

1. Biodiversity:

We use different sampling techniques to work out the biodiversity in habitats and ecosystems. Circle the correct definition of biodiversity below:

- The amount of variety of organisms in a certain habitat or ecosystem
- The amount of a single species in a habitat or ecosystem

A field of wheat grown by a farmer is an example of a low biodiversity habitat. Explain why below:

Name three reasons protecting biodiversity is important:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

2. Estimating abundance with quadrats:

Sampling using a quadrat helps us to estimate the number of each species present. Put the steps below in the correct order to show how you would estimate abundance using a quadrat:

Order	
	Count the number of the species of interest present in the quadrat
	Record your results
	Lay out a "study area" of a known area where we want to calculate the population estimate e.g. 10m ² .
	Repeat for at least three quadrats in the study area.
	Randomly place the quadrat in the sampling area
	Use the calculation to species abundance. $\text{Number of species sampled} \times \frac{\text{Total area studied (marked study area)}}{\text{Total sample area (area of quadrats)}}$

3. Sampling - Using a transect

Sometimes we use a transect when sampling. A transect is what (underline the correct statement below)?

- A line drawn down a slope or across habitats with different conditions (e.g. light and shade)
- A line drawn randomly across a field
- A line to follow when you can’t find where to sample.

Use the data in the table below to calculate the estimated number of dog whelks in a 10m² area of the shore at 5 stations. Station 1 is at the top of the shore, station 5 is nearest to the sea.

Show your calculations on the worksheet below (Station 1 has been done for your):

Position on shore	Number of dog whelks observed in 1m ² quadrat			Estimated population in 10m ²
	Quadrat 1	Quadrat 2	Quadrat 3	
Station 1	0	2	1	
Station 2	1	2	1	
Station 3	4	6	3	
Station 4	5	6	6	
Station 5	7	5	6	

Show your calculations here:

Remember to calculate your estimate: Number of organism sampled X

Station 1 –

Dog whelks sampled = 0 + 2 + 1 = 3

Total area studied = 10m x 10m = 100m²

Total sample area = 1m² x 3 = 3 m²

3 x 100 / 3 = 100 estimated number of dog whelks in area studied.

From your calculations, which zone on the beach has the highest abundance of dog whelks? Give one reason you think why this might be.

Sampling QER

Scientists wanted to estimate the population of the dog whelk (*Nucella lapillus*) in the middle of the rocky shore in Aberystwyth. Describe how they could do this and ensure that their results were reproducible.