Using the National Ecological Observatory Network (NEON) Biorepository collections, samples, and data

Biodiversity Knowledge Integration Center

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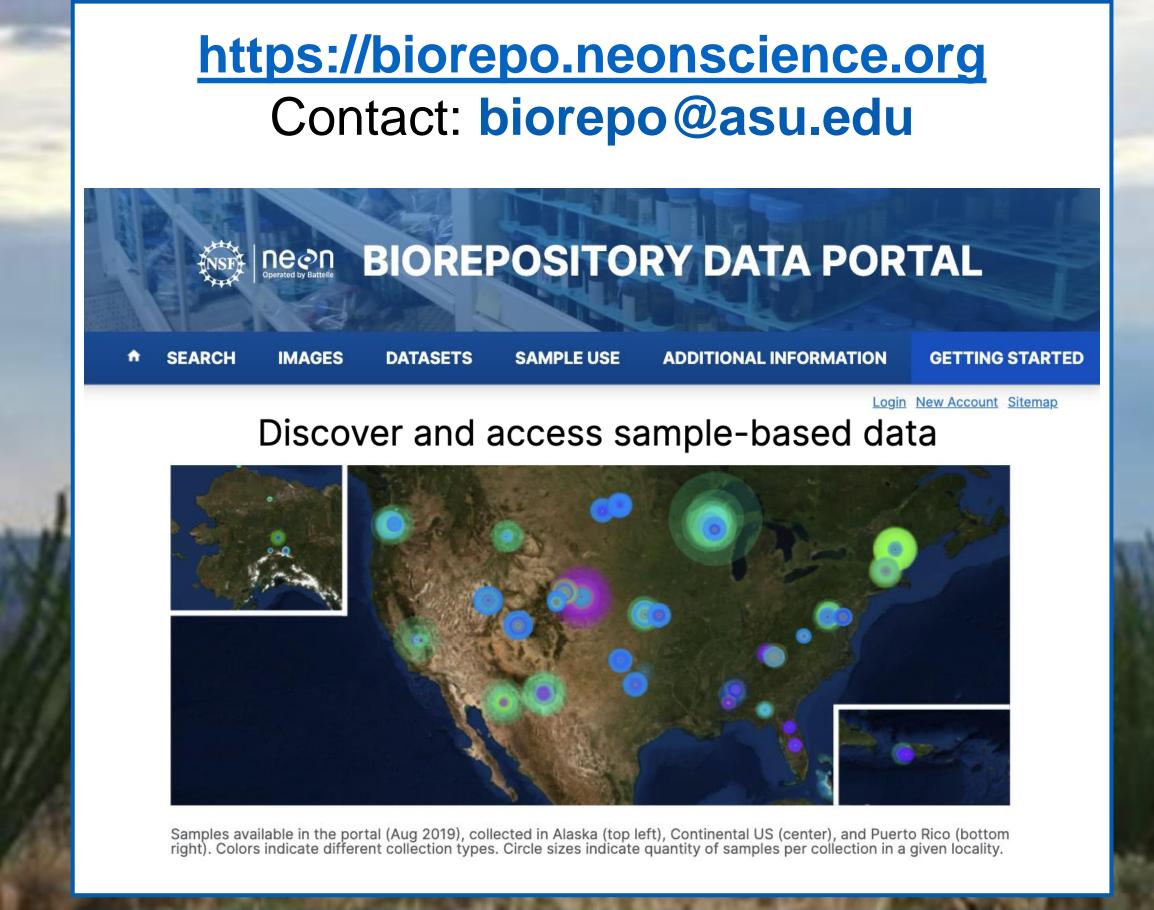
Introduction

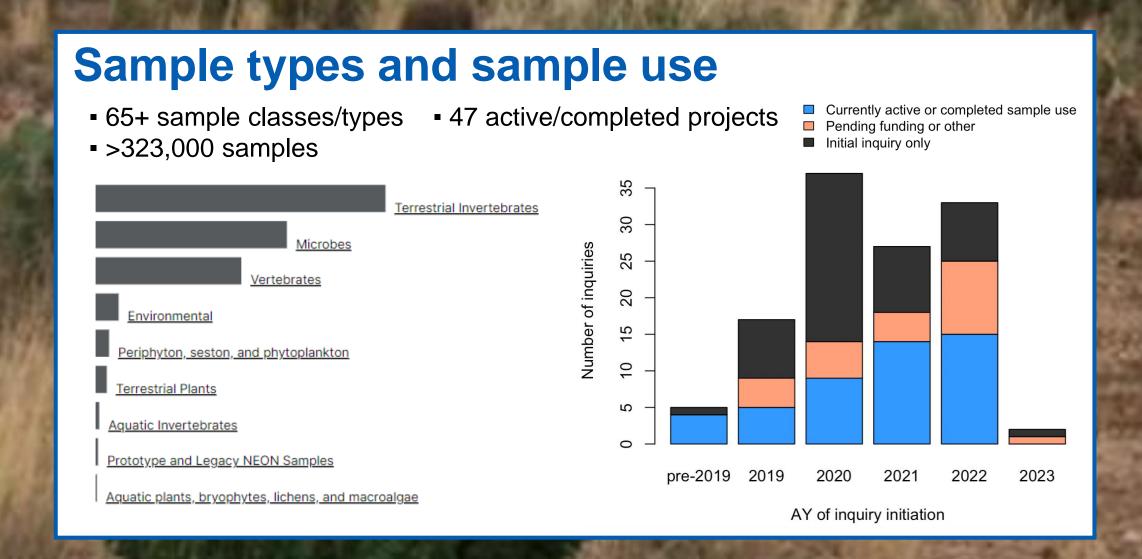
- The National Ecological Observatory Network (NEON) is a continental-scale, 30-year project conducted at 47 terrestrial and 34 aquatic field sites
- In addition to 180+ ecological, climatological, and genomic data products, each year 100,000+ physical samples and specimens are collected and archived at the NEON Biorepository at Arizona State University
- NEON aims to keep data and samples **open and accessible** the Biorepository team works with researchers to find samples that fit their needs and fulfill loan requests related to projects spanning ecology and evolutionary biology
- Since the NEON Biorepository collections stem from a **long-term ecological research** project, they include samples often not available in natural history collections, such as environmental samples, DNA extracts, feces, tissues, etc.
- Physical samples are archived using best practices to maximize their research potential and allow for use in the future when new questions are asked

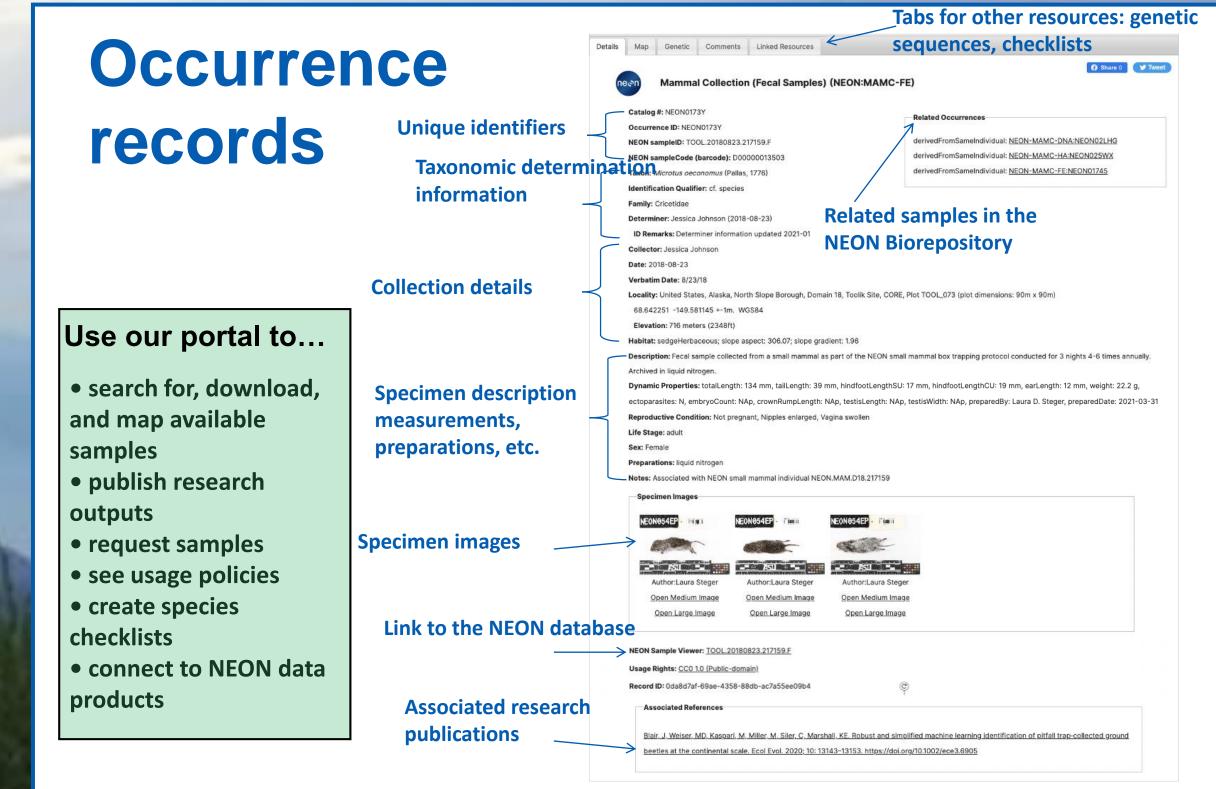
Example Collections



(A) ethanol-preserved pitfall trap samples (B) pinned carabids (C) liquid nitrogen collections (D) prepared mammal vouchers (E) herbarium specimens (F) canopy foliage samples







Research Opportunities

- Several NEON sites are co-located with Long-Term Ecological Research (LTER) sites, creating additional opportunities for connections with existing datasets
- The NEON Biorepository data portal offers opportunities to openly publish **new** sample-associated datasets, which highlight new insights gained from the samples, are citable, and can be used by other researchers to extend the impact of individual studies
- Projects that use these samples cover a wide variety of topics, including phylogenomics, systematics, host-pathogen interactions, microbiome evolution, population genetics, trait evolution, metagenomics, and eDNA method development