



















# Digitization Overview: Capturing the Past and Present for the Future



























iDiaBio is funded by grants from the National Science Foundation's Advancing Digitization of Biodiversity Collections Program [DBI-1115210 (2011-2018) and DBI-1547229 (2016-2021)]. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.





# Digitization Overview

- Why digitize?
- Characterizing digitization
- Choosing collection management software
- Sharing data beyond the who/what/where/when
  - tissues, DNA, sequence data, images, measurements, ...
  - using extensions to Darwin Core
- Pertinent issues (data quality, research use, ...)
- Resources at iDigBio
  - share your expertise and experience please
- Discovering and addressing biodiversity data literacy needs for digitization and research







# Why digitize?

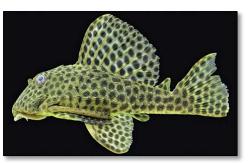
Estimates suggest 500 million and 1 billion biological and paleobiological specimens in the United States and potentially

3-4 billion worldwide.

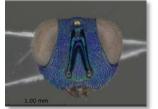
Many are digitized, but most are not.





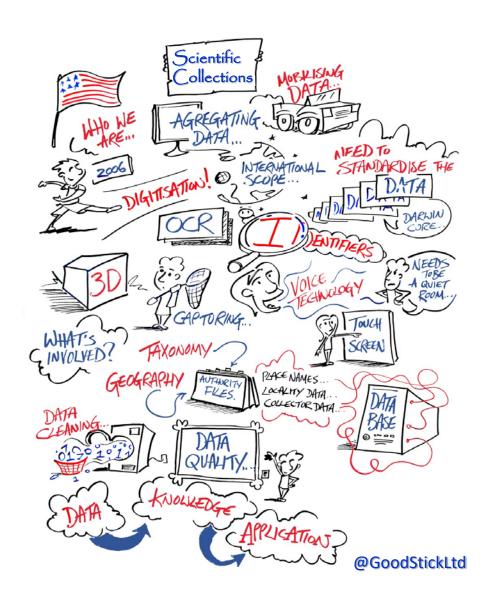


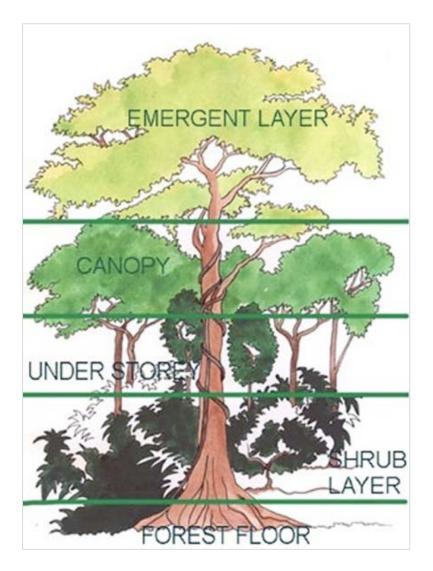
















### Observing digitization across collection types

# Five task clusters that enable efficient and effective digitization of biological collections

Gil Nelson, Deborah Paul, Gregory Riccardi, Austin R. Mast

- 28 Collections
- 10 Museums



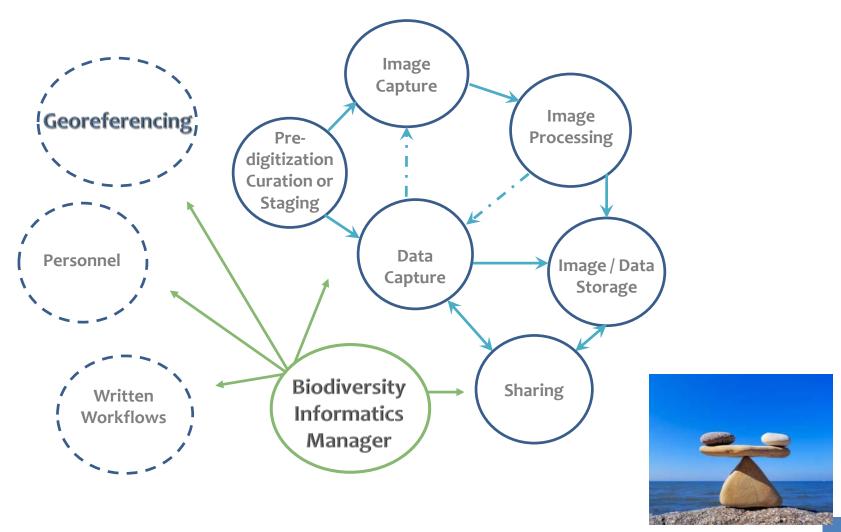
- Spanning biological and paleontological collections
- Insects and other invertebrates, plants, birds, mammals
- Wet, dry







# Digitizing Collections: a task cluster framework







# Getting started

- Workflows and protocols
- Selecting and installing a database
- Imaging
- Image processing
- Pre-digitization preparation and curation
- Plan for data enhancement activities, e. g. georeferencing





# Tracks to Digitization

- Taking the inside track is often based on stretching the institution's resources.
  - user-initiated digitization
  - primary focus to get the job done quickly and to fill the user's request.
- Taking the middle track has the widest range of options, standards, and results. This is the most flexible of the tracks, where decisions often fall in gray areas.
- Taking the outside track focuses on the collections themselves.
   While users may initiate digitization, it is undertaken to deliver materials to a greater public.
  - may lead to comprehensive digitization, such as an entire book, series, or collection.
  - goal is to create maximum access to special collections
  - usually involves thought and planning that is more in-depth than the fulfillment of day-to-day digitization requests.





#### Long view

#### Short view



#### Taking the long view

 developing doable, effective, and sustainable strategies for balancing long term goals with short term constraints, including a commitment to implementing future enhancements.

#### Pressures mitigating the long view

So much data, so little time.

Our collections are not getting smaller.

The funding agencies have high output expectations.

We only have 3 years to get this done.

All of our data and all of our specimens are important.

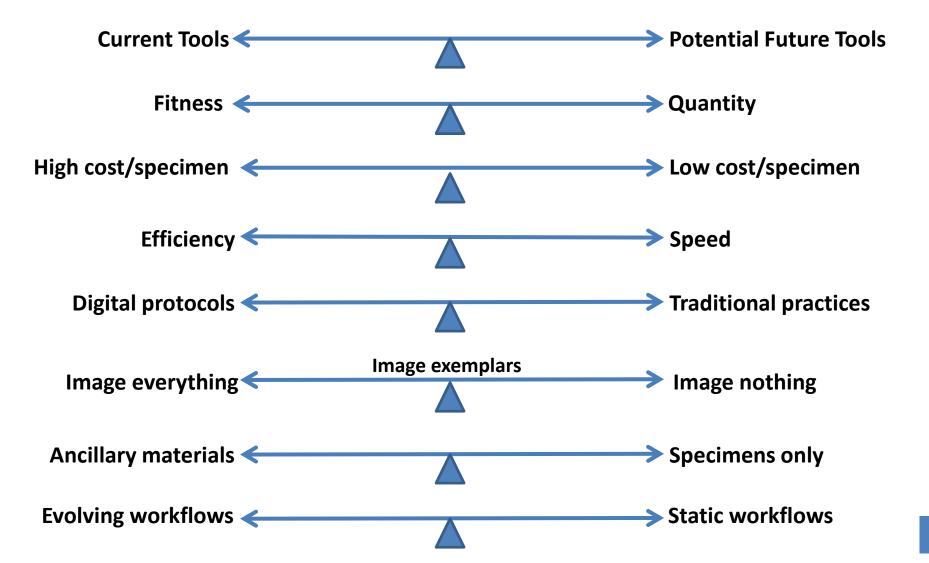
Let's just use the images!

We'll do the minimum now and enhance it later.





# Global Digitization Continua







# Choosing a database / collection mgmt system

- Establish institutional motivation to digitize specimens
- Document and agree on a priority feature set: necessary versus desired
- Review input/output scenarios (dwc, license cost, mac vs pc, security, ...)
- Proprietary, open source, hybrid, cloud-based, (feature development, maintenance)
- Community advantages
- Shop vendors, score them (necessary and desired)
- Get a full demo copy and test with real data (score on ease of use novice and expert users)
- Evaluate costs (up front, support, hosting, institutional support)





#### What are some examples of standards used for sharing rich(er) biodiversity data? Where do they come from?

Data	Standards  Standards  Standards
specimens & observations	Darwin Core (DwC)
specimen & observation datasets	Ecological Metadata Language (EML)
media	Audubon Media Core
derivatives	Material Sample Core and GGBN Extensions, BOLD,

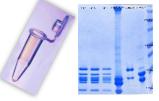






creative commons What's in the dataset?











# Sharing extended rich(er) data

- BoLD and GenBank example
  - dwc:catalogNumber
  - dwc:otherCatalogNumbers
  - dwc:preparations
  - dwc:associatedSequences

Catalog Number	KWP:Ento:14412
Other Catalog Numbers	BoLD barcode ID=UAMIC3084-15; GenBank=KU873942
Preparations	whole organism (pinned); DNA extraction; DNA extraction





# Sharing extended rich(er) data

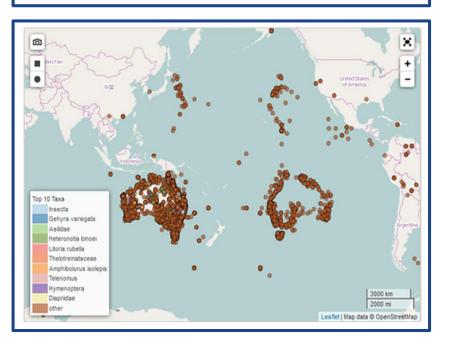
Identification Remarks	BOLD ID Engine
Catalog Number	BIOUG06412-F06
Other Catalog Numbers	SSBAF1317-13
Preparations	Whole Voucher
Life Stage	Adult
Institution Code	University of Guelph, Centre for Biodiversity Genomics
Collection Code	BIOUG
Occurrence ID	BIOUG06412-F06
Dataset Name	University of Guelph, Centre for Biodiversity Genomics (BIOUG)
Basis of Record	PreservedSpecimen
Associated Sequences	http://www.boldsystems.org/index.php /Public_RecordView?processid=SSBAF1317-13  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/KM936331  http://v4.boldsystems.org/index.php /Public_BarcodeCluster?clusteruri=BOLD:ACX4522





### Data issues: time, location, authority files...











# Researchers report back on evaluating suitability of biodiversity data for their research:

- evaluating the research fitness-for-use of these data Lacks
- creating a list of data quality
- Timey-wimey stuff
  - date issues like formats
- Geography
  - place name issues
  - out of expected bounds
  - missing metadata
- Taxonomy
  - taxon name issues\*
    - transparency please
  - concepts
  - authority files
  - parsing

# GRU Workshop Conversation on Data Quality Considerations and Checks.

# Data quality (dq) considerations and checks – an annotated list.

Workshop participants discussed data issues they look for and then generated a set of data quality checks to be considered when evaluating, cleaning, and improving data fitness for use. These were divided into three categories: time, geography, and taxonomy. Keep in mind this dq discussion focuses specifically on issues to look for in biocollections data. Addressing dq issues takes time and needs vary by research question. Each researcher will have to decide how much record cleaning (vs. record deletion) to do to best suit time constraints and the scientific questions. When evaluating and cleaning data – it is important to 1) save an untouched copy of the raw data – and 2) write down all steps taken when cleaning and standardizing the dataset

(annotation format: issue is listed, followed by a brief explanation to clarify some the dq observations, suggested tests and salient issues. The prefix "dwc" indicates a reference to a term in the <u>Darwin Core Standard</u> (dwc)).

#### Time:

Problems with 9999 dates (or other placeholder values researchers use to represent no data). In standardized data to be published and shared, it is best practice to leave a field blank when no date (or other information) is available, rather than a placeholder.







### Georeferencing for Research Use (GRU): An integrated geospatial training paradigm for biocollections researchers and data providers

Katja Seltmann, (D) Sara Lafia, Deborah Paul, (D) Shelley James, (D) David Bloom, Nelson Rios, Shari Ellis, Una Farrell, Jessica Utrup, Michael Yost, 🕩 Edward Davis, Rob Emery, D Gary Motz, Julien Kimmig, D Vaughn Shirey, D Emily Sandall, D Daniel Park, Christopher Tyrrell, 🕩 R. Sean Thackurdeen, Matthew Collins, 🕩 Vincent O'Leary, Heather Prestridge, Christopher Evelyn, Ben Nyberg

**Workshop Report** 

doi: 10.3897/rio.4.e32449







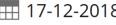


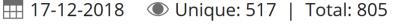


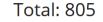




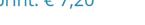


















# @iDigBio: many resources for digitization, data mobilization, data use

#### Recommendations for the Acquisition, Processing, and Archiving of Digital Media

iDigBio has created recommendations for capturing, processing, and storing digital media.

Recommendations for the Acquisition, Processing, and Archiving of Digital Media

#### Interest/Working Groups

The following links take you to Interest/Working Groups focused on Digitization. For other working groups please use the following links take you to Interest/Working Groups focused on Digitization.

- International Whole-Drawer Digitization Interest Group
- NANSH Working Group (North American Network of Sma
- Fluid-preserved Arthropod and Microscopic Slide Imaging
- Paleontology Digitization Working Group
- Small Collections Network Working Group
- Vertebrate Digitization Intererst Group
- · Field Station Interest Group

#### Digitization Avenue

The following links provide information on the task clusters the clusters please read the following Five task clusters that enables the clusters the clusters that enables the clusters the clusters that enables the clusters that enables the clusters that enables the clusters that enables the clusters the clusters that enables the

- · Pre-digitization Curation and Staging
- Specimen Image Capture
- Specimen Image Processing
- Electronic Data Capture
- · Georeferencing Locality Descriptions
- Digitization Workflows and Protocols
- More on digitization

#### **Digitization Resources**

This page provides resources and information for the series of digitization tra as well as a plethora of digitization information and resources. Included is a g videos, presentations, and other important information related to biological co

#### Contents [hide]

- 1 iDigBio Introduction
- 2
- 3 Recommendations for the Acquisition, Processing, and Archiving of Digital Media
- 4 Interest/Working Groups
- 5 Digitization Avenue
- 6 iDigBio Workshops, Reports, and Wikis
- 7 Videos- Digitization Resources and Workflows



Browse our specimen portal



Collections Staff

Learn how your collection can benefit from our work



**Teachers & Students** 

Learning resources & opportunities to engage







### **ADBC Community building**

#### Digitization

Workflows & Protocols Task Clusters Dissemination

#### Research Use

Tool collaboration Portal development ENM workshop Research Spotlight Data quality

#### **Training**

Biodiversity data skills Data literacy Collections software Imaging Project Management



#### **Education Outreach**

Citizen Science K-12 materials Undergraduate Fossil Clubs Mentor teachers

#### Methods

Workshops
Webinars
Symposia
Conferences
Working Groups
Short Courses
Adobe Connect
Listservs
Publications
Social Media





### Workshops reveal patterns

- skills needs and knowledge gaps
- Digitisation workflow workshops
  - Flat Sheets and Packets, Pinned Specimens in Trays and Drawers, Things in Spirits, 3D objects in Trays, Imaging, ...
- Capacity building needs revealed
  - software
  - standards
  - data cleaning and management
  - spreadsheets, text files
  - data visualization and synthesis
  - recognizing automatable tasks
  - limited number of people in the community with the necessary skills

- Actions
- Partner in developing and implementing Data Carpentry, now
- THE CARPENTRIES
- Biodiversity Informatics Workshop Series at iDigBio
  - Data Carpentry
  - Managing NHC Data
  - Demystifying Data Standards and the IPT
  - Field to Database
- Partner in <u>Biodiversity Informatics</u>
   101 at SPNHC
- Partner in Darwin Core Hour
- See Ethan White's Semester Data Carpentry Course on GitHub







### What is most important for developing National Biological eCollections for Research?

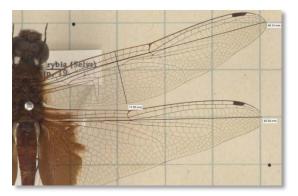
"Arguably the highest resource requirement of research infrastructure development is human capacity and capability."

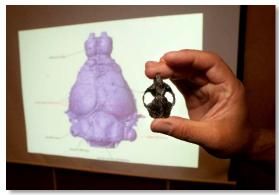




# We want to engage with you!

- iDigBio provides access to data with the means to answer research questions
- Many opportunities for collaboration and potential funding:
  - Public participation in digitization
    - e.g., host a WeDigBio event, host a DwC hour
  - Research using the data already in the portal
    - e.g., niche modeling, conservation, etc.
  - Data mining the portal for new discoveries
    - e.g., extract measurements/characteristics from images or 3D models
  - Gathering all of the "dark data"
    - e.g., proposals for TCN, PEN, CSBR, IMLS, etc.
  - Enhancing and enriching the data
    - e.g., data linking, field notes, etc.















# Did you know about...

... Society for the Preservation of Natural History Collections

- the SPNHC Emerging Professionals Group (EPG)
- SPNHC Collections Club Network





... Biodiversity Literacy in Undergraduate Education

... The Carpentries DATA CARPENTRY SUFFWARE CARPENTRY

...Darwin Core Hour





















# Did you know about...

... Biodiversity Collections Network



... Global Biodiversity Information Facility GBIF



... Distributed System of Scientific Collections (DiSSCo)



... Synthesys+



2019 OPEN DIGITAL SCIENCE WEEK ON BIOLOGICAL & GEOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

# biodiversity\_next

better Data - better Science - better Policies

#### Jointly organised by











21-25 October 2019 Leiden, NL





# 115 National Facilities21 Countries



- Largest ever formal agreement between natural science collection facilities
- A system of distributed facilities
- Centralised shared governance model in place
- Supporting network of working groups

#### Find out more at www.dissco.eu

# a new business model: ONE EUROPEAN COLLECTION

- One European Collection of scientific assets
- Common Collections development strategy
- Economies of scope and scale
- Monitoring impact of collections (documenting ROI)
- Specialisation strategies

   (e.g. in alignment with national priorities, e.g. Smart

   Specialisation Strategies)
- Joint Research Agendas

2018 Roadmap Launch

# Collaboration is the key!























































Smithsonian Institution















GEO Locate

North American Network of Small Herbaria

























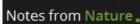




































# Thanks, any questions? thoughts?









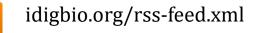












webcal://www.idigbio.org/events-calendar/export.ics

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