Orthoptera Species File

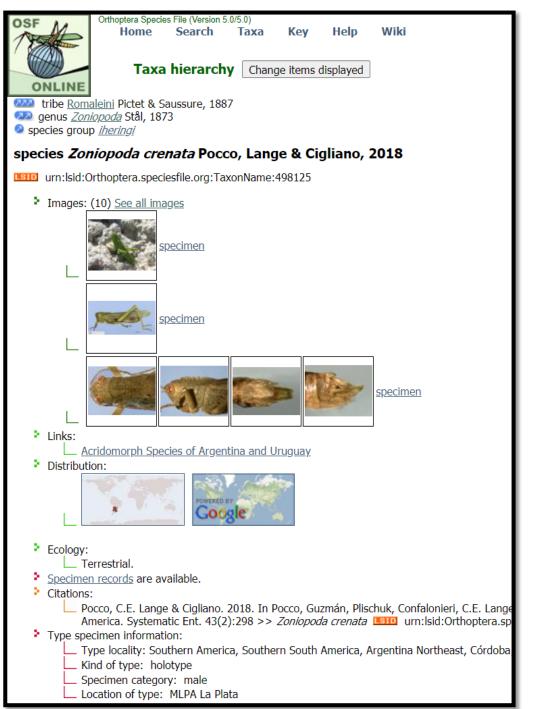
The Orthoptera Species File is a taxonomic database of the world's Orthoptera

History

- 1994-2000: Orthoptera Species File: Daniel Otte, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia: eight printed volumes
- 1997: Orthoptera Species File Online, OSF: Piotr Naskrecki (Harvard Univ.): Tettigoniidae
- 1999: Orthoptera Species File Online, OSF2: Developer: David Eades, Species File Group at Illinois Natural History Survey, University of Illinois.
- 2010: Administration of contents moved to Museo de La Plata, Argentina







OSF: Currently

- Species File software
- ➤ Full taxonomic and synonymic information (29,100 valid species; 47,580 scientific names) both living and fossil
- Extensive references (230,500 citations to 15,300 references)
- Images: type specimens; specimens in the field; morphological diagnostic characters (108,200 images)
- Sound recordings (1890 sound records)
- Type specimen information
- Specimen records (106,400 specimen records); Asserted distribution
- Objectives:
 - Taxonomic research on Orthoptera more efficient
 - Participation orthopterists' community
 - Open access to the world's knowledge of Orthoptera

Orthoptera Species File's (OSF) current public

Community of orthopterists: classification worldwide used/accepted...

Google Analytics: users: the last 28 days





Status Orthoptera Species File regarding TW

The data is migrated to a TW sandbox instance (not production)

Still correcting some migration errors

• Still updating OSF with old software, so we cannot yet take advantage of all the capabilities and functionalities of TW

Public view has to be developed before we can go to production

 Once we go to production, the current version of OSF will be frozen (as reference for possible issues with data in new version in TW)

Advantages of TW compared to Species File: general

- API /allows to retrieve structured information procesable by external systems/softwares
- DWC specimens data import
- Matrices: images matrices; Interactive keys
- Integrated GIS: search and display data spatially
- Digitization workflows: Comprehensive specimen digitization task
- Collection management: loan handling
- Helpful features: online help; tooltip with the complete references
- Images/photographs with associated metadata (possibility to extract metadata and complete the corresponding parse fields)

Advantages of TW compared to Species File: editorial tasks:

Dynamic Functionalities: radial annotator; object radial; radial navigator/Pinboard; PDF Document viewer; clipboard/shortcuts

Possibility to Customize interfaces

Helpful features: online help

Sources: References can be exported from Bibtex; Create a source from a DOI

Collection object/specimens: Comprehensive specimen digitization task

Collecting events: Easier to add collecting events: e.g., information on georeferences and date can be parsed automatically

Advantages of TW compared to Species File: Search/Filters

- Filters: extremely powerful and complete
 - Filter collecting events
 - Filter collection specimens
 - Filter nomenclature/names
 - Filter sources
 - Filter images
 - Nomenclature stats
 - Filter OTUs

Leaving Species File Software behind

 SFS is simpler but it covered almost all of our needs for developing and maintaining a taxonomic database with quite clear and simple display for editorial tasks

• OSF users (editors, community) are familiar with SF software. Will have to learn to use a new platform

Taxonomic Keys: were lost in data migration

Preparing our community for the transition forward

- Help in the design of the public view:
 - Orthoptera Species File's user questionnaire (2019): users' needs and wish list for a new public view

 Workshops on TW in the last two International Congresses of the Orthopterists' Society

Help in the writing of manuals for editors and online help for users



Orthoptera Species File (OSF): currently

 Users/stakeholders: Systematists, ecologists, biogeographers, evolutionary biologists; conservation biologists.

OSF new platform in TW

Wider audience: reaching out

- Conservation agencies (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); etc.);
- Pest management agencies (locusts; Mormon crickets; USDA, for instance);
- Public health environment agencies

Orthopterists: TW for their own research projects

