

Linking ecosystem research and earth observation LTER-Europe and EUBON as test bed for global cooperation's































A Network of

- ~ 420 LTER Sites
- > ~ 35 LTSER Platforms
- metadata and data
- 21 national networks
- > around 100 institutions
- more than 1000 scientists (community)
- Part of a Network of European Networks (ALTER-Net, EXPEER, LifeWatch)... and part of a global network

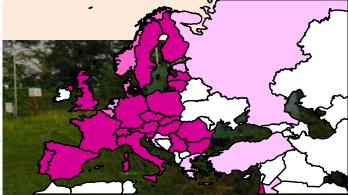
www.lter-europe.net

Key questions addressed by the European Long-term Ecosystem Research Network ...

- → What are the drivers of change for the major European ecosystems and socio-ecological systems?
- → How does these changes affect ecosystem functions, biodiversity and ecosystem services?
- ... in order to provide information to policy processes and management ...
- → How can Ecosystem Services be sustainably secured?

est options for mitigation and



























Governance structure ...

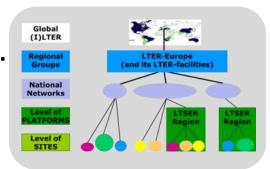
LTER Europe a regional group of ILTER ...

The global ILTER network is a legal entity (association, registered in Costa Rica)

The European national networks are formally adopted members of the global network (quality criteria such as data policies, site network...)

National LTER Networks as the building stones ...

Several national networks are legal entities, in most cases associations



LTER Europe as European scale research infrastructure ...

Submission for the ESFRI roadmap with the aim to create an ERIC (through ESFRI) or become a European scale association







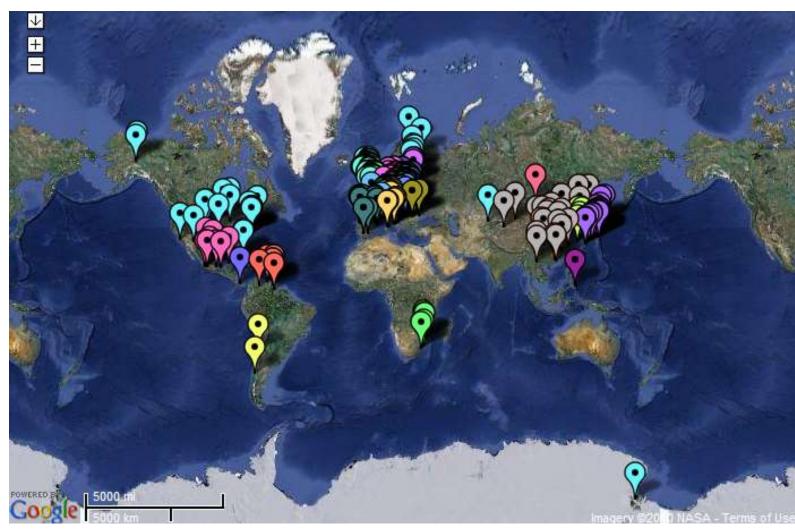






LTER

International Long term ecological research sites



Sites: 571 sites (34 out of 40 networks only)

















The conceptual pillars of LTER in Europe

Long-term: dedicated to the continuous collection, documentation, provisioning and use of long-term data on ecosystems with a time horizon of decades to centuries (covering the aspect of natural capital for sustainable development)

In-situ: data generation at different spatial scales across ecosystem compartments of individual in-natura sites, European environmental zones and socio-ecological regions

Process orientation: aims at identifying, quantifying and studying the interactions of ecosystem processes affected by internal and external drivers. As for socio-ecological systems the process orientation implies processes related to ecosystem services and their use.

System approach: interactions of abiotic and biotic components at different scales in a given system

Wide-scale ?systematic? coverage of major European terrestrial and aquatic environments















































Exemplary design of a complex single LTER Sites



Input



- primary production
- population ecology
- organic matter



- inorganic inputs
- disturbances
- biodiversity (implicitly)







PLUS: main drivers









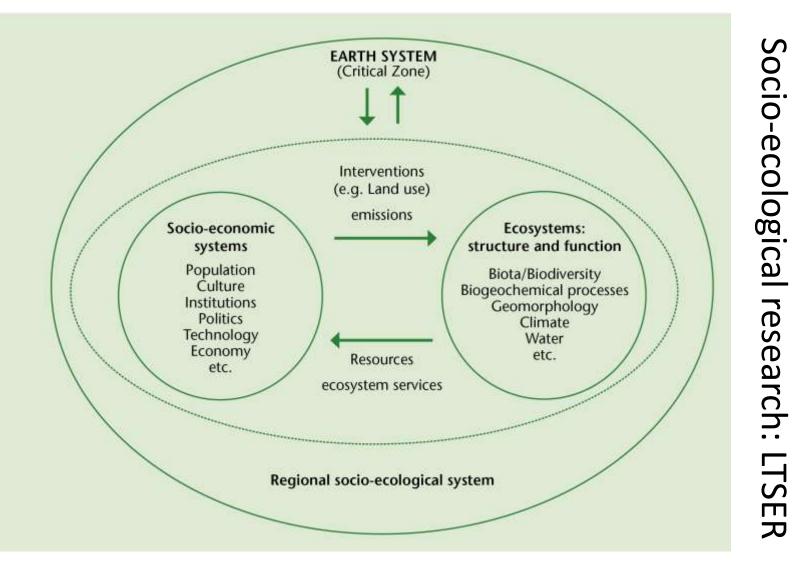






















Simron Jit Singh · Helmut Haberl Marian Chertow · Michael Mirtl Martin Schmid Editors

Long Term Socio-Ecological Research

Studies in Society-Nature Interactions Across Spatial and Temporal Scales

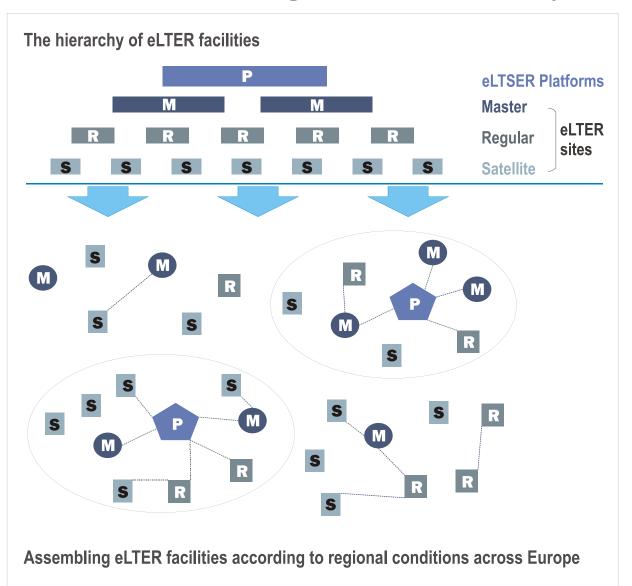


Contents

- Concepts, Methods and Linkages
 - LTSER, SES, ISSE/PPD, SEM
 - environmental history
 - critical scales
- 2. Applications Across Ecosystems, Time and Space
 - remote, urban, islands
 - agricultural systems
- 3. Formations and the Transdisciplinary Challenge
 - Europe, US, France, Finland,
 Austria



LTER site categories in Europe

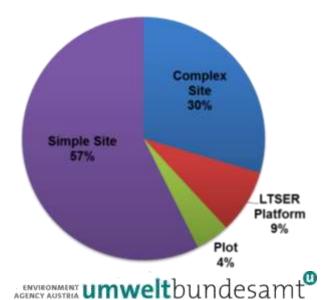


Hierarchy

- spatial scale
- complexity
- instrumentation

Integration

- hot spot ares for ecological and socio-ecological research
- nested designs



HYDROLOGY CLIMATOLOGY

Nested design: example "TERENO"



GROUND, AIR & SPACEBORNE OBSERVING SYSTEMS

BIOLOGY

PEDOLOGY

SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS







Wireless soil moisture sensor network















Multiple use:

- ICOS
- LTER
- LTSER
- Critical Zone



Remote Sensing













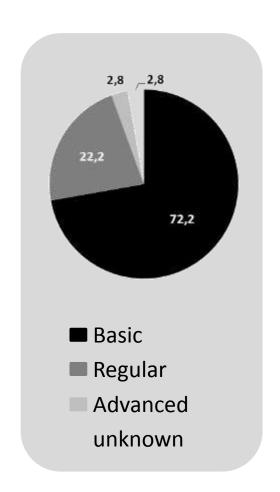




LTER Europe RI – data management

LTER is a network of research institutes and sites with extremly heterogeneous data management capabilities and IT capacities

- Basic capabilities doing very basic data management (e.g. based on EXCEL spreadsheets), with no major IT support and infrastructure.
- Regular capabilities providing well structured data storages, (e.g. Databases) and related metadata. Ready to setup data services, but need support (e.g. tools and IT infrastructure)
- Advanced capabilities already implemented a comprehensive data management system with services installed (e.g. WFS, WMS, SOS, linkedData)









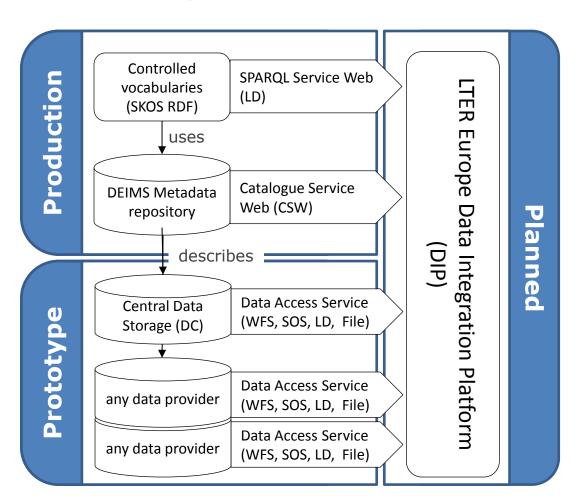








LTER Europe RI – data infrastructure



DEIMS Drupal Ecological Information Management System -

Management of Metadata on Research site, Dataset, Person, and Netowork (ISO 19115 and EML compliant)

Data upload system

EnvThes **Thesaurus for LTER** (interlinked with GEMET, EUROVOC, AGROVOC and others)
Data access services, Linked-Data (D2RQ, SPARQL) and SOS













Network Name Australia (TERN) Austria (LTER-Austria) Belgium (LTER-Belgium) Brazil (LTER Program) Bulgaria (LTER-Bulgaria) Canada (EMAN) Chile (LTSER Chile) China (CERN)

Networks in Addition to ILTER

ABC - UNEP atmospheric brown Cloud project ACAP Agreement on the conservation of albatrosses and petrels Biodiversity AQ. (Antabif)

Census of Antarctic marine life

Expert group on birds and marine mammals (SCAR)

ALTER-Net

RESEAU LORLUX

AMAP

Ecosystem Type

Tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests Tropical and subtropical dry broadleaf forests Tropical and subtropical coniferous forests Temperate broadleaf and mixed forests

Temperate coniferous forests

Boreal forests/taiga

Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublan

Temperate grasslands, savannas, and shrublands

ILTER Biome

Agricultural Alpine Chaparral Coastal Deciduous Forest Evergreen Forest Mixed Forest Desert

Formal LTER/LTSER

Potential LTER/LTSER Candidate LTER/LTSER

Declaration Status requested by Site Declaration status accredited by LTER-Europe

Site Type

LTSER Platform

Complex Site

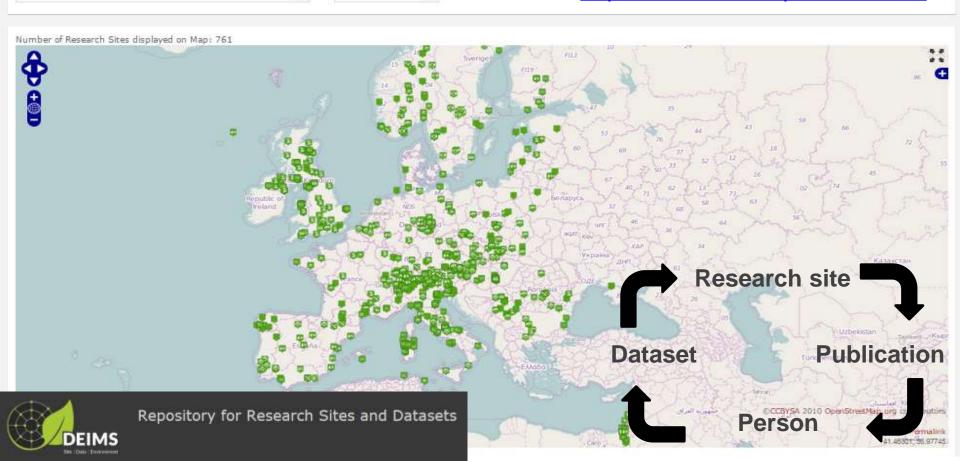
Simple Site

Sub Site

Plot

Accredited formal LTER Site/ LTSER Platform Accredited potential LTER Site/ LTSER Platfor

http://data.lter-europe.net/deims/







Data access policy

Network level data:

- In principle open access
- Consistent site metadata across all sites (web-based service DEIMS)
- Increasing number of data sets also available

Site level data:

- Varying policies
- BUT: policies and technical format known as part of the mentioned site metadata
- Increasing number of cross-site data use and access

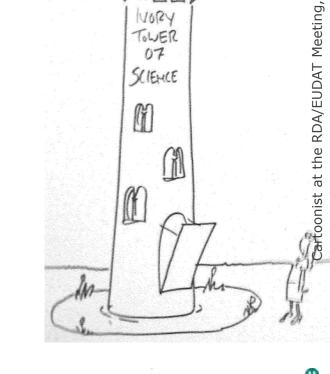
















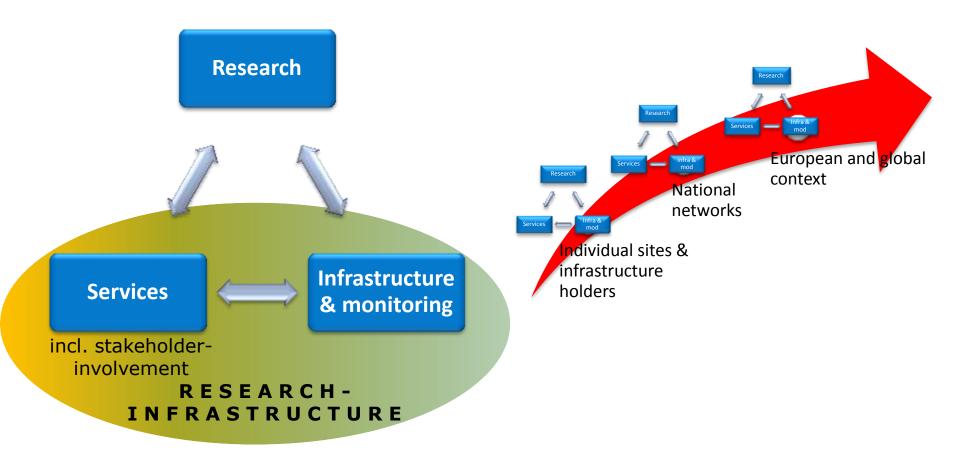








"Infrastructure" and the added value of distributed RIs with central components





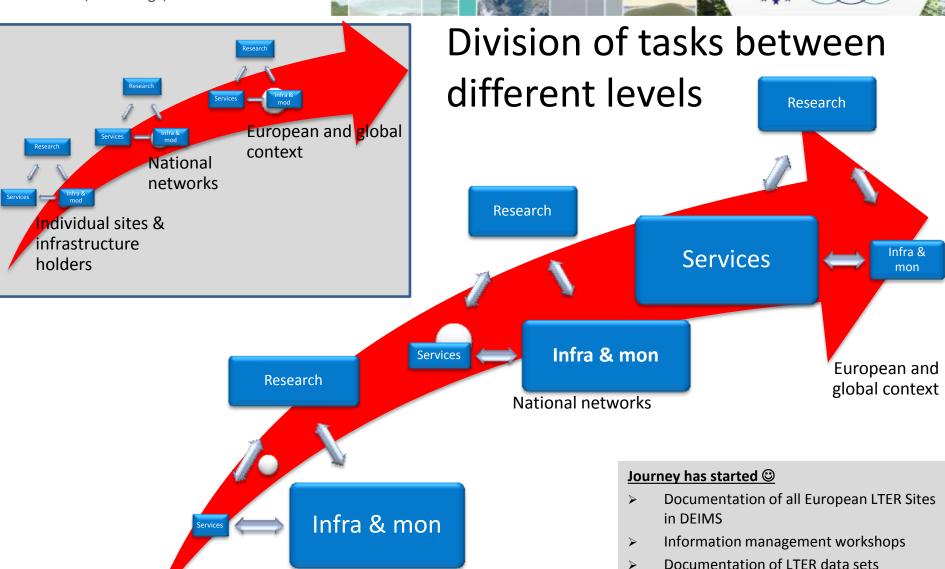












Individual sites & infrastructure holders

urope



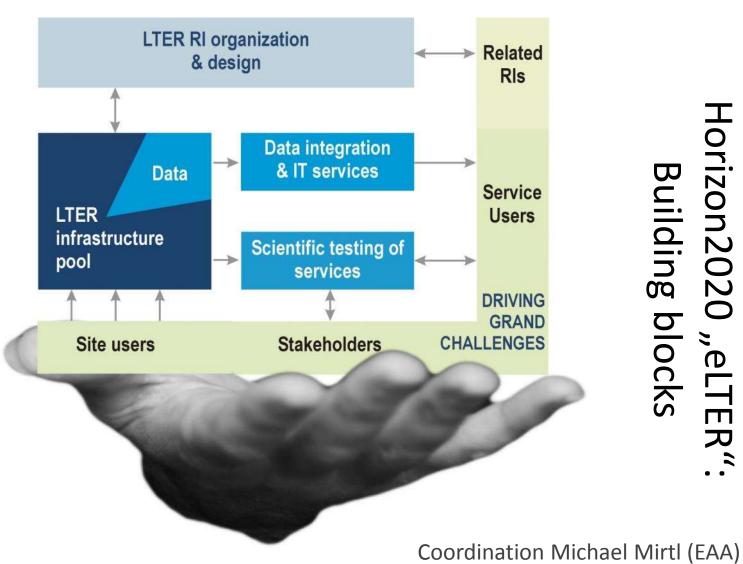
EU BON Annual Conference 1.-4.6.2015, Cambridge, UK





Horizon2020 "eLTER": Building blocks













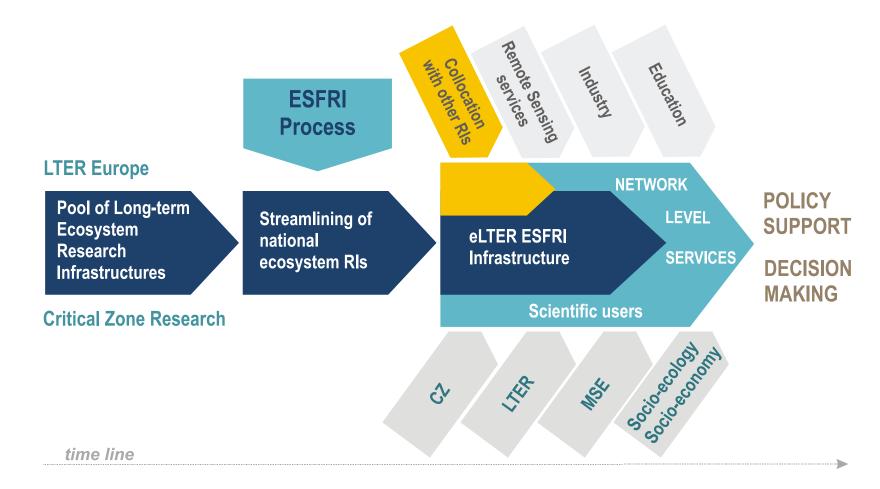








ESFRI "eLTER" process and impact









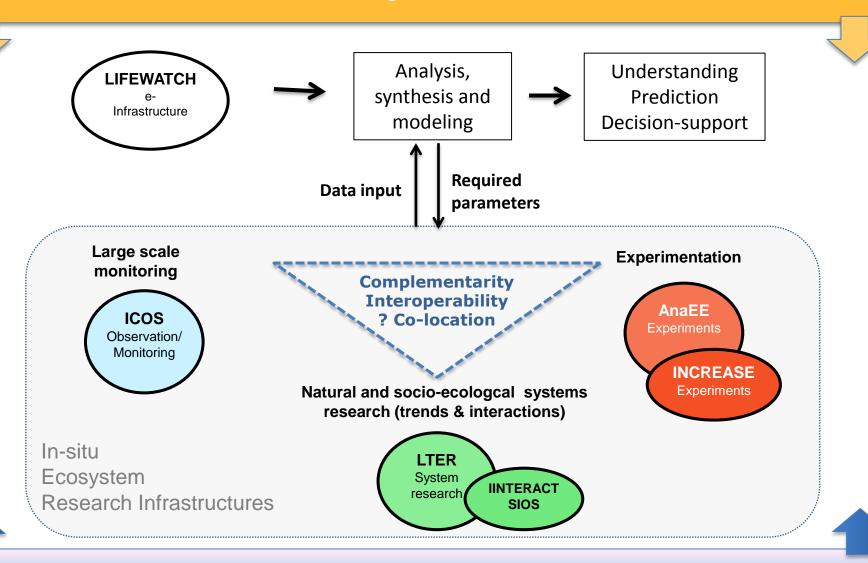






Well concerted interactions with other RIs

Scientific and other user Communities, e.g. ALTER-Net, BioDiversa, GEOSS, COPERNICUS









... from here to there and back







data







Infrastructure





Key products of LTER-Europe

- Metadata portal on long term ecological / environmental information (datasets and research sites), including defined (open) access for research and modeling (indicators, trends in populations /ecosystem services, etc).
- LTER is a site based infrastructure/network which could contribute to the implementation of monitoring protocols or the development of methods and testing of indicators
- LTER as an data provider, especially for long term datasets (LTER/ILTER sites), also as a European network for early warning function (by first/early detecting / signaling new and important trends or changes in biodiversity)

Open question? How is data integration within LTER achieved? How could LTER data be more effectively linked to larger / international scale biodiversity information schemes (GBIF, GEOSS)?















... from here to there and back again

- Cooperation with the EU BON testing sites data sharing, common technical solutions (data upload, storage and dissemination, e.g. EU BON testing sites already using LTER tools to upload metadata), using and improving common monitoring standards.
- A permanent relation would need to be established that allows
 easy transfer or exchange of ideas during the EU BON and eLTER
 project. The exchange may allow LTER to develop towards a
 scientifically oriented global network, with strong data
 connections of biotic and abiotic data sets, something which is
 missing in most biodiversity monitoring programs.





















Challenges to be addressed ...

Harmonisation of data resulting from the different domains ...

- Using standard data models for sensor based observations
 (e.g. soil temperature, etc.) based on OGC SOS and OGC O&M
- Not all data can use the same type of service because of ist inherit complexity (e.g. species observation data) > SERONTO
- Semantic harmonisation of data (reference lists, data structure, etc.)

Harmonisation of methods and indicators ...

 provide experience and recommendations on how (long term) standardized biodiversity monitoring could take place in Europe for the biodiversity 2020 targets

Harmonise the level of knowledge and expertise ...

 How could knowledge exchange be organised across the network (in terms of technology, data management, etc.)

















Contributions to GEO: LTER-Europe strategy towards consistent earth observation at the network level

BOTTOM UP: What is out there?

Site documentation & classification

- site metadata system
- classification of sites

Data documentation & mapping

- documentation of data sets and data including design and methodologies (EML...)
- semantic annotation/mapping (scientific context of data for natural, sociological and economic data; → SERONTO

TOP DOWN: Adapt, construct

Increasing pressure towards standardization and harmonization

 joint development of standard parameters and methods across habitat types and domains

→ RECOMMENDATIONS

- multiple use of data and sites (EnvEurope projects, multi-site experiments)
- co-operations at the network level;
 network integration (GEOBON, EU-BON,
 ALTER-Net, NoK EnvEurope, Copernicus)

Infrastructure lobbying

- EU/ ESFRI → "EON component of eLTER "
- nationally













