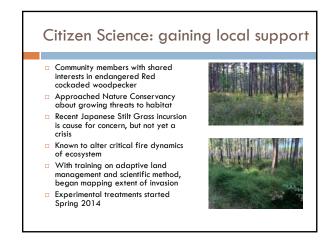
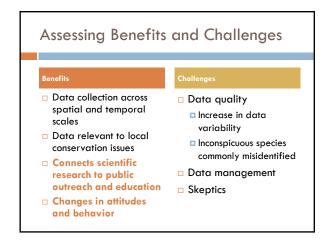
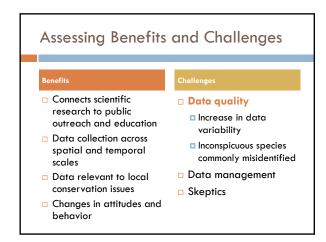


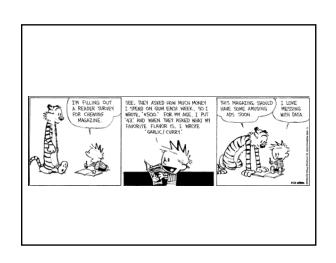
Assessing Benefits and Challenges □ Data collection across Data quality spatial and temporal □ Increase in data scales variability □ Data relevant to local ■ Inconspicuous species conservation issues commonly misidentified □ Connects scientific □ Data management research to public outreach and education Skeptics Changes in attitudes and





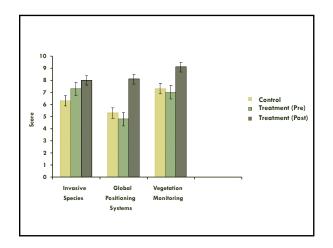






Tested the ability of volunteers to identify invasive plants

- □ 2009 recruited volunteers and professionals to participate Madison + Ft Collins
- □ Professionals (WI 31, CO 21)
 - □ Faculty, graduate students, land managers
- □ Volunteers (WI 31, CO 28)
 - □ People involved in an existing volunteer network
- □ Gave 1 day of training
 - □ Plant ID and other "skill tests"
 - GPS, Vegetation monitoring

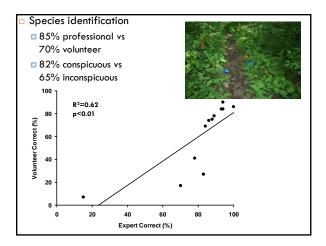


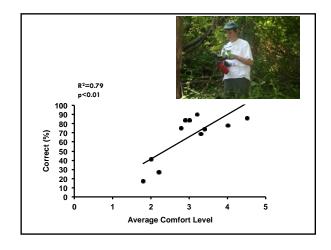
Tested the ability of volunteers to identify invasive plants

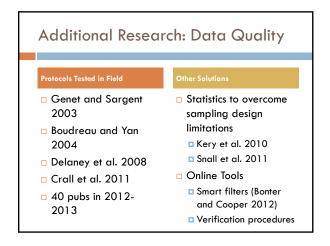
- □ Selected 6 species at each site.
 - □ 3 easy to ID
- 3 hard to ID □ 125 plants
 - along established trails

Colorado	including id	entification di	ficulty clas	sification	
Colorado	, including la	enulication di	licuity clas	Silication	

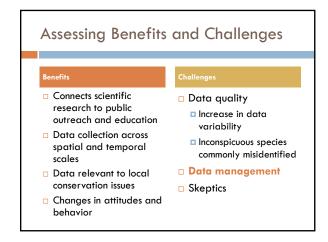
Scientific name	Common name	State	Identification difficulty
R. cathartica L.	Common Buckthorn	WI	Easy
Hesperis matronalis L.	Dame's Rocket	WI	Easy
Alliaria petiolata (M. Bieb.) Cavara & Grande	Garlic Mustard	WI	Easy
R. frangula Mill.	Glossy Buckthorn	WI	Difficult
C. orbiculatus Thunb.	Asian Bittersweet	WI	Difficult
Lonicera sp. L.	Honeysuckle	WI	Difficult
E. esula L.	Leafy Spurge	CO	Easy
Linaria dalmatica (L.) Mill.	Dalmation Toadflax	CO	Easy
Elaeagnus angustifolia L.	Russian Olive	CO	Easy
Carduus nutans L.	Musk Thistle	CO	Difficult
Cynoglossum officinale L.	Houndstongue	CO	Difficult
Cardaria draba (L.) Desv	Whitetop	CO	Difficult

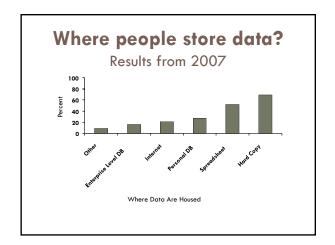


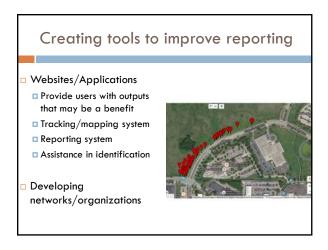


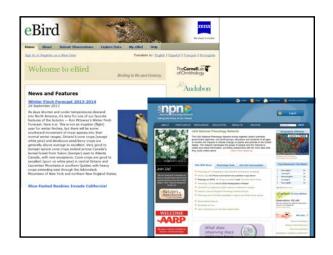


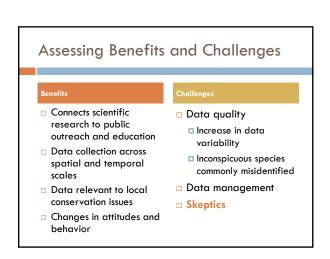












Quotes from Skeptics

"I may come round to thinking that this term has a place in the scientific lexicon the day the US medical community agrees to use the term 'citizen surgeons' to describe well-meaning souls with a day's medical training...

Final Thoughts

- □ Citizens/volunteers can be used to successfully in science
 - Training, Ddata quality
- □ Citizen scientists want to interact
 - Communication needs to be two-way
- □ Citizen scientists are not general public
 - More scientifically literate
 - □ Slightly positive attitude toward science
 - □ Strong positive attitude toward environment



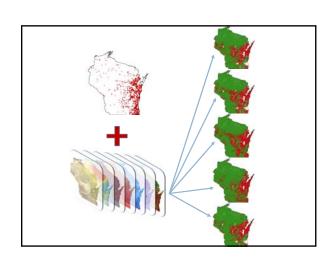
Summary of Impact

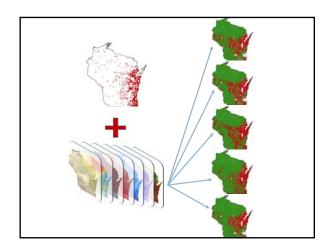
	2014	2015	Total
Participants (online + workshops)	100	305	405
Volunteer hours	<i>517</i>	1,883	2,400
GLEDN Invasive species reports	350	<i>7</i> 11	1,061
Cerceris insects collected	200	211	411

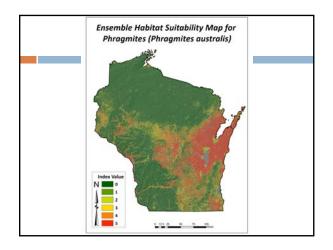
Educational events by WIFDN members also important but difficult to summarize

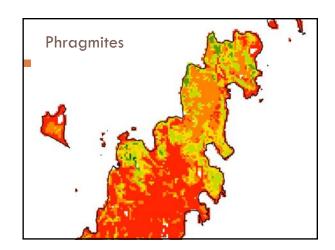
This information is assisting us in predictive modeling efforts in WI!

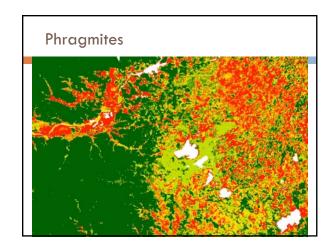
□ See handout.....

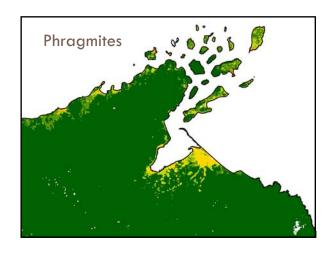


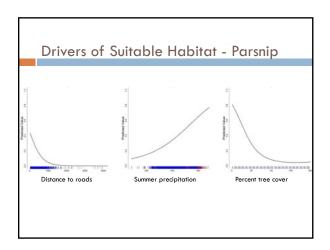












Questions/Discussion

Mark Renz University of Wisconsin-Madison (UWEX) Extension Weed Specialist mrenz@wisc.edu





Alycia Crall, Ph.D.
Science Educator
Education and Public Engagement
1685 38th Street
Suite 100
Boulder, CO 80301
United States
acrall@neoninc.org
720.921.2634