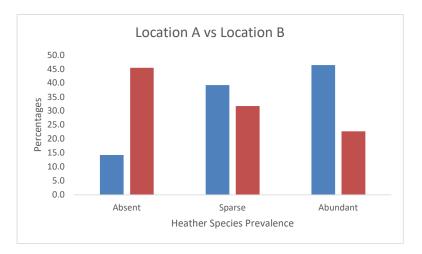
Frequencies

| | Location A | Location B |
|----------|------------|------------|
| Absent | 8 | 20 |
| Sparse | 22 | 14 |
| Abundant | 26 | 10 |
| Total | 56 | 44 |

Percentages

| | Location A | Location B |
|----------|------------|------------|
| Absent | 14.3 | 45.5 |
| Sparse | 39.3 | 31.8 |
| Abundant | 46.4 | 22.7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| | | |



It is clear from the chart that the prevalence of heather species differs significantly between the two locations. In **Location A**, the species are more likely to be **abundant**, followed by **sparse**, and least likely to be **absent**. In contrast, **Location B** shows the opposite trend—heather is most often **absent**, less often **sparse**, and least often **abundant**.

Notably, the percentage of plots where heather is **abundant** is substantially higher in Location A than in Location B, while the **absence** of heather is far more common in Location B. This suggests that **Location A offers a more favourable environment for heather growth**, while **Location B may present limiting factors such as soil type, moisture levels, or human activity that hinder heather proliferation**.

These observations can guide ecological management or conservation planning, where Location A may serve as a biodiversity hotspot requiring protection, while Location B might benefit from habitat restoration efforts.