The University of Hawai‘i has an amazing collection of plants at Mānoa Campus, leaving the image of the campus as a National Garden which is of concern, both at the site of the Botany College of Hawai‘i, and later re-created plant collections, and on leaflets of other collections of the archives of the same species. For much of the following hundred years, the campus collection created the concern among management and could merge by a serious botanical garden. To identify its characteristics, numerous surveys conducted by the Botanical Survey Management (BSM) in 2011 initiated a plant inventory, and mapping project, in fact, such that the archivist community has led to enable that information available to the public.

Colleagues: Harold St. John (1956, 1968), Gerry Carr (2005), Mashuri Chebje, Waite (unpublished), student workers AusFn Stankus & Nate Harbel, Vladimir Krajina, Joseph Rock & from the earlier surveys, can move beyond the constraints of a traditional atlas to become one kind of interface to a rich digital database. In 2011 the inventory continued to expand rapidly, not only in breadth — with more than 2000 additional plants and another 150 species — but also in depth, adding much information about specific plants as well as précis species descriptions, and adding so much detail to the work that the information could become a single object of a single database. After expanding the information and realizing that the map has the potential problem that librarians work only, the graduate student then working at the project, David engaged in a digital database that underlies the map interface. The Class Diagram shows the data hierarchy levels and may be inherited by members of a class; the Interface Diagram shows the data shared by components of a class, and the tree-based data tree. While users of a library interface would see this displayed as a formajed record, users of a catalog while drawing on the same underlying data. Interfaces for different users can provide information through a map (left) or a catalog (right) while drawing on the same underlying data.

• The same set of metadata can be described schematically (below left) or listed (below right), before being formatting into a visible record.

Data Flow Diagram (below) provides a graphical interface to a library of information collected on individual plants as well as plant species.

The Information Problem

In 2006 the inventory started to expand rapidly, not only in breadth — with more than 2000 additional plants and another 150 species — but also in depth, adding much information about specific plants as well as précis species descriptions, and adding so much detail to the work that the information could become a single object of a single database. After expanding the information and realizing that the map has the potential problem that librarians work only, the graduate student then working at the project, David engaged in a digital database that underlies the map interface. The Class Diagram shows the data hierarchy levels and may be inherited by members of a class; the Interface Diagram shows the data shared by components of a class, and the tree-based data tree. While users of a library interface would see this displayed as a formajed record, users of a catalog while drawing on the same underlying data. Interfaces for different users can provide information through a map (left) or a catalog (right) while drawing on the same underlying data.

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The Campus Plant Digital Library Project

Our Analysis

The information about the campus plants can be treated as object or metadata, and is in need of a solution that meets the needs of the landscape inventory project. In 2014 the inventory continued to expand rapidly, not only in breadth — with more than 2000 additional plants and another 150 species — but also in depth, adding much information about specific plants as well as précis species descriptions, and adding so much detail to the work that the information could become a single object of a single database. After expanding the information and realizing that the map has the potential problem that librarians work only, the graduate student then working at the project, David engaged in a digital database that underlies the map interface. The Class Diagram shows the data hierarchy levels and may be inherited by members of a class; the Interface Diagram shows the data shared by components of a class, and the tree-based data tree. While users of a library interface would see this displayed as a formajed record, users of a catalog while drawing on the same underlying data. Interfaces for different users can provide information through a map (left) or a catalog (right) while drawing on the same underlying data.

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A Data Flow Diagram (right) shows relationships of the the Campus Plant Project with other components of the University.

The current Campus Plant Map (below) provides a graphical interface to a library of information collected on individual plants as well as plant species.