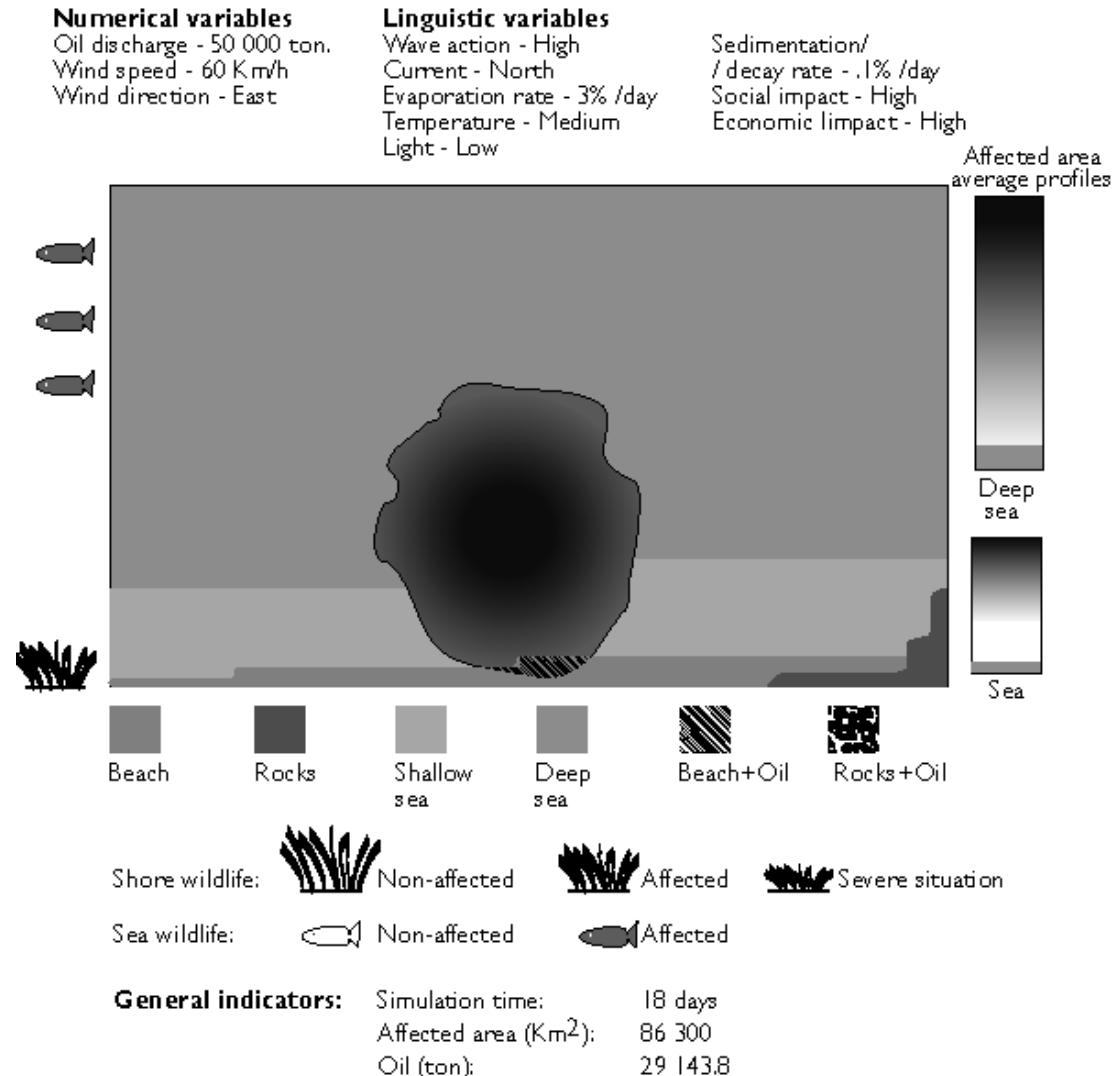


# Towards an Internet of Nature (IoN)

Antonio Camara

June 2024

# Multidimensional (multimodal) simulation (1990)



# Virtual reality and ecosystems (1995)

## Virtual Tejo user interface

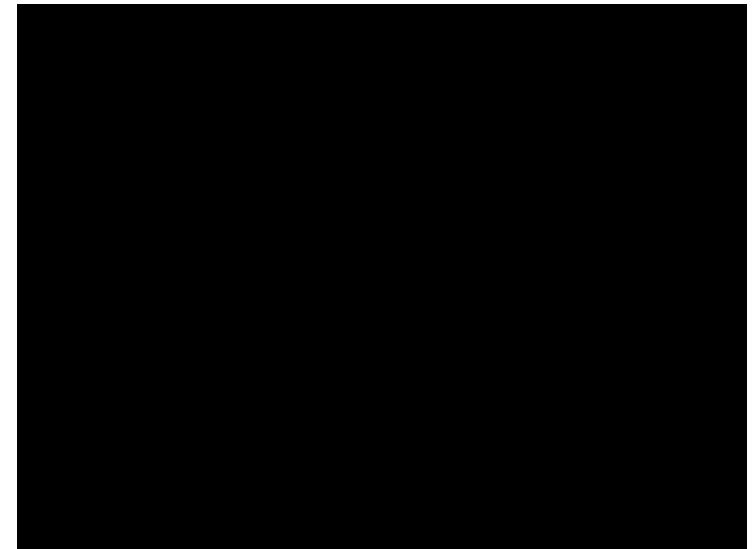


### Tool Legend

1. Create Building
2. Create Factory
3. Create Tree
4. Translate Object
5. Rotate Object
6. Delete Object
7. Move/Stop Toggle
8. Fly/Walk Toggle
9. Virtual pointer

# Digital Portugal-SNIG

the first Web (1995) and Virtual Reality based spatial data infrastructure (1998)



# Humans, Machines and Nature

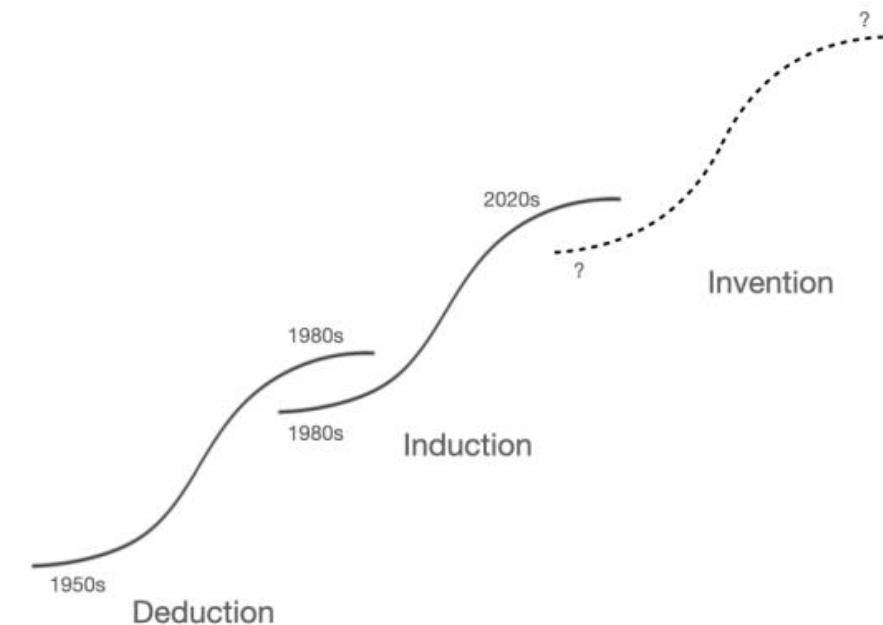
Humans

Humans and Machines

Humans and Nature

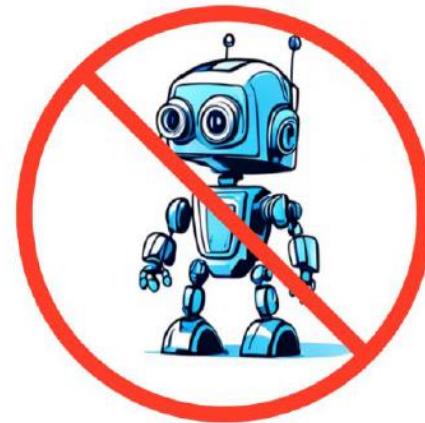
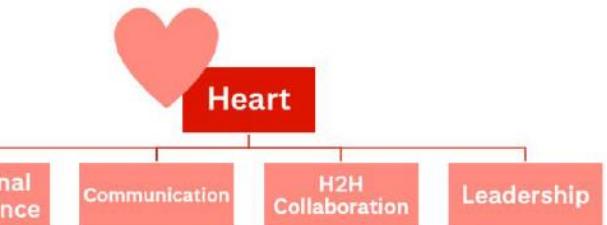
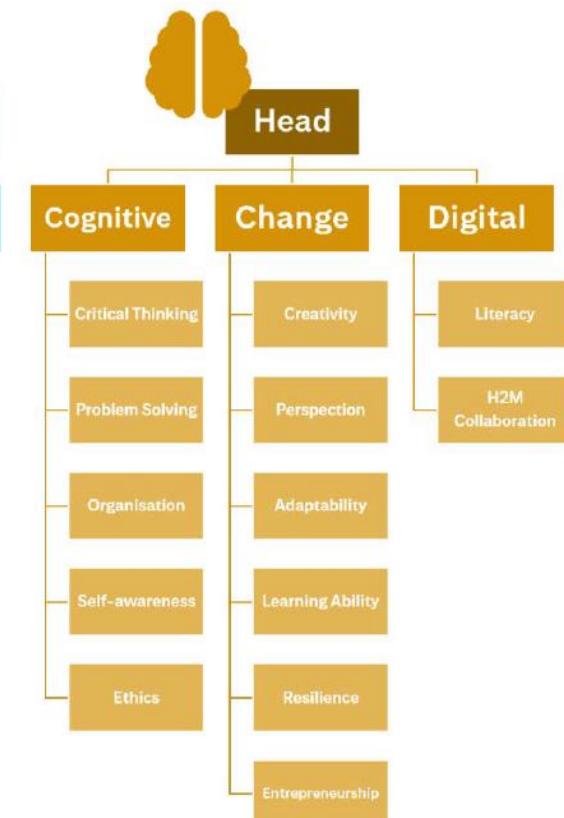
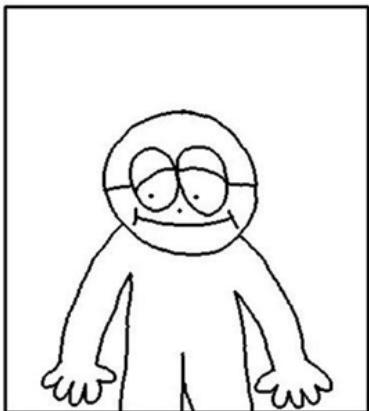
Humans, Machines and Nature

In 2050



10 Grand Challenges We Will Face in 2050

# Humans



We must love the French

What Machines can not master

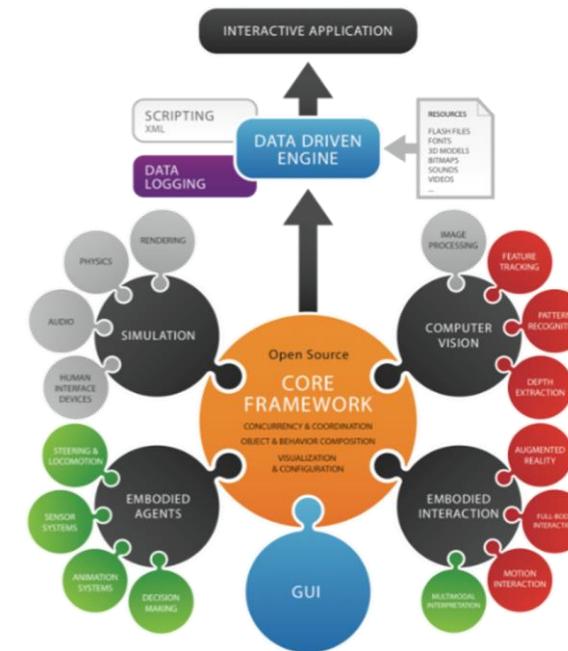
# Humans and Machines

Spatial Computing base knowledge-  
AI/AR/VR/Robotics

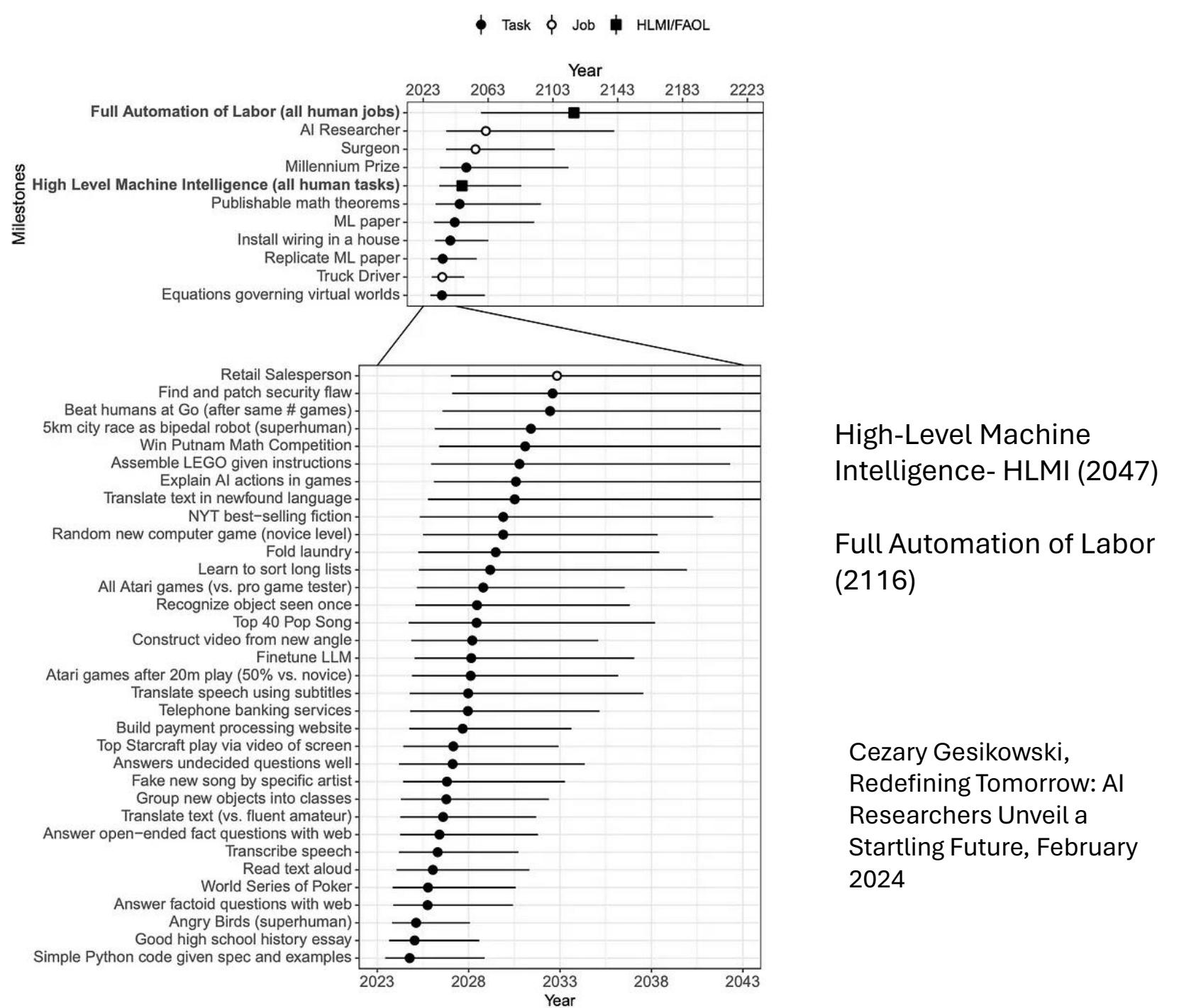
## YVision mathematics

- 3D Rendering: Linear Algebra - Differential Geometry - Geometry (Projective Transformations)
- Physics Simulation: Linear Algebra - Differential Calculus - Integral Calculus - Numerical Analysis (for approximating continuous mathematics)
- Computer Vision: Linear Algebra - Geometry (Homographies, Projective Transformations) - Cellular Automata - Convolutions - Fourier Analysis
- Synthesis and Transform Audio: Fourier Analysis, Synthesis and Transform
- Machine Learning: Statistical Analysis - Artificial Neural Networks - Principal Component Analysis - Regression - Function Approximation
- Evolutionary Computation Core Framework: Lambda Calculus (root of functional programming) - Turing Machines - Theory of Computation

Spatial Computing developments



The YDreams Collection



# Humans, Machines and Nature

## AI and Nature

Large Language Models Empowered Agent-based Modeling and Simulation: A Survey and Perspectives



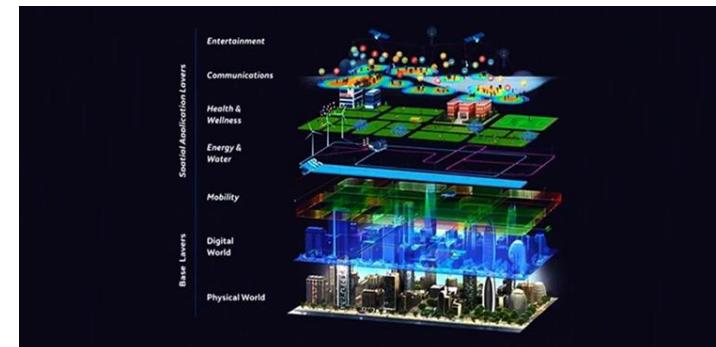
## Spatial Computing and Nature

The Data World

The Augmented World

The Digitally Twinned World

The Virtual World



# Humans and Nature Services

## The opportunities

### Intrinsic services

The Real, Data, Augmented and Digitally Twinned Worlds

### Offset services

The Digitally Twinned World

### Derivative services

The Real and Virtual Worlds

Provisioning	Regulating	Cultural
<p><b>Products</b> humans obtain from ecosystems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Food</li><li>• Raw Materials e.g. wood, fuel, fibre</li><li>• Medicine</li><li>• Fresh Water</li></ul>	<p>Services nature provides that <b>regulate</b> the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Air Quality</li><li>• Climate</li><li>• Water Purification</li><li>• Waste Treatment</li><li>• Disease and Pest Control</li><li>• Pollination</li><li>• Extreme Events Moderation</li></ul>	<p><b>Non-material</b> benefits of nature for humans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Recreation e.g. tourism</li><li>• Aesthetic Values</li><li>• Religious and Spiritual Values</li><li>• Mental and Physical Health</li><li>• Education</li></ul>
<b>Supporting</b>		
<p>The underpinning services that enable all other services to function – encompasses both human and ecosystem needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Photosynthesis</li><li>• Nutrient Cycling</li><li>• Soil Formation</li></ul>		

Ecosystem Services: the Fundamentals

# Humans, Machines and Nature- The Internet of Nature (IoN)

## AI and Nature

Environmental Quality Monitoring and Management

Smart Infrastructures

Nature Conservation and Restoration

Natural Resources Management

Natural Disaster Management

Environmental Quality Control

## Spatial Computing and Nature

Augmented Reality (AR) for Infrastructure Inspection and Maintenance

Virtual Reality (VR) for Training and Simulation

Digital Twins for Asset Management

Spatial Analytics for Planning and Optimization

Geospatial Visualization for Emergency Response

Environmental Monitoring

Interactive Public Engagement

# IoN: Agents and Nature

## Agents

AA (precision agriculture)  
AB (biodiversity conservation and restoration)  
AC (carbon removal)  
AW (water availability)

Will call Functions (mathematical models and other frameworks) or use Large Multimodal Models (fine tuned with appropriate content reflecting existing relevant knowledge) to ensure transitioning between system states

## Nature

Will be referenced and monitored using local and remote sensing

## Agents and Nature

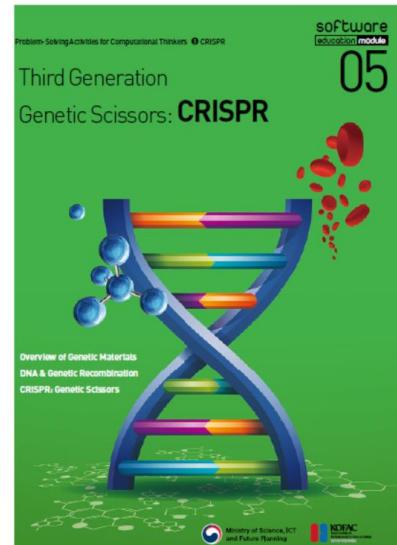
Agents' engines and data will be set up in motion ("the input stage") and its results observed ("the output stage") using a virtual representation of Nature

# IoN development from 2024 to 2054

## The knowledge transition

Learning from KOFAC (South Korea) program for 9th year students

- [1 Artificial Intelligence](#)
- [2 Driverless vehicles](#)
- [3 Internet of things](#)
- [4 Virtual reality](#)
- [5 CRISPR](#)
- [6 Space launch vehicles](#)
- [7 Natural disasters](#)
- [8 Smart medicine](#)
- [9 Game engines](#)
- [10 Sports statistics](#)



Alexander Von Gabain on EU's Innovation Model

Societal Transformation 2018-2037: 100 anticipated radical technologies, 20 regimes, case Finland

## The environmental, social, governance and financial transitions

Coordinated Governance of Decentralized Autonomous Organizations (DAOs)

New Generation Communication, Telepresence and Teleoperation Platforms (the new Decision Theaters)

Multi-level Markets: new generation Capital Markets, full blown Nature Markets (water, carbon, bio-diversity)

DAOs, A Canon