

Restructuring the LSU Herbaria After Doubling in Size



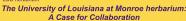


Collections Acquisition

Larger collections transported in freight trucks, either by professional movers (NO) or herbarium staff (NLU).

Specimens were freeze-treated before and after transfer.





In March 2017, ULM announced its decision to divest its herbarium of a. 472.000 specimens. Too big to fit in LSU's infrastructure, this collection was transferred to the Botanical Institute of Texas in Ft. Worth in late 2017. Now known as the R. Dale Thomas collection, these specimens have been preserved and will be maintained in perpetuity. With funding from an NSF RAPID grant, BRIT staff pulled 60k specimens for repatriation to Louisiana at LSU. The majority of these specimens were delivered in December 2018. They increase LSU's representation of northern Louisiana parishes, adding value to the collection while leaving space to grow.







Physical Integration

All herbaria will be integrated as a single collection in LSU's compacted infrastructure.

LSU's compacted infrastructure.

All specimens will receive an LSU accession number, apart from Tulane. Pre-existing barcodes for the two large collections (NO and NLU) are retained, but smaller collections are given a new LSU barcode.

Once fully digitized, specimens will be intercalated into the collection following LSU's filing scheme?

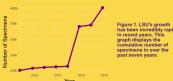
To date, all small collections and LSUS are fully physically infograted. It is anticipated that integration of NO and NLU will be complete by Fall 2021.

Challenges Associated with Integrating Multiple Collections

- Multiple filing systems (modified Cronquist, Dalle Torre, alphabetical)
- Different geographic organization
- · Folders for different taxonomic units
- Time demand! Each specimen is handled multiple times.



Between 2015 and 2018, the herbaria at Louisiana State University, comprising the Shirley C. Tucker Herbarium and the Bernard Lowy Mycological Herbarium, grew from from ca. 200k to ca. 400k specimens. The vast majority of this growth was via the acquisition of 7 collections.



University of Louisiana at Monroe (NLU) - Partial collection (ca. 13%) acquired via partnership with BRIT - 60,000 specimens - Vascular plants

Tulane University (NO) • Entire collection

• 120,000 specimens

Vascular plants, lichens, bryophytes, and algae (fungi incorporated into NY)

Eglin Airforce Base

- Entire collection 1,737 specimens

- Tall Timbers Research
 Station (TTRS)

 Partial collection TTALL TIMBERS

 1,018 specimens
- Bryophytes



LSU Shreveport (LSUS)

- Partial collection (
- 6,000 specimens · Vascular plants

McNeese State (MCN)

- Entire collection
 1,223 specimens
 Vascular plants

University of Louisiana at Lafayette (LAF) • Partial collection

- 492 specimens

Digital Integration

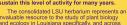
Database Infrastructure: During expansion, LSU amassed 14 datasets across two platforms (Specify and Symbiota). By 2020, we will have 5 Symbiota databases, one for each major taxonomic group.

- Digitization: Each incorporated herbarium was incompletely digitized at time of transfer. Today, all LSU, LSUM, LSUS, MCN, TTRS, and Eglin specimens are at least partially databased and imaged, with plans to make NO, NLU, and LAF searchable by 2022.
- Datasharing: LSU shares its data publicly via various Symbiota Portals (SERNEC, Mycoportal, and the Lichen, Bryophyte, and Macroalgal portals), as well as iDigBio and GBIF.
- Bioinformatics: During digital integration, our custom SilverBiology software broke. To replace its functionality, we are currently modifying python scripts from the Consortium of Pacific Northwest Herbaria (http://www.pnwherbaria.org/); we will be freely available on GitHub.



- Multiple database structures and syster
 Various stages of completion
 Outdated proprietary software

The Future of the LSU Herbaria



The consolidated LSU herbanium represents an invaluable resource to the study of plant biology and ecology in Louisiana specifically, and across the Guil South more broadly. With easy access to many ecosystems in the North American Coastal Flain biodiversity hotspot, we are poised to become a major hub for the study of southeastern plant diversity, ecology, and evolution.

