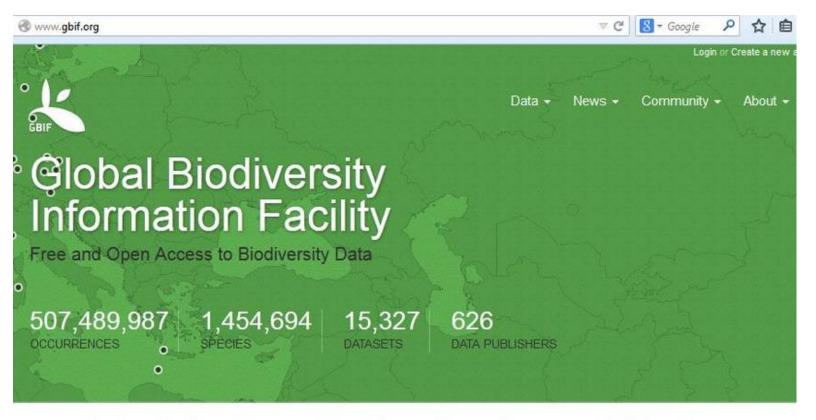
## Handling data from online databases



#### **GBIF**



Sharing biodiversity data for re-use

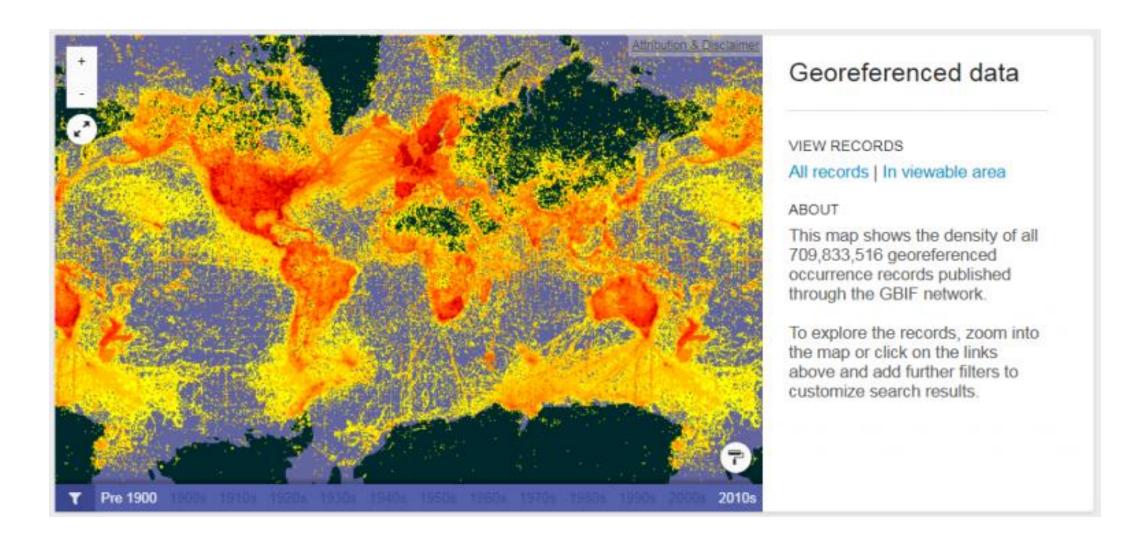
Learn about GBIF
Publish your data through GBIF
Technical infrastructure

Providing evidence for research and decisions

Using data through GBIF Enabling biodiversity science Supporting global targets Collaborating as a global community

Current Participants How GBIF is funded Enhancing capacity

### Spatial patterns

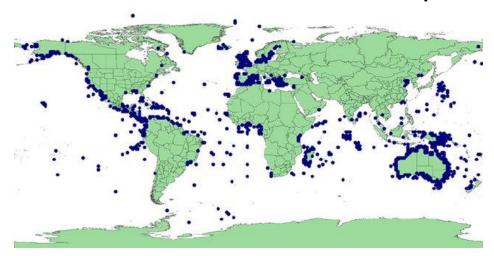


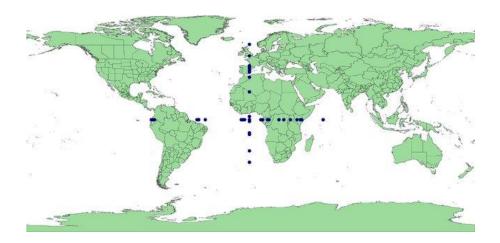
## Taxonomic patterns



Taxon	Species	Records
Animals	~1,500,000 (100%)	1,244,868,061 (100 %)
Chordates	~65,000 (4.3%)	1,083,205,366 (87 %)
Birds	~10,000 (0.67 %)	1,016,295,307 (82 %)
Anseriformes	~150 (0.01 %)	91,312,960 (7.3 %)
Canada goose	1	10,032,766 (0.81%)
Mammalia	~5,400 (0.36 %)	17,995,625 (1.44 %)

## Spatial error





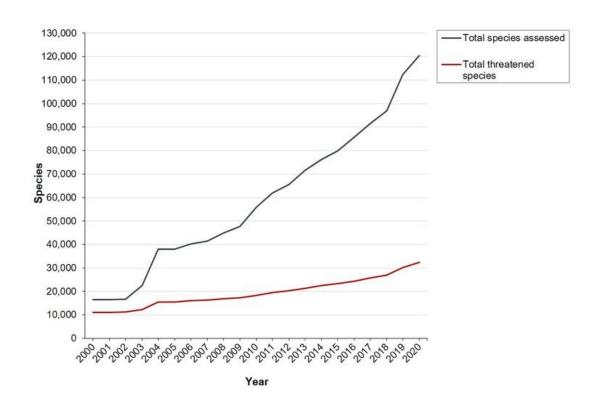


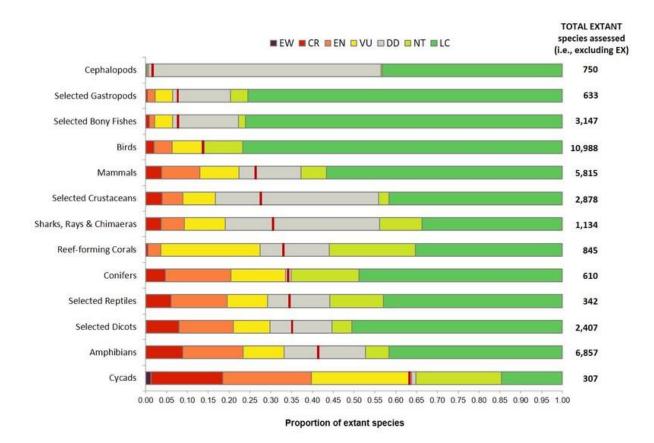


https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0001124



#### Assessments



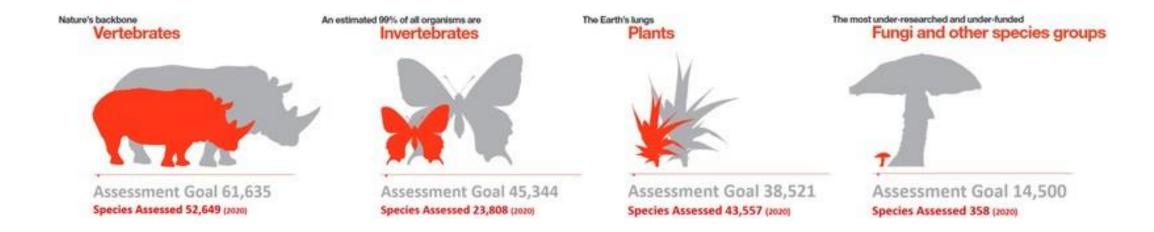


# Ranges





### Taxonomic patterns



#### Pros and cons

GBIF	IUCN
Points	Polygons
Very limited quality control	(Imperfect) quality control
Internally consistent taxonomy	Inconsistent taxonomy
Only data on selected taxa	(Some) data on most taxa