Completed Projects

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BioScore

BioScore offers you a European biodiversity impact assessment tool. The tool contains indicator values on the ecological preferences of more than 1000 species of birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, fish, butterflies, dragonflies, aquatic macro-invertebrates and vascular plants. These values are linked to policy-related pressures and environmental variables.

BioScene

For centuries agriculture has played a multifunctional role in sustaining mountain biodiversity in Europe through the management of habitats, species and landscapes. With significant agricultural adjustment and contraction now in prospect, there is potential for major impacts on mountain biodiversity.

BioPlatform

BioPlatform is a network of scientists and policy makers that aims at improving the effectiveness and relevance of European biodiversity research, fulfilling functions that provide significant components of a European Research Area.

BIOMAN

The BIOMAN project looked at how biodiversity in shallow lakes, a habitat threatened throughout Europe, is affected by environmental conditions and human impacts. We wanted to develop an index that could track how biodiversity and nature value of shallow lakes respond to management.

BioHab

The key achievement of the BioHab project is the development of a standardised field recording system for Europe, involving about 100 habitat categories, that transcends the need for specialist knowledge. It will be able to provide valid, statistical estimates of habitats and link these with other habitat classifications and biodiversity.

BIOFORUM

The purpose of the BIOFORUM project is to reduce the conflict between the conservation of biodiversity and economic development

BIOECON

The main focus of BIOECON was to promote research that (a) furthers our understanding of the anthropocentric causes of biodiversity depletion and b) provides policy prescriptions on how the conservation of biodiversity can be reconciled with economic development. In particular the project was directed to the better understanding of the interface between human societies and biological resources, and how this interface might be better managed and directed to the purpose of conserving biological di

BioCASE

The Biological Collection Access Service for Europe, BioCASE, is a transnational network of biological collections of all kinds. BioCASE enables widespread unified access to distributed and heterogeneous European collection and observational databases using open-source, system-independent software and open data standards and protocols.

BioAssess

The main purpose of BioAssess- the Biodiversity Assessment Tools Project- was to develop biodiversity indicators- or "biodiversity assessment tools" - that could be used to rapidly assess biodiversity. In addition, the BioAssess project aimed to measure the impacts on biodiversity of major land use changes in eight European countries.

MIDTAL

The purpose of MIDTAL is to support the common fisheries policy to aid the national monitoring agencies by providing new rapid tools for the identification of toxic algae and their toxins so that they can comply with ECC directive 91/1491/CEE that can be converted to cell numbers and reduce the need for the mouse bioassay.

SALSEA-Merge

SALSEA-Merge will deliver innovation in the areas of: genetic stock identification techniques; new genetic marker development; fine scale estimates of growth on a weekly and monthly basis; the use of novel high seas pelagic trawling technology; individual stock-linked estimates of food and feeding patterns; and novel stock specific migration and distribution models.

BABE

A major first objective of the BABE project will be to make a genetic inventory of the European honeybees to identify native honeybee populations by their differences in DNA. This will show the regional variation that exists in European bees. This base line data will help beekeepers to focus on and improve their native subspecies rather than rely on the importation of mated queen bees from other areas, since this would hinder improvement of native bees.

ALARM

ALARM provides coherent scenarios of socio-economic, climate, land-use and other biodievrsity-relevant trends, exploring the framework conditions for biodiversity pressures. An innovative element of the ALARM prject is the combination of long term trend and short term shock scenarios, allowing a sensitivity analysis of currently predominating trend projections.

SESAME

The general scientific objectives of SESAME IP, supported by the European Commission, are to assess and predict changes in the Mediterranean and Black Sea ecosystems as well as changes in the ability of these ecosystems to provide goods and services.

SOILSERVICE

The general scientific objectives of SOILSERVICE, supported by the European Commission under FP7 Contribution of biodiversity to ecosystem services, are to value soil biodiversity through the impact on ecosystem services and propose how these values can be granted through payments.

LiveDiverse

The general scientific objectives of LiveDiverse, supported by the European Commission under FP7 Biodiversity values, sustainable use and livelihoods, are to develop new knowledge on the interactions between human livelihoods and biodiversity in riparian and aquatic contexts in four developing countries (Vietnam, India, South Africa and Costa Rica).

EBONE

The key challenge of EBONE, supported by the European Commission under FP7 Contribution to a global biodiversity observation system, is to is to develop a biodiversity observation system that is transmissible, cost effective and provides added value to the currently independent data sources of in situ data and EO.

HUNT

The general scientific objectives of HUNT, supported by the European Commission under FP7 Biodiversity values, sustainable use and livelihoods, are to use hunting as a lens through which to examine the wider issue of how people interact with biodiversity.

EcoChange

The final goal is to provide data, scenarios and associated confidence limits so that policy markers and land managers can use them for anticipating societal problems and for designing sustainable conservation strategies by accounting the most likely global change effects on biodiversity and ecosystems.