



DIWPA News Letter

No.22

Office: Center for Ecological Reserach, Kyoto University, Otsu, Japan

New DIWPA started

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR



I assumed the role of chair of DIWPA at the meeting held during the first ASIAHORCs Joint Symposium in Nagoya, Japan on 20 July 2009.

I am pleased and proud to be chair of DIWPA and express my thanks to all DIWPA members. Thanks to the dedicated efforts of the outgoing board, led by my predecessor Toru Nakasizuka, DIWPA network contributed well to DIWPA-IBOY project and many other local activities, and I hope that we members of the new board can keep it firmly on the same course.

The 10th Conference of Parties (COP 10) of the CBD will be held in October of 2010 in Nagoya, Japan. Biodiversity science is expected to play an important role in characterizing biodiversity of various areas, clarifying ecosystem services, quantifying the rate to biodiversity loss, and justifying needs for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. I expect DIWPA works as a cooperative network for these objectives. May we together look forward to a prosperous future of DIWPA activities.

For the development of our cooperative network, I urge you to provide an up to date contact address in case you have moved or changed your address. I also expect you to encourage young scientists to join our network.

Yoshitaka Tsubaki
Center for Ecological Research,
Kyoto University, Japan

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL



I am very happy to let you know that I succeeded to Prof. Kitayama as Secretary General last April. We DIWPA office are grateful to all the members for your kind supports.

As you may be aware, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) of CBD will be held in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, from 18 to 29 October 2010. In May 2009, Japanese scientists have successfully organized J-BON, Japanese Biodiversity Observation Network. The aim of the J-BON was to have the network of research and/or monitoring of ecosystem and/or biodiversity in Japan and to establish a cooperative framework for building a robust research network. In addition, the Asia-Pacific BON (AP-BON) has successfully launched in July 2009, and its second meeting was held in December 2009 in Tokyo. DIWPA will support the activities of AP-BON and J-BON established for the success of CBD-COP10 held in Nagoya, Japan.

Shin-ichi Nakano
Center for Ecological Research,
Kyoto University, Japan

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REPLACEMENT OF STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

DIWPA thanks Dr. Nigel Stork, Dr. Chang-Hung Chou, Dr. Dieter Mueller-Dombois, Dr. Arie Budiman, Dr. In Kyu Lee, Dr. Maryati Mohamed, Dr. Miguel Fortes, Dr. Yuri Nikolaevich Zhuravlev, Dr. Dr Peter Ng Kee Lin, Dr. Channa Bambaradeniya, who rotated off the Steering Committee in July 2009, and welcomes Dr. Dedy Darnaedi, Dr. Eric Baran, Dr. Eun-Shik Kim, Dr. Lee Ying Fah, Dr. Maria Lourdes P. Orijola, Dr. Nguyen Van Quan and Dr. Pilai Poonswad as new members.

New Steering Committee members

Dedy Darnaedi Research Center for Biology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Indonesia

Eric Baran World Fish Center, Cambodia

Eun-Shik Kim Department of Forest Resources, Kookmin University, Korea

Keping Ma Institute of Botany, The Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

Lee Ying Fah Forest Research Centre, Malaysia

Maria Lourdes P. Orijola Department of Science and Technology, Philippines

Marika Tuiwawa South Pacific Regional Herbarium, Institute of Applied Science, Faculty of Science, Technology & Environment, The University of the South Pacific, Fiji

Nguyen Van Quan Institute of Marine Environment and Resources (IMER), Viet Nam

Timoshkin Oleg Anatolievich Limnological Institute, Siberian Branch of Russia Academy of Science, Russia

Pilai Poonswad Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Science, Mahidol University, Thailand

Abbreviation

ABS	Access and Benefit-Sharing under the Convention on Biological Diversity
ACB	Asean Centre for Biodiversity
AP-BON	Asia Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network
ASIAHORCs	Asian Heads of Research Councils
BCJ	Biodiversity Center of Japan
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CSO	Civil Society Organization
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information facility
GEO	The Group on Earth Observations
GEO-BON	The Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network
GEOSS	Global Earth Observation System of Systems
ILTER	International Long Term Ecological Research
ILTER-EAP	International Long Term Ecological Research East Asia-Pacific Regional Network
IMER	Institute of Marine Environment and Resources
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
J-BON	Japanese Biodiversity Observation Network
JaLTER	Japan Long-term Ecological Research Network
JAMSTEC	Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology
LIPI	Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (Indonesian Institute of Sciences)
MEXT	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology-Japan
NIES	National Institute for Environmental Studies
SEA	Southeast Asia
TEEB	Initiative on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme

EVENT

20 July 2009

Steering Committee Meeting

Nagoya, Japan

On July 20, 2009 DIWPA Steering Committee members authorized the new chairperson and the new secretary general at the meeting, which were held in Nagoya University. The new chairperson, the new secretary general, Prof. Tetsukazu Yahara, Prof. Tohru Nakashizuka, Prof. Kanehiro Kitayama, Prof. Yoshihisa Shirayama and new steering committee members attended this meeting. We discussed the DIWPA activities, aims and main functions. Through this discussion and the following exchanging of ideas by email we concluded:

The main functions of DIWPA are

(1) promotion of research projects and science on biodiversity in the Western Pacific and Asia, (2) promotion of governmental and nongovernmental activities for the conservation and utilization of biodiversity, (3) facilitation of information sharing and research cooperation on biodiversity, and (4) capacity building of scientists in particular young scientists from developing countries.

DIWPA aims to connect existing networks of people working on biodiversity and research projects in Asia and the Western Pacific. DIWPA is not an overarching organization; it is instead a flexible network of networks.

In this meeting, necessity of a forum was also one of the issues. One Steering Committee member pointed out to accelerate the discussion among DIWPA members, we needed a forum.

13-16 October 2009

DIVERSITAS OSC2

Regional Committee Meeting

Cape Town, South Africa

DIVERSITAS Open Science Conference 2(OSC2) was held in Cape Town on October 13-16 2009. DIWPA gave a poster presentation at Regional Committee meeting. Please refer to Dr. Osono's report.

10-11 December 2009

AP-BON Meeting

Tokyo, Japan

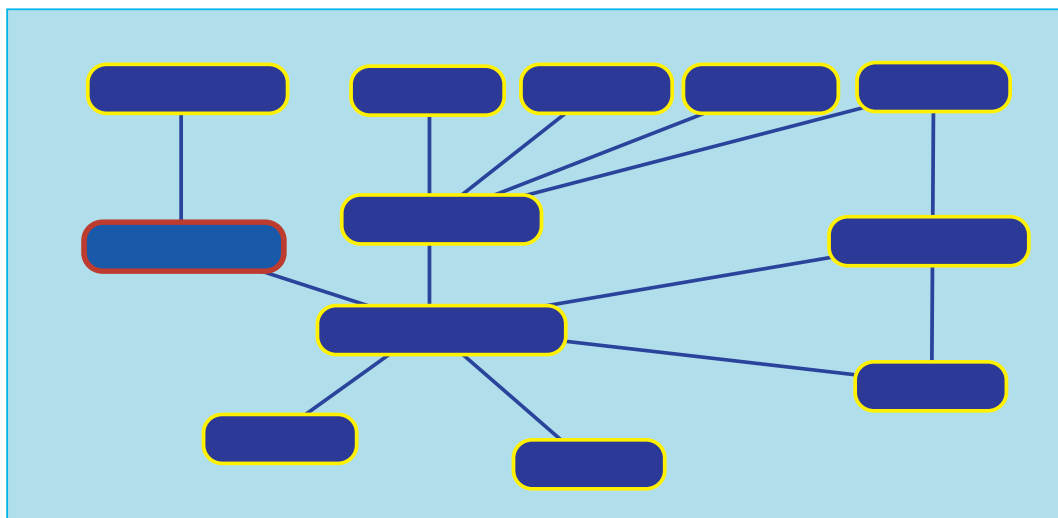
To provide a quantum step forward in advancing science that optimizes the synergy between development and biodiversity conservation in Asia, Japanese Biodiversity Observation Network(J-BON), Asia Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network(AP-BON) and the Ministry of Environment of Japan decided to publish the book entitled "Biodiversity observation network in the Asia-Pacific Region (tentative)". In this book, we have a directory of Asian biodiversity observation sites. DIWPA office already asked the member to submit the information of biodiversity observation sites in Asia. Your support is highly welcome.

24-25 March 2010

DIVERSITAS Scientific Meeting

Nagoya, Japan

The next DIVERSITAS Scientific meeting will be held on March 24-25 2010 in Nagoya. The Chairperson and the Secretary General will attend the meeting.



DIWPA and the International Initiatives.

REPORT

THE 1ST MEETING OF JAPANESE BIODIVERSITY OBSERVATION NETWORK(J-BON)

Shin-ichi Nakano

*Center for Ecological Research
Kyoto University, Japan*

The 1st meeting of Japanese Biodiversity Observation Network (J-BON) was held at the University of Tokyo from 8th to 10th May, 2009. From DIWPA secretariat, Yoshitaka Tsubaki (new DIWPA Chairperson) and Shinichi Nakano (new DIWPA Secretary General) attended. J-BON was inaugurated at the initiative of Prof. Tetsukazu Yahara (Kyushu University, Japan), aims as followings:

1. To prepare the agenda of the Conference of the Parties 10 (COP10). COP10 is the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)'s body and will take place in Nagoya, Japan in October 2010.
2. To make a high contribution to Japanese Government towards COP10 by organizing research and/or monitoring of ecosystem and/or biodiversity over the levels of gene, species and ecosystem.

A scientific society is required to show its *raison d'être* by solving governmental issues for and with the people. COP10 is the most probable opportunity where the scientific societies, which treat environmental issues, demonstrates its *raison d'être*. Since the importance of CBD is hardly understood, comparing to the activities of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), biodiversity researchers have to be involved not only in scientific activities but also in citizens activities related to ecosystem and/or biodiversity.

Prof. Tetsukazu Yahara proposed to build a network of research and/or monitoring of ecosystem and/or biodiversity. Now approximately 250 people agreed with his idea. And 150 out of 250 people from various scientific societies and/or organizations attended this meeting.

May 8th: Firstly, Prof. Tetsukazu Yahara and Prof. Toru Nakashizuka (Tohoku University, Japan) gave keynote lectures with raising several issues on the monitoring system and database of ecosystem and/or biodiversity. Secondly, the people from MEXT (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) gave a talk about the history and issue

of GEO (Group on Earth Observations)/GEOSS (The Global Earth Observation System of Systems). Thirdly, introductions of topics of next day's session were given.

At the end of this day, before welcome party, we had a general discussion. We discussed as follows:

- (1) The databases of environmental variables should be further developed.
- (2) An open-resource database which unifies all environmental databases available is needed.
- (3) There are some issues on the database for ordinary use such as limitation of data use, identification of users (stakeholders) and evaluation of data-collector(s).

May 9th:

Session 1 (forest ecosystem, agriculture ecosystem, limnetic system, marine system, species/gene/island/archipelago system)

Session 2 (remote sensing, conservation/restoration, forecast/estimation)

Introductions to databases of each system was given, and we discussed the status quo and issue of databases in each session.

I attended limnetic system session. We found it difficult to continue frequent monitoring in river/stream, lake and coastal marine ecosystems. There are differences in support systems and databases for environmental monitoring. Limnetic databases have not been fully opened. It means its database has not mature yet. Such kind of issue seemed to also be in other session.

May 10th: After reporting from each session, we had lectures how to build the Database Center to support GEOSS and COP10 by Prof. Tetsukazu Yahara and the person from Ministry of Environment. At the end of J-BON meeting, we had a general discussion. We concluded the meeting by making agreement on the agenda proposed by Prof. Tetsukazu Yahara and Prof. Toru Nakashizuka.

One of the major success of this first J-BON meeting was we reached a consensus to build a network of monitoring systems and databases on ecosystem and/or biodiversity over the levels of gene, species and ecosystem. I myself as DIWPA secretary general felt DIWPA should collaborate in the activities to have a success of COP10 in Nagoya, Japan in October 2010.

THE 1ST ASIAHORCs JOINT SYMPOSIUM

Yoshikuni Hodoki

*Center for Ecological Research
Kyoto University, Japan*

The 1st ASIAHORCs Joint Symposium titled "Asian Biodiversity: Characteristics, Conservation and Sustainable Use" was held on 18–20 July 2009 at Nagoya University in Aichi Prefecture, Japan. This symposium was the first joint project to be carried out by the Asian Heads of Research Councils (ASIAHORCs). About 130 researchers from 13 countries were gathered. Most of them were young researchers, so symposium was very energetic.

The first day, July 18th, we had three keynote speeches given by Mr. Rodrigo Fuentes (Executive Director, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, the Philippines), Dr. Ma Kepin (DIWPA Steering Committee Member, Professor, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China) and Dr. D. Chandramohan (Former Deputy Director and Head, Biology Division, National Institute of Oceanography, India). In the afternoon, we had parallel sessions and poster session. There were two themes on parallel sessions, one was "Monitoring and Assessment" chaired by Dr. Dr. Dedy Darnaedi (DIWPA Steering Committee Member, Senior Researcher, LIPI, Indonesia) and Dr. Eun-Shik Kim (DIWPA Steering Committee Member, Professor, Kookmin University, Korea), and the other was "Ecological Management and Restoration" chaired by Dr. Nik Muhamad Majid (Professor, Universiti Putra Malaysia).

The second day, July 19th, we had two keynote speeches given by Dr. Barry Brook (Professor, University of Adelaide, Australia) and Dr. Eric Baran (DIWPA Steering Committee Member, Research Scientist, World Fish Center, Cambodia). The afternoon was spent on an excursion to the Fujimae Tidal Flat (Fujimae Higata) and the Kaisho Forest (Kaisho no Mori). Fujimae Tidal Flat is a well-known tidal flat to be saved from a garbage landfill project and designated as a Ramsar Site in November 2002. And Kaisho forest was once to be destroyed because of the Expo site plan about 12 years ago. But CSO (Civil Society Organization) and scientists put paid to this proposal and Expo site was relocated to nearby. Both are beautiful preserved area and famous for its preservation campaign.

The final day, July 20th, five topics were presented from Japanese scientist in "Seminar on Topics in Current Trends". (1) "Evaluation of the changes of biological diversity on degraded landscapes in the Southeast Asian tropics" by Dr. Kanehiro Kitayama (Former DIWPA Secretary General, Professor, Kyoto University). (2) "Using a remote technology in conservation: satellite-tracking the migration of birds" by Dr. Hiroyoshi Higuchi (Professor, The University of Tokyo). (3) "Species distribution model: where do we head for?" by Dr. Munemitsu Akasaka (NIES Postdoctoral Fellow, National Institute for Environmental Studies). (4) "Significance of genetic diversity in recognizing local biodiversity" by Dr. Motomi Ito (Professor, The University of Tokyo). (5) "Adaptive Risk Management of Marine Bioresources" by Dr. Hiroyuki Matsuda (Professor, Yokohama National University). This seminar was moderated by Dr. Shin-ichi Yamamoto (Professor, University Advisor, Nagoya University, Japan) and Dr. Tohru Nakashizuka (Former DIWPA Chairperson, Professor, Tohoku University, Japan). In the afternoon, we had a panel discussion on the topic "Toward Future Research on Biodiversity in Asian Region".

Many active questions and opinions were discussed through this symposium. I appreciate that I had a good chance to hear from Southeast Asian scientist. There are various approaches to Asian biodiversity conservation. To my thinking, in Japan, we are required to obtain good academic achievements in conservation works, so we use advanced scientific methods to conserve target organisms (e.g. DNA information). In another country, many researchers are intent to collect informations about pristine wilderness areas and rare species, then alert biodiversity loss due to the developments. In some of the Asian country, their life styles largely depend on natural resources, therefore how to use limited natural resources sustainably becomes an important subject. I recognized that it's very significant to comprehend the differences of social and cultural background in each country for understanding their conservation approaches.



REPORT

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP FOR NETWORKING ON BIODIVERSITY OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES IN ASIA PACIFIC REGION

*Eric Baran and Mrs. Mith Somountha
WorldFish Center, Cambodia*

The International Workshop on Networking Biodiversity Observation Activities in the Asia-Pacific Region was held on 21st-22nd July 2009 at Nagoya University in Japan. The workshop was organized by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, the GEO-BON Japan Committee and Nagoya University, with support from the City of Nagoya, the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research, and four Japanese ministries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism).

The objective of the workshop was to review existing biodiversity observation activities in the Asia-Pacific region and to identify challenges and solutions for their networking and integration. The Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network (AP-BON) is an expansion of the Japanese Biodiversity Observation Network (J-BON), which itself originates from the Group on Earth Observation – Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO-BON) created in 2006.

There were more than a hundred participants in the workshop, with 42 presenters. Pr. Tetsukazu Yahara, President of the Ecological Society of Japan and biologist at Kyushu University, gave a keynote speech about the development of the AP-BON network, which was complemented by a presentation by Dr. Noriaki Sakaguchi (Biodiversity Center of Japan) about current activities of the AP-BON network in the Asia-Pacific region. These introductory speeches were followed by a series of presentations on species diversity, ecosystems, and biodiversity monitoring and observation tools. Presentations were divided into two themes: i) status of and threats to biodiversity (23 presentations), and ii) cross-cutting issues (evaluation, conservation, restoration, GIS; 16 presentations). Both themes were illustrated

by case studies in Asia-Pacific region and by biodiversity-related tools and databases.

Environments studied. Among the field studies presented, terrestrial environments were the dominant area of research, as illustrated by 18 presentations; this was followed by coastal and marine environments (12 presentations), while freshwater environments only appeared in 2 cases (figure 1).

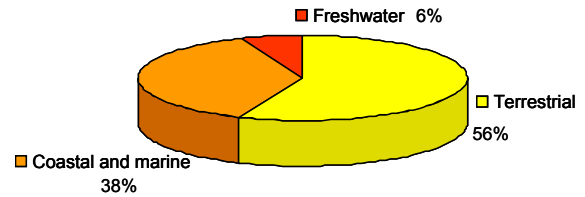


Figure 1: Number of presentations about specific biomes

Research topics. Forest science was the dominant research topic, featuring in 31% of studies presented. It was followed by fisheries (14% of presentations), species diversity (11%), and coral reefs (9%); beyond this leading pack was a series of topics illustrated by one or two presentations only (figure 2). The fact that forest science is largely represented reflects its huge vegetal and animal biodiversity, but may also represent the nature of the AP-BON network, where forest scientists are also largely represented; this hypothesis might be confirmed by the fact that coral reefs, another biome characterized by an exceptional biodiversity, were represented by three times fewer speeches than forests. Last, the fact that fish were the third research topic most addressed might reflect the high level of threat experienced by this component of global biodiversity.

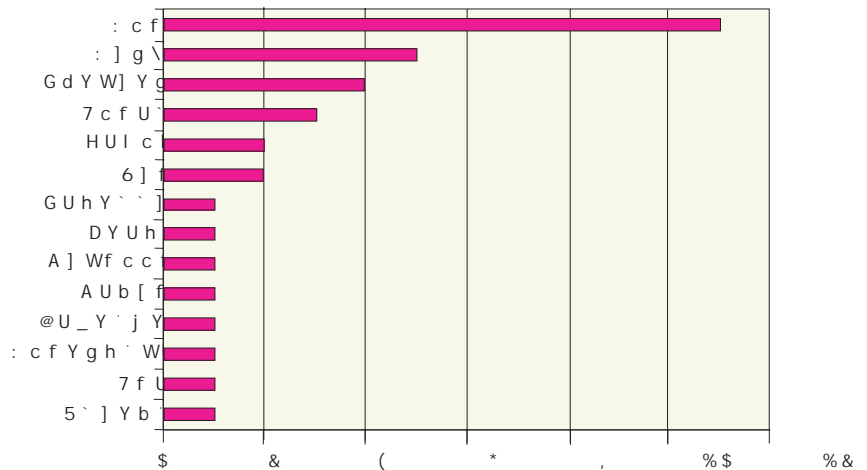


Figure 2: Topics of research

Countries of research. An analysis of the countries where research was done shows that Japan comes first with 38% of case studies, followed by Malaysia and Indonesia (3 cases each), and China, Southeast Asia, and Thailand (2 cases). Other individual countries such as Fiji, India, Korea, Palau, the Philippines and Vietnam were each represented once (figure 3). The dominance of Japan in studies presented probably reflects the historical influence of J-BON and the mere fact that the meeting was organized in Nagoya, but it certainly also reflects the significant involvement of Japanese scientists in biodiversity research.

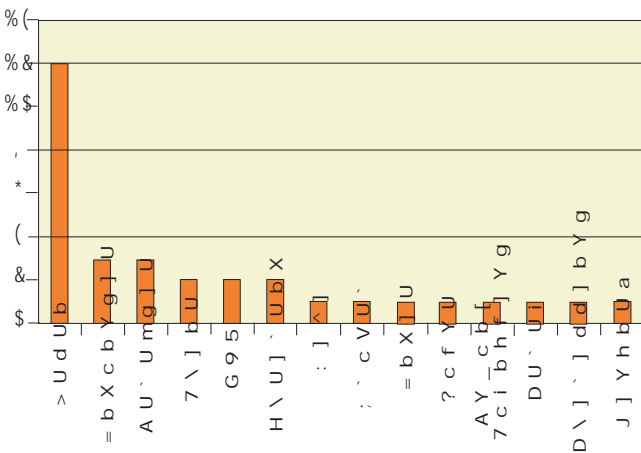


Figure 3: Countries where the research was led

We deepened this analysis by combining the country where the research was done and the country of origin of the first author. Out of 32 studies done in a given country (this excludes presentations about methodologies), Japan stands out as the only country

having undertaken research in foreign countries (namely Indonesia and Malaysia) but also at a regional or even global level. All other scientists who presented their results at this AP-BON meeting had conducted the research in their own countries or region (Table 1).

Country of origin	Country of research	Percentage (%)
Japan	Japan	38
Malaysia	Malaysia	3
Indonesia	Indonesia	3
China	China	2
Southeast Asia	Southeast Asia	2
Thailand	Thailand	2
Fiji	Fiji	1
India	India	1
Korea	Korea	1
Palau	Palau	1
Philippines	Philippines	1
Vietnam	Vietnam	1

Table 1: Country of origin of scientists and country of research

The variety of presentations at this workshop was a good reflection of the remarkably high biodiversity in the Asia-Pacific region, and of the wide range of research activities needed to observe and monitor it.

DIVERSITAS OPEN SCIENCE CONFERENCE 2(OSC2)

Takashi Osono

*Center for Ecological Research,
Kyoto University, Japan*

The second DIVERSITAS Open Science Conference (OSC2) was held at Cape Town International Convention Center in South Africa from 13th to 16th October, 2009. The OSC2 was with the theme 'Biodiversity and society: understanding connections, adapting to change'. This was the second to DIVERSITAS OSC1 which took place in Oaxaca, Mexico in November 2005. More than 600 participants from over 70 countries joined OSC2, giving more than 500 presentations and discussing the patterns and processes of biodiversity, conservation and sustainable use. The OSC2 was pertinent at this time



National Committees meeting on 13th October

of the year, as CBD-COP10 will be held in Nagoya, Japan in October 2010. Details of the scientific program, title of presentations and their abstract are on the website: <http://www.diversitas-osc.org/>.

REPORT



**Kirstenbosch Botanical Garden
where Icebreaker/welcome cocktail was held**

The scientific programs of OSC2:

October 14th: Opening Ceremony

Opening remarks & Plenary addresses were given by Achim Steiner (United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)) and Hal Mooney (Chair of DIVERSITAS, Stanford University).

October 14th – 16th: Parallel Sessions

23 symposiums and 22 contributed oral sessions were held.

October 14th – 15th: Poster Sessions

October 14th – 16th: Science Policy Round Table

Science Policy Round Table for Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), Initiative on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), Access and Benefit Sharing under the Convention on Biological Diversity (ABS) and Convention on Biological Diversity 2010 (CBD2010) were held.

October 16th: Closing Ceremony

Keynote address and Concluding remarks were given.

The OSC2 also includes business meetings of Core Projects and Cross-cutting Networks, National Committees meeting, icebreaker, side events, banquet, workshops, and field trips.

What impressed me most during the OSC2 is the 'diversity' of people associated with the science of biodiversity. They are scientists and policy makers who have different disciplines, background, and hence opinions. Some sessions, round tables and the draft of Strategic Plan for the future give me an impression that more focus is now on the interface between science and policy, or the role of science in informing policy, which is as important as the promotion of an integrative biodiversity science.

As a secretary member of DIWPA, a regional DIVERSITAS, I joined the meeting of DIVERSITAS

National Committees (NCs) on 13th October. The whole-day meeting consisted in the following three sessions:

Session 1: Opening & Introduction.

Group discussion proposing expectations of the day and presentation of DIVERSITAS achievements were held.

Session 2: Enhancing the role of National Committees.

Presentation of goals, achievements and challenges were given by 3 NCs from South Africa, France and U.S.A. Short interventions were given by 2 affiliated members from Ireland and the Philippines. Group discussion identifying good practices and lessons learnt from the NCs were held. Short report on the NC e-survey were given.

Session 3: The future of DIVERSITAS.

Presentation of the draft DIVERSITAS Strategic Plan were given. Group discussion providing feedbacks on the proposed new scientific priorities for DIVERSITAS were held.



Report from the Diversitas National Committees meeting at Closing Ceremony

A total of 66 scientists and policy makers from 30 countries participated in NCs meeting. They were divided by 6 – 10 persons per table. The meeting went alternately with introduction by facilitators, group discussion and report from each table.

I presented in a poster recent activities of DIWPA in NC meeting and during the conference as below:

1. Regular distribution of DIWPA newsletter.
2. International Seminars and International Field Biology Courses (7 programs during 2006 – 2009).
3. Refreshment of Chairperson, Secretary General, and Steering Committee members in July 2009.
4. Support of AP-BON as a committee member in July 2009.
5. Updated design and contents of DIWPA website.

You can find these achievements in the DIWPA website: <http://diwpa.ecology.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>.

“Biodiversity observation network in the Asia-Pacific Region” Now Edited

Aim of publication

Under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), international efforts have been making to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss. We are now standing at the threshold of the 10th Conference of Parties (COP10) of the CBD, which will be held in October of 2010 in Nagoya, Japan.

It is essential that science is expected to play a leading role in the area of biodiversity, including characterizing biodiversity of various areas, clarifying ecosystem services supplied to society, quantifying how rapidly biodiversity is being lost, and justifying needs and identifying possibilities for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. To collect and analyze data on the status and trends of the world's biodiversity, the Group of Earth Observation Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO-BON) was launched in 2008. However, the methodology to quantify biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national scale remains underdeveloped and integrative and predictive science for global biodiversity change must be urgently developed. DEVERSITAS, an international Program of biodiversity science, is leading tasks of developing networks of integrative and predictive biodiversity science including GEO BON.

In May 2009, Japanese scientists have successfully organized Japanese Biodiversity Observation Network(J-BON). The aim of J-BON is to have the network of research and/or monitoring of ecosystem and/or biodiversity in Japan and to establish a cooperative framework for building a robust research network. In addition, the Asia-Pacific BON has successfully launched in July 2009, and its second meeting was held in December 2009 in Tokyo. Having crossed into the “Asian Millennium”, many Asian countries are now rapidly growing their economies and social infrastructures. This, on the other hand, is causing a rapid loss of Asian biodiversity, giving us an urgent mandate to work toward achieving a harmonious balance between development and conservation in the region.

To provide a quantum step forward in advancing science that optimizes the synergy between development and biodiversity conservation in Asia, we will publish the book entitled “Biodiversity observation network in the Asia-Pacific Region(tentative)”.

Chapter and editors

Chapter 1: General Introduction:

Ed. by Tetsukazu Yahara (Kyushu University, Japan)

Chapter 2: Long-term monitoring, remote sensing:

Ed. by Eun-Shik Kim (Kookmin University, Korea)

Chapter 3: Forest:

Ed. by Toru Nakashizuka (Tohoku University, Japan)

Chapter 4: Agricultural ecosystems including grasslands:

Ed. by Katsutoshi Yamamoto (National Institute of Agro-Environmental Science, Japan)

Chapter 5: Freshwater:

Ed. by Shin-ichi Nakano (Kyoto University, Japan)

Chapter 6: Marine:

Eds. by Yoshihisa Shirayama (Kyoto University, Japan) and Hiroyuki Yamamoto (Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC), Japan)

Chapter 7: Current States of Wild Species:

Ed. by Motomi Ito (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Chapter 8: Conservation and Restoration:

Ed. by Dedy Darnaedi (LIPI, Indonesia)

Chapter 9: Assessment and Prediction:

Eds. by Hiroyuki Matsuda (Yokohama National University, Japan) and Akio Takenaka (National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), Japan)

Chapter 10: Interface required for AP-BON:

Ed. by Motomi Ito (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Directory of biodiversity observation sites:

Eds. by Shin-ichi Nakano (Kyoto University, Japan) and Chau Chin Lin (Taiwan Forestry Research Institute, Taiwan)



Mail us your observation sites!

DIWPA OFFICE

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