatic parameters and their fluctuations resulted in novel classification of cryogenic landslides based on mechanisms of their development. Dating by radiocarbon and dendrochronology allows the separation of cycles of landslide activation. Cryogenic landslides control the development of other processes, such as thermal erosion, river channel erosion and thermokarst. It also affects topography, vegetation pattern, geochemistry of vegetation, ground water and soils. As a result, permafrost parameters, specifically active layer depth and ground temperature, moisture and ice content in the active layer, depend indirectly on landsliding. Monitoring within the framework of the main programs of the International Permafrost Association, such as Circumarctic Active Layer Monitoring (CALM, since 1993) and Thermal State of Permafrost (TSP, since 2011), play an important role among the research activities. From the collected data one can conclude that ground temperature increased on average by about 1 °C since the 1990s. At the same time, active layer fluctuations do not exactly follow the air temperature changes. Spatial changes in ground temperature are controlled by the redistribution of snow which is resulting from strong winds characteristic for tundra environments and the highly dissected relief of Central Yamal. Temporal variations rather depend on air temperature fluctuations but the rate differs in various landscape (environmental) units. While the spatial distribution of active layer depth depends on lithology and surface covers, temporal fluctuations are controlled by ground temperature, summer air temperature, summer precipitation, and in general may contravene climate warming due to specific combination of all factors.

**Muu(t) tekijä(t):** Khomutov, Artem V.  
 Gubarkov, Anatoly A.  
 Dvornikov, Yury A.  
 Mullanurov, Damir R.

**Linkit:** <http://ojs.tsv.fi/index.php/fennia/article/view/45201>

**Julkaisussa:** Fennia : international journal of geography / Turku : Geographical society of Finland. - 1798-5617. - 193 (2015) : 1

**Tiedontuottajat/kirjastot:** TSV OJS

**Artikkelit / emojulkaisu:**

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Fennia : international journal of geography / published by: the Geographical society of Finland.		Turku : Geographical society of Finland, 2010-

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Tämä viite

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 · MARC-näyttö

Toiminnot

· Tulostus  
 · Viitteidenhallinta  
 · Sähköpostitus



# ARTOn MARC-näkymä/MARC XML (kaikki tiedot)

The research station "Vaskiny Dachi", Central Yamal, West Siberia, Russia - a review of 25 years of permafrost studies.

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041 \_\_ |a eng

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337 \_\_ |a tietokonekäyttöinen |b c |2 rdamedia

500 \_\_ |a North of West Siberia.

500 \_\_ |a Contemporary.

500 \_\_ |a State of permafrost.

520 \_\_

|a The research station "Vaskiny Dachi" on the Yamal Peninsula was established in 1988. Activities aimed at monitoring of permafrost and related environment Cryogenic processes that may affect the environment and their structures have been of primary interest. Landslides are the most common cryogenic processes landslides, analysis of their dependence on climatic parameters and their fluctuations resulted in novel classification of cryogenic landslides based on mechanical cycles of landslide activation. Cryogenic landslides control the development of other processes, such as thermal erosion, river channel erosion and thermokarst soils. As a result, permafrost parameters, specifically active layer depth and ground temperature, moisture and ice content in the active layer, depend indirectly Permafrost Association, such as Circumarctic Active Layer Monitoring (CALM, since 1993) and Thermal State of Permafrost (TSP, since 2011), play an important temperature increased on average by about 1 °C since the 1990s. At the same time, active layer fluctuations do not exactly follow the air temperature change: resulting from strong winds characteristic for tundra environments and the highly dissected relief of Central Yamal. Temporal variations rather depend on air temperature spatial distribution of active layer depth depends on lithology and surface covers, temporal fluctuations are controlled by ground temperature, summer air temperature combination of all factors.

593 \_\_ |a jufo:1

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653 \_\_ |a Yamal Peninsula

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700 1\_ |a Khomutov, Artem V. |u Earth Cryosphere Institute SB RAS

700 1\_ |a Gubarkov, Anatoly A. |u Earth Cryosphere Institute SB RAS

700 1\_ |a Dvornikov, Yury A. |u Laboratory of complex methods for cryogenic processes study, PhD student

700 1\_ |a Mullanurov, Damir R. |u Earth Cryosphere Institute SB RAS

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KANSALLISKIRJASTO

# ARTOn viitteidenhallinta: eri vaihtoehtoja

**Leibman, Marina O. ; Khomutov, Artem V. ; Gubarkov, Anatoly A. ; Dvornikov, Y  
Mullanurov, Damir R.**

The research station "Vaskiny Dachi", Central Yamal, West Siberia, Russia - a review  
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Asiasanat: Permafrost.; Yamal Peninsula; permafrost; field survey and monitoring; c  
temperature; cryogenic processes.;* [ARTO-viite](#)

TY - JOUR  
ID - 1616513  
AU - [Leibman, Marina O.](#)  
AU - [Khomutov, Artem V.](#)  
AU - [Gubarkov, Anatoly A.](#)  
AU - [Dvornikov, Yury A.](#)  
AU - [Mullanurov, Damir R.](#)  
T1 - The research station "[Vaskiny Dachi](#)", Central Yamal, We  
SN - 1798-5617  
PY - 2015  
JF - [Fennia](#) : international journal of geography  
VL - 193  
IS -  
N1 - North of West Siberia.  
KW - Permafrost.  
KW - [Yamal Peninsula](#)  
KW - permafrost  
KW - field survey and monitoring  
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KW - ground temperature  
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A1 Mullanurov, Damir R.  
T1 The research station "Vaskiny Dachi", Central Yamal, West Siberia, Russia -  
SN 1798-5617  
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JF Fennia : international journal of geography  
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K1 ground temperature  
K1 cryogenic processes.  
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Leibman, Marina O. ; Khomutov, Artem V. ; Gubarkov, Anatoly A. ; Dvornikov, Yury A. ; Mullanurov,  
Damir R.

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Kaikki osumat



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Tiedot ja kuvat

Järjestä

Relevanssi

Tuloksia sivulla

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Kuvat Tekstit jne.

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Organisaatio

Aineistotyyppi

Lehti/Artikkeli 1  
E-artikkeli 1

Tekijä

Kieli

Sisältyy julkaisuun

Uutta Finnassa

Valmistusvuosi

-



The **research station "Vaskiny Dachi"**, Central Yamal, West Siberia, Russia - a review of 25 years of permafrost studies

E-artikkeli

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Julkaisussa *Fennia : international journal of geography* 193 (2015) : 1

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# Kiitos!

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