FAIRWAY
Farm System Management and Governance
for Good Water Quality and Drinking Water Supplies

FAIRWAY REPORT series

Video/film presentations explaining the scientific issues underlying drinking water quality

Authors: Jane Brandt, Giovanni Quaranta, Rosanna Salvia (MEDES)

Date: 30 November 2021

Version: 1

Deliverable 8.4

This report was written in the context of the FAIRWAY project

www.fairway-project.eu

DOCUMENT SUMMARY	
Project Information	
Project Title	Farm systems that produce good water quality for drinking water supplies
Project Acronym	FAIRWAY
Call identifier	H2020-RUR-2016-2
Topic	RUR-04-2016 Water farms – improving farming and its impact on the supply of drinking water
Grant agreement no	727984
Dates	2017-06-01 to 2021-05-31
Project duration	54 months
Website addresses	www.fairway-project.eu www.fairway-is.eu
Project coordination	Stichting Wageningen Research, NL
EU project representative & coordinator	Tatiana Tallarico (REA)
Project scientific coordinator	Gerard Velthof
EU project officer	Marta Iglesias (DG Agri)
Deliverable information	
Title	Video/film presentations explaining the scientific issues underlying drinking water quality
Authors	Jane Brandt, Giovanni Quaranta, Rosanna Salvia
Author email	cjanebrandt@gmail.com
Deliverable number	8.4
Workpackage	8
WP Lead	Jane Brandt
Type and dissemination level	Public
Editor	Gerard Velthof
Due date	30 November 2021
Publication date	30 November 2021
Copyright	© FAIRWAY project and partners

Version History		
Number & date	**Author**	**Revision**

CONTENTS

PREFACE

The role of WP8 (Dissemination and communication) is to coordinate and facilitate contact and communication with the different groups of actors and target audiences who will be involved in FAIRWAY, including the multi-actor platforms, national and EU level policy makers, potential users of the farm water management decision-support tool and the wider public. Specific objectives are: to identify the key project-wide messages and the key messages from each WP, the target audiences for those messages, to plan the communication activities throughout the project's life, and to manage knowledge and intellectual property rights; to specify how knowledge will be transferred and disseminated; to develop the project's major dissemination product, the FAIRWAY Information System; to develop a number of different video or film products which explain the scientific issues related to effects of farm management on drinking water quality, protection policy and governance.

There are four tasks in WP8
- Task 8.1 The development of the FAIRWAY Dissemination and Communication Strategy
- Task 8.2 The development of methods of knowledge transfer and dissemination
- Task 8.3: FAIRWAY Information System (FAIRWAYiS)
- Task 8.4: FAIRWAY – visual impact

Deliverable 8.4 describes the films and videos made in Task 8.4

Video/film presentations explaining the scientific issues underlying drinking water quality

Jane Brandt, Giovanni Quaranta, Rosanna Salvia (MEDES)

1. SUMMARY

The objective of FAIRWAY Task 8.4 was produce a number short films to raise awareness about the issues involved in combing efficient agricultural land management with drinking water protection in order to ensure a drinking water supply with minimal contamination by nitrates and pesticides.

Scienceview, a professional audiovisual company was included in the consortium and it was planned that the partners themselves would also produce shorter video clips, explaining their key research findings or more technical issues. To this end a training workshop focussed on the production of material (including video clips) for dissemination to a general audience was provided at the second plenary meeting. The workshop outlined the process whereby smart phones and simple editing software could be used to make short video clips of a minute or two in length.

Seven short videos (ranging in length from 1:26 to 8:43) were completed, two by Scienceview and the others by members of the consortium or partner organisations in the case studies. The videos show initiatives to mitigate nitrate and pesticide contamination in the Lower Saxony, Dravsko Polje, Noord-Brabant and Vansjø case studies, an animation on managing pesticide use in Netherlands and a user guide to the FAIRWAY decision support tool framework. All videos are hosted on YouTube and publicised as part of FAIRWAY dissemination and communcation strategy.

Not all case studies or work packages were able to make videos for a variety of reasons. Most of the case study partners were working in close conjunction with other organisations, especially water companies. They reported that it could be difficult for multiple agencies to reach agreement on a script. Many projects and multi-action platforms in the case studies pre-existed FAIRWAY so came under the auspices of other organisations who managed the dissemination about their projects.The partners involved in the thematic research preferred to wait until their results were finalised and published before considering how they could be presented more visually. Infographics were often the medium used. Where issues are politically sensitive, the research teams did not feel comfortable trying to present the complexity in a brief summary.

Finally COVID undoubtably had a disruptive impact, particularly on video products planned for the end of the project. Scienceview had planned a film about private drinking water wells in rural villages in Romania and another to feature Northern Ireland, Denmark or Netherlands, but was unable to complete the filming. A video about the Anglian Region case study was similarly not completed.

2. INTRODUCTION

The objective of FAIRWAY Task 8.4 was produce a number short films to raise awareness about the issues involved in combing efficient agricultural land management with drinking water protection in order to ensure a drinking water supply with minimal contamination by nitrates and pesticides. The grant agreement mentioned two potential films specifically: the first to illustrate and

explain the processes to produce save drinking water, differences between resources (groundwater, river banks infiltration, springs, surface water), current problems with respect to nitrate and pesticide pollution; and the second to explain the variety of policies for protection across Europe and agricultural practices to limit nutrient and pesticide losses to drinking water resources. Additional films would visualise the scientific FAIRWAY results into easy to understand perspective what farmers, drinking water companies, authorities and citizens can do to improve the situation.

To this end a professional audiovisual company was included in the consortium and it was planned that the partners themselves would also produce shorter video clips, explaining their key research findings or more technical issues.

The films were to be made available on YouTube, in different languages for the general public, and publicised on appropriate webites.

3. FILM PRODUCTION

3.1 SCIENCEVIEW PRODUCTION COMPANY

Scienceview Media, a Dutch audiovisual company that specializes in documentaries and current affairs, reporting on scientific, cultural and historical topics, is one of the members of the FAIRWAY consortium. At the first plenary meeting in Amersfoort (June 2017) Manfred van Eijk from Scienceview presented a video he had made about RECARE (FP7 Contract: 603498) as an example of what could be done for FAIRWAY. Various ideas and suggestions were discussed including: the importance of drinking water, the complexity of water resource protection, the differences between groundwater and surface waters, new technology for increasing resource use efficiency and less pollution. From those discussions several themes emerged, focussed on the personal stories of farmers in some of the case studies who have taken action to mitigate nitrate and pesticide contamination on their land. Over the next two years, Scienceview travelled to the case studies to film and interview the farmers and completed two films, one about a dairy farmer in Dravsko Polje and the other an asparagus farmer in Noord-Brabant. A third film, either on private wells in rural Romania or on N Ireland, Denmark and the Netherlands could not be completed because of COVID.

3.2 OTHER CONSORTIUM PARTNERS

In addition to Scienceview's films, all partners were encouraged to consider the use of short video clips to demonstrate the activities being undertaken in their own case studies, or resulting from the research in their work packages. Although not professionally produced, it was intended that these clips would supplement Scienceview's films, introducing the case studies, focussing on specific or technical details, demonstrating examples of good practice, presenting highlight research findings and key messages. It was hoped that seeing and hearing from all the people who are part of the consortium would convey a sense of their enthusiasm and interest and bring the project to life in a way that is more difficult to do by written media alone.

To this end a training workshop was held at the second plenary meeting in Aalborg (June 2018). The workshop focussed on the production of material (including video clips) for dissemination to a general audience and is fully described in Deliverable 8.2.

The workshop outlined the process whereby smart phones and simple editing software could be used to make short video clips of a minute or two in length. Starting with the definition of a clear message, the steps involved: developing the story board and script; recording the audio track;

adding the video track from either filmed footage or still images; and editing it all together (Figure 1). Appendices 1 and 2 give extracts relating to video making from the document "Guidelines for Using Social Media for Dissemination" that was prepared to support the workshop.
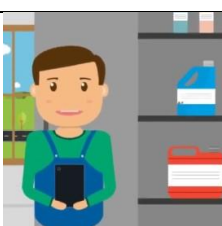

Figure 1: Main steps in creating short video clips outlined in Aalborg workshop

4. FILM AND VIDEO OUTPUT

Seven videos were completed by four partners: two (on the Dravsko Polje and Noord-Brabant case studies) by Scienceview, two (on the Lower Saxony case study) by partner LWK, two (on pesticide use and decision support tools) by partner CLM and one (on the Vansjø case study) by the local water authority.

The types of videos range from professionally made short films to slide presentations with a voiceover. Those that are about case studies are either in the local language with English subtitles or in both local language and English versions.

They can all can be accessed on FAIRWAYiS (https://fairway-is.eu/index.php/results-in-brief/video-clips).

	Joint Project Farm Manure Management (Lower Saxony, DE) The Joint Project Farm Manure Management is investigating how much of the farm manure accumulating in the west of Lower Saxony (where husbandry dominates) can be transported to the southeast (a mainly arable area) in an environmentally-sound way, to substitue mineral fertilizers and close the nutrient cycle on a supraregional scale. (In both English and German).	Slide presentation with voiceover. Made by case study coordinator LWK. Duration 1:26.
	Survey Joint Project Farm Manure Management (Lower Saxony, DE) Around 250 farmers in the south east of Lower Saxony were questioned about the use they make of organic manure. Because of variability in the quality of manure, most farmers prefer long-term cooperation with farmers they know in person and whom they can trust. (In both English and German).	Slide presentation with voiceover. Made by case study coordinator LWK. Duration 1:57.
	Dairy farmer (Dravsko Polje, SI) A dairy farmer in Dravsko Polje (Slovenia) tells how she has replaced the old cattle shed with a new one using a deep bedding system. The bedding material mixed with slurry is applied to the fields, providing much needed additional organic matter and a reduced risk of leaching.(In Slovenian with English subtitles)	Filmed on location with interviews. Made by Scienceview. Duration 4:44.
	Asparagus farmer (Brabant, NL) An asparagus farmer in Brabant (Netherlands) tells his personal story about how he tries to reduce pollution risk while keeping his farm economically sustainable. (In Dutch with English subtitles)	Filmed on location with interviews. Made by Scienceview. Duration 8:43.
	Agriculture and water quality in the Vansjø-Hobølvassdraget (Vansjø, NO) Cross-municipal and sectoral cooperation has enabled the implementation of measures to improve water quality. (In Norwegian with English subtitles).	Filmed on location with interviews. Made by water authority. Duration 2:00.
	Environmental Yardstick for Pesticides FAIRWAY partner CLM has developed the Environmental Yardstick for Pesticides for use in Noord-Brabant. The tool provides an overview of the environmental pressures generated by all crop protection agents permitted on the Dutch market. It enables the user to compare these agents and choose the least harmful crop protection strategy. (In English)	Animation. Made by partner institution CLM. Duration 2:53.

	Decision support tool framework A short introduction to the FAIRWAY Decision Support Tool Framework (https://www.dstframework.com/). The Framework catalogues and describes 30 decision support tools (DST) used in the FAIRWAY case studies for optimal nitrate and pesticide use. It is a a web-based, interactive user interface that allows the user to compare functionality and technical aspects of different DSTs. The framework also includes information sheets with links and contact details for key workers involved in their use and development. (In English).	Website demonstration with voiceover. Made by research task leader CLM. Duration 2:49.

At the third plenary meeting in Ljubljana (September 2019), the partners who had not yet produced any videos were asked what difficulties or issues they were facing in doing so. A few themes emerged.

- Most of the case study partners were working in close conjunction with other organisations, especially water companies. They reported that it could be difficult for multiple agencies to reach agreement on a script.
- Many projects and multi-action platforms in the case studies pre-existed FAIRWAY so came under the auspices of other organisations who managed the dissemination about their projects.
- The partners involved in the thematic research preferred to wait until their results were finalised and published before considering how they could be presented more visually. Often infographics were then the preferred medium.
- Where issues are politically sensitive, the research teams did not feel comfortable trying to present the complexity in a brief summary.
- COVID undoubtably had a disruptive impact, particularly on video products planned for the end of the project. Scienceview had planned a film about private drinking water wells in rural villages in Romania, but was unable to complete the filming. A video about the Anglian Region case study was similarly not completed.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The two films mentioned in the grant agreement were not made as originally envisaged. This was because, following discussions with the consortium, Scienceview recommended that films with a clearer narrative and higher impact could be made by focussing on the personal stories of farmers who have been particularly motivated to take measures (application of fresh manure and bedding to fields instead of slurry and conversion from conventional to organic asparagus production to remove the use of pesticides) to reduce nitrate and pesticide contamination of groundwater while improving soil quality. It was unfortunate that the third film could not be completed because of COVID.

FAIRWAY teams frequently had to work in collaboration with other agencies, making it difficult to agree on messages and scripts. (In fact the same issue caused difficulties in producing other dissemination material such as infographics.) Two of the videos were in fact produced by the organisations running long-established MAPs (Morsa Water Authority and CLM), in conjunction with (rather than by) FAIRWAY. Some of the research conclusions FAIRWAY were often related to organisational issues associated with MAPs, governance and policy which the partners found harder to envisage as films.

Finally, it was only in the last few weeks of FAIRWAY that the key messages from all case studies and work packages could be synthesised for inclusion in D7.3. Efforts of all partners during this time were put into formulating and writing up the messages and there was no spare capacity for also making video clips.

6. APPENDIX 1 VIDEO FOR SOCIAL MEDIA - TRAINING

Extracted from "Guidelines for Using Social Media for Dissemination".

Video is the future of Social Media and has become a very powerful tool, to tell stories and engage the audiences. By the end of 2017, video content will represent 74% of all internet traffic, because the people prefer to watch a video than to read about it. For example, Facebook users watch 8 billion videos per day. The golden rule is to make social media content entertaining and interesting. In fact, people will stop watching very quickly if the videos are boring.

We want to create a number of short videos about FAIRWAY, made by as many of the project members as possible. The videos will (for example)

- present the key messages from each deliverable,
- introduce the study sites,
- show particular soil quality issues in the field,
- show examples of good practice.

We will use the videos as an integral part of our social media dissemination, posting them on Facebook, Twitter, Youtube and the FAIRWAYiS website.

Aware that this may be an unfamiliar activity for some people, we are going to dedicate a large portion of the WP 8 Training Session at the Aalborg Plenary meeting to video making, so you can become familiar with at least the first two steps of the process.

6.1 WRITING THE STORYBOARD

The storyboard is nothing more than a piece of paper, where you can write or draw the content of the video. The storyboard helps you detail the script and plan any extra footage you need to record:

- decide what the video is going to be about
- identify the key point/s you want to make
- decide how detailed to get
- write the script (**IMPORTANT** the script will need to be a lot shorter than you think! As a guide people speak at about 2.4 words/second. So for a 60 second video, you only need a script of 140 words)
- divide the script into phrases and decide what other video clips/images you will use to illustrate each one.

Keep the storyboard simple so it can be understood by anyone who views it. The storyboard for the example video about the fictional FAIRWAY High Weald Study site is below.

Title – The High Weald Study Site
Key messages - Brief overview of character of area; soil characteristics; land use change and pressures; promising activities.
Number of words in script – 228
Running time – 1:40
Youtube link - https://youtu.be/IKkT96cQNVg

Video/still	Time	Audio
00 Title		**Brief overview of character of the area** The High Weald area of south-east England is one of the project's study sites.
01 High Weald		The High Weald is an area of ancient countryside and one of the best surviving medieval landscapes in northern Europe.
02 Track		About a quarter of the High Weald is covered by woodland, the rest is a mixture of small fields and farmsteads connected by ancient tracks.
03 Soil profile		**Soil characteristics** The area is dominated by loamy/clay soils, most of which have poor drainage.
04 Compaction		They are prone to compaction and damage by the use of heavy machinery.
05 Stream		They are also highly variable over short distances, making it easy to locally overdose with inorganic fertiliser.
06 History		**Land use change and pressures** From the 14th to the mid 20thCenturies, the High Weald was one of the slowest-changing regions in Britain, producing mainly timber, fruit, beef and lamb. Since the 1950s farming and forestry, always difficult on the poor soils, have been pushed further to the economic margins by increasing land values.
07 Decline		Significant areas of land now devoid of productive agriculture.
08 Farmstead		The majority of farmsteads are now residential hamlets and the decline in grazing animals is a major threat to the long-term management of grassland and heathland.
09 Coppice		**Promising activities** Promising management activities promoted by Natural England include reviving the traditional woodland practice of coppicing, particularly for wood chip production
10 Grassland		and the creation of species-rich grassland.
11 Credits (jpg)		

6.2 RECORD THE VIDEO

These days it is not necessary to have specialist video recording equipment. If you have a smartphone, you already have all of the tools you need to create the videos we need for the project. We will be using Facebook, Twitter and Youtube for sharing our videos, and recommend that they are just 30" to 1 minute long. The short length of the content encourages viewers to watch clips multiple times, which is great for engagement.

You can use the camera on your smartphone to record the video and here are some tips for getting the most out of it:

- Always hold the camera and shoot **horizontally** (not vertically).
- **Use a tripod**, or have something to rest the camera on (this is important to reduce camera shake)
- **Keep the camera still and film objects that are moving.**
- Light your video - use the natural light and the sun to have the right light in your video
- Don't use the zoom - If you want to get a closer shot of your subject, just move your feet closer until you find the perfect shot
- Use the exposure lock - smartphones tend to keep adjusting and refocusing the shot. Having the exposure focus lock will help to keep the focus and exposure constant throughout your shot
- If you want to have sound on any of the short illustrative clips or for interviews with stakeholders, get your microphone close to your subject, if necessary **buy a separate microphone**. These are not expensive and greatly improve the sound quality.
- Use slow motion wisely – but make sure the choice is motivated and fits your story

You will need to do the following:

1. **Record yourself as a headshot reading/speaking the script**. If you can't remember it, put the camera next to your PC and read the script from the screen. Pause slightly between phrases to make it easier to locate places where you need to change the illustration images. This will be the first track on the video. You can either use sections the video of yourself talking interspersed with illustrations, or just the audio track. Check the time length and reduce the script if necessary.
2. **Go into the field and record the additional footage** you need to illustrate each of the phrases. To give you enough material you should record each clip for about 20s, and aim for up to 10 different illustration clips.
3. **Review the footage, deciding which clips you are going to use**. Renumber and rename the clips according to where you will use them in the script so they are easy to identify.

6.3 OBTAIN CONSENT FROM ANYONE YOU INTERVIEW

If you record interviews with any stakeholders, you need to obtain their consent that we can use the video as part of our dissemination and communication activities.

Appendix 2 contains the necessary consent form.

6.4 EDITING THE VIDEO

There is a great variety of video editing software available and you may already have your own personal preference. If video editing is new to you, and you would like a recommendation, we have successfully used Shotcut which is a free, open source, cross-platform video editor.

(Unfortunately, subtitles **cannot** be added in Shotcut but there are other options, including YouTube itself. Jane can add subtitles for you.)

See **Appendix 2** for instructions about using Shotcut.

6.5 SHARE THE VIDEO

- When you have made a first version of your video, show it to other people. They will give you very useful feedback about where it needs to be improved.
- Make sure your video works with or without sound. For our project videos this probably means adding subtitles. The reason the silent auto-play strategy works so well is because of this rise in mobile video views and the way people scroll through and consume content on social media.
- Give the video a title that tells people exactly what the video is about
- Send your completed videos to Jane and she will upload them to the project's Facebook and Twitter pages, and add them to the website.

6.6 FINALLY - THE VALUE OF VIDEO FOR SOCIAL NETWORK

When you first start using video for social media, it can be quite intimidating. It can seem really difficult to do, but getting started is the hardest part. This is what we're going to do in the WP 8 Training session in Aalborg. After that you will find that you will rapidly learn from your own experience.

7. APPENDIX 2: EDITING SHORT VIDEOS USING SHOTCUT

(Extracted from "Guidelines for Using Social Media for Dissemination".)

Note on video-editing software

There are many options for free and paid-for video-editing software available. If you already have and are familiar with a particular programme – continue to use it. These guidelines are intended for those who are new to video editing.

In searching for a programme to recommend I looked for those that were described as being free, easy to use replacements for Windows Movie Maker (which has been recently discontinued by Microsoft).

I looked at three options in detail

1. Shotcut: (https://www.shotcut.org/). Recommended. Free, open source software with lots of online tutorials. Quick to learn and easy to use. The disadvantage is that subtitles cannot be added so additional software will be required.

2. Videopad (http://www.nchsoftware.com/videopad) Recommended with slight reservations. Similar to Shotcut to use with the added advantage of being able to add subtitles. However you download a free trial version and (although the paid-for version is relatively inexpensive) it is not clear on the website or discussion sites how long or for how many times the trial version can be used. Also lots of online tutorials.

3. VSDC Free Video Editor (http://www.videosoftdev.com/free-video-editor) Not recommended. Free with a non-obligatory paid for version. The major disadvantage is that the preview window does not display the timeline, making it very difficult to see where to add different clips.

Editing short videos using Shotcut

See also the document "Guidelines for Using Social Media for Dissemination" Section 2: Video for social media. Available from the Partner Downloads section of the FAIRWAY website https://www.fairway-project.eu/downloads

It is almost certain that you will need to do some sort of post-production or editing work on your short videos. At the very least you will need to add the title and credits.

These instructions explain how to use Shotcut a free, open source, cross-platform video editor to finish your short videos.

1. Organise your video clips

Organise and name your video clips according to the order they appear in the storyboard. In this example I first recorded myself reading the complete script and named it 00 Audio. Then I went into the field to record 20s video clips to illustrate each part of the storyboard. The title and credits are .jpg images. I will send you the templates for them.

2. Download Shotcut

Go to https://www.shotcut.org to download the latest version of the software, and install it on your PC.

Shotcut provide a number of tutorial videos https://www.shotcut.org/tutorials/ and if you search on YouTube you will find many others.

3. Open Shotcut and add your clips to the playlist

Open the programme

Click "Open File" then browse to the folder you where stored your video clips. Select all the clips and click "Open".

The clips will then load into the Playlist (you can add extra clips to the Playlist at any time). Double click on any clip to open and play it in the main window.

4. Add the main clip containing the audio track with the script to the timeline

Open the main clip that contains the audio track with the script and drag it to the timeline at the bottom of the screen (or click the down arrow in the Timeline window).

Hint: If you pause (very) slightly when recording the storyboard it will be easy to locate the places at which you want to change the videos by looking at the waveform of the audio track.

5. Trim the start point of the video

There may be a few seconds of silence or camera shake at the start of the video that you would like to cut. Click play in the main window and watch the cursor below move along the timeline. Pause at the place where you want to start (you can also drag the cursor to the position, being guided by the waveform in the audio track).

Once the cursor is in the right position, click the "Split at playhead" button in the Timeline menu to divide the track.

Left click on the section you want to delete to highlight it and right click to cut it.

6. Create a second video track for the title, credits and other clips

You are going to put all the shorter video clips into a second video track. In the Timeline menu click on the left hand menu symbol and select "Add video track".

A second video track (V2) will open above the first in the timeline.

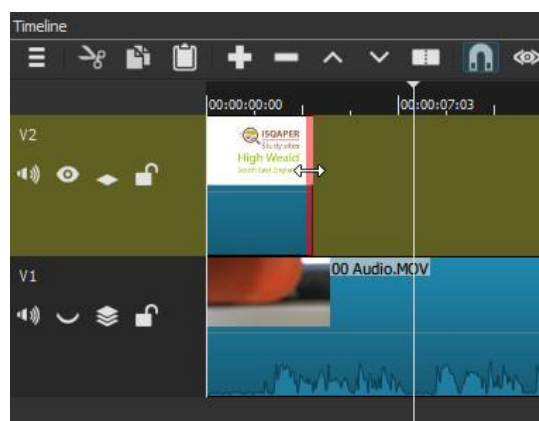## 7. Add the title image and adjust it for length

Highlight the title image in the playlist and add it to the V2 track by dragging it (or clicking the down arrow in the Timeline menu). Drag it to the start of the timeline.

Drag the timeline cursor to the start of the video and press play in the main window to see how long you want the title image to be displayed. My storyboard starts with a sentence introducing the video "The High Weald area of south-east England is one of the project's study sites" and I want the title to be displayed while those words are spoken. Locate the end point for the title with the cursor.

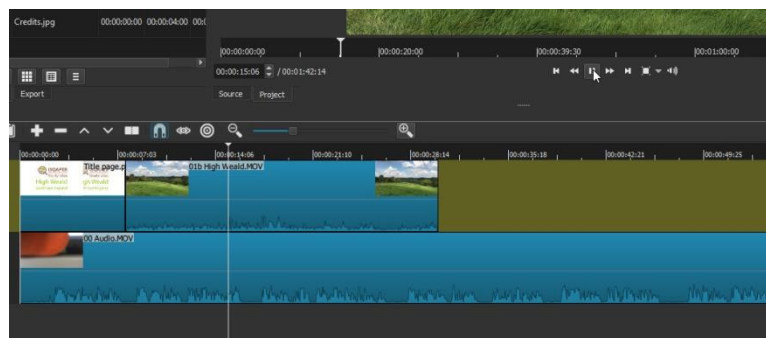Then adjust the duration of the title by dragging its right hand edge to meet the cursor

Check that it's in the correct place by replaying the video from the start in the main window.

8. Add video clips and cut them to length

Referring to your storyboard, add the first video clip to V2 (by dragging it from the playlist or selecting it in the playlist and clicking the down arrow in the Timeline menu).
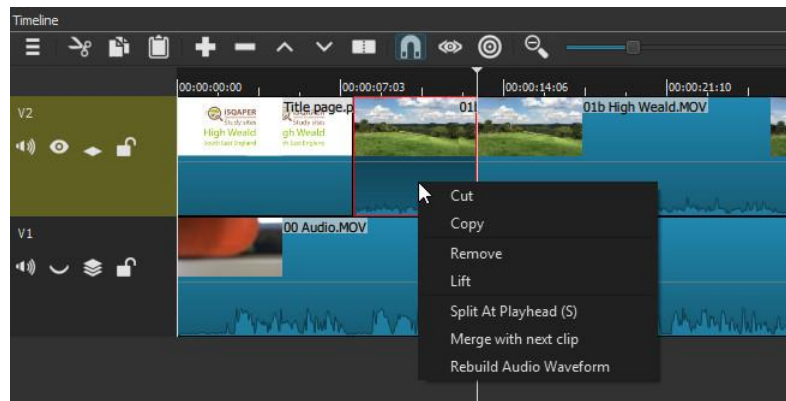
Drag the timeline cursor back a bit and play the video in the main window with the new clip. At 20s long, the new clip will probably be longer than you need and you may want to trim the beginning and end sections. Play the clip until you reach the point at which you want it to start then press pause (you can make slight adjustments using the Timeline cursor).

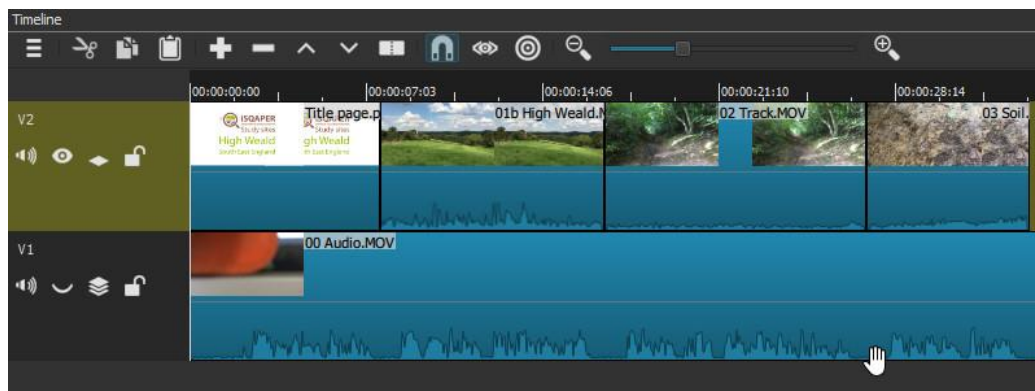Click "Split at Playhead" on the Timeline menu to divide the track.

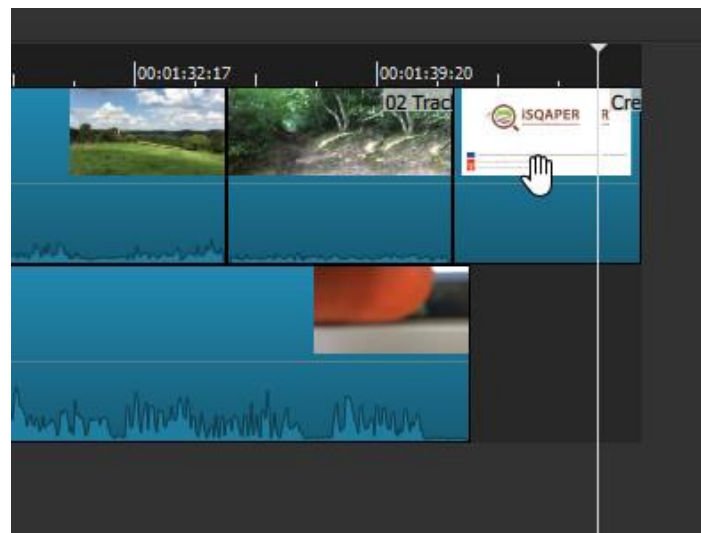As before, left click on the section you want to delete to highlight it and then right click to cut.

Play the video so far and locate the point at which you want to end the clip. Repeat the process of splitting the clip and cutting the unwanted part.

Keep going like this, adding all the other video clips in order, removing any unwanted sections at the start and trimming the clip to length.
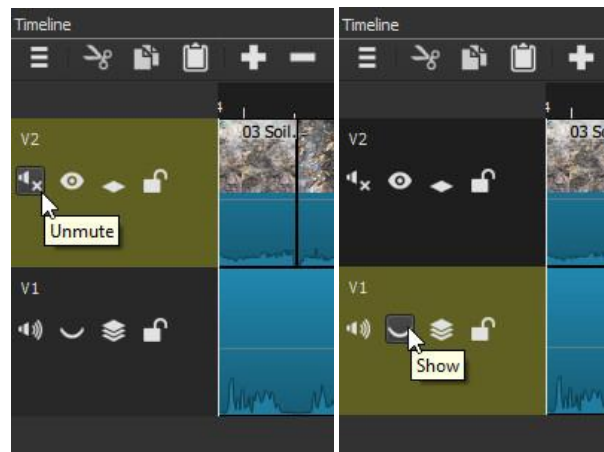

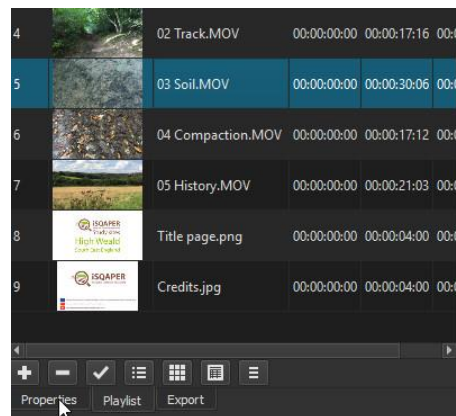Finally add the credit image, adjusting it to show for about 3s.

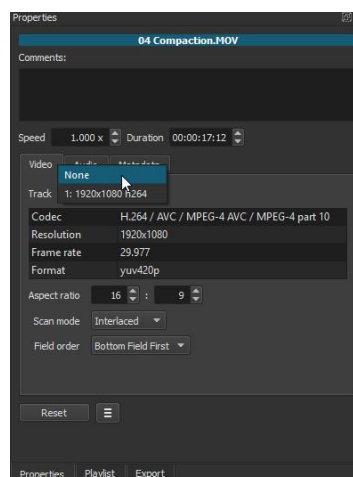### 9. Hiding/showing video tracks and muting/unmuting audio tracks

In my example I have used only the audio track from the clip in which I read the storyboard and only video from the clips recorded in the field. Hide/show options for video tracks and mute/unmute options for audio tracks can be changed in the Timeline.

However, if you want to include the background sound from one of your clips you can also switch on and off both audio and video tracks individually in the properties for each clip. Select the clip in the Playlist then the Properties tab underneath
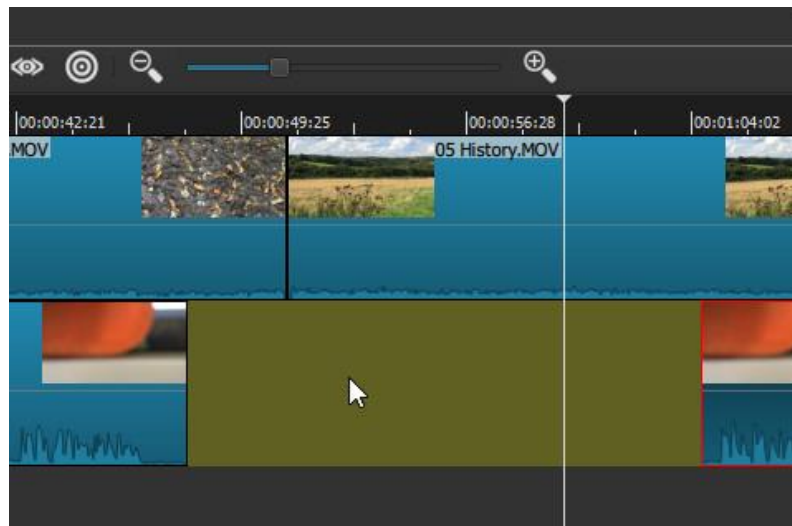

The video and audio tracks can be individually shown/hidden or muted/unmuted.
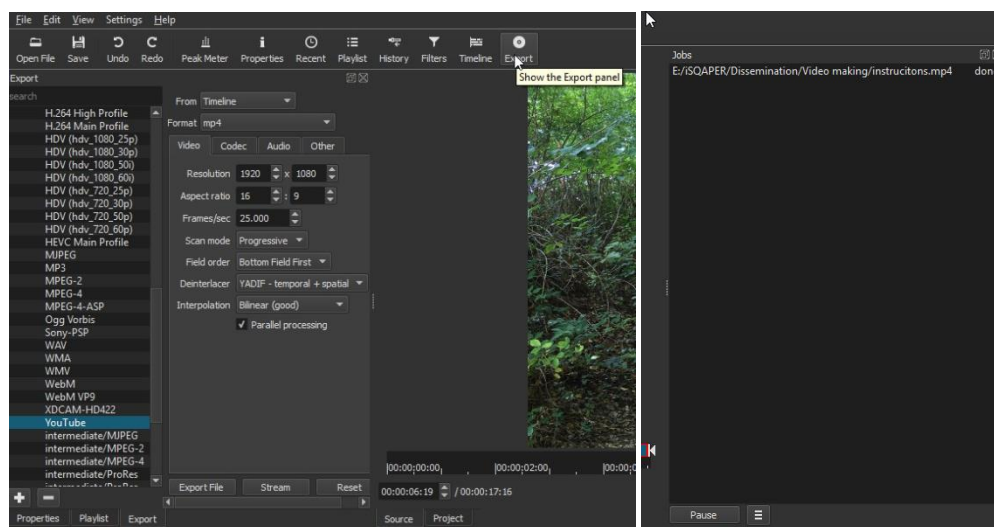

10. Including interviews in the V1 track

If you want to include interviews with stakeholders in your video, I suggest you add them to the V1 track by splitting the storyboard video, moving the sections apart and inserting the interview clip.

11. Saving the project and exporting the video

Save your project as you work on it. When it is finished click "Export" in the top menu, select "YouTube" from the format options and click "Export file".

Exporting progress will be shown in the "Jobs" window on the right hand side

12. Send completed videos to Jane

Once you've completed your video, please send it to Jane at cjanebrandt@gmail.com. Because of the file length you will need to use a service like WeTransfer *(*https://wetransfer.com*)*

Good luck with all your filming and if you need any help or advice, please let me know.

Note: subtitles

Unfortunately we cannot add subtitles in Shotcut. Separate instructions will be given about how to subtitle our videos.