

# **Database registration of our plant collection**

The scientific value of botanic gardens depends on the documentation of the origin of their cultivated plants and the accessibility of the corresponding data for international research. Both require a great deal of expertise, time and money.

The population database of the Munich-Nymphenburg Botanical Garden includes 33,878 genetic individuals; 16,858 species, 3,269 genera, 341 families. Of the 33,878 accessions, 9,476 have a direct or indirect wild origin. (As of January 2022)

## **IrisBG – Botanical Garden Collection Management**

We are in the process of converting our database to the IrisBG system, which is used by many German and international gardens. This will allow an even better coverage of the 45,296 entries in the partial database references (plant names) and 104,303 entries in the new additions (from 1965, complete from 1987).

## **Gardens4Science – Online collection catalog of botanical gardens**

The garden is also part of a group of seven German gardens with large collections of bromeliads and cacti that will make their data on these two families jointly accessible in the online portal since 2018. For this purpose, the data from the local garden databases will be exported, transferred to the international ABCD data standard via the BioCASE provider software installation at the Botanic Garden Berlin, and made available there for online queries via the B-HIT tool. The aim

is for the [gardens4science data portal](#) to provide a 'live view' of the seven collections, with each of the collections itself working with different database programs and the data continuing to be managed decentrally.

This ongoing project fits well with the research activities in the field of biodiversity informatics that have been taking place at the [Munich Botanical State Collection](#) with [SNSB IT Center](#) since 2006. The BioCASE provider software has been installed there since 2010. It is currently used to make around 15 million datasets with collection and observation data available for retrieval via the GBIF portal, the majority of which are georeferenced. This puts the SNSB at the forefront of the more than 30 institutional suppliers of collection and observation data in Germany, far ahead of all other natural science collections and museums in Germany. The data provided for GBIF International are also forwarded in parallel to other portals with various functionalities, including the [BioCASE Europe portal](#), the [EDIT portal](#), the [GBIF-D botany portal](#), and [GFBio](#).

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## **International Plant Exchange Network (IPEN)**

The Munich Botanical Garden has been a member of the [International Plant Exchange Network \(IPEN\)](#) since 2001 and follows the Code of Conduct of this association of botanic gardens. Our participation in the European Botanic Gardens Consortium also includes strict adherence to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the rules of the Nagoya Protocol, which require standardized handling of plant material in botanic gardens. The botanic garden community has developed IPEN as a set of rules for this purpose. The IPEN

Task Force, which includes our curator Dr. Andreas Gröger, has been working on the coordination and further development of this set of rules since 2015. Since IPEN is international, only the English text of the regulations is maintained.