

DMIG Chat Notes from Adobe Connect

Webinar Meeting: : Issues in Re-integrating Georeferenced Data, the FishNet2 Experience

Date: 30 March 2015, 2 – 3 PM EDT

Note you can use the time stamps to jump to that part of the recording, to hear the conversation.

Best, Deb

Deb Paul: (3/30/2015 13:41) Hi Everyone, welcome to the webinar: Issues in Re-integrating Georeferenced Data, the FishNet2 Experience

Leslie: (14:07) What does API stand for?

Marc Lambruschi - Field Museum: (14:12) application program interface

Robert Cubey: (14:16) How do you calculate the uncertainty ? Is it on the specimen?

Rob Robins: (14:19) Robert, I believe the technicians drew a line around a water body, using geolocate, to delineate the uncertainty.

Stephanie: (14:21) How do you deal with geographical text names that returns multiple coordinates?

John Wieczorek: (14:27) Dd you gather statistics on 1) number of lot records per distinct locality and/or 2) mean number of lot records georeferenced per unit time, and 3) if you have 2, were there big differences in georeferencing rates between different countries?

Rob Robins: (14:31) UF has ingested its repatriated data from Fishnet. We tagged all these records in a pre-existing field of "lat/long derived" as having been derived through "Fishnet."

Mare Nazaire: (14:33) Rob, how exactly were the records matched up to repatriate your data?

Marc Lambruschi - Field Museum: (14:34) IT Guys here - We repatriate our data (or at least try to) but it always helps having the institutions IRNs for each site record if it is possible. We use the IRNs to match the geolocated data, if no IRN is given we use the unique locality string to find the correct matching record in our data base.

John Wieczorek: (14:34) We found that a lot of help was needed at the source to repatriate. Local resources, time, and expertise remain common problems.

Rob Robins: (14:35) Mare, we made a special request of Fishnet to include "field number" from our original data set. We keyed on this field since a given locality could have multiple lots associated with it and as such, would be repeated, again and again in the repatriated file. I relied heavily on our Office of Museum Technology.

Mare Nazaire: (14:35) Thank you Rob.

Rob Robins: (14:37) Nelson rocks.

Robert Cubey: (14:38) Why all the splits and merge at the start ? Usable units?

Robert Cubey: (14:41) Thanks

Stephanie: (14:41) Do the source institution validate your georeferenced data? Have you compared your automated georeferenced data with data manually georeferenced by an expert?

David Bloom: (14:44) Thanks Nelson, gotta run.

Stephanie: (14:44) Please continue! Very interesting!

David Bloom: (14:44) Heather Constable says thanks too!

Rob Robins: (14:48) Wabaunsee is between Topeka and Manhattan, KS.

Robert Cubey: (14:50) When you provided duplicate datasets were there differences in the data you got back?

Rob Robins: (14:54) We will use our Specify Web Portal mapping feature to visualize and evaluate the

georeferenced data from Fishnet, among other tools. Thanks to FishNet and Tulane's leadership we are now 89% georeferenced. This has been a very successful enterprise. Got to run...thanks!

Stephanie: (14:54) Now @Naturalis Biodiversity Center I have a challenge: over 7 million natural history collection specimen records, collected at worldwide and just for a small part georeferenced. Is the presented method realistic to georeference this pack?

Rob Robins: (14:55) I still love fishes more than coordinates.

Carol Spencer: (14:55) I have to go to, cheers, thanks Nelson!

Una Farrell: (14:56) Have to run too - thanks Nelson!

Katherine Maslenikov: (14:56) Still trying to find time to get the file returned to us repatriated into our database, but this was very valuable to hear about the process.

Marc Lambruschi - Field Museum: (14:57) Thanks for this! Nice work we really appreciate you all putting this together.

Mare Nazaire: (14:58) Very insightful, thanks so much Nelson.

John Wieczorek: (14:58) I agree with Nelson about the number of unique localities, where that is a combination of all geographic indicators. After that there are ways to help in a worldwide scope, by determining unique named places within those localities.

Diego Barroso: (14:59) Thanks, Nelson!

John Wieczorek: (14:59) We have some code to determine named places.

John Wieczorek: (15:00) That way you can figure out which named places are most prevalent, make polygons for those, and put them into a gazetteer source to use in automated processes.

Leslie: (15:03) Thanks Nelson and Deb.

John Wieczorek: (15:09) Thanks, Nelson. Nice.