



#### Conference Abstract

# Wikipedia, a Tool for Knowledge Dissemination on Invasive Species

Quentin Groom<sup>‡</sup>, Vanessa Lozano<sup>§</sup>, Sofie Meeus<sup>‡</sup>, Carlos Olmedo Castellanos<sup>I</sup>

- ‡ Meise Botanic Garden, Meise, Belgium
- § Department of Agriculture, University of Sassari, Sassari, Italy
- | University of Granada, Granada, Spain

Corresponding author: Quentin Groom (quentin.groom@plantentuinmeise.be)

Received: 17 Jun 2019 | Published: 26 Jun 2019

Citation: Groom Q, Lozano V, Meeus S, Castellanos CO (2019) Wikipedia, a Tool for Knowledge Dissemination on Invasive Species. Biodiversity Information Science and Standards 3: e37386. https://doi.org/10.3897/biss.3.37386

### **Abstract**

One of the most important issues for controlling the spread of invasive species is public awareness (Dehnen-Schmutz et al. 2018). Passively, the public are responsible for the spread of invasive species, for example by moving dirty boats from one water body to another. But they also actively spread invasive species by releasing them in the wild. The spread of some invasive species could be slowed or even halted if the general public were more aware of the risks. Furthermore, this is a global issue, not restricted to one country or language, and hence needs to be tackled at an international level. The Convention on Biological Diversity has a specific target to identify pathways of introduction and manage invasive species (Convention on Biological Diversity 2014). As part of this awareness-raising, the public needs information on how to identify invasive species, as well as how to know their regulatory status, distribution and transmission. They also need to be aware of how invasive species impact biodiversity, ecosystem services and health. This information needs to be up-to-date, reliable and unbiased, but also supported by evidence.

Many information platforms exist on invasive species and new information is being generated all the time on this dynamic issue. However, pre-eminent among information sources on the internet is <u>Wikipedia</u>. Consistently ranked in the top ten of most visited websites, with more than 15 billion page views a month across 300 language editions, it is the go-to website on many subjects (Wikimedia 2019). Invasive species such as the <u>zebra</u>

2 Groom Q et al

mussel and water hyacinth receive over 500 daily page views, just on the English edition alone. Wikipedia is arguably one of the largest citizen science projects, containing information on every area of science and connecting, through its citations, scientific literature with the general public.

Wikipedia has been criticized about many aspects of its content and editorship, including its quality and neutrality (Kumar et al. 2016, Wagner et al. 2016, Hargittai and Shaw 2014). Nevertheless, its dominance in the provision of information cannot be ignored and addressing Wikipedia's problems by direct engagement might be more productive than ignoring it. Increasingly, different disciplines are engaging with Wikipedia for communication, recognizing that it can be a productive communication channel (Murray 2018).

Invasive species are a global problem and tackling them is a global issue. We have been investigating the current status of invasive species information on Wikipedia, whether it contains relevant information on impacts and control, and whether the information is consistent across different language versions. We will present what we have found and make recommendations on what to improve and how we can engage with Wikipedia.

## **Keywords**

citizen science, communication, international, multilingual, public awareness,

## Presenting author

Quentin Groom

#### Presented at

Biodiversity\_Next 2019

## Funding program

VL was supported by a STSM Grant from COST Action Alien CSI (CA17122), supported by COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology). QG acknowledges the support of the Belgian Science Policy Office under the TrIAS project (BR/165/A1/TrIAS).

## References

- Convention on Biological Diversity (2014) Handbook of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Routledge https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315071770
- Dehnen-Schmutz K, Boivin T, Essl F, Groom Q, Harrison L, Touza J, Bayliss H (2018) Alien futures: What is on the horizon for biological invasions? Diversity and Distributions 24 (8): 1149-1157. https://doi.org/10.1111/ddi.12755
- Hargittai E, Shaw A (2014) Mind the skills gap: the role of Internet know-how and gender in differentiated contributions to Wikipedia. Information, Communication & Society 18 (4): 424-442. https://doi.org/10.1080/1369118x.2014.957711
- Kumar S, West R, Leskovec J (2016) Disinformation on the Web. Proceedings of the 25th International Conference on World Wide Web - WWW '16 <a href="https://doi.org/10.1145/2872427.2883085">https://doi.org/10.1145/2872427.2883085</a>
- Murray H (2018) More than 2 billion pairs of eyeballs: Why aren't you sharing medical knowledge on Wikipedia? BMJ Evidence-Based Medicine 2018-111040. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjebm-2018-111040">https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjebm-2018-111040</a>
- Wagner C, Graells-Garrido E, Garcia D, Menczer F (2016) Women through the glass ceiling: gender asymmetries in Wikipedia. EPJ Data Science 5 (1). <a href="https://doi.org/10.1140/epjds/s13688-016-0066-4">https://doi.org/10.1140/epjds/s13688-016-0066-4</a>
- Wikimedia (2019) Wikimedia Statistics. <a href="https://stats.wikimedia.org/v2/#/all-projects">https://stats.wikimedia.org/v2/#/all-projects</a>.
  Accessed on: 2019-4-05.