Amphibian Disease Portal: AmphibianDisease.org

OVERVIEW OF AmphibianDisease.org
The Amphibian Disease Portal (AmphibianDisease.org) archives and shares aggregated data on the amphibian chytrid fungi *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* (Bd) and *B. salamandrivorans* (Bsal). This data management portal aims to accelerate information sharing among world scientists, natural resource managers, and the public regarding planned and ongoing surveillance projects and scientific studies, as well as the results of completed work. These data are especially important to inform rapid responses to disease occurrences and decision support for allocation of limited resources, such as development of new projects (including metadata analyses of these world-community data) and disease monitoring programs. This portal includes data from the legacy Bd-Maps.net (Olson et al. 2013), the US Geological Survey results for Bsal in the USA from 2014–2017 (Waddle et al. 2020), and the Bsal Consortium of Germany (Vences and Lötters 2020).

HOW THE PORTAL WORKS

The Amphibian Disease Portal maintains private and public Bd and Bsal datasets in a standards-compliant, web-accessible portal hosted by the University of California, Berkeley, where it is integrated with AmphibiaWeb and the global bio-sampling database GEOME, expanding its outreach, scope, and capacity.

- Once registered, researchers can import, export, and view data as well as add other managers.
- The public can query data by pathogen, disease mortality, host amphibian taxon, and geographic location.
- Sensitive location data are masked from the public for amphibians with sensitive at-risk status to protect them from potential overexploitation and for unpublished results until release is authorized.
- Data include Bd strain, mortality, mappable coordinates, and surveillance results from captive amphibians and environmental DNA.
- Periodically, data are harvested from the scientific literature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Five Countries</th>
<th>Total Samples: 72411</th>
<th>Total Species: 2830</th>
<th>Total Countries: 128</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>No. Samples</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>No. Samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>29561</td>
<td>Notophthalmus viridescens</td>
<td>6968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>6467</td>
<td>Salamandra salamandra</td>
<td>3172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>4904</td>
<td>Taricha granulosa</td>
<td>2602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2864</td>
<td>Batrachoseps luciae</td>
<td>1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>2843</td>
<td>Ichthyosaura alpestris</td>
<td>1899</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: Disease Portal Query: Bd and Bsal, Global, All Samples (Bd/Bsal detected and not detected). Image source: AmphibianDisease.org; Accessed 23 January 2024

SUGGESTED READING


FACT SHEET
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