

tory: Altai, Kamchatka, Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Primorsky, Trans-Baikal; Chukotka Autonomous Region; Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area) and 6 foreign states (Canada, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, USA) from 1818 to 2018 were also added to the database. Collecting information on species distribution is still an ongoing process. Subsequently, it is planned to provide data in accordance with the Darwin Core standard, and to publish it in the GBIF (<https://www.gbif.org>) via the Integrated Publishing Toolkit (IPT). This will not only help with monitoring this invasive species and preventing its spread based on modeling of its distribution area, but it will also make the data stored in local herbarium databases available to the global scientific community. This work was supported by RFBR grant 16-04-01246 and RFBR and Government of Irkutsk oblast grant 17-44-388084.

How much data do Russian biological collections contain?

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Сколько данных хранится в российских биологических коллекциях?

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Best known and largest Russian herbarium collections are stored in Komarov Botanical Institute (LE, more than 6 mln sheets) and Moscow University (MW, more than 1 mln sheets). The largest zoological collection is located in Zoological institute and counts more than 60 mln specimens. There are also many different another biological collections in Russia, but unified list about them is absent and related information is scattered.

There are 81 biocollections from Russia registered on the Global Registry of Biodiversity Repositories (<http://grbio.org>). According to the portal Genetic and biological (zoological and botanical) collections of the Russian Federation (<http://www.sevin.ru/collections/>), 145 herbarium collections from 102 cities were present in Russia in 2004. During this work we founded information about 160 regional herbarium collections with total storage more than 8 mln specimens (excluding MW and LE). There are also 4 Russian live algae collection, total storage are 1258 living specimens (<http://www.wfcc.info/>). Available data on zoological collections are poorer. Large collections are stored in the Zoological Museum of Moscow University (6378700 specimens), the Museum of Institute of Plant and Animal Ecology (1150023 sp.), the Institute of Biology of Komi (118576 sp.) and the Museum of National Scientific Center of Marine Biology (about 1 mln sp.). The majority of Russian biological collections are not digitized. In our assessment total amount of digitized samples is about 1 mln, mostly presented by MW herbarium (99.5%). This collection almost completely digitized and now available through GBIF.org (doi 10.15468/cpn-hcc) and thematic information system (<https://plant.depo.msu.ru/>). A small part of the LE and SVER herbaria are also digitized (1320 and 5031 sp. respectively). Generalized data of labels for herbarium collections of the Polar-Alpine Botanical Garden-Institute of N.A. Avrorin KPABG, N.I. Vavilov Institute of Plant Genetic Resources (VIR) and the Prioksko-Terrasnyi Biosphere Reserve also available via GBIF.org (total 39114 records; doi 10.15468/yxt7co, 10.15468/nctfm2, 10.15468/80tu83, 10.15468/xtcciv, 10.15468/cjzloe, 10.15468/r8ybnq). Thus, at least 82 million specimens are stored in Russian biological collections, but available (via the Internet) data is only 1.2%. This work is partly supported by a GBIF - FinBIF data mobilization grant for European Russia (project Russia-02).

Informational and analytical support of floristic diversity researches in the Middle Volga region – SALIX system

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