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BIOFRESH

Biodiversity of Freshwater Ecosystems: Status, Trends, Pressures, and Conservation Priorities

Project no. 226874

Large scale collaborative project

Deliverable number	D7.1
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PU	Public	✓
PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
RE	Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)	
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	

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Name of the Authors	Name of the Partner	Logo of the Partner
Bailly Nicolas	WorldFish (formerly ICLARM)	

In case the report consists of the delivery of materials (guidelines, manuscripts, etc)

Delivery name	Delivery file name	From Partner	To Partner

Introduction

This deliverable corresponds to the Task 7.1 of the WP7 to follow up the encoding and use of the data and information following the data requirements of the research workpackages WPs4-7 (see D3.1). This report covers the entire first period (M1-18). The report month 9 was skipped because we realised it was too early in the project, but the first report for the task 3.2 (D3.2) covered actually the report 7.1 month 9 (same for Tasks 4.1, 5.1, 6.1).

Use of data

Data were not used yet because the complete dataset need to be gathered before the analyses.

Work realised

Odonates

The main work concerns the occurrences data entry for Odonates under the contingency fund.

- 612 spp.
- 900 references encoded (as bibliography).
- 3,200 occurrences
- 115 publications over more than 2,000 but not all from South East Asia

Fishes

For fishes of South-East Asia, the routine work was continued all over the period from new species and taxonomic revision publications, and the data stored in the OccurrenceLit table of FishBase.

Also, a new download of the complete occurrence data for all fishes of the world was completed during the period: it includes the matching of names, countries and FAO areas (more than 5 million records for 12,000 freshwater species). A project funded by GBIF helped to improve the matching names procedure with GBIF data and to understand why some names don't match at all (fossils, non-fish recorded as fish, hybrids, non-identified specimens, non-yet recorded misspelling). Work is ongoing to complete data for non-matching names (about 6,000) in order to access more occurrence data).

Also see D4.1a for the work on matching the IUCN fish names with FishBase.

Dataset identification and assessment

Odonates

A new batch of literature was submitted by the Naturalis Museum, Leiden, but is not yet integrated.

Fishes

A daily routine to partially update the data is being developed under another European project (D4Science) in the GRID environment in order to keep the dataset more reliable. The precedent solution was to download the whole dataset in one shot, but severe technical limitations pushed us to

develop that new routine that will be applied to the other freshwater groups when integrated in the portal.

No datasets were looked after for other groups (in particular Crustaceans)

Adequacy and gaps in datasets

Odonates

The occurrence dataset for Odonates will be georeferenced in part automatically by the Naturalis Museum, Leiden, using a gazetteer that they have developed. It will help to control the data quality.

Names are check during the data encoding against Catalogue of Life. Discrepancies are recorded for further corrections.

Note: Unfortunately, the main encoder dedicated to this task has left the project, and the data encoding present some delays. The work will resume in June, with more encoders to catch up the back-log.

Fishes

The usual routines in FishBase were run, in particular the assignment of a reliability index for each record (a 5-digits index called NIACC, which was published in 1999). This index require many data extracted independently from the literature, data which exist in one database for one group only for fishes (FishBase) as far as we know. Although in theory this index could be applied to other groups, reasonably complete datasets (e.g., distribution per country) lack in all groups beyond a certain number of species. Both FADA and CoL (under the European project 4D4Life) may help to address that issue in the near future.