

PARATIRO: Science with Citizens for Wildlife Protection



paratiro.gr

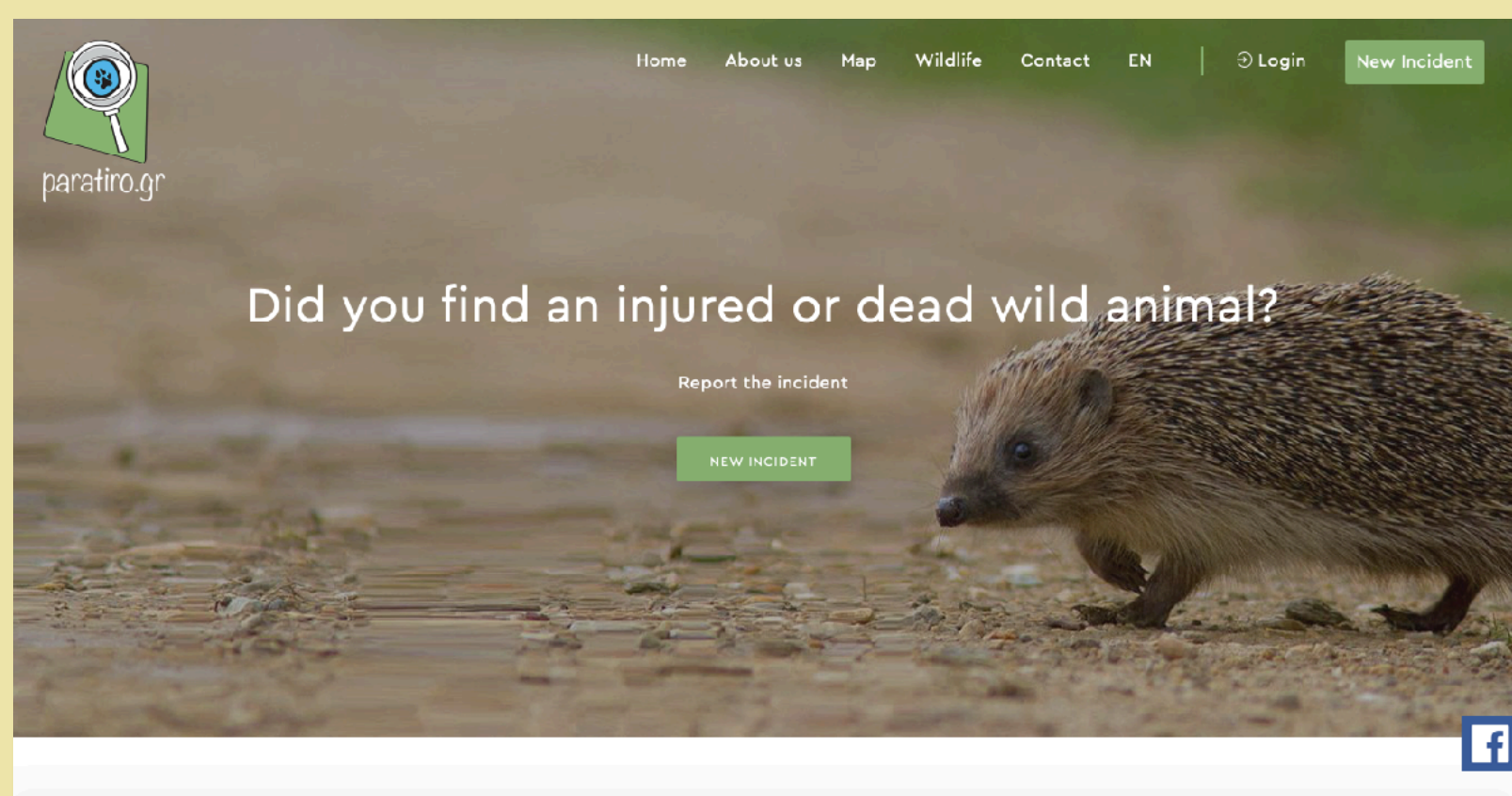
Introduction

PARATIRO is a "Citizen Science" project that collects data on incidents of sick and injured wild animals in the whole Greek territory. It aims to establish a national, reliable recording and monitoring system for wildlife mortality due to anthropogenic causes. Its backbone is the active involvement of the general public. Citizens, scientists or not, are prompted to report incidents of dead or injured animals.

Citizen Science is the research based mainly on the collection and analysis of data by citizens, scientists or not. "PARATIRO" is currently the only organized nation-wide effort to implement Citizen Science on terrestrial biodiversity issues.

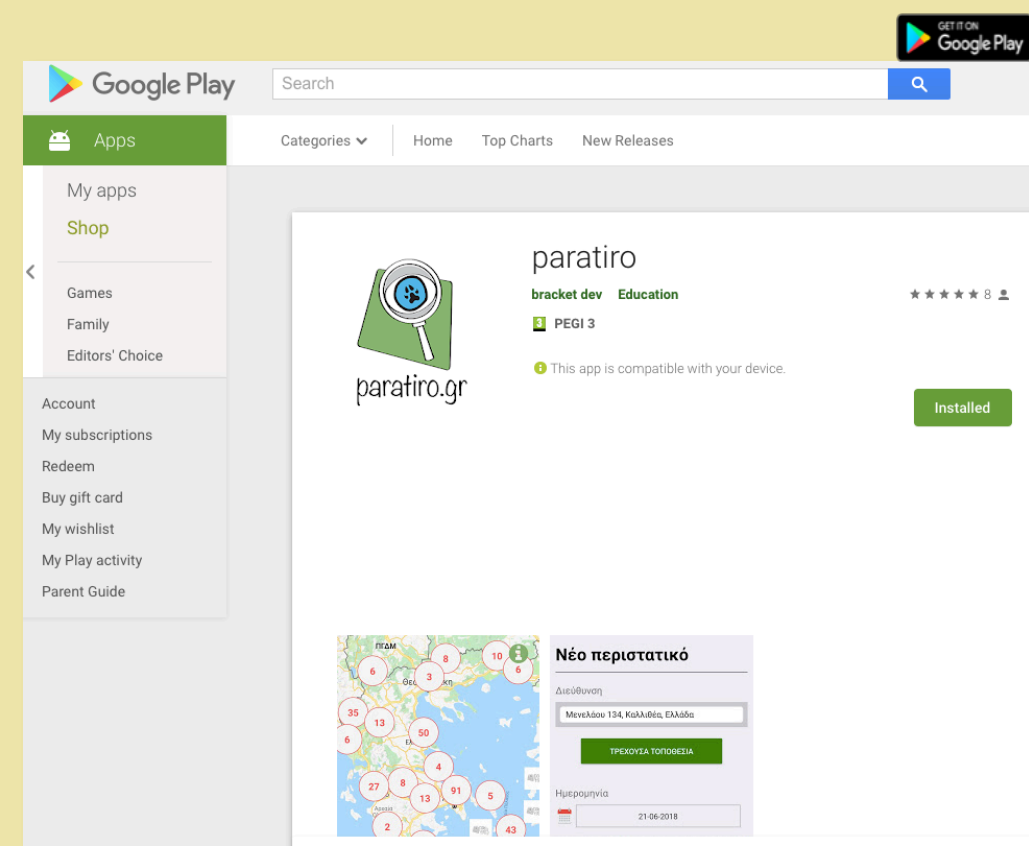
How it works

PARATIRO runs through an electronic platform (www.paratiro.gr).....



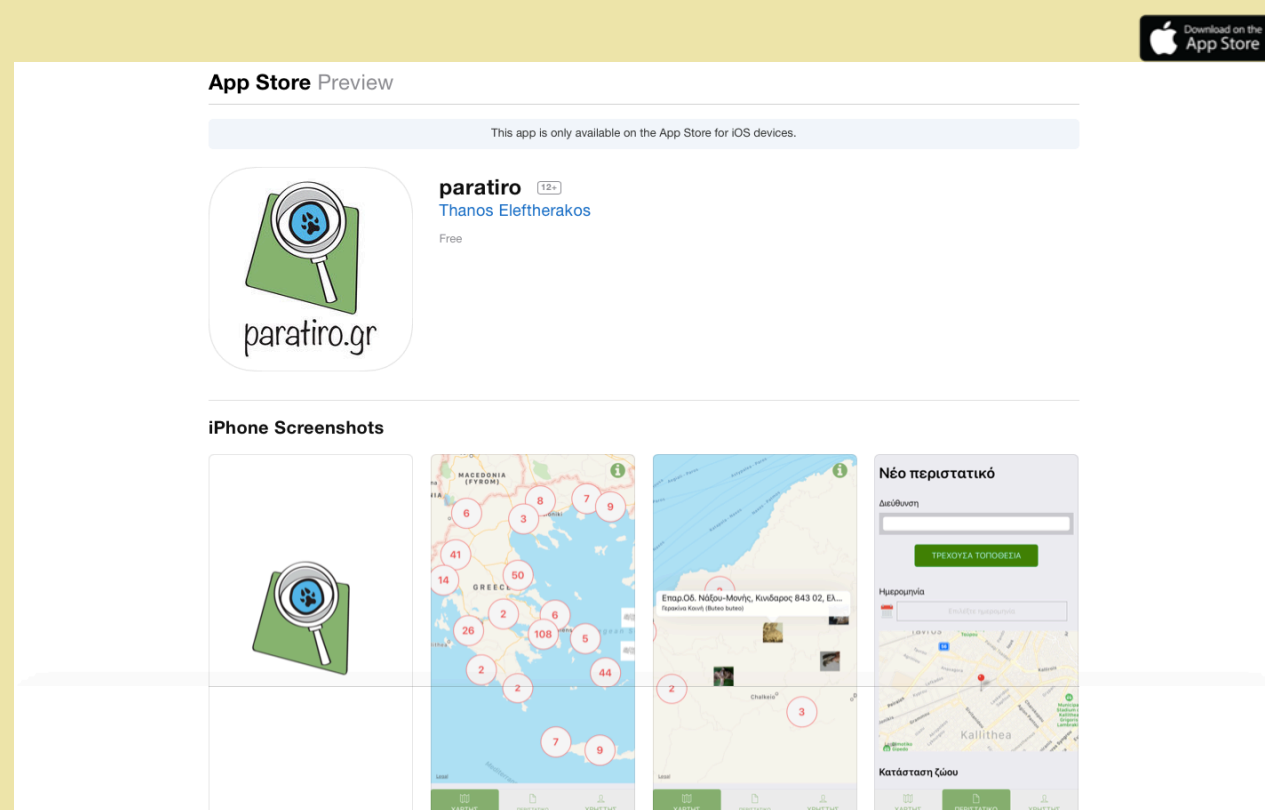
and through an application (paratiro)

that can be downloaded from Google Play for androids



or

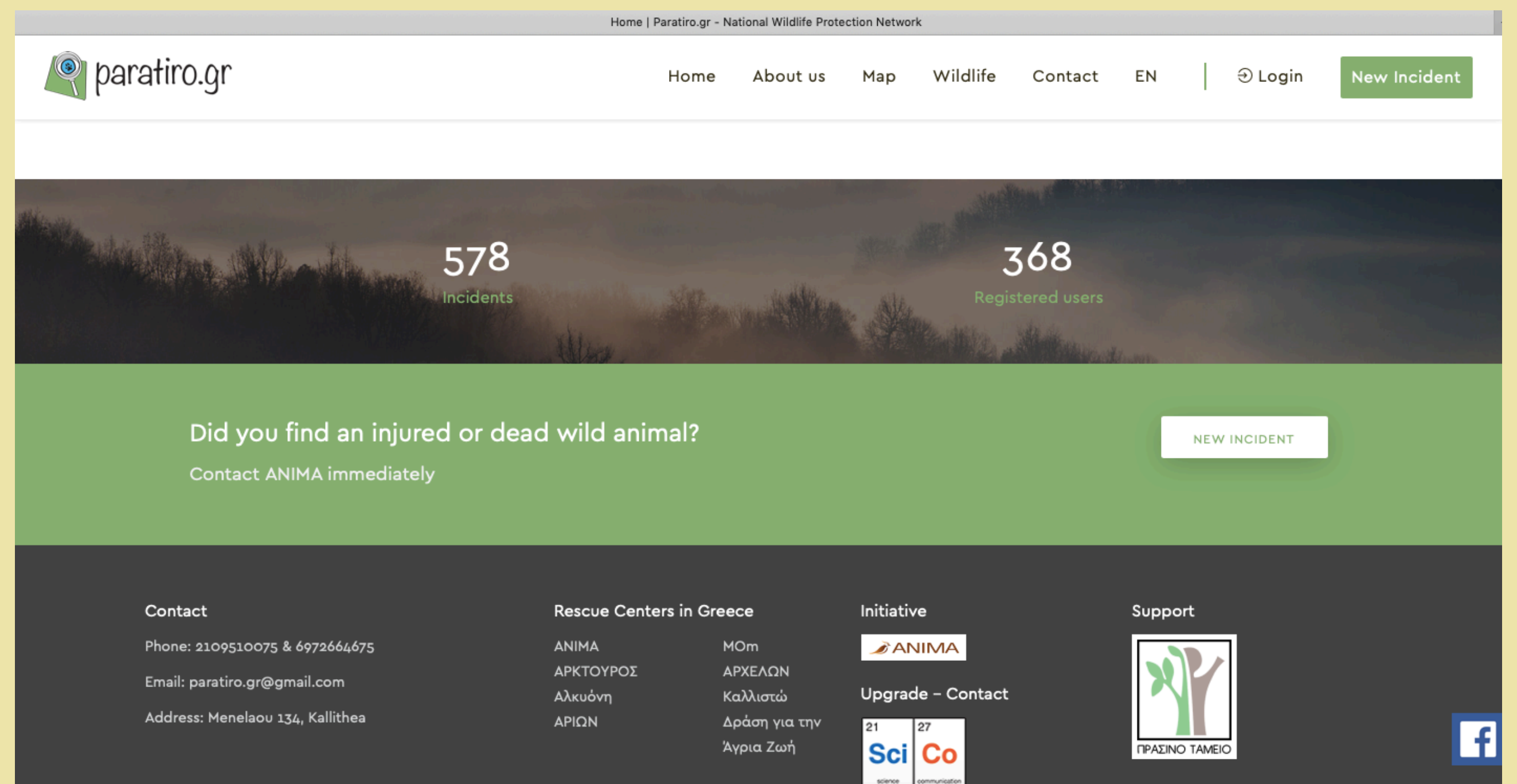
from App Store for iOS.



Results - Citizens Participation

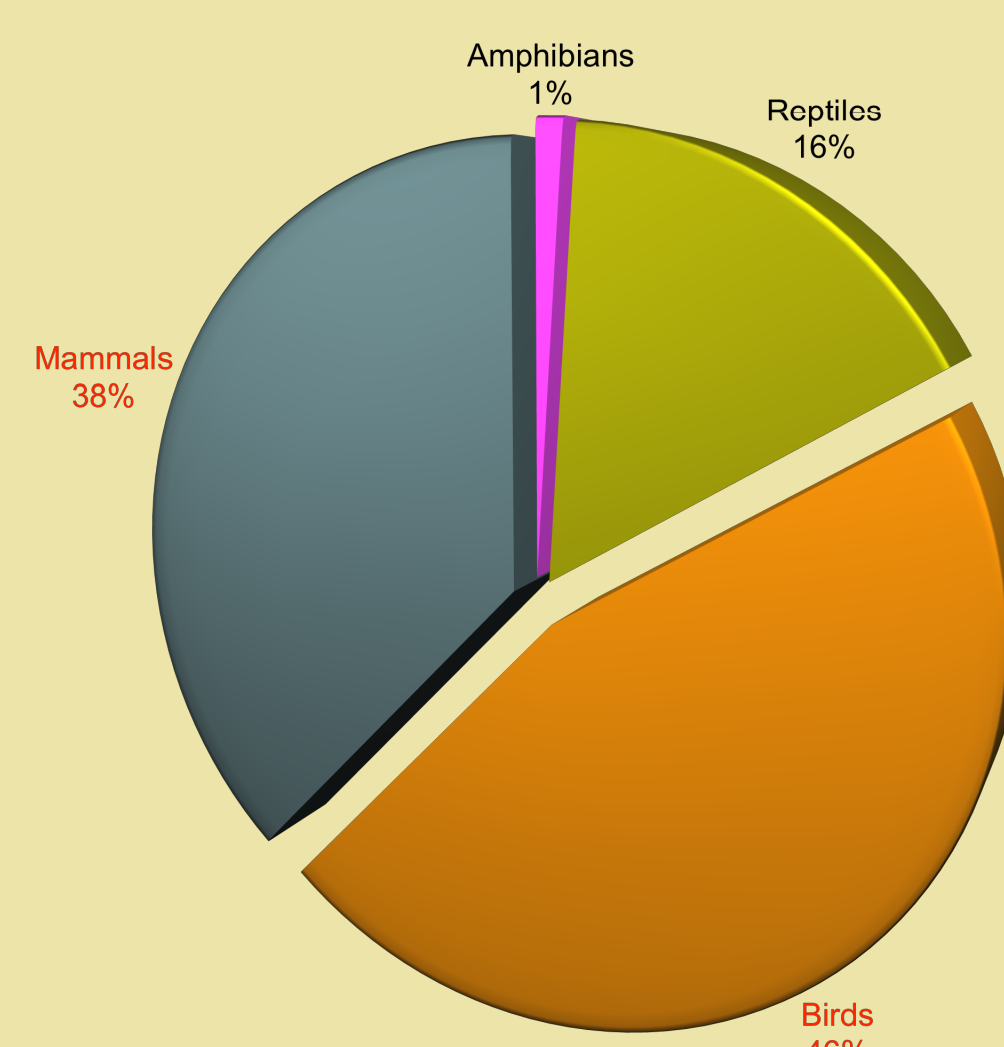
More than 550 incidents of dead or injured animals have been recorded.

Almost 370 citizens have been registered in PARATIRO

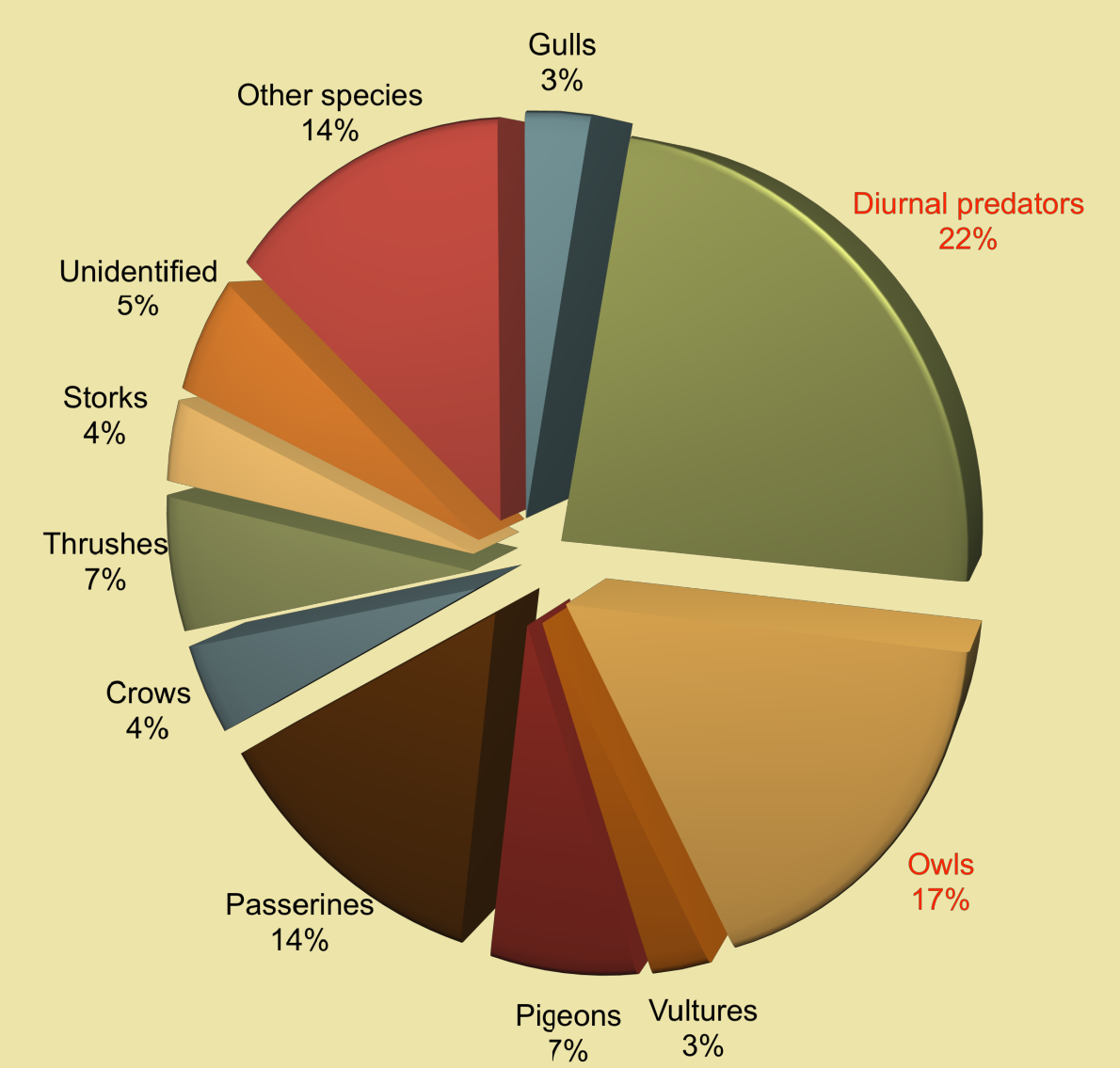


Results - Species

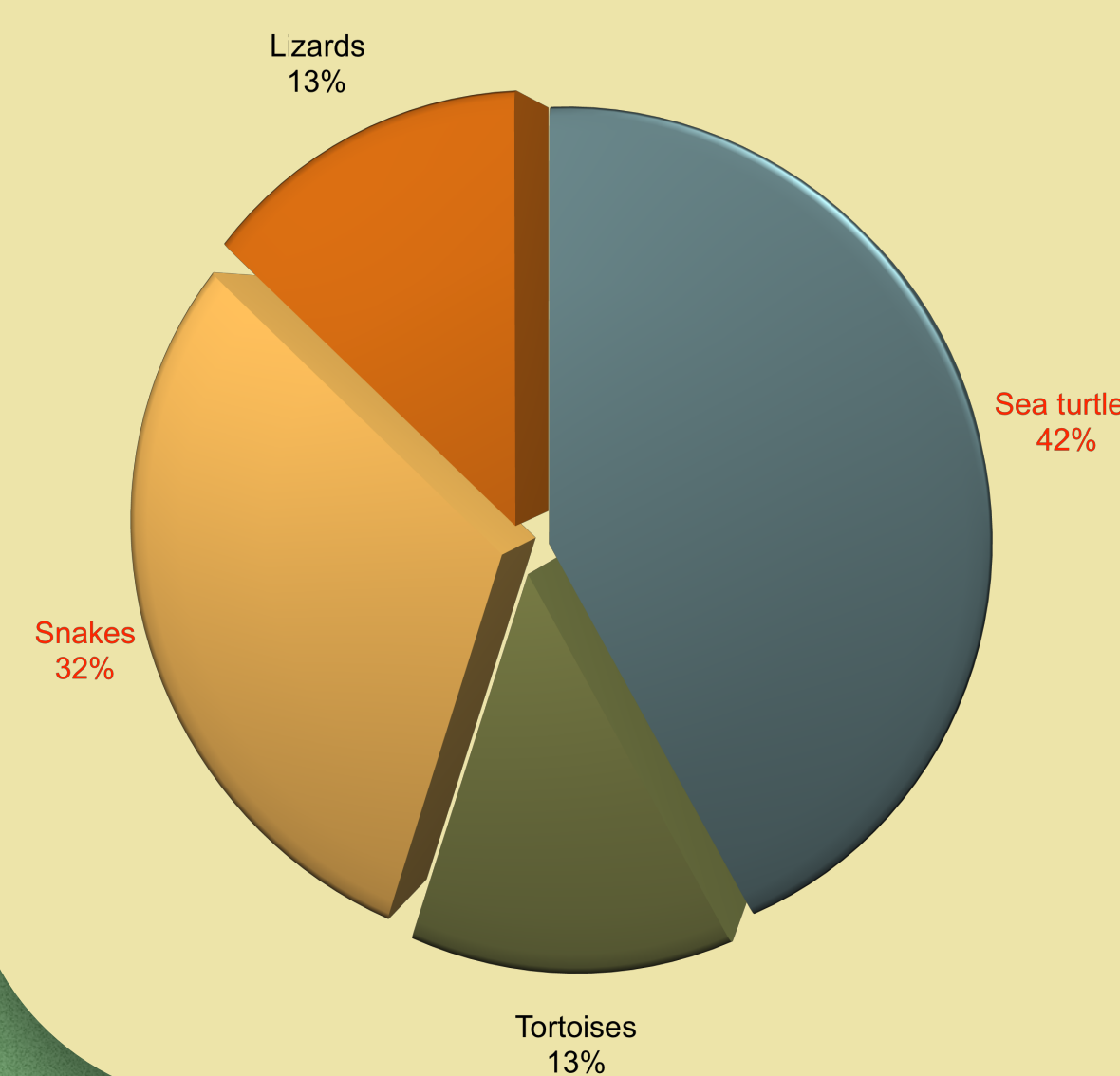
Most of the incidents involve **birds** and **mammals**.



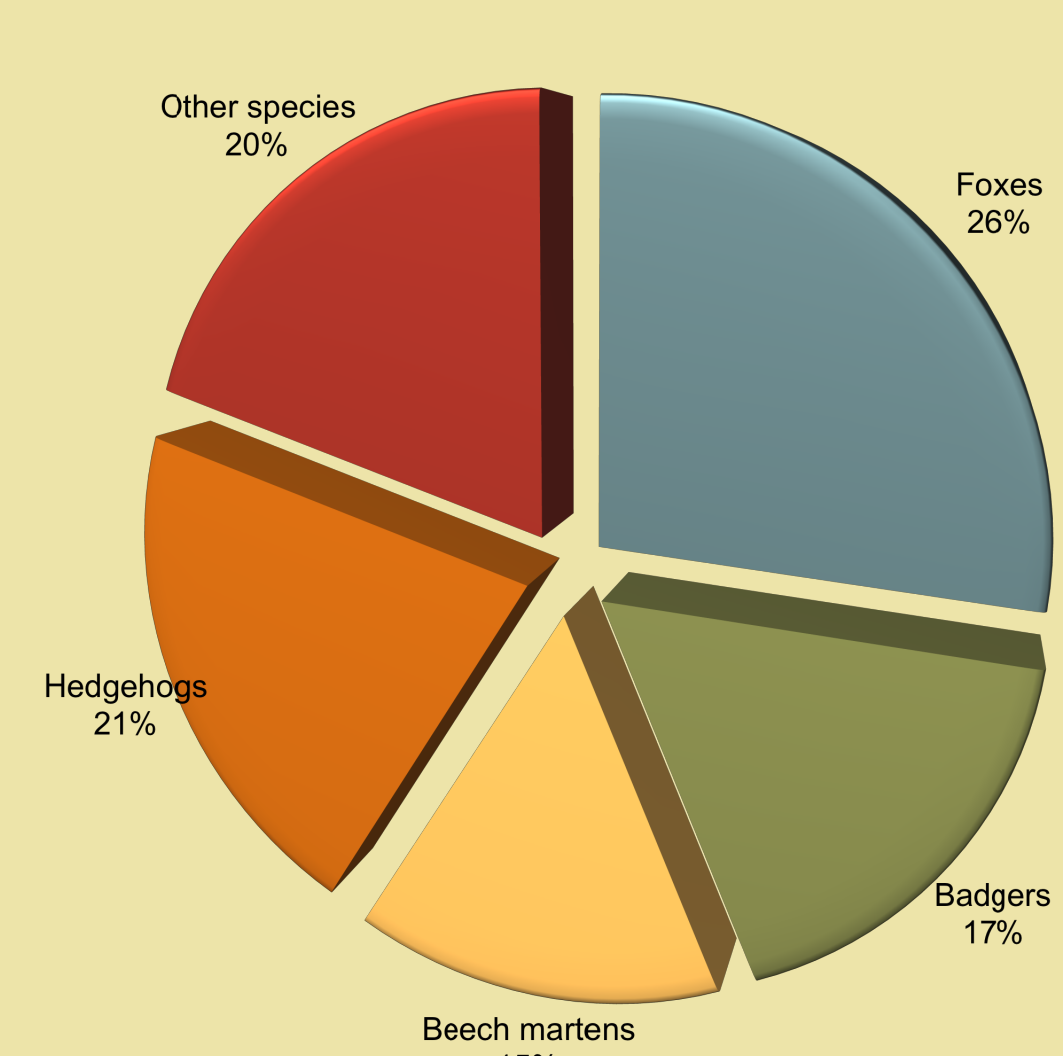
The most commonly reported incidents regarding **birds** involve **diurnal predators** (mainly *Buteo buteo*, *Accipiter nisus*, *Falco tinnunculus*) and **owls** (mainly *Tyto alba*, *Athene noctua*, *Bubo bubo*).



In regards to **reptiles**, the most commonly reported incidents involve **sea turtles** (mainly *Caretta caretta*) and **snakes**.



The most commonly reported incidents regarding **mammals** involve **foxes**, **hedgehogs**, **badgers**, and **beech martens**.



General objectives of PARATIRO

A. Halting Biodiversity Loss

The records uploaded on PARATIRO, after being processed, provide valuable information that can help reduce the risk of wildlife through:

- the assessment of the extent and the scale of the threats that wildlife faces due to human activities in Greece,
- the identification of basic underlying mortality causes including local specificities,
- the highlight of priority areas in need of special interventions,
- the proposal of specific policy measures and targeted actions locally or nationwide

B. Promotion of Citizen Science in Greece

Conclusions

PARATIRO is a useful tool with multiple roles, as:

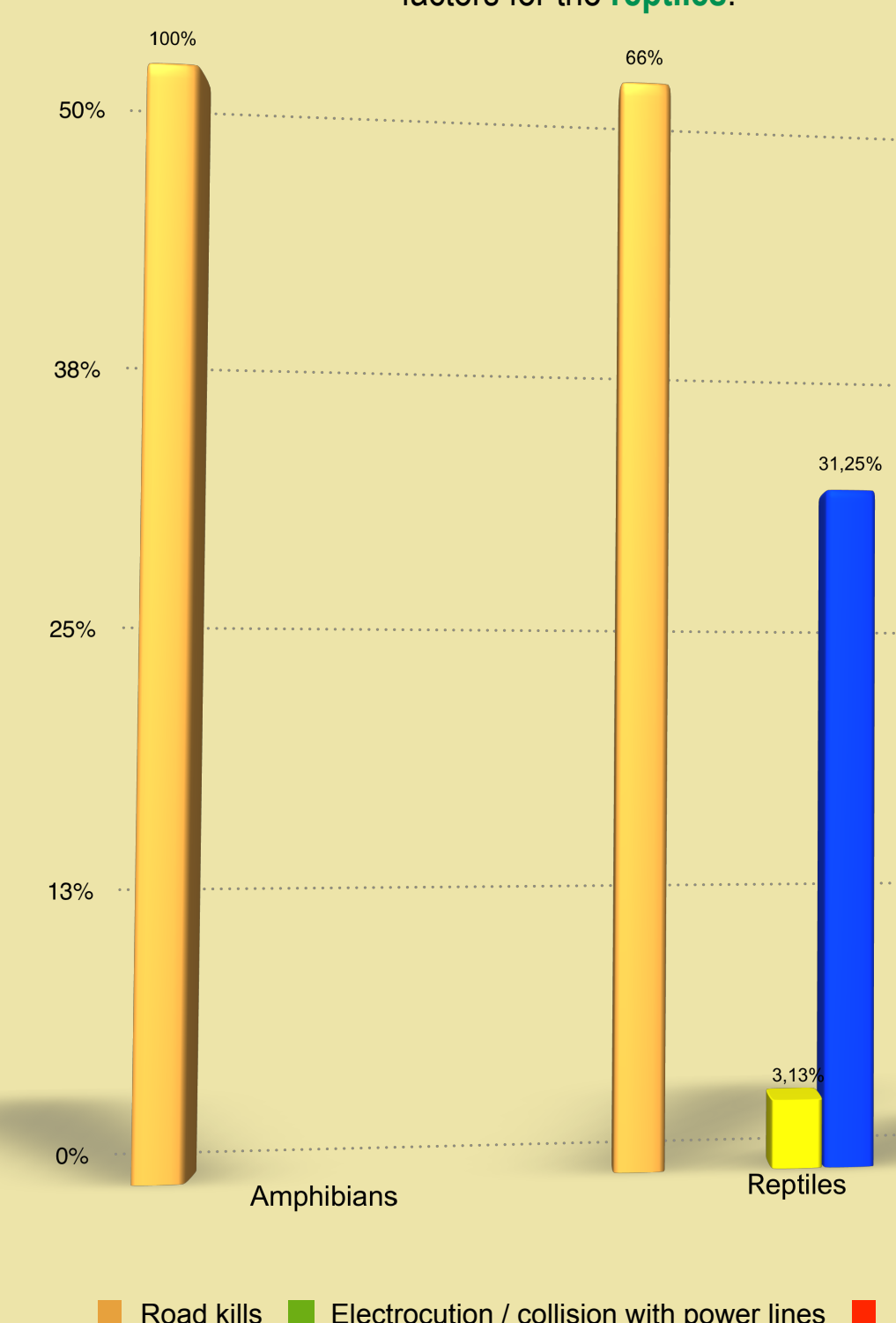
- it allows the collection of large amounts of data, throughout Greece, which can then be analysed to draw scientific and policy-related conclusions
- it promotes wide public engagement and participation in science and nature protection

To enhance the reliability of conclusions we need to:

- constantly monitor the uploaded data and check for possible mistakes
- involve more citizens, whether members of the general public or dedicated volunteers, so that more data are collected.

Results - Causes

Intentional killing or injury and roadkill are the major mortality factors for the **reptiles**.



Roadkill and electrocutions / collisions with power lines are the most considerable mortality factors regarding **birds**.

Roadkill is the only mortality cause reported in regards to **mammals** and **amphibians**.