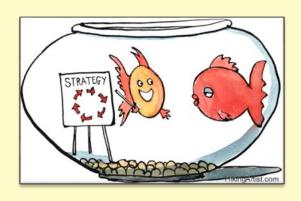
Strategies for Digitizing Small Vertebrate Collections

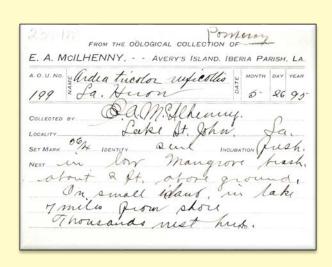


Laura M. Abraczinskas
Collections Manager, Vertebrate Collections
Division of Natural Science
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Overview

- MSU Museum vertebrate collections & records
- Digitization history & early strategies employed
- Additional strategies employed
- Standards & best practices
- Data dilemmas
- Digitization status & next steps
- Impacts





A museum of Science & Culture

On the campus of Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan



Founded in 1857 – one of the oldest museums in the U.S.



Houses over 111,000 vertebrate specimens

Earliest specimens date from 1844

Specimens are used for research, teaching, & outreach







Vertebrate Specimens

41,395 mammals





14,450 birds



18,745 reptiles & amphibians



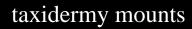
4,000 fossils



36,125 fishes



Preparation Types









skins & skulls





skins

tanned hides





nests & eggs









frozen tissues & DNA



fluid preserved specimens



Since 1857, there have been 13 different cataloging systems in the Museum

Over its 158 year history, the MSU Museum has employed multiple cataloging and numbering systems for vertebrate collections



Separately cataloged research and teaching collections are maintained



Original Records & Specimen Data Sources

Catalog Ledgers

Cards



Accession & Preparation Documents

Field Notes

Specimen Tags







Reports (e.g. necropsy, wildlife)

Correspondence

Institution Archives

Library/online Theses & Dissertations

Publications





Digitization History

Began digitizing Vertebrate Collections in 1993



Original goals of digitization were to facilitate collections management & effectively respond to data requests



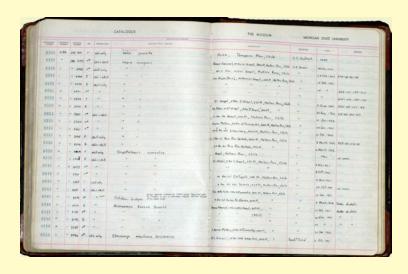
Key-entered text data into database system

Digitization History and Early Strategies Employed

Entered data directly from catalog ledgers & cards



Wrote protocols for digitization -created data entry manual



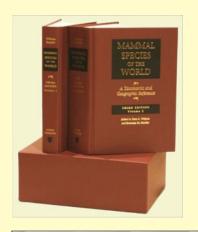
Divided digitization activities into smaller discreet components

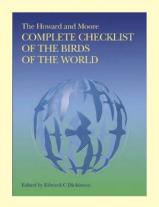
Same data fields set up for extant vertebrate disciplines

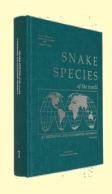
Different data fields for vertebrate paleontology

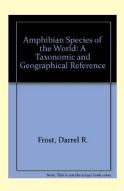
Strategies Employed for Digitization

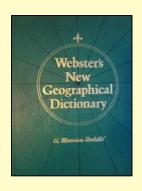
Utilized standard resources for taxonomy & geography

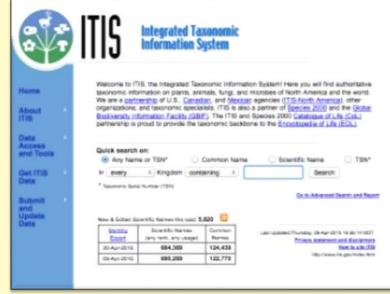












ITIS - Integrated
Taxonomic
Information
System
online resource

Early Strategies Employed for Digitization

Standardized names of collectors

when absolutely certain and

when affiliated with our collection or institution

J. Alan Holman instead of J.A. Holman, Al Holman, Holman



Early Strategies Employed for Digitization

Utilized standard terminology for specimen preparation types across all vertebrate groups

From <u>Element Names and Modifiers</u>, J. Howard Hutchison, Appendix 2, pp119-124 In: <u>Guidelines and Standards for Fossil</u> <u>Vertebrate Databases</u>. Blum, Stanley, D (ed) 1991. SVP. Sponsored by NSF

Following Hutchison (1991), we employed standard "Collective" terms (skull, skeleton) and expanded the listing to include all preparation types of our vertebrate specimens

We also used "Element" terms of standard comparative anatomy terminology (over vernacular or medical terminology), per Hutchison

Early Strategies Employed for Digitization

Standard terminology for specimen preparation types

- •The collective and elements terms were combined to form a pick list in the database for preparation types
- •Examples of listed terms: scale, scaphoid, scapholunar, scapula, scapulocoracoid, sclerotic, sesamoid, scute, shell, skeleton, skin, skull, sphenethmoid, sphenoid, spiracular, splenial, squamosal, stapes, supracleithrum...
- •A specimen in our collection (and the database) may have multiple preparation types:
- skull, axis, atlas, baculum, skin

Strategies Employed for Digitization



In 2004, we began using Specify

Specify team converted our legacy data to Specify database

Database fields were modified to conform to the Darwin Core



Strategies Employed for Digitization (2000s)

In 2004 and subsequent years, the MSU Museum joined several online database consortia

MaNIS







Employed best practices & standard resources for georeferencing



Point radius method

Wieczorek et al., 2004. Point-radius method for georeferencing locality descriptions and calculating associated uncertainty. International Journal of Geographical Information Science 18(8):745-767

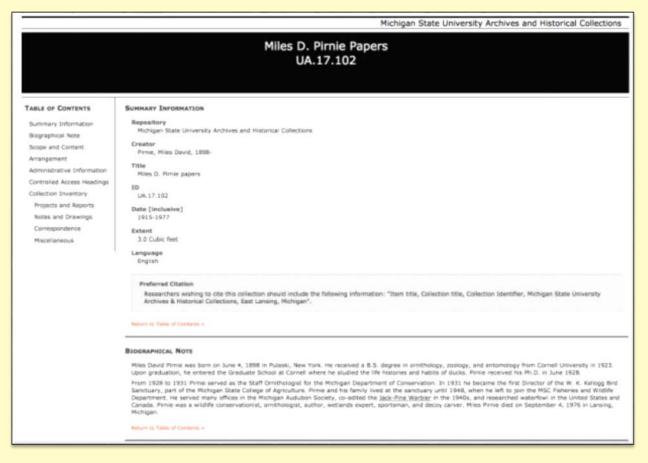
BioGeoMancer (used in past)

GEOLocate

See resources on iDigBio website

Strategies Employed (2000s)

- •Performed inventory and reconciled physical specimens with data records. Problems were flagged and tracked
- •Utilized multiple original data sources & documents to reconcile records & enhance specimen data



- Accession Records
- •Field Notes
- •Tags
- •Egg Slips
- •Reports
- Theses
- Dissertations
- Correspondence
- Archival Records
- Other Publications

Data Dilemmas

Considerations for Digitization

Multiple taxa associated with a specimen

e.g. Brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) eggs in a Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) nest with eggs



Data Dilemmas

Considerations for Digitization

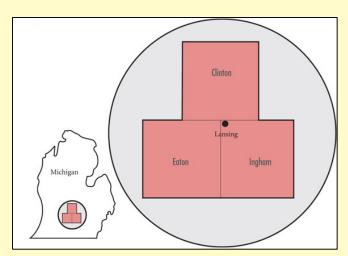
Specimens that are hybrid crosses

Hybrid crosses indicated in Ichthyology and Ornithology catalogs

Long series of wolf-dog hybrids in Mammal Collection

County confusion

City of Lansing in Michigan is at the intersection of 3 counties





2015

Using Specify database system

We are listed in GRBio



We have two institution codes for our vertebrate collections MSU for mammalogy, ornithology, &vertebrate paleontology MSUM for herpetology & ichthyology

Our data are online via GBIF, iDigBio, VertNET, & FishNET2











Looking to the Future

2015 Specimen imaging activities - passive and driven by researchers

2015 and beyond - planning for targeted, prioritized, active imaging of specimens and utilizing standards and best practices shared through iDigBio





Impacts

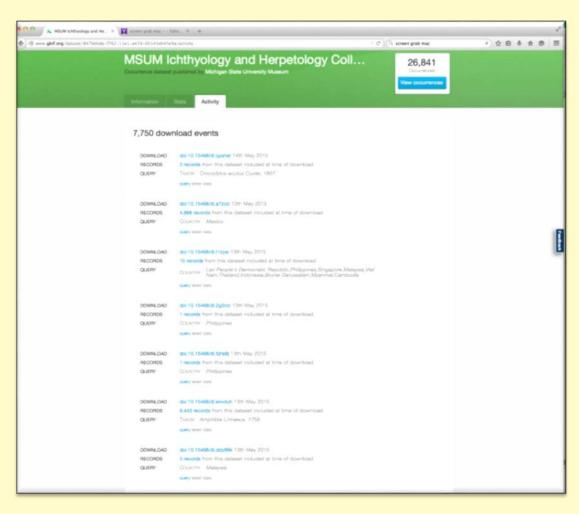
Our digitized vertebrate specimen records are publicly accessed every day











Impacts – recent examples

MSU Museum digitized data

Revealed possible voucher of rare *Bufo* houstonensis from Brazos County, Texas

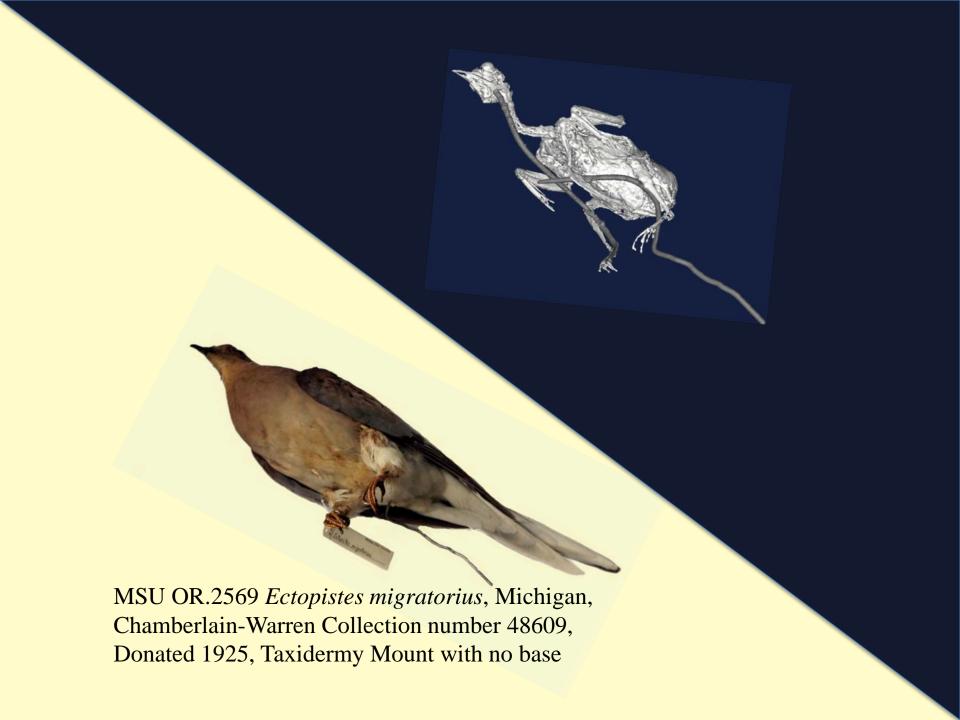
Have informed solutions to problems at other museums

Likewise, others' digitized data have helped to resolve "old" problems at our Museum



Previously "dark data" have been brought to light through digitization

In April 2014, Dr. Pamela Rasmussen CT-scanned several Passenger Pigeons (*Ectopistes migratorius*) from the MSU Museum as part of a research project



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ORNIS - Carla Cicero, A. T. Peterson, John Wieczorek

HerpNET- Carol Spencer

VertNET- Carla Cicero, Dave Bloom, Laura Russell

iDigBio - Gil Nelson, Joanna McCaffrey

FishNET2 - Nelson Rios, Hank Bart, Justin Mann

GBIF team members

Dr. Pamela Rasmussen