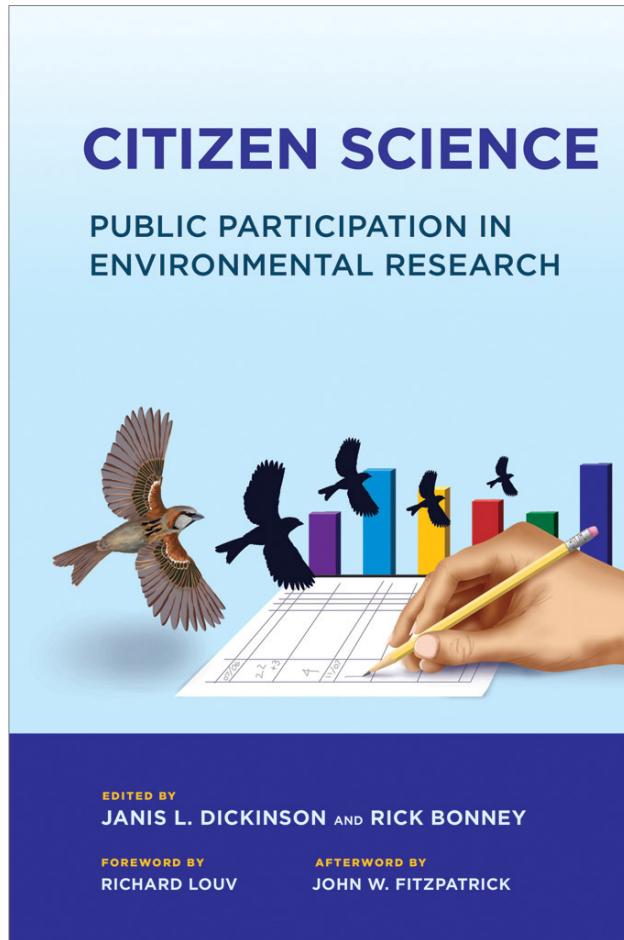


Crowdsourcing for access and monitoring

Jacob van Etten
Bioversity International

Workshop ARCAD-Bioversity
March 2015

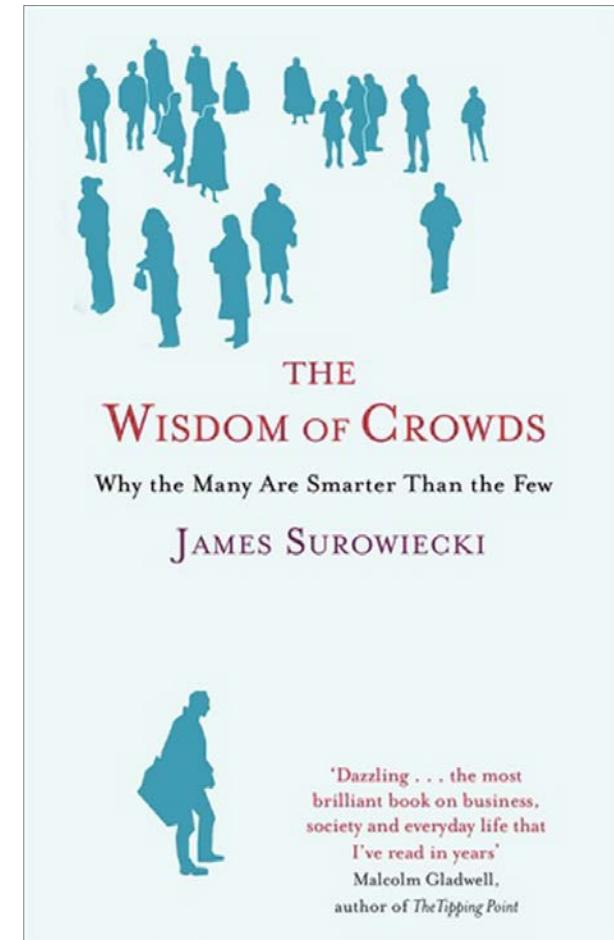
Solution



EDITED BY
JANIS L. DICKINSON AND RICK BONNEY

FOREWORD BY
RICHARD LOUV

AFTERWORD BY
JOHN W. FITZPATRICK



'Dazzling . . . the most brilliant book on business, society and everyday life that I've read in years'
Malcolm Gladwell,
author of *The Tipping Point*

Citizen science (also known as crowd science, crowdsourced science, civic science or networked science) is scientific research conducted, in whole or in part, by amateur or nonprofessional scientists.

Wikipedia

Solution

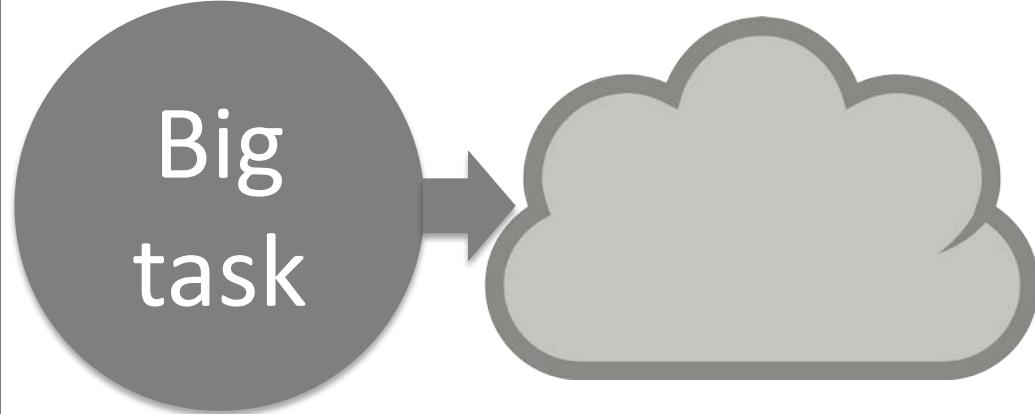
Crowdsourcing is the process of obtaining needed services, ideas, or content by soliciting contributions from a large group of people, and especially from an online community, rather than from traditional employees or suppliers.

Wikipedia

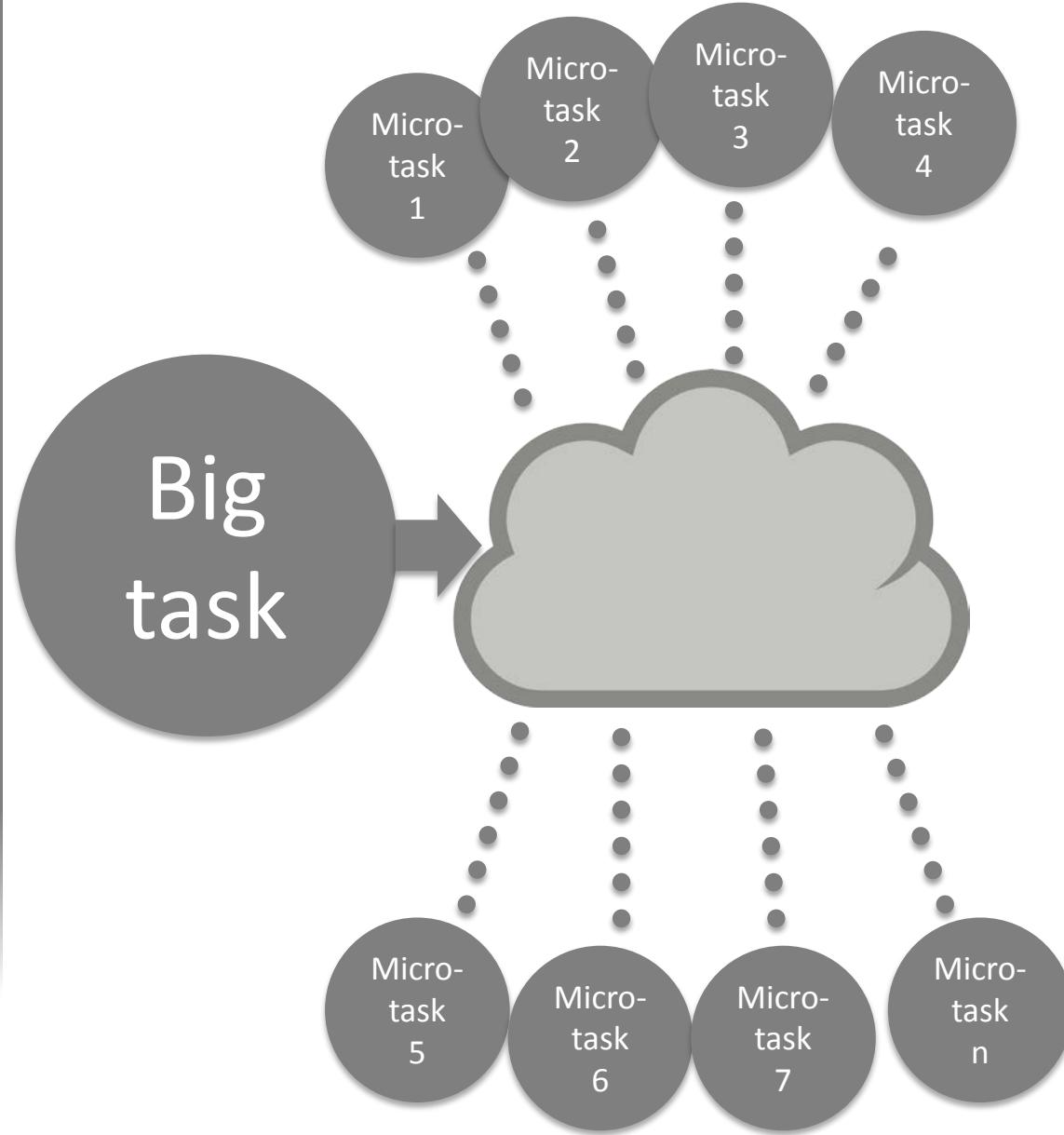
Solution

Big
task

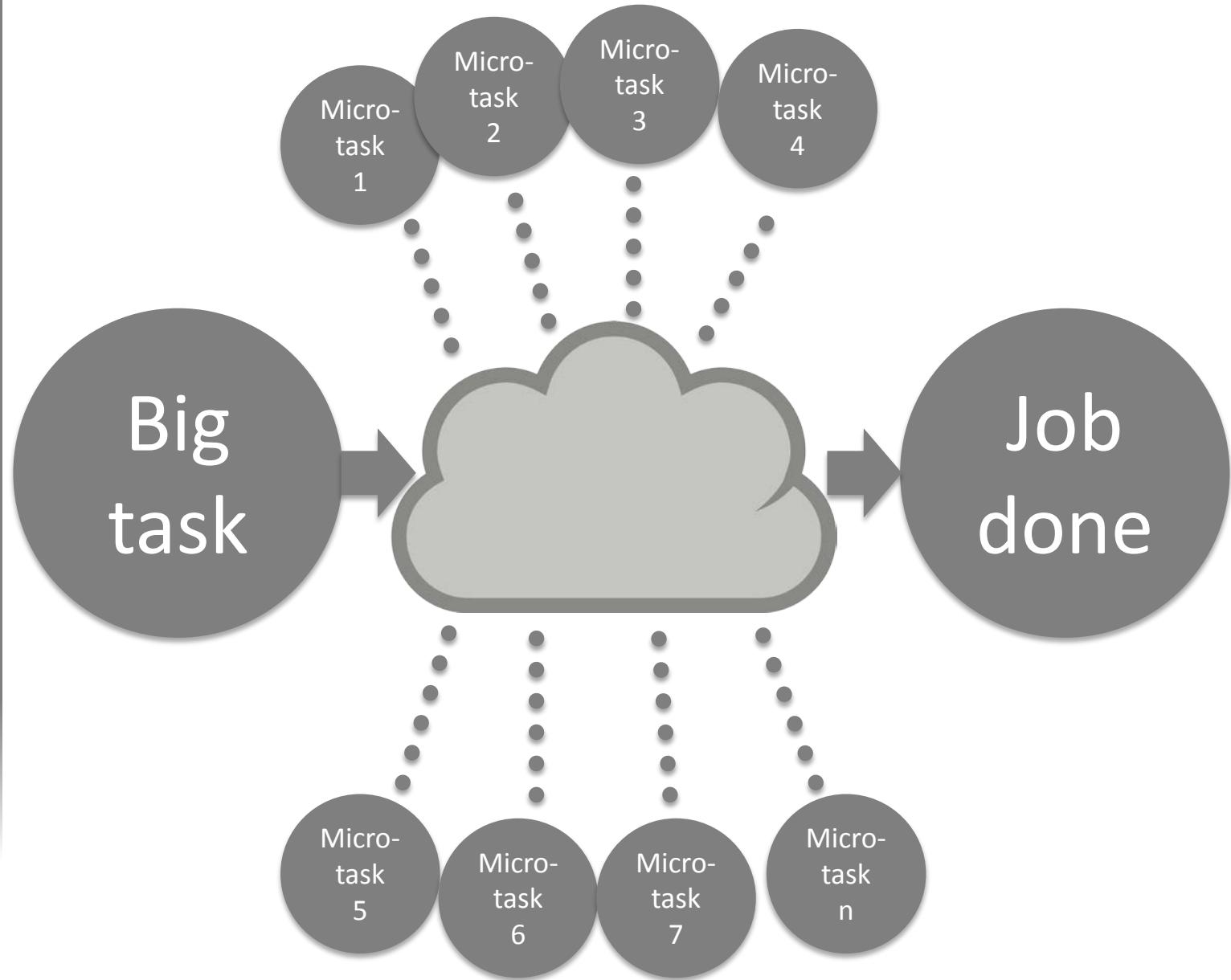
Solution



Solution



Solution



Solutions

The image shows the homepage of the Cyclone Center project. On the left, there's a large, dark blue satellite image of a tropical cyclone with visible eye features and cloud bands. Overlaid on the top left of the image is the text "Welcome to" and "Cyclone Center" in white. Below the image, a dark banner displays three key statistics: "8,292 Active Users", "410,645 Observations", and "18,209 Images Complete". At the very bottom of the page, there's a dark footer bar.

Cyclone Center

Investigate About Profile Talk Blog

A Zooniverse project [SIGN UP](#) | [SIGN IN](#) English

Welcome to

Cyclone Center

Tropical cyclones are still a mystery.
We need your help to decipher them.

8,292 Active Users

410,645 Observations

18,209 Images Complete

What is Cyclone Center?

The climatology of tropical cyclones is limited by uncertainties in the historical record. Patterns in storms imagery are best recognized by the human eye, so we need your help analyzing these storms.

Are you ready to start investigating?

Get Started Learn More

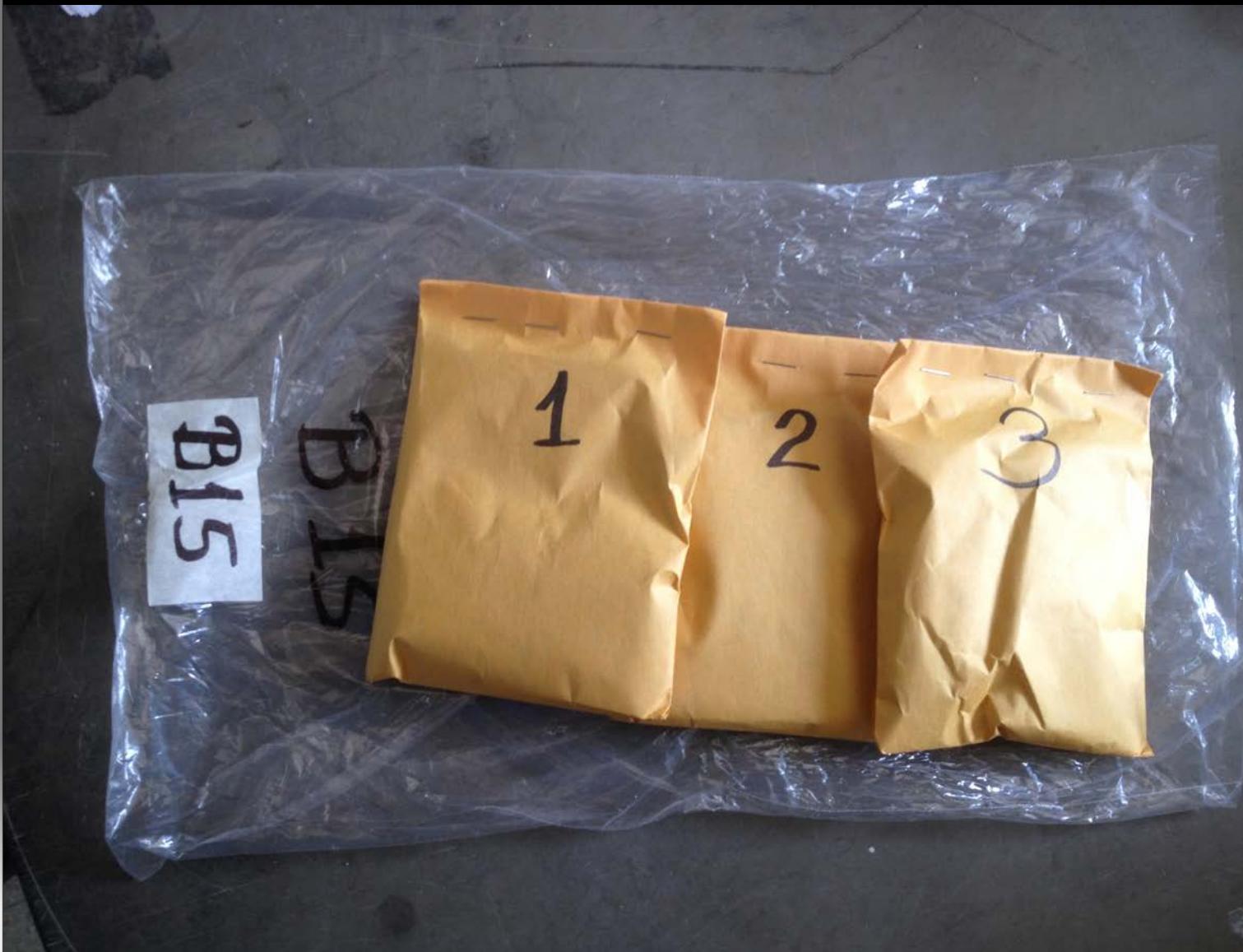
Implementation



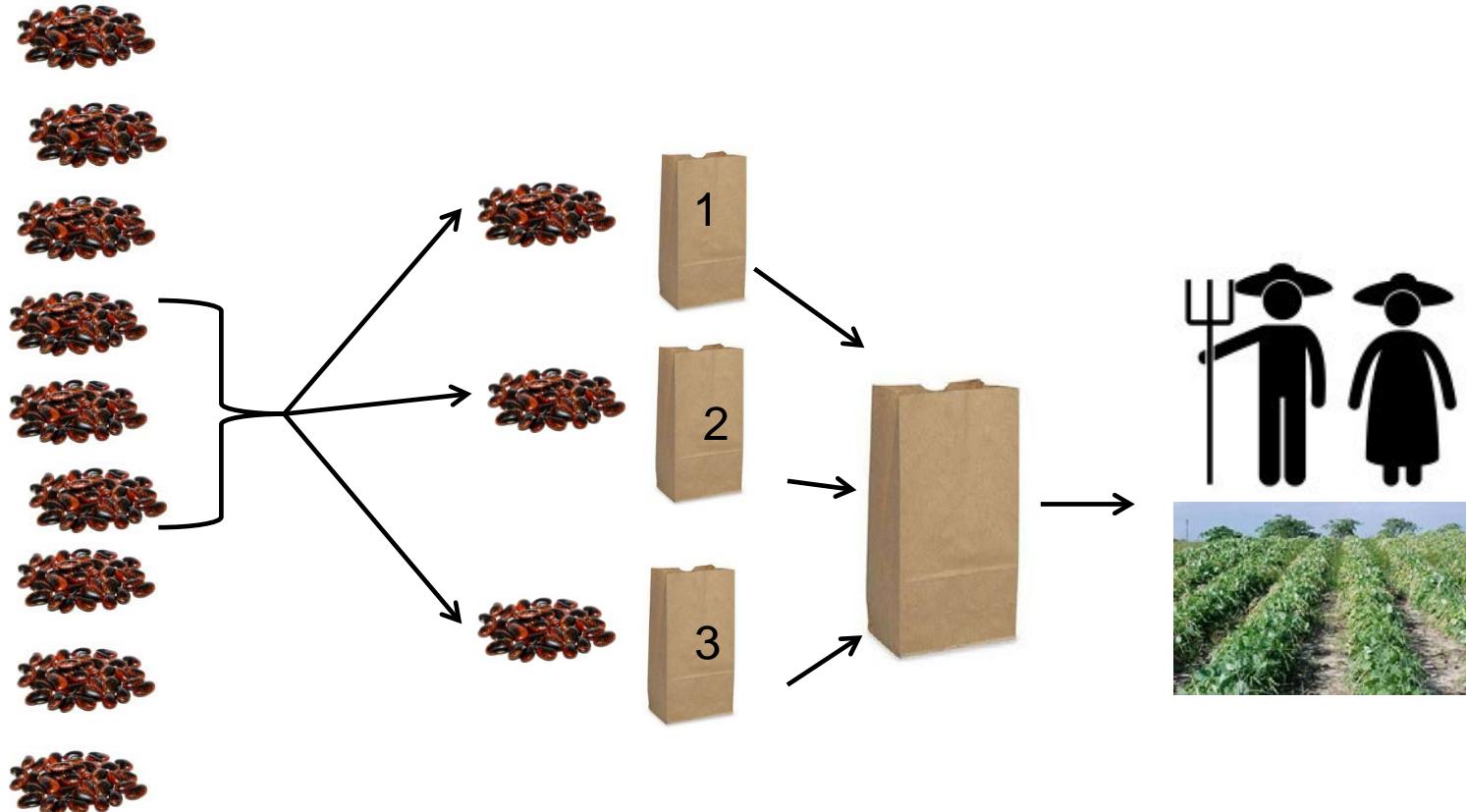
Implementation



Implementation



Implementation



Implementation

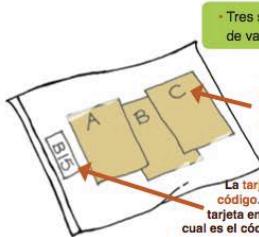
¡Participar es fácil! Aquí le explicamos todo

Paso 1. Inscríbese como participante



Un técnico tomará sus datos: nombre y apellidos, número de teléfono y dónde se encuentra su parcela de siembra.

Paso 2. Abra su paquete y descubra lo que contiene



Tres sobre con semilla de variedades mejoradas.

Es muy importante acordarse de cuál letra es cuál semilla.

La tarjeta de observación tiene un código. Es importante guardar esta tarjeta en un lugar seguro para saber cuál es el código de su paquete después.

Paso 3.

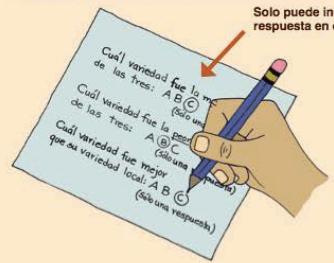
Siembre las semillas de las variedades mejoradas en su parcela



A
B
C

- Cada variedad ocupa 6 surcos (o hileras) de 8 metros de largo
- Siembre en el orden de las letras: Variedad A a la izquierda, variedad B en el medio, y variedad C a la derecha (de preferencia en el lote donde sembró o sembrará su variedad local)
- Recuerde bien donde quedó sembrada cada variedad!
- Siembre la semilla de las variedades A, B y C de la misma forma que sembró su variedad local. Maneje las parcelas como lo hace normalmente en su parcela de frijol.

Paso 4. Complete la tarjeta de observación



Solo puede indicar una respuesta en cada pregunta

Paso 5.

Conteste al encuestador por teléfono



- Cuando llama el encuestador, busque su tarjeta de observación.
- Conteste las preguntas con mucha precisión.

Paso 6.

Reciba la información sobre las variedades sembradas

El técnico le llamará por teléfono y le explicará:

- ¿Cuáles son las variedades que usted sembró?
- ¿Cómo usted y otros agricultores evaluaron las variedades?
- ¿Cuál es la variedad que se recomienda para su parcela?
- ¿Cómo puede obtener semilla de las variedades mejoradas?

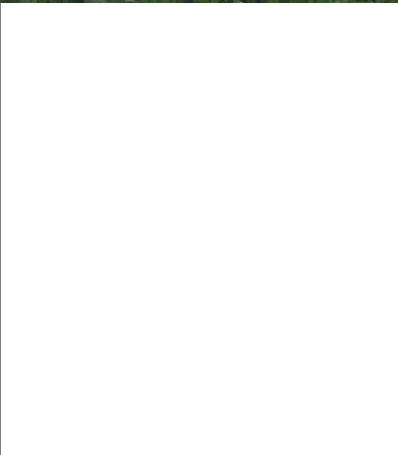
Paso 7.

Comparta información y semillas con sus vecinos



- Cuento a sus vecinos sobre su experimento durante el desarrollo del cultivo y después de la cosecha.
- Comparta un poco de semilla de las mejores variedades para que ellos también las prueben.

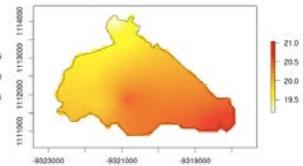
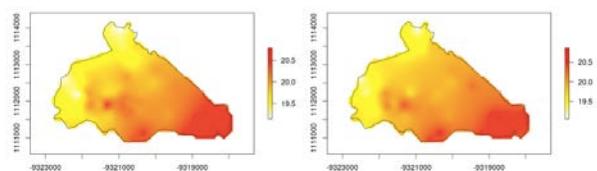
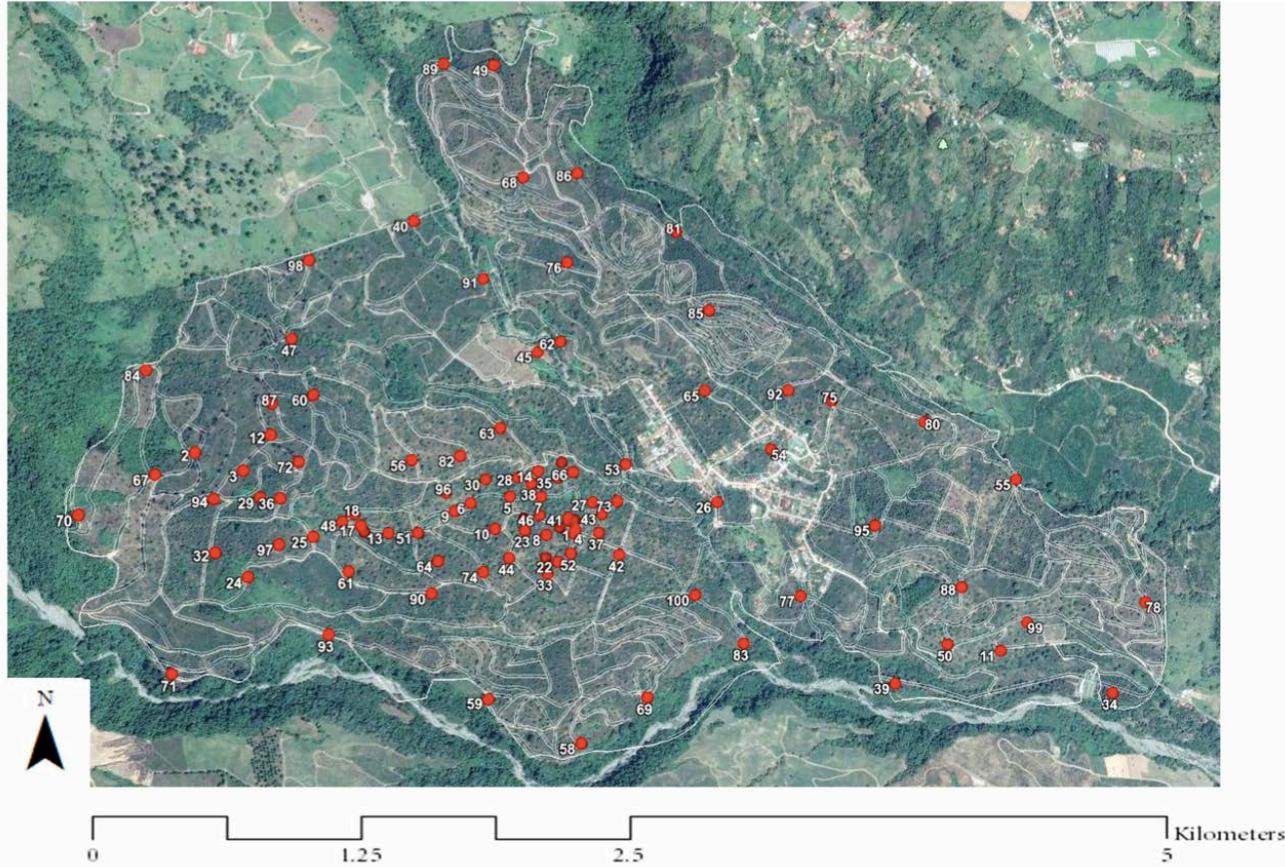
Implementation



Implementation



Implementation



Implementation

X ClimMob – Start | Inicio

ClimMob

Crowdsourcing climate-smart agriculture

 Bioversity
International

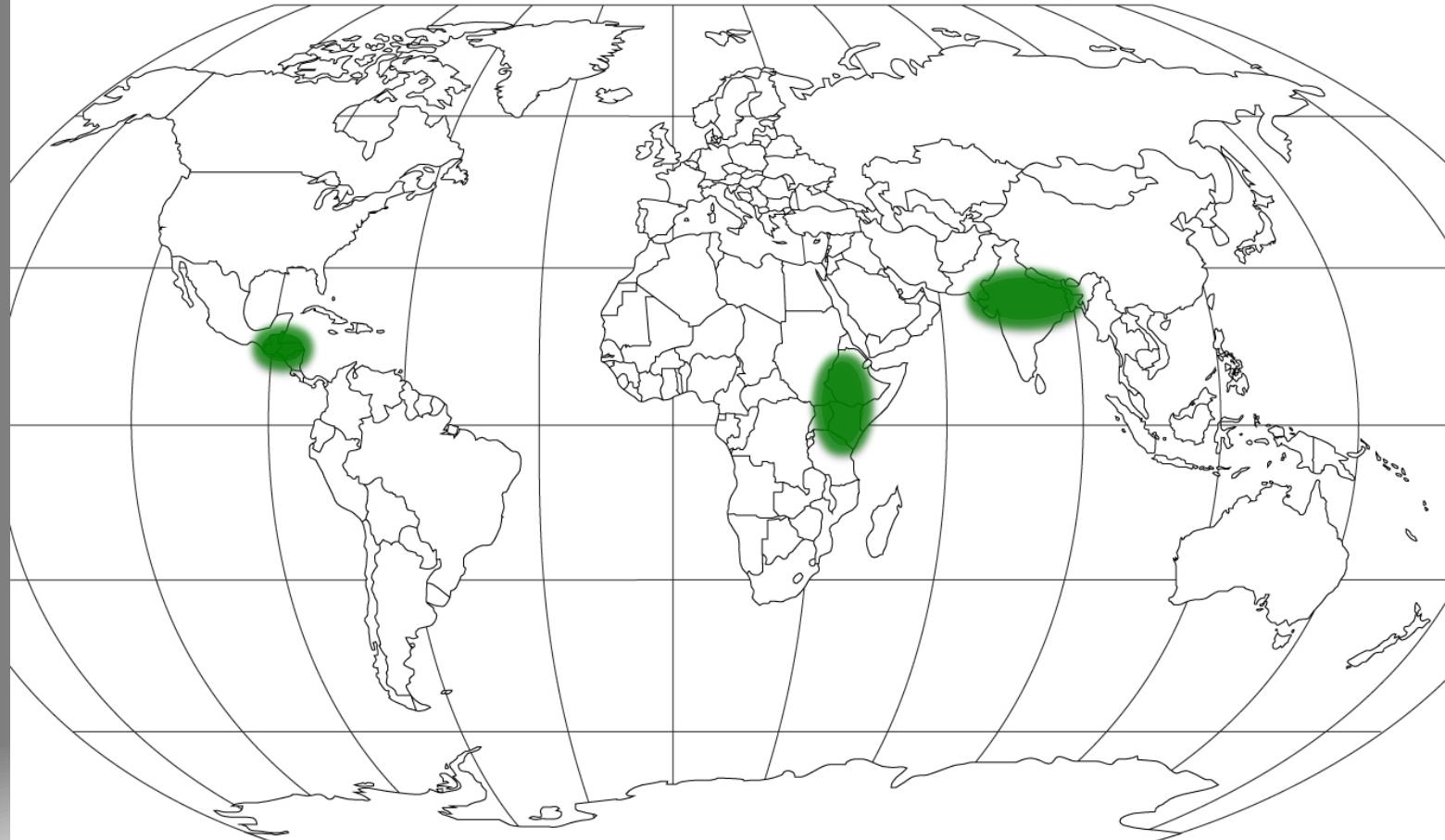
 RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security

 CCAFS

Select a language
Seleccione un idioma

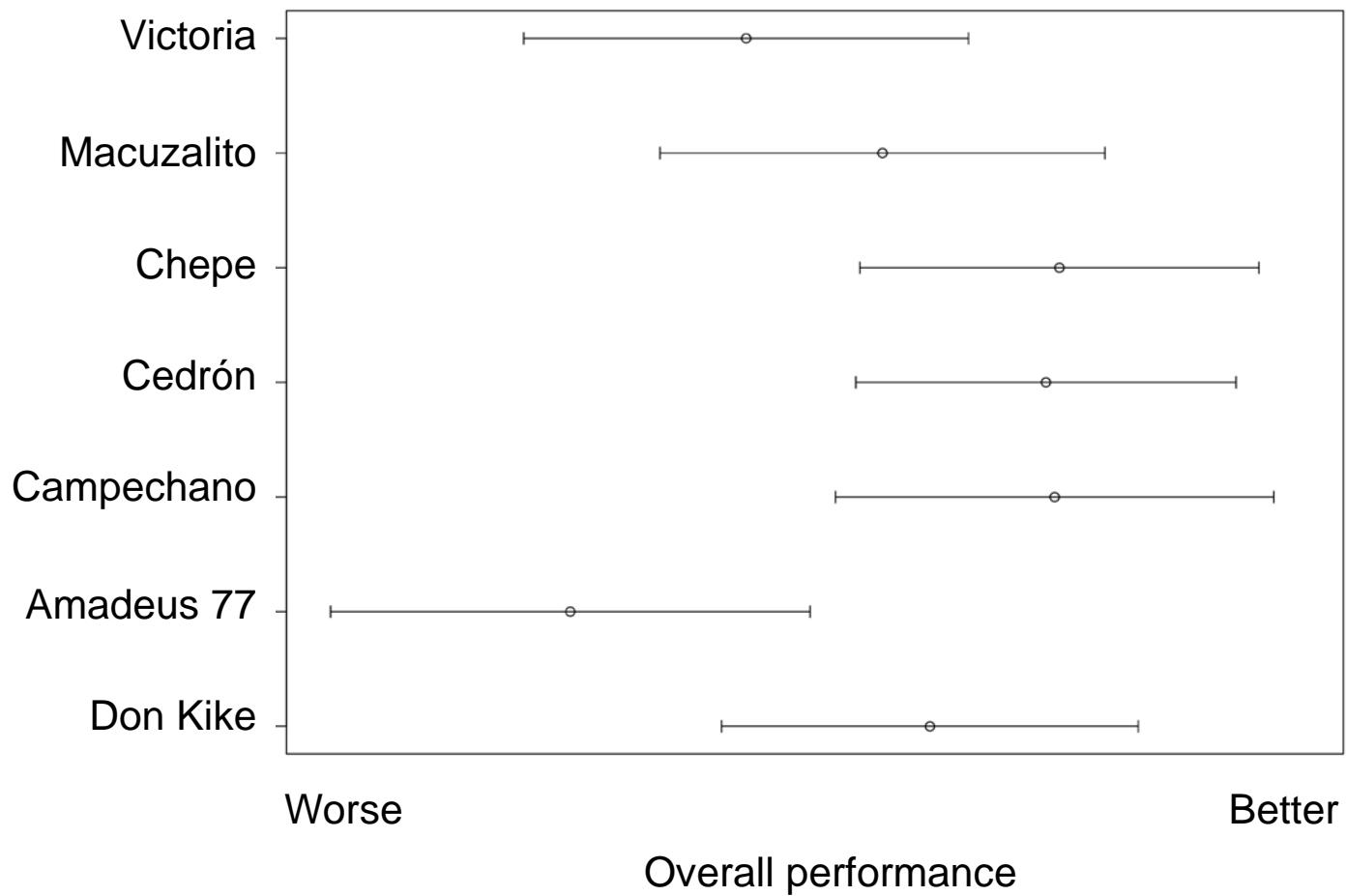
English Español

Implementation

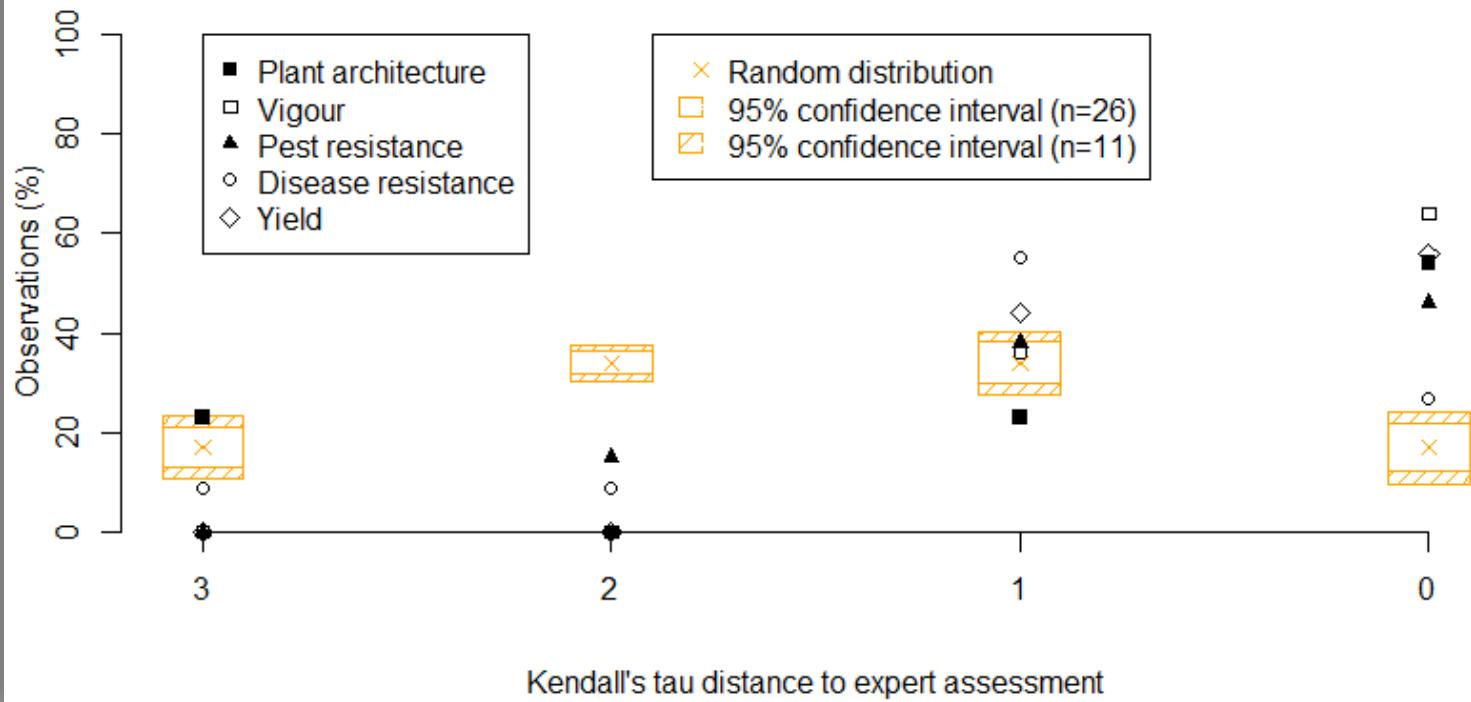


Results

Bradley-Terry model results

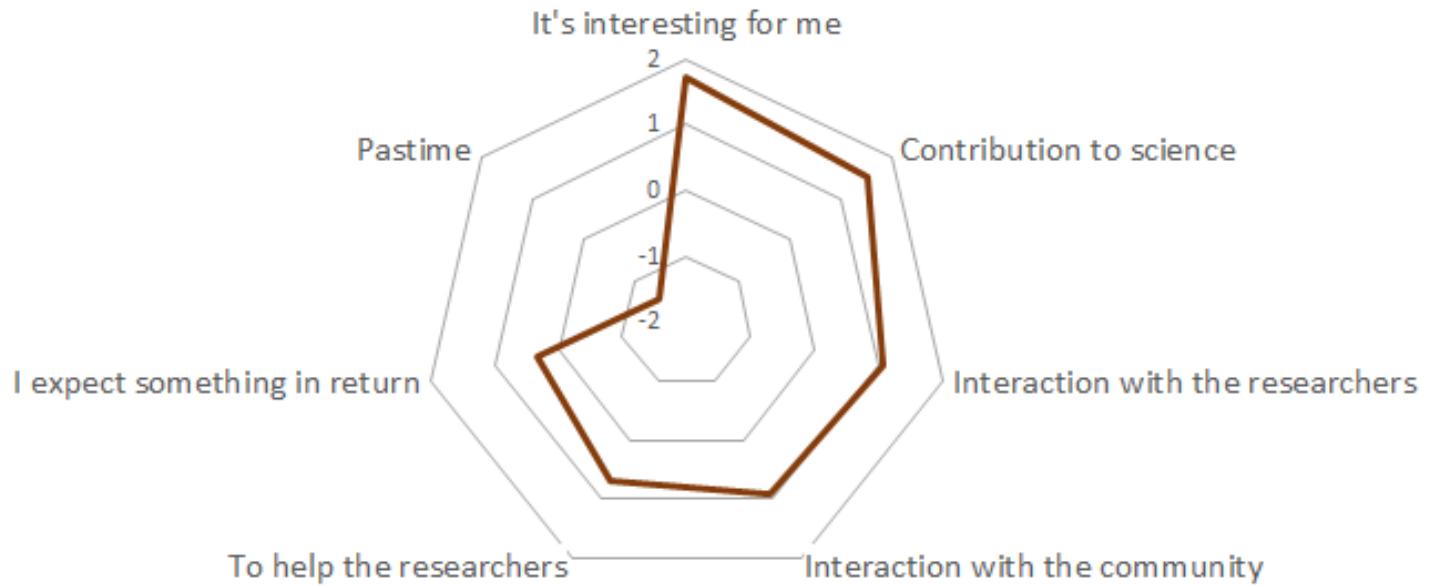


Results



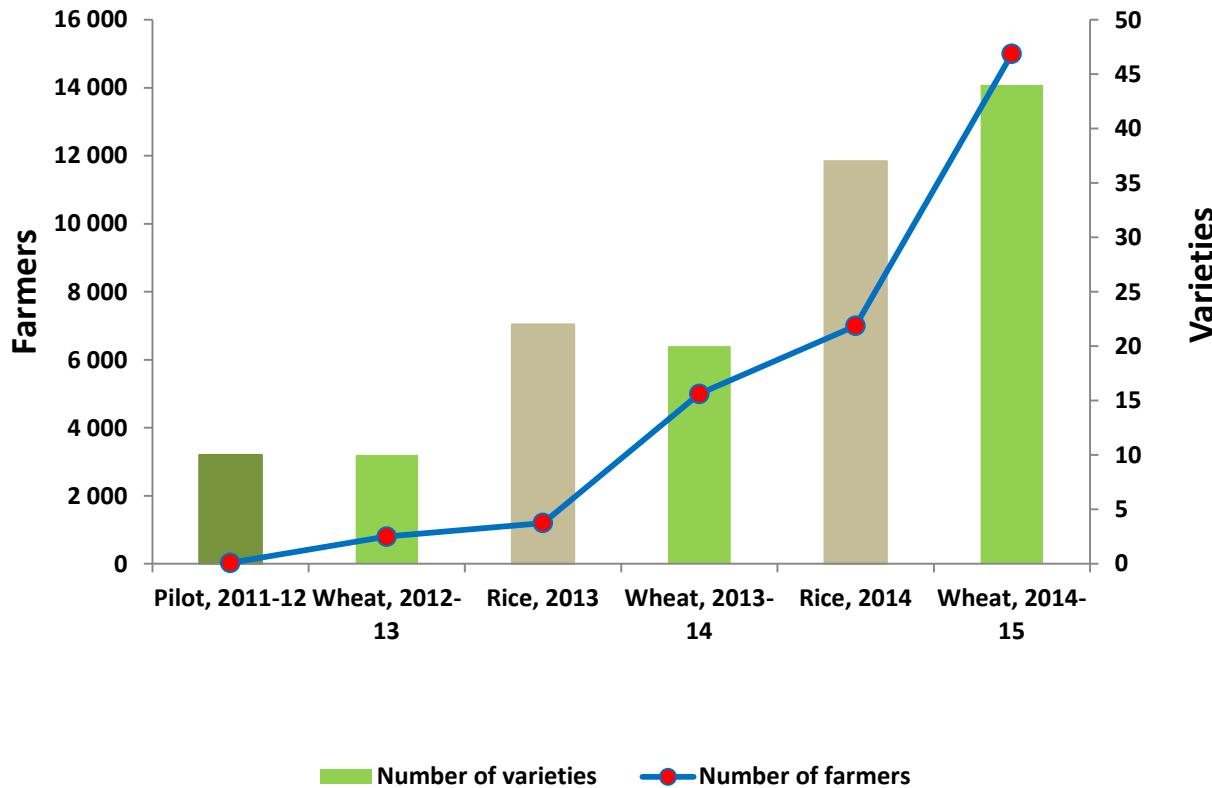
Results

“Why do you participate in crowdsourcing?”



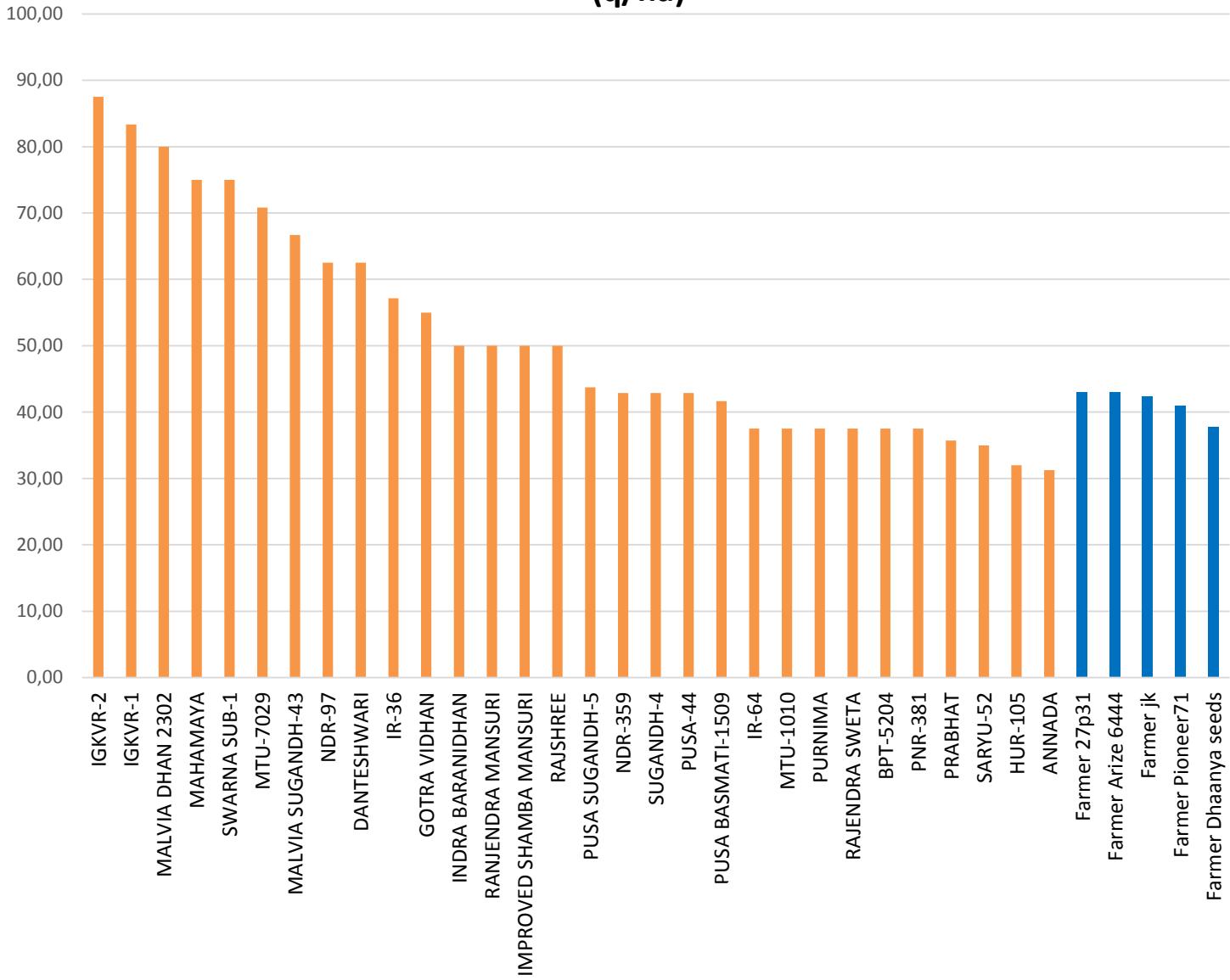
Results

Upscaling process in India



Results

**Yield of 31 varieties of rice (orange) and 5 locally grown varieties (blue)
(q/ha)**



Conclusions

1. Local learning fostered, accelerated
2. Reliable, generalizable results

1. Reduced costs comparing to other participatory approaches
2. Simple field experiments make upscaling possible

Next Steps

1. User-friendly information platform to be launched mid-2015 – GxE analysis
2. Input retail: suitable business models
3. Building capacity for implementation
4. Observe other variables and evaluate more CSA technologies

Next Steps

5. Monitoring

Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine



Research

Open Access

Changes in farmers' knowledge of maize diversity in highland Guatemala, 1927/37-2004

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Abstract

Small-scale studies on long-term change in agricultural knowledge might uncover insights with broader, regional implications. This article evaluates change in farmer knowledge about crop genetic resources in highland Guatemala between 1927/37 and 2004. It concentrates on maize (*Zea mays* ssp. *mays* L.) in one Guatemalan township, Jacaltenango, an area with much ecological and maize diversity. It relies on a particular type of baseline information: lists of farmer-defined cultivars