

iDigBio Mollusk Digitization Workshop

at the 83rd American Malacological Society meeting

Breakout group 1: Digitizing by preparation type

- a. Collection types: wet vials, dry vials, dry lots, slides
- b. Pre-curation
- c. Archival rehousing
- d. Assembling data entry workflows

Participants:

Gary Rosenberg (Chair)
Jean-Marc Gagnon
Alyssa Caywood
Adam Baldinger
Isabel Hannes

Discussion Points:

Collection Types: list as shown on Agenda

Specifically for Slides: discussed issues of capturing data, conservation status of each slide and specimen image.

Pre-curation: Checklist of “things” to be done to the lots prior to digitization (e.g., acquisition documentation, verify correct taxonomy, gather documentation available, error checks).

Archival Rehousing: Do we need to record the various re-housing activities on individual sample and entire collection?

Data Standards for Molluscs must comply with Darwin Core. However, there are a number of information that are most valuable and possibly not in the Darwin Core:

- Molluscs are often collected dead, not living necessarily where they were collected. Should have a field to define “live or dead state” at the time of collection.

Data standards have to include start and end for lat-long (e.g., transect sampling); or bounding box.

Depth range, like geographic position around sampling location, require precision-error_bar around that range or value. Field for the “verbatim” value or range and additional fields for error level.

Possibly adding field to flag for suspected locality; i.e., reliability of location data. Confidence level of information should be recorded, with name of assessor. Similar to what’s done for Taxonomic Terms or Taxonomic Identification.

- For example, snail in greenhouse in Newark, DE, may actually originate from Florida and does not live in the Northeast other than in greenhouses. So, if the greenhouse geographic location useful to mapping of this snail distribution.