# How Wiki Loves Earth benefits (and harms) nature

International WLE team

#### **WLE: Introduction**

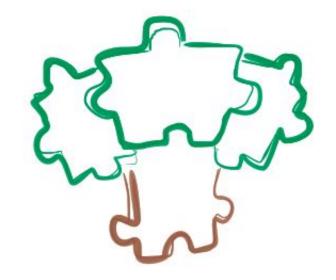
- Annual photographic competition devoted to picturing natural heritage sites
- Goal: draw attention to protected areas & create a database of free photos of all natural heritage sites
- Second biggest Wikimedia photo contest after Wiki Loves Monuments





#### **WLE: Highlights**

- Started in Ukraine in 2013, became international in 2014
- 2019: 37 countries, 90k photos,
   9500 participants
- Overall, 585k free photos of natural heritage sites, with around 130k being used in the wikis







- Let's start looking at WLE from the perspective of environmental sustainability
- Wiki Loves Earth's impact on the environment:
  - Benefits
  - Harms
  - Solutions





- Raising awareness
- Tracking current state
   of nature sites
- Documenting nature changes over years

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### Raising awareness

- WLE helps attract general public attention to the problems of nature, it's a good media story
- WLE steers Wikimedians towards this topic; good visibility on the Wikimedia projects



2019 edition of Wiki Loves Earth photography competition is now open.





**Participate** 



## Monitoring issues

- In some countries, governments do a poor job monitoring the condition of natural heritage sites
- In this case, Wiki Loves
   Earth might be helpful





## Monitoring nature: attracting attention to problems

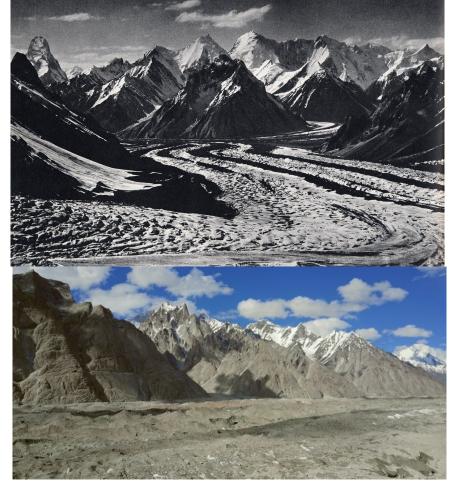




## **Documenting** nature evolution

- Even natural heritage sites might get destroyed. More often, their shape might evolve (think global warming)
- Wiki Loves Earth helps document that





https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Muztagh tower - skil brum 1909 sella.jpg https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Baltoro Muztagh during the mid day sun.png



- Incentive to violate rules
- Disturbing fauna/flora, harming landscapes
- General environmental cost of a large online activity

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## Incentive to violate rules

 Participants may violate rules of the nature areas or behave unethically





## Wildlife & habitat disturbances

- Participants may disturb animals & plants
- Also, theoretically (we've not heard of real cases), sensitive information about animals & plants might be used with malicious intent.





#### General environmental cost

Any large-scale Wikimedia activity incurs some negative cost for the environment by itself

- Most obvious example 585 thousands photos on the servers, and ¾ of them not used in the wikis.
- People travel specifically to take photos





- Discourage rule violators
- Work with professionals
- Encourage illustrating less documented areas
- Drones?



### Discouraging rule violators

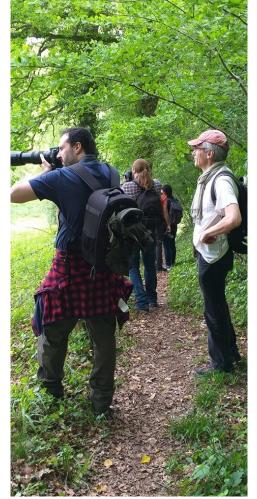
- Organizers might disqualify photos and their authors in case of an obvious violation.
- Getting back to our example— Australian organizers rejected photographs taken on top of rock Uluru.



## Working with professionals

- To minimize disturbance and damage to nature, we should involve more professional folks in the process
- Example organized photo walks (such as in France)







#### **Encourage illustrating less documented areas**

- We should encourage participants to focus on the sites not illustrated yet — as opposed to taking a 10,001st photo of a well-known area.
- Example Ukraine assigns much less weight to photos of already illustrated sites when determining winners for quantity.



#### **Drones?**

Promoting a wider use of drones for photographs is a debatable solution:

- On the one hand, it can reduce the level of disturbance for animals & plants on the ground.
- However, regulations of some protected areas forbid the use of flying objects.



## Other solutions? Questions? Feel free to feel free!

