Atlas of Living Australia launch

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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
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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

News & Events
20 JULY, 2010
ALA launch at Melbourne Museum
17 JULY, 2010
EHL Signing

Welcome to the Atlas
The Atlas of Living Australia is a collaborative, national project focused on making

The Project
What is the Atlas?

Partnerships
Contributors

Communications
Media Centre

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Explore your area
Platycercus elegans
Crimson Rosella

Species Profile
source: Australian Faunal Directory

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.

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. flavescens 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 juveniles, most persistent on the nape and breast...

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 Fiddlers Range 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)...
Species Page: Golden Sun Moth

Synemon plana
Golden Sun Moth

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

Description
The Golden Sun Moth is a medium-sized, day-flying (diurnal) moth. Females have a wing-span of 31 mm; the male's wing-span is 34 mm. The female has a reduced hind-wing and is a very poor flyer. The female's underside 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 underside 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
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
## Occurrence Search Results

### Record Type
- specimen (206)

### Dataset
- Scientific Name
- Common Name
- Museum Victoria provider for OZCAM
- specimen
- Record Date

### State/Territory
- Synemon plana (Golden Sun Moth)
- specimen
- specimen
- specimen
- specimen
- specimen
- specimen
- specimen
- specimen
- specimen
- specimen

### Biogeographic Region
- specimen
- specimen
- specimen
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### Taxonomy Rank
- specimen
- specimen
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### Kingdom
- specimen
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### Family
- specimen
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- specimen
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### Date (by decade)
- specimen
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- specimen

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Spatial Portal: Mapping a Genus

Explore the Spatial Portal
Spatial Portal: Land Use, Species

Explore the Spatial Portal

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

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Themes: Wattles

Wattles

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 ἄκακος (akakos), 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, ἀκις (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
Iconic Species

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Natural History Collections

Australia’s natural history collections
Learn about the institutions, the collections they hold and view records of specimens that have been digitised.

Map  List

Show collections for these groups:

- [x] 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.

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Collection: ANIC

Australian National Insect Collection
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

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
Kingdom covered include: Animalia

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

Location
Clunies Ross Street
GPO Box 1780
Canberra ACT 2601
Australia

Contact
Mr Tom Wall
ANIC Delivery and Development
Contribute to the Atlas

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