

Improving the Quality Of Citizen Science Data

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October 9, 2012


Microsoft eScience Workshop



Acknowledgments to:

- Steve Kelling (Cornell Lab of Ornithology)
- Weng-Keen Wong (Oregon State CS)
- Theo Damoulas (Cornell CS)
- The National Science Foundation
- All the eBirders

Citizen Science (or human computation) (or participatory scholarship)



Harnessing human intelligence to solve computational problems that are beyond the scope of existing machine intelligence:

- ESP Game – image labels
- FoldIt – protein structure
- Galaxy Zoo – galaxy classification
- reCAPTCHA – OCR of old print material



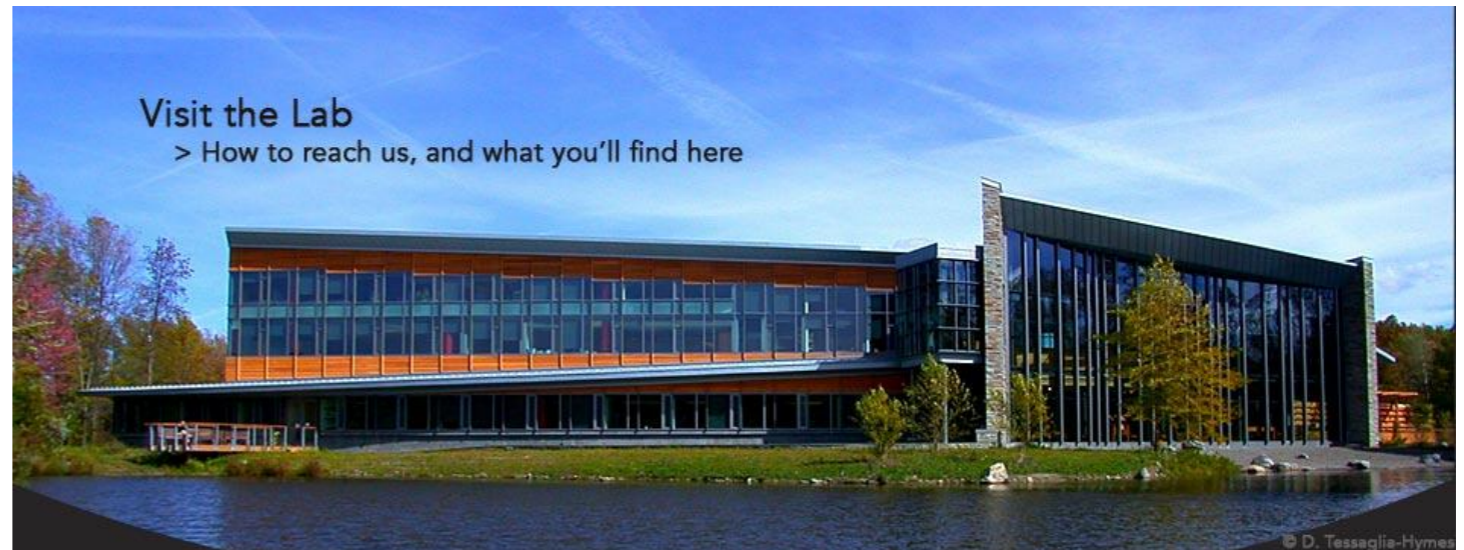
eBird



The **Cornell** Lab  of Ornithology

Visit the Lab

> How to reach us, and what you'll find here



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eBird

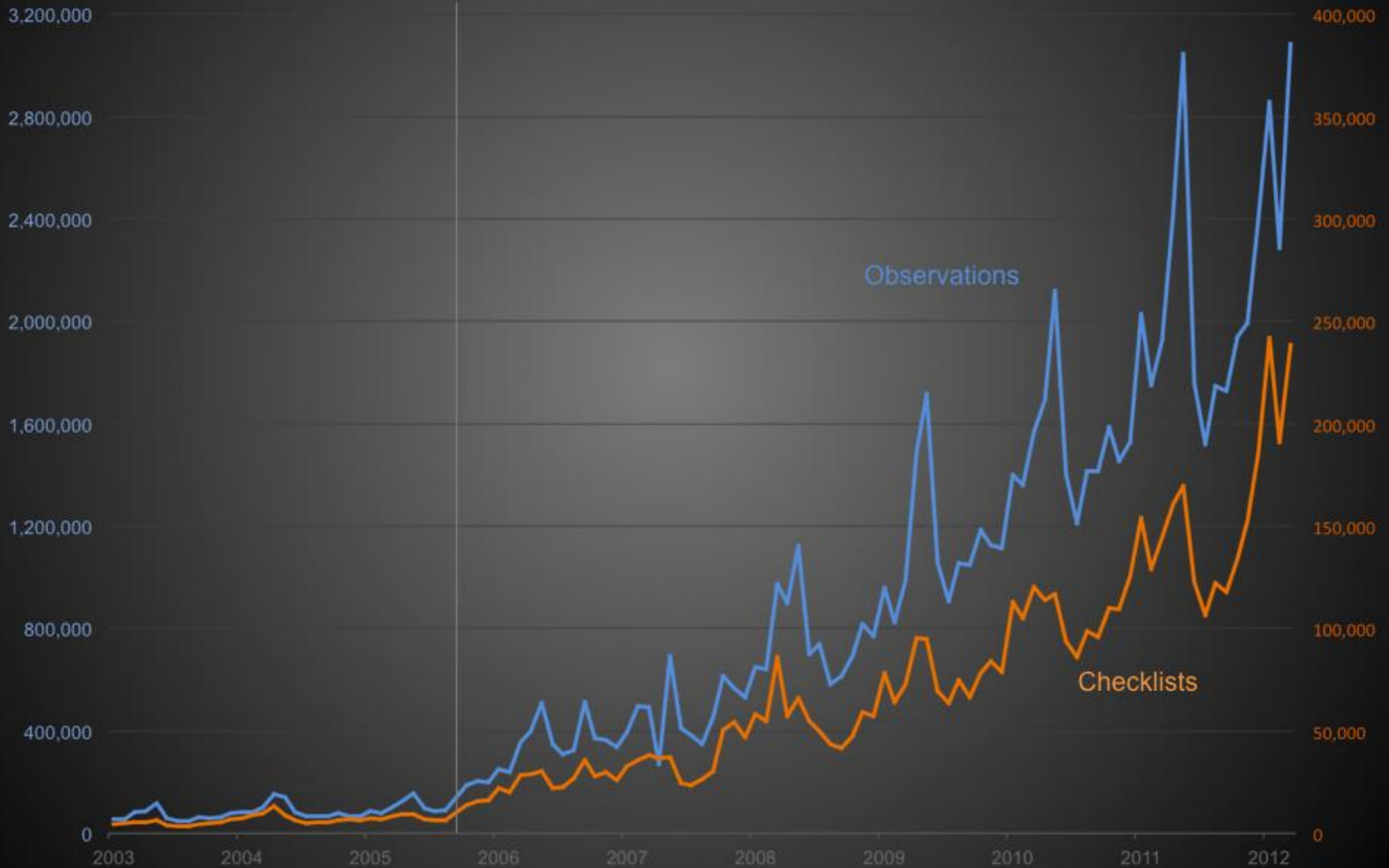
- More than ...
 - **100** million observations submitted
 - 7.5 million checklists entered
 - 85 thousand contributors
 - 9200 species
 - 220 countries



Over **7,500,000 hours** in the field

Growth in eBird Observations and Checklists

eBird 2.0 launch



Birders

The image features a solid blue background. In the upper left corner, the word "Birders" is written in a white, serif font. Below the text, there are several overlapping, wavy, light blue shapes that create a sense of movement or a stylized landscape. The overall design is clean and modern.

Keys to eBird success among birders

- Ease of use
- Tools for improving personal skills and expertise
- Appealing to birders “benevolent competitiveness”

What did you see or hear?



WATERFOWL

- Canada Goose
- Cackling/Canada Goose
- Mute Swan
- Trumpeter Swan
- Trumpeter/Tundra Swan
- swan sp.
- Wood Duck
- Gadwall
- American Wigeon
- American Black Duck
- Mallard
- Mallard (Domestic type)
- American Black Duck x Mallard (hybrid)
- Blue-winged Teal
- Northern Shoveler
- Northern Pintail
- Green-winged Teal
- teal sp.
- Canvasback
- Redhead
- Ring-necked Duck
- Greater Scaup
- Lesser Scaup
- Greater/Lesser Scaup
- Common Goldeneye
- Hooded Merganser
- Common Merganser
- Red-breasted Merganser
- Ruddy Duck
- duck sp.

GROUSE, QUAIL AND ALLIES

- Ring-necked Pheasant
- Wild Turkey

LOONS AND GREBES

- Common Loon
- loon sp.
- Pied-billed Grebe
- Horned Grebe

CORMORANTS, ANHINGAS, AND PELICANS

- Double-crested Cormorant

Add Species

Alphabetic

Show Rarities

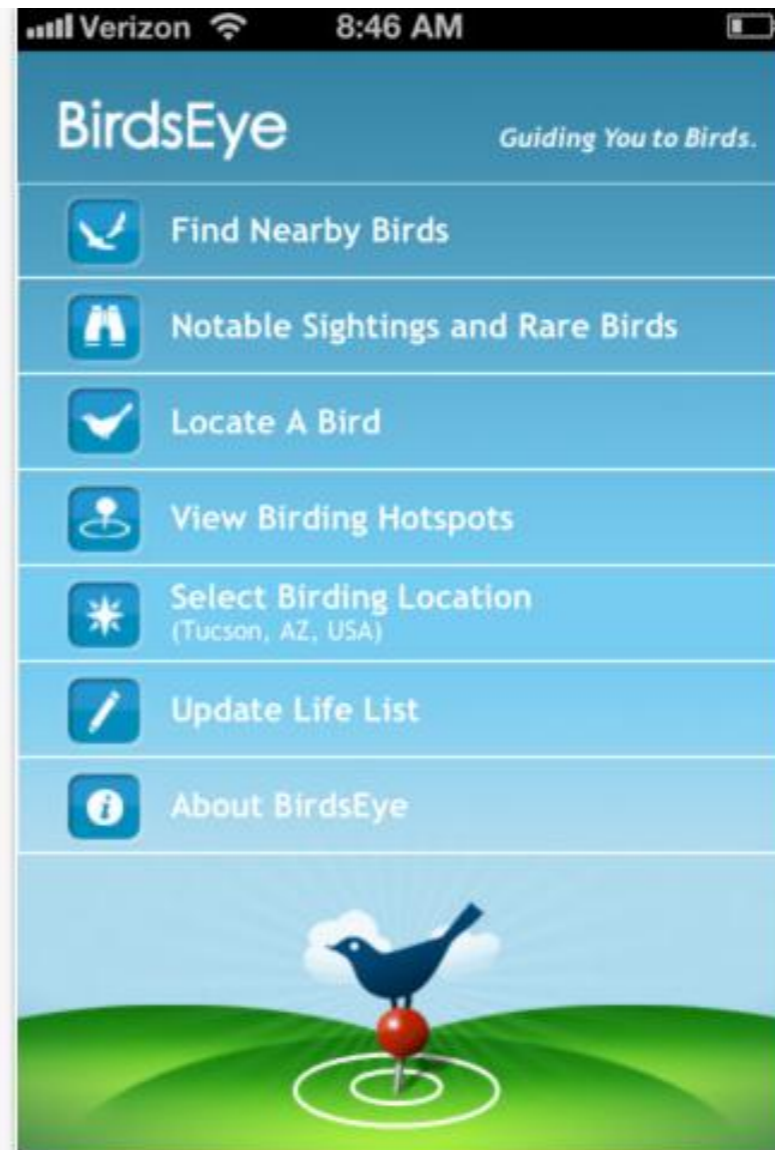
Show Subspecies

Group by Most Likely ?

Shortcuts Preferences

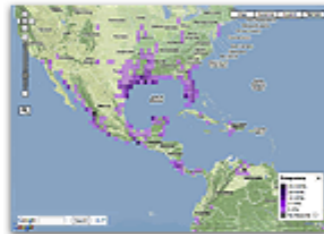
Are you submitting a **complete checklist** of the birds you were able to identify?

Yes No ?



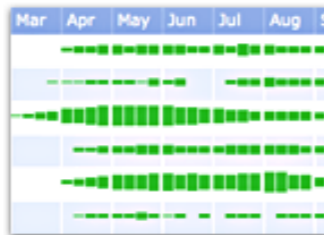


View and Explore Data



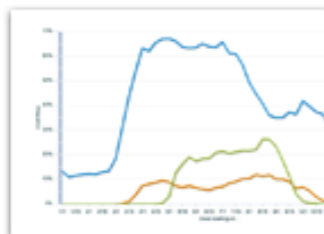
[Range and Point Maps](#)

Explore interactive range maps by species or subspecies — zoom in for details



[Bar Charts](#)

Find out what birds to expect throughout the year in a region or location



[Line Graphs](#)

Explore different metrics of species occurrence in a region or location

Your Totals

Track your totals and compare with other eBirders.

[Yard Totals](#)

How many species and checklists have you submitted for your yard?

[Patch Totals](#)

How many have you submitted for your favorite birding patches?

[Top 100](#)

Compare with the top eBirders in your region.

[Arrivals and Departures](#)

Arrivals and departures for a country, state/province, county, or hotspot

[All-Time First/Last Records](#)

All-time records for species arrival and departure in a region

[High Counts](#)

Species high counts for a region

[Alerts](#)

Reports and email alerts for rarities and species you haven't seen

[Summary Tables](#)

Observations summarized by week, month, or year

[All Observations](#) | [My Observations](#)

Bird Observations

▼ **Date Range:**

1/1 - 12/31, 1900-2012 **Combine Years**

▼ **For**

[[Washtenaw](#)]

Last updated ~13 hrs ago.

281 species (+45 other taxa)

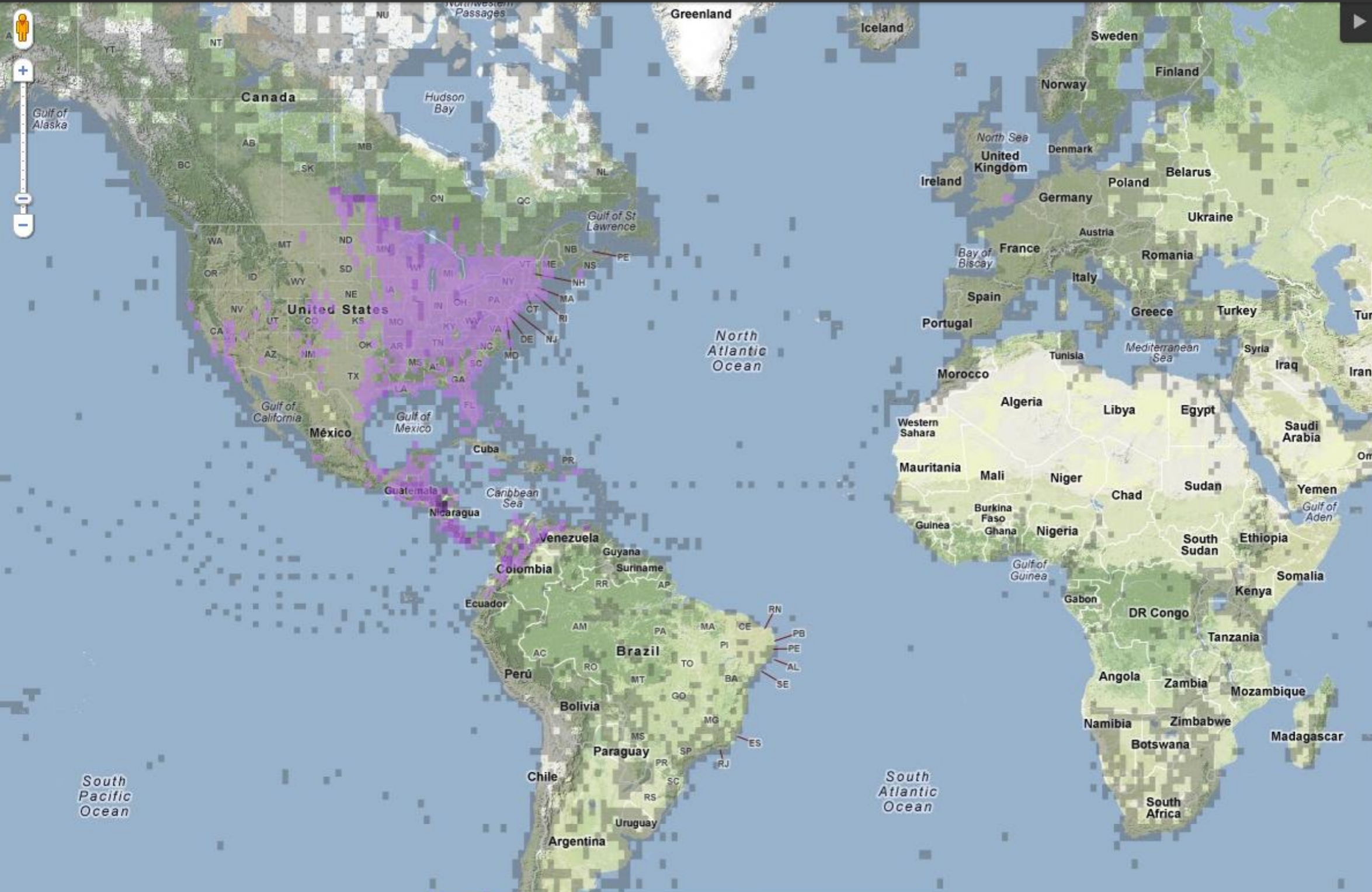
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Greater White-fronted Goose	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-	-	-	-								-
Snow Goose	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-	-	-	-						-	-	-
Ross's Goose	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>			-							-	-	
Snow x Ross's Goose (hybrid)	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>			-									
Snow/Ross's Goose	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>			-									
Cackling Goose	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-	-	-	-						-	-	-
Canada Goose	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cackling/Canada Goose	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>		-	-	-	-			-			-	-
goose sp.	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>									-			
Mute Swan	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trumpeter Swan	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tundra Swan	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-
Trumpeter/Tundra Swan	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-		-	-					-			
swan sp.	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-	-		-	-							-
Wood Duck	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Gadwall	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-
American Wigeon	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>		-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	
American Black Duck	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mallard	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mallard (Domestic type)	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-			-	-	-				-	-	-
American Black Duck x Mallard (hybrid)	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-		-		-	-		-			-	-
Blue-winged Teal	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Shoveler	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-		-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-
Northern Pintail	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-
Green-winged Teal	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canvasback	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-	-	-	-						-	-	-
Redhead	<input type="button" value="MAP"/>	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-



Christopher L Wood

Where can I see a Golden-winged Warbler?

Species: Date: Location:



Zoom Tool

Full Species Range

Terrain

Street

Satellite

Hybrid

Show Points Sooner

Check this box to show points at broader scales when possible: 2000 points max

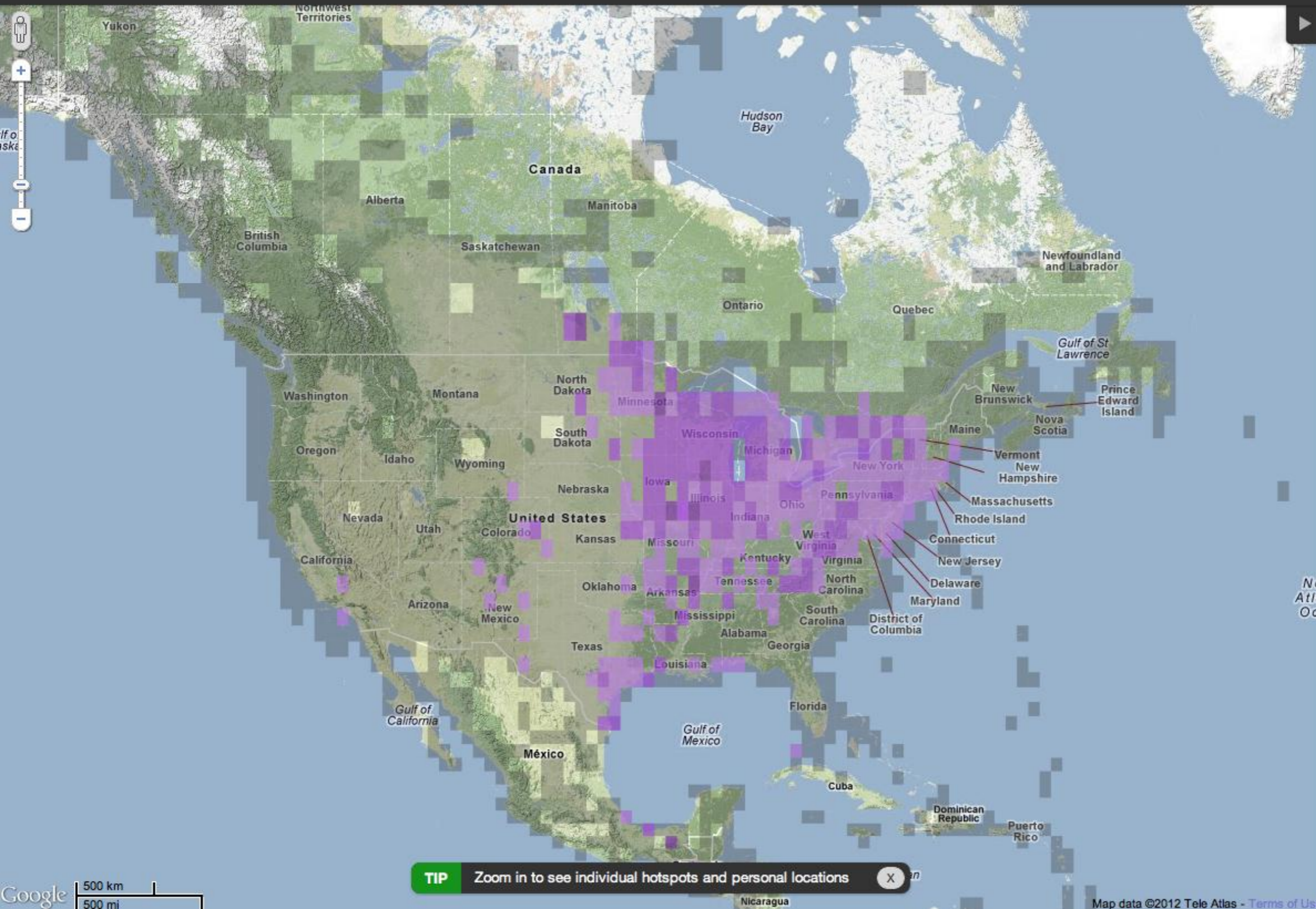
FREQUENCY

- 40-100%
- 25-40%
- 10-25%
- 2-10%
- 0-2%

No Reports

TIP Zoom in to see individual hotspots and personal locations

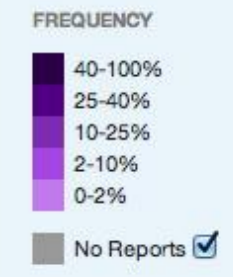
Species: Date: Location:



- Zoom Tool
- Full Species Range

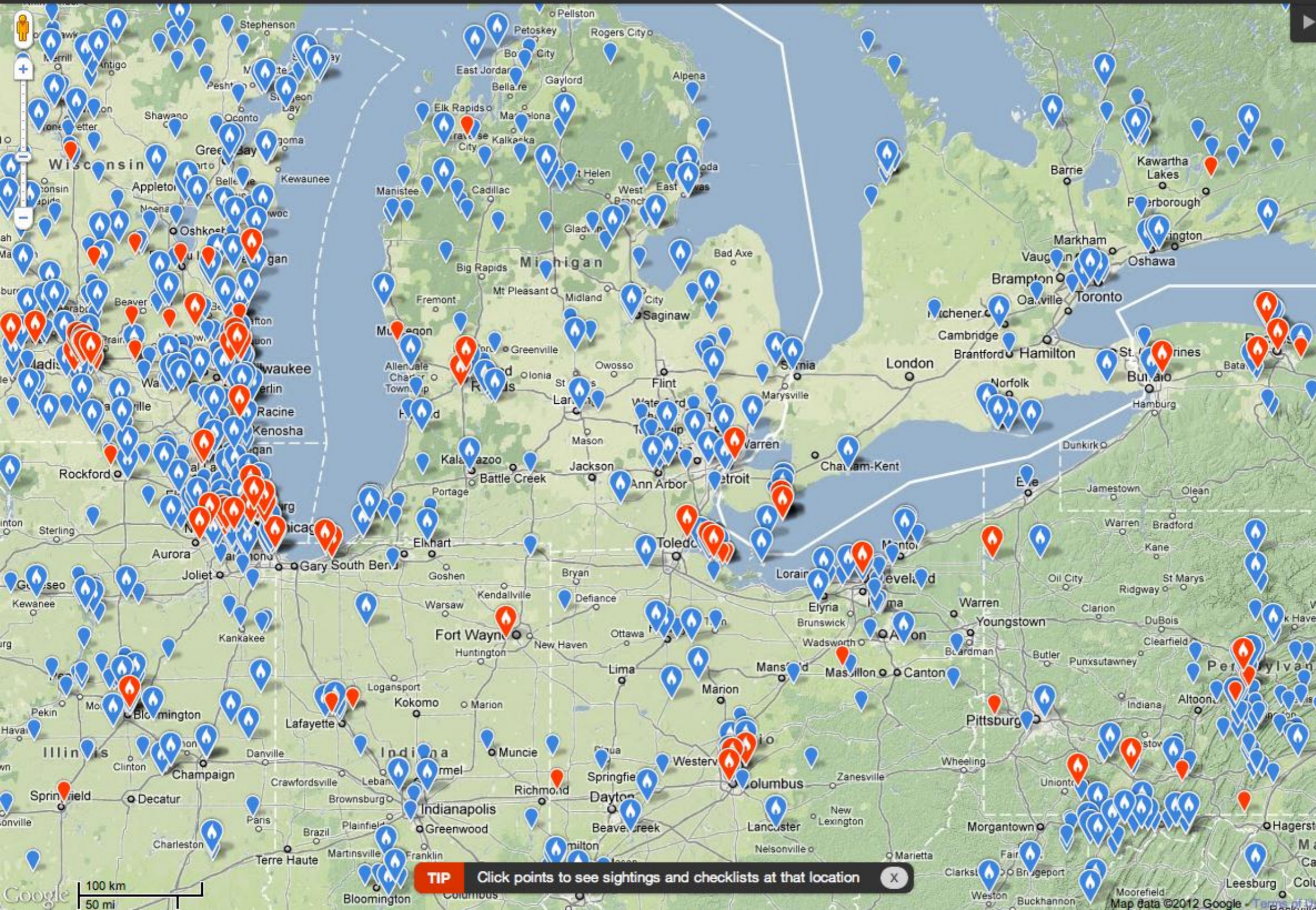
- Terrain
- Street
- Satellite
- Hybrid

Show Points Sooner
Check this box to show points at broader scales when possible: 2000 points max



TIP Zoom in to see individual hotspots and personal locations

Species: Date: Location:



Zoom Tool

Full Species Range

Terrain

Street

Satellite

Hybrid

Show Points Sooner

Check this box to show points at broader scales when possible: 2000 points max

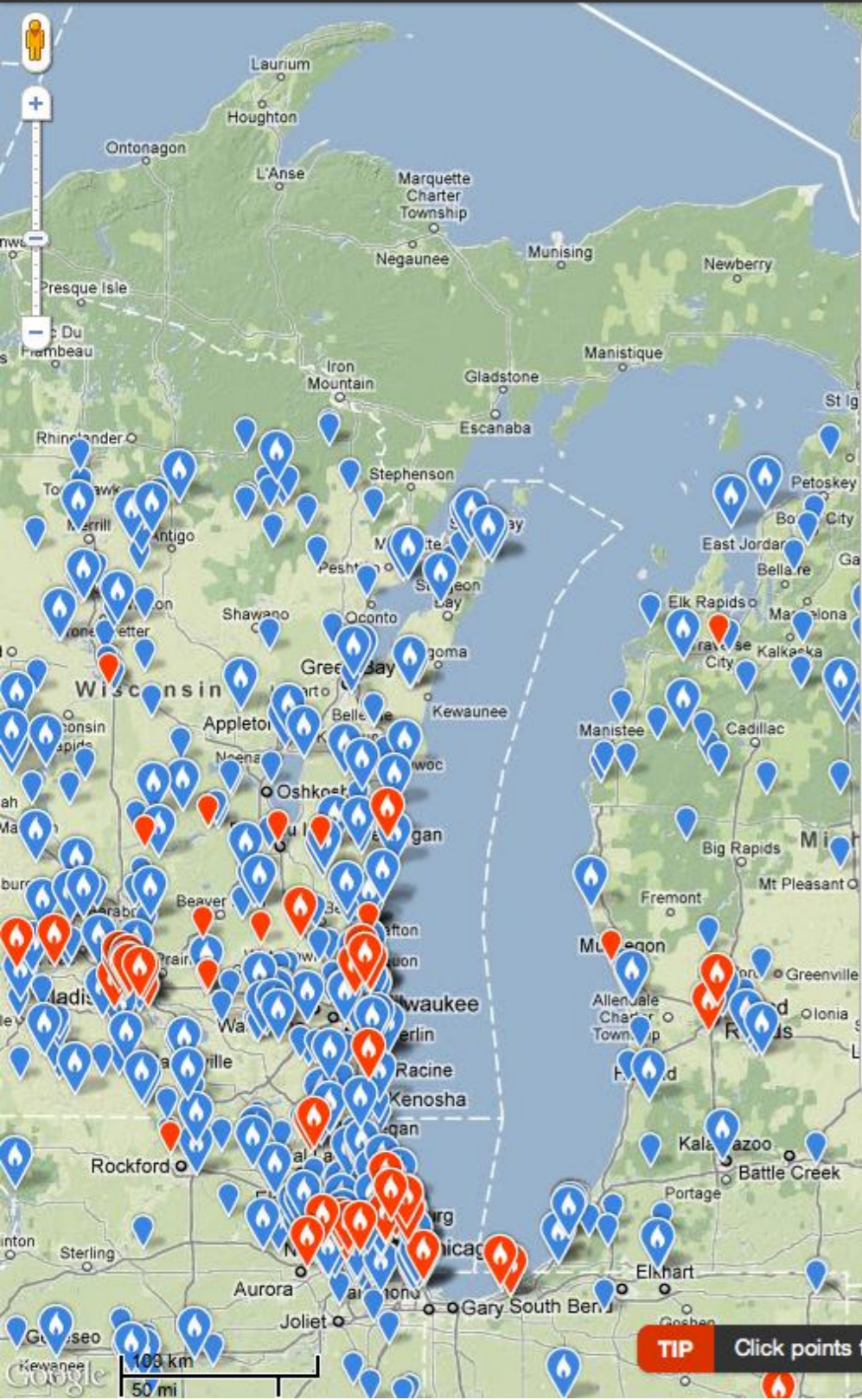
RECENT OLDER (30+ DAYS)

Birding Hotspot

Personal Location

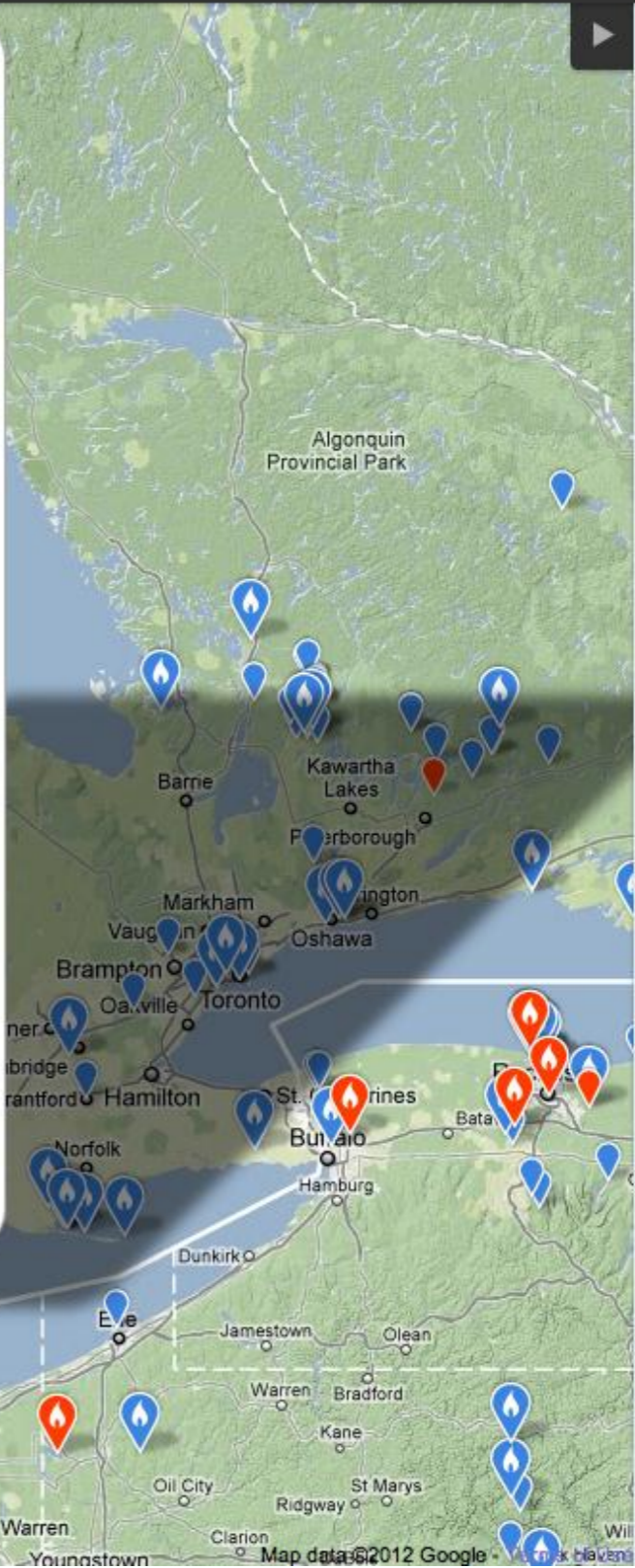
TIP Click points to see sightings and checklists at that location

Species: Date: Location:



Magee Marsh Wildlife Area--Boardwalk
Lucas, US-OH

DATE	#	OBSERVER	
2012-05-02	1	Ben Warner	Checklist
2011-05-13	1	Ben Winger	Checklist
2011-05-13	1	Sarah Fowler	Checklist
2011-05-13	1	Sarah Fowler	Checklist
2011-05-13	1	Henry Trimpe	Checklist
2011-05-12	1	Jay Bolden	Checklist
2011-05-11	1	Roberta K Allen	Checklist
2011-05-11	1	Christina Harrington	Checklist
2011-05-11	1	Leslie Houser	Checklist
2011-05-07	X	Jen Cawley	Checklist
2011-05-07	1	Patrick Johnson	Checklist
2011-05-06	1	Kenn Kaufman	Checklist
2011-05-06	1	James Fox	Checklist
2011-05-06	2	Annie Cray	Checklist
2011-05-06	2	Patrick Johnson	Checklist
2011-05-06	1	Ken Ostermiller	Checklist
2011-05-06	X	Adam Zorn	Checklist
2011-05-06	X	Clair Cogar	Checklist
2011-05-06	X	Mark Rozmarynowycz	Checklist
2011-05-06	1	Richard Naber	Checklist
2011-05-06	1	Sue Tackett	Checklist
2011-05-06	1	Thomas Dorazio	Checklist



Zoom Tool

Full Species Range

Terrain
 Street
 Satellite
 Hybrid

Show Points Sooner

Check this box to show points at broader scales when possible: 2000 points max

RECENT OLDER (30+ DAYS)

Birding Hotspot
 Personal Location

TIP Click points to see sightings and checklists at that location

Checklist S8190527

Location Magee Marsh Wildlife Area--Boardwalk, Lucas County, Ohio, US ([Map](#))

Date and Effort Fri May 06, 2011 5:15 PM

Protocol: Traveling
 Party Size: 1
 Duration: 1 hour(s), 25 minute(s)
 Distance: 0.75 mile(s)
 Observers: Kenn Kaufman

Species 80 species total

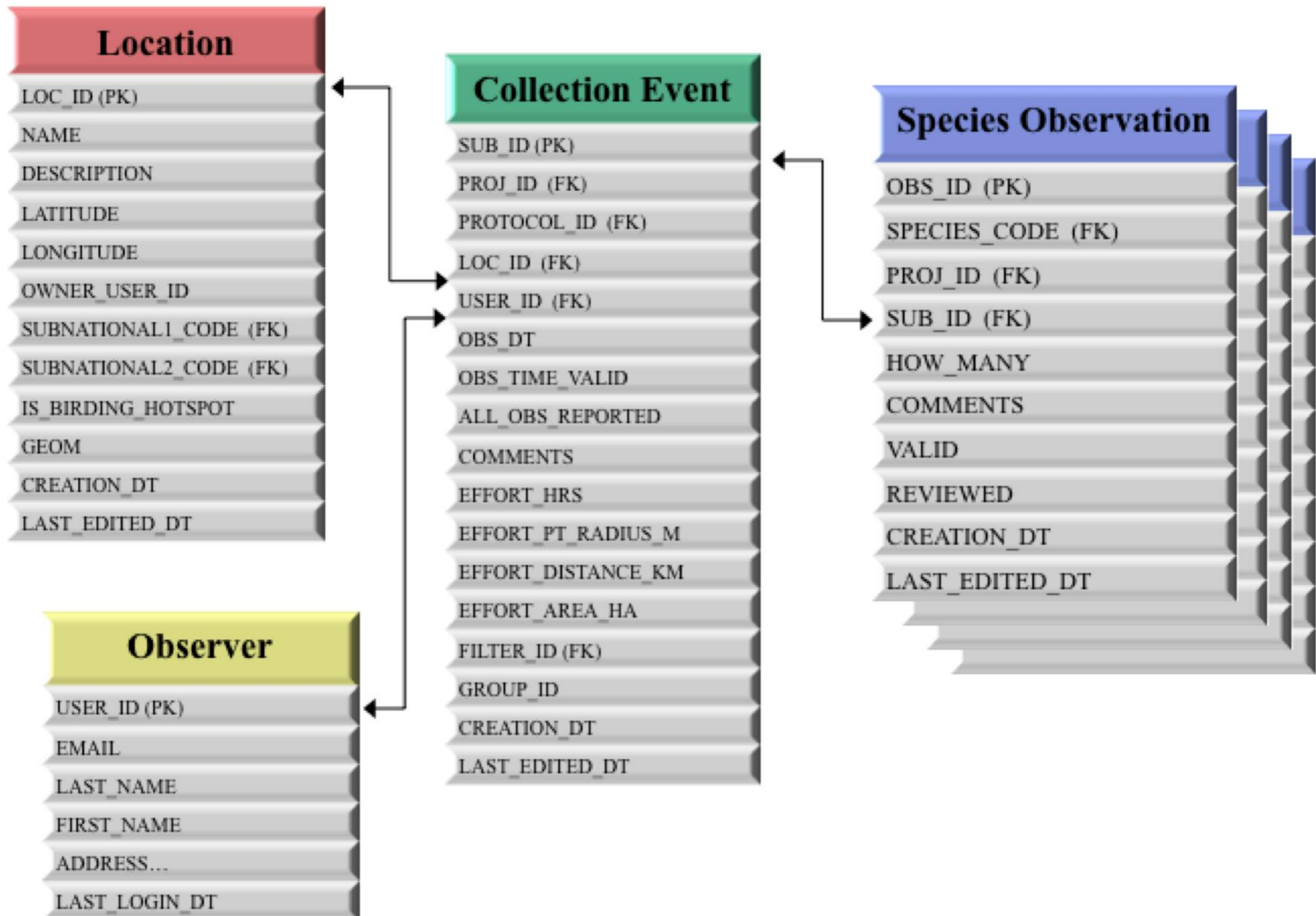
- 15 Canada Goose
- 6 Wood Duck
- 1 Mallard
- 8 Double-crested Cormorant
- 5 Great Blue Heron
- 2 Great Egret
- 1 Osprey
- 1 Bald Eagle
- 1 Sora
- 5 American Coot
- 1 Killdeer

- 1 Ovenbird
- 4 Northern Waterthrush
- 1 Blue-winged Warbler
- 1 Golden-winged Warbler
- 15 Black-and-white Warbler
- 3 Tennessee Warbler
- 15 Nashville Warbler
- 3 Common Yellowthroat
- 10 American Redstart
- 5 Cape May Warbler
- 20 Northern Parula
- 4 Magnolia Warbler
- 1 Bay-breasted Warbler
- 6 Blackburnian Warbler
- 24 Yellow Warbler
- 8 Chestnut-sided Warbler
- 7 Black-throated Blue Warbler
- 22 Palm Warbler

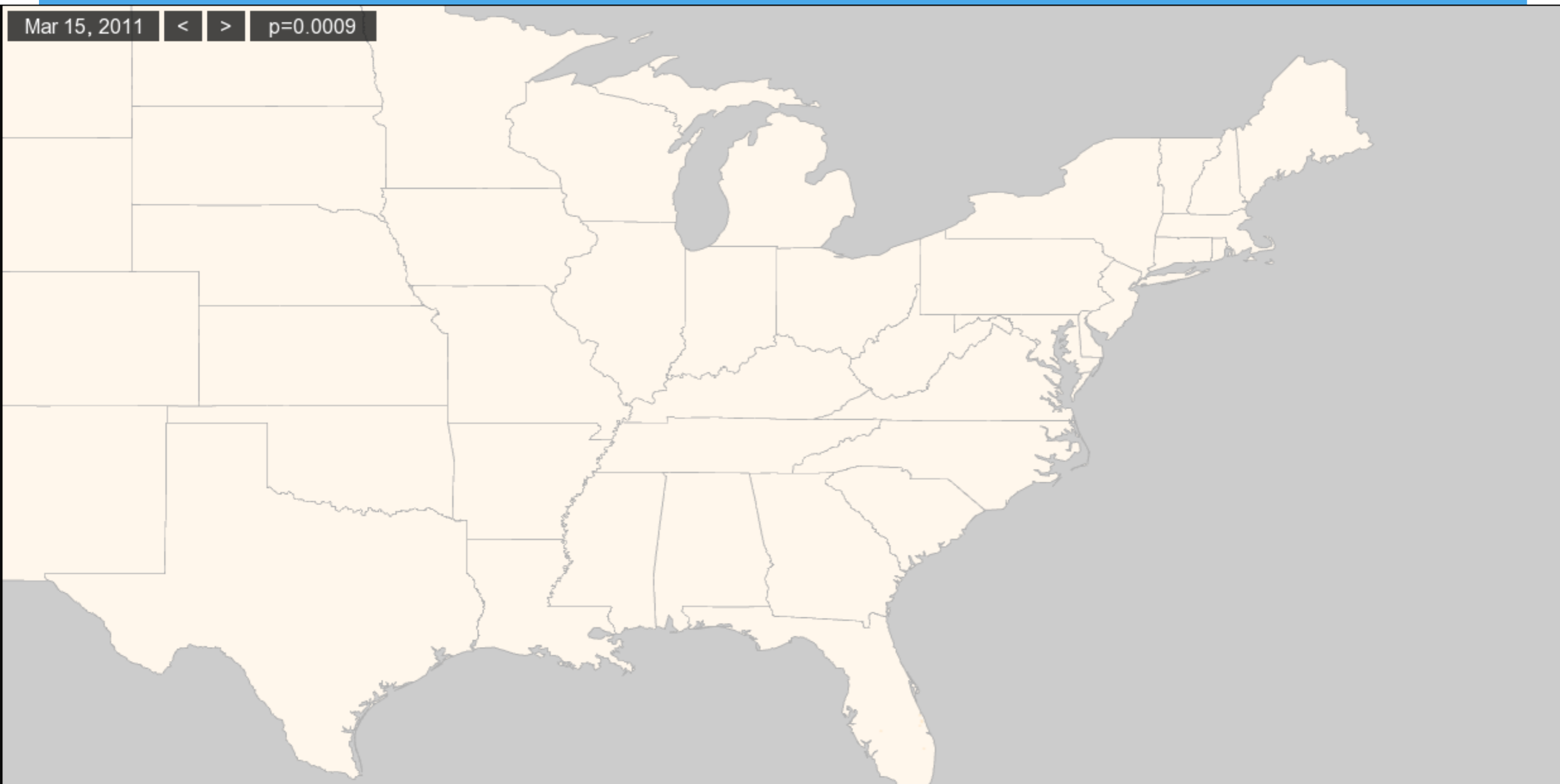
Science

The image features a solid blue background. In the upper left corner, the word "Science" is written in a white, serif font. Below the text, there are several overlapping, wavy, light blue shapes that create a sense of movement and depth, resembling stylized waves or abstract patterns.

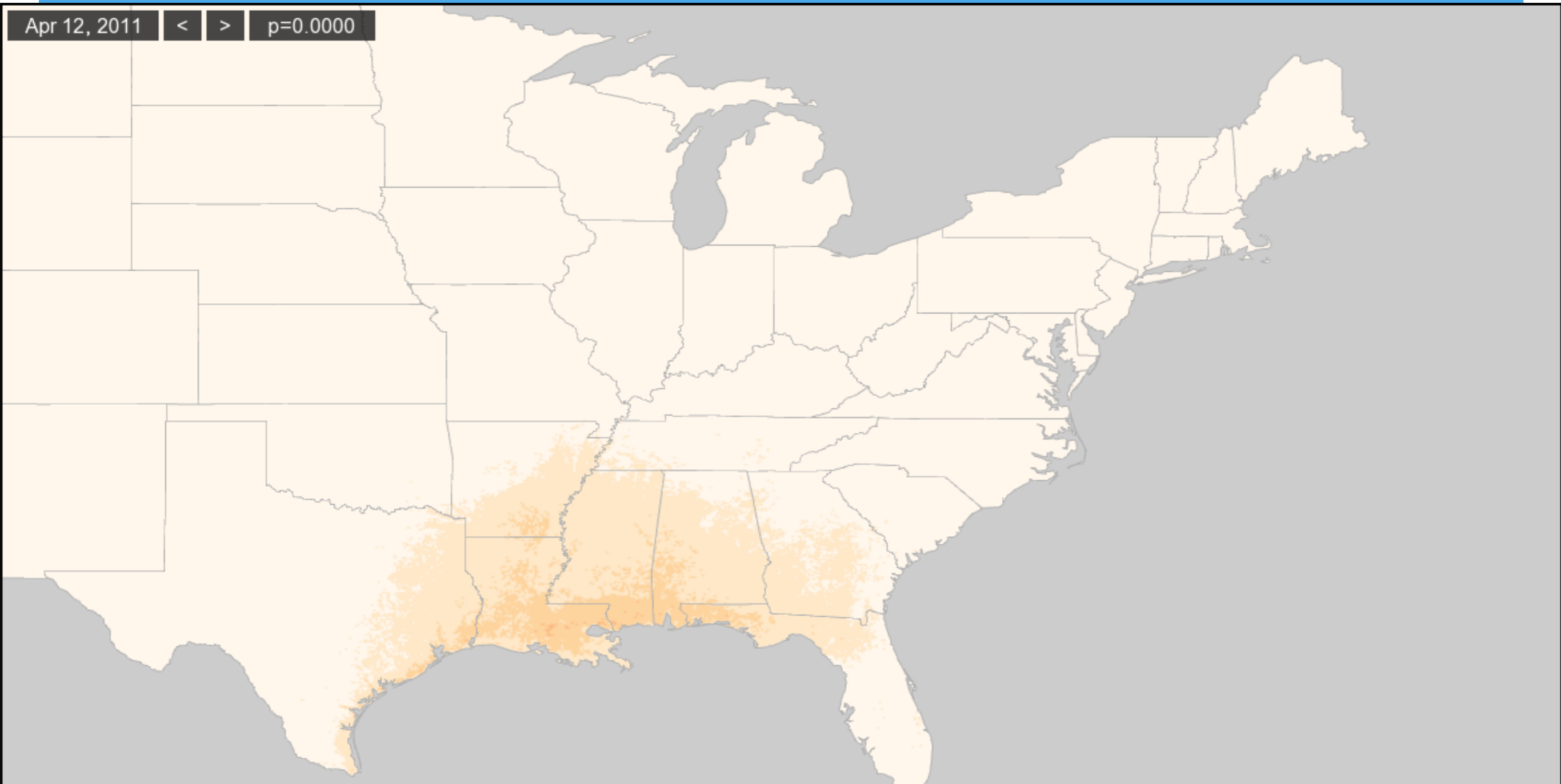
Observational Data Model



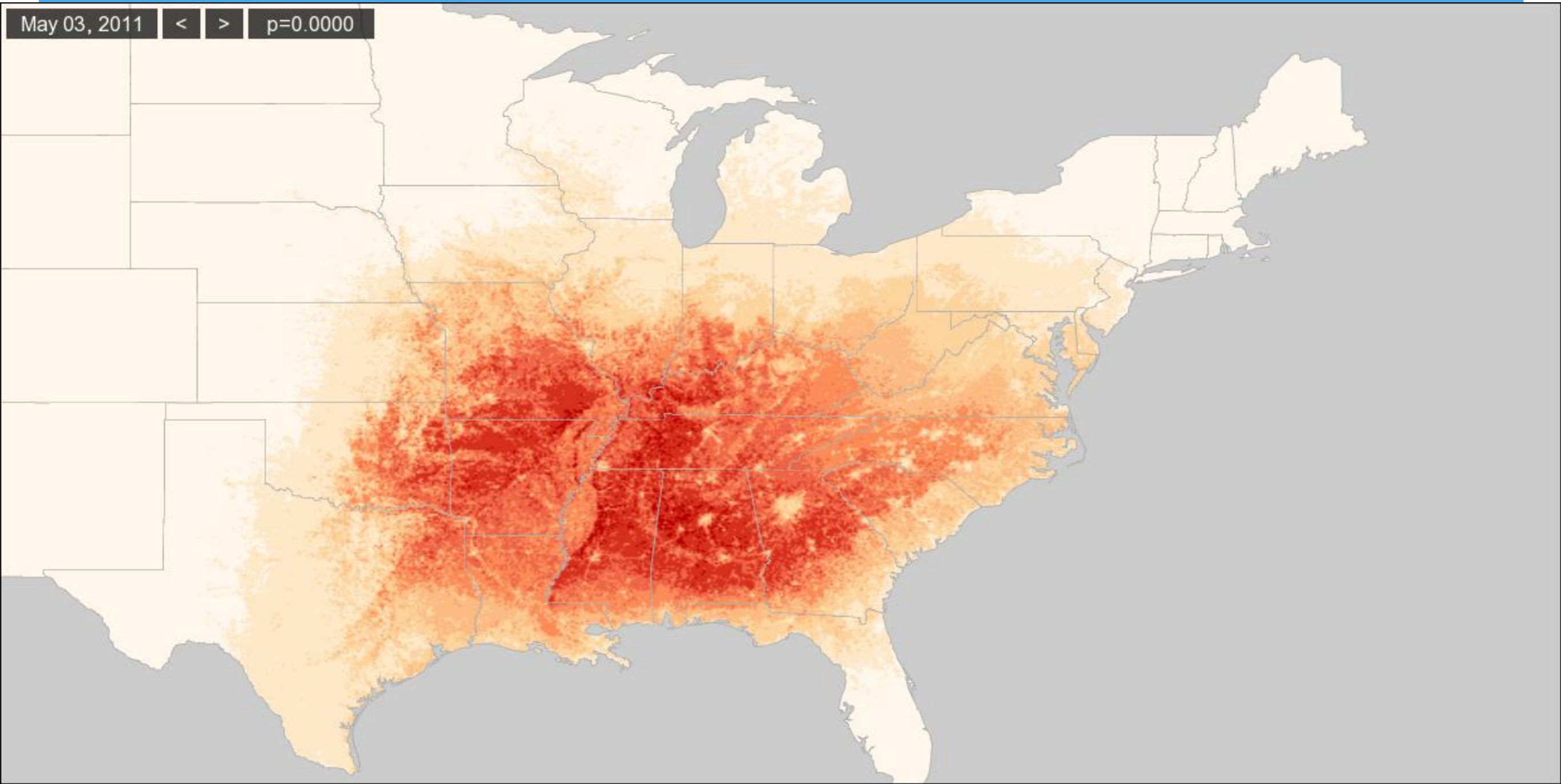
Seasonal Patterns of Occurrence in the Indigo Bunting During 2011



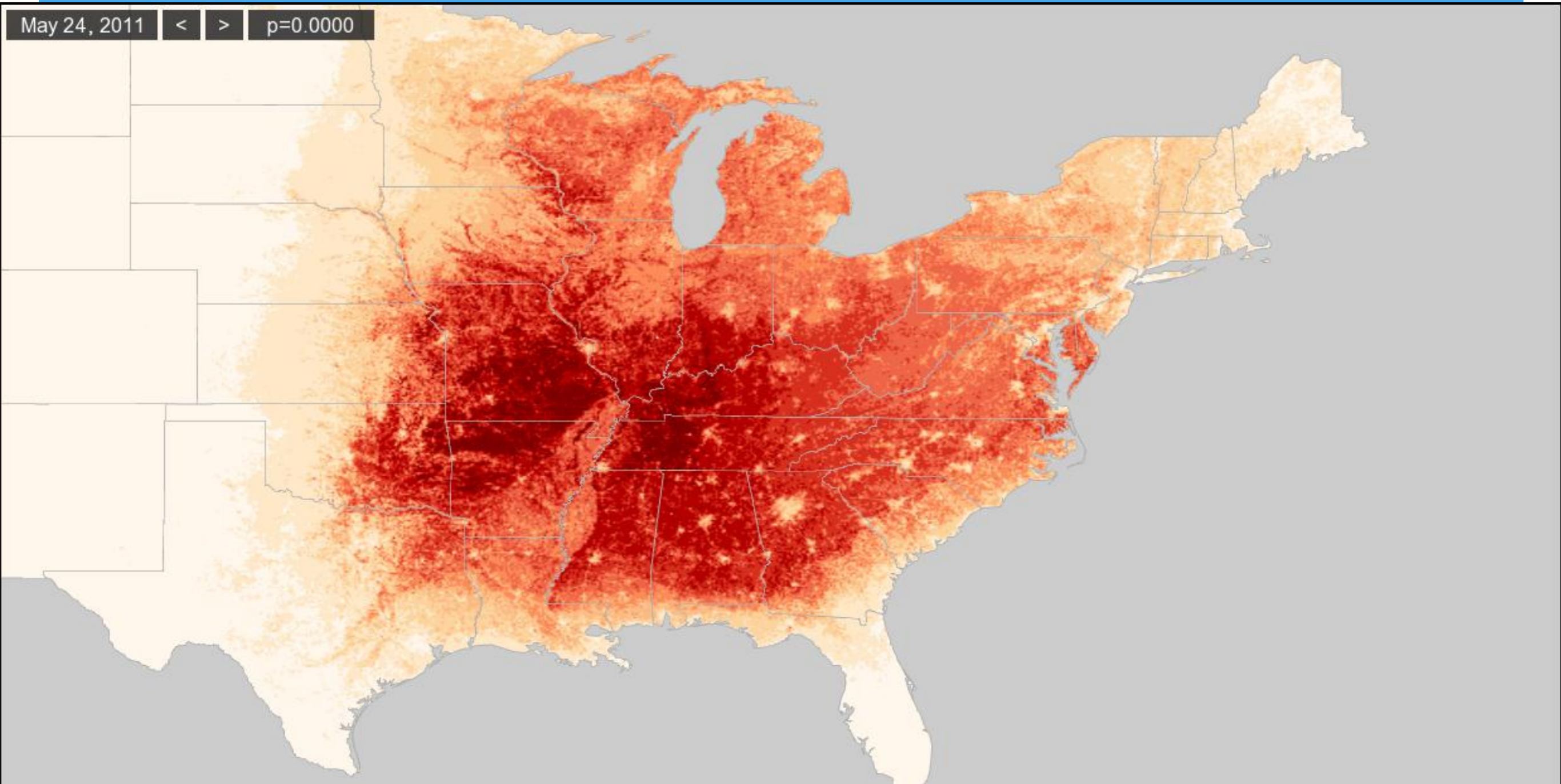
Apr 12, 2011 < > p=0.0000



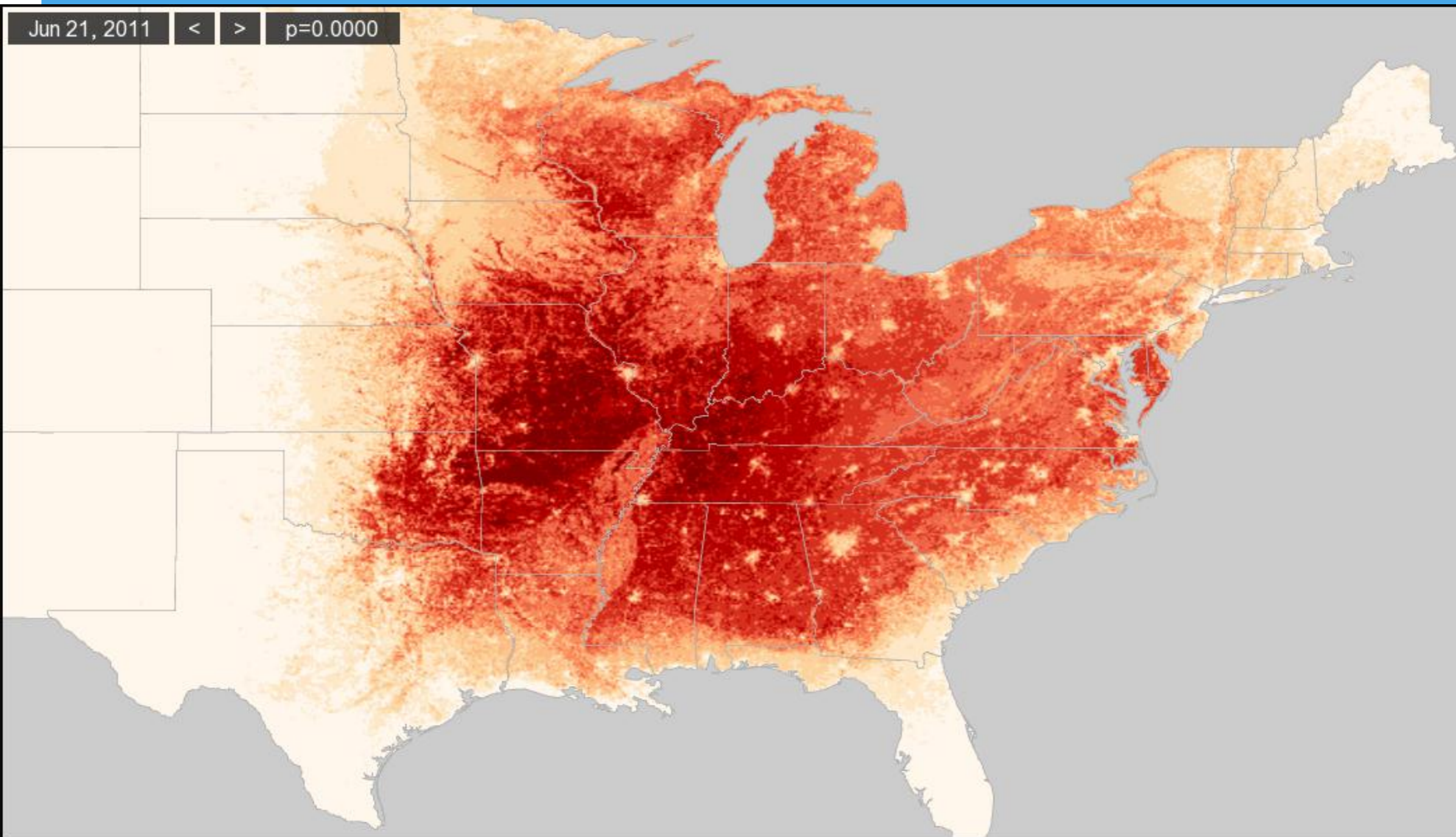
May 03, 2011 < > p=0.0000



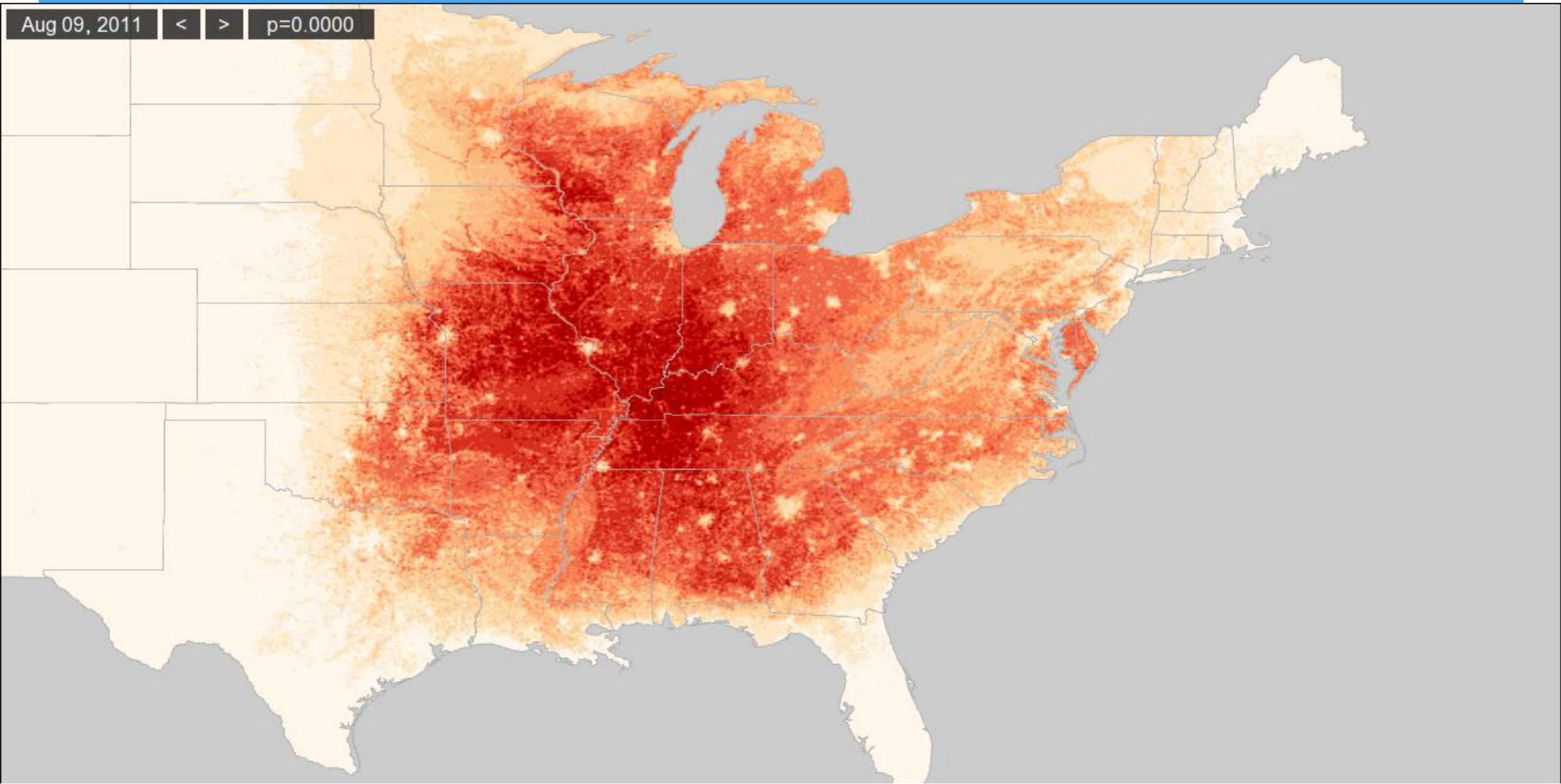
May 24, 2011 < > p=0.0000



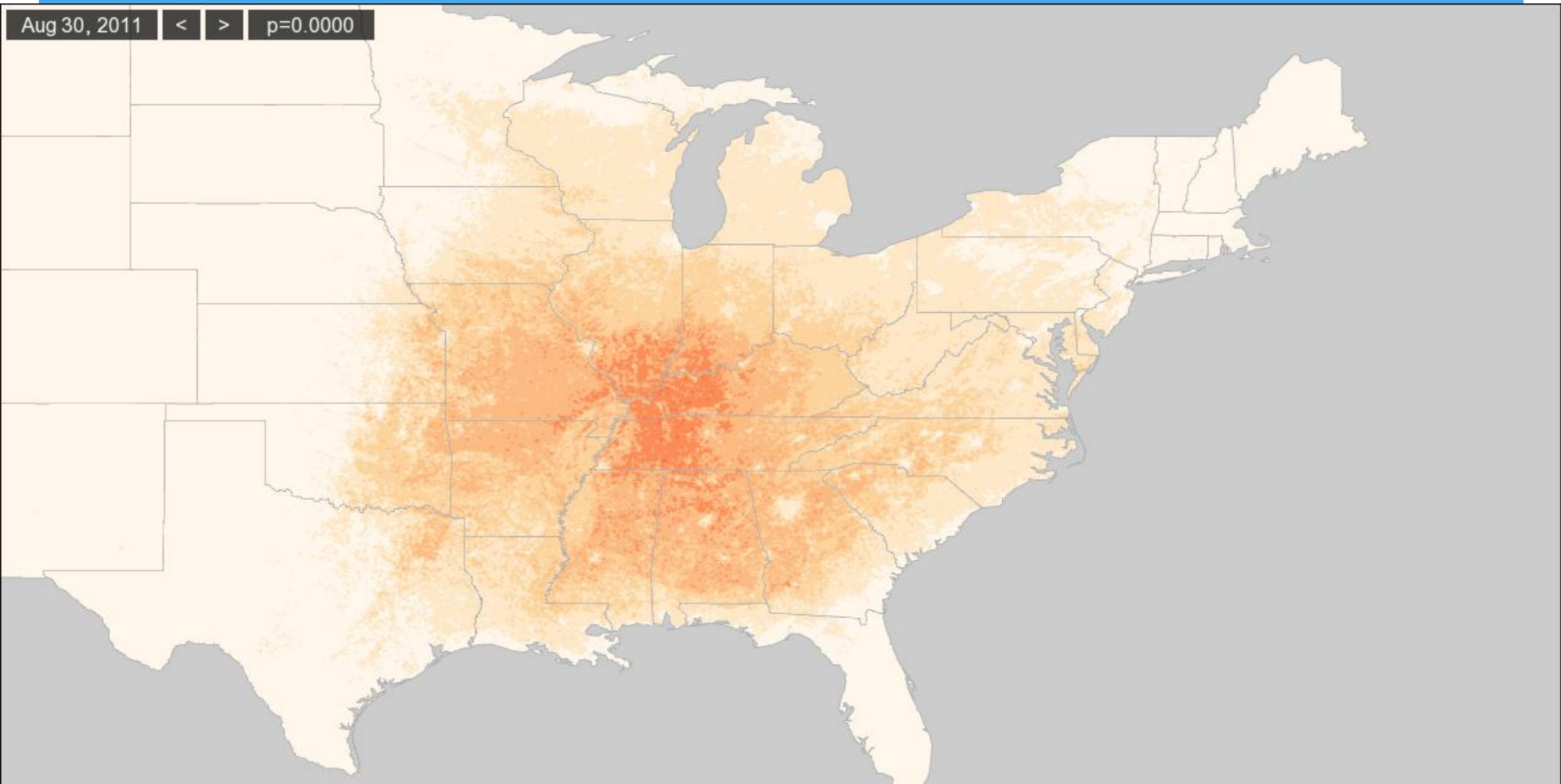
Jun 21, 2011 < > p=0.0000



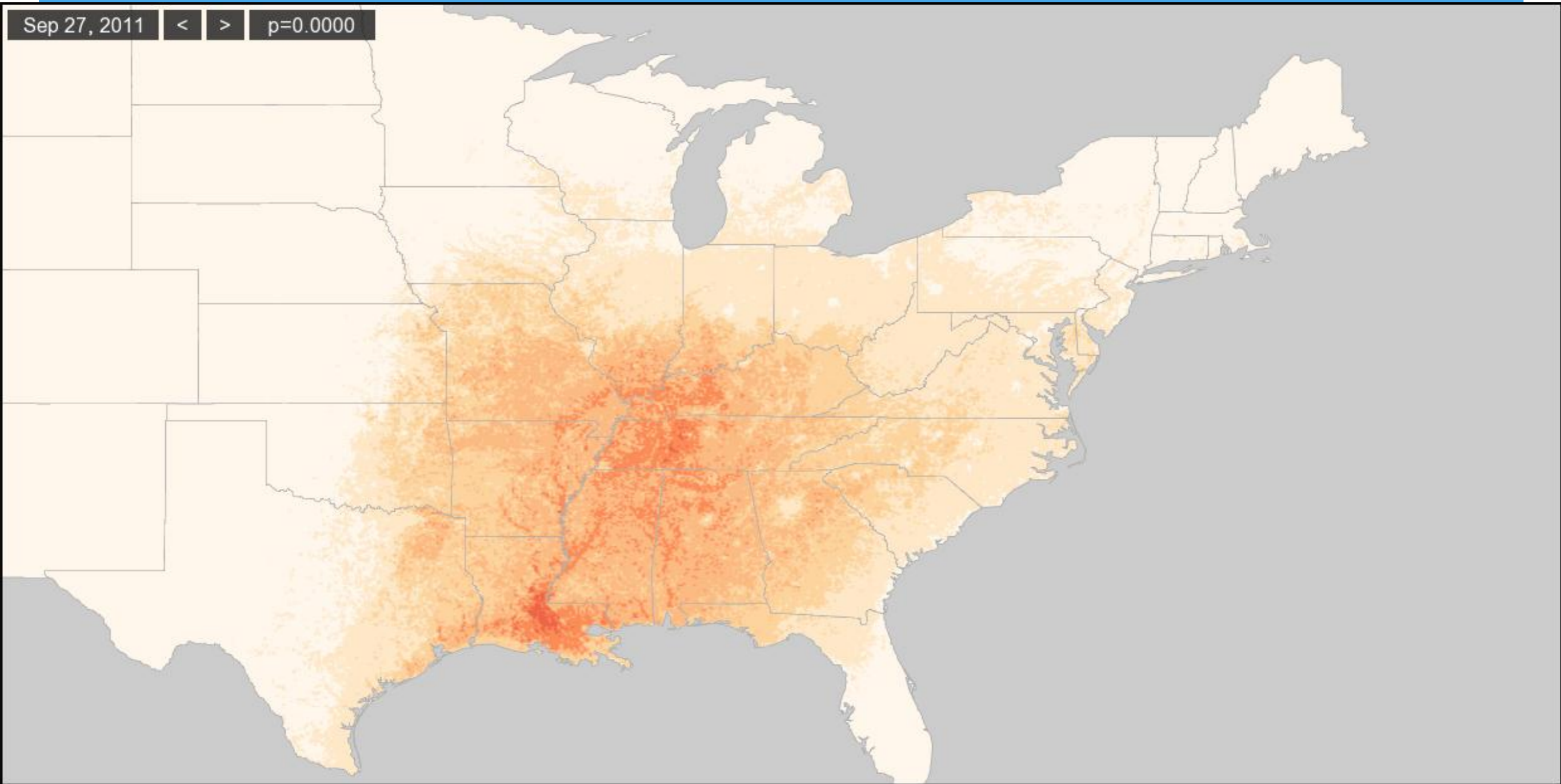
Aug 09, 2011 < > p=0.0000



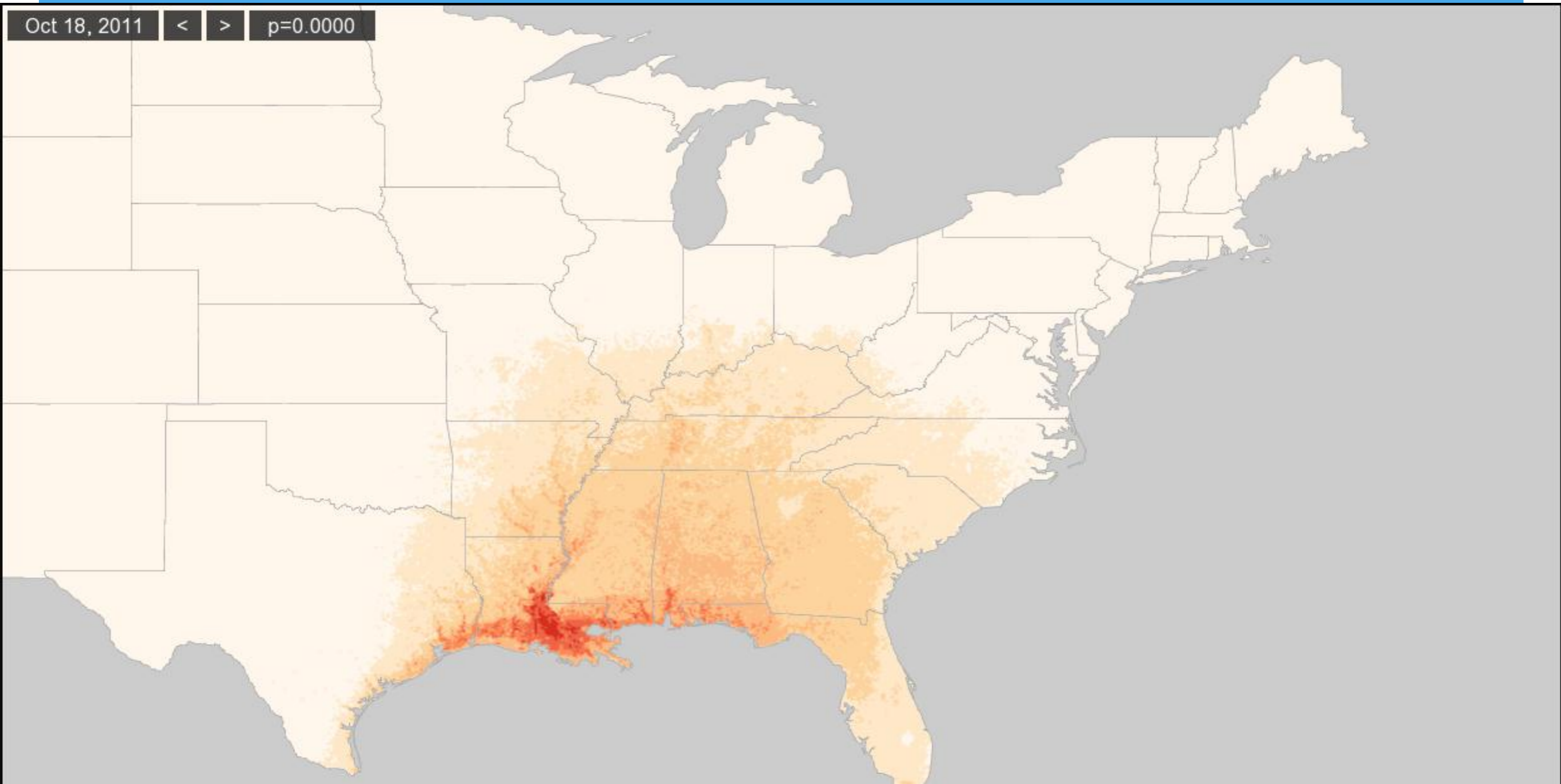
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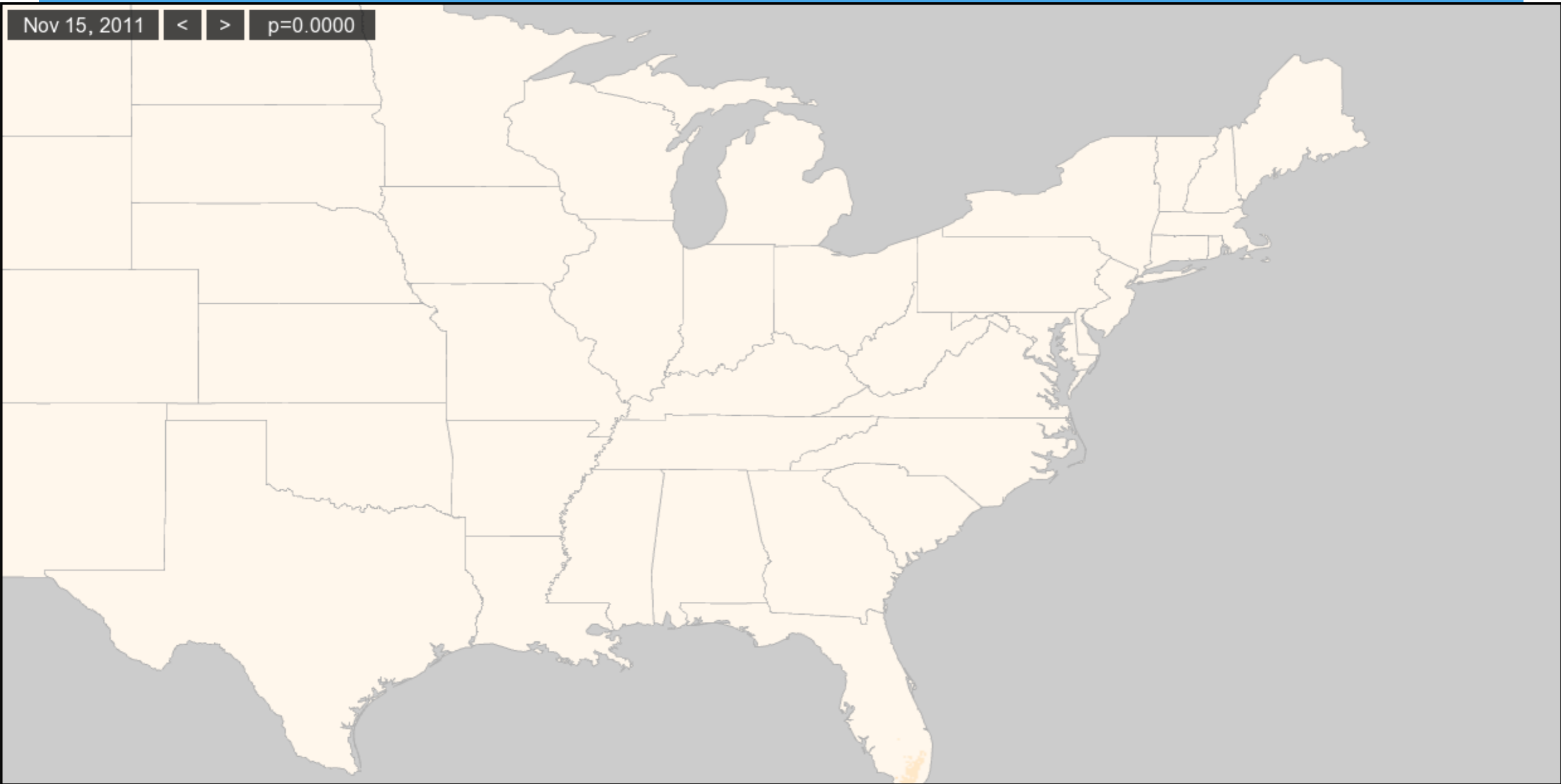
Sep 27, 2011 < > p=0.0000



Oct 18, 2011 < > p=0.0000



Nov 15, 2011 < > p=0.0000



Conservation

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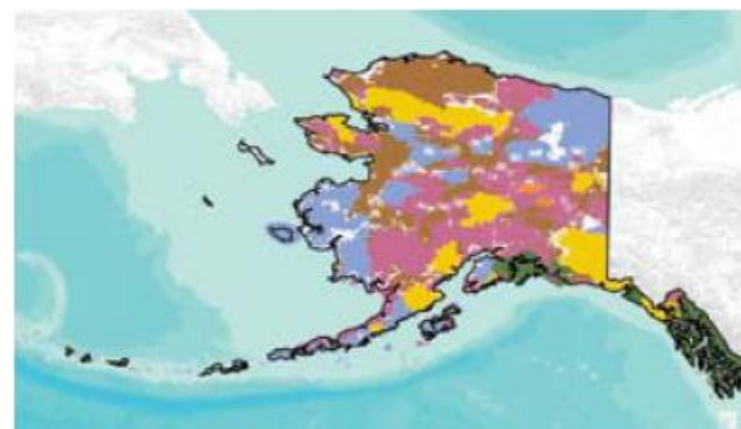
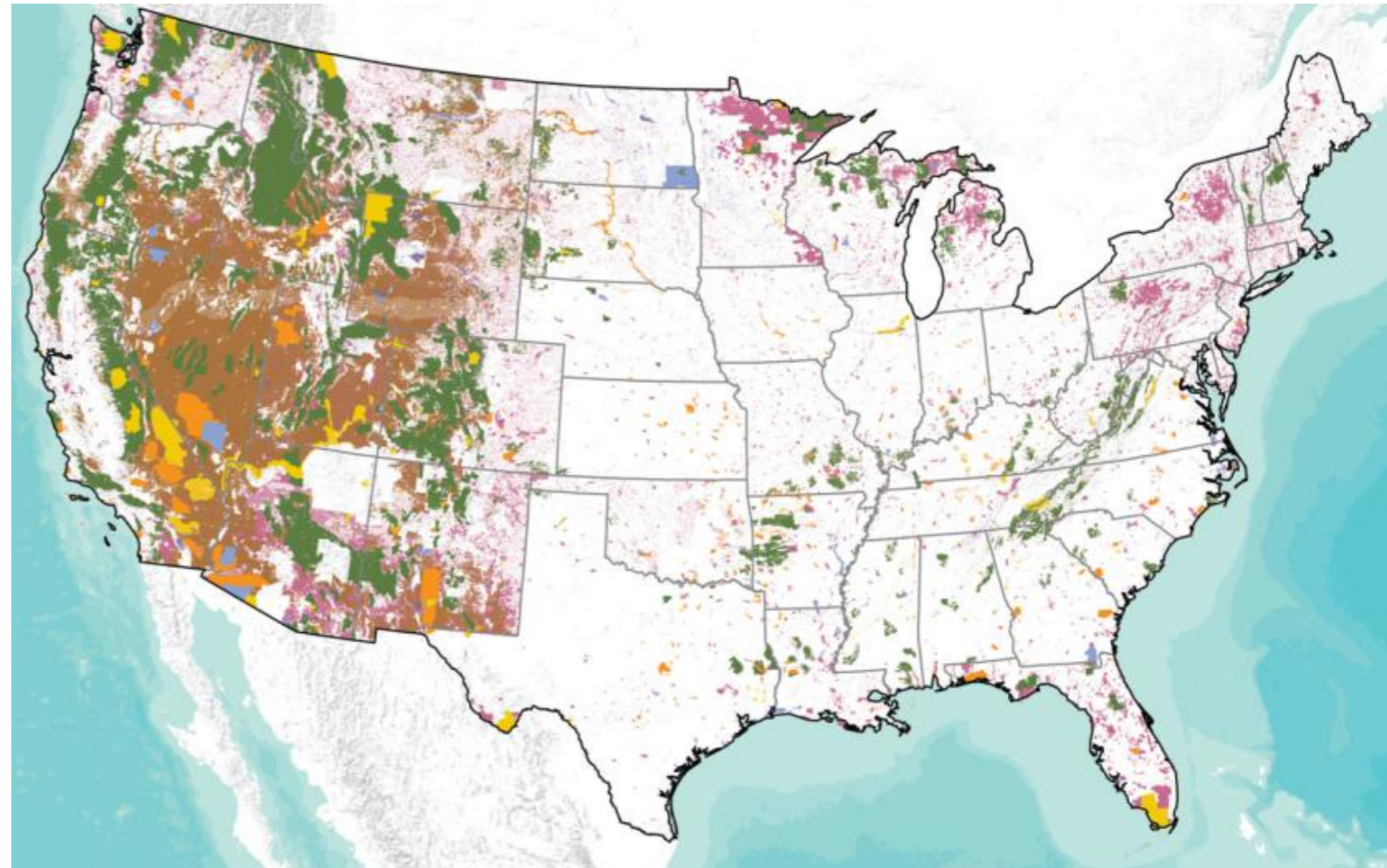


THE STATE OF THE BIRDS 2011
REPORT ON PUBLIC LANDS AND WATERS
United States of America



U.S. Public Lands

- Protected Areas Database for the U.S. (PAD-US 1.1; USGS-GAP)
- Includes Federal and State agencies
- Biodiversity protection status
- Bird distributions overlaid on public land ownership map



Public Lands

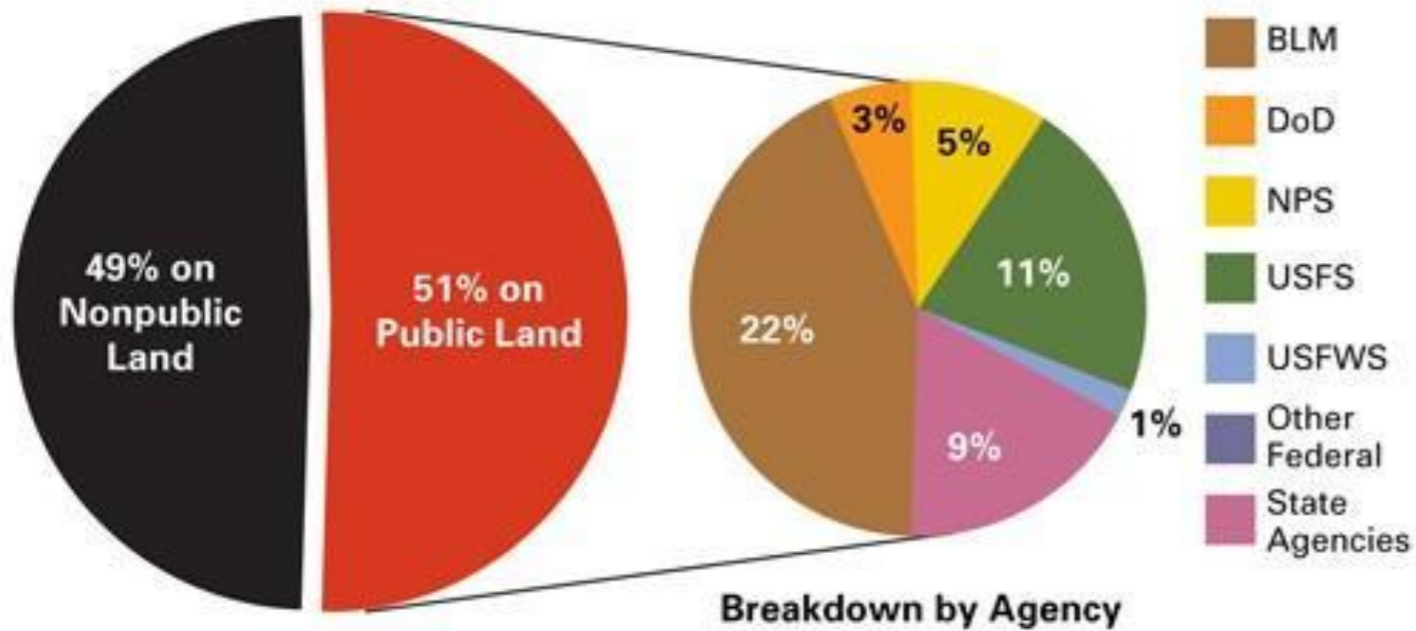
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- Department of Defense (DoD)
- National Park Service (NPS)
- USDA Forest Service (USFS)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- State lands

NOAA lands are included on both maps but are too small to detect.

Maps produced by National Gap Analysis Program

ARIDLANDS and Bureau of Land Management

Aridland Bird Distribution



- Public lands support more than half the distribution of aridland birds (36 obligate species)
- Declining aridland birds affected by grazing, invasive species, energy development

- 79% of Gunnison Sage-Grouse distribution on public lands
- BLM manages 245 million acres, including more aridland habitat than any other agency

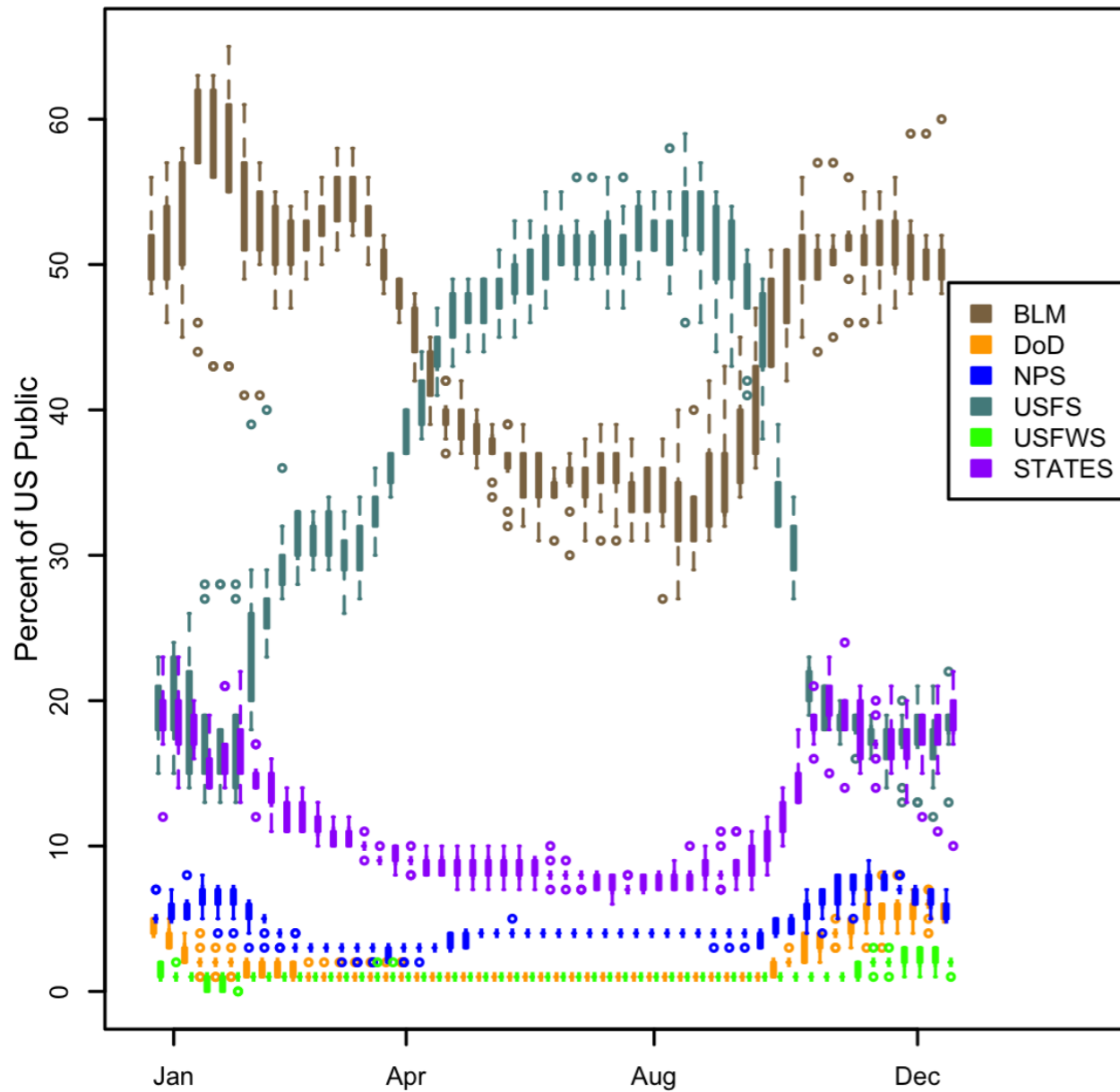


Stewardship Responsibilities for Birds



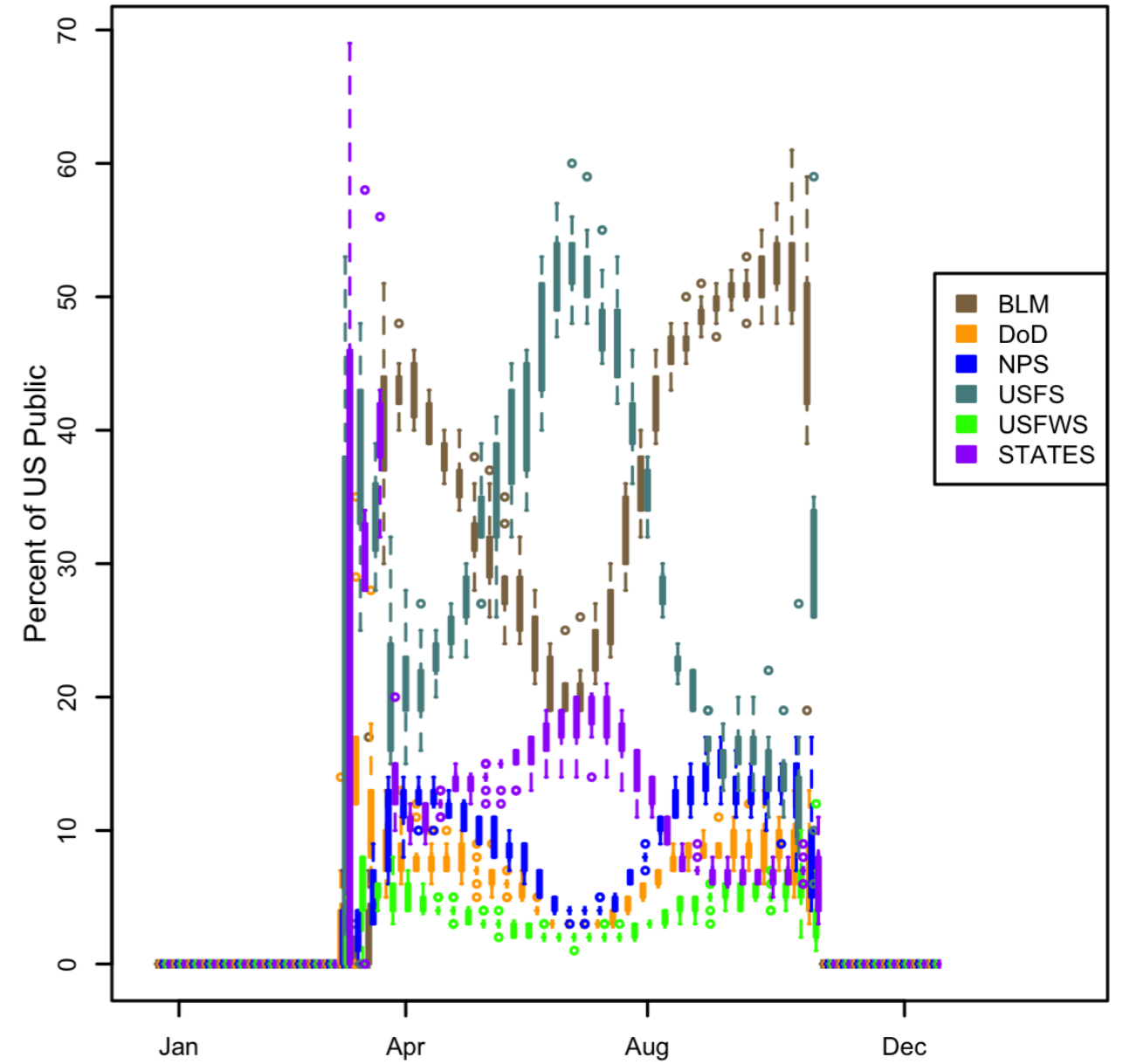
Mountain Bluebird

Agency Breakdown



Willow Flycatcher

Agency Breakdown



Mapping Migratory Bird Stopover Habitat to Inform Wind Energy Siting

Big Island

Ron Rohrbaugh, Frank La Sorte, Daniel Fink, Andrew Farnsworth, and Steve Kelling



New York Natural
Heritage Program

The **Cornell** Lab
of Ornithology



Observer/Data Quality

About eBird

eBird Data Quality

Did you know that every record submitted to eBird goes through the eBird data verification process? Using a combination of automated data filters and a network of local experts, eBird tackles the issue of data quality in Citizen-Science. In order for us to maintain the integrity of the database, and for it to be used fully by the science and conservation community, we as observers must fully understand and strive to reach the highest level of data quality.

Therefore, we've developed procedures to facilitate communication between eBird observers and scientists, including some new and improved review tools

for our editors. Through our combined effort to maintain high data quality, eBird will take its place among the most valuable large-scale data sets on bird distribution and abundance in the world. Read more about our data verification process....



Taiga Flycatcher, Putah Creek, California, 25 October 2006. Photo by John Sterling.

What do we do when you report birds as rare or far out of range as this Siberian Taiga Flycatcher at Putah Creek, California, found by eBirder John Sterling, or the Ivory Gull found near New York City? Even more complex is the issue of how to deal with records of early/late migrants, or out of season records of lingering birds at local scales. Issues surrounding how to verify data like these certainly come into play when maintaining a database of records that is meant to become part of the scientific record. As with any large-scale citizen-science project open to the public, there is the possibility that erroneous data will be submitted. At eBird we consider data quality to be paramount, and we're taking every step possible to ensure that our data are the best they can be. Using advanced data vetting technology, we've developed a combination of automated filters and a network of regional editors that work together to verify eBird data. Each eBird submission, regardless of observer or location, is checked for data quality in exactly the same way.

Why worry about data quality?

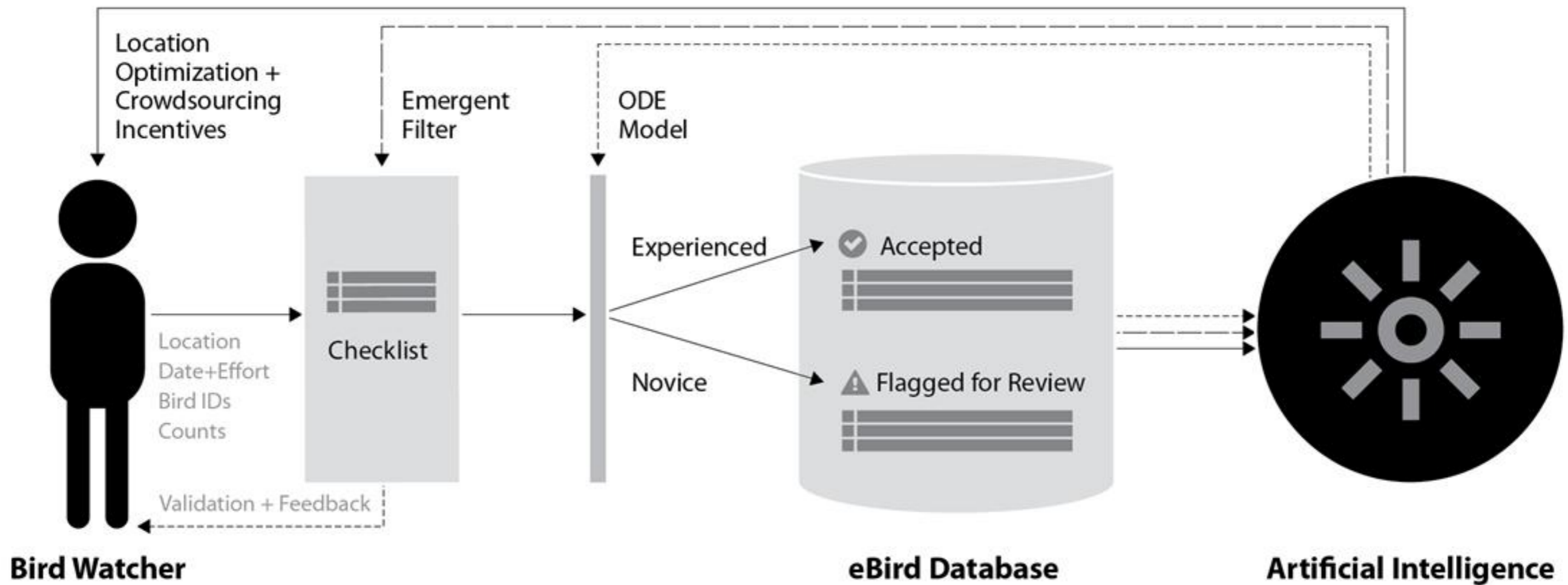
A database is only as good as its weakest record. If even a few records can be deemed questionable, then the entire data set can be labeled as such. With that in mind, we should all strive to keep the eBird data as clean as possible. You can do your part by being conservative in the field and meticulous with your data entry, and we can do ours by building better connections between the eBird community and scientists.

Enhance the effectiveness of citizen science

- build accurate data input filters to limit erroneous data submission
- identify variation in observer ability
- address the spatial bias of where observers make their observations

Human/Computer Learning Network

Active Learning



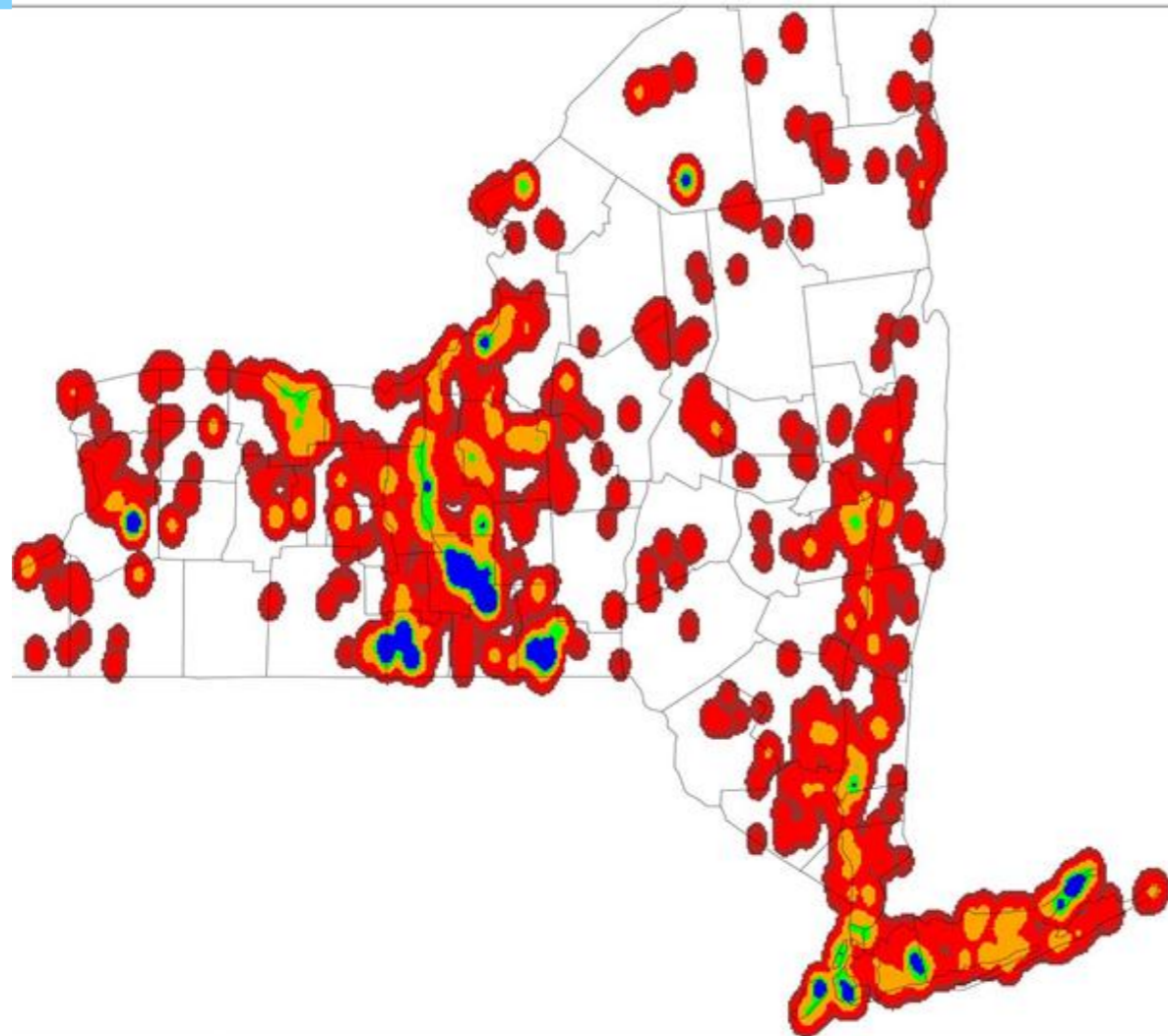
Emergent filters to limit erroneous observations

- Replace unscalable system of volunteer regional experts
- Apply frequency of occurrence filters, generated from eBird data, to delineate when a species can be reported in a region
- Automatically flag unusual observations

Addressing observer variability by modeling observer ability

- Can't establish “ground truth” through multiple observers
- Occupancy-Detection-Experience Model (ODE)
 - probability of the **occupancy** of the site by a particular species given a set of environmental covariates describing that site
 - Factor in “ease of **detection**” covariates
 - Quantify individual observer **expertise** variation based on covariates such as number of checklists submitted, number of records flagged by experts, number of species reported, etc.
 - Improved expertise by suggesting species they “should” see

Improving spatial coverage in citizen science



improve the predictive performance of the machine learning algorithms by guiding the sampling process

Measuring HCLN impact on citizen science participants

- Does the system and expertise ranking provide incentives for greater participation?
- Does the system encourage greater geographic distribution of observations?
- Is the system “educating” the observers?
- What is the nature of the detection curve for various types of observers and how does it change over time?

Questions?

The slide features a solid blue background. At the bottom, there are several overlapping, wavy, light blue shapes that create a sense of motion or a decorative border.