METADATA CATALOGUES IN THE WATER INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR FRANCE

René Lalement

Water information system taskforce Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning Rene.Lalement@ecologie.gouv.fr

François-Xavier Prunayre

Sandre International Office for Water fx.prunayre@oieau.fr

Presented by:

Paul Haener International Office for Water <u>p.haener@oieau.fr</u>

Water Information System for France (WISF)

- 1992: public actors of the water domain in France signed an agreement for a common information system (WISF protocol)
- 1993: creation of Sandre, in charge of the design and management of a common data framework
- Main trends in 15 years:
 - From a data network (data dictionaries, core datasets, data exchanges, ...)
 - To an architecture of services (geoservices, catalogue services, web services, ...)



WISF main components

Data

- Hydrometry (HYDRO database);
- River quality (River basin district databases);
- Marine water quality (Quadrige database);
- Fresh water ecosystems (BDMAP database);
- Groundwater quality and quantity (ADES database).
- In progress: lake quality, waste water, usage and pressures, economics

Metadata

 Description of all information available, including datasets and GIS layers (with geometric features)

Services

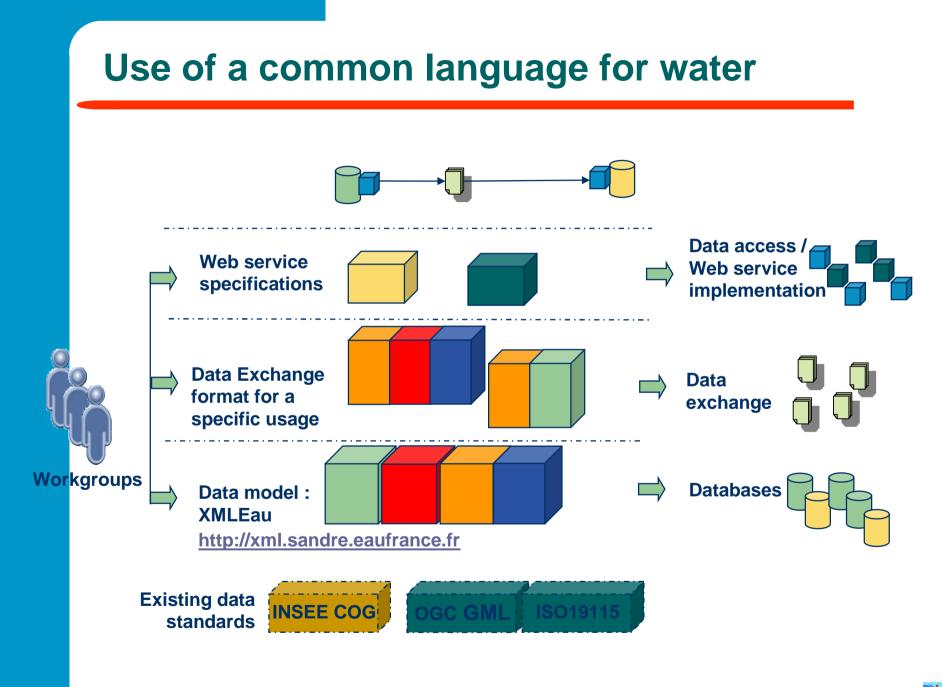
- Allowing search, analysis, data presentation and download



WISF global architecture

- WISF global architecture relies on :
 - a data framework
 - business rules for managing databases
 - websites for data dissemination
 - pure web
- A data framework (Sandre): a common language for water
 - data models (dictionaries)
 - core datasets (reference data) including:
 - Geographic datasets
 - Water domain registries
 - data exchange specifications
 - service specifications







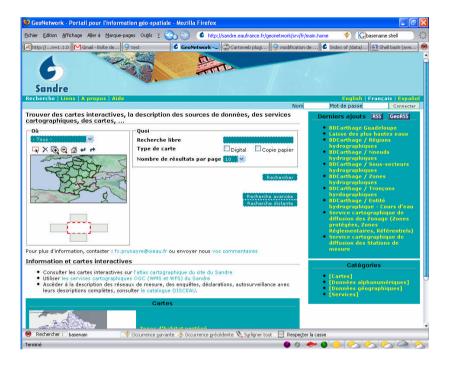
Context: a national Spatial Data Infrastructure

- A national SDI project led by the Ministry of Economy
- Since 2004, working groups on a ISO 19115 profile for France
- In 2006, launch of
 - "Géocatalogue" : metadata catalogue (operated by BRGM).
 - "Géosource" : opensource tool for metadata editing and publication, available for all organisations (public, private) (based on GeoNetwork from FAO)
 - "Géoportal" : a viewer (operated by IGN)



Metadata catalogue for the WISF

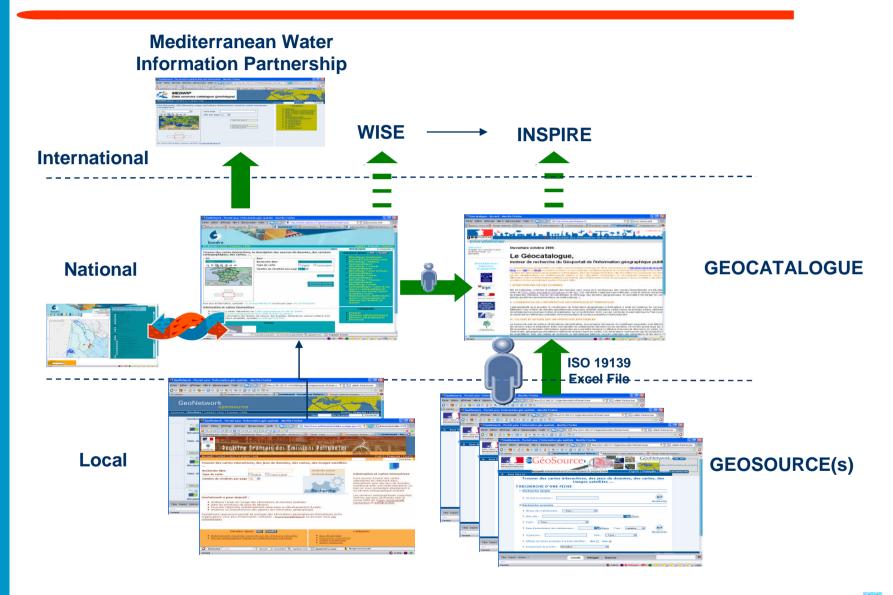
- 2004 : WG on metadata for the water community in France (Ccl : follows OGC & ISO standards)
- 2005 : Metadata catalogue on water (Sandre) as one of the building blocks :
 - Find and download data
 - linked to web mapping apps to propose new data <u>and</u> services to users
 - (management : versioning, updates, ...)
- Tools :
 - Geonetwork (Opensource Project led by FAO) / Géosource = Geonetwork + profile for France



<u>http://sandre.eaufrance.fr/</u> geonetwork/srv/fr/main.home



Water data cataloguing as part of a global approach



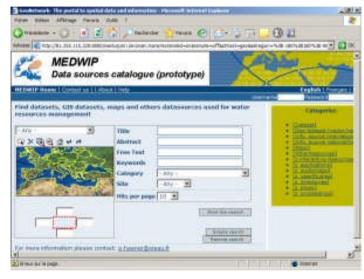


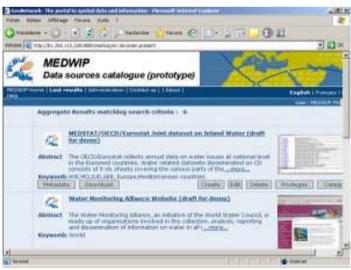
A regional use of the WISF metadata catalogue

- Test in the context of a feasibility study for a "Regional water observation mechanism in the Mediterranean region":
 - Identification of available datasets and data sources
 - Download or access to interactive maps following access rights defined by the data producers
 - Visualisation / capture of the metadata

http://81.255.115.229:8080/ medwip/srv/en/main.home

http://www.semide.net/medwip







Strength and shortcomings of « Geonetwork »

- Strengths
 - Open Source (OSGeo incubation)
 - Support for Dublin Core, FGDC, ISO (and profiles) / Profile mapping on import/export
 - Multilingual interface (en, fr, es, cn)
 - Multilingual thesaurus support
 - Harvesting : XML indexing and search engine
 - Community : UN, France, Spain, Italy, Japan, China, ...
- Shortcomings
 - Management of various versions of metadata datasets
 - Keywords : how to deal with keywords coming from different sources
 - Multilingual management of metadata
 - Metadata for services
 - Link metadata on service with metadata on data
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Thank you for your attention



