

Citizen Science: a Systems Approach

(for the improved management of natural resources and
environments)

P. Glynn, H. Jenter, C. Shapiro, & D. Govoni

(with input from J. Betancourt, L. Konikow,
K. Robinson, A. Rosemartin, J. Weltzin)

May 1, 2014

Outline

- 1) Why Citizen Science?
- 2) Some Needed Elements
- 3) Benefits & Challenges of a Systems Approach
- 4) Some Implementation Principles

Why Citizen Science?

A personal story

- My talks on ecosystem connections at Rocky Mountain National Park... **Our increasing disconnection** from the observation of Nature...
- Importance of **science education** in avoiding “The Tragedy of the Commons”...(Hardin & Oström)
- **Maintaining long-term research & monitoring** of complex, dynamic systems (e.g. USGS WEBB program)
- Engaging citizens in **Integrated Environmental Modeling (IEM)**



We Need a New Science
to Manage Our
“Commons”, that

Reinvents Discovery
& Syntheses of
Knowledge

Mental Models Matter!

Odilon Redon (1840-1916): Butterflies. c. 1910.

Oil on canvas, 29 1/8 x 21 x 5/8" (73.9 x 54.9 cm). Gift of Mrs. Werner E. Josten in memory of her husband. The Museum of Modern Art, New York, NY, U.S.A. Digital Image © The Museum of Modern Art/Licensed by SCALA/Art Resource, NY

Understanding and managing complex dynamic ecosystems for the long term

- Simplification, by itself, is not an answer
- Neither is increasing the knowledge divide between professional expertise and the public
- Increasing engagement & knowledge base of the broader public is critical.
- Also essential:
 - Seeking primary information and “objectivity”
 - Open, transparent, models to increase our global knowledge base
 - Expanding our human perspectives
 - Improved adaptations to our failures

My Definition of Citizen Science

- An engagement from members of the public, often in collaboration with credentialed technical experts, to observe, analyze, and/or understand natural resources and environments for the benefit of science and society.
- The members of the public are usually, but not always, volunteers.
- The engagement has a scientific basis: **participants seek honest pursuit of greater knowledge.**

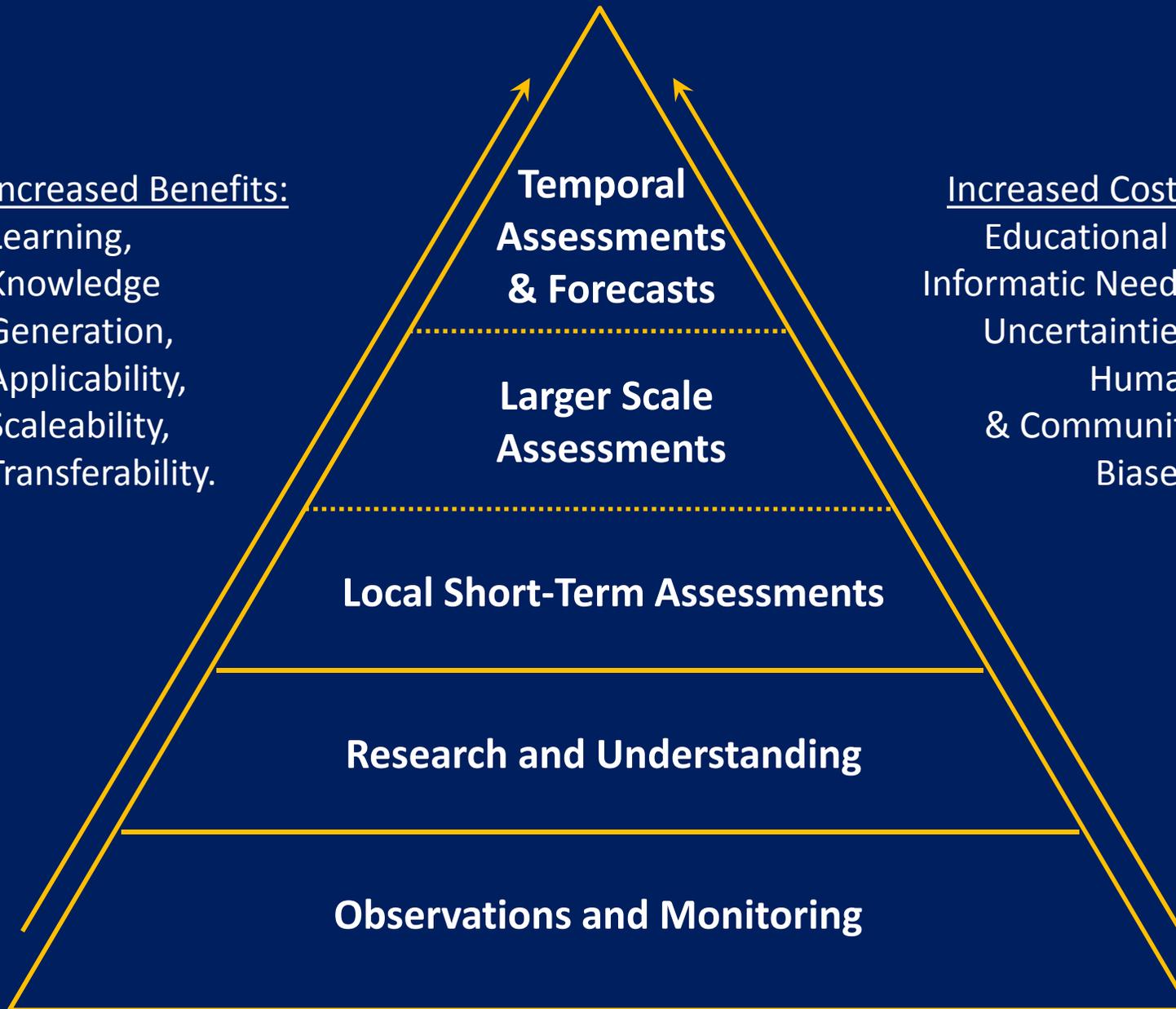
Some Needed Elements for Citizen Science

- Broader demographics
- More & better partnerships
- Multidisciplinarity... Avenues for fuller scientific engagement of volunteers into all aspects of science...
- Interdisciplinary linkages, including w/ built environments
- Knowledge transfer to different scales and systems
- Long-term perspectives and temporal contexts
- Translation to societal actions
- **More coordination, broader scope, resilience...**

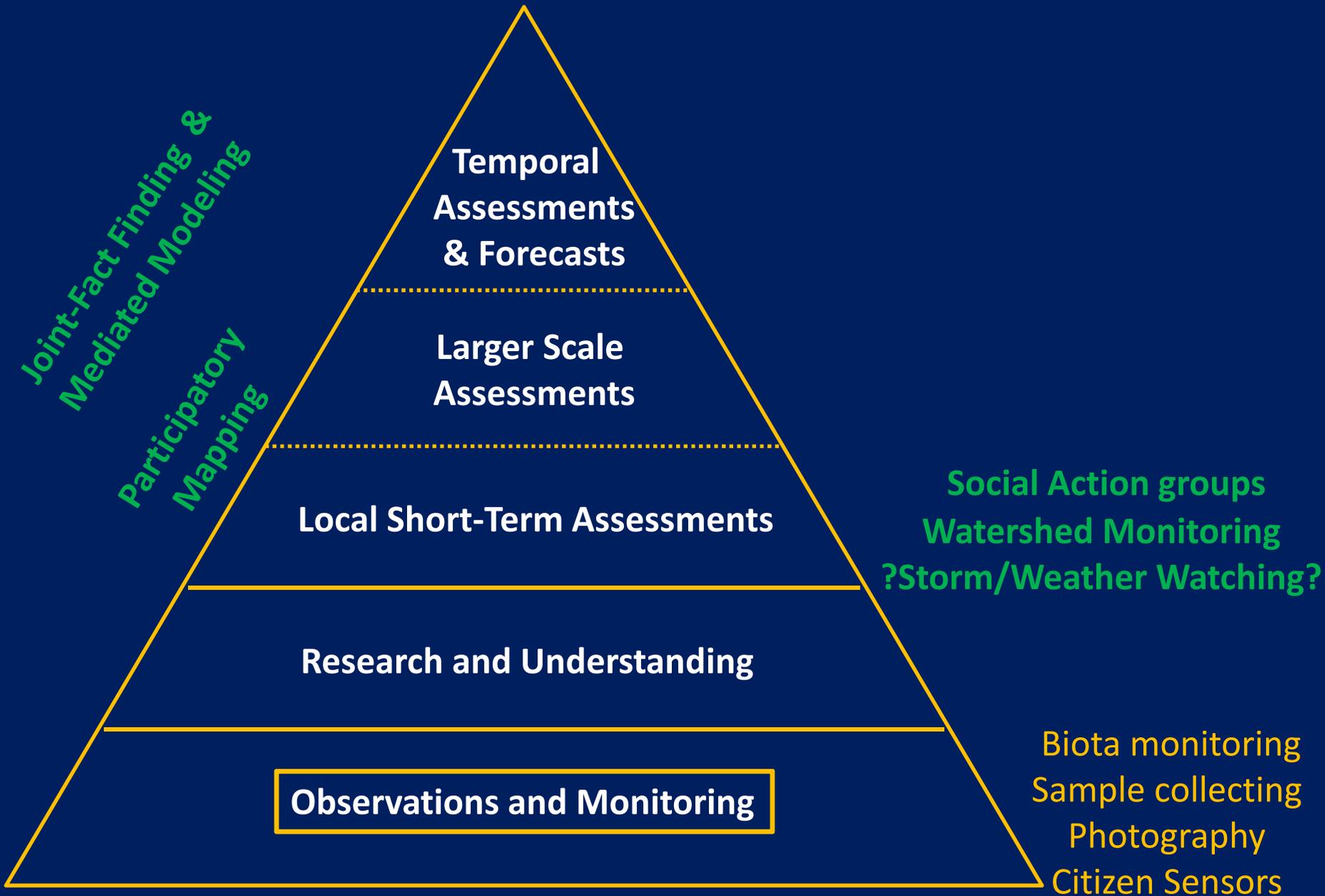
Science Needs for Societal Action

Increased Benefits:
Learning,
Knowledge
Generation,
Applicability,
Scaleability,
Transferability.

Increased Costs:
Educational &
Informatic Needs,
Uncertainties,
Human
& Community
Biases.



Existing Citizen Science Activities



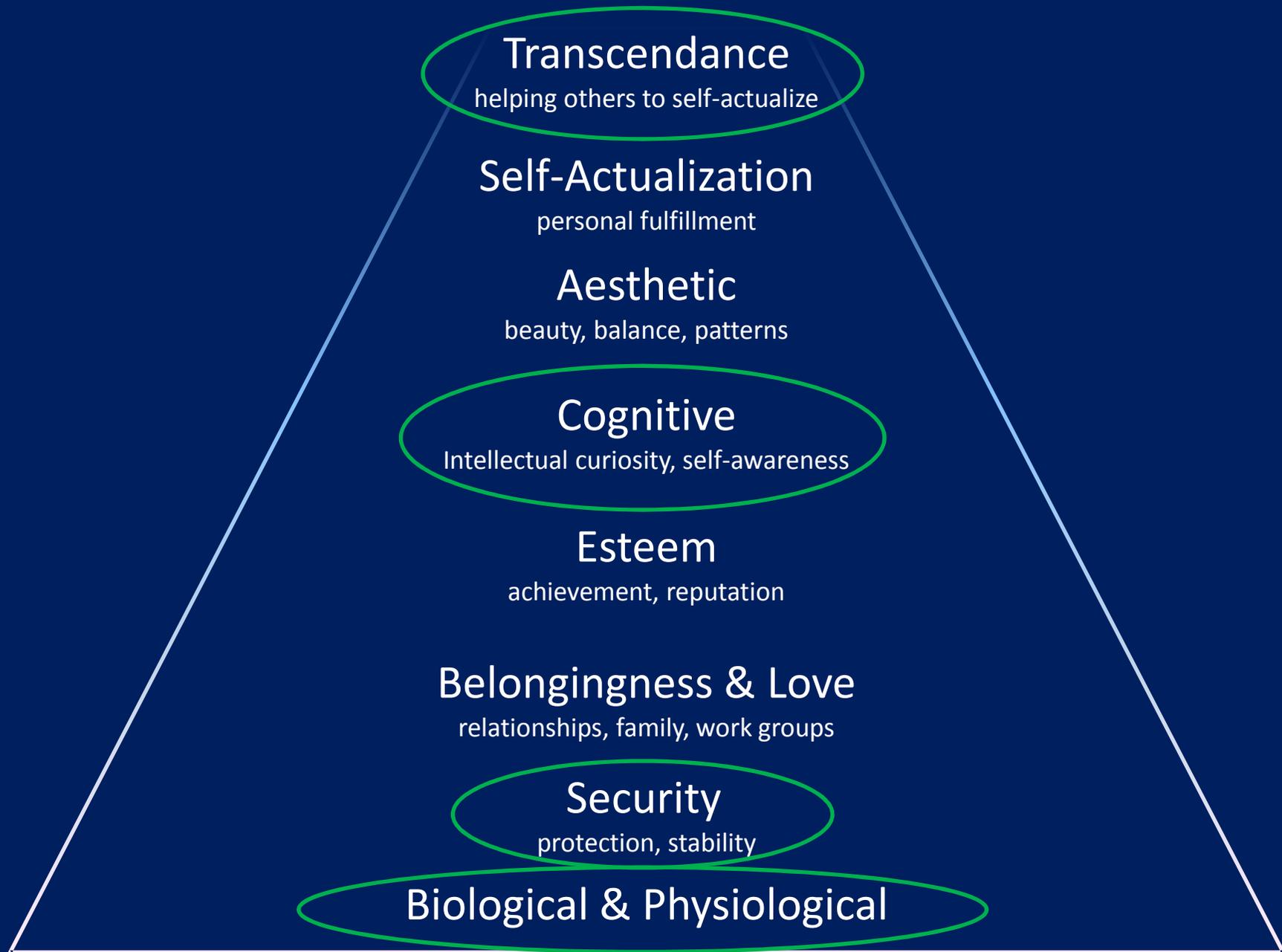
Benefits

- **Science** (monitoring, research, assessments, modeling)
 - More science and better accessibility
 - More sharing of results (& cross-system use)
 - Better sharing of science resources

- **Education**
 - Better connects people to their resources & environments
 - Challenges people & formal & informal educational systems

- **Policy**
 - Translation of scientific knowledge into improved societal actions
 - More engaging & inclusive
 - Considers an individual's view of the “here & the now”, but seeks the benefit of entire communities, for the larger scale & the longer term.

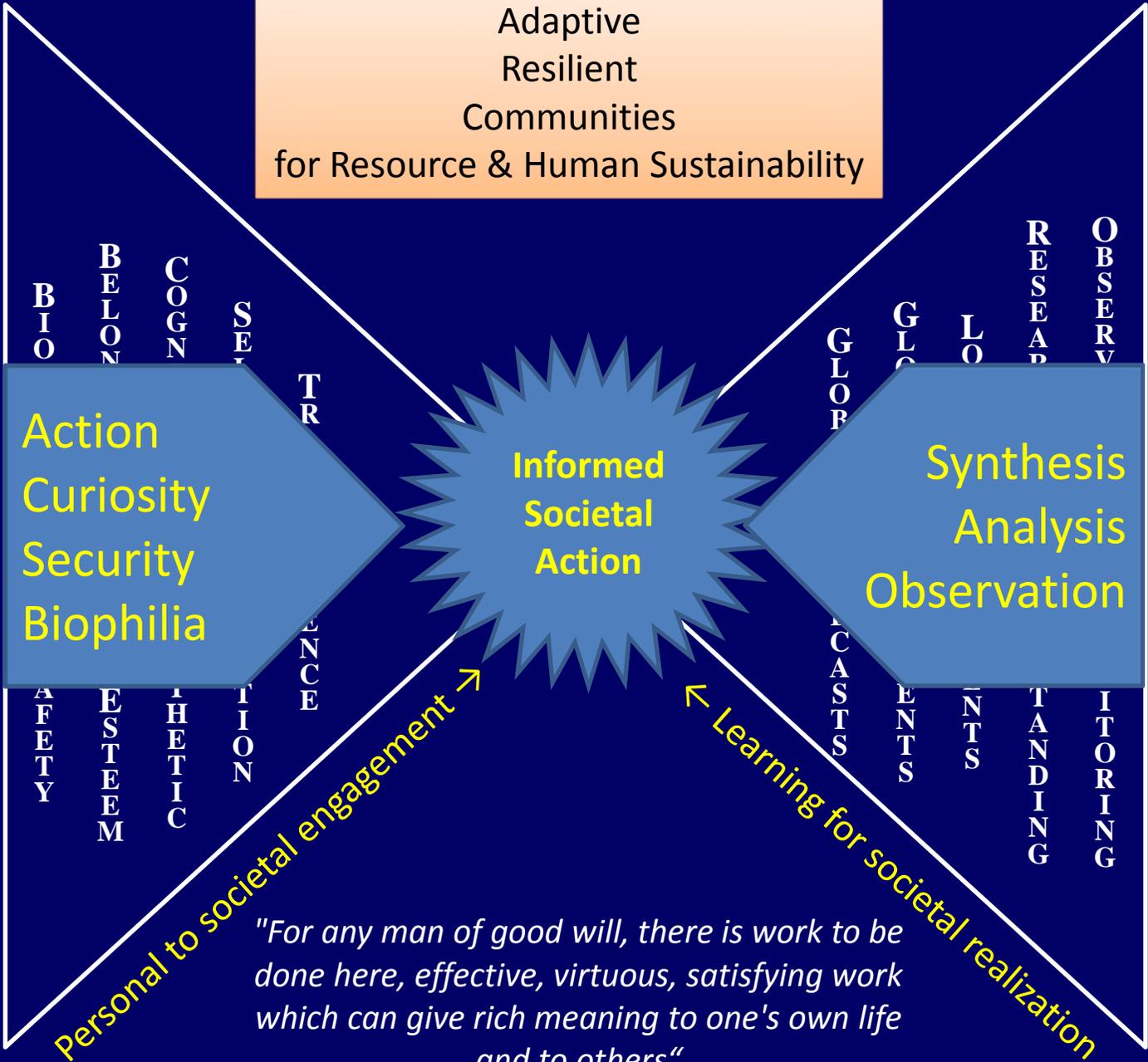
Maslow's Pyramid of Human Needs (revised in the 1990's)



Maslow's human needs

Pyramid of science needs

Adaptive
Resilient
Communities
for Resource & Human Sustainability



Personal to societal engagement →

← Learning for societal realization

"For any man of good will, there is work to be done here, effective, virtuous, satisfying work which can give rich meaning to one's own life and to others"

Abraham Maslow quoted in Gould (2008)

Challenges

- Quality & Consistency, Archival & Access
- Study design, scientific method, assessment tests, audits, followups...
- Credibility...
- Human biases & cognitive limitations...
- Legal constraints and ethical considerations
- Costs & organizational constraints
- Recruitment & retention

Initial thoughts on implementation (1)

- Science, education, and policy aspects should not be divorced from each other
 - Formal education systems need to participate
 - Regulatory/management agencies need to participate
 - “Honest advocacy” needs to be present
 - Credible science and policy brokers are needed

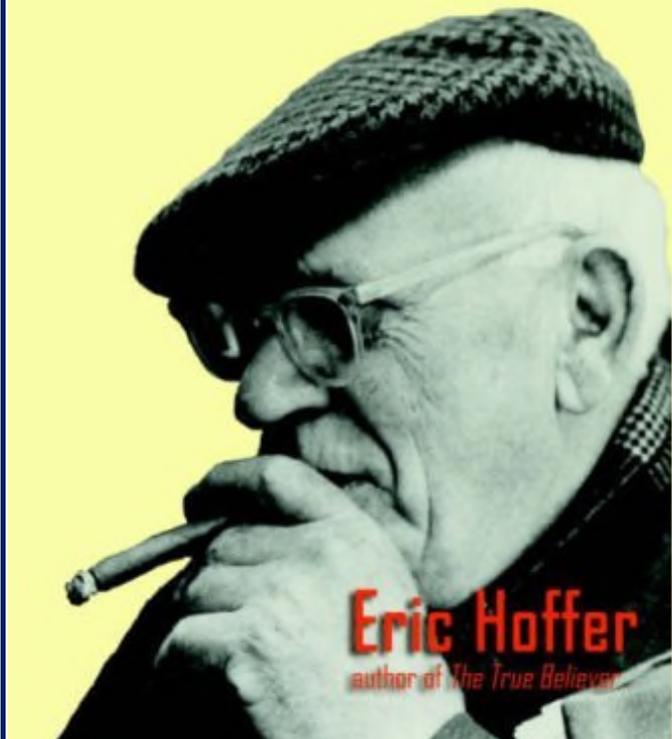
Initial thoughts on implementation (2)

- Professionals (including scientists and engineers) need to engage:
 - Step off the pedestals!
 - Engagement needs to be rewarded
 - “Active Learning” of both professionals and volunteers needs to be encouraged
- Recruitment/retention of professionals and volunteers needs to be based on an understanding of basic human motivations
- Engage with the Social Sciences to understand our human biases and drivers!

Concluding thoughts

- Integrative Organizations are Essential
- So is Taking Cognizance of Human Motivational Drivers, Biases and Heuristics. We Need a New Area of Science: “the Behavioural Biogeosciences” (Glynn, 2014, IEMSSs)
- Managing our “Commons” Requires **Public Engagement** and Transdisciplinary, Trans-Institutional, Science & Education.
- We Need Structure, Depth, Breadth & Persistence in our Science!

Reflections on the Human Condition



“In a time of drastic change it is the learners who inherit the future. The learned usually find themselves equipped to live in a world that no longer exists”

Eric Hoffer (1902-1983; migrant worker, longshoreman, philosopher)

Comments? Email: pglynn@usgs.gov

The End

**There is always
more than one
perceived reality**

