DigIn overview

- Digitization
- Extended specimen
- Extended fauna



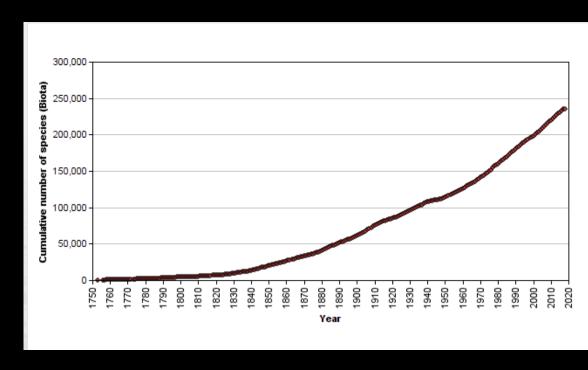
Why? part 1

- 70% of Earth covered by ocean
- 75% of species in ocean are invertebrate animals
- 116 million records in iDigBio
- <2 million marine invertebrate records from NA collections
- 0 of 23 TCNs on living marine life / invertebrates

What do we know about marine species diversity?

- ~250K described species globally
- → ~75% are "invertebrate" animals
- ~25K described species in N America
- 13% DNA sequence coverage
- Actual diversity poorly constrained
- > million multicellular organisms/animals

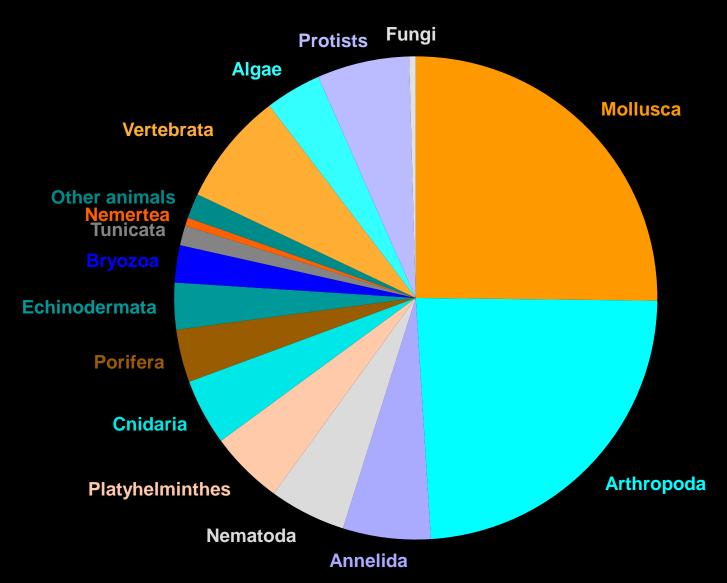




Described marine species diversity through time

Sources: WoRMS; Michonneau et al unpublished; Radulovici @ WCMB 2018

Described marine diversity





Mollusca in North American collections

- 8.5 million lots total
- 4.5 million digitized
 - 1.1 million georeferenced
- 1.7 million cataloged but not digitized
- 2.3 million quality backlog
 - "specimen lots that have good locality data and confident identifications that are ready for digitization with minimal physical curation necessary"
- deep backlog comparable to # cataloged
 - "materials that have locality data but are either not sorted into lots or are not (or poorly) identified,
 and require considerable physical curation prior to digitization"



MarInverts in NA collections

MarInverts = marine invertebrates other than mollusks

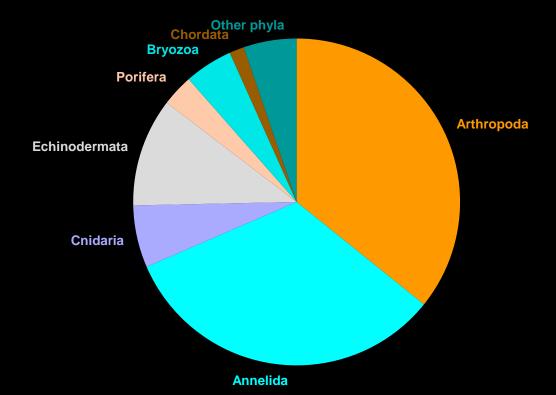
4.1 million lots:

- 0.5 million Canada
- 1.8 million USNM*
- 1.8 million non-federal US

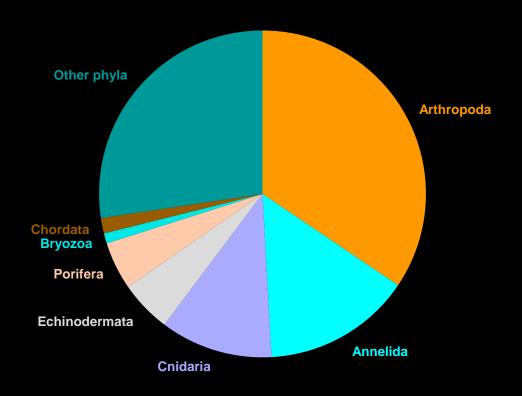


MarInverts in NA collections

Not USNM 1.75 million



USNM 1.84 million*



*USNM other phyla

mostly parasitic nematodes and flatworms – not marine

MarInvert digitization

- 1.9 million NA lots digitized
- 2.2 million NA lots not digitized:
- 257K Canada
- 837K USNM
 - ~500K MarInverts
 - ~300K non-marine parasites
- 1.1 million non-federal US → TCN target
- > half of this at LACM
- much deep backlog



Why? part 2 Uses of basic digitized collection data

- Biodiversity what, where, when?
 - diversity, occurrence, ecology, etc
 - diverse research, management, education, etc applications
- Available through aggregators
 - iDigBio, GBIF, iOBIS, etc
- Vouchering
 - GenBank, BOLD, publications, etc.



Beyond the label What else to capture?

- Images
- Tissues
- Sequences
- Associations
- etc

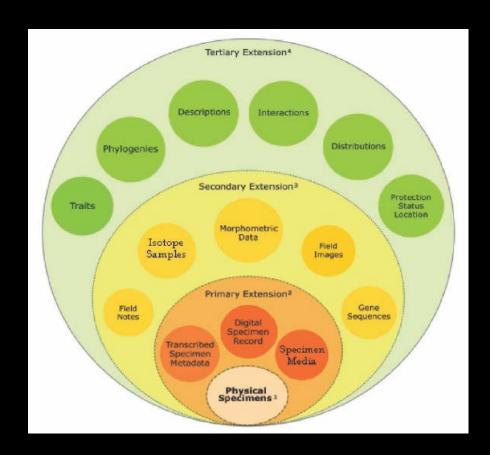


NextGen Collection Digitization

BCoN 2019: Extending U.S. Biodiversity Collections to Address National Challenges

- White paper from workshop, 30 October 1 November 2018, under the leadership of the Biodiversity Collections Network (BCoN) addressed the future deployment of data held in U.S. biodiversity collections for research, policy and education.
- "focus future biodiversity documentation on building a network of extended specimens that
 represent the depth and breadth of biodiversity held in U.S. collections institutions. The extended
 specimen will consist of the physical voucher and any preparations (e.g. tissue samples);
 digitized representations such as occurrence records and images; derivative products such as
 gene sequences or metagenomes; and taxon- or locality-specific data such as observations,
 phylogenies or species distributions."
- "New collections, needed now more than ever to inform solutions to societal problems, should be "born-extended", i.e., accessioned with a full suite of supplemental data."

The extended specimen

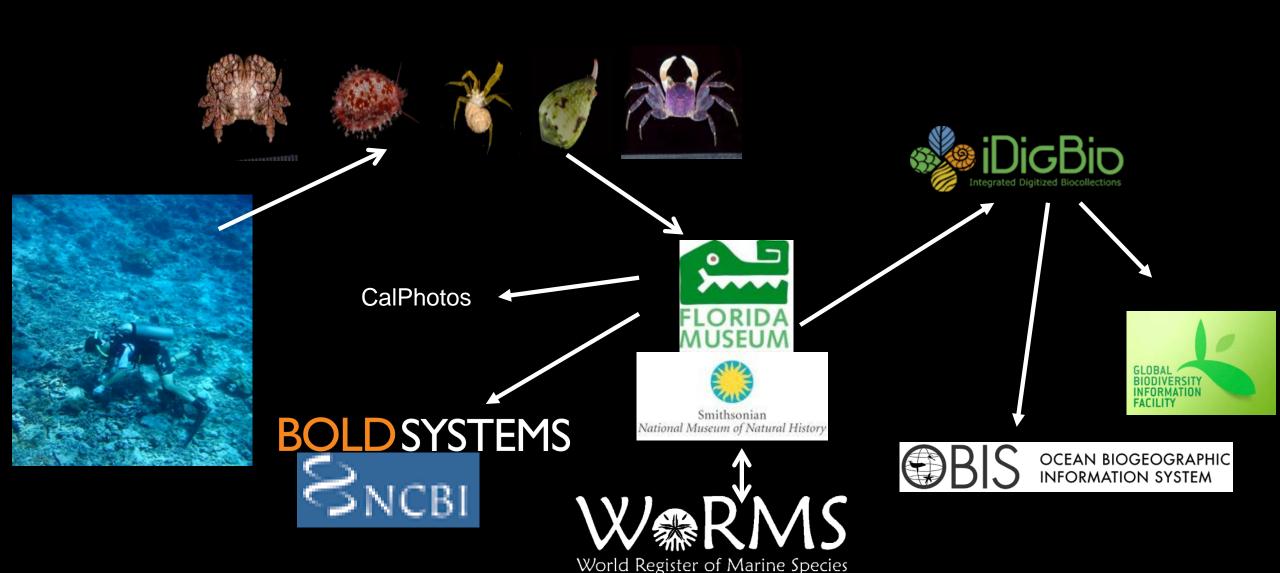


What are we tracking?

- Almost all databases deal only with published species
- ~Half of marinverts are complexes of multiple cryptic species
- BOLD deals with cryptics
 - Barcode Index Number (BIN)
- To document biota need to get down to complexes
- → sequence data, BINs, temporary names

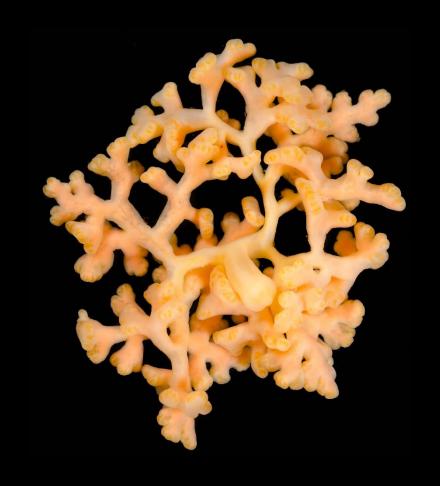


Connectivity for extended specimens FLMNH-IZ example



Knowing your backyard / coast Extended digitized biodiversity data

- Authoritative checklist
 - Who, where, how, when?
- Identification resources
 - Images
 - DNA barcodes, sequences
 - Interactive keys



State of knowledge of NA MarInverts

- Dated, basic checklists, without source information
- Unreviewed occurrence data through aggregators
- Unreviewed DNA barcodes through BOLD
- Scattered, limited images resources
- Local identification keys of limited taxonomic scope



Need extended, integrative fauna

Recommendation: Produce a comprehensive checklist and identification guide to the marine organisms of US waters

• Duffy, J. E. et al. 2013. Envisioning a Marine Biodiversity Observation Network. BioScience 63: 350-361

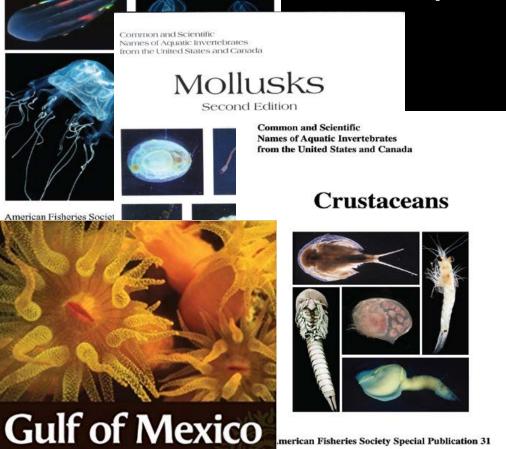


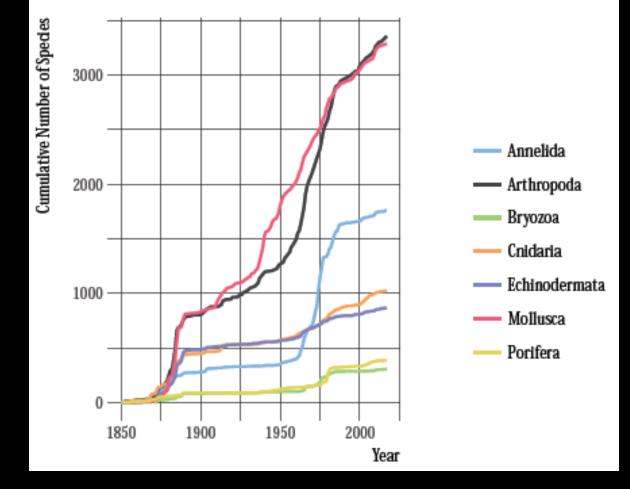
Common and Scientific Names of Aquatic Invertebrates from the United States and Canada:

Cnidaria and Ctenophora Second Edition

US Marine Invertebrates

~25K species; nothing comprehensive / online





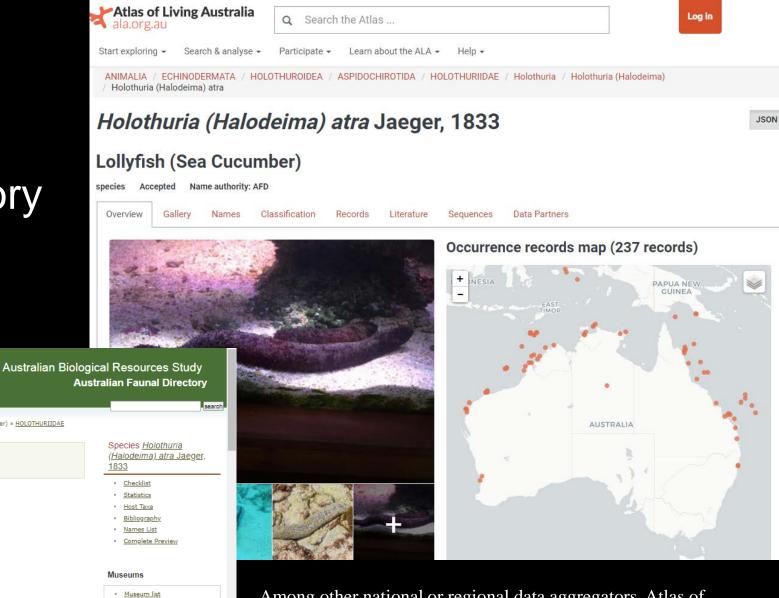
Cumulative species diversity in US, from OBIS & iDigBio – Michonneau et al, in prep

Volume 1, Biodiversity

Edited by Darryl L. Felder and David K. Camp

Origin, Waters, and Biota

Australian models Atlas of Living Australia Australian Faunal Directory



Among other national or regional data aggregators, Atlas of Living Australia (ALA), the most mature national biodiversity resource, provides an excellent model for developing user interfaces that meet the needs of the broader community.

Contact us You are here: Environment home » Biodiversity, » ABRS, » AFD » ANIMALIA (Kingdom) » ECHINODERMATA (Phylum) » HOLOTHUROIDEA (Class) » ASPIDOCHIROTIDA (Order) » HOLOTHURIIDAE

Species Holothuria (Halodeima) atra Jaeger, 1833

Holothuria atra Jaeger, G. Fr 1833, De Holothuriis, Turici 41 pp. 3 pls. [22].

Type data: Status unknown, whereabouts unknown, Sulawesi (as Celebes), Indonesia.

Distribution

States

Oueensland, Western Australia

ent of the Environment and Energy

Extra Distribution Information

Fremantle, WA to Heron Is., Old and Tasman Sea; Indo-Pacific Ocean, eastern Pacific Ocean. Depth range 0-30 m. Afrotropical Region, Nearctic Region, West Pacific Ocean

Regional Maps

IBRA Regions

IMCRA Regions

Original AFD map

Note that conversion of the original AFD map of states, drainage basins and coastal and oceanic zones to IBRA and IMCRA regions may have produced errors. The new maps will be reviewed and corrected as updates occur. The maps may not indicate the entire distribution. See further details below IBRA and IMCRA regions



European model



MarBEF Data System



NIIS LAXVII UELAIIS

Introduction

Geography

Datasets

EurOBIS

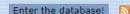
The European Register of Marine Species



What is ERMS

The European Register of Marine Species (ERMS) is an authoritative taxonomic list of species occurring in the European marine environment, defined as up to the strandline or splash zone above the high tide mark and down to 0.5 (psu, ppt) salinity in estuaries. The register is actively maintained and daily updated in the framework of the MarBEF EU Network of Excellence by a board of taxonomic editors, which are world experts on the taxonomy of their relevant taxa. It is anticipated that the Register will become a standard reference (and technological tool) for marine biodiversity training, research and management in Europe. ERMS is served from a relational database. The most recent version of the data will always be available through this search interface. At regular intervals, a snapshot of the database will be archived; these archive copies will be kept available through the ERMS web site.











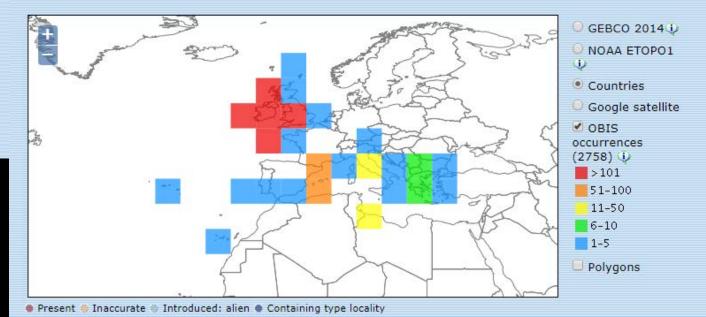




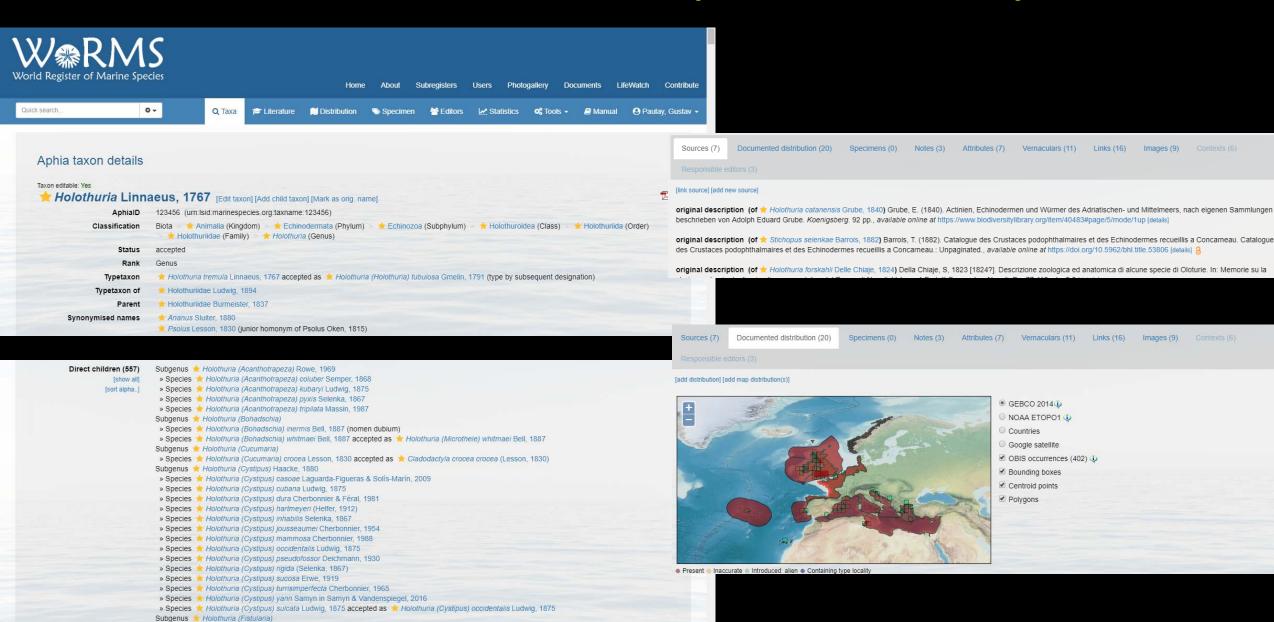


Holothuria (Panningothuria) forskali Delle Chiaje, 1823



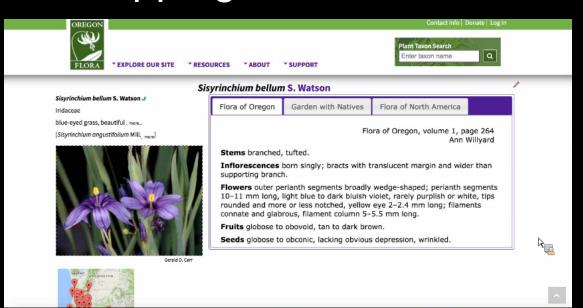


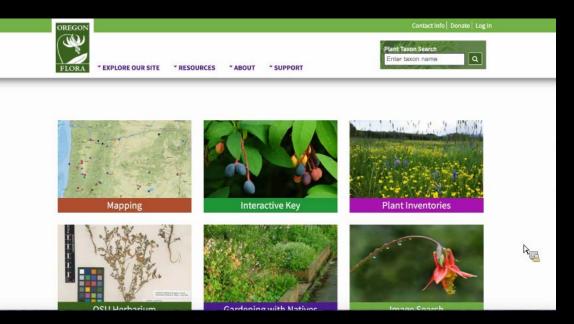
Global marine biodiversity – taxonomy model

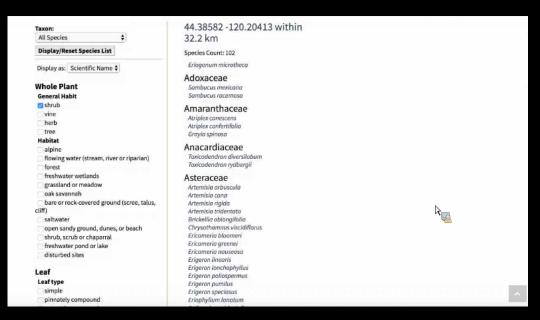


US model - Oregon Flora driven by Symbiota

- Authoritative checklist
- Integrated with vouchers
- Species pages
- Interactive keys
- Mapping







Summary

- 1.1 million lots to database
- Extended specimens
 - images, tissues, sequences, associations...
- Extended fauna
 - need for marine biodiversity synthesis

