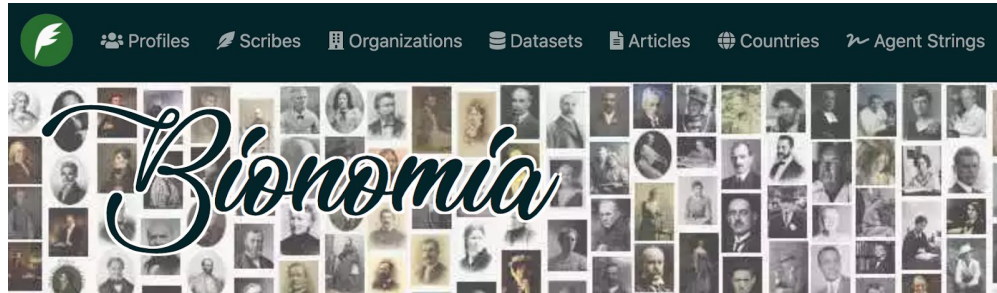


Auckland Museum Volunteer Instructions for Bionomia

Created by Siobhan Leachman for Auckland War Memorial Museum.

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Introduction



Link natural history specimens to the world's collectors.

What is Bionomia? <https://bionomia.net/>

This is a website that helps link the data on collectors to the data about the natural history specimens they have collected or identified. Volunteers can, with a few clicks of a button, link the collector information to the collector's specimens or identification work. Bionomia does this by linking information about the collector held in the ORCID.org or Wikidata databases to the information held about those specimens in the GBIF website. GBIF is the Global Biodiversity Information Facility. GBIF is where many museums and herbaria from around the world collate their data about digitised specimens.

Why should you volunteer to do this?

The creation of this linked open data helps Auckland Museum. If these links exist researchers can do more work with Auckland Museum data. For example by studying these links researchers can discover more information on how and by whom Auckland Museum collections were created.

Also Auckland Museum, like many natural history organisations, wants to measure the impact of their natural history collections. When volunteers make these links, Auckland Museum can more easily assess the reach of the data the museum creates. The museum can also trace the impact of their employees' work. For example Auckland Museum can track the impact of employees collections and identifications of specimens - even if those specimens are held in the collections of other institutions.

Finally when volunteers make these links, Auckland Museum can discover the many scientific papers using the Auckland Museum datasets and digitised specimens. Auckland Museum can then report back to their funders showing the impact their natural history collections make in the increase of knowledge about New Zealand biodiversity.



Image by Frankieleon via [WikiCommons CC BY 2.0](#)

How can you help?

Volunteers are needed to make these links within the Bionomia site between the people who collect or identify specimens and the specimen data. To start to do this you need to log into the Bionomia site.

Obtain an [ORCID id](#).

You have to log into Bionomia via your ORCID id <https://orcid.org/>. Bionomia requires this because you will be creating and adding data to the site which is in turn linked to the GBIF site.

Bionomia requires all its volunteers to have an ORCID id so that it knows who is making these data links. You will be creating and adding data to established datasets. It is important to be able to trace who is doing this work. Having an ORCID id will also help you get acknowledgement for your valuable work. Bionomia enables researchers to acknowledge and thank you for your efforts.



So what is an ORCID id? It is a unique digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other person. Currently it is mainly used by researchers but anyone can have an ORCID id. As a volunteer I use my ORCID id to track my digital volunteering work. Have a look here <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5398-7721>

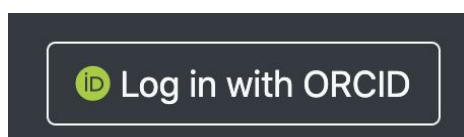
When you create your ORCID id at a bare minimum it should have your full name as well as your affiliation - in this case, the fact you volunteer for Auckland Museum. Also make sure you keep a note of your password.

Other information that you might like to include:

- “Also known as” names
- Your country
- Employment history
- Education and qualifications
- Your volunteering for Bionomia

Log into Bionomia <https://bionomia.net/>

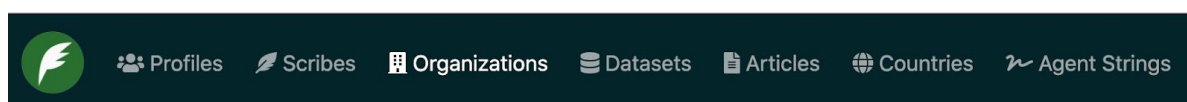
Once you’ve completed the sign up process and have obtained your ORCID id you can then log into the Bionomia site.



You are now able to work within Bionomia attributing specimens to collectors or identifiers of those specimens.

Beginner level: Attributing specimens to collectors.

Now you need to find a person to work on. One way is to pick a current or deceased employee of the Museum and link their specimens.



To find these is to click on the “organizations” tab at the top of the Bionomia site and then search for Auckland War Memorial Museum.

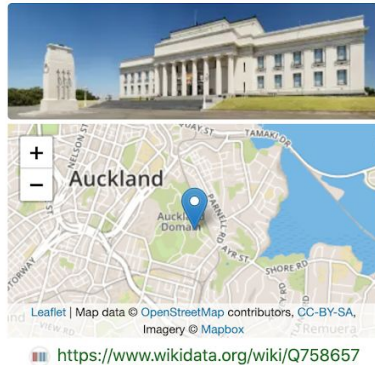


You can then choose to work on either the current employees of the museum or previous employees. As an example I will use the previous Auckland Museum employee “Archey, Gilbert Edward”.

Auckland War Memorial Museum

Auckland, NZ

<http://www.aucklandmuseum.com/>



<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q758657>

Current

Previous

Metrics

Science Enabled

Archey, Gilbert Edward

(b. August 09, 1890 – d. October 20, 1974)
New Zealand

Collected EMEIDAE

46 specimens claimed



Cheeseman, Thomas Frederic

(b. June 08, 1846 – d. October 06, 1923)
New Zealand; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

Identified Compositae and collected POACEAE

8,573 specimens claimed

Hayward, Bruce W.

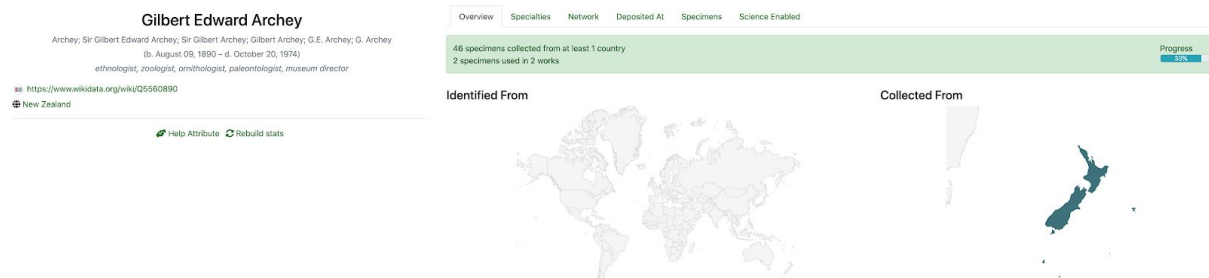
New Zealand

Identified Bolivinellidae and collected PARMELIACEAE

23,308 specimens claimed

See <https://bionomia.net/organization/Q758657/past>

Here is his public profile in Bionomia.



See <https://bionomia.net/Q5560890>

Help attribute his specimens by pressing the “Help attribute” text.



Here is where you have to be cautious. If you are NOT confident that “G. Archey” is OUR Gilbert Archey don’t do anything. Just leave it. It is possible some other contributor will know more than us and will be able to confirm that specimen later. But until then, it is better to concentrate on being accurate rather than getting particular collectors or datasets to 100%. People are relying on the data we are creating so we have to try our best to make it accurate. Saying that, we should also “be brave” and attribute specimens that are likely collected by the folk we are working on.

Discover Fix Attributions Reclaim Ignored Bulk Attributions										
Help attribute 91 specimens. Choose collected , identified , or Both . <input type="checkbox"/> Make less exact.										
Advanced Search & Filter										
Bulk Assignment	Scientific Name	Collected By	Identified By	Date Collected	Date Identified	Family	Institution	Catalog Number	Type Status	Net them
Both	<i>Lycosa manganensis</i> (Berland, 1925)	Archey G.		1923-12-18		Lycoridae	MNH	AK14460	lectotype	Net them
Both	<i>Succinea archeyi</i> Powell, 1933	G. Archey		01 Feb 1932		Succineidae	AK	MA70742	holotype	Net them
Both	<i>Schizoglossa major</i> Powell, 1936	J.H.Hill, G. Archey				Rhytididae	AK	MA70693	holotype	Net them
Both	<i>Opium zealandensis</i> Hoff, 1947	G. Archey	C. Clayton Hoff	1924-10-25		Ophiidae	MCZ	88862	Holotype of <i>Opium zealandensis</i>	Net them
Both	<i>Gynoplatia chathamica</i>	G. Archey		1922		Limnidae	USNM		Holotype	Net them
Both	<i>Pseudocarenum dentex</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1851)	G. Archey		06 May 1925		Ceramidae	AK	MA37015	, Paratype	Net them
Both	<i>Pachyrhynchus mappini</i>	[no agent data]	G. Archey	1900-01-01/1965-12-31		Emeidae	MCZ	343803		Net them
Both	<i>Amphibolia bipinnosa</i> (Gray, 1843)	G. Archey		1923-09-30			RNHV	COEL P3903		Net them
Both	<i>Dolichosaccus novaezealandiae</i> Pruthi	G. Archey	R.A.S.				NHMUK	1962.5.21.181		Net them

For some of the specimens in our example we have got the name of the collector “G Archey” along with the Auckland Museum identifier “AK” or “AWMM” (which tells us the Auckland Museum holds that specimen) as well as a date that aligns with when Archey was alive and working for the Museum. So, in this case, we can be relatively confident that the specimen has been collected by our Gilbert Archey.

Both	<i>Succinea archeyi</i> Powell, 1933	G. Archey		01 Feb 1932		Succineidae	AK	MA70742	holotype	Not them
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If I am satisfied he has collected this specimen I click the “net” button.



Both	<i>Pachyrhynchus mappini</i>	[no agent data]	G. Archey	1900-01-01/1965-12-31		Emeidae	MCZ	343803		Not them
----------------------	------------------------------	-----------------	-----------	-----------------------	--	---------	-----	--------	--	--------------------------

If I see his name in the “Identified By” column and I’m satisfied that the “G Archey” listed is OUR Gilbert Archey I’ll press the “microscope” button.



And if Gilbert Archey’s name appears in both the “Collected By” and the “Identified By” columns I’ll press the “Both” button.



If I am SURE the specimen does NOT relate to our Gilbert Archey I click on the “Not them” button.

Not them

If I am just not sure, I LEAVE that specimen and go on to the next one in the list.

You have to be extra careful if there are two collectors with the same last name and first initial.

Beever, Jessica

New Zealand

Identified Pottiaceae and collected Pottiaceae

216 specimens claimed

Beever, James

(b. June 21, 1913 – d. October 17, 1998)

New Zealand

Identified ASTERACEAE and collected ASTERACEAE

1 specimen claimed

For example in the Auckland Museum Botany Collection I know there is a collector Jessica Beever as well as a collector James Beever. If all the information you have is that the specimen was collected by “J. Beever”, unless you can find other information such as date of collection etc, you can’t confirm the J Beever is either of these two. So you will just have to leave that specimen.

Correcting your mistakes.

Everyone makes mistakes. Don’t worry if you do make a mistake in Bionomia as you can easily correct it.

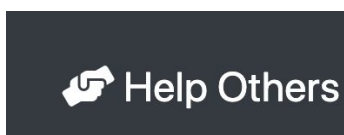


You’ll notice next to the “Discovered” tab you are currently working on, there are two tabs called “Fix attributions” and “Reclaimed ignored”. If you click on the “Fix attributions” you can fix any errors you or others have made attributing specimens to this collector. And if you have mistakenly pressed “Not them” you can go to the “Reclaim Ignored” tab to correct that error, enabling you to reattribute the specimen to the collector.

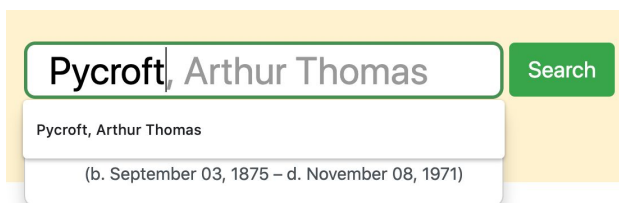
How to find more collectors to work on.



When I work on a particular collector I take note of their co-collectors. So for example when you have finished working on G Archey, you can then work on A. T. Pycroft if he/she is in Bionomia. You can check this by searching for A. T. Pycroft in the Bionomia by pressing the “Help Others” button on the top right of the page.



Then searching for his name in the search box.



You can then work on his specimens as well.

Level up to Auckland Museum datasets.

Alternatively you can go to a particular Auckland Museum dataset and look for collectors to work on.

Auckland Museum Botany Collection

<https://bionomia.net/dataset/83ae84cf-88e4-4b5c-80b2-271a15a3e0fc>

Auckland Museum Land Vertebrates Collection

<https://bionomia.net/dataset/aad97542-a068-449d-adb3-a8e937f64cb4>

Auckland Museum NZ Marine Collection

<https://bionomia.net/dataset/e2980e63-d152-4219-8c1e-0ffdef3ea6aa>

Auckland Museum Botany Collection

<https://gbif.org/dataset/83ae84cf-88e4-4b5c-80b2-271a15a3e0fc>



The botanical collections of the Auckland Museum Herbarium were first established in 1870, about 18 years after the Museum was founded. The Museum's Herbarium holds over 350,000 botanical specimens, including 200,000 angiosperms, 5,000 gymnosperms, 30,000 pteridophytes, 26,000 mosses, 17,600 liverworts, 27,000 algae, 28,600 lichens, and 1,000 timber samples.



DOI: 10.15468/mnjkxv

People Scribes Agent Strings

161 people claimed or were attributed specimens represented in this dataset

Progress

83.2%

Frictionless Data (2.49 MB)

Adams, Nancy

(b. May 19, 1926 – d. March 27, 2007)
New Zealand

Identified Halymniaceae and collected
Thymelaeaceae

1 specimens claimed

Adams, Laurence George

(b. 1929 – d. 2014)

1 specimens claimed



Allan, Harry

(b. April 27, 1882 – d. October 29, 1967)
New Zealand

Identified Compositae and collected Cyperaceae

1,987 specimens claimed

Allison, Kenneth Willway

(b. February 01, 1894 – d. September 15, 1976)
New Zealand

Identified Batrachiaceae and collected
Orthotrichaceae

2,525 specimens claimed

Allom, Albert James

(b. December 20, 1825 – d. February 16, 1909)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

Collected ASTERACEAE

1 specimen claimed



Ames, Mary E. Pulsifer

(b. March 02, 1845 – d. March 20, 1902)
United States of America

Collected Fabaceae

229 specimens claimed

Take the Auckland Museum Botany Collection. You can see the list of people who have specimens in this dataset. If you click on a person ALL the specimens they may have collected or identified will be shown.

It is possible to find the specimens from just the Auckland Museum that need to be attributed to them. To see the Auckland Museum specimens click on the person's name. Lets take for example Moore, Lucy Beatrice.

Auckland Museum Botany Collection

<https://gbif.org/dataset/83ae84cf-88e4-4b5c-80b2-271a15a3e0fc>



The botanical collections of the Auckland Museum Herbarium were first established in 1870, about 18 years after the Museum was founded. The Museum's Herbarium holds over 350,000 botanical specimens, including 200,000 angiosperms, 5,000 gymnosperms, 30,000 pteridophytes, 26,000 mosses, 17,600 liverworts, 27,000 algae, 28,600 lichens, and 1,000 timber samples.



DOI: 10.15468/mnjkxv

People Scribes Agent Strings

161 people claimed or were attributed specimens represented in this dataset

Laundon, G.F.

(b. May 07, 1938 – d. February 08, 1984)
New Zealand

Identified Pucciniaceae and collected Nectriaceae

1,100 specimens claimed

Lindauer, Victor Wilhelm

(b. 1888 – d. 1964)
New Zealand

Collected Rhodophyta

11 specimens claimed



von Marilaun, Anton Kerner

(b. November 12, 1831 – d. June 21, 1898)
Austria; Austria-Hungary

Identified Rosaceae and collected Salicaceae

2,536 specimens claimed

May, Brenda Mabel

(b. February 17, 1917 – d. October 07, 1998)
New Zealand

Identified Tingidae and collected Tingidae

1,798 specimens claimed



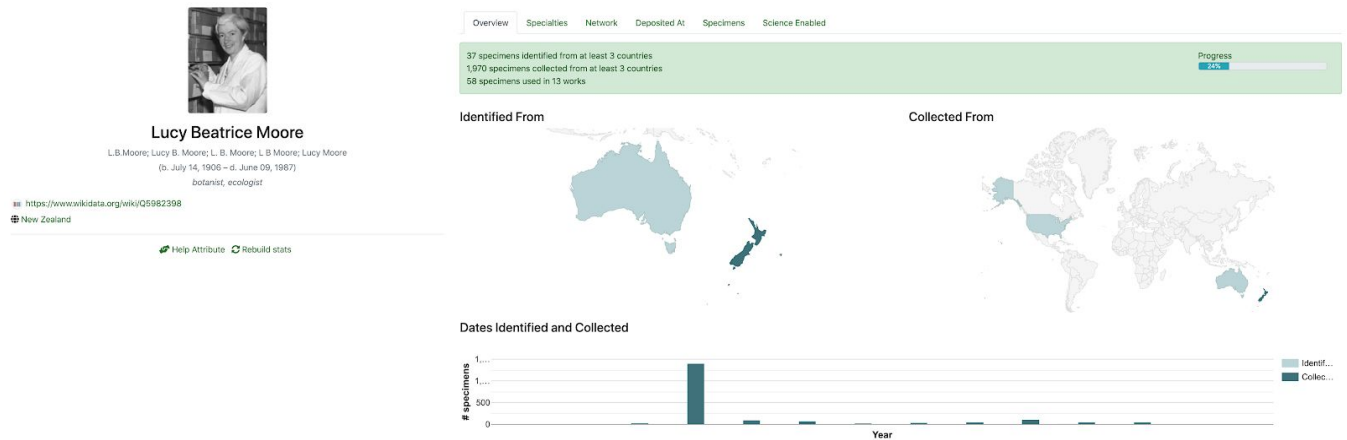
Moore, Lucy Beatrice

(b. July 14, 1906 – d. June 09, 1987)
New Zealand

Identified Plantaginaceae and collected POACEAE

2,004 specimens claimed

Clicking on her takes you to her profile. When I prepared these instructions you can see only 24% of her potential specimens in Bionomia have been dealt with.



You then click on the “Help Attribute” button which takes her to the general “Discovered” tab filled with potential specimens to work on from many different institutions.

[Help Attribute](#)

To get to JUST the Auckland Museum Botanical Collection dataset you have to click the “Advanced Search & Filter” on the top right of the page.

[Advanced Search & Filter](#)

Advanced Search & Filter

Dataset

Agent String

[Search](#)

Fill in the “Dataset” with “Auckland Museum Botanical collection” and then press “Search”. Then press “Apply”.

Advanced Search & Filter

Dataset

[Remove](#) Auckland Museum Botany Collection

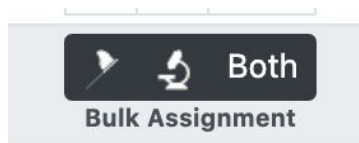
Agent String

[Search](#)

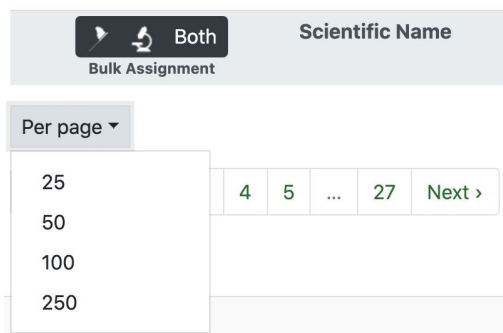
[Apply](#)

This will show you all the potential specimens for this collector in the Auckland Museum Botanical Collection. You can then attribute the appropriate specimens to this collector.

If all 25 per page of specimens belong to this collector you can bulk assign them by pressing the appropriate black “bulk assignment” buttons at the bottom left of the list.



If you want to increase the number of specimens per page you can use the “Per page” dropdown to do this up to 250 specimens per page.



Level up - Working on “Agent Strings”

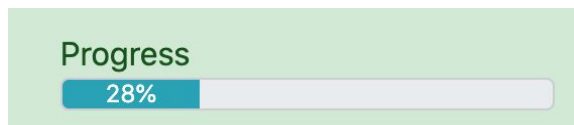
Once you are confident about attributing specimens and get familiar with the Bionomia site you might feel ready to “Level up” in difficulty. So let's have a look closer look at that Auckland Museum botany dataset.

You could look at the “Agent Strings” for suggestions of who to work on. “Agent Strings” just gives all the name strings of collectors in this dataset. These strings don't link to any specimens nor to any data. However it can become useful if you click on the “Counts” tab as this gives you a list of the most prolific collectors down to the least prolific collectors in the dataset.

People Scribes Agent Strings		
Alphabetical Counts Unclaimed		
6,979 raw strings from parsed collector and determiner names in specimen data included in this dataset		
Lange, P.J. 16,806	Chambers, T.C. 1,539	Barton, I.L. 848
Cameron, E.K. 16,523	Attwood, J.E. 1,509	Aspin, P.A. 842
Braggins, J.E. 16,503	Carse, H. 1,505	Kirk, T. 832
Wright, A.E. 16,399	Court, D.J. 1,450	Knowlton, D.L. 824
Bartlett, J.K. 11,681	Brown, E.A. 1,430	Rattenbury, J.A. 806
Gardner, R.O. 7,237	Petrie, D. 1,382	Womersley, H.B.S. 785
Hayward, B.W. 7,144	Townson, W.L. 1,355	Johnson, K.A. 764
Cheeseman, T.F. 7,079	Crowcroft, G.M. 1,353	Enright, P.R. 716
Hynes, P. 5,596	Dakin, A.J. 1,300	Turner, E. Phillips 684
Cooper, R.C. 5,099	Heenan, P.B. 1,290	Bangerter, E.B. 657
Wilcox, M.D. 4,951	Orchard, A.E. 1,279	Dickson, E.M. 646
Esler, A.E. 4,625	Wood, K.M. 1,199	Melville, E.F. 631
Beever, J.E. 4,284	Allen, B. E. G. Molesworth 1,188	Bellingham, R.M. 628
Cranwell, L.M. 3,892	Sexton, M.E. 1,173	Lange, F.J.T. 628
Parris, B.S. 2,444	Kilgour, C.D. 1,113	Woods, D.V.G. 619
Bellingham, P.J. 2,409	Cockayne, L. 1,084	Ogle, C.C. 586
Hayward, G.C. 2,342	Ohlsson, K. 1,050	Cook, V.J. 554
Matthews, H.B. 2,150	McCullough, C.D. 1,047	Brownsey, P.J. 547
Moore, L.B. 2,099	Rogan, D.B. 1,027	Mason, R. 537
Sykes, W.R. 1,811	Goulding, J.H. 1,005	Willa, E.A. 532
Beever, R.E. 1,768	Lange, T.J. 956	Turbott, E.G. 514
Forester, L.J. 1,649	Engel, J.J. 952	Simmonds, J.H. 513
Imshaug, H.A. 1,607	Young, M.E. 894	Ball 512
Renner, M.A.M. 1,575	Taylor, G.A. 870	Berggren, S. 499
Adams, J. 1,575	Martin, T.J. 862	Healy, A.J. 489

< Prev 1 2 3 4 5 ... 94 Next >

Many of these people may already be in Bionomia and have had all the Auckland Museum specimens attributed to them. For example the “Lange, P.J.” represents the collector botanist Peter de Lange whom (when I last checked) is at 100% completeness. Other names may not currently have any presence in Bionomia. Their ORCID id or Wikidata item may not have been added to Bionomia.



When I did these instructions the Auckland Museum Botany dataset was at 28% completeness. Concentrating on the collectors at the top of the “Counts” list can result in efficient progress towards the completeness of this dataset.

People Scribes Agent Strings

Alphabetical Counts Unclaimed

6,524 raw strings from parsed collector and determiner names in entirely unattributed specimen data included in this dataset

Braggins, J.E. 16,503	Ohlsson, K. 1,050	Willia, E.A. 524
Wright, A.E. 16,224	McCullough, C.D. 1,047	Simmonds, J.H. 513
Cameron, E.K. 16,058	Rogan, D.B. 1,020	Ball 612
Gardner, R.O. 6,902	Goulding, J.H. 1,005	Berggren, S. 499
Hynes, P. 5,593	Engel, J.J. 952	Mackinder, J. 473
Wilcox, M.D. 4,942	Young, M.E. 888	Healy, A.J. 459
Esler, A.E. 4,562	Taylor, G.A. 854	Taylor, G.M. 436
Beever, J.E. 4,215	Barton, I.L. 848	Thomas, A.P.W. 415
Parris, B.S. 2,441	Aspin, P.A. 842	Croxall, J.P. 404
Bellingham, P.J. 2,408	Kirk, T. 831	Johnson, P.N. 404
Matthews, H.B. 2,094	Knowlton, D.L. 824	McCraith, S. 404
Imshaug, H.A. 1,607	Rattenbury, J.A. 805	Ecroyd, C.E. 365
Forester, L.J. 1,593	Womersley, H.B.S. 785	Smith-Dodsworth, J.C. 361
Adams, J. 1,546	Johnson, K.A. 764	Dawson, E.Y. 354
Chambers, T.C. 1,539	Enright, P.R. 715	Straka, G. 346
Carse, H. 1,498	Martin, T.J. 695	MacMahon, J.H. 340
Court, D.J. 1,448	Turner, E. Phillips 684	Chapman, V.J. 340
Brown, E.A. 1,428	Bangerter, E.B. 657	Courtney, S.P. 336
Townson, W.L. 1,355	Dickson, E.M. 646	West, C.J. 322
Dakin, A.J. 1,298	Bellingham, R.M. 628	Turbet, M.E. 320
Orchard, A.E. 1,279	Woods, D.V.G. 619	Lloyd, R.C. 319
Wood, K.M. 1,199	Melville, E.F. 617	Cooper, R.S. 312
Renner, M.A.M. 1,196	Ogle, C.C. 558	Uhe, G. 312
Sexton, M.E. 1,173	Cook, V.J. 554	Whitehead, M.D. 311
Kilgour, C.D. 1,107	Brownsey, P.J. 535	Hayward, G.C. 310

< Prev 1 2 3 4 5 ... 87 Next >

For another way to help narrow down who you might want to work on you can look at the “Unclaimed” tab. This gives you a list of agent strings for people who have specimens currently unclaimed in Bionomia.

It is likely that these collectors, if they are in Bionomia, have yet to be worked on. Alternatively these collectors may need to be added to Bionomia.

Add a Person

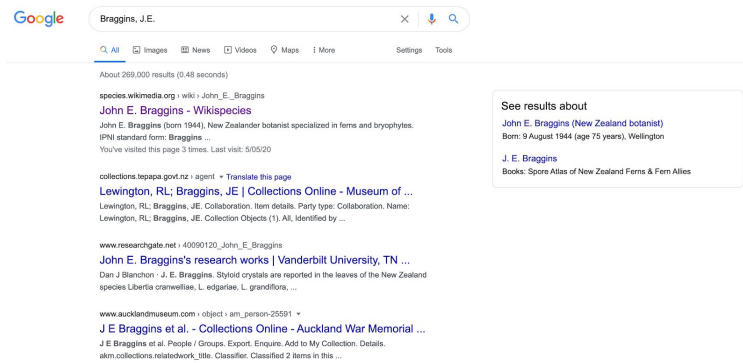
Add ORCID Identifier or Wikidata Q Number

Add

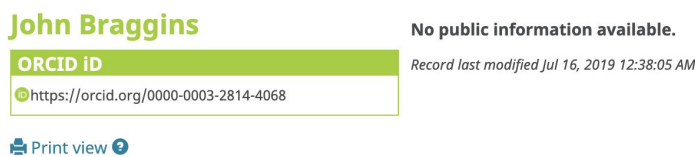
For living collectors the only way to add them into Bionomia is through their ORCID identifier. If a living person doesn't have an ORCID id or you can't confirm that a particular ORCID id relates to a particular collector you can't add them to Bionomia.

Take for example “Braggins, J.E.” on the “Unclaimed” list. The first thing I do is search Bionomia to double check he or she isn't in the system under another variation of their name.

As they are not, I do a general Google search on the name string.



So it looks like he's alive, his name is John E. Braggins and he's a New Zealand botanist. Whether we can get him into Bionomia will depend on whether he has an ORCID id. So we search the ORCID.org website.



There is an ORCID id for a "John Braggins" but the person behind this id doesn't give us enough information to confirm it is OUR "John E. Braggins". No matter how unusual the last name you can't just assume this is him. If we make an error at this stage it can have a huge effect on the quality of the herbarium data. So we have to try and confirm that this is OUR Braggins.

I'll start by doing a general search on Google for the raw ORCID id. It may be that the researcher has used the id along with their name as an author of a published article. Often these are then indexed by Google. If that fails I'll then check his wikidata item or his entry in Auckland Museum that this ORCID id relates to OUR John E. Braggins I WON'T add him to Bionomia.

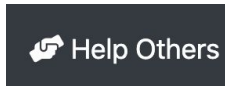
It may be that the confirming information is in the Auckland Museum records system and herbarium employees can make this link. If that is the case they can add him to Bionomia. But based on the current information we have, we can't confirm this is his ORCID id and so we can't add him to Bionomia.

Be warned. This situation is NOT unusual for living collectors. So we move onto the next person on the list.

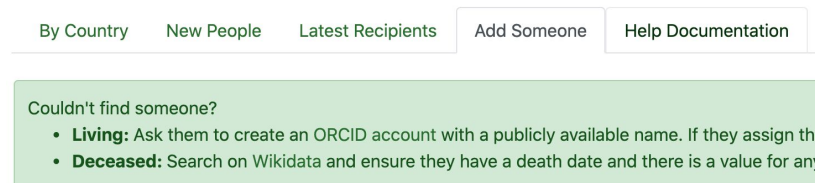
The next person on the list is "Wright, A.E." A Google search shows this is likely the New Zealand botanist and Canterbury museum director Anthony Ernest Wright. I have already previously come across A.E. Wright in my Wikidata work, found out who he was, and I have also emailed the Canterbury Museum to ask for his ORCID id. They confirmed it is

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8306-9710>

So I can then add him to Bionomia. You press the “Help Others” button on the top right.



Press the “Add Someone” tab. This gives you information on what you need to do to manually add someone Bionomia.

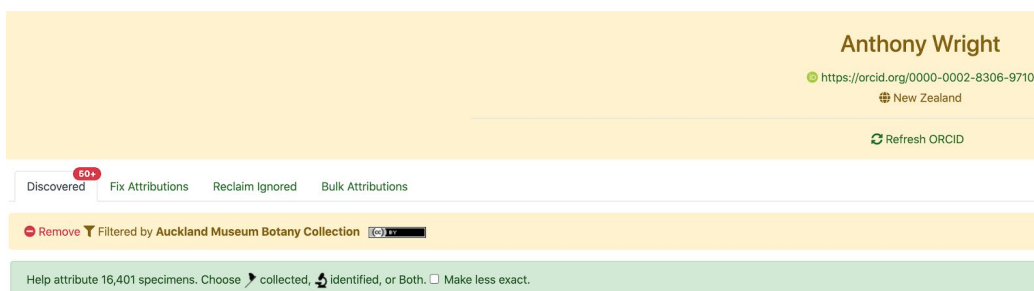


Add a Person

Add ORCID Identifier or Wikidata Q Number

We put in the ORCID id and press add, and then we can work on attributing specimens to him. To restrict our work to just the specimens held by Auckland Museum that might be collected by him, you can again use the “Advanced search & filter” button on the right hand side and choose an Auckland Museum dataset.

He has over 16,000 potential specimens in the Auckland Museum Botany Collection that might be attributed to him.



But what if the collector is deceased?

To add a deceased person, it is a similar process except instead of an ORCID id, you need a Wikidata item. The Wikidata item **MUST** contain either a death date or a birth date that is at least 120 years old. Without either of these Bionomia won't allow you to add the item manually. If the Wikidata item already has both a death date and any one of the following identifiers - IPNI, Harvard Index of Botanists, Entomologists of the World, ZooBank Author ID, BHL Creator ID or a Stuttgart Database of Scientific Illustrators ID - the collector will have

automatically been added to Bionomia and a simple search of the Bionomia site will discover the person you want to work on.

By Country New People Latest Recipients Add Someone Help Documentation

Couldn't find someone?

- **Living:** Ask them to create an ORCID account with a publicly available name. If they assign the
- **Deceased:** Search on Wikidata and ensure they have a death date and there is a value for any

Add a Person

Add ORCID Identifier or Wikidata Q Number

Add

If the Wikidata item has a death date but none of those identifiers and you are convinced they are a collector, you can add the person to Bionomia by entering their Wikidata item to the “Add a person” line and pressing the green “Add” button.

Again to restrict your work to just the specimens held by Auckland Museum that might be collected by the person, you can use the “Advanced search & filter” button on the right hand side and choose an Auckland Museum dataset.

Making the Bionomia collector profile public.

If the living collector is already in Bionomia you can help them link their specimens or identifications to them. However it will be up to the living researcher to decide whether to make their profile public. This is because of privacy concerns. Most collectors expect their specimen data to be publicly available but they may not have expected their data to be collated and presented in this manner. For example people will be able to find out where and when the collectors have travelled, possibly who with and for what organisation. Living people understandably have privacy concerns about this.

Bruce W. Hayward

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1302-7686>

 New Zealand


 23,308 specimens were claimed or attributed, but this profile is not publicly available.

Even so this linking is very advantageous to both the collector and the institution they collected for. So please link living collectors to their specimens!

If the collector is deceased you can make the Bionomia collector profile public at any stage of the process. You can do this by pressing the “Make Public” text.

 Make Public  Refresh Wikidata

This takes you to another box confirming you are sure you are ready to make the profile public.

 **Make Public**
×

Would you like to make Wyndham Hayward's profile publicly available? An automated Tweet from [@BionomiaTrack](#) will be sent announcing the new profile.

No other scribes have helped attribute Wyndham Hayward's specimens.

Once you make a collector “Public” Bionomia will automatically send out a tweet about that collector. This tweet will include general information on the main areas of their collecting as well as an image of the person if present on their Wikidata item. So it is best to make a collector public only after you have worked on their profile.

Level up - Creating a Wikidata item.

But what if you have found a deceased collector and you’ve searched but they aren’t in Wikidata? What can you do? You can level up and create a Wikidata item for them.

Wikidata is a gigantic database and identifier linking hub. If you want to start editing Wikidata I’d highly recommend you make an account. If you’ve previously created a Wikipedia account you can log into Wikidata with the same username and password. If you’ve never made any sort of Wikipedia account before you can make a Wikidata account here <https://www.wikidata.org/w/index.php?title=Special:CreateAccount&returnto=Q19003438>

When you make an account please take note of your password. As you do more of this work you may end up editing Wikidata more frequently. Once you have created an account you can then create a wikidata item for your collector. First double check that they don’t already have one by searching on the variations of the collector’s name.

If you do need to create a new item here is a Youtube Video link that explains how to create a new Wikidata item. It is for a book rather than a person but it is an easy walk through on how to create an item. [How to create an entirely new item on Wikidata \(From 1:27:07\)](#)

Here is an example of a good quality and well referenced Wikidata item for a collector and identifier - Thomas Frederic Cheeseman <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1361590>. You can base your new item on this example.

Thomas Frederic Cheeseman (Q1361590)...

English-born New Zealand botanist (1846-1923) edit

Thomas Frederick Cheeseman | Cheeseman | T. F. Cheeseman | T.F. Cheeseman | Thomas F. Cheeseman

► **Recoin:** Most relevant properties which are absent

~ In more languages

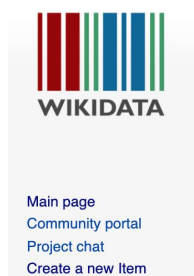
Configure

Language	Label	Description	Also known as
English	Thomas Frederic Cheeseman	English-born New Zealand botanist (1846-1923)	Thomas Frederick Cheeseman Cheeseman T. F. Cheeseman T.F. Cheeseman Thomas F. Cheeseman
British English	No label defined	No description defined	
Maori	No label defined	No description defined	

Once you have got your collector in Wikidata with at least the bare minimum of their information about them along with his or her death date you can then add them to Bionomia. Once in Bionomia you can then work on attributing their specimens.

You can also add the Bionomia identifier to Wikidata. That is, linking both databases together. The Bionomia ID for the person will be the Wikidata Q item number you added to Bionomia.

Here is how I added Mrs Dora Isabel Simpson née Campbell, a botanist and collector who worked at Auckland Museum to Wikidata. First I go to the Wikidata site https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Main_Page



I pressed “Create New Item”. I then fill out the resulting form as best I can. If you have multiple variations of the collector’s name make sure you add these to the Aliases line and separate each of them with a “pipe” ie | . It is VERY important to add any appropriate “Also known as” names to Wikidata as this helps Bionomia to track down all the collector’s specimens. For example if a woman collected both under her maiden and married name but only her married name is in Wikidata, Bionomia will only be able to track those specimens collected under her married name.

Create a new Item

Please make sure that the item you want to create complies with our [notability policy](#) and that it **doesn't already exist**.
 If you want to create an item about a [living person](#), be mindful of their privacy.
 We appreciate it if you create a [label](#) and a [description](#) for all of your new items.
 The first letter of your label should only be capitalized if it is a [proper noun](#) (Q147276), and your description should *not* be phrased as a sentence.
 To create a new lexeme, please use [Special:NewLexeme](#).
 By clicking "Create", you agree to the [terms of use](#), and you irrevocably agree to release your contribution under the [Creative Commons CC0 License](#).

Create a new Item

Language:

en

Label:

Dora Isabel Simpson

Description:

New Zealand botanist and botanical collector (1907-2001)

Aliases, pipe-separated:

Isabel Simpson|Dora Isabel Campbell|Isabel Campbell|D. I. Simpson|I. Simpson

Create

So I make sure I add all the variations of her name that she was known as to the Aliases line in the Wikidata item. Then I pressed the blue “create” button.

Dora Isabel Simpson (Q95506328)...

New Zealand botanist and botanical collector (1907-2001)

Isabel Simpson | Dora Isabel Campbell | Isabel Campbell | D. I. Simpson | I. Simpson

Reco: Most relevant properties which are absent

In more languages

Language	Label	Description	Also known as
English	Dora Isabel Simpson	New Zealand botanist and botanical collector (1907-2001)	Isabel Simpson Dora Isabel Campbell Isabel Campbell D. I. Simpson I. Simpson
British English	No label defined	No description defined	
Maori	No label defined	No description defined	

Statements

Property

instance of

subclass of

add statement

Then it is just a matter of adding statements. Press the “add statement” text. The first statement for a person is ALWAYS “instance of” and “human”. Then you take it from there pressing “add statement” for each piece of data you have.

Here’s the item I created for Dora Isabel Simpson <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q95506328>

Then I copy her Q item number and go to Bionomia to add her to the Bionomia site.

Add a Person

Add ORCID Identifier or Wikidata Q Number

Q95506328

Add

And we’re back to attributing specimens. Once you’ve finished doing as much as you can with her specimens you have the option to make the deceased person’s Bionomia profile public. I always do this, even if I’ve only attributed just one specimen, as other institutions may use the information in Bionomia to link their specimens to her.

Make Public
×

Would you like to make Wyndham Hayward's profile publicly available? An automated Tweet from @BionomiaTrack will be sent announcing the new profile.

No other scribes have helped attribute Wyndham Hayward's specimens.

Make Public

Not yet

Yes, Make Public

Once made public I add her Bionomia ID to her Wikidata item.

bloodhound id

Q95506328

✓ publish

✕ cancel

?

+ add qualifier

▼ 0 references

+ add reference

If you develop an interest in Wikidata, use this set of teaching notes to guide you through your learning journey. https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/User:Einebillion/Teaching_notes

Final level up - Bulk attributions via CSV files

This is where Bionomia lets you download the collection data for a collector into a CSV file. You can then work on it on your computer and then upload the file with the added data back into Bionomia. It means you can work on bulk attributions in upto 10,000 specimen record lots rather than just the maximum of 250 records in the Bionomia site.

Obviously you first have to find a collector - I'm picking Arthur William Baden Powell, a conchologist who worked for Auckland Museum.

50+

Discovered

Fix Attributions

Reclaim Ignored

Bulk Attributions

Help attribute 2,462 specimens. Choose collected, identified, or Both. ☐ Make less exact.

You can decide whether to work on all the specimens that may have been collected by him or alternatively restrict the possible specimens to an Auckland Museum NZ Marine Collection dataset.

Advanced Search & Filter

If you want to restrict the specimens you are working on to just the Auckland Museum dataset go through the same steps set out previously using the “Advanced Search & Filter” button.

50+
 Discovered Fix Attributions Reclaim Ignored Bulk Attributions

Download discovered specimen records, work offline, then upload new claims to be skipped. Your uploaded csv must use a comma to separate columns each column

In this case, since he worked for the Auckland Museum, I’m going to work on all his 5,660 potential attributions. I click the “bulk attributions” tab.

Download discovered records

Download

Upload csv with claims

Choose file

No file chosen

Submit

I then press the blue download button to download a csv file onto my computer. I then open up the file. Now I use Excel but I understand other software programmes work just as well. Opening the csv file up in Excel looks like this.

A1	fx action																				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
1	action	gbifID	datasetKey	occurrenceID	dateIdentified	decimalLat	decimalLong	country	countryCode	eventDate	year	family	identifiedBy	institution	collection	catalogNum	recordedBy	scientificName	typeStatus	not me	
2		465761380	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:1718		44.78146	-63.60193	Canada	CA	30/09/89		Berberidaceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS013008	Powell, A	Berberis thunbergii DC.			
3		465761463	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:1758		45.1270612	-64.272486	Canada	CA	5/07/95		Boraginaceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS015003	Powell, A	Ni Myosotis arvensis (L.) Hill			
4		465762479	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:2261		45.09271	-64.36132	Canada	CA	20/09/89		Asteraceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS013012	Powell, A	Centaurea nigra L.			
5		465762660	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:2351		45.09271	-64.36132	Canada	CA	28/10/89		Asteraceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS013011	Powell, A	Leontodon autumnalis L.			
6		465763279	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:2673		45.1270612	-64.272486	Canada	CA	5/07/95		Brassicaceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS015002	Powell, A	Ni Barbarea vulgaris Ait. f.			
7		465763834	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:2943		44.82102	-63.61214	Canada	CA	16/07/95		Caryophyllaceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS015090	Powell, A	Dianthus armeria L.			
8		465763882	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:2966		44.78146	-63.60193	Canada	CA	15/10/89		Caryophyllaceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS013007	Powell, A	Lychnis flos-cuculi L.			
9		465763887	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:2968		44.82102	-63.61214	Canada	CA	16/07/95		Caryophyllaceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS015095	Powell, A	Lychnis flos-cuculi L.			
10		465765318	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:3702		45.1270612	-64.272486	Canada	CA	5/07/95		Fabaceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS015009	Powell, A	Ni Vicia tetrasperma (L.) Schreb.			
11		465766311	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:4194		45.01196	-64.0101	Canada	CA	23/06/94		Oxalidaceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS014946	Powell, A	Ni Oxalis stricta L.			
12		465767435	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:5008		44.9942326	-64.042165	Canada	CA	31/05/94		Cyperaceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS015032	Powell, A	Ni Carex flacca Schreb.			
13		465767483	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:5057		44.78146	-63.60193	Canada	CA	30/09/89		Pinaceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS013023	Powell, A	Pinus sylvestris L.			
14		465767513	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:5088		44.948175	-64.66139	Canada	CA	10/08/89		Rosaceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS013010	Powell, A	Rosa rugosa Thunb.			
15		465768274	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:5866		44.78146	-63.60193	Canada	CA	1/10/89		Solanaceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS013031	Powell, A	Solanum dulcamara L.			
16		465769035	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:6809		45.1270612	-64.272486	Canada	CA	7/05/95		Equisetaceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS015008	Powell, A	Ni Equisetum sylvaticum L.			
17		465769385	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:7384		44.78146	-63.60193	Canada	CA	30/09/89		Lycopodiaceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS013024	Powell, A	Lycopodium obscurum L.			
18		465770330	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:8704		45.01196	-64.0101	Canada	CA	16/05/94		Dryopteridaceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS015028	Powell, A	Ni Dryopteris marginalis (L.) Gray			
19		465770629	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:9096		45.01196	-64.0101	Canada	CA	31/05/94		Athyriaceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS015035	Powell, A	Ni Athyrium filix-femina var. michauxii (Spreng.) Farw.			
20		465857066	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:9879		44.78146	-63.60193	Canada	CA	30/09/89		Pinaceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS013025	Powell, A	Larix laricina (Du.Roi) Koch			
21		465859646	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:11669		44.9942326	-64.042165	Canada	CA	20/07/95		Juncaceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS015012	Powell, A	Zi Juncus tenuis Willd.			
22		465860052	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:11982		45.01196	-64.0101	Canada	CA	31/05/94		Cyperaceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS015036	Powell, A	Ni Carex arctata Boott ex Hook.			
23		465866130	e8a25a42-f1	ACAD:16460		45.01196	-64.0101	Canada	CA	31/05/94		Papaveraceae		Acadia Unive	ACAD	ECS015038	Powell, A	Ni Sanguinaria canadensis L.			

Currently this file is still in the csv format. You can edit the spreadsheet in this format but if you save your work make sure you save it as an Excel Workbook.

File Format: Excel Workbook (.xlsx)

	A
1	action
2	recorded
3	identified
4	recorded, identified
5	

The important columns in the spreadsheet are first the “action” column. This is where you’ll put “recorded” if the specimen was collected by Powell, or “identified” if it was identified by him. If he did both, you add “recorded, identified”. Note the comma separating the two!

recordedBy identifiedBy

The next two important columns are the “recordedBy” and the “identifiedBy” columns. You can check whether Powell recorded or identified specimens by looking at the “recordedby” or “identifiedby” columns. The other column that may be of use is the “Not Me” column.

not me
TRUE

If the specimens are NOT collected by your collector you can add “True” to this column. This will have the same effect as manually pushing the yellow “Not them” button in Bionomia.

Save As: Q4800672

Tags:

Where: Downloads

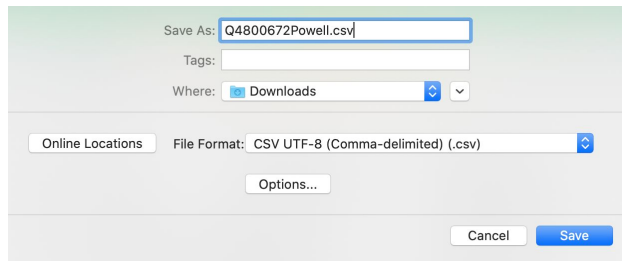
Online Locations File Format: Excel Workbook (.xlsx)

Options...

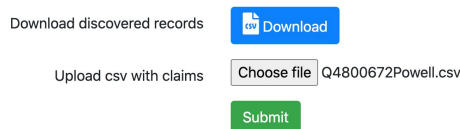
Cancel Save

Once you've got your spreadsheet ready with some claims added, you need to save that information. As explained above you should make sure you save it first as an Excel workbook. You can then keep adding more attributions if you want. Once you are finished editing the data you will be wanting to upload it back into Bionomia.

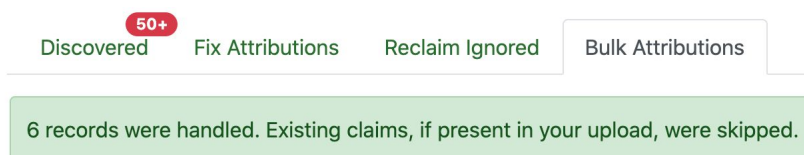
To do this you then need to put it back into a CSV format. So you press "save as" and choose the file format CSV UTF-8 format. I always rename the file and make sure I add the .csv to it and then I save it to my Downloads folder.



I then close the file and go back to the Bionomia site. I go back to the Arthur William Baden Power profile and the "bulk attributions" tab and press the "Choose file" button. I choose the Powell csv file from my downloads folder. I then press the green "submit".



If successful Bionomia will tell you how many records you have added data to. I've only done a few in this case so it tells me it has updated 7 files.



It is possible to work in batches of up to 10,000, so obviously you have to be even more careful but it is a very efficient way to attribute multiple specimens to a collector in a short space of time.

Checking your work

50+

Discovered

Fix Attributions

Reclaim Ignored

Bulk Attributions

Specimens

Visualizations

Specialties

Co-collectors

Bionomia enables you to do some quick double checking of your work. If you click the “Help attribute” text for a particular collector and then go to the “Fix Attributions” tab, Bionomia gives you some simple suggestions for correcting the attribution data.

Here we will look at possible errors in attributions to Thomas Frederic Cheeseman. If you click on his “Visualizations” tab you’ll see this.

10

Discovered

Fix Attributions

Reclaim Ignored

Bulk Attributions

Specimens

Visualizations

Specialties

Co-collectors

Click regions on the map or bars in the chart to execute a filter.

Problems Discovered

- Collections made before birth: (3 view)
- Collections made after death: (5 view)
- Identifications made before birth: (none)
- Identifications made after death: (none)

This gives you a quick look at possible errors in the data. In Cheeseman’s case it says that there are 3 specimens collected before his death and 5 collected after. You can go and check these particular specimens by clicking on them.

However it may be that the attribution is correct but the herbarium data provided is either incomplete or is itself incorrect. The only way to be certain is to check the specimen. Unfortunately not every institution provides a specimen image attached to its data. So correcting the data can be difficult. But if there appears to be a pattern in the errors you can always email the institution with your issue.

For example let’s look at the “collections made after death”

Bulk Assignment		Scientific Name	Collected By	Identified By	Date Collected	Date Identified	Family	Institution
Both	Both	<i>Oreobolus strictus</i> Berggr.	Cheeseman,		1928-02		Cyperaceae	CHR
Both	Both	<i>Brachycome sinclarii</i>	T. Cheeseman		1978		Asteraceae	US
Both	Both	<i>Vrydagzynea cheesemanii</i> Ames	T. F. Cheeseman		1930-01		Orchidaceae	AMES
Both	Both	<i>Pachyornis geranoides</i>	T. F. Cheeseman		1/01/1930		EMEIDAE	AWMM
Both	Both	<i>Pachyornis geranoides</i>	T. F. Cheeseman		1/01/1930		EMEIDAE	AWMM

Two of these errors arise from Auckland War Memorial Museum data. However we are unable to see an image of the specimen in either case. What we can do is click on one of the specimen links that in turn takes us to the GBIF site.

OCCURRENCE | 1 JANUARY 1930

Pachyornis geranoides

Collected in New Zealand

Animalia > Chordata > Reptilia > Dinosauria > Emelidae > Pachyornis

Collected By
Thomas Frederic Cheeseman <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1361590>

DETAILS

Species: <i>Pachyornis geranoides</i>	Dataset: Auckland Museum Land Vertebrates Collection
Location: New Zealand	Publisher: Auckland War Memorial Museum
Basis of record: Preserved specimen	Reference: http://www.aucklandmuseum.com/collections-research...

If you then click on the “Dataset” text of “Auckland Museum Land Vertebrates Collection”, this gives you the email contact for that dataset. You can then email Matt Rayner explaining the issue with the dataset and requesting that they check and if needed correct the data.

OCCURRENCE DATASET | REGISTERED MAY 17, 2016

Auckland Museum Land Vertebrates Collection

Published by [Auckland War Memorial Museum](#)
Collection Enquiries • Adam Moriarty • [✉ Matt Rayner](#)

Public Profile of a Collector

Once you have finished working on your collector, if their profile is public, you can then get an overview of the impact of your work. Take for example Thomas Cheeseman.

Thomas Frederic Cheeseman


Thomas Frederic Cheeseman; Thomas Frederick Cheeseman; Cheeseman; T. F. Cheeseman; T.F. Cheeseman; Thomas F. Cheeseman
(b. June 08, 1846 – d. October 06, 1923)
botanist, botanical collector, museum professional, curator, teacher

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1361590>

[New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland](#)

[Public Profile](#) [Refresh Wikidata](#)

Go to his public profile by pressing that text.



Thomas Frederic Cheeseman

Thomas Frederic Cheeseman; Thomas Frederick Cheeseman; Cheeseman; T. F. Cheeseman; T.F. Cheeseman; Thomas F. Cheeseman
(b. June 08, 1846 – d. October 06, 1923)
botanist, botanical collector, museum professional, curator, teacher

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1361590>


[New Zealand](#)
[United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland](#)


[Help](#) [Attribute](#) [Rebuild stats](#)

Overview | Specialties | Network | Deposited At | Specimens | Science Enabled

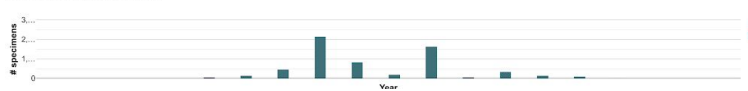
54 specimens identified from at least 2 countries
8,539 specimens collected from at least 12 countries
210 specimens used in 15 works

Progress [View](#)

Identified From 

Collected From 

Dates Identified and Collected



His profile gives you an overview and some data visualisations of his work. The tabs at the show his specialities, that is what he specialised in collecting or identifying. It shows his network - that is the people he collected with, identified for, or who identified his collections.

Overview Specialties **Network** Deposited At Specimens Science Enabled

Co-collectors Identified For Identifications By

The “Deposited at” tab shows you the institutions in which his collections or specimens he identified are deposited in. The “Specimens” tab shows all the specimens attributed to him via Bionomia as well as the helpers who did this attribution work in Bionomia.


Finally the “Science Enabled” tab shows a list of all the recent papers that have used Cheeseman specimens or identifications and cited the GBIF specimen data. When you make these links through Bionomia you show how the work of a long dead scientist, as well as the institution that holds and looks after his specimens, continues to have current scientific impact.

Overview Specialties Network Deposited At Specimens **Science Enabled**

15 publications used specimen data downloaded from GBIF

Science Enabled by Specimen Data


Adhikari, S., Burke, I. C., & Eigenbrode, S. D. (2020). Mayweed chamomile (*Anthemis cotula* L.) biolo
<https://doi.org/10.1111/wre.12426>



The globally invasive weed, mayweed chamomile (*Anthemis cotula* L.) is an annual, bushy, roadsides, especially in slightly acidic, nitrogen-rich, clay-loam soils. In addition to in...

3 specimens

Holzmeyer, L., Hartig, A.-K., Franke, K., Brandt, W., Muellner-Riehl, A. N., Wessjohann, L. A., & Schnit
 bioactivity data. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 201915277. doi:10.1073/pna



Antibiotic resistance and viral diseases are rising around the world and are becoming majo
 development of new antibiotics. Here, we provide a comprehensive evaluation of the ...

1 specimens

Extra Information

If you want to be able to see your attribution at work in the [GBIF](#) website you can install the Bionomia Attributor chrome extension here:

<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/Bionomia-attributor>

This shows you the attributions that have been made in Bionomia.

OCCURRENCE | 1 JANUARY 1951

Placostylus ambagiosus subsp. *whareana* Powell, 1951

2 Collected in New Zealand

Animalia > Mollusca > Gastropoda > Stylommatophora > Bothriembryontidae > *Placostylus* > *Placostylus ambagiosus*

Collected By

Arthur William Baden Powell <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q4800672>

Identified By

Arthur William Baden Powell <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q4800672>

Resources

Bionomia “[Get Started](https://bionomia.net/get-started)” instruction page. <https://bionomia.net/get-started>

Twitter quick reference help threads:

- How to sign up to ORCID & log into Bionomia if you are a collector of specimens - a twitter thread <https://threadreaderapp.com/thread/1257010391600660481.html>
- Helping others in Bionomia - a twitter thread <https://threadreaderapp.com/thread/1257020903163981824.html>
- Creating a wikidata item - a twitter thread <https://threadreaderapp.com/thread/1257053327809888256.html>
- How to attribute records in Bionomia in bulk - a twitter thread <https://threadreaderapp.com/thread/1258487417876688901.html>

Add Chrome or Firefox extensions to see the Bionomia added collector information when in GBIF. <https://bionomia.net/integrations>

[How to create an entirely new item on Wikidata \(From 1:27:07\)](#)

An example of good quality and well referenced Wikidata item for a collector and identifier: Thomas Frederic Cheeseman <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1361590>

Research resources for finding birth and death dates:

- FreeBMD <https://www.freebmd.org.uk/>
- FamilySearch <https://www.familysearch.org/en/>
- PapersPast <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers>
- DigitalNZ <https://digitalnz.org/>
- Find a grave <https://www.findagrave.com/>

Teaching notes on editing Wikidata

https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/User:Einebillion/Teaching_notes

Current Auckland Museum Datasets:

- Auckland Museum Botany Collection <https://bionomia.net/dataset/83ae84cf-88e4-4b5c-80b2-271a15a3e0fc>
- Auckland Museum Land Vertebrates Collection <https://bionomia.net/dataset/aad97542-a068-449d-adb3-a8e937f64cb4>
- Auckland Museum NZ Marine Collection <https://bionomia.net/dataset/e2980e63-d152-4219-8c1e-0ffdef3ea6aa>