

# Observing and monitoring *biodiversity* - new horizons and persistent challenges

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# Global challenges

The **big** issues:

- **Biodiversity loss**
- Climate change
- Water & Food scarcity
- Energy
- Poverty reduction



*Our Knowledge Society*  
is based on science and  
technology, i.e., the  
availability of sound & reliable  
scientific data, analysis,  
and interpretation

# Biodiversity – challenges:

- ongoing **biodiversity loss** – continued / increased extinction rates / habitat loss !!
- missing **baseline data** – lack of basic knowledge
- ***fragmentation*** of available information
  - problems accessing/using existing data/knowledge
- targeted and effective information **delivery**
  - limited impact of scientific data (& publications) on policy and individual behaviour

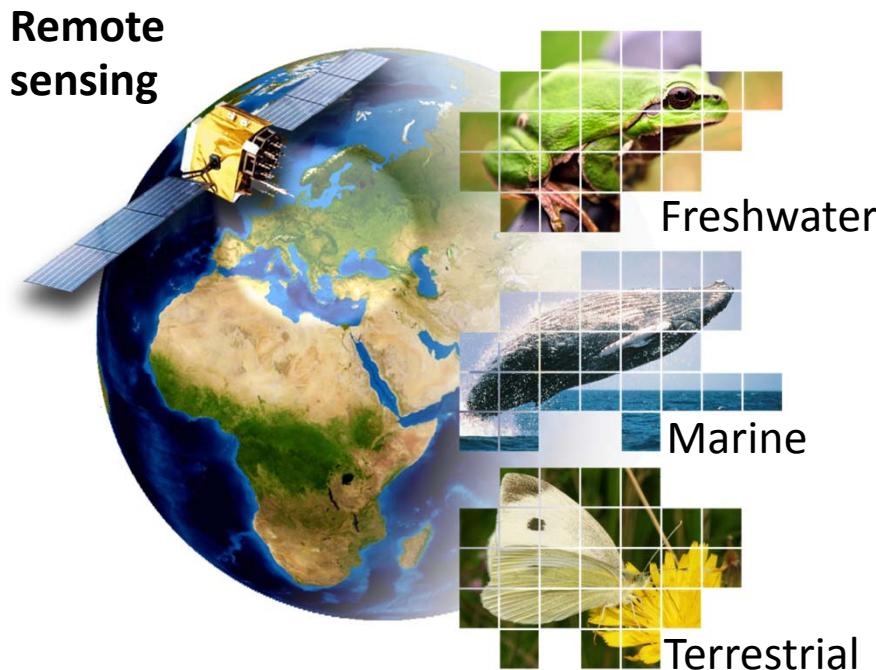
# **Biodiversity data sources: NASA GC master directory :**

**http://gcmd.nasa.gov**

The screenshot shows the GCMD homepage with a banner featuring a satellite image of Earth. The main navigation bar includes Home, Search (which is highlighted in yellow), Learn about GCMD, Portals, and Collaborate. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with Data Sets, Services / Tools, and Ancillary Descriptions. A search bar labeled 'Search By >>' offers options like Science Keywords, Instruments, Platforms, Locations, Providers, Projects, Map/Date, and Free text. The main content area displays 12 categories with icons and counts: AGRICULTURE (1883), ATMOSPHERE (8070), BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION (4137), BIOSPHERE (7035), CLIMATE INDICATORS (397), CRYOSPHERE (2868), HUMAN DIMENSIONS (3882), LAND SURFACE (5641), OCEANS (7527), PALEOCLIMATE (1483), SOLID EARTH (3054), and SPECTRAL/ENGINEERING (2812). The 'BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION' and 'BIOSPHERE' categories are circled in red.

For „biosphere“ + „biological classifications“  
**>11.000** online data sources / information systems  
listed in this registry !!

# The Challenge: Integration of *Biodiversity* Information



## Specific Challenges:

- + data standards, interoperability
- + common recording & monitoring schemes
- + analysis, interpretation, tools [patterns and trends]
- + information dissemination
- + science policy interface(s)

Two large realms: **field („in situ“) + remote sensing data**

# Field / on ground („in situ“) biodiversity data: challenges + opportunities

- high fragmentation: large number of data sources, little coordination of effort(s)
  - much legacy data/information [non digital]
- 
- ✓ (some) universal data standards available (Darwin Core, ABCD, )
  - ✓ (some) long term data sets / time series available (>150 ys)
  - ✓ cover **all** aspects of biodiversity (small + mobile organisms, genetic information, etc)



EuMon portal - <http://eumon.ckff.si/monitoring/>

EU-wide monitoring methods and systems of surveillance for species and habitats of Community interest

2021 15 00 03

Halt the loss of  
biodiversity  
by 2020

## Welcome to the EuMon portal Biodiversity monitoring in Europe

An information and support platform for biodiversity monitoring in Europe

Developed and maintained by EuMon, EBONE, and SCALES  
for the European biodiversity monitoring community

- Motivation
- Information available
- Support tools available



### Navigation

#### About EuMon

- [Summary](#)
- [News](#)
- [Partners](#)
- [Job opportunities](#)
- [Presentations of EuMon](#)

#### EuMon Database on Monitoring Schemes

- [About the database](#)
- [Login / Registration](#)
- [Browse the schemes](#)

The **EuMon database** lists 649 monitoring programmes for Europe  
– *the actual number is about 3-fold!*

Example: **Finland** has 60 monitoring programmes (250 person years annually spent in their implementation, 70% is voluntary work) - only 15 of them listed in the EuMon database. Each of the monitoring programmes has their own database management system, and no particular data access policy. Less than 10% of them share their data (e.g., through GBIF).



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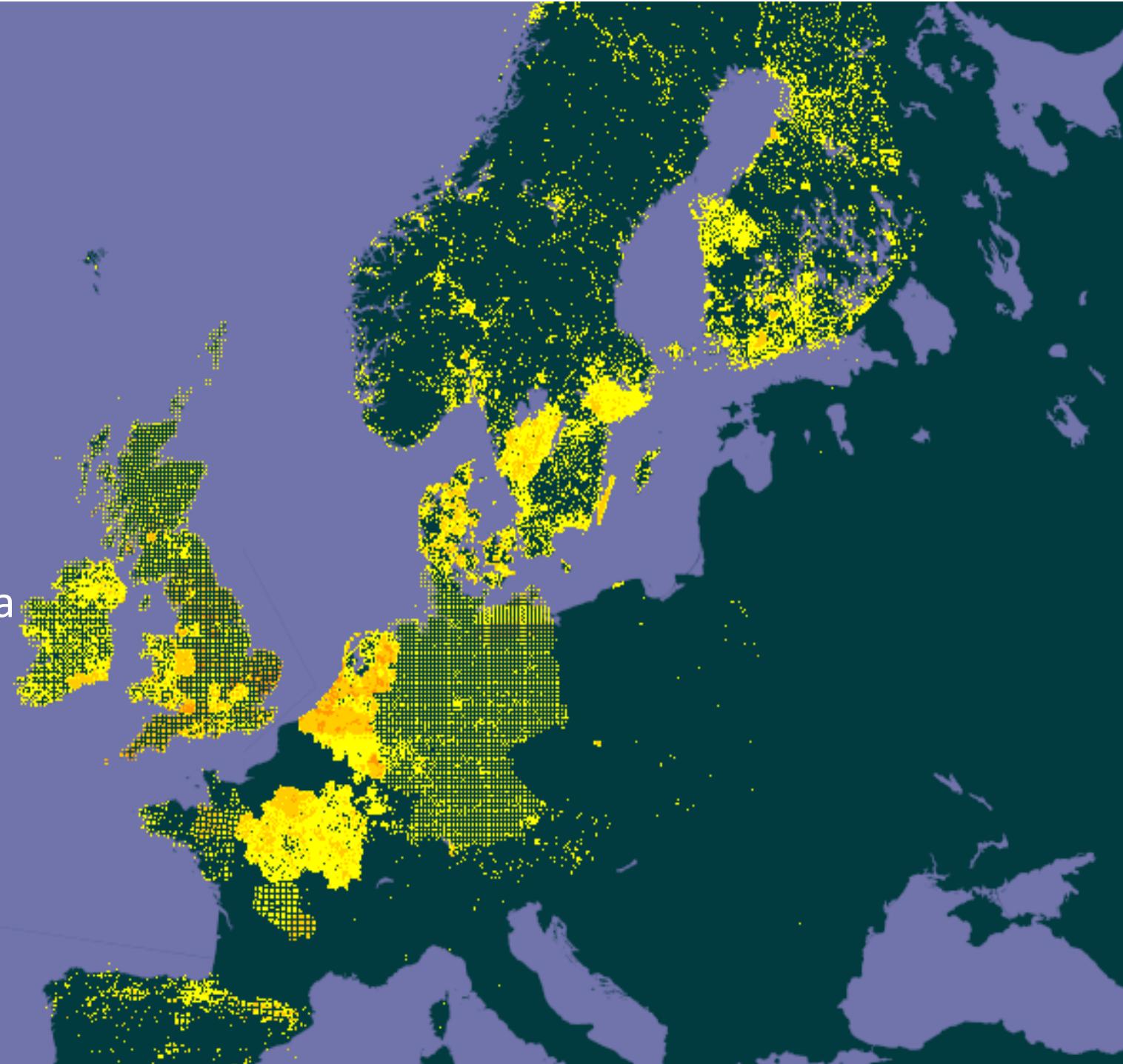
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Fragmented  
data from  
GBIF,  
visualising  
data gaps,  
+ needs for  
common data  
recording  
standards



Picture © Ondřej Zicha, via EoL

*Achillea millefolium*



# Biodiversity data – (new) opportunities

- Information infrastructures (+ standards)
- New technologies
- Big data
- Political considerations/pressures

# GBIF: a global biodiversity data portal

<http://data.gbif.org>

GBIF data portal links to:

- > 640 data provider
- > 13.000 data sets
- > 500 mio data records  
(individual organisms  
from practically all  
countries and regions)

The screenshot shows the GBIF homepage with a green world map background. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Data, News, Community, and About. The main header reads "Global Biodiversity Information Facility" and "Free and Open Access to Biodiversity Data". Below the header, key statistics are displayed: 515,281,786 occurrences, 1,454,694 species, and 13,766 datasets, along with the number of data publishers (634). The page is divided into several sections: "Sharing biodiversity data for re-use", "Providing evidence for research and decisions", and "Collaborating as a global community". Each section has associated links like "Learn about GBIF", "Publish your data through GBIF", "Technical infrastructure", "Using data through GBIF", "Enabling biodiversity science", "Supporting global targets", "Current Participants", "How GBIF is funded", and "Enhancing capacity". A search bar is located at the bottom of the main content area. Below the search bar, there are three main exploration sections: "Explore Species", "Explore Countries", and "Explore Datasets". Each section has a brief description and a list of categories or links related to that topic.

Global Biodiversity Information Facility

Free and Open Access to Biodiversity Data

515,281,786 OCCURRENCES | 1,454,694 SPECIES | 13,766 DATASETS | 634 DATA PUBLISHERS

Sharing biodiversity data for re-use

Providing evidence for research and decisions

Collaborating as a global community

Learn about GBIF

Publish your data through GBIF

Technical infrastructure

Using data through GBIF

Enabling biodiversity science

Supporting global targets

Current Participants

How GBIF is funded

Enhancing capacity

Search

Explore Species

Find data for a species or other group of organisms.

Species

Information on species and other groups of plants, animals, fungi and micro-organisms, including species occurrence records, as well as classifications and scientific and common names.

Example species:  
*Puma concolor* (Linnaeus, 1771)

Explore Countries

Find data on the species recorded in a particular country.

Countries

Information on the species recorded in each country, including records shared by providers from throughout the GBIF network.

See data for:  
Germany

Explore Datasets

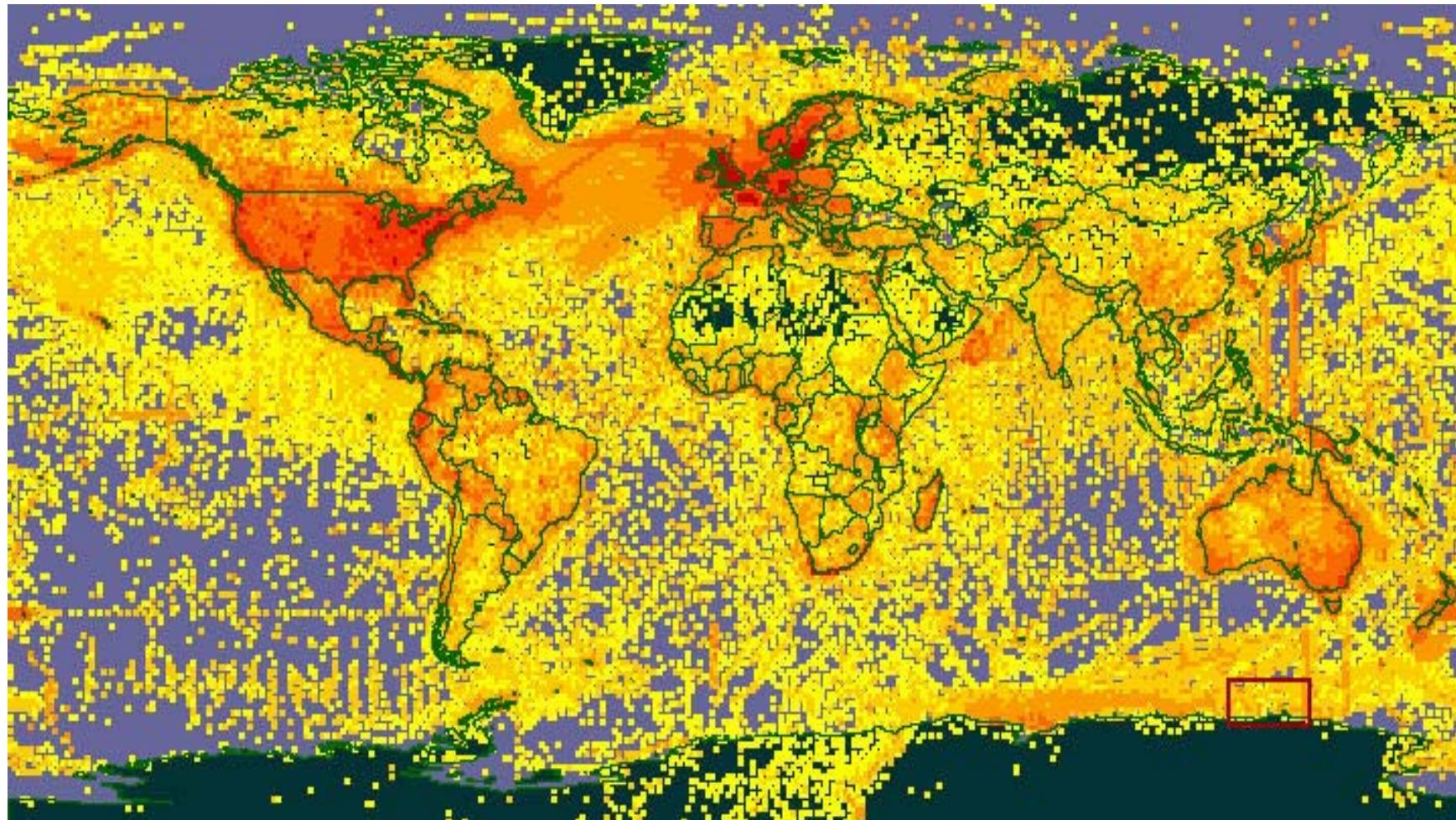
Find data from a data provider, dataset or data network.

Datasets

Information on the data providers, datasets and data networks that share data through GBIF, including summary information on 1693 datasets from 235 data providers.

Latest dataset added:  
Lichenes North-Eastern Poland

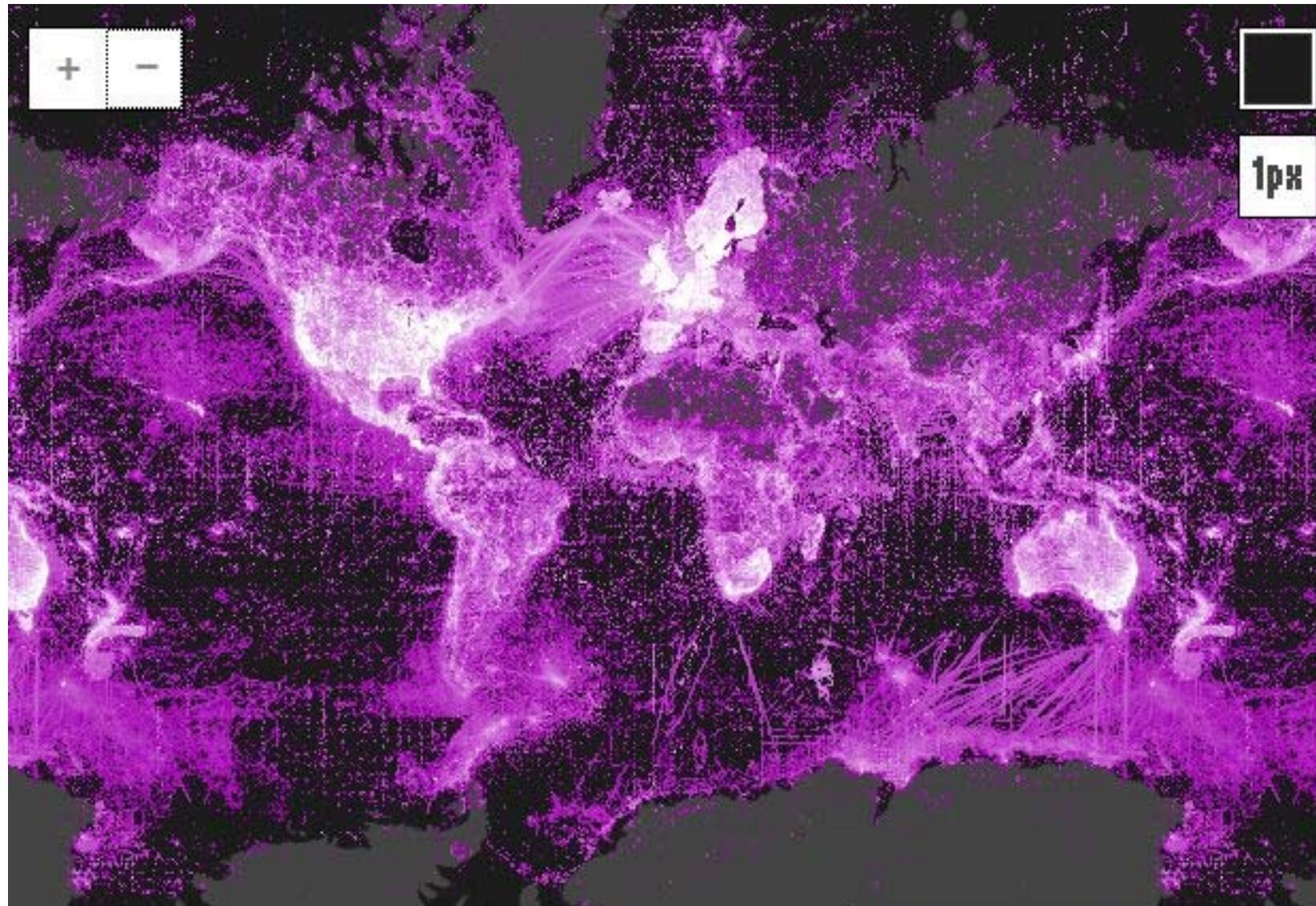
# GBIF: >500 mio occurence data available



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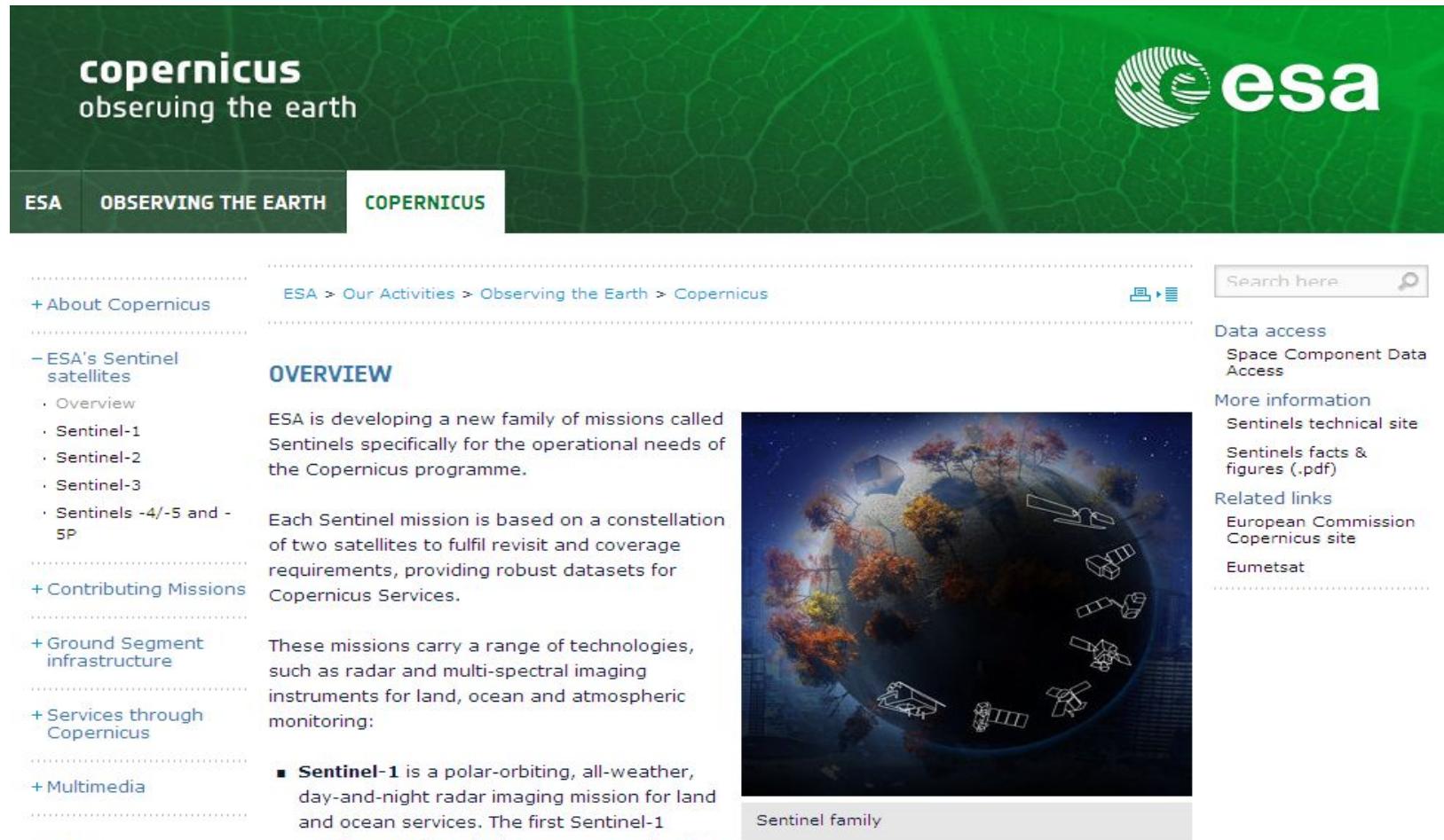
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# GBIF: >500 mio occurence data available



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# Big data for biodiversity : new opportunities



The screenshot shows the Copernicus Observing the Earth website. The header features the Copernicus logo ('copernicus observing the earth') and the ESA logo. A navigation bar includes 'ESA', 'OBSERVING THE EARTH', and 'COPERNICUS'. A search bar is on the right. The main content area has a green background with a leaf texture. It includes a sidebar with links like '+ About Copernicus', '- ESA's Sentinel satellites' (with sub-links for Overview, Sentinel-1, -2, -3, and -4/-5/-5P), '+ Contributing Missions', '+ Ground Segment infrastructure', '+ Services through Copernicus', '+ Multimedia', '+ FAQs', and '+ Contact us'. The main content section has a breadcrumb trail 'ESA > Our Activities > Observing the Earth > Copernicus'. It features an 'OVERVIEW' section with text about the Sentinel mission constellation and a 'Sentinel family' image showing multiple satellites in orbit around Earth. A red circle highlights the 'Sentinel-2' entry in the list below.

**copernicus**  
observing the earth

esa

ESA OBSERVING THE EARTH COPERNICUS

+ About Copernicus

- ESA's Sentinel satellites

- Overview
- Sentinel-1
- Sentinel-2
- Sentinel-3
- Sentinels -4/-5 and -5P

+ Contributing Missions

+ Ground Segment infrastructure

+ Services through Copernicus

+ Multimedia

· FAQs

· Contact us

ESA > Our Activities > Observing the Earth > Copernicus

OVERVIEW

ESA is developing a new family of missions called Sentinels specifically for the operational needs of the Copernicus programme.

Each Sentinel mission is based on a constellation of two satellites to fulfil revisit and coverage requirements, providing robust datasets for Copernicus Services.

These missions carry a range of technologies, such as radar and multi-spectral imaging instruments for land, ocean and atmospheric monitoring:

- **Sentinel-1** is a polar-orbiting, all-weather, day-and-night radar imaging mission for land and ocean services. The first Sentinel-1 satellite was launched on a Soyuz rocket from Europe's Spaceport in French Guiana on 3 April 2014.
- **Sentinel-2** a polar-orbiting, multispectral high-resolution imaging mission for land monitoring to provide, for example, imagery of vegetation, soil and water cover, inland waterways and coastal areas. Sentinel-2 will also deliver information for emergency services.

Search here

Data access

Space Component Data Access

More information

Sentinels technical site

Sentinels facts & figures (.pdf)

Related links

European Commission Copernicus site

Eumetsat

# Future integrated data recording / handling

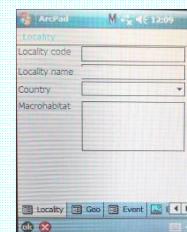
## Fieldwork



Data collection

**Leibniz**  
Leibniz-Gemeinschaft

## Facilitated field data entry



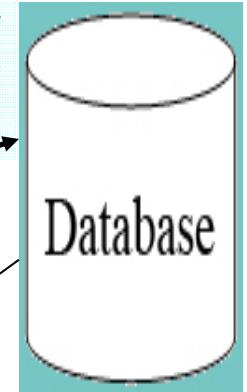
- Automated recording of GPS coordinates, date & time
- Standardized protocols
- Taxonomic authority files
- Habitat data, etc
- Photos



Testing of digital recording tools

Export in **standardised** formats (shape-files, dbf-files, etc.)

## Output



GBIF



species  
maps

distribution  
maps



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# Rangefinder-System

Precise recording of moving objects / animals



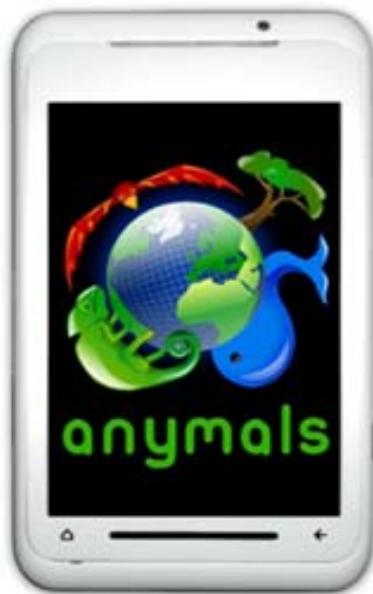
Vector 1500

- Distance measurement (up to 2 km)
- Direction and slope are recorded
- Supplementary to standard GPS
- Battery capacity up to several days

>1.000.000 new field generated data  
records every day !?!



# Mobile Interface for Citizen Science - [www.anymals.org](http://www.anymals.org)



The *anymals + plants* smartphone application, supported by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, enables users to upload geo-referenced wildlife observations via their Android device.

# Interactive functionalities



- Data gathering:
  - who, when, where, what
  - project-specific information with customizable forms
  - image handling
- Identification keys
- Offline availability
- Illustration on maps
- Multilingual apps

The screenshot displays the iNaturalist app interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with a 'back' button, a magnifying glass icon, and a world map icon. The time '17:40' is shown in the top right corner.

The main area is divided into two sections. On the left is a map of Erlangen, Germany, with various location markers and route numbers (e.g., >10, -5, >50) indicating survey points. On the right are five cards, each featuring a photograph of a specimen, its name, its scientific name, and two small circular icons.

- Azure Damselfly** (*Coenagrion puella*)
- Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica*)
- Black Kite** (*Milvus migrans*)
- Black Poplar** (*Populus nigra*)
- Black-headed Gull** (*Larus ridibundus*)

At the bottom of the screen, there's a green progress bar with the text '49.7N 11.1E accuracy: 5600m age: 0h0m6s'.



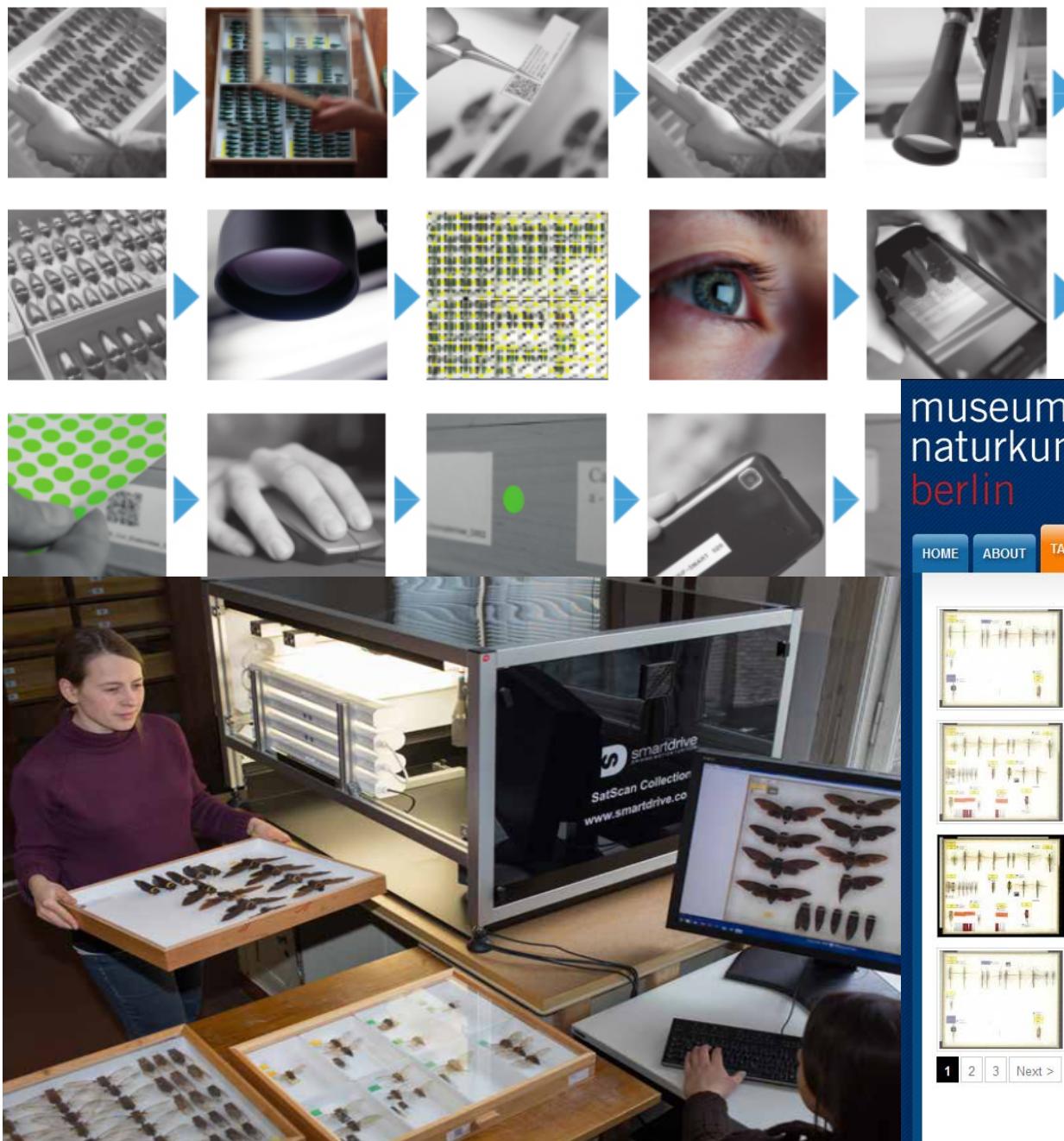
# Providing Data from Anymals to GBIF



# Biodiversity legacy data - collections: large scale facilities



# Mass digitization approaches at MfN



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Open Drawer Project

Play Previous Next

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1 2 3 Next >

Drawer URI: [http://coll.mfn-berlin.de/u/ZMB\\_Phasm\\_D014](http://coll.mfn-berlin.de/u/ZMB_Phasm_D014)



## EU BON - key information



[www.eubon.eu](http://www.eubon.eu)

**EC FP7 - Cooperation Theme 6 “Environment (incl. climate change)”.**

- Call ENV.2012.6.2-2: Assessing global biological resources: the European contribution to the Global Earth Observation Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO BON)
- **Project start:** 1st December, 2012
- **Duration:** 54 months (until May 2017)
- **Project Coordination:** MfN, Berlin
- **Consortium:** 30 partners (18 countries)
- **Budget:** 11,6 mio Euro, <9 mio Euro EC contribution



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## Main objective of EU BON

**GEO** GROUP ON EARTH OBSERVATIONS

=> building a *European* contribution to **GEO BON (GEOSS)**

The main objective of EU BON is to build a substantial part of the Group on Earth Observation's Biodiversity Observation Network (**GEO BON**), ...

also in light of the new Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (**IPBES**).



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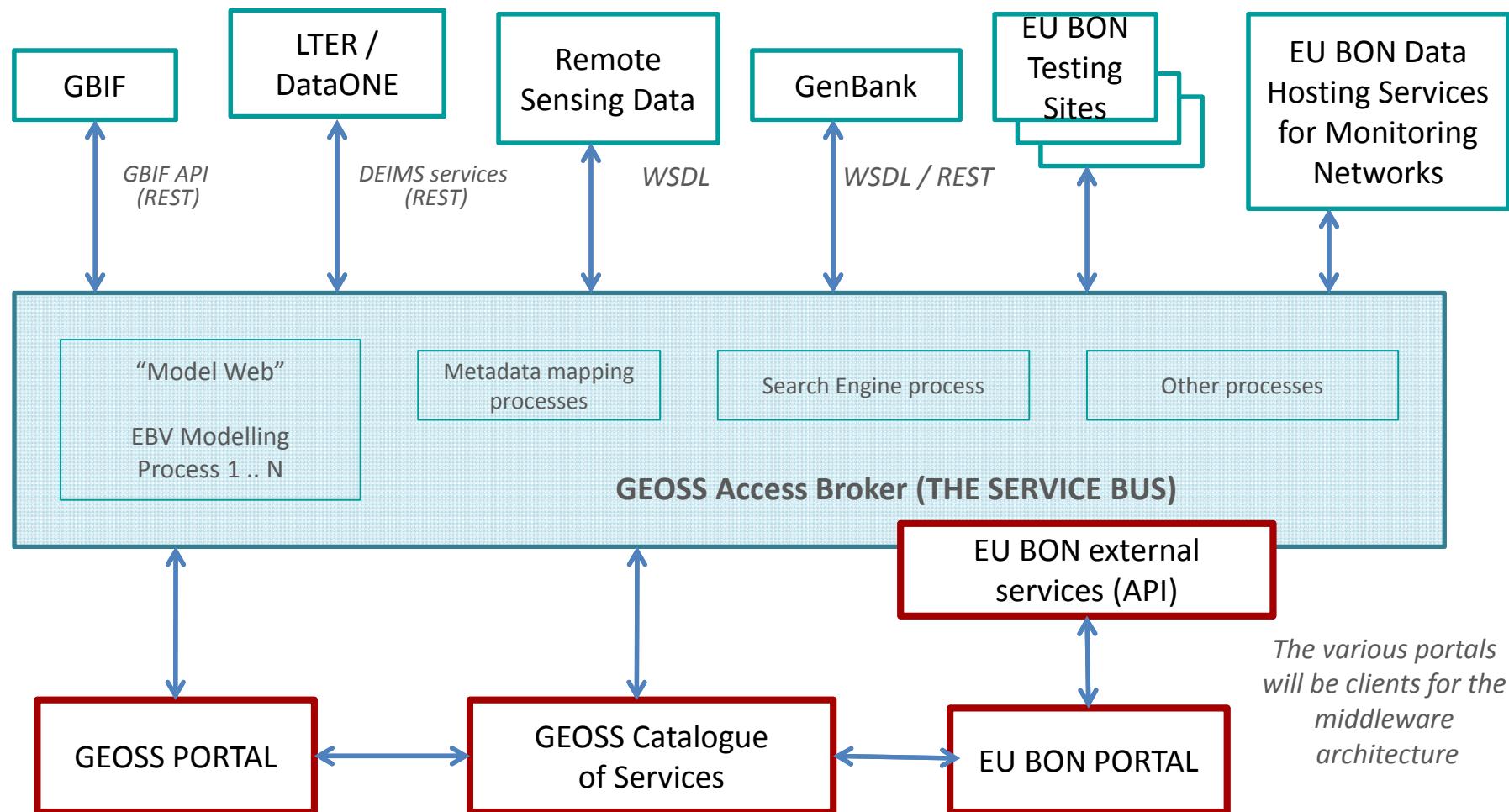
## EU BON proposes two related networking levels:

- (1) a science-based ***social*** network, comprising and connecting the ***communities of practice*** engaged in collecting, managing, analyzing, and utilizing biodiversity observations and data, and
- (2) a technological network of interoperating IT infrastructures and systems that store and distribute information of all kinds held by multiple organisations and partners, and to provide a user-friendly platform for data analysis and interpretation.

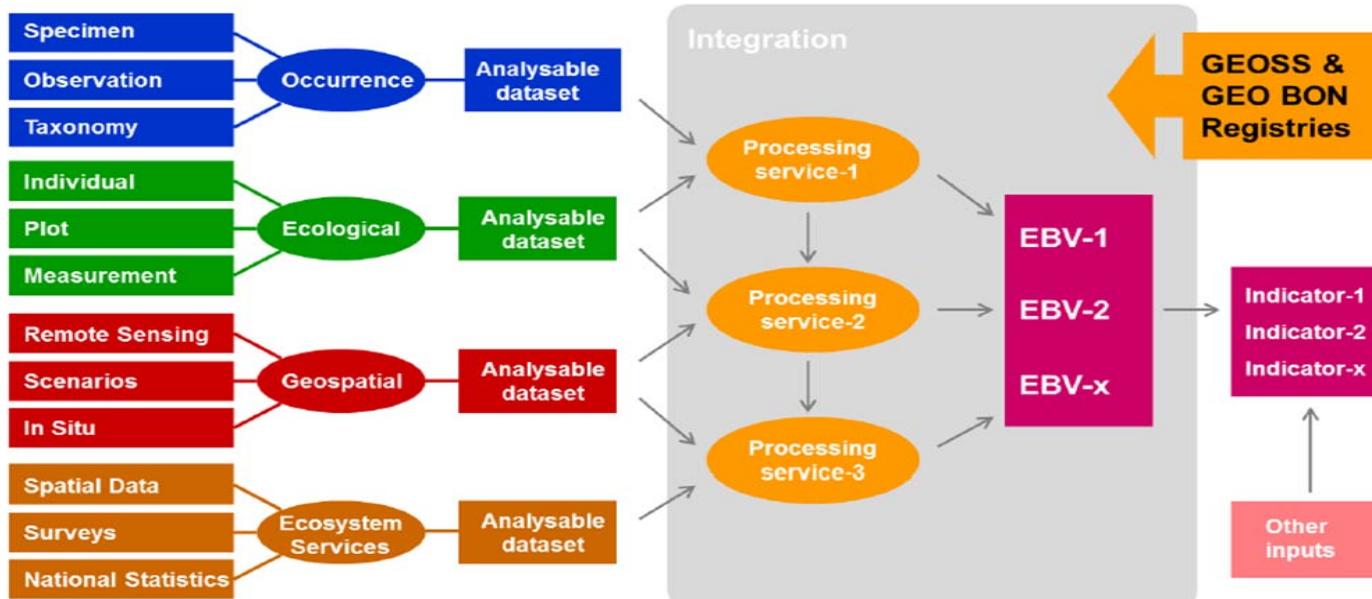
➤ For **resource efficiency**, the **EU (GEO)** biodiversity information network (**BON**) will build on **existing / emerging biodiversity recording schemes** and **information infrastructures** across Europe, and internationally, in particular:

**GEOSS, GBIF, LifeWatch, DataONE, LTER, TERENO**

# Information architecture



# EU BON –Data Flow + Integration



EU BON will be implementing the GEO BON vision:

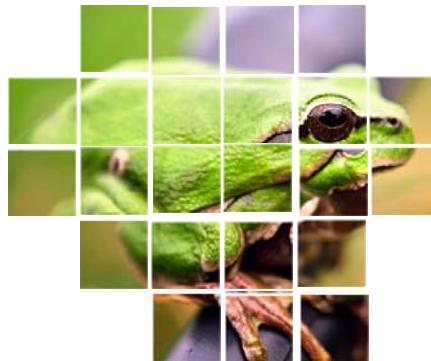
- automated, streamlined data flow, from observations to Essential Biodiversity Variables (**EBVs**),
- using a plug-and-play service-oriented approach,
- coordinated through the GEO BON registry system
- linked to the **GEOSS Common Infrastructure (GCI)**, and transparent to users through portals

# New horizons – for biodiversity (monitoring) data!

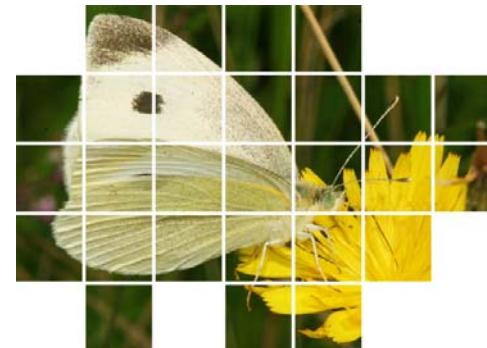
- Encourage/request free & open sharing of digital data / information – across institutions / communities / domains: adopt and implement **data policies**
- Implementation of international (meta-)**data standards** – by institutions, projects, + donors/funders!
- Coordinate/network **site-based long-term monitoring** efforts/programs – for Europe + globally
- Enlarge/Sustain international/global **information infrastructures** – big data for biodiversity!

# The Solution: Integration of Biodiversity Information

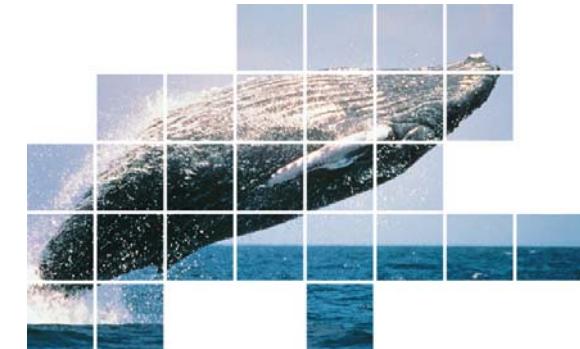
Freshwater



Terrestrial



Marine



through:

- international data standards – for interoperability
- coordinated in situ monitoring schemes + sites
- international/global information infrastructures
- + political harmonization!

# Acknowledgements



## Many thanks to:

- funding organizations: **BMBF**; BMUB; DFG; **EC (DG R&I)**
- all partners + colleagues in **EU BON**, **EDIT**, GBIF-D, NeFo, OpenUp!, **ViBRANT**, **GFBio**, in particular:
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# Additional slides

# The biodiversity knowledge base

## – some shortcomings

**Scientific biodiversity inventory ongoing since > 250 years (1753 / 1758) :**

- no global checklist yet available!
- most countries without accurate / up-to-date national faunas / floras (inventories, checklists)!
- no complete species inventory for any Protected Area in the World!!
- majority of described organisms (species) are known from <10 specimens / records / publications!!!

→ **Biodiversity crisis = information crisis !?!**

# Overall goals of EU BON

- Enabling greater interoperability of data layers & systems
- Advancing data integration
- Increasing data mobilization (from science and society)
- Harmonizing and mainstreaming biodiversity recording and monitoring schemes
- Improving analytical tools and services
- Linking integrated information to relevant stakeholders
- Strengthening European capacities and infrastructures for environmental information management

*„The new, integrative EU BON approach will facilitate (political) decisions in different sectors concerned with biodiversity for human well-being at different levels, ranging from local park management to national governments, and IPBES.“*

# EU BON consortium partners (30)



