

Berkeley Initiative in Global Change Biology

**Rescuing and Integrating Biological and
Environmental Data in the Face of Global
Change**

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Director, University California Museum of Paleontology

Professor, Integrative Biology

GORDON AND BETTY
MOORE
FOUNDATION



the **philomathia**
FOUNDATION

ciee

California Institute for
Energy and Environment

CALIFORNIA
ENERGY COMMISSION



Berkeley
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

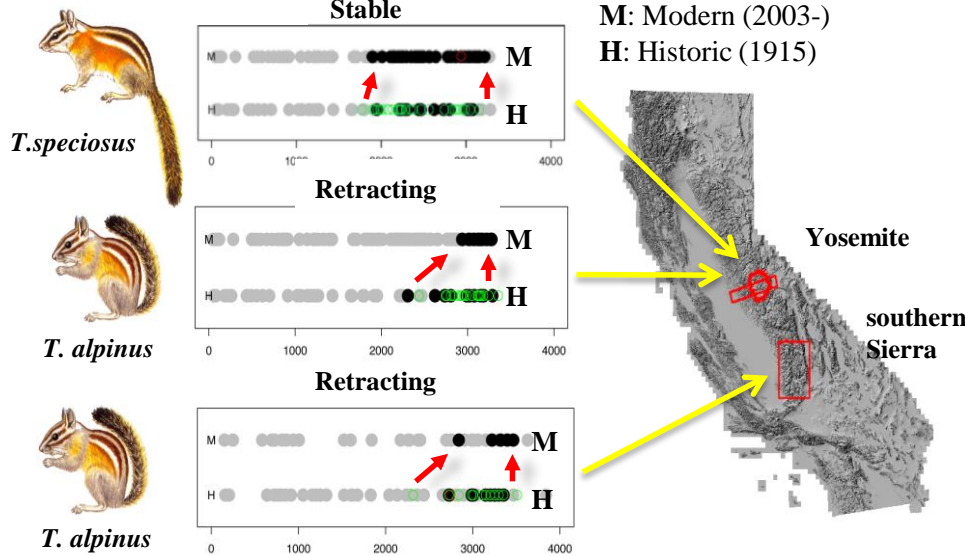
Aggregators & Applications

- iDigBio
- Senckenberg ('World of Biodiversity')
- Atlas of Living Australia
- Ecoengine
- GBIF
- Encyclopedia of Life
- Map of Life
- Morphbank
- GEO-BON
- GLOBIS-B
- Natureserve
- IUCN
- IPBES
- Neotoma
- iNaturalist
- eBird
- DataONE
- Open tree of life
- Biodiversity heritage library
- Pensoft (Zookeys, Phytokeys)
- Genbank
- Genomic Observatories Network
- Barcode of Life
- GeoPhyloBuilder
- iPhylo

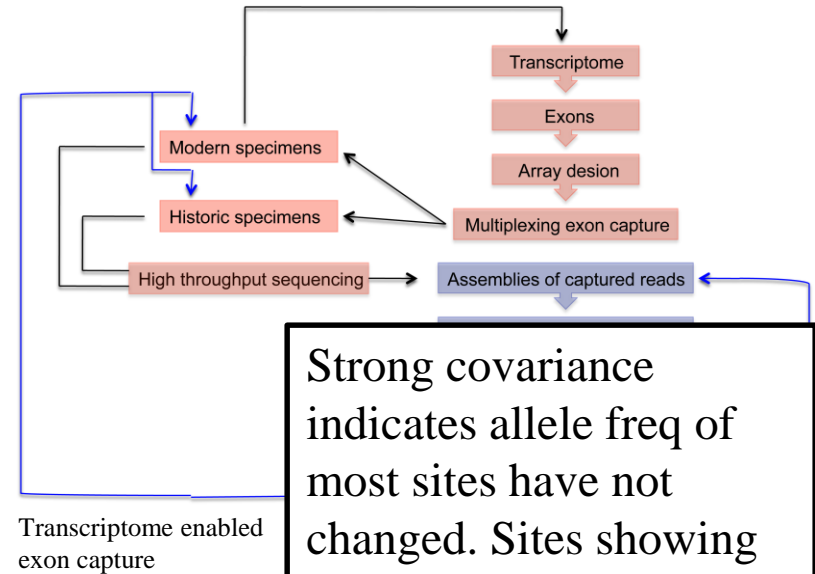
“Skinomics”: applying genomic tools to museum specimens to understand genomic response to climate change

Ke Bi, Tyler Linderoth, Dan Vanderpool, Rasmus Nielsen, Jeffrey M. Good, Craig Moritz

Study system

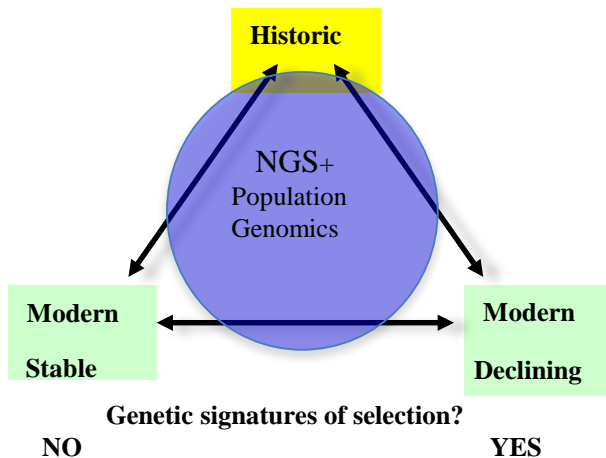


Pipelines

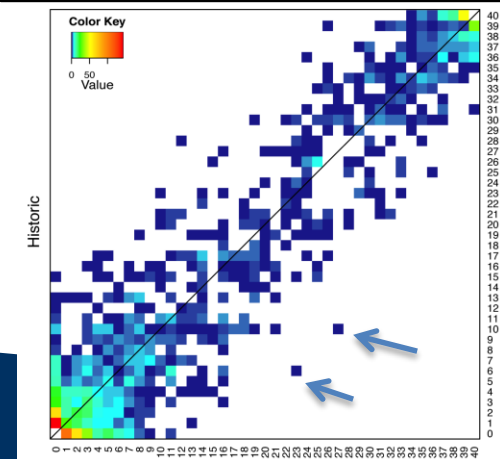
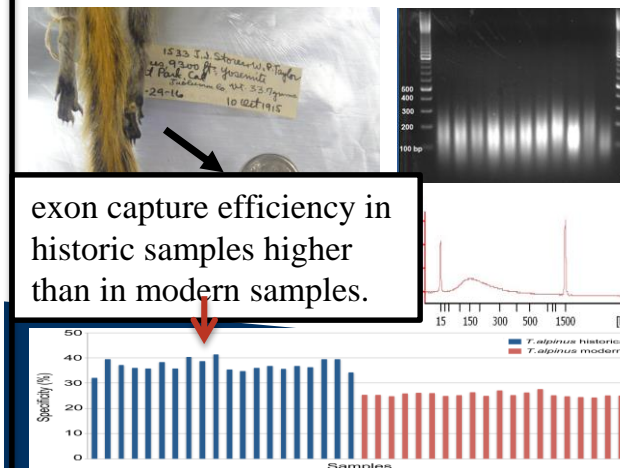


Strong covariance indicates allele freq of most sites have not changed. Sites showing freq differences may indicate selection.

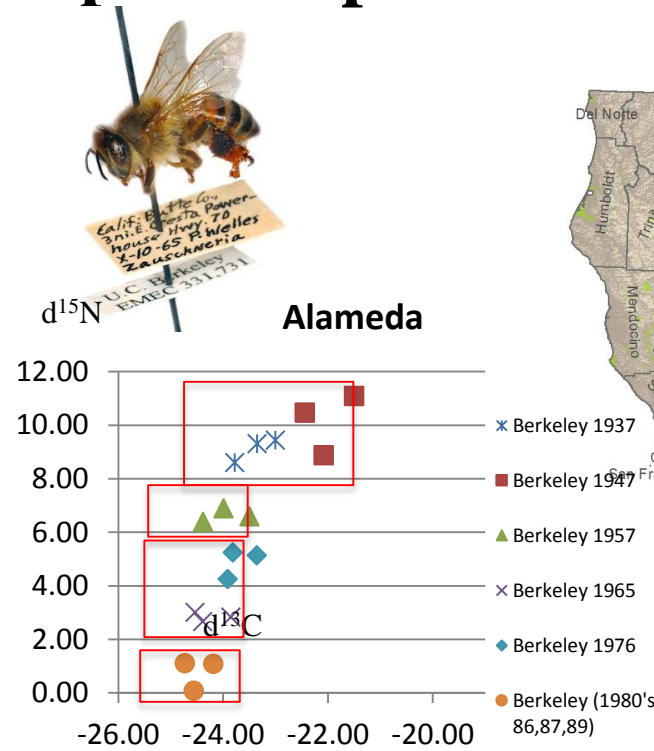
Strategy



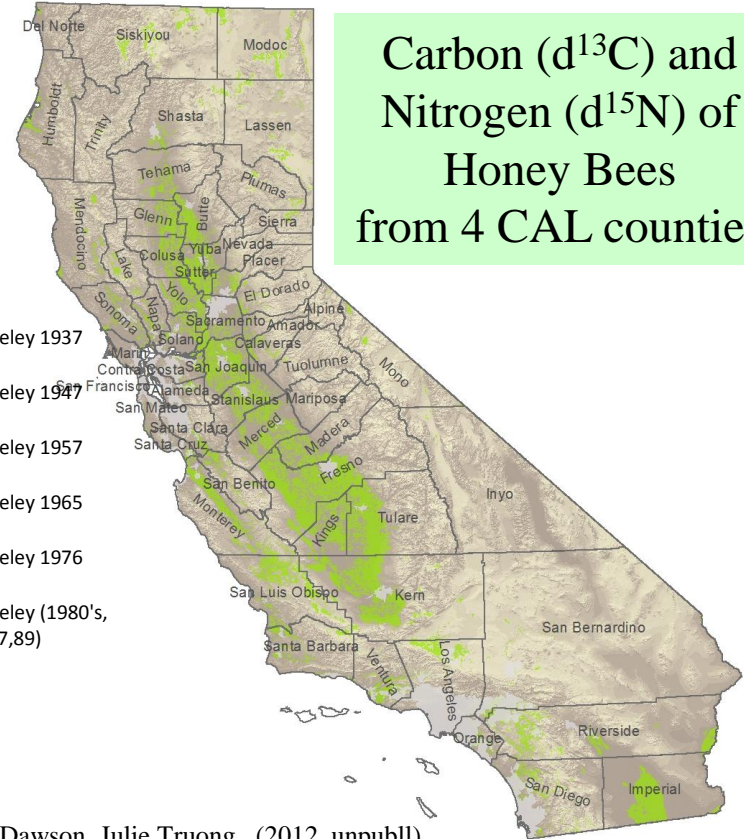
DNA & Sequencing



Genomics, isotopes and pollen: California bees



Carbon ($d^{13}C$) and Nitrogen ($d^{15}N$) of Honey Bees from 4 CAL counties



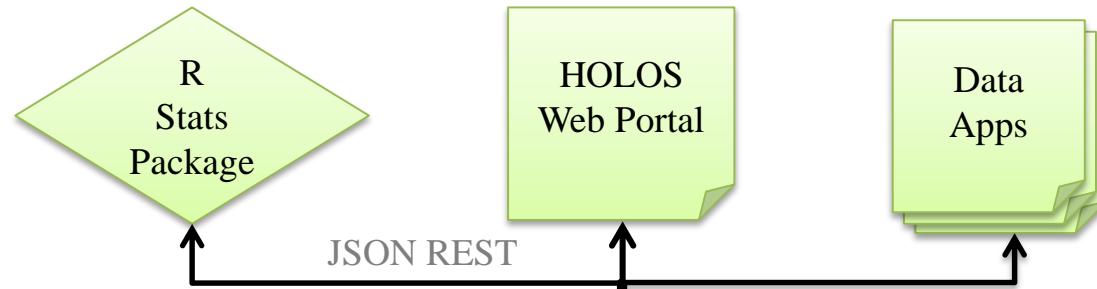
T. Dawson, Julie Truong (2012, unpubl)

Analysis of historical collections to document how honey bees, native bees, plants, and pollination activities have changed over the last ~100 years in response to urbanization, agricultural land conversion, etc.

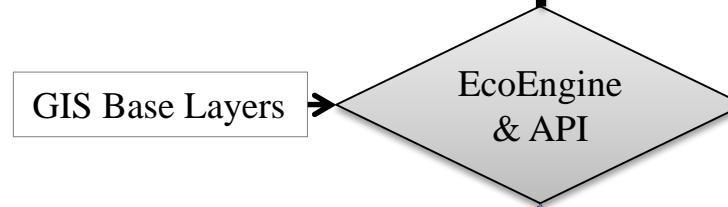
Neil Tsutsui

Ecoengine

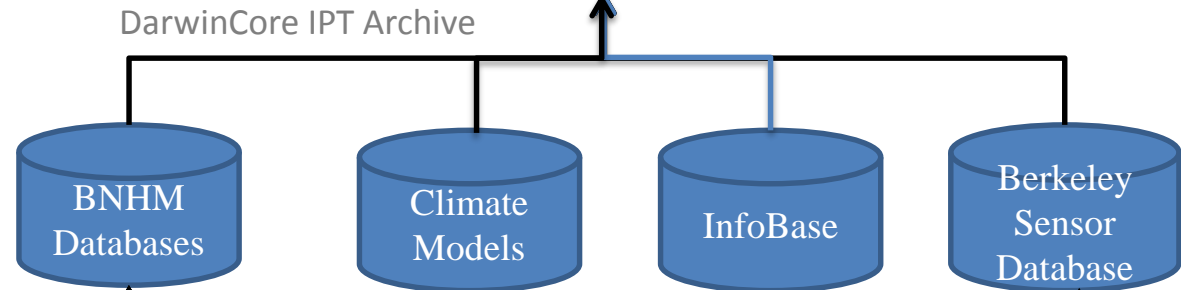
User
Interfaces



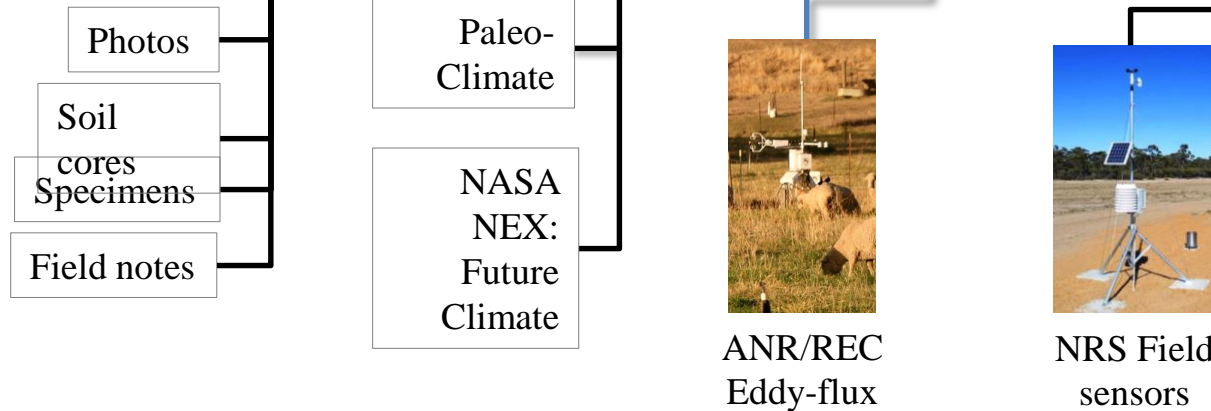
Web
Services



Databases



Source
Data



Ecoengine

Interoperability and Documentation

- Set out to develop an API serving heterogeneous data.
Focused on **interoperability**
- Required many decisions, e.g.
 - how to transcribe field names,
 - what fields to include,
 - how to deal with obviously erroneous or incomplete records, exclude rarely used fields,
 - normalization or de-normalization of fields, etc.

Ecoengine

The Ecoengine is an implementation of a **REST*ful API§**.

- Machine-readable web-based representation of data resources using the functionality of HTTP protocol.
 - **Simplicity, interoperability are main advantages.**
 - API provides well documented, tested, persistent interface for applications to use data resources allowing for data search, aggregation, and extraction.
-
- * REST - Representational State Transfer
 - § API - Application Programming Interface

Ecoengine

Engine vs. Archive

- Ecoengine is a directory and gateway to widely distributed data.
- Stores its own copy of data in order to allow for quicker access, processing, searching, and aggregating.
- First and foremost a tool for scientific data analysis; not an authoritative data archive.

Time and Geographical Place as Unifying Concepts

- Organizing concept of data in the Ecoengine is that events can be identified by occurrence in space & time.

Ecoengine

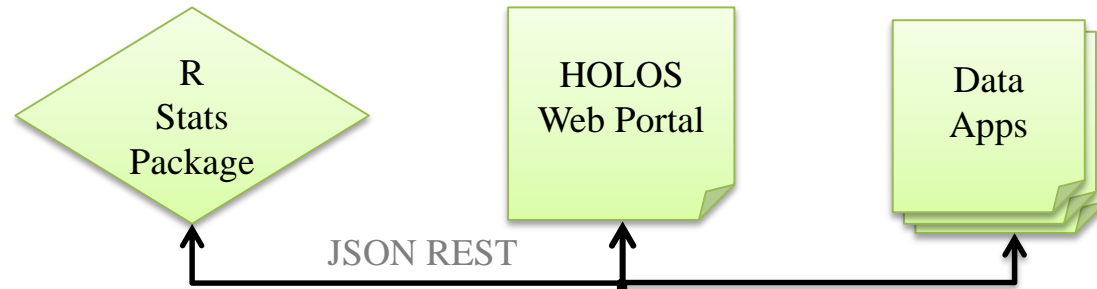
Data Types

Ecoengine is organized around two major data types:

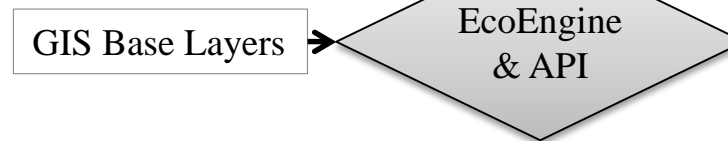
- 1. Events** - uses a shortened version of [GBIF's](#) DarwinCore fields.
- 2. Multidimensional rasters.**

Ecoengine

User
Interfaces

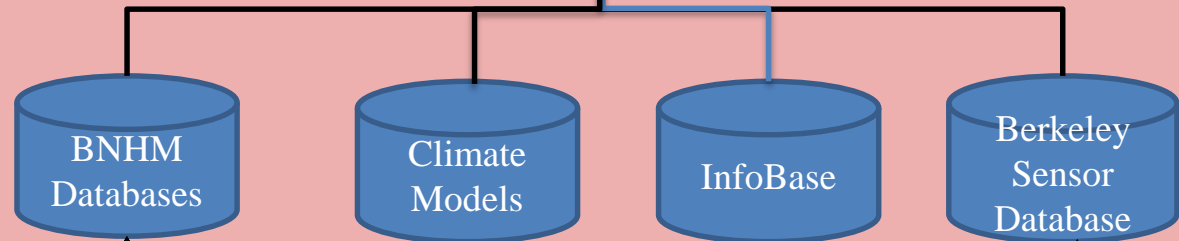


Web
Services

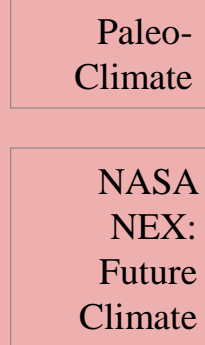
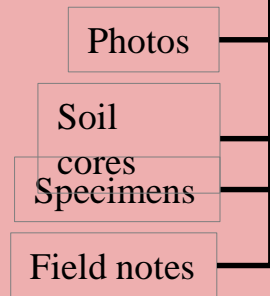


Databases

DarwinCore IPT Archive



Source
Data



ANR/REC
Eddy-flux



NRS Field
sensors



The Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley

ESSIG MUSEUM OF ENTOMOLOGY

The University of California, Berkeley



UC & Jepson Herbaria



University of
California
Museum of
Paleontology

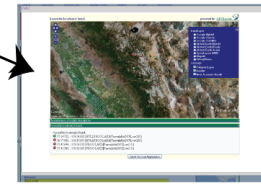
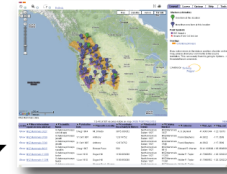
UCMP

Research Applications

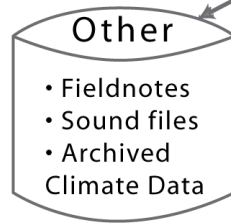
- Phylogenetics
- Population Genetics
- Genomics
- Ecology
- Biogeography
- Behavior

Species Attributes

- Reproductive stage & condition (Phenology)
- Genotype
- Phenotype
- Isotopic signature (Food Web)
- Parasite/ Host relations



Spatial Attributes/ Mapping Tools

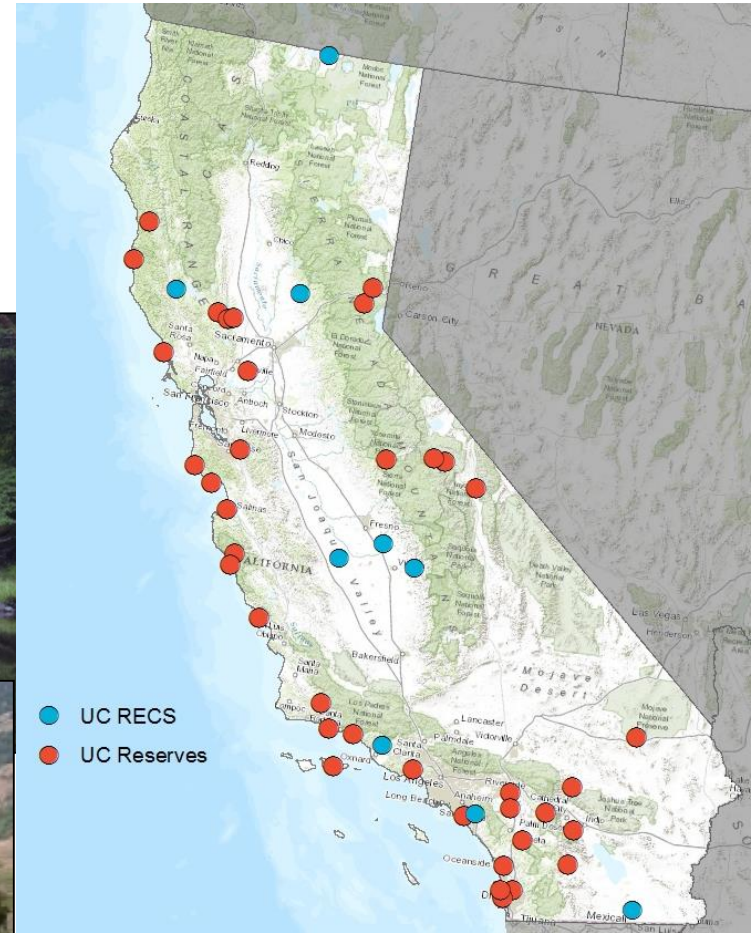


External Links

Field station records

100+ years of data collection

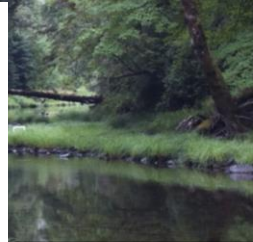
- Field notes
- Species lists
- Photos



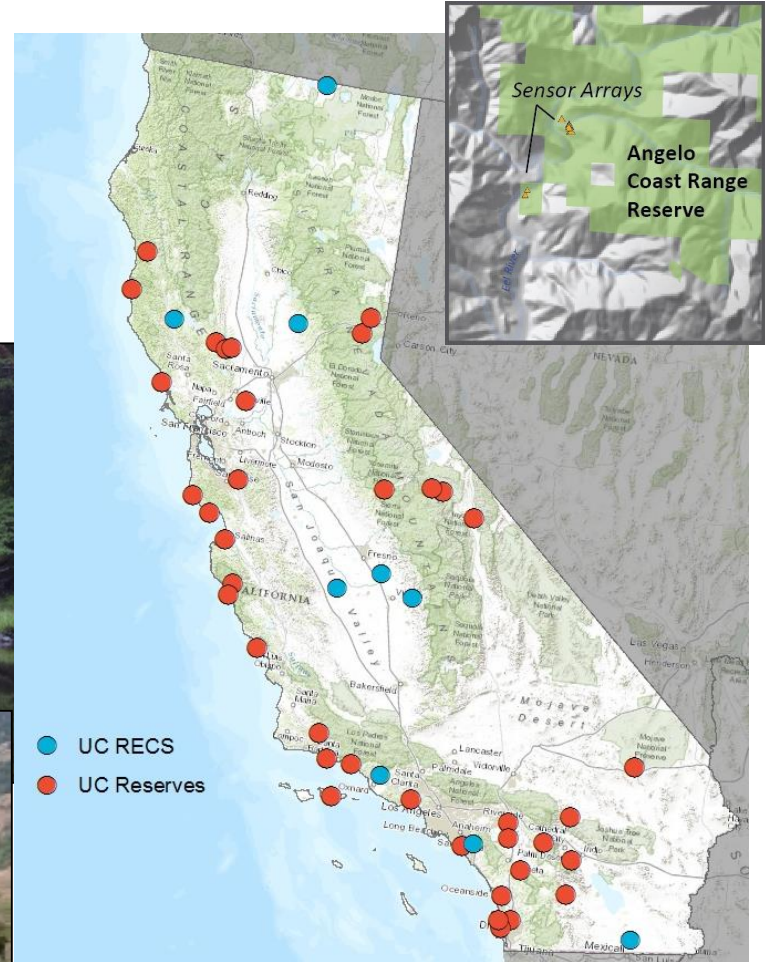
Field station records

100+ years of data collection

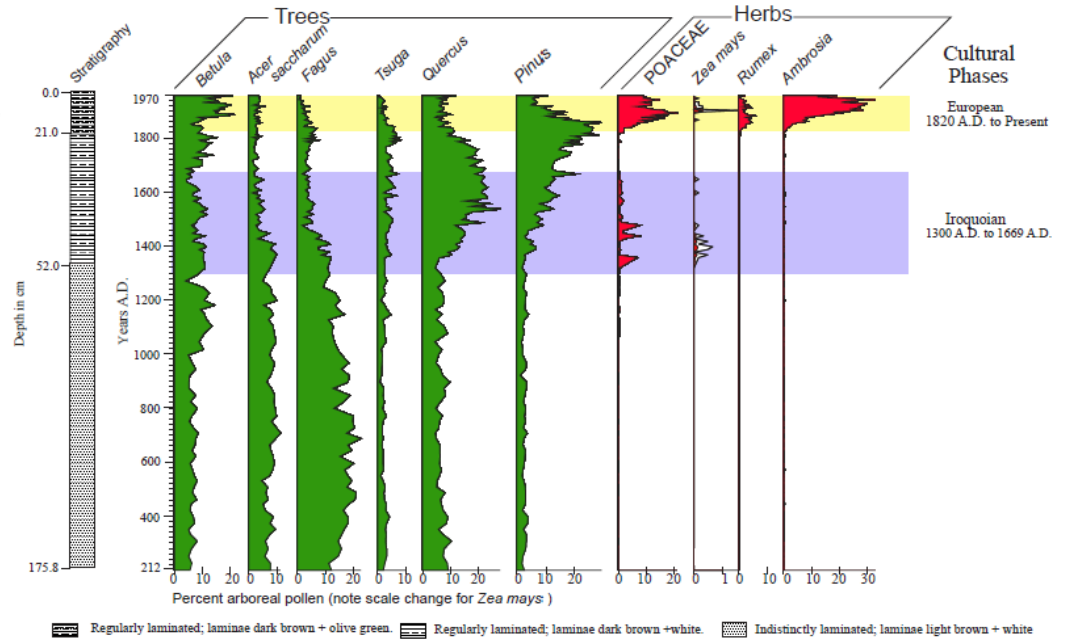
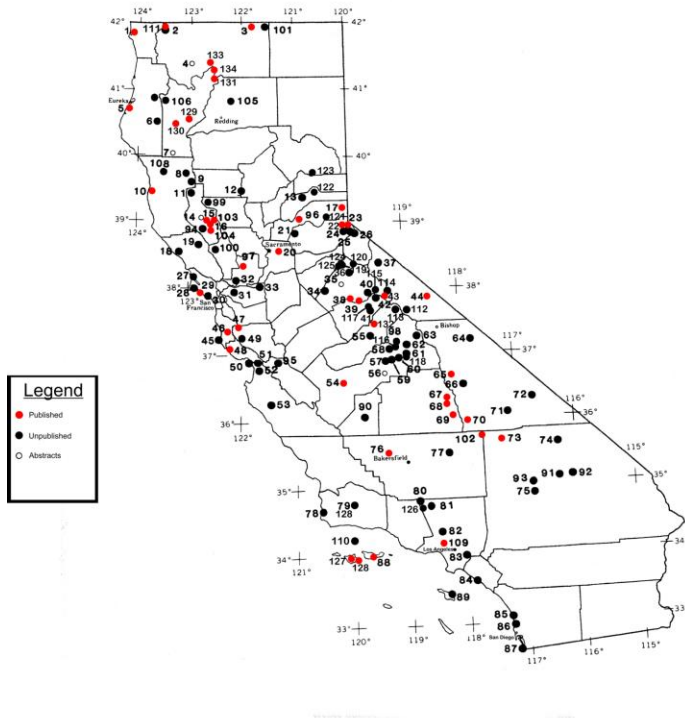
- Field notes
- Species lists
- Photos



Sensor Arrays and
Networked Weather stations
-streamed soon from
39 reserves

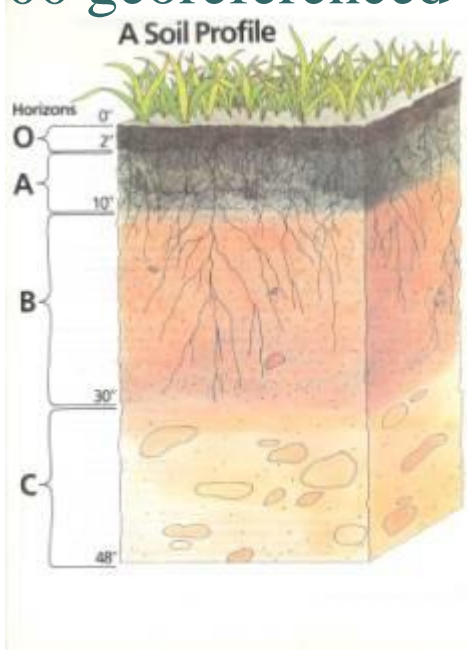


Pollen Cores (history of vegetation)

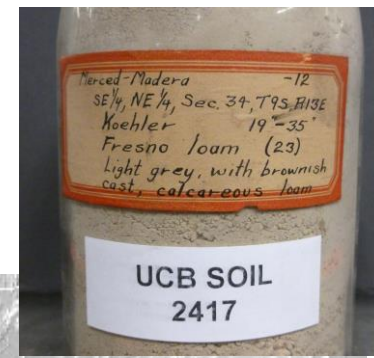
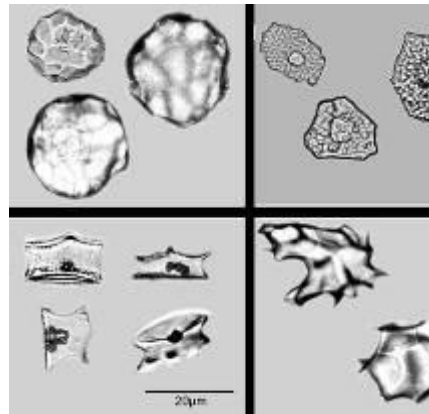


Soils in Jars

3,000 georeferenced sites (15,000 samples)

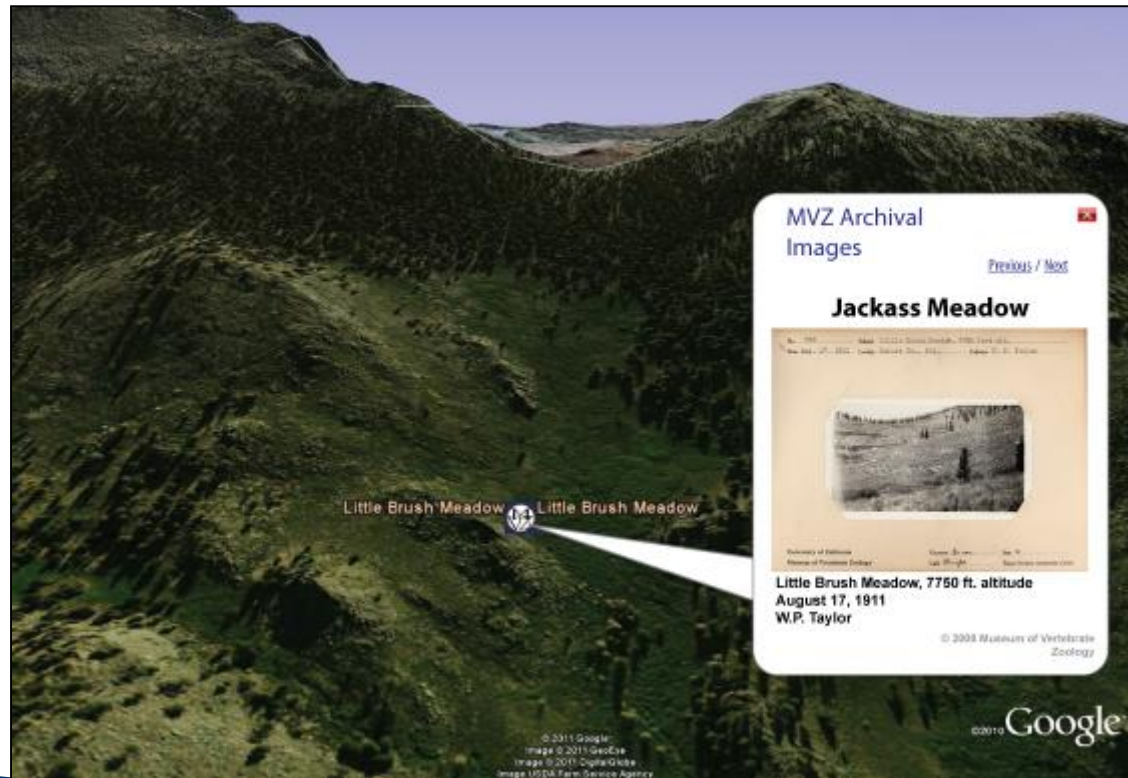


Soil phytoliths used
to reconstruct
vegetation/habitat

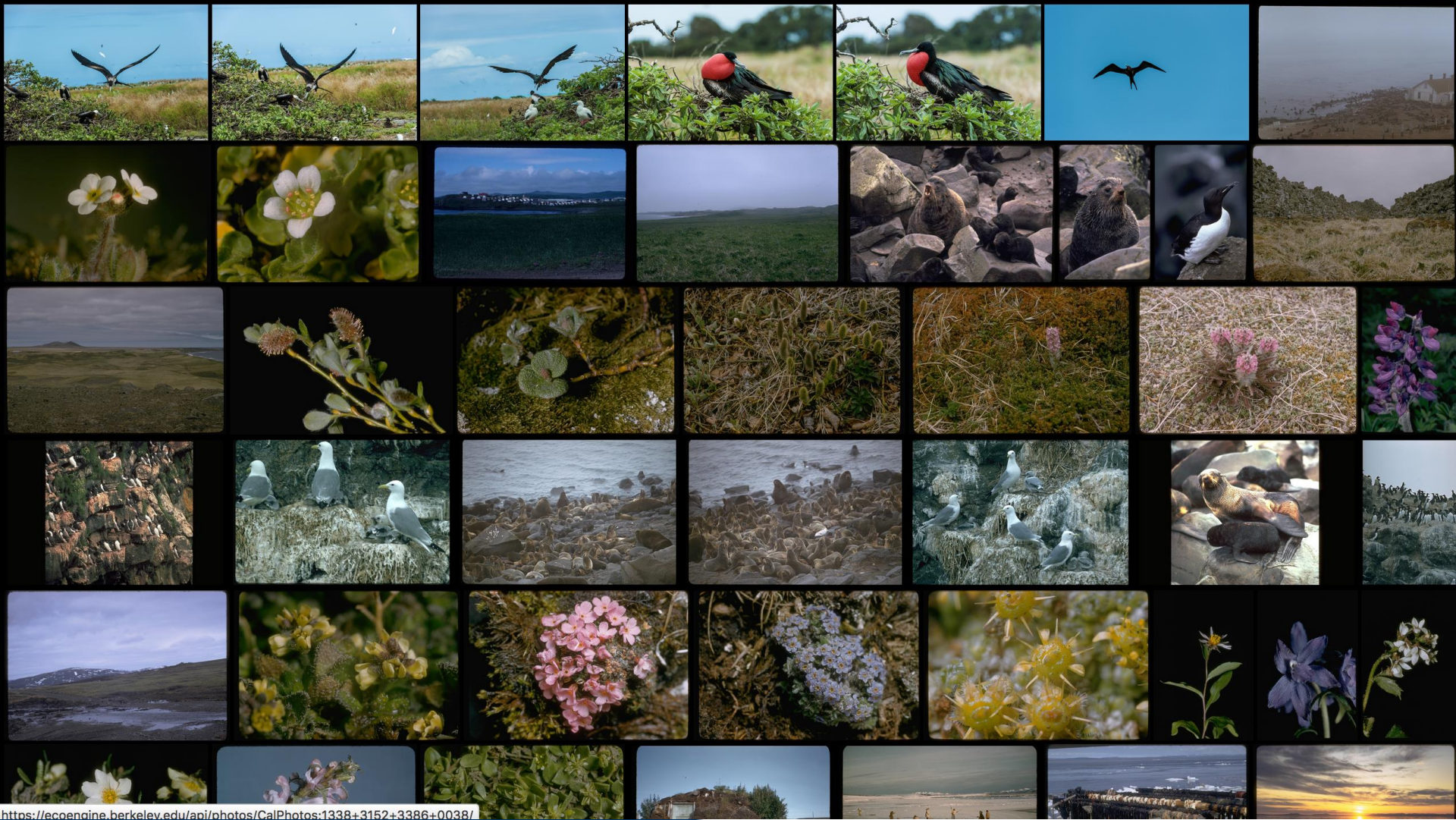


Photographs: CalPhotos

- Largely Californian field areas and taxa (> 300,000 images)
- Richly annotated
- Interoperable with other databases (e.g., Encyclopedia of Life)
- Historic images integrated with museum databases (see right)

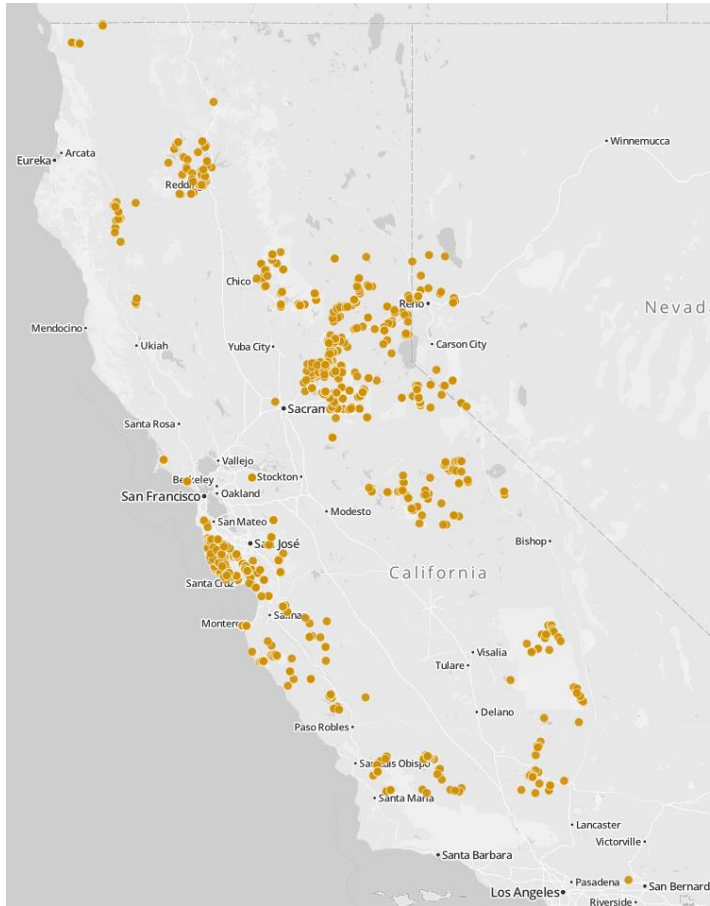


Photographs: CalPhotos



<https://ecpengine.berkeley.edu/api/photos/CalPhotos:1338+3152+3386+0038/>

Photos - Historical & Recent





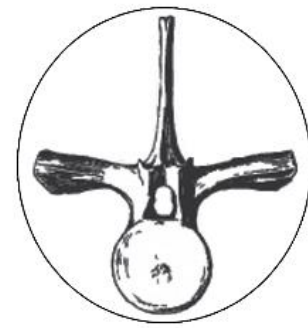
Wieslander Vegetation Map
Project (VTM)



Natural Reserve System
Field Station Data



Calphotos



VertNet



University and Jepson
Herbaria



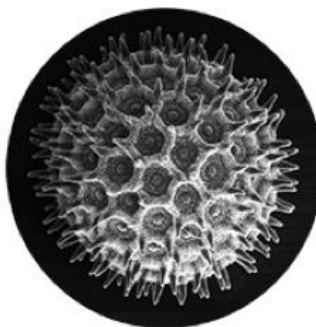
University Museum of
Paleontology



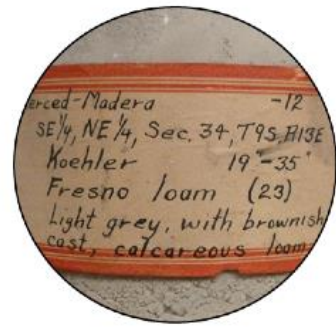
Essig Museum of
Entomology



Museum of Vertebrate Zoology



Pollen Core Data



Soil Database



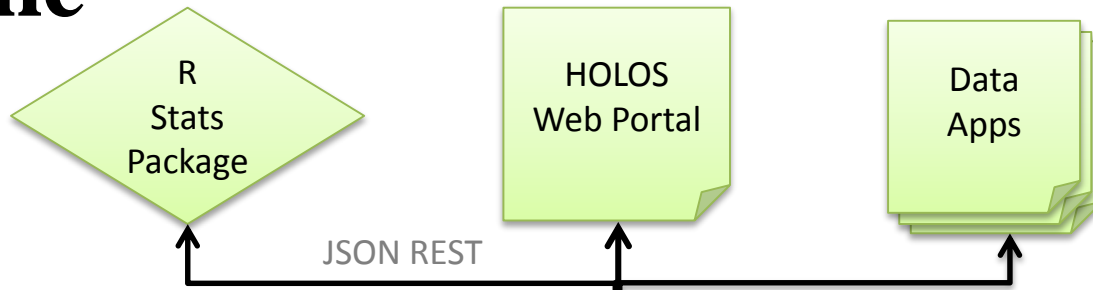
Natural Reserve System
Environmental Sensor Array



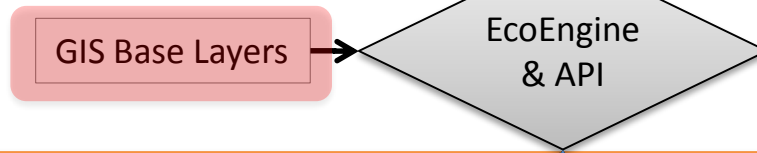
Climate Data

Ecoengine

User Interfaces

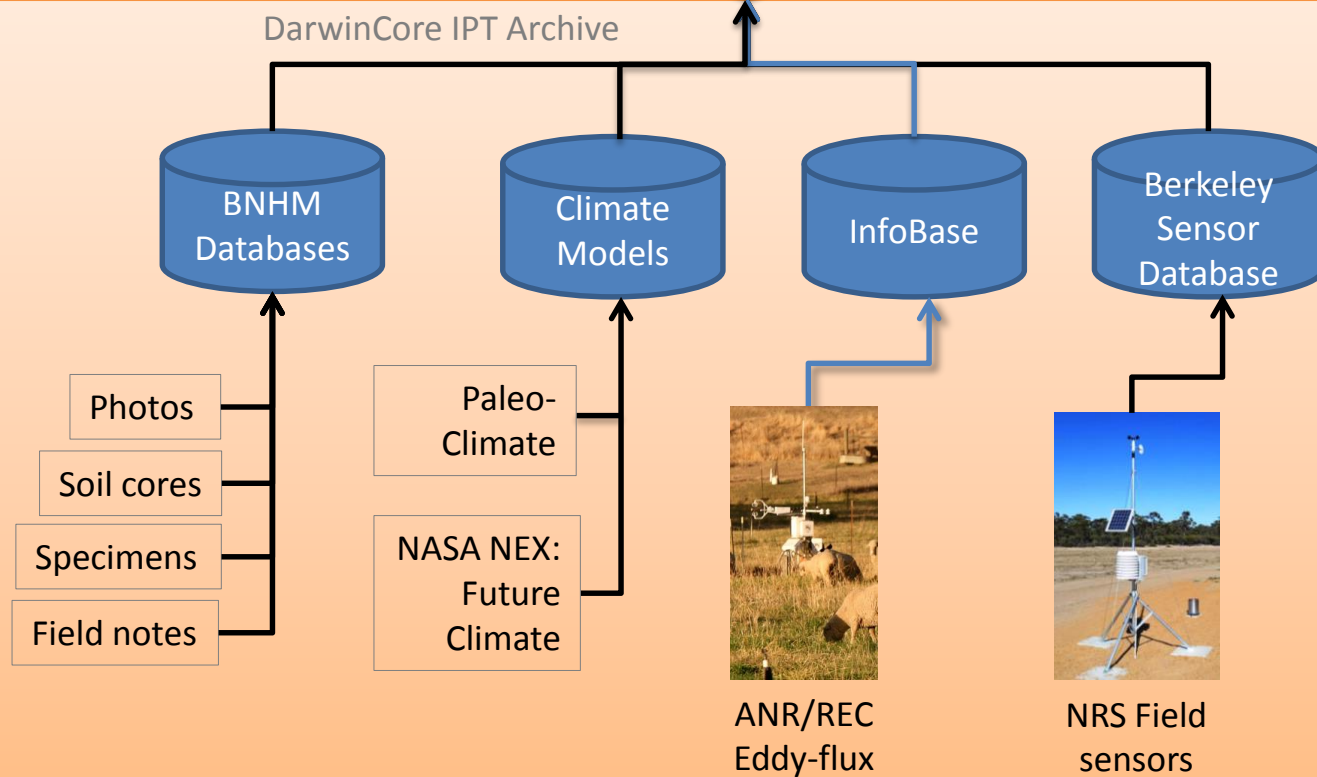


Web Services

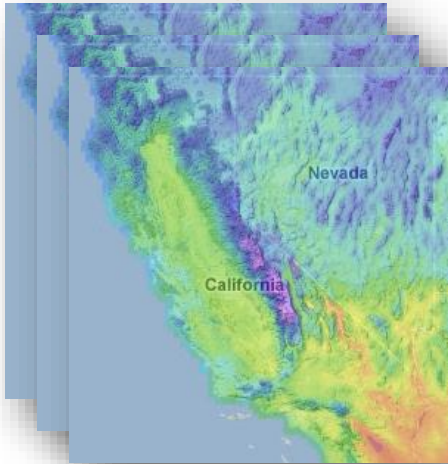


Databases

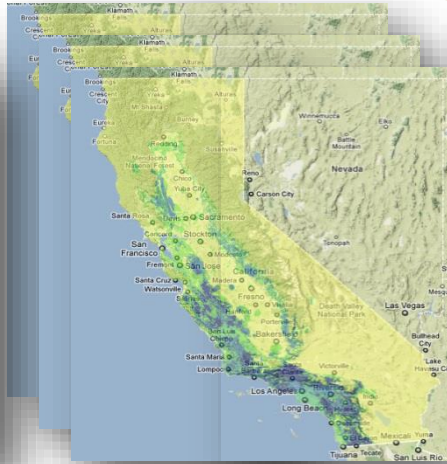
Source Data



Publicly available data layers



Temperature (max, min, mean)
Past, Present, Projected Future



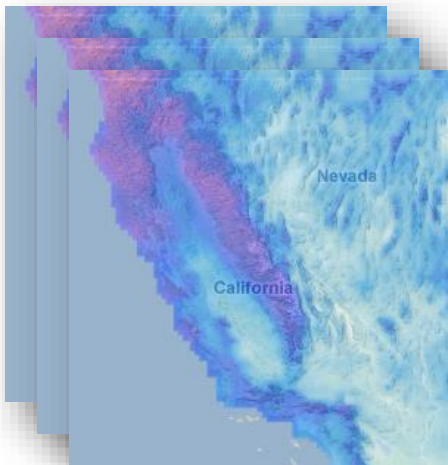
Species Distributions
Past, Present, Projected Future



Land Cover



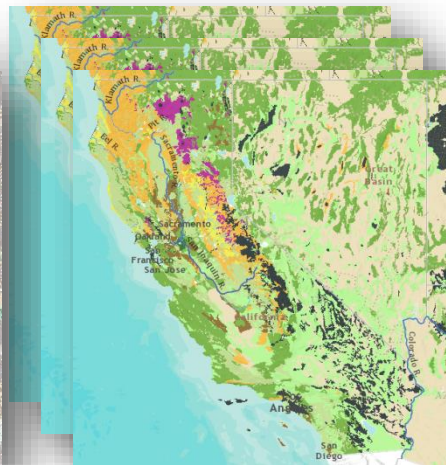
Topography



Precipitation
Past, Present, Projected Future

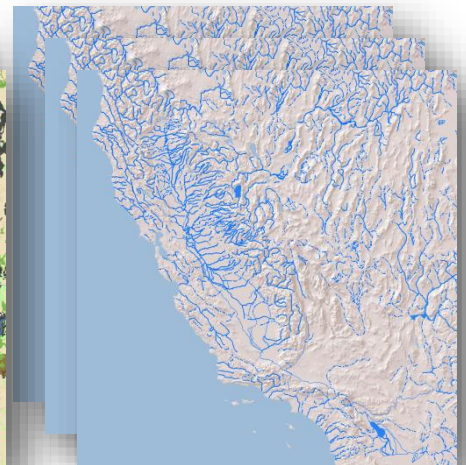


Land Use
Private, Public, and Protected



Soils

23



Hydrology

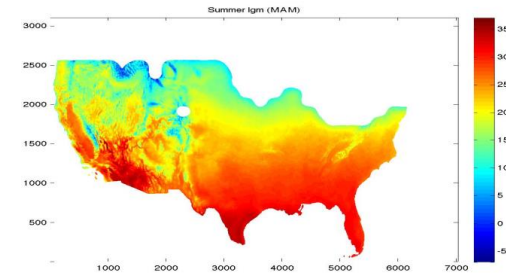
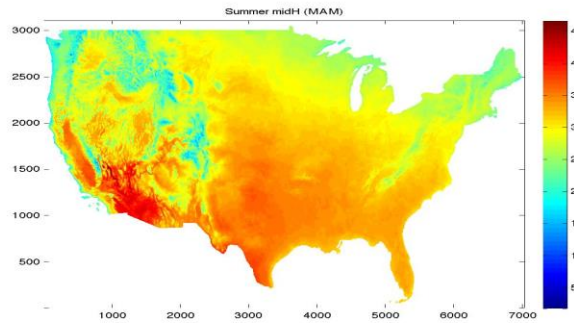
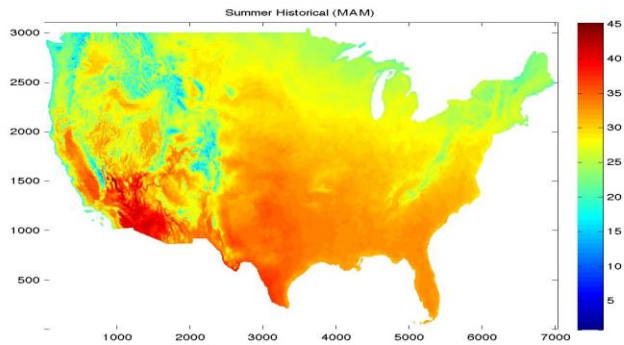
Paleo Climate Models

Downscaled Paleoclimate Models

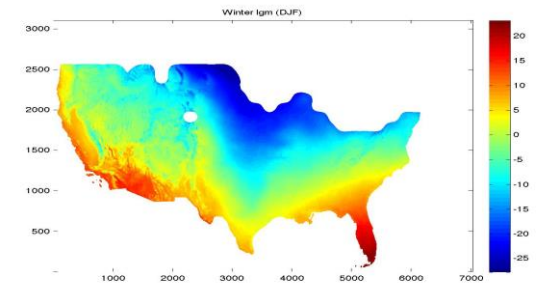
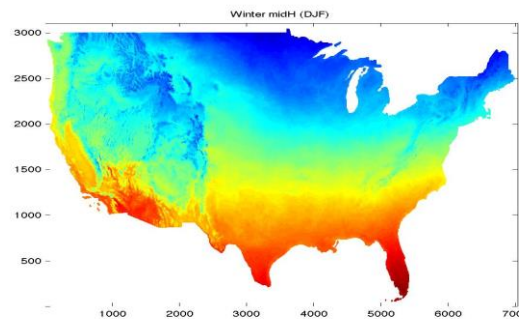
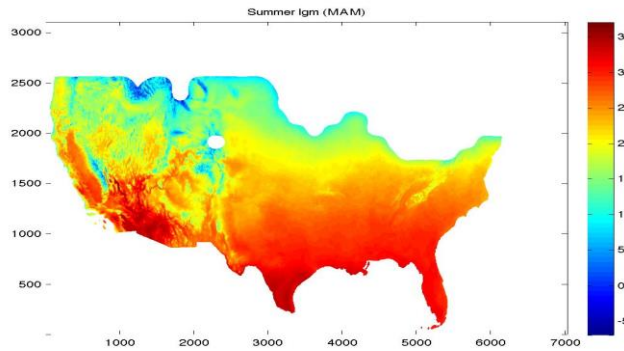
Now-ish

Mid-Holocene
(6,000 yr BP)

Last Glacial Max.
(21,000 yr BP)

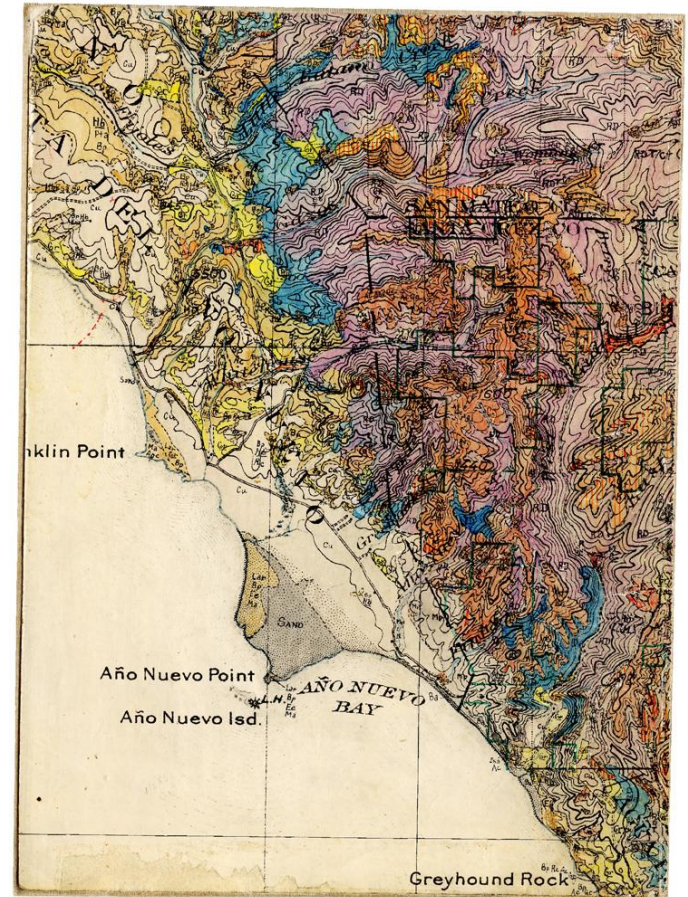


Summer



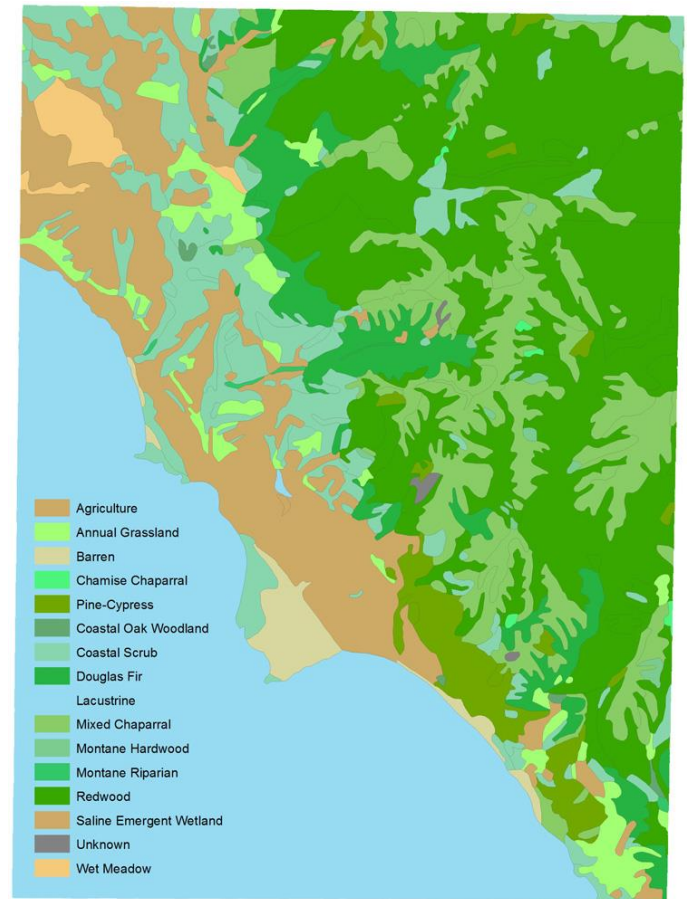
Winter

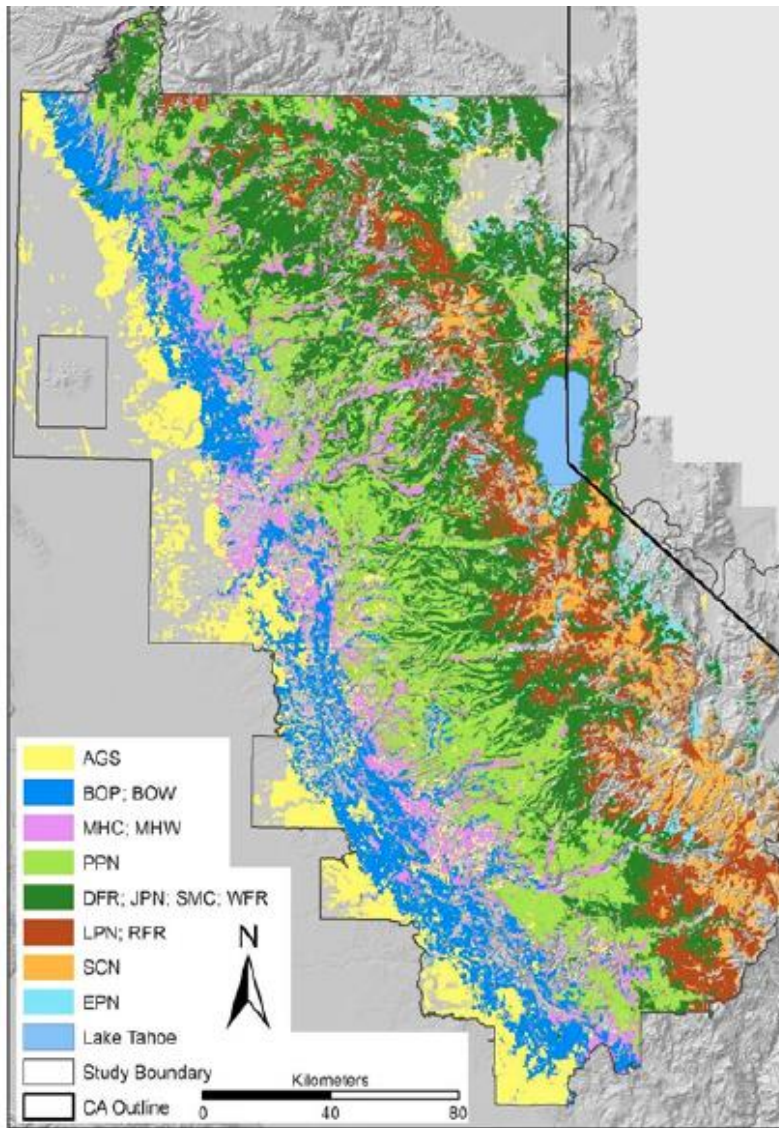
Wieslander Vegetation Survey 1928-1942



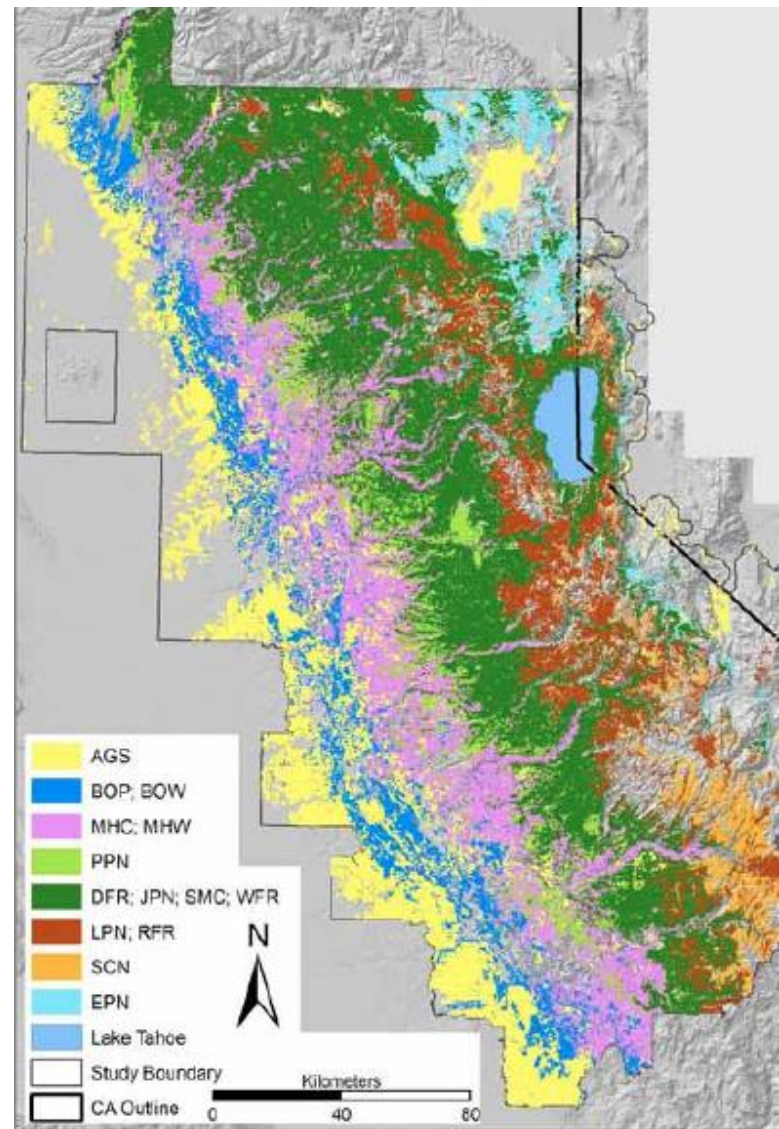
Wieslander Vegetation Survey 1928-1942

- All datasets fully digital and **unified to make new science possible**





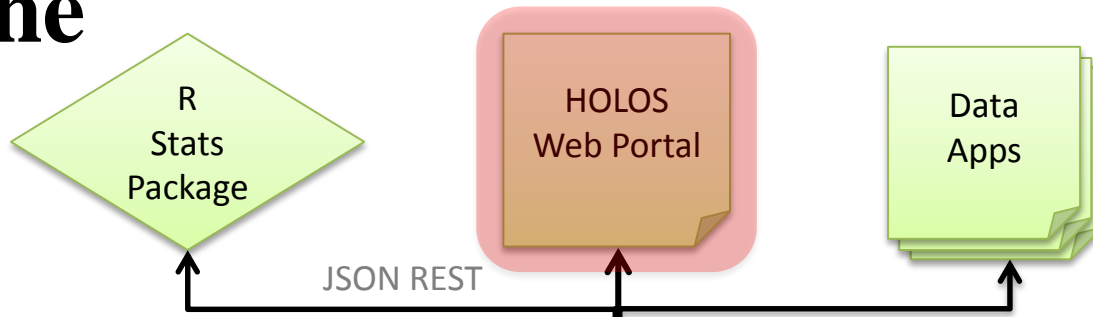
Historic



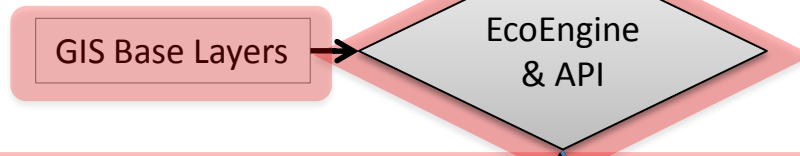
Modern

Ecoengine

User Interfaces

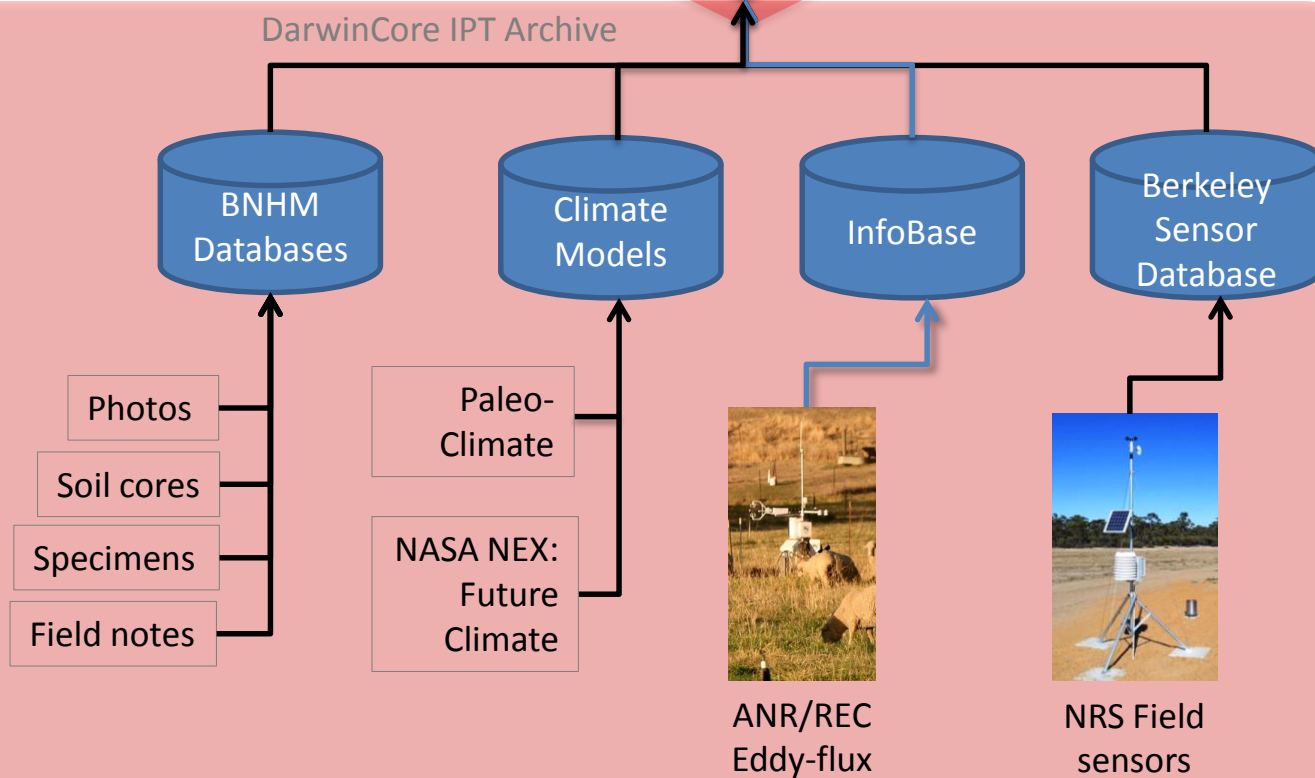


Web Services



Databases

Source Data





To return to the Explore tool at any time, click the Holo icon.

Explorer Interface: Resources

The majority of records are species occurrences, labeled Observations

Resources are divided into Observations, Photos and Layers.

The Observations are the majority of the data records in the Ecoengine. Under Resources, there are Observation Types.

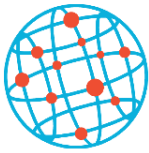
The Photos are mostly from Calphotos.

The screenshot shows the HOLOS Berkeley Ecoinformatics Engine interface. The top navigation bar includes 'About', 'Learn More', 'News', 'Explore', 'Compare', and 'Applications'. The search bar contains 'Species or Location', 'Begin Date', and 'End Date'. The left sidebar shows filters for 'resource' (Observations: 3109171, Photos: 72454, Layers: 8), 'Observation type' (Specimen: 2526575, Fossil: 242091, Vtm vegetation feature: 236367, Plot survey: 57104, Photo: 41646, Checklist: 2875, Observation: 2513), 'Georeferenced' (True: 2043303, False: 1065868), 'Country' (United States: 2136253, USA: 239392, Mexico: 178743, Costa Rica: 32611, None: 32355, China: 29439, Philippines: 27939, Australia: 21166, Madagascar: 20906, Chile: 20781), 'State province' (California: 2089036, Nevada: 51266, Chiapas: 45742, Arizona: 37608, Oregon: 35294, Wyoming: 35196, Montana: 25145, Baja California: 24722, Alaska: 19005, Texas: 18988), and 'Kingdom' (Animalia: 1330260).

The central map shows a world map with a bounding box search area over California. The right sidebar includes 'Boundaries', 'Environment', 'Basemap' (Light), 'Data Layers' (Observations, Photos, Sensors, Reserves), 'Bounding Box Search', and 'Footprint'.

The bottom section displays 'Species Occurrences' with a table of results:

Record	Scientific name	Country	State province	Begin date	End date	Geojson	Observation type
UCR27052	Caulanthus simulans	United States	California	1982 Apr 28	1982 Apr 28	Yes	specimen
UC465718	Mirabilis longiflora var. longiflora	United States	California	1911 Sep 30	1911 Oct 30		specimen
CHSC95416	Leptosiphon breviculus	United States	California	2003 Jun 3	2003 Jun 3	Yes	specimen
UCR27053	Castilleja lasiorhyncha	United States	California	1982 Jun 28	1982 Jun 28	Yes	specimen



Filters: Geographic

Georeferenced = True indicates data that have latitude and longitude.

Georeferenced: True or False indicates the number of **Observations** that have latitude and longitude associated with the record.

Country and State province are geographic filters that can be used whether or not the records has latitude or longitude, as long as these fields are populated in the original record.

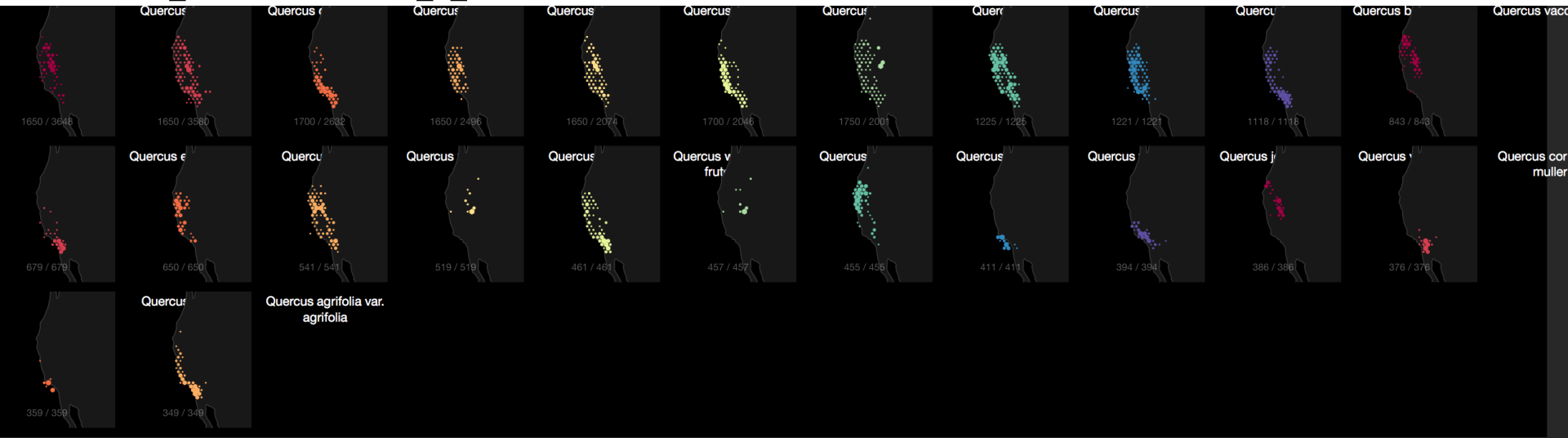
The screenshot shows the HOLOS Berkeley Ecoinformatics Engine interface. The top navigation bar includes 'About', 'Learn More', 'News', 'Explore', 'Compare', and 'Applications'. The search bar is set to 'Species or Location'. The left sidebar contains filters for Resource, Observation type, Georeferenced, Country, State province, and Kingdom. The main map area shows a world map with a cluster of blue dots in California. The right sidebar contains options for Boundaries, Environment, Basemap, Data Layers, and Bounding Box Search. Below the map is a 'Species Occurrences' table with columns for Record, Scientific name, Country, State province, Begin date, End date, Geojson, and Observation type.

Record	Scientific name	Country	State province	Begin date	End date	Geojson	Observation type
UCR27052	Caulanthus simulans	United States	California	1982 Apr 28	1982 Apr 28	Yes	specimen
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UCR27053	Castilleja lasiorhyncha	United States	California	1982 Jun 28	1982 Jun 28	Yes	specimen

The latitude and longitude may have been recorded on GPS at the time of collection, but most specimens collected before 1993 were probably retrospectively georeferenced.

To learn more about georeferencing, visit here: <http://georeferencing.org/>.

Example of Mapped Data



Query List

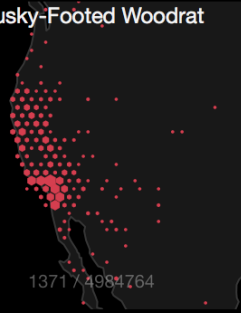
- [Quercus kelloggii](#)
- [Quercus chrysolepis](#)
- [Quercus dumosa](#)
- [Quercus douglasii](#)
- [Quercus wislizenii](#)
- [Quercus agrifolia](#)
- [Quercus sp.](#)
- [Quercus wislizeni](#)
- [Quercus lobata](#)
- [Quercus berberidifolia](#)
- [Quercus vaccinifolia](#)
- [Quercus engelmannii](#)
- [Quercus durata](#)
- [Quercus x morehus](#)
- [Quercus simulata](#)
- [Quercus wislizeni var. frutescens](#)
- [Quercus hannibali](#)
- [Quercus garryana](#)
- [Quercus tomentella](#)
- [Quercus john-tuckeri](#)
- [Quercus vaccinifolia](#)
- [Quercus cornellus-muller](#)
- [Quercus pacifica](#)
- [Quercus agrifolia var. agrifolia](#)

Read stamen.github.io

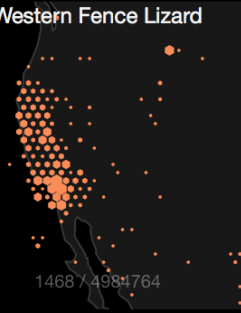
Example of Mapped Data

Species Range Maps

Dusky-Footed Woodrat



Western Fence Lizard



Side-Blotched Lizard



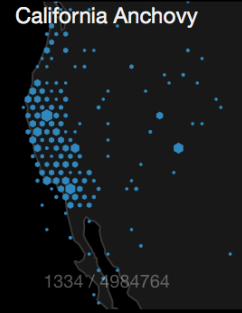
California Bay Laurel



Lynx



California Anchovy



Hex radius 3 px

Color palette

Query List

- [Dusky-Footed Woodrat](#)
- [Western Fence Lizard](#)
- [Side-Blotched Lizard](#)
- [California Bay Laurel](#)
- [Lynx](#)
- [California Anchovy](#)

These [small multiples](#) are a visual index into the ranges of several genera and species.

Non-georeferenced points are discarded, so loading counts may not fill completely.

Resources

- [Hexbins!](#) by Zachary Johnson
- [Maps](#) by Jason Davies
- [Bivariate Hexbin Map and US Droughts](#) by Mike Bostock



Search Reset Advanced Queries

Filters

These bar charts display the distribution of data across multiple facets. Click on a bar to toggle a filter for each field.

Resource

- Observations (966)
- Photos (26)

Observation type

- Specimen (932)
- Photo (34)

Georeferenced

- True (966)

Country

- United States (966)

State province

- California (992)

Kingdom

- Animalia (843)
- Plantae (1)

Phylum

- Chordata (483)
- Arthropoda (362)
- Magnoliophyta (1)

Class

- Amphibia (423)
- Insecta (356)
- Reptilia (54)
- Mammalia (6)
- Arachnida (5)
- Magnoliopsida (1)

Order

- Caudata (386)
- Hymenoptera (239)
- Coleoptera (53)
- Anura (37)
- Odonata (25)
- Squamata (24)
- Trichoptera (19)
- Sauria (12)
- Ephemeroptera (10)
- Soricomorpha (4)

Family

- Plethodontidae (334)
- Eulophidae (48)
- Perilampidae (39)
- Pteromalidae (38)
- Psephenidae (31)
- Soeilonidae (28)
- Salamandridae (24)
- Encyrtidae (24)

Boundaries

None

Environment

VTM Plots

Basemap

Stamen Terrain

Data Layers

- Observations
- Photos
- Sensors
- Reserves
- Jepson Regions

Bounding Box Search

Footprint

Selecting a footprint performs a simple bounding box query that contains the region

Angelo Coast Range Re

Select Jepson Region

OpenStreetMap, under CC BY SA.



Filters: Decadal

There are three places to filter records by decade.

At the bottom of the left panel, you can filter records by **Decade** collected.

Decade

- 1961-1970 (374313)
- 1911-1920 (337079)
- 1931-1940 (335606)
- 1971-1980 (330262)
- 2001-2010 (276796)
- 1951-1960 (251853)
- 1981-1990 (196868)
- 1991-2000 (180075)
- 1941-1950 (163689)
- 1921-1930 (163586)

Search Species or Location Begin Date 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020 End Date

At the top next to the search bar, you can enter dates to narrow your search.

Search Species or Location 1926-09-06 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020 1978-01-15

Or you can use your cursor to draw a box on the timeline.



Search

[Reset](#) [Advanced](#) [Queries](#)

Filters

*These bar charts display the distribution of data across multiple facets.
Click on a bar to toggle a filter for each field.*

Resource

Observations (9985)

Photos (14)

Observation type

Specimen (9024)

Plot survey (949)

Photo (12)

Georeferenced

True (9985)

Country

United States (9084)

USA (901)

State province

California (9999)

Kingdom

Animalia (5059)

Plantae (54)

Phylum

Chordata (4959)

Arthropoda (100)

Magnoliophyta (52)

Pteridophyta (1)

Coniferophyta (1)

Class

Mammalia (2314)

Aves (1811)

Amphibia (599)

Reptilia (235)

Insecta (100)

Magnoliopsida (39)

Liliopsida (13)

Actinopteri (7)

Pinopsida (1)

Filicopsida (1)

Order

Rodentia (1728)

Passeriformes (1493)

Anura (568)

Carnivora (227)

Soricomorpha (183)

Squamata (157)

Piciformes (115)

Chiroptera (88)

Lagomorpha (70)

Sauria (65)

Boundaries

Environment

Basemap

Data Layers

- Observations
- Photos
- Sensors
- Reserves
- Jepson Regions

Bounding Box Search

Footprint
Selecting a footprint performs a simple bounding box query that contains the region

© OpenStreetMap contributors



Search **1969-02-13** **2000-02-12**

Reset Advanced Queries

Filters

These bar charts display the distribution of data across multiple facets. Click on a bar to toggle a filter for each field.

Resource

- Observations (6719)
- Photos (125)

Observation type

- Specimen (6662)
- Photo (55)
- Observation (2)

Georeferenced

- True (6719)

Country

- United States (6719)

State province

- California (6832)

Kingdom

- Animalia (1322)
- Plantae (120)

Phylum

- Chordata (1228)
- Magnoliophyta (113)
- Arthropoda (96)
- Pteridophyta (4)
- Coniferophyta (3)

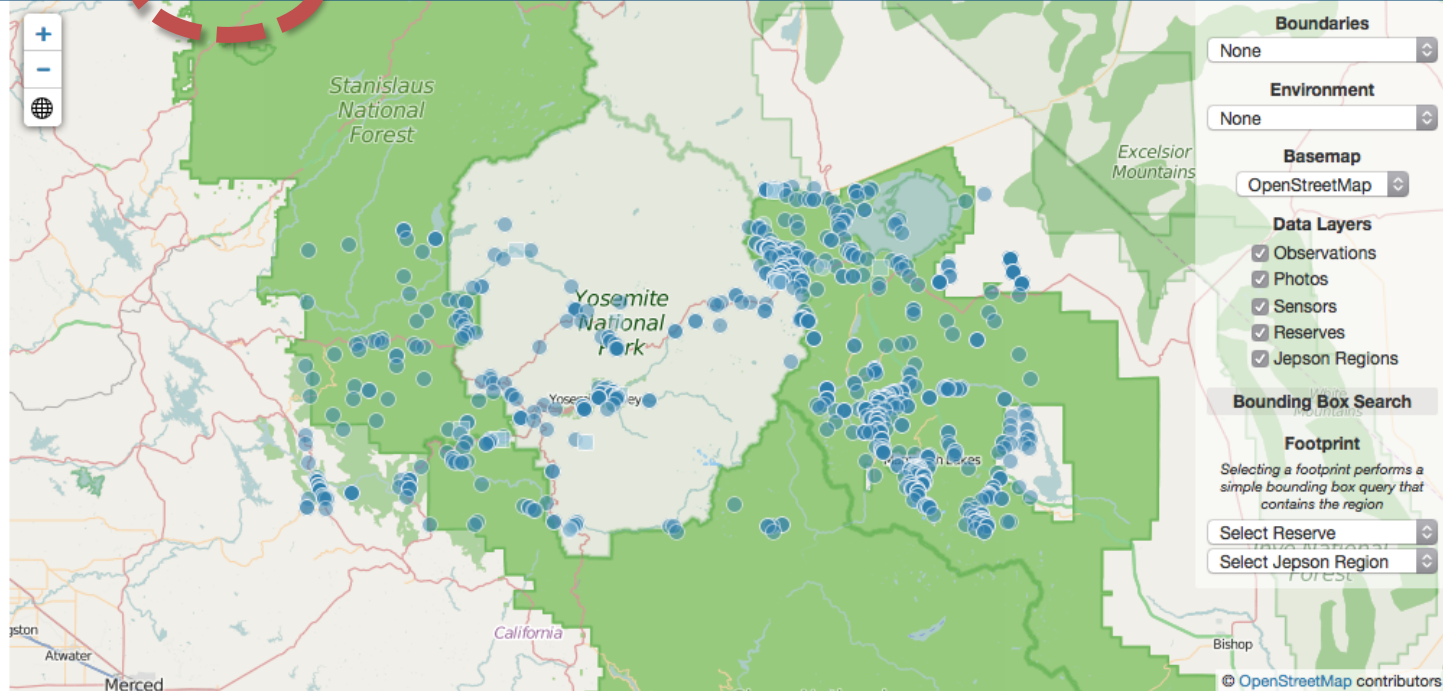
Class

- Amphibia (507)
- Mammalia (469)
- Reptilia (151)
- Aves (96)
- Insecta (95)
- Magnoliopsida (80)
- Liliopsida (33)
- Actinopteri (6)
- Actinopterygii (5)
- Filicopsida (4)

Order

- Rodentia (396)
- Caudata (333)
- Anura (174)
- Passeriformes (76)
- Squamata (69)
- Carnivora (56)
- Sauria (41)
- Serpentes (40)
- Odonata (35)
- Poales (32)

Family



Boundaries
None

Environment
None

Basemap
OpenStreetMap

Data Layers

- Observations
- Photos
- Sensors
- Reserves
- Jepson Regions

Bounding Box Search

Footprint
Selecting a footprint performs a simple bounding box query that contains the region

Select Reserve

Select Jepson Region

© OpenStreetMap contributors

Observations

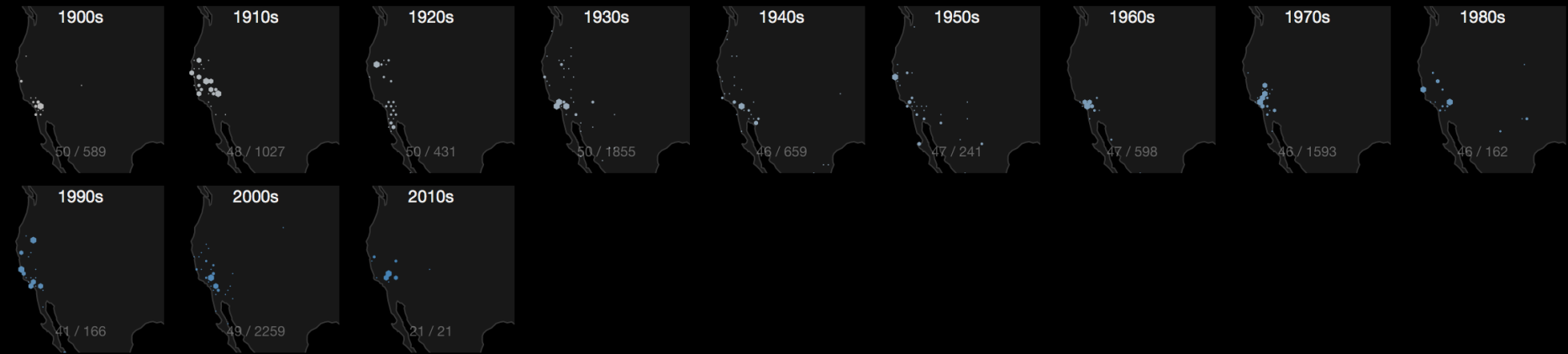
View data or export as CSV, JSON, or GeoJSON from the Berkeley Ecoinformatics Engine

Results 1 to 1000 of 6719 - **1** 2 3 4 5 6 7 Page size 20 50 100 500 **1000** 2000

Record	Scientific name	Country	State province	Begin date	End date	Geojson	Observation type
SD106417	Hulsea brevifolia	United States	California	1980 Aug 14	1980 Aug 14	Yes	specimen
UCR104202	Erigeron coulteri	United States	California	1997 Aug 11	1997 Aug 11	Yes	specimen
SD93521	Veratrum californicum	United States	California	1975 Aug 10	1975 Aug 10	Yes	specimen
OBI64684	Cirsium arizonicum var. arizonicum	United States	California	1982 Aug 24	1982 Aug 24	Yes	specimen
HSC94957	Solidago elongata	United States	California	1994 Aug 9	1994 Aug 9	Yes	specimen
HSC94852	Ericameria nana	United States	California	1994 Aug 9	1994 Aug 9	Yes	specimen
POM369958	Betula occidentalis	United States	California	1970 Sep 9	1970 Sep 9	Yes	specimen
JEPS101530	Mimulus filicaulis	United States	California	1998 Aug 2	1998 Aug 2	Yes	specimen
RSA618293	Eriogonum umbellatum var. covillei	United States	California	1974 Jul 27	1974 Jul 27	Yes	specimen
CAS:BOT:821751	Salix lutea nutt.	United States	California	1981 Aug 10	1981 Aug 10	Yes	specimen
CAS:BOT:820766	Salix lutea nutt.	United States	California	1974 Oct 5	1974 Oct 5	Yes	specimen

Mapped Data x Time

Dusky-Footed Woodrats over Decades



Query List

- [1900s](#)
- [1910s](#)
- [1920s](#)
- [1930s](#)
- [1940s](#)
- [1950s](#)
- [1960s](#)
- [1970s](#)
- [1980s](#)
- [1990s](#)
- [2000s](#)
- [2010s](#)

Small multiples can be used to look for temporal gaps, trends or periodic phenomena.

Non-georeferenced points are discarded, so loading counts may not fill completely.

Possible Directions

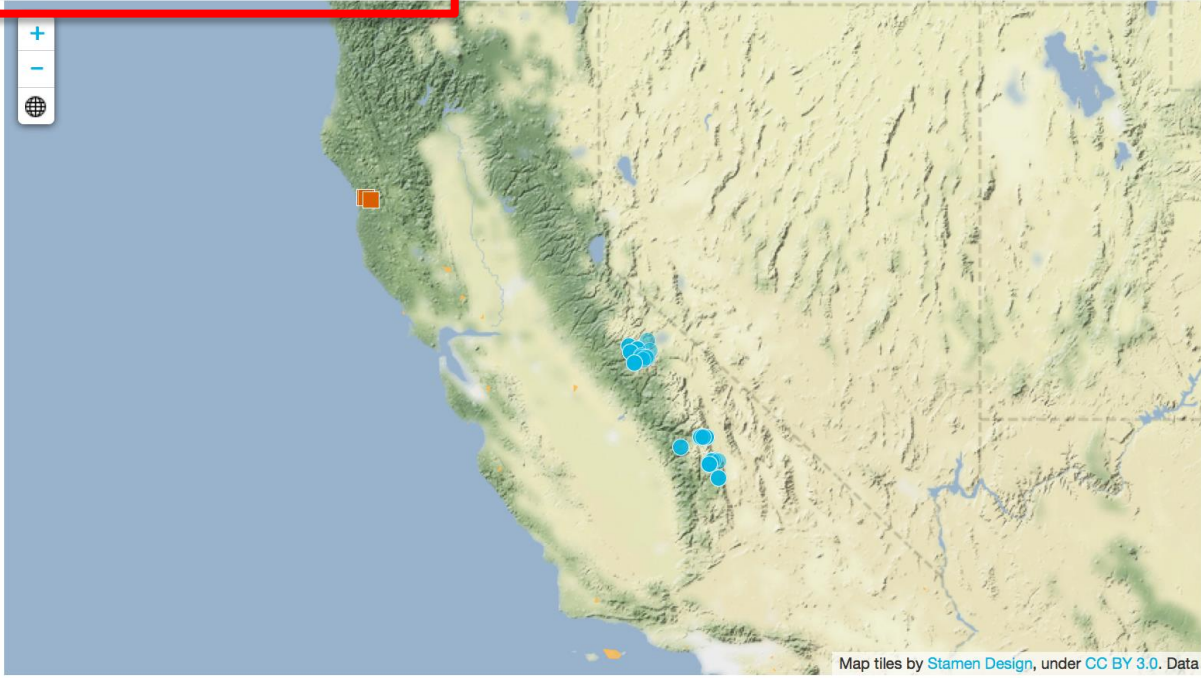
- Pre-generate hexbins so galleries of 20+ taxa can be loaded quickly
- Bin [Bioclim](#) variables into a [hexmap](#) to compare with aggregated point data
- Watch this [5-minute talk](#) by Aaron Steele on species modeling with Bioclim

See also [Woodrats over Decades](#)

Search **Tamias alpinus** **1900** 1900 01 AM 01 AM 01 AM 01 AM 01 AM 01 AM 01 AM 01 AM 01 AM 1930 **1930** Reset Advanced Queries Get query for Compare

Filters
These bar charts display the distribution of data across multiple facets. Click on a bar to toggle a filter for each field.

- Resource**
Observations (234)
- Observation type**
Specimen (234)
- Georeferenced**
True (234)
- Country**
United States (234)
- State province**
California (234)
- Kingdom**
Animalia (234)
- Phylum**
Chordata (234)
- Class**
Mammalia (234)
- Order**
Rodentia (234)
- Family**
Sciuridae (234)
- Genus**
Tamias (234)
- Scientific name**
Tamias alpinus (234)
- Decade**
1911-1920 (234)



Boundaries
None

Environment
Climate Model: precipitation yearly aver
Scenario: modern
Date:
Select raster layer

Basemap
Stamen Terrain

Data Layers
 Observations
 Photos
 Sensors
 Reserves

Bounding Box Search

Footprint
Selecting a footprint performs a simple bounding box query that contains the region

Select Reserve
Select Jepson Region

Species Occurrences

View data or DOWNLOAD as CSV, JSON, or GeoJSON from the Berke

Results 1 to 100 of 234 - 1 2 3 Page size 20 50 100 500

Record	Scientific name	Country
MVZ:Mamm:14930	Tamias alpinus	United St
MVZ:Mamm:14964	Tamias alpinus	United St
MVZ:Mamm:17603	Tamias alpinus	United St
MVZ:Mamm:22697	Tamias alpinus	United St



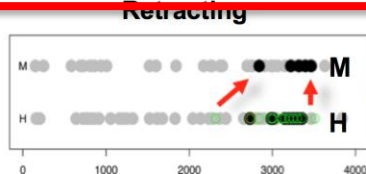
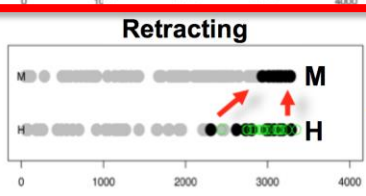
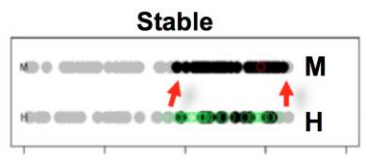
T. speciosus



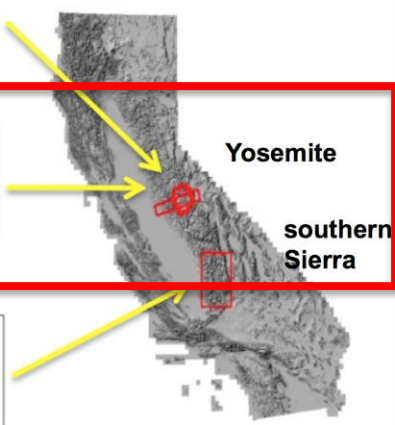
T. alpinus



T. alpinus



M: Modern (2003-)
H: Historic (1915)



Search **Tamias alpinus**

2004-08-20

1900 01 AM 01 AM 01 AM 01 AM 01 AM 01 AM 01 AM 01 AM 01 AM 01 AM

2020-01-01

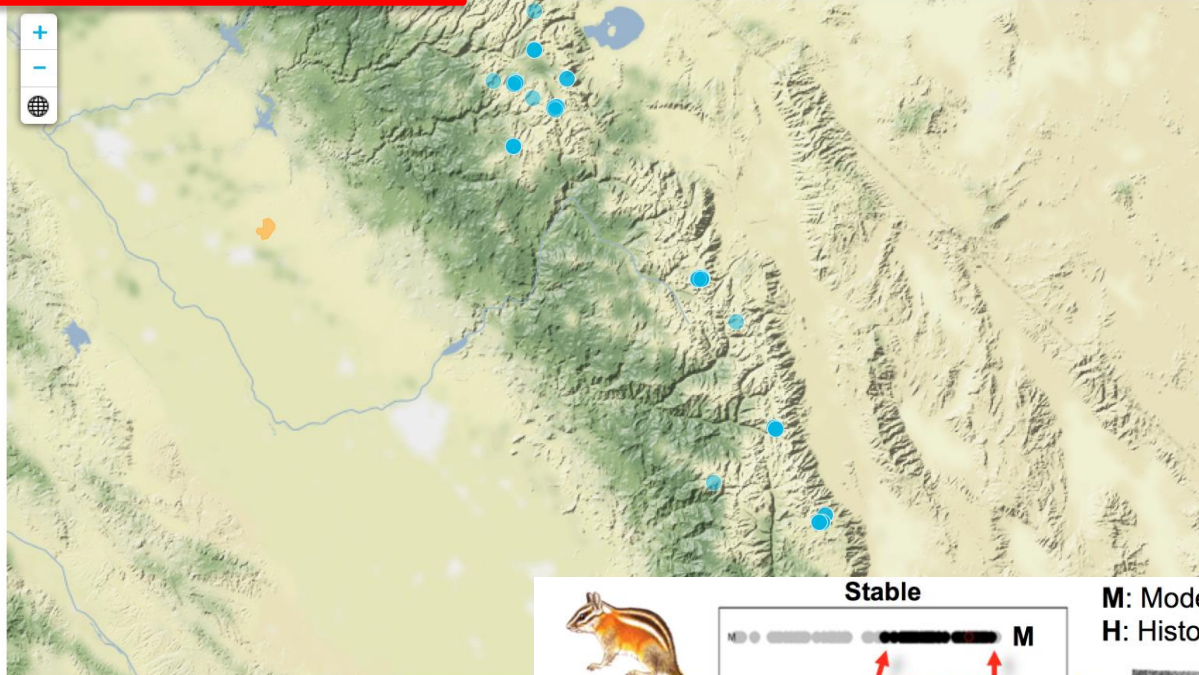
Reset Advanced Queries Get query for Compare

Filters

These bar charts display the distribution of data across multiple facets. Click on a bar to toggle a filter for each field.

- Resource**
Observations (161)
- Observation type**
Specimen (161)
- Georeferenced**
True (161)
- Country**
United States (161)
- State province**
California (161)
- Kingdom**
Animalia (161)
- Phylum**
Chordata (161)
- Class**
Mammalia (161)
- Order**
Rodentia (161)
- Family**
Sciuridae (161)
- Genus**
Tamias (161)
- Scientific name**
Tamias alpinus (161)

- Decade**
2001-2010 (84)
2011-2020 (77)



Boundaries
None

Environment
Climate Model:
precipitation yearly aver
Scenario:
modern
Date:
Select raster layer

Basemap
Stamen Terrain

Data Layers
 Observations
 Photos
 Sensors
 Reserves

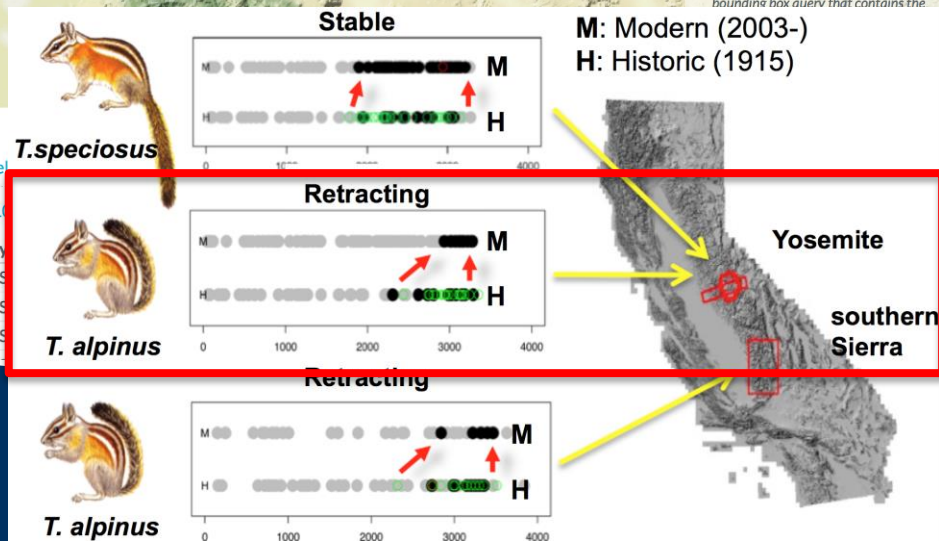
Bounding Box Search
Footprint
Selecting a footprint performs a simple bounding box query that contains the

Species Occurrences

View data or DOWNLOAD as CSV, JSON, or GeoJSON from the Berkeley

Results 1 to 100 of 161 - 1 2 Page size 20 50 100 500 1000

Record	Scientific name	Country
MVZ:Mamm:222206	Tamias alpinus	United States
MVZ:Mamm:229635	Tamias alpinus	United States
MVZ:Mamm:229641	Tamias alpinus	United States





© Gary Nafts

EcoEngine Co-Visualization

Point

Polygon

Hexagon

Radius 21px

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Taricha torosa	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Taricha rivularis	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Taricha granulosa	<input type="checkbox"/>

Boundaries

Environment

Basemap



EcoEngine Co-Visualization

Point

Polygon

Hexagon

Radius 21px

- Taricha torosa
- Taricha rivularis
- Taricha granulosa

Boundaries:

Environment:

Basemap:

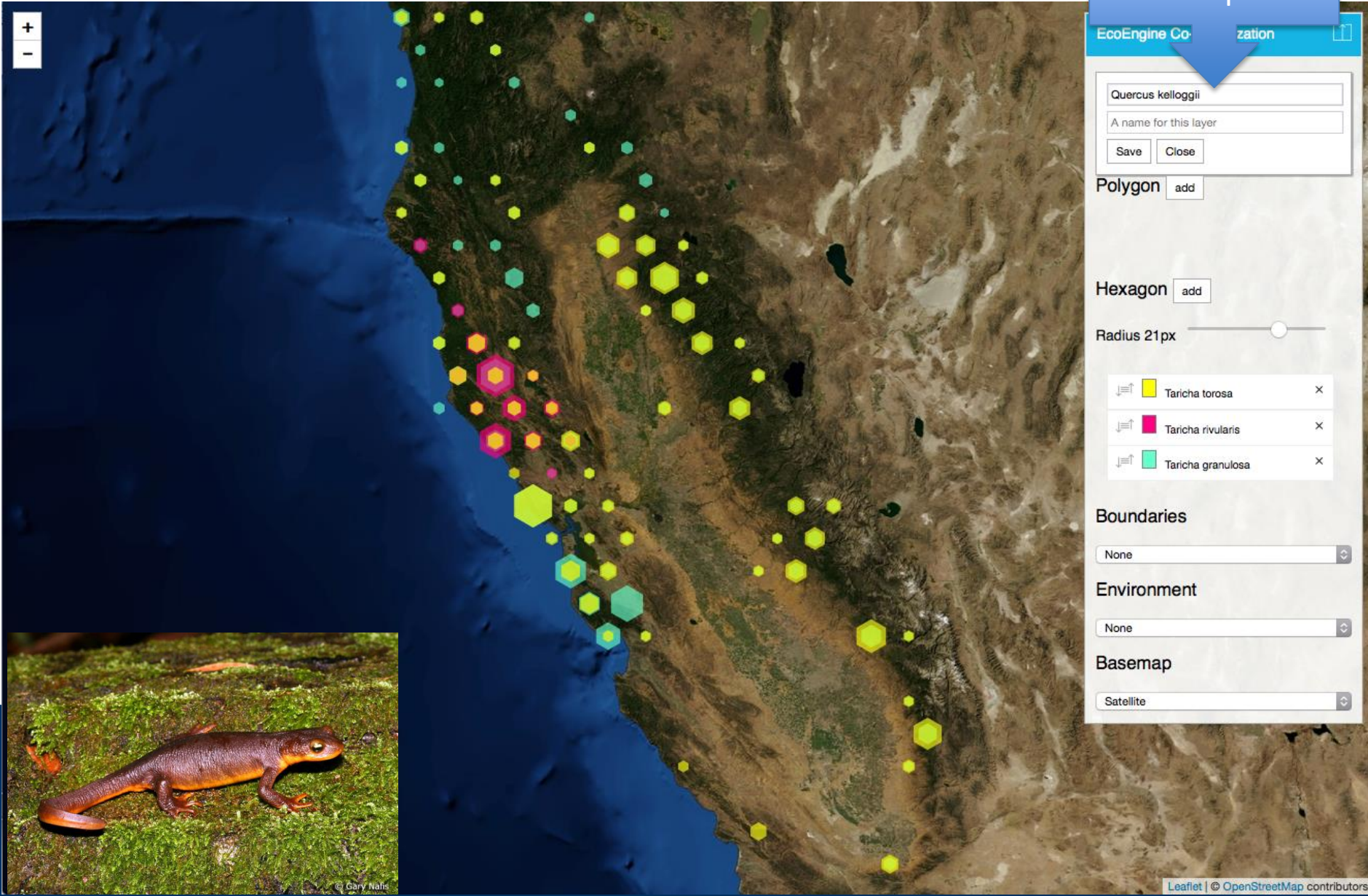
194 Observations
Click to export

© Gary Nafts

Leaflet | © OpenStreetMap contributors



Easy to add a fourth species





HOLOS

BERKELEY ECOINFORMATICS ENGINE

Compare tool

EcoEngine Co-Visualization

Point

- Quercus kelloggii*

Polygon

Hexagon

Radius 21px

- Taricha torosa*
- Taricha rivularis*
- Taricha granulosa*

Boundaries

None

Environment

None

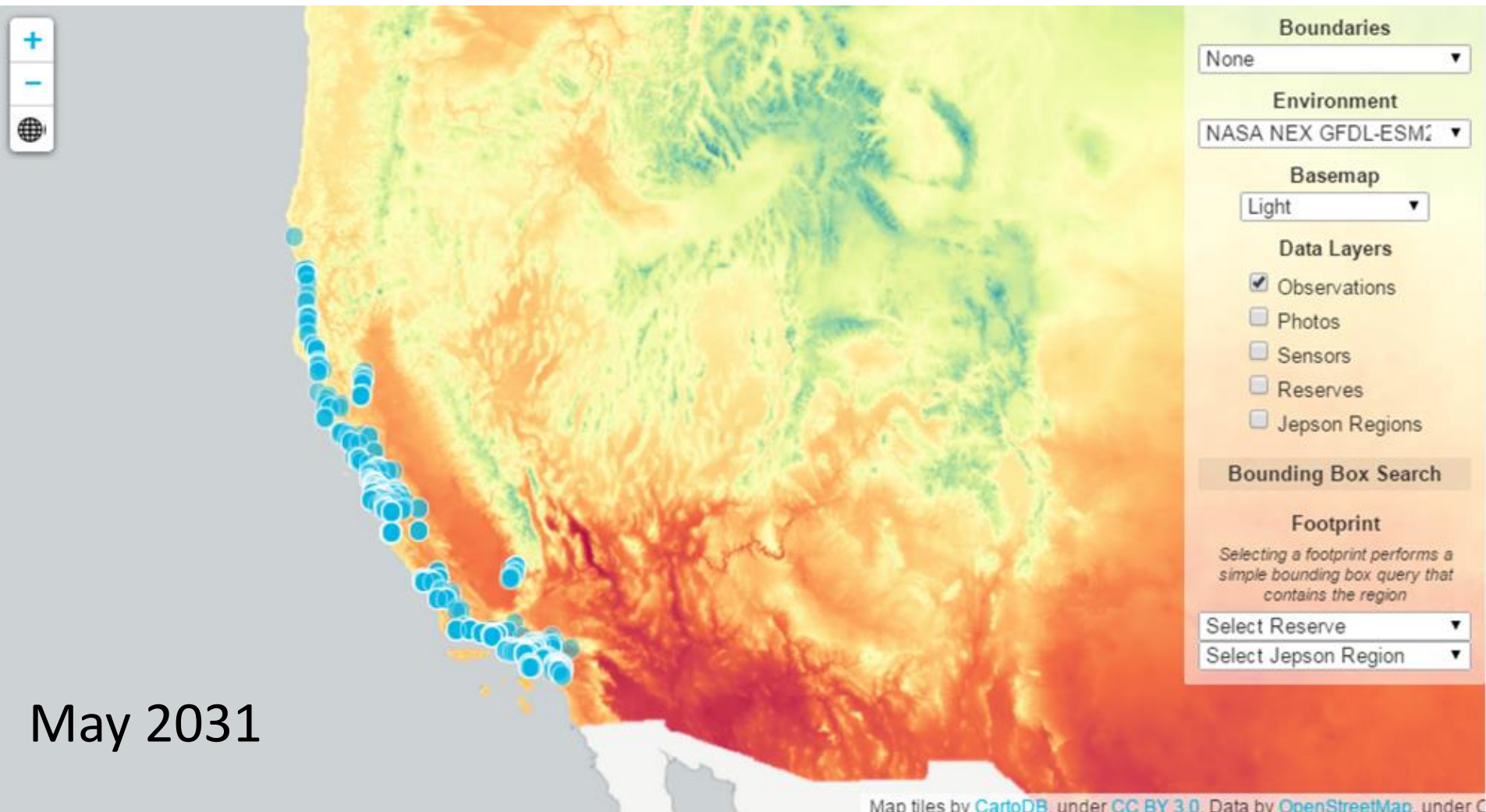
Basemap

Satellite

Leaflet | © OpenStreetMap contributors

Can Dial-Up Projected Climates (here from NASA)

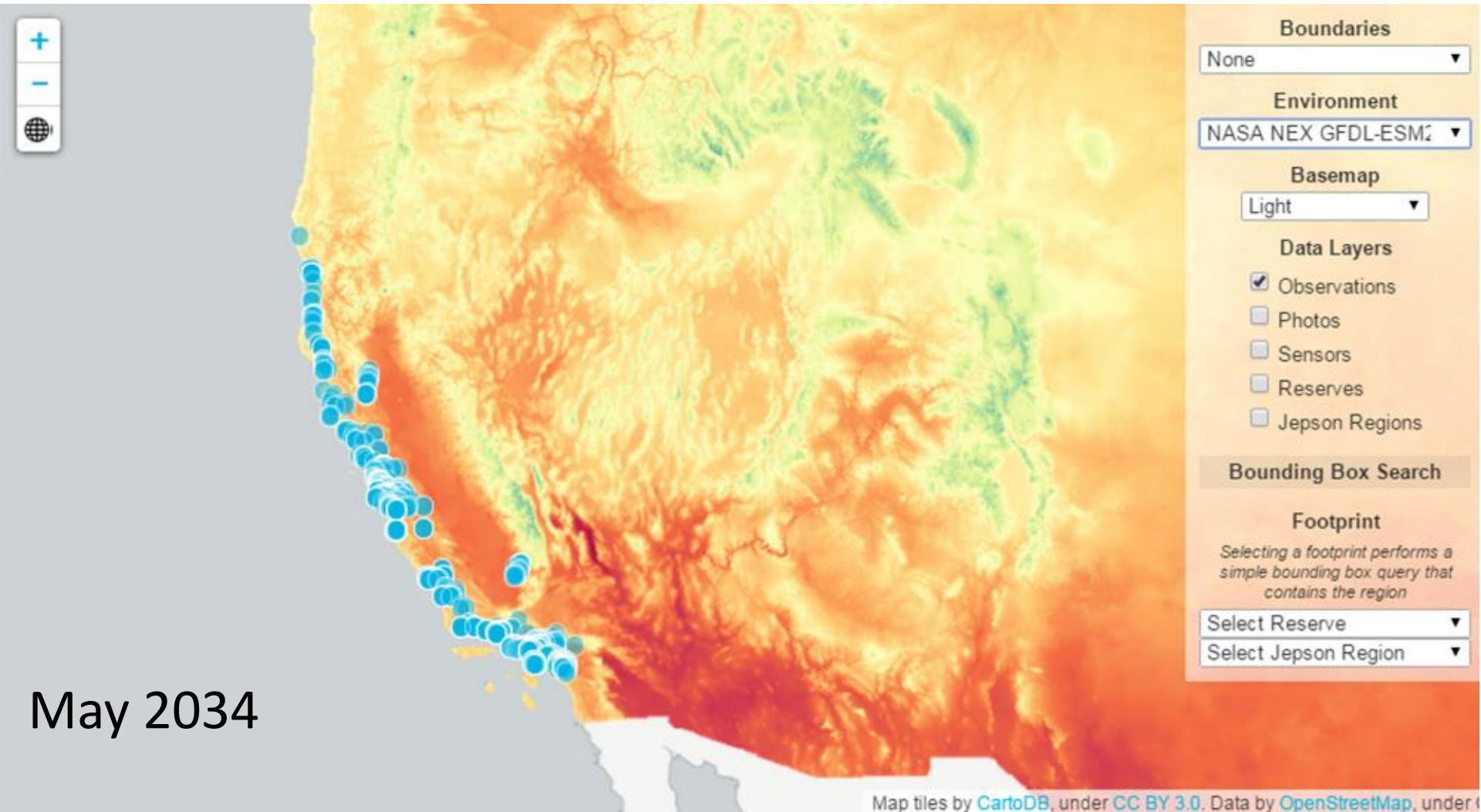
NASA NEX-DCP30 datasets



Map tiles by [CartoDB](#), under [CC BY 3.0](#). Data by [OpenStreetMap](#), under [CC BY 3.0](#).

Can Dial-Up Projected Climates (here from NASA)

NASA NEX-DCP30 datasets

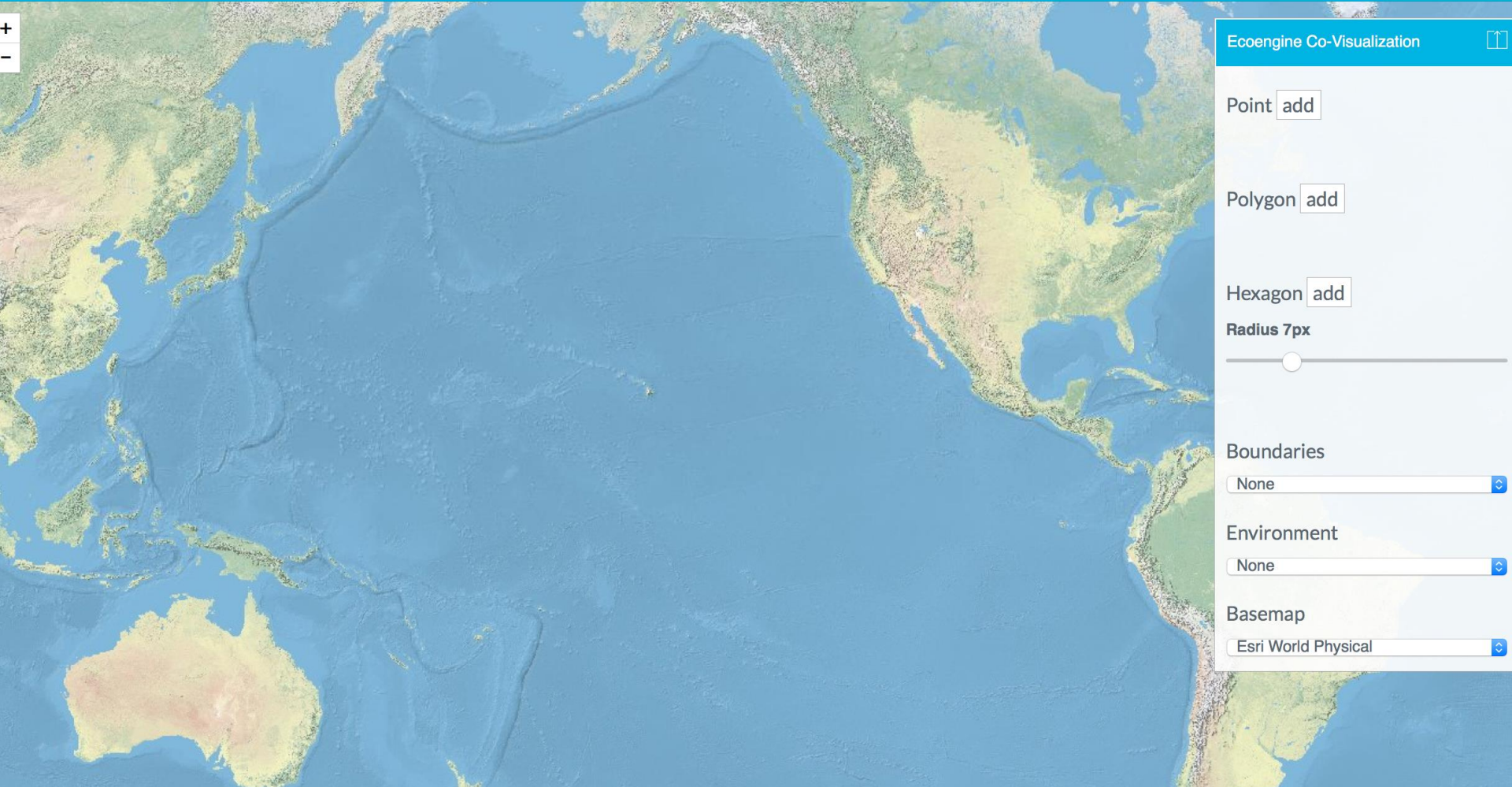


May 2034

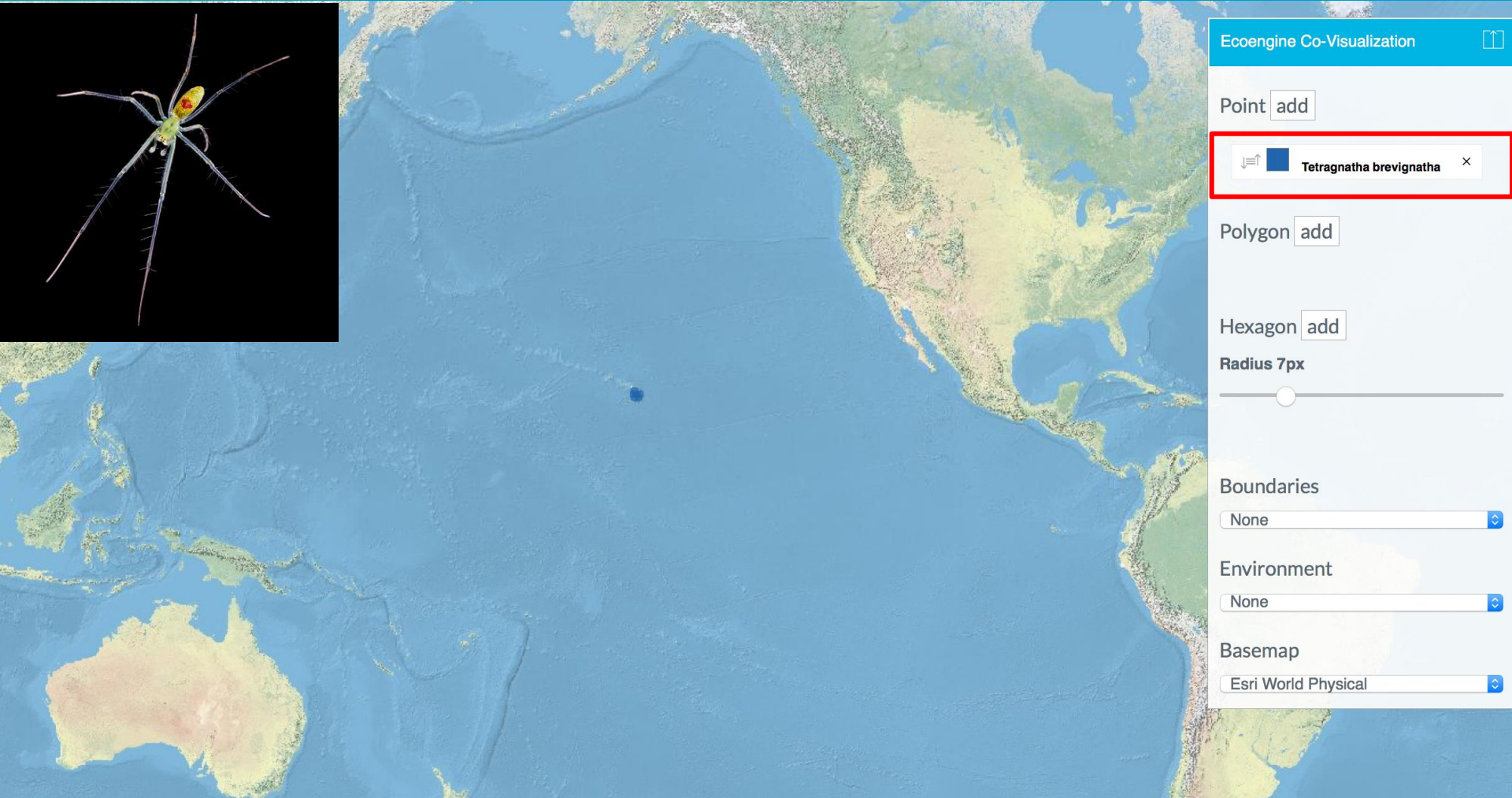
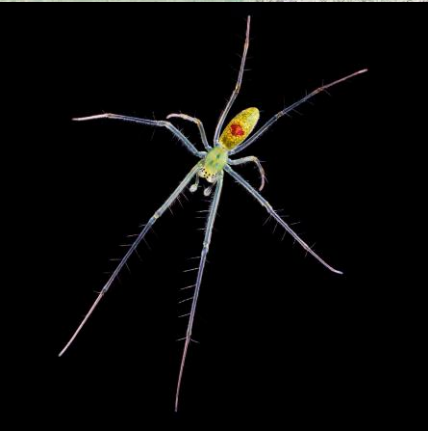
Ecoengine

- **Simplicity, interoperability – basis for extension to other systems.**

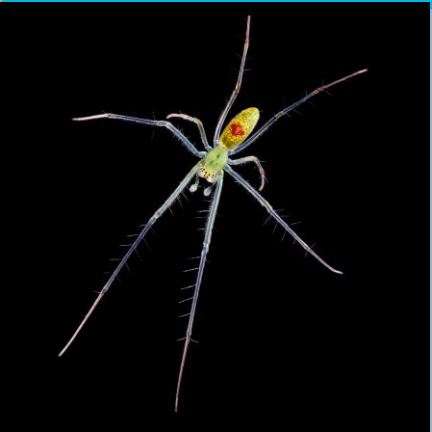
Arthropods on Islands



Arthropods on Islands Spiders - *Tetragnatha*



Arthropods on Islands Spiders - *Tetragnatha*



Ecoengine Co-Visualization

Point

Tetragnatha anuenu

Polygon

Hexagon

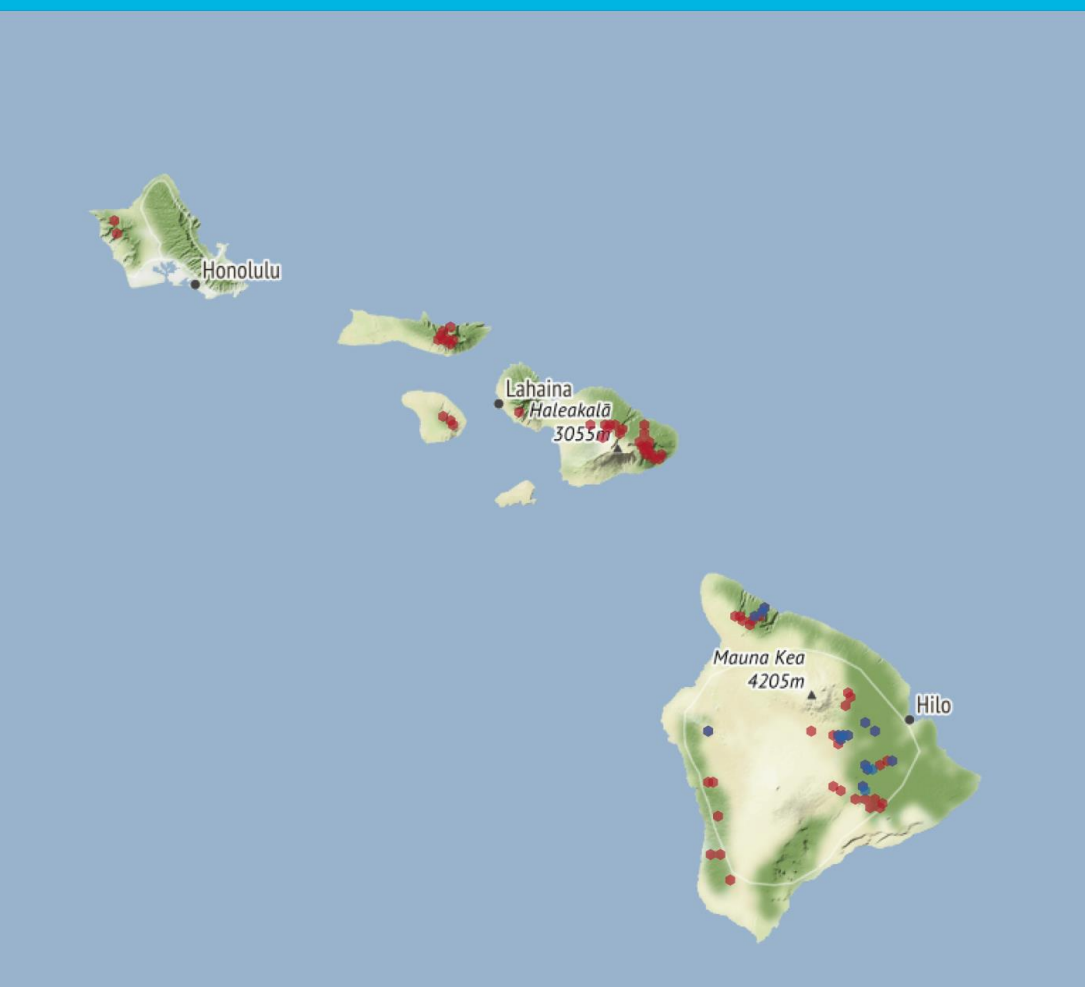
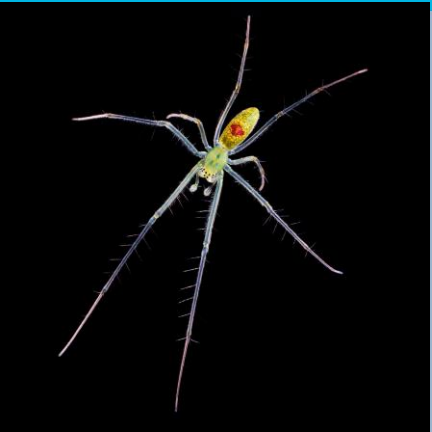
Radius 7px

Boundaries

Environment

Basemap

Arthropods on Islands Spiders - *Tetragnatha*



Ecoengine Co-Visualization 

Point

-  **Tetragnatha anuene**
-  **Tetragnatha quasimodo**

Polygon

Hexagon

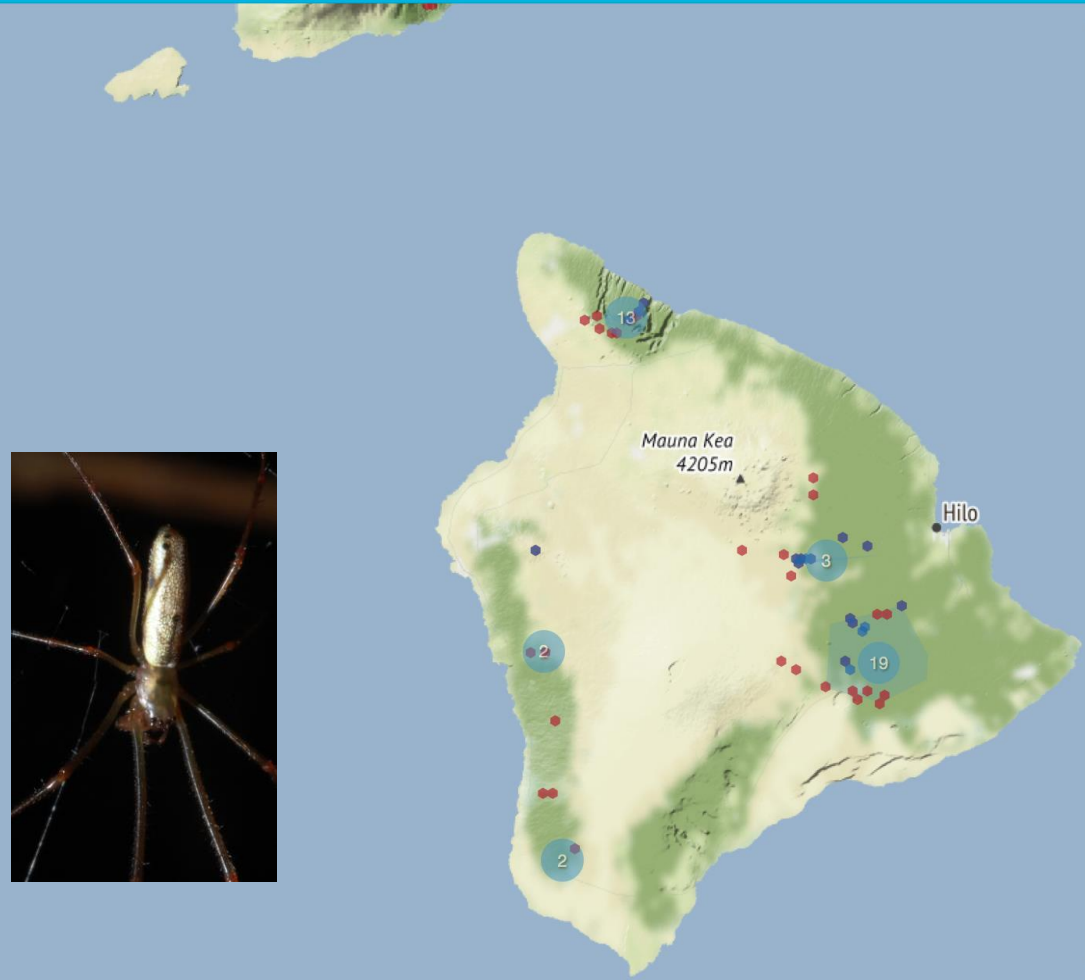
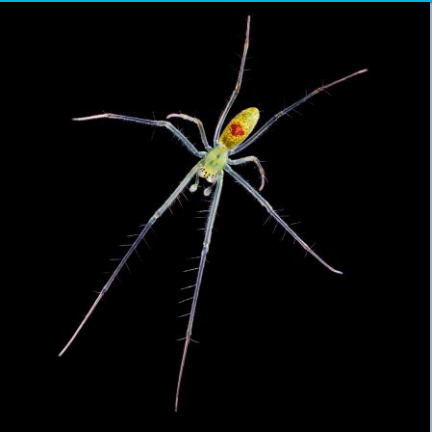
Radius 7px

Boundaries

Environment

Basemap

Arthropods on Islands Spiders - *Tetragnatha*



Ecoengine Co-Visualization ☐

Point

- **Tetragnatha anuene** ×
- **Tetragnatha quasimodo** ×

Polygon

- **Tetragnatha hawaiiensis** ×

Hexagon

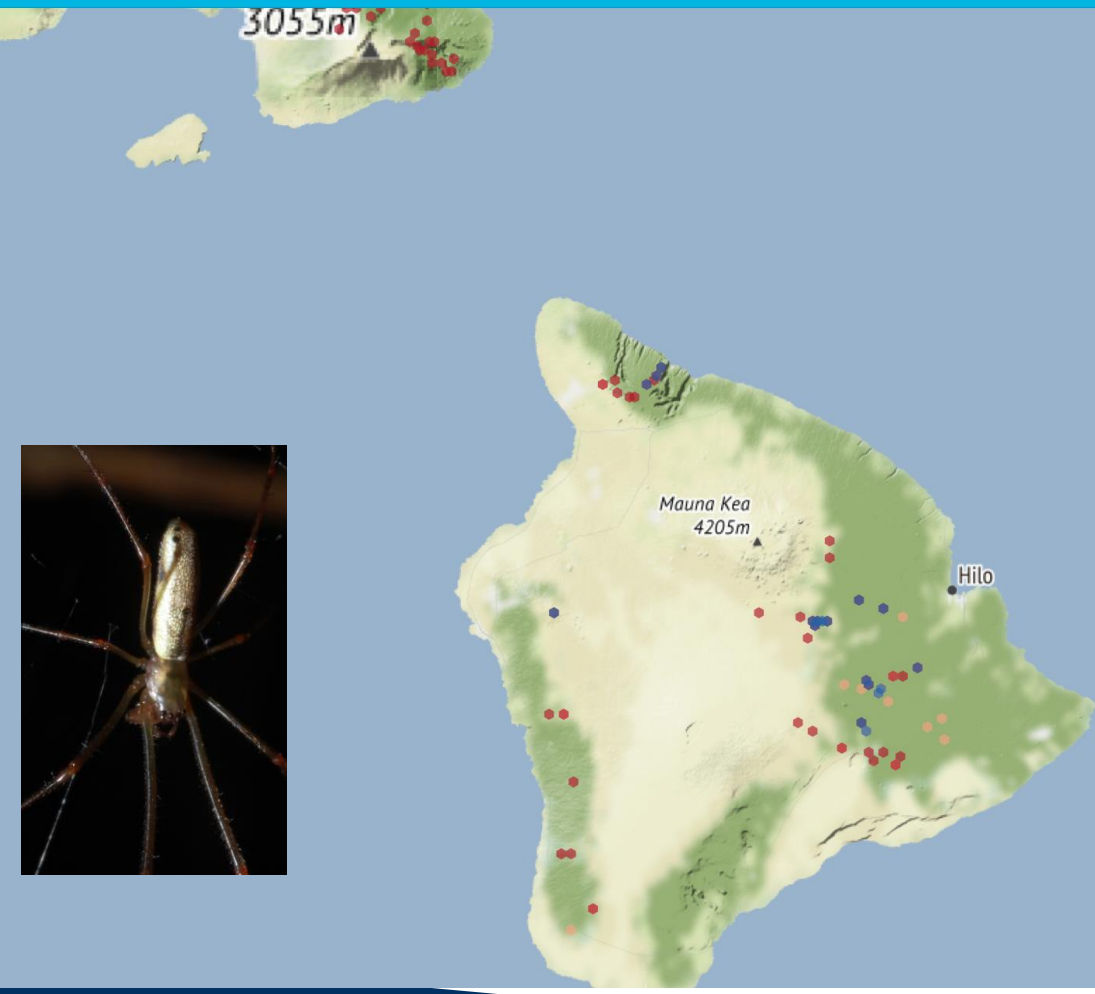
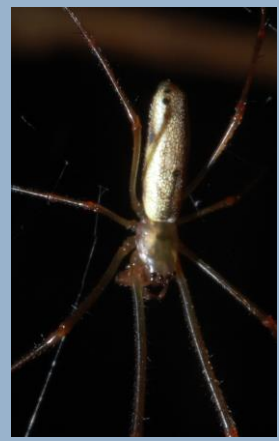
Radius 13px


Boundaries

Environment




Basemap

Arthropods on Islands Spiders - *Tetragnatha*




Ecoengine Co-Visualization 

Point

-  *Tetragnatha anuenue* ×
-  *Tetragnatha quasimodo* ×
-  *Tetragnatha hawaiiensis* ×

Polygon

Hexagon

Radius 13px 

Boundaries

Environment

Basemap

Arthropods on Islands Spiders - *Tetragnatha* South Pacific




Arthropods on Islands Spiders - *Tetragnatha* South Pacific



Mont Ooumu
1185m

Ecoengine Co-Visualization

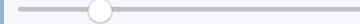
Point

 Tetragnatha


Polygon

Hexagon


Radius 7px




Boundaries



Environment



Basemap



Arthropods on Islands Spiders - *Tetragnatha* South Pacific

The screenshot displays the HOLOS Berkeley Ecoinformatics Engine interface. The main map area shows a light green background with a dashed grey boundary line. A red spider icon is positioned on the map. In the top right corner, there is an inset image of a mountainous landscape with green vegetation and a cloudy sky. On the right side, there is a control panel titled "Ecoengine Co-Visualization" with a window icon. The panel includes several sections: "Point" with an "add" button and a red square icon labeled "Tetragnatha"; "Polygon" with an "add" button and a red square icon labeled "Tetragnatha"; "Hexagon" with an "add" button and a "Radius 24px" slider; "Boundaries" with a dropdown menu set to "None"; "Environment" with a dropdown menu set to "None"; and "Basemap" with a dropdown menu set to "Stamen Terrain". In the bottom left corner, there is a close-up image of a brown spider on a green leaf.

Arthropods on Islands Spiders - *Tetragnatha* South Pacific

+

-

4

3

Ecoengine Co-Visualization

Point

Tetragnatha ×

Polygon

Tetragnatha ×

Hexagon

Radius 24px

Boundaries

Environment

Basemap



Ecoengine Co-Visualization

Point

Tetragnatha

Rhyncogonus

Polygon

Tetragnatha

Hexagon

Radius 24px

Boundaries


Environment

Basemap





Photo: Teamo Walter




Ecoengine Co-Visualization 

Point

-  Tetragnatha
-  Rhyncogonus

Polygon

-  Tetragnatha

Hexagon

Radius 24px

Boundaries

None

Environment

None

Basemap

Stamen Terrain



Ecoengine Co-Visualization

Point

- Tetragnatha
- Rhyncogonus

Polygon

- Tetragnatha

Hexagon

Radius 24px

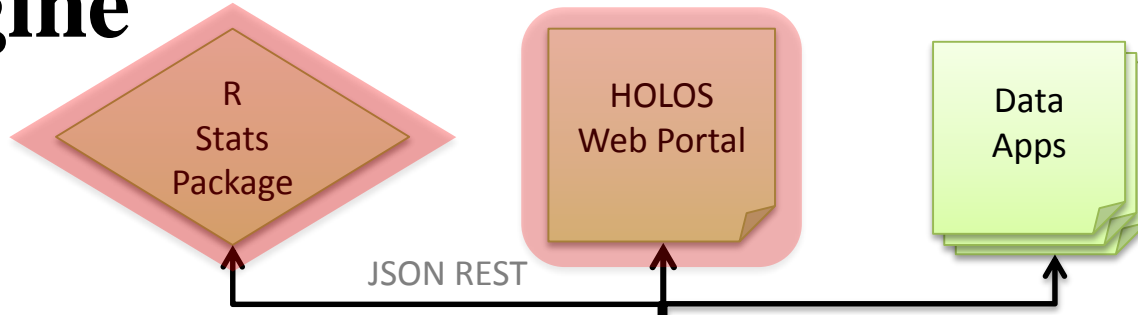
Boundaries:

Environment:

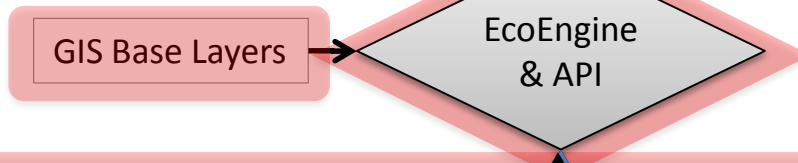
Basemap:

Ecoengine

User Interfaces

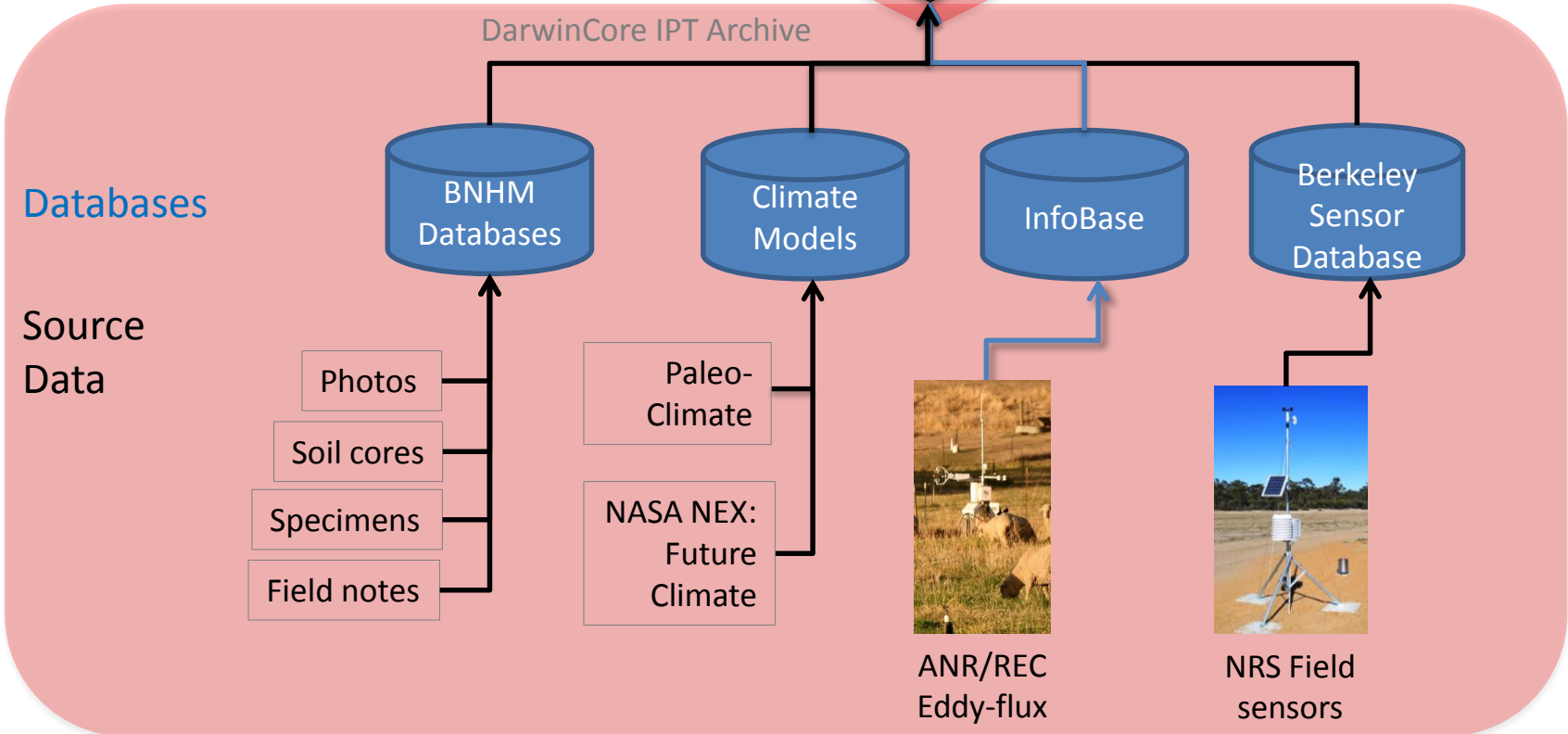


Web Services



Databases

Source Data



Applications

The API is not just a powerful tool for developers building web applications, also provides data access in a wide range of contexts.

- within any application that can communicate over the https protocol.

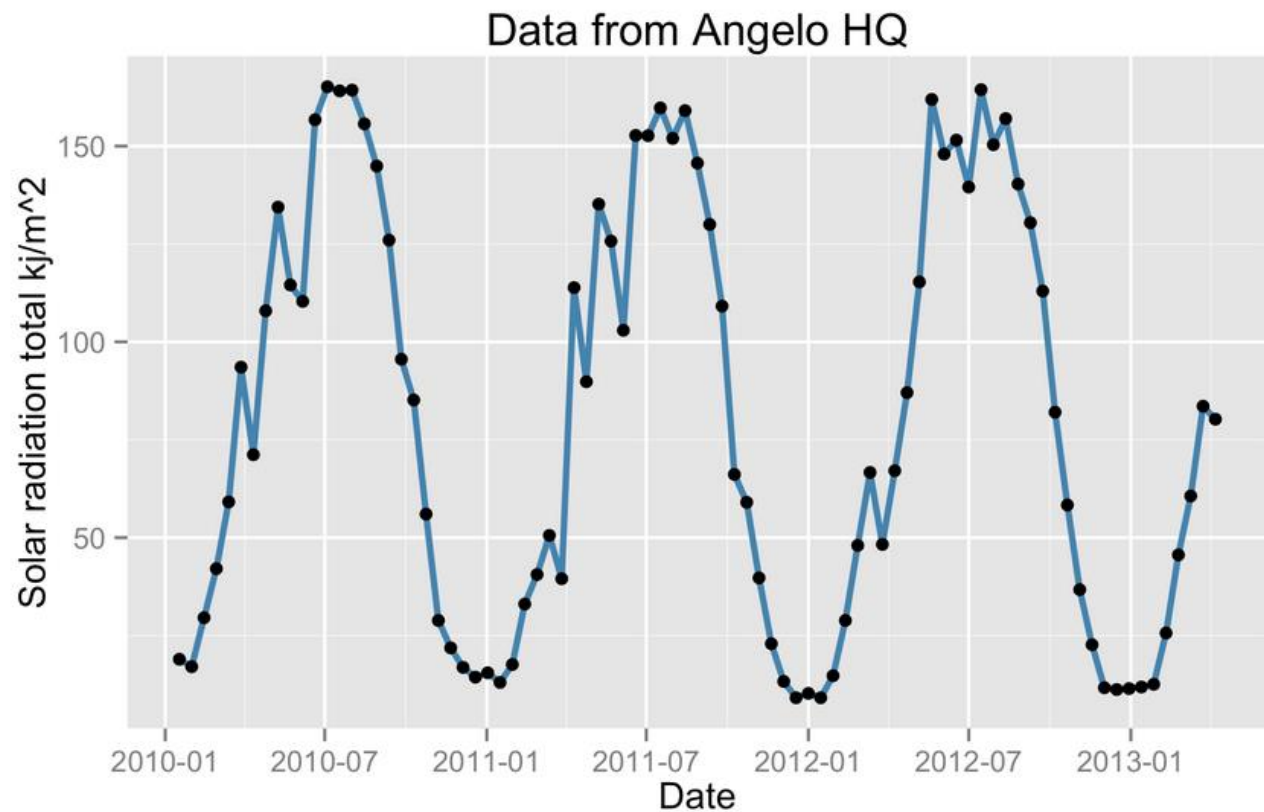
Mapping observations

The development version of the package includes a new function `ee_map()` that allows users to generate interactive maps from observation queries using Leaflet.js.

```
lynx_data <- ee_observations(genus = "Lynx", georeferenced = TRUE, page = "all", quiet = TRUE)
ee_map(lynx_data)
```



```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(sensor_df$data, aes(begin_date, mean)) +
  geom_line(size = 1, color = "steelblue") + geom_point() +
  theme_gray() + ylab("Solar radiation total kj/m^2") +
  xlab("Date") + ggtitle("Data from Angelo HQ")
```



Taxa over time

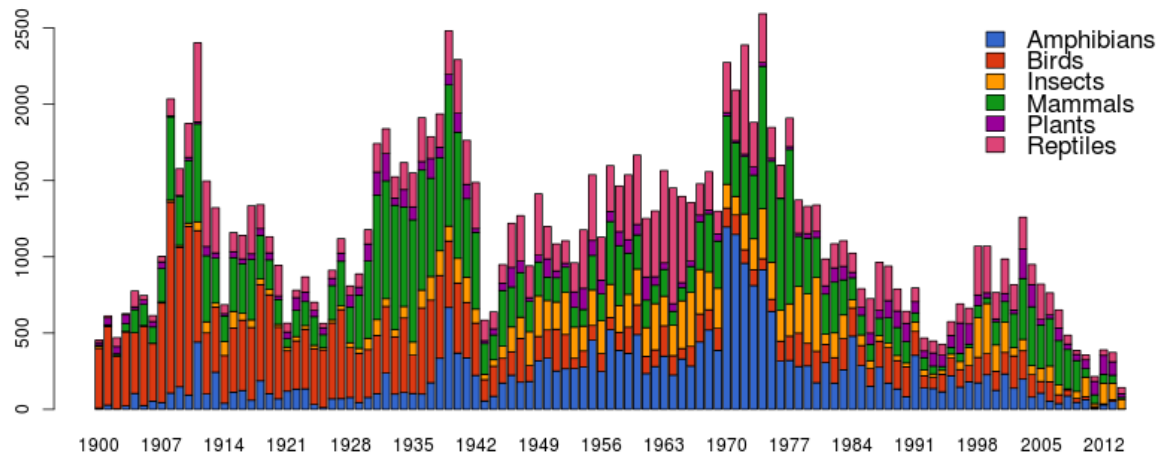
Number of records in the Berkeley Ecoinformatics Engine for six major taxa in California from 1900-present

Taxon to show:

- Amphibians
- Birds
- Insects
- Mammals
- Plants
- Reptiles

Year range:

1,900 2,015



Bioinformatics Collaboratory

- Building and leveraging **technological advances**
- Developing and implementing **universal data standards**
- Forging technical, *social* and *cultural* bridges

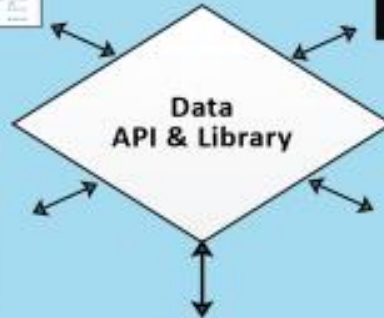


GIS workshop participants complete a GIS exercise

API makes it straightforward to



Holos Online Portal



Access to the Data Engine, via the Explore Tool, with its own charting and visualization tools.

Use the Compare Tool to build your maps and share with collaborators.

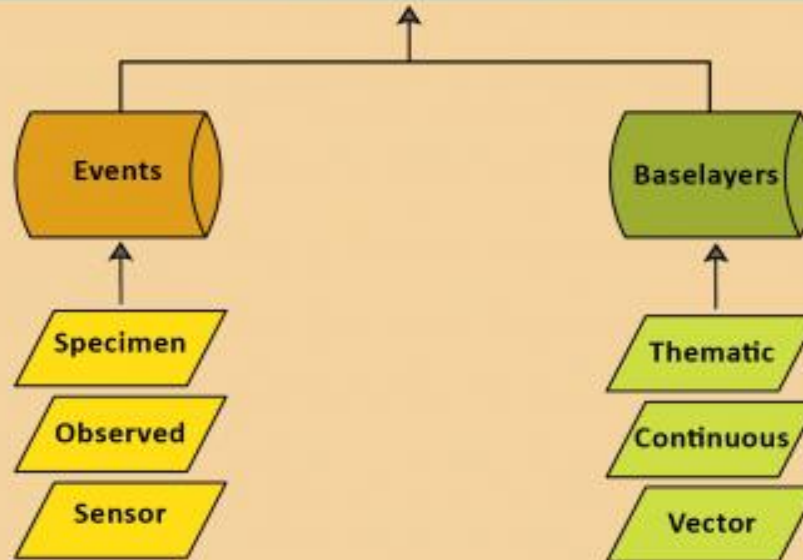
Advanced users may build their own applications

The Data API lets R users access data in the Engine from the R console.

Ecoengine



Data Assets



Specimen records are harvested from UC Museums, herbaria, soil collections Natural Reserve System checklists, sensor databases and Calphotos.

Specimens records are harvested via GBIF's IPT, the Integrated Publishers Toolkit, facilitating DarwinCore Standards.

GIS data layers are from both the customized Baselayer database as well as from external web services.

Ecoengine

- Allows for unprecedented integration of data and expertise necessary to address the **challenge of identifying the interactions and feedbacks between different species and their environment.**
- Key features include
 - easy and **rapid access to vast amounts of disparate data,**
 - ability to perform rapid exploratory analyses and tests for correlations
 - ability to visualize & communicate results to a broad community of users.
- Promotes the type of multi-disciplinary building that will lead to breakthroughs in our understanding of the **biotic input and response to global change.**
- Serves to **unite previously disconnected perspectives** from paleo-ecologists, population biologists, and ecologists
- Makes possible the testing of **predictive models of global change,** a critical advance in making the science more rigorous

