

Crowd-sourcing Invasive Alien Species data

Stephen Pike^{*},

Daniel Jones[†],

Martin Allison[‡],

Mark Allison[§]

Abstract

Invasive Alien Species (IAS) are a global problem, causing reductions in biodiversity, and damaging urban and ... environments. The ability to control and manage them is hampered by a lack of spatially framed data, or by the use of temporally poor data. With the ubiquity of the smart phone, and cheap access to data networks, it should be possible to plug the spatial and temporal holes in IAS [[SPREAD]] data, using crowd-sourcing. That is, allowing the general public to log data in the name of ‘citizen science’, providing much-needed, real-time data to scientists whilst also engaging the public. IAS-ESS (iAssess) aims to fulfil this need. **Keywords:** Public engagement, Invasive Alien Species, crowd-sourcing, management, mobile phones.

Results: 8-block partition

INTRODUCTION

The rise of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) is causing degradation to biodiversity, worldwide [[CITE STUFF PLEASE DAN]]. It is fortunate then that in this, the era of ubiquitous mobile computing, citizen science is also on the rise ?. Through the use of mobile technology, and with the pervasion of the Internet, it is now possible to quickly gather data from millions of people; the world can be perceived as a network of human sensors ?. In ?, Environmental Sensor Networks (ENS) are described as:

With one slave processor

[comprising of] an array of sensor nodes and a communications system which allows their data to reach a server...

It is clear that one can include the human sensor network in this classification, and indeed, citizen science should be embraced in this manner.

Conclusion

^{*}... email: steve@synfinity.net

[†]Swansea University. email: daniel.ll.jones@gmail.com

[‡]Potato, Bristol. email: martin.allison@potatolondon.com

[§]... email: mallison77@gmail.com

