

CETAF stable identifiers for specimens

A PRODUCT OF THE CETAF INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE (CETAF-ISTC)

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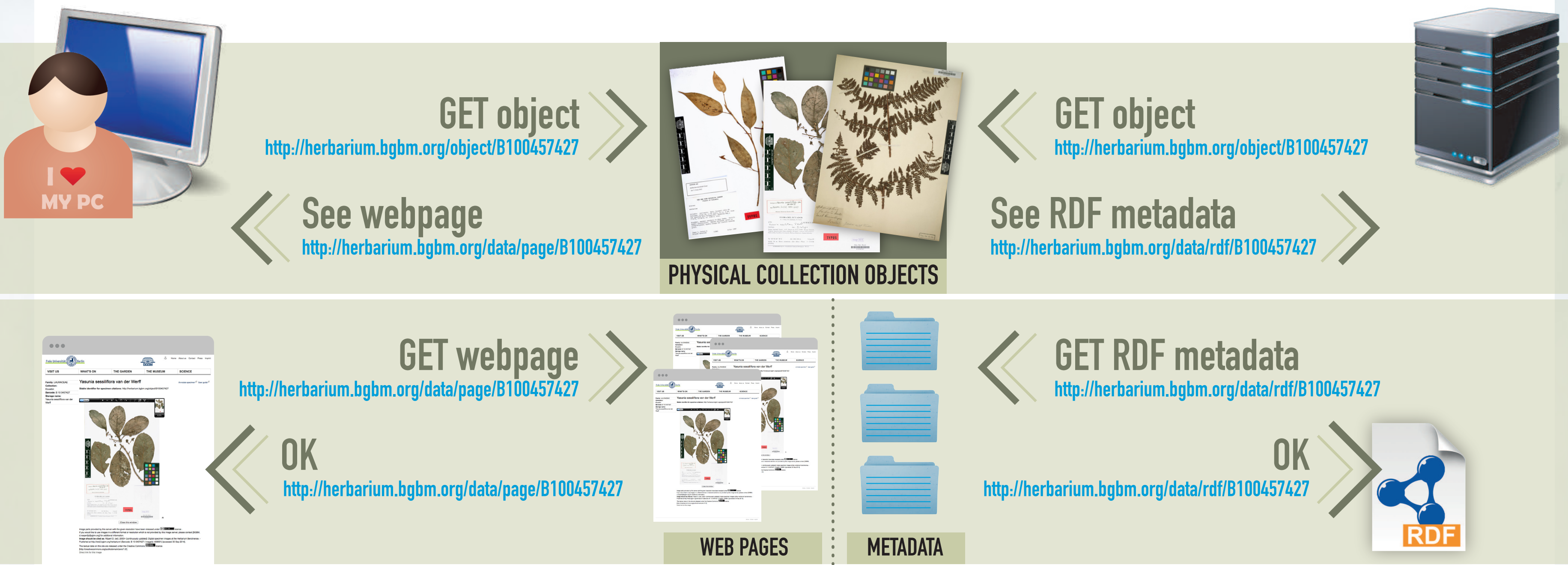


Fig.: Resolving URI-based collection identifiers using standard HTTP-redirection mechanisms. Requests for specimen information are redirected to HTML-or RDF- representations depending on client requirements (examples taken from the Herbarium of the BGBM).

► Why?

Natural history and botanical collections are estimated to contain more than **2.5 billion specimens** worldwide and CETAF institutions throughout Europe hold the major proportion of this priceless heritage:

- the only physical evidence of the past occurrence of organisms in space and time.
- a tremendously important basis for biodiversity research.

Biological collection objects need to be consistently referenced with globally **unique and stable identifiers**, to ideally, redirect users and systems to the images, websites, and metadata of the specimen of interest.

The Information, Science and Technology Committee (ISTC) of CETAF (www.cetaf.org), in collaboration with the pro-iBiosphere project (www.pro-ibiosphere.eu) has defined a simple and future-oriented identifier system for specimen based on **HTTP-URIs and Linked Data principles**, building a bridge to rapidly developing semantic web technologies.

► What?

Each individual collection object as well as its associated information resources (e.g. multimedia, RDF, webpages) is designated by a URI chosen and maintained by the institution owning the specimen. Identifiers are typically composed of an intuitions' web domain, a meaningful subdomain, a path to classes of similar objects, and local objects identifiers (e.g. the object barcode). Since physical objects cannot be transferred via the Internet, users trying to access an object using a web-browser will be redirected to a **human-readable representation** of the object, typically an html web-page. Likewise, software-systems requiring machine-processable representations will be redirected to an **RDF-encoded metadata record** (see figure).

► Who?

In 2012, the **Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh** (RBGE) published a paper (Hyam et al. [1]) on using Linked Data principles to issue HTTP URIs for their specimens. In 2013, **CETAF-ISTC** started a pilot implementation across CETAF institutions and beyond, co-organizing with **pro-iBiosphere** several hackathons and workshops to give to make assessments and give guidance in the process of implementing them. Today, six CETAF member organisations have successfully implemented HTTP-URI-based identifiers and several more members are underway.

► Where?

Guidelines for implementation of a system of stable identifiers for a collection:

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Best practices for stable URIs, at a wiki page (http://wiki.pro-ibiosphere.eu/wiki/Best_practices_for_stable_URIs)

Source code and example documents, at GitHub-site (<https://sourceforge.net/projects/stablecollectionidentifiers/>)

FURTHER READING

- [1] Hyam, R., Drinkwater R. E. & Harris, D. J. (2012): Stable citations for herbarium specimens on the internet: an illustration from a taxonomic revision of *Duboscia* (Malvaceae). *Phytotaxa* 73: 17–30
- [2] Hyam, R. (2013) Stable identifiers for Specimens Workshop. [<http://stories.rbge.org.uk/archives/3846>]
- [3] Güntsch, A. & Hagedorn, G. (2013): Stable identifiers for specimens – A CETAF ISTC initiative supported by pro-iBiosphere. [http://www.pro-ibiosphere.eu/news/4296_stable_identifiers_for_specimens_-_a_cetaf_istc_initiative_supported_by_pro-ibiosphere/]
- [4] Hagedorn, G. (2013): DOI or LOD or DOI and LOD. [http://wiki.pro-ibiosphere.eu/wiki/DOI_or_LOD_or_DOI_and_LOD]



Royal
Botanic Garden
Edinburgh

museum für
naturkunde
berlin

