

# **Digitization Modules, Tasks, and Workflows**

Leveraging Digitization Practices Across Multiple Domains
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# Commonalities across task clusters provides an organizing paradigm for this workshop.

A focus on distinct processes closely associated with particular preparation or collection types.

Vs.

A focus on processes common across disparate preparation and collection types to foster serendipitous discoveries and knowledge transfer across domains.

## **A Few Examples**

Fish vs. fluid preserved arthropods
Broader applications for whole-drawer digitization
Insect soups and unsorted fossils
Flat sheets, packets, invertebrate paleontology, and Odonates
Georeferencing
Imaging workflow software, e.g. Adobe Lightroom



#### **Tasks Common to All Domains**

Workflows and protocols

Selecting and installing a database
Specify
Symbiota
Emu
Custom

Configuring and purchasing an imaging station

Copy stand and lighting

Light box

Searching and selecting image capture, workflow, and processing software

Preparing for digitization Pre-digitization curation

Considering and planning for data enhancement/enrichment activities

Georeferencing

Digitizing source materials



#### **Assessing Digitization Practices in Biological and Paleontological Collections**

28 Collections
10 Museums
Spanning biological and paleontological collections
Insects and other invertebrates, plants, birds, mammals
Wet, dry



### Five task clusters that enable efficient and effective digitization of biological collections

Gil Nelson, Deborah Paul, Gregory Riccardi, Austin R. Mast

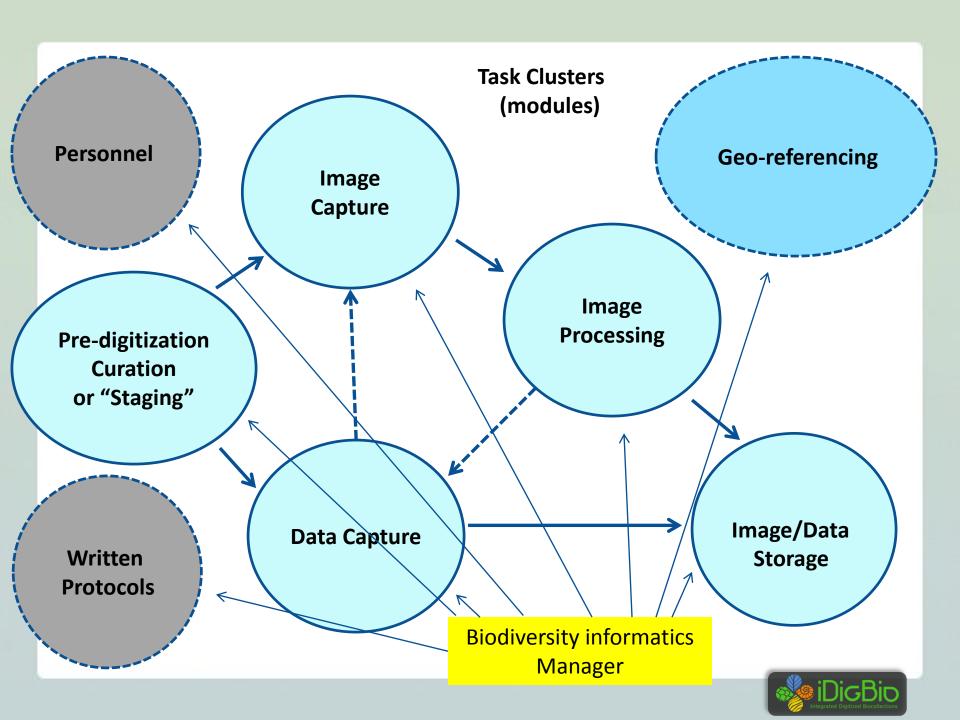




# **Acknowledgments**

American Museum of Natural History **Botanical Research Institute of Texas** Florida Museum of Natural History Florida State University Harvard Herbarium Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard) **New York Botanical Garden** Southeast Regional Network for Expertise and Collections **Specify Software Project (University of Kansas)** Symbiota Software Project (Arizona State University) Tall Timbers Research Station and Land Conservancy **Tulane University Museum of Natural History University of Kansas Insect Museum Valdosta State University Yale Peabody Museum** 



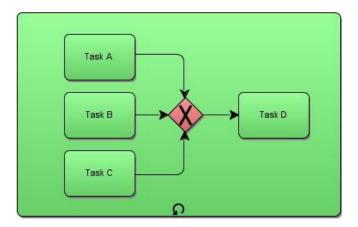


## Processes that have gained definition and currency in digitization workflows

- Linking genomic and other data to specimen records
- Linking original source materials to specimen records
- Public participation (crowd-sourcing, citizen science)
- Remote annotation of specimen records
- Using digitized data for research
- Optical Character Recognition



## Values of defined workflows



- Facilitate written protocols
- Provide for a modular approach
- Promote efficiency and automation of processes
- Facilitate routing and scheduling of activities
- Provide for balancing workloads
- Facilitate assignment of tasks to technicians
- Ensure that processes are visible and predictable
- Allow for escalations and notifications
- Enhance tracking of tasks
- Foster collaboration of all parties involved
- Stimulate the convergence of process and information
- Promote continuous evaluation and redesign



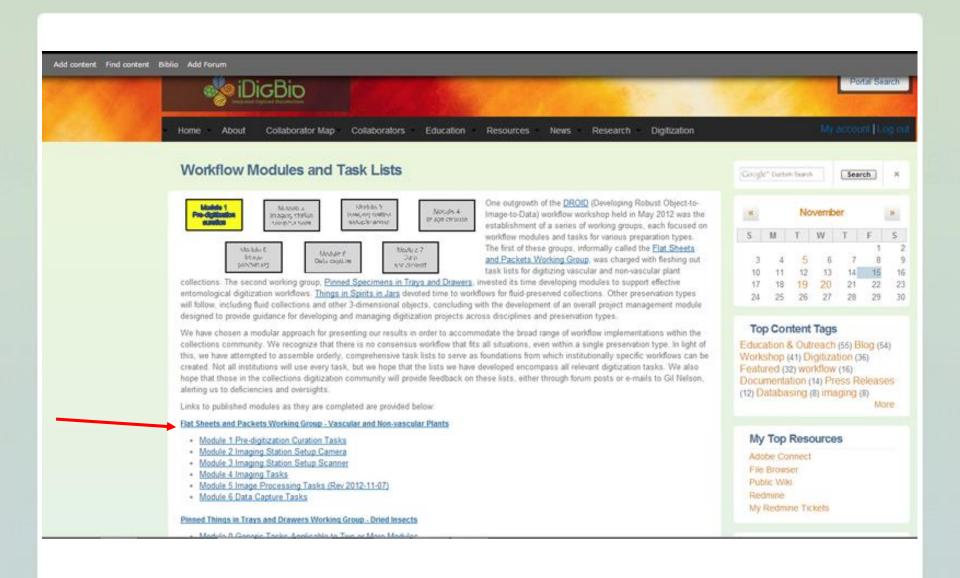
#### Idigbio.org->Resources->Documentation->Workflow Modules and Task Lists

#### 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 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

Apply storage locator	10/24 (V 6/45 (A (A (B (A))) 10/45/16/25	
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.
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.
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	QRcodes, DataMatrix, 1D barcode, or OCR- readable documents for insertion into specimen folders.
	cabinets, shelves, folders, drawers, etc).  Select specimens to digitize.  Associate/insert machine readable barcodes/documents	cabinets, shelves, folders, drawers, etc).  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.  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.  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.



## **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





