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# Atlas of Living Australia

An introduction

**Donald Hobern**

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Brisbane, 20 May 2011



The Atlas is funded by the Australian Government under the National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy and further supported by the Super Science Initiative of the Education Investment Fund

# ALA - current investment



- Australian Government funding to June 2012
  - NCRIS 2006-2011: \$8.2M
  - EIF Super Science 2009-2012: \$30.0M
  - ALA partner in-kind contributions: \$26.5M
- Mission
  - To develop an authoritative, freely accessible, distributed and federated biodiversity data management system
- Partners
  - **Representative bodies:**
    - Council of Heads of Australasian Herbaria
    - Council of Heads of Australian Faunal Collections
    - Council of Heads of Australian Entomological Collections
    - Council of Heads of Australian Collections of Microorganisms
    - Council of Australasian Museum Directors
  - **State museums:**
    - Australian Museum
    - Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
    - Museum Victoria
    - Queensland Museum
    - South Australian Museum
    - Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery
    - Western Australian Museum
  - **Government:**
    - **CSIRO – lead agent**
    - Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
    - Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
  - **Universities:**
    - Southern Cross University
    - University of Adelaide

# Building on the work of others

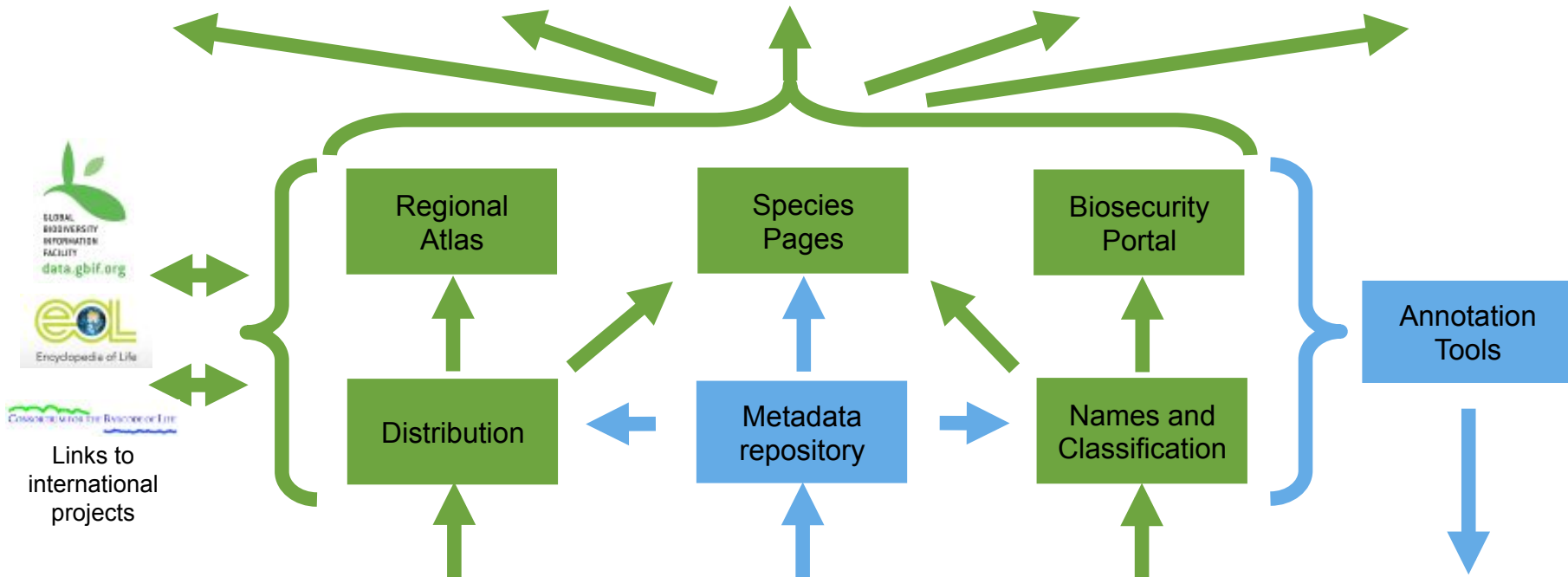


... and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Catalogue of Life, Encyclopedia of Life, Biodiversity Heritage Library, Barcode of Life Database, Ocean Biogeographic Information System, Morphbank, Taxonomic Databases Working Group, etc.

# Connecting users with data



**Uses** (biosecurity, land-use, climate change, crop development, resource management, materials, forensics, taxonomy, etc.)

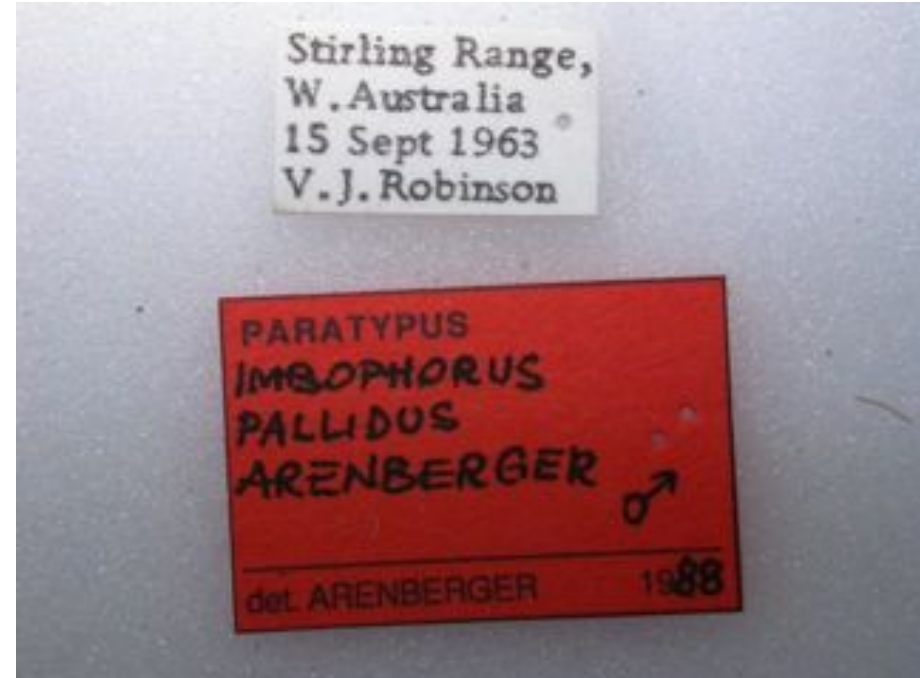


**Metadata** (source, methods, ownership, access, etc.)

**Data** (collections, field observations, literature, molecular, images, expert knowledge, etc.)



# Specimens



ScientificName:	<i>Imbophorus pallidus</i>
Family:	Pterophoridae
Locality:	Stirling Range
State:	WA
DateCollected:	1963-09-15
Latitude:	-34.3
Longitude:	118.0
CoordinatePrecision:	10000m
CoordinateMethod:	Google Earth
TypeStatus:	Paratype

# Field observations

flickr — Yahoo!

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Search

Actions Share this

← Newer  Older →



**Porela delineata**

*Porela delineata* (Walker, 1855), Black Mountain, Canberra, ACT, 20 September 2010

By dhobem  
Donald Hobern

This photo was taken on September 20, 2010 in Acton, Canberra, ACT, AU, using a Nikon E4500

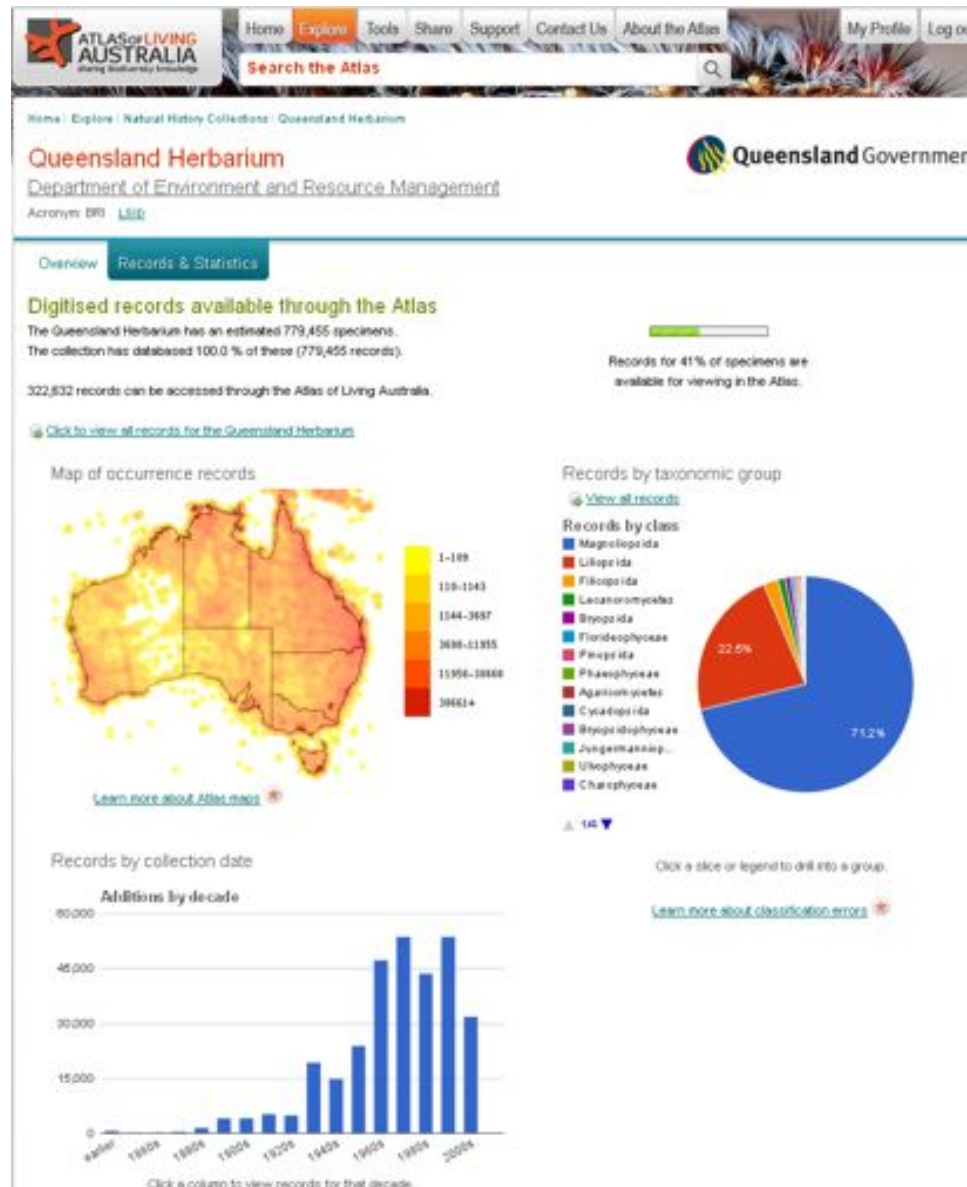


10 views 1 comment

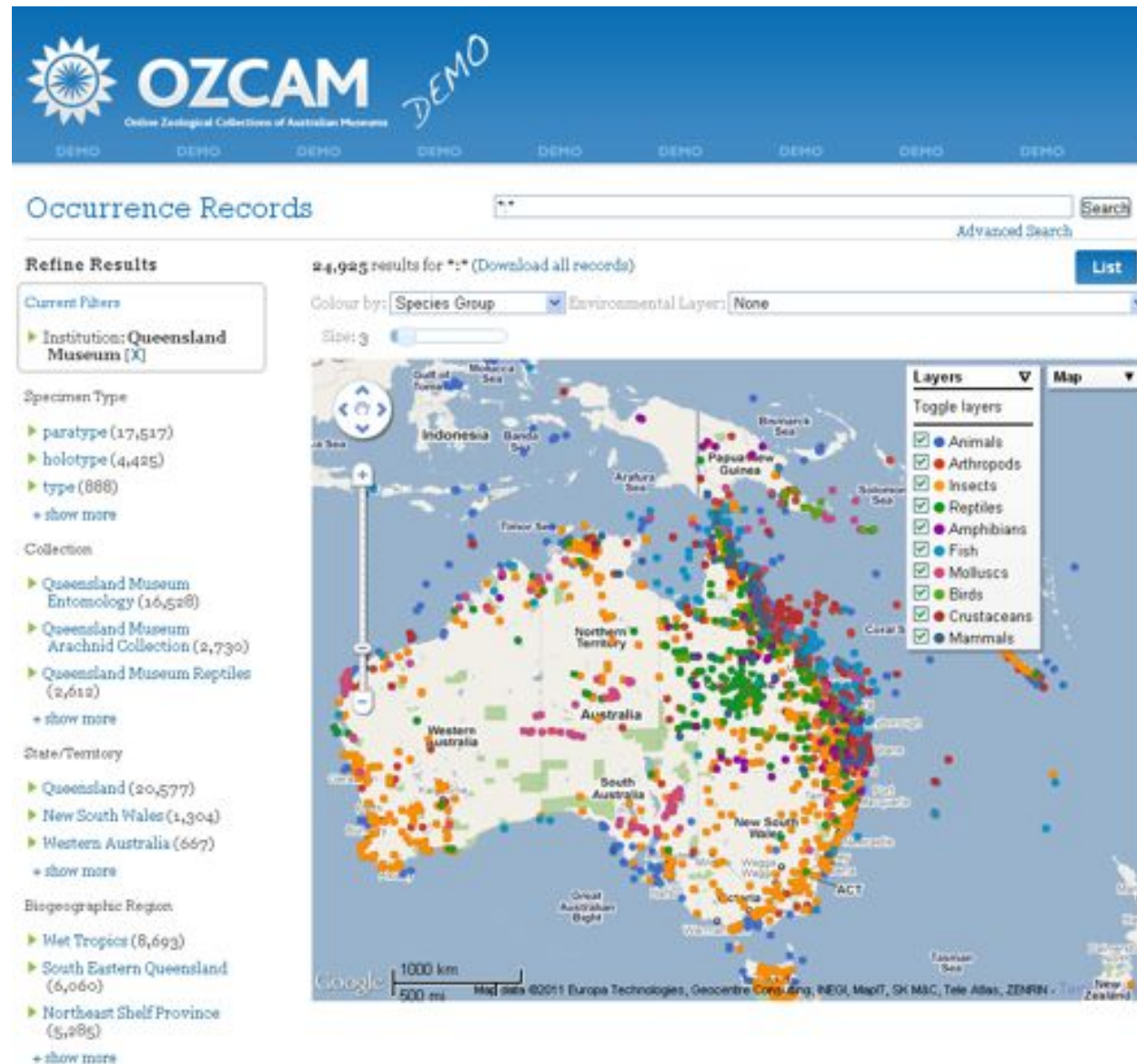
This photo belongs to

ScientificName:	<i>Porela delineata</i>
Family:	Lasiocampidae
Locality:	Black Mountain
State:	ACT
DateCollected:	2010-09-20
Latitude:	-35.3
Longitude:	149.1
CoordinatePrecision:	10m
CoordinateMethod:	Yahoo! Maps
TypeStatus:	None

# Collection data – Queensland Herbarium



# Collection data – Queensland Museum





# Access to data

Home : Explore : Occurrence Record - 180739974

Logged in as Donald.Hobbes@ala.org.au

## Occurrence Record Details: 180739974

### Dataset

[Annotate Dataset](#)

Data Provider	<a href="#">OZCAM (Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums) Provider</a>
Data Set	<a href="#">Western Australia Museum provider for OZCAM</a>
Institution	<a href="#">Western Australian Museum</a> Institution Code: "WAM"
Collection	<a href="#">Western Australian Museum Bird Collection</a> Collection Code: "AVIF"
Catalogue Number	172
Basis of Record	specimen Supplied as: "preservedSpecimen"
Comments	[0 comments]



### Possible Issues

Data validation tools identified the following possible issues:

- Miscellaneous issues: country inferred from coordinates

### Taxonomy

[Annotate Taxonomy](#)

Scientific Name	<a href="#">Callacephalon fimbriatum</a>
Taxon Rank	Species
Common Name	Gang-gang Cockatoo
Kingdom	<a href="#">Animalia</a>
Phylum	<a href="#">Chordata</a>
Class	<a href="#">Aves</a>
Order	<a href="#">Psittaciformes</a>
Family	<a href="#">Cacatuidae</a> Supplied as: "PSITTACIDAE"
Genus	<a href="#">Callacephalon</a>

### Location of record



# National species lists

Stip to content Change contrast Change text size

Australian Government  
Department of Sustainability, Environment,  
Water, Population and Communities

Australian Biological Resources Study  
Australian Faunal Directory

Environment home About us Contact us

You are here: Environment home > Biodiversity > ABRS > AFD > *Sinpunctiptilia* Arenberger, 2006 > Checklist

## Checklist for *Sinpunctiptilia* Arenberger, 2006

- Class [INSECTA](#) Insects
  - Order [LEPIDOPTERA](#) Butterflies, Moths
    - Division [DITRYZIA](#)
      - Superfamily [PTEROPHOIDEA](#)
        - Family [PTEROPHIDAE](#)
          - Subfamily [PTEROPHIDINAE](#)
            - Genus [Apunctiphorus](#) Gibeaux, 1994
            - Genus [Cosmoclostis](#) Meyrick, 1886
            - Genus [Crombrogghia](#) Tutt, 1906
            - Genus [Helinsia](#) Tutt, 1905
            - Genus [Hepalastis](#) Gibeaux, 1994
            - Genus [Imbophorus](#) Arenberger, 1991
            - Genus [Lanfencophaga](#) Zimmerman, 1958
            - Genus [Megalorhipele](#) Amsel, 1935
            - Genus [Nisoportha](#) Matsumura, 1931
            - Genus [Oxyptilia](#) Zeller, 1841
            - Genus [Stabypthia](#) Hübner, 1825
            - Genus [Pterophorus](#) Schaffer, 1766
              - Genus *Sinpunctiptilia* Arenberger, 2006
                - Species *Sinpunctiptilia emissalis* (Walker, 1864)
                - Species *Sinpunctiptilia tasmaniae* Arenberger, 2006
            - Genus [Schenarches](#) Meyrick, 1886
            - Genus [Stangela](#) Tutt, 1906
            - Genus [Stenodacma](#) Amsel, 1959
            - Genus [Stenoptilia](#) Hübner, 1825
            - Genus [Stenoptilodes](#) Zimmerman, 1958
            - Genus [Tetrastichus](#) Meyrick, 1887
            - Genus [Tomotilus](#) Yang, 1961
            - Genus [Trichoptilus](#) Walsingham, 1880
            - Genus [Wheeleria](#) Tutt, 1905
            - Genus [Xyrophila](#) Meyrick, 1908

Return to [Sinpunctiptilia](#) Arenberger, 2006 profile page.

Accessibility | Disclaimer | Privacy | © Commonwealth of Australia  
Last updated: Wednesday, 11 May 2011 5:25:16 PM EST

# Images

Image 2000389  
User: Guest [login to register](#)

About Browse Tools Help


Image Record: [2000389] *Cinclosoma cinnamomeum tirariensis*


Contributor: Australian National Wildlife Collection  
Submitter: Peter Brennan  
Group: CSIRO - ANWC  
Date Submitted: 2011-02-17  
Last Modified: 2011-02-17  
Publish Date: 2010-12-09

Magnification: NULL  
Dimension (px): x  
Resolution (PPI):  
Submitted as: jpg  
Original File Name: 040136.jpg  
Photographer:

View Id: 2000388  
Specimen part: Whole body  
Angle: Unspecified  
Technique: Unspecified  
Preparation: Unspecified

Download: original (jpg) (7.51 MB)  
full sized (jpg) (7.51 MB) medium sized (jpg) (211.45 KB)

Copyright: CSIRO  
License: 



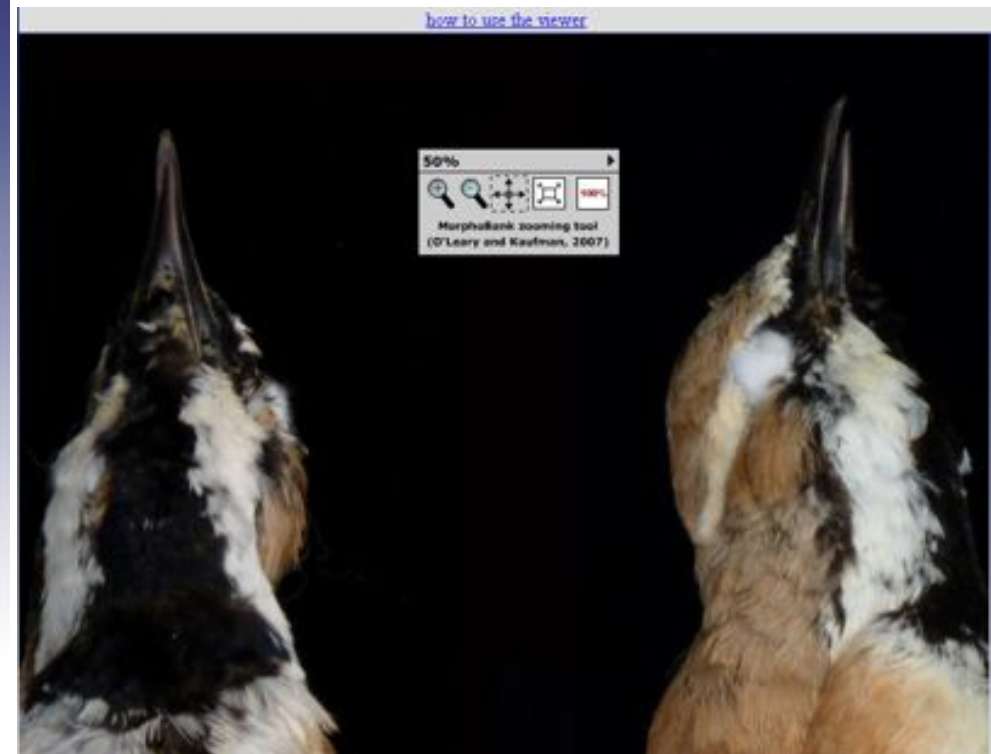
View the full image

Specimen  
Specimen id: 2000387  
Basis of record: [5] - Specimen  
Sex: M  
Form:  
Stage:  
Catalog number: 40136  
Collector: L. Christidis  
Date collected: 1985-09-08

Locality [Edit this locality](#)  
Locality Id: 2000388  
Continent/ ocean:  
Country: Australia  
Locality: Innamincka Track  
Latitude:  
Longitude:  
Elevation (m):

Determination  
Kingdom: Animalia  
Phylum: Chordata  
Class: Aves  
Order: Passeriformes  
Family: Corvidae  
Genus: *Cinclosoma*  
Species: *Cinclosoma cinnamomeum*  
Subspecies: *Cinclosoma cinnamomeum tirariensis*


External links/identifiers  
External Unique Reference:  
External identification: ANWC-2-00083  
Specimen 2000387 External identification: ANWC-5-00083  
Web Page:



# Literature

Biodiversity Heritage Library

Members of the Overland Morwong



MEMBERS OF THE OVERLAND MORWONG.

THE GENERALIZED FORMS—MORWONG.

giveness, which is close to the border of the eye. Teeth depressed, their margins rounded and uniformly bevelled; anterior to the upper jaw. The exposed surfaces of the clavicle and supracleithra are striated.

The greater part of the body is covered with small, strongly rounded scales, which become enlarged on the breast and abdomen; head-scales sharply inclined and imbricated. Lateral line absent posteriorly, thence arising to leave the hinder third of the soft dorsal, whence it proceeds to the middle of the caudal peduncle. Caudal spine strong, its anterior five portions longer than the posterior.

Dorsal commencing above the middle of the operosities, the spine increasing evenly in length to the base. The margin of the fin is evenly rounded, and the rays decrease evenly backward to the rightmost, after which they become rapidly shorter. Anal commencing behind the posterior dorsal spine, and terminating a little behind the last ray; its rays rounded. Ventrals merely pointed, and reaching the base of the first anal ray. Caudal dorsal, unimpronged; the lobes probably graduated.

Colour.—Early before generation, tinged with yellow. The greater part of the sides covered with narrow dark brown lines, which are largely horizontal, irregular and unconnecting. Ventrals marked with brown. Some broad blue bands around the eye, caudal light areas. Clavicle spotted, shoulder, and base of pectorals brown, evenly covered with undulating darker brown stripes. Dorsal orange yellow, becoming darker posteriorly; a broad blue band along the entire base and a second darker one above it posteriorly; a narrow black margin. Anal dark greenish brown, with a pale blue border, with indications of two blue stripes near the base posteriorly. Ventrals dark brown, posteriorly yellowish, darker between the rays. Caudal dark, with many round darker spots between the rays; the base near the caudal peduncle light in colour; a whitish area round the caudal spine.

Described and figured from a specimen 229 mm long, from the Clarence River, New South Wales.

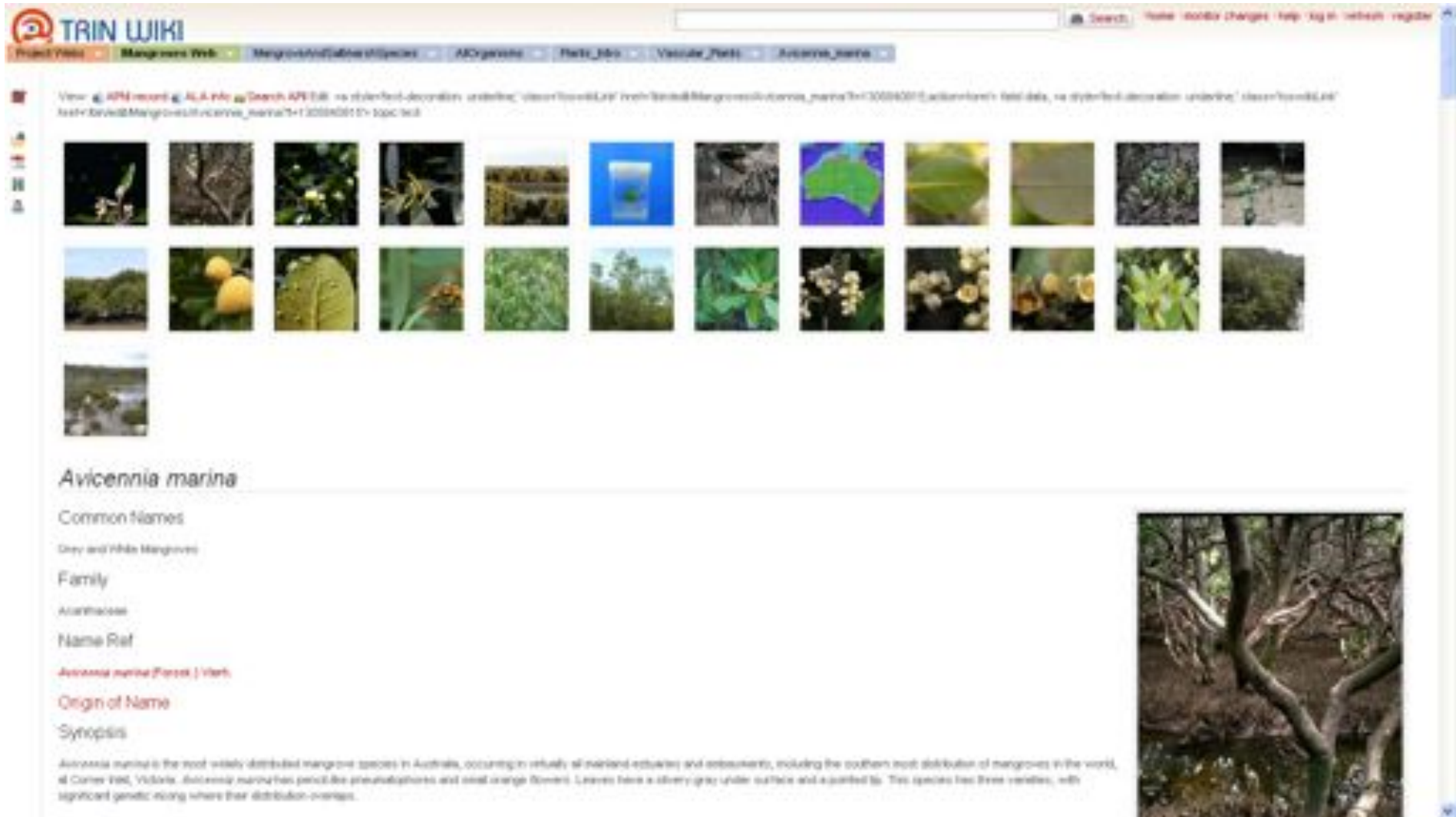
Variation.—Two smaller examples from Mailford Island, 131 and 119 mm long, are very similar, though their markings are not so distinct as in the larger example; in fact, the vertebrate markings on the body are much smaller and less numerous than in the other. The dorsal and anal fins are marked with about six longitudinal dark stripes, and are darker anteriorly than in the previous species. The white area around the caudal peduncle is more strongly defined anteriorly, and the entire margin of the fin is white.

Loc.—Clarence River, New South Wales, presented to the Australian Museum by the Fisheries Department of New South Wales. Mailford Island, off Port Catta, Queensland, coll. J. R. McCulloch. Specimens are in the Fisheries Museum from Port Darwin, Northern Territory.

Plate 129


Book contributed by Australian Museum of Natural History Library

# Collaborative taxonomy

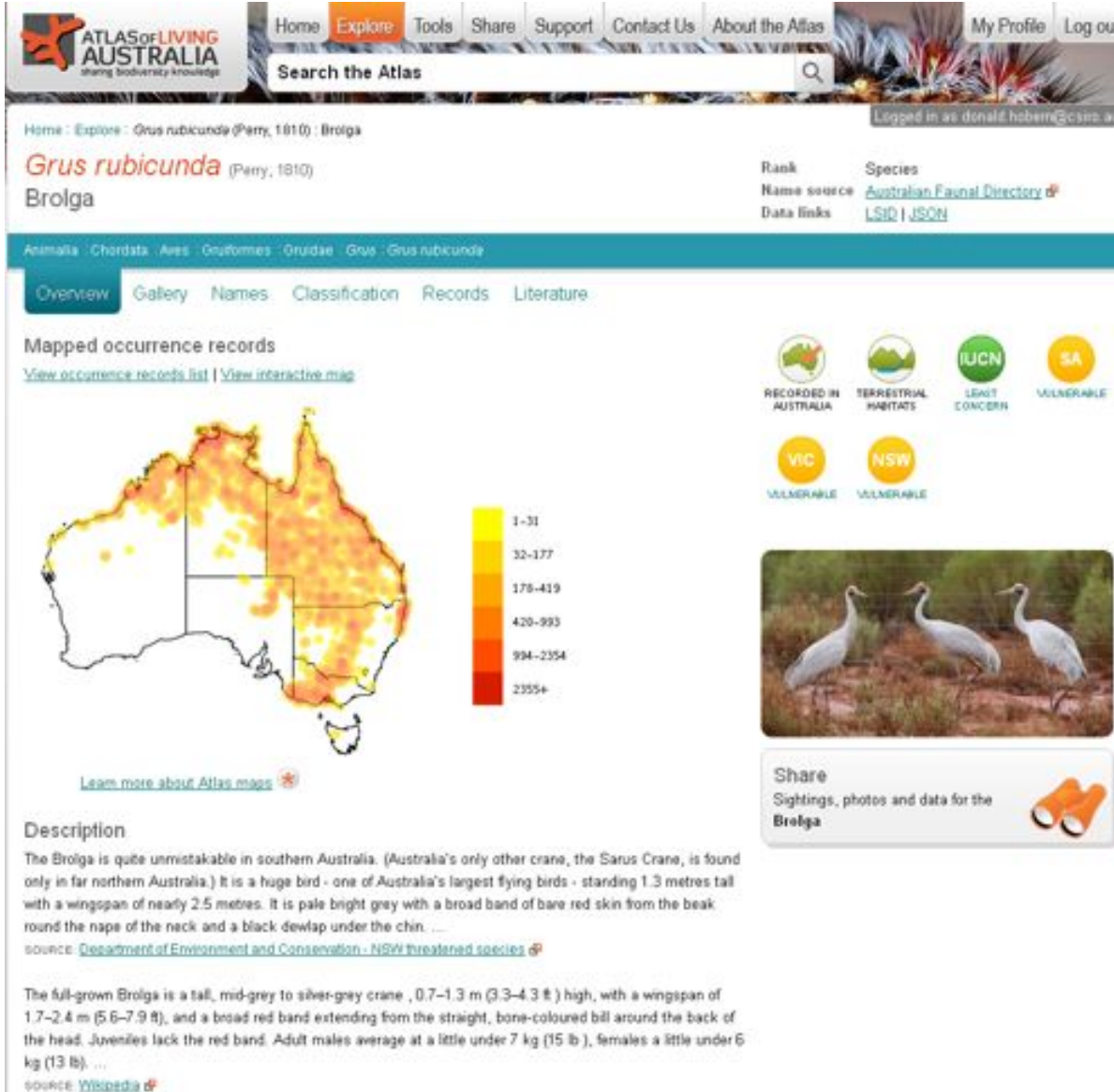


The screenshot shows the TRIN WIKI interface. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links. Below the search bar, there are several tabs: "Project Wiki", "Mangroves Web", "Mangroves/Culture of species", "AOC projects", "Parks Info", "Vascular Plants", and "Avicennia marina". The main content area displays a grid of 25 small images related to *Avicennia marina*. Below the grid, there is a section titled "Avicennia marina" with the following information:

- Common Names:** Grey and White Mangroves
- Family:** Acanthaceae
- Name Ref:** *Avicennia marina* (Forst.) Vahl
- Origin of Name:**
- Synopsis:** *Avicennia marina* is the most widely distributed mangrove species in Australia, occurring in virtually all inland estuaries and embayments, including the southern most distribution of mangroves in the world. At Coles Bay, Victoria, *Avicennia marina* has peculiar pneumatophores and small orange flowers. Leaves have a silvery grey underside and are pointed tip. This species has three varieties, with significant genetic mixing where their distribution overlaps.



# Species - Brolga



The screenshot shows the species page for *Grus rubicunda* (Brolga) on the Atlas of Living Australia website. The page includes a navigation menu with options like Home, Explore, Tools, Share, Support, Contact Us, and About the Atlas. A search bar is present at the top. The species name is displayed in red, along with its rank (Species) and name source (Australian Faunal Directory). A breadcrumb trail shows the taxonomic path: Animalia > Chordata > Aves > Gruiformes > Gruidae > Grus > Grus rubicunda. The page features a 'Mapped occurrence records' section with a heatmap of Australia showing the distribution of the species, primarily concentrated in the eastern and southern regions. A legend indicates the number of records per area, ranging from 1-31 to 2355+. To the right of the map, there are icons for 'RECORDED IN AUSTRALIA', 'TERRESTRIAL HABITATS', 'IUCN LEAST CONCERN', 'SA VULNERABLE', 'VIC VULNERABLE', and 'NSW VULNERABLE'. Below the map is a 'Description' section with text about the bird's characteristics and a photo of three Brolgas. A 'Share' button is also visible.

Home : Explore : *Grus rubicunda* (Perry, 1810) : Brolga

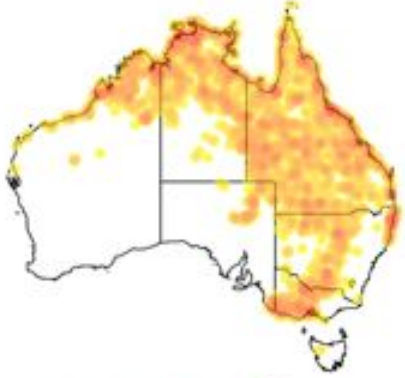
*Grus rubicunda* (Perry, 1810)  
Brolga

Rank: Species  
Name source: Australian Faunal Directory  
Data links: LSID | JSON

Animalia > Chordata > Aves > Gruiformes > Gruidae > Grus > Grus rubicunda

Overview | Gallery | Names | Classification | Records | Literature

Mapped occurrence records  
[View occurrence records list](#) | [View interactive map](#)



Legend for occurrence records:

- 1-31
- 32-177
- 178-419
- 420-993
- 994-2354
- 2355+

RECORDED IN AUSTRALIA | TERRESTRIAL HABITATS | IUCN LEAST CONCERN | SA VULNERABLE | VIC VULNERABLE | NSW VULNERABLE

Learn more about Atlas maps

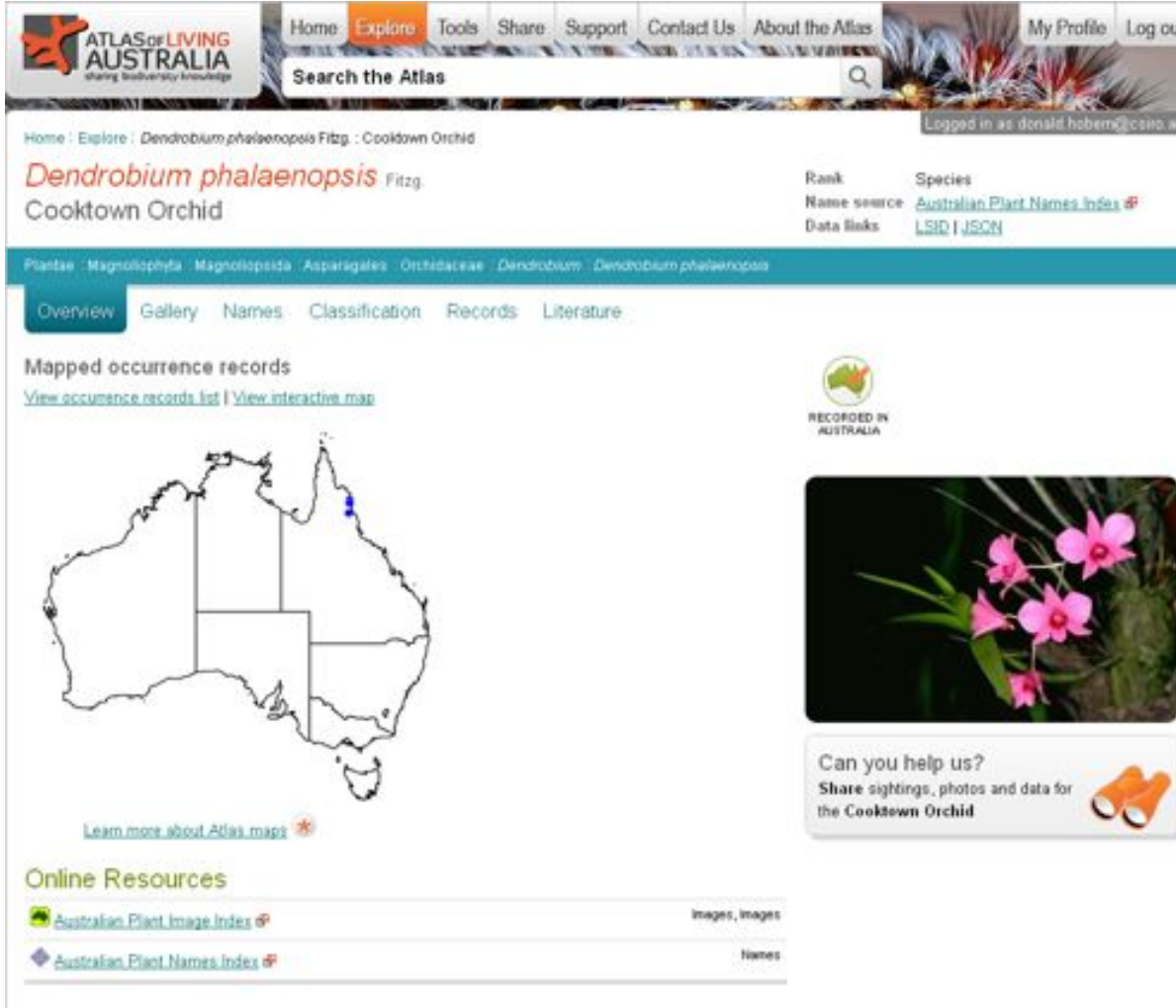
**Description**

The Brolga is quite unmistakable in southern Australia. (Australia's only other crane, the Sarus Crane, is found only in far northern Australia.) It is a huge bird - one of Australia's largest flying birds - standing 1.3 metres tall with a wingspan of nearly 2.5 metres. It is pale bright grey with a broad band of bare red skin from the beak round the nape of the neck and a black dewlap under the chin. ...  
source: Department of Environment and Conservation - NSW threatened species

The full-grown Brolga is a tall, mid-grey to silver-grey crane, 0.7-1.3 m (3.3-4.3 ft) high, with a wingspan of 1.7-2.4 m (5.6-7.9 ft), and a broad red band extending from the straight, bone-coloured bill around the back of the head. Juveniles lack the red band. Adult males average at a little under 7 kg (15 lb), females a little under 6 kg (13 lb) ...  
source: Wikipedia

Share  
Sightings, photos and data for the Brolga

# Species – Cooktown Orchid



The screenshot shows the species page for *Dendrobium phalaenopsis* (Cooktown Orchid) on the Atlas of Living Australia website. The page includes a navigation menu with options like Home, Explore, Tools, Share, Support, Contact Us, and About the Atlas. A search bar is present at the top. The species name and common name are displayed prominently. Below this, there are tabs for Overview, Gallery, Names, Classification, Records, and Literature. A section titled "Mapped occurrence records" features a map of Australia with a blue dot indicating the species' location in Queensland. To the right of the map is a "RECORDED IN AUSTRALIA" icon. Below the map is a "Can you help us?" call to action with a binoculars icon, encouraging users to share sightings, photos, and data. At the bottom, there are "Online Resources" for the Australian Plant Image Index and the Australian Plant Names Index.

Home | Explore | Tools | Share | Support | Contact Us | About the Atlas | My Profile | Log out

Search the Atlas

Home : Explore : *Dendrobium phalaenopsis* Fitzg. : Cooktown Orchid

*Dendrobium phalaenopsis* Fitzg.  
Cooktown Orchid

Rank: Species  
Name source: Australian Plant Names Index  
Data links: LSID | JSON

Plantae : Magnoliophyta : Magnoliopsida : Asparagales : Orchidaceae : Dendrobium : *Dendrobium phalaenopsis*

Overview | Gallery | Names | Classification | Records | Literature

Mapped occurrence records  
[View occurrence records list](#) | [View interactive map](#)

Learn more about Atlas maps

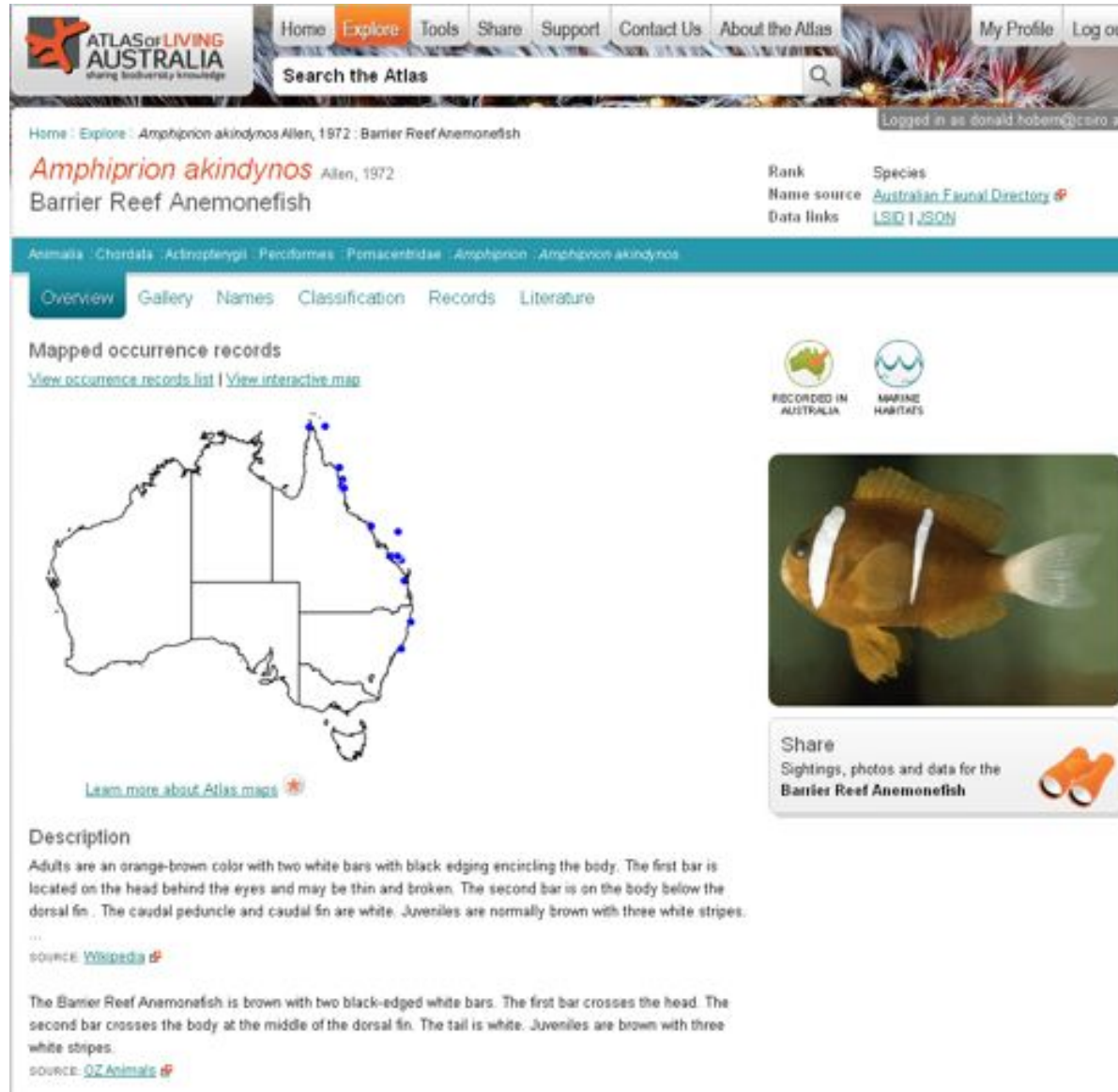
RECORDED IN AUSTRALIA

Can you help us?  
Share sightings, photos and data for the Cooktown Orchid

Online Resources

- [Australian Plant Image Index](#) (Images, Images)
- [Australian Plant Names Index](#) (Names)

# Species – Barrier Reef Anemonefish



The screenshot shows the species page for *Amphiprion akindynos* on the Atlas of Living Australia website. The page includes a navigation bar with links like Home, Explore, Tools, Share, Support, Contact Us, and About the Atlas. A search bar is present, and the user is logged in as donald.hobem@csiro.au. The species name is displayed in red, followed by the author and year (Allen, 1972). The rank is listed as Species, and the name source is the Australian Faunal Directory. Data links for LSID and JSON are provided. A breadcrumb trail shows the taxonomic classification: Animals > Chordata > Actinopterygii > Perciformes > Pomacentridae > Amphiprion > Amphiprion akindynos. Navigation tabs for Overview, Gallery, Names, Classification, Records, and Literature are visible. The 'Mapped occurrence records' section features a map of Australia with blue dots indicating sightings, primarily along the eastern coast. To the right of the map are icons for 'RECORDED IN AUSTRALIA' and 'MARINE HABITATS'. A photograph of the Barrier Reef Anemonefish is shown, displaying its characteristic orange-brown body with two white bars. Below the photo is a 'Share' button with a binoculars icon and text: 'Sightings, photos and data for the Barrier Reef Anemonefish'. The 'Description' section contains two paragraphs: the first describes the adult's appearance (orange-brown with two white bars with black edging) and the second describes the juvenile's appearance (brown with three white stripes). Sources for the descriptions are cited as Wikipedia and OZ Animals.

Home | Explore | Tools | Share | Support | Contact Us | About the Atlas | My Profile | Log out

Search the Atlas

Home | Explore | Amphiprion akindynos Allen, 1972 | Barrier Reef Anemonefish

*Amphiprion akindynos* Allen, 1972  
Barrier Reef Anemonefish

Rank: Species  
Name source: Australian Faunal Directory  
Data links: LSID | JSON

Animals | Chordata | Actinopterygii | Perciformes | Pomacentridae | Amphiprion | Amphiprion akindynos

Overview | Gallery | Names | Classification | Records | Literature

Mapped occurrence records  
[View occurrence records list](#) | [View interactive map](#)

RECORDED IN AUSTRALIA | MARINE HABITATS

Learn more about Atlas maps

**Description**

Adults are an orange-brown color with two white bars with black edging encircling the body. The first bar is located on the head behind the eyes and may be thin and broken. The second bar is on the body below the dorsal fin. The caudal peduncle and caudal fin are white. Juveniles are normally brown with three white stripes.

source: [Wikipedia](#)

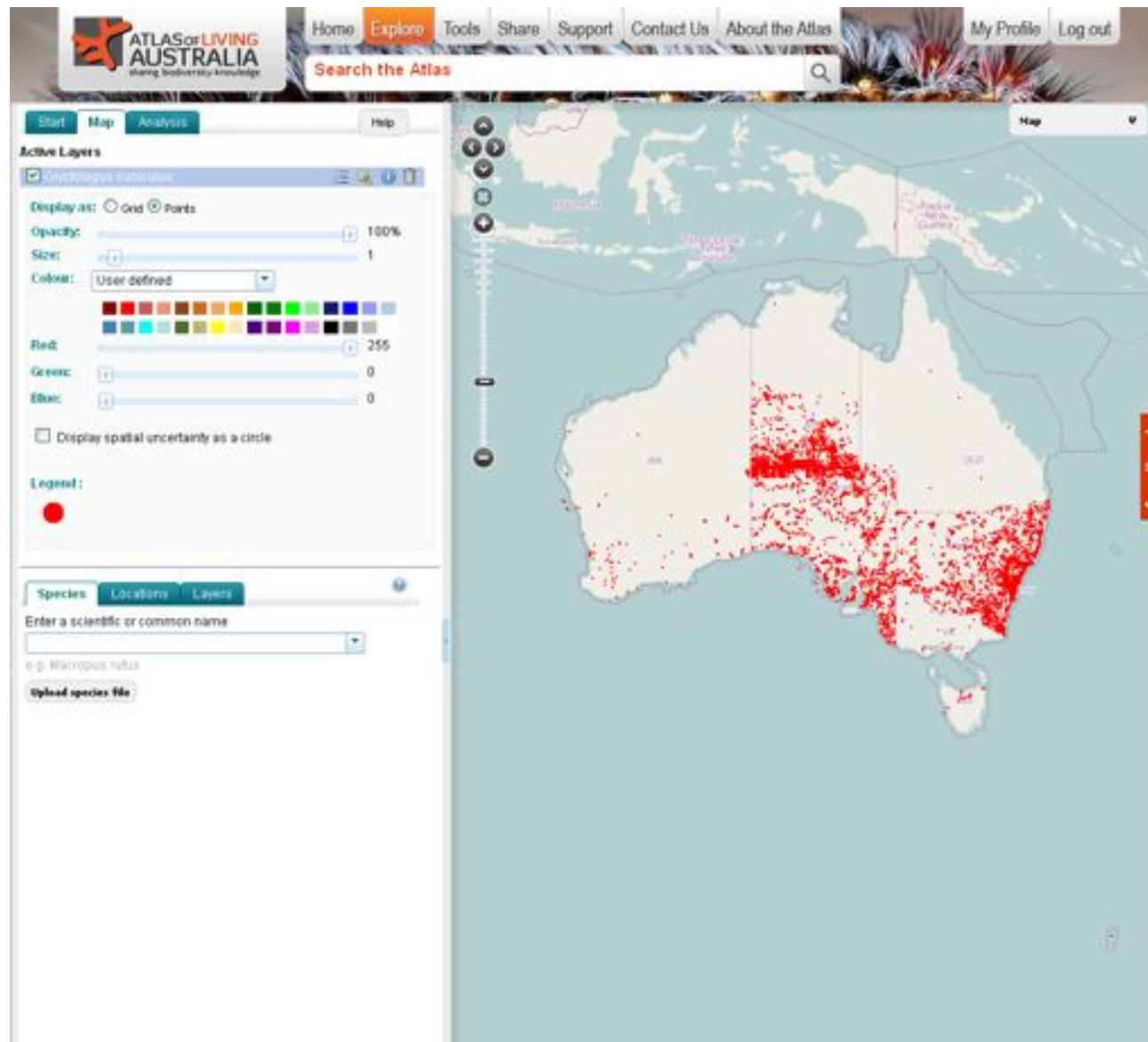
The Barrier Reef Anemonefish is brown with two black-edged white bars. The first bar crosses the head. The second bar crosses the body at the middle of the dorsal fin. The tail is white. Juveniles are brown with three white stripes.

source: [OZ Animals](#)

Share  
Sightings, photos and data for the **Barrier Reef Anemonefish**



# Spatial portal



The screenshot displays the Atlas of Living Australia spatial portal interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, Explore, Tools, Share, Support, Contact Us, About the Atlas, My Profile, and Log out. A search bar labeled "Search the Atlas" is positioned below the navigation bar. The main interface is divided into three main sections: a left sidebar, a central map, and a bottom sidebar.

**Left Sidebar:**

- Active Layers:** A section for managing map layers. The layer "Dryobates zurobatus" is selected. It includes options for "Display as:" (Grid or Points), "Opacity:" (set to 100%), "Size:" (set to 1), and "Colour:" (User defined). A color palette is visible, and RGB sliders for Red (255), Green (0), and Blue (0) are provided. There is a checkbox for "Display spatial uncertainty as a circle" and a "Legend:" section showing a red dot.
- Species, Locations, Layers:** A section for searching and uploading species data. It includes a text input field for "Enter a scientific or common name", a dropdown menu, and an "Upload species file" button.

**Central Map:**

- A map of Australia showing the distribution of the selected species, represented by red dots. The dots are concentrated in the eastern and southern parts of the continent.
- Map navigation controls (compass, zoom in/out, pan) are located on the left side of the map.
- A "feedback" button is located on the right side of the map.

# Local information



Home Explore Tools Share Support Contact Us About the Atlas My Profile Log out

Search the Atlas

Home : Explore : Your Area

## Explore Your Area

Enter your location or address

E.g. a street address, place name, postcode or GPS coordinates (as lat, long)

Queensland museum, brisbane

Showing records for: 74 Stanley St, South Brisbane QLD 4101, Australia

Display records in a  km radius [view all occurrence records](#)

Group	Count	Species	Records
<b>All Species</b>	<b>2947</b>	28. <i>Acacia podalyrifolia</i> (Mount Morgan Wattle)	2
Animals	1551	29. <i>Acacia spectabilis</i> (Glory Wattle)	1
Mammals	12	30. <i>Acacia suaveolens</i> (Sweet Wattle)	2
Birds	219	31. <i>Acacia ulicifolia</i> (Prickly Moses)	2
Reptiles	40	32. <i>Acalypha australis</i>	1
Amphibians	28	33. <i>Acalypha nemorum</i>	8
Fish	42	34. <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i> (Yellow-rumped Thornbill)	2
Insects	1110	35. <i>Acanthiza pusilla</i> (Brown Thornbill)	1
Plants	1139	36. <i>Acanthiza reguloides</i> (Buff-rumped Thornbill)	1
Fungi	82	37. <i>Acanthopagrus australis</i> (Yellowfin Bream)	1
Chromista	0	38. <i>Acanthopis antarcticus</i> (Common Death Adder)	6
Protozoa	1	39. <i>Acanthopylla pavidia</i>	1
Bacteria	0	40. <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i> (Eastern Spinebill)	1



Records: 1-9 10-49 50-99 100-249 250-499 500+

# Citizen science



## Observers



## Data Input

Atlas of Living Australia  
www.ala.org.au

Institution code: AIMS  
Collection code: aims\_ltm\_ns  
Catalogue No: HS101\_Acropora  
Basis of record: O  
Identifier name:  
Date identified (yyyy-mm-dd):  
Field number:  
Collector name:  
Date collected (yyyy-mm-dd): 2004-03-23  
Comment:

Choose an identity:  
 Name/Email  
Name:  
Email:  
 Anonymous

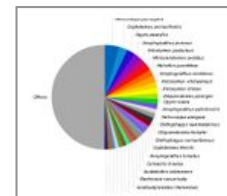
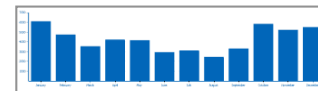
Submit Cancel

GARDEN MOTH SURVEY TEMPLATE

Date	Observer	Location	Time	Weather	Moths	Other



## Personal Data



## Projects



Requests, fact sheets, presentations

Close loop between amateur observers and research needs

# Citizen science




Home | **Explore** | Tools | Contribute | Support | Contact Us | About the Atlas | Log out

Search the Atlas

You are logged in as: Donald.Hobem@casir.au

Home : Contribute : Contribute a Sighting

## Contribute a Sighting

 *Ocystola paulinella* ( )

Date:  (DDMM/YYYY)

Time:  (HH:MM)

Number observed:

Location:

Latitude:


Longitude:

Coordinate Uncertainty:  metres

Observer:

Notes:  (E.g. weather conditions, observed behaviour, etc.)

Enter the location or address of sighting:

 Hybrid

**Hint:** click and drag the marker pin to fine-tune the location coordinates

Home | Explore | Tools | Support | Contact Us | About the Atlas | Log out

Site Map | Citing the Atlas | Disclaimer | Privacy Policy | Terms of Use

# Citizen science



**Birds Australia**  
AUSTRALIAN BIRDS AND BIRDSOCIETY

Home Contact Us Services About Photo About Help

### Atlas General Form

Click on the map to enter the location of the sighting.

Location

Latitude

Longitude

Date

Time

What did you observe? (Number)

What did you observe? (Percentage)

Address (optional)

How did you see it?

How was the weather?

**Birds Australia**  
AUSTRALIAN BIRDS AND BIRDSOCIETY

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### Bittern Survey

Click on the map to enter the location of the sighting.

Location Name

What did you see

What kind of site

Location

Water source

Water in soil

Soil water

Local use

Vegetation type

Vegetation state

Vegetation structure

Other site

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### Calendar sightings

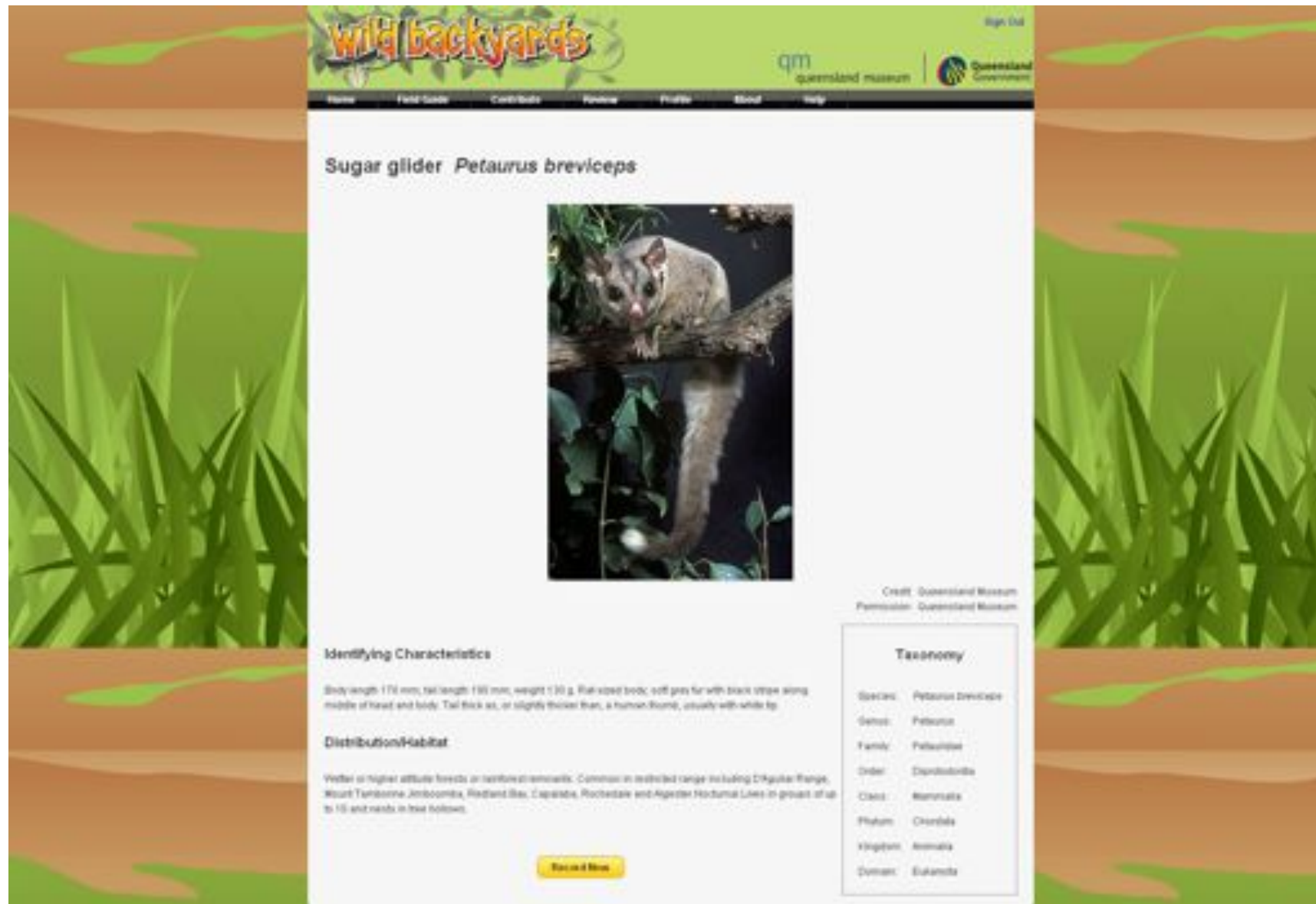
This is a public calendar view — check with the location you are recording on. Then click on the day you are reporting on to enter sightings and then enter the number of individuals that you saw on that day.

Species:

Location:

	Jan 11	Feb 11	Mar 11	Apr 11	May 11	Jun 11	Jul 11	Aug 11	Sep 11	Oct 11	Nov 11	Dec 11
1												
2												
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# Citizen science – Wild Backyards



The screenshot shows the Wild Backyards website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the 'wild backyards' logo, the Queensland Museum logo, and the Queensland Government logo. Below the navigation bar, the page title is 'Sugar glider *Petaurus breviceps*'. A central image shows a sugar glider clinging to a tree branch. Below the image, there is a 'Credit' section and a 'Taxonomy' table. The 'Identifying Characteristics' and 'Distribution/Habitat' sections are also visible.

**Identifying Characteristics**

Body length 170 mm, tail length 190 mm, weight 130 g. Flat-faced body, soft grey fur with black stripe along middle of head and body. Tail thick at, or slightly thicker than, a human thumb, usually with white tip.

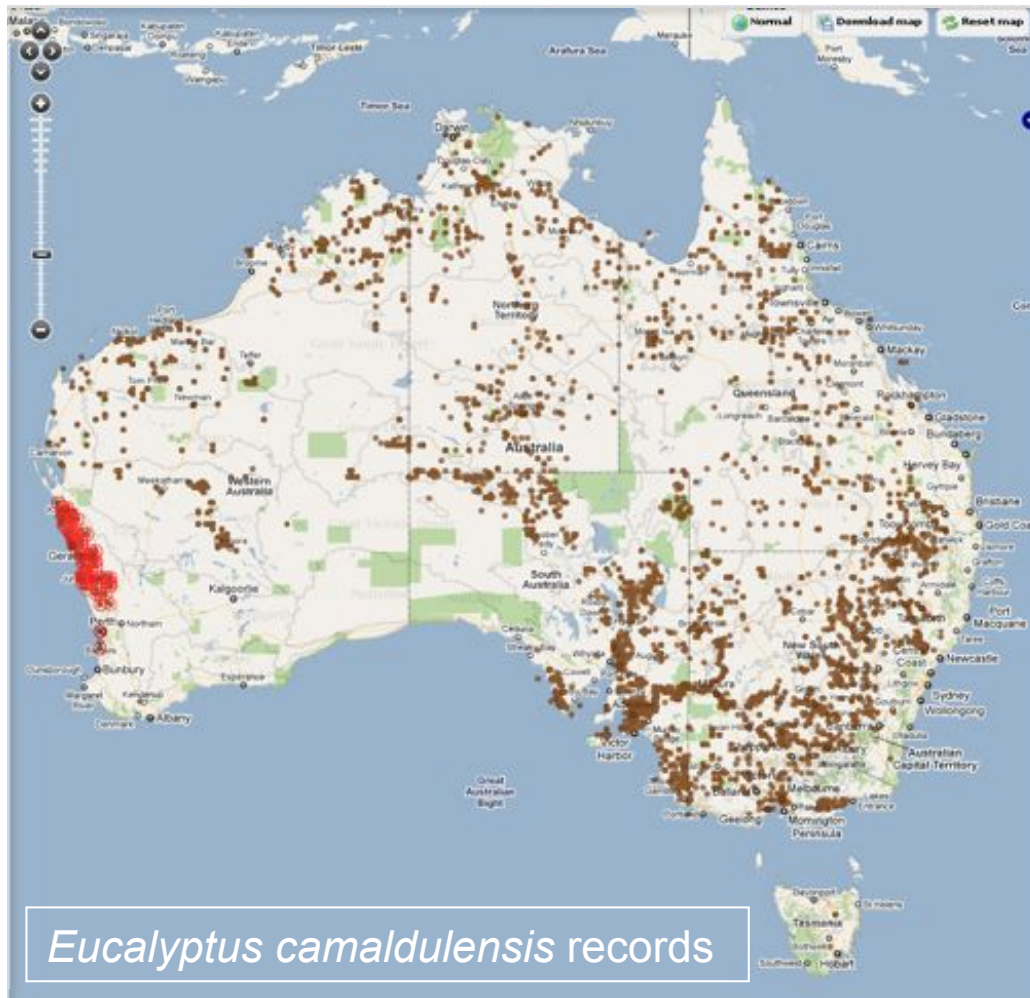
**Distribution/Habitat**

Widespread in higher altitude forests or scrubland remnants. Common in restricted range including D'Aguilar Range, Mount Tamborine, Jimboomba, Redland Bay, Caperside, Rockdale and Algester. Nocturnal. Lives in groups of up to 10 and nests in tree hollows.

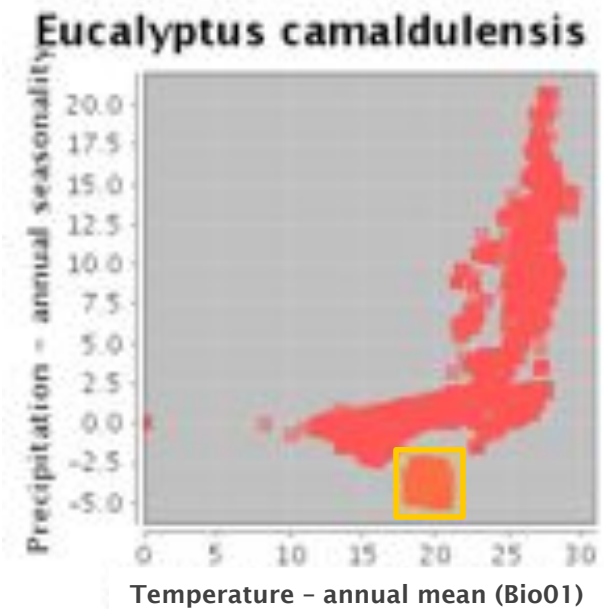
**Taxonomy**

Species	<i>Petaurus brevipes</i>
Genus	<i>Petaurus</i>
Family	Petauridae
Order	Dipodomorpha
Class	Mammalia
Phylum	Chordata
Kingdom	Animalia
Domain	Eukarya

# Example – Environmental exploration



Map localities onto environmental parameters



Select records by environmental envelope

# Example – contextual identification

## Explore Your Area

Enter your location or address

E.g. a street address, place name, postcode or GPS coordinates (as lat, long)

Canberra

Showing records for: 1 Capital Ck, Capital Hill ACT 2600, Australia

Display records in a 5 km radius

[View all occurrence records](#)

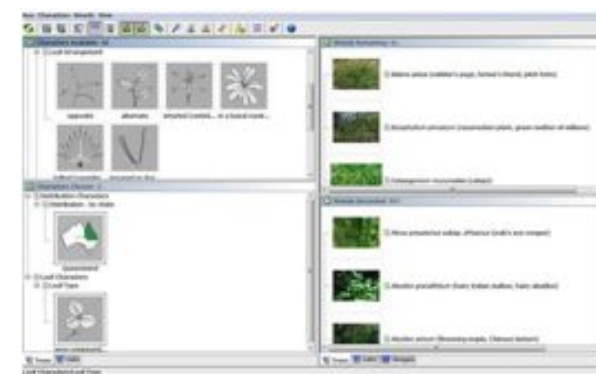
Group	Count	Species	Records
<b>All Species</b>	<b>2811</b>		
Animals	627	2. <i>Acacia baileyana</i> x <i>decumens</i>	2
Mammals	23	3. <i>Acacia baileyana</i> (Cootamundra Wattle)	14
Birds	264	4. <i>Acacia beckleri</i> (Barrier Range Wattle)	1
Reptiles	32	5. <i>Acacia bractybobya</i> (Grey Mulga)	1
Amphibians	7	6. <i>Acacia buxifolia</i> <i>buxifolia</i>	1
Fish	1	7. <i>Acacia buxifolia</i> (Box-leaf Wattle)	2
Insects	271	8. <i>Acacia coventyi</i> (Blue Bush)	1
Plants	1535	9. <i>Acacia cubiformis</i> (Knife-leaf Wattle)	3
Fungi	212	10. <i>Acacia dawsonii</i> (Dawson Wattle)	2
Chromista	0	11. <i>Acacia dealbata</i> <i>dealbata</i>	6
Protozoa	10	12. <i>Acacia dealbata</i> (Silver Wattle)	7
Bacteria	0	13. <i>Acacia dealbata</i> (Silver Wattle)	7
		14. <i>Acacia deanei</i> (Deanes Wattle)	2



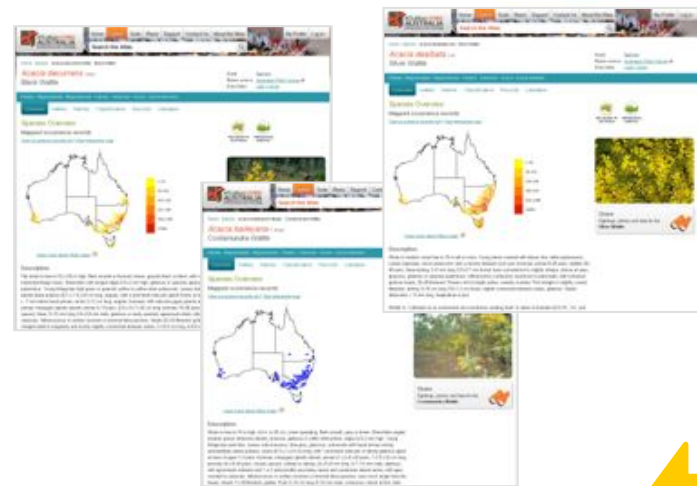
List of *Acacia* species in area



Key to listed species



Links to aggregated species information







# The Atlas of Living Australia Participants

[www.ala.org.au](http://www.ala.org.au)



Tasmanian Museum & Art Gallery



Australian Government  
Department of the Environment,  
Water, Heritage and the Arts



ABRS



CSIRO



Australian Government  
Department of Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Forestry



The Council of Heads of Australian  
Faunal Collections (CHAFC)  
The Council of Heads of Australian  
Entomological Collections (CHAEC)

The Council of Heads of Australasian  
Collections of Microorganisms (CHACM)  
The Council of Australasian Museum  
Directors (CAMD)



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