

Resource Summary Report

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Mammal Networked Information System

RRID:SCR_008332

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Mammal Networked Information System (RRID:SCR_008332)

Resource Information

URL: <http://manisnet.org/>

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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

Resource Name: Mammal Networked Information System

Resource ID: SCR_008332

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-24911

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080246+0000

Record Last Update: 20260905T132621+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 29 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [Kravitz](#) .

Lanman RB, et al. (2024) Novel evidence that elk were historically native to the Sierra Nevada, and recent range expansions into the region. PloS one, 19(9), e0301665.

Charre-Medellín JF, et al. (2023) Using species distribution modeling to generate relative abundance information in socio-politically unstable territories: Conservation of Felidae in the central-western region of Mexico. Ecology and evolution, 13(9), e10534.

Hantak MM, et al. (2021) Mammalian body size is determined by interactions between climate, urbanization, and ecological traits. Communications biology, 4(1), 972.

Guralnick R, et al. (2020) Body size trends in response to climate and urbanization in the widespread North American deer mouse, *Peromyscus maniculatus*. Scientific reports, 10(1), 8882.

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.

Boakes EH, et al. (2020) GalliForm, a database of Galliformes occurrence records from the Indo-Malay and Palaearctic, 1800-2008. Scientific data, 7(1), 344.

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.

Zamora-Gutierrez V, et al. (2019) Spatial and taxonomic biases in bat records: Drivers and conservation implications in a megadiverse country. *Ecology and evolution*, 9(24), 14130.

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.

Gómez-Ruiz EP, et al. (2019) Climate change, range shifts, and the disruption of a pollinator-plant complex. *Scientific reports*, 9(1), 14048.

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.

Kingsley EP, et al. (2017) The ultimate and proximate mechanisms driving the evolution of long tails in forest deer mice. *Evolution; international journal of organic evolution*, 71(2), 261.

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

Pavez-Fox M, et al. (2016) Correspondence between the habitat of the threatened pudú (*Cervidae*) and the national protected-area system of Chile. *BMC ecology*, 16, 1.

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.

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.

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

Nakazawa Y, et al. (2015) A phylogeographic investigation of African monkeypox. *Viruses*, 7(4), 2168.

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.

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.