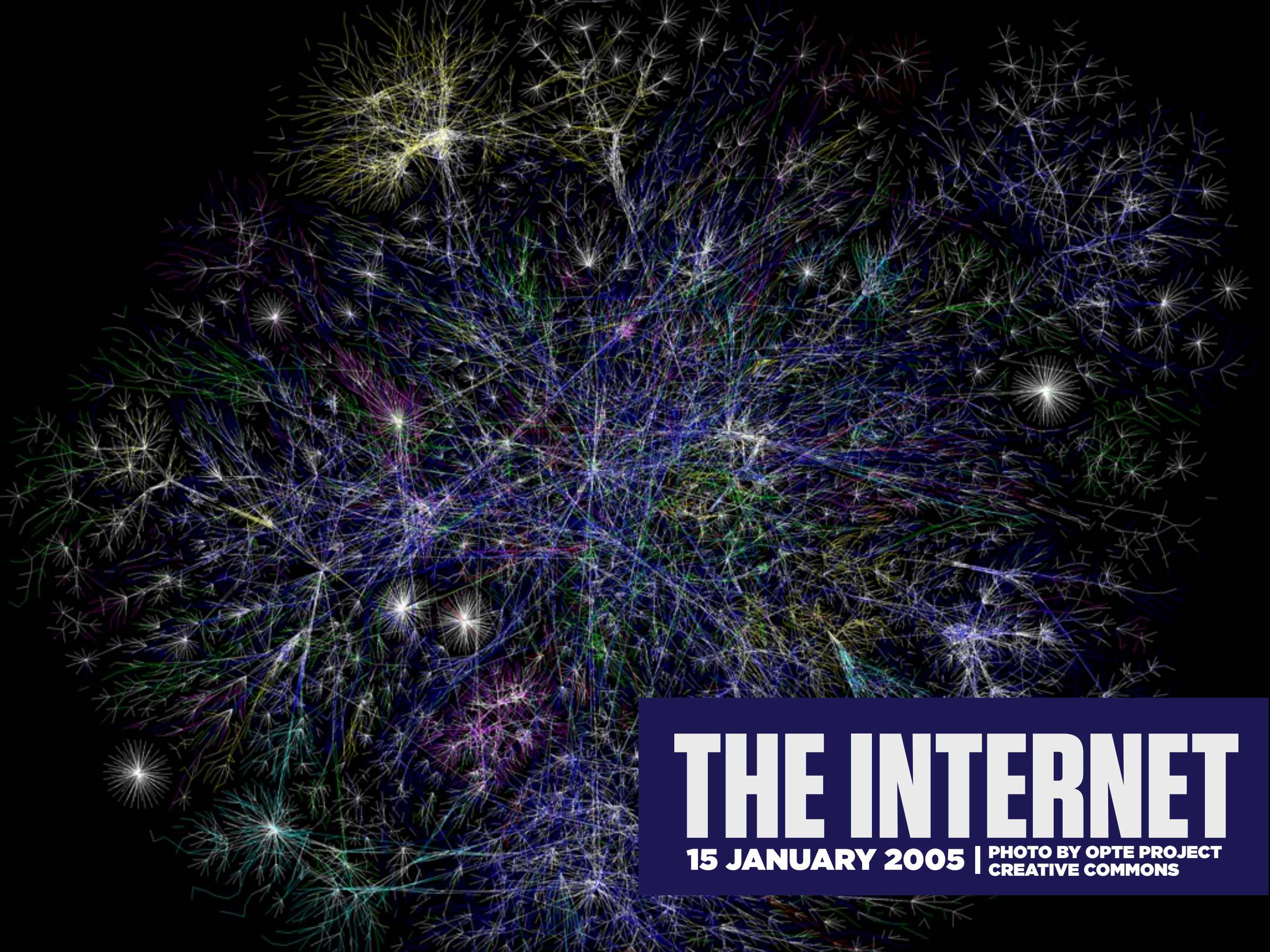


# **PUBLISHING METADATA THE WEBBY WAY**

**BY TOM SCOTT**

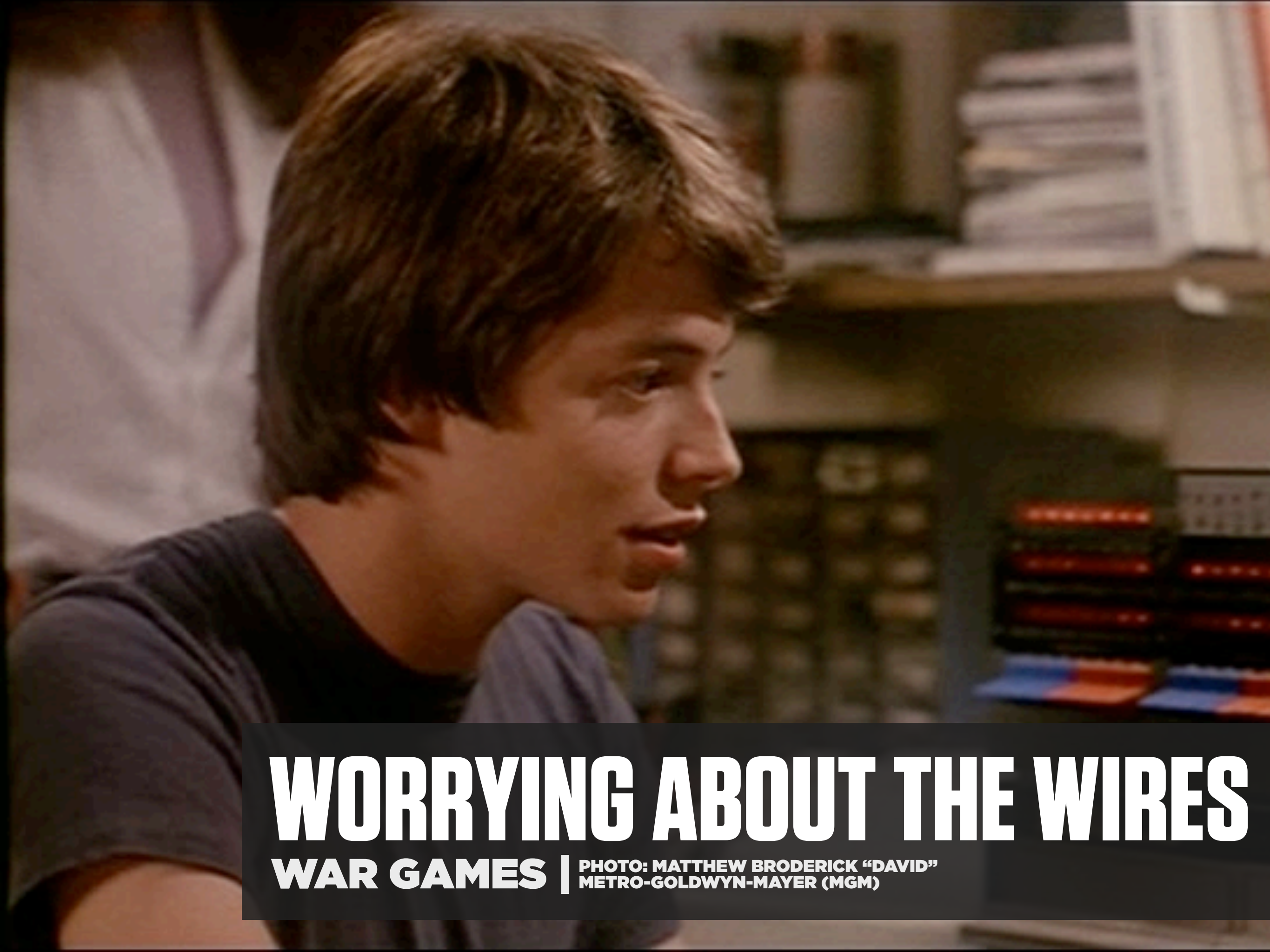




# THE INTERNET

15 JANUARY 2005 | PHOTO BY OPTE PROJECT  
CREATIVE COMMONS





# WORRYING ABOUT THE WIRES

**WAR GAMES**

PHOTO: MATTHEW BRODERICK "DAVID"  
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER (MGM)





# THE WORLD WIDE WEB

**SEA OF DOCUMENTS**

WALRUS VISUALIZATION  
YOUNG HYUN CAIDA.ORG



# NETWORK OF SITES

WORLD AIRLINE ROUTE MAP | JPATOKAL  
CREATIVE COMMONS





**SO WHAT IS THE WEB?**





**INVENTED 20 YEARS AGO**

**ORIGINAL WEB TEAM**

**PHOTO BY TOM SCOTT  
CREATIVE COMMONS**





# FIRST WEB SERVER

**NeXT CUBE**

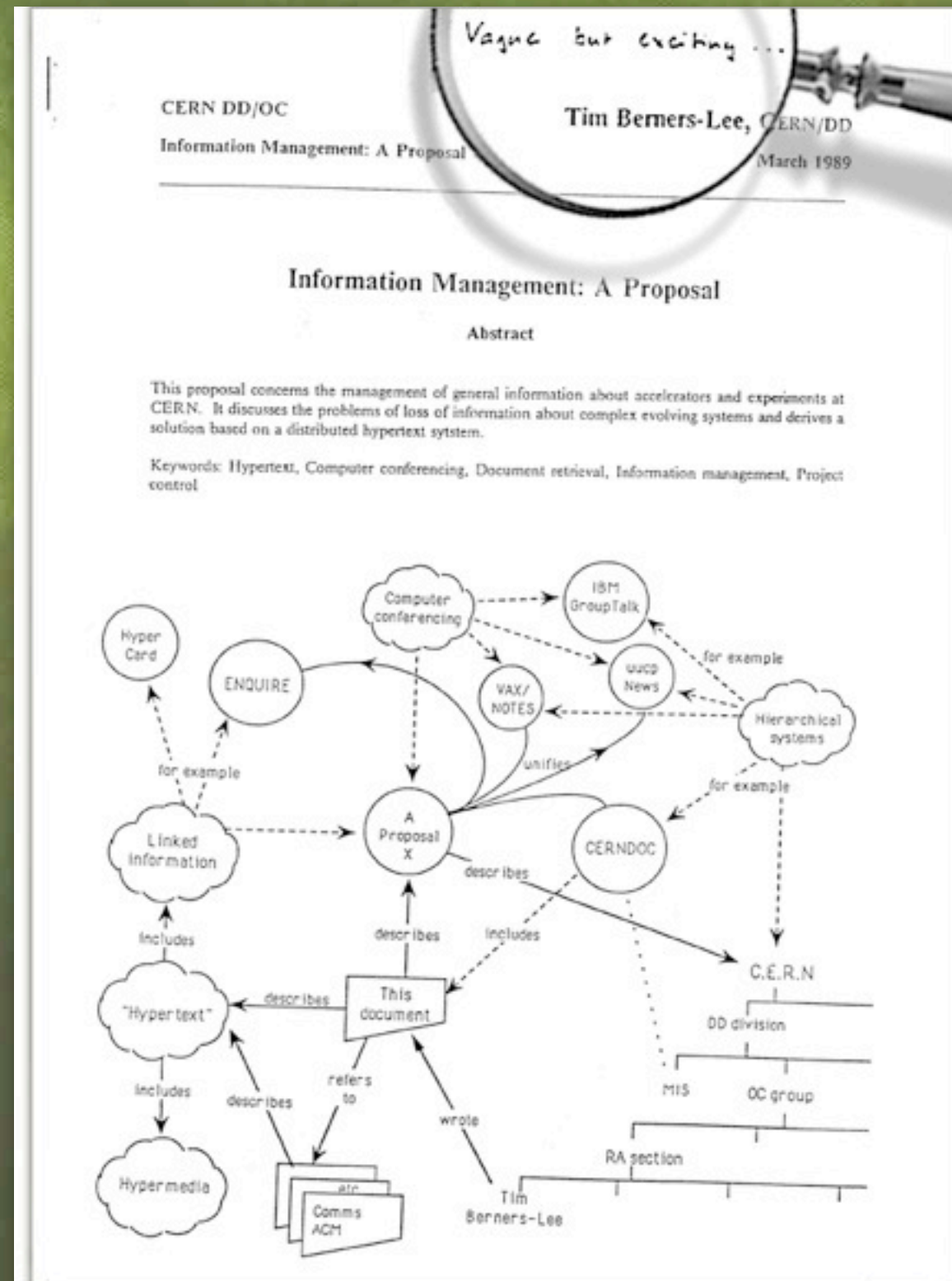
PHOTO BY TOM SCOTT  
CREATIVE COMMONS



# TIM BERNERS-LEE'S PROPOSAL

## THE MEMO

AUTHOR TIM BERNERS-LEE  
[HTTP://INFO..CERN.CH/PROPOSAL](http://info.cern.ch/proposal)





**BUT WHAT IS  
IT?**



A close-up, macro photograph of a handwritten URL 'http://'. The ink is dark and slightly blurred, set against a light, textured background. The focus is on the slashes and the beginning of the path, with the 'http' part being out of focus in the foreground.

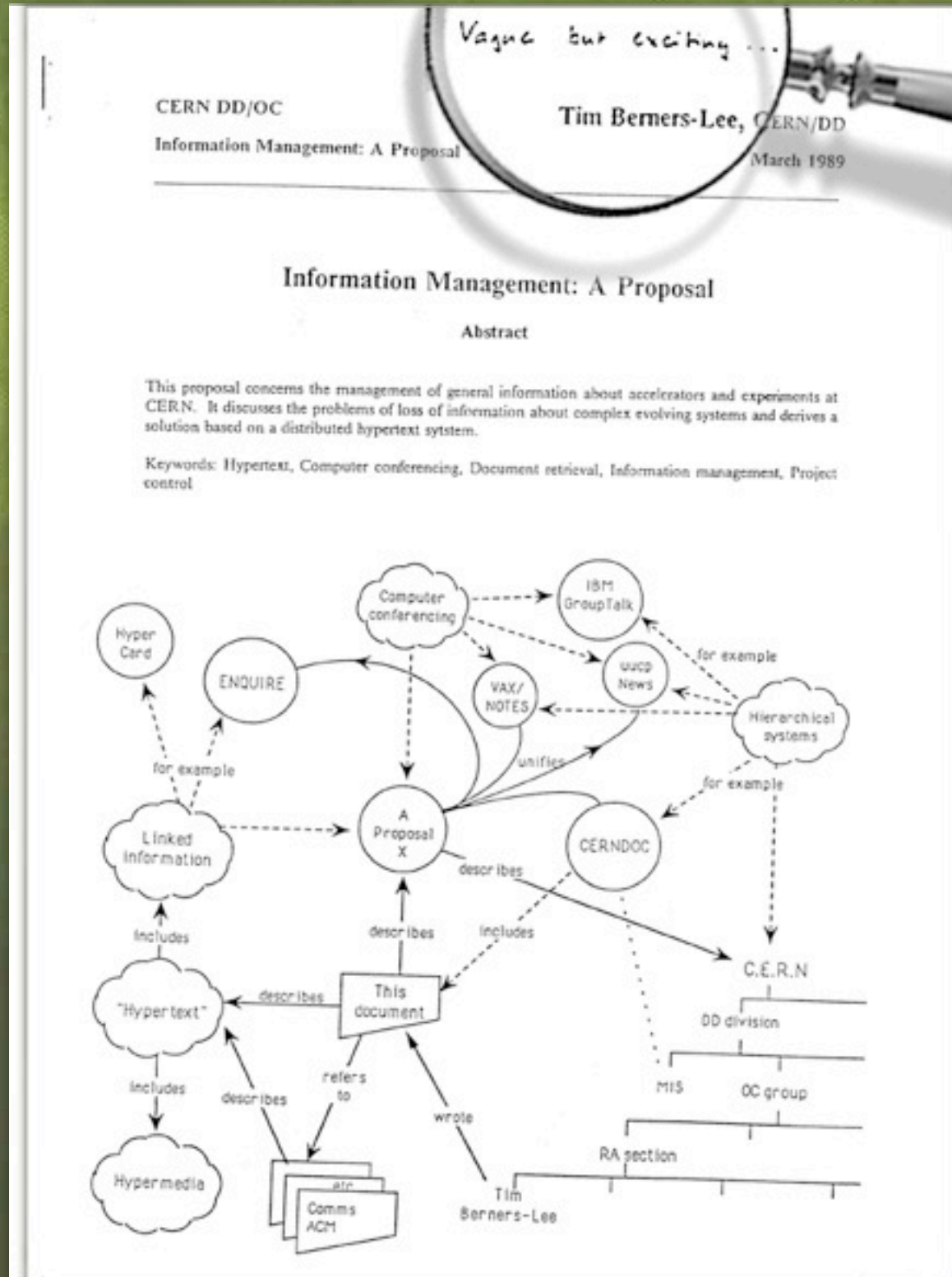
# HTTP URIS... (& DATA)

**COLON SLASH SLASH** | PHOTO BY JEFF SMALLWOOD  
CREATIVE COMMONS



# THE MEMO | AUTHOR TIM BERNERS-LEE

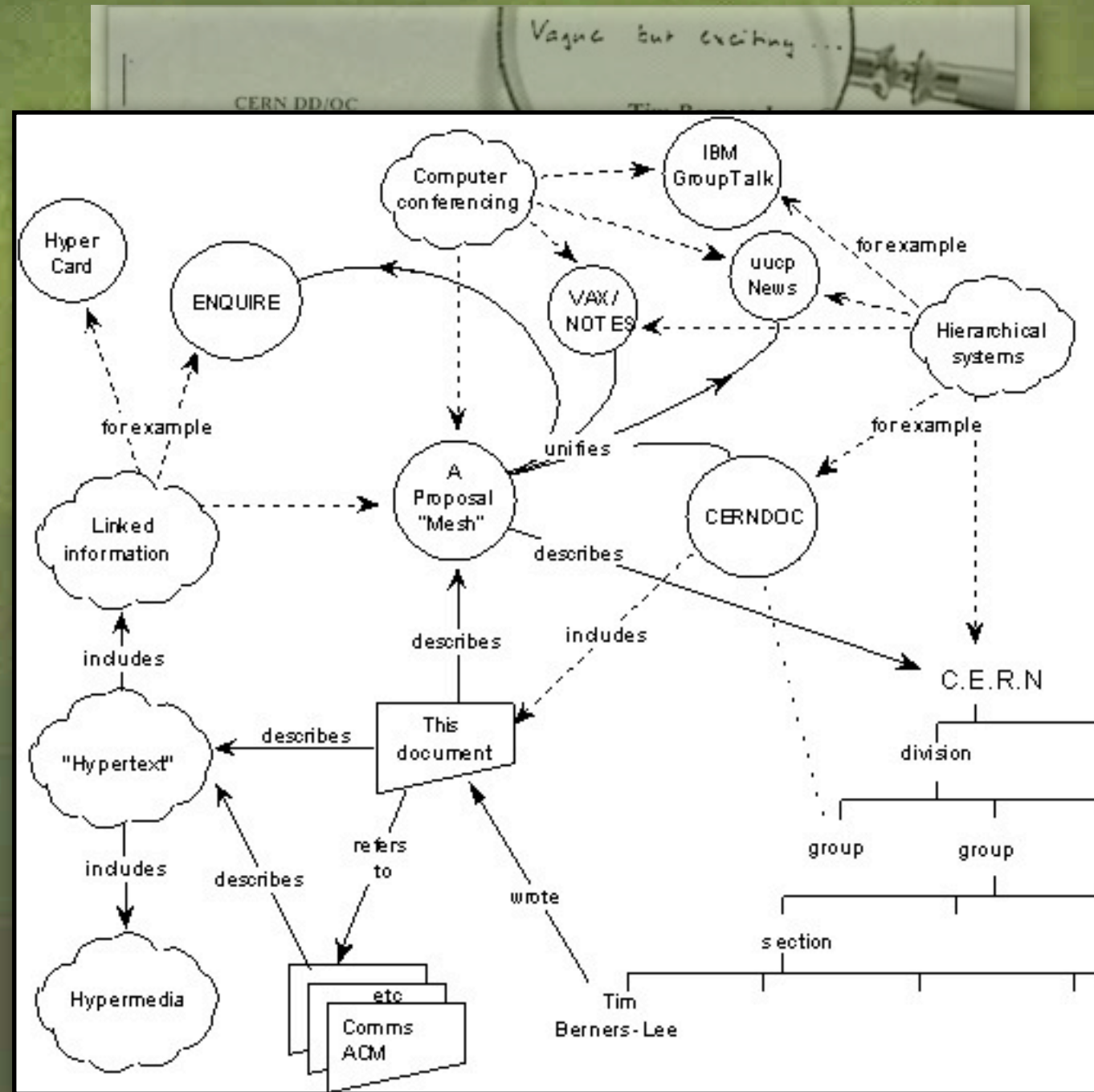
**AUTHOR TIM BERNERS-LEE**  
**HTTP://INFO..CERN.CH/PROPOSAL**



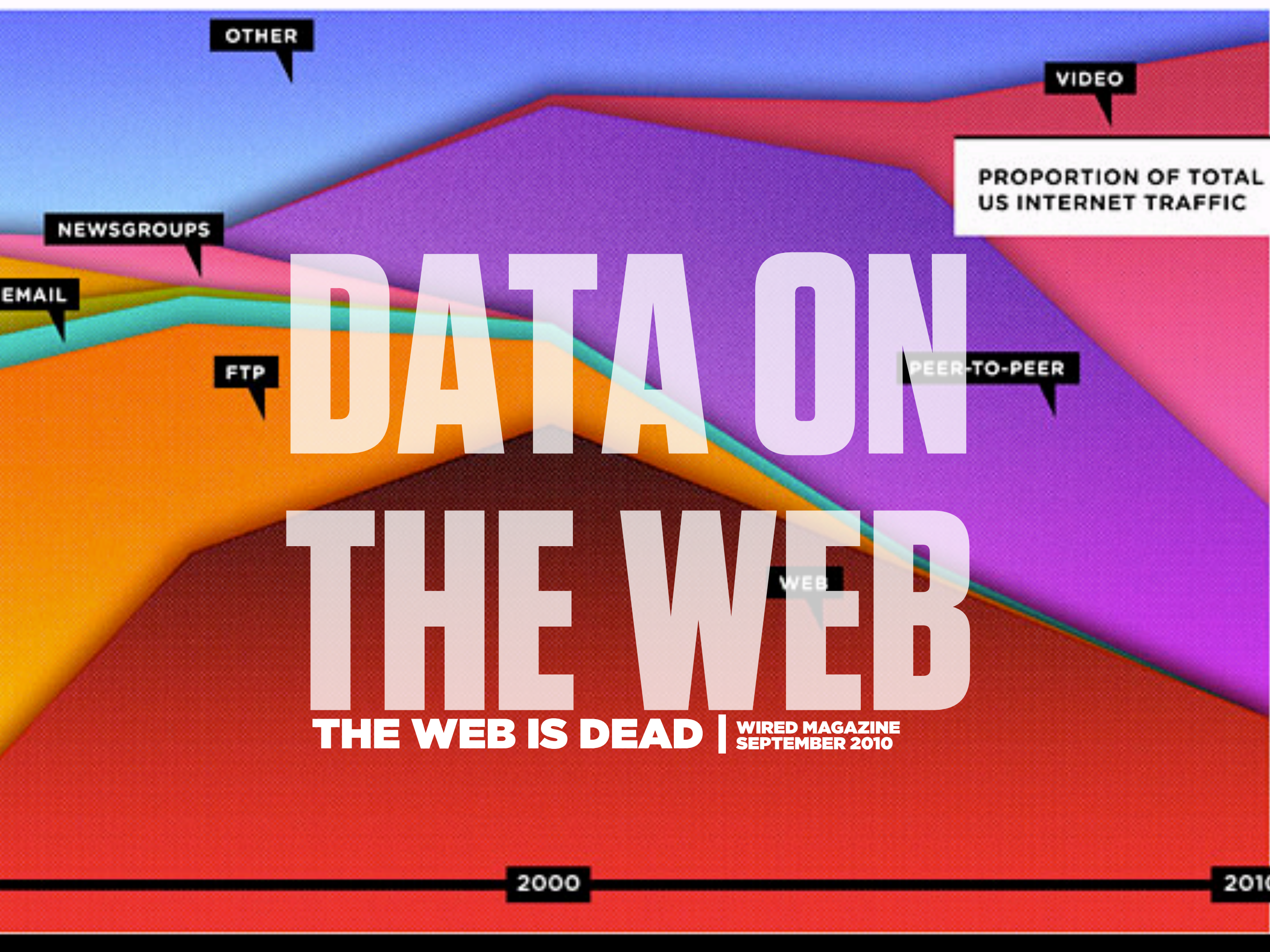


# TIM'S ENIGMATIC DIAGRAM

THE MEMO | AUTHOR TIM BERNERS-LEE  
[HTTP://INFO.CERN.CH/PROPOSAL](http://info.cern.ch/proposal)







# DATA ON THE WEB

**THE WEB IS DEAD | WIRED MAGAZINE  
SEPTEMBER 2010**

2000

2010



**BUT THERE'S A  
PROBLEM!**

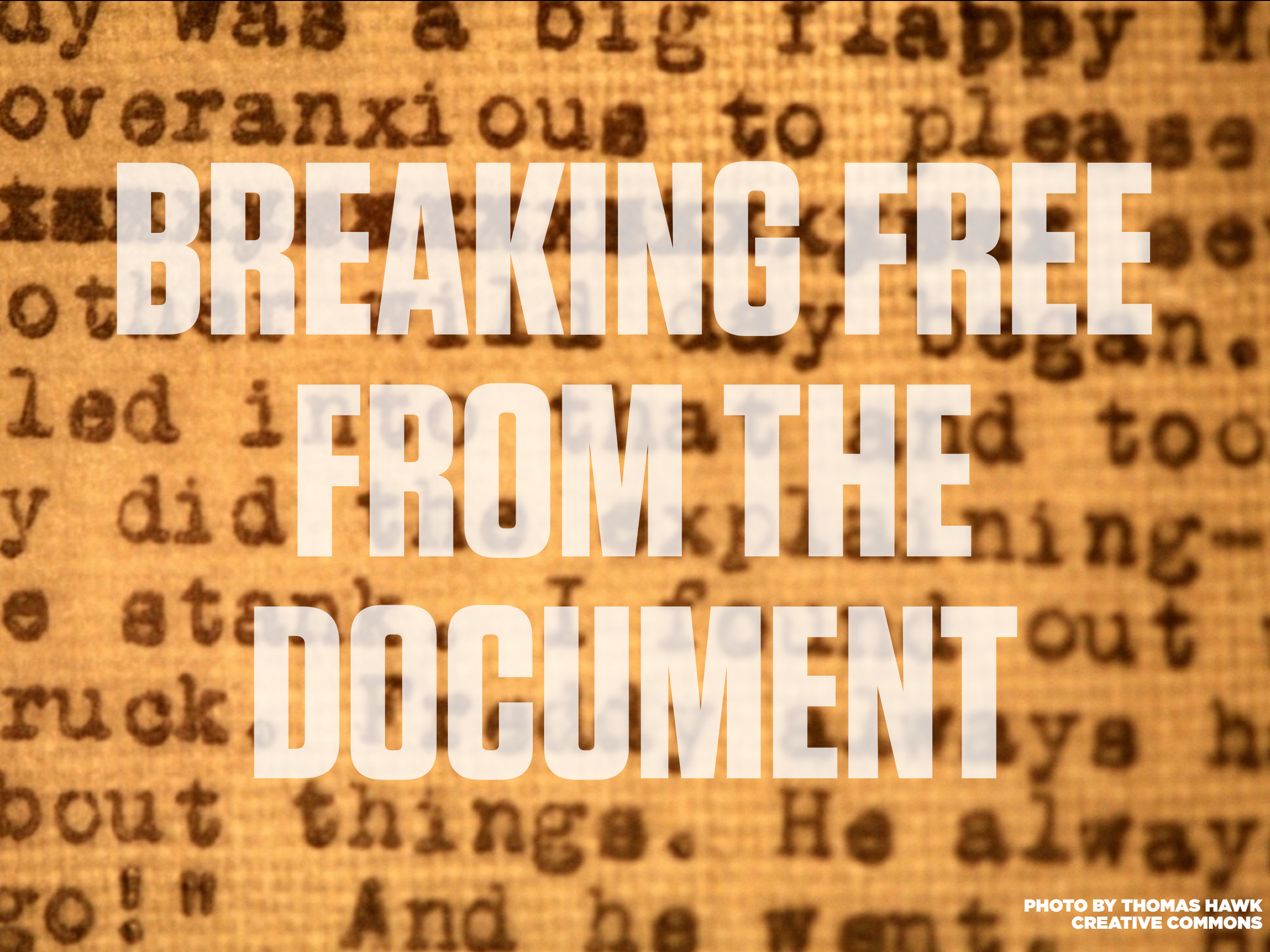


# DATA SILOS

UP STONEWORKS | PHOTO BY JESSICA R  
CREATIVE COMMONS







# BREAKING FREE FROM THE DOCUMENT

PHOTO BY THOMAS HAWK  
CREATIVE COMMONS



# I CARE ABOUT THINGS IN THE REAL WORLD

THE SCOTT FAMILY | PHOTO BY TOM SCOTT  
CREATIVE COMMONS





# THE WEB – AS IT COULD BE

A YEAR OF EDITS | OPEN STREET MAP  
ITOWORLD.COM







# **IDENTIFIERS FOR CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT THINGS**





# WHAT ARE WE IDENTIFYING?

**POINT** | PHOTO BY LISAMARIE BABIK  
CREATIVE COMMONS





# PROGRAMMES...

WONDERS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM | [bbc.co.uk/programmes/b00qyxfb](http://bbc.co.uk/programmes/b00qyxfb)





**MUSIC...**

**BEAUTYPROOF | LARS KRISTIAN FLEM**





# RECIPES...

FISH AND CHIPS AND SEA AND SUN | BY NIETWEINIG





# **MONKEYS...**

**GOLDEN SNUB-NOSED MONKEY** | [bbc.co.uk/nature/life/  
Golden\\_Snub-nosed\\_Monkey](http://bbc.co.uk/nature/life/Golden_Snub-nosed_Monkey)





**BUT THIS IS NOT A MONKEY!**



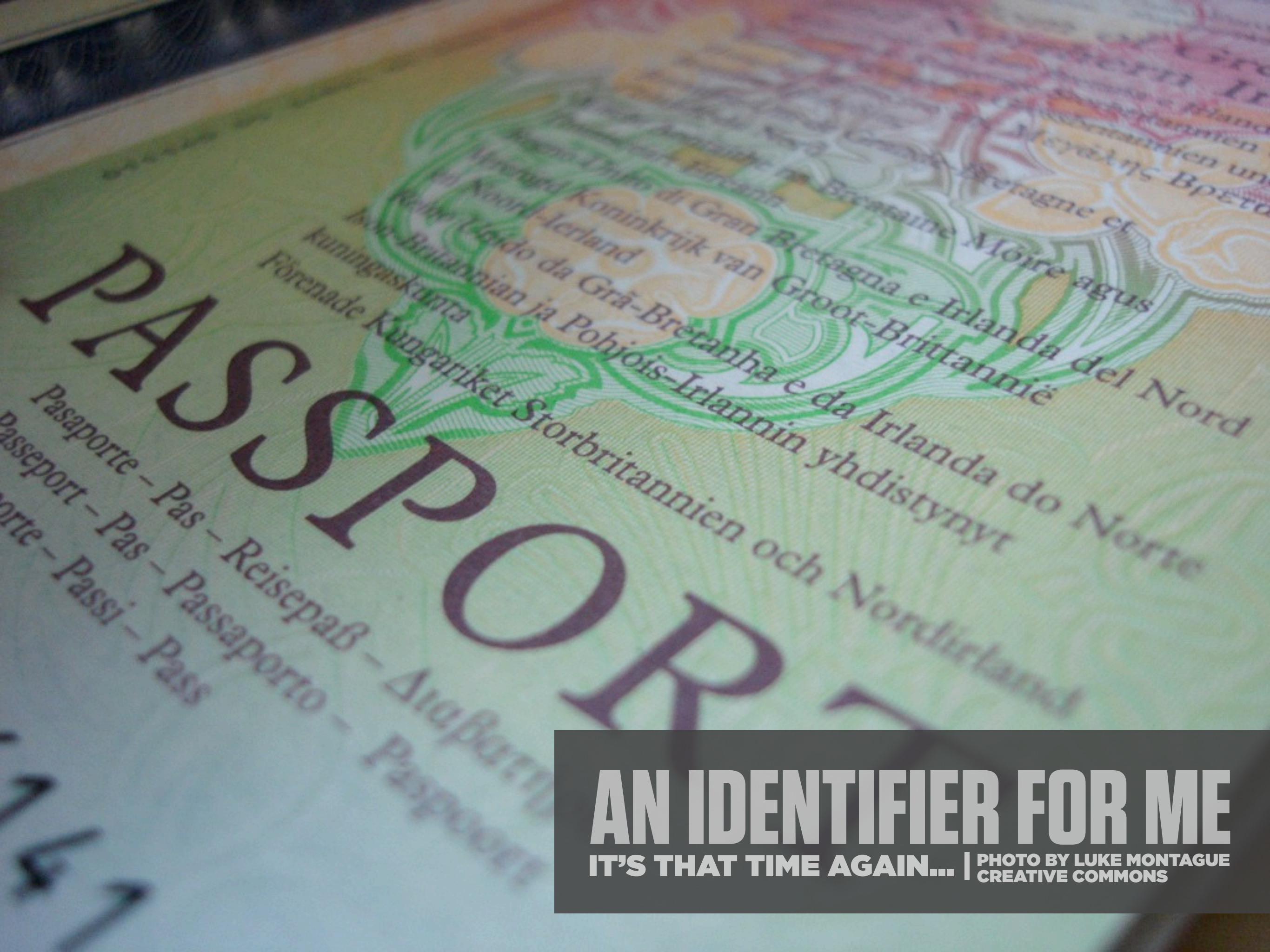
A close-up photograph of a Golden Snub-nosed Monkey. The monkey has thick, golden-brown fur and a distinctive blue-grey face. It is looking slightly to the left. The background is a blurred, snowy mountain landscape.

**HOWEVER...**

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/nature/life/Golden\\_Snub-nosed\\_Monkey#species](http://www.bbc.co.uk/nature/life/Golden_Snub-nosed_Monkey#species)

**IS AN IDENTIFIER FOR A MONKEY**





**AN IDENTIFIER FOR ME**

**IT'S THAT TIME AGAIN... | PHOTO BY LUKE MONTAGUE  
CREATIVE COMMONS**



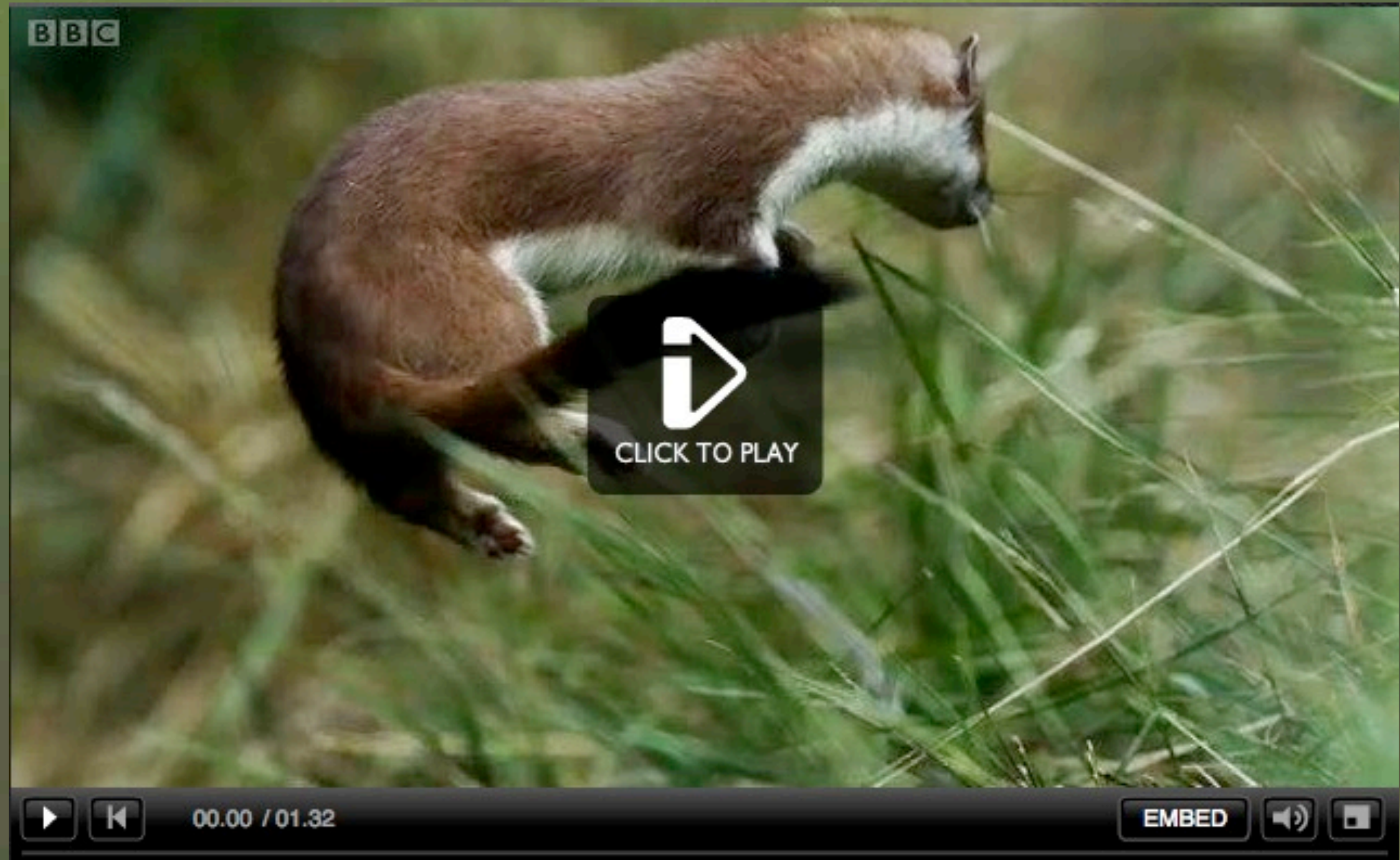
**WHAT ABOUT THE DATA?  
WHAT ARE WE LINKING TO?**



# DATA LIKE THIS...

## PLAYING FOR KEEPS

LIFE  
[BBC.CO.UK/NATURE/LIFE/STOAT#p005749p](http://BBC.CO.UK/NATURE/LIFE/STOAT#p005749p)





# ...AND THIS...

WILDLIFE DATA | [BBC.CO.UK/NATURE](http://BBC.CO.UK/NATURE)

## Conservation Status

LC

**NT**

VU

EN

CR

EW

EX

Extinct

**Near Threatened**

Population trend: ▲ **Increasing** Year assessed: **2008** Classified by: **IUCN 3.1**



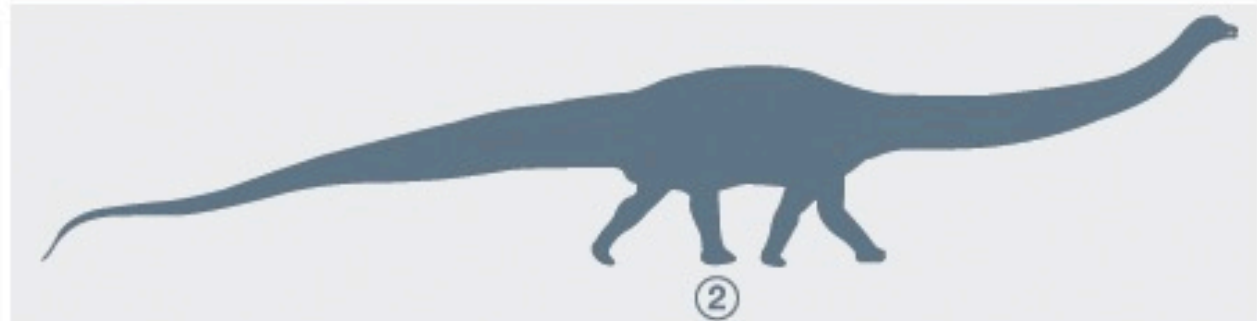
## African bush elephant

African bush elephants are the largest living land mammals. The biggest ever recorded was a bull that weighed 10 tonnes and stood 4m at the shoulder. As well as being physically striking, African elephants have remarkably complex and interesting social lives. Since forest elephants were recognised as a separate species, African elephants have been referred to as savannah or bush elephants.

Scientific name: *Loxodonta africana*

Rank: **Species**

Common names: Elephant



1: Blue whale

2: Diplodocus

3: Tyrannosaurus rex

4: Giant squid

5: African bush elephant

6: Manta ray

7: Great white shark

8: Giraffe

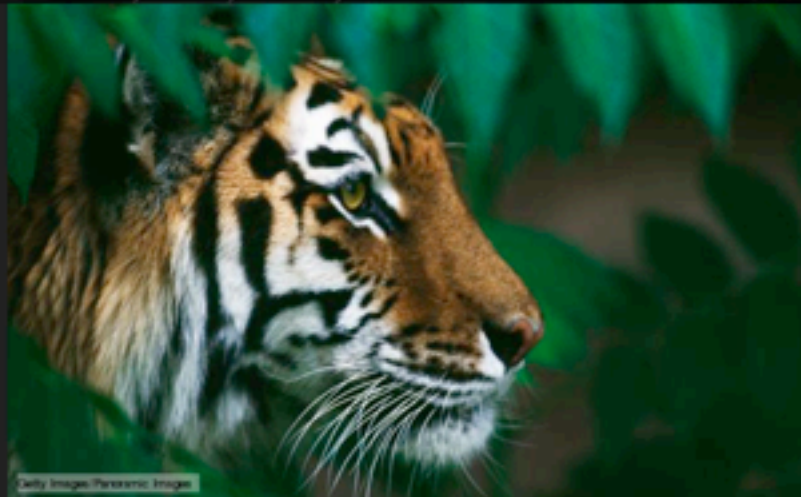
9: Moa

10: American crocodile



## TIGER (PANTHERA TIGRIS)

Wildlife Finder &gt; Animals &gt; Mammals &gt; Tiger

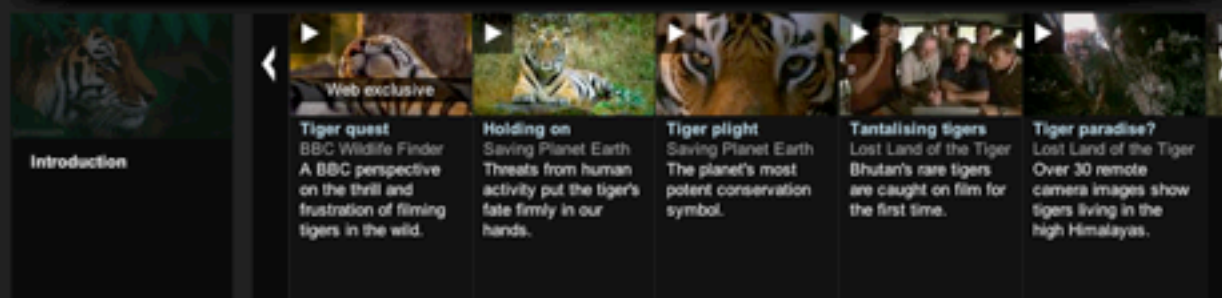


Getty Images/Panoramic Images

Tigers are the largest of all the big cats. This magnificent animal is a heavily muscled and powerful predator that employs stalk and ambush tactics to bring down large prey, using the characteristic striped coat as camouflage. Unlike other cats, tigers are good swimmers and often cool off in lakes and streams during the heat of the day. Sadly, they have been pushed to the edge of existence through hunting and habitat loss, with three of the eight subspecies already extinct, and the other subspecies at high risk.

Scientific name: *Panthera tigris*

Rank: Species



## Distribution



Species range provided by WWF's Wildfinder.

Some of the places they can be found include: Himalayas, discover what else lives there.

## Habitats

Find out what these habitats are like and which other plants and animals live in them.



Flooded grassland



Mangroves



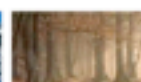
Marsh



Mountain grassland



Taiga



Broadleaf forest



Coniferous forest



Tropical coniferous forest

## Classification

Life  
Animals  
Chordates  
Mammals  
Carnivora  
Cats  
Roaring cats  
Tiger

## Sounds

- A Bengal tiger growling (0:45)
- A Siberian tiger growling, licking and sniffing (0:32)

## Find wildlife



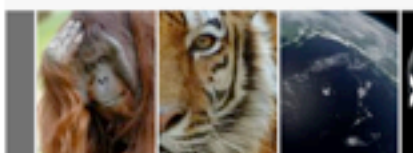
## Earth News

**Tiger decline is 'sign of world's failure'**  
Governments need to crack down on illegal tiger trading if the big cats are to be saved, the UN has warned.

- Two tiger cubs found dead in Indian national park
- Tigers evolved with snow leopards, gene study reveals
- Tigers and other farmyard animals
- Tiger skin trade in China exposed
- Poached skins matched to tigers

## Video collections

Take a trip through the natural world with our themed collections of video clips from the natural history archive.



## Elsewhere on the web

- Animal Diversity Web ([animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu](http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/))
- ARKive: Images of Life on Earth ([arkive.org](http://arkive.org))
- IUCN Red List Information ([iucnredlist.org](http://iucnredlist.org))
- WWF: tiger fact file ([panda.org](http://panda.org))
- Details of the tiger crisis ([tigersincrisis.com](http://tigersincrisis.com))
- Tiger ([wikipedia.org](http://wikipedia.org))





MAKE OUR  
WEBSITE OUR API

CREDIT:PAUL DOWNEY



## TIGER (PANTHERA TIGRIS)

Wildlife Finder &gt; Animals &gt; Mammals &gt; Tiger



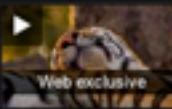
Getty Images/Paranor Image

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## Introduction



## Web exclusive

**Tiger quest**  
BBC Wildlife Finder  
A BBC perspective on the thrill and frustration of filming tigers in the wild.



**Holding on**  
Saving Planet Earth  
Threats from human activity put the tiger's fate firmly in our hands.



**Tiger plight**  
Saving Planet Earth  
The planet's most potent conservation symbol.



**Tantalising tigers**  
Lost Land of the Tiger  
Bhutan's rare tigers are caught on film for the first time.



**Tiger paradise?**  
Lost Land of the Tiger  
Over 30 remote camera images show tigers living in the high Himalayas.

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Broadleaf forest



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Carnivora  
Cats  
Roaring cats  
Tiger

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- A Siberian tiger growling, licking and sniffing (0:32)

## Find wildlife



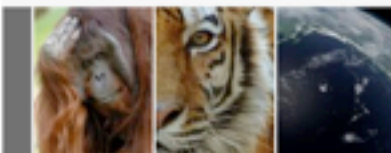
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## TIGER (PANTHERA TIGRIS)

Wildlife Finder &gt; Animals &gt; Mammals &gt; Tiger



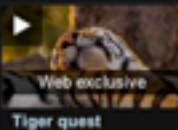
Getty Images/Parasitic Images

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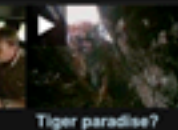
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WWF's Wildfinder.

found include: Himalayas, discover what else

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Life  
Animals  
Chordates  
Mammals  
Carnivora  
Cats  
Roaring cats  
Tiger

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- A Bengal tiger growling (0:45)
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## Find wildlife



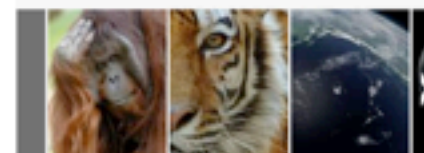
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- WWF: tiger fact file ([panda.org](http://panda.org))
- Details of the tiger crisis ([tigersincrisis.com](http://tigersincrisis.com))
- Tiger ([wikipedia.org](http://wikipedia.org))

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</rdf:RDF>

Other plants and animals live in



Mountain grassland



Coniferous forest



Tropical coniferous forest



# CONTENT NEGOTIATION



I'd like this resource  
about Lions as RDF/XML  
please

RDF/XML you say?  
...of course







TRADITIONAL

C.A. & D.J. BALKWILL

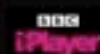
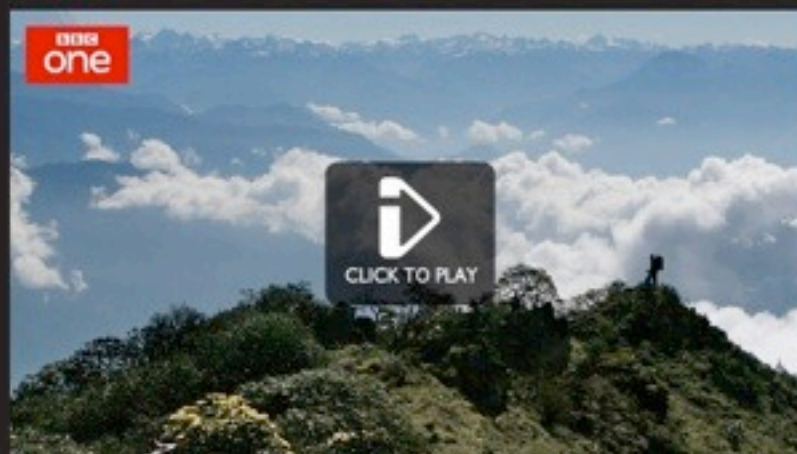
# MASHING DATA ACROSS THE WEB



# Lost Land of the tiger



## Episode 2



### AVAILABILITY:

9 hours left to watch (or download at BBC iPlayer).

Last broadcast last Thursday, 01:00 on BBC HD (see all broadcasts).



### NEXT ON:

Sunday, 17:30 on BBC HD

The second part of the BBC Natural History Unit's wildlife adventure series following an expedition to search for tigers in the Himalayas.

The team strikes out from base camp to track down tigers throughout Bhutan. Kayaker Steve Backshall heads to the eastern jungles, and is pushed to the absolute limit when he takes on a mighty white-water river. Big cat cameraman Gordon Buchanan deploys remote cameras far and wide, and uses a clever fingerprinting technique to identify individual tigers from their unique stripe patterns.

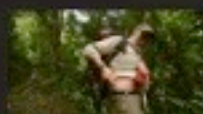
Meanwhile, biologist Dr George McGavin is on a mission to India, where he finally comes face-to-face with the king of the jungle.

We follow the expedition every emotional step of the way as they strive to find evidence that could help to bring wild tigers back from the brink of extinction and safeguard their future.

## CLIPS (11)



Population patterns (01:52)



Monster bloodsuckers (00:58)



Simply purrfect (01:09)

PREVIOUS ◀ 1 2 3 4 ▶ NEXT

GEORGE, STEVE AND GORDON

## More details

EPISODE 2 OF 3 FROM

• [Lost Land of the Tiger](#)

## IN THIS SERIES

Previous:

< [Episode 1](#)

3 days left to watch

Next:

[Episode 3](#) >

9 hours left to watch

## DURATION

60 minutes

## More from BBC One

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- [Factual](#) > [Science & Nature](#) > [Nature & Environment](#)
- [Documentaries](#)

## Around the BBC

- [Bhutan](#)
- [Big cat](#)
- [Exploration](#)
- [Gordon Buchanan](#)
- [Steve Backshall](#)




# CLIPS LIVE WITH THEIR PROGRAMME

## AMUR LEOPARDS | BBC WILDLIFE FINDER BBC.CO.UK/NATURE/SPECIES/LEOPARD/PO0382TN

**BBC** [News](#) [Sport](#) [Weather](#) [iPlayer](#) [TV](#) [Radio](#) [More](#)

### LEOPARD (PANTHERA PARDUS)

[Wildlife Finder](#) > [Animals](#) > [Leopard](#)



**Amur leopards**  
*From Planet Earth*

Of the nine surviving subspecies of leopard, by far the most endangered is the Amur. When filmed for Planet Earth in 2006, 50 individuals remained in the wild. There may now, in 2010, be fewer than 20. Poaching is still a major threat: since 2002 alone, nine skins or corpses have been found in Russia and two more in China. Amur leopards suffer from habitat loss and with such a small population are likely to suffer problems of inbreeding. Fortunately, there are around 300 individuals in zoos now being used in a breeding programme with the hope of reintroducing them to the wild in the future.

00:05 / 01:58

[Introduction](#)

[Black panthers](#)  
Natural World  
Living in rice paddies and farmland are elusive black leopards.

[Leopard noticeboards](#)  
Natural World  
Vast territories make for communication challenges.

[Village hunter](#)  
The Life of Mammals  
Danger lurks in the dark of an Indian village as leopards scan for prey.

[Night cover](#)  
Natural World  
Darkness provides the best opportunity for a hunting leopard.


[Amur leopards](#)  
Planet Earth  
A unique portrait of the world's rarest big cat.


#### Distribution


Found in the following regions: [Himalayas](#)


#### Habitats


Find out what these habitats are like and which other plants and animals live in them.


[Broadleaf forest](#)

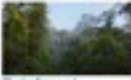
[Desert](#)


[Flooded grassland](#)

[Mangroves](#)

[Mediterranean forest](#)

[Mountain grassland](#)


[Rainforest](#)

[Tropical coniferous forest](#)

#### Classification

[Animals](#)  
[Vertebrates](#)  
[Mammals](#)  
[Carnivora](#)  
[Cats](#)  
[Roaring cats](#)  
[Leopard](#)

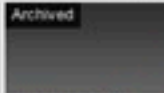
#### Sounds

 [Leopard growling \(2:35\)](#)


#### Find wildlife

#### Featured in...

Archived

[Journey of Life: HUMANS](#)

Archived

[The Life of Mammals: Meat Eaters](#)


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[Planet Earth](#) [Seasonal Forests](#)

**Amur leopards**



00:05 / 01:58

**AVAILABILITY:**  
Available since Fri, 29 May 2009.

With fewer than 50 Amur leopards left in the wild, finding them and filming at close quarters is next to impossible. Weeks of patience on a rickety platform high in the canopy of an oak tree paid off when the mother and cub finally emerged from their lair hidden on one of the steep forest ridges.

#### More details

A CLIP FROM

[Planet Earth](#) > [Seasonal Forests](#)

DURATION

01:58

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FORMAT:  
[Documentaries](#)

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  - Български
  - Česky
  - Dansk
  - Deutsch
  - Español
  - Esperanto
  - Français
  - Hrvatski
  - Italiano
  - עברית
  - Latviešu
  - Lëtzebuergesch
  - Lietuvių
  - Magyar
  - Монгол
  - Nederlands
  - 日本語
  - Norsk (bokmål)
  - Polski
  - Português
  - Română
  - Русский
  - Simple English
  - Slovenčina
  - Slovenščina
  - Српски / Srpski
  - Suomi
  - Svenska
  - ไทย
  - Türkçe
  - Українська
  - 中文

# King Penguin

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **King Penguin** (*Aptenodytes patagonicus*) is the second largest species of penguin at about 11 to 16 kg (24 to 35 lb), second only to the Emperor Penguin. There are two subspecies — *A. p. patagonicus* and *A. p. halli*; *patagonicus* is found in the South Atlantic and *halli* elsewhere.

King Penguins eat small fish, mainly lanternfish, and squid and rely less than most Southern Ocean predators on krill and other crustaceans. On foraging trips they repeatedly dive to over 100 metres (330 ft), often over 200 metres (660 ft). Thus the King Penguin dives far deeper than any other penguin, notably excluding their closest relative, the larger Emperor Penguin.

King Penguins breed on the subantarctic islands at the northern reaches of Antarctica, South Georgia, and other temperate islands of the region. The total population is estimated to be 2.23 million pairs and is increasing.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Contents

- 1 Taxonomy
  - 1.1 Subspecies
- 2 Description
  - 2.1 Adaptations to the environment
  - 2.2 Drinking
- 3 Distribution and habitat
- 4 Behavior
  - 4.1 Diet
  - 4.2 Predators
  - 4.3 Courtship and breeding
- 5 Relationship with humans
  - 5.1 Notable King Penguins
- 6 Sexual predation by fur seals
- 7 References
  - 7.1 Cited text
- 8 External links

## Taxonomy

The King Penguin was described by [Miller](#), its generic name derived 'winged' and *dytes*/δυτης 'diver'.

Together with the similarly colored extant species in the genus *Aptenodytes* (*A. ridgeni*)—has been found in New Zealand.<sup>[3]</sup> Studies of the genus *Aptenodytes* is basal; in living penguin species.<sup>[4]</sup> Mitochondrial DNA suggests they diverged around 40 million years ago.<sup>[5]</sup>

## Subspecies

In 1911, the ornithologist [Gregory](#) recognised:<sup>[6]</sup>

- A. p. patagonicus* breeds on South Georgia and Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic.
- A. p. halli* breeds on the Kerguelen, Crozet, Prince Edward, Heard, and Macquarie Islands.<sup>[7]</sup>

## Description

The King Penguin is the second largest species of penguin at about 90 cm (3.0 ft) tall and weighing 11 to 16 kg (24 to 35 lb), second only to the Emperor Penguin. Like all penguin species, it has a streamlined body to minimise drag while swimming, webbed feet to propel more force when swimming, and wings that have become stiff, flat flippers.<sup>[8]</sup> There is little difference in plumage between the male and female, although the latter are slightly smaller.<sup>[7]</sup> The upperparts are steel blue-grey, darkening to black on the head, sharply delineated from the pale underparts; the

King Penguin



King Penguins in South Georgia

Conservation status

## ABOUT THE KING PENGUIN

The King Penguin (*Aptenodytes patagonicus*) is the second largest species of penguin at about 11 to 16 kg (24 to 35 lb), second only to the Emperor Penguin. There are two subspecies - *A. p. patagonicus* and *A. p. halli*; *patagonicus* is found in the South Atlantic and *halli* elsewhere.

King penguins eat small fish, mainly lanternfish, and squid and rely less than most Southern Ocean predators on krill and other crustaceans. On foraging trips they repeatedly dive to over 100 metres (350 feet), often over 200 metres (700 feet). Thus the King Penguin dives far deeper than any other penguin, notably excluding their closest relative, the larger Emperor Penguin.

King Penguins breed on the subantarctic islands at the northern reaches of Antarctica, as well as Tierra del Fuego, South Georgia, and other temperate islands of the region. The total population is estimated to be 2.23 million pairs and is increasing.

[Read more at Wikipedia](#)

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Red: *Aptenodytes patagonicus patagonicus*  
Yellow: *Aptenodytes patagonicus halli*  
Green: breeding areas





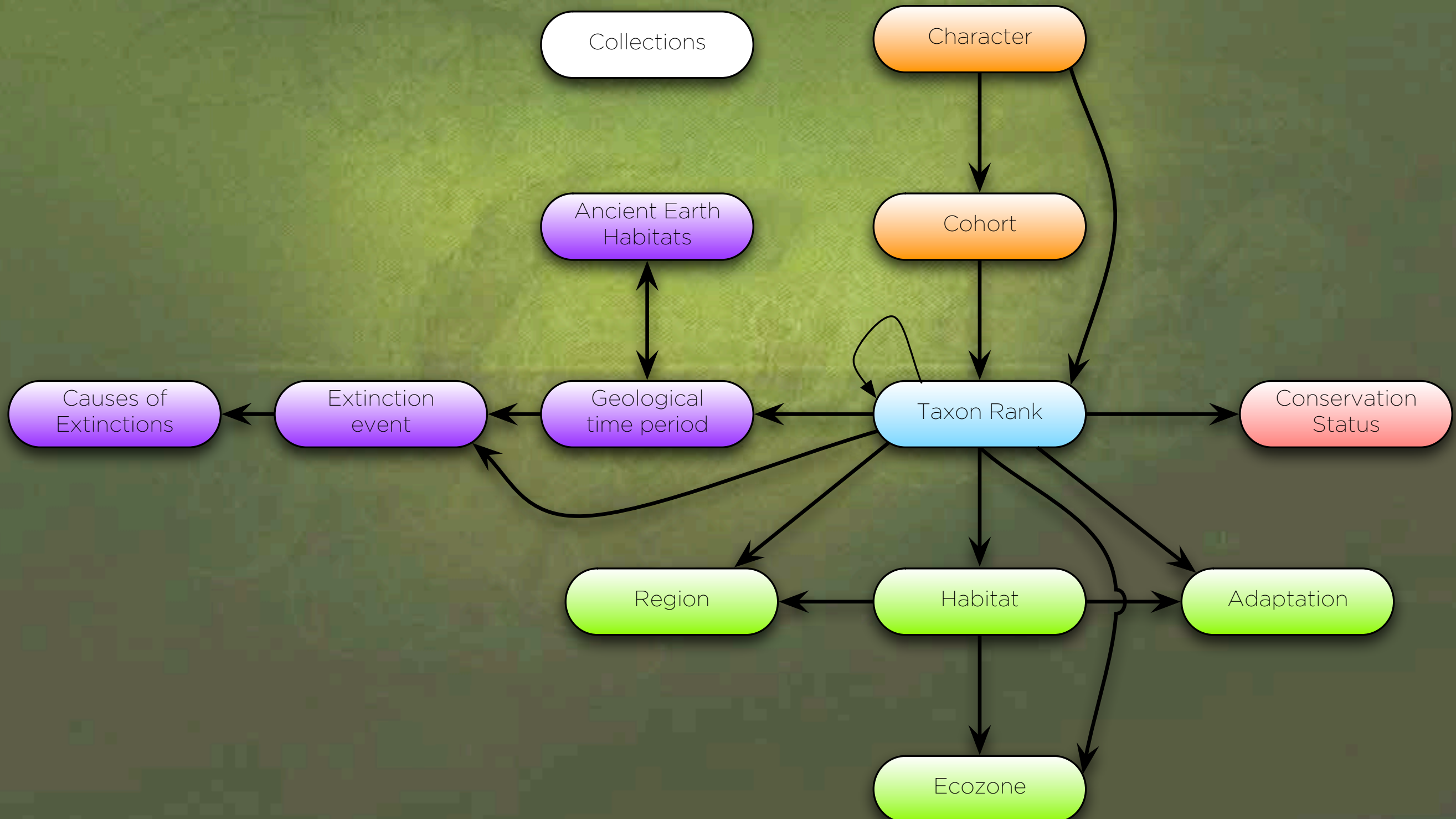
WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia





# LINKS TO OTHER THINGS

[HTTP://PURL.ORG/ONTOLOGY/WO/](http://purl.org/ontology/wo/) | TOM SCOTT & LEIGH DODDS  
CREATIVE COMMONS







**LINKS HELP PEOPLE  
EXPLORE AND UNDERSTAND  
THE NATURAL WORLD**



## REPTILES

Wildlife Finder &gt; Animals &gt; Reptiles

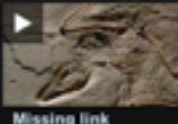


The reptiles are a class of vertebrates. Characteristically they are cold-blooded, have dry scaly or horny skin and a four-chambered heart. Most reptiles lay eggs with leathery shells, but a few types bear live young. Because they are cold-blooded, reptiles are more common in the tropics than in temperate regions and are not found in polar areas.

Scientific name: Reptilia  
Rank: Class  
[Show all Reptiles](#)

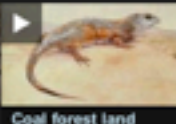


## Introduction



## Missing link

Lost Worlds,  
Vanished Lives  
Rare and valuable  
Archaeopteryx fossils  
show the link between  
birds and reptiles.



## Coal forest land grab

Natural World  
Metre-long scorpions  
competed with our  
backboned ancestors  
to rule the land.

## Distribution



The shading illustrates the diversity of this group - the darker the colour the greater the number of species. Data provided by WWF's Wildfinder.

## Explore this group



Scaled reptiles



Turtles, terrapins and tortoises



Crocodiles, alligators and caimans

## Prehistoric life

## All Prehistoric Reptiles



Dinosaurs



Pterosaurs

Ophthalmosaurus  
(genus)

## Classification

Life  
Animals  
Vertebrates  
Reptiles

## Find wildlife

 Q

## Earth News

## New flying reptile fossils found

Fossils of a new type of flying reptile which lived 160 million years ago are found in China, bridging an evolutionary gap.

- Elephant damage 'good for frogs'
- Reptiles lost after shop targeted
- Reptiles' walk 'evolved faster'

## Programmes



## Catch Up

The Living World:  
Rare Reptiles

Listen now

## Elsewhere on the web

- Animal Diversity Web ([animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu](http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu))
- Reptile ([wikipedia.org](http://wikipedia.org))



## DINOSAURS

Wildlife Finder &gt; Animals &gt; Prehistoric &gt; Reptiles &gt; Dinosaurs



MARK HALLISTE PALACART-SCIENCE PHOTO LIBRARY/Science Photo Library

Dinosaurs were the dominant land animals for 160 million years, making them one of the most successful groups of animals ever. The name dinosaur translates as 'terrible or wondrous lizards' and they certainly evolved in a diverse range of sizes and shapes, from the gigantic plant-eating sauropods to the quick meat-eating tyrannosaurs. They also sported an impressive array of body modifications including horns, scales and crests. So far, the remains of over 1,000 different dinosaur species have been identified from fossils though technically, birds are feathered dinosaurs, meaning dinosaurs aren't really extinct at all.

Scientific name: Dinosauria

Rank: Superorder

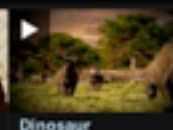
Common names: terrible, powerful, wondrous lizard



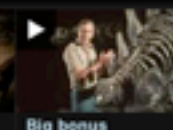
## Introduction



**Dinosaur graveyard**  
Horizon  
Palaeontologists unearth a mid-Jurassic 'time machine' in Argentina.



**Dinosaur domination**  
Horizon  
The late Jurassic was the golden age of dinosaurs and the era of giants.



**Big bonus**  
Life on Earth  
Why did even the vegetarian dinosaurs grow to such gigantic sizes?



**End of the Cretaceous**  
Walking with Dinosaurs  
A massive comet crash spells disaster for the giant dinosaurs.

## Explore this group



Lizard-hipped dinosaurs



Bird-hipped dinosaurs

## Behaviours

Find out what these **habitats** are like and which other plants and animals live in them.



**Oviparity**  
Oviparous animals lay eggs, inside which the young then develop before hatching occurs. Birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, invertebrates and even some mammals (the monotremes) all lay eggs but they're of very different size and construction.

Additional data source: Animal Diversity Web

## When they lived

Discover the other animals and plants that lived during the following geological time periods.



Triassic period



Jurassic period



Cretaceous period

## What their world was like

## Classification

Life  
Animals  
Vertebrates  
Reptiles  
Dinosaurs

## Find wildlife

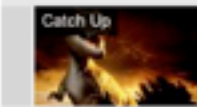
## Earth News

**New flying reptile fossils found** Fossils of a new type of flying reptile which lived 160 million years ago are found in China, bridging an evolutionary gap.

- Big dinosaurs 'had warmer blood'
- Fossil hints at fuzzy dinosaurs
- Dinosaurs had 'earliest feathers'
- Missing link dinosaur discovered
- Dinosaur's oldest relative found
- Dinosaur rise linked to volcanism

See all Dinosaurs news stories

## Programmes



In Our Time: The KT Boundary

Listen now

## Elsewhere on the web

- Dino Base ([dino-base.gly.bris.ac.uk](http://dino-base.gly.bris.ac.uk))
- Dino Data ([dinodata.org](http://dinodata.org))
- The Fossil Museum ([fossilmuseum.net](http://fossilmuseum.net))
- A dinosaur guide ([nhm.ac.uk](http://nhm.ac.uk))
- Dinosaur anatomy ([rareresource.com](http://rareresource.com))



## CRETACEOUS PERIOD

Wildlife Finder &gt; History of life on Earth &gt; Cretaceous period



The Cretaceous ended with the most famous mass extinction in history - the one that killed the dinosaurs. Prior to that, it was a warm period with no ice caps at the poles. Much of what we now know as dry land - such as southern England and the midwest of the USA - was underwater, since sea levels reached their highest ever during this time. The Atlantic Ocean grew much wider as North and South America drew apart from Europe and Africa. The Indian Ocean was formed at this time, and the island that was India began its journey north towards Asia.

Began: 142 million years ago

Ended: Cretaceous-Tertiary mass extinction  
65 million years ago

**Introduction**

**Chalk dust**  
British Isles - A Natural History  
Powerful microscopes reveal England's white cliffs to be made up of billions of tiny fossils.

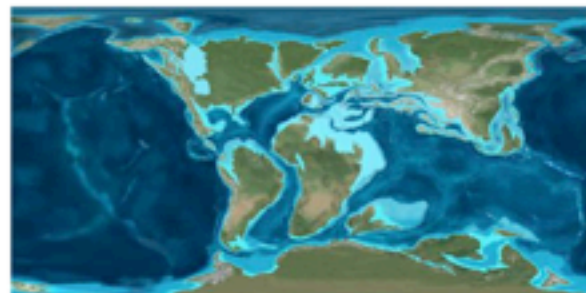
**Prehistoric poo**  
Walking with Dinosaurs  
Analysis of fossilised dinosaur dung unlocks ancient dietary secrets.

**Clues from the past**  
Walking with Dinosaurs  
Fossil plants reveal data about prehistoric climate.

**End of the Cretaceous**  
Walking with Dinosaurs  
A massive comet crash spells disaster for the giant dinosaurs.

**Desolate world**  
Walking with Dinosaurs  
Life on Earth is choking to death on volcanic gases at the end of the Cretaceous Period.

## What the Earth was like



Reconstruction of the Earth in the Cretaceous period, 142 million - 65 million years ago. Credit: Dr Ron Blakey, NAU Geology.

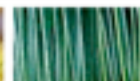
## What grew then



Beeches and oaks



Conifers



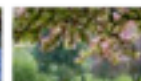
Grasses



Lilies



Modern conifers



Rose family

## What lived then

## Reptiles



Lizards



Snakes



Crocodiles



Dinosaurs

## Geological time

Origin of the Earth  
4.6 billion years ago

Archean era  
Cryogenian period  
Ediacaran period  
Cambrian period  
Ordovician period  
Silurian period  
Devonian period  
Carboniferous period  
Permian period  
Triassic period  
Jurassic period

## Cretaceous period

Palaeocene epoch  
Eocene epoch  
Oligocene epoch  
Miocene epoch  
Pliocene epoch  
Pleistocene epoch  
Holocene epoch

Present day

## Find wildlife



## Earth News

Ancient 'cat-like' crocodile had bite like a mammal  
Palaeontologists working in Tanzania unearth fossils of a tiny ancient crocodile with unusual, mammal-like teeth.

## Elsewhere on the web

- Cretaceous England ([naturallengland.org.uk](http://naturallengland.org.uk))
- The Cretaceous: a summary ([palaeos.com](http://palaeos.com))
- What Killed the Dinosaurs? ([ucmp.berkeley.edu](http://ucmp.berkeley.edu))
- Cretaceous ([wikipedia.org](http://wikipedia.org))



## PERMIAN MASS EXTINCTION

Wildlife Finder &gt; History of life on Earth &gt; Permian mass extinction



CATASTROPHIC METHANE RELEASE PHOTO LIBRARY/ISTOCK/PHOTO LIBRARY

The Permian mass extinction has been nicknamed The Great Dying, since a staggering 96% of species died out. All life on Earth today is descended from the 4% of species that survived. The event turns out to have been complex, as there were at least two separate phases of extinction spread over millions of years. Marine creatures were particularly badly affected and insects suffered the only mass extinction of their history. Many causes have been proposed for the event: asteroid impact, flood basalt eruptions, catastrophic methane release, a drop in oxygen levels, sea level fluctuations or some combination of these.

This happened: 248 million years ago  
End of the Permian period  
Start of the Triassic period

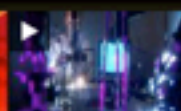


Introduction



▶ Permian extinction explained  
Horizon

Loose ends are tied up at last to explain the Permian mass extinction.



▶ Permian extinction phases  
Horizon

The most detailed fossil account of the Permian mass extinction is uncovered.



▶ Freeze and burn  
Horizon

Could the Permian flood basalt eruptions have caused mass extinction?



▶ Volcanic monster  
Horizon

Evidence of the world's biggest ever eruption lies in the Siberian Traps.

## Possible causes of this event



Catastrophic methane release



Flood basalt eruptions



Climate change



Impact events

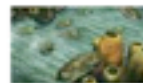
## What was killed by this event

## Merostomata



Sea scorpions

## Trilobites



Trilobites

## Big Five extinction events

- Ordovician-Silurian mass extinction
- Late Devonian mass extinction
- Permian mass extinction
- Triassic-Jurassic mass extinction
- Cretaceous-Tertiary mass extinction

## Find wildlife



## Elsewhere on the web

- [Article on Permian mass extinction \(palaeo.gly.bris.ac.uk\)](http://palaeo.gly.bris.ac.uk)
- [Theories on the Permian extinction \(palaeo.gly.bris.ac.uk\)](http://palaeo.gly.bris.ac.uk)
- [Article on Permian mass extinction \(science.nasa.gov\)](http://science.nasa.gov)
- [Permian-Triassic extinction event \(wikipedia.org\)](http://wikipedia.org)

## About

The Permian-Triassic (P-Tr) extinction event, informally known as the Great Dying, was an extinction event that occurred 251.4 million years ago, forming the boundary between the Permian and Triassic geologic periods. It was the Earth's most severe extinction event, with up to 96% of all marine species and 70% of terrestrial vertebrate species becoming extinct. It is the only known mass extinction of insects. Some 57% of all families and 83% of all genera were killed. Because so much biodiversity was lost, the recovery of life on Earth took significantly longer than after other extinction events. This event has been described as the "mother of all mass extinctions".

Researchers have variously suggested that there were from one to three distinct pulses, or phases, of extinction. These are several proposed



## IMPACT EVENTS

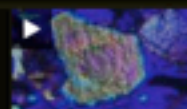
[Wildlife Finder](#) > [History of life on Earth](#) > [Impact events](#)

DAVID A. HARDY/SCIENCE PHOTO LIBRARY/Science Photo Library

Impact events, proposed as causes of mass extinction, are when the planet is struck by a comet or meteor large enough to create a huge shockwave felt around the globe. Widespread dust and debris rain down, disrupting the climate and causing extinction on a global, rather than local, scale. The demise of the dinosaurs at the end of the Cretaceous has been linked to an impact that left a crater in the seabed off the Yucatan peninsula of Mexico. Impacts have also been blamed for other mass extinctions, but the timing and links between cause and effect for these is still debated by scientists.



## Introduction



## Permian meteor strike

Horizon

Was there a Permian strike big enough to devastate life on Earth?



## End of the Cretaceous

Waking with

Dinosaurs

A massive comet crash spells disaster for the giant dinosaurs.

## Time period when this happened



Cretaceous period



Devonian period



Ediacaran period



Eocene epoch



Jurassic period



Triassic period

## Contributed to?



Cretaceous-Tertiary mass extinction



Late Devonian mass extinction



Permian mass extinction



Triassic-Jurassic mass extinction

## About

An impact event is the collision of a large meteorite, asteroid, comet, or other celestial object with the Earth or another planet. Throughout recorded history, hundreds of minor impact events (and exploding bolides) have been reported, with some occurrences causing deaths, injuries, property damage or other significant localised consequences. An impact event in an ocean or sea may create a tsunami (a giant wave), which can cause destruction both at sea and on land along the coast.

The latest major impact event occurred in Kaali, Estonia about 700 BC.

Impact events have been a plot and background element in science fiction since knowledge of real impacts became established in the scientific mainstream.

[Read more at Wikipedia](#)

## Other causes

- Catastrophic methane release
- Flood basalt eruptions
- Climate change
- Impact events

## Find wildlife



## Earth News

**Double meteorite strike 'caused dinosaur extinction'**

The dinosaurs were wiped by at least two meteorite impacts rather than a single strike, say scientists.

## Elsewhere on the web

- [How an asteroid causes extinction \(space.com\)](#)
- [Meteorites, impacts and mass extinctions \(tulane.edu\)](#)
- [Impact event \(wikipedia.org\)](#)







## SNOWBALL EARTH

Wildlife Finder &gt; History of life on Earth &gt; Snowball Earth



Snowball Earth describes a theory that for millions of years the Earth was entirely smothered in ice, stretching from the poles to the tropics. This freezing happened over 650 million years ago in the Pre-Cambrian, though it's now thought that there may have been more than one of these global glaciations. They varied in duration and extent but during a full-on snowball event, life could only cling on in ice-free refuges, or where sunlight managed to penetrate through the ice to allow photosynthesis.



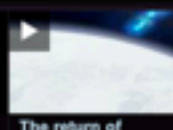
## Introduction



## Snowball Earth theory

Horizon

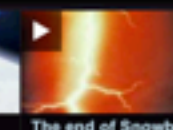
Scientists always agreed on one ice age truth, the tropics cannot freeze... or can they?



## The return of Snowball Earth?

Horizon

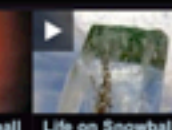
Runaway ice sheet growth could lock the planet into a vicious cycle of freezing.



## The end of Snowball Earth

Horizon

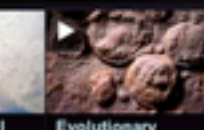
Massive ice sheet melt created violent climate change and unleashed Earth's elemental powers.



## Life on Snowball Earth

Horizon

Slow-freezing, glass-clear ice enabled pockets of life to survive on Snowball Earth.



## Evolutionary explosion

Horizon

Snowball Earth may inadvertently have accelerated evolution by reducing competition.

## Time period when this happened



## Cryogenian period

A succession of incredibly harsh ice ages waxed and waned during the Cryogenian. It is nicknamed Snowball Earth as it's been suggested that the glaciation was so severe it may even have reached the equator.

## About

Snowball Earth refers to the hypothesis that the Earth's surface became nearly or entirely frozen at least once, some time earlier than 650 million years ago. The geological community generally accepts this hypothesis because it best explains sedimentary deposits generally regarded as of glacial origin at tropical paleolatitudes and other otherwise enigmatic features in the geological record. Opponents to the hypothesis contested the implications of the geological evidence for global glaciation, the geophysical feasibility of an ice- or slush-covered ocean, and the difficulty of escaping an all-frozen condition. There are a number of unanswered questions, including whether the Earth was a full snowball, or a "slushball" with a thin equatorial band of open (or seasonally open) water.

The geological time frames under consideration come before the sudden multiplication of life forms on earth known as the Cambrian explosion and the most recent snowball episode may have triggered the evolution of multi-cellular life on earth. Another, much earlier and longer, snowball episode, the Huronian glaciation (2.4 to 2.1 billion years) may have been triggered by the oxygen catastrophe.

[Read more at Wikipedia](#)

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## Ancient Earth habitats

[Coal forests](#)  
[Ice age](#)  
[Desert Earth](#)  
[Snowball Earth](#)

## Find wildlife



## Earth News

**How life survived Snowball Earth** Life may have survived a cataclysmic global freeze some 700 million years ago in pockets of open ocean, say researchers.

## Elsewhere on the web

- [Transcript of Horizon episode on Snowball Earth \(bbc.co.uk\)](#)
- [What is Snowball Earth \(snowballearth.org\)](#)
- [Snowball Earth \(wikipedia.org\)](#)



## PACK-HUNTER

[Wildlife Finder](#) > [Adaptations](#) > [Pack-hunter](#)

Pack-hunting is a type of predation where several members of a species combine their efforts to increase their chance of success in the hunt. Well known pack-hunters are lions, wolves and army ants. Some pack hunters have tactics based on sophisticated teamwork, with each animal playing a specific role. Other pack-hunters are less organised, relying on weight of numbers to overwhelm prey rather than on a planned strategy.



## Introduction



## Team effort

The Blue Planet  
Bottlenose dolphins  
work together to  
catch fish in shallow  
waters.



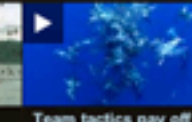
## Sticky starfish

The Blue Planet  
Two harlequin shrimp  
struggle to bring  
home their supper.



## Herring bonanza

The Blue Planet  
A feast for birds as  
the last of the  
plankton bloom lures  
herring into danger.



## Team tactics pay off

The Blue Planet  
Shearwaters dive in  
as dolphin and tuna  
cut off the mackerels'  
escape.



## Harris hawk hunting

The Truth About Killer  
Dinosaurs  
Falconer Steve Ford  
demonstrates the  
Harris hawk's co-  
operative hunting  
technique.

## Animals with this behaviour

## Mammals



African wild dog



Dire wolf



Giant river otter



Grey wolf



Lion

Sabre-toothed  
tigers

Spotted hyena



Chimpanzee

Bottlenose  
dolphinsCommon  
bottlenose  
dolphin

Harbour porpoise

Indo-Pacific  
bottlenose  
dolphin

Killer whale

Pantropical  
spotted dolphin

Peale's dolphin

Short-beaked  
common dolphin

## Reptiles



Coelophysis



Dromaeosaurus

## Cephalopods



## Behaviours

Other Predation strategy  
behaviours

- Ambush predator
- Pack-hunter
- Predator
- Trapping predator
- Venomous

## Find wildlife



## Earth News

Sperm whale groups 'may corral deep squid'  
Sperm whales may team up and hunt  
collaboratively, scientists have suggested.

- Sabretooth tigers hunted in packs
- Dino may have been pack hunter

## Elsewhere on the web

- Sabretooths hunted in packs ([news.bbc.co.uk](http://news.bbc.co.uk))
- African wild dogs: pack hunters ([outtofrica.nl](http://outtofrica.nl))
- Pack hunter ([wikipedia.org](http://wikipedia.org))



## AUSTRALASIA

Wildlife Finder &gt; Ecozones &gt; Australasia



The Australasian ecozone covers Australia, New Guinea and the easternmost islands of the Indonesian archipelago, including Sulawesi and the Lesser Sundas. New Zealand is also part of this ecozone.

## Other Ecozones

- Australasia
- Antarctica
- Afrotropics
- Indo-Malay
- Nearctic
- Neotropical
- Oceania
- Palearctic

The boundary between Australasia and Indomalaya follows the Wallace Line, named after the naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace who noted the differences in fauna between the islands either side of the line. The Islands to the west, including Java, Bali, Borneo, and the Philippines share a similar fauna with East Asia, including tigers, rhinoceros, and apes. During the ice ages, sea levels were lower, exposing the continental shelf that links these islands to one another and to Asia, and allowed Asian land animals to inhabit these islands.

To the East, Australia and New Guinea are distinguished by marsupial mammals, including kangaroos, possums, and wombats. The last remaining monotreme mammals, the echidnas and the platypus, are endemic to Australasia. Prior to the arrival of humans about 50,000 years ago, only about one-third of Australasian mammal species were placental.

## Habitats in this ecozone



## Broadleaf forest

Broadleaf forests are the dominant habitat of the UK and most of temperate northern Europe. There's little left of Britain's ancient wildwood, but isolated pockets of oak, beech and mixed deciduous and evergreen woodlands are scattered across the continent, and dictate its biodiversity.



## Coastal

Coastal cliffs are the rocky land edges that face the sea. These are complex and diverse habitats that lie above the water line, where exposure to salty spray, wind, sun and rain all play their part, as does the type of rock.



## Desert

Desert and dry scrubland describes any area that receives less than 250mm of rainfall a year. Not just the endless, baking sand dunes of popular conception, it includes arid areas in temperate regions.



## Mangroves

Mangrove forests grow on tropical coasts with soft soils and are flooded twice daily by the tide. They are important nursery areas for many species of fish.



## Mediterranean forest

Mediterranean forest includes the fynbos of South Africa, the matorral of Chile and forests in parts of California. Hot, dry summers, contrast with much milder, wetter winters.



## Mountain grassland

Mountain grasslands such as those in the Ethiopian highlands.

## Find wildlife

## What grows here?



Blackberry



Conifers



Grasses and sedges



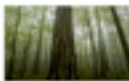
Hat thrower fungus



Mistletoes (Joranthid)



Orchids



Pines



Rose family



Violets and pansies

## What lives here?

## Birds



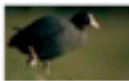
Snare-crested penguin



Mallard



Pigeon



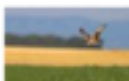
Coot



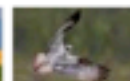
Coots, cranes and rails



Rails and coots



Harriers



Osprey



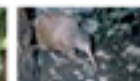
Peregrine falcon



Malleefowl



Moose



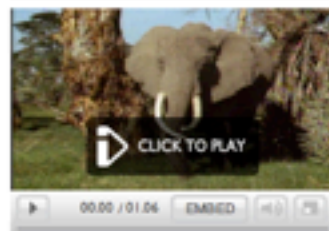
North Island brown kiwi



## ECHO THE AFRICAN BUSH ELEPHANT

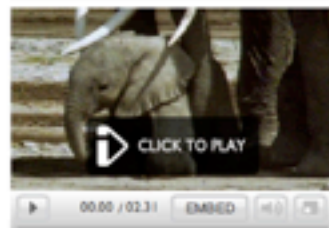
Wildlife Finder &gt; Echo the african bush elephant

## Introducing Echo



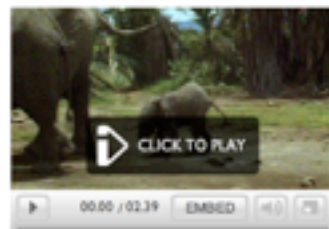
When Cynthia Moss first began watching Echo in 1973, the herd numbered only seven individuals. Twenty years on and the E family herd had doubled in size under Echo's wise leadership.

## Ely's arrival



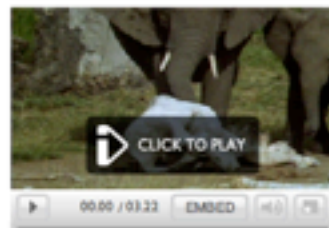
Echo had given birth to at least five calves before, and new arrival Ely is greeted with no less curiosity by the herd. However, Echo's new youngster was clearly having problems and appeared unable to straighten his legs and walk. This clip gave a glimpse into Echo's caring nature. Other elephants might have abandoned the baby.

## Ely's early days



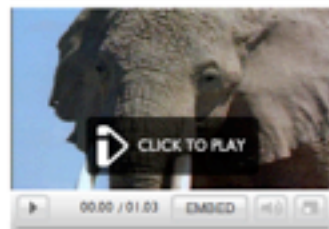
Echo and Erid move around slowly in Ely's early days, allowing him to crawl along on bent legs and keep up. Early signs of some flexibility in his limbs give a glimmer of hope that the youngster might overcome his problems. Although bonding with the herd is another matter!

## Memorial



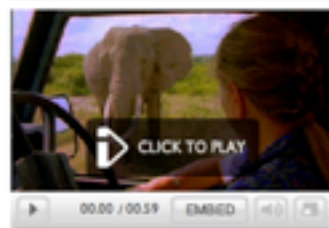
Driven by the desperate effects of drought, Echo finally makes the decision to travel to a new area. On the way, they visit the 'grave' of Emily, once Echo's closest companion. It's hard to know what awareness of death elephants have, but there's clearly something going on in their minds.

## Grand dame



Three years after the first programme introduced them, the E herd make a second screen appearance. Echo is now a grand old matriarch, head of a herd of 15 individuals which includes a new generation.

## Weighty concerns



January 1994 and there are more changes in the E herd. Young male Eric has left the group and Echo is looking tired and heavy. No wonder, she is 18 months pregnant, having been mated by Beachball who made a brief appearance in the first programme when he beat single-tusked Lexie in a dominance challenge. With such parentage, the new youngster should be a champion.

## Ebony's arrival

## About



1945 - 2009

Echo has been a much-loved character on our screens since David Attenborough first went to film her in Kenya in the early 1990s. Researcher Cynthia Moss and her Maasai colleagues at the Amboseli Trust for Elephants had been following the park's elephants for many years and were intimately acquainted with Echo's family which was one of 58 family groups in the area.

Since first following her in 1973, the researchers had seen repeated evidence of Echo's intelligence and leadership. Through the next 37 years of daily observations they came to know her intimately. Echo was first filmed in the early 1990s for the Natural World by which time - aged 45 - she had become the matriarch of the E Herd.

Over the next 20 years, Echo guided her steadily-growing family through feast and famine and her story was told in two more films. Her death in 2009 couldn't have come at a worse time for the herd as they suffered the effects of the worst drought conditions in living memory. A final programme explores whether the E herd can survive such hardship without Echo's wisdom and guidance.

Follow the story of an extraordinary elephant through video clips of her life's major events from all four programmes.



## African bush elephant

Learn more and watch video from BBC archive

## Elsewhere on the web

- [Animal Diversity Web](http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu) (animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu)
- [ARKive: Images of Life on Earth](http://archive.org/details/images-of-life-on-earth) (arkive.org)
- [Amboseli: current elephant research](http://amboseli.org) (elephanttrust.org)
- [Save the Elephants: satellite tracking in Kenya](http://save-the-elephants.org) (save-the-elephants.org)



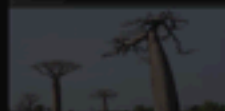
## MADAGASCAN WILDLIFE

Wildlife Finder &gt; Madagascan wildlife



Copyright 2011 philliprory.com

Around 80% of Madagascar's wildlife is found nowhere else as a result of the island's strange geological history. Once part of the Gondwana supercontinent, Madagascar lost contact with Africa (160 million years ago), then with Antarctica, Australia and finally India. Many of its endemic species, such as the elephant bird, stuck with the island for the entire journey and gradually evolved into forms that differed from their cousins on other continents. But while Australia and India drifted far from Africa, Madagascar remained close - only 400km of sea separates them today. Animals and seeds swept out to sea from Tanzania's and Mozambique's rivers could conceivably make it across to the island as happened with the ancestors of Madagascar's lemurs around 54 million years ago, and its baobab trees 20Ma.



Introduction



Zoo Quest

Lying next to Africa in the Indian Ocean, this island covers a huge variety of habitats.



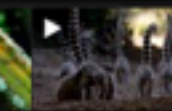
A stunning array of

landscapes hosts the eccentric wildlife of the world's oldest island.

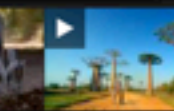


Dragons Alive

Panther chameleons communicate in complex colour-coding.



Male lemurs wait their way to victory.



The remnants of a once mighty Madagascan forest.

## Animals

## Mammals

&gt; Show all 13 Mammals



Tenrecs



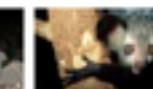
Straw-coloured fruit bat



Fossa



Giant-striped mongoose



Aye-aye

## Birds

&gt; Show all 10 Birds



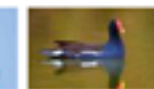
Greater flamingo



Lesser flamingo



Pigeon

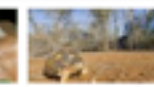


Common moorhen

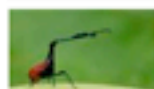


Eleonora's falcon

## Reptiles



## Insects



Giraffe weevil

## Spiders, scorpions and mites



## Find Madagascan wildlife

Q

## Habitats

## Freshwater habitats



Lakes and ponds



Rivers and streams



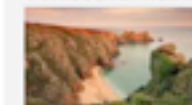
Temporary pools

## Marine habitats



Estuaries

## Terrestrial habitats



Coastal



Desert





## WILDLIFE FINDER VIDEO COLLECTIONS

Wildlife Finder &gt; Video collections

## About collections

Take a trip through the natural world with our themed collections of video clips from the BBC's natural history archive.

Explore the vast array of wildlife video clips through the eyes of our presenters and film makers, and learn about different aspects of wildlife film-making.



## Latest collection

## Life in slow motion

Slow motion filming techniques transform amazing wildlife moments into full scale events, and simple action into incredibly detailed video sequences. The results are impossible to imagine let alone perceive with the naked eye. When a sequence filmed at a high frame rate (fps) is played back in normal time (24fps), the action appears to slow down. As camera technology improves, ultra high-speed footage of over 1,000fps produces ever more astonishing images. Hidden secrets are revealed, new science is discovered and tiny subtleties in animal behaviour become perceptible. Explore some of the most memorable and glorious super slow motion sequences of the natural world ever filmed.

## Previous collections



## Garden birds

Nestcam close-ups, expert identification guides and specialist wildlife cameras give a privileged view of a very British obsession: garden birds.



## George's marvellous minibests

A video collection featuring bugs and insects in amazing close up selected by insect expert and TV presenter George McGavin, with Goliath spiders, killer centipedes,...



## Wild autumn

Autumn in the UK - a time of great change, of breathtaking migrations, of high drama.



## Timelapse photography: speeding up life

Some of the most memorable sequences in natural history result from timelapse photography, an astonishing filming technique that opens our eyes to a whole new world.



## Going, going, gone

One third of known species are under threat - do they have more than a future on film? We've unearthed footage of some remarkable animals, plants and habitats that...



## Brilliant bees

Bees are amazing - not only do they fulfil a vital role in our ecosystem, they are one of the most complex and sophisticated living things in the history of...



## Wildlife wind-ups

It's not only humans that like a good joke, animals play all kinds of tricks on one another in their attempts to gain an advantage.



## Year of the Tiger

A video collection highlighting the tiger's plight and a celebration of their beauty and majesty. 2010 is the Year of the Tiger, a zodiac sign associated with...



## What on Earth...? 2009

Watch the year's highlights from the BBC's exploration of the planet's hidden corners and rarest creatures: from the turquoise seas of the South Pacific to the Lost...



## The wildlife of Life

In autumn 2009, a major new series brought us life as we've never seen it before.



## David Attenborough's favourite moments

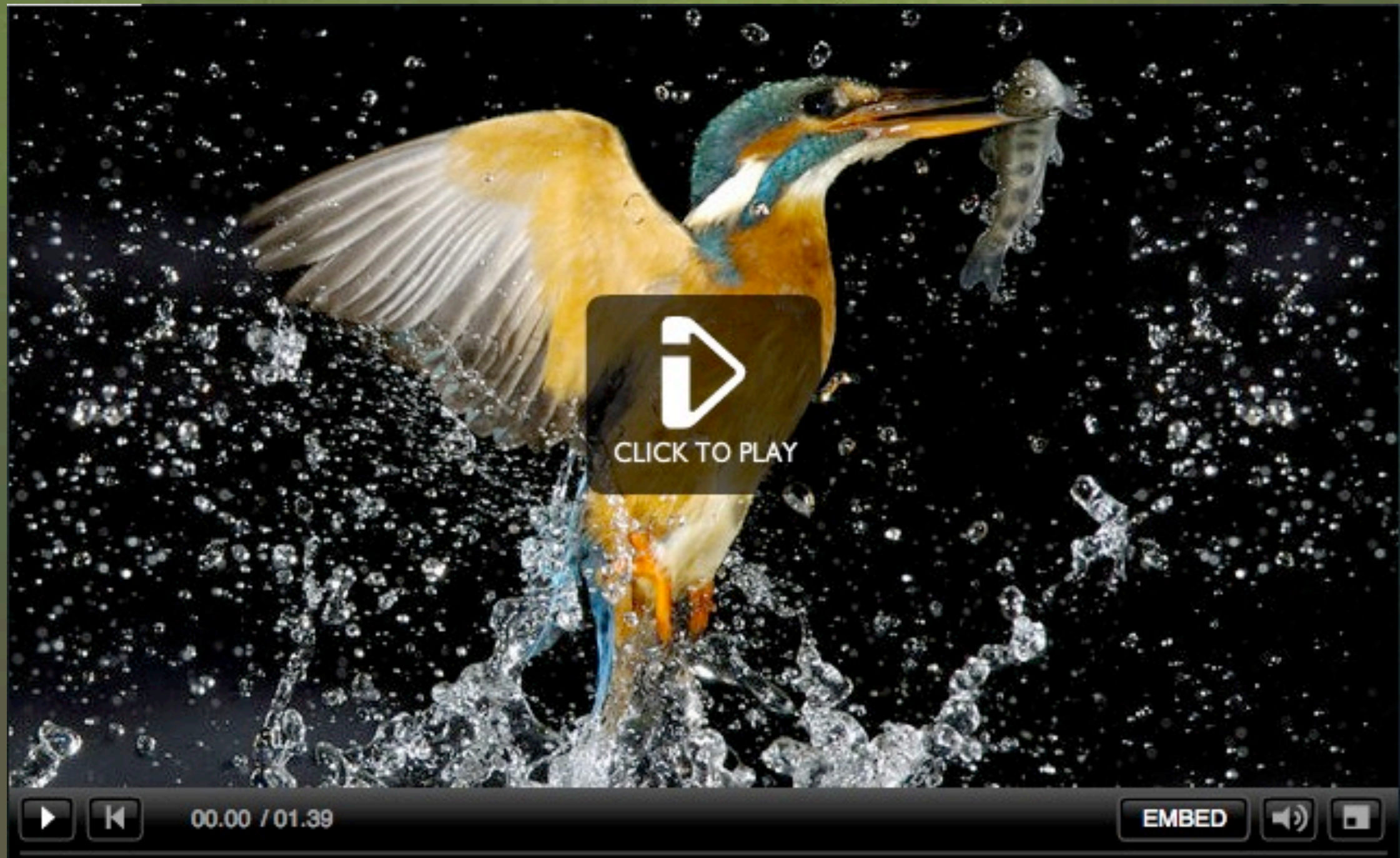
Watch the most memorable moments from an incredible career watching wildlife, chosen by Sir David from the BBC archive. David Attenborough's favourite moments from...



# CURATION: AGGREGATE DATA IMBUED WITH TRUST

## LIFE IN SLOW MOTION

BBC WILDLIFE FINDER  
[BBC.CO.UK/NATURE/COLLECTIONS/P00BF3G7](https://bbc.co.uk/nature/collections/p00bf3g7)







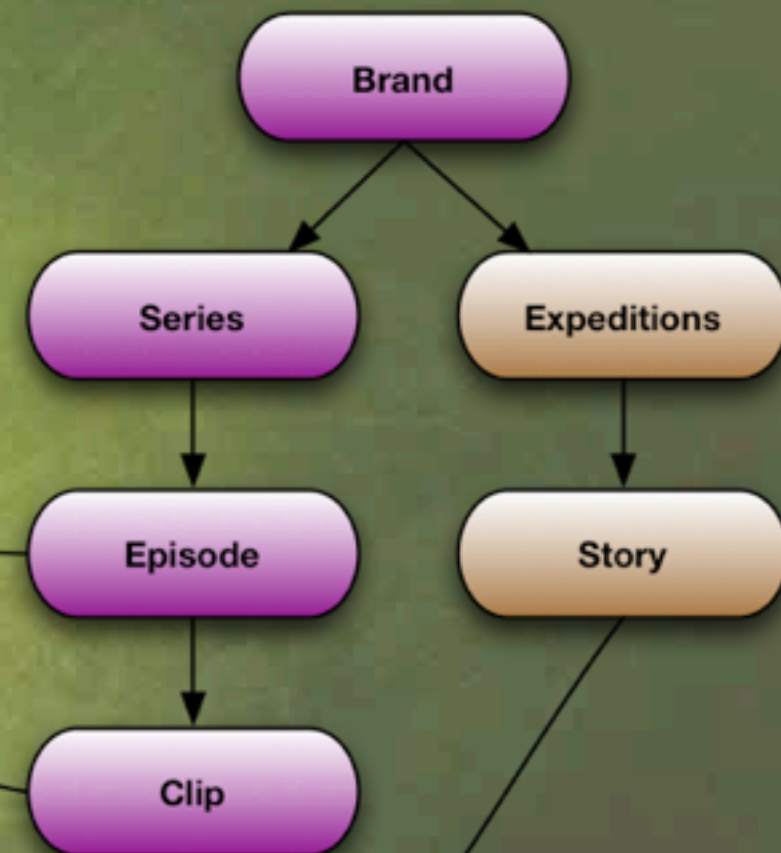
# DBpedia



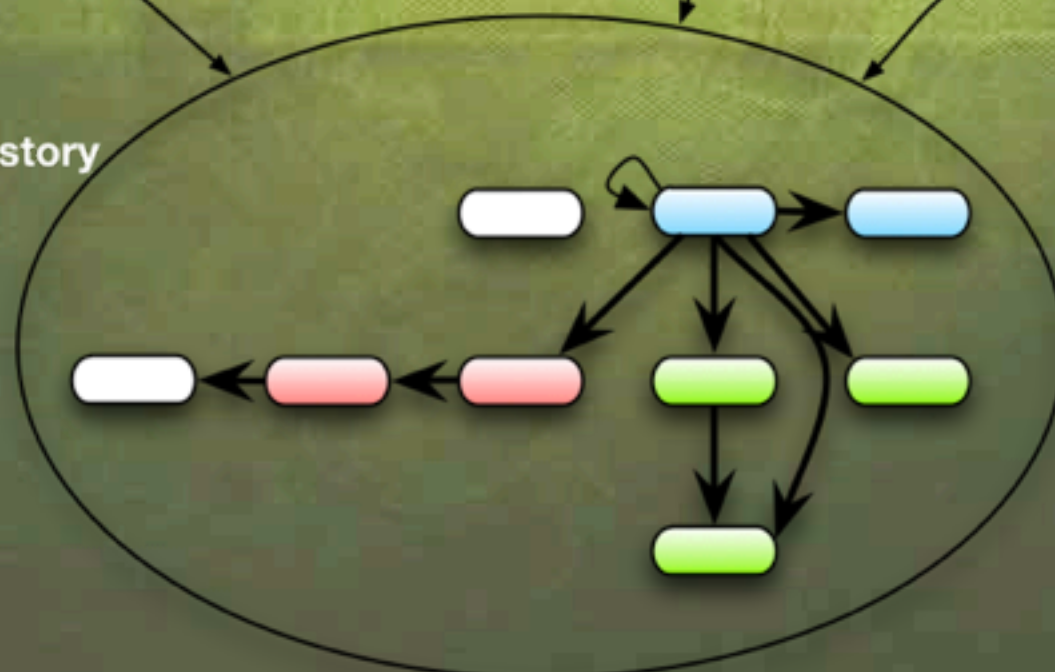
## News Stories



## Programmes



## Natural History



DBpedia URI

DBpedia URI

DBpedia URI

DBpedia URI



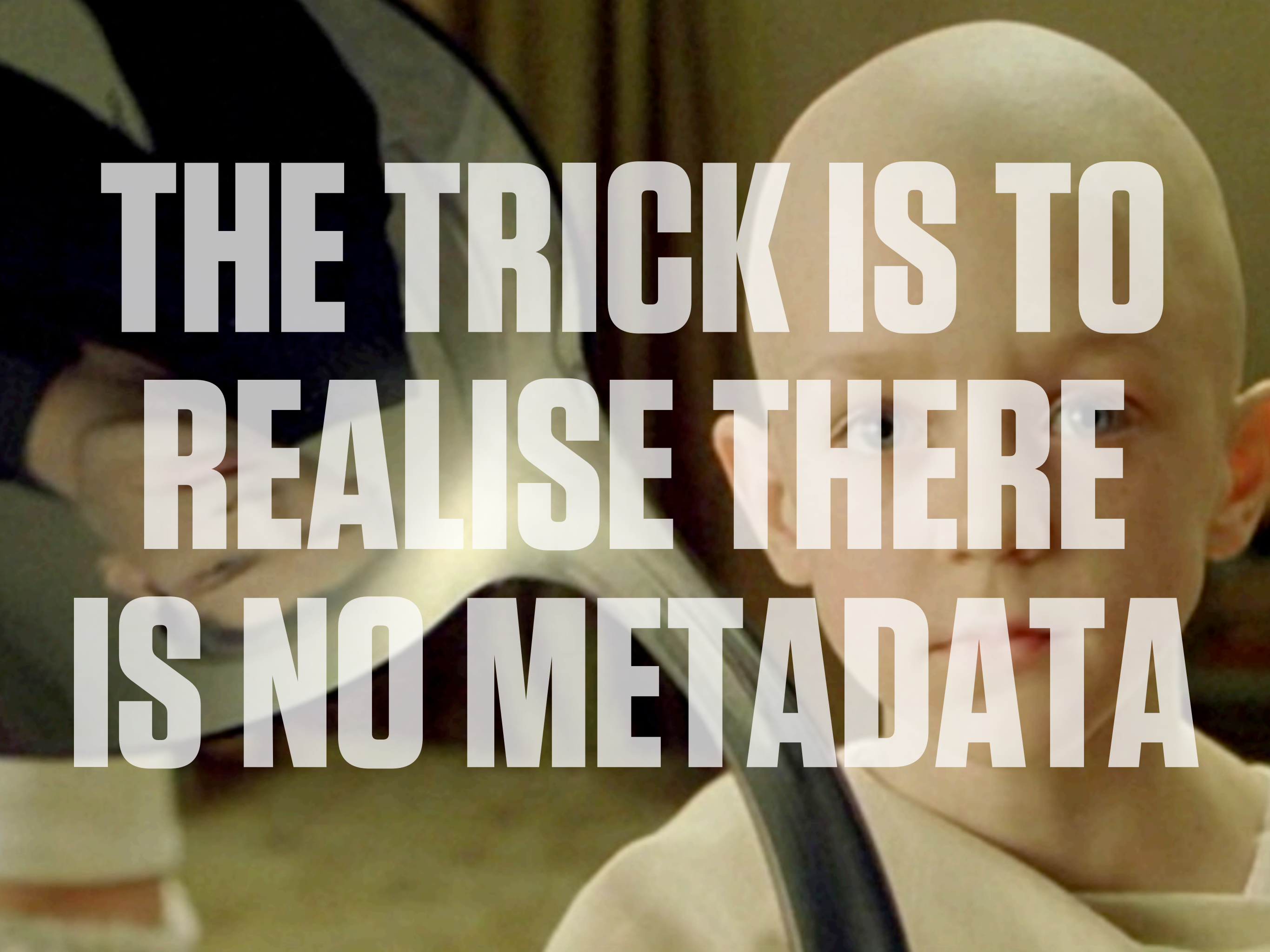


**</programmes/p006drs7>  
po:Clip; :primarilyAbout  
<tiger#species>**



**WHAT ABOUT  
METADATA?**





**THE TRICK IS TO  
REALISE THERE  
IS NO METADATA**



A vibrant Mandarin duck with a mix of red, orange, white, and blue feathers is perched on a weathered log. The background is a soft-focus green, suggesting a natural habitat. Overlaid on the image is a large, bold, white text message.

**LINKED DATA ISN'T  
ABOUT PUBLISHING  
DATA IT'S ABOUT  
DESCRIBING DUCKS**

**CREDIT: ROB STYLES**



# THANK YOU

## MORE INFORMATION:

[HTTP://WWW.BBC.CO.UK/NATURE](http://www.bbc.co.uk/nature)

[HTTP://PURL.ORG/ONTOLOGY/WO/](http://purl.org/ontology/wo/)

[HTTP://PURL.ORG/ONTOLOGY/PO/](http://purl.org/ontology/po/)

[HTTP://DERIVADOW.COM](http://derivadow.com)

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[@DERIVADOW](#)