

BUILDING YOUR OWN BIOBLITZ

**PART OF NPARKS COMMUNITY
IN NATURE (CIN) INITIATIVE**



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 What is a BioBlitz

A BioBlitz is a **citizen science event** where expert naturalists and volunteers collaborate to identify as many species of plants and animals as possible within a designated area and time frame.

It can be organised based on factors such as the number of participants, the size of the area covered, and the inclusion of additional activities such as nature education or conservation initiatives.



Common Grass Yellow (*Eurema hecabe contubernalis*)
Photo credit: Khew Sin Khoon

A BioBlitz welcomes participants of all experience levels. While traditional BioBlitz events typically last 24 hours, shorter BioBlitz events can also be organised to suit different needs.

1.2 Why Conduct a BioBlitz

Anyone can join a BioBlitz, which allows people to easily connect with nature and the local nature community through it. As such, a BioBlitz is a great way for **raising awareness about biodiversity** and **providing a hands-on learning experience in biodiversity conservation efforts**.

To make a BioBlitz more impactful, it would be better to **define the scope and purpose of the event**, e.g. designate a particular species or group of species you aim to learn about in greater detail.



2 PLANNING A BIOBLITZ

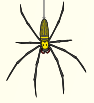
2.1 Overview

Careful planning, such as by structuring your tasks before, during and after the event, will help your BioBlitz run smoothly.

Here's a suggested sequence of events that you can adjust to fit your needs.



Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*)
Photo credit: Francis Yap



FLOW OF EVENTS

1

Planning

- Set your objectives
- Choose a suitable site (based on objectives)
- Decide on the survey date, duration and time

2

Preparation

- Conduct a site recce
- Train your participants

3

Conduct your survey

- Remind participants of the survey protocol and wildlife etiquette

4

After survey completion

- Analyse survey data and share results (if desired) with the participants

2.2 Defining Your BioBlitz Requirements

For your BioBlitz to turn out well, consider the following:

1 KEY OBJECTIVES

Do you intend to use the BioBlitz to document species or educate more people about native biodiversity?

2 TARGET SPECIES GROUP(S)

Do you plan to do a general survey of all flora and fauna in the area? Or do you want to focus only a specific group of organisms, e.g. birds, butterflies, bees and dragonflies?

3 PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHIC

Who do you want to recruit for the BioBlitz (e.g. age, background, number of people)? Are there any prerequisites they should have (based on your key objectives)?



White-throated Kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*)
Photo credit: Francis Yap



2.3 Choosing a Survey Site

Different habitats are home to different types of plants and animals. As such, the site you choose (and its associated habitats and species) affects the results of your BioBlitz.

Below are some points to consider when choosing your site:

- ☒ Is the site accessible for your participants?
- ☒ Is the site aligned with your BioBlitz goals? Does the site contain your desired habitats and/or species group?
- ☒ Will the site be able to accommodate your expected participant group size without any negative effects on biodiversity?



2.3.1 Deciding on Habitat Type

Here are some habitat types and places to consider:



Photo credit: Raphael Moey [1]

1 URBAN GREEN SPACES



Urban green spaces are small patches of greenery found within city areas, like community gardens or rooftop gardens. They support hardy, adaptable species that can live close to human activity.

Locations: Community gardens around Singapore

Examples of wildlife:

- Red Junglefowl (*Gallus gallus*)
- Plantain Squirrel (*Callosciurus notatus*)
- Painted Jezebel (*Delias hyparete metarete*)

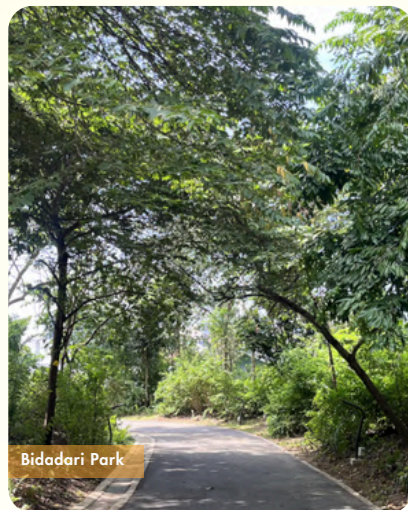
2 PARKS AND GARDENS

Parks and gardens are landscaped areas that may have ponds, and can support a wide range of native and non-native species.

Locations: Singapore Botanic Gardens, Bishan-Ang Mo Kio Park

Examples of wildlife:

- Oriental Pied Hornbill (*Anthracoceros albirostris*)
- Smooth-Coated Otter (*Lutrogale perspicillata*)
- Crimson Dropwing (*Trithemis aurora*)



3 RAINFORESTS



Rainforests are forested areas which tend to have denser tree growth, including an understory layer.

Locations: Bukit Timah Nature Reserve, Central Catchment Nature Reserve

Examples of wildlife:

- Long-tailed Macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*)
- Greater Racket-tailed Drongo (*Dicrurus paradiseus*)
- Lesser Mouse-deer (*Tragulus kanchil*)

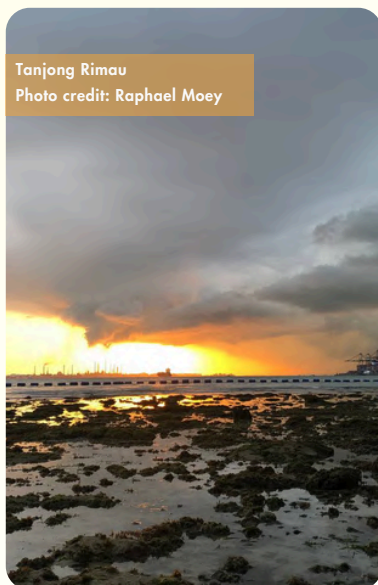
4 INTERTIDAL ZONES

Intertidal zones are habitats along the sea, like sandy beaches, rocky shores, or seawalls. They support animals that are adapted to saltwater, tides, and coastal vegetation. Low tide is the best time to survey these areas.

Locations: Changi Beach, Labrador Nature Reserve, East Coast Park

Examples of wildlife:

- Plain Sand Star (*Astropecten indicus*)
- Orange Striped Hermit Crab (*Clibanarius infraspinus*)
- Pink-warty Sea Cucumber (*Cercodemas anceps*)



5 MANGROVES



Mangroves are forests that grow in tidal, muddy areas along the coast. Found in places like Sungei Buloh and Pasir Ris, they support both marine and land species and are important for coastal protection.

Locations: Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve, Pasir Ris Mangrove Boardwalk, Pulau Ubin (Chek Jawa)

Examples of wildlife:

- Giant Mudskipper (*Periophthalmodon schlosseri*)
- Mangrove Pit Viper (*Trimeresurus purpureomaculatus*)
- Malayan Water Monitor (*Varanus salvator*)

2.3.2 Checking Out the Shortlisted Site

Use the following points to design a preliminary event plan for the chosen site:

- ☒ Accessibility – Find out if participants can easily get transportation to the site. Also think about whether it is comfortable for movement within the site (e.g. for very young and much older participants).
- ☒ Survey areas and routes – Mark out on the map where participants are expected to do the survey and routes to follow.
- ☒ Meeting point – Designate a meeting point for participants to start and/or end the survey.

When the preliminary event plan is ready, a site recce should be conducted to understand the chosen survey site better. It will allow you to:

- Be more accustomed to the route to be taken during the actual event.
- Check for any potential obstructions.
- Familiarise yourself with the species that can be found at your survey site, to maximise the chance of recording more species during the survey.



Crimson Sunbird (*Aethopyga siparaja*)
Photo credit: Cai Yixiong



2.4 Deciding on Time of Day and Duration

Some BioBlitz can last 24 hours, but shorter versions can be planned. Based on your requirements, you can then decide on the **time of day** and **duration** of your BioBlitz.

If you have chosen a particular group of organisms (taxonomic group) to survey, **schedule your BioBlitz at the right time of the day to ensure sightings** of the chosen taxonomic group.

These are the suggested time of day to schedule the BioBlitz based on the type of organism chosen:

Butterflies	Birds	Bees	Dragonflies
 [1]	 [2]	 [3]	 [4]
9.30 am – 3.30 pm	7.00 am – 10.00 am	11.00 am – 2.00 pm	9.00 am – 5.00 pm

BioBlitz events can be organised on any day of the week, depending on your participant availability. If your participants are mostly working adults, it is more likely they will be free to join a BioBlitz that is conducted over the weekend.

2.5 Preparing Your Participants

Before the event, ensure you go through the participants on the event logistics and provide them with proper training, both in theory and practice.

2.5.1 Event Logistics

For the event to run smoothly, brief participants on the following:

- **Purpose of the BioBlitz and what to expect**
- **Items to bring**, e.g. binoculars
- **Schedule of BioBlitz activities** (*see sample below*)
- **Survey plan**, which shows the total area covered by the survey and the sections assigned to each participant/group
- **Survey protocol**, e.g. how to minimise disturbances to wildlife, how to record and submit data (*see section 2.6 Survey Protocol*)
- **Safety protocols**, e.g. what to do in case of emergencies*, or during wet weather

**Establish a point of contact for participants, in case they get lost or require help*

SAMPLE EVENT SCHEDULE

Time	Activity
8.00 am	Arrival and gathering at meeting point
8.15 am	Safety briefing and introduction
8.30 am	Training session on species ID and survey techniques
9.30 am	Start of BioBlitz survey
12.00 pm	Data submission and debrief
1.00 pm	End of event

2.5.2 Training

Participants should be able to **identify species** and use proper **survey techniques**. Training equips participants with the **necessary knowledge and skills** and increases their confidence in surveying, while ensuring **greater data accuracy** as they collect the biodiversity data in a consistent manner.

To enhance the training session, use:

- **Visual aids** such as slides or handouts with many images to help in species recognition (check out a slide deck we have prepared, which outlines survey techniques, protocols and tips on identifying species at go.gov.sg/bioblitz-training-slides)
- **Interactive exercises or field practice sessions** to reinforce learning and prepare participants for real-time data collection

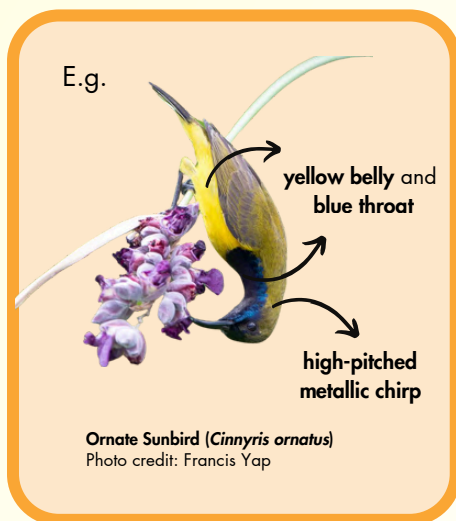
Scan this QR code for training slides you can use to train your volunteers!



1 SPECIES IDENTIFICATION

Guide participants on how to **recognise and differentiate species** through **key traits** such as colour, shape, patterns, and other distinguishing features. Here are some ways to enhance species identification:

- Introduce at least 10 common species of animals and plants that may be found at the survey location
- Highlight ways to identify species and describe their key characteristics



2 SURVEY TECHNIQUES

Collecting data properly is crucial for **accurate and reliable survey results**. As such, instruct participants on the following survey techniques/methods:

- Recording species observations systematically
- Minimising disturbances to wildlife, e.g. maintaining silence, keeping a safe distance from animals, and not littering
- Following standard procedures for handling and submitting recorded data
- Assigning roles in each group, such as timekeeper and scribe, and understanding how to perform the tasks for each role

2.6 Survey Protocol

2.6.1 Before the Survey Starts

Ensure that you and your participants have received both theory and practical training before conducting the survey. On the planned day of the survey, if you or your participants feel unwell or if there is wet weather, the survey should be rescheduled for another day.

1 VISUAL SITE ASSESSMENT

Arrive at your designated survey site slightly earlier than the specified time period, so that you can visually assess the site:

- Take note of the start and end points of the survey.
- Visually mark out your survey area by identifying and recording landmarks within the space.
- Use the designated trails and avoid trampling on plants along paths and water bodies.

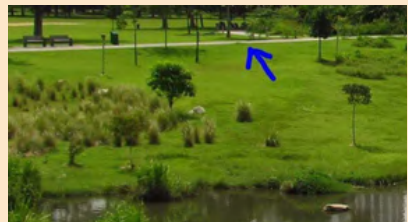
With these preparations in place, you are now ready to conduct your survey!

VISUAL ASSESSMENT OF SURVEY SITE

Example: Bishan-Ang Mo Kio Park



There is vegetation along the water body (indicated by the red arrow). Stay on designated footpaths and avoid trampling on the vegetation.



There is a lawn between the footpath and the water body. You may leave the footpath (indicated by the blue arrow) and walk through the lawn to get a closer look of the water body.

2.6.2 During the Survey

WHEN CONDUCTING THE SURVEY, TAKE NOTE OF THE FOLLOWING:

- **Bring binoculars** if you have them, as they are helpful for spotting wildlife in trees or at a distance.
- Walk in **one direction** only. To avoid double-counting, only count the animal or plant that you see in front of/beside you, and not any that appear behind you. For winged animals, please remember to count only those that are flying towards you and not from behind you.
- Be **conservative in counting**. When unsure if you've already counted a particular animal sighting, it's best to exclude this sighting from the total.
- Walk at a **steady pace** of 10 – 15 metres per minute. You may miss spotting wildlife when walking too fast or too slow. Pause to record new sightings.
- **Scan carefully** the surrounding vegetation and bodies of water as many animals can be well camouflaged.
- Take **photos** of any species you may be uncertain of.

Record down the following data when conducting the BioBlitz:

- 1 **Full names of all participants** in each group (for organisers to keep track of counting records easily)
- 2 **Date and start and end times** of the survey
- 3 **Weather conditions** during the survey



Painted Jezebel (*Spilopelia chinensis*)
Photo credit: Horace Tan

4 Number of all species encountered*

*If unsure of any animal/plant species, take a photo and designate each “unique” species as “Species A”, “Species B” and so forth, and continue counting sightings as per normal. You can later email the photo(s) to cin@nparks.gov.sg as part of the results submission if help is needed with species identification. You can also use the identification guides in the SGBioAtlas app (see section 2.7.5 Identification Guides) to help identify the species.

5 Participants’ confidence level in the survey – get them to use the scale (1–5) below to judge their confidence level.

5

I am extremely confident in 80–100% my results and/or identification of species.

4

I am not confident in 60–80% of my results and/or identification of species.

3

I am confident in 40–60% of my results and/or identification of species.

2

I am confident in 20–40% of my results and/or identification of species.

1

I am confident in 10–20% of my results and/or identification of species.

6 Participants’ survey feedback for improving future BioBlitz events*

*You can include any issues with the survey site, e.g. part of the survey route is inaccessible due to construction, water body is dried up.

7 Additional data points if desired (e.g. the presence or absence of fruiting trees, flowering plants, or the number of nests encountered)



In Summary...

HERE ARE SOME PRACTICAL TIPS TO RUN A SUCCESSFUL AND MEANINGFUL BIOBLITZ:

- Choose **survey locations that are accessible** (for travelling to and moving around within the sites).
- Brief participants on **safety precautions** and **potential hazards** (e.g. what to do when it rains or if there is lightning).
- Consider introducing **fun and interactive elements** (see *section 3.2 Ideas for Activities*).
- Always check the **weather** and **location conditions** before proceeding with the survey. Postpone or cancel the survey if conditions are unfavourable.
- Explain to participants about **respecting wildlife**. They should:
 - Keep a distance from the animals and observe from afar
 - Not feed, handle or interact with any animal
 - Keep their volumes low
 - Stick to designated paths to avoid trampling on animals and vegetation
- Encourage participants to **continue exploring** nature parks and other green areas in their free time after the BioBlitz.

2.7 Recording Your Survey Results

There are multiple ways to record your survey findings, including using manual datasheets, and online forms.

1 MANUAL DATASHEET

Recording your data via manual datasheets makes it easy for people of all ages to record their observations!

SAMPLE BIOBLITZ DATASHEET

Note down all your sightings (list the total number seen for each species) in this datasheet, including species that may not be listed in this booklet. You may refer to SGBioAtlas for help in identifying birds, butterflies, dragonflies and damselflies.

Date: _____

Weather: _____

Start Time: _____

Study Site: _____

End Time: _____

Surveyors: _____

The following pages list some of the common species you may see on your survey. If you are unable to identify the animal, draw or describe it instead! You may also attach a photo, like the example below.



E.g.

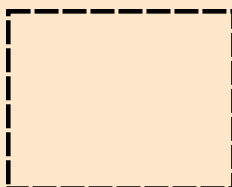
1 CRIMSON SUNBIRD
Aethopyga siparaja

Small bird with red

head and chest, olive-

brown back and belly

Photo credit: Cai Yixiong



☐ _____



Trumpet Tail
(*Acisoma panorpoides*)

Photo credit: Cai Yixiong

Visit go.gov.sg/bioblitz-pdf-datasheet or scan this QR code for a sample datasheet you can use for your BioBlitz survey!



2 ONLINE FORM

Online forms are helpful for data collation and can be easily accessed on mobile devices.

SAMPLE ONLINE FORM

BioBlitz August 2025 Results

1. Name of Surveyors

2. Location/Site (e.g. Singapore Botanic Gardens)

3. Date of Survey

4. Start Time and End Time

5. Weather

6. Species Spotted

☐

SCALY BREASTED MUNIA
Lonchura punctulata

☐

ASHY TAILORBIRD
Orthotomus ruficeps

☐

MALAYSIAN PIED FANTAIL
Rhipidura javanica

☐

WHITE-BELLIED SEA EAGLE
Haliaeetus leucogaster

☐

SPOTTED WOOD OWL
Strix selaputo

☐

BUFFY FISH OWL
Ketupa ketupu



2.8 Submit Your Survey Results

After the survey is completed, gather the results from your volunteers and compile the results.

You can use this datasheet to ensure your data is compiled correctly.

- 1 Visit go.gov.sg/bioblitz-excel-datasheet or scan the QR code below to download the datasheet.



Title of BioBlitz Event	Name of individual submitting results	Email address of individual submitting data	Number of survey participants	Survey Location

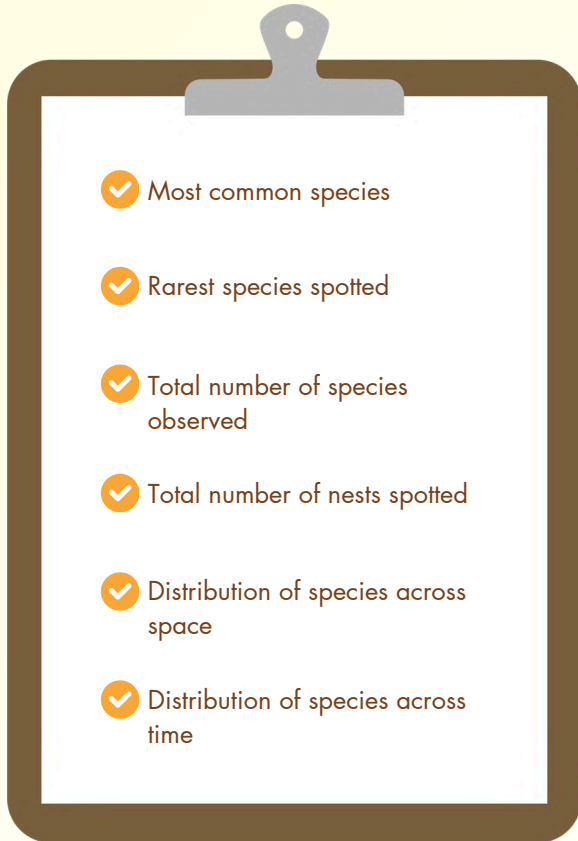
**Fill in the excel sheet according to the column headers!*

- 2 Submit the completed datasheet to us by visiting go.gov.sg/bioblitz-datasubmission or by scanning the QR code below.



2.9 Analysing and Sharing the Survey Results

After the survey, collate the findings, analyse the data and come up with a simple event report. Here's what you can include in the report:



You can encourage participants to do further research and present their findings through **posters**! This will reinforce what they have learnt and let them discover more about native species.



2.9.1 Making Sense of the Data

To better understand the biodiversity of the site chosen for your BioBlitz, you can look at **abundance**, **richness** and **diversity** of the species encountered in your survey.

ABUNDANCE

Abundance refers to the **number of living things**, such as animals, plants, fungi, or any other group, that are present in a particular area. If you count 15 butterflies during your BioBlitz survey, then the abundance of butterflies in that garden at that point of time is 15.



Striped Albatross (*Appias libythea olferna*)
Photo credit: Khew Sin Khoon

RICHNESS

Richness is about the **number of different kinds of living things (species) in an area or habitat**. If abundance tells us "how many [individuals]", richness tells us "how many different species". During your BioBlitz survey, if you see many species of butterflies, bees and dragonflies in the garden, the garden has high species richness. If you see only one or two species of butterfly, the garden has low species richness.

DIVERSITY

In biodiversity studies, diversity is not only about how many different species there are in a habitat; it measures **how balanced their populations are**. Diversity takes into account **both the number of species (richness) and the number of individuals of each species (abundance)**. A truly diverse ecosystem has many different species of relatively similar number of individuals – no one species is dominating the landscape.

Measuring Diversity

How do scientists determine diversity? They use a mathematical formula called the **Shannon-Wiener Diversity Index (H')** to calculate a number that they can use to describe the diversity of an ecosystem.

This index is a tool that combines both **species richness** (number of different species in a given area) and **species evenness** (how evenly the species are distributed) to give a fuller picture of diversity.

It helps us gain deeper insights into the health and complexity of ecosystems.

How to calculate the Shannon-Wiener Diversity Index (H')

Formula:

$$H' = - \sum_{i=1}^s p_i \log_e p_i$$

where:

p_i = the proportion of individuals belonging to species

s = the total number of species in the community

$\log_e$ = the natural logarithm

The higher the value of H' , the higher the diversity of species in a particular community. The lower the value of H' , the lower the diversity. A value of $H' = 0$ indicates a community that only has one species.

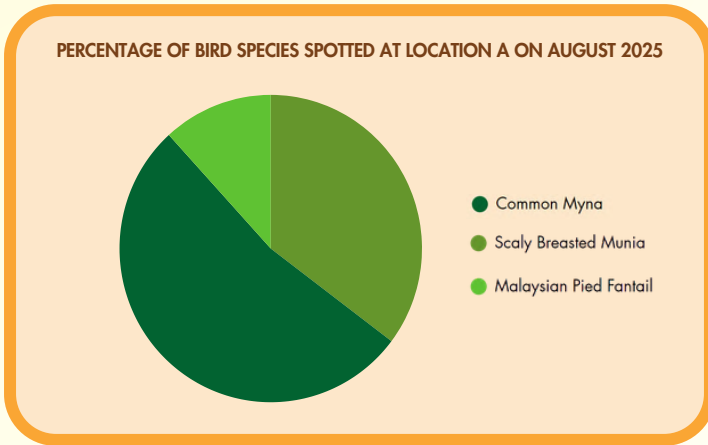
**THERE ARE ALSO ONLINE CALCULATORS FOR THE
SHANNON-WIENER DIVERSITY INDEX!**

2.9.2 Visualising the Data

In a poster, the collected data can be presented in different forms for easy viewing and understanding, such as charts, maps and infographics.

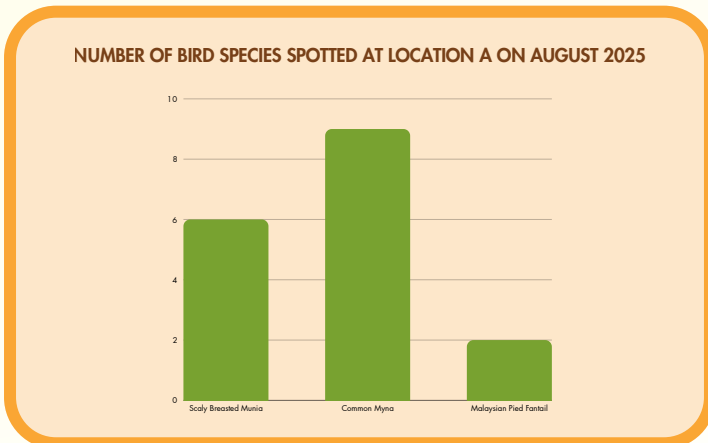
Pie Chart

A pie chart is useful in presenting the distribution of data **by proportion**.



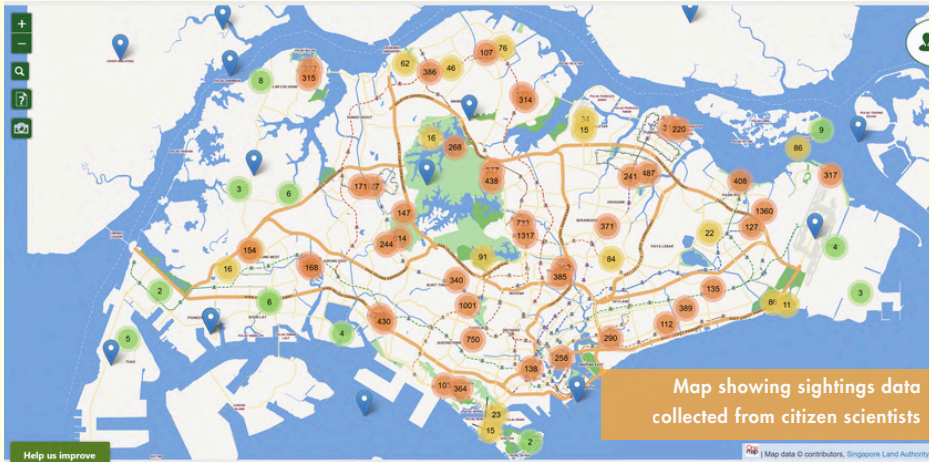
Bar Chart

A bar chart is useful in **comparing numerical differences** across groups.



Map

A map is useful in showing the **geographical spread** of sightings.



Infographic

Creating an infographic allows data and information to be **understood and shared easily** with individuals, communities and stakeholders.

Using **more visuals**, such as pictures, graphs and maps, makes the content more engaging.

Send us your infographic via email (CIN@nparks.gov.sg) to be featured on our website!



Yellow-Vented Bulbul
(*Pycnonotus goiavier*)
Photo credit: Francis Yap

3 OTHER RESOURCES

3.1 BioBlitz Case Studies

NParks' Garden Bird Watch

- As Singapore sees high mobile phone usage, technology is used to streamline data collection.
- Participants spend approximately 10 minutes at each data collection point between 7 am and 9 am. Their findings are submitted via the SGBioAtlas app, ensuring efficient and accurate reporting.
- Collected data is compiled into a master datasheet for analysis, with key insights presented in an infographic and shared on the NParks website.



(Clockwise from top left) Garden Bird Watch posters promoting the event; infographic showing Garden Bird Watch (April 2018) results; volunteers and staff surveying Sisters' Islands Marine Park, one of the Garden Bird Watch sites)

Alexandra Palace Park BioBlitz in London, United Kingdom

- As a large turnout was expected, Discovery Zones with mini activities were created within the designated BioBlitz area.
- Each zone had a different theme; there was a 'Bug Hunters Zone', a 'Woodlands Explorer Zone', and a 'Grassland Safari Zone'. Stamps and prizes could be collected at each zone.
- Participants had the opportunity to interact with the naturalists and experts present at the event, enhancing their overall experience.



A young child building a nest at a Discovery Zone in Alexandra Palace Park.
Photo credit: BBC

3.2 Ideas for Challenges and Activities

To make the Bioblitz more fun and exciting, you can consider adding challenges or some side activities! Do prepare some prizes/tokens of appreciation for those who performed well in them.

BIOBLITZ RACE

Objective: Finding the **greater number of different species within 4 hours**



Volunteers participating in a BioBlitz race at the University of Connecticut.
Photo credit: Sheila Foran, UConn Today

Participants can form teams of up to 4–5 members and use their phones to explore the park. Their goal is to find and record as many different wildlife species as possible within 4 hours. Species sightings should be documented through photos or notes. The team that records the greatest number of different species wins a token of appreciation.

PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST

Objective: Taking the **most impressive wildlife photo(s)**, as decided by the organisers

While going around and documenting all the species seen, participants should take photos of the animals they see. They then submit their best photo when the survey ends. The organisers then decide on the winning photo(s).



Photo credit: Nick Baker, Ecology Asia

SPECIES PREDICTION CHALLENGE

Objective: Guessing the **number of documented species** (found and officially named) in Singapore

At the start of the event, encourage participants to write down their guess and name in a record sheet. The person with the closest guess wins.

NATURE DRAWING COMPETITION (FOR CHILDREN)

Objective: Creating the **best drawing**



At the start of the event, give the child participants a drawing pad each. Using any art medium (e.g. colour pencil, crayon, paint), they make an artwork of the animals/plants they see, within three hours (including park exploration time). Upon completion, the children submit their best artwork for judging.

NATURE SCAVENGER BINGO

Objective: **Taking photos and identifying wildlife** to complete a bingo sheet

At the start of the event, distribute a bingo sheet for participants to complete. The bingo sheet should comprise images of **certain natural objects or animals** such as a bird nest, a butterfly with wings that have eyespots or a bird with a cone-shaped beak. The first five to complete the sheet, with pictures as evidence, wins.



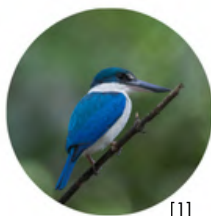
3.3 References

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JOIN US FOR OUR SURVEYS

Every year, Community in Nature (CIN) hosts four Biodiversity Watches. Learn to be citizen scientists and contribute to the long-term monitoring of fauna populations in Singapore! *



[1]

GARDEN BIRD WATCH

April,
Oct/Nov



[1]

HERON WATCH

Jan/Feb,
July



[2]

BUTTERFLY WATCH

May/June,
September



[3]

DRAGONFLY WATCH

March,
August

Photo credit: Francis Yap [1], Horace Tan [2], Cai Yixiong [3]

**If you are under 12, be sure to get your parents or guardians to accompany you for the survey!*

JOIN OUR MAILING LIST

Join our mailing list to
receive updates on CIN
Watches, programmes
and events!





Community
In Nature

In support of:
 **GREEN PLAN**



Share your love for nature and animals at
#NParksBuzz #AnimalBuzzSG