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Chapter 1 : Technology Images, Pictures, Photos - Technology Photographs | Shutterstock

Integrate Visual Resources Brainstorm ways to integrate more visual resources into your classroom. Practice copying and pasting visuals into a wide range of computer tools such as a word processor, database, spreadsheet, web page, presentation software, or concept map tools.

Help is at hand with these superb photo libraries. Shares Are you struggling to find images to complete your latest project? If so, these great photo libraries could be the solution to all your problems. Images can be downloaded using iStock credits, which are sold in preset packages. Veer Join the community of creatives already using photo library Veer Photo library Veer has millions of images in its archives, all for the purpose of design and creativity. The site features more royalty-free stock photos, vectors and fonts than you could ever possibly need. And not only that, Veer has a community of fellow creatives so is the perfect place for you to interact and share ideas with your peers. Getty Images Search through millions of images in the Getty Image library Founded in , Getty Images was the first company to license imagery online. Now, its library features millions of stock images and illustrations and thousands of hours of video. Images are individually priced depending on the license required. Its crowdsourced library includes millions of royalty-free images, vectors, illustrations and video footage clips, created by a vast community of artists, graphic designers, and a select list of well-known agencies. All images offered on Fotolia are royalty-free, and can be used for any design project or document, with no time limits or restrictions on the number of printed copies. On Adobe Stock you can access more than 50 million royalty-free, photos, videos, illustrations, and vector graphics, and if you want to purchase images directly in Photoshop CC, Illustrator CC, InDesign CC and more, then it could be the service for you. Then RGB Stock may be able to help. This site offers a huge number of high quality free stock photos and free graphics for illustrations, wallpapers and backgrounds, all of which are free for personal and commercial use. Morguefile Head over to Morguefile for a wealth of free, high resolution stock photos Morguefile is another great resource for free, high resolution stock photography. Morguefile also allows you to edit photos before downloading, featuring a useful crop tool inbuilt, ensuring you get the exact image wanted. XCHNG is a good place to start looking. With over , images covering every topic you could possibly want, this site is definitely one to bookmark. However, it does have a rather complex image licence agreement so make sure to read thoroughly first. Flickr Online sharing application Flickr features images from some of the best photographers in the world The largest online photo management and sharing application in the world, Flickr is a brilliant resource for free images. However, not everyone allows their photos to be used commercially so make sure you check image rights before downloading. Openphoto Image library Openphoto began back in so it now has an extensive collection of stock photos Another site where you can download images for free, Openphoto has an extensive collection of stock photography just waiting for you to download. Shutterstock Find millions of inspiring images at extensive photo library Shutterstock With over 33 million royalty-free stock photos, illustrations, vectors, and videos, Shutterstock is a global marketplace for the creative community. The site is extremely easy to navigate, with images organised into popular categories and featuring a useful keyword search tool. To download content, a subscription or image on demand package is required. The previous pay-as-you-go system has now been replaced by a subscription system. Dreamstime Browse through over 15 million stock images and illustrations at online photo library Dreamstime Online photo library Dreamstime holds over 15 million royalty-free stock images and illustrations. You can register with the site for free, which gives you access to a selection of free images. Alternatively, you can buy and download images with a credit package or subscription. Want to use an image commercially? Alamy Alamy boasts over 45 million images and a philanthropic programme to be proud of Alamy prides itself on doing things a bit differently. The best collage maker tools - and most are free! Photoshop tips , tricks and fixes to try today.

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Chapter 2 : LDS Pictures and Gospel Art - Royalty Free Images

This site allows you to search clip art images and collections, which are uploaded by various artists. These images may be downloaded and edited. If you choose to edit the image, you can do so on the site - add text, change colors, add shapes and stickers, re-size, enhance, etc.

In other words, if the work was published in the U. As an example, the graphic illustration of the man with mustache below was published sometime in the 19th century and is in the public domain, so no permission was required to include it within this book. These rules and dates apply regardless of whether the work was created by an individual author, a group of authors, or an employee a work made for hire. Because of legislation passed in , no new works will fall into the public domain until , when works published in will expire. In , works published in will expire, and so on. If a work was written by several authors and published after , it will not expire until 70 years after the last surviving author dies. In other words, the last day of copyright protection for any work is December For example, if an author of a work died on June 1, , protection of the works would continue through December 31, The Renewal Trapdoor Thousands of works published in the United States before fell into the public domain because the copyright was not renewed in time under the law in effect then. If a work was first published before , the owner had to file a renewal with the Copyright Office during the 28th year after publication. No renewal meant a loss of copyright. If you plan on using a work that was published after , but before , you should research the records of the Copyright Office to determine if a renewal was filed. Chapter 13 describes methods of researching copyright status. Sometimes an author deliberately chooses not to protect a work and dedicates the work to the public. This type of dedication is rare, and unless there is express authorization placing the work in the public domain, do not assume that the work is free to use. An additional concern is whether the person making the dedication has the right to do so. Only the copyright owner can dedicate a work to the public domain. Sometimes, the creator of the work is not the copyright owner and does not have authority. If in doubt, contact the copyright owner to verify the dedication. Information about locating copyright owners is provided in Chapter Keep in mind that much of the artwork advertised as copyright-free is actually royalty-free artwork, which is protected by copyright. Your rights and limitations to use such artwork are expressed in the artwork packaging or in the shrink-wrap agreement or license that accompanies the artwork. These principles are discussed in more detail in Chapter 3. If the artwork is in the public domain, you are free to copy items without restriction. However, even if the artwork is in the public domain, the complete collection may not be reproduced and sold as a clip art collection because that may infringe the unique manner in which the art is collected known as a compilation or collective work copyright. These things are free for all to use without authorization. Short phrases, names, titles, or small groups of words are considered common idioms of the English language and are free for anyone to use. However, a short phrase used as an advertising slogan is protectable under trademark law. In that case, you could not use a similar phrase for the purpose of selling products or services. Subsequent chapters explain how this rule applies to specific types of works. For more information on trademarks, see Chapter Facts and Theories A fact or a theoryâ€”for example, the fact that a comet will pass by the Earth in â€”is not protected by copyright. If a scientist discovered this fact, anyone would be free to use it without asking for permission from the scientist. Similarly, if someone creates a theory that the comet can be destroyed by a nuclear device, anyone could use that theory to create a book or movie. However, the unique manner in which a fact is expressed may be protected. Therefore, if a filmmaker created a movie about destroying a comet with a nuclear device, the specific way he presented the ideas in the movie would be protected by copyright. You are free to use the facts surrounding the shooting, but you may not copy Mr. In some cases, you are not free to copy a collection of facts because the collection of facts may be protectable as a compilation. For more information on how copyright applies to facts, refer to Chapter 2. I wrote a nonfiction book and it turns out that one of the chapters has the same title as a book on a similar subject. The person who

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wrote that book also has seminars and a DVD using the same title. Trademark law with rare exceptions only protects book titles when used on a series of books. Even if the author could prove trademark rights, she would have to show a likelihood that purchasers would be confused or misled. Are Local Laws in the Public Domain? For decades, publishers of model codesâ€”sample laws that a city or state could adoptâ€”have claimed copyright. In a significant victory for public domain proponents, a federal appellate court found that model codes enter the public domain when they are enacted into law by local governments. The case came about when Peter Veeck posted the local building codes of Anna and Savoy, two small towns in north Texas, on his website. Although the software licensing agreement and copyright notice indicated that the codes could not be copied and distributed, Veeck cut and pasted their text onto his website. Veeck lost in the trial court, but ultimately won on appeal. The court held that: The law is always in the public domain, whether it consists of government statutes, ordinances, regulations, or judicial decisions. When a model code is enacted into law, it becomes a factâ€”the law of a particular local government. Indeed, the particular wording of a law is itself a fact, and that wording cannot be expressed in any other way. A fact itself is not copyrightable, nor is the way that the fact is expressed if there is only one way to express it. Since the legal code of a local government cannot be expressed in any way but as it is actually written, the fact and expression merge, and the law is uncopyrightable. Any person may reproduce such a code, as adopted, for any purpose, including placing it on a website. However, model codes that have not been adopted by any government body are protected by copyright. Loss of Copyright From Lack of Copyright Notice Under copyright laws that were in effect before , a work that was published without copyright notice fell into the public domain. This rule was repealed; copyright notice is not required for works first published after March 1, although works first published prior to that date must still include notice. It is also possible that the author followed a copyright law procedure for correcting the error. Either type of notice will prevent the work from falling into the public domain. Copyright law does not protect ideas; it only protects the particular way an idea is expressed. In the case of a story or movie, the idea is really the plot in its most basic form. Many paintings, photographs, and songs contain similar ideas. You can always use the underlying idea or themeâ€”such as communicating with aliens for the improvement of the worldâ€”but you cannot copy the unique manner in which the author expresses the idea. This unique expression may include literary devices such as dialog, characters, and subplots. The court found that this genre of television show was an unprotectable idea, as is any genre. Celebrity would infringe on Survivor only if it copied a substantial amount of the specific details of Survivor, which it did not do. There were many differences between the two showsâ€”for example, the way the contestants were eliminatedâ€”and Celebrity had an audience participation element and a comedic tone, unlike the serious Survivor. Borrowing a Plot Line Dear Rich: I was going to write a book that partially borrows the plot of another book. My book will give credit to the original author and will refer to characters in the original book by name. Is this okay or forbidden? And not only that, what if the person who copied your stuff credits youâ€”as if you endorsed the whole thing. Our guess is that you would be so mad that you would file a lawsuit. Who will publish your book? So even if you win the lawsuitâ€”or you settleâ€”you probably will have given up most of your royalties to pay the attorneys. And if you lose the lawsuit then you pay the attorneys, and your book goes unpublished. Can you win the lawsuit? Okay, now for the fine print. Is it legally permissible to borrow? In other cases, the author may create something transformative that qualifies as a fair use. Keep in mind these are issues raised at trial, so the attorney is billing as you prove your point. There are many cases on the subject of borrowing plot and characters, and you may want to peruse a copyright treatise before penning your opus. And of course, as always, disregard all of the legal blather, above, if the book or character you are copyingâ€”for example, Sherlock Holmesâ€”is in the public domain. The Merger Doctrine There is an exception to the principle that you cannot copy the unique expression of a fact or idea. If there are a limited number of ways to express the fact or idea, you are permitted to copy the expression. For example, in the case of a map, there may be very few ways to express the symbol for an airport other than by using a small image of an airplane. In that case, you are free to use the airport symbol. As you can imagine, this is a heavily litigated area, and many

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companies have butted heads to determine the boundaries of the merger doctrine. For example, Microsoft and Apple litigated over the right to use the trash pail icon as a symbol for deleting computer materials. Government Works In the U. The words from the speech were in the public domain so the songwriter did not need permission from Ronald Reagan. Keep in mind that this rule applies only to works created by federal employees and not to works created by state or local government employees. However, state and local laws and court decisions are in the public domain. Some federal publications or portions of them are protected under copyright law, which is usually indicated on the title page or in the copyright notice. For example, the IRS may acquire permission to use a copyrighted chart in a federal tax booklet. Publishing Legal Cases and Pagination As noted above, federal, state, and local laws and court decisions are in the public domain. However, legal publishers have attempted to get around the public domain status by claiming that unique page numbering systems are copyrightable.

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Chapter 3 : Free Clipart - Clip Art Pictures - Graphics - Illustrations - Royalty Free Photographs

The staff of the National Digital Library Program at the Library of Congress have identified ten challenges that must be met if large and effective digital libraries are to be created during the 21st century.

Online eTutorials and Certificate programs to demystify copyright law. Where do you obtain your images? Are the illustrations or photographs created by fellow employees or independent creators? Are they images you find online, or in a print book or perhaps a magazine article? Are You Legally Using Images? As a universal rule, most images are protected by copyright laws around the world and you need permission to use the image as is, or to adapt it. You may be interested in Legally Using Images in Libraries. Legally Using Images under the U. Copyright Act The definition of how you define an image may vary. So illustrations, photographs, charts and the like are all protected by copyright. The full range of rights attach to owners of these works. The owner of copyright has the exclusive rights to do and to authorize the following: Reproduce the image Prepare new images and other works based on the original image Distribute copies of the image to the public by sale or other transfer of ownership, or by rental, lease, or lending Display the image in public Legally Using Images on Blogs Does the use of an image on your blog require permission? If the image is part of a particular posting in a blog, you need to apply the fair use factors and determine on a case-by-case basis whether your use requires permission. Course Materials and Learning Management Systems such as Blackboard When do you have to be concerned, copyright-wise, about using images in course materials and learning management systems? Learning material is often enhanced with images. Note that not all government works are in the public domain. Click here for more information about copyright and U. The copyright owner has clearly and reliably stated that you may freely use the image without obtaining permission The image has a Creative Commons CC license. Does it specifically allow your use of the image? What do the terms and conditions of the CC license permit and is your use within those parameters? Start thinking about your best practices to lower copyright risks and how you can incorporate information in this article into your daily work. These moral rights grant an artist the right to have their name on their work and to prevent modifications that may be prejudicial to their reputation or honor. A work of visual art is a painting, drawing, print or sculpture, existing in a single copy, in a limited edition of copies or fewer that are signed and consecutively numbered by the author and a still photographic image produced for exhibition purposes only, existing in a single copy that is signed by the author, or in a limited edition of copies or fewer that are signed and consecutively numbered by the author. Thus, when using images on websites or blogs, you should respect the moral rights of attribution and integrity. This is because authors have moral rights in countries where their works are accessed if that country grants moral rights. For a deeper understanding of this topic, see our online course Legally Using Images. For more in-depth information about the principles of U. We respect your privacy.

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Chapter 4 : 18 top stock photo libraries | Creative Bloq

I discourage the use of simple clip-art in most cases. Photographs and other images are more modern and evoke more feelings in viewers. But unless you're lucky enough to have your own photographer to send on assignment, you're going to need to get your photos from a stock source.

Currency copyright tags [http:](http://) Contains all sorts of coins images all over the world, licensed under the GFDL. Geography[edit] [http:](http://) General collections[edit] Shutterography - Free, high-quality photos for personal and commercial use. Website is divided into several categories including business, close up, traveling Mongolia, Thailand, Europe , animals, plants and nature photos. All pictures are licensed under CC0 - Public domain. Full image downloads without login or restrictions. Includes a meme maker. British Library Over a million images, taken mostly from illustrations in 17th, 18th and 19th Century books, released into the public domain, as announced on the British Library blog. Metadata about the images and the books from which they come is also available for download on Github. Blogpiks Free stock images - Over 30, free images for private or commercial use. Rawpixel Free stock photos - Largest contributor of stock photos on the web. Free fully licensed photos, vectors and psd mockups. Kaboompics Free Stock Photos for personal and commercial projects. Everyday new Free Pictures. OneLeft Media A boutique media studio offering original photographic artwork for bloggers. DezinaWorld Images in both png and jpeg format. Please bookmark for best use. BusinessImagesFree 30, free images for any use. Albumarium Free high-quality Creative Commons images. Barn Images Collection of free high-resolution stock photography. Free stock photos with emphasis on quality. Commercial use allowed under its Terms of Use - credit and link back to the source required. Some commercial use allowed under its Terms of Use. Bloggers welcome as long as you can credit and link back to the source. Also includes other free files for designers such as png images, graphics, vectors, themes, fonts, and mock-ups. DrStockPhoto High-quality public domain images. Texturegen Free quality high-resolution textures. Picdrome Royalty free pictures gallery retrographik. Blog is actively updated regularly. Free Stock Photographs a collection of high-quality stock photographs under creative commons license. Alegri Photos Over creative commons free images. Also Natural History and Fancy letters suitable for school projects ImgMart Stock Images - Collections of free high-resolution stock images for personal and commercial use. Freerange Stock - Many thousands of free stock photos, licensed free for commercial or private use. Small sized version of all images available for free for personal and commercial use. Web Photo Mart - Free photographs and illustrations released under various free licenses. US Library of Congress - not all images are free, but many are. Best for images whose copyright has expired, but also contains other images that were gifted by the photographer to the public domain, as well as images taken by US federal government employees that are hence also PD. Public Domain Images Free high resolution images in the public domain for any purpose, easy search by categories. US - Only the best high-resolution public domain photos RepublicDomain. Public domain vectors - Collection of public domain vector images. Public Domain Pictures - hi-res photos and illustrations for personal and commercial use. Resolution at least x px. Word Processor Clipart - high-quality public domain images. Vectorportal - creative commons free vector images. Clker - public domain clipart images in vector and raster format. Clipartlord - extensive collection of Creative Commons and public domain clip art. Easy Stock Photos - Public domain photos, pictures, images and information organized by category in image galleries. Reusable Art Public Domain Images - An ever-growing collection of vintage drawings, illustrations and photographs from books, magazines and other printed materials. Original publication information is included with each image for copyright verification. All images meet or exceed the Berne Convention standard for a creative work to be in the public domain. Photogen - Search and download free quality, high resolution stock photos and images, for commercial and personal use. Vacation Photos - Public domain photos of many world landmarks and travel destinations. Shutter Glow - A collection of high resolution free photos under CC 3. Otherwise, not GFDL compatible.

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Chapter 5 : Stock Vectors, Royalty Free Vectors & Stock Vector Illustrations

In a corporate setting, the application of fair use to using images in course materials (especially repeated use of those materials) would be less acceptable, whereas the one-time/one-semester use of an image in a university course may more likely be considered fair use.

The staff of the National Digital Library Program at the Library of Congress have identified ten challenges that must be met if large and effective digital libraries are to be created during the 21st century. In some cases, there may be no technology solution to the challenge, but through sharing of ideas, new thinking may emerge to help institutions such as the Library of Congress formulate policy on these important issues. The challenges may be grouped under the following broad categories building the resource , interoperability , intellectual property , providing effective access , and sustaining the resource. The Library hopes that creative and innovative minds can devise solutions to these challenges. Building the Resource Challenge One: Develop improved technology for digitizing analog materials. In order to build a comprehensive resource, historical materials now in analog form e. Today, the technology for digital conversion is, at best, emergent and often forces a library to choose between risking damage to precious originals or producing the highest quality reproductions. There are few established standards or best practices and a shortage of tools for the objective measurement of reproduction quality. There is a need for more automated support for capturing in explicit data structures the navigational and organizational clues implicit in printed works through page numbers, tables of contents, and indices. Design search and retrieval tools that compensate for abbreviated or incomplete cataloging or descriptive information. Providing access to library collections is labor-intensive. In order to apply scarce resources to the digitization of significant quantities of content, it is often necessary to reduce the level of detail offered in accompanying catalogs or indexes. Can automated tools permit the incorporation of factual knowledge e. Could such bodies of factual knowledge be shared or assembled cooperatively and distributed? Design tools that facilitate the enhancement of cataloging or descriptive information by incorporating the contributions of users. Can the digital library take advantage of distributed expertise? Collaborative tools could allow far-flung professional colleagues, e. Less expert users schoolchildren familiar with buildings in photographs, or individuals who recognize a family member in a group picture can also add value to the resource. What filters, methods for attributing enhancements without violating privacy, or other protections against misuse could support this enhancement of the resource? Establish protocols and standards to facilitate the assembly of distributed digital libraries. How can a distributed resource like the National Digital Library be assembled to create a virtual unity? What types of protocols and what degree of standardization on types of digital objects will achieve a balance between feasibility of widespread implementation and coherence of access? Should unified searching use an approach like that found in the Z How can distributed digital libraries best safeguard the rights associated with content including rights of privacy and conditions imposed by donors as well as copyright while still providing the broadest possible access? Intellectual Property Challenge Five: Address legal concerns associated with access, copying, and dissemination of physical and digital materials. A key element for digital libraries is appropriate recognition and protection of legal rights such as copyright, publicity, privacy, matters of obscenity, defamation intellectual property protection as well as less legalistic but serious concerns associated with the ethics of sharing or providing access to folk or ethnographic materials. The vision for digital libraries includes fluid, easy access to a wide variety of materials. This is often in conflict with the duties of libraries and archives entrusted with care and management of materials that may be subject to privacy rights or other needs for security. Efforts to formulate digital libraries will be delayed or frustrated in the absence of a common, responsible framework of rights, permissions, and restrictions that acknowledges the mutual needs of rights-holders and users of materials in digital libraries. The challenge here is, in part, to develop mechanisms, perhaps social expectations independently or in combination with technical means, regarding acceptable levels

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of access for example where privacy rights are at issue and use such as the extent or permissible copying and dissemination. Could responsible practices include acceptable use policies, codes of practice, and standard contracts that begin to establish norms of behavior by people creating and using digital library resources? How can authors, creators, researchers, publishers who may require some control over how the information is made available or used and digital libraries develop reasonably administrable means to maintain appropriate stewardship without focusing only on work in the public domain or items not otherwise subject to legal protection? American Memory materials also encompass a wide range of media such as printed text, photographs, prints, sound recordings, and film. Applicants are encouraged to explore the more technical challenges in the context of the legal concerns and should carefully consider the "access statements" as well as the Copyright and Restriction Statements on the American Memory homepage and on most collection homepages. Note that the Library cannot provide legal advice to applicants regarding the contents of the collections beyond these statements. Effective Access Challenge Six: Integrate access to both digital and physical materials. A user looking for an item in a library catalog should be able to identify it without regard to whether it is available in its original physical form or as a digital or microfilm reproduction. Intellectual descriptions of originals and reproductions should be presented in a fully integrated way. During the current experimental period, however, many digitization efforts are disconnected from traditional library services. Even when appropriate catalog records exist, digital content may fail to connect to potential users because individual items in digital collections can not be retrieved directly or are not identified appropriately to support links from traditional catalogs or bibliographic indexes. Develop approaches that can present heterogeneous resources in a coherent way. A digital library that provides diverse content will be characterized by heterogeneity in original format, in digital format and resolution, and in the level of detail and format of descriptive information that is available to support access. This heterogeneity may be seen in the historical collections on-line at the Library of Congress, which typify the larger class of materials that are likely to form part of any digital library, however defined. The National Digital Library Program offering includes books, articles, pamphlets, personal papers, legislative documents, prints, architectural drawings, photographs, maps, sheet music, sound recordings, and movies. Some text materials have been re-keyed and marked up in Standard Generalized Markup Language SGML, some have been captured as bit-mapped images, and some are available in both forms. Pictorial images have been captured at various spatial and tonal resolutions. Some collections have detailed catalogs or indexes, while others are described in brief and superficial ways. The Library of Congress is building a generic repository that can store objects in any format, and represent relationships between objects, such as a sequence of page-images forming a book, which might also have been transcribed and marked up in SGML. In the face of great diversity of content and description, special problems attend to the development of a coherent approach to indexing and presenting retrieval results. It is important that any approach allow all the information available to be used to aid retrieval rather than force the user who wants to search across the entire resource to rely on some lowest common denominator of descriptive information. Make the National Digital Library useful to different communities of users and for different purposes. How many different ways can users explore and discover content? What capabilities will permit users to customize the interface and specify preferences that affect retrieval results? Will teachers benefit from tools that support group projects or collaboration with colleagues? By whom might these tools be developed? How can differences in vocabulary be resolved? How might the vocabulary of, say, teachers looking for material to illustrate broad topics in a prescribed curriculum be mapped to the vocabulary of the catalogers who describe individual items? Provide more efficient and more flexible tools for transforming digital content to suit the needs of end-users. Today, each content item in most digital libraries is represented in multiple forms or versions. The multiple forms exist to serve varieties of users, function as archival masters, and reduce download time and transmission loads on networks. A content provider may produce large and small versions of images; compressed and uncompressed versions of images, texts, audio, and video; texts formatted for browser software and also formatted for preservation or publication; and materials both in proprietary formats

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and in public or "open" formats. This burden of plural production and maintenance results from the fact that today many digital objects are hard to transform on the fly. What technologies can be developed to make digital objects malleable, migrate-able, and transformable? Similar capabilities are also needed to ensure the preserving of digital content for posterity. Sustaining the Resource Challenge Ten: Develop economic models for the support of the National Digital Library. The creation and maintenance of digital libraries is very expensive. Costs are incurred for production, for ongoing provision of access, and for preservation of the digital information. The cost to develop and operate a distributed architecture for long-term archiving, migration, and backup of digital materials will be high. Since the resource is distributed among providers, the net cost tends to be disguised. Libraries would benefit from better estimates of costs and trends in cost for production and maintenance of a corpus of digital information. How can the continuing costs of assembling content and providing access to the American public best be met? Is technology available that could offer better measurement of benefits and savings? To whom do the greatest benefits and savings accrue? Are there value-added services the payment for which will subsidize broad public access?

Chapter 6 : BBC Class Clips Video - Computing KS1 / KS2: What are bitmap graphics?

Import and Design Your Own ClipArt and Bullets - Monroe County Monroe County Library System. Import and Design Your Own ClipArt and Bullets. Use your own photos, designs or artwork to add to the Clipart in your office.

Chapter 7 : Challenges to Building an Effective Digital Library

The following resources allow users to find public domain images for use in their projects. While these are certainly not the only sources for public domain materials, they do make it particularly easy to find images and ensure that they are in the public domain.

Chapter 8 : Legally Using Images - www.nxgvision.com: Copyright courses and education in plain English

Now, its library features millions of stock images and illustrations and thousands of hours of video. This online library is designed to make it easy to find the images you're looking for, with categories and an easy-to-use search function.

Chapter 9 : Free image resources - Meta

By Andy Rathbone. Your Pictures Library is easily the best place to store and view your digital images in Windows 7. When Windows 7 imports your digital camera's photos, it automatically loads them into the Pictures Library to take advantage of that folder's built-in viewing tools.