INT: Should it should pop up saying asking for permission.

yep.

INT: that's good.

INT: Okay.

INT: So first did you want an introduction quickly to the project again, or are you aware of.

DEU05: It i've read i've read one page thing that [Name] sent round which I think I think i'm sort of in two components to it, as I can see, but yeah.

INT: That yeah that sheet basically explains it all.

INT: But it and my first question or section of questions is just about your background yeah So what is the name of the organization that you work or affiliated to.

DEU05: Right.

DEU05: So [wildlife charity]is the answer.

DEU05: yeah yeah I don't work for them, but.

DEU05: I just I just do things out of the kindness of my heart.

INT: And so what sorts of things do you do, what is your role, that you do.

DEU05: the only.

DEU05: Official role i've got is I’m a [species] recorder for vice county [number] which is [place] in the [Region].

DEU05: I do a lot of other stuff I do a lot of well in the past i've done a great deal for [wildlife charity] i've.

DEU05: i've been chair of two of the branches i've organized lots of events and.

DEU05: meetings and says i'm still doing some organization of of [species] surveys, so I.

DEU05: I say, for the past 20 years or so i've been embedded in [wildlife charity]as a very active volunteer.

Okay.

INT: And how long have you been part of [wildlife charity] .

DEU05: Since the, I think, since the early 1990s when I joined so about 30 years i've been.

DEU05: About for the first 10 years I was a.

DEU05: I was a member who paid his subscription and read the magazine and then did a bit of private recording of species, but not much else.

DEU05: But in 2001 I ended up chairing one of the branches in England and from then on i've done a lot of a lot of work and since it's been a sort of.

DEU05: almost full time and paid job until until really until this past year.

So okay.

INT: and so now you work on more of a part time basis.

DEU05: yeah yeah well I say i'm i'm i'm one of the Vice county [species] recorders I do a lot of [species] recording myself, but I also verify and collate [species] records from vice county that i'm i'm i'm i'm responsible for.

DEU05: i'll show what you know about about about [wildlife charity] s i'm talking to you as if you don't know much about it but anyway, you know.

INT: yeah you're right.

DEU05: you're right okay fair enough yeah.

DEU05: Okay right so do you know a bit about [wildlife charity]

INT: yeah I know a little bit yes yeah i've spoken to one of your representatives already before, so I know a bit yeah.

DEU05: yeah yeah okay yeah so so I mean.

DEU05: I mean you know [Name] presumably.

INT: Yes, I know [Name] yeah.

DEU05: yeah well well well.

DEU05: [Name]’s one of the.

DEU05: Employees of [wildlife charity]and i'm not sure what the numbers are now, but overall there's perhaps 70 or employees of [wildlife charity]and but, but the.

DEU05: majority of the recording work that goes on species recording work is done by volunteers, which are often members of our [wildlife charity] , but they may not be they may be any anyone can contribute to survey work.

DEU05: and recording work but a lot of it is done by our Members like me basically.

INT: yeah.

DEU05: i'll give you i'll give you fuller answers to questions.

INT: I probably should have said that at the start.

INT: Okay, so the next section looks.

INT: at purposes for species records data so presumably you're concentrating on [species] and [species].

DEU05: In terms of species.

Yes, yeah.

INT: and

DEU05: that's it. I spend more time on the [species] s and but also do some important [species] stuff as well, so.

INT: Okay yeah.

INT: And in terms of spatial extent is that on a national or just Yorkshire focused.

DEU05: Not Yorkshire.

INT: not Yorkshire.

DEU05: Whether it's if it's in the [Region].

INT: Okay yeah yeah.

DEU05: Yes, so if you think of a geography, if you can think of the geography and we just over the border from England where where the border of where I where I operate is on the southeast with England so [location], is the other side of the border for me.

INT: yeah sorry I knew where [place] was it was just that I spoke to.

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INT: [Name] from Yorkshire [wildlife charity] , the other day.

DEU05: Okay yeah so so.

DEU05: Most of what I do is within the.

DEU05: vice county within [place].

DEU05: mean I suppose I suppose I’m in some ways, I’m typical of many people who are interested in recording and conservation in that you.

DEU05: I realise it is more than just wildlife that you end up being more focussed and interested in things that are local to you.

DEU05: I mean it's true it's true of all sorts of things not just wildlife as.

DEU05: And so yeah my focus is very much within [place] although if i'm if I do go elsewhere and I have been elsewhere and i've done a lot of lot of recording elsewhere, but must of it is [place].

Okay.

INT: And what do you use your data for does it inform any decisions at all.

DEU05: well.

DEU05: The the.

DEU05: The data flow.

DEU05: For me, and when I say from me that's from from me personally, but also from.

DEU05: all the other people who contribute records to the vice county data set that that flows through to [wildlife charity] .

DEU05: Where it used for generating information on on how the different species are fairing.

DEU05: And what the conservation priorities might be.

DEU05: So so it's used it's used by others in that way.

DEU05: But by me it's used.

DEU05: it's used locally, where there are developments in the way land is used so some of these might be agricultural developments, they might be forestry developments, they might be.

DEU05: Urban or industrial developments and these these can all have an impact on on the local wildlife and the data that we that is generated here.

DEU05: this forms the basis for and challenging or assisting with with those developments in some way that that can benefit the wildlife.

INT: yeah absolutely.

yeah.

DEU05: That happens, you know we we we.

DEU05: I get a sight of, for example, forestry plans where.

DEU05: Commercial forestry is perhaps being being being harvested and replaced by other trees.

DEU05: I can have an input there too.

DEU05: Which trees are planted and where they're planted my input may or may not be listened to.

DEU05: but I give my input to try and help with conservation.

INT: Have you got a recent example of where.

INT: you've assisted in any.

INT: developments.

DEU05: Well, there are.

DEU05: But I don't know what you know about about [species]

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00:09:06.000 --> 00:09:07.620

INT: I don't know a lot so i'll be honest.

DEU05: And we, we have an important [species] in this part of the country, the Northern brown argus, and we are in the process of doing a.

DEU05: really comprehensive survey of all the known sites where it occurs, then and that's been very successful in sense that we've we've looked at.

DEU05: Well over 100 sites we've mapped these sites and so, so we can we have available there a big data source of where the [species] is and it is important for [wildlife charity] purposes and some of the some of these sites are in areas which are.

DEU05: either already have some forestry, for example, or or destined for new forestry input, the data to forestry plans this has influenced where.

DEU05: The plan has gone ahead and areas within a landscape which contains this [species] have been avoided, as a result, so there are some conservation successes there.

INT: yeah.

INT: Presumably, in terms of your data requirements, you obtain your data from.

INT: recorders volunteer recorders mainly.

DEU05: Yes, yeah yes, yes yeah okay i'm.

DEU05: Just to go back to where we started and.

DEU05: I.

DEU05: i'm aware that the the project, the project you're involved with this has got these two components got.

DEU05: Some data users and the data suppliers, if you like.

yeah.

DEU05: And when I spoke to [Name] and when she first wrote to me about it, I.

DEU05: She said to me that she was she was putting me forward to talk to you because, as a data user as an end user and and while there are examples of of using data, and I see myself much more as a data provider.

DEU05: But i'm happy to talk about both so.

INT: Well, it would be interesting to hear both perspectives.

DEU05: yeah okay so so so in terms of.

DEU05: The data that I use a lot of it is work regenerated and is data that flows, either through me or people i'm in close contact with locally so locally i've got access to much of what I need.

DEU05: But there have been occasions in recent years, where i've i've wanted to delve into data on a broader geographical scale, and for that i've got gone through to.

DEU05: [Name]’s people at [wildlife charity]to get downloads of data for a much wider part of the country and to use for other other projects.

INT: yeah sure.

INT: So, most of what you require is on a local level.

DEU05: Yes.

DEU05: Yes, that is true yeah most of it is yeah yeah yeah.

INT: and

INT: Following on from that does the local data that you obtain is that raw or has it been processed in some way or another.

DEU05: Well, good well that's interesting question and the data is.

DEU05: Is verified data.

DEU05: In other words, the data, the individual packets of information.

DEU05: are trustworthy trustworthy as they as they can be um but but it's still raw data in the sense that he comes in, he comes in spreadsheet form.

INT: Okay yeah.

DEU05: So so so so So it is one long list of of snippets of information and organized but but but no.

DEU05: Still, requiring requiring more work to.

DEU05: make it truly useful, in other words, things like mapping.

DEU05: need to be done so.

DEU05: When do you need to you need to understand me because I think that.

DEU05: Again up checking what you're familiar with you familiar with grid references.

DEU05: yeah so grid references are fine to see you, but you are, you really do need to relate them to.

DEU05: a map, where places are.

DEU05: So there is.

DEU05: Usually more work needed from from from from the rural data to make it truly usable data.

INT: And would you say.

INT: So the the effort that needs is required from that to would you say you enjoy say mapping it out or processing it or would you rather skip that step.

DEU05: and

DEU05: i'll say that the mapping is is.

DEU05: pretty much essential.

DEU05: If you if you're going to if you're going to talk to someone who manages a piece of land for what, for, in whatever way they do you do want to you want to make sure they're aware of of important important species and then.

DEU05: You could send them a spreadsheet with data but they're not going to respond or relate to it immediately ,so it’s far better to send them a map.

yeah.

DEU05: it's a bit like it.

DEU05: it's a bit like ground truthing things so, so you can you can all you can you can you can you can describe something to people as much as you like but if you take take take them to it and show them it.

DEU05: yo yo get a much better response much, much.

DEU05: more realistic response I think so so so the mapping is essential, I think, and and I.

DEU05: I suppose I I use I use some software which will map things.

DEU05: But i'm by no means expert in mapping and so i've got no GIS skills, for example, so while, I can I can produce simple distribution maps of the species.

DEU05: at whatever level detail I want, I I can't do anything very sophisticated with maps and again that's something which, which helps tremendously in terms of presentations.

DEU05: yeah.

INT: So, making it more clearer for your recipient.

DEU05: Very much, I think, yes yeah because, because however much.

DEU05: How much in the world of conservation think think conservation is extremely important and.

DEU05: One thing we want to concentrate on.

DEU05: A person who is who is.

DEU05: deciding what to do with a with a big patch of land it's it's really.

DEU05: Very secondary and something which which they would rather they didn’t have to bother about so.

DEU05: the way information is presented.

DEU05: to convince them, otherwise is important.

INT: Absolutely yeah.

yeah.

INT: In terms of the data, what resolution do you use.

DEU05: The.

DEU05: Most of the record I’ve got are.

DEU05: hundred meter.

INT: Good yep.

DEU05: So some of the data that comes in, is at a finer resolution.

DEU05: Sometimes 10m or some people set it to 1m resolution which, which for a mobile species, like a [species] or a [species] and doesn't very rarely mean very much.

DEU05: it's often the case, the resolution of 100 meters, is it is sufficient.

INT: Okay.

DEU05: To define where something is.

DEU05: Having said that, there are some subspecies which have a very restricted patch where they will be which it could be smaller than 100 meters, so you might you might need a finer resolution there.

DEU05: And, which is again why i'm going out of the office into the into the field and actually see the area see where the trees are see where the food plants for the caterpillars are and can help redefine things better than than than just thinking about it.

INT: and in terms of.

INT: accessibility to Resolution types is that available to you, or are there some that are a bit more difficult to access.

DEU05: In terms of the.

DEU05: creating the record then it’ll normally be done with it with a GPS device of some sort whether it is on your phone or on the on the on a GPS instrument, you know.

INT: Okay yeah.

DEU05: After after that i'm not sure.

INT: And so, so so you talked about.

INT: The resolution data that you have is 100 meters.

No.

DEU05: yeah.

INT: And, but if there was an instance where you wanted perhaps a finer scale and are you able to access that.

DEU05: When you go well well.

DEU05: depends on the resolution of the original data doesn't it.

DEU05: So.

DEU05: Well I don't use a sat nav.

DEU05: for example.

DEU05: Because i've never.

DEU05: felt I wanted or needed to, but if you use if you use satnav, then that that will take you to an area where there's perhaps 10 or 20 houses and.

DEU05: Now is that sufficient resolution or not, you know depends, if you if you know what the House looks like where you going for, and then it should be good enough, but it may not be and.

DEU05: But certainly as far as I know you can't go beyond the postcodes resolution can you can you can use there.

DEU05: yeah so if was with the the [species] and [species] records, that I handle if they are if they are generated at 100m resolution then you can't you can't dig deeper.

INT: Sure yeah.

DEU05: sorry that digging deeper has to be done.

INT: When the record is created. At the first stage yeah.

DEU05: yeah yeah.

INT: Okay yeah.

DEU05: Having said that, I can.

DEU05: I can.

DEU05: I can generate maps of the data i've got at.

DEU05: hundred meter resolution or at a one kilometer resolution or 10 kilometers resolution either, because I, because I know i'm able to do that, but but it kept getting fun, you need to go back to the source.

INT: So okay.

INT: Do you do any processing or analysis of the data yourself, I think you alluded to it before.

DEU05: Well in terms.

DEU05: Yes, so.

DEU05: generating.

DEU05: generating maps.

INT: maps yeah.

DEU05: Distribution of species really, which which can, which can be much can be done.

DEU05: in various ways, I mean I can I can generate.

DEU05: An analysis which is related to topography, for example, like.

DEU05: Like I can I can I can sit I can sit data points on on contour maps, you know.

DEU05: But it's very crude, but I can do that yeah.

Okay.

INT: How do you deal with data gaps.

DEU05: Well, data gaps.

DEU05: If I.

DEU05: If I talk about [species] s for example.

yeah.

DEU05: Most.

DEU05: Most most.

DEU05: Most [species] records these days are created by people using night traps do you know about them or not.

INT: i'm not, no, no.

DEU05: Most most attracted to lights, as you know.

DEU05: And you can even you can you can you can make or you can buy.

DEU05: Night trapping equipment which we which, which consists of basically a light it attracts [species] s.

DEU05: And some of the [species] s are connected, as a result in a in a box or a container and then you can open that container and have a look inside and see what what's there and there's, this is a way of recording [species] s at a particular spot where you put the light trap.

yeah.

DEU05: what was the question again sorry.

INT: How do you deal with data gaps.

DEU05: Right yeah right so.

DEU05: So what [species] s.

DEU05: It [species] s.

DEU05: Most [species] s only fly for certain period in the year so right now, this time of year in March this where I am that's maybe 10 or 20 different species of [species] that are on the wing in a month's time they won’t be on the wing, there’ll be some other [species] s on the wing and so to to get a picture of.

DEU05: All the different [species] species in in a particular parts of the world, you need to do your recording throughout the year.

DEU05: So so So the first sort of data gap, you can get is that you don't have records for periods of the year and that's particularly true for the colder months, where people do not go out and do much [species] recording in January, not many people go out and look for [species] s.

DEU05: partly because there aren’t many [species] s there but partly because because they don't think there’ll be many [species] s there.

DEU05: and partly because it's more difficult to do so people people don't do it so there can be gaps in terms of of time.

yeah.

DEU05: And then the other obvious gap is in terms of place, and so you can turn is the density of your recording whether it's [species] s or plants or beetles or whatever the density of your recording will will.

DEU05: determine whether you’ve got spatial gaps within within an area too.

DEU05: Those are.

DEU05: I mean for my vice county role and for [species] s there are there are some areas where there are very few records and the very few records are because they're less accessible areas so they’re in the remote hills, where there are no roads and so it's more difficult to do.

DEU05: Other other areas where it is on land where the landowner doesn't want you there doing it, but what we’ve got

DEU05: is a right to roam in Scotland, or we can go almost anywhere and do things if if if you're doing wildlife survey work recording.

DEU05: It makes sense to talk to the landowner or the person in the areas, so they know what you're doing and and and they're happy with it, if they say they're not happy with it it's quite difficult to continue doing it without him and that's not going to go to work in terms of.

DEU05: Conservation if you really so so spatial gaps, yes there are spatial gaps, and these are these are dealt with.

DEU05: By.

DEU05: Trying to year on year.

DEU05: Spread where where the recording is done so that the gaps are filled but there will always be some yeah yeah.

yeah.

INT: So you talked about filling those gaps in.

INT: And what ways are you able to.

INT: Encourage greater recording in a particular area or at a particular time.

DEU05: well.

DEU05: You know i'd say.

DEU05: The ways I go about it.

DEU05: at a personal level, I each year I I I think over the winter months when there is less recording work I plan there what i'm going to do in and and part of that is is trying to fill gaps.

DEU05: The other way is to encourage more people to take up recording and that's something which, again I do, and the encouraging people it takes takes two forms really firstly it is to actually.

DEU05: get them started doing it.

DEU05: And there's quite a lot of potential volunteers to do this.

DEU05: We have Members of [wildlife charity]and other wildlife organizations who can do that and so getting getting them started, but then having having gotten started is to support them as well, because with a lot of a lot of wildlife recording the.

DEU05: it's quite a daunting prospect to start doing it, knowing that the results that you create are going to be used for serious purposes at some some time.

DEU05: and

DEU05: There are quite big identification issues for for many areas of wildlife.

DEU05: you know whether whether it's plants or funghi or [species] , whatever that it's it’s quite a step from knowing almost nothing about them to knowing enough to turn reliable recording.

DEU05: So those that support people need that support good because it’s quite easy for them to say it’s too difficult for me i'm just going to do things in my garden, and not bother, even though I want to.

DEU05: Today, so yeah.

INT: OK so supporting new recorders.

DEU05: This is important yeah yeah simple ways of doing this online, of course, people can people can.

DEU05: record what they see online again I don't know what you know about that.

INT: i've heard of I record.

DEU05: I record is the is the favorite right now, I think.

DEU05: That people.

DEU05: put their records on there and and there is a facility there to put photographs, which is fantastic and this morning before talking to you I have have looked at i've looked at.

DEU05: Some [species] records from a couple of people that have put them on a record in the past week or so, and you know they are great records interesting to see what I found and it's all good stuff.

INT: With I record are people are allowed to comment on people's findings.

DEU05: I am.

DEU05: I ought to know that that I I go in as a verififier.

INT: sure.

DEU05: signed off something can verify [species] s in my vice county not not not that's what i'm limited to during.

DEU05: There I can I can I can I can comment, and I can.

DEU05: correct records Oh, I can do, I can do, I can do all sorts of things there, yes.

Yes, okay.

DEU05: But but but but I.

DEU05: mean I have my own sighthings on I record from black beetles, for example, I don't know much about beetles and I might I might find a beetle and put a picture on I record and i'm waiting for someone else to comment on it.

DEU05: Sometimes one heres nothing which, which is.

DEU05: Which immediately tells me because i'm disappointed, no one was interested in my beetle immediately tells me that if people put pictures of [species] s on I need to go in and look at them and say something about.

yeah.

INT: Do you share your data with any other audiences, other than perhaps in forestry planning.

DEU05: That just.

DEU05: within the local recording community say there is there is a sharing of data.

DEU05: Okay, the [species] s data that i generate for [place] is shared is shared locally with.

DEU05: three other.

DEU05: vice counties so there’s a group of vice counties here who are geographically next to each other.

DEU05: we share our data.

DEU05: Which is useful for.

DEU05: it's useful because it gives it.

DEU05: gives one an added check that you that you got things right, because you got three other people looking looking at it, and you know not scrutinizing, yes, but you know just check when you got it right.

DEU05: it also helps see.

DEU05: trends and changes within a slightly bigger geographical area, so so that’s useful the data also go to a local and biological recording Center and again, do you know about me about these.

INT: Yes, yeah I do.

DEU05: So there’s a local biological recording center which covers quite a big chunk of southeast Scotland and the data go there.

DEU05: So they have it.

DEU05: that's useful again for for conservation purposes, because they act as a source of data for.

DEU05: People involved in planning applications and environments consultants will come to them for data and it's worthwhile, making sure they've got the data so that when people go and inquire about places and species they’ve got something that's up to date and accurate.

INT: Do.

INT: academics or research is get in contact with you at all.

DEU05: Yes, sometimes some some yes not not very much but.

INT: Sometime okay.

INT: I just want to talk about data aspirations now.

INT: So how could the data you use be improved to help in your decision making.

INT: For example, would it be helpful to have data at a higher resolution.

DEU05: possibly I think i'm going to go back and sort of repeat what i've said a bit about.

DEU05: About about maps and and that if you if you.

DEU05: If you want to protect a.

DEU05: Species you need to know where it is and while the data will tell you.

DEU05: Where it says that whatever resolution, the data happens to be.

DEU05: The finer the resolution.

DEU05: the better, but you still need to actually.

DEU05: have some.

DEU05: feel for what the real world is like out there, where where where things are so sometimes its the mapping bit, that is important.

DEU05: In Terms let me think in terms of.

DEU05: so resolution through.

DEU05: Accurate ground tracing mapping is is more important is is the sort of finer resolution that is important, rather than having something to you know 10 meter or one meter grid reference resolution.

DEU05: thinker yeah yeah.

INT: Okay yeah.

DEU05: Well, what if you think if you think of.

DEU05: If you were wanting to.

DEU05: Think about data for some birds, like the osprey, for example, or the white tailed eagle mean these these these nest in a particular tree.

DEU05: So if you want to.

DEU05: If you want to do some some conservation work on white tailed eagle your really need to know the tree it is nesting in and it's no good having a.

DEU05: server one kilometer or 10 kilometer grid reference.

DEU05: So so yeah depends what you’re after.

INT: Is yeah so it's very much depending on what you're researching or looking into.

DEU05: Yes, yes.

INT: um so in terms of modelled data now.

INT: How would you feel about using modelled data, instead of raw data.

DEU05: Now, when you say model data, do you mean you mean data that's extrapolated from the raw data in some way.

INT: Yes, yeah.

INT: Using.

INT: variables.

DEU05: and

INT: or again does that go back to.

INT: Depending on what you're.

DEU05: saying is i'm trying to think me.

DEU05: An example that springs to mind is that some some some some [species] are associated with species rich grassland.

DEU05: So you.

DEU05: I know there is work going on in this area to.

DEU05: Look at the.

DEU05: I think, to look the, whether you can use species rich grassland, but does this sort of surrogate for particular species of [species] So if you if you if you, you know where this species rich grassland is then you might well there were some of the [species] are as well.

DEU05: Because that is a to be that it doesn't necessarily follow, of course, because because, while the habitat might be right for whatever reason, the [species] might not be there, so you do need to have the raw data I think as well.

DEU05: and good, but if you want to.

DEU05: let me think about this a bit more and.

DEU05: If some.

DEU05: model modeling modeling I think is going to be.

DEU05: Initially, most useful to point to where you should be doing more recording.

DEU05: To deduce that's where species are.

INT: yeah okay.

DEU05: sense don't.

DEU05: know.

DEU05: If you've if you.

DEU05: Again, if you think of the birds if you're looking for.

DEU05: hi.

DEU05: marsh harriers for example marsh harriers typically breed in reed beds and similar sort of habitat and if you if you if you got a bit of the country where you've you've.

DEU05: you think there might be marsh harriers around and you have no idea if there are any marsh harriers, you might say, let's get a map out where the reed beds are and then you'd use I use as a cruisler model if you'd like for where the marsh harriers might be.

DEU05: And yeah you find something you know yeah.

INT: Okay.

DEU05: is that the sort of thing you mean by modelling.

INT: yeah yeah.

DEU05: yeah OK.

INT: So the more helping on the recording side determining where to go.

DEU05: Yes, well, I thought that's what I was putting towards that, and I think yes.

INT: yeah okay.

INT: Good so i'm now going to show you some modelled data outputs.

INT: Some part of the decide project team have created.

DEU05: Yes.

INT: So i'm going to share my screen with you.

know.

INT: So this is.

INT: A modelled data output, can you see that sorry.

DEU05: Yes, yes.

INT: Of cinnabar [species] .

DEU05: yeah yeah.

and

INT: So.

INT: I just quickly I’ll ask if you're able to interpret these at all, and so we'll start with the one on the left.

DEU05: Right.

DEU05: Left Okay, I can I can.

DEU05: it's a probability distribution.

DEU05: yeah which I interpreted, meaning that the likelihood of it being there.

DEU05: yeah it was a color scheme which.

DEU05: I can only interpret because I know what the distribution of the [species] is.

INT: Okay okay.

yeah.

DEU05: So I.

DEU05: Plain areas are where it is absent.

INT: Yes, yeah.

DEU05: I don't like i'm guessing the Green is is where.

DEU05: we're.

INT: Waiting yeah that's that's yeah that's fine.

DEU05: Yes, yes okay and.

DEU05: i'm just going to scroll down because i'll talk about the one in the right.

DEU05: yeah.

INT: And so, this is the same so it's another probability distribution.

Right.

INT: The probability at five kilometers around a point in what [place] Oxfordshire.

DEU05: yeah wonderful yeah yeah i'm.

INT: So unfortunately, this one is not as clear in time.

DEU05: But that that so that this is based on real data.

Yes.

DEU05: Right Okay, yes, I can see it can I can see where it's not can see.

DEU05: Yes, I can I can, yes, I mean I see if it's.

DEU05: From what I know about about recording, I would say that.

DEU05: looks like a distribution, where people on record.

INT: Okay yeah.

DEU05: Well, rather, by the way, the message.

DEU05: is because there are people in that group.

DEU05: yeah that's what I would guess for that.

Show.

INT: brilliant well that's great now moving on to the one on the right so.

DEU05: This variation.

INT: This is a variation i'll first ask if you're able to interpret that so and then i'll give you the description that they have sent me.

DEU05: the overall pattern is the same as the other one isn't it.

INT: Yes, yeah basically.

DEU05: The same and.

DEU05: i'm struggling as well.

DEU05: I don't know.

INT: That that's that's absolutely fine.

INT: So i'll give you the description that they gave me.

INT: And so on the right, the illustration shows variation at these two scales they've got one on a national scale number one around the point at wallingford.

INT: The variation 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 10 times on 10 different data samples, which include some points, where there our target species records and somewhere, there are records for other lepedoctra species, but not the target species.

INT: points where the target species was not found are used effectively as absence data.

INT: So the models have recently combine the probability and variation data to they able to show areas where there is both high probability of presence and high uncertainty.

INT: Does that make it any clearer on.

DEU05: My doesn't know.

DEU05: I think i'm going to read that.

INT: And yeah yeah I do.

INT: I had that earlier.

DEU05: That.

DEU05: You lost me quite early on.

INT: so that I could.

INT: Say that.

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00:45:17.910 --> 00:45:18.840

DEU05: Right so.

DEU05: But the bit you read out at the end the very last sentence.

INT: sure.

So the model.

DEU05: yeah.

INT: The modelers have recently combined the probability and variation data so that they are able to show areas, where there is both high probability of presence and high uncertainty.

DEU05: Right.

DEU05: Right.

DEU05: yeah so I I.

INT: Unfortunately I wish I could explain more but i've seen.

INT: In my.

INT: level of knowledge.

DEU05: i'm sensing that you're on the fringes of understanding.

DEU05: Right okay.

DEU05: yeah I understand that and I can , I understand those last few words.

DEU05: i'm not quite sure where its leading this does is it does this lead us to.

DEU05: areas where I might want to.

DEU05: do some recording is that what it's about.

INT: Yes, I think that's the intention, yes.

DEU05: Yes, yes, and it sounds it sounds as though it's doing.

DEU05: So it's kind of areas where there's a high probability that the species is present there's also a high uncertainty about that.

DEU05: yeah yes, yes.

DEU05: Yes.

DEU05: Okay yeah okay.

INT: Well, but like you said, I think it would obviously be easier if you're able to read that.

and

INT: definitely have someone with a bit more knowledge around the modelled data itself.

INT: But that's great Thank you,

INT: and

INT: i'll i'll try ask these questions.

INT: And is there information that is not shown in the images that would be useful to include.

DEU05: on screen now.

INT: yeah there's images on the.

INT: screen now yeah.

DEU05: So she asked me, I know, is there information.

INT: That is not shown in the images that it would be useful to include.

INT: Including the ones at the bottom as well.

DEU05: I don't know I don't think I can answer that no.

INT: I.

INT: would say, for example, rivers or roads be.

INT: a useful addition.

DEU05: All right, okay right okay um.

DEU05: Right well.

DEU05: it's sort of information you're all about now well topography would, for this particular species will be.

INT: Okay yeah.

DEU05: Because, in fact, the if you look at the top map again the.

DEU05: National the national map and, in fact, if you look at the one on the left, then that shows you areas of high ground there areas of high ground the [species] is absent.

DEU05: So one is sort of obvious in this case, it could well be other species, where.

DEU05: That information is.

DEU05: gives you an insight into into where the species is or where it isn't and so so certainly in an environmental data as well, you might want.

DEU05: Some sort of temperature isotherms plotted on the map as well, show you where where where where it's warm or cold or or or rainfall of that something old tree cover the hundreds of things that you could include include.

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DEU05: Now, someone saying Oh yes, yes, yes, yes, so so for this thing.

DEU05: I say topography one thing, but but but it's it's there anyway, really.

INT: Good.

INT: that's great i'm just going to stop sharing my screen now because that's all I wanted to ask.

INT: And so i've come to the end of my questions.

INT: But was there anything else that you'd like to tell me at all in terms of the project or Biodiversity data use at all.

DEU05: well go going back to two aspects to the project because i'm a.

DEU05: clean and active wildlife recorder.

DEU05: I would be I would very much like to have someone else's insight into.

DEU05: how and where I might.

DEU05: adapt my recording strategies and I get.

DEU05: Data that's of maximum use so if someone can you tell me things that I don't know already that would be great yeah.

DEU05: So that's what that's what i'm hoping to find at some stage in the future from this project.

DEU05: Because, as I said at the beginning, I see myself more as a data generator rather than a data user.

DEU05: course.

INT: that's great.

INT: and

INT: So the next stage of the project will involve working with people like yourself to co design data visualizations.

INT: So that they'd better meet the needs of data users, but obviously you are talking in terms of a recorder more aren’t you.

DEU05: I am, yes, yes.

DEU05: as you can see with the maps, we’ve just looked at

DEU05: yeah.

DEU05: they’re not always easy to interpret.

No.

INT: But I think it would be.

INT: I think you would be extremely useful with your input anyway in terms of the designing of these models.

INT: Would that be something you'd be willing to get involved with at all.

DEU05: Yes, as.

DEU05: far as i'm able to yeah yeah I mean I mean.

DEU05: In terms of on on technically competently able to sort of be very happy to yeah yeah yeah.

INT: that's great.

[Irrelevant content]

551

00:53:24.120 --> 00:53:26.910

INT: So yeah no thanks again for.

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00:53:27.090 --> 00:53:27.510

INT: Not just.