The Complexities of Fossil Data Advances: An Approach by the Smithsonian NMNH Department of Paleobiology

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Biodiversity Information Standards

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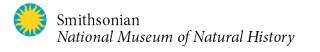












Smithsonian NMNH Paleobiology





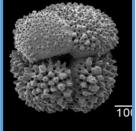








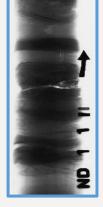
















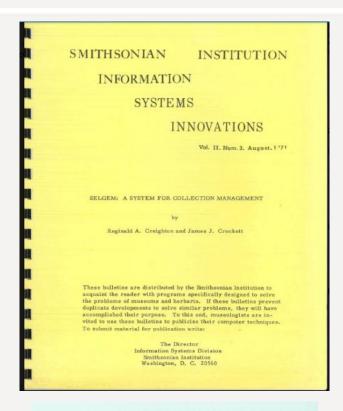


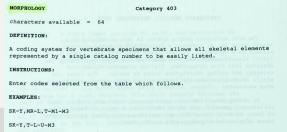


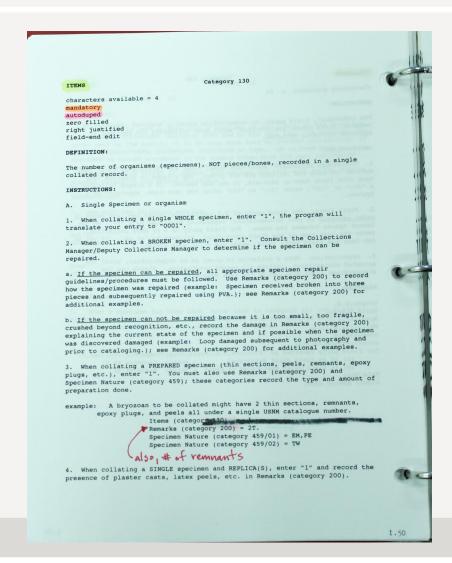




Paleo Data Practices: Legacy





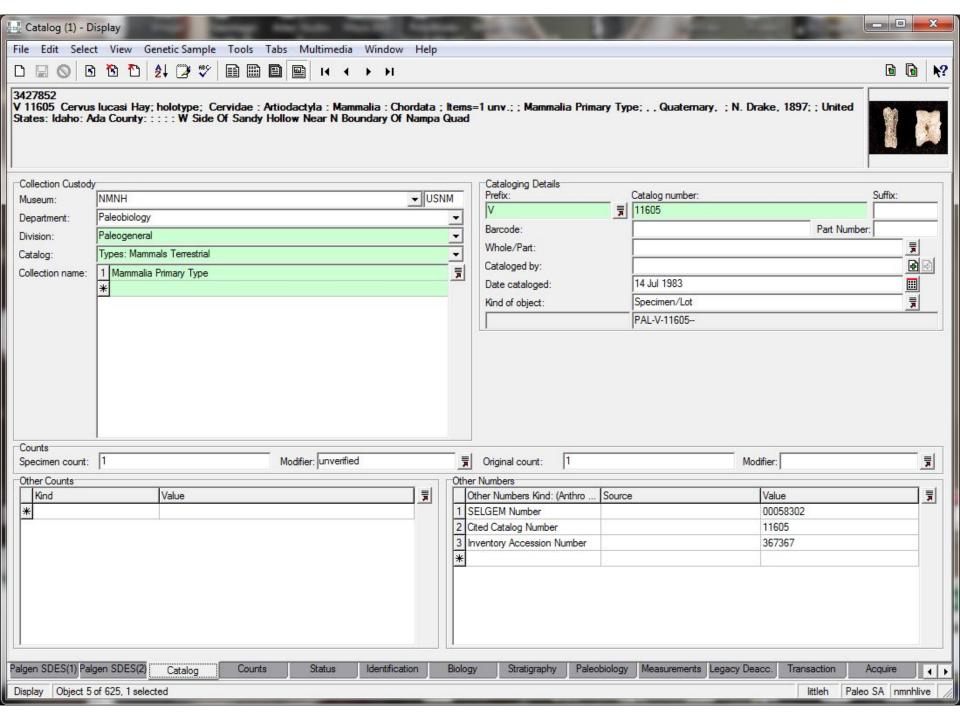


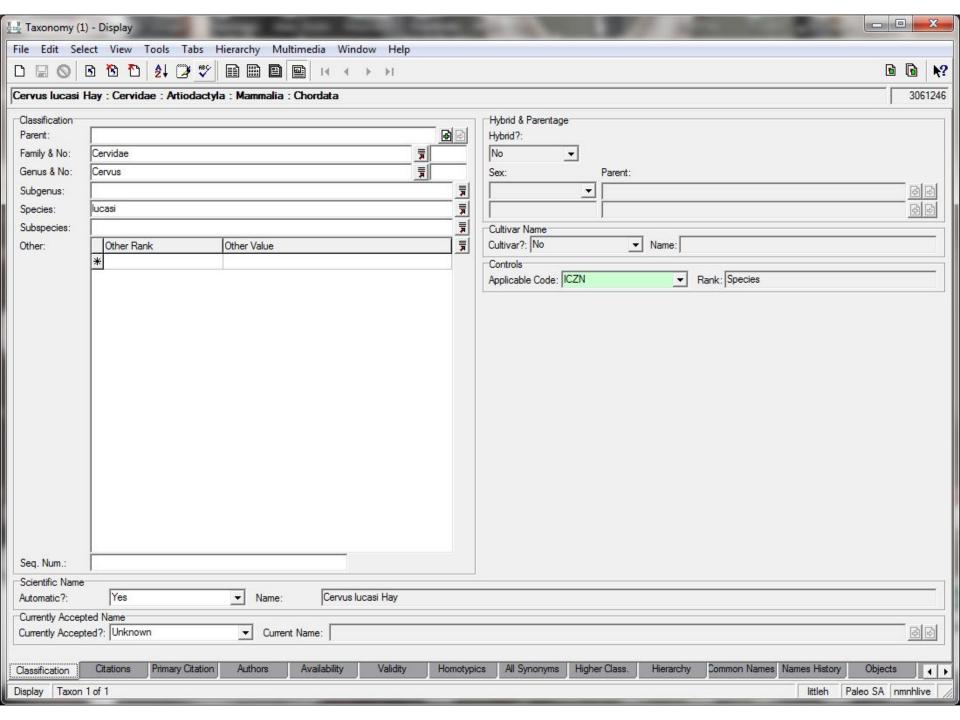
Groundwork

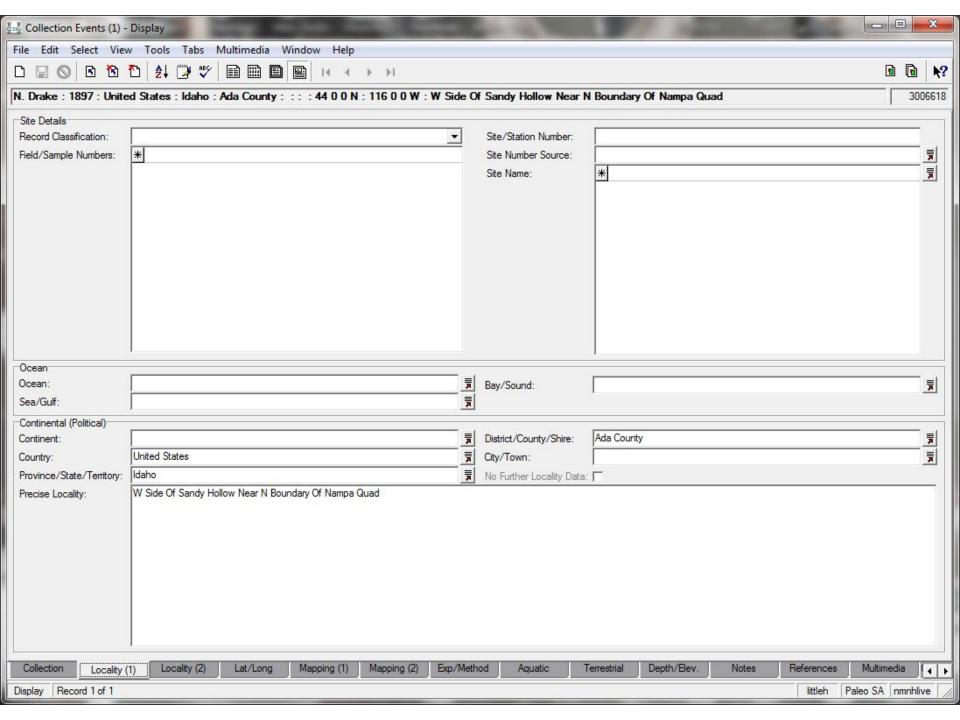


Guiding Questions

- What is the purpose of the database?
- What data is important to record in the database?
 What data can be left with the specimen?
- How much should be considered an authority?
- What standards have been established already and what new standards are needed?







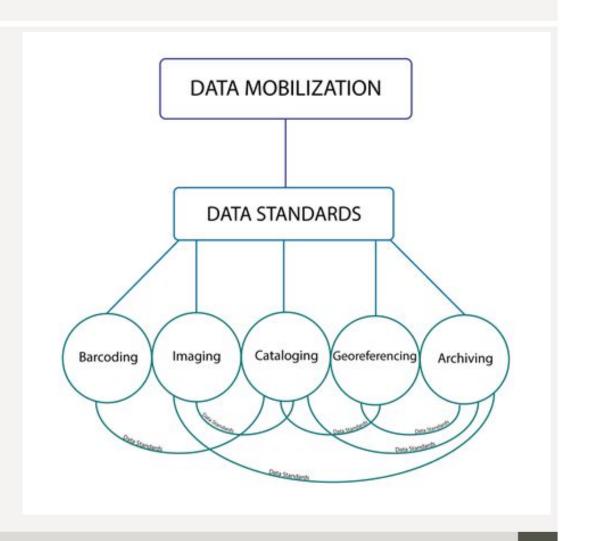
EMu Evaluation

- Pull usage statistics for all EMu fields
- Field by field analysis
- Survey of cataloging needs
- Visits, discussions, and emails with other institutions using EMu
- Survey EMu structure and data activities across NMNH divisions
- Develop a proposal with wireframes and stats for requested changes

Standards

Standards support and pull together all collections efforts across the museum. Good standards promote:

- Discoverability
- Interoperability
- Efficiency
- Integrity
- Quality
- Comprehensiveness
- Preservation



Standards

- Specific fields and information in collections database
- Common collections activities
 - Barcoding, Georeferencing, Rights and transactions
- Elements of digitization workflows
 - Core fields for skeleton records, image composition and quality
- Data definitions what is collections data? What is research data?
- What data do we share?
 - Are the fields that are included in DwC clean?
 - Are there fields that we don't share, but could if they were standardized better?
 - Are there fields that do not map to DwC?
 - Are there other data formats that we could/should be sharing in?
 - What else could be preventing us from working with various aggregators?

- How is the data we share used?
 - Participation in collaborative projects, e.g. NSF ADBC TCN
 - > External researchers
 - Citizen Science
 - Transcription

Standardization in Practice

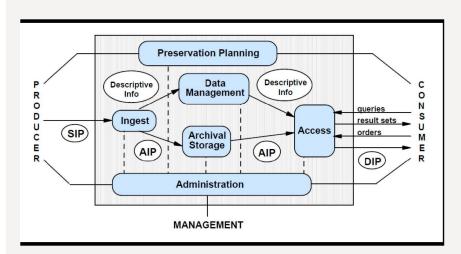
- Workflows
- Storage Locations
- Stratigraphy
- Casts
- Status
- Lots

- Vertebrate Specific
 - > Morphology
 - > Item Counts
 - Phylogenetic Classifications

** The paleo community needs to work together to establish definitions for using DwC fields or to identify fields that should potentially be added

Next Steps

- Continue database and standards evaluation and development
- Cleanup and enhancement of legacy data
- Apply concepts of Digital Curation



Open Archival Information System Reference Model

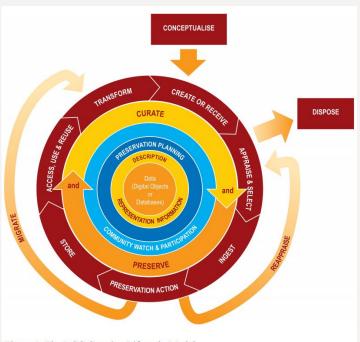
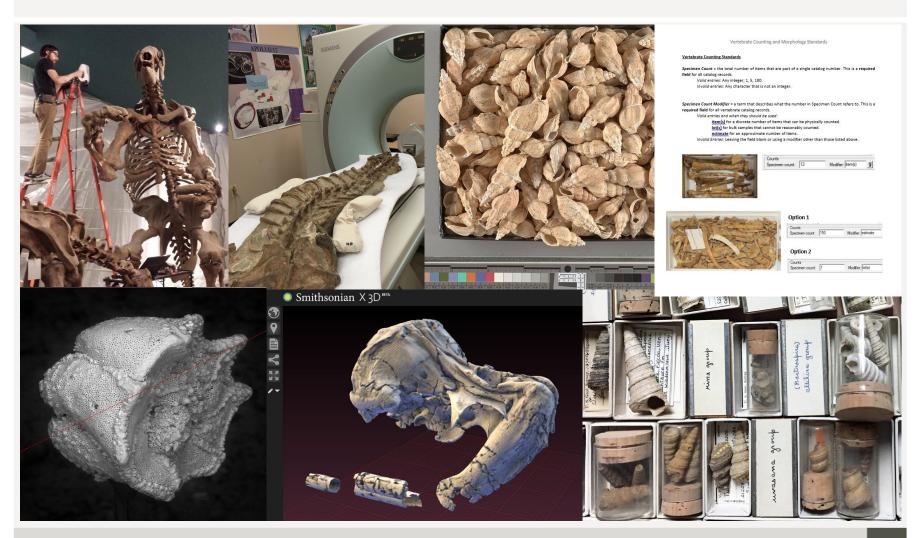


Figure 1. The DCC Curation Lifecycle Model.

Paleo Data Practices: Future



Digital Asset Management

11:30 Rebecca Snyder
Use of DAMS within a museum context

Questions?

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