

A satellite image of Earth showing North America and the Atlantic Ocean. The landmasses are green and brown, while the oceans are dark blue. The image is taken from a high angle, showing the curvature of the planet.

Biodiversity Informatics:

*Why the Americas Need a
Cyberinfrastructure for Biodiversity Studies*

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University of Kansas

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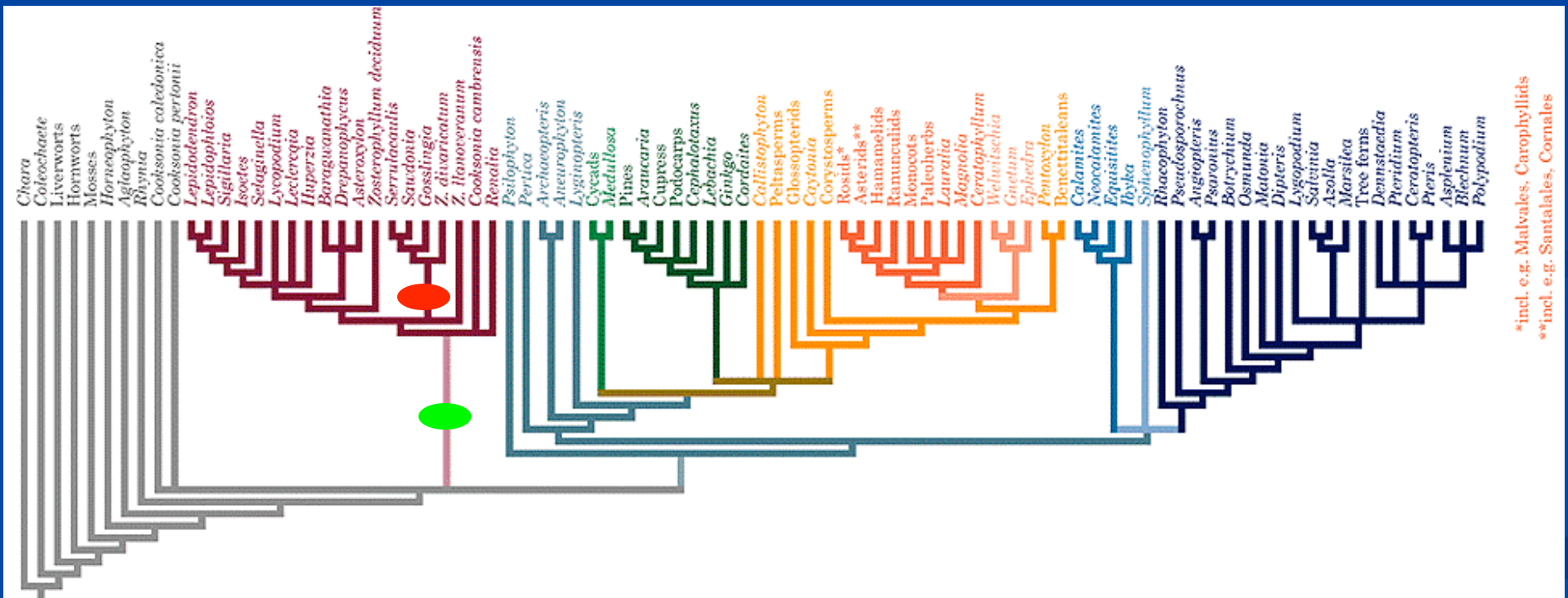
Biodiversity

- Life on Earth is the result of 4×10^9 years of evolution, and has resulted in enormous complexity, perhaps 10^7 - 10^8 species
- Biodiversity is everywhere and in almost everything—
 - The scientific urge to discover and describe
 - The human responsibility to protect and preserve
 - The practical necessity to deal with biodiversity
 - Agriculture, public health and epidemiology, food safety, transportation, recreation, land use planning, natural resource planning, urban planning, anthropology, archaeology, biochemistry, pharmacology, engineering, medicine, fine arts, ethnobiology, horticulture, integrated pest control, disaster planning
.....

Predictivity in Biodiversity

- Biology, particularly organismal biology, is infamous for complexity, intractability—every ‘rule’ has been or can be broken
- Predictivity is a rare quality suggestive of a mature science ... when biological principles offer extrapolative, predictable behaviors
 - Examples:
 - Phylogeny and hierarchical distribution of characters
 - Species’ ecological and geographic distributions

Phylogeny and Predictivity



Here, we explore a different kind
of predictivity in biodiversity
science ...

*Potential geographic distributions of species can be
predicted accurately based on ecological features of
species' known occurrences*

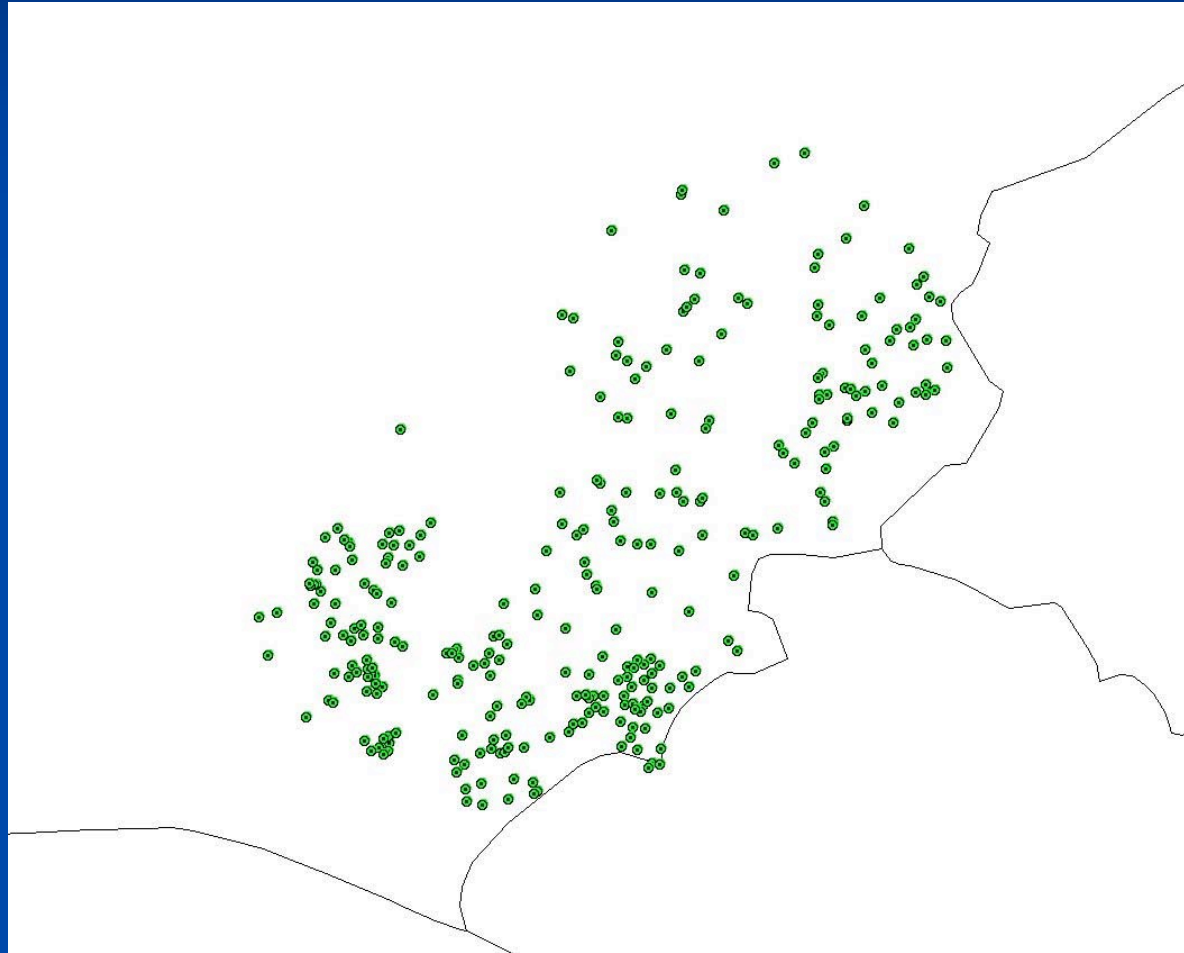


Triatomine Bugs in Guatemala

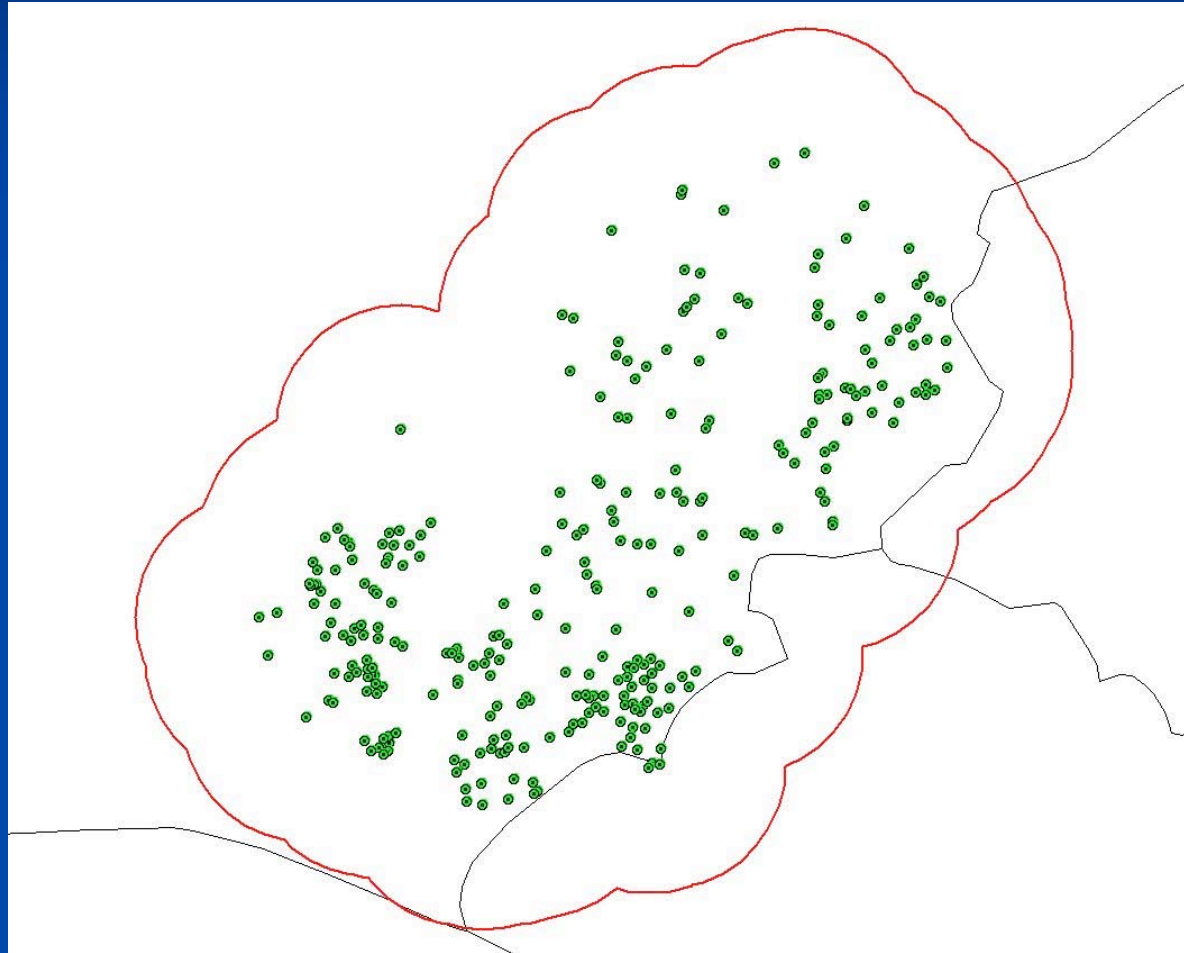
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Detail of Sampling Area

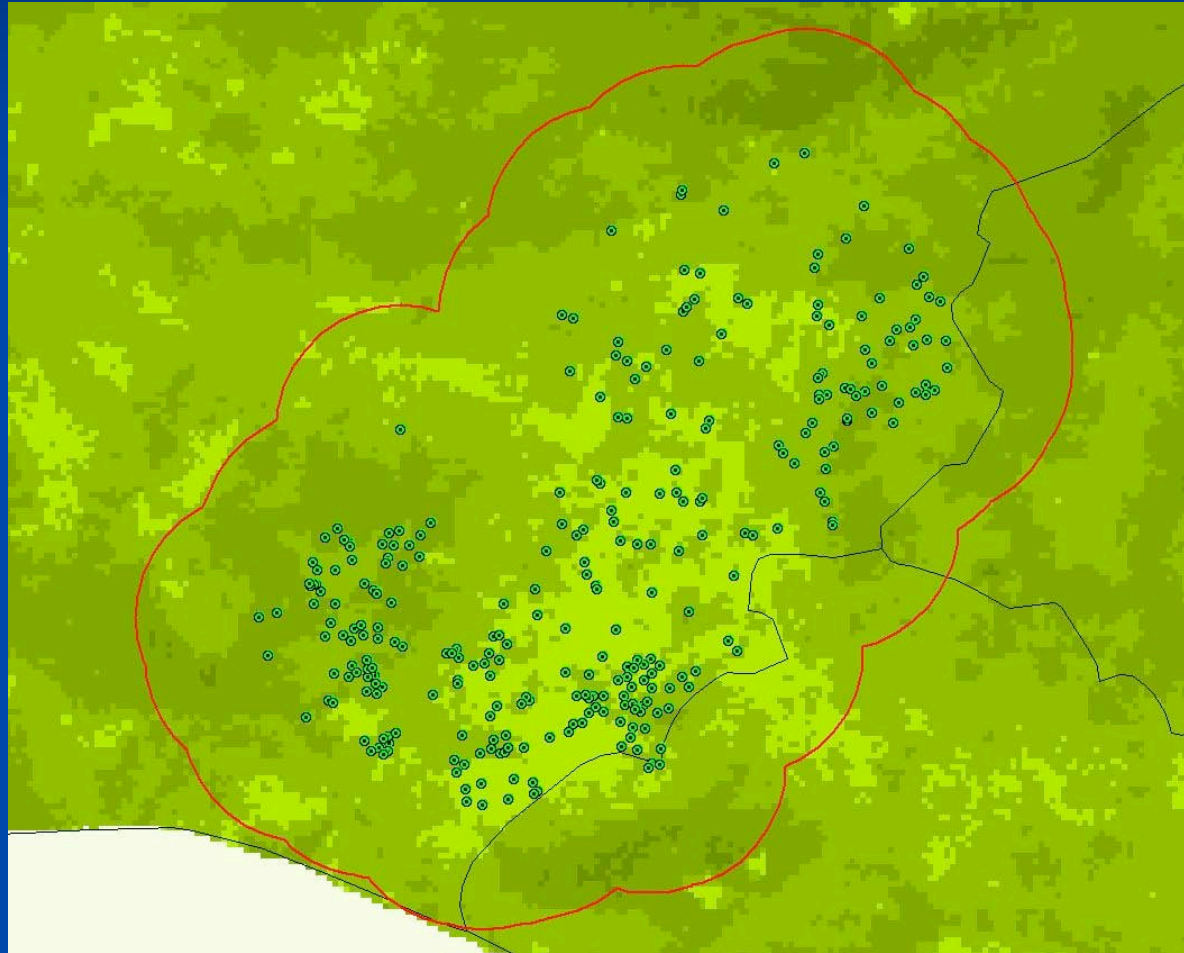


Sampling Area Buffered by 25 km



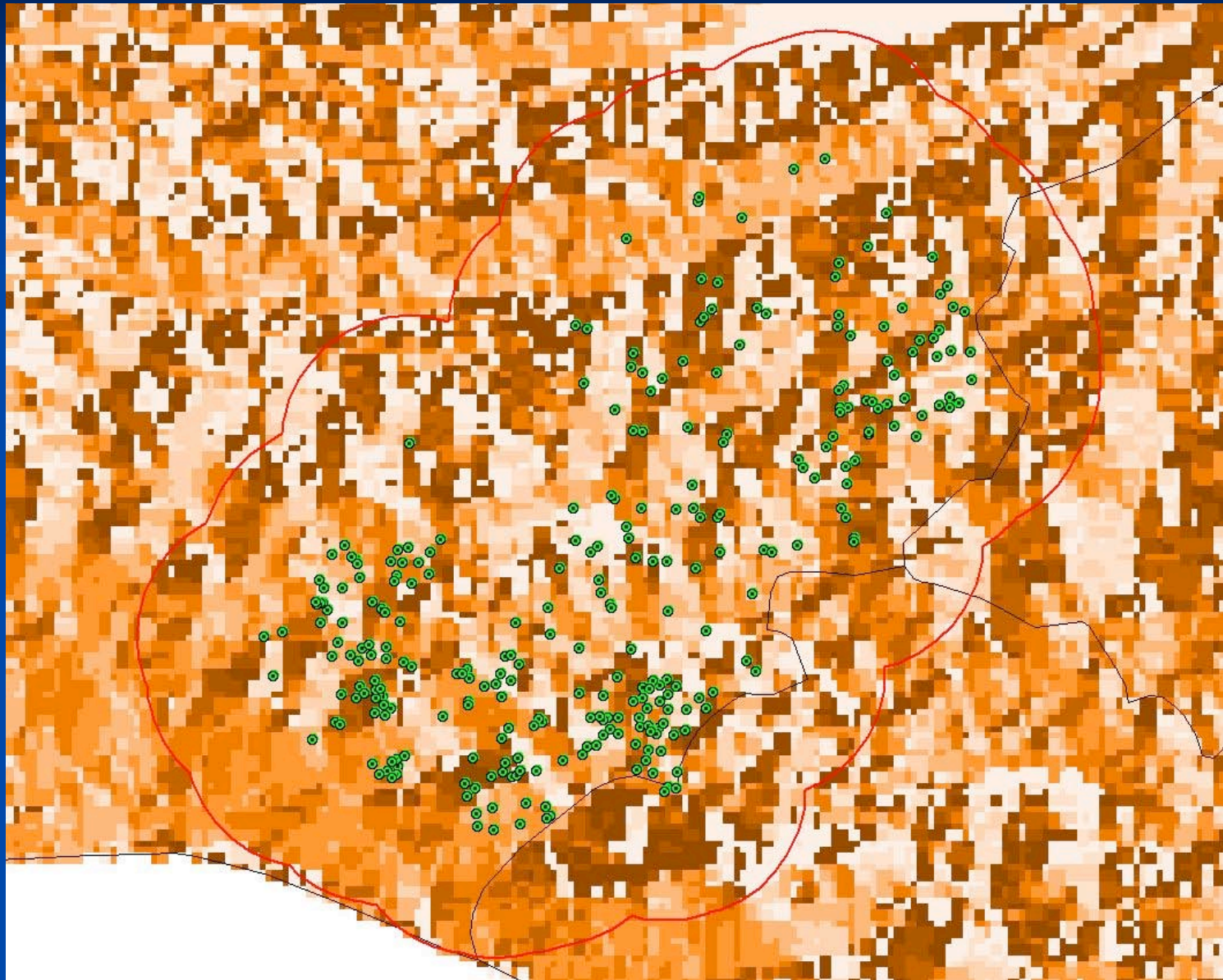
Environmental Data Layers – AVHRR NDVI

The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), which is related to the proportion of photosynthetically absorbed radiation, is calculated from atmospherically corrected [reflectances](#) from the visible and near infrared AVHRR

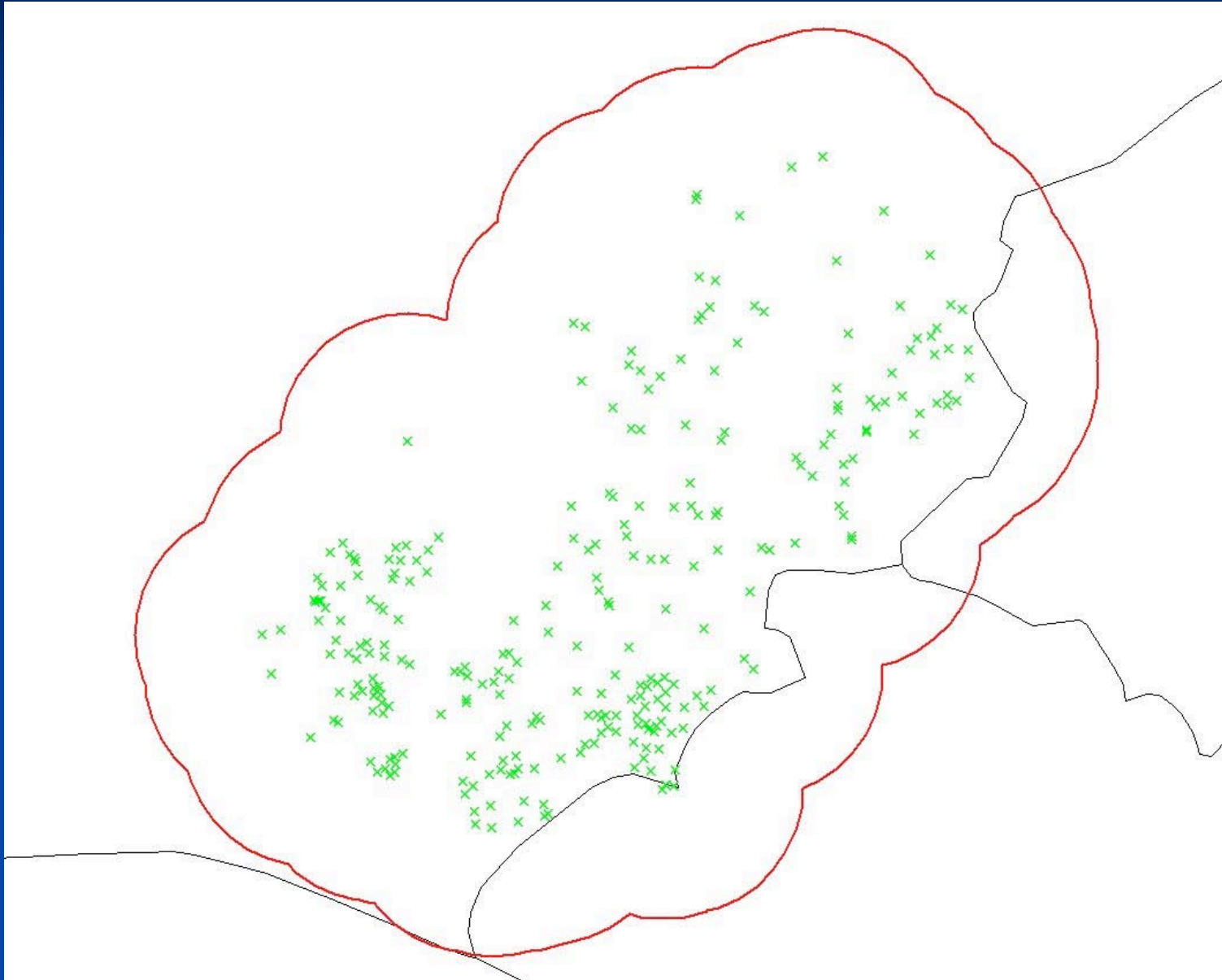


Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer

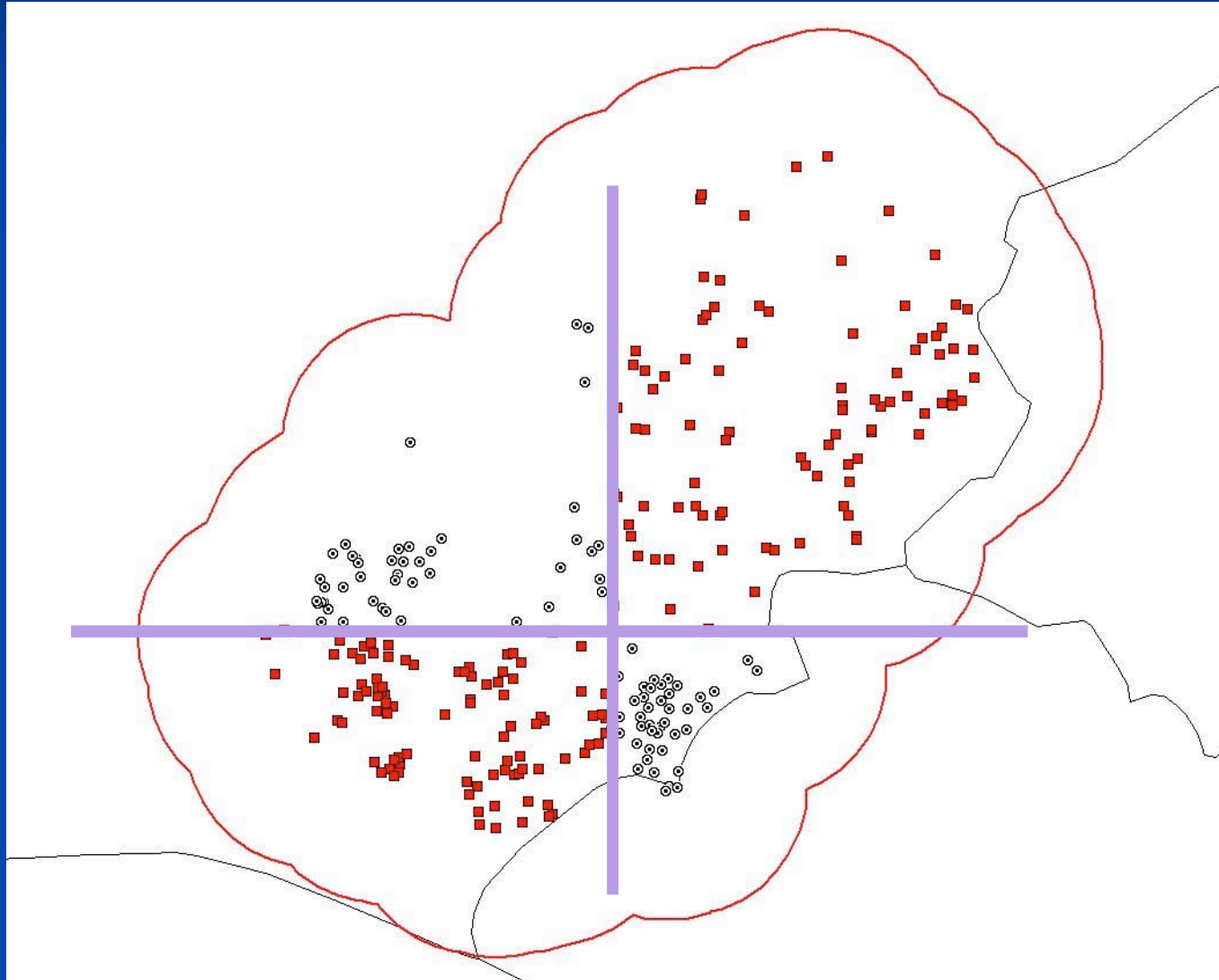
Environmental Data Layers – Aspect



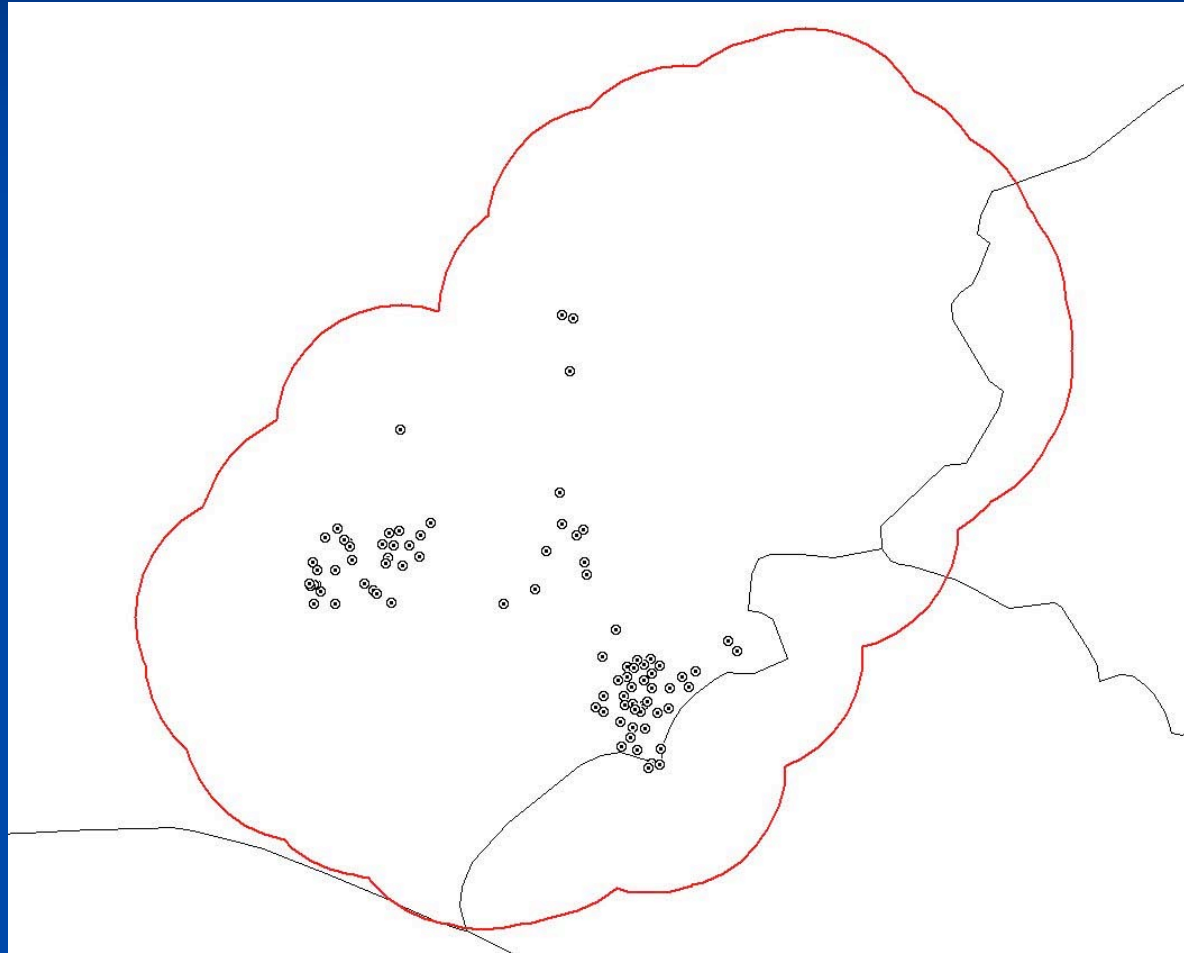
Known Occurrences – *Triatoma dimidiata*



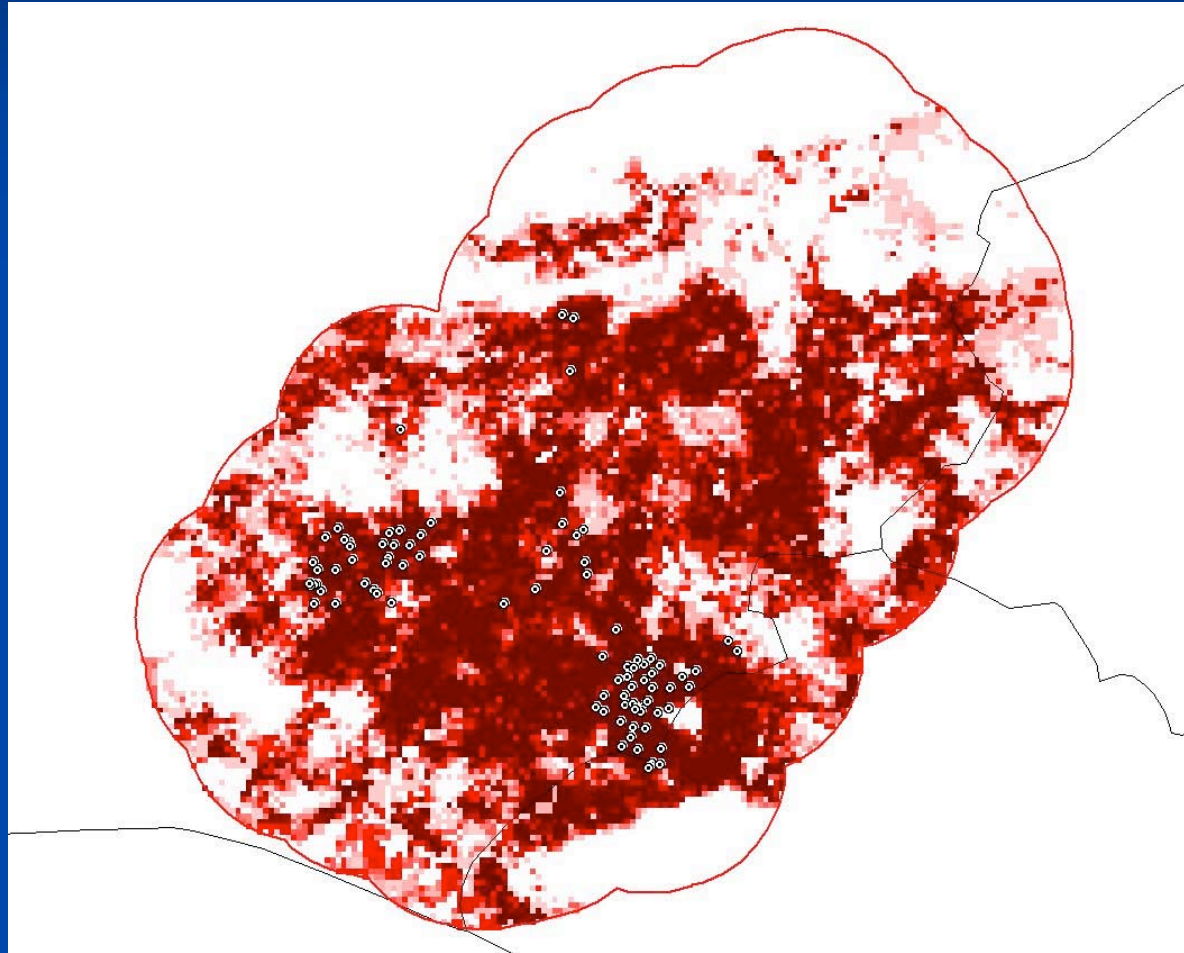
Divide Points into Quadrants (On and Off Diagonal)



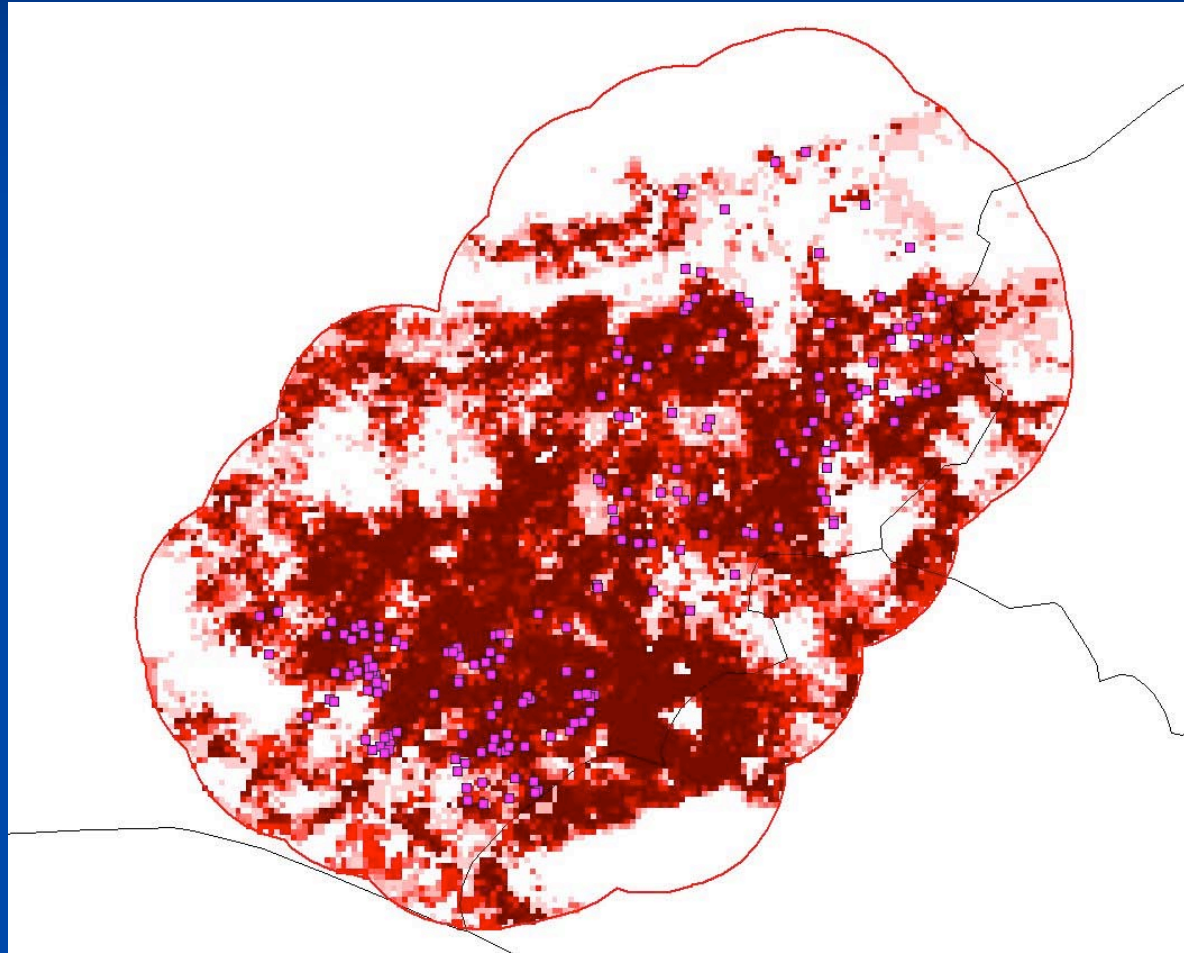
On-diagonal Points



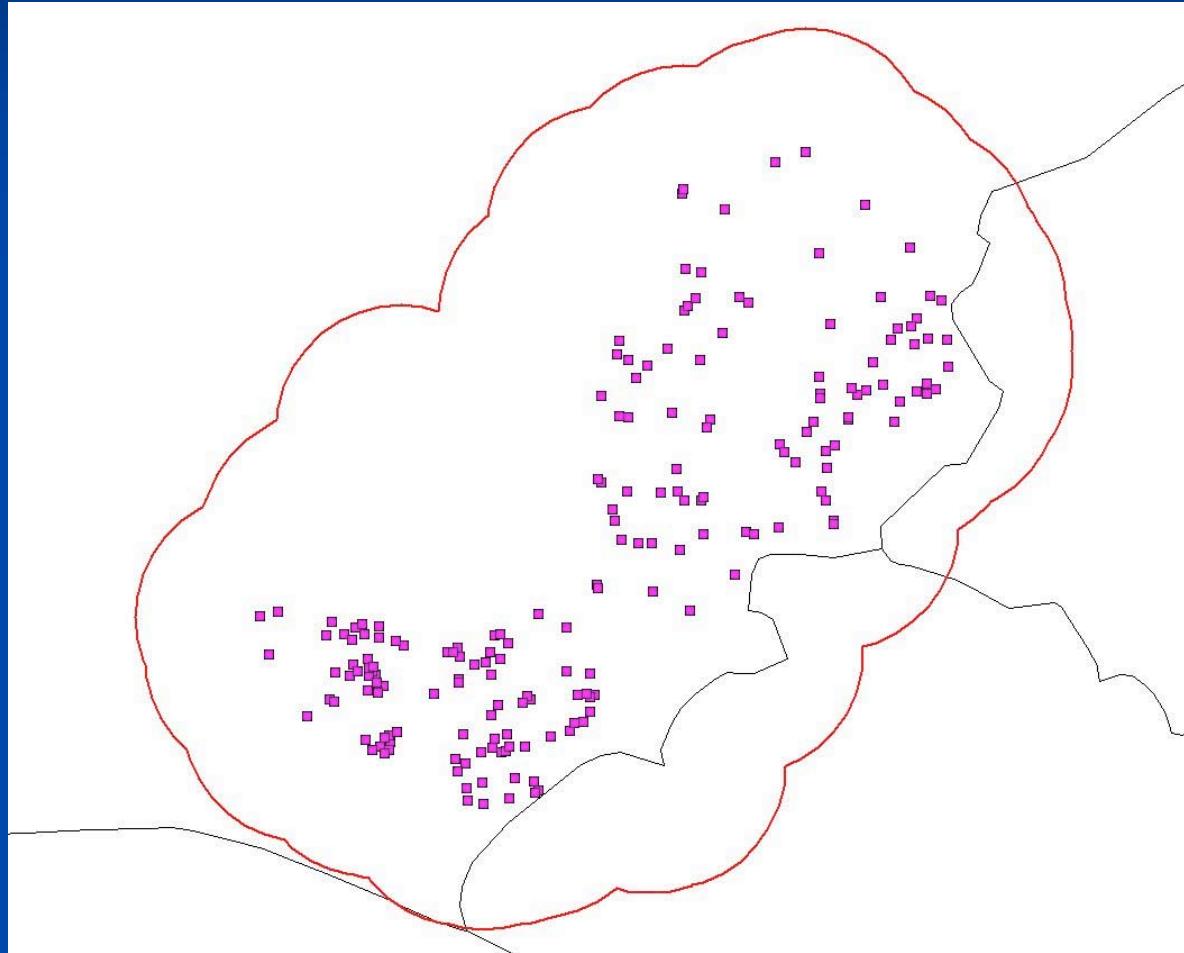
Model Based on On-diagonal Points



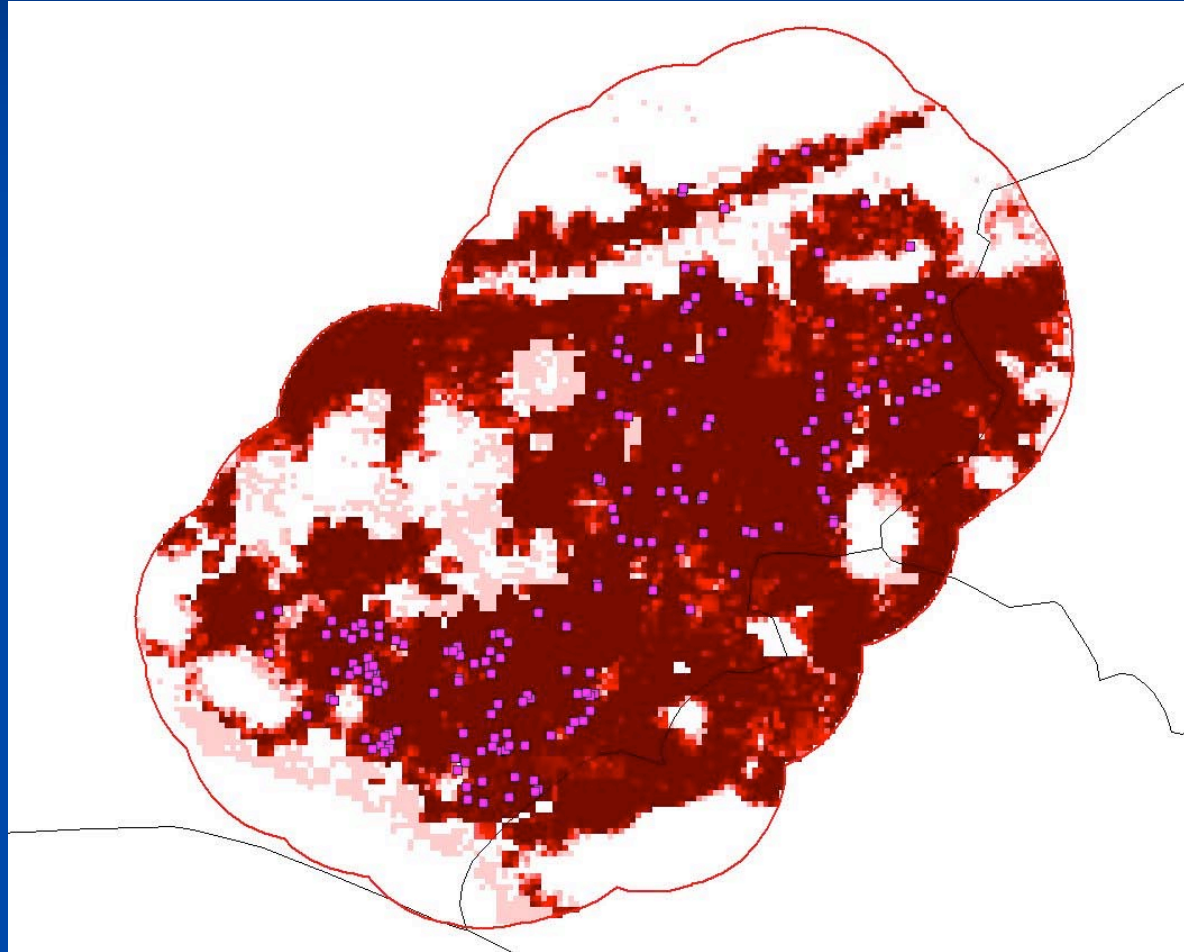
Overlay Independent Off-diagonal Points



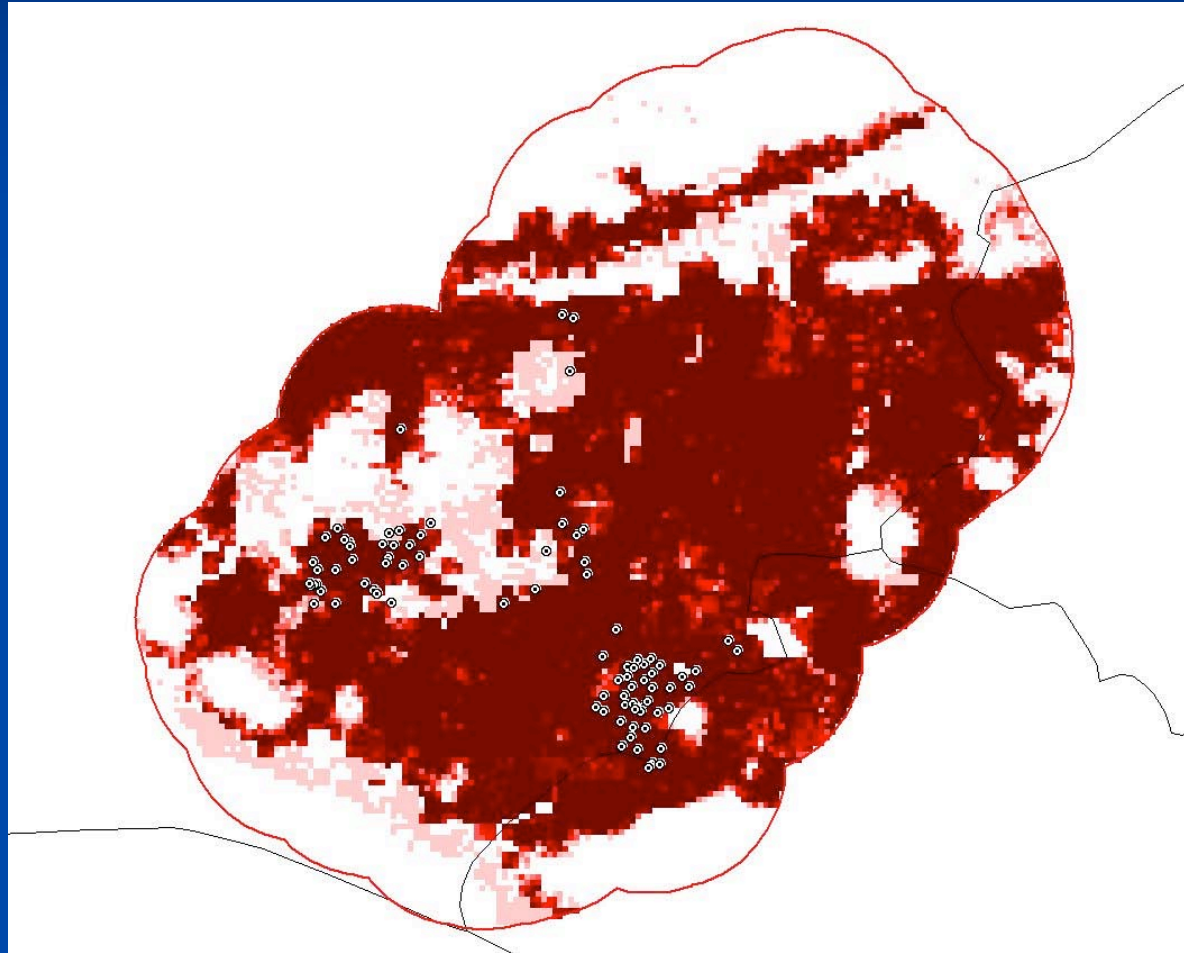
Off-diagonal Points



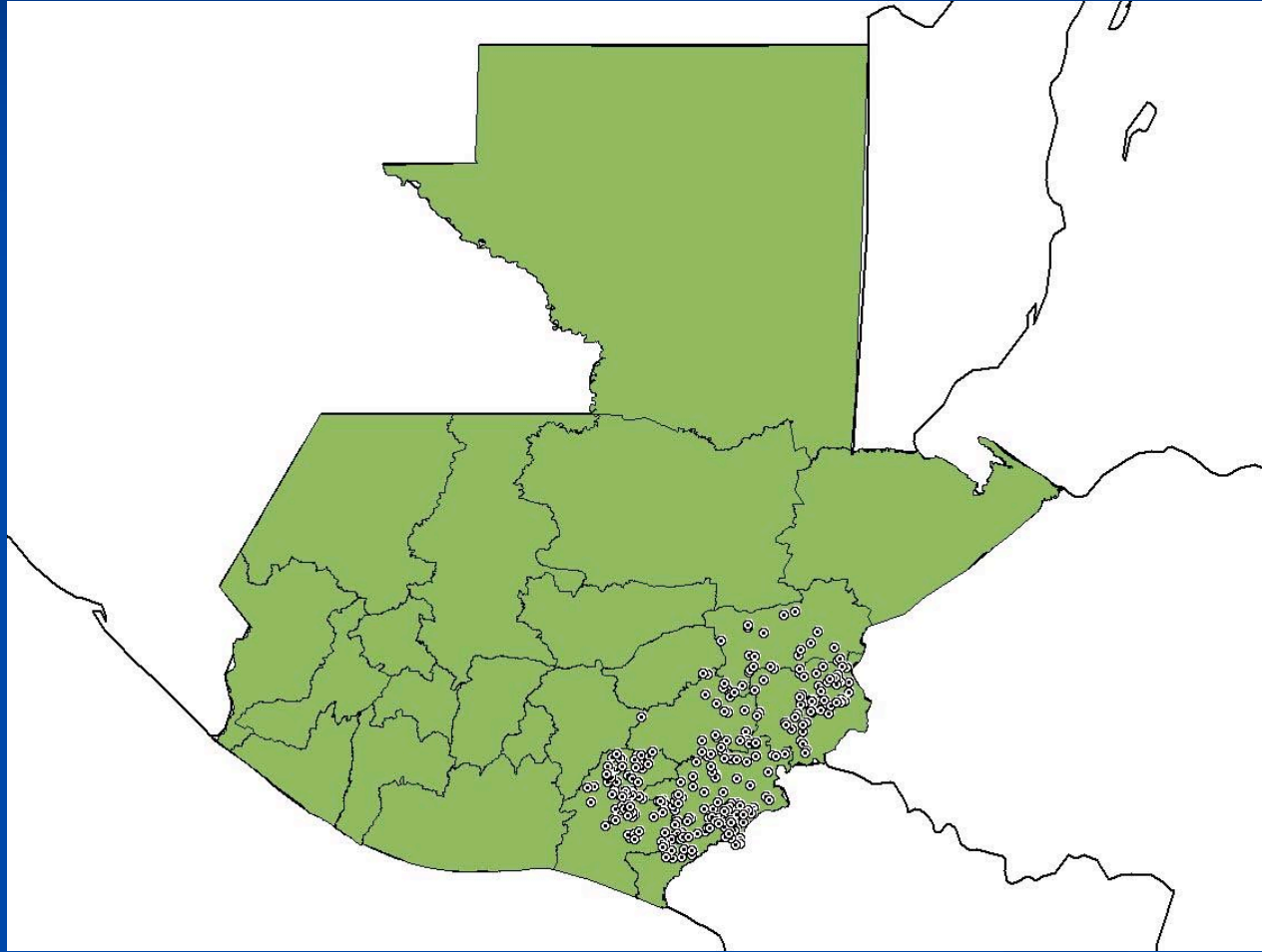
Model Based on Off-diagonal Points



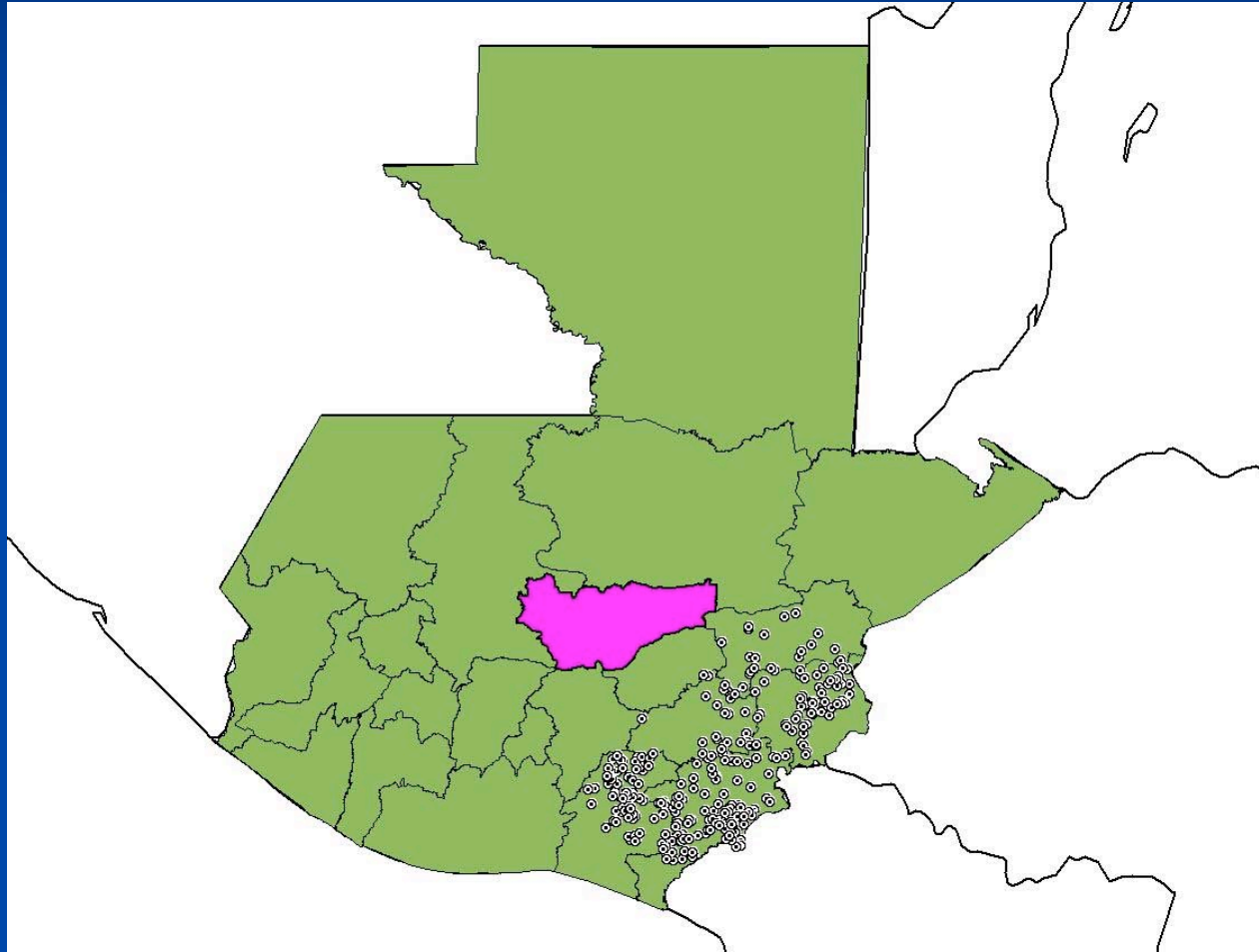
Overlay of Independent On-diagonal Points



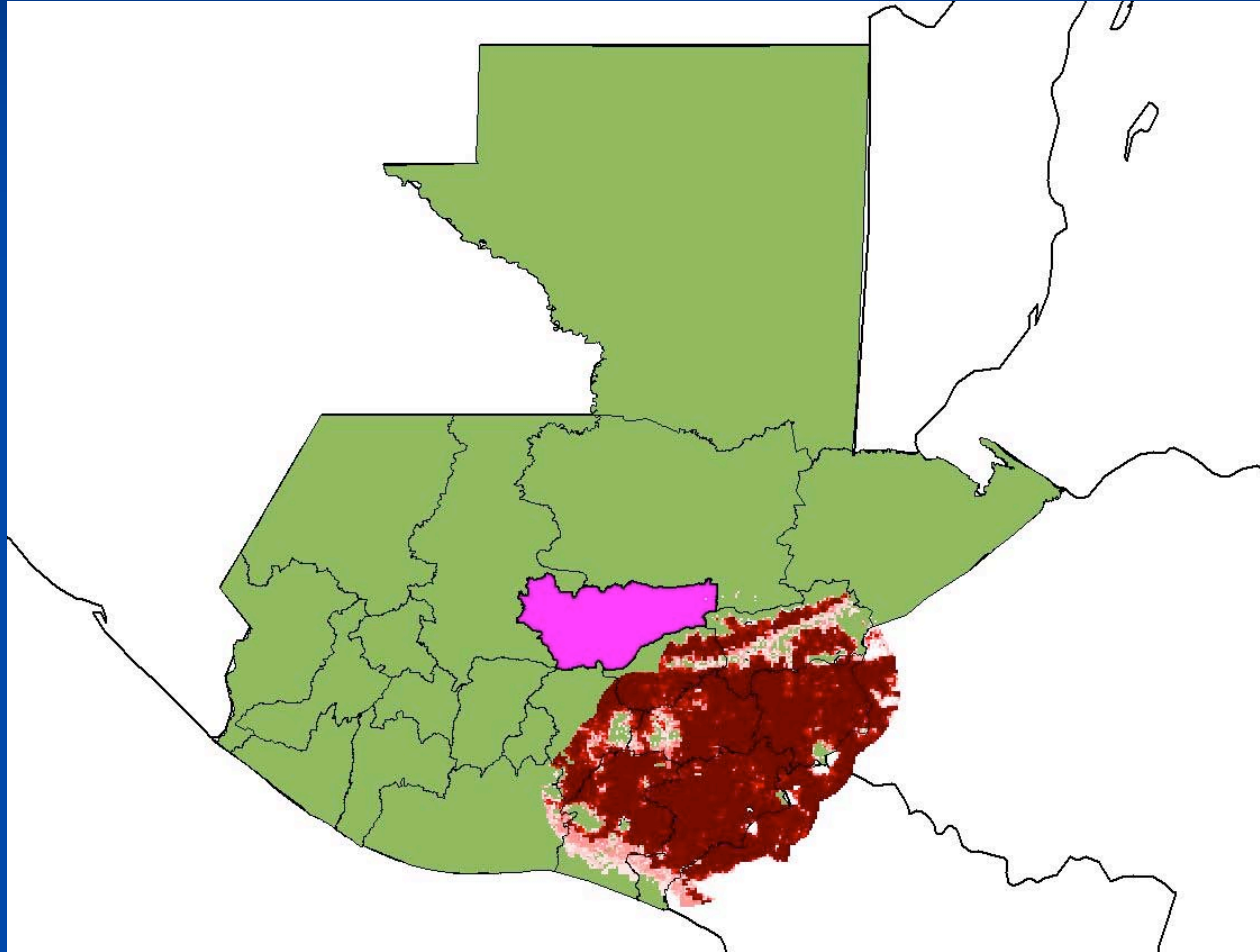
Projection to Other Region



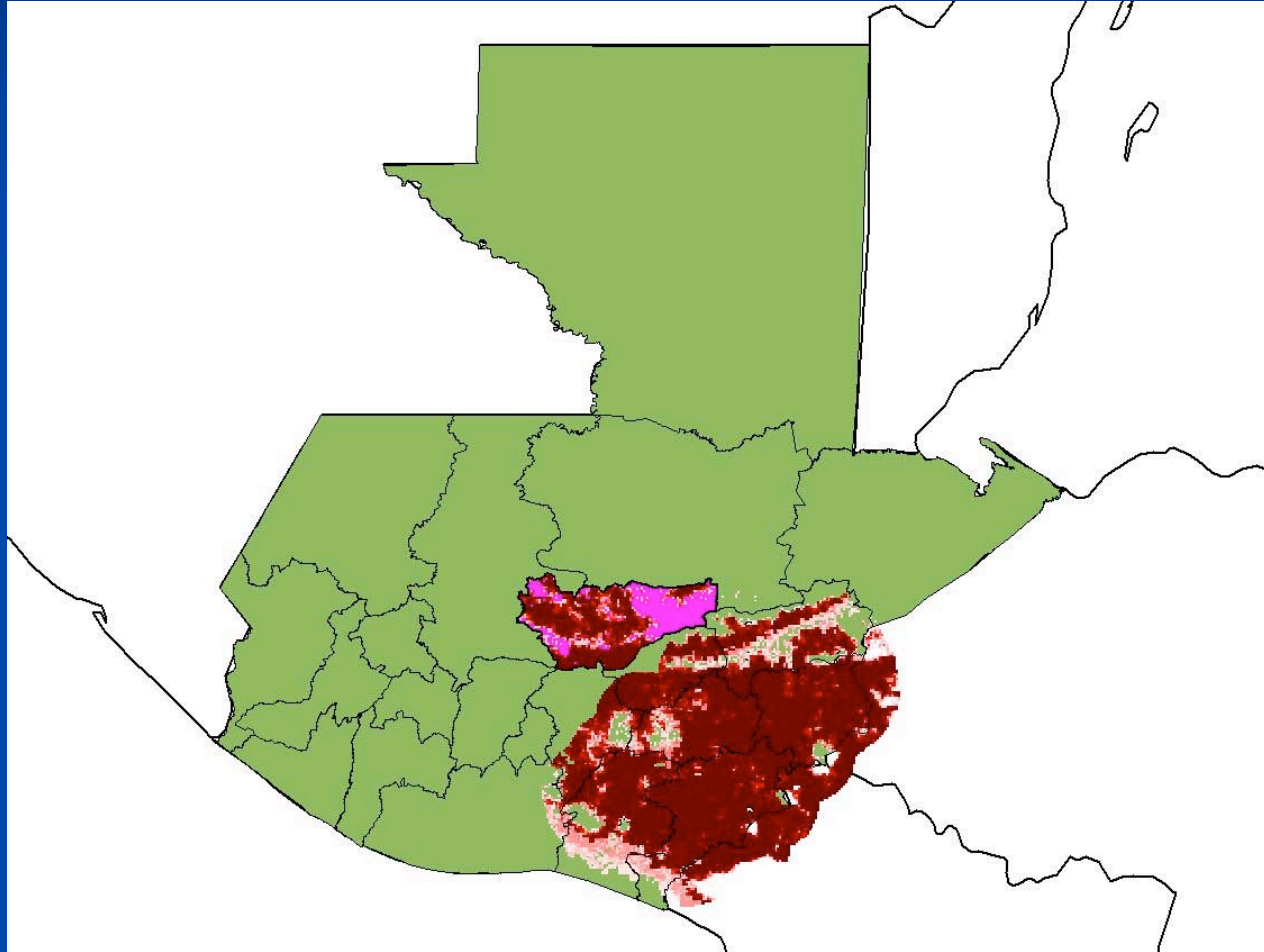
Baja Verapaz



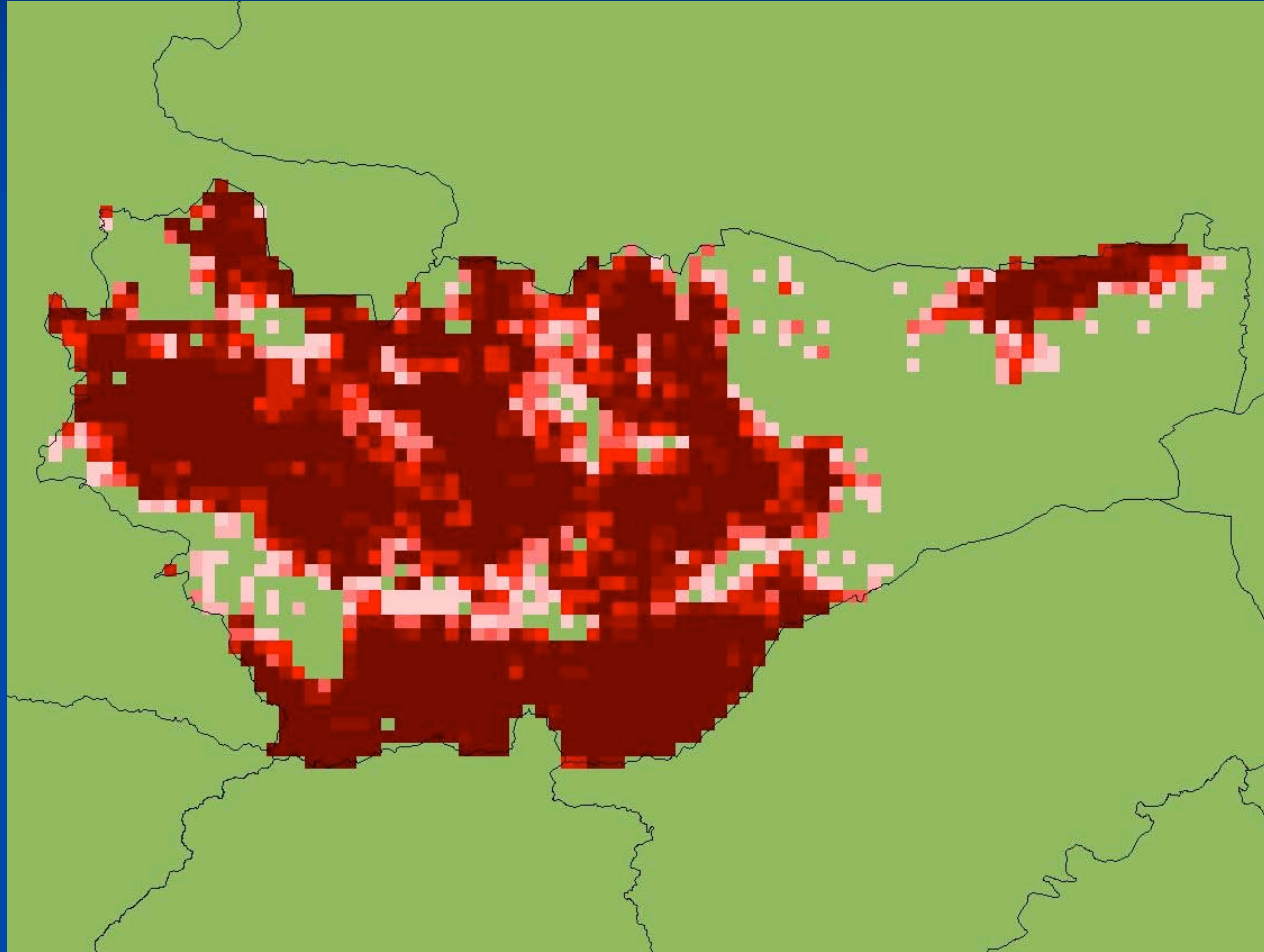
Model from Original Region



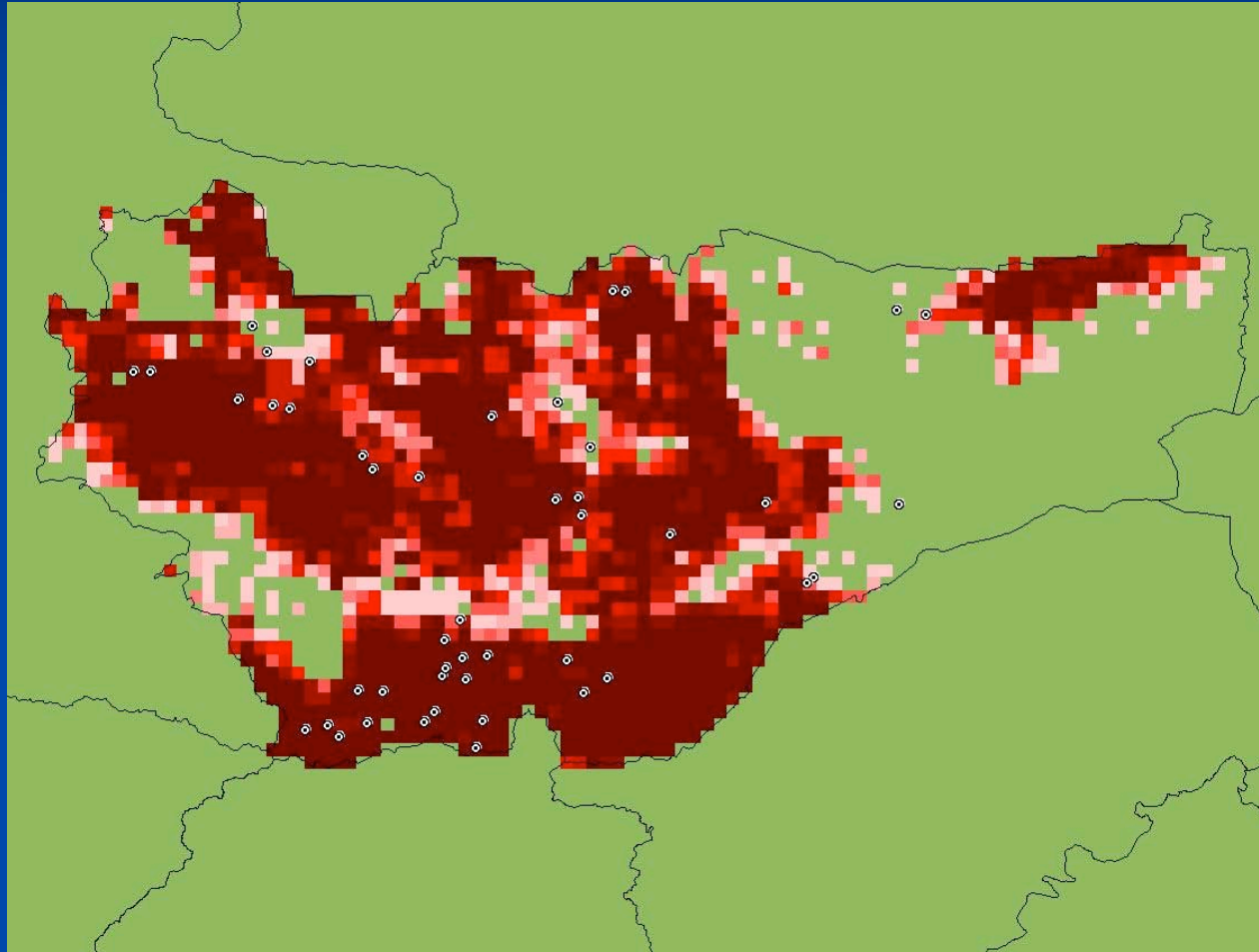
Project to Baja Verapaz



Baja Verapaz “Closeup”



Overlay of Baja Verapaz Occurrences



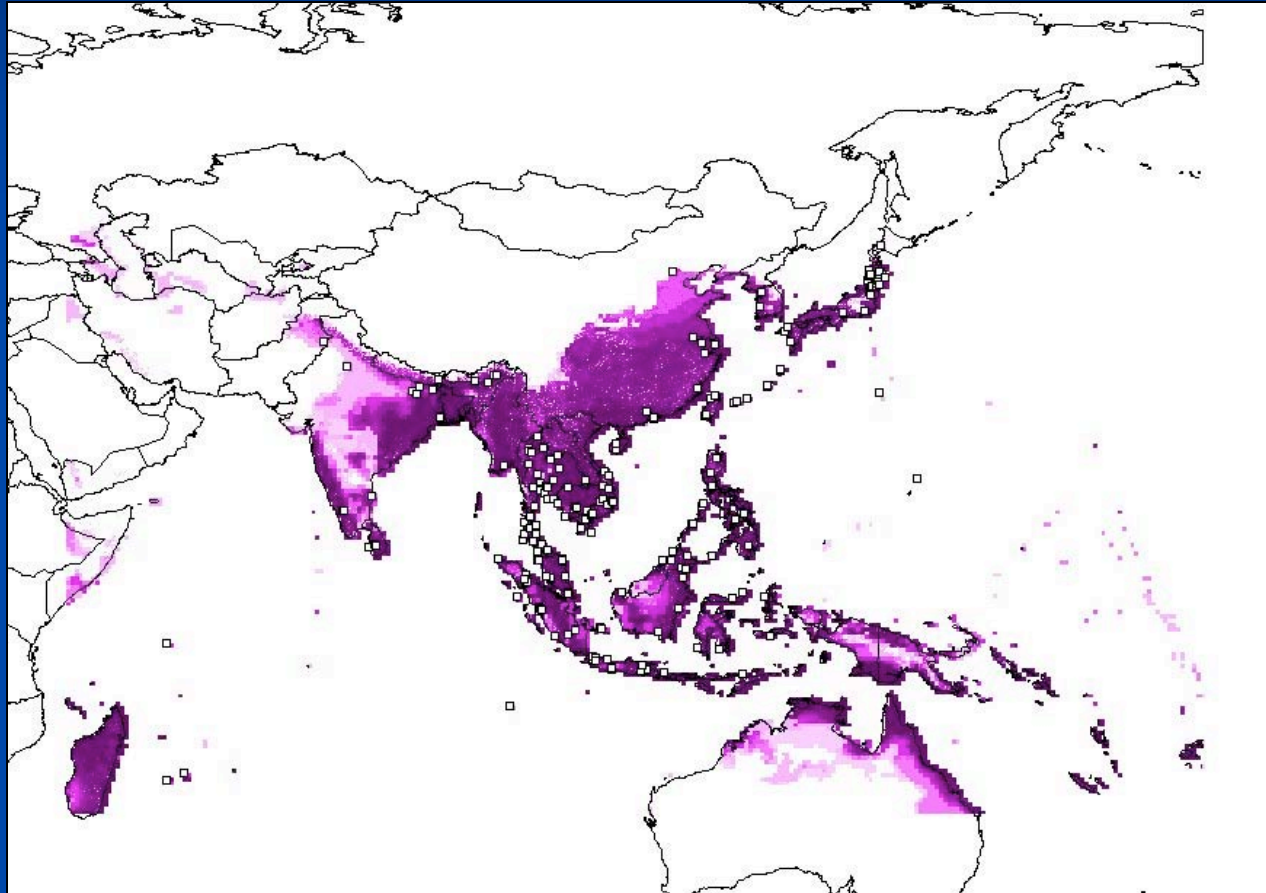


Aedes albopictus
invading worldwide

Image © 2005 MDA EarthSat

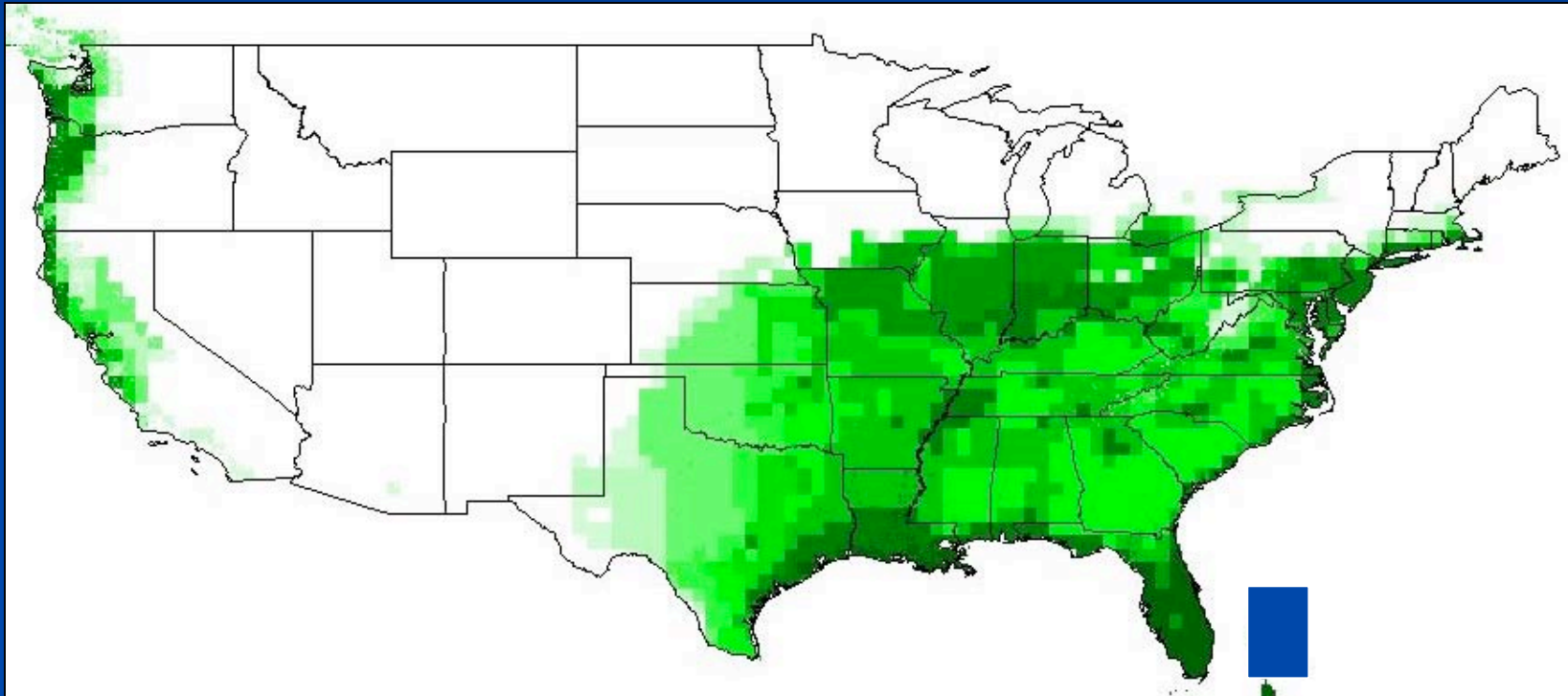
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Aedes albopictus



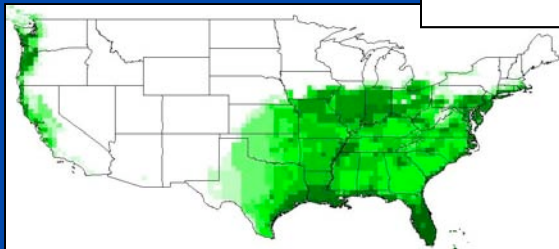
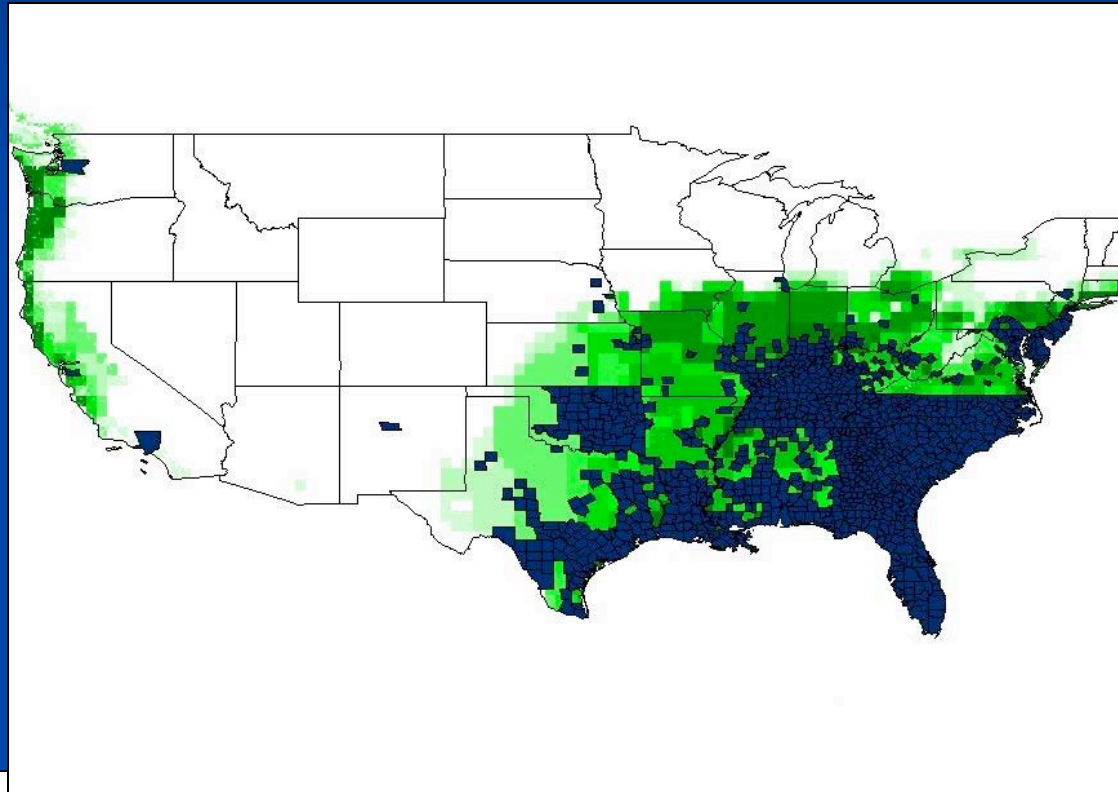
Present predicted distribution, native range in Asia

Aedes albopictus: USA invasion

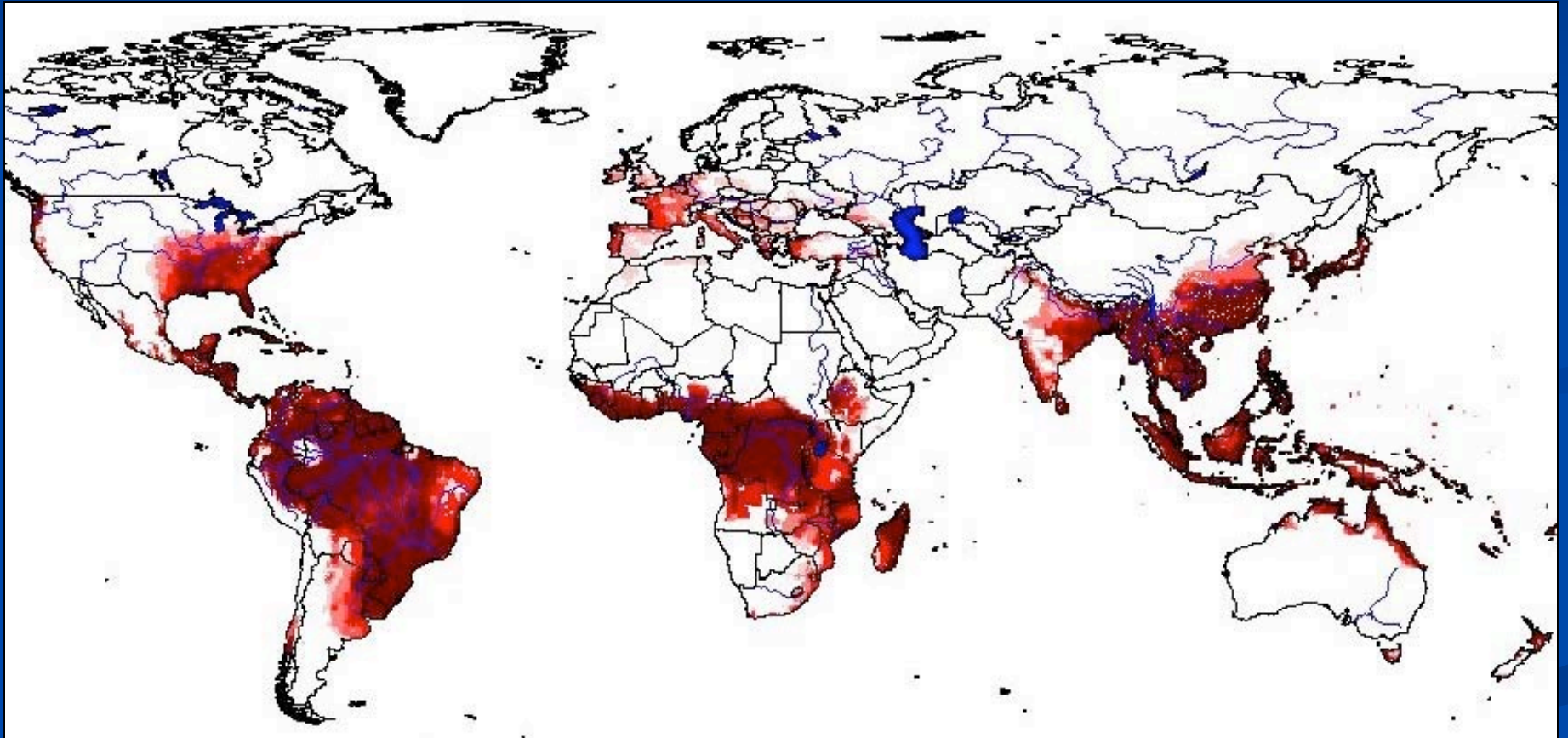


Projected Asian niche into USA present to create invasion risk-map. How well did GARP perform...

Aedes albopictus:
USA invasion



Aedes albopictus:
world risk-map

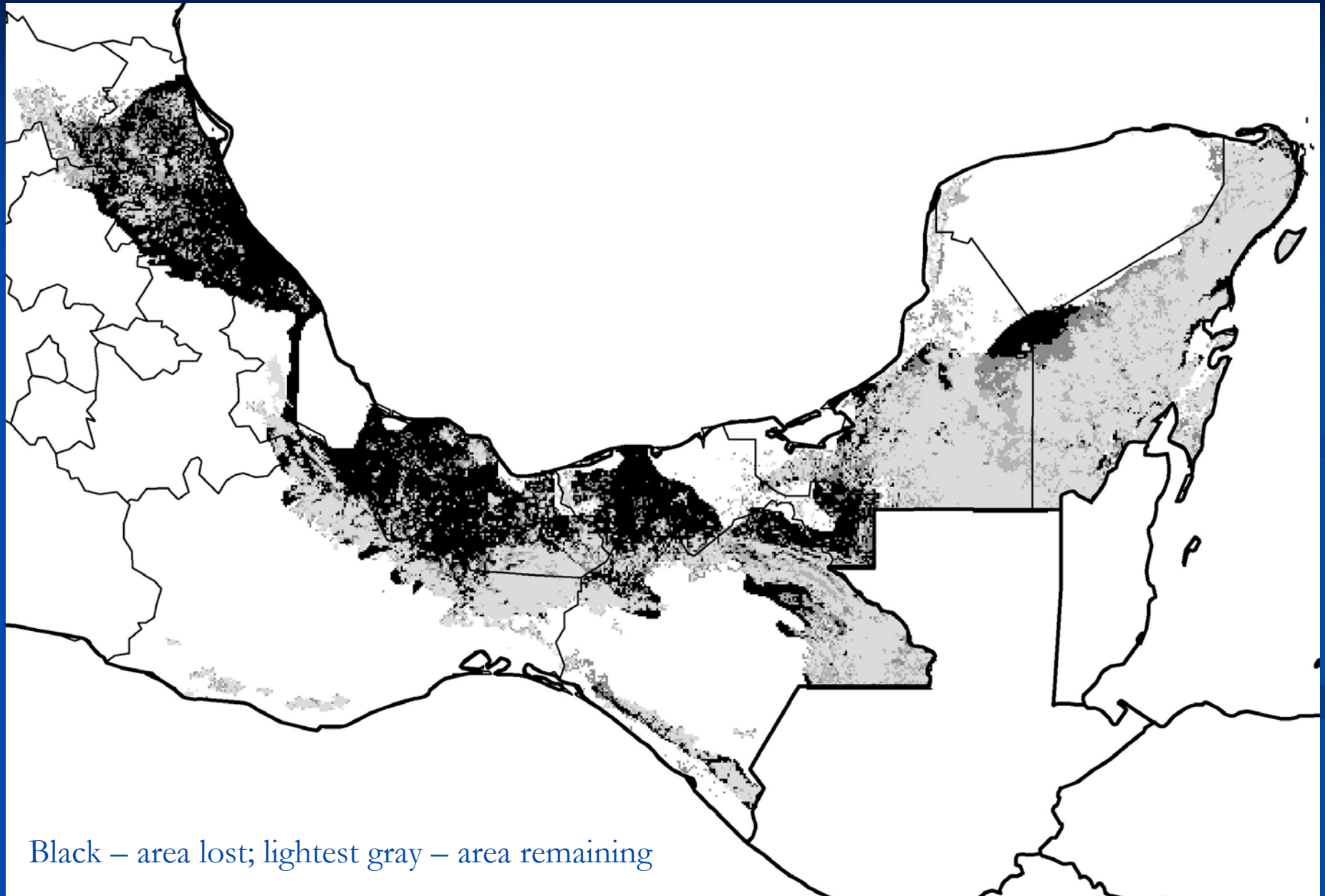


Biodiversity Loss in Mexico

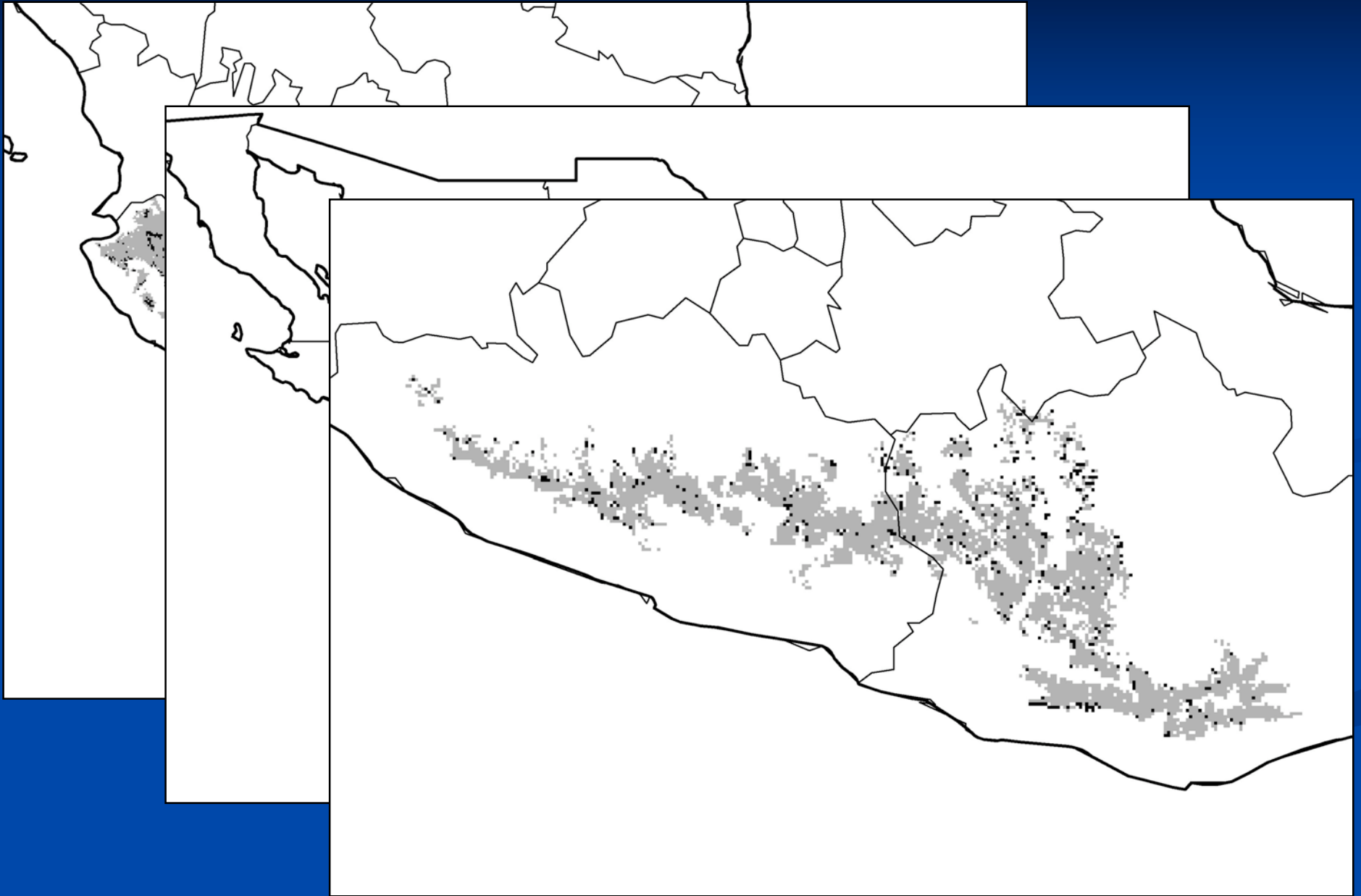
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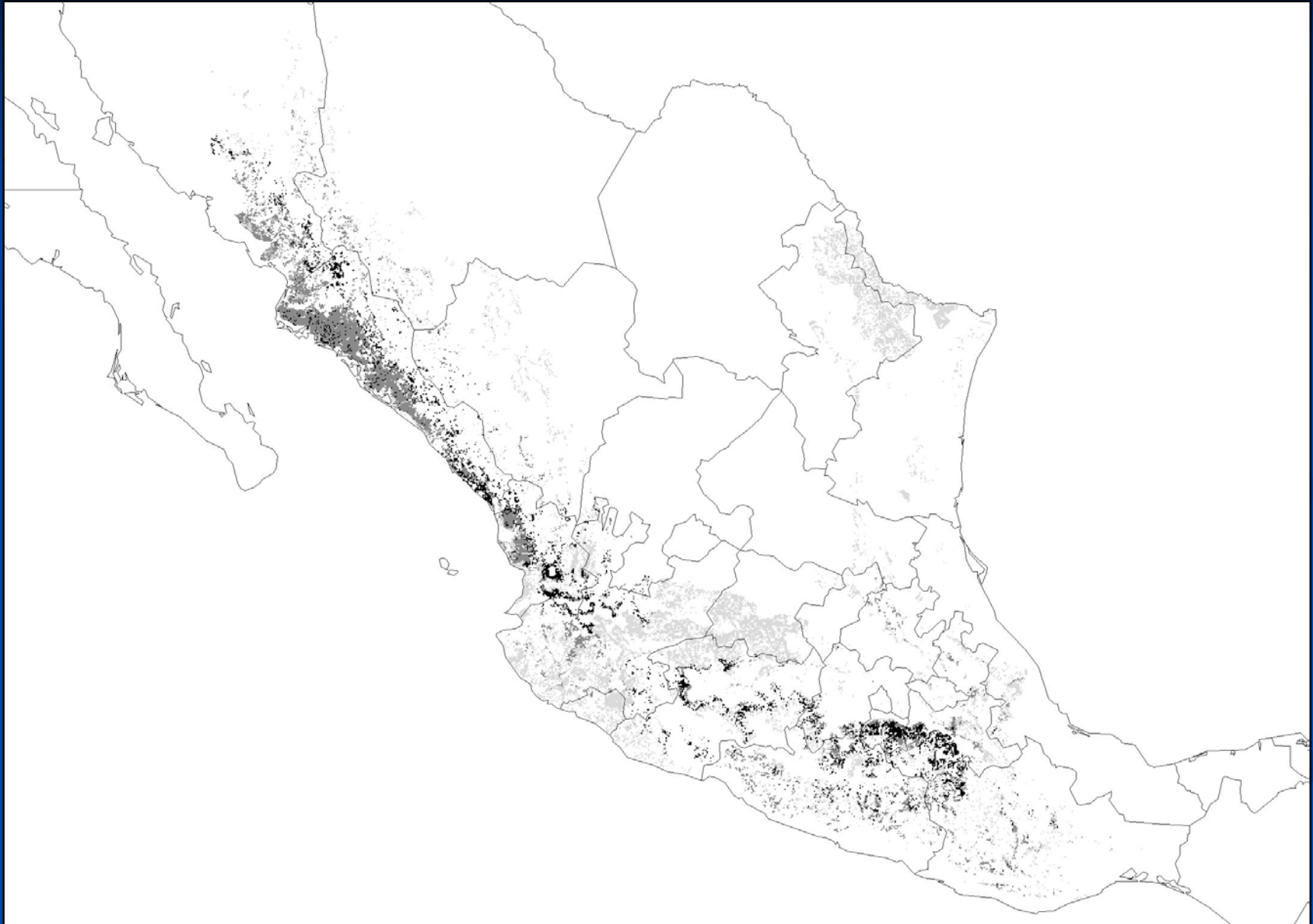
Loss of Evergreen Tropical Forest



Jay Species – Distributional Loss



Map of Distributional Loss - Corvids



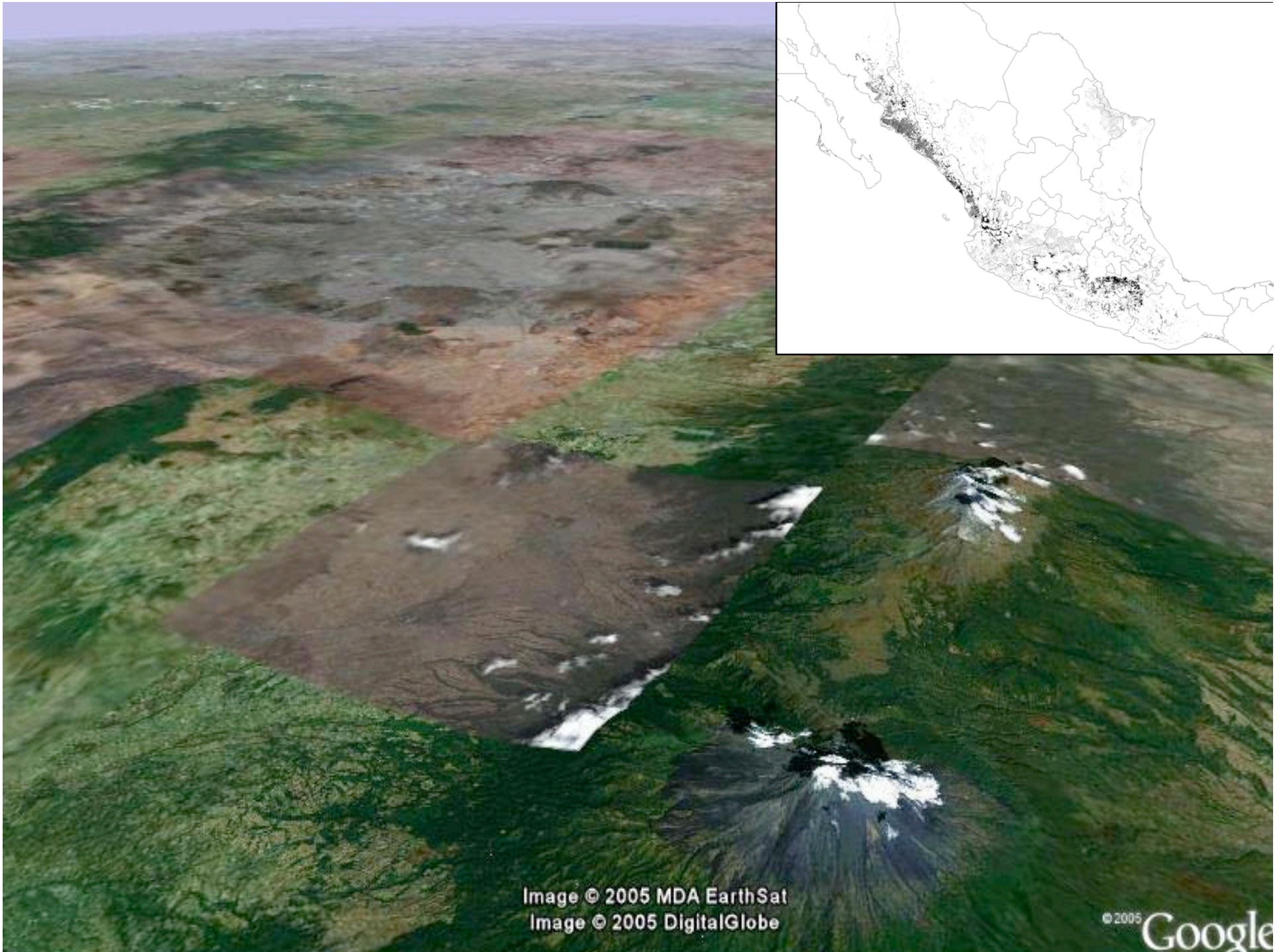


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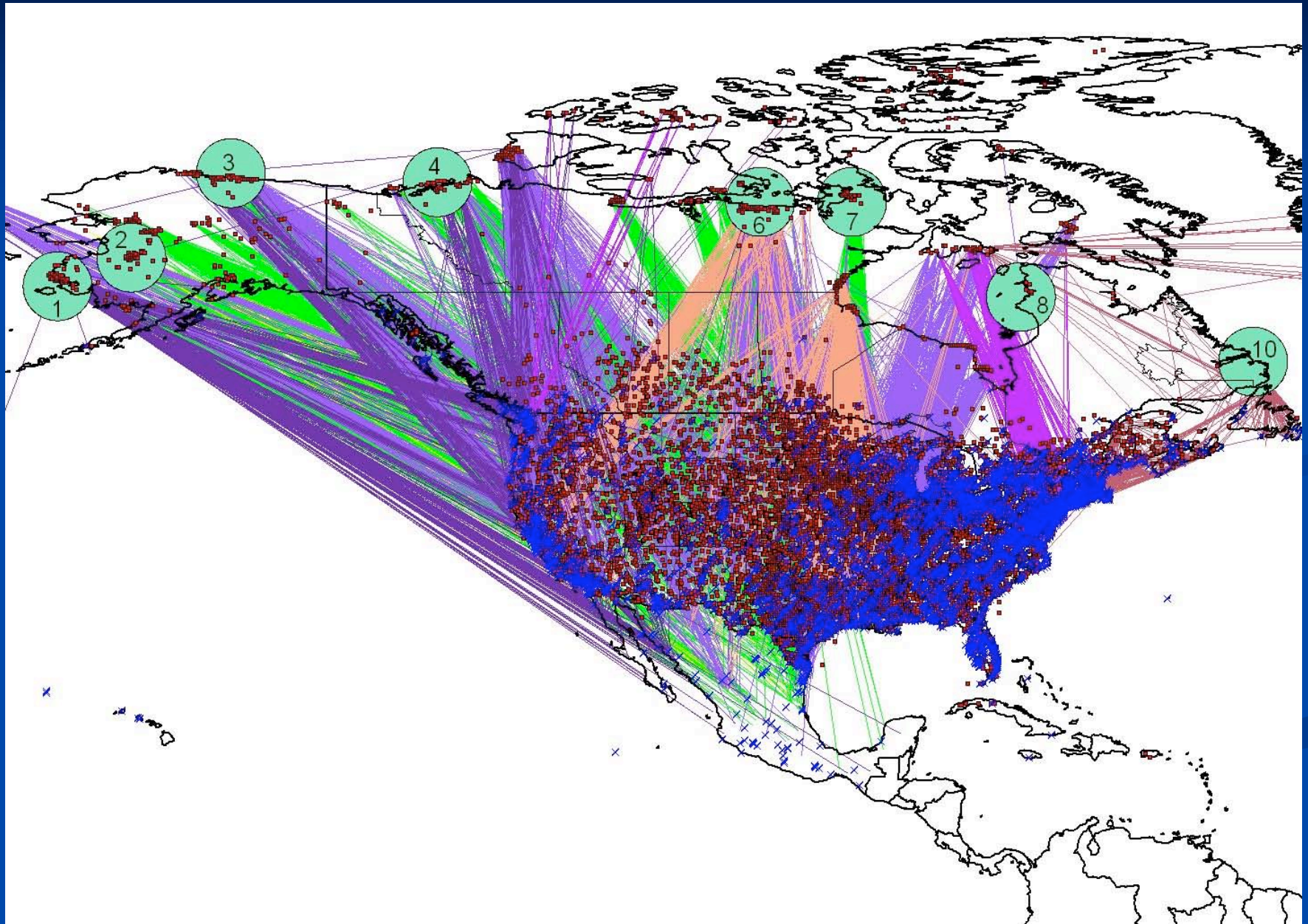
A satellite image of Earth showing the Pacific Ocean basin, with the Americas on the left and Asia on the right. The image is a false-color composite, with green representing vegetation and blue representing water. The Earth's curvature and atmosphere are visible at the top.

Responding to Biodiversity Emergencies: H5N1 AI

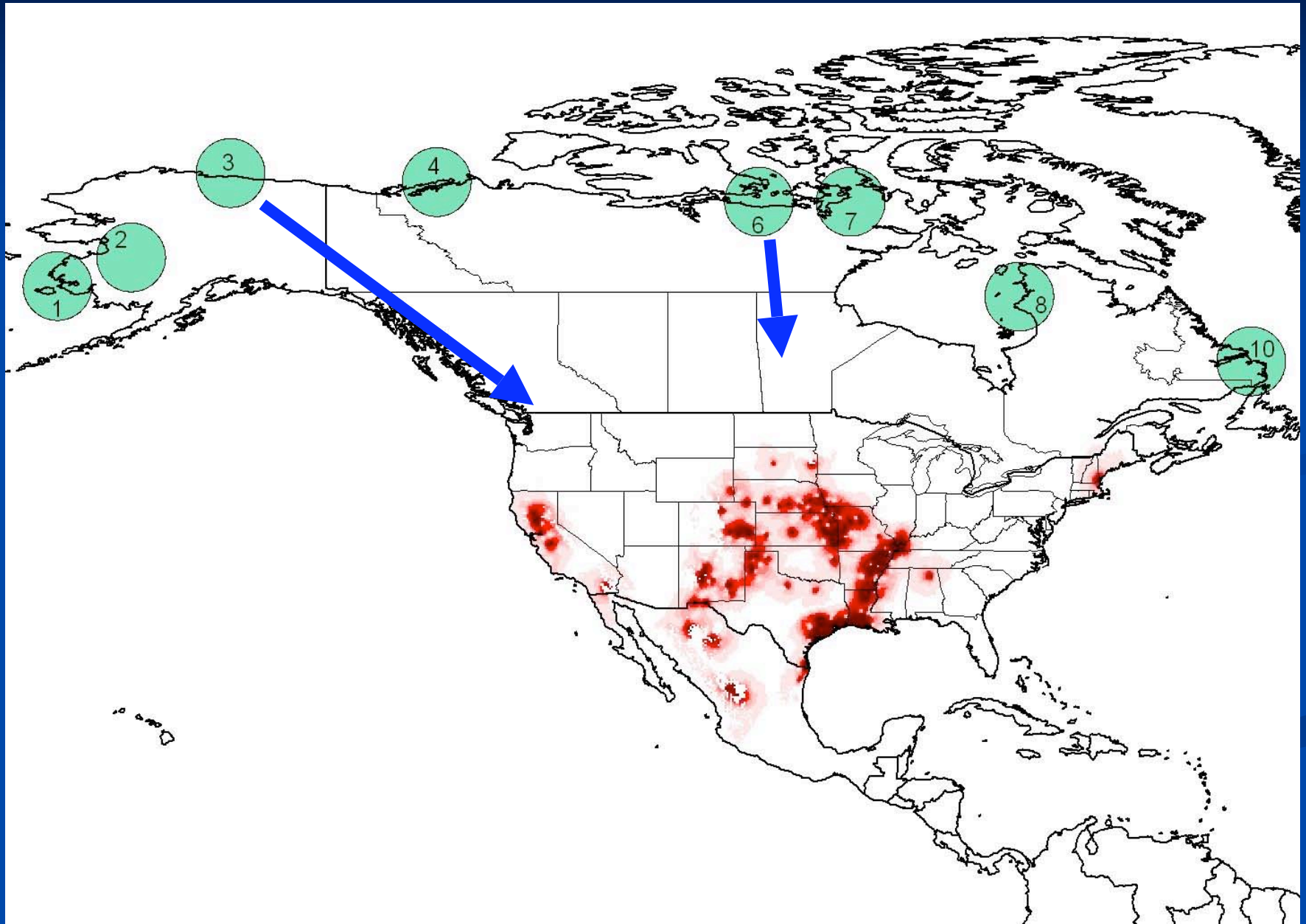
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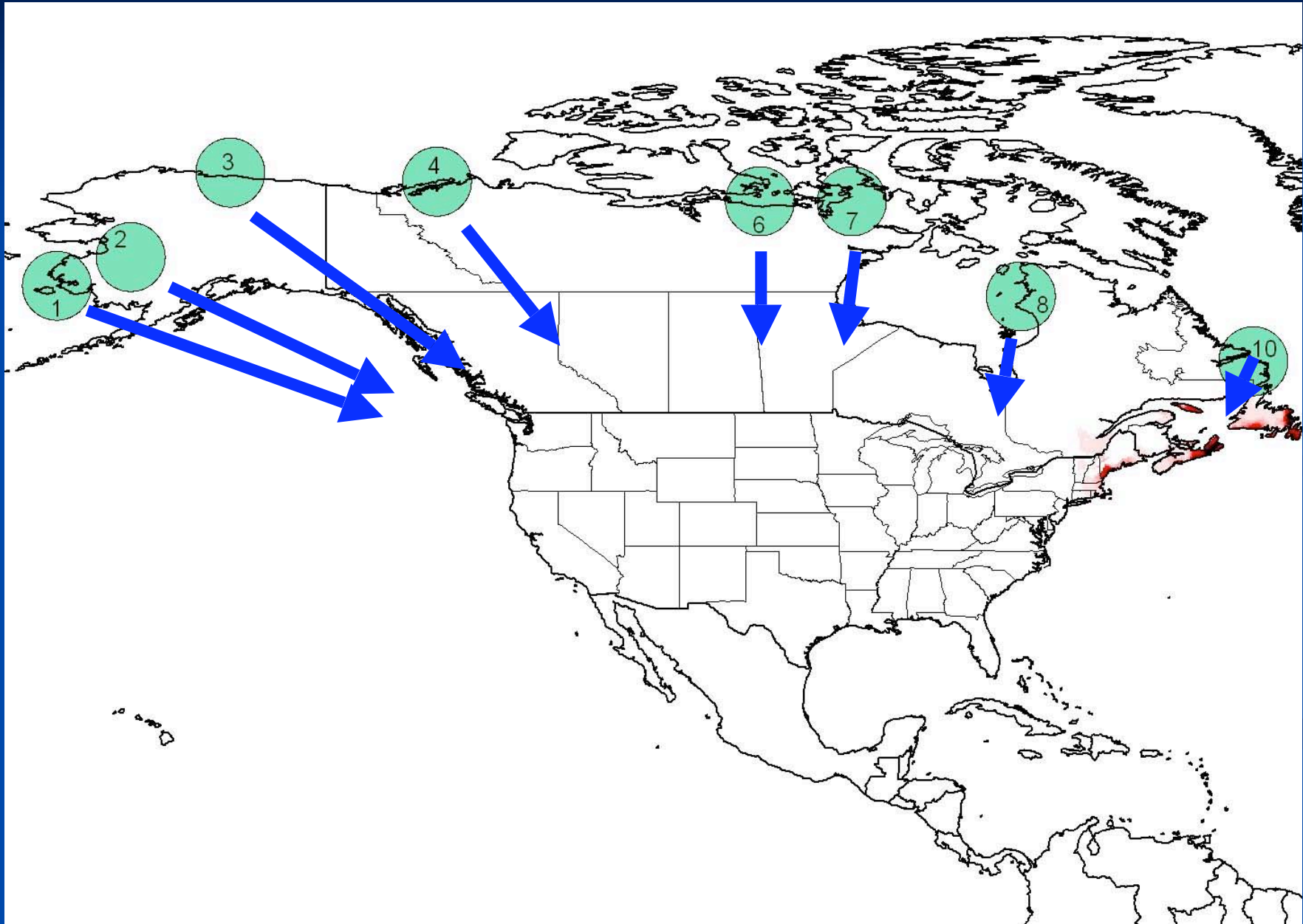
Paths and Windows



Snow Goose Example



Connectivity - 7 Arctic Waterfowl Species



Cyberinfrastructure for the Americas

■ Information

- Break down biodiversity information barriers and biases
- DiGIR-enabled distributed biodiversity information networks are a first step

■ Tools

- Diverse tools – visualization, ecological niche modeling, statistical analysis, phylogenetic analysis, etc.
- Open source should be the norm

■ Communications media

- Internet access, etc.

■ Training

- High-level training – doctoral level is key
- South-south training as well as in North America and Europe

A photograph of a white dog, possibly a Weimaraner, standing on a concrete sidewalk. The dog is wearing a black collar and a black leash. In the background, there is a dark sign with the word 'BUSH' in large white letters and '2004' below it. The scene is outdoors, with a grassy area in the foreground and a paved area in the background. The lighting suggests it might be dusk or dawn.

Muchas Gracias ...

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