Successful Solutions to Global Biodiversity Data Digitization, Validation, Update, Integration, Access, and Application

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> > CODATA 2006; Beijing, China

Considerations for focus of a World Data Center for Biodiversity and Ecology (WDCBE)

- Global Biodiversity and Ecology Initiatives
- Global Taxonomic and Genetic Initiatives
- International Non-Governmental Organizations
- International Quasi Governmental Organizations
- Global Species (Taxa) Assessments
- Global Biodiversity and Ecological Status and
- Trends Assessments
- Regional Biodiversity Networks
- National Biological Networks
- Today's Pressing Biodiversity and Ecological Issues

Data Requirements, Applications, and Access

Data Needs

 Creation of a taxonomic authority for species names Acquisition and digitization of priority museum specimens and other biodiversity and ecological data Integration with relevant geospatial data Properly formatted data for modeling, analysis, and presentation Web-enabled data and results

GITAN

Global Integrated Trends Analysis Network

World Data Center P146946761978 for Biodiversity and Ecology



Biodiversity Birdlife

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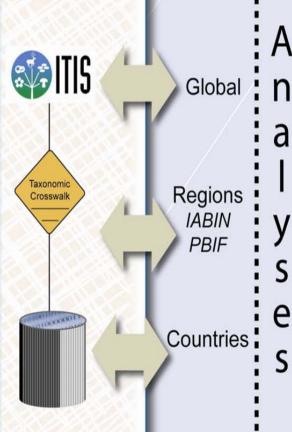
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· Impt. Bird Areas Species Distributions **Global Amphibian Assessment Global Mammal Assessment Global Reptile Assessment IUCN - Species Red List GBIF** - Museum Specimens Milenium Ecosystem Assessment **Protected Areas** WCMC - Protected Areas NGO - Protected Areas

Ecology

Ecoregions Ecosystems Geophysical Topography Land Cover Land Cover Change Soils Climate Population Others **Calibration Plots**



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Global Ecosystem Mapping (Methodology & Data)

South America, USA, and Others



Relief - 90m Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission (SRTM) (cleaned)

Continental mosaic





Elevation –derived from Digital Elevation Model (DEM)

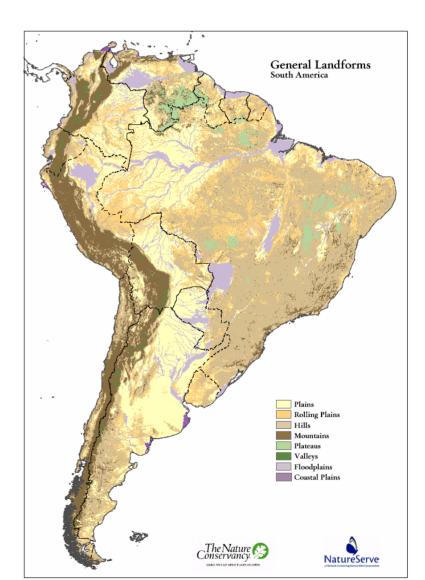
 Ecologically significant





Landforms - Digital
 Elevation Model
 (DEM) derived classes

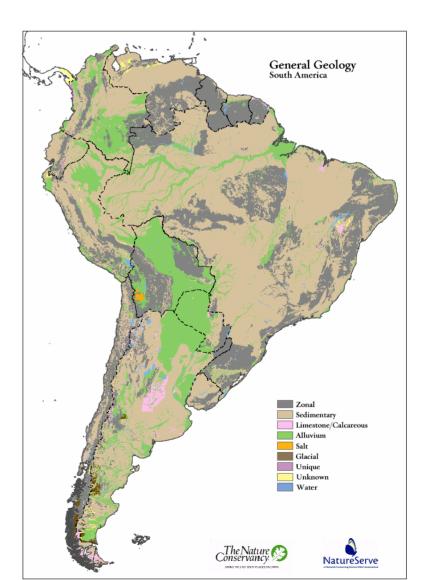
 1st consistent, continent-wide, digital landforms layer for South America





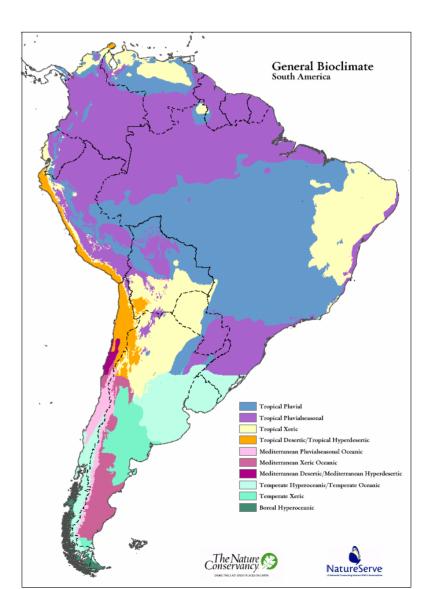
Geology (best available data for each country)

Reclassed



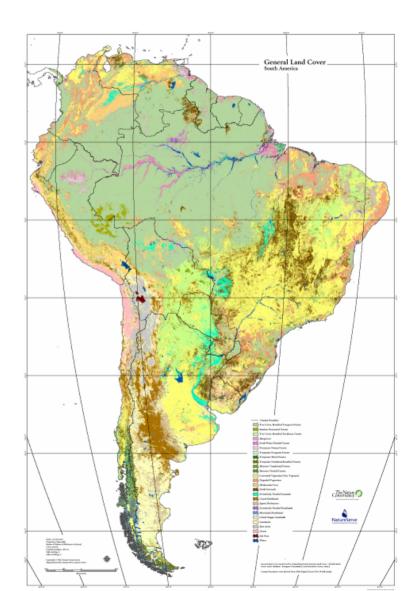


Bioclimate - Derived from 1km world climate data





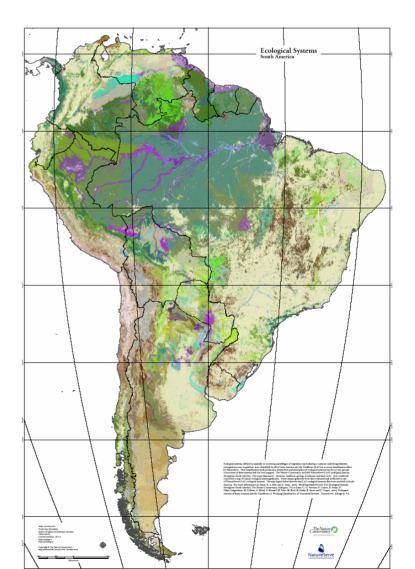
Land Cover (GLC2000; 1 sq km)





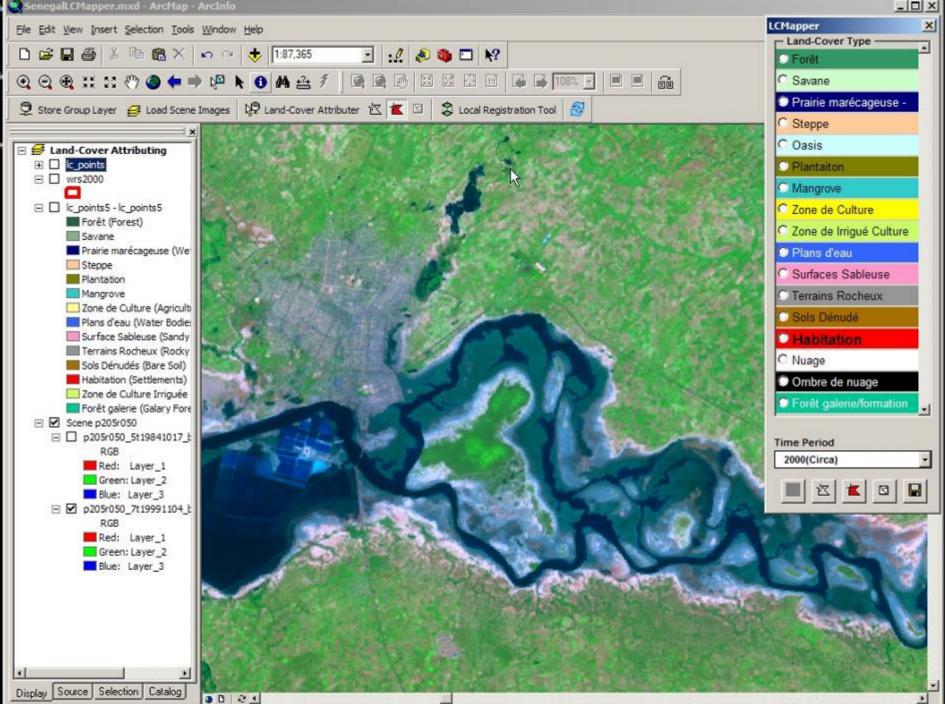
Ecosystem Summary:

- 657 terrestrial ecosystems
- 450m working resolution
- Regional context for national ecosystem maps
- Standardized framework for crosswalking other maps

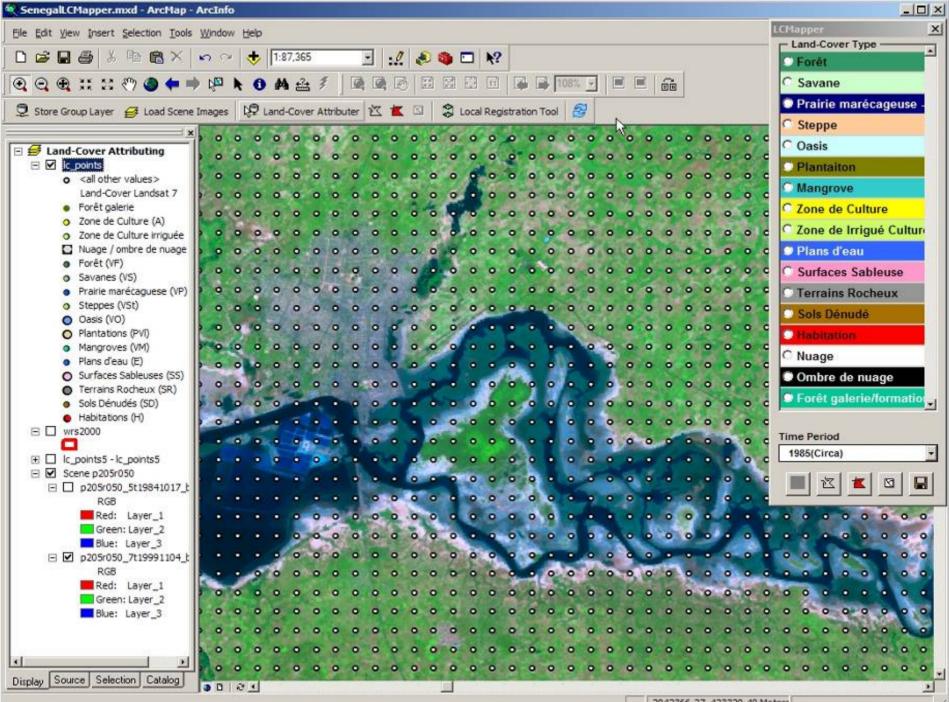


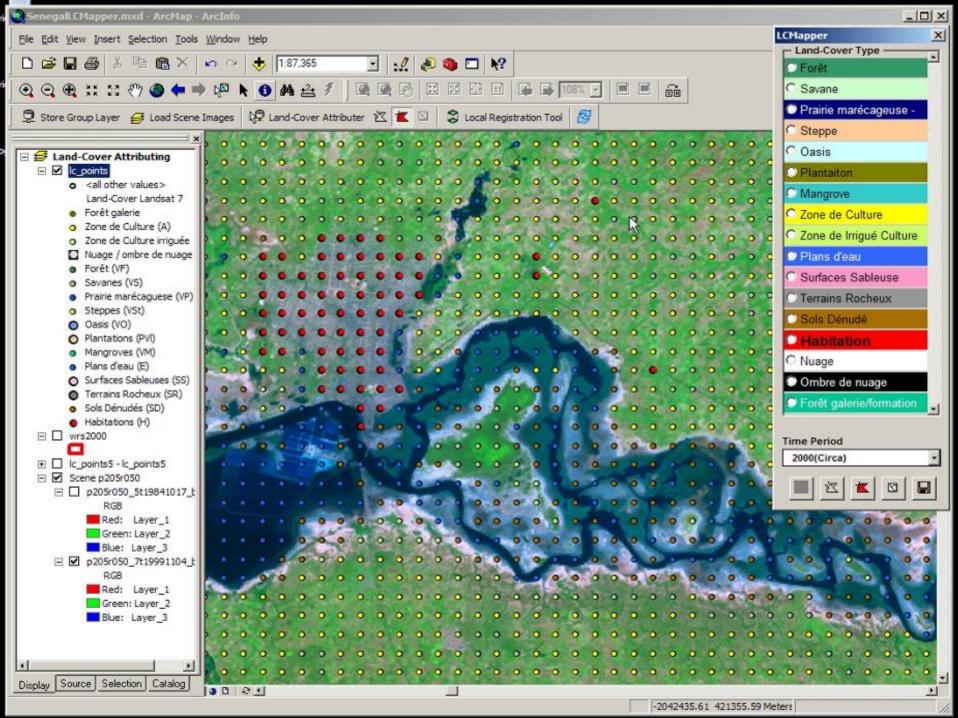
Rapid Landcover Mapping Tool (RLMT)

USGS/EROS



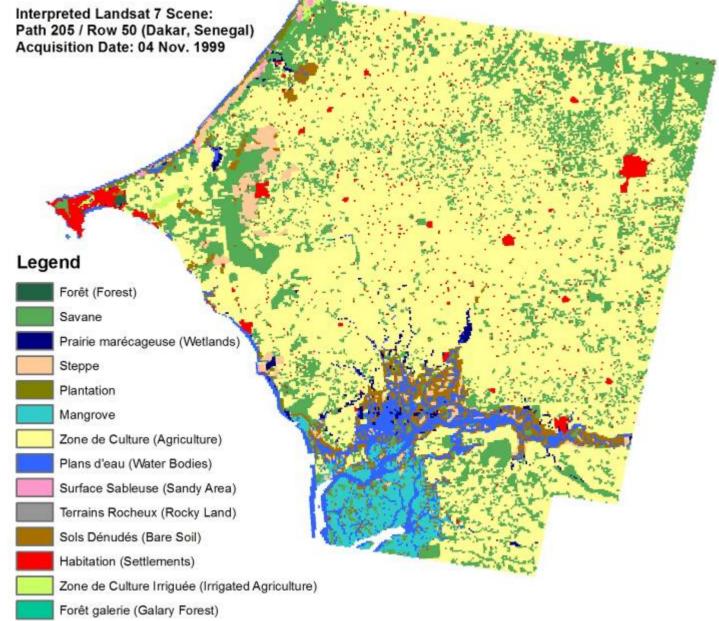
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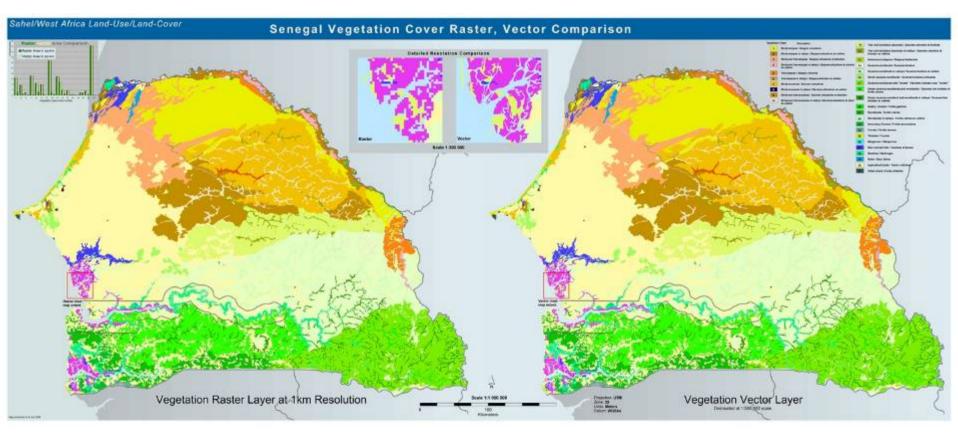


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Map Produced: 08 July 2005



Protected Areas Focus

- Convention on Biodiversity targets (conservation effectiveness)
- Global initiatives (e.g., Global Earth Observation System of Systems-GEOSS)
- Regional initiatives (e.g., Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network- IABIN)
- National initiatives
- Local initiatives

Comparison of the Protected Area Database (PAD; US - national) vs. World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA; UNEP/WCMC global)

- Points vs. polygons
- Varying boundaries for same protected area
- Polygons vs. imagery
- Management effectiveness issues



Protected Area Polygon Issues



Encroachment or inaccurate boundary

Open polygons



Varying Protected Area Data

PAD-National



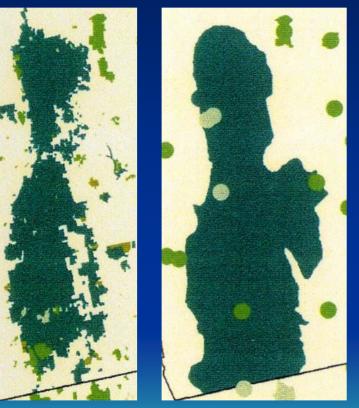
WDPA-Global



Protected Area Data - Scales and Resolutions

PAD

WDPA



Effects:Levels of analysisTypes of conservation management

Global Data Toolkit



Redraw Map Contact Us | Metadata

- Input, validate, update polygons
 Engage/enable user community
- Easy web access
- Improve overall global biodiversity and protected area data

Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS)

 Authoritative source of species scientific names and their hierarchical classification

 Largest taxonomic thesaurus and data base of its kind

Working with Catalog of Life (and Species 2000)

 Baseline taxonomic crosswalk between various biodiversity data bases Application of Integrated Biodiversity Data: Assessing Zoonotic Disease Risk

Knowledge of wild animal distributions and movements can help predict the spread of diseases to humans and domestic animals.

The ecology and geography of species' distributions is predictable if sufficient data are available.

 Goal is to standardize, integrate, and webenable massive amounts of existing biological data.

Zoonotic Diseases

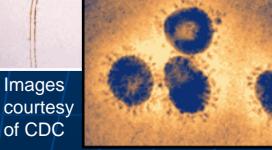
75% of emerging infectious diseases are zoonotic (human/wildlife), including:

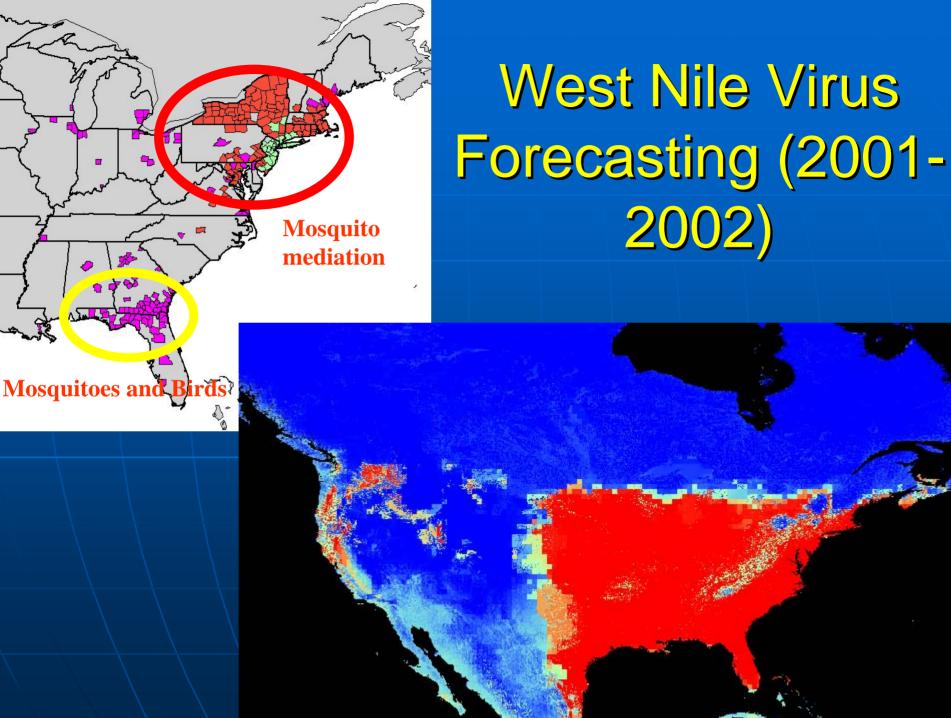
Ebola
Hantavirus
SARS
Avian Flu



Left: Electron micrograph of Ebola virus.

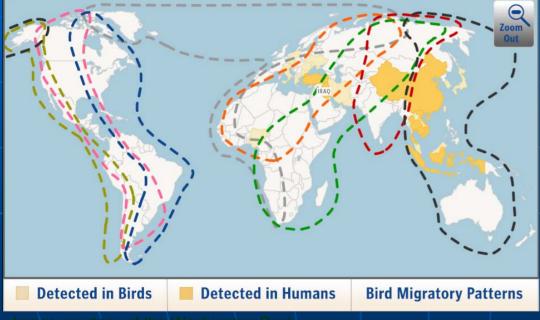
Below: Image of the SARS coronavirus





Avian Flu (H5N1)

Now found in East Asia, India, Africa, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and Western Europe



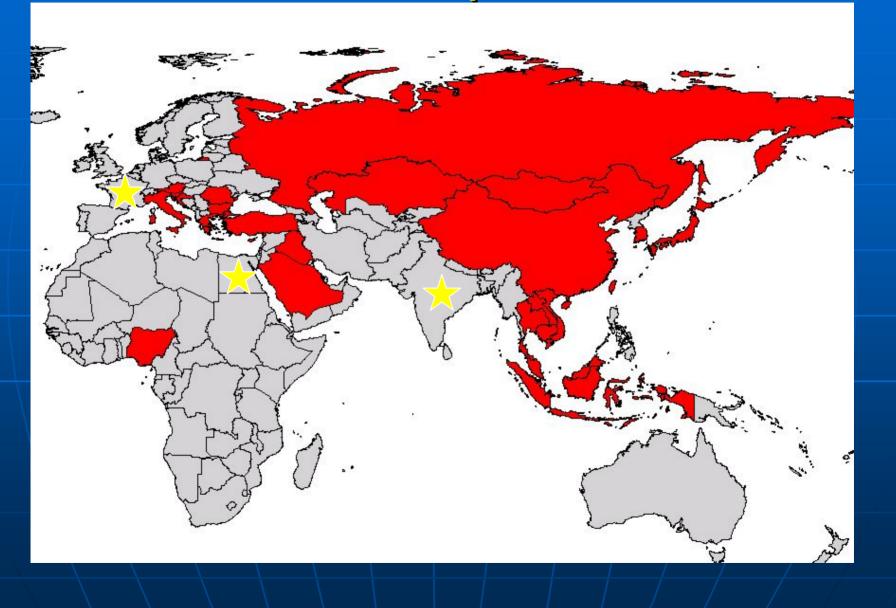
Fewer than 200 human cases ... but mortality rate exceeds 50%

Economic impact ...billions of dollars nationally.

Image courtesy of the Washington Post

Where and when might it appear in North America?

H5N1 Spread



H5N1 Lessons

 Extremely rapid and efficient spread, mediated by bird migration.
 Spreading very broadly across Europe and Asia today.

Likely to reach North America!

Initial Data Requirements for Avian Influenza Predictions

Animal distributions

- Museum specimens (>200 years)
- U.S. species surveys
 - Christmas Bird Count (50 years)
 - Breeding Bird Survey (30 years)

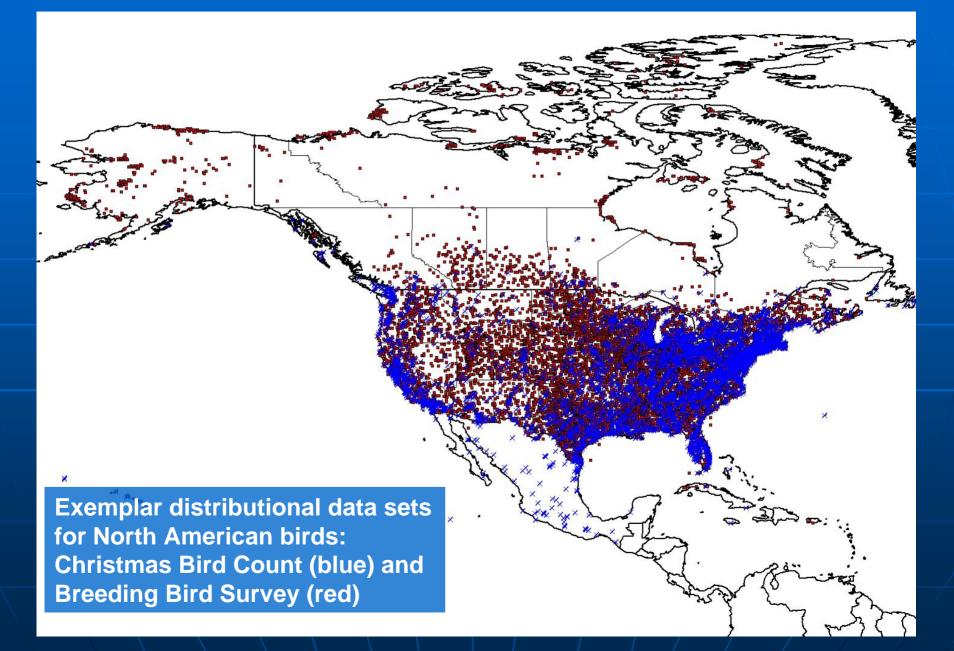
Migratory routes

Bird banding data (> 80 years)

Ecological data

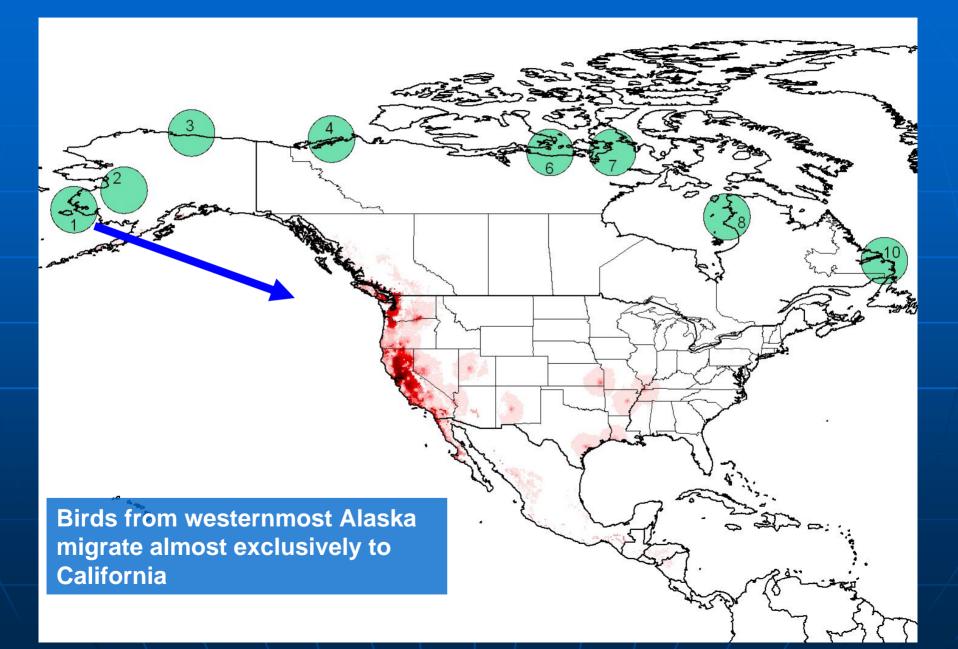
 Ecosystems, wetland inventories, land cover, land use

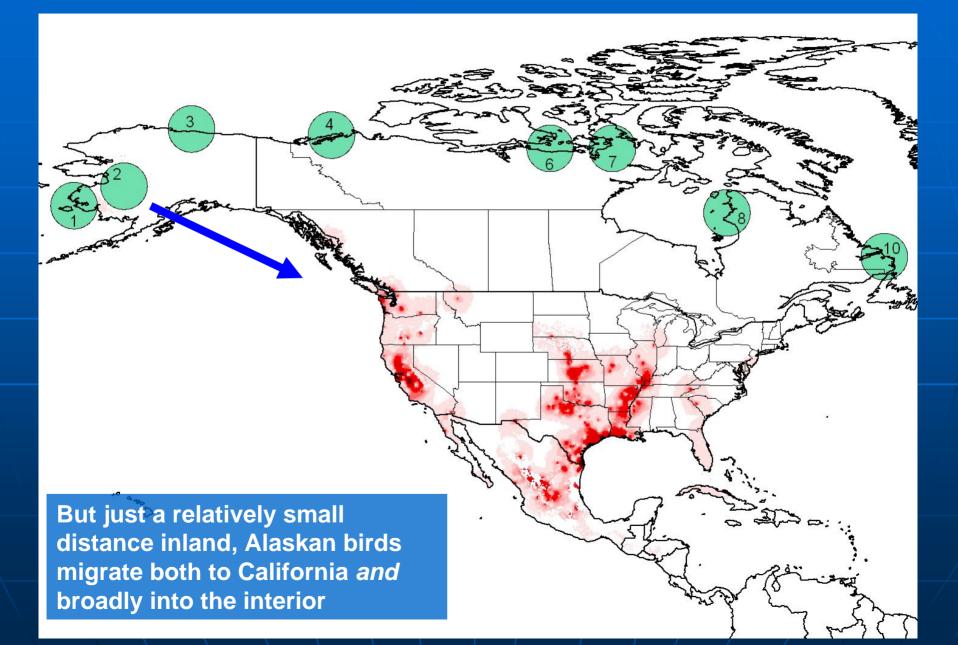
Occurrence Data

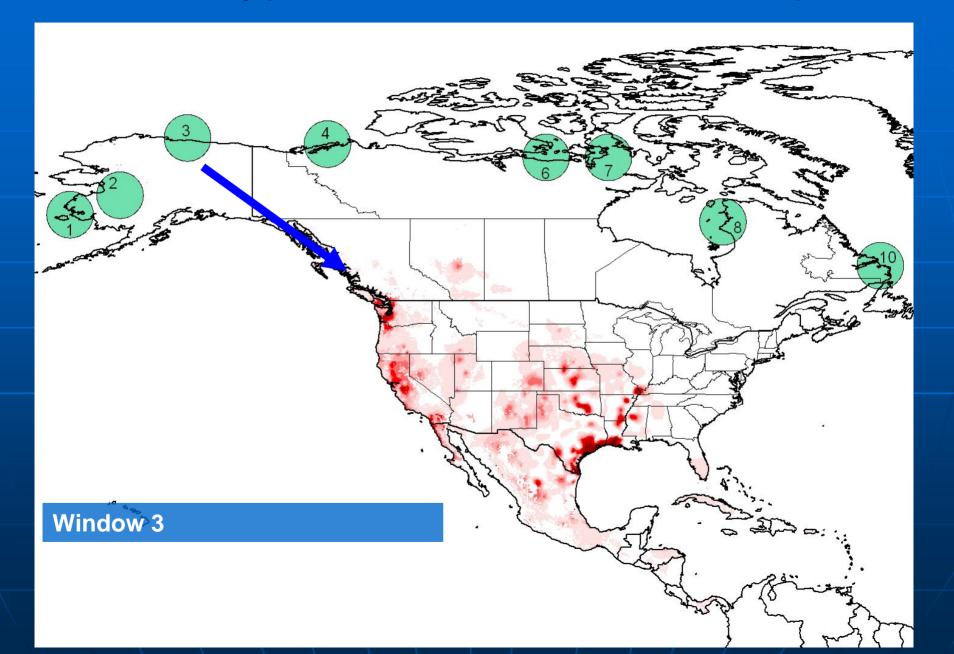


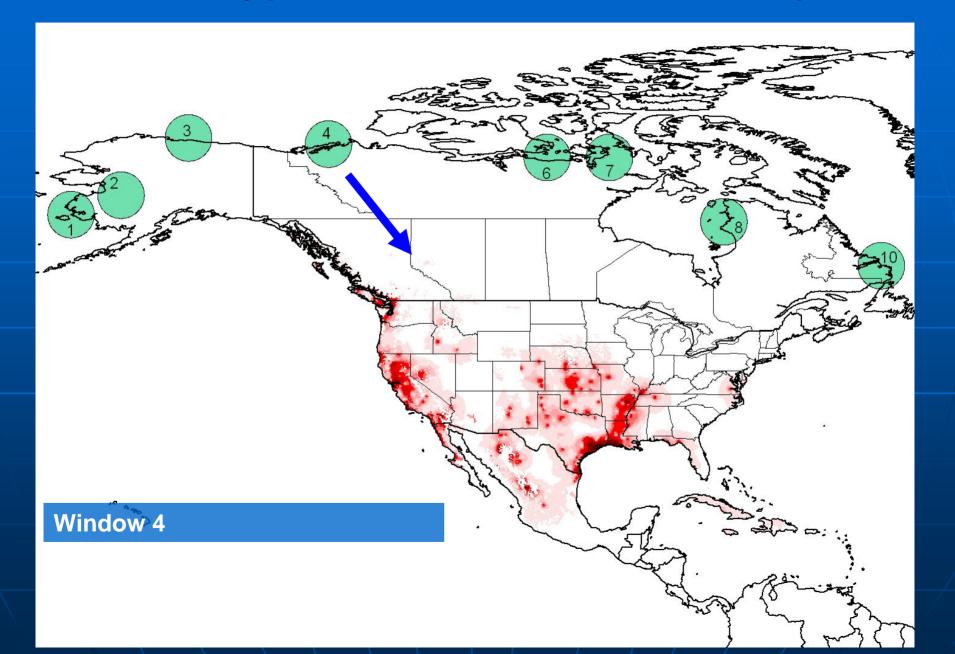
Paths and Windows

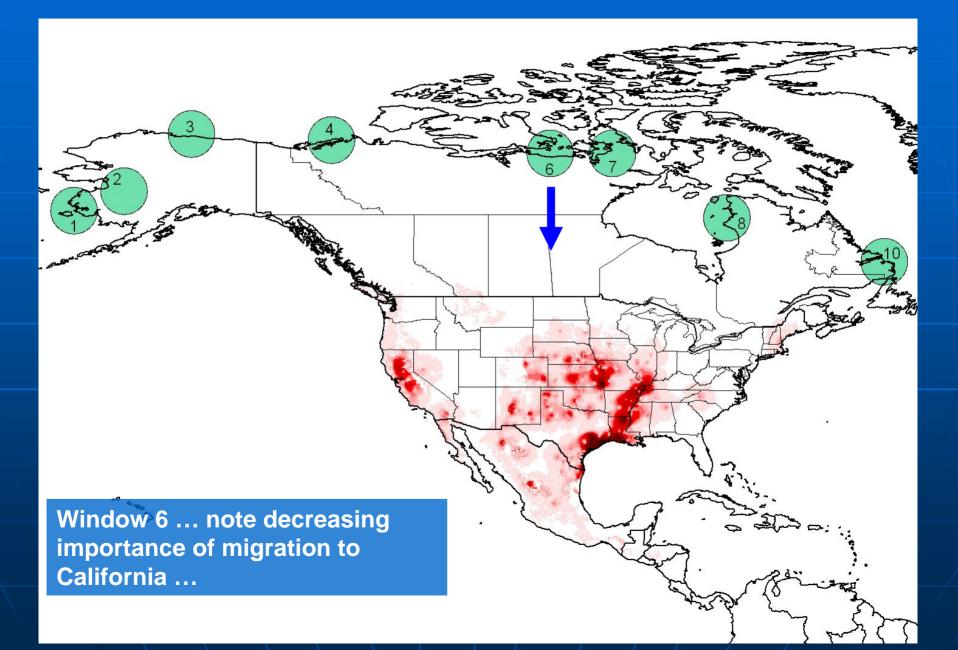
Prototype evaluates connectivity of breeding and wintering areas for 8 windows along the Arctic Rim of North America

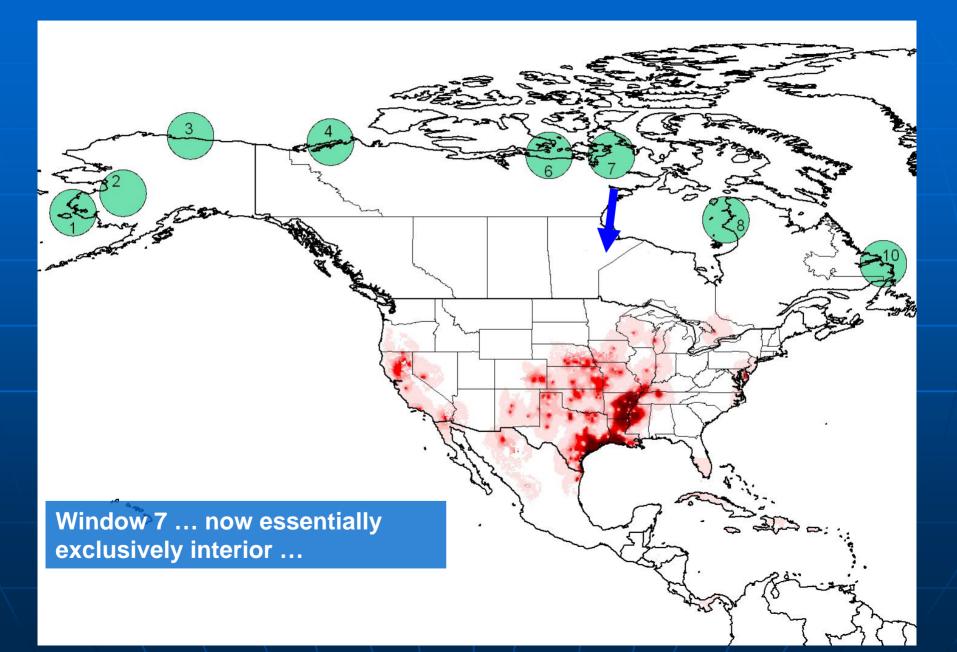


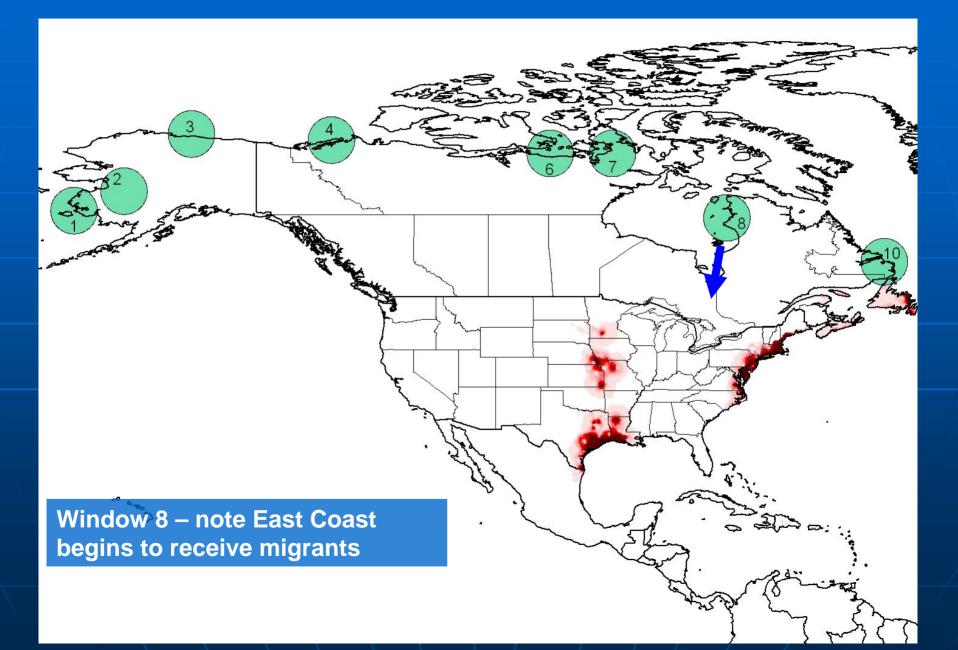


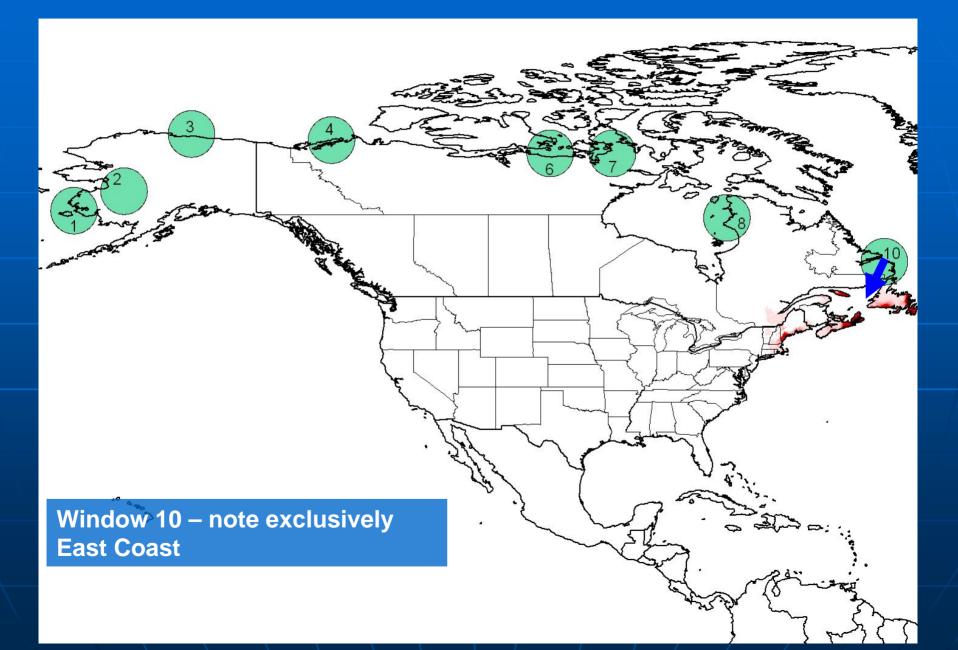












Snow Goose Movements

Need to add dynamics of movement between distributional areas

