

Case Entry and Pedigree Scoring Process in GLOBE

Step 1. Case Metadata entered

- Site name
- Site expert
- Start, end year
- Case bibliographic information
- Case geography
- Case notes

Step 2. Provenance Score Ascribed

Provenance Score Rubric: An indicator of the reliability of the source of the case geometry. Case geometries entered by experts on the geography of their sites get the highest scores (eg. detailed polygons of a study area entered by an author of the study).

- 4 = Geometry created by author/site expert.
- 3 = Geometry not entered by author/site expert, and a detailed polygon or precise point geometry is used to represent the site.
- 2 = Geometry entered by trained GLOBE team member, and an approximate point geometry is used to represent the site.
- 1 = Geometry entered by a contributor without direct site knowledge, and an approximate point geometry is used to represent the site.
- 0 = Source of the case geometry is unknown.

Step 3. Clarity Score Ascribed

Clarity Score Rubric: An indicator of how clearly the geographic entity is described in the source. The highest scores go to precise geographic descriptions either in maps, GIS files (shapefiles, kml) or precise coordinates.

- 4 = Geographic entity and geometry fully and professionally described in original source, or correspond precisely to entities for which precise geographic data are available.
- 3 = Geographic entity and geometry are clear in original source, but mapping of the site geometry requires some interpretation before it can be mapped.
- 2 = Geographic entity described roughly in original source.
- 1 = Geographic entity not clearly described in original source.
- 0 = Geographic entity description missing or completely ambiguous

Step 4. Conformance Score Ascribed

Conformance Score Rubric: An indicator of the spatial agreement between the geometry entered into GLOBE and the geometry of the geographic entity described in the case source. The use of a geometry type to represent a geographic entity can be labeled as having high, medium, or low conformance.¹

GLOBE Geographic Scales

- local:** areas < 1 ha (100 x 100 m).
- landscape:** areas > 1 ha to 100 km².
- small region:** areas > 100 km² to 1000 km².
- large region:** areas > 1000 km².

Do the geographic scales match?²

- YES → Is the clarity score ≥ 2?
 - YES → Does geographic entity conform "strongly" to geometry?
 - YES → Conformance score 2
 - NO → Conformance score 1
 - NO → A GIS file or existing geometry is used and geographic entity has high conformance to geometry → Conformance score 4
- NO → Conformance score 1

Does geographic entity conform "strongly" to geometry?

- YES → Conformance score 2
- NO → Conformance score 1

A GIS file or existing geometry is used and geographic entity has high conformance to geometry → Conformance score 4

GLOBE's map draw function is used and geographic entity has high conformance to geometry → Conformance score 3

A GIS file or existing geometry is used and geographic entity has medium conformance to geometry → Conformance score 3

GLOBE's map draw function is used and geographic entity has medium conformance to geometry → Conformance score 2

Low geographic entity conformance to geometry → Conformance score 1

¹ For example, a point is a high quality conforming type for a pollen core, but is an low conforming type for representing a road or river.

² Scalar match or mismatch is based on the difference between the reported geographic area of the case and the area entered into GLOBE based on the geographic extent of the study.