One document, many users: what happens when you re-purpose a document?

Conference or Workshop Item

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One document, many users

1 Biologia Centrali-Americana
To assess the challenge around issues such as climate change and invasive species requires a baseline of historic data. We are fortunate in biodiversity that such data does exist in a rich body of literature. One such source of historic data is the Biologia Centrali-Americana (BCA), which documents the plant and animal life in Central America one hundred years ago, and which can be compared to contemporary species distributions. This valuable resource has recently been re-keyed and manually marked up by the INOTAXA project (http://www.inotaxa.org/) and is now being curated before wider release.

2 The re-purposing
Text mining has had some success in the recent, born-digital, bio-medical literature. Applying these approaches to the historic biodiversity literature is still in its infancy. One barrier is the lack of suitable corpora against which to develop and then test automated solutions. The ViBRANT project (http://vbrant.eu/) seeks to re-purpose the large volume of re-keyed data produced by INOTAXA to support the development of text mining solutions. However, this apparently straightforward task has thrown up many issues because biodiversity and computer scientists have different requirements of the mark up.

3 Additional challenges
This poster does not consider other challenges such as:

- Rekeyed data omits running headers, in the example below the re-keyed text omits VIREOLANIUS. 209
- OCR induced errors, in the example below the running header is identified as ‘VIEEOLANIUS. 209’, when it should read ‘VIREOLANIUS. 209’, and the next line, which should read ‘VIREOLANIUS.’ is identified as ‘VIKEDOLANIUS.’. Hence, we have two different incorrect recognitions.

4 The taxonomist’s view
The taxonomist needs to know the provenance of the taxon. Hence the mark-up is more than just the taxon name. In this example the taxon name is linked to the original describer of the taxon.

5 Use or lose?
The genus name Laniarius is not marked up in the taxonomist’s XML because it compares an African species to the Central American species being described. This work is concerned with documenting Central American species only.

6 The computer scientist’s view
The computer scientist is concerned with one text mining operation at a time. The taxon name is not associated with an author, for example. These represent different name extraction challenges.

7 Not marked up
A restricted range of entities is marked up. For example, Mexico and Guatemala are not recorded as countries.

8 What do computer scientists want?
Computer scientists prefer stand-off annotation so as to preserve the original text intact. This approach makes reuse of the text easier too.

9 What do taxonomists want?
Taxonomists use inline XML to mark up their literature so that the enhancement and original literature are in the one document. There are three leading document level schemas:

- TaxonX, lightweight mark-up focused on taxon treatments (description of species).
- tAXMLit, detailed mark-up focused on data curation, extraction and analysis.
- TaxPub, an extension of the National Library of Medicine DTD focused on layout and taxonomic names.

All three schemas have their advantages and shortcomings and can be used for different purposes.

10 Conclusion
Taxonomists and Computer Scientists have different approaches to mark-up, one using in-line the other stand-off.

It is possible to develop translation tools to re-format in-line XML to stand-off mark-up and vice versa. A simple mapping of elements across the mark up schemes is not sufficient.

Additional stages are needed to re-purpose the mark-up to meet the different requirements of the two groups as to which elements are marked up and how they relate to other elements.

See King et al, in preparation.