

What is Citizen Science?



Professional researchers engage the public to collect or analyse data within a cooperative framework of research and education

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3 examples of citizen science



1. Christmas Bird Count

27 observers to 70,000+ (LeBaron 2007, 2013)

2. CoCoRaHS (Community Collaborative Rain, Hail, and Snow Network)

7,500 precipitation reports a day

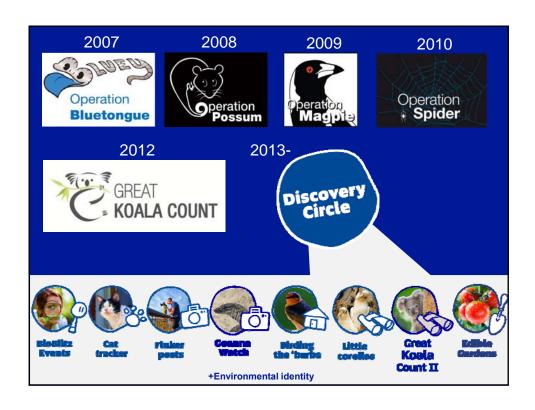
(Cifelli et al. 2005)

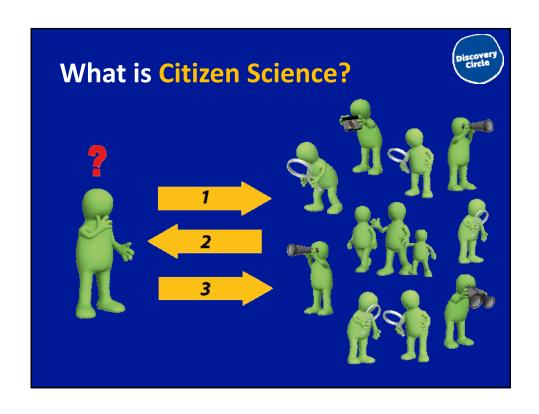
3. Galaxy Zoo

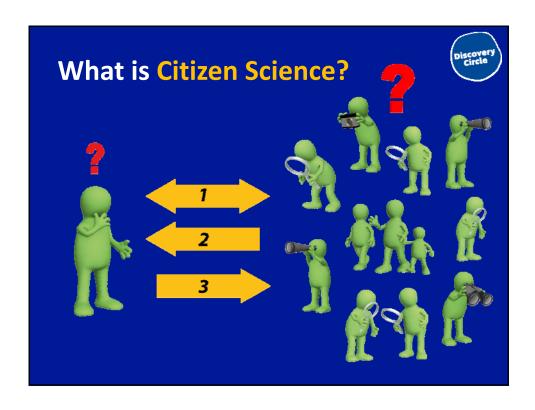
1 million+ participants 100 million+ galaxies classified

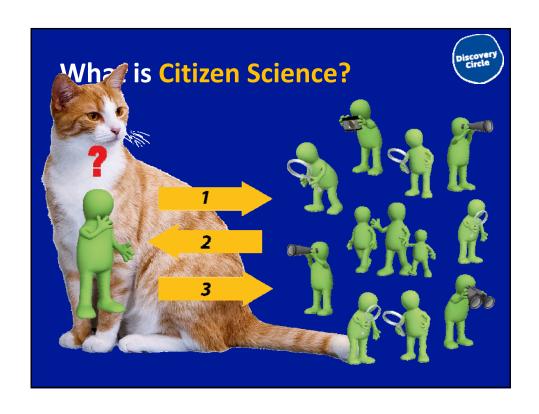
(Raddick et al. 2009b: Lintott et al. 2010)











Why Cat Tracker?

- Need large sample:
 - o Cat movement (9% in parks?)
 - o Social survey
- Impact:
 - Informed management
 - o Engaging cat owners
 - o Demonstrating cat range



The Cat Tracker team



Discovery Circle Partners:

- University of South Australia
- Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
- Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board
- City of Marion
- City of Salisbury

Local Cat Tracker Project Partners

- Dog and Cat Management Board
- City of Mitcham

International Project Partners:

- North Carolina State University
- North Carolina Natural History Museum
- Victoria University of Wellington

Project team:

- Thousands of Citizen Scientists
- Philip Roetman, Carla Litchfield, Hayley Tindle, Gillian Quinton, Belinda Chiera
- Education team: Kathy Paige, David Lloyd, Yvonne Zeegers
- Partner organisation contributors: UniSA marketing team, David Chan

Cat Tracker: two areas of research

- Tracking data
 - o 428 cats tracked
- Social survey
 - o 3,192 respondents
 - 4,314 cats
 - Cat management actions
 - Cat management views
 - Personality tests
 - Stories







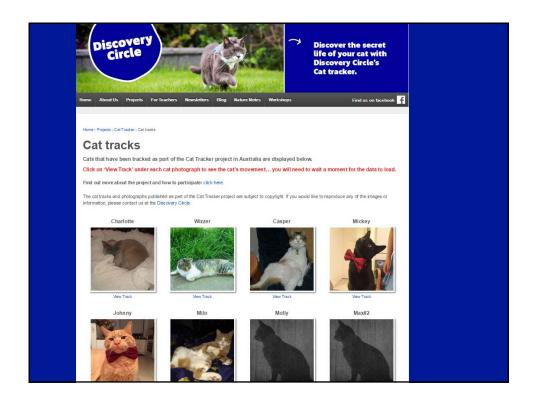


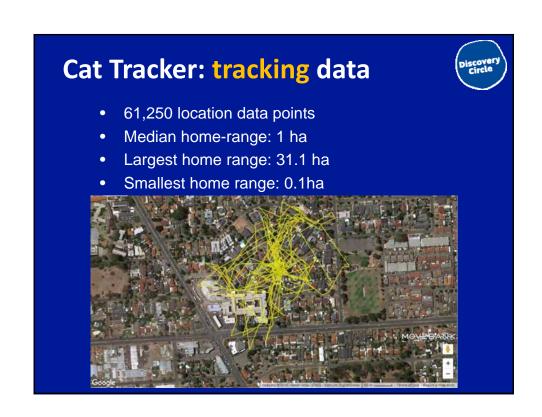












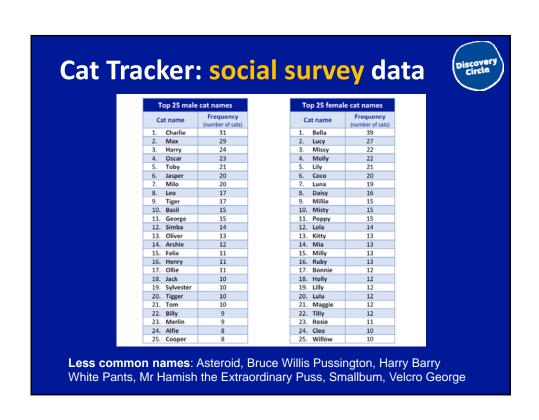


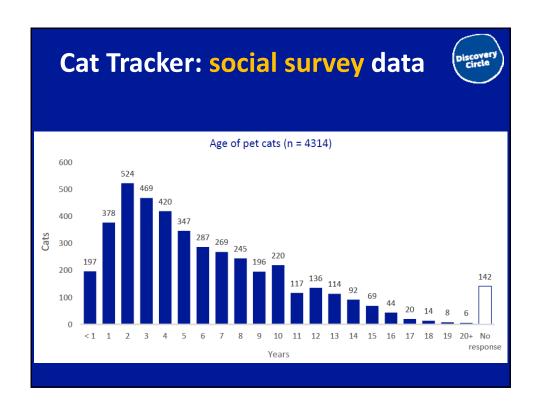
Cat Tracker: tracking data



- 88% had larger home-ranges at night
- Wandering cats typically:
 - o more road crossings
 - o more signs of being in fights
 - o more seen with prey
 - o less time inside
 - Clandestine cats (39%!!!!!)





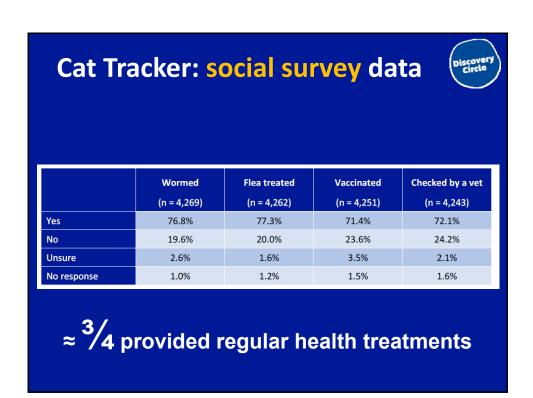


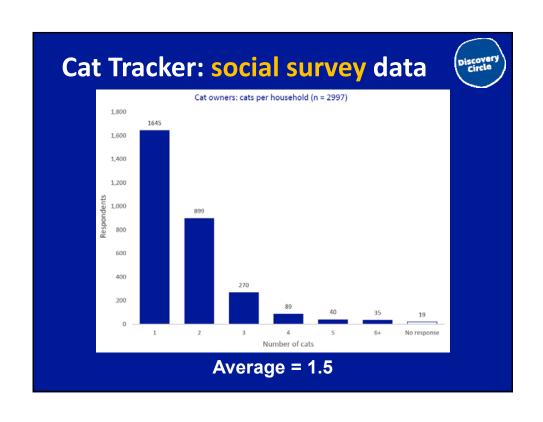
Cat Tracker: social survey data

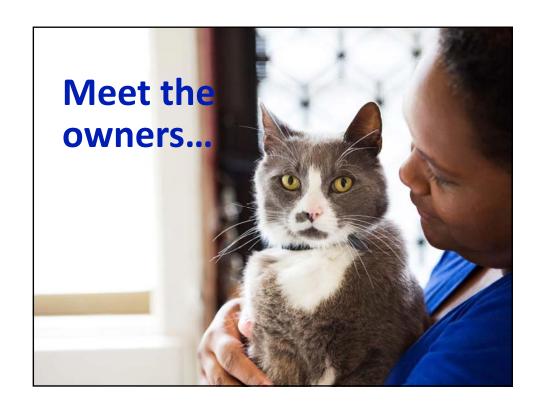


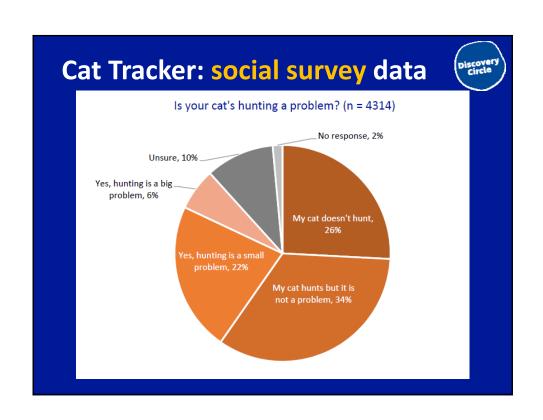
79% of cats allowed outdoors

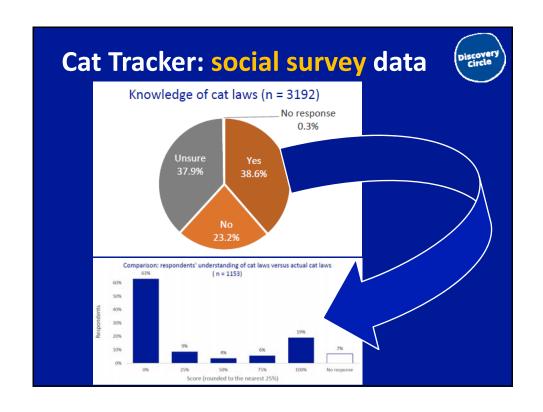
20% indoor only cats

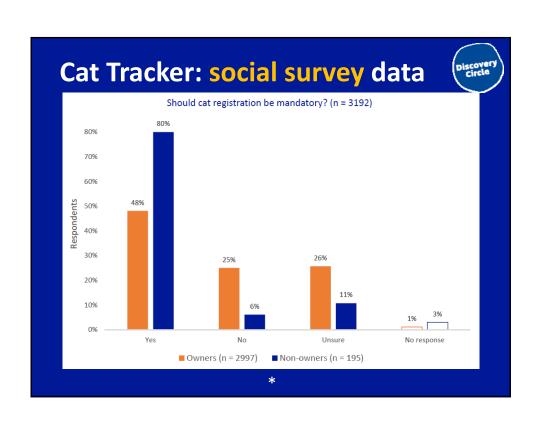


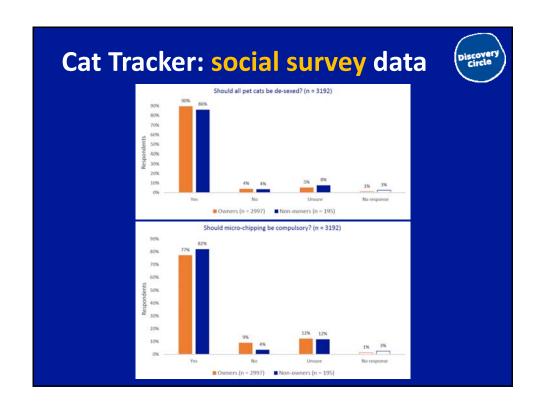


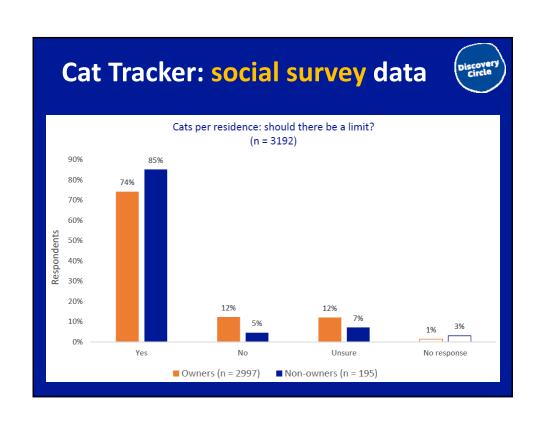


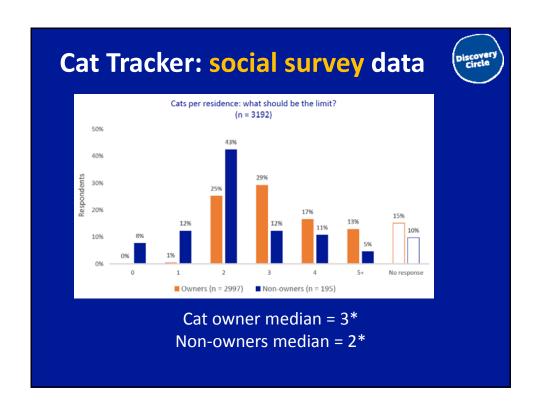


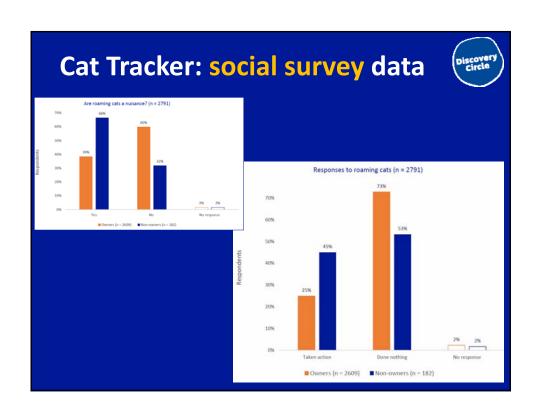


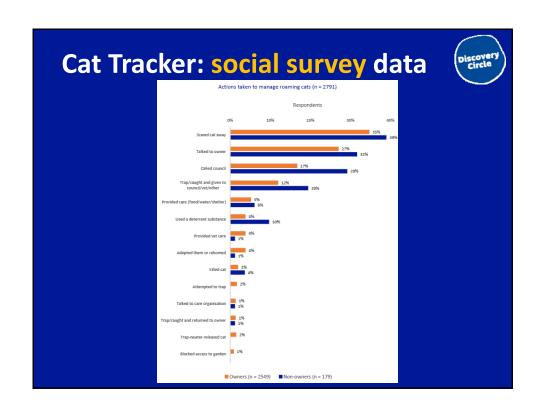


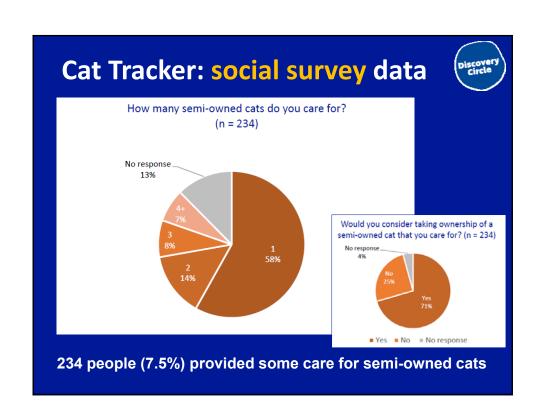


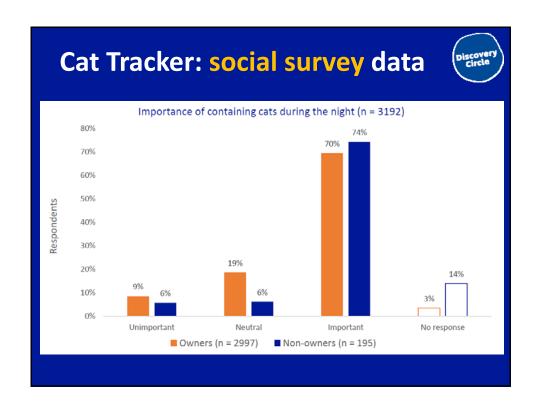


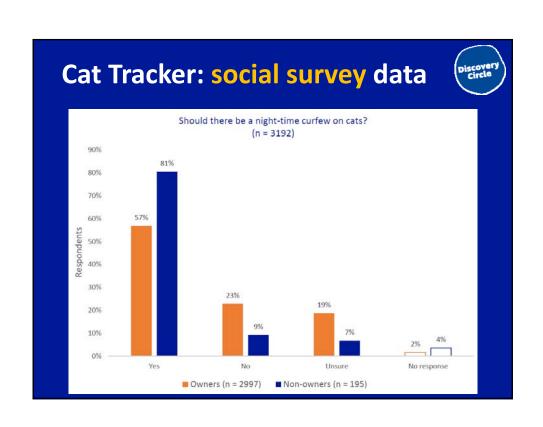




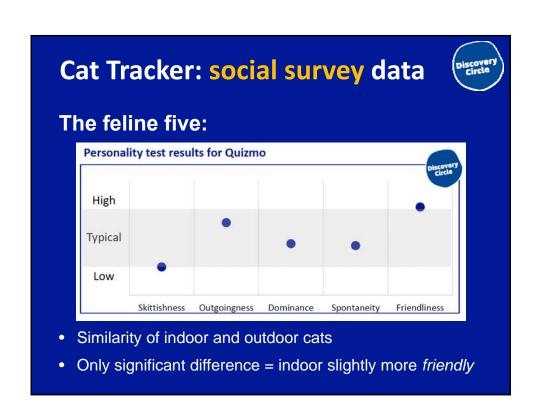
















Learning:

- 71% reported learning
- For respondents whose cats were tracked:
 - o 46% cats went further than expected
 - o 71% something surprising or interesting
 - 31% location
 - 24% distance
 - 16% roads or railways
 - 13% travel (e.g. routes)



Learning:

"How far the range actually is. It was good to see how they actually cross roads and get into paddocks/etc. How much danger they're actually exposed to."

"The surprising distance travelled on the odd occasion but also the regularity of his tracks"

"That people have crazy names for their cats!"

Cat Tracker: evaluation survey



Attitude change:

 Importance of keeping cats indoors during the day (n = 332 same people)

Pre: 24% ⇒ Post: 56% (131% increase)

• Just people with tracked cats (n = 114 same people)

Pre: 9% ⇒ Post: 45% (410% increase)



Attitude change:

• Importance of keeping cats indoors at night (n = 351 same people)

Pre: 74% ⇒ Post: 86% (<u>17% increase</u>)

"... I also spoke to our neighbours about trying to keep their cats in at night and they are doing the same thing."

Cat Tracker: evaluation survey



Behaviour change:

- Tracked cats: 27%
- Non-tracked cats: 12%
- 69% cat indoors more:
 - o Earlier at night 21%
 - o Inside more 19%
 - o Contained at night 16%
 - Now completely contained 12%

"We ensure that he is confined inside at night now and only allow him outside during the day."



Behaviour change:

- What if you got a new cat?
- 36% would manage the cat differently:
 - 79% indoors more (29% indoors only)
 - 11% wouldn't get another cat
 - 10% other

"Would not get a cat in future (because of the results)"

Cat Tracker: evaluation survey



"I hope to see further tests of this nature able to be funded. Understanding the cats instead of just 'fist shaking' at them is to everyone's benefit."

"This study has provided some real evidence on the movements of pet cats, something which has been lacking in any discussion of the domestic cat population."

Where to next?



- National project?
 - Sign up!
 - Nation-wide tracking and social survey
 - Analysis of cat diet?
 - Diet diaries
 - Isotope analysis of cat hair
- Tracking semi-owned cats?
 - Utilising current participants
 - New technology

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Download the full report from Cat Tracker at: http://www.discoverycircle.org.au/projects/cat-tracker/results/ Interested in getting involved? Contact Dr Philip Roetman: philip.roetman@unisa.edu.au