

Session “Beyond 2030: Building the Data Foundations for Biodiversity Action to support the KMGBF”



RegRed

**an effort to collate data on species' red list assessments
at the national level**

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Why build RegRed?

Global evaluations, like the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™, are available as spatial data in the form of **species ranges** (>148,900 species).



Why build RegRed?

However, while a species may be globally safe, it can face **local extinction** or significant population decline within specific countries.

Luckily, many countries and regions also produce their own threat assessments, often compiled into **national or regional red lists**.



What is RegRed's goal?

Develop a comprehensive, open-access geospatial database that stores **species' threat status** at the regional, national, and subnational levels.

Phases

1. Metadata
2. Data



1st phase: metadata

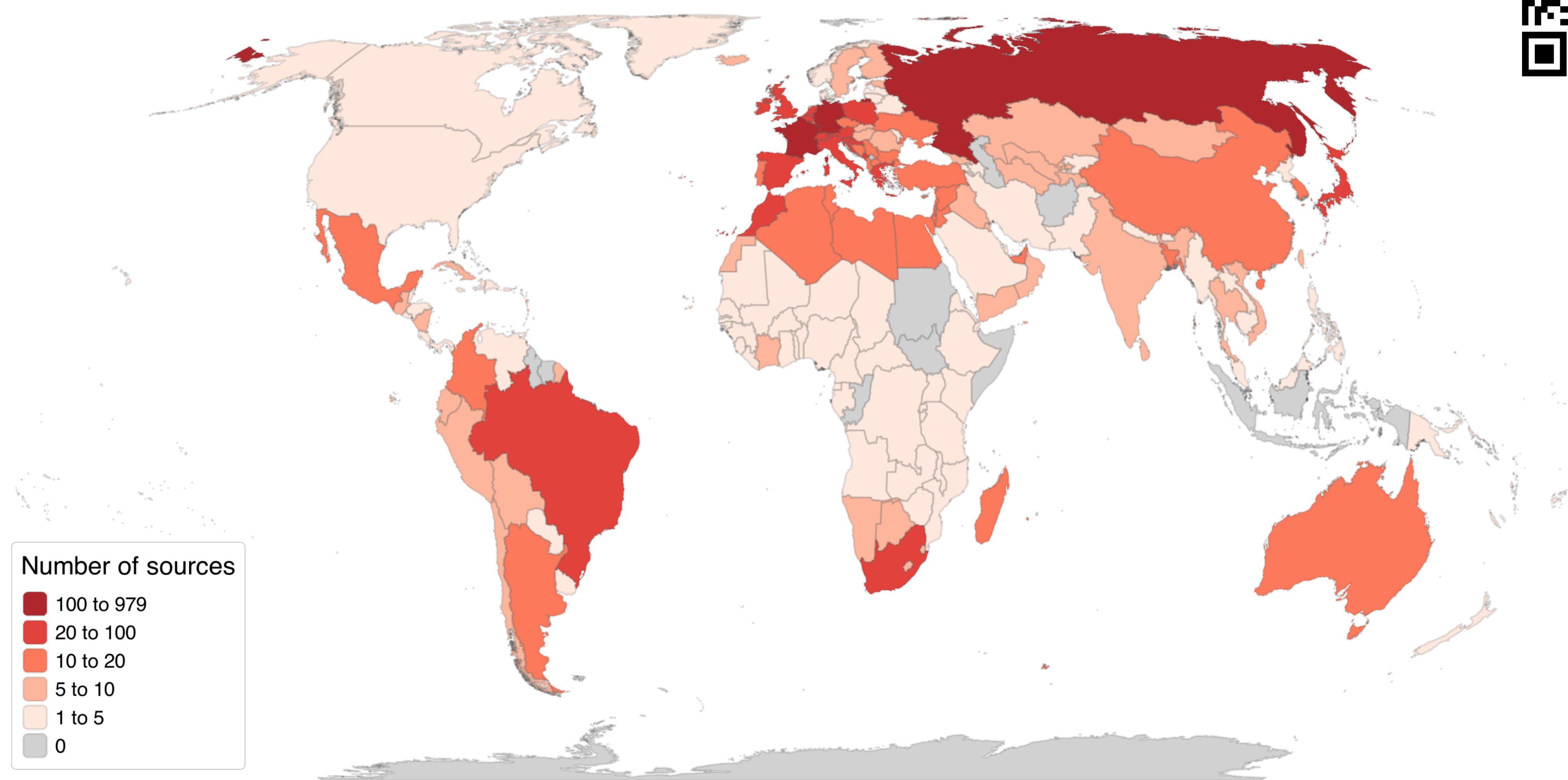
Systematic search and compilation of relevant sources worldwide.

1. Compilation of the metadata
2. Publication of Data Paper

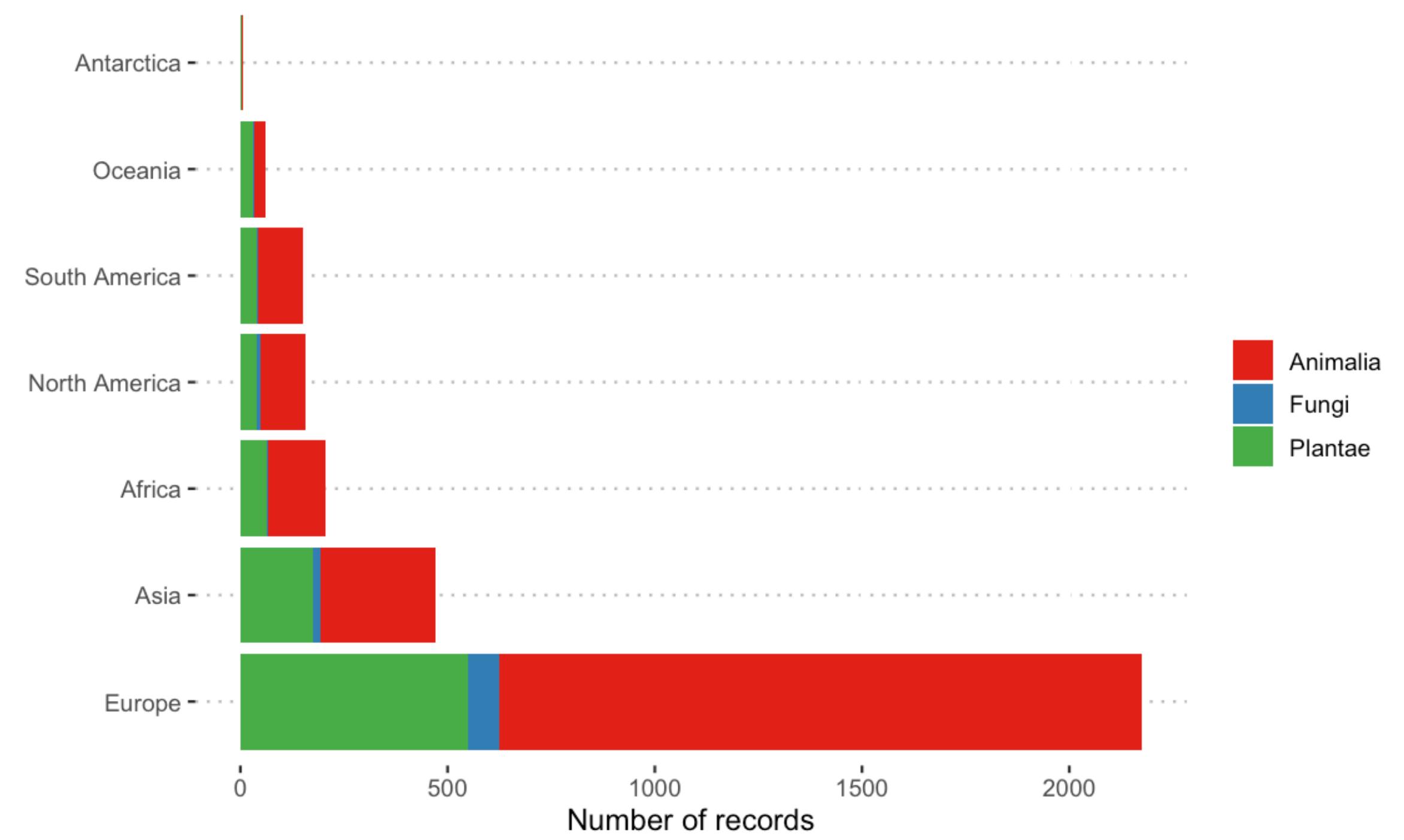
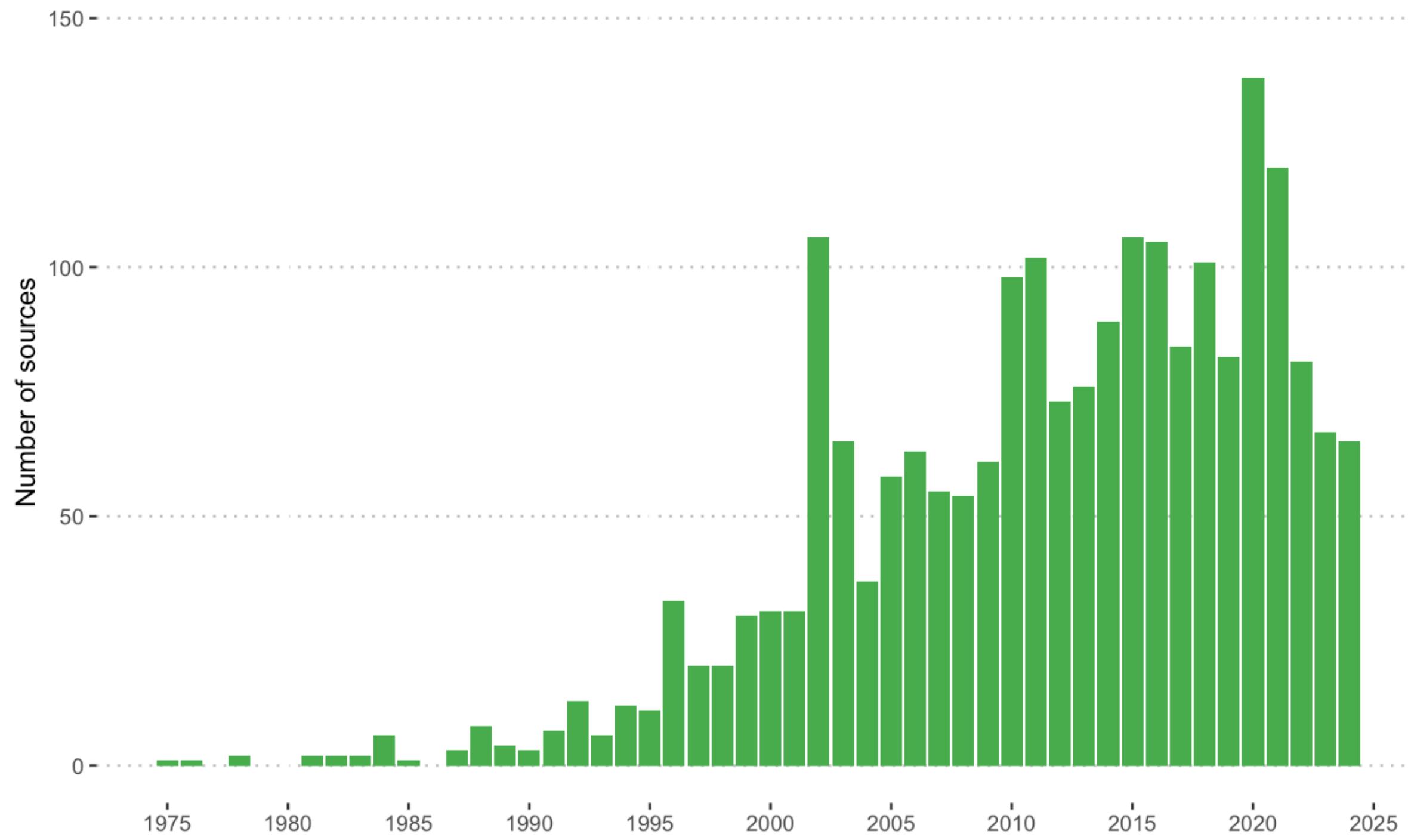


<https://doi.org/10.3897/alphapreprints.e160483>

This effort yielded **2,093 sources** from **172 countries**.



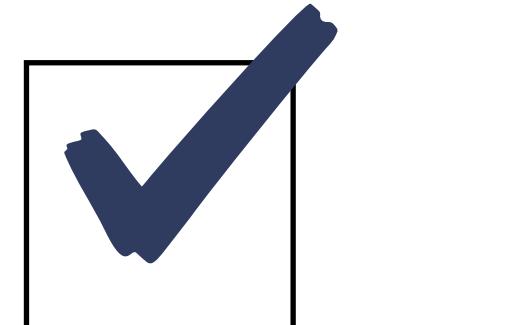
Encompassing 487 taxonomic groups, over 50 years.



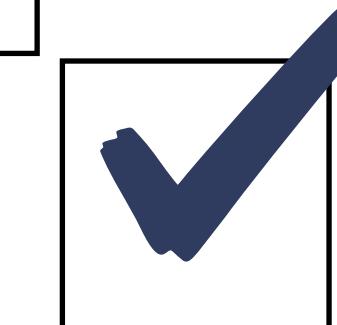
2nd phase: data

Data extraction and compilation for tetrapods.

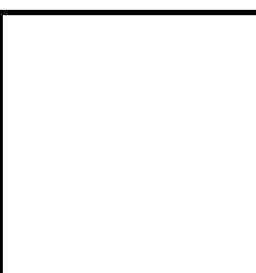
1. Building of the database structure



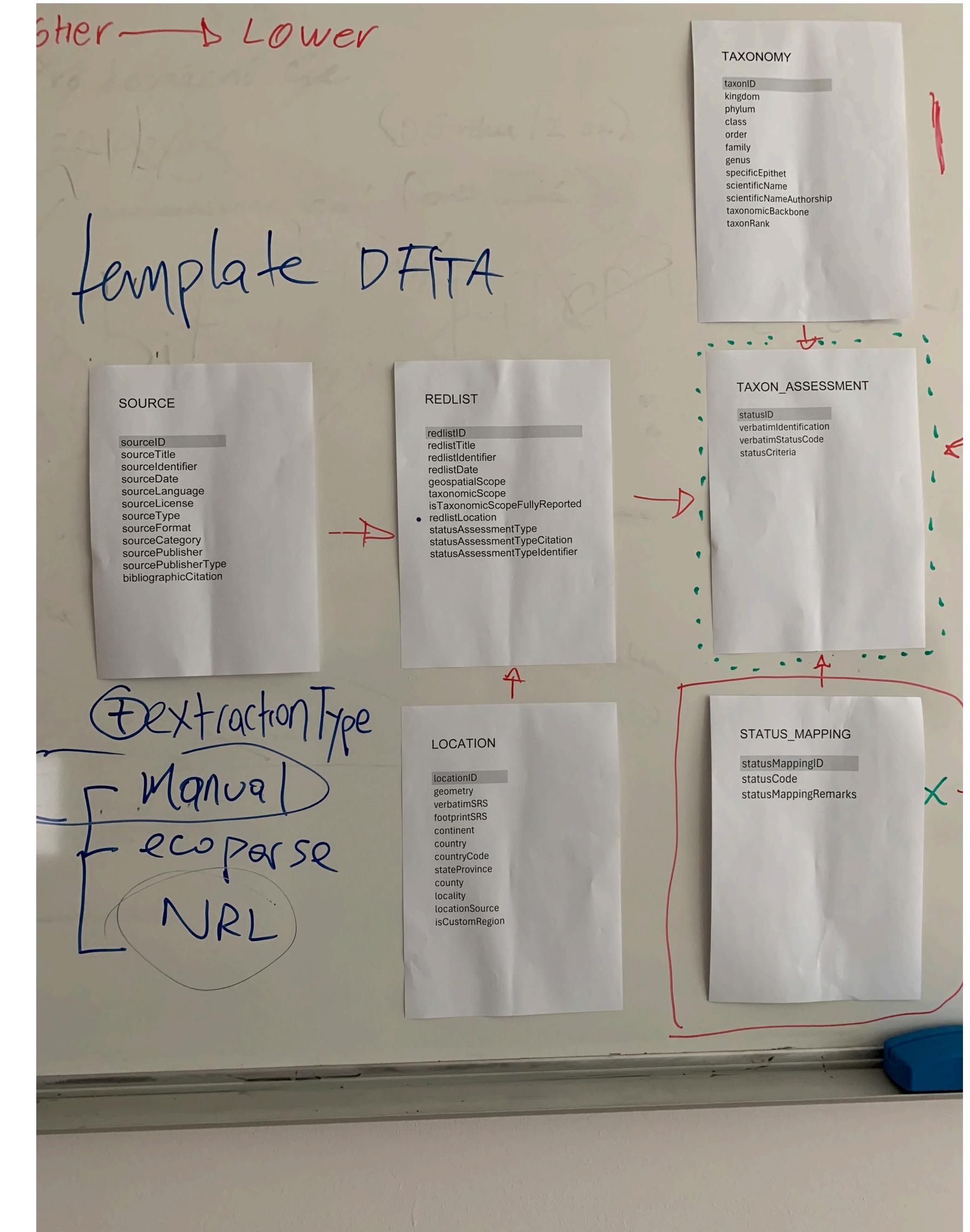
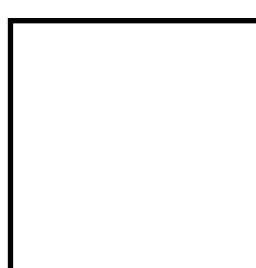
2. Creation of a Data Extraction Protocol



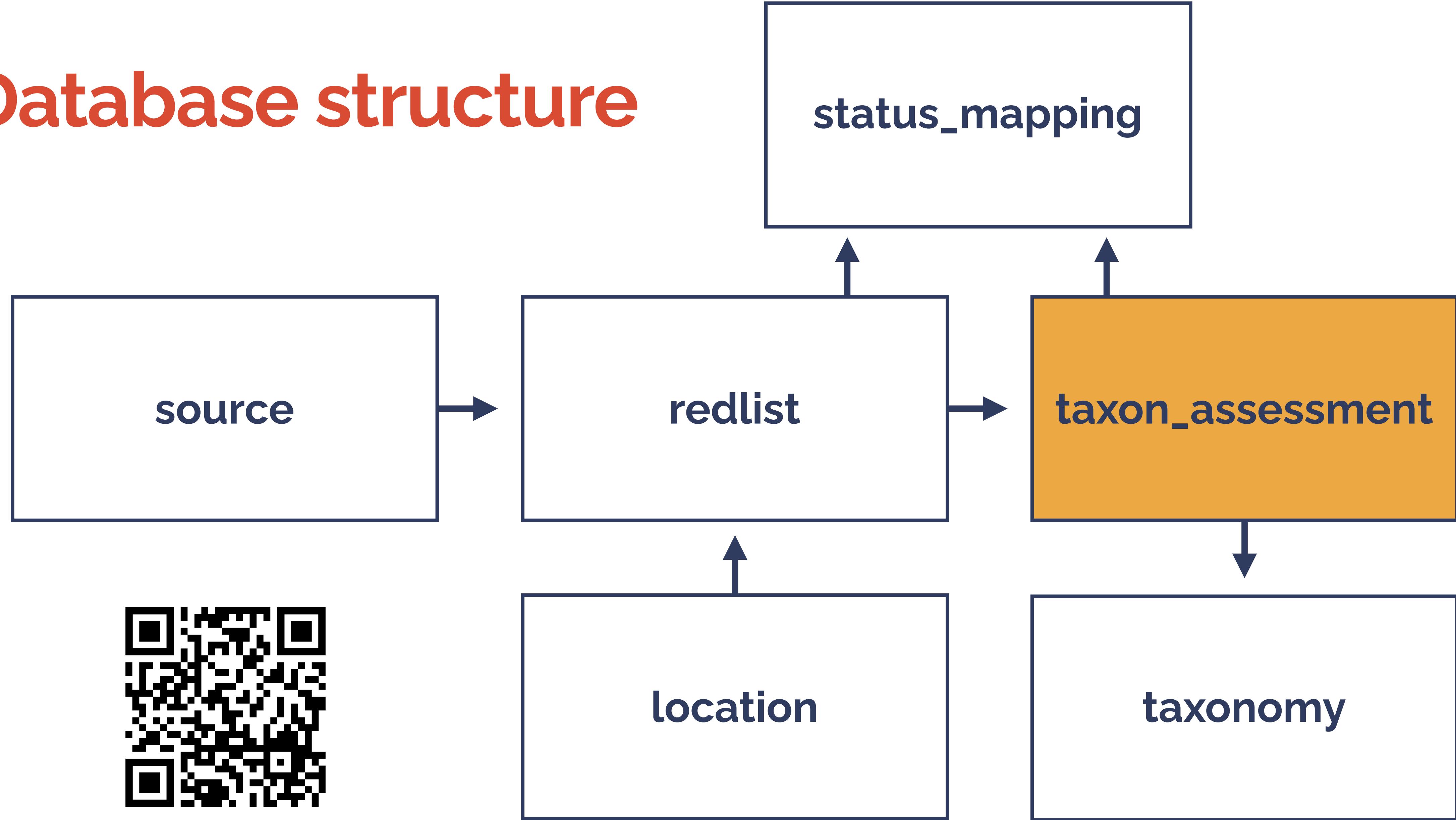
3. Data extraction manually or automatically through Large Language Models (LLMs)



4. Data ingestion in the PostgreSQL database

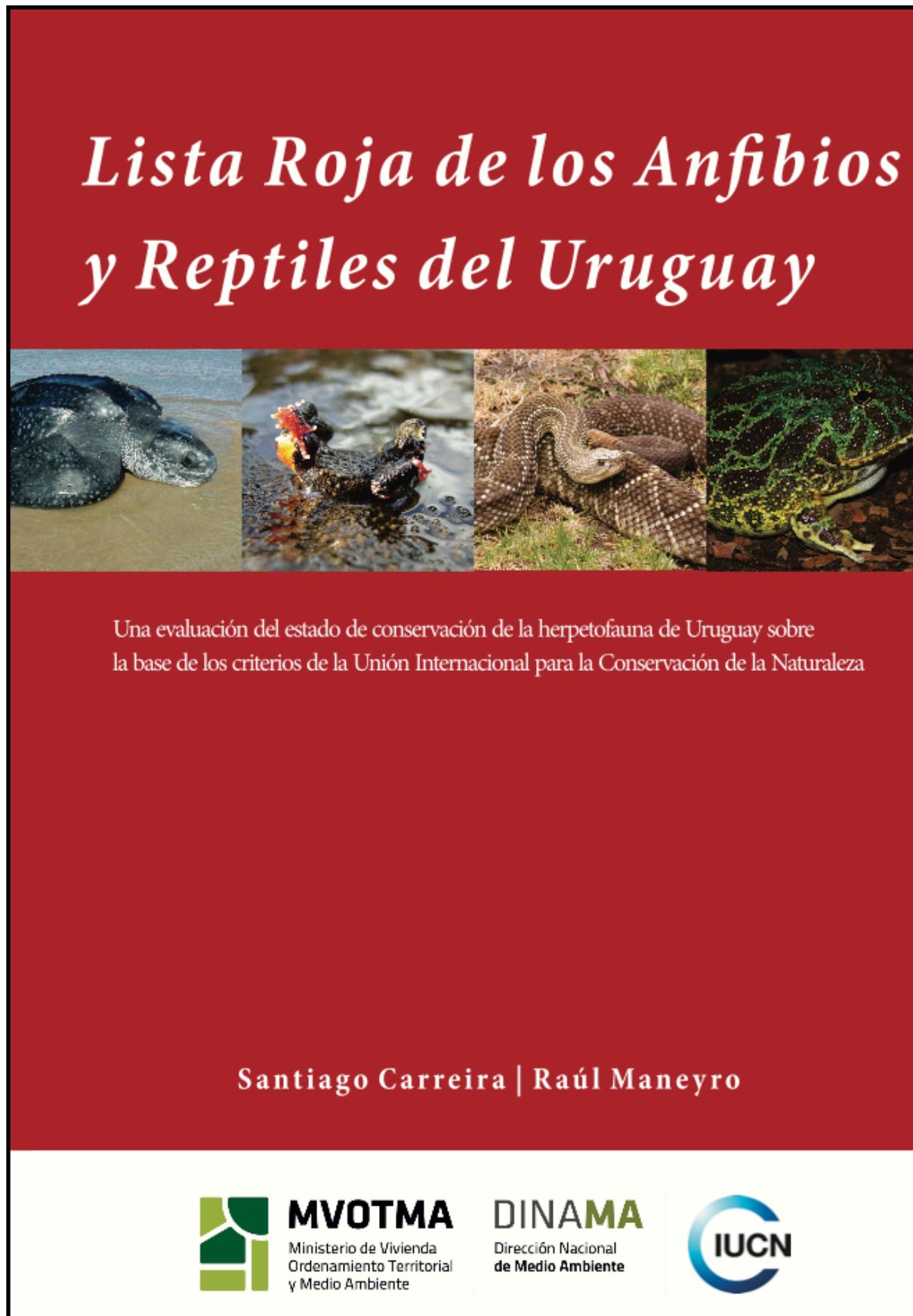


Database structure

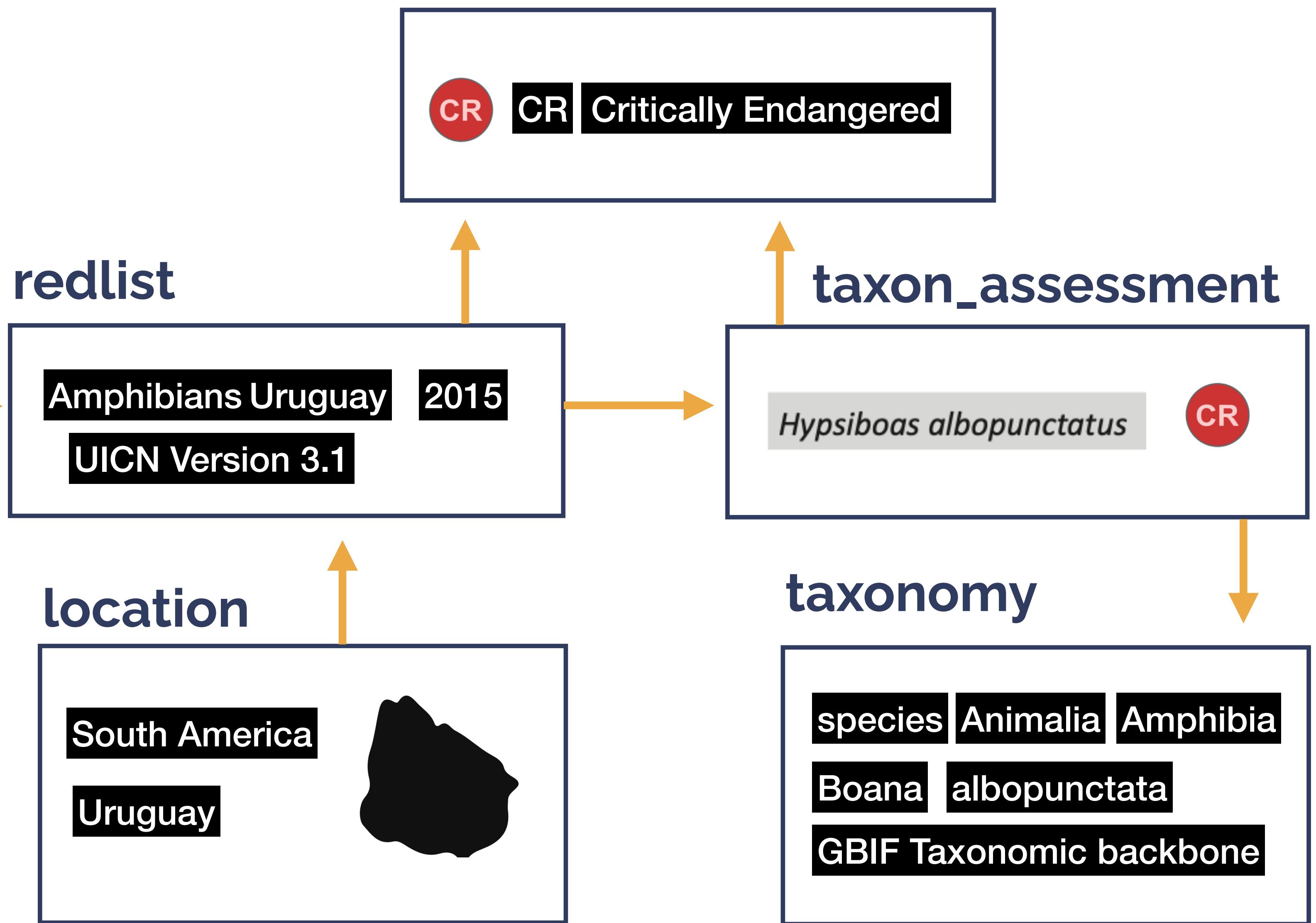


Example

source



status_mapping



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Manual data extraction

One file per redlist

1. Fill the tables *source*, *redlist*, *location* and *taxon_assessment*
2. Map conservation status to IUCN V3.1
3. Generate bibliographic citations in RegRed's Zotero shared library
4. Harmonise taxonomy

Excel template



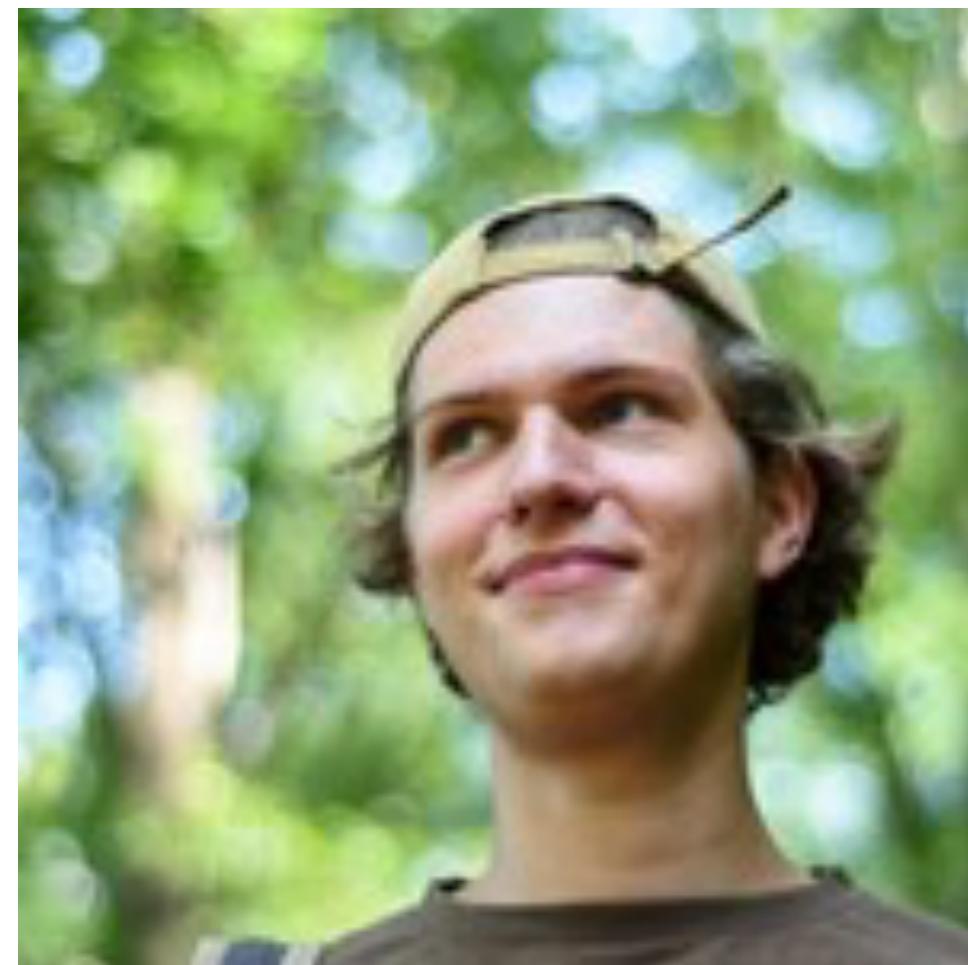
The image shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "regred_data_extraction_template". The spreadsheet has four columns: "mandatory_to_extract", "term", "term_origin", and "NRL_mapping_term". The "mandatory_to_extract" column contains values like "SOURCE", "REDLIST", "LOCATION", and "TAXON_ASSESSMENT". The "term" column lists various terms such as "sourceID", "sourceTitle", "sourceIdentifier", "sourceDate", etc. The "term_origin" and "NRL_mapping_term" columns map these terms to specific IUCN codes or RegRed identifiers. Row 31 is highlighted in green, indicating a specific row of interest.

mandatory_to_extract	term	term_origin	NRL_mapping_term
SOURCE	sourceID	MOBI	PUBLICATION:rrl_id
SOURCE	sourceTitle	DC_adapted	PUBLICATION:rrl_title
SOURCE	sourceIdentifier	DC_adapted	PUBLICATION:publication
SOURCE	sourceDate	DC_adapted	PUBLICATION:publication
SOURCE	sourceLanguage	DC_adapted	PUBLICATION:rll_languag
SOURCE	sourceLicense	DC_adapted	
SOURCE	sourceType	DC_adapted	
SOURCE	sourceFormat	DC_adapted	PUBLICATION:rll_publicat
SOURCE	extractionType	MOBI	
SOURCE	sourceCategory	MOBI	
SOURCE	sourcePublisher	NRL_adapted	PUBLICATION:organisatio
SOURCE	sourcePublisherType	NRL_adapted	PUBLICATION:assessor_a
SOURCE	bibliographicCitation	DC_adapted	PUBLICATION:rll_citatio
REDLIST	redlistID		
REDLIST	redlistTitle	DC_adapted	
REDLIST	redlistIdentifier	DC_adapted	
REDLIST	redlistDate	DC_adapted	ASSESSMENT:year_asses
REDLIST	redlistLocation	MOBI	ASSESSMENT:location_as
REDLIST	geospatialScope	HC_adapted	ASSESSMENT:scope_asse
REDLIST	taxonomicScope	HC_adapted	PUBLICATION:taxa_cove
REDLIST	isTaxonomicScopeFullyReported	HC_adapted	
REDLIST	statusAssessmentType	NRL_adapted	ASSESSMENT:regional_st
REDLIST	statusAssessmentTypeCitation	NRL_adapted	ASSESSMENT:criteria_cita
REDLIST	statusAssessmentTypeIdentifier	MOBI	
LOCATION	locationID		
LOCATION	geometry	MOBI	
LOCATION	geometrySource	MOBI	
LOCATION	verbatimSRS	DwC	
LOCATION	footprintSRS	DwC	
LOCATION	continent	DwC	
LOCATION	country	DwC	ASSESSMENT:country_list
LOCATION	countryCode	DwC	ASSESSMENT:country_list
LOCATION	only if redlistLocation is at this level or smaller	stateProvince	DwC
LOCATION	only if redlistLocation is at this level or smaller	county	DwC
LOCATION	only if redlistLocation is at this level or smaller	locality	DwC
TAXON_ASSESSMENT	isCustomRegion	MOBI	
TAXON_ASSESSMENT	statusID		
TAXON_ASSESSMENT	verbatimIdentification	DwC_adapted	
TAXON_ASSESSMENT	verbatimStatusCode	MOBI	
TAXON_ASSESSMENT	statusCriteria	NRL_adapted	ASSESSMENT:regional_st
STATUS_MAPPING	statusMappingID		
STATUS_MAPPING	statusCode	NRL_adapted	ASSESSMENT:regional_st
TAXONOMY	taxonID		
TAXONOMY	kingdom	DwC	TAXON:rll_kingdom
TAXONOMY	phylum	DwC	TAXON:rll_phylum
TAXONOMY	class	DwC	TAXON:rll_class
TAXONOMY	order	DwC	TAXON:rll_order

Automated data extraction (using LLMs)

Check Adam Uličný's poster!

<https://www.livingdata2025.com/posters.html?poster=7011700>



Extracting Species-Level Threat Data from Heterogeneous Conservation Literature:
Towards a Scalable Approach Using LLMs X

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Abstract

Large language models (LLMs) are increasingly being used to automate knowledge extraction from unstructured text. We explore their large scale application in parsing species threat assessments from conservation literature, such as national Red Lists. Conservation status data is often buried in lengthy, unstructured PDFs, making it time-consuming to track and analyze species-level assessments. Despite advances in natural language processing (NLP), few tools can extract structured data across diverse document formats with sufficient accuracy. We present a concept of an end-to-end pipeline that tests a combination of techniques, including species name recognition, contextual chunking, and both local and remote LLM APIs (e.g., Gemini, Ollama) to extract relevant data. Outputs are subject to automated checks and manual validation to ensure quality. Preliminary results show us species name and threat level data from a 600 page PDF can be extracted in around 30 seconds. This approach balances automation with human oversight, enabling efficient and scalable parsing of documents. The pipeline serves as a practical framework for researchers seeking to extract various kinds of species-level data from existing literature.

In summary, RegRed's cool features

1. Geospatial relational database.
2. Highly flexible: taxonomy, locations, and threatened statuses.
3. Borrows terms from the DwC and HC standards.
4. Compatible with NRL (the National Red List project).
5. Easy data extraction workflow for non-experts, manual and automated.

Who's part of this effort?

Leading the project

tetrapods

Florencia Grattarola
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Marten Winter
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insects

Shawan Chowdhury

fish

Aurele Toussaint

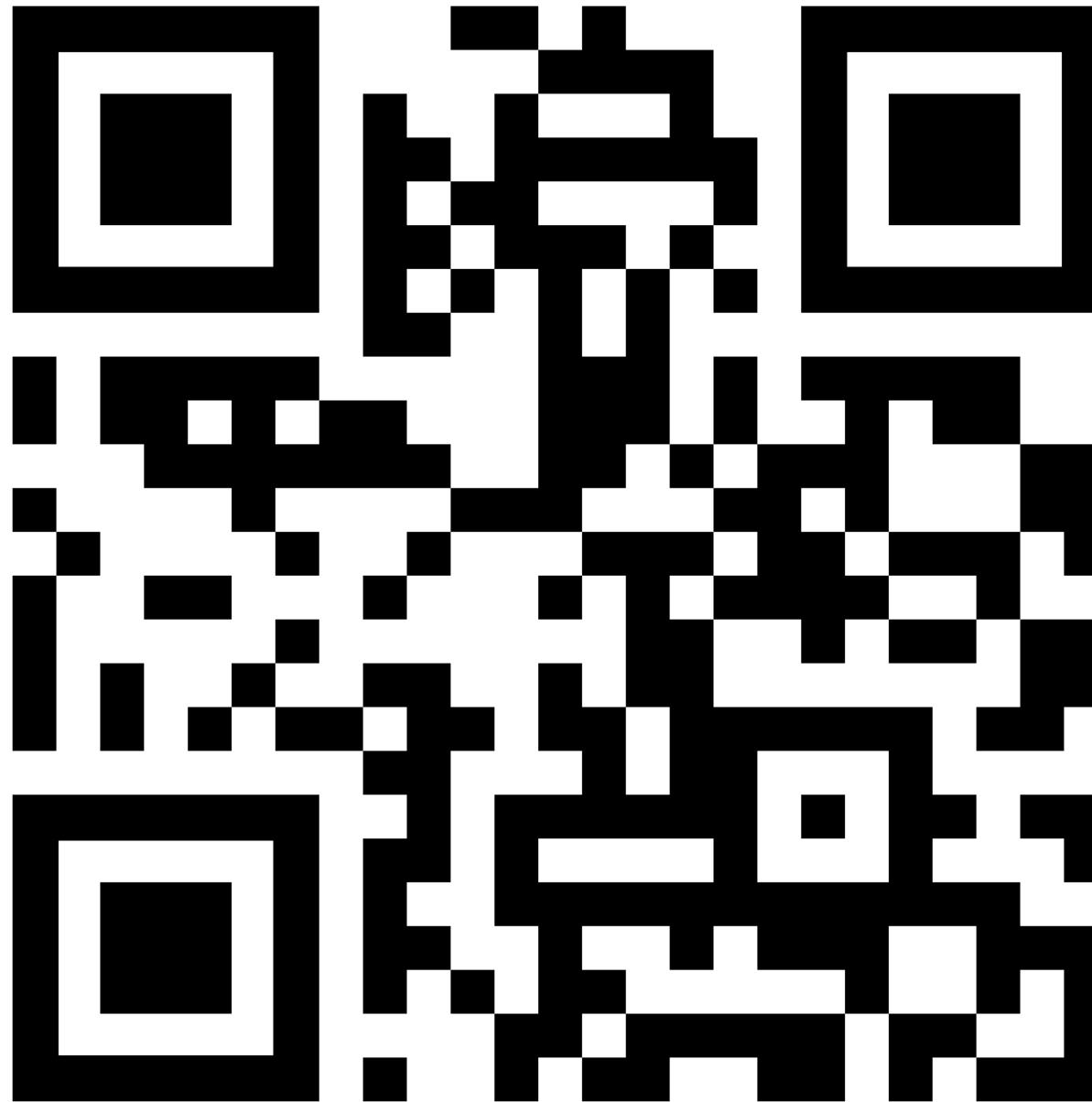
Sophie Ledger
Neil Cox



How can you engage?

Get in contact!

RegRed@fzp.cz



Follow our project on GitHub

<https://github.com/RegRed-project>



¡Gracias! Thanks!

Attribution

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Czech University
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