

# BHL, THE BIODIVERSITY HERITAGE LIBRARY: Exposing the Taxonomic Literature

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<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>

## WHAT IS THE BHL?

- Large scale digitization to provide open access to core published literature of biodiversity for scientists
- Key component of the *Encyclopedia of Life* <http://www.eol.org> (EOL) as conceived by E. O. Wilson
- Collaboration of ten major natural history, botanical garden & research libraries: American Museum of Natural History, Field Museum of Natural History, Harvard University (Botany Libraries & Ernst Mayr Library), Marine Biological Laboratory/Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute (MBL/WHOI), Missouri Botanical Garden (MOBOT), Natural History Museum, London, New York Botanical Garden & Royal Botanic Garden, Kew
- Collaboration with global taxonomic community: Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN), European Distributed Institute of Taxonomy, Atlas of Living Australia, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, BIOONE & more

## WHY DO THIS NOW?

- Biodiversity is HOT; biodiversity studies need taxonomic data
- Taxonomic data are reported in general & specialized literature that may only be found in a few libraries & museums
- Current taxonomic research often relies on multiple texts & specimens more than 100 years old that are dispersed among libraries & museums around the world
- Digital technology offers an access solution to this "taxonomic impediment" that required taxonomists to travel the world to examine every specimen & paper related to an organism
- Taxonomic literature has extreme longevity thus the public domain literature is important
- Literature repatriation: most taxonomic literature is in the developed world while most biodiversity is not (Figure 1)

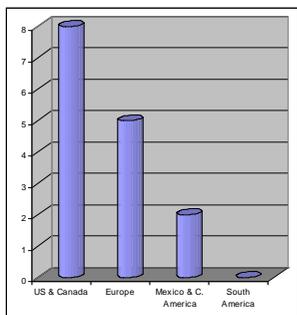


Figure 1: Distribution of copies of the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*; the copies in Central America are located in one of the twenty branches of the Smithsonian Libraries. Courtesy, Martin Kalfatovic.



## WHY A BHL PORTAL?

- Prototype developed at MOBOT as Botanicus.org & tested with scientists
- BHL Portal serves images & text files ingested from Internet Archive
- BHL Portal ingests MARCXML metadata & low resolution JPEG files; High resolution files are retrieved on the fly from IA
- Globally Unique Identifiers (GUIDs) allow links to other services such as EOL
- Taxonomic Intelligence developed at MBL/WHOI allows species name searching by users (Figure 2)
  - TI uses sophisticated algorithm to locate name strings in the Optical Character Recognition (OCR) files that match the 9.4 million names in NameBank
  - Iterative processing of texts increases the number of names in NameBank & the accuracy of recognition
  - More tools are under development



Figure 2: Taxonomic intelligence in action

## WHAT ABOUT COPYRIGHT?

- Public domain literature digitized first
- Opt-in copyright model: BHL actively works with professional societies & other small publishers to integrate publications into the BHL.
- Agreements to digitize 46 titles have been signed with the BHL providing digitization at no cost to society & museum publishers with material served from BHL portal & files available to publishers
- Discussions with commercial publishers for alternative agreements

## HOW?

- BHL is not a legal entity: the ten member institutions signed separate Memoranda of Agreements with the BHL
- Directors of the member libraries meet annually; an elected executive council has weekly conference calls with the BHL Program Director & Technical Director
- BHL member institution staff have regular conference calls to ensure that all institutions are
- Each institution has a separate contract with Internet Archive, the digitization partner
- IA has small scanning centers in London, DC & Illinois & large centers at the Boston Public Library (thanks to the Boston Library Consortium) & the New York Public Library
- Service is provided for \$.10 per page with extra charges for foldouts
- MOBOT, NYBG, Harvard & the Smithsonian have "boutique" scanning facilities to digitize oversized & unusual items
- IA provides image files & text derived from OCR
- OCLC Collection Analysis tool generated a broad look at institutional collection strengths & provided an estimate of the number of public domain materials available for immediate digitization
- Duplication is minimized using tools developed by member libraries such as a serials bidding tool, monograph de-duping tool & others
- Workflow within the libraries includes generating picklists, identifying acceptable items within the picklist, barcoding, generating packing lists, checking out books, packing books, checking in & reshelving returned books & reviewing rejected items

## WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

- Article-level analysis of serials using automated tools
- Further develop global partnerships & incorporate multiple languages
- Linkages to molecular, morphological & other data types
- Improved OCR for non-Roman & non-standard scripts
- Enhance connections with EOL & others
- Expand content access & tools to new audiences
- Strengthen underlying architecture
- Further develop partnerships with commercial & society publishers
- Ingestion of collections that are open access & available

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