



Pathways through the Global Biodiversity Informatics Landscape

Strengthening capacity to implement sustainable development

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Summary

This non-exhaustive map (see **Figure 1**) shows key components and linkages within the global and European biodiversity informatics landscape. This map is intended to guide users in understanding how biodiversity data flow through the landscape, and how these data are used to inform indicators of progress towards global targets relating to the status of species and ecosystems.

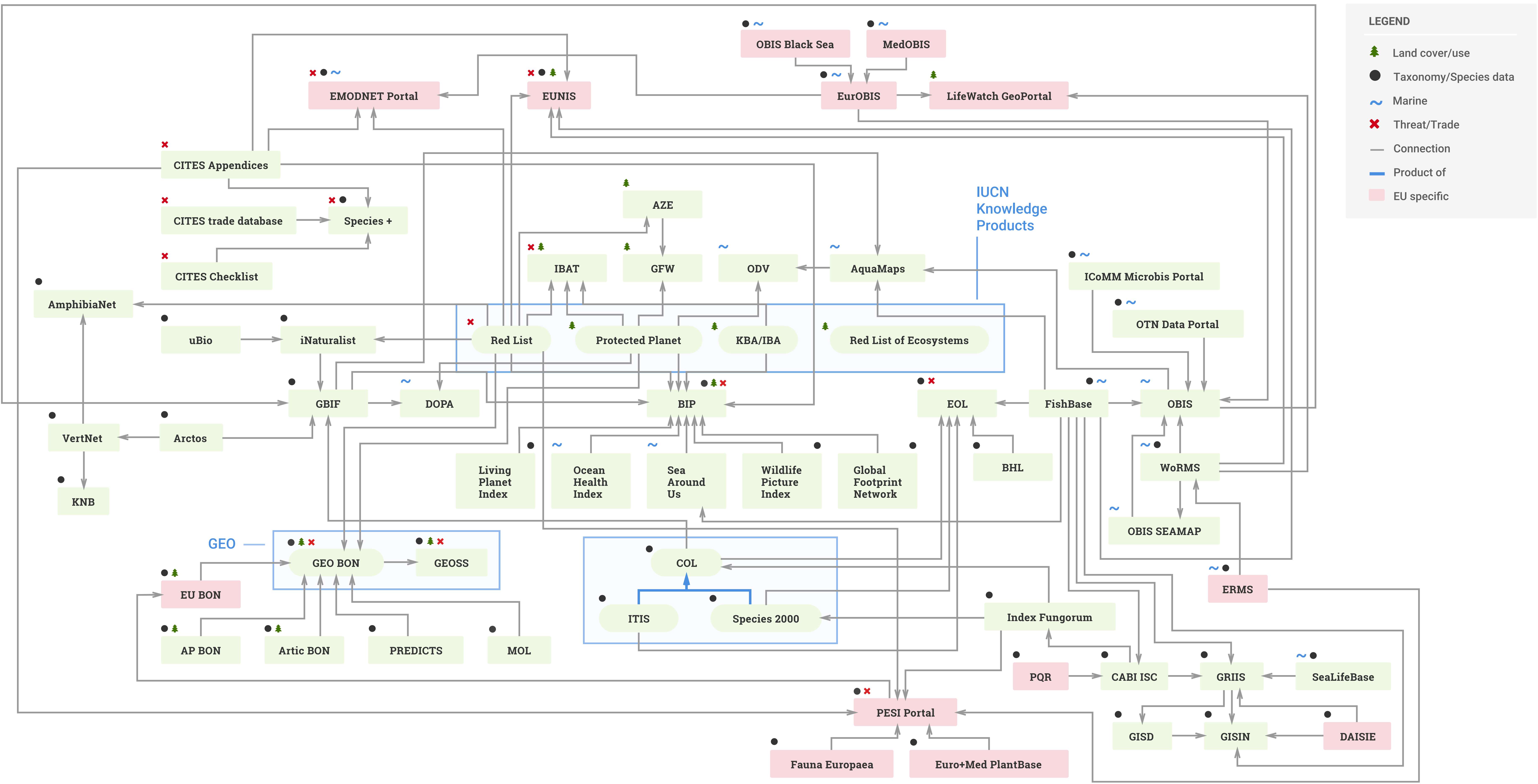
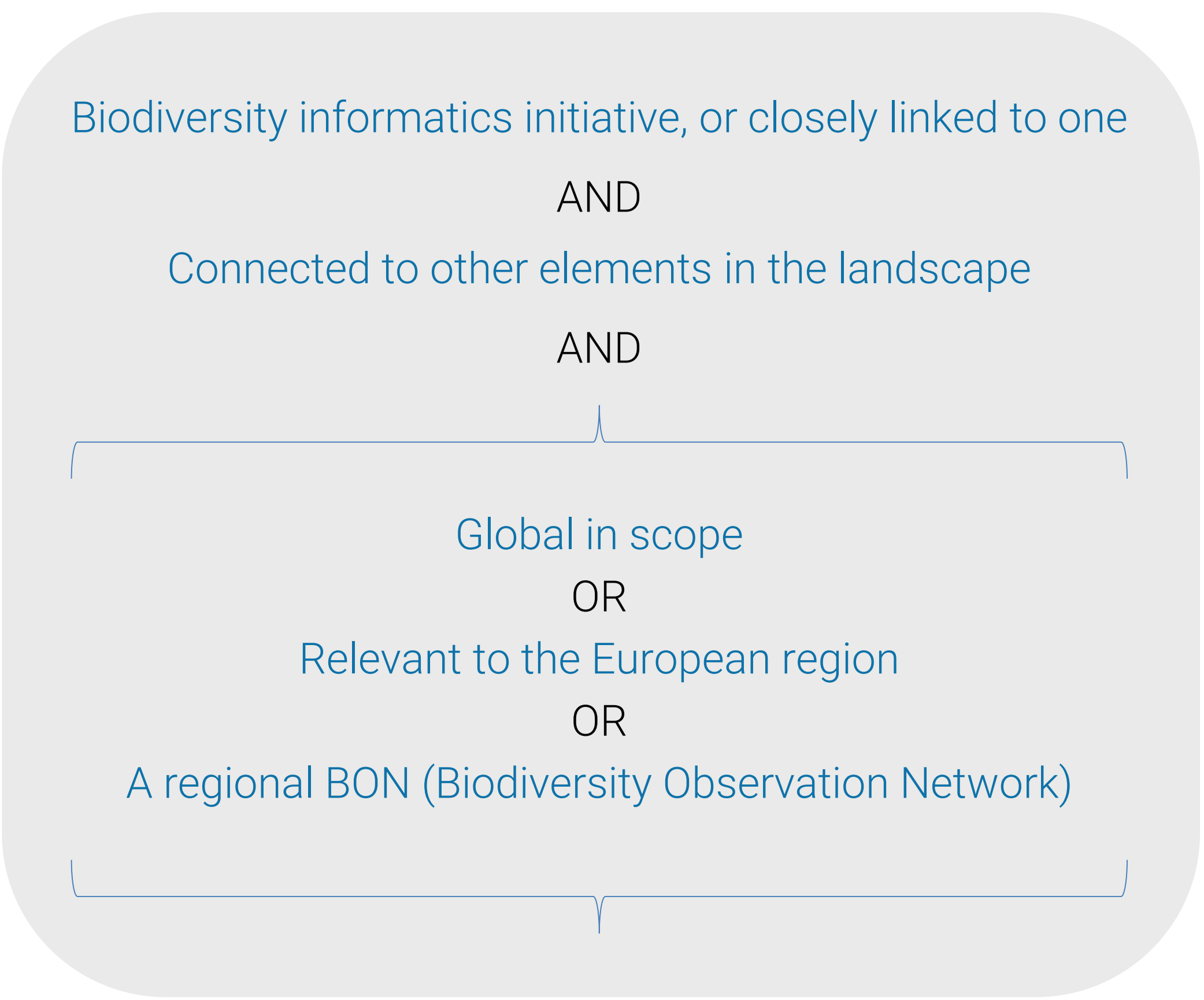


Fig. 1 Map of the global biodiversity informatics landscape, showing the links between its components. Arrows indicate the direction of interactions (e.g. data flows) between components. The components are divided into broad groups based on their roles within the landscape (see legend).

Method

Landscape components were selected based on the following criteria:



The selected components, while not exhaustive, illustrate the numerous relationships between biodiversity informatics initiatives globally and within Europe.

Pathways through the Landscape

The landscape is complex and there are multiple pathways through which higher-level initiatives collate data from other projects. The following example (emphasized in **Figure 2**) demonstrates one such pathway, beginning with sub-regional data collection that ultimately supports global indicators.

MedOBIS, as the Mediterranean node of the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS), publishes data on marine species' distributions, which are integrated into **EurOBIS**, the regional equivalent. These data, in turn, contribute to **OBIS**, which is a global repository of marine biodiversity hotspots and patterns. These data are then linked to the **Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)**, which has been used to create an indicator under the **Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)**: "Number of GBIF records over time."

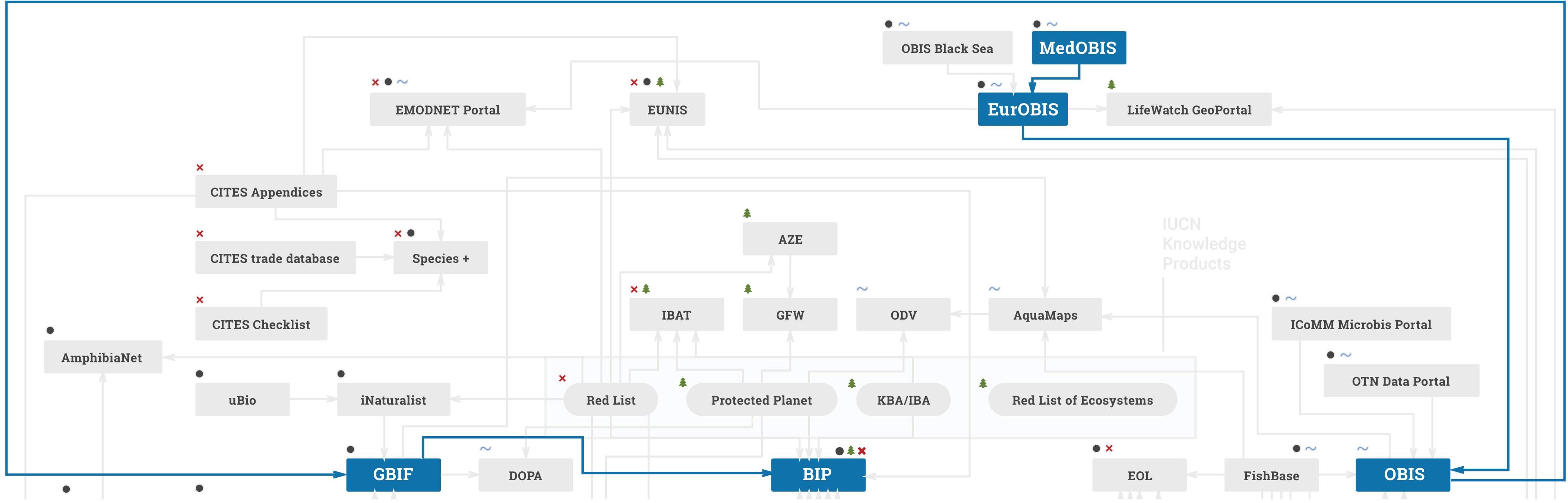


Fig. 2 Map of the global biodiversity informatics landscape, showing the links between its components. Arrows indicate the direction of interactions (e.g. data flows) between components. The components are divided into broad groups based on their roles within the landscape (see legend).

Citation | Bingham et al. (2016). Pathways through the global biodiversity informatics landscape. URL: <http://wcmc.io/BiodiversityInformatics>.

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