

Introduction to SERNEC

Zack Murrell

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A new NSF-Advancing Digitization in Biological Collections (ADBC) collaborative project in the southeast

NSF ADBC #1410069 (plus collaborative awards (1410077 1410081 1410086 1410087 1410092 1410094 1410098 1410143 1410200 1410288 1410439 1410445))

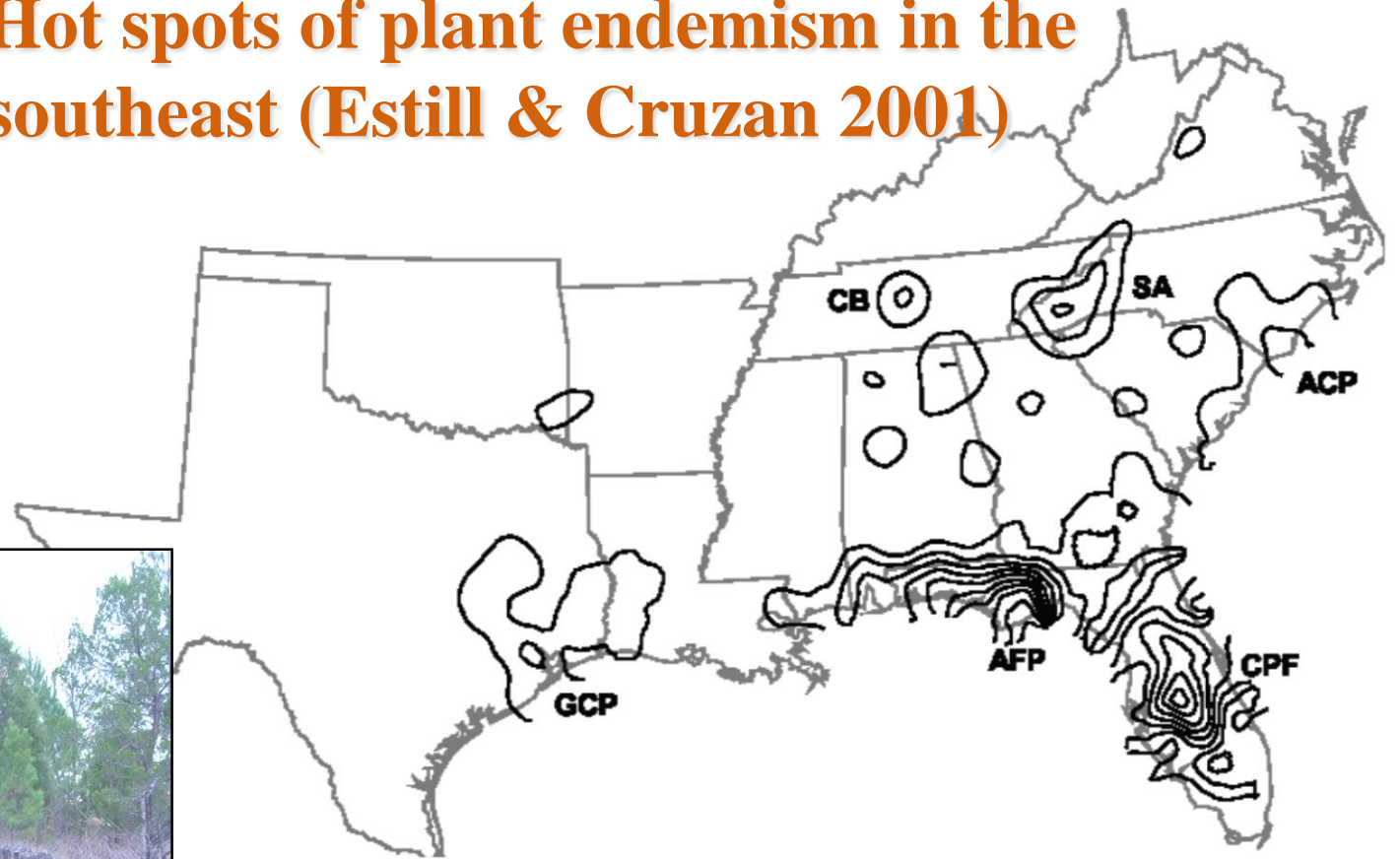


2020 Vision: Implementing a community approach to getting herbarium collections databased and online.

- In 2004, an NSF-supported workshop to gather 25 curators from the U.S. at Michigan State to discuss the future of herbarium collections
- A decision was made to write a proposal for an NSF RCN.



Hot spots of plant endemism in the southeast (Estill & Cruzan 2001)



New Communities discovered recently (Allison and Stevens 2001)

"As access to information dramatically expands, so that people increasingly have access to almost all the information they might need at any time and in any place (and, surprisingly, at low or no cost), the value of the cognitive skills still unreplicable by silicon becomes greater."

But this value cannot be recognized without providing appropriate access for biologists.

Cyberinfrastructure

A combination of databases, network protocols and computational services that brings people, information and computational tools together to perform science in this information-driven world.

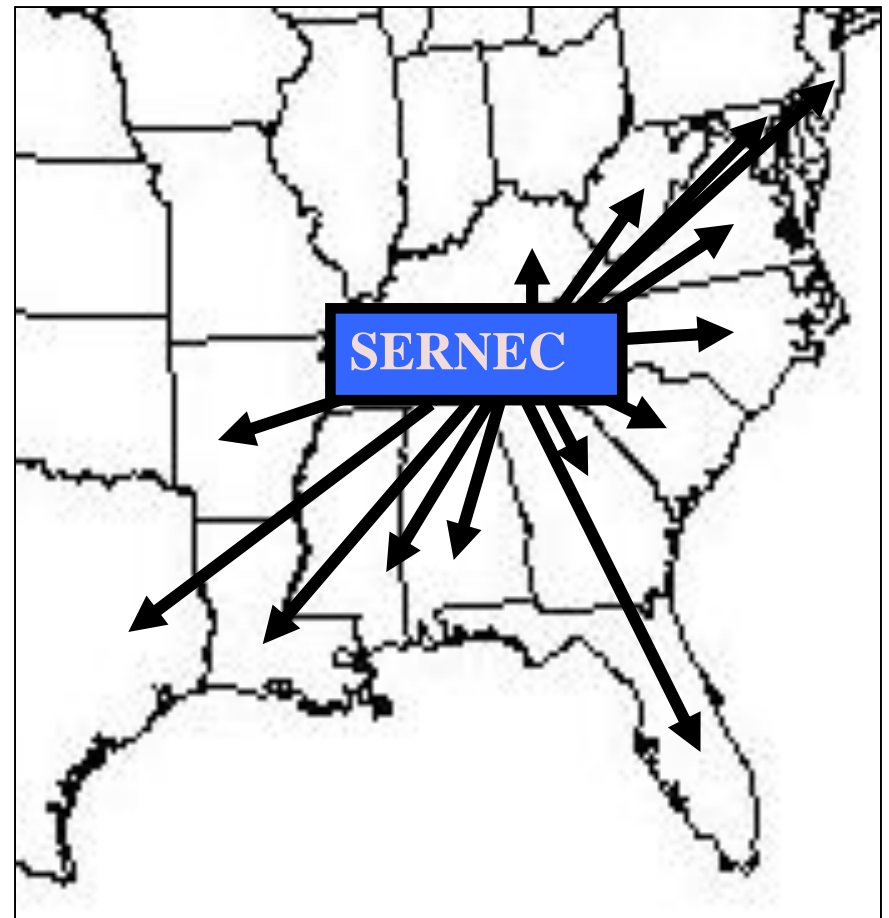
Lincoln D. Stein

www.nature.com/reviews/genetics

SERNEC

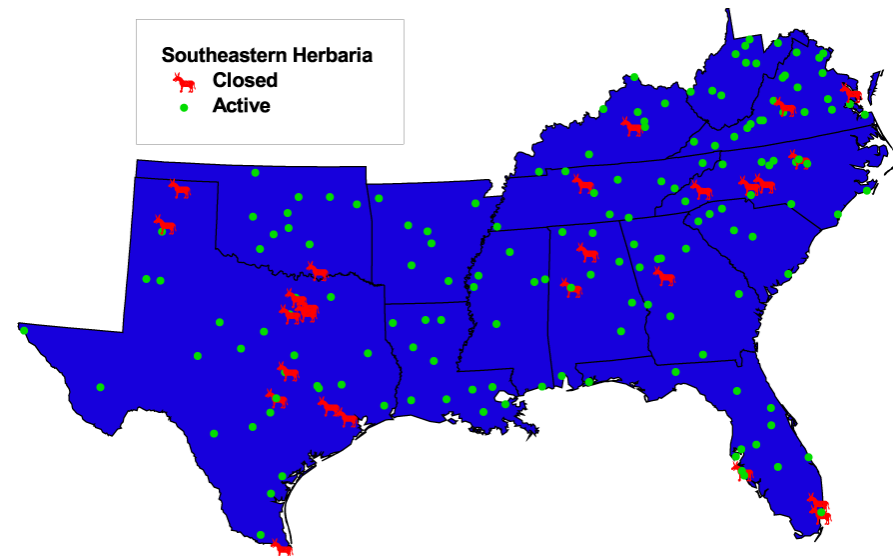
Southeast Regional Network of Expertise and Collections

- 2005 NSF Research Coordination Network (RCN) awarded to build the 'human infrastructure' to begin the '2020 Vision effort'
- 5-year project
- 150 herbaria participated
- Used existing infrastructure of the Association of Southeastern Biologists



State of Herbaria in the Southeast USA

- 233 collections vary in size from 3,000 to 750,000 specimens.
- Curators are taxonomists, ecologists, paleobotanists, population biologists.
- Some institutions with significant budgets, IT support and curatorial staff.
- Some institutions are single person operations without budgets or IT support.
- ESTIMATED 15 MILLION SPECIMENS FROM THE SOUTHEAST.



Data derived from Index Herbariorum
(<http://www.nybg.org/bsci/ih/ih.html>) .

Goals: SERNEC Project

- Mobilize community of amateur and professional botanists
- Transform available data into more useable form (low cost?)
- Use this data to enhance the use of collections for teaching, research, planning and outreach
- Develop model system transferable to other efforts (collections, consortia)

SERNEC Business plan

- Use state or sub-region level groups to seek funding for digitization.
- Expedite information exchange among state consortia for ideas on education and outreach.
- Develop distributed network of IT support that could be shared by the total network.

Using the Society of Herbarium Curators for governance structure

State consortia

Regional Chapter

Decision-making

Consensus building

Conflict resolution

Utilize existing organization's constitution structure



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Navigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ content

About SHC
The Society
Officers/Committees
Meetings
Constitution
The Vasculum
The Importance of Herbaria
State Consortia

The Society for Herbarium Curators

The Society of Herbarium Curators (SHC) is a forum for discussion, action and support for herbaria. The SHC is an umbrella organization aiming to unite herbaria across the nation and around the world.

The purpose of the society shall be to promote and expand the role of herbaria in botanical research, teaching, and service to the community at large, to provide a forum for discussion and action on all issues confronting herbaria, and to extend its efforts and interject its influence toward the protection and preservation of endangered herbaria.

The Society publishes an annual newsletter, *The Vasculum*, and is closely affiliated with the SouthEast Regional Network of Expertise and Collections (SERNEC).

WHAT IS A HERBARIUM?



The Curator's Toolbox
1. Creating a Virtual Herbarium
2. Specimen Identification Services
3. How to Package Specimens
4. Herbarium Issues-Insecticides
5. Links to Herbaria Curation Methods
6. Herbarium Networks and Other Digital Herbaria
7. How to Make Interactive Keys
8. Collaborative Mapping Projects
9. Other Resources

<http://www.societyofherbariumcurators.org/>

Openness

- Open Data
 - Data be freely available, without restrictions (e.g. copyright)
 - Data archiving policy of funding agencies
- Open analysis
 - How study was conducted, context for analysis
 - What data was used
 - Metadata about metadata

Principles of the Conservation Commons

1. Promote Free and Open Access
2. Mutual Benefit (Reciprocity)
3. Rights and Responsibilities
 - ❖ Attribution
 - ❖ Integrity of Original Work



Merging content curation and
content creation communities:

A model system using the herbarium
community

P.I. Andrew Sallans, University of Virginia

Co. P.I. Michael Denslow, NEON

& Zack Murrell, Appalachian State University

Lead Partners

- Citizen Science Alliance (CSA)
- Vizzuality
 - Software development and design
- Successful projects through Zooniverse Portal
 - Galaxy Zoo
 - Old Weather
 - 939,760 pages, 26,795 volunteers

Partners

- Bio-transcription project
 - SERNEC
 - CalBug
 - Natural History Museum in London
 - Field Museum
 - Encyclopedia of Life
 - University of Colorado Natural History Museum
- Mostly ledger books
- Label data: first of its kind?

Transcribe museum records to

TAKE NOTES FROM NATURE

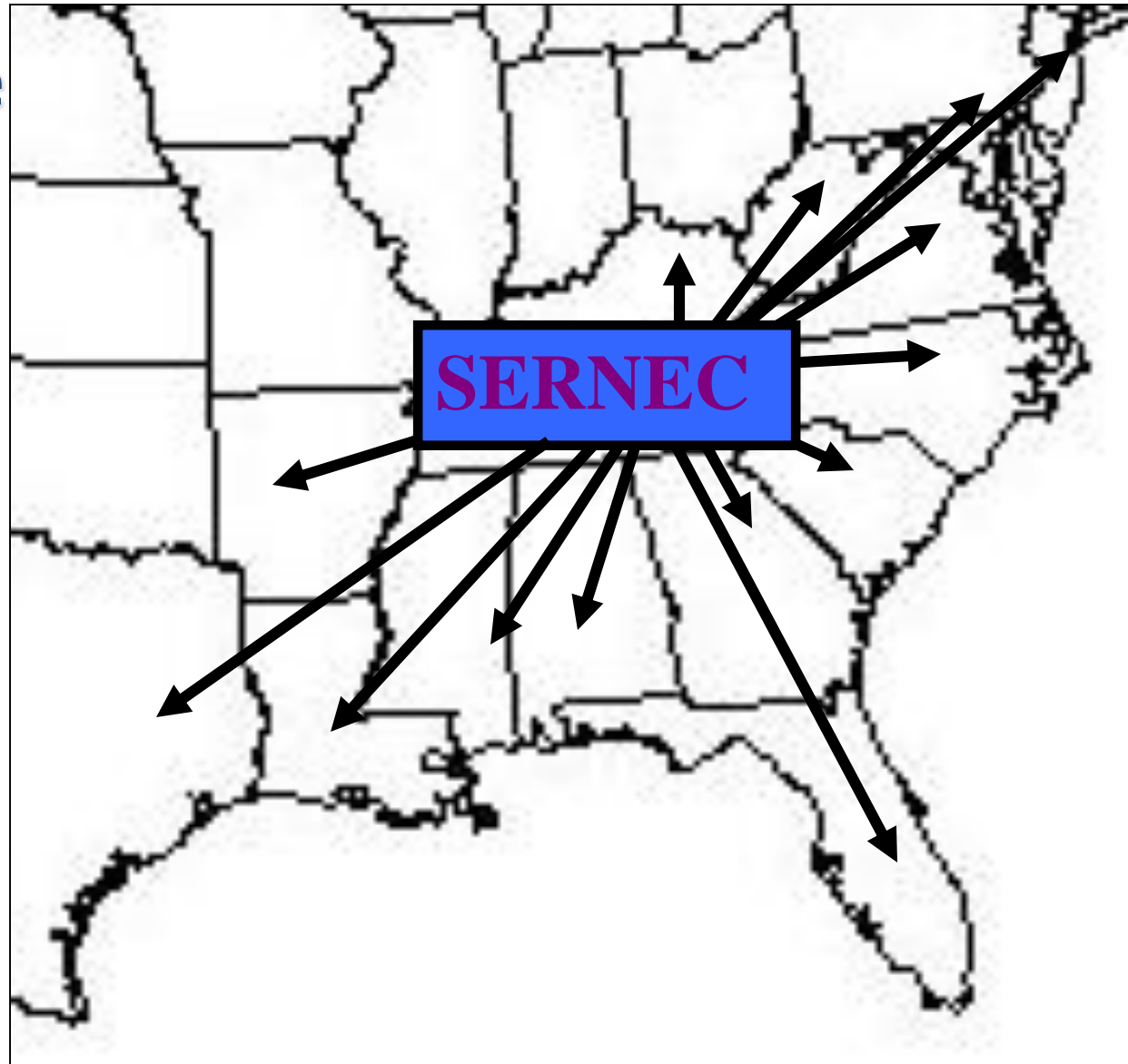
START TRANSCRIBING

SERNEC: SouthEast Regional Network of Expertise and Collections

233 herbaria in the region

Colleges
Universities
State and federal parks
Private collections

National Science Foundation
Research Coordination Network
RCN Award # 0542320



The Key to the Cabinets: Building and Sustaining a Research Database for a Global Biodiversity Hotspot

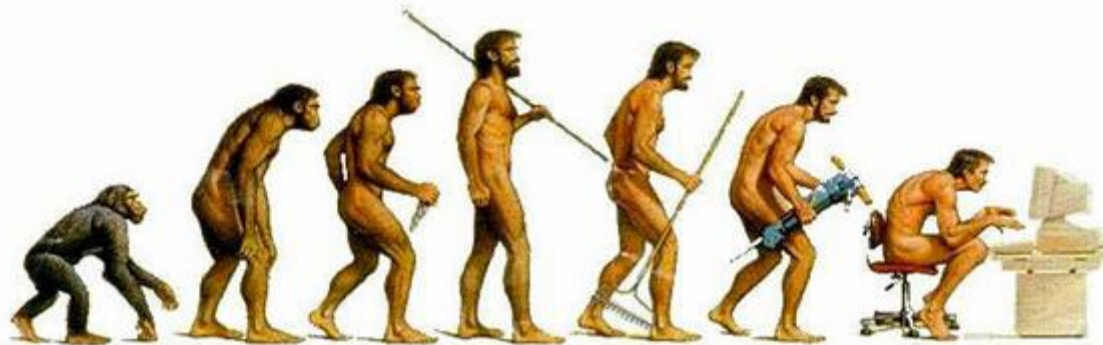
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**Selfish and contentious people will not cohere,
and without coherence nothing can be
effected.**

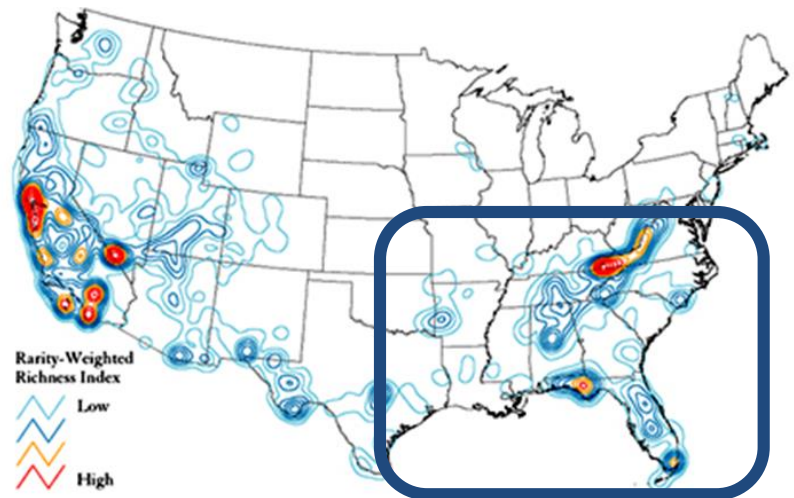
Charles Darwin Descent of Man. 1871



What are the project goals?

Use our robust human infrastructure

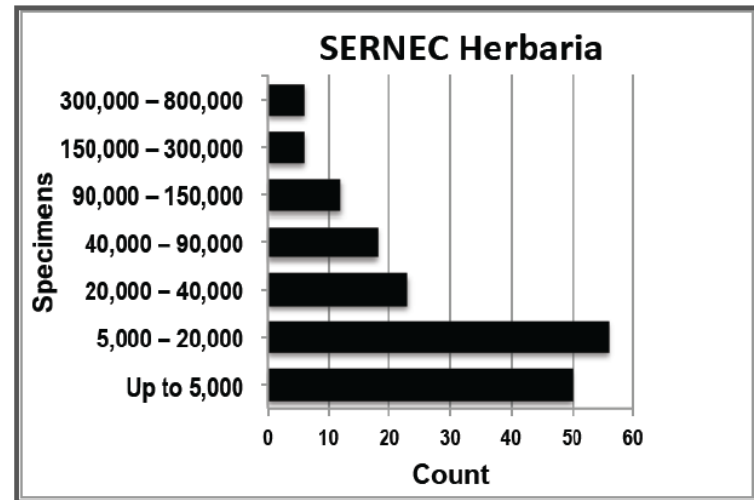
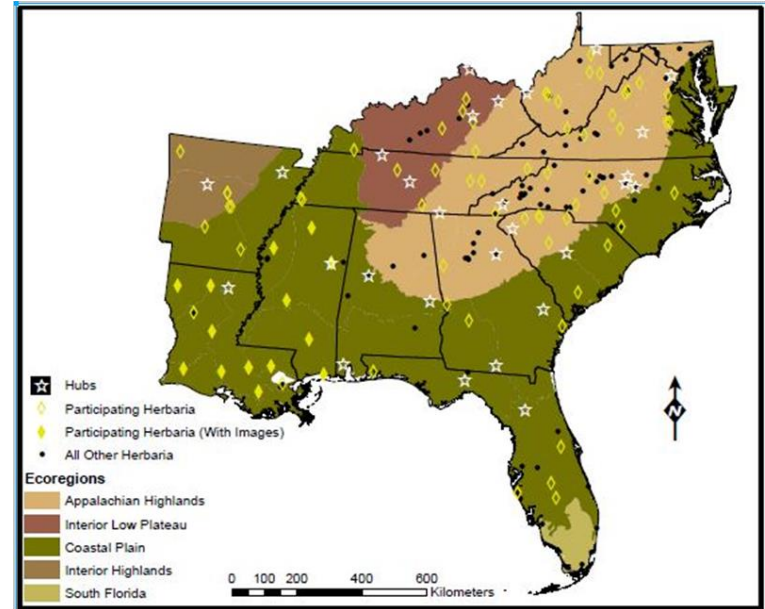
- 1) improve protocols at every stage of specimen digitization.
- 2) interface with citizen scientists to develop a strong collaborative community that will sustain high transcription and georeferencing rates through a multi-year effort.



Source: Precious Heritage (2000) © TNC, NatureServe

Who is involved?

- 105 herbaria
- IT (Symbiota, GEOLocate, SPECIFY, iPLANT-TACC)
- Citizen scientists
 - Notes From Nature
 - Adler Museum
- Education
- iDigBio
- ...



How will the project work?

Cat Herding

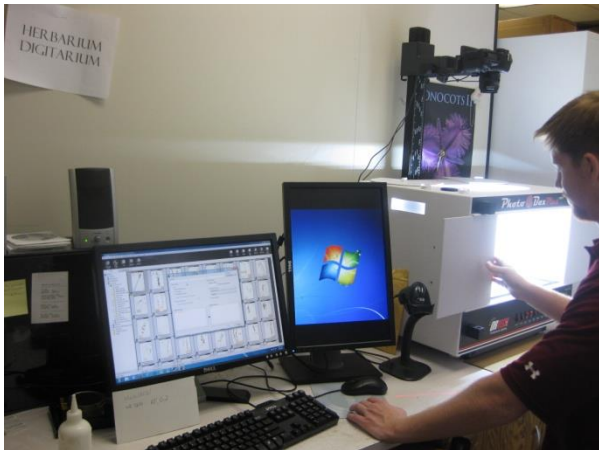
The challenges and rewards of managing online scientific communities

Arikia Millikan - Corie Lok - Ijad Madisch



- Two main issues:
 1. Data
 2. People

Data Management Workflow



Specimen Image Capture
"Herbarium Digitarium"

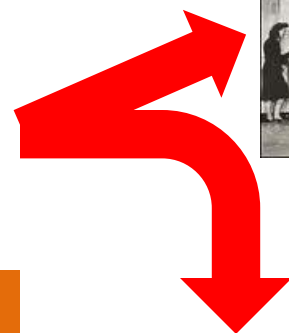


Texas Advanced Computing Center

4,700,000 SPECIMENS
100+ INSTITUTIONS
12 STATES



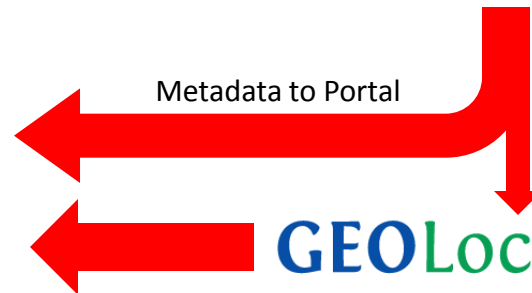
Archival Storage



Web Derivatives

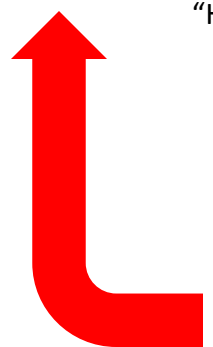
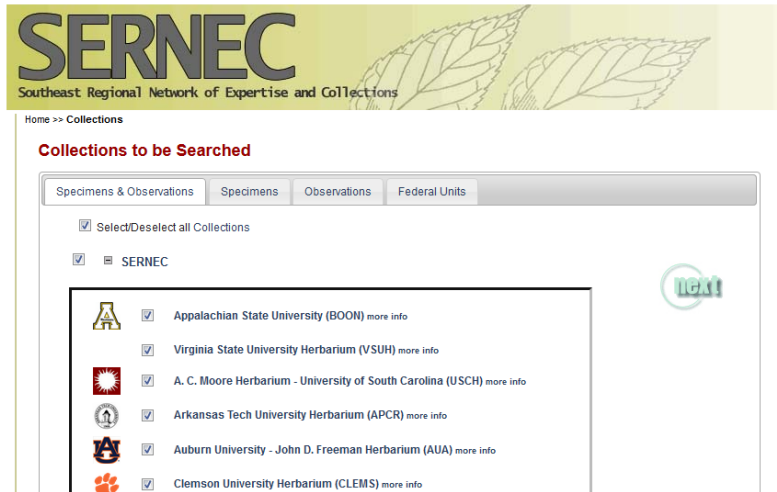


Citizen Scientists



Metadata to Portal

GEOLocate
Batch Georeferenced Data to Portal



Repatriation of Metadata to Local Institution Symbiota and Specify

Ethics of Citizen Science

- Collaborators - not users
- Contribute to real research
- Don't waste people's time

Arfon Smith (2013) Zooniverse/Adler
Museum

Lessons learned

(Arfon Smith, Zooniverse/Adler)

- Authenticity matters (it is not a game)
- Community matters (community must look after self)
- Researchers matter – they must be engaged in with the citizen scientists

SERNEC ADBC-TCN

Advisory Committee

Assessment Team

Education Specialist

Adler Planetarium

Project Manager

Geo-referencing Team

Education & Outreach Team

Project Director

Notes from Nature

GEO-Locate

Data Manager

Symbiota

iDigBio

Specify

Notes from Nature

Citizen Scientists
• Transcribers

GEOLocate

Citizen Scientists
• Georeferencing Experts



Greater SERNEC Community

Science Community

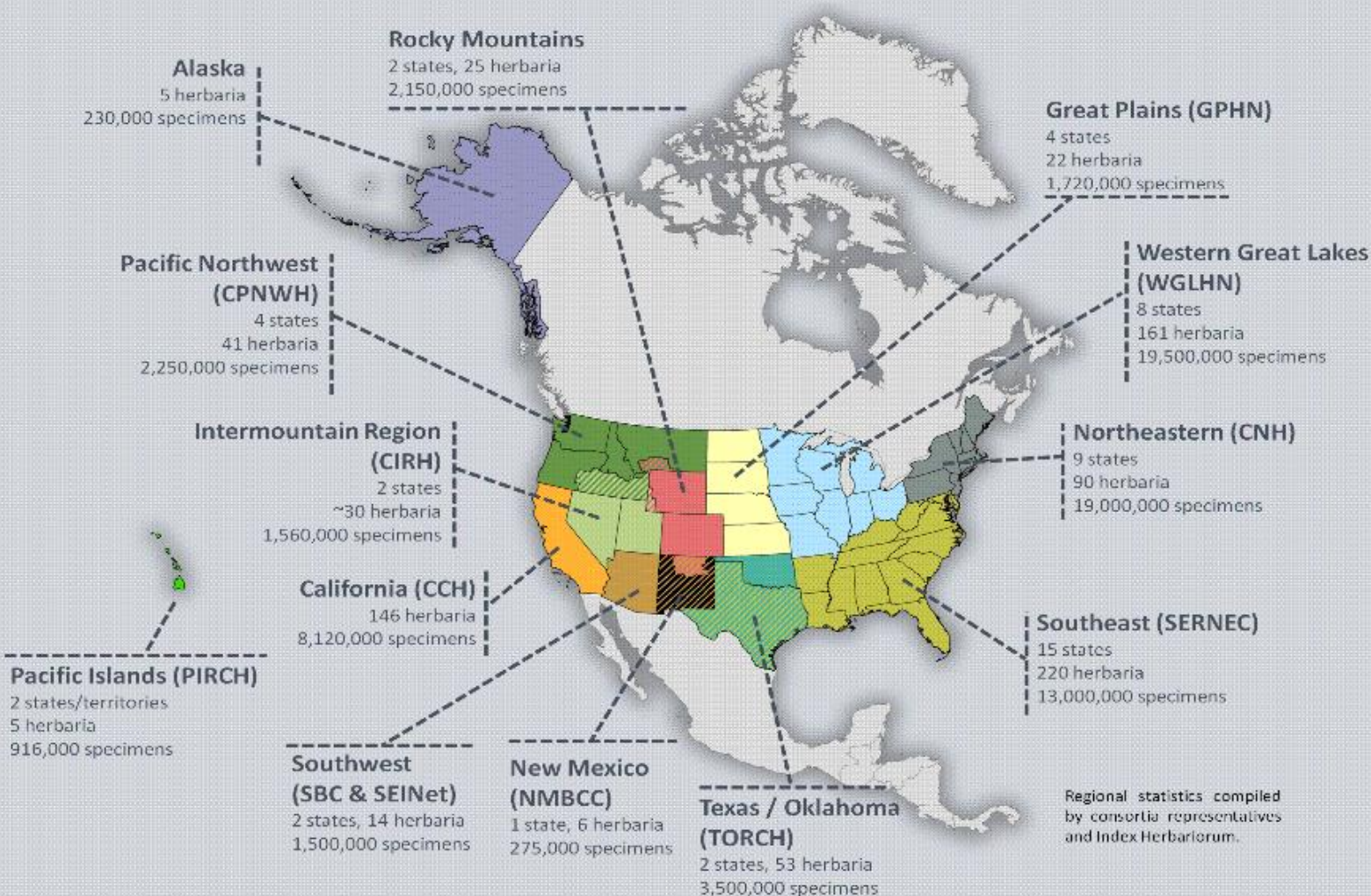
What can biologists do?

1. Build our communities (include amateurs and affiliates)
2. Embrace and promulgate new technologies.
3. Take part in the development of community best practices (among data creators, users, editors and publishers).
4. Expand the community to include computer, social and library scientists.
5. Generate a paradigm shift in how productivity is evaluated by administrators.
6. Utilize more effective means of communication.

Snapshot versus long-term shift in best practices. We need to train biologists in traditional studies of natural history, while at the same time encouraging the use of new technologies.

Developing the US Virtual Herbarium

U.S. Regional Consortia: 811 herbaria, 73,500,000 specimens



Map source: Ben Legler, University of Washington & Consortium of Pacific Northwest Herbaria
 Modified by: Derick B. Poindexter, Appalachian State University, Southeast Regional Network of Expertise and Collections

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