

OneSTOP Living Labs

Within the OneSTOP project, five European Living Labs have been established, bringing together more than 100 individuals representing approximately 50 regional stakeholder organisations. They focus on the detection and monitoring of invasive alien species (IAS) and test innovative technologies within real-world regional contexts.



**A Living Lab
brings together a range
of stakeholders with a
common interest to
trial innovations in a
real-world setting**

Technologies tested in OneSTOP Living Labs

- BiotaTrace airDNA samplers for animals, plants, fungi, and bacteria detection
- AMI Trap for automated insect monitoring
- CamAlien vehicle-mounted camera system for plants and road-killed mammals
- Gardens as sentinel sites for the early detection of potentially invasive plants through the PlantAlert project, and invertebrate species such as flatworms, through gardener bioblitz events
- Living Labs also have the opportunity to trial an iEcology tool, communication materials and the OneSTOP Alert system



PORTUGAL

Location: Norte region, Portugal **Coordinator:** BIOPOLIS-CIBIO

Climate

Warm-summer Mediterranean (Köppen: Csb) with mild, wet winters and warm, dry summers in the western portion and Hot-summer Mediterranean (Köppen: Csa) with hotter and drier summers in the interior

Landscape and Land use

Forests, agricultural land and shrublands cover the region in roughly equal measure and together account for most of it. Artificial/urban areas take up only a small part of the landscape.

Key risk factors

- Marine port
- Airport
- Botanical gardens
- Retail distribution hubs
- Extensive road and rail infrastructure
- Rural depopulation and demographic ageing leading to land abandonment, and shifts in land cover, increasing wildfire risk and facilitating IAS spread



UNITED KINGDOM

Location: Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire, United Kingdom
Coordinator: Coventry University

Climate

Temperate oceanic climate (Köppen: Cfb), with no dry season and warm summers

Landscape and Land use

Agricultural lands dominate the landscape, and much of that farmland is grassland. Artificial/urban areas occupy a modest share, followed by woodland and parkland.

Key risk factors

- Retail distribution hubs
- Extensive road and rail infrastructure
- Canals and navigable rivers
- Gardening and horticulture
- Captive exotic animals



BELGIUM

Location: Belgium **Coordinator:** Research Institute for Nature and Forest (INBO) and Meise Botanic Garden

Climate

Temperate oceanic climate (Köppen: Cfb), with no dry season and warm summers

Landscape and Land use

Agricultural lands are the largest single land cover, taking up close to half the location. Artificial/urban areas account for a modest share, and the rest is a mosaic of forests, grasslands, private gardens and public parks. A sizeable part of the terrestrial area is designated as protected areas.

Key risk factors

- Inland port
- Airport
- Botanical gardens
- Extensive road, rail and canal infrastructure
- International trade
- Gardening and horticulture
- Pet trade



ROMANIA

Location: Constanța and the Sud-Est region, Romania
Coordinator: Ovidius University of Constanța

Climate

Humid subtropical (Köppen: Cfa), with hot, humid summers and mild, rainy winters

Landscape and Land use

Agricultural lands dominate, covering the majority of the region. The rest of the terrain is largely flat with lowlands and inland plateaus, giving way to a coastline of sandy beaches, cliffs and lagoons.

Key risk factors

- Marine port
- Danube–Black Sea Canal
- Airport
- Extensive road and rail infrastructure
- Coastal tourism hubs
- International maritime and inland waterway transport routes



FINLAND



Location: Uusimaa region, Finland



Coordinator: Natural Resources Institute Finland (LUKE)

Climate

Humid continental climate (Köppen: Dfb) with cold winters, relatively warm summers and evenly distributed precipitation

Landscape and Land use

Forests are by far the dominant land cover, followed by agricultural lands, which are concentrated in the west and north. Artificial/urban areas account for a smaller but significant share, and parts of the region are protected areas, including parks and Natura 2000 sites. The coastline is fragmented, with an extensive archipelago.

Key risk factors

- Port
- International airport
- Botanical gardens
- Gardening and horticulture
- Extensive road and rail infrastructure
- Major international trade and transport hub



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What is the OneSTOP project?

OneSTOP (OneBiosecurity Systems and Technology for People, Places and Pathways)

is a research project aiming to improve the detection and monitoring of invasive alien species. It does this by developing and testing novel technologies, improving data and workflows, policies and awareness raising to minimise the introduction, establishment and spread of invasive non-native species.

The project is funded by the EU's Horizon Europe funding scheme and has 19 partners, including Coventry University in the UK and the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (UKCEH). The Coventry Living Lab will operate across Warwickshire, Solihull and Coventry as part of a network of five country-specific Living Labs across Europe.



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