

# From Belly Buttons to Basements:

Lessons Learned from Engaging the Public in the Study of the  
Biodiversity in Their Daily Lives

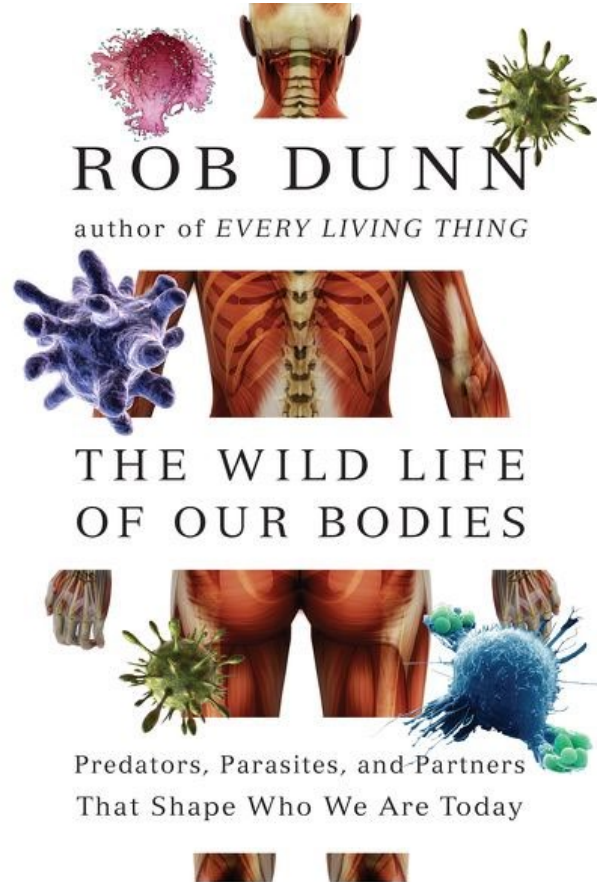
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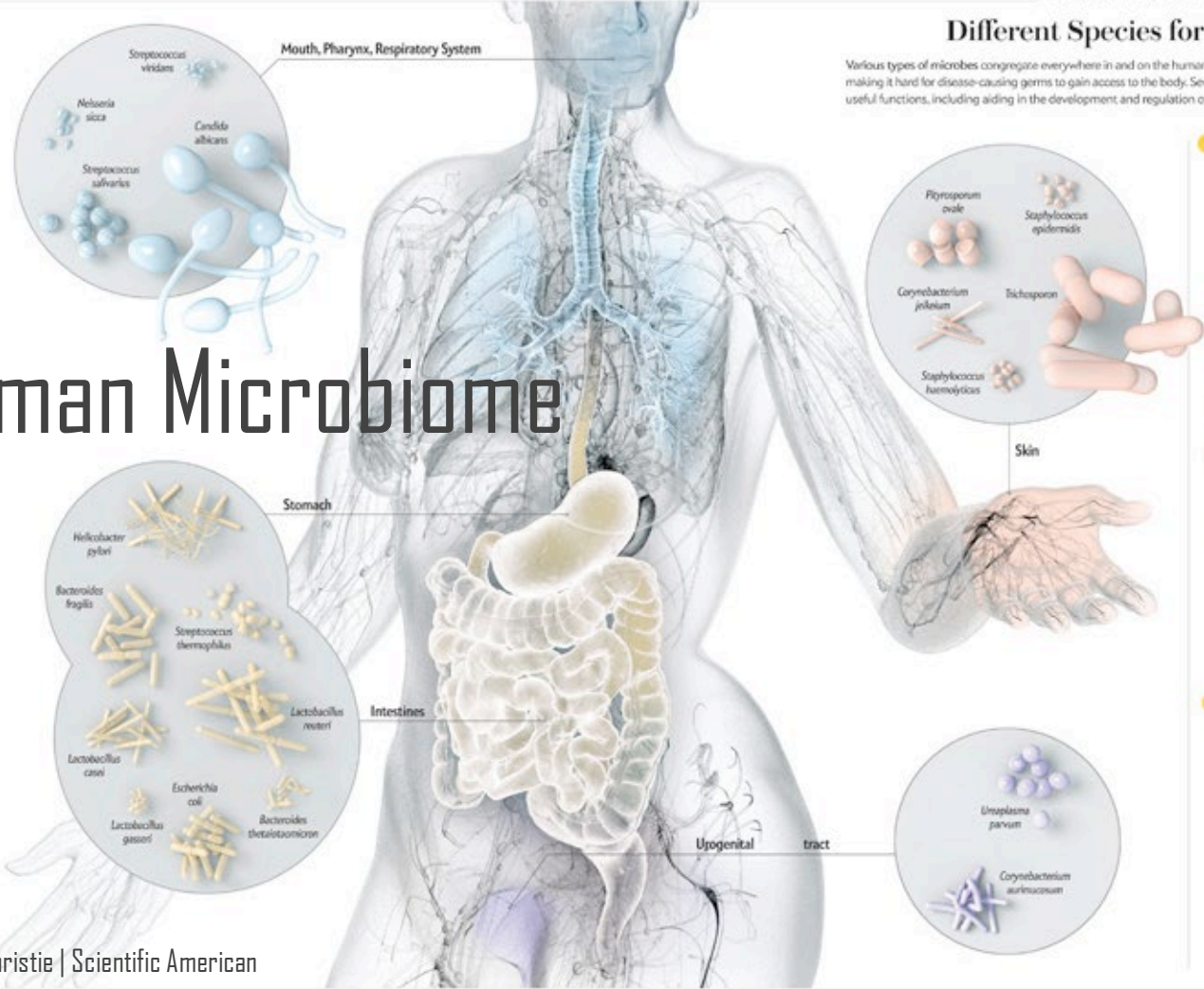






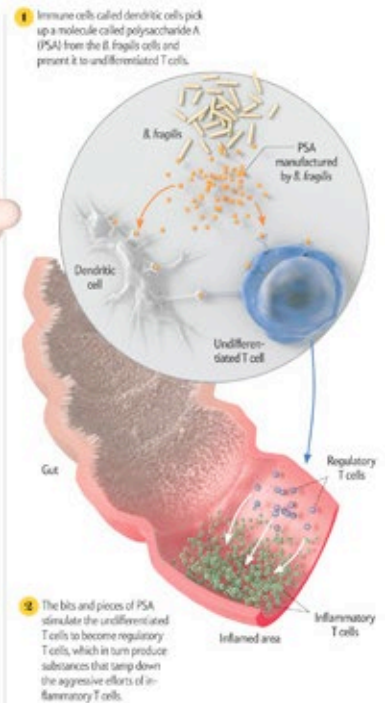
"Extraordinary. . . With clarity and charm [Dunn] takes the reader into the overlap of medicine, ecology, and evolutionary biology to reveal an important domain of the human condition." —EDWARD O. WILSON

# Human Microbiome



## Different Species for Different Reasons

Various types of microbes congregate everywhere in and on the human body. Their presence maintains their host's health in part by making it hard for disease-causing germs to gain access to the body. Several species, such as *Bacteroides fragilis*, also perform specific useful functions, including aiding in the development and regulation of the immune system (below, right).



**Case Study: How One Bacterial Species Helps**

Studies on mice raised in sterile conditions reveal that *B. fragilis* bacteria are crucial to maintaining the health of the intestines. In one experiment, germ-free mice that were given a strain of *B. fragilis* bacteria that produced the complex carbohydrate polysaccharide A did not develop inflammation of the intestine (colitis), whereas mice that were given a strain of *B. fragilis* bacteria that did not make PSA developed chronic inflammation of the gut. Investigators showed that the presence of PSA stimulated the development of regulatory T cells that in turn switched off the inflammatory T cells, thereby restoring health.





Sample 976



Sample 978



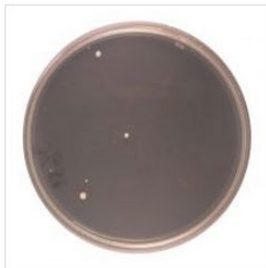
Sample 979



Sample 981



Sample 982



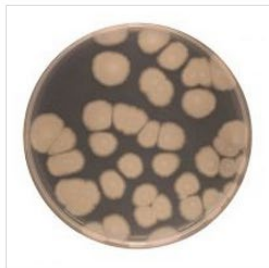
Sample 983



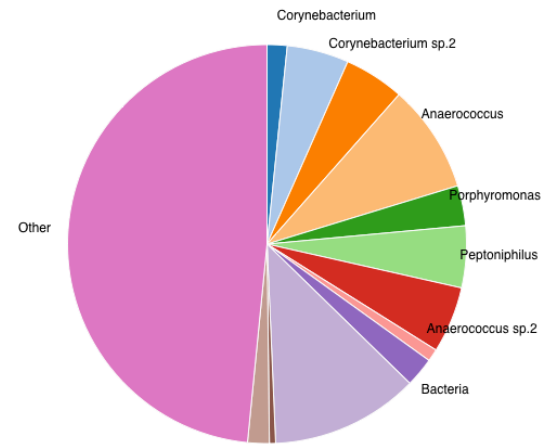
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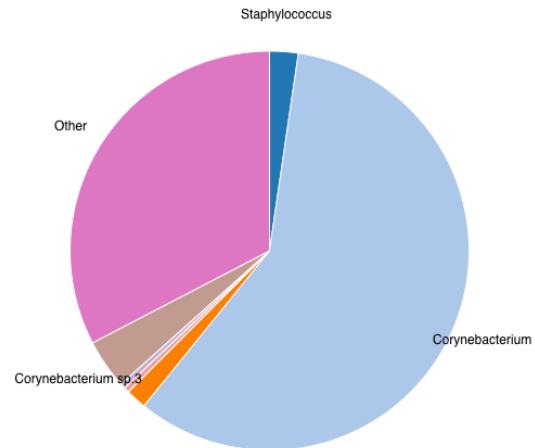
Sample 985

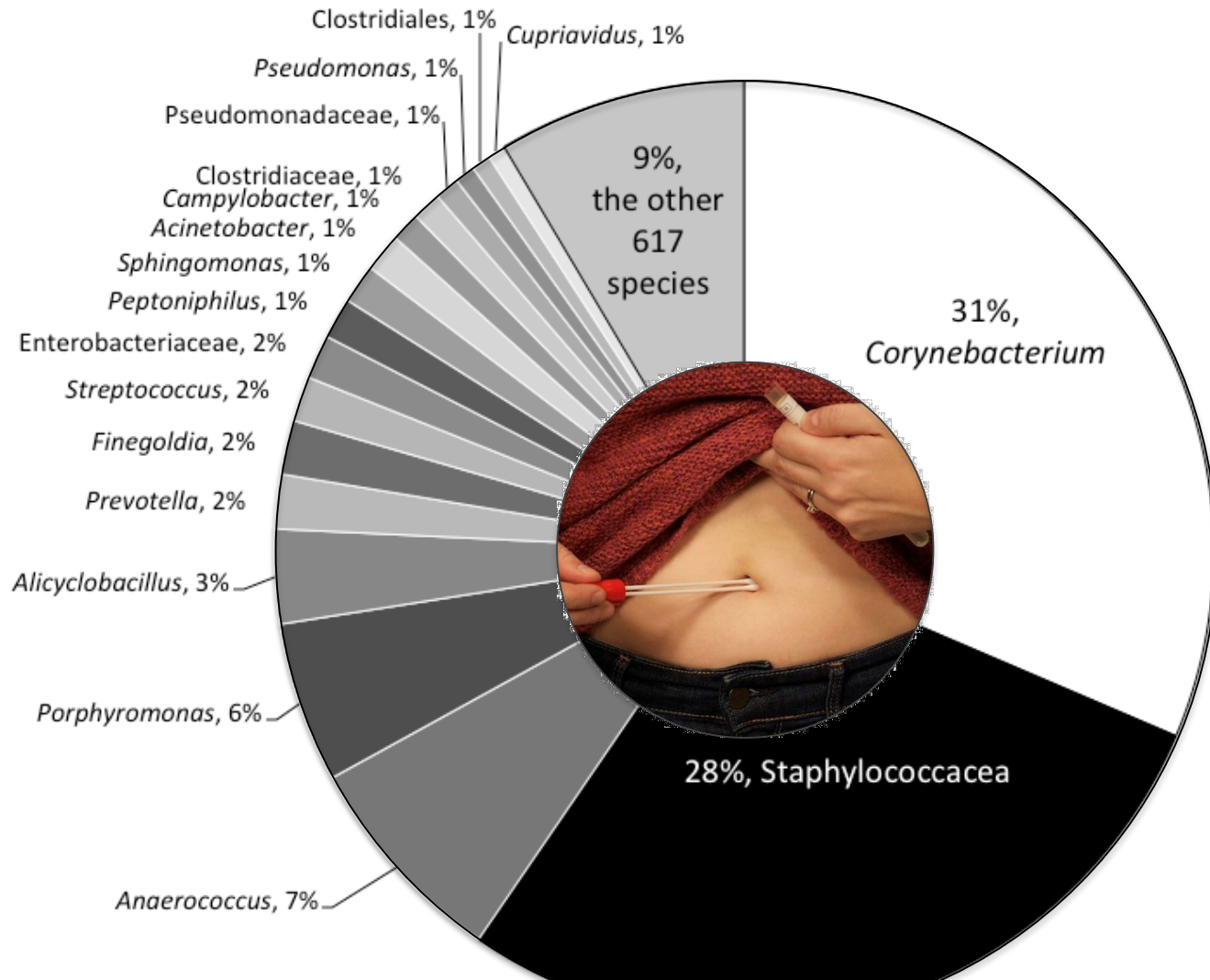


- Staphylococcus
- Corynebacterium
- Corynebacterium sp.2
- Anaerococcus
- Porphyromonas
- Peptoniphilus
- Anaerococcus sp.2
- Finegoldia
- Bacteria
- Clostridiales
- Corynebacterium sp.3
- Other



- Staphylococcus
- Corynebacterium
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- Other









A photograph of a yellow barn with a wooden door and window, set against a blue sky and a wooden fence. The barn is the central focus, with its yellow walls and dark roof. The sky is a deep blue, and the fence is made of vertical wooden posts. The overall mood is rustic and natural.

# YOUR WILD LIFE

the biodiversity of our  
Bodies & Homes

Cat Tracker



Camel Crickets



Home Census

Education



Students Discover

Dr. Eleanor's



Book of Common Ants

Forehead Mites



Meet Your Mites

Urban BUZZ



Arthropods



of Our Homes

Invisible Life



Microbe Stories

Wild Life



of Our Homes

School of Ants

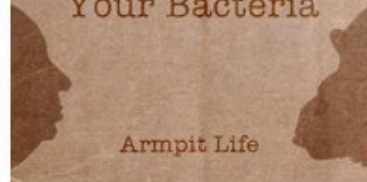


Your Bacteria



Belly Button Biodiversity

Your Bacteria



Armpit Life

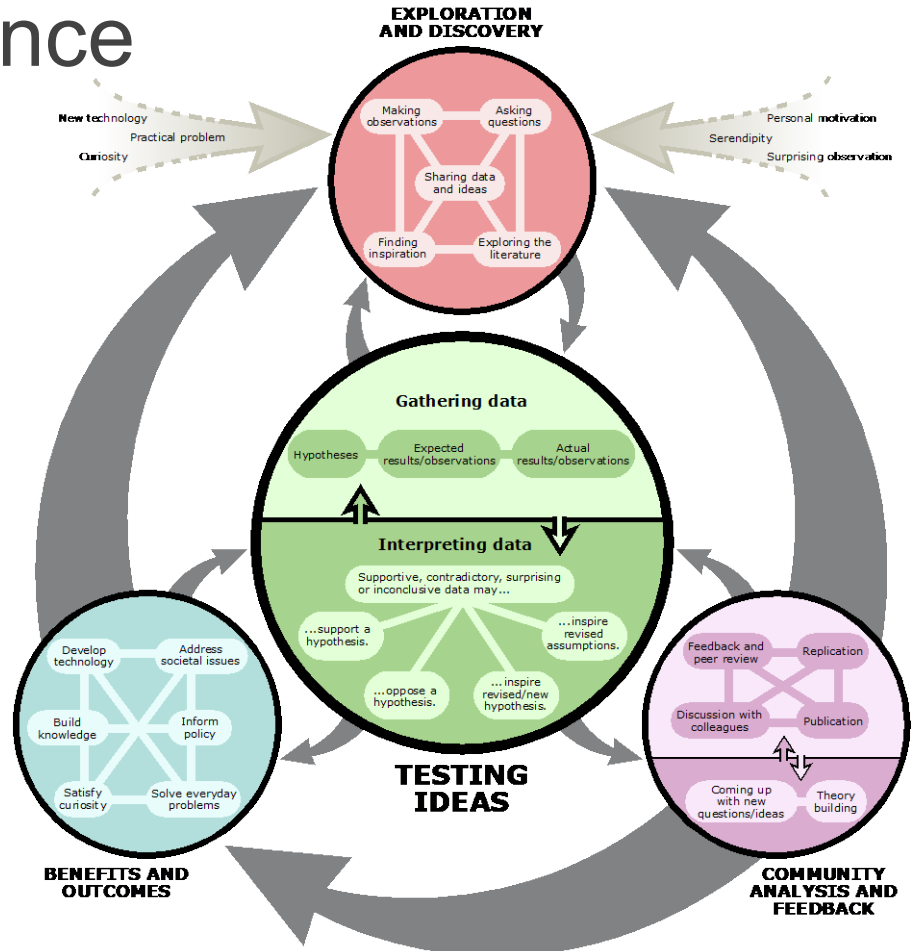
# Hyperlocal



# Natural history meets modern tech



# Process of science



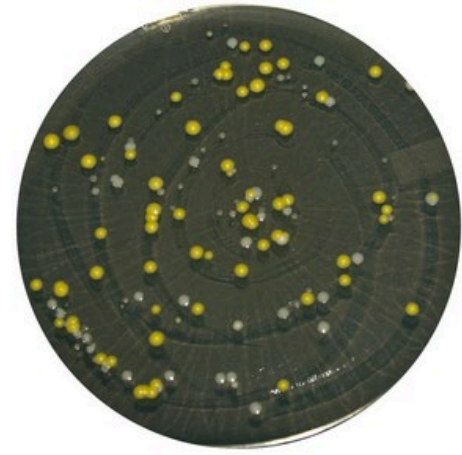
# Partnerships and collaborations



# Science Communication



Kristina, North Carolina 2014 (NC 52)



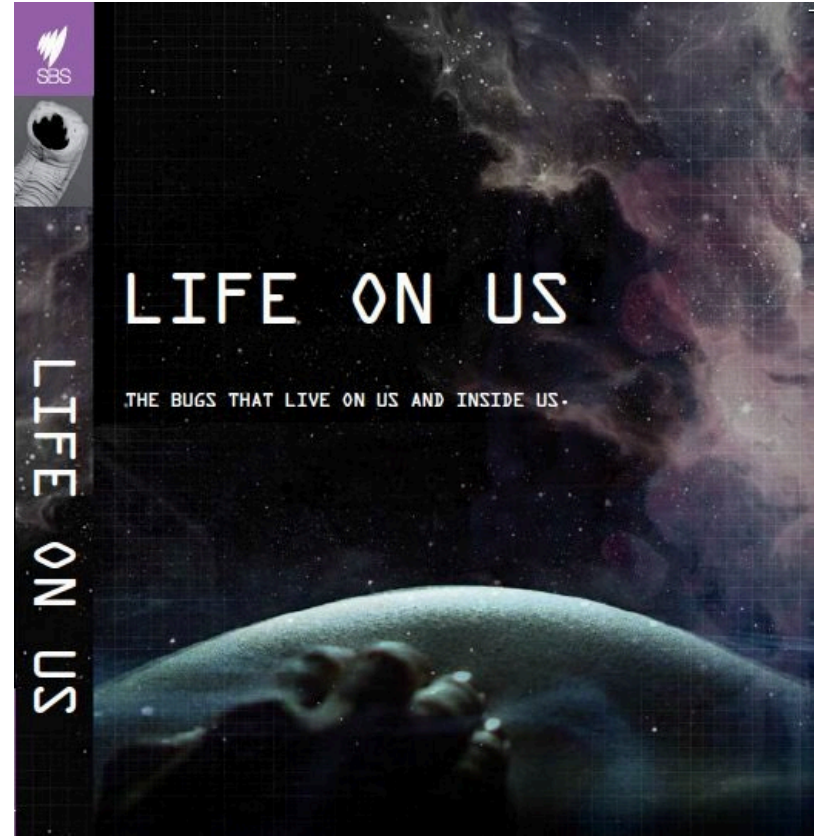
Demond, North Carolina 2014 (NC 51)

## OTHER SELF PORTRAITS

2014-2015

INFO (

Joana Ricou, [microbialart.tumblr.com](http://microbialart.tumblr.com)





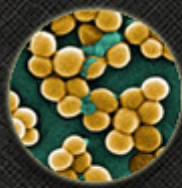


Lori Nix & Kathleen Gerber



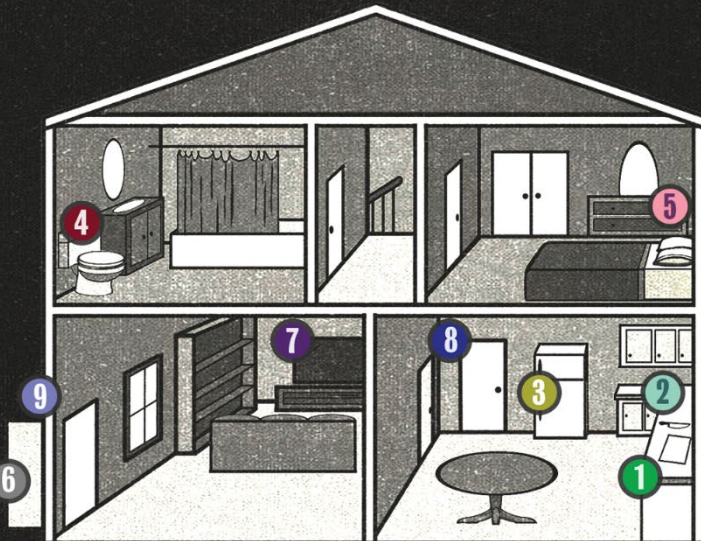
Frank Moore, Release, 1999

# YOUR HOME: THE NEXT ECOLOGICAL FRONTIER

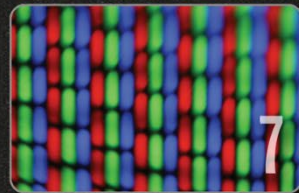


# 9 STANDARDIZED LOCATIONS SAMPLED PER HOME

- 1 CUTTING BOARD
- 2 KITCHEN COUNTER
- 3 REFRIGERATOR
- 4 TOILET SEAT
- 5 PILLOWCASE
- 6 DOOR HANDLE
- 7 TV SCREEN
- 8 INTERIOR DOOR TRIM
- 9 EXTERIOR DOOR TRIM

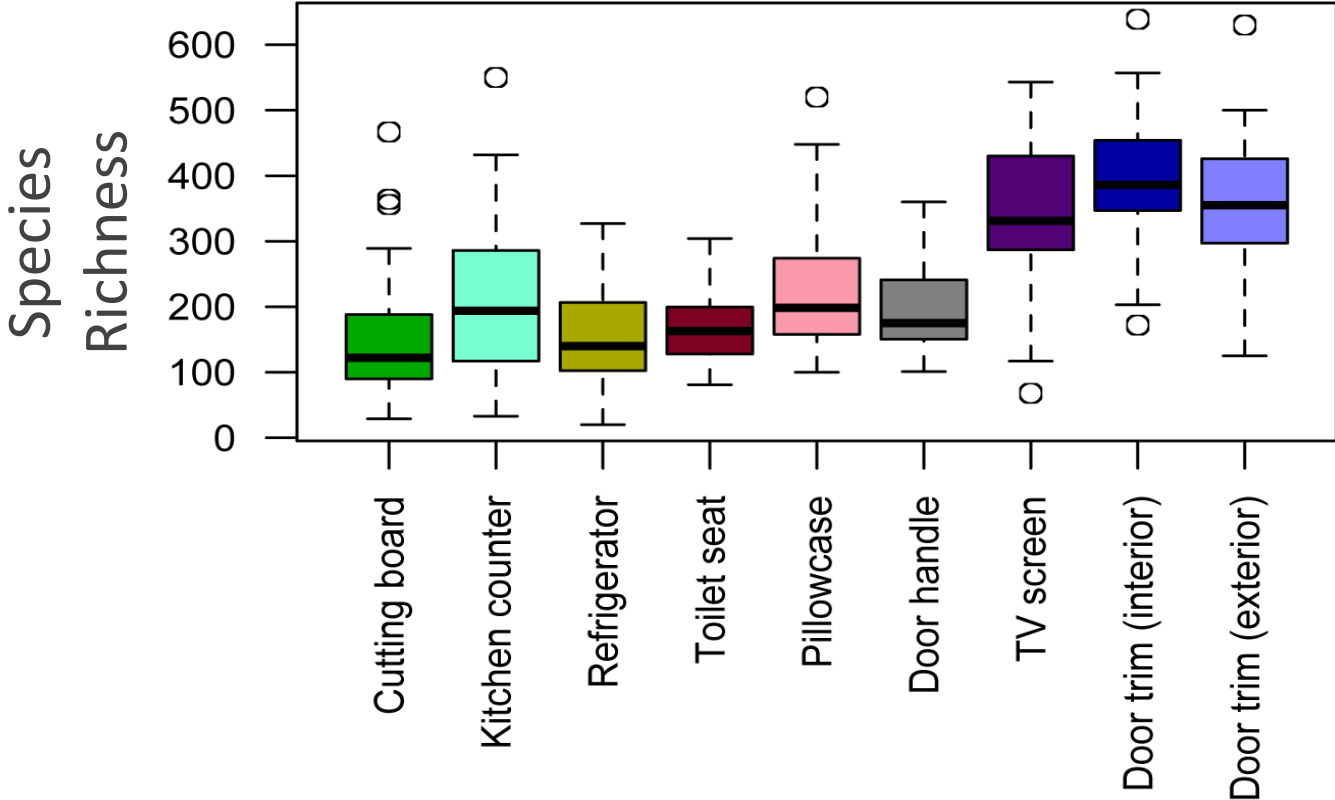


# 9 SURFACE HABITATS

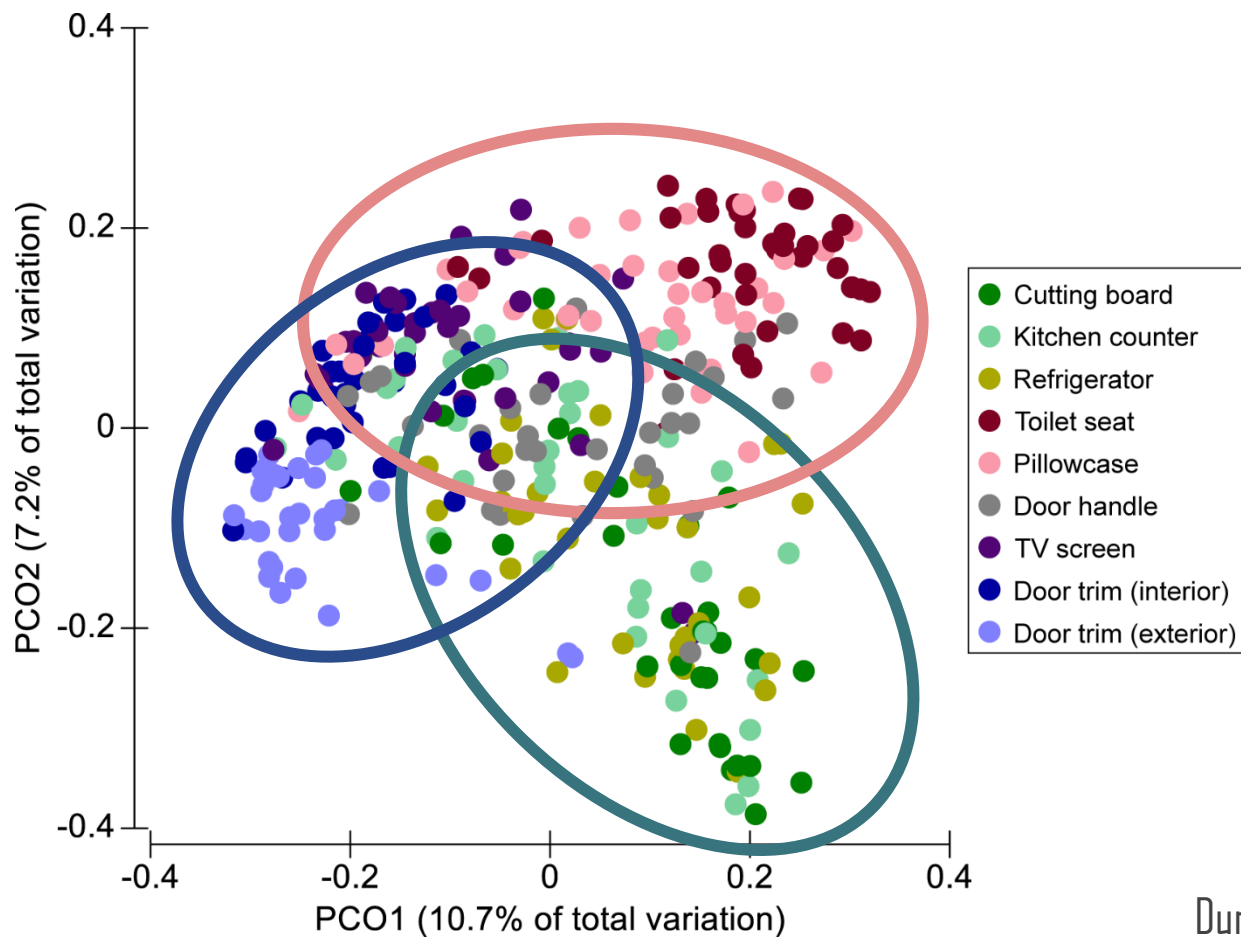




# Bacterial diversity varies among habitats



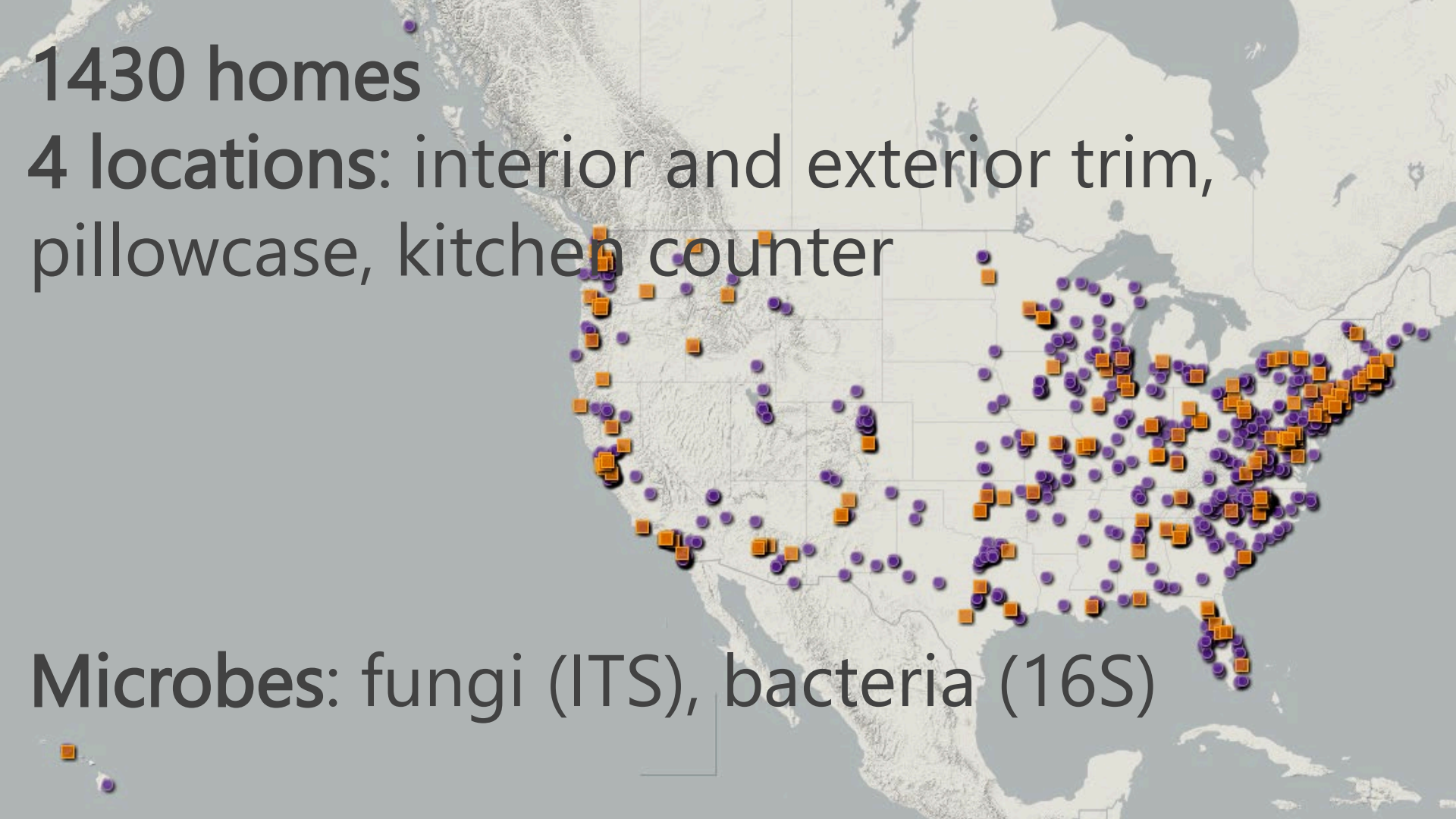
# Bacterial communities vary among habitats



1430 homes

4 locations: interior and exterior trim,  
pillowcase, kitchen counter

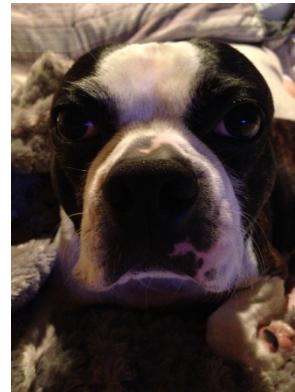
Microbes: fungi (ITS), bacteria (16S)





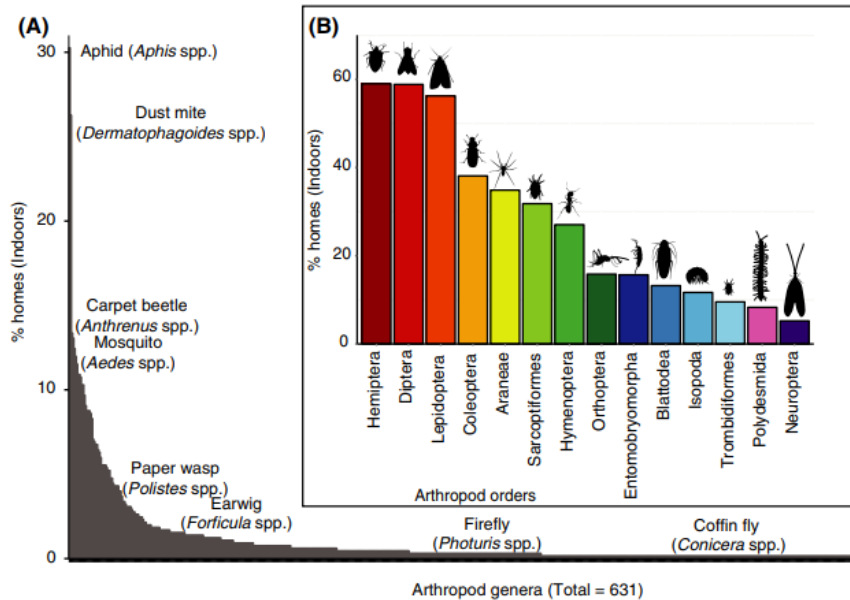
# What have we learned about the home microbiome?

- Your house is teeming with life – much previously undescribed
- When it comes to fungi, what you see inside looks like what's outside
- Bacteria indoors are best predicted by home occupants



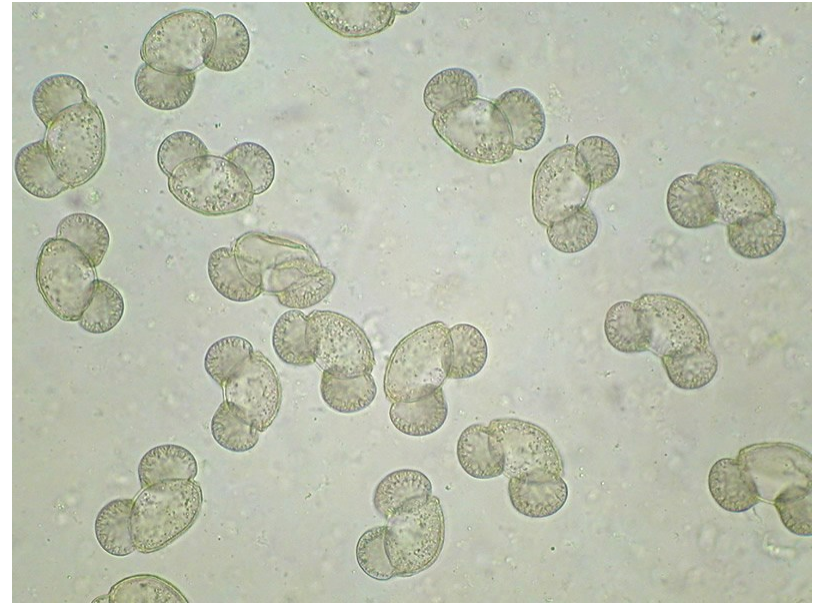
# And the search continues...

## Arthropods



Madden et al. 2016, *Molecular Ecology*

## Pollen



Craine et al. 2017, *Aerobiologia*

# The process of science is SLOW



## The Biggest Microscope in the World— How do We See the Microbiota Around Us?

In this guest post, [Dan Fergus](#), a researcher at the [North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences](#), picks up where [Rob](#) left off in the [previous post](#), explaining how we use genetics and molecular biology to see the invisible life that covers our bodies and homes.

Many of you have participated in one of our microbiome projects, using sterile swabs to collect bacteria and archaea from [your pillow](#), [your doorframes](#), or even your [belly button](#). You then close that swab back in its tube, seal it in an envelope and anxiously wait to learn the identity of the microbes that you kindly provide a nice comfortable home. But, you may wonder, what is the process that gets us from a dirty looking swab to the identification of your microbes? Hopefully we can shed some light on this question by providing this short primer to walk you through the lab work from beginning to end (in essence, through our metaphorical lens).

Invisible Life  
A Your Wild Life Project

[Invisible Life](#) | [Table of Contents](#) | [About the Authors](#)

## Table of Contents

Introduction

AVAILABLE

HOUSE: *Salmonella* by Matt Shipman

HOUSE: *Thermus aquaticus* by Veronique Greenwood

HOUSE: *Pseudomonas* species by Gaddy Bergmann

HOUSE: *Frankia* by Jennifer Frazer

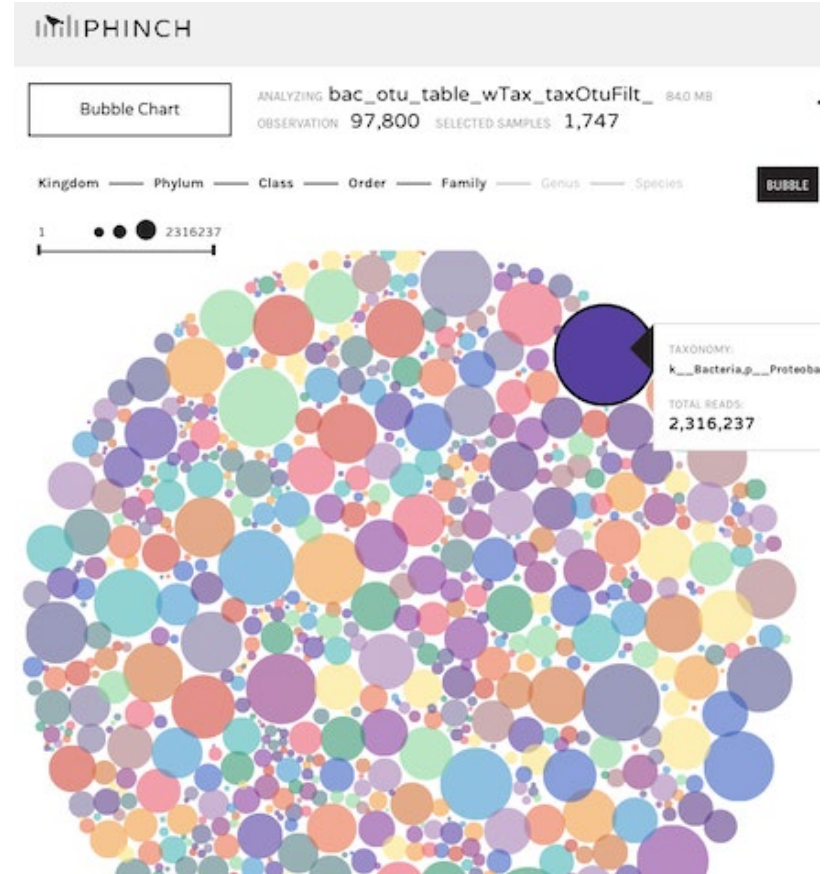
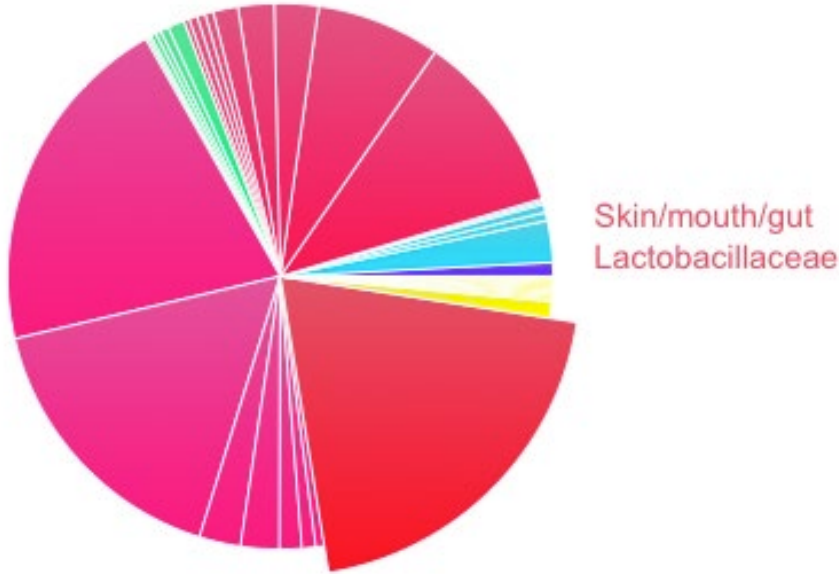
HOUSE: *Rhodotorula mucilaginosa* by Rachel Adams

HOUSE: *Penicillium chrysogenum* by Rachel Adams

HOUSE: *Streptomyces* by Anne A. Madden

# Visualization and data challenges

## Pillow Case



<http://robdunnlab.com/projects/wild-life-of-our-homes/>



Piotr Naskrecki





# Camel Cricket Census



*Diestrammena asynamora*

© Piotr Naskr

- Smooth
- Stripey
- Slender



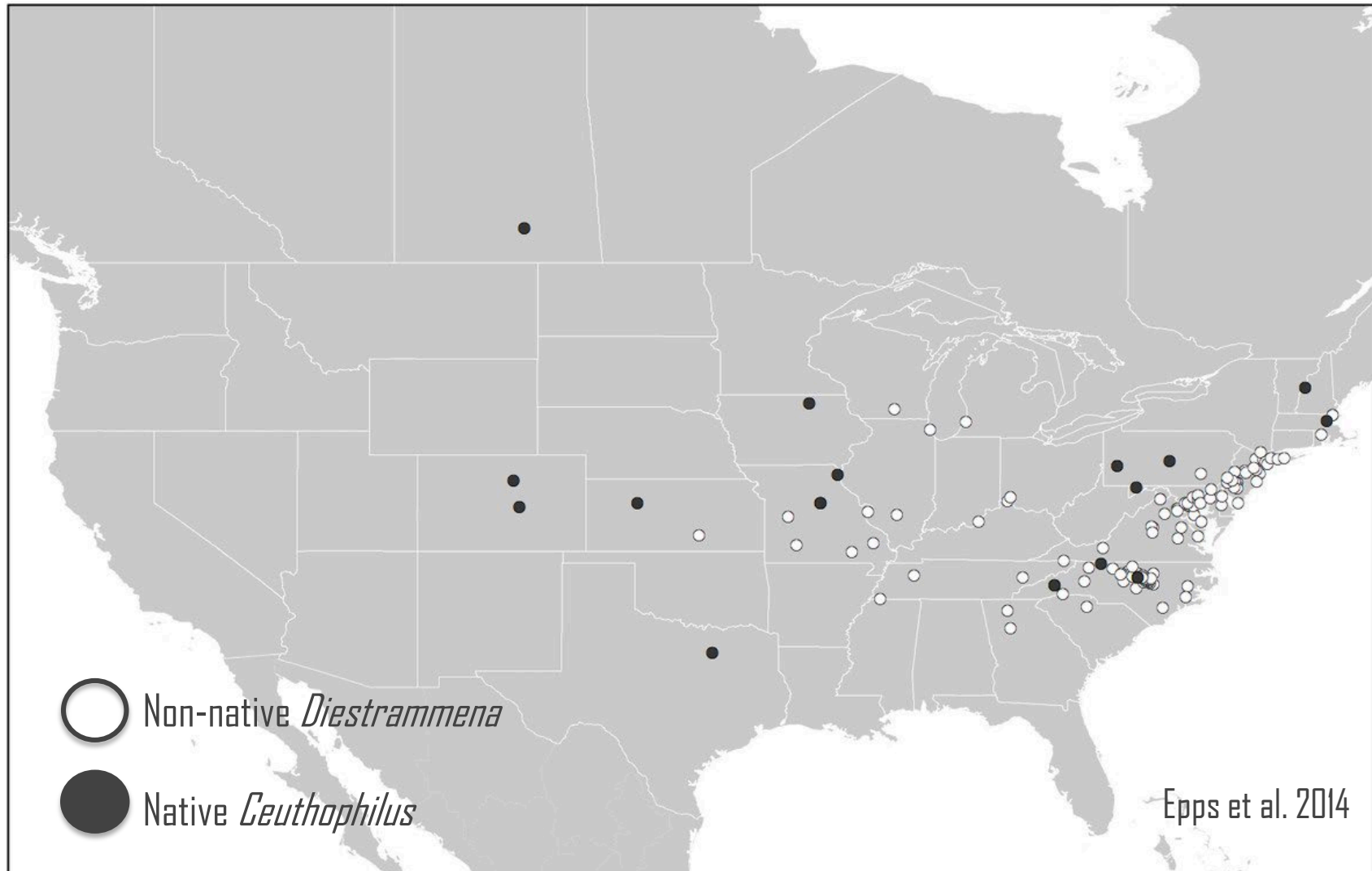
*Ceuthophilus* spp.

© Piotr Naskrecki

- Spiney
- Mottled
- Meaty







○ Non-native *Diestrammena*

● Native *Ceuthophilus*

Epps et al. 2014

# A lesson in inside baseball

## Too big to be noticed: Cryptic invasion of a large Asian camel cricket in North America

**Draft 3:** Updated 28 January 2014 — Changes continue to be marked in text by ~~strikethrough~~. New text indicated in [blue](#). New tables and figures as indicated, with links to older versions provided.

**Draft 2:** Updated 16 October 2013 — Changes marked in text by ~~strikethrough~~. New tables and figures as indicated, with links to older versions provided.

**Draft 1:** Published 26 September 2013

Mary Jane Epps, Holly Menninger, Piotr Naskrecki, Michelle Tratuwein, Robert Dunn, and the Public

[Introduction](#)

[Methods](#)

[Results](#)

[Discussion](#)

[Literature](#)

# Emotion expands audiences

## 52 Comments

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AL September 2, 2014 at 10:26 pm - [Edit](#) - [Reply](#)

We bought a house in Cookeville, TN in 1998. During the moving in process I bunked in the finished walkout basement which was dry, carpeted.. Sleeping on the floor, turned in for the night, lights out, half asleep, got an eerie feeling, lights back on and my eyes played tricks but not really. The place was loaded with BIG camel crickets. Disgusting. Super hard to smash one, real jumpers. Sold the house less than a year later.

This year in Crossville, TN they're back, followed me from 50 miles away. I am sorry to say that this is not a new pest. Perhaps they hitched a ride from here to there. What is the "Origin of this Species?"

# Don't be afraid to close it up, move on



## Too big to be noticed: cryptic invasion of Asian camel crickets in North American houses

Mary Jane Epps<sup>1</sup>, Holly L. Menninger<sup>1</sup>, Nathan LaSala<sup>2</sup> and Robert R. Dunn<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Biological Sciences, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, USA

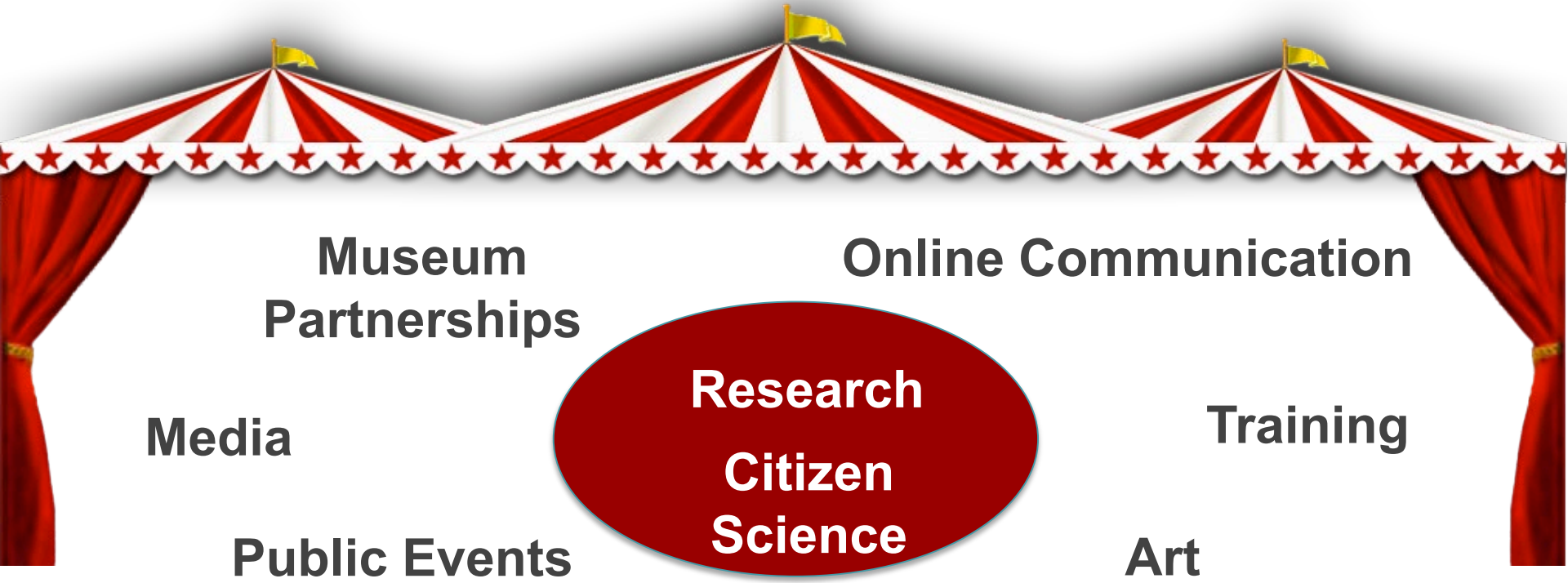
<sup>2</sup> Enloe High School, Raleigh, NC, USA

### ABSTRACT

Despite the rapid expansion of the built environment, we know little about the biology of species living in human-constructed habitats. Camel crickets (*Rhaphidophoridae*) are commonly observed in North American houses and include a range of native taxa as well as the Asian *Diestrammena asynamora* (Adelung), a species occasionally reported from houses though considered to be established only in greenhouses.

We launched a continental-scale citizen science campaign to better understand the relative distributions and frequency of native and nonnative camel crickets in human homes across North America. Participants contributed survey data about the presence or absence of camel crickets in homes, as well as photographs and specimens of camel crickets allowing us to identify the major genera and/or species in and around houses. Together, these data offer insight into the geographical distribution of camel

# Your Wild Life | Public Science





What is the role of natural history and science museums when it comes to citizen science?



# Discovery Station

"There is not a moral to every story in animal behavior."

Marlene Zuk

## Studying Animal Behavior

Marlene Zuk is a professor at the University of Minnesota. She is interested in animal behavior and evolution. Her studies of crickets show how animals attract mates while avoiding enemies, shedding light on the sexual diversity of life.

### What is Citizen Science?

Finding answers to big questions makes a lot of sense, but if you're not a scientist, you can't do it alone. You can help with projects like classifying images, transcribing records, or mapping tree distributions. There are lots of opportunities to become a citizen scientist.



Illustration of crickets.

### Monitoring Monarchs

The monarch is a fascinating insect, with vibrant colors to keep its eggs, caterpillars, and butterflies safe from predators. The monarch is also a citizen scientist. You can help with projects like mapping tree distributions. There are lots of opportunities to become a citizen scientist.



# Discovery Station

## Seeking New Species

Sharon Jansa is a curator and professor at the University of Minnesota. As a mammalogist, she asks questions such as, "How many mammal species exist?" and "How are they related to one another?"

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Illustration of a corn cob.

### Mapping Biodiversity

The classic biology project always, through good observation, asks where species have been in the past and where they are now. It's all in the field. By mapping species' status, you can help researchers map the field.



# The Secret World Inside You



AMERICAN MUSEUM  
OF NATURAL HISTORY

Photo: NY Times



Mapping Change 



Help us use over a century's worth of specimens to map the distribution of animals, plants, and fungi. Your data will let us know where species have been and predict where they may end up in the future!

[Learn more](#)

[Get started](#)











bell

Tyler Imfeld  
Ecology, Evolution, and Behavior, UMN

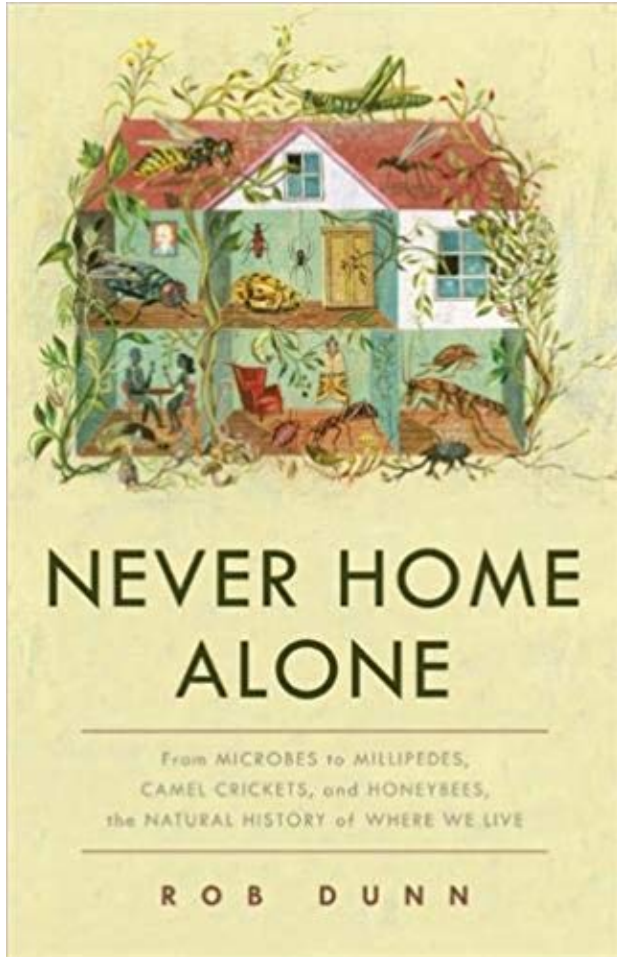


# GENETICS of TASTE LAB

## LABORATORY NOTEBOOK

## WHERE DO YOU FIT?





[robdunnlab.com](http://robdunnlab.com)

[www.inaturalist.org/projects/never-home-alone-the-wild-life-of-homes](http://www.inaturalist.org/projects/never-home-alone-the-wild-life-of-homes)



**bell museum**

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
**Driven to Discover<sup>SM</sup>**



# What does this mean for Museums? For Public Engagment?

21<sup>st</sup> Century Natural History

Let science drive

Hyper-local, personal

Process of science (museum examples)

Partnerships, collaborators

Expand outcomes beyond participants





Video still from Christmas Bird Count told by Chan Robbins | Audubon

# Manhattan

Land area



Indoor biome

172 km<sup>2</sup>

Estimated residential living space

Estimated commercial indoor space

