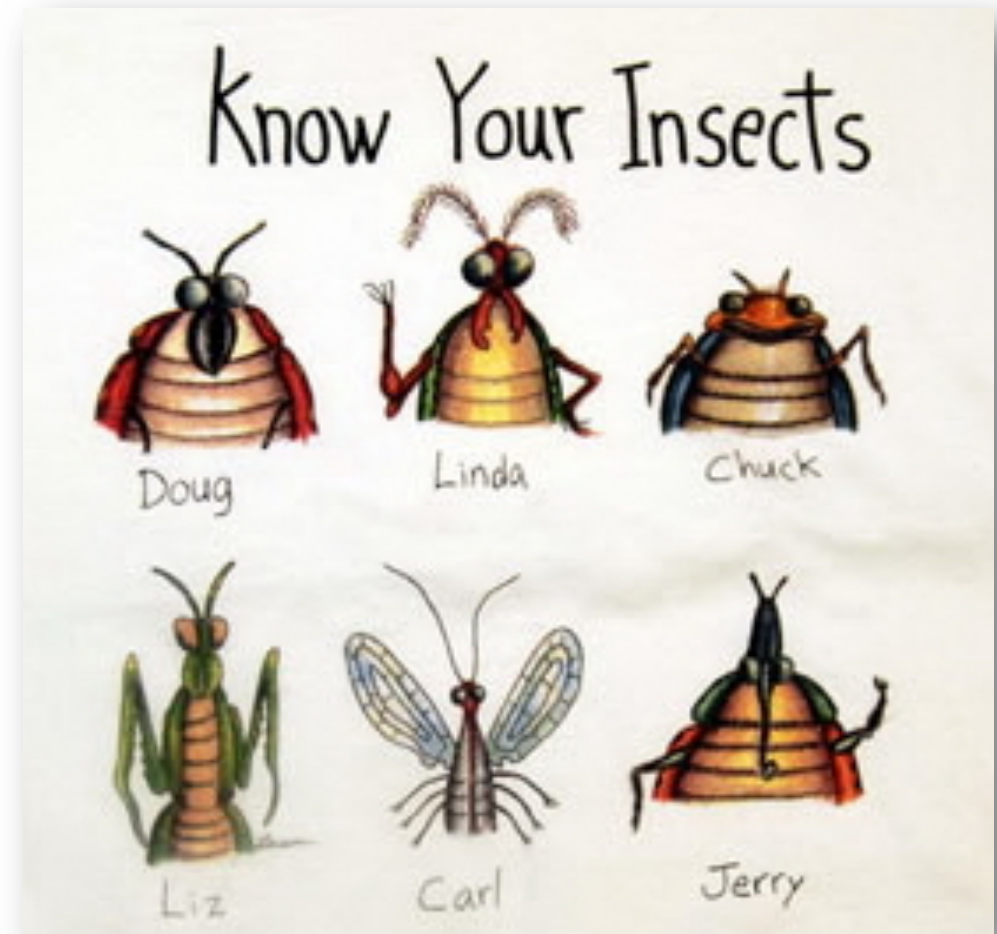


# Webinaire Atelier « Identification »

Jean-Yves RASPLUS (INRAE – CBGP)

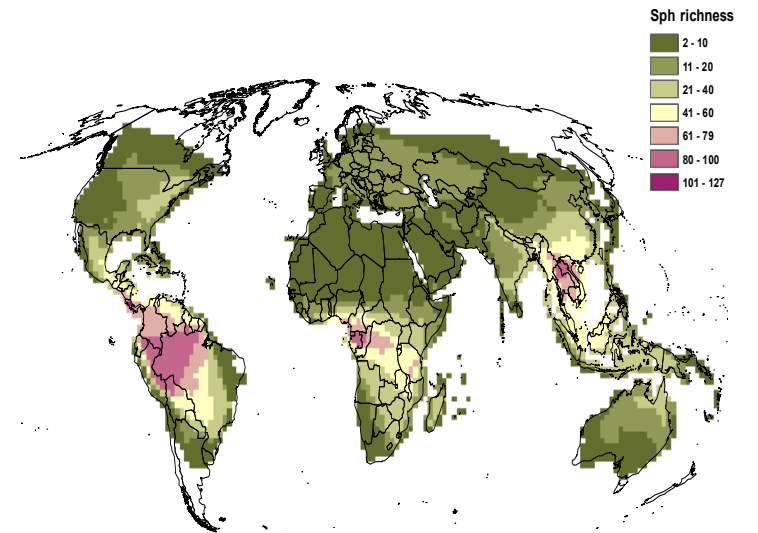
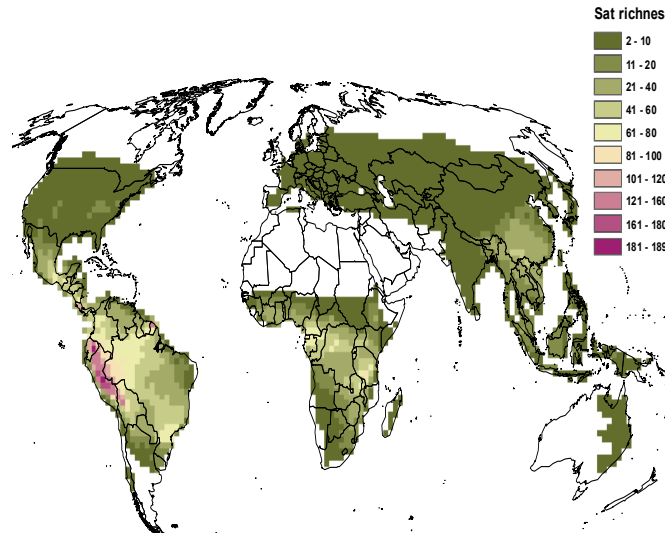
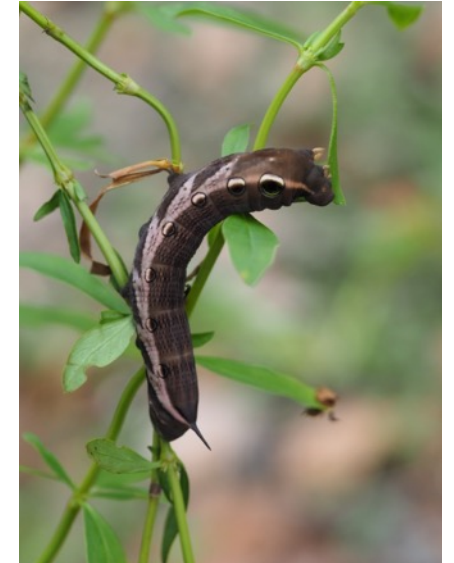
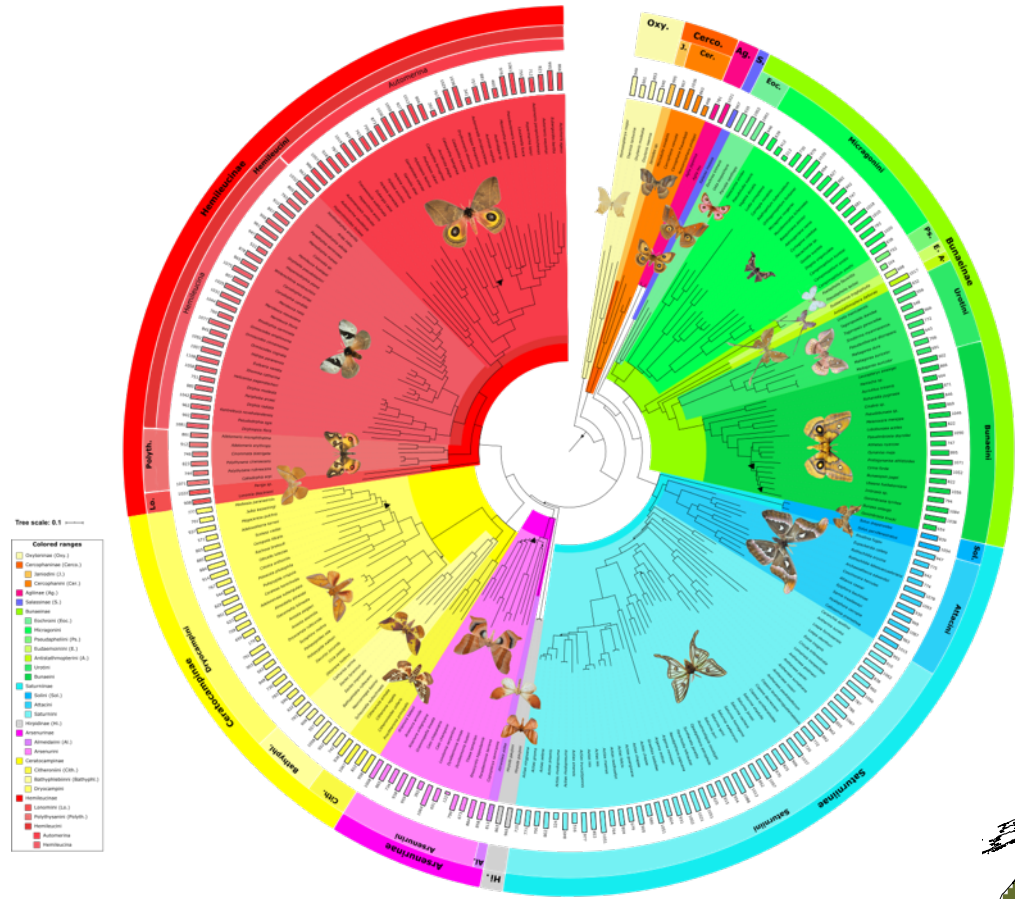
Rodolphe ROUGERIE (MNHN – ISYEB)

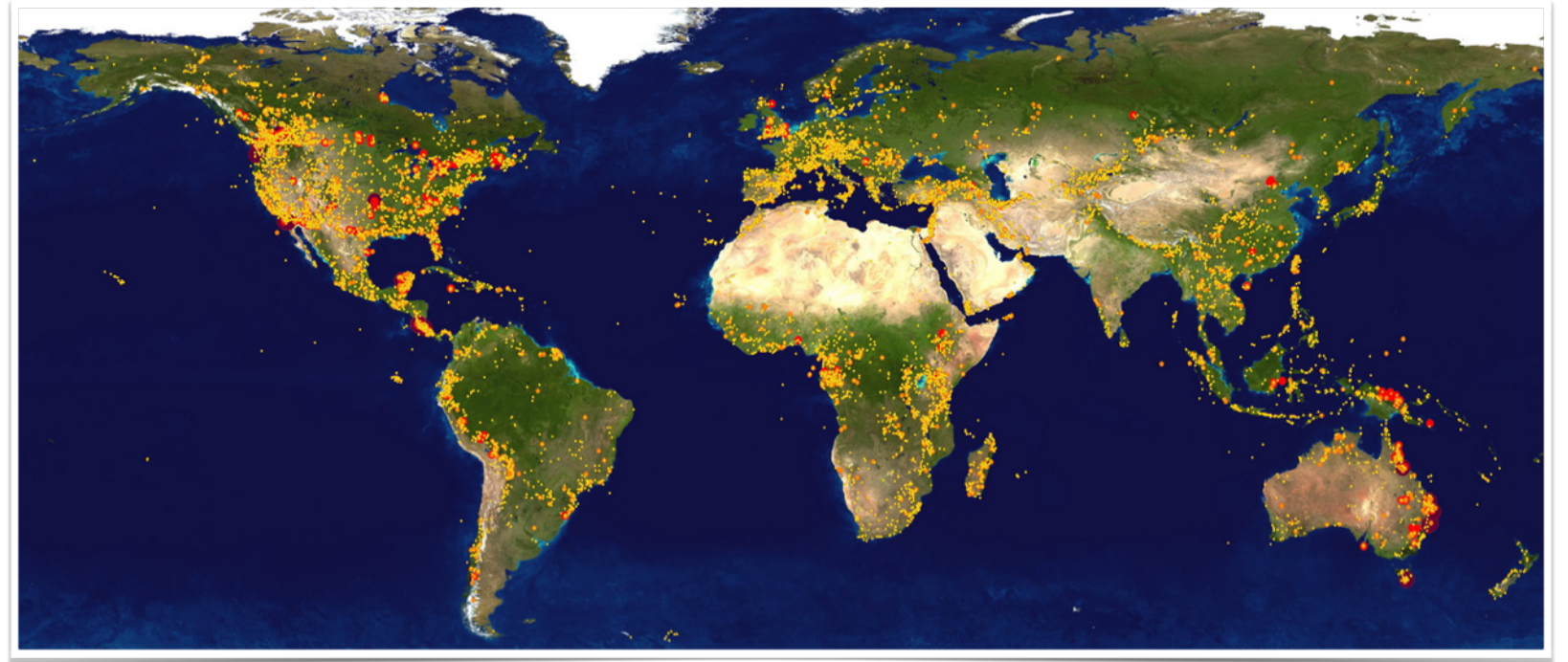
















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**iBOL** | Terrestrial Biosurveillance  
**Lepidoptera** barcode of life: Saturniidae

**progress**

specimens barcoded: **713**  
 species barcoded: **314**  
 unnamed barcode clusters found: **374**

Progress Reports

**management**

News and Updates  
 All-Leps Campaign  
 Sub-Campaigns

**research**

Vision  
 Species Checklists  
 Submit Data BOLD SYSTEMS  
 FAQs

**community**

Leadership Team

**Vision**

The Bee Barcode of Life Initiative (BEE-BOL), is a global effort to coordinate an assembly of a standardised reference sequence library for all bee species, one that is derived from voucher specimens with authoritative taxonomic identifications. The importance of obtaining a standardized authoritative database these insects, the most important pollinators on the planet, is undeniable: it has been estimated that one in three mouthfuls of food depends upon pollination and most of this is done by leps. While domesticated honey leps are often considered responsible for most of this, there are numerous crops which require other bee species - passion fruit, blueberries, squash are some examples.

Furthermore, leps are excellent monitors of the state of the environment and declines in their species richness and abundance have been documented on most continents and there are projects measuring bee biodiversity taking place all over the world. Despite their importance, most leps are extremely difficult to identify using traditional methods. These considerations have made DNA barcoding the almost 20,000 described species of bee a high priority.

The Bee Barcode of Life effort is creating a valuable public resource in the form of an electronic database containing DNA barcodes, images, and geospatial coordinates of examined specimens. The database contains linkages to voucher specimens, information on species distributions, nomenclature, authoritative taxonomic information, collateral natural history information and literature citations.

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**Campaigns & Partners**

**Campaigns**

All Birds Barcoding Initiative  
 All-Leps Barcode of Life  
 All Fungi Barcoding  
 Fish Barcode of Life Initiative  
 Marine Barcode of Life  
 Polar Barcode of Life  
 Sponge Barcoding Project

**Partners**

International Barcode of Life Project  
 Barcode of Life Data Systems  
 Canadian Centre for DNA Barcoding  
 Canadian Barcode of Life Network  
 Royal Ontario Museum  
 Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History  
 University of Minnesota Insect Collection  
 International Polar Year  
 Barcode of Life Blog  
 Consortium for the Barcode of Life

**Sponsors**

GenomeCanada | Ontario Ministry of Research and Innovation | NSERC CRSNG | Environment Canada

**Saturniidae:** 52 159 DNA barcodes pour 3534 espèces  
**Sphingidae:** 32 659 DNA barcodes pour 1658 espèces

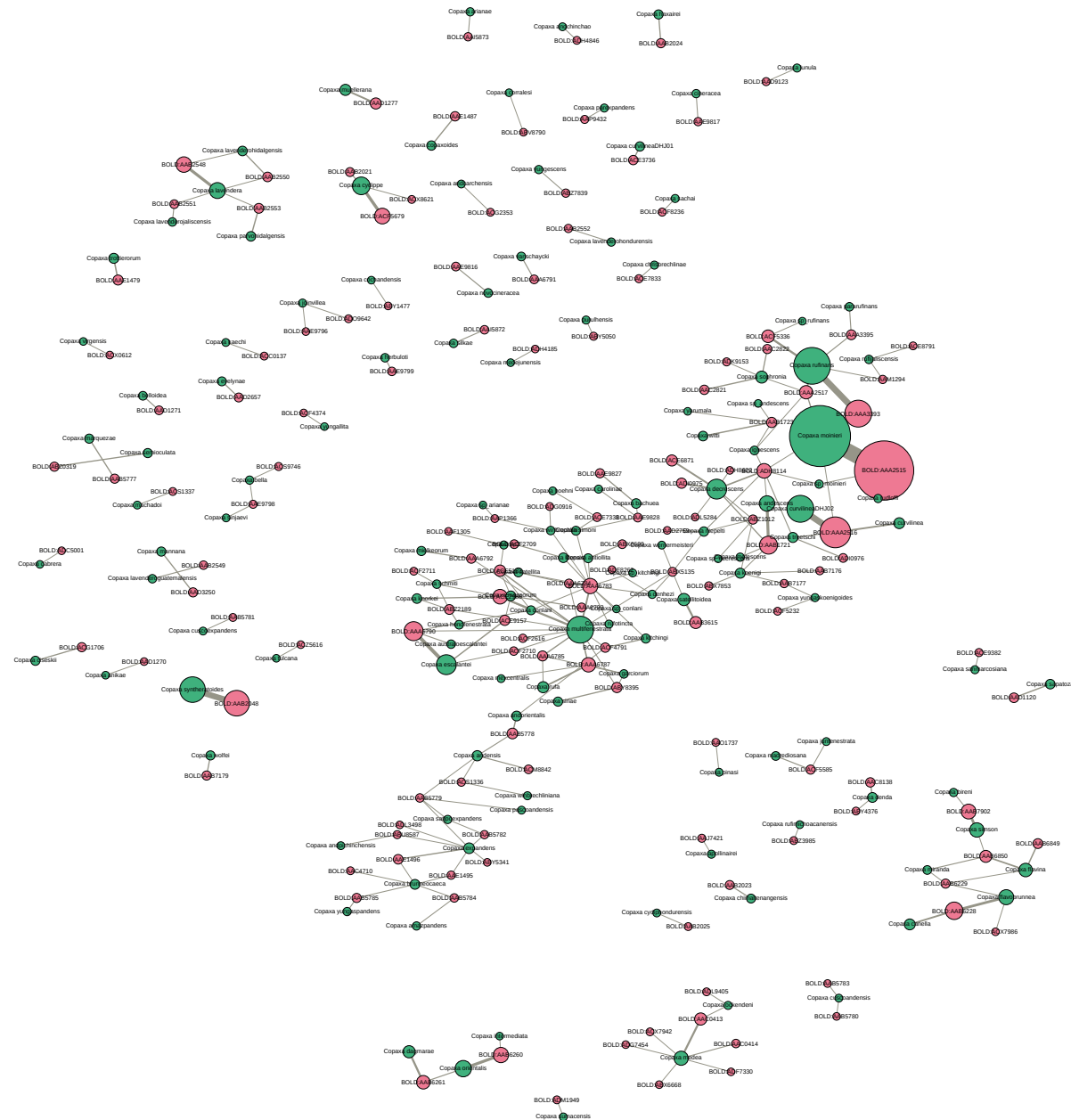
**BARCODE OF LIFE DATA SYSTEM v4**

Advancing biodiversity science through DNA-based species identification.

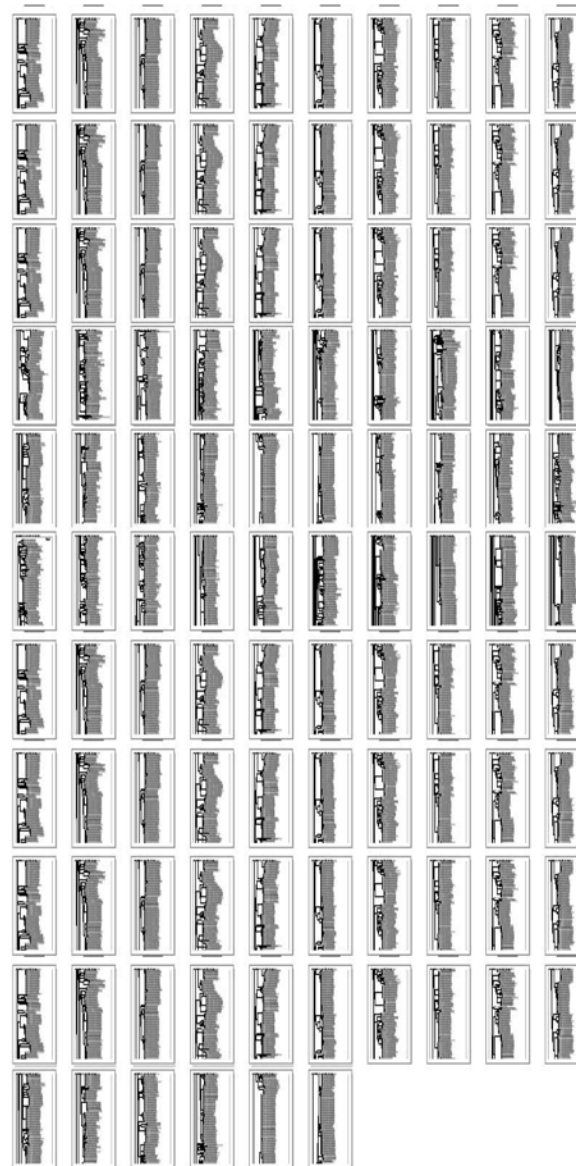
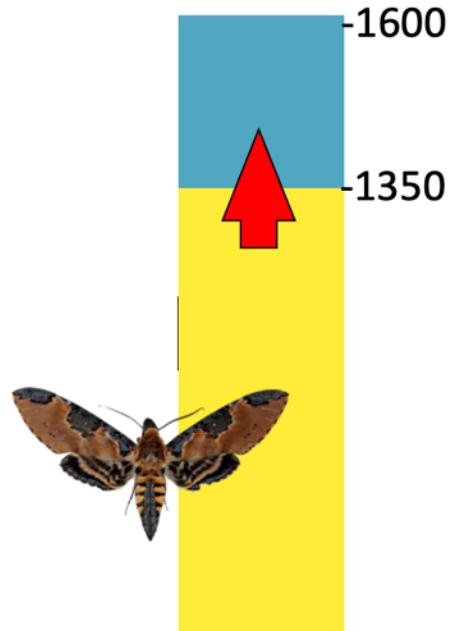
**EXPLORE THE DATA**



En vert : noms d'espèces  
En rose : « clusters génétiques » (BINs)



**Famille des Sphingidae**  
+ 250 sp. en 10 ans



**Famille des Saturniidae**  
+ 1500 sp. en 10 ans



**A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta:  
Lepidoptera)**

Ian J Kitching<sup>‡</sup>, Rodolphe Rougerie<sup>§</sup>, Andreas Zwick<sup>‡</sup>, Chris A Hamilton<sup>‡</sup>, Ryan A St Laurent<sup>‡</sup>, Stefan Naumann<sup>‡</sup>, Liliana Ballesteros Mejia<sup>§,¶</sup>, Akito Y Kawahara<sup>‡</sup>

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En vert : noms d'espèces  
En rose : « clusters génétiques » (BINs)

