Part B. Fieldwork - Preparing For Your Shoreline Video Assessment

Step 1. Being prepared is one of the best ways to ensure the reliability of your data. Here you will find out how to set up a clapper board for shoreline video assessment (SVA) from boat.

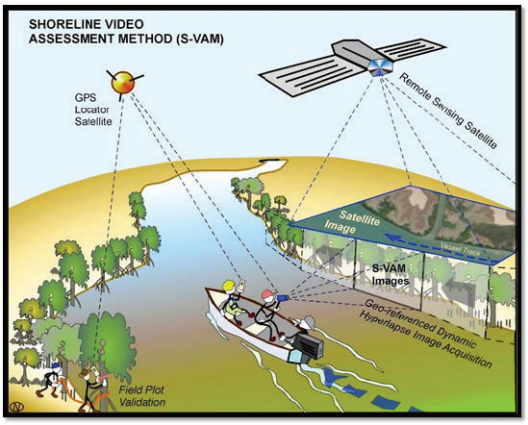

Image 1: S-VAM is a mangrove habitat assessment method using the collection and assessment of boat-based geo-tagged video imagery of mangrove shorelines.

1. Record the following information on the Clapper Board:

   a. Location: Country/Region/Estuary/Shoreline
   b. Date
   c. Start waypoint number to the next waypoint
   d. Estimated time of video start (to nearest second)
   e. Bank side relative to the direction of travel
   f. Video number for the day
   g. Names of MangroveWatchers and their jobs for SVA

2. Also record the above details in the field notes.

Then take a ten second film and photo of the clapper board.

COUNTRY	REGION	ESTUARY	SHORELINE
DATE		DIRECTION	
START TIME		END TIME	
WAYPOINT		WAYPOINT	
RIVERBANK (L/R)			
MANGROVEWATCHERS' NAMES			
VIDEO		GROUP	
STILL PHOTOGRAPHS		NOTES	
GPS		DRIVER	

Part B. Fieldwork - Preparing For Your Shoreline Video Assessment

Step 2. Collecting data using the S-VAM method requires a range of people performing different roles. Select the correct job title from the list below to label MangroveWatch jobs in the table: expert commentator; photographer; boat driver; videographer; GPS and note taker.

Table 1: MangroveWatch Team roles

Now match job titles above with MangroveWatch job descriptions in Table 2.

MangroveWatch job titles	MangroveWatch job descriptions
	Keeps the boat travelling at a suitable speed, slowing down if close or far from the bank; swaps to another/opposite shoreline if sun is creating too much glare for filming.
	Voice is recorded identifying mangrove species and density, dieback, fallen trees and exposed roots, estimates seedling populations, and describes erosion and human impacts.
	Records stop and start and change of direction of waypoints. Be on the lookout for interesting features such as wildlife, human use, threats, and mangroves flowering and fruiting.
	Keeps the camera at 90 degrees and continuously tracks the shoreline including a little sky and a little water. Keeps the lens clean. Ensures the filming matches the commentary.
	Takes photos to match the narrative being given by the expert commentator. Ensures the camera lens is clean and a spare battery is ready for the camera.

Table 2: MangroveWatch job titles and descriptions

Part B. Fieldwork - Preparing For Your Shoreline Video Assessment

Step 3. MangroveWatch storyboard for shoreline video assessment (SVA)

A storyboard is a graphic organiser that is an important step in planning a video. Storyboards save time and help team members visualise the images, angles of filming and content.

Create a storyboard for the shoreline video assessment.

Prepare a sketch and text to describe the shot (for example, medium shots from the waist to the head, close-ups, long-shots or tracking shots), the action/view that will be happening (for example, beginning with the clapper board, a river bank, a sandy shoreline, an estuary, a headland), a sample of commentary and at least three waypoints.

Note: Shoreline video assessment requires tracking shots where the camera follows the subject, in this case filming the shoreline from a moving boat.

Description of shot	
Action/view	
Commentary	
Description of shot	
Action/view	
Commentary	
Description of shot	
Action/view	
Commentary	

Table 3: MangroveWatch storyboard for shoreline video assessment (SVA)