

Request for Collaboration on Plumage Color Filter Database

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3. Background

The adage about the “Man Bites Dog” story being more newsworthy than the “Dog Bites Man” story illustrates how events are more informative when they are less common. This relationship between an event’s information $I(x)$ and its likelihood $p(x)$ is quantified in information theory as

$$I(x) = \log_2 (1/p(x))$$

In the context of field guides, the most unlikely characteristics are the most informative when identifying a species. For example, because wildflowers with only two petals are uncommon, observing that a wildflower has only two petals is very informative during the identification process. Conversely, because white is the most common color of wildflowers, the observation of white petals is not particularly informative.

Each characteristic, such as size or color or petal count, that can be filtered (or keyed¹) by a field guide has its statistical outliers (i.e., those species with an uncommon value for that characteristic). These statistical outliers are the species that are trivial to identify. To maximize the number of species that are trivial to identify, field guides should offer **filter capabilities over as many characteristics as possible**.

This document is a request to North American bird watchers to gather plumage color information into an on-line spreadsheet for the implementation of color filters. This and other collaboration requests to help improve field guides are at <http://www.eduneer.com/peck/>

3. Motivation

- **improve the Peck bird information manager** – In the Peck application user survey, the most common request is for improved filtering. As you might expect, the implementation of extensive filtering is time consuming. From a developer’s perspective, is the user’s interest enough to justify the work? And which filters are of most interest to users? A collaborative effort in gathering filter information is somewhat unconventional, but it effectively yields the answer: the filters for which users gather filter information are the same filters in which the user interest justifies the implementation work.
- **improve future field guides** – Because field guide developers have rarely shared filter information, little progress has occurred in electronic field guide filtering capabilities. To promote progress, the results of this collaborative effort will be published under the GNU Free Documentation License, which promotes open use and improvements.

¹ Common in paperback field guides, keys are decision trees concerning a specimen’s characteristics. Each answer narrows the list of candidates for identification. On the other hand, filters are common in electronic field guides. Filters also employ questions about a specimen’s characteristics to narrow the list of candidates, but they are more flexible in the order of questions.

3. Spreadsheet

The on-line spreadsheet for entering plumage color filter information is at

<http://spreadsheets.google.com/pub?key=ph11Ma-p7o2cfmIVjrxMLWA>

In the spreadsheet, there is a row for each photograph included in the Peck proprietary multimedia. For a given species, the photographs are in the same order as presented by the Peck application. In other words, when the Peck application has access to multiple photographs of a species, it will display the name of the species in the form's title area preceded by an index number denoting which photograph is being displayed. The photograph with index 1, will be the topmost photograph in the spreadsheet.

The first three columns should not be edited:

- //17 – a photograph index used by the Peck application
- COMMON NAME – the common name of the species
- FILE NAME – the file name for the photograph

The columns to be edited by collaborators are

- COLLABORATOR – Use your full name, your initials, or an alias, but be consistent.
- DATE – Use the YYYY-MM-DD format, which has the convenient property of alphabetical order being the same as chronological order. For example July 24, 2007 would be written as 2007-07-24.
- COLOR – In any order, list the color characters of the colors that appear in the photograph. The color characters are defined in Table 1.

If a color is a majority color (i.e., is clearly over 50% of the colors), capitalize it. For example, the “1. Red-winged Blackbird” photograph “agph.1129072689.13” has the color characters k (for black), r (for red), and y (for yellow). Because black is a majority color, the k is capitalized, resulting in the COLOR field ‘Kry’. As another example, the “3. Song Sparrow” photograph “meme2.1180128001.918” is a front view and does not have a majority color, so its COLOR field is ‘nw’. Viewed from the back, the “5. Song Sparrow” photograph “meme2.1396788785.1482” shows mostly brown, so its COLOR field is “Nw”.

If a color is clearly a variant of one of the colors listed in Table 1, precede the color character by an underscore. For example, the pink color of the Greater Flamingo should be encoded as “_R”. The “R” is preceded by an underscore to show that the color is some variant of red and it is capitalize to show that the color is a majority color.

COLOR	COLOR CHARACTER
<u>black</u>	k
<u>blue</u>	b
<u>brown</u>	n
<u>buff</u>	f
<u>gray</u>	a
<u>green</u>	g
<u>iridescent</u>	i
<u>orange</u>	o
<u>red</u>	r
<u>white</u>	w
<u>yellow</u>	y

Table 1. Color Characters

4. Process

- Join the Google newsgroup at <http://groups.google.com/group/peckpalm> or <http://groups.google.com/group/peckdb>. To discourage spam within the group, you will be asked a simple question when joining.²
- Post a message to the group to specify which spreadsheet you are interested in editing. Also mention the collaborator name you plan to use.
- Wait for an email confirmation that you have been added to the collaborator list.
- Add your contribution(s) to the on-line spreadsheet.
- After the spreadsheet becomes 85% complete, I'll implement the filter in the Peck application.

5. Editing Tips

- If you prefer the species in AOU order, sort the on-line spreadsheet by its first column.
- Some spreadsheet applications (including Microsoft's and Google's) attempt to reformat the date field when you enter it in the proposed YYYY-MM-DD format. To avoid the reformatting, use a single apostrophe as a prefix. For example, '2007-09-02.
- The spreadsheet is a list of all photographs included in the Peck proprietary multimedia, including photographs of eggs. For this plumage color filter, the plumage color field for photographs of eggs is not applicable. However, there could eventually be other color filters: eye color, beak color, egg color.
- Avoid overwriting the work of others. If you happen to be editing the spreadsheet at the same time as another collaborator, you'll see the fields automatically updating. To avoid overwriting each other's work, you could put your initials on ten or so rows before you fill them in.

Appendix. Change Log

2007-12-03 gjs

- Updated logo.
- From process section, removed suggested length of time to implement the filter.

2007-09-24 gjs

- Added 'buff' to the available color choices in Table 1.

2007-09-03 gjs

- Added variant color option (i.e., underscore before color character).

2007-09-02 gjs

- Added 'iridescent' to the available color choices in Table 1.
- Added editing tip about egg photographs.
- Added editing tip about date field.

² The question is about why you want to join the group. Spammers are typically so busy writing, they don't take the time to read a question.