

Floras – rich resources

CARDUEAE

3970 m, 5.8. 2000, E. Eberhardt 8908 (MSB); Hunza, Batura Valley, Oubakuk between Fatimahel and Kukil, 36° 34′ N, 74° 40° E, alt. 3450 – 3600 m, 10. 71998, E. Eberhardt 98-215 (MSB); Karakorum, Chupursan Valley, upper kundahal valley, upwards in mud flow area, left side, 36° 4° N, 74° 42° E, easily moving limestone debris, ali, 3840 m, 246. 2000, E. Eberhardt 7162 (MSB); Batura, Upper Hunza, Khaibar'upper Hunza, 36° 35° N, 74° 43° E, asily upper montane Serphidium maritimum (e-Artemista maritima) steppe with Juniperus macropoda trees, 20. 8. 1990, G. & S. Miche 2586 (MSB, GOET); A.9 Ladakh, Singi La, am weg von Lamayaru anch Padum, 5000 m, schutthang, 1. 9. 1979, A. Bruhn s. n. (MSB); Ladakh, Bragnag, 1931, Walter Koel: A 67 (RAW); A-10 Zanskar, I.km front, 12.900 ft., A. R. Brown & M. A. Rothera 70 (KS); Haluma Pass, 14,000 ft., J.D.A. Stantions 842 (BM); Ragnag, Ladak, 1931, Walter Koel: A 62 (RAW); N-10 Zanka (SAW); A-10 Zanka (SAW); B-8 Masherbrum Region, Dum Sum, 2 days N of Hushe, 1,000 ft., 1982, F. 6, Davies sn. (K).

Distribution: Pakistan (Chitral, Northern Areas, Kashmir), Tajikistan (E. Pamir), Kyrgizistan (Central Tian Shan), Kazakhistan (Alatau), China (W. Sinkiang).

Fl. Per.: August - September Vern : Reeshaw

All parts except roots are used for treatment of vomiting especially in children and also used for cuts and bruises.

Grows on subhumid sparsely vegetated, dry alpine habitats, rocky slope, ledges, grasslands and meadows, rocky and scree slopes amidst rocks between 2500 to 4500 m

Saussurea salsa (Pall.) Spreng, Syst. Veg. 3:381, 1826; Pavlov, Fl. Kazakh.
 276. Tab. 31, Fig. 1. 1966; R. R. Stewart, Ann. Cat. Vasc. Pl. W. Pak. & Kashm. 777. 1972; Tsiang & Li, Icon. Corm. Sin. 4: 630. Fig. 674, 1975; Lipsch., Rod Saussurea 117. 1979; Rech. f., Fl. Iran. Comp. III. Cynarea 139a: 178. Tab. 174, 1979; Shen in Zhi, Fl. Xinjiang 5: 280. 1999; Breckle & Rafiqpoor, Field Guide Afgh. Fl. & Veg.: 283. Fig. At.-98. 2010; C. Shih & Raab-Straube in Wu, Z. Y. et al., Fl. China 20-21: 93. Fig. 104.1–6. 2011 – 2013; Breckle et al. in Dittmann, Vasc. Pl. Afgh. Augm. Checklist 184. 2013; Y.S. Chen in Hong, Fl. Pan-Himal. 48(2) Asteraceae II. Saussurea: Illo. Map 48(2)-79. 2015.

Serratula salsa Pall., Reise Russ. Reich. 3: 607. 1776; Heterotrichum salsum (Pall.) M. Bieb., Fl. Taur.-Caucas. 3:551. 1819.

Perennial, $15-20\,\mathrm{cm}$ tall, unbranched or branched above middle. Leaves basal and cauline, all petiolate or upper stem leaves sessile, ovate to broadly



Distribution information Descriptions Nomenclatural information Identification keys Illustrations



Problems

- Time consuming
- One user group
- Expensive
- Not portable
- Quickly outdated

The challenge

- Increase access
 - Number of people
 - Different kinds of people
- Enable rapid updating

An answer

- Digital technology
 - The web
 - Informatics
- Share, collaborate
- Build on what exists
- Strengthen botany
- Enable rapid updating

Home Search Flora Projects Agents Interactive Tools Images Other Networks Symbiota

Prosopis juliflora (Sw.) DC. J

Go to Encyclopedia of Life... Family: Fabaceae



Francisco Manuel Blanco

Flora of Somalia English short Somali short

Awale & Jama (2018). Hordhaca dhirta badhtamaha Soomaalilaand.

Geed yar baahsan oo goor-walba-cagaarane ah oo illaa 10 m gaadha. Laamaha wuxu kasoo bilaabaa gunta. Jirridiisu waa bunni khafiif ah, oo qodxo leh. Caleemo talantaalli ah, oo kakan, oo kasii kooban 22 lammaane oo iska soo horjeed u baxay, oo cagaar dhalaalaya ah. Ubax yar, huruud iyo caddaan ah, oo hoos u soo laadlaada. Midho ku jira qolof dheer oo cagaar widhwidhaya ah, oo aad mooddo in ay yara maroorto, oo si kooxo ah u soo laadlaada.

Sabo: Meelaha burciidda iyo quruuruxa leh, ee inta badan dhulka qashinka leh, joog ah illaa 1500 m. Filiqsanaanta: Asal ahaan Megsiko, imika se aad ugu faafay kulaaleyaasha qallalan iyo dhulalka saxarexiqeenka ah.

Fiiro: Waa geed u adkaysta abaaraha iyo milixda, oo si halis ah u faafaya, oo aad ula wareegay inta badan Berbera iyo dhulka xeebta ku teedsan.

Multiple tabs permitted









SHARING: Images & specimen data (see map) AUTOMATICALLY shared

Easy to send message if errors

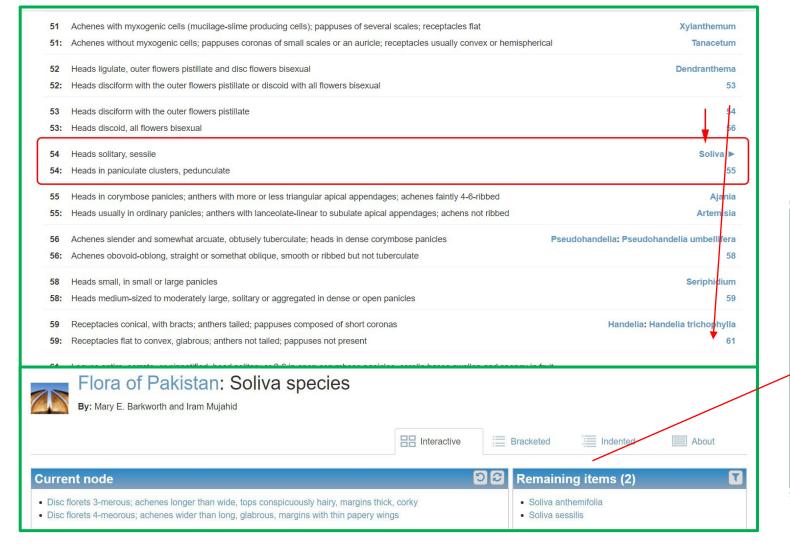


Open Interactive Map



Modifying keys is simple

Mujahid, I. & A. Shabbir. 2017. Pakistan Journal of Botany 49(4):1327-1333.

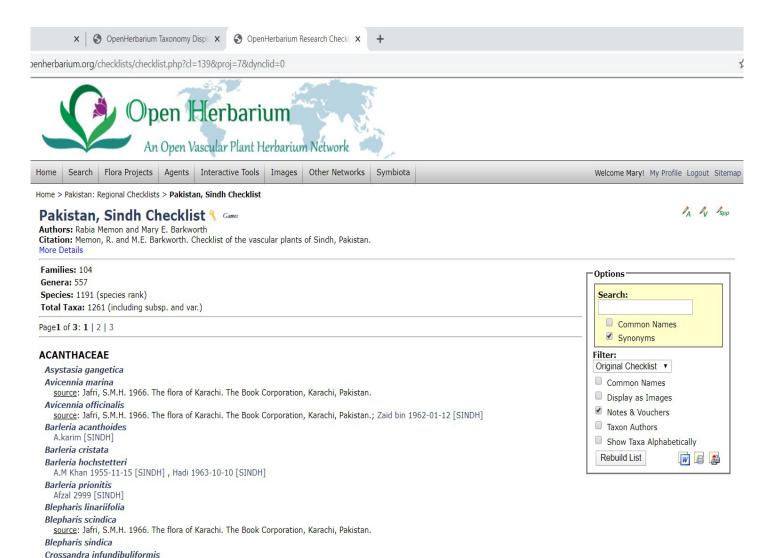


- Display in 3 formats
- Link taxa to taxon pages
- Download existing key
- Write as spreadsheet
- Modify leads
- Modify metadata
 - Convert to csv for upload



Checklists in OpenHerbarium

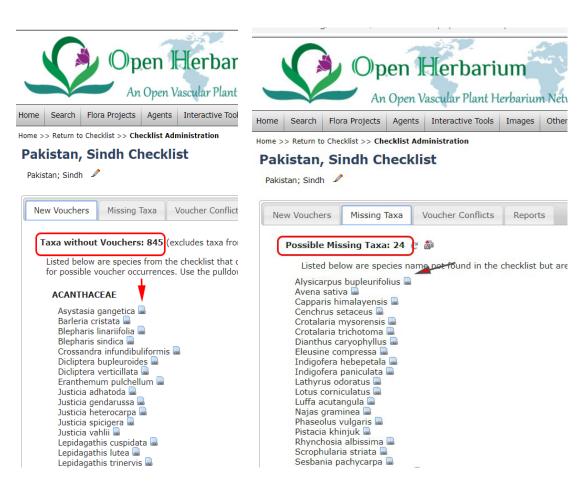
- Metadata names authors and sources
- Show documentation
- Include notes on habitat, value
- Tools for checking quality
- Link to taxon pages
- For any group
- Parent-child relationships
- CAN HIDE



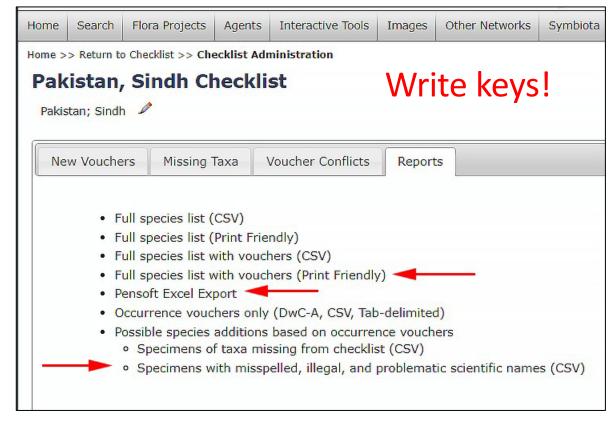
Dicliptera bupleuroides Dicliptera verticillata Dipteracanthus longifolius

Checklists: research checklists need vouchers

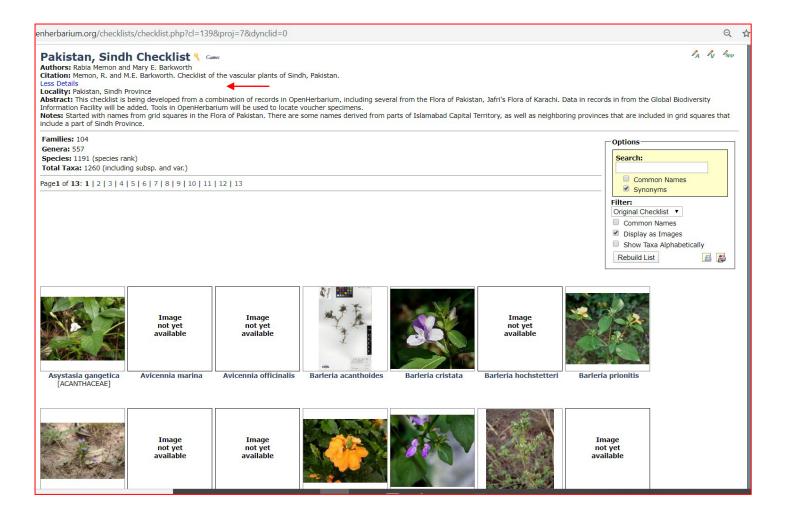
OpenHerbarium can list with vouchers, help locate vouchers, and list missing taxa with vouchers

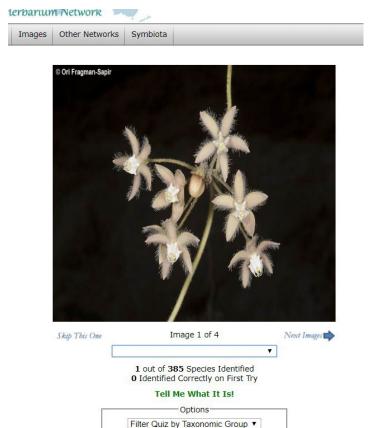


SHARING: Changes in child checklist AUTOMATICALLY applied to parent checklist.



Checklists: teaching





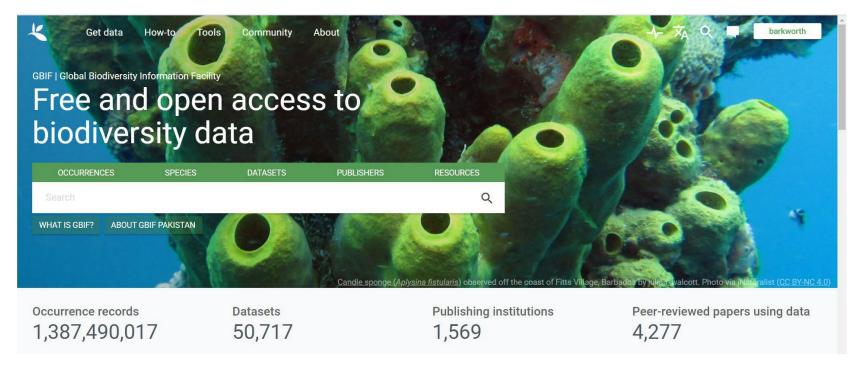
Ask WHY?
WHY that family?
WHY that genus?

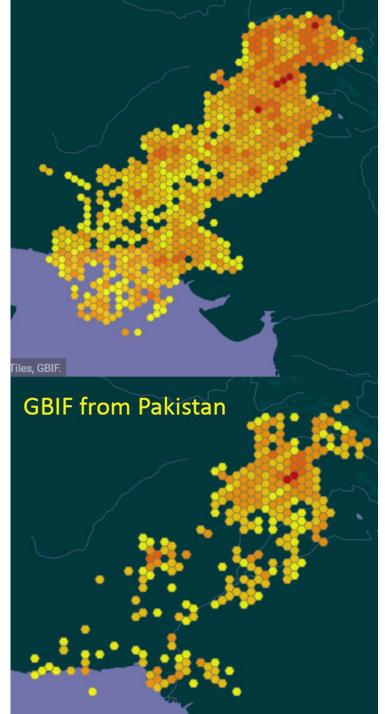
Display Common Names

Reset Game

Global resources: benefit from, help build

GBIF — Global Biodiversity Information Facility





GBIF – occurrence data and more

Checklists Sampling event datasets

How to choose a dataset class on GBIF?

Marie Grosjean 2019-12-04 · GBIF · Publishing

If you are a (first time) publisher on GBIF and you are trying to decide which type of dataset would best fit your data, this blogpost is for you.

All the records shared on GBIF are organized into datasets. Each dataset is associated with some metadata describing its content (the classic "what, where, when, why, how"). The dataset's content depends strongly on the dataset's class. GBIF currently support four types of dataset:

- Resource datasets (e.g. metadata-only datasets)
- Checklists
- Occurrence datasets
- · Sampling-event datasets

These classes are described in detail on our Dataset classes page along with links to examples and documentation. As mentioned on this page:

The four classes of datasets supported by GBIF start simply and become progressively richer, more structured and more complex.

In other words, the distinction between the different classes is not always very obvious. This is why I tried to put together a quick guide to help you choose the class that fits best your data.

Five questions to help you decide

Names & nomenclature

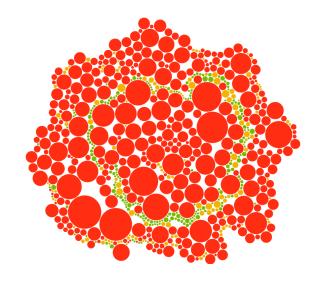
- IPNI (International Plant Names Index
 - Vascular plants
 - If valid and legitimate, not taxonomy.
 - Rarely infraspecific taxa
 - Not linked to protologues
- WFO (World Flora Online)
 - Successor to The Plant List
 - Taxonomy, no sources
- Tropicos Developed by and for Missouri Botanical Garden
 - Shows usage in floras
 - Links to Biodiversity Heritage Library
 - Includes bryophytes
- Taxonomic Names Resolution
 - Use as spell check

No database is perfect, nor up to the minute

- They are very useful
- Help them be better
- Encourage Pakistan and Provincial Governments
 - Generate and make Open Access Geographic files for administrative areas
 - Divisions, Tehsils, Parks, Reserves, etc.
- Encourage students to gain skills in programming, GIS



- Run by Symbiota, open source software
 - Over the years, increasingly complex
- Symbiota2 beta release fall
 - Reduce complexity
 - Make development easier
 - Some new tools as demos



Symbiota1
large & red bad
small and green good





Home Projects Contact Us Topics

Topics



Skills



Plant taxonomy



Herbarium specimens



Documenting biodiversity



OpenHerbarium



Data cleaning



Digitizing a herbarium

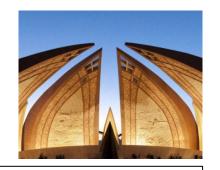


Glossary

Thank you Mary Barkworth

mary.barkworth@usu.edu

February 29, 2019



- GBIF Contributors
 - Quaid-i-Azam herbarium
 - Bannu Post Graduate College
 - University of Balochistan
 - University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir
 - University of Sindh Jamshoro
- OpenHerbarium
 - Contributing herbaria: 14

Records available: 32,220

• With species: 38,798

• With lat/lon: 24,983

Flora of Pakistan online

• Keys: 400, a few updated

• Citations: 32,190

• Regional Checklists: 13









