Reporte de Fichas para el usuario: edith gómez

Ficha ID: 56e1b72e83c45700544e3d2f
Fecha de creación: 2016-03-10T18:04:36.644Z

annualCycles

annualCycleUnstructured:

habitats

0

dataObject:
additionalInformation:
geoPoint:
location:
thumbnailURL:
description:
source:
bibliographicCitation:
rightsHolder:
rights: Nancy Carolina Rojas Riaño
license: Atribución - No Comercial - Compartir igual (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)
modified:
created:
mimeType:
dataType:
identifier:
habitatUnstructured: Generalmente se encuentran en zonas abiertas y en lagunas con vegetación acuática emergente en bosques y pastizales.

commonNamesAtomized

ancillaryData

dataObject:
additionalInformation:

reference

geoPoint:
location:
thumbnailURL:

mediaURL

description:

subject

source:

audience

bibliographicCitation:
rightsHolder:
rights: Nancy Carolina Rojas Riaño
license: Atribución - No Comercial - Compartir igual (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)
modified:
created:

agent

mimeType:
dataType:
identifier:
usedBy:

usedIn

distributionUnstructured:
endDate:
startDate:

ancillaryData

type:
language: Español
name: Libélula
creation_date: 2016-03-10T18:04:36.644Z

usesManagementAndConservation

ancillaryData

managementAndConservationUnstructured:

managementAndConservationAtomized

identificationKeys

fullDescription

fullDescriptionUnstructured:
briefDescription:

references

keywords: Erythrodiplax fusca,Erythrodiplax kimminsi,Erythrodiplax unimaculata

editors

institution:
address:
publisher: The Ohio State University (Columbus)
accessed:
websites:
chapter:
series:
pages: 587--588
issue:
volume: 36
year: 1943

authors

authors: Walker, E. M.
title: A revision of the libelluline genus Erythrodiplax (Odonata)
source: Annals of the Entomological Society of America
type: article
tags: Erythrodiplax fusca,Erythrodiplax kimminsi,Erythrodiplax unimaculata

abstract:

last_modified:
created:
group_id:
profile_id:
id:

taxonRecordName

ancillaryData

providerSpecificData

anyTwo:
providerLink:

publicationStatus

microReference:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
note:
ruleConsidered:

replacementNameFor

microReference:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
note:
ruleConsidered:

sanctioned

microReference:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
note:
ruleConsidered:

laterHomonymOf

microReference:
source:
datatype:

identifier:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
note:
ruleConsidered:

conservedAgainst

basedOn

microReference:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
note:
ruleConsidered:

basionym

microReference:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
note:
ruleConsidered:

spellingCorrentionOf

typeNameEntity

source:
datatype:
identifier:
source:
datatype:
identifier:
source:
datatype:
identifier:

typificacion

typeOfType:

lectotypeMicroReferenceVoucher

lectotypePublicationVoucher

voucherReference

simple:

microReference:
year:

publishedln

simple:
source:
datatype:
identifier:

specialAuthorship

authors

year

simple:

canonicalAuthorship

authors

year

simple:
simple: Borror, 1942

canonicalName

infraspecificEpithet:
specificEpithet:
infragenericEpithet:
linkType:
ref:
uninomial:
simple: Erythrodiplax kimminsi
rank: SPECIES
simple: Erythrodiplax kimminsi Borror, 1942

attributes

nomenclaturalCode:
isAnamorphic:
id:

synonymsAtomized

hierarchy

ancillaryData

dataObject:
additionalInformation:

reference

geoPoint:
location:

thumbnailURL:

mediaURL

description:

subject

source: The Catalogue of Life, 3rd January 2011

audience

bibliographicCitation:
rigthsHolder:
rights:
license:
title:
modified: 2016-03-10T18:04:16.644Z
created: 2016-03-10T18:04:16.644Z

agent

homepage:
role:
email:
phone:
address:
position:
organisation:
lastName:
firstName:
mimeType:
dataType:
identifier:
parentTaxon: Erythrodiplax
higherClassification:
infraspecificEpithet:
specificEpithet:
taxonRank: SPECIES
subGenus:
genus: Erythrodiplax
family: Libellulidae
order: Odonata
classHierarchy: Insecta
phylum: Arthropoda
kingdom: Animalia
recommended:
classification:

invasiveness

invasivenessUnstructured:

reproduction

0

dataObject:
additionalInformation:

geoPoint:
location:
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source:
bibliographicCitation:
rightsHolder:
rights: Nancy Carolina Rojas Riaño
license: Atribución - No Comercial - Compartir igual (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)
modified:
created:
mimeType:
dataType:
identifier:
reproductionUnstructured: La cópula dura alrededor de un minuto y ocurre sobre la vegetación. La hembra oviposita sola, pero el macho vuela cerca a ella vigilándola. La hembra pone los huevos tocando el agua con la punta del abdomen repetidamente.

0

dataObject:
additionalInformation:

reference

geoPoint:
location:
thumbnailURL:

mediaURL

description:

subject

audience

rightsHolder:
rights:
license:
modified:
created:

agent

mimeType:
dataType:
identifier:
relatedTo:
measurementRemarks:
measurementMethod:
measurementDeterminedBy: TraitBank
measurementDeterminedDate:
measurementUnit:
measurementAccuracy:
measurementValue: Sexual
measurementType: Tipo de Reproducción
measurementID:

molecularData

molecularDataUnstructured:

migratory

migratoryUnstructured:

lifeForm

lifeFormUnstructured:

lifeCycle

lifeCycleUnstructured:

interactions

interactionsUnstructured:

feeding

0

dataObject:
additionalInformation:
geoPoint:
location:
thumbnailURL:
description:
source:
bibliographicCitation:
rightsHolder:
rights: Nancy Carolina Rojas Riaño
license: Atribución - No Comercial - Compartir igual (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)
modified:
created:
mimeType:
dataType:
identifier:
feedingUnstructured:

0

0

strategy: Depredadores
type:

environmentalEnvelope

environmentalEnvelopeUnstructured:

ecologicalSignificance

ecologicalSignificanceUnstructured:

dispersal

dispersalUnstructured:
distance:
structureDispersed:
type:

purpose:

behavior

0

dataObject:
additionalInformation:
geoPoint:
location:
thumbnailURL:
description:
source:
bibliographicCitation:
rightsHolder:
rights: Nancy Carolina Rojas Riaño
license: Atribución - No Comercial - Compartir igual (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)
modified:
created:
mimeType:
dataType:
identifier:
behaviorUnstructured: Suelen ser muy abundantes y se posan a la orilla de caminos en bosques secundarios o pastizales.

ancillaryData

dataObject:
additionalInformation:
geoPoint:
location:
thumbnailURL:
description:
source:
bibliographicCitation:
rightsHolder:
rights:
license:
modified:
created:
mimeType:
dataType:
identifier:

measurementOrFact

relatedTo:
measurementRemarks:
measurementMethod:
measurementDeterminedDate:
measurementUnit:
measurementAccuracy:
measurementValue:
measurementType:
measurementID:

endemicAtomized

distribution

ancillaryData

dataObject:
additionalInformation:

reference

geoPoint:
location:
thumbnailURL:

mediaURL

description:

subject

source:

audience

bibliographicCitation:
rightsHolder:
rights: Nancy Carolina Rojas Riaño
license: Atribución - No Comercial - Compartir igual (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)
modified:
created:

agent

mimeType:
dataType:
identifier:
distributionUnstructured: La especie se distribuye en Costa Rica, Panamá, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, Venezuela y Brasil. En Colombia se ha registrado en todas las regiones naturales del país.

distributionAtomized

stateProvince: Antioquia

ancillaryData

locality:
municipality:
country: Colombia

temporalCoverage

endDate:
startDate:

distributionScope

type:

threatStatus

territory

territoryUnstructured:

areaOfOccupancy:
extentOfOccurrence:

populationBiology

populationBiologyUnstructured:

legislation

legislationUnstructured:

directThreats

directThreatsUnstructured:

ancillaryData

dataObject:
additionalInformation:
geoPoint:
location:
thumbnailURL:
description:
source:
bibliographicCitation:
rightsHolder:
rights:
license:
modified:
created:
mimeType:
dataType:
identifier:

measurementOrFact

relatedTo:
measurementRemarks:
measurementMethod:
measurementDeterminedDate:
measurementUnit:
measurementAccuracy:
measurementValue:
measurementType:
measurementID:
abstract: Frente azul metálico. Las hembras de esta especie se parecen a las de E. fervida pero difieren de ellas porque usualmente tienen la frente azul, un mancha circular en el segmento abdominal 7 y porque la punta de la lamina vulvar ligeramente curva apicalmente. El ala posterior del macho tiene una mancha muy oscura o negra que puede llegar hasta la segunda vena antenodal. Las alas de la hembra pueden ser hialinas o tener una pequeña mancha circular marrón. La punta de las alas es marrón claro.

associatedParty

role:
personnelIdentifier:
personnelDirectory:
homepage:
email: enataliagomezm@gmail.com
phone:
postalCode:

country: Colombia
state: Bogotá Distrito Capital
city: Bogotá D.C.
address:
organisation:
position:
lastName: Gómez Melendro
firstName: Edith Natalia

ancillaryData

dataObject:
additionalInformation:

reference

geoPoint:
location:
thumbnailURL:
mediaURL: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3AErythrodiplax_kimminsi_wing.jpg
description:

subject

source: https://commons.wikimedia.org

audience

bibliographicCitation:
rightsHolder:
rights:
license: Atribución - No Comercial - Compartir igual (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)
modified:
created:

agent

mimeType:
dataType:
identifier:

_id

_bsontype: ObjectID
id: Vá·ƒÄW DãÒð