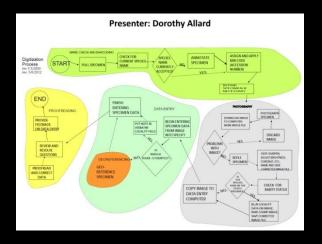
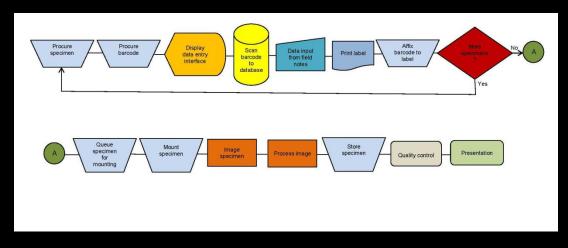




Where does georeferencing fit into the digitization workflow?

- Traditional legacy approach: As complete records are entered, all data, including georeferencing data are determined and entered.
- New collections approach: Due to the prevalence of GPS devices, most modern collection data include georeferencing data which can be entered at the time specimen data area entered. Each collecting station becomes a collecting event that gets named, georeferenced, and entered. Collections at that station are all assigned to the same event and georeferenced as they are entered.



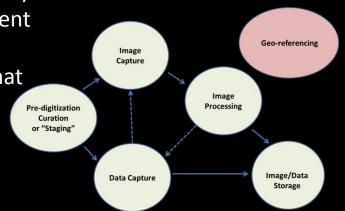




Where does georeferencing fit into the digitization workflow?

 New legacy approach 1: Georeferencing becomes an activity divorced from the initial entry of legacy data and dependent upon collaborative tools that allow records with similar localities to be parsed and pooled by software in a way that they are assigned georeferences in bulk.

 In bulk or individually based on known boundaries of counties, parks, preserves, sections, towns, counties, or other known areas with defined boundaries and known extents. In these cases, georeferencing is to reported accurate to the known extent. Such georeferencing can be built in to the data entry algorithm as a record is saved.





Georeferencing Data Elements

Required:

- Latitude (dd.dddd)
- Longitude (dd.dddd)
- Datum (coordinate system)

Desired:

- Precision
- Georeferencing method
- Georeferencing remarks
- Projection

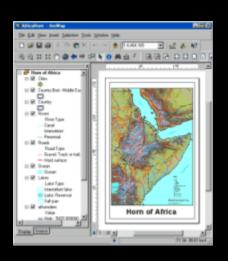


Georeferencing Methods and Tools

ArcGIS

Google Earth/Maps





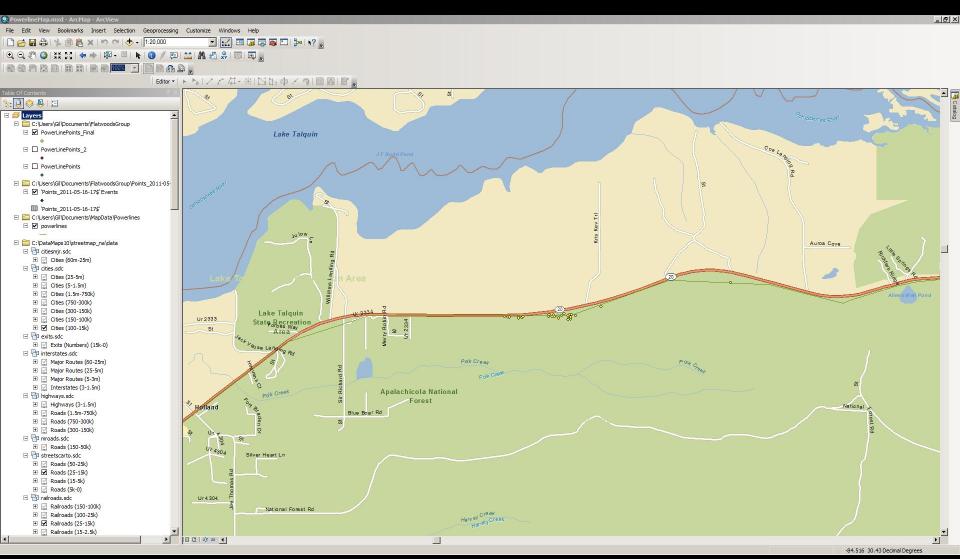
Biogeomancer

Geolocate

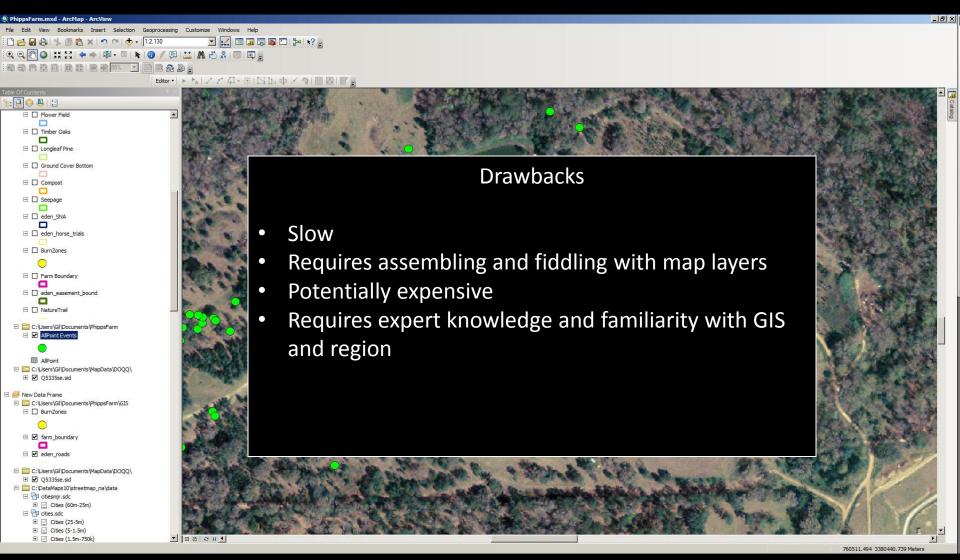




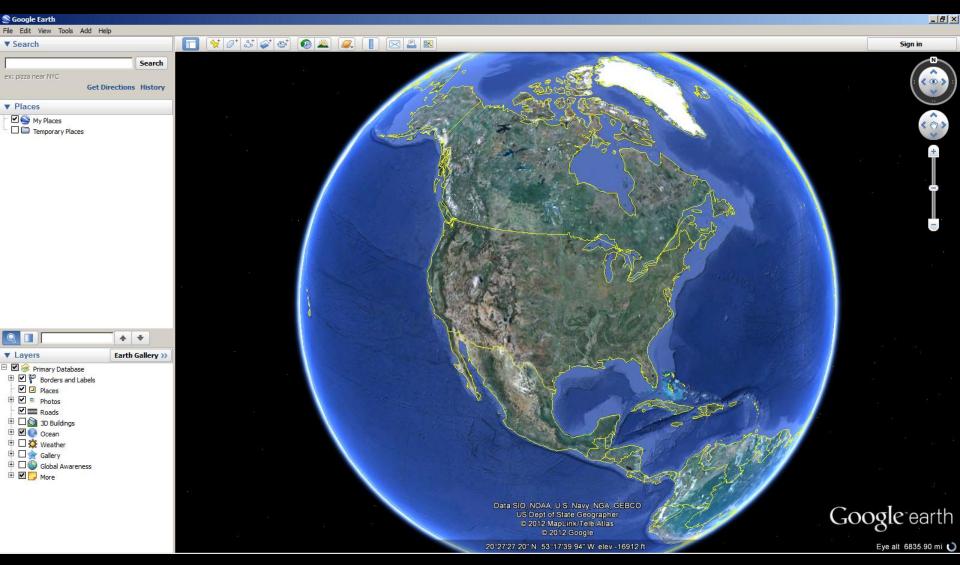






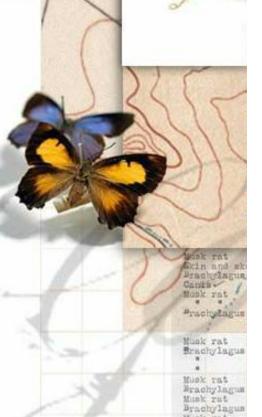








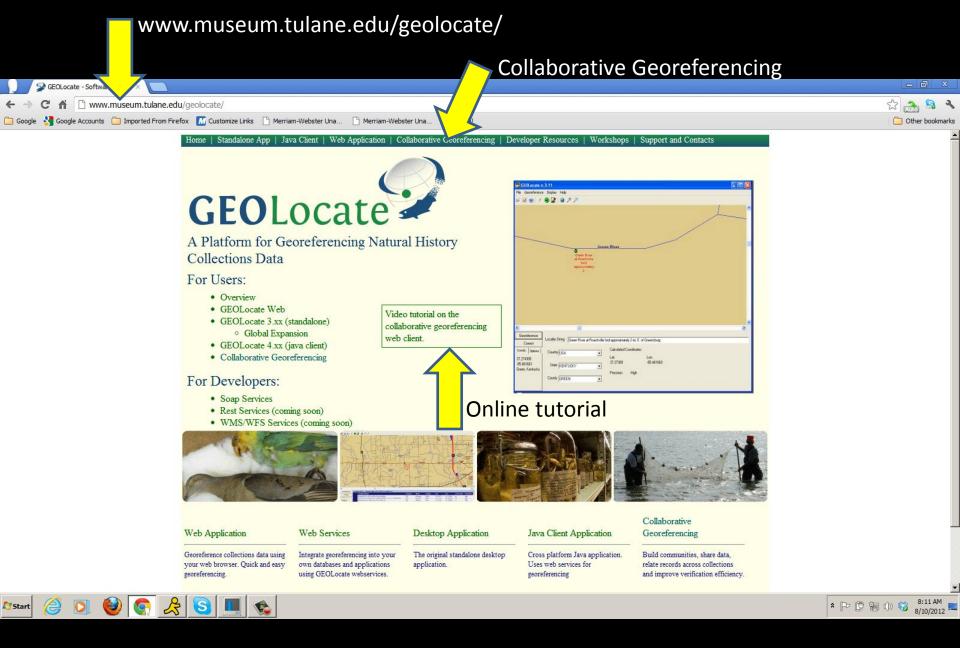




BioGeomancer: Semi-automated Georeferencing Engine

http://bg.berkeley.edu/latest/

Developed by: John Wieczorek, Aaron Steele, Dave Neufeld, P. Bryan Heidorn, Robert Guralnick, Reed Beaman, Chris Frazier, Paul Flemons, Nelson Rios, Greg Hill, Youjun Guo





 A client application for reviewing and editing community records. Currently there are 2 applications available for this task:

· The GEOLocate desktop application

two end-user components:

- The GEOLocate web-based collaborative client (click link to try it out)
- Web-based data management portal for creating and managing communities, their respective users and data sources



Shared community datasets created via the portal may consist of multiple underlying data sources from either live DiGIR providers and/or uploaded text files. Support for TAPIR providers is currently under development. Data are stored using the full Darwin Core 1.2 specification, but subsets and/or alternatives schemas may be imported using the schema mapping interface. During import, data items are automatically normalized, georeferenced and related to one another via a similarity index. This index is used to identify all records that appear to describe the same collection locality regardless of syntax. During coordinate verification, users have the option to re-classify records that were incorrectly related to one another.

Verification and correction of the computer generated geographic coordinates is accomplished using the GEOLocate desktop application. GEOLocate allows users to login to their communities, retrieve and visualize results, make any necessary corrections, provide additional comments, define errors as polygons, and save the results back to the shared dataset. The verified results of georeferencing can then be downloaded via the portal's data management interface for re-import to the parent database.

To examine the gains in efficiency over traditional georeferencing 2100 randomly selected collecting events from the TUMNH fish collection were imported and georeferenced using the collaborative georeferencing framework. The TUMNH fish collection was georeferenced by hand in the mid to late 90's and therefore provides a useful test bed for assessing the efficiency and accuracy of automated methodologies. Of the 2100 records, 30% were

identified as being similar to other records and an additional 33% were duplicates leaving a total of 782 unique locations requiring correction, a 63% reduction in effort overall.

Video Tutorials







Management

portal

































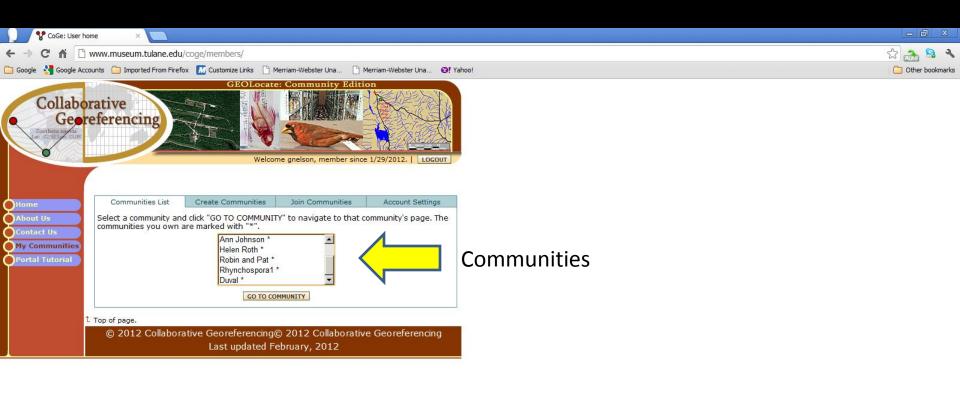








Other bookmarks















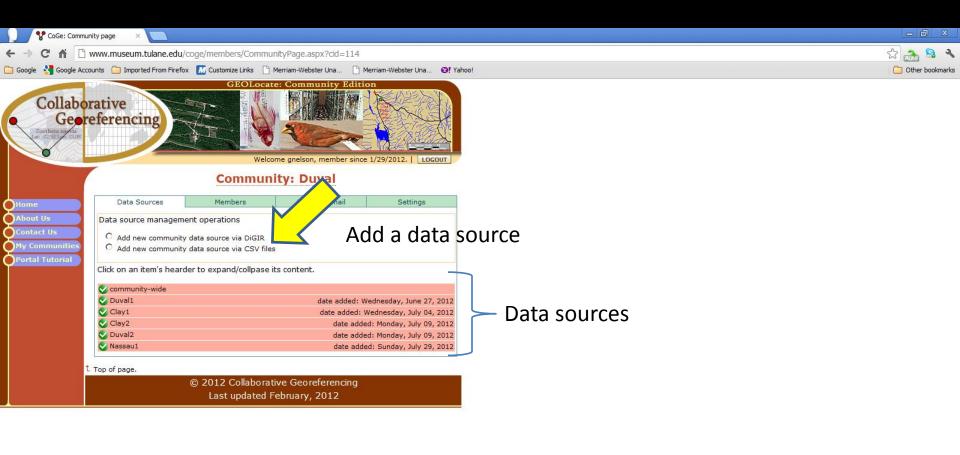






















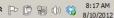


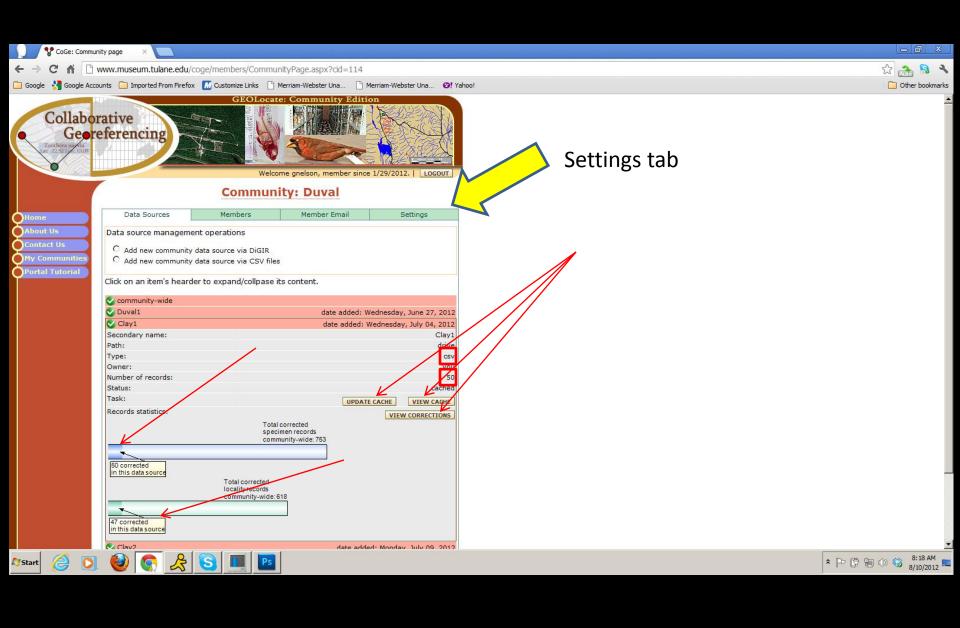


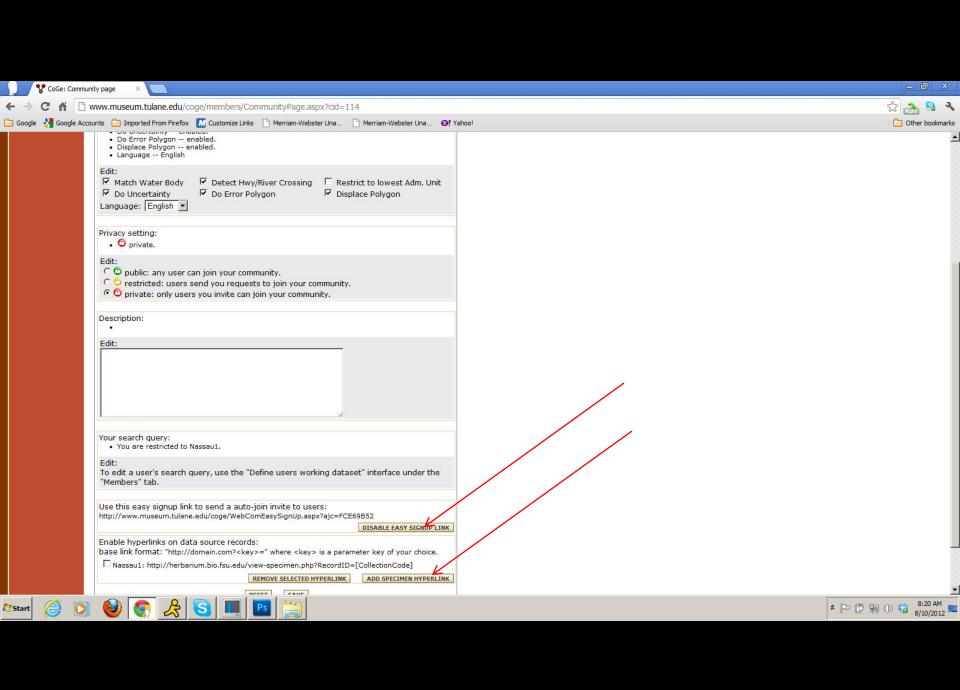


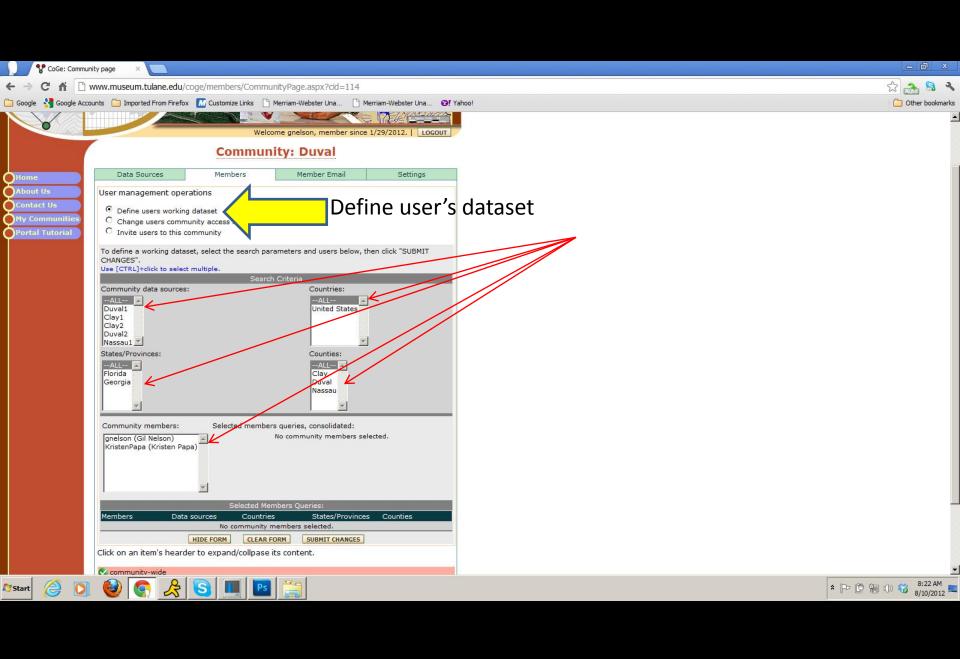














two end-user components: 1. A client application for reviewing and editing community records. Currently there are 2 applications

available for this task:

· The GEOLocate desktop application

The GEOLocate web-based collaborative client (click link to try it out)

collaboratively georeference and verify a shared dataset. This collaborative georeferencing framework consists of

Web-based data management portal for creating and managing communities, their respective users and data sources



Shared community datasets created via the portal may consist of multiple underlying data sources from either live DiGIR providers and/or uploaded text files. Support for TAPIR providers is currently under development. Data are stored using the full Darwin Core 1.2 specification, but subsets and/or alternatives schemas may be imported using the schema mapping interface. During import, data items are automatically normalized, georeferenced and related to one another via a similarity index. This index is used to identify all records that appear to describe the same collection locality regardless of syntax. During coordinate verification, users have the option to re-classify records that were incorrectly related to one another.

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Video Tutorials





Web client













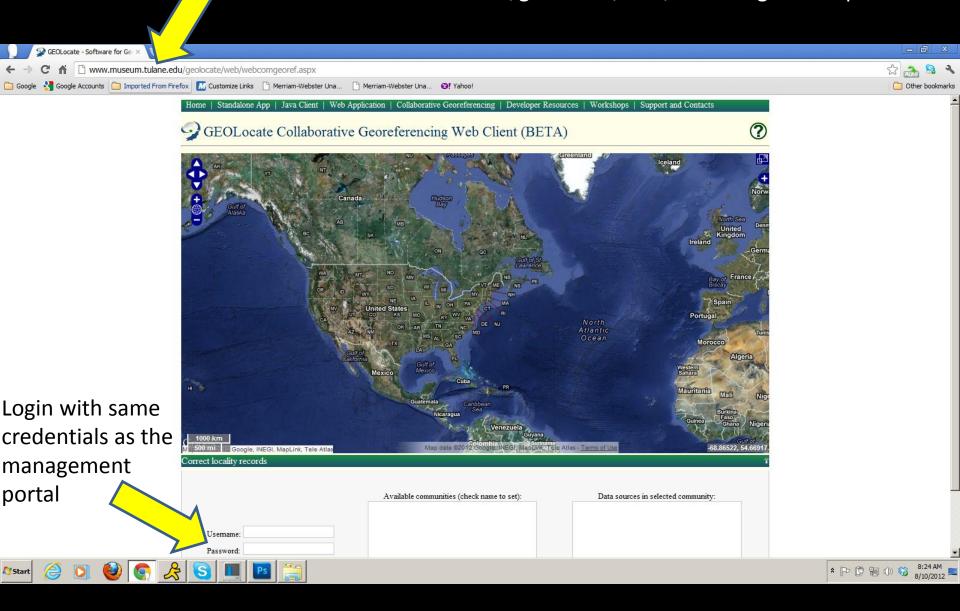


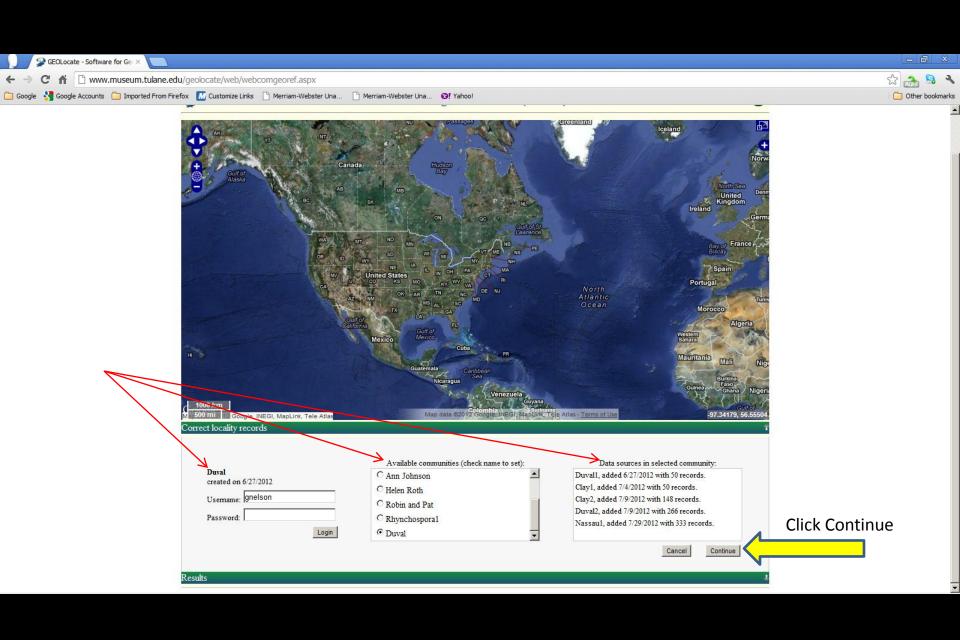


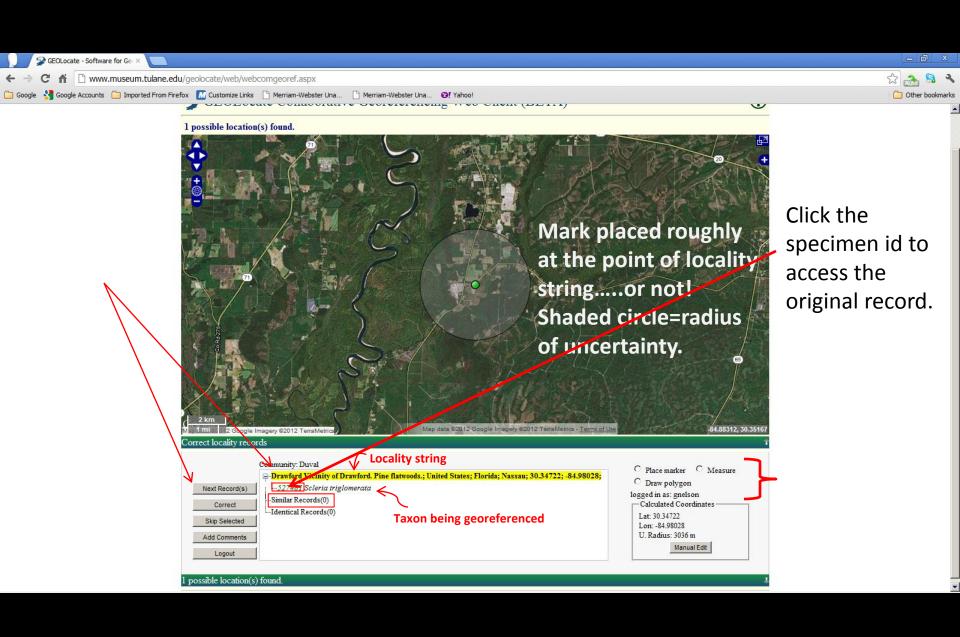


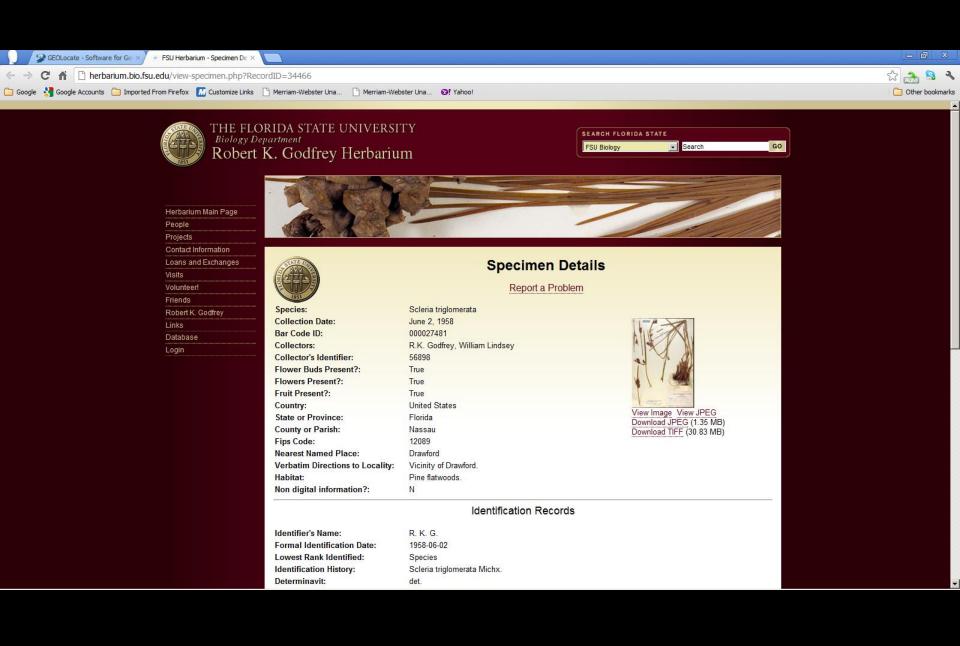


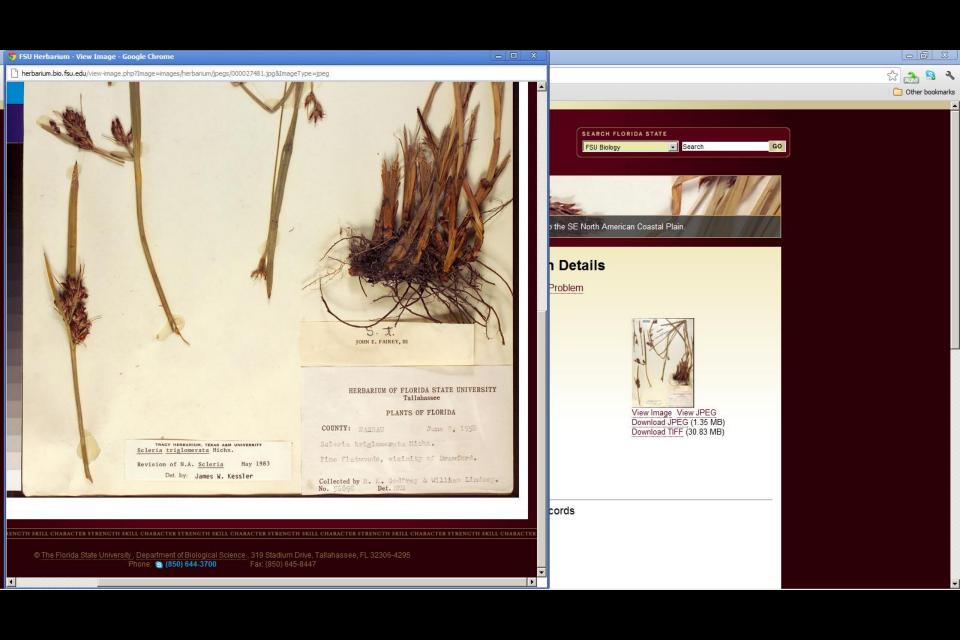
www.museum.tulane.edu/geolocate/web/webcomgeoref.aspx

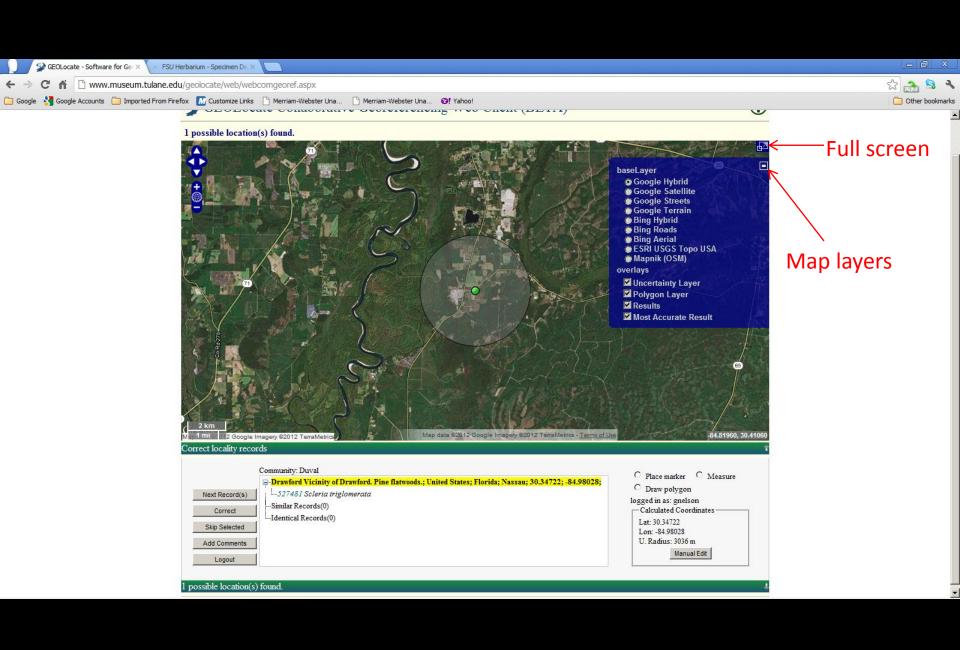


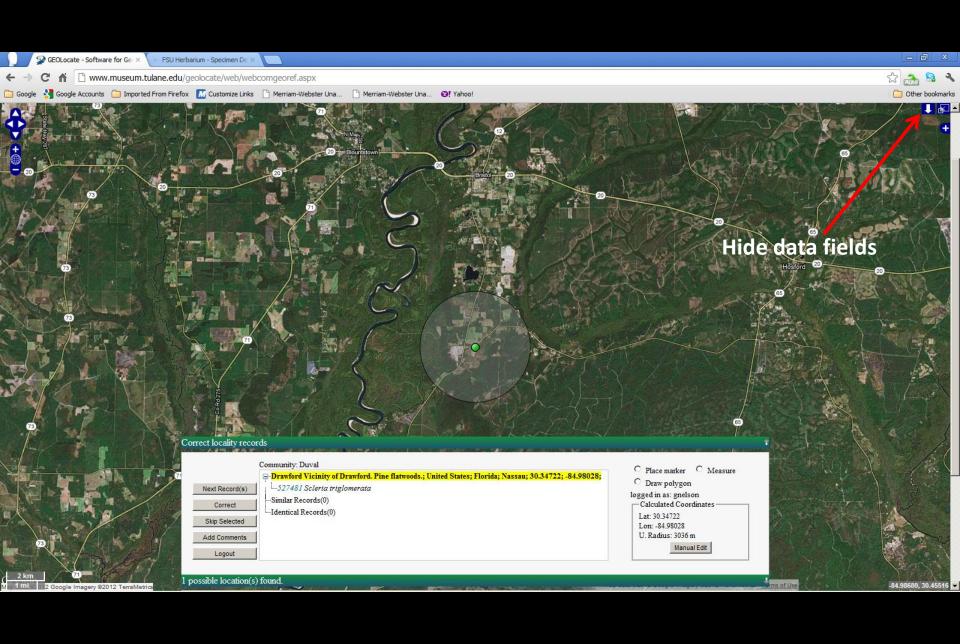


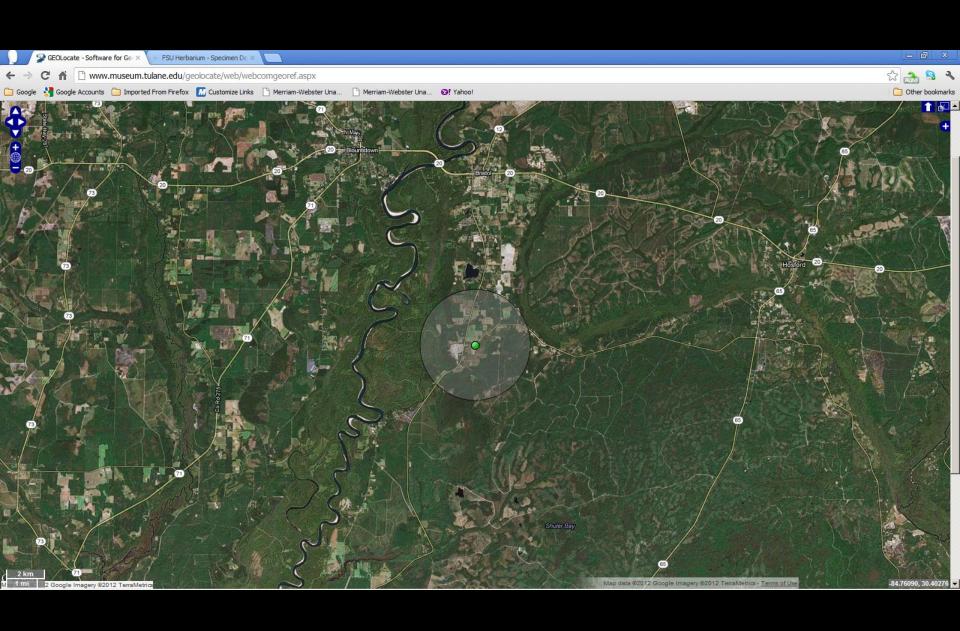


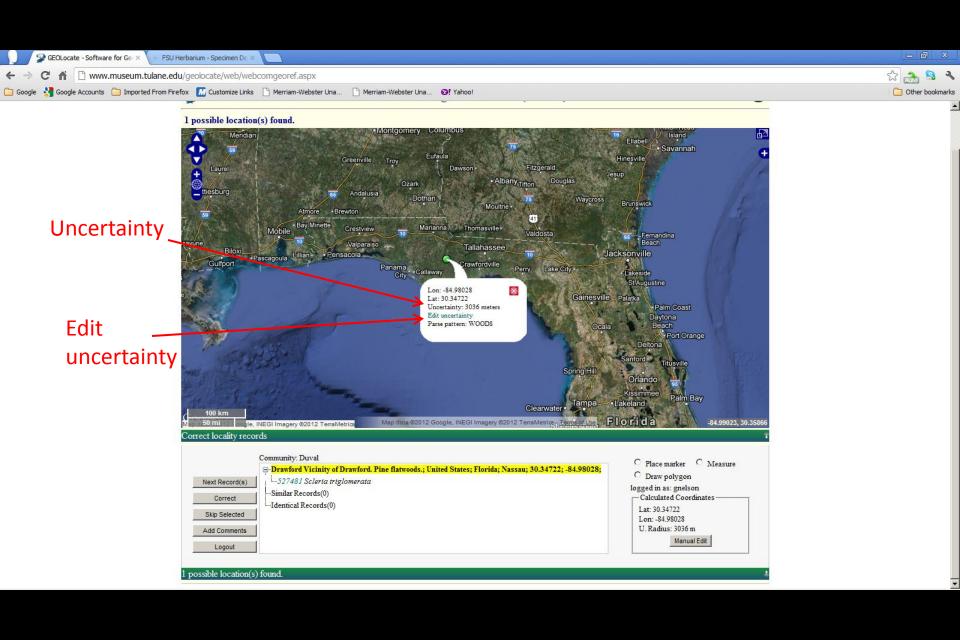


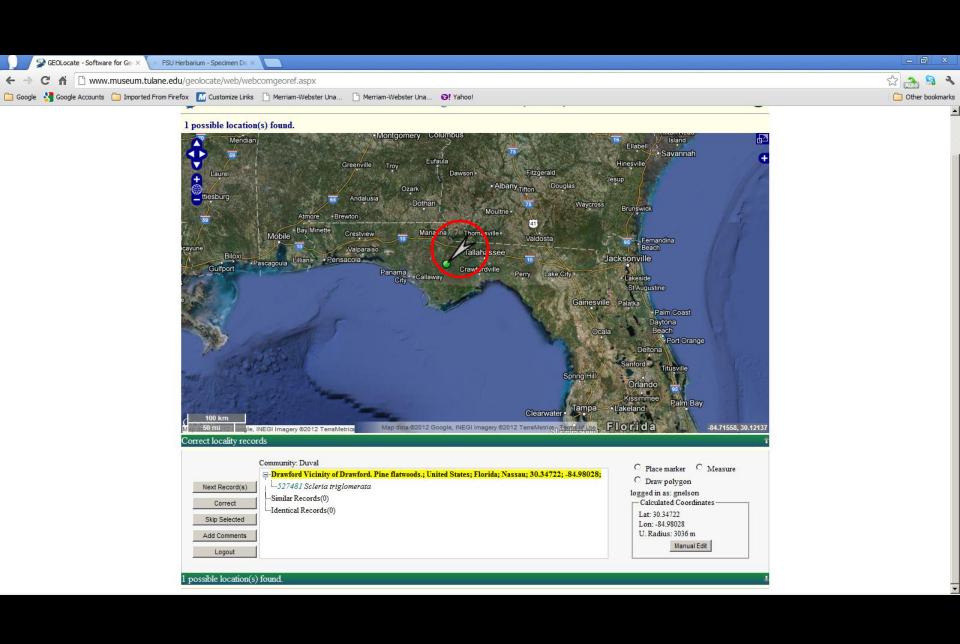


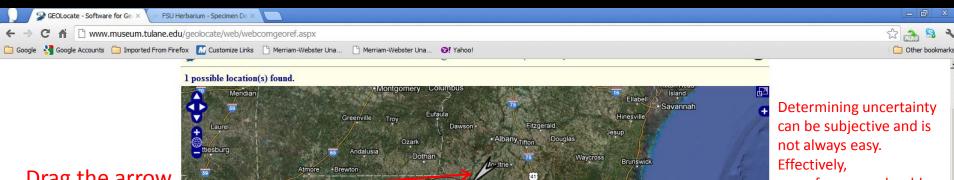




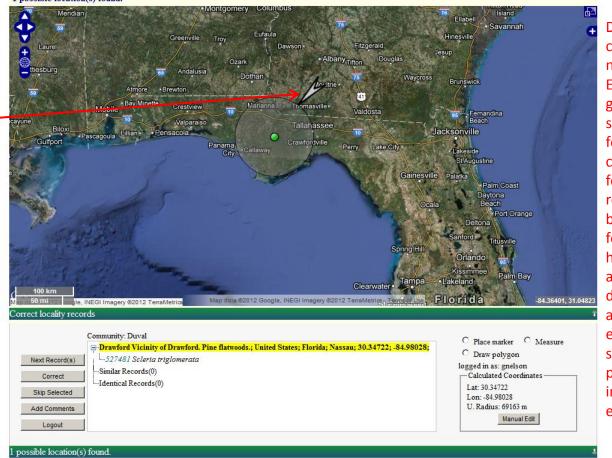








Drag the arrow to increase or decrease the circle of uncertainty.



georeferencers should strive to use physical features to draw their circle or polygon. Such features might include roads, city or park boundaries, landscape features (lakes, bogs, habitat signatures, etc.), and other known demarcations. Attend additional trainings and establish institutionally specific policies and protocols, which may include manifest estimates of confidence.

