The LifeWatch ERIC Biodiversity & Ecosystem eScience Conference BEeS 000.000 0 0 0 0 0 ΡO. 0 Seville 000 22-24/05/23

22-24/05/23

Threats and challenges to biodiversity and ecosystem conservation from an eScience perspective









Challenges and preliminary results in building virtual laboratories to monitor *Proteus anguinus* and its karst groundwater habitat





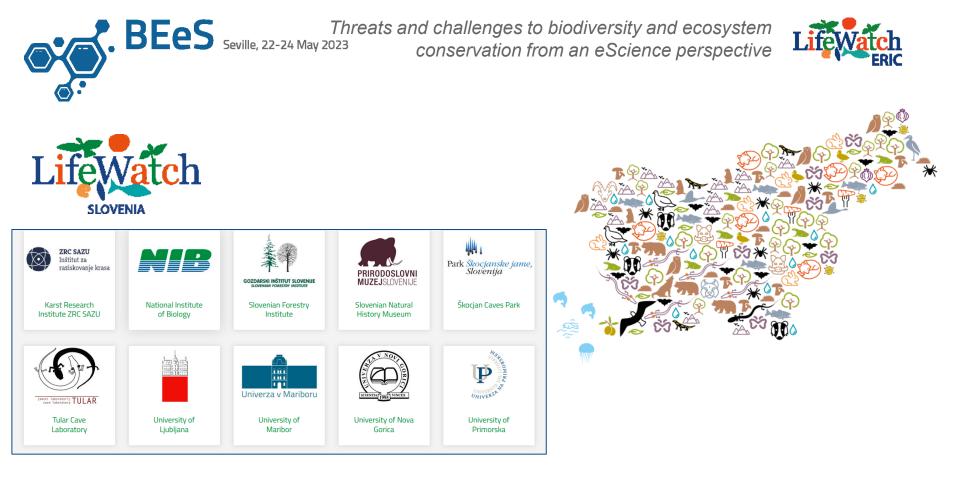
Challenges and preliminary results in building virtual laboratories to monitor *Proteus anguinus* and its karst groundwater habitat

<u>Gregor Aljančič¹</u>, Octavian Machidon², Magdalena Aljančič^{1,3}, Alina Machidon², Tanja Pipan³

- ¹ Institute Tular Cave Laboratory, Slovenia
- ² University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Computer and Information Science, Slovenia
- ³ Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Karst Research Institute ZRC SAZU, Slovenia



















Karst Research Institute ZRC SAZU



Karst Groundwater Habitats vLab

ProteusWatch vLab













Two virtual laboratories to assess subterranean biodiversity and its karst habitat

Erc SAZU Inštitut za raziskovanje krasa





Karst Groundwater Habitats vLab

mechanisms and processes of contaminant transport in aquatic karst systems...

ProteusWatch vLab

...effects on proteus ecology and behavior







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Karst Groundwater Habitats vLab

- plans to develope e-services to access, explore and analyze sensor data
- user-friendly interface to interactively assess the karst groundwater quality and possible pollution events of groundwater or karst spring habitats.

ProteusWatch vLab

- plans to developed e-services to access infrared videos and images captured in groundwater habitat of proteus (e.g., **behavioural response to polution**, etc.)
- develop new safe and highly efficient context-adaptive data acquisition methods
- implement Machine Learning and Deep Learning inference techniques
- vLab with low energy consumption and electromagnetic pollution







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A: white proteus (Proteus anguinus anguinus); B: black proteus (Proteus anguinus parkelj)











PROTEUS FACTS:

- ✓ flagship species of subterranean fauna
 ✓ top predator of groundwaters
 ✓ indicator of groundwater quality
- ✓ vulnearble, Habitat Directive & N2K













PROTEUS FACTS:

- ✓ flagship species of subterranean fauna
 ✓ top predator of groundwaters
 ✓ indicator of groundwater quality
 ✓ vulnearble, Habitat Directive & N2K
- ✓ lives up to 100 years?
 ✓ 7-year reproductive cycles?
 ✓ survives 10 years without food?
 ✓ one of the largest animal genomes



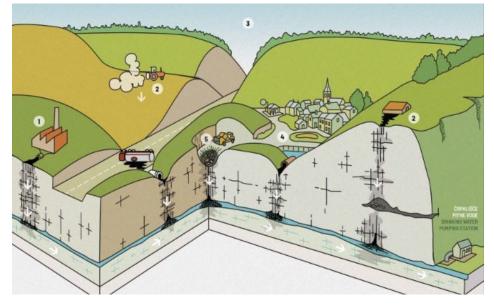






Challenges of monitoring in subterranean habitats

inaccessible to man











Challenges of monitoring in subterranean habitats

- inaccessible to man
- total darkness





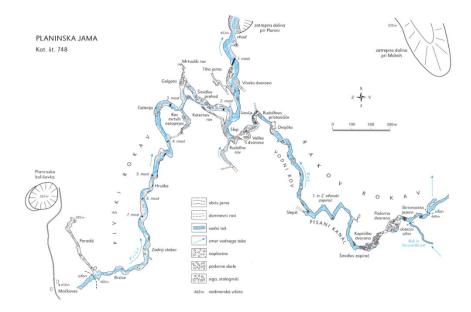






Challenges of monitoring in subterranean habitats

- inaccessible to man
- total darkness
- RI energy supply

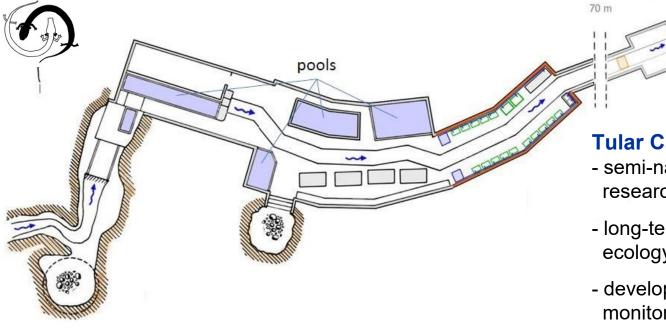








Testing of ProteusWatch vLab



Tular Cave Laboratory

- semi-natural subterranean research infrastructure (est. 1960)
- long-term *ex-situ* observations in ecology and behaviour of proteus
- developent of photo and IR video monitoring





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Tular Cave Laboratory

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Classical observations under visible red light (M. Aljančič, ca. 1963)

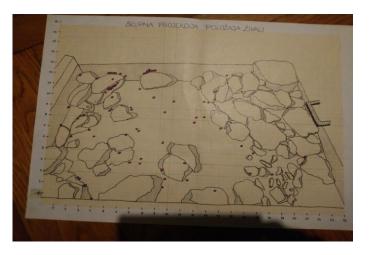












Early automated data collection on proteus space use, by georeferenced static photos (G. Aljančič & Klemenčič, 1989)











Analogue IR video monitoring of proteus reproduction in laboratory pools (G. & M. Aljančič, 1997-2007)













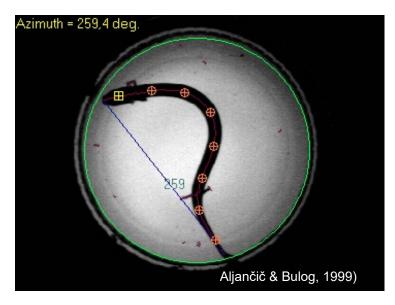
Digital (Internet Protocol) IR video monitoring of oviposition in Tular Cave Laboratory (2009 – onward)

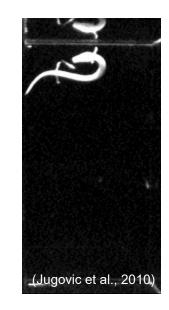












Chalenge: Simple single behavioural arena vs. unknown number of animals in natural situation







Turning towards *in situ* monitoring

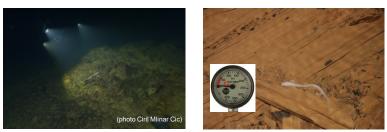
development of IR monitoring of deep groundwater habitats



Postojna-Planina Cave System, Slovenia world's hotspot of subterranean biodiversity







Monitoring of proteus through dangerous cave diving





Turning towards *in situ* monitoring

development of IR monitoring of deep groundwater habitats or karst springs





Camera traps in caves and karst springs





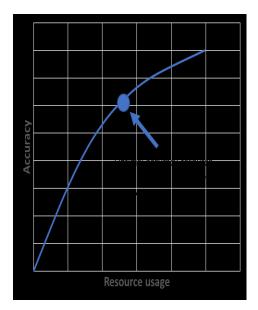


Towards Safe and Efficient Data Acquisition and Processing (FRI)

The sensing process is both **energy-intensive** and **electromagnetic polluting – concerns:**

- proteus is sensing EM radiation
- Increased EM load on subterranean environment

Thus, it is crucial to sense as less as possible while maintaining the quality of the data
New technologies for both the sensing process and the computational part are needed







BEeS Threats and challenges to biodiversity and ecosystem Seville, 22-24 May 2023 Conservation from an eScience perspective AGOUTI A platform for processing and archiving camera-trap images

Online data management platform for camera trap studies

Non-profit initiative of Wageningen University (NL) and Research Institute for Nature and Forest (INBO, B)

Financial support by (large) projects using the infrastructure: LifeWatch Flanders, MammalNet, EFSA,...

Mission and vision

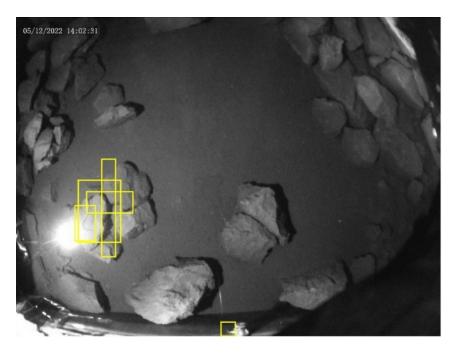
- Provide a complete solution for organizations, students and professionals for camera trap data management
- Support open science, open data, FAIR principles
- Community supported infrastructure and metadata standards (camtrapDP)





Results of preliminary ex situ testing

BEeS Threats and challenges to biodiversity and ecosystem





- Training & evaluating of free detector models (machine & deep learning models for object detection/ animal counting/ animal tracking (e.g., MegaDetector);
- Development of software for capturing video data from IR camera (configuration, acquisition, storage, accessing images);
- Analysis of the acquired images, assessing their suitability for automated computer vision **processing** (i.e., automated labeling, detection & tracking of proteus);
- Preliminary review of existing image enhancement techniques and computer vision algorithms suitable for IR image applications. Analysis on the feasibility of an automated labeling tool.



conservation from an eScience perspective

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Thank you! | www.lifewatch.eu/bees-2023

