



National  
Oceanography  
Centre

# The importance of marine biodiversity collections

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# What do we know about marine biodiversity?



Images: Wiklund, Bribiesca-Contreras et al NHM/UGot

- How much ocean biodiversity is unknown?
- Current predictions vary: 2.2 million (Mora *et al.*, 2011)
- **241,129** accepted marine species
- ~ 90% of marine species are yet to be described.
- Much of this unknown diversity will be found in the deep-sea, in or on sediments

# Why are biodiversity collections important?



*Bathynomus affinis* @ the NHM

- Deepwater samples are valuable (costly to collect), rare, and little known
- Represent the evidence that particular species were present at the time of collection. They are therefore part of the audit trail and should be kept safe
- Specimens are of greater value within an organised, curated, accessible collection, than isolated or dispersed across several places
- Openly available to other researchers for comparison

# Why are biodiversity collections important?

Samples can provide information about what lived where

- before impact from e.g. pollution / fishing /  
environmental change...

- Environmental baselines – knowledge for policy and management of impacts



Requires well curated samples and datasets, and a  
robust taxonomy...



Images: Wiklund, Bribiesca-Contreras et al NHM/UGot

CCZ Peracarid Crustaceans (clockwise from top left: Tanaid, Isopod,  
Cumacean, Amphipod)

# Value of baseline datasets



- Build an environmental legacy from any deep-sea work
- Better understanding of patterns (for input to regional/spatial planning)
- Study of samples as part of global analyses
- Value-added investigations on fauna (e.g. new species/ranges)
- Improved environmental decision making

# What is in a specimen?

**Taxonomic data**



**Ecological data**



**Trait data**



**Anatomy/Morphology**



**Genomic data**



**Chemical data**



**Geographical data**



**Historical data**



# What is a Biodiversity Collection?



A centralised facility providing access to collected samples and specimens

- Preserved specimens and whole samples (incl. fluid preserved & frozen specimens/tissue samples)
- Data is as important as the specimens
- Associated data:
  - Identification & identifier
  - Photos, sketches, illustrations
  - Preservation method
  - Molecular sequences/subsamples

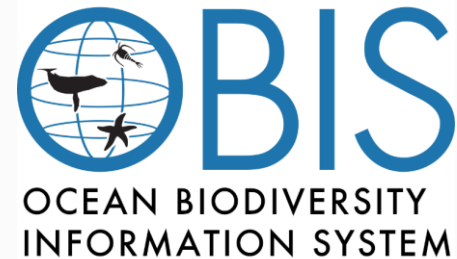
# Sharing biodiversity data



- Global database - Ocean Biodiversity Information System – (OBIS)
- <https://obis.org/>
- Datasets visible/searchable through OBIS & GBIF (Global Biodiversity Information Facility)
- Dynamic database – links to WoRMS & uses standardised vocabulary
- Updatable, version control, DOI



**WoRMS**  
World Register of Marine Species





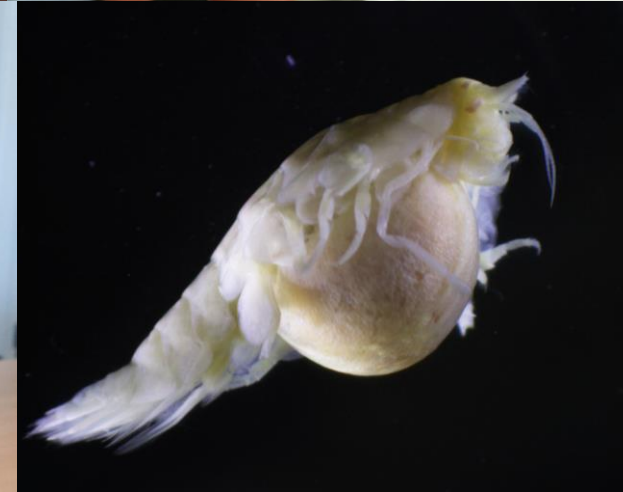
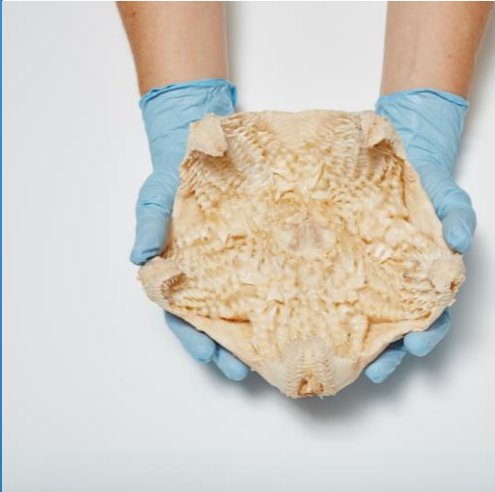
# Teaching & Outreach



National Oceanography Centre

- Undergraduate and postgraduate teaching
- Open days & school visits
- Exhibition & display materials
- Twitter: @tammy\_horton #discoverycollections
- Website: <https://noc.ac.uk/facilities/discovery-collections>







Thank you for listening!

Any Questions?

