



LIFE+ Nature 2011 NAT/IT/000252



Implementing Citizen-Science approaches in the study and conservation of saproxylic insects: the LIFE MIPP Project

Redolfi De Zan L., Campanaro A., Bardiani M., Hardersen S., Maura M., Maurizi E., Mosconi F., Toscano E., Zapponi L., Zauli A., Audisio P., Bologna M.A., Carpaneto G.M., Roversi P.F., Sabbatini Peverieri G., Mason F.





SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



MINISTERO DELL'AMBIENTE
E DELLA TUTELA DEL TERRITORIO E DEL MARE



Regione Lombardia



LIFE project MIPP

Monitoring of Insects with Public Participation



6 Italian Beneficiaries, coordination by Carabinieri
National Forest Service

Budget: € 2.734.430

Duration of the project: 2012-2017

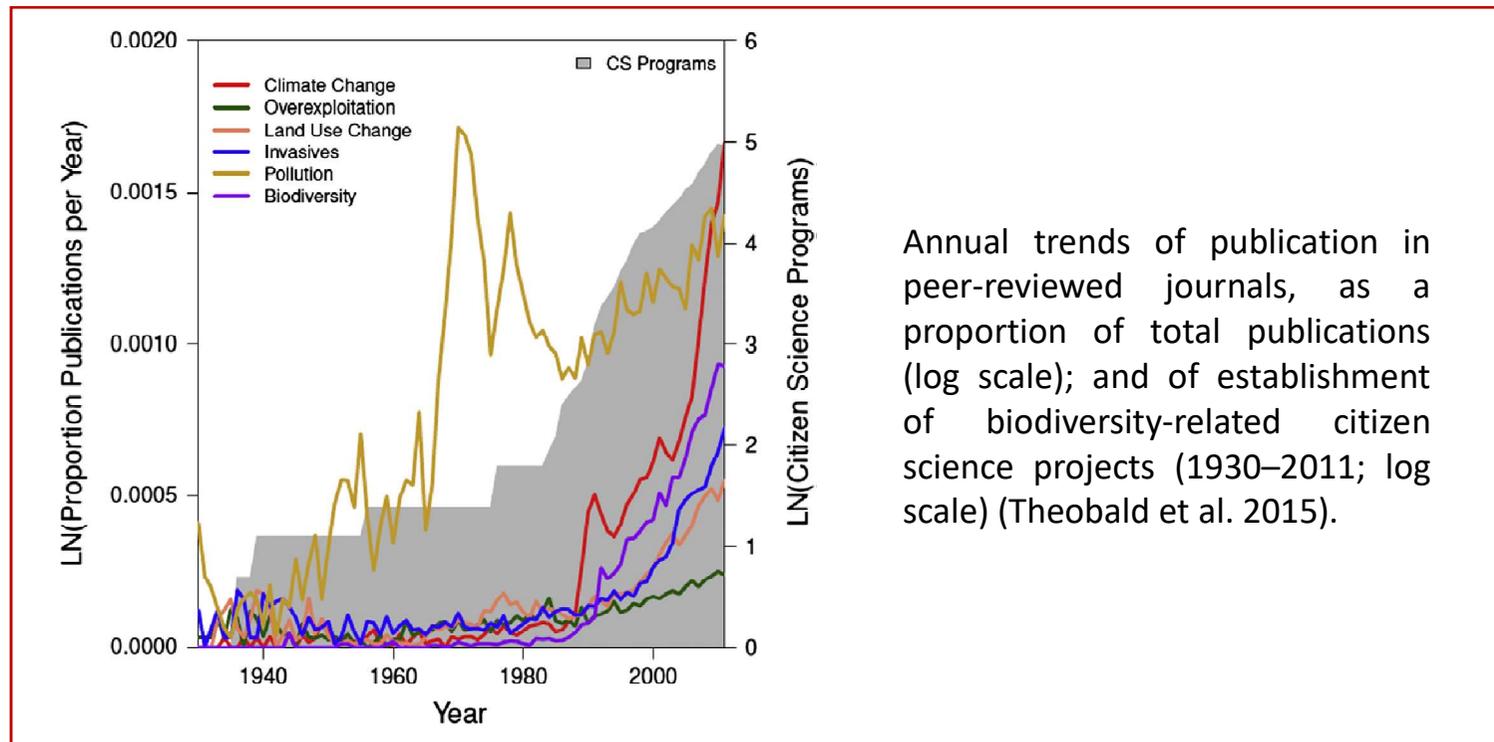
28 Actions, **4 main goals:**

1. Development and assessment of **standard monitoring protocols** for saproxylic beetles
2. Training of **Osmodog**
3. **Education and dissemination**
4. Collection of occurrence data from the public (**citizen science**)

www.lifemipp.eu

CS has grown rapidly in recent years:

- ✓ More than 500 English-language citizen science projects on biodiversity research are known (Kobori et al. 2016)
- ✓ A number of databases exists (e.g., CitizenScience.org, SciStarter.com)
- ✓ Publication of data from citizen science projects in peer-reviewed journals are increasing



ECSA – European Citizen Science Association: we are member!



Ten principles of citizen science

<https://ecsa.citizen-science.net/documents>

UPCOMING EVENTS

FIRST ITALIAN
CITIZEN SCIENCE
CONFERENCE
ROMA 2017

November 23rd – 25th 2017

Partner Events
First Italian Citizen Science Conference



February 1st - 3rd 2018

Partner Events
Austrian Citizen Science Conference

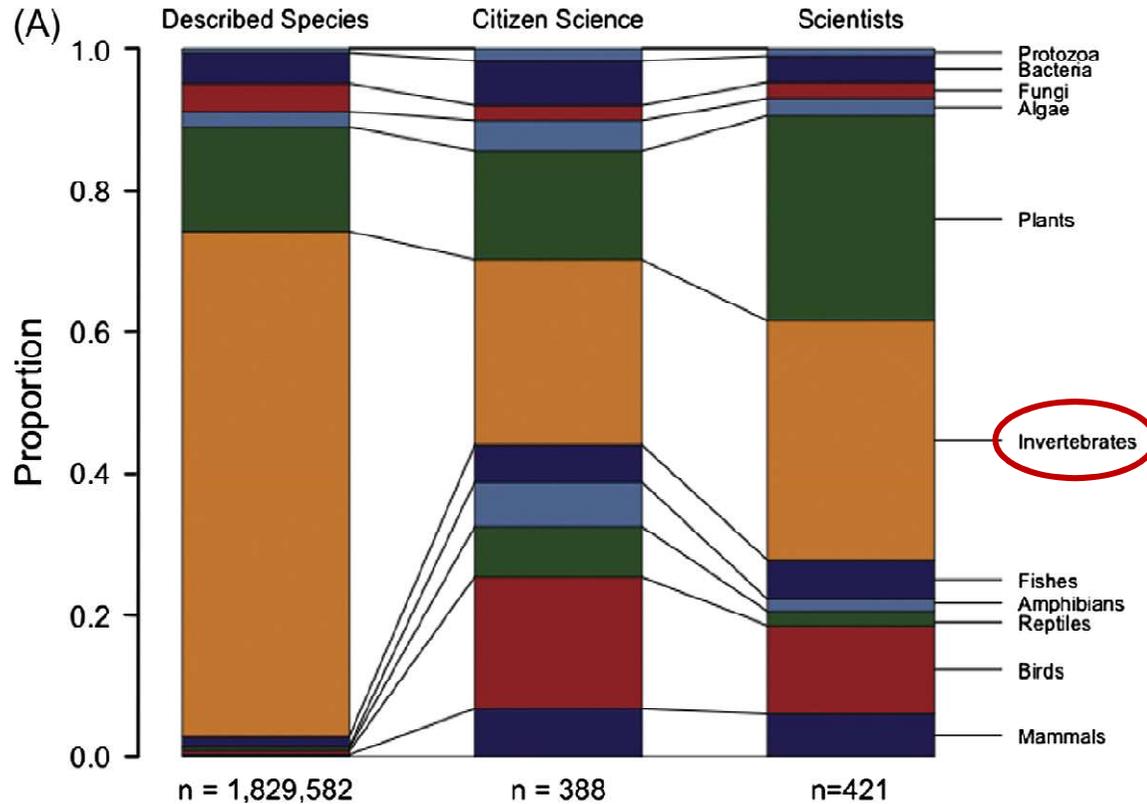
CITIZEN SCIENCE AND INSECTS



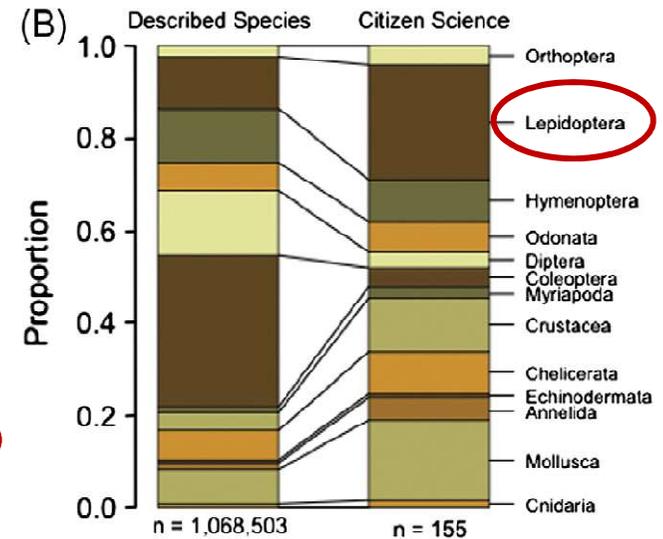
The CS approach has been applied for insect monitoring in a great number of projects:

- ✓ **Urban:** butterflies monitoring in Chicago, New York and Tokyo (Matteson et al. 2012, Washitani et al. 2013); Invasive Alien Bumblebee in Hokkaido (Kadoya et al. 2009)...
- ✓ **National:** butterfly monitoring in Germany (www.science4you.org), Ireland (Donnelly et al. 2014) and Malaysia (Wilson et al. 2015); anglers monitoring initiative of UK (www.riverflies.org); UK Ladybird Survey (UKLS; www.ladybird-survey.org); insect monitoring in South Africa (Lovell et al. 2009); Swedish Species Observations System (www.artportalen.se)...
- ✓ **Continental:** Monarch Larva Monitoring Project (<http://monarchlab.org/mlmp>); migration and trends of Monarch butterflies (Oberhauser and Prysby 2008, Howard and Davis 2009, Davis 2015); Fireflies (Firefly Watch USA), Lost Ladybug Project (LLP; <http://lostladybug.org>); Swiss pan-European study of the migratory behaviour of the Red Admiral butterfly (<https://insectmigration.wordpress.com/red-admiral-migration/>)...

CITIZEN SCIENCE AND INSECTS



Taxonomic and ecosystem representation of citizen science projects relative to mainstream science (Theobald et al. 2015)



Invertebrates were under-sampled by citizen science and, within invertebrates, butterflies were oversampled and **beetles were under-sampled**

The project MIPP is the first LIFE project which gathers records of insect species listed in the Habitats Directive by means of volunteers

Cerambyx cerdo



Morimus asper/funereus



Rosalia alpina



Osmoderma eremita



Lucanus cervus



Zerynthia polyxena



Lopinga achine



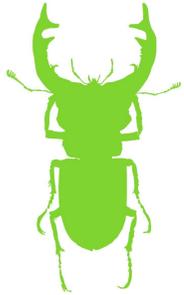
Parnassius apollo



Saga pedo

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CITIZEN SCIENCE PROGRAM

Aims were:



1. **education:** increasing the public knowledge on the habitat, biology and threats of the target species;
2. **awareness:** promoting environmental awareness and changes in attitudes and behaviour of the public;
3. **faunistic knowledge:** mapping the current distribution of the target species.



Sampling scheme: "Cross sectional surveying" (Tulloch et al. 2013): volunteers are free to choose WHEN and WHERE to collect occurrence data.



Data quality: MIPP is a "verified citizen science" program (Gardiner et al. 87 2012), as validation of data is ensured by specialists, based on photographs.

HOW DO WE CONTACT THE CITIZENS?

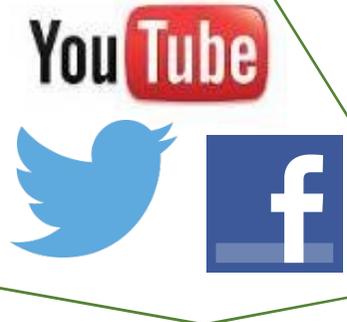


A total of **403** activities were carried out during 2014-2016, with approximately **14,000** citizens reached directly

EVENTS LESSONS



SOCIAL WEB



GADGETS



PUBLICATIONS



MEDIA (newspapers, radio, TV)



THE WORKFLOW

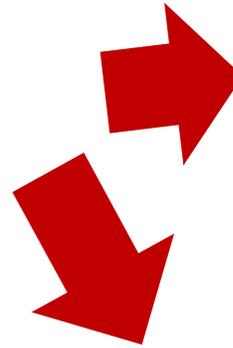


www.lifemipp.eu

OR



DATA
VALIDATION
BY EXPERTS



NATIONAL DB



Easy procedure
Friendly tools
Validation process

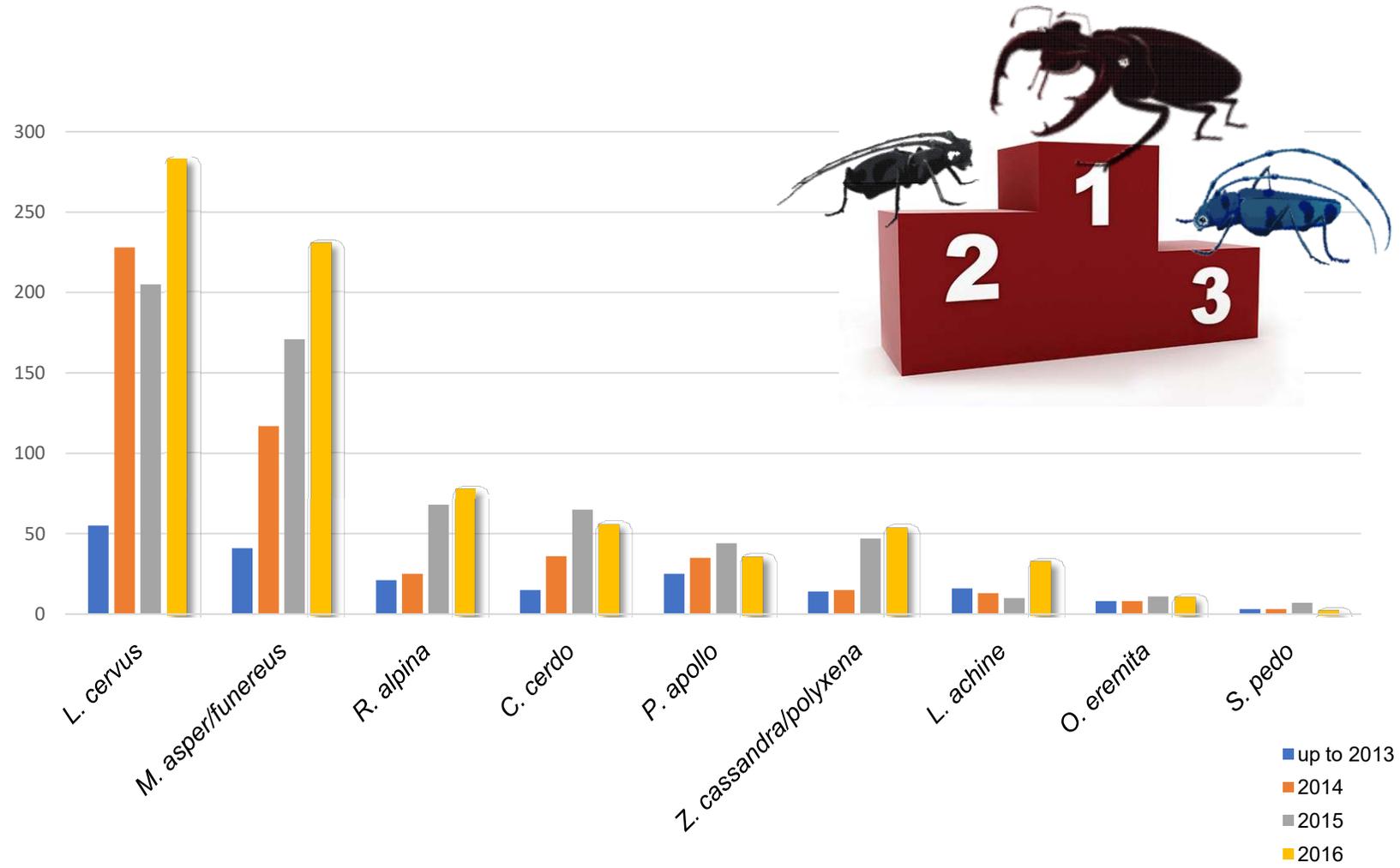
RESULTS

In the period 2014-
2016: **2,308**
records collected
and validated by
specialist

1,691 of these
were confirmed
(73,26 %)

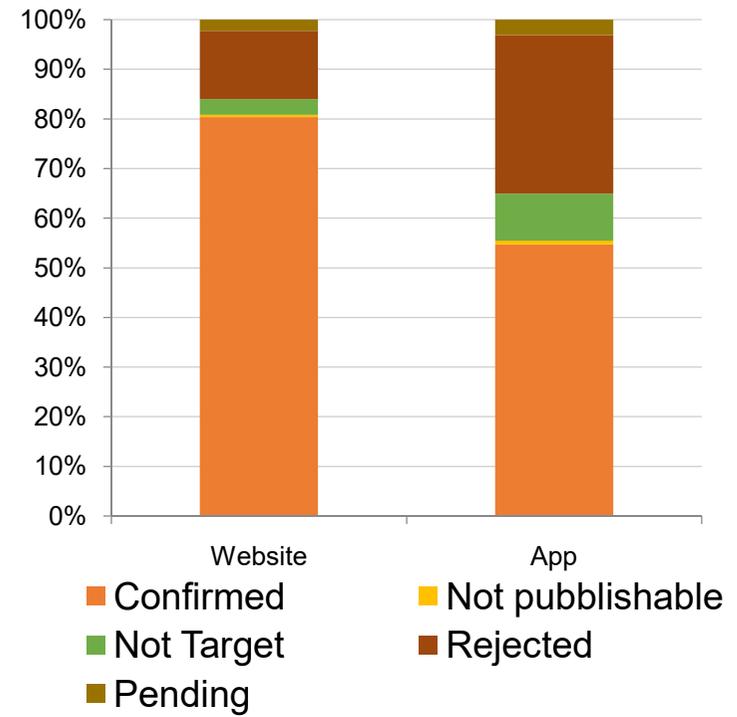
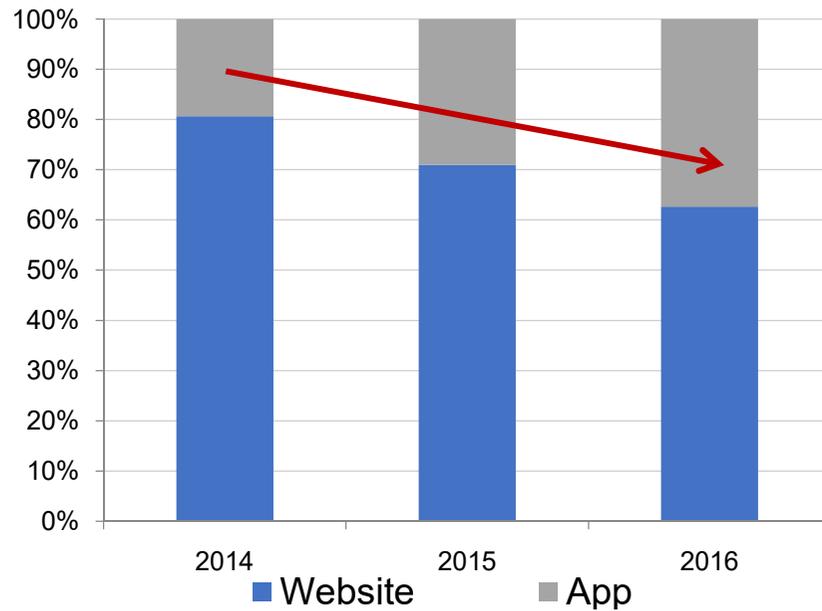


MOST RECORDED SPECIES



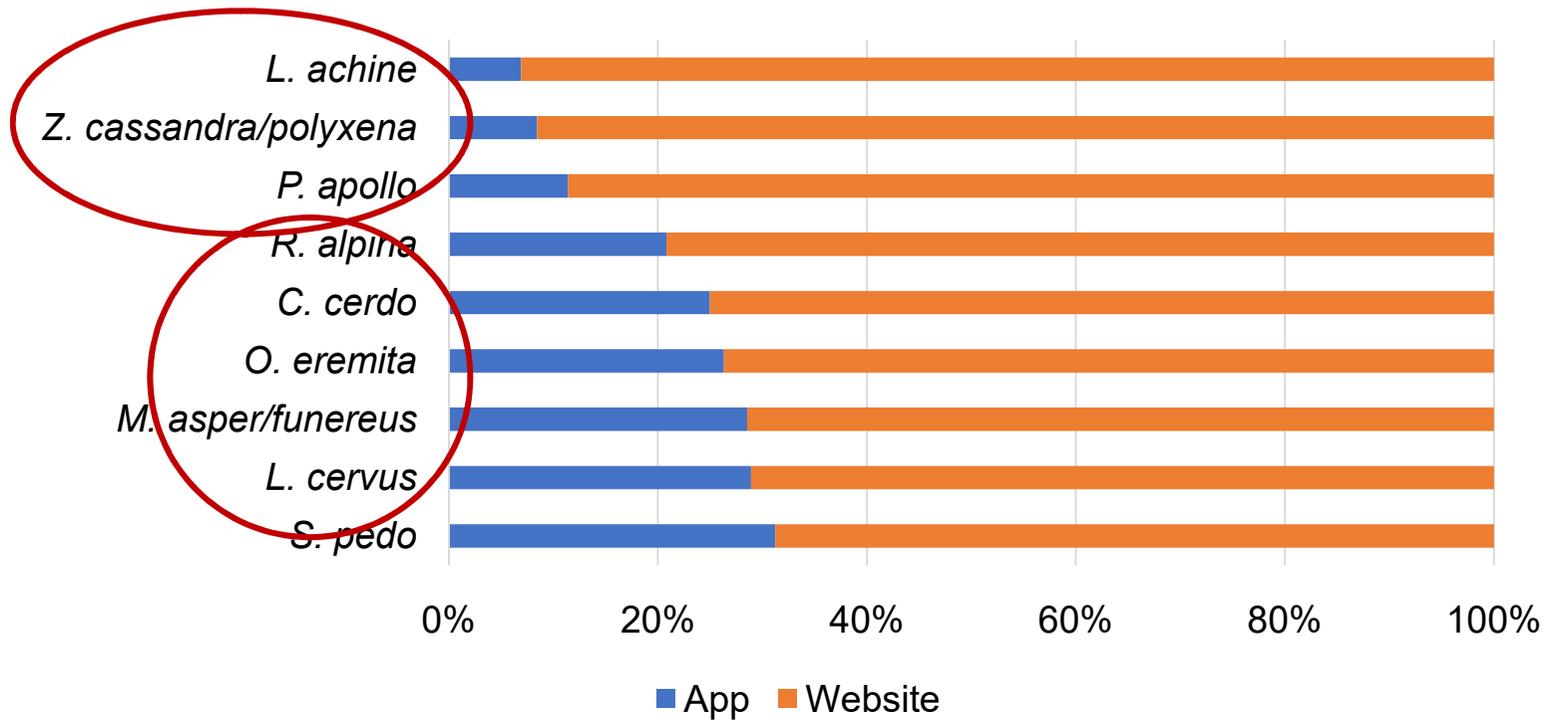
APP vs. WEBSITE

Most records were submitted via the web-site (n=1,653, 71.6 %)



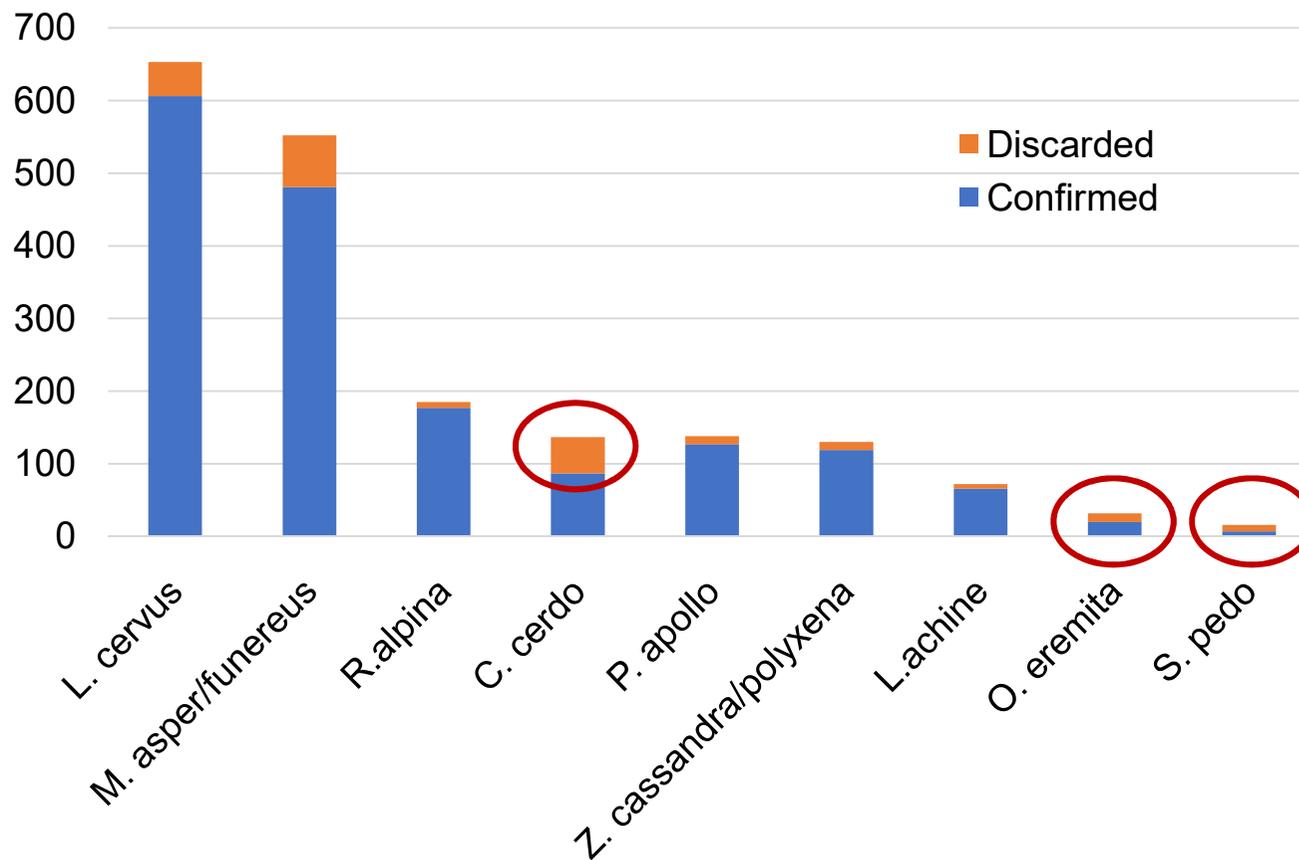
APP vs. WEBSITE

The app was used to transmit **21% to 31%** of record for the 5 beetle species. In contrast, for the butterflies only **7% -11%** of records were transmitted via app.

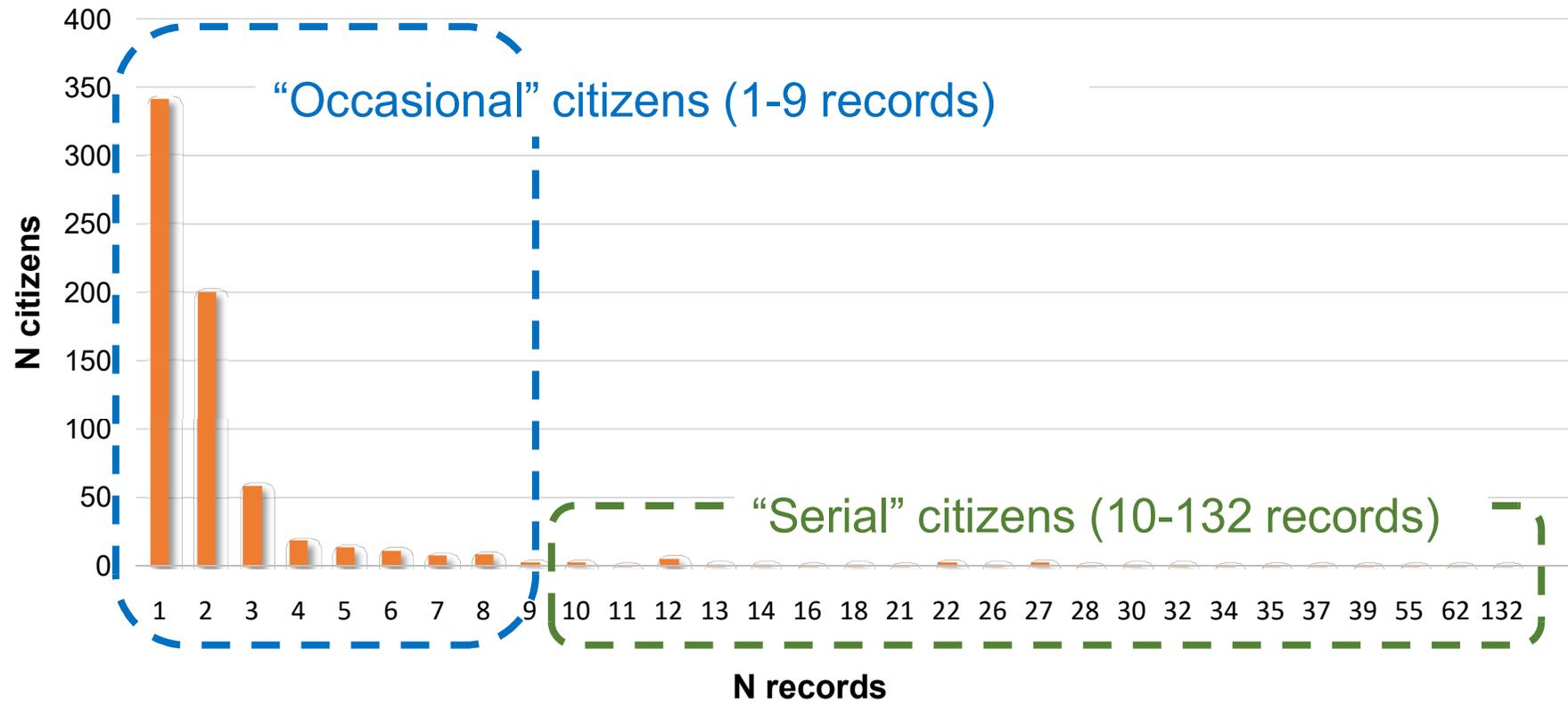


DATA QUALITY PER SPECIES

The proportion of confirmed records for *L. cervus*, *M. asper*, *R. alpina*, *P. apollo*, *Z. cassandra/polyxena* and *L. achine* varied between **87%** and **96%**.
For *C. cerdo*, *O. eremita* and *S. pedo* between **44%** and **64%**.



CITIZENS vs. RECORDS



CASE STUDY: CAN WE MAP SAPROXYLIC DISTRIBUTION USING CITIZEN SCIENCE DATA?

Yes, we can!



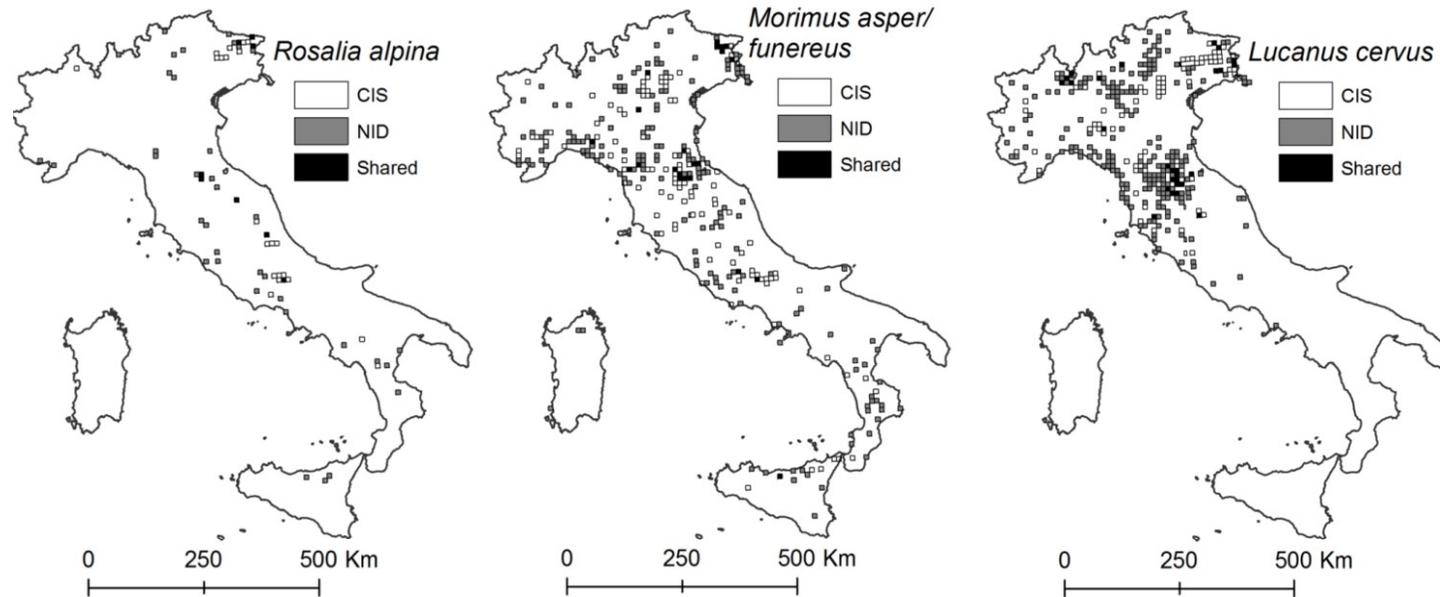
Citizen science data as an efficient tool for mapping protected saproxylic beetles

L. Zapponi ^{a,b,1}, A. Cini ^{c,d,1}, M. Bardiani ^{b,c}, S. Hardersen ^b, M. Maura ^{c,e}, E. Maurizi ^{c,e}, L. Redolfi De Zan ^{b,c}, P. Audisio ^f, M.A. Bologna ^e, G.M. Carpaneto ^e, P.F. Roversi ^c, G. Sabbatini Peverieri ^c, F. Mason ^b, A. Campanaro ^{b,c,*}

We compared distribution obtained using two Italian datasets:

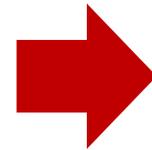
- **Citizens Science Data** - collected during two years (2014-2015) within the MIPP project
- **National Inventory Data** - CkMap, records collected by experts, 2 data frames: 25 years (1979-2003) and 10 years (1994-2003)

Results: species range



Low overlap of occupied cells/
a considerable increase in the
number of cells

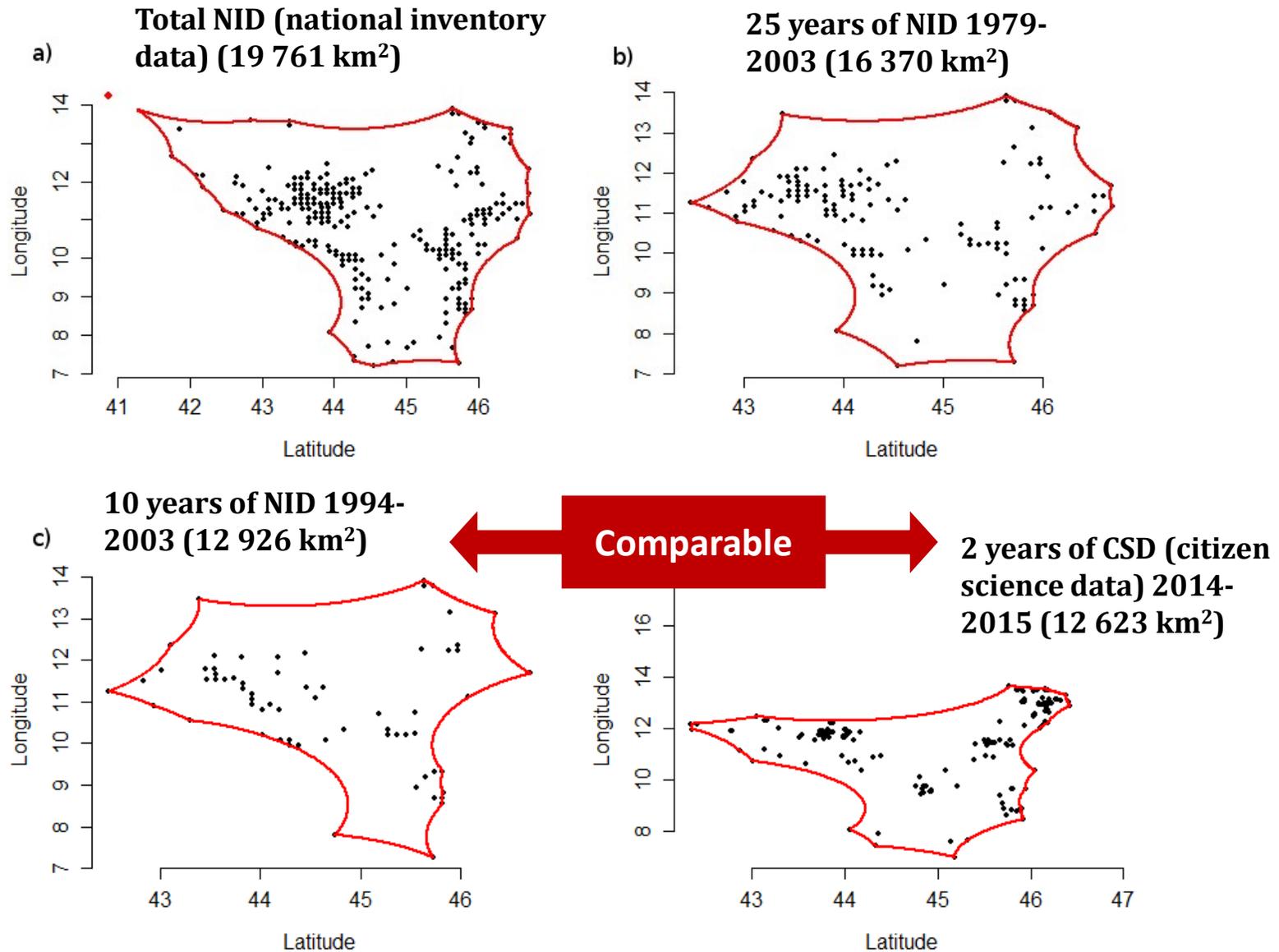
	CSD	NID	Shared	Range expansion
<i>Lucanus</i>	147	218	8%	24%
<i>Morimus</i>	139	202	9%	36%
<i>Rosalia</i>	31	47	15%	31%



The dataset obtained in two years by citizens resulted in an **increase of the distributional ranges** of three beetle species, compared to a national inventory provided by experts

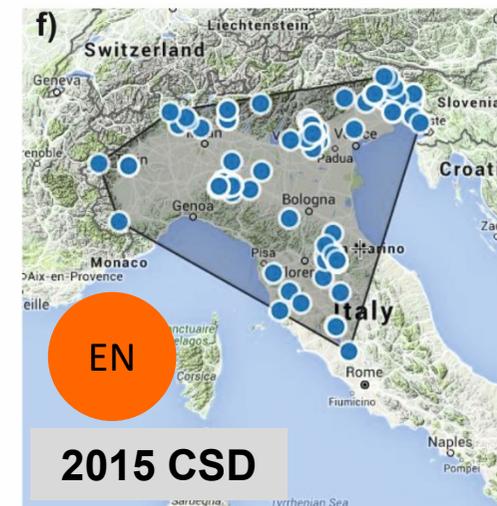
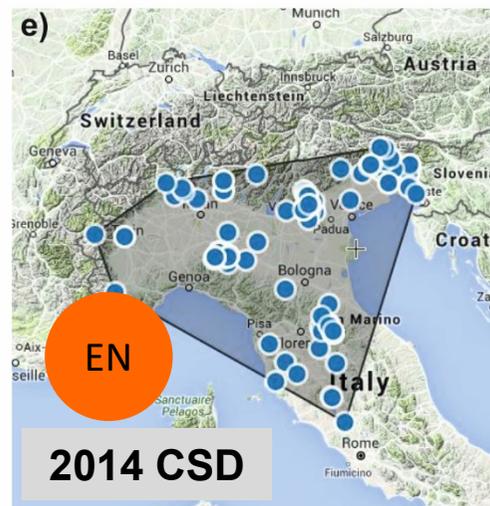
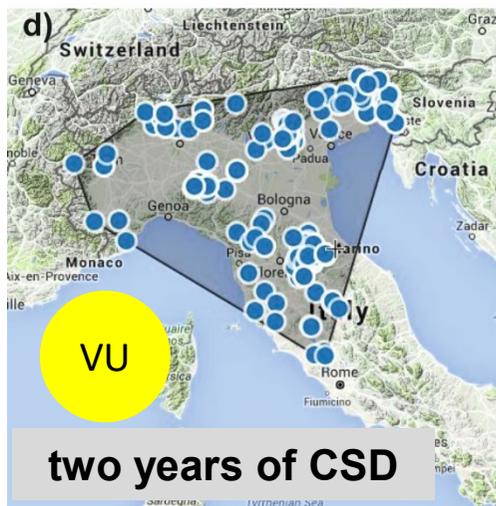
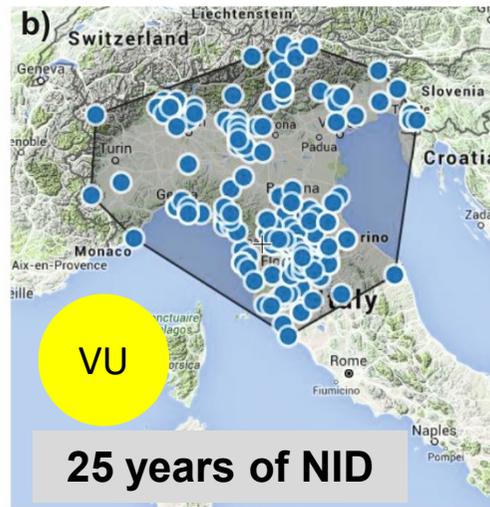
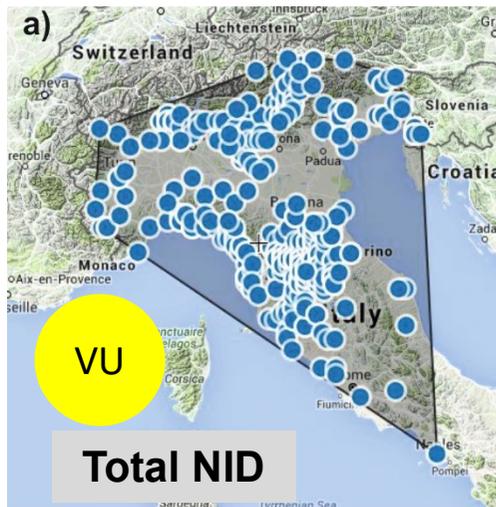
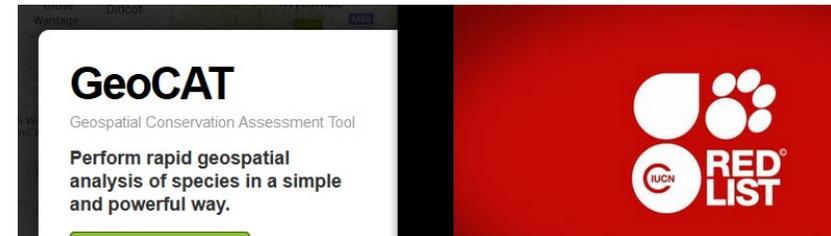
Results: area occupied by *Lucanus cervus*

Estimate the area occupied with α -hulls (exclude discontinuities within a range)



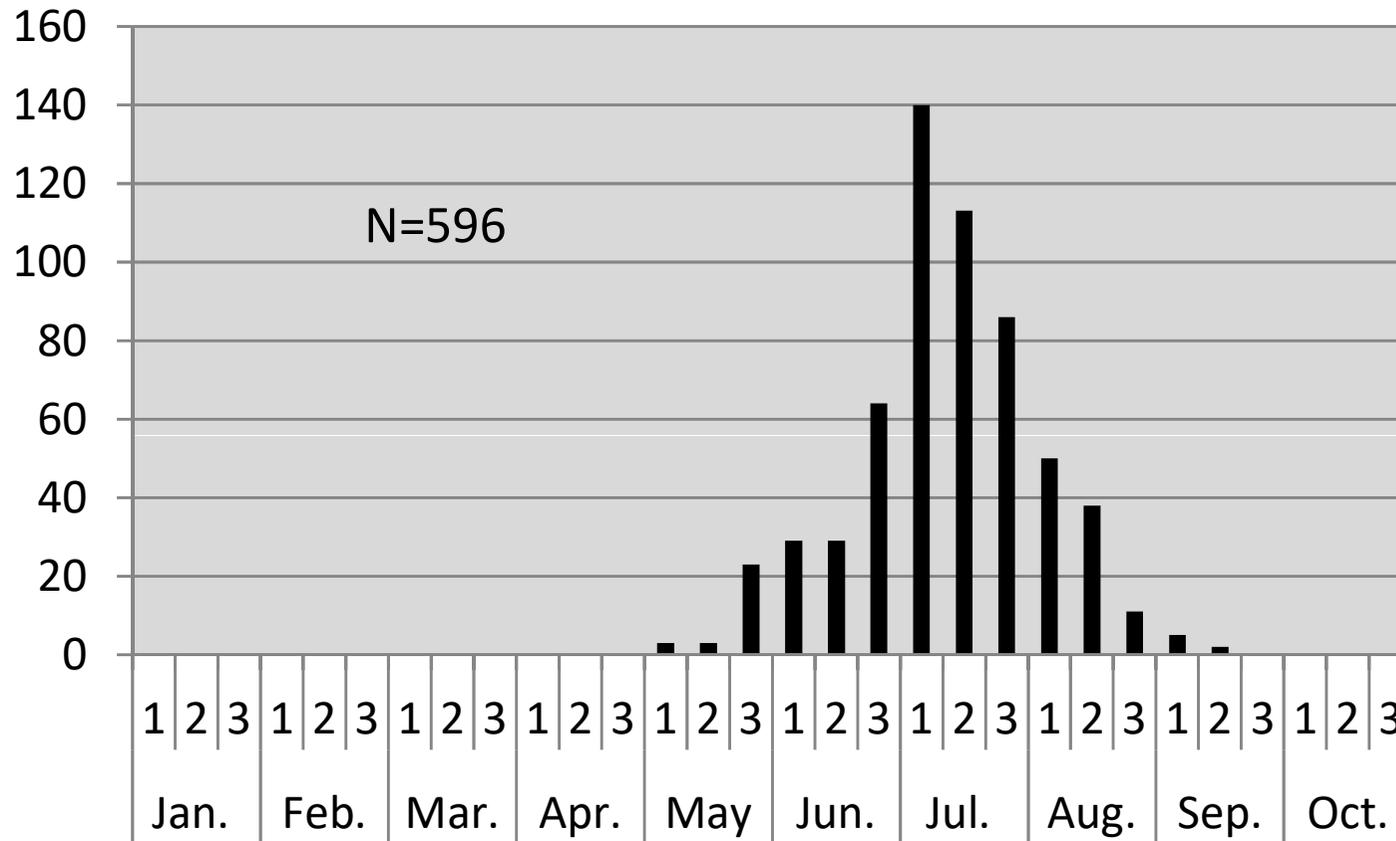
Extent of occurrence (EEO)

Derive the extent of occurrence (EEO) and area of occupancy (AOO), measures on which the criterion B of the IUCN assessment is based



CASE STUDY: Phenology of *Lucanus cervus*

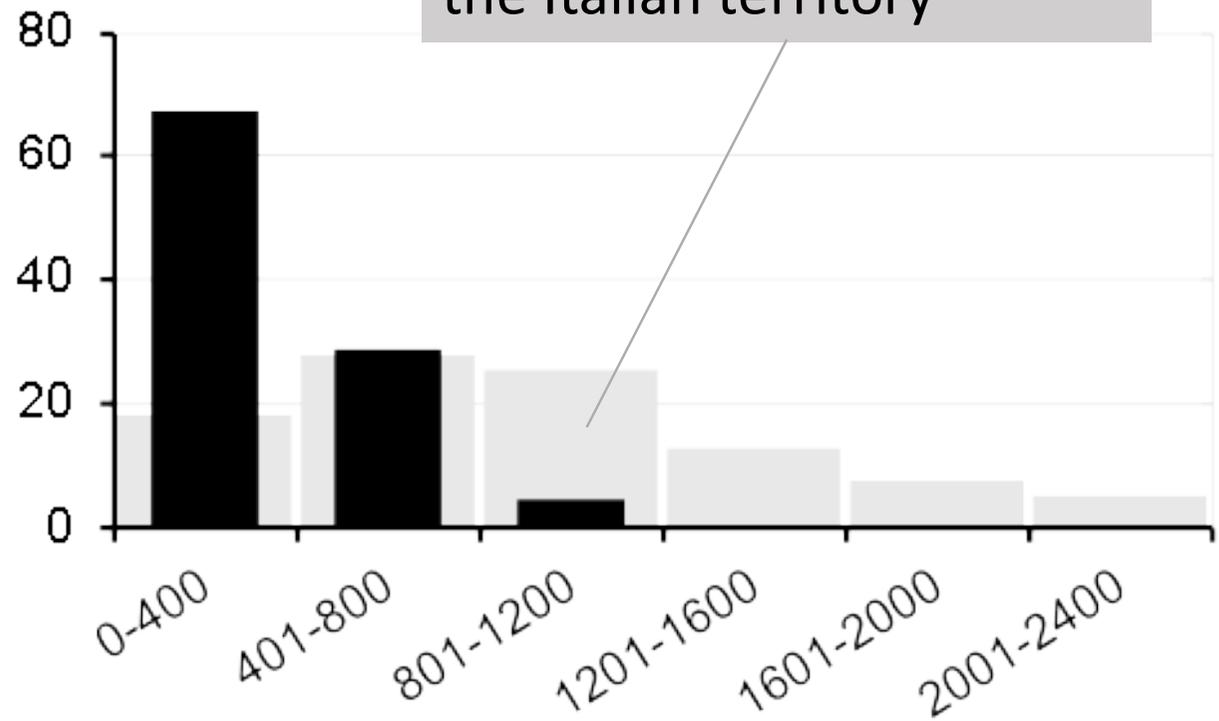
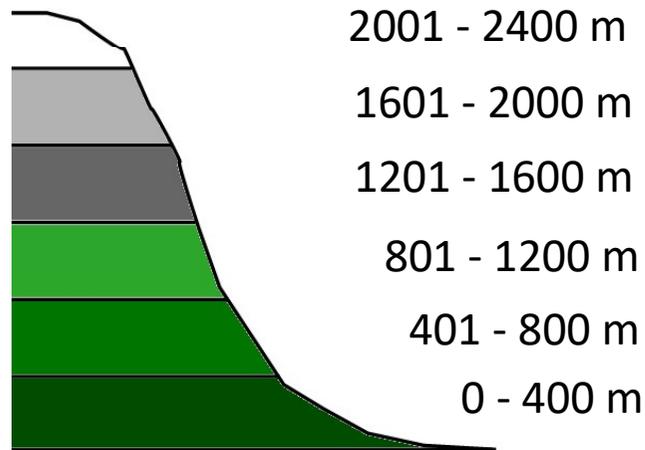
Citizen Science data are also useful to investigate phenology



CASE STUDY:

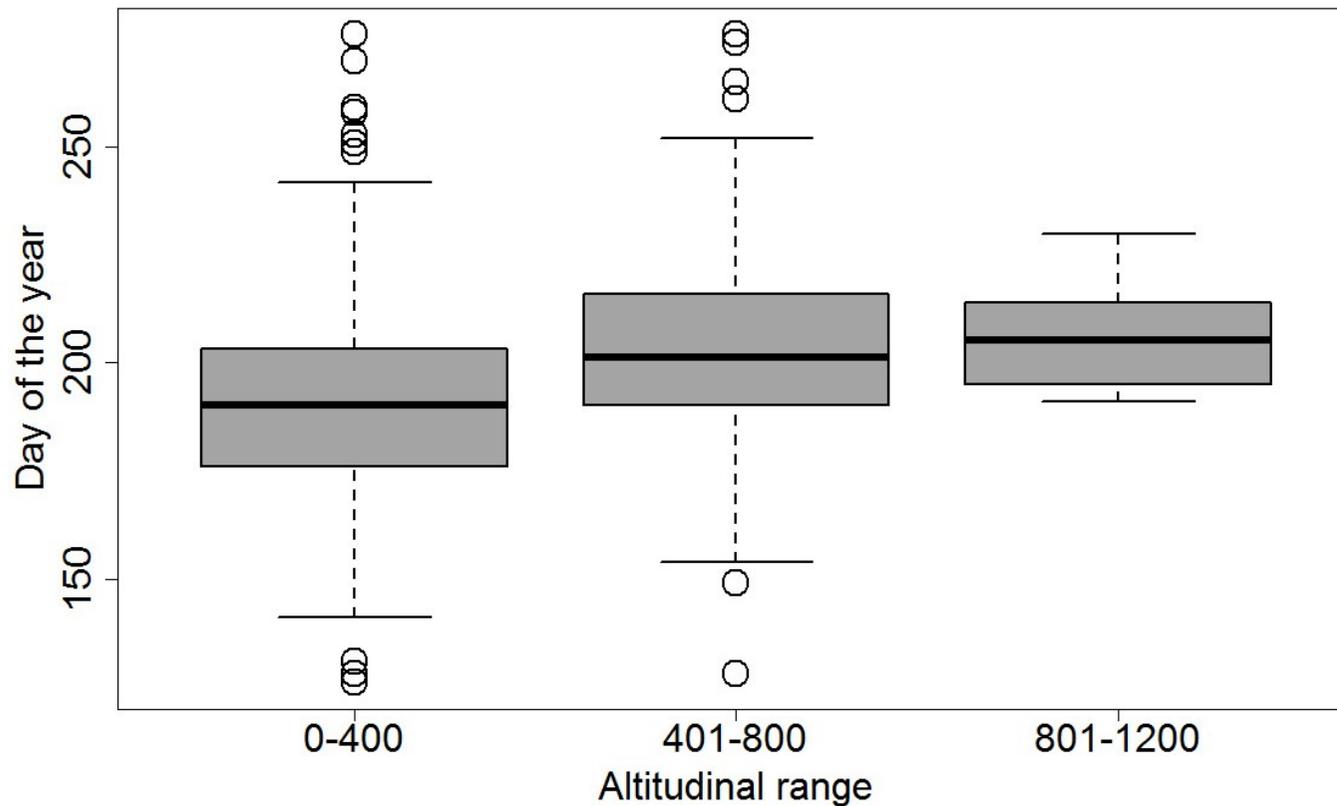
Altitudinal distribution of *Lucanus cervus*

Citizen Science data are also useful to investigate the altitudinal distribution



Phenology of *Lucanus cervus* at different altitudes

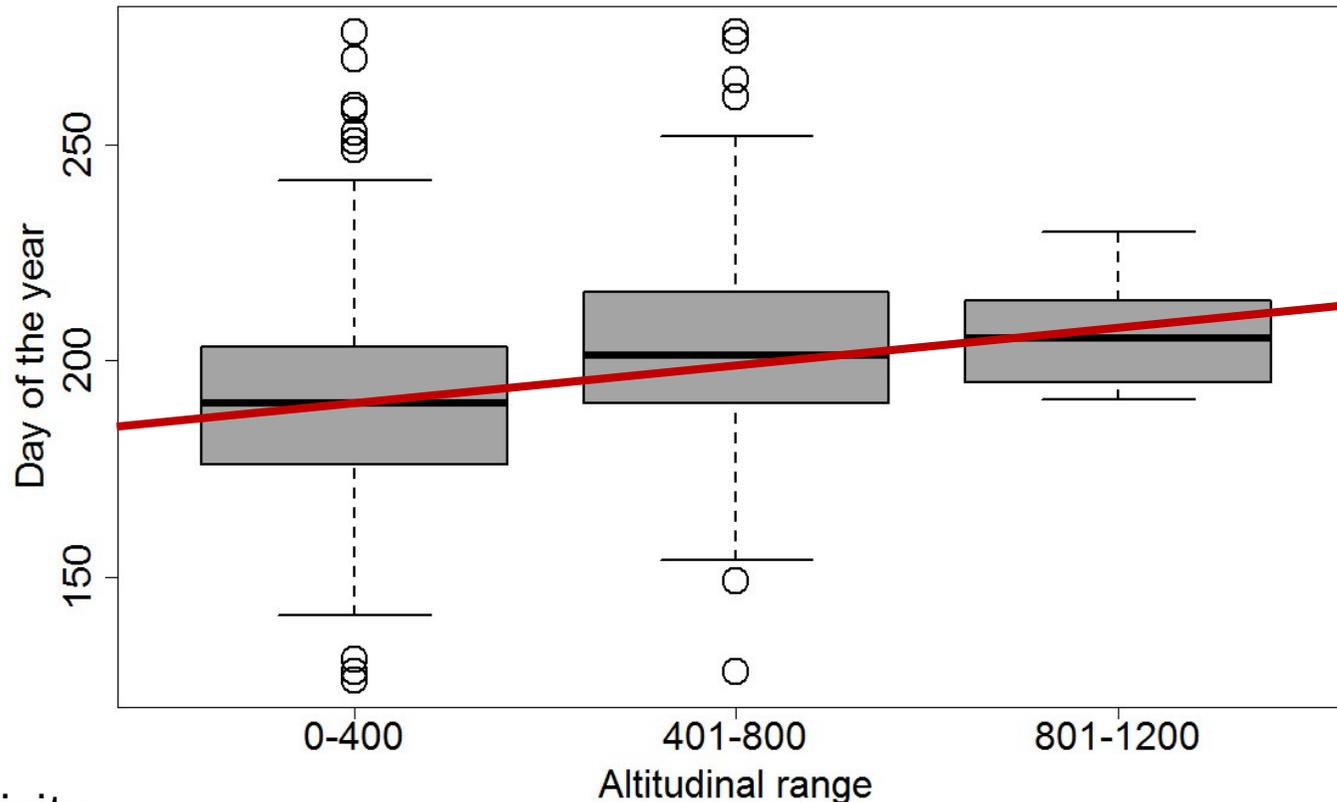
Can Citizen Science data be used to investigate changes in phenology with increasing altitude?



Phenology of *Lucanus cervus* at different altitudes

Can Citizen Science data be used to investigate changes in phenology with increasing altitude?

Two processes – 1: delayed phenology



Peak of activity:

09 July, altitudinal range: (0-400 m)

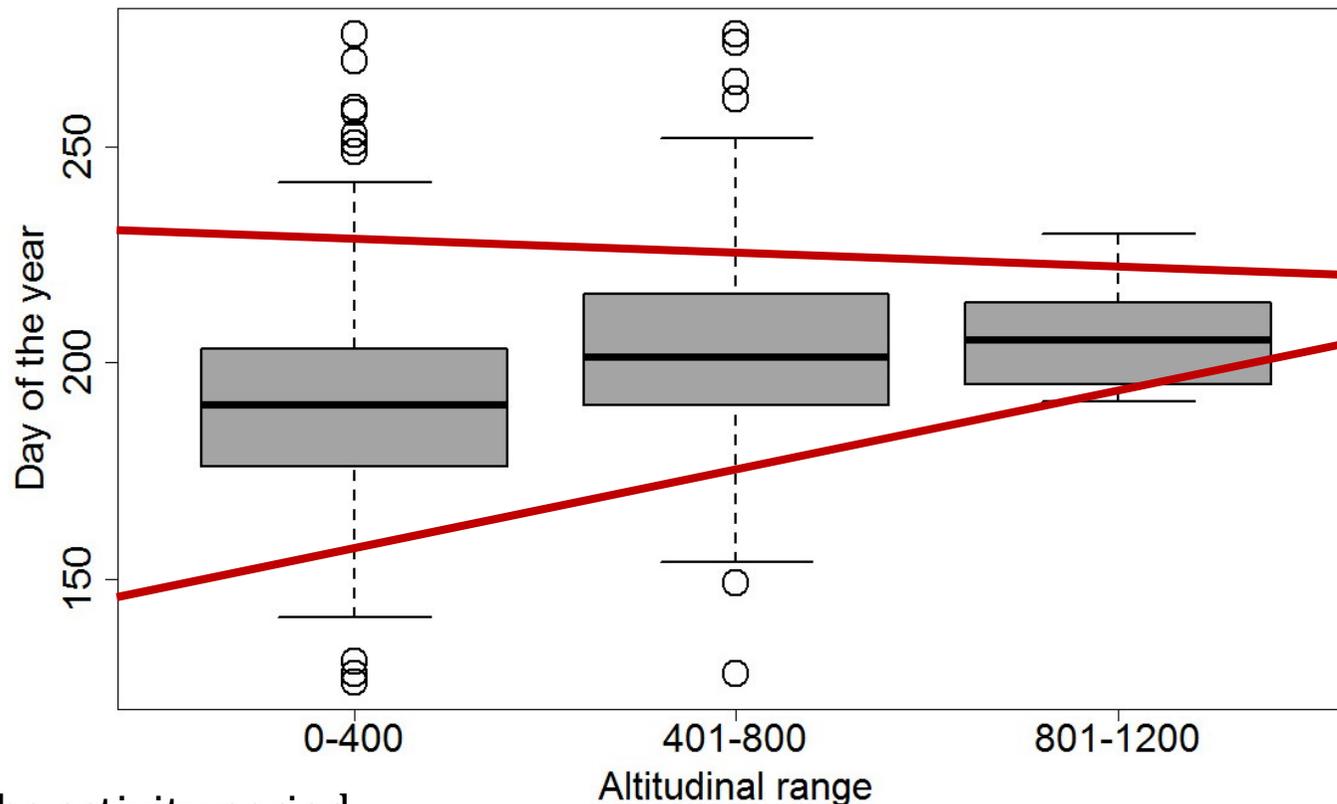
20 July (401-800 m)

24 July(801-1,200 m)

Phenology of *Lucanus cervus* at different altitudes

Can Citizen Science data be used to investigate changes in phenology with increasing altitude?

Two processes – 2: shortened phenology



Length of the activity period:

27 days at 0-400 m

26 days at 401-800 m

19 days at 801-1,200 m

Cerambyx cerdo



*forma delle elitre
ristretta piuttosto
bruscamente verso
l'apice*

***Cerambyx welensii*
(= *C. velutinus*)**



fine pubescenza

Cerambyx miles



senza dentino all'angolo suturale

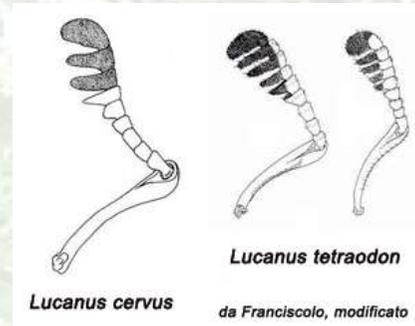
Cerambyx scopoli



dimensioni ridotte



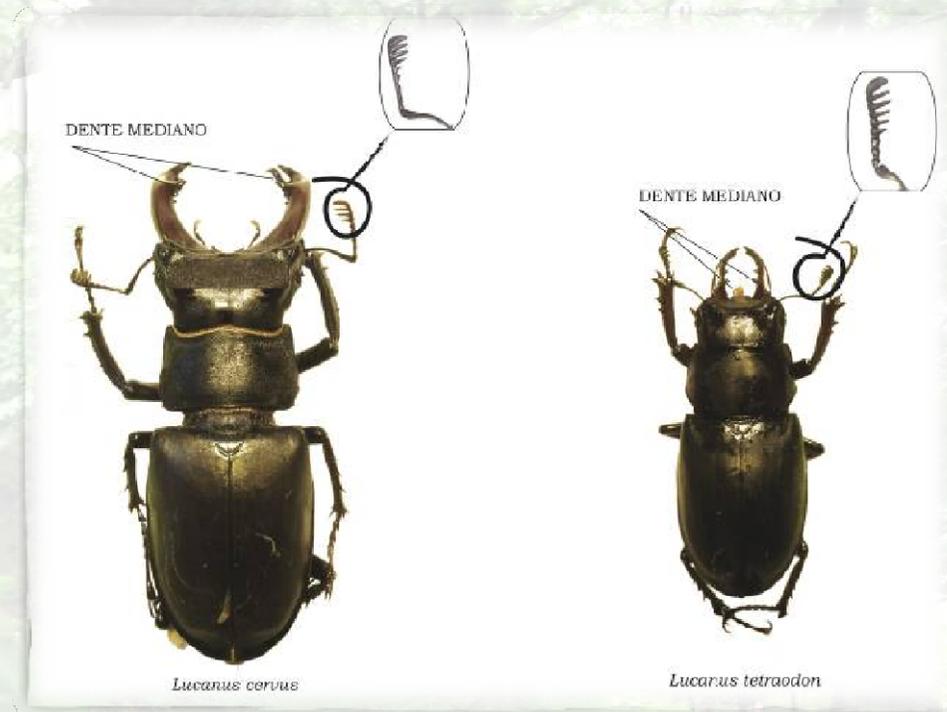
Lucanus tetraodon



Lucanus cervus



Dorcus parallelipedus





Gnorimus variabilis



Osmoderma eremita



Valgus hemipterus



Netocia morio

Il processo di validazione

Ogni specie ha un **referente** al quale vengono inviate le segnalazioni

Tasso di rifiuto = 15-20%

SPECIE SIMILI

SPECIE DIVERSE





Direttiva 92/43/CEE
per la conservazione degli habitat
naturali e seminaturali e della flora e
della fauna Selvatica



DIRETTIVA HABITAT

