

Interpretive Photospheres For Environmental Inquiry on the SSU Campus: Copeland Creek

Faviola Sanchez, Chinye Nkadi, Kevin Avila Mendoza, Xitlalic Vital, Elizabeth Galindo, Krittanna Phumjam, Alyannah Waiganjo

Sonoma Mountain Connection Students, Department of (Biology and Computer Science), Sonoma State University , Rohnert Park, CA 94928

E-Mail: sanchezfa@sonoma.edu, vitalx@sonoma.edu, nkadic@sonoma.edu, avilamendo@sonoma.edu, phumjamk@sonoma.edu, galindoel@sonoma.edu, waiganjoa@sonoma.edu

Abstract/Introduction

We created a 360-degree photosphere of the habitat near Copeland Creek on the Sonoma State University campus. We recorded video on an iPhone using the Google Street View application, and then annotated this video with photographs of local plants and wildlife. These completed photospheres were uploaded to a website where they can be viewed. We hope this project increases the knowledge of biological diversity on the SSU campus.

Materials & Methods

We used our phones to take pictures of the species at Copeland Creek at the rear of campus.

We used an iPhone 11 Pro Max and Google Street View to create our 3D photosphere.

We annotated our photosphere with images of species that occur in this area. We then consulted iNaturalist to identify the species and create profiles for each of them.



Figure 1: *Copeland Creek, behind the Art Building*



Figure 2: Bigleaf Periwinkle, *Vinca Major*, is native to the western Mediterranean. This plant can be used medicinally and the stems can be used for basket weaving!



Figure 3: Poison Hemlock, *Conium maculatum*, is native to North America, Europe and western Asia. The well-known philosopher Socrates drank poison hemlock for execution.



Figure 4: These are **Common Daisies, *Bellis perennis***, are native to western, central and northern Europe. They are considered an invasive weed.

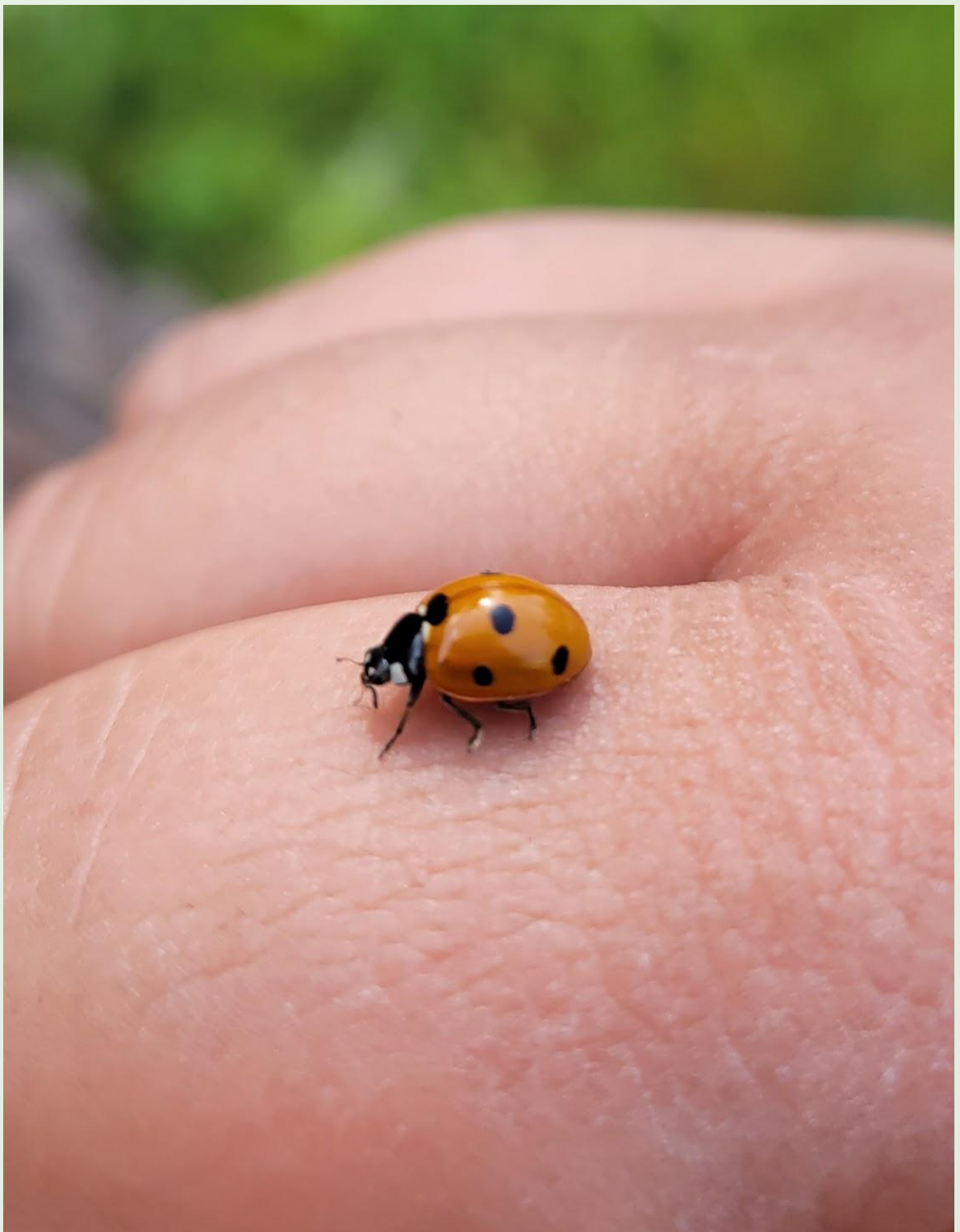


Figure 5: Seven-spotted Lady Beetle, *Coccinella septempunctata*, is native to Europe. They were brought over to North America in the mid-1900s to control aphid populations.