





Digitization: New Tools for Increasing Use of Natural History Collections for Research, Education and Informed Decision-making





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BIODIVERSITY

Photos: M. Jeffords & G. Paulay



Why do we care? Why is biodiversity important?

Food security Freshwater availability Human heath and safety **Sustaining ecosystems** Land use planning **Invasive species predictive models Discovery and exploration Climate change Management of agricultural pests Identification of disease vectors** International trade Recreation **Conservation planning Prevention of wildlife trafficking** Bioprospecting for new medicines, foods, and fibers





Problem-solving:

Food availability and security Freshwater availability Human heath and safety Understanding invasive species Understanding environmental change Management of agricultural pests Identification of disease vectors Recreation Bioprospecting for new medicines, foods, and fibers







December 12, 2015

Florida's orange crop in 'free fall'

TALLAHASSEE — The outlook for production of Florida oranges, the state's signature crop, continues to drop.

"It's essentially in free fall," Agriculture Commissioner Adam Putnam said Wednesday while outlining his priorities for the 2016 legislative session.

Among those priorities, Putnam reaffirmed a request that state lawmakers invest \$8.5 million to research *citrus diseases* that are impacting Florida's crops.



The single largest
source of informationImage: Constraint of the second second

1600 collections



1 billion specimens in USA





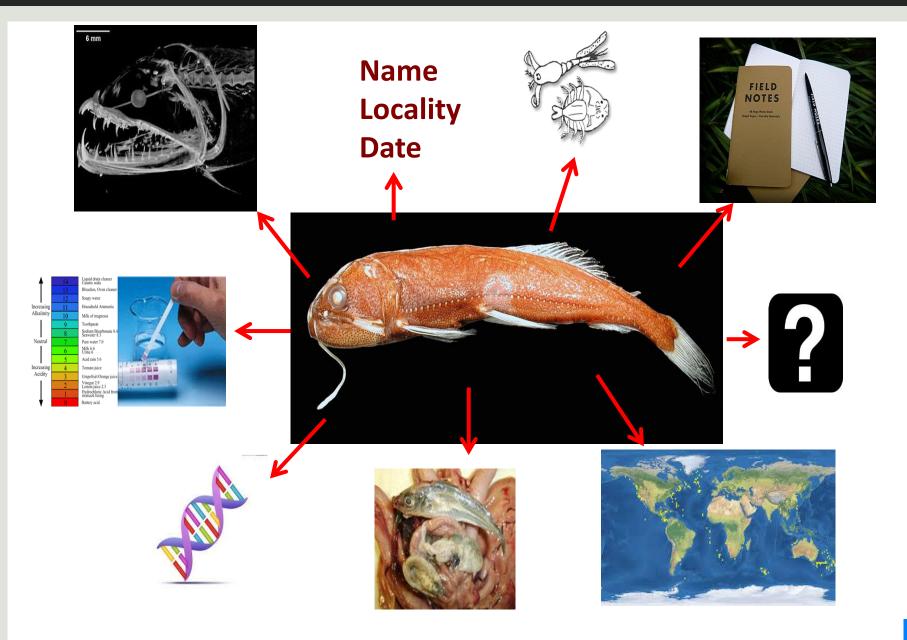
3 billion specimens globally



Name Locality Date













Problem: Data in collections are inaccessible to most potential users







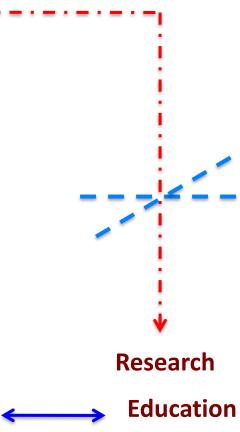
Biodiversity



Collections: Specimens, Images, DNA, Data



New Discoveries



Environmental & Economic Policy Management, Use, Protection

> Understanding Appreciation

Outreach



U.S. National Science Foundation In response to the scientific community

Advancing Digitization of Biodiversity Collections Program (ADBC)

 The goal of *ADBC is to remove the inaccessibility* through digitization: putting information online -researchers, educators, policymakers, have access



 \$100 million over 10 years non-federal collections



Biodiversity



Collections: Specimens, Images, DNA, Data



↓ <u>Digitization</u>

Databases Georeferencing

Images

Environmental & Economic Policy Management, Use, Protection











Coordinating Center for the ADBC Program



- Engages the collections community
- Facilitates digitization and mobilization of data
- Provides a search portal









15 Thematic Collections Networks (TCNs)

- InvertNet: An Integrative Platform for Research on Environmental Change, Species Discovery and Identification (Illinois Natural History Survey, University of Illinois)
- Plants, Herbivores, and Parasitoids: A Model System for the Study of Tri-Trophic Associations (American Museum of Natural History)
- North American Lichens and Bryophytes: Sensitive Indicators of Environmental Quality and Change (University of Wisconsin Madison)
- Digitizing Fossils to Enable New Syntheses in Biogeography-Creating a PALEONICHES-TCN (University of Kansas)
- The Macrofungi Collection Consortium: Unlocking a Biodiversity Resource for Understanding Biotic Interactions, Nutrient Cycling and Human Affairs (New York Botanical Garden)
- Mobilizing New England Vascular Plant Specimen Data to Track Environmental Change (Yale University)
- Southwest Collections of Arthropods Network (SCAN): A Model for Collections Digitization to Promote Taxonomic and Ecological Research
 (Northern Arizona University)
- The Macroalgal Herbarium Consortium: Accessing 150 Years of Specimen Data to Understand Changes in the Marine/Aquatic Environment (University of New Hampshire)
- Developing a Centralized Digital Archive of Vouchered Animal Communication Signals (Cornell University)
- **Fossil Insect Collaborative**: A Deep-Time Approach to Studying Diversification and Response to Environmental Change (University of Colorado at Boulder)
- Great Lakes Invasives: Documenting the Occurrence through Space and Time of Aquatic Non-indigenous Fish, Mollusks, Algae, and Plants Threatening North America's Great Lakes (*University of Wisconsin Madison*)
- InvertEBase: Reaching Back to See the Future: Species-rich Invertebrate Faunas Document Causes and Consequences of Biodiversity Shifts (Field Museum of Natural History)
- The Key to the Cabinets: Building and Sustaining a Research Database for a Global Biodiversity Hotspot (Appalachian State University)
- The Microfungi Collections Consortium: A Networked Approach to Digitizing Small Fungi with Large Impacts on the Function and Health of Ecosystems (Illinois Natural History Survey, University of Illinois)
- Documenting Fossil Marine Invertebrate Communities of the Eastern Pacific Faunal Responses to Environmental Change over the last 66 million years (University of California-Berkeley)



National Resource for Advancing Digitization of Biological Collections

NATIONAL HUB, THEMATIC COLLECTION NETWORKS, AND COLLABORATORS

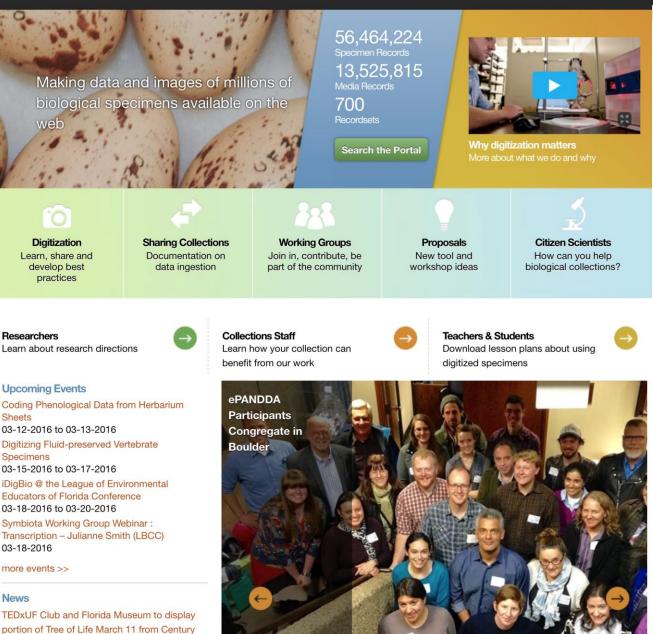


439 collections in 268 institutions in 50 states (15 TCNS & others)





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Researchers

Sheets 03-12-2016 to 03-13-2016 Digitizing Fluid-preserved Vertebrate Specimens 03-15-2016 to 03-17-2016 iDigBio @ the League of Environmental Educators of Florida Conference 03-18-2016 to 03-20-2016 Symbiota Working Group Webinar : Transcription – Julianne Smith (LBCC) 03-18-2016

News

TEDxUF Club and Florida Museum to display portion of Tree of Life March 11 from Century Tower at the University of Florida Post date: 03-10-2016



ADBC → Digitization





Information in collections is vital to understanding the global environment, from landscape from human health to agriculture, climate change, disease to introductions of invasive species

BIODIVERSITY

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