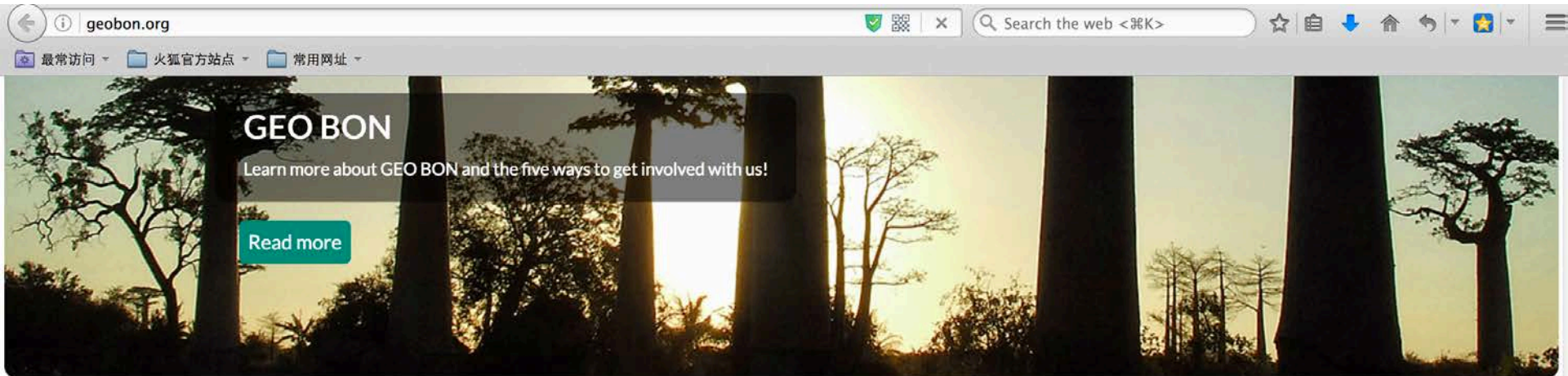


Sino-BON and ABCDNet --Progress Report in 2016

Keping MA
kpma@ibcas.ac.cn



GEO BON



Networks



criteria for BON endorsement

Upcoming events

Latest news

From data sources to Essential Biodiversity Variables



October 10, 2016

Essential Biodiversity Variables (EBVs) consolidate information from varied biodiversity observation sources. Here we demonstrate the links between data sources, EBVs and indicators and discuss how different sources of biodiversity observations ...

Warning to forest destroyers: this scientist will catch you



October 5, 2016

[All news >>](#)

Sino-BON

- 1201 Keping Ma
 - Biodiversity monitoring relies on the integration of human observation and automatic collection of data with advanced equipment and facilities**
 - 2016 Vol. 24 (11): 1201-1202 [Abstract] (223) RICH HTML ^{NEW} [PDF 3199KB] (377)

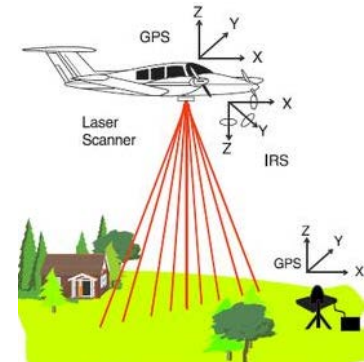
Special Feature: Chinese Biodiversity Monitoring and Research Network (Sino BON)

- 1203 Xiangcheng Mi, Jing Guo, Zhanqing Hao, Zongqiang Xie, Ke Guo, Keping Ma
 - Chinese forest biodiversity monitoring: scientific foundations and strategic planning**
 - 2016 Vol. 24 (11): 1203-1219 [Abstract] (187) RICH HTML ^{NEW} [PDF 1127KB] (306)
- 1220 Ke Guo, Changcheng Liu, Qingmin Pan
 - Methods of observing typical plant communities in the Steppe and Desert Biodiversity Observation Network, Sino BON**
 - 2016 Vol. 24 (11): 1220-1226 [Abstract] (104) RICH HTML ^{NEW} [PDF 353KB] (210)
- 1227 Huanzhang Liu, Junxing Yang, Shuwei Liu, Xin Gao, Yushun Chen, Chunguang Zhang, Kai Zhao, Xinhui Li, Wei Liu
 - Theory and methods on fish diversity monitoring with an introduction to the inland water fish diversity observation in China**
 - 2016 Vol. 24 (11): 1227-1233 [Abstract] (140) RICH HTML ^{NEW} [PDF 270KB] (249)
- 1234 Kaiwen Pan, Lin Zhang, Yuanhu Shao, Shenglei Fu
 - Thematic monitoring network of soil fauna diversity in China: exploring the mystery of soils**
 - 2016 Vol. 24 (11): 1234-1239 [Abstract] (286) RICH HTML ^{NEW} [PDF 690KB] (403)
- 1240 Xiangzhen Li, Liangdong Guo, Jiabao Li, Minjie Yao
 - Soil microbial diversity observation in China: current situation and future consideration**
 - 2016 Vol. 24 (11): 1240-1248 [Abstract] (373) RICH HTML ^{NEW} [PDF 4323KB] (362)
- 1249 Qinghua Guo, Jin Liu, Yumei Li, Qiuping Zhai, Yongcai Wang, Fangfang Wu, Tianyu Hu, Huawei Wan, Huiming Liu, Wenming Shen
 - A near-surface remote sensing platform for biodiversity monitoring: perspectives and prospects**
 - 2016 Vol. 24 (11): 1249-1266 [Abstract] (124) RICH HTML ^{NEW} [PDF 1050KB] (269)
- 1267 Qinghua Guo, Fangfang Wu, Tianyu Hu, Linhai Chen, Jin Liu, Xiaoqian Zhao, Shang Gao, Shuxin Pang
 - Perspectives and prospects of unmanned aerial vehicle in remote sensing monitoring of biodiversity**

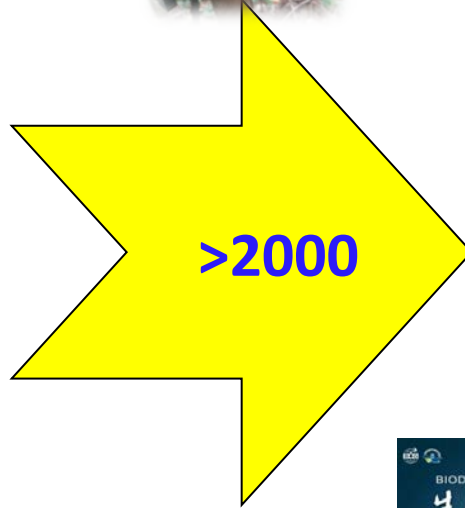
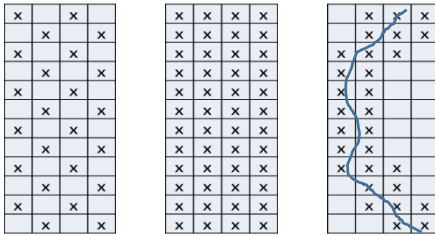
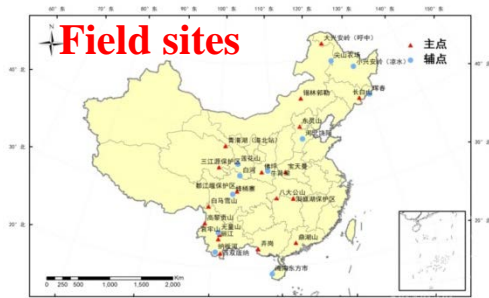
Standard & Criteria

Data Management & Sharing

Remote Sensing



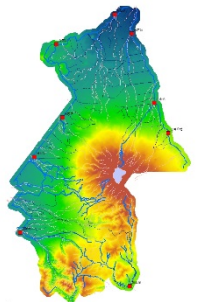
Camera-Trapping Network of Mammal Diversity (2011—)



CameraData Base (2013—)



<http://cameradata.ioz.ac.cn/>



60-150台

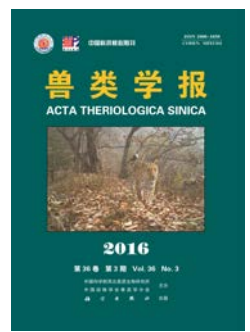
1.25 M photos
Mammals: 80 sp.
Birds: 160 sp.



2014



2015



2016



联合国教科文组织人与生物圈计划
中华人民共和国人与生物圈国家委员会
Chinese National Committee for Man and the Biosphere Programme, UNESCO

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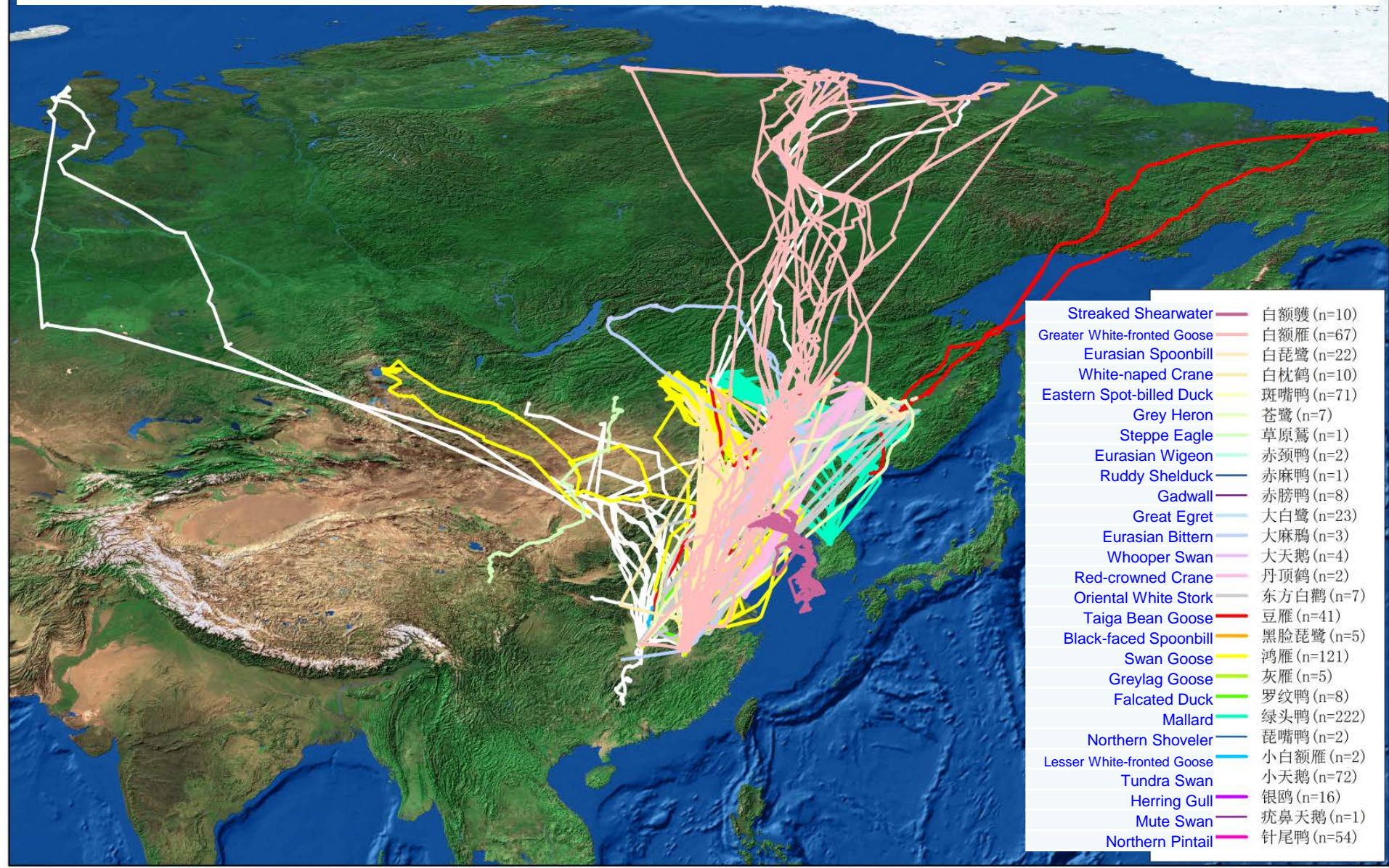
Collaboration with ISZS and CBRN



CBRN: 169 members of Nature Reserve



Established the biggest Bird Satellite Tracking Database in Aisa through Sino-BON and QIA collaboration, containing 787 birds of 27 species.



International Cooperation and Exchanges

**Sino-BON Bird Monitoring Training Course
May 2016 in China**



**Sino-BON bird tracking project with
Institute of Biological Problems of the North
Jul-Aug 2016 in Russia**

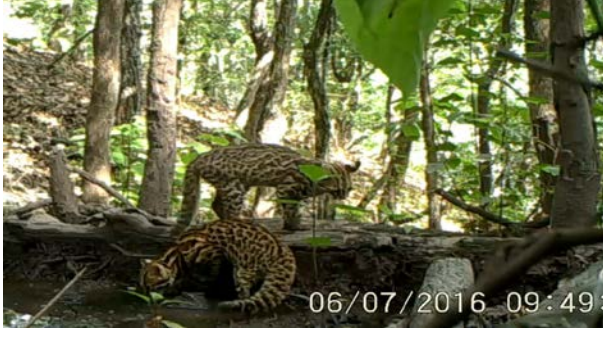


**Sino-BON and QIA Collaboration Agreement
Sep 2016
in Korea**



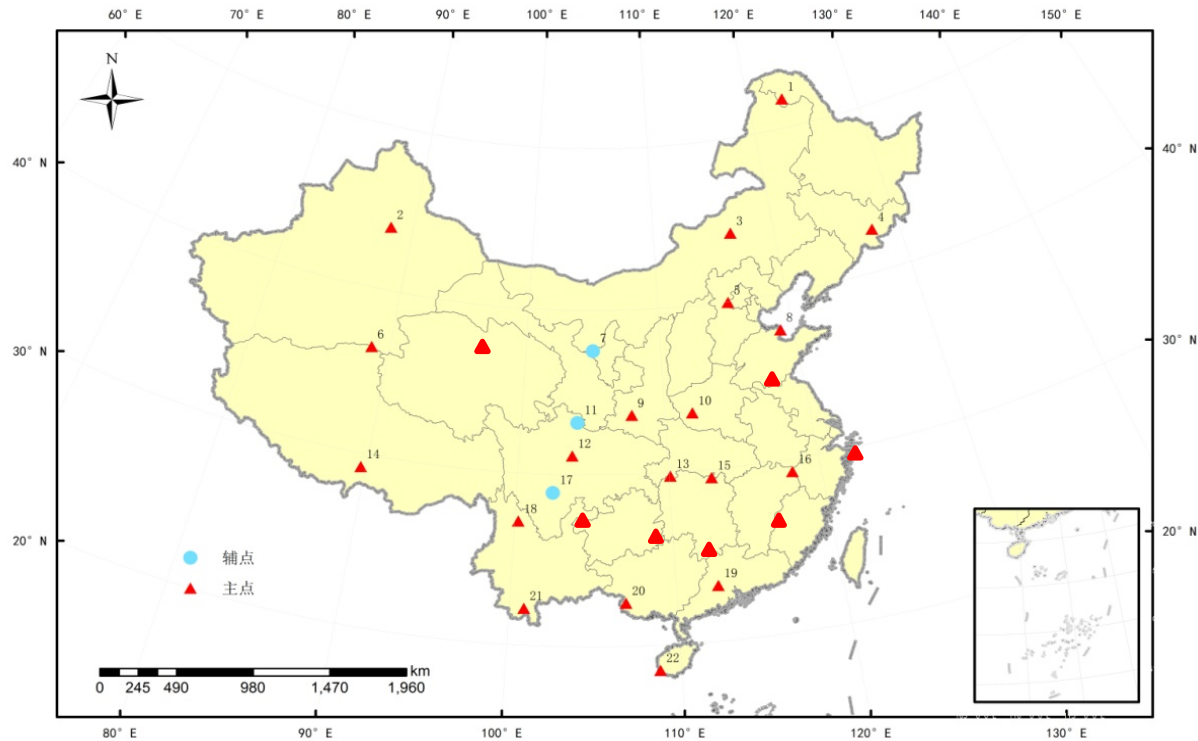
Camera-Trapping Network of Bird Diversity

Over 100 GB of photos and videos were collected by camera trapping in the Ailao Mountains.



Site Map

22 key regions with rich biodiversity and high habitat heterogeneity across China.



Diversity and Status

- Amphibians: 408 species, belonging to 82 genera, 13 families, and 3 orders. 272 species (66.7%) are endemic to China. 176 species (43.1%) are threatened (Jiang et al., 2016).



- Reptiles: 461 species, belonging to 133 genera, 32 families, and 3 orders. 143 species (31.0%) are endemic to China. 137 species (29.7%) are threatened (Cai et al., 2016).



Methods



Artificial refugia



Quadrat sampling



Drift fences and pitfall traps



Artificial cover

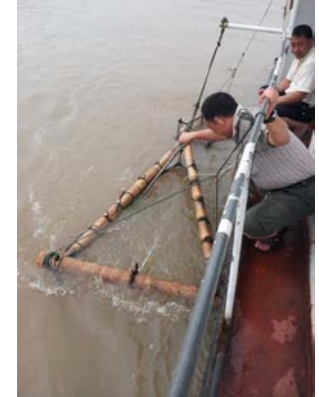
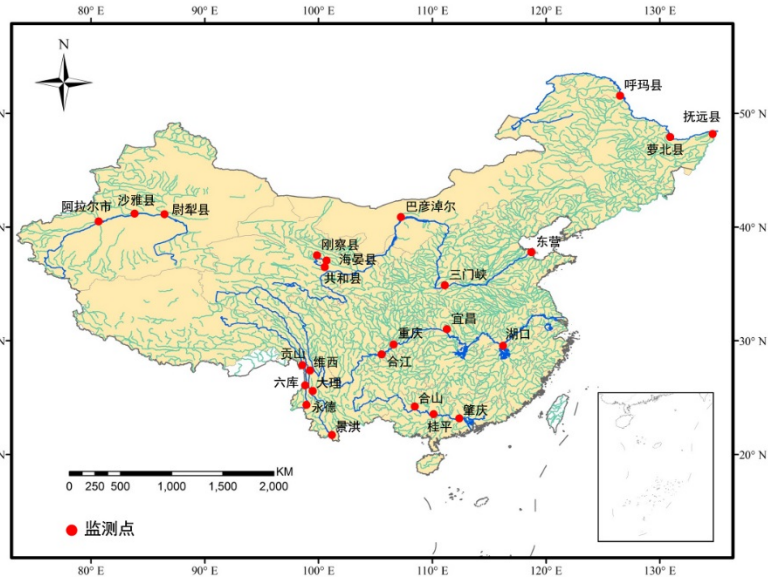
Index

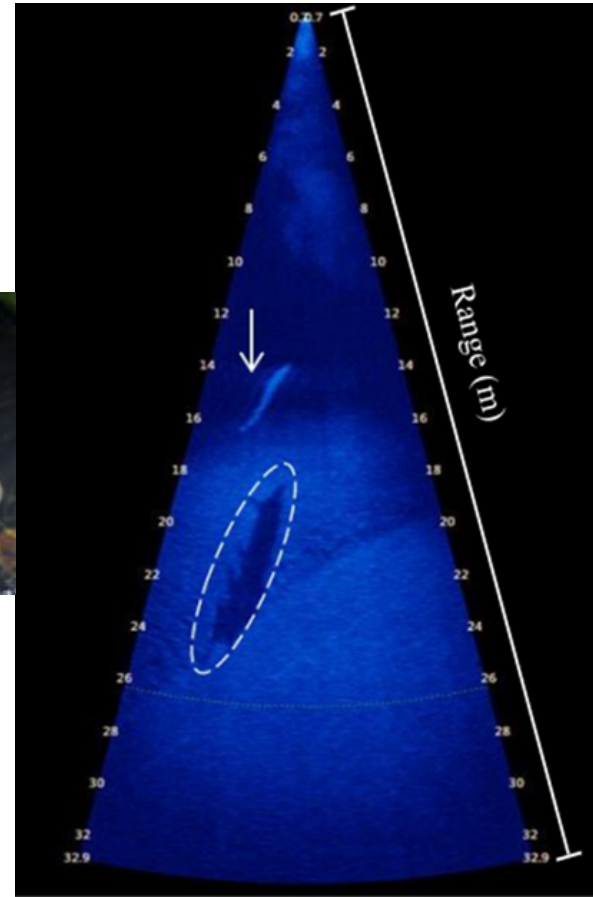
- ❑ Fauna and population;
- ❑ Body condition index;
- ❑ Niche;
- ❑ Population genetic structure;
- ❑ Threats



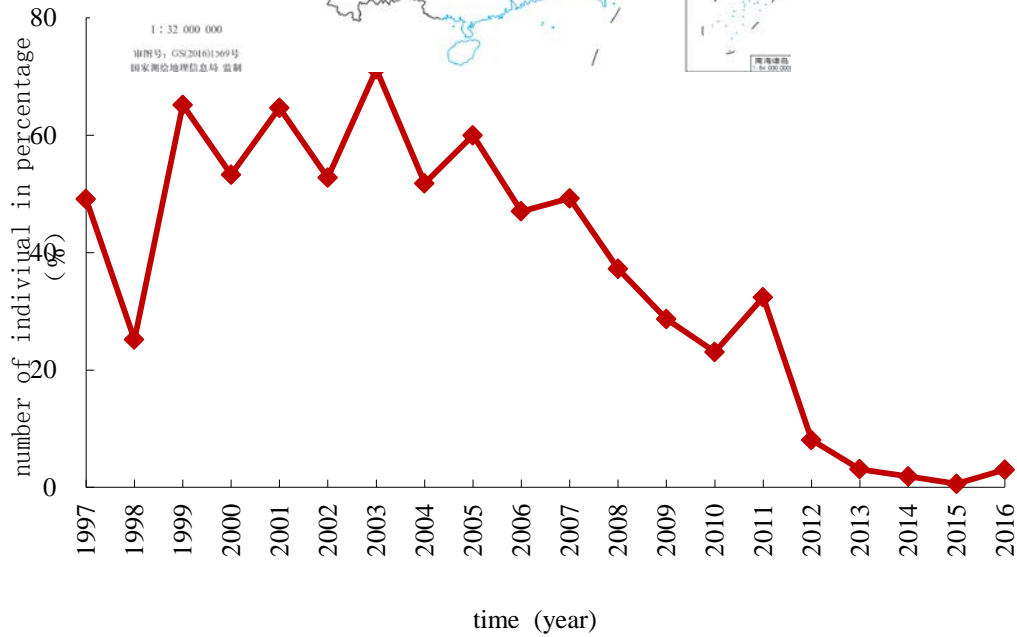
Sino BON – Inland Water Fish

- Monitoring work was conducted in 8 major drainage basins
- Species composition, indicator species biological traits, fish reproduction were investigated

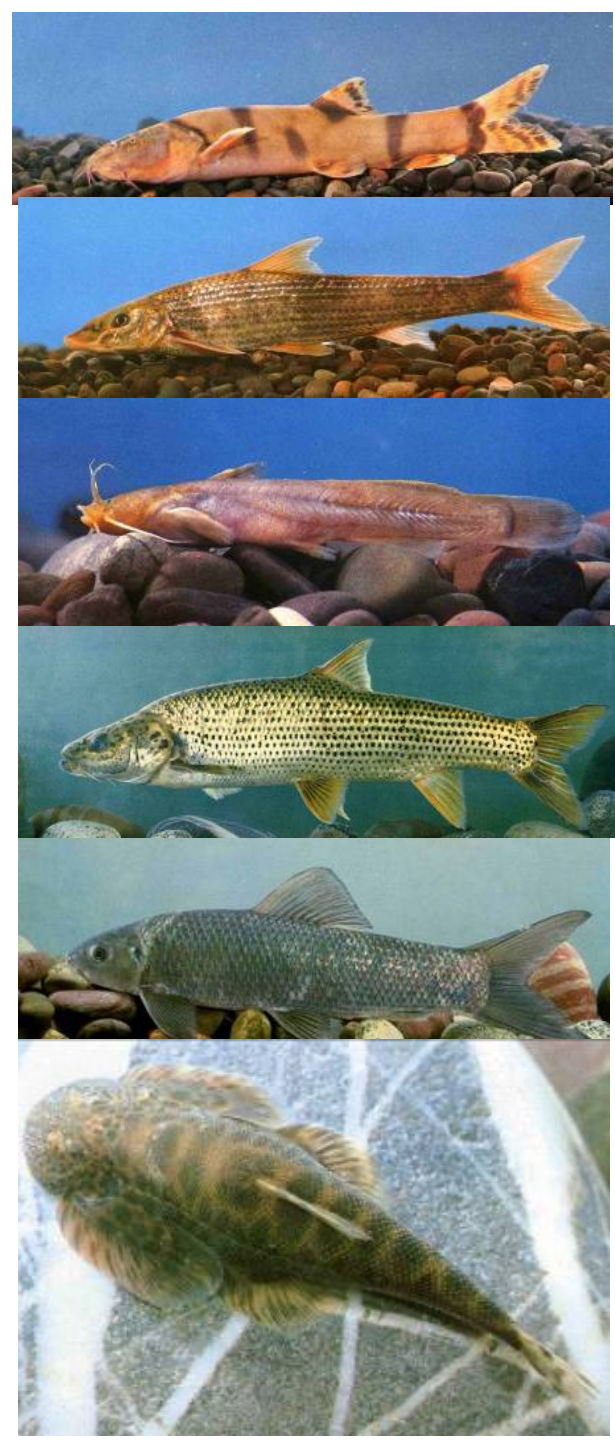




The Chinese sturgeon was found successfully reproducing again in 2016 after the failure in 2015.



Populations of endemic fishes in the upper Yangtze River continuously decreased due to the construction of dams and overfishing.





A workshop on monitoring of inland water fish biodiversity, Oct. 2016

Workshop title: 2016 长江流域水生生物多样性监测
 Workshop title: 2016 Yangtze River Basin Aquatic Biodiversity Monitoring

• 生物多样性监测理论和方法

鱼类多样性监测的理论方法与中国内陆水体鱼类多样性监测

刘松来¹ 杨学兵² 刘国伟³ 余 健⁴ 蔡宗宏⁵ 蔡春林⁶
 刘 毅⁷ 李新毅⁸ 刘 华⁹

¹中国科学院成都生物研究所, 成都 610216
²中国科学院成都生物研究所, 成都 610216
³中国科学院成都生物研究所, 成都 610216
⁴中国科学院成都生物研究所, 成都 610216
⁵中国科学院成都生物研究所, 成都 610216
⁶中国科学院成都生物研究所, 成都 610216
⁷中国科学院成都生物研究所, 成都 610216
⁸中国科学院成都生物研究所, 成都 610216
⁹中国科学院成都生物研究所, 成都 610216

摘要: 鱼类多样性监测是水生生物多样性监测的重要组成部分。本文综述了鱼类多样性监测的理论方法, 包括物种多样性、遗传多样性、种群多样性、群落多样性、生态系统多样性等。同时, 结合中国内陆水体的实际情况, 探讨了鱼类多样性监测的难点和对策。文章指出, 鱼类多样性监测需要多学科交叉, 包括生态学、遗传学、分子生物学、生态学、环境科学等。同时, 还需要建立完善的监测体系, 包括监测网络、监测方法、监测数据管理等。文章最后总结了鱼类多样性监测的意义, 认为它是保护水生生物多样性的重要手段。

Theory and methods on fish diversity monitoring with an introduction to the inland water fish diversity observation in China

Liu Songlai¹, Yang Xuebing², Liu Guowei³, Yu Jian⁴, Cai Zonghong⁵, Cai Chunlin⁶, Liu Yi⁷, Li Xinyi⁸, Liu Hua⁹
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² Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chengde 610216
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⁹ Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chengde 610216

Abstract: In recent years, the establishment of monitoring observation network (MON) has been of great concern. This paper reviews the theory and methods of fish diversity monitoring, including species diversity, genetic diversity, population diversity, community diversity, and ecosystem diversity. At the same time, combined with the actual situation of inland water bodies in China, the difficulties and countermeasures of fish diversity monitoring are discussed. It is pointed out that fish diversity monitoring needs interdisciplinary cooperation, including ecology, genetics, molecular biology, ecology, environmental science, etc. At the same time, it is also necessary to establish a complete monitoring system, including monitoring network, monitoring methods, monitoring data management, etc. The article finally summarizes the significance of fish diversity monitoring, which is an important means to protect aquatic biodiversity.

关键词: 生物多样性监测; 鱼类多样性; 监测方法; 中国内陆水体
 Keywords: Biodiversity monitoring; Fish diversity; Monitoring methods; Inland water bodies in China

Workshop title: 2016 长江流域水生生物多样性监测
 Workshop title: 2016 Yangtze River Basin Aquatic Biodiversity Monitoring

Impact of the Three Gorges Dam on the spawning stock and natural reproduction of Chinese sturgeon in the Changjiang River, China*

LIU SONG LAI¹, YANG XUE BING², LIU GUO WEI³, YU JIAN⁴, CAI ZONG HONG⁵, CAI CHUN LIN⁶, LIU YI⁷, LI XIN YI⁸, LIU HUA⁹
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Abstract: The Three Gorges Dam (TGD) is the largest dam in the world. It has a significant impact on the spawning stock and natural reproduction of Chinese sturgeon in the Changjiang River, China. This paper reviews the impact of TGD on the spawning stock and natural reproduction of Chinese sturgeon. It is pointed out that TGD has led to a significant decline in the spawning stock and natural reproduction of Chinese sturgeon. This is due to the fact that TGD has blocked the spawning routes of Chinese sturgeon and reduced the spawning success rate. At the same time, TGD has also led to a significant decline in the genetic diversity of Chinese sturgeon. This is due to the fact that TGD has reduced the gene flow between different populations of Chinese sturgeon. The article finally summarizes the significance of studying the impact of TGD on the spawning stock and natural reproduction of Chinese sturgeon, which is an important means to protect the biodiversity of Chinese sturgeon.

Impact of the Three Gorges Dam on the spawning stock and natural reproduction of Chinese sturgeon in the Changjiang River, China*

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关键词: 三峡大坝; 中华鲟; 产卵亲本; 自然繁殖
 Keywords: Three Gorges Dam; Chinese sturgeon; Spawning stock; Natural reproduction

Workshop title: 2016 长江流域水生生物多样性监测
 Workshop title: 2016 Yangtze River Basin Aquatic Biodiversity Monitoring

Impact of the Three Gorges Dam on reproduction of four major Chinese carp species in the middle reaches of the Changjiang River*

LIU SONG LAI¹, YANG XUE BING², LIU GUO WEI³, YU JIAN⁴, CAI ZONG HONG⁵, CAI CHUN LIN⁶, LIU YI⁷, LI XIN YI⁸, LIU HUA⁹
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Abstract: The Three Gorges Dam (TGD) is the largest dam in the world. It has a significant impact on the reproduction of four major Chinese carp species in the middle reaches of the Changjiang River, China. This paper reviews the impact of TGD on the reproduction of four major Chinese carp species. It is pointed out that TGD has led to a significant decline in the reproduction of four major Chinese carp species. This is due to the fact that TGD has blocked the spawning routes of four major Chinese carp species and reduced the spawning success rate. At the same time, TGD has also led to a significant decline in the genetic diversity of four major Chinese carp species. This is due to the fact that TGD has reduced the gene flow between different populations of four major Chinese carp species. The article finally summarizes the significance of studying the impact of TGD on the reproduction of four major Chinese carp species, which is an important means to protect the biodiversity of four major Chinese carp species.

Impact of the Three Gorges Dam on reproduction of four major Chinese carp species in the middle reaches of the Changjiang River*

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⁹ Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chengde 610216

关键词: 三峡大坝; 四大家鱼; 繁殖; 长江中下游
 Keywords: Three Gorges Dam; Four major Chinese carp species; Reproduction; Middle reaches of the Changjiang River

长江流域渔业生态公报

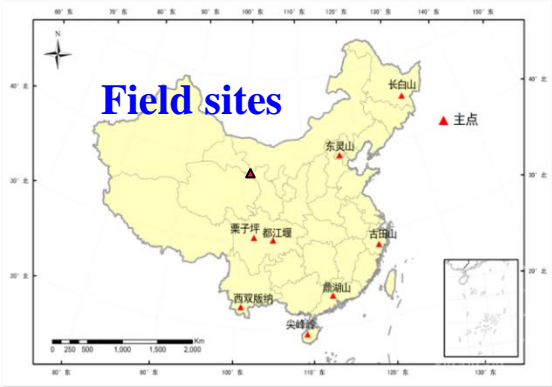
2015年

农业部长江流域渔政监督管理办公室

二〇一六年

Some papers and reports were published

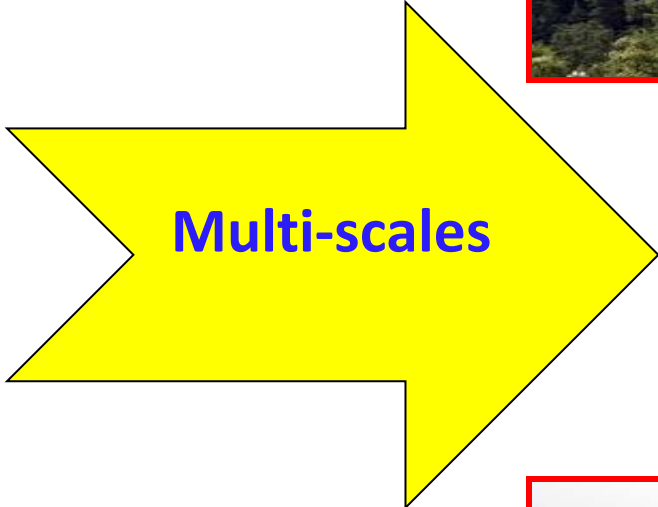
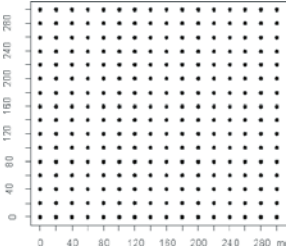
Monitoring Network of Soil Animal Diversity (2015—)



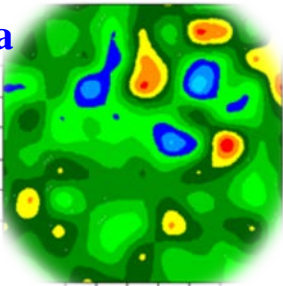
Ecosystems



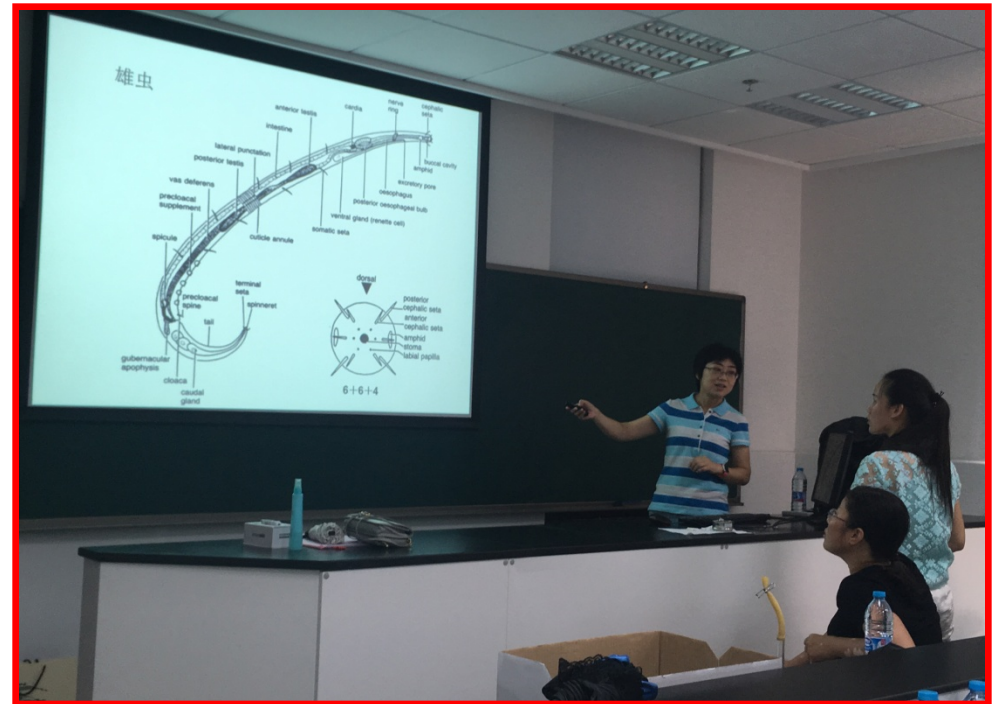
Sampling designs



Data

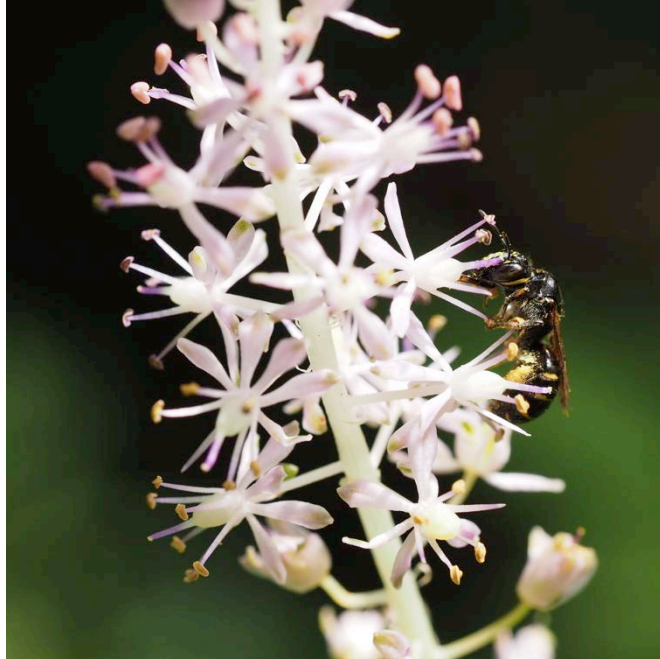


Seminars and Training courses



Sino BON-Insect

Xingangshan, Jiangxi



North East China



Apr., 2016



July, 2016

Songshan, Beijing



May., 2015

Taishan, Shandong



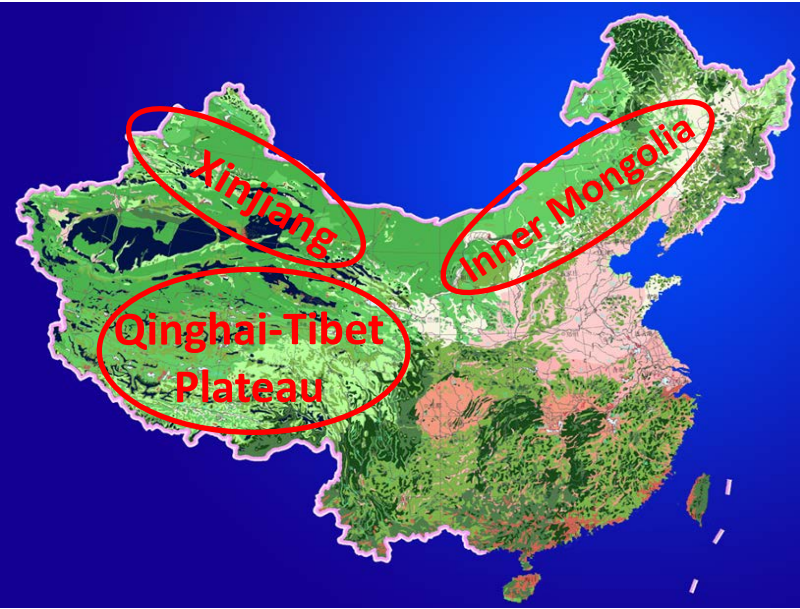
June., 2016

Manas, Xinjiang

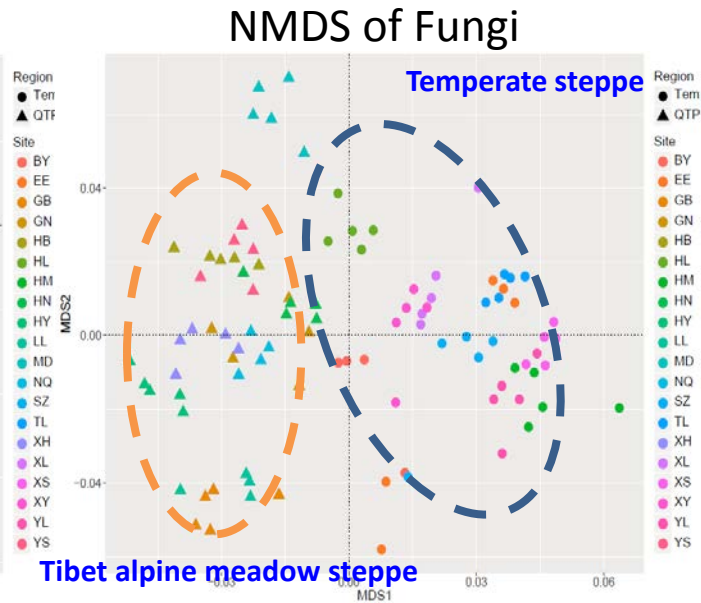
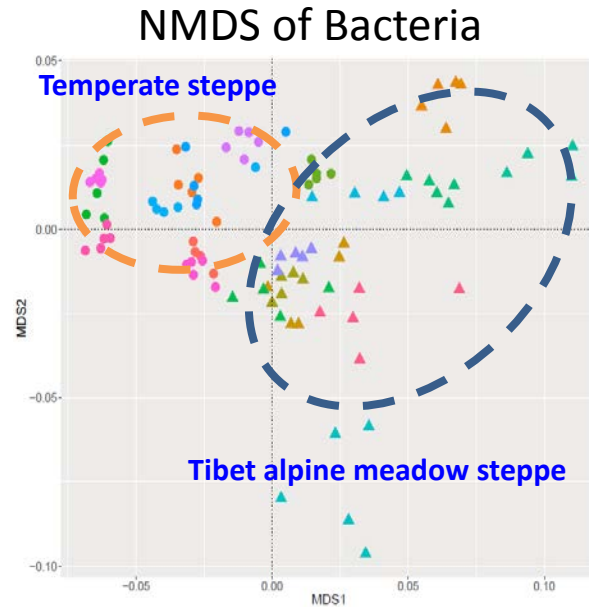


Aug., 2016

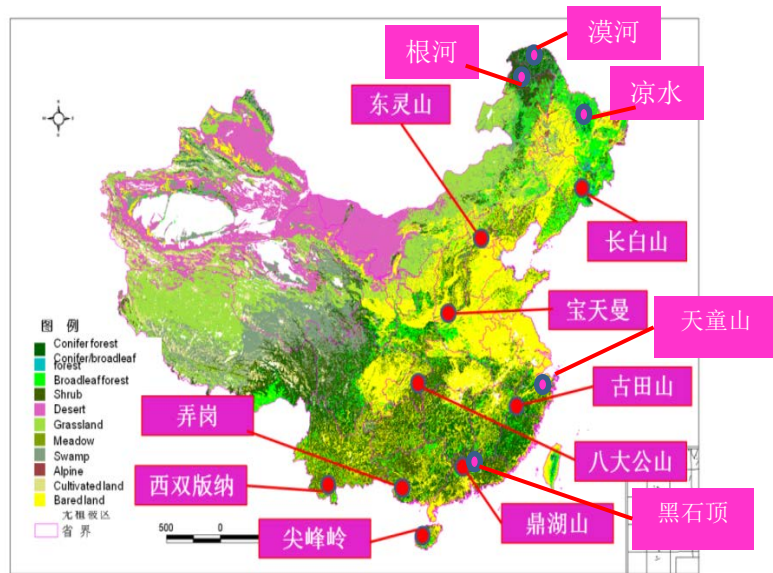
The diversity and community structure in Chinese grassland



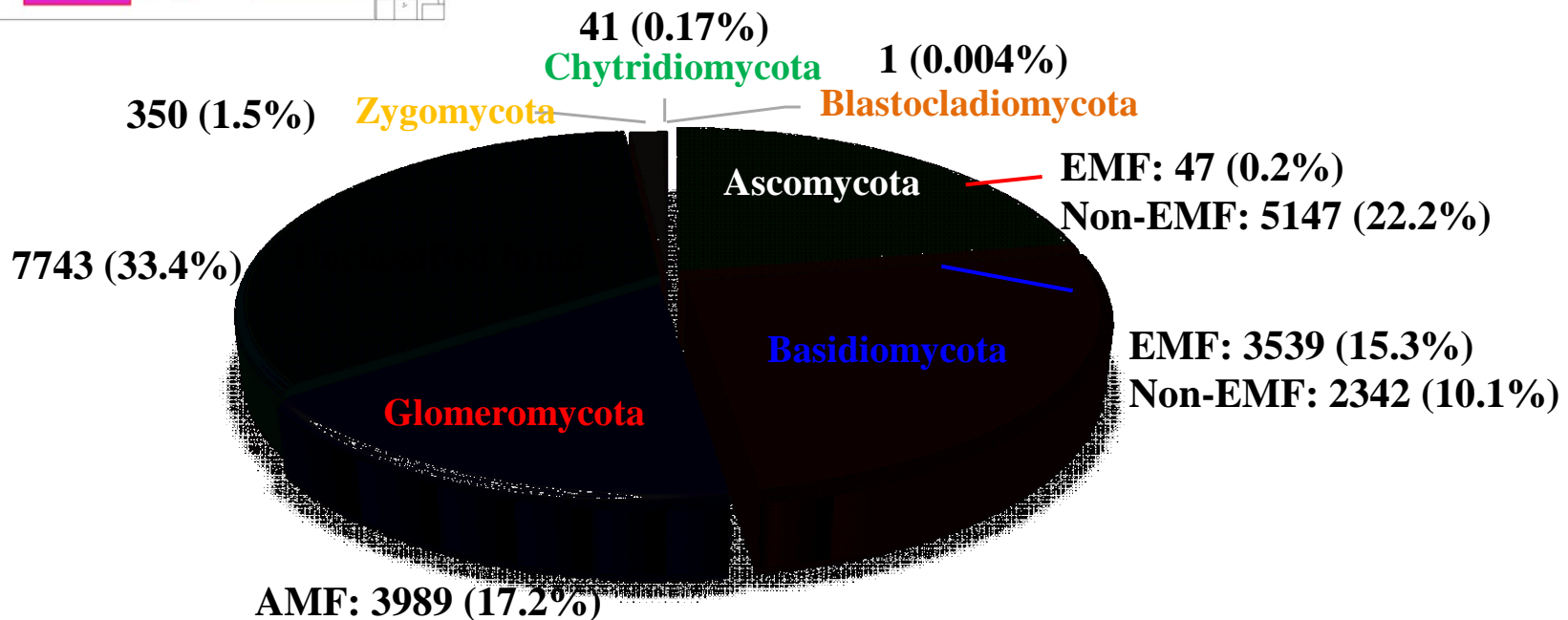
1. Microbial community diversity and structure were investigated across Chinese grassland in Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang and Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.
2. Microbial community structure in temperate steppe (Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang) were distinctly different from those in Qinghai-Tibet plateau.



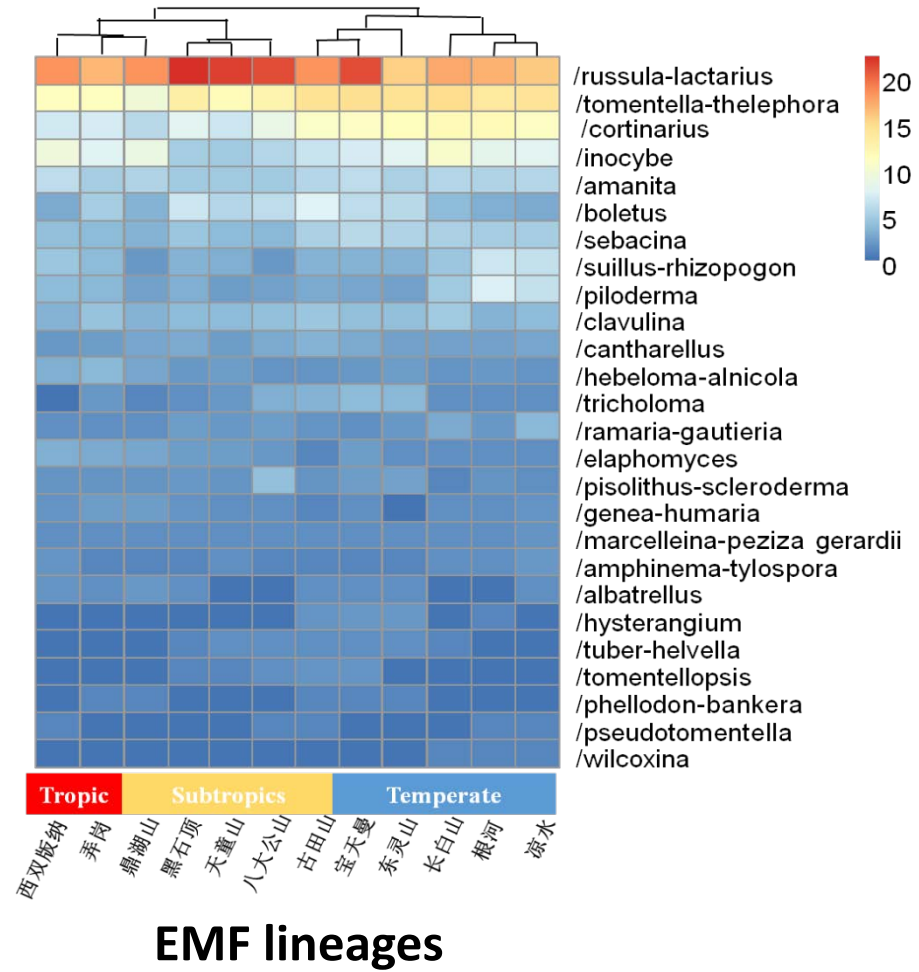
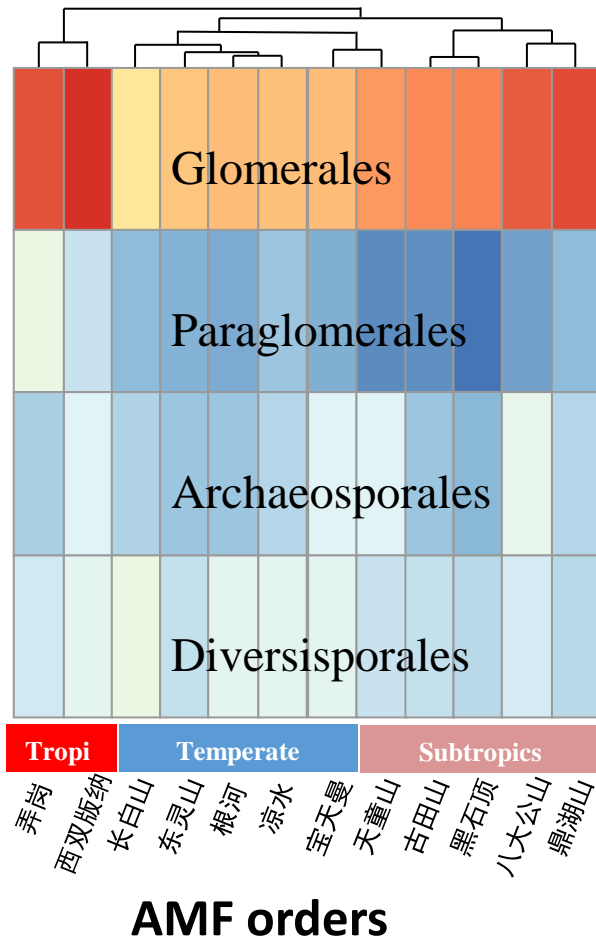
Soil AM fungi community and diversity along forest transect from northern to southern China



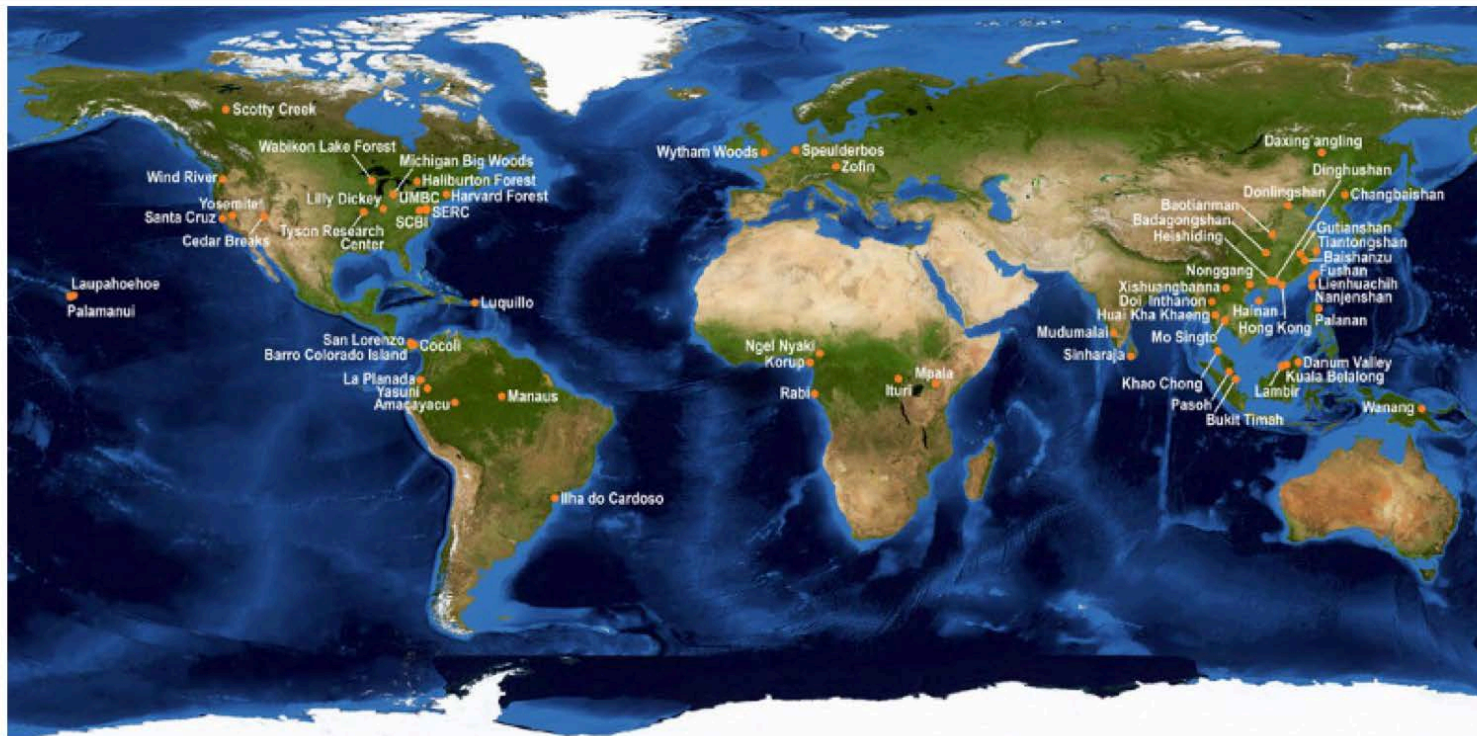
1. We collected 255 samples along the along forest transect from northern to southern China.
2. We identified 2.3×10^4 fungi OTUs (species), 3521 EMF fungi and 3989 AMF fungi.



The biogeographic patterns of various AMF and EMF populations are different along the latitude gradient



- [Africa](#)
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- [Latin America](#)
- [North America](#)
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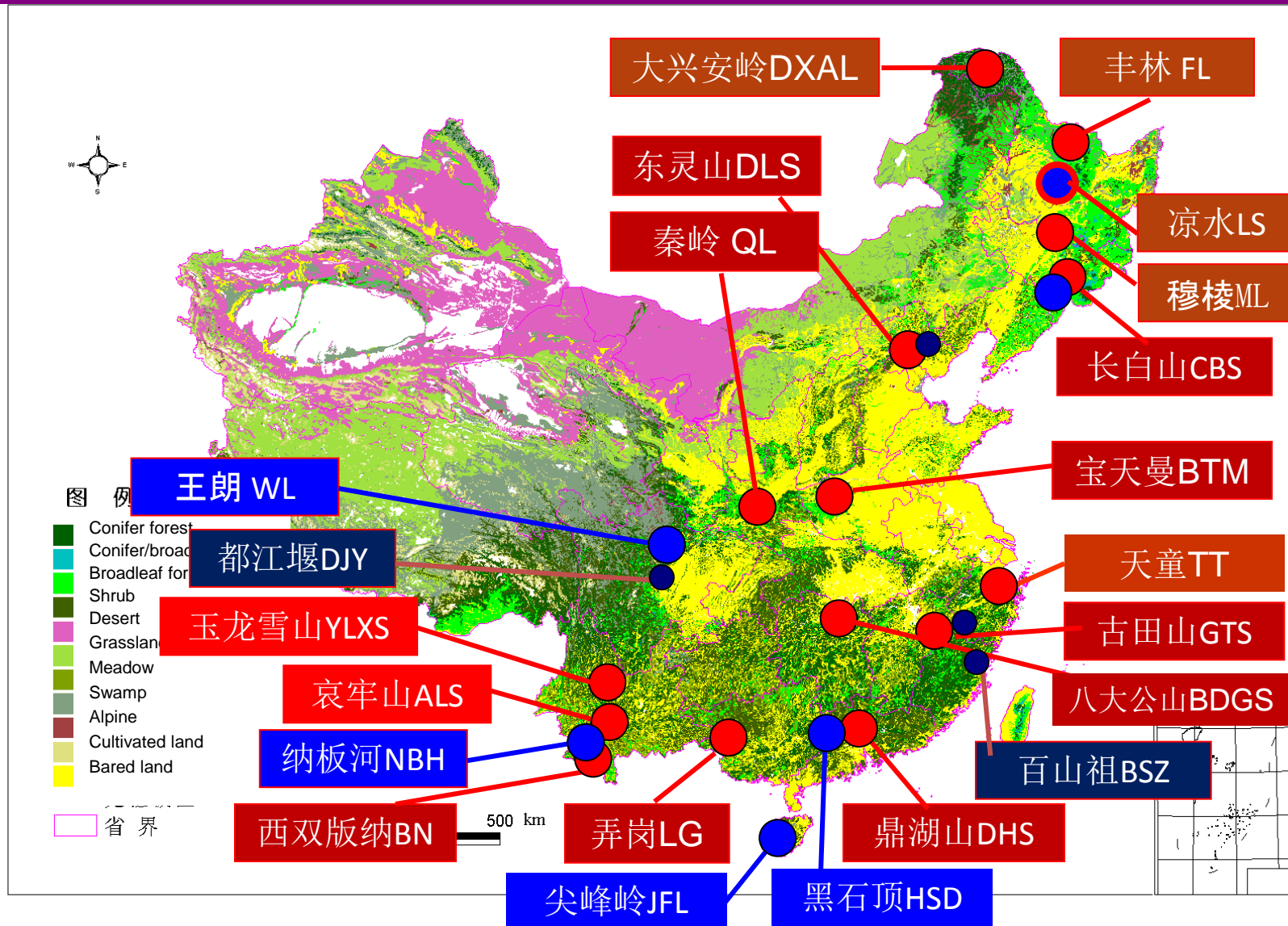
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[BCI Webcam](#) [Wind River Webcam](#) [Wind River Canopy Webcam](#)

[Announcements](#)

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Chinese Forest Biodiversity Monitoring Network (CForBio)



CForBio stand book



Chinese Forest Biodiversity Monitoring Network (CForBio) 2014



Chinese Forest Biodiversity Monitoring Network (CForBio) 2015



鼎湖山南亚热带森林
——树种及其分布格局

Dinghushan Lower Subtropical Forest Dynamics Plot:
Tree Species and Their Distribution Patterns

“中国森林生物
多样性监测网络”
浙江古
田山——树种

Gutianshan F
orest Dynamics P
lot: Tree Species and T
heir Distribution Patterns

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云南科技出版社
Min CAO, Hua ZHU, H

浙江百山祖森林动态样地
树种及其分布格局

吴林芳 王志高 黄忠良 李 林 魏识广 练璐愉 叶万辉 著



中国森林
生物多样性监测网络



中国森林生物多样性监测网络 (CForBio) 2013

陈小荣 胡仁勇 叶珍林 等著

中国林业出版社
China Forestry Publishing House

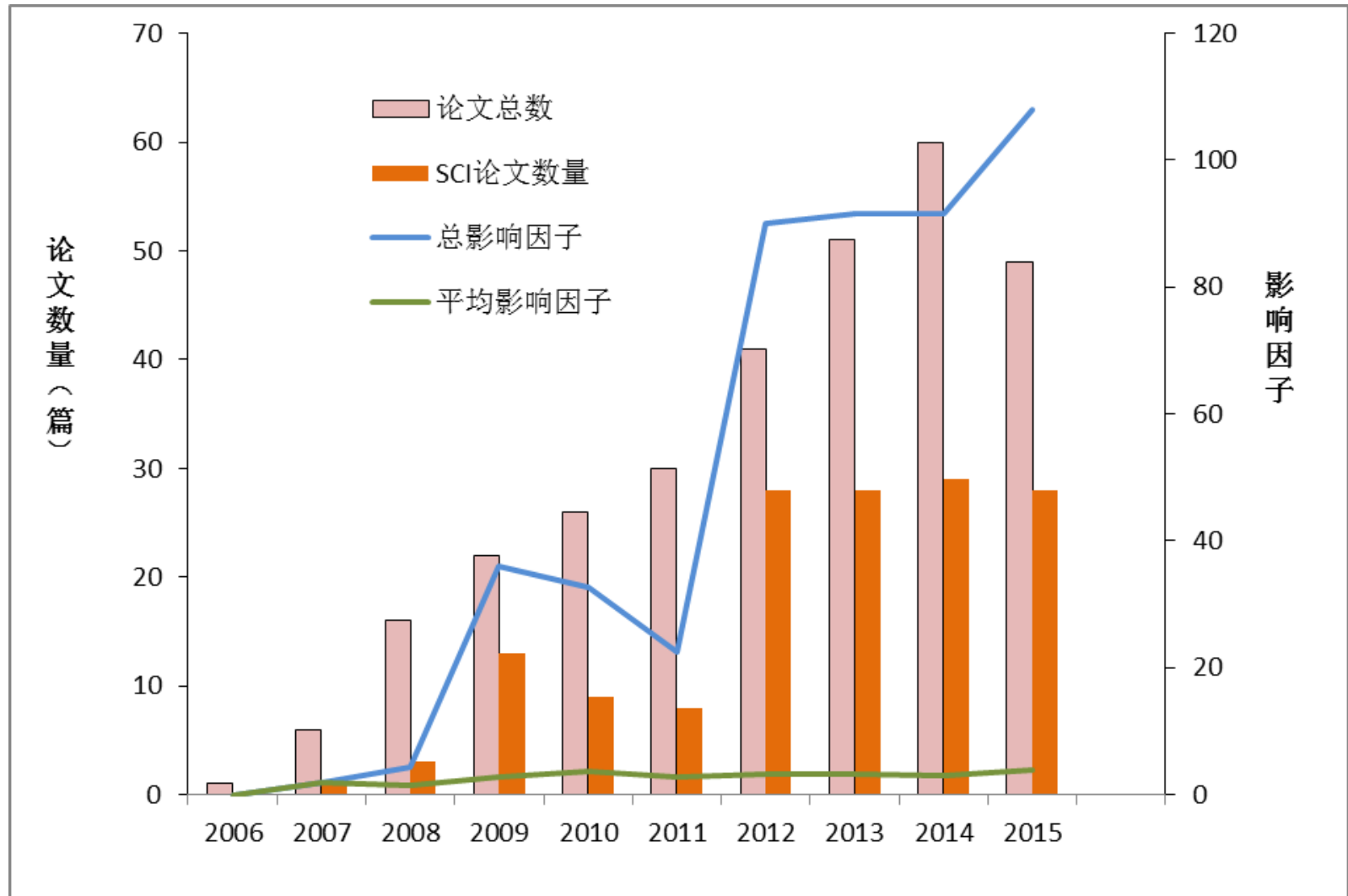


中国常见植物
野外识别手册
FIELD GUIDE TO WILD PLANTS OF CHINA
古田山册 Gutianshan

丛书主编 马克平
Series Editor Keiping Ma
本册主编 方 琦
Editors Teng Fangy
陈建华
Jianhua Chen



Number of Papers Published



Papers Published in 2016

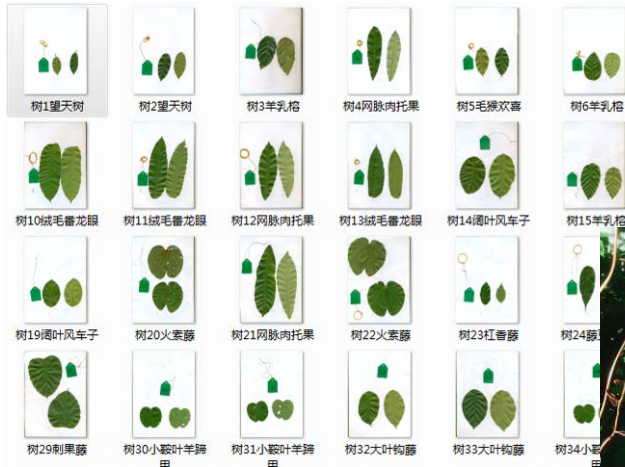
Academic papers: 46, SCI 32(70%)

- Megan K. Bartlett, Zhang Ya, Yang Jie, Nissa Kreidler, Sun Shanwen, Lin Luxiang, Hu Yuehua, Cao Kunfang and Lawren Sack. 2016. Drought tolerance as a driver of tropical forest assembly: resolving spatial signatures for multiple processes. *Ecology*. 97(2):503-514.
- Wu Junjie, Nathan G. Swenson, Calum Brown, Zhang Caicai, Yang Jie, Ci Xiuqin, Li Jie, Sha Liqing, Cao Min and Lin Luxiang. 2016. How does habitat filtering affect the detection of conspecific and phylogenetic density dependence? *Ecology*. 97(5): 1182-1193.
- Liu Xiaojuan, Nathan G. Swenson, Lin Dunmei, Mi Xiangcheng, María Natalia Umana, Bernhard Schmid and Ma Keping. 2016. Linking individual-level functional traits to tree growth in a subtropical forest. *Ecology*. 97(9):2396-2405.

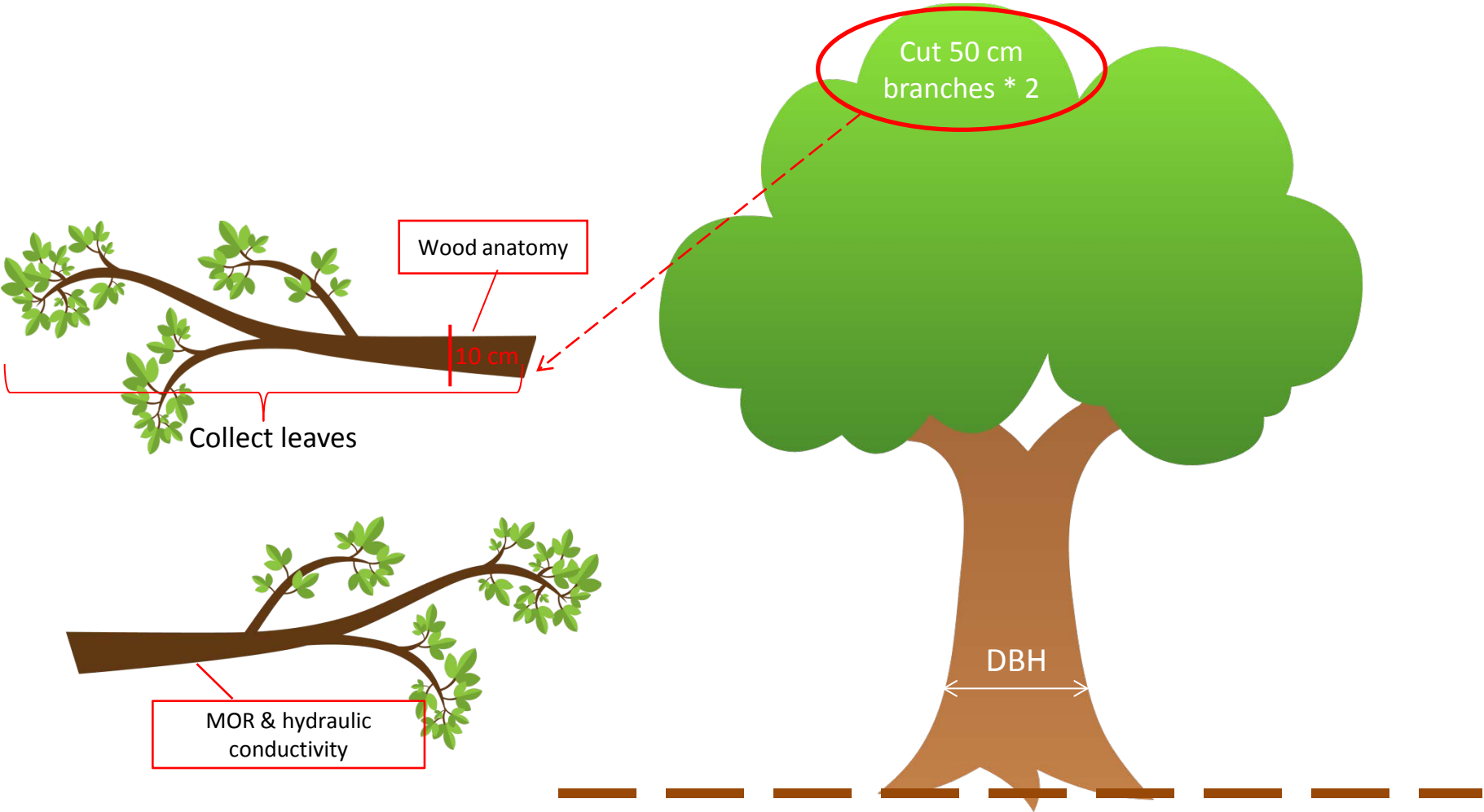


0° 北

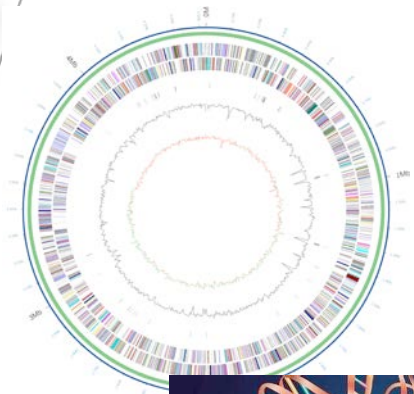
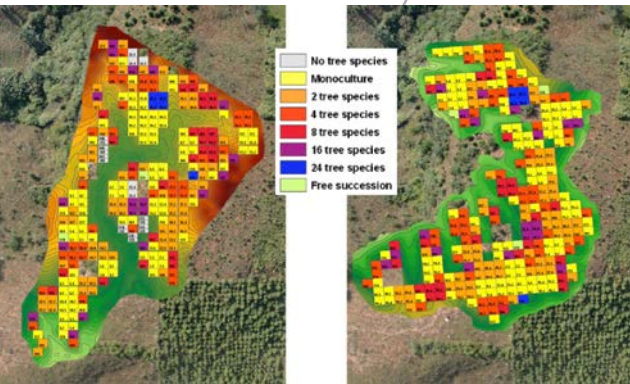
Leaf trait measurement on forest crane in XSBN



Sampling branches in canopy

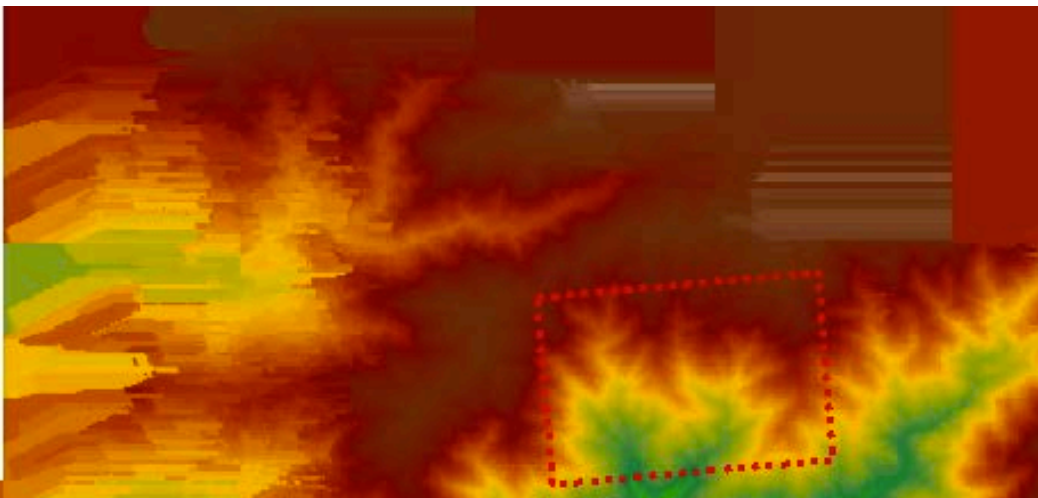


Gutianshan Integrated Monitoring System

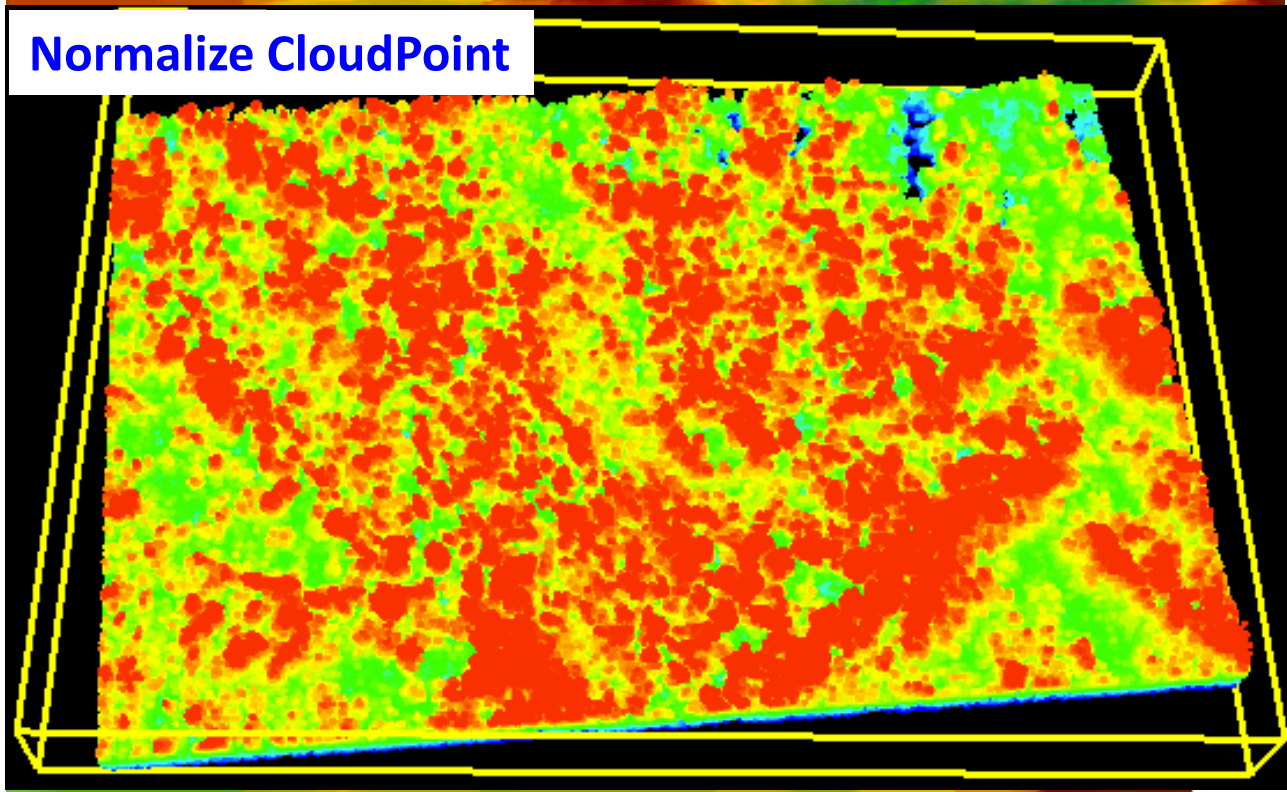


GuTianShan Scan area > 6 km²

DEM
Product

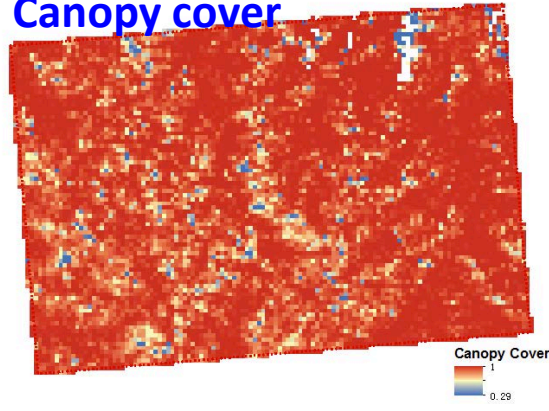


Normalize CloudPoint

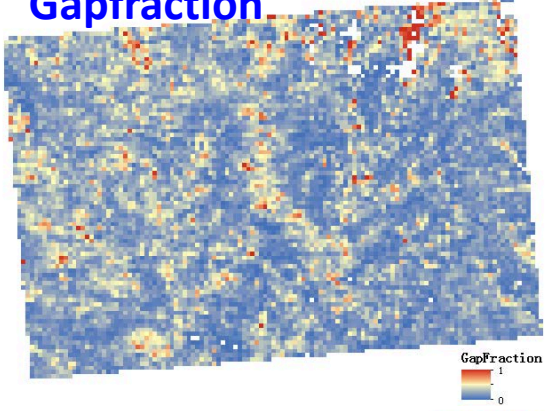


LIDAR & Hyperspectral

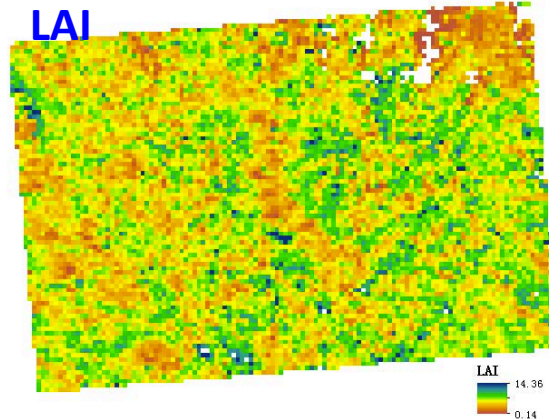
Canopy cover



Gapfraction

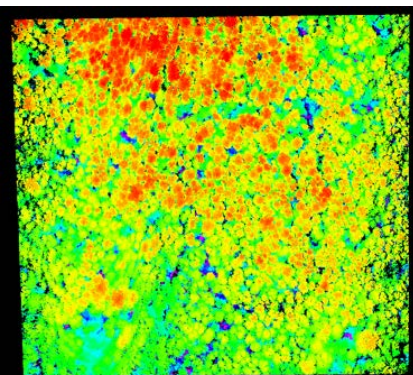


LAI

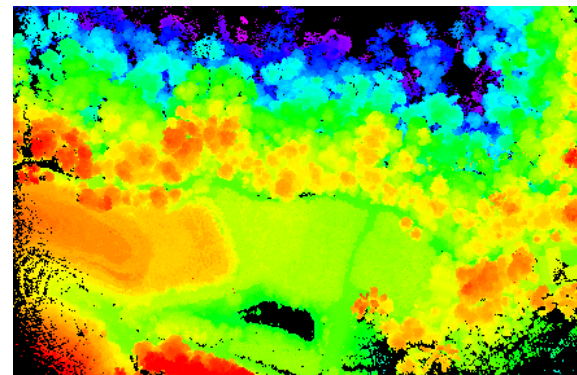


UAV-Lidar CloudPoint Scan area < 1km²

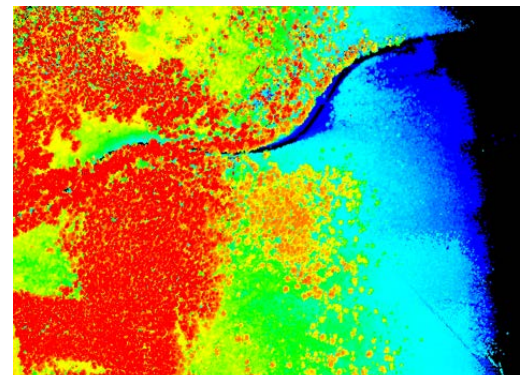
LIDAR



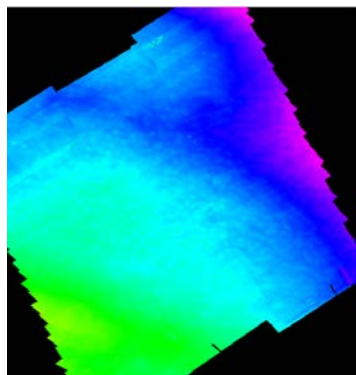
Needleleaf-broadleaf mixed forest



Rainforest



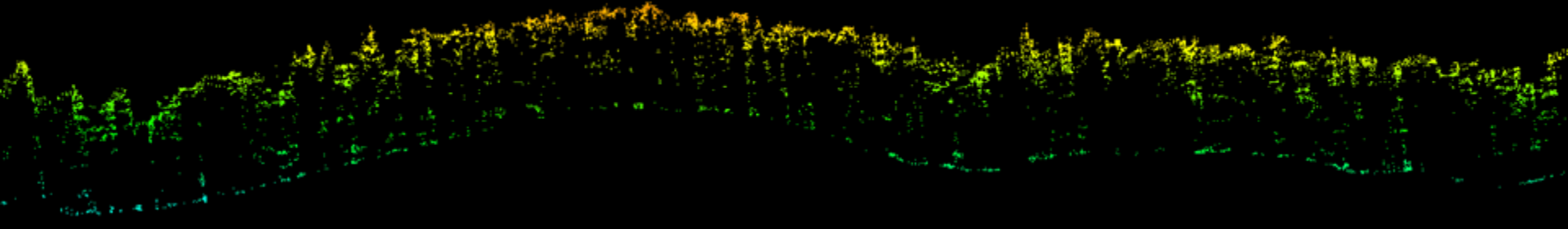
Mangrove



Grassland

ChangBaiShan CloudPoint Profile

长白山 2016/8/12扫描

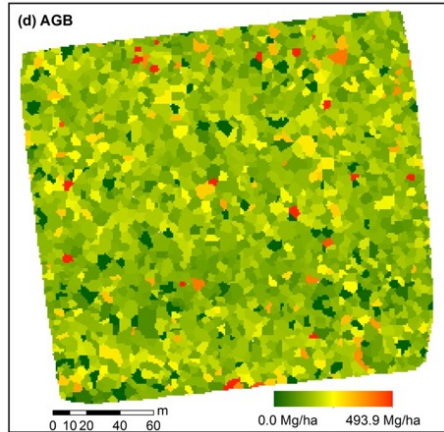
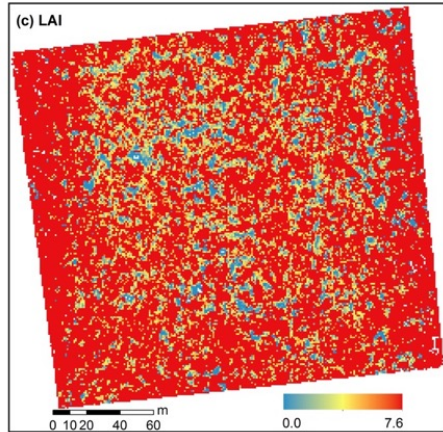
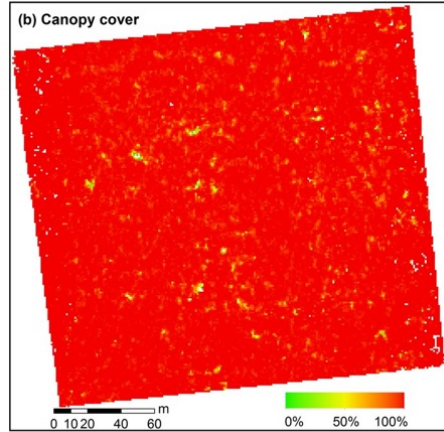
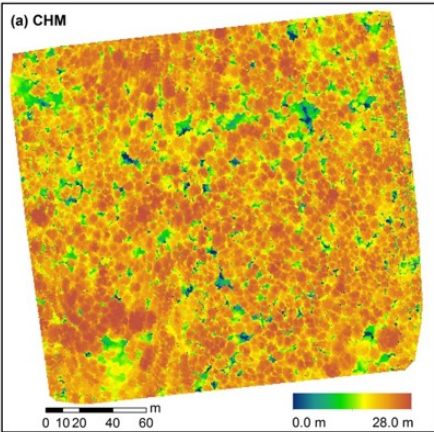


CHM

Canopy cover

LAI

AGB

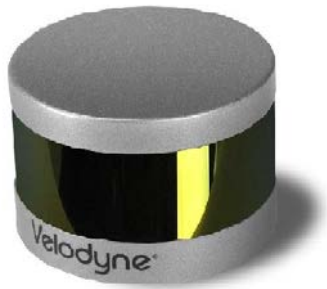


Near-surface Remote Sensing Platform



Li-Air UAV-RS platform
Independent R&D

LIDAR



- High-resolution DEM
3D structure information
- Canopy height model
 - LAI, Gap fraction
 - Aboveground biomass
 - etc

Hyperspectral



- High resolution in spectral
- Vegetation index
 - Leaf biochemical properties
 - Plant function trait
 - etc



Forest



Wetland

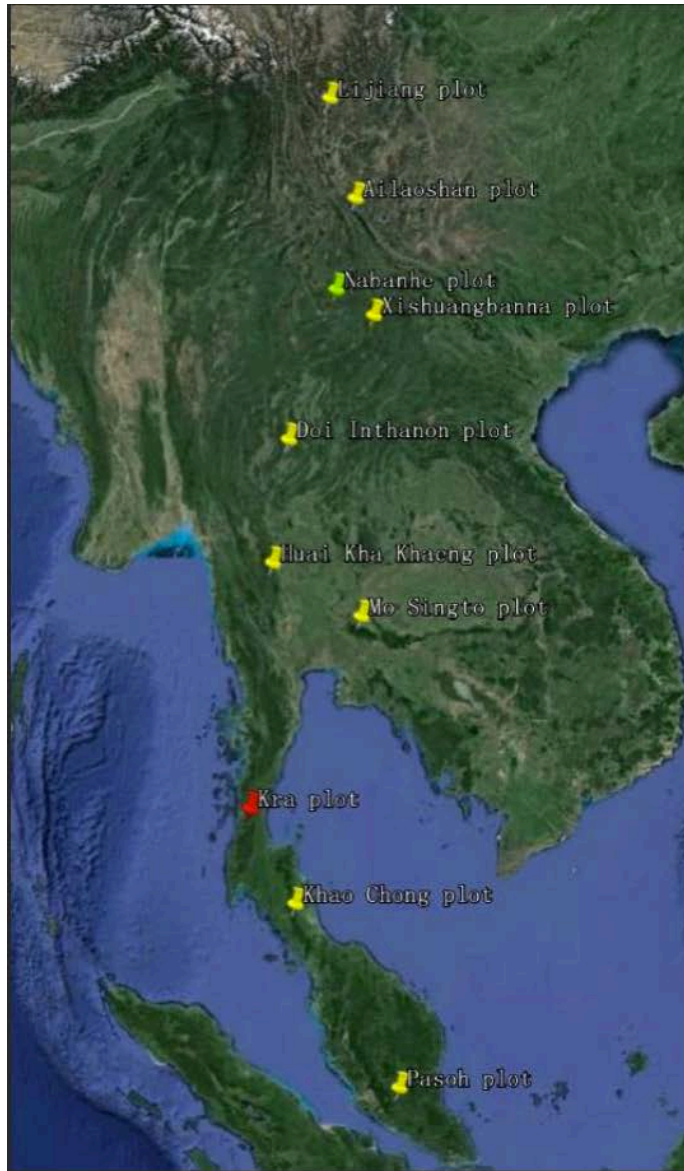


Grassland

Ecosystem to monitor

Regional network of FDPs

from Southwest China to Central South Peninsula of Southeast Asia



中国西南-中南半岛东经101度线黄金森林样带

- 全球热带雨林三大核心分布区之一
- 全球生物多样性热点地区之一
- 热带亚洲成分的分化中心
- 热带中心-热带北缘的连续完整区域 (全球独一无二)
- 温度和降水自南向北连续递减区域
- 10个大型 (15-50 ha) 森林动态样地
- >3000 树种
- >1,000,000 个体 (dbh >= 1cm)

From LIN Luxiang



古田山猛禽 (斯幸峰摄)



弄岗大样地调查



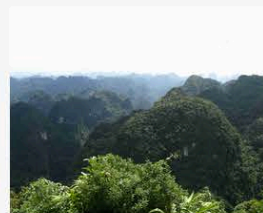
弄岗大样地调查



弄岗大样地调查



弄岗



弄岗



研究动态

[更多>>](#)

温带

黑龙江大兴安岭25ha样地

黑龙江丰林30ha样地

黑龙江凉水18ha样地

吉林长白山25ha样地

吉林长白山5ha样地

北京东灵山20ha样地

北京东灵山5ha样地

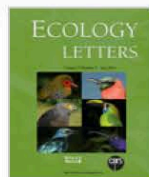
河南宝天曼25ha样地

亚热带

浙江天童山20ha样地

湖南八大公山25ha样地

浙江古田山24ha样地

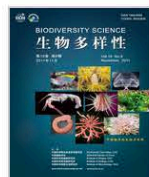


The effect of intraspecific variation and heritability on community pattern and robustness

2016-6-27

6月23日online发表

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《生物多样性》第5期刊出

2016-6-21

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GEB Island Biogeography 专刊

2016-6-18

佐治亚理工学院黎绍鹏博士推荐; 7月刊出

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西双版纳大样地邬俊杰等关于谱系密度制约的文章在Ecology发表

The 1st Workshop on Wildlife Monitoring with Camera Traps (July, 2014, Beijing)





The First Workshop on Insect Monitoring (September, 2015, Harbin)



The First Workshop on Forest Canopy Ecology and Biodiversity (October, 2015, Xishuangbanna)



2st National Symposium on Biodiversity Monitoring Oct. 2016



Mapping Asia Plants

Keping MA

kpma@ibcas.ac.cn



Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences 2017-01-11



A Network of Networks

Search

News

Over 200 species found during Deep-Sea surveys of submarine canyons in Lebanon
After a one month deep sea expedition in unex...

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species accurately assesses extinction risk using the latest technology
A response to Ocampo-Peñuela et al. (2016); S...

ICIMOD contributes to institutionalizing PES schemes in Nepal
The Government of Nepal is taking steps towar...

Network Resources

Herbarium Kebun Raya Bogor, Indonesia

Agharkar Research Institute (ARI), India

WWF Mongolia

The South East Asia Rainforest Research Partnership

About Us

Asia is among the most biologically rich and also the highly populated area of the planet earth. Consequently, Asian countries are experiencing severe threats to their biodiversity rich areas and the ecosystems. This is accentuated by the fact that in Asia millions of people derive their livelihood from the wild and that there is an emerging conflict between development and conservation. Thus developing sustainable ...

Asia Species List

Asia is the world's largest and most populous continent. It covers 8.7% of the Earth's total surface area and comprises 30% of its land area. Among 34 biodiversity hotspots identified by Conservation International, about one third distributes in Asia. However, Asian countries are experiencing severe threats to their biodiversity rich areas and ecosystems. To better conserve and manage Asia biodiversity...

Asia Red List

The IUCN Red List is the most comprehensive information source on the status of wild species and their links to livelihoods. It is the clarion call for fighting the extinction crisis. To better prompt the Red List work in Asia countries and clarify the species status, ABCDNet aims to develop a Red List database covering all available Red Lists in Asia countries. Now ...

Users in 2016 :
516,541
Daily page views: 5,028
Daily IPs:1,411

Cooperation



College of Forest Science, Kookmin University



The Research Center for Biology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences



University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK Bangalore India

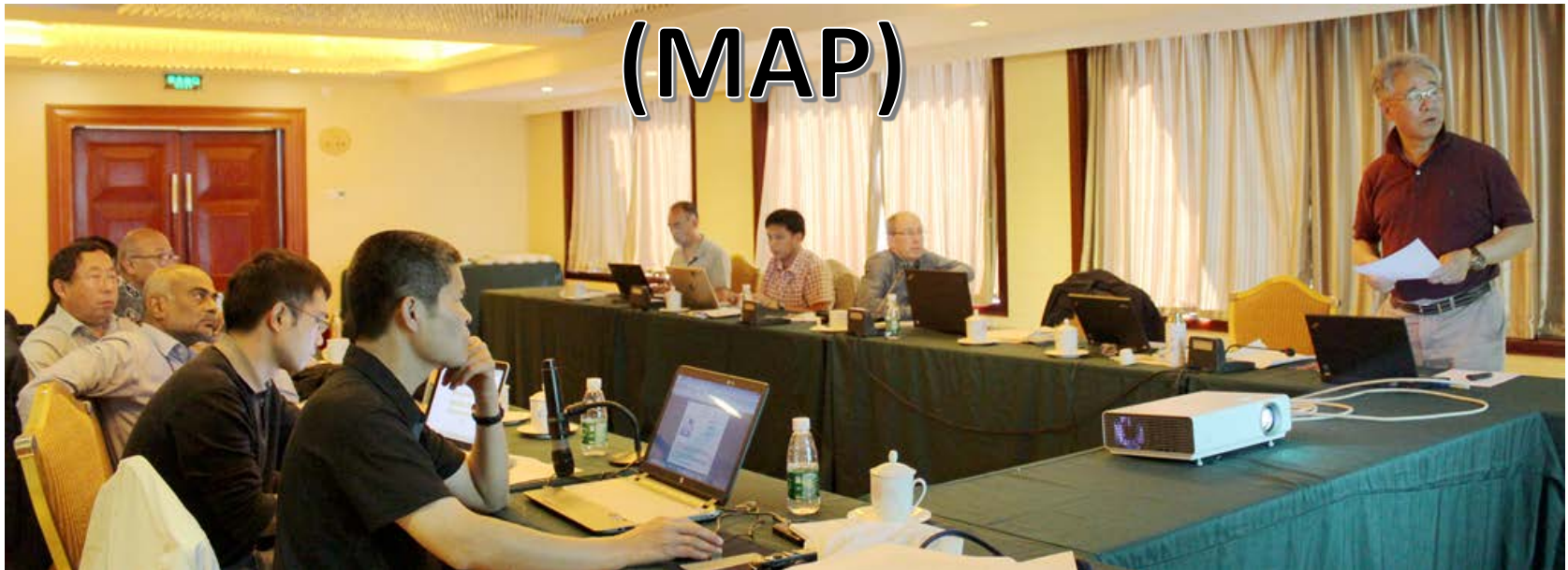


ABCDNet 2015 Annual Meeting



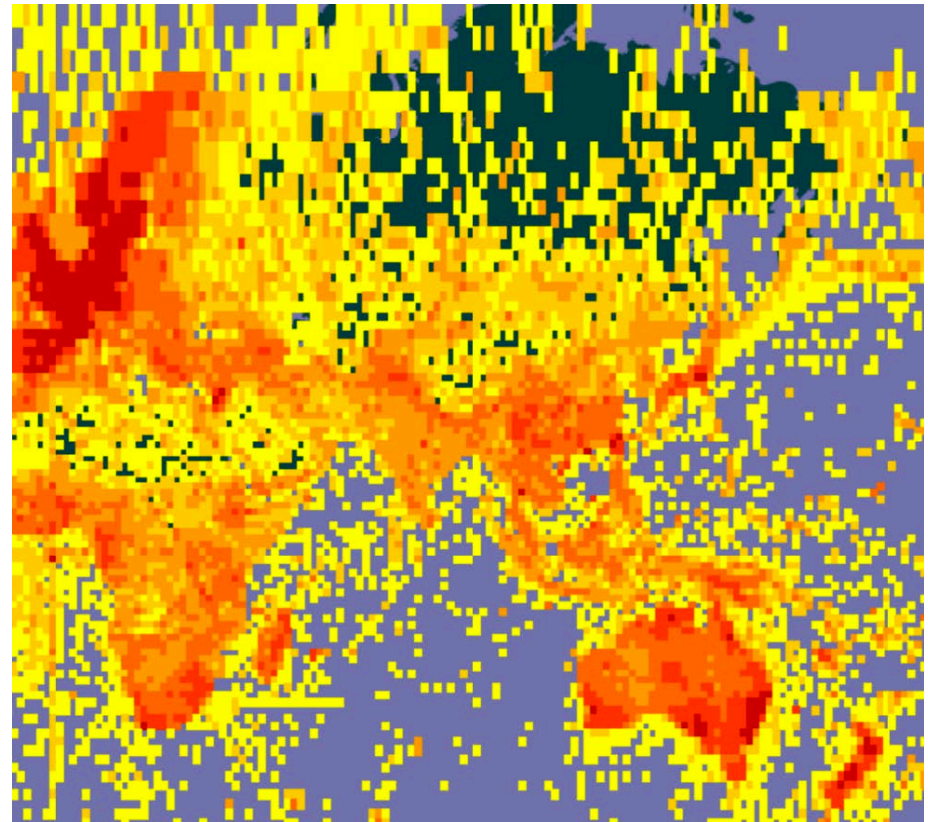
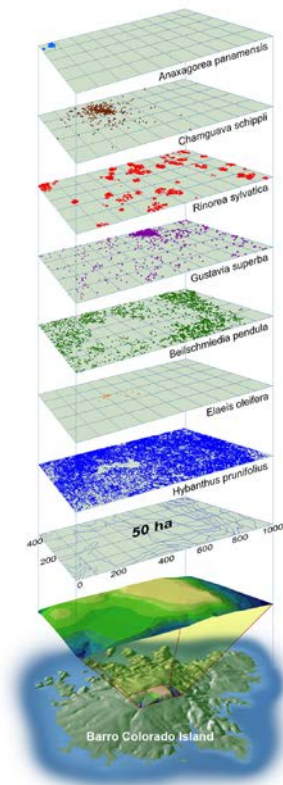
Mapping Asia Plants

(MAP)



Mission

A better mapping infrastructure for plant diversity conservation in Asia

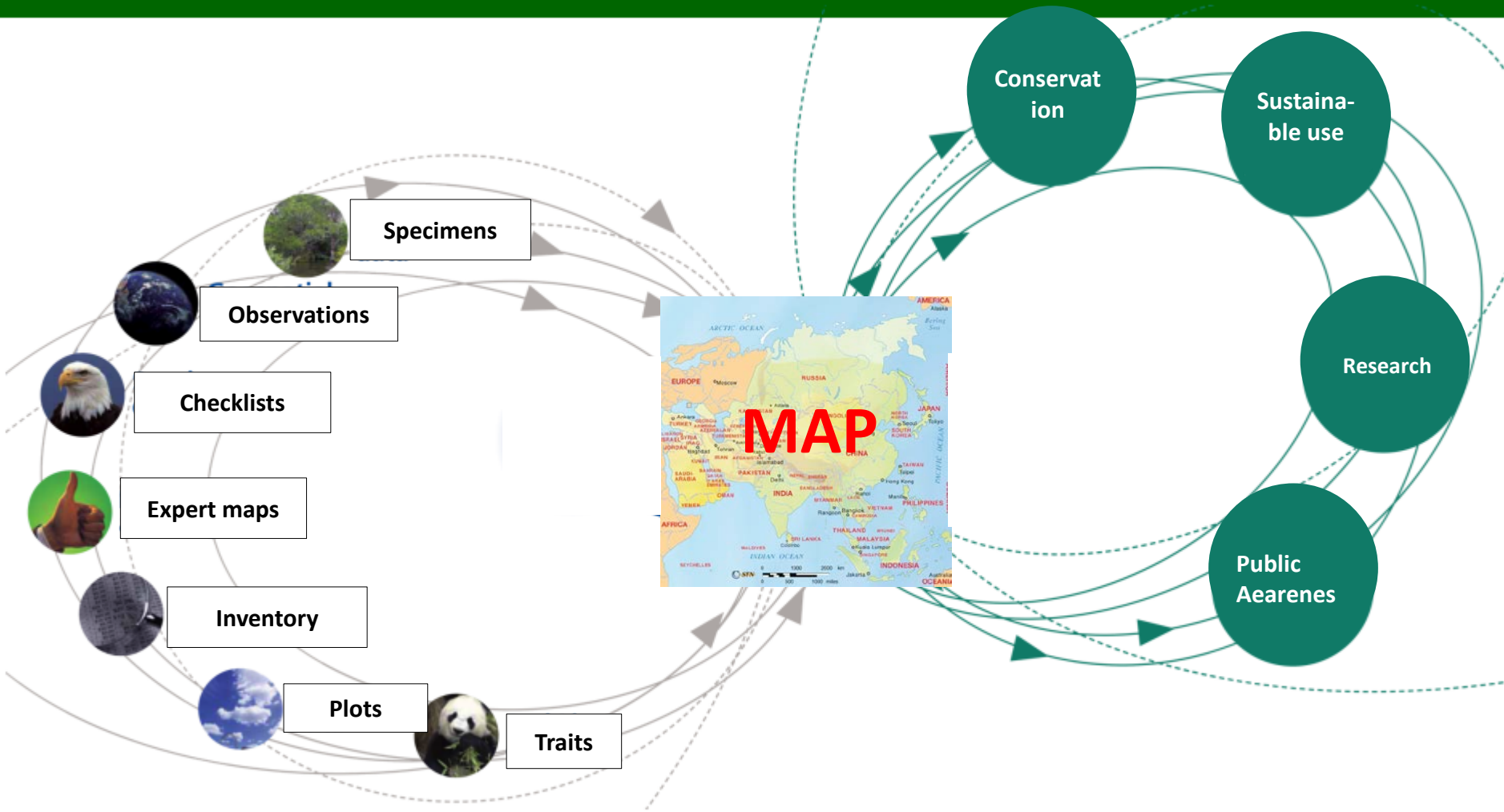


Goals

Access to

- Geographic range maps, diversity maps;
- Species checklists;
- Standardized botanical observation datasets;
- Standardized workflow and informatics engine for the integration, access, and discovery of disparate sources of botanical information in Asia.

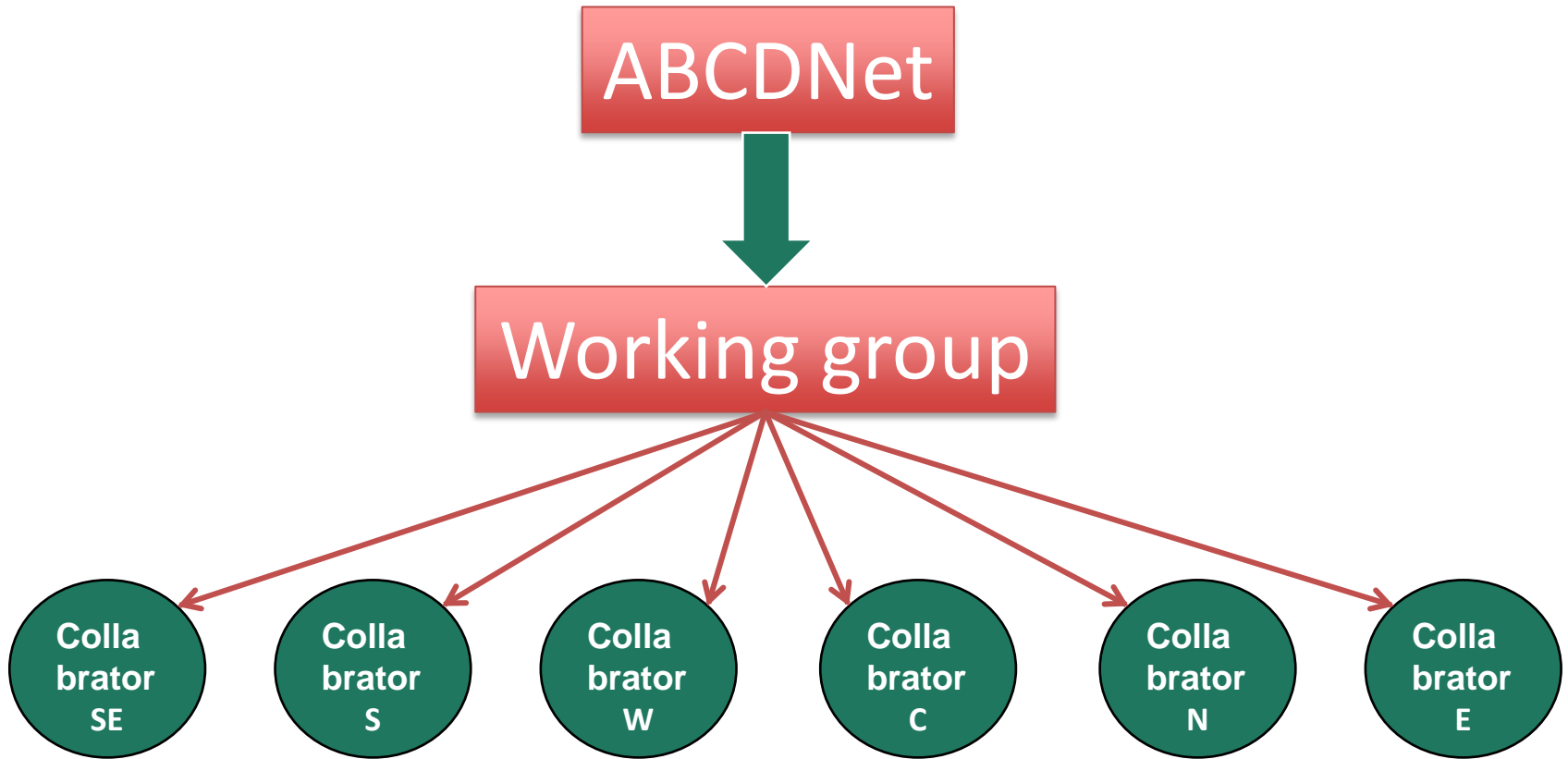
Connecting:



- **Data sets**

- **Services**

Organization structure for MAP



Working group for MAP



Coordinator



SE Asia



S Asia

W Asia



NE Asia



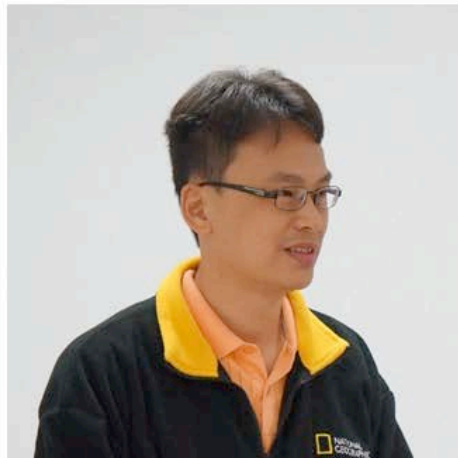
N Asia



C Asia

Mapping Asia Plants—Southeast Asia (November, 2016, Beijing)





Mapping Asia Plants—Southeast Asia (November, 2016, Beijing)



Fourth Sino-Thai Symposium on Biodiversity

Nov., 2016 Xishuangbanna



Thanks

