**Quick sight and Data Mining Insights**

* All bird recordings before 2008 where uploaded by uploaders from 2008 upwards.
* There was a steady rise in the number of recordings uploaded and recorded from 2008.
* The number of recordings being uploaded by researchers peaked in 2020 and faced a sharp decline due to the post pandemic effects.
* Total of 139158 entries in the UK.
* Maximum number of days between the oldest recording and its time of upload was 16,040 days. There were some irregularities in the dataset, for example, some entries upload date was before the recording date.
* There are 390 specific species of birds in the UK
* Quality of recordings is generally average, and the average quality of recordings decreased as more uploads were made across the years.
* Phyllosocpus tops for the generic species name with the greatest number of sub species (that is, with duplicates)
* There are 254 number of sub species determined from the uploads within UK.
* Loxia tops for the generic species name with the greatest number of distinct sub species.
* Majority of the bird recordings occurred during spring. This period also recorded high number of songs and calls were captured. Due to this, it can be assumed that migration and reproduction happens during these periods the most. This is because birds’ songs are usually attributed to migration or reproduction activities.
* During colder seasons like winter, autumn, uploads drop due to the low amount of bird songs and calls. This may be attributed to the harsh weather.
* Majority of the gender of the birds were undefined (over 80,000 entries) so it was not possible to get insights from this.

**MY TWO CENTS**

* In general, more attributes like weather information for each of the months over the years would be useful in determining reasons for birds migration.