

This doc:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/10wbf0M7mK4UOWdvq1oinV_nXG_dgPzMCQVLYiGe_xFQ/edit?usp=sharing

Fluid-preserved Arthropods and Microscopic Slides Working Group Notes

2013-11-04 1:00 p.m. EST

Possible uses of a repository of images for temporary viewing:

- Taxonomic determinations prior to serving
- Critique about whether an image is good for determination
- Network of taxa experts

Standard views: best practices by family, genus, species; to include exceptions

An example: BISQUE: iPlant Collaborative

Image cleanup workflows? pre- vs. post- photoshop images + filter steps?

0. Kevin,
1. create iPlant & request BISQUE service
2. upload image(s)
- 3.

For the future:

topical approach

First: Imaging vials and jars {select one group}

- select 1 or 2 groups
- begin to identify standard views for these groups
- share images via BISQUE image server to explore possibilities
- determine best practices for producing images for the groups
- determine image standards for these groups
- develop efficient workflows for these groups

2013-12-02

Unit that gets databased/digitized: vial, jar, individual specimen, anatomical or morphological feature

depends on goal: purpose and use of image

how to image really tiny things vs slightly larger things

fluid-preserved imaging

Focus on part of digitization that is specific to fluid-preserved organisms

use features from non-types to experiment before tackling the more valuable types

lighting

view

images from: Robin, Jim Woolley,

Immediate topics:

Next meeting: Robin Delapina

Demonstrate imaging strategies for millipods at Field

series of workflow presentations for spider imaging with overtones for other similarly sized specimens

Brian Patrick

spider imaging

Sandy Brantley: spiders

Marshal Hedin, spiders

Label data scanning/capturing

Gisela: NannoZoomer

1. defining a standard magnification for taxonomic work,
2. exploring the possibility of several, centralized slide-scanning centers to which institutions can send their material, the resulting image to be high enough quality to capture the organism as well as the slide label data,
3. establishing guidelines for prioritizing digitization targets,
4. creating guidelines for capturing standard views, including lists of important or key features by taxon,
5. finding ways to address image storage as a limiting factor when applying for or contemplating a digitization project, to include guidelines for computer configuration, network access, and cloud solutions,
6. motivating institutions to value and pursue digitization, utilizing iDigBio as a resource,
7. determining reasonable standards for image resolution,
8. defining suggested output sizes for different uses, e.g., thumbnails, feature amplification, systematics, and archive,
9. determining methods and strategies for increasing throughput,
10. establishing guidelines for determining background colors for given situations,
11. developing a matrix outlining imaging station specifications by purpose of project, expected outcome, and budgetary constraints, also to include notes about particular problems, successes, or features of each station,
12. studying the effects of hand sanitizer as a photographic medium to ensure its safe use,
13. determining whether imaging specimens held in vials is useful taxonomically without

- removing the specimen from its container,
- 14. exploring techniques for panoramic views of vial-stored specimens,
- 15. exploring strategies for imaging labels while still in the vial,
- 16. studying the use of vial imaging for inventory control and geo-referencing,
- 17. sharing and critiquing images contributed by interest group members,
- 18. exploring the possibility of partnering with Visionary Digital on a workshop at their lab.