



Where could standards be applied within the existing life-cycle of bio-logging data?

1. Sensor data (date-time and measurements) go to a bio-logging database via remote transfer or download from the sensor, after sensor-specific processing/decoding.
2. Researcher adds to and modifies sensor data (deployment/animal info, annotation, QC) and adds processed sensor data no longer available in the original format.
3. Data are transferred or queried between bio-logging databases, accessed for use by other applications, or documented and archived.
4. A completed dataset is made discoverable in a biodiversity e-infrastructure using Darwin Core.