# **Resource Summary Report**

Generated by NIF on Apr 30, 2025

# **Mammal Networked Information System**

RRID:SCR\_008332

Type: Tool

## **Proper Citation**

Mammal Networked Information System (RRID:SCR\_008332)

#### **Resource Information**

**URL:** http://manisnet.org/

**Proper Citation:** Mammal Networked Information System (RRID:SCR\_008332)

Description: MaNIS is a database and infrastructure meant to facilitate open access to combined specimen data from a web browser, enhance the value of specimen collections, conserve curatorial resources, and use a design paradigm that can be easily adopted by other disciplines with similar needs. With support from the National Science Foundation, seventeen North American institutions and their collaborators developed the Mammal Networked Information System. The original objectives of MaNIS were to 1) facilitate open access to combined specimen data from a web browser, 2) enhance the value of specimen collections, 3) conserve curatorial resources, and 4) use a design paradigm that can be easily adopted by other disciplines with similar needs. As an NSF-funded initiative, MaNIS has achieved these objectives while avoiding the need for long-term, external maintenance of the network and centralized data management. As MaNIS faces the future, it is only through expansion of the network, both nationally and internationally, that the real impact of this collaborative effort will be maximized. Participation by other institutions is now welcome and those wishing to join have at their disposal the data standards, software and documentation that were developed for this project. All that is asked of future participants is that they make the same institutional commitment as the original collaborators to maintain their repositories of high-quality specimen collections and make the accompanying data available for the benefit of all. At the time of its inception, development of MaNIS addressed the urgent call for natural history museums to come together to build and support a biodiversity informatics infrastructure to facilitate and enhance research, education, conservation, and public health. That call has now been answered. It is hoped that continued expansion of the network will allow the preservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in all its complexity as we attempt to address the magnitude of human impacts on the Earth"s ecological systems during the 21st century. Supported by NSF

Synonyms: MaNIS

Resource Type: community building portal, data or information resource, database, portal

**Keywords:** biodiversity, curation, vertebrate

**Funding:** 

Resource Name: Mammal Networked Information System

Resource ID: SCR\_008332

**Alternate IDs:** nif-0000-24911

**Record Creation Time:** 20220129T080246+0000

**Record Last Update:** 20250430T055609+0000

## **Ratings and Alerts**

No rating or validation information has been found for Mammal Networked Information System.

No alerts have been found for Mammal Networked Information System.

#### Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

## **Usage and Citation Metrics**

We found 19 mentions in open access literature.

**Listed below are recent publications.** The full list is available at <u>NIF</u>.

Boorgula GDY, et al. (2020) Assessing the current and future potential geographic distribution of the American dog tick, Dermacentor variabilis (Say) (Acari: Ixodidae) in North America. PloS one, 15(8), e0237191.

Raghavan RK, et al. (2019) Current and Future Distribution of the Lone Star Tick, Amblyomma americanum (L.) (Acari: Ixodidae) in North America. PloS one, 14(1), e0209082.

Sawyer YE, et al. (2019) Living on the edge: Exploring the role of coastal refugia in the Alexander Archipelago of Alaska. Ecology and evolution, 9(4), 1777.

Ferguson AW, et al. (2017) Phylogeography of a widespread small carnivore, the western spotted skunk (Spilogale gracilis) reveals temporally variable signatures of isolation across western North America. Ecology and evolution, 7(12), 4229.

Qiao H, et al. (2017) Accessible areas in ecological niche comparisons of invasive species: Recognized but still overlooked. Scientific reports, 7(1), 1213.

Sawyer YE, et al. (2016) Phylogeographic structure in long-tailed voles (Rodentia: Arvicolinae) belies the complex Pleistocene history of isolation, divergence, and recolonization of Northwest North America's fauna. Ecology and evolution, 6(18), 6633.

Cáceres NC, et al. (2016) Which Factors Determine Spatial Segregation in the South American Opossums (Didelphis aurita and D. albiventris)? An Ecological Niche Modelling and Geometric Morphometrics Approach. PloS one, 11(6), e0157723.

Soto-Centeno JA, et al. (2015) Fossils reject climate change as the cause of extinction of Caribbean bats. Scientific reports, 5, 7971.

Ortega-Andrade HM, et al. (2015) Ecological and geographical analysis of the distribution of the mountain tapir (Tapirus pinchaque) in Ecuador: importance of protected areas in future scenarios of global warming. PloS one, 10(3), e0121137.

Robertson T, et al. (2014) The GBIF integrated publishing toolkit: facilitating the efficient publishing of biodiversity data on the internet. PloS one, 9(8), e102623.

Fajardo J, et al. (2014) Combined use of systematic conservation planning, species distribution modelling, and connectivity analysis reveals severe conservation gaps in a megadiverse country (Peru). PloS one, 9(12), e114367.

Thomassen HA, et al. (2013) Pathogen-host associations and predicted range shifts of human monkeypox in response to climate change in central Africa. PloS one, 8(7), e66071.

Soto-Centeno JA, et al. (2013) Reevaluation of a classic phylogeographic barrier: new techniques reveal the influence of microgeographic climate variation on population divergence. Ecology and evolution, 3(6), 1603.

Di Febbraro M, et al. (2013) The use of climatic niches in screening procedures for introduced species to evaluate risk of spread: a case with the American Eastern grey squirrel. PloS one, 8(7), e66559.

Moore JE, et al. (2013) Declining abundance of beaked whales (family Ziphiidae) in the California Current large marine ecosystem. PloS one, 8(1), e52770.

Wieczorek J, et al. (2012) Darwin Core: an evolving community-developed biodiversity data standard. PloS one, 7(1), e29715.

Peers MJ, et al. (2012) Reconsidering the specialist-generalist paradigm in niche breadth dynamics: resource gradient selection by Canada lynx and bobcat. PloS one, 7(12), e51488.

Mukherjee S, et al. (2010) Ecology driving genetic variation: a comparative phylogeography of jungle cat (Felis chaus) and leopard cat (Prionailurus bengalensis) in India. PloS one, 5(10), e13724.

Moffett A, et al. (2009) A global public database of disease vector and reservoir distributions. PLoS neglected tropical diseases, 3(3), e378.