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### SCIENTISTS AIM TO BARCODE ALL LIFE ON EARTH

Each plant and animal species to get standardized tag

REUTERS 

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LONDON - A team of international scientists launched an ambitious project on Thursday to genetically identify, or provide a barcode for, every plant and animal species on the planet.

By taking a snippet of DNA from all the known species on Earth and linking them to photographs, descriptions and scientific information, the researchers plan to build the largest database of its kind.

“We have discovered that it is quite possible to have a short DNA sequence that can characterize just about every form of life on the planet,” Dr Richard Lane, director of science at the Natural History Museum in London, told a news conference.

Less than a fifth of the Earth’s estimated 10 million species of plants and animals have been named. Researchers working on the Barcode of Life Initiative hope that genetically identifying all of them in a standardized way on a global scale will speed up the discovery of new ones.



Natural History Museum, London

This collection from London's Natural History Museum shows the differences and similarities in a group of butterflies.

Current techniques used to identify minute differences between species are complicated, time consuming and require specialist knowledge.

“What we are looking at is a new method which will allow just about anyone, in any part of the world, to recognize organisms without recourse to a particular specialist,” said Lane.

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#### **Scientific tool**

The initiative was launched at the International Conference for the Barcoding of Life in London by a consortium of museums, zoos, government agencies and organizations around the globe that study biodiversity.

“Our mission is to develop DNA barcoding as a scientific tool for rapid identification of species and to put that tool to work for both science and society,” said Dr Scott Miller of the Smithsonian Institution in the United States and chair of the consortium.

It already has about 50 members in 25 countries on six continents and the numbers are growing, according to Miller.

The information it collects can be used to identify pathogens, carriers of disease, pests and to monitor endangered species.

The initiative will begin with three projects. One will provide barcodes for the 10,000 known species of birds by 2010, another will tackle the 23,000 types of marine and fresh water fish and a third will genetically label the 8,000 kinds of plants in Costa Rica, Central America.