

# Visual Exploration of Edible Wild Flora: A Foraging-Oriented Map Tool

Kessor Chao<sup>1</sup>, Christine Sandager Søgaard<sup>1</sup> and Anna Ellen Vedel Braaby<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark

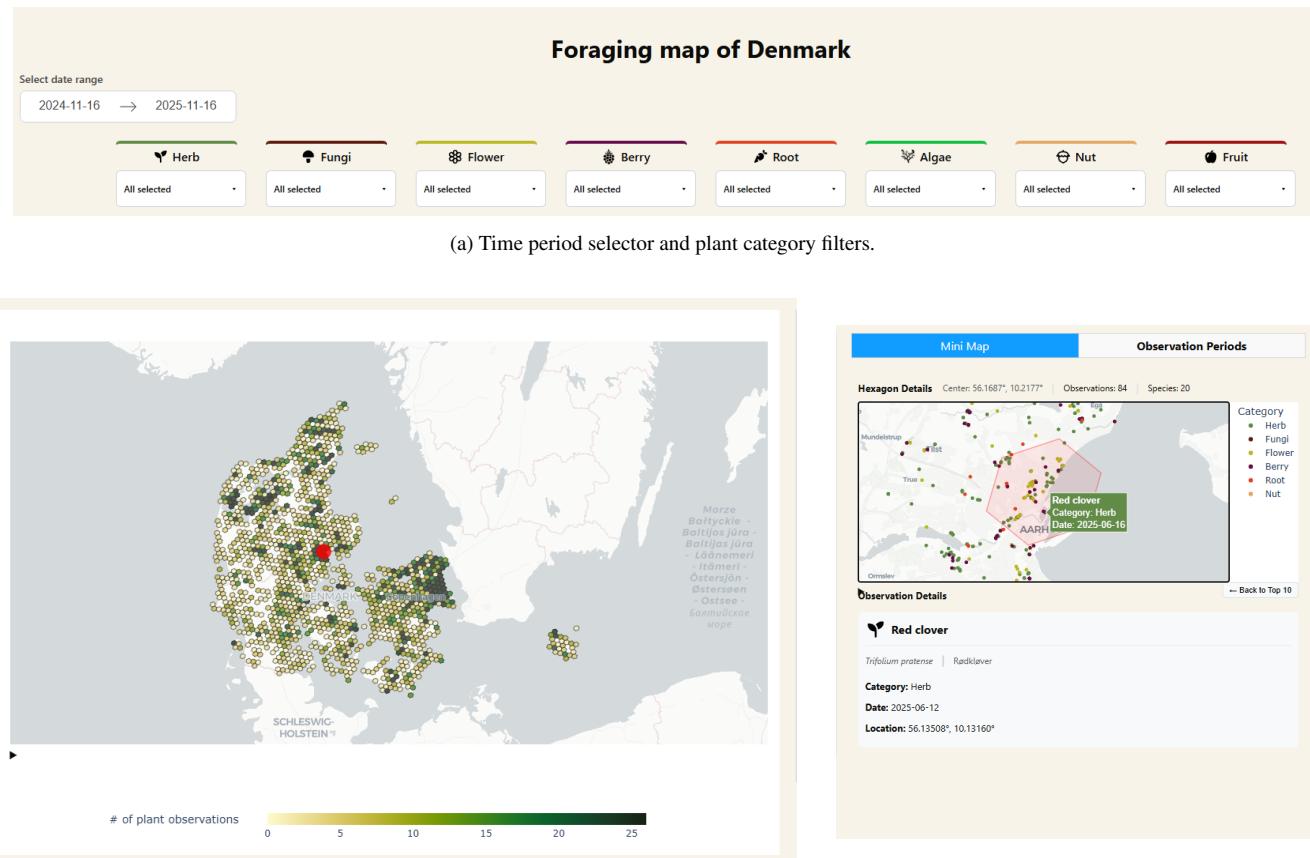


Figure 1: Dashboard of the Foraging Map of Denmark.

## Abstract

Abstracts contain most of the following kinds of information in brief form. The body of your paper will, of course, develop and explain these ideas much more fully. As you will see in the samples below, the proportion of your abstract that you devote to each kind of information and the sequence of that information will vary, depending on the nature and genre of the paper that you are summarizing in your abstract. And in some cases, some of this information is implied, rather than stated explicitly. The Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, which is widely used in the social sciences, gives specific guidelines for what to include in the abstract for different kinds of papers for empirical studies, literature reviews or meta-analyses, theoretical papers, methodological papers, and case studies.

Here are the typical kinds of information found in most abstracts: (1) the context or background information for your research; the general topic under study; the specific topic of your research, (2) the central questions or statement of the problem your research addresses, (3) what is already known about this question, what previous research has done or shown, (4) the main reasons(s), the exigency, the rationale, the goals for your research. Why is it important to address these questions? Are you, for example, examining a new topic? Why is that topic worth examining? Are you filling a gap in previous research? Applying new methods to take a fresh look at existing ideas or data? Resolving a dispute within the literature in your field?, (5) your research and/or analytical methods, (6) your main findings, results, or arguments, (7) the significance or implications of your findings or arguments.

Your abstract should be intelligible on its own, without a reader's having to read your entire paper. And in an abstract, you usually do not cite references—most of your abstract will describe what you have studied in your research and what you have found and what you argue in your paper. In the body of your paper, you will cite the specific literature that informs your research.

## 1. Introduction

Nature and visiting the great outdoors have always been an integral part of Danish life. A report from Copenhagen University the relationship between nature and the Danish population across the past 30 years. They found that the majority of Danes visit nature at least once a year (97.2 % in 2024), and that Danes visit nature more frequently than previously with 62.0 % visiting nature within the past week in 1994 compared to 71.4 % in 2024. Participants were also asked what activities they spent time on during their latest visit. In 1994, 8.2 % stated that they had collected berries, mushrooms, etc. This number decreased to just 4.3 % in 2024 [LJKO25].

Meanwhile, foraging has a number of documented health benefits, whether it is a primary lifestyle or a recreational activity. Foraging can help reduce food costs, and it has been linked to nutritional and fitness benefits [SM26]. Foraging is also considered a powerful tool for connecting people to nature, and it can also help educate people about nature and local flora [FK20]. A systematic review from 2023 of foraging practices in Europe found that younger generations no longer have the knowledge of foraging, while older generations who have this knowledge no longer have the energy to pass it on. This means that there may be opportunities to forge stronger connections across generations, while also reaping the benefits of being physically active and spending time in nature [MSPL23].

Unfortunately, barriers exist that make foraging seem more inaccessible for people. One such issue is a lack of knowledge and not knowing where to look [SM26]. Therefore, we set out to build a map of Denmark showing locations where different edible plant species have been previously observed.

## 2. Related Work

Describe work that relates to your project, and why your work is different from what exists. In reference to the temperature change map (Figure ??) there may be other projects that do visualize similar stuff.

## 3. Design

Describe the design of your system, maybe you can organize the section based on the What, Why and How questions... You could, e.g., also refer to the Information Seeking Mantra [Shn96], if your interface operates accordingly.

The visualization tool supports exploratory discovery of edible plant species in Denmark by using spatial, temporal, and categorical features in the dataset. Our tool follows the Visual Information Mantra [Shn96], starting with a geospatial overview of Denmark, followed by zooming in on hexagonal regions and filtering by categories and date range, and finally providing details-on-demand through the minimap and observation periods views.

The tool consists of the following features/views:

**3.0.0.1. Map of Denmark** The choropleth map allows for initial exploration of edible plant observations. Since individual observations are too numerous to be meaningfully interpreted, we decided to aggregate the observations into spatial regions, using

hexagons. Each hexagon represents observation density using luminance color scale. Using luminance color scale on the map, gives the user a quick interpretation of where observations are concentrated and where data is sparse across regions. In addition, it helps the user to decide which areas to explore further. Selecting a hexagon triggers the display of a minimap with detailed information within the selected region, enabling a smooth transition from overview to detailed inspection.

**3.0.0.2. Mini map** While the choropleth map supports high-level spatial exploration, the minimap provides a detailed local exploration of a selected region. The purpose of the minimap is to allow users to inspect individual observation within a selected hexagon. By highlighting the selected hexagonal region in the minimap, we can distinguish observations within the hexagon from the surrounding observations. The minimap uses point markers to represent individual observations. The categories are encoded using color hue which is consistent with the category filter menu, allowing users to distinguish categories at local scale. The minimap supports details-on-demand by allowing users to hover over or select individual observations to see species information and observation dates. Finally, placing the minimap next to the map of Denmark, we allow users to see the individual observations while maintaining awareness of the selected region in the broader spatial context.

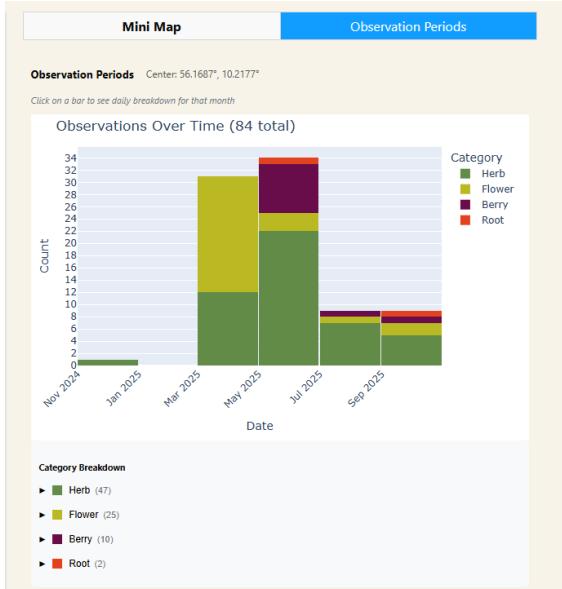
**3.0.0.3. Observation per period** The observation period visualization is designed to help users understand when observations occur. While the geospatial view shows where observations are concentrated, they do not convey temporal patterns such as seasonality. The "observation per period" view allows users to identify periods with higher or lower observation activity across years, months, and days. Observations are aggregated by their categories and into time bins using a stacked histogram. Time is encoded along the x-axis, while the number of observation is encoded along the y-axis. Plant categories are distinguished using color hue, consistent with the rest of the visualization. Users can select a specific time period *stackedbar* to access more detailed views, enabling a drill-down from monthly to daily observations.

**3.0.0.4. Filter by daterange** Date picker defines the temporal scope of the tool. Observation data spans from 2023-01-01 to 2025-11-16. By filtering the time period, the users can interpret the plant observations within a temporal context. The date range filter is applied globally across the tool, ensuring that all visualizations update simultaneously and remain temporally consistent.

**3.0.0.5. Filter menu for category** The category filter menu supports focused exploration of the dataset by allowing users to select or deselect entire plant categories or individual species. This enables users to explore subsets of the data relevant to their interest. Filter selections are applied consistently across all views and can be adjusted continuously, supporting an exploratory workflow.

## 4. Results

The resulting dashboard consists of a number of elements. First, there is the time period selector and filter for plant categories, which can be seen in Figure 1a. There is also a dropdown menu for each



(a) Histogram of observations made within the hexagon selected for the chosen time period.



(b) Histogram containing greater observation details for a shorter time period.

Figure 2: Observation period tab for the selected hexagon of the foraging map.

plant category, where it is possible to select specific plant species. Based on the selected time period and plant species, a map of Denmark is generated with hexagons to group observations, which can be seen in Figure 1b. The map uses a sequential color scheme to show the saturation of observations of each hexagon. When a hexagon is selected, a red circle appears to visualize the area selected. A hoverbox shows up, when a hexagon is selected. The hover-

box shows the observations by category in the selected hexagon and the total number of observations.

When a hexagon is selected, a mini map is generated to show the area in greater detail, as can be seen in Figure 1c. It is possible to hover over the different observations and see the English name of the plant observed along with its category and the date of the observation. When an observation on the mini map is selected, a number of details show up, which include the English, Latin, and Danish names, the date of the observation, and the specific coordinates.

It is also possible to switch to the "Observation Periods" tab, where a histogram is generated based on the selected time period, plant categories, and hexagon from the foraging map. Figure 2a shows the spread of observations in the hexagon. There is also a dropdown menu, which shows the specific plant species that were observed. If more details are needed, it is also possible to select a bin on the histogram. If one is selected, a new histogram is generated, which shows the observations of the selected bin in greater detail. This can be seen in Figure 2b. It is also possible to go back to the previous histogram.

The purpose of the dashboard is that is simple and easy to use, regardless of one's proficiency with technology. It is easy to get a quick overview of where more plants are observed in Denmark, and which categories these observations belong to. As one becomes more acquainted with the dashboard, it is possible to become more specific and get more details of the observations. The colors of the plant categories are kept consistent throughout all elements of the dashboard. The colors were tested to ensure that they would also be differentiable by people with colorblindness.

## 5. Conclusion

Conclude your project

## References

- [FK20] FISCHER L. K., KOWARIK I.: Connecting people to biodiversity in cities of tomorrow: Is urban foraging a powerful tool? *Ecological Indicators* 112 (2020). [2](#)
- [LJKO25] LEGARTH J. V., JENSEN F. S., KAAE B. C., OLAFSSON A. S.: Udviklingstræk i danskernes naturbesøg de seneste 30 år. *Institut for Geovidenskab og Naturforvaltning, Københavns Universitet* (2025). [2](#)
- [MSPL23] MINA G., SCARIOT V., PEIRA G., LOMBARDI G.: Foraging practices and sustainable management of wild food resources in europe: A systematic review. *Land* 12, 7 (2023). [2](#)
- [Shn96] SHNEIDERMAN B.: The eyes have it: a task by data type taxonomy for information visualizations. In *Proceedings 1996 IEEE Symposium on Visual Languages* (1996), pp. 336–343. [doi:10.1109/VL.1996.545307.2](#)
- [SM26] SARDESHPANDE M., MABHAUDHI T.: A systematic review of foraging as lifestyle, livelihood, and landscape management strategy. *Ambio* 55 (2026). [2](#)