The Nature Intelligence ***Edge***

The Practical **eDNA &** **Bioacoustics** Sampling Guide

The definitive field reference for eDNA and bioacoustics sampling — kit selection, programme design, and platform integration across every habitat type.

What's **inside**

1	**Your quick-start navigator**	Finding the right section based on the questions your client is trying answer
2	Sample kit **types**	What the kits look like and what they detect
3	Single species **vs.** Multi species testing	qPCR or metabarcoding - when to use each
4	**Testing** for each habitat type	The kits and the metrics they help you measure, broken down habitat-by-habitat **Types** - Terrestrial above & below ground, Freshwater systems,Transitional & coastal Marine & offshore
5	How to protect your **sample quality**	What to know before you go into the field to get the most from every sample
6	**Why** NatureMetrics	Credentials, case studies, and methodology
7	The NatureMetrics **Data Upload service**	Integrating all your existing biodiversity data in one place
8	**Survey design**, logistics and reporting	From field design to final report in the platform in eight weeks
9	**eDNA:** frequently asked questions	

1 **Quick-start** navigator

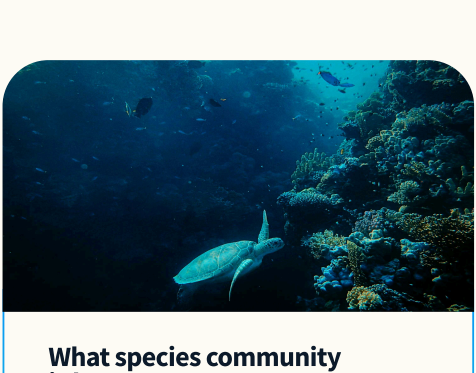
Step 1 - Find your habitat type

Section	Habitat group	Example habitats
4A	**Terrestrial** - Below Ground	Forests, grasslands, agriculture, peatlands, soil based ecosystems
4B	**Terrestrial** - Above Ground	Infrastructure, built assets, vegetation, flowers, dens nests and roosts
4C	**Freshwater**	Rivers, lakes, streams, wetlands, ponds, canals
4D	**Transitional / Coastal**	Estuaries, mangroves, salt marsh, beaches, Blue Carbon MRV
4E	**Marine / Offshore**	Offshore wind, Offshore infrastructure, reefs, seagrass, aquaculture

Step 2 - What are you trying to answer

Is a protected species present?

Use qPCR (targeted) for single-species confirmation. Results in as little as 10 days. Presence/absence data.



What species community is here?

Use Metabarcoding (MBC) for broad community screening. Hundreds of species and understanding of community composition from a single sample.

Do I have an invasive species problem?

Use single species tests (qPCR) for known species (e.g. signal crayfish, mitten crab) or multi-species tests (metabarcoding) for horizon-scanning.

How is the ecosystem changing over time?

Species Insights, Habitat Insights and Ecosystem Insights are all tools within the Nature Intelligence Platform that, along with sample testing, allow you to track ecosystem changes over time.

Many protected and priority species have narrow optimal sampling windows.
Missing the season can mean waiting up to 12 months for defensible data.
Download our example sampling calendars to find out more or contact the team.
We can help design your programme around the right time of year.

Access example sampling calendar

Talk to the team

2 **Sample kit** types

Everything you need to collect high-quality samples in the field. Designed for **speed**, **simplicity**, and **improved health and safety**.
Each kit deploys in 5–15 minutes with no specialist training required.

Aquatic Filter Kit

A syringe or electric pump is used to push 1–5 litres of water through a membrane filter, trapping microscopic DNA shed by aquatic life. Works in all freshwater and marine environments.

Unionid mussels · Eukaryotes · Bacteria · Bivalves · Vertebrates · Fish · Mammals · Birds · Invertebrates · Amphibians

Soil & Sediment Kit

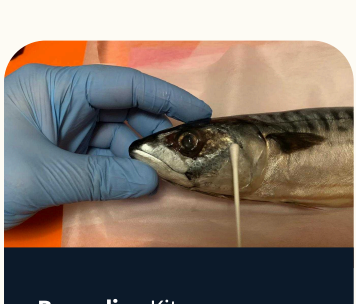
A soil corer or sediment scoop is used to extract 4 sub-samples per sample zone, which are combined into a composite sample and preserved in a buffer solution. Works in all soil and sediment types.

Bacteria · Fungi · Invertebrates · Marine Eukaryotes

Surface Swab Kit

A sterile swab is wiped across surfaces for 3 minutes — bark, leaves, flowers, burrows, nests — to collect airborne DNA from animals that has accumulated on vegetation surfaces.

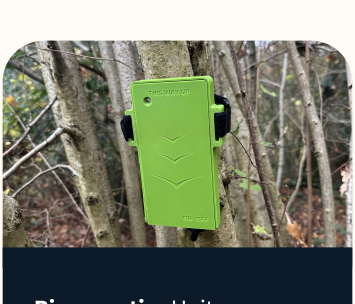
Mammals + Vertebrates · Pollinators



Barcoding Kit

Have a species of interest?
If there is a particular species you want to identify in your eDNA samples, capturing and swabbing the organism provides a tissue sample that NatureMetrics can barcode. This is especially valuable in regions where reference databases are less complete. It adds the species to our database, giving us a verified genetic signature to match against — so if it appears in your eDNA samples, we can report its presence with confidence.

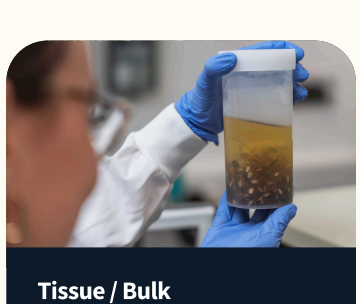
Fish



Bioacoustics Unit

Weatherproof device attached to a tree or post. Records continuously for 2-4 weeks. Identifies species from the acoustic soundscape.

Birds only · Bats only · Birds & bats



Tissue / Bulk Invertebrates Kit

We accept samples from a variety of established sampling methods including: malaise, pitfall, light, pan, Winkler, Kicknet traps and marine wall and infrastructure scrapes.

Marine eukaryotes · Marine bacteria · Invertebrates

3 **Single**-Species vs **Multi**-Species Services

Choosing the right approach for your project — and when to use both

Single-Species (qPCR) **Targeted Detection** Presence / absence of one known species	Multi-Species (Metabarcoding) **Community Screening** Hundreds of species from a single sample
✓ Results in as little as **10 workings days** ✓ Highly sensitive - detects trace quantities	✓ Full community biodiversity picture ✓ Additional ecosystem context ✓ Enables tracking of ecosystem community changes over time
UK & Ireland Arctic charr, Atlantic herring, Chinese mitten crab, Chytrid fungus, Dreissenid mussel, White-clawed crayfish, Zebra mussel **UK & Europe** Chytrid fungus, Atlantic herring, Crayfish plague, Signal crayfish, Silver shiner, White-clawed crayfish, Zebra mussel, European eel, Great Crested Newt. **Canada** Blanding's turtle, Burbot, Chytrid fungus, Silver shiner, Atlantic herring **Canada & USA** Brook trout, Rainbow trout, Brown trout, Lake Sturgeon, Rainbow trout, Redside dace, Round whitefish **Not seeing your species of interest in this list? Get in touch to talk about your options**	**Available multi-species tests** Freshwater: fish, mammals, vertebrates, insects, bivalves, bacteria, unionid mussels, invertebrates Marine & estuarine water: fish, mammals, vertebrates, eukaryotes, invertebrates, bacteria Soil: bacteria, fungi, invertebrates Marine & estuarine sediment: bacteria, eukaryotes, invertebrates Surface swab: Pollinators, Mammals + Vertebrates
Turnaround: As little as 10 working days from sample receipt to report	**Turnaround:** From sample receipt to report on the platform. Standard 8 weeks. Fast-track 4-6 weeks

Best practice - Use both together

qPCR target specific species; metabarcoding reveals what else is there

Why combine them?

Infrastructure clients — especially road, rail and water utilities — commonly use qPCR for protected species confirmation alongside metabarcoding for community baselines and context.

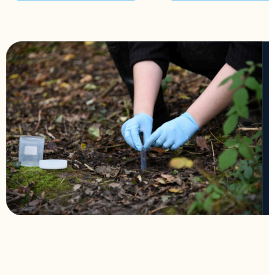
The two methods are complementary and can be run on the same sample. qPCR is highly sensitive for its target; metabarcoding tells you what else is living in that habitat alongside your target species, including its food source and potential predators.

Example: Freshwater infrastructure project

1. qPCR for White-clawed Crayfish → 10-day result for planning consent
2. MBC Freshwater Fish + Mammals → broader community baselining e.g. for an Environmental Impact Assessment
3. Both from same field visit and the same sample— one visit,two valuable insights

4A **Terrestrial** - Below ground

Forest & Woodland · Grassland, meadows & Pasture · Heathlands, moorlands & scrub · Agricultural land (crops & vines) · Peatlands & bogs · Urban & brownfield soils · Tundra & alpine



Soil Kit

Available tests:
Invertebrates, fungi, bacteria

Tissue/Bulk Invertebrates Kit

For insects caught in traps.
Available tests:
Terrestrial invertebrates

Metrics and insights available

IUCN threatened species	Invasive species flags	Species richness	Evolutionary diversity
IUCN Red List Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered species are flagged.	The invasive species detected in each sample or site are flagged and tracked.	The total number of species detected at your site. Increasing scores can indicate improving habitat quality or connectivity.	The diversity of species detected. Higher scores typically represent improved ecosystem integrity and function.

CHEGD fungi reports	Fungal:bacteria ratio	Functional diversity
CHEGD refers to an acronym for five groups of fungi that are significant indicators of grassland soil health (Clavaria, Hygrocybe, Entoloma, Geoglossum, and Dermoloma). CHEGD fungi are flagged in your reports and on the Nature Intelligence platform map so you can quickly identify these critical species at a glance. For UK projects only.	Indicates progress towards healthier soils and good-quality stored carbon. The ratio of fungi to bacteria DNA in soil, providing an indication of soil health. Demonstrate reductions in intensive human impacts. Track progress to more mature vegetation states away from degraded landscapes. Understand if the levels of stable carbon in the soil are improving.	An effective metric for tracking soil health through the breadth of bacterial and fungal functions, respectively. Track how your actions are influencing the variety of ecosystem functions delivered by bacteria and fungi. Ecosystems with a greater variety of ecosystem functions are more likely to be resilient to change.

Available Now

Soil Ecosystem Condition Index

The world's first globally applicable soil ecosystem condition index. A single, defensible number that quantifies soil ecosystem health — from individual sites to entire portfolios — with methodology independently accredited by Accounting for Nature® to 95% accuracy.

68/100
Combined portfolio ecosystem condition index score
↑20% Since 2020
Net Gain in Soil ECI

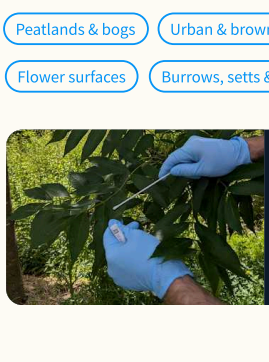
741 Quality Hectares / **1089** Total Portfolio Hectares

TNFD · CSRD · SBTN · GRI · IFRS S2

- **Scored against a reference site**
  A pristine or near-pristine example of the same ecosystem type, representing the natural or target state
- **Globally** applicable
  Via reference site methodology, works in any terrestrial ecosystem globally
- **Portfolio** Ready
  Converted to **Soil Quality Hectares**, a condition-adjusted metric for net loss/gain accounting, which is aggregated across all sites for one unified view
- **Actionable** Insights
  The breakdown shows which communities (bacteria, fungi, invertebrates) are lagging so your land managers know exactly what to do

4B **Terrestrial** - Above ground

Forest & Woodland · Grassland, meadows & Pasture · Heathlands, moorlands & scrub · Agricultural land (crops & vines) · Peatlands & bogs · Urban & brownfield soils · Tundra & alpine · Tree bark · Infrastructure & built assets · Rock faces, cliffs & caves · Flower surfaces · Burrows, setts & nests · Construction sites & pipelines



Surface Swab Kit

Available tests:
Mammals & vertebrates, pollinators

Bulk Invertebrates Kit

For insects caught in traps.
Available tests:
Terrestrial invertebrates

Metrics and insights available

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Innovation Spotlight: Air DNA

DNA doesn't just exist in water and soil - it floats through the air around us. Our airDNA pump system can capture this floating DNA to detect species across the tree of life including birds, bats, mammals and insects.

Key advantages of airDNA:
+ Versatile monitoring in any environment
+ Simultaneous sampling of complex ecosystems, capturing a wide range of species
+ Minimal wildlife disturbance, ideal for studying rare or sensitive species

Does your company need innovative solutions for biodiversity monitoring? Our team is exploring commercial applications for this technology. Get in touch to discuss how airDNA could enhance your environmental assessments.

Already have bioacoustics data?
You can upload to the NatureMetrics platform
Find out more

Bioacoustics

NatureMetrics offers bioacoustics monitoring alongside our eDNA data service - capturing the vocalising species that complete your ecosystem picture.

24/7 passive monitoring with a detection radius of approximately 250m. Thousands of species detected. All your biodiversity intelligence in one platform.

Three Service options

Birds only - 24/7 low frequency monitoring (recording 1 min every 6 mins)

Bats only - All night high frequency monitoring (recording 1 min every 8 mins)

Birds & Bats - 24/7 birds + 4h/night bats (recording 1 min every 8 mins)

4C **Freshwater** Systems

Lentic: Lakes, ponds, reservoirs · Lotic: rivers, streams, canals · Wetlands: swamps, marshes, bogs · Groundwater & aquifers · Riparian corridors

Aquatic Kit

Available tests:
Freshwater - Bacteria, bivalves, fish, insects, mammals, Unionid mussels, vertebrates

Tissue Kit

For invertebrates caught in traps or during kick net sampling.
Available tests: Freshwater invertebrates

Metrics and insights available

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Available Now - Great Britain

Freshwater Ecosystem Condition Index

The first eDNA-powered biological health metric for river ecosystems designed for corporate-scale deployment. A single score — WFD-aligned, deployable without specialist ecologists — that holds up to the same scrutiny as a financial metric.

54/100
GOOD - ecosystem condition
Average score across portfolio

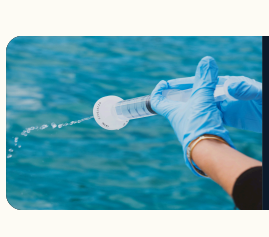
38% of sites improving / **+6 pts** Year-on-year

TNFD · CSRD · SBTN · AMP8 / WINEP · Net Gain

- Scored against NatureMetrics' **eDNA database**
  One of the UK's largest freshwater archives, trained against WFD classifications
- **WFD** - aligned scoring
  0-100 scores map directly to five ecosystem condition categories
- Repeatable **year-on-year** tracking
  Same sites, same method, comparable scores across reporting cycles
- No specialist ecologist **required**
  Operational field teams deploy the bankside eDNA kits

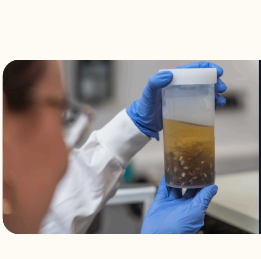
4D **Transitional & Coastal**

Estuaries & tidal channels · Mangrove systems · Salt marshes & saltpans · Coastal lagoons · Intertidal mudflats



Aquatic Kit

Available tests: Bacteria, eukaryotes, fish, invertebrates, mammals, vertebrates

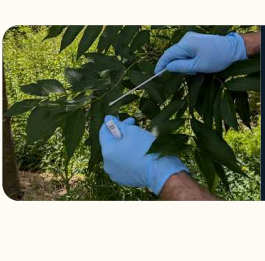


Tissue / Bulk invertebrates Kit

From wall and infrastructure scrapes. **Available tests:** Bacteria, eukaryotes and invertebrates

Sediment Kit

Available tests: Bacteria, eukaryotes, invertebrates



Surface Swab Kit

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Marine sediment pollution index

Assigns a pollution category to sampled locations using invertebrates as a proxy. Use invertebrate communities to monitor water pollution levels. Track the recovery of invertebrate communities following a large disturbance event.

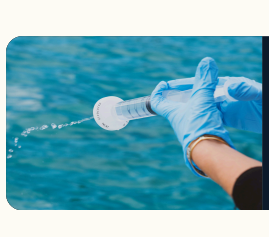
Why is this metric valuable? A decrease in the Marine Sediment Pollution Index suggests there is less pollution as pollution-sensitive species are present.

Marine fish community health package

Fish food-chain integrity	Fish commercial value	Prevalence of sensitive species
How intact the food-chain is. Reveal whether protected areas are providing a safe space for complete food chains to thrive. Track the return of predators following the reduction of pressures and impacts.	How economically valuable your fish community is. Reveal high priority areas for conservation efforts to protect species of high commercial value. Encourage growth of green economies by focussing monitoring on commercially valuable species.	The proportion of fish species considered vulnerable to human disturbance. Track the return of vulnerable species after pressures have been reduced. Reveal high priority areas for conservation efforts to protect species that are highly vulnerable.

4E **Marine & Offshore**

Intertidal: rocky, sandy, mudflat · Shallow subtidal: seagrass, reefs · Open pelagic: offshore water column · Benthic or seabed sediment · Offshore platform & wind arrays · Aquatic sites



Aquatic Kit

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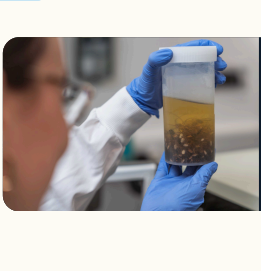

Bulk Invertebrates Kit

From wall or infrastructure scrapes.
Available tests: Bacteria, eukaryotes and invertebrates

Sediment Kit

Available tests: Bacteria, eukaryotes, invertebrates

Metrics and insights available

IUCN threatened species	Invasive species flags	Species richness	Evolutionary diversity
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Field Guidance

Because marine eDNA degrades rapidly in sunlight and warm temperatures, samples provide a precise snapshot picture of the local ecosystem at the moment of collection. This means species communities can differ entirely between samples taken just 100m apart. It's also common to detect freshwater and terrestrial species, where DNA has been washed from land into the ocean.

5 How to protect your **sample quality**

These three causes account for the majority of data failures

1. Contamination

Use equipment correctly
Change gloves with every sample. Use a new bag, ladle, or bottle for each sample. When sampling rivers, start downstream and work upstream, holding your vessel opening pointing upstream — and stand downstream of it to keep your own DNA out.

Decontaminate between sampling sites
Decontaminate equipment between sampling sites e.g. boots or waders with bleach between waterbodies. Contact NatureMetrics for advice on appropriate procedures.

Include field negative controls
Include at least one field blank per sampling day. Our lab processes it alongside your samples to check for in-field contamination. NatureMetrics provides one free blank kit when you purchase 20 or more aquatic eDNA kits.

2. Inhibitors

Inhibition occurs when compounds in the sample interfere with the PCR reaction, preventing or reducing DNA detection.

Key things to avoid:

- Stirring up sediment, and areas of sediment accumulation (e.g. slow river bends)
- Sampling near livestock or obvious animal waste
- Capturing plant debris, leaf litter, or duckweed in samples
- Milky or cloudy waterbodies with high chalk content
- Oil slicks or areas where agricultural sprays are in use

3. Degradation

DNA degrades faster in heat, direct sunlight, and certain water conditions.

To minimise risk:

- Filter water samples immediately after collection, keep cool and out of direct sunlight. If filters can't be returned within 2 weeks, freeze them.
- For soil/sediment kits, add the preservation buffer straight away and shake the sample well. Keep cool and out of direct sunlight. If samples can't be returned within 2 weeks, freeze them.
- In hot or chemically challenging conditions, increase sampling replicates to maximise DNA capture.

Detection masking

Large DNA volumes from abundant, mating and spawning species can mask rarer ones in broad tests. If you're surveying for a specific group, pair a broad test with a targeted test for the most complete picture.

Broad community screening across many taxa

- Broad community screening across many taxa
- Horizon-scanning for unknown or unexpected species
- Building a baseline at a new site
- Comparative richness across sites or time

qPCR (Targeted) — Use When:

- Single-species confirmation (e.g. crayfish, eel)
- Regulatory compliance requiring presence/absence
- High-sensitivity detection of specific invasives or protected species

6 Why **NatureMetrics**

An unrivalled Nature Intelligence service helping you mitigate nature risks and seize nature opportunities.

Trusted by more than 600 companies in 126 countries

Established track record of delivery at scale, with projects across terrestrial, freshwater and marine habitats globally.

Integrated lab service

Full support from MRV programme design and field training through logistics, permitting, and results interpretation. Dedicated account managers for large clients.

Track over time

Track biodiversity change over time via the Nature Intelligence Platform. Robust statistical tests assess whether changes are real or seasonal noise.

Beyond a species list

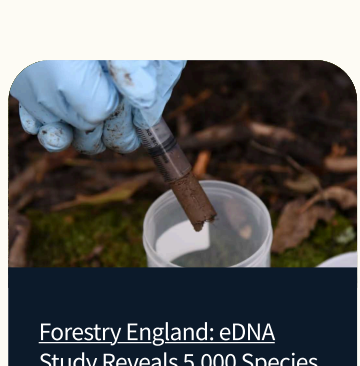
Industry-leading metrics on composition, structure and function of ecosystems — meaningful for conservation, finance and regulatory reporting.

Purpose-built laboratories

All samples processed in-house. Cat. II biocontainment with independent HEPA air handling, APHA import licences, and LIMS traceability.

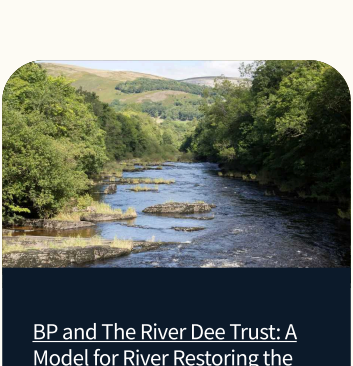
>50,000 samples validated

Highly validated workflows with optimised bioinformatics pipeline and curated reference databases accounting for geography and known species distributions.



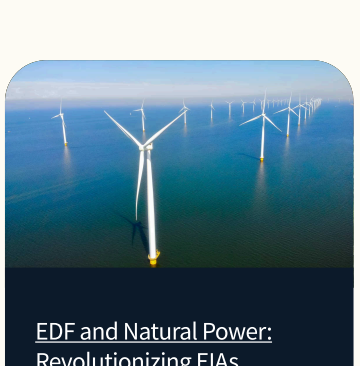
Forestry England: eDNA Study Reveals 5,000 Species in the Nation's Largest Wildlife Dataset

NatureMetrics partners with Forestry England to deliver England's most comprehensive biodiversity dataset, detecting over 5,000 fungal species across 21 forest sites — powering data-driven restoration across 250,000 hectares.



BP and The River Dee Trust: A Model for River Restoring the River Dee & Don using eDNA and Hydrological Insights

Setting a new standard for participatory, nature intelligence-led river conservation through the integration of eDNA technology, ecological insights, and stakeholder engagement.



EDF and Natural Power: Revolutionizing EIAs for Offshore Wind Farms with eDNA

In collaboration with Natural Power and EDF Renewables eDNA is validated as a powerful tool for assessing ecology around offshore wind developments, promising faster, cheaper, and more comprehensive biodiversity insights across project lifecycles.

Read more case studies

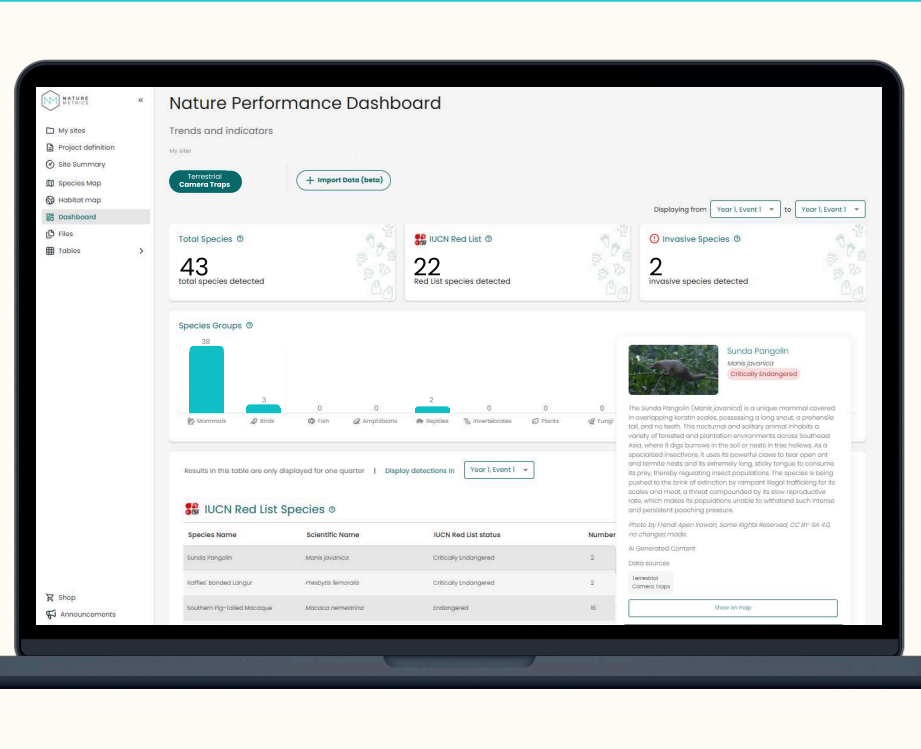
7 The **Data Upload Service** & Platform Integration

Already collecting biodiversity data **elsewhere?**

Import species occurrence data from any monitoring method — conventional surveys, camera traps, citizen science, historic baselines — into the NatureMetrics Intelligence Platform. We standardise to the GBIF taxonomic backbone, validate coordinates, and integrate with your eDNA and habitat insights. The result: one unified biodiversity intelligence view for TNFD, CSRD, regulatory submissions and stakeholder reporting.

Your **conventional survey data** belongs here too

eDNA is complementary to conventional ecology. Transect walks, point counts, electrofishing results, camera trap identifications, kick sampling — all of it can be uploaded into the NatureMetrics Platform and viewed alongside your eDNA and bioacoustics data on a single integrated map and dashboard view. No more disconnected spreadsheets or starting from scratch for each reporting cycle. You can even upload your archive of reports to the files section of your platform.



What you **can upload**

- ✓ Bioacoustics species detections (any provider)
- ✓ Camera trap surveys & species IDs
- ✓ Human observations, point counts, transect walks
- ✓ Kick sampling, electrofishing, dive surveys
- ✓ BRUV data & net surveys
- ✓ Historic baselines & previous EIA data
- ✓ Consultant reports & monitoring archives
- ✓ Citizen science (validated, georeferenced)

1 **Prepare** — Provide species data in our standardised template.

2 **Upload** — Request upload via the Intelligence Platform. Our team begins processing while you focus on insights.

3 **Integrate** — We standardise to GBIF backbone, validate coordinates and integrate with existing eDNA and habitat data.

4 **Activate** — View on integrated maps, filter by source, analyse risk indicators, generate portfolio metrics, export for regulatory reporting.

8 **Survey design**, logistics & reporting

Expert survey design, permit compliance and quality assurance support from planning to reporting.

Professional **design**

eDNA sampling is straightforward — but designing a survey that delivers the right data for your project is a different challenge entirely.

Our expert team works with you to build bespoke sampling strategies tailored to your site, budget, and objectives, so you go into the field with confidence.

Permit **compliance**

Sampling across borders? Our dedicated logistics team has experience supporting the permitting and compliance process for over 126 countries, so you don't have to.

From Nagoya Protocol and ABS compliance to APHA import licences, we'll guide you through every requirement.

Quality assurance

Every sample is tracked through our Laboratory information management system (LIMS) from field collection to platform upload — full chain-of-custody traceability.

Cat. II biocontainment with independent HEPA air handling. Rigorous QA/QC at every stage of the bioinformatics pipeline.

1 **week 0** — Field collection & preservation

2 **Week 1** — Transport to lab

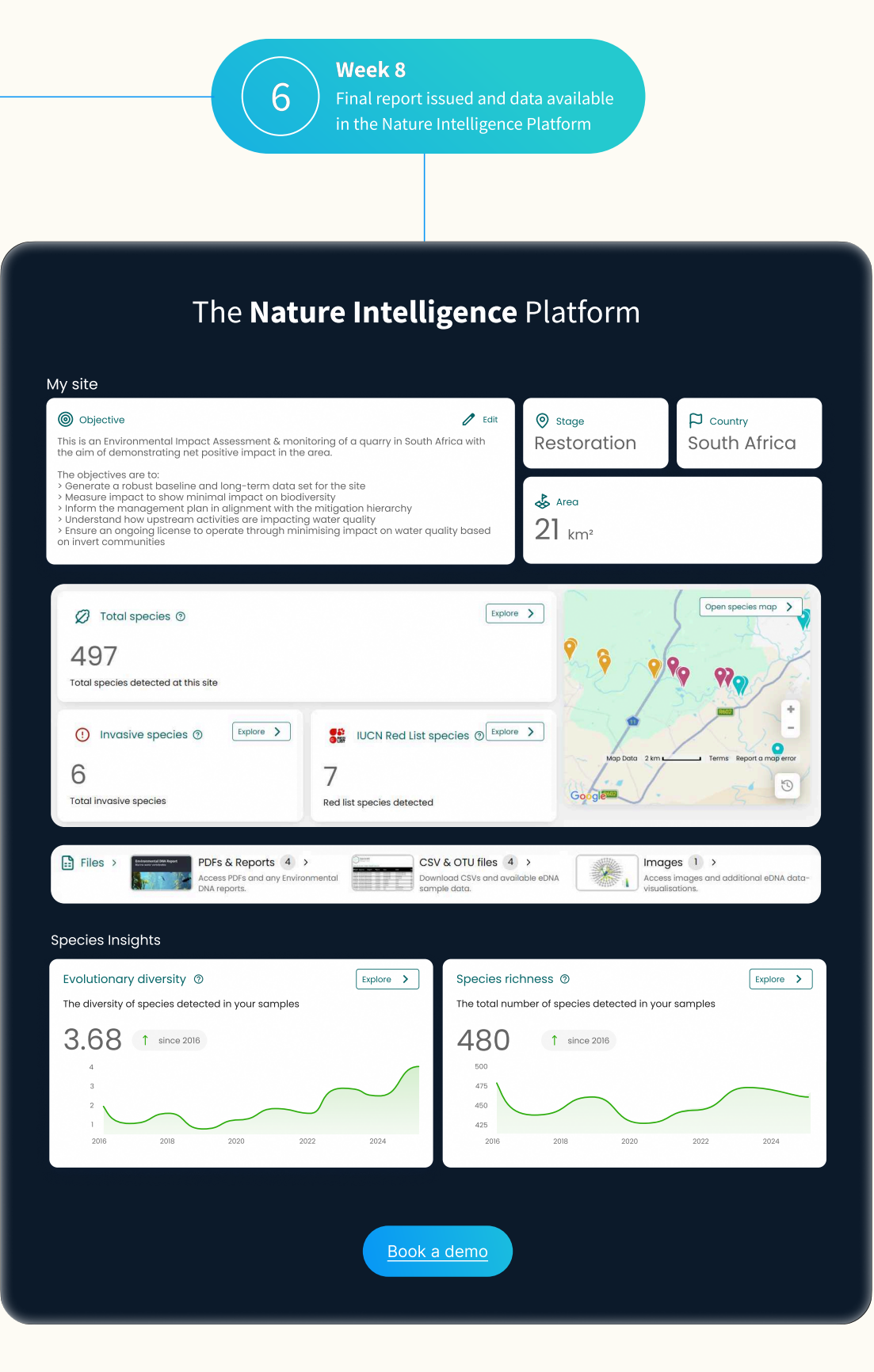
3 **Week 2-4** — Extraction & sequencing

4 **Week 5-6** — Bioinformatics QC

5 **Week 7-8** — Platform upload & validation

6 **Week 8** — Final report issued and data available in the Nature Intelligence Platform

The **Nature Intelligence** Platform



My site

Objective: This is an Environmental Impact Assessment & monitoring of a quarry in South Africa with the aim of demonstrating net positive impact in the area.

The objectives are to:
- Generate a robust baseline and long-term data set for the site
- Measure impact to show minimal impact on biodiversity
- Inform the management plan in alignment with the mitigation hierarchy
- Understand how upstream activities are impacting water quality
- Ensure an ongoing license to operate through minimising impact on water quality bodies on invert communities

Stage: Restoration
Country: South Africa
Area: 21 km²

Total species: 497 — Total species detected at this site
Invasive species: 6 — Total invasive species
IUCN Red List species: 7 — Red list species detected

Species Insights
Evolutionary diversity: 3.68 — The diversity of species detected in your samples
Species richness: 480 — The total number of species detected in your samples

Book a demo

Spotlight: **Impact Workshops**

Once your results are in, our Customer Success team can facilitate a dedicated Impact Workshop — a collaborative session where you and your stakeholders explore your project data alongside an expert ecologist.

We'll walk through your findings in depth, unpacking the trends, patterns, and standout discoveries in your data and translating them into clear, meaningful insights. We'll also explore what the data tells you about the health and trajectory of your site, and where the biggest opportunities lie.

Importantly, Impact Workshops are designed to look forward as well as back — working with you to identify how your data can drive further action, whether that's shaping future monitoring, informing restoration priorities, or building the evidence base to engage wider stakeholders. Ask your account manager about adding an Impact Workshop to your project.

9 **eDNA:** Frequently asked questions

What is eDNA?

All living things shed traces of DNA into their environment through skin cells, mucus, waste, and tissue. This genetic material — suspended in water, soil, or air — is environmental DNA (eDNA). Using simple kits, anyone can collect environmental samples and send them to NatureMetrics to identify what's living there.

Does absence of detection mean a species is absent?

Not necessarily. eDNA provides a snapshot in time, and detection is influenced by factors like sampling intensity, DNA shedding rates, and environmental conditions. A well-designed survey significantly reduces the risk of false negatives. Where confirming absence of a specific species matters, our team can advise on the appropriate sampling strategy and replication levels.

How does eDNA move in the environment?

eDNA degrades quickly — typically within 24 hours to a few days — meaning results reflect recent presence rather than historical activity. In flowing water, DNA travels downstream with the current, so samples can reflect species present upstream of the collection point. Our Survey Design team can help account for this movement when planning your water or air sampling.

How accurate is it? What if my location isn't well covered by reference databases?

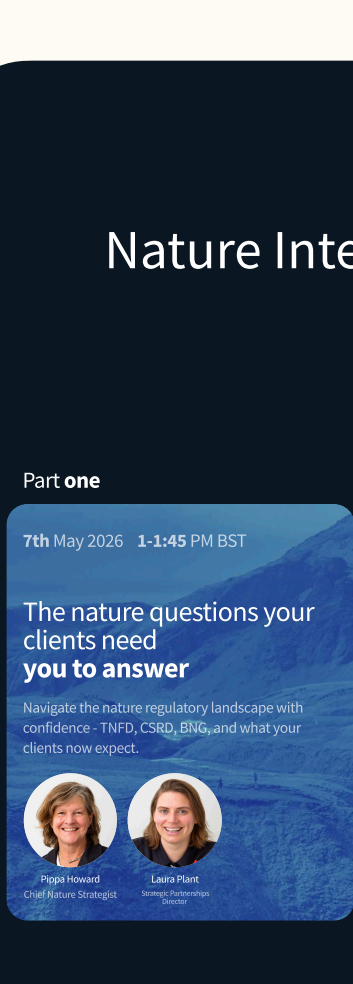
Detection works by matching DNA against reference libraries of known species. These are well established globally but can have gaps, particularly in remote geographies. Where a detection can't be resolved to species level, it is typically decoded to genus or family level, which is still valuable data that feeds into metrics and functional insights. Reference databases are continuously expanding, and if a species of interest is missing from the library, our barcoding kit allows you to submit a tissue sample to have it added. Speak to our team about library coverage for your location and species of interest.

Can eDNA tell us about species abundance?

eDNA cannot directly measure abundance — different species shed DNA at different rates, so the amount of DNA detected doesn't translate proportionally to population size. However, through survey design it is possible to understand which species are rare and which are our common. Furthermore, our metrics and insights enable you to track changes in community composition over time, identifying shifts in which species are present, how the balance of the community is changing, and where gains or losses are occurring in response to interventions or environmental pressures.

Join us for the Nature Intelligence Edge **webinar series**

Register now



Part **one**

7th May 2026 1-1:45 PM BST

The nature questions your clients need you to answer

Navigate the nature regulatory landscape with confidence - TNFD, CSRD, BNG, and what your clients now expect.

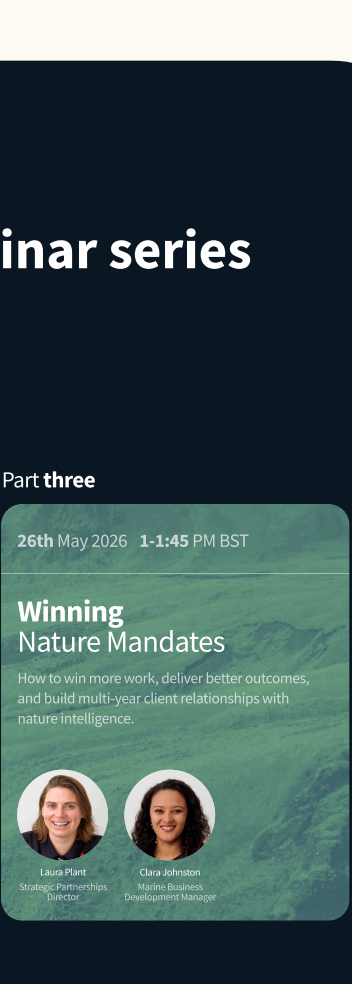
Part **two**

12th May 2026 1-1:45 PM BST

eDNA & bioacoustics Demystified

The science, the field kits, and the data - practical upskilling for environmental consultants.

Laura Plant
Chris French
Ecology Team



Part **three**

26th May 2026 1-1:45 PM BST

Winning Nature Mandates

How to win more work, deliver better outcomes, and build multi-year client relationships with nature intelligence.

Ready to **get started?**

The NatureMetrics team are on hand to help you understand nature monitoring and reporting, and the role NatureMetrics could play in ensuring you're set up with the future in mind. Chat to the team to get started.

Get in touch