

The image shows a large collection of insect specimens arranged in white trays. The specimens include various butterflies (some large brown ones, some smaller orange and black ones), beetles (including a large dark beetle and many smaller ones), dragonflies, and mantises. Some trays have labels, such as 'AESCHÄDRE' and 'Carolina'. The text 'DROID2: Digitizing Pinned Insect Collections' is overlaid in large blue font across the top half of the image.

DROID2: Digitizing Pinned Insect Collections

>>> Getting Started <<<

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Scope

Pinned insect collections
contain the largest number of individually-
labeled specimens of any biological
specimen collection type –
probably **billions** worldwide

Why and how do we digitize them?

Why Digitize?

- Mobilize (label) data for better access
 - Research use (e.g., monography, mapping distributional changes)
 - Facilitate public understanding (e.g., area or regional checklists)
- Images
 - Document diversity – for researchers & public
 - Document type condition
 - Facilitate remote access for identification (2-way)
- Facilitate collection management

Kinds of Data Captured

- Species-level inventories
 - Collection management (tray labeling) / curation
 - Flag presence of types
 - Share summary data via web (not shareable pre-EMu)
- Types
 - Traditional: label, curate, safeguard, publish lists
 - New: digitize data (→ dynamic lists), type images, share detailed data via web
- Specimen-level data capture (non-types)
 - Collection management: loan tracking, more detailed records of holdings
 - Facilitate local and remote research (directly or via aggregating portals)

Methods of Data Capture

- Keyboard entry from labels
- Import from existing digital sources
- Voice recognition software supplementing kb
- Keyboard or voice entry from label images

Specimen-level Data Capture

Start-up costs (1)

- Software
 - Proprietary (e.g., EMu) licenses and custom development costly
 - Free software (e.g., Specify) not fully cost-free: local setup/customization, staff training, workflow development
- Clean existing (legacy) data for import when changing systems
- Institutional IT staff
 - Software and database setup & support, including web serving of data and images, backup

Specimen-level Data Capture

Start-up costs (2)

- Hardware
 - Extra computers
 - Imaging equipment if not available
- Grant writing to hire data entry/imaging staff
- Pre-data-entry curation (staff time)

Specimen-level Data Capture

Continuing institutional support (1)

- Proprietary software: licenses, expenses for further development
- Free software: some continuing costs (implementing upgrades – just staff time?)
- Ongoing staff training (upgrades, new staff); need computer-fluent people
- IT staff
 - Software and database maintenance
 - Data and image backup
 - Support for web delivery of data and images, sharing w/portals

Specimen-level Data Capture

Continuing institutional support (2)

- Pre-data-entry curation for new data entry (staff time)
- Data entry (grant- or institution-supported, or volunteers)
- Cleaning new data (data-entry and/or other staff)
- Computer and imaging equipment
 - Hardware maintenance, upgrades, replacement
 - Software upgrades
 - Data storage (ever-increasing)

Specimen-level Data Capture

>> Benefits <<

- Research

- Monitoring range changes, tracking invasive species, niche modeling
- Documenting regional biological hotspots
- Assigning GUIDs facilitates re-study of individual specimens

- Collection Management & Loans

- Online specimen data & images (also collection inventories) streamline inquiries; remote users can sometimes fulfill their needs
- Feeding data to portals (e.g., GBIF, Symbiota) raises institutional profile, promotes use of data and collection
- Get remote help with IDs of images
- Facilitates some annual reports
- Simplifies loan processing (esp. with bar codes or other GUIDs)
- Reduces shipping costs, enhances safety of type specimens if images suffice
- Prospective data capture and label generation work together
- Enables new things more than it saves time

Specimen-level Data Capture

>> Obstacles <<

- High Initial Costs / Low Immediate Benefits
 - Continuing data entry (and updating records) requires more, not fewer, people
 - Existing/new data require cleaning/proofing; imports take staff time
- Research
 - Grossly underdeveloped benefits so far
 - Value/benefit not immediately visible, especially to administration/board/prospective funders
- Collection Management, Loans
 - Online serving of data and images requires storage and IT expertise, costs
 - Enables – even demands – doing new things more than it saves time

Outlook (1)

- Need to increase data capture rates greatly
 - Automate data capture
 - Image labels: less handling of specimens
 - Keep labels on pins as much as possible
 - Crowd sourcing of data entry from label images – but need careful planning

Outlook (2)

- Collection-based researchers clearly see need for and benefits of digitization
- Research use of digitized data grossly underdeveloped
- Need to focus more attention on research use & benefits to convince a broader audience?
 - Seek out specific collection-based examples from other taxa?
 - Make digitized collection data and images more useful to non-specialists, increase browsing options, make images and data more available for other uses

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- IMLS, NSF, and Mellon Foundation funded various parts of FMNH's initial EMu conversion & implementation (2002–) and further developments

Questions or Discussion?