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Encyclopedia of life pdf

See Discover Delta Delta About Delta > TED Prize > Award Winning Wishes > Wish Encyclopedia of Life Winner E.O. Wilson Year 2007 1000 Constitution Ave NW, Washington, D.C., Vereinigte Staaten 20004 ♦tzige Organisation · SchulwesenAlle ansehenSeitentransparenzFacebook liefert Information, mit den du die Intention von Seiten besser verstehst. Hier erfährst du mehr zu den Personen, die die Seiten verwalten und Beiträge darin posten. Alle ansehen The Encyclopedia of Life (EOL) is a free, online collaboration encyclopedia. The goal of EoL is to compile and make available via the Internet as much information as possible about the world's species of plants, animals and microorganisms.. Life's encyclopedia has been using the Life catalogue as its taxonomic backbone since its launch in 2008. Launch Project Convergent Lady Beetle Cliff Chipmunk Ostrich fern Greater Blue-ringed Octopus Nostoc linckia Eucyclops speratus (Lilljeborg 1901) Christmas tree worm Spined Micrathena octopus stinkhorn B Agapostemon splendens (Lepeletier 1841) Otter Sea West Indian vanilla round Volume Volume 18, Issue 2, February 2003, Pages 77-80View full text, Free online collaborative encyclopedia intended to document all living species Encyclopedia of LifeType of siteEncyclopediaAvailable in19 languages rank 105,502 (October 2020[update])[1]CommercialNoRegistrationOptionalLaunchedFebruary 26, 2008 (2008-02-26)Current statusActive The Encyclopedia of Life (EOL) is a free, collaborative online encyclopedia intended to document all of the 1.9 million living species known to science. It is compiled from existing databases and from contributions from experts and non-experts worldwide. [2] It aims to build an infinitely expandable page for each species, including video, audio, images, graphics, as well as text. [3] In addition, the Encyclopedia contains content from the Biodiversity Heritage Library, which digitizes millions of pages of printed literature from the world's major natural history library. The project was originally backed by a US\$50 million funding commitment, led by the MacArthur Foundation and the Sloan Foundation, which gave US\$20 million and US\$5 million, respectively. The additional US\$25 million came from five cornerstone institutions—the Field Museum, Harvard University, the Marine Biological Laboratory, the Missouri Botanical Garden, and the Smithsonian Institution. The project was initially led by Jim Edwards[4] and the development team by David Patterson. Today, participating institutions and individual donors continue to support EOL through financial Overview EOL went directly on February 26, 2008 with 30,000 entries. [5] The site immediately proved to be extremely popular, and temporarily had to return to demonstration pages for two days when over 11 million views of it were requested. The site was relaunched on September 5, 2011 with a redesigned interface and tools. The new version – called EOLv2 – was developed in response to requests from the public, citizen scientists, educators and professional biologists about a site that was more engaging, accessible and personal. EOLv2 is designed to increase usability and encourage contributions and interactions among users. It is also internationalized with interfaces provided for English, German, Spanish, French, Galician, Serbian, Macedonian, Arabic, Chinese, Korean and Ukrainian language speakers. On January 16, 2014, EOL launched TraitBank, a searchable, open digital archive of organismal properties, measurements, interactions and other facts for all tariff. [6] The executive committee of the initiative includes senior officials from the Atlas of Living Australia, the Biodiversity Heritage Library consortium, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, CONABIO, the Field Museum, Harvard University, bibliotheca Alexandrina (Library of Alexandria), the MacArthur Foundation, the Marine Biological Laboratory, the Missouri Botanical Garden, the Sloan Foundation and the Smithsonian Institution. [7] Intention Information on many species already exists from a variety of sources, especially about the megafauna. It will take about 10 years to collect available data on all 1.9 million species. [8] As of September 2011[update], EOL had information on more than 700,000 species available, along with more than 600,000 photos and millions of pages of scanned literature. The initiative is based on indexing information compiled by other efforts, including Sp2000 and the ITIS Catalogue of Life, Fishbase and Mount Tree of Life project NSF, AmphibiaWeb, Mushroom explorer, microscope, etc. The original focus has been on living species, but will later include extinct species. As the discovery of new species is expected to continue (currently at around 20,000 per year), the encyclopedia will continue to grow. As the taxonomy finds new ways to include species discovered by molecular techniques, the proportion of new additions will increase, especially with regard to the microbial work of (eu)bacteria, archaeobacteria and viruses. EOL's goal is to serve as a resource for the public, enthusiastic amateurs, educators, students and professional researchers from all over the world. [2] Resources and Collaborations The Life Encyclopedia has content partners around the world who share information through the EOL platform, including Wikipedia and Flickr. Its interface is translated at translatewiki.net. See also Biology Portal Evolutionary Biology portal All Species Foundation Biodiversity Heritage Library List of online encyclopedia Wikispecies References ^ Eol.org Site Info. Alexa Retrieved 2020-10-08. ^ a b EOL History. Eol.org, 28/2012. Retrieved 3/23/2012. ^ Cultivation-Smee, Lucy. The Encyclopedia of Life is launched. Retrieved 2007-05-09. ^ James Edwards - Encyclopedia of Life. Eol.org. Retrieved 2015-11-21. ^ Zimmer, Carl (2008-02-26). Life's encyclopedia, no bookcase required. The New York Times. Retrieved 2008-02-27. ^ TraitBank: Organism Attribute Data Practical Semantics. Semantic-web-journal.net, 2014-03-28. Retrieved 2015-11-21. ^ Scientists compile 'Book of Life'. BBC News. 2007-05-09. Retrieved 2007-05-09. ^ Encyclopédie de la vie: Une arche de Noé virtuelle!. Radio Canada. 9 May 2007. Retrieved 2009-05-12. External links Wikidata has the property: Encyclopedia of Life ID (P830) (see uses) Wikinews has related news: Scientists bringing all species together in the Encyclopedia of Life Official website A Leap for All Life: The World's Leading Scientists Announce Creation of Encyclopedia of Life. Encyclopedia of life. 2007-05-09. The Encyclopaedia of Life – Introductory video on YouTube from May 2007. Taken from The Encyclopedia of Life (EOL) is an international effort, led by the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History, to raise awareness and understanding of living nature by providing free, open, multilingual, digital access to reliable information about all known species. EOL is available on the web here. Founded in 2008 through contributions from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, EOL has grown to become one of the world's largest free digital biodiversity information resources, with curated information on nearly 2 million species.

EOL has developed both the technical infrastructure and the expertise needed to support large-scale recruitment, integration and dissemination of structured data on biodiversity. EOL offers researchers, collections managers, policy workers, students and other stakeholders new ways to understand the living nature of the lab, in the field, and in classrooms via a desktop or cell phone browser. Launched in November 2018, the new EOL platform features advanced features for drag management, supportive definitions and relationships between terms (e.g. body size, body mass, har-predators, preys-on), including subclasses and synonyms. This is important because the trait terminology is innately heterogeneous, with widely differing vocabulary applied by scientists through the long history of biodiversity research. Without robust management conditions, it would be impossible to integrate tensile sources from different suppliers to the extent and scale our users require. The new EOL terms graph supports detection and calculation across a very large mixed dataset of attributes for millions of species. For example, sanguivores (organisms that feed on blood) can be identified by a search for the term sanguivores, but they would also be more general searches for fluid feeders or secondary consumers. The EOL term chart allows users to combine search terms as well, an ability made possible by EOL's robust terms management system. Since many areas of biodiversity trait space are not yet well documented in the literature, EOL selectively use inference of probable properties through phylogenetic branch painting of computable data over the Tree of Life. For example, only a few species in the Family Cupedidae have been studied, but specialists assume that most if not all family members feed on wood. We can therefore paint a putative trophic guild = xylofag mission from the family out to all species derived from it. This branch painting strategy is supported by a continuously curated EOL taxonomic hierarchy utilizing classification providers like catalog of life, national center for biotechnology information, and open tree of life, but subject to quick and easy patchfrom new publications and other sources that update frequently. Exploiting and combining many available taxonomic resources is particularly important for speciose and poorly studied groups such as arthropods, which are not covered by a single classification provider. Overall, these features allow users to search and calculate across the Tree of Life at a property level, a powerful and unique new biodiversity informatics tool with many different experimental and practical applications. EOL property data can be accessed by human applicants through a faceted search interface with data download, and also by machines via an application programming interface (API). Both methods utilize EOL curated terms of relationships and taxonomic relationships. All data hosted by EOL is freely available for reuse by anyone. In partnership with EOL EOL welcomes collaborations that enable us to expand the reach and depth of the content of EOL, with a focus on increasing our coverage of data on biodiversity properties and increasing our impact as an infrastructure for biodiversity research. EOL has a long history of participating in NSF grants and other projects as both co-investigators and funded infrastructure. Please contact us here if you would like to discuss opportunities for us to work together. Together.

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