

Ecological Restoration 2020-2021 Spring

Biodiversity investigation

Field trip experiment

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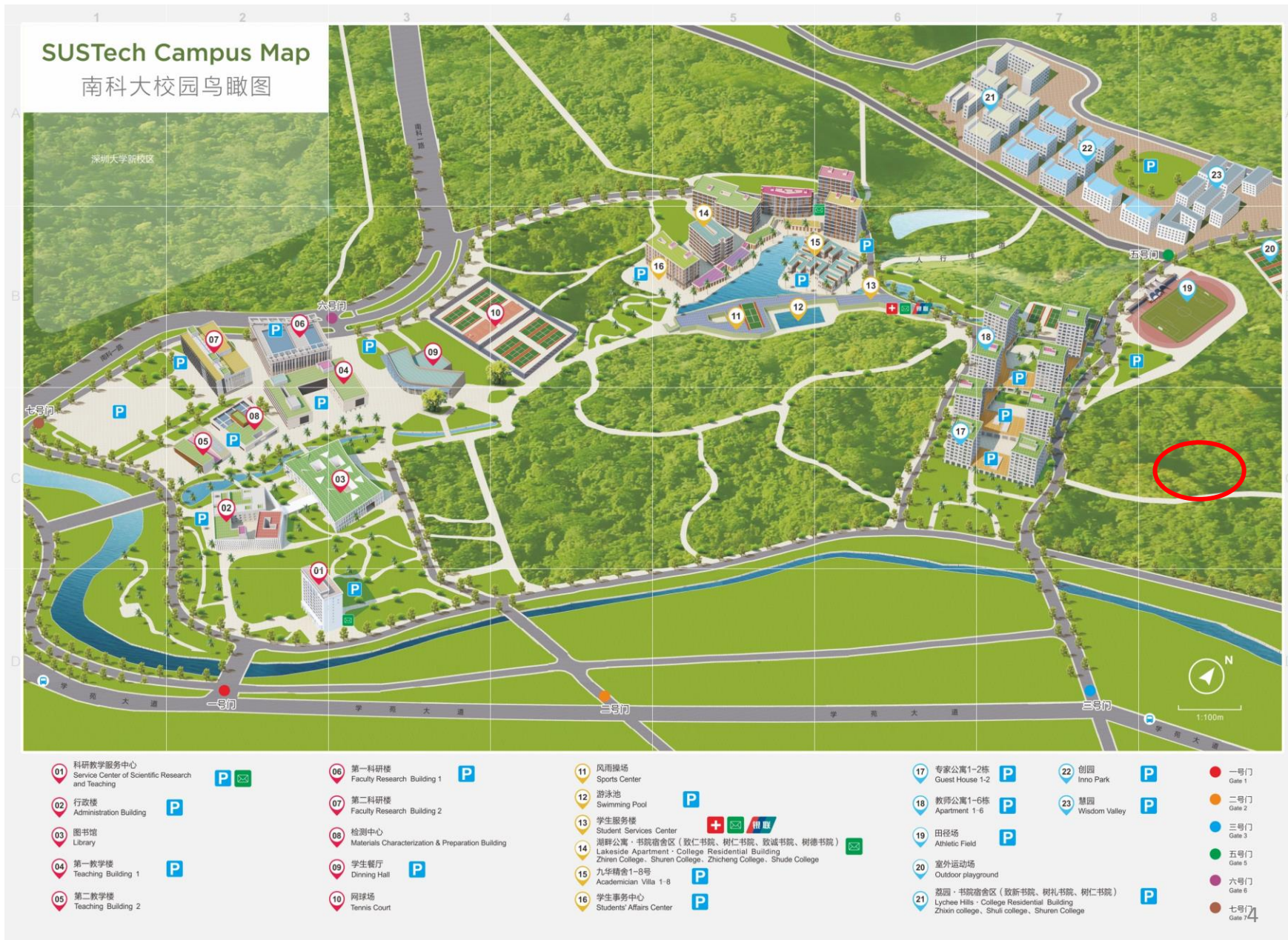
Objectives

- Learn to use two basic ecological sampling methods
 - Line transect
 - Quadrat

Grouping

- One person in one group

Location





2018-2019





2019-2020

2019-2020



2019-2020



2019-2020



Things needed for each group

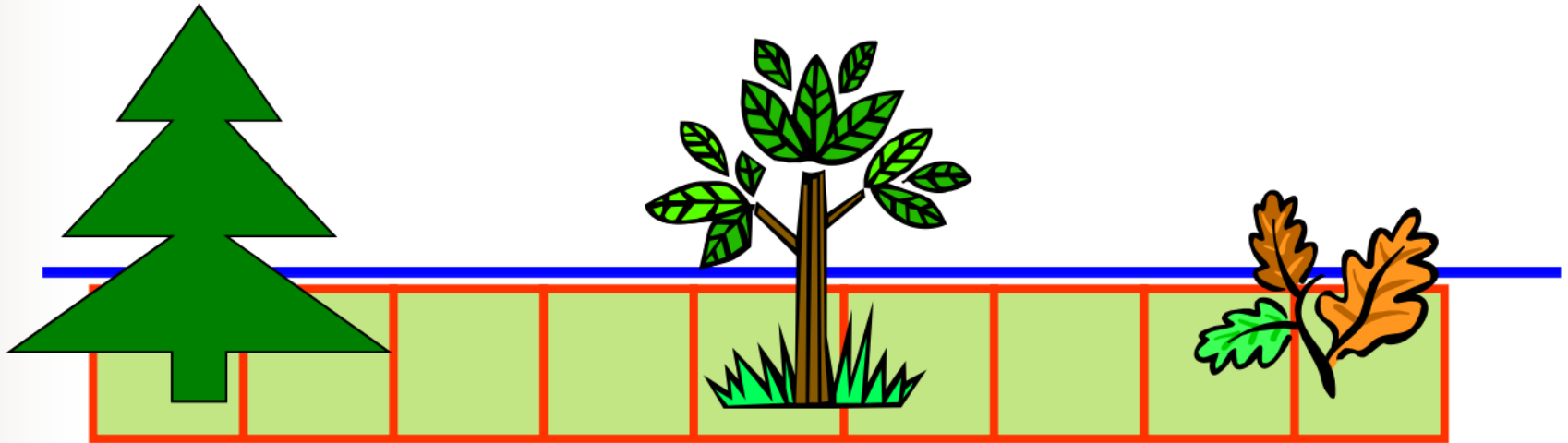
- 10 m measuring tape × 1
- Pen × 1
- 50 cm × 50 cm quadrat (prepared by students)
- Printed worksheet

1. Long shirt, trousers, long socks, strong shoes
2. Beware of animals like snakes
3. Bring drinking water
4. Protection from sunlight
5. Bring mosquito spray
6. Others

In the field

- Set line transect (along the gradient)
- Collect plant data and record on datasheet
- Use quadrat along the transect (belt transect)
- Collect invertebrate data and record on datasheet

Belt transect



quadrat



line transect

Two common sampling techniques

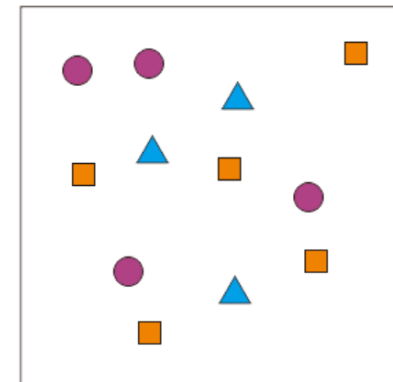


Quadrat

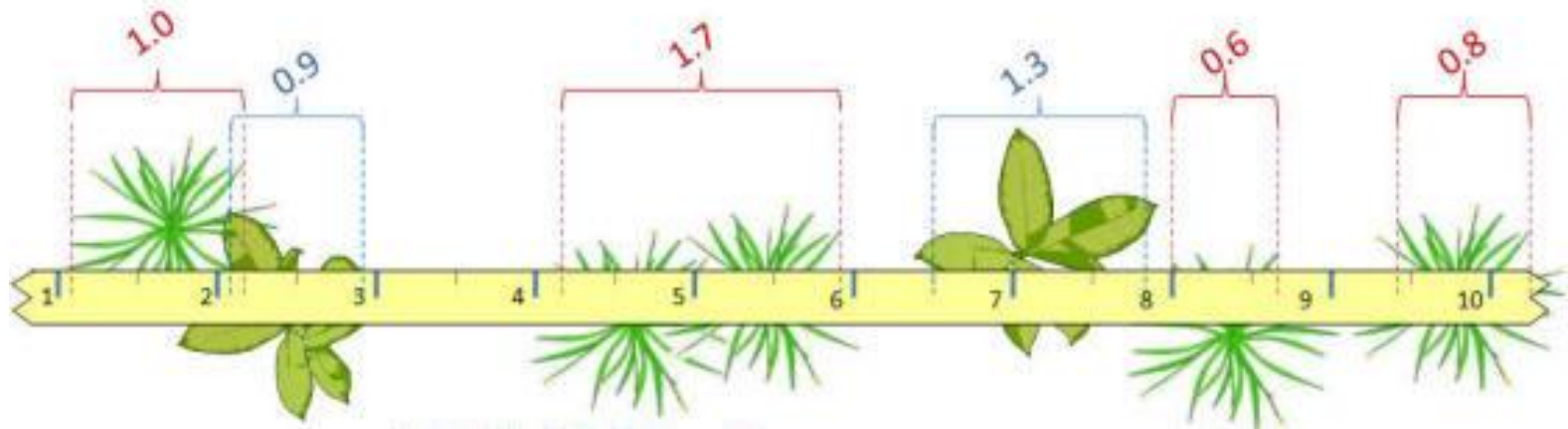
- Square quadrats can be any size. Common sizes include: 25 by 25 cm, 50 by 50 cm, 1 by 1 m and similar sizes in feet.
- Counting the number of objects within the unit area of the quadrat

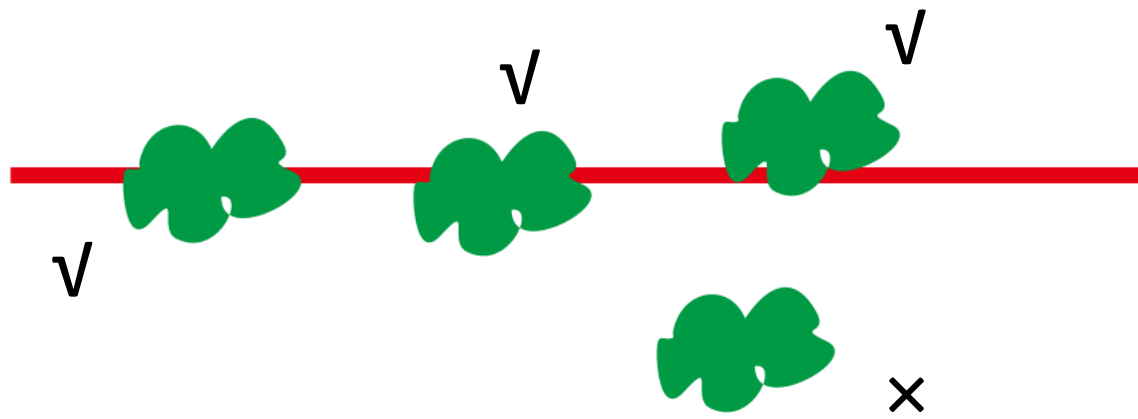
Species count

●	4
■	5
▲	3



Line transect



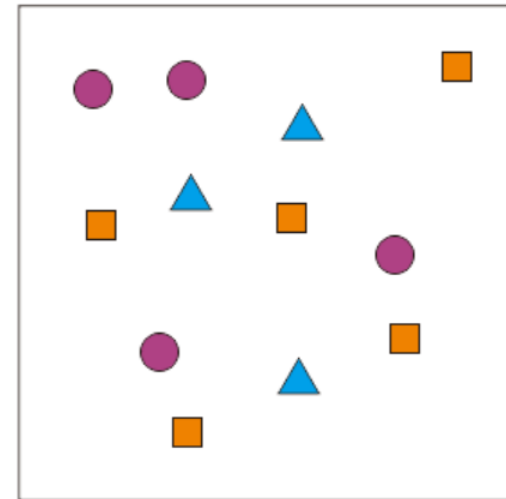


View from the top

Calculation

For quadrat

- Relative density = no. of **individuals** of a target species/total no. of **individuals** of all species

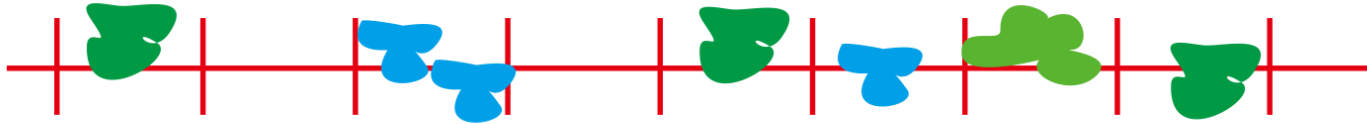


Relative density of ● = $4/(4+5+3)$

For line transect

- Relative density (same as quadrat)

- Relative frequency = no. of **intervals** in which a target species occurs/total number of **intervals** for all species

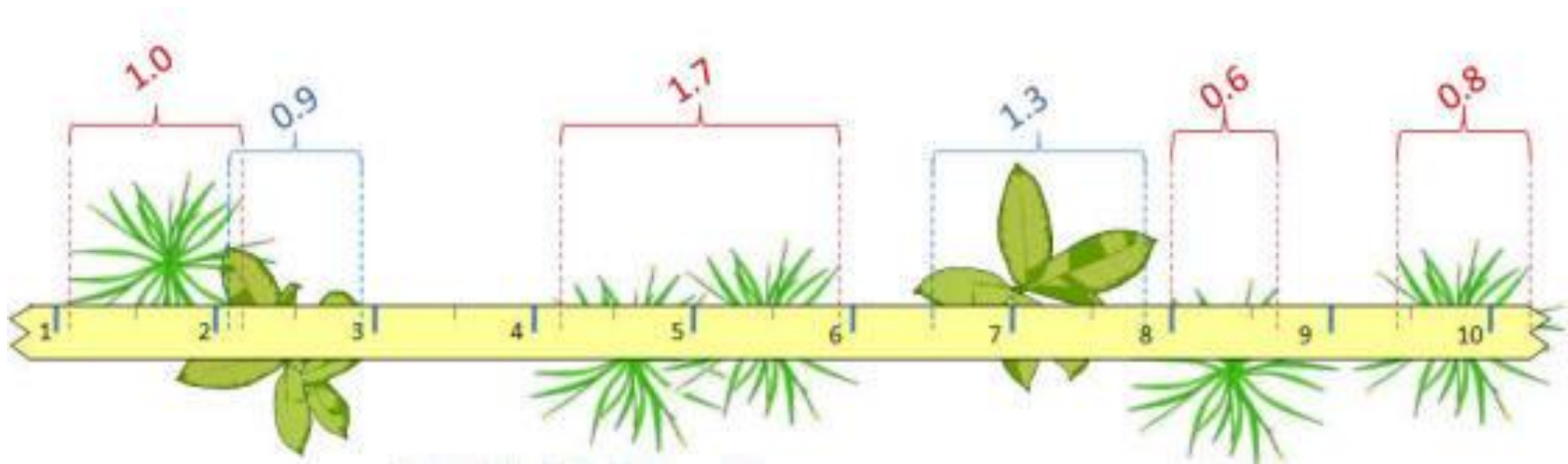


no. of intervals containing  = 2

total no. of intervals containing all species = 6

relative frequency = $2/6$

- Relative dominance = total intercept length of a target species / total intercept length of all species

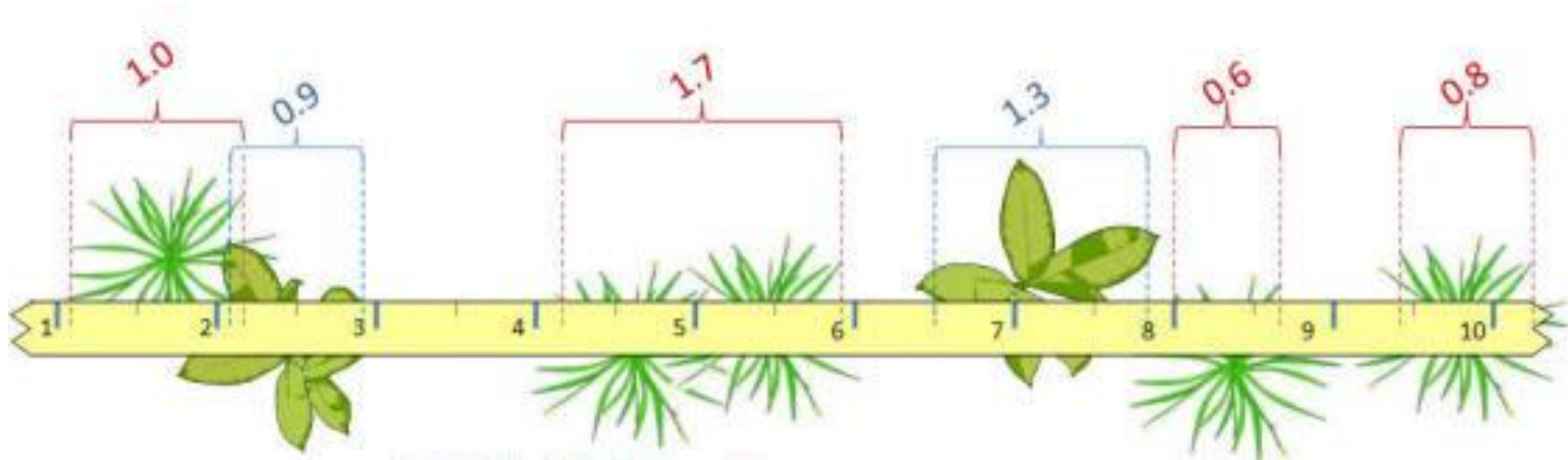


$$\text{Relative dominance of tree} = (0.9 + 1.3) / (1.0 + 0.9 + 1.7 + 1.3 + 0.6 + 0.8)$$

Try to calculate it for grass

- Important value = relative density + relative frequency + relative dominance

- Shannon index = $-\sum P_i \ln(P_i)$
- P_i = relative density of species i
- \ln is natural logarithm



$$P_{\text{grass}} = 5/7 = 0.72$$

$$P_{\text{tree}} = 2/7 = 0.29$$

$$P_{\text{grass}} \ln(P_{\text{grass}}) = 0.72 \ln 0.72 = -0.24$$

$$P_{\text{tree}} \ln(P_{\text{tree}}) = -0.36$$

$$\text{Shannon index} = -(-0.24 - 0.36) = 0.6$$

The higher the index, the better the biodiversity

Report

1. Calculate the followings for each plant species
 - a. relative density
 - b. relative frequency
 - c. relative dominance
 - d. importance value
 - e. Shannon index (all species)

2. Calculate density of each animal/invertebrate species
 - a. in each quadrat
 - b. in total

3. Draw conclusions

References

- Cunningham, W.P., Cunningham, M.A., 2009. Environmental Science: A Global Concern, 11st ed. McGraw-Hill, New York.
- Schulze, E.-D., Beck, E., Müller-Hohenstein, K., 2005. Plant ecology. Springer, Berlin; New York.
- [http://www.webpages.uidaho.edu/veg_measure/Modules/Lessons/Module%205\(Density\)/5_2_Plot-Based_Techniques.htm](http://www.webpages.uidaho.edu/veg_measure/Modules/Lessons/Module%205(Density)/5_2_Plot-Based_Techniques.htm)