PROGRAMMA MINISYMPOSIUM "NWO-GROOT",
"VAN HANDWERK NAAR TOEPASSING"

Donderdag 2 Februari 2006,
Naturalis, Darwinweg 2, 2333 CR Leiden, http://www.naturalis.nl/

09.45 Ontvangst, koffie
10.20 DR. RENÉ DEKKER, Naturalis. Dagvoorzitter
Huishoudelijke mededelingen.
10.30 DR. HARRY A. TEN HOVE, Zoölogisch Museum Amsterdam
Stand van zaken project NWO-groot.
10.40 DR. KOOS (J.C.) BIESMEIJER, Institute of Integrative and Comparative Biology, Leeds
Achteruitgang van bestuivers in Europa? – databanken geven inzicht.
11.00 PADDY HARIPERSAUD MSC, Nationaal Herbarium Nederland, Utrecht University branch
Using herbarium collection data for biodiversity assessment.

11.20 Pauze

11.40 PROF. DR. IR. WILLEM BOUTEN *ET AL.*, Instituut voor Biodiversiteit en Ecosysteem Dynamica
EcoGrid: From field observations to spatial insight.
12.05 ROY KLEUKERS, European Invertebrate Survey, Naturalis
Insectenwaarnemingen, van collectie tot rode lijst.

12.30 **Lunch**, aangeboden door CBS, Naturalis, NHN en ZMA.

14.00 DR. CEES HOF, Netherlands Biodiversity Information Facility (NLBIF)
NLBIF, de stand van zaken.
14.15 DR. EDWARD VANDEN BERGHE, MARBEF, Vlaams Instituut voor de Zee
MarBEF: lessen geleerd uit data integratie.
14.45 DR. IR. JAN J. WIERINGA Nationaal Herbarium Nederland, Wageningen University branch
Toepassingsmogelijkheden van gedigitaliseerde plantencollecties uit Gabon.

15.05 Pauze

15.20 DR. NIELS RAES, Nationaal Herbarium Nederland – Leiden University branch
Modelling species distributions with herbarium records.
15.40 DR. VINCENT ROBERT, Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures
Data integration and analyses: a challenge for culture collections.
16.00 PROF. DR. PIETER BAAS, Nationaal Herbarium Nederland
***Afsluiting*, gevolgd door napraten onder het genot van hapje, drankje**

In verband met organisatie en catering wordt u dringend verzocht u uiterlijk op 25 januari -bij voorkeur per email- aan te melden met volledige naam en instituut, bij:
Annelies Stoel, email: secrento@science.uva.nl (telefoon: 020 5256240)
Zoölogisch Museum Amsterdam, Sectie Entomologie, Universiteit van Amsterdam,POB 94766, 1090 GT, AMSTERDAM;

Organisator: dr. Harry A. ten Hove, Zoölogisch Museum Amsterdam, Universiteit van Amsterdam
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ABSTRACTS

DR. KOOS (J.C.) BIESMEIJER
Achteruitgang van bestuivers in Europa? – databanken geven inzicht.
Institute of Integrative and Comparative Biology, University of Leeds,

Bestuiving is een belangrijk ecologisch proces zowel voor wilde planten als voor vele economische gewassen. Ondanks dat er een groeiend besef is dat bestuivers nadelige effecten ondervinden van recente veranderingen in landschap en klimaat zijn er weinig gegevens over. Dit is grotendeels te wijten aan het gebrek aan historische gegevens. Uitzondering zijn Nederland en Engeland waar databanken bestaan van o.a. bijen en zweefvliegen. Analyse van deze databanken laat nu zien dat vooral de bijen in diversiteit achteruitgegaan zijn. Vergelijking van de achteruitgaande en toenemende soorten laat zien dat vooral specialisten (mbt. habitat of voedselkeuze), langzaam ontwikkelende en minder mobiele soorten het slecht doen in ons veranderende landschap.

PROF. DR. IR. WILLEM BOUTEN *ET AL.*,
EcoGrid: From field observations to spatial insight.
Instituut voor Biodiversiteit en Ecosysteem Dynamica (IBED), UvA

IBED and the VOFF together have developed EcoGRID & NDFF, the National Database of Flora & Fauna which contains all the data of private organisation that collect data, allied in the Association for Research of Flora & Fauna (VOFF). EcoGRID also contains massive amounts of spatially explicit data on site attributes (e.g. climate, soils, topography, features recorded by remote sensing). EcoGRID is a GRID and Virtual Lab technology based information system and research environment for identification, distribution, integration and analyses of observations and model results of the dynamics of flora and faunaIt aims at novel technologies and easily accessible data and models to enable the discovery of new ecological insights, to be able to cope with the ecological challenges that we are facing such as global change, emerging diseases, decreasing biodiversity, and waning resources. It has the ultimate goal to promote a breakthrough in the effectiveness of decision and policy-making.

DRS. PADDY HARIPERSAUD & DR. HANS TER STEEGE
Using herbarium collection data for biodiversity assessment.
Nationaal Herbarium Nederland, Utrecht University branch

Herbarium collections provide essential information for the estimation of diversity. In the Guianas (French Guiana, Suriname, and Guyana) collections have been made by many initiatives from different countries and no herbarium has a complete inventory of all plants collected. Presently, many herbaria are rapidly becoming digital, making it possible to collate much more data than previously possible, so that a broader picture can be made about the distribution of plants and to make informed decisions about biodiversity conservation. We are currently in the initial stages of a research project that aims to provide theory and statistics to be able to use Museum data. In this presentation we will discuss the first very preliminary results.
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Species-collection curve will be shown, using the families Annonaceae, Chrysobalanaceae and Lecythidaceae to see how well the better know families they are collected within the Guianas. Factors that influence the collection behavior will be examined. These include (a) Visibility of fertile material: are species with fruits and flowers that are more visible more collected that those that have less visible fertile material? (b)Ease of collecting: are big trees which require much more effort to collect less likely to be collected than small ones? (c)Potential mismatches between phenology and the collection period for most collectors. Further, the patterns of diversity for the above-mentioned families will be discussed.

DR. CEES (H.J.) HOF
NLBIF, de stand van zaken.
Secretariaat "Netherlands Biodiversity Information Facility" (NLBIF), UvA

NLBIF is de Nederlandse tak van de *Global Biodiversity Information Facility* (GBIF). GBIF is een internationale organisatie die er naar streeft om biodiversiteitdata vrij en online toegankelijk te maken. GBIF ontwikkelt hiervoor de organisatorische en technische infrastructuur en GBIF stimuleert de ontwikkeling van mechanismen om (digitale) biodiversiteitbestanden te creëren, te onderhouden en te gebruiken. NLBIF draagt zorg voor het ontsluiten van de gedigitaliseerde Nederlandse biodiversiteitbestanden. Met meer dan 2 miljoen records gekoppeld aan het GBIF-netwerk is NLBIF momenteel een belangrijke GBIF Data Provider. Ook op het gebied van de technische ontwikkelingen speelt NLBIF een belangrijke rol. Kort zal worden toegelicht hoe NLBIF zich tot nu toe heeft ontplooid en in welke richting NLBIF zich zal ontwikkelen in de nabije toekomst.

DRS. ROY KLEUKERS
Insectenwaarnemingen, van collectie tot rode lijst.
European Invertebrate Survey, Naturalis

Bij EIS-Nederland worden databestanden opgebouwd met verspreidingsgegevens van ongewervelde dieren uit museumcollecties, literatuur en archieven. Daarnaast vindt veldwerk plaats om de huidige verspreiding in kaart te brengen. De kennis over de verspreiding wordt vastgelegd in naamlijsten, artikelen, rode lijsten en handboeken. Dit is een stimulans voor onderzoekers die met de betreffende groep aan de slag willen en schept draagvlak voor bescherming van bedreigde ongewervelden.

DR. NIELS RAES
Modelling species distributions with herbarium records.
Nationaal Herbarium Nederland – Leiden University branch

Recently large numbers of herbarium records are becoming and have been digitized. This opens opportunities to analyse geographic species distributions. However, herbarium records are not evenly geographically distributed, but show a bias towards the more easily accessible areas. To overcome this bias, methodologies as Ecological Niche Modeling (ENM) have been developed. These methods have great potential but should be applied with caution. I will demonstrate the methodology of ENM, the possibilities and the problems.

DR. VINCENT ROBERT
Data integration and analyses: a challenge for culture collections.
Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures

Culture collections and museums have to manage large amounts of strains and characters. It's only recently that some major collections have published some of their scientific data on the Internet. The amount of data available is usually very limited either in terms of strains and characters. We have decided to tackle this problem and to create databases that contain all possible sources of information at the strains and species levels like administrative data, bibliography, geography, pictures, nomenclature, morphology, physiology, biochemistry, molecular data as well as hyperlinks to other web based repositories. Proper storage of data in large databases is far from sufficient and available searching tools are not fitting with our needs. Hence, we developed a new software called BioloMICS to search, identify, classify and analyze all available data in a polyphasic way. Data can also be published using the CDROM and the Web module. Our yeasts database was our first major achievement and now contains more than 900 species descriptions as well as 6400 strains records for more than 350 data points. Our fungal and bacterial databases will also soon be released. A few examples of potential applications of such a system will be demonstrated.

DR. EDWARD VANDEN BERGHE
MarBEF: lessen geleerd uit data integratie.
Vlaams Instituut voor de Zee

Marine Ecosystem Biodiversity and Functioning (MarBEF) is a EU network of excellence, with now over 70 institutional partners, and representing 600 marine scientists. EU funding is in the first place ment to stimulate integration of science on a pan-European scale, rather than to fund new science. One of the important integrating activities is the development of databases, containing data and information on taxonomy and biogeography from a large number of partners.
One of the datasets under development focuses on soft-bottom macrobenthos. A total of over 450,000 distribution records, from 42 different sources, were brought together in a single access database. Integrating data from different sources brought to light several issues. Lack of proper data management procedures with several of the partners made integrating those data a labour-intensive exercise. Lack of standards in sampling methodology made strict comparison of measured densities and biomass across individual datasets difficult. Last but not least, differences in interpretation of taxonomy, differences in identifications, and numerous spelling variations would, if not corrected for, have lead to a serious overestimation of marine biodiversity.

DR. IR. JAN J. WIERINGA
Toepassingsmogelijkheden van gedigitaliseerde plantencollecties uit Gabon.
Nationaal Herbarium Nederland - Wageningen University branch.

Biodiversity assessment, checklists, life-form analyses and queries such as on girth of trees or height of plants.