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The making of the biodiversity/species index for LEAC/Ecosystem capital accounts in Europe, using the « Art.17 » reporting data

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Input 1: forest species reported to Art. 17 as « future = bad or poor», resolution of 10 km x 10 km. Note that several « forest » species can be found in other ecosystems as well.
Resampling (cubic convolution) of 10 km x 10 km data to the 1 x 1 km grid
Input 2: Forest Dominant Landscape Type 34 (more than 1/3...)
Filtering of resampled data with the map of Forest Dominant Landscape Type 34 (1 km x 1 km)
Classification of the Art. 17 data resampled and filtered using the map of Forest Dominant Landscape Type 34
For comparison, the same classification with the original data at 10 km x 10 km
Similarly processed data for Art. 17 « future = good »
A possible synthetic indicator: « future good minus bad+poor »
Results of “population status”

- Status:
  - Increasing
  - Stable
  - Decreasing

- Index: Increasing + Stable – Decreasing

- Ecosystem groups used to classify species in Article 17 (one species can belong to more than one group):
  - Forest
  - Agriculture
  - Grassland
  - Shrubland
  - Forest
  - Wetlands and water
  - Coasts

- Indexes are added to make the species biodiversity index
- Species index is combined with the Landscape Ecological Potential
Forest: populations increase
Forest: populations stable
Forest: populations decrease
Forest species index: population increase and stable minus decrease
Agriculture species index
Grassland species index
Wetland and water species index
Net Landscape Potential (nlep 2000)
Change in nlep2000 2006
Landscape capability: integrity combined with species biodiversity....