INT :It should pop up on the screen now.

yeah.

INT : brilliant excellent, so I know that you're part of the [environmental organisation] and, but could you tell me a bit more about your role within the organization.

DEU02 : Okay, so.

DEU02 : My core role is webmaster for [environmental organisation] my secondary role is transect recording coordinator for the county.

DEU02 : Okay, so we have about transects across the county with other .

DEU02 : transect walkers.

DEU02 : My job is to try and coordinate them in some kind of.

DEU02 : fashion, which is a challenge yeah.

DEU02 : In addition, i'm on the committee of.

DEU02 : Of the branch and I work closely with the chair on implementing our.

DEU02 : aims document that we produced last year.

DEU02 : which has a very high emphasis on recording how we stimulated, I must admit it occupies a good deal of our thoughts because [species.] recording.

DEU02 : In terms of well we have members and.

DEU02 : In terms of recording I suppose we we must spend, probably, five, six, maybe hours a year out there recording recording species.

DEU02 : And the largest part of that is is our transect walkers who who you know in any summer day around about of them are out there walking their bit recording.

DEU02 : And that goes, you know it's a big part of the government bio diversity or the annual report that defra produces each year but pleasure, a big part of that rightfully so because they are so responsive to their environment.

DEU02 : And we've we've just reached a huge milestone today, actually, this morning we we turned it a big milestone, and that is the launch of the Yorkshire [species] atlas.

DEU02 : In interactive atlas, the first of its kind.

DEU02 : of it.

DEU02 : and basically has three quarter million records on it.

DEU02 : which you can in you can interrogate interactively.

DEU02 : To show you occurrence abundance and richness of our species monad level.

DEU02 : So, from your point of view in this decide project.

DEU02 : This might be the workhorse that you've been waiting.

INT :sounds like.

DEU02 : To to drive what you what you want to achieve.

DEU02 : were very keen that it feeds into into your work.

DEU02 : First, first, the first few comments we had from people who looked at it last night was.

DEU02 : there's an awful lot of white spaces, that we need to cover, which leads I guess on nicely again to the decide project.

Definitely.

DEU02 : But it also gives us the number of species need square the richness so i'm I think there'll be lots of clever things that people like yourself might be able to use.

DEU02 : to know the richness of every square in Yorkshire.

DEU02 : And how.

DEU02 : We stimulate recording and we were very keen recording county with about , records.

DEU02 : And last year, so those three quarter million records that we have are for this whole century, so it starts in anyway, I could talk forever.

INT :its very interesting.

DEU02 : I just tried to set the scene.

INT :it's very helpful okay.

DEU02 : i'll shut up and let you let you take over.

INT :No well i'm quite new to it so it's quite interesting to hear.

INT :what's developing and you know what sorts of things are going on but that's brilliant and.

INT :So, in terms of.

INT :So, in terms of the species records data and.

INT :What do you use.

DEU02 : pardon.

DEU02 : me.

and

INT :So do you single species or species groups.

DEU02 : Again, I need to ask where you're coming from here, so I can understand.

INT :So the purposes for using species records data.

DEU02 : Within the branch.

DEU02 : They.

DEU02 : Obviously indicate whether are important sites for our species because our primary role, besides recording is to try and conserve conserve those species for that we need to know where they are.

DEU02 : yeah and that's where the Atlas is a wonderful tool.

DEU02 : Because you press the button for richness it just about stands out on stalks where where they are.

DEU02 : So yeah I mean I looked at it last night and I couldn't put a time because they're just just showing up so many places, with some species until you have to you can visualize it in a picture.

DEU02 : You even look look at data but.

DEU02 : A picture can tell millions of words.

DEU02 : In a in a glance and.

DEU02 : So i'm back on my favorite subjects, you need to keep me off it.

DEU02 : So i'll shut up.

INT :How long has this atlas been in the making.

DEU02 : I suppose about six months.

DEU02 : And in terms of the programming effort.

DEU02 : Because we brought in a developer, who previously done something vaguely similar.

DEU02 : Before the bird community.

DEU02 : Who are also fairly advanced in there.

DEU02 : Trying to visualize and understand species.

DEU02 : So we employed him and it took him about three weeks.

DEU02 : And he's just left to do another job you know they're there, they tend to belong to the geek geek geek employment world.

DEU02 : he's moved on, but he's still very interested and today is about promoting it nationwide because it hits.

DEU02 : it's got a lot of future we think and we'd like to get not just [species], which are obviously daytime flying jewels of nature, but our nocturnal world which is.

DEU02 : In many ways, even more fascinating.

DEU02 : Moths you know got times many moths are our [species], to have an atlas like that of our moth world would open up a whole new avenue.

DEU02 : i'll shut up.

INT :Just.

INT :say this so with this.

INT :inform any decisions and your future.

INT :Decisions for any people.

Particular.

DEU02 : Yes, so.

DEU02 : Our recording efforts would definitely influence the major conservation efforts that we undertake so we undertake.

DEU02 : roles on maybe half dozen sites key sites where the very scarce species are in Yorkshire.

DEU02 : We rely on the is usually single species, a recording rather than groups in this case the the really rare species, you know the duke of Burgundy and the pearl-bordered fritillary in particular.

DEU02 : quite a big effort goes on for three three or four weeks in in May, it may into the first week of June.

DEU02 : To actually quantify.

DEU02 : what's going on, and therefore also pick out what work needs to be done and re survey places they could be popping up, we need to know if they are returning and if our efforts are really helping and, in general we find.

DEU02 : The bigger the effort, the more return, we can.

INT :that's great and so the next section looks at the data requirements.

INT :So.

INT :Where do you obtain your data from.

DEU02 : gosh.

DEU02 : I just described how I just described.

DEU02 : In terms of where it comes from Okay, so this , records, as they come in yeah.

DEU02 : I can talk about the transect a bit.

DEU02 : On the i'll leave the the casual records which, which is the bulk of it i'll leave that to.

DEU02 : Our recorders to tell you all about.

DEU02 : Because i've been treading on their feet.

DEU02 : And I don't want to do that.

DEU02 : steal their thunder so transect wise we get between [number] and [number] , records come in from our transects.

DEU02 : Covering about [number] species.

DEU02 : The transects are scattered all over the county over different landscapes obviously there's a great focus on the important landscapes, which are the upper dale's so the National Park.

DEU02 : And the and the [local area] of Yorkshire, which is the south edge of the [Region name]'s.

DEU02 : Basically, where limestone sticks out the ground, you have a very big diversity of.

INT :Okay.

DEU02 : [species] and if that has not been ploughed or otherwise fertilised, then you still maintain little tiny fragments of our original.

DEU02 : flora and, of course, the fauna.

which goes with the flora.

DEU02 : So things like the [species].

DEU02 : are restricted to tiny pockets of calcareous grassland and the pearl-bordered fritillary.

DEU02 : is very restricted to what was originally Corylus coppices woodland.

DEU02 : You know it's called the wood woodlands friend for rightly so, because it followed him around the the the word as the trees were felled.

DEU02 : Because it needs a very specific.

DEU02 : Micro environment of bracken freshly felled trees, so the sudden gets in warms everything up in February, so the whole thing can stop because everything has to happen between February and when the leaves are full grown.

DEU02 : Right and everything stops.

DEU02 : Anyway, i'll shut up.

DEU02 : that's that's.

DEU02 : that's the the key areas that we look at is are very rare species, but the other parts of the transects look at.

DEU02 : With with working alongside [wildlife charity] and who we have a very close working relationship with [wildlife charity] because it's mostly their sites that we are working on.

DEU02 : And it's there quite often this their volunteers who they may not even be anything to do with [species].

DEU02 : But it's their volunteers who provide a.

DEU02 : Good proportion of that Labor and it's about three to four hours a year of effort.

DEU02 : So it is a big job.

yeah.

DEU02 : I won't bore you with a pollard walk and all the methodology of it, but basically you record everything use everything you see within a five meter box.

DEU02 : Okay yeah and the transects are designed to.

DEU02 : Try and pick up the maximum diversity from the site that they're monitoring in order to get a feeling for the health of that habitat.

DEU02 : Your question or verbal.

brilliant.

INT :that's great.

INT :So, presumably the format, that it comes to you is in raw data.

DEU02 : goes.

DEU02 : It goes mostly as input by recorders themselves the the walkers the walkers will come back go on to UK [species] monitoring scheme website and enter their data online.

DEU02 : And then that goes directly to [species] conservation.

DEU02 : I can access that data I try and use that data to feed back and encourage our volunteer effort, so this year for the first time we're trying to really work.

DEU02 : build that relationship, because the pandemic and you know what the facilities we're using now with zoom.

DEU02 : overcomes the physical barriers of of.

DEU02 : Yorkshire, I mean yorkshire is huge.

DEU02 : It takes you two hours to drive from one end to the other, and sometimes longer.

DEU02 : So, mostly people never ever met each other.

DEU02 : haven't got a clue whether data goes to many of them, they input their data, but they haven't got a clue where it goes to which was another good reason to do the Atlas.

DEU02 : But also, what I do now to try and make them feel part is do a review each year of each transect, so the walkers can actually see what they have achieved.

DEU02 : and hopefully they feel a part.

INT :yeah I guess that encourages encourages them.

DEU02 : To do it and they know where the data is going and they know that data is used.

DEU02 : I think, for too long.

DEU02 : [species] recording is is is very popular but where does the data go.

DEU02 : huh what happened to it, it just went into a big black hole and never came out the other side.

DEU02 : Apart from our annual report, which is.

DEU02 : very popular but tends to be a few have some dottie maps.

DEU02 : And a list of when the insect was first scene, when it was last seen and the weather.

DEU02 : What we're trying to do is take that to a whole new level or we're trying to the Atlas is one bit transects is another bit and working with technology in.

DEU02 : Each of the transects has its own web page where you can see the route that everybody walks you can see, the last year's results, you can see the trends in population of different species, and you can see.

DEU02 : How it relates to the habitat in each of those transects, so it might be some woodland where you get one species.

DEU02 : And we try and figure and I encourage all the walkers to try and figure out what's happening.

DEU02 : what's happening on your transect.

DEU02 : Why is it changing obviously there's big annual variations there's [species], I mean it's sunny year there's millions of them than.

DEU02 : There are dark here there's.

DEU02 : A girl.

But.

DEU02 : You can still pick.

DEU02 : If you walk the same path each week for weeks of the summer.

DEU02 : And do it, year on year on year you're building up a massive database which can be used.

INT :that's that's brilliant and.

INT :So the next question is to do with the resolution of the data that you use and does this differ for different purposes.

We.

DEU02 : Everything is everything we try and be everything on monad.

Okay.

DEU02 : In terms of revolution we'd like to encourage people to get two to six figure grid references so part of my job when I took on.

DEU02 : To come my role as webmaster was also to build a interactive sighting system for recording.

DEU02 : To encourage people to get a grip of grid references.

DEU02 : Because we get loads of stuff on Facebook loads of stuff on Twitter nothing never ever reaches where we'd like it to reach, which is a record.

DEU02 : So we have things like I record which are brilliant and i'm sure is greatly helped grid references get more accurate but grid references are not a natural thing for people to use.

DEU02 : Google doesn't really help you very much, because that just gives you yeah you know.

DEU02 : East things and North things.

DEU02 : type.

DEU02 : While we tend to use grid references because that's about it that's normal biological recording so somehow we have to make it much easier I record does it.

DEU02 : But we wanted to combine it with social media.

DEU02 : So our new sighting sighting system which you will see on our website.

DEU02 : kind of a one stop shop so basically you can go to it, and you can see everybody's everybody else's records, just like you can with I record.

DEU02 : And a map of course.

DEU02 : But you can interpret that mapping lots and lots and lots of ways, so you can draw a circle around your House, so you get to see what's what's happening in your your local area.

DEU02 : You can look at the whole county but the big plus why people are really attracted to it is it's real time.

DEU02 : And that's a critical bit.

DEU02 : People the appetite for data there, and the reason for people to go out is, if you feed that information back to them so everybody is you know it's like.

DEU02 : twitches he talked to twitches they want, they want to know they're not interested yesterday, want to know.

DEU02 : Today what's happening.

DEU02 : So the Atlas is the Atlas project is wonderful, but it doesn't.

DEU02 : Do doesn't satisfy the appetite that we're trying to to get to which is is two ways of presenting visualizing and using.

DEU02 : The data and encouraging people to get get off Facebook, I mean people are turning away from websites and go into social media because it's instant and it pushes stuff to you, unlike a website can't really push it's just it's just there.

DEU02 : yeah yeah well Facebook pushes you the stuff that you want to see that's designed to do social media is based on that principle and I think what what you're trying to do with decide seems to be to combine biological recording and Facebook, if I wanted to.

DEU02 : describe the project what what what word it and make it intelligent.

DEU02 : In other words, capture that Facebook algorithm.

DEU02 : and make them make it make it work hard for you.

DEU02 : I think that's going to be all done is you've got to give something back to people to to encourage people to to come along that.

DEU02 : And we've noticed already that the number of records coming back to us as probably the very short it's only been operating now what six weeks, but we're getting three times as many.

DEU02 : records coming back.

DEU02 : Which is, which is positive that it's it's encouraging what we're wanting to achieve, and that is an interactive.

DEU02 : Community much like a Facebook.

DEU02 : We made it one stop shop because they can also take a little box that then publishes it to Twitter.

DEU02 : And Facebook, so you can not only.

DEU02 : It works on your mobile phone.

DEU02 : works on your tablet works.

DEU02 : On your desktop.

DEU02 : So if you're in the field, you can you can use it.

DEU02 : And you don't have to worry about looking up grid references, because you just pointed point to it on a Google Google form you just move it a little pointer to exactly where you are in the forest.

DEU02 : drop the pointer and it does all the grid references in this case it's it's you can select what what accuracy, you want to work too, so it can be for figure six figure or eight figure grid graphs.

DEU02 : Okay it's up to up to the person recording to set that.

DEU02 : We would like obviously everything six figure and eight figure would be brilliant but six figure I think probably covers it.

DEU02 : But it was.

DEU02 : [species] sites tiny often they don't cover hectares.

DEU02 : They tend to be you know 50 meters strips and and and little pockets here, there and everywhere, the hillsides literally you know, half a hillside will be the the Center Center population for that species in the area and it will feed out.

DEU02 : into the into the surrounding countryside.

DEU02 : Large numbers of of insects, allowing it to you know move situations change and that's the nature of [species], they are.

DEU02 : They are on the move, mostly North woods.

DEU02 : So many of our species are migrating it it breakneck speeds.

DEU02 : And some years they're covering it, they can cover hundreds of kilometers in the year from a single single.

DEU02 : single.

DEU02 : You know just one year's batch of of.

DEU02 : [species].

DEU02 : So we need to record that.

DEU02 : Because it's critical for how we're going to manage the countryside in the future will be determined by.

DEU02 : Which species are able to move them which ones can't move and we'll need help we're going to have to help them.

DEU02 : If we value them and [species] are symbolic of other things.

DEU02 : And only only.

DEU02 : Half of the species are able to travel long distances, but there are probably a good quarter of the species, maybe only get 20 or 30 yards well they're going to be overrun by climate change.

DEU02 : yeah, which is about we think about two kilometers per year per year.

DEU02 : In terms of.

DEU02 : Our species average.

INT :So, would you say.

INT :with you, bringing out your atlas now it's hopefully, with may approaching that the that will pick up.

INT :In terms of the recording.

DEU02 : I hope so i'll tell you it will tell you in the autumn.

yeah.

DEU02 : we're really looking forward to plugging if we can plug decide into it.

DEU02 : Then, that would be really exciting project to do.

DEU02 : we're certainly going to already now we have it we're all we're already going to start publicizing.

DEU02 : squares, which have been White for 20 years.

DEU02 : start putting them on social media and trying to encourage people to go out there if it's on their doorstep, to go out there and just visit that Square and give us an idea of what's happening.

DEU02 : i'm.

DEU02 : i'm myself, are not a fan.

DEU02 : Of of of I call it coloring in.

DEU02 : Not the route sense of people use it use it, but.

DEU02 : Or what benefit do we get.

DEU02 : From from cut coloring in.

DEU02 : Green paid whites in an agricultural area.

DEU02 : i'm very much focused on.

DEU02 : sites.

DEU02 : And what's happening on those sites and how we conserve those sites.

DEU02 : But i'm also equally excited by.

DEU02 : Things like the 30 2030 .

DEU02 : Project, you know 30 % of our land devoted to or largely devoted to nature by 30 years, it is an exciting project.

DEU02 : and

DEU02 : it's, we need to contribute, that in terms of our ideas were tiny I mean [species] conservation is is is is tiny element compared with the with the bug people and the you know bug life plant life RSPB the wildlife trust we’re tiny, but we are influential.

DEU02 : yeah because because because.

DEU02 : Exactly what the stuff we're talking about today.

DEU02 : So if we can make that even better.

DEU02 : Because there is going to be able to change, how do we make it fit in with with our arms, how do we make it fit with .

DEU02 : i'm really taking work by the [wildlife charity].

DEU02 : idea that you can walk from john recruits to lands end and never leave a meadow.

DEU02 : Is a brilliant bold.

DEU02 : objective which.

DEU02 : really brings home well.

DEU02 : Every time I see a tractor flailing flailing a hedge.

DEU02 : A blaspheme, out the car window.

DEU02 : The mindless destruction.

DEU02 : yeah sometimes it's not always mindless destruction.

DEU02 : But if you look at the average hedge you have to say is pretty mindless destruction.

DEU02 : While I would certainly hope that the initiatives will allow farmers to think more creatively about their boundaries and how those boundary areas are they're amazing resource I walk a wider countryside, but apply transit So these are.

DEU02 : These are transects which.

DEU02 : are in addition to our main form or weeks a year transects are just two occasions in the year, and you walk a square and you record what you see.

DEU02 : So mine is on a, you would think a agricultural desert of the veil of York which you would think was blasted out of existence by near nicotinoids and.

DEU02 : What have you over the years, but the heteros contain at the bottom of the headroom are excellent and the oak trees along them.

DEU02 : are still good there's a beautiful woman next door which feeds it all kinds of fascinating species.

DEU02 : And they're the motorways, they are they the trunk roads of nature.

DEU02 : and

DEU02 : I was really, really pleased to see rare species out there inhabiting these trees that I get to see every year.

DEU02 : On what I thought was a complete dead area, and I think it also tells you that its great just monitoring.

DEU02 : You know [wildlife charity] sites, but we also need to have just as many.

DEU02 : wider countryside and also urban we need we need we need transects and we need recording the new the new the new.

DEU02 : Nature rich areas are URBAN.

DEU02 : Some of our rarest [species] are moving into.

DEU02 : urban areas.

DEU02 : are moths are an abundance in in the cities and i've just been reading I don't know if i've got it here.

DEU02 : No, I haven't got it here is a book called the disappearance of our [species] is a German gentleman.

DEU02 : He talks about.

DEU02 : he's been recording since 1959 as a kid.

DEU02 : And he records, it became a professor in of ecology and in Germany, and he he he looks at what's changed from his childhood.

DEU02 : riverine experiences and all the species that you associate with with water.

DEU02 : And the local meadows that surround it.

DEU02 : have now become a amaze desert.

DEU02 : wow he moved to the city to become a professor, which point, many of the species and the mouse has moved with him.

DEU02 : into the city so we're really keen that we have much more connection with the urban world.

DEU02 : And everybody thinks the math is a little brown irritating thing that tries to run into your clothes and hide, which is its natural habitat is if it's an object, it tries to hide.

hmm.

DEU02 : But, of course, people are frightened and we need to overcome that and encourage people to to look at them in a different way.

DEU02 : i'm constantly staggered it what is, in my garden, and some of the nocturnal monsters that are out there, I mean great big mass is literally the width of your hand.

DEU02 : Which are flying through your garden dozens of them.

DEU02 : Night there's 10 times as many monsters are our [species].

DEU02 : And it's an undiscovered world for for most people.

DEU02 : Part of that irritating brand thing that comes in and buzzard ran the light.

DEU02 : is always brown isn't it.

INT :yeah.

DEU02 : But they're not all Brown and.

DEU02 : they're also the food have another massive food chain nocturnal the BATs and they're nocturnal pollinators.

DEU02 : Right come on get another question for.

INT :Listen to talk radio sorry.

INT :No it's great and so moving on.

INT :So do you do any processing or analysis of the data.

DEU02 : I think I described what we do, what I do with.

DEU02 : transacted more yeah was transact recorder and.

DEU02 : You can Oh, you can go and have a look at our web page you want to see what we do with it.

DEU02 : So I try and plot five your trends for our sites.

DEU02 : yeah try and see which way things are moving.

DEU02 : and make it public.

DEU02 : We want to make [species] more accessible.

INT :Accessible yeah.

DEU02 : I think that's another key word I would mention to you is.

DEU02 : If you want to know where thing my voyage I call it by voyage of discovery of [species] is having lived in Yorkshire for years it's only in the last three or four that i've discovered where things are.

DEU02 : Because it's not it's not accessible, you can read the annual report and it mentions a couple of places, you know upon the moore's and some rough on the dalles and you can go and see this and you can go and see that one thought blimey neck i'm not going to drive two hours.

DEU02 : And not know if are going to have any degree of success.

DEU02 : it's not it's not until Facebook came along, and actually people have said, similar least i've seen movies i've seen hundreds of these you realize that.

DEU02 : You know, you can go out and discover.

DEU02 : what's out there and things like we're talking about is about access i'm we're really keen on making it accessible.

DEU02 : I mean, six months ago we couldn't even dreamt we could put all our records for a whole century into an atlas publishing push of a button not quite simple as that I hasten to add.

DEU02 : But to make make it accessible so we've got the history and we've got the we know there's an appetite.

DEU02 : And it's all about accessibility of of data, we could stimulate people to record if we make that that that feedback I record.

DEU02 : doesn't really cut the mustard.

DEU02 : it's.

DEU02 : it's doesn't give back a huge amount.

DEU02 : we'd like to think what we've tried to create.

DEU02 : gives back in terms of.

DEU02 : Being able to see not just one species, but whole range of species in your area.

DEU02 : It gives you the real time.

DEU02 : are you familiar with a phenogram.

INT :I’m not no.

DEU02 : Okay, so if you imagine [species] begin to hatch and they come up to a peak us a peek and they go down that little bit In between there is maybe a week two weeks, three weeks four weeks.

DEU02 : Each year, depending on obviously the weather, that that peak moves about somewhat so obviously if people want to see something they need to know roughly where.

DEU02 : Okay, in that, in that phenogram that's what it's called.

DEU02 : whereabouts is so the sighting system provides a phenogram so you can actually see real time.

DEU02 : Are you pass up are you coming up to the peak.

DEU02 : Is the early years late this year.

DEU02 : and

DEU02 : Putting it on an interactive map, so you can just click any citing it tells you exactly where it was seen how many were seen and what other species Racine at that same location.

DEU02 : So I think decide project is tackling this head on, it is it's trying to steer that.

DEU02 : yeah that process, because the person is there if we could integrate it so it was all on the APP.

DEU02 : And when they put a record in as as a thank you yeah to say well you know if you if you're close by there's a [place] you know if you walked another hundred yards you're into a [place] please go and have a look or.

DEU02 : Next door, you know you only have to drive just down the road.

DEU02 : To see another site with these with other interesting species.

DEU02 : yeah I think what we've created will will will feed into decide if we can have a list of of squares, you want to reach.

yeah.

DEU02 : Interesting species that people will like to look at.

DEU02 : Then you can match that up with where that person is in putting that data at that moment in time.

DEU02 : Then you've got to write the algorithm to link that up yeah, which is the Facebook bit.

DEU02 : yeah.

INT :So it's bringing different aspects together, I guess, yes yeah and then.

DEU02 : Over to you.

INT :Well you've covered you've covered most of it.

INT :So do you share your data with anyone else other than he used discussed already.

DEU02 : Anybody who wants to listen basically yeah.

DEU02 : My wife would say the.

DEU02 : Poor buggers.

INT :So i'm going to show you, so this is from the decide project so they've.

INT :created these modelled data and examples so i'm going to share my screen and show you these if thats okay.

INT :Can you see that.

INT :I can i'll just say.

INT :This is model types of five spot.

DEU02 : burner spot burnett yeah.

yeah.

INT :And so, would you just, would you be able to understand these here, do you know what they're showing you.

DEU02 : probability distribution.

DEU02 : variation directly I don't understand probability distribution of variation.

INT :No okay.

DEU02 : And so once those looks to be a log scale.

DEU02 : I don't know the scales.

INT :never know that's fine, and so the description that they've given me is, and so the one on your left is a raw probability on a national scale.

INT :And then on the bottom left this one here.

INT :Is.

INT :probability at five kilometers around a point in [location].

INT :And the model uses Land cover variables.

INT : land.

Coming very okay.

INT :And climatic variables.

DEU02 : Right.

DEU02 : I should ask what land cover variable is.

DEU02 : I presume it's it's it's host plant, are we talking about plant here or.

INT :When.

DEU02 : Climate or combination or.

INT :I believe it's a combination of.

DEU02 : okay i'm a bugger for, asking questions so.

DEU02 : Right, so what is.

DEU02 : Green means highlight probability and.

DEU02 : yeah I mean a low.

INT :probability yeah.

Okay.

DEU02 : So as a high probability the wet bits of the southwest and West Wales.

INT :Absolutely yeah that's.

DEU02 : My conclusion of that graph.

INT :Yes, that's right you made that sound lot easier than I explained it.

INT :And then you've got the variation here.

INT :so the variation is two scales.

INT :is calculated using a sample of the background data to give a range in the predicted probability.

INT :So in this case the model was run times and different down to data samples.

DEU02 : Is the probability of occurrence of five spot.

DEU02 : Yes, I believe so, yes okay.

DEU02 : It seems to be up in the mainlands of Scotland and Wales.

INT :mm hmm.

DEU02 : when in reality it properly likes a nice meadow.

INT :that's that's great, I just wanted to show you those and.

INT :So is there any information that is not shown on these images that you find useful.

DEU02 : Was probability So what about reality.

INT :Okay yeah.

DEU02 : it's all right, having your if you, if this is modeling was what we're talking about I guess you're modeling different things, based on climate, based on.

DEU02 : Can I say vegetation.

DEU02 : If I got the right end of the stick.

INT :yeah I believe so yeah.

Right.

DEU02 : So would it be not better to model or actually tape from maybe MBM model, the food plant.

DEU02 : Where you think the food plant was actually be.

DEU02 : Or is that included in the vegetation bit of your calculation.

DEU02 : Because the food plot is not definitely not confined to.

DEU02 : The wet bits of.

DEU02 : of our west coast.

DEU02 : Hello doesn't like it is like it from.

DEU02 : living there.

DEU02 : So i'm not sure.

DEU02 : i'm not sure which direction you're going.

DEU02 : It doesn't show me the the insect in question.

DEU02 : And doesn't really help me with understanding if there's any link between your model and reality.

INT :No, no that's brilliant, this is what they're looking for some.

feedback.

DEU02 : Sorry, three.

DEU02 : brutally honest.

INT :No, no that's brilliant, this is what we're we're looking for i'm just going to stop sharing my screen now.

INT :So you.

INT :Basically covered all the questions without me asking many.

INT :But that's that's brilliant no that's great that's what I like.

INT :To just to wrap up Okay, and was there anything else that you wanted to.

INT :Like to tell us.

DEU02 : know I better shut up i'm fascinated it.

DEU02 : how what what are going to be the criteria for the you're going to end up with a basically an algorithm I guess and then you're going to use an algorithm.

DEU02 : and presumably test it a bit.

DEU02 : Probably it's going to be me it's going to be maybe implementing some of that those bits.

DEU02 : I know our system is is capable of.

DEU02 : of doing that, so we can provide feedback to anybody who enters this sighting.

DEU02 : Through our system.

DEU02 : And we have a very.

DEU02 : forward thinking software developer would love to get his teeth on some of the algorithm that.

He can.

DEU02 : Do.

DEU02 : So very keen to know next step i'm always i'm a practical guy, as you can tell.

INT :Well, that that leads me on very nicely to My final question is, and so the next stage of the project will involve working with people like yourself to co design.

INT :Right is your visualizations.

INT :Okay, so, would you be willing to be involved in this work.

DEU02 : I wouldn't be I wouldn't be the lead.

DEU02 : I mean, I might guide the ideas as i've guided the.

DEU02 : idea absolutely yeah that's but it wouldn't be me physically doing, but I know.

DEU02 : [Name] is his name.

DEU02 : Okay, who developed our system to he actually developed it for cumbria.

DEU02 : And we're rather keen that it's it's it's adopted by other counties, so we have.

DEU02 : A unified system.

DEU02 : and actually develop it actively market is red hot keen to be involved.

Okay.

DEU02 : At the moment we have Lancashire we have Cumbria and we have Yorkshire.

DEU02 : Know someone at the moment, so they're too busy we can't quite Koch was with the with with the implementation.

DEU02 : I think that's a covid related issue that people.

DEU02 : are going to get back on their feet.

DEU02 : After covid.

DEU02 : I know we're talking to Scotland so we'd like to think that we had an a northern system.

DEU02 : And embarrass the southerners, for once, because they have all the [species], then they know well, they like to think so.

DEU02 : So we need, we need to show them what we can do.

DEU02 : Up north.

INT :Bit  of rivalry.

DEU02 : Fresh right it's all black and cold and wet neural nets or.

DEU02 : maintenance.

DEU02 : lives there on reality is different, and there may be less of them, but they're equally as varied.

DEU02 : and

DEU02 : It gives us more of a recording challenge because of the nature of place like North Yorkshire.

DEU02 : there's so many undiscovered areas because of the hills and the the very low dense population density it's very difficult to persuade people to go to the top end of swaledale I mean it's it's it's almost Virgin.

DEU02 : up there, where the Yorkshire shepherd deaths lives is undiscovered virgin country but not many people go up there.

DEU02 : And we need to try and stimulate that and appreciate what something that might not be anything much, but I think bottom of the valleys are very rich what i've seen them.

DEU02 : And we need to do get up there and discover.

DEU02 : yeah.

DEU02 : So we're very keen to help.

INT :them that's.

DEU02 : fascinating fascinated by the concept.

DEU02 : And me as a technical person.

DEU02 : will happily spend an hour in bed thinking about or what algorithm would I write to me to to to do make something happen.

DEU02 : And it'd be nice if I record was adapted, because it is, it is a nice simple thing you can carry on your phone and get the the get real time back to.

DEU02 : Actually, you know when when someone is out there, student of field student of forests didn't a valley.

DEU02 : That there were creative in in feeding back to them well if you go another hundred yards.

DEU02 : there's something even more interesting don't have a look.

DEU02 : As well as directing them to places you want to go you I think you need to direct them to food.

DEU02 : Food I mean information.

DEU02 : yeah and the more up to date, as I tried to illustrate today, the more up to date that information is the more attractive.

DEU02 : I mean, I know % of the traffic on our website just goes to the latest sightings.

DEU02 : That is the appetite and it and it has been overtaken by social media and we have lost a lot of contact with people because social media is just so nice the algorithm is in there, the algorithm is feeding feeding them the what.

DEU02 : The food that they want the unsafe I caught the insatiable appetite that.

DEU02 : Because we are all stimulated by discovery.

DEU02 : And the motivation of discovery, I think, would be a topic worthy of your thought is and the journey that that each of us come i've described my journey.

DEU02 : From total ignorance never been able to find anything about anywhere, and I was lucky enough to one lucky enough one to retire, so I had the time and then to actually.

DEU02 : become active in the world, I still knew very little, and they all seem really, really secrets elitist, dare I say, dominated by scientists who sat in labs who really couldn't be bothered what.

DEU02 : Average Joe got to see.

DEU02 : Because they didn't really trust that we could record.

DEU02 : accurately that we get the species right.

DEU02 : they're going to confuse grayling's for meda browns and and you know rim stands for clarity yellows.

DEU02 : and

DEU02 : It will be a right roar mess we don't want the plebs getting to record anything that was my strong view, three years ago.

DEU02 : So.

DEU02 : I went and joined a conservation work party scrub bashes is mind destroying boring.

DEU02 : boring job that's not the important bit when you're outside enjoying fresh air but it's the people you're with.

DEU02 : The people that share the same journey of I don’t know where anything is, but I know [Name] while she knows all about North your moore's and I can ask.

DEU02 : [Name] [Name] when do I, you know when can I go and see this this species oh yeah that's that's really interesting go here and here and gradually I learned and got wrapped up with recording.

DEU02 : And then.

DEU02 : I thought well there's nothing rain, where I live, there's there's nothing at all is agricultural desert is spray spray to oblivion.

DEU02 : But we have a would an ancient word [place] which is literally a mile down the road just three fields, from my house, so I used to walk there during the summer just just out of interest.

DEU02 : And then one July day this huge orange giant went roaring past me at terrific speed is the one.

DEU02 : That is not a [species], which is a I don't know if you know it there's a ragged ragged edge orange [species] of woodland.

DEU02 : And that's.

DEU02 : Again, and realized.

DEU02 : It was a bloomin Southerner.

DEU02 : It was it was it was it was a it was a.

DEU02 : silver washed fritillary that.

DEU02 : i'd never, never seen north of the West West Country.

DEU02 : There was, in my local wood.

DEU02 : Thank you, climate change.

INT :hmm.

DEU02 : Just to give you a little pivotal moment in in in in that discovery that we that.

DEU02 : I caught on our discovery story.

DEU02 : and recording is part of that, I think that really got me motivated.

DEU02 : Because the next year I put a transect into that route and now now I get to see them every week.

DEU02 : I get to see them courting I get to see them breathing I get to see them doing all sorts of things that courtship flights are absolutely fascinating you know they they literally the male loops loop around the female and showers her with with his sent.

DEU02 : To see if she will respond.

DEU02 : yeah she is going full speed.

DEU02 : And then, a right right and he is doing the loop the loop brand.

DEU02 : it's difficult to describe.

DEU02 : And these are big big big big.

DEU02 : Big insects, you know they're there they're not dish plates but they're they're they're big.

DEU02 : I think that's the it's those kind of moments that stick with you for.

DEU02 : I guess forever.

DEU02 : it's it's it's that that stimulates people to go out in the first place that discovery feeling.

DEU02 : And the feeling, you get.

DEU02 : When you.

DEU02 : When you record.

DEU02 : or when you're walking your transect.

DEU02 : Something really special happens in here.

DEU02 : I find that when you walk into a woodland, in particular because it's quite remote you you become absorbed by the wood.

DEU02 : your senses go into super overdrive your lateral vision becomes hyper sensitive to to movement.

DEU02 : and

DEU02 : You must be really reliving some ancestral set of genes, you know the hunter the hunter part of your brain becomes super activated.

DEU02 : yeah and it's a really it's a good feeling.

DEU02 : And I think.

DEU02 : If we could just transmit that feeling after this pandemic.

DEU02 : People will feel so much better if they could just experience that special special feeling.

DEU02 : Of.

DEU02 : You become part of that world.

DEU02 : it's very, very special.

INT :hope people will be able to experience it soon.

DEU02 : I think that's what makes recording such a.

DEU02 : Special thing and drives people to go out there.

DEU02 : The people in the winter and, last but five people in the delights of summer.

INT :holiday.

DEU02 : i'll stop there.

INT :that's brilliant.

INT :Well it's been lovely talking to you next.

Okay.

INT :Thanks, very much for participating in the interview and was there anything else that you wanted to discuss that's come to mind.

DEU02 : No, no that's fine.

DEU02 : We have free reign and bliss.

INT :Know it's been really insightful for me as well because i'm quite new to the this topic.

INT :I hope we're able to work with you in the near future.

INT :Okay, on the project and and yeah so just thank you again.

DEU02 : no problem at all.

DEU02 : Great nice to meet you [name].

INT :yeah you to [name].

DEU02 : yeah and you bye for now.

INT :bye now.