



NIWA

Taihoru Nukurangi

Mapping Marine Biodiversity: Using Open Source GIS Tools to Visualise and Extract Collection Data

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Climate, Freshwater & Ocean Science



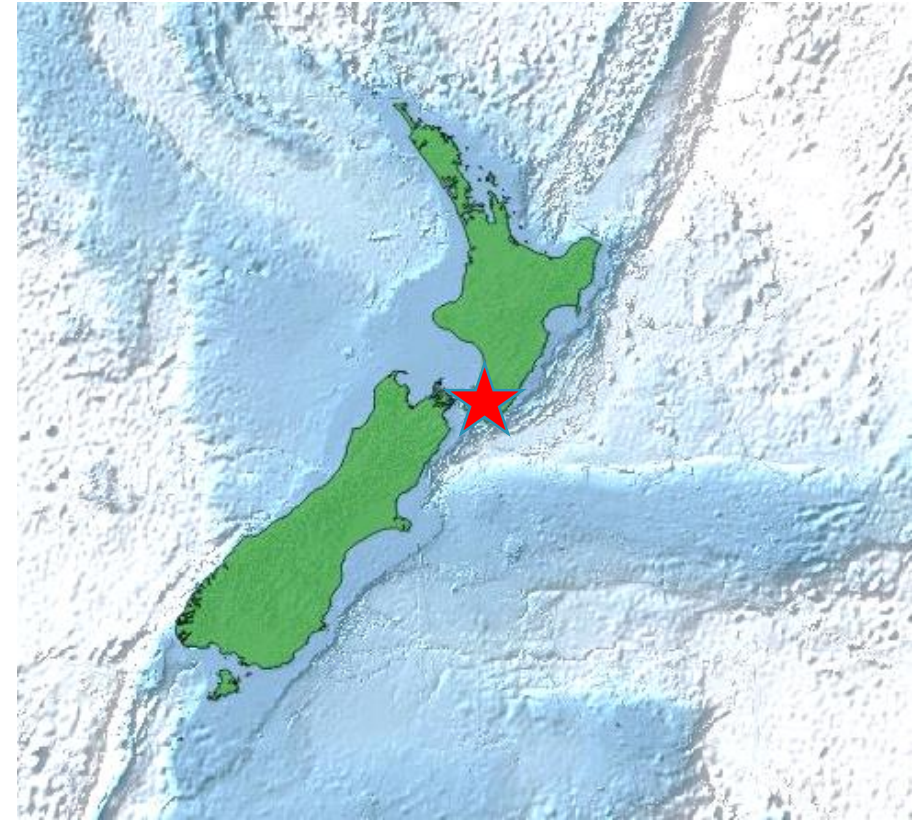
NIWA: National Institute of Water & Atmospheric Research

Crown Research Institute

- Maintains nationally important databases, biological collections, science assets and capabilities to undertake its science

Enhance the stewardship of New Zealand's freshwater and marine ecosystems and biodiversity

- Marine Biological Resources: delivery of fundamental knowledge about the diversity and distribution of the marine biota in New Zealand's territorial waters, EEZ and Southern Ocean, over a variety of space and time scales.



Mapping Marine Biodiversity: Using Open Source GIS Tools to Visualise and Extract Collection Data

- NIWA collections
- Specify database
- The GIS solution we wanted
- The solution found: GDAL Virtual Data Source & QGIS
- How it works
- Example outputs



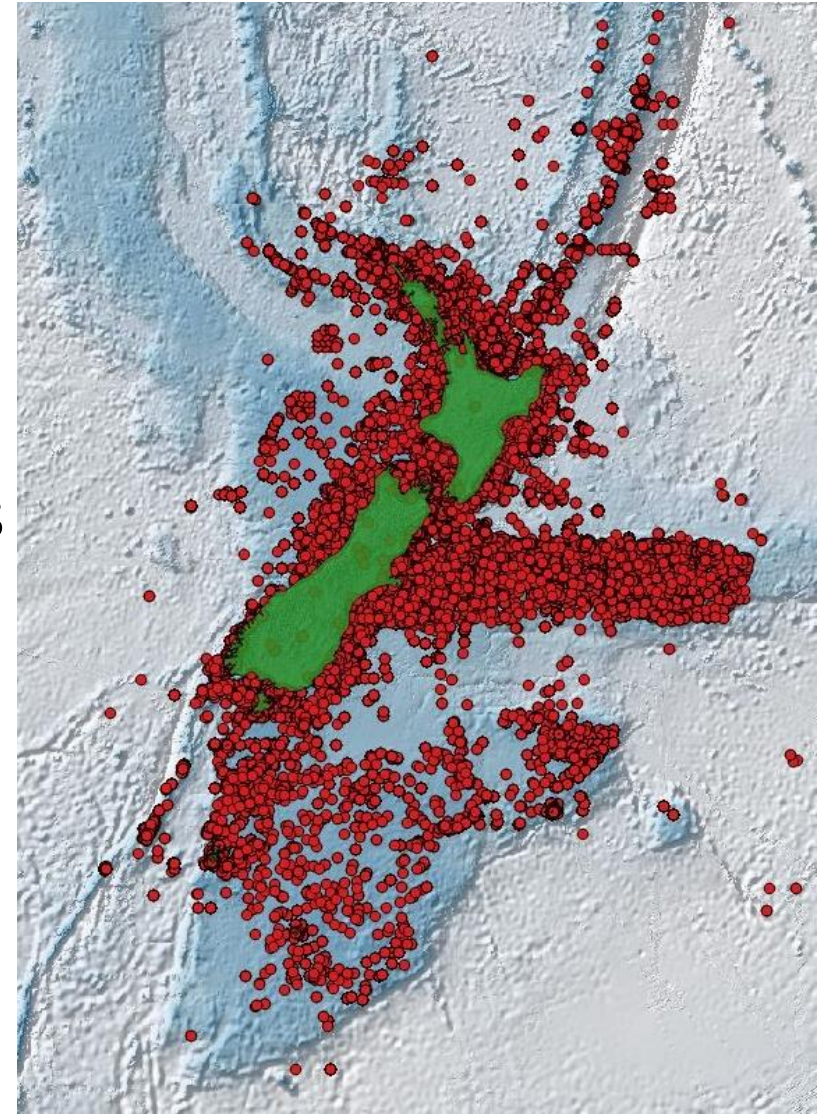
NIWA Invertebrate Collection

MBIE SSIF* nationally significant collection

* Ministry of Business Innovation & Employment Strategic Science Investment Fund

~300,000 jars of preserved marine invertebrates

- from NZ, Ross Sea and SW Pacific
- 8,500 species from 21 phyla
- 140,000 registered jars
- 4,083 type specimens (name bearers of species)



NIWA Invertebrate Collection

New Zealand Oceanographic Institution began the collection in the 1950s

Growing collection:

- biodiversity research (NIWA & international vessels)
- fisheries trawl surveys
- scientific observers on commercial fishing vessels



Other NIWA Collections

Marine Invasive Taxonomic Service collection (MITS)

74,000 specimens of marine invertebrate, algae and fish from ports, harbours, vessel hulls

- MPI funded service providing the taxonomic identification of indigenous and non-indigenous marine species

NIWA Algae collection

12,000 macroalgae specimens from NZ and Ross Sea housed in Te Papa herbarium and at NIWA



Specify database

NIWA collections managed using the free, Open Source Specify software package

- originally from the University of Kansas
- Specify Software Consortium (NIWA is an Associate Member)
- Currently used in 38 countries, supporting over 450 collections

The screenshot displays the Specify 6.3.0.7 software interface. The main window shows the 'Collecting Event' tab with fields for Station ID (TAN1108/63), Date (17/05/2011), Start Time (307), End Time (325), Sample weight (424.40 Kg), Gear (Sled, epibenthic), Cruise Info (TAN1108), and Locality (TAN1108/63). Below these fields is a 'Collectors' table with columns for Last Name, First Name, and Remarks. A 'Locality' window is open, showing the Station ID (TAN1108/63), Geography, Decimal Degrees, Latitude (45.2500000000° S), Longitude (171.101333333° E), and Remarks (Moeraki, North Otago, Inshore of 'Haypaddock'. Sponges, ophirosammus maculata, gravel/shell rubble. Discarded sorted - sponge fragments (9.24 Kg), dead bryozoa and shell hash gravel (4.62 Kg). Sample unsorted discarded = 270.44 Kg, subsample sorted = 153.96 Kg). The 'Locality Details' section shows Original Cruise #, Depth 1 (33.00), Depth 2 (33.00), and Place name (The Haypaddock - inshore). The 'Plugins' section shows 'Attachments' and 'Date Edited: 07/09/2011'. The bottom right corner has a 'Save' button and a 'View' dropdown menu.

Specify database

A suite of applications, accessing data managed in an underlying MySQL database

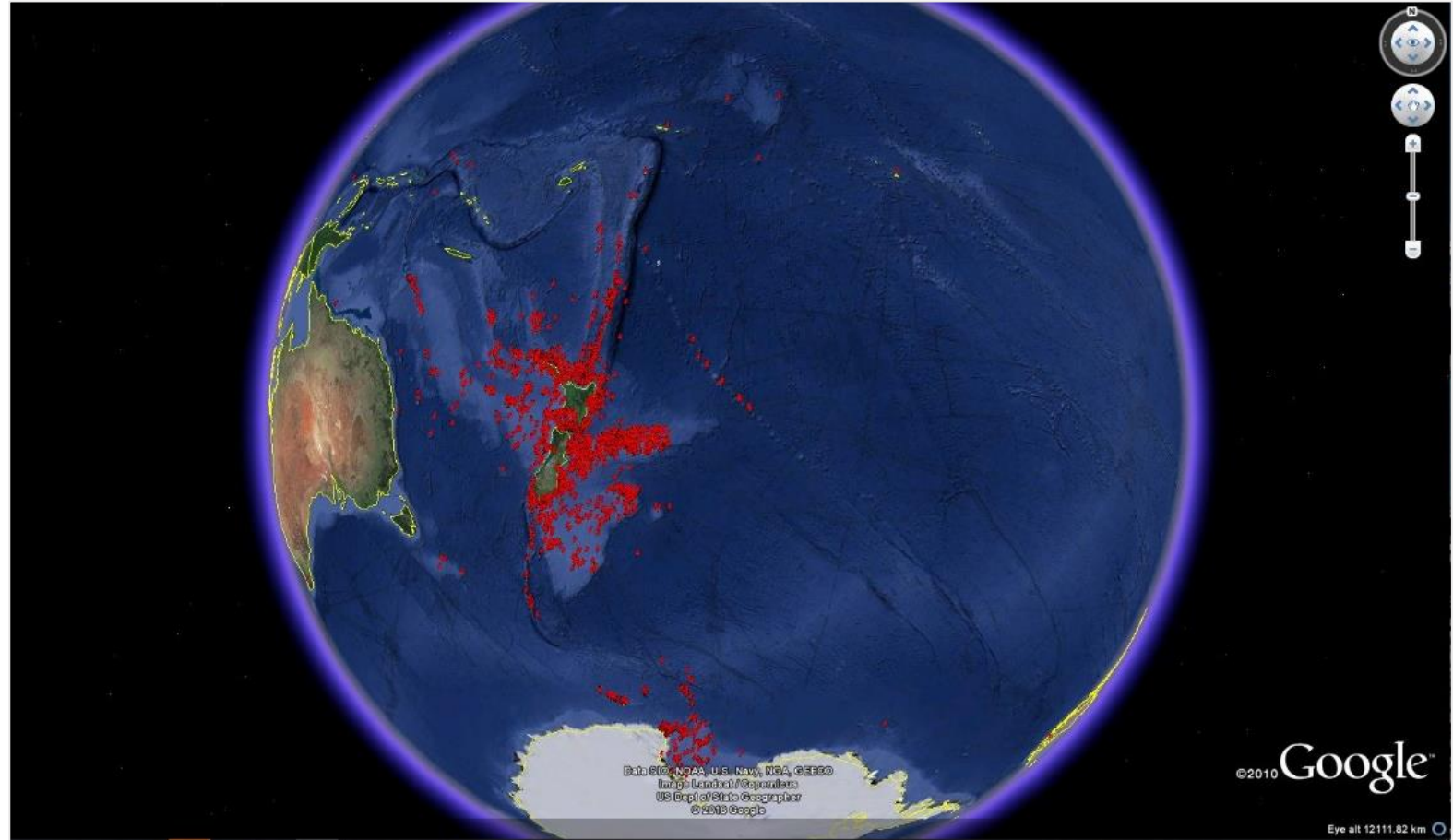
- MySQL supports spatial datatypes (points, lines, polygons)
- Specify does not use these, coordinates are stored as x, y, numbers – essentially aspatial data

The screenshot displays the Specify 6.3.0.7 software interface. The main window shows the 'Collection Object' tab with fields for Catalog Number (74313), Cataloger (Davey, Niki), and Cataloged Date (17/05/2011). Below this, the 'Determinations' section shows Taxon (Gastropoda), Preferred Taxon (Gastropoda), Type Status (no data), and Determined Date (Full Date). A 'Collecting Event' dialog box is open, showing Station ID (TAN1108/63), Date (17/05/2011), Start Time (307), End Time (325), Sample weight (424.40 Kg), Gear (Sled, epibenthic), Cruise Info (TAN1108), and Locality (TAN1108/63). A 'Locality' dialog box is also open, showing Station ID (TAN1108/63), Geography, Lat/Long Method (GPS), Decimal Degrees, Latitude (45.2500000000° S), Longitude (171.101333333° E), and Remarks (Moeraki, North Otago, inshore of 'Haypaddock' Sponges, ophioporellus maculata, gravel/shell rubble. Discarded sorted - sponge fragments (9.24 Kg), dead bryozoa and shell hash gravel (4.62 Kg). Sample unsorted discarded = 270.44 Kg, subsample sorted = 153.96 Kg). The 'Locality Details' section shows Original Cruise #, Place name (The Haypaddock - inshore), and Depth (1: 33.00, 2: 33.00). The 'Attachments' section shows a trash icon and a date edited field (07/09/2011). The bottom status bar shows 'Invertebrate Zoology | NIWA | mills |'.

Specify database

Viewing records on a map is useful for data QC, general visualisation, etc.

- Specify has native Google Earth plug-in mapping function
- Drag and drop record sets of data

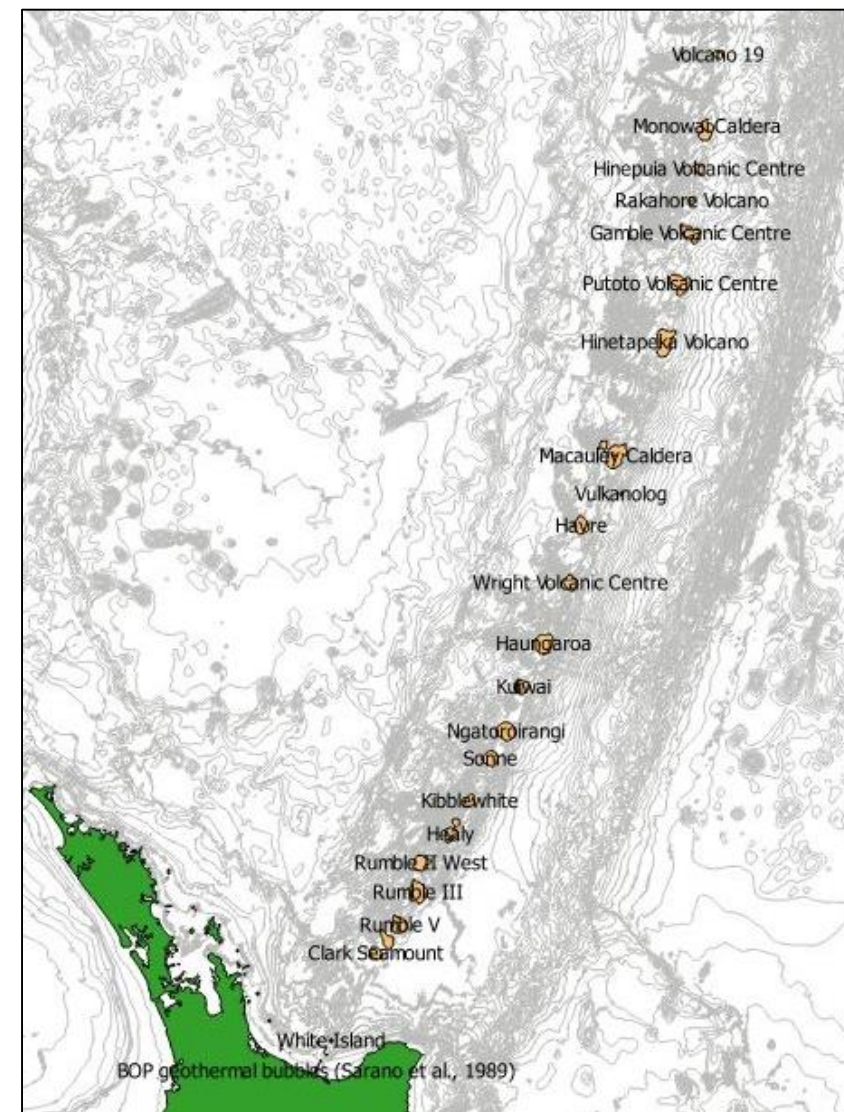


Exporting data

Requests for data can be from odd-shaped areas or multiple polygons

Previously we exported records to use with a separate GIS/mapping application – this has issues:

- different exports created at different times with different values
- exports get out of date – need replacing/updating
- Can only export 20,000 records at a time
- Not everything lives inside a single square box



The ideal solution

A mapping tool that accesses the Specify database directly

Direct access to database records, providing:

- network access to the live database
- real time validation at time of entry
- publication quality distribution maps
- quickly view/compare taxon distributions
- integrated with other map layers for map compositions

The solution!

QGIS with GDAL virtual data source:

- QGIS – powerful open source GIS/mapping software
- GDAL – Geospatial Data Abstraction Library spatial data access software

The GDAL virtual data source:

- main use is to present non-spatial data sources as spatial data
- uses a short XML file to describe the data source, presenting it as a spatial dataset to another program (QGIS in this case)

GDAL virtual data source

It describes (in our case):

- What sort of data source (MySQL database)
 - Where to get the data (database server parameters)
 - The SQL to run to retrieve the data
 - The type of geometry data to provide (POINT)
 - The columns in the data that contain the X & Y coordinates (Latitude & Longitude)
 - How to create the geometry from the data
 - The Coordinate Reference System for the coordinates
-
- When QGIS opens this “file”, it is used as a pointer or link to the external data, rather than as a local file containing the data. This makes it “live”
-
- When opened as a layer, users can interact with the data like any conventional data set

Vrt file

The layer name

The database details
(many other data
formats will work
here, e.g. Excel file,
Postgres DB etc.)

The columns to
retrieve from the
database

Turning the x, y data into a spatial point

Spatial reference system to be used for
the layer

SpecifyQuery2_180.vrt - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

```
<OGRVRTDataSource>
  <OGRVRTLayer name="collectionObjects_180">
    <SrcDataSource>MYSQL:Database name,user=username,password=password,host=specify6.niwa.co.nz,port=3306</SrcDataSource>
    <SrcSQL>select catalognumber, latitude1 AS y, case when longitude1 > 360 then -360+longitude1 else longitude1 end AS x,
    localityName as StationID, startDate, latitude1, longitude1, latitude2, longitude2,
    maxElevation, minElevation, taxon.fullname as TaxonName, prefT.fullname as PreferredName
    from collectionobject
    INNER JOIN collectingevent ON collectionobject.collectingeventid = collectingevent.collectingeventid
    INNER JOIN locality on collectingevent.localityid = locality.localityid
    LEFT JOIN determination on collectionobject.collectionobjectid = determination.collectionobjectid
    LEFT JOIN taxon on determination.taxonid = taxon.taxonid
    LEFT JOIN taxon prefT on determination.preferredtaxonid = prefT.taxonid
    WHERE Latitude1 is not null and longitude1 is not null and determination.iscurrent = 1 and catalognumber is not null
    ORDER BY Catalognumber</SrcSQL>
    <GeometryType>wkbPoint</GeometryType>
    <GeometryField encoding="PointFromColumns" x="x" y="y"/>
    <LayerSRS>EPSG:4326</LayerSRS>
  </OGRVRTLayer>
</OGRVRTDataSource>
```


Create Layer

- Add Layer
- Embed Layers and Groups...
- Add from Layer Definition File...

Copy style

Paste style

Open Attribute Table F6

Toggle Editing

Save Layer Edits

Current Edits

Save As...

Save As Layer Definition File...

Remove Layer/Group Ctrl+D

Duplicate Layer(s)

Set Scale Visibility of Layer(s)

Set CRS of Layer(s) Ctrl+Shift+C

Set Project CRS from Layer

Properties...

Filter... Ctrl+F

Labeling

Add to Overview

Add All to Overview

Remove All from Overview

Show All Layers Ctrl+Shift+U

Hide All Layers Ctrl+Shift+H

Show Selected Layers

Hide Selected Layers

Add Vector Layer... Ctrl+Shift+V

Add Raster Layer... Ctrl+Shift+R

Add PostGIS Layers... Ctrl+Shift+D

Add Spatialite Layer... Ctrl+Shift+L

Add MSSQL Spatial Layer... Ctrl+Shift+M

Add DB2 Spatial Layer... Ctrl+Shift+2

Add Oracle Spatial Layer... Ctrl+Shift+O

Add WMS/WMTS Layer... Ctrl+Shift+W

Add ArcGIS MapServer Layer...

Add WCS Layer...

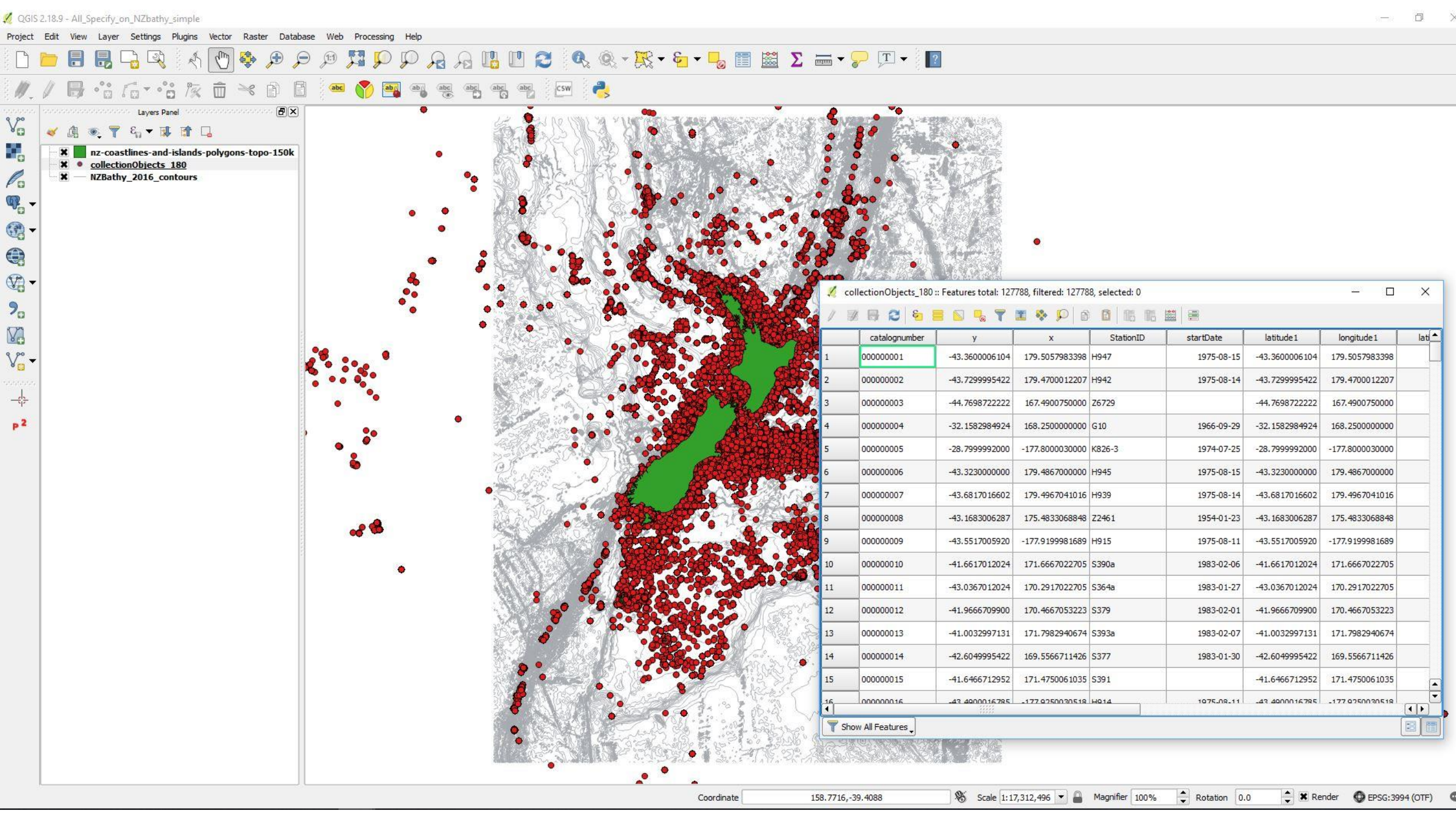
Add WFS Layer...

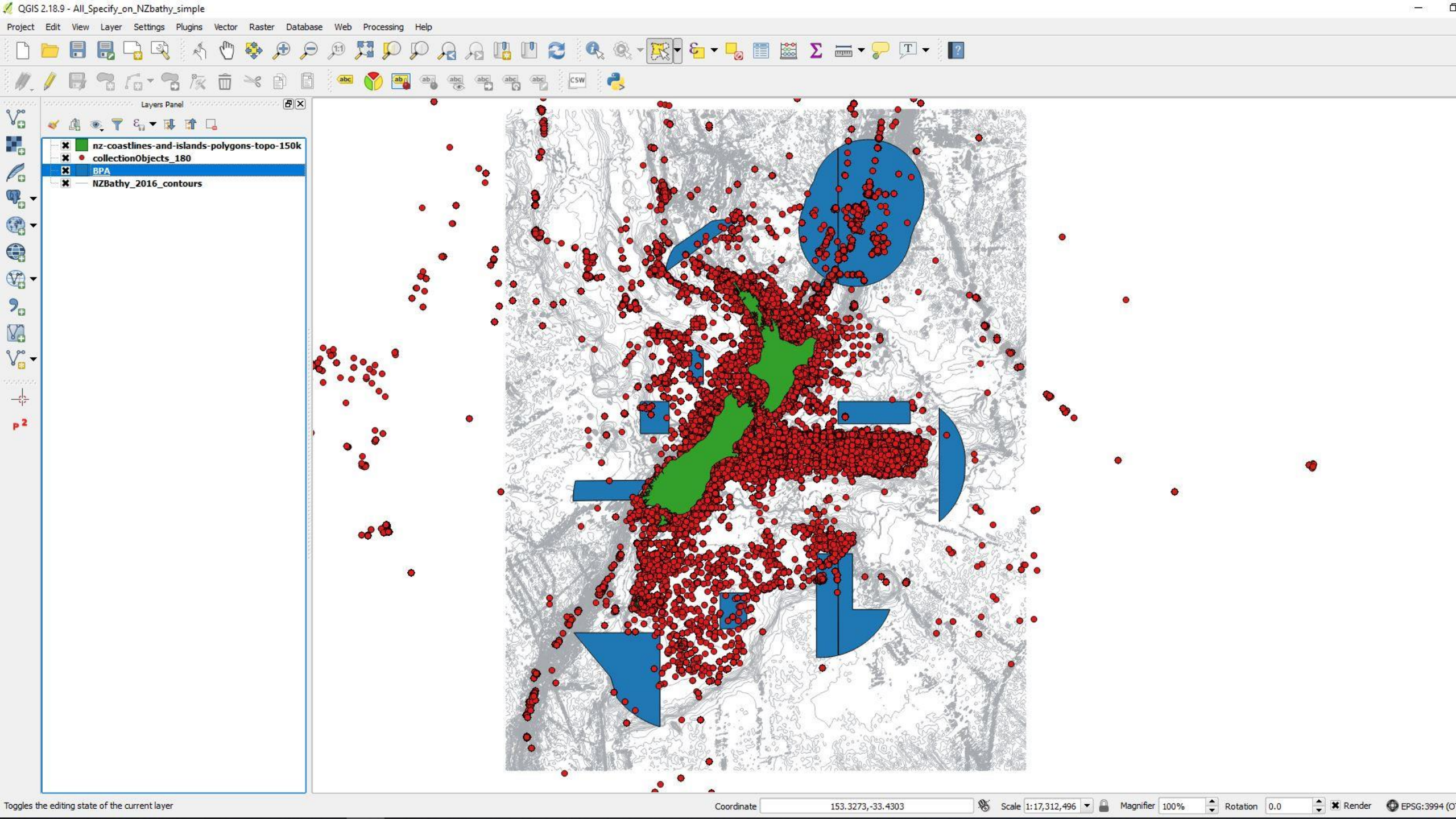
Add ArcGIS FeatureServer Layer...

Add Delimited Text Layer...

Add/Edit Virtual Layer...









Layers Panel

- ☒ nz-coastlines-and-islands-polyg...
- ☐ collectionObjects_180
- ☒ vent_polygons
- ☒ NZBathy_2016_contours

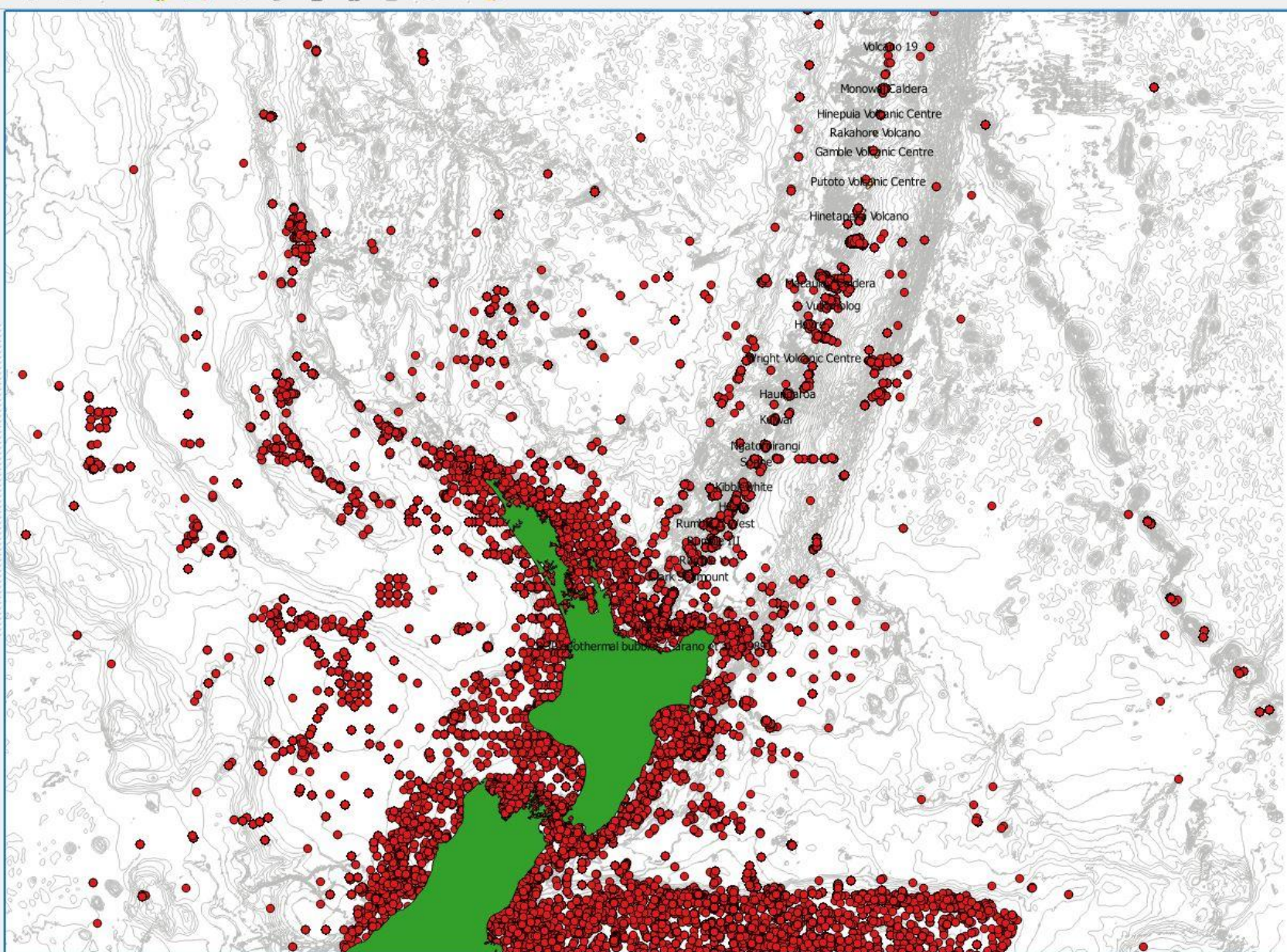


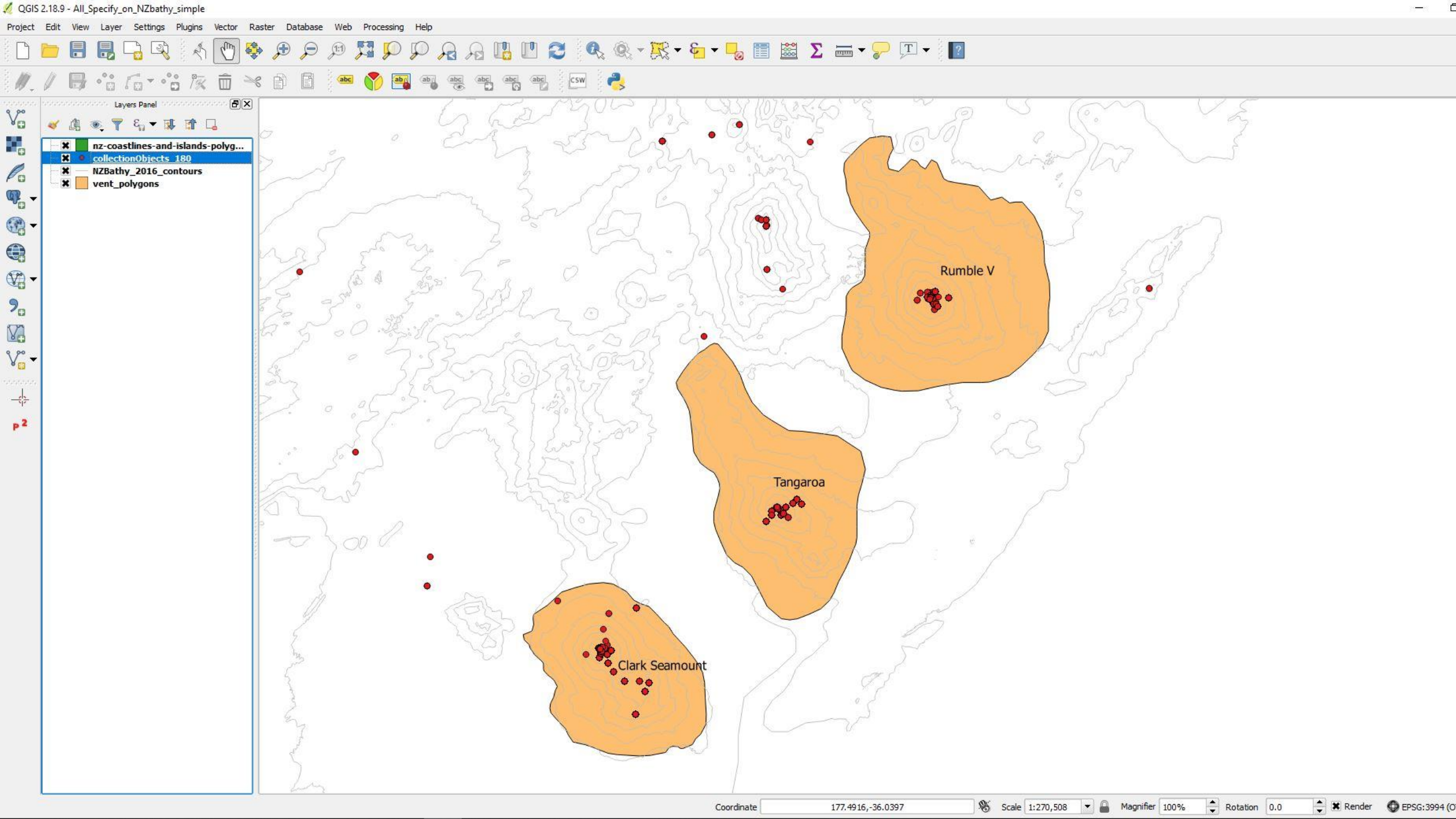


Layers Panel

- nz-coastlines-and-islands-polyg...
- collectionObjects_180
- vent_polygons
- NZBathy_2016_contours

Below the layers panel, there are icons for various GIS tools and a coordinate display showing 'p 2'.



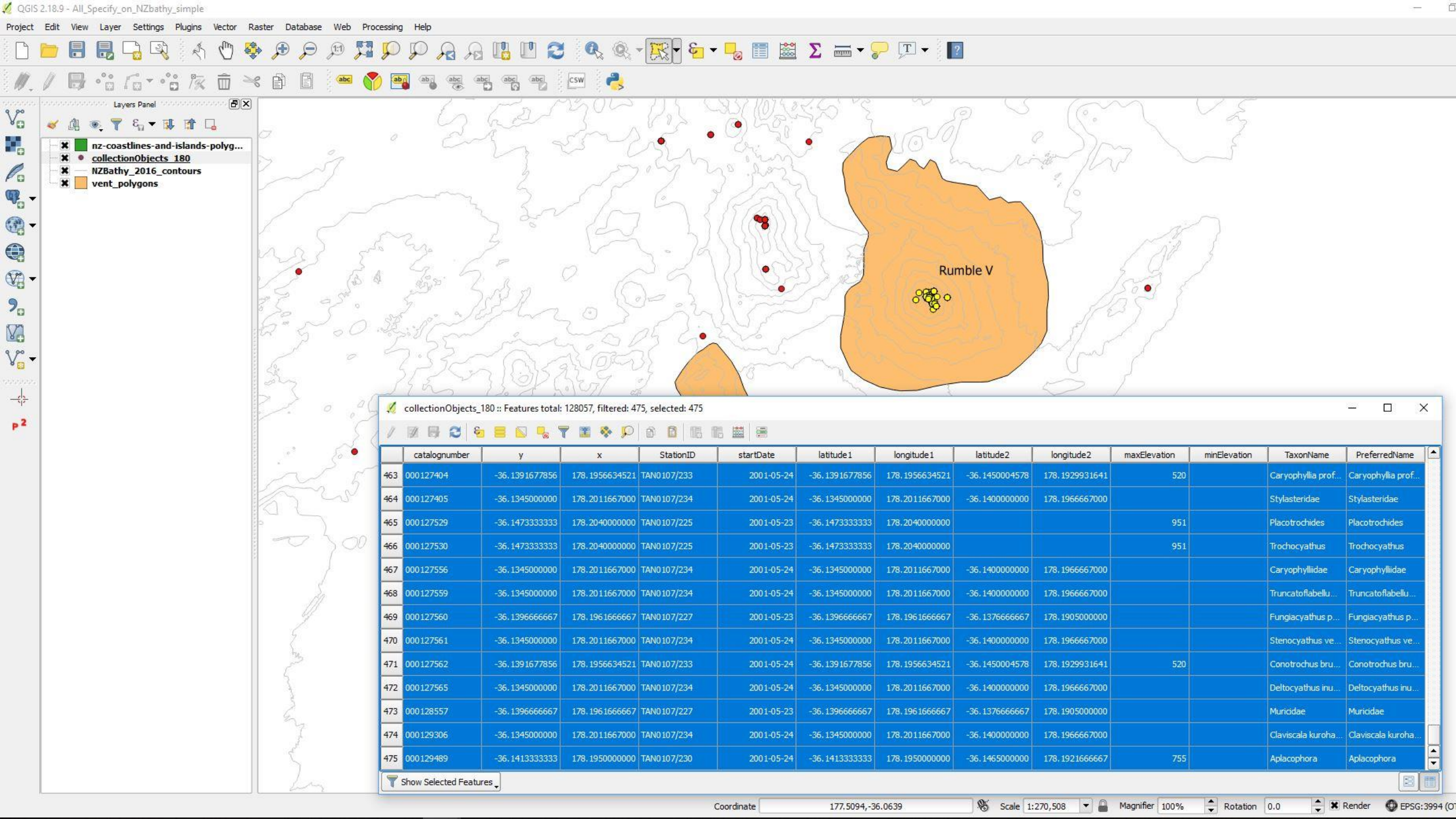




Layers Panel

- nz-coastlines-and-islands-polyg...
- collectionObjects_180
 - Gigantidas gladius
 - Vulcanolepas osheai
 - Ophiactis abyssicola
- NZBathy_2016_contours
- vent_polygons







- Coordinate Capture
- OpenStreetMap
- Points2One
- Research Tools

- Geoprocessing Tools
- Geometry Tools
- Analysis Tools
- Data Management Tools

- Intersection
- Symmetrical difference
- Variable distance buffer
- Union
- Dissolve
- Difference
- Fixed distance buffer
- Clip
- Eliminate sliver polygons
- Convex hull

Layers Panel

- nz-coastlines-and-islands
- Intersection
- collectionObjects_180
- NZBathy_2016_contours
- vent_polygons

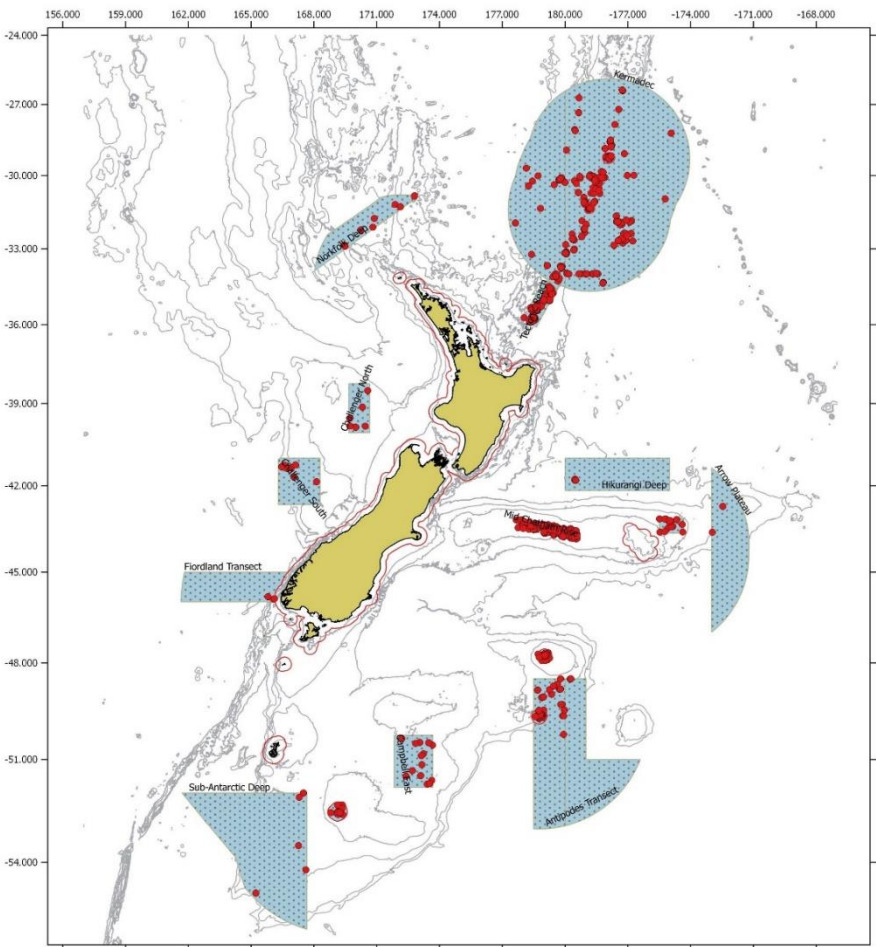
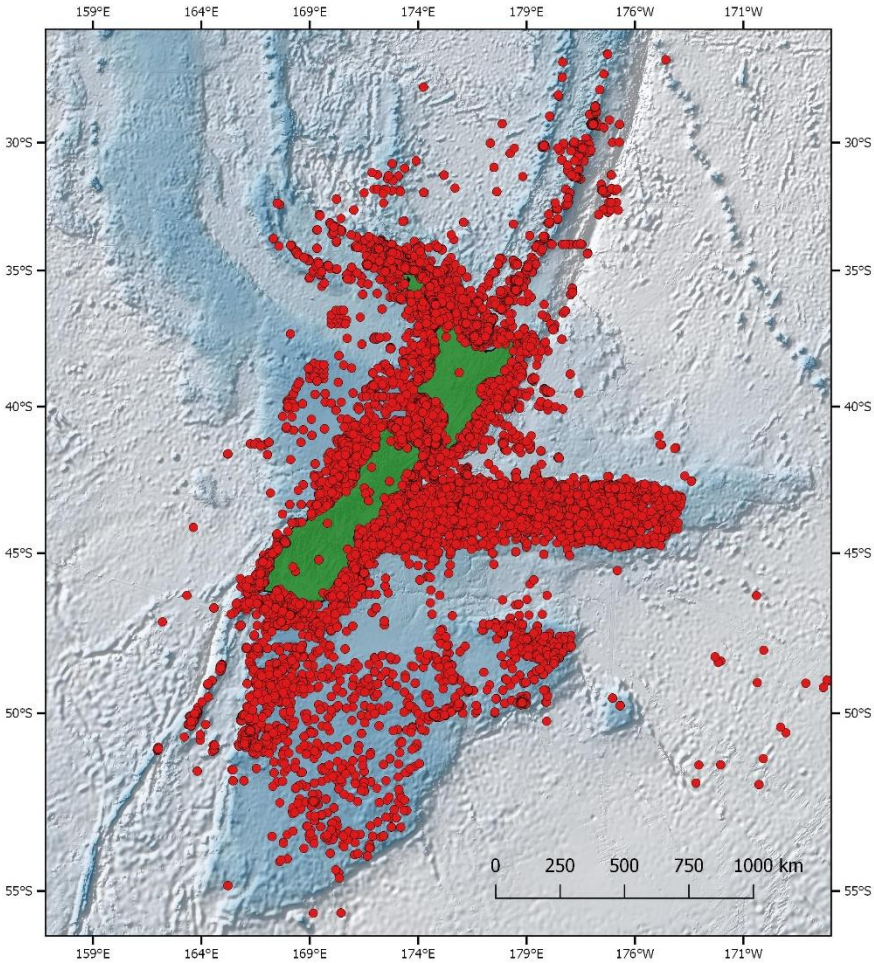


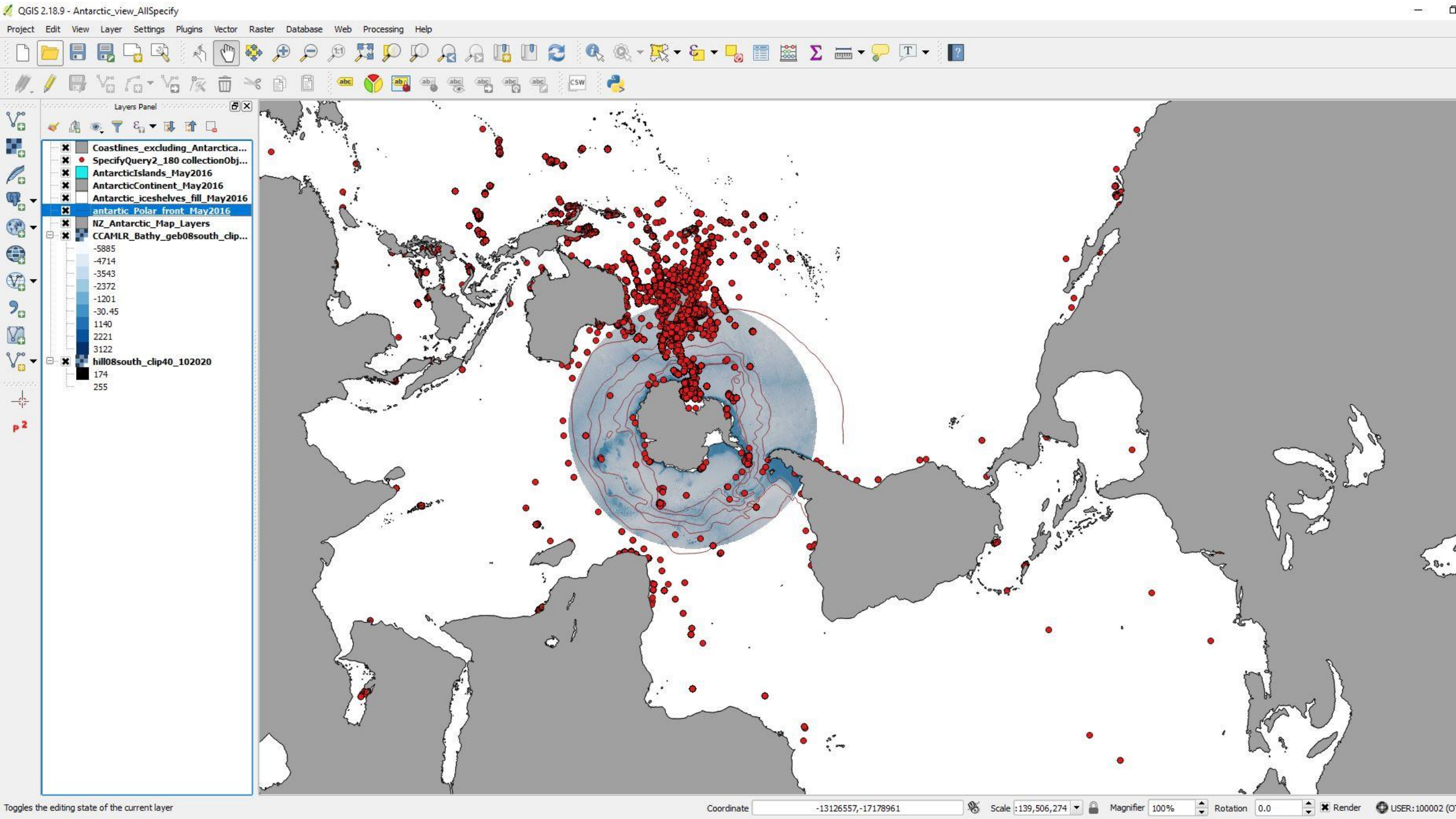
Intersection :: Features total: 4839, filtered: 4839, selected: 0

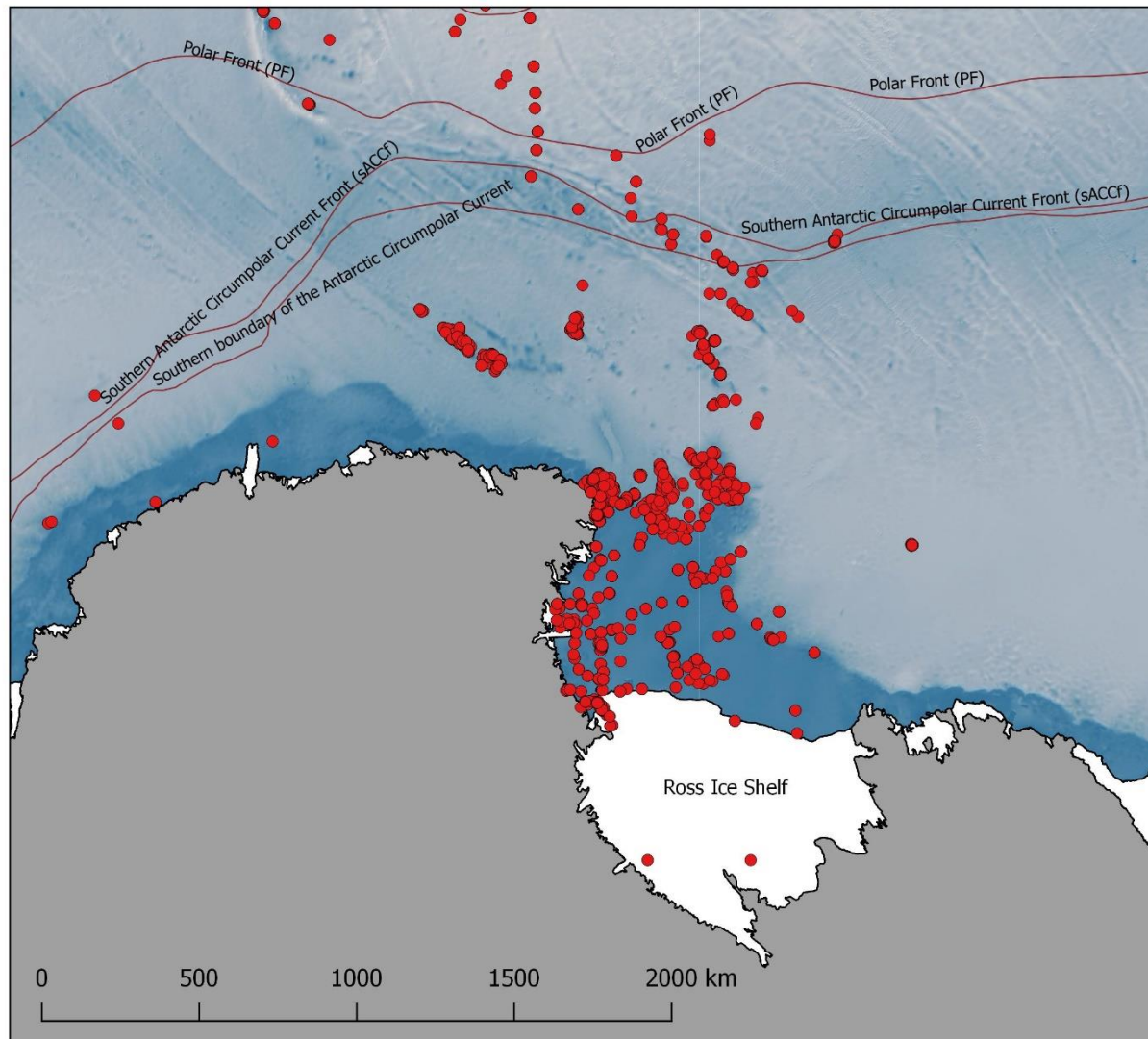
	longitude1	latitude2	longitude2	maxElevation	minElevation	TaxonName	PreferredName	LABEL	NAME	SEAMOUNT
1	-177.80000					Monachometra k...	Monachometra k...		Hinetapeka Volcano	907
2	176.98000					Stylaster imbricat...	Stylaster imbricat...		BOP geothermal ...	0
3	-177.79671			145.00000		Solariella hurleyi	Archiminolia hurleyi		Hinetapeka Volcano	907
4	-177.79671			145.00000		Solariella dawsoni	Archiminolia daw...		Hinetapeka Volcano	907
5	-177.79671			145.00000		Solariella dawsoni	Archiminolia daw...		Hinetapeka Volcano	907
6	-177.79671			145.00000		Chaperiopsis inte...	Chaperiopsis inte...		Hinetapeka Volcano	907
7	-177.79671			145.00000		Chaperiopsis inte...	Chaperiopsis inte...		Hinetapeka Volcano	907
8	-177.79671			145.00000		Mosaicoporina tri...	Mosaicoporina tri...		Hinetapeka Volcano	907
9	-177.80000			142.00000		Bolma kermadece...	Bolma kermadece...		Hinetapeka Volcano	907
10	-177.80000			142.00000		Marssonopora ke...	Marssonopora ke...		Hinetapeka Volcano	907
11	-177.80000			142.00000		Marssonopora ke...	Marssonopora ke...		Hinetapeka Volcano	907

Show All Features

Examples of outputs







Legend

- SpecifyQuery collectionObjects_180
- Antarctic Polar fronts May2016

The ideal solution – found and implemented

Direct access to database records, providing:

- network access to the live database
- real time validation at time of entry
- quickly view/compare taxon distributions

More control over styles and symbols than Google Earth

Easily include a wide range of other datasets as map layers (points, lines and polygons)

Ability to change and control projections to suit (i.e., polar views)

Publication quality maps

Ideally using free, Open Source tools

This could work for your data too!



Thank you

Funding to attend the conference was provided from the MBIE SSIF project “Specimens and Data” that supports the maintenance and enhancement of the NIWA Invertebrate Collection and database.

Thank you to the QGIS community and Specify Software Team.

Bathymetry layers and shape files used in QGIS and on maps in the presentation are held at NIWA. Bathymetry is compiled from multibeam and single-beam data sourced from surveys by NIWA and Land Information New Zealand (LINZ), as well as international surveys by vessels from United States of America, France, Germany, Australia and Japan. In addition, scientific community data are sourced from the National Geophysical Data Center (United States), General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO_08 Grid, version 20120927) and the Australian bathymetry and topography grid (June 2009).

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