WildFinder Database

The WildFinder database consists of three main tables and eleven supporting tables. The three main tables are Ecoregion, Species, and Ecoregion_Species. The eleven supporting tables are: Genus, Family, Order, Class, Common Names, Realms, Biomes, Global_200, Conservation_sts, Redlist_species, and Redlist_category. These supporting tables all relate to either the Species or Ecoregion table.

Table Columns
EcoCode
Ecoregion Name
Ecoregion Area
Global200 Num
Conserv_Status
Analysis
Realm Code
Biome Code

Ecoregion Table: The Ecoregion table contains the codes and names for WWF's terrestrial ecoregions. For more information about WWF's terrestrial ecoregions or to download the GIS dataset please visit: http://www.worldwildlife.org/science/ecoregions.cfm

EcoCode: Is a unique identifier for the ecoregion.

Global 200 Num: Is populated if the ecoregion is part of WWF's Global 200, which identifies the most biologically important ecoregions. (See "Global 200" table and references below for more information.)

Conserv_Status: A 30-year prediction of future conservation status given current conditions and trajectories. (See "Conservation Status" table and references below for more information.)

Analysis: Not all ecoregions contain species lists. Due to their small size, mangrove ecoregions are excluded from WildFinder, along with a few other small ecoregions.

Realm Code: Continental-scale biogeographic regions which contain distinct assemblages of plants and animals, particularly at higher taxonomic levels. The realms used are modified from versions of Pielou's "biogeographic regions." (Pielou, 1979).

AA = Australasia   **NA** = Nearctic
AN = Antarctic   **NT** = Neotropics
AT = Afrotropics   **OC** = Oceania
IM = IndoMalay   **PA** = Palearctic

Biome Code: A coarser classification that groups ecoregions into major types of habitat, based on similar climate, vegetation structure, and ecological processes.
1 = Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests
2 = Tropical & Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests
3 = Tropical & Subtropical Coniferous Forests
4 = Temperate Broadleaf & Mixed Forests
5 = Temperate Conifer Forests
6 = Boreal Forests/Taiga
7 = Tropical & Subtropical Grasslands, Savannas & Shrublands
8 = Temperate Grasslands, Savannas & Shrublands
9 = Flooded Grasslands & Savannas
10 = Montane Grasslands & Shrublands
11 = Tundra
12 = Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands & Scrub
13 = Deserts & Xeric Shrublands
14 = Mangroves

Table Columns
EcoCode -- Joins to 'ECOREGION' table
SpeciesID -- Joins to 'SPECIES' table

Ecoregion_Species Table: This table is the link between Ecoregion and Species tables, and contains the information on which species are in which ecoregion. Every combination of species and ecoregion has a unique record in this table. Currently there are over 350,000 records.

Table Columns
Species Id
Species
Genus Id -- Joins to 'GENUS' table
Mapped
Strict Endemism

Species Table: The species table contains over 30,000 species from four classes (Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals).
Species ID: Is a unique identification number for each species.
Species: Is the scientific species name.
GenusID: Is a unique genus ID that is used to connect this table to the Genus table which contains the actual genus name. There is a similar connection from the Genus table to the Family table and so on (see below).
Mapped: This field signifies whether the species is mapped. If there is a '1' in this field, the species is tied to at least one ecoregion in the Ecoregion_Species table. Approximately 4,000 of the 30,000 species in the Species table are not mapped (Mapped = 0), for reasons that include:

- The species is largely or wholly marine or aquatic
- The historical range of the species is unknown (often this is due to human influence)
- The species occurs only in captivity
- The species is extinct

The seven tables below are all associated with the Species table. Class, Order, Family, and Genus complete the taxonomy of the species, and are joined serially by unique ID codes. Common name is a table which contains common names for most of the 30,000 species. The two Red List tables join in data from the IUCN's Red List assessment (http://www.redlist.org)

Class

Class Id
Class

Order

Order Id
Order Desc
Class Id -- Joins to 'CLASS' table

Family

Family Id
Family
Order Id -- Joins to 'ORDER' table

Genus

Genus Id
Genus
Family Id -- Joins to 'FAMILY' table

Common Name

Common Name Id
Common Name
Species Id -- Joins to 'SPECIES' table

Redlist Species

Redlist Id
Genus
Species
Red List Category
Rlscrit
Wwf Species Id -- Joins to 'SPECIES' table

Redlist Categories

Redlist Category – Joins to 'Redlist Species' Table
Redlist Category Description

The four following tables are all related to ecoregions. In each, a unique code joins to the Ecoregion table, and in each a second field provides a fuller description or name for the biome, realm, Global 200 ecoregion, or conservation status. More information on the meaning of these classifications can be found within Olson and Dinerstein (1998), Ricketts *et al.* (1999), Burgess *et al.* (2004), and Wikramanayake *et al.* (2002).

Realms

Realm Code -- Joins to 'Ecoregion' table
Realm

Biomes

Biome Id -- Joins to 'Ecoregion' table
Biome

Global 200

Global200 Num -- Joins to 'Ecoregion' table
Global200 Name

Conservation Status

Conservation Status -- Joins to 'Ecoregion' table
Conservation Status Description

References:

Burgess, N., D'Amico Hales, J., Underwood, E., Dinerstein, E., Olson, D., Itoua, I., Schipper, J., Ricketts, T., Newman, K. (2004). *Terrestrial ecoregions of Africa and Madagascar: a conservation assessment*. Island Press, Washington DC.

Olson, D. M., and E. Dinerstein. 1998. The Global 200: A representation approach to conserving the Earth's most biologically valuable ecoregions. *Conservation Biology* 12: 502-515.

Pielou, E.C., 1979, Biogeography. Wiley, NY

Ricketts, T. H., E. Dinerstein, D. M. Olson, C. Loucks, W. Eichbaum, K. Kavanagh, P. Hedao, P. Hurley, K. M. Carney, R. Abel, and S. Walters. 1999. *Terrestrial ecoregions of North America: A conservation assessment*. Island Press, Washington, DC.

Wikramanayake *et al.* (2002). *Terrestrial ecoregions of the Indo-Pacific: a conservation assessment*. Island Press, Washington DC.

Below is a schematic of how the tables in the WildFinder database are related to each other.

WWF WildFinder Database diagram

CommonNames
- CommonID
- CommonName
- Comments
- SpeciesID
- DateCreated
- CreatedBy
- DateModified
- ModifiedBy

Global_200
- Global200_num
- Global200_name

Ecoregions
- **Ecoregion_Code**
- Ecoregion_Name
- Ecoregion_area
- Global200_num
- Conserv_Status
- Analysis
- Realm_Code
- Biome_Code

ecoregion_Species
- **EcoCode**
- **SpeciesID**

Species
- **SpeciesID**
- Species
- GenusID
- Mapped
- Strict Endemism
- DateCreated
- CreatedBy
- DateModified
- ModifiedBy

Redlist
- RedlistID
- Genus
- Species
- RedListCategory
- RLCrit
- WWFSpeciesID

Con_status
- Conserv_Status
- Con_Status_Desc

Realms
- Realm_Code
- Realm

Genus
- GenusID
- GenusName
- FamilyID

Family
- FamilyID
- FamilyName
- OrderID

Biomes
- Biome_Code
- Biome

Order
- OrderID
- OrderName
- ClassID

Class
- ClassID
- ClassName

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