

# Ecologische kwaliteit en biodiversiteit in zoetwaterecosystemen:

prioriteiten voor internationale beoordeling volgens  
het "Essential Biodiversity Variables" concept

Aaike De Wever

 @aaike

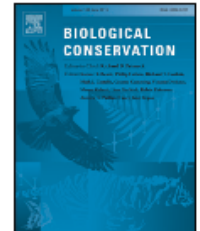


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### Essential Biodiversity Variables for measuring change in global freshwater biodiversity

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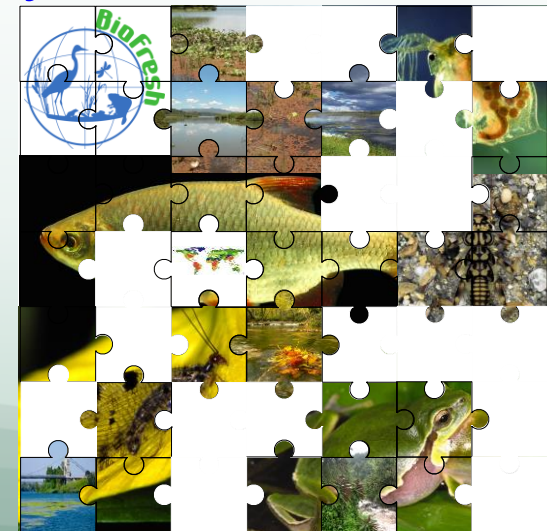
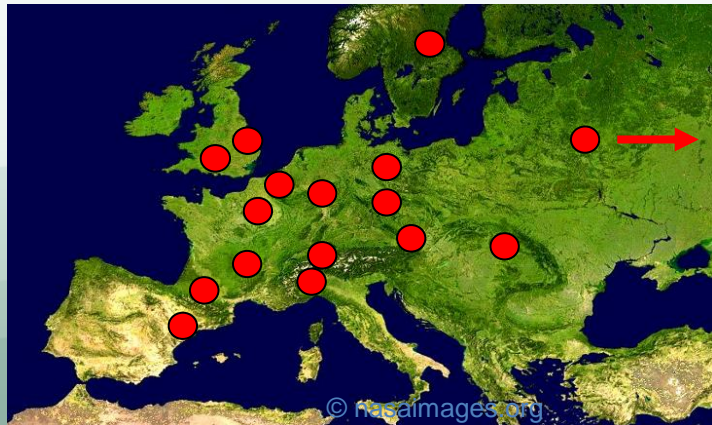
# Het BioFresh project (2010-2014)



## *Biodiversity of Freshwater Ecosystems: Status, Trends, Pressures, and Conservation Priorities*

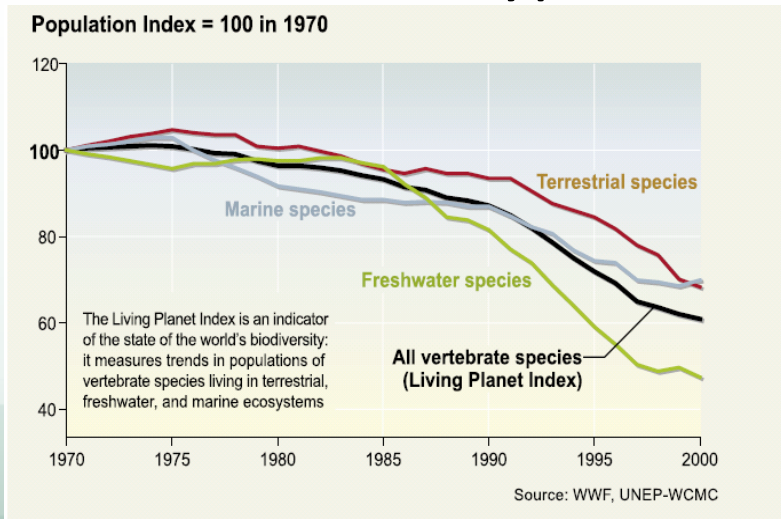
**EU FP7 project, 18 partner instituten**

[project.freshwaterbiodiversity.eu](http://project.freshwaterbiodiversity.eu)



# Nood aan specifieke aandacht voor zoetwaterbiodiversiteit

- Hoge biodiversiteit vgl. oppervlakte zoetwater (~0.8%)
- Hogere (extinctie)druk voor dit type milieu



Recently extinct species

*Lipotes vexillifer*



© Institute of Hydrobiology  
Chinese Academy of Sciences

*Incilius periglenes*



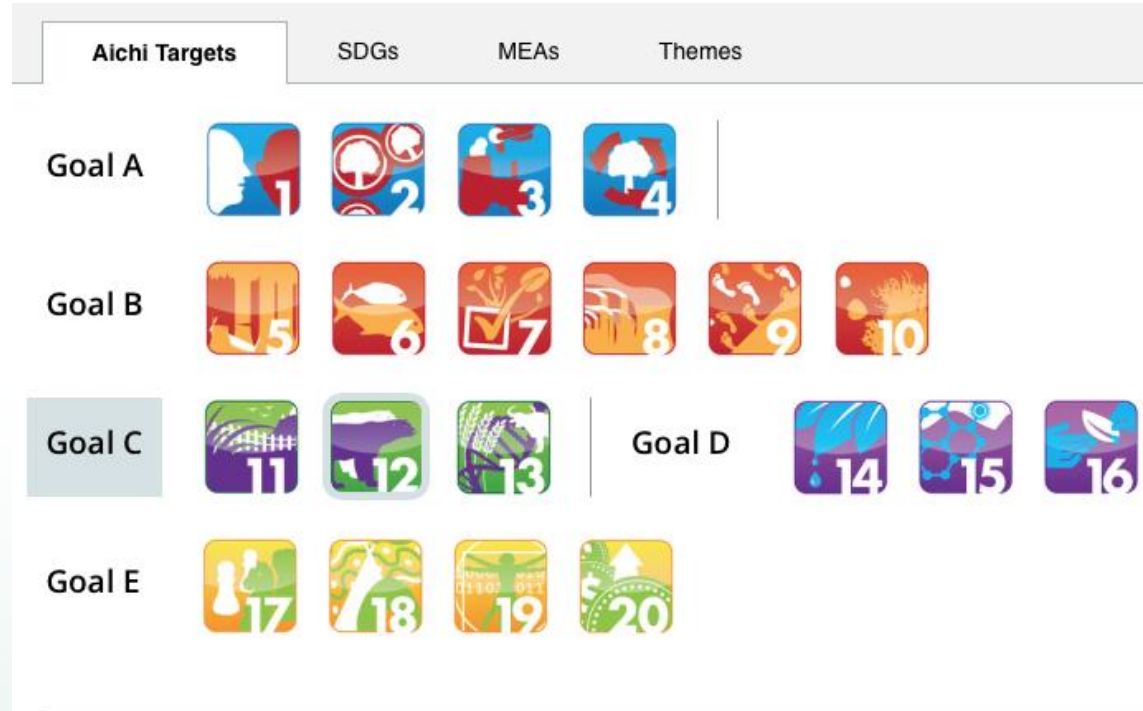
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# Internationale beoordeling: focus biodiversiteit (1/2)

- Wereldwijde inspanning om achteruitgang van biodiversiteit een halt toe te roepen
  - Biodiversiteitverdrag (CBD) – Aichi doelstellingen voor 2020

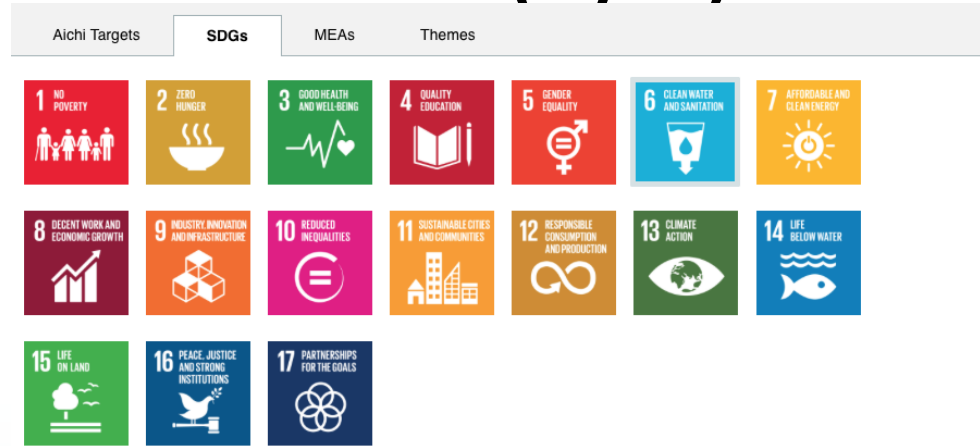


Aichi Target 12:  
Threatened species

By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

# Internationale beoordeling: focus biodiversiteit (2/2)

- Sustainable Development Goals – Duurzame Ontwikkelingsdoelstellingen



## GOAL 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

### SDG Target 6.3:

By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

#### Relevant indicators

> [Water Quality Index for Biodiversity](#)

### SDG Target 6.6:

By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

### SDG Target 6.4:

By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

#### Relevant indicators

> [Area of forest under sustainable management: total FSC and PEFC forest management certification](#)

### SDG Target 6.5:

By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

#### Relevant indicators

> [Area of forest under sustainable management: total FSC and PEFC forest management certification](#)

# Internationale opvolging



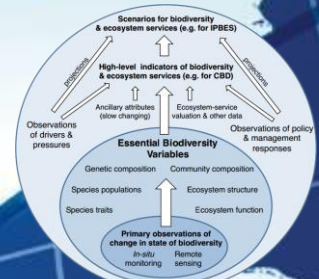
# Een kleine zijsprong:



## Wat is GEO BON?

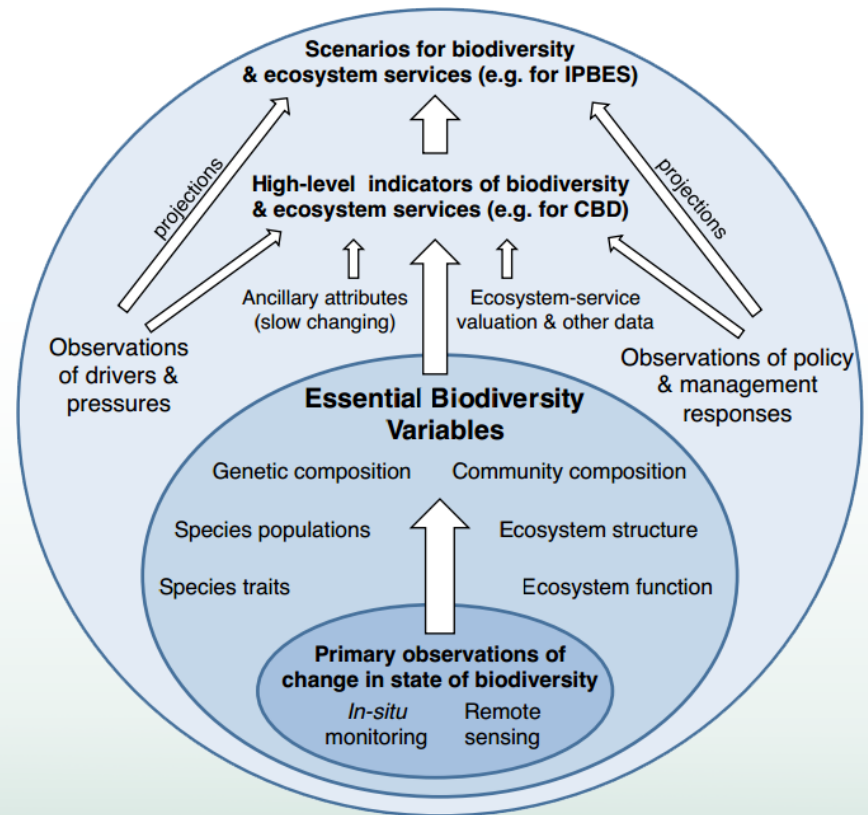
Consortium van partners die het oprichten van een biodiversiteitsobservatienetwerk willen ondersteunen

- Gestart in 2008, georganiseerd in werkgroepen en regionale/thematische BONs
- Eén van de GEO flagships & SBA's
- Belangrijkste producten: BON in a Box & EBVs



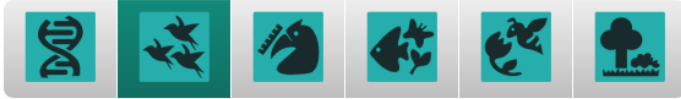
# Wat zijn EBVs?

- Minimum set van variabelen om de “biodiversiteitshartslag” van de planeet te meten
- Geproduceerd op basis van gegevens van internationale (NASA, ESA, GBIF, USGS, CEOS...), nationale, regionale (GDI-DE, Data.Gov...) en private data providers (DigitalGlobe, Esri...)



# EBVs: stand van zaken?

## EBV classes



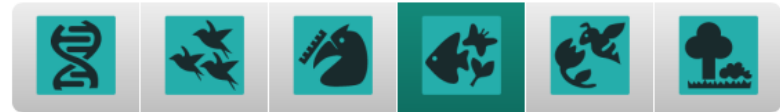
show all EBVs

### EBV class - Species populations

#### Species distribution

Measurement and scalability	Temporal sensitivity	Feasibility	Relevance and related CBD 2020 targets
Presence surveys for groups of species easy to monitor, over an extensive network of sites with geographic representativeness. Potential role for incidental data from any spatial location	1 to >10 years	Presence surveys are available for a larger number of species than population counts and can make use of existing distribution atlas. Some efforts for data compilation and integration exist (GBIF, IUCN, Map of Life). There is an increasing trend for data contributed by citizen scientists (Observado, iNaturalist)	Abundance & distribution of populations/taxon per se is an intuitive biodiversity metric with public resonance. Abundance & distribution contributes to extinction risk indicators & indicators of supply of ES associated with particular spp. Range shifts expected under climate change. Targets: 4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,14,15

## EBV classes



show all EBVs

### EBV class - Community composition

#### Taxonomic diversity

Measurement and scalability	Temporal sensitivity	Feasibility	Relevance and related CBD 2020 targets
Multi-taxa surveys (including by morphospecies) and metagenomics at selected in situ locations at consistent sampling scales over time. Hyper-spectral remote sensing over large ecosystems	5-10 years	Many intensive long-term research sites have excellent but uncoordinated data, and there are abundant baseline data for many locations in the terrestrial, marine and freshwater realms. Metagenomics and the possibilities of remote sensing are emerging fields	This is a basic measure of interaction of species: what species live together. It is the basis of community classification and ecosystem health assessments. Functional type composition of the ecosystem is often derived from species composition of observed communities. Targets: 8, 10, 12, 14

# EBVs - Zoetwater


- Toepassing van EBV-framework in zoetwater – evaluatie van beschikbare kennis wat betreft:
  - Genetische diversiteit
  - Populaties
  - Soortskenmerken
  - Gemeenschapsstructuur
  - Ecosysteemstructuur
  - Ecosysteemfunctie

# EBVs – tabel met prioriteiten

**Table 1**  
Short- and medium-term priorities for measuring change in different components of freshwater biodiversity.

EBV class	Priorities for 2020	Priorities for 2030
Species populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand the geographic scope of Red List assessments to complete the global baseline for freshwaters</li> <li>Repeat Red List assessments for those groups that are already globally assessed (e.g. crabs, crayfish and shrimps) to create the first freshwater Red List Index (RLI) of change in status over time</li> <li>Repeat assessments of those freshwater groups that already have baselines in place as part of the Sampled Red List Index (SRLI)– to provide an interim measure of progress towards meeting targets</li> <li>Broaden the geographic and taxonomic coverage and phylogenetic range of the freshwater Living Planet Index</li> <li>Refine species distribution modelling for freshwater species, including validation of models</li> <li>Improve tools and opportunities for public participation in recording freshwater species occurrences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repeat Red List assessments at 5–10 year intervals for all of the freshwater groups included in the global baseline to generate time series data for monitoring progress towards meeting targets.</li> <li>Integrate new sources of remotely sensed data (at high temporal and spatial resolution) with biodiversity data measured in-situ for modelling species distribution across temporal and spatial scales</li> <li>Generate global networks of citizen scientists and taxonomic experts, collectively recording and verifying occurrences of freshwater species</li> </ul>
Community composition		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Map sub-catchments for richness and turnover to assess state of freshwater biodiversity globally</li> <li>Develop guidelines for globally consistent monitoring of freshwater fish and invertebrate assemblages.</li> <li>Include species interactions into assessment methods for biological communities in freshwaters</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish global reporting structure to repeat assessments with updated threat and stressor data every 3–5 years and additional sampling to improve spatial resolution in data-poor regions.</li> </ul>

# Genetische diversiteit

- Uitbreiden van referentiedatabase van DNA sequenties voor vertebraten en geselecteerde macro-invertebraten
  - Verbeteren van methodieken voor eDNA analyse
  - Integratie van eDNA technieken in monitoringsprogramma's
- 

# Populaties

- *Species Distribution Models*: Verfijnen en valideren van modellen voor verspreiding van soorten
- *Citizen Science*: Verbeteren van tools en mogelijkheden om geïnteresseerde burgers te betrekken bij het registreren van observaties van zoetwatersoorten

# Soortskenmerken

- Verzamelen en genereren van gegevens rond soortskenmerken van zoetwatersoorten, in het bijzonder voor de tropen
- Bouwen van een wereldwijde open-access database van soortskenmerken

# Gemeenschapsstructuur

- Ontwikkelen/vastleggen van globale standaarden voor monitoring en analyse van de integriteit van invertebratengemeenschappen in rivieren
- In kaart brengen van soortenrijkdom en turn-over met als doel de toestand van de wereldwijde biodiversiteit te analyseren
- Opnemen van soortinteracties in analyses van zoetwatergemeenschappen

# Ecosysteemstructuur

- Testen van kostenefficiënte remote sensing methodes voor het karteren van specifieke habitatkenmerken op fijne schaal
- Voltooien van wereldwijde kartering van draslanden (*wetland extent*) op hoge spatiale resolutie

# Ecosysteemfunctie

- Ontwikkelen van survey- en monitoring methodes om temporele trends in de opbrengst van zoetwatervisserij op te volgen
- Pilot-monitoringprojecten rond ecosysteemfunctie

# EBVs & Ecologische kwaliteitsbeoordeling

- Waterkwaliteitsmonitoring vs. biodiversiteitsmonitoring
  - Overlap in ruwe data o.a. wat betreft gemeenschapssamenstelling
  - ... maar nog geen consensus over focus voor EBVs
- Evolutie van ecologische kwaliteitsbeoordeling
  - Gebruik genetische technieken, satelliet en luchtbeelden, betrekken *citizen scientists*?
  - Bijkomende focus op processen (o.a. EF)?

# EBVs prioriteiten & Ecologische kwaliteitsbeoordeling

- Uitwerken specifieke EBVs via GEO BON werkgroepen en BONs
  - Ondersteunen FW BON of partners (incl. FIP)
- Samenbrengen van data voor analyse, opstellen van EBVs
  - Focus van FIP



## **FW BON – Freshwater Biodiversity Observation Network**

1. Wereldwijd afgestemde staalname
2. Wereldwijd uitwisselbare data
3. Centrale data mobilisatie
4. Modellerings van de toestand van de biodiversiteit
5. Wereldwijde tijdsreeksen van de toestand van de biodiversiteit
6. Rigoureuus gegevens voor het ondersteunen van beleid en beheer op verschillende schalen



# Oprichting

December 2016: Initiatie en indienen voorstel bij GEO BON secretariaat

- 85 stichtende leden
- Interim coördinatie: 17 leden 2-3 van elk continent.
- Adviescomité (6 leden)

Jan-Feb 2017: Contacten met partners

- GEO-Wetlands, GEO Water, GEO Ecosystems, GLEON, GBIF, FIP, Ramsar, IUCN, CBD, IPBES , SWOS and SWFP

# Data mobilisatie

- Biodiversiteitsgegevens in het algemeen:

- GBIF
- NLBIF

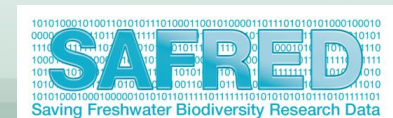


- Focus op zoetwater:

- specifieke instituten
- FIP



- doelgerichte projecten rond data mobilisatie



# Initiatieven om data samen te brengen in een centraal netwerk

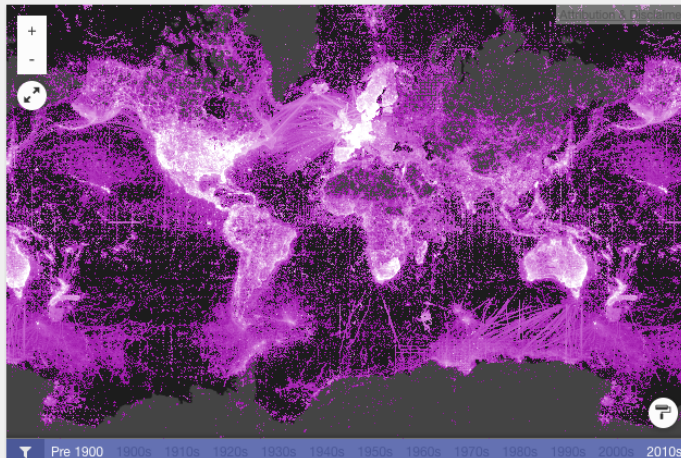
## Internationaal: *Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)*



Explore **624,816,978** occurrences

Occurrence records document evidence of a named organism in nature. Through this portal, you can [search](#), [view](#) and [download](#) records that are published through the GBIF network.

**624,816,978** | **546,285,550**  
occurrences records | georeferenced records



### Georeferenced data

#### VIEW RECORDS

[All records](#) | [In viewable area](#)

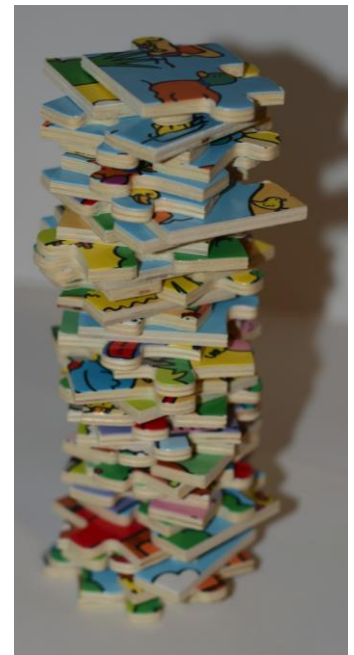
#### ABOUT

This map shows the density of all 546,285,550 georeferenced occurrence records published through the GBIF network.

To explore the records, zoom into the map or click on the links above and add further filters to customize search results.

# Zoetwaterbiodiversiteitsdata

- Substantieel aantal monitoringprogramma's en wetenschappelijke studies
- ... maar beperkte publieke (systematische) beschikbaarheid van gegevens
- Met verloop van tijd zijn data moeilijker te verkrijgen ("*data decay*")



# Freshwater Information Platform

*The network for  
freshwater research:  
data, tools and  
resources for science  
and policy support*



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

# Projectmatig: Tweeledige benadering van data mobilisatie

- “Redden” van individuele datasets van projectpartners en externe geïnteresseerden
- Opbouwen en uitwisselen van expertise rond systematische data publicatie



