



ENVEROS

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION THROUGH
ROADKILL OBSERVATION SYSTEMS

<http://www.enveros.eu/>

2018-1-CY01-KA204-046919

Environmental Education through Roadkills Observation Systems - EnVeROS

06. WVC MONITORING



eurac
research



TRANSPORT
RESEARCH
CENTRE



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of this topic students should be able to:

- Summarize the evolution of roadkill monitoring systems through time.
- Describe modern technologies for roadkill monitoring and mitigation.
- Value the existing On-line platforms/databases for roadkill monitoring.
- Identify opportunities for further research on roadkill monitoring.



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Review of monitoring systems through time

Grinnell-1920
Tahoe Park
March 29
1881

10. a.m. - At about 2500-foot level into bushy, small liveoaks, *Quercus*, as well as multitudes of blue oaks; digger pine in sight a few hundred feet above. Birds in sight or hearing: Phainopepla (3 just flew past); Calif. Jay (4 or more); Plain Tit; Song Sparrow (flew over); Western Bluebird (a pair); Western House Wren (singing from down in ravine); Wren Tit (one heard); Brown Towhee (1); Lutescent Warbler (singing from shaded ravine).

1:30 p.m. - Arrived at noon camp 1/2 mi. east of Warren Station, just where Dixon and I caught at this season in 1917. Found much evidence of recent good rain - thru Tahoe Park (a little over 6000 feet alt.), water in stream courses, snow on hillside all about, and some snow on shady sides of buildings and road cuts; Canyon Siskin full, and Canyon Creek running down past Warren Station. Here it is warm and pleasant - cloud banks along the mountains above the snow; no wind, and some dust rising out on desert.

3 p.m. - Have just been out for 30-minute circuit down along creek and up over a few with mud craters - sand bar - tree-yucca association. Results: Western Song Sparrow (shot as far northward close to the running stream - no meadow!); Brewer Sparrow (1, in creosote bushes); Black-throated Sparrow (one singing from yucca top); Western Yellowthroat (one going from hole to hole northwest thru creosote!); Robin (crouching in distance);

~ 1920

Joseph Grinnell (California State highway)

Yesterday noted: Jack Rabbit (many); Cottontail (many,) . . . Kangaroo Rat; Bushey Ground Squirrel; Skunk; domestic dogs and cats; Meadowlark (2 or more); Bullock Oriole; Mockingbird.

"This is a relatively new source of fatality; and if one were to estimate the entire mileage of such roads in this state, then mortality must amount into the hundreds and perhaps thousands every 24 hours."

Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley





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Review of monitoring systems through time

Between 1920 and today a lot of things have
changed...

- ↑ Vehicle speed
- ↑ Density of road network
- ↑ Length and width of roads
- ↑ Number of cars



Review of monitoring systems through time

...while the monitoring practice remained the same

People stopping at the site of the road, taking notes on paper, indicating approximately the location of the incident and taking pictures if possible...



(Photo: California Roadkill Observation System)





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Increased interest in WVC monitoring

One thing that changed during that period was

↑ the number of WVC incidents recorded

Besides ecologists and naturalists several other stakeholders initiated monitoring practices, recording WVC for their own reasons/ purposes.

- Public authorities / Government departments
- Environmental NGOS
- Organized citizens or just individuals

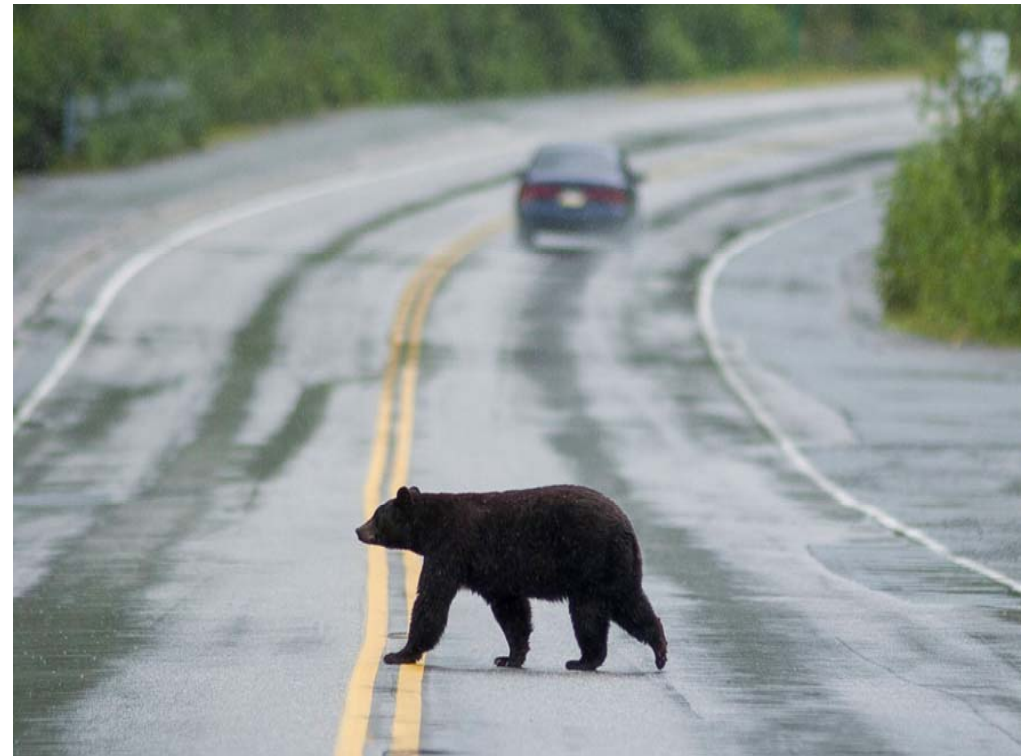


Problems with the “classic” (pen and paper) monitoring method

The “pen & paper” method is problematic:

- Low spatial resolution
- Various inaccuracies
- Lag of consistency on recording information
- Loss of data between recording and saving on database
- Difficult to digitalize and analyse

Due to the above, a large volume of recorded information cannot be used to develop management plans nor contribute to the reduction or successfully control the WVC phenomenon.



A black bear crosses the Glacier Spur Road in August 2008.
(Photo: Michael Penn | Juneau Empire)



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Need for accurate information

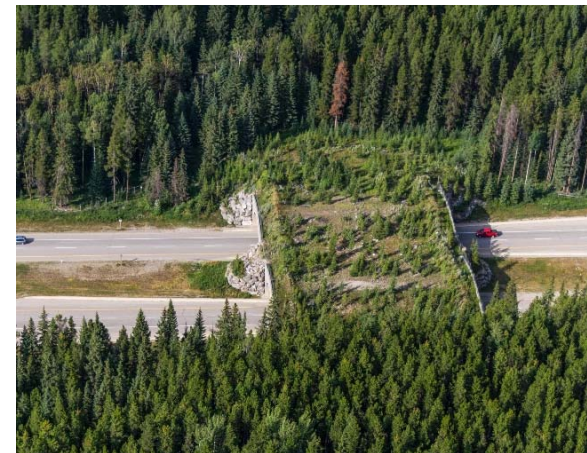
Accurate information on WVC with a standardized form is required to develop management measures able to protect both fauna and habitats and secure human health and safety.

A proper allocation of resources on strategically selected areas/road segments is essential to maximize the impact on travellers and wild fauna.

Collecting an extensive volume of data from large areas (e.g. at country level) requires the development of an efficient and accurate recording and analysing system.



(Photo: Václav Šlauf, MAFRA, Czech Republic)



(Source:
<https://qz.com/1605449/wildlife-overpasses-that-protect-animals-are-spreading-globally/>)



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Modern technologies for accurate WVC reporting

Global Positioning System (GPS)



Accurate coordinates
Date
Time

Smartphones & online platforms



Digitalizing on the spot
main information



- Standardize input information
- Automatic processing and analysis
- Easy export and overview of selected information

- Increase spatial accuracy
- Reduce errors
- Improve digitalize and analysis of data



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Examples for On-line platforms/databases



2009CROS

2008

LINKING LANDSCAPES FOR
MASSACHUSETTS WILDLIFE



2011

2016



RoadWatchBC

2010



2011



Wildlife and Roads
2012



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ANIMAL-VEHICLE COLLISIONS

**PROJECT
SPLATTER**



Observation.org

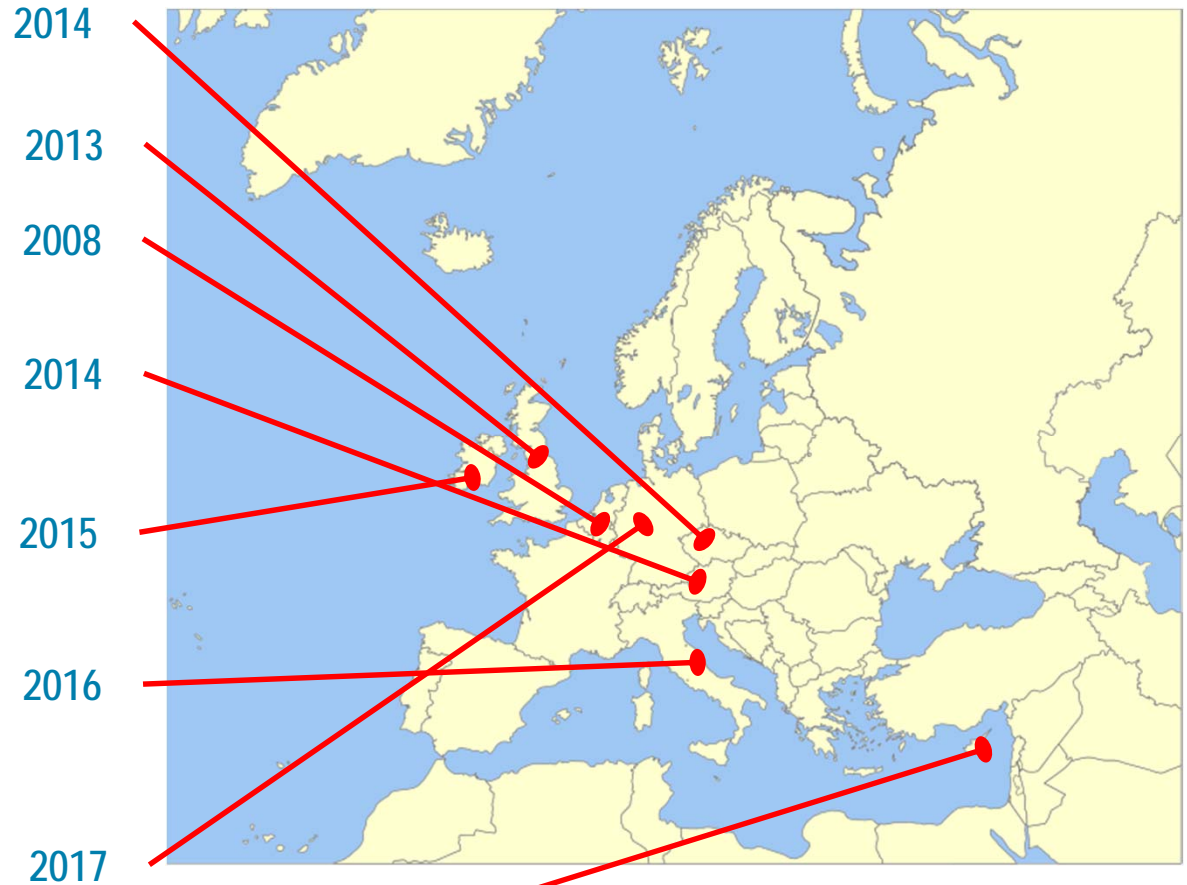
Roadkill
www.roadkill.at

**Wildlife Incident
Reporting Apps**

**life
strade**

wuidi

On-line platforms /databases Europe



2017



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Example for importing WVC incidents



General

Species group (*)

Species name (*)

Other

How certain are you?

Absolutely certain (100%)

Almost sure

Not sure

Information on the species found

When

Date (*)

Time (*)

Estimated time of death

How often you pass through this road

Additional information

Type of road

Other factors and observation notes

Who

Name

E-mail

Contact phone number

PHOTO

Add photos, if you have No files selected.

[\(https://cyroadkills.org/add/\)](https://cyroadkills.org/add/)



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Importing WVC incidents

Where

Map Satellite

Latitude (*)

Longitude (*)

Track my location (GPS)

Map data ©2019 Google, Mapa GISrael, ORION-ME Terms of Use

[\(https://cyroadkills.org/add/\)](https://cyroadkills.org/add/)



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Type of entries on platforms/databases

1. Random recordings

- The majority of all records
- Indicative for the extensive volume of WVC incidents that are not recorded

Citizen science

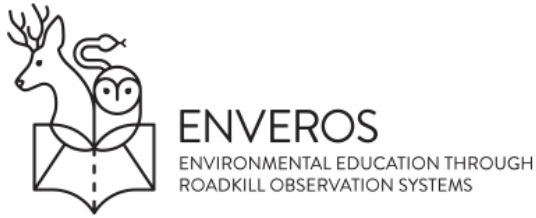
2. Adopt a road / route

3. Systematic survey (Government departments / Research centres)

- They can be implemented by people / organizations that are using almost daily the road network

They take into consideration absence of WVC too





How can we process the data collected?



<http://srazenazver.cz/en>

- Road segments (Police data)
- Graphs and charts
- Economic impact
- Interactive models
- Correlating with types of conservation/management areas (e.g. hunting reserves)

Summary

- Roadkill observations started in the previous century, when some biologists realized that roads have impact on wildlife.
- Road network expansion and cars evolution increased the severity of the problem during the 20th century.
- Early in the 21st century a plethora of on-line platforms and monitoring systems have been developed.
- The establishment and operation of such a system requires several factors to be considered for the best possible results.

Selected references

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- Zotos, S., Vogiatzakis, I., 2018. CyROS: Towards a common methodological framework for roadkills recording in Cyprus. *Ecologia Mediterranea*, 44: 109-114.
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- Neumann, W., Ericsson, G., Dettki, H., Bunnefeld, N., Keuler, N.S., Helmers, D.P., Radeloff, V.C., 2012. Difference in spatiotemporal patterns of wildlife road-crossings and wildlife-vehicle collisions. *Biological Conservation*, 145 (1): 70-78.



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Activities & Self Assessment Exercises:

- Build a graph (one page) presenting the components and function of a roadkill monitoring system.
- Go to <https://www.cyroadkills.org/home/> and access the species list and the newsletters in the documents section. Using 250 words illustrate the situation regarding roadkills in Cyprus.
- Set up a monitoring process regarding roadkill, for a species in an area of your choice. What are the factors that you need to consider in the design?
- Go to <http://www.srazenazver.cz/cz/> and after studying the data: 1) present the most impacted species; 2) the hotspots in the country's road network and 3) the time of the day that most accidents occur, during Spring.