





















Workflows and Personnel

Gil Nelson

Institute for Digital Information and Scientific Communication Integrated Digitized Biocollections Florida State University

> Bristol, England 9 March 2018





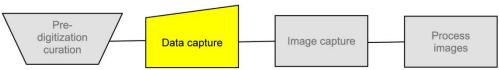




iDigBio is funded by a grant from the National Science Foundation's Advancing Digitization of Biodiversity Collections Program (Cooperative Agreement EF-1115210). Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation. All images used with permission or are free from copyright.







Guiding Principles

Follow a modular approach

- "Plug and play" modules are preferred.
- Simple modules involving a limited number of tasks are easier to troubleshoot and maintain.
- Divide large modules into sub-modules.
- Modules are generally self-contained but tangential.
- There is no consensus workflow, virtually all workflows are customized.

Assign roles deliberately

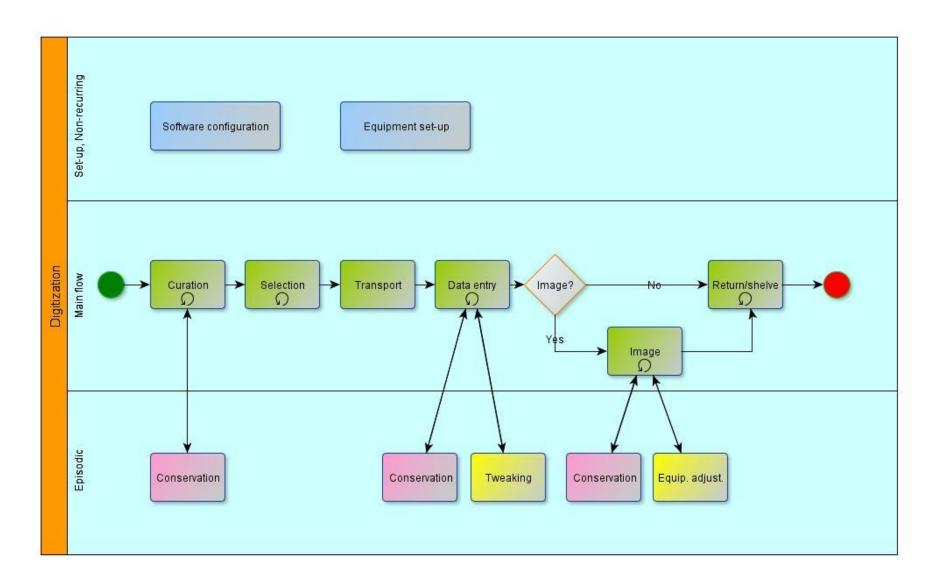
 Adjust to strengths of each technician--using students and volunteers requires flexibility in role assigned to personnel rather personnel assigned to role.

Create task lists

- Complete.
- Clear.
- Succinct.
- Ordered.
- Reusable.





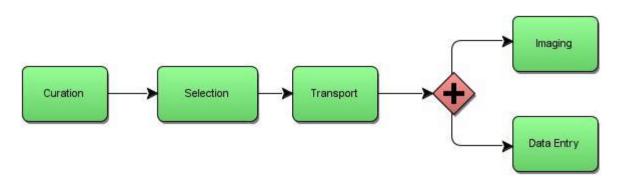






Example Processes (Modules), their Cycles and Dependencies

| Process | Cycle | Dependency | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Software configuration | Once/non-recurring | | |
| Equipment set-up | Once/non-recurring | | |
| Specimen curation | Recurring | | |
| Specimen selection | Recurring | Pre-digitization curation | |
| Specimen transport | Recurring | Specimen selection, | |
| | | imaging, data entry | |
| Conservation | Episodic | Curatorial processes, | |
| | _ | imaging, data entry | |
| Data entry | Recurring/tasks iterative | Specimen transport | |
| Imaging | Recurring/tasks iterative | Specimen transport | |
| Equipment adjustment | Episodic | Data entry/imaging | |
| Software update/tweaking | Episodic | QC | |
| Specimen return/shelving | Recurring | Imaging or data entry | |

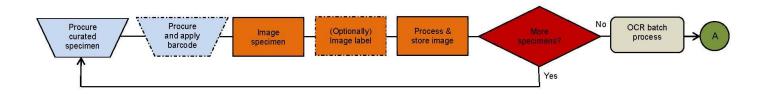


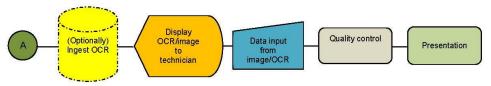




O2I2D(1)—Existing Specimen Workflow Using Optical Character Recognition: Object to Image to Data

This workflow is designed to capture images of existing specimens, pass the images through optical character recognition (OCR) software, and use the combination of image and OCR output to capture data. There are variations on this workflow. For example, depending on preparation type, barcodes are sometimes applied inline as the step immediately previous to imaging (shown optionally below) and other times en masse within an independent step during which several dozen or several hundred barcodes are applied in preparation for imaging. OCR may also occur in various ways: 1) in batch (as shown below), with numerous images being processed following the close of one or more imaging sessions, 2) "on the fly" as a record and its associated image are loaded for data entry, or 3) one image at a time as a step immediately following the imaging of each specimen. OCR output may be ingested into a field in the database (shown optionally below), stored as individual text files within the computer's file system, or virtually processed at the time the image is presented to the data entry technician. The presentation of images and OCR to data entry technicians occurs in a single interface in which database fields, OCR output, and specimen image are simultaneously visible. Predigitization curation and annotation is particularly important in this workflow to ensure that the current nomenclature to be used in data entry is obvious and clearly visible in the image and/or OCR output.







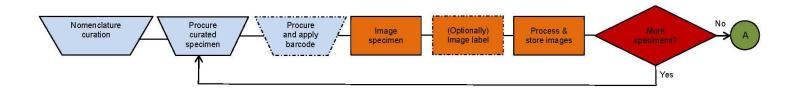






O2I2D(2)—Existing Specimen Workflow: Object to Image to Data

This workflow is designed for capturing images of existing specimens and using these images as the basis for data capture. Depending upon preparation type, barcodes are sometimes applied inline as the step immediately previous to imaging (shown optionally below) and other times en masse within an independent step during which several dozen or several hundred barcodes are applied in preparation for imaging. Pre-digitization curation and annotation is particularly important in this workflow to ensure that the current nomenclature to be used in data entry is obvious and clearly visible in the image.







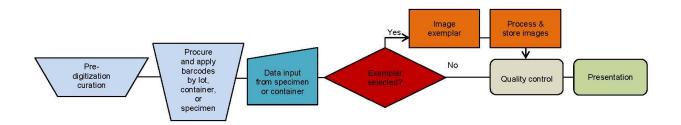






O2D2El—Existing Specimen Workflow: Object to Data to Exemplar Images

This workflow is in use for collections that capture data in specimen lots, collecting events, taxon container, or other aggregates, but capture images only for exemplar specimens. Data capture is effected from specimen labels. Depending upon preparation type, barcodes are usually applied inline—often to the containing tray or container—as the step immediately preceding data entry. Hence, barcodes may designate a single specimen or an aggregate of specimens, such as a unit tray within an insect drawer or ethanol-filled container in a wet collection. Barcode application is executed prior data entry and image capture usually follows data entry. Predigitization curation, including nomenclatural annotations and specimen organization, is usually important in this workflow.





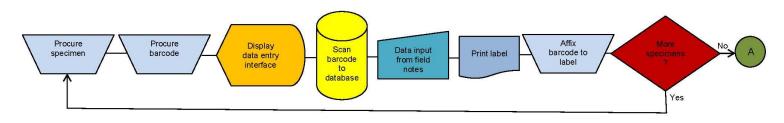


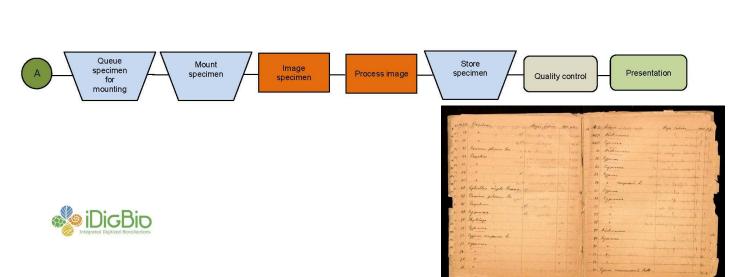




FN2D2I—New Specimen Workflow: Field notes to data to image

This workflow is designed for actively growing collections in which new specimens are regularly added. Collectors, especially in herbaria, typically keystroke label data from field notes, store the label with the specimen, and queue the specimen for mounting. Following mounting, the specimen is treated as an existing specimen with the data entered into the database by a technician, who rekeys the data previously keyed by the collector. The workflow proposed here eliminates the second keying of label data by capturing label data into the database as the label is prepared, allowing the label to be printed from the database immediately following data entry. The workflow assumes a database management system with functionality for printing labels, as well as a strategy that includes the application of bar codes to the newly printed label rather than to the specimen sheet.











Documentation and Instructions

Written Protocols

- Essential!
- Include screen shots and pictures.
- Attention to detail (leave nothing to the imagination).
- Express limits on technician authority.

RAW ONE SHOT ONE SHOT

FII

Feedback Loops

- Technicians: best source of efficiency adaptations, either by show or tell.
- Easy methods for receiving feedback.
- Personal copies of the protocol.
- Master copy available via Google docs or other shared storage for updates and suggestions.

EOS-1Ds Mark II

File Tool Help





Idigbio.org->Digitization->Documentation->Workflow and Protocols->Workflow Modules and Task Lists

https://www.idigbio.org/content/workflow-modules-and-task-lists

Workflow Modules and Task Lists

One outgrowth of the <u>DROID</u> (Developing Robust Object-to-Image-to-Data) workflow workshop held in May 2012 was the establishment of a series of working groups, each focused on workflow modules and tasks for various preparation types. The first of these groups, informally called the <u>Flat Sheets and Packets Working Group</u>, was charged with fleshing out task lists for digitizing vascular and non-vascular plant collections. The second group, Pinned Specimens in Trays and Drawers, is investing its time developing modules to support effective entomological digitization workflows. Other preservation types will follow, concluding with the development of an overall project management module designed to provide guidance for developing and managing digitization projects across disciplines and preservation types.

read more





Workflow Modules and Task Lists

Researchers

Browse our specimen portal



Collections Staff

Learn how your collection can benefit from our work



Teachers & Students

Learning resources & opportunities to engage











One outgrowth of the DROID (Developing Robust Objectto-Image-to-Data) workflow

Module Program Module

Michale 6 Oath capture Module 2 Data encollowed

workshop held in May 2012 was the establishment of a series of working groups, each focused on workflow modules and tasks for various preparation types. The first of these groups, informally called the Flat Sheets and Packets Working Group, was charged with fleshing out task lists for digitizing vascular and non-vascular plant collections. A reconstitution of this working group, convened in January 2015, added 8 modules to this set of workflows and updated the existing ones. The second working group, Pinned Specimens in Trays and Drawers, invested its time developing modules to support effective entomological digitization workflows. Things in Spirits in Jars devoted time to workflows for fluid-preserved collections. The 3D Objects in Trays and boxes completed its work in spring 2015 and focused mostly on paleontological specimens.

We have chosen a modular approach for presenting our results in order to accommodate the broad range of workflow implementations within the collections community. We recognize that there is no consensus workflow that fits all situations, even within a single preservation type. In light of this, we have attempted to assemble orderly, comprehensive task lists to serve as foundations from which institutionally specific workflows can be created. Not all institutions will use every task, but we hope that the lists we have developed encompass all relevant digitization tasks. We also hope that those in the collections digitization community will provide feedback on these lists, either through forum posts or e-mails to Gil Nelson, alerting us to deficiencies and oversights.

Links to published modules as they are completed are provided below:

Flat Sheets and Packets Working Group - Vascular and Non-vascular Plants

- Module 1 Pre-digitization Curation Tasks
- Module 2 Selecting Components for an Imaging Station
- Module 3 Imaging Station Setup Camera/Copy Stand
- Module 4 Imaging Station Setup Light box
- Module 5 Image Station Setup Scanner
- Module 6 Imaging



Workflow Detail: Pre-digitization Curation (for flat sheets and packets)



Module 1 Pre-digitization curation Module 2 Imaging station setup/camera Module 3 Imaging station setup/scanner

Module 4 Image capture

Module 5 Image processing

Module 6 Data capture Module 7 Data enrichment

Module 1: Pre-digitization Curation Task List

| Task ID | Task Description | Explanations and Comments | Resources |
|---------|--|---|--|
| T1 | Apply storage locator barcodes to storage locations (rooms, cabinets, shelves, folders, drawers, etc). | Most useful when systematically digitizing an entire collection. Otherwise potentially helpful with herbarium inventory. May be less helpful for collections that are digitizing in random order or only portions of the collection related to specific projects, or with significant separation between the predigitization curation, databasing, and image capture modules. | Barcodes, QRcode, DataMatrix. |
| Т2 | Select specimens to digitize. | For herbaria, this often includes all specimens. Where this is not the case, selection should follow the institution's predetermined digitization policies or project management plan. | Digitization policy manual or project management plan. |
| Т3 | Associate/insert machine readable barcodes/documents with/into folders. | Some institutions create machine readable documents to gather data at the cabinet and/or folder level. Documents might contain such information as family, higher geography, and current identification ("filed-as name"). These data will be read and associated with individual collection records in Module 4, T1 or Module 7. Tasks T2 or T3 might also include determining whether specimens are out on loan or | QRcodes, DataMatrix, 1D barcode, or OCR- readable documents for insertion into specimen folders. |







http://www.bioone.org/toc/apps/3/9



Brought to you by: Florida State University
Paid for by

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

List of Issues

» Current Issue

Aims & Scope

Editorial Office Editorial Board

Author Guidelines

Category: Open Access

ABOUT RESOURCES CONTACT US

My Account : Log in | Admin | Help

Browse | Subscribe | Publish

Home / All Titles / Applications in Plant Sciences / Sep 2015

Applications in Plant Sciences

Published by: Botanical Society of America

Table of Contents

Sep 2015 : Volume , 3 Issue 9 | « previous issue next issue »

Select Language | ▼

DENOTES OPEN ACCESS CONTEN

BioOne Member Since: 2013

Current: Sep 2015 : Volume , 3 Issue 9

Online ISSN: 2168-0450

Frequency: Monthly
Impact Factor: 0.667

■ Most Read Articles

Title Tools

Applications

in Plant Sciences

ISI Journal Citation Reports® Ranking: 157/200 - Plant Sciences

Digitization Workflows for Flat Sheets

A Protocol for Targeted Enrichment of Intron-Containing Sequence Markers for

Recent Radiations: A Phylogenomic

and Packets of Plants, Algae, and Fungi

REVIEW ARTICLE

☐ Select/UnSelect All

☐ Digitization Workflows for Flat Sheets and Packets of Plants, Algae, and Fungi →

View Selected Abstracts: Email: Add to Favorites | Track Citations: Download to Citation Manager

Gil Nelson, Patrick Sweeney, Lisa E. Wallace, Richard K. Rabeler, Dorothy Allard, Herrick Brown, J. Richard Carter, Michael W. Denslow, Elizabeth R. Ellwood, Charlotte C. Germain-Aubrey, Ed Gilbert, Emily Gillespie, Leslie R. Goertzen, Ben Legler, D. Blaine Marchant, Travis D. Marsico, Ashley B. Morris, Zack Murrell, Mare Nazaire, Chris Neefus, Shanna Oberreiter, Deborah Paul, Brad R. Ruhfel, Thomas Sasek, Joey Shaw, Pamela S. Soltis, Kimberly Watson, Andrea Weeks and Austin R. Mast

1500065

Abstract

Abstract & References: Full Text: PDF (778 KB): Supplementary Materials

Biodiversity Comparison among

Phylogenetic Diversity Metrics and Between Three North American Prairies

Example from Heuchera (Saxifragaceae)

Plann: A Command-Line Application for Annotating Plastome Sequences

An Empirical Review: Characteristics of Plant Microsatellite Markers that Confer Higher Levels of Genetic Variation

■ Most Cited Articles

A Targeted Enrichment Strategy for Massively Parallel Sequencing of Angiosperm Plastid Genomes

A Target Enrichment Method for Gathering Phylogenetic Information from Hundreds of Loci: An Example from the Compositae

Hyb-Seg: Combining Target Enrichmen

APPLICATION ARTICLE

☐ Bioinformatic Identification and Expression Analysis of Nelumbo nucifera MicroRNA and Their Targets ∂

Lei Pan, Xiaolei Wang, Jing Jin, Xiaolu Yu and Jihong Hu

1500046

⊞ Abstract

Abstract & References: Full Text: PDF (1342 KB): Supplementary Materials

PRIMER NOTES

☐ Development of 23 Novel Polymorphic EST-SSR Markers for the Endangered Relict Conifer Metasequoia glyptostroboides 🖯

Yuqing Jin, Quanxin Bi, Wenbin Guan and Jian-Feng Mao

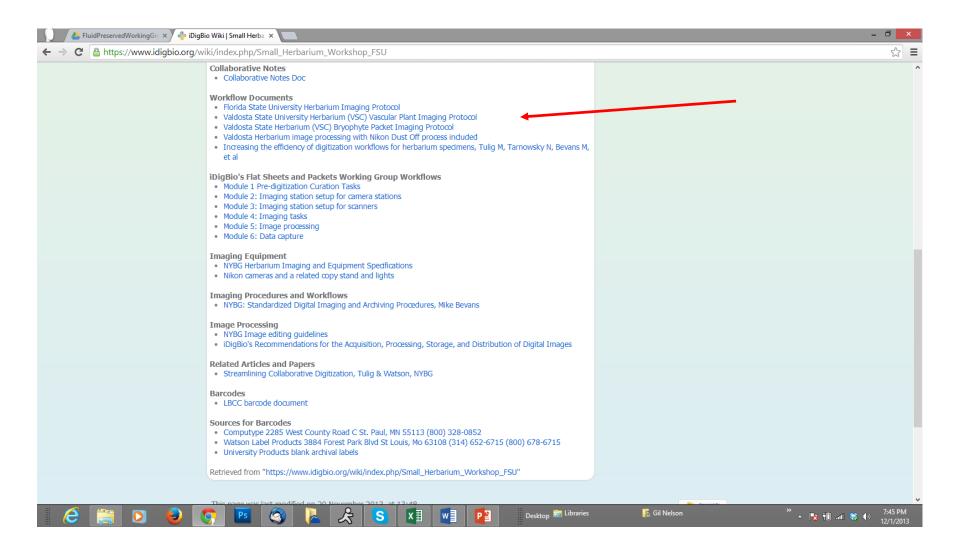
1500038

Abstract

Abstract & References: Full Text: PDF (492 KB): Supplementary Materials





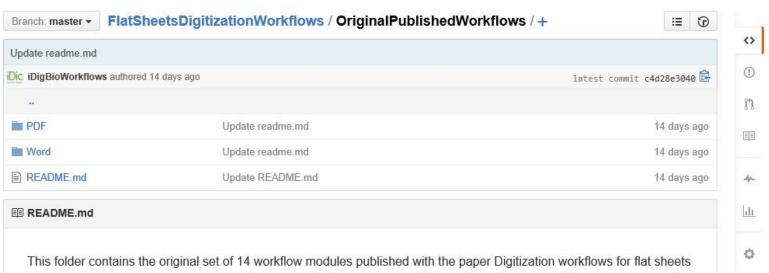












and packets of plants, algae, and fungi, Nelson, G., P. Sweeney, L. E. Wallace, R. K. Rabeler, D. Allard, H. Brown, J. R. Carter, et al., Applications in Plant Sciences 3(9): 1500065. doi:10.3732/apps.1500065 (http://www.bioone.org/doi/pdf/10.3732/apps.1500065). Files in this folder are linked to the published paper and will not be edited or revised. Future revisions will be stored in a spearate directory. PDF and Word versions are provided in separate folders.

These workflows are being distributed under a Creative Commons CC BY license.





Continuous Workflow Improvement

Develop written workflows that reflect actual practice

Continuous evaluation of written and actual workflows by:

- Technicians
- Workflow managers
- Collections managers

With particular attention to:

- Bottlenecks
- Redundancy
- Handling time
- Varying rates of productivity









facebook.com/iDigBio



twitter.com/iDigBio



vimeo.com/idigbio



idigbio.org/rss-feed.xml



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









iDigBio is funded by a grant from the National Science Foundation's Advancing Digitization of Biodiversity Collections Program (Cooperative Agreement EF-1115210). 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. All images used with permission or are free from copyright.