



Species occurrence data

Access to species occurrence data
from GBIF and Artskart

Topics for this session

- Global Biodiversity Information Facility - **GBIF**
- Accessing **biodiversity data** from GBIF
- **Publish** your own biodiversity occurrence data to *Artsobservasjoner* and GBIF

Global Biodiversity Information Facility

Status
9. October 2014

Free and Open Access to Biodiversity Data

517,109,019

OCCURRENCES

1,454,694

SPECIES

13,775

DATASETS

636

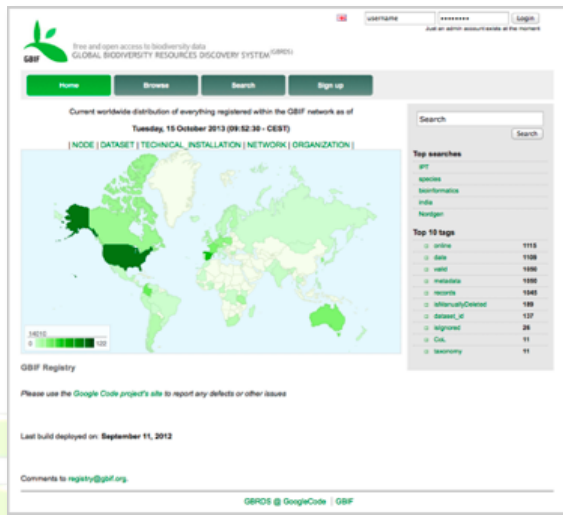
DATA PUBLISHERS

GBIF enables *free and open access to biodiversity data online.*

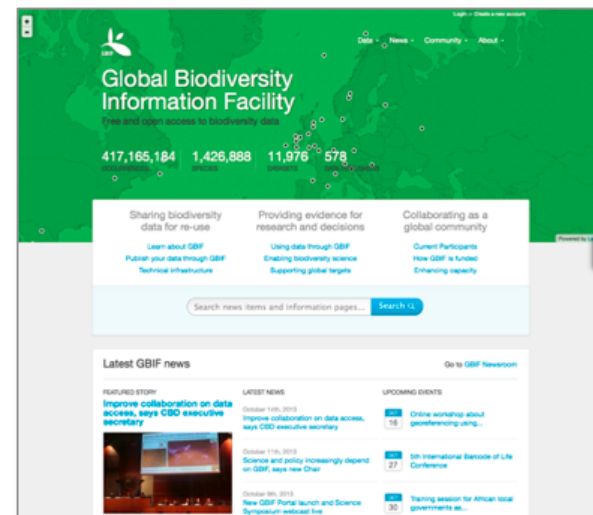
We are an international government-initiated and -funded initiative focused on making biodiversity data available to all and anyone, for scientific research, conservation and sustainable development.

GBIF provides a data discovery system

that is dependent on resolvable stable identifiers for efficient functionality



global registry

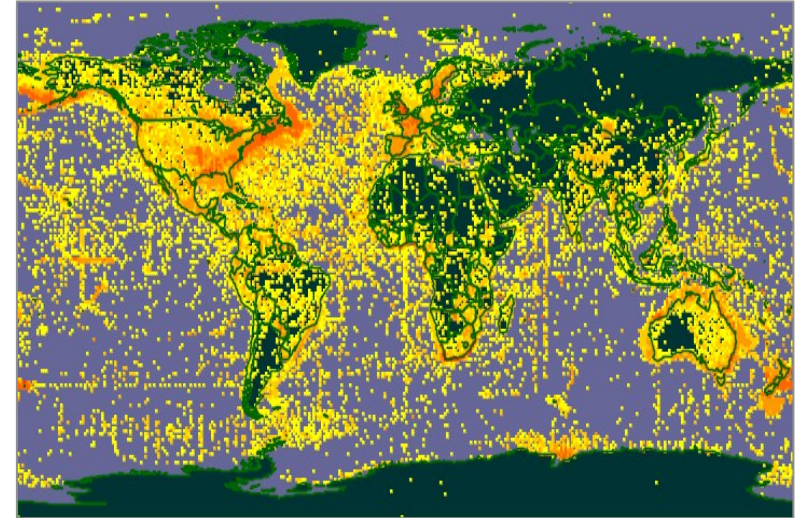


data portal

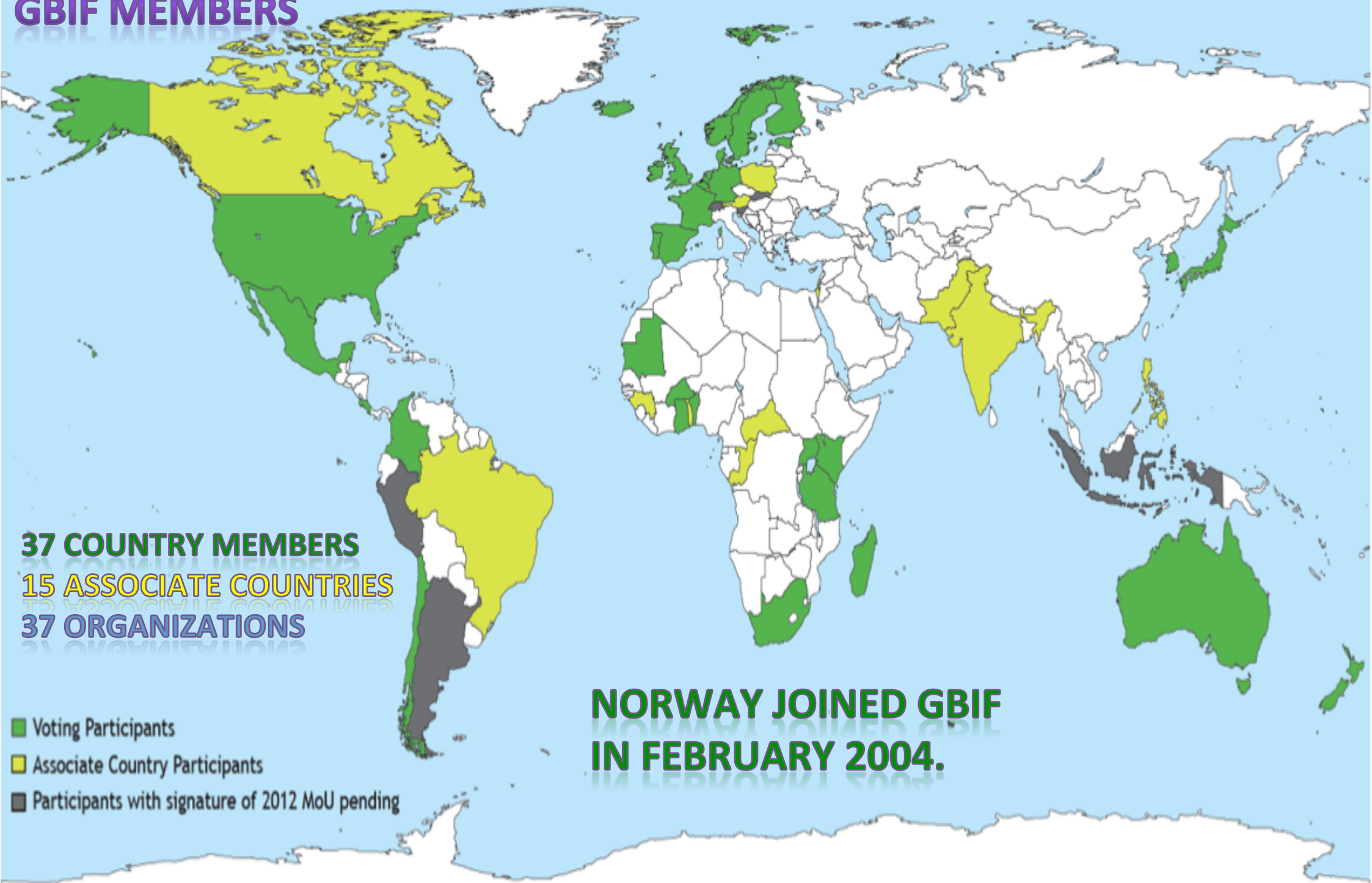


GBIF PROVIDES THREE CORE SERVICES AND PRODUCTS:

1. **Information infrastructure** – an Internet-based index of a globally distributed network of interoperable databases that contain primary biodiversity data.
2. **Community-developed tools, standards and protocols** – the tools data providers need to format and share their data.
3. **Capacity-building and training** – and access to a global expert community.



GBIF MEMBERS



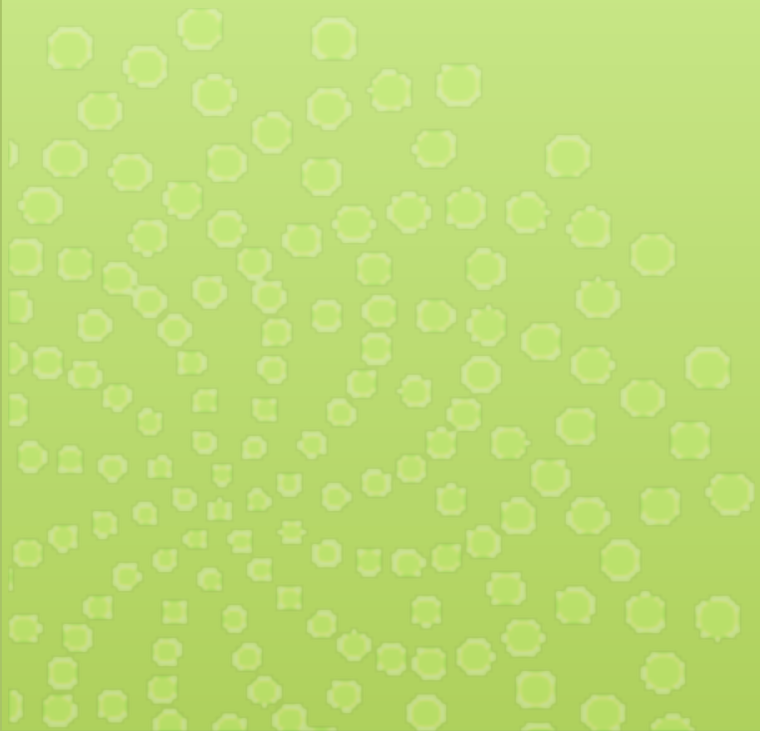
37 COUNTRY MEMBERS
15 ASSOCIATE COUNTRIES
37 ORGANIZATIONS

**NORWAY JOINED GBIF
IN FEBRUARY 2004.**

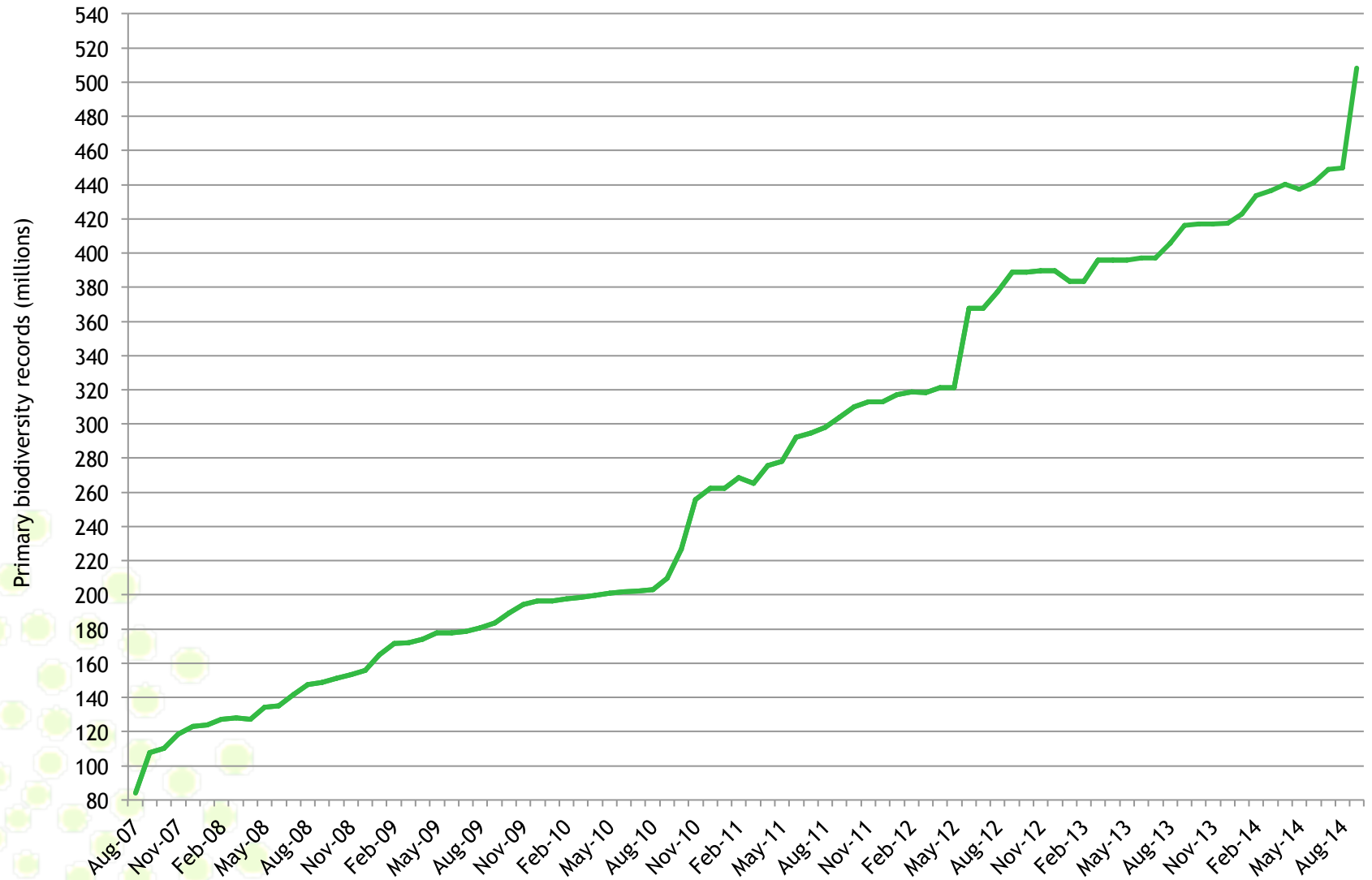
- Voting Participants
- Associate Country Participants
- Participants with signature of 2012 MoU pending

The low membership coverage in Africa and Asia is an important gap!

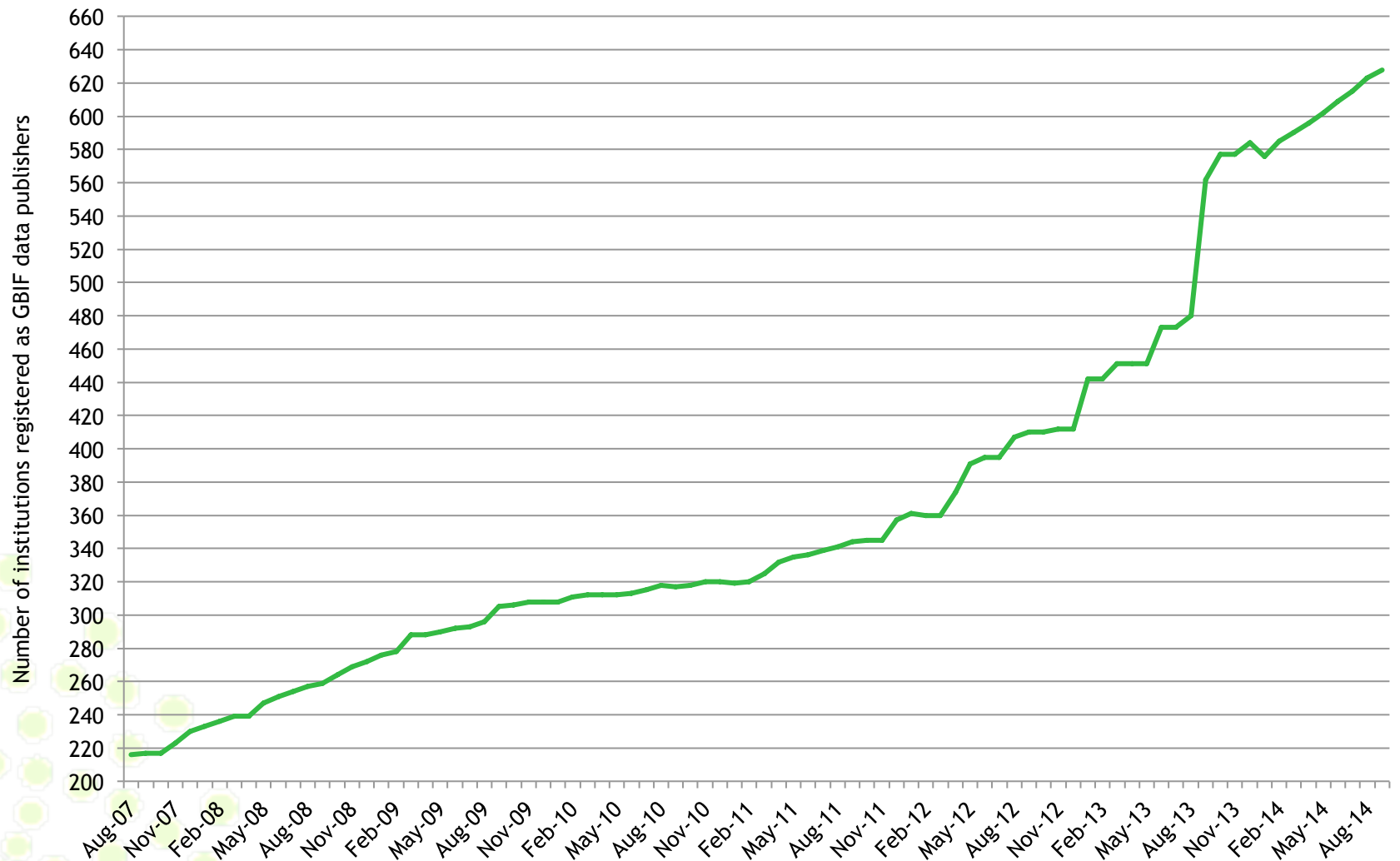
Data publication



Data published through GBIF



GBIF data publishers



A sharp rise in the number of data publishers in September 2013 results from institutions choosing to register as separate entities rather than sharing datasets through a single publisher at their national node institution.

Data breakdown by GBIF Participant

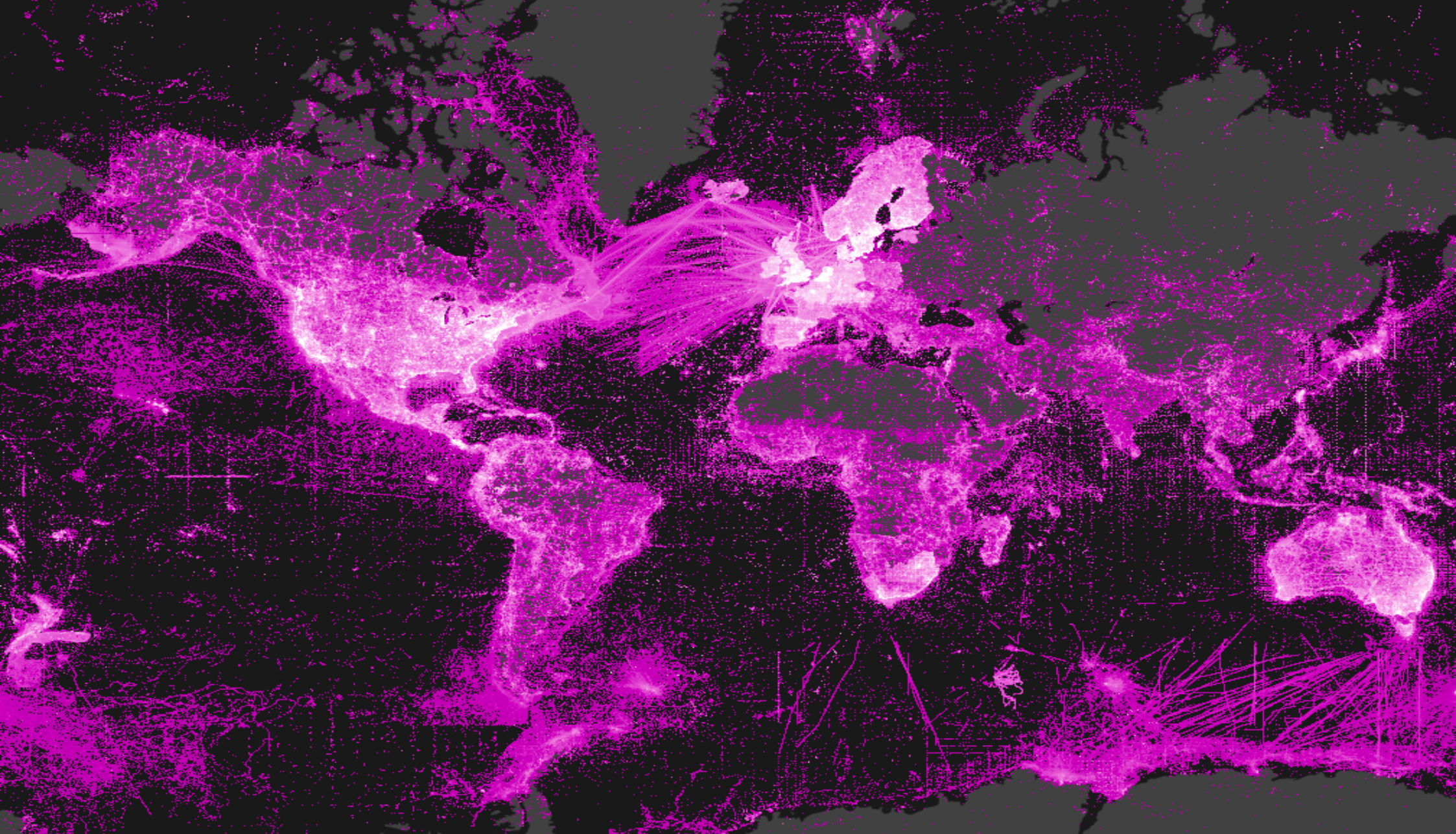
Top 10 Participant Countries—Number of new records published
(1 January - 31 August 2014)

Country	Records published (in millions)
 United States	66.8
 Netherlands	12.7
 Germany	5.7
 Australia	5.0
 Sweden	3.7
 Belgium	1.3
 Canada	1.2
 Spain	1.1
 Finland	1.0
 United Kingdom	0.8

Top 10 Participant Countries—Total number of records published
(as of 31 August 2014)

Country	Records published (in millions)
 United States	211.6
 Sweden	47.9
 United Kingdom	42.5
 Australia	36.8
 Netherlands	18.5
 Germany	17.7
 Finland	17.0
 France	16.7
 Norway	13.2
 Spain	10.0

Data distribution in GBIF



Density of georeferenced species occurrence records published through GBIF
(see <http://www.gbif.org/occurrence>)

Last updated: 2014-07-09

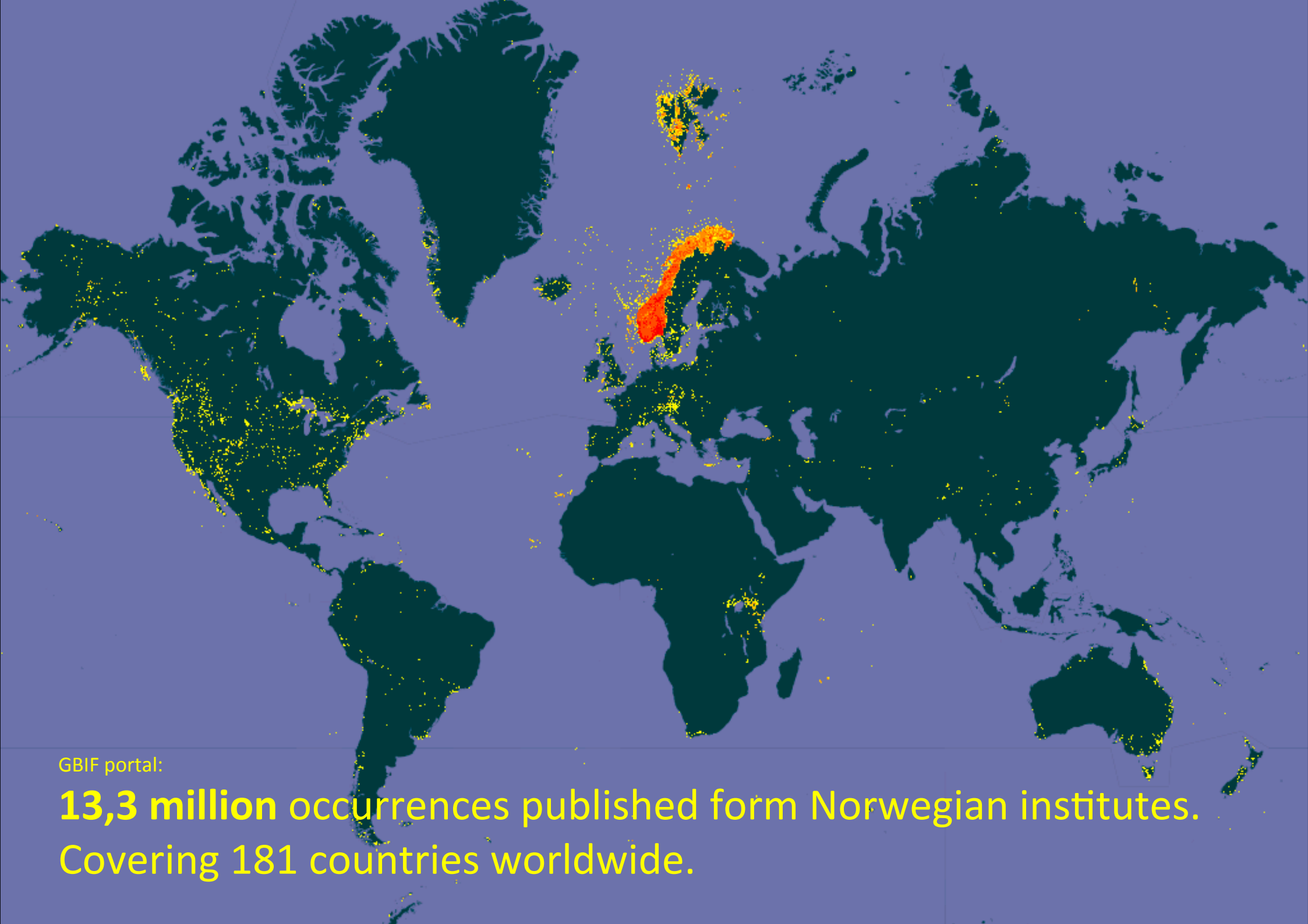
GBIF portal:

14,1 million occurrences are located in Norway.
Published from 31 countries worldwide.



2px

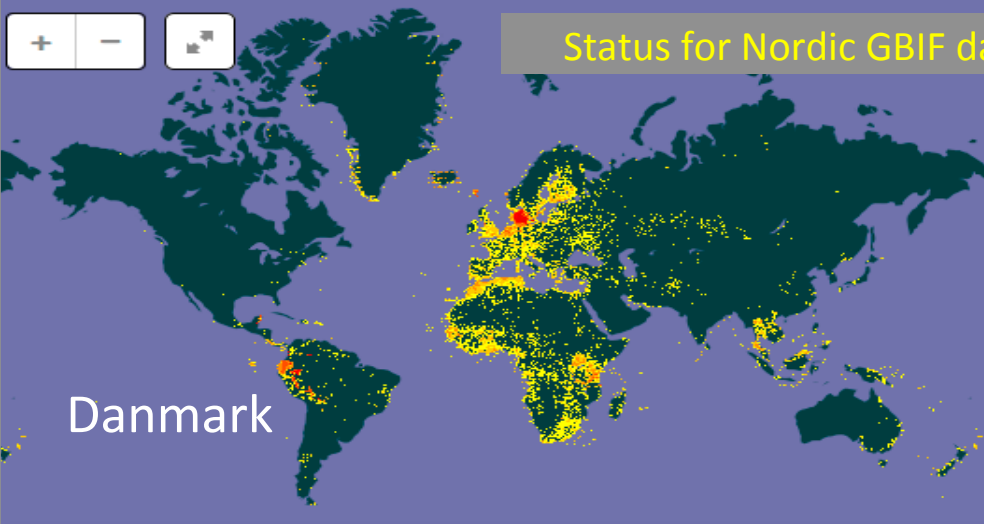




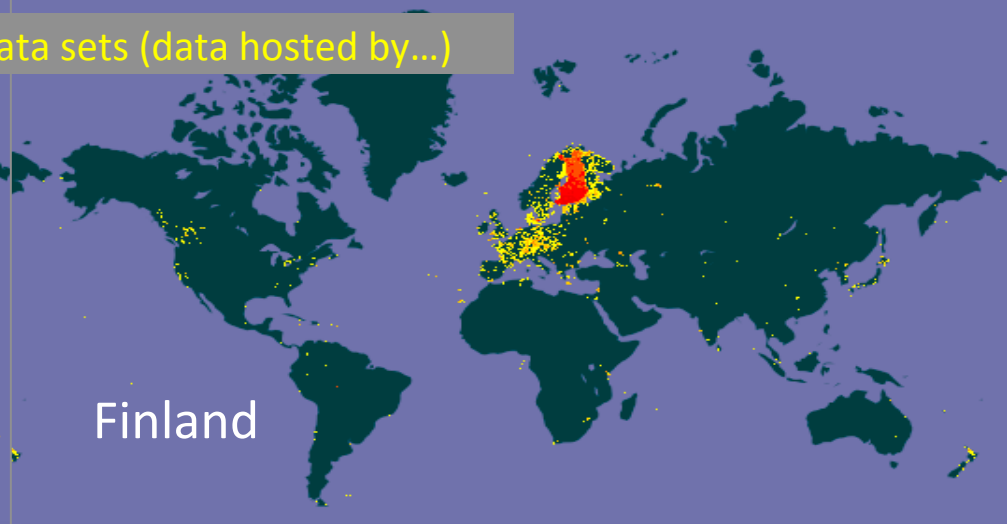
GBIF portal:

13,3 million occurrences published from Norwegian institutes.
Covering 181 countries worldwide.

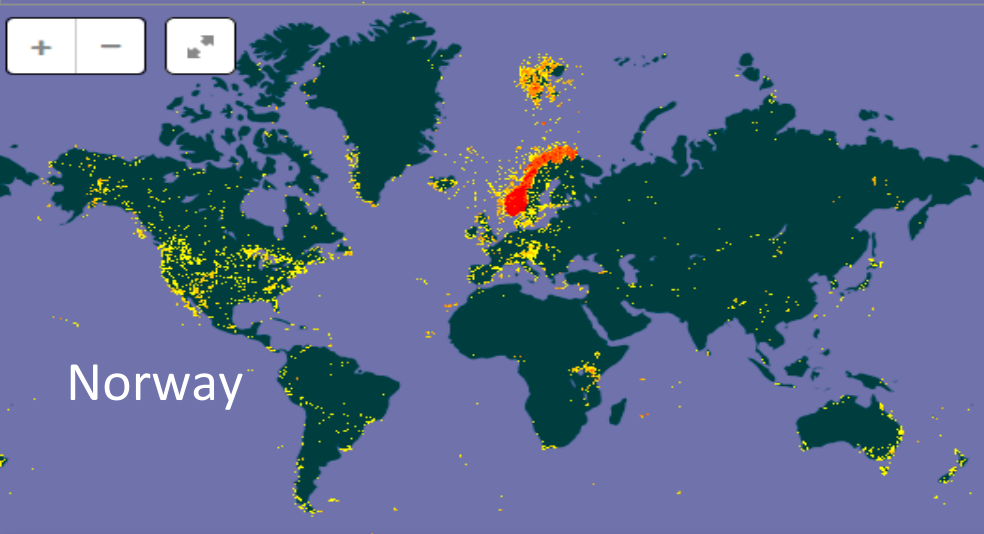
Status for Nordic GBIF data sets (data hosted by...)



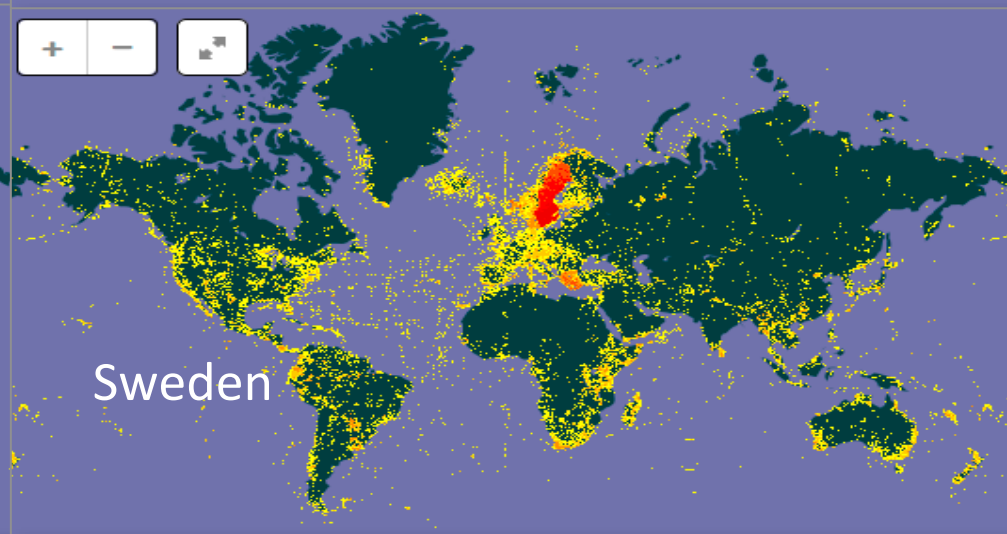
Danmark



Finland

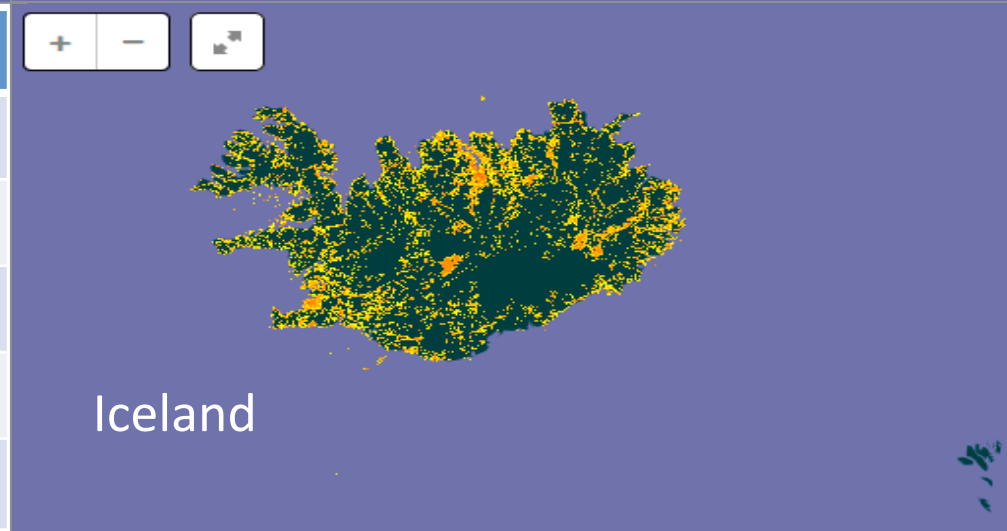


Norway



Sweden

Oct 2014	Data set	Occurences
Denmark	51	9 383 347
Finland	56	17 050 736
Iceland	4	458 705
Norway	85	13 311 032
Sweden	39	47 995 533



Iceland



GBIF Norway

[Home](#)
[GBIF and GBIF Norway](#)
[Personnel](#)

Services

[Our datasets](#)
[Search our datasets](#)
[WAP service](#)

GBIF data portal

[GBIF Norway provider page](#)
[All Norwegian data](#)
[Overview of records hosted in Norway](#)
[Overview of records relevant to Norway](#)

Other Norwegian GBIF data providers

[MUSIT: Dataset](#)
[NINA: Dataset](#)

New datasets

September 12, 2014

Data repatriation of 972 occurrence data from India published from the Norwegian University Museums.

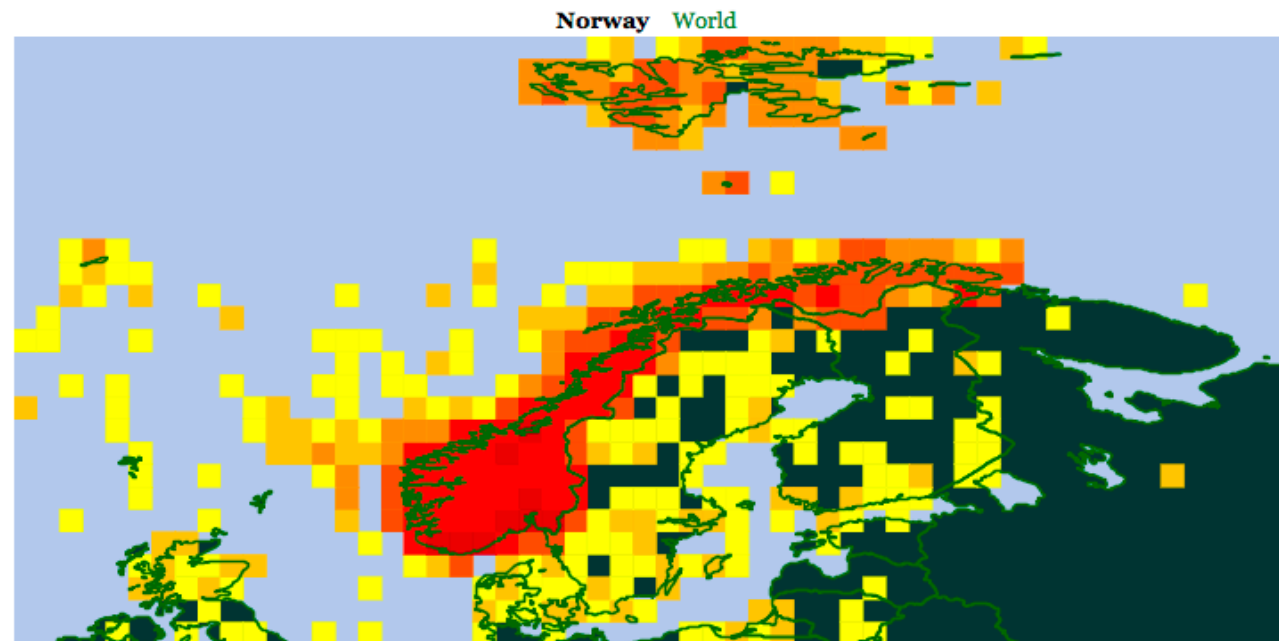
- [University Museum of Bergen](#) (30 occurrences [data])
- [Natural History Museum in Oslo](#) (678 occurrences of plants [data] and 110 occurrences of animals [data])
- [NTNU University Museum in Trondheim](#) (154 occurrences [data])

About GBIF Norway

GBIF Norway is the Norwegian participant node in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, GBIF.

Our main task is to make primary data on biological diversity from the Norwegian collections and observation databases freely available and to coordinate GBIF-related activities in Norway.

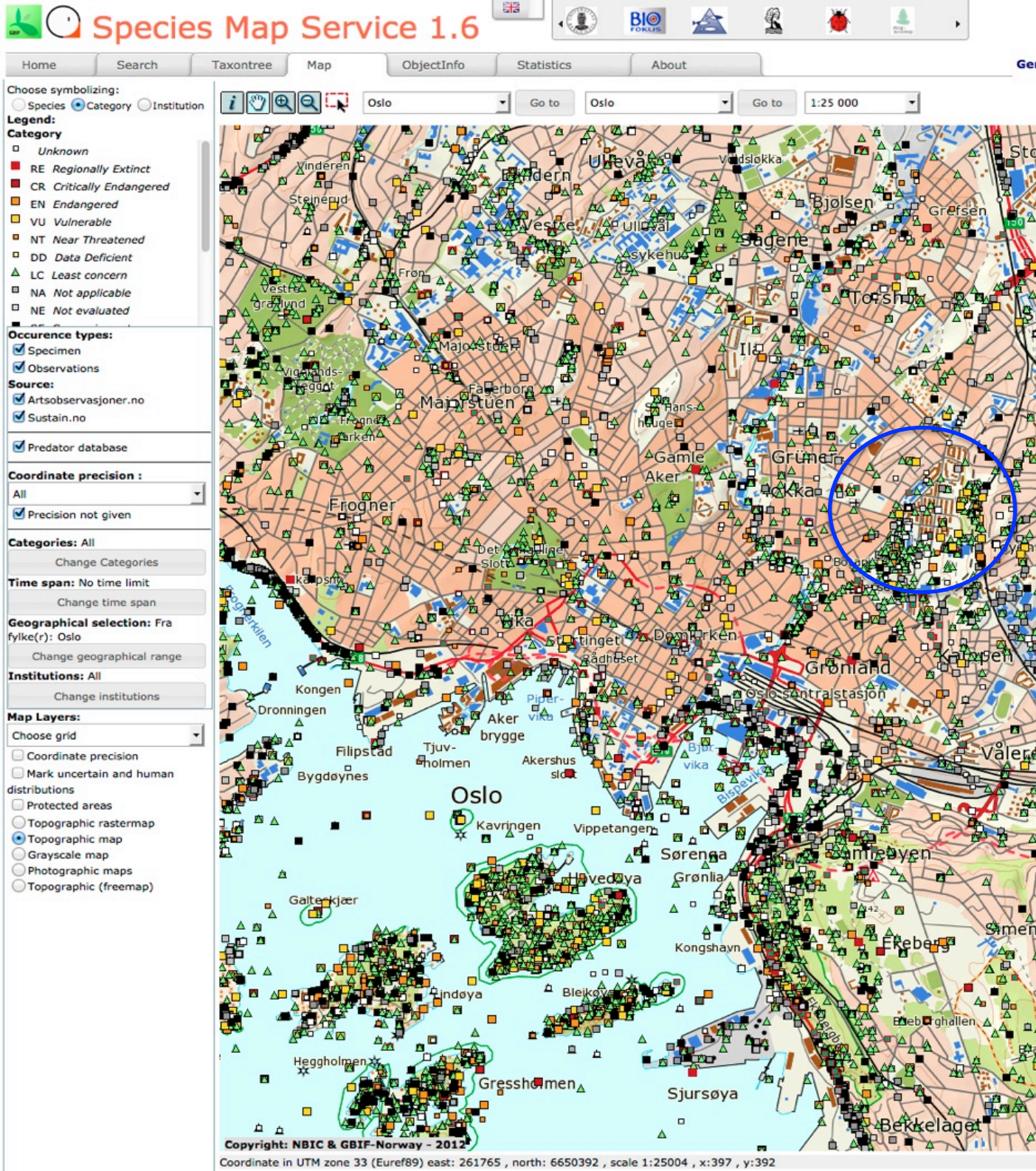
Norway currently supplies **12,531,207** records to the GBIF Network.



Spatial distribution of observation records with geographic coordinates provided by GBIF Norway, 1x1 degree grid.

<http://gbif.no>





ARTSDATABANKEN

GBIF Norway 

“Artskart” provides the official Norwegian portal for species occurrences and specimens in Norway.

Search occurrences

Use the filters to customize search results

10,093

Occurrences

Download

10,093 results

 Configure  Add a filter

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Type a scientific name...



FILTERS

Beta vulgaris subsp. maritima L. ✕

Scientific name

Location

Country

Publishing country

Collector

Record number

Basis of record

Dataset

Collection date

Last modified in GBIF

Year

Month

Catalogue number

Institution code

Collection code

Elevation

Depth

Type status

Multimedia types

Issues

Feedback

	LOCATION	BASIS OF RECORD	
998719910 · Cat. 1259597 Beta vulgaris subsp. maritima L. Published in Carnet en Ligne	France 43.63/3.86	Human Observation	
998719879 · Cat. 1259276 Beta vulgaris subsp. maritima L. Published in Carnet en Ligne	France 43.64/3.86	Human Observation	
997429524 · Cat. 23610795891970710 Beta vulgaris subsp. maritima L. Published in Online Atlas of vascular plants 2012-2020	Ireland 52.15/-7.13	Specimen	
997429506 · Cat. 23610795891970709 Beta vulgaris subsp. maritima L. Published in Online Atlas of vascular plants 2012-2020	Ireland 51.84/-9.91	Specimen	

GBIF Portal – download data

- Before downloading species occurrence data from GBIF, please take the time to register.
- <http://www.gbif.org/user/register>
- Downloads from the GBIF portal are packaged as a Darwin Core Archive (DwC-A).
- <http://www.gbif.org/faq/datause>
- The species occurrence data are found in the “*occurrence.txt*” data file.
- This tab-delimited text file can be imported to a spreadsheet such as Excel or to a database.
- *NOTE: the data files can become very large! So look at the file size before you open them in MS Excel.*



Dag Endresen

User account and personal settings

Account

Downloads

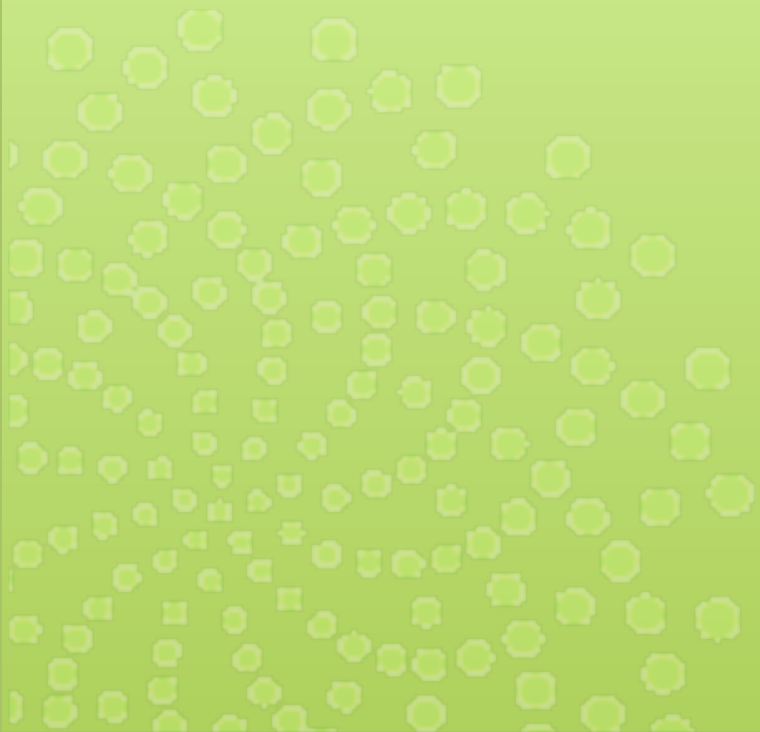
Your Downloads

FILTER [DATASET Specimens from India at the University Museum at the University of Bergen](#)
STATUS Ready for [download](#) (15.4 kB 30 records - 1 datasets)
CREATED Sep 18, 2014

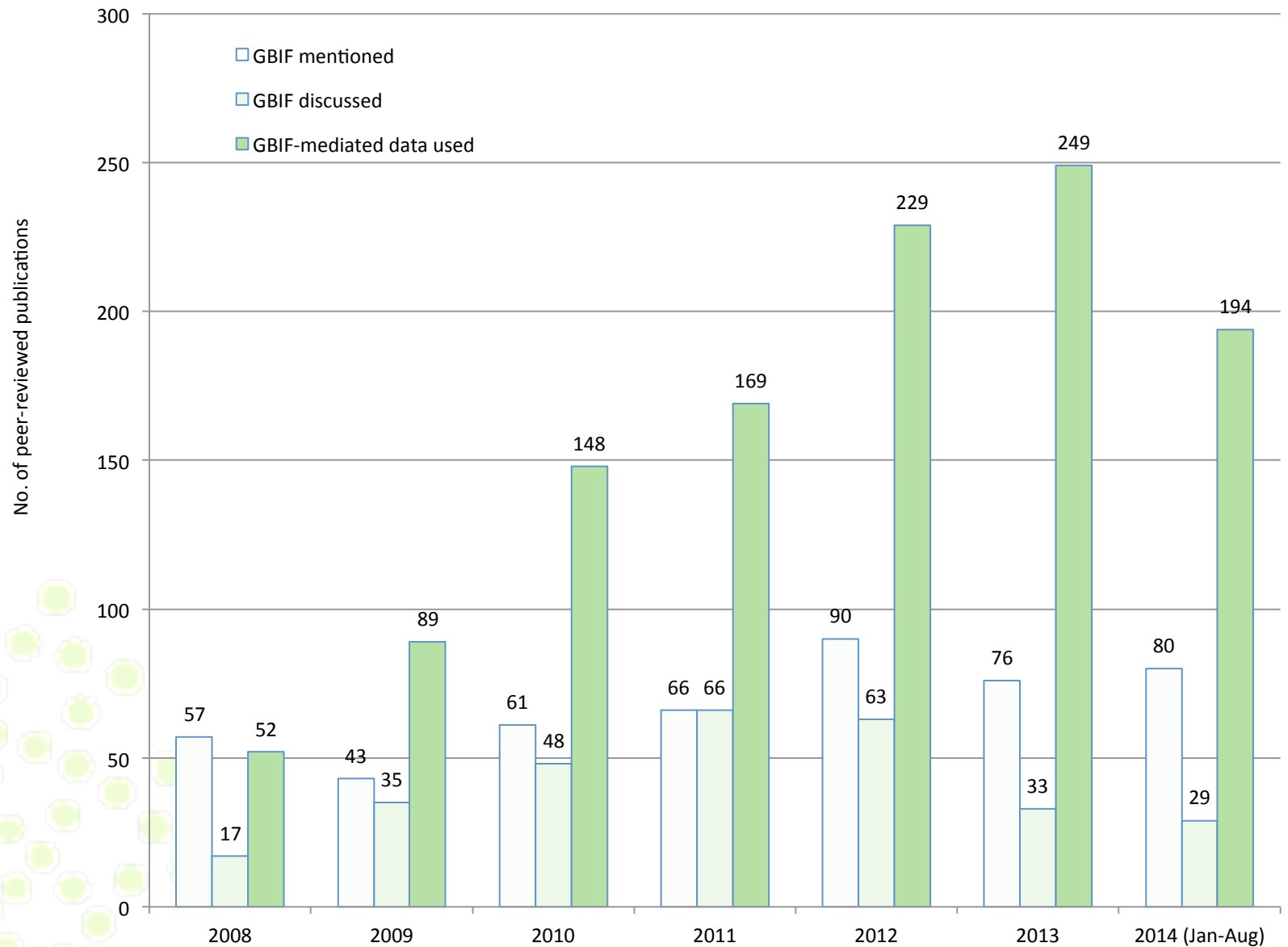
FILTER [DATASET Specimens from India at the NTNU University Museum in Trondheim](#)
STATUS Ready for [download](#) (0 B 154 records - 1 datasets)
CREATED Sep 18, 2014

FILTER [DATASET Plants from India in the vascular plant herbarium, Natural History Museum at the University of Oslo \(NHM-UiO\)](#)
STATUS Ready for [download](#) (0 B 678 records - 1 datasets)
CREATED Sep 18, 2014

Data use in research



GBIF citation in research 2008-2014

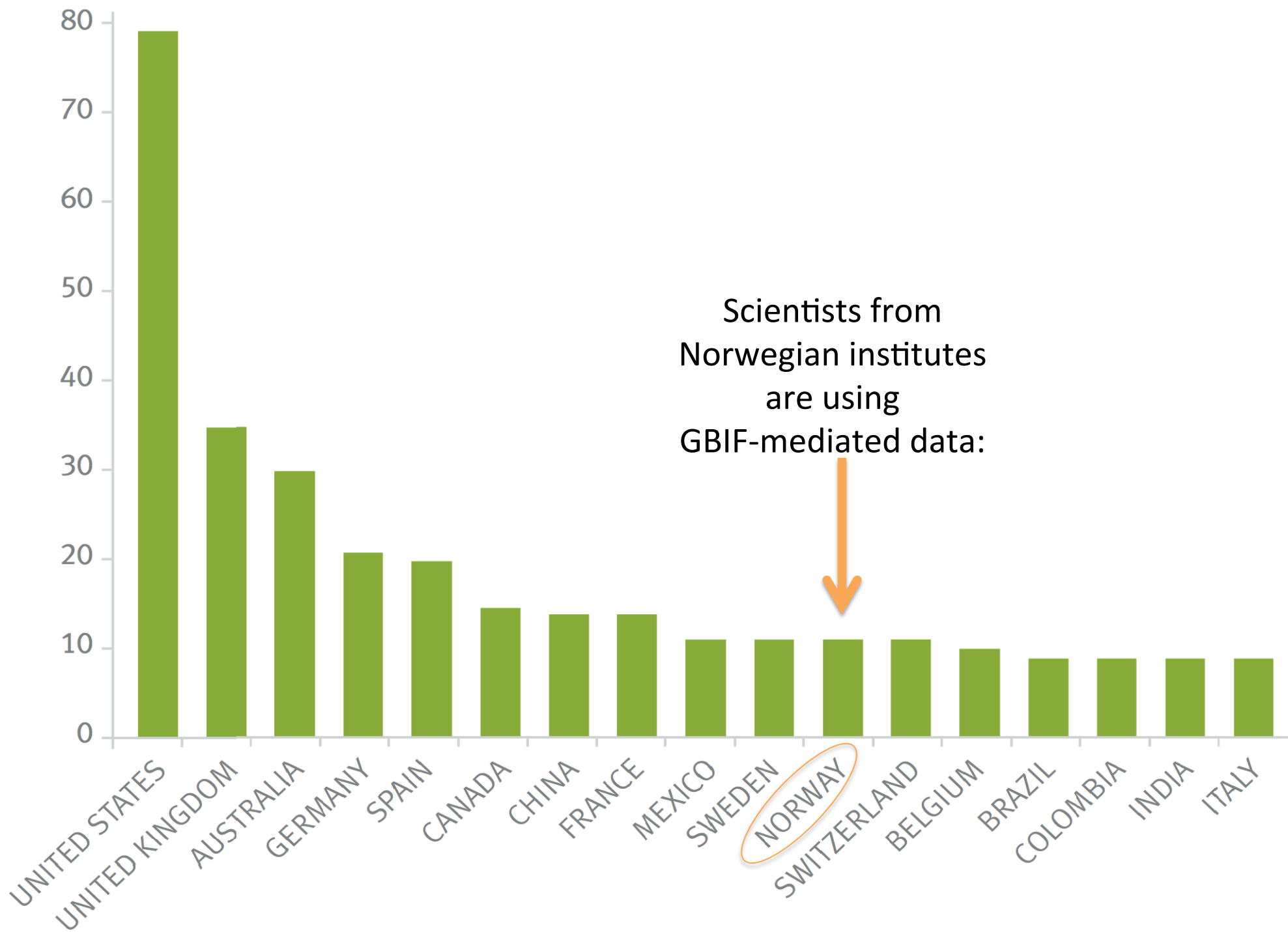


2014 Research citing use of GBIF, by country of authors

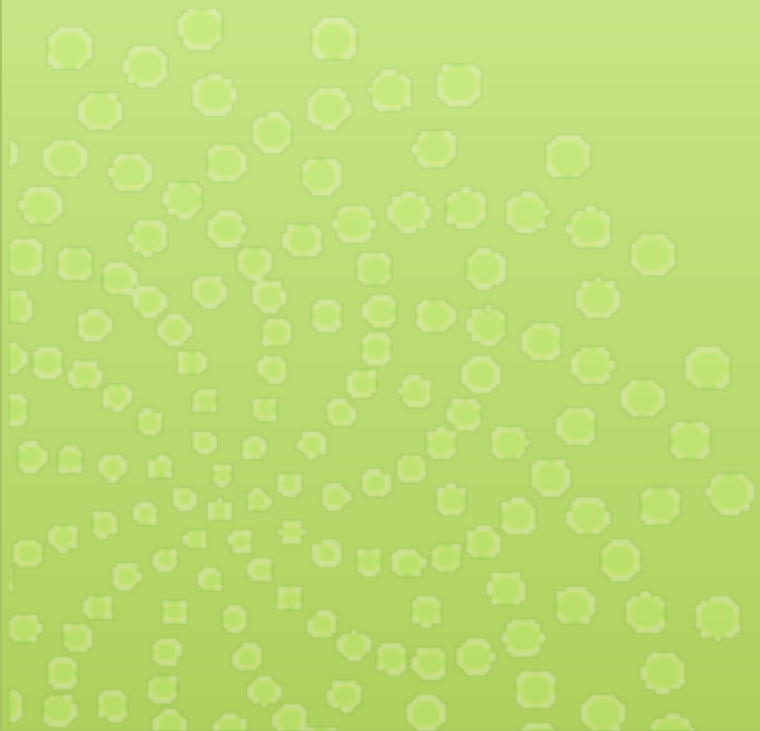
Country	Number of articles
 United States	60
 United Kingdom	28
 Germany	27
 Australia	21
 Spain	20
 Mexico	13
 France	11
 Brazil	10
 Italy	10
 South Africa	9

Number of research publications from January to September 2014 citing use of GBIF-mediated data, ranked by country according to affiliation of at least one author. Top 10 countries shown.

NUMBER OF ARTICLES WITH AT LEAST ONE AUTHOR FROM THE COUNTRY



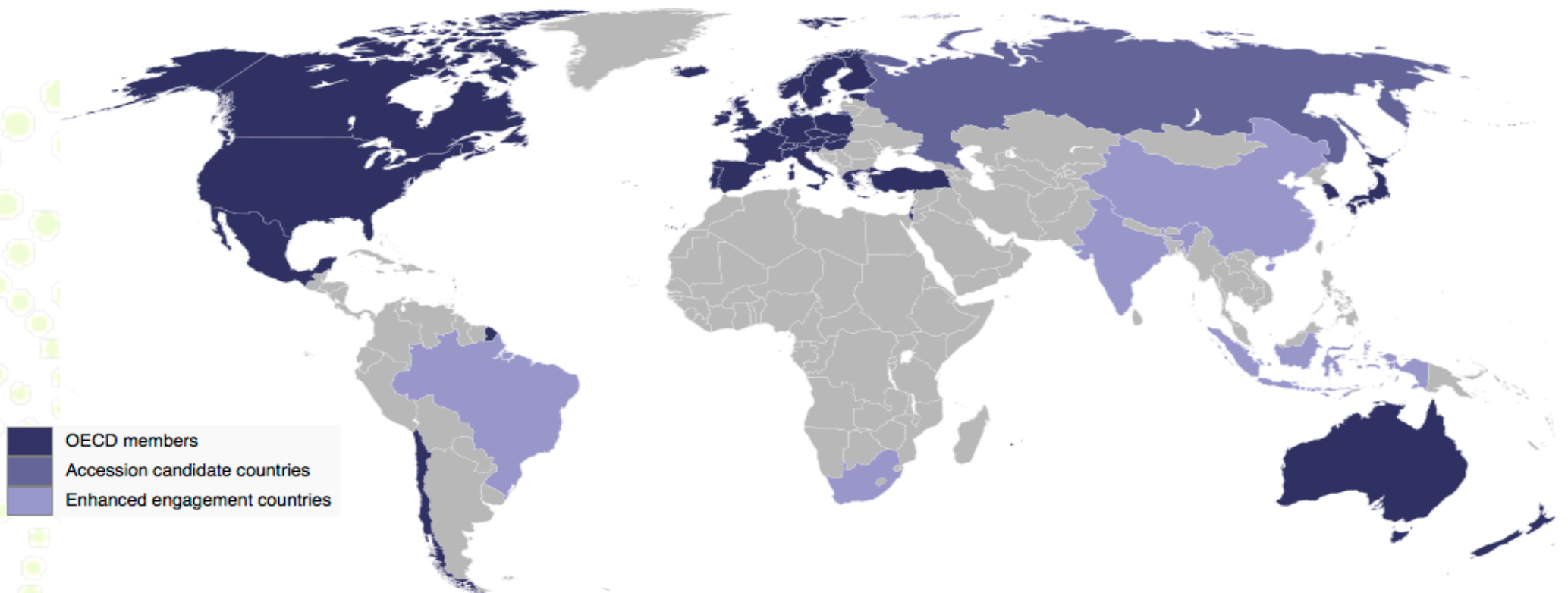
Why GBIF?



THE OECD ORIGIN...

OECD Global Science Forum (1999):

*“establish and support a distributed system of interlinked and interoperable modules (databases, software and networking tools, search engines, analytical algorithms, etc.) that together will form a **Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)**”.*

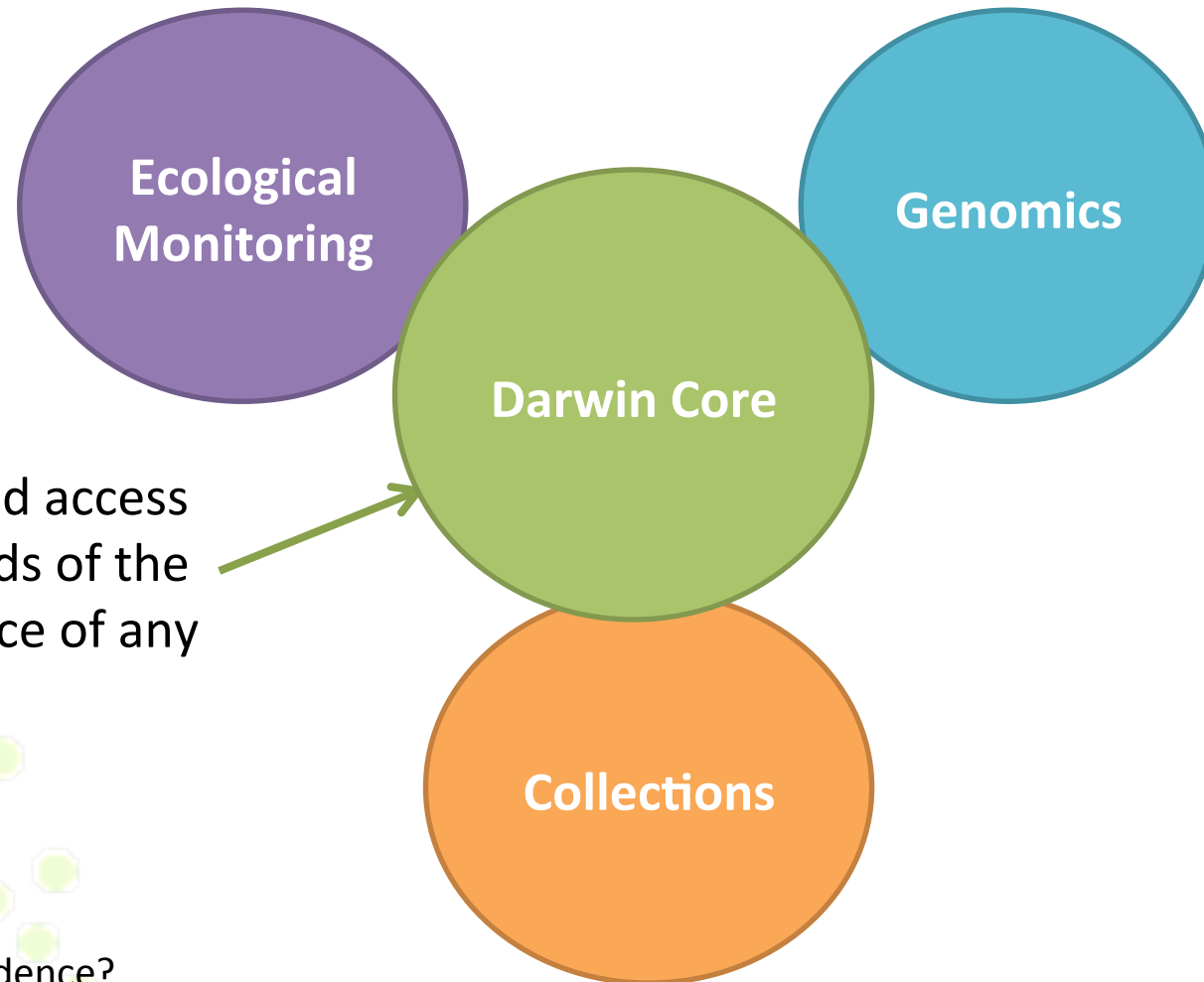




GBIF's unique role

- Registry of biodiversity data resources.
- Tools and support for biodiversity data publication.
- Network development at national, regional and global levels.
- Global virtual natural history collection.
- Cross-domain linkage between data from collections, ecology and genomics.
- Access to global biodiversity data for GIS analysis and environmental monitoring.
 - Aggregated presence data
 - Site-based survey data (samples, presence/absence)

Unifying species data

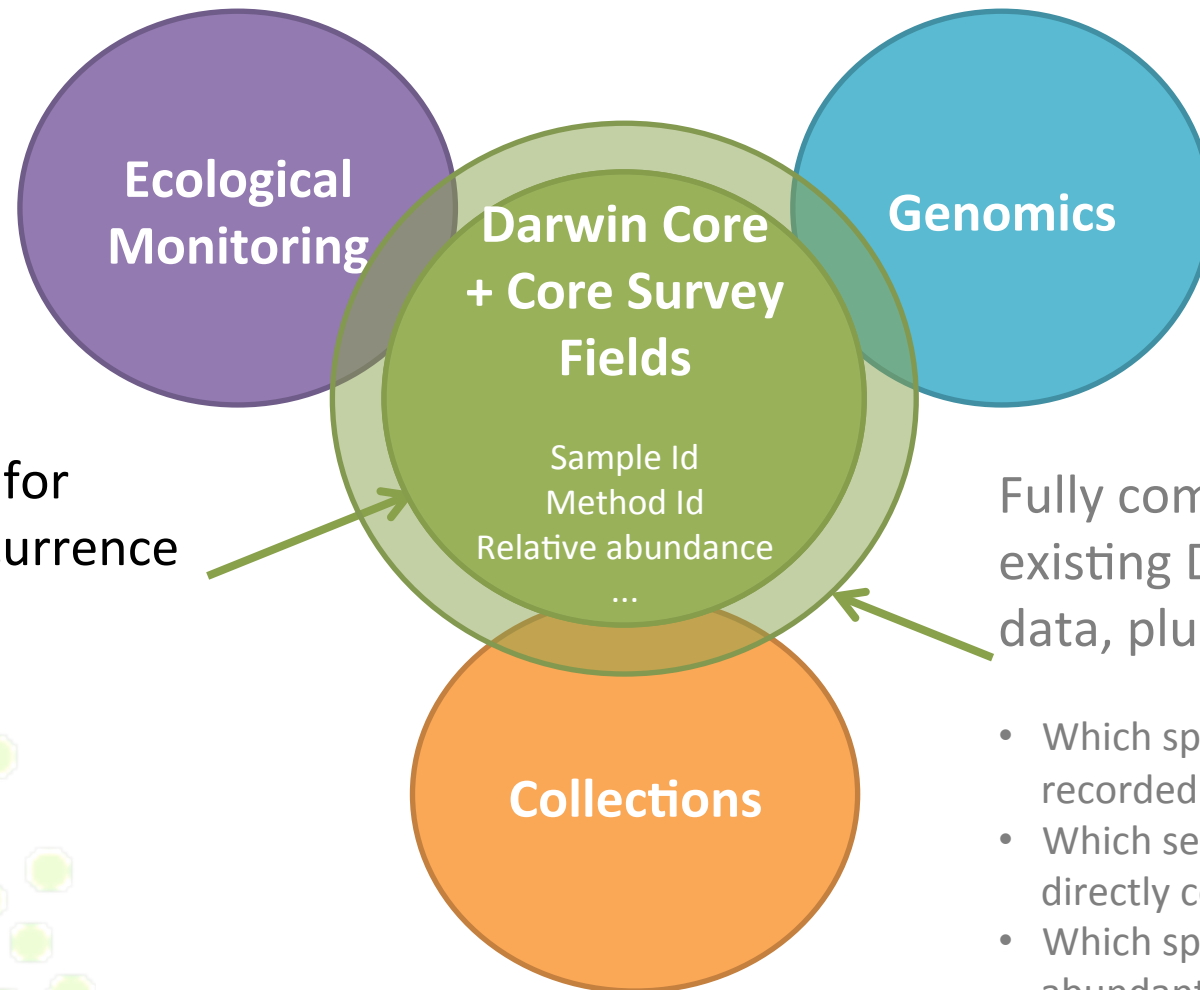


Integrated access
for records of the
occurrence of any
species:

- What?
- When?
- Where?
- What evidence?
- Data owner?
- Link to full record

Presence only

Unifying species data



Integrated access for records of the occurrence of any species:

- What?
- When?
- Where?
- What evidence?
- Data owner?
- Link to full record

Presence only data

Fully compatible with existing Darwin Core data, plus:

- Which species were recorded together?
- Which sets of data are directly comparable?
- Which species were most abundant in each sample?

Presence/absence

WHY IS GBIF IMPORTANT?

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment showed that human actions often lead to **irreversible losses in the diversity of life**, and these losses have been more rapid in the past 50 years than ever before in human history.

Biological diversity is key to resilience – the ability of natural and social systems to adapt to change, and is essential for nearly every aspect of human well-being.

Because **human threats to biodiversity occur across large spatial and temporal scales**, biodiversity and ecosystem monitoring, forecasting, and risk assessments require data to be organized in a globally-accessible, integrated infrastructure.

GBIF provides this infrastructure.

GBIF and GEO

Intergovernmental group on earth observations



THE GLOBAL EARTH OBSERVATION
SYSTEM OF SYSTEMS



GEO BON

Biodiversity observation network

Data Integration & Interoperability

GBIF provides the infrastructure delivering species occurrence data in GEO.

GIASIP



Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership

GBIF provides the infrastructure delivering species occurrence data in GIASIP.



GBIF and IPBES (Naturpanelet)

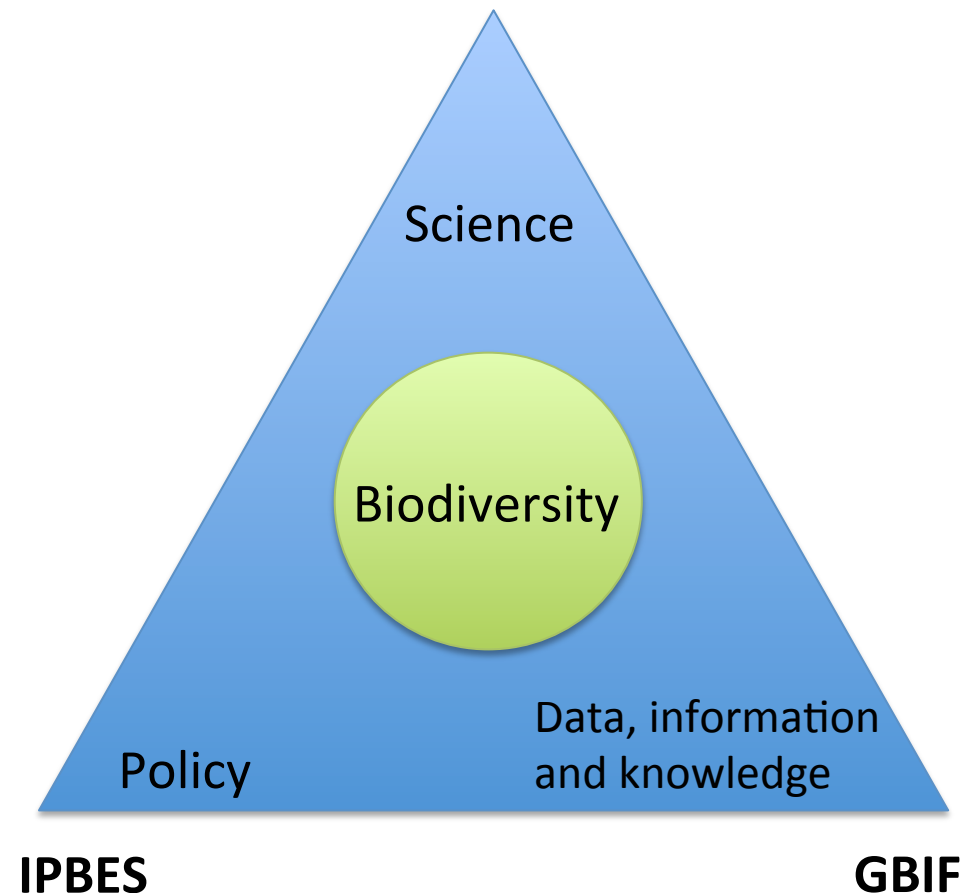
Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on
Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)



IPBES provides information to support policy decisions and scientific research on biodiversity.

GBIF operate within data, information and knowledge domain of biodiversity informatics.

GBIF provides the infrastructure delivering species occurrence data in IPBES.



Organizational partnerships

– Taxon names and nomenclature

- Catalog of Life (CoL)
- IPT to publish global and regional species databases
- GBIF infrastructure to support construction of CoL



– Biodiversity literature

- Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL)
- User annotations to extract occurrence records
- Link original (and other) descriptions to taxonomy

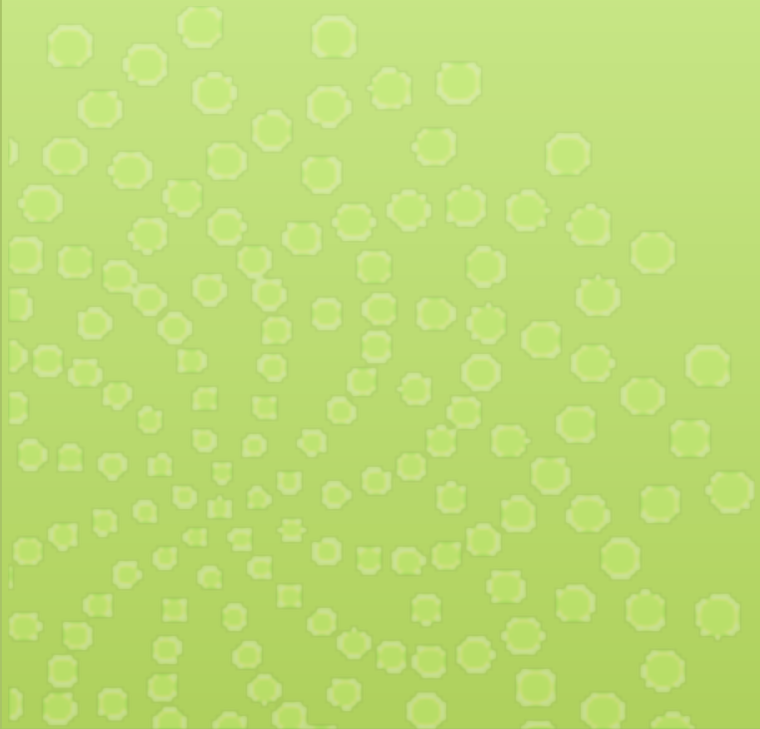


– Species information and traits

- Encyclopedia of Life (EoL)
- Support EOL as global species information aggregator
- Include EOL summary box on each GBIF species page



Biodiversity data



Fitness for use Definition

Data quality is a concept relative
to the intended data usage...

"The general intent of describing the quality of a particular dataset or record is to describe the fitness of that dataset or record for a particular use that one may have in mind for the data."

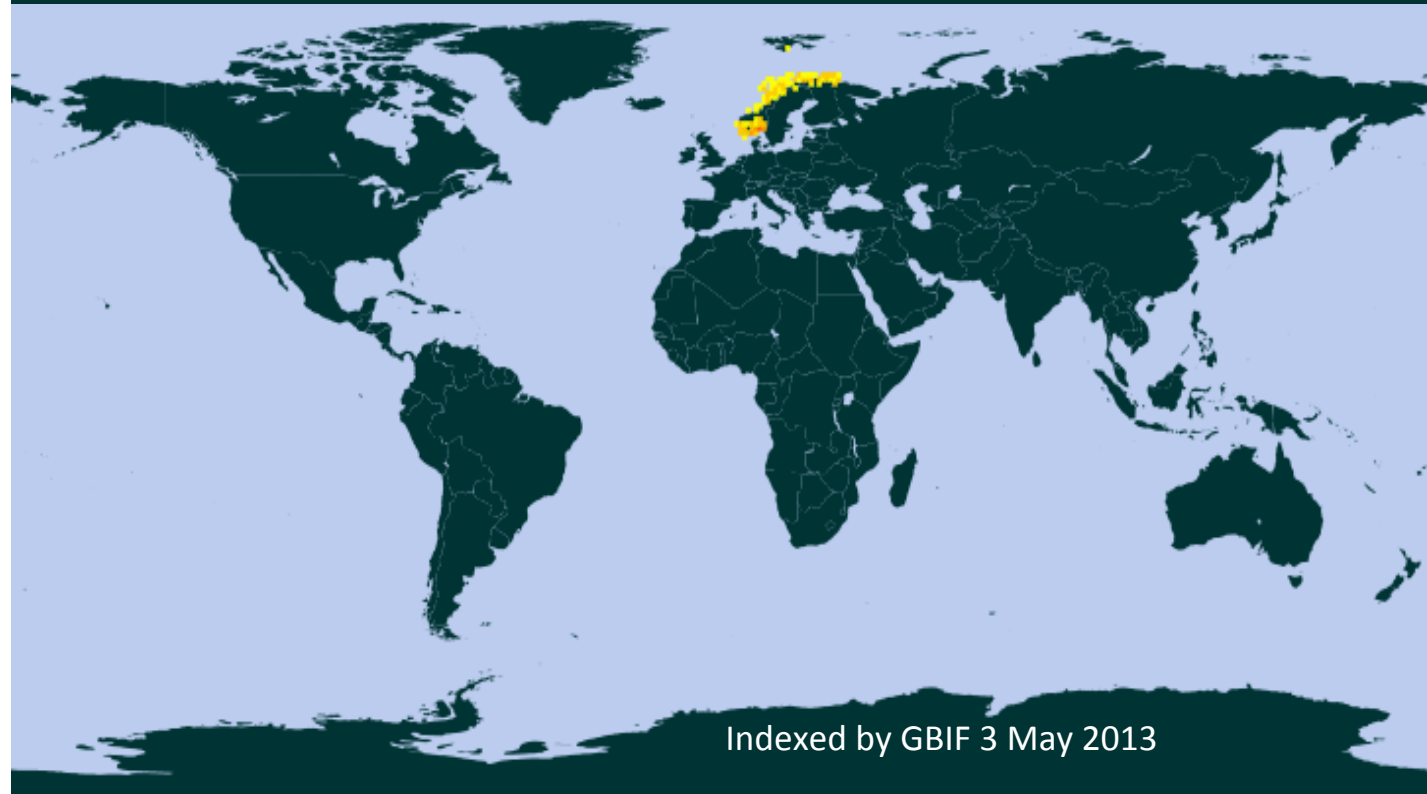
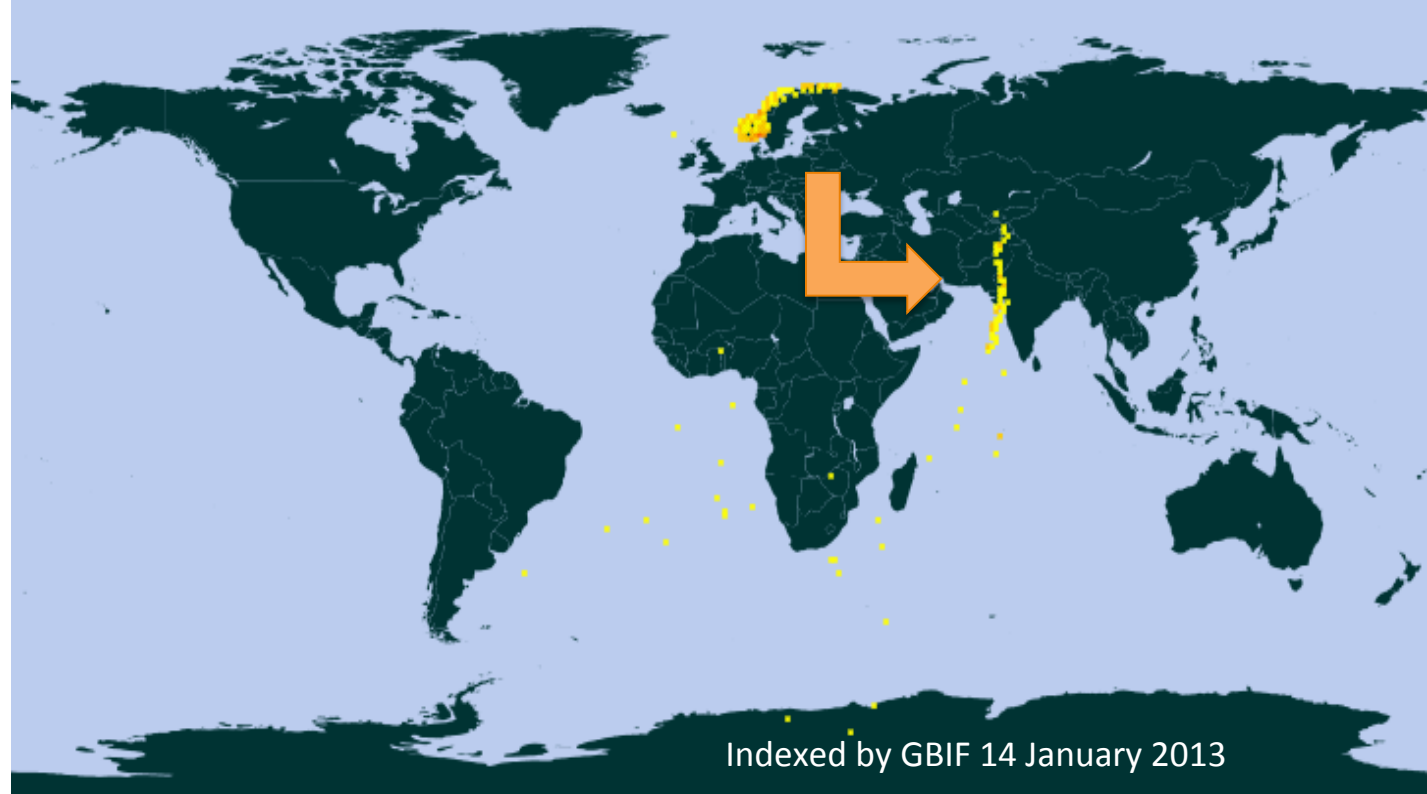
Chrisman, 1991

Improving the data quality

The fish collection at NHM had some of the longitude latitude coordinate values swapped...

Noticed and corrected in April 2013.

(dataset 8102)



Improving fitness-for-use

Aggregate

Data
Indexes

Data
Quality

Expert
Curation

- Progressive improvement
 - Data indexes
 - Centralised discovery
 - Standardisation of persistent identifiers
 - Consistent metadata
 - Data quality
 - Inconsistencies within records
 - Validation against metadata
 - Outlier detection
 - Metrics per record and per data set
 - Expert curation
 - Interface with taxon expert groups
 - Incorporate findings of data users
 - Need efficient researcher-friendly tools

Taxonomic data

Names are often the first point of entry to biodiversity databases.

=> Risk of error propagation

Possible errors:

- Wrong identification
- Wrong format
- Spelling errors

The problem with scientific names

- No comprehensive catalog of species.
- Names \neq species.
- The species problem – species concepts.
- Competing classifications / phylogenies.
- Many names for one taxon.
- One name for many taxa.
- '*Names*' are more than code-compliant scientific names.

Proposed solution

- Inclusive list of names
 - Accommodate alternate perspectives.
- Reconciliation
 - Map names among and between each other.
- Disambiguation
 - Context to assign homonymic names to rightful place.

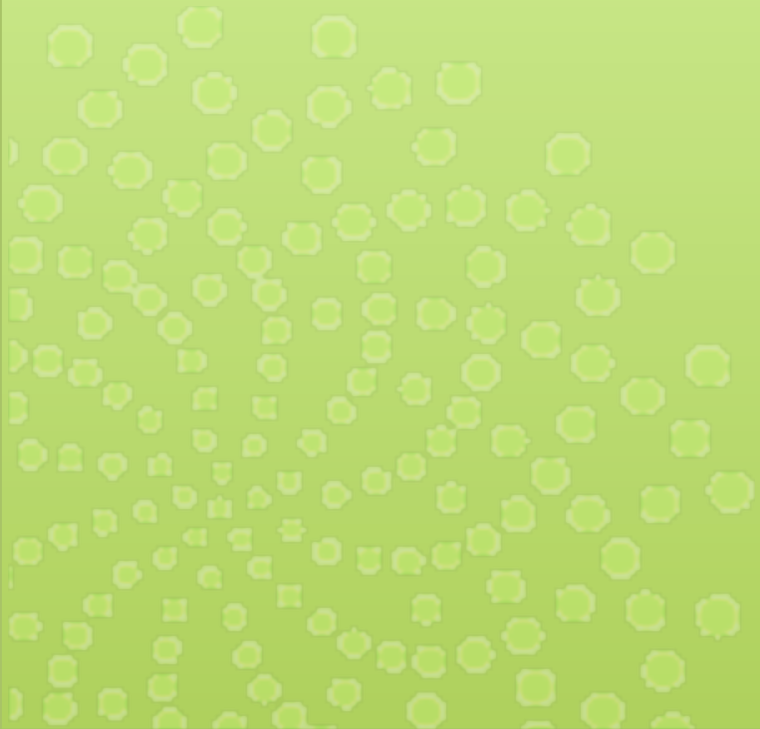


Species
2000

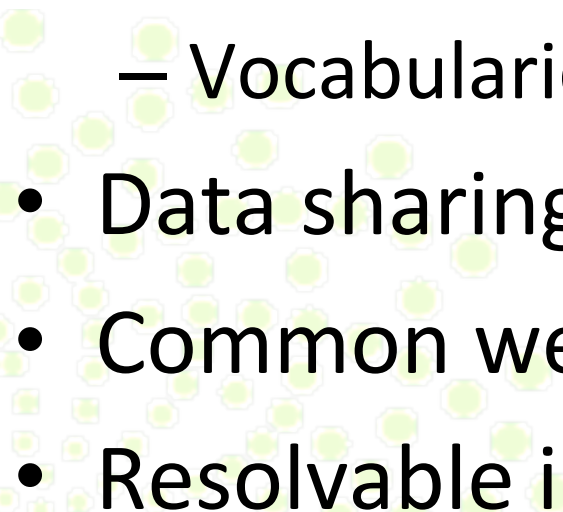


global names
managing names, serving biology

Architecture



Architecture

- Global registry for resource discovery
 - Common and documented data standards
 - Metadata standards
 - Data standards
 - Vocabularies
 - Data sharing tools
 - Common web service methods
 - Resolvable identifiers
- 

Darwin Core – a vocabulary of terms

A word cloud of Darwin Core terms, including: continent, basisOfRecord, kingdom, taxonRank, scientificNameID, family, institutionID, institutionCode, vernacularName, coordinatePrecision, recordedBy, taxonID, verbatimTaxonRank, originalNameUsage, nomenclaturalCode, nameAccordingTo, higherClassification, namePublishedInID, classparentNameUsage, occurrenceID, originalNameUsageID, nameAccordingToID, order, higherGeographyID, associatedTaxa, verbatimCoordinateSystem, datasetID, minimumElevationInMeters, coordinateUncertaintyInMeters, parentNameUsageID, infraspecificEpithet, acceptedNameUsageID, genus, scientificNameAuthorship, behavior, collectionCode, previousIdentifications, maximumDepthInMeters, taxonConceptID, geodeticDatum, reproductiveCondition, decimalLongitude, namePublishedIn, phylum, catalogNumber, acceptedNameUsage, nomenclaturalStatus, taxonRemarks, specificEpithet, higherGeography, decimalLatitude, subgenus, taxonomicStatus, scientificName, islandGroup, lifeStage, locationID, collectionID, waterBody.

Record-level Terms

[dcterms:type](#) | [dcterms:modified](#) | [dcterms:language](#) | [dcterms:rights](#) | [dcterms:rightsHolder](#) | [dcterms:accessRights](#) | [dcterms:bibliographicCitation](#) | [dcterms:references](#)

[institutionID](#) | [collectionID](#) | [datasetID](#) | [institutionCode](#) | [collectionCode](#) | [datasetName](#) | [ownerInstitutionCode](#) | [basisOfRecord](#) | [informationWithheld](#) | [dataGeneralizations](#) | [dynamicProperties](#)

Occurrence

[occurrenceID](#) | [catalogNumber](#) | [occurrenceRemarks](#) | [recordNumber](#) | [recordedBy](#) | [individualID](#) | [individualCount](#) | [sex](#) | [lifeStage](#) | [reproductiveCondition](#) | [behavior](#) | [establishmentMeans](#) | [occurrenceStatus](#) | [preparations](#) | [disposition](#) | [otherCatalogNumbers](#) | [previousIdentifications](#) | [associatedMedia](#) | [associatedReferences](#) | [associatedOccurrences](#) | [associatedSequences](#) | [associatedTaxa](#)

Event

[eventID](#) | [samplingProtocol](#) | [samplingEffort](#) | [eventDate](#) | [eventTime](#) | [startDayOfYear](#) | [endDayOfYear](#) | [year](#) | [month](#) | [day](#) | [verbatimEventDate](#) | [habitat](#) | [fieldNumber](#) | [fieldNotes](#) | [eventRemarks](#)

dcterms:Location

[locationID](#) | [higherGeographyID](#) | [higherGeography](#) | [continent](#) | [waterBody](#) | [islandGroup](#) | [island](#) | [country](#) | [countryCode](#) | [stateProvince](#) | [county](#) | [municipality](#) | [locality](#) | [verbatimLocality](#) | [verbatimElevation](#) | [minimumElevationInMeters](#) | [maximumElevationInMeters](#) | [verbatimDepth](#) | [minimumDepthInMeters](#) | [maximumDepthInMeters](#) | [minimumDistanceAboveSurfaceInMeters](#) | [maximumDistanceAboveSurfaceInMeters](#) | [locationAccordingTo](#) | [locationRemarks](#) | [verbatimCoordinates](#) | [verbatimLatitude](#) | [verbatimLongitude](#) | [verbatimCoordinateSystem](#) | [verbatimSRS](#) | [decimalLatitude](#) | [decimalLongitude](#) | [geodeticDatum](#) | [coordinateUncertaintyInMeters](#) | [coordinatePrecision](#) | [pointRadiusSpatialFit](#) | [footprintWKT](#) | [footprintSRS](#) | [footprintSpatialFit](#) | [georeferencedBy](#) | [georeferencedDate](#) | [georeferenceProtocol](#) | [georeferenceSources](#) | [georeferenceVerificationStatus](#) | [georeferenceRemarks](#)

GeologicalContext

[geologicalContextID](#) | [earliestEonOrLowestEonothem](#) | [latestEonOrHighestEonothem](#) | [earliestEraOrLowestErathem](#) | [latestEraOrHighestErathem](#) | [earliestPeriodOrLowestSystem](#) | [latestPeriodOrHighestSystem](#) | [earliestEpochOrLowestSeries](#) | [latestEpochOrHighestSeries](#) | [earliestAgeOrLowestStage](#) | [latestAgeOrHighestStage](#) | [lowestBiostratigraphicZone](#) | [highestBiostratigraphicZone](#) | [lithostratigraphicTerms](#) | [group](#) | [formation](#) | [member](#) | [bed](#)

Identification

[identificationID](#) | [identifiedBy](#) | [dateIdentified](#) | [identificationReferences](#) | [identificationVerificationStatus](#) | [identificationRemarks](#) | [identificationQualifier](#) | [typeStatus](#)

Taxon

[taxonID](#) | [scientificNameID](#) | [acceptedNameUsageID](#) | [parentNameUsageID](#) | [originalNameUsageID](#) | [nameAccordingToID](#) | [namePublishedInID](#) | [taxonConceptID](#) | [scientificName](#) | [acceptedNameUsage](#) | [parentNameUsage](#) | [originalNameUsage](#) | [nameAccordingTo](#) | [namePublishedIn](#) | [namePublishedInYear](#) | [higherClassification](#) | [kingdom](#) | [phylum](#) | [class](#) | [order](#) | [family](#) | [genus](#) | [subgenus](#) | [specificEpithet](#) | [infraspecificEpithet](#) | [taxonRank](#) | [verbatimTaxonRank](#) | [scientificNameAuthorship](#) | [vernacularName](#) | [nomenclaturalCode](#) | [taxonomicStatus](#) | [nomenclaturalStatus](#) | [taxonRemarks](#)

Auxiliary Terms

ResourceRelationship

[resourceRelationshipID](#) | [resourceID](#) | [relatedResourceID](#) | [relationshipOfResource](#) | [relationshipAccordingTo](#) | [relationshipEstablishedDate](#) | [relationshipRemarks](#)

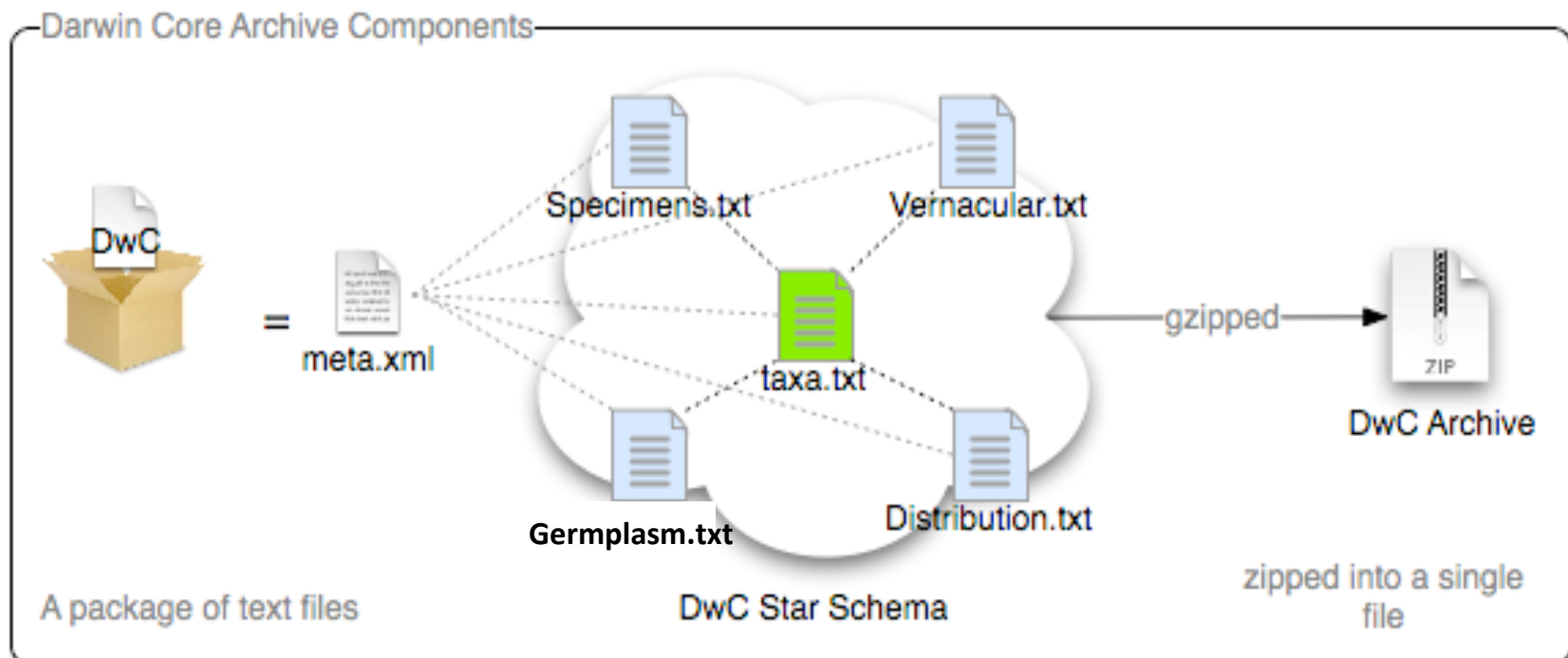
MeasurementOrFact

[measurementID](#) | [measurementType](#) | [measurementValue](#) | [measurementAccuracy](#) | [measurementUnit](#) | [measurementDeterminedDate](#) | [measurementDeterminedBy](#) | [measurementMethod](#) | [measurementRemarks](#)

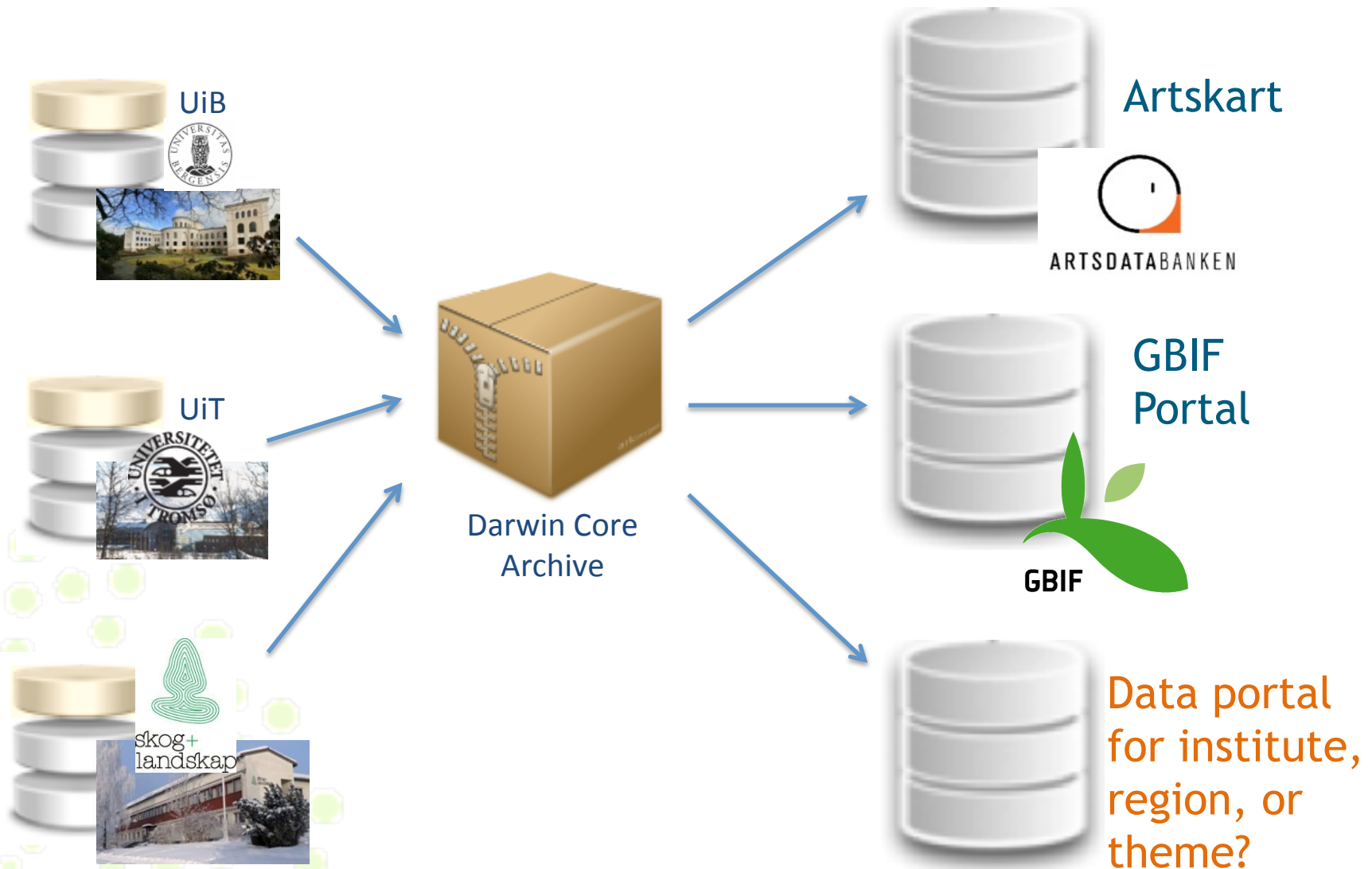
<http://rs.tdwg.org/terms/>

Darwin Core Archive (DwC-A)

- ❖ DwC-A publish DwC records including terms from DwC-A extensions.
- ❖ Simple text based format.
- ❖ Zipped single file archive.

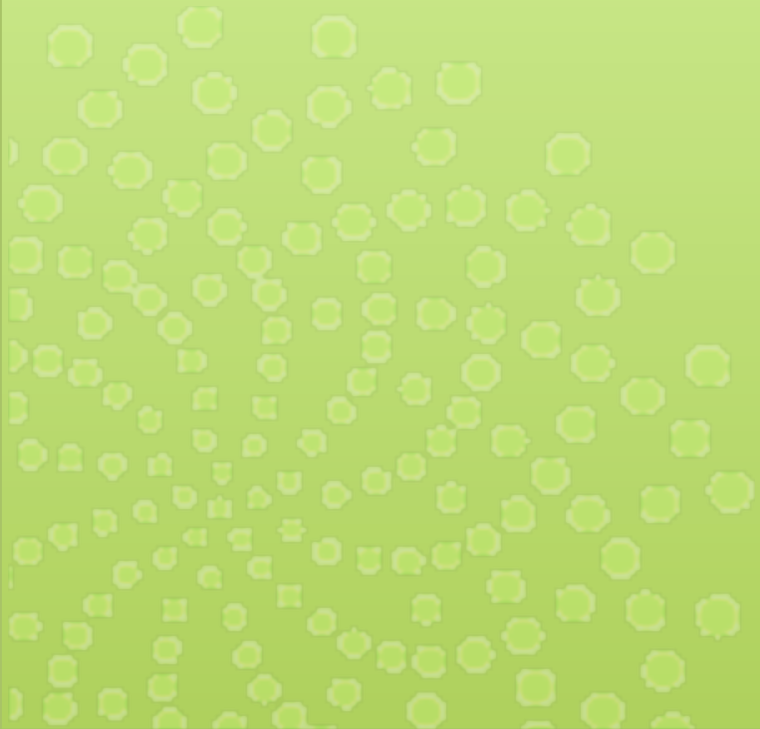


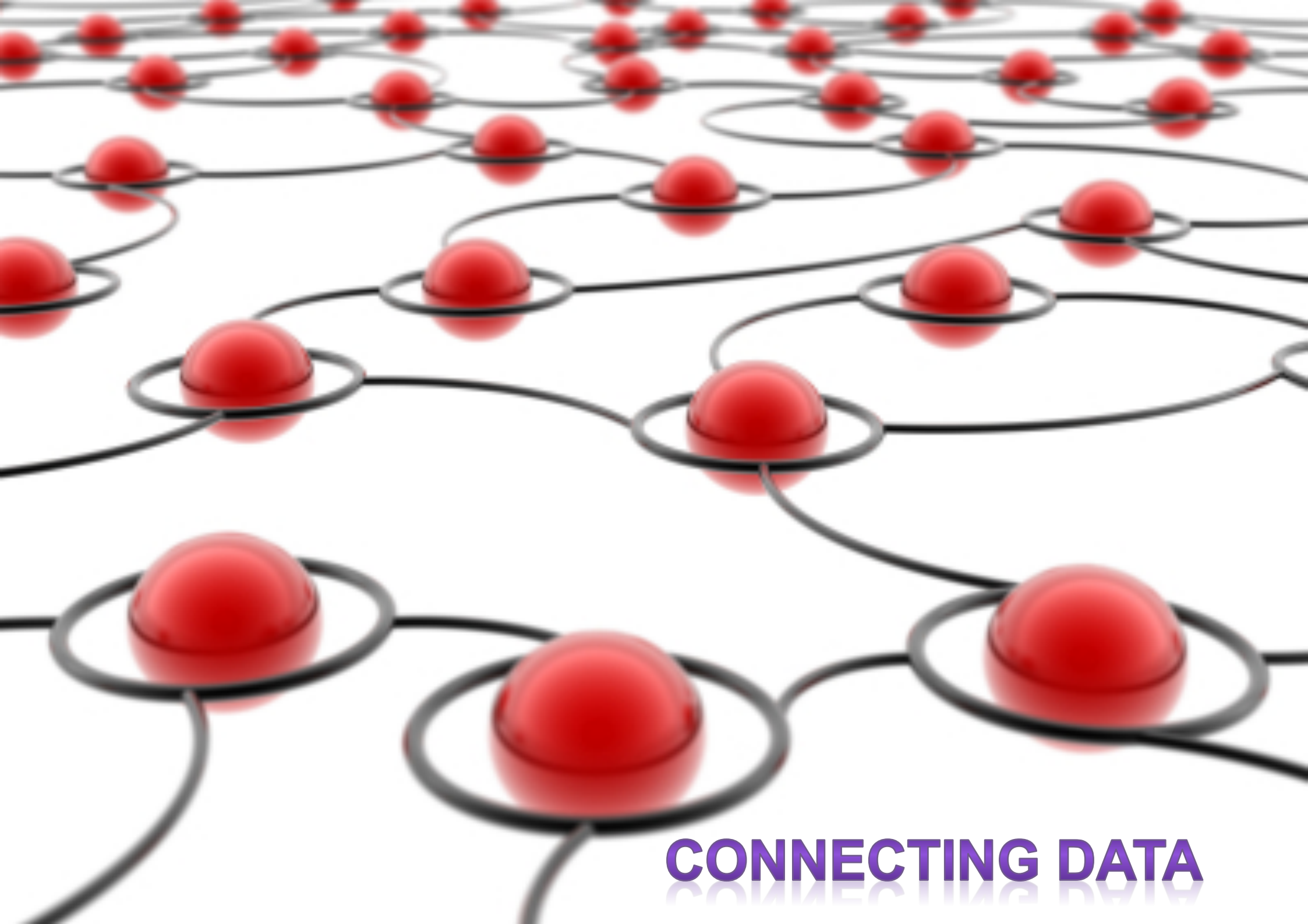
Opportunities with Darwin Core:



Collections and data sets published from the data owner as Darwin Core archives (DwC-As).
Different data types from the same DwC-A can be included to **different data portals**.

Identifiers



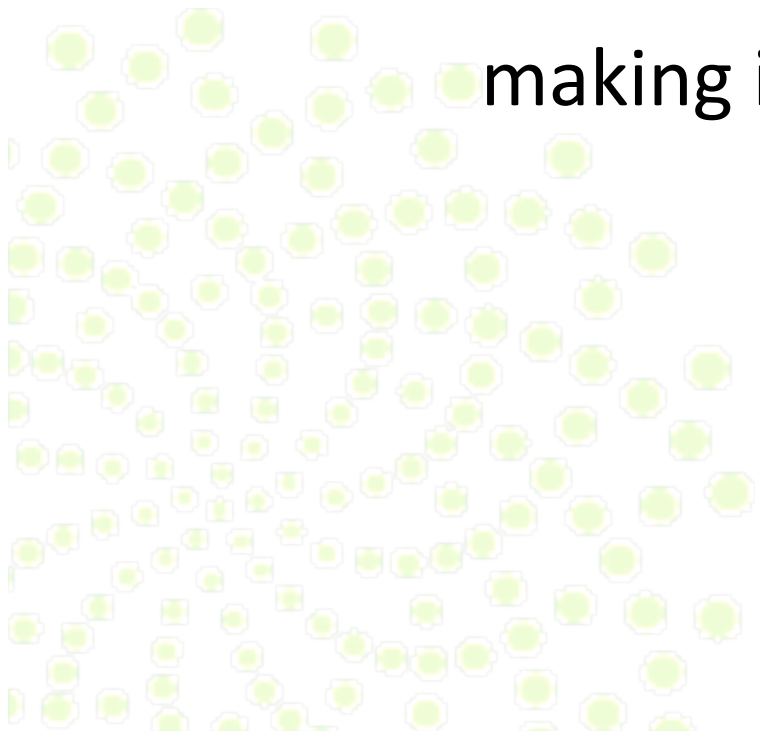


CONNECTING DATA

The purpose of identifiers

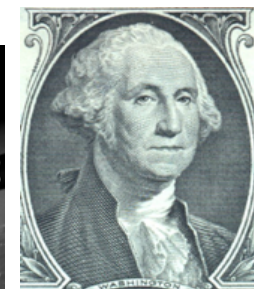
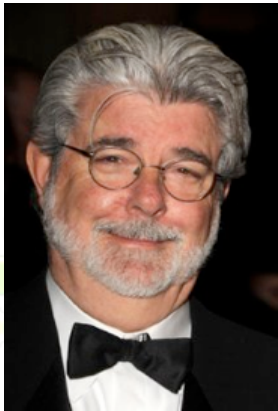
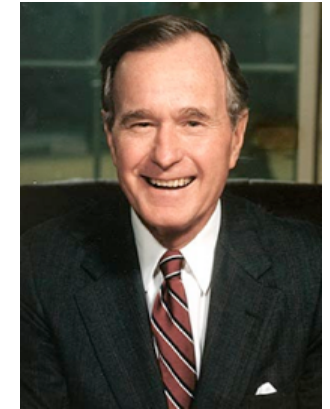
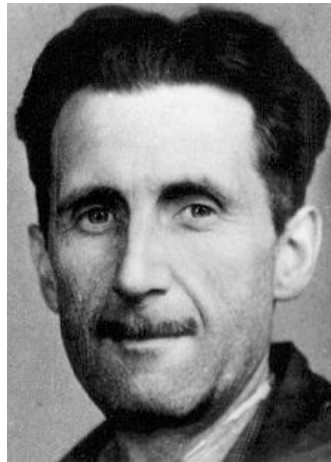
...is to name things,

making it possible to refer to them.



Name ambiguity: *George*

Many things are named George



What is an identifier:

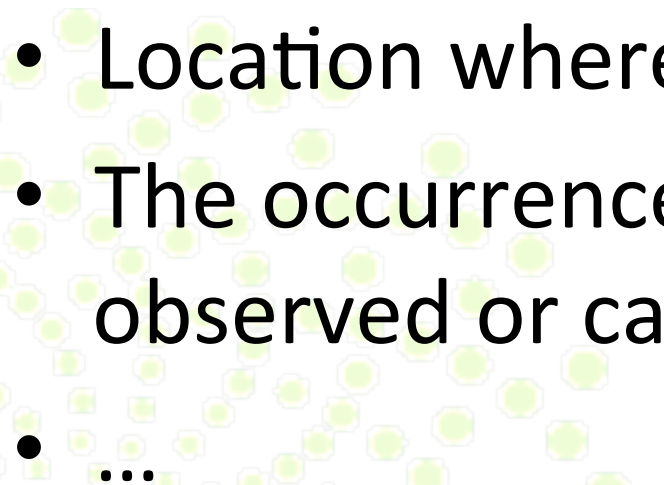
*“Each identifier refers to **one** and only one thing” (Coyle 2006).*

*“An **association** between a string and a thing” (Kunze 2003).*

*“A **stated association** between a symbol and a thing; that the symbol may be used to **unambiguously** refer to the thing within a given **context**” (Campbell 2007).*



Identify the *things* that you care about

- The specimen itself (the physical entity)
 - Image of the specimen
 - Description of the specimen
 - Location where the specimen was captured
 - The occurrence event when the specimen was observed or captured
 - ...
- 

Record-level Terms

dcterms:type | dcterms:modified | dcterms:language | dcterms:rights | dcterms:rightsHolder | dcterms:accessRights | dcterms:bibliographicCitation | dcterms:references | [institutionID](#) | [collectionID](#) | [datasetID](#) | [institutionCode](#) | [collectionCode](#) | [datasetName](#) | ownerInstitutionCode | basisOfRecord | informationWithheld | dataGeneralizations | dynamicProperties

Occurrence

[occurrenceID](#) | [catalogNumber](#) | occurrenceRemarks | [recordNumber](#) | recordedBy | [individualID](#) | individualCount | sex | lifeStage | reproductiveCondition | behavior | establishmentMeans | occurrenceStatus | preparations | disposition | otherCatalogNumbers | previousIdentifications | associatedMedia | associatedReferences | associatedOccurrences | associatedSequences | associatedTaxa

MaterialSample

materialSampleID

Event

[eventID](#) | samplingProtocol | samplingEffort | eventDate | eventTime | startDayOfYear | endDayOfYear | year | month | day | verbatimEventDate | habitat | [fieldNumber](#) | fieldNotes | eventRemarks

dcterms:Location

[locationID](#) | [higherGeographyID](#) | [higherGeography](#) | continent | waterBody | islandGroup | island | country | countryCode | stateProvince | county | municipality | [locality](#) | verbatimLocality | verbatimElevation | minimumElevationInMeters | maximumElevationInMeters | verbatimDepth | minimumDepthInMeters | maximumDepthInMeters | minimumDistanceAboveSurfaceInMeters | maximumDistanceAboveSurfaceInMeters | locationAccordingTo | locationRemarks | verbatimCoordinates | verbatimLatitude | verbatimLongitude | verbatimCoordinateSystem | verbatimSRS | decimalLatitude | decimalLongitude | geodeticDatum | coordinateUncertaintyInMeters | coordinatePrecision | pointRadiusSpatialFit | footprintWKT | footprintSRS | footprintSpatialFit | georeferencedBy | georeferencedDate | georeferenceProtocol | georeferenceSources | georeferenceVerificationStatus | georeferenceRemarks

GeologicalContext

[geologicalContextID](#) | earliestEonOrLowestEonothem | latestEonOrHighestEonothem | earliestEraOrLowestErathem | latestEraOrHighestErathem | earliestPeriodOrLowestSystem | latestPeriodOrHighestSystem | earliestEpochOrLowestSeries | latestEpochOrHighestSeries | earliestAgeOrLowestStage | latestAgeOrHighestStage | lowestBiostratigraphicZone | highestBiostratigraphicZone | lithostratigraphicTerms | group | formation | member | bed

Identification

[identificationID](#) | identifiedBy | dateIdentified | identificationReferences | identificationVerificationStatus | identificationRemarks | identificationQualifier | typeStatus

Taxon

[taxonID](#) | [scientificNameID](#) | [acceptedNameUsageID](#) | [parentNameUsageID](#) | [originalNameUsageID](#) | [nameAccordingToID](#) | [namePublishedInID](#) | [taxonConceptID](#) | [scientificName](#) | [acceptedNameUsage](#) | [parentNameUsage](#) | [originalNameUsage](#) | [nameAccordingTo](#) | [namePublishedIn](#) | namePublishedInYear | higherClassification | kingdom | phylum | class | order | family | genus | subgenus | specificEpithet | infraspecificEpithet | taxonRank | verbatimTaxonRank | scientificNameAuthorship | vernacularName | nomenclaturalCode | taxonomicStatus | nomenclaturalStatus | taxonRemarks

ResourceRelationship (Auxiliary Terms)

[resourceRelationshipID](#) | [resourceID](#) | [relatedResourceID](#) | relationshipOfResource | relationshipAccordingTo | relationshipEstablishedDate | relationshipRemarks

MeasurementOrFact (Auxiliary Terms)

[measurementID](#) | measurementType | measurementValue | measurementAccuracy | measurementUnit | measurementDeterminedDate | measurementDeterminedBy | measurementMethod | measurementRemarks

Darwin
Core
Identifier
Terms

Term name:	occurrenceID
Identifier:	http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/occurrenceID
Class:	http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/Occurrence
Definition:	An identifier for the Occurrence (as opposed to a particular digital record of the occurrence). In the absence of a persistent global unique identifier , construct one from a combination of identifiers in the record that will most closely make the occurrenceID globally unique .
Comment:	<p>For a specimen in the absence of a bona fide global unique identifier, for example, use the form: "urn:catalog:[institutionCode]:[collectionCode]:[catalogNumber]".</p> <p>Examples: "urn:lsid:nhm.ku.edu:Herps:32", "urn:catalog:FMNH:Mammal:145732".</p> <p>For discussion see http://code.google.com/p/darwincore/wiki/Occurrence</p>

Reuse existing identifiers



Photo: Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, USNM-445024-Eutoxeres-aquila



<http://purl.org/nhmuio/id/41d9cbb4-4590-4265-8079-ca44d46d27c3>

Reuse identifiers

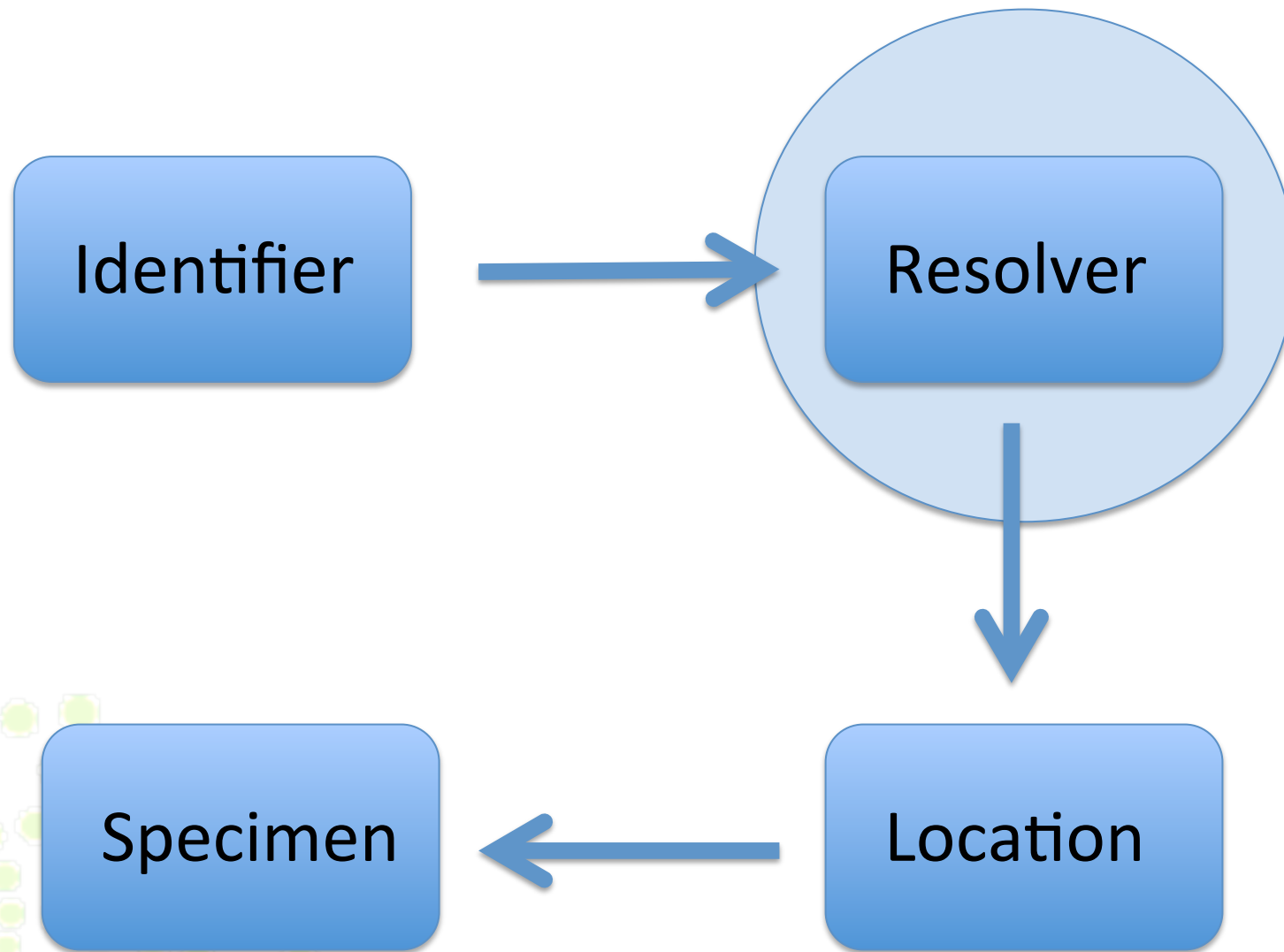


Illustration by Miroslav Šašek (1963)

UNIVERSALLY UNIQUE IDENTIFIER (UUID)

- A UUID is a 16-octet (128-bit) 36-chars number.
- Example: [C37E3F9B-BCAF-4479-8EB7-3346A2DB2373](#)
- The probability of one duplicate would be about 50% if every person on earth create 600 million UUIDs.
- Allows for **easy generation at source** in a distributed network.

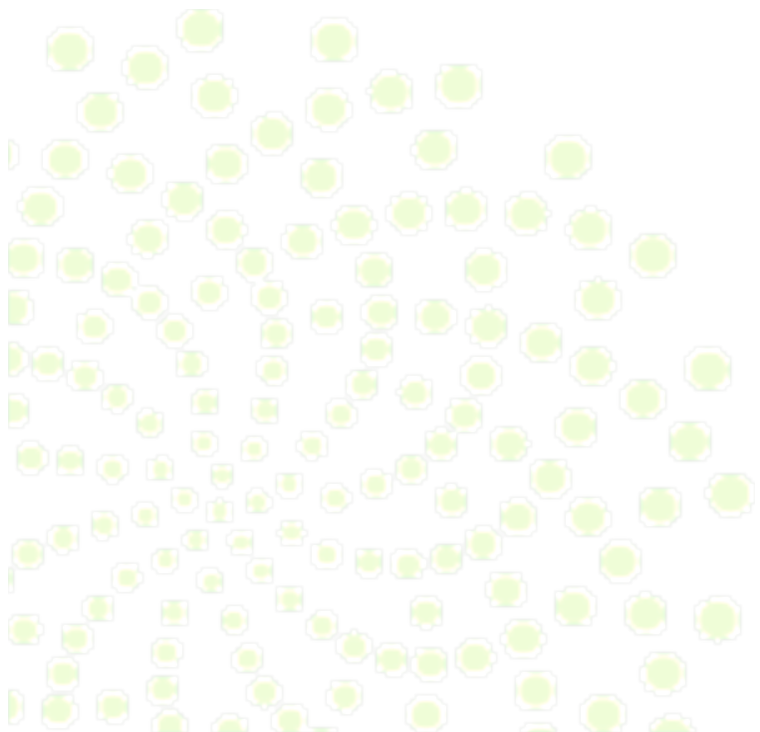




The resolver is a system to resolve locations from identifiers, enabling retrieval even when the location changes.

http – PURL – UUID

<http://purl.org/nhmuio/id/41d9cbb4-4590-4265-8079-ca44d46d27c3>



O-L-000014

html, csv, txt, n3/turtle, json-ld

ID:	41d9cbb4-4590-4265-8079-ca44d46d27c3
Occurrence ID:	http://purl.org/nhmuio/id/41d9cbb4-4590-4265-8079-ca44d46d27c3
Institution code:	O
Collection code:	L
Catalogue number:	14
Basis of record:	Specimen

Including machine readable formats

Event

Recorded by:	Tapper, R.
Year:	1971
Month:	6
Day:	23

```
@prefix dc: <http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>.
@prefix dwc: <http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/>.
<http://purl.org/nhmuio/id/41d9cbb4-4590-4265-8079-ca44d46d27c3>
  dc:identifier "41d9cbb4-4590-4265-8079-ca44d46d27c3";
  dwc:occurrenceID "http://purl.org/nhmuio/id/41d9cbb4-4590-4265-8079-ca44d46d27c3";
  dwc:institutionCode "0";
  dwc:collectionCode "L";
  dwc:catalogNumber "14";
  dwc:basisOfRecord "Specimen";
  dwc:recordedBy "Tapper, R.";
  dwc:year "1971";
  dwc:month "6";
  dwc:day "23";
  dwc:scientificName "Anaptychia ethiopica";
  dwc:kingdom "Fungi";
  dwc:phylum "Ascomycota";
  dwc:class "Ascomycetes";
  dwc:order "Lecanorales";
  dwc:family "Physciaceae";
  dwc:genus "Anaptychia";
  dwc:typeStatus "Isotype";
  dwc:continent "Africa";
  dwc:country "Ethiopia";
  dwc:stateProvince "Simen";
  dwc:locality "Buahit".
```

Taxon

Scientific Name:	Anaptychia ethiopica
Kingdom:	Fungi
Phylum:	Ascomycota
Class:	Ascomycetes
Order:	Lecanorales
Family:	Physciaceae
Genus:	Anaptychia
Type Status:	Isotype

Location

Continent:	Africa
Country:	Ethiopia
State/Province:	Simen
Locality:	Buahit

Images



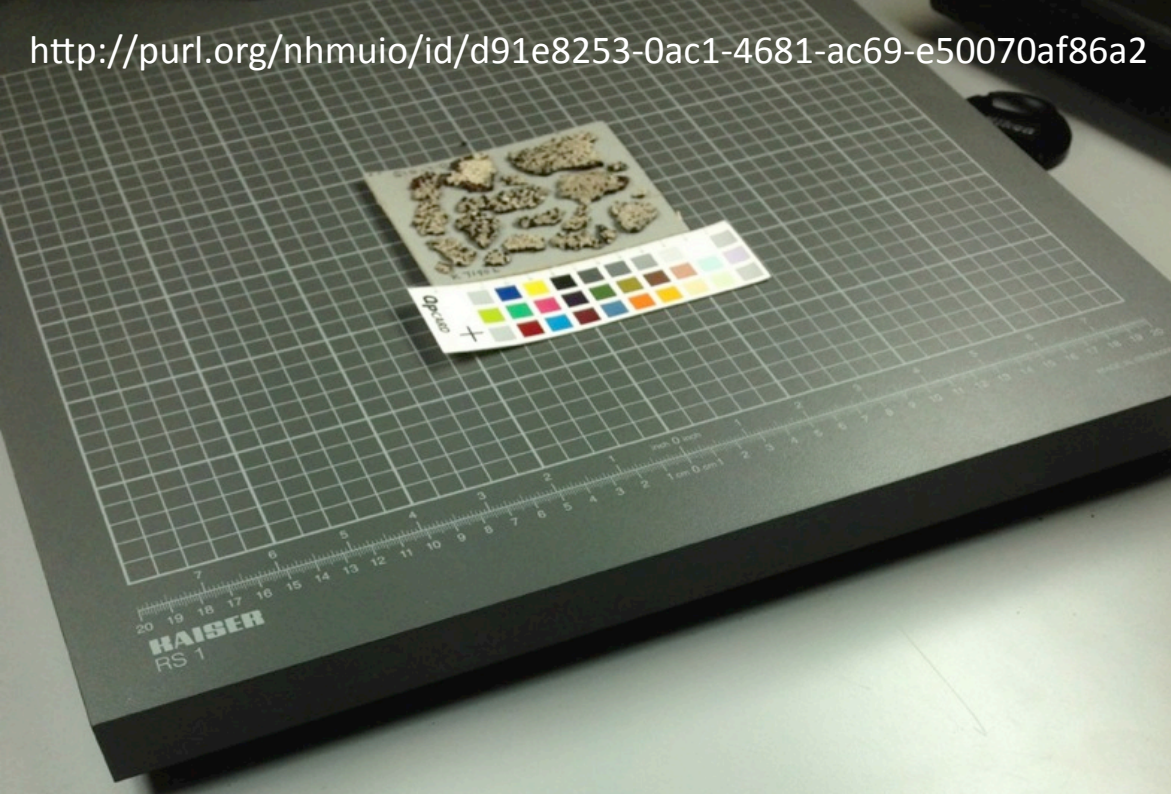
Catalog number: O-L-000014

<http://purl.org/nhmuio/id/41d9cbb4-4590-4265-8079-ca44d46d27c3>

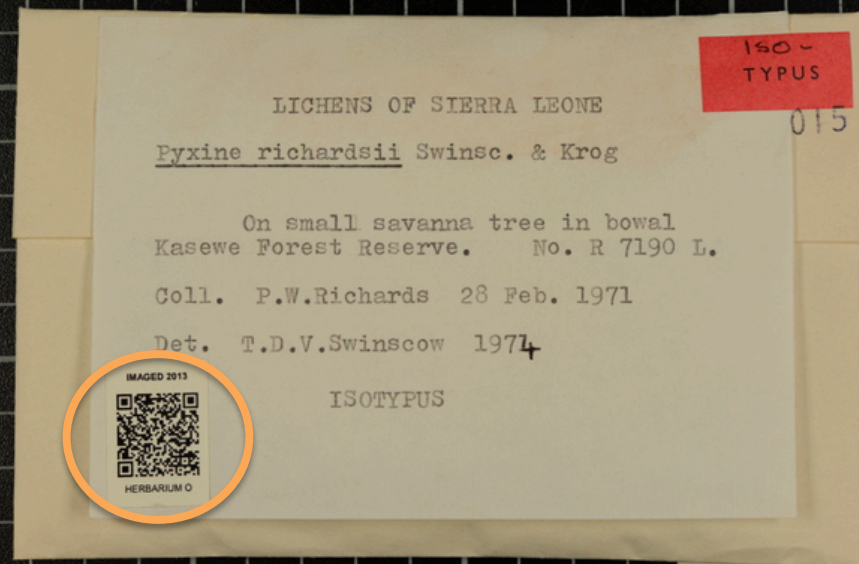
human-friendly

machine-friendly



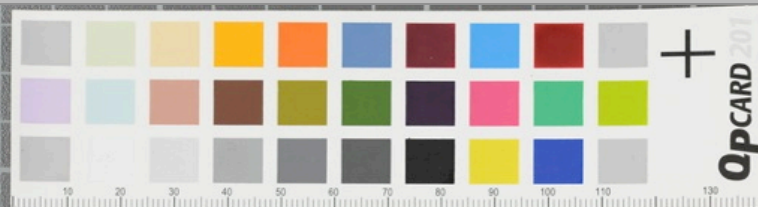


Images of Lichen Types in Herbarium O (Oslo)



Pyxine richardsii Swinscow & Krog ISOTYPE O-L-000015 [Click on image for full size \(36 MPx\)](#)

Protolog: Swinscow,TDV/Krog,H, *Norw. J. Bot.* **22:** 127 (1975)
Locality: SIERRA LEONE: bowal Kasewe Forest Reserve, 1971.02.28, Richards, P.W. R 7190 L
Currently accepted name: *Pyxine richardsii* Swinscow & Krog



Efficient workflow-routines



http://gbif.no/dugnad/



Herb. Univers. Osloensis
Heterodermia diademata (Tayl.) Awas.
KENYA
Rift Valley Prov. Uasin Gishu Distr.
5 km NW of Timboroa summit, on
moist brush by lake, and fence posts.
0-04 N 35-32 E 2650 m
2/1973 2K19/ 138 Hildur Krog

O-L-185347 Sign up or Sign in!
(4 transcriptions)

Scientific name:

Country:

Province:

District:

Locality:

Habitat:

Position:
[Show map...](#)

Elevation:

Collector:

Collector no:

Date: Day

[Show help...](#)

TLC (..../.):

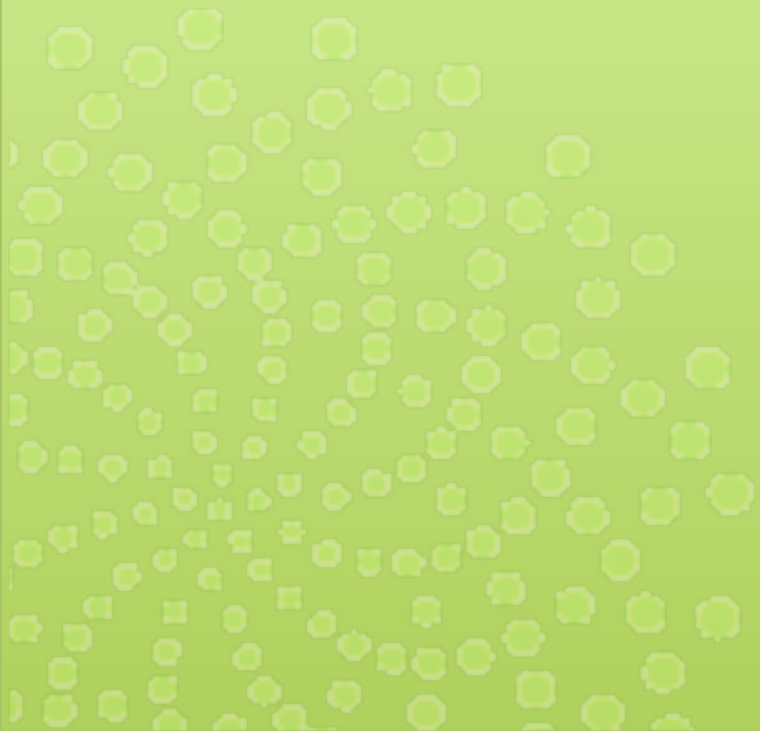
zeorin

atranorin

Hildur Krog 19.



Data paper



A peer-reviewed open-access journal



Biodiversity Data Journal

Making your data count!

- *Peer review* option for biodiversity data sets.
- Authors get scientific **credit** for data publication.
- Meeting concerns over **data quality**.
- Meeting concerns over **data citation** mechanism.
- *Towards* → Each data set published through GBIF accompanied by a **data paper...??**



Resolving the publishing bottleneck for biodiversity

Science is a combination of gathering facts and making theories; neither can progress on its own. In the history of science, the laborious accumulation of facts is the dominant mode, not a novelty.

Peter Norvig



Why publish your data

- Citable publication
- Establish scientific priority
- Increase collaboration
- Link data to bigger network
- Re-use and multiply effect
- Respond to funding requirements

<http://biodiversitydatajournal.com/>



Smith V, Georgiev T, Stoev P, Biserkov J, Miller J, Livermore L, Baker E, Mietchen D, Couvreur T, Mueller G, Dikow T, Helgen K, Frank J, Agosti D, Roberts D, Penev L (2013) Beyond dead trees: integrating the scientific process in the Biodiversity Data Journal. Biodiversity Data Journal 1: e995. DOI: 10.3897/BDJ.1.e995

Data Papers

Ecology, 90(9), 2009, p. 2648
© 2009 by the Ecological Society of America

PanTHERIA: a species-level database of life history, ecology, and geography of extant and recently extinct mammals

Ecological Archives E090-184

KATE E. JONES,^{1,6} JON BIELBY,¹ MARCEL CARDILLO,^{2,7} SUSANNE A. FRITZ,² JUSTIN O'DELL,³ C. DAVID L. ORME,² KAMRAN SAFI,¹ WES SECHREST,³ ELIZABETH H. BOAKES,^{1,8} CHRIS CARBONE,¹ CHRISTINA CONNOLLY,¹ MICHAEL J. CUTTS,² JANINE K. FOSTER,² RICHARD GRENYER,^{2,8} MICHAEL HABIB,^{3,9} CHRISTOPHER A. PLASTER,^{2,10} SAMANTHA A. PRICE,^{3,11} ELIZABETH A. RIGBY,^{3,12} JANNA RIST,¹ AMBER TEACHER,¹ OLAF R. P. BININDA-EMONDS,⁴ JOHN L. GITTLEMAN,^{5,13} GEORGINA M. MACE,^{1,8} AND ANDY PURVIS^{2,5}

ZooKeys 150: 407–417 (2011)
doi: 10.3897/zookeys.150.2002
www.zookeys.org

DATA PAPER

A peer-reviewed open-access journal
ZooKeys
Launched to accelerate biodiversity research

Literature based species occurrence data of birds of northeast India

Sujit Narwade¹, Mohit Kalra¹, Rajkumar Jagdish¹, Divya Varier¹, Sagar Satpute¹, Noor Khan¹, Gautam Talukdar², V. B. Mathur², Karthikeyan Vasudevan², Dinesh Singh Pundir², Vishwas Chavan³, Rajesh Sood³

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Corresponding author: *Sujit Narwade* (bnhs@envs.nic.in)

Academic editor: *L. Penev* | Received 2 September 2011 | Accepted 24 November 2011 | Published 28 November 2011

Citation: Narwade S, Kalra M, Jagdish R, Varier D, Satpute S, Khan N, Talukdar G, Mathur VB, Vasudevan K, Pundir DS, Chavan V, Sood R (2011) Literature based species occurrence data of birds of northeast India. ZooKeys 150: 407–417. doi: 10.3897/zookeys.150.2002

(Eds) e-Infrastructures for data publishing in biodiversity science. ZooKeys 150: 407–417. doi: 10.3897/zookeys.150.2002

Abstract

The northeast region of India is one of the world's most species-rich bird areas in India, it is an important route for migratory bird species. This paper describes a literature-based dataset of bird species occurrence records documented in the dataset of northeast India. The occurrence records documented in the dataset are as follows: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, West Bengal. The geospatial scope of the dataset covers 78 to 94 degree East longitude, and it comprises over 2500 records collated from scholarly literature published between 1915 and 2007. The temporal scale recorded between 1909 and 2007. The dataset has been developed in the database are scientific name, taxonomic classification, geo-coordinate precision, data collector, basis of record, temporal and geospatial quality of more than 50% of the data. Where possible, data records are annotated with geospatial coordinates. This dataset is being constantly updated with the addition of new documented occurrences. The dataset can be used in species distribution models. It is planned to expand the scope of the dataset to collate records from the entire Indian peninsula.

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A peer-reviewed open-access journal



**Biodiversity
Data Journal**
Making your data count!

ZooKeys 152: 87–91 (2011)
doi: 10.3897/zookeys.152.2473
www.zookeys.org

DATA PAPER

A peer-reviewed open-access journal
ZooKeys
Launched to accelerate biodiversity research

Project Description: DNA Barcodes of Bird Species in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, USA

David E. Schindel¹, Mark Y. Stoeckle², Chris M. Milensky³, Michael Trizna¹, Brian K. Schmidt³, Christina A. Gebhard³, Gary R. Graves^{3,4}

1 Consortium for the Barcode of Life, MRC-105, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, P. O. Box 37012, Washington, D.C. 20013-7012 USA **2** Program for the Human Environment, MRC-116, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, P. O. Box 37012, Washington, D.C. 20013-7012 USA **4** Center for Global Biodiversity, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Academic editor: *L. Penev* | Received 8 December 2011 | Published 8 December 2011

Citation: Schindel D, Stoeckle M, Milensky C, Trizna M, Schmidt B, Gebhard C, Graves G (2011) Project description: DNA barcodes of bird species in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, USA. ZooKeys 152: 87–91. doi: 10.3897/zookeys.152.2473

Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. tissue samples. Of the 1,403 species included in this data release, 1,403 species records meet the data standard of the Barcode of Life (BOL) in GenBank. The data are available in the Barcode of Life (BOL) systems.

History of the Smithsonian Institution's DNA barcode data records into the Barcode of Life Data Systems (BOLD).

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PhytoKeys 12: 59–67 (2012)
doi: 10.3897/phytokeys.12.2849
www.phytokeys.com

DATA PAPER

A peer-reviewed open-access journal
PhytoKeys
Launched to accelerate biodiversity research

Florabank I: a grid-based database on vascular plant distribution in the northern part of Belgium (Flanders and the Brussels Capital region)

Wouter Van Landuyt^{1,2}, Leo Vanhecke³, Dimitri Brosens¹

1 Research Institute for Nature and Forest, Kliniekstraat 25, 1070, Brussels, Belgium **2** Flo.Wer, Bouchout Domain, Nieuwelaan 38, 1070, Meise, Belgium **3** NBGB (National Botanic Garden of Belgium), Bouchout Domain, Nieuwelaan 38, 1860, Meise, Belgium

Corresponding author: *Wouter Van Landuyt* (wouter.vanlanduyt@inbo.be)

Academic editor: *Vishwas Chavan* | Received 6 February 2012 | Accepted 15 May 2012 | Published 16 May 2012

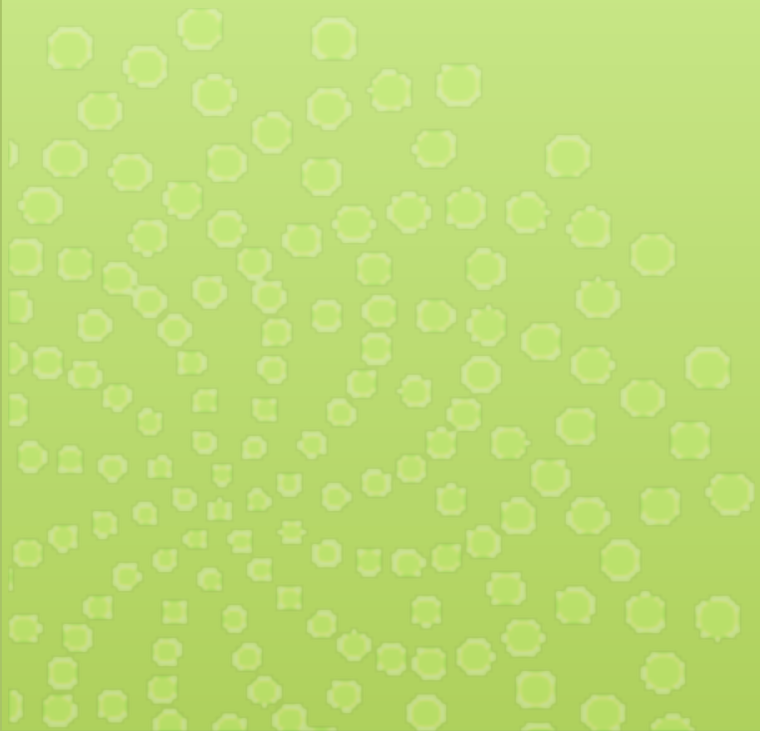
Citation: Van Landuyt W, Vanhecke L, Brosens D (2012) Florabank I: a grid-based database on vascular plant distribution in the northern part of Belgium (Flanders and the Brussels Capital region). PhytoKeys 12: 59–67. doi: 10.3897/phytokeys.12.2849

Data paper workshop in Oslo

- GBIF-Norway will organize the first Norwegian data paper writing workshop on 2nd to 3rd December 2014.
- Limited number of participants for each workshop
- You may register your interest, we will organize more data paper writing workshops in 2015.
- Registration: gbif-drift@nhm.uio.no



Publish your data!



Many species occurrence data are “hidden” in reports and documents produced by universities, research institutes, public agencies and the university museums.

Publish your biodiversity data!

Publish and ***archive*** your species occurrence data

- You can always simply publish your species occurrence data by sending an email to gbif-drift@nhm.uio.no
- Our helpdesk will assist with data publishing!
- **Citizen Science**, Artsobservasjoner, iNaturalist, Anymals + Plants, ...
- You can also use a **data archiving** platform such as B2SHARE (EUDAT) or NorStore (Norwegian research data).

Metadata requirements

- Dataset description
- Project description
- People and Organizations (including roles)
- Coverage
 - Taxonomic coverage
 - Geographic coverage
 - Temporal coverage
- Methods
- Intellectual property rights, licensing
- Keywords



free and open access to biodiversity data Darwin Core Archive Spreadsheet Processor



Directions:

1. Review the available spreadsheet templates
2. Download and complete the templates according to the user guidelines
3. Click the "Choose File" button on the right to upload the completed spreadsheet or
4. Email it to spreadsheets@tools.gbif.org
5. Receive a validated Darwin Core Archive file or EML metadata document.
6. To publish, put the Darwin Core Archive file and EML metadata document online, with a stable URL.
7. Follow the [GBIF data registration guidelines](#) to register the data files with GBIFS.

Note: The processor does NOT publish a datafile to GBIF. It provides a publication-ready file.

Available Spreadsheet Templates – The processor currently only supports a set of pre-configured spreadsheet ‘template files’. Each is available in the older XLS format and the new XLSX format, which supports more than 64,000 rows.

The following templates are available:



Metadata - Use this template to describe a database or other data resource. Processor output is an Ecological Metadata Language Document that conforms to a GBIF metadata profile. [\[XLSX format\]](#)

Species Occurrence - Use this template to record or store basic species collections or observational data. [\[XLSX format\]](#)

Species Checklists – These templates provide different methods for recording and storing simple annotated species checklists. The different versions offer different methods for recording classification information.

Checklist 1 - Supports a ‘normalised’ classification where the classification is stored in two spreadsheet columns: one stores the ID of the taxon and another stores the ID of the parent taxon. [\[XLSX format\]](#)

Checklist 2 - Classification in columns where the user can define the specific higher taxon groups. Useful when using super- or sub- ranks or other ranks outside the core Linnaean ranks. [\[XLSX format\]](#)

Checklist 3 - Classification in columns is limited to the basic Linnaean ranks of Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, etc. [\[XLSX format\]](#)

Upload File:
 No file selected.

or

mail to:

spreadsheets@tools.gbif.org



<http://tools.gbif.org/spreadsheet-processor/>

Darwin Core Archive Assistant (GBIF, 2010)

The Darwin Core Archive Assistant is a web application that presents a simple interface for describing the data elements a data publisher wishes to serve to the GBIF network as basic text files and composes the appropriate XML descriptor file as defined in the Darwin Core Text Guidelines to accompany them. It communicates with the GBIF registry to provide an up-to-date listing of all relevant Darwin Core terms and available extensions and presents these in a simple checklist format.



Darwin Core Archive Assistant
A tool to assist in the publication of biodiversity data

The screenshot shows the Darwin Core Archive Assistant web application. The interface includes a language dropdown set to 'English', a 'Reset Assistant' button, and tabs for 'Help', 'meta.xml', and 'Taxon'. On the left is a tree view of Darwin Core terms and extensions, with 'Taxon' checked under 'Core' and several extensions selected. The main content area contains an introductory paragraph about the Darwin Core Archive (DwC-A) and a diagram illustrating the workflow: 'DarwinCore Archive' is composed of an XML 'meta.xml' descriptor file, 'YOUR DATA' (Core Data in TXT format), and 'Extension Data' (also in TXT format), which are then combined into an 'Archive.zip' file. Below the diagram, a list of seven steps provides instructions on how to use the tool.

English **Help** meta.xml Taxon

Core
 Taxon
 Occurrences

Extensions
 Germplasm (0.1)
 Darwin Core Measurement Or Facts
 Darwin Core Identification History
 Darwin Core Resource Relationship
 Trait measurement experiment (v20120911)
 Trait measurement or fact (v20120911)
 Germplasm accession (v20120911)
 Trait measurement method (v20120911)
 Types and Specimen
 Vernacular Names
 Alternative Identifiers
 Species Profile
 Literature References
 Taxon Description
 Species Distribution
 Simple Images

Darwin Core Archive (DwC-A) is a Biodiversity informatics data standard that makes use of the Darwin Core terms to produce a single, self contained dataset for species occurrence or taxonomic (species) data. It is the preferred format for publishing data to the [Global Biodiversity Information Facility](#). You export your data as a set of one or more text (CSV) files. A simple XML descriptor file (called meta.xml) is required to inform others how your files are organized.

This web application produces the XML descriptor file called "meta.xml" (see the next tab in the user interface) for you.

DarwinCore Archive

XML describes TXT YOUR DATA TXT
meta.xml Descriptor file Core Data Extension Data Archive.zip

The process is simple. You need to select the terms matching your data. This tool helps by providing a list of terms and explanations (on mouse hover). To use this utility you:

1. Select the standard terms and extensions required to map the biodiversity data you wish to share in your archive by opening the folders at left and selecting terms from the list of options.
2. Drag the terms so the order maps the column order of your data.
3. Fill the filename of your data (top right) and provide the settings of the files (right sidebar).
4. Include the filename of any other dataset documentation you might include in your archive.
5. Add global values that makes your data more complete and easier to be shared with other users.
6. Go to the tab labeled "meta.xml" and save the resultant XML file in a folder with your data files.
7. Zip the folder into a single archive and you are done!

<http://tools.gbif.org/dwca-assistant/>



Velkommen til Artsobservasjoner

Artsobservasjoner er en uavhengig felles tjeneste for rapportering av artsfunn. Uavhengig i den forstand at det er rapportøren selv som bestemmer hva som rapporteres og som eier sine rapporterte artsfunn etterpå. Brukerne rapporterer under de forutsetninger som tjenesten bygger på og som er redegjort for i informasjonsteksten; [les mer](#)

De rapporterte artsobservasjonene kan fritt brukes av alle; allmennheten, forskere, organisasjoner og myndigheter. Observasjoner av sensitive arter er forbeholdt rapportøren, ansvarlige personer i organisasjonene og Artsdatabanken. Alle funn blir publisert først og kvalitetssikres etterpå av ansvarlige i de respektive foreningene. Mange observasjoner blir korrigert av andre brukere gjennom direkte kommentarer til den som har rapportert.

Rapportsystemet for fugler



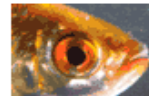
I samarbeid med Norsk Ornitologisk Forening (NOF). Lansert 5. mai 2008.

Rapportsystemet for pattedyr, amfibier og reptiler



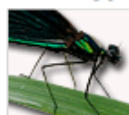
I samarbeid med Norsk Zoologisk Forening (NZF). Lansert 5. mai 2008.

Rapportsystemet for Fisk



I samarbeid med Havforskningsinstituttet (IMR) og Norsk zoologisk forening (NZF). Lansert 17. august 2010.

Rapportsystemet for småkryp



I samarbeid med Norsk Entomologisk Forening (NEF) og Norsk Zoologisk Forening (NZF). Lansert 5. mai 2008.

Rapportsystemet for vekster



I samarbeid med Norsk Botanisk Forening (NBF) og Norges sopp- og nyttevekstforbund (NSNF). Lansert 5. mai 2008.

Rapportsystemet for store rovdyr



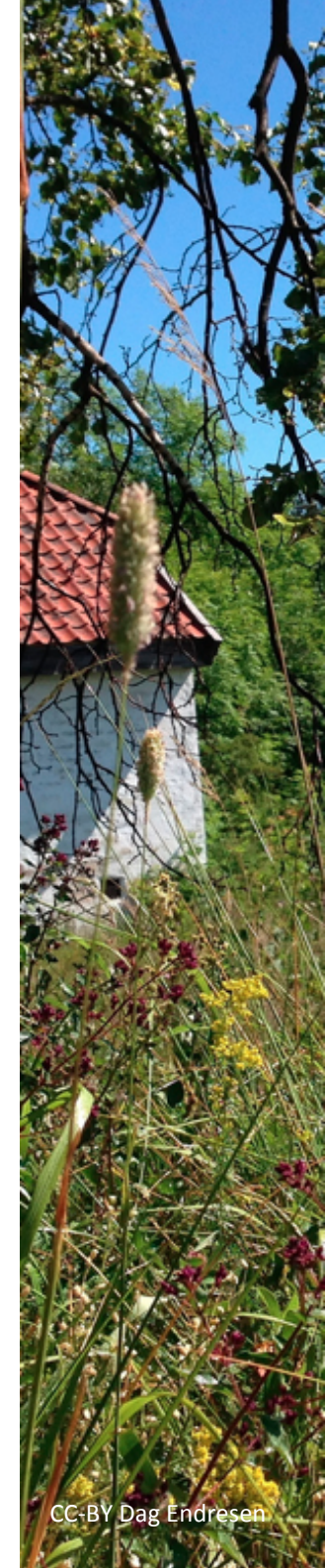
I samarbeid med Rovdata. Lansert 30. november 2010.

	Antall totalt*	Hittil i dag*
Fugler	10009985	7918
Vekster	1061933	171
Småkryp	235978	17
Virvel	53966	2
Fisk	4983	0
Store rovdyr	1246	0
SUM	11366845	8108

*Tallene oppdateres hvert 15. minutt

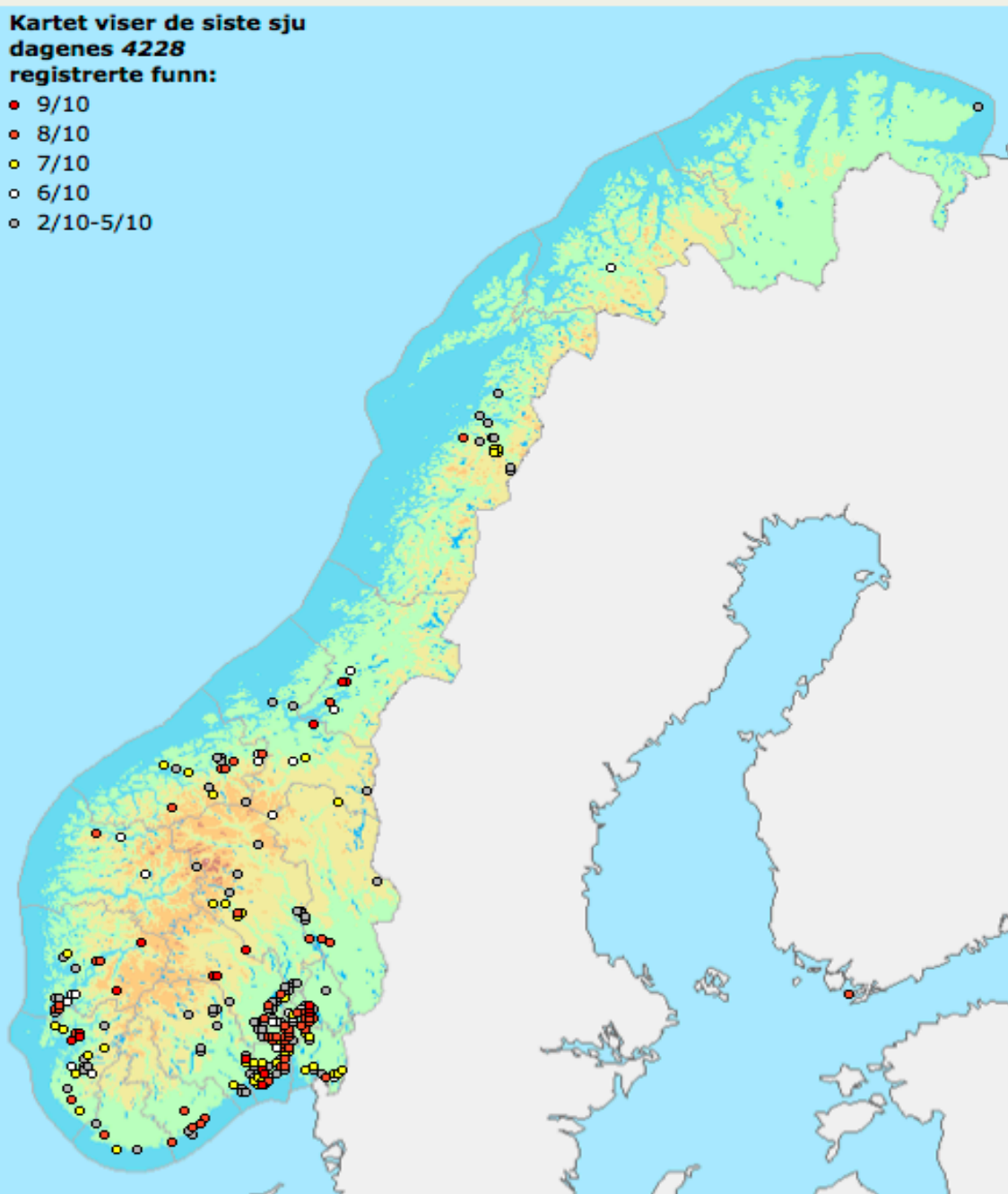
Ønsker du statistikk fra Artsobservasjoner på din hjemmeside [klikk her...](#)

<http://artsobservasjoner.no/>



Kartet viser de siste sju dages 4228 registrerte funn:

- 9/10
- 8/10
- 7/10
- 6/10
- 2/10-5/10



Rapporteringssystemet for karplanter, moser, alger, sopp og lav

Rapportsystemet for vekster er utviklet av Artsdatabanken (Norge) i samarbeid med Norsk Botanisk Forening (NBF) og Norges Sopp og nyttevekstforbund (NSNF). Rapportsystemet er en tilpasning av modulen Rapportsystemet för växter och svampar i www.artportalen.se som er utviklet og driftes av Artsdatabanken (Sverige). Den norske Artsdatabanken eier rapportsystemet (applikasjonen og databasen) herunder teknisk drift, rapportørene eier sine egne data men godtar bruken av dataene slik det beskrives under. NBF og NSNF anvender dataene til rapportformål og publikasjoner. Formålet er å gjøre registreringsløsningen tilgjengelig for folk flest og derigjennom øke rapporteringen av funn av disse organismegruppene i Norge, samt å framstille funn i en større sammenheng. Rapporteringen øker ved at observasjonen kan "nettpubliseres" når den har en nyhetsverdi. Kvaliteten øker ved at observasjonene er tilgjengelige for kommentarer og korrigeringer fra andre før en avsluttende publisering i tidsskrifter og lignende.

[Les mer...](#)

Rapportsystemet drives i samarbeid med:



Norsk Botanisk Forening

Norsk Botanisk Forening er en ideell landsdekkende forening for alle som er interessert i botanikk. Foreningen gir ut det populærvitenskapelige tidsskriftet "Blyttia". En søndag i juni arrangerer foreningen den populære "Villblomstenes dag". NBF har tolv regionale foreninger med sine egne arrangement, både ekskursions og foredrag. Enkelte foreninger har egne tidsskrift, og andre driver registreringsprosjekter. <http://www.botaniskforening.no>



Norges sopp- og nyttevekstforbund

Norges sopp- og nyttevekstforbund (NSNF) er et landsomfattende forbund av foreninger for folk med interesse for sopp og nyttevekster. Forbundet arrangerer Vintersopptreff hver vinter, og foreningene arrangerer turer, kurs og treff vår, sommer- og høst. Forbundet deltar i en landsomfattende kartlegging av storsopper, og utgir bladet "Sopp og nyttevekster" samt fagtidsskriftet "Agarica". <http://www.soppognyttevekster.no>



Vad är nytt?

- ✓ Ett konto för alla arter
- ✓ Bättre kartor
- ✓ Granska fynden före publicering
- ✓ Förbättrad import
- ✓ Sök fynd med ytor
- ✓ Definiera egna parametrar
- ✓ Artportalen blir flerspråkig

[Fler nyheter >](#)

Nyheter

2014-10-06

Manualen uppdaterad

Nu är manualen uppdaterad med de senaste funktionerna, däribland landskapskataloger, ataskarta, floraväkterirapporter och verktyget för att skapa länkar till sökresultat. [Läs mer >](#)

2014-10-01

Vill du arbeta med ryggradsdjur i en viktig roll i svensk naturvård?

ArtDatabanken söker en expert med inriktning mot fåglar och andra ryggradsdjur i Uppsala. [Läs mer >](#)

2014-09-26

Många förbättringar i ny release

Bland de nya förbättringarna finns bl.a. möjligheten att söka fram personer i topplistorna. [Läs mer >](#)

VÅRA SAMARBETSPARTNERS



Nu har de ryggradslösa djuren flyttat in

Om Artportalen

Artportalen är en webbplats för den som vill söka efter och rapportera fynd av djur, växter och svampar i Sverige. Artportalen är ett viktigt verktyg i svensk naturvård baserad på folkets observationer ute i naturen.

[Mer om Artportalen >](#)

Artportalens grundprinciper

- Dina fynd visas öppet
- Du äger dina egna fynd
- Utvalda fynd kvalitetssäkras
- Känsliga arter skyddas
- Ingen anonym rapportering

[Mer om principerna >](#)

Manual / Användarguide

I manualen (pdf) kan du läsa hur du använder de olika funktionerna i Artportalen.

[Ladda ned användarguide \(9 MB i PDF-format\) >](#)

Vägledning till rapportering

Vägledningen ger svar på allt från hur man bör namnge fyndplatser till hur man ska göra om man är osäker på vilken art man hittat.

[Vägledning till rapportering >](#)

+ 1 646 FYND IDAG | 10 660 775 FYND TOTALT

Logga in

Kom igång [Miniguide >](#)

1 Skapa användarkonto

Oavsett om du har ett konto i gamla Artportalen eller är ny användare måste du skapa ett nytt användarkonto för att kunna rapportera.

2 Koppla gamla fynd

Du som har konto i gamla Artportalen måste koppla dina gamla fynd till ditt nya konto för att få åtkomst till dem och för att de ska synas i listor.

3 Rapportera fynd

Ange som minst art, plats och datum och bygg på med valfria uppgifter. Rapportera fynd för fynd i formulär eller många fynd åt gången via Excel-mall. Granska sedan uppgifterna innan du publicerar dem.

4 Sök fynd

Även om du inte har ett konto i Artportalen kan du söka fritt i databasen och filtrera sökningen på ett varierat sätt.

Om Artportalen

Om Artportalen
Användarvillkor
Systemkrav
Kommer i Artportalen

Hjälp

FAQ - vanliga frågor
Vägledning till rapportering
Manual / Användarguide
Ordlista

Kontakt

Kontakt & Support
Releasehistorik

Artportalen drivs i Sverige av ArtDatabanken SLU och i Norge av Artsdatabanken, i samarbete med Artportalsrådet och dess medlemmar.

Finansierad av:
Naturvårdsverket i Sverige och
Miljøverndepartementet i Norge.



ArtDatabanken



ARTSDATABANKEN

http://www.artportalen.se/





Explore!

Your World!



Learn!

About Life!



Record!

Add Observations!

Welcome!

to **iNaturalist.org**, where you can **record** what you see in nature, **meet** other nature lovers, and **learn** about the natural world.

[Learn More »](#)

[Add observations](#)

Recent additions

A Perro doméstico

Observer: anae2233
Date: October 2, 2014
Date added: October 10, 2014

[View »](#)



B Banana Slugs

Observer: speedy
Date: October 10, 2014
Date added: October 10, 2014

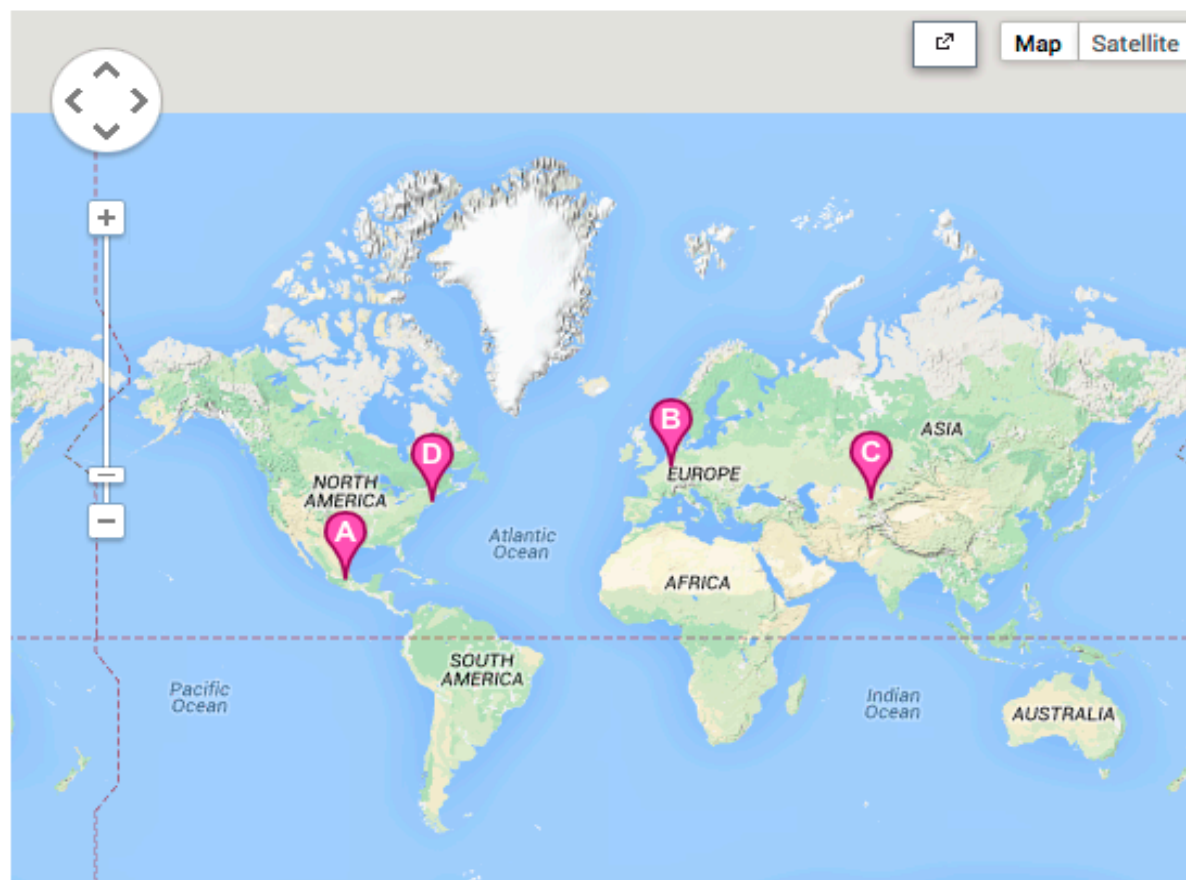
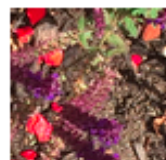
[View »](#)



C plant

Observer: jnev8168
Date: September 22, 2014
Date added: October 10, 2014

ID Please! [View »](#)





Your observations

Home Observations Calendar Lists Journal Identifications Projects Profile

Add observations Batch Edit Search

Photos / Sounds	Species / Taxon Name	Date observed	Place	Date added	
	Common Hop <i>Humulus lupulus</i>	October 3, 2014 04:25 PM CEST	Oslo, Oslo Fylke, Norway (Google, OSM)	October 06, 2014 02:30 PM CEST	2 ID's Research Grade Edit View »
	cultivated timothy <i>Phleum pratense</i>	June 25, 2014 12:04 PM CEST	Hovedøya, Oslo, Norway (Google, OSM)	September 20, 2014 10:22 PM CEST	1 ID Research Grade Edit View »
	Beet <i>Beta vulgaris</i>	September 7, 2010 04:28 PM CEST	Alnarp, Skane, Sweden (Google, OSM)	April 09, 2012 10:59 AM CEST	Edit View »
	Beet <i>Beta vulgaris</i>	June 3, 2005 08:08 AM CEST	Lomma, Skane, Sweden (Google, OSM)	April 09, 2012 10:57 AM CEST	Edit View »
	sea kale <i>Crambe maritima</i>	September 17, 2010 07:31 PM CEST	Hallavara, Skane, Sweden (Google, OSM)	April 09, 2012 10:53 AM CEST	Edit View »
	Azores Blueberry <i>Vaccinium cylindraceum</i>	September 11, 2004 12:23 PM CEST	Ribeira, Azores, Portugal (Google, OSM)	April 09, 2012 10:52 AM CEST	2 ID's ID! RG Edit View »



Redo search in map area

Published to GBIF

- Apps

- My apps
- Shop

- Games
- Editors' Choice



iNaturalist

iNaturalist - October 9, 2014
Education

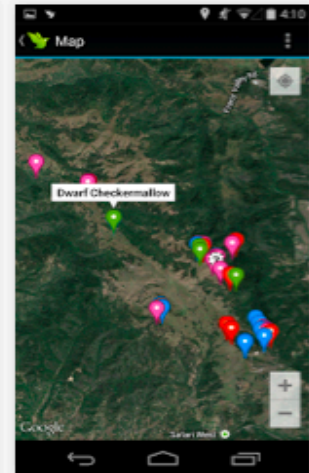
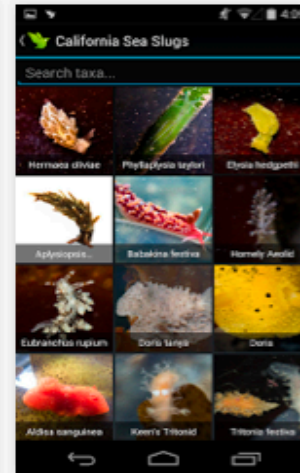
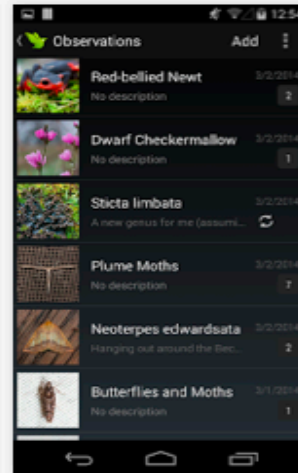
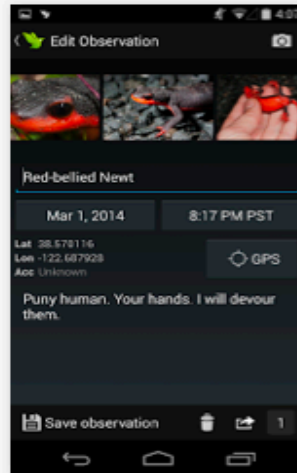
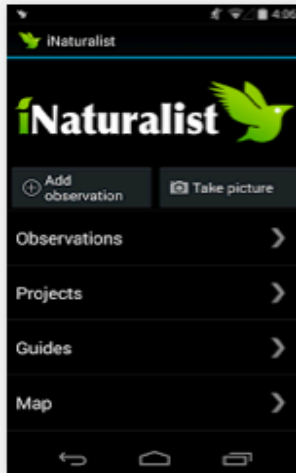
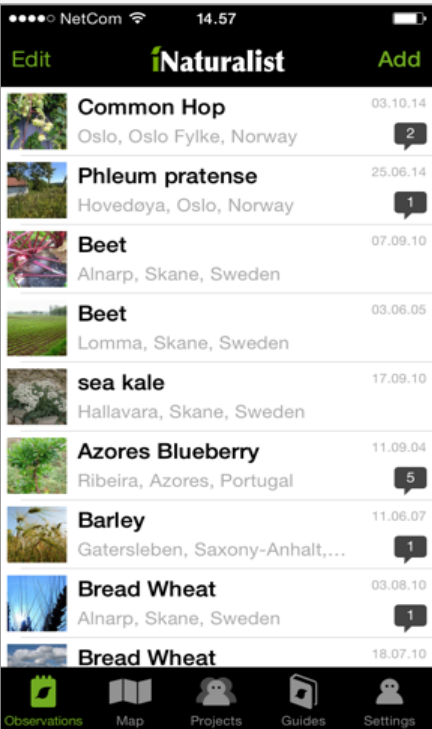
Install | Add to Wishlist

You don't have any devices

★★★★☆ (234)

+140 including You

Android & iPhone



Description

The iNaturalist Android app helps you upload citizen science observations of plants and animals to iNaturalist.org, an online community for naturalists.

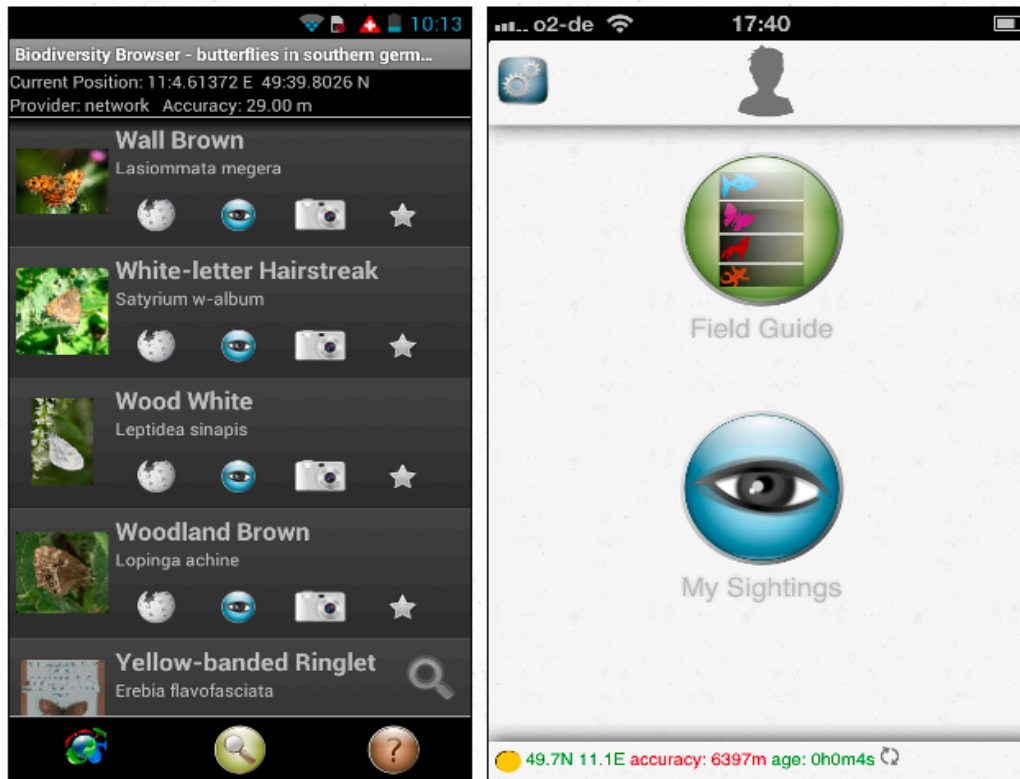
- * record observations with photos and GPS locations
- * view nearby photos on a map
- * keep track of updates from people you follow on iNaturalist.org

For more info, check out <http://www.inaturalist.org>

Biodiversity in your pocket



App Screenshots



The black screenshots show the android version, the white ones show the iPhone/iPad/WindowsPhone8 versions. Your apple device needs iOS 6.0 or higher.

Username quick log in: [Twitter](#) [Facebook](#) [Google+](#) [Yahoo!](#)



anymals +plants



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Taxonomy
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find & log animals and plants

anymals.org - May 12, 2013
Books & Reference

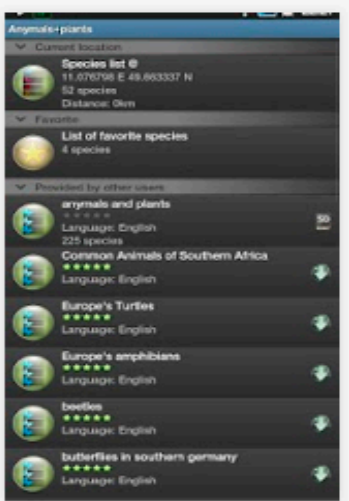
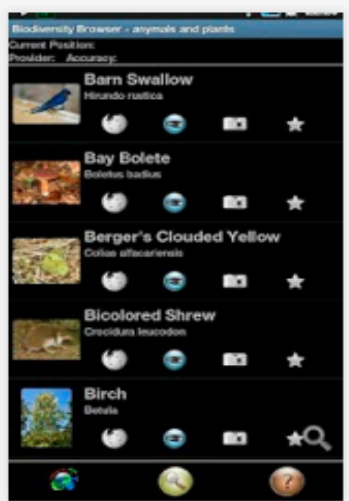
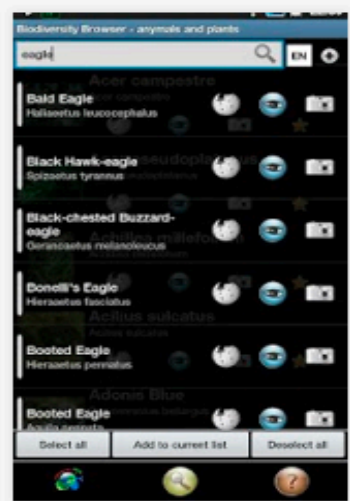
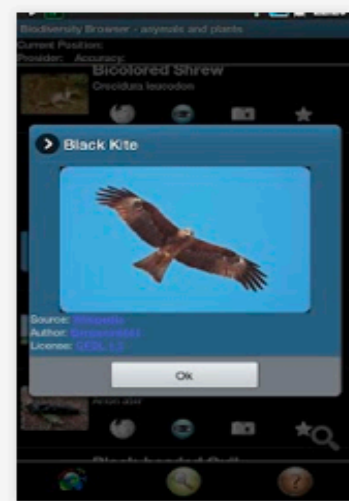
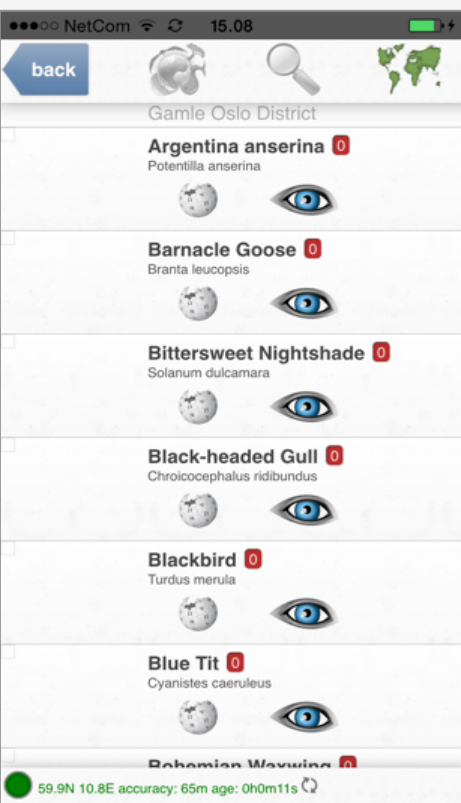
Install Add to Wishlist

You don't have any devices

366 reviews

Android & iPhone

+813 Recommend this on Google



Description

New version for Android 4.x - search for 'animals plants open' in the store. Know about life around you and improve your biodiversity awareness.

Depending on your current position, the anymals+plants app delivers to you which species inhabit your surrounding. (As sources over 6 million sightings are available!)

Step 01

Drag and drop files here

You are logged in. Username: **DagEndresen**



Select files






Start upload

Filename	Size	Status	Remove
dwca-nxl.zip	1.6 mb	<input type="text"/>	

Step 02

Select a domain or project

A generic domain to be used when no specific domain is appropriate

- Generic**

EUDAT
- Ontology**

euon
- Hydro-Meteorology**

DRIHM
- Linguistics**

CLARIN
- Biomedical Research**




Work in progress...!



Select files

Start upload

Filename	Size	Status	Remove
dwca-nxl.zip	1.6 mb	<input type="text"/>	

Step 02

Select a domain or project

Generic

Ontology

Hydro-Meteorology

Linguistics

Biomedical Research

Step 03

Add basic details

Generic

Add more details?

Title	<input type="text" value="Lichen field notes, Oslo (O)"/>
Description	<input type="text" value="Norsk Krysslstearkiv for Lav (NXL). Fylkesvise krysslister til feltbruk og sende registreringene inn til vårt arkiv. Data eksporteres videre til NLD, Artskart og GBIF. På utbredelseskartene i NLD markeres krysslsteangivelser med et kryss for å skille dem fra det kontrollerbare herbariematerialet. Arkivet åpnet 25. desember 1997. Noen eldre papirbaserte krysslister er også digitalisert og inkludert."/>
Creator	<input type="text" value="Einar Tindal"/>
	<input type="text" value="author"/>
Open Access	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ON
Licence	<input type="text" value=":reativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/"/>
Keywords	<input type="text" value="GBIF, Lichens"/>
Contact Email	<input type="text" value="dag.endresen@nhm.uio.no"/>
Contributors	<input type="text" value="contributor"/>

A comma separated list of keywords that characterize the content.

How do I deposit data? – step 6

Generic

[Add more details?](#)

Title *

Description *

Creator +

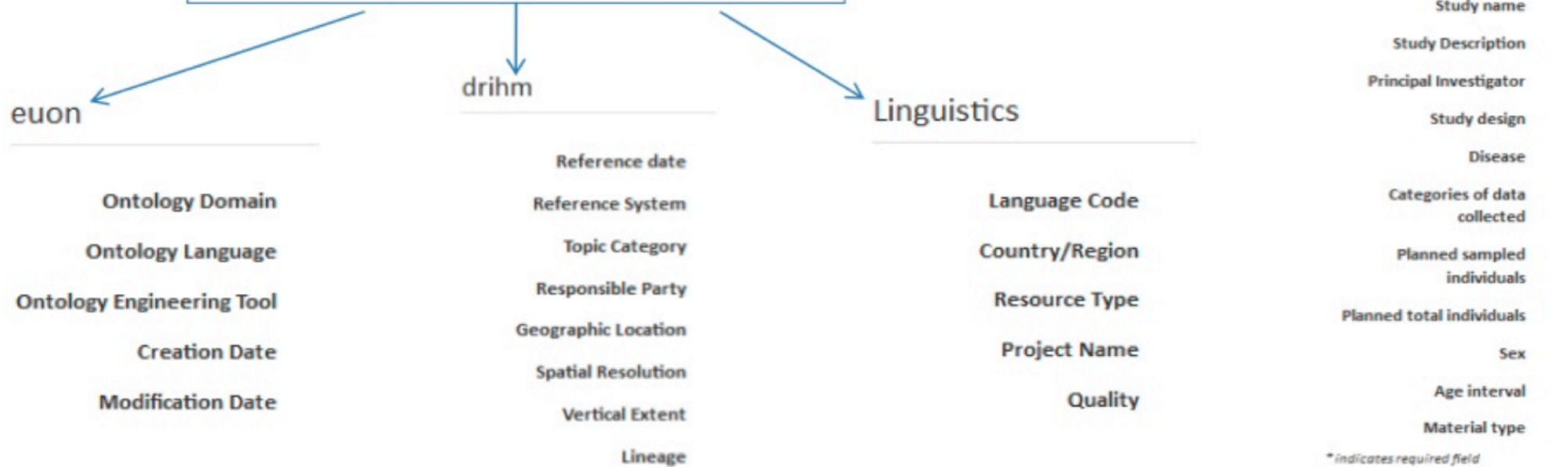
Open Access ON

Licence

Keywords

After completing the general information, you should also complete the community specific fields

Each community has different fields to complete



* indicates required field

 / **Communities**

Communities

EUDAT represents a unique partnership between research communities and data centers.

It brings together data service providers and users who are directly involved with the design of data services.

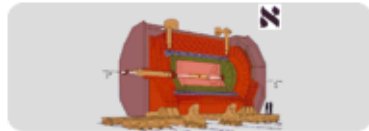
Search communities...



10 communities found

Order by:

Name Ascending



ALEPH

ALEPH was a particle physics experiment installed on the Large...

185 Datasets



B2SHARE
Store and Share Research Data

B2SHARE

EUDAT offers B2SHARE - a user-friendly, secure, robust, reliable and...

135 Datasets

CLARIN
Common Language Resources and Technology Infrastructure



CLARIN

The Common Language Resources and Technology Infrastructure CLARIN project is...

137032 Datasets



DataCite

DataCite is a not-for-profit organisation formed in London on 1 December...

174075 Datasets



ENES

The European Network for Earth System modelling (ENES) provides information...

523 Datasets



GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION FACILITY

GBIF

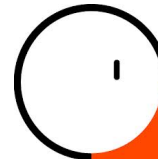
The Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) was established by...

11090 Datasets

GBIF Norway

Dag Endresen, Node Manager
Christian Svindseth, Database manager
Einar Timdal, Associate Professor
Fridtjof Mehlum, Research Director
Geir Sjøli, Associate Professor
Vegar Bakkestuen, Senior Researcher

Wouter Koch, Artsdatabanken
Nils Valland, Artsdatabanken



Thanks for listening!

GBIF Norway 

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University of Oslo

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UiO  **Universitetet i Oslo**