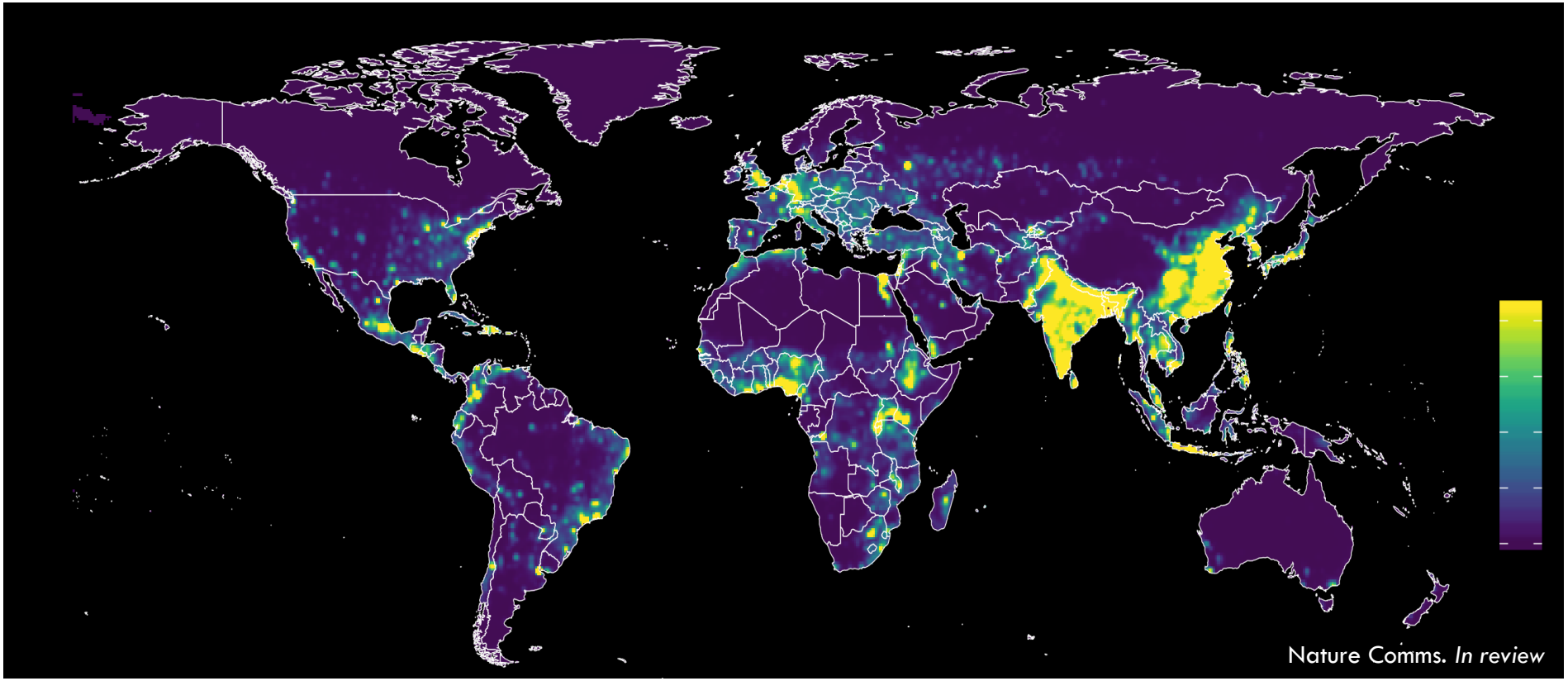
WAYS FORWARD FOR BIODIVERSITY MONITORING, INDICATORS AND HUMAN OUTCOMES

Carlos Zambrana-Torrelio
EcoHealth Alliance
zambrana@ecohealthalliance.org

EcoHealth Alliance

Hotspots of emerging infectious diseases

unknown

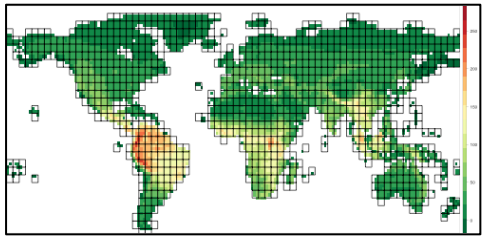


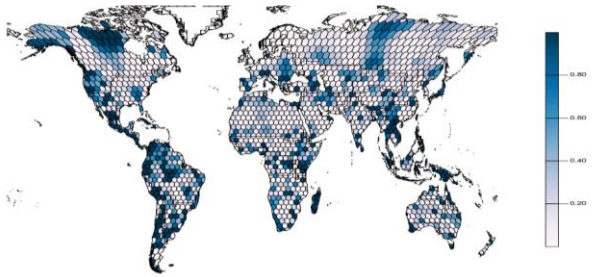
A combination of mammalian biodiversity, land use change, human population and other variables

Global Virome Project

Goal: Detect and characterize most of the planet's **unknown** viral threats from animals

PREDICT: 1.3 million **unknown** viral species in mammals and birds
~ 500.000 are likely to infect humans and cause disease





Maximize:

- Mammalian biodiversity
- Uniqueness of diversity in field sites

While Minimizing:

- Access costs of field work
- Overlap between sample sites

To select:

A minimal number of **efficient, high-diversity** sample sites

Biodiversity loss – disease emergence – global change

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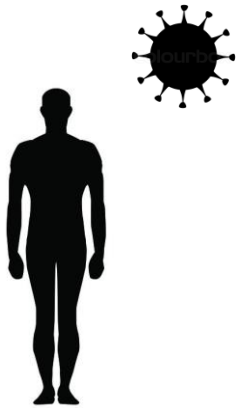
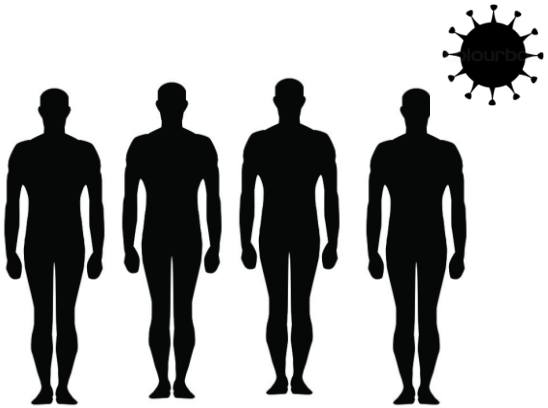
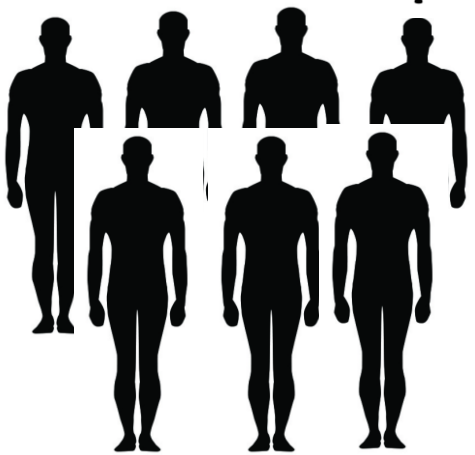
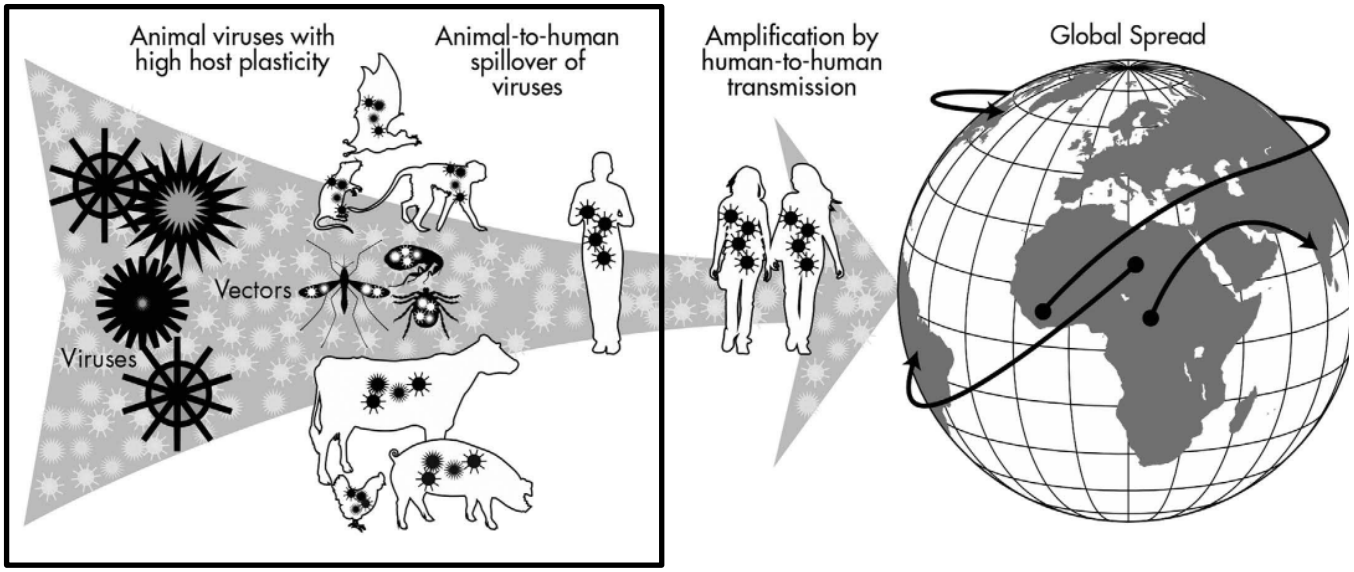






Biodiversity loss – disease emergence – global change

- Understand how biodiversity and viral diversity are affected by land use change is important for management.



Keeping intact forests provide a service to human society through protection against infectious diseases outbreaks.

Estimate the economic value of damages that are avoided by keeping intact forests.