

# Citizen science adapts to COVID-19: 14 schools from Spain and Germany are committed to researching how organisms adapt to new environments

- 250 students and more than 60 international laboratories participate in collecting biological samples for the citizen science project '*Melanogaster, Catch The Fly!*'
- Results that have already been obtained include the discovery of the 'Tomelloso virus' and the first European map of genetic variation in *Drosophila melanogaster*.
- Citizen science protocols have been fully adapted to comply with the hygiene and physical distance measures imposed by COVID-19.

Despite COVID-19, the beginning of summer will kick off the fifth sampling campaign for the citizen science project '*Melanogaster: Catch the Fly!*' (#MelanogasterCTF). Between July and October, more than 15 teachers and 250 students from schools in rural areas from 6 Spanish regions and the German state of Baden-Württemberg will be collaborating with scientists by collecting, classifying, and analyzing biological samples of *Drosophila* (fruit fly) from nearby cultivated fields. The project has adapted its protocols to comply with hygiene and physical distancing measures that will ensure the safety of all participants.

The #MelanogasterCTF citizen science project, led by the Evolutionary and Functional Genomics Laboratory ([González Lab](#)) of the Institute of Evolutionary Biology (CSIC-UPF, Barcelona); and the scientific communication association, [La Ciència al Teu Món](#) (Science in your World), allows us to study the genomic basis of adaptation - which consists of the changes in the organism's genetic information that allow them to adapt to the environment. The fundamental question that requires answering is: how do organisms adapt genetically to new environments? Answering this question has ramifications for multiple applications that affect the whole of society, such as understanding how viruses adapt to new organisms; a question of particular relevance today in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

#MelanogasterCTF contributes directly to the objectives of the European *Drosophila* Population Genomics Consortium, DrosEU, which has 61 laboratories in 29 countries from Europe, America, the Middle East, and Oceania. The collection and classification of *Drosophila* (fruit fly) samples by students, teachers, and other

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citizen scientists participating in #MelanogasterCTF, facilitates, accelerates, and economizes the research process by allowing professional scientists to focus in the genetic data analysis and data interpretation. The work of the DrosEU network, in collaboration with the #MelanogasterCTF project, has already provided us with some interesting results, such as the discovery of the "Tomelloso virus", which infects *Drosophila melanogaster*, or the creation of the [first European map of the genetic variation found in this species](#).

For each sampling campaign of the #MelanogasterCTF project, students and teachers go to nearby orchards, where they catch *Drosophila* (fruit flies) next to fallen fruit, which is not useful as food. In order to do this, they use materials provided or inspired by the project, such as entomological aspirators and traps built with embroidery taborets. The drosophila are then put to sleep and classified according to their sex (female or male) and species: *Drosophila melanogaster*, *Drosophila simulans*, *Drosophila suzukii*, or another. This is done in the high school's laboratories, either with the high school's own magnifying glasses or with devices created by the #MelanogasterCTF project, which go by the name of *Magni-Fly*. These devices allow us to turn any smartphone into a suitable magnifying glass. Once classified, the drosophila are sent to the scientific laboratories to have their DNA analyzed and sequenced. It is important that we carry out these collections every year, in order to be able to follow the changes in the environment and how they relate to the new generations of flies and their genetic variation.

From its inception in 2016, #MelanogasterCTF has grown from two Spanish schools, in Baza and Tomelloso, to the current total of 14 participating schools in 6 Spanish regions (Andalusia, Aragon, Castilla-La Mancha, Catalonia, Navarre, and the Valencian Community). In the latest 2019 edition, the German school of Justus von Liebig in the municipality of Waldshut-Tiengen (Baden-Württemberg), in the heart of the Black Forest, also joined #MelanogasterCTF. We are now also preparing to incorporate new schools from France, Italy, Portugal, Serbia, and Turkey.

### #MelanogasterCTF: an expanding project

The #MelanogasterCTF team encourages all educational centers, teachers, and students to be part of this project that allows you to come into direct contact with leading international research. We also invite current participants in the project to involve their friends, neighbors, agricultural stakeholders, and related entities (e.g. environmental protection); since this will allow us to expand the magnitude of the project and your actions. Finally, we remind you that the project is open to other countries, whether they are in Europe, South America, or the rest of the world. You can contact us via the Contact section, or through email at [rtorres@fruitfly.eu](mailto:rtorres@fruitfly.eu).

### #MelanogasterCTF adapts to COVID-19

Given the circumstances that society is going through during the COVID-19 pandemic, this year's sampling campaign is expected to be special. The original protocol for capturing biological samples works well within protective measures against COVID-19, as it requires that participants collect as far away from each other as possible, in order to ensure that the captured *Drosophila* (fruit flies) are representative of the whole *Drosophila* (fruit fly) population inhabiting that field. In addition, the participants will either work as individuals or be organized into small groups, in order to keep the correct physical distance. Official protocols and safety recommendations – such as maintaining a safe distance and wearing a mask – will be followed at all

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times. In addition, entomological aspiration will be performed individually, the fieldwork materials will not be shared, and all materials will be disinfected between use by different people.

### About #MelanogasterCTF#MelanogasterCTF

This citizen science project proposes a synergistic collaboration between scientists and schools and institutes. In this project, scientists prepare educational materials about our scientific objectives, while training teachers and students in the use of techniques that allow the sampling, classification and analysis of the study organisms, the *Drosophila* (fruit flies). The project allows scientists to access a number of biological samples (flies) that would have otherwise been impossible, or much more costly in time, money, and material resources to obtain. For teachers and students, the project represents an opportunity to become part of a truly international scientific research project, working as scientific citizens hand in hand with professional scientists. The scientific objective of the project is to study the genomic basis for adaptation, which consists of the changes in genetic information that allow organisms to adapt to the environment. The #MelanogasterCTF project has the support and funding of the Spanish Foundation for Science and Technology (FECYT) and the European Research Council (ERC).

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### Press release and images

- In English: [\[PDF\]](#)
- In Catalan: [\[PDF\]](#)
- In Spanish: [\[PDF\]](#)
- Images:

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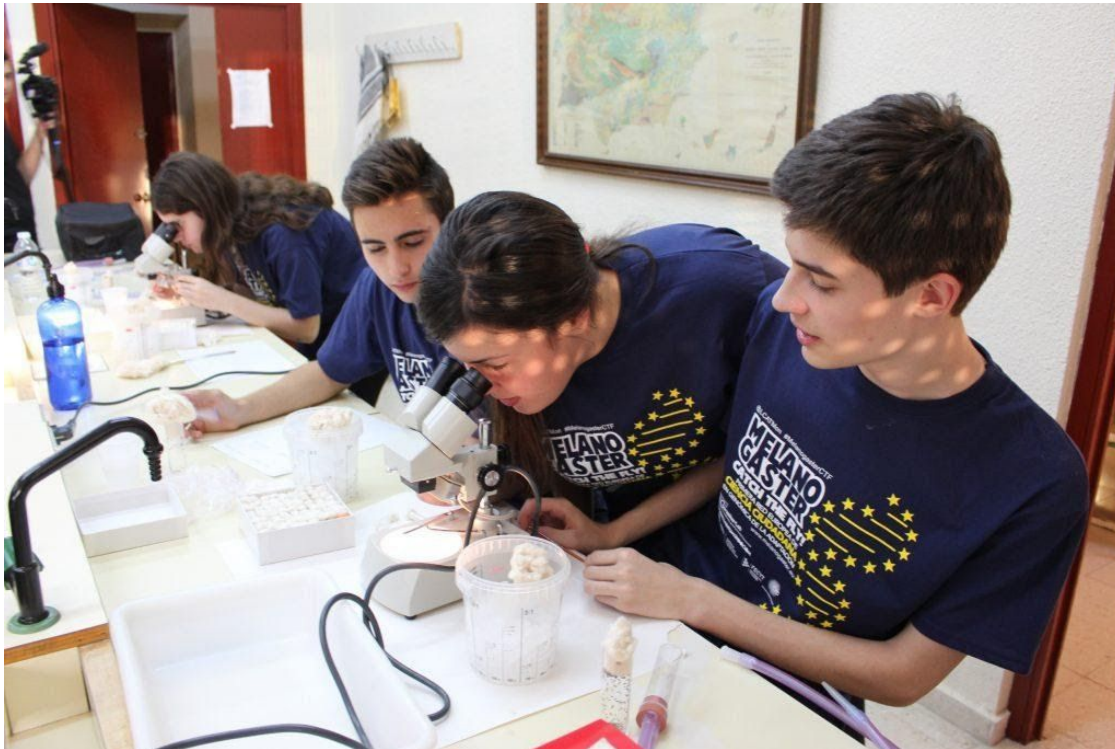
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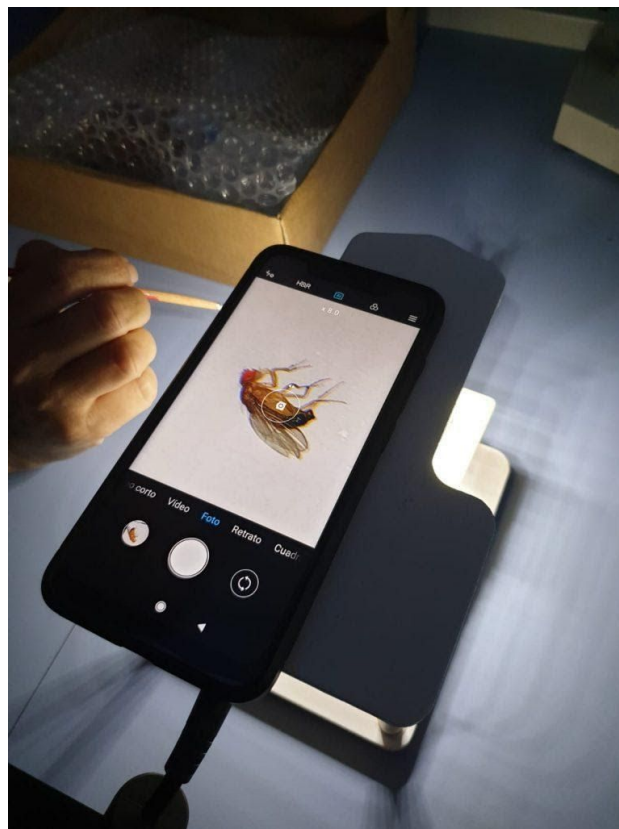


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