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Amateur Experts

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Outline

- Creative Concept
- Projects/ Institutes/ Application fields
- Powerful strength in numbers
- Real Examples/ photos
- Challenges
- Conclusion

Creative Concept

Citizen Science

"public participation in scientific research." PPSR

Amateur experts

Involving members of the public can help science projects—but researchers should consider what they want to achieve.

Citizen science

"the systematic collection and analysis of data; development of technology; testing of natural phenomena; and the dissemination of these activities by researchers on a primarily vocational basis".

"public participation in scientific research."

Amateur experts (1)

- Equipped with smartphones, computers and do-it-yourself (DIY) sampling kits, lay volunteers are tweeting about snowfall, questing for comets and measuring the microbes in their guts.
- part of a growing group of 'citizen scientists'
- Recruiting non-scientists who help to analyze or collect data as part of a researcher-led project.

Amateur experts (2)

- It offers a means of doing substantial, thoughtful public outreach, and of tackling otherwise intractable, laborious or costly research problems.
- recruiting non-scientists comes with complications, including finding the right technical tools and partners to organize and execute projects with potentially thousands of data collectors.

Projects/ Institutes/ Application field

It is difficult to measure the growth in citizen science accurately, in part because many ventures overlap with science-education efforts, but projects are definitely becoming more common.

Institute	Projects	Members	Application field	Academic
Citizen Science Alliance	Planet Hunter	Christopher Lintott	Astrology	Oxford U
1 in 2007	Nature's Notbook	Jake Weltzin	Ecology phenology	Arizona U
Has hosted Over 20 now	Video Game Old Weather	Justin Halberda Philip Borhan	Psychology Climate science	Johns Hopkins U Met office Hadley Center in Exeter
Launch 10/ 200 proposals	Sacred tree/log Trap/animals	Jerome Lewis Muki Haklay	Social anthropology Geographic	U College London UCL
SciStarter	Over 450 *boast	Public	Geograpine	OCL
Citizen Science Central	162	Rick Bonney*	Ornithology	Cornell U
NSF, National Science Foundation	Paleo Quest SharkFinder	Andrea Wiggins Jason Osborne	Social Science Paleontology	New Mexico U

Christopher Lintott



- An astronomer at the University of Oxford, UK,
- and chair of the Citizen
 Science Alliance, which
 hosts projects and
 advises researchers
- Planet Hunter

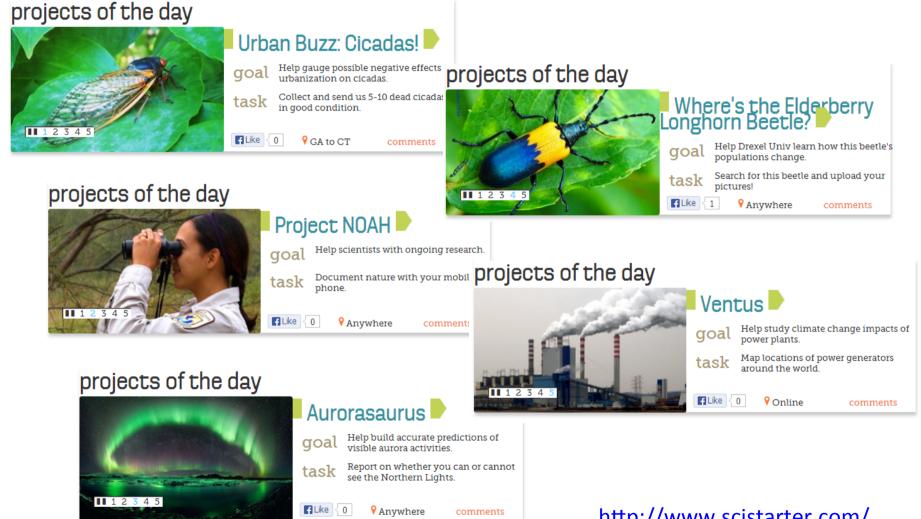
The Citizen Science Alliance (CSA)

- began with one project in 2007 and has now hosted more than 20
- WHAT IS THE CITIZEN SCIENCE ALLIANCE?
 - The CSA is a collaboration of scientists, software developers and educators who collectively develop, manage and utilize internet-based citizen science projects in order to further science itself, and the public understanding of both science and of the scientific process. These projects use the time, abilities and energies of a distributed community of citizen scientists who are our collaborators.

http://www.citizensciencealliance.org/

beta Science we can do together.

SciStarter



http://www.scistarter.com/

Citizen Science Central

- Cofounded by Rick Bonney, an ornithologist at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, who in 1995 coined the term citizen science lists 162 projects.
- What is Citizen Science and PPSR?
 - The growing field of <u>public participation in scientific research (PPSR)</u> includes citizen science, volunteer monitoring, and other forms of organized research in which members of the public engage in the process of scientific investigations: asking questions, collecting data, and/or interpreting results.



Jake Weltzin

- An ecologist at the University of Arizona in Tucson
- is executive director of the USA National Phenology Network, which runs a project called <u>Nature's Notebook</u>.
- Citizen scientists track how climate affects the timing of life-cycle events in plants and animals.



[&]quot;This is a whole new way of doing science," says Weltzin.

[&]quot;Being able to think about and collect data at a continental scale."

Application fields

- Citizen Science
- Astronomy 天文
- Ornithology 鳥類
- Phenology(Ecology, Climate) 現象(生態氣候)
- Psychology 心理
- Social anthropology 社會人類學
- Paleontology 古生物學

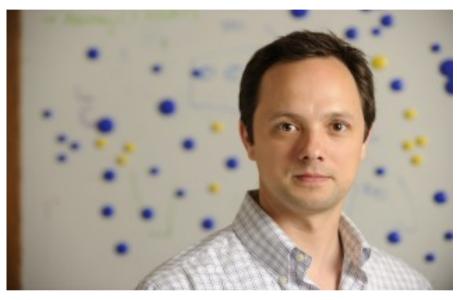
Powerful Strength in numbers Reach Out

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Citizen science can help researchers to address previously insoluble problems.

Citizen science can also educate and engage.

Justin Halberda



A psychologist at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, wanted to study how cognition develops as people age.

> "no scientist would have been able to generate these data", says Halberda.

- He originally thought that he would need to gather data from tens of thousands of people of all ages over the course of years, a feat that would be financially and logistically impossible for one research team with a limited budget.
- Asking volunteers to play a sort of **video game** that measures number sense the ability to estimate how many items there are in a collection without actually counting them.

Philip Brohan



- A climate scientist at the Met Office Hadley Centre in Exeter, UK.
- his colleagues build up data sets using weather records from nineteenth-century ships.
- Old Weather

National Science Foundation(NSF)

http://www.nsf.gov/

 requests a description of a project's "broader impact" for many of its grants, including early-career development awards. Citizen science is a great way to meet your broader-impact requirements,

says Weltzin.



 It can also get the public involved in research that can inform environmental or governmental policy.

Real examples/ Photos

Case I.

- Citizens helped to collect data on noise levels near a scrapyard in the London district of Deptford.
- Citizen scientists showed that the operation violated noise limits, and the UK Environment Agency revoked the scrapyard's license.

Case II. Jerome Lewis

- Members of communities in the Congo Basin are set to aid land and animal conservation.
- A social anthropologist at University College London (UCL), was working with pygmy hunter-gatherers in Rwanda and other areas in the region when they told him about poachers killing animals and loggers destroying natural resources, such as sacred trees.

Case II. Jerome Lewis



"If we find a way to go to the extremes of citizen science, we can do all kinds of really interesting stuff."

Haklay

Case III.

- Deal with poachers will launch this April. Data such as the locations of snares will be shared with policy-makers to attempt to reduce the killing of endangered animals.
- As an added feature, the phones come with a thermoelectric battery charger, which can convert heat from campfires to electricity.

Case IV.



Jack Meixner tracks juniper phenology in Texas as part of a citizen-science project on pollen.

GETTING STARTED

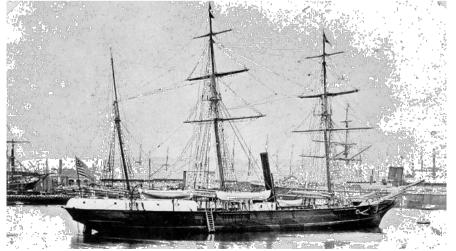
- Launching a citizen-science project involves a few essential steps.
 - First, come up with a question that takes full advantage of a network of amateur datacollectors.
 - Next, seek guidance from people who have already built these kinds of projects, such as the Citizen Science Alliance.

WHAT TO WATCH FOR **Challenges**

- 1. People management
- 2. Guarantee the quality of the data
- 3. Recruiting volunteers and keeping them engaged

Citizen science might appear to be all upside and little downside

- A way to get others to do cheaply what researchers cannot or do not want to do. But that thinking can lead to trouble.
- "Citizen science is enormously expensive in terms of time and effort managing people, websites and databases," says *Brohan*

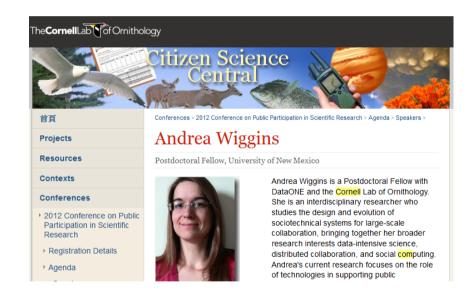




Challenges

People management

- Andrea Wiggins
 - a social scientist who studies citizen science at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque as part of DataONE
 - an NSF-funded project aimed at increasing the availability of Earth and environmental data.
 - "You don't necessarily know who is on the other end of a data point"



http://www.birds.cornell.edu/citscitoolkit/conference/2012/agenda/speakers/wiggins

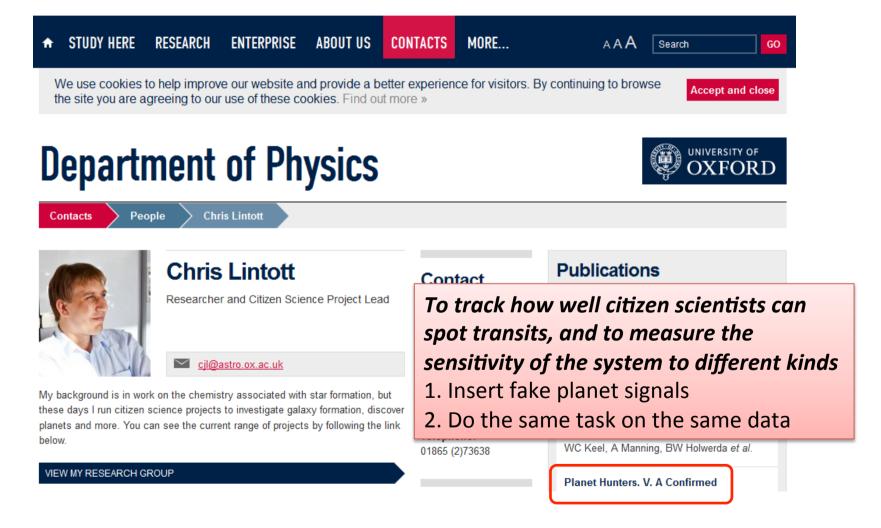
It is difficult to guarantee the quality of the data.

It could be a retired botany professor reporting on wildflowers or a pure amateur with an untrained eye.

Scientists have to design their projects and protocols for anyone to follow, and must perform regular quality control.

Planet Hunters

Planet Hunters--Lintott



The sheer scale of the projects can create quality-control challenges.

The eBird project

The eBird project



A real-time, online checklist program, eBird has revolutionized the way that the birding community reports and accesses information about birds. eBird provides rich data sources for basic information on bird abundance and distribution at a variety of spatial and temporal scales. By maximizing the utility and accessibility of bird observations made each year by recreational and professional bird watchers, eBird is amassing one of the largest and fastest growing biodiversity data resources in existence. The observations of each participant join those of others in an international network of eBird users. eBird then shares these observations with a global community of educators, land managers, ornithologists, and conservation biologists. eBird documents the presence or

YardMap

Survey

Celebrate Urban Birds

House Finch Disease

Birds in Forested

Landscapes

"The science has to be romantic, in a way, so that people want to support the research behind it"

Jason Osborne, president and cofounder of Paleo Quest, a citizenscience organization focused on palaeontology.

Projects have to be interesting, tangible and involve discovery

SharkFinder





Welcome to the website for the SharkFinder™ program!

SharkFinder

- "You put Panama in the kit, and kids are like, 'Wow, I have a piece of Panama on my desk, and I am looking for fossil remains'," says Osborne, noting that kids also love handling prehistoric fossils.
- "There has got to be that kind of wow factor." And if they discover a new species, Osborne's citizen scientists might be named on a publication or even be given the opportunity to name the species.

Whatever a volunteer's motivation even if it is just the joy of participating scientists have to understand and nurture it.

The ways to keep volunteers engaged

- Old Weather-Brohan's team
 - Come up with a ranking system
- Classify images of storms-Scott Steven's team
 - Identify the best and invite them to do more

 As projects evolve, organizers can contact those super users and invite them to participate at a higher level, perhaps by helping to analyze data or to manage groups of other citizen scientists.

The challenge of getting citizenscience data through **peer review**

But that barrier is diminishing.

Publications using data from citizen science are becoming more common, and even encouraged.

 Researchers at Princeton University in New Jersey, for example, have used data from Nature's Notebook to expand a model of the timing of leaf-bud bursting from the Harvard Forest area in Massachusetts to the entire eastern seaboard of the United States. The team published its expanded model this year (S.-J. Jeong et al. Geophys. Res. Lett. 40, 359– 364; 2013).

Not only did peer reviewers welcome the citizen science data, but one actually gave advice on how to use the citizen-science model more effectively, says Weltzin.

Conclusion

- If all goes well, citizen science is a way to communicate science, engage in outreach and accomplish research aims.
- "You are getting the information that you need at the same time that you are getting people involved," says Weltzin.
- "It is like playing Whack-a-Mole with all hammers out. You meet all of your objectives at one time."

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Thanks for Attentions!