

DIGITAL MAPPING TECHNIQUES 2018

The following was presented at DMT'18
(May 20-23, 2018 - University of Kentucky,
Lexington, KY)

The contents of this document are provisional

See Presentations and Proceedings
from the DMT Meetings (1997-2018)

<http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/info/dmt/>

Archiving Problems Poster

Phyllis Ranz
Laramie, Wyoming
307 766-2286 ext 236
Phyllis.ranz@wyo.gov

The Archiving Problems Poster was compiled to prompt thought on where we have been with our data and the many ways we have tried to preserve it. As storage media continue to change at a very rapid pace, it is concerning what the future holds as the best possible solution to archiving data.

From The Museum of Obsolete Media

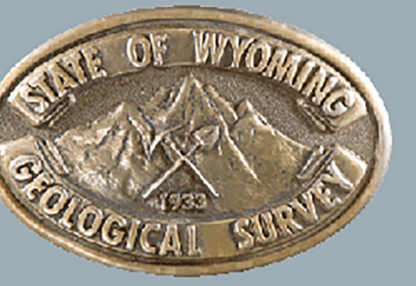
<http://www.ObsoleteMedia.org/media-preservation/media-stability-ratings/>

and From Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosetta_Stone



Archiving Data at the Wyoming State Geological Survey



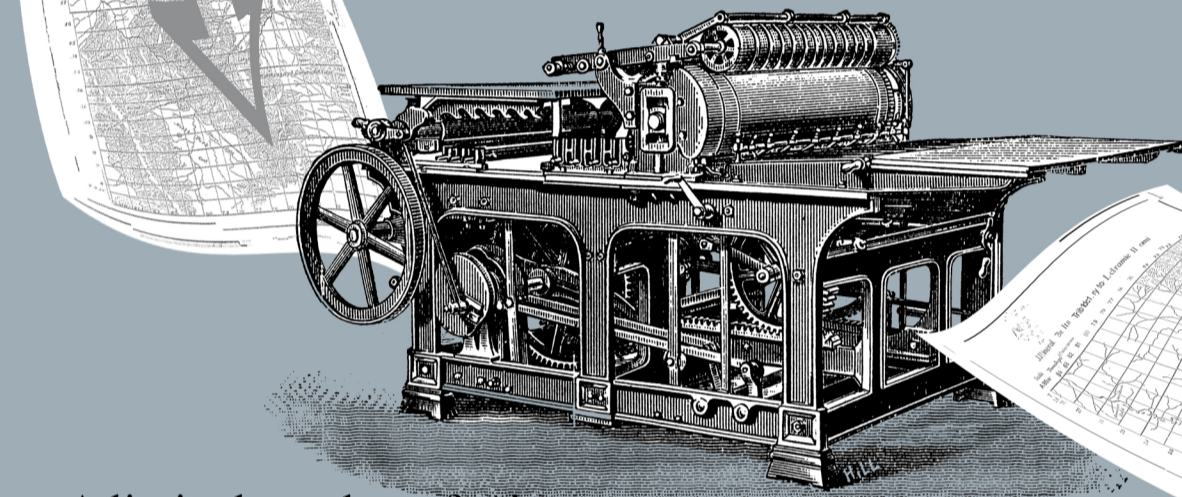
Phyllis Ranz
Wyoming State Geological Survey
(307) 766-2286 phyllis.ranz@wyo.gov

85 YEARS

This year marks the 85th year since the Wyoming State Geological Survey was established in 1933. The Survey houses documents and maps dating back to the 1870s.

In the beginning.....

Maps were made with manual tools.



A limited number of prints were printed on a printing press.

As technology changed the way maps were being made and stored, the Wyoming State Geological Survey began scanning the maps from the cabinets and storing them digitally.



Various forms of media have been used to archive and back up data.

Printed maps were stored in large map cabinets.

Long before the Wyoming State Geological Survey was established in 1933, important information on Wyoming's geology was documented and stored in wood boxes, followed by file cabinets and large map cabinets.

The Wyoming State Geological Survey is now starting to archive using Google Drive. Maps are scanned as .pdfs and archived on state-owned servers. A Google Drive spreadsheet is used to catalog archived documents. The spreadsheet can be downloaded if needed.

Title	Author	Number	Scan File Name	Citation
Investigation of Tertiary Strata on the Snake River Plateau	Richard Scott	No. 1000	No. 1000	Richard Scott Report
Geological Notes on the Snake River Plateau	Richard Scott	No. 1001	No. 1001	Richard Scott Report
Geological Notes on the Snake River Plateau	Richard Scott	No. 1002	No. 1002	Richard Scott Report
Geological Notes on the Snake River Plateau	Richard Scott	No. 1003	No. 1003	Richard Scott Report
Geological Notes on the Snake River Plateau	Richard Scott	No. 1004	No. 1004	Richard Scott Report
Geological Notes on the Snake River Plateau	Richard Scott	No. 1005	No. 1005	Richard Scott Report
Geological Notes on the Snake River Plateau	Richard Scott	No. 1006	No. 1006	Richard Scott Report
Geological Notes on the Snake River Plateau	Richard Scott	No. 1007	No. 1007	Richard Scott Report
Geological Notes on the Snake River Plateau	Richard Scott	No. 1008	No. 1008	Richard Scott Report
Geological Notes on the Snake River Plateau	Richard Scott	No. 1009	No. 1009	Richard Scott Report
Geological Notes on the Snake River Plateau	Richard Scott	No. 1010	No. 1010	Richard Scott Report



How do we save our hard work..... **Media Risk**from deteriorating?????

From The Museum of Obsolete Media <http://www.ObsoleteMedia.org/media-preservation/media-stability-ratings/>

This list attempts to categorize the relative stability of a range of formats that have been, or are, in common use in their fields. Over time the media itself may degrade, due to a number of factors including de-magnetization or chemical breakdown. However, even for media that is stable and still readable, it may not always be easy to find working equipment to read it with. (Images are not to scale)

Very High Risk	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Low Risk	Stable
<i>All examples have exceeded their expected lifespan, and are likely to be degraded. In need of urgent migration.</i>	<i>High risk of degradation even with good storage, and migration needs to take place soon. Many examples of this format have reached the end of their expected lifespan.</i>	<i>Some risk of degradation, and early examples listed here may be reaching the end of their expected lifespan.</i>	<i>Small risk of degradation, but most examples listed here are within their expected lifespan.</i>	<i>With good storage, even early examples are likely to be usable for the foreseeable future.</i>
Brown wax cylinder (late-1880s to 1906)	Gold-Moulded Records (1902 – 1912)	Dictabelt (1947 – 1980)	Wire recording (1898 – 1960s)	10-inch 78 rpm record (1901 – 1960)
16mm film (1923 –)	Ambler Records (1908 – 1912)	LaserDisc (1983 – 2001)	Compact Disc (1983 –)	12-inch LP (1948 –)
Acetate / lacquer disc (late 1920s –)	Blue Amberol Records (1912 – 1929)	Video8 (1985 – 2000s)	CD-ROM (1985 –)	7-inch single (1949 –)
EIAJ-1 1/2-inch open reel video tape (1969 – early 1980s)	1/4-inch open reel tape (1949 – 1980s)	MII (1986 – early 1990s)	Digital Betacam (1993 – 2016)	MiniDisc (1992 – 2013)
8-inch floppy disk (1971 – early 1980s)	Compact Cassette (1963 – 2000s)	Betacam SP (1986 – 2001)	MiniDV (1995 – late 2000s)	CompactFlash (Type I) (1994 –)
EIAJ-2 (1972 – late 1970s)	8-Track (Stereo 8) (1964 – 1988)	Digital Audio Tape (DAT) (1987 – 2005)	Betacam SX (1996 – 2007)	Gold CD-R (1996 –)
Video Cassette Recording (VCR) (1972 – 1979)	Super 8 (1965 –)	3.5-inch microfloppy disk (High Density) (1987 – late 2000s)	DVCAM (1996 –)	DVD-ROM (1997 –)
1-inch Type B (1975 – 1980s)	Mini-Cassette (1967 –)	D2 (1988 – 2000s)	DVD-R (1997 –)	Secure Digital (SD) (1999 –)
5.25-inch microfloppy disk (1976 – early 1990s)	Microcassette (1969 –)	Digital Data Storage (DDS) (1989 – 2007)	Digital 8 (1999 – 2007)	USB flash drive (2000 –)
1-inch Type C (1976 – mid 1990s)	U-matic (1973 – 1990s)	HIS (1989 – 2007)	DVD-RW (1999 –)	
DASH (Digital Audio Stationary Head) (1982 – mid 1990s)	VHS (Video Home System) (1977 – late 2000s)	Compact Disc-Recordable (CD-R) (1992 –)	DVD+RW (2001 –)	
3.5-inch floppy disk (1983 – mid 1980s)	Betamax (1978 – 1988)	Omega Jaz (1996 – 2002)	DVD+R (2002 –)	
2.8-inch DataDisk (1986 – early 1990s)	Omega Zip (1995 – 2003)	Compact Disc-ReWritable (CD-RW) (1997 –)		

Something to Think About



The Rosetta Stone is a granodiorite stele, found in 1799, inscribed with three versions of a decree issued at Memphis, Egypt in 196 BC during the Ptolemaic dynasty on behalf of King Ptolemy V. The top and middle texts are in Ancient Egyptian using hieroglyphic script and Demotic script, respectively, while the bottom is in Ancient Greek. As the decree has only minor differences between the three versions, the Rosetta Stone proved to be the key to deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphs.

The Rosetta Stone was the first Ancient Egyptian bilingual text recovered in modern times, and it aroused widespread public interest with its potential to decipher this previously untranslated hieroglyphic language.

The Rosetta Stone is a fragment of a larger stele. No additional fragments were found in later searches of the Rosetta site. Owing to its damaged state, none of the three texts are absolutely complete.

Prior to the discovery of the Rosetta Stone and its eventual decipherment, the ancient Egyptian language and script had not been understood since shortly before the fall of the Roman Empire.

Where do we go from here????

