Minitex

A Publication of the Minitex Digitization, Cataloging & Metadata Education Unit

DIGITIZATION, CATALOGING & METADATA MAILING

March

Cataloging & Metadata

Schema.org Pilot Project

Sara Ring, Minitex/DCME

Have you heard of Schema.org? Perhaps only in reference to OCLC's summer 2012 announcement that stated all the records in WorldCat.org have been "marked up" with schema.org? The original announcement was printed in the July/August *Mailing*:

www.minitex.umn.edu/Communications/Mailing/2012/07JulyAugust.pdf

Since then, I have been thinking about the significance of this announcement and often would wonder what I could do to learn more about schema.org. What value does it hold for libraries? For end users? I decided to try a small pilot at Minitex to learn more about schema.org and to find out how feasible it is to "mark up" and expose our library data on the web.

What Is Schema.org?

The Schema.org initiative—launched in 2011 by Google, Bing and Yahoo! and later joined by Yandex (Russian Search Engine) provides a core vocabulary for markup that helps search engines and other web crawlers better understand the data on your website. For example, you might have a library web page with a list of new dvds you have added to your collection. HTML tags only tell browsers how to display/format the content on your page. Using a simplified example, you might have the movie title, "Argo," in a list on your webpage and have it marked up like so:

```
<ul>
<li>Argo</li>
</ul>
```

However, the HTML doesn't provide information about what is meant by "Argo." Is it a place, a movie, or a name? It doesn't tell a search engine anything other than "this is a string of text (Argo) that appears in a list. By using schema.org vocabulary along with the microdata format (tags introduced with HTML 5), you can add meaning to your HTML content that is more understandable to search engines. This concept of structured data isn't new to library staff who work with MARC records. We code the descriptive text found in our bibliographic databases in the MARC format so our library systems can make sense of the data and display it to end users in various ways.

Search engines are using the schema.org marked up content on the web in very interesting ways! Let's take a look at an example. If you look at Figure 1 on the the next page, you will see a list of recipes resulting from a search I performed in Google using the keywords: *lasagna recipe*.

Notice that though it is not the top result, the recipe appearing second in the list, "World's Best Lasagna Recipe," gives me more information up front to help me decide whether to click through to the website or not. I know it has a 4.8 star rating from 7,315 reviews, it will take approximately 3 hours and 15 min. to

make, and has 448 calories per serving.

What you are seeing in Figure 1 is Google's Rich Snippet information, and it is only possible because the website, allrecipes.com, marked up their content using schema.org and microdata. Tip: An easy way to tell if a site is using structured data is to copy the website url into Google's structured data testing tool:

www.google.com/webmasters/tools/richsnippets

When I copy the allrecipes.com lasagna recipe url (allrecipes.com/recipe/worlds-best-lasagna) into this tool, I'm presented with a labeled view of the schema.org/ microdata. It shows the schema.org "type" used and "property" information. The schema.org type "recipe" was used on the lasagna recipe webpage. The schema.org properties used are listed underneath the type information. Here are just some of the properties used for our lasagna recipe webpage:

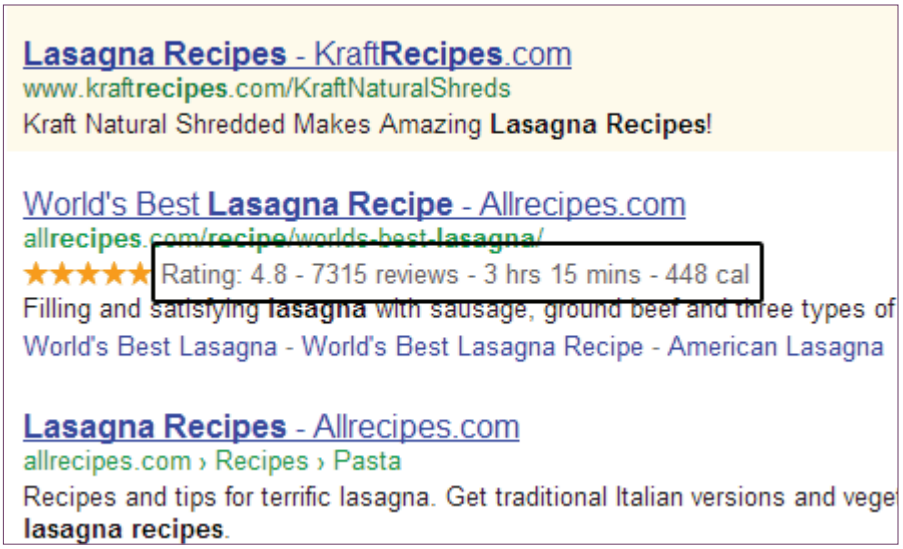

Figure 1: Recipe Search Results in Google

- image
- name
- aggregaterating
- description
- author
- recipeyield
- ingredients
- preptime
- cooktime
- totaltime
- nutrition

Google is able to pull out some of this information in their Rich Snippet view search results (see Figure 1 above), in particular, *aggregaterating*, *totaltime*, and *nutrition*.

Let's look at one other way that Google is making use of structured data. Here I've searched Google for the movie "Argo." The information that appears on the right side of the page is being pulled from the Internet Movie Database, imdb.com.

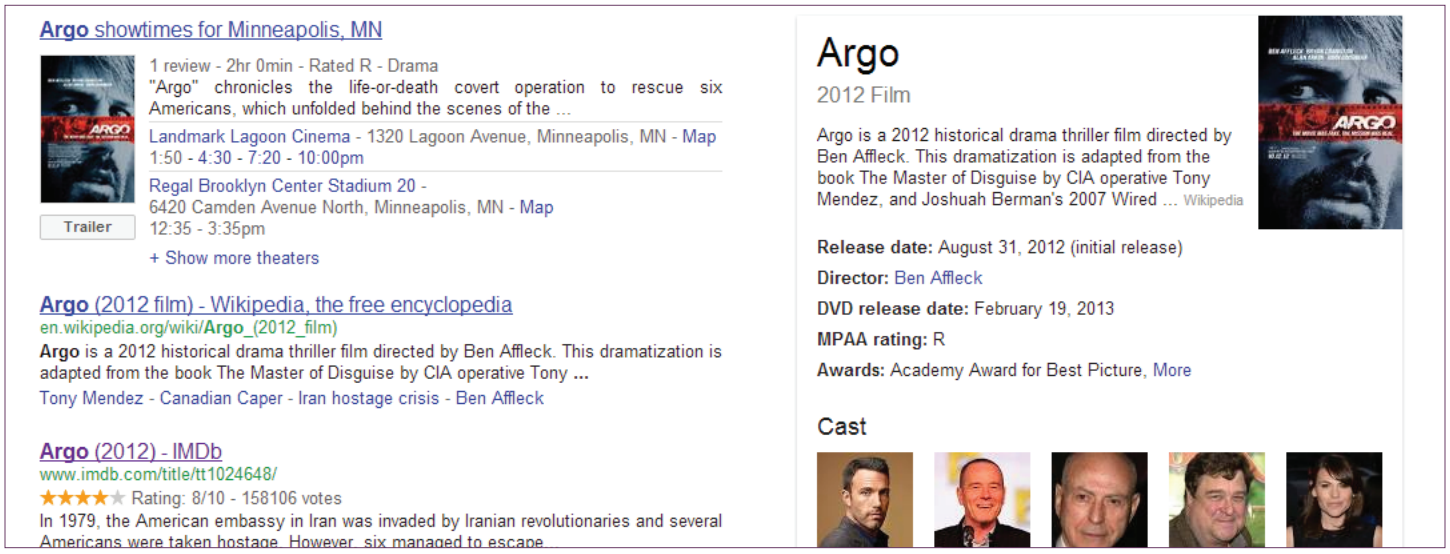

Figure 2: Google Knowledge Graph

And, guess what? If you go to the imdb.com page for Argo and look at their HTML, they are also using schema.org and microdata to mark up their content. The Argo movie information that you are seeing in Figure 2 is part of Google's Knowledge Graph project:

www.google.com/insidesearch/features/search/knowledge.html

Marking up your webpages using schema.org/microdata will not necessarily improve your search engine rankings. What it will do is provide more information up front to end users and probably increase click-throughs to your website from the major search engines. And, it will allow for search engines to make sense of your information/data in new and interesting ways, like the Rich Snippet and Google Knowledge Graph projects mentioned earlier in this article.

How It Works

As I mentioned earlier, I wanted to experiment with the schema.org vocabulary to find out how steep the learning curve was and, hopefully to glean some of the benefits for using it. I have noticed that there hasn't been a lot in the literature on using and implementing schema.org/microdata within a library context.

I first met with our IT staff at Minitex, and they were very interested in trying out the process. We have a collection of about 17 oral history interview recordings with library staff from our region on our website, and I thought this type of content might be ideal to start with. I worked with our web developer to mark up just one Minitex oral history webpage:

www.minitex.umn.edu/40th/Baldwin.aspx

We first took a look at the commonly used Schema.org types. They are:

- Creative works (CreativeWork, Book, Movie, MusicRecording, Recipe)
- Embedded non-text objects: AudioObject, ImageObject, VideoObject
- Event
- Organization
- Person
- Place
- Product
- Review

Next, we looked at the existing content on the Minitex Oral History interview page for Jerry Baldwin. We decided that the most logical Schema.org type to use for the Jerry Baldwin Interview page was *CreativeWork*.

We were then able to look at all the allowable schema.org properties that could be used under the *CreativeWork* type. This included properties like:

- description (description of the item)
- about (subject matter of content)
- image (url of an image of the item)
- dateCreated (the date on which the *CreativeWork* was created)

We also had audio files linked to and described on this page, so we were able to use properties like this for the .mp3 and streaming files:

- bitrate (bitrate of media object)
- contentSize (file size in mega/kilo bytes)
- duration (duration of audio recording)

After deciding on what schema.org type and properties to use for our webpage content, our web developer went ahead and edited the HTML to embed the microdata and schema.org terms. If you wish to view the mark up, look at the source view of this page:

www.minitex.umn.edu/40th/Baldwin.aspx

Using the Google Structured Data Testing Tool, here's a quick snapshot that will give you a sense of the properties we used for the page:

Item

type:	http://schema.org/creativework
property:	
name:	Jerry Baldwin Interview
creator:	Minitex
thumbnailurl:	http://www.minitex.umn.edu/40th/Images/Baldwin.jpg
image:	https://www.minitex.umn.edu/40th/Images/Baldwin.jpg
description:	Jerry Baldwin's first library job was as a student at the St. Paul Campus Library (now Magrath Library). From there, he went to library school at the University of Minnesota, and, then, on...
about:	Jerry Baldwin
contributor:	Sara Ring
publisher:	Minitex
datecreated:	July 1, 2011
copyrightholder:	Minitex

Item

type:	http://schema.org/audioobject
property:	
contenturl:	https://mediamill.cla.umn.edu/mediam
name:	Jerry Baldwin Interview
description:	High Quality
encodingformat	MP3
bitrate:	128kbps
contentsize:	32.2 MB
duration:	35:10

To learn the whole process, it took about four hours (it took our web developer, Scott Hreha, about 30 minutes to manually add the schema.org microdata to the page the first time). If we were to mark up the oral history pages, we now have a template, and it wouldn't take nearly as much time.

What we concluded was that it was relatively easy to learn and to do. Because we chose to mark up the page as a *CreativeWork* with *AudioObjects*, we gleaned no immediate benefit from the project. That is, when we looked at the search results before and after, the information being pulled out and displayed within the search results was the same. It is my impression that the schema.org item types that are currently being used by Google in Rich Snippets and the Google Knowledge Graph tend to be video (movies), recipes, and events. That is not to say that this information will not be used by the major search engines in the future, and this shouldn't be the only deciding factor when considering using schema.org/microdata.

OCLC And Schema.org

As mentioned at the start of this article, OCLC has marked up the records in WorldCat.org using schema.org terms. This means that the bibliographic data in WorldCat.org is now available for use by web crawlers that can make use of the metadata in their search indexes and other applications (wouldn't it be great to see WorldCat bibliographic data incorporated into the Google Knowledge Graph?!). Our library catalogs and other bibliographic resources are mostly hidden to search engines as they are now. The point of marking up your library resources in this way is to expose your data beyond the library community and on the web.

Schema.org does have a *Book* type and properties associated with it. But, there are some properties that are not included in the schema.org vocabulary that are needed for the WorldCat.org data, such as holdings count and carrier type. OCLC is working with the Schema.org community to develop and add a set of vocabulary extensions to WorldCat data. Schema.org is working with a number of other industries to provide similar sets of extensions for other specific use cases. The most recently announced community was Good Relations (an e-commerce schema):

blog.schema.org/2012/11/good-relations-and-schemaorg.html

Richard Wallis, technology evangelist at OCLC, states on his blog (http://dataliberate.com/2012/11/the-correct-end-of-your-telescope-viewing-schema-org-adoption):

> *My personal hope being that the resulting proposals, if and when adopted by Schema.org, will enable libraries, publishers, interest groups, universities, retailers, OCLC, and others to not only publish data about their resources in a way that the search engines can understand, but also have a light weight way to interconnect them to each other and authoritative identifiers for place, name, subject, etc., that will help us begin to form a distributed web of bibliographic data*

I would like to see more libaries marking up their content for the web using schema.org/microdata. It is another way to put our information in the path where the users already are—on the web. In addition to marking up library catalog records, I could see schema.org markup being used on library webpages that post events, book reviews, new materials added to the collection, and subject lists. Schema.org isn't a large enough vocabulary to fully describe our rich library resources, but it is what is supported by all the major search engines, and that says a lot!

I'll also note that there are a few applications and tools starting to emerge that make marking up your content with schema.org terms even easier. I've listed a few below.

Drupal module

drupal.org/project/schemaorg

Wordpress plugins

wordpress.org/extend/plugins/tags/schemaorg

Microdata generator

www.microdatagenerator.com ■

Cataloging & Metadata

RDA Notes

Mark K. Ehlert, Minitex/DCME

RDA Implementation

Before digging into the details, I want to point to a message MARCIVE's Mary Mastraccio posted to the AUTOCAT electronic listserv in response to a question on RDA preparations. Her comments later appeared on the RDA Toolkit Blog. I recommend all catalogers give it a read:

www.rdatoolkit.org/blog/511

RDA Implementation: LC

By the time you receive this issue of the *Mailing*, the Library of Congress RDA implementation date of March 31 will be just around the corner. What does this mean for catalogers?

- LC's implementation date applies only to the Library of Congress. Other libraries can set their own start-up date.
- LC's implementation refers to their original cataloging— i.e., all new cataloging, whether for recent materials or old materials,—will be done using RDA. Other libraries' definitions of *RDA implementation* appear to follow this same lead.
- When LC copy catalogers encounter AACR2 records, they, more often than not, will check it over and move the record into their catalog. Other institutions will mirror this workflow, though the occasional flipping of an older record to RDA form is certainly an option.

When LC makes the move, the number of RDA bibliographic records with the "DLC" moniker in the 040 field will certainly increase. However, there are plenty of AACR2 records from LC still in the pipeline, so the change will not be sharply apparent on Monday morning, April 1. Bear in mind too that LC's output concentrates on print format materials; those who handle, say, audiovisual works may or may not see an increase in RDA records for those materials, as it's unknown how many other libraries have opted to match LC's implementation date.

Nor does LC or any other library that I'm aware of have plans to institute large-scale flipping projects to convert older bibliographic records already in the catalog to fully-compliant RDA forms. Just as many catalogs still have AACR1 records or those built following the even older ALA cataloging rules, LC's catalog like so many others will continue to incorporate AACR2 and RDA records into the mix.

RDA Implementation: OCLC

Speaking of flipping, OCLC members should be aware of a new RDA cataloging policy that is set to take effect on March 31. It lays out the expectations for both original and copy cataloging under RDA in the WorldCat environment:

www.oclc.org/en-US/rda/new-policy.html

The opening paragraph makes plain that OCLC is not forcing its membership to shift over to RDA exclusively—new AACR2 records will continue to be a part of the WorldCat database along with their RDA

cousins. Nevertheless, the paragraph after reiterates OCLC's single master record policy: one record per thing cataloged, parallel language records excepted.

With two cataloging rulebooks employed side-by-side over the short term (and even medium term), catalogers—especially those who work with copy—will need to be aware of *both* AACR2 and RDA instructions. The more notable differences:

- AACR2 expects sentence case when transcribing; RDA prefers sentence case, but is open to other formatting options, like matching letter-case (e.g., *TITLES* in all caps).
- AACR2 uses *[sic]* and *[i.e. ...]* to denote errors; RDA expects transcription of errors as found and corrections elsewhere in the record (e.g., 246 field).
- AACR2 uses the GMD (245 $h); RDA uses the 336, 337, and 338 fields.
- AACR2 employs the "rule of three" in the statement of responsibility when more than three play the same role; RDA expects all names to appear, though allowing for a variation of the "rule of three."
- AACR2 uses the ellipsis-Latin phrase combination ... *[et al.]* when not posting names; RDA typically uses *[and others]* or a variation if not posting names.
- AACR2 generally abridges statement of responsibility information to just the basics; RDA expects the entire statement to appear, though allowing for AACR2-style abridgment.
- AACR2 uses abbreviations and ordinal numbers in the edition statement (250); RDA use strict transcription (e.g., *First edition*).
- AACR2 cataloging uses the MARC 260 field; RDA cataloging uses either the 260 or the 264 field.
- AACR2 generally abridges place of publication and name of publishers information (260); RDA uses strict transcription for the most part here.
- AACR2 expects publication and copyright dates in arabic numbers almost exclusively (260 $c); RDA allows for transcribing dates as found.
- AACR2 uses lowercase "c" and "p" with copyright dates; RDA prefers the copyright symbols © and ℗ or, in a pinch, *copyright* and *phonogram* terms.
- AACR2 uses abbreviations in the 300 field; RDA prefers spelled out terms, although abbreviations for units of time (e.g., *min*. and *sec*.) and of measure (e.g., *in*. and *ft.*) are still allowed.
- AACR2 prefers abbreviations with serial numbering (362); RDA expects strict transcription.
- AACR2 prefers abbreviations with series numbering (490 $v); RDA expects strict transcription (e.g., *volume 23*).
- AACR2 prefers abbreviations with notes (outside of quotations); RDA prefers using spelled out terms (e.g., *title page* and *Introduction*).
- AACR2 limits the kind of relator terms attached to name headings (e.g., *tr.*); RDA prefers, but does not mandate, that designators appear with name headings (e.g., *translator*) (putting aside MARC relator codes on both counts).

I mentioned flipping projects above. As you can see under the "General Material Designations" section (mislabeled *Designators*), these 245 $h terms and phrases will continue to exist in non-RDA records for at least the next three years. Come 2016 or later, these are scheduled to be removed from WorldCat records and replaced with RDA's 336, 337, and 338 fields. [1]

RDA Implementation: Authority Work

One major event affecting the LC Name Authority File is occurring over this very month of March: about 400,000 name and title records are being flipped to RDA via computer. LC has set up a program to chug through about 30,000 records per day, revising headings and adding fields to conform to RDA instructions. Such alterations include: spelling out abbreviations like *Dept*., *arr.*, and the months of the year; converting the Latin *ca*. to the English *approximately*; altering *violoncello* to *cello*; [2] and removing medial *O.T.* and *N.T.* abbreviations from Bible headings. A fuller account of these changes is summarized on pages 7ff. of the following document:

www.loc.gov/aba/rda/pdf/lcnaf_rdaphase.pdf

This automated revision process is expected to end before March 31. From that date forward, all new name and title authority records submitted to the LC Name Authority File must conform to RDA; subject heading records are not covered by this stricture. As of this writing, there is no mechanism available to inform catalogers precisely which authority records have seen or will see changes.

RDA Toolkit Updates

I posed a question to the RDA Toolkit Blog regarding the postponed February RDA update: is this delayed update still a separate action from the big one happening in mid-April? James Hennelly, managing editor of ALA Digital Reference, responded with the following: "At this point it is

1 The hybrid bibliographic records report mentioned in OCLC's policy can be found at the following site under "Hybrid Record Guidelines TG"; see especially pages 6 and 8: www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/rda/RDA%20Task%20Groups.html

2 Based on a March 7, 2013, post to the Music Library Association discussion list, the LC subject heading file will see, among other similar changes, Violoncellists *change to* Cellists *at the same time. A sample of these appear in the LCSH Tentative Monthly List for March 2013:* classificationweb.net/tentative-subjects/1303.html

unlikely that there will be an update prior to April. We will make an announcement on the revised schedule as soon as it is ready."

www.rdatoolkit.org/blog/517#comments

The February update was scheduled to bring in the following:

- A new multilingual interface
- French and German translations of RDA
- Several so-called "fast track" changes to RDA instructions
- "Re-worded" RDA chapters 2 and 3 (which include the bulk of the title-through-last note instructions on describing library materials) [3]
- Revisions and updates to the LC-PCC Policy Statements

Among the updated components scheduled for mid-April:

- Rule changes—most concerning the authority side of cataloging—issued by the Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA at a November 2012 meeting[4]
- Re-worded versions of all remaining chapters and appendices to RDA; so far only the revised renditions of chapter 6 (title headings and authority records) and chapters 9, 10, and 11 (person, family, corporate body headings and authority records) have seen the light of day, with chapters 2 and 3 delayed

I'm dubious all of this will be pushed out at one time next month. Stay tuned for more news on these updates. ■

Cataloging & Metadata

RDA On-site Training in Minnesota

Mark K. Ehlert, Minitex/DCME

Minitex staff have led some on-site RDA training workshops for area library staff over the past few months, introducing catalogers to the new cataloging standard. As we move into spring, these sessions continue at the venues and dates listed below. Point your browser to the links below for workshop descriptions and registration information.

3 See pages 1-2 in the November 2012 issue of the Mailing *for an explanation on RDA re-worded chapters:* z.umn.edu/b1w

4 A technical summary is available here: www.rda-jsc.org/2012JSCmeetingoutcomes.html

RDA: The Basics for Minneapolis

April 5, 2013

Minneapolis Community & Technical College (MCTC)

Minneapolis, MN

z.umn.edu/rdaminneapolis

RDA: The Basics for Willmar

April 30, 2013

Willmar Public Library, Willmar, MN

z.umn.edu/rdawillmar ■

Cataloging & Metadata

Access to AACR2 via Cataloger's Desktop

LOC Cataloging Distribution Service; edited

In January 2012, the Library of Congress announced that it would transition from AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, second edition) to RDA (Resource Description and Access) on March 31, 2013. AACR2 is currently available via LC's web-based cataloging documentation subscription service, Cataloger's Desktop, as well as through RDA Toolkit. In keeping with LC's decision to switch from AACR2 to RDA, Cataloger's Desktop will simultaneously change how access to AACR2 is provided.

On April 1, 2013, if you subscribe to both Cataloger's Desktop and RDA Toolkit (which includes an online version of AACR2), you will continue to have access to AACR2. If you subscribe to Cataloger's Desktop, but not to RDA Toolkit and want online access to AACR2, you will need to establish an RDA Toolkit subscription at the RDA Toolkit website:

www.rdatoolkit.org

To ease the impact of the transition, current Cataloger's Desktop subscribers will get an additional month for free upon subscription renewal. That's 13 months access to Cataloger's Desktop at the regular annual subscription rate. This offer is valid only for subscription renewals from Nov. 1, 2012, through Oct. 31, 2013.

Still have questions? See our FAQ page below or call Customer Service toll free at 1-855-266-1884.

www.loc.gov/cds/desktop/web-faqs.html#QAs-RDA

Minitex addendum: additional information is available at the RDA Toolkit website:

www.rdatoolkit.org/News/AACR2 ■

Cataloging & Metadata

Bibliographic Framework Initiative Update Forum

The Library of Congress announced that a webcast of the LC Bibliographic Framework Initiative Update Forum held on Jan. 27 at the ALA Midwinter Meeting in Seattle, is now available :

www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/feature_wdesc.php?rec=5789

If you have not been following this initiative to replace the MARC format, watching the recording should bring you up to speed. Here's a list of the speakers:

- Roberta I. Shaffer, Associate Librarian for Library Services at the Library of Congress.
- Sally McCallum, Chief of the Network Development and MARC Standards Office at the Library of Congress.
- Ted Fons, Executive Director of OCLC WorldCat Global Metadata Network, a Bibframe Early Experimenter institution.
- Eric Miller, Co-founder and President of Zepheira.
- Kevin Ford, Digital Project Coordinator in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office at the Library of Congress.
- Beacher J.E. Wiggins, Director for Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access at the Library of Congress.
- Reinhold Heuvelmann, Information Standards Specialist at the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, a Bibframe Early Experimenter institution. ■

Digitization & Preservation

Free April Webinars to Support Preservation Week

These two webinars are focused on personal digital archiving, but would be of interest to anyone working with digital collections. Or, you may choose to promote to other staff or even your patrons to help promote preservation week!

The Preservation of Family Photographs: Here, There and Everywhere

Tuesday, April 23 1:00 p.m.

www.ala.org/alcts/confevents/upcoming/webinar/pres/042313

This presentation offers basic guidance on the care and preservation of family photographs from 19th-century tintypes to contemporary color prints. The webinar addresses the fundamental physical and chemical properties of photographic print and negative materials, including albums and scrapbooks, and the causes and mechanisms of their deterioration. Strategies for preservation, such as proper handling, storage and display techniques, will be shared. Upon completion of the session, attendees will better understand:

- basic characterization and identification of albumen, silver gelatin, and chromogenic color print materials, and film base negatives
- causes of deterioration for photographic materials
- storage and exhibition practices
- handling guidelines
- prioritization for preservation

Personal Digital Archiving

Wednesday, April 24, 1:00 p.m.

www.ala.org/alcts/confevents/upcoming/webinar/pres/042413

Increase your understanding of common digital files—digital photos, recordings, video, documents, and others—and learn what it takes to preserve them. Technology changes rapidly. If you don't actively care for your digital possessions, you may lose access to them as technologies become obsolete. Learn about the nature of the problem and hear about some simple, practical tips and tools to help you preserve your digital stuff. ■

Digitization & Preservation

New Minitex Online Course: Dublin Core for Beginners

Sara Ring, Minitex/DCME

Are you involved in a digital project at your institution? How will you describe your digital objects in order to provide online access to them? One option is to use the Dublin Core, one of the most widely used element sets in the world.

This online class will be presented in 2 parts: April 25, 10:00 a.m. - noon and May 1, 10:00 a.m. - noon.

In addition to learning about the Dublin Core 15 element set, we will cover allowable refinements of the Dublin Core, and the value of using encoding schemes for some of the elements (e.g. using a controlled vocabulary for the "Subject" Dublin Core element).

You will be asked to complete at least 1-2 Dublin Core records as take home work after Part 1, which will be reviewed and discussed as a group in Part 2.

We'll wrap up the course by looking at some of the more commonly cited Dublin Core metadata best practice guides and how they may help you develop and implement your own local guidelines for your digital collection/s. ■

OCLC

Update Your Links to OCLC Website

OCLC; edited

As many of you have noticed, there's been a change in the look and organization of content for www.oclc.org. There have been some changes made to navigation, although users will still be familiar with most of the major categories on the site.

The most significant change is the creation of a central user support and training center. This puts all our publicly available documentation, support and training content in one place.

Please note that our URLs have changed. The OCLC team is working to improve redirection from old URLs to new URLs and we apologize for any inconvenience this has caused. If you are not redirected using your existing bookmarks, please take the opportunity to update your bookmarks. Many of the items you may be looking for are in the Librarian's Toolbox:

http://www.oclc.org/en-US/toolbox.html

If you would like to give us feedback on the new site, please send us an email at support@oclc.org. ■

Minitex Digitization, Cataloging & Metadata Mailing Contact Information

Digitization, Cataloging & Metadata Education (DCME)
612-624-4002, 800-462-5348, mino@umn.edu
Mark Ehlert, Sara Ring, Carla Dewey Urban
Services and resources pertaining to cataloging and metadata, digitization and digital preservation, and the OCLC Cooperative

Contract Cataloging Program (ConCats)
612-624-4002, 800-462-5348, ConCats@umn.edu
Mark Ehlert

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Minitex is a publicly supported network of academic, public, state government, and special libraries working cooperatively to provide and improve library service to patrons in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

For address and name changes, please send a message to mino@umn.edu.

Minitex
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An Information and Resource Sharing Program of the Minnesota Office of Higher Education and the University of Minnesota Libraries

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MARCH 2013

Schema.org Pilot Project
RDA Notes
New Dublin Core Course

DIGITIZATION, CATALOGING & METADATA MAILING

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Minitex

Training, Meetings, and Conferences

MINITEX CALENDAR

This calendar primarily lists events scheduled by Minitex, although other events are included. This is an informational posting only, registration materials are sent separately. If you would like your event included in the calendar, please call Kay Kirscht at 612-624-3532.

MARCH

18

After School Homework Help with ELM
3:00 p.m. – 3:45 p.m., CST
Online Reference Outreach & Instruction Training Session
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=456

19

RDA for the Seasoned Copy Cataloger – Audiovisual Materials (Part 3 of 3)
DCME Online, 3-part, Self-Paced Training Series
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=406

19

Connexion Client Module 02: Basic Bibliographic Searching
1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. CST
DCME / OCLC Online Training Session
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=387

20-21

Sixth Annual Library Technology Conference
Macalester College, St. Paul, MN
http://libtechconf.org

21

Perspectives on Current Events
3:00 p.m. – 3:45 p.m., CST
Online Reference Outreach & Instruction Training Session
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=470

26

Employment Research with ELM
9:00 a.m. – 9:45 a.m., CST
Online Reference Outreach & Instruction Training Session
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=467

26

Online Information Literacy and ELM
2:30 p.m. – 3:15 p.m., CST
Online Reference Outreach & Instruction Training Session
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=471

27

Personalize (and Share!) Your News Experience with ProQuest Newsstand Complete
12:00 Noon – 12:30 p.m., CST
Online Reference Outreach & Instruction Training Session
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=454

29

Primary Sources in ELM
8:30 a.m. – 9:15 a.m., CST
Online Reference Outreach & Instruction Training Session
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=459

APRIL

2

Best Practices in Virtual Reference
2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m., CST
Online Reference Outreach & Instruction Training Session
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=468

3

RDA Cataloging – Basic Books
10:00 a.m. – 1:10 p.m. CST
DCME Online Training Session
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=408

5

RDA: The Basics for Minneapolis
8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. CST
DCME In-Person Training Session
Minneapolis Community & Technical College (MCTC), Minneapolis, MN
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=477

5

Accessing Your ELM Usage Statistics
1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m., CST
Online Reference Outreach & Instruction Training Session
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=278

9

Personalize (and Share!) Your News Experience with ProQuest Newsstand Complete
12:00 Noon – 12:30 p.m., CST
Online Reference Outreach & Instruction Training Session
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=454

10

NISO Webinar: "Universal Accessibility: Creating E-Books Anyone Can Read"
12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m., CST
University of Minnesota - Twin Cities
www.minitex.umn.edu/Events/Niso/Register.aspx

11

Best Practices in Virtual Reference
12:00 Noon – 1:00 p.m., CST
Online Reference Outreach & Instruction Training Session
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=468

11-23

RDA for the Seasoned Copy Cataloger – Print Monographs (Part 1 of 3)
DCME Online, 3-part, Self-Paced Training Series
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=405

12

CatExpress: Copy Cataloging with CatExpress
1:00 p.m. – 2:30 p.m., CST
DCME / OCLC Online Training Session
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=244

17

NISO Virtual Conference: "EPUB3: What Libraries Need to Know"
10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m., CST
University of Minnesota - Twin Cities
www.minitex.umn.edu/Events/Niso/Register.aspx

17

RDA for the Seasoned Copy Cataloger – Print Monographs (Part 2 of 3)
DCME Online, 3-part, Self-Paced Training Series
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=405

19

RDA Cataloging – FRBR & FRAD: Keys to RDA
DCME Online, Self-Paced Training Series
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=453

23

RDA for the Seasoned Copy Cataloger – Print Monographs (Part 3 of 3)
DCME Online, 3-part, Self-Paced Training Series
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=405

24

RDA Cataloging – Basic Videos
10:00 a.m. – 1:10 p.m. CST
DCME Online Training Session
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=451

24

NISO / DCMI Webinar: "Deployment of RDA (Resource Description and Access) Cataloging and its Expression as Linked Data"
12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m., CST
University of Minnesota - Twin Cities
www.minitex.umn.edu/Events/Niso/Register.aspx

25

Dublin Core For Beginners (Part 1 of 2)
10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. CST
DCME Online 2-part Training Series
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=201

26

Conference: ARLD Day 2013: "Changing Collections - Advocating for our Future"
8:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m., CST
Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, 3675 Arboretum Drive, Chaska, MN
z.umn.edu/cmj

30

RDA: The Basics for Willmar
8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. CST
DCME In-Person Training Session
Willmar Public Library, Willmar, MN
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=476

MAY

1

Dublin Core For Beginners (Part 2 of 2)
10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. CST
DCME Online 2-part Training Series
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=201

2

RDA Cataloging – Basic Books
10:00 a.m. – 1:10 p.m. CST
DCME Online Training Session
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=408

8

NISO Webinar: "Taking Full Advantage: Discovery of Open Access Content"
12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m., CST
University of Minnesota - Twin Cities
www.minitex.umn.edu/Events/Niso/#open

9-21

RDA for the Seasoned Copy Cataloger – Audiovisual Materials (Part 1 of 3)
DCME Online, 3-part, Self-Paced Training Series
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=406

15

RDA for the Seasoned Copy Cataloger – Audiovisual Materials (Part 2 of 3)
DCME Online, 3-part, Self-Paced Training Series
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=406

21

RDA for the Seasoned Copy Cataloger – Audiovisual Materials (Part 3 of 3)
DCME Online, 3-part, Self-Paced Training Series
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=406

22

RDA Cataloging – Basic Audio Works
10:00 a.m. – 1:10 p.m. CST
DCME Online Training Session
www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=452

24

NISO / DCMI Webinar: "Semantic Mashups Across Large, Heterogeneous Institutions: Experiences from the VIVO Service"
12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m., CST
University of Minnesota - Twin Cities
www.minitex.umn.edu/Events/Niso/#vivo