

Introduction to Citizen Science & Scientific Crowdsourcing

Citizen science data management issues
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Welcome to the last presentation of this set of data management. During this presentation I will be going through my experiences in two different citizen science projects, and I will be highlighting how data management plans have helped the final output of both projects, as well as reviewing some of the issues we encountered.

Learning Objective:

To give people interested in citizen science projects an overview of data management practices in 2 different initiatives



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- Has been carried out in more than 35 cities worldwide using a common core methodology and training protocol
- Partners with local organisations to support local investigations or engagement activities



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FreshWater Watch has two levels which work together to investigate the health of the world's freshwater ecosystems

Global Level

FreshWater Watch has global data questions which are consistent in every location around the world. **Research Questions**

What are the causes of the loss of freshwater quality?

Why are freshwater ecosystems degrading?

Research Purpose

To better manage and protect the world's freshwater.

The Role of the FreshWater Watcher

To uncover the causes of the loss of freshwater quality and ecosystem degradation.

As well as being part of a global community providing environmental information on a scale never seen before.

LEVEL TWO: Local Data

These collaborations seek to address specific local water challenges as well as gather data for global FreshWater Watch research. These local priorities have global implications such as investigating the benefits of restoration activities (Singapore), investigating sources of litter pollution in the Great Lakes (Buffalo, Chicago and Montreal).

19,000+ water samples collected

37 catchments across the globe

61 projects (Active = 47, Not active = 14)

9,000+ citizen scientists trained

2,500 ecosystems monitored on **6** continents

30,000 hours of research

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FWW in numbers

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With regards to the data management life cycle stages, the strengths within the FreshWater Watch project are:

Collect – Clear definition of variables to be recorded as part of the global methodology defined in the design stage of the project. Clear understanding of the technological needs

app design and in house technical development including database and web design

Assure – same global methodology which facilitate the QA, in addition the QC has been documented and it is carry out periodically

Discover – Where is the data going to go so that it can be shared.? Data availability through web site – Hong Kong Open data initiative

Analyze – Strengthen by the design of the database- being in house -in addition the strength of the core methodology and QA/QC procedures has lead to significant scientific output and the creation of new knowledge through citizen science.



The main issues we have found within the data management plan life cycle stages are:
Plan –

Who is responsible for creating the metadata? Issues with person in charge of the metadata

Describe –

What format will the data and metadata be in?

What metadata standard will be used?

Initial metadata was done by individual PI and it was based in the methodology – There was not a relation to international metadata standards this has been and iterative process and we are currently reviewing the best metadata standard

Freshwater Links



OUR LATEST MAPS

Our latest maps provide a comprehensive overview of the freshwater environment in the UK, showing the distribution of freshwater resources and the impact of human activities. The maps are available in both print and digital formats, and can be used to identify areas of concern and to plan for the future.

FIND OUT HOW TO GET THE MOST FROM OUR MAPS

WATER STORIES

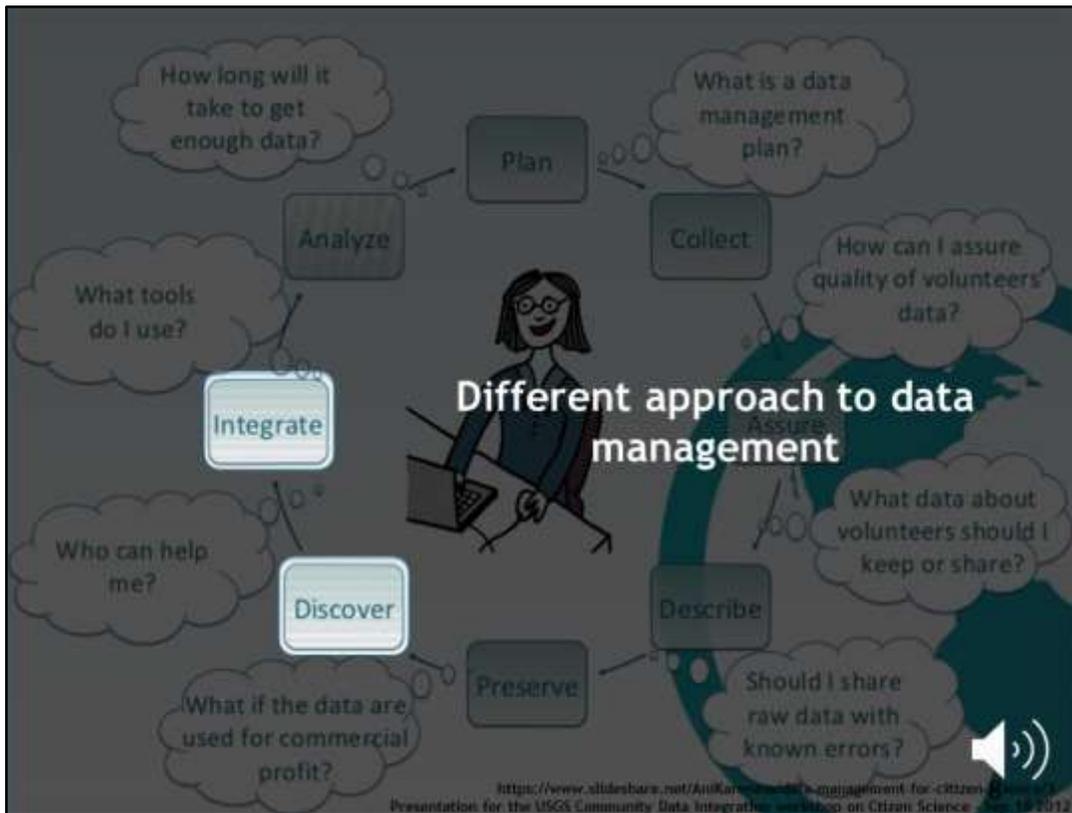
Discover the latest news and stories from our freshwater projects and partners.

- FRESHWATERWATCH
- ENVIRONMENT AGENCY
- FRESHWATER FORBIS TRUST
- WATER FOR WILDLIFE
- GREEN LEASE
- EVENLODE CATCHMENT LABORATORY
- RIVERSHED PARTNERSHIP (WYTHAM, CLEGGING SOCIAL)
- UPPER FISHES FRESH WATER PROJECT SCOTTISH SCOTLAND



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Different approach to data management plan as this is based on Integrate

Is there the possibility of data integration?

Will the project data need additional datasets?

and Discover using the two principle defined by the DataONE methodology

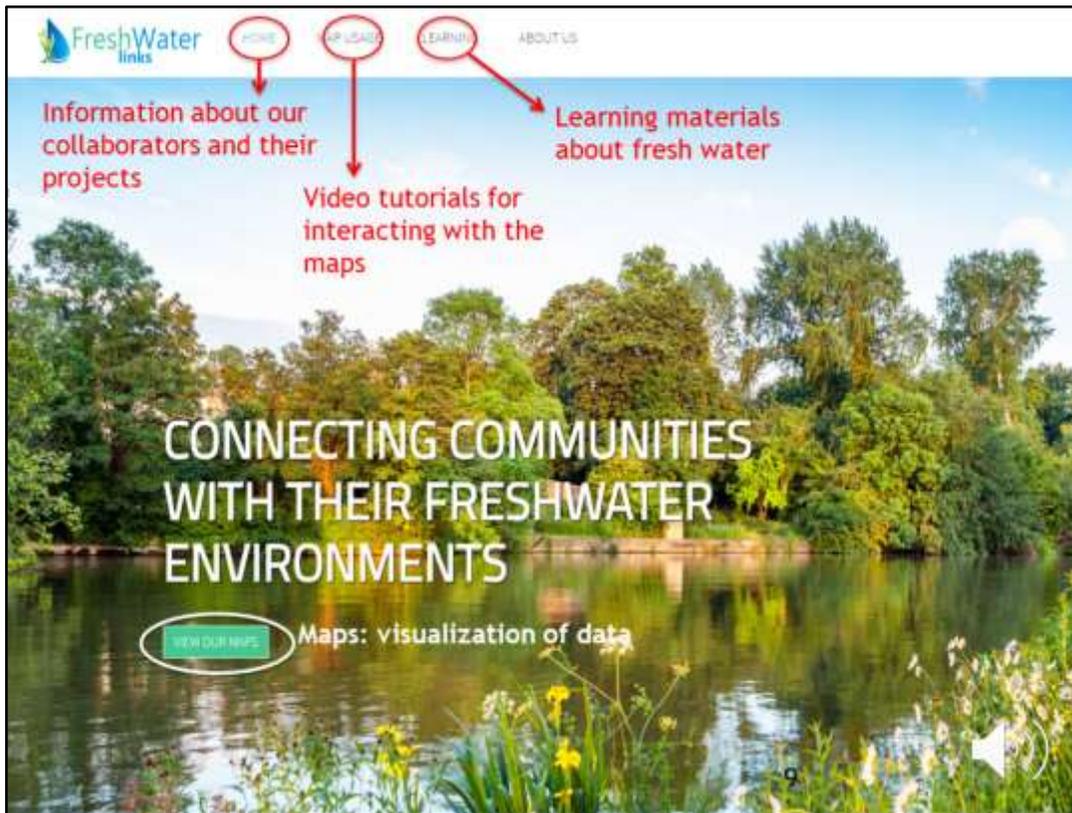
1. Finding Existing data: at this point you will be asking yourself is there any data that can be used in conjunction with the project data?

2. Making the project data available

The Freshwater Links philosophy is that ***'The whole is greater than the sum of its parts'***.

By connecting the growing number of citizen science projects and partners together, Freshwater Links will empower the community by:

- ☑ Nurturing citizen scientist interests by acting as an 'incubator' for new initiatives
- ☑ Fostering partnerships and data sharing between the citizen science research community and its stakeholders
- ☑ Encouraging and supporting open data, as well as developing the tools and applications needed to achieve this successfully
- ☑ Improving local understanding of freshwater/ water management issues through a suite of learning resources



In addition to allow user access to data collected by citizen science initiatives, the website also offers tutorials and learning materials with the intention of improving understanding and increase public engagement with the environment and water management

Freshwater Links is the first of its kind to consolidate the efforts of volunteer, citizen scientists and the activities of the Environment Agency. This has made significant strides towards the principal of open data for all..

Other Lessons Learned

- The research question must be scientifically and locally valid.
- Apps, platforms & methods are always evolving
- Build in quality assurance and control.
- It is easy to underestimate the time needed for maintaining engagement.
- Aspire to transfer actionable knowledge.

Take Home Message



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Participants
Impact
Shared data
Expertise
Scale

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The development of detailed data management plans will allow Cit-Sci projects to work in the improvement of what we are seeing, possible benefits of developing data management plans are:

- Participants - sharing participants to enable them to progress from one project to another - mobilise the community more effectively
- Impact – a bigger presence achieved through collaboration and dissemination
- Shared data - data not in silos and easily combined to generate greater insights
- Expertise - technical, scientific and engagement skills pooled and shared
- Scale - increased likelihood for projects to expand and grow as a result of the above