

## Co-designing the European Biodiversity Observation Centre and Network

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Andrés Mármol Guijarro (Presenter), 11<sup>th</sup> February 2025



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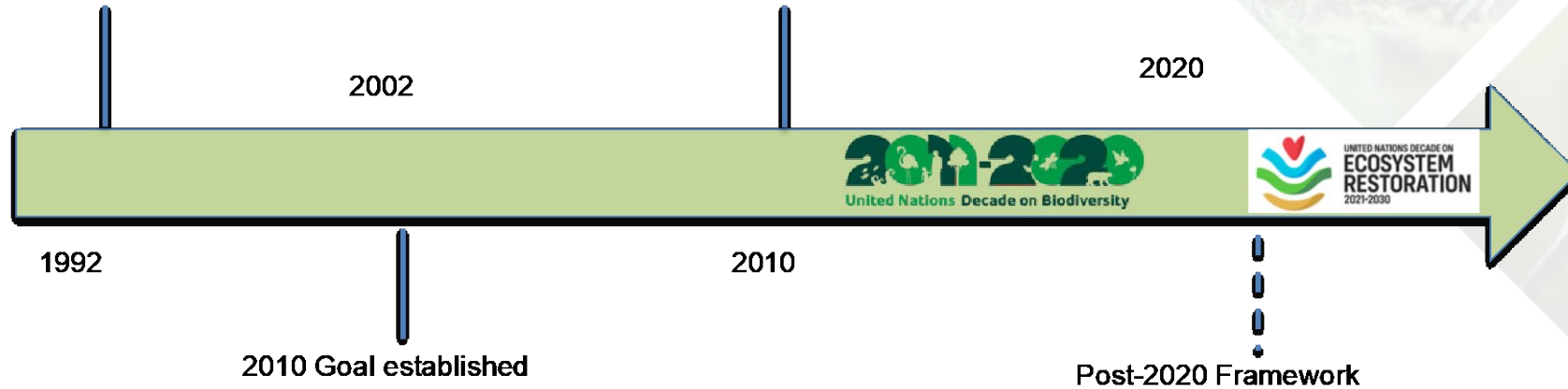
# A timeline of biodiversity targets



Opening of the CBD Convention for Signature



Goal for 2020 established

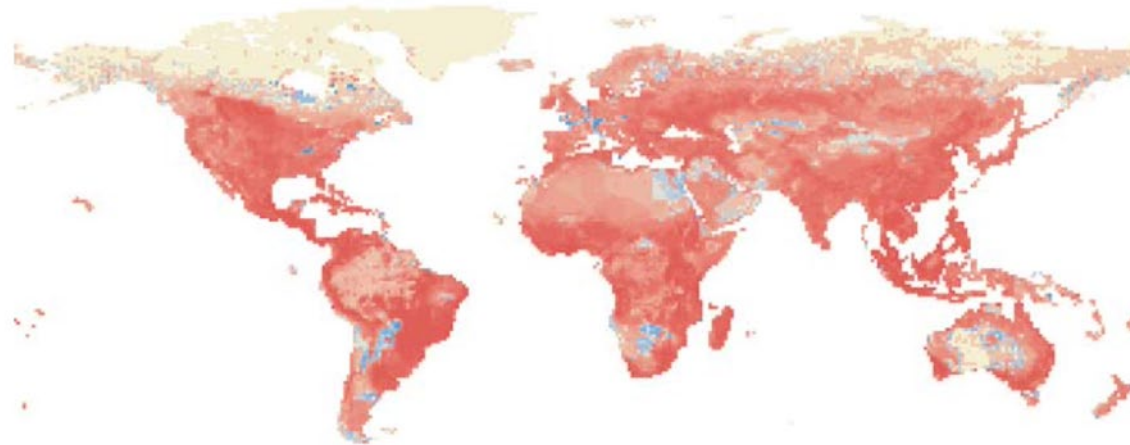


2010 Goal established

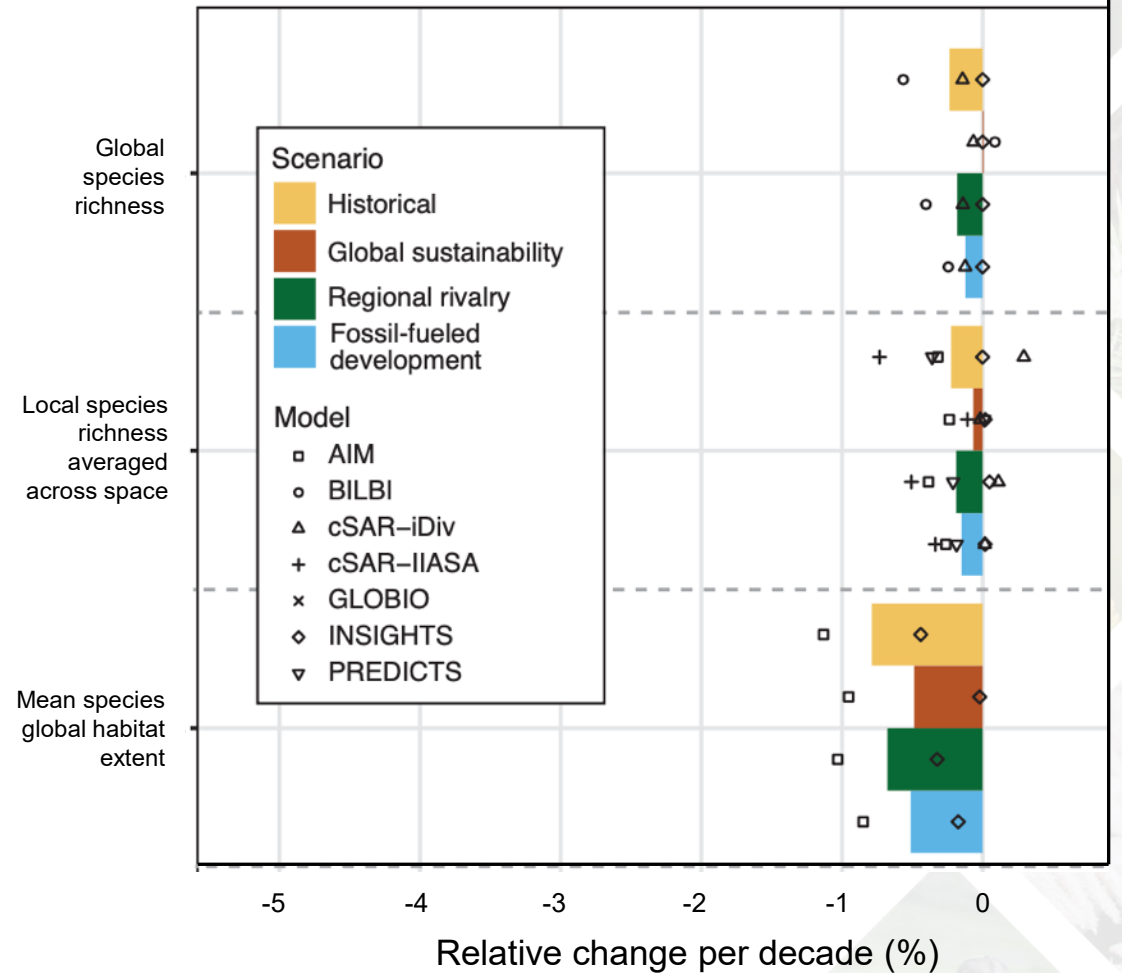
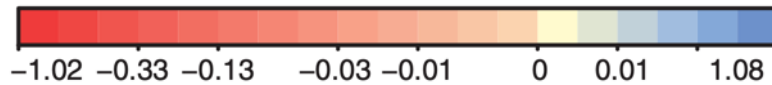
"...achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss"

# A global biodiversity model intercomparison

## A Historical



% spp. decade<sup>-1</sup>

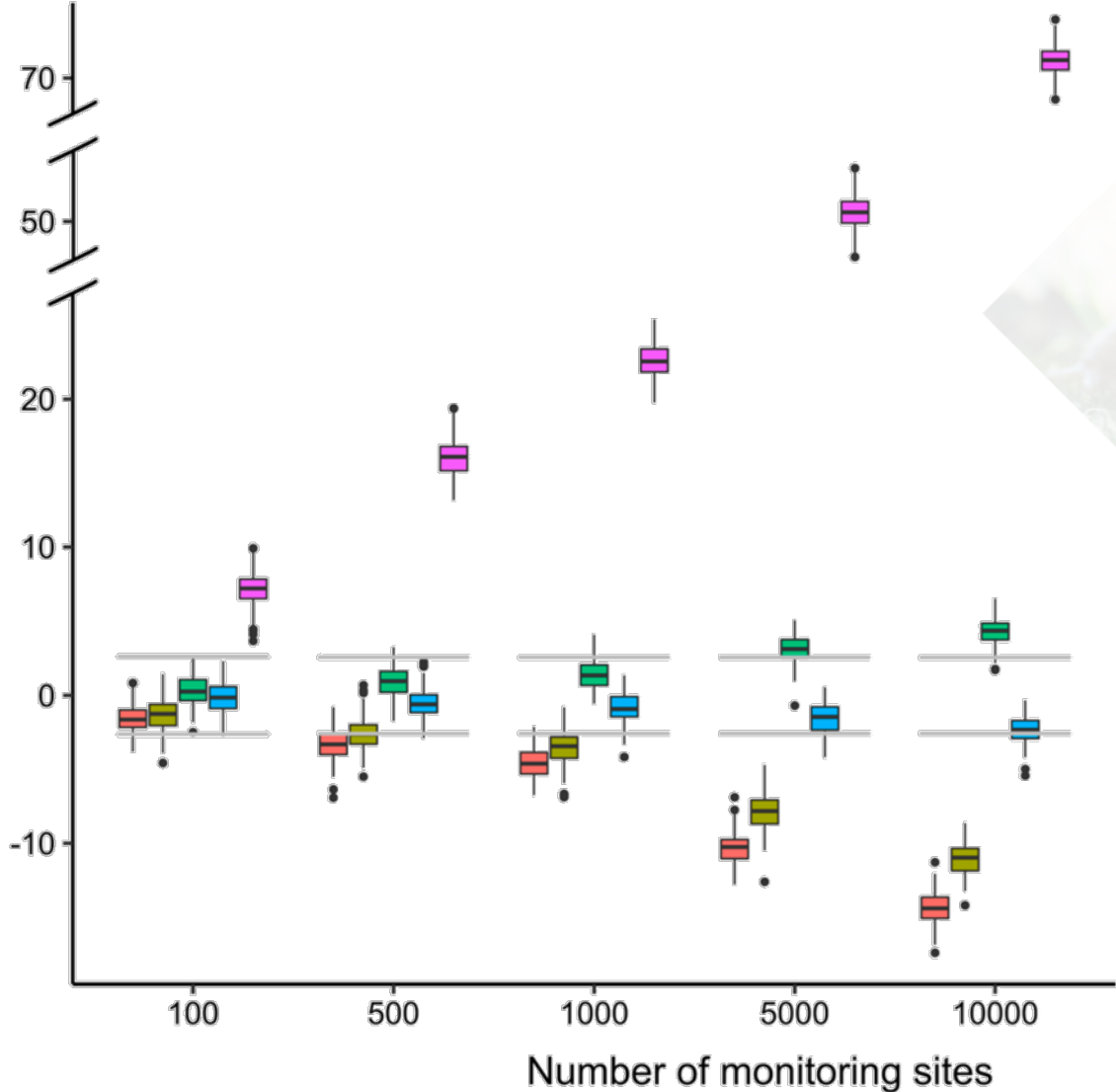


# How good is our biodiversity monitoring data?

False trends detected

Trends not-detected

Correct trends detected



Type of sampling

- unbiased
- excluding top 1% losses
- excluding top 5% losses
- most studied biomes
- EU and US

# The SC5-33-2020 Call: Monitoring ecosystems through research, innovation and technology



Many EU policies rely on the supply of regularly updated biodiversity data



To harness scientific advances and **bring together various actors** to strengthen current efforts and devise a **cost-effective** approach to monitoring **combining in-situ, space and air-born monitoring**



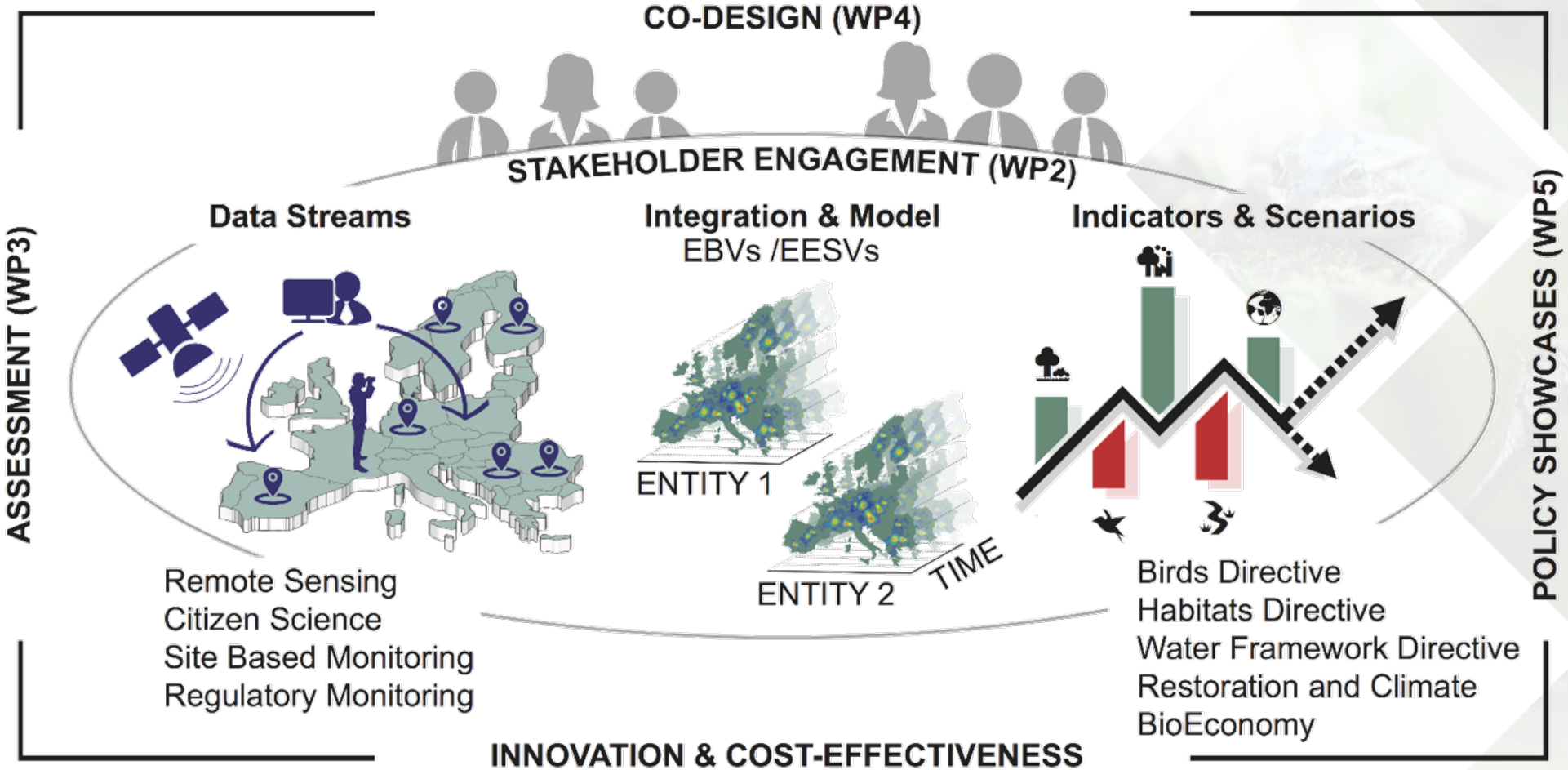
The action should design an **EU-wide framework for monitoring biodiversity and ecosystem services**



Horizon 2020  
Programme

# EuropaBON project

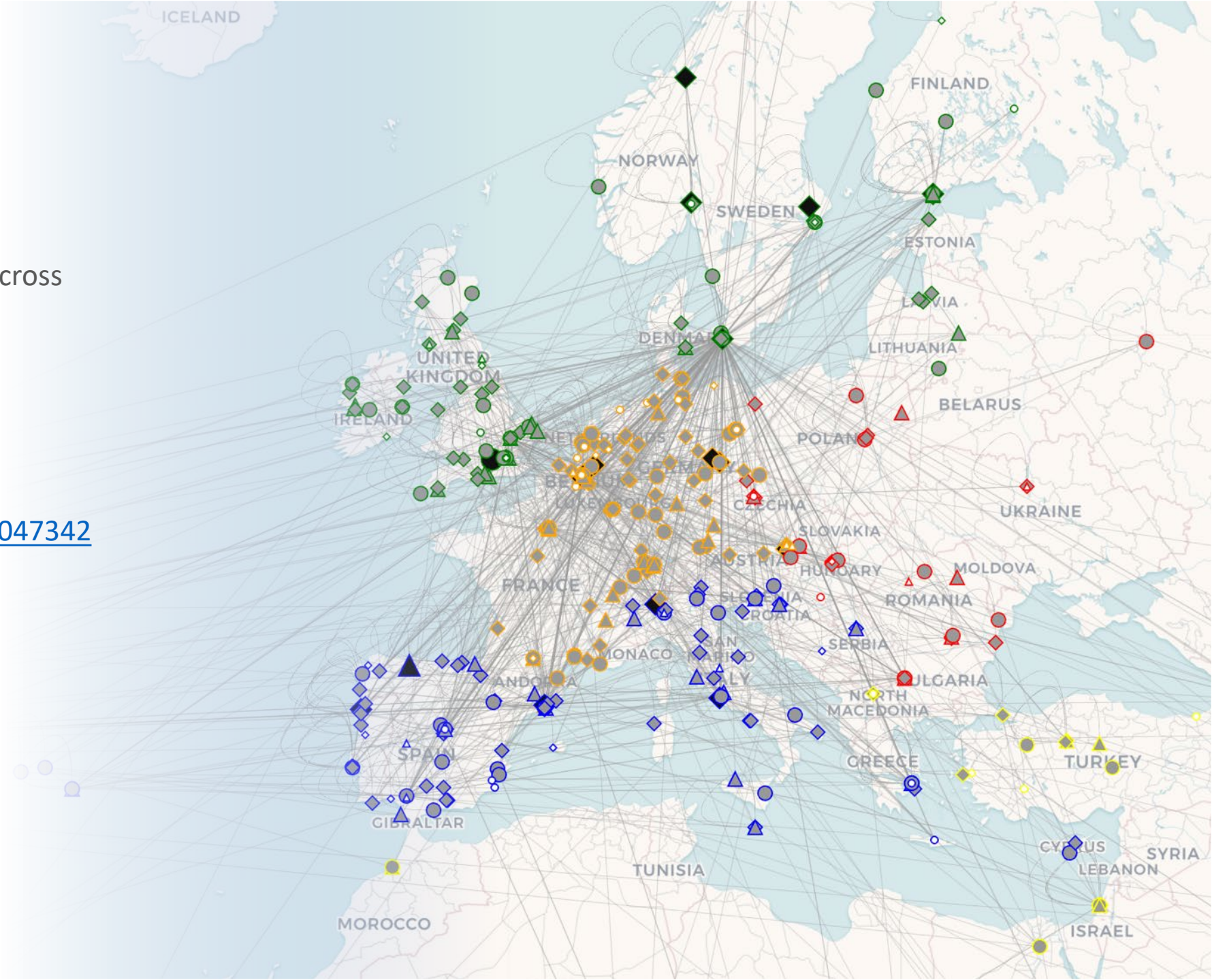
Designing an EU-wide framework for monitoring biodiversity



# The consortium and the EuropaBON network of members

- A consortium with 17 partners across Europe
- About 1600 members in over 70 countries

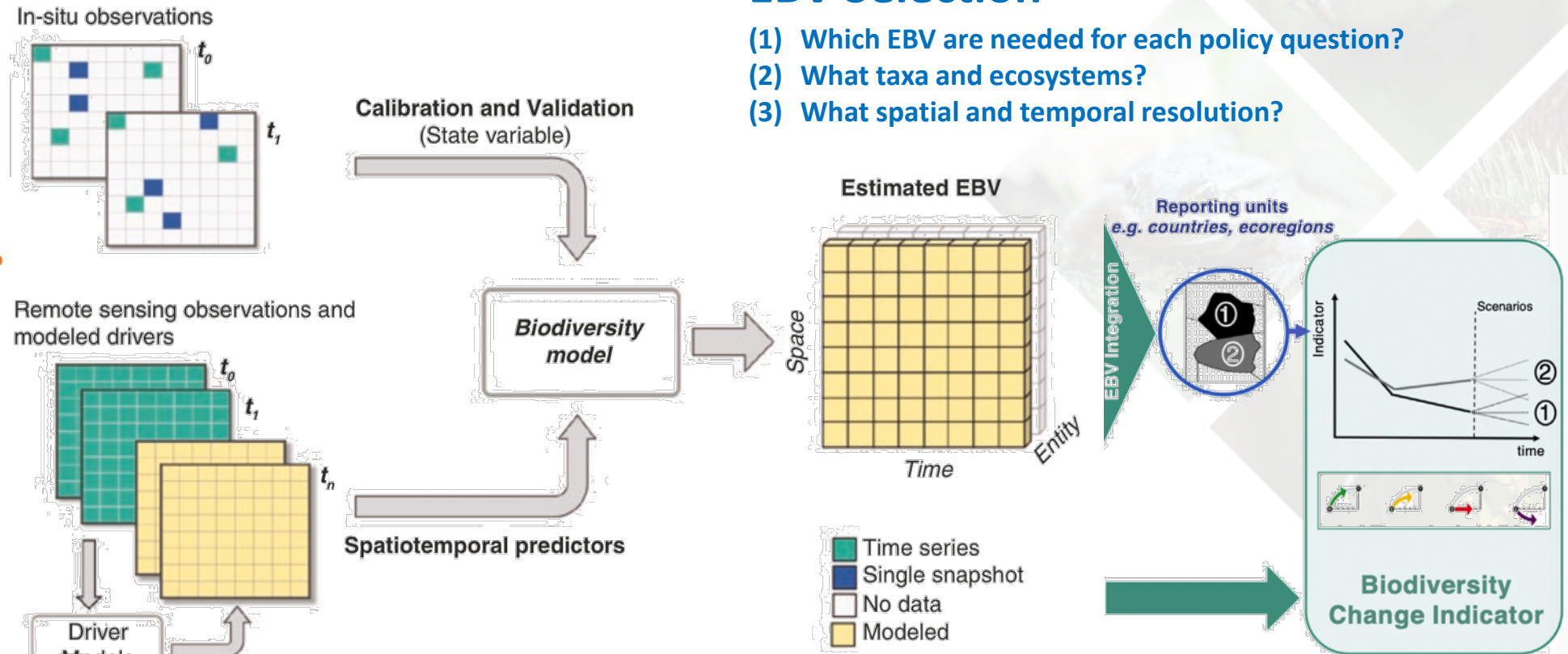
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10047342>



# Designing a Biodiversity Observation Network with Essential Biodiversity Variables

## Monitoring design

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



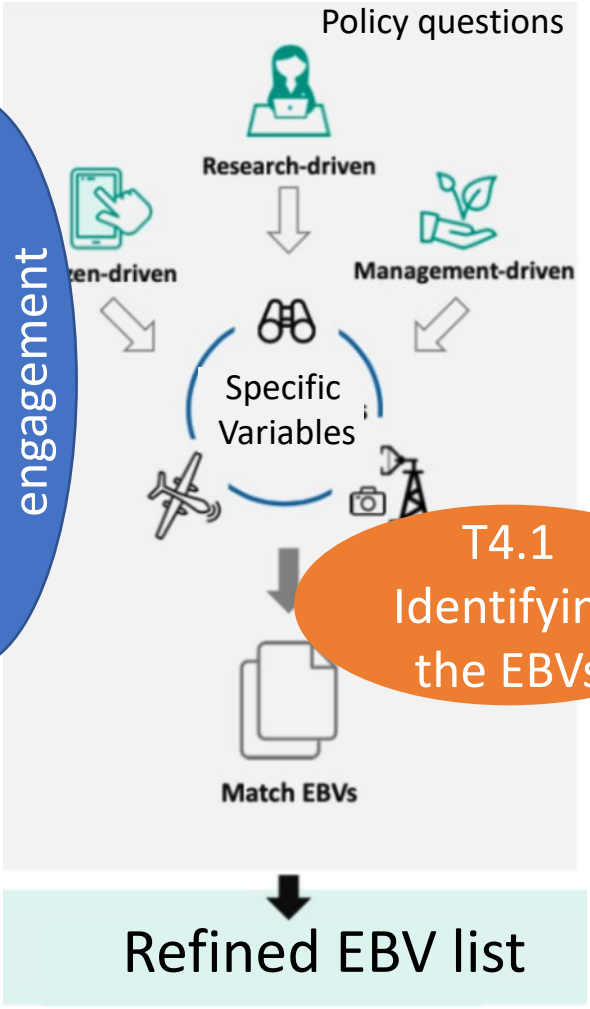
## EBV Selection

- (1) Which EBV are needed for each policy question?
- (2) What taxa and ecosystems?
- (3) What spatial and temporal resolution?



# Organization of EuropaBON tasks

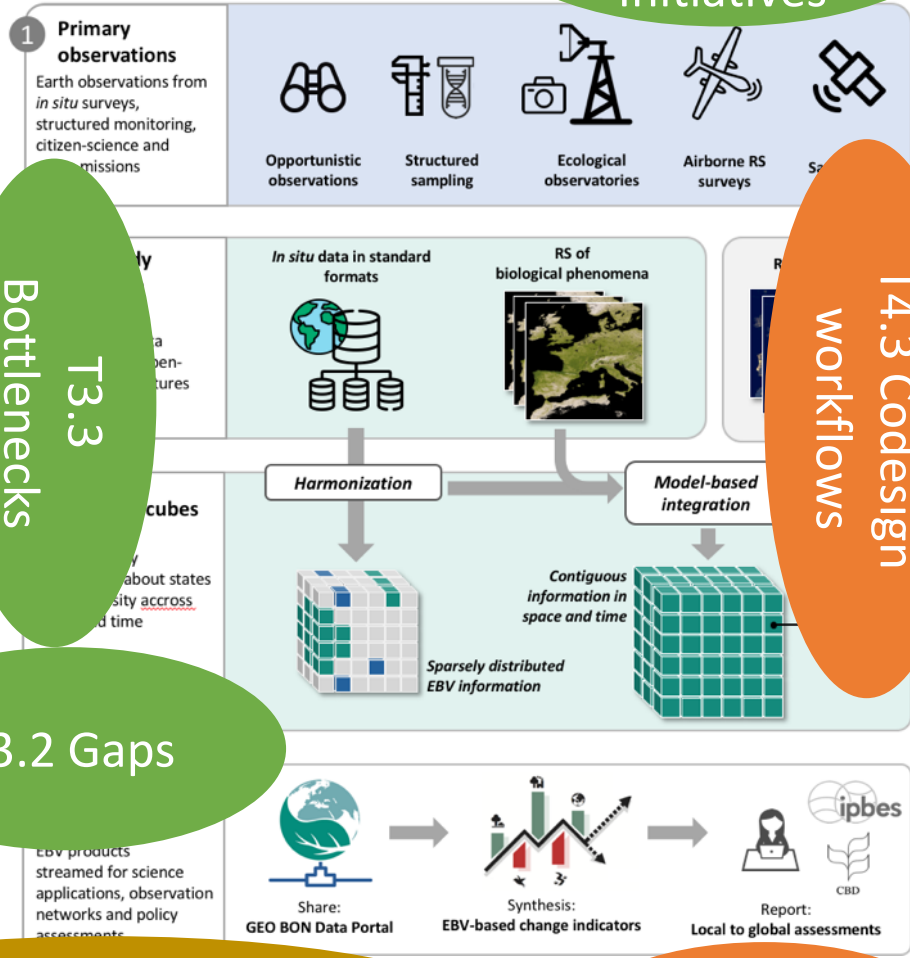
## EBV Selection



WP2 Stakeholder engagement

T4.1 Identifying the EBVs

## Monitoring design



T3.3 Bottlenecks

T3.2 Gaps

WP5 Showcases

T3.1 Monitoring Initiatives

T4.3 Codesign workflows

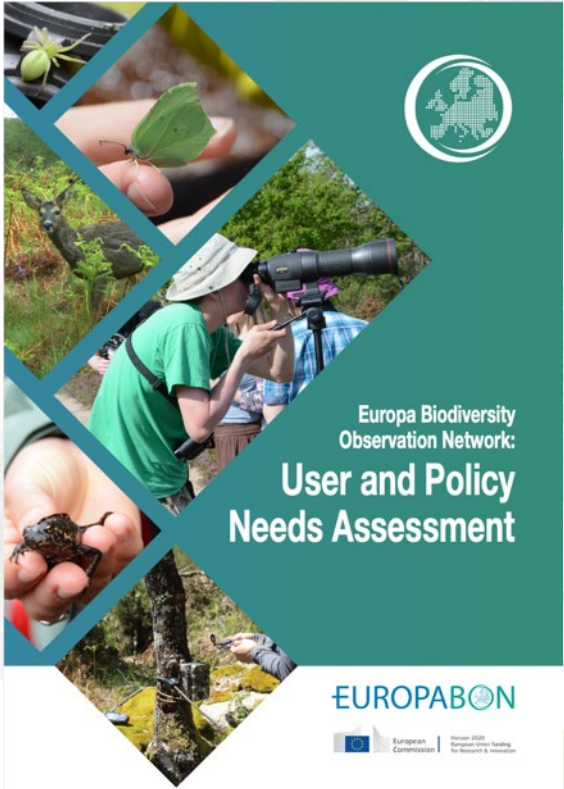
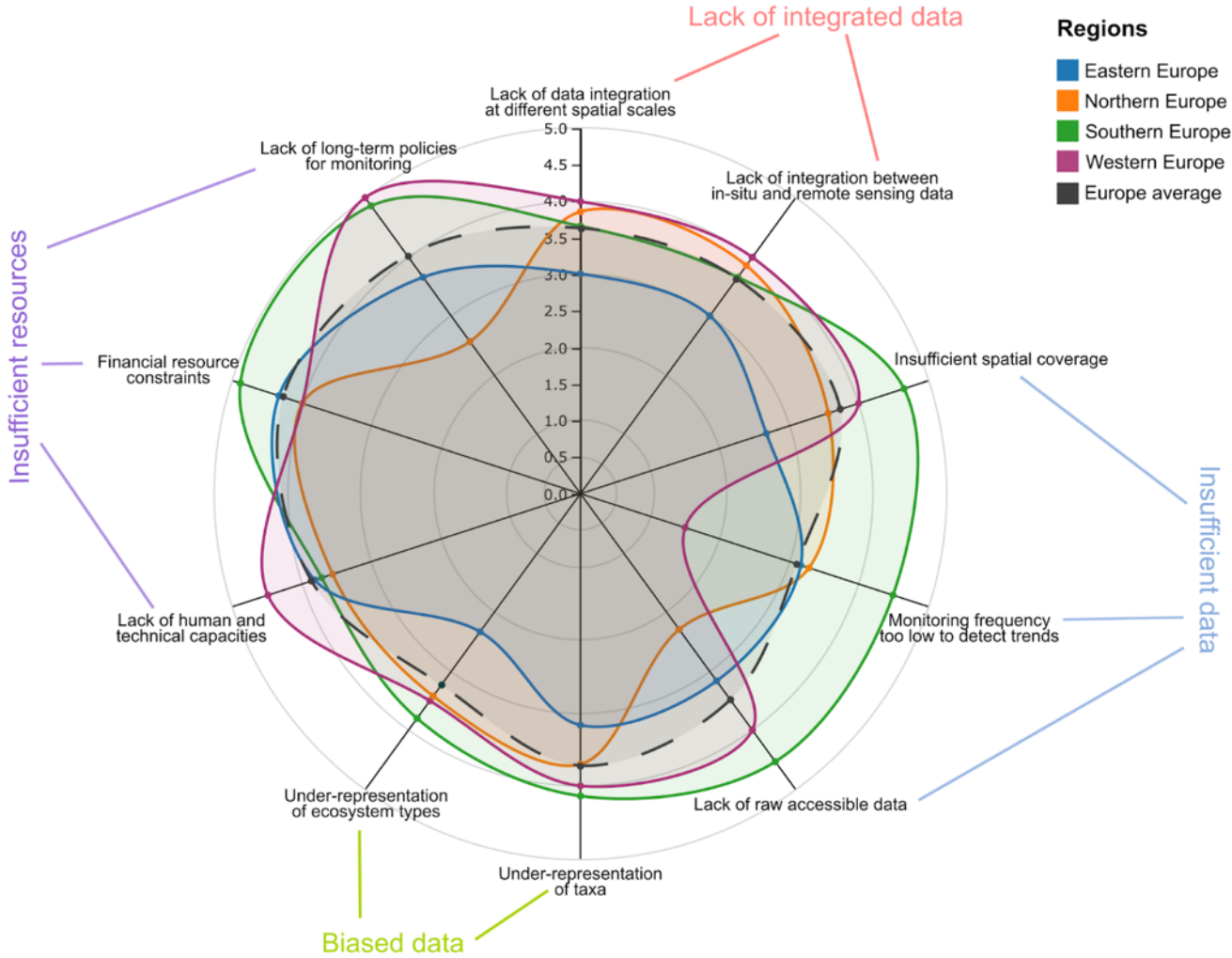
T4.4 Benefits

T3.4 Cost-effectiveness

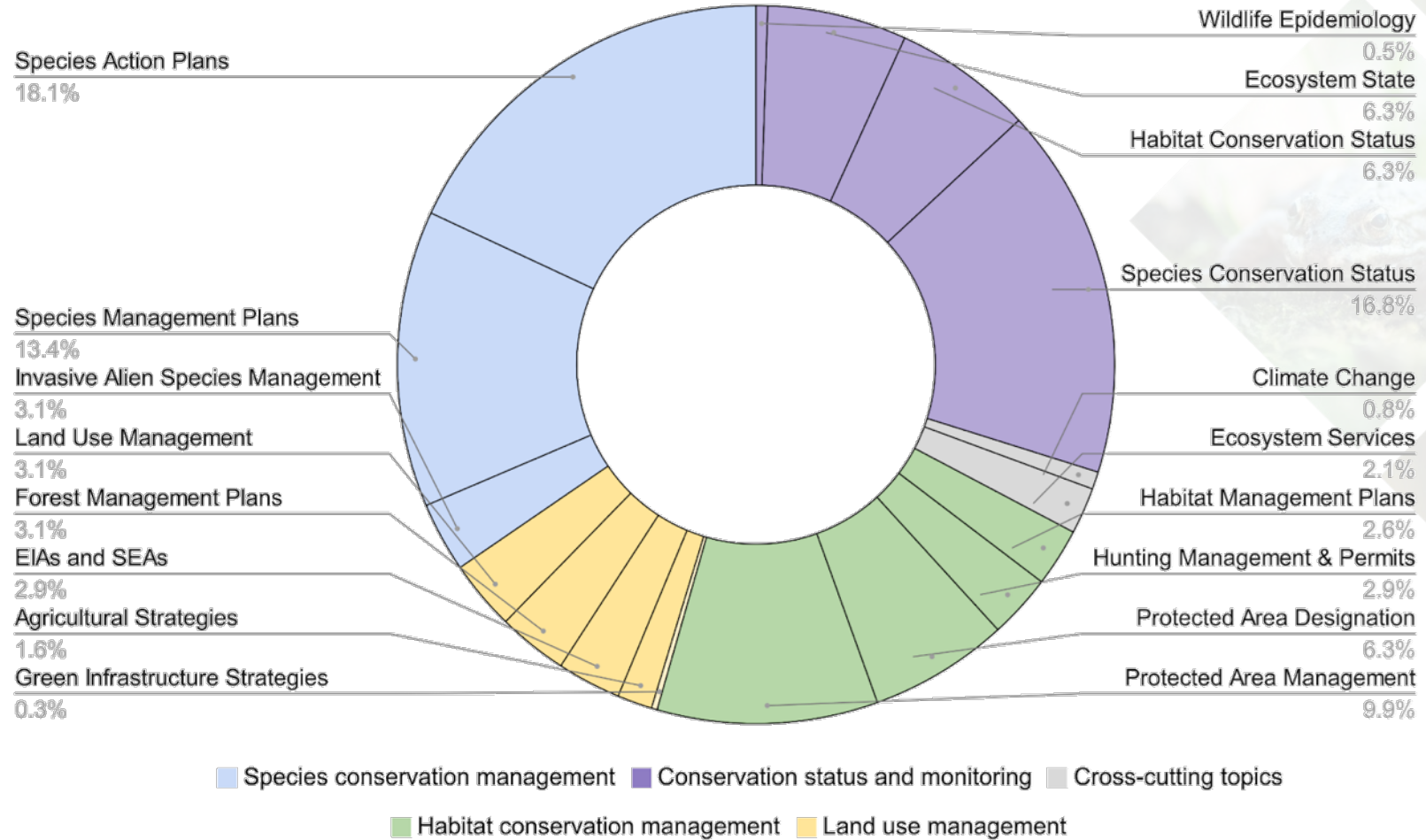
T4.2 New technologies

T2.4 Terms of reference EBOCC

# User needs challenges



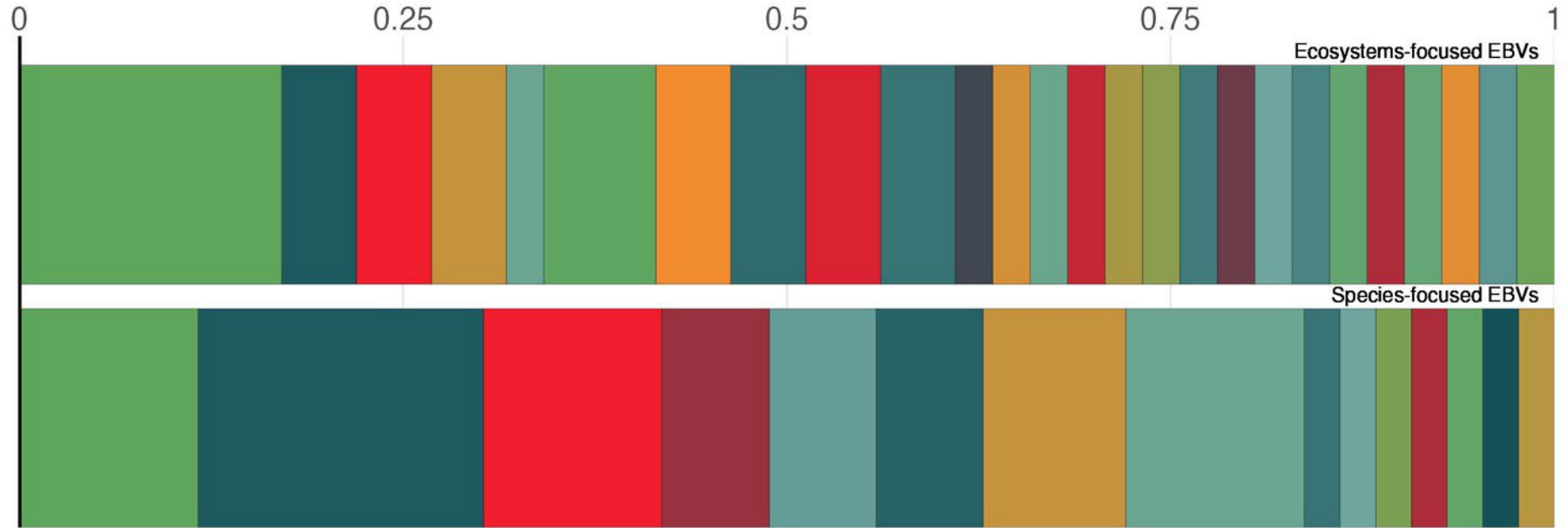
# Selecting EBVs only makes sense in the light of user needs



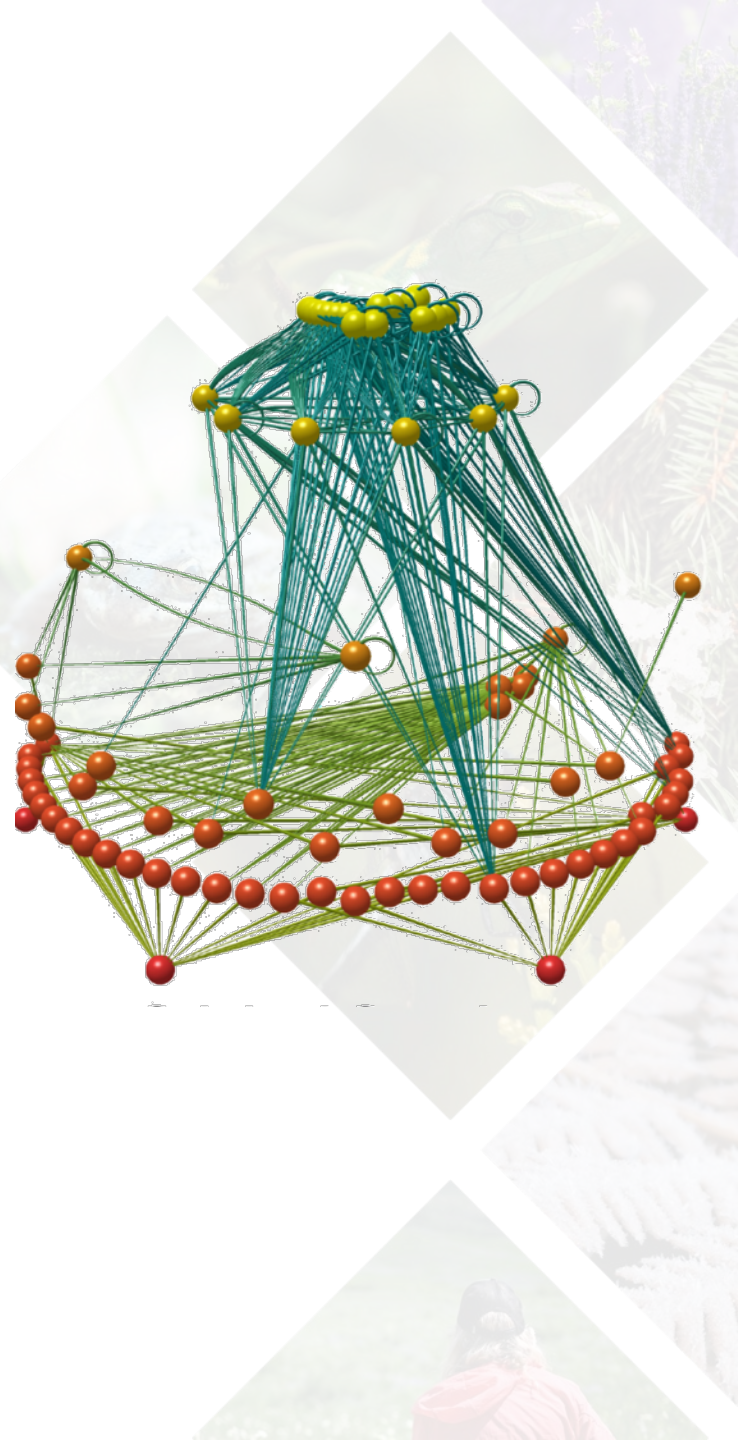


# EuropaBON EBVs Taxonomic Coverage

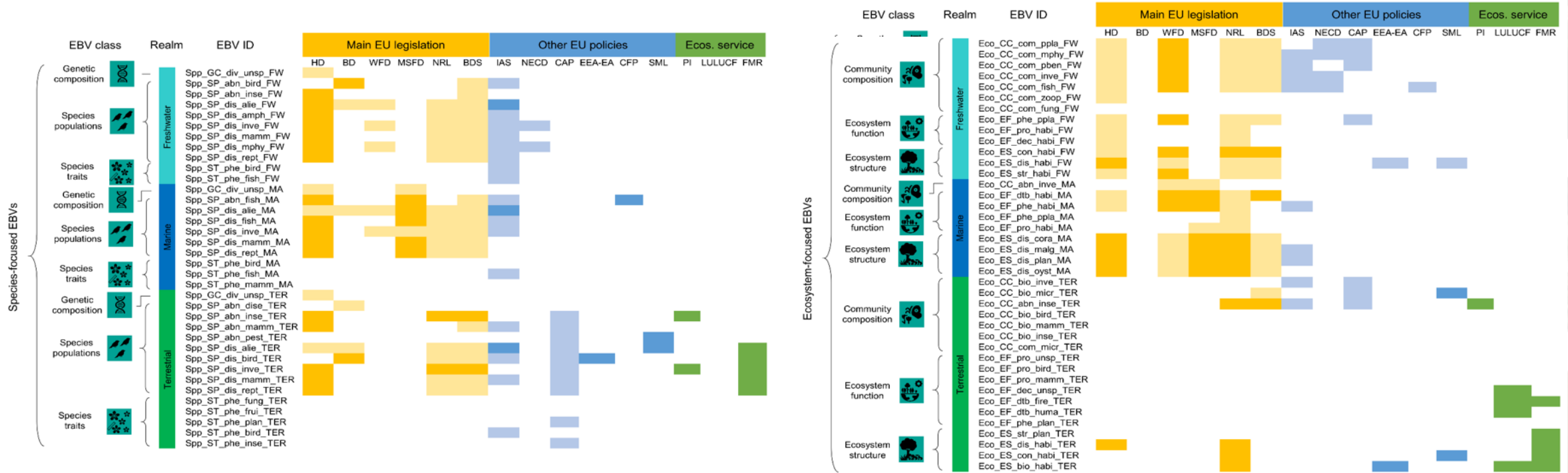
Proportion of EBVs



- |                        |                         |                       |                  |                 |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Amphibians             | Fungi                   | Plankton              | Forests          | Reptiles        |
| Animal disease vectors | Lakes                   | Riparian Habitats     | Microorganisms   | Vascular plants |
| Arthropods             | Lichens                 | Rivers                | Phytoplankton    | Mammals         |
| Benthic habitats       | Macroalgae canopy cover | Seagrass cover        | EUNIS habitats   | Birds           |
| Coastal habitats       | Macrophytes             | Wetlands              | Fishes           | Unspecified     |
| Coral cover            | Oyster Reefs            | Zooplankton           | Insects          |                 |
| Forest and crop pests  | Phytobenthos            | Benthic invertebrates | Invasive species |                 |



# A list of balanced EBVs



84 EBVs

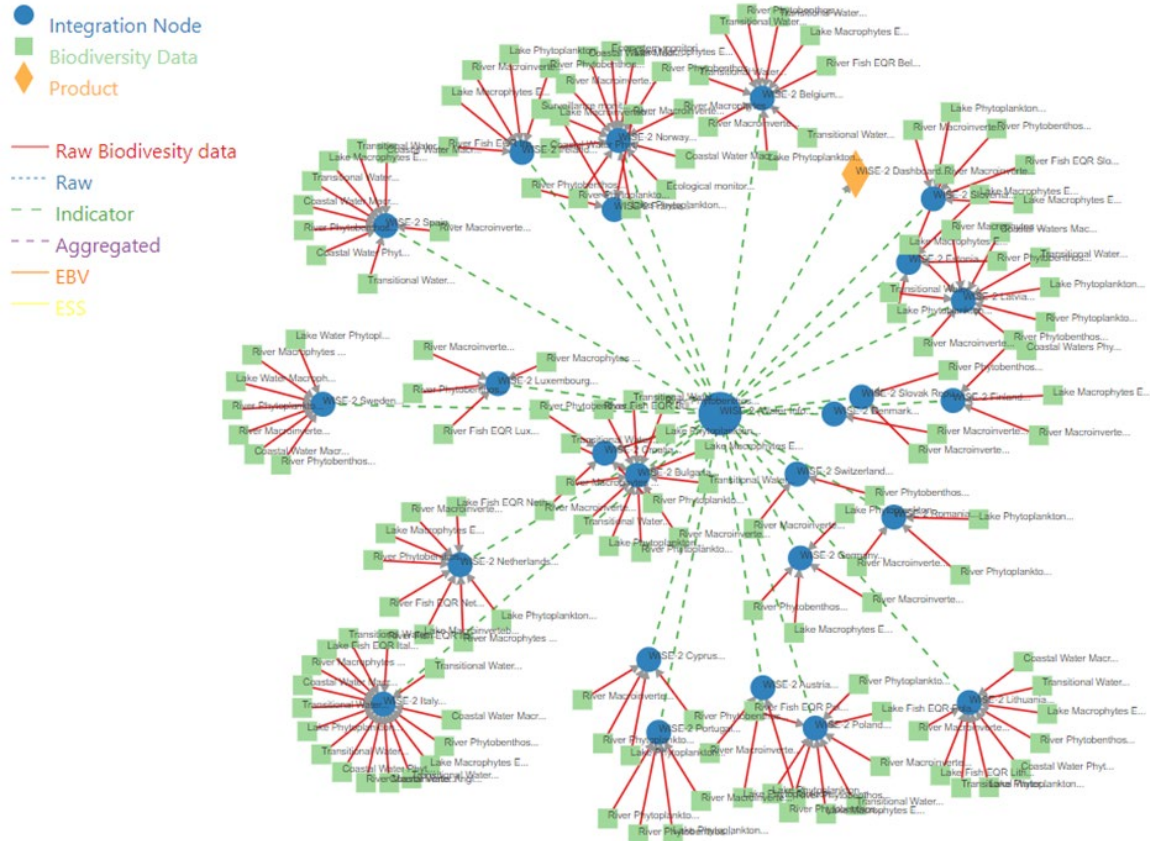
c.a. 75 % directly or indirectly reporting to Main Env. Policy

Several more EBVs related to Ecosystem Service Policy



# A database of monitoring integration in Europe

## Freshwater monitoring

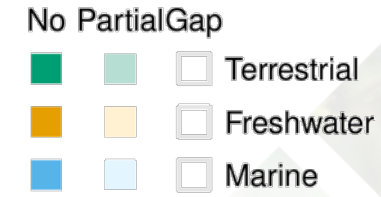
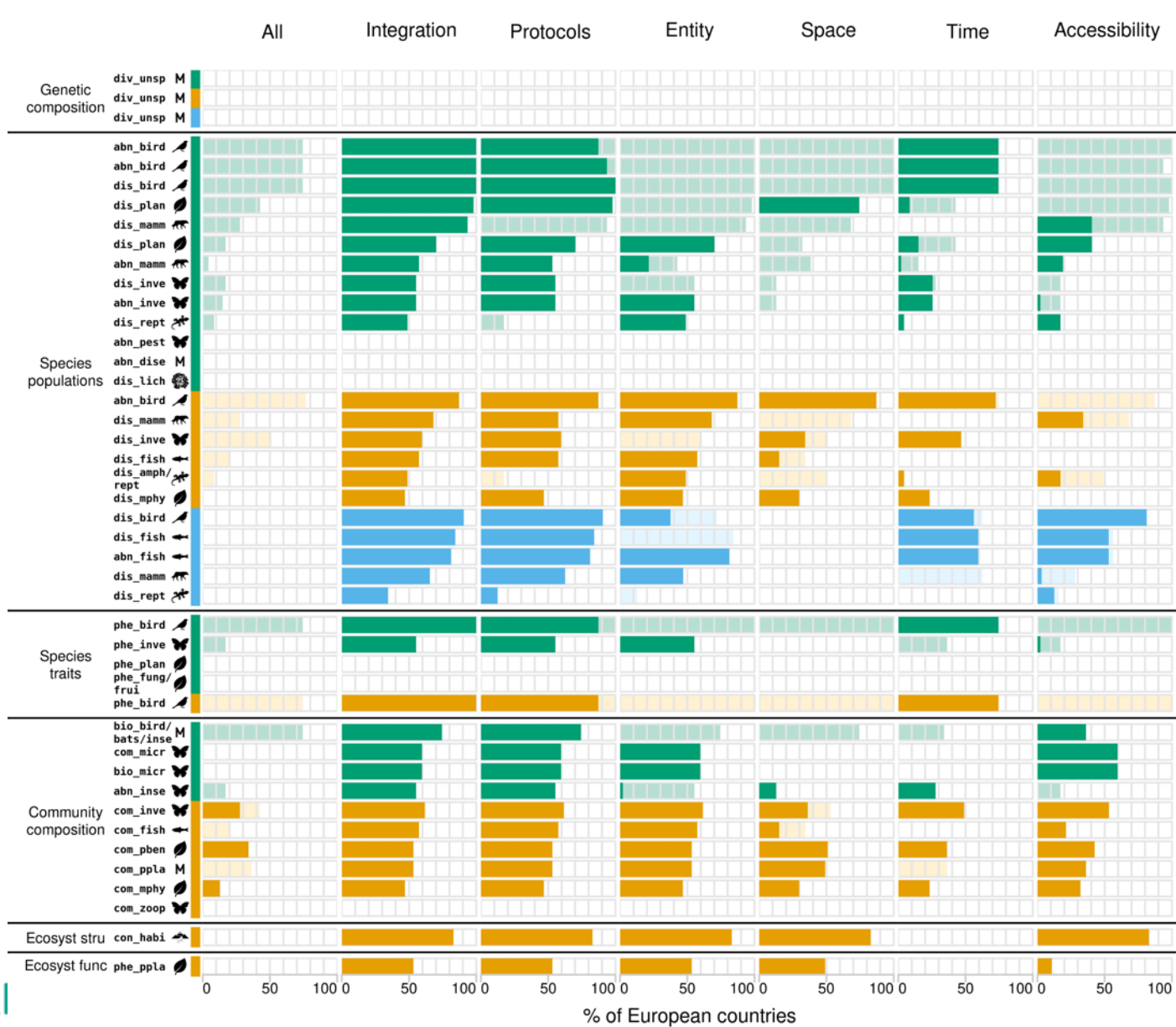


## Butterfly monitoring





# Assessing existing biodiversity monitoring



## Taxonomic/ ecosystem scope

- Habitats
- Plants
- Lichens
- Invertebrates
- Fish
- Amphibians and reptiles
- Birds
- Mammals
- M Multiple taxa

Report on gaps and important new areas for monitoring in Europe: <https://preprints.arphahub.com/article/103657/>

# Designing monitoring around EBV workflows

## 1 Data collection & sampling

### Existing monitoring methods

- Structured surveys (e.g. transects counts) or opportunistic observations
- Trait or DNA sampling (e.g. phenology records)
- Airborne or satellite remote sensing (e.g. radar, hyperspectral, LiDAR)



### National or EU-wide monitoring initiatives

- PanEuropean Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS)
- Water Information System for Europe (WISE)
- Copernicus Land Monitoring Service



### Emerging tools

- Digital sensors (e.g. cameras, sound devices)
- Citizen science apps
- eDNA sampling (e.g. soil, water)



## 2 Data integration

### Standardizing field data



- Standardized sampling & data entry protocols
- Data aggregation & harmonization
- National or EU-wide integration nodes

### Data exchange and automation



- Data transfer mechanisms (e.g. APIs) and exchange formats
- Automated, end-to-end data streams

### Computational integration



- Centralized data repositories
- Data access and machine readability
- Integration of ground truth and remote sensing data (training points)

## 3 Modelling

### Statistical modelling & extrapolation

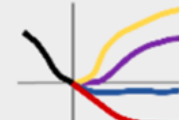
Regression & machine learning (e.g. species distribution models)



### Models for trend analysis & forecasting



Biodiversity change indicators



Short-term ecological forecasts

### Artificial intelligence

AI for species detection, tracking, classification & segmentation

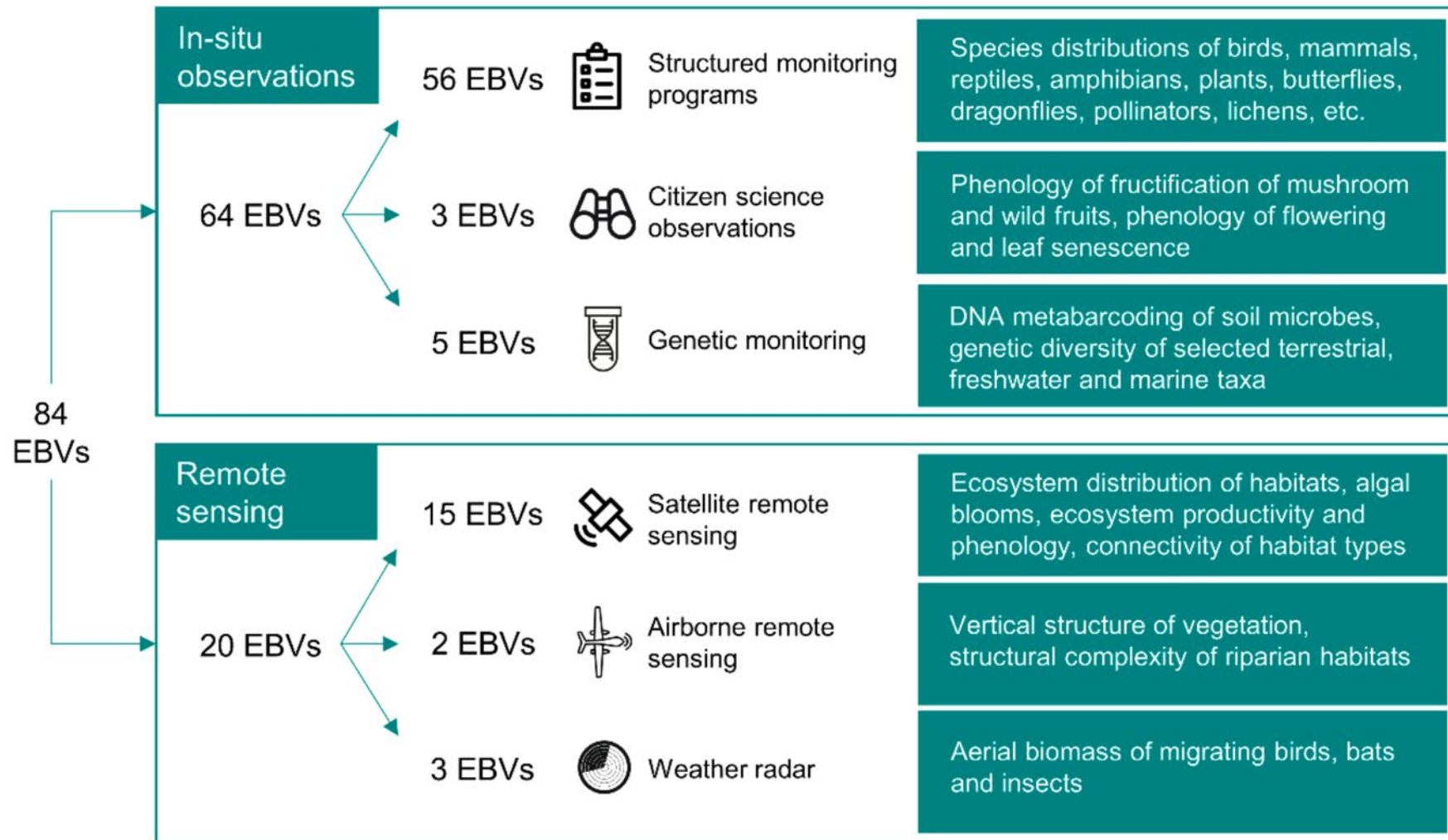


### Spatiotemporal ensemble modelling

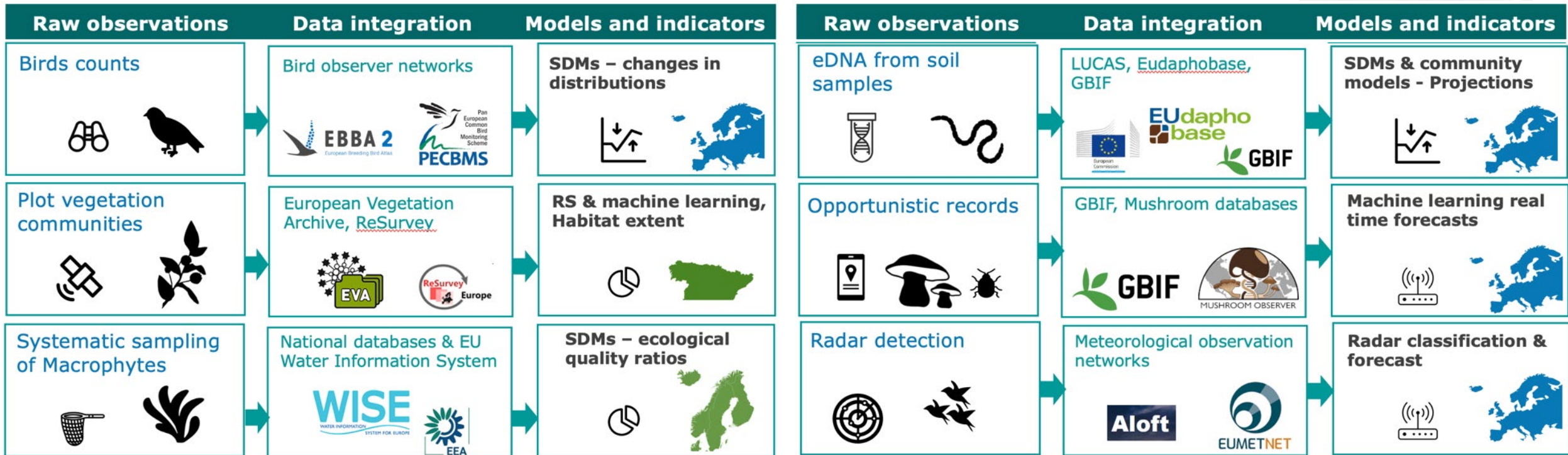


Multi-model comparison, parameter optimization, meta-learners

# How to collect the data



# EBV workflow demonstration in showcases



Report on Birds Directive showcase available at <https://doi.org/10.3897/arphapreprints.e126021>

Report on Habitats Directive showcase available at <https://doi.org/10.3897/arphapreprints.e128158>

Report on Water Framework Directive showcase <https://doi.org/10.3897/arphapreprints.e128109>

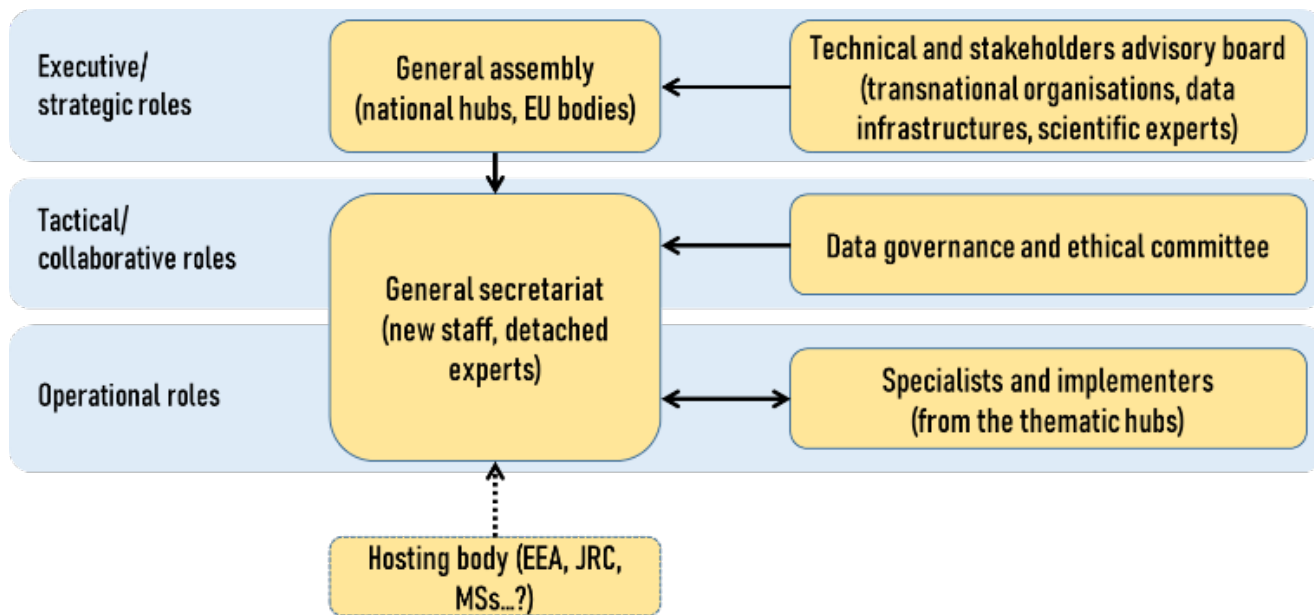
Report on Soil EBVs for ecosystem restoration <https://doi.org/10.3897/arphapreprints.e128926>

Report on Bioeconomy showcase available at <https://doi.org/10.3897/arphapreprints.e119131>

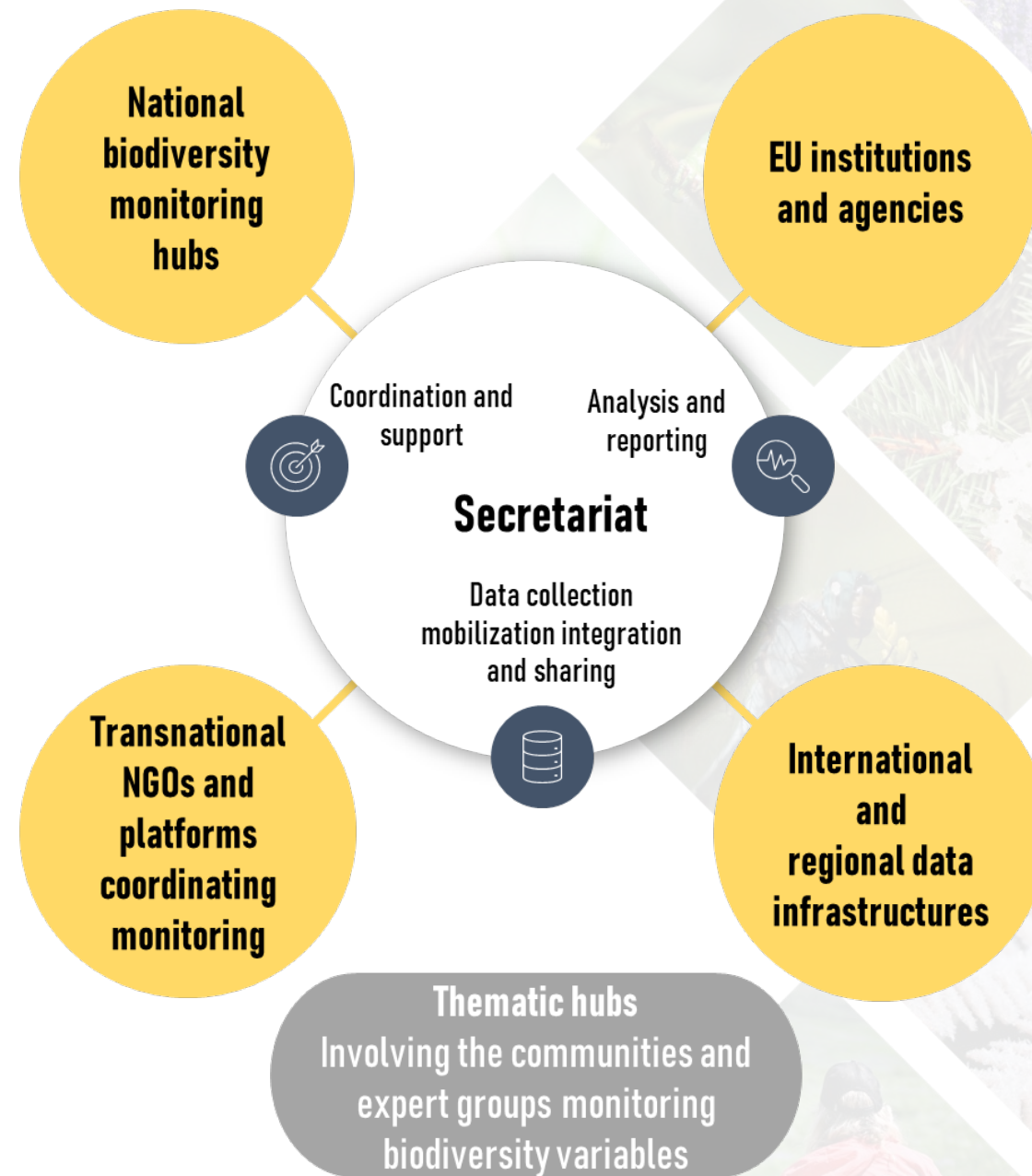


EBV workflow templates

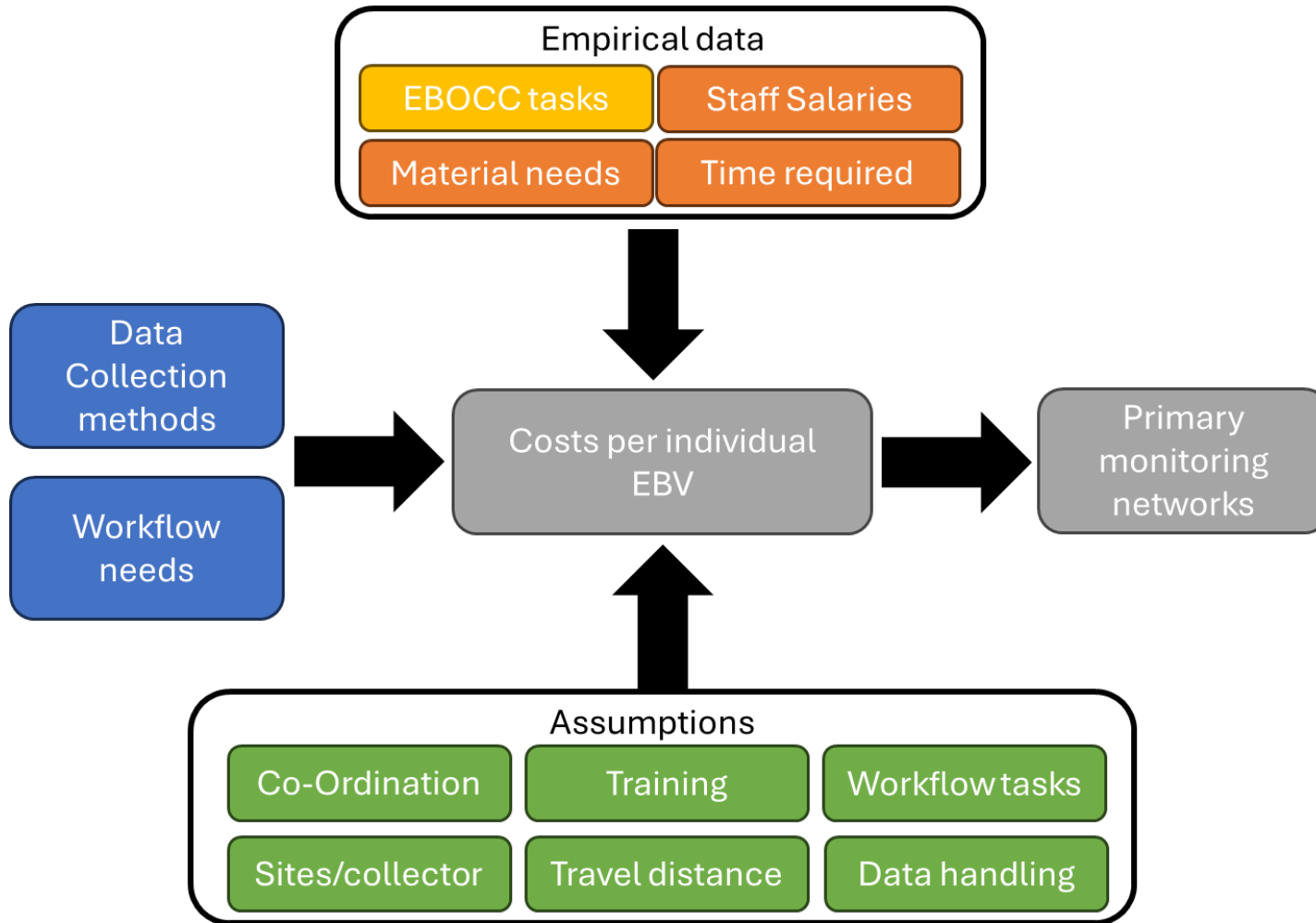
# The EBOCC (regional nod for GBiOS)



# EU BIODIVERSITY OBSERVATION COORDINATION CENTRE



# Costing the implementation of the EBOCC



~50 M€ per year for integration and coordination

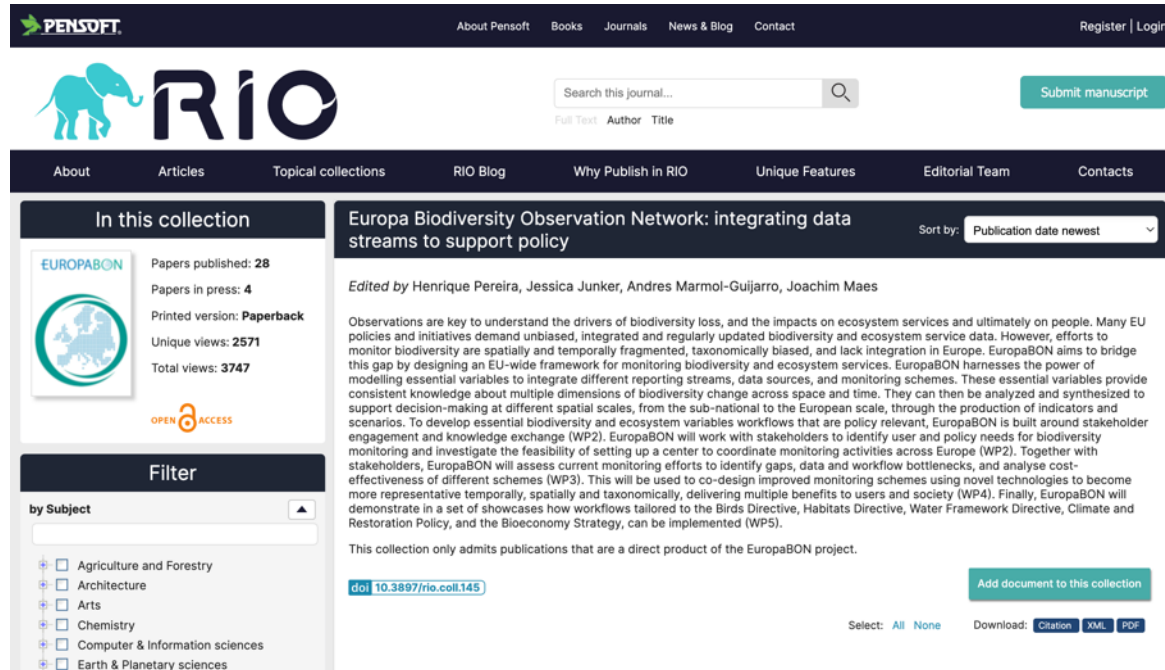
~500 M€ for monitoring implementation

Benefits one order of magnitude greater

Innovation, natural capital, environmental impact assessment, cost-saving

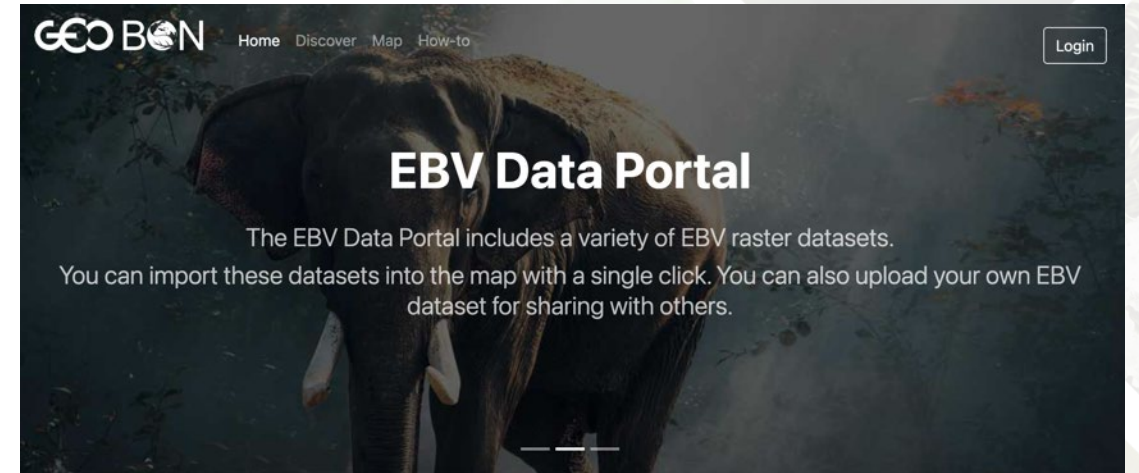


# Findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable!

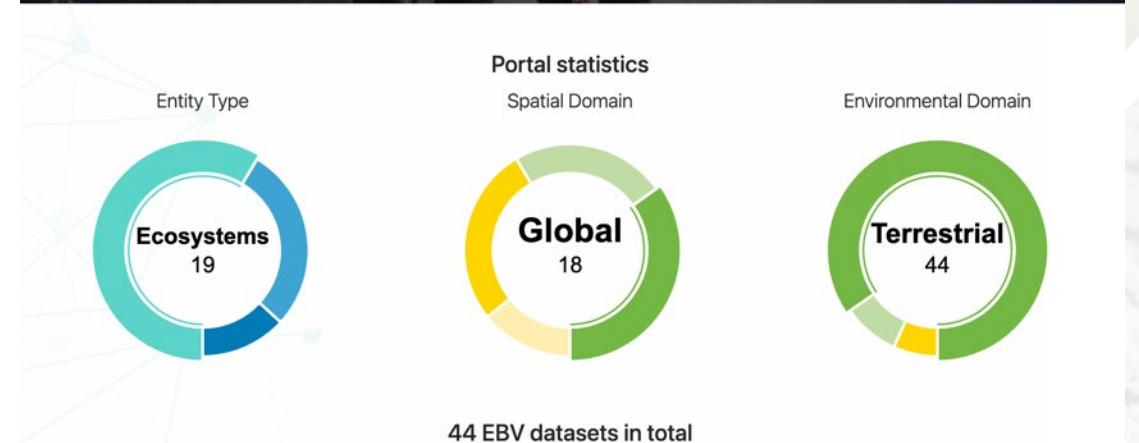


The screenshot shows the RIO journal website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'PENSOFT' logo, 'About Pensoft', 'Books', 'Journals', 'News & Blog', 'Contact', 'Register', and 'Login'. Below this is the 'RIO' logo and a search bar. A secondary navigation bar includes 'About', 'Articles', 'Topical collections', 'RIO Blog', 'Why Publish in RIO', 'Unique Features', 'Editorial Team', and 'Contacts'. The main content area features a 'In this collection' section for 'Europa Biodiversity Observation Network: integrating data streams to support policy'. It lists 'Papers published: 28', 'Papers in press: 4', 'Printed version: Paperback', 'Unique views: 2571', and 'Total views: 3747'. A 'Filter' sidebar on the left allows filtering by subject, with options like 'Agriculture and Forestry', 'Architecture', 'Arts', 'Chemistry', 'Computer & Information sciences', and 'Earth & Planetary sciences'. The article description mentions it was edited by Henrique Pereira, Jessica Junker, Andres Marmol-Guijarro, and Joachim Maes, and provides a DOI: 10.3897/rio.coll.145.

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

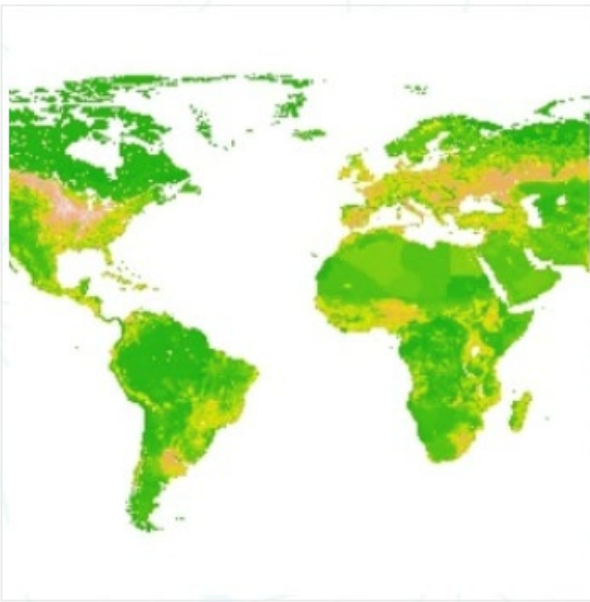


The screenshot shows the EBV Data Portal website. The header includes the 'GEO BON' logo and navigation links for 'Home', 'Discover', 'Map', 'How-to', and a 'Login' button. The main heading is 'EBV Data Portal'. Below the heading, it states: 'The EBV Data Portal includes a variety of EBV raster datasets. You can import these datasets into the map with a single click. You can also upload your own EBV dataset for sharing with others.'



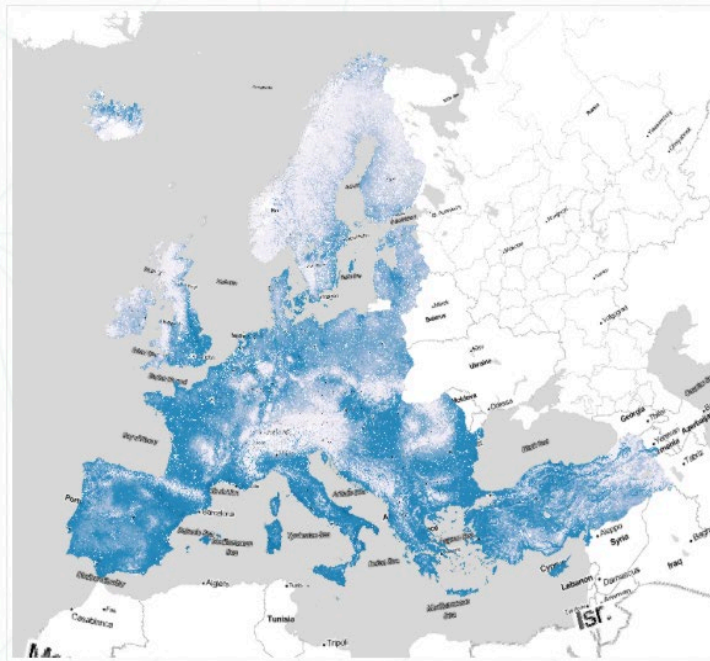
# EBV data portal scope:

Global, regional and National Essential Biodiversity Variables data



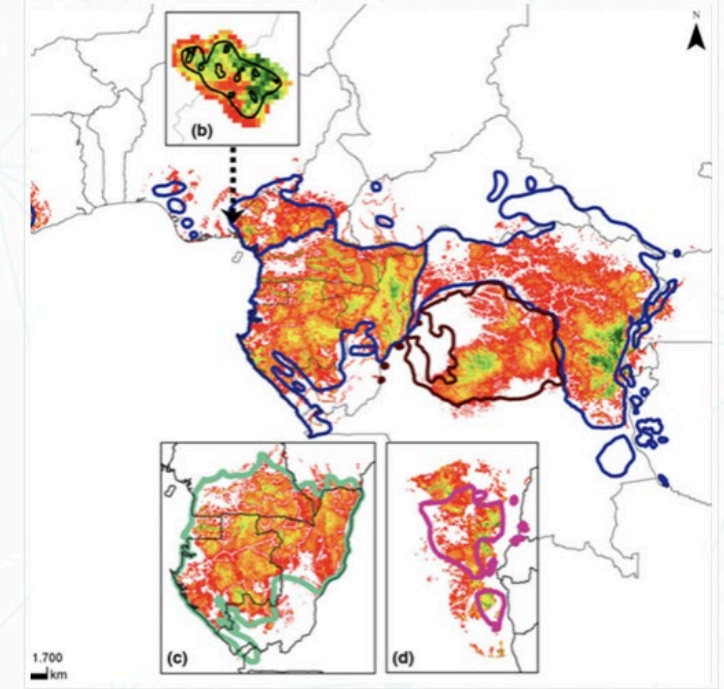
Historical local species richness  
(PREDICTS)

By Samantha Hill



Predicted suitability for EUNIS habitat  
types for EU27 countries

By Stephan Hennekens



Habitat availability for African great apes

By Jessica Junker



Community composition



Ecosystem structure



Species populations

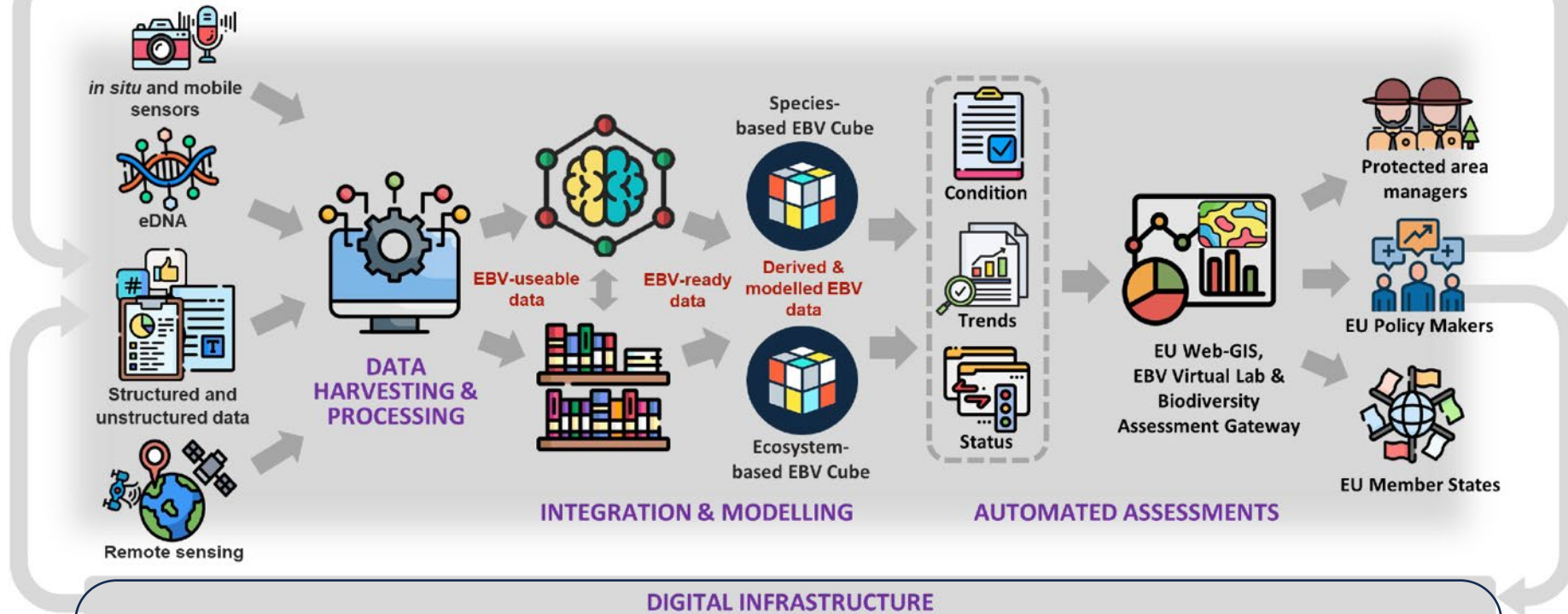


Assessment of users and policy needs, data gaps, models and tools

Coordinating existing biodiversity monitoring schemes

Support: Funding opportunities, collaboration, reporting

### STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT & CO-DESIGN



### DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE



OCEAN BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION SYSTEM



EBV Data Portal



# THANK YOU



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