The Macroalgal Herbarium Consortium

ACCESSING 150 YEARS OF SPECIMEN DATA TO UNDERSTAND CHANGES IN THE MARINE/AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT



Objectives

- Create a Macroalgal Herbarium Consortium (MHC), a network of 49 U.S. herbaria, to develop and share tools, workflows, knowledge and experience that will streamline specimen digitization and data access.
- 2. Digitize 1.2 million herbarium specimens and make the data electronically accessible in a way that will:
 - a) help researchers document ecological changes in marine, estuarine and freshwater environments;
 - b) engage the public and promote an appreciation of the importance of macroalgae and natural history collections.



Document Ecological Changes in marine, estuarine and freshwater environments

- Bioinvasions Temporal and spatial data on macroalgal distribution can be used to track the spread of invasive species, identify the dispersal vectors, assess the impact on native communities
- Climate Change The data will provide a sensitive tool for assessing effects of climate change
- Human Impact -Temporal changes in the geographic distribution of macroalgae can be used to understand the impact of human activity.

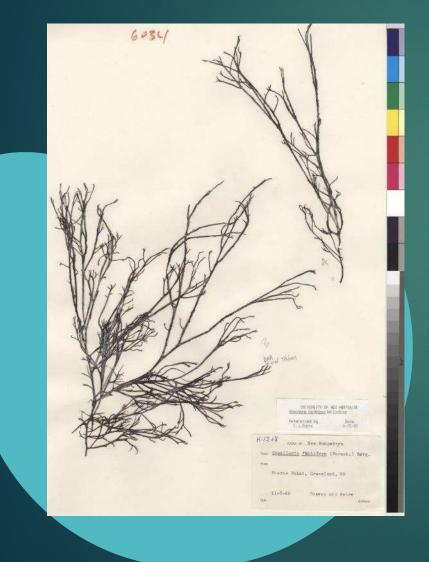


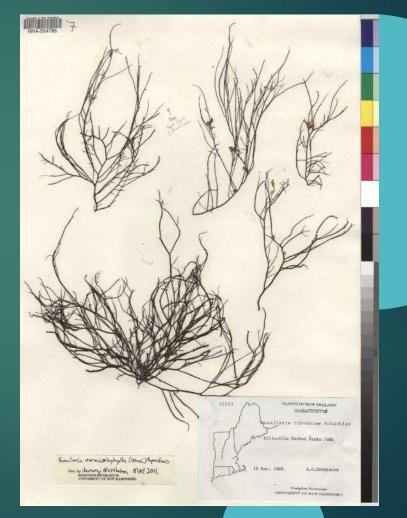
Bioinvasions

Examples

- Nyberg, CD. 2007. Introduced marine macroalgae and habitat modifiers: their ecological role and significant attributes. Ph. D. Thesis, Univ. Göteborg, Göteborg, Sweden, 66 pp.
- Hofmann, LC, JC Nettleton, CD Neefus, and AC Mathieson. 2010. Cryptic diversity of Ulva (Ulvales, Chlorophyta) in the Great Bay Estuarine System (Atlantic USA): introduced and indigenous distromatic species. Europ. J. Phycol. 45: 230-239.
- Nettleton JC, AC Mathieson, C Thornber, CD Neefus and C Yarish. 2013. Introduction of Gracilaria vermiculophylla (Rhodophyta, Gracilariales) to New England, USA: estimated arrival times and current distribution. Rhodora. 115: 28–41.

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Used Herbarium Specimens to

- Locate sites for new collections
- Track the temporal and spatial distribution of the introduced species, G. vermiculophylla
- Determine changes in the distribution of native species G. *tikvahiae*

2013] Nettleton et al.-Gracilaria vermiculophylla in NE 35

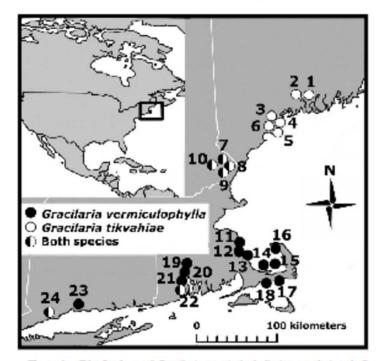


Figure 1. Distributions of *Gracilaria vermical ophylla* (non-native) and *G. tikvahiae* (native) in New England, based on samples collected from 2000 to 2011. The six Maine samples were collected in 2010. Site numbers correspond to those given in Table 1.

Climate Change

Examples

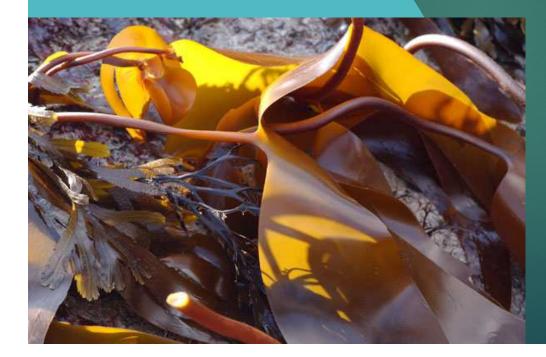
- Primack, R. 2003. The special role of historical plant records in monitoring the impact of climate change. Arnoldia 62: 12–15.
- Primack, D., C. Imbres, R.B. Primack, A.J. Miller-Rushing, and P. Del Tredici. 2004. Herbarium specimens demonstrate earlier flowering times in response to warming in Boston. American Journal of Botany 91: 1260.
- Bartsch, I. & Kuhlenkamp, R. (2000). The marine macroalgae of Helgoland (North Sea): an annotated list of records between 1845 and 1999. Helgoland Marine Research 54: 160-189.
- Doty, MS 1948. The flora of Penikese, seventy-four years after. I. Penikese Island marine algae. Rhodora 50: 253-269
- Mathieson, AC, EJ Hehre, CJ Dawes, and CD Neefus. 2008a. An historical comparison of seaweed populations from Casco Bay, Maine. Rhodora 110: 1-102.



Human Impact

Examples

- Littler, MM and SN Murray. 1975. Impact of sewage on the distribution, abundance and community structure of rocky intertidal macro-organisms. Mar. Biol. 30: 277-291.
- Mathieson, AC, EJ Hehre, CJ Dawes, and CD Neefus.
 2008a. An historical comparison of seaweed populations from Casco Bay, Maine. Rhodora 110: 1-102.



Mathieson, AC, EJ Hehre, CJ Dawes, and CD Neefus. 2008a. An historical comparison of seaweed populations from Casco Bay, Maine. Rhodora 110: 1-102.

- Examined >10,000 specimens from NHA, YU, FH, NY, MICH, UC, and BKL.
- Including Collections of Pike, Hooper, Farlow,
 Setchell, Kemp, Clark, Collins, Holden, Fuller, Norton,
 Chamberlain, Mathieson and others
- Collection Dates from 1850 to 2000
- Similarity of historic and current floras in Casco Bay as a whole was 77.7% but as low as 41.5% at some sites.
- 40 species disappeared
- 33 species appeared
- Changes were attributes to bioinvasions, climate change and human activity

Collection Demographics

49 Collections 36 Universities 4 Marine Labs 3 Botanical Gardens 6 Museums

1.2 Million Specimen 40% < 50 years old 50% 50-100 years old 10% >100 years old

90% Marine or Estuarine

Google earth



Joseph F. Rock Herbarium (HAW)

- Founded in 1908, renovated in mid-2000s
- Housed in the Department of Botany at the University of Hawai'i



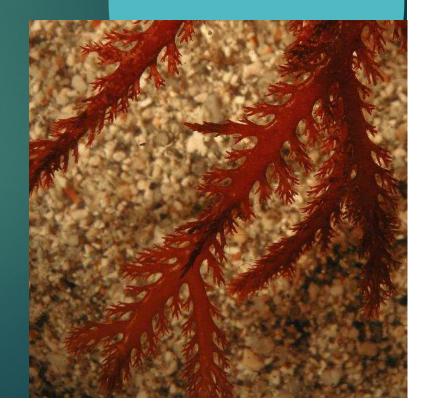
- Official University repository for botanical plant specimens (includes the Lyon Arboretum specimen collection)
- Main collections from decades of plant exploration by some of the leading researchers in the Pacific basin
 Holdings: approximately 50,000 dried plant specimens



Joseph F. Rock Herbarium (HAW)

Macroalgal Collection: Maxwell Doty collection (2,249 specimens from 1960-1980s)

- PICRC digitized records (Palau) (487 records)
- HAW collections (ca. 50 specimens)

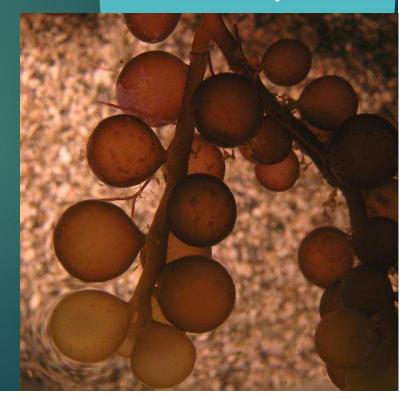




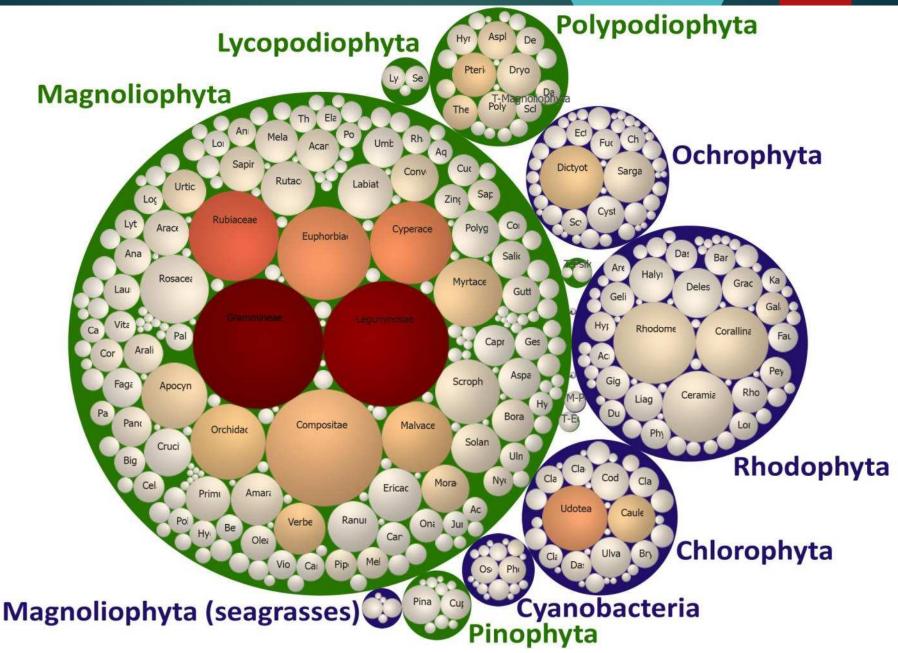
University of Guam Herbarium (GUAM)

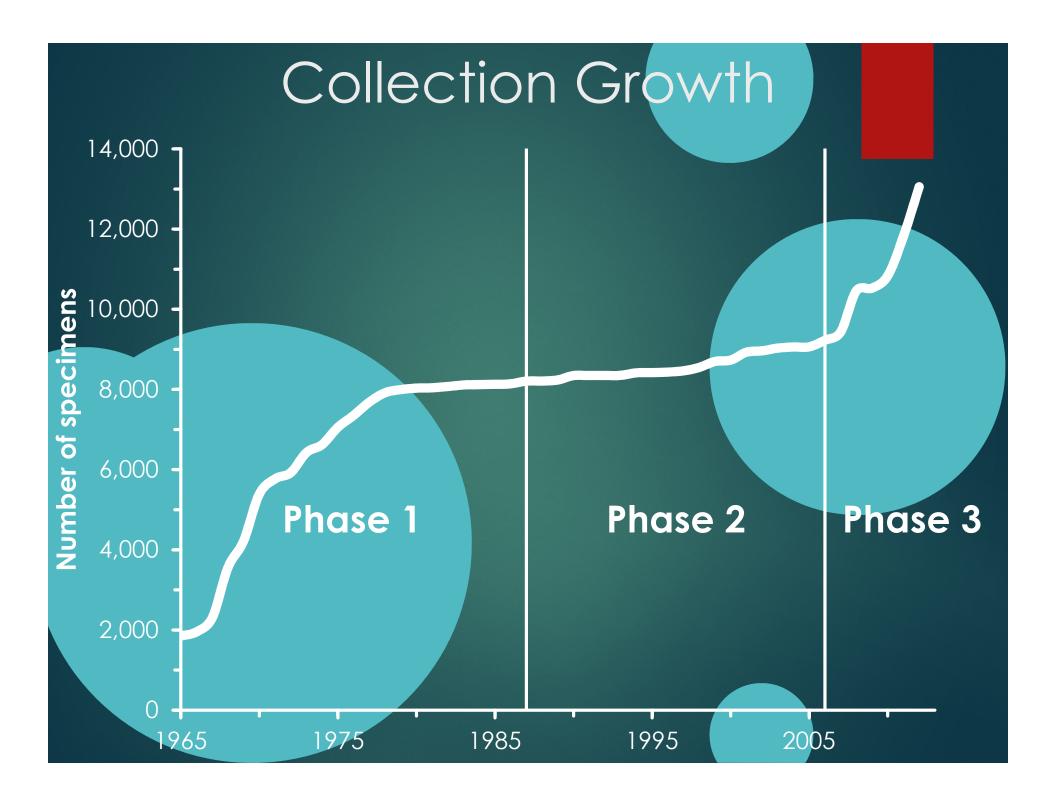
- Marine Plant Collection:
 - Started 1967
 - 14,253 Specimens
 - 1,798 Species
 - Research Areas
 - Taxonomy and Natural History
 - Molecular Assisted Taxonomy
 - Invasive Species
 - Chemical Ecology
 - Natural Products





Taxonomic Diversity





Geographic Coverage

Distribution Range Herbarium Specimens 542 spp.

1

Herbarium Pacificum (BISH)



R. Tsuda with technician V. Magoon

Macroalgal Collection

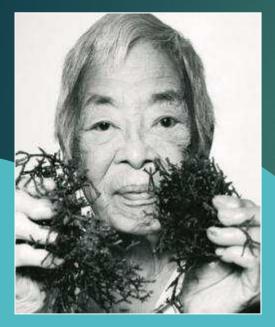
- Approx. 79,000 specimens
- Primarily Hawaii & Pacific
 - 40% Hawaii
 - 14% Continental US, Territories, Canada & Mexico
 - 10% Polynesia
 - 13% Micronesia
 - 22% Other

• Collected over the past 250 years

• 35% from the past 50 years

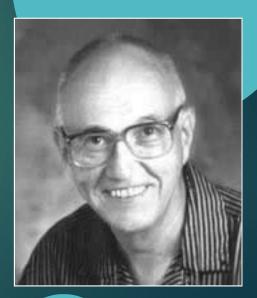
Collections of more than 1,500 phycologists

Herbarium Pacificum (BISH)



I.A. Abbott

E.Y. Dawson G.J. Hollenburg H. Kylin J.W. Newhouse, H.E. Womersley



M.S. Doty

