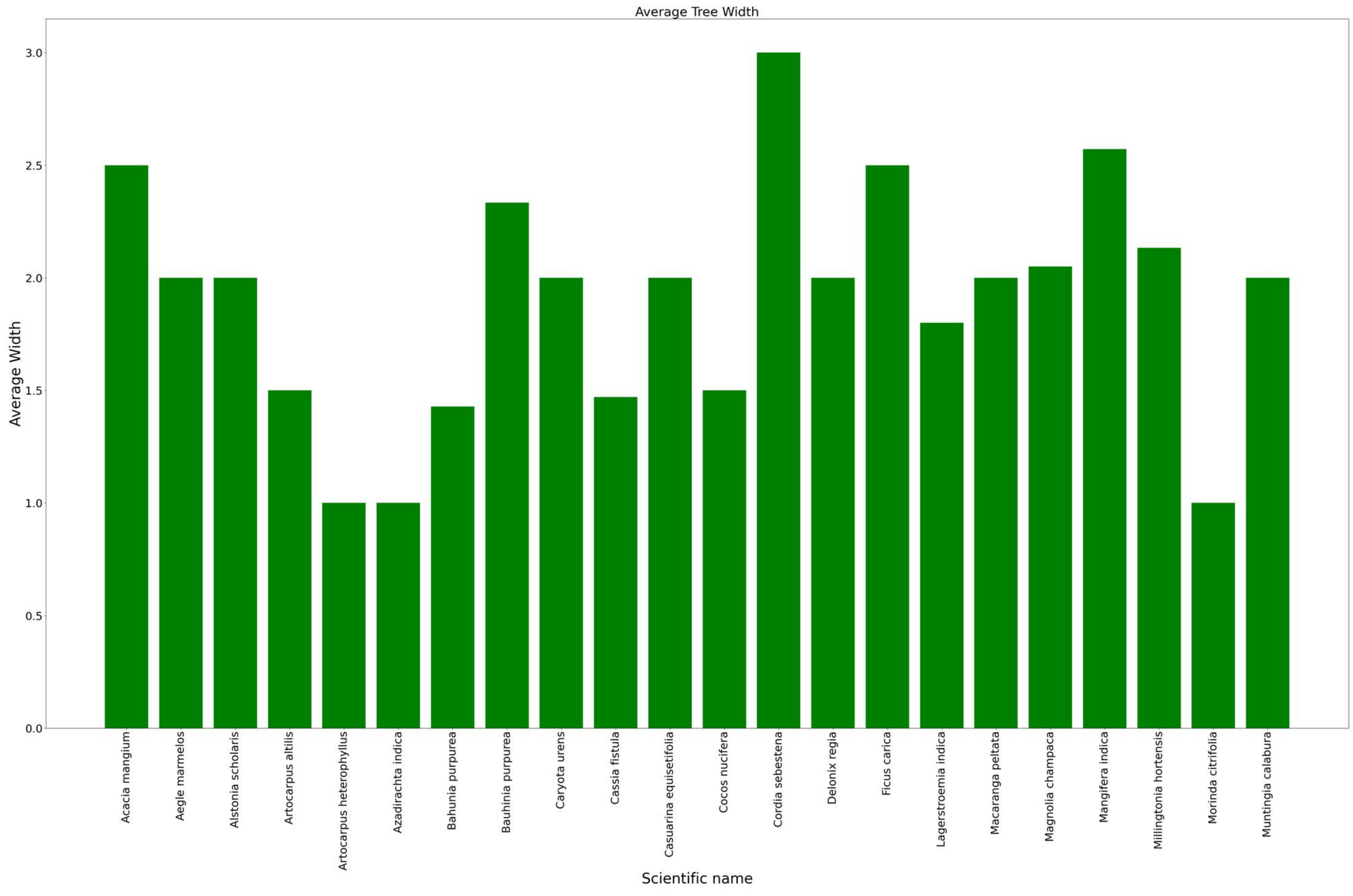
ANALYSIS REPORT

By NatureMark Systems

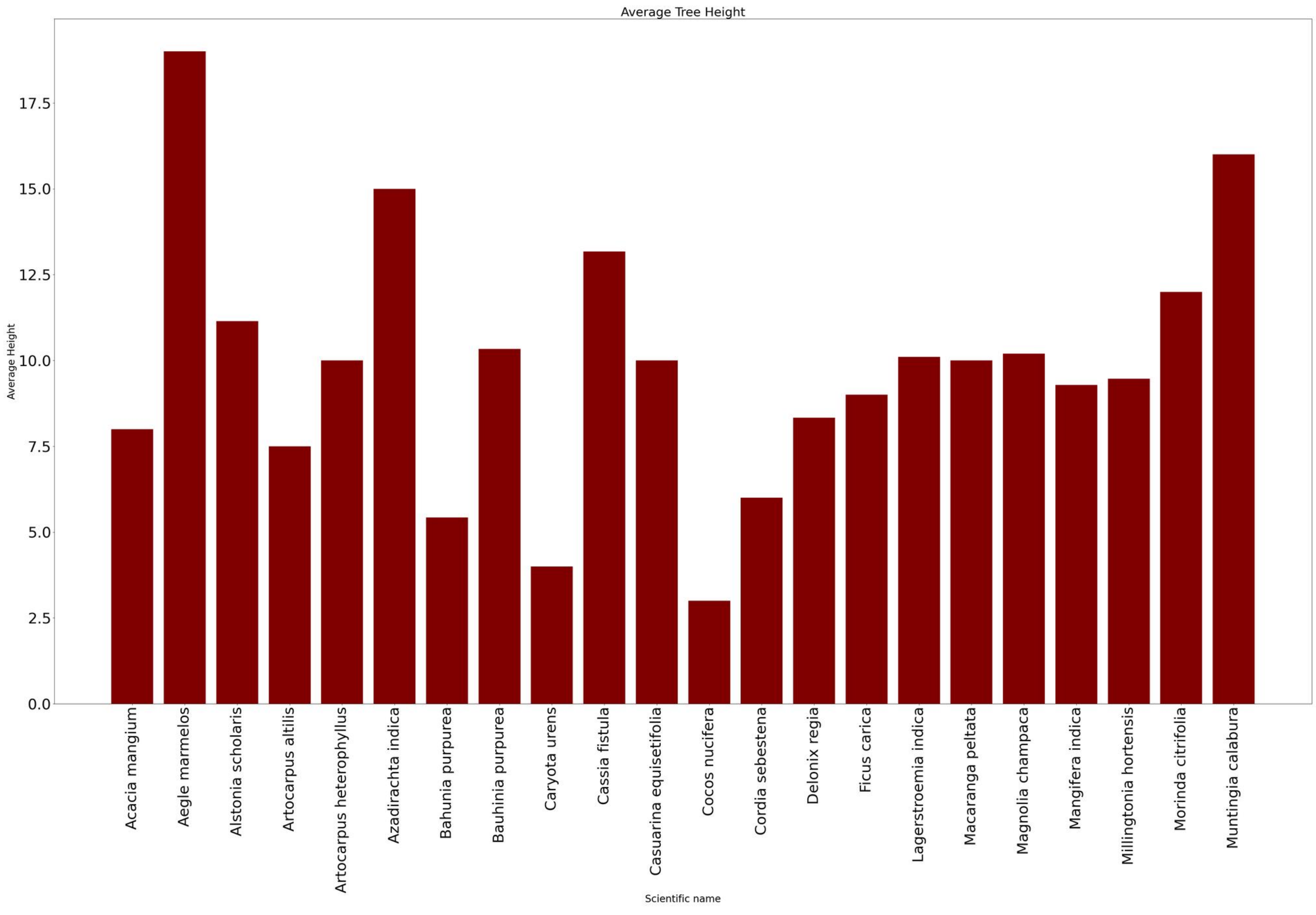
NatureMark Systems

Location: Mangalore
Duration: 3 days

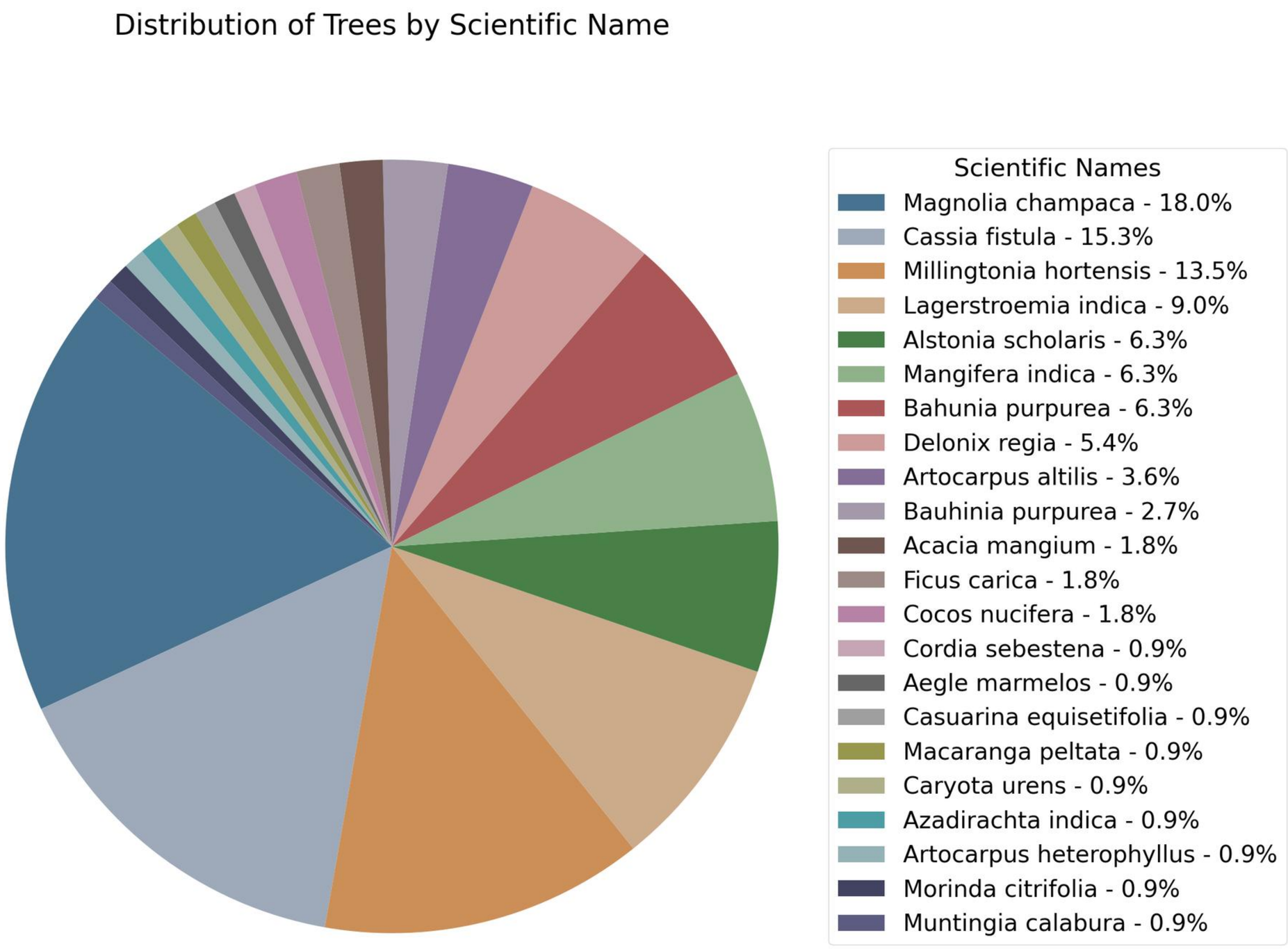
Start-Date: 2024-02-01
End-Date: 2024-02-04



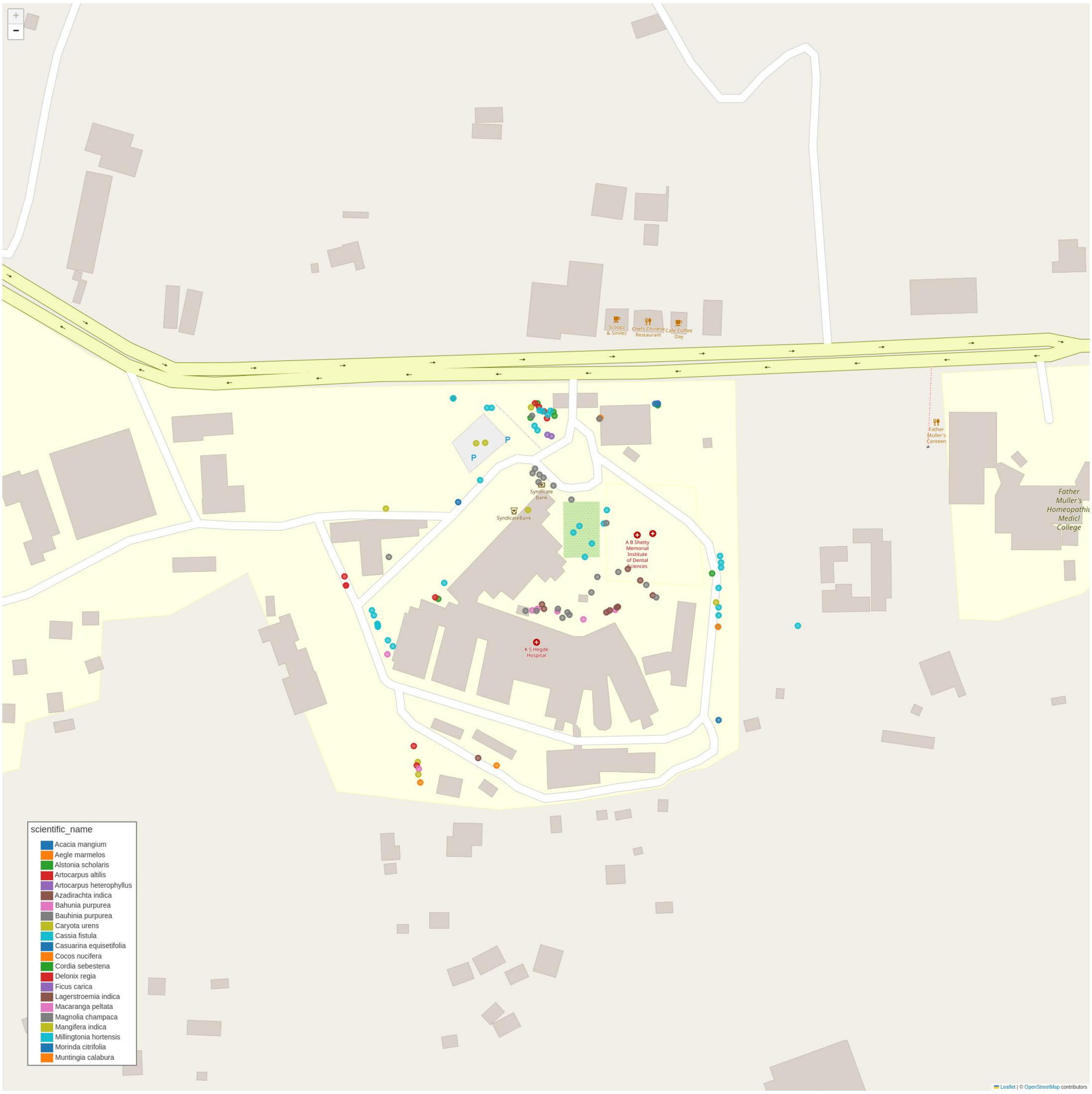
Average Width: Detailed bargraph above showing the average widths of the trees for each species. The total width for that species is taken and divided by the total number of trees for that species to give an average estimate of the width for that species. The widest species is Acacia mangium with the width of 3. The narrowest species is Alstonia scholaris with the width of 1.



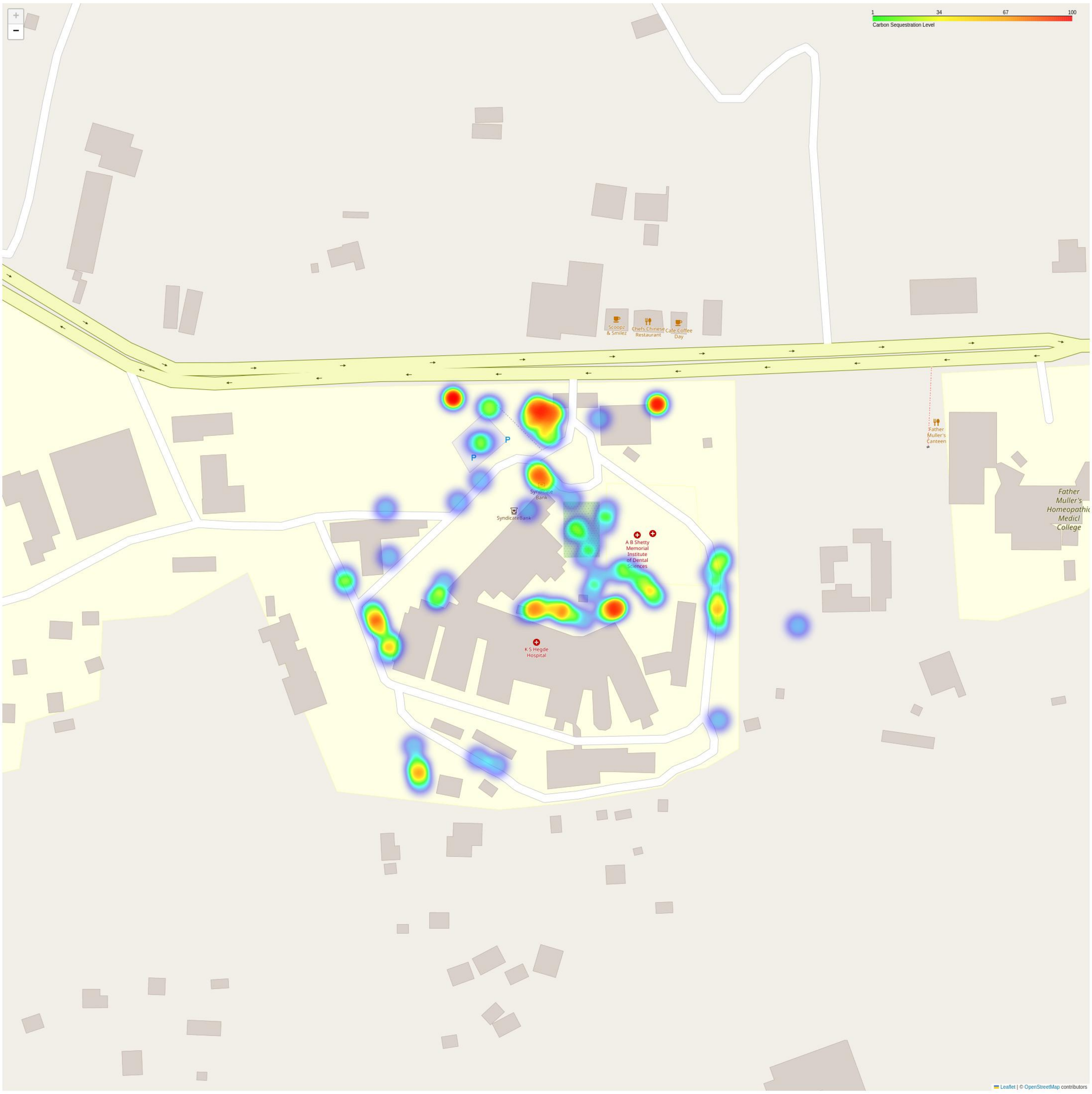
Average Height: Detailed bargraph above showing the average heights of the trees for each species.The total height for that species is taken and divided by the total number of trees for that species to give an average estimate of the height for that species. The tallest species is Aegle marmelos with the height of 19. The shortest species is Bahunia purpurea with the height of 1.



Species Diversity: Detailed Piechart above showing the breakdown of all the species in the dataset and their total percentage. Each colour in the piechart represents its corresponding species in the figure legend. The percentage values show how much of the total that species makes. The most abundant species is Magnolia champaca with a count of 20. The least abundant species is Cordia sebestena with a count of 1.



Species Distribution: Above image maps each tree to its exact coordinates with each species colour coded. Each colour coded dot is unique to each colour coded tree species in the legend. NOTE: As these are exact geocords some dots may overlap based on how close the trees are to each other.



Carbon Sequestration: Above heatmap shows the level of carbon sequestered by each tree. As the scale above shows, the lower the ability of the tree to sequester carbon the closer it is to green which is the lower range. The more efficiant the tree at sequestering carbon the closer it is to red as can be compared on the scale. The highest carbon sequestration is by Cocos nucifera with a value of 99. The lowest is by Aegle marmelos with a value of 12.

	Statistic	Value
0	Most Abundant	Magnolia champaca
1	Count (Most Abundant)	20
2	Least Abundant	Cordia sebestena
3	Count (Least Abundant)	1
4	Highest Height (Scientific Name)	Aegle marmelos
5	Height (Highest)	19
6	Lowest Height (Scientific Name)	Bahunia purpurea
7	Height (Lowest)	1
8	Highest Width (Scientific Name)	Acacia mangium
9	Width (Highest)	3
10	Lowest Width (Scientific Name)	Alstonia scholaris
11	Width (Lowest)	1
12	Highest Carbon Seq (Scientific Name)	Cocos nucifera
13	Carbon Seq (Highest)	99
14	Lowest Carbon Seq (Scientific Name)	Aegle marmelos
15	Carbon Seq (Lowest)	12
16	Highest Total Carbon Seq (Scientific Name)	Magnolia champaca
17	Total Carbon Seq (Highest)	1080
18	Lowest Total Carbon Seq (Scientific Name)	Aegle marmelos
19	Total Carbon Seq (Lowest)	12

Key Statistics: Provided above are some key statistics about the dataset.