Can sniffer dogs become a new tool for glow-worm monitoring? By Mira Van den Broeck, Hilde Vervaecke and Ellen Van Krunkelsven

Noses for Nature - Ecological detection dog Conference 19/11/2022













But why glow-worm larvae?

- * Nocturnal → daytime monitoring?
- * Adult season very short (±2 months/year, 3 hours/night)
 - → Larvae longer season = gives more time

Why monitor the species?

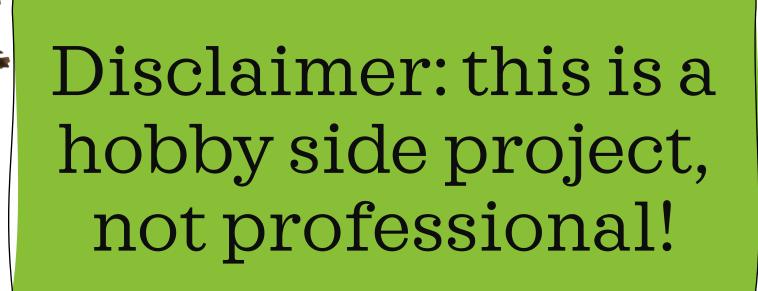
* Declining species → Local conservation measures

Why should we save them?

* Ambassador species for light pollution awareness

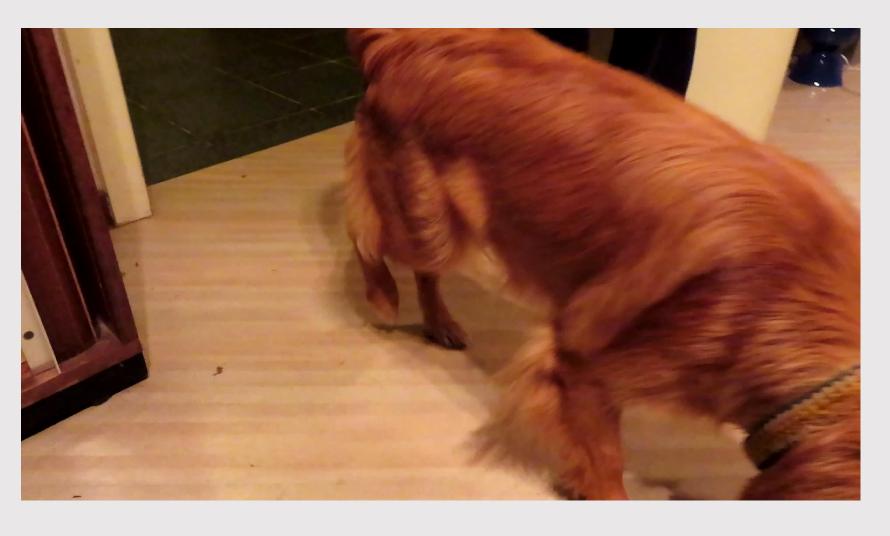


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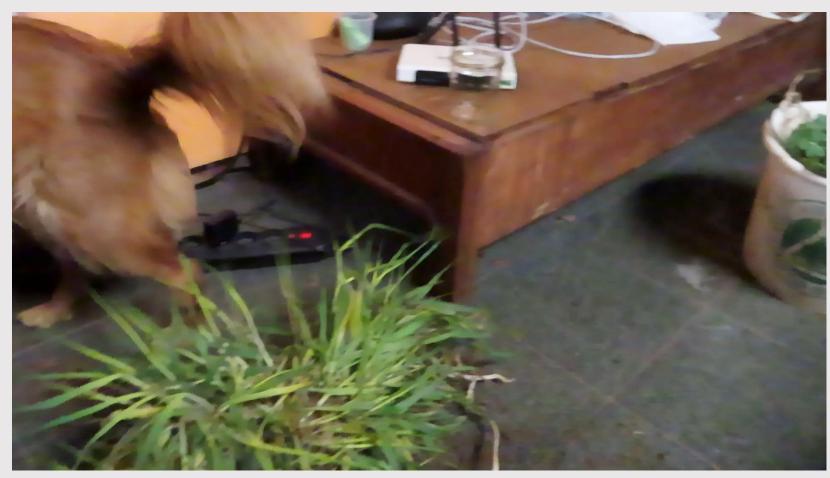


- 1) Glass pots
- 2) Moss





- 3) Dried leaves
- 4) Piece of grass indoor



Test the discrimination ability

Sessions	Correct positive	Correct negative	False positive	False negative
6	37	145	3	6

- * Carrousel set-up
- ** Blinded set-up





- 5) Lawn (1m²)
 - → Dog 12/12
 - \rightarrow Handler 3/12



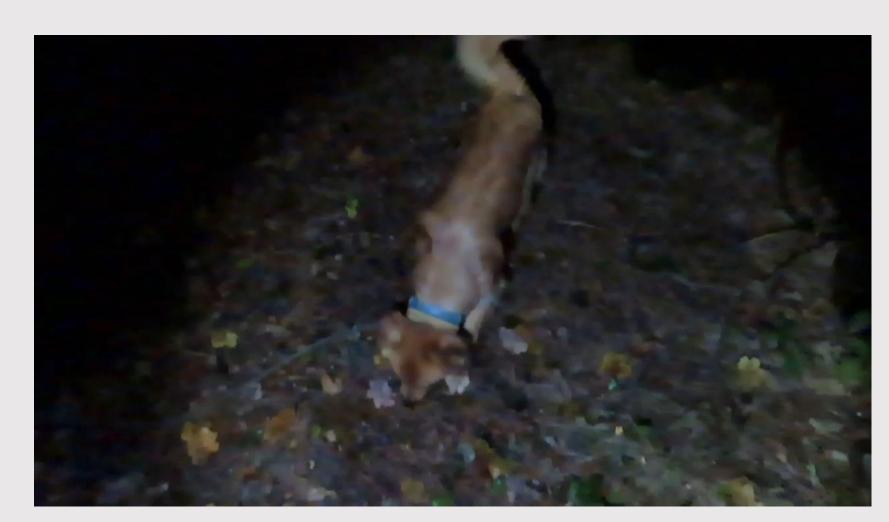
- 6) Forest litter during the day (1m²)
- * What goes wrong?
 - * Leash throws larva further away
 - * Foot or nose pushes larva deeper in leaves

* → monitoring during the day not feasible



Practical test in the field

- * At night, forest litter (1m²)
- * Helping with larvae collection



Difficulties

- * At night, forest litter (1m²)
- → Difficulties
 - * Checking if correct (they are small)
 - ** Lot of false positives (?)
 - * Wind blows scent away
 - → exact spot needed



Conclusions

- * In general: larvae emit little scent?
- * Indoors & grassy substrate: very accurate
- * Forest litter: more difficult → More training needed

- * Is daytime monitoring possible?
- → We don't know yet, more training is needed



THANK YOU!



Erik Matthysen



Raphaël De Cock





Ellen Van Krunkelsven and Smoke



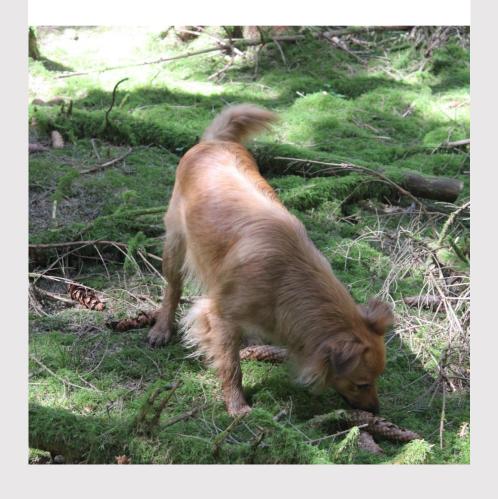
Carina De Pape



Hilde Vervaecke and Rafale



What we see



What the glow-worm sees

