environmental monitoring in parks

Phase - 2

<u>Problems of environmental monitoring</u> <u>in parks :</u>

 Environmental monitoring in parks faces challenges such as limited funding for advanced technologies, difficulties in maintaining sensor networks in remote areas, and the need for standardized data collection methods. Additionally, data interpretation and ensuring privacy in sensitive ecosystems are ongoing concerns. Addressing these issues is crucial for effective and sustainable park management

Here are some examples of innovative environmental monitoring technologies that can be used in parks:

Internet of Things (IoT) sensors:

LoT sensors can be used to collect real-time data on a variety of environmental factors, such as air quality, temperature, humidity, noise levels, and water quality. This data can be used to identify and address environmental problems early on, and to ensure that the park is a healthy and safe place for visitors.

Drones:

Drones can be used to monitor large areas of parkland quickly and efficiently. They can also be used to reach remote areas that are difficult to access on foot. Drones can be equipped with a variety of sensors, including cameras, gas detectors, and thermal imaging cameras.

Artificial intelligence (AI):

Al can be used to analyze environmental data and identify patterns and trends. This information can be used to predict future environmental problems and to develop proactive solutions. For example, Al could be used to predict when a heatwave is likely to occur, so that park officials can take steps to protect visitors from heat exhaustion.

Citizen science:

Citizen science programs can engage the public in environmental monitoring. Volunteers can collect data on a variety of environmental factors, such as bird populations, water quality, and invasive plant species. This data can be used to supplement data collected by park officials and to get a more complete picture of the park's environmental health.