

Informing Climate Change and Sustainable Development Policies with Integrated Data

BILBAO. SPAIN 10-14 JUNE 2024 #UNBigData2024

# A Global Picture on Data of Biodiversity Observation and **Monitoring**

Andrés Mármol-Guijarro 12<sup>th</sup> June 2012

















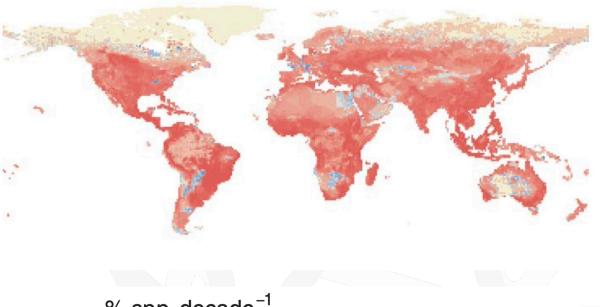


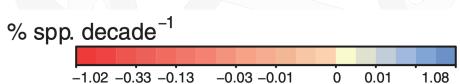




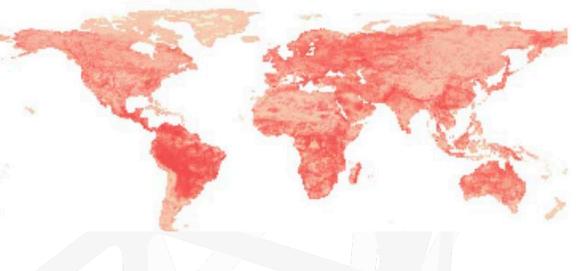
# Why to monitor biodiversity? (Global biodiversity trends)

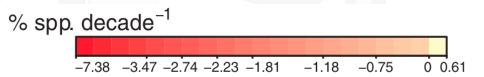
Historical trend species lost 1900 - 2015



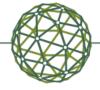


Projection 2050 under Land Use and Climate Change Global Sustainability Scenario



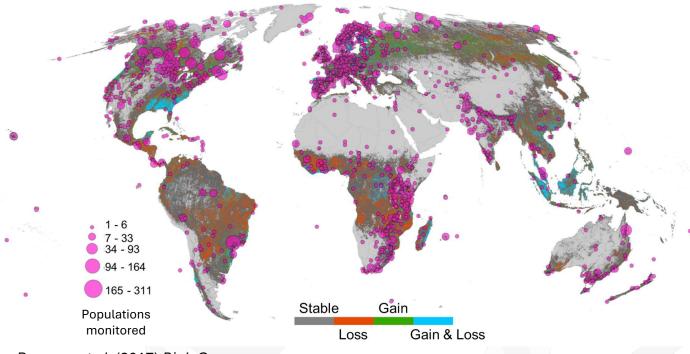


Pereira et al. (2024) Science



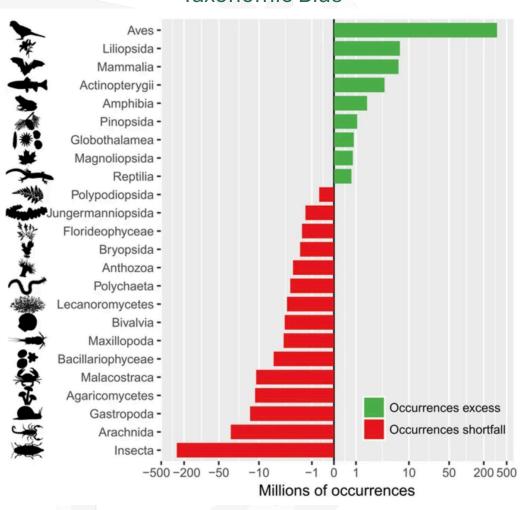
# Shortfalls in existing Biodiversity Data

#### Monitoring effort – Spatial coverage



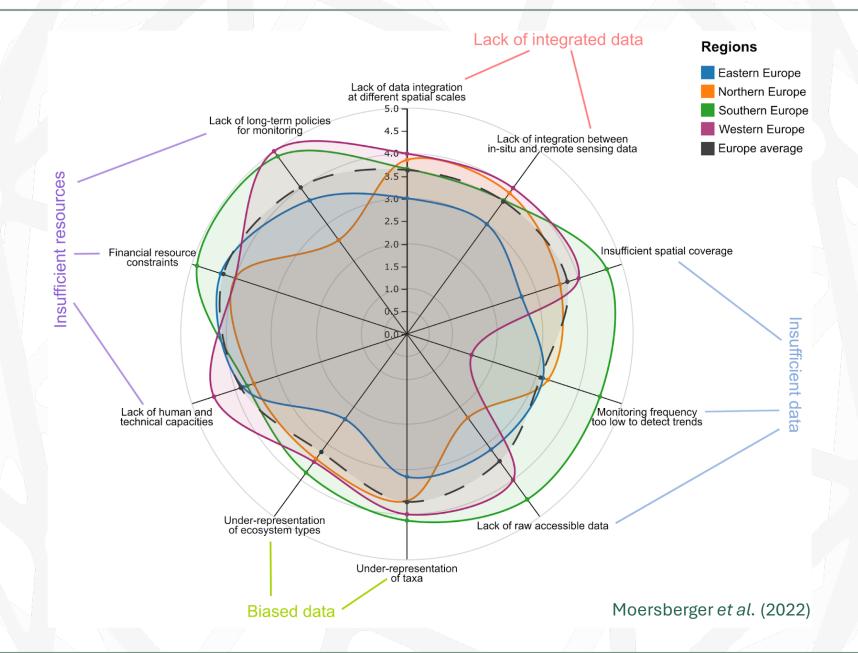
### Proença et al. (2017) Biol. Con.

#### **Taxonomic Bias**



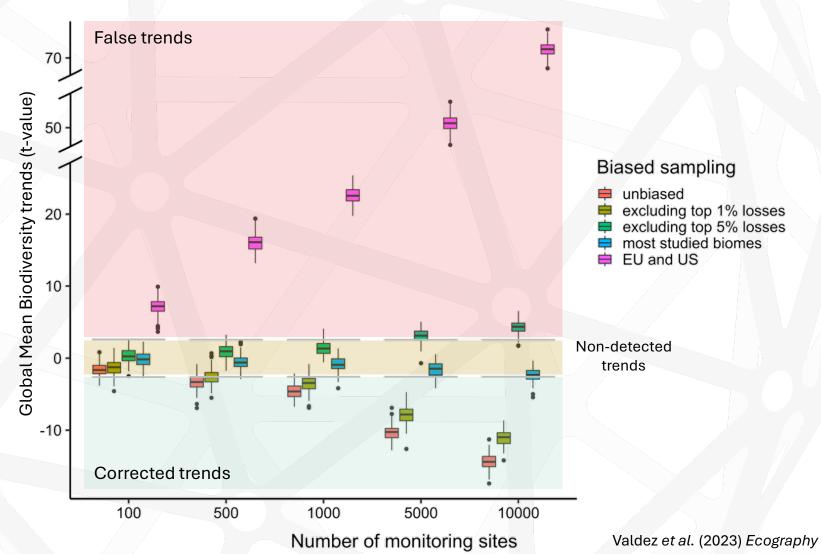
Troudet et al. (2017) Scientific Reports







# Shortfalls in existing Biodiversity Data



# The Essential Biodiversity Variables (EBV) Data Framework for **Biodiversity Data**

Minimum set of variables capturing major dimensions of biodiversity

Speciesfocused



Genetic





Species Species composition populations traits

Ecosystemfocused



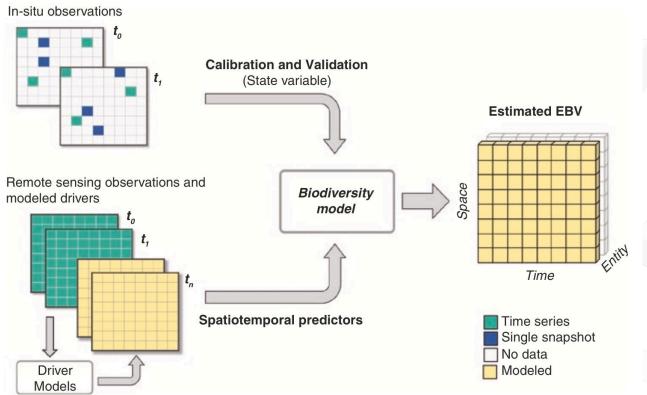




Community Ecosystem Ecosystem composition function structure

- Where and how to monitor?
- (2) How to integrate data?
- (3) What models to use?

#### Standardised and coordinated Biodiversity Monitoring





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- (1) Which EBV are policy relevant?
- (2) What taxa and ecosystems?
- What spatial and temporal resolution?

Fernández N. et al (2020) in Remote Sensing of Plant Biodiversity

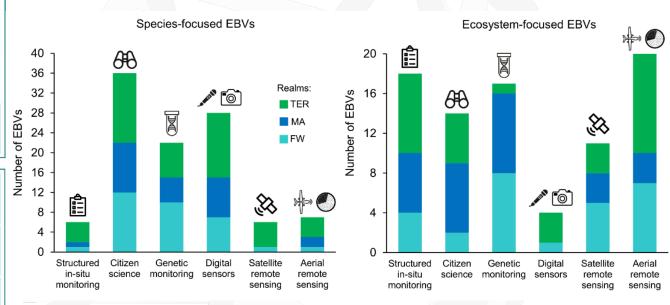


# The role of emerging (and not so emerging) monitoring techniques

#### Primary monitoring techniques

#### In-situ Species distributions of birds, mammals, observations reptiles, amphibians, plants, butterflies, Structured monitoring 56 EBVs dragonflies, pollinators, lichens, etc., freshwater community composition Phenology of fructification of mushroom 64 EBVs and wild fruits, phenology of flowering and leaf senescence, algal blooms Community biomass of soil microbes, 5 EBVs **DNA-based methods** genetic diversity of selected terrestrial, freshwater and marine taxa 84 **EBVs** Remote Ecosystem distribution of habitats, algal Satellite remote sensing 15 EBVs blooms, ecosystem productivity and phenology, connectivity of habitat types Vertical structure of vegetation, 20 EBVs 2 EBVs structural complexity of riparian habitats Aerial biomass of migrating birds, bats 3 EBVs Weather radar and insects

#### As supplementary approaches



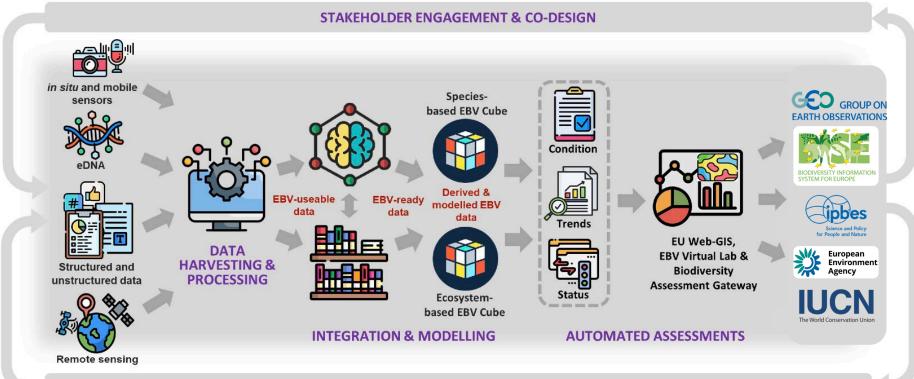
Kissling et al. (2024)



# Biodiversity monitoring needs coordination

Assessment of users and policy needs, data gaps, models and tools Coordinating existing **Biodiversity monitoring** schemes

Support: Funding opportunities, collaboration, reporting



**DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE** 



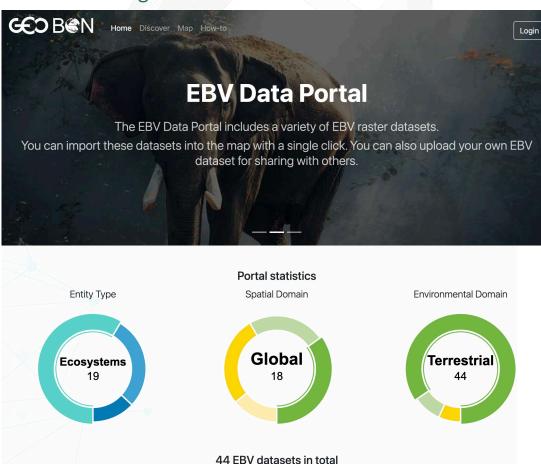
**EBV Data Portal** 

Fernández M. et al. (in prep)

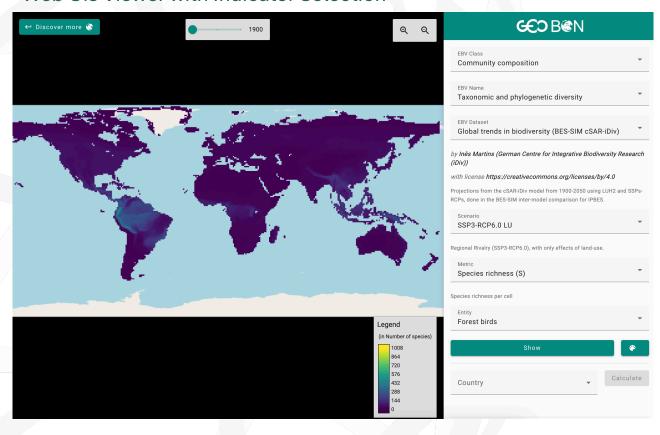
# Findable, accessible, interoperable, reusable products:

### **EBVs Data Portal**

#### Online Catalogue



#### Web Gis Viewer with Indicator Selection

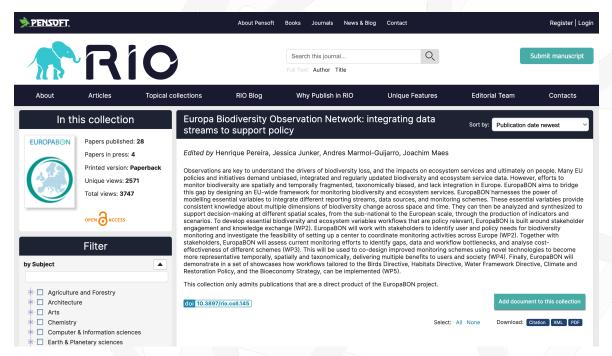




https://portal.geobon.org/home



# Findable, accessible, interoperable, reusable products



https://doi.org/10.3897/rio.coll.145

#### **EVB Workflows**

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10971094



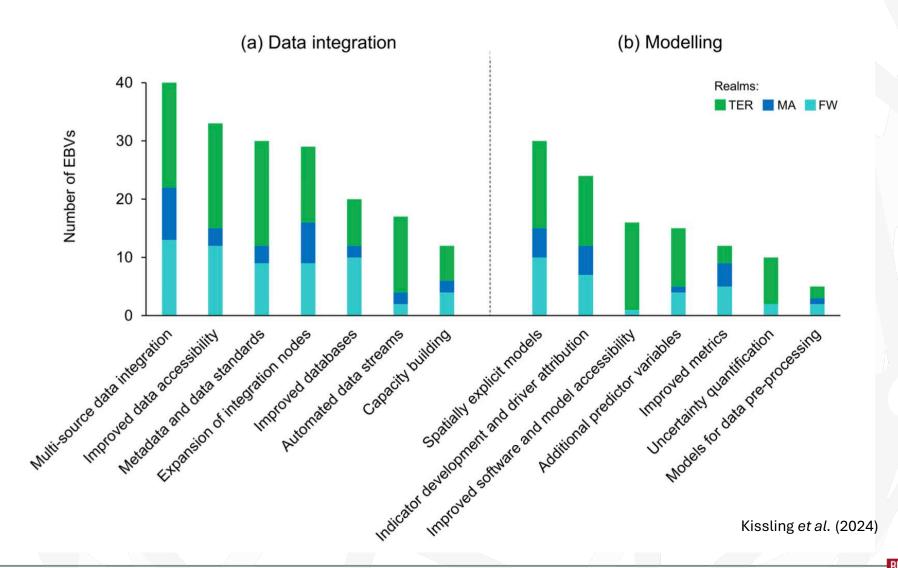
https://boninabox.geobon.org/

https://doi.org/10.3897/arphapreprints.e128042



https://doi.org/10.3897/arphapreprints.e84517

## What is next...



# THANK YOU





## The EBV Cube



### **NetCDF file structure**

