



Data Store User Guide

Reference Core Attributes

This document explains how core information can vary depending on the reference type.

Introduction

The *Core Info* tab for a reference contains basic bibliographic information, including title-author-publication information, contact information (e.g., author, editor), size, and parent information.

When you open this tab on the reference profile, the fields you see may vary somewhat based on the reference type. For example, a 'published report' contains the field "Report Number ID," while the reference type 'project' does not; however, they both contain 'Title.'

Fields

Core Info	Permissions	Units and Geography	Subjects and Keywords	Taxonomy	History
Title	Using the Delphi process to gather information from a Bald Eagle expert panel				
Date Published	May 2020				
Author(s)	Rebecca Kolstrom; Tammy L. Wilson; Larry M. Gigliotti				
Editor(s)	--				
Publisher	National Park Service				
Digital Object Identifier Name	doi: 10.36967/nrr-2274130				
Report Number/ID	NPS/SWAN/NRR—2020/2128				
Place Published	Fort Collins, Colorado				
Content Begin Date	--				
Content End Date	--				
Number of Pages	--				
Description	Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) populations are classified by the Southwest Alaska Network (SWAN) of the National Park Service as a vital sign of biological integrity, largely because of their importance as an indicator species for environmental contaminants and human disturbance. Though Bald Eagles are plentiful in Alaska, it is still imperative to have a monitoring plan that allows for the estimation of population sizes and detection of significant changes in populations. Currently, Bald Eagles are monitored in Kenai Fjords National Park, Katmai National Park and Preserve, Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, and Wrangell — St. Elias National Park, but each park uses different monitoring procedures and evaluation criteria. This makes it difficult for scientists and managers to compare data, detect changes in overall populations, and make effective management decisions. Our research is using a formal structured decision-making process to ensure that the Bald Eagle monitoring conducted by the parks is standardized and meets programmatic goals and objectives. We implemented a Delphi process, which is an iterative survey technique that is used to gather expert opinion. We used online questionnaires to gather information and opinions from National Park Service scientists and managers, eagle experts, and other interested parties. We identified important stressors and feasible monitoring metrics, which were tied to the means objectives for the Bald Eagle monitoring program: minimize cost, minimize effort, maximize ability to detect change in populations, and maximize accurate information about Bald Eagles. We also analyzed monitoring metrics using a consequence table, which determines the performance of each objective in terms of the means objectives chosen by expert panelists. This information will help to create a more accurate conceptual model of the system to guide development of a Bald Eagle monitoring program that can be standardized among Southwest Alaska National Parks.				
Table of Contents	--				
Notes	--				
Edition	--				
Origination	The information resource described by this reference was created by or for the NPS				
Published Report Series Title	Natural Resource Report				
Publisher	National Park Service				

Image 1: Basic reference metadata fields are displayed in the Core Info tab.

Basic Bibliographic Information

Every reference uses one or more of the following fields to describe the information resource:

Almost universal - The following are used by almost every reference type:

- **Title** - The title of the information resource. Almost every reference except journal and newsletter issues uses this field.
- **Date Issued** - The date the information resource was published, issued, or made available for use.
- **Description** - A description or abstract describing the information resource.
- **Notes** - Other notes about the information resource that are not adequately represented elsewhere.

Common - The following are used by many of the reference types:

- **Content Begin/End Dates** - Many information resources contain information that spans a specific date range.
- **Purpose** - Describes why the information resource was created.
- **Miscellaneous Code** - Any type of code or number used to describe the information resource, (e.g., report number, project or agreement number).

Used less frequently- The following are used by only a few reference types (e.g., conference proceedings):

- **Table of Contents** - A copy of the table of contents found in the information resource.
- **Publication Location** - Information about where the information was created/published.
- **Volume** - A specific volume number, if and when assigned.
- **Issue** - A specific issue number, if assigned.
- **Page Range** - For printed materials such as journal and newspaper articles or book chapters, this refers to the specific range of pages.
- **Edition** - A specific edition number, if assigned.
- **Date Range** - In addition to date issued and content begin/end dates, some references have other date modifiers. For instance, conference proceedings have the date of the conference.
- **Meeting Place** - Used for the conference proceeding reference type.

Only available for Published Reports:

- **Digital Object Identifier Name** - For published reports that have a registered Digital Object Identifier name, such as NRRs or USGS published reports. This field was introduced in Data Store 2.5. Note that if the DOI name is registered to NPS, there may be associated restrictions on editing the reference record once it is activated.

Contacts

Contacts refer to the individuals or entities identified as authors, editors, publishers, originators, and data stewards. Depending on the specific reference type, there may be up to three related contact types. The field itself may be labeled Author, Editor, Creator, Lead(s), Sponsor(s), or Photographer.

Sizes

Sizes refers to the other way information resources are described, which can include the number of pages, physical size, scale, resolution, etc. Every reference can optionally have one, two or three

related sizes. For example, published reports will have a field labeled “Number of Pages” while photographs will have a “Scale/Pixel Size” field.

Parent References

Some references will refer to associated references of which they are a part. Examples include:

- The book title for a book chapter
- The series name of a published report

Summary

Understanding how the reference core attributes change will help you determine which reference type is best for you to use and can also help when searching for references.

List of all Fields and their Respective Labels

Field Type	Field Name	Labels
Core Bibliographic Information	Title	Image Title, Special Issue Title, Title, Title/Subject
	Content Begin Date	Acquisition Begin Date, Content Begin Date, Field Date Begin, Permit Begin Date, Project Start Date, Survey Begin Date
	Content End Date	Acquisition End Date, Content End Date, Field Date End, Permit End Date, Project End Date, Survey End Date
	Date Of Issue	Date Approved/Completed, Date Completed, Date Created, Date Created/Issued, Date Created/Written, Date Emailed, Date Issued, Date Issued/Published, Date Last Visited, Date of Issue/Publication, Date of Issue/Release, Date of Recording, Date Produced, Date Produced/Published, Date Published, Image Issue/Release Date, Photo Date, Presentation Date, Publication Date, Release Date
	Date Range	Conference Dates, Date Range
	Digital Object Identifier Name	Digital Object identifier Name (doi Name)
	Description	Description
	Edition	Edition, Edition/Version, Version
	Issue	Issue, Map Issue ID
	Location	City, State, City/Location Published, Location Description, Location Emailed From, Place Produced, Place Published, Place Written, Presentation Location, URL
	Meeting Place	Meeting Location
	Miscellaneous Code	Chapter Number, Code/ID, Conference Number/ID, Image Code, Language / Platform, Number/Code, Number/ID, Project Code, Proposal Code, Report Number/ID, Section Number, SOP Number / Code, Standard Number / Code

Field Type	Field Name	Labels
	Notes	Notes
	Page Range	Page Range
	Publisher	Academic Institution, Producer, Publisher, Publisher/Producer
	Purpose	Image Purpose, Purpose
	Table of Contents	Measures, Survey Questions, Table of Contents, Tables and Relationships
	Volume	Volume
Contacts	Contacts	Author, Author(s), Creator(s), Editor, Editor(s), Lead(s), Photographer(s), Sponsor(s)

Table 1: List of all fields and their respective labels.