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About the GIASIP

and GBIF

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About GBIF

The Global Biodiversity Information Facility

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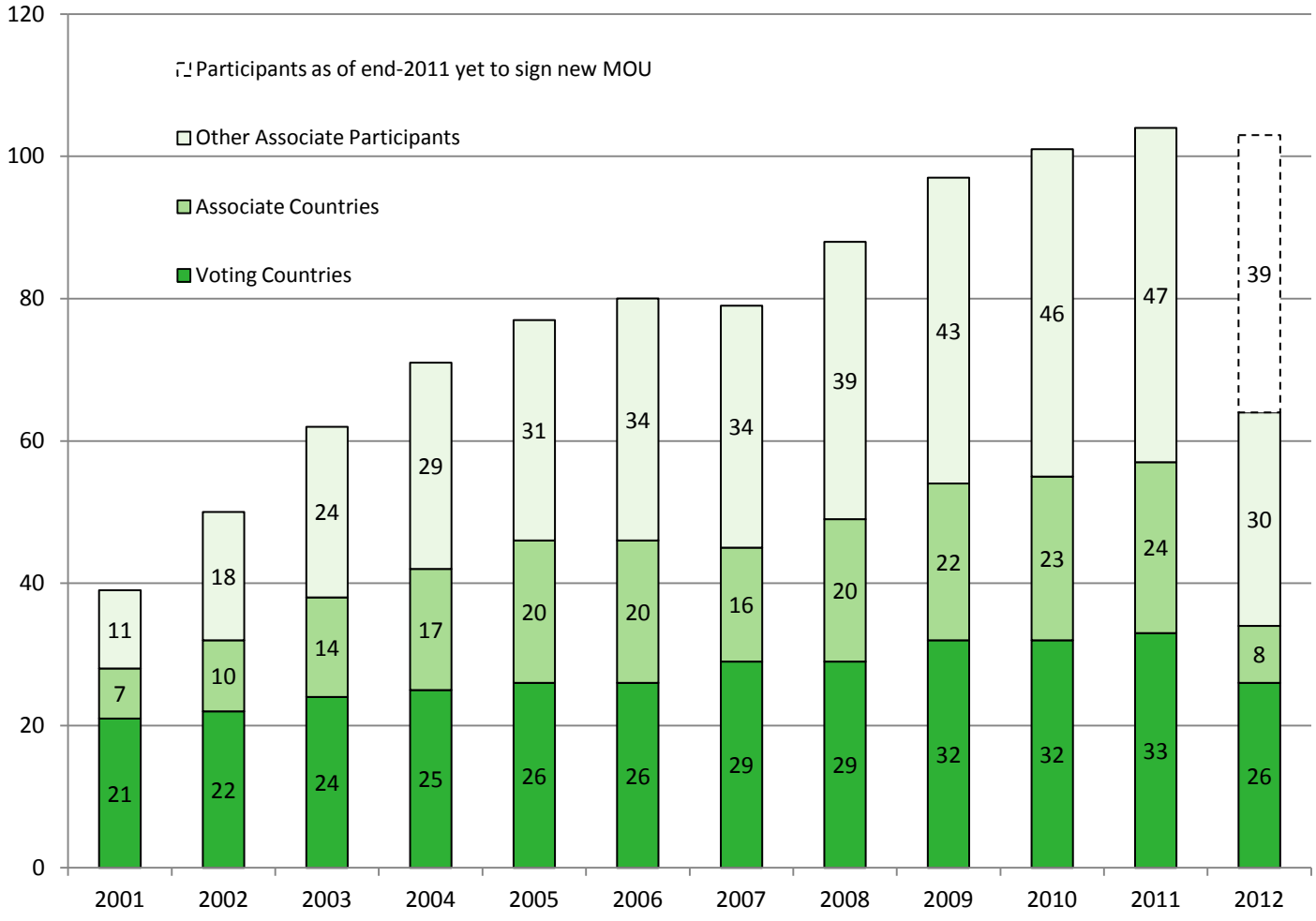
Vision

"A world in which biodiversity information is freely and universally available for science, society, and a sustainable future."

Mission

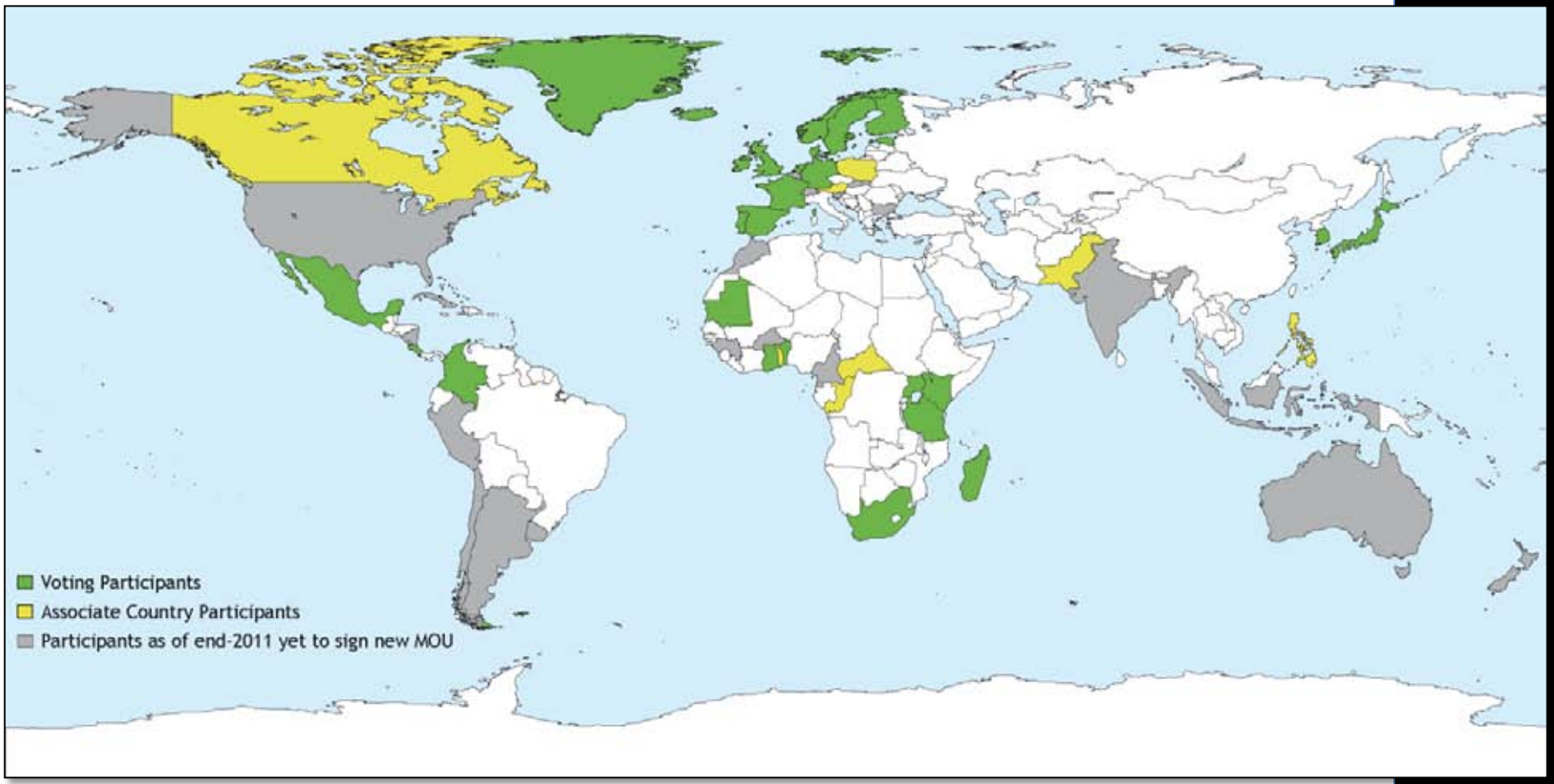
To be the foremost global resource for biodiversity information, and engender smart solutions for environmental and human well-being.

Growth in GBIF Participation



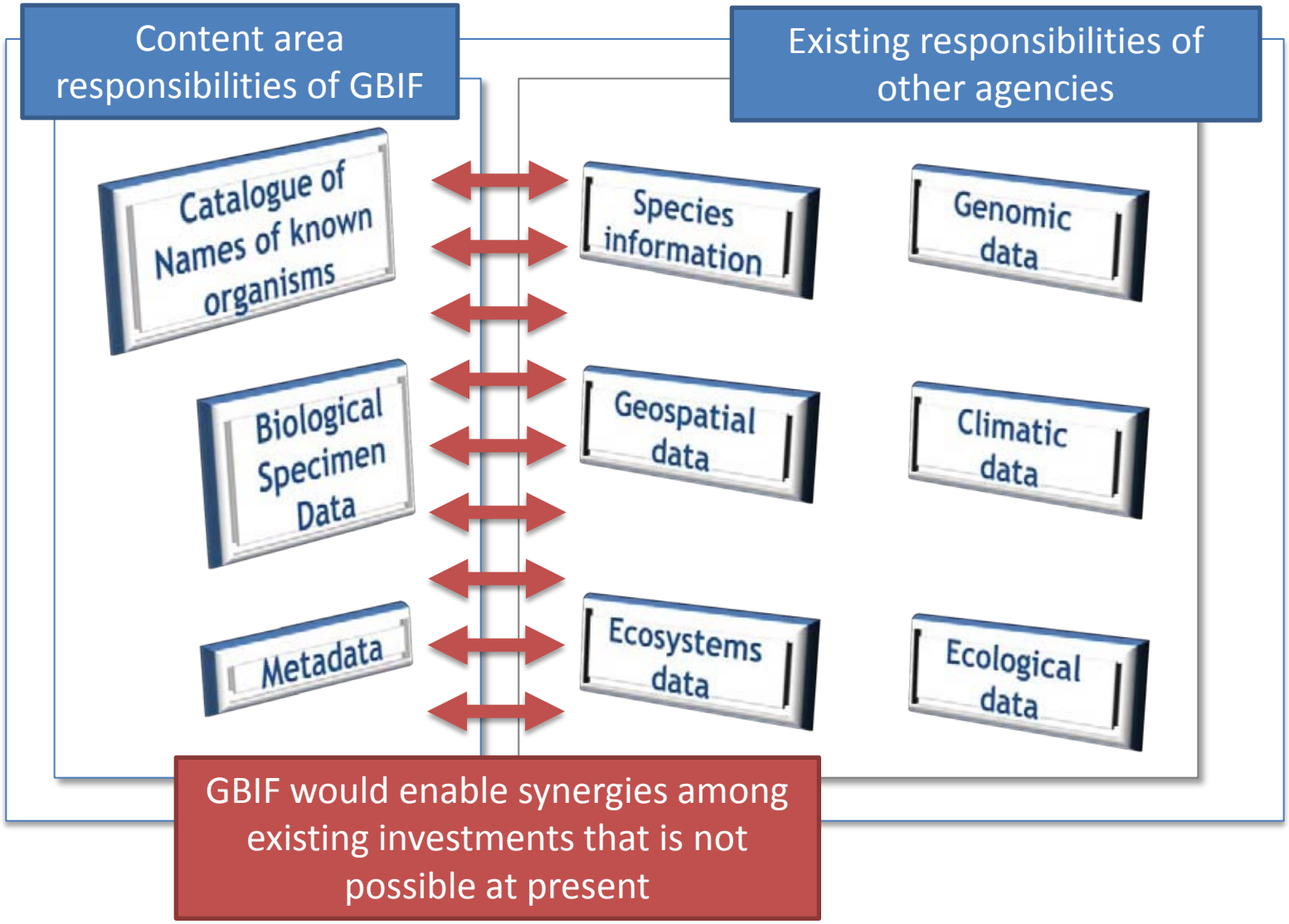
Last updated: 2012-04-16

GBIF Participation

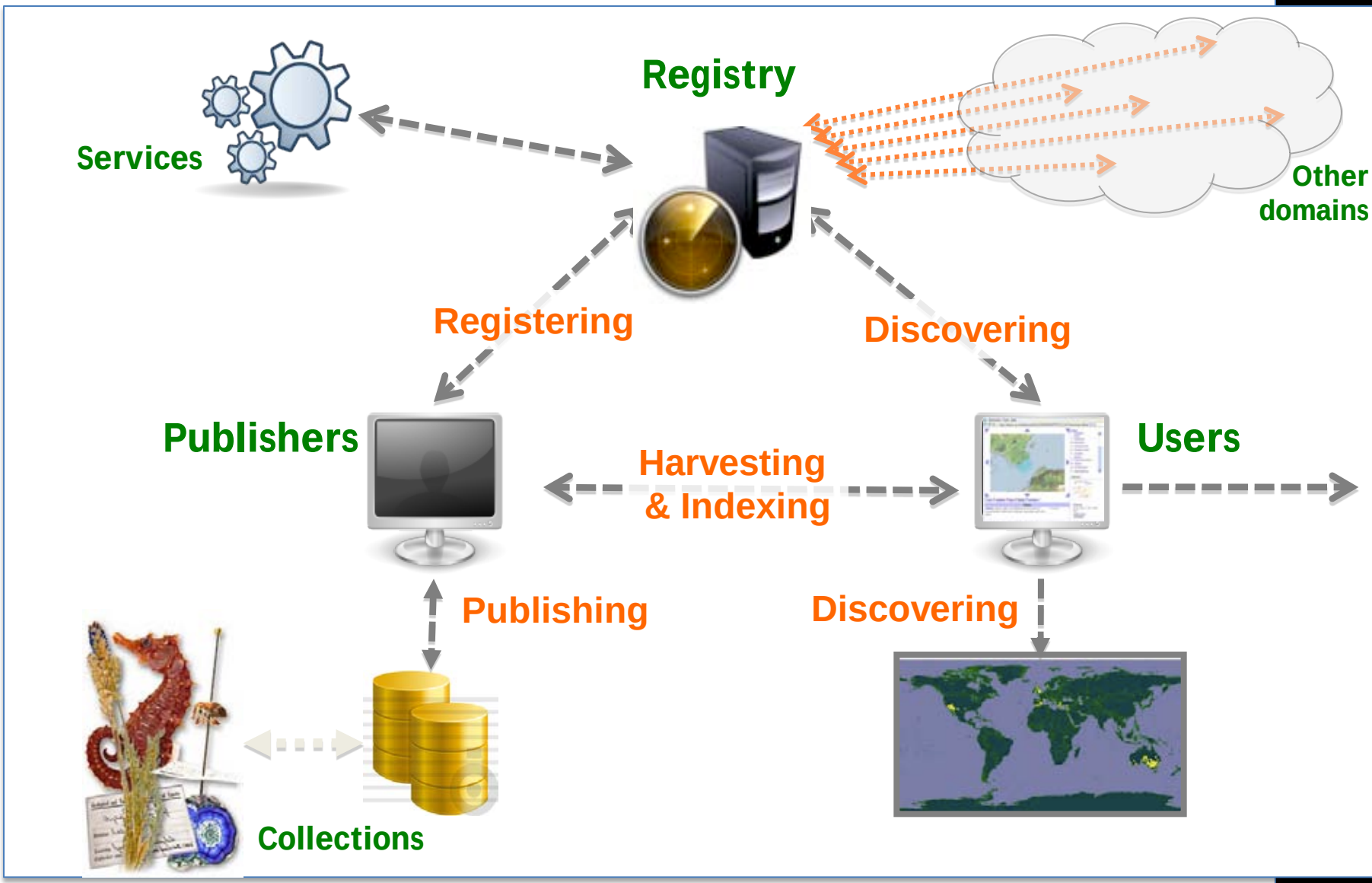


Last updated: 2012-04-16

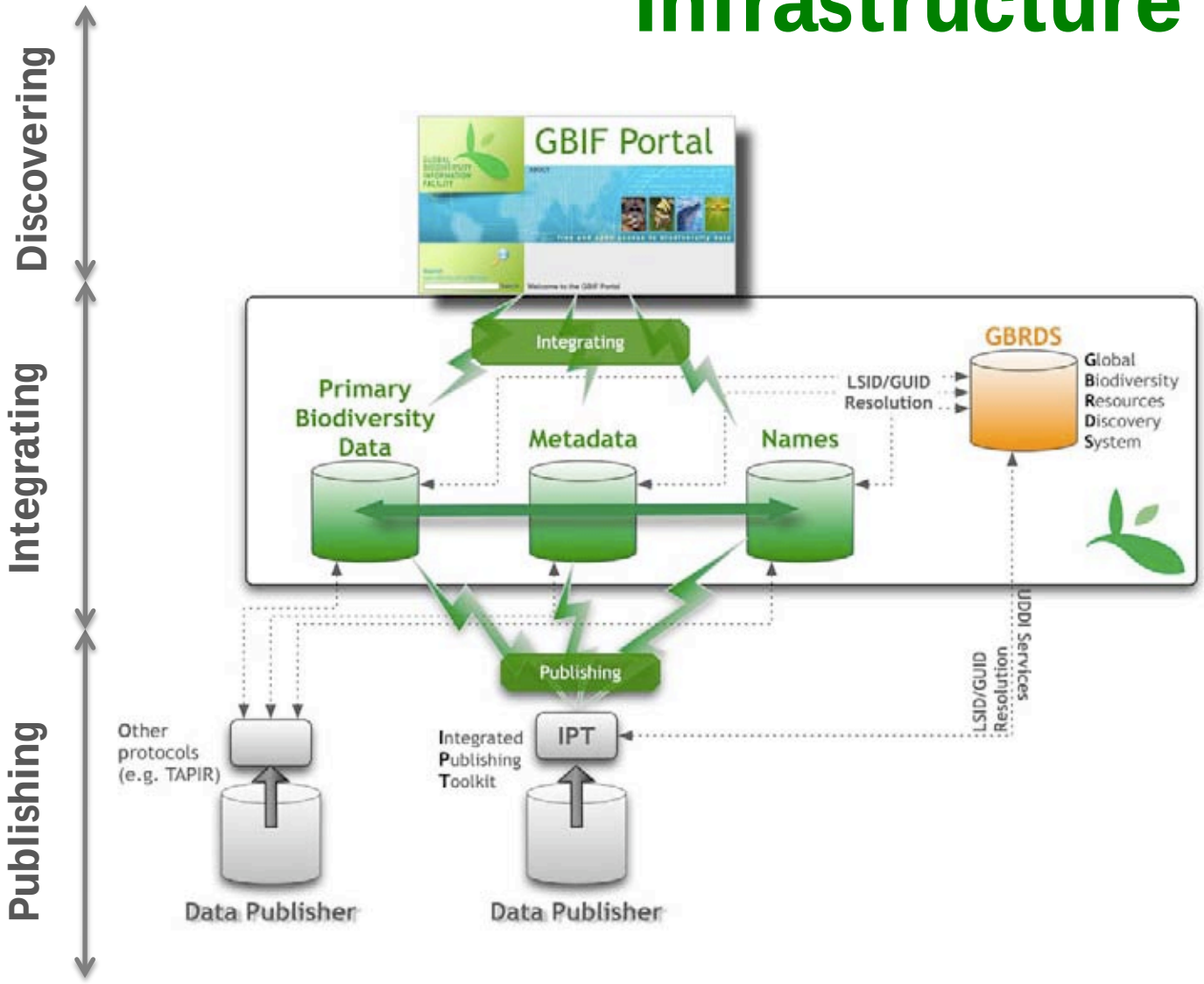
The niche of GBIF



The IT challenges...



The GBIF informatics infrastructure



The GBIF informatics infrastructure

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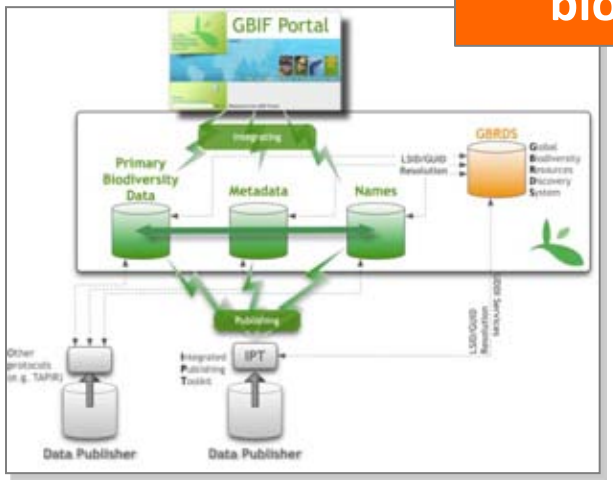
A global infrastructure for the sharing of biodiversity data



About the data

Primary Biodiversity Data

Primary Biodiversity Data is defined as: Digital text or multimedia data record detailing facts about the instance of occurrence of an organism, i.e. on the **what**, **where**, **when**, **how** and by **whom** of the occurrence and the recording.

Observational data

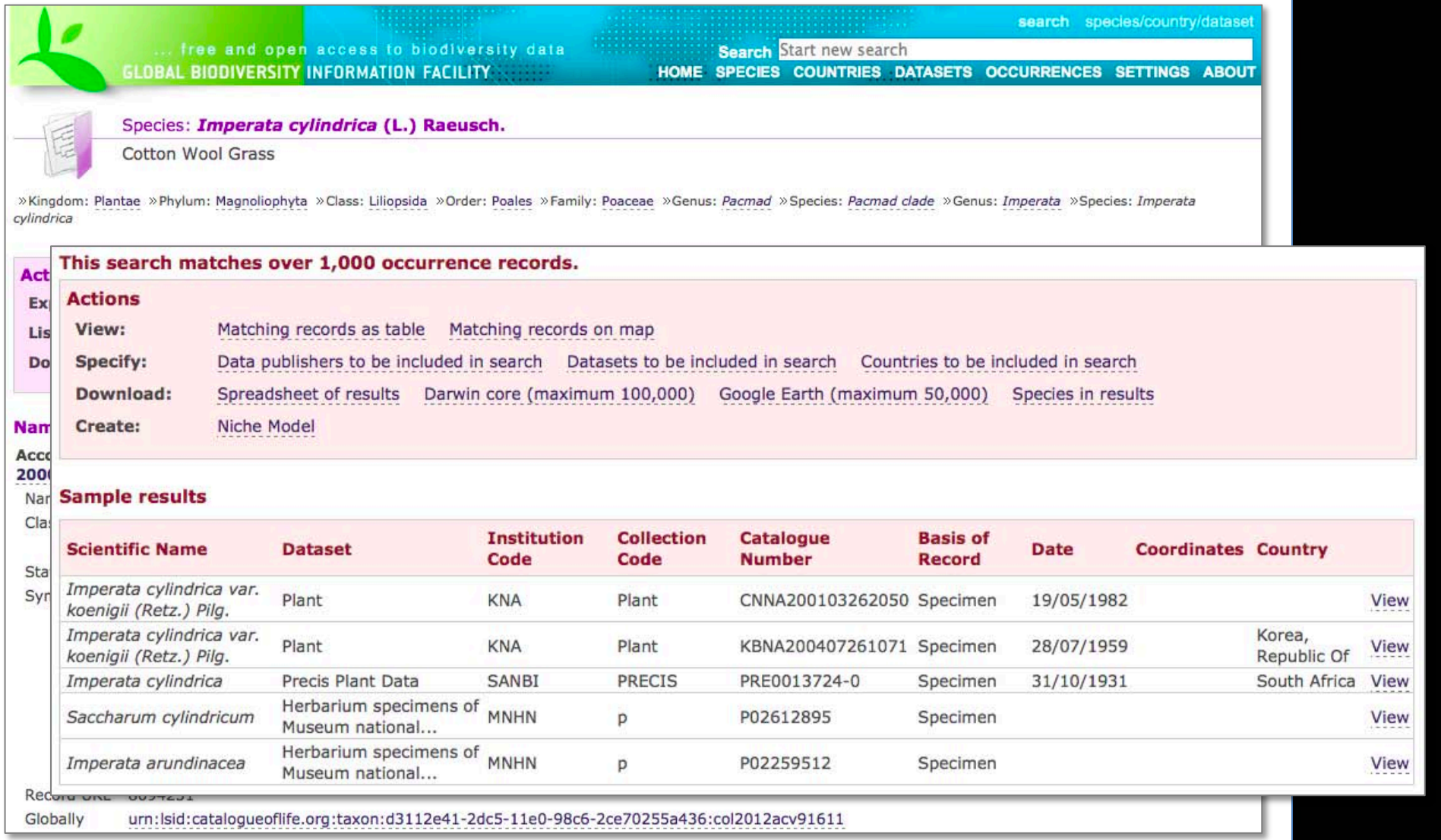
Specimen data

About the data

An example of primary biodiversity data

About the data

An example of primary biodiversity data



... free and open access to biodiversity data
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION FACILITY

search species/country/dataset
Search Start new search
HOME SPECIES COUNTRIES DATASETS OCCURRENCES SETTINGS ABOUT

Species: ***Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Raeusch.**
Cotton Wool Grass

»Kingdom: Plantae »Phylum: Magnoliophyta »Class: Liliopsida »Order: Poales »Family: Poaceae »Genus: *Pacmad* »Species: *Pacmad clade* »Genus: *Imperata* »Species: *Imperata cylindrica*

This search matches over 1,000 occurrence records.

Actions

View:	Matching records as table · Matching records on map
Specify:	Data publishers to be included in search · Datasets to be included in search · Countries to be included in search
Download:	Spreadsheet of results · Darwin core (maximum 100,000) · Google Earth (maximum 50,000) · Species in results
Create:	Niche Model

Sample results

Scientific Name	Dataset	Institution Code	Collection Code	Catalogue Number	Basis of Record	Date	Coordinates	Country	
Imperata cylindrica var. koenigii (Retz.) Pilg.	Plant	KNA	Plant	CNNA200103262050	Specimen	19/05/1982			View
Imperata cylindrica var. koenigii (Retz.) Pilg.	Plant	KNA	Plant	KBNA200407261071	Specimen	28/07/1959		Korea, Republic Of	View
Imperata cylindrica	Precis Plant Data	SANBI	PRECIS	PRE0013724-0	Specimen	31/10/1931		South Africa	View
Saccharum cylindricum	Herbarium specimens of Museum national...	MNHN	p	P02612895	Specimen				View
Imperata arundinacea	Herbarium specimens of Museum national...	MNHN	p	P02259512	Specimen				View

Globally urn:lsid:catalogueoflife.org:taxon:d3112e41-2dc5-11e0-98c6-2ce70255a436:col2012acv91611

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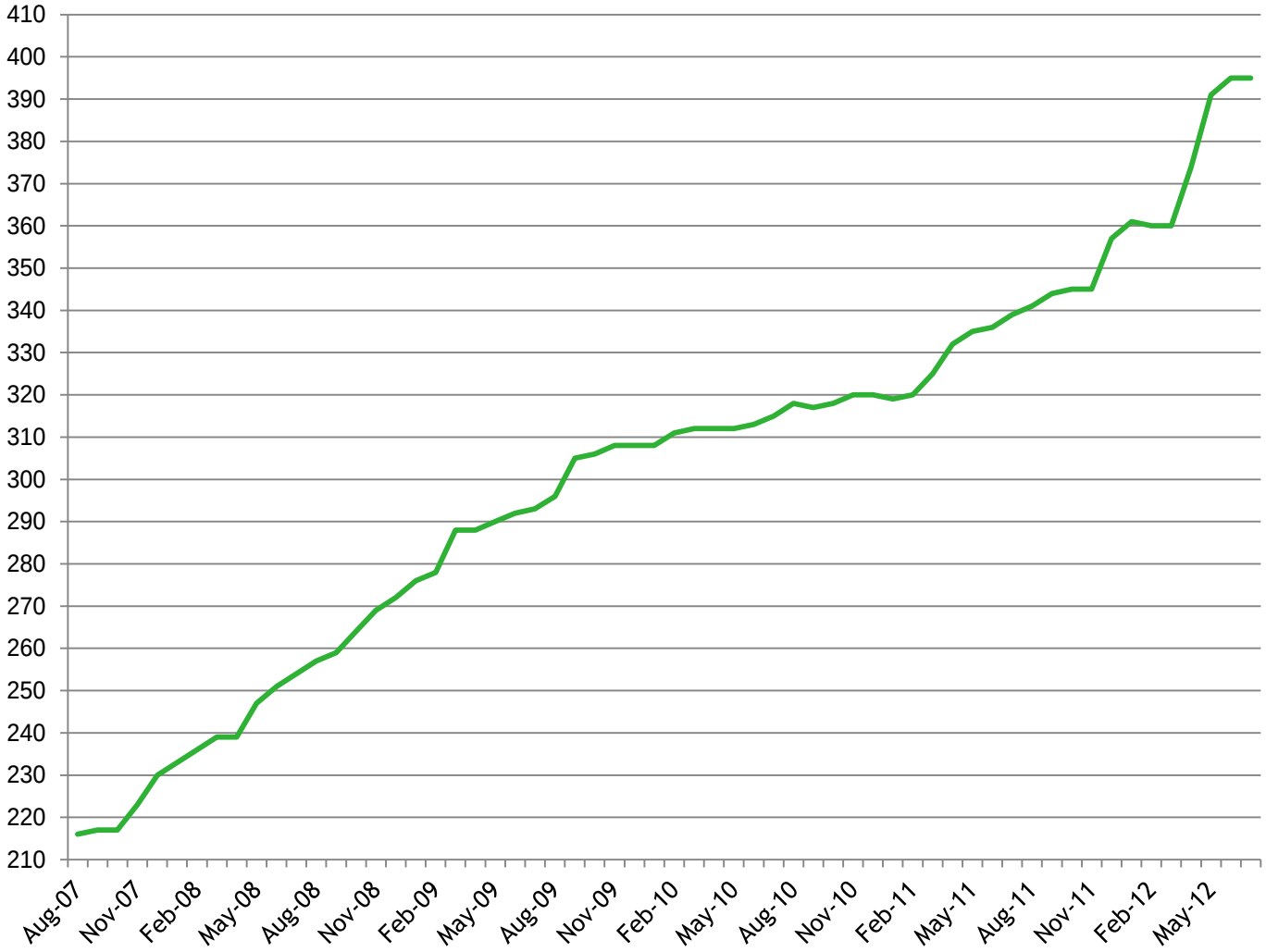
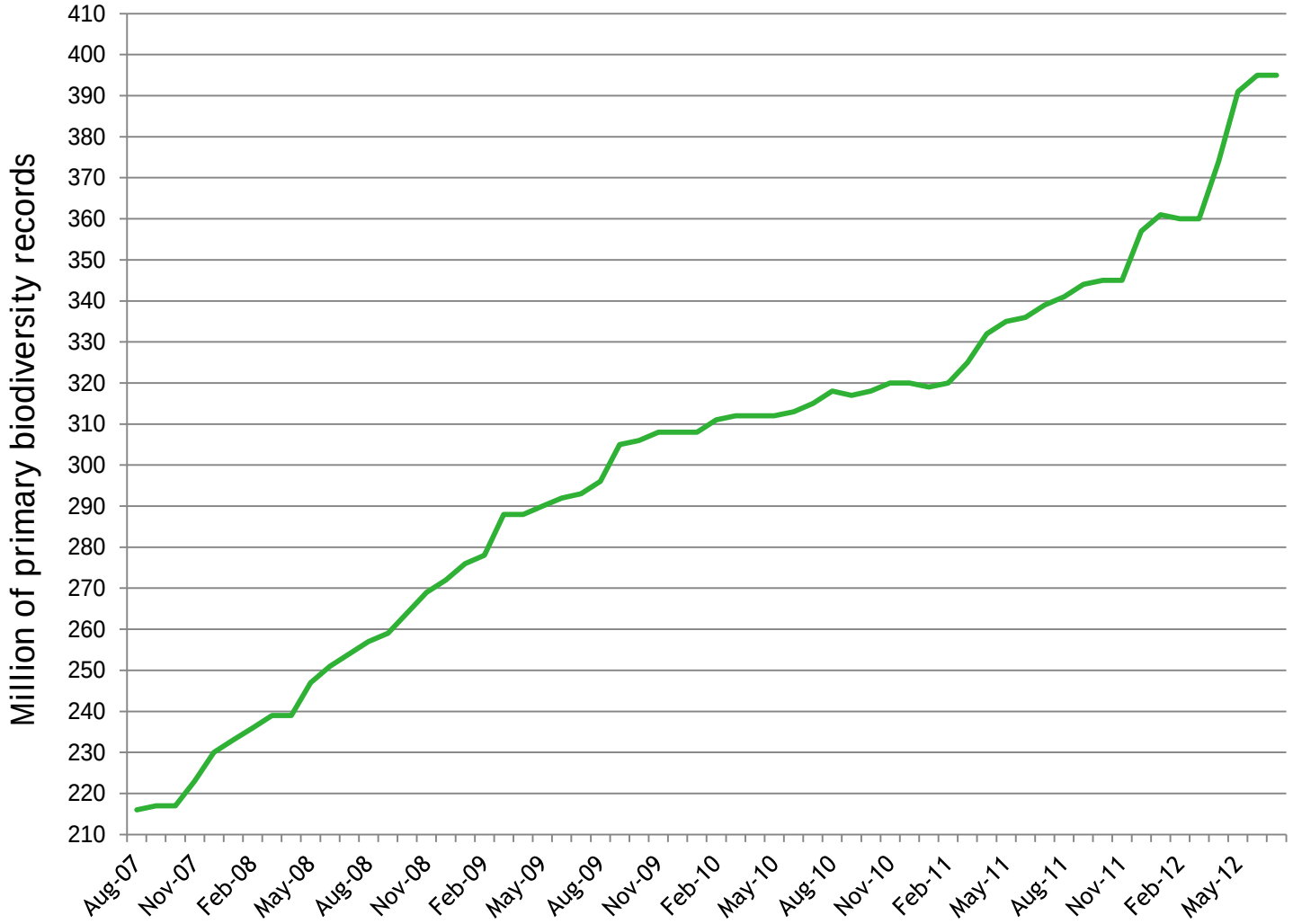
Growth in data publishers



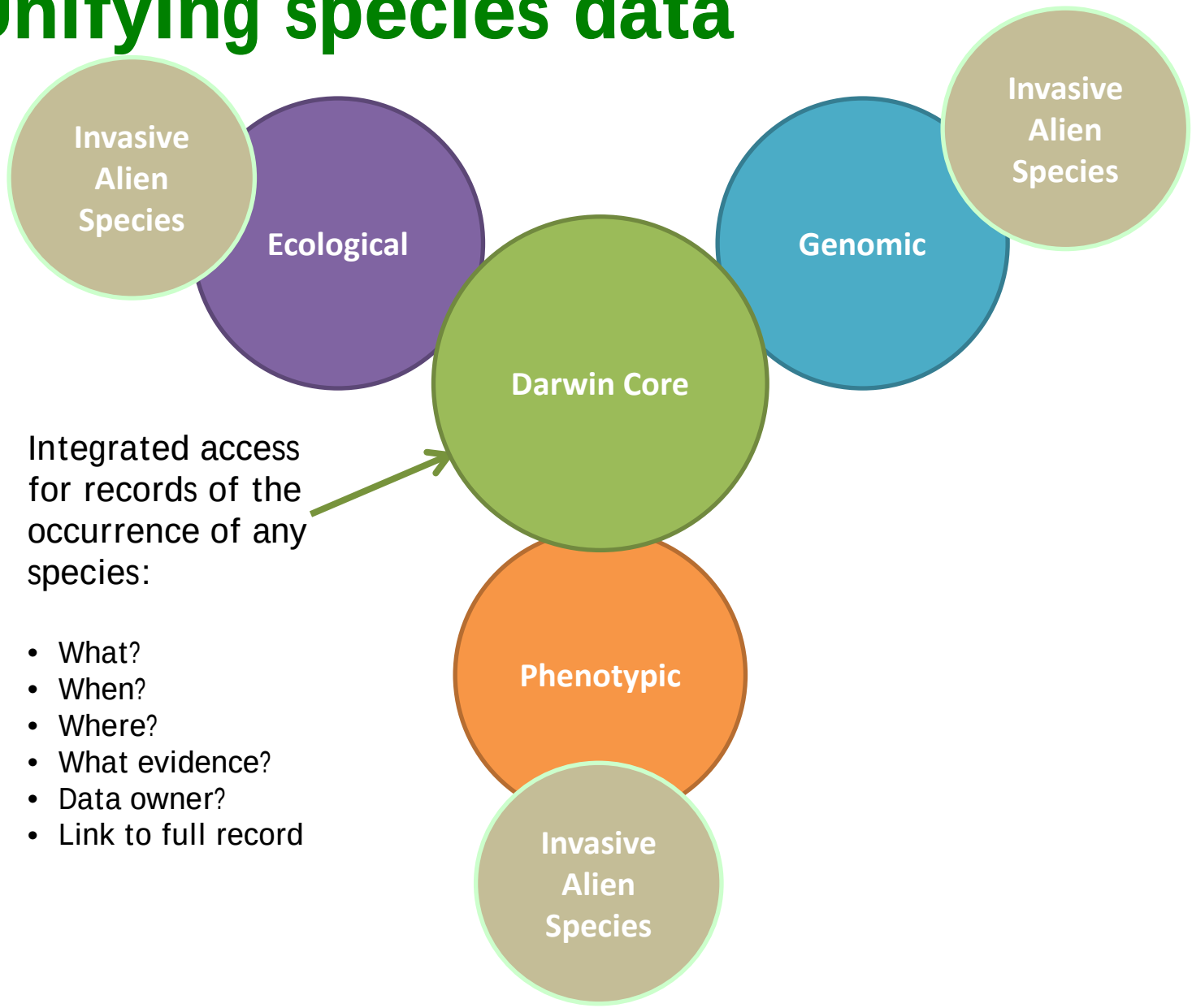
Last updated: 2012-05-02

Growth in data records



Last updated: 2012-05-02

Unifying species data



Integrated access for records of the occurrence of any species:

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

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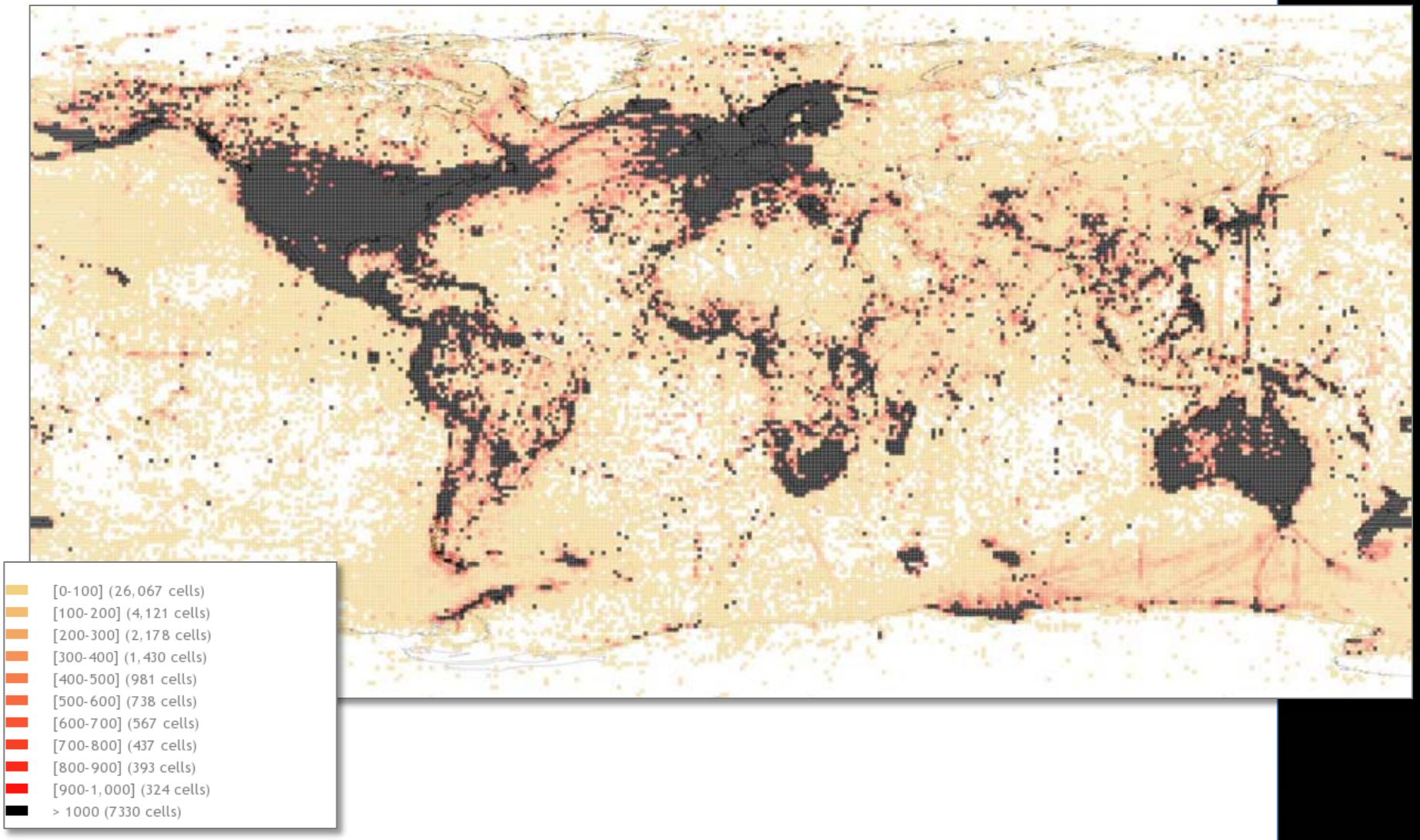
The coverage in 2012

Occurrences



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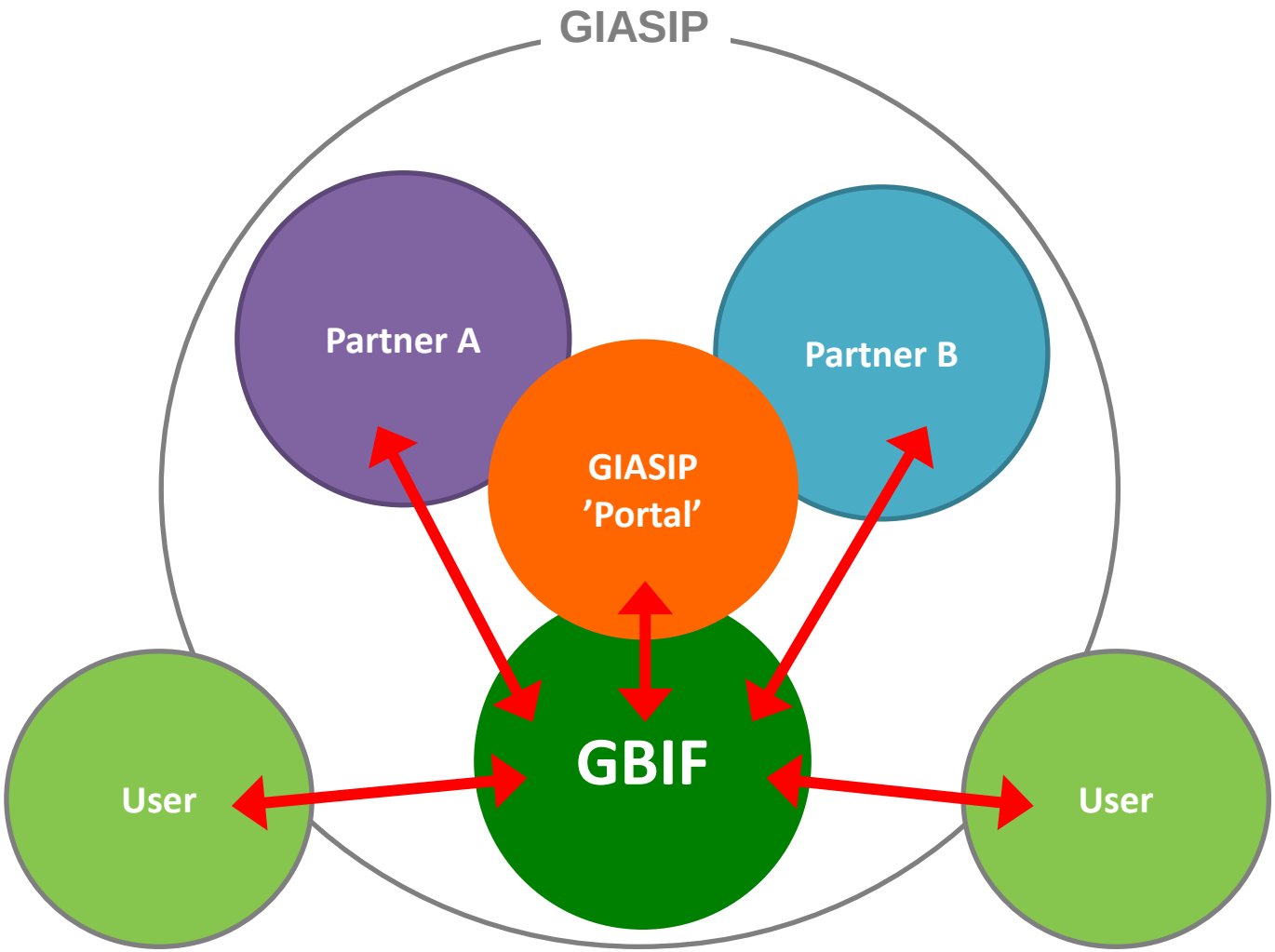
About our contribution

How we see our role in GIASIP



How we see the benefits from GIASIP

To provide additional value to what GBIF does alone…

To mobilize additional specimen/observations records relevant to IAS agenda.

To enrich existing information systems (CABI, GISD, GISIN, FishBase, DAISIE, NOBANIS …)

To provide IAS specific user interface (e.g. in support of assessments etc.)

To contribute to the development of an IAS IT infrastructure (e.g. web services, data standards, tools etc.)

To mobilize the GBIF community (data publishers, scientists etc.)

To demonstrate the relevance of GBIF in contributing to the Aichi targets (not only IAS)

To enable GIASIP to become a thematic discovery system.

How we see the benefits from GIASIP

What GIASIP shouldn't do!

Duplicate the functions of the contributing information systems.

Become (yet another) portal providing nice user interface but little added value.

Be coordinated by a single organization.

To develop its own IT infrastructure incompatible with existing global initiatives (e.g. GBIF).

Become (yet another) database duplicating all records/information from other information systems.

Developed outside the CBD Clearing-House Mechanism

Ignore the primary end-user requirements (i.e. CBD parties!)

How we see the GIASIP

Some ideas…

- *Should be conceived as a PARTNERSHIP and not a new organization or information system,*
- *Needs to contribute to the CBD Aichi Targets through the CHM,*
- *Clear goals and objectives,*
- *Measurable targets for the short, medium and long-term,*
- *Clear governance (e.g. steering committee etc.),*
- *Formal agreements in the form of a MoU/MoC,*
- *Clear roles and responsibilities between partners and the CBD Secretariat,*
- *Strategic fund-raising around a business plan for the next 5-10 years,*
- *Key products articulated, priority species identified, strategic regions agreed, etc.*
- *Develop a new model for other Aichi targets (e.g. threatened species, protected areas etc.).*
- *Engage other partners! EOL, COL, CBOL, FAO, etc.*

Carcinus maenas

Carcinus maenas is a common littoral crab, and an important invasive species, listed among the 100 "world's worst alien invasive species".[2] It is native to the north-east Atlantic Ocean and Baltic Sea, but has colonised similar habitats in Australia, South Africa, South America and both Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America. It grows to a carapace width of 90 millimetres (3.5 in), and feeds on a variety of molluscs, worms and small crustaceans, potentially impacting a number of fisheries. Its successful dispersion has occurred via a variety of mechanisms, such as on ships' hulls, packing materials, bivalves moved for aquaculture, and rafting.

Rough map of the distribution of *Carcinus maenas*, blue areas are the native range, red areas are the introduced or invasive range, black dots represent single sightings that did not lead to invasion, and green areas are the potential range of the species.

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Carcinus maenas

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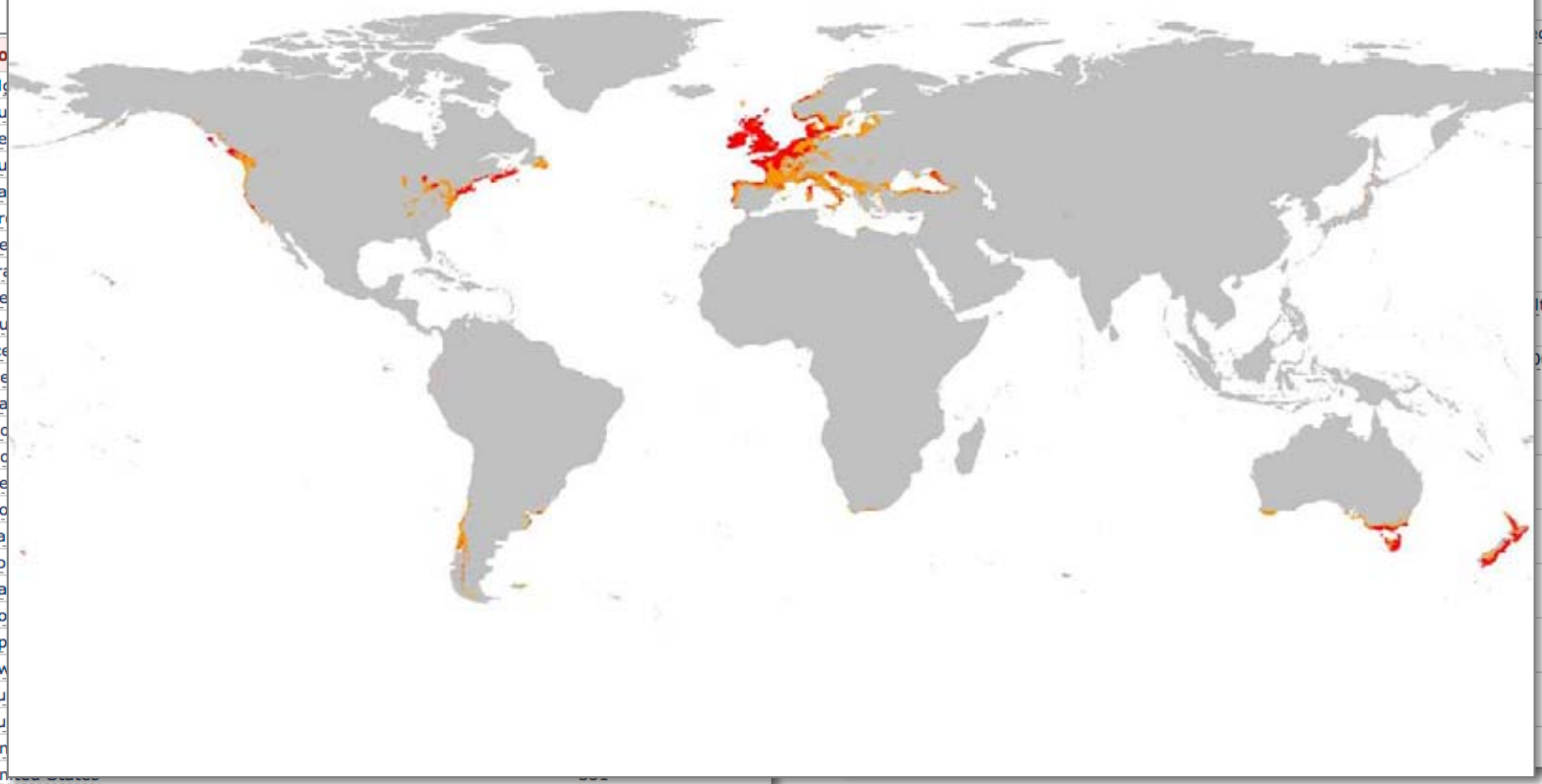
Species distribution (Maxent)



d during cruise Dana00/5

d during cruise Tridens00/5

ltic Seas (EurOBIS)

000 to 2007

Carcinus maenas

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GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

100 OF THE WORST

Standard Search | Taxonomic

Species name: carcinus maenas | Country or location | Habitat: all | Organism type: all | GO

Carcinus maenas (crustacean)

Ecology | Distribution | Management Info | Impact Info | References and Links | Contacts

Countries (or multi-country features) with distribution records for Carcinus maenas in the Global Invasive Species Database.

Click a country or multicountry feature for distribution records:

Alien Range

Australia
Canada
Japan
South Africa
South America
United States (USA)

Native Range

Belgium
Denmark
France
Germany
Iceland
Ireland
Mauritania
Morocco
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom (UK)
Western Sahara

ompendium

www.cabi.org

More Resources

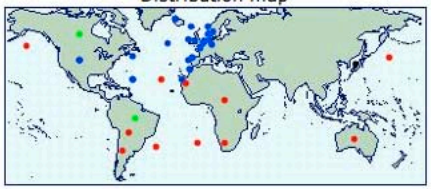
back

Impacts | Management | References | Report

Picture

click on the picture for further information

Distribution map



click on the map for further information

100 IAS

Acacia mearnsii
Achatina fulica
Acridotheres tristis
Aedes albopictus
Anopheles quadrimaculatus
Anoplolepis gracilipes
Anoplophora glabripennis
Aphanomyces astaci
Ardisia elliptica
Arundo donax
Asterias amurensis
Bananabunchytopvirus(BBTV)
Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis
Bemisia tabaci
Boiga irregularis
Capra hircus
Carcinus maenas
Caulerpa taxifolia
Cecropia peltata
Cercopagis pengoi
Cervus elaphus
Chromolaena odorata
Cinara cupressi
Cinchona pubescens
Clarias batrachus
Clidemia hirta
Coptotermes formosanus
Cryphonectria parasitica
Cyprinus carpio
Dreissena polymorpha
Eichhornia crassipes
Eleutherodactylus coqui
Eriocheir sinensis
Euglandina rosea
Euphorbia esula

Euphorbia esula
Felis catus
Gambusia affinis
Hedychium gardnerianum
Herpestes auropunctatus
Hiptage benghalensis
Imperata cylindrica
Lantana camara
Lates niloticus
Leucaena leucocephala
Ligustrum robustum
Linepithema humile
Lithobates catesbeianus
Lymantria dispar
Lythrum salicaria
Macaca fascicularis
Melaleuca quinquenervia
Miconia calvescens
Micropterus salmoides
Mikania micrantha
Mimosa pigra
Mnemiopsis leidyi
Morella faya
Mus musculus
Mustela erminea
Myocastor coypus
Mytilus galloprovincialis
Oncorhynchus mykiss
Ophiostoma ulmi
Opuntia stricta
Oreochromis mossambicus
Oryctolagus cuniculus
Pheidole megacephala
Phytophthora cinnamomi
Pinus pinaster
Plasmodium relictum

Oreochromis mossambicus
Oryctolagus cuniculus
Pheidole megacephala
Phytophthora cinnamomi
Pinus pinaster
Plasmodium relictum
Platydemus manokwari
Polygonum cuspidatum
Pomacea canaliculata
Potamocorbula amurensis
Prosopis glandulosa
Psidium cattleianum
Pueraria montanavar.lobata
Pycnonotus cafer
Rattus rattus
Rhinella marina
Rinderpestvirus
Rubus ellipticus
Salmo trutta
Schinus terebinthifolius
Sciurus carolinensis
Solenopsis invicta
Spartina anglica
Spathodea campanulata
Sphagneticola trilobata
Sturnus vulgaris
Sus scrofa
Tamarix ramosissima
Trachemys scriptaelegans
Trichosurus vulpecula
Trogoderma granarium
Ulex europaeus
Undaria pinnatifida
Vespula vulgaris
Vulpes vulpes
Wasmannia auropunctata

http://samy.gbif.org/ias100/3203682.html

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Thank you!