

www.ala.org.au

Atlas of Living Australia launch

Donald Hobern

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Melbourne Museum, 28th of July 2010



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

Atlas of Living Australia website (beta)






BETA
ATLAS of LIVING AUSTRALIA
sharing biodiversity knowledge

[Home](#) [Explore](#) [Tools](#) [Contact Us](#) [Support](#) [About the Atlas](#) [Log in](#)

Sharing biodiversity knowledge


Get Started

with examples, forums, videos and frequently asked questions




Explore

information on species, maps, collections and regions




Contribute


ideas, information, images and experience




New & Noteworthy




Natural History Collections




Sharks & Rays




Wattles




Iconic Species




Shorebirds



Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo



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News & Events

20 JULY, 2010
[ALA launch at Melbourne Museum](#)

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Welcome to the Atlas

The Atlas of Living Australia is a collaborative, national project focused on making biodiversity information more accessible and useable online. Through this site you can access information about Australia's biodiversity from museums and herbaria, biological collections, research, literature and field observations, and contribute your own information, sightings and images.

[More About the Atlas >](#)

The Project

- [What is the Atlas?](#)
- [Partners](#)
- [Project Time Line](#)
- [Governance](#)

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- [Contributors](#)
- [Collaborations](#)
- [Natural History Collections](#)

Communications

- [Media Centre](#)
- [Resources](#)
- [Atlas Team](#)
- [Newsletter](#)

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Explore the Atlas



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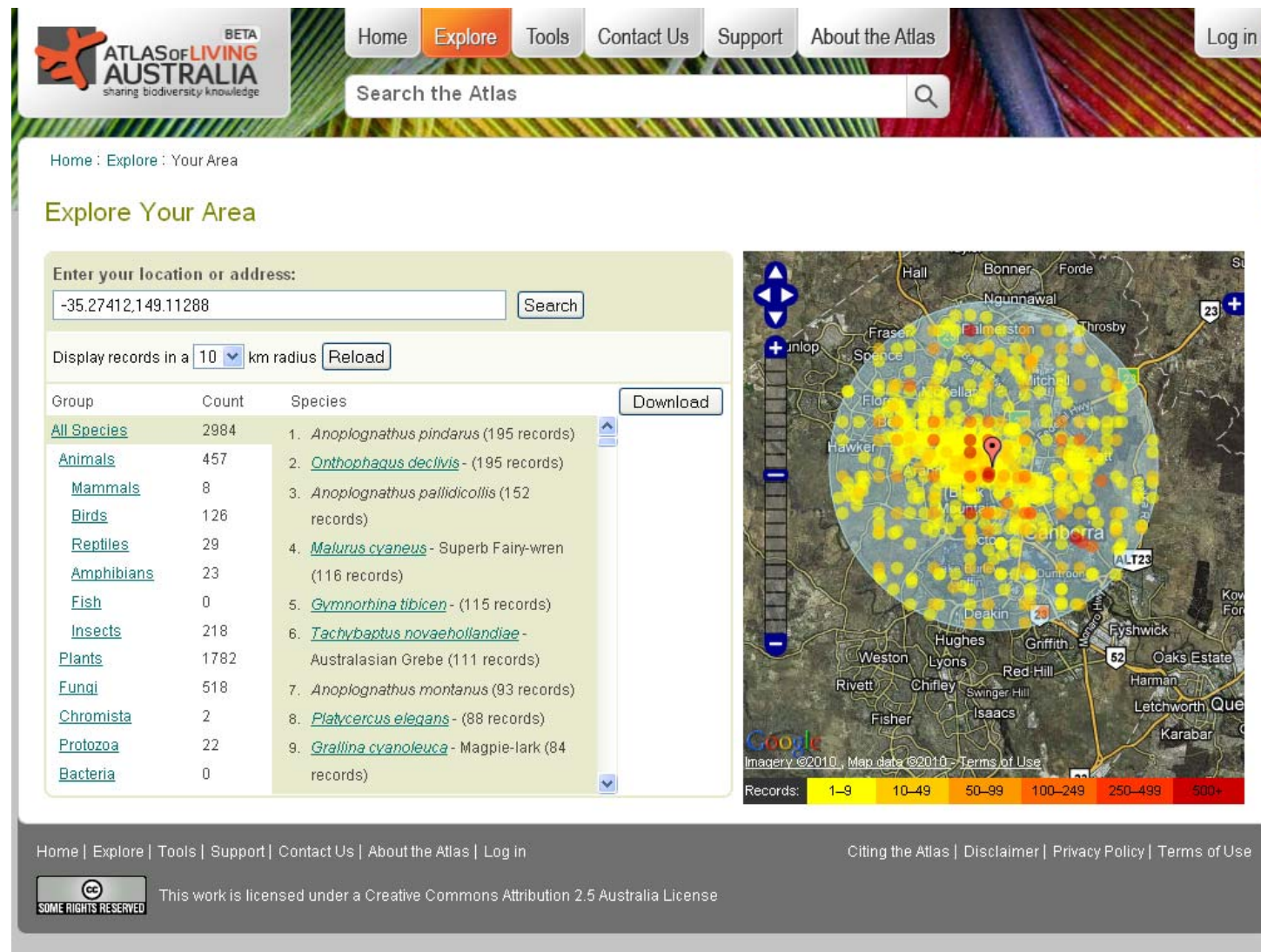
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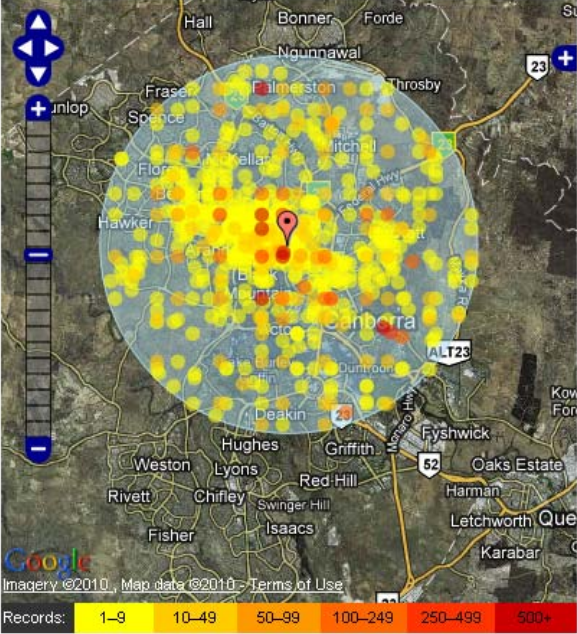
Home : Explore : Your Area

Explore Your Area

Enter your location or address:
 Search

Display records in a km radius


Group	Count	Species	Download
All Species	2984	1. <i>Anoplognathus pindarus</i> (195 records)	
Animals	457	2. <i>Onthophaqus declivis</i> - (195 records)	
Mammals	8	3. <i>Anoplognathus pallidicollis</i> (152 records)	
Birds	126	4. <i>Malurus cyaneus</i> - Superb Fairy-wren (116 records)	
Reptiles	29	5. <i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i> - (115 records)	
Amphibians	23	6. <i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i> - Australasian Grebe (111 records)	
Fish	0	7. <i>Anoplognathus montanus</i> (93 records)	
Insects	218	8. <i>Platycercus elegans</i> - (88 records)	
Plants	1782	9. <i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i> - Magpie-lark (84 records)	
Fungi	518		
Chromista	2		
Protozoa	22		
Bacteria	0		



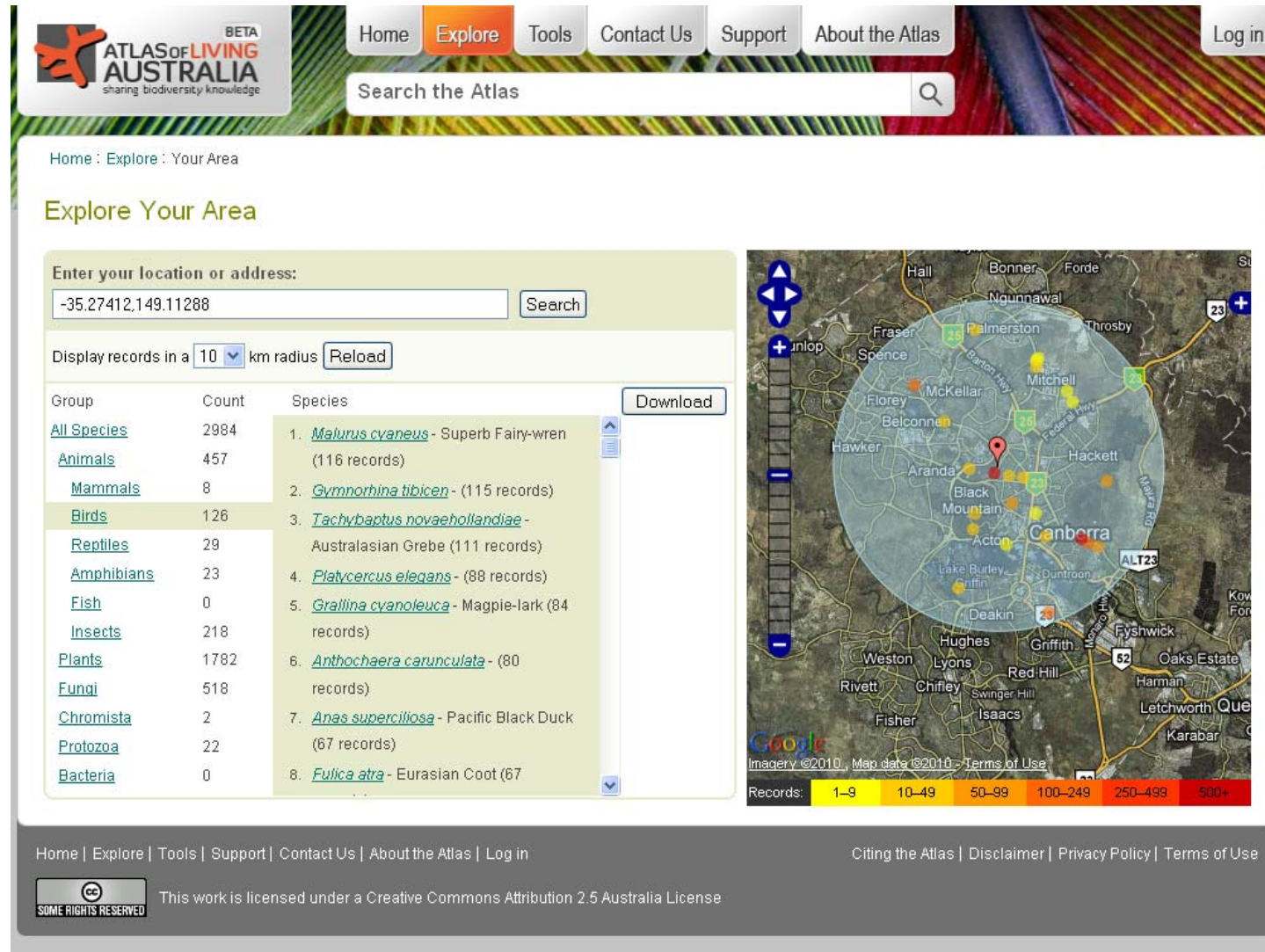
Records: 1-9 10-49 50-99 100-249 250-499 500+

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Explore your area – birds only



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Search the Atlas

Home : Explore : Your Area

Explore Your Area

Enter your location or address:


Display records in a km radius

Group	Count	Species	Download
All Species	2984	1. Malurus cyaneus - Superb Fairy-wren (116 records)	
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Mammals	8	3. Tachybaptus novaehollandiae - Australasian Grebe (111 records)	
Birds	126	4. Platycercus elegans - (88 records)	
Reptiles	29	5. Grallina cyanoleuca - Magpie-lark (84 records)	
Amphibians	23	6. Anthochaera carunculata - (80 records)	
Fish	0	7. Anas superciliosa - Pacific Black Duck (67 records)	
Insects	218	8. Fulica atra - Eurasian Coot (67 records)	
Plants	1782		
Fungi	518		
Chromista	2		
Protozoa	22		
Bacteria	0		


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

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Species Page: Crimson Rosella



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Home : Species : *Platycercus (Platycercus) elegans*

Platycercus elegans Crimson Rosella

Species Profile

SOURCE: [Australian Faunal Directory](#)

[LSID](#) | [JSON](#)

Animalia : Chordata : Aves : Psittacidae : Platycercus : Platycercus elegans

Overview Gallery Identification Names Records References

Description

The Crimson Rosella has distinctive crimson and blue plumage. Juveniles have green on their backs and wings. Crimson Rosellas are normally seen in small flocks

SOURCE: [OZ Animals](#)

Platycercus elegans is a medium-sized Australian parrot at 36 cm (14 in) long, much of which is tail. There are five subspecies, three of which are actually crimson. The red is replaced by yellow in the case of var. *flaveolus* and a mixture of red, orange and yellow in the Adelaide Rosella. Adults and juveniles generally show strikingly different colouration in south-eastern populations, with predominantly greenish-olive body plumage on the juvenile, most persistent on the nape and breast. ...

SOURCE: [Wikipedia](#)

Distribution

There are several populations of the Crimson Rosella. Red (crimson) birds occur in northern Queensland, in southern Queensland to south-eastern South Australia and on Kangaroo Island. Orange birds are restricted to the Flinders Ranges region of South Australia, while yellow ones are found along the Murray, Murrumbidgee and neighbouring rivers (where yellow birds meet red birds they hybridise, producing orange offspring). ...

SOURCE: [Birds in Backyards](#)

There are several populations of the Crimson Rosella. Red (crimson) birds occur in northern Queensland, in southern Queensland to south-eastern South Australia and on Kangaroo Island. The Adelaide Rosella is restricted to the Flinders Ranges region of South Australia, while the Yellow Rosella is found along the Murray, Murrumbidgee and neighbouring rivers...

SOURCE: [OZ Animals](#)

Contribute

Images Data Links



Conservation Status

EX EW CR EN VU NT LC

Least Concern

SOURCE: [Wikipedia](#)

Species Page: Golden Sun Moth



Home : [Species](#) : [Synemon plana](#)

Synemon plana

Golden Sun Moth

Species Profile

SOURCE: [Australian Faunal Directory](#)

[LSID](#) | [JSON](#)

Animalia : Insecta : Lepidoptera : Castniidae : Synemon : Synemon plana

[Overview](#)[Gallery](#)[Identification](#)[Names](#)[Records](#)[References](#)

Description

The Golden Sun Moth is a medium-sized, day-flying (diurnal) moth. Females have a wing-span of 31 mm; the male's wingspan is 34 mm. The female has a reduced hind-wing and is a very poor flyer. The female's upperside of the fore-wing is dark grey, patterned with paler grey, and the hindwing is bright orange with black spots near the edge. ...

SOURCE: [Department of Environment and Conservation - NSW threatened species](#)

The Golden Sun Moth is a medium-sized, day-flying moth. The wingspan of females and males is about 3.1 cm and 3.4 cm respectively. The smaller wingspan of the female is unique within the Synemon genus. In the female, the upper-side of the forewing is dark grey with patterns of paler grey scales, and the hindwing is bright orange with black spots along the edges of the wings. ...

SOURCE: [Species Profile and Threats Database](#)

Distribution

Historic Distribution Historically, the distribution of the Golden Sun Moth corresponded with native temperate grasslands across NSW, the ACT, Victoria and South Australia. These grasslands covered approximately 2 000 000 ha of south-eastern Australia. It is probable the moth occurred wherever there were high densities of wallaby grasses within these grasslands. ...

SOURCE: [Species Profile and Threats Database](#)

Contribute

[Images](#)[Data](#)[Links](#)

Occurrence data

Occurrence Search Results

Record Type

- specimen (206)

Dataset

State/Territory

Biogeographic Region

Taxonomic Rank

Kingdom

Family

Date (by decade)

species: *Synemon plana* (Golden Sun Moth)

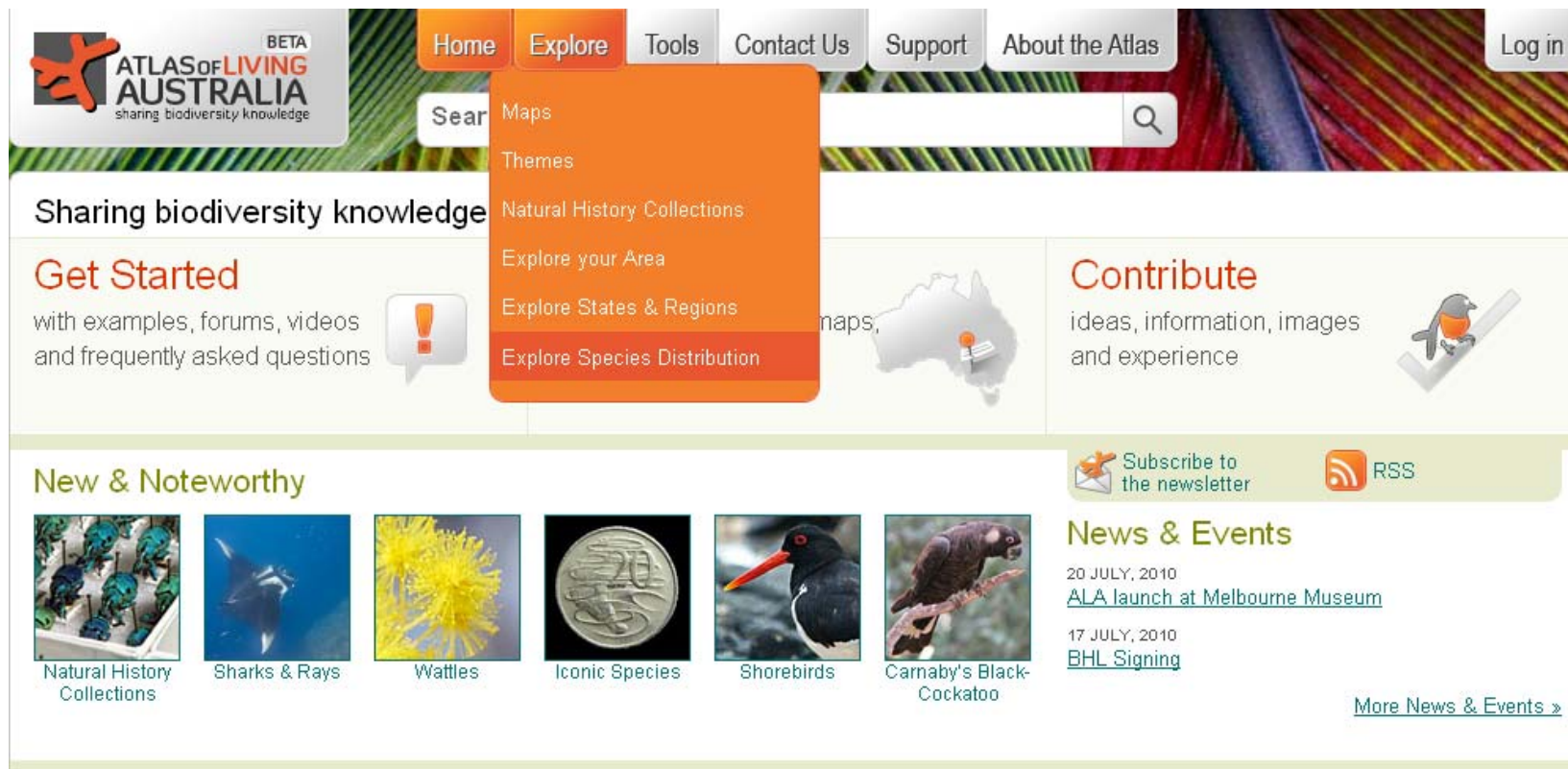
[View as Map](#)[Download](#)

sort by sort order

Page 1 of 11 (206 results)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Dataset	Record Type	Record Date
Synemon plana		Museum Victoria provider for OZCAM	specimen	
Synemon plana		Museum Victoria provider for OZCAM	specimen	
Synemon plana		Museum Victoria provider for OZCAM	specimen	
Synemon plana		Museum Victoria provider for OZCAM	specimen	
Synemon plana		Museum Victoria provider for OZCAM	specimen	
Synemon plana		Museum Victoria provider for OZCAM	specimen	
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Synemon plana		Museum Victoria provider for OZCAM	specimen	
Synemon plana		Museum Victoria provider for OZCAM	specimen	
Synemon plana		Museum Victoria provider for OZCAM	specimen	

Explore Species Distribution



The screenshot shows the Atlas of Living Australia website. At the top left is the logo with the text "BETA ATLAS OF LIVING AUSTRALIA sharing biodiversity knowledge". A navigation menu includes "Home", "Explore", "Tools", "Contact Us", "Support", and "About the Atlas". A search bar is located to the right of the menu. A dropdown menu is open under "Explore", listing "Maps", "Themes", "Natural History Collections", "Explore your Area", "Explore States & Regions", and "Explore Species Distribution". Below the navigation is a banner with the text "Sharing biodiversity knowledge" and a "Get Started" section. To the right is a "Contribute" section. Below these are "New & Noteworthy" items with images and captions: "Natural History Collections", "Sharks & Rays", "Wattles", "Iconic Species", "Shorebirds", and "Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo". There is also a "News & Events" section with dates and links for "ALA launch at Melbourne Museum" and "BHL Signing". A "Subscribe to the newsletter" button and an "RSS" icon are also visible.

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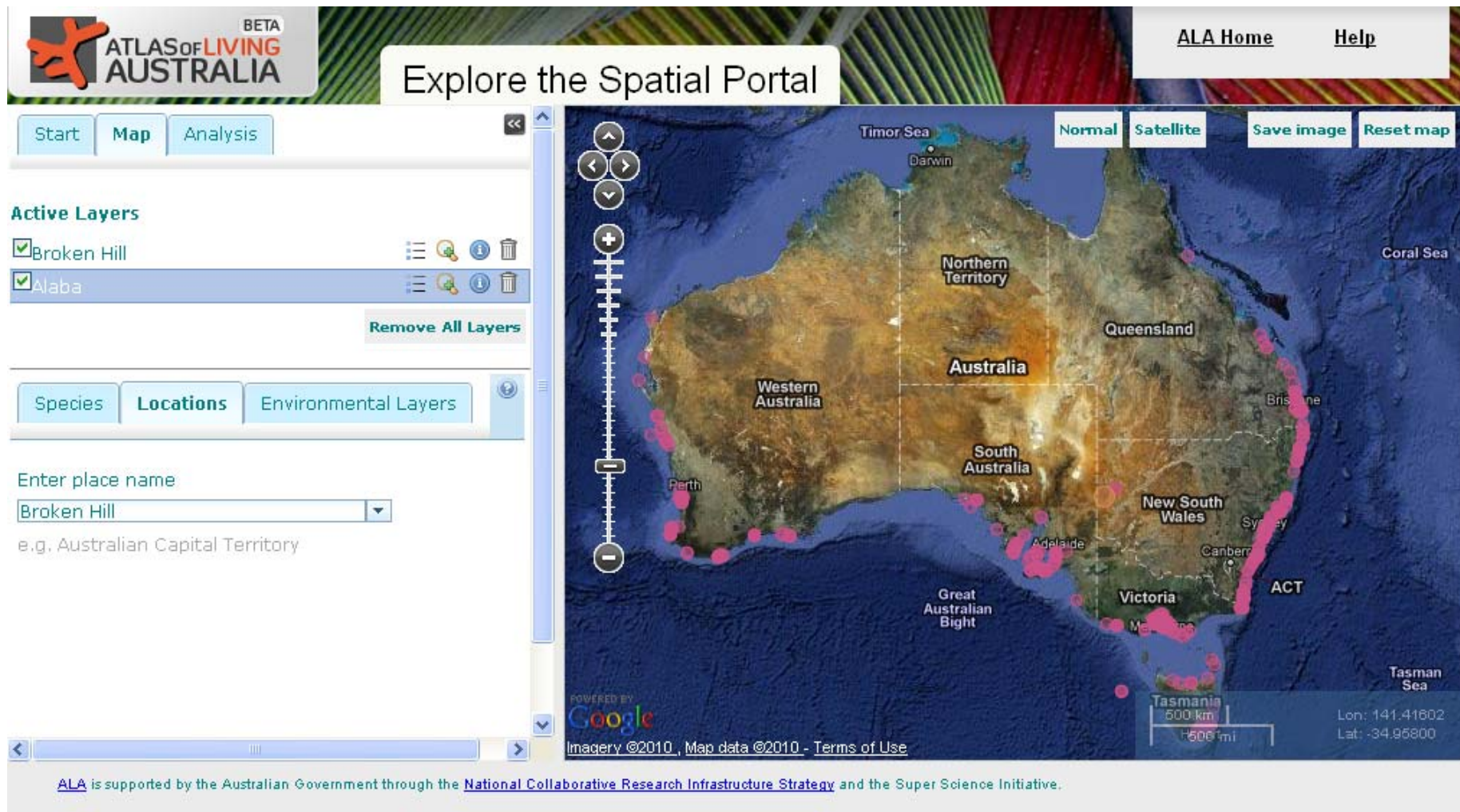
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Spatial Portal: Mapping a Genus



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[ALA Home](#) [Help](#)

Explore the Spatial Portal

Start Map Analysis

Active Layers

- Broken Hill
- Alaba

[Remove All Layers](#)

Species Locations Environmental Layers

Enter place name

e.g. Australian Capital Territory

Normal Satellite Save image Reset map

Timor Sea Darwin Northern Territory Queensland Coral Sea

Western Australia Australia South Australia New South Wales Victoria ACT

Perth Adelaide Sydney Canberra Melbourne Tasmania

Great Australian Bight Tasman Sea

POWERED BY Google

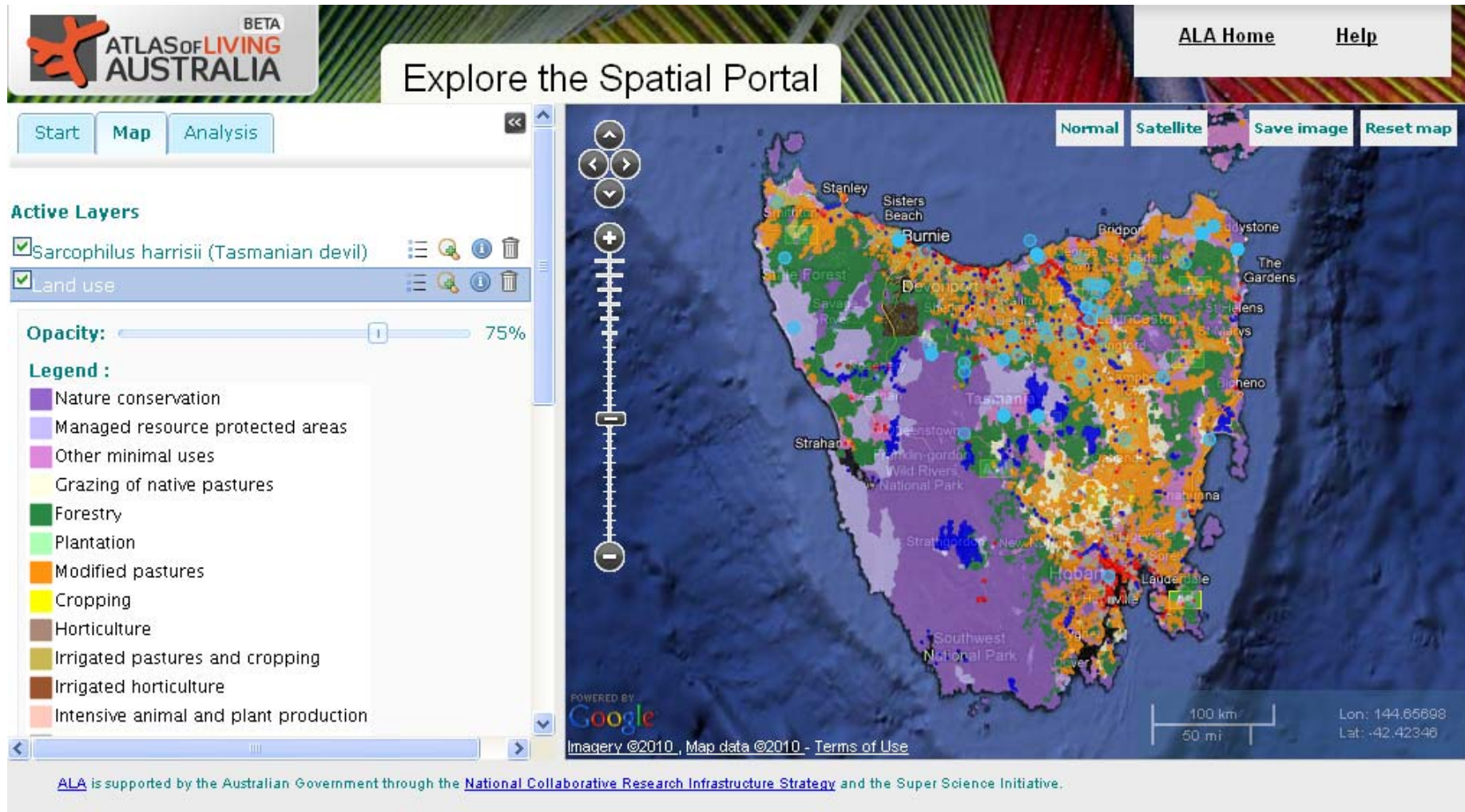
Imagery ©2010, Map data ©2010 - Terms of Use

Lon: 141.41602
Lat: -34.95800

500 km
500 mi

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Spatial Portal: Land Use, Species



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[ALA Home](#) [Help](#)

Explore the Spatial Portal

Start Map Analysis

Active Layers

- Sarcophilus harrisii (Tasmanian devil)
- Land use

Opacity: 75%

Legend :

- Nature conservation
- Managed resource protected areas
- Other minimal uses
- Grazing of native pastures
- Forestry
- Plantation
- Modified pastures
- Cropping
- Horticulture
- Irrigated pastures and cropping
- Irrigated horticulture
- Intensive animal and plant production

Normal Satellite Save image Reset map

Map of Tasmania showing land use and species distribution. Labels include Stanley, Sisters Beach, Burnie, Devonport, Hobart, and various national parks like Southwest National Park and Tasmanian National Park.

POWERED BY Google Imagery ©2010, Map data ©2010 - Terms of Use

100 km 50 mi Lon: 144.65698 Lat: -42.42346

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Themes: Wattles



[Home](#) : [Explore](#) : [Themes](#) : [Wattles](#)

Wattles



Silver Wattle
(*Acacia dealbata*)



Prickly Moses
(*Acacia verticillata*)



Cinnamon Wattle
(*Acacia leprosa*)



Brisbane Wattle
(*Acacia fimbriata*)



Blackwood
(*Acacia melanoxylon*)



Purple Acacia
(*Acacia purpureopetala*)



Grass Wattle
(*Acacia applanata*)



Golden Wattle
(*Acacia pycnantha*)



Snowy River Wattle
(*Acacia boormanii*)

Themes

[Sharks & Rays](#)[Wattles](#)[Introduction](#)[Acacia Evolution](#)[The life of a Botanist – Bruce Maslin](#)

Introduction

Acacia is a genus of shrubs and trees belonging to the subfamily Mimosoideae of the family Fabaceae, first described in Africa by the Swedish botanist Carl Linnaeus in 1773. Many non-Australian species tend to be thorny, whereas the majority of Australian *Acacias* are not. They are pod-bearing, with sap and leaves typically bearing large amounts of tannins. The generic name derives from ακακία (*akakia*), the name given by early Greek botanist-physician Pedanius Dioscorides (ca. 40-90) to the medicinal tree *A. nilotica* in his book *Materia Medica*. This name derives from the Greek word for its characteristic thorns, ακίς (*akis*, thorn). The species name *nilotica* was given by Linnaeus from this tree's best-known range along the Nile river.

[More Introduction »](#)

Acacia Evolution

Explore

information on species, maps, collections and regions



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Iconic Species



[Home](#) : [Explore](#) : [Themes](#) : [Iconic Species](#)

Iconic Species

Themes

[Sharks & Rays](#)[Wattles](#)[Shorebirds](#)[Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo](#)[Biodiversity Projects](#)[Iconic Species](#)

Birds:

[Show/Hide](#)



[Dacelo novaeguineae](#)
Kookaburra



[Dromaius novaehollandiae](#)
Emu



[Malurus cyaneus](#)
Superb Fairy-wren



[Gymnorhina tibicen](#)
Australian Magpie



[Falco peregrinus](#)
Peregrin Falcon



[Eudyptula minor](#)
Fairy penguin



Explore

information on species, maps, collections and regions

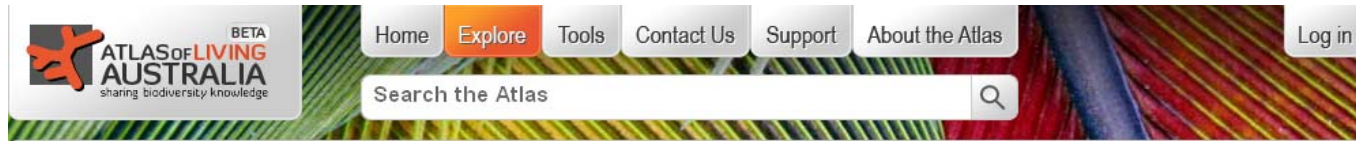


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Natural History Collections



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Search the Atlas

Home : Explore : Natural History Collections

Australia's natural history collections


Learn about the institution, the collections they hold and view records of specimens that have been digitised.

Map List

Show collections for these groups: 107 collections are currently visible on the map.

- Select all
- Birds
- Mammals
- Fish
- Frogs
- Reptiles
- Invertebrates
- Flowering plants
- Fungi
- Ferns
- Microbes

107 collections are selected.

 indicates there are multiple collections at this location.



Collection: ANIC



[Home](#) : [Explore](#) : [Natural History Collections](#) : [Australian National Insect Collection](#)

Australian National Insect Collection

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

[LSID](#)



[Overview](#)

[Records & Statistics](#)

Description

The Australian National Insect Collection (ANIC) is the world's largest collection of Australian insects and related groups such as mites, spiders, earthworms, nematodes and centipedes.

ANIC is an important research collection used by CSIRO researchers, university staff and students, and scientists from Australian and international research organisations.

The collection was established in 1928 and continues to the present.

Taxonomic range

Kingdoms covered include: Animalia

Specimens in the Australian National Insect Collection include members from the following taxa:

- Insecta
- Arachnida



One of the three collection halls within ANIC.

Location

Clunies Ross Street
GPO Box 1700
Canberra ACT 2601
Australia

Contact

Mr Tom Weir
ANIC Delivery and Development

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Record your sightings and photos

- [record sighting\(s\)](#)
- [upload photo\(s\)](#) via Flickr

Share your data with us

- [Upload your electronic data sets](#) (e.g. observations, descriptions, environmental data, etc.)
- [Share your paper based information](#) (e.g. notebooks, journal references)

Manage your data with ALA tools

- [Create a Citizen Science Portal](#) for your research project or naturalist group and automatically contribute your data to the ALA if you choose to.

Explore

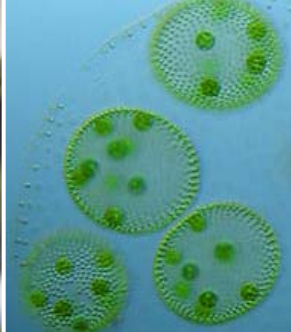
information on species, maps, collections and regions



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Tasmanian Museum & Art Gallery



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



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)

Council of Heads of Australian
Collections of Microorganisms (CHACM)

The Council of Heads of Australasian
Museum Directors (CAMD)



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