

Status of soil biodiversity information

Soil B®N



- Soil biodiversity not fully covered in Soil Surveys.
- Very few countries perform soil biodiversity survey, isolated from conventional soil surveys (research).
- Some global and regional initiatives: SoilBon, EUSO-LUCAS.
- Taxonomic insufficiency & lack of data from many countries.
- Few soil-dwelling species have been evaluated.
- Soil biodiversity cannot be expressed by one single measurement/indicator.







Status of soil biodiversity information



Countries highlighted in blue have a current national soil biodiversity monitoring program. They don't always measure the same taxonomic groups. Even when they do, different methods are often used in different monitoring programs.

SOURCE: Brown et al., in prep. Global Survey on Soil Biodiversity



Recommendation for a Global Effort











GENERAL.

CBD/COP/15/2 15 October 2022*

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CBD

CARTAGENA PROT

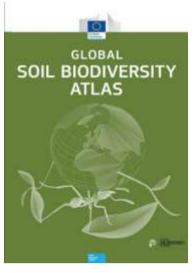
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY Fifteenth meeting - Part II Montreal, Canada, 7-19 December 2022

Convention on

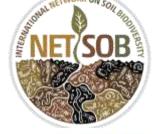
Biological Diversity

DRAFT DECISIONS FOR THE FIFTEENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY









5 DECEMBER 2020



Keep soil alive, protect soil biodiversity





BIODIVERSITY CONVENTION

Preparations for the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework

During the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity will adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework as a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision of





Convention on

Plan of Action 2020-2030 International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity

Invites FAO and GSP to facilitate its implementation





Food and Agriculture Organization of the **United Nations**















Composed of many partners



Facilitates GLOSOB









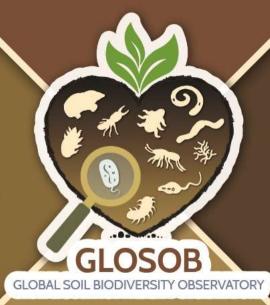


GOAL

Monitor and forecast the condition of global soil biodiversity and how human activities' impact its role in providing ecosystem services.

HOW

Countries will be responsible for measuring, monitoring, and sharing soil biodiversity information of hotspots according to NETSOB's harmonised methodologies/protocols and country capacities (3 tiers).



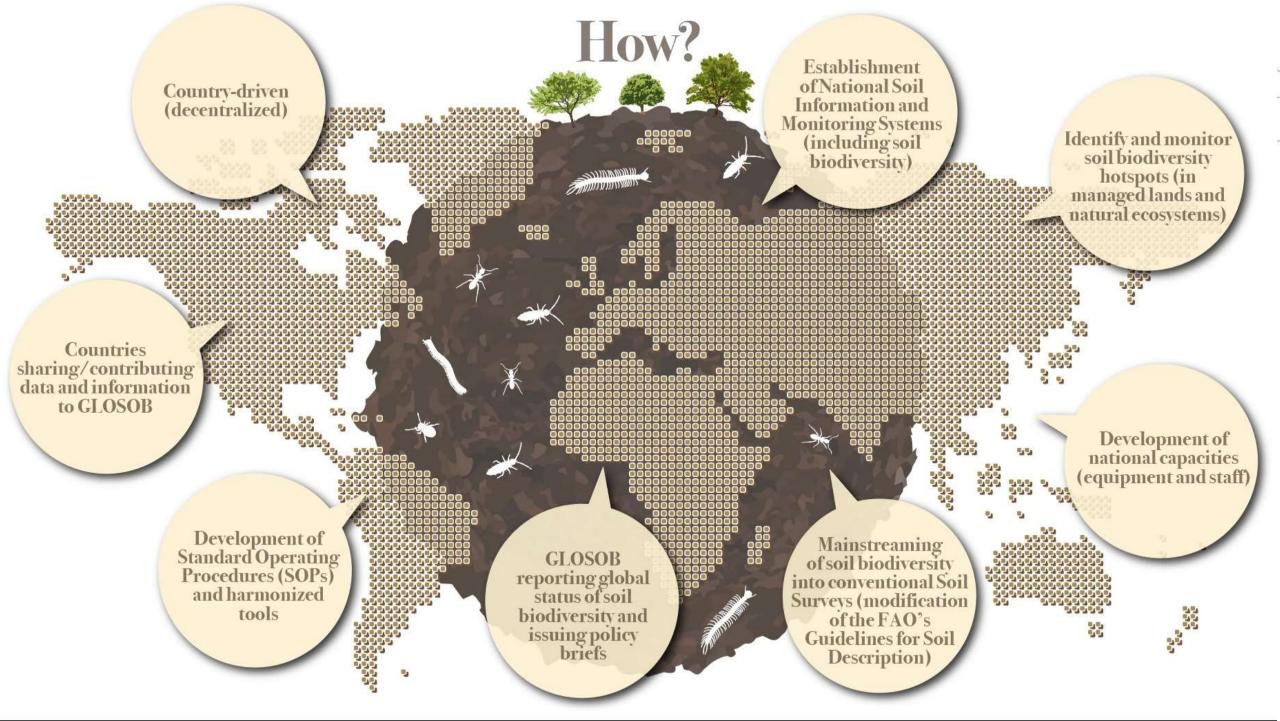
WHAT

GLOSOB will strengthen national capacities of:

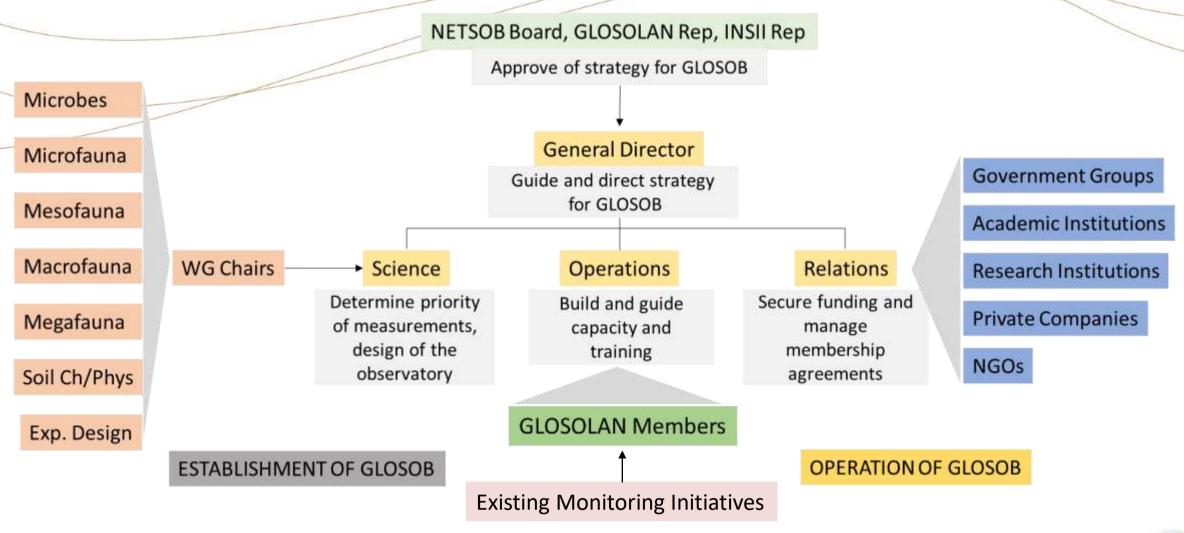
- Laboratories: use of state-of-the-art methods and tools to measure soil biodiversity according to standard operating procedures (SOPs).
- National experts: interpretation of soil biodiversity data and information.
- **Institutions**: measure, map and monitor soil biodiversity
- Land users: sustainable use, and management and conservation of soil biodiversity for sustainable and resilient agriculture, bioremediation, and ecosystem restoration
- Policy makers: performing evidence-based decision-making.

MISSION

Serve as the Observatory providing with global soil biodiversity data and information for guiding evidence-based decision-making.



Organization of GLOSOB





Essential Biodiversity Measurements

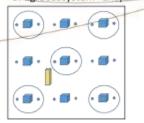
	Basic Membership	Moderate Membership	Advanced Membership
Microbes	16S rRNA (bacteria), ITS amplicon (fungi)		Deep sequencing
Microfauna	Wet extraction of nematodes	18S amplicon	
Mesofauna	Dry extraction & QBSar		COI barcoding of selected taxa, wet extraction (Enchytraeidae)
Macrofauna	Handsorting (ISO-TSBF)		COI barcoding of selected taxa
Megafauna		Traps	Acoustic, e-DNA
Physical attributes	Soil particle size fractions, bulk density	Visual assessment of soil structure, aggregation	
Biogeochemistry	Respiration, biomass, pH, organic C content, CEC, Tea-bag decomposition, P availability	Total C and N, N mineralization, X-ray diffraction, enzymatic activity	Litter-bags (of different sizes)
Environmental	Soil profile description, GPS of all sampling points, description of land use/cover and management practices	Idem	Idem
Experimental design	Measurements in one site (preferably biodiversity hotspot) with different management systems and native vegetation	Measurements in replicated managed areas and native vegetation in several sites	-



Implementation of GLOSOB

Sampling design for the GLOSOB monitoring system

Anthropogenic system (forestry or agroecosystem >1ha)



- Monolith for macrofauna (TSBF)
- Soil cores for mesofauna (QBSAr) and bulk density
- Area around monolith for composite & other soil samples
- Soil profile pit (description)

Native vegetation



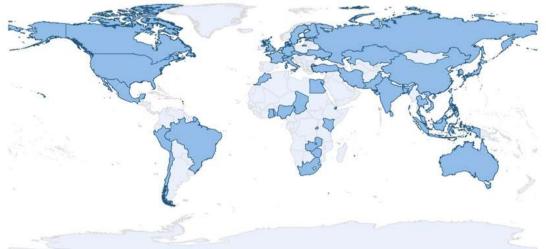
Minimum soil variables to monitor

- Macrofauna (n=9)
- Mesofauna (n=9)
- Microfauna (n=5)
- Metabarcoding (n=5)
- Tea-bags (n=5)
- Enzymes (n=5)
- Chemistry (n=5)
- Bulk density (n=9)
- Aggregation (n=5)
- · Particle size (n=5)

Sites for monitoring replicated three times

- · Native vegetation
- · Low-impact anthropogenic system
- · Moderate-impact anthropogenic system
- · High-impact anthropogenic system

Countries that reported soil biodiversity monitoring programs



Tier 1: Limited Capacity

Countries with no monitoring programs at present, and with little to no capacity and/or infrastructure to perform monitoring of minimum soil biodiversity variables

Tier 2: Moderate Capacity

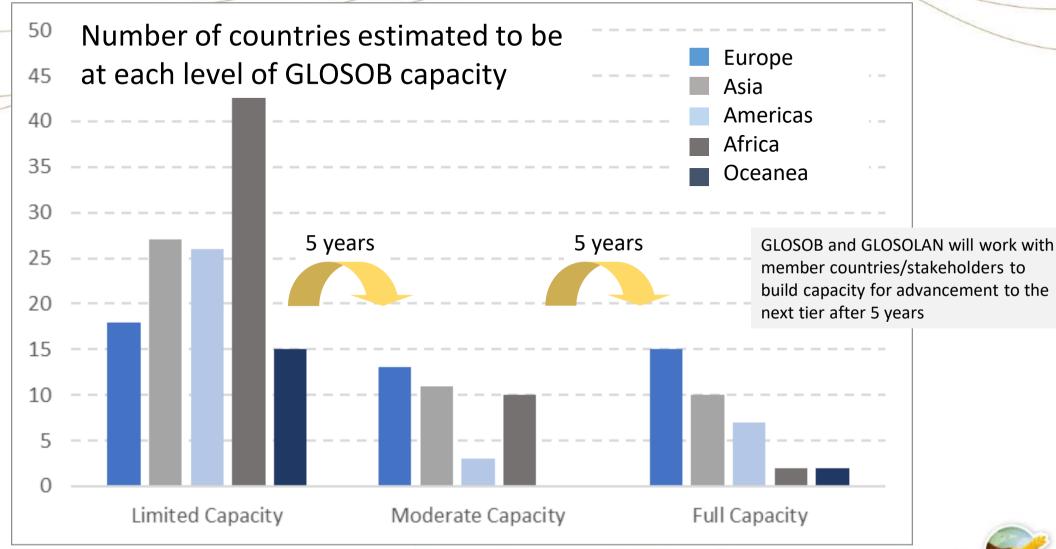
Countries with ongoing monitoring programs but don't include minimum variables, or with history of capacity to measure minimum variables in last 10 years.

Tier 3: Full Capacity

Counties with ongoing monitoring programs including soil biodiversity variables, and commitment to include variables in soil surveys



GLOSOB Workplan: Build Capacity







GLOSOB Workplan

