WEBVTT

INT:So it should just pop up there yeah yeah brilliant okay so i'm aware that you’re at [location] university but could you just explain to me a bit more about your role at the university.

DEU 03:  yeah well I should.

DEU 03:  I should add i'm only there for another six weeks i'm i'm joining the the [environmental charity].

DEU 03:  Okay, as a research ecologist.

DEU 03:  But i've been at [University] for just over a year now.

DEU 03:  I’m a postdoctoral research assistants.

DEU 03:  working on.

DEU 03:  A project that is investigating the.

DEU 03:  The ecological and social value of brownfield sites.

DEU 03:  With with particularly a focus on the ecological side of.

town.

DEU 03:  and

DEU 03:  So.

DEU 03:  It was originally intended that that that would involve a field study but with with all this happened in the last well it's not in the last year now is it's in.

DEU 03:  The months that became impossible, and so we did I think quite a nice study using a range of the kinds of data sets that I think the decide project, is probably interested in so.

DEU 03:  You be the breeding bird survey by the [environmental charity] and the wider countryside [species] survey.

DEU 03:  And the National Park monitoring scheme dataset.

DEU 03:  As well as a few sort of environmental Meta data.

DEU 03:  data sets as well, so things like the land cover map, for example.

DEU 03:  We used.

DEU 03:  yeah so that's that's been.

DEU 03:  Quite a large part of what i've done on the on the course of this project, and then I guess probably also relevant i'm going a bit beyond your original question here so.

INT:Cup, no, no, no.

DEU 03:  But my previous role, I was actually so so up until just about a year ago I was actually at york.

INT:Looking at.

hartman.

DEU 03:  And there, I was doing research on kind on [species] and [species]  responses to climate change and again used.

DEU 03:  well used four of these kinds of data sets for that so [research station] insect survey national [species] recording scheme and [insert monitoring] scheme and the [species] for the new millennium data sets and for some of the research that we did.

INT:done quite a lot.

DEU 03:  Well, I guess that kind of flitted around and use a lot of different data sets at one time or another.

INT:yeah so you know well.

INT:So the next section looks at purposes for using species records data, and so the question I have is what species record data do you use, including species or species groups and spatial extent.

DEU 03:  Okay well as as as I sort of alluded to in my previous answer, we use quite a lot.

DEU 03:  So it has depended on the project so so for for my current project we wanted data that was.

DEU 03:  That had some kind of controlled controlled effort controlled recording effort, which is why we went for the three data sets that we did with breeding bird survey wider countryside [species].

DEU 03:  And NPMS and, in the sense that they were both they were spatially stratified you know that they were there were.

DEU 03:  There were people recording squares that had been chosen by someone else, in essence, so they weren't just recording a grid square that they thought oh yeah i'll definitely see some nice stuff there.

INT:yeah.

DEU 03:  There were more representative of the wider countryside.

DEU 03:  Sure, but also that they that they had very different methodologies for how they would go into record in that Square and.

DEU 03:  It turns obviously the transects for two of them, wer more kind of plant surveys, with five monitoring scheme and which allows you to.

DEU 03:  I think allows you to do much more in terms of comparing between locations because kind of know that you know squares and four dotted around the countryside, although different people have gone there at different times to do the recording they've done basically the same thing.

DEU 03:  yeah person at square one sees six species and the person at square two sees nine species.

DEU 03:  And then you know you can do it, you can look at that over multiple visits over multiple years, and if that pattern is kind of consistent, you can be pretty confident that square two has nines has you know more species than square one.

DEU 03:  And, whereas I think with you know, for example, with the [insert monitoring] scheme which are obviously used in the past for for I’ve used that for facilities that are more focused on individual species, I think, if you try to use that to compare species richness around the landscape.

DEU 03:  You would struggle, because the transects of different lengths, and they pass through different you know different habitat.

DEU 03:  types and different numbers of habitat types and you just can't you can't be certain, how many factors are kind of influencing things, whereas with these square based recording schemes that we use in my current project, you can be much more confident of that, I think, but.

DEU 03:  yeah whereas, whereas the kind of the more longitudinal schemes like the [research institution] and the.

DEU 03:  [insert monitoring] scheme, those are the ones i've turned to work in my previous projects at York when we were interested in how individual species are responding over time, rather than more like species reactions of landscape scales.

DEU 03:  Because they obviously provide a much more.

DEU 03:  detailed data set with much more you know much many more data points in it over the course and which allows you to look at things like.

DEU 03:  Like phenological trends, for example, I can also get a much better estimate of relative abundance changes over time when you've got all sorts of measures throughout the year.

INT:But largely depends on what you're looking at in on a personal level.

DEU 03:  yeah it research question will.

DEU 03:  Go which of these data sets i'll turn to.

yeah.

INT:brilliant.

INT:So the next section looks at your data requirements So where do you obtain your data from.

DEU 03:  And I usually once at once, I know, which states that are one I usually go straight to.

DEU 03:  whoever my contact is in each organization so.

DEU 03:  [Name] at the [environmental charity] is who is, who I email, if need be, to date, date like breathing birds survey.

Okay.

DEU 03:  I usually well I used to get in touch with [Name] Britain of [species]  conservation for the [species] conservation data but he's left so now I’m a bit lost, but it will probably be [Name].

DEU 03:  Who I’ll pester.

DEU 03:  And and usually [Name] at ceh for some of that some of the brc hosted data that yeah usually i'll just email them and say, I could use some data.

INT:so you use your contacts, where you can yeah.

INT:To gain the data.

yeah.

INT:And so what format does that come to you in.

INT:Is it wrong as a data product.

DEU 03:  and

DEU 03:  I guess.

DEU 03:  well.

DEU 03:  I guess it's a raw um so i'm not quite clear on the distinction between them, but it'd be a raw extract of the data as they hold it obviously there's some processing happens before it goes in.

INT:Here okay yeah.

DEU 03:  But but it's a raw extract of there final database.

DEU 03:  And, in some cases, so, for example, [wildlife research monitoring] scheme gave me their entire database up to date to work with for this latest project, they just said here's the whole thing have fun.

DEU 03:  which was great, and whereas, whereas the [environmental charity] gave me an extract of the bbs and I have to say i'm interested in these grid squares over this time period, and then they gave me those grid squares over that time period, rather than handing me the.

INT:Other than yeah okay good.

INT:um what resolution of data do you use.

DEU 03:  I generally, I want to have it at the finest resolution possible both spatial and temporal.

So okay.

DEU 03:  Most well actually I say that that's not quite true.

DEU 03:  Because, because when i've used the kind of one of us, the data sets like the national [species] recording scheme and [species]  for the new millennium data set the kind of distribution data sets.

DEU 03:  I tend to I tend to work with those at one one by one kilometer resolution because.

DEU 03:  When you get much finer than that gets buried well, even at that resolution it's quite patchy and you're not sure about recording effort but try and go find it and then you could be running into things like you know people whose phones don't have a very accurate GPS.

DEU 03:  And recorded the location two fields over from where actually was isn't that so so yeah I tend to work with most things at one by one kilometer resolution, which obviously works quite well with with.

DEU 03:  With the grid square based recording schemes, because they're already at that resolution.

DEU 03:  And then yeah.

DEU 03:  I would always rather have something that has an existing record that has an exact date on it than a record that has a month or a year on it.

DEU 03:  Okay, sometimes if a record only has a month or a year on it i'll just check it out.

INT:Okay, so an exact date is what you prefer.

DEU 03:  an exact date is is is optimal for from from a temporal resolution point of view.

INT:Is oh sorry.

DEU 03:  I was just gonna say cuz that's that's critical to things like you know if you're if you're looking at phenology which I did in my project in york.

DEU 03:  You have to have exact dates if you're going to look at phenology because you know if it's if it's rounded to the nearest month then that's like you know that could mask or cause it to each shift in phonology.

DEU 03:  In if analogy that's not real or mosque one is real.

INT:you talked about.

INT:patchy data.

INT:Has there been any instance recently where that's occurred what happened.

DEU 03:  Oh.

DEU 03:  sort of meaning in general terms like.

DEU 03:  Okay, when when you.

DEU 03:  said something that something that that in my in my york project, something that we did was.

DEU 03:  Was look quite closely uh well.

DEU 03:  Look, in a standardized way I should say how well recorded each one kilometer grid square in the country appeared to be.

DEU 03:  And then selected a subset of those that appear to have been well recorded and actually it was quite a small subset in the context of the.

DEU 03:  Of the number of one by one, come to grips nationally, so you know it wasn't anything, particularly complex, we were just looking at how much.

DEU 03:  Regionally recorded species have been recorded in each grid Square and if a quarter of the species that have been recorded in the region have been recorded in that grid square we said okay that square has been sufficiently well recorded for us to include.

DEU 03:  But that, particularly in you know, particularly up in Scotland, for example, that that a lot of red squares had not been well recorded under.

INT:Okay yeah.

DEU 03:  So yeah I mean it.

DEU 03:  It does slightly.

DEU 03:  If you're going to take that kind of approach, then, then it can be slightly limiting but it allows you to have really good, I mean the reason we did it was we were interested in distribution change.

DEU 03:  And to know if a species has has moved into a square or been lost from a square over time, you really need to know that that square has been you know well enough recorded multiple points in time to have detected the species, if it was present.

DEU 03:  And if it if it hasn't been well recorded then.

DEU 03:  It goes from not detected to detected it then you just you can't know if that's because somebody come in who's a little more diligent quarter than was previously present.

INT:yeah.

DEU 03:  that's time, but it was always present so that's that's kind of what I meant when I talk about some patchy data sets is patchy patchy spatially.

INT: Okay yeah.

DEU 03:  And even even recorder efforts facially.

INT: Thank you um.

INT:S o, presumably, for your research projects you conduct some analysis of the data yourself.

INT: Could you describe what sorts of analysis, you do.

DEU 03:  yeah and so, so my my current project with the with the kind of grid square based recording schemes and we've been.

DEU 03:  Measuring measuring species richness and an index of of.

DEU 03:  Species or assemblage rarity in each in each grid Square and then comparing those between grid squares with different environmental characteristics.

DEU 03:  So, so you know raw species registers pretty obvious it's just count the species, but because, because the schemas been running for multiple years and because recorders are meant to make at least two visits in a year and mostly do.

DEU 03:  It that enables us to to do to to use approaches to estimate true species richness, so you know this, this is this works off principle that.

DEU 03:  That.

DEU 03:  If you go and stand in a field and try to record.

DEU 03:  [species] in the field.

DEU 03:  Then, on the first time that you do that you're unlikely to successfully see every single species that's present in the.

INT:field and.

DEU 03:  Then, on the second time you do it you'll probably see a lot of the same species again and you might see one or two species that you didn't see last time.

DEU 03:  And the more times you, the more times you go back and stand in the field and the more species you'll pick up and eventually you'll have seen them all.

DEU 03:  And and there yeah there's statistical approaches to kind of model that so that once you've done one, two and three visits, you can go okay well.

DEU 03:  I reckon based on the on the way in which species are being added to my list after each visit that the the point at which i'll stop seeing new species is is n species.

DEU 03:  yeah so so these data sets the way that they collect and the way that they're structured allows you to do that quite nicely, which is great and.

DEU 03:  yeah and then and then.

DEU 03:  there's probably not much that needs said about the assemblage of species rarity it's just.

DEU 03:  yeah just an index and yeah and then comparing between them.

DEU 03:  and

DEU 03:  do you want me to say something about the stuff I was doing on.

INT:my york project yeah you can do yeah that would be useful yeah.

DEU 03:  yeah okay so So this was that was.

DEU 03:  Like so that was that was about looking at [species] responses to climate change, so that was taking.

DEU 03:  Taking temporal data over over a period of years and then in each year we were looking at from the from the.

DEU 03:  From the weekly recording schemes, so the [insert monitoring] scheme and the [research station] insect survey, we were measuring abundance for each species and also measuring.

DEU 03:  phenology of each species by generalized additive models essentially curves over the course of the year, and each year and then measuring where the curve reached it reached its peak reached its maximum value.

DEU 03:  yeah area under the curve was as a measure of abundance.

DEU 03:  And then that because because we then had a value of that for each species in each year, we could measure how to change over time and so Compare that to various.

DEU 03:  Like life history traits of the species and things like that, and then with the with what I described with the distribution data sets that the [species] for the new millennium.

DEU 03:  And the national [species] recording scheme and we're interested in in changes in the size of the distribution and changes in the in the.

DEU 03:  Northwards position of the distribution as well, based on this idea of the species will move Northwards was as climate change, happens and.

DEU 03:  So that was, as I said previously that was using only the grid squares that we felt been sufficiently well recorded that if a species moved into it or left it, it would probably be picked up that that had happened.

DEU 03:  So, change the distribution size, was that simple it's just basically the number of squares that been recorded in.

DEU 03:  yeah yeah.

DEU 03:  And then the the northwards position was just the.

DEU 03:  The average latitude of the most northerly squares in which has been detected in each year, so if if you then got detected in a square further north that that average latitude would move slightly northwards.

DEU 03:  whereas in the north it would move slightly southwards.

DEU 03:  And again, you know, once we have that in each year, we could do trends and we can compare like history traits.

INT:Were they two major projects that you've worked on recently.

DEU 03:  yeah Those are the two that have used this kind of.

DEU 03:  Like yeah citizen science.

yeah.

INT:So the next question is what information do you use to inform your interpretation of the data.

INT:So how do you deal with data gaps.

DEU 03:  yeah it, this is, you know this is this is sort of what we've been.

DEU 03:  Discussing already it's all about trying to find ways to control for variable recorder effort when you don't really have.

DEU 03:  an accurate measure for recorder effort people people don't write down.

DEU 03:  I walked one kilometer over minutes, and this is how many [species], I saw and even if they did it wouldn't be that informative because you don't know sort of what level of expertise, they have.

DEU 03:  You know how good their eyesight is whether it was a nice day.

DEU 03:  I backed by the phone.

DEU 03:  You know there's all kinds of very kind of have to let the.

DEU 03:  Data itself tell you how.

DEU 03:  Good the record record isn't it almost sounds a little bit circular, but it does kind of work.

DEU 03:  So that's that's using approaches like the like the species richness estimation, when you have multiple visits to a site, you know so you can you can figure out how how well somebody has recorded all the species on a site by this, you know by how quickly.

DEU 03:  how close they are asked him if they recorded eight species on their first visit and and there's a total of nine species, then great they've done really well.

DEU 03:  Whereas if they recorded two on their first visit and there's a total of so you sort of letting the data inform you on.

Okay.

DEU 03:  And with the with the species distribution data, you can get a bit of that sort of thing just by just by verifying it so it's a one kilometer resolution, rather than using every single record as a dot on the map.

DEU 03:  But, but also by by then, you know doing what we've done to to look at how well recorded each of those one kilometres appears to be and just you know, in our case, just picking out the ones that appear to be well recorded, although there are I think they’re.

DEU 03:  rather more elegant complex solutions to that.

yeah.

INT:that's great Okay, so the next section looks at data communication.

INT: Which you’ve mostly answered.

INT: Do you share your data with any other audiences at all.

DEU 03:  Not not the raw data.

Okay.

DEU 03:  sort of always view that as well, in some cases it's within the license that you can't.

INT: Share because.

DEU 03:  You know, once we've done these analyses.

DEU 03:  will always try and publish it as a.

INT: Scientific yeah.

DEU 03:  My my preference typically with work that uses this kind of volunteer collected data is not to just leave it at the paper, but to try and you know we'll do a press release will do some kind of.

DEU 03:  Article pitched at lay level often the conversation is has historically been quite good out outlet for those and.

DEU 03:  You know we'll we'll talk I.

DEU 03:  don't want to make it sound like a go seeking these opportunities i'm just lucky that they fallen into my lap but I frequently give talks are things like local natural history societies and.

INT: Looking at.

DEU 03:  Local branch the [species] conservation and those sorts of things.

DEU 03:  These are the people who are actually collecting the data sets and it's really nice to be able to go back to them and say here's some scientific research that i've done.

DEU 03:  on the data and here's what it tells us and and.

DEU 03:  You know that that sort of outreach I see is quite important, because if you didn't have those people collecting the data.

DEU 03:  You wouldn't have the data so.

DEU 03:  yeah it's totally circular you wouldn't have anything to go back and present to them.

INT:I guess it will work in your favour as well, because it will encourage them to keep.

INT: Recording, would you say or.

DEU 03:  In a.

DEU 03:  In a very small scale.

DEU 03:  I suppose yeah I mean certainly you know I.

DEU 03:  totally separate from my research I i'm involved in in my in the Yorkshire regional branch of [species] conservation and something that that I hear through that role.

DEU 03:  very frequently is that is that the recorders themselves really want to be able to see their data after they've submitted it like they find that they find it really frustrating if they submit a whole bunch of [species] records and they disappear into a black box and.

DEU 03:  You know they'll.

DEU 03:  Get if someone comes back five years, five years later, and says here's some research, I did with that, but they'd much rather be able to see those you know see their records as dots on a map.

DEU 03:  compare them to other peoples and things like that, and so so we've just Yorkshire branch [species] conservation have just launched.

DEU 03:  An online [species] atlas which kind of does that, in a little bit that's that's actually one kilometer grid Square.

DEU 03:  level as well, and it just allows people to go and click through and and you know see see different species in Yorkshire as as dots on maps and see.

DEU 03:  You know if it say they say they've recorded a small pearl bordered fritillary somewhere a bit unusual.

DEU 03:  Following year there'll be able to go back and see that the grid square that they saw in has a dot for pearl bordered fritillary and.

DEU 03:  You know it's it's not much, but it, but I think it well, it literally launched this week so we'll see how how people respond to it over time, but the initial response has been really good and and I think that people appreciate that that that there's a more visible.

DEU 03:  home for their data if it's [species] in yorkshire, then.

INT:yeah.

DEU 03:  It has previously been.

INT:I was speaking to someone from Yorkshire [species] conservation, the other day, and they were reiterating what you've just said and how the recorders want to see sort of an end product.

INT:Of what they've been working on.

INT:And he mentioned the Atlas as well, so.

INT:fingers crossed it goes well and is successful.

DEU 03:  yeah yeah.

INT:Okay, so next bit is looking at data aspirations.

INT:you've talked about that as well.

INT:Is there any additional information that would help you to interpret the data.

INT:I mean, you talked about the different variables that could occur, but I guess you can't.

INT:can't really.

DEU 03:  I.

DEU 03:  don't know because because, like I said there's things that could be recorded but they're not they're not necessarily that instructive.

DEU 03:  You know, like for life example I gave it to minutes or one.

DEU 03:  kilometer and there's all kinds of other things that that but you still don't get from that and I guess if there was one.

DEU 03:  If there's one thing that I have not been able to lay my hands on in the work that i've done that would have been useful it's with with any any of these transect based reporting schemes, so the [insert monitoring scheme]wider countryside [species] survey and the breeding [species] survey.

DEU 03:  i've been able to get.

DEU 03:  what's been recorded on the transect on what day.

DEU 03:  And i've been able to get.

DEU 03:  for two of those, not for the wider countryside [species] survey, have been able to get routes that were walked as a kind of you know as a.

DEU 03:  As a line on a map.

DEU 03:  In digital format.

DEU 03:  But people don't.

DEU 03:  With the with the.

DEU 03:  I mean, as someone who records a [insert monitoring scheme]transect myself I record roughly where on transect each [species] I would see in the sense that it has sections and I record separately for each section.

DEU 03:  So I can say a [species] was seen on Section one which is like a I don't know two meter length of the walk.

DEU 03:  But.

DEU 03:  I can't get better resolution data for that, and for the wider countryside [species] survey and breeding were survey data, whether this data was available there wasn't made available to me.

DEU 03:  Where within the transits these sightings were made, you know that that level of resolution with it was seen on section two of the transact was not even offered to me when I when I requested the data.

DEU 03:  Okay, and that that increased level of resolution actually although i've said throughout this interview that I’m quite happy to work a one kilometer square grid level with those kinds of controlled methodology schemes, there are ways that I could use that increased level of information.

DEU 03:  OK, so the National Park monitoring scheme was the one of those three schemes that did give me that kind of really detailed location data for my brownfield site study and that meant that I was able to pin down for each record within a square.

DEU 03:  So so most of the survey, most of the study worked by saying whether a square had a brownfield site in it or not.

DEU 03:  But with the national park moitoring scheme scheme data, I was able to say within a square whether each record was within a brownfield site or not.

INT:Okay yeah.

DEU 03:  That didn't end up showing anything in the end NPMS data.

DEU 03:  But it was the smallest of the three days since I was working with and I suspect, I can only speculate that if i'd had that kind of if i'd had the ability to do those analysis analysis with breeding [species] survey data it could have shown something.

DEU 03:  But, but I had you know I had the roots and I could have figured out when the roots, where the roots passed through.

DEU 03:  brownfield sites within a square.

DEU 03:  But I still wouldn't have been able to say whether each of the records of the bird came from that point on the route or different points on the route.

INT:Sure okay.

DEU 03:  And, and that, like to say that data might exist, I don't know, but it certainly wasn't even offered to me when I was requesting data.

INT: do you know why that is.

INT: Well, I guess, you wouldn't.

DEU 03:  mean I didn't I didn't at any point, say, I want to, I want to a resolution of data that is less than the finest available, you know as far as I was concerned, they were I was asking for, and they were providing me with the finest resolution available.

DEU 03:  So, so if it.

DEU 03:  yeah if it is collected on like segments of the transect like is the [insert monitoring scheme]then it wasn't made available to me in that format.

Okay.

INT:So now we're on the final bit of the interview and just focusing in on modelled data, a bit more.

INT:So.

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

INT:So, how would this affect how you interpret the data.

DEU 03:  And you yeah I.

DEU 03:  For the kind of things that i've done kind of studies that i've done with this kind of data great.

DEU 03:  It would take it would take a step out.

DEU 03:  So, for instance, if there were.

DEU 03:  Species distribution models available, then I wouldn't need to worry about.

DEU 03:  About figuring out which one by one, COM to create squares have been well recorded or not to figure out whether a species was present.

DEU 03:  over time or not because I just have the species distribution model and I’ll be able to say, according to this model which is already taken all of that into account.

INT:yeah.

DEU 03:  whether the species is present or not and.

DEU 03:  You know, similarly, like the stuff that I that I was doing with modeling phenology and abundance by by fitting a generalized additive model and then taking the peak in the area under the curve.

DEU 03:  You know, essentially, if there were, I know that obviously the GAI current what it stands for the GAI models that that.

DEU 03:  [Name] and others have been producing kind of does does that same thing, but in a slightly more sophisticated way.

DEU 03:  You know if those models work where we're available at the spatial resolution that I needed, then I would very happily have just taken the model data grub going to the effort of taking the raw data and producing and fitting my own models to it, you know.

DEU 03:  It essentially is the steps that I was doing myself but but done in a more sophisticated way i've done reproducing the I guess because other people would be using the same versions of the models that run at the same time, if they were doing similar research.

INT:yeah okay.

DEU 03:  So yeah i'd be i'd be delighted to use that kind of data.

DEU 03:  As and where it was available.

INT:So with so would there be any instances, where you’d prefer raw data at all, or if modelled data was available, you would use it for most of your projects.

DEU 03:  yeah the example there of the GAI, you know currently as far as i'm aware they.

DEU 03:  Talk I talk to Emily about this, maybe three four years ago [Name] there's maybe three four years ago, so the situation might change somewhat but but at that time.

DEU 03:  It wasn't possible to fit them to data from a single for a single species that single site in a single year.

DEU 03:  Because you needed multiple observations essentially you needed to have so so, for example, you could fit an average for one species at one site across years.

DEU 03:  Or you could fit an average for one species in one year across sites, but I needed it to be one species one site one year, so therefore I went to the raw data and fitted generalized additive models.

INT:Okay yeah.

DEU 03:  Less accurate but require less data, and so you know that that that's probably an example of exactly what you're talking about where the the kind of.

DEU 03:  Robust models that that that were out there.

DEU 03:  and requires too much data to be fitted at the kind of spatial resolution I wanted.

INT:Good.

INT:So i'm now going to show you some examples of modelled data.

INT:And I just if you could just explain to me what you think you see and how you interpret it i'm just going to share my screen now.

INT:Can you see that.

DEU 03:  yeah.

brilliant.

INT:So i've got a description with this as well, but i'm just going to.

INT:so these images and so you've got.

INT:you've got these at the bottom as well i'll just focus on the top two first.

INT:And so they're intended to illustrate the kind of output, that the model can generate.

INT:Based to start with on a single species so here we've got a six spot burnet.

DEU 03:  yeah.

and

INT:The top left and this one here is a raw probability on a national scale.

INT:And then you the bottom left is raw probability at five kilometers around a point in Wallingford.

INT:do these make sense to you, are you able to interpret these.

DEU 03:  yeah I mean I would they do make sense to me, I would say that.

DEU 03:  A little bit to interpret them.

DEU 03:  purely because of the color scheme.

DEU 03:  Because I slight.

DEU 03:  Red green color blind and i'm.

INT:Sorry.

DEU 03:  But, but they do make sense to me, and in a better color scheme that'd be fine.

Okay.

INT:that's great.

DEU 03:  I can't really pick out the fine details no sure that's fine.

DEU 03:  I can see what's going on and and.

INT:that's good.

INT:And so i'll just give you a bit more information.

INT:so the model uses land cover variables plus climatic variables, along with an understanding of the conditions in which a particular species is found, and the available literature.

INT:To set the probability of finding that species in particular location.

INT:And, most of the variables that the model uses are at a scale of meters.

INT:Do you understand the or can you interpret the variation one as well.

INT:Or is.

DEU 03:  Not it's not as obvious to me what that one.

INT:Okay, so yeah so we have had a few.

INT:troubles with this one, and when i've showed it previously.

INT:And so i'll just give you the description of.

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 times on different data samples, which includes some points, where there are target species records some and some where there are records other lepoditara species.

INT:But not the targets species.

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

INT:With that description does that make it clearer.

INT:Not so much.

DEU 03:  No, not so much like i'm still struggling to understand, like you know what what a . would mean and what a naught would mean in terms of is that just.

DEU 03:  Is that the same as on the left the probability of the species being present or is it more of a comparative to something else.

INT:Believe it's more comparative I don't it's not as straightforward as the one on the left.

INT:yeah, but we have had a few.

INT:confusions over the one on the right so yeah not the first.

DEU 03:  I mean, I would say that, like with these kinds of data generally I.

DEU 03:  If I can sit down for a couple of hours with the data and a map and you know, a brief explanation of how it's been calculated and stuff then.

DEU 03:  My brain doesn't work quickly enough to just have something explained to me.

INT:yeah of course yeah.

DEU 03:  You know, but, but if I can sit down with it then i'm generally generally get there.

INT:Okay yeah sure I completely understand that.

INT:that's great yeah that's most of what I want to show you and then these are just around a point in [place].

INT:Based on the similar.

INT:As the ones on the top yeah that i'm just going to stop sharing now.

INT:So, based on those images.

INT:Was there any information that.

INT:You can think of, now that perhaps would have been useful.

DEU 03:  more of a detailed explanation I could sit down.

yeah.

INT:I do worry that.

INT:Okay.

DEU 03:  And yeah I mean I.

DEU 03:  I think that.

DEU 03:  i'm reasonably familiar with what the left hand variable is used and so.

DEU 03:  yeah I probably wouldn't need more information on that one.

DEU 03:  But that might just be because I am already familiar with it, you see what I mean.

INT:Yes, definitely.

DEU 03:  Whereas the right hand one is an indication of how flummoxed I get when.

DEU 03:  I hear something.

yeah.

INT:So i've asked all the questions that I wanted, which is great, and is there anything else that you wanted to tell tell me so in terms of perhaps the project or.

INT:data use.

DEU 03:  um.

DEU 03:  No, I guess, not off the top my head.

INT:yeah.

DEU 03:  yeah.

INT:that's brilliant.

DEU 03:  Thanks thanks for presenting me with a rant box, but I don't have a rant.

DEU 03:  yeah.

INT: And so just finally the next stage of the project will evolve, working with people like yourself to co design data visualizations, and so the better, so that they better meet the needs of data, users and would you be willing to be involved in this work at all.

DEU 03:  sure if I can be helpful yeah.

yeah.

INT:Well that's that's everything I wanted to ask.

INT:so thank you callum and.

INT:Everything else.

DEU 03:  i'm just so curious to.

DEU 03:  Obviously I was at york for three years and and wasn't sort of aware of any of this work going on, so i'm just so curious to hear a bit more about what department you're in for a start, and who you're working with and stuff.

INT: yeah, of course.

INT: unfortunately quite a short story.

INT:So I did a master's at York in corporate sustainability.

INT: And then.

INT: In terms of the decide project, I was only made aware of it.

INT: Three weeks ago.

Right.

DEU 03:  So when you said you're quite new to all you're really quite new to it.

INT:yeah yeah quite new to it.

INT:So yes, and then I got in contact or three or contacts and mine, I was made aware of a research support assistant role at [research department] and so.

INT: So essentially helping them out on this project for.

INT:A few months.

INT:yeah yeah i'm afraid it's very short and.

INT:Not that exciting.

DEU 03:  Oh, I hope it goes well for you.

INT:yeah I am enjoying it it's a new challenge for me, but um it's always good to learn something new.

INT:yeah absolutely and I hope I didn't come across as completely novice.

DEU 03:  Why not at all, I mean I guess that and when I sort of through my current projects, as I said, there's a slight social elements to the research we're doing and and writing.

DEU 03:  Writing questionnaires at the moment, but we were thinking until I until I handed in my notice to leave the job early and go join the [ENVIRONMENTAL CHARITY] we were thinking you were doing some interviews and.

DEU 03:  So i'm so sympathetic to the idea that, even if you had you know, even if you were personally somebody who had years of experience of working with this kind of data.

DEU 03:  That the interview is not about what you know it's about what I know and the people you're interviewing so you kind of want to.

DEU 03:  play the level of knowledge that that you were playing, even if you had tons of knowledge it wasn't at all clear to me whether you have the knowledge or whether you had it all, and you are playing it down because you're interested in what I knew.

INT:have to put it, but that's good.

DEU 03:  yeah.

DEU 03:  It wasn't clear and and I don't think it would be a disadvantage anyway.

INT:Okay, well, thank you that's that's good to hear and that's great and I haven't got any more questions on my side.

INT:But good luck with when you join the [environmental charity], is that soon or already.

DEU 03:  mei.

DEU 03:  mei mei Okay, thank you.

DEU 03:  And yeah like safe if there is anything I can anything more to do for.

INT:Absolutely yeah no definitely getting in contact.

DEU 03:  I should probably what, what are the sort of time scales on that.

INT:i'm not completely sure on those at the moment.

INT:i'll have to get back to you on that and.

DEU 03:  i'm just thinking, I might my hull email account they used to get in touch is going to be in six weeks time.

INT:So okay that's.

DEU 03:  Probably more email address.

INT:yeah and.

INT:You can either do that through email Now you can tell me now it's.

DEU 03:  All i'll type it in the chat for you in here.

yeah.

DEU 03:  And then it will be in the recording as well.

DEU 03:  yeah.

INT:that's great Thank you very much.

INT:that's really a.

DEU 03:  moment of doubt that I started right.

INT:let's check it out okay.

DEU 03:  brilliant.

INT:yeah.

INT:Thank you very much.

DEU 03:  yeah no problem.

DEU 03:  Good luck with the project.

INT:yeah and hopefully collaborate with you soon.

INT: Take care.