

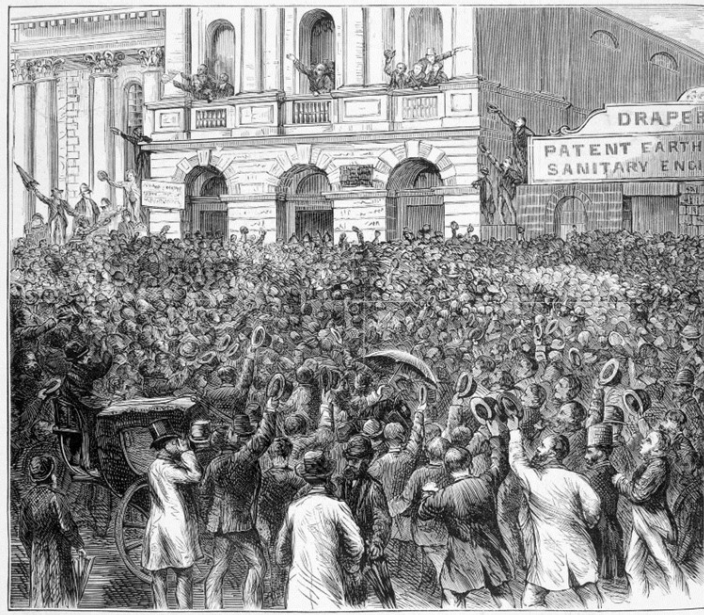


Welcome to the Trove Roadshows!



WELCOME & THANK YOU

Our session today includes a one-hour presentation, followed by a short break and a structured Q&A session.



WEST MELBOURNE ELECTION—SIR BRYAN O'LOGHLEN RETURNING THANKS.

West Melbourne
Election: Sir Bryan
O'Loughlen Returning
Thanks, 1878, **State
Library of Victoria**

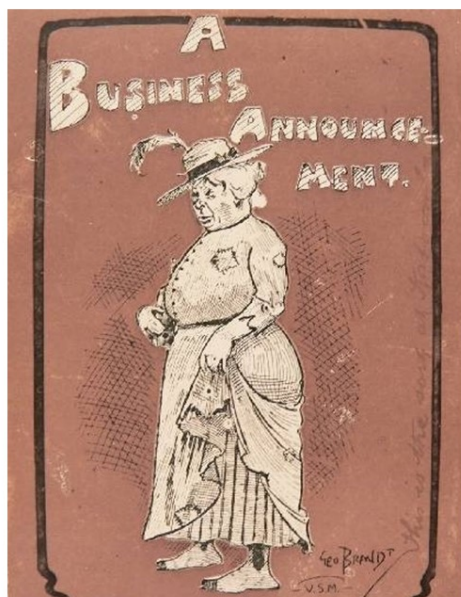
 **Trove**
trove.nla.gov.au 

You may have heard that in mid-2016, Trove stopped some parts of its work due to a lack of resources.

In December 2016, the Commonwealth government allocated one-off modernisation funding to the National Library of Australia. This will:

- help the Library upgrade Trove's critical infrastructure,
- strengthen the supporting digital systems,
- increase the amount of available digital content,
- and better position Trove for a sustainable future.

This means we are able to continue with our work, thanks in part to people who advocated on Trove's behalf, and explained how important Trove is to them.



A Business Announcement, 1906,
Josef Lebovic Gallery collection.

Late last year, the National Library of Australia welcomed \$16.4 million from the Federal Government's modernisation fund. This is welcome funding because it recognises the richness of Australia's cultural and research collections and will help Australians engage and access them.

Funding for Trove to work with smaller partner organisations is set to continue until 30 June 2020, and larger organisations until 30 June 2018.

At the end of this funding period, the Library will have transitioned to a new business model. The Library is working to ensure Trove's stability beyond the funding period and is consulting with peak bodies on options.

It is likely a membership model, based on the structure in Libraries Australia, will be introduced. The Libraries Australia model involves a sliding scale of fees which are designed to suit the needs of a variety of organisations, and not burden smaller contributors.

The most important things to note are that all materials digitised to Trove will be preserved and remain accessible in the long-term, and access to Trove will remain free for all users.



Overview of the day

- Trove news
- What is Trove? – a refresher for some, new info for others
- Trove's value to you
- Content partnerships
- Discoverability
- Finding your collections
- Digitisation partnerships
- E-deposit



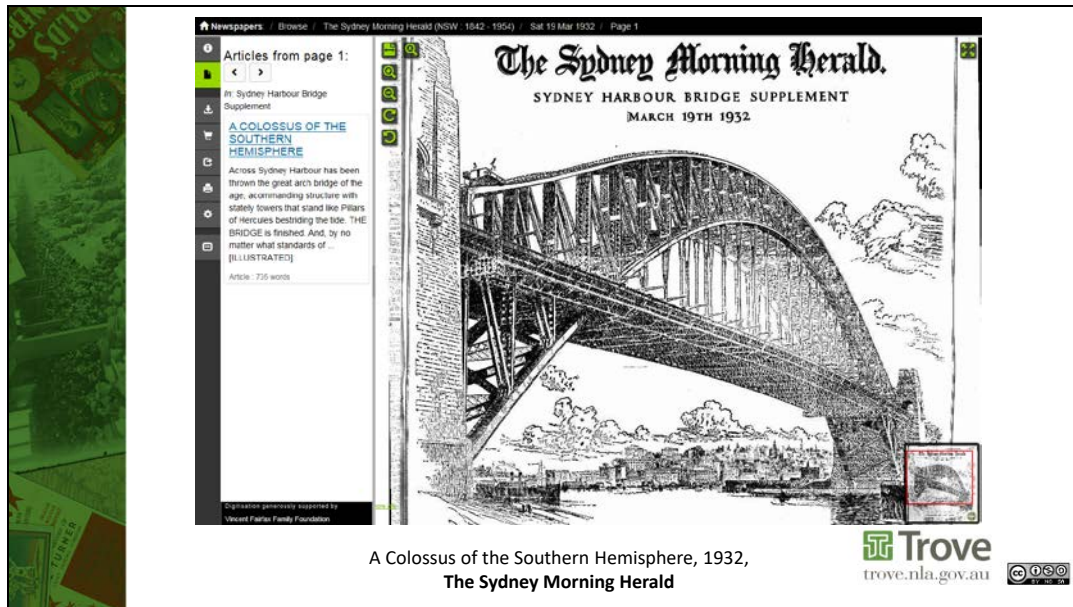
Over the next hour, these are the main topics we will cover.



Trove's first reason for being was as an aggregator – a collection of the collections from galleries, libraries, archives, museums, research organisations and community groups.

We have major holdings from over 1,000 Australian libraries, and image collections from approximately 300 organisations, which range from state museums to cricket clubs.

Trove has gradually expanded to include more unique material types, such as 20 years of ABC Radio National content. This includes podcasts, broken down into individual segments and searchable by name and topic.



A Colossus of the Southern Hemisphere, 1932,
The Sydney Morning Herald

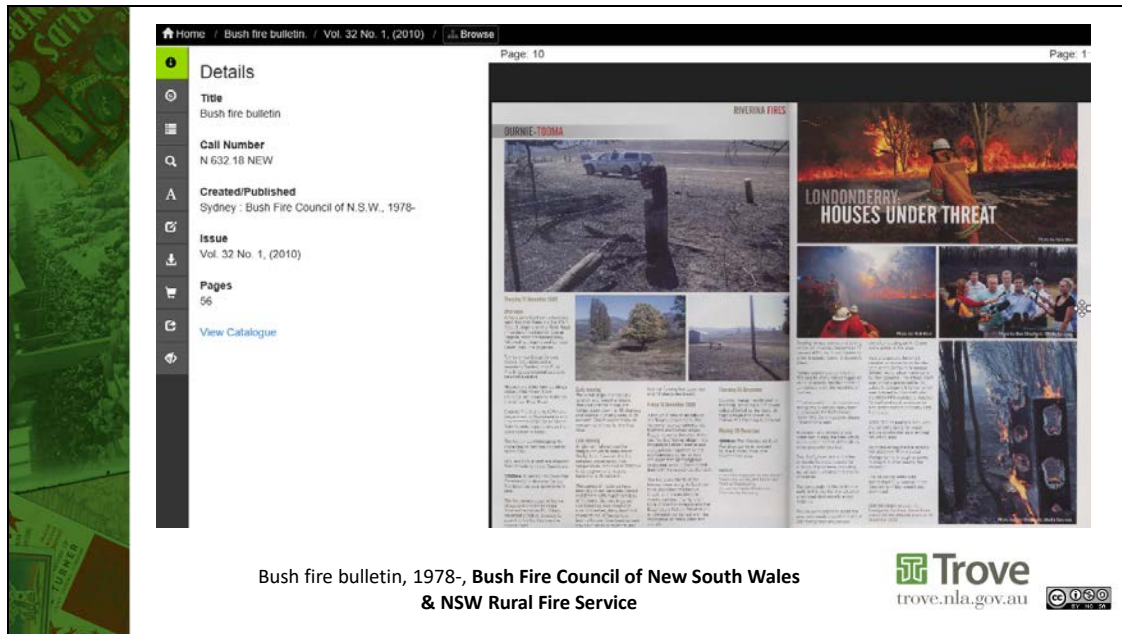
You may already know about newspapers in Trove, they're really popular.

For more than a decade, State and Territory Libraries have partnered with the National Library. They initially looked at what was being used most in their reading rooms, and which microfilms were the most popular, and prioritised digitising those titles first.

They put these titles into one platform, Trove, so Australians had a single place to look for digitised newspapers. And they only digitised titles once, which means millions more pages could be digitised, rather than if each organisation had separately digitised titles on their own.

After this, local public libraries, historical societies and other community groups saw the success of this digitisation, and considered digitising their local newspapers. These groups came up with funding for the digitisation, and those titles were also added to Trove.


Newspapers will always be an important part of Trove, but our digital collections now also include other kinds of content.



The National Library is now collaborating with other organisations and communities to digitise journals. In this example, we worked with the NSW Rural Fire Service to digitise the Bushfire Bulletin back to 1952 and make it available in Trove.

You can read more about the digitisation of the Bushfire Bulletin in this [media release](#).

Using these journals in Trove is a slightly different experience to viewing digitised newspapers. The journals are in colour, and browsing them is more akin to reading a physical journal – you can flip through pages and see them side by side. You're also able to zoom in to view the images, but can still search across the full text and find matching articles, just as you can with our newspapers.



Details

Creator
H.E.C. Robinson Pty Ltd


Title
Map of Pacific Ocean / compiled by H.E.C. Robinson Pty. Ltd

Call Number
MAP G9230 [1940?] (Copy 1)



Created/Published
Sydney [N.S.W.] : H.E.C. Robinson, [1940?]

Extent
1 map : col. : 52 x 66 cm., on sheet 77 x 102 cm.

[View Catalogue](#)

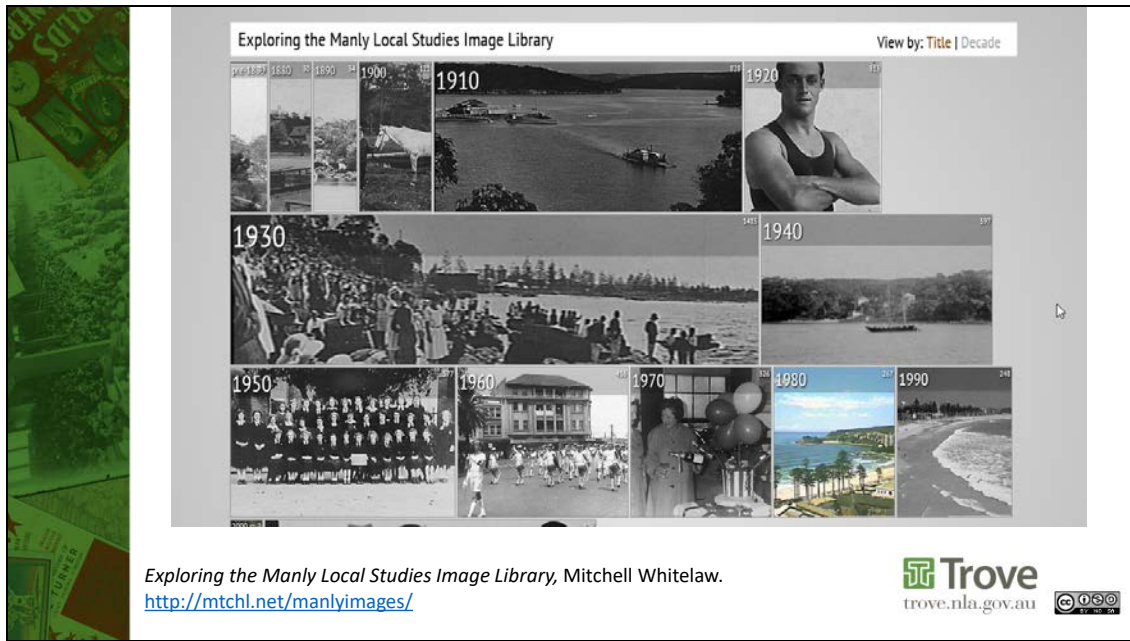


Map of Pacific Ocean, 1940, **National Library of Australia**

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Trove is also now hosting all the National Library's digitised collections, which goes beyond journals, newspapers and books to include digitised photographs, sheet music, oral histories, posters and maps – like this example shown.

Many of these items are able to viewed in new ways, such as the interactive indexes now available for some maps, which allow a series of related maps to be viewed together.



Trove is also a platform that enables research and the building of new tools.

This example is the Exploring the Manly Local Studies Images Library – it is built on Trove data, which is openly available. It displays photographs relating to the Sydney suburb Manly on a picture timeline, which is a different way to explore images, compared to searching within Trove.

This image library was made by a Trove user, and highlights an important feature of Trove – our engaged community. Our users can create applications, add comments, tags or additional information to content within Trove and give it new meaning and context.



There are three types of content in Trove:

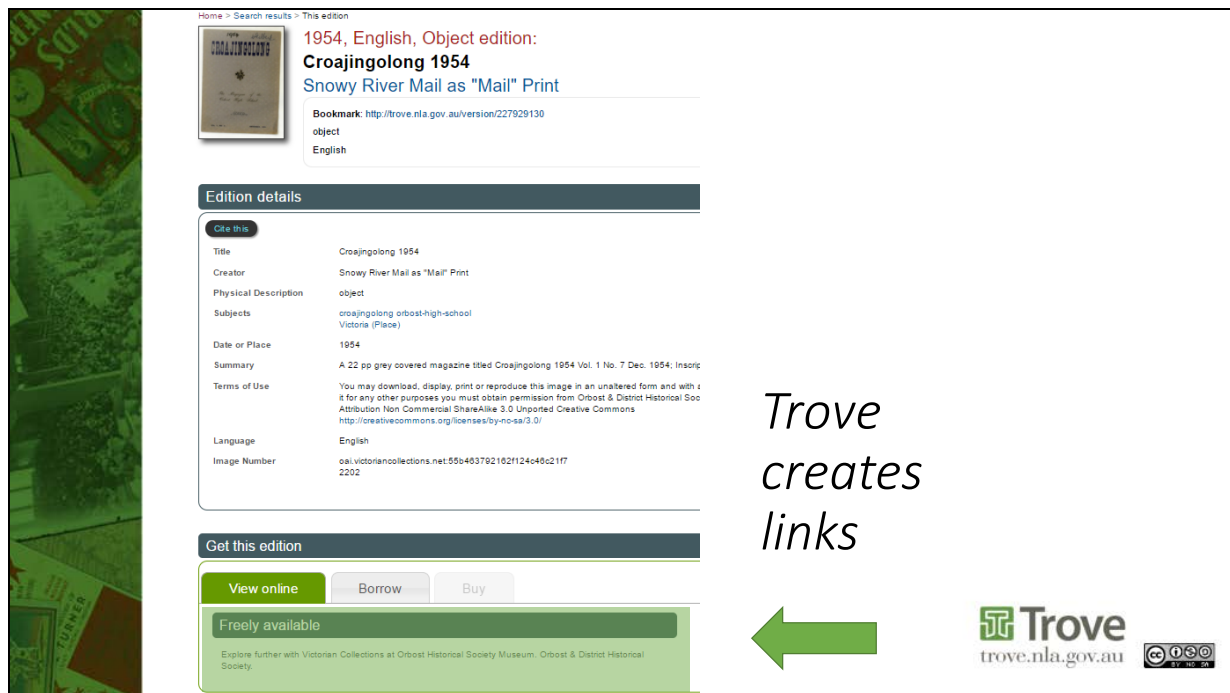
- **Digitised items.** These are digitised versions of physical items, available to view within Trove.

For example, the Bushfire Bulletin was first published as a printed paper journal. We digitised this journal - we scanned it and made the text searchable. This created a digitised item which is now available in Trove, for users to browse and search.
 - **Born digital content.** This is content which has only ever been available in a digital format, available to view within Trove.

For example, this covers an academic article created on a computer as a Word document, published as a PDF, then submitted to and kept in a repository. There was never a physical version of this article. Users can browse some of this content within Trove, just like our digitised items.
- Both digitised items and born digital content are **available within Trove** – they are viewed on the Trove website.
- **Links to other collections.** This is content that has a record in Trove, but is either not digitised, or is available on another website outside Trove.

An example of this would be an image of a lace wedding veil in a special collection. The full-size image is kept on the website of the organisation who cares for the veil. In this case, Trove holds a record of the veil – it may contain a written description, and possibly a thumbnail image. To see the full-size image, users click on a link and are taken to the other organisation's website to view the image and consider if it's possible to visit the organisation and see the veil in person.

Not everything is digitised, or freely available online. However, letting people know an item exists is an important first step.



The screenshot shows a Trove record for a 1954 magazine. On the left, a vertical green bar contains a collage of historical images. The main record area includes a thumbnail of the magazine cover, the title 'Croajingolong 1954', and a description of it as a 'Snowy River Mail as "Mail" Print'. A 'Bookmark' link is provided. Below this is the 'Edition details' section, which lists metadata such as title, creator, physical description, subjects, date, summary, terms of use, language, and image number. To the right of this section, the text 'Trove creates links' is written in a large, elegant font. A large green arrow points from this text to the 'View online' button in the 'Get this edition' section. The 'View online' button is highlighted in green, while 'Borrow' and 'Buy' are greyed out. Below the buttons, a 'Freely available' banner indicates that the item can be explored further with Victorian Collections at the Orbost Historical Society Museum. The Trove logo and a Creative Commons license icon are visible in the bottom right corner.

Home > Search results > This edition

1954, English, Object edition:
Croajingolong 1954
 Snowy River Mail as "Mail" Print

Bookmark: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/version/227929130>
 object
 English

Edition details

Cite this

Title	Croajingolong 1954
Creator	Snowy River Mail as "Mail" Print
Physical Description	object
Subjects	croajingolong orbost-high-school Victoria (Place)
Date or Place	1954
Summary	A 22 pp grey covered magazine titled Croajingolong 1954 Vol. 1 No. 7 Dec. 1954; Inscip
Terms of Use	You may download, display, print or reproduce this image in an unaltered form and with it for any other purposes you must obtain permission from Orbost & District Historical Soc Attribution Non Commercial ShareAlike 3.0 Unported Creative Commons http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/
Language	English
Image Number	oai.victoriancollections.net:550403792102f124c46c217 2202

Get this edition

View online Borrow Buy


Freely available

Explore further with Victorian Collections at Orbost Historical Society Museum, Orbost & District Historical Society

Trove creates links

←

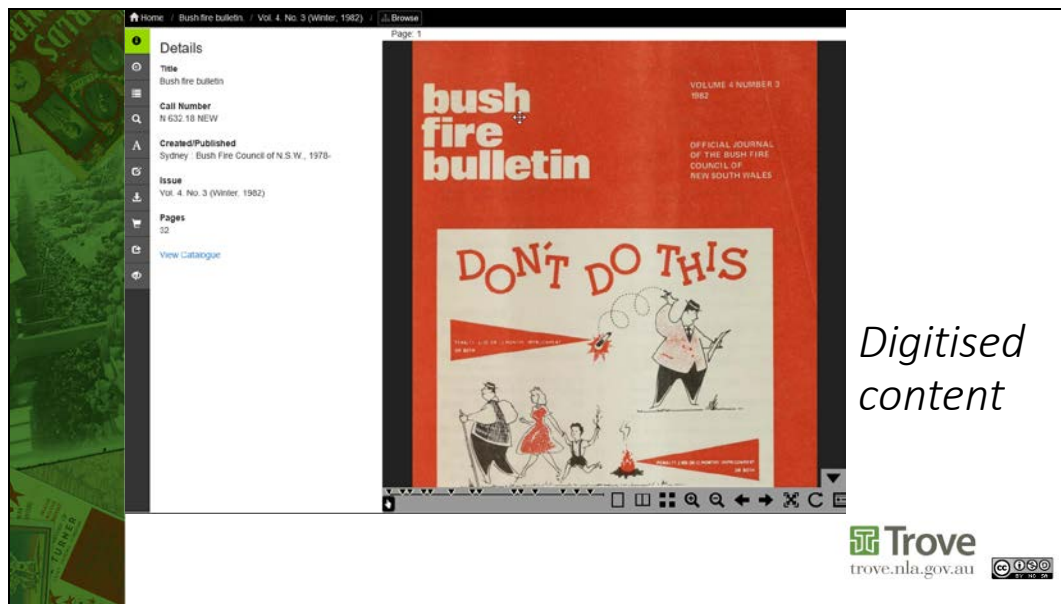
Trove
 trove.nla.gov.au



This is an example of a record with a link to another collection.

This record contains a written description of an object, including the title and the date it was created. There's also a small thumbnail image.

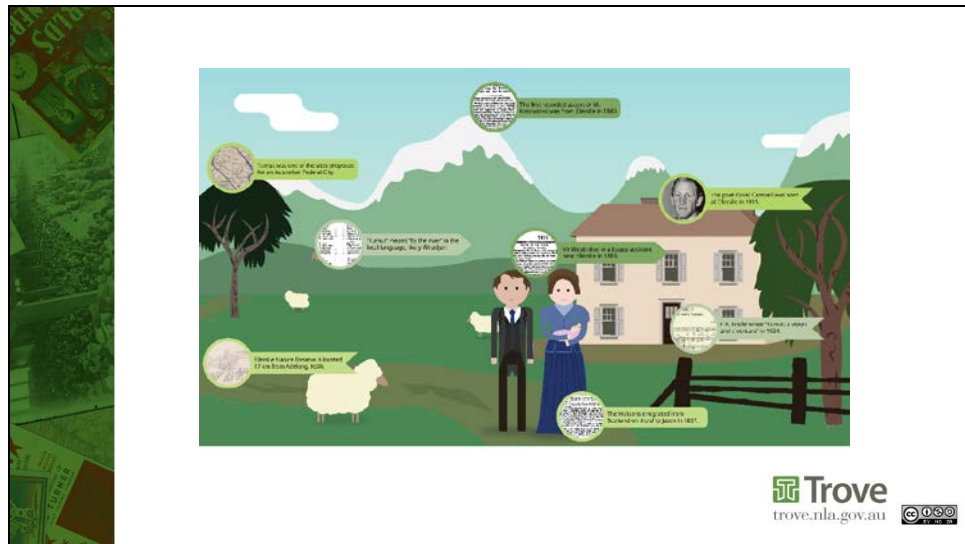
To see a full-sized image of this object, a user clicks the link in the "Get this edition" section, which takes them to the Orbost Historical Society Museum website.



Compare this to a digitised item in Trove.

The record details, information like the title and date of issue, are available on the left-hand side. But you can also browse the full-size digitised version of the item on the right-hand side.

Born digital content will look the same as this.



Having these different types of content in Trove allows people access to a greater amount of resources and the ability to make connections between items.

We'd like to show you a video story of the kinds of connections you can make in Trove.

[View the Jessie Webb video](#)

The Jessie Webb Trove story video was put together by the Trove team, who began research in the People & Organisations zone for an Australian story that was interesting and adventurous.

Significant dates from Jessie's life (birth/death, city visits, travel, awards) were found in digitised newspapers. Research from books, diaries and photos added detail – this included a published book on Jessie's Cape Town to Cairo trip, information from her diary of her travels, and photos of each location, such as sketches of Ellerslie Station.

The additional facts that pop up in the video, adding context to Jessie's story, are from the collections of state libraries, university archives and museum collections across Australia.



Now you know a little more about what Trove is, what's inside Trove, and about our engaged community who uses collections in Trove to make connections and tell stories. But what are some of the reasons why you might want to share your organisation's collection with Trove?



- Trove is visited by more than 60,000 people per day.
- Trove is indexed by all the major search engines.
- Trove provides context: your collections are discovered alongside the records of nearly 1200 libraries, university repositories, museums and government departments.

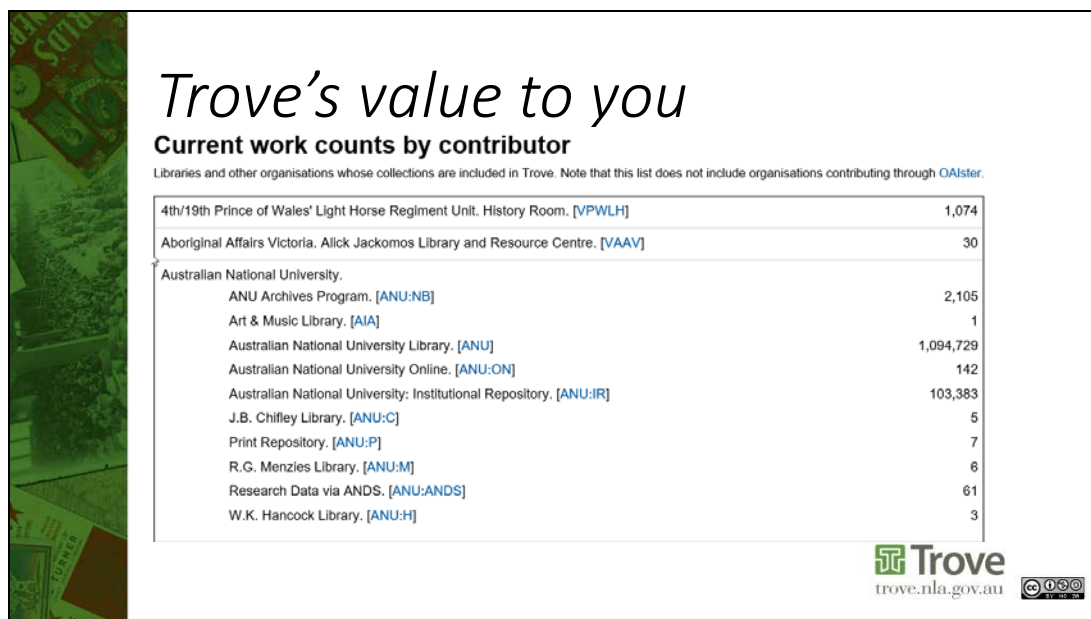


Trove is visited by more than 60,000 people per day, is indexed by all the major search engines and trusted as an authoritative source. In these search engines, Trove ranks highly. We already know that many people use Trove as a starting point to begin research into Australian history.

These users may not even know your organisation or collection exists, but they'll look for information on their local bridge or post office or the history of mining. What they're looking for might be in your collection, and they don't even know it yet. So Trove provides that context for finding out about your collection.

Your collections are discovered alongside the records nearly 1200 libraries, university repositories, museums and government departments. It's a fantastic opportunity to reach groups who may not know how to find you, and who you may not know how to find.

And when users click through to view an item on your website, they're likely to stay and look around, finding related items. This will extend your ability to find new audiences and increase website traffic.




Statistics are important. For some organisations they're required for regular reporting, and for others it's to justify staff time spent working on a Trove partnership.

Here's some of the reporting we currently have available.

You can get the number of items you've put into Trove, broken down by collection where you've asked us to tag them separately.

In the ANU example above, you can see their range of collections and the Trove contribution numbers for each, from library records to data sets. This brings the information about content from several different systems into one experience.





Clicks on external links

To view this report showing clicks on full text links by island [click here](#)

Filter this report by either:

- year and month OR
- host name (eg usyd.edu - minimum 4 characters)

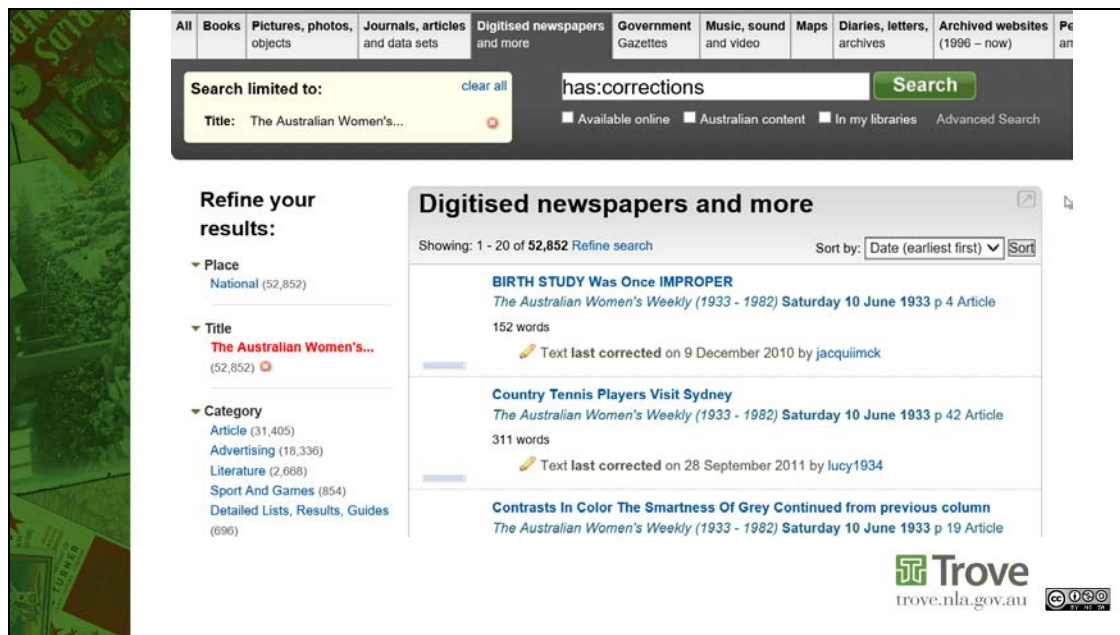
Year-Month	host	Count	Cumulative Count
201703	adb.anu.edu.au	1784	54261
201703	anulib.anu.edu.au	785	46676
201703	archivescollection.anu.edu.au	8	145
201703	asiapacific.anu.edu.au	7	312
201703	caepr.anu.edu.au	2	106

You can also see the number of clicks from Trove through to your website, if you host your own content. These are broken down by subdomain.

In this example, you can see how many people clicked through from Trove to each ANU subdomain during the month of March.

If you use handles, Trove is also able to show how many people accessed your handle prefix.



The screenshot shows the Trove search interface. At the top, there are tabs for different content types: All, Books, Pictures, photos, objects, Journals, articles and data sets, Digitised newspapers and more, Government Gazettes, Music, sound and video, Maps, Diaries, letters, archives, and Archived websites (1996 – now). Below these is a search bar with the text 'has:corrections' and a 'Search' button. To the left of the search bar, there's a 'Search limited to:' section with a 'clear all' link and a 'Title: The Australian Women's...' field. Below the search bar, there are checkboxes for 'Available online', 'Australian content', and 'In my libraries', along with an 'Advanced Search' link.

On the left side, there's a 'Refine your results:' section with three expandable categories: 'Place' (National (52,852)), 'Title' (The Australian Women's... (52,852)), and 'Category' (Article (31,405), Advertising (18,336), Literature (2,668), Sport And Games (854), Detailed Lists, Results, Guides (696)).

The main content area is titled 'Digitised newspapers and more' and shows 'Showing: 1 - 20 of 52,852' with a 'Refine search' link. It also has a 'Sort by:' dropdown set to 'Date (earliest first)' and a 'Sort' button. The results list three articles from 'The Australian Women's Weekly (1933 - 1982) Saturday 10 June 1933':

- BIRTH STUDY Was Once IMPROPER**
The Australian Women's Weekly (1933 - 1982) Saturday 10 June 1933 p 4 Article
152 words
Text last corrected on 9 December 2010 by jacquimck
- Country Tennis Players Visit Sydney**
The Australian Women's Weekly (1933 - 1982) Saturday 10 June 1933 p 42 Article
311 words
Text last corrected on 28 September 2011 by lucy1934
- Contrasts In Color The Smartness Of Grey Continued from previous column**
The Australian Women's Weekly (1933 - 1982) Saturday 10 June 1933 p 19 Article

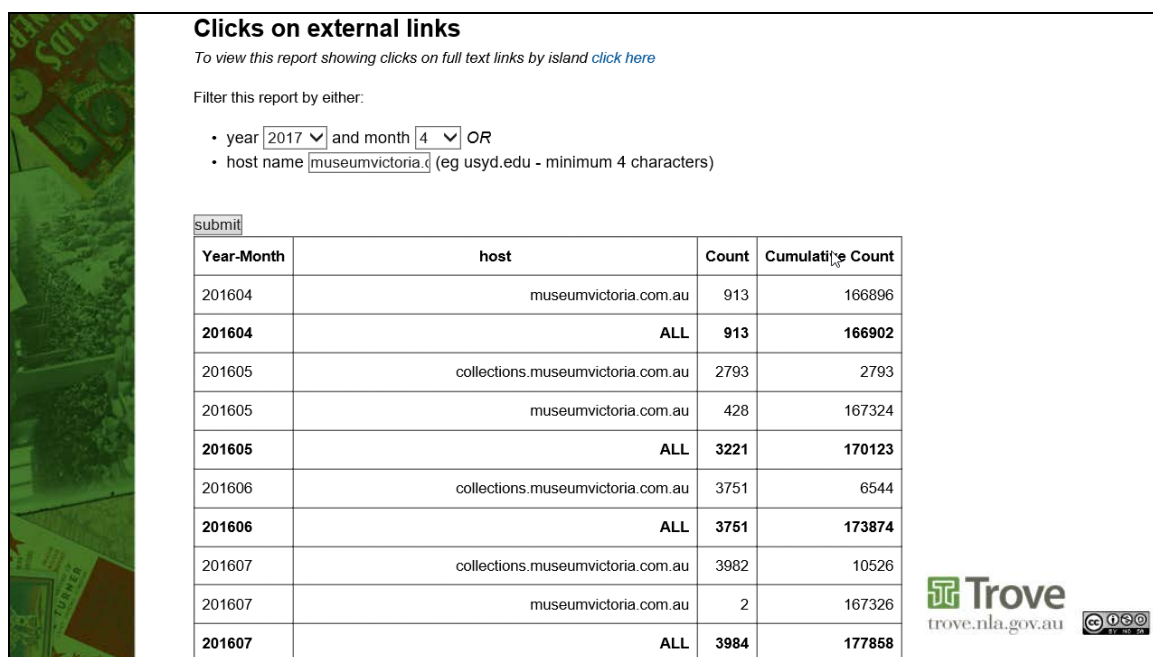
The Trove logo and website URL 'trove.nla.gov.au' are at the bottom right, along with a Creative Commons license icon.

You can also gather statistics on how many corrections have been made to any newspapers you've contributed to digitising.

Type "has:corrections" into the search bar, use the facets on the left-hand side to refine results to your publication title, and search. This search done in the example above, for The Australian Women's Weekly, returns 52,852 articles with a correction.

You can perform a similar search to find how many items have had tags or comments added by a user. As tags and comments are in all Trove zones, this search could be done across all your collections in Trove.

Trove is currently thinking about our ability to provide statistical reporting and what other statistics our partners might need, so now is a great time to contact us with feedback.



It's also important to let Trove know about any system upgrades your organisation is planning, as not doing so may affect your statistics.

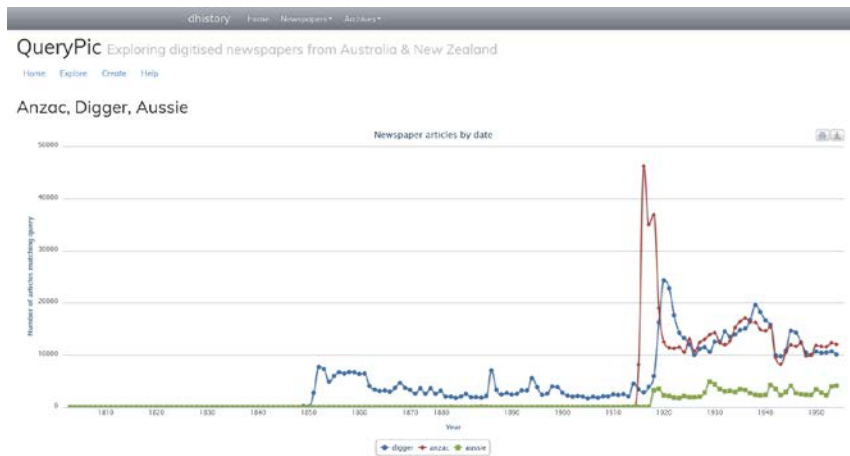
This examples shows click-throughs for Museum Victoria, one of our most popular content partners. Trove often features near the top of their referring partners, second only to Facebook.

In mid-to-late 2015, we realised the link between Museum Victoria and Trove wasn't working. This is because the Museum had a system upgrade and Trove didn't yet have the technology to work with their new API. This resulted in many broken links and referrals from Trove to their website noticeably decreased - you can see in the example above that in April 2016, there were only 913 referrals from Trove to Museum Victoria.

In May 2016, we got the link between our systems working again, and you can see the referrals increased to 3,221 and continued to grow in June and July.

This further highlights the value of Trove as a way to expose your collections and attract visitors, as well as a reminder to regularly check in with the Trove team when making system changes to your online content.

Trove API



QueryPic Anzac vs Digger vs Aussie, Tim Sherratt. Retrieved April 27, 2017, from <http://dhistory.org/querypic/cr/>

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Trove's API allows you to access your own data in a re-usable form. It also allows digital humanities and other academic researchers to make new discoveries based on your collections.

Some of our users have built tools with our API, so other researchers can analyse large sets of data in Trove. This particular example is QueryPic, built by Tim Sherratt - it tracks the occurrence of particular words or terms in newspapers across years.

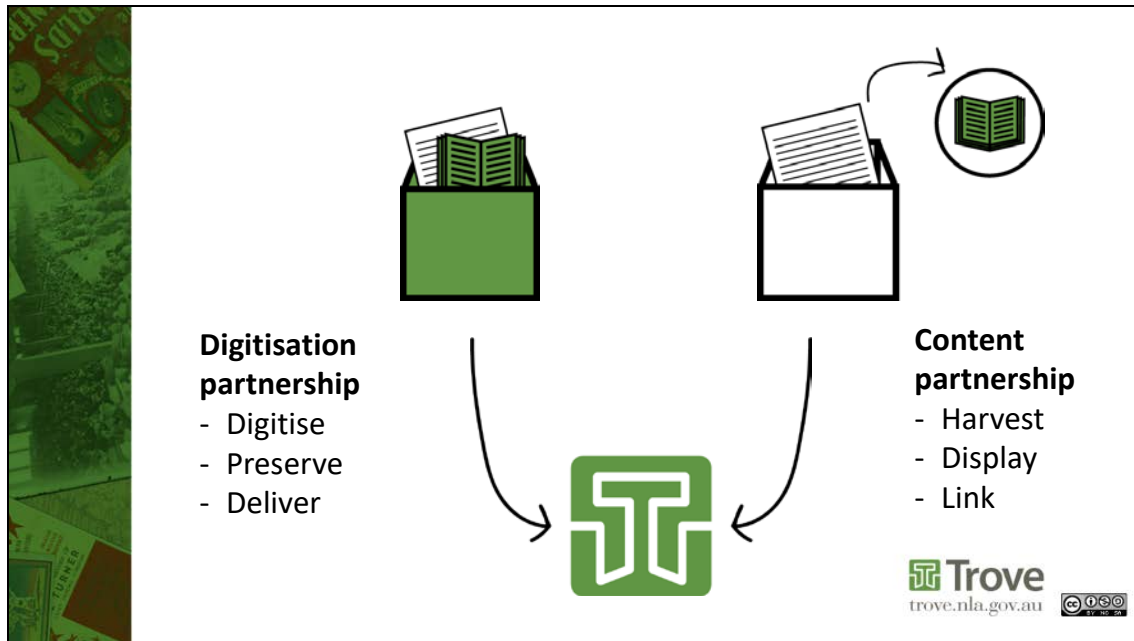
In this example, you can see how often the word 'Anzac' (in red) appeared, alongside the words "Digger" (in blue) and "Aussie" (in green). Not surprisingly, 'Anzac' has a huge spike between 1914-1918. 'Aussie' suddenly appears in 1918, and 'Digger' was around since 1851, due to it being a word used to describe people attracted to the gold rush.

This analysis of word prevalence across the digitized newspapers suddenly makes it very clear when certain events happen and allows a new kind of research. We know of at least one current PhD candidate – Fiona Fraser at ANU – who is researching the history of the musical life of early 20th Century Australia, with a particular focus on the Sydney Symphony Orchestra as a modern cultural institution. She is using QueryPic to look at the prevalence of the terms 'recital' and 'concert' in Sydney during the first half of the 20th century.

Being in Trove is a great way to ensure that your collections are seen by these researchers and included in their findings.



Now we'll talk about different pathways into Trove, including how the Trove team works with and displays your data.



There are two main methods for your content to come into Trove – content partnerships and digitisation partnerships.

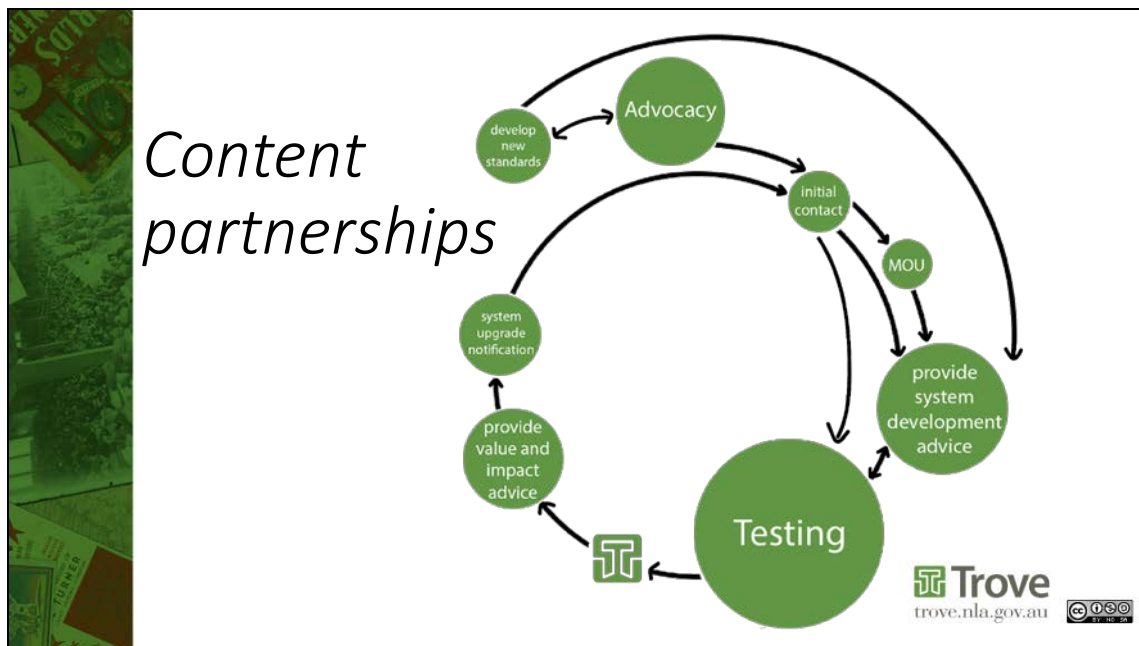
There is also a third option, edeposit, which we'll provide information on later.

Content partnerships are where you host the content (either on your organisation's website, or a third-party website) and provide the record of that content to Trove, so our record points back towards your content.

This is the kind of content accessed outside Trove, that we mentioned earlier when we discussed links to other collections.

Digitisation partnerships are where we work with you to digitise your content, often from a hard copy source. The National Library of Australia hosts and preserves a digital copy of the content, then provides access through Trove.

This is the kind of content accessed within Trove, that we mentioned earlier when discussing digitised items and born digital content.



Starting with content partnerships, this diagram you're looking at is the backwards/forwards, sometimes circular (but always organized) ways we work with organisations to get their data into Trove.

For libraries, if your records are in MARC format, contact our sister service [Libraries Australia](#), who will work with you to include your records within that service and Trove.

For other record types that are directly contributed to Trove, we first need a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to be signed by your organisation and sent to the Trove team. This contact should also include a link to the repository or other data source.

Once we've received the MoU, we can initiate a test harvest of your records, and if successful we load a subset of records into our test system. After records have been loaded, both the contributing organisation and the Trove team review the records and make any changes, such as remapping data, which may require multiple harvests to get everything displaying correctly.

Once both teams have signed off on the records, we load them into the live Trove system and set up a regular schedule of harvesting to capture updates.

All roads (can) lead to Trove




View from above the intersection of Eagle Street and Queen Street in Brisbane, Queensland, 1927, **John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland**



Trove uses a number of different protocols to harvest data from contributing systems, including the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH), XML sitemaps and Custom APIs.

While we can work with other setups, if you are building a new system to work with Trove, then a sitemap provides not only the ability for Trove to harvest your content, but also makes your website more discoverable to search engines.



sitemaps.org

Sitemaps XML format

This document describes the XML schema for the Sitemap protocol.

The Sitemap protocol format consists of XML tags. All data values in a Sitemap must be entity-escaped. The file itself must be UTF-8 encoded.

The Sitemap must:

- Begin with an opening `<urlset>` tag and end with a closing `</urlset>` tag.
- Specify the namespace (protocol standard) within the `<urlset>` tag.
- Include a `<url>` entry for each URL, as a parent XML tag.
- Include a `<loc>` child entry for each `<url>` parent tag.


All other tags are optional. Support for these optional tags may vary among search engines. Refer to each search engine's documentation for detail


Also, all URLs in a Sitemap must be from a single host, such as `www.example.com` or `store.example.com`. For further details, refer the [Sitemap file](#)

Sample XML Sitemap

The following example shows a Sitemap that contains just one URL and uses all optional tags. The optional tags are in *italics*.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<urlset xmlns="http://www.sitemaps.org/schemas/sitemap/0.9">
  <url>
    <loc>http://www.example.com/</loc>
    <lastmod>2005-01-01</lastmod>
    <changefreq>monthly</changefreq>
  </url>
</urlset>
```


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Sitemaps are a standard XML protocol that lists all pages within a website – major search engines use sitemaps as a guide around a website, to help them find all the pages that they should be indexing.

Trove uses sitemaps in a similar way, trying to capture each page identified within a sitemap as a record. If a page doesn't have valid data to create a record, then this is identified and dropped in the harvesting process. If a page doesn't appear in a sitemap, then it will not be harvested.

Many web hosting platforms, such as WordPress or Drupal, include sitemap functionality either by default or as a simple plugin.



Custom API

[VNMU:]Museum Victoria API Specimen records

Contributor Details

Notes



Connection Settings

Data Store Settings

Edit Connection Settings

Harvest Type:	API
Base URL	https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/api/search?recordtype=
API key	
Records per page	100
Other parameters	2
Name : 1	start_page
Name : 2	collection
Value : 1	0
Value : 2	specimen
Harvest date format	yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z'
Rate limit	
API Response	
Response format	JSON
Location of total record count	/LinkedList/headers/totalResults
Location of record element	/LinkedList/response
Logging	1
Stylesheet	[VNMU:] Museum Victoria API [VMUS_API_Call.xsl]
Log any value located under element	
Log any value located under element	1
Name : 1	

NLA Harvester working with Museum Victoria's custom API.

Trove's harvesting software also has the ability to work with your organisation's custom API, if you have one.

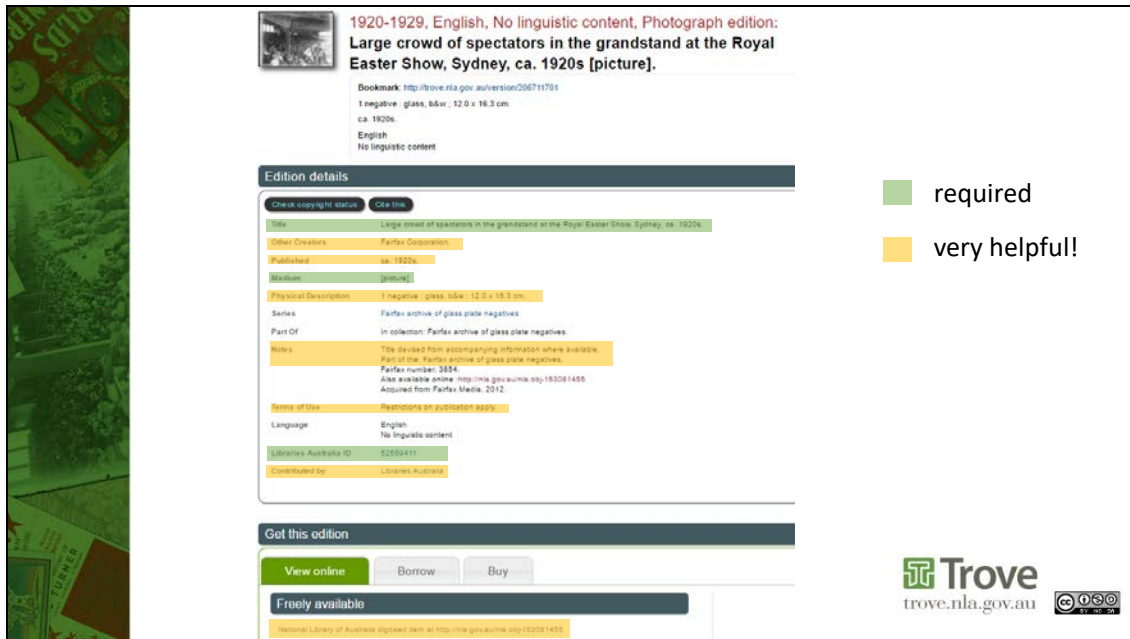
We're best placed to work with APIs that:

- are RESTful,
- offer XML or JSON output,
- output Dublin Core or similar standard metadata,
- include notification of deleted records,
- can limit the number of records returned per request to less than 100
- can paginate through results,
- can provide incremental harvests (i.e. "show me all records updated since 2017-05-01"),
- provide all metadata fields in the search results without a second call for the full individual record.

None of these are hard and fast rules. They simply make setup and maintenance easier for Trove, minimise the number of calls to your API, and ensure Trove and your system remain in sync.

Integrating with any custom API requires specialised work by the Trove team. Therefore, this process can take longer to setup than other standardised harvesting methods. You'll also be required to keep us updated of any changes you make to your API.

Please [contact us](#) to discuss how Trove can work with your API.



1920-1929, English, No linguistic content, Photograph edition:
Large crowd of spectators in the grandstand at the Royal Easter Show, Sydney, ca. 1920s [picture].

Bookmark: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/version/206711701>
 1 negative : glass, b&w. : 12.0 x 16.3 cm.
 ca. 1920s.
 English
 No linguistic content

Edition details

Check copyright status. [Cite this](#)

Title Large crowd of spectators in the grandstand at the Royal Easter Show, Sydney, ca. 1920s

Other Creators Fairfax Corporation

Published ca. 1920s

Medium photograph

Physical Description 1 negative : glass, b&w. : 12.0 x 16.3 cm

Series Fairfax archive of glass plate negatives

Part Of In collection: Fairfax archive of glass plate negatives

Notes Title devised from accompanying information where available.
 Part of the Fairfax archive of glass plate negatives.
 Fairfax number: 3554
 Also available online: <http://nla.gov.au/nla:obj/193081455>
 Acquired from Fairfax Media, 2012

Terms of Use Revisions on publication apply

Language English
 No linguistic content

Libraries Australia ID 52950415

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[Source: Library of Australia \(object: obj:obj/193081455\)](#)

required
 very helpful!

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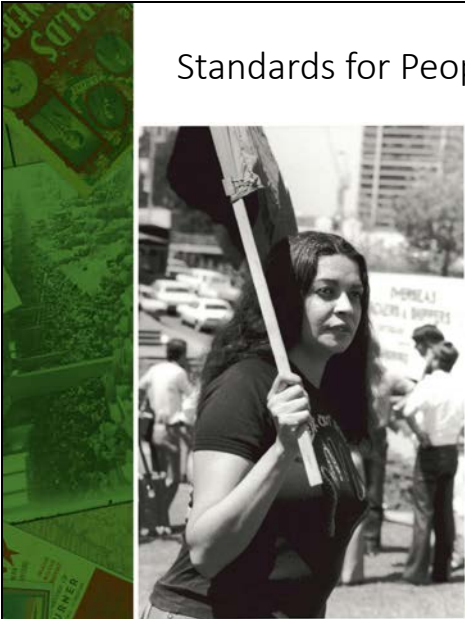
Once you have your content available online, what information does a record need to have for it to be added to Trove? The good news is that there are **only three fields** that are compulsory for a Trove record. These are:

- A title or description.
- The format- such as whether the item is a book, photograph etc.
- A unique identifier for the item (within your collection).

Having said this, the more information that can be included, the better the record will appear in Trove – so if you can also include a description of the item, the creator, dates and associated subjects, these all increase the likelihood of someone finding the item when searching Trove.

As with any search engine, Trove relies on words contained within a record to find the record. We are very happy to give advice on how your records will appear in Trove, and how to make them as discoverable as possible.

Standards for People and Organisation records



Marcia Langton, activist, academic, National Land Rights Action, Brisbane, 1982, **Juno Gomes**.

Contributors

- Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS)
- Australian Women's Register
- Libraries Australia
- ORCID

Langton, Marcia (1951-)

Also known as: Langton, Marcia; Langton, Marcia Lynne (Professor) (1951-); Langton, Marcia Lynne (1951-)

Field of activity: Academic, Activist, Indigenous Studies

Libraries Australia: <http://nla.gov.au/nla:aut-an36128420>

NLA Persistent Identifier: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.party-615464> [Cite this](#)

Biographies

- Australian Women's Register
- ORCID

Related people and organisations

- ORCID
- University of Melbourne
- University of Queensland
- Macquarie University
- Australian National University


Resources for Marcia Langton

Selected Resources (127) | Resources by (176) | Resources about (80)

Selected resources (127)

- Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Philosophical Inquiry

ive
Trove | trove.nla.gov.au



The guidelines for records we've just covered are for resources in the bibliographic zones in Trove. Records contributed to the People and Organisations zone have a different set of rules.

This zone includes records about people and organisations from sources such as the Australian Dictionary of Biography, through to research profiles in ORCID, and includes all persistent identifiers. These records can then be extracted from Trove to enrich your organisation's records.

Records in this zone are in the [Encoded Archival Context - Corporate Bodies, Persons, and Families \(EAC-CPF\)](#) format.

There are some mandatory fields to allow these to be ingested and reduce manual intervention, which are:

- agencyCode (ISIL or NUC Symbol) – assigned by us,
- fromDate – birth date or date the organisation began,
- nameEntry – first name/surname or name of organisation,
- toDate – death date or date the organisation ceased to function,
- recordId – an identifier for the record about the person or organisation.

There are other fields within the standards that can also be included to improve these records and how they appear in Trove. Please see our [help pages](#) or [contact us](#) for more assistance in creating records for this zone.



So now that you're aware of the different pathways to share your records into Trove, how do you make those records stand out?



Discoverability – making your data stand out from the crowd

*Student using microscope,
1950s, Swinburne University
of Technology.*

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Discoverability is the ability of something, especially a piece of content or information, to be found. In the context of this presentation, we're referring to how easily a user can find your collections in Trove and how easily they can understand what they've found from looking at the records.

The quality of your metadata directly affects this and in Trove's experience, there are few things we've found that significantly improve discoverability.

Linktype – the Trove Flag

<identifier linktype="fulltext">

<identifier linktype="restricted">

<identifier linktype="notonline">

32


When a record contains a link, Trove is able to flag whether the link is to a freely available item, something that requires a subscription or sign on to access, or even if the link is to a related resource such as a finding aid.


To do this, we use a 'linktype' flag, shown in the example above.

This flag is added to records as they are loaded into Trove, and this involves a certain amount of guesswork. For example, if a record came from a university repository known to be open access, we add our "fulltext" flag. In cases where we know the repository to be restricted, we add a "restricted" flag.

We don't always guess correctly, and this sometimes means that Trove will show as item as being freely available when it may be restricted or not online. We know this is frustrating for our users.

The problem is that there are a wide variety of different ways that organisations show whether a record is open access. For Trove to be able to accurately show which records are open access, we need a single flag implemented across all organisations and we'd rather this be a flag that is recognised internationally, and not just for Trove.





2005-03-01, English, Article, Journal or magazine

article edition:

BUSHFIRE BULLETIN


Bookmark: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/version/230341401>

article:
Journal
99 words
2005-03-01
English

<dc:identifier><http://nla.gov.au/nla.pic-an9186335-t></dc:identifier>

vs.

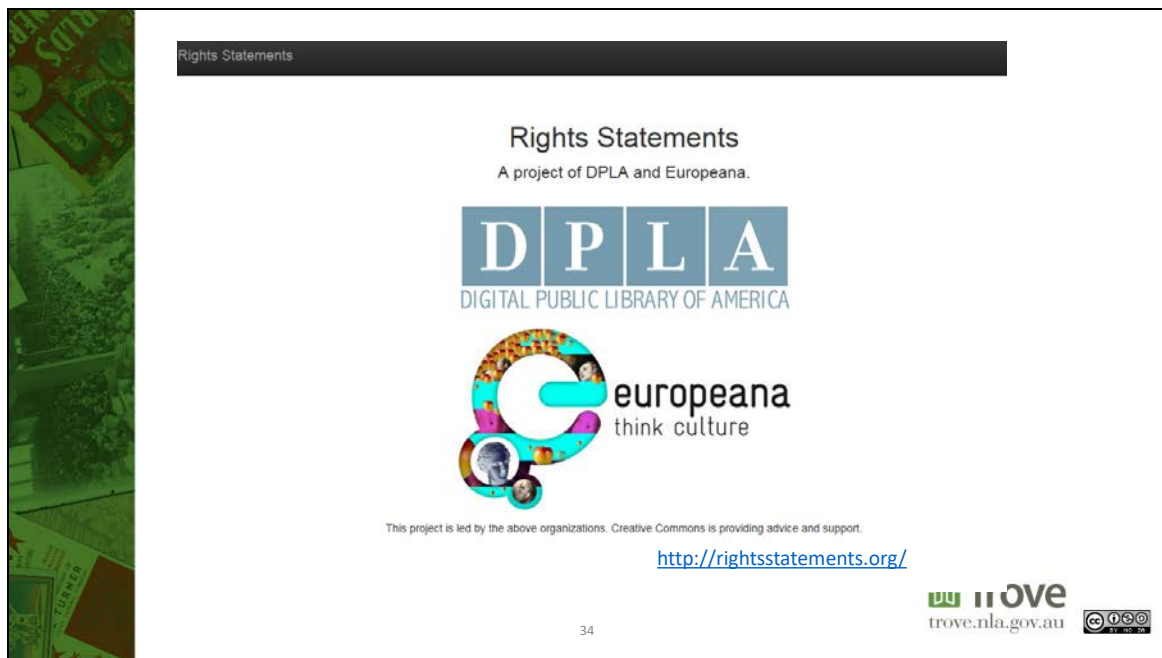
<dc:identifier
 linktype="thumbnail"><http://nla.gov.au/nla.pic-an9186335-t></dc:identifier>



In addition to the linktypes that allow us to flag if an item is freely available or restricted, we also have a linktype related to the inclusion of thumbnail images in a record.

This linktype is not restricted to items that are pictures or objects. For example, a journal could include a thumbnail image of the cover, or a book could include an image of the author. The image just has to be related to the item.


We know records with thumbnail images are more visually attractive and useful to users, and can help your record stand out from the crowd. It's important to note that Trove doesn't save a copy of thumbnail images from records, and instead links to them live on the website where the record is hosted.



We understand that determining usage rights for items in your collections can be complex. However, providing clear statements around how items can be reused will encourage users to confidently engage with your collections and better understand any restrictions.



To assist with how to create and apply usage statements, there are websites such as Creative Commons and a project from DPLA and Europeana called Rights Statements Dot Org that are working towards creating a standardised set of statements that can be applied. We've included links to these websites later in this presentation.

These standardised statements will not necessarily cover all copyright and usage situations. However they do include such complexities as an item in your collection that may seem to be out of copyright due to the date of creation, but has contractual requirements attached to it that restrict usage.



Additional data

- DOIs
- ORCIDs
- ISBNs
- ISSNs
- NISO

 Trove
trove.nla.gov.au 

Other metadata can also be provided to Trove to improve discoverability of records.

These include:

- DOIs

Digital Object Identifiers

In computing, a Digital Object Identifier or DOI is a persistent identifier or handle used to uniquely identify objects, standardized by the ISO. An implementation of the Handle System, DOIs are in wide use to identify academic, professional, and government information, such as journal articles, research reports and data sets, and official publications. They have also been used to identify other types of information resources such as commercial videos.

- ORCIDs

ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes individual researchers and is integrated in research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission. This supports automated links between you and your professional activities, ensuring your academic work is correctly recognised.

- ISBNs

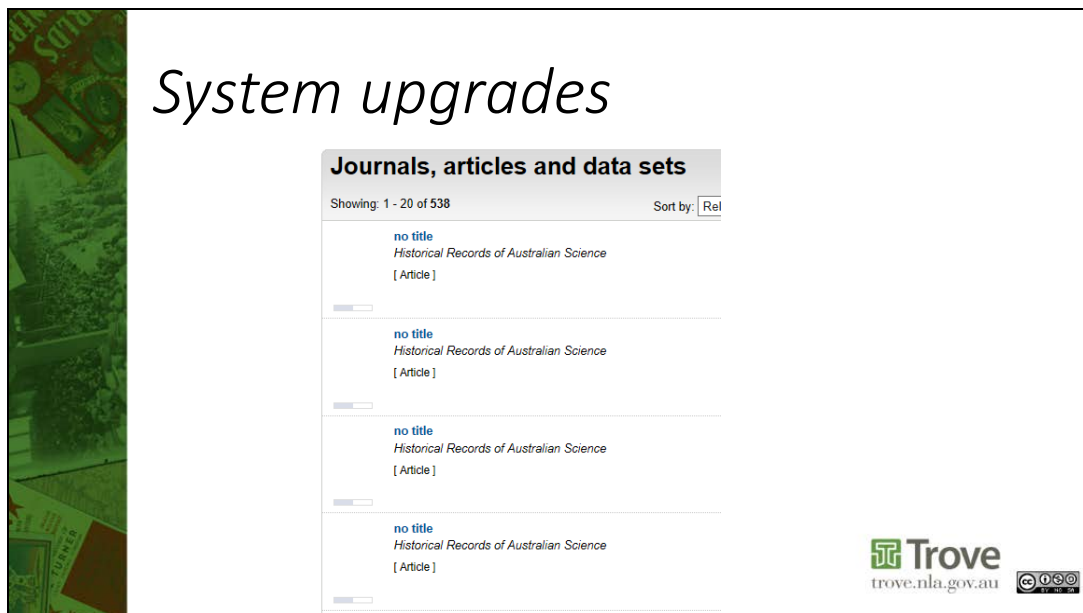
International Standard Book Number

- ISSNs

International Standard Serial Number

- NISO

This covers standards such as `licence_ref` and `free_to_read`, which Trove will be working with in future.



The final important issue to discuss about content partnership is system changes. We're aware that system changes and upgrades are very common in most organisations. But if we link to your records, and we're not informed of system changes, this can cause problems for Trove users.

In the example shown above, the field we were capturing title information from changed name on the host's system. This meant our harvesting software could no longer capture titles, and although these particular items do include citation data for the items described, we have no idea what the actual content is when we see it in Trove.

Depending on the changes made to a system we could lose anything – information like titles and the link to the object will have the most impact, but loss of any data that was previously being contributed has the potential to negatively impact the user experience of Trove or render your collection unfindable in Trove.

This includes something as simple as changing where your thumbnail images are stored. As mentioned earlier, Trove does not save copies of thumbnail images, we simply look to your website, so if you change the location and don't let us know, it is likely that thumbnails, and potentially links to your items, will end up broken.

If you change something about your content, let us know in advance so that we can make sure that everything continues to display in Trove as it should.

More information can be found on content partnerships on Trove's [Partners page](#). This includes more specific guidance for both [smaller collections](#) and [larger collections](#).



Before moving on to digitisation partnerships, you might be wondering how to find your collections within Trove, once you've begun sharing your collections with us.

Advanced search

Library
Return only items that are located at

There are no libraries defined for this search. Use the search box below to find and add libraries to limit your search:

Enter the name of a library or institution
Australian National University

Eg. State Library

3 Matching locations
Select the locations you wish to limit your search to from the list below.
Select: **All None**

☐ Australian National University
including: ☐ ANU Archives Program. [ANU.NB] [\[Open to the public\]](#)
☐ Art & Music Library. [AIA] [\[Open to the public\]](#)
☐ Australian Dictionary of Biography Online. [ANU.ADBO] [\[Open to the public\]](#)
☐ Australian National University Library. [ANU] [\[Open to the public\]](#)
including: ☐ Astronomy Branch Library. [ANU.MS] [\[May not be open to the public\]](#)
including: ☐ Siding Springs. [ANU.SS] [\[Open to the public\]](#)

This information can be found in our [Advanced Search page](#).

Within the section that allows you to specify Library, you can search for your organisation and tick a box to limit your search to only your organisation's records in Trove. In some cases, you can limit searching to particular sub-collections of your organisation if they have been harvested separately, such as in the example of the Australian National University shown above.

Finding your collections in Trove: API

National Health and Medical Research
Council demonstrating open access
using Trove's API

<http://www.nhmrc.gov.au/grants-funding/research-funding-statistics-and-data/nhmrc-analysis-australian-health-and-medical-res>

NHMRC-Funded Research Publications

As part of NHMRC's implementation of its open access policy, we would like to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the research publications supported by NHMRC funding. We would also like to ensure the greatest possible access to these publications. The combination of early dissemination and greater access will help to maximise the benefits derived from the results of research.

The National Library of Australia works with most of NHMRC's administering institutions to bring together their research outputs in a single place - Trove. Trove provides a free search platform to help the public find the journal articles, book chapters, conference papers and much more created by Australian researchers.

Below is a search of just the NHMRC-funded publications in Trove. Type in your search term and click the "Submit" button to see all relevant articles. Click through to read the original publication on the institution's website.

Note: Some articles have a 12 month embargo from the date of publication and you may not be able to read them right away. Contact the institution directly to see if they can provide you with a working copy. While not every NHMRC-funded research publication is available in Trove yet, the coverage is growing every day so if you don't find what you're looking for the first time, repeat your search a few weeks later.

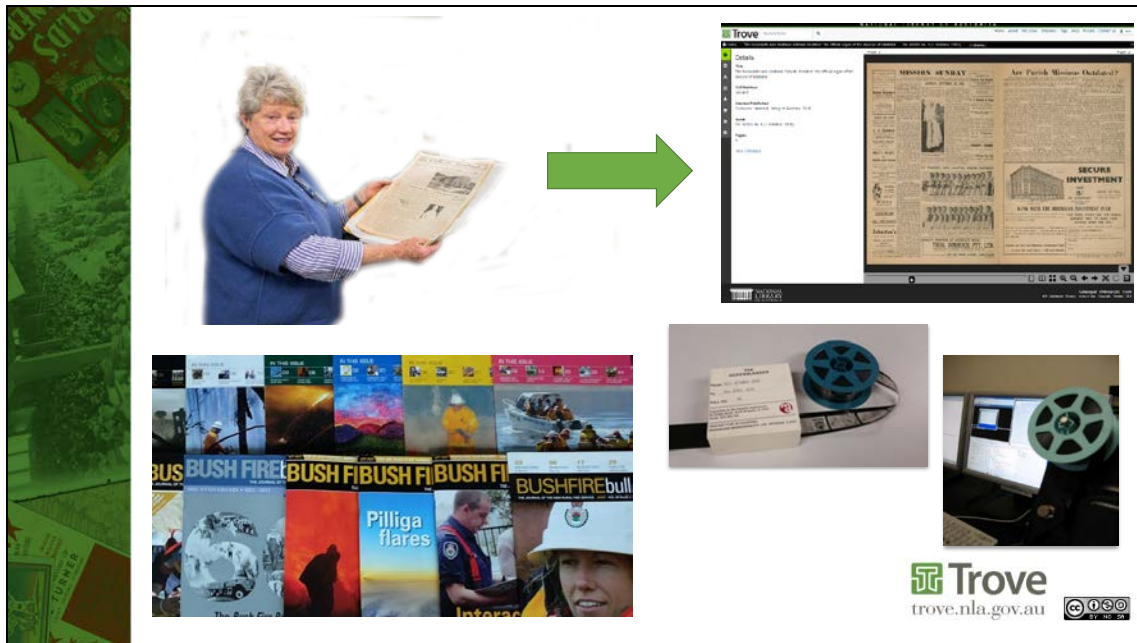
The screenshot shows the Trove search interface. At the top is the Trove logo. Below it is a large search input field. Underneath the input field is the text "Enter Trove search term:". To the right of the input field is a "Zone" dropdown menu, which is currently set to "article". Below the dropdown menu is the text "Limit results by zone:". At the bottom right of the search area is a blue "SUBMIT" button.

Collections can also be made discoverable through the Trove API, where you, or other organisations can create a website to search specific subsets of Trove's data.

This example is from the NHMRC, and is an interface that only searches for items that have been flagged in Trove as being funded by an NHMRC grant.



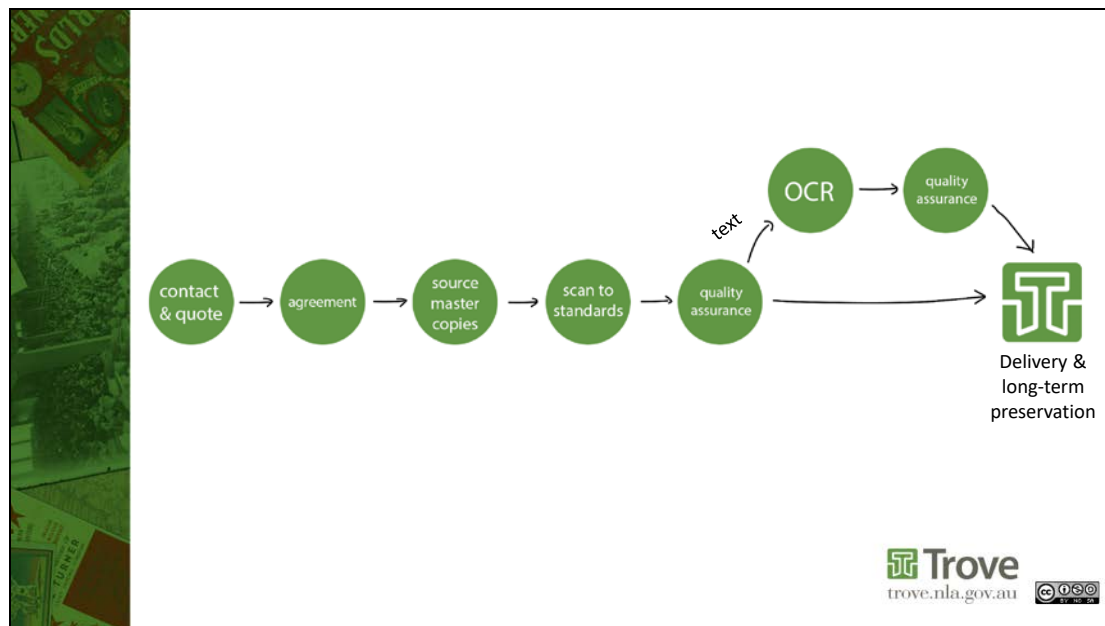
The second way into Trove is through a digitisation partnership – this is where we work with you to digitise your collections, so that they can be preserved within the National Library of Australia’s digital repository and delivered through Trove.



It's important to note that a digitisation partnership involves much more than scanning pages.

We provide end-to-end support for digitising, preserving and delivering Australian newspapers, journals and books, and since 2010 we have partnered with many organisations to digitise content.

One of the key things we offer is access to specialised equipment that captures digital images to the standards required for long-term preservation. This also give users the best possible experience of your collection. We use automatic book scanners, large format item scanners and microfilm scanners, all of which significantly improve the efficiency and quality of digitisation.



The process of a digitisation partnership is as follows – first we enter into an agreement with you to digitise the content. We then obtain the source copy – which may be hard copies or microfilm depending on the content.

For some content, like newspapers, our preferred source is microfilm. There are two reasons for this. The first is that the fragility of historic newspapers means any additional handling can significantly reduce their lifespan, so by using microfilm we do not need to handle the newspapers. The second is efficiency – a single page from a broadsheet newspaper can take up to 20 minutes to digitise, depending on its condition. In comparison, a microfilm roll containing 1000 pages of a newspaper can be digitised in as little as 10 minutes.

Once we have the source copy, we use this to create the digitised items. Any content with text also goes through Optical Character Recognition (OCR) to make it fully text searchable. Once this has been checked, we can then make it available for discovery and delivery through Trove.

We also maintain a digital copy for long-term preservation, optimised to withstand inevitable future changes in standards and technologies for digital content.

Further information, including details on our pricing model for digitisation partnerships, is available on the [digitisation partners section](#) of our website.

Digitising Art in Australia



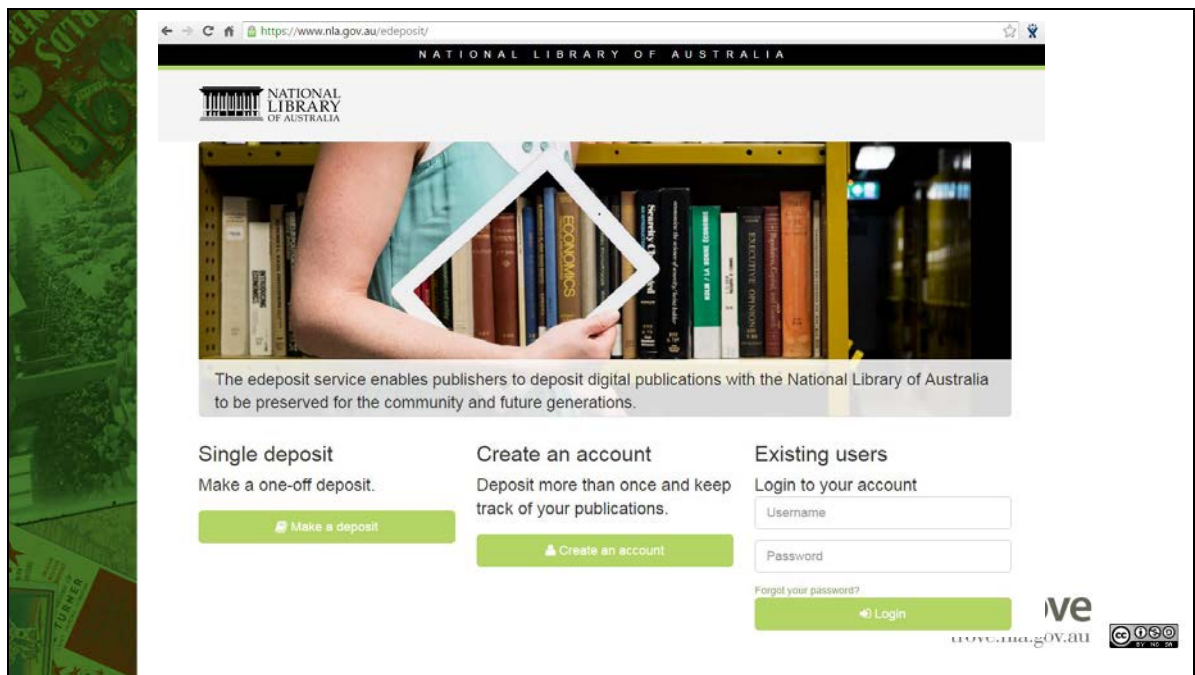
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One example of a recent digitisation partnership was in 2016 with the University of Wollongong and the University of New South Wales. Both partnered with the National Library to digitise *Art in Australia* – a significant early 20th century art magazine. For this project, the universities supplied the digital images, digitised to the National Library's specifications.

The University of New South Wales held almost a complete collection and contributed 47 issues to the digitisation project. Once the digitised images had been received, the National Library completed additional processing including OCR, allowing this significant resource to be full-text searchable. Overall, the digitisation project took three months to complete, and 9,960 pages of *Art in Australia* are now being delivered through Trove.



The final pathway to Trove is through our edeposit service.




Items contributed through the [edeposit service](https://www.nla.gov.au/edeposit/) are delivered through Trove, and can be made available immediately, or at a future time.

Further information about the kinds of content that can be deposited through this service, and options for delivery through Trove can be found in the [legal deposit section](#) of the National Library's website.



Last of all, once we've worked with you to add your collections to Trove, we like to promote these collections to our communities.




Spin me a yarn sailor, 1946,
The Argus.

Trove shared Cumberland Library Service's photo
17 February · 🌐

If you're in the Cumberland area of Sydney this coming Monday, you might be interested in the session on Trove at the Merrylands Library.

Holroyd Family History Group

FINDING A FAMILY MEMBER ON TROVE





MONDAY 20 FEBRUARY
10:00AM TO 1:00PM
MULTIPURPOSE ROOM,
MERRYLANDS LIBRARY.
EVERYONE WELCOME
TO ATTEND

Looking for information involving your family that might have been reported in newspapers? Bring along a photo of the person you were researching, with the article you found using Trove and discuss with the Holroyd Family History Group.

Cumberland Library Service
16 February · 🌐


Like Page

Looking to discuss & learn about family history research? Come along and join the Holroyd Family History Group this month to discuss Trove!






Promoting your collections allows our Trove community to find out about the wonderful new collections that we have in Trove, but also helps to find new audiences for your collections. We love to know what impact a collection has had on a community and to share that impact – to inspire and delight, recognize your contribution, and to report on the success of these partnerships with our broader community.

If you have a significant story about your experiences with Trove, your collections and communities, we welcome guest blog posts to help spread these stories.



- Digitisation partnerships: andp@nla.gov.au, (02) 6262 1005
- Content partnerships: trove.nla.gov.au/contact
- twitter.com/TroveAustralia
- nla.gov.au/blogs/trove
- facebook.com/TroveAustralia/
- General news elist: To subscribe email sympa@nla.gov.au with the subject 'subscribe trove-announce'
- Content partner elist



Here are the details on how to contact the Trove team regarding anything we've mentioned in this presentation:

- Digitisation partnerships: andp@nla.gov.au, (02) 6262 1005
- Content partnerships: trove.nla.gov.au/contact
- Twitter: twitter.com/TroveAustralia
- Trove Blog: nla.gov.au/blogs/trove
- Facebook: facebook.com/TroveAustralia/

The photo on the right is our current Trove team – making a “T” for Trove.

Here is a list of external resources, including the copyright information that we mentioned earlier, that you may also find useful:

General Resources

- GLAM Peak resources – www.digitalcollections.org.au
- Trove Content and Digitisation partner information - <http://help.nla.gov.au/trove/content-partners>
- Libraries Australia - <http://www.nla.gov.au/librariesaustralia/>
- Keeping up to date with Copyright - <http://www.digital.org.au/>
- Australian Copyright Council - <http://www.copyright.org.au>
- Rights statements - <http://rightsstatements.org/>
- Creative Commons - <http://creativecommons.org.au/>
- Sitemaps - <http://www.sitemaps.org/>

QLD-specific links (from Brisbane and Toowoomba Roadshows)

- Digitisation Toolkit - <http://www.slq.qld.gov.au/resources/qld-history/connect/connected-collection-of-queensland-memory/digitisation-toolkit>
- Community Heritage Digitisation Offer - <http://www.slq.qld.gov.au/resources/publishers/community-heritage-digitisation-offer>
- Sign-up for *Queensland Memory* e-newsletter - <http://www.slq.qld.gov.au/resources/qld-history/jol-collections/queensland-memory-enewsletter>