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GIASIPartnership
Information Empowers

The interoperability challenge

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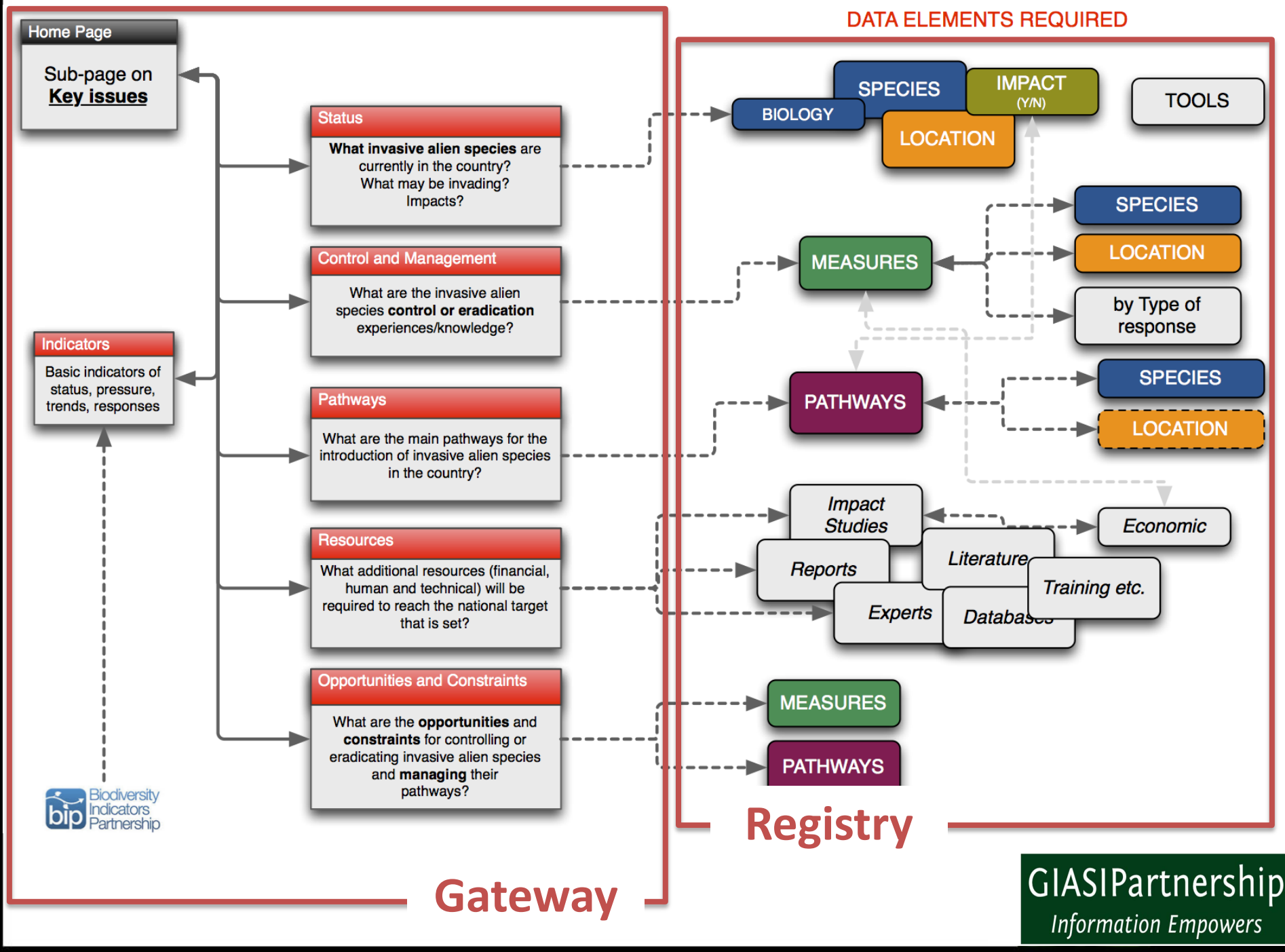
Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)

Montreal, October 2013


Home Page
Sub-page on Key issues
Indicators
Basic indicators of status, pressure, trends, responses
Biodiversity Indicators Partnership
Status
What invasive alien species are currently in the country? What may be invading? Impacts?
Control and Management
What are the invasive alien species control or eradication experiences/knowledge?
Pathways
What are the main pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species in the country?
Resources
What additional resources (financial, human and technical) will be required to reach the national target that is set?
Opportunities and Constraints
What are the opportunities and constraints for controlling or eradicating invasive alien species and managing their pathways?
Gateway
DATA ELEMENTS REQUIRED
BIOLOGY
SPECIES
IMPACT (Y/N)
LOCATION
TOOLS
MEASURES
SPECIES
LOCATION
by Type of response
PATHWAYS
SPECIES
LOCATION
Impact Studies
Economic
Reports
Literature
Training etc.
Experts
Databases
MEASURES
PATHWAYS
Registry
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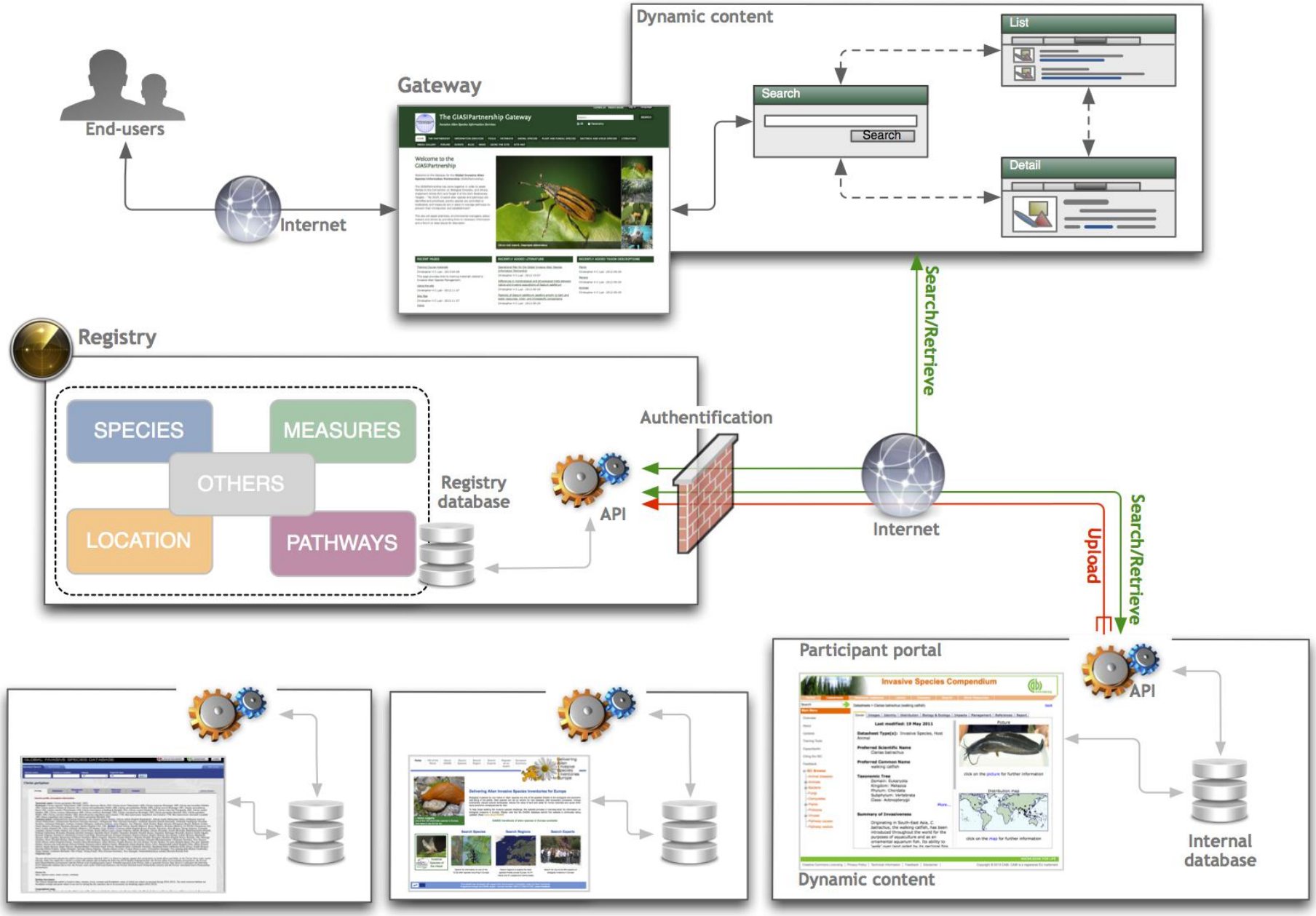

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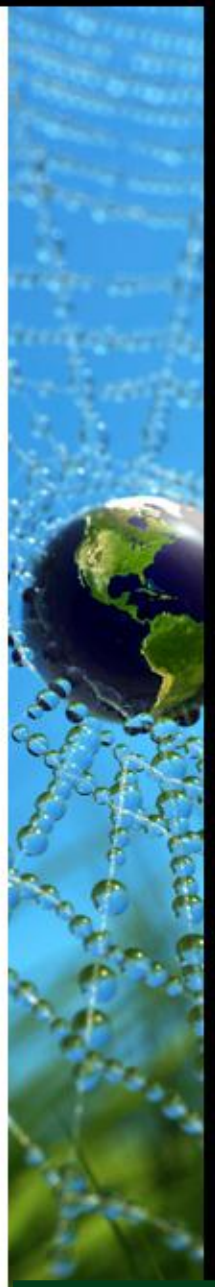
Principles

- *Open data.*
- *License free.*
- *Open source implementation.*
- *Building on existing services and tools (e.g. GBIF web services).*
- *All Partners can contribute and retrieve data.*
- *All information is properly cited.*



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Registry

Registry database

API

SPECIES

The full scientific name, with authorship, date and other associated information if known.

MEASURES

Measures to prevent the introduction of invasive alien species

SOURCES

A related resource from which the described information is derived.

PATHWAYS

Any means that allows the entry or spread of a pest.

Central Index

TEMPORAL

The date-time or interval during which an Event is observed or reported

LOCATION

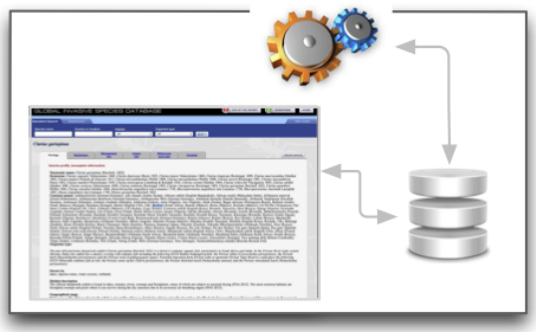
A delimited spatial region or named place from which the described information is derived.

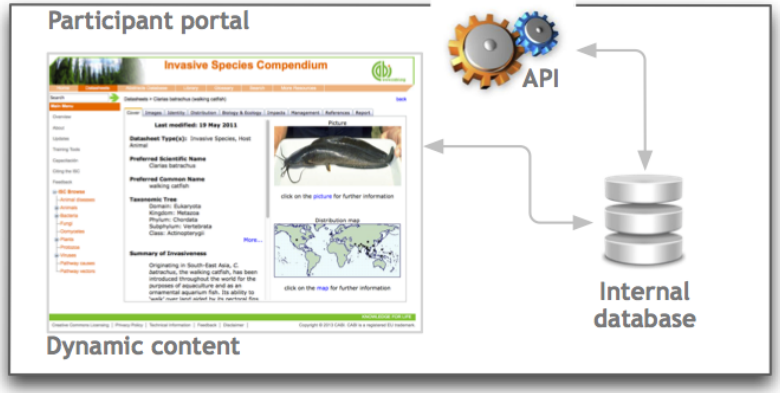
Upload

Search/Retrieve

Participant portal

API





Internal database

Dynamic content

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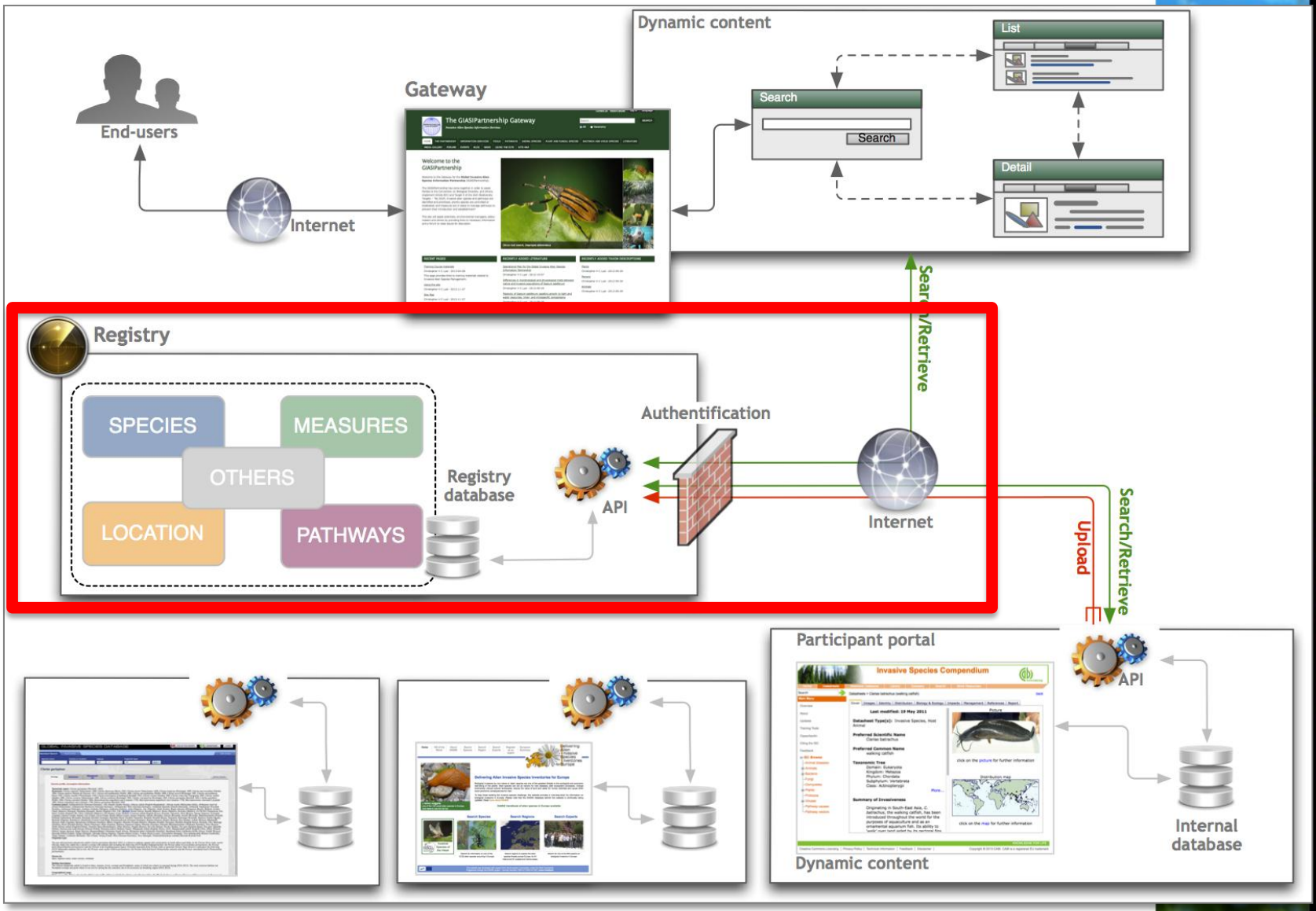
How does it look like?

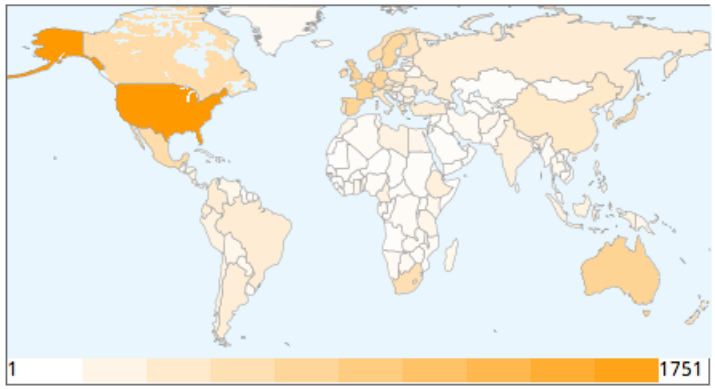


The GIASIPartnership Registry

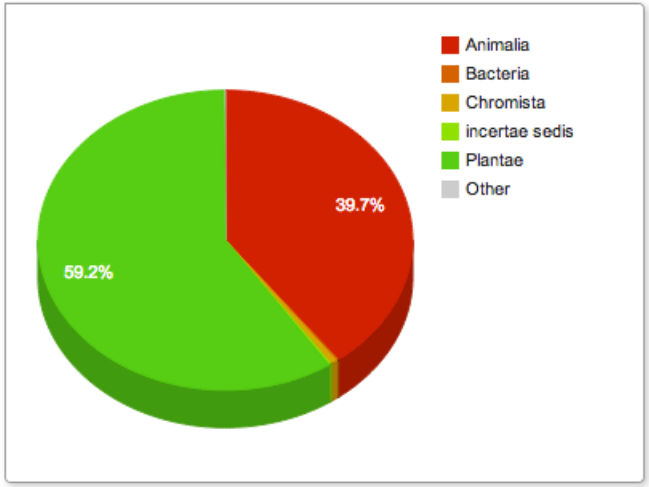
Signed in as ISSG Logout

Info | Species | Country | Manage

Inventory of IAS species



Distribution by Kingdom



List of Publishers (test):

Name	Full Name
Admin	**Administrator (GBIF)**
CALFLORA	The Calflora Database
DAISIE	Delivering Alien Invasive Species Inventories for Europe
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GISIN	Global Invasive Species Information Network (test)
GISP	Global Invasive Species Programme (test)
IASI	Invasive Alien Species Indicator (test)
ISSG	Global Invasive Species Database
NASP	Nonindigenous Aquatic Species Program (test)

9 item(s)

> 2,200 species

> 120 countries

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Shared view by species

Publishers:

Name	Publisher
Acacia mearnsii	IASI
Acacia mearnsii	DAISIE
Acacia mearnsii	GISP
Acacia mearnsii	GBIF

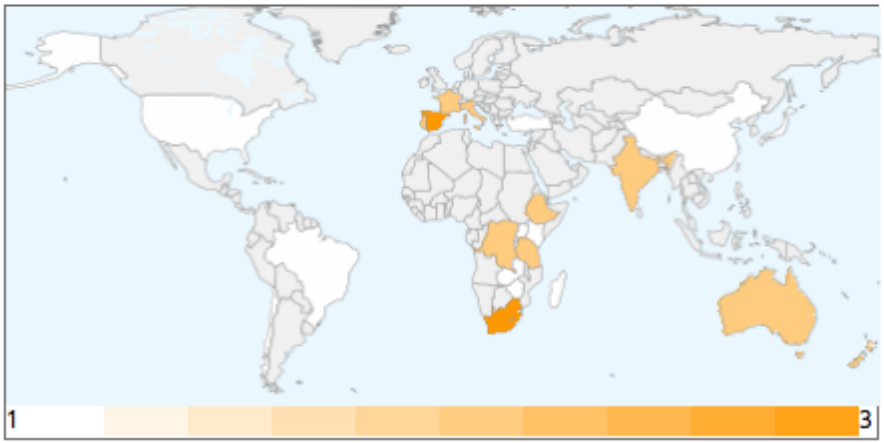
4 item(s)

Countries where presence is reported:

Country
Seychelles
South Africa
Spain
Swaziland
Taiwan
Tanzania

30 item(s)

Distribution:

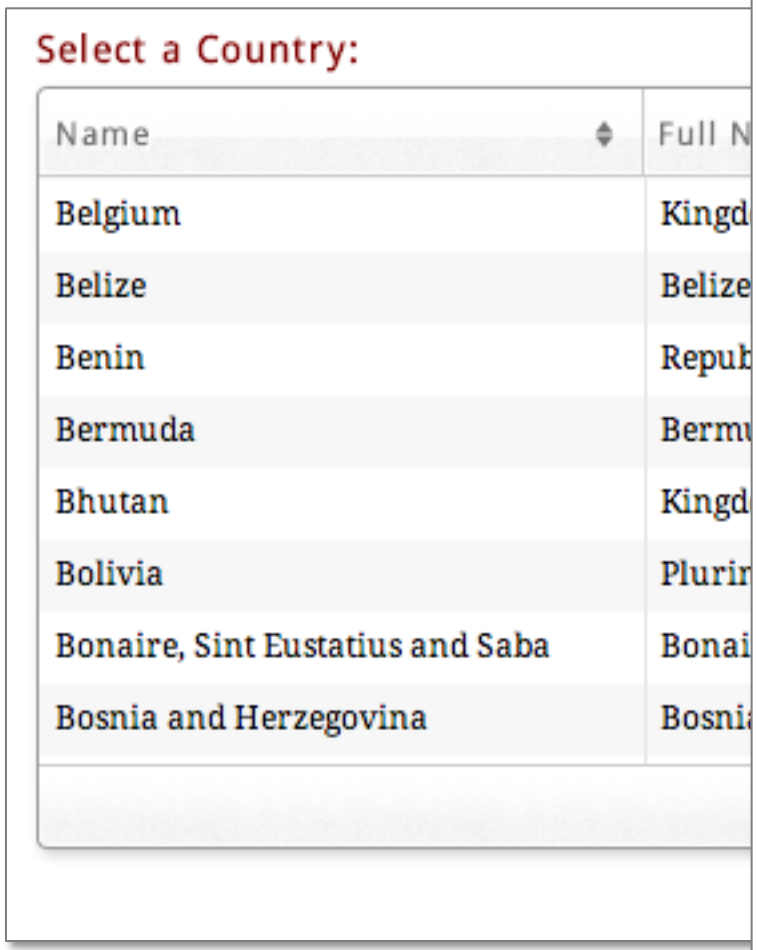


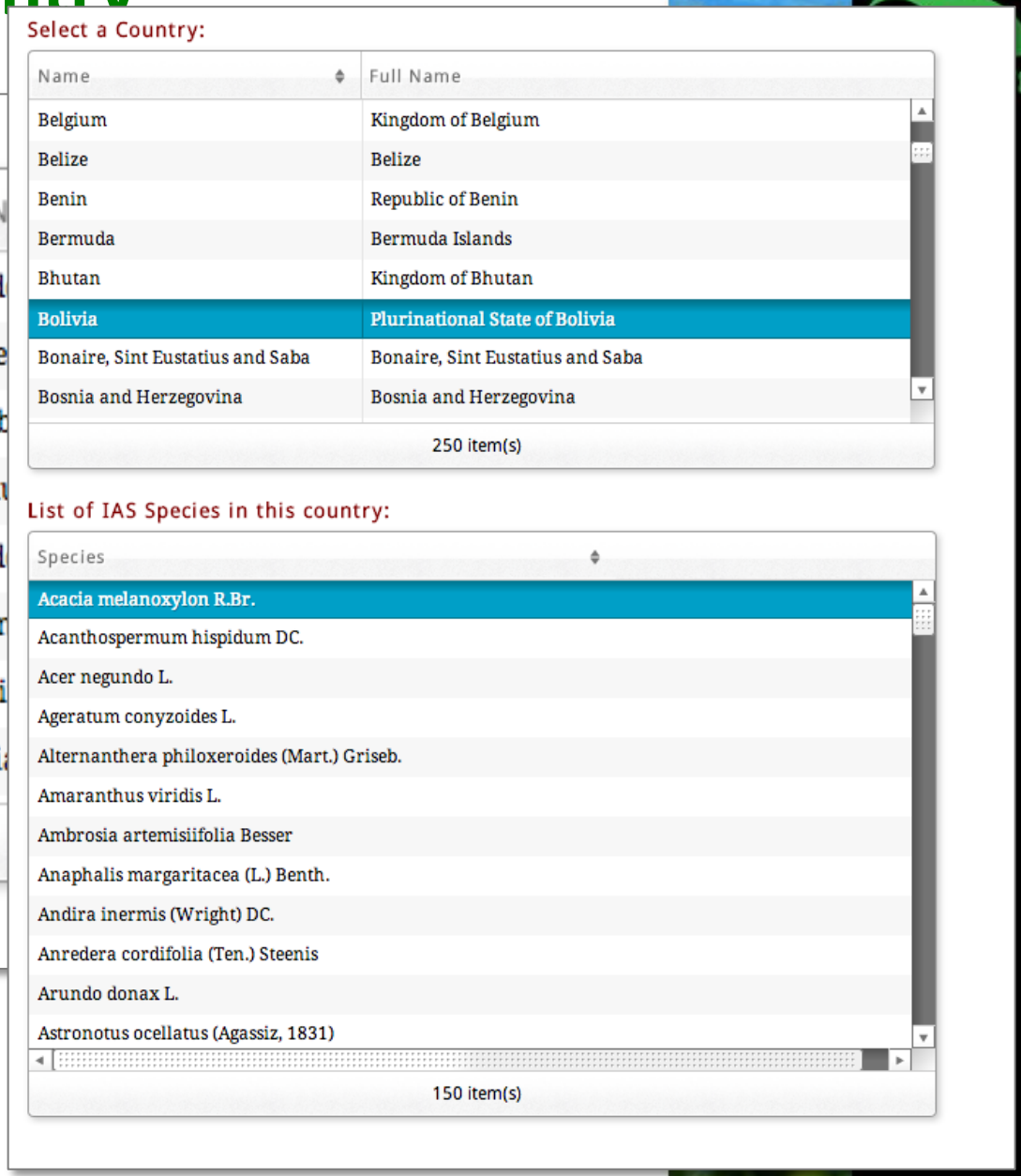
Presence report by Publisher:

Year	Publisher
1977	GBIF
1982	GBIF
1986	GBIF
2011	GBIF
	GISP
	IASI

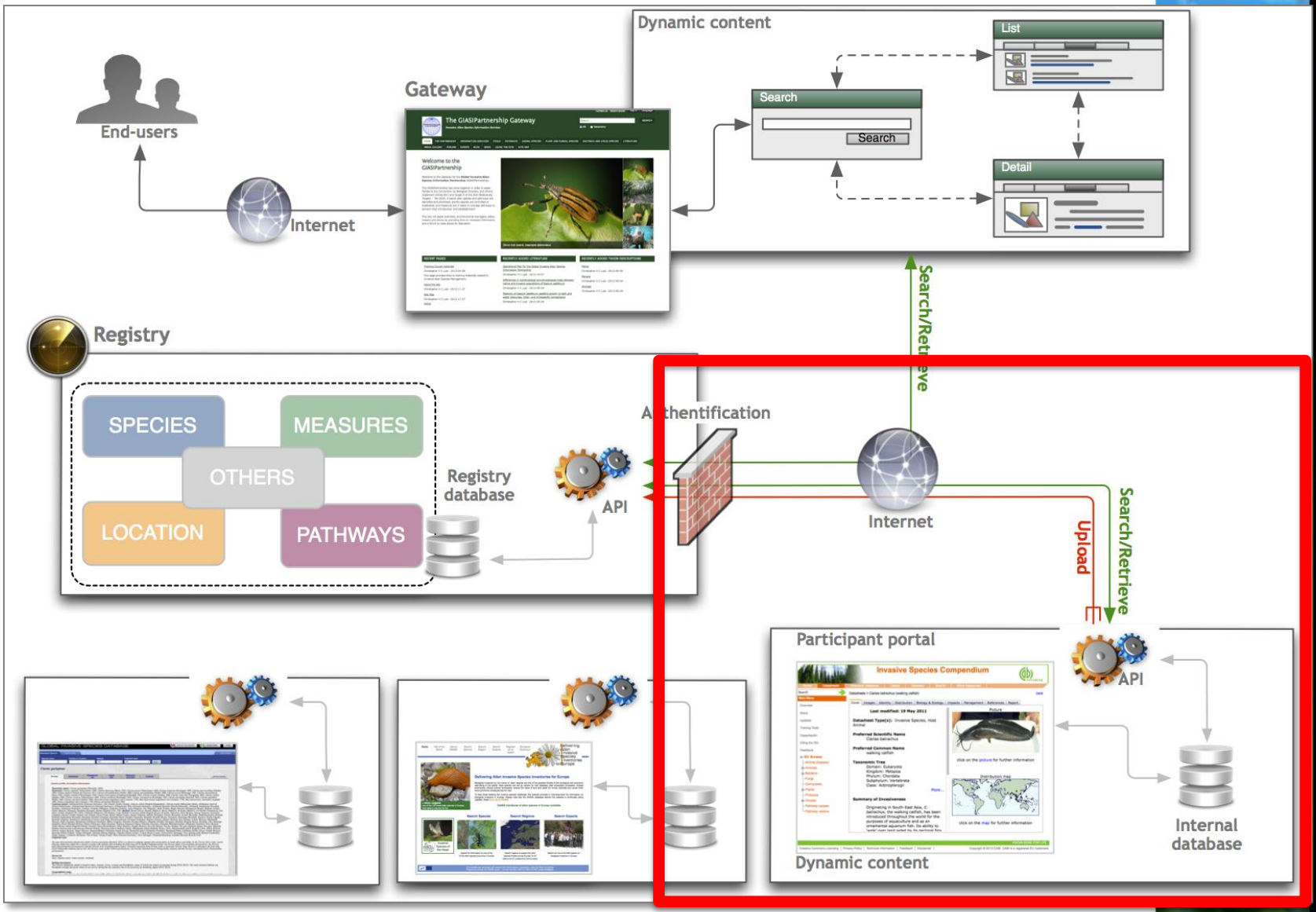
10 item(s)

Shared view by country

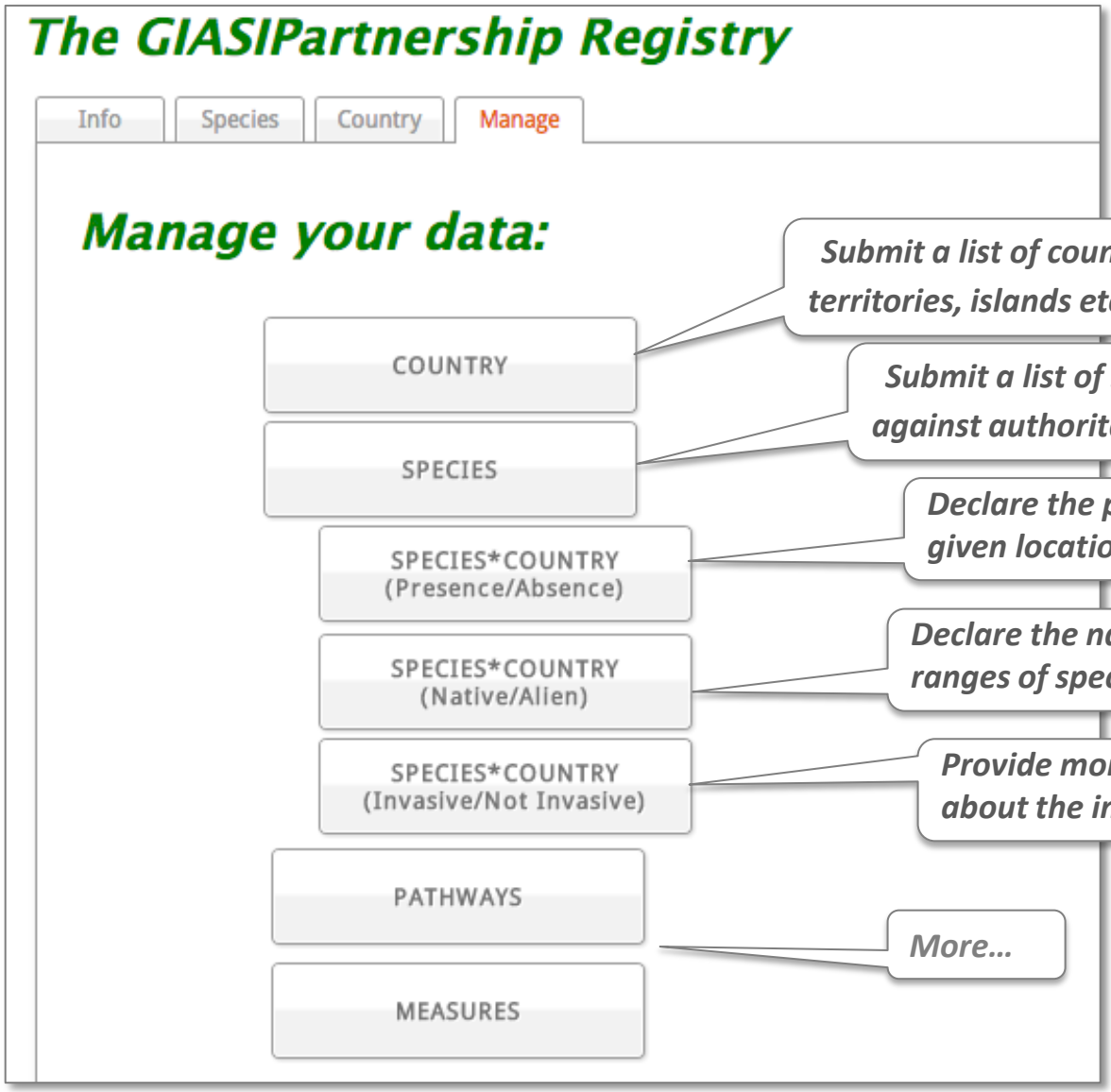




How to submit data?



The GIASIPartnership Registry



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The GIASIPartnership Registry

Details:

Kingdom	Plantae
Phylum	Magnoliophyta
Class	Magnoliopsida
Order	Fabales
Family	Fabaceae
Genus	Acacia
Species	Acacia mearnsii
ScientificName	*Acacia mearnsii De Wild.*

Additional references:

Publisher
Interim Register of Marine and Nonmarine Genera
GBIF Backbone Taxonomy
Integrated Taxonomic Information System
New Zealand Organisms Register
Prelude Medicinal Plants Database
The Catalogue of Life
New Zealand Plant Names Database

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Other Publishers using the same reference:

Name	Species
IASI	Acacia mearnsii
GISP	Acacia mearnsii
GBIF	Acacia mearnsii

3 item(s)

Additional references:

Publisher	Scientific Name
Interim Register of Marine and Nonmarine Genera	Acacia mearnsii De Wild.
GBIF Backbone Taxonomy	Acacia mearnsii De Wild.
Integrated Taxonomic Information System	Acacia mearnsii De Wild.
New Zealand Organisms Register	Acacia mearnsii De Wild.
Prelude Medicinal Plants Database	Acacia mearnsii De Wild.
The Catalogue of Life	Acacia mearnsii De Wild.
New Zealand Plant Names Database	Acacia mearnsii De Wild.

8 item(s)

Dataset Title: GBIF Backbone Taxonomy

Vernacular names:
acacia negra (SPANISH),
acácia negra (UNKNOWN),
acacia noir (FRENCH),
aci¿½cia negra (PORTUGUESE),
Australian acacia (UNKNOWN),
Australische akazie (UNKNOWN),
Barakatsi (KINYARWANDA),
Barakatsi (KINYARWANDA),
black wattle (UNKNOWN),
black wattle (ENGLISH),
black wattle (ENGLISH),
Black wattle (ENGLISH),
Black wattle (ENGLISH),
Gerberakazie (GERMAN),
green wattle (ENGLISH),
late black wattle (ENGLISH),
swartwattel (UNKNOWN),
swartwattel (AFRIKAANS),
tan wattle (ENGLISH),

A. mearnsii is native to Southeastern Australia and Tasmania, but has been introduced to North America, South America, Asia, Europe, Pacific and Indian Ocean islands, Africa, and New Zealand.Adair, R. (2002). Black Wattle: South Africa Manages Conflict of Interest. CABI Biocontrol News March 2002, Volume 23 No. 1. webPaiva, J. 1999. Acacia. In Talavera, S. Aedo, C, Castroviejo, S, Romero Zarco, C, Sáez, L, Salgueiro, F.J & Velayos, (ed). Flora Iberica - Plantas Vasculares de la Península Ibérica e Islas Baleares. Vol.VII(I). Leguminosae. Real Jardín Botánico, CSIS. Madrid. ISBN 84-00-06221-3. pp. 11- 25.Franco, J.A. 1971. Nova Flora de Portugal (Continente e Açores). Vol. 1. Franco, J.A. (Ed.). Lisboa.Tutin, T. G., Heywood, V.H., Burges, N.A., Moore, D.M., Valentine, D.H., Walters, S.M. & Webb, D.A. 1992. Flora Europaea. Vol.2 Rosaceae to Umbelliferae. (reprint). Cambridge University Press. Cambridge. ISBN. 0 521 06662 X pp. 84-85It has been introduced to numerous parts of the world, and in those areas is often used as a commercial source of tannin or a source of firewood for local communities. In areas where it has been introduced, it is often considered a weed, and is seen as threatening native habitats by competing with indigenous vegetation, replacing grass communities, reducing native biodiversity and increasing water loss from riparian zones. Found in tropical rainforests.

A. mearnsii produces copious numbers of small seeds that are not dispersed actively. The species may resprout from basal shoots following a fire.PIER, 2003. Pacific Island Ecosystems At Risk web It also generates numerous suckers that result in thickets consisting of clones. Seeds may remain viable for up to 50 years.2002: Alien Invader Plants

Acacia mearnsii is a fast-growing leguminous tree native to Australia. Common names for it include black wattle, Acácia-negra (Portuguese), Australian acacia, Australische Akazie (German), Swartwattel (Afrikaans),

Dataset Title: GBIF Backbone Taxonomy

Australische akazie (UNKNOWN), Barakatsi (KINYARWANDA), Barakatsi (KINYARWANDA), black wattle (UNKNOWN), black wattle (ENGLISH), black wattle (ENGLISH), Black wattle (ENGLISH), Black wattle (ENGLISH), Gerberakazie (GERMAN), green wattle (ENGLISH), late black wattle (ENGLISH), swartwattel (UNKNOWN), swartwattel (AFRIKAANS), tan wattle (ENGLISH), uwatela (UNKNOWN), モリシマアカシア (JAPANESE)	A. mearnsii is native to Southeastern Australia and Tasmania, but has been introduced to North America, South America, Asia, Europe, Pacific and Indian Ocean islands, Africa, and New Zealand.Adair, R. (2002). Black Wattle: South Africa Manages Conflict of Interest. CABI Biocontrol News March 2002, Volume 23 No. 1. webPaiva, J. 1999. Acacia. In Talavera, S. Aedo, C, Castroviejo, S, Romero Zarco, C, Sáez, L, Salgueiro, F.J & Velayos, (ed). Flora Iberica - Plantas Vasculares de la Península Ibérica e Islas Baleares. Vol.VII(I). Leguminosae. Real Jardín Botánico, CSIS. Madrid. ISBN 84-00-06221-3. pp. 11- 25.Franco, J.A. 1971. Nova Flora de Portugal (Continente e Açores). Vol. 1. Franco, J.A. (Ed.). Lisboa.Tutin, T. G., Heywood, V.H., Burges, N.A., Moore, D.M., Valentine, D.H., Walters, S.M. & Webb, D.A. 1992. Flora Europaea. Vol.2 Rosaceae to Umbelliferae. (reprint). Cambridge University Press. Cambridge. ISBN. 0 521 06662 X pp. 84-85It has been introduced to numerous parts of the world, and in those areas is often used as a commercial source of tannin or a source of firewood for local communities. In areas where it has been introduced, it is often considered a weed, and is seen as threatening native habitats by competing with indigenous vegetation, replacing grass communities, reducing native biodiversity and increasing water loss from riparian zones. Found in tropical rainforests.
	A. mearnsii produces copious numbers of small seeds that are not dispersed actively. The species may resprout from basal shoots following a fire.PIER. 2003. Pacific Island Ecosystems At Risk web It also generates

Australische akazie (UNKNOWN), Barakatsi (KINYARWANDA), Barakatsi (KINYARWANDA), black wattle (UNKNOWN), black wattle (ENGLISH), black wattle (ENGLISH), Black wattle (ENGLISH), Black wattle (ENGLISH), Gerberakazie (GERMAN), green wattle (ENGLISH), late black wattle (ENGLISH), swartwattel (UNKNOWN), swartwattel (AFRIKAANS), tan wattle (ENGLISH), uwatela (UNKNOWN), モリシマアカシア (JAPANESE), モリシマアカシア (JAPANESE), 黑荆 (CHINESE), 黑荆 (CHINESE),	In its native range A. mearnsii is a tree of tall woodland and forests in subtropical and warm temperate regions. In Africa the species grows in disturbed areas, range/grasslands, riparian zones, urban areas, water courses, and mesic habitats at an altitude of between 600-1700m. In Africa it grows in a range of climates including warm temperate dry climates and moist tropical climates. A. mearnsii is reported to tolerate an annual precipitation of between 6.6 – 22.8 dm, an annual mean temperature of 14.7 – 27.8°C, and a pH of 5.0 – 7.2.Duke, J. A. 1983. Acacia mearnsii. Handbook of Energy Crops. Unpublished. web A. mearnsii does not grow well on very dry and poor soils.Franco, J.A. 1943. Dendrologia Florestal. Lisboa.A. mearnsii plays an important role in the ecosystem in its native Australia. As a pioneer plant it quickly binds the erosion-prone soil following the bushfires that are common in the Australian wilderness. Like other leguminous plants, it fixes the atmospheric nitrogen in the soil. Other woodland species can rapidly utilise these increased nitrogen levels provided by the nodules of bacteria present in their expansive root systems. Hence they play a critical part in the natural regeneration of Australian bushland after fires.
	Leuco-fisetinidin, a flavan-3,4-diol (leucoanthocyanidin) and a monomer of the condensed tannins called profisetinidins, can be extracted from the heartwood of A. mearnsii.
	Émile Auguste Joseph De Wildeman described the black wattle in 1925. The species is named after American naturalist Edgar Alexander Mearns, who collected the type from a cultivated specimen in East Africa.Tame, Terry (June 2001): WattleWeb - Acacia mearnsii. Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney
	Cultivada como ornamental y como planta tanífera, y localmente naturalizada; 0-200 m.
	II-IV.

Next steps

- *Develop data sharing agreements.*
- *Finalize testing of data upload/download with all existing partners.*
- *Decide on final platform to adopt.*
- *Integrate web services with Gateway and identified use-cases.*
- *Initiate data quality assessments.*
- *Initiate data mobilization for key taxa/regions (e.g. Africa)*

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