3D DIGITIZATION FOR FACILITATING RESEARCH IN PALEONTOLOGY

A workflow from physical fossil to digital curation

Arianna Harrington, Patricia Holroyd, Doug Boyer

Features

• Large number of bones



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- Fragmentary



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Risks/Difficulties

• Unwieldy size of bones (big or small)



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- Communicating observations to collaborators/community



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- Loss of association between specimen and number
- Communicating observations to collaborators/community
- Limited time for borrowing museum specimens



Solution

• 3D digitization and curation in 3D archive (MorphoSource)



Case study

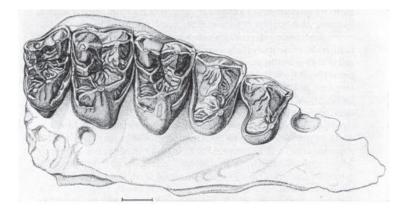
- Early Eocene Bittercreek Fauna (Savage and Waters, 1978) curated at the UCMP
- Thousands of bones from early Eocene sites in the Washakie Basin, Wyoming
- Collecting started by Don Savage in 1970's
- Continued by Berkeley Crews through 90's
- At least 450 primate bones borrowed by Duke University in 2012



Eocene primates from the UCMP

Importance

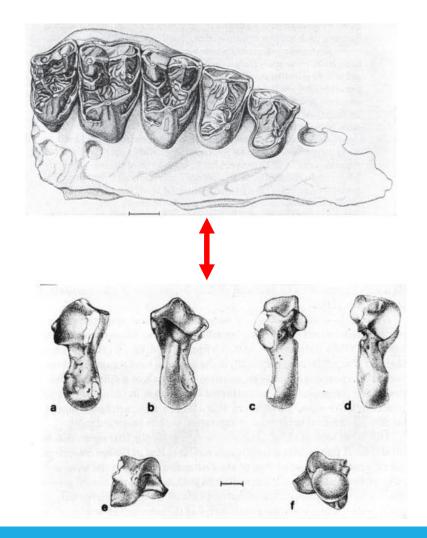
- Postcranial skeleton of early Eocene primates mostly unknown
- Many questions about primate origins remain
- Berkeley sample contains many bones of at least 5 species



Eocene primates from the UCMP

Importance

- Meaningful study requires
 - many measurements and comparisons in order to....
 - sort bones into anatomical element categories, and morph classes
 - Figure out which morphs correspond to which dental classes
 - Assess overall morphological similarities and differences between taxa
- This process is very impractical with physical specimens





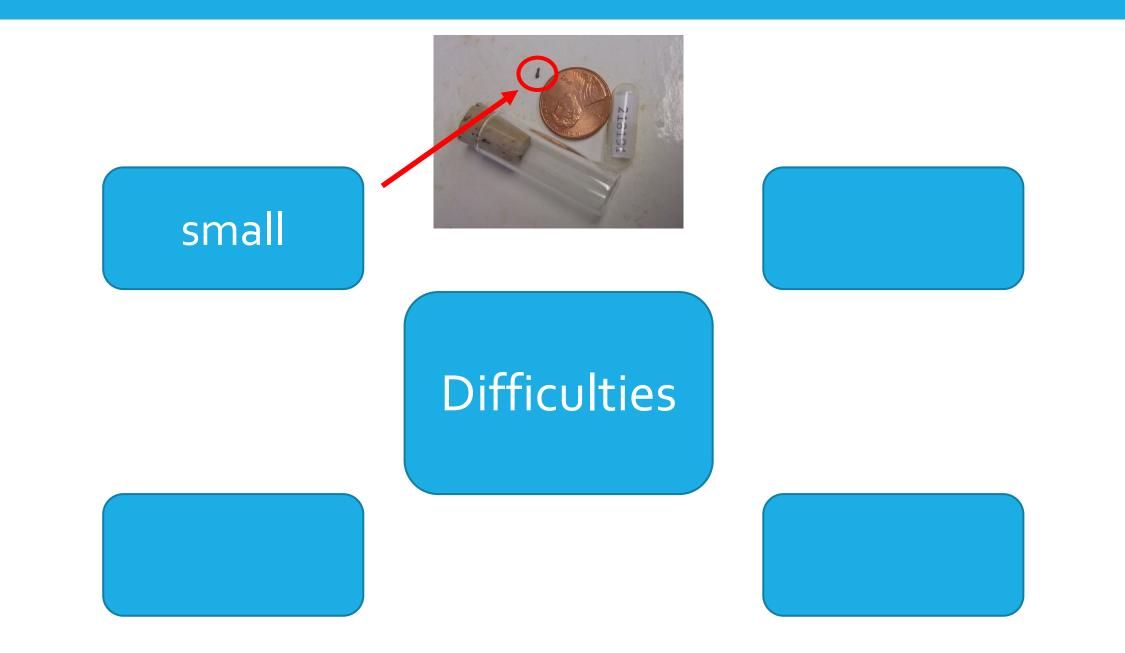




Difficulties







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Difficulties

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numerous

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non-obvious ID

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Difficulties

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numerous

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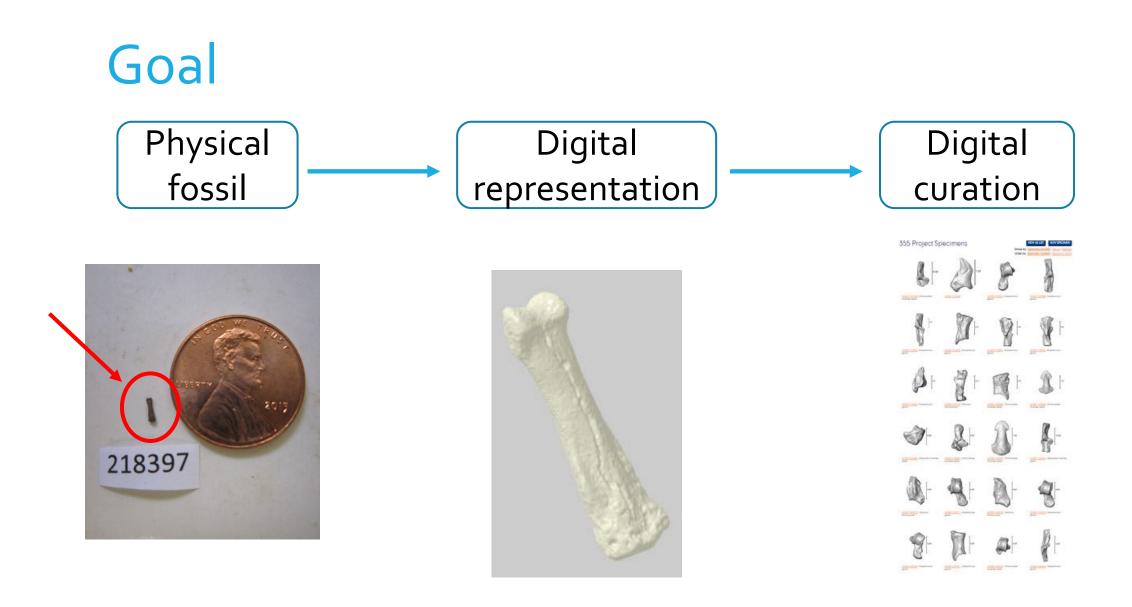
small

non-obvious ID

Difficulties

numerous

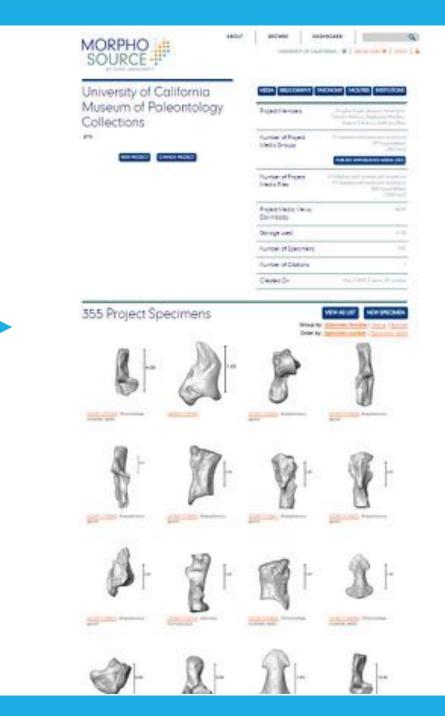
loss danger



Planning the process







Planning the process

The chosen workflow must be:

- 1. Efficient
 - Multiple specimens in one scanning event
- 2. Traceable
 - Must be able to keep track of what specimens are being scanned

Planning the process

Entails:

- Careful, detailed record-keeping
- Organized workflow with protocols outlined each step of the way

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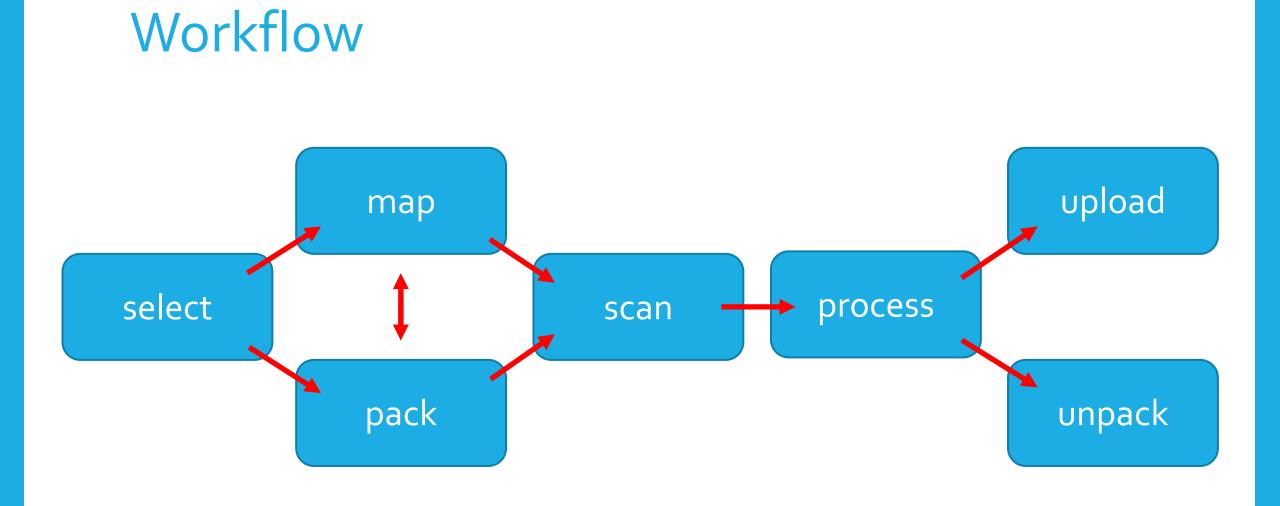
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g cols	My Drive > Bittercreek Scan Sheets + Files	(ply files) in appropriate rems (3) and (5). s crucial. r lab documents"- cting 3-D surfaces from Steps 1-2 will have been		
Image: Second Research and Research Research and Research				



Step 1. Selecting Specimens

Specimens in batches

 Scan first in the same specimen container, assign specimen numbers later

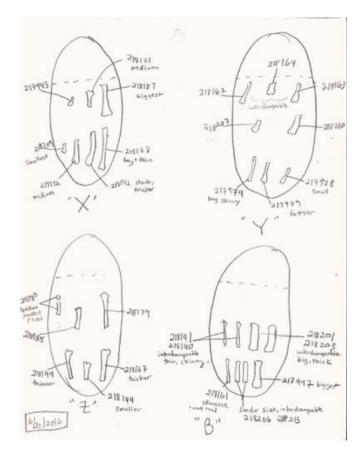
Specimens in individual vials

Need to pay attention to specimen ID within one scanning container





Step 2. Map and Pack

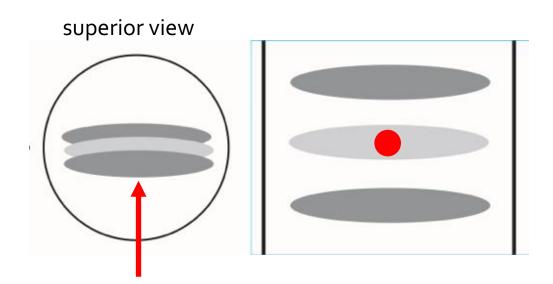




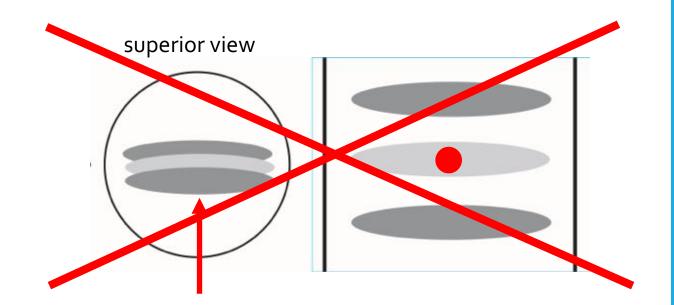
- Balance of efficiency and maintenance of identification
- Fossils placed in labeled pill caps placed in a milkshake straw stuffed with cotton, outside of straw labeled
- Straw placed in a vial with clay (ease of loading into scanner, seems to lessen effects of vibrations)



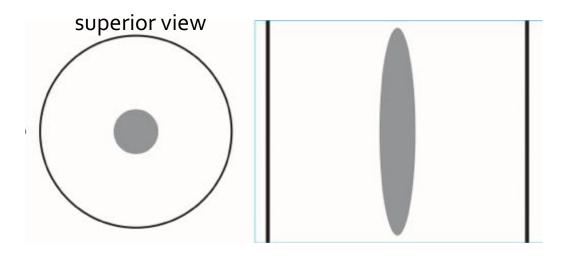
 Balance of efficiency and maintenance of identification

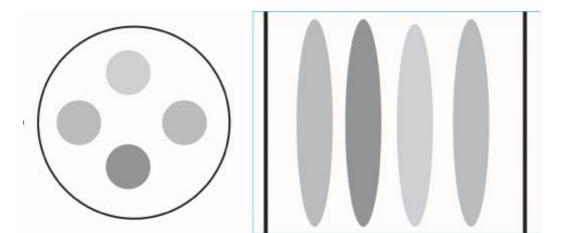


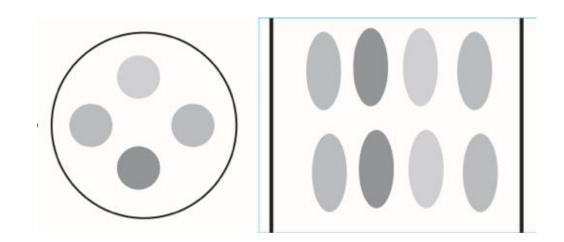
• There are considerations for how specimens should be packed

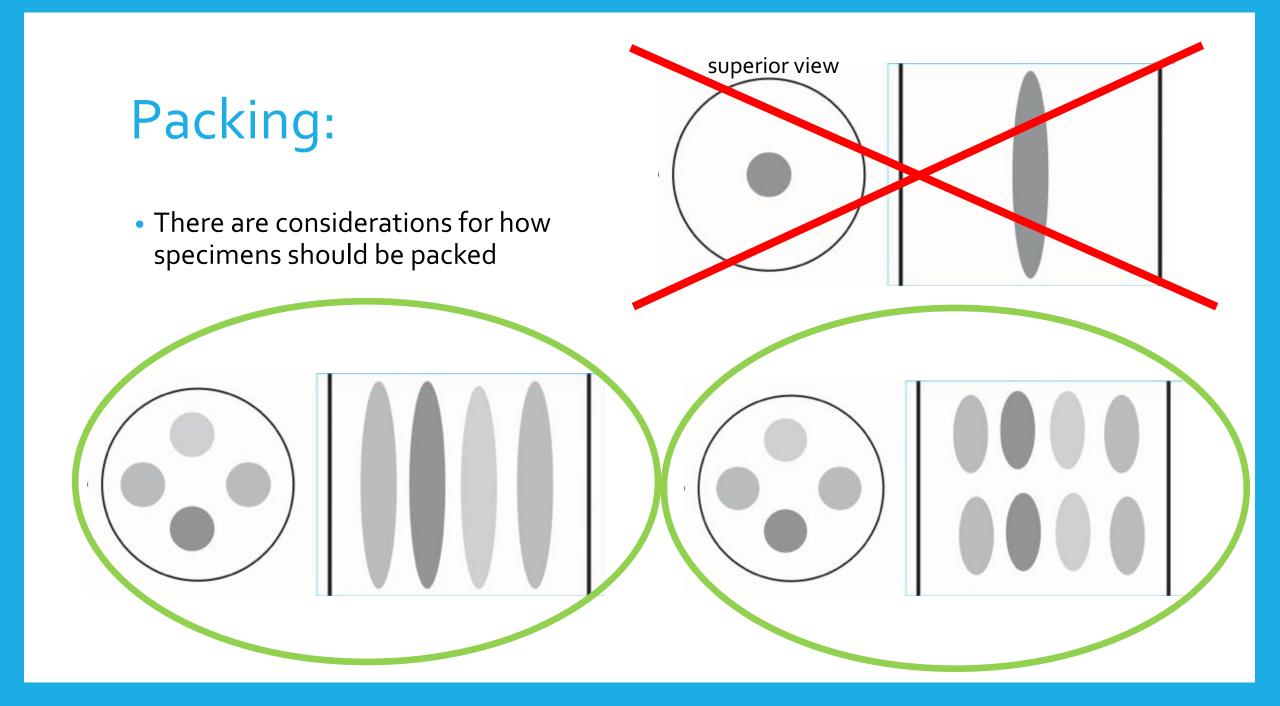


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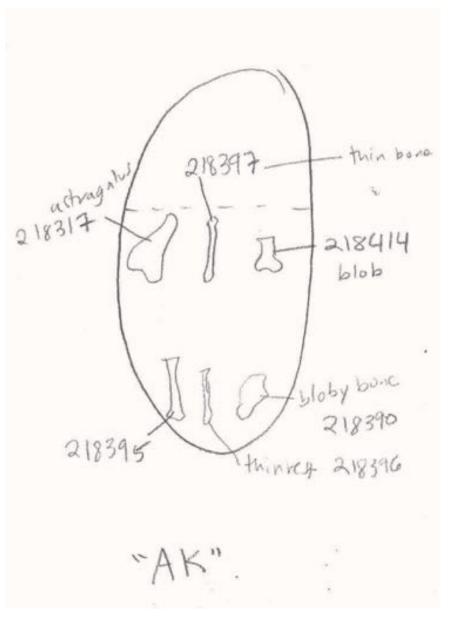






Mapping

- Prioritize identification, accuracy
- Maps were photographed and uploaded to Google Drive ("insurance")



Step 3. Micro CT Scan

- Naming of files should be consistent
 - Ex:

Harrington_AK1_UCMP_omomyid_ 3bones

- Keeping of good scanning records begins here
 - Ex: lab scan records, project-specific scan records



Step 3. Micro CT Scan

Example scan record

- Every critical step is indicated by a y/n column
- Example: unpacked, layer, scan name, scan date, scan record, cropped, metadata copied, transferred for processing, transferred to Boyer drive, uploaded to MorphoSource



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Step 4. Digital processing

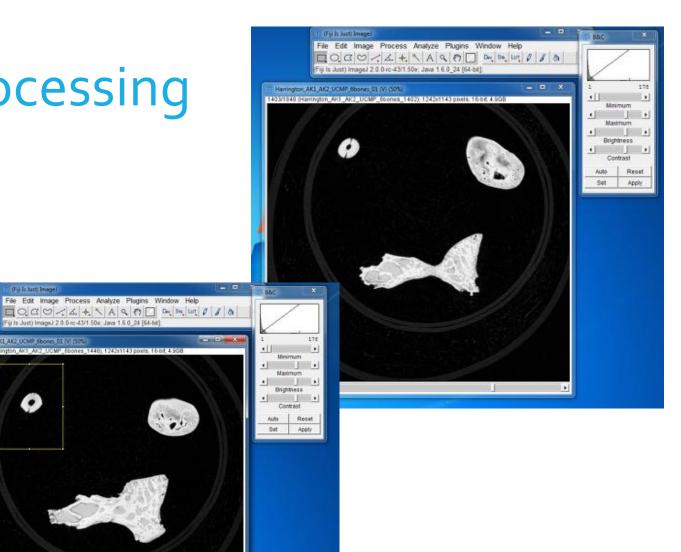
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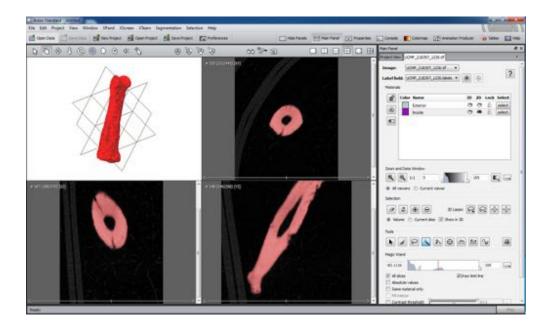
- Image J
 - Check for scan/reconstruction quality
 - Identify specimens
 - Crop out region of interest (ROI)
 - Save as tiff stack with specimen name
 - Ex: UCMP218281_0000.tif

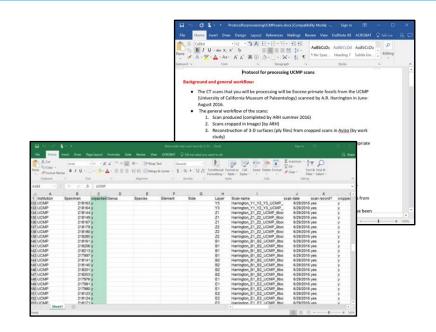


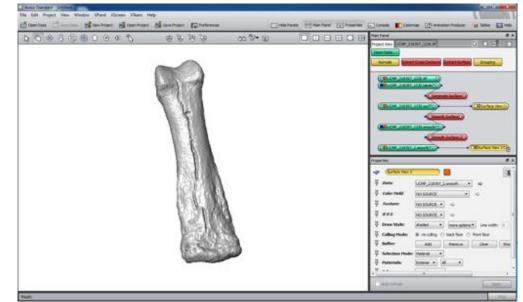
Step 4. Digital processing

Avizo

- Making mesh files from the tiff stacks
 - Products: 2 mesh files, 2 jpeg images

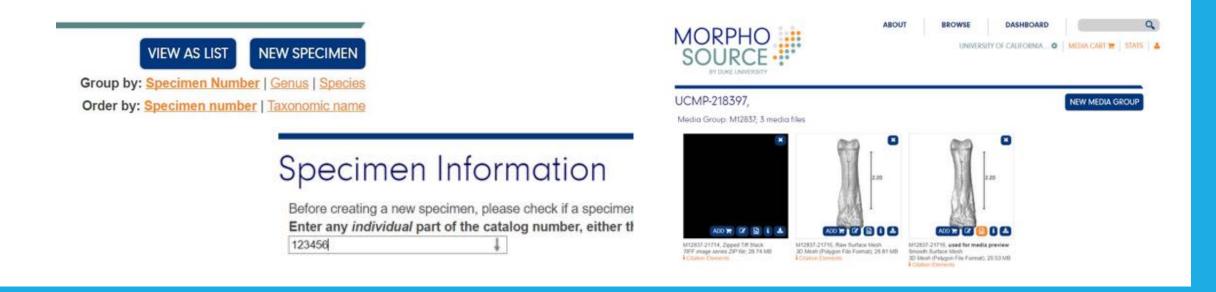






Step 5a. MorphoSource upload

- Upload to a project with information on fields such as:
 - Institution code, specimen number, specimen repository URL, institution, locality
 - Publication status, copyright, description, bibliographic references, grants, scanning facility, scanning parameters (voxel size, amperage, volts, and projections)



Step 5b. Unpacking specimens

• With care and in reference to the maps and 3D digitized specimens





Step 6. Return physical specimens, work on and share digital specimens with collaborators





Acknowledgements

• iDigBio & workshop organizers for invitation to participate

NSF



