

# iFAST: The International Forum on Advanced Environmental Sciences and Technology

*A series of distinguished seminars by eminent scientists*

**9:30 a.m. CDT, 10:30 a.m. EDT; 2:30 p.m. GMT, 10:30 p.m. China**  
**Tuesday, May 2, 2023**

**Zoom ID temporarily changes to 952 3662 9706 ([oklahoma.zoom.us/j/95236629706](https://oklahoma.zoom.us/j/95236629706))**



**ZHIYUN OUYANG**

Chinese Academy of Sciences

Dr Zhiyun Ouyang is the professor of Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, director of Institute of National Park, the President of the Ecological Society of China, and international member of the National Academy of Sciences of USA.

Dr Zhiyun Ouyang is an ecologist recognized for his work on biodiversity, ecosystem services, and natural capital, and for advancing pioneering, science-based policies for sustainable development. He led the National Ecosystem Assessment and Ecosystem Services Mapping in China, identifying the critical regions for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services at the national scale. His work has underpinned innovation in China's ecological protection policies, including key ecological function conservation areas (EFCAs) of the country; ecological protection red line planning; new systems of national parks; and ecological financial transfer payments (ETPs), which have benefited hundreds of millions of rural people living in ecologically important areas. He has pioneered a new metric, Gross Ecosystem Product (GEP), to evaluate nature's contributions to people, and to track the performance of policies designed to secure people and nature. GEP is now widely used in China, has been adopted as an accounting indicator for valuation of ecosystem asset and services by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

## China biodiversity and conservation

China is one of the mega-countries in biodiversity in the world. China preserves almost all types of ecosystems, including forests, grassland, wetlands, desert, tundra, and coral reef, where live 43,000 species of vascular plants, and more than 7,000 species of vertebrate. Like other regions of the world, biodiversity in China was threatened by land use change, extensive logged or hunt, habitat fragmentation and climate change. Thousands of plants and wildlife were under endangers. Since 1950s, China has set up more than 12,000 sites of protected areas, but these protected areas are not well delineated to protect either biodiversity or key ecosystem services. To protect biodiversity and secure the provision of ecosystem services, China has launched systematic approaches to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services, including re-building PAs systems, natural forest protection program, cropland return to forest /grassland /wetland program.



DODGE FAMILY COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES  
**INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL GENOMICS**  
The UNIVERSITY of OKLAHOMA



**中南大學**  
CENTRAL SOUTH UNIVERSITY

**Zoom webinar ID: 952 3662 9706 ([oklahoma.zoom.us/j/95236629706](https://oklahoma.zoom.us/j/95236629706))**

**More details and previous iFAST seminar videos are available on [www.ou.edu/ieg/seminars](http://www.ou.edu/ieg/seminars).**

**Organizing Committee Chair: Jizhong Zhou (University of Oklahoma, USA; [www.ou.edu/ieg](http://www.ou.edu/ieg) )**

**Xueduan Liu (Central South University, China)**

The University of Oklahoma is an equal opportunity institution. [www.ou.edu/eoo](http://www.ou.edu/eoo)