









BioTrails

DNA-assisted Species Identification for Citizen Science

Needs

- More species data (presence/absence and abundance) to track the impacts of environmental change on species
- More opportunity for meaningful public participation in science

• To collect more data we need *more people*.

• But... *identification is hard* and scientists

DNA-assisted species identification ("DNA

identify citizen-scientist-collected specimens,

enabling expansion of the scientific workforce

more data, and more opportunities for public

barcoding" and related techniques) can

don't trust citizen scientists' IDs.

DNA to the rescue?

Enter citizen science?

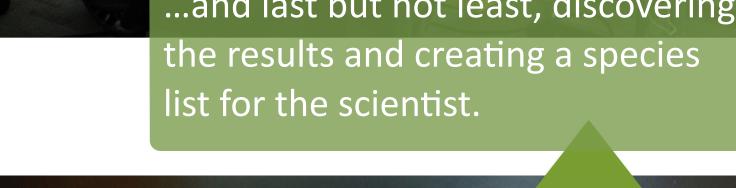
Objectives

- Pilot DNA-assisted species ID in citizen science events with adult volunteers
- 2. Develop and test two DNA barcode reference libraries for use in these citizen science events

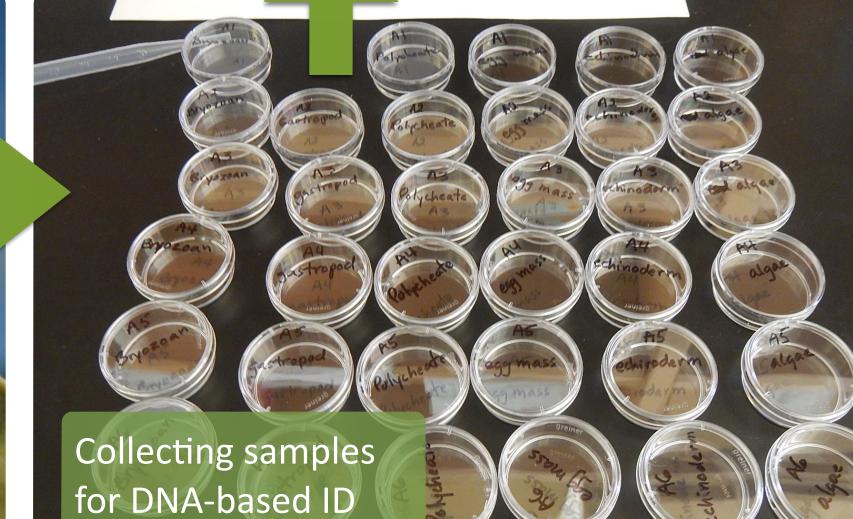
Challenges

Project evaluation is be carried out by the project team, guided by a Committee of Visitors. We assess science learning outcomes in adult participants in relation to two questions: 1) How do participants experiences in DNA-assisted citizen science events impact informal science learning? 2) To what extent does DNA barcoding have the potential to help overcome the specimen ID bottleneck in citizen science projects? To assess learning outcomes in relation to these tracks, we observe participants during events, conduct semistructured interviews, administer questionnaires and carry out follow-up

Evaluation



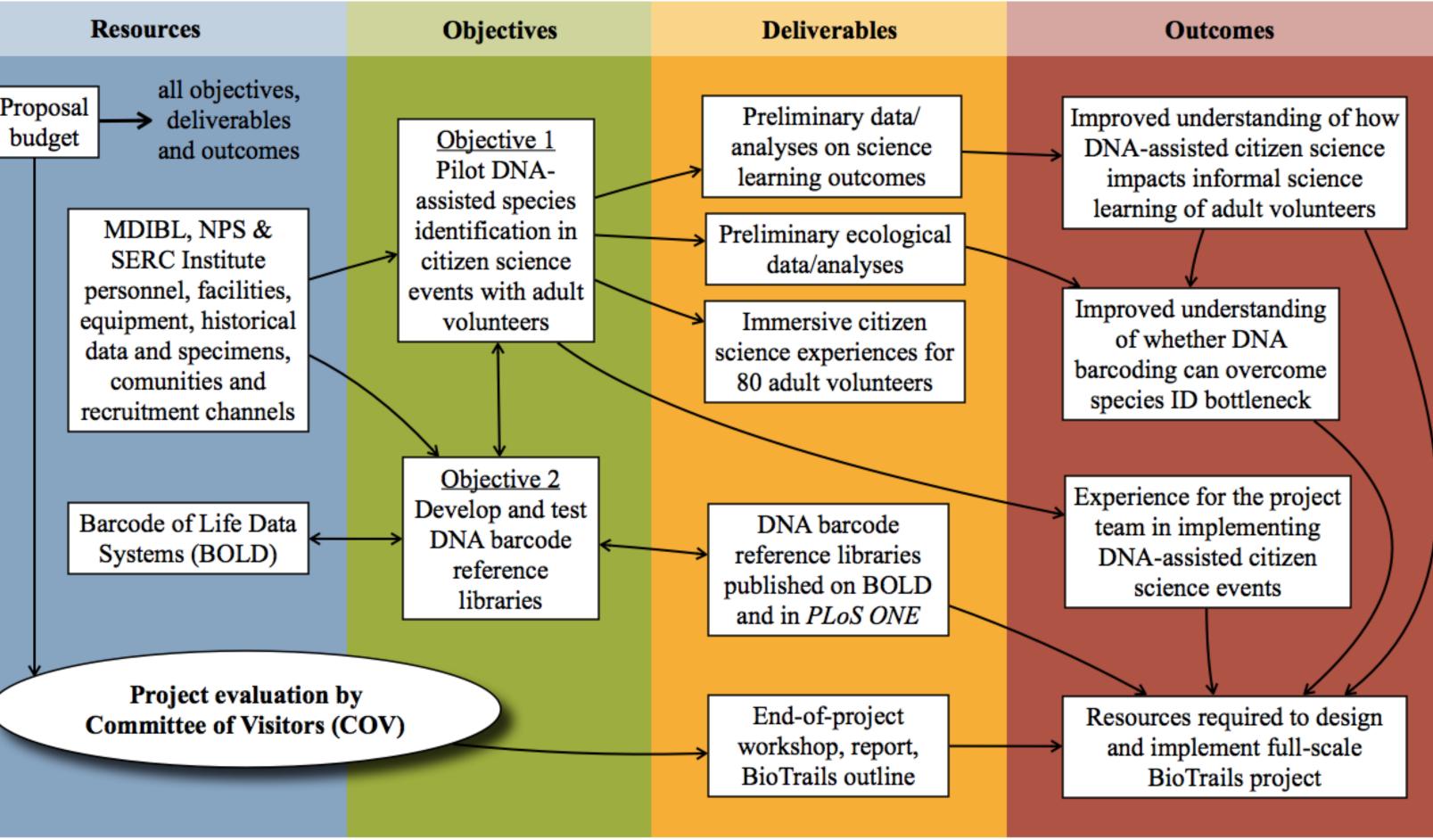




communications using DEVISE measures.

Project flow chart

participation in research.







Karen James

Principal Investigator, Mount Desert Island Biological Laboratory

The MDI Biological Laboratory is a 114-year-old independent, non-profit research institution located

An AISL 'Pathways'

Project (DRL-1223210)

Biological Laboratory

adjacent to Acadia National Park on the shore of Frenchman Bay. The Laboratory's scientists and students use comparative model systems to explore how organisms adapt to their environment and how environment and genetics are related. Ten residential research groups and more than 60 visiting scientists from all parts of the US and abroad work at the Laboratory during the summer.

Bill Zoellick

Co-Principal Investigator, The Schoodic Institute

The Schoodic Education and Research Center (SERC) is located in the Schoodic Peninsula portion of Acadia National Park and is one of 17 Research Learning Centers throughout the NPS. These Research Learning Centers are designed to enhance the capacity of national parks to support

science and education. SERC is the largest of these centers and is comanaged as a partnership between NPS and the non-profit Schoodic Institute. ANP and the SERC Institute are working with other parks and organizations to improve citizen science techniques used to understand ecosystem responses to anthropogenic changes.

Abe Miller-Rushing

Co-Principal Investigator, Acadia National Park

Acadia National Park, the first national park east of the Mississippi, comprises much of Mount Desert Island as well as smaller associated islands and part of the Schoodic Peninsula on the mainland. The dual mission of the park is to manage natural

resources and educate the public about those resources, their value, and responsible stewardship practices. Acadia National Park hosts a range of efforts, including citizen science, to understand long-term changes in biodiversity that may have been caused by human-related factors, such as habitat degradation and climate change.



