



Long-term biodiversity monitoring in Japan —Monitoring Site 1000—

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生物多様性センター
Biodiversity Center of Japan



Monitoring Sites 1000

環境省
Ministry of the Environment

Overview of Monitoring Sites 1000

- Approximately 1,000 survey sites are set up throughout Japan for representative ecosystems, and monitoring is conducted annually.
- Aiming to continue the program for 100 years to capture the status and changes of ecosystems in Japan.



Ecosystem		Number of sites	Surveyors
Land Environment	● Alpine zones	5	Experts
	● Forest / grasslands	465	Experts/ Citizen surveyors
	● Satoyama	244	Citizen surveyors
Inland water regions	● Lakes / marshes / wetlands	119	Experts/ Citizen surveyors
Coastal areas	● Sandy beaches	36	Citizen surveyors
	● Rocky shores / Tidal flats / Seagrass beds / Algal beds	165	Experts/ Citizen surveyors
	● Coral reefs	25	Experts
	● Small islets	30	Experts
total		1089	

Ensuring the survey quality

- More than 4,000 researchers, including experts and citizen surveyors participate in the surveys
- The quality of surveys is ensured through survey manuals training sessions developed for each ecosystem survey



Survey manual



Training session

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モニタリングサイト1000
 ニュースレター
 環境省生物多様性センター

沿岸域 石垣伊士名サイトにおけるワミショウブの激減

[illegible]

Figure 1: Bar chart showing the number of plants per 100 cm² for four species across three treatments. The y-axis is labeled '植物数 (個/100 cm²)' and ranges from 0 to 10. The x-axis is labeled '処理' and has three categories: 対照, 100 mg/L, and 200 mg/L. The legend indicates: A. subulnifolius (yellow), A. subulnifolius var. subulnifolius (orange), A. subulnifolius var. subulnifolius (green), and A. subulnifolius var. subulnifolius (blue). The data shows a general decrease in plant density with increasing treatment concentration.

陸水域
(湖沼・沼澤)

「湖沼・湿地」

浮水植物類は水生の浮葉性植物で、広葉77属のサイード水生植物の仲間である。葉は浮いていて、水上動物の糞や、水から浮く有機物によって富栄養化している。2007年に、湖沼に生息する浮葉性の水生植物類として、湖沼の富栄養化を抑制する効果があることが報告された。湖沼の富栄養化を抑制する効果があることが報告された。湖沼の富栄養化を抑制する効果があることが報告された。

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Newsletter

モニタリングサイト 1000 ウミガメ類調査
2017～2021 年度とりまとめ報告書

[illegible]

**All digitized
and published**

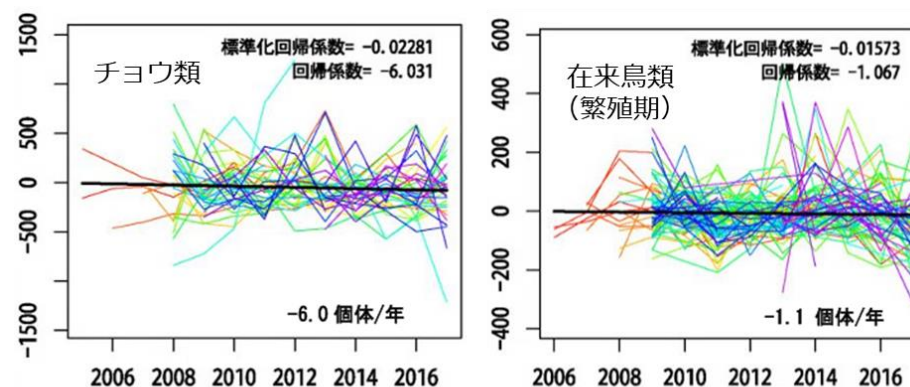
Annual survey report
Summary report

Data files

Compilation and analyzation of date

- The results are compiled and analyzed every five years.
- In the 2019, we will release new findings on changes in Japan's biodiversity, including a trend of declines in common species.
- In 2024, the summary report of the past 20-year will be released.

A 15-year summary report released in 2019 revealed a downward trend in 55% of native butterfly species, 23% of native bird species, and a downward trend in hare and marten, making society aware of the decline of common species.



National trends in total populations of native species of each taxon

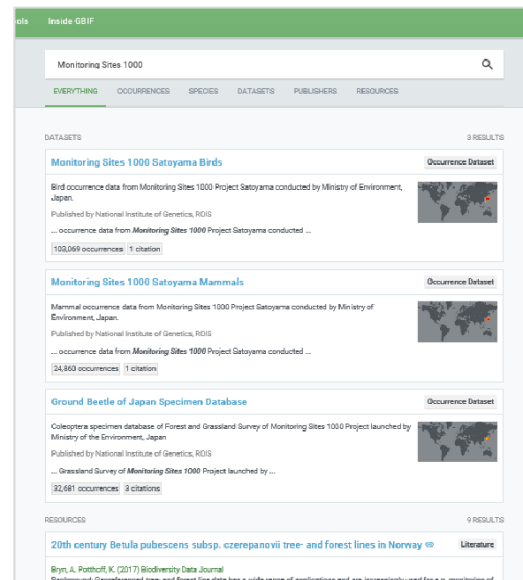
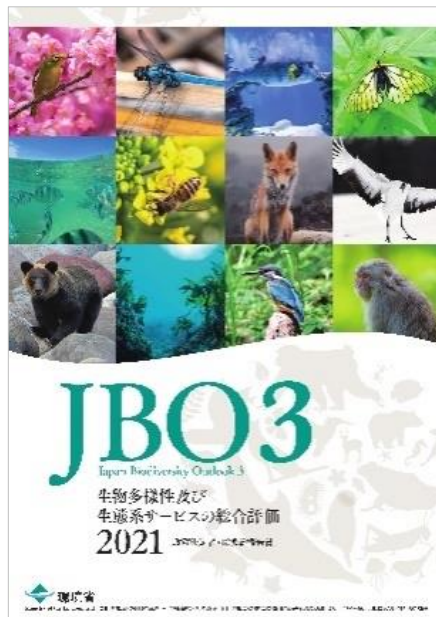
【Monitoring Sites 1000 Satoyama Summary report (2019)】

■ National Reports

Providing data to Japan Biodiversity Outlook (JBO)

■ Global Biodiversity databases

- Providing more than 350,000 data to GBIF (Global Biodiversity Information Facility)
- Providing more than 200,000 coastal area data to OBIS (Ocean Biodiversity Information System)



- Date standardization:
unifying format, date order, item names, input rules, and so on.
- Open license:
making data available for secondary use without permission, based on Government of Japan standard terms of use



- Improve usability, especially for Non-experts, such as business sector
- Quickly provide data to international databases, such as GBIF
- Data compatibility with other organizations



Monitoring Sites 1000

