Change and Challenge: Redefine the Future of Academic Libraries

Traditional Content, New Technology: Award Winning Project

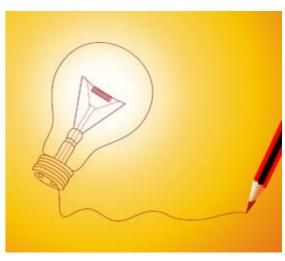
Haipeng Li
University Librarian
Hong Kong Baptist University

Nov. 4-6. 2012 Beijing, China



Technological Innovations

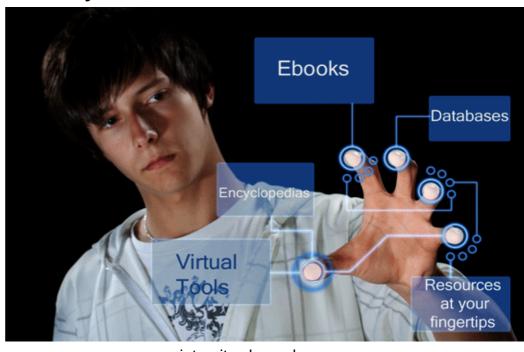
- Mission of the Library
 - Support mission of Institution: learning, teaching, research and service
 - Provide innovative services in addition to traditional collections and services
 - Collaborate closely with academic units/programs/depts
 - Mobilize necessary resources



genedelibero.com

Technological Developments

- Library development largely driven by technology
 - Many opportunities
 - Explore new/innovative ways
 - Experiment with new ideas
 - Enhance learning, teaching and research



integrity.nhmccd.cc



2012 ALA Innovative International Library Projects Award for Chinese Medicine Digital Project:

Chinese Medicinal Plant Images Database

Chinese Medicine Specimen Database

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

presents this

Presidential Citation

for Innovative International Library Projects
In the year 2012 to the

Chinese Medicine Digital Projects Hong Kong Baptist University Library

- For the Chinese Medicine Specimen Database (CMSD), where more than 686 Chinese Medicine specimen/herbs are collected and digitized;
- For the Chinese Medicinal Material Images Database (MPID), an innovative medicinal plant images database with detailed descriptions and usages of more than one thousand species of plants;
- For supporting teaching, learning and research activities by providing faculty, students and practitioners with perceptual and systematic knowledge through a userfriendly searching and resource-sharing tool;
- For applying cutting-edge technologies including metadata, multimedia, 3D and barcode recognizing technologies to make the traditional medical science come to life through full text documents, sound, color images, videos, and animation;
- For utilizing expertise and strengths from a multi-disciplinary approach to achieve common goals through collaborative team work;
- For promoting Chinese Medicine and for helping to raise awareness of the variety, authenticity, and effective use of Chinese Medicine; and
- For promoting open access, information exchange, and resource sharing with institutions worldwide.



Anaheim, California June 25, 2012

Molly Raphael
President
American Library Association







Presidential Codes for Increasing International Library Projects

Other Office at the Hoberts City Library

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Presidential Citation for revealve International Library Projects

The World in Just a Book Away School Library Proport

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Presidential Citation for Innovative International Library Prejects

Chinese Medicine Digital Projects

The state of the s

The same of the sa

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Presidential Gitation for Innevative International Library Projects

Riecken Community Libraries

Property of the control of the contr

The state of the s

The second secon



ALA - Brief Introduction





ALA Presidential Citation for Innovative International Library Projects

Introduction

- Established by Dr. Loriene Roy when she was ALA President in 2007-2008
- Name change in 2010: from: ALA Presidential Citation for International Innovation to: ALA Presidential Citation for Innovative International Library Projects
- Promote innovation and creativity in libraries worldwide
- 3-4 awards each year
- 2008-2012: total awards granted: 19
- Award ceremony at ALA Annual

Nomination Requirements

- Nomination must be nominated by an ALA member or an individual with an IFLA affiliation
- Nominators may submit nominations for more than one project
- Nominations can be for an individual, group or organization
- Nominations will be reviewed by the IRRT Advisory Award Committee
- Past recipients of the ALA Presidential Citation for International Innovation may be considered only for new innovative projects

Selection Criteria

- the recipient will have designed and implemented a highly visible innovative library service(s) in a country outside of the United States within the last three years;
- the innovative service(s) must be unique, original, and greatly improve existing library services for users;
- the service(s) should draw attention to the potential of library service/s to creating positive change;
- the service(s) must demonstrate a strong likelihood of sustainability and have potential to serve as a model for other libraries;
- the service(s) must be current, that is, it must be in operation during the year that the Citation is awarded.

Certificate Awarding Process:

- Notifications by March 1st of each year
- Invitation to attend the ALA International Librarians Reception and accept the citation at ALA Annual Conference
- Receive a framed citation from the current ALA
 President at the International Librarians Reception
- Funding to attend the ALA Conference is not provided, nor is there a financial award with the Citation
- http://www.ala.org/irrt/alapresintlibraryaward

Chinese Medicine Digital Project by Hong Kong Baptist University



Chinese Medicine Databases



藥用植物圖像數據庫

藥用植物是中醫藥文化的主要物質基礎,其歷史源遠流長,種類繁多。為了推進藥用植物的普及和信息共享,香港浸會大學中醫藥學院和圖書館共同合作創建了此藥用植物圖像數據庫。數據庫以植物圖片附加文字說明的形式,用中英文雙語對千餘種藥用植物進行了系統的歸類和介紹,並提供便捷的檢索平臺幫助中醫藥愛好者對不同類別的藥用植物獲得直觀和系統的認知。

Medicinal plants, as an important material basis of Chinese Medicine culture, have a long standing history and variety. The Database was established by the collaborative effort between the School of Chinese Medicine and the University Library with the aim of promoting popularization and resource sharing in Chinese medicine. More than one thousand medicinal plants were systematically consolidated and summarized in the form of plant images and detailed descriptions in a bilingual environment. The database will provide all interested learners with perceptual and systematic knowledge of various medicinal plants through a user friendly and powerful searching platform.





訪客人數 (Visitor count since Oct.16, 2009): 983450

編創人員・版權公告 Development team • Copyright



Chinese Medicinal Plant Images Database:

http://www.hkbu.edu.hk/lib/electronic/libdbs/mpd/index.html

Chinese Medicine Specimen Database:

http://www.hkbu.edu.hk/lib/electronic/libdbs/scm_specimen.html

Chinese Medicinal Plant Images Database

Goal

Support teaching & research

Promote knowledge of medicinal plants

Promote traditional Chinese culture

Promote resource sharing

Scope

Medicinal plants

Local, ethnic, folk, and other

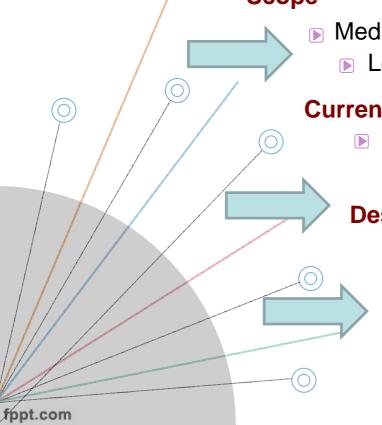
Current records:

1059 kinds of medicinal plants; more to be added

Description

Presented in the form of images with detailed descriptions in both Chinese and English

Metadata also includes Latin names, type, family, distribution, processing, odor, function and use, etc.





藥用植物圖像數據庫 Medicinal Plant Images Database

ENG | 繁體

ain Page

Back to Browse Page

"選拼 "關稅 "進" 選擇全部記錄|瀏覽選擇的 關鍵字搜尋 | 落花牛 麗鍵"

"進階搜尋 ["]拉丁科名 Fam

預試	
頡	

拉丁 選擇全部記錄|瀏覽選擇的訂 Faba Aste 關鍵字搜尋 Eup 進階搜尋 拉丁科名 Family Lam

麗鍵字: 落花生

Lilia

中交 _{豆科} 預設搜尋 編號 大東 拉丁科名:

唇形 Fabaceae (1) 百台

中文科名:

豆科 (1) 拉丁 Eup

Citi Pru 拉丁屬名: Arachis (1) Sol

中文儿

Pol

大戟 蓼屬 柑橘 李屬 茄屬

更多...

4

Family & Genus Fabaceae, Arachis

Latin Name Arachis hypogaea L. English Name Goundnut

Description Annual herbs, 25-80cm tall, with hairs, branches numerous. Roots with abundant root nodules. Stem lying on the ground or erect, yellow long pubescence, then glabrous; stem and branches with edges. Even-pinnate compound leaves, 8-12cm long, petiole base amplexicaul; stipules lanceolate, 2-4cm long; leaflets usually 4, ovate-oblong to obovoid, 2-5cm long, 0.5-3cm wide, apex obtuse or with thin cusps, base nearly round, margin entire, with hairs on both sides, margin with hairs; leaflet petioles 2-

Arachis hypogaea L.



ENG I 整體

" Back to Browse Page

國籍字鄉最

拉丁學名 🗸

搜尋 遺原

進階搜尋

拉丁科名 Family Name (Latin) ABCDEEG OPORSTL

· 隨種圖片



人參 Renshen



【中文名稱】 人參

【漢語拼音】 Rensher

【英文名稱】 Ginsen, Asia Ginsen, Asiatic Ginsen, Asiatic Ginseng

【拉丁學名】 Panax ginseng C.A. Mev.

【科屬歸類】 五加科 Araliaceae, 人參屬 Panax

【植物形態】 多年生草本,高約30-70厘米。肉質主根肥大,有淡黄色外皮,呈紡錘形或圓柱形,末端多分枝。直立根 莖短,每年增生一節,通稱蘆頭,或有一至數條不定根,習稱于。單一莖直立,光滑無毛。掌狀複葉輸生 莖端,一年生者生三出複葉一片,二年生者生五出複葉一片,三年生者生五出複葉兩片,以後毎年遞增一 片複葉,最多可達6片複葉;卵形或長橢圓形至橢圓形或披針形小葉片多為5枚,偶為3或7枚,中間3片幾 等大,長4.5-15厘米,闊2.2-4厘米,基部的一對較小,長2-4厘米,寬1-1.5厘米;小葉柄長1-3厘米;小 葉先端漸尖,基部楔形,有細鋸齒於邊緣,上面沿葉脈有稀疏剛毛,下面無毛。傘形花序單一項生,總花 梗長達7-25厘米,每花序有10-80朵花,集結成圓球形;花小,直徑2-3毫米;綠色齒狀花萼5;淡黄色卵 形花瓣5,先端纯;雄蕊5,花絲短,長圓形花藥;子房下位,花柱上部2製,杯狀花盤。扁球形核果漿果 狀,直徑5-9毫米,成熟時為鮮紅色。乳白色種子2粒,呈半圓形。花期5-7月,果期7-9月。

【生境分佈】 生於海拔數百米的針葉阔葉混交林或雜木林下,有栽種。 分佈吉林、遼寧、黑龍江、河北、山西、陝 西、内蒙古等地。 藥材主產吉林、遼寧、黑龍江等地。

【藥用部位】 以根、葉入藥。中藥名:根:人參。葉:人參葉。

【採收加工】 根:一般栽種6年左右採收,9-10月採挖。洗淨,除去莖葉後加工成生曬夢、紅參、糖參等。野山參採挖 時防止折斷支根及蠶根。但多數都加工成生曬參。葉:秋季採收,晾鼓或烘乾。

【主要成份】 主要含有皂苷類成分(如人參皂苷Rb1、Rg1、Rg2)或多糖類成分。

【藥理作用】 調節中樞神經系統,改善記憶能力,提升免疫功能,強心,抗缺血,擴張血管,降壓,適應原樣作用,抗

【性味功能】 根:甘,微苦,微温。葉:苦、甘,寒。 根:大補元氣,補脾益肺,生津,安神益智。葉:補氣益肺,

【主治用法】 根:用於體虛欲脫,肢冷脈微,脾虛食少,肺虛喘咳,津傷口渴,内熱消渴,久病虛贏,驚悸失眠,陽痿 宮冷;心力衰竭,心原性休克。 葉:用於氣虛咳嗽,暑熱煩躁,津傷口渴,頭目不清,四肢倦乏。 根: 内服:煎湯,3-10克(大劑量30克),宜另煎兌入;研末,1-3克;或熬膏、泡酒、入丸、散。實熱證、濕 熱證及正氣不虛者禁服。不宜與藜蘆同用。葉:内服:煎湯,6-10克。不宜與藜蘆同用。脾胃虛寒者值

【應用舉例】 根:

真陽不足,上氣喘急,自汗盗汗,氣虛頭暈:人參15克,炮附子30克。水煎服,加生姜十片。(濟生續方) 發熱不退,微惡風寒,口渴多飲,汗少小便多:銀花12克,薄荷12克,人參葉12克,白糖30克。水煎 服。(季節性痰病的食療)

本記錄之永久網址: http://libproject.hkbu.edu.hk/was40/detail?channelid=1288&searchword=herb_id=D00076

"Select all | SCM | Library | Main Page

Keyword search

Sort by Latin Name

Search Clear

Advanced search

Latin Family Name

ABCDEFG HIJ KLM N

OPQRSTU

V W X Y Z

Random picture



Panax ginseng C.A. Mey.



Latin Name Panax ginseng C.A. Mey. English Name Ginsen, Asia Ginsen, Asiatic Ginsen, Asiatic Ginseng

Family & Genus Araliaceae, Panax

Description Perennial herbaceous, ca. 30-70cm tall. Fleshy taproot mast, light yellow surface, spindle shaped or cylindrical, end with multiple branches. Erect rhizomes short, stem end, annual: one ternately compound leaf, biennial: one palmately compound leaf, triennial: two palmately compound leaves, one more compound leaf per year, most 6 compound of leaves; ovate or long elliptic to elliptic or lanceolate leaflets usually 5, sometimes 3 or 7, middle 3 nearly same, 4.5-15cm long, 2.2-4cm wide, pair at base smaller, 2-4cm long, 1-1.5cm wide; petioles 1-3cm long; leaflets apex acuminate, base cuneate, margin serrulate, with sparse bristles along vein above, glabrous below. Single umbel terminal, peduncle up to 7-25cm long, 10-80 flowers per inflorescence, combine into sphere shape; flowers small, 2-3mm in diam.; green toothed calyx 5; pale yellow ovate petals 5, apex obtuse; stamens 5, filaments short, oblong anthers; inferior ovary, styles upper cleft into 2, cup-shaped flower disc. Flat spherical drupes berry-like, 5-9mm in diam., crimson when mature. Milky white

seeds 2, semi-spherical. Flowering: May to July; fruiting: July to September. **Distribution** Growing under miscellaneous forests of coniferous and broadleaved trees or holts at allitude several hundred meters. Can be cultivated. Distributed in Jilin, Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Hebei, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Inner Mongolia and etc. The medicinal materials are mainly produced in Jilin, Liaoning, Heilongjiang and etc.

Part Used Medical part: roots and leaves. Chinese name: roots: Renshen; leaves: Renshenye.

Harvest & Processing Roots: harvested after cultivated for 6 years, excavated in September to October Washed, removed stem and leaves, processed into dry ginseng, red ginseng and white ginseng, etc. Not break rootlets and fibrous roots when excavating wild ginseng. But usually processed into dry ginseng. Leaves: harvested in autumn, airdried or heat-dried.

Chemistry Mainly contains saponins (e.g. ginsenoside Rb1, Rg1, Rg2) or polysaccharide. Pharmacology Central-nervous-system regulating, memory-improving, immunity-enhancing, cardiotonic, anti-ischemic, expand blood vessels, blood-pressure lowering. adaptability-improving and anti-tumor.

Properties & Actions Root: sweet, little bitter, little warm. Leaves: bitter, sweet, cold. Root: sweet, little

bitter, little warm. Leaves: bitter, sweet, cold. Roots: greatly tonifying the original qi and the spleen and replenishing lung, engendering fluid, calming the mental state and enhancing intelligence. Leaves: tonifying qi and replenish lung, relieving summer-heat syndrome and engendering fluid.

Indications & Usage Root: used for complete exhaustion due to physical weakness, cold limbs and weak pulse, poor appetite due to splenic asthenia, coughing with asthma due to pulmonasthenia, hydrodipsia due to depletion of body fluids, feverish dysphoria and diabetes, deficiency and weakness due to invalidism, palpitation and insomnia impotence and uterus cold, cardiac failure, cardiogenic shock. Leaves: used for qi-asthenia cough, restlessness due to summer heat, hydrodipsia due to depletion of body fluids, blurred vision, fatigue of four limbs. Root: oral administration: decocting, 3-10g (megadose 30g), better blended in after decocted alone; powdered, 1-3g; or prepared ointment or made as pills or powders. Not use in case of excess-heat damp-heat and deficiency of body energy. Unsuitable for using with black false hellebore. Leaf: oral administration: decocting, 6-10g. Unsuitable for using with black false hellebore. Use with care in case of deficiency-cold of spleen and stomach.

Examples Root:

Insufficiency of kidney-Yang, dyspnea, spontaneous and night sweating, deficiency of vital energy, dizziness: ginseng 15g, prepared aconite root 30g. Decoct in water and swallow, add fresh ginger 10 pieces.

Pyrexia, slight aversion to wind cold, thirst and polydipsia, scanty sweat and urorrhagia: flos lonicerae 12g, mint 12g, ginseng leaves 12g, white sugar 30g. Decoct in water and swallow.

Collaboration/Teamwork

- Maximizing expertise of partners including Chinese medicine faculty, Chinese medicine librarian, Library Systems staff and others
- Faculty: subject expertise, image provision, quality control of content
- Librarian: providing access to complicated but powerful database with detailed metadata; making sure open access is provided
- Systems staff: providing skills & expertise to maximize technological innovation; upgrade on regular basis.

Open Access

- Open access completed databases
- Open access yet to complete database
- Open access future databases



blog.lib.umn.edu

Usage Data

- Google Analytics used since June of 2011to capture user statistics
- Since June of 2011, usage is:
 - Chinese Medicinal Plants Images Database: 876,345
 visits from 155 countries
 - Chinese Medicine Specimen Database: 134,884 visits from 125 countries



Project Accomplishments

- Enhanced teaching and research
- Improved teaching petagogies: instant access in the classroom to searchable herbal plants for demonstration both in Chinese and English
- Easier access for students while conducting homework assignments
- Close collaboration between Library and Academic Units
- High quality imaging
- Promotion of Chinese culture
- Open access



Promotion of Library

- Library perceived as a collaborative partner in projects
- Library as innovator to utilize rich content in Chinese medicine
- Raised visibility among faculty
- Partnership collaboration further enhanced learning, teaching & research







From ALA

The ALA press release states:

"While the (Chinese Medicine) databases were designed to improve teaching methods and effective use of these plants and herbs, making this information available for free via the Internet has historic and limitless benefits for medical providers and researchers across the globe."

Feedback

 Professor Albert Chan, President and Vice Chancellor at HKBU:

"HKBU is very pleased to have received this internationally renowned award from the ALA, the largest and oldest library association in the world. This award demonstrates the outstanding collaborative work of our librarians working with faculty members in support of the mission of our University. The databases will no doubt serve to support scholars and researchers in Hong Kong as well as other parts of the world in their teaching and research in the area of Chinese medicine."

Feedback

 Professor Lu Aiping, Dean of School of Chinese Medicine:

"This award recognizes the high level of collaboration and excellent work between the School of Chinese Medicine and the Library at HKBU. We will continue to work with the Library to support our teaching and research and to promote open access to information related to Chinese medicine to the world."

Future Developments

- Upgrade current databases
- Resources to be allocated for technological innovation (budget. grants, etc.)
- Explore other areas to support learning, teaching and research



Database in Progress

School of 中醫藥學院 中藥材圖像數據庫 Chinese Medicine

中藥材圖像資料庫收集常用中藥材500餘種,以高清晰數碼圖像展示藥材外觀特徵,并以久字記載藥材的來源、主產地、性狀特徵、品質特性、性味功效等綜合信息,同時以圖解形式對每種中藥材的性狀鑒別、顯微鑒別及圖清藥材進行了詳盡說明和比較。數據庫提供了藥材名、拉丁藥名、英文名、原植(動)物名、性味功效等多種檢索方式,查詢便捷使用方便。產資料庫是學習中藥鑒定學、中藥學的良好教學平臺。亦是普及中藥知識的學習園地。

Chinese Medicinal Material Imaging Database, a collection of over 500 common used crude drugs, reveals their apparent characteristics via high quality of photos. The key information such as source, producing area, property, taste and clinical indication is recorded. The database uses graphics to illustrate and compare their property, microstructure with other easy confused Chinese medicines. It also provides convenient tools to retrieve the records in multiple routes. The online database is a good teaching and learning platform for subjects of Chinese Materia Medica and Authentification of Chinese Materia Medica. It promotes the popularization of Chinese Medicine knowledge.













HKBU Library - http://www.hkbu.edu.hk/lib

