

# Digitization Planning for Large Collections with Specify 7

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#### Introduction

- Specify Supports Research Collections
  - Specify is an intuitive, robust, and highly-customizable software platform for digitizing and managing research collections.
- 25+ Years of Providing Collections Management Solutions
  - Specify has sustained biological research museums and biorepositories with software for managing, integrating, and publishing collections information.
- Engaging with Large Institutions
  - The Specify Collections Consortium has worked with a wide range of institutions, from universities to government agencies, to envision a framework that supports standard workflows and best practices.







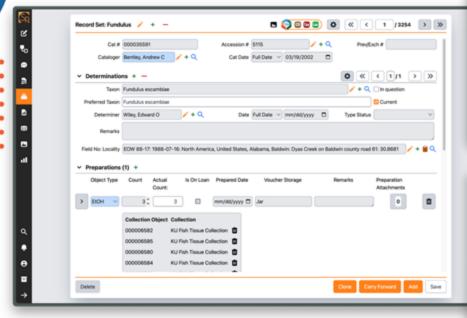


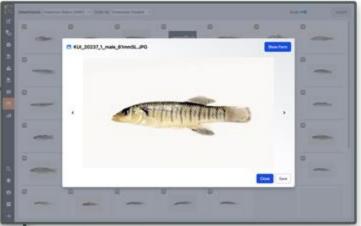






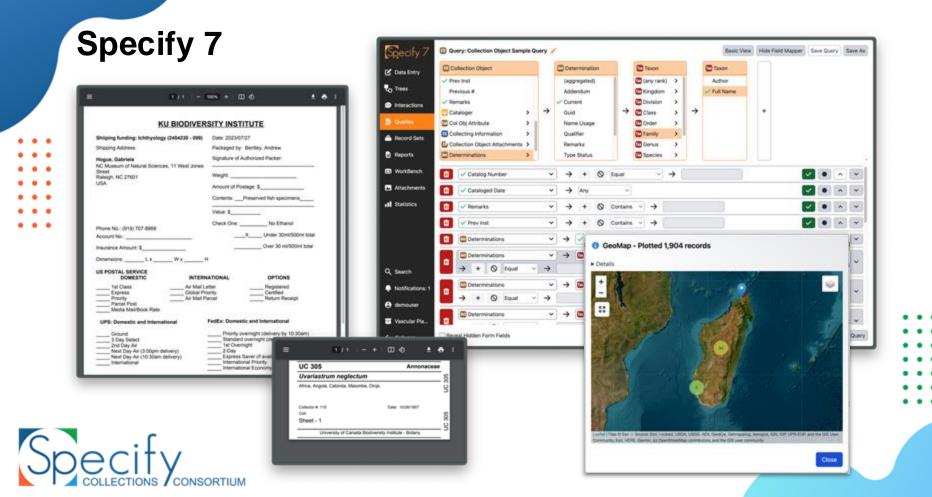
# Specify 7

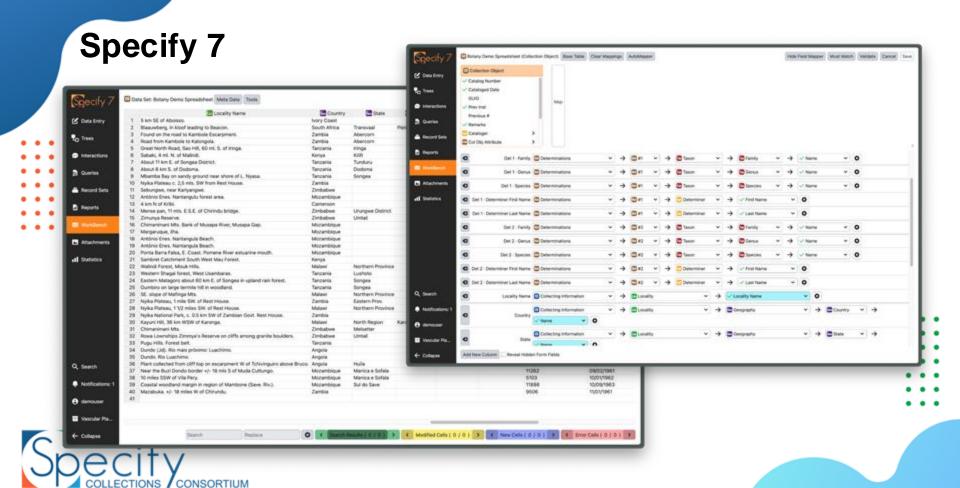












### **Before You Begin**

- What do I want in a Collections Management System (CMS)?
  - Highly customizable data entry forms and bulk data entry via spreadsheets
  - ✓ Transaction management (loans, gifts, accessions, deaccessions, borrows, etc.)
  - ✓ Long-term consistent support, active development, cloud hosted vs. self-hosted
  - Extensive query system, data visualization
  - Real-time collection-specific statistics
  - Public web portal to display my data
  - Built-in tool for label creation and comprehensive report generation
  - Ability to publish to GBIF, iDigBio, Symbiota, etc. with a single click



### **Before You Begin**

- Navigating Transitions to Specify
  - The SCC has gathered insights and learned lessons from working with institutions that have successfully transitioned to Specify.
- Sharing Expertise
  - The SCC aims to share its experience to help other large collections anticipate and address key data-related issues when implementing Specify or any collections management system.
  - Whenever possible, collections with a particular focus are put in touch with other collections that have similarly structured data.



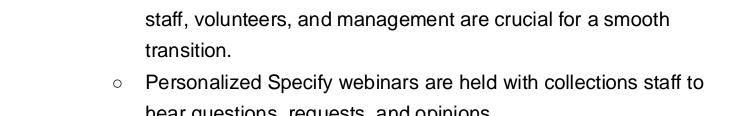
### **Human Factors in Transitioning**

#### Technical Expertise

Transitioning to a new collections management system requires technical expertise to ensure a successful implementation.



- Effective communication and collaboration among collections staff, volunteers, and management are crucial for a smooth transition.
- hear questions, requests, and opinions.







# **Human Factors in Transitioning**

### Change Management

- Addressing the human factors involved in transitioning to a new system is key to the overall success of the implementation.
- Buy-in from collection staff is essential because it helps ensure that they are engaged and supportive of the change.





#### Feedback from Zsuzsanna Papp

Natural History Museum of Denmark (NHMD)



- Management arguments for a specialized CMS:
  - Single system to be supported
  - Central repository of all data
  - Relational structuring of data
  - Ready features for working with data
  - Easy sharing of data

- Advantages of Specify over alternatives:
  - Excellent helpdesk
  - Active user community
  - Low cost
  - Widely used
  - Open source

Standardizing before implementation is well worth the effort. Communication about fears and expectations, as well as accommodating individual needs, is essential to minimizing the initial bumps



# **Preparing Data for Specify**

#### Exporting Data

Bringing data out of an existing collections management system (CMS)

#### Standardizing Data

- Standardizing names of collectors, determiners, catalogers, preparators, etc.
- Cleaning Taxonomy data linked to determinations

#### Normalizing Data

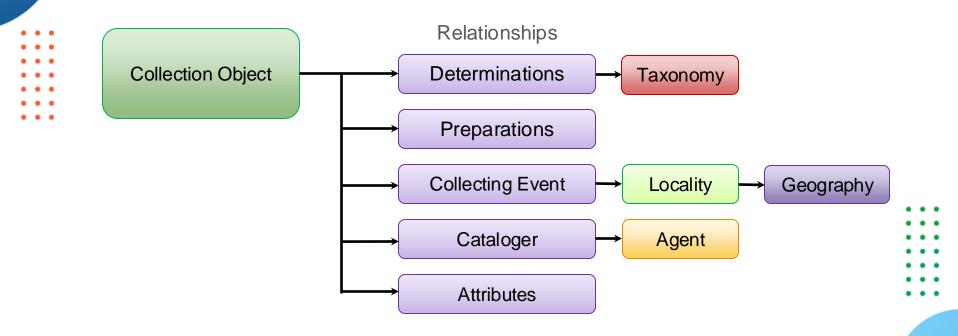
- Parsing agent names into individual columns (e.g., first name, last name, etc.)
- Separating location information into 'Collecting Events' and 'Localities'
- Separating taxon full names into individual columns (e.g., genus, species, etc.)

#### Error Checking

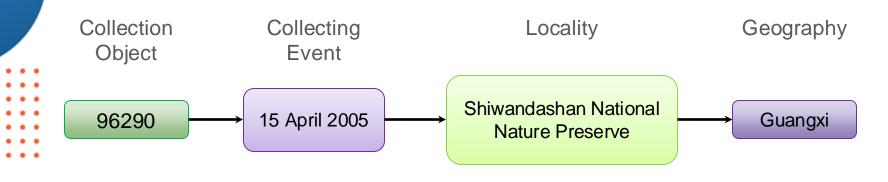
Verifying the accuracy and completeness of the existing data.
 This takes place at every step in the process!

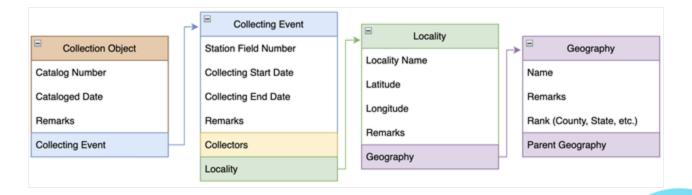


### **Relational Database Structure**



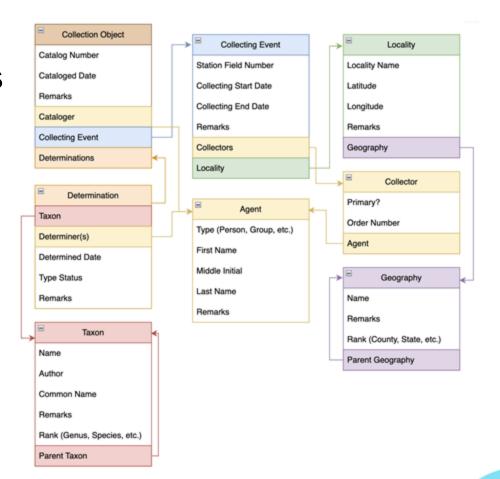
# Making a Collection Object





Preparing Data for Specify

# Relationships



### **Normalizing Data**

- When we talk about 'normalizing' data, we refer to the process of making records shareable and consistent between records.
  - This involves organizing the data to reduce redundancy and improve data integrity, ensuring that it can be easily accessed, analyzed, and compared.

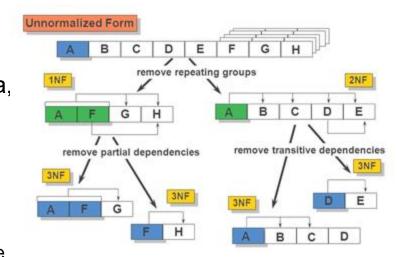
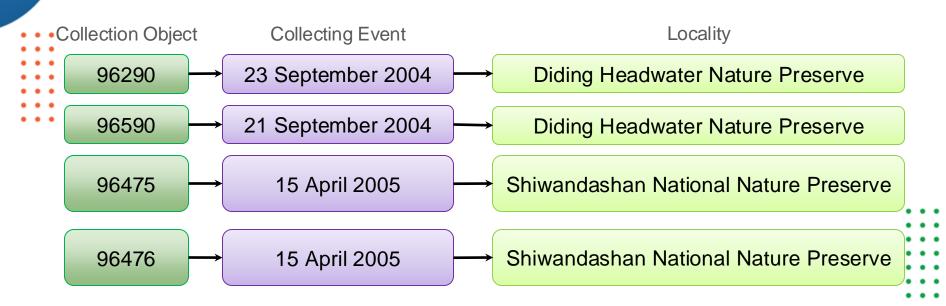


Figure 1: Data Mining Normalization. (n.d.). Galaktikasoft. https://galaktikasoft.com/blog/data-mining-normalization.html

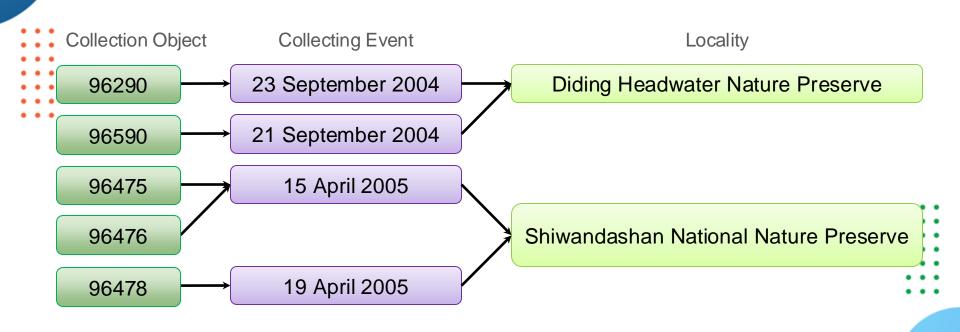


### **De-normalized Data**



### **Normalized Data**

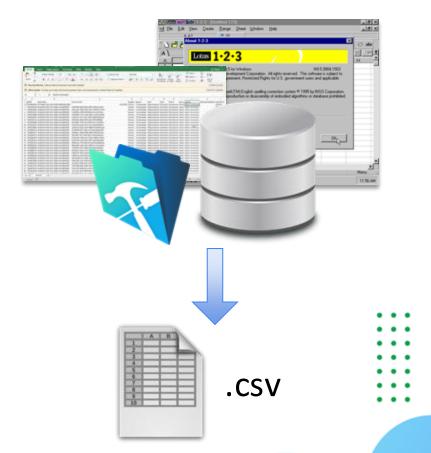
Data is shared through **relationships**, linked behind-the-scenes in the database



Preparing Data for Specify

### **Exporting Data**

- Data is often captured in one or more other systems before being ingested to Specify.
  - In most cases, data must be accessible in spreadsheet (CSV, Excel, etc.) form
  - The mechanism for exporting depends on the source of the data
- Once exported, data is frequently disorganized or lacking standardization.





# **Standardizing & Cleaning Data**

Collections staff can use software like
 OpenRefine, Excel, Python, or other
 tools to clean and organize data.

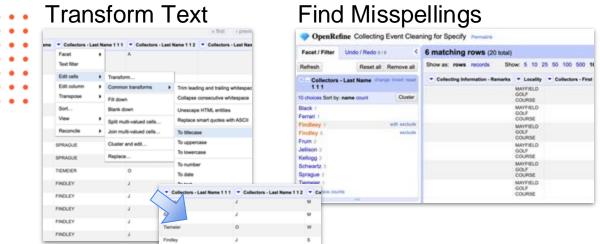




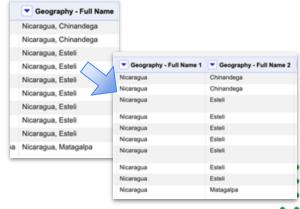
Preparing Data for Specify

# **Standardizing & Cleaning Data** (OpenRefine)





#### **Parse Names**



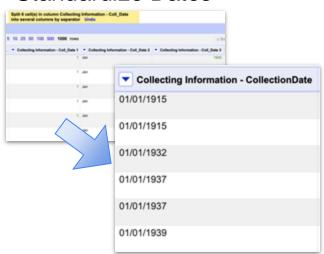


#### Preparing Data for Specify

# Standardizing & Cleaning Data (OpenRefine)



#### Standardize Dates



#### Find and Resolve Duplicates

Method Neare	st neighbor ~	Distance function		same person. Find out more  Radius 1.0 Block cha	rs 6 Auto-update 3 clusters four
Cluster size	Row count	Values in cluster	Merge?	New cell value	# Rows in cluster
2	2	Richards     Richardson	0	Richards	2-3
2	3	Atkins (2 rows)     Atkinson	0	Askins	Average length of choices
2	3	Al Issai (2 rows)     Al Issay		Al Issai	7-9
					Length variance of choices



# **Institutional Hierarchy**

Institution	Natural History Museum											
Division		Vertebrat	e Zoology		Botany							
Discipline	Ichthyology		Herpetology		Non-Vascular Plants		Vascular Plants					
Collection	Wet	Dry	Amphibians	Reptiles	Mosses	Lichens	Herbarium	Pollen				

The decisions made regarding data sharing and scoping can have a significant impact on the success of a Specify implementation.





**Collection Object** 

Preparation

Determination

**DNA Sequence** 

Treatment Event

Exsiccata Item

#### \*Accession can be either at the Institution or Division level

# **Table Scoping Hierarchy**

#### Collection

Preparation Type

Pick List

#### Discipline

Taxon Tree

Geography Tree

Schema Config

Collecting Event

Locality

Loan, Gift, Borrow

Field Notebook

Litho/Chronostrat

#### **Division**

Agent

Exchange In / Out

Repository Agreement

Accession\*

#### Institution

Storage Tree

Journal

Permit

Reference Work

Accession\*

Deaccession

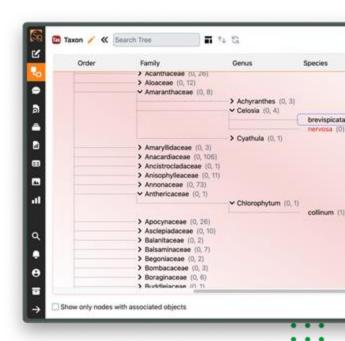
Disposal



### **Determining Data Structure**

- Centralized vs. Decentralized Approach
  - Institutions must decide what collection data should be shared between collections versus what should be managed separately.
  - Is it desirable to share:
    - Taxonomy
    - Occurrence data
    - Collecting Events and Localities
    - Agents (People, Groups, or Organizations)
    - Data entry forms & specimen labels



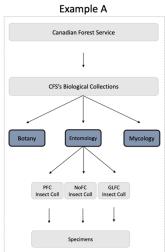


### **Sharing Data Across Physical Locations**

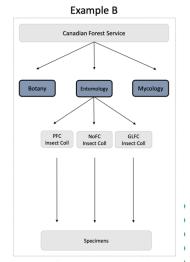
Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forestry Service

- Navigating the Balance
  - If you have 3 physical centers, do all entomology collection managers manage taxonomy together?
  - Should all managers have access to each others collections?



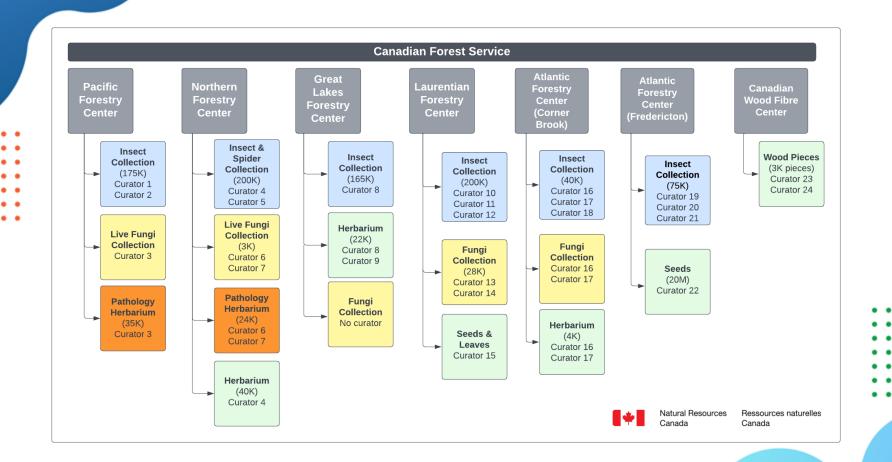


Description: Biological groups are at the Discipline level. A unique taxon tree must be created for each <u>biological group</u> (Botany, Entomolys, Mycology). Challenge: All curators under a given biological group must agree on a taxon authority. Each modification affects all collections under the same Discipline.



Description: Collections are at the Discipline level. A unique taxon tree must be created for each collection. Challenge: Creating a taxon tree for each collection is time consuming and may lead to same species having a different ID, as trees could be edited independently of each other.





# **Security & Accounts**

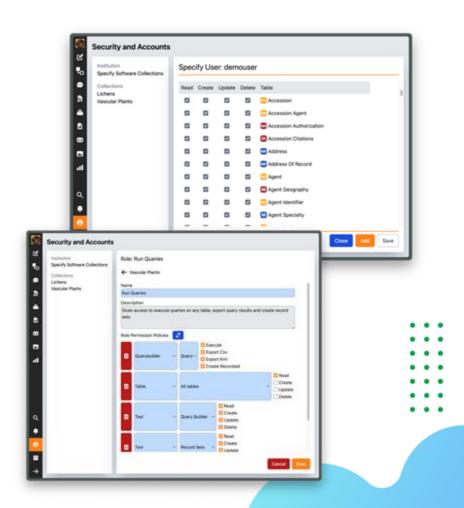
#### User Access

- Separate users into 'groups' (guest, student, manager, administrator)?
- Give specific permissions to individual users

#### Data Confidentiality

 Enable read-only access by the public? Specific records?





### **Preparing for Data Publishing**

- Data Publishing
  - Specify 7 can function as an Integrated Publishing
     Toolkit (IPT) to publish collections data to GBIF and
     other data aggregators.
    - RSS feed
    - ZIP archive
  - Collections work with our team and others to map to the appropriate terms.
  - GBIF extensions are supported and exports can be one or many queries.











### Conclusion

- Clarify Collection Requirements: Gain a deep understanding of your collection's needs and objectives.
- Seek Assistance: Our team is dedicated to guiding you through this transition.
- Address Human Factors: Factor in human elements like technical proficiency, communication, and teamwork during the transition process.
- Thorough Data Preparation: Ensure meticulous planning and preparation for data import, including standardization, normalization, and error validation.
- Consider Data Visualization and Sharing: Evaluate data visualization needs, public web portal requirements, GBIF publishing, and data sharing implications carefully.



### **Special Thanks**

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#### **Founding Partners**











DANISH NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUMS



### **Special Thanks**

#### **Full Members**

Cornell University Museum of Vertebrates

Queensland Dept. of Environment and Science

Western Australian Herbarium

Natural Science Collections Facility, SANBI

Paleontological Research Institute Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh

Laurentian Forestry Centre

Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria

Swedish Museum of Natural History

#### Solution and Associate Members

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Ateneo de Naga University, Philippines Auburn University

Bailey-Matthews National Shell Museum Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum Brigham Young University

Brown University

California Academy of Sciences

Calvert Marine Museum

Canadian Food Inspection Agency City of Orange County, Parks and

Recreation

Cleveland Museum of Natural History

College of Idaho

College of William and Mary Cornell University Entomology Cornell University Plant Pathology Cranbrook Institute of Science

Delaware Museum of Natural History

Duke University Herbarium Duke University Lemur Center Earlham College Emory University

Estacíon Biológica de Doñana

Father Saturnino Urios University, Philippines Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation

Commission

Fisheries and Oceans Canada Gothenburg Natural History Museum

Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Illinois State University

Indiana University

Institut de Recherche pour le Développement

Kent State University

Lauer Foundation Louisian a State University Michigan State University

Montreal Insectarium Museum of the Rockies

Museu de Ciències Naturals de Barcelona National Museum of Costa Rica

Natural History Museum Basel

New Brunswick Museum

New Mexico State Univ. Herbarium National Institute of Water and Atmospheric

Research

North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences North Carolina State University

Ohio State University Orton Geological Museum

Ohio State University Museum of Biological Dive rsity

Oranim Academic College of Education

Oregon State University Pennsylvania State University

Pioneer Trails Regional Museum Raymond M. Alf Museum of Paleontology

Royal Botanic Garden Madrid San Diego Natural History Museum South Dakota School of Mines and

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Southeastern Louisiana University United Institute of Technology

University of Colorado University of Iowa

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University of Otago

University of Oregon University of Rochester

University of Texas at Austin

University of Washington University of Wyoming University of Zurich

Virginia Institute of Marine Science

Weslevan University West Virginia University Yugra State University