

Перспектива | Опубликовано: 06 февраля 2026 г.

Наука и политика в области биоразнообразия нуждаются в большем количестве сравнительных исследований

[Дамарис Зурелл](#) , [Сесиль Х. Альберт](#), [Greta Bocedi](#), [Natalie J. Briscoe](#), [Lauren B. Buckley](#), [Samuel J. L. Gascoigne](#), [Andrew Gonzalez](#), [Gurutzeta Guillera-Arroita](#), [Nick J. B. Isaac](#), [Dirk N. Karger](#), [Carolyn J. Lundquist](#), [Cory Merow](#), [Juliano Sarmento Cabral](#), [Katrin Schifferle](#), [Santiago J. E. Velazco](#) & [Марк К. Урбан](#)

[Природа Рассматривает Биоразнообразие](#) (2026)

Абстрактный

Чтобы остановить ускоряющееся сокращение глобального биоразнообразия, необходимы надежные модели для прогнозирования будущих изменений и принятия обоснованных политических решений. Климатические модели, особенно проекты по взаимному сравнению моделей, сыграли ключевую роль в развитии механистического понимания причин изменения климата, связанных с антропогенным воздействием. Аналогичные проекты по взаимному сравнению моделей биоразнообразия (BMP), появившиеся только в последнее десятилетие, могли бы повторить этот успех. В этой статье мы кратко рассказываем о существующих проектах BMP и выделяем возможности, пробелы и трудности, связанные с их разработкой, опираясь на опыт проектов по взаимному сравнению климатических моделей. Моделирование биоразнообразия на основе исторических данных позволяет получить ценные сведения о потенциальных глобальных и региональных тенденциях изменения биоразнообразия и связанных с ними

неопределенностях, а также помогает определить, какие факторы влияют на изменения биоразнообразия, на основе стандартизованных исторических данных. В дальнейшем при моделировании биоразнообразия на основе исторических данных следует применять механистические подходы, создавать структуры управления и обеспечивать открытый доступ к инструментам моделирования и данным. Благодаря стратегическим инвестициям в инфраструктуру данных, возможности моделирования и глобальное управление, инициативы по мониторингу биоразнообразия могут внести значимый вклад в реализацию Куньминско-Монреальской глобальной рамочной программы в области биоразнообразия, предоставляя надежные прогнозы для поддержки разработки политики и планирования действий в различных пространственных масштабах и при различных сценариях. Для реализации этой концепции необходима согласованная международная координация, увеличение финансирования и активный обмен знаниями.

Ключевые моменты

- Проекты по взаимному сравнению моделей биоразнообразия (ВМIP) представляют собой скоординированную и стандартизированную экспериментальную базу для систематического сравнения моделей биоразнообразия, обеспечивающую единообразие исходных данных, сценариев и результатов.
- Инициативы по моделированию биоразнообразия особенно полезны как для решения общих вопросов, связанных с моделированием биоразнообразия, так и для поддержки национальных и международных действий, направленных на достижение целей и выполнение задач Глобальной рамочной программы в области биоразнообразия.
- Создание исторических эталонных наборов данных имеет решающее значение для проверки моделей биоразнообразия, определения причинно-следственных связей, межсистемного понимания

прогностической эффективности и сложности моделей, а также для повышения достоверности прогнозов.

- Укрепление международного сотрудничества, координации и обмена знаниями, а также расширение участия общественности повысят актуальность, прозрачность и эффективность национальных планов по борьбе с малярией.
- Establishing clear governance structures for BMIPs, including mechanisms for overseeing modelling activities, infrastructure and community consultation and strategies for long-term funding, is essential for ensuring the sustainability and effectiveness of BMIPs.

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Author information

Authors and Affiliations

Institute of Biochemistry and Biology, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany

Damaris Zurell & Katrin Schifferle

Institut Méditerranéen de Biodiversité et d'Ecologie, Aix Marseille University, CNRS, IRD and Avignon University, Aix-en-Provence, France

Cécile H. Albert

School of Biological Sciences, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, UK

Greta Bocedi & Samuel J. L. Gascoigne

School of Agriculture, Food and Ecosystem Sciences, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Natalie J. Briscoe & Gurutzeta Guillera-Arroita

Department of Biology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA

Lauren B. Buckley

Department of Biology, Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Andrew Gonzalez

Pyrenean Institute of Ecology, CSIC, Jaca, Spain

Gurutzeta Guillera-Arroita

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, Wallingford, UK

Nick J. B. Isaac

Swiss Federal Research Institute WSL, Birmensdorf, Switzerland

Dirk N. Karger

School of Environment, The University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand

Carolyn J. Lundquist

National Institute of Water & Atmospheric Research, Hamilton, New Zealand

Carolyn J. Lundquist

Coastal Marine Ecosystems Research Centre (CMERC), Central Queensland University, Gladstone Marina, Queensland, Australia

Carolyn J. Lundquist

Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, USA

Cory Merow & Mark C. Urban

Center of Biological Risk, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, USA

Cory Merow & Mark C. Urban

Biodiversity Modelling and Environmental Change, School of Biosciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK

Juliano Sarmento Cabral

Ecological Modelling, Bonner Institute for Organismal Biology – Department of Plant Biodiversity, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany

Juliano Sarmento Cabral

Instituto de Biología Subtropical, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, Universidad Nacional de Misiones, Puerto Iguazú, Argentina

Santiago J. E. Velazco

Department of Geography, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA, USA

Santiago J. E. Velazco

Contributions

D.Z., S.J.L.G., J.S.C., K.S., S.J.E.V. and M.C.U. researched data for the article. D.Z., A.G. and M.C.U. contributed substantially to discussion of the content. D.Z., C.H.A., G.B., N.J.B., L.B.B., G.G.-A., N.J.B.I., C.M., J.S.C., S.J.E.V. and M.C.U wrote the article. All authors reviewed and/or edited the manuscript before submission.

Corresponding author

Correspondence to [Damaris Zurell](#).

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