

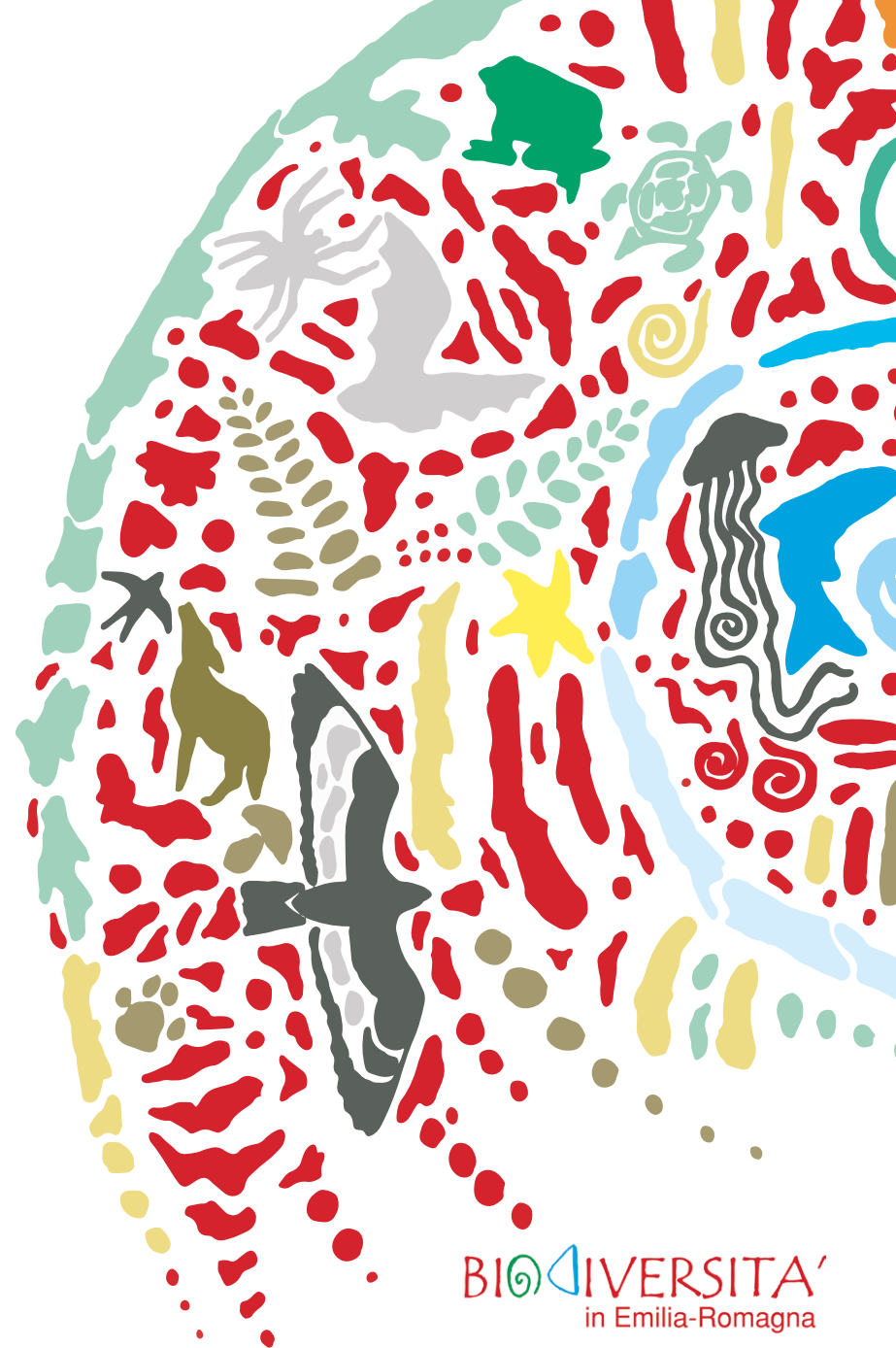
CONoscere e MOnitorare la Biodiversità in Emilia-Romagna

«IL PROGETTO COMBI 2022-24
RISULTATI E PROSPETTIVE FUTURE»

CONVEGNO CONCLUSIVO DEL PROGETTO

NOME RELATORE	Alessandro Chiarucci
NOME ENTE	Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna
TITOLO INTERVENTO	La Biodiversità e il suo Monitoraggio: importanza, sfide e difficoltà

24 GIUGNO 2024
REGIONE EMILIA-ROMAGNA
TERZA TORRE
SALA 20 MAGGIO 2012
VIALE DELLA FIERA, 8 | BOLOGNA



BIODIVERSITA'
in Emilia-Romagna

La Biodiversità e il suo Monitoraggio: importanza, sfide e difficoltà

**CONOSCERE E MONITORARE LA BIODIVERSITÀ IN EMILIA-ROMAGNA
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Convention on
Biological Diversity

La Convenzione ONU sulla Diversità Biologica definisce la biodiversità come la varietà e variabilità degli organismi viventi e dei sistemi ecologici in cui essi vivono, evidenziando che essa include la diversità a livello genetico, di specie e di ecosistema.



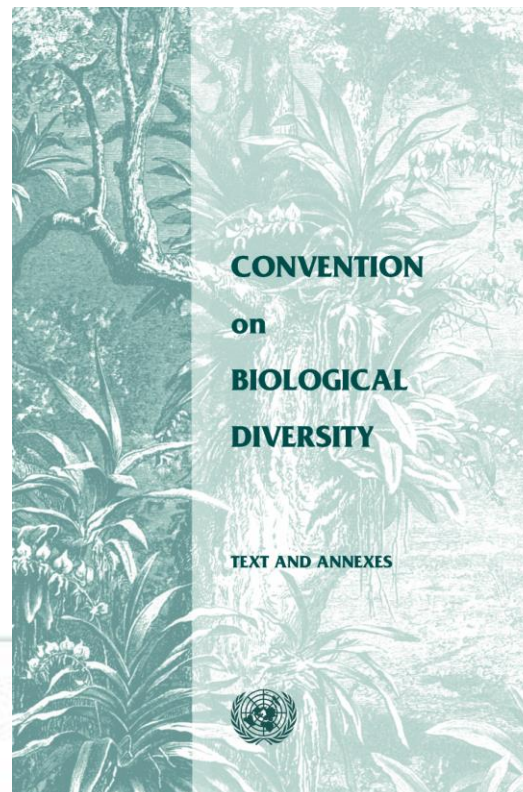
United Nations
Sustainable Development

United Nations Conference on Environment & Development
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3 to 14 June 1992

AGENDA 21

CONOSCERE E MONITORARE LA BIODIVERSITÀ IN EMILIA-ROMAGNA
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CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

PREAMBLE

The Contracting Parties,

Conscious of the intrinsic value of biological diversity and of the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components,

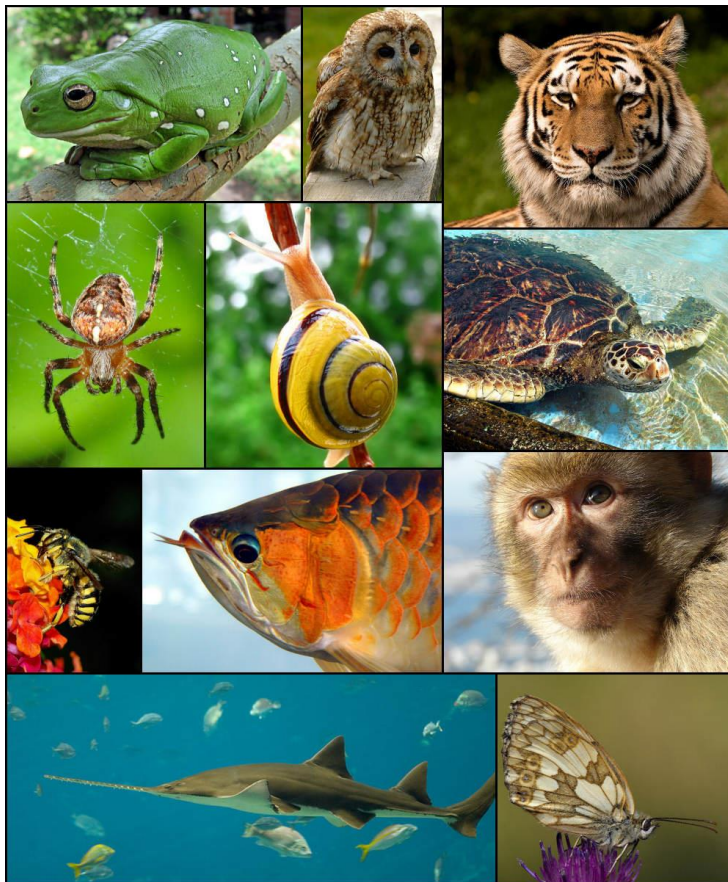
Conscious also of the importance of biological diversity for evolution and for maintaining life sustaining systems of the biosphere,

Affirming that the conservation of biological diversity is a common concern of humankind,



La Biodiversità

Il modo più semplice di misurare la biodiversità di un collettivo è quello di contare il numero delle modalità, ovvero delle specie presenti in una comunità ecologica. La frequenza relativa può essere intesa come il peso, l'importanza, la rilevanza che ha la modalità all'interno del collettivo.



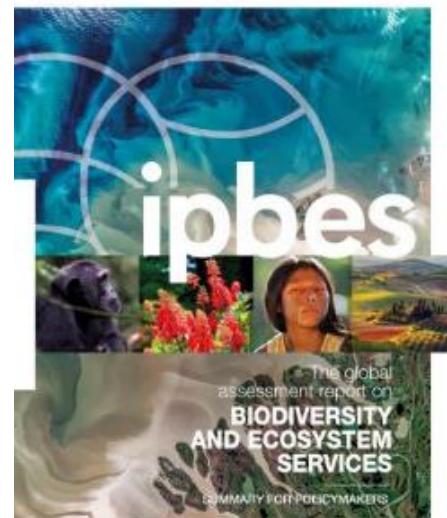
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IPBES

Il Report IPBES indica che circa 1 milione di specie animali e vegetali sono minacciate di estinzione nei prossimi decenni, un tasso mai visto prima nella storia umana



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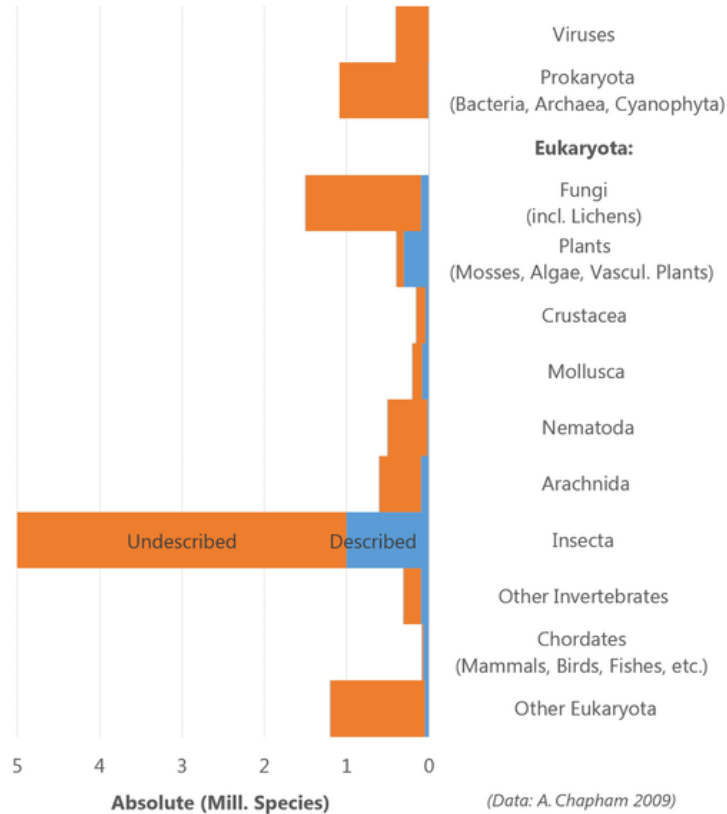
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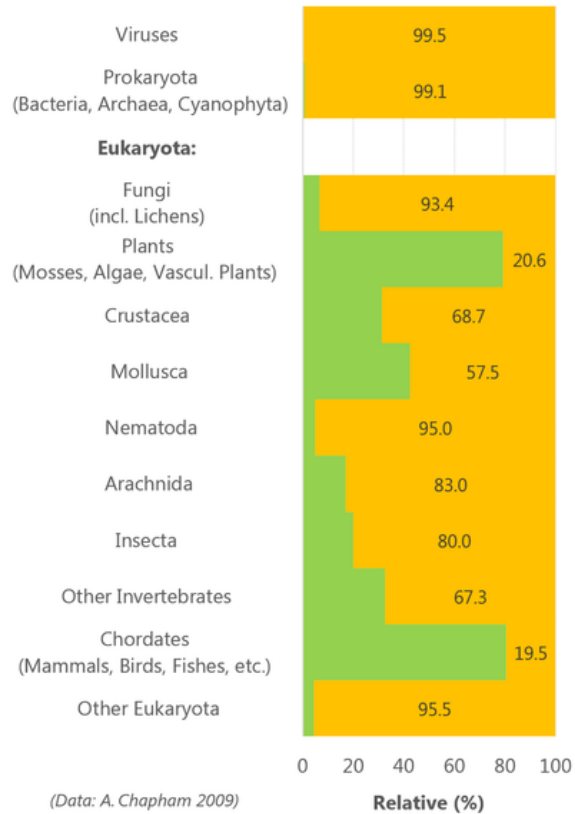


La Biodiversità

Species Richness by Taxonomic Groups



Percentage Yet To Be Studied



OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

PLOS BIOLOGY

How Many Species Are There on Earth and in the Ocean?

Camilo Mora^{1,2*}, Derek P. Tittensor^{1,3,4}, Sina Adl¹, Alastair G. B. Simpson¹, Boris Worm¹

¹ Department of Biology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, ² Department of Geography, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, United States of America, ³ United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, United Kingdom, ⁴ Microsoft Research, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Abstract

The diversity of life is one of the most striking aspects of our planet; hence knowing how many species inhabit Earth is among the most fundamental questions in science. Yet the answer to this question remains enigmatic, as efforts to sample the world's biodiversity to date have been limited and thus have precluded direct quantification of global species richness, and because indirect estimates rely on assumptions that have proven highly controversial. Here we show that the higher taxonomic classification of species (i.e., the assignment of species to phylum, class, order, family, and genus) follows a consistent and predictable pattern from which the total number of species in a taxonomic group can be estimated. This approach was validated against well-known taxa, and when applied to all domains of life, it predicts ~8.7 million (± 1.3 million SE) eukaryotic species globally, of which ~2.2 million (± 0.18 million SE) are marine. In spite of 250 years of taxonomic classification and over 1.2 million species already catalogued in a central database, our results suggest that some 86% of existing species on Earth and 91% of species in the ocean still await description. Renewed interest in further exploration and taxonomy is required if this significant gap in our knowledge of life on Earth is to be closed.

Citation: Mora C, Tittensor DP, Adl S, Simpson AGB, Worm B (2011) How Many Species Are There on Earth and in the Ocean? PLoS Biol 9(8): e1001127. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1001127

Picture:

Gregor Hagedorn - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=69782794>

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La maggior parte delle specie sono rare

SCIENCE ADVANCES | RESEARCH ARTICLE

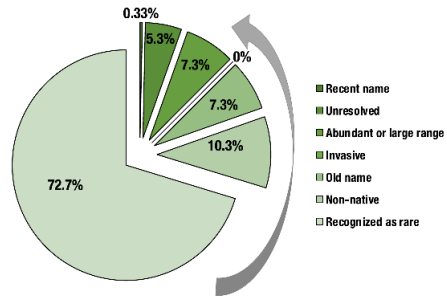
ECOLOGY

The commonness of rarity: Global and future distribution of rarity across land plants

Brian J. Enquist^{1,2*}, Xiao Feng³, Brad Boyle¹, Brian Maitner¹, Erica A. Newman^{1,3}, Peter Møller Jørgensen⁴, Patrick R. Roehrdanz⁵, Barbara M. Thiers⁶, Joseph R. Burger³, Richard T. Corlett⁷, Thomas L. P. Couvreur⁸, Gilles Dauby⁹, John C. Donoghue¹⁰, Wendy Foden¹¹, Jon C. Lovett^{12,13}, Pablo A. Marquet^{2,14,15}, Cory Merow¹⁶, Guy Midgley¹⁷, Naia Morueta-Holme¹⁸, Danilo M. Neves¹⁹, Ary T. Oliveira-Filho¹⁹, Nathan J. B. Kraft²⁰, Daniel S. Park²¹, Robert K. Peet²², Michiel Pillel¹, Josep M. Serra-Diaz²³, Brody Sandel²⁴, Mark Schildhauer²⁵, Irena Šimová^{26,27}, Cyrille Violle²⁸, Jan J. Wieringa²⁹, Susan K. Wisser³⁰, Lee Hannah⁵, Jens-Christian Svenning³¹, Brian J. McGill³²

A key feature of life's diversity is that some species are common but many more are rare. Nonetheless, at global scales, we do not know what fraction of biodiversity consists of rare species. Here, we present the largest compilation of global plant diversity to quantify the fraction of Earth's plant biodiversity that are rare. A large fraction, ~36.5% of Earth's ~435,000 plant species, are exceedingly rare. Sampling biases and prominent models, such as neutral theory and the k-niche model, cannot account for the observed prevalence of rarity. Our results indicate that (i) climatically more stable regions have harbored rare species and hence a large fraction of Earth's plant species via reduced extinction risk but that (ii) climate change and human land use are now disproportionately impacting rare species. Estimates of global species abundance distributions have important implications for risk assessments and conservation planning in this era of rapid global change.

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letters to nature

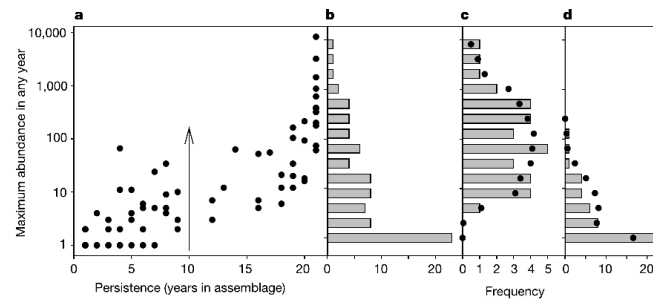
Explaining the excess of rare species in natural species abundance distributions

Anne E. Magurran^{*†} & Peter A. Henderson^{†‡}

^{*} Gatty Marine Laboratory, School of Biology, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, Fife KY16 8LB, UK

[‡] Pisces Conservation Ltd, IRC House, The Square, Pennington, Lymington, Hampshire SO41 8GN, UK

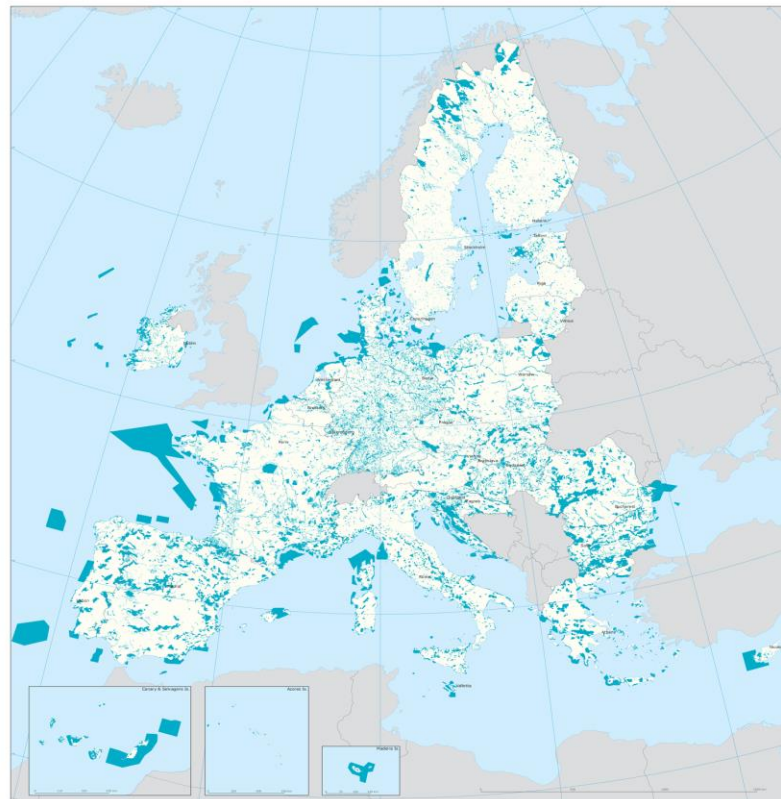
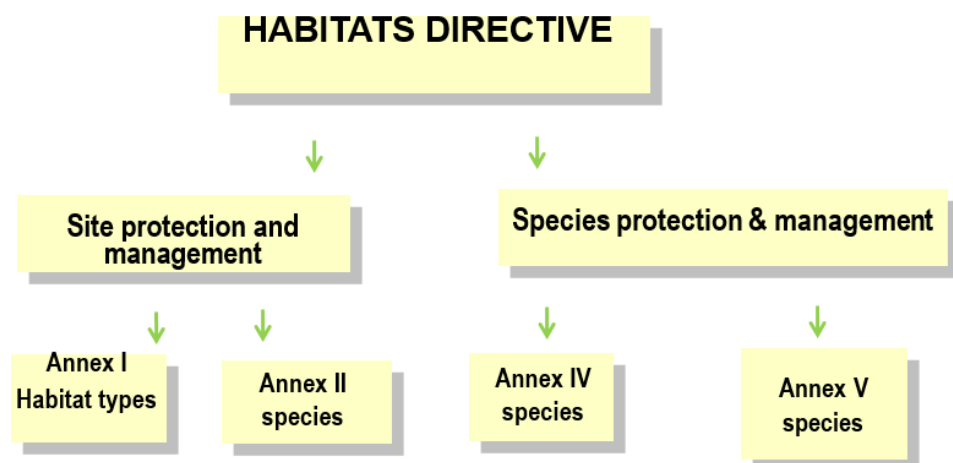
[†] The authors contributed equally to this work



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Direttiva Habitat



NATURA 2000 - EUROPEAN UNION
Habitats Directive sites (PSCI, SCI, SAC)

European Environment Agency



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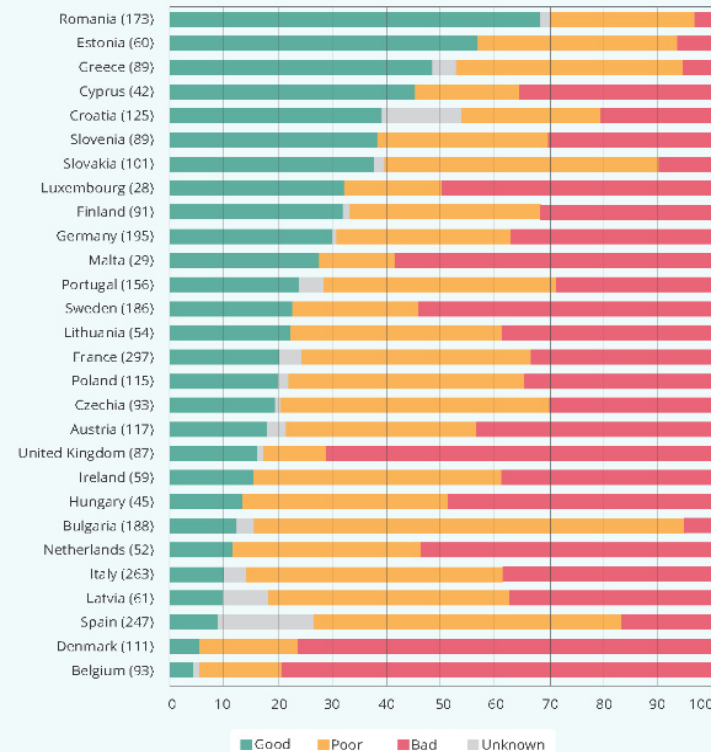
Stato degli Habitat EU 2013-2018



European Environment Agency



Conservation status of habitats at Member State level, 2013-2018 (%)



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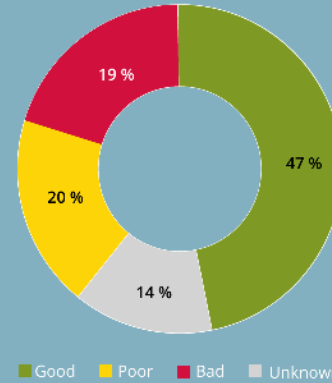
Conservation status and short-term trends in bird populations

Conservation status

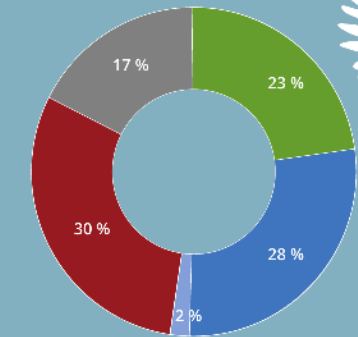
Less than a half of all bird species have a good population status in the EU, while almost 40 % have poor or bad status.

14 % of all bird species have an unknown status due to the lack of information about their population size and trends.

Almost half of all waterbirds, including seabirds, have poor or bad status and show higher deterioration trends.



Trends



Storks, herons and pelicans, grebes, loons, pigeons and doves, and owls each have a good status for more than a half of species.

Seabirds are also among the groups with most unknown short-term trends.

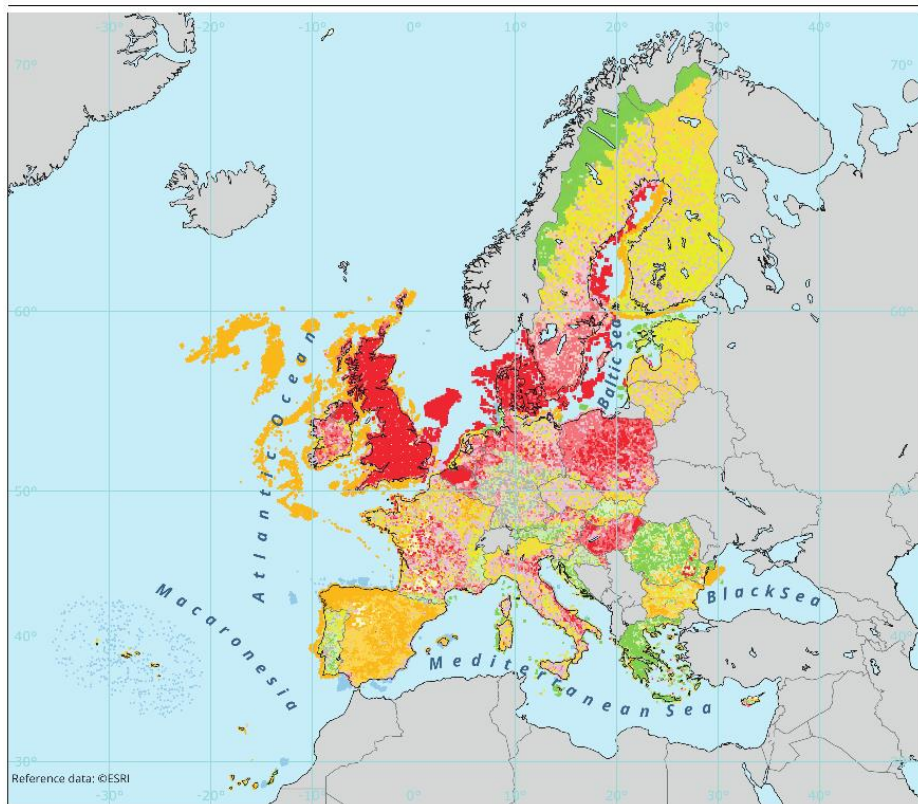
Among raptors, over 50 % have a good population status and many with a poor or bad status are improving. However, over 50 % of falcons and harriers have a bad status.

■ Increasing ■ Unknown/uncertain ■ Stable ■ Fluctuating ■ Decreasing

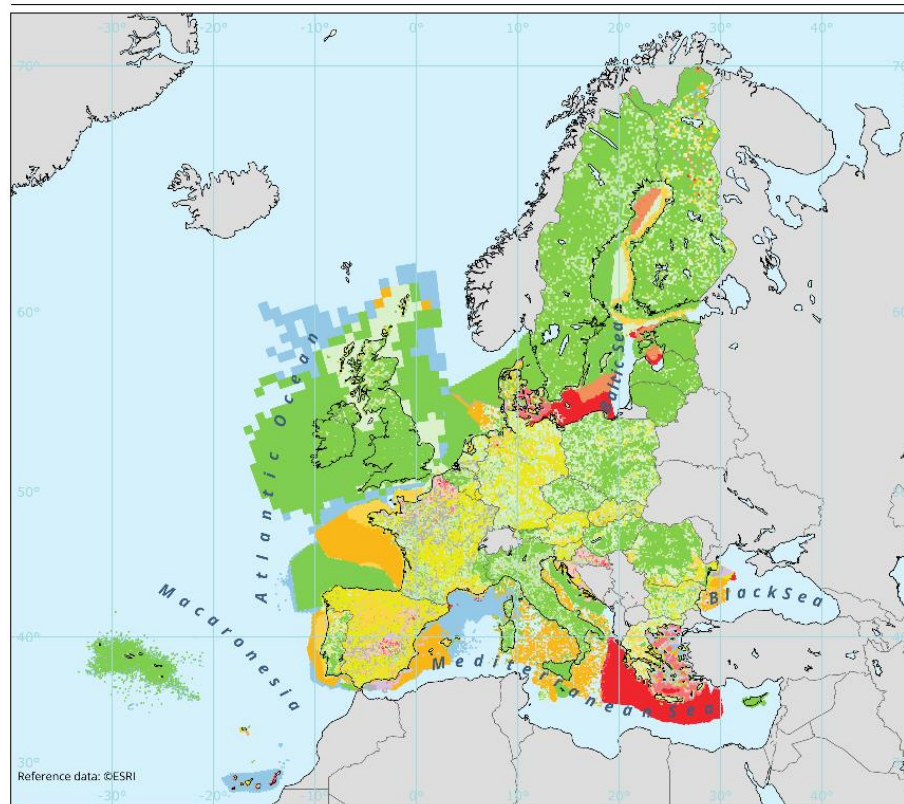
State of nature in the EU Results from reporting under the nature directives 2013-2018



Map 3.4 Spatial distribution of habitats' conservation status at Member State level represented in a 10 km x 10 km grid



Map 3.5 Spatial distribution of species' conservation status at Member State level presented in a 10 km x 10 km grid



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2018 update: EU monitoring schemes

Studio basato su questionari standardizzati sulla selezione del campione e sui metodi di monitoraggio.

Statement on theoretical statistical strength: nessuno degli Stati Membri ha indicato elementi sulla significatività statistica dei dati

Nature Conservation 29: 57–78 (2018)
doi: 10.3897/natureconservation.29.27273
<http://natureconservation.pensoft.net>

RESEARCH ARTICLE



Current status of habitat monitoring in the European Union according to Article 17 of the Habitats Directive, with an emphasis on habitat structure and functions and on Germany

Götz Ellwanger¹, Stephan Runge², Melanie Wagner², Werner Ackermann³,
Melanie Neukirchen¹, Wenke Frederking¹, Christina Müller¹,
Axel Ssymank¹, Ulrich Sukopp¹

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Acquario Romano, 19 e 20 Ottobre 2016
Roma | Piazza Manfredo Fanti, 38

Review
The science and application of ecological monitoring

David B. Lindenmayer^{a,*}, Gene E. Likens^{a,b}

^aFenner School of Environment and Society, ANU Research Building (43), The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200, Australia
^bCity Institute of Ecosystem Studies, Millbrook, NY 12543, USA

Perceived and real problems in long-term research and monitoring

Monitoring programs often have a bad reputation [10], and many fail. Norton [18] described how nearly half of all the monitoring programs undertaken in New Zealand went unreported, indicating that the failure rate can be high. Some members of the scientific community have traditionally viewed monitoring as a management activity that is unrelated to scientific research (e.g. Ref. [20]). However, many other authors, including us, have argued that well-conceived and well-executed monitoring is an important component of long-term scientific research programs and, as such, is very useful to natural resource managers and policymakers [8,10,21]. As we argue here, the features of good science and, hence, good research are often the same features that characterize good monitoring and good environmental management.

Opinion

Cell
PRESS

Adaptive monitoring: a new paradigm for long-term research and monitoring

David B. Lindenmayer¹ and Gene E. Likens^{1,2}

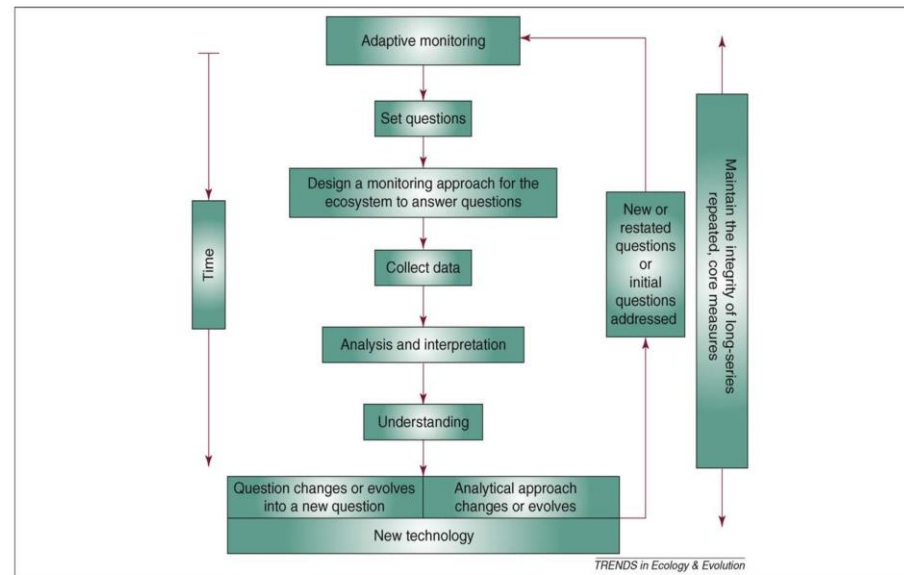


Figure 1. Adaptive monitoring provides a framework for incorporating new questions into a monitoring approach for long-term research while maintaining the integrity of the core measures. Initial key steps are the development of critical questions and a robust statistical design.

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Elementi per un monitoraggio efficace

Porre domande ben definite e tracciabili prima di iniziare il monitoraggio;

Essere basato su un campionamento rigoroso dal punto di vista statistico;

Essere fondato su modelli concettuali di funzionamento degli ecosistemi o delle loro componenti;

Essere guidato da necessità umane di comprensione dei fenomeni.

Modificato da:

Lindenmayer et al (2011) *Trends in Ecology and Evolution* 26: 641–646.



Progettare il campionamento

Dove?

Quanto?

Come?

Quando?

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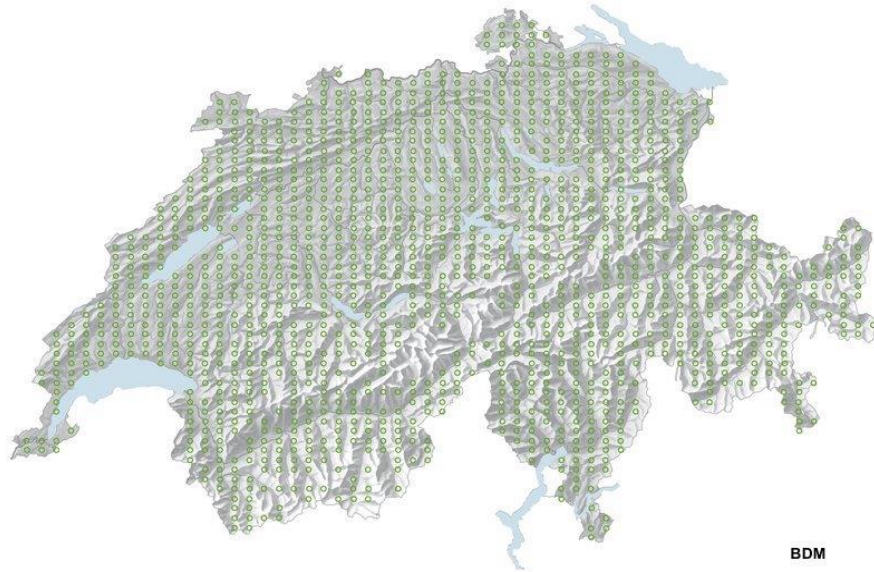
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Monitoraggio della biodiversità basato su campione

> Swiss Biodiversity Monitoring
BDM

Description of Methods and Indicators



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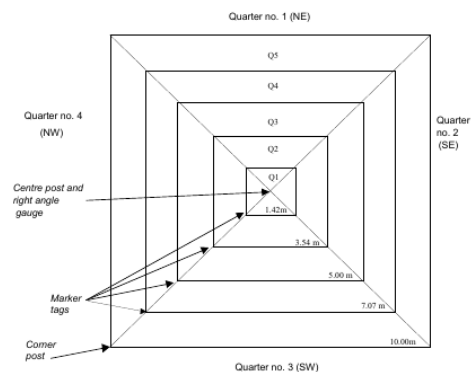
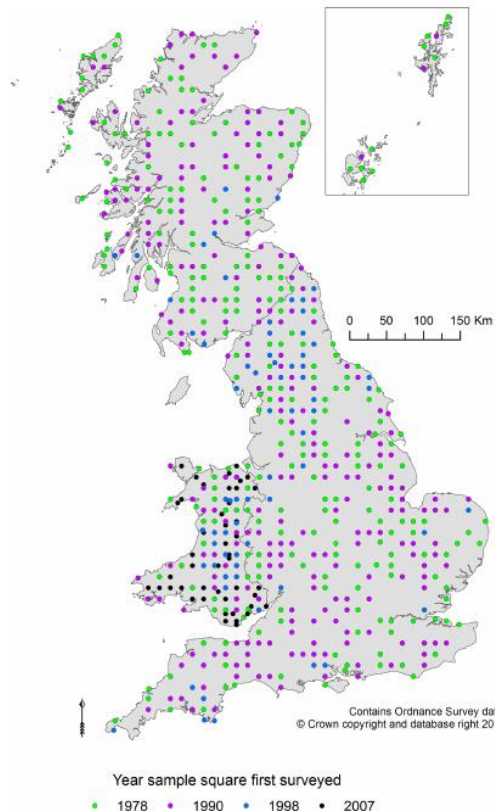
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Monitoraggio della biodiversità basato su campione



UKCEH
Countryside Survey



Distance string position from centre – 1/2 diagonal:

- Q1 = 4 m² quadrat (2 m x 2 m) = 1.42 m diagonal
- Q2 = 25 m² (5.00 x 5.00 m) = 3.54 m
- Q3 = 50 m² (7.07 x 7.07 m) = 5.00 m
- Q4 = 100 m² (10.00 x 10.00 m) = 7.07 m
- Q5 = 200 m² (14.14 x 14.14 m) = 10.00 m

Not to scale



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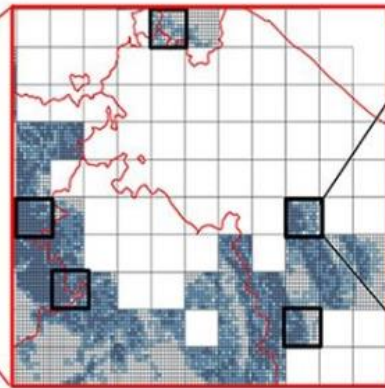
Piano Nazionale di Monitoraggio Biodiversità



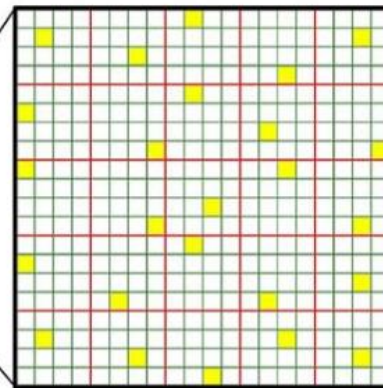
Methods: Two-Phase / Two Stage Sampling



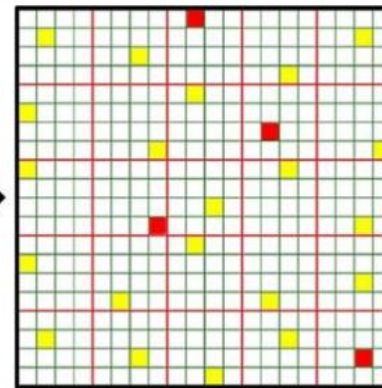
EU Directive reporting grid,
10 km x 10 km quadrats.
Red areas represent the
Habitat presence



PHASE-1 stage-1 sample:
Quadrats clustering and selection
with probability proportional to Habitat
Suitability Scores (HSS - tones of blu)



PHASE-1 stage-2 sample:
Cells selected with probability
proportional to HSS

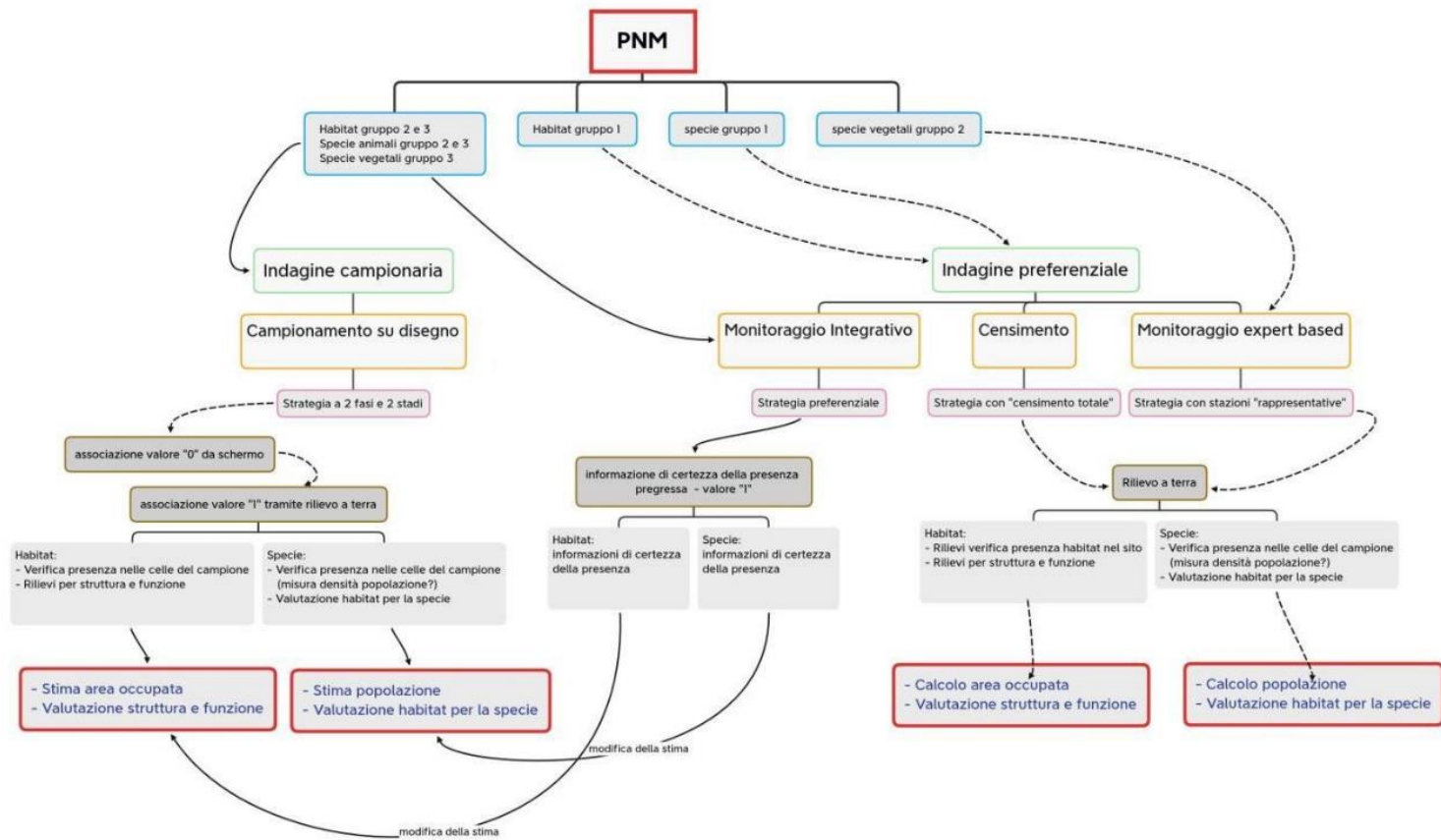


PHASE-2 final sample:
Max 4 cells selected with
probability proportional to HSS

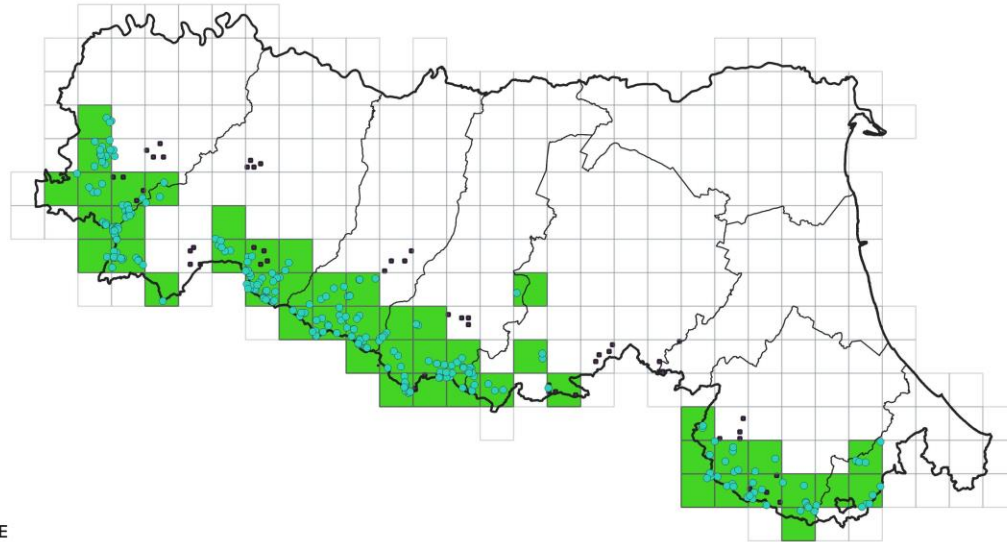
Fattorini et al. (2022). *Ecological Indicators*, 143, 109352.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2022.109352>

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Progetto COMBI (COncoscere e Monitorare la Biodiversità in Emilia-Romagna)



SEGNALAZIONI SPECIE

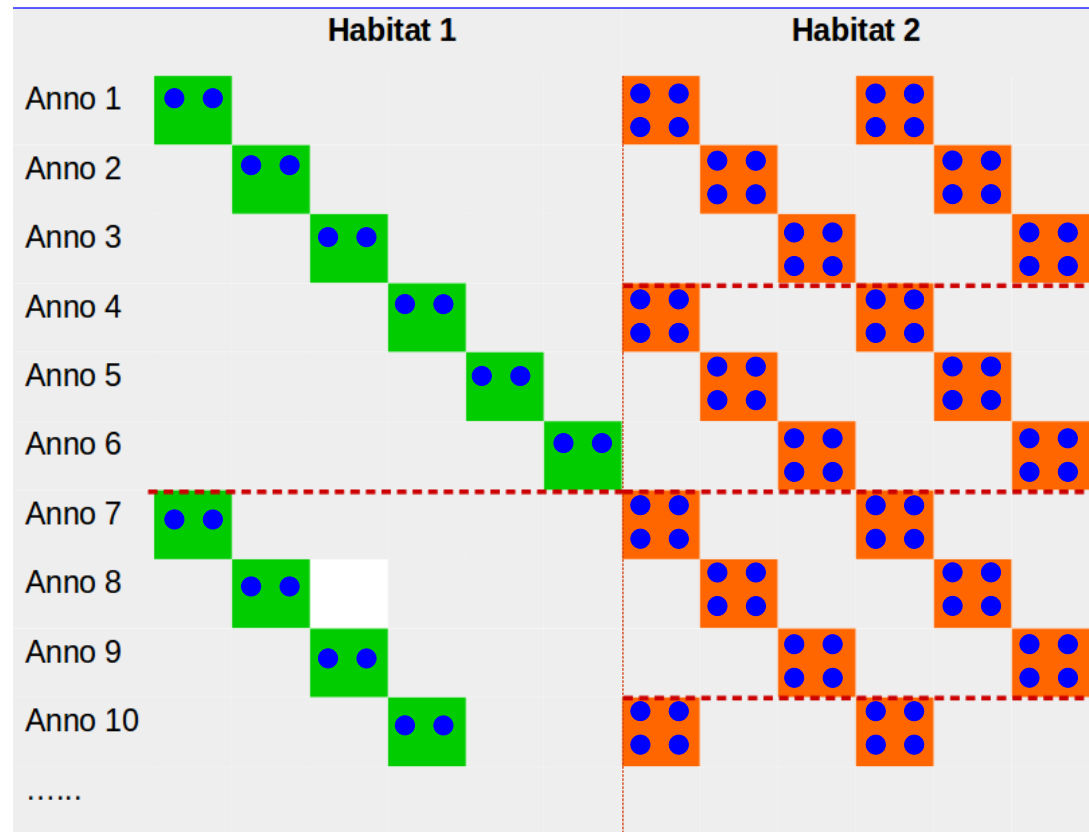
- *Doronicum columnae*
- Regione Emilia-Romagna
- Province
- Griglia 10 km
- campione-R10827
- Segnalazioni recenti (1980-2024)

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Pianificare il monitoraggio nel tempo...per tempo

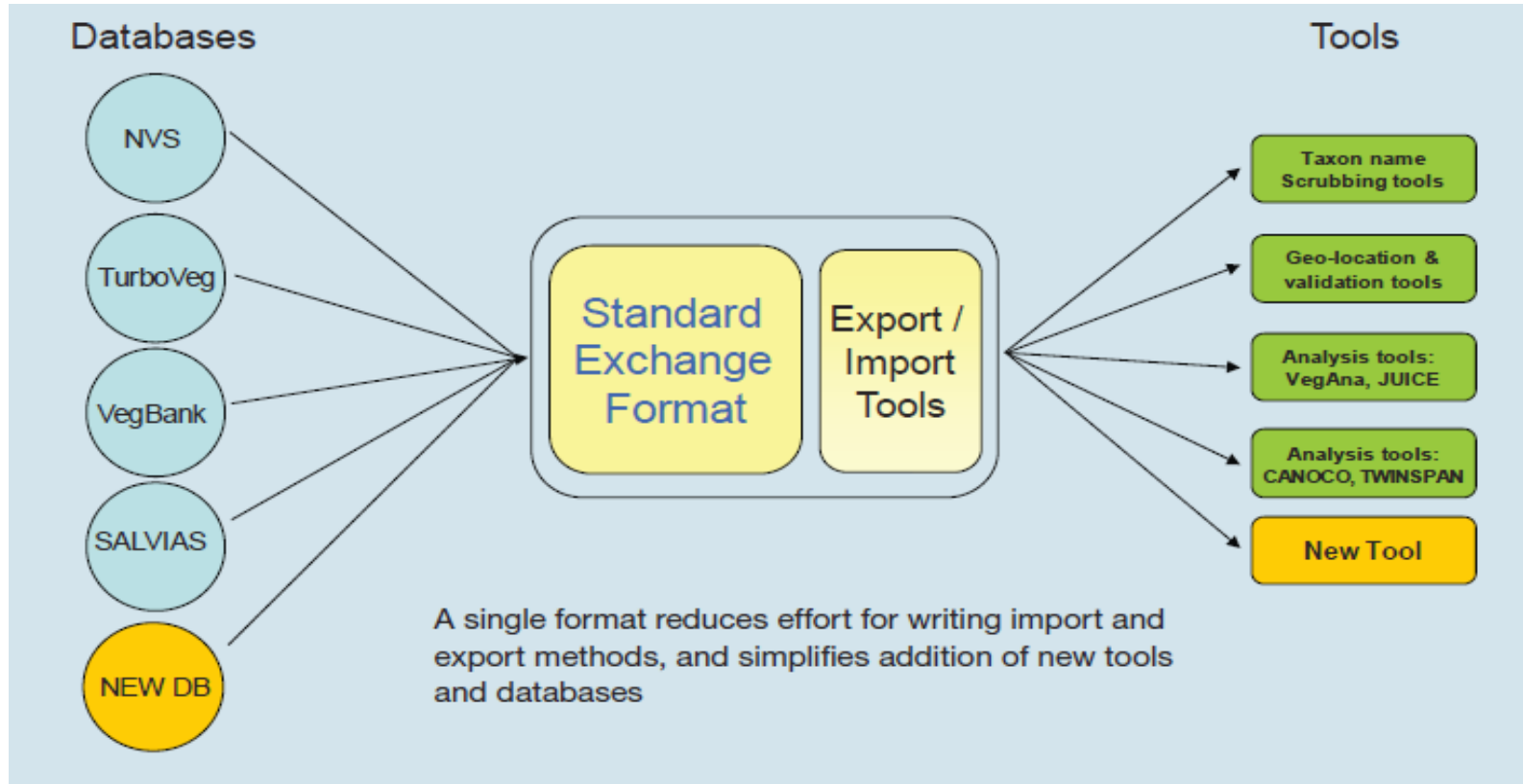


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Archiviare e preservare i dati



Elementi di sintesi su cui riflettere

- Prospettiva di Medio e Lungo Termine
- Poche Variabili Fondamentali
- Disegno di Campionamento Concordato
- Programma di Quality Assurance
- Sicurezza e Gestione Banca Dati
- Ruolo Preciso dei Diversi Specialisti

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ECCB 2024

7th European Congress of Conservation Biology

“Biodiversity positive by 2030”

17-21 June 2024 – Bologna, Italy



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA



Comune
di Bologna



Regione Emilia-Romagna



International
Phycological
Society



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Associazione
Teriologica
Italiana





Nature Restoration Law

For people, climate, and planet

22 June 2022
#EUGreenDeal

THE NATURE RESTORATION LAW WILL:

Restore at least **20% of EU land and sea by 2030**, and all ecosystems in need of restoration by 2050

Require Member States to develop **National Restoration Plans** taking account of national circumstances

Build on EU nature laws, focusing on all natural habitats, and not just those protected under **Birds and Habitats Directives** or **Natura 2000**

Demonstrate EU **leadership in protecting and restoring nature** and set the bar for global action ahead of the Biodiversity COP15

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GRAZIE DELL'ASCOLTO!

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