



Observations



Species

Location

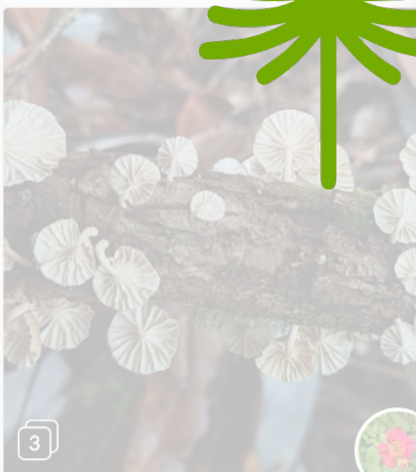
Go

Filters ¹

Chile

Map

Grid

*Marasmiellus alliodoros*

Research Grade

2

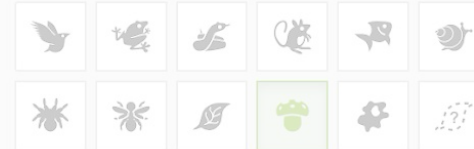
Show

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Wild | ☐ Introduced |
| ☐ Captive | ☐ Popular |
| ☒ Verifiable | ☐ Has Sounds |
| ☐ Research Grade | ☐ Has Photos |
| ☐ Needs ID | ☐ Your Observations |
| ☐ Threatened | |

Description

blue, white, e

Categories



Rank

High

Low

Date Observed

- ☒ Any
- ☐ Exact Date
- ☐ Range
- ☐ Months

More Filters

Person

All

Project

Reviewed

- ☒ Any ☐ Yes ☐ No

Place

Date Added

- ☒ Any
- ☐ Exact Date
- ☐ Range

Update Search

Reset Search Filters

Identify

Atom

Download

Cristian Riquelme

iNaturalist y los hongos de Chile

- Ciencia ciudadana (CC)
- Ciencia ciudadana y hongos
- iNaturalist y los hongos de Chile
- Algunas consideraciones sobre CC

Ciencia ciudadana (CC)

“[Citizen science means] public participation in scientific projects...”

Heigl *et al.* (2019)

Ciencia ciudadana o comunitaria*

	Citizen science	Community science
Project initiator:	Scientists	Communities
Volunteers:	Wider public, individuals, non-scientists	Community members
Project goals:	Scientific > Social	Social > Scientific
Project outcomes:	Answering research questions	Solving community problems

* Lin Hunter *et al.* (2023)

Principios de ciencia ciudadana *

1. Citizens have a meaningful role in the project.
2. Citizen science projects have a genuine science outcome.
3. Both the professional scientists and the citizen scientists benefit from taking part.
4. Citizen scientists may participate in multiple stages of the scientific process.



Principios de ciencia ciudadana^{*}

5. Citizen scientists receive feedback from the project.
6. Citizen science provides opportunity for greater public engagement and democratisation of science.
7. Citizen science project data and meta-data are made publicly available and where possible, results are published in an open access format.
8. Citizen scientists are acknowledged in project results and publications.
9. Citizen science programmes are evaluated for their scientific output, data quality, participant experience and wider societal or policy impact.
10. The leaders of citizen science projects take into consideration legal and ethical issues.

Datos primarios y secundarios en CC *

1

Primary data



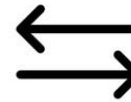
Primary species



Date and time



Location



2

Secondary data



Observer-wildlife interaction



Features of the individual



Biotic interactions and co-occurrence



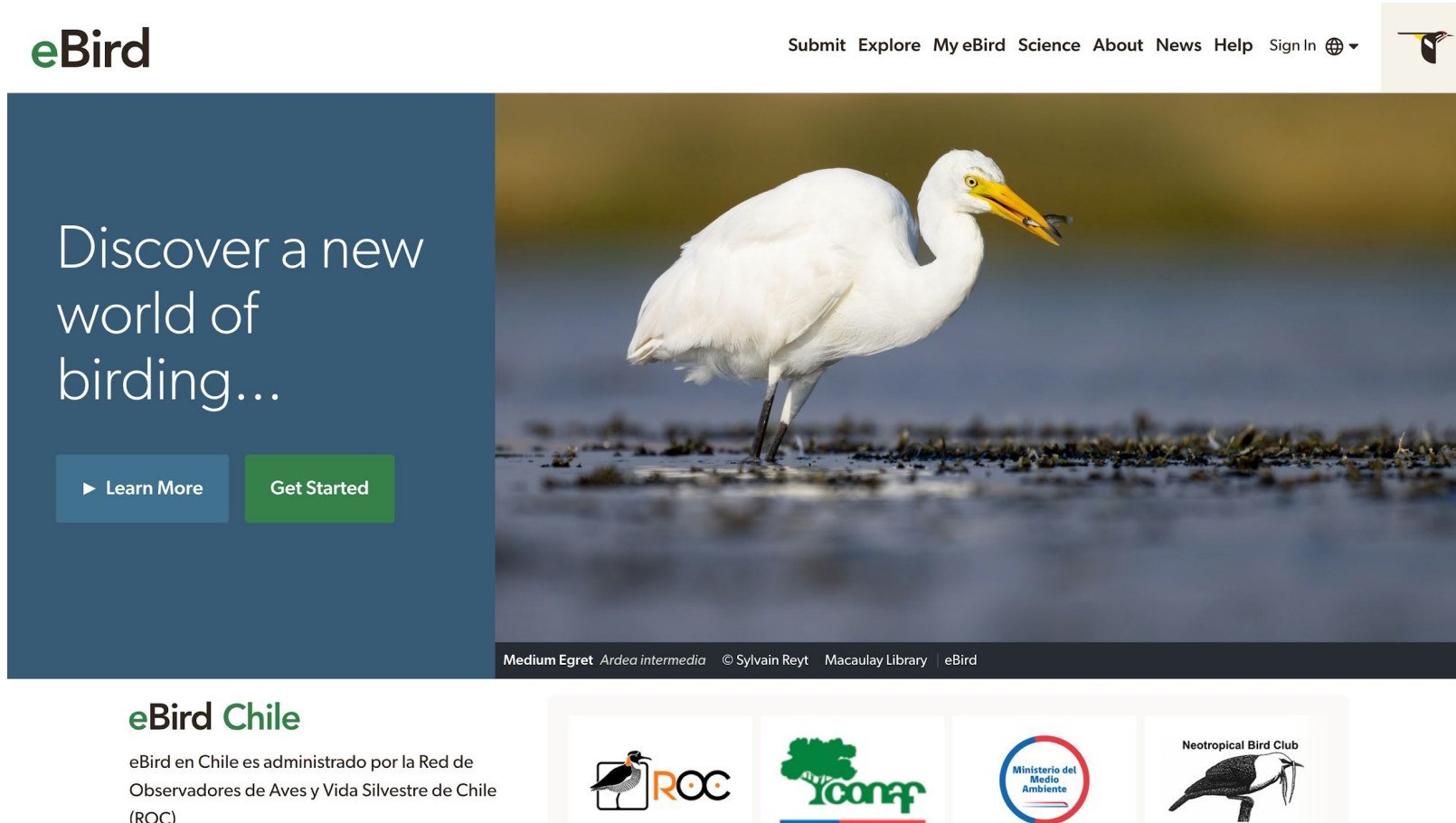
Features of the population and community



Environmental features

* Pernat *et al.* (2024)

Ejemplos de iniciativas de CC



<https://ebird.org/home>

Ejemplos de iniciativas de CC



BEETLEHANGERS

A Haelewaters Project

Overview

Ladybird Project ▾

Bat Fly Project ▾

#TeamLaboul

Funding

Lab News

Publications



Photo: Gilles San Martin



What are Laboulbeniales?

Laboulbeniales are a group of fungi that live on the outside of a variety of arthropods. Unlike other fungi, they do not form hyphae nor a mycelium but instead produce multiple 3-dimensional structures called thalli, which “hang” onto their host. This is where the common name for the group comes from: **beetle hangers**. While some species of Laboulbeniales are only superficially attached to their host, others are more invasive; they penetrate the outside of their host with a piercing structure called a haustorium, which makes contact with the body cavity to draw nutrients. Laboulbeniales are found primarily on beetles, but also on flies, mites, harvestmen, cockroaches, and millipedes, among others. Though researchers have known about Laboulbeniales since the 19th century, they are still a poorly studied group of organisms. An average of 16 new species of Laboulbeniales are formally described every year. Thus far, 2,325 species and 146 genera of Laboulbeniales are known.

[Learn More](#)

<https://beetlehangers.org>

Ejemplos de iniciativas de CC



Programa de Ciencia Participativa Científicos de la Basura

Programa de ciencia participativa que investiga el problema de la basura marina en Latinoamérica y el mundo. Buscamos contribuir a la formación científica y cívica de las comunidades educativas y sociedad civil, a través de la participación activa en investigaciones sobre la basura en el ambiente, fortaleciendo la conciencia y acción pro-ambiental.

<https://cientificosdelabasura.ucn.cl>

Ciencia ciudadana y hongos

Mushroom Observer





MUSHROOM OBSERVER

Observations:

- Latest
- Create Observation
- Your Observations
- Help Identify

Species Lists:

- Your Lists
- Create List
- Sort by Date
- Sort by Title

Latest:

- News
- Changes by Users
- Images
- Comments

Indexes:

- Glossary
- Fungaria
- Locations
- Names
- Projects

More:

- Introduction
- How To Use
- Donate
- How To Help

[Search Help](#) | [Advanced Search](#)

cristianriquelme

[Show Map](#)

[Show Locations](#)

[Show Names](#)

[Show Images](#)

[Add To / Remove From Species List](#)

[Download Observations](#)

Observations by Confidence Level

Sort by: **Activity** Date Date Posted Name User Confidence Level Thumbnail Quality Popularity Reverse Order

1 2 3 4 5 6 ... 10601 Next »



Gliophorus psittacinus (122946)
(Schaeff.) Herink
USA, California, Santa Cruz Co., University of California Santa Cruz (UC Santa Cruz) (UCSC)
2013-01-14: Christian (Christian Schwarz)



Amanita muscaria (7848)
(L.) Lam.
Australia, New South Wales, Private Dairy Farm near Comboyne
2007-04-30: Ian Dodd (kk) (www.kundab...



Clitocybe nuda (64675)
(Fr.) H.E. Bigelow & A.H. Sm.
USA, California, Moss Beach
2011-03-16: Erin Page Blanchard (CureC...



Psilocybe ovoideocystidiata (54552)
Guzmán & Gaines
USA, New York, West Chester Co., Sprain Ridge Park
2010-10-02: Modified Hypothesis (Modifie...

MIND.Funga



 BRASIL

Simplifique! | Comunica BR | Participe | Acesso à informação | Legislação | Canais

Ir para o conteúdo 1 | Ir para o menu 2 | Ir para a busca 3 | Ir para o rodapé 4

  ACESSIBILIDADE | ALTO CONTRASTE | MAPA DO SITE

 **MIND.Funga – Monitoring and Inventorying
Neotropical Diversity of Fungi**

Buscar no portal 

Private Area | Site Administrators



[The Initiative](#)
[What Funga means](#)
[Coordination and Team](#)
[Events »](#)
[Support and Collaboration](#)

CONSERVATION

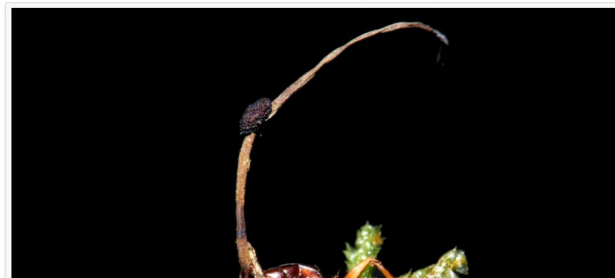
[Fungi Conservation](#)
[Red List of Fungi Species from Brazil](#)
[1st Brazilian Workshop on](#)

(Português do Brasil) Venha conhecer a Galeria Funga do Brasil: O mais novo lançamento do MIND.Funga em 2024!

Sorry, this entry is only available in [Brazilian Portuguese](#).

MIND.Funga closed voting for naming new species of fungi for science

The new species has been named *Ophiocordyceps zombifica*!



MIND.Funga is coordinated by the Mycology Lab of Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, MICOLAB/UFSC (Brazil).



Bookmarks

[Youtube](#)
[Facebook](#)
[Instagram](#)
[ResearchGate](#)
[DGP CNPq](#)
[Ebooks](#)

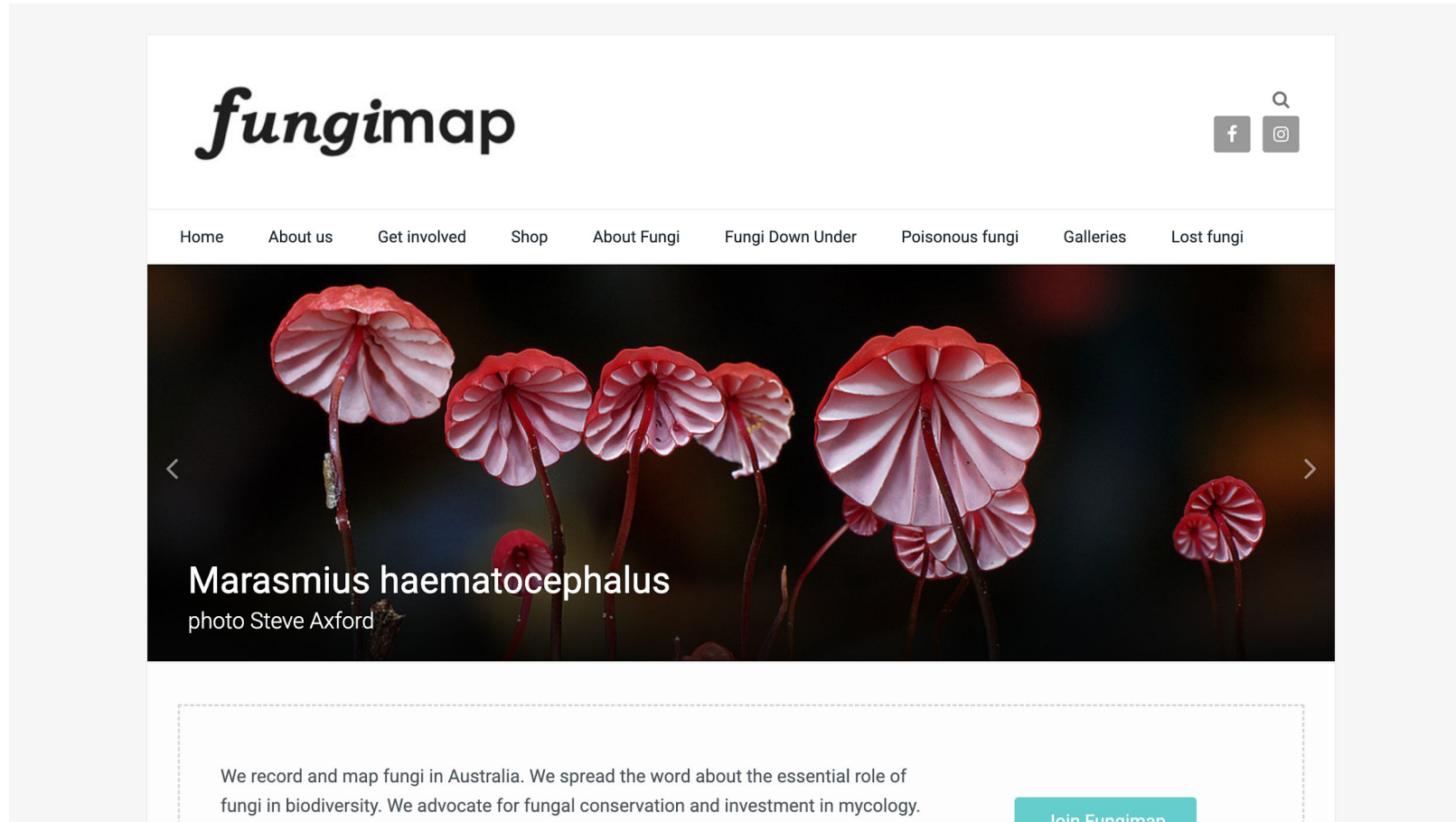
Latest News

[New species of fungus in the mangroves of Florianópolis](#)
[Long-term research generates and](#)

<https://mindfunga.ufsc.br>

Fungimap

fungimap



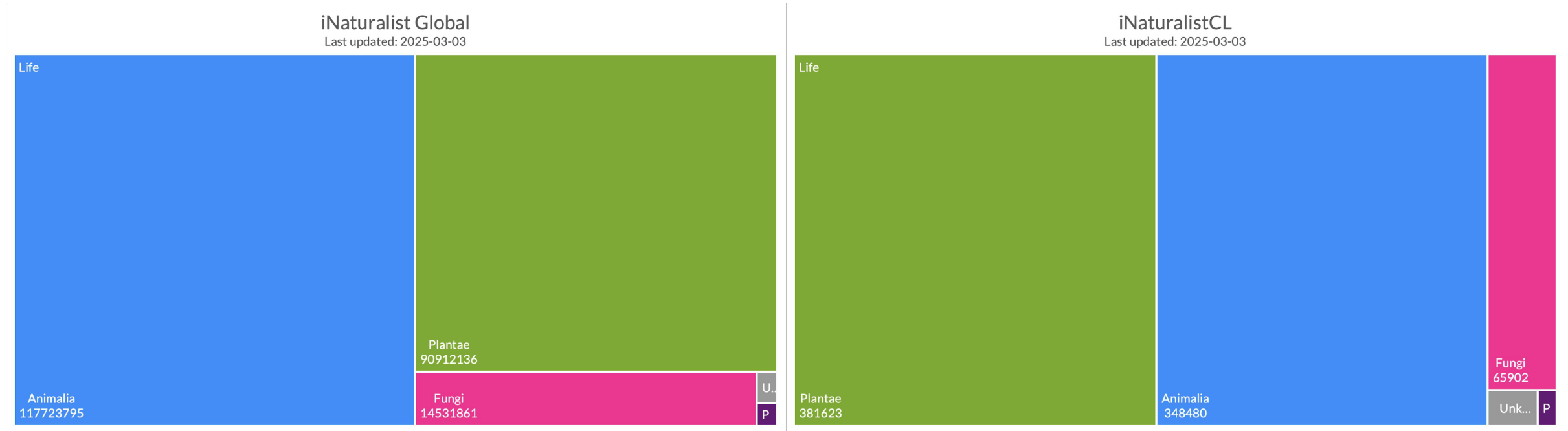
<https://fungimap.org.au>

iNaturalist y los hongos de Chile

La red global de iNaturalist



Perspectiva general de iNaturalist



iNaturalistCL y los hongos de Chile^{*}

Principales
resultados

Observaciones

63174 observaciones

14376 Research Grade

1245 especies

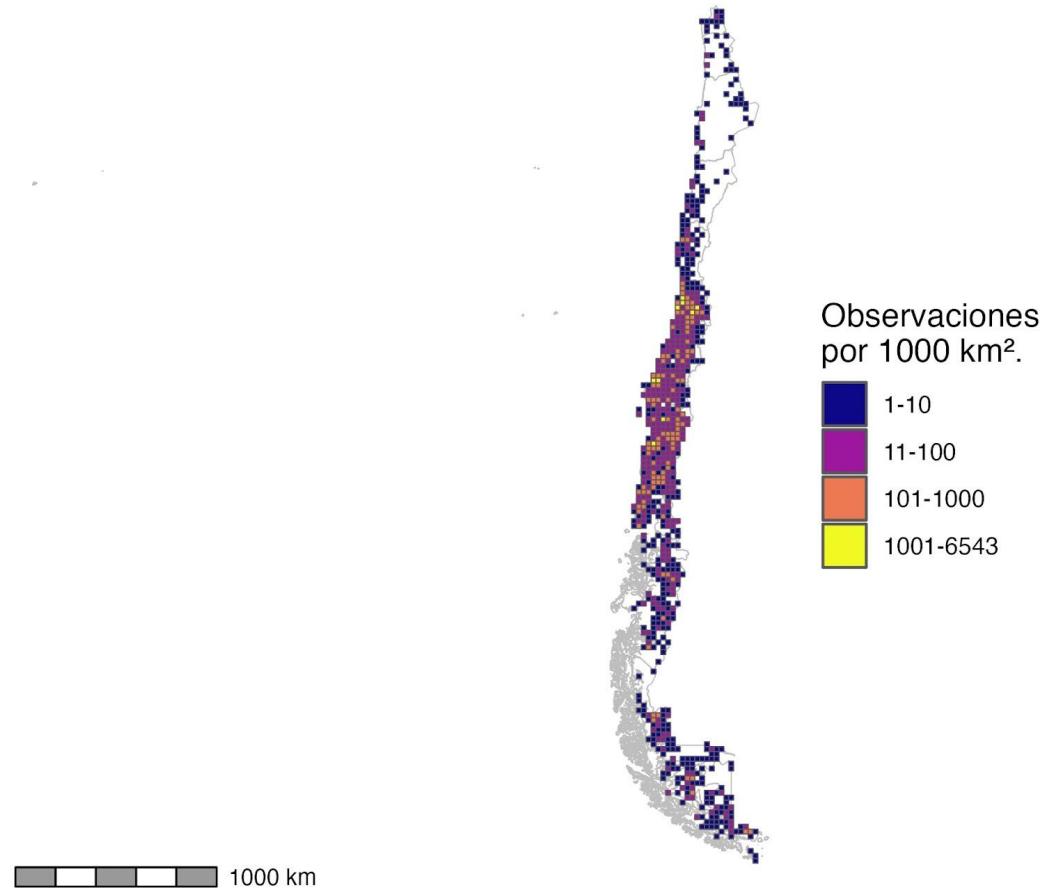
Usuarios

103 usuarios han contribuido con
28077 observaciones

Localización

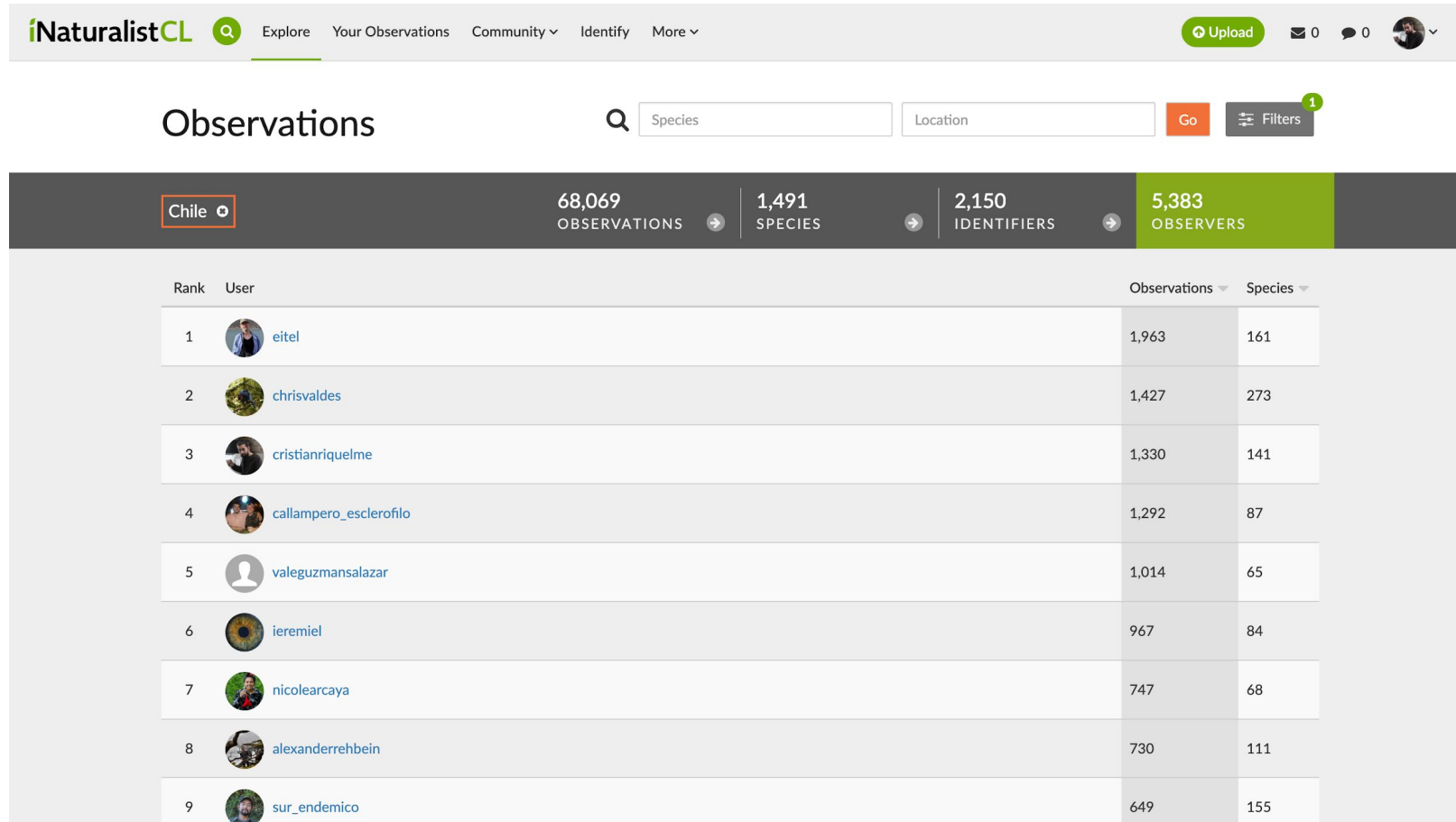
Entre Valparaíso y Los Lagos

iNaturalistCL y los hongos de Chile *



* Riquelme (2025)

Hall of fame de iNaturalistCL



Observations				
Chile		68,069 OBSERVATIONS	1,491 SPECIES	2,150 IDENTIFIERS
				5,383 OBSERVERS
Rank	User	Observations	Species	
1	 eitel	1,963	161	
2	 chrisvaldes	1,427	273	
3	 cristianriquelme	1,330	141	
4	 callampero_esclerofilo	1,292	87	
5	 vateguzmansalazar	1,014	65	
6	 ieremiel	967	84	
7	 nicolearcaya	747	68	
8	 alexanderrehbein	730	111	
9	 sur_endemico	649	155	

https://inaturalist.mma.gob.cl/observations?place_id=7182&view=observers&iconic_taxa=Fungi

Hall of fame de iNaturalistCL

iNaturalistCL  Explore Your Observations Community Identify More  0 0 

Observations  Species Location   1

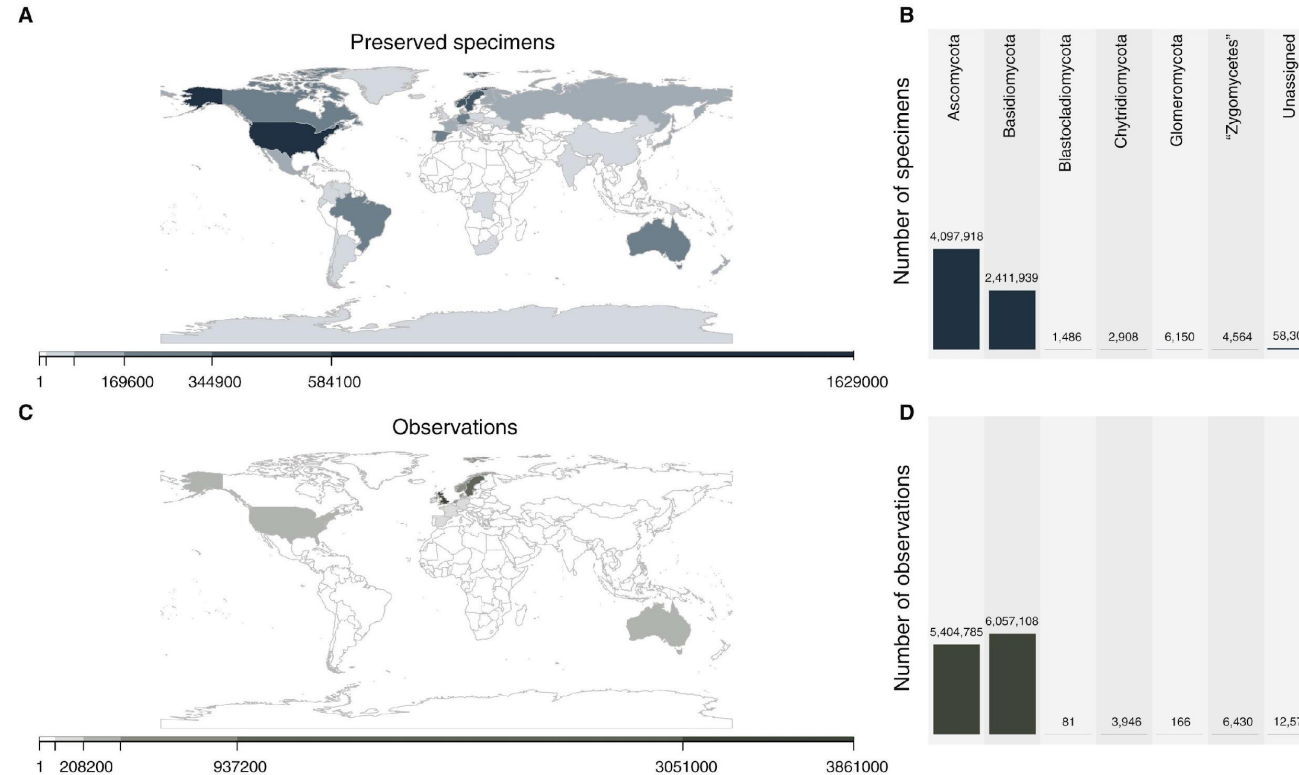
Chile  68,069 OBSERVATIONS  1,491 SPECIES  2,150 IDENTIFIERS 5,383 OBSERVERS 

Rank	User	Identifications
1	 cristianriquelme	15,565
2	 eitel	6,483
3	 callampero_esclerofilo	3,354
4	 chrisvaldes	2,850
5	 vivi_sv	2,596
6	 amoxiconclav	2,298
7	 sur_endemico	2,080
8	 mjdibank	1,716
9	 leonardomondacalara	1,014

https://inaturalist.mma.gob.cl/observations?place_id=7182&view=identifiers&iconic_taxa=Fungi

Algunas consideraciones sobre CC

Colecciones biológicas de hongos *

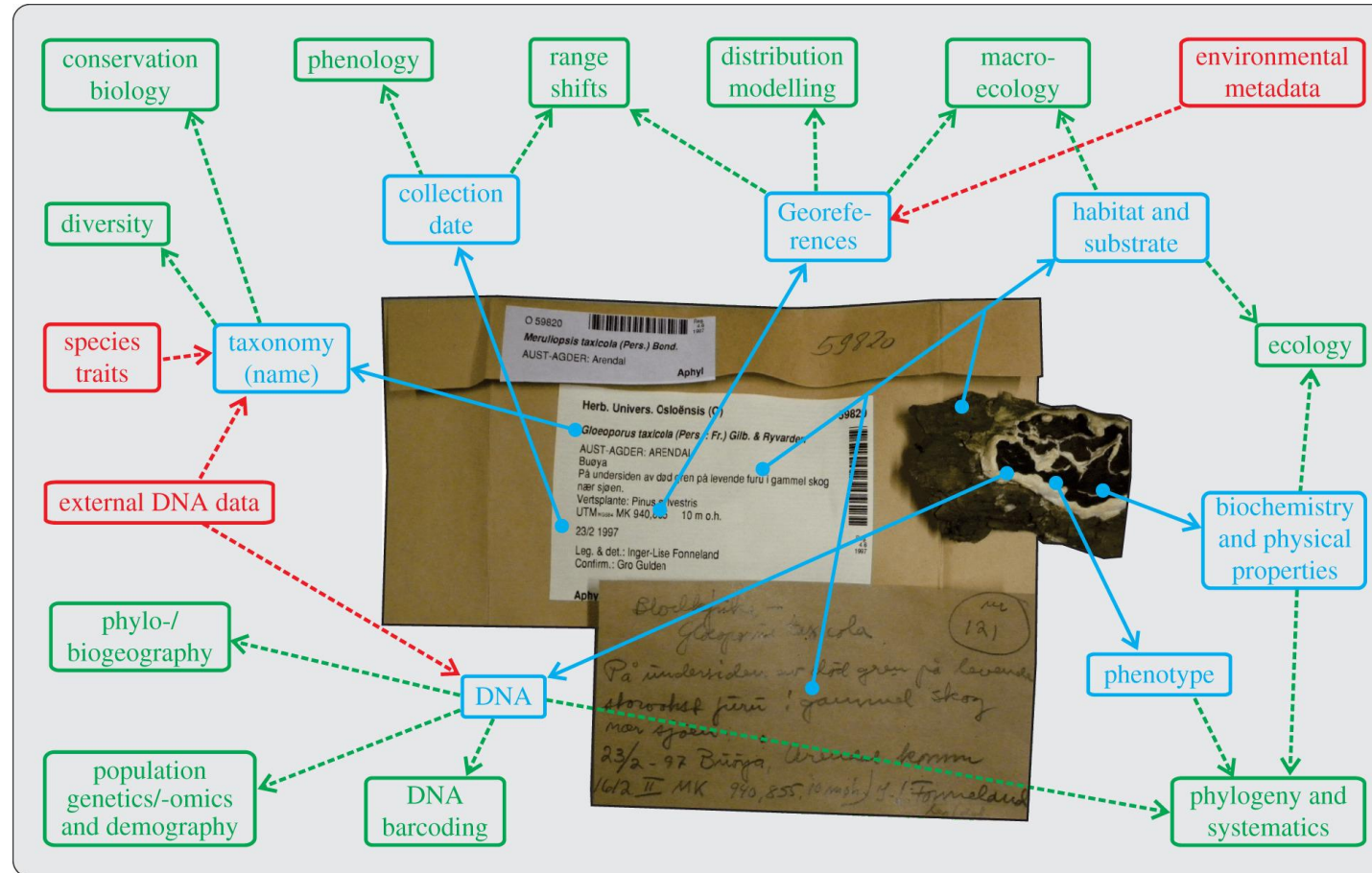


* Lofgren and Stajich (2021)

Kew's Fungarium



Ejemplo de espécimen de fungario *



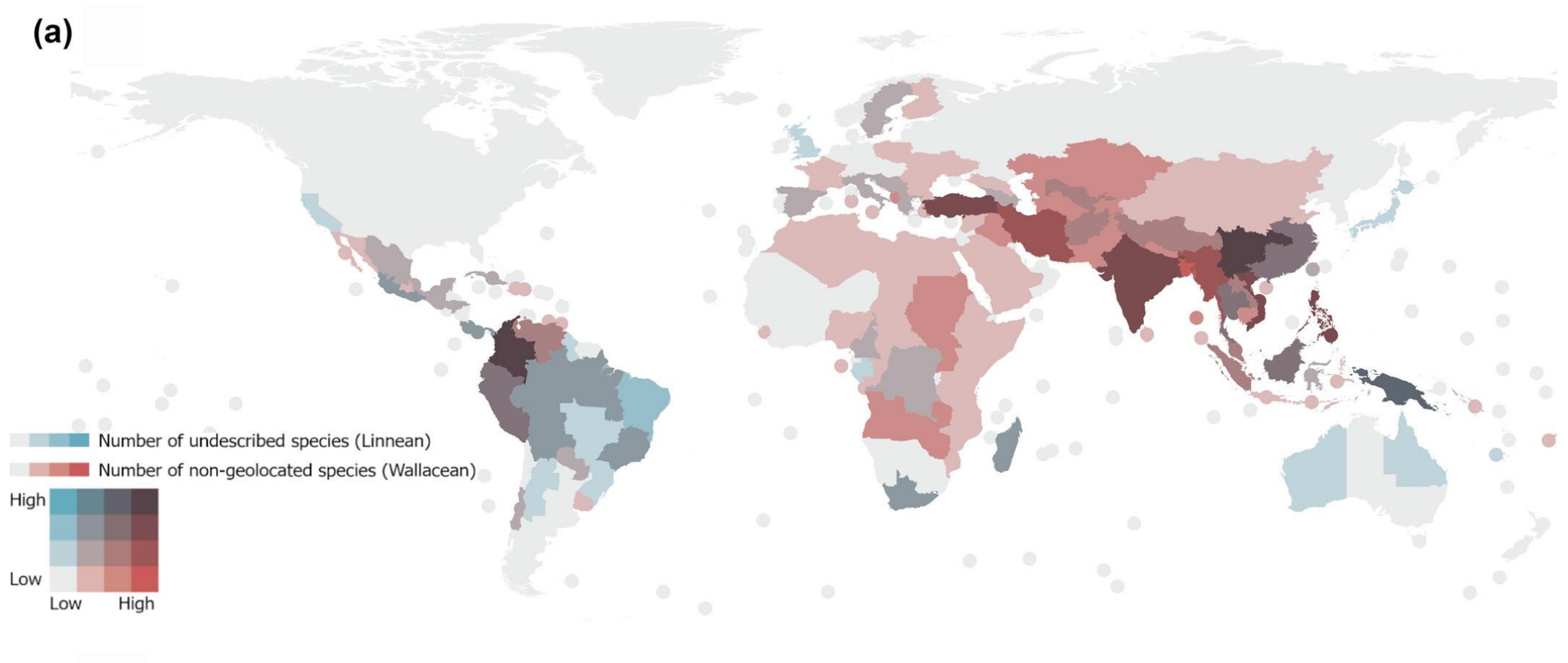
* Andrew et al. (2019)

Déficits en biodiversidad *

Biodiversity shortfalls	Linnaean	Taxonomy
	Wallacean	Distribution
	Scottian [†]	Red List coverage
	Prestonian	Abundance and population dynamics
	Darwinian	Phylogeny
	Hutchinsonian	Abiotic tolerances
	Raunkiæran	Functional traits
	Eltonian	Biotic interactions

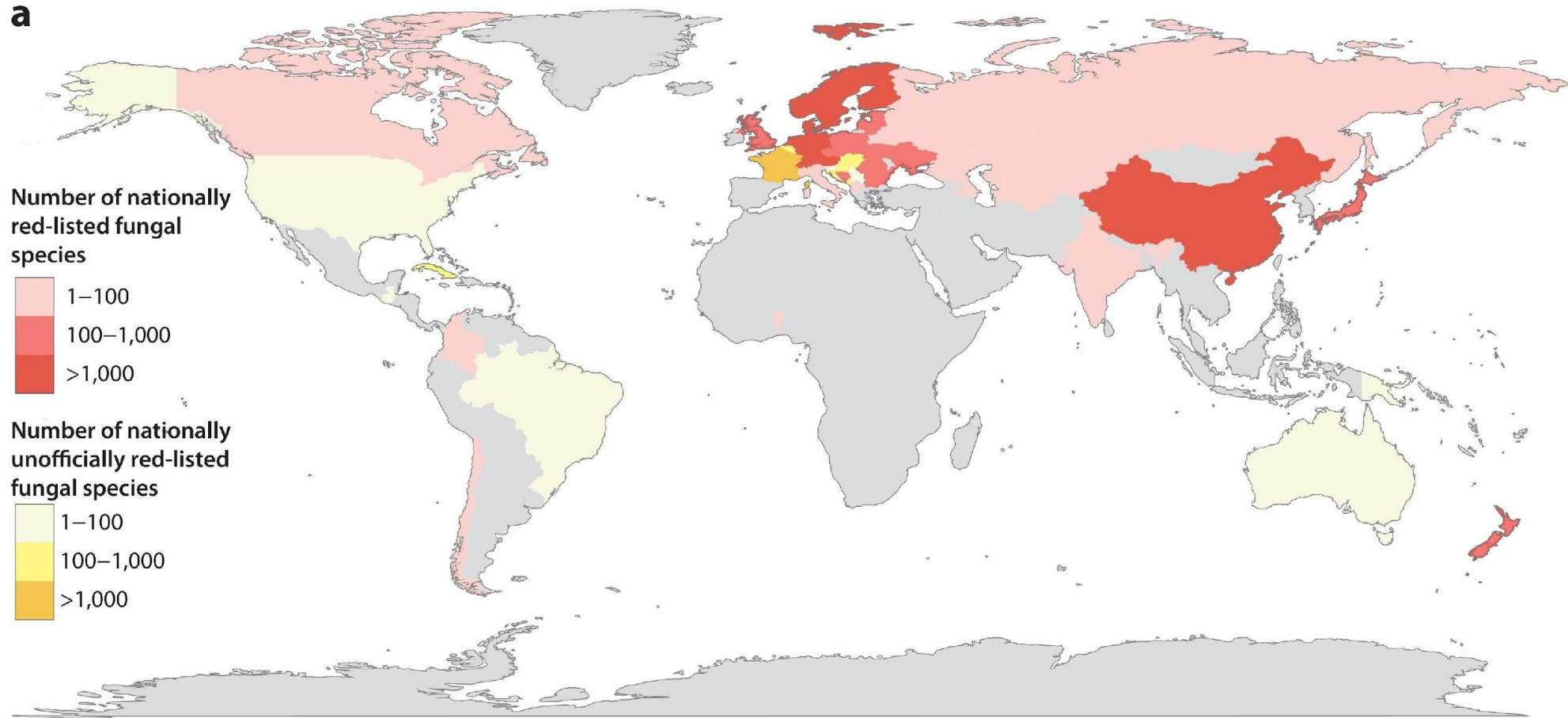
* Turton-Hughes *et al.* (2024); [†] Haelewaters *et al.*, (2024)

Déficit linneano y wallaceano *



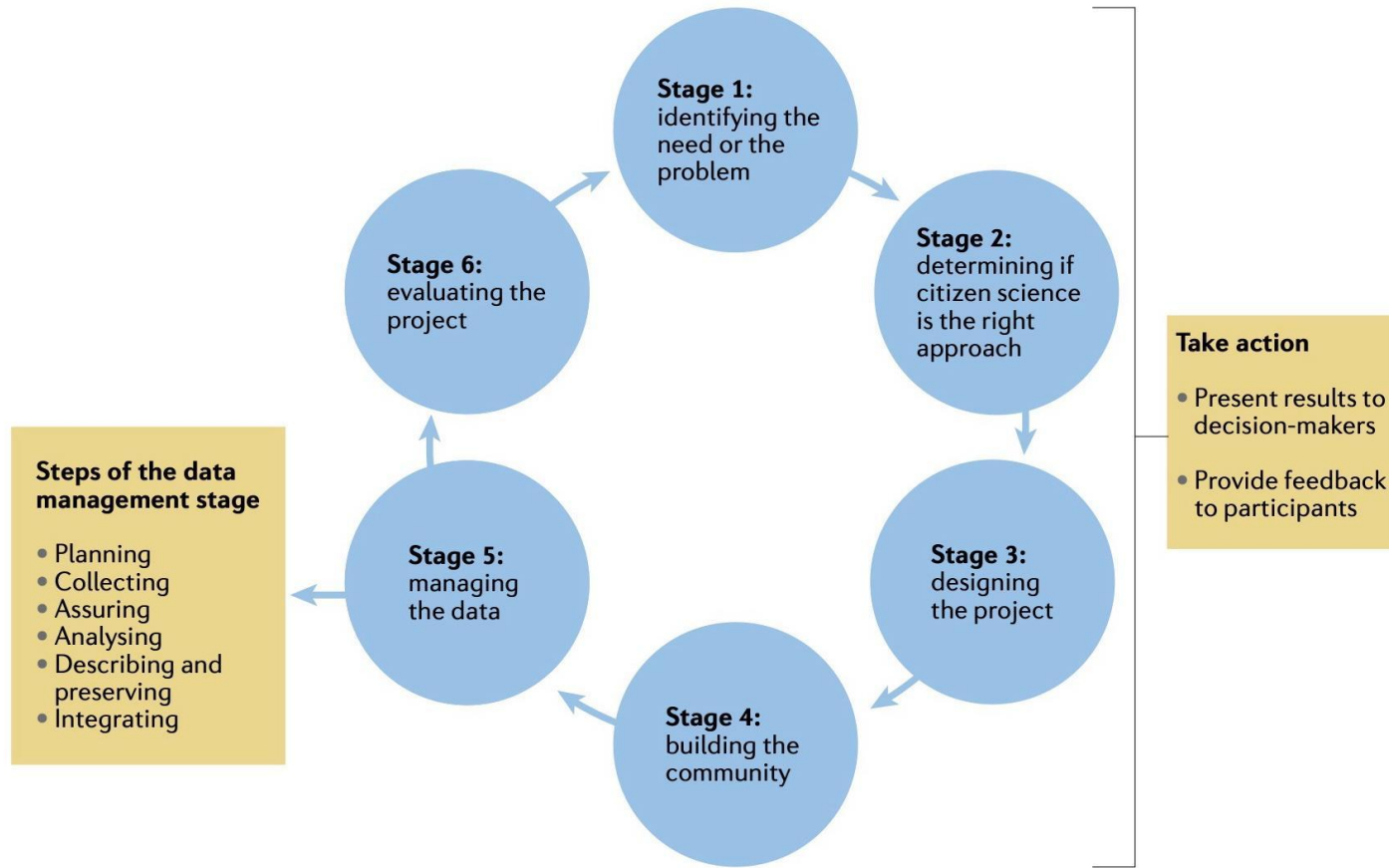
* Antonelli *et al.* (2024)

Déficit scottiano *



* Niskanen *et al.* (2023)

Diseño y ejecución de un proyecto de CC^{*}



^{*} Fraisl et al. (2022)

Calidad de los datos de CC *

Table 3 | Common concerns regarding citizen science data quality and common mitigation procedures

Concerns related to	Examples of issues and concerns related to data quality	Mitigation procedures
Skills of the participants	Inconsistent application of the protocol, including physical loss of data	Training of participants before and during the project ^{77,84,226} ; adapted guidelines ⁸⁶ ; expert control and filtering of data ⁹⁶ ; community-based validation ^{90,92} ; automatic filtering and big data approaches ^{98,105,106} ; evaluation of participants' skills ¹⁰¹
	Inconsistent use of technical tools	
	Identification and translation mistakes	
	Observation, identification or systematic sampling bias (for example, cryptic species surveys)	Specific participant training or testing ^{86,94} ; targeted expert validation ^{55,86,96}
Habits of participants	Unrepresentative sampling effort	Structured protocols with prescribed sampling in space and time ^{109,110} ; data filtering and correction factors ^{23,107,112,115} ; model-based integration ¹¹⁷
	Bias or lack of neutrality	Mutual checking by professional scientists and participants on possible conflicts of interest ^{227,228} ; triangulation across communities, participants and methods ⁶⁶

* Fraisl et al. (2022)

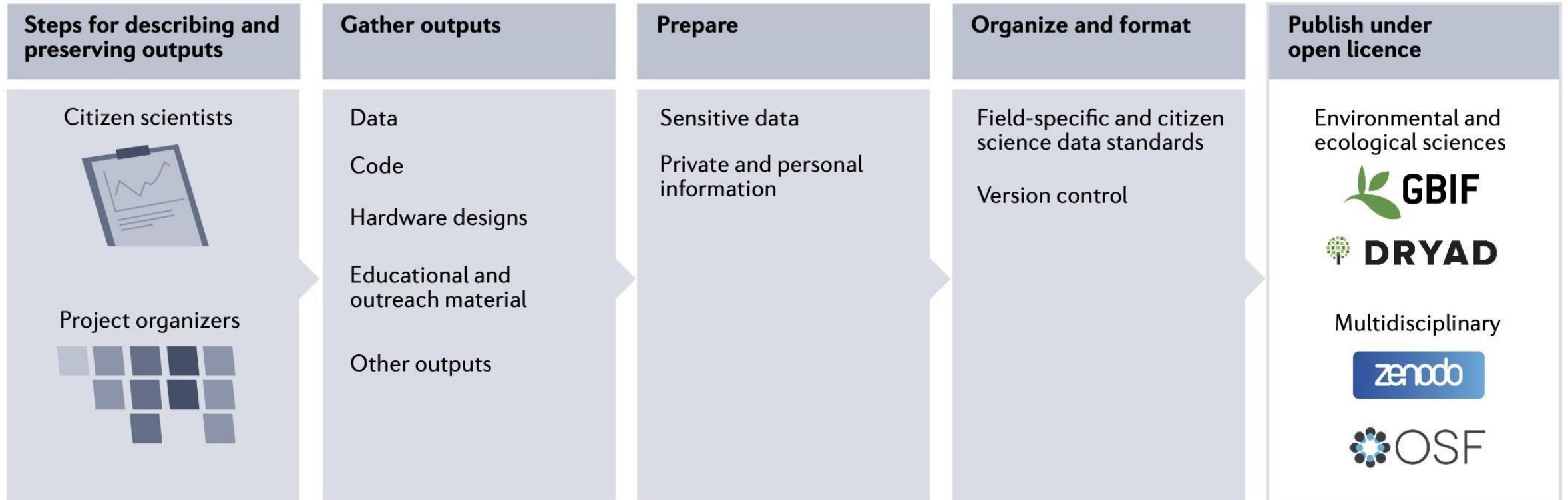
Limitaciones en CC *

Table 4 | Example limitations in citizen science and recommended solutions

Examples of limitations	Recommendations on how to overcome them	Related design and implementation stage
Required wide range of skills outside the research subject	Establish partnerships with other project teams and stakeholders conducting similar projects and activities; work with participants who have expertise ⁴²	Stage 3: designing the project Stage 4: building the community
Lack of participant engagement and lack of diversity among participants	Understand participant motivations at the design stage; create tasks that appeal to different motivations; integrate tasks into the existing day-to-day activities of the participants ³⁵ ; facilitate participant feedback and exchange throughout the project ^{62,195,196} ; avoid dependency on resources not locally available ³⁵ ; integrate co-designed processes depending on the availability of time, resources and implementation experience ^{62,195,196}	Stage 4: building the community
Bias related to the quality of non-professional contributions, with subsequent risk of citizen science not being recognized as a legitimate source of knowledge in decision-making	Be aware of the potential loss of power and control on the part of conventional-thinking scientists and decision-makers ^{74,75}	Stage 3: designing the project Stage 5: managing the data (steps related to assuring and analysing)
Bias related to human population density	Examine the literature to identify potential biases and their influence on the project, and take them into account during design and analysis ^{56,198-204}	Stage 3: designing the project
Temporal biases, such as the daytime and weekend bias		Stage 5: managing the data (steps related to assuring and analysing)
Bias related to the extent of participant contributions		
Bias in the profile of participants		
Quality of sensors used		
Varying data protection laws in different countries	Consider what data are essential for the project at the design stage of a project, keeping in mind, for example, the data minimization principle of the European Union General Data Protection Regulation ⁶¹	Stage 3: designing the project Stage 5: managing the data (steps related to planning, collecting, assuring, analysing, describing and preserving)
Issues related to designing and implementing projects in remote areas	Account for potential issues while designing citizen science projects under such circumstances; ensure high level of participant engagement through co-designed approaches ²⁰⁵	Stage 3: designing the project Stage 4: building the community Stage 5: managing the data (steps related to planning and collecting)
Risks related to data collection, such as loss of smartphones, visiting locations that are remote or unsafe, political risks, and so on	Clearly communicate the potential risks related to participation along with information on how to avoid them ⁵⁵	Stage 3: designing the project Stage 5: managing the data (steps related to planning and collecting)

* Fraisl et al. (2022)

Publicación de resultados de CC *



* Fraisl et al. (2022)

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