



Automated processing and visualization of data from environmental biomonitoring networks: case study on freshwater ecosystems

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Project description

Quality of surface waters is a topic of high importance and it is also one of priorities of European Union (for example Water Framework Directive)

Demands on systems for evaluation of quality of surface waters



Good state of waters in EU countries



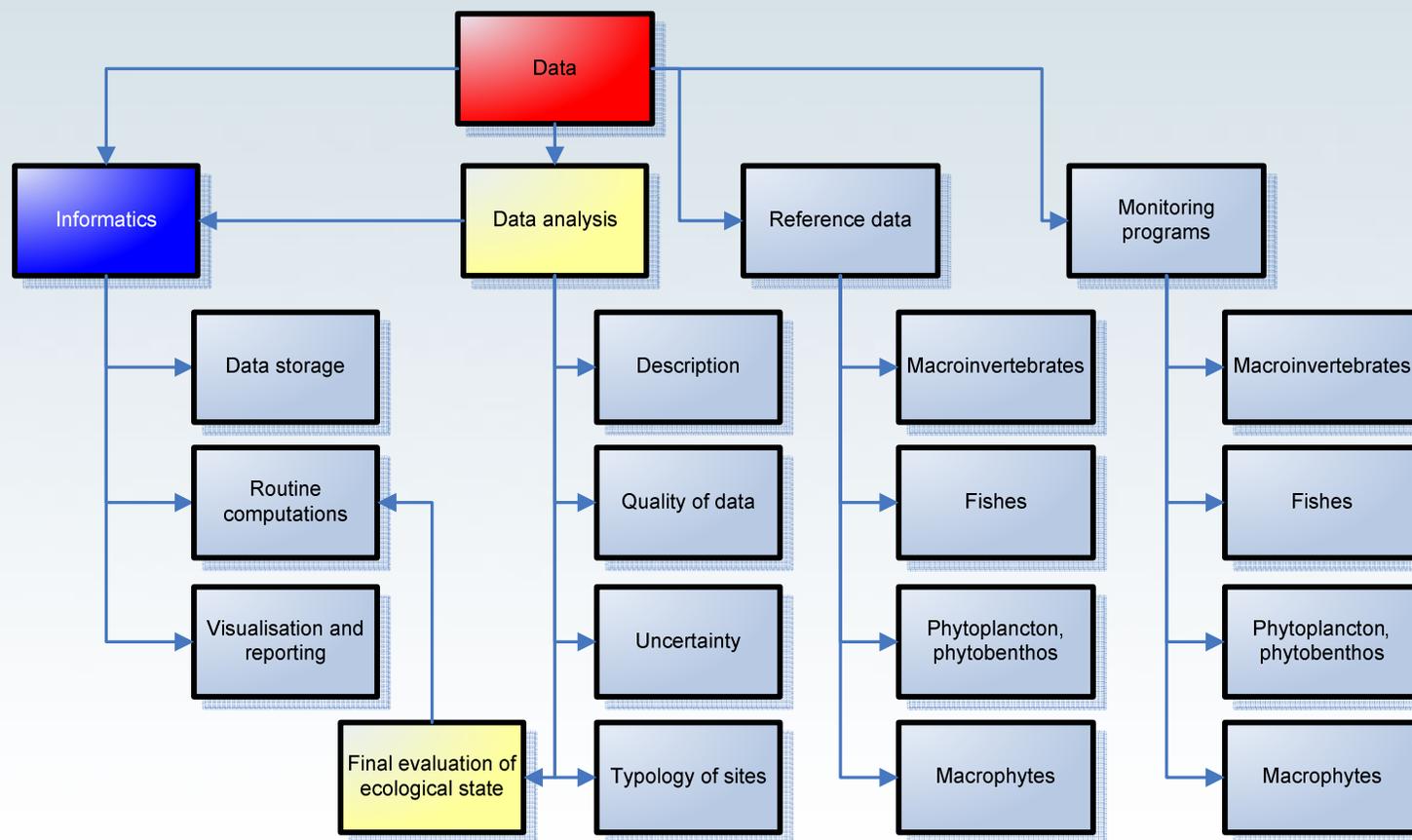
The application of remedial technologies requires evaluation of the state of the waters



Necessity of complex evaluation system

IBA is the part of the team developing this evaluation system

Components of the evaluation system





HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

Monitoring of surface waters

- Problems of water quality and their monitoring started long time ago
- Usage of water organisms for monitoring of water quality
 - Connection between organisms and environment
- Several different systems for evaluation
 - Indicative species
 - Simple indices
 - Complex systems: combination of indices, multivariate prediction etc.
- RIVPACS and other approaches
- Nowadays general demand on these complex systems according to WFD EU

History of biomonitoring in the Czech Republic

- First complex data – PERLA – set of projects oriented towards reference data – local database and system
- International projects – AQEM, STAR
- Monitoring networks of different organizations
 - VUV
 - ZVHS
 - ČHMU
 - AOPK
- Integration of biomonitoring networks and standardization according to demands of WFD EU

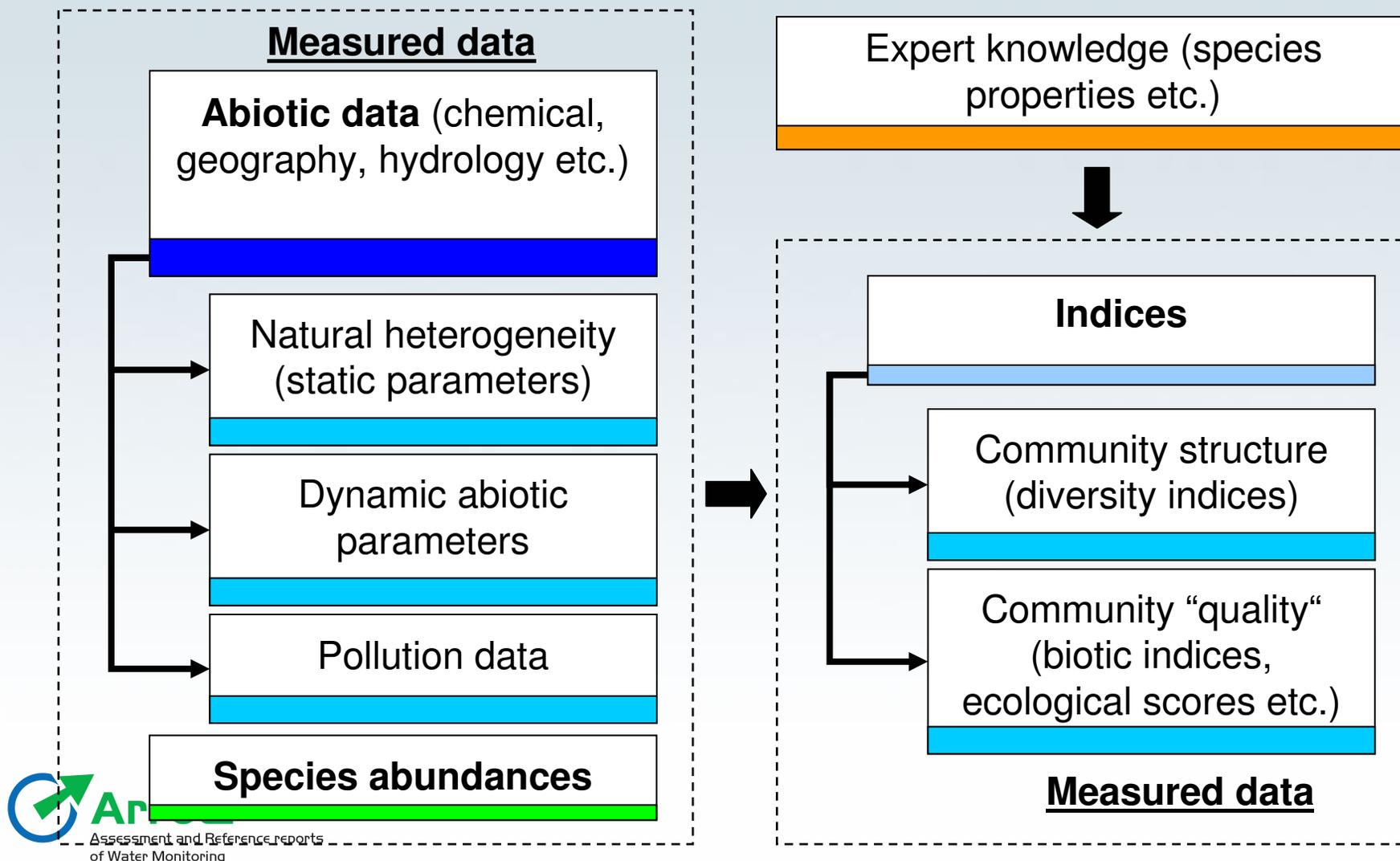
IBA history in this field

- Collaboration with Agricultural Water Management Authority
 - 1999-2000 First version of system Triton that was working only with data from abiotic monitoring. This version has implemented functions for time series analyses, summary statistics. Simple GIS module was included too.
 - 2001 First version of Analytical module – user could import all available data into special worksheet that served for more sophisticated analyses in the way of other statistical programs (Statistica for Windows etc.). These groups of statistical functions were added: comparative analysis, regression analysis, correlation analysis etc.
 - 2003-2004 Development of complex system Triton B. New system can work with data from biomonitoring too. Many new functions were added: online actualization, more sophisticated GIS module, multivariate comparative module, presentation module (user can create its own report in the way similar with Microsoft PowerPoint), user hierarchy – data distribution according to user rights, centralized database.
- Collaboration on implementation of WFD EU in collaboration with Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic

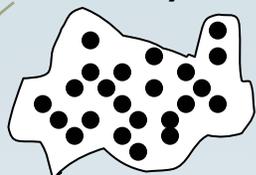


DATA

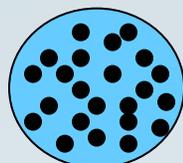
Huge amount of input data



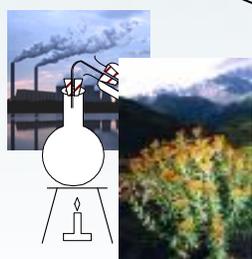
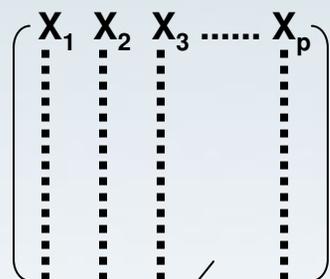
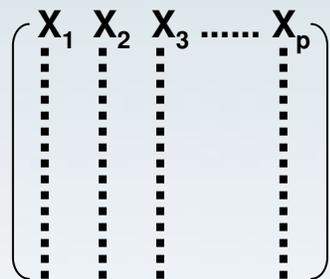
A) Calibration data set



Contaminated sites



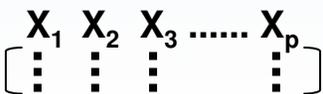
Reference (clean) sites



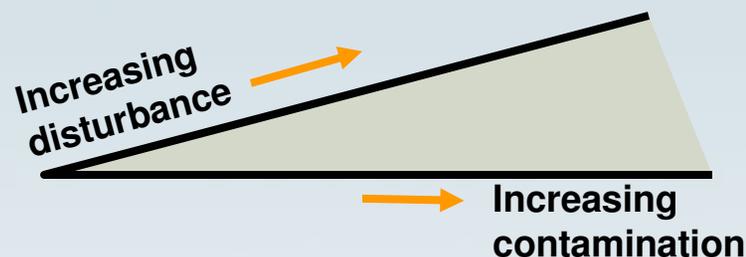
New problem



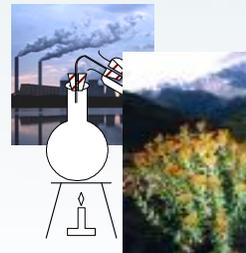
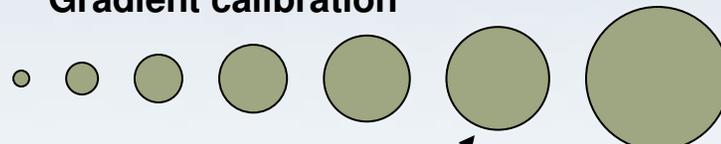
Searching for similarities



B) Environmental gradient



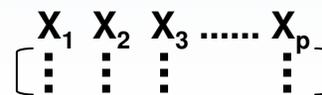
Gradient calibration



New problem



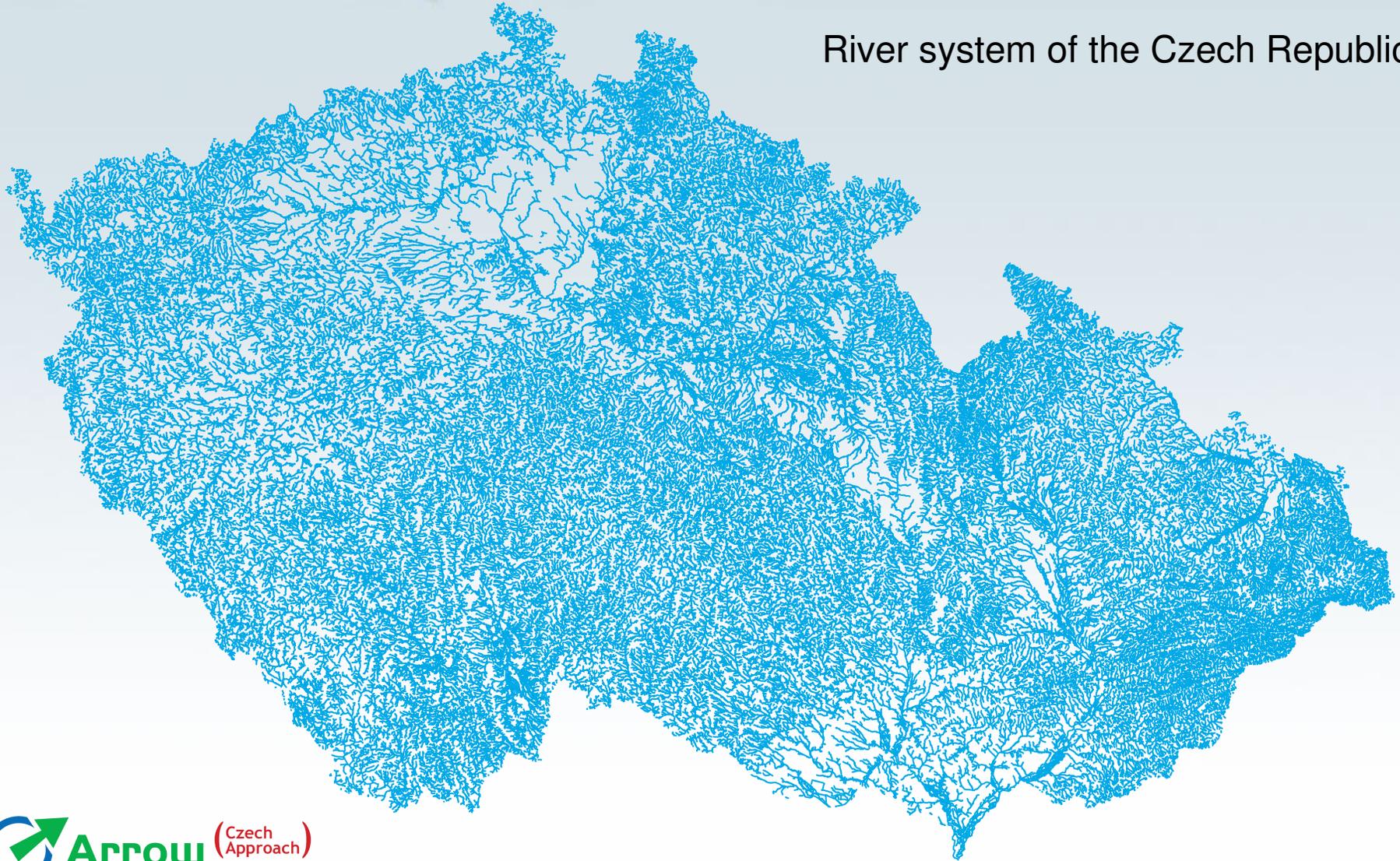
Searching for similarities



Biomonitoring network



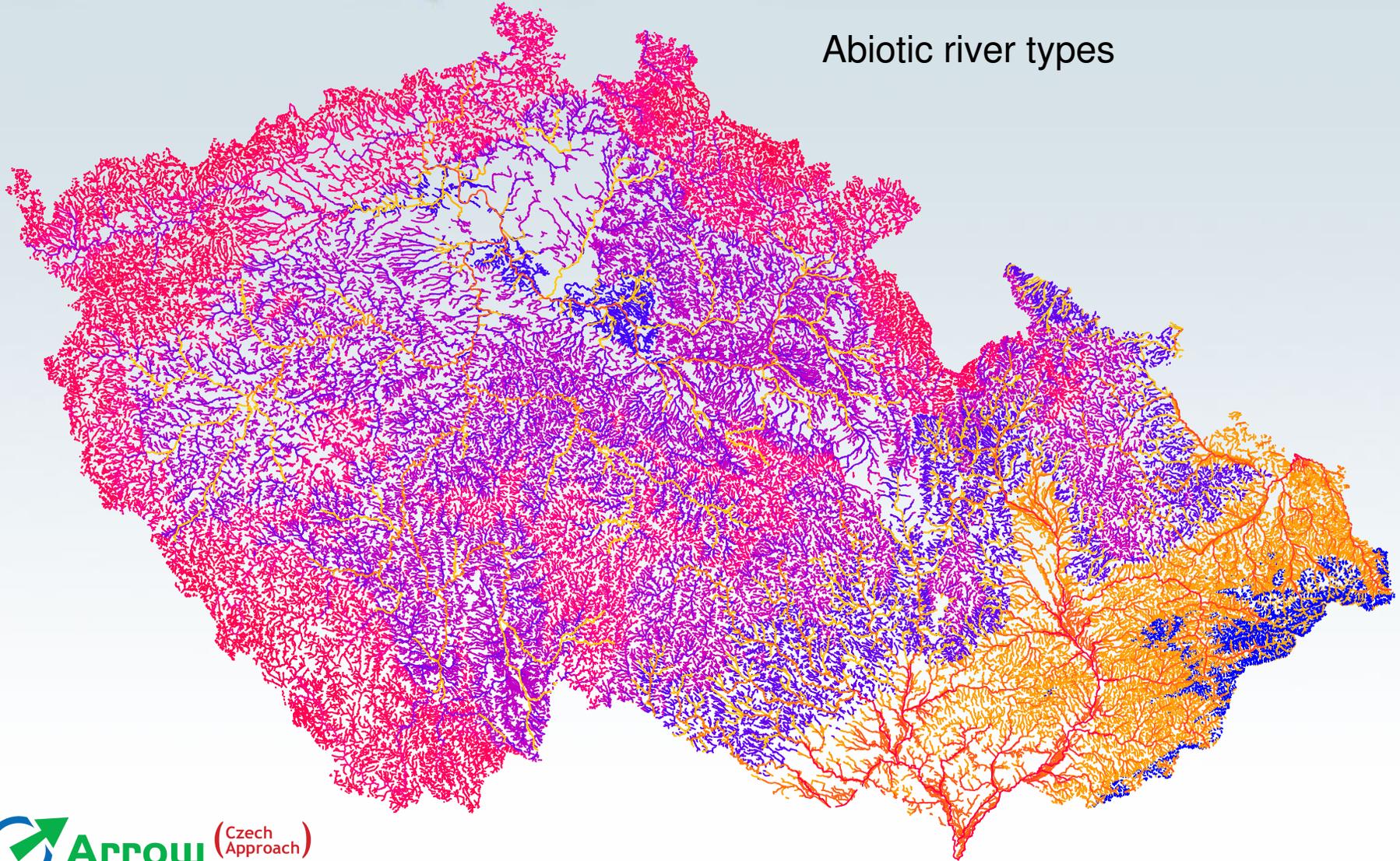
River system of the Czech Republic



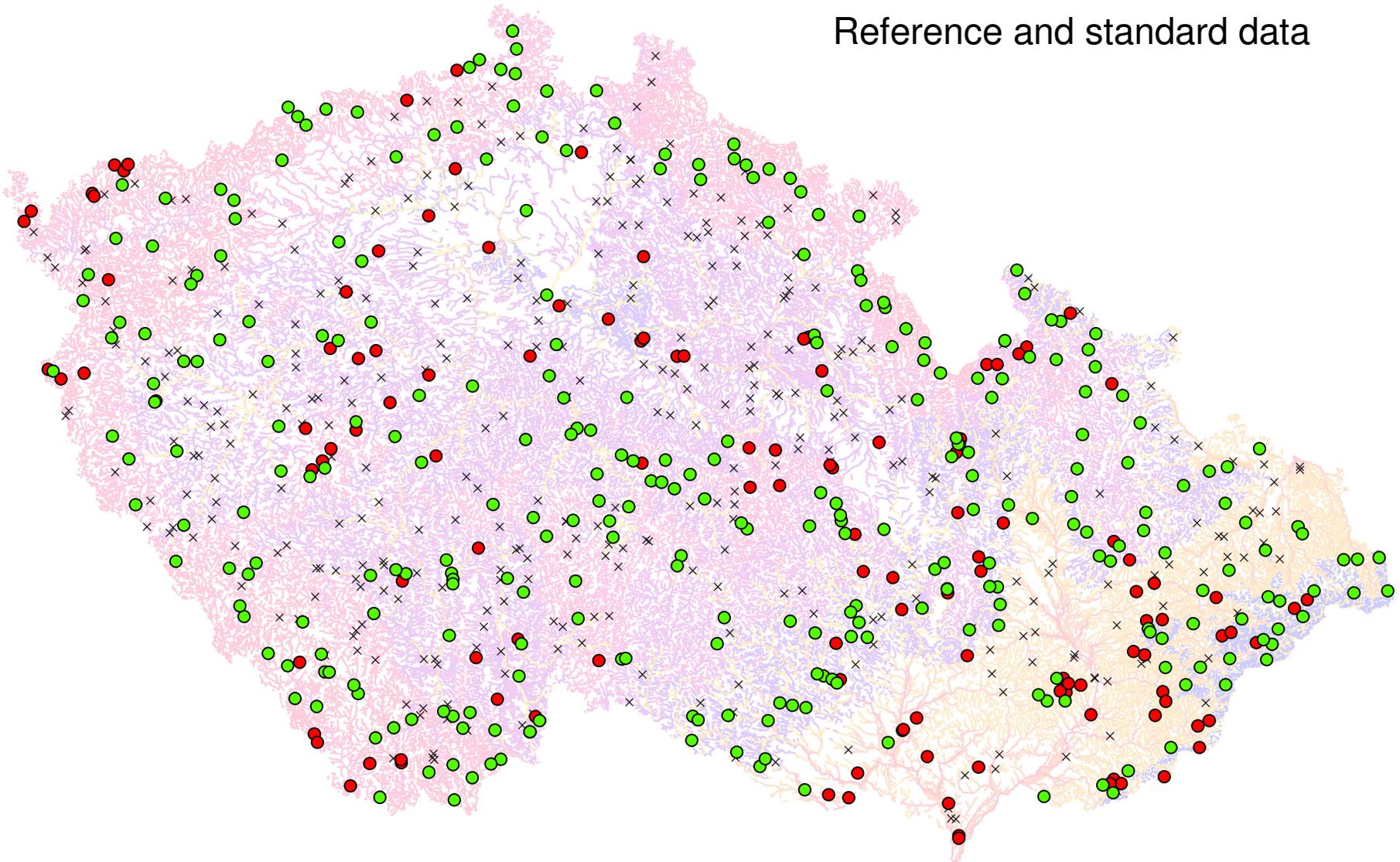
Biomonitoring network



Abiotic river types



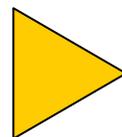
Reference and standard data



Data of biological communities

- Macrozoobentos

- 362 sites
- 120 new sites every year
 - Repeated sampling every three years
- Goal to reach 360 repeatedly sampled localities



- Already sampled
- Several years of repeated sampling

- Fishes

- 80 sites

- Algae

- 40-120 sites

- Macrophytes

- 120 sites



- Sampling in progress
- Discussion on available sites
- Limited number of available sites



DATA ANALYSES

***Searching for sufficient level of taxa determination
Model for prediction of surface water quality***

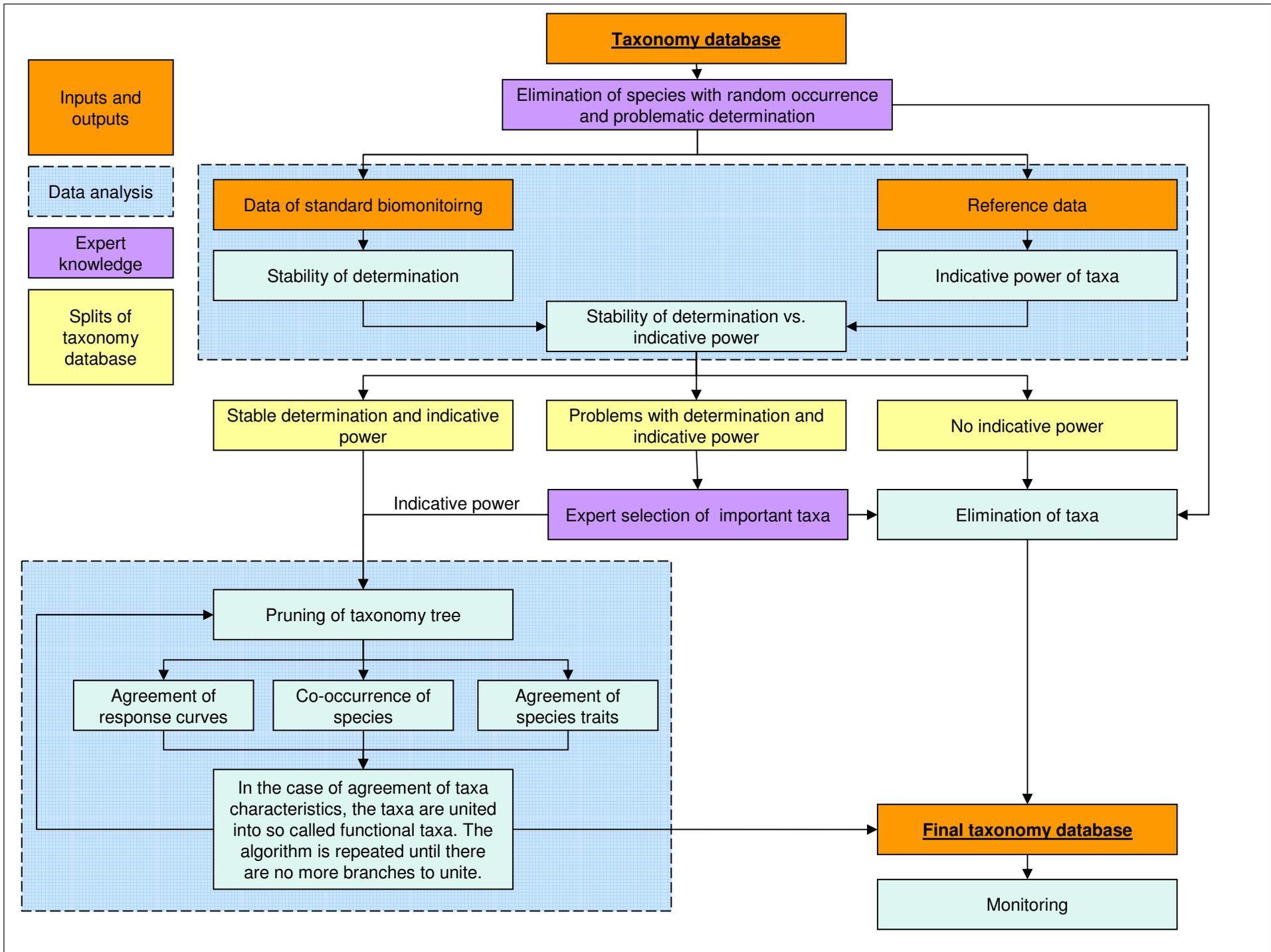
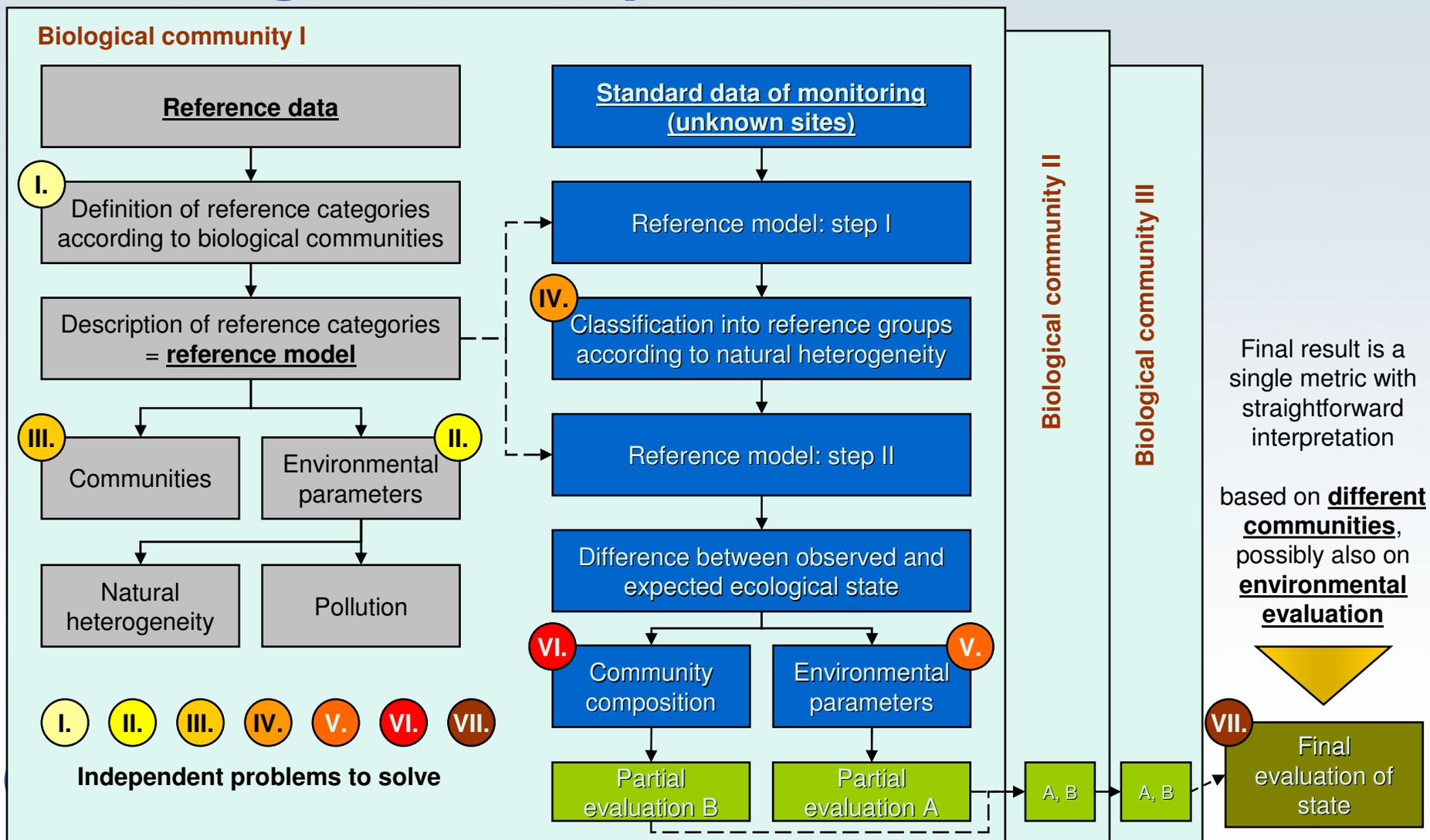


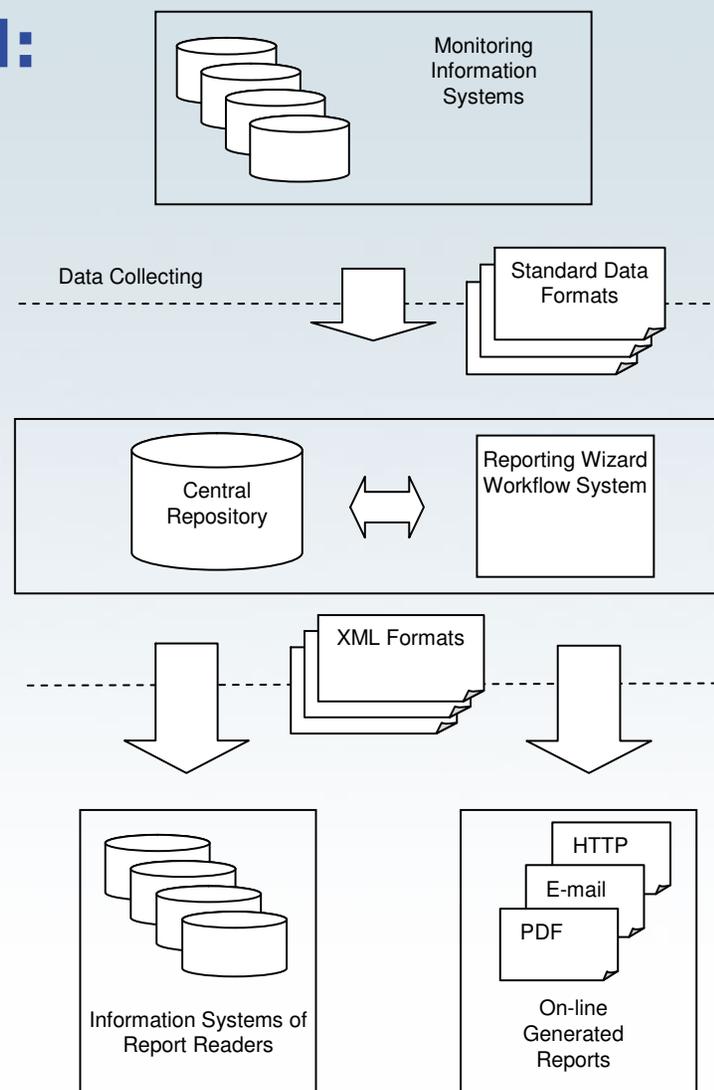
Diagram of analysis - macrozoobenthos





Informatic background:

Architecture of the ARROW information system



Conclusion

- ✓ The presented methodology is **universal** for any type of data (i.e. any biological communities) and respects the problems of data distribution and variability.
- ✓ The software implementation use standardized tools and have central management of rights, data and reporting



Complex system for evaluation of ecological state of surface waters with standardized procedure of data processing.