


# **CLAMS IN THE CITY AND SNAILS LOST AT SEA: A FITNESS-FOR-USE ASSESSMENT OF AGGREGATED MARINE BIODIVERSITY DATA**


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Lift  
wanted  
around the  
world

# OUT OF AFRICA

The background of the slide is a photograph of a beach. In the foreground, there is a wide, sandy beach with gentle waves washing onto the shore. The water is a clear, light blue. In the middle ground, there are some buildings and a small town on a flat area. In the background, there are high, layered cliffs or a plateau under a clear, light blue sky. The overall scene is bright and sunny.

PALEOCLIMATIC AND PALEOBIOGEOGRAPHIC IMPLICATIONS OF A  
PLEISTOCENE ASSEMBLAGE FROM ANGOLA, TROPICAL WEST AFRICA

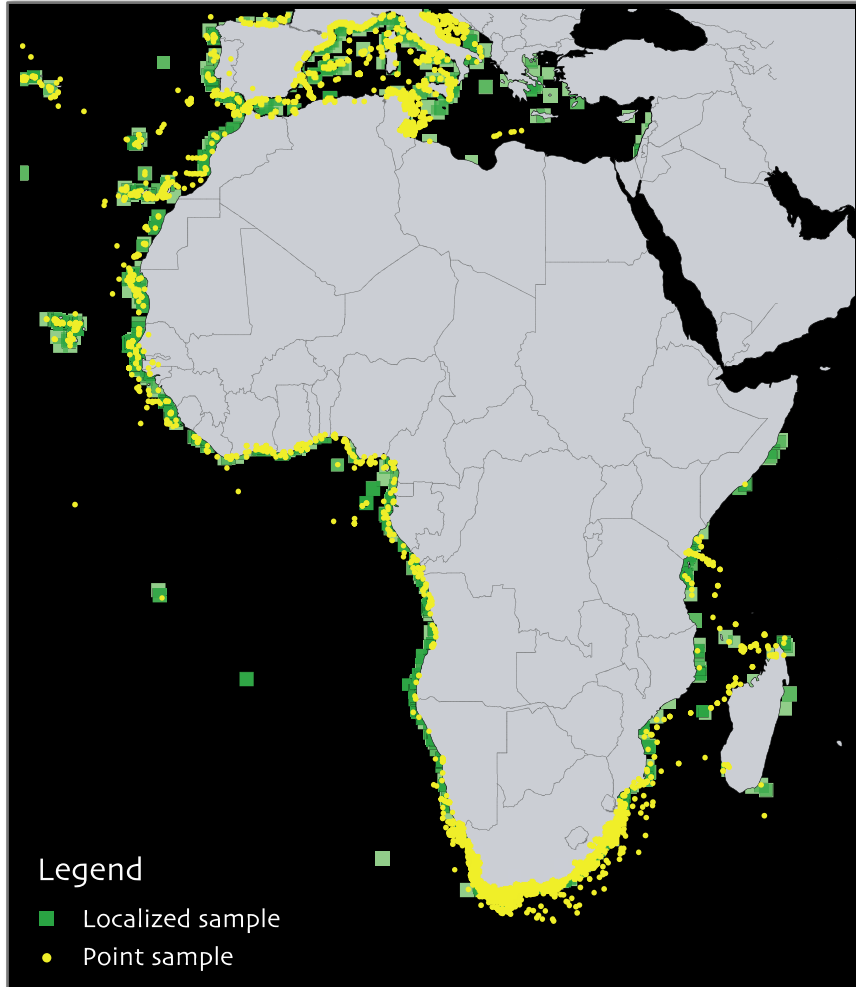
**Jocelyn  
Sessa**

Pedro Callapez

Pedro  
Dinis

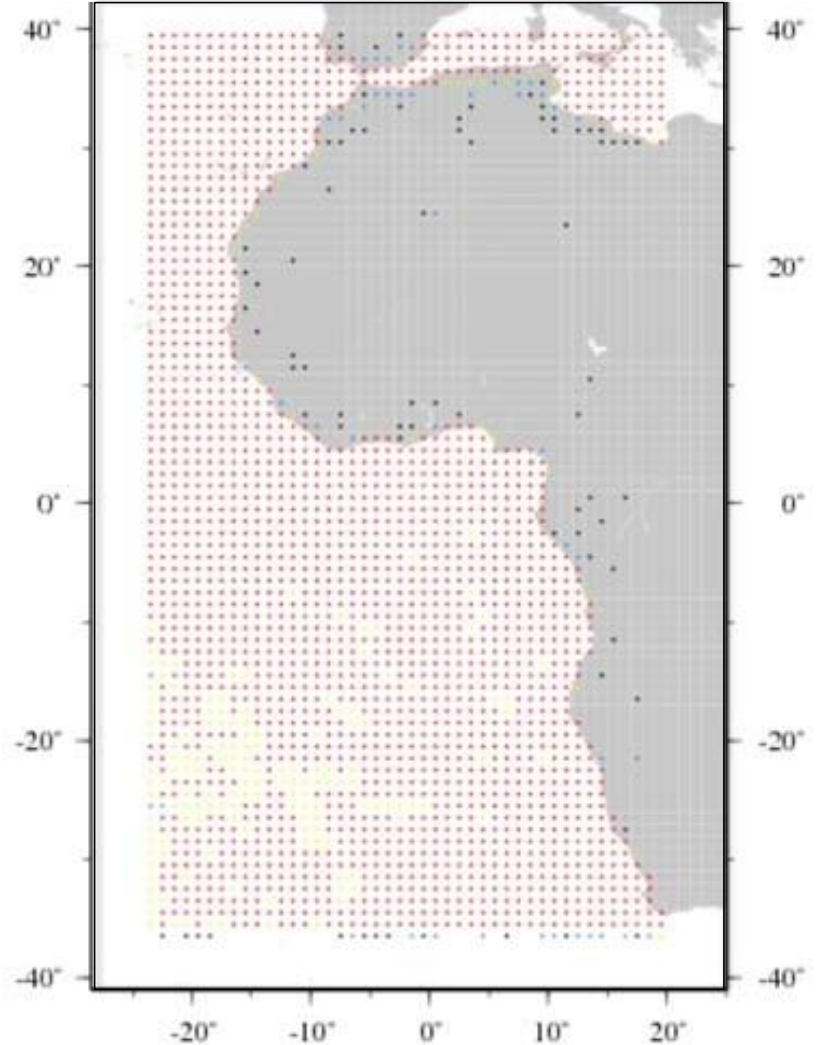
Austin  
Hendy

## Occurrence data

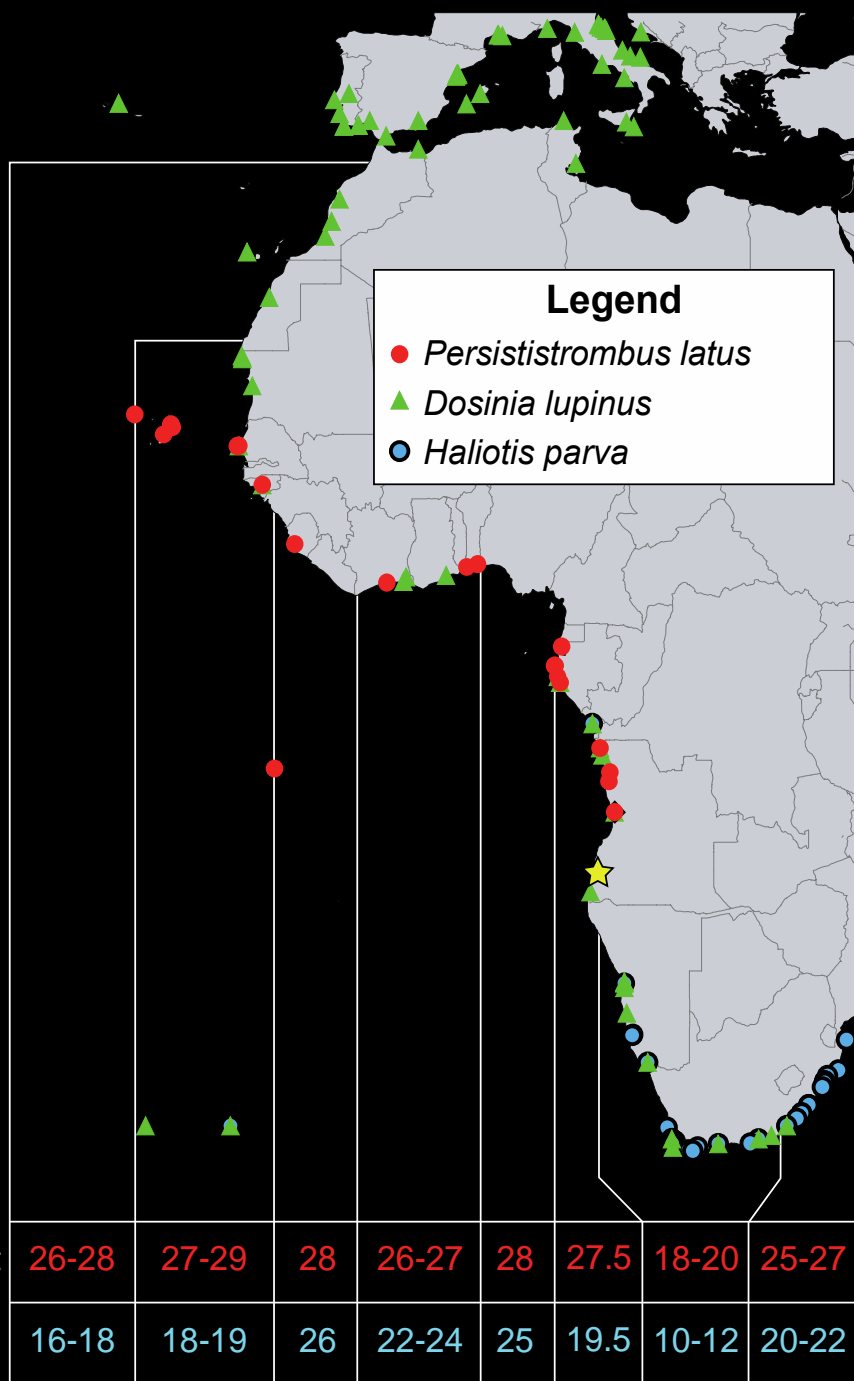


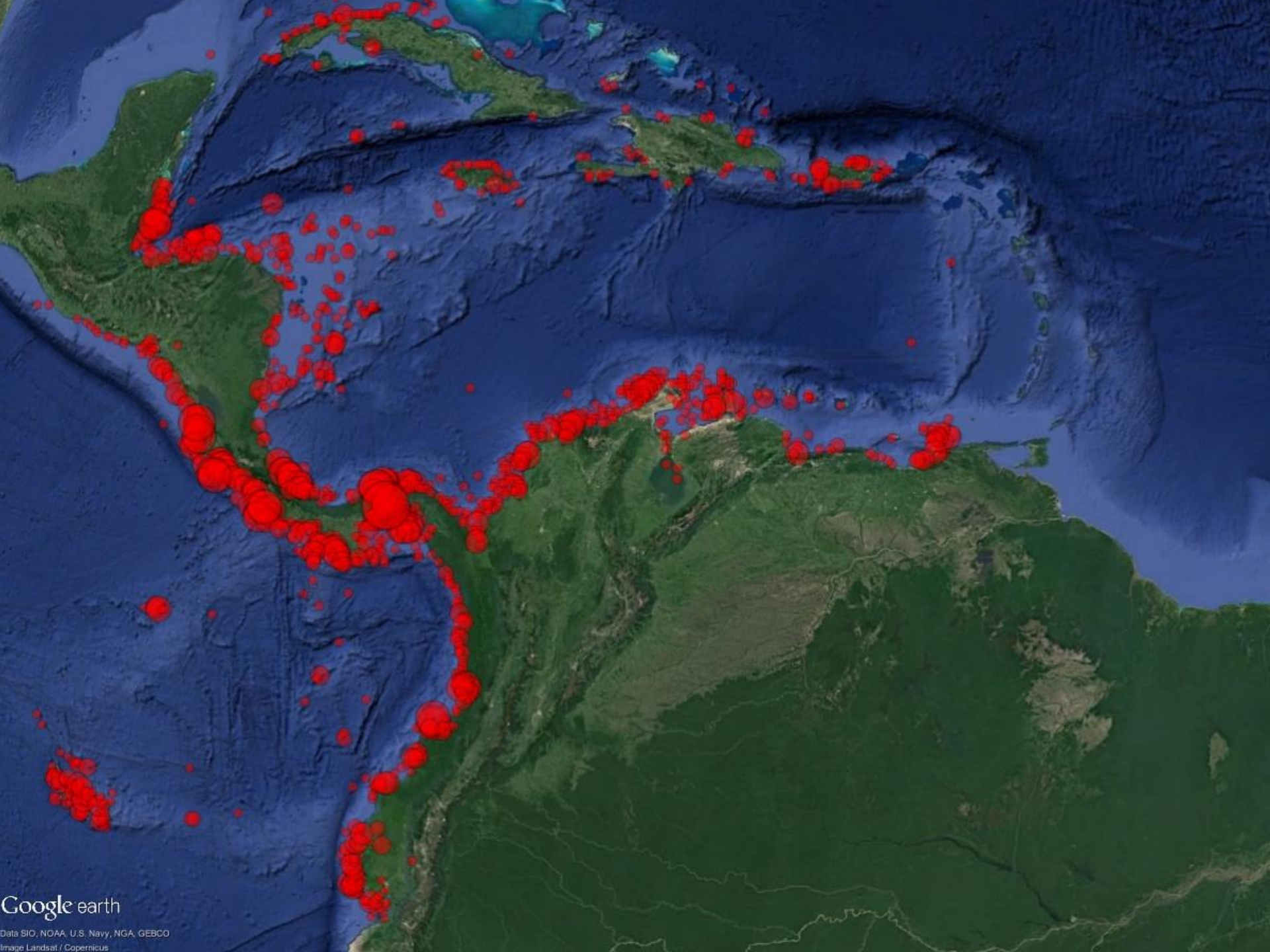
Occurrence data from published literature, museum & private collections, and data aggregators

## Ocean data



Temperature/salinity data corresponding to these geographic coordinates were downloaded from the World Ocean Database





Google earth

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO  
Image Landsat / Copernicus

# DATA SOURCES

## Data were downloaded from:

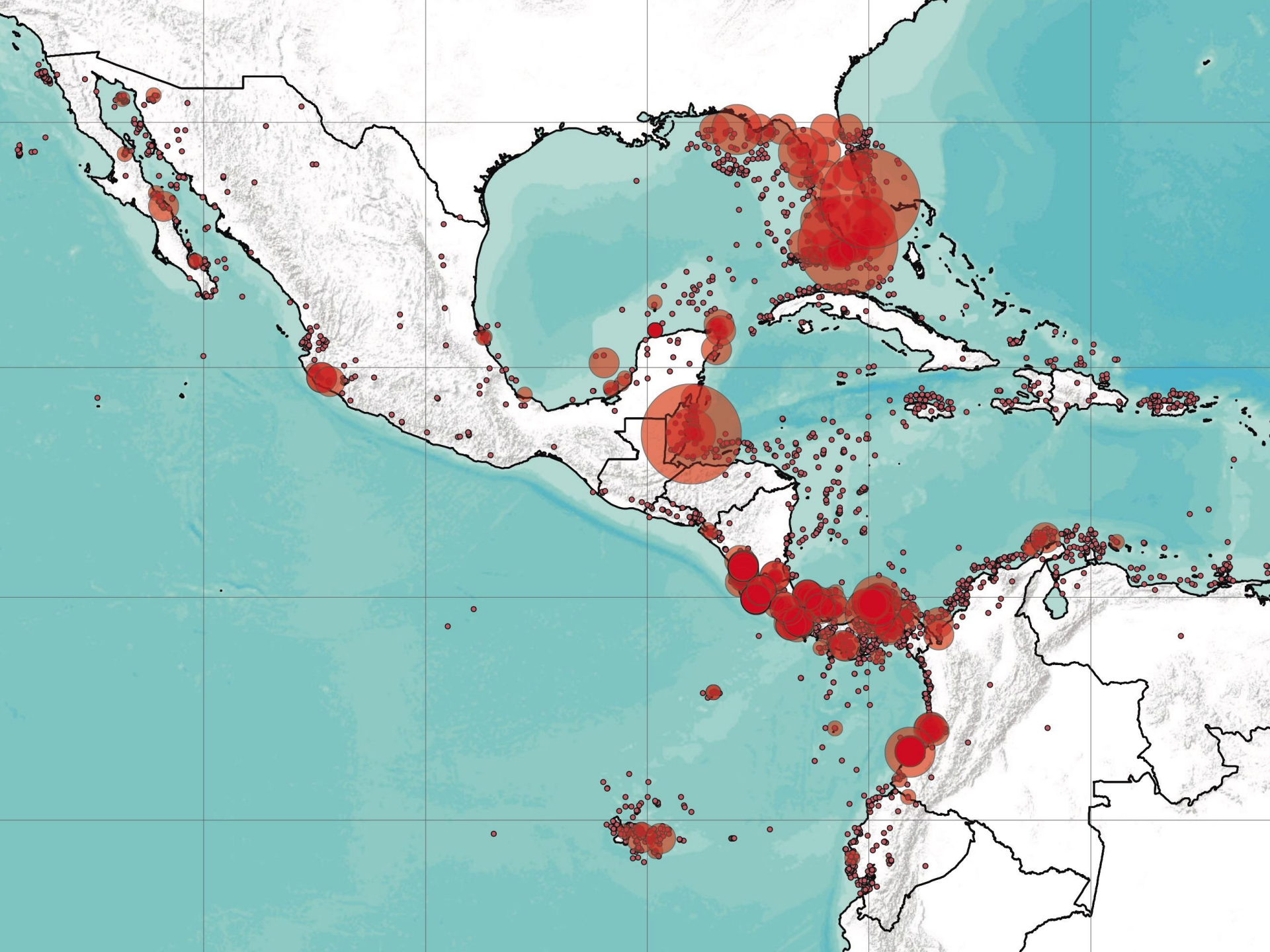
- GBIF (Global Biodiversity Information Facility)
- iDigBio
- OBIS (Ocean Biogeographic Information System)

## Georeferencing checked with:

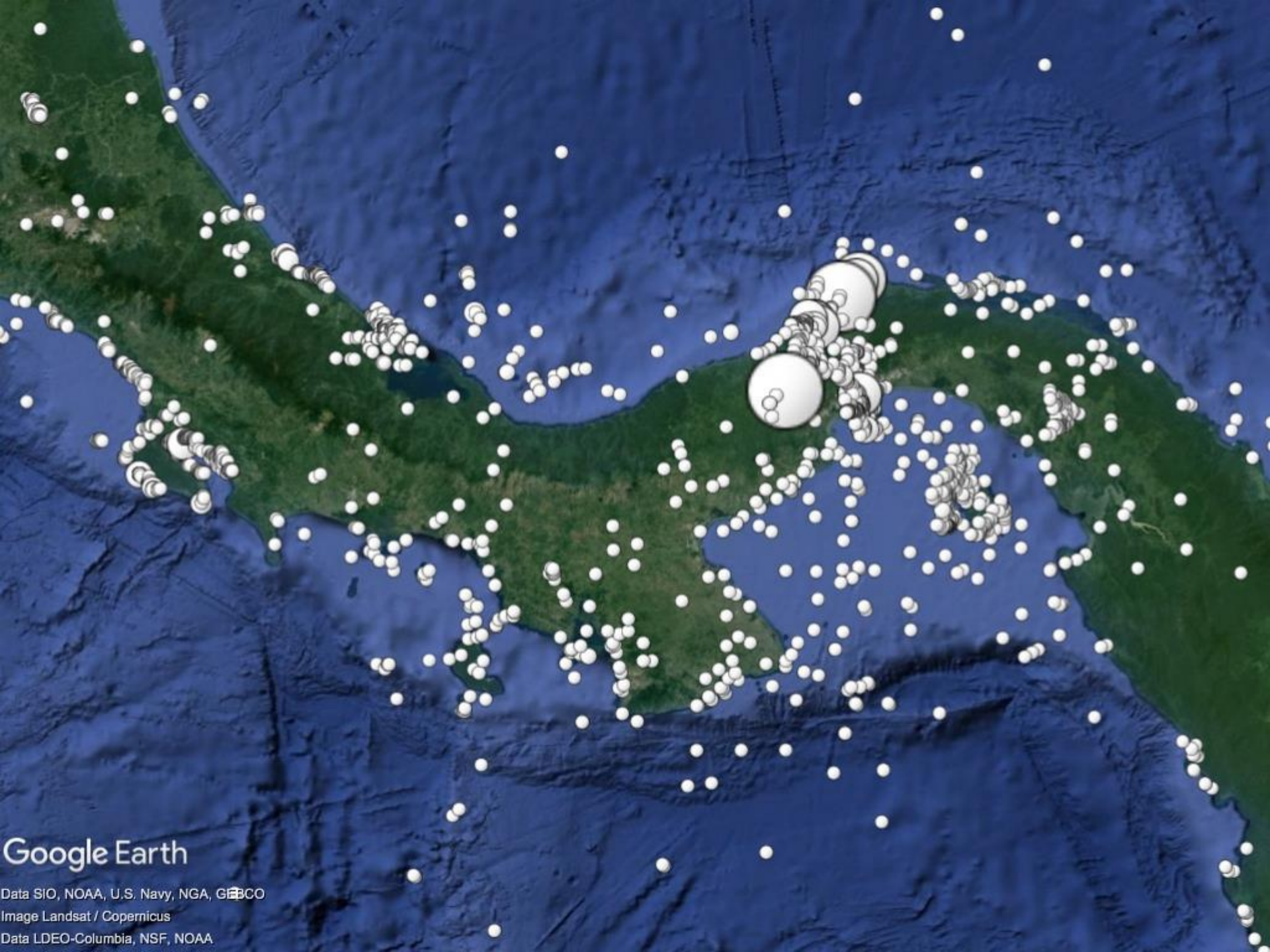
- Manual labor (Google Earth Pro, eyeballs, & common sense)

## Data matches with:

- WoRMS (taxonomy)
- Marine Regions Gazetteer (marine georeferenced place names & biogeographic boundaries)
- Bio-ORACLE (marine data layers for ecological modelling)





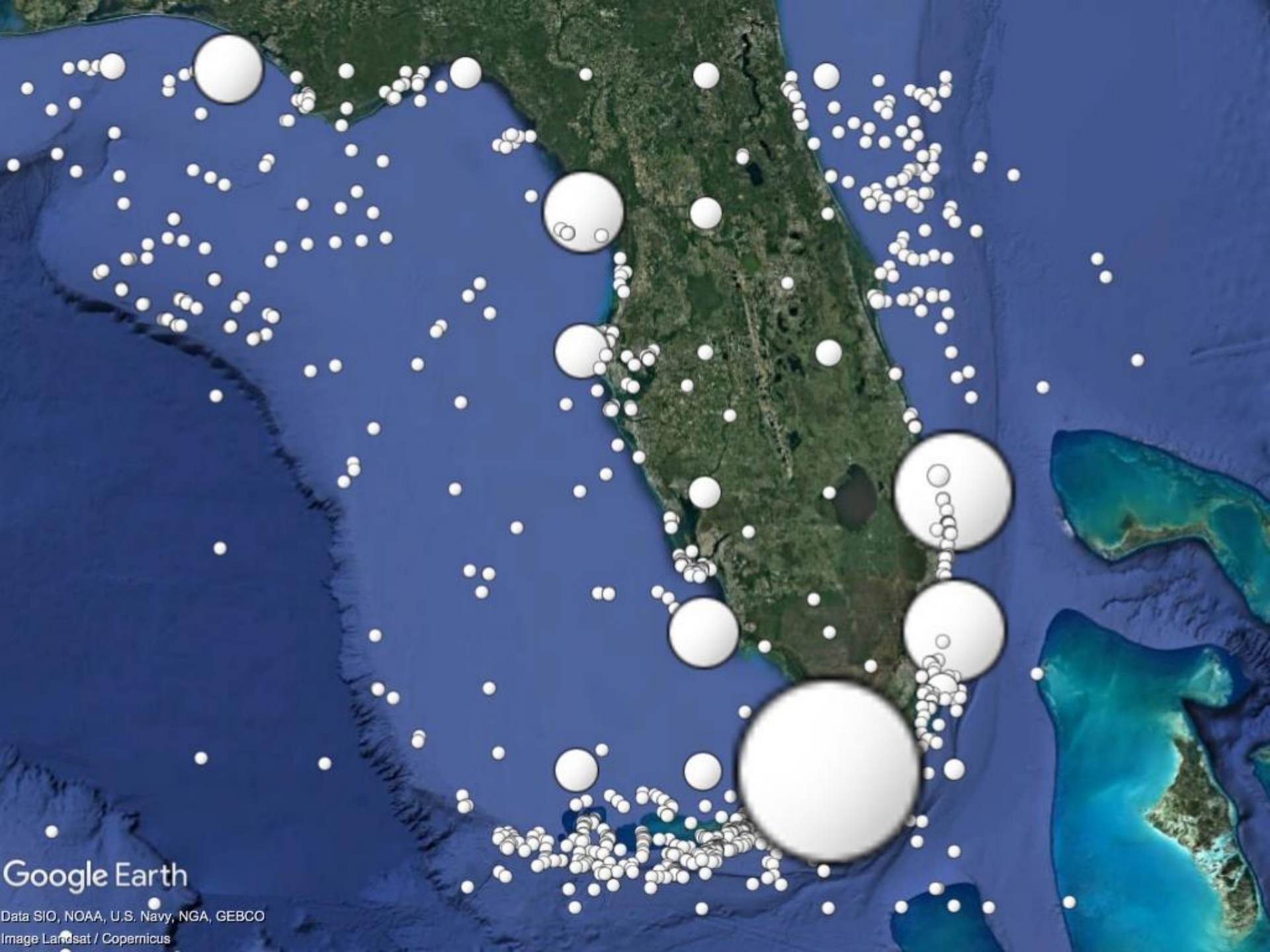


Google Earth

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

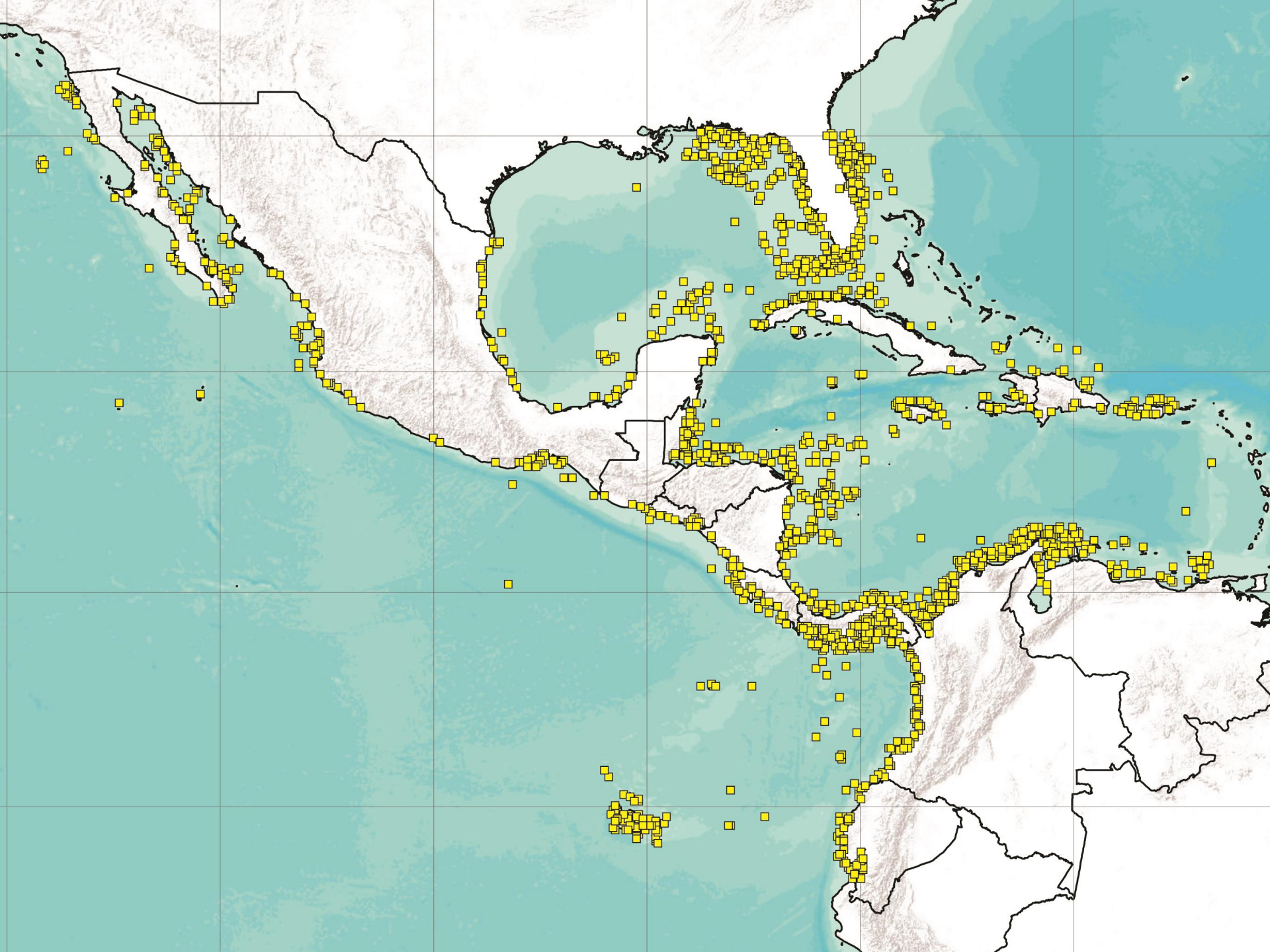
Image Landsat / Copernicus

Data LDEO-Columbia, NSF, NOAA



Google Earth

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO  
Image Landsat / Copernicus



# RESULTS

## Of >126,000 occurrences screened for errors

- 61% were georeferenced (>77,000 occurrences)
- 38% of those occurrences not georeferenced **could be** accurately georeferenced
- 1% (1260 occurrences) **could not be** accurately georeferenced.
  
- **Of those georeferenced, 28% (>22,000 occurrences) were incorrect**
  - Coordinates inconsistent with verbatim geographic descriptions, relative to coastlines, or country or ocean assignments*

# RESULTS

Three common types of georeferencing errors were observed:

1. Use of an inappropriate geographic/political **CENTROID** (e.g., centroid of a country, state, city)  
37% (8100 occurrences)
2. **ROUNDING** to nearest degree of latitude and longitude  
21% (4700 occurrences)
3. Simply **POOR ESTIMATION** of coordinates; *a catch-all for unfathomable georeferencing*  
40% (8800 occurrences)

# RESULTS

## Relatively few institutions are responsible for the majority of the errors

- Three U.S. institutions and one European museum had error rates in excess of 20% of their aggregated records
- The Field Museum had an error rate less than 1%

## Types of errors are not evenly distributed across institutions

- One institution with 2685 of 3888 incorrectly georeferenced coordinates due to use of **inappropriate centroids**
- Another institution with 8738 of 14108 incorrectly georeferenced coordinates due to **rounding**

# RESULTS

**Error rates for georeferencing of occurrences from Latin American countries are much higher among U.S. & European institutions**

- Occurrences from **Costa Rica**
  - Local institutions ->0.7%
  - U.S.+European institutions ->18.3%
- Occurrences from **Mexico**
  - Local institutions -> 8.9%
  - U.S.+European institutions -> 47.3%
- Occurrences from **Ecuador**
  - U.S.+European institutions -> 23.6%

# RESULTS

## Local institutions also achieve higher rates of georeferencing than U.S. & European institutions

- Occurrences from **Colombia**
  - Local institutions ->99.4%
  - U.S.+European institutions ->31.5%
- Occurrences from **Costa Rica**
  - Local institutions -> 99.9%
  - U.S.+European institutions -> 38.4%
- Occurrences from **Mexico**
  - Local institutions -> 100%
  - U.S.+European institutions -> 76.6%



# *Melongena corona*



**Correct: 26**  
**New: 2**  
**Incorrect: 87**

**Centroid: 9**  
**Rounded: 72**  
**Poorly Estimated: 6**  
**Transposed: 0**  
**Average error distance: 54.9 km**

**Biogeographic zone: 70 -> 99**  
**Temperature range: 15.4-31.7° -> 15.2-31.9**

# *Conus jaspideus*



**Correct: 27**  
**New: 52**  
**Incorrect: 82**

**Centroid: 23**  
**Rounded: 40**  
**Poorly Estimated: 14**  
**Transposed: 5**  
**Average error distance: 826 km (66.3 km)**

**Biogeographic zone: 82 -> 147**  
**Temperature range: 15.4-32.6° -> 15.4-33.6**

# *Strombus alatus*



**Correct: 17**  
**New: 4**  
**Incorrect: 51**

**Centroid: 8**  
**Rounded: 38**  
**Poorly Estimated: 5**  
**Transposed: 0**  
**Average error distance: 72.5 km**

**Biogeographic zone: 49 -> 54**  
**Temperature range: 15.6-32.2° -> 15.4-31.8**

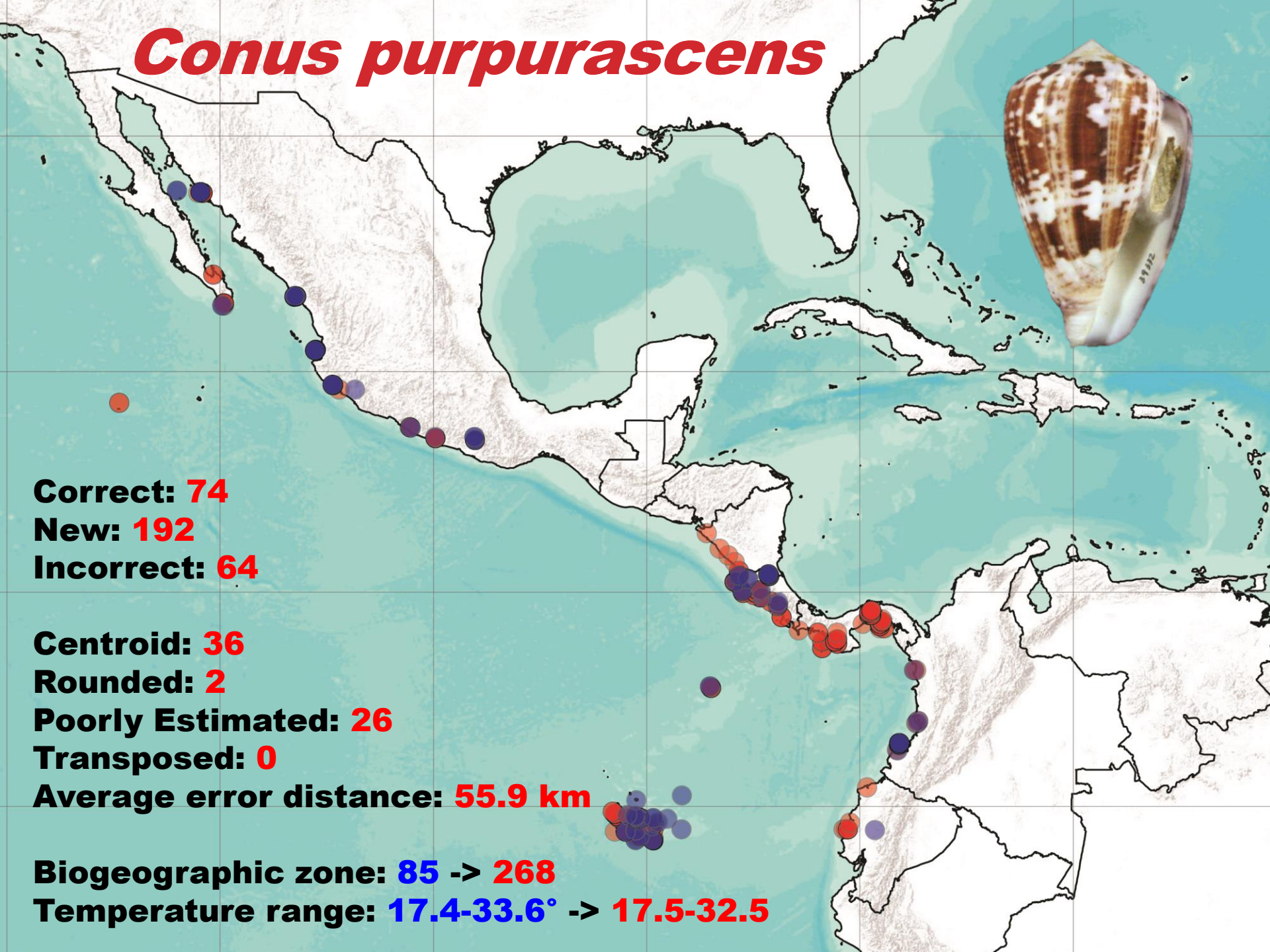
# *Conus purpurascens*



**Correct: 74**  
**New: 192**  
**Incorrect: 64**

**Centroid: 36**  
**Rounded: 2**  
**Poorly Estimated: 26**  
**Transposed: 0**  
**Average error distance: 55.9 km**

**Biogeographic zone: 85 -> 268**  
**Temperature range: 17.4-33.6° -> 17.5-32.5**



# EXPLANATIONS

## **Poor estimation and use of inappropriate centroids**

- Occur primarily in some of the earliest institutions to make their data available online
- The tools and training were not available at this time.
- Lack of realization of how these data would be used in the future

## **Coordinate rounding**

- Primarily occurs at one institution
- Likely a collection policy (to cloak data) or a quick and easy way to georeference large numbers of localities

## **Accuracy of local institutions**

- Collections composed from field sampling rather than donations
- Knowledge of local geography/oceanography and language

# CONSEQUENCES

**Errors in aggregated data erodes community confidence in all available data!**

**Three areas require attention:**

- Improvement of revision and republication methods for data publishers;
- New and improved methods for documenting different areas of geospatial fitness-for-use;
- Adoption of new technology to increase the speed at which fitness-for-use enhancement can be performed on available data.

*GBIF. 2010. GBIF Position Paper on Future Directions and Recommendations for Enhancing Fitness-for- Use Across the GBIF Network, version 1.0. authored by Hill, A. W., Otegui, J., Ariño, A. H., and R. P. Guralnick. 2010*

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- Use of DWC fields for georeferencing so that downstream users are aware methods, sources, and uncertainties
  - Poor use of protocol (20%), data sources (4%), verification status (4%), and uncertainty (8%) ***data providers***
- Revision and republication of data by relatively few institutions
  - Two institutions responsible for 75% of the incorrectly georeferenced localities ***data providers***
- Improved methods for documenting geospatial data quality
  - Flagging records for researchers and providing feedback to data providers ***data aggregators***
- Greater awareness and development of standards, tools and workflows for georeferencing marine collecting events.  
***data aggregators & funding agencies***



Credit: The Onion

# THANK YOU



Credit: The Snail and the Whale