

28-30 September 2022

15th AOGEO SYMPOSIUM



AOGEO Task Group 2:

Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network (APBON)

Co-chairs

Hiroyuki Muraoka (Gifu University; NIES, Japan)

Runi Sylvester Punga (Forest Department Sarawak, Malaysia)

Yongyut Trisurat (Kasetsart University, Thailand)



Hiroyuki Muraoka
Gifu University, National Institute for
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Yongyut Trisurat
Kasetsart University,
Faculty of Forestry

APBON is supported by the Ministry of the Environment Japan;
the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) Japan;
National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES),
and all other voluntary contributions.

<http://www.esabii.biodic.go.jp/ap-bon/index.html>



APBON Strategic Plan 2030

H. Muraoka (Gifu Univ. & National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan),
Y. Takeuchi (National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan), T. Yamakita (Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Japan),
Y. Kano (Kyusyu Univ., Japan), S. Nagai (Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Japan), M. Nakaoka (Hokkaido Univ., Japan),
Y. Trisurat (Kasetsart Univ., Thailand) and R.S. Punga (Forest Department Sarawak, Malaysia)

APBON responds to local, regional and global needs by: [1] Developing national BONs and networking them in the region to contribute to
CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets and post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, [2] Filling observational and knowledge gaps for biodiversity
status and trends to contribute to IPBES assessments, [3] Producing data and knowledge to address the issues particularly related to
biodiversity and ecosystem sustainability by coordinated activities with GEO and AOGEO, [4] Contributing to achievements of SDGs by
providing adequate and defensible biodiversity data that help developing policy for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and
[5] Learning the challenges of biodiversity issues under COVID-19 pandemic and on-going climate change.

Our achievements from 2009 to 2020

- 100 plots in 10 countries have been monitored for biodiversity & ecosystems
- Publications for data and knowledge sharing
 - Books
 - Original papers
 - Data papers
- Participants from 18 countries/areas
 - AOGEO Symposium
 - APBON Workshops
 - Webinars

Our activities toward 2030

Takeuchi et al. (2021) Ecological Research 36, 252-257 <https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-3113.12112>

Biodiversity observations

Networking observations and users

Capacity building

Our partner

APBON Secretariat: Biodiversity Center of Japan
Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment
2597-1, Kaimanabi, Kamoyoshida, Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture
403-0005 JAPAN
E-mail: biodic_webmaster@env.go.jp

Please visit our website!
<http://www.esabii.biodic.go.jp/ap-bon/index.html>

APBON established in 2009

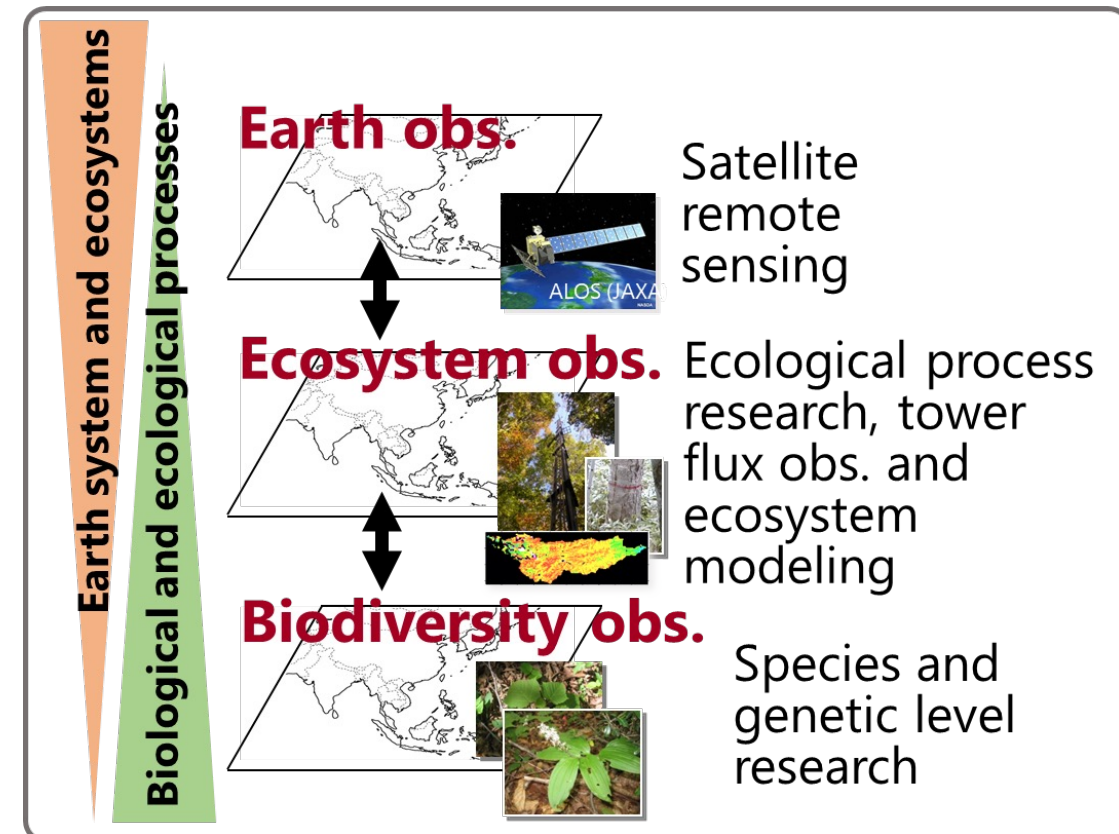


Mission

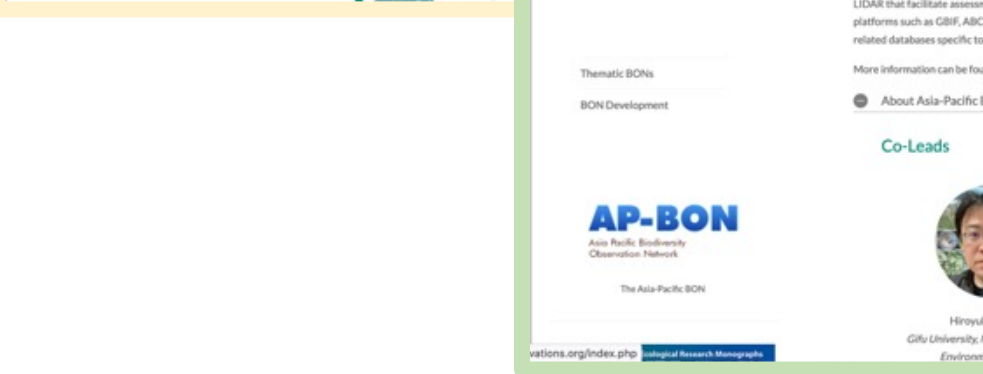
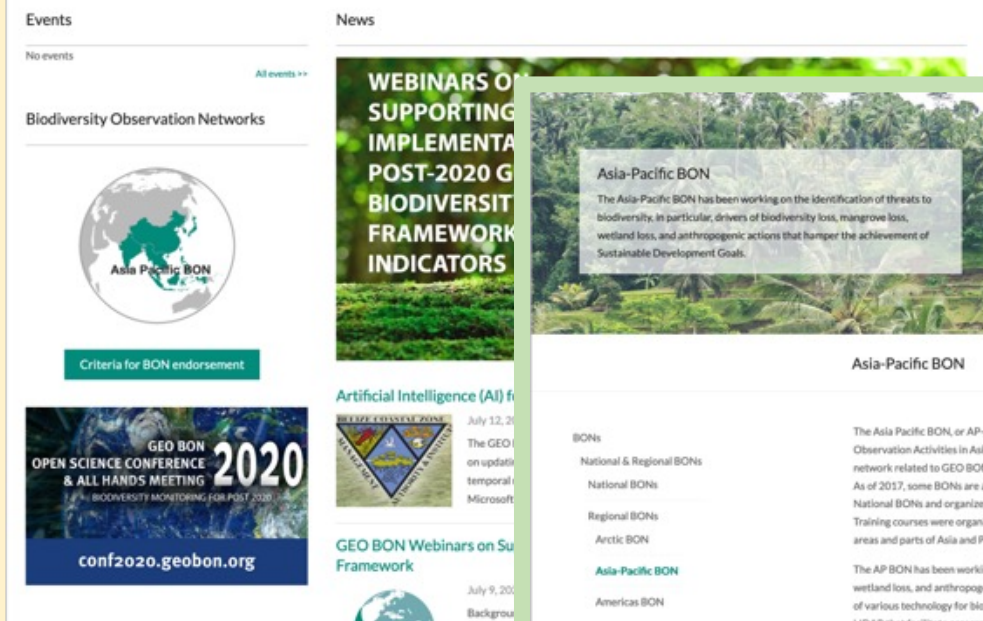
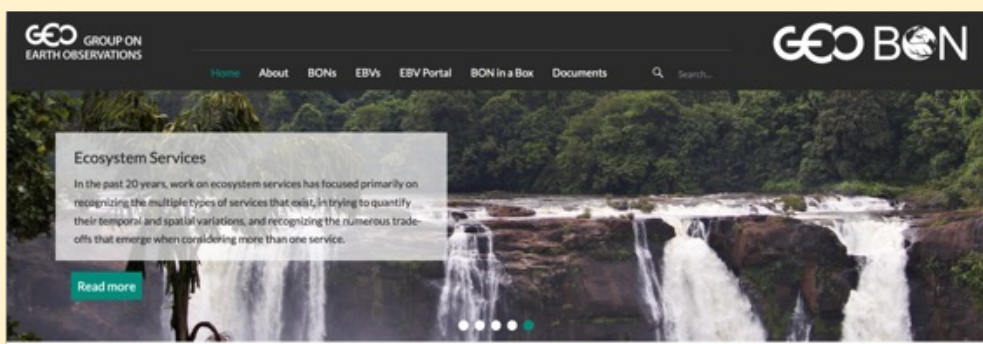
1. Contribution to sound decision making related to biodiversity conservation based on scientific information
2. Facilitation of the utilization of existing biodiversity data
3. Coordination of a regional network

Activities

1. Monitoring changes of biodiversity
 - ✓ Biodiversity mapping
 - ✓ Identification of key drivers
Land use change, Climate change
2. Networking of the observation networks
 - ✓ Sharing information through the networks
3. Capacity building



(Muraoka et al. 2012 in APBON book)

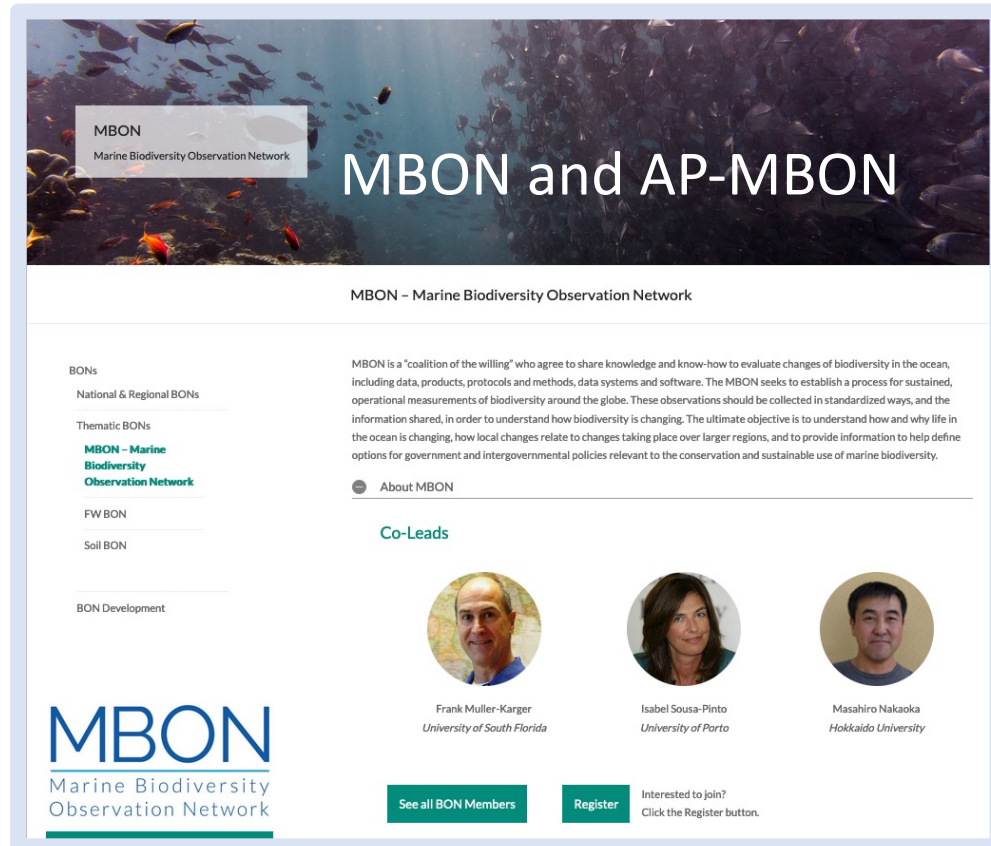
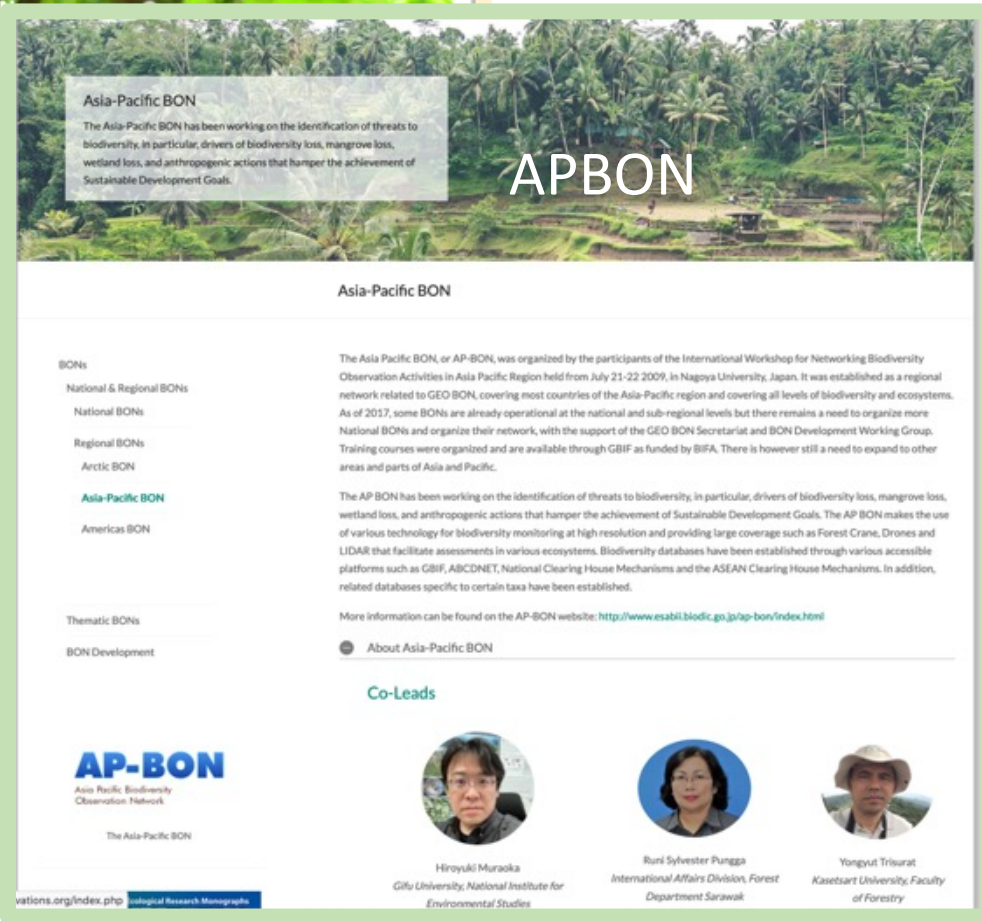


GEO BON, APBON and AP-MBON



APBON

Platform for regional cooperation and collaboration
Regional contribution to global actions



13th APBON Web Seminar

September 13, 2022

Objectives

1. to review the recent research/engagement outcomes (2020-2022) and discuss activity plan (2023-2025)
2. to discuss what and how do we strengthen the biodiversity observation in our region
3. to discuss the engagement of broader community

Goals of this meeting

- ❑ Sharing the collected ideas and information with the APBON to seek further collaborative studies, outreach activities, etc.
- ❑ Planning collaborative publication (APBON book, Policy brief, etc.)
- ❑ Prepare inputs to the 15th AOGEO Symposium (28-30 September)



Program (Time in JST)

- 15:00 Welcome / Opening remarks**
APBON Secretariat - Biodiversity Center of Japan
APBON Co-chairs
- 15:05 Outline of the meeting**
Hiroyuki Muraoka
- 15:10 Session 1: Review the recent research/engagement outcomes (2020-2022) and discuss activity plan (2023-2025)**
- 16:30 Session 2: Discuss what and how do we strengthen the biodiversity observation in our region**
- Collaborative research
 - Integrative analysis of existing data/knowledge
 - Essential Biodiversity Variables
 - Link with satellite remote sensing
- 17:00 Session 3: discuss the engagement of broader community (academia, data-users, governments, etc.)**
- 17:20 Wrap-up: Way forward**
(Moderator: Hiroyuki Muraoka)
15th AOGEO Symposium
APBON Workshop
APBON Web seminar
- 17:30 Closing**
APBON Co-chairs



APBON Work Plan update toward 2030

APBON's missions

- ❑ Promoting interdisciplinary research and problem-solving approaches with filling the observational and knowledge gaps,
- ❑ Promoting data sharing and data accessibility through/by networks of the observation networks,
- ❑ Delivering our information and knowledge to stakeholders and global platforms

Strategy

1. Biodiversity research and monitoring

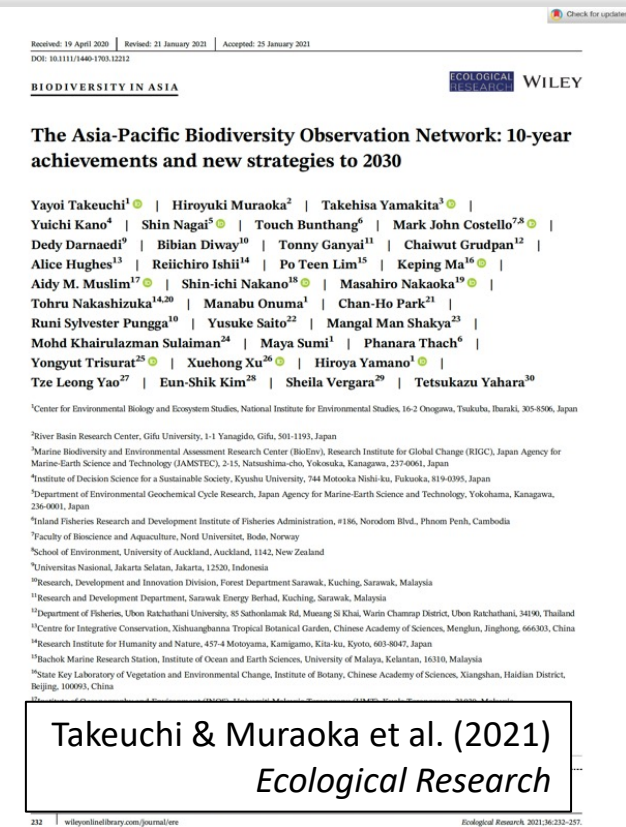
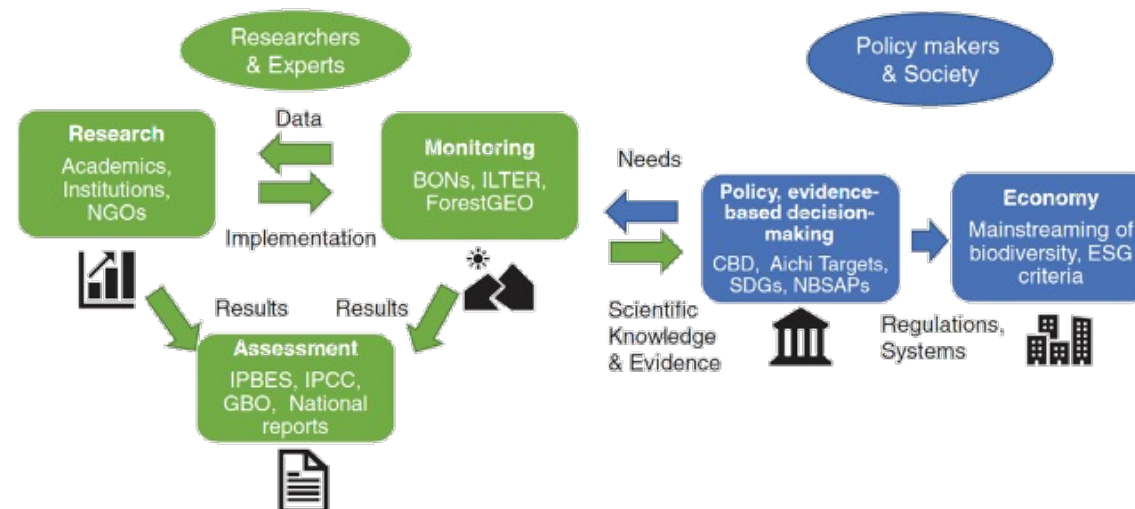
- Monitoring states and changes of biodiversity
- Filling gaps in data availability
- Increasing access to data (GBIF, ABCDNet, Data paper, OBIS)
- Improving knowledge by using cutting-edge technologies

2. Networking of networks

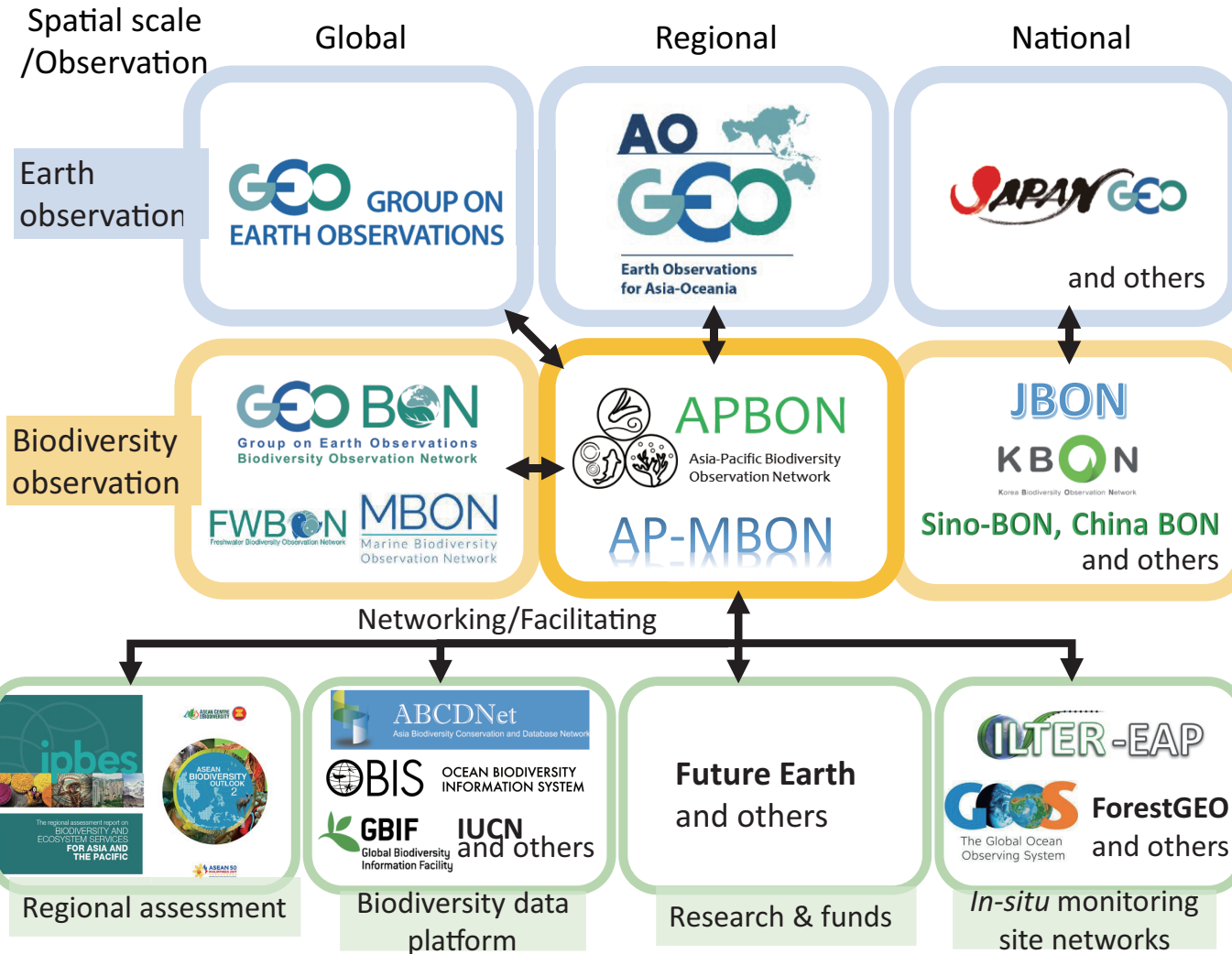
- Networking of in-situ biodiversity/ecosystem monitoring networks
- Science-policy and science-society networks

3. Capacity building

- Training workshops (students, scientists, users)



Networking with observation and user communities



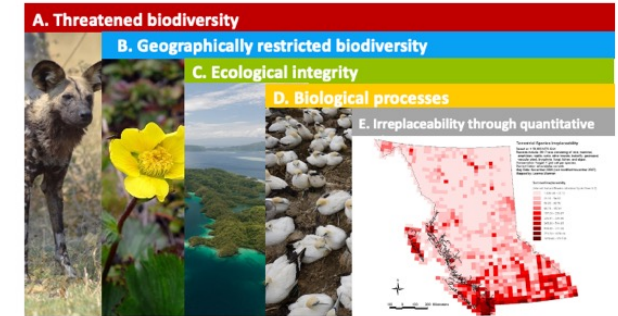
KBAs are defined as:

“sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity”

KBA Criteria

KBA criteria are designed to capture biodiversity at genetic, species and ecosystem levels

Collectively, the criteria aim to capture the various ways in which a site can be important for the global persistence of biodiversity



KBAs and APBON

- ✓ Biodiversity data generated by AP-BON can be used to identify KBAs
- ✓ Provision of more accurate range and Suitable Habitat Maps for species to help identify KBAs
- ✓ KBAs provides a means of turning biodiversity data into concrete conservation results at a national level
- ✓ AP-BON efforts can help monitor KBAs and their trigger elements
- ✓ Professor Y. Trisurat (APBON co-chair) – KBA Community Representative for Asia

APBON Activity Highlights 2020-2022

Key outcome: APBON New Strategy Toward 2030 (published in *Ecological Research*, Jan. 2021)

Terrestrial	Freshwater
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phenology research on forests in East and Southeast Asia • Satellite remote sensing of biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tropical forests and tree flowering • Himawari AHI satellite is useful for phenology observation • Mapping forest fragmentation / connectivity by satellite imagery for assessing integrity of forested landscape in Himalayan region in India • Impact assessment of climate change on biodiversity, species distribution • Knowledge for biodiversity conservation in cityscape and region • SATREPS project for biodiversity conservation in Sarawak, Malaysia • Mapping protected areas in the Hindu Kuch Himalaya • Collections of herbarium specimens (flora, fauna) in Sarawak. • Systematic observation, data center and platform in SinoBON • EBV mapping project is under planning with EuropaBON • 'Master site' concept to connect in-situ and satellite obs. for biodiversity and ecosystem functions (e.g., carbon cycle) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3D-model of various organisms for online electronic specimen database (ffishAsia/floraZia) • "Mekong integrated water resources management Phase III project" – Improved community fishery governance in Cambodia; Illegal fishing and threats to the resource; Socioeconomic and food security benefits; Resource management; Gender and ethnic minorities
Capacity development	Coast & Marine
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APBON web seminar series (13 times) and workshop • Monthly or bi-weekly seminars in China, ACB • Data management workshop • Training courses (biodiversity survey, new technologies) • Seminar series of MBON network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online symposium on healthy oceans as UN Decade of Marine Science. • Review and case study paper on genetic analysis of marine important areas (EBSAs) for corals around Japan • Species level mapping of seagrass bed using UAV and deep learning technique
Engagement / Networking	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New pamphlet • GBIF (Global Biodiversity Information Facility), OBIS (Ocean Biodiversity Information System) • Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) • CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

APBON Meetings (Webinar, Workshop)




13 September 2022	13th APBON Web seminar Special meeting for the 15 th AOGEO Symposium
8 July 2022	12th APBON Web seminar Dr. Charlie D. Heatubun (Head of the Research & Development Agency, Provincial Government of West Papua) Dr. Nirunrut Pomoim (Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant conservation)
4 March 2022	11th APBON Web seminar (Special) Understanding the role and potential of Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) in the Asia Pacific Region Dr. Sunita Chaudhary (ICIMOD) Dr. Madhu Rao (Chair, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas) Dr. Ruchi Pant (Head – Biodiversity, Climate Change UNDP India) Dr. Taku Kadoya (Head – Biodiversity Division, NIES, Japan) Dr. Nakul Chettri (Regional Programme Manager – Transboundary Landscapes, ICIMOD) Ms. Cristina Lazaro (UNEP-WCMC)
23 December 2021	10th APBON Web seminar Dr. Tetsukazu Yahara (Kyushu University) Dr. Ai Nagahama (Kyushu University)
10-12 November 2021	14th Asia-Oceania Group on Earth Observations Symposium
19 October 2021	13th APBON Workshop Scoping collaborative work plan of APBON in the next ca. 4 years (~2025), which is the first half of APBON's strategic plan toward 2030.
30 September 2021	9th APBON Web seminar Dr. Alice Hughes (Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences) Dr. Angela Quiros (Akkeshi Marine Station, Field Science Center for Northern Biosphere, Hokkaido University)

8 July 2021	8th APBON Web seminar Dr. Po Teen Lim (University of Malaya) Dr. Chaodong Zhu (Chiese Academy of Sciednces)
27 May 2021	7th APBON Web seminar Dr. Yuichi Kano (Kyushu University) Dr. Asanee Kawtrakul (Kasetsart University)
25 February 2021	6th APBON Web seminar Dr. Eun-Shik Kim (Kookmin University) Dr. Tomoaki Miura (University of Hawaii, JAMSTEC)
22 January 2021	12th APBON Workshop
21 January 2021	5th APBON Web seminar Dr. Bunthang Touch (Inland Fisheries Research and Development Institute) Dr. Chheang Dany (Forestry Administration, Cambodia)
10 December 2020	4th APBON Web seminar Mr. Yao Tze Leong (Forest Research Institute Malaysia) Dr. Takashi Hosono (Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology)
22 October 2020	3rd APBON Web seminar Dr. Po Teen Lim (University of Malaya) Dr. Laetitia Navarro (GEO BON)
27 August 2020	2nd APBON Web seminar Dr. Alice Hughes (Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden) Dr. Yuichi Kano (Kyushu University)
6–10 July 2020	GEO BON Open Science Conference & All Hands Meeting
29 June 2020	Kick-off Meeting 1st APBON Web seminar Dr. Yongyut Trisurat (Kasetsart University) Dr. Sheila Vergara (ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity)

APBON Activity Highlights 2020-2022

Understanding the role and potential of Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) in the Asia Pacific Region

APBON ICIAMOD



Opening Remarks

Madhu Rao
Chair

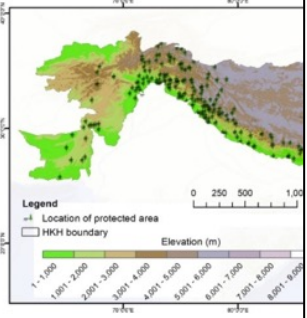
IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas

IUCN WCPA

SCIENTIFIC IMPACT PAPER

Protected areas in the Hindu Kush Himalaya: A regional assessment of the status, distribution, and gaps

Sunita Chaudhary^{1,2} | Kabir Uddin¹ | Nakul Chettri¹ | Rajesh Thapa¹ | Eklabya Sharma¹



Conservation Science and Practice
WILEY

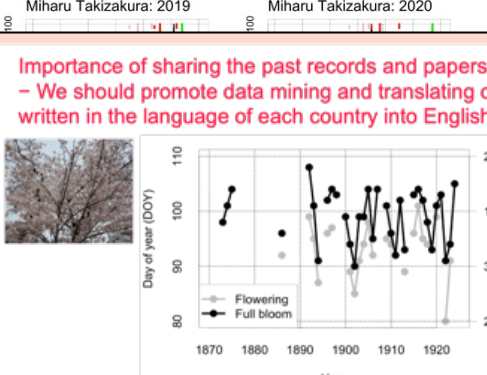
Sino BON : Scientific discoveries

- Revealing plant-fungi interactions regulating the coexistence of species in subtropical forests (Chen et al., 2019, *Science*)
- Revealing the reasons for the formation of bird migration routes and key genes for long-distance migration (Zhan et al., 2021, *Nature*)

A new method for monitoring plant phenology by social sensing (Google Trends: <https://trends.google.com/trends/?geo=JP>).

Google Trends

▼ Relationship between time-series of RSV searched by Google Trends, and flowering information published on the website at Miharu Takizakura in Fukushima, Japan



Importance of sharing the past records and papers in English.
- We should promote data mining and translating of written in the language of each country into English.

▲ Time series of cherry flowering and full-bloom dates in Atomi Kakei's diary in Tokyo, Japan [Shin et al., in press, *Jpn. J. Biometeorol.*, in Japanese].

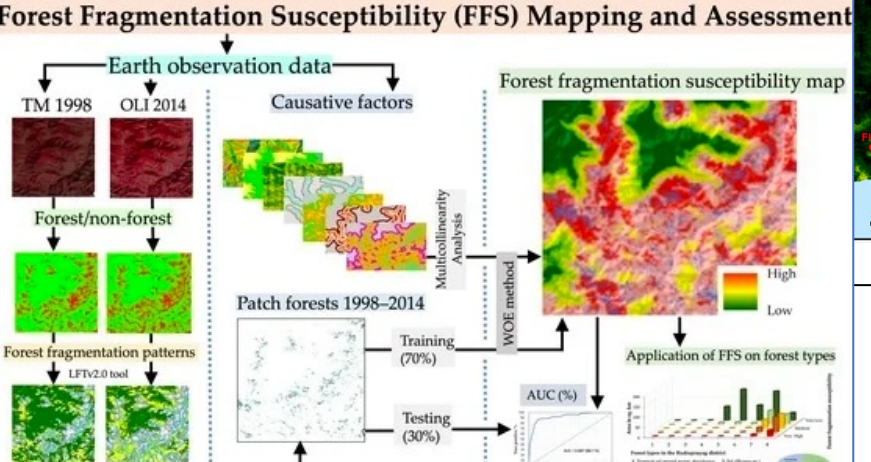
Article | Open Access | Published: 30 October 2019

Improved Characterisation of Vegetation and Land Surface Seasonal Dynamics in Central Japan with Himawari-8 Hypertemporal Data

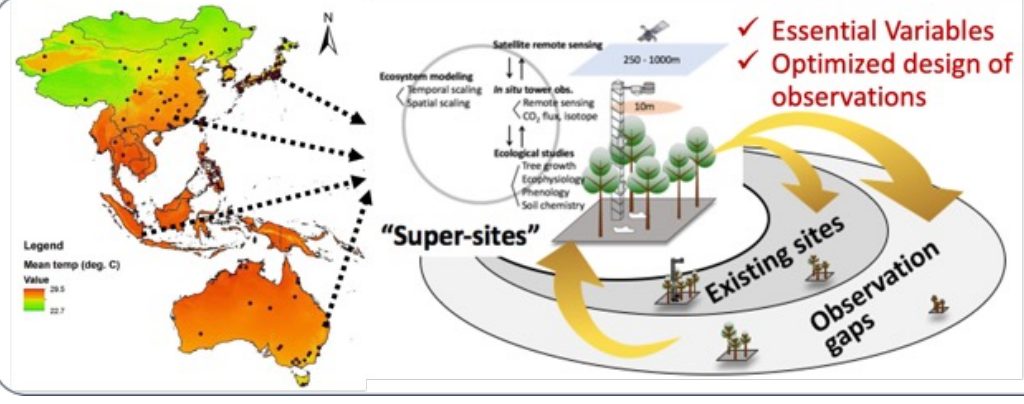
Tomoaki Miura, Shin Nagai, Mika Takeuchi, Kazuhito Ichii & Hiroki Yoshioka

Scientific Reports 9, Article number: 15692 (2019) | Cite this article

Forest Fragmentation Susceptibility (FFS) Mapping and Assessment



Master site concept to link in-situ and satellite obs.



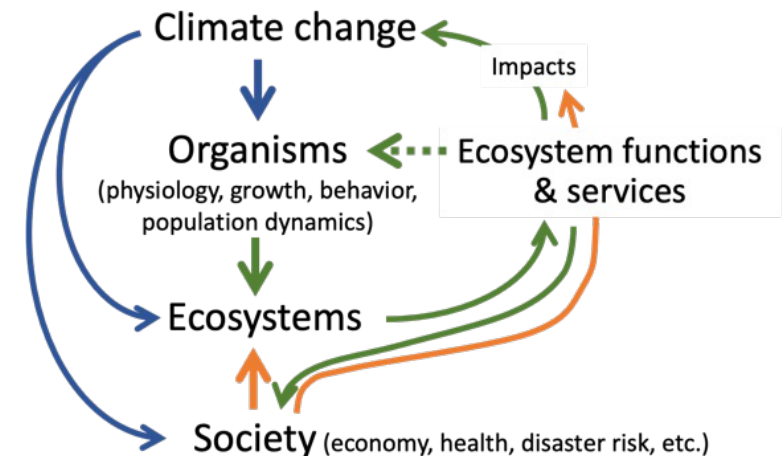
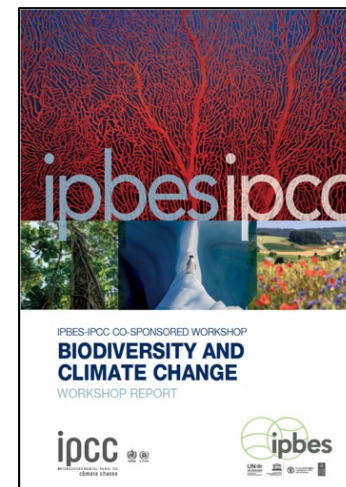
✓ Essential Variables
✓ Optimized design of observations

Findings by APBON

Issues in biodiversity/ecosystem and needs of research



Terrestrial	Freshwater	Coast & Marine
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature-based solutions to global climate change mitigation and adaptation • Possible tradeoff in infrastructure for carbon neutrality and biodiversity • Forest landscape integrity is key for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem functions, services • Valuable ecosystems such as peatlands, rangeland and wetlands are degrading with climate crisis. Climate change-induced impacts on biodiversity assessment is urgent • More research to be carried out on carbon, issues relevant to climate change and addressing the SDGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the implications of water infrastructure development and climate change on fish yield and welfare value in Cambodia • Impacts of illegal fishing, environmental change, population growth, hydropower dams on fish biodiversity in Cambodia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects in response to the UN Decade of Marine Science (deep sea, seagrass and mangrove mapping, pole to pole biodiversity) • Decline of seaweed bed due to climate and plant eaters is an emerging threat. • Sudden red tide in Hokkaido



APBON – Plan for 2023-2025

Strengthening observations and proceeding data sharing to respond national, regional and global needs	Stakeholder engagement, and contribution to national, regional and global efforts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing observations of biodiversity and ecosystems for assessing status and changes under environmental changes • Phenology and carbon cycle as the interface of biodiversity and climate change issues • eDNA and high throughput DNA sequencing for species identification and monitoring for national and regional scale • High resolution satellite data are key for biodiversity indicators and metrics, assessing impacts of climate and land use change • Verification and implementation of Essential Biodiversity Variables are key for continuous observations • Assimilating observations across scales (e.g., from laboratory, in-situ field to remote sensing, and modeling). • Master site concept to enable multi-disciplinary and multi-platform observations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments, private sectors, citizens, next generation • Academia, earth observation institutions, citizen science • Translating and digitizing data/knowledge in local language to English for rescuing historical local data, and comprehensive, fair assessment and conservation of biodiversity and Nature's contribution to people (e.g., resources, cultures, etc.) in the Asia-Oceania region • Development of networks within countries (→ National BONs), regional and global. • Sustainable Development Goals (6, 12, 13, 14, 15) • CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework • Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
Capacity development and Youth engagement	Cooperative, coordinated action plans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouragement and support the education / training / meeting / workshop opportunity • More academia and youth networks from the region and beyond APBON is expected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and cooperation among all relevant stakeholders • Sustainable mobilize resources to achieve long term plans • Joint research implementation and publications • Cooperation with AOGE0

Climate change x Biodiversity

Nature-based Solutions (NbS)

Connecting in-situ and satellite obs. and modeling

Cooperation with AOGE0 for multidisciplinary observations and assessment, youth and stakeholder engagement

For more information of APBON

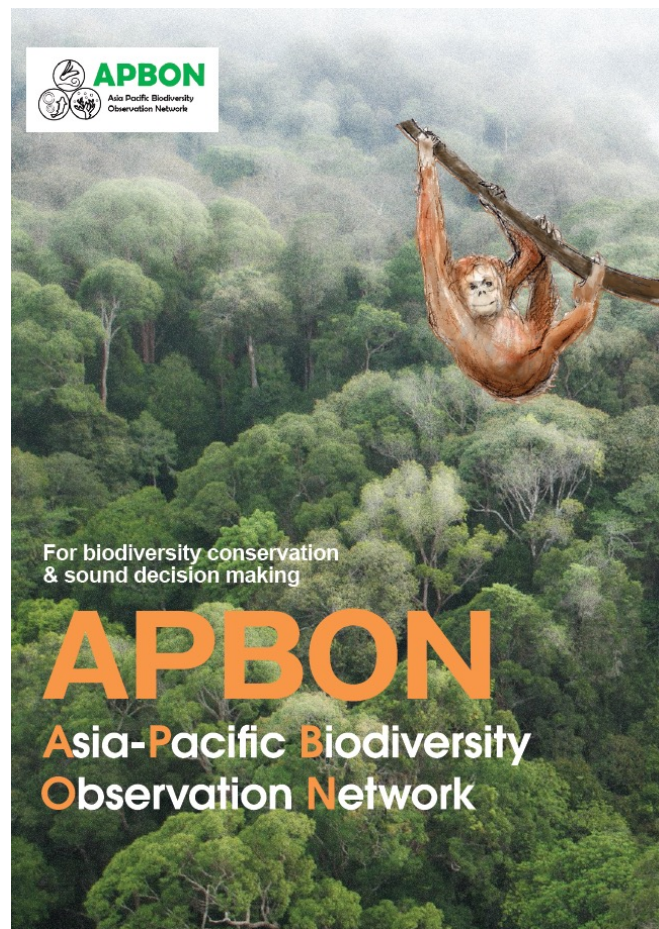
<http://www.esabii.biodic.go.jp/ap-bon/index.html>

APBON on-line seminars

<http://www.esabii.biodic.go.jp/ap-bon/meetings/index.html>

APBON Secretariat:

Biodiversity Center of Japan, MoE-J



Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation

Biodiversity observation networks in the Asia-Pacific region

The Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network (APBON) is a network of institutions and research groups in the AP region. APBON contributes to and utilizes a knowledge resource base for decision making and policy making for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems. APBON was launched in 2009, in response to the establishment of the Biodiversity Observation Network under the Group on Earth Observations in 2008. APBON is closely collaborating with Asia-Oceania GEO.

Asia-Pacific Marine BON (AP-MBON) furthers the development of marine biodiversity science in the Asia-Pacific region, as a sub-group of the MBON and Asia-Pacific BON networks of GEO BON.

APBON's approaches for biodiversity monitoring involve three levels: remote sensing, ecological process research, and species/genetic research. APBON tries to link the outcomes of each level of observation with an aim to contribute to policy making for the conservation of biodiversity.



Satellite remote sensing

- Ecosystem and land-use types
- Vegetation structure
- Temporal changes in the ecosystem



Research and modeling of ecological processes

- Primary production (carbon flux and cycling)
- Ecohydrology and nutrient cycling
- Ecosystem services



Species and genetic level research

- Plant species distribution
- Wildlife habitat assessment
- Biological interactions

APBON's Key Publications



APBON books

- 1 The Biodiversity Observation Network in the Asia-Pacific Region: Toward Further Development of Monitoring, (eds.) S. Nakano et al. (2012), Ecological Research Monographs, Springer
- 2 Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network: Integrative Observations and Assessments, (eds.) S. Nakano et al. (2014), Ecological Research Monographs, Springer
- 3 Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network: Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Services, (eds.) S. Nakano et al. (2016) Ecological Research Monographs, Springer

APBON Strategy Paper

- 4 The Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network: 10-year achievements and new strategies to 2030, Takeuchi et al. (2021), Ecological Research 36: 232-257 https://doi.org/10.1111/1440-1703.12212

New strategies for 2030

Biodiversity research and monitoring

APBON fosters broader collaborative multidisciplinary approach to answer

2009

Mission:

- Fostering network research group
- Promoting collaboration information
- Disseminating information to aid the conservation

2019

2020

CBD COP15

2030

Sustainable Development Goals

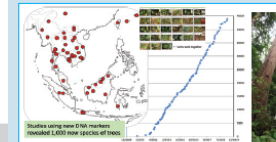
New mission:

- Promoting inter-problem-solving observation and
- Promoting data accessibility among through network
- Delivering accurate information to stakeholders

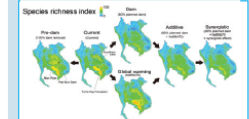
For more details, see:
APBON Strategy Paper
The Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network
Takeuchi et al. (2021), Ecological Research

Showcases of biodiversity observations and assessments by APBON

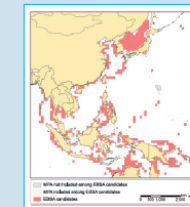
Exploring plant species diversity (T. Yahara et al.)



Assessing impacts of dams and climate change on fish diversity (Y. Kano et al.)



Mapping EBSA (T. Yamakita et al.)



Tropical forests in Southeast Asia are hotspots of biodiversity and home to several undiscovered plant species. (T. Yahara's group). Coastal and marine ecosystems with high biodiversity (Ecologically Biologically Significant Areas: EBSA) need to be identified for protection (Yamakita et al. 2017, Marine Biology). Freshwater ecosystem and fish diversity are susceptible to landuse change and climate change (Kano et al. 2016, PLOS-ONE).

