



Autumn School in Biodiversity of Saprolegnia (Oomycetes)

Fecha: 1 - 4 noviembre 2010 Lugar: Real Jardín Botánico, CSIC



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- Biodiversity and the relevance of primary data
- Some of the most important initiatives gathering and publishing biodiversity data on line
- GBIF Initiative
 - Introduction
 - Chronology
 - GBIF basic principles
 - GBIF: Why and What for?
- GBIF Spain
- As a result: Data portals and examples of searches
- Practical cases





BIODIVERSITY AND THE RELEVANCE OF PRIMARY DATA



Biodiversity is...

"The variability among living organisms from all sources, including, 'inter alia', terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are part: this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems"

United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity.





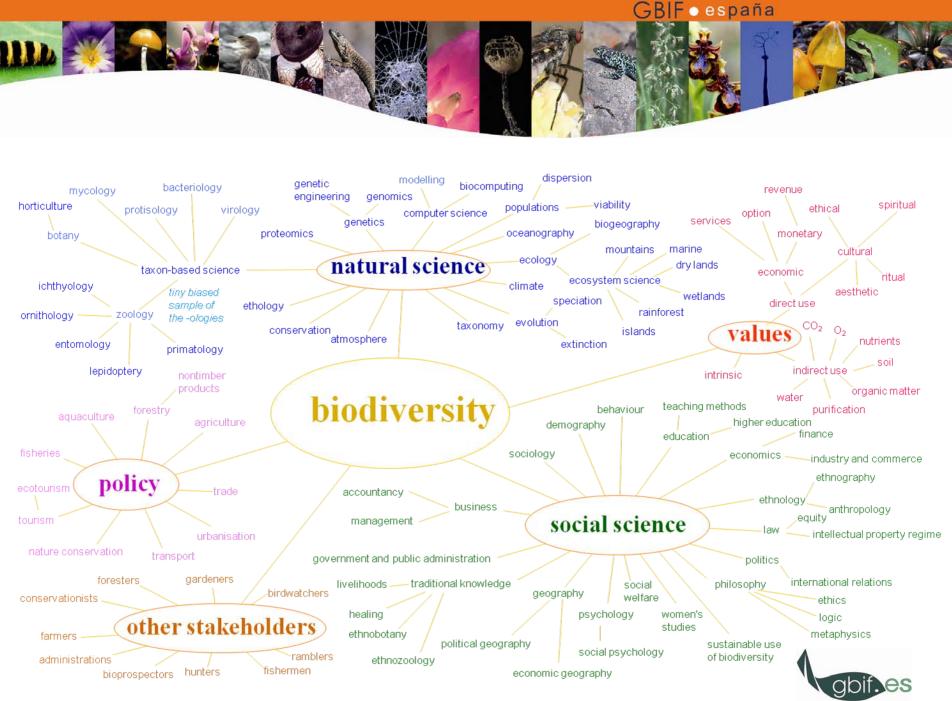
- Gene diversity
- Species diversity
- Biological communities diversity
- Ecosystem diversity

According to Noss & Cooperrider (1994), Decker *et al.* (1991) y Riley & Mohr (1994)

Biodiversity conservation as a concern...

- Biodiversity conservation has been so far, a matter of concern as several international agreements, strategies and plans reflect.
- Biodiversity conservation has effects on very different areas and it is essential for nearly every aspect of human well-being: policy, economy, society... as showed in the following picture.





From Martin Sharman - European Commission

The relevance of open access to biodiversity data ..

- Open access to information is a trend nowadays and it should be a target, thanks to the development of Information Technologies and globalization.
- In the frame of Environmental Sciences and Conservation and due to current biodiversity crisis, open access to primary biodiversity data is a need to face up the most relevant environmental problems with success (climatic change, invasive species, habitat destruction...)
- In this sense, GBIF and other relevant initiatives contribute to this target by making biodiversity data available (free and open access on line) to all and anyone, for scientific research, conservation and sustainable development.



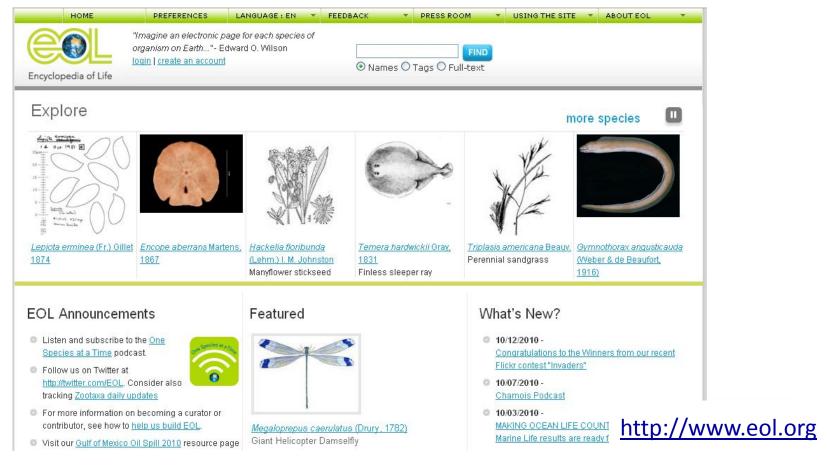
SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT INITIATIVES GATHERING AND PUBLISHING BIODIVERSITY DATA ON LINE





The *Encyclopedia of Life* (EOL) is a free, online collaborative encyclopedia intended to document all of the 1.8 million living species known to science. It is compiled from existing databases and from contributions by experts and non-experts throughout the world. It aims to build one "infinitely expandable" page for each species, including video, sound, images, graphics, as well as text.

GBIF o españa

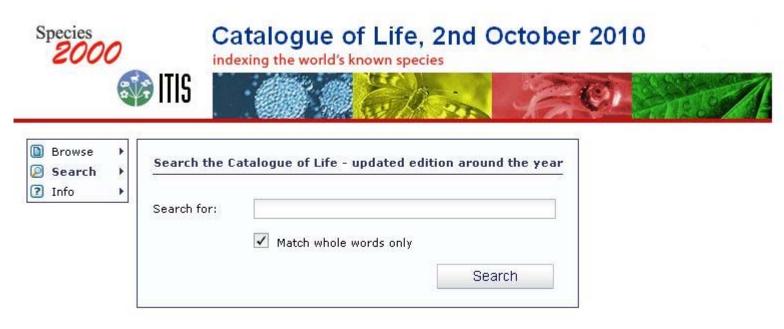


Encyclopedia of Life (EoL)

- Practical exercise:
 - Search for Salmo salar and explore the different contents
 - Search for Saprolegniales and explore families and species



The **Catalogue of Life**, started in June 2001 by <u>Species 2000</u> and <u>Integrated Taxonomic Information System</u> (ITIS). It is planned to become a comprehensive catalogue of all known species of organisms on Earth. This is probably just about 2/3 of the world's known species. This means that for many groups it continues to be deficient, and users will notice that many species are still missing from the Catalogue.



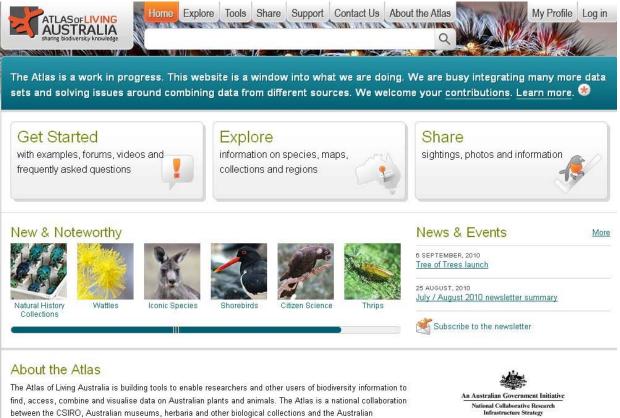
Annual Checklist Interface v1.5 developed by ETI Bioinformatics.

Practical exercise:

- Browse Order Saprolegniales through taxonomic tree
- Check if Saprolegnia anisopora is an accepted name
- Check if Achlya treleaseana is an accepted name



The Atlas of Living Australia is building tools to enable researchers and other users of biodiversity information to find, access, combine and visualise data on Australian plants and animals. The Atlas is a national collaboration between the <u>Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Research Organization</u> CSIRO, Australian museums, herbaria and other biological collections and the Australian Government.



Government. Learn more »

FishBase: A Global Information System on Fishes

FishBase is a comprehensive database of information about fish. It includes descriptions of 31,800 species, 281,300 common names, 49,700 pictures, and references to 44,500 works in the scientific literature.

Mirrors: fishbase.org | fishbase.us | fishbase.de | fishbase.fr | fishbase.se | fishbase.tw | fishbase.cn | fishbase.ur English | Español | Português (Br., Pt.) | Français | Deutsch | Italiano | Nederlands | 简体中文 | 繁體中文 (More...)



FishBase Consortium

http://www.fishbase.org



Home | FishBase Book | Best Photos | Hints | Guest Book | Download | Links | Fish Forum | Fish Quiz |
FishWatcher | Ichthyology Course | LarvalBase | Team | Collaborators | Quick Identification | Services



Common Name (e.g. rainbow trout) ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 中文 العربية Ρусский 日本語 हिन्दी Ελληνικά More scripts... Scientific Name Genus (e.g.Rhincodon) Search (e.g.typus) Species (e.g. Torsoro) Genus + Species <u>ABCDEEGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ</u> Why name assessments may be different between FishBase and the independent C Glossary Search (e.g. oophagy) ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ Information by Family Family info References (FishBase) O All fishes O Identification by pictures Missing photos O Spec O Identification keys O Stamps Note: Lists may be incomplete. Some lists may be very long and will take time to load

Information by Country / Island

Scientific Name	Author	Valid Name	Family	English Name
Salmo 30-radiatus	Larrañaga, 1923	Mylossoma duriventre	Characidae	
Salmo aegyptius	Gmelin, 1789	Distichodus nefasch	Distichodontidae	
Salmo agassizii	Garman, 1885	Salvelinus agassizii	Salmonidae	Silver trout
Salmo aguabonita	Jordan, 1892	Oncorhynchus aguabonita	Salmonidae	Golden trout
Salmo akairos	Delling & Doadrio, 2005	Salmo akairos	Salmonidae	
Salmo albula	Linnaeus, 1758	Coregonus albula	Salmonidae	Vendace
Salmo albus	Bonnaterre, 1788	Salmo trutta trutta	Salmonidae	Sea trout
Salmo albus	Walbaum, 1792	Salmo trutta trutta	Salmonidae	Sea trout
Salmo alpinostagnalis	Smitt, 1886	Salvelinus alpinus alpinus	Salmonidae	Arctic char
Salmo alpinus	Linnaeus, 1758	Salvelinus alpinus alpinus	Salmonidae	Arctic char
Salmo alpinus murta	Saemundsson, 1908	Salvelinus murta	Salmonidae	
Salmo alpinus thingvallensis	Saemundsson, 1908	Salvelinus thingvallensis	Salmonidae	
Salmo altivelis	Temminck & Schlegel, 1846	Plecoglossus altivelis altivelis	Plecoglossidae	Ayu sweetfish
Salmo amethystinus	Mitchill, 1818	Salvelinus namaycush	Salmonidae	Lake trout
Salmo amethystus	Mitchill, 1818	Salvelinus namaycush	Salmonidae	Lake trout
Salmo anostomus	Linnaeus, 1758	Anostomus anostomus	Anostomidae	Striped headstander
Salmo apache	Miller, 1972	Oncorhynchus apache	Salmonidae	Apache trout
Salmo aphelios	Kottelat, 1997	Salmo aphelios	Salmonidae	
Salmo arcticus	Pallas, 1776	Thymallus arcticus arcticus	Salmonidae	Arctic grayling
Salmo argentinus	Linnaeus, 1766	Piabucus dentatus	Characidae	
Salmo artedi	(Lesueur, 1818)	Coregonus artedi	Salmonidae	Lake cisco
Salmo ascanii	Valenciennes, 1848	Salvelinus alpinus alpinus	Salmonidae	Arctic char
Salmo auratus	Larrañaga, 1923	Salminus brasiliensis	Characidae	Dorado
Salmo autumnalis	Pallas, 1776	Coregonus autumnalis	Salmonidae	Arctic cisco
Salmo bairdii	Suckley, 1861	Salvelinus malma malma	Salmonidae	Dolly varden
Salmo balcanicus	(Karaman, 1927)	Salmo balcanicus	Salmonidae	
Salmo himaculatus	Linnaeus, 1758	Astvanax himaculatus	Characidae	Twospot astvanax

n = 337

Practical exercise

- Search for Genus Salmo, valid names. Information for Salmo salar.
- Search for aquaculture fish species in Spain

http://www.fishbase.org



Biological inventories of the world's protected areas

Center for the Environment (ICE), in the Department of Environmenal Science & Policy at the University of California. Databases containing documented, taxonomically harmonized species inventories of plants and animals reported from the world's protected areas. This effort began in the late 1980's with a focus on U.S. National Parks, then expanded in the early 1990's to include other U.S. protected areas (National Wildlife Refuges, California state parks) and international protected areas that had been recognized by UNESCO as Biosphere Reserves.







- Practical exercise
 - Search for Salmo trutta ocurrences in protected areas reporting species

http://www.ice.ucdavis.edu/bioinventory/bioinventory.html

GBIF · españa





The UK Environmental Change Network (ECN) is the UK's long-term, integrated environmental monitoring and research programme. ECN gathers information about the pressures on and responses to environmental change in physical, chemical and biological systems. It is supported by a consortium of fourteen sponsoring organisations and seven research organisations.



Event
Beyond 2010:
strategies for
understanding and
responding to
long-term trends in
UK biodiversity
16-17 November 2010
London, UK
More ...



Opening address to be given by Richard Benyon MP, Minister for Natural Environment and Fisheries

Registration now open

What's New

09 September 2010 ECN welcomes new Moor House placement student More



Data, monitoring and research to detect and interpret environmental change

About ECN

Information on our <u>objectives</u>, <u>sponsors</u>, <u>sites</u>, <u>measurements</u>, <u>database</u> and how to <u>contact</u> ECN.

ECN is developing plans for a new <u>targeted monitoring network</u>

<u>- ECBN</u> - to assess impacts on biodiversity.

Environmental Indicators

Climate change, water quality and biodiversity indicators have been developed using ECN data.

Research and Education

ECN offers a range of free resources for use in <u>environmental</u> research, higher education and schools.



Sign up to e-News and keep in touch with ECN via e-mail More ...

ECN Data

Free online access to ECN's <u>summary</u> data is available.

Applications can also be made to access the <u>raw data</u>.

International

ECN plays a key role in international long-term research networks - LTER-Europe, ILTER and ALTER-Net

Publications

ECN has an extensive <u>database</u> on publications relating to ECN sites. Back issues of our <u>newsletter</u> are also available.



Nature and Biodiversity News & Vi Read topics Have your s

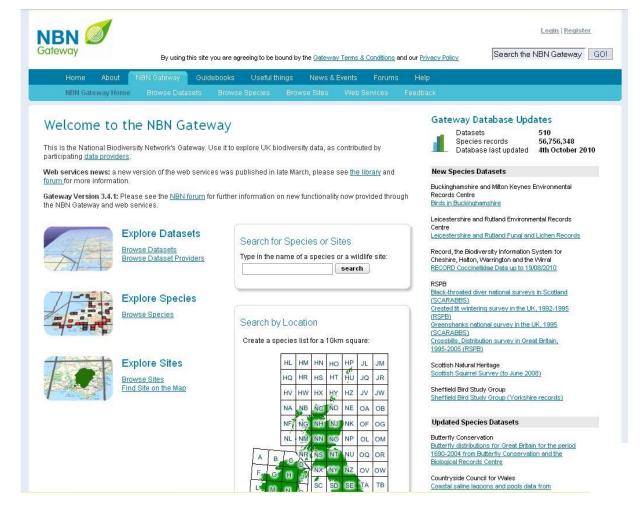
http://www.ecn.ac.uk

The Uk Environmental Change Network

- Practical exercise
 - Search for ECN summary data; river sites:
 macroinvertebrates in Old Lodge

National Biodiversity Network Gateway (UK)

The NBN idea is to capture wildlife data once in a standard electronic form; integrate data from different sources; and use the internet to enable data to be used many times in different ways by as many people as possible.



http://data.nbn.org.uk

National Biodiversity Network Gateway (UK)

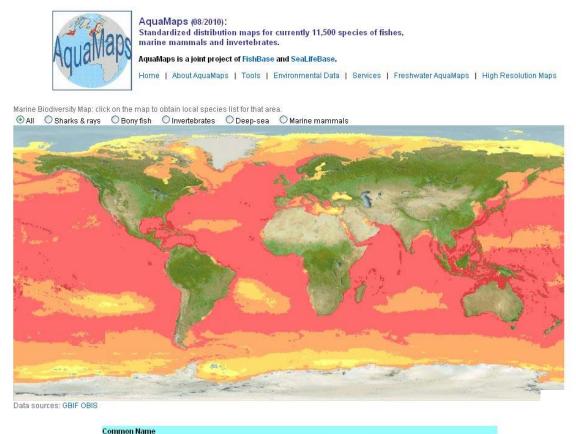
- Practical exercise
 - Search for Saprolegnia distribution and Salmo distribution



AquaMaps: standarized ditribution maps

AquaMaps is a collaborative project with the aim of producing computer-generated (and ultimately, expert reviewed) predicted global distribution maps for marine species on a 0.5×0.5 degree grid of the oceans based on data available through online species databases such as FishBase and SeaLifeBase and species occurrence records from OBIS or GBIF and using an environmental envelope model in conjunction with expert input.

(e.g. blue whale)



contains

http://www.aquamaps.org

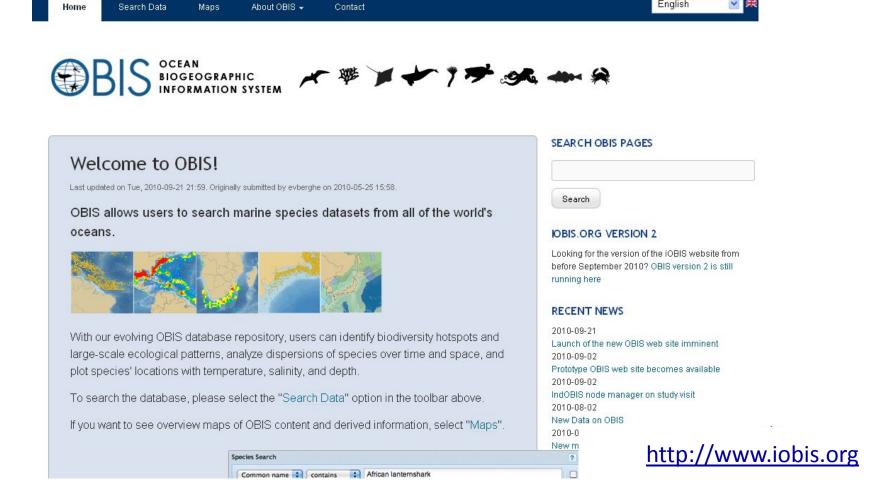


AquaMaps: standarized ditribution maps

- Practical exercise
 - Search for predicted model distribution of Salmo trutta

OBIS: Ocean Biogeographic Information System

OBIS strives to document the ocean's diversity, distribution and abundance of life. Created by the Census of Marine Life, OBIS is now part of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, under its International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange programme.



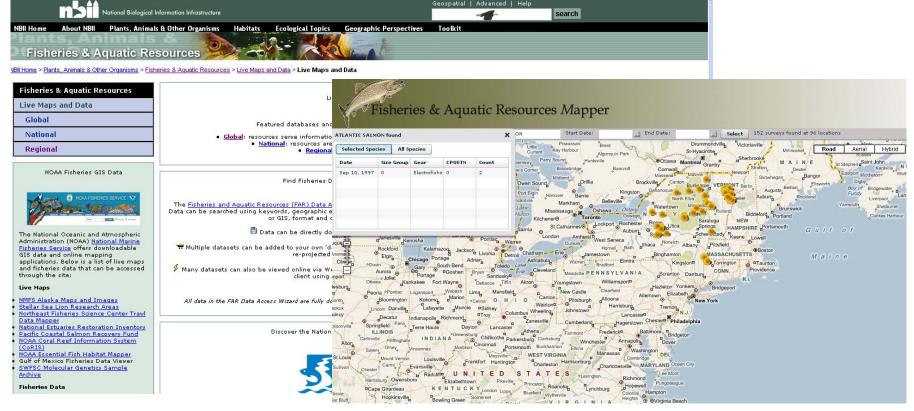
OBIS: Ocean Biogeographic Information System

- Practical exercise
 - Search for Salmo salar distribution

GBIF · españa

National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII)

The National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII) is a broad, collaborative program to provide increased access to data and information on the nation's biological resources. The NBII links diverse, high-quality biological databases, information products, and analytical tools maintained by NBII partners and other contributors in government agencies, academic institutions, non-government organizations, and private industry.





Avibase is an extensive database information system about all birds of the world, containing over 5 million records about 10,000 species and 22,000 subspecies of birds, including distribution information, taxonomy, synonyms in several languages and more. This site is hosted by Bird Studies Canada, the Canadian copartner of Birdlife International. Avibase has been a work in progress since 1992.



http://avibase.bsc-eoc.org

- Practical exercise
 - Search for Apus apus

Others: The reptile database

The Reptile Database is a taxonomic database that provides basic information about all living reptile species, such as turtles, snakes, lizards, and crocodiles, as well as tuataras and amphisbaenians, but does not include dinosaurs. The Reptile Database provides taxonomic information for the <u>Catalogue of Life</u> and the <u>Encyclopedia of Life</u>.



Others: Amphibiaweb.



AmphibiaWeb is an online system enabling anyone with a Web browser to search and retrieve information relating to amphibian biology and conservation. This site was inspired by the global declines of amphibians, the study of which has been hindered by the lack of multidisplinary studies and a lack of coordination in monitoring, in field studies, and in lab studies. We hope AmphibiaWeb will encourage a shared vision for the study of global amphibian declines and the conservation remaining amphibians. AmphibiaWeb was created in conjunction with the Digital Library Project at the University of California, Berkeley.

Current number of amphibian species: 6,749 (Oct 25, 2010)



Make a Donation

anno



During metamorphosis, the skeletons of amphibians change dramatically. In a recent study published in the Journal of Zoological Systematics and Evolutionary Research.

Weisbecker & Mitgutsch (2010) investigate the degree to which these patterns of skeletal change are conserved

across the evolutionary history of frogs. After analyzing a compilation of data on ossification sequences from past literature, the authors find relatively little conservation of

developmental patterns. The authors include data for both miniature species and those with derived life histories (such as direct development), but, importantly, do not find a clear relationship between patterns of ossification sequence and

these important organismal traits

HerpNET is a collaborative effort by natural history museums to establish a global network of herpetological collections data, funded by the <u>National Science Foundation</u> and a <u>GBIF</u> DIGIT grant. Sixty-four institutions are participating in the HerpNET community, with an open ended invitation to institutions who would like to join. Currently 55 institutions are available on the specimen searching portal, with data from over 5.5 million specimens available for searching.



http://www.herpnet.org/



GBIF • españa

Others: HerpNet, Manis, Ornis, FishNet2, VertNet.

With support from the National Science Foundation, seventeen North American institutions and their collaborators developed the <u>Mammal Networked Information System</u>. The original objectives of MaNIS were to 1) facilitate open access to combined specimen data from a web browser, 2) enhance the value of specimen collections, 3) conserve curatorial resources, and 4) use a design paradigm that can be easily adopted by other disciplines with similar needs.



With support from the National Science Foundation, seventeen North American institutions and their collaborators developed the Mammal Networked Information System. The original objectives of MaNIS were to 1) facilitate open access to combined specimen data from a web browser, 2) enhance the value of specimen collections, 3) conserve curatorial resources, and 4) use a design paradigm that can be easily adopted by other disciplines with similar needs. As an NSF-funded initiative, MaNIS has achieved these objectives while avoiding the need for long-term, external maintenance of the network and centralized data management.

As MaNIS faces the future, it is only through expansion of the network, both nationally and internationally, that the real impact of this collaborative effort will be maximized. Participation by other institutions is now welcome and those wishing to join have at their disposal the data standards, software and documentation that were developed for this project. All that is asked of future participants is that they make the same institutional commitment as the original collaborators — to maintain their repositories of high-quality specimen collections and make the accompanying data available for the benefit of all.

At the time of its inception, development of MaNIS addressed the urgent call for natural history museums to come together to build and support a biodiversity informatics infrastructure to facilitate and enhance research, education, conservation, and public health. That call has now been answered. It is hoped that continued expansion of the network will allow the preservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in all its complexity as we attempt to address the magnitude of human impacts on the Earth's ecological systems during the 21st century.

Home | Data Portals | Documents | Events | Contacts | Georeferencing | Join MaNIS

John Wieczorek, 27 June 2001 Rev. 4 Jun 2010, JRW



Over 5 million bird specimens are housed in North American collections, documenting the composition, distribution, ecology, and systematics of the world's estimated 10,000-16,000 **bird species**. Millions of additional observational records are held in diverse data sets. ORNIS addresses the urgent call for increased access to these data in an open and collaborative manner, and involves development of a suite of online software tools for data analysis and error-checking



FishNet is a collaborative effort by natural history museums and other biodiversity institutions to establish a **global network of Ichthyology collections**. There is an open invitation for any institution with a fish collection to join.



Searching over 20 million fish specimens in 29 institutions worldwide.



Home | Search Portal | Partner Institutions | Join FishNet | Contact Us | Help

- 140113
- Funding
- Data Policies
- Georeferencin
- Documents
- Links

What is FishNet?

FishNet is a collaborative effort by natural history museums and other biodiversity institutions to establish a global network of Ichthyology collections. There is an open invitation for any institution with a fish collection to join.

The current portal is an outgrowth of the original FishNet project with improvements in network stability, georeferencing capabilities, and technical support. Users are provided access to searchable, mappable and downloadable data that are cached on a regular basis from participating institutions who have published their data via the <u>DiGIR</u> or <u>TAPIR</u> protocols with a Darwin Core schema.

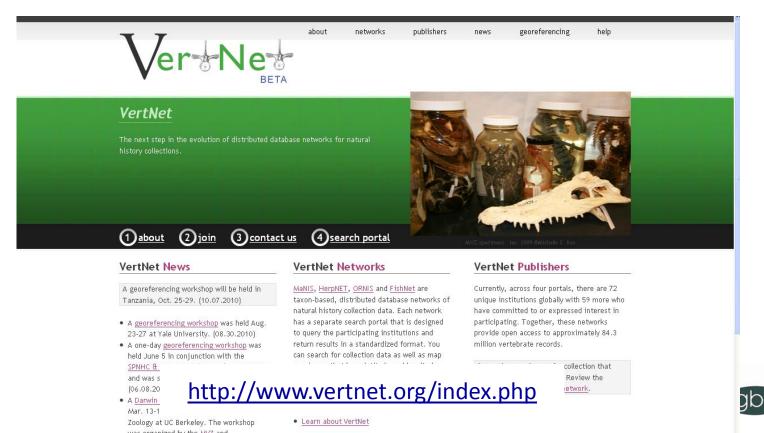
FishNet is also one of four (along with MaNIS, HerpNET, and ORNIS) vertebrate network portals that provide access to specimen collection records from around the world. These web portals, together, comprise VertNet and serve georeferenced, taxon-based data from 72 global institutions.

<u>VertNet</u> is a cooperative project working to maintain and expand these distributed database projects. Future plans for <u>VertNet</u> include biodiversity informatics workshops, enhancement of the portal design, better searching capabilities, and a dynamic cache to expand performance and analytic features.

http://www.fishnet2.net/index.html

🔾 Basic Searc	ch more
Scientific Name	
Catalog Number	
Continent/Ocean	
Country	
State/Province	
County/Area	
E	xecute Query
or try the adva	nced search
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VertNet is a global museum database of vertebrate natural history collections. Four distributed database networks (MaNIS, HerpNET, ORNIS and FishNet) have been the result of a massive, collaborative effort within the museum and bioinformatics communities to make specimen data interoperable, mappable and publicly available. VertNet was formed as an **umbrella project** to meet the common needs of the participants, maintain the existing networks, add new members and develop integrated online technologies.





And of course...



GBIF.ORG About GBIF News & Events Participation in GBIF.ES **Biodiversity Projects**

Collections and Projects Training and Outreach

Resources Contact

October 2010 L M M J V S D 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 **27** 28 29 30 31

GBIF Spain Data

Institutions 54 Databases 140 Records 6,365,128

Events October

The 17th GBIF Governing Board Meeting



The Global Biodiversity Facility GBIF is an inter-governmental organization borned in 2001 that curre GBIF is a network of national nodes with an international mandate settled in Copenhagen. The main goa biodiversity data supporting at the same time scientific research, conservation and sustainable developme

News

October the 1st, 2010



Help with RSS..

E-Learning Workshop on Data Quality in biodiversity databases.

In November 2010 GBIF-ES starts its first E-Learning workshop on Data Qual addressed to people who work with biological databases: both those working in natu related databases. The principles of data quality will be revised together with metho Source Web-based Learning Management System (LMS) used to develop and delive together witht the rest of the course's materials. The call of the workshop will open s the mean time, we encourage you all to visit the Atutor web page.

September the 4th, 2010



GBIF position paper on Vocabs/Ontologies: invitation to participate in sur

GBIF is pleased to announce that in response to the call for proposals to develop a c development, maintenance and governance of vocabularies and ontologies for t Harvard University Herbaria & Plazi Verein) has been awarded the contract. In order experiences, needs, and resources already in place about Knowledge Organisation f http://surveymonkey.com/GBIFKOSurvey to participate in the (brief) surve

More information... 🧭



free and open access to biodiversity data

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION FACILITY



Report on 'Hindu Kush-Himalayan Region Workshop' published

INFORMATICS >

PARTICIPATION >

GOVERNANCE >

COMMUNICATIONS >

Search

- · Infrastructure
- · Discovery/Metadata
- · Primary Data
- · Name Services
- · Standards and Tools

- · Participant Nodes
- Data Publishers
- Training
- Outreach
- · Being a Part of GBIF

- · Governing Board
- · Advisory Committees
- Partnerships
- Secretariat
- · Finance

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Global Biodiversity Information Facility supports the International Year of Biodiversity 2010

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GBIF INITIATIVE





Global Biodiversity Information Facility

Infraestructura Mundial de información en Biodiversidad

- Global Biodiversity Information Facility is an international government-initiated and funded initiative focused on making the world's biodiversity data freely and universally available via the Internet.
- At the request of OECD (1996, MegaScience Forum)
- Ordinary members are countries
- Participant countries contribute economically to GBIF and undertake to establish a national node that is information portal.





- Provides primary scientific biodiversity data useful for science, decision making, general public...
- Dynamic Network of data holders, users, and other stakeholders to promote, facilitate, and coordinate the biodiversity data sharing activities.
- Data holders always maintain control over their published data.
- Biodiversity primary data are provided both for developed and developing countries. In this sense data sharing with countries of origin is one of GBIF objectives to help redress the asymmetry with regard to data about where species occur.



GBIF Chronology

June 1999	Agreement for the establishment of GBIF (Meeting of the OECD Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy at Ministerial Level)
December 2000	Memorandum of Understanding
March 2001	GBIF is officially born
2002	GBIF International Secretary is established in Copenhague
2003	First Work Plan
2007-2011	Latest strategic plan

GBIF basic principles

- Original data are never 'handed over' to GBIF, always remain under the direct control of their originators and curators, data providers. In order to an adequate attribution of use, a Data Use Agreement is accepted by all data users prior to any search of information.
- Collaboration in initiatives with common objectives to avoid duplicity of efforts.
- Globally distributed network of interoperable databases not centralized and based on open standards.



GBIF: Why and what for?

- Troubles to access biodiversity information, due to:
 - Biodiversity information is broadly scattered.
 - Relatively low digitization of primary biodiversity data.
 - Publication is focused to results more than primary data used to accomplish those.

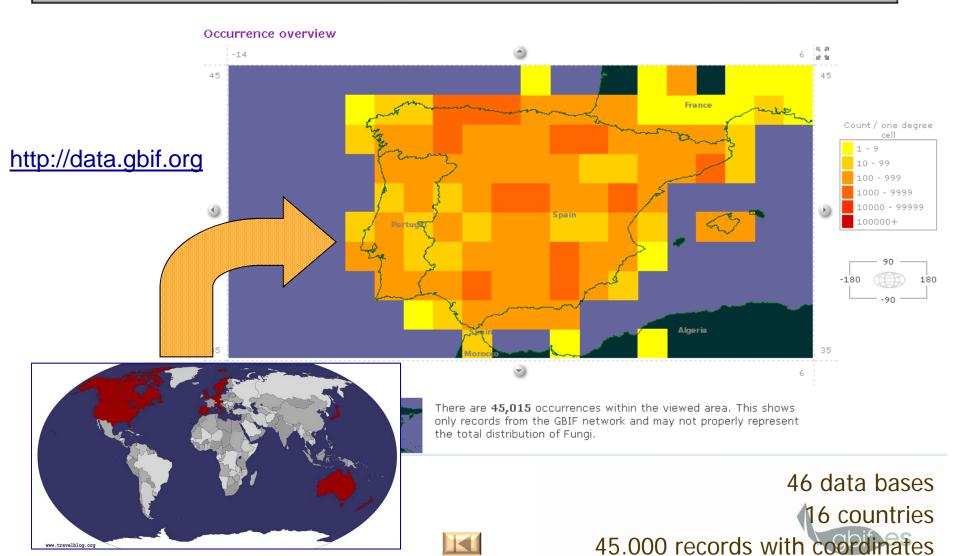


 Complexity of biodiversity information: need of standardization.



Spread of biodiversity information.

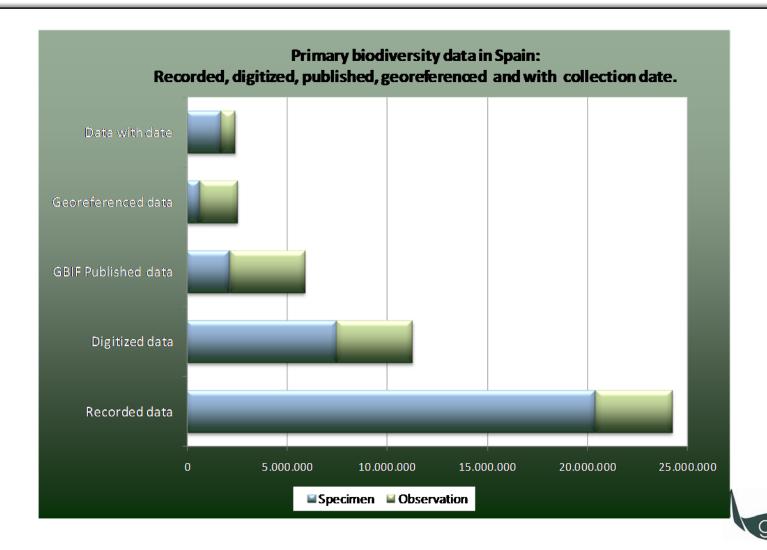
An example: Fungi of the Iberian Peninsula





Digitization of primary biodiversity data

An example: Spanish biodiversity data





So, GBIF what for?

- Trying to solve those troubles:
 - GBIF provides free and open access to biodiversity data
 - A unified access point to all the data shared using the GBIF network, that is the GBIF data portal.
 - Promoting digitization and mobilization of primary biodiversity data (DIGIT programme).
 - Promoting the use of open standards: the use of standards is essential to ensure interoperability among distributed databases, especially in a global network of data publishers.

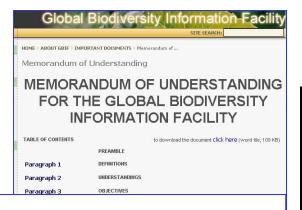




GBIF SPAIN



GBIF Spain



BOE núm. 166

13959 RESOLUCIÓN de 12 de junio de 2002, d

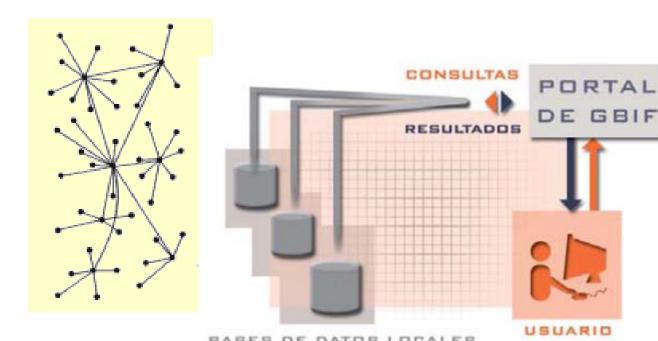


2001 mar.	Spain signed MoU
2002 june	Legal resolution in BOE, The Ministry of Science and Innovation entrusts Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) with the implementation of GBIF Spain.
2003 june	The Unit of Coordination begins to work
2003 nov.	www.gbif.es
2004 jan.	First data of Spanish data providers published on www.gbif.org
2005	Training program starts



GBIF Spain

- Network structure (Unit of Coordination + Institutions and Projects)
- Unit of Coordination is part of CSIC
- The structure of GBIF Spain reflects the structure of GBIF



SOBRE BIDDIVERSIDAD

- Unified access
- Distributed information
- Original data remain under the direct control of their originators.



GBIF Spain: main activities

- Data digitization.
- On line Data publication.
- Survey of natural history collections, projects and biodiversity data bases in Spain (http://www.gbif.es/InformeColecciones.php).
- To encourage and support the activities of the Participant's data providers to both contribute and use GBIF-served data
- To develop software applications, freely and openly **offered to the Spanish** scientific community to facilitate data sharing through GBIF initiative.
- Communication (<u>www.gbif.es</u>) and data portals (<u>www.gbif.es/datos</u>)
- Data hosting services
- Training in bioinformatics
- Information dissemination activities
- Promoting and facilitating participation in GBIF
- International cooperation (TDWG, GBIF Secretariat, another nodes)



GBIF Spain: Data publishers

http://www.gbif.es/Participacion_gbif.php







AS A RESULT: DATA PORTAL AND EXAMPLES OF SEARCHES



GBIF españa

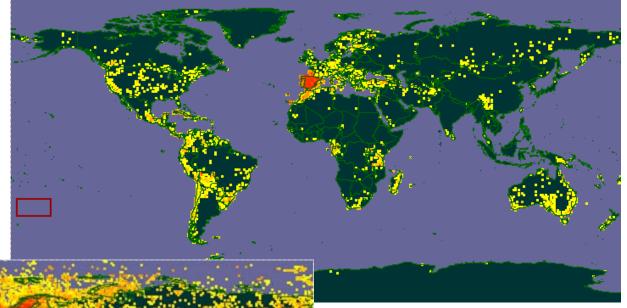
GBIF Network

GBIF Network

GBIF.ES/GBIF.ORG

Data from GBIF Spain 54 institutions 140 databases 6.367.437 records

http://www.gbif.es/datos



GBIF globally 10.359 databases 216.970.036 records

http://data.gbif.org











GBIF-WCMC Widget for protected areas and biodiversity





PRACTICAL CASES



Practical cases, international portal and others

- 1. Saprolegniales ocurrences (world): maps and species.
- Saprolegnia ocurrences with coordinates (world). Matching records on map.
- 3. Saprolegnia anisospora (world). Spreadsheet of results.
- 4. Saprolegnia species in Spain
- 5. For the species found check if they are synonyms or accepted names in the Catalogue of Life (http://www.catalogueoflife.org)
- 6. Salmonidae in Spain,
 - Map of results
 - list of Species in results.
 - Spreadsheet of results
- 7. Oncorhynchus mykiss distribution throughout the world. Map of results.

And to conclude...

- Biodiversity information is very scattered
- Open, free and unified access is essential to science, decision making and conservation.
- Data are really useful only if they are visible and then public: primary data are as important as results obtained from them and published in scientific journals with impact index.
- It is necessary to encourage scientists to share primary data, especially in that groups for which information is really scarce: <u>Saprolegniales is an example</u>.





Thanks!

GBIF in a nutshell

Unified access to primary biodiversity data ● Plural participation ●
 Science applied to management and conservation ● Training in bioinformatics ● Connecting science and society

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