220929 PICES "Using eDNA to assess and manage non-indigenous species in the North Pacific"

ANEMONE: an eDNA-based biodiversity monitoring network

KONDOH Michio Tohoku University



Global Goal for Nature: Nature Positive by 2030

https://www.naturepositive.org

Nature Positive as a global target

- Biodiversity is rapidly declining due to human activities
- Reversing the decline by 2030.
 (Nature Positive) set as a stepping stone towards the 2050 vision of "living in harmony with nature" (CBD 2010)
- Big challenges to overcome in order to achieve those targets

Complexity of Ecosystems

in their structure and dynamics

Ecosystem structured as a huge, complex network

- Ecosystem is built with many biological and non-biological entities and complex interactions between them
- Even assessing the present compositional state is a big challenge
- Developing methodologies for assessing ecosystem's structure is essential for biodiversity conservation

Caribbean food web 249 fish species, 3,313 interactions (Opitz 1996)





Clark & Luis 2020

Unpredictable ecological dynamics

- Non-linear state-dependent dynamics are common in nature
- Linear, equilibrium-based model may fail at predicting population dynamics across a wide range of animal taxa
- Better model, developed based on real data, needed to forecast and successfully manage the ecosystems

Massive data and data-driven approach

an approach to complexity with no master equations



Making the invisible visible by data-driven approach

- Nonlinear causality test, based on dynamical theory, applied to 12-year monitoring data of fish
- Temporally varying interactions identified among 15 marine species



Median:ma interaction s

viean interaction strength

. . .

Making the unpredictable predictable

- Recent modeling development enables ecological forecasting based on 'big data'
- Nonlinear forecasting developed based on the 27-year twice-a-week monitoring data enabled predictions of recent algal blooms



McGowan et al. 2017, PNAS



Big data as a "weapon" to tackle the ecological complexity

- Ecological systems are complex in their structure and dynamics
- We need a monitoring data 'big' enough to overcome the complexity

ANEMONE: the eDNA-based biodiversity monitoring network



Environmental DNA (eDNA) metabarcoding



Environmental DNA and what it has brought to us

- DNA extracted from environmental samples, or eDNA, can be used for biodiversity survey
- The eDNA metabarcoding enables revealing biodiversity from a "bucket of water"
- The quick, non-invasive survey method enables multi-site, frequent monitoring of biodiversity

The eDNA monitoring network: ANEMONE

- A network for eDNA-based fish diversity monitoring founded in 2019
- Every survey conducted with the "standard protocol" provided by The eDNA Society
- The eDNA samples are frozen and preserved for future analyses

As of 01/06/2022 861sites 4,298 surveys 885 fish species





Weekly to seasonal monitoring



益田 玲爾/潮見 美咲 (京都大学・舞鶴水産実験所) 音海 :益田 玲爾/潮見 美咲(京都大学・舞鶴水産実験所) 清野聡子(九州大学・環境社会部門) 今洼 清野聡子(九州大学・環境社会部門) 清野聡子(九州大学・環境社会部門) 清野聡子(九州大学・環境社会部門) 広和(東北大学・浅虫海洋生物学教育研究センター) (サスティナビリティセンター) (北海道大学・水産科学研究院) 笠井亮秀(北海道大学・水産科学研究院) 畄 慎一郎(沖縄ちゅら島財団) (沖縄ちゅら島財団) 梶田 忠(琉球大学・熱帯牛物圏研究センター西表研究施設) :堀 正和 (水研機構・水産資源研究所) (熊本大学・くまもと水循環減災研究教育センター) 逸見 泰久 雅裕/鈴木 (東京大学・大気海洋研究所国際沿岸海洋研究センター) 白浜 龍太郎 (京都大学・瀬戸臨海実験所) 吉田 亘明 /西崎政則(島根大学・隠岐臨海実験所) 能登 : 鈴木 信雄/小木曽正造(金沢大学・能登臨海実験所) 佐渡 宏徳 「下谷 豊和(新潟大学・佐渡臨海実験所) 坂本 竜哉/濱田麻友子/齊藤和裕(岡山大学・牛窓臨海実験所) |福岡 雅史(名古屋大学・菅島臨海実験所) 正人(お茶の水大学・館山臨海実験所) 浜松 菊池 潔/藤田 真志(東京大学・水産実験所) (筑波大学・下田臨海実験センター) ′柴田 下田臨海実験センター) 徳/柴田 (筑波大学 長谷川夏樹 (水研機構 釧路庁舎) ・水産技術研究所 :八谷光介(水研機構・水産技術研究所 宮古 宮古拠点) (水研機構・水産技術研究所 神栖庁舎) 正和(水研機構・水産資源研究所 横浜庁舎) 正和 (水研機構・水産資源研究所 荒崎施設) 百島拠点) 笛 (水研機構・水産技術研究所 牛物牛産学科 (水研機構・水産大学校) 長崎庁舎) (水研機構・水産技術研究所 (新潟県水産海洋研究所 本所) 生命環境科学科) (八戸工業大学 「千葉県水産総合研究センター東京湾漁業研究所) 〔徳島県農林水産総合技術支援センター水産研究課美波庁舎〕 猪狩忠光(鹿児島県水産技術開発センター) 指宿 山本昌幸(香川県水産試験場) 國森拓也(山口県水産研究センター内海研究部) (宮崎県水産試験場) 宮崎 中西健二 伊予 (愛媛県農林水産研究所水産研究センター栽培資源研究所) 「石田稔 ▶ 南三陸:太齋 彰浩(サスティナビリティセンター)・阿部 拓三/鈴木 将太(自 然環境活用センター)

- :田中 健太(筑波大・菅平高原実験所) 冠着橋 (千曲川) 大明神沢:田中 健太(筑波大・菅平高原実験所) :田中 健太(筑波大学) 菅平湿原 霞ヶ浦湖心:松崎 慎一郎/今藤 夏子/中川 惠(国立環境研 ・霞ヶ浦コアサイト) 苫小牧幌内川:岸田 治/杉山 弘(北海道大学・北大苫小牧研 究林) > 檜山天の川:奥田 篤志(北海道大学・北大苫小牧研究林(檜 <u>Ш)</u> ▶ 中川琴平川:福澤加里部/馬谷佳幸(北海道大学・北大中川) 研究林) > 雨龍太釜別川: 内海 俊介/坂井 励 (北海道大学・北大雨龍研 究林) 和歌山古座川:中村 誠宏/菅野 由莉(北海道大学・北大和歌) 山研究林) 天塩八線川:小林 真/早柏 慎太郎(北海道大学・北大天塩研 究林) ▶ 京都大学和歌山研究林:長谷川 尚史/淺野 善和/長谷川 敦 (京都大学・京大和歌山研究林) :小林 和也(京都大学・京大北海道研究林) 福岡演習林:榎木 勉(九州大学・九州大学演習林) 久米 朋宣 (九州大学・九大宮崎演習林) 宮崎演習林: 北海道瀋習林:智和 正明(九州大学・九大北海道瀋習林) (古田 卓) ・京都大学芦生研究林) (ふ化場上) :荒木 仁志 千歳川 千歳川 荒木 仁志 (北海道大学 (千歳川橋) :荒木 仁志 千歳川 (北海道大学 相模川串川:長谷部 勇太, (神奈川県環境科学センター) 神奈川県:長谷部 勇太(神奈川県環境科学センター) 宍道湖・中海:高原 輝彦

Date Started : 5 June, 2017 Date Completed : 30 August, 2017 Monitoring Sites : 528 sites Northernmost: Soya Misaki (lat. 45.52°N) Southernmost: Minami-Io Island (lat. 24.22°N) Westernmost: Nosappu Misaki (long. 145.82°E) Easternmost: Yonaguni Island (long. 122.68°E) Number of people Joined : 114 (accumulated)

大韓民国

東シナ海

• 🕷 🕺

eDNA metabarcoding survey conducted at 528 sites

宮正樹





Wide area observation

- MiFish-based eDNA survey at 528 sites conducted in 3 mo.
- 1,218 fish species, 236 families detected





Masuda (unpublished data)

Tracking the species dynamics

- Weekly MiFish-based eDNA monitoring of fish diversdity at Maizuru site since 2015
- The data well-captured the seasonal changes, including the winter "spike" of anchovy population

Ushio et al. (2017, MBMG)

ANEMONE's Strategy

making everyone involved via 'open' monitoring



ANEMONE System to make everyone involved

- Professional skills not required to be an ANEMONE Survey Node
- Easy-to-start manual and sampling kit enables field survey with the minimum supervision by professionals





Manual with many visuals for eDNA beginners



Video manual



ANEMONE System to make everyone involved

- Professional skills not required to be an ANEMONE Survey Node
- Easy-to-start manual and sampling kit enables field survey with the minimum supervision by professionals





Citizens as essential observers

- Curiosity-based choice of survey sites by citizens
- Providing good opportunities for citizens to learn about biodiversity at their locals
- Data quality non-distinguishable from those by professional scientists



近藤 (東北大) 笠井 (北大)



Industrial sector involved in the ANEMONE monitoring

- eDNA survey using the Japan-Australia
 regular routes of shipping company
- 158 species detected from 8 sites in 2021
- Providing an opportunity for private companies to contribute for biodiversity monitoring





Browse all MiFish metabarcoding samples on the earth



ANEMONE Database for Open Data

- ANEMONE DB, the dedicated database, made available on 2 June 2022
- Freely and publicly accessible and no usage restrictions
- Professional scientists contributing to the monitoring has 6-month data usage priority

https://db.anemone.bio



Detecting the change in species distributions with ANEMONE data

- Estimating the fish distribution using the 2017-2020 ANEMONE data
- Trends of distribution center moving toward North detected

TARGET 1 Achieving Nature Positive

TARGET 2 Development of eDNA research

TARGET 3 Self-sustainable eDNA monitoring system

Consortium established for ANEMONE's better contributions to Nature Positive

- Consortium of 12 institutions including industry, government, and academia initiated on 1 July 2022
- Major Targets Achieving Nature Positive through development of eDNA and establishment of self-sustainable eDNA monitoring network
- The first call for participant soon

SUMMARY

- Data-driven approach based on 'ecological big data' can be a powerful approach to understand and conserve the complex ecosystems
- 2. Environmental DNA has a potential to provide a massive monitoring data of biodiversity
- 3. ANEMONE is an eDNA monitoring network aiming to provide the massive, publicly accessible data with everyone's help
- 4. In 2022 ANEMONE DB and ANEMONE Consortium established for better contribution to Nature Positive





How will it be in 2030?

10-