

GBIF in 2017: progress and priorities

Tim Hirsch, Deputy Director, GBIF Secretariat

GBIF ORIGINS



1999: recommendation of Biodiversity Informatics Subgroup of OECD Megascience Forum

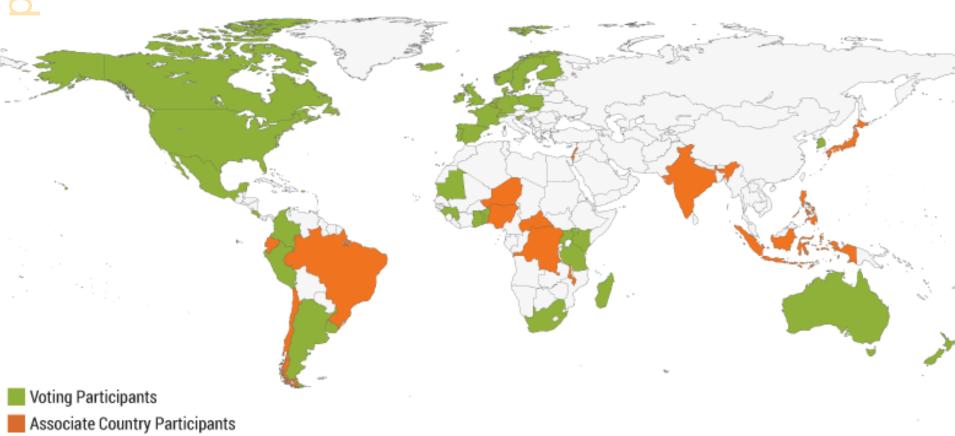
"An international mechanism is needed to make biodiversity data and information accessible worldwide"

2001: GBIF Memorandum of Understanding opened for signature

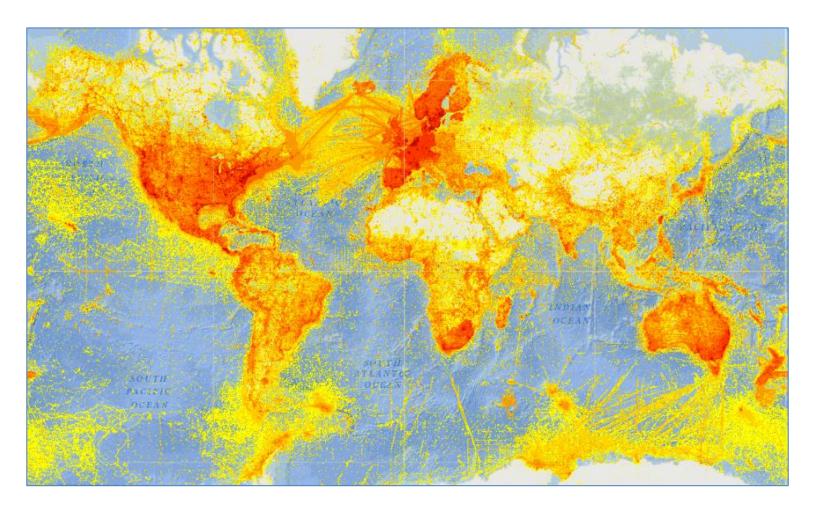
2003: Secretariat established in Copenhagen under country host agreement with Denmark



CURRENT NATIONAL PARTICIPANTS



DATA DISTRIBUTION



Each dot represents evidence of species occurrence with standardized information on e.g.: What? Where? When? By whom?



GBIF INDICATOR FOR AICHI TARGET 19



Home > Growth in Species Occurrence Records Accessible Through GBIF

Growth in Species Occurrence Records Accessible Through GBIF

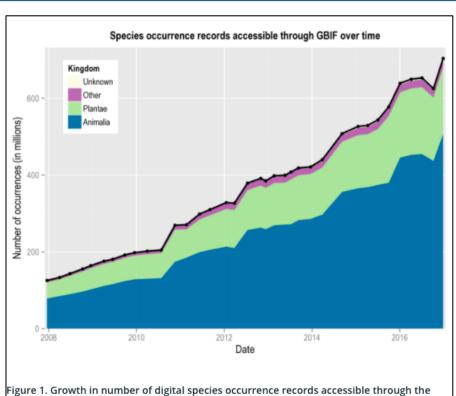


Figure 1. Growth in number of digital species occurrence records accessible through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility.Source: http://www.gbif.org/analytics/global.

Relate	d Aichi Targets Expand >
Primary	target
19	Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.
Relate	d SDGs Expand ✓
11 SISSAMARI OFFES ADDOMENTES	GOAL 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
14 LIFE BELOW MATER	GOAL 14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
15 Iff Infland	GOAL 15 - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
17 MATHEROMPS FOR ITS SOALS	GOAL 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.



BY THE NUMBERS

June 2017

Species occurrence records

781,975,184

Country Participants

54

Organizational Participants

40

Records downloaded per month (avg 2017)

35.7 billion

Datasets

35,130

Publishers

977

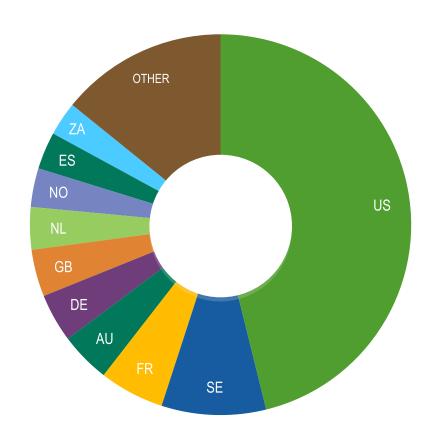
Unique users per month (Apr 2017)

106,438

TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCURRENCE RECORDS PUBLISHED BY COUNTRY

AS OF 30 APR 2017

1	United States	339,979,449
2	Sweden	65,190,071
3	France	40,519,027
4	Australia	31,451,021
5	Germany	30,325,909
6	United Kingdom	29,406,999
7	Netherlands	26,545,089
8	Norway	24,232,504
9	Spain	23,277,447
10	South Africa	21,218,378



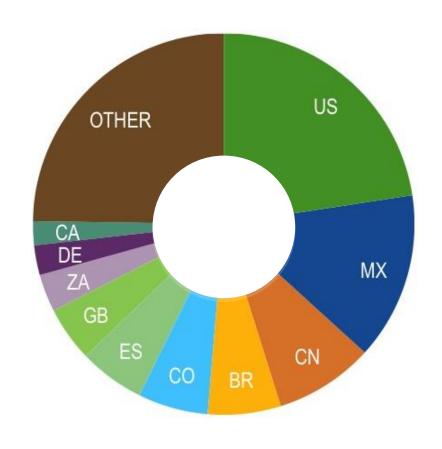
WEB TRAFFIC TO GBIF.ORG, 2017



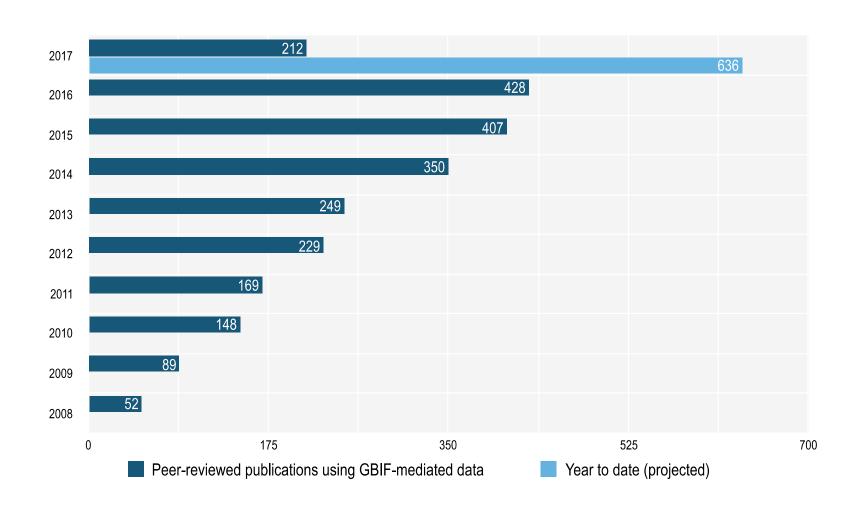
Rank	Country/Territ ory	Sessions	% Total Sessions	2016 rank	Pages / Session
1	United States	82,191	13.75%	1	4.52
2	India	47,968	8.03%	2	1.97
3	Spain	23,781	3.98%	6	6.07
4	United Kingdom	23.637	3.95%	5	7.01
5	Mexico	23,247	3.89%	7	8.36
6	Germany	23,082	3.86%	3	5.47
7	Brazil	21,043	3.52%	8	5.05
8	France	20,750	3.47%	4	3.43
9	Colombia	15,316	2.56%	13	6.47
10	Indonesia	14,277	2.39%	12	2.75

DATA DOWNLOAD REQUESTS BY COUNTRY, 2017

	Country	Downloads	Feb-17 rank
1	United States	7,576	1
2	Mexico	4,756	2
3	China	2,818	5
4	Brazil	2,074	4
5	Colombia	1,994	9
6	Spain	1,873	6
7	United Kingdom	1,556	3
8	South Africa	1,071	7
9	Germany	844	8
1 0	Canada	683	12

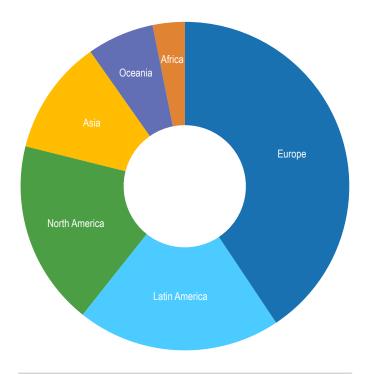


Peer-reviewed publications using GBIF-mediated data



PEER-REVIEWED USES, BY COUNTRY AND REGION, 2017

Total # of peer-reviewed papers by country				
1	United States	61		
2	Brazil	24		
3	Australia	21		
4	Spain	19		
4	United Kingdom	19		
6	Germany	17		
7	Mexico	16		
8	China	15		
9	Switzerland	14		
10	India	13		



Total # of papers by region			
1	Europe	154	
2	Latin America	76	
3	North America	69	
4	Asia	43	
5	Oceania	25	
6	Africa	12	

Peer-reviewed publications using GBIF-mediated data



Invasive alien species

Climate change

Species conservation and protected areas

Biodiversity and human health

Food, farming and biofuels

Advancing biodiversity science

Priority 1 – Empower Global Network

Ensure that governments, researchers and users are equipped and supported to share, improve and use data through the GBIF network, regardless of geography, language or institutional affiliation.

1 a	Focus on people
1b	Strengthen skills
1c	Equip nodes
1d	Equip data publishers
1e	Expand national participation
1 f	Plan implementation
1g	Coordinate resources



Priority 2 – Enhance Information Infrastructure

Provide leadership, expertise and tools to support the integration of all biodiversity information as an interconnected digital knowledgebase.

2a	Modernize data standards
2b	Deliver names infrastructure
2c	Catalogue collections



Priority 3 – Fill Data Gaps

Prioritize and promote mobilization of new data resources which combine with existing resources to maximize the coverage, completeness and resolution of GBIF data, particularly with respect to taxonomy, geography and time.

3a	Identify priority gaps
3b	Expand data streams
3c	Engage data holders
3d	Rescue datasets
3e	Liaise with journals



Priority 4 – Improve Data Quality

Ensure that all data within the GBIF network are of the highest-possible quality and associated with clear indicators enabling users to assess their origin, relevance and usefulness for any application.

4a	Ensure data persistence
4b	Assess data quality
4c	Enable data curation



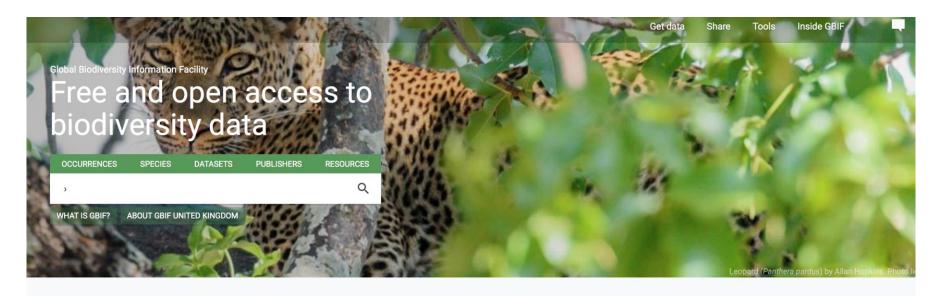
Priority 5 – Deliver Relevant Data

Ensure that GBIF delivers data in the form and completeness required to meet the highest-priority needs of science and, through science, society.

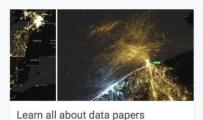
5a	Engage academia
5b	Document needs
5c	Support biodiversity assessment
5d	Assess impact



https://demo.gbif.org



News from the network



A data paper is a peer reviewed document describing a dataset, published in a peer reviewed journal.



Ganoderma pfeifferi (Bres., 1889)
A recent observation from the Danish
Mycological Society (fungal records database)
by Bent Christiansen



GBIF Asia members, partners and regional representatives to meet in Viet Nam

8 June 2017



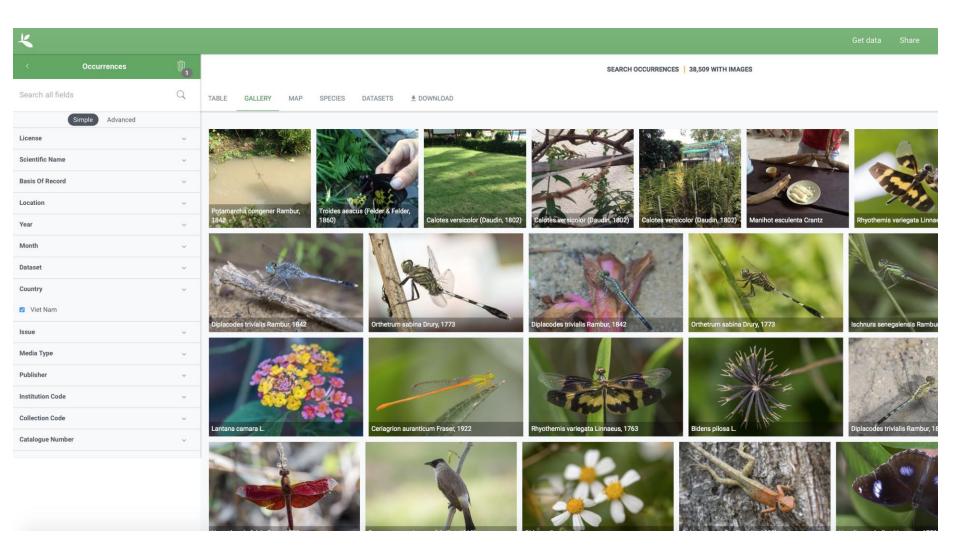
Investigating seed tolerance to dehydration

6 June 2017

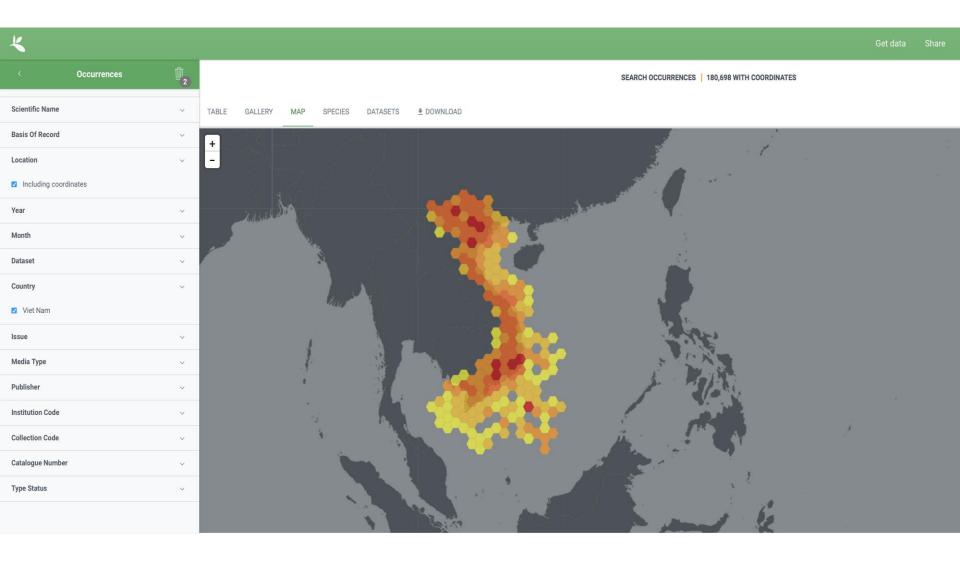


K						Ge	t data Share Tools
<	Occurrences 🏢	1)		SE	EARCH OCCURRENCES 302,36	1 RESULTS	
Search all fields	Q	TABLE GALLERY MAP SPEC	ES DATASETS	♣ DOWNLOAD			
	Simple Advanced	Scientific Name	Country	Coordinates	Basis Of Record	Month & Year	Dataset
License		Gynacantha Rambur, 1842	Viet Nam	11.4N, 107.4E	preserved specimen	January 2017	A new species of Gynacanth
Scientific Name	`	Potamarcha congener Rambur, 1842	Viet Nam	10.4N, 106.3E	human observation	March 2017	iNaturalist Research-grade (
Basis Of Record		Troides aeacus (Felder & Felder, 1860)	Viet Nam	10.8N, 106.7E	human observation	March 2017	iNaturalist Research-grade (
Location							
Year		Calotes versicolor (Daudin, 1802)	Viet Nam	10.9N, 108.2E	human observation	March 2017	iNaturalist Research-grade (
Month		Calotes versicolor (Daudin, 1802)	Viet Nam	10.9N, 108.2E	human observation	March 2017	iNaturalist Research-grade (
Dataset		Calotes versicolor (Daudin, 1802)	Viet Nam	10.8N, 106.7E	human observation	March 2017	iNaturalist Research-grade
Country		Manihot esculenta Crantz	Viet Nam	11.1N, 106.5E	human observation	March 2017	iNaturalist Research-grade
✓ Viet Nam	302,36	Rhyothemis variegata Linnaeus, 1763	Viet Nam	16.4N, 107.6E	human observation	April 2017	iNaturalist Research-grade
search		Ischnura senegalensis Rambur, 1842	Viet Nam	15.9N, 108.3E	human observation	April 2017	iNaturalist Research-grade
United States	256,995,91	Diplacodes trivialis Rambur, 1842	Viet Nam	15.9N, 108.3E	human observation	April 2017	iNaturalist Research-grade
SwedenUnited Kingdor	64,154,80 m 63,360,20		Viet Nam	15.9N, 108.3E	human observation	April 2017	iNaturalist Research-grade
Australia	37,581,42		Viet Nam	15.9N, 108.3E	human observation	April 2017	iNaturalist Research-grade
France	35,346,18	4	viet ivaiii	13.914, 100.35	папапорѕегчацоп	April 2017	iivaturaiist Research-grade
Canada Spain	32,430,1 ⁴ 24,662,26	Orthetrum sabina Drury, 1773	Viet Nam	15.8N, 108.1E	human observation	April 2017	iNaturalist Research-grade











K									Get data	Share
<	Occurrences	3	SEARCH OCCURRENCES 48			CCURRENCES 48,609 RES	SULTS			
Search all fields Q		TABLE GALLERY	MAP SPECIES DATASETS DOWNLOAD							
•	Simple Advanced		Occurrences	ScientificName	Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
License		~	4,080	Oryza sativa L.	Plantae	Tracheophyta	Liliopsida	Poales	Poaceae	Oryza
Scientific Name			399	Glycine max (L.) Merr.	Plantae	Tracheophyta	Magnoliopsida	Fabales	Fabaceae	Glycine
✓ Plantae			147	Citrus reticulata Blanco	Plantae	Tracheophyta	Magnoliopsida	Sapindales	Rutaceae	Citrus
Basis Of Record		~	144	Citrus grandis (L.) Osbeck	Plantae	Tracheophyta	Magnoliopsida	Sapindales	Rutaceae	Citrus
Location ✓ Including coord	Including coordinates		74	Solanum melongena L.	Plantae	Tracheophyta	Magnoliopsida	Solanales	Solanaceae	Solanum
Year			72	Tadehagi triquetrum (L.) H.Ohashi	Plantae	Tracheophyta	Magnoliopsida	Fabales	Fabaceae	Tadehagi
Month		~	60	Podocarpus neriifolius D.Don	Plantae	Tracheophyta	Pinopsida	Pinales	Podocarpaceae	Podocarp
Dataset		~	59	Citrus aurantium L.	Plantae	Tracheophyta	Magnoliopsida	Sapindales	Rutaceae	Citrus
Country			54	Xanthocyparis vietnamensis Farjon & Hiep	Plantae	Tracheophyta	Pinopsida	Pinales	Cupressaceae	Xanthocy
Viet Nam			53	Desmodium heterocarpon (L.) DC.	Plantae	Tracheophyta	Magnoliopsida	Fabales	Fabaceae	Desmodi
Issue		~	53	Cymbidium lancifolium Hook.	Plantae	Tracheophyta	Liliopsida	Asparagales	Orchidaceae	Cymbidiu
Media Type		~	50	Dacrycarpus imbricatus (Blume) de Laub.	Plantae	Tracheophyta	Pinopsida	Pinales	Podocarpaceae	Dacrycar
Publisher		~	48	Ficus simplicissima Lour.	Plantae	Tracheophyta	Magnoliopsida	Rosales	Moraceae	Ficus
Institution Code		~	47	Arenga caudata (Lour.) H.E.Moore	Plantae	Tracheophyta	Liliopsida	Arecales	Arecaceae	Arenga
ı			47	Lithocarpus elegans (Blume) Hatus. ex So	Plantae	Tracheophyta	Magnoliopsida	Fagales	Fagaceae	Lithocarp



K						Get data	Shai
<	Occurrences	1 3	SEARCH OCCURRENCES 48,609 RESULTS				
Search all fie	elds	Q	TABLE GALLERY MAP	SPECIES DATASETS DOWNLOAD			
	Simple Advanced		Occurrences	Dataset	Publisher		
License		~	29,554	Tropicos Specimen Data	Missouri Botanical Garden		
Scientific Name		~	5,133	A global database for the distributions of crop wild relatives	Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)		
✓ Plantae			3,786	Naturalis Biodiversity Center (NL) - Botany	Naturalis Biodiversity Center		
Basis Of Record V		~	3,185	The vascular plants collection (P) at the Herbarium of the Muséu	MNHN - Museum national d'Histoire naturelle		
Location Including coordinates		~	1,223	Bioversity Collecting Mission Database	Bioversity International		
			1,072	Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh Herbarium (E)	Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh		
Year		607		Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh Living Plant Collections (E)	Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh		
		· ·	594	Phanerogamic Botanical Collections (S)	GBIF-Sweden		
			544	NMNH Extant Specimen Records	National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution		
✓ Viet Nam			533	Natural History Museum (London) Collection Specimens	Natural History Museum		
Issue		~	451	The New York Botanical Garden Herbarium (NY) - Vascular Plant	The New York Botanical Garden		
Media Type		~	395	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew - Herbarium Specimens	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew		
Publisher		~	332	Australia's Virtual Herbarium	Council of Heads of Australasian Herbaria (CHAH)		
Institution Cod	e	~	229	Geneva Herbarium – General Collection (G)	Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève - G		

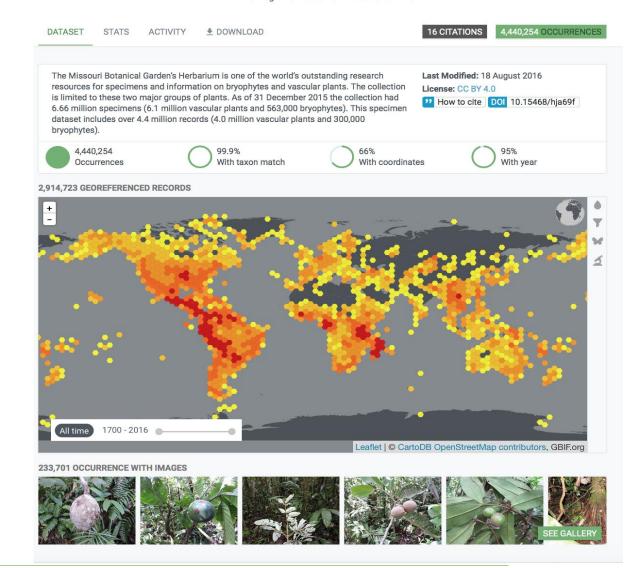


OCCURRENCE DATASET | REGISTERED 3 APRIL 2007

Tropicos Specimen Data

Published by Missouri Botanical Garden

Bob Magill ● Jim Solomon ● Heather Stimmel





We do our best to find literature citing GBIF downloads. When a paper cite using a DOI we can track it to the individual datasets and publishers. This list only shows usage known to GBIF. The data might have been filtered further after download.

Habitat diversity predicts orchid diversity in the tropical south-west Pacific ⊕ Literature

Keppel, G. Gillespie, T. Ormerod, P. Fricker, G. (2016) Journal of Biogeography Aim To determine if habitat diversity, as estimated by climatic and topographic variables, can predict patterns of orchid diversity on different islands and archipelagos with similar explanatory power to biogeographical variables, such as area, isolation and age of an island. Location Sixty-three is...

Orchidaceae biodiversity climate endemism environmental heterogeneity habitat diversity

Journal

Symbiosis limits establishment of legumes outside their native range at a global scale 🖘

Simonsen, A. Dinnage, R. Barrett, L. Prober, S. Thrall, P. (2017) Nature Communications Microbial symbiosis is integral to plant growth and reproduction, but its contribution to global patterns of plant distribution is unknown. Legumes (Fabaceae) are a diverse and widely distributed plant family largely dependent on symbiosis with nitrogen-fixing rhizobia, which are acquired from soil ...

Biogeography● Invasive species● Plant ecology● Rhizobial symbiosis Journal

Why input matters: Selection of climate data sets for modelling the potential Literature distribution of a treeline species in the Himalayan region 👄

Maria, B. Udo, S. (2017) Ecological Modelling

Betula utilis is a major constituent of alpine treeline ecotones in the western and central Himalayan region. The objective of this study is to analyse for the first time the performance of different climatic predictors in modelling the potential distribution of B. utilis in the subalpine and alpine...

Betula utilis • CHELSA • Model evaluation • Predictive modeling • WORLDCLIM Journal

Toward a Self-Updating Platform for Estimating Rates of Speciation and Migration, Ages, and Relationships of Taxa ©

Literature

Antonelli, A. Hettling, H. Condamine, F. Vos, K. Nilsson, R. Sanderson, M. ... - (2016) Systematic Biology

Rapidly growing biological data -including molecular sequences and fossils- hold an unprecedented potential to reveal how evolutionary processes generate and maintain biodiversity. However, researchers often have to develop their own idiosyncratic workflows to integrate and analyse these data for re...

Bayesian phylogenetics GenBank data mining divide-and-conquer methods multilocus multispecies coalescent next-generation sequencing Journal



Thank you very much!

