
Five years of using insect imaging conveyor system at the Finnish Museum of Natural History (LUOMUS), and future perspectives

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The challenge – Ten million insect specimens

- One systematically arranged collection
- Integrated from hundreds of original collections in the past 200 years
 - Physically heterogeneous
- Re-housed in modern, cooled hall built underground in 2008
- Transparent, plastic unit trays



Technological and funding opportunities

FUNDING AND COORDINATION OPPORTUNITIES

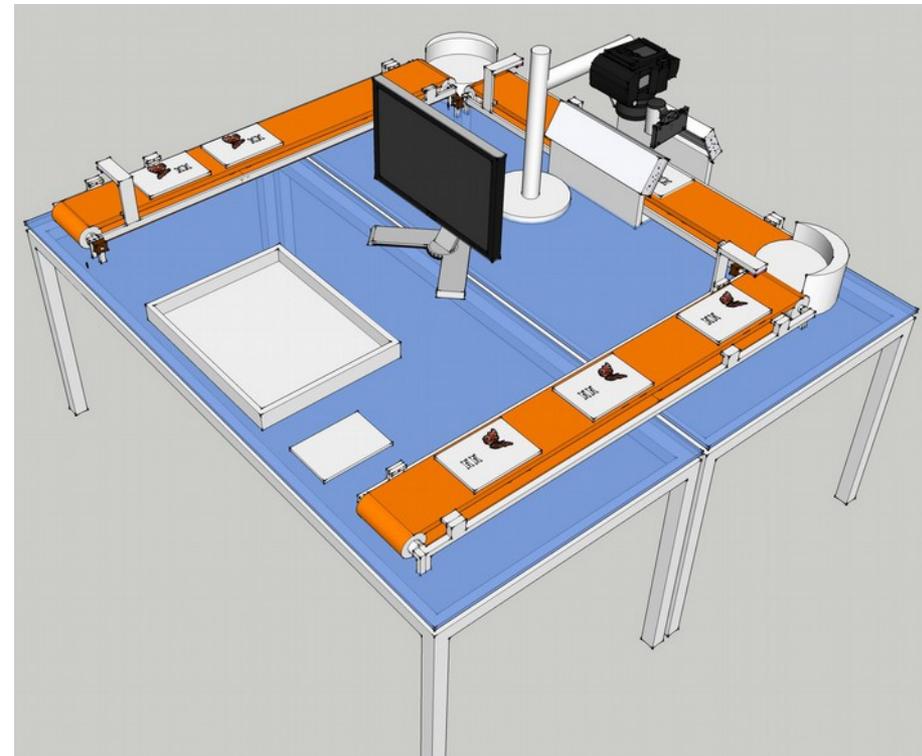
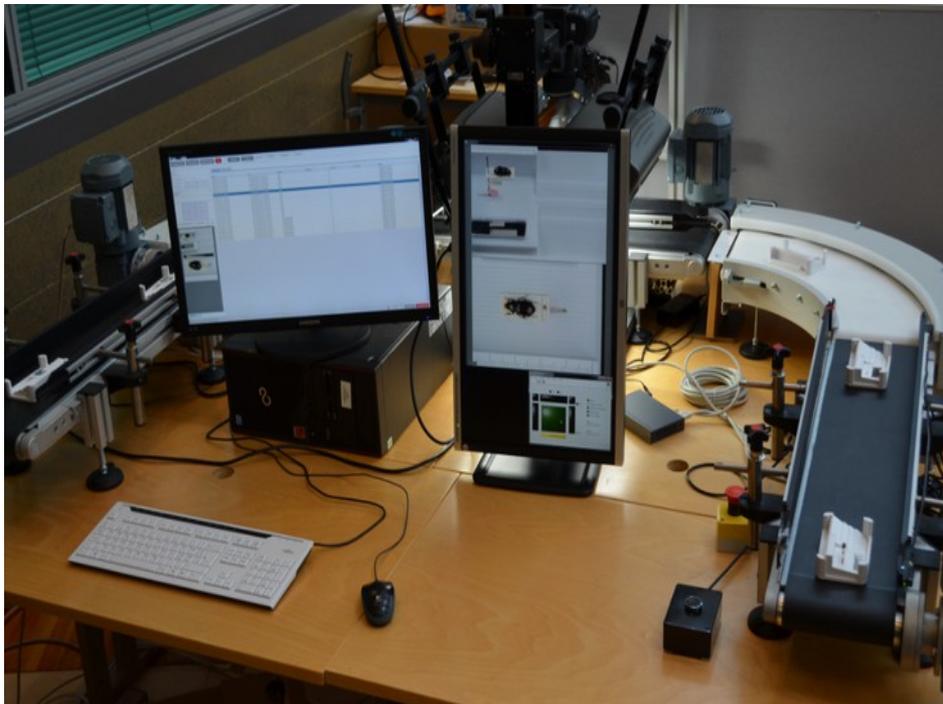
- National digitization strategy was determined in 2009-2010.
- Over €2 million European Union structural funds were used.
- Digitization center DIGITARIUM operated 2010-2017. Then spun out to company Bioshare Digitization Ltd.
- The ICEDIG.EU project explored new technologies in 2018-2020.

TECHNOLOGICAL OPPORTUNITIES

- Adopt mass-digitization technology first developed for herbarium sheets; develop related workflows and software.
- Package hardware, software, and workflows in integrated products.
- Explore 3D, AI, ML, ...

Conveyor-driven imaging system for pinned insects

- Designed and built by DIGITARIUM in 2013-2014; still available on the market.
- Fits in a normal office. Fully automatic, single user system with multiple cameras.
- Data transfer rate is 250 specimens/hour (if there was no specimen handling...)



Output

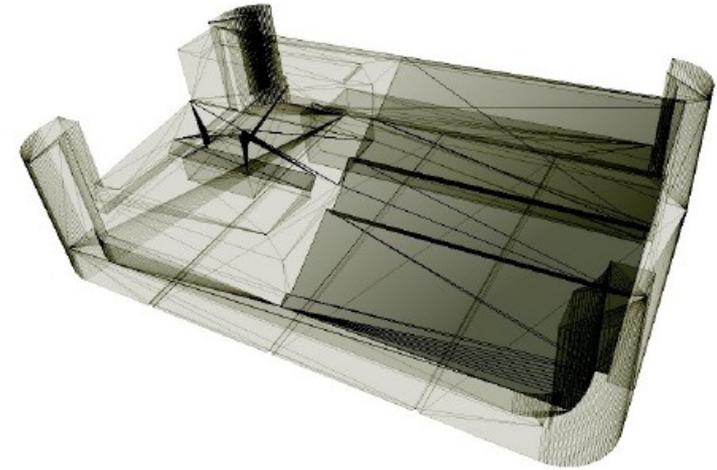
- In 5.5 years, some 420,000 pinned insect specimens have been digitized. Average annual amount of samples processed is 76.000 specimens.
- Sustained performance is 345 specimens/day = 43/ specimens/hour = 83 seconds/specimen.
- Almost all of the material has been Lepidoptera, but pilot projects of Coleoptera and Symphyta have also been done.
- Each specimen was photographed using dorsal or lateral view depending on the specimen (spread = dorsal | not spread = lateral)
- Labels were detached and a separate picture was taken of the labels.
- Basic data entry was done concurrently with the imaging, when time allowed (locality, time, collector, taxon name); this worked for about 90% of the specimens.
- After data review and georeferencing, the data was uploaded into the Finnish Biodiversity Information Facility (FinBIF).

Workflow

- Specimen handling and data entry is all done by a sole operator.
- The system is in use eight hours a day, divided in four two-hour work shifts. (Three-hour shifts were tried at first but the rate of user mistakes increased significantly during the third hour.)
- Process starts with the pinned sample being mounted on a 3D-printed imaging tray, with separate spaces for the specimen and the labels.
- Labels are removed from the pin if possible. A label with a *CETAF Stable Identifier* is added (URL as text and as QR code).
- The samples on the imaging trays are then circulated through the imaging conveyor system.
- Quick data entry (of the previous samples) is done while samples are being imaged on the conveyor system. Priority is, however, given to the imaging system: In case the operator does not have time to enter all available collecting data, the sample is tagged as not completed.
- Post-processing includes spelling and typo check, and automatic georeferencing if there are no collector-provided coordinates.

Imaging trays

- › Modelling and 3D printing (ABS) by Digitarium
- › Place for specimen
- › Places for ID and taxon labels
- › Mirror to expose the underside of labels
- › Built-in scale

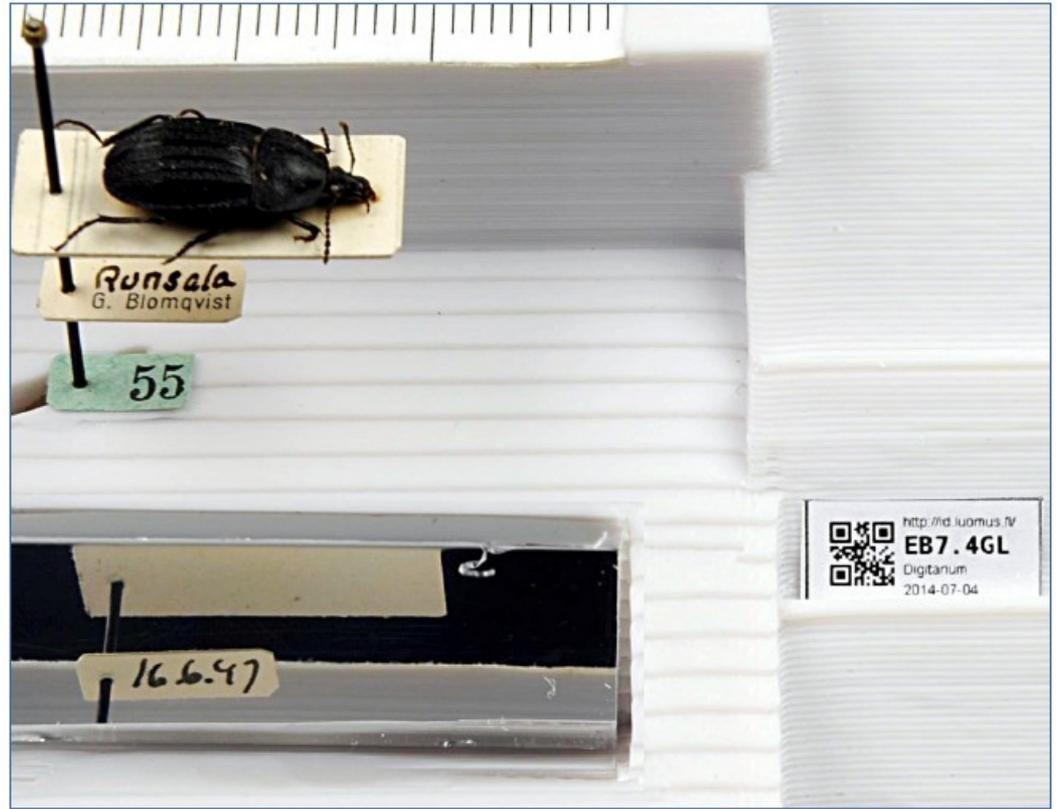


Outcome images

Top image



Side image



Software

Digitisation software

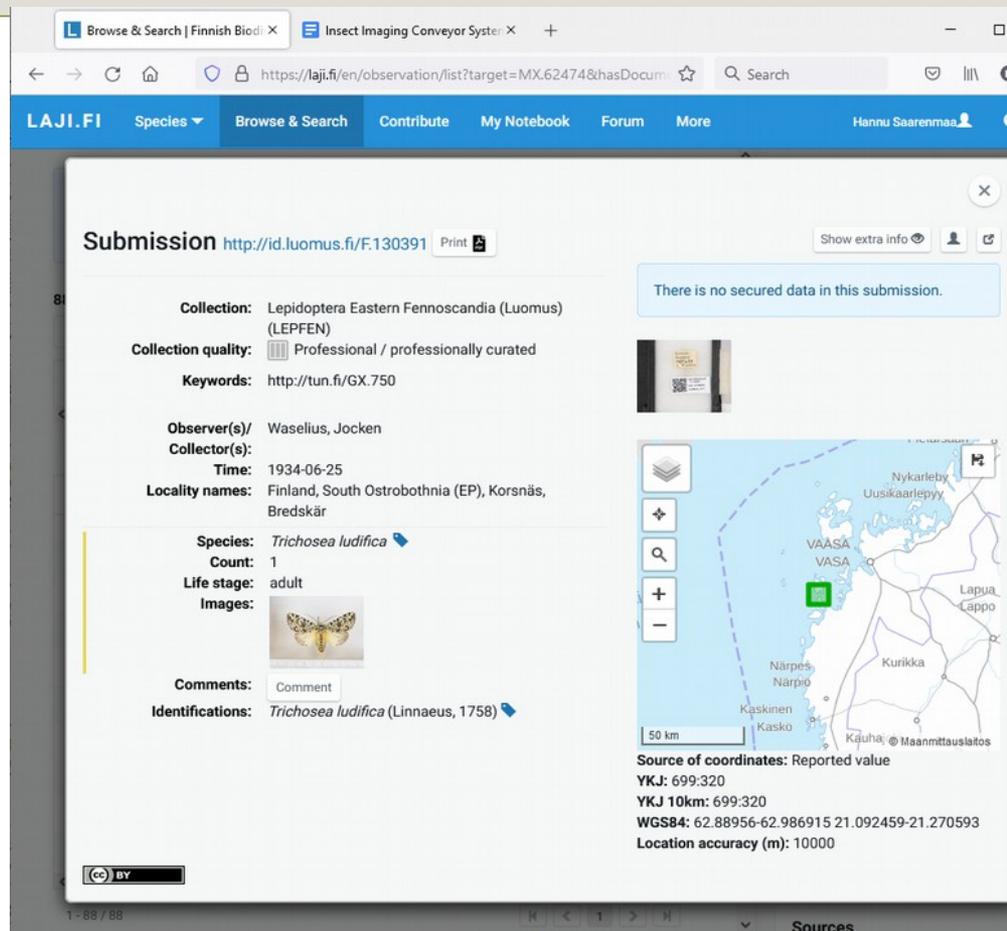
- › Labeling UI & DB
- › Specimen setting assistant
- › Conveyor control
- › Camera interface

Server software

- › Image post processing

Export functions

- › FinBIF Portal www.laji.fi
- › Collection Management System (Kotka)

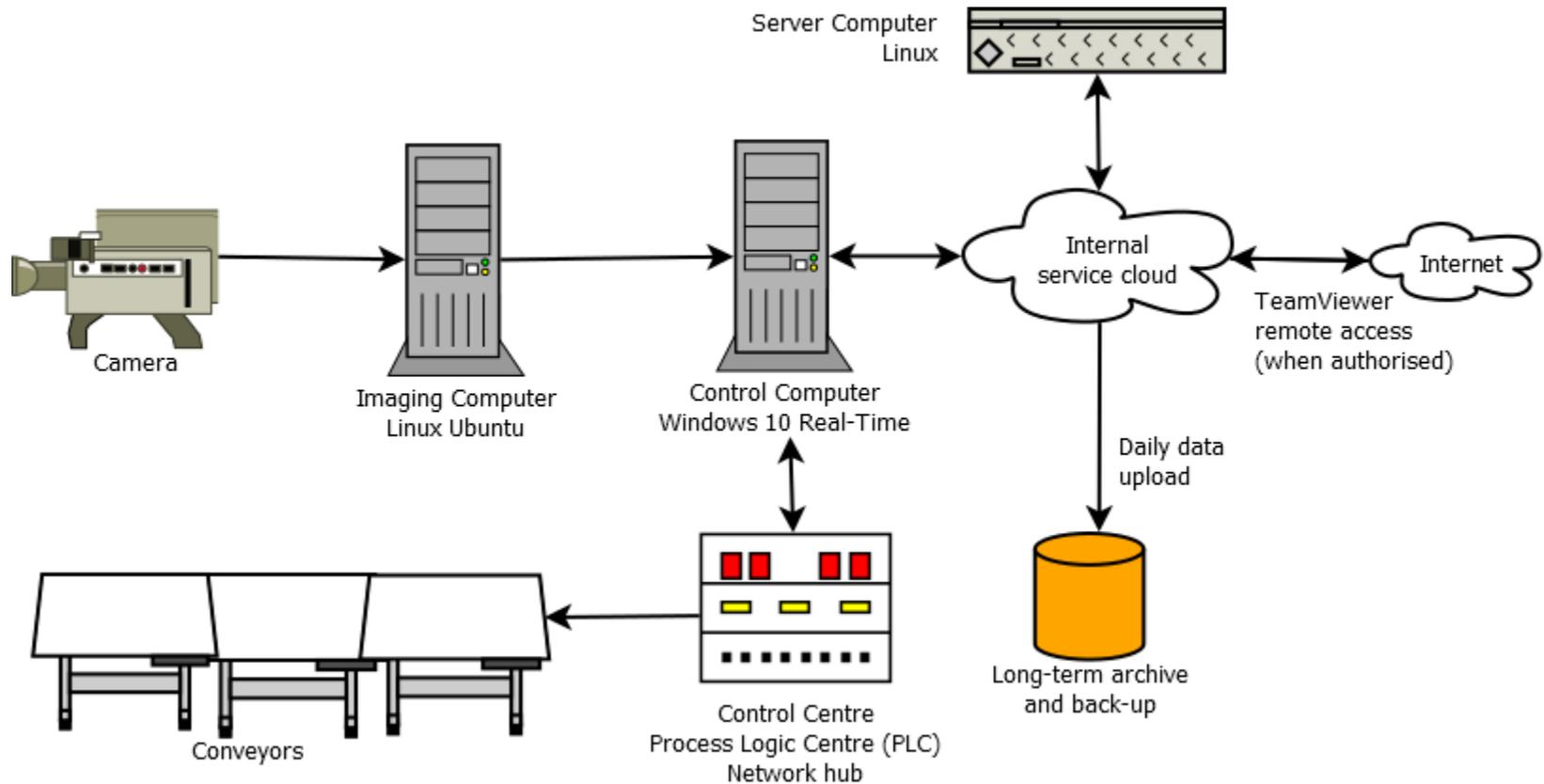


The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a specimen submission page on the Laji.fi website. The page title is "Submission" with a URL of <http://id.luomus.fi/F.130391>. The submission details are as follows:

- Collection:** Lepidoptera Eastern Fennoscandia (Luomus) (LEPFEN)
- Collection quality:** Professional / professionally curated
- Keywords:** <http://tun.fi/GX.750>
- Observer(s)/Collector(s):** Waselius, Jocken
- Time:** 1934-06-25
- Locality names:** Finland, South Ostrobothnia (EP), Korsnäs, Bredskär
- Species:** *Trichosea ludifica*
- Count:** 1
- Life stage:** adult
- Images:** 
- Comments:**
- Identifications:** *Trichosea ludifica* (Linnaeus, 1758)

On the right side of the page, there is a map showing the location of the specimen in Finland. The map includes a scale bar (50 km) and coordinates: YKJ: 699:320, WGS84: 62.88956-62.986915 21.092459-21.270593, and Location accuracy (m): 10000. A message box above the map states: "There is no secured data in this submission."

Component architecture

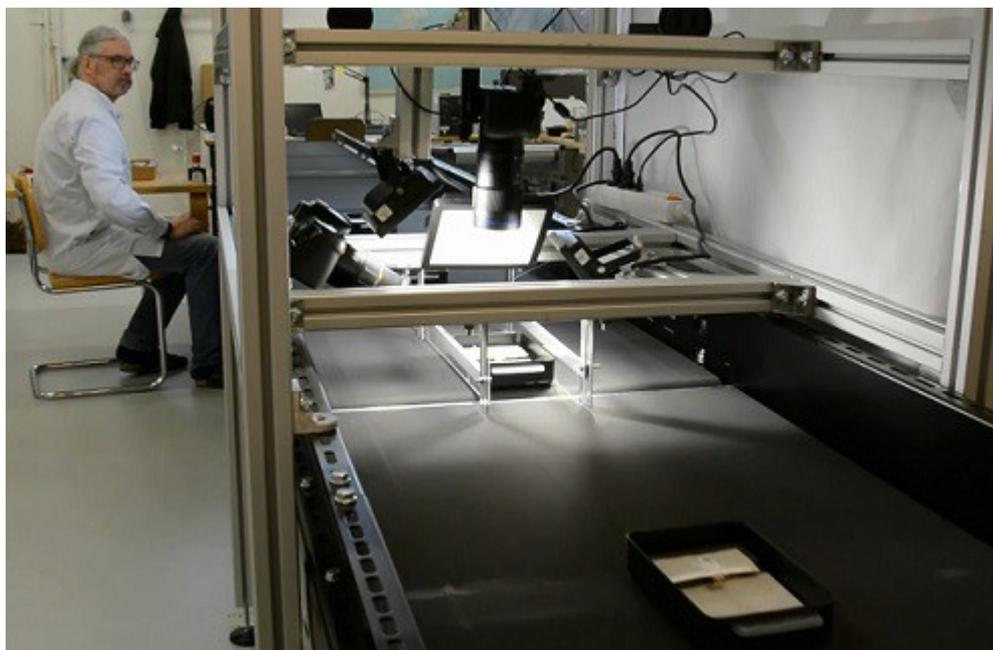


Lessons learnt and what's next?

- The approach works and output is satisfactory for a single user system.
- This is optimal for medium-size collections (~1 million specimens)
- Considering the magnitude of insect collections, and if we want get done in the next 25 years of so, needs scaling up by a factor of 10.
- However, installing 10 personal systems next to each other would scale only linearly.
- The ICEDIG.EU project 2018-2020 investigated the alternatives. There are several, very different options, which are currently being tried.
- Get rid of handling the labels:
 - Multi-angled photography and use OCR and ML to grab label data from many partial images.
 - Use 3D imaging combined with cameras in robot hands.
- Use a large, multi-user system. See <http://www.bioshare.com/high-performance-digitization-of-pinned-insects/>

Large, multi-user system for pinned insects

- Use a large conveyor, originally designed for herbarium sheets, but use small imaging trays
- Conveyor length 9 meters, width 0.6 meters, which fits 6 or more operators (4 loading operators, 2 unloading operators)
- Web page and video available through <http://www.bioshare.com/high-performance-digitization-of-pinned-insects/>



ENTODIG-3D prototype: 3D imaging



Below is view into a 3D-model of a unit tray, the specimens, and their labels



Motorized webcams on rails look under the specimens and see the labels.

Vertically crop the insects away from the 3D model which gives unobstructed view to the labels



ENTODIG-3D prototype video: Webcams on rails picture from multiple angles all insects in an entire drawer



Conveyor-driven systems are
available for worldwide delivery

www.bioshare.com

info@bioshare.com

