

Towards structured biodiversity data

Henrique M. Pereira

German Center for Integrative Biodiversity
Research (iDiv)

Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg
InBio / University of Porto



GEO BON: a network of networks

- **Vision**
A **global biodiversity observation network** that contributes to effective **management policies** for the world's biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- Volunteer-based
- Long-term
- **Openness**
- Small secretariat
- Biodiversity monitoring

GEO Flagship



GEO BON core focus

Developing a standard and flexible framework for biodiversity observations

Supporting the development of Biodiversity Observation Networks

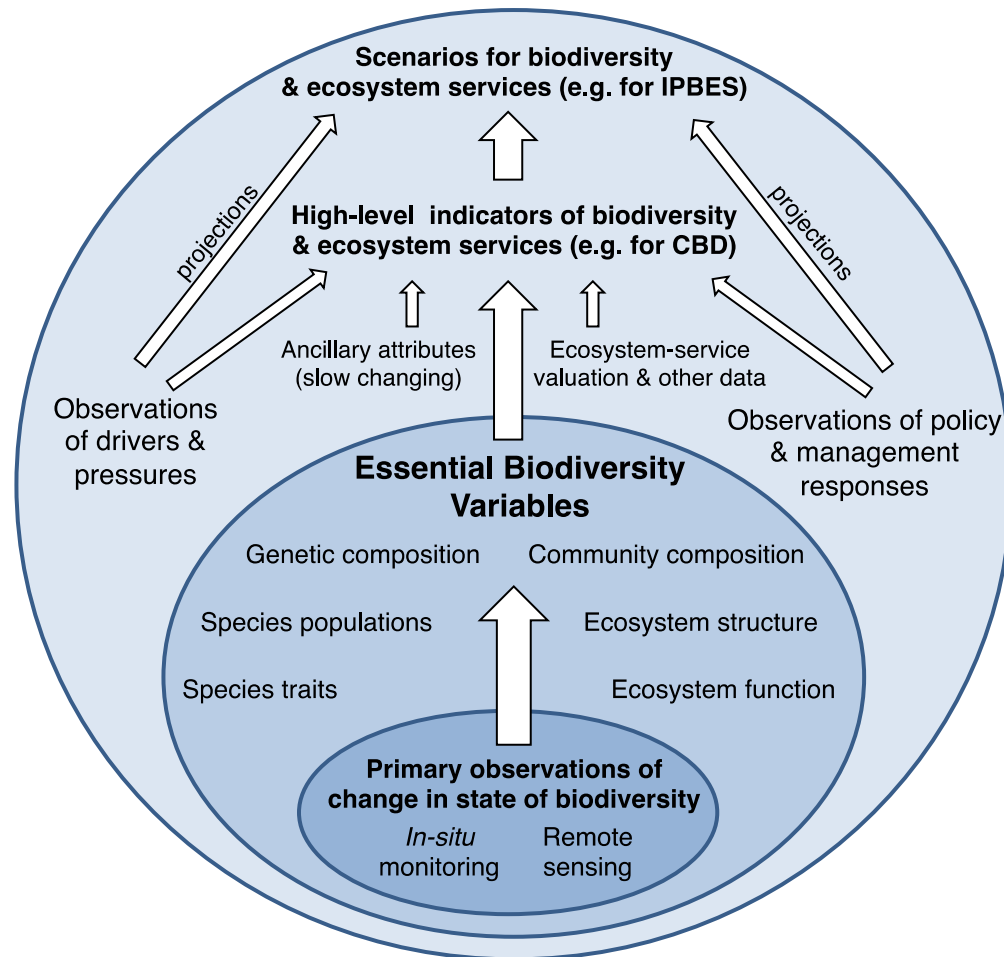
Producing Policy Relevant Outputs

Essential Biodiversity Variables

EXAMPLES OF CANDIDATE ESSENTIAL BIODIVERSITY VARIABLES

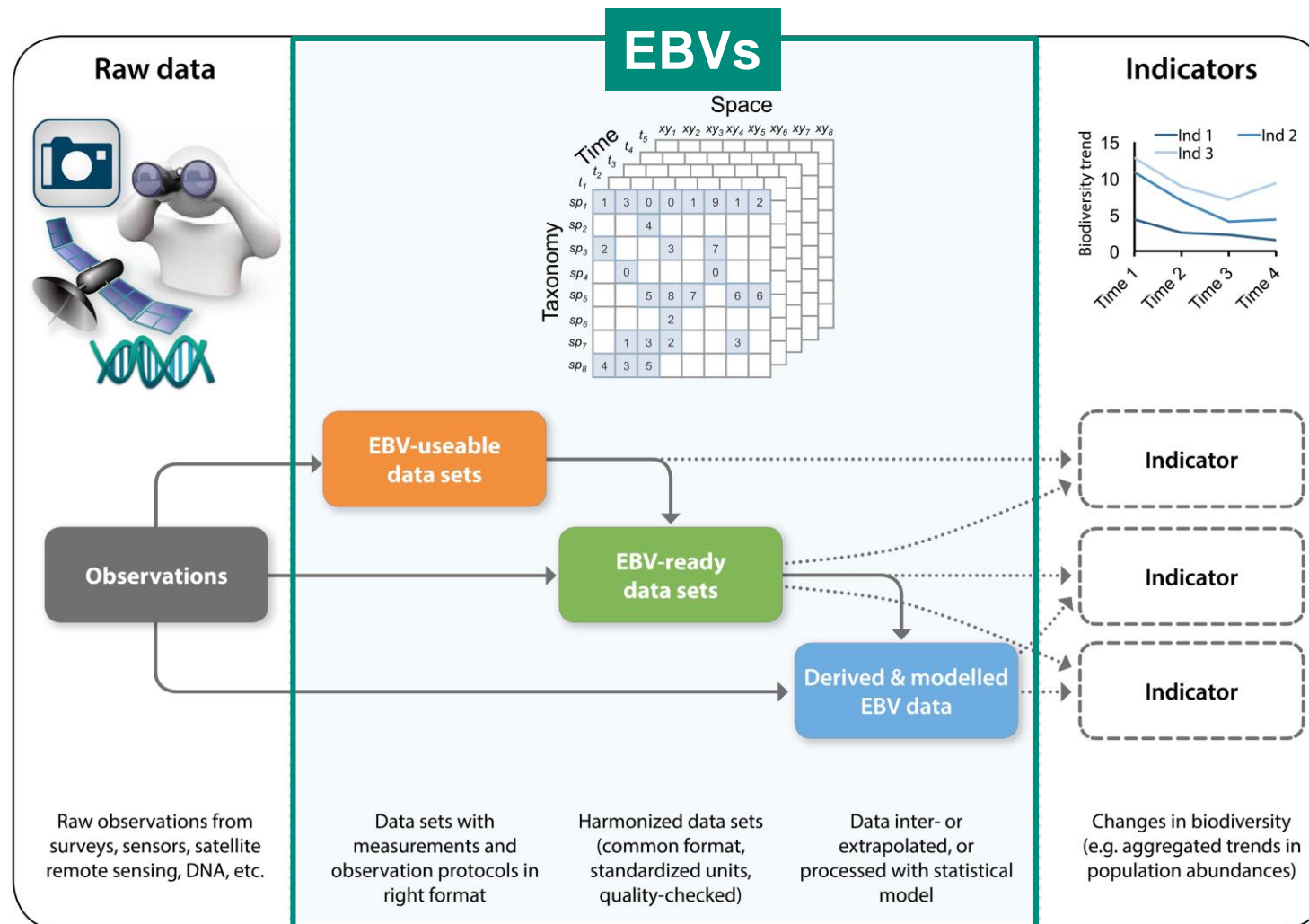
EBV class	EBV examples	Measurement and scalability	Temporal sensitivity	Feasibility	Relevance for CBD targets and indicators (1,9)
Genetic composition	Allelic diversity	Genotypes of selected species (e.g., endangered, domesticated) at representative locations.	Generation time	Data available for many species and for several locations, but little global systematic sampling.	Targets: 12, 13. Indicators: Trends in genetic diversity of selected species and of domesticated animals and cultivated plants; RLI.
Species populations	Abundances and distributions	Counts or presence surveys for groups of species easy to monitor or important for ES, over an extensive network of sites, complemented with incidental data.	1 to >10 years	Standardized counts under way for some taxa but geographically restricted. Presence data collected for more taxa. Ongoing data integration efforts (Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Map of Life).	Targets: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15. Indicators: LPI; WBI; RLI; population and extinction risk trends of target species, forest specialists in forests under restoration, and species that provide ES; trends in invasive alien species; trends in climatic impacts on populations.
Species traits	Phenology	Timing of leaf coloration by RS, with in situ validation.	1 year	Several ongoing initiatives (Phenological Eyes Network, PhenoCam, etc.)	Targets: 10, 15. Indicators: Trends in extent and rate of shifts of boundaries of vulnerable ecosystems.
Community composition	Taxonomic diversity	Consistent multitaxa surveys and metagenomics at select locations.	5 to >10 years	Ongoing at intensive monitoring sites (opportunities for expansion). Metagenomics and hyperspectral RS emerging.	Targets: 8, 10, 14. Indicators: Trends in condition and vulnerability of ecosystems; trends in climatic impacts on community composition.
Ecosystem structure	Habitat structure	RS of cover (or biomass) by height (or depth) globally or regionally.	1 to 5 years	Global terrestrial maps available with RS (e.g., Light Detection and Ranging). Marine and freshwater habitats mapped by combining RS and in situ data.	Targets: 5, 11, 14, 15. Indicators: Extent of forest and forest types; mangrove extent; seagrass extent; extent of habitats that provide carbon storage.
Ecosystem function	Nutrient retention	Nutrient output/input ratios measured at select locations. Combine with RS to model regionally.	1 year	Intensive monitoring sites exist for N saturation in acid-deposition areas and P retention in affected rivers.	Targets: 5, 8, 14. Indicators: Trends in delivery of multiple ES; trends in condition and vulnerability of ecosystems.

Essential Biodiversity Variables and Scenarios



Developing Essential Biodiversity Variables

EBVs: Minimum set of measurements, complementary to one another, that can capture major dimensions of biodiversity change.



Users

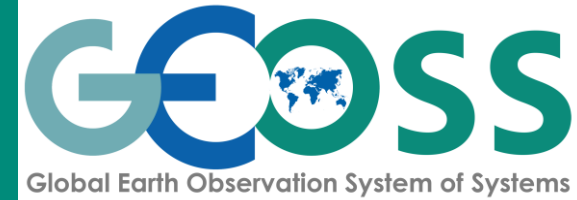
National
Governments



CBD



Delivery of biodiversity related products to end-users



BETA

EBV SPATIAL BROWSER

Basemaps

- Basemap Light Carto
- GlobalBaseMap DigitalGlobe

Overlays

- WDPA
- Tree Cover Loss 2014

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capture major dimensions of biodiversity change, complementary to one another and to other environmental change observation initiatives. EBVs cover the different dimensions of biodiversity change. They are temporally sensitive by having the ability to detect change. Most important, they are relevant, scalable, feasible and biological.

Based on a consensus process among a diverse body of experts, GEO BON proposes 6 EBV Classes with relevant EBV Candidates. You can view for 4 EBV classes a selection of datasets that closely align to the EBVs framework concept. Our team is continuously updating this list as more datasets become available. If you would like to suggest additional datasets to be included in this dynamic list please contact us at info@geobon.org

Please find more information about EBVs on www.geobon.org/ebvs

- + **EBV class: Species populations**
- + **EBV class: Species traits**
- + **EBV class: Ecosystem function**
- + **EBV class: Ecosystem structure**

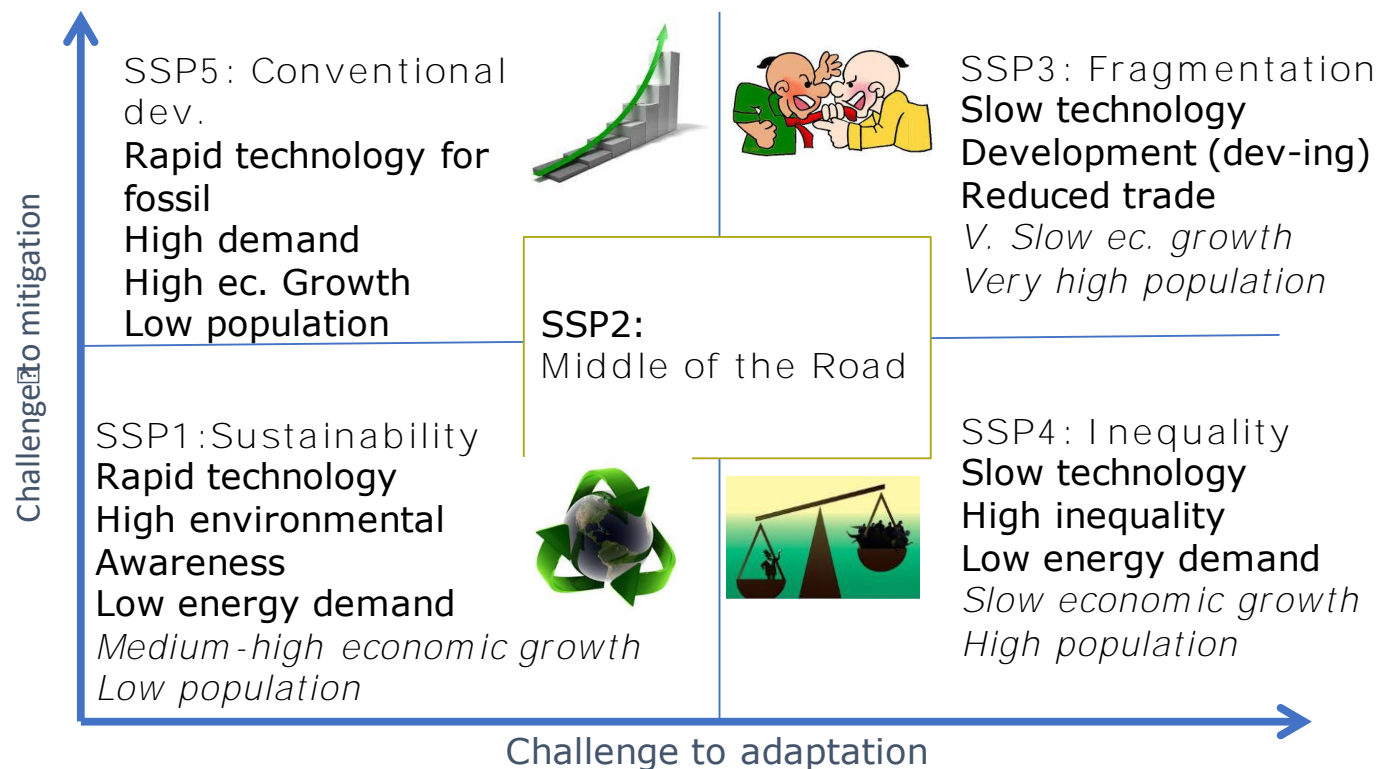
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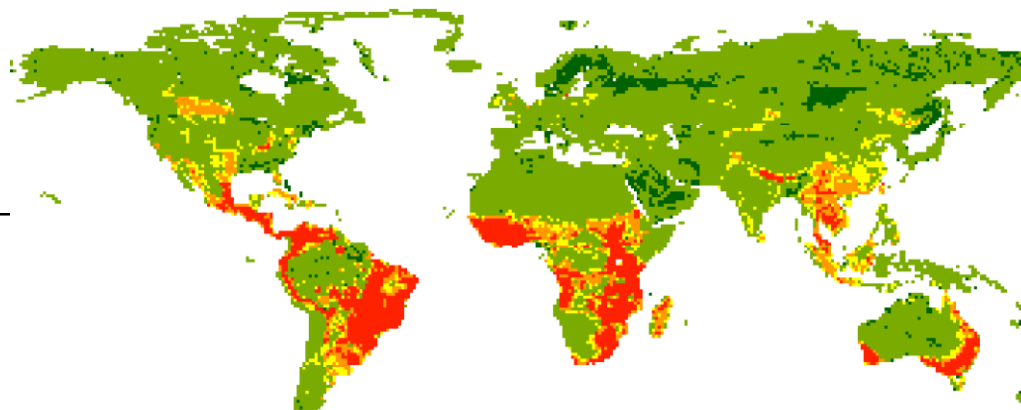
geobon.org | OpenStreetMap, CARTO

EBV based indicators: Integrating in situ and remote sensing observations for open access & real-time indicators

<p>SHI Species Habitat Indices</p>		<p>Essential Biodiversity Variables: Species distributions Ecosystem extent and fragmentation</p>
<p>BHI Biodiversity Habitat Index</p>		<p>Essential Biodiversity Variables: Ecosystem extent and fragmentation Taxonomic diversity</p>
<p>SPI Species Protection Index</p>		<p>Essential Biodiversity Variables: Species distributions Ecosystem extent and fragmentation</p>
<p>PARC Protected Area Representativeness & Connectedness (PARC) Indices</p>		<p>Essential Biodiversity Variables: Ecosystem extent and fragmentation Taxonomic diversity</p>
<p>GERI Global Ecosystem Restoration Index</p>		<p>Essential Biodiversity Variables: Ecosystem extent Net primary productivity</p>
<p>SSII Species Status Information Index</p>		<p>Essential Biodiversity Variables: Species distributions Taxonomic diversity</p>

EBVs based on BES scenario based inter-model comparison

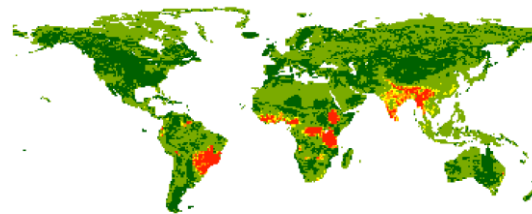




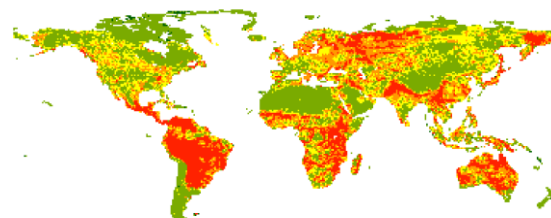
SSP1



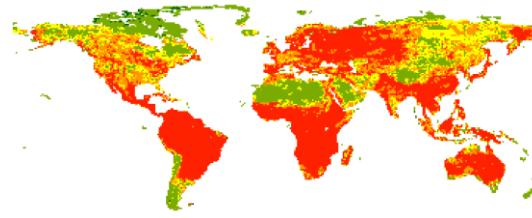
SSP1 x RCP2.6



SSP5



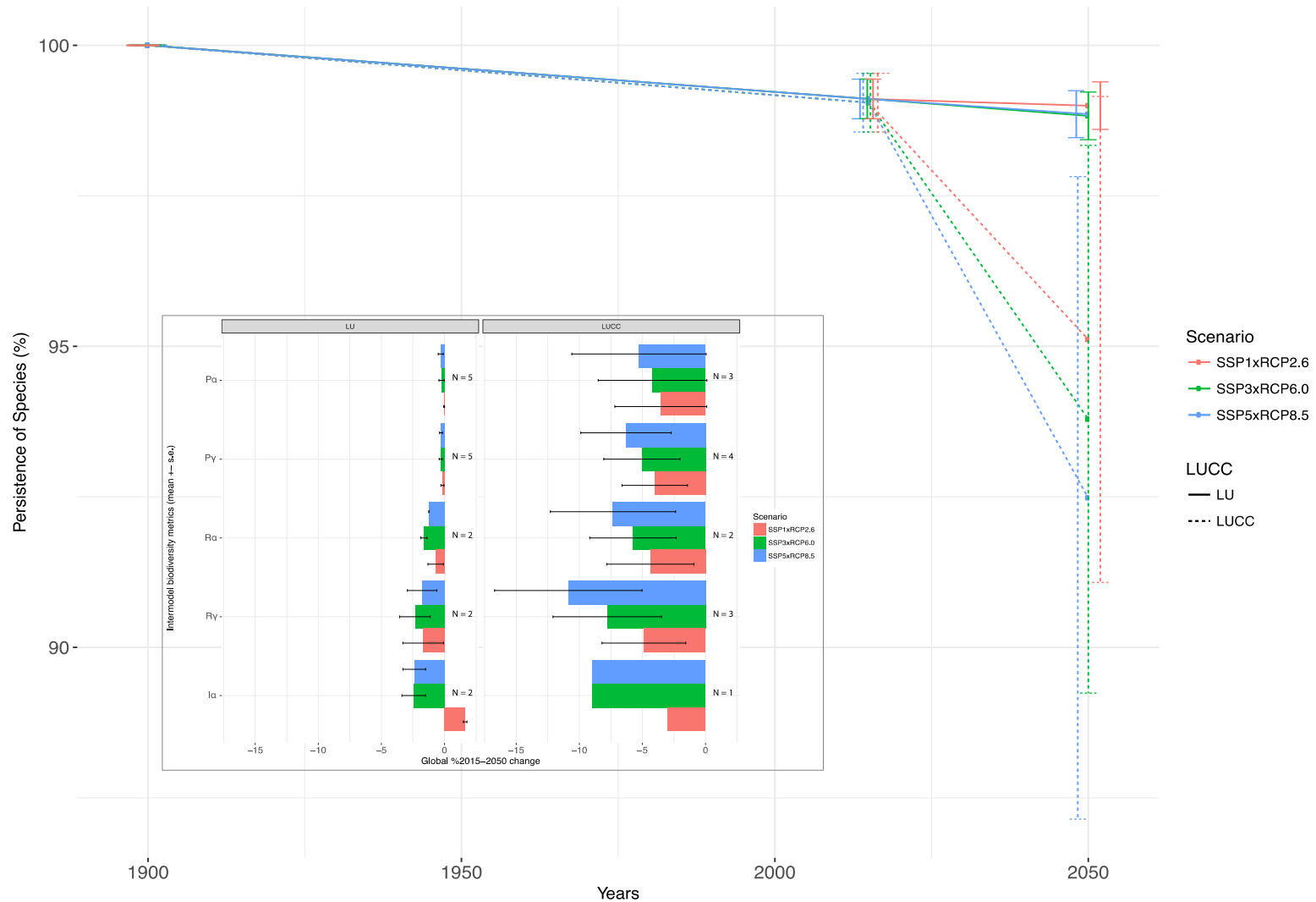
SSP5 x RCP8.5



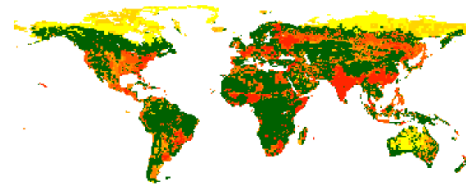
Mean Change in $N \alpha$



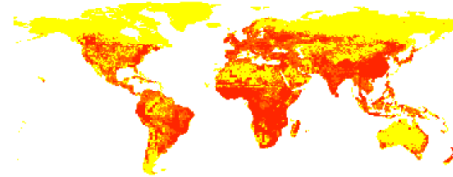
Historical and future changes in biodiversity globally



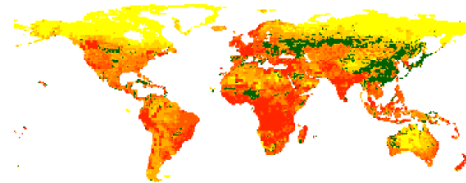
a) cSAR-iDiv



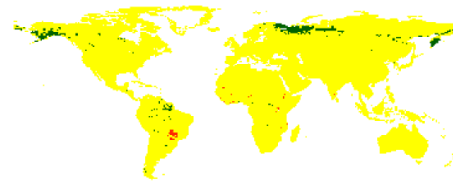
b) AIM-biodiversity



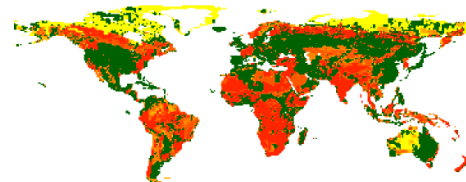
c) cSAR-IIASA



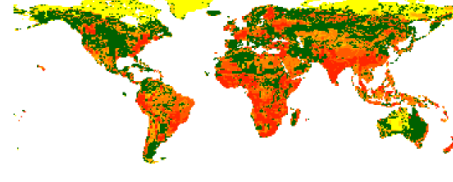
d) AIM-biodiversity



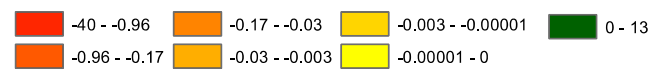
e) PREDICTS



f) Intermodel Mean



%change in local diversity, P_{α} between 2015-2050

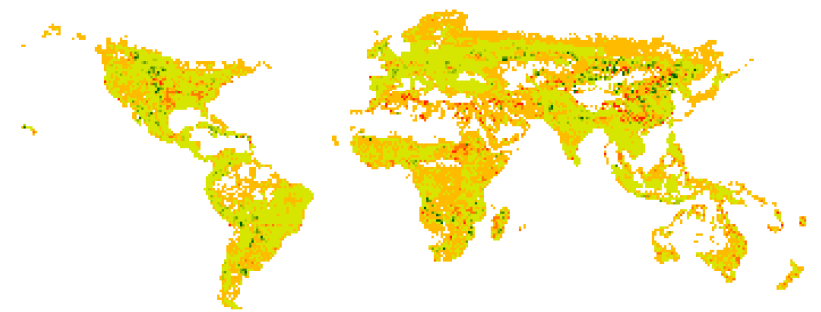
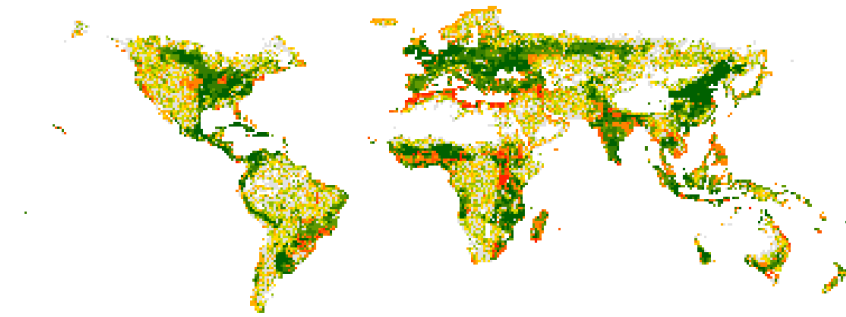


Delta
%2015-2050 (LU only)

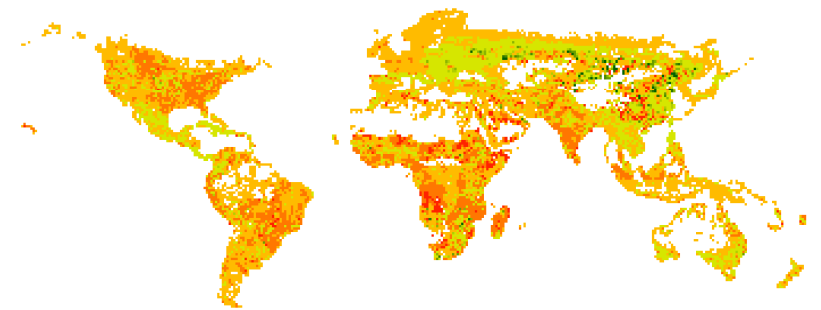
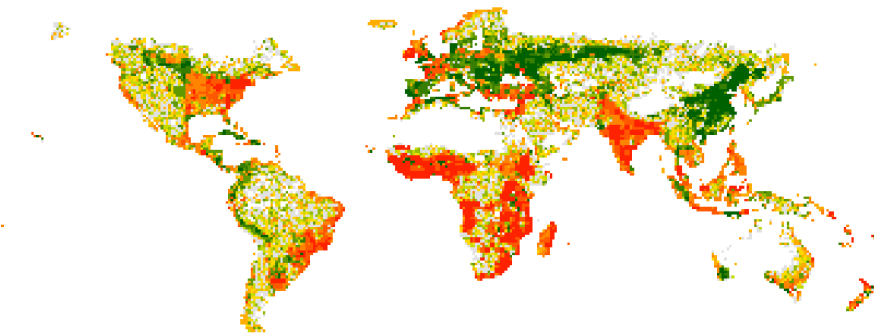
Pollination (GLOBIO)

Pollination (InVEST)

SSP1



SSP3



Thank you