

eLTER Research Infrastructure



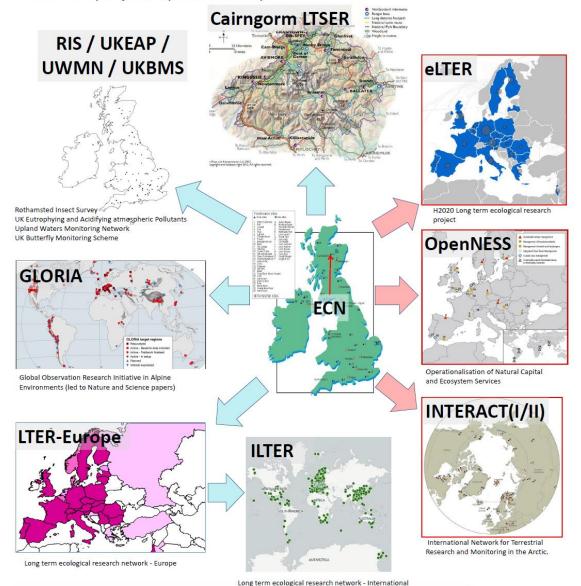
Integrated European Long-Term Ecosystem Research Infrastructure





Integrated research and monitoring

Through ECN the Allt a'Mharcaidh research site currently provides data for nine networks at local, national, regional and global scales (blue arrows), and is further involved in three EU funded projects (red arrows).





Chris Andrews – Station manager



Jan Dick jand@ceh.ac.uk



Scope of eLTER presentation

- Purpose of network (discipline),
- Geographical distribution (gaps),
- Rough costs (time/money?)
- What is required by members (e.g. methods/equipment, sampling, data handling)
- How to become a member and
- Links to network website?





eLTER Purpose

TAKING
THE PULSE OF
EUROPE'S
ENVIRONMENTAL
SYSTEM

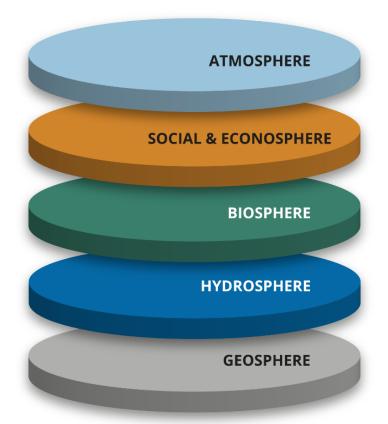
OUR MISSION

Research into ecosystem structures and functions

Site-based

Multi-scale

Cross-disciplinary



USERS

Researchers Policymakers

Students

Authorities

Civil society







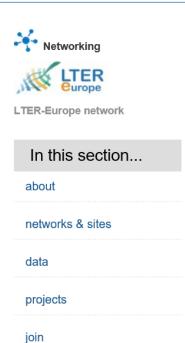






Long-Term Ecosystem Research in Europe





LTER-Europe

Long-Term Ecosystem Research (LTER) is an essential component of world-wide efforts to better understand ecosystems. Through research and monitoring, LTER seeks to improve our knowledge of the structure and functions of ecosystems and their long-term response to environmental, societal and economic drivers.

LTER contributes to the knowledge base informing policy and to the development of management options in response to the Grand Challenges under Global Change.

LTER-Europe was launched in 2003 as the umbrella network for Long-Term Ecosystem Research (LTER) in Europe. It's members are national networks operating a wide range of research and monitoring sites as well as larger platforms for socio-ecological research.

LTER-Europe

Contact us: secretariat @ Itereurope.net ● Members' area

www.lter-europe.net

Long-Term Ecosystem Research in Europe

- ILTER regional network
 ENVRIplus member
- DataONE Member Node

Contact us

Web stats by Google Analytics **Privacy & Cookies**

Website powered by Plone

















Networking



LTER-Europe: The European Long-term
Ecosystem Research Network. The
international LTER network (ILTER)
consists of formal national networks and
regional groups, including the 25-member
LTER-Europe. The governance structures
of LTER-Europe secure permanent
representation of LTER at the European
scale and enable strategic activities.

More...



Research & Development



eLTER H2020 project: The Horizon 2020 flagship cooperation project of the European LTER and critical zone research, developing network level Research Infrastructure services alongside exemplary research questions and analyses of data from ~160 sites across Europe.

More...



Infrastructures



eLTER RI: Developing the eLTER
Research Infrastructure (eLTER RI) via
the ESFRI process. When fully
operational, eLTER RI will provide a wide
range of services to different end users.
eLTER RI is now on the 2018 ESFRI
roadmap.

More...



http://www.lter-europe.net/





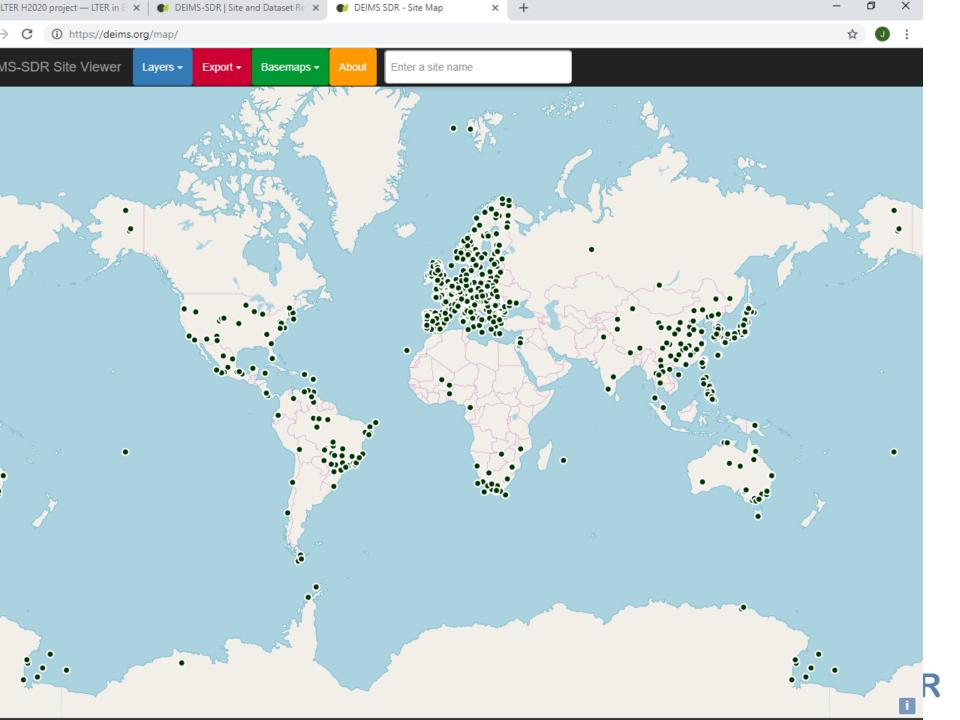
eLTER and International Long term Ecological Research Network (ILTER) Geographical distribution

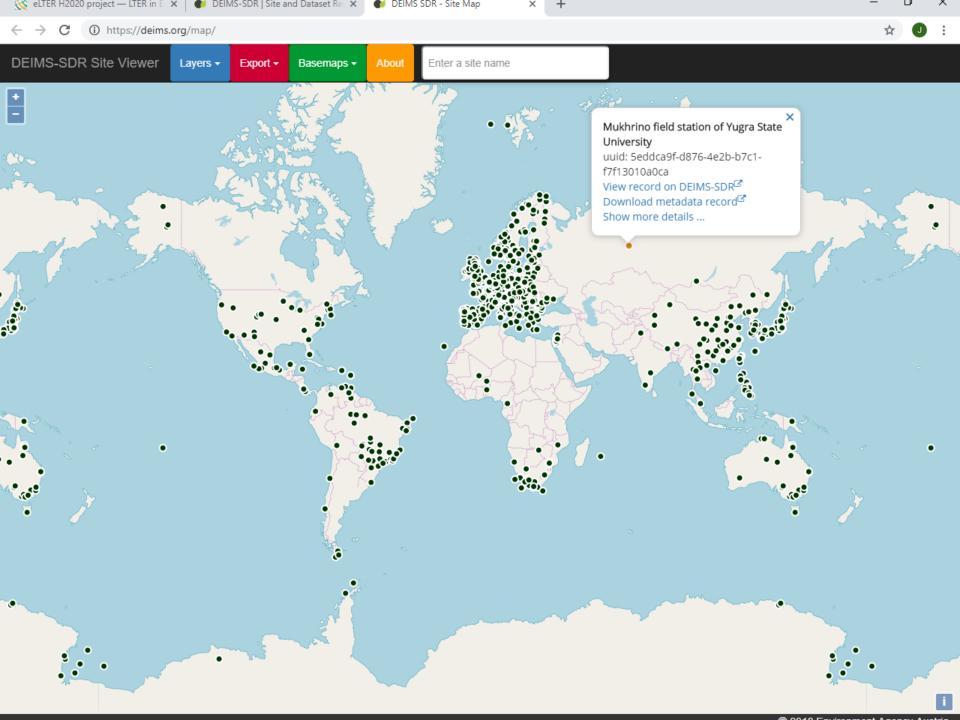


What is required by members

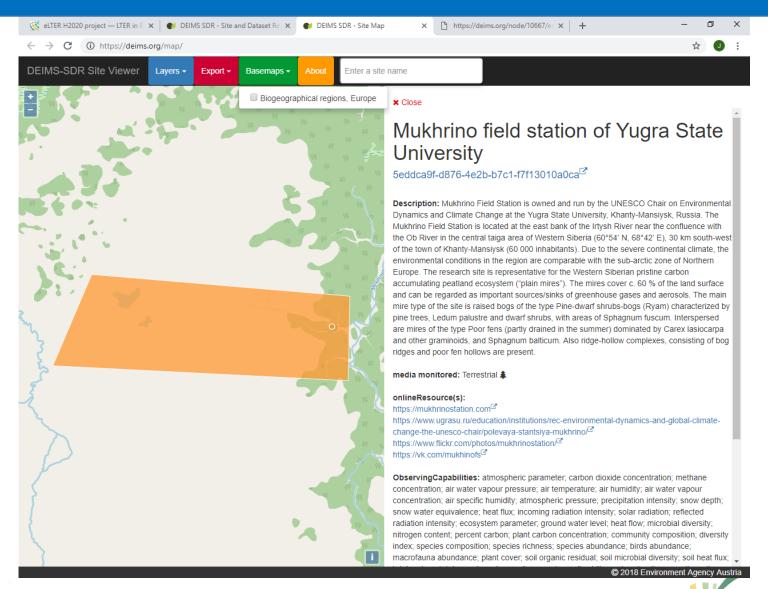






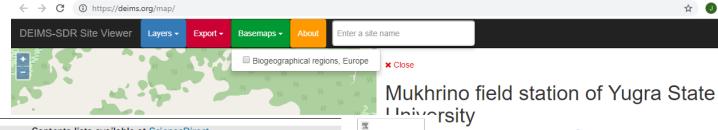


It is required to complete DEIMS





It is required to complete DEIMS





Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Forest Ecology and Management

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/foreco

876-4e2b-b7c1-f7f13010a0ca 2

Aukhrino Field Station is owned and run by the UNESCO Chair on Environmental Climate Change at the Yugra State University, Khanty-Mansiysk, Russia. The Station is located at the east bank of the Irtysh River near the confluence with the central taiga area of Western Siberia (60°54' N. 68°42' E), 30 km south-west Khanty-Mansiysk (60 000 inhabitants). Due to the severe continental climate, the conditions in the region are comparable with the sub-arctic zone of Northern search site is representative for the Western Siberian pristine carbon peatland ecosystem ("plain mires"). The mires cover c. 60 % of the land surface jarded as important sources/sinks of greenhouse gases and aerosols. The main e site is raised bogs of the type Pine-dwarf shrubs-bogs (Ryam) characterized by lum palustre and dwarf shrubs, with areas of Sphagnum fuscum, Interspersed e type Poor fens (partly drained in the summer) dominated by Carex lasiocarpa ninoids, and Sphagnum balticum. Also ridge-hollow complexes, consisting of bog ir fen hollows are present.

pine Patricia González-Díaz a,b,*, Alistair S. Jump a,c, Annika Perry b, Witold Wachowiak b, Elena Lapshina

Ecology and management history drive spatial genetic structure in Scots

- a Biological and Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA, UK
- ^bCentre for Ecology and Hydrology Edinburgh, Bush Estate, Penicuik, Midlothian EH26 OQB, UK
- wate of Dendrology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Parkowa 5, 62-035 Kórnik, Poland
- ^e Yugra State University, Centre for Environmental Dynamics and Climate Change, Khanty-Mansiysk 628012, Russia

ARTICLE INFO

Stephen Cavers b

Article history: Received 22 March 2017 Received in revised form 20 May 2017 Accepted 22 May 2017 Available online 7 June 2017

Keywords: Pinus sylvestris Spatial genetic structure Genetic diversity Forest management Life stages

ABSTRACT

Forest management practices that remove trees from stands can promote substantial changes in the distribution of genetic diversity within and among populations at multiple spatial scales. In small and isolated populations, elevated inbreeding levels might reduce fitness of subsequent generations and threaten forest resilience in the long term. Comparing fine-scale spatial genetic structure (SGS) between life stages (e.g. adult and juvenile cohorts) can identify when populations have undergone disturbance, even in species with long generation times. Here, we studied the effects of historical and contemporary forest management, characterized by intense felling and natural regeneration respectively, on genetic diversity and fine-scale SGS in adult and juvenile cohorts. We examined fragmented Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris L.) stands in the Scottish Highlands, and compared them with a remote, unmanaged stand. A total of 777 trees were genotyped using 12 nuclear microsatellite markers. No difference was identified in allelic richness or gene diversity among stands or life stages, suggesting that historical and contemporary management have not impacted levels of genetic variation. However, management appears to have changed the spatial distribution of genetic variation. Adult genotypes from managed stands were more spa-

red: Terrestrial

ce(s):

ostation.com

rasu.ru/education/institutions/rec-environmental-dynamics-and-global-climateesco-chair/polevaya-stantsiya-mukhrino/27 :kr.com/photos/mukhrinostation/28

mukhinofs 2

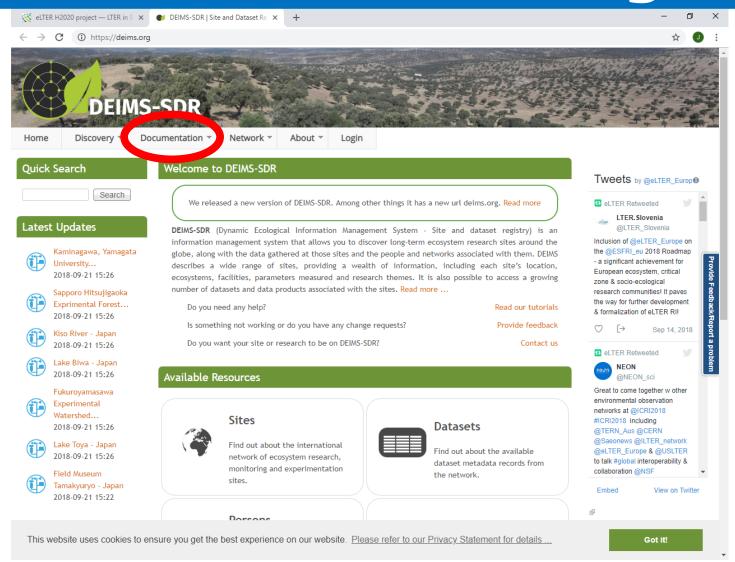
pabilities: atmospheric parameter; carbon dioxide concentration; methane air water vapour pressure; air temperature; air humidity; air water vapour air specific humidity; atmospheric pressure; precipitation intensity; snow depth; uivalence; heat flux; incoming radiation intensity; solar radiation; reflected sity; ecosystem parameter; ground water level; heat flow; microbial diversity; nt: percent carbon; plant carbon concentration; community composition; diversity composition; species richness; species abundance; birds abundance; jundance; plant cover; soil organic residual; soil microbial diversity; soil heat flux;

© 2018 Environment Agency Austria





www.deims.org









Docs » Welcome to the tutorial section of DEIMS-SDR

View page source

TARLE OF CONTENTS

Search docs

Adding or editing site information

Adding or editing dataset information

★ DEIMS-SDR Tutorials

https://deims.org/docs/

Working with my content

Editing a network

LTER specific information

The DEIMS.ID

Welcome to the tutorial section of DEIMS-SDR

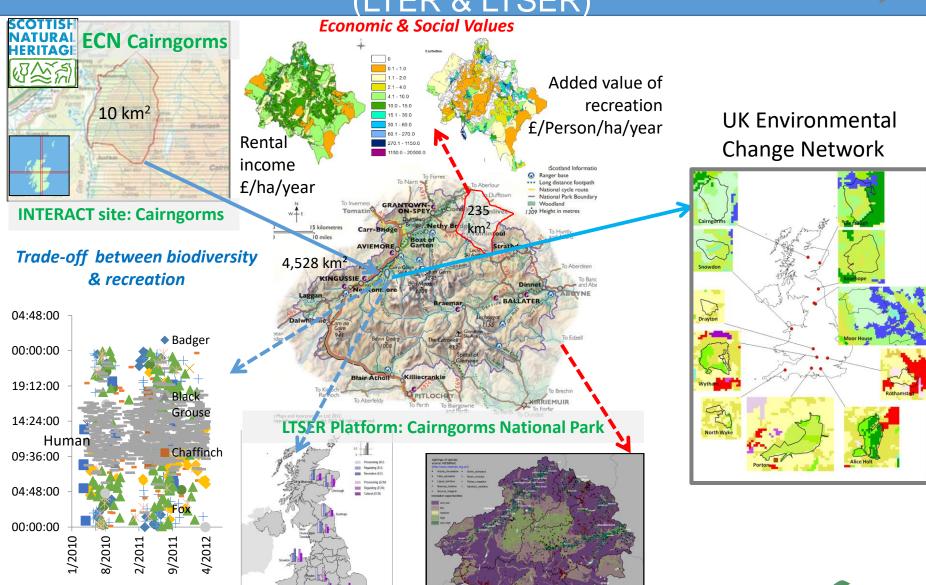
Here you will find information on how to use DEIMS-SDR. If you need more information on something or feel like the tutorials are not sufficient, please contact us so we can take care of that.



Table of Contents

- · Adding or editing site information
 - Adding a site
 - · List of required fields
 - · Adding content inline
 - How is the site title constructed?
 - Uploading images
 - Adding a new network/project
 - Publishing content
 - Setting a site to inactive
 - Editing the accreditation status
- Adding or editing dataset information
 - Adding a dataset
 - Adding an observation location
- Working with my content
 - Finding my content
 - Publishing my content
 - Deleting my content
- · Editing a network
- · LTER specific information
 - · List of required fields for ILTER

Cairngorms long term social and ecological research platform (LTER & LTSER)



ES assessment methodology

Managing urban and rural

access



Keep in touch



- Twitter:
 @eLTER_Europe
 twitter.com/eLTER_Europe
- **f** Facebook: @eLTEREurope
- E-Newsletter:
 Visit website to subscribe

Key contacts

Michael Mirtl michael.mirtl@umweltbundesamt.at

Herbert Haubold herbert.haubold@umweltbundesamt.at

Ingolf Kühn ingolf.kuehn@ufz.de

Jan Dick jand@ceh.ac.uk



