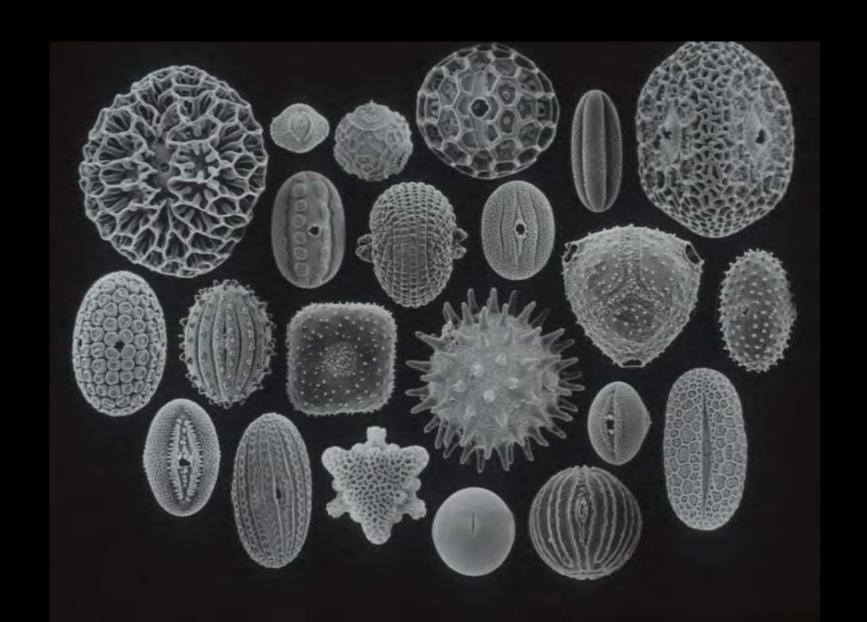
The Talk

Current Oxford Taxonomic projects

Ask for help in assembling 60,000 photographs of UK flowering plants

Acanthaceae Pollen

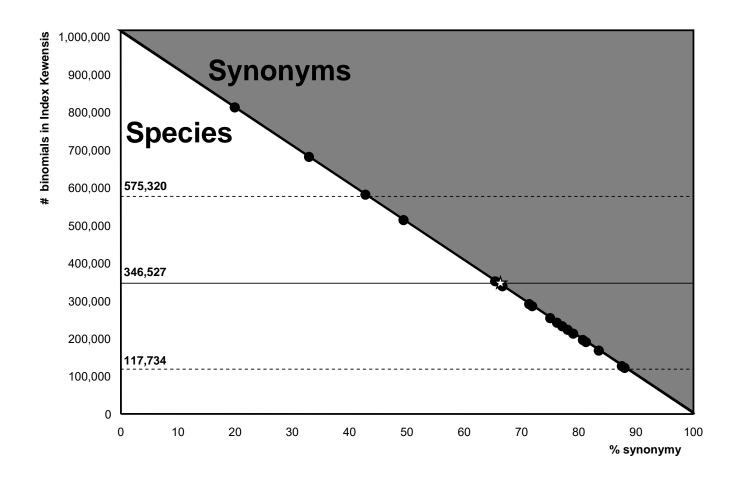


State of Knowledge World Flora

350,000 described species of flowering plant

15-20% still to be described: 70,000 species

13 in every 20 names are synonyms



From c. 1 million published names, on average 65% are synonyms? = 350,000 accepted

Taxonomic Revisions and new species

Taxon	Total number	Number of	% of sp.
	of species	sp. nov.	nov.
Strobilanthes: South and South East Asia	440	60	14
Hypericum: temperate and subtropical	470	93	20
regions of N. America, Europe, Turkey, Russia,			
India and China			
Agalmyla: Malesia	97	58	59
Aframomum: Africa	64	19	29
Inga: tropical America	252	33	13
Chrysobalanaceae: pantropical	528	214	40
Total	1851	477	25











new species of *Strobilanthes* first collected more than 50 years ago



Strobilanthes frondosa first collected in 1924 from Burma (Cooper 5943A), described and published 70 years later



Strobilanthes paniculiformis first collected in 1882, described and published 124 years later in 2006



Commentary Current Biology, 2011

Lack of revisionary taxonomy, Herbaria full of undiscovered species



Thousands of plant species 'undiscovered in cupboards'

By Neil Bowdler Science reporter, BBC News

More than 35,000 new species of flowering plants may be lying undiscovered in cupboards around the world, it is claimed.

Botanists looked at how long it takes for new species collected in the field to be identified, and found it often took decades.

They concluded that of the 70,000 flowering plants that experts believe are yet to be found, over half may already be in collections, awaiting identification.

The study is published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

Plants have been catalogued for hundreds of years. Traditionally, potential new species are dried and mounted on cardboard, labelled and placed in what is known as a herbarium for safekeeping.



Species of Strobilanthes collected in "herbaria" and identified only decades later

- 14% of specimens are described as new within 5 years of being collected
- On average it takes 35 years for a specimen to be recognised and described as new



Strobilanthes frondosa first collected in 1924 from Burma (Cooper 5943A), described and published 70 years later

Aframomum The need for revisions

- Monographed 1904 (Schumann), 41 species from 157 specimens
- Monographed 2014 (Harris & Wortley), 61 species c. 3000 specimens
- Total number of published names 146 and associated literature







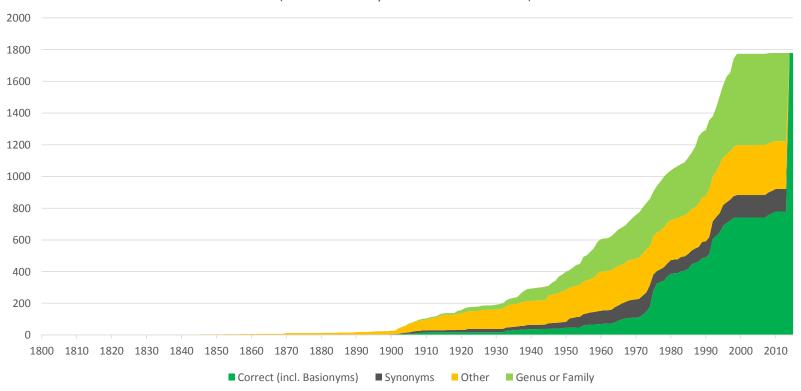






Determinations of *Aframomum* specimens and collections over time

Accumulation of Aframomum specimens & their determinations between 1800 & 2014 (n=1779 reliably dated determinations)



PhytoKeys @: @-@ (2015) doi: 10.3897/phytokeys.@:7104 http://phytokeys.pensoft.net





A foundation monograph of Convolvulus L. (Convolvulaceae)

John R.I. Wood^{1,5}, Bethany R.M. Williams^{1,2}, Thomas C. Mitchell³, Mark A. Carine², David J. Harris⁴, Robert W. Scotland¹

190 species recognised: 4 new species, 2 sub-species, 2 varieties, extensive synonymy, ten taxa at new ranks. Phylogeny clearing showing *Calystegia* is part of *Convolvulus*

Revision of Ipomoea in Bolivia













- Most recent checklist: 34 species (12 are synonyms)
- Current Revision: 102 species,
 5 fold increase
- Sp. Nov. 18 species



Integration of molecules and morphology

- *I. pandurata* and *I. chondrosepala* have a similar morphology (large flowers, blunt sepals)
- BUT....
 - I. pandurata North American
 - I.chondrosepala South American



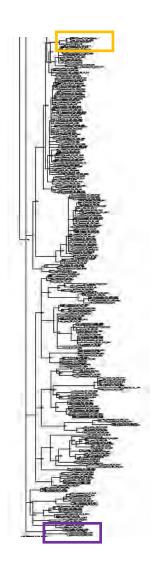
I. chondrosepala



I. pandurata



Integration of molecules and morphology



- *I. cerrito* and *I. subrevoluta* have a similar morphology (divided leaves)
- But....
 - I. cerrito dry granite rock domes
 - *I. subrevoluta* swamps

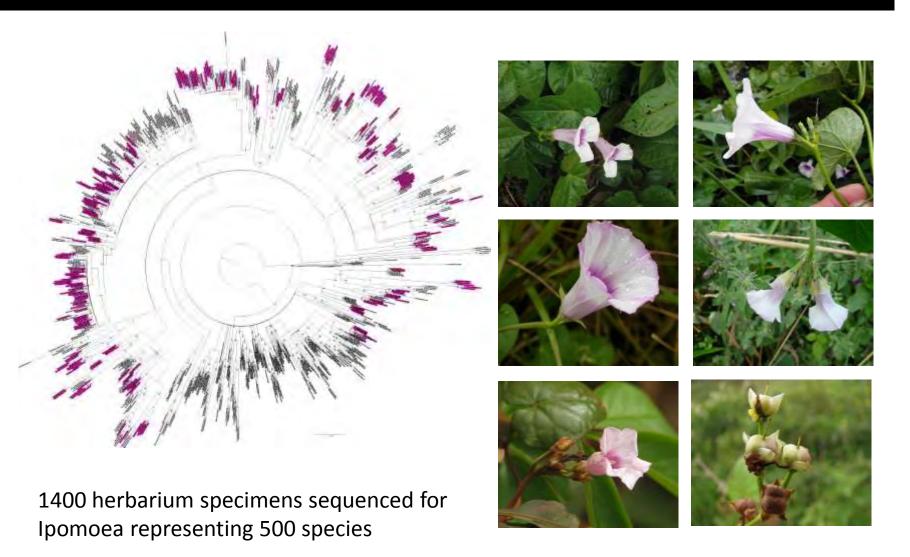


I. cerrito



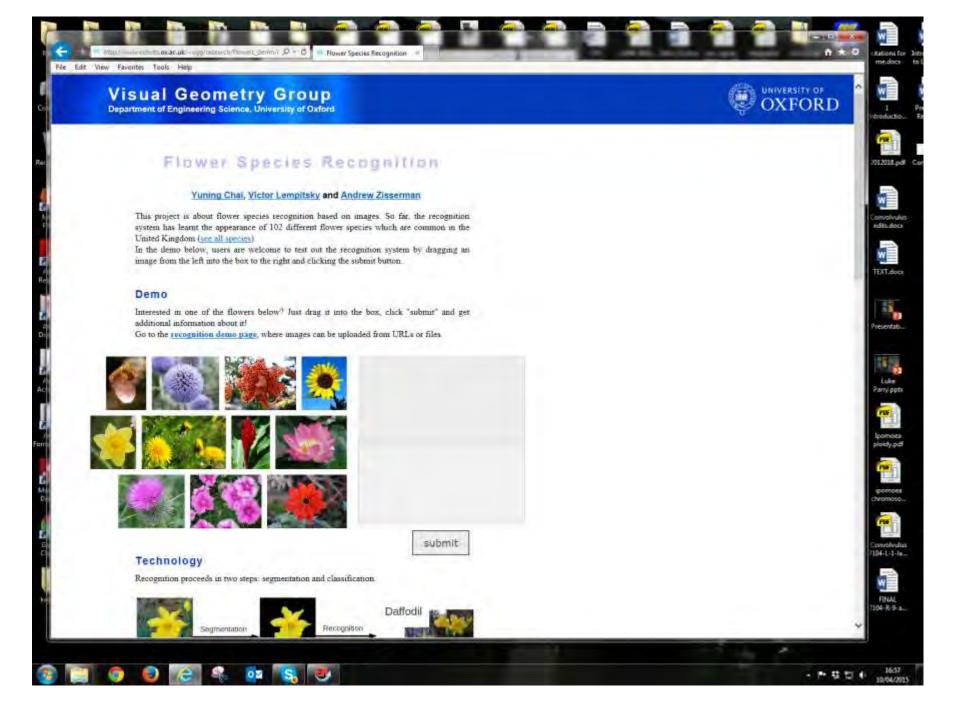
I. subrevoluta

Phylogeny of *Ipomoea* from herbarium specimens



Identification tools: maybe best to start on flora that is well known

- Morphological characters
- DNA barcodes, complete for UK flora
- Photographic recognition software,
 leaf snap, http://leafsnap.com/
 naturetale, http://www.naturetaleapp.com/how_naturetale_works.htm
- Geographical distribution data



Mobile Phone App to identify UK flowering plants

Uploading site

http://lewis.robots.ox.ac.uk:8004/upload alts

And the uploaded images can be viewed at:

http://lewis.robots.ox.ac.uk:8004/upload alts viz

Oxford University Flower Photos Uploader

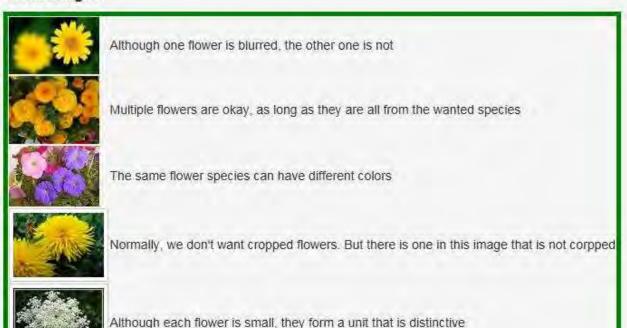
Show/hide Photograph Quality Guidelines (Please read!)

In general, we are looking for images that:

- · Are of good quality (for example, not blurred).
- . Contain one species of natural flowers. It might have more than one flowers, as long as they all belong to one species.
- · Have flowers that are large enough so people can tell them apart from other species.
- . Have the flowers in focus. Most people should see the flowers as the foreground of the image.

We've gathered a few good and bad examples which will help us to explain the photographs we are looking for:

Good images



Bad images



Blurred

This is a drawing not a photo

The photograph clearly contains two different flower species

Each individual flower instance is too small

Flower too large and cropped



Contains an insect that occludes the flower



Photograph has been artificially modified



It is unclear which object is in focus

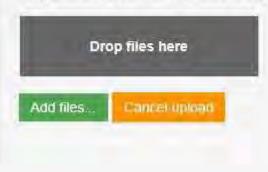
Step 1: uploade	details
lease enter your name and	email address (for crediting purposes). Feel free to leave the fields clear if you want to stay anonymous.
Name (optional):	
Email (optional):	
Step 2: enter a s	pecies name
plants. Please enter the scien you have photographs to uplo	owering plants but we are also interested in those that are naturalized. Here is a complete list of UK native flowering tific name (last column on list, for example, Digitalis purpurea for the common name foxglove), for the flower of which ad. If you only have a common name (for example, rose) please use Google or Wikipedia to translate it into a best entification of submitted images will be checked and authenticated at Oxford.

Step 3: add images

Species name (required):

Please only upload photographs from one species at a time.

Drag and drop your flower photos to anywhere within this page, or use the "Add files..." button. Note, file names do not matter.



SUBMIT

Step 4: submit

By clicking "Upload" below, I grant the University of Oxford the rights to make use of my uploaded photographs for academic purposes, including displaying for the general public, provided my name is credited.

Thanks for uploading your photographs for our scientific use. If you have any questions, please contact us.

Upload

Uploaded site

Ranunculus tripartitus















Copyright by Lliam Rooney



In Summary

- Help required to obtain c. 60000 pics, 40 x 1450, BSBI, Natural England, Field Studies Council.
- What percentage and role can digital recognition software play in identifying flowering plants
- Generic level, maybe?
- In combination with other data, barcodes, morphology, keys, maps etc.