Welcome to Zooniverse

Raise B-Corp Day (Virtual)

With Bailey

Getting Ready

Step 1: Join us for the introduction Meetings your selected day

Step 2: (Optional) Create an account/Log in

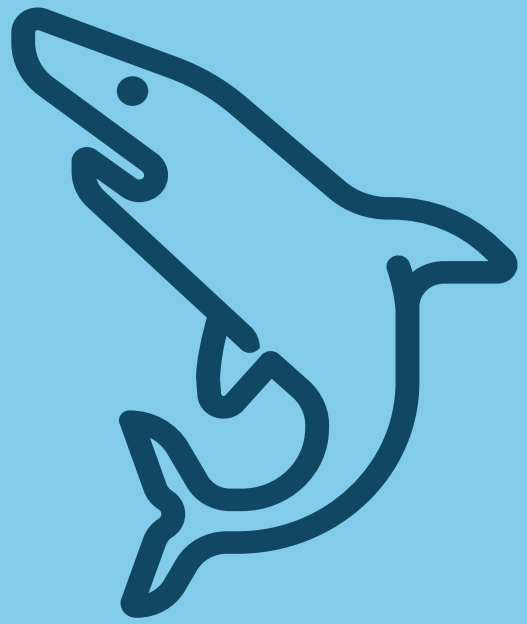
This will be ideal if you want to track how much you do..

Step 3: Select one of the 3 options and follow the links on Page 6.

Step 4: Follow the instructions and start making a difference!

Option 1

Shark Spy



https://www.zooniverse.org/projects/sharkspy/shark-spy/classify

Option 2

Aurora Zoo

https://www.zooniverse.org/projects/dwhiter/aurora-zoo/classify

Option 3

Penguin Watch

https://www.zooniverse.org/projects/penguintom79/penguin-watch

About Shark Spy

https://www.zooniverse.org/projects/sharkspy/shark-spy/about/research

Shark researchers around New Zealand (and much of the world) are missing several key pieces of information on shark populations including diversity, seasonality, coastal movement, residency, and population structure (age, sex, size). These data are critical for conservation and monitoring population status. Shark Spy is a citizen science project with the dual aim of (1) collecting baseline data on sharks local to New Zealand coasts to fill these gaps and (2) connecting schools and the local community to their coastal environment via contribution and collaboration in the project. It is a project funded by the Curious Minds Participatory Science Platform and coordinated by the Otago University Marine Studies Centre.

The data is collected using baited underwater video (BUV). Videos are great as they contain a lot of information that can be extracted easily, and that's where you come in. The videos collected by school or community groups are converted to images and uploaded here as a way for us to allow those groups to analyze the data, as well as anyone who is interested. We want to know what kind of sharks we're seeing, along with a count of how many there are at one time. This count represents a relative abundance which is one of the major missing bits of info we need. These counts relate to a location and a time of year, so we also automatically figure out seasonality and distribution.

About Aurora Zoo

https://www.zooniverse.org/projects/dwhiter/aurora-zoo/about/research

The aurora borealis, or northern lights, is a stunning natural light show created when charged particles from the Sun collide with gases in Earth's atmosphere, causing them to emit light. These particles are funneled toward the poles by Earth's magnetic field, forming glowing ovals around the North and South Poles. The University of Southampton's ASK (Auroral Structure and Kinetics) camera system, based in Svalbard, captures high-resolution videos of small-scale auroral movements, offering researchers a unique way to study the fine details of aurora formation. To help analyze the vast amount of data collected, the Aurora Zoo project invites citizen scientists to classify auroral shapes and motions, enabling large-scale statistical studies to better understand the processes behind auroral activity.

Understanding aurora is important because the energy transferred into the atmosphere by auroral processes impacts atmospheric and climate models and can help predict space weather events like geomagnetic storms, which can damage satellites and power grids. Studying the aurora also provides insights into plasma physics, a state of matter that makes up most of the visible universe. The colors of the aurora come mainly from atomic oxygen and molecular nitrogen at different altitudes, with green, red, and purple hues resulting from specific types of light emissions. In the Aurora Zoo project, false-color images represent the energy of the particles causing the aurora, helping scientists' study how energy from space interacts with Earth's atmosphere.

Penguin Watch Special Projects Overview

https://www.zooniverse.org/projects/penguintom79/penguin-watch/about/research

Since 2013, Penguin Watch has been deploying time-lapse cameras to monitor Southern rockhopper penguin colonies on Isla de los Estados, Argentina. These penguins are classified as Vulnerable by the IUCN, and the goal is to study their breeding behaviors in the context of climate change to inform conservation strategies. Volunteers help by counting adult penguins, chicks, eggs, and predators like Striated caracaras, which prey on seabird young and eggs. In addition to Rockhopper monitoring, the project is working on "foraging cameras" capturing short, frequent behavioral events, helping refine AI algorithms for species identification. Penguin populations serve as indicators of broader ecosystem changes, especially given threats like climate change, fisheries, and habitat disturbance. Monitoring these seabirds, particularly in difficult-to-access areas, provides early warning signs for environmental health. The Penguin Watch project, with help from citizen scientists, processes tens of thousands of images to track breeding success, chick survival, and environmental impacts across different penguin species. These efforts support policy changes, such as the establishment of Marine Protected Areas, helping to safeguard vulnerable colonies. Finally, Penguin Watch continues developing AI tools to assist in image annotation, aiming for faster, more accurate monitoring while still relying on volunteers for validation. Public support through donations also helps sustain this critical research.

Thank you ☺

I am available to answer questions !

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