A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is a light green. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one partially covering the green one.

Biodiversity in National Parks Case Study

Capstone Project by Brian Nelson



Understanding The Dataset

species_info.csv

- Data on 5,541 species across
- Scientific name
- Common name
- Kingdom (category)
- Conservation Status

Categories

All species are divided into 7 categories

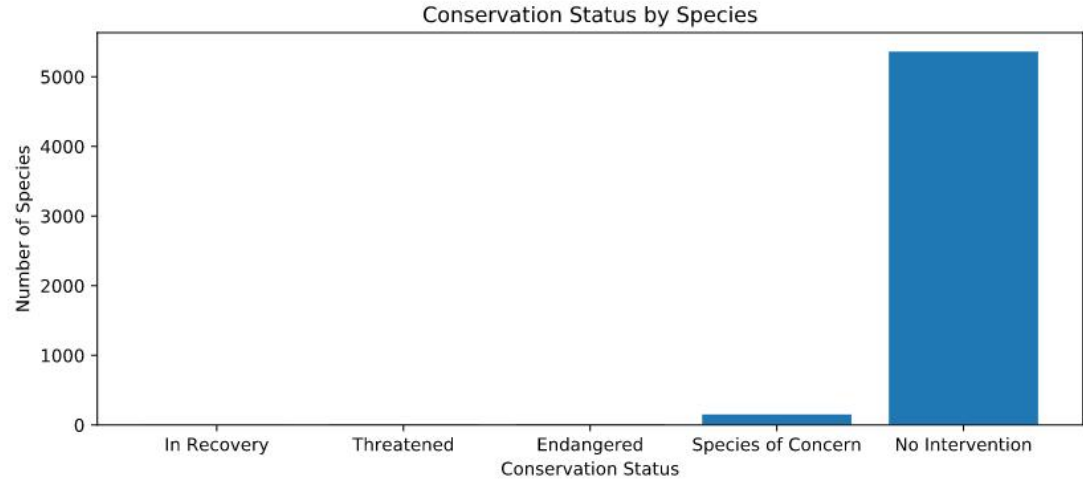
- Mammal
- Bird
- Amphibian
- Fish
- Vascular Plant
- Non-Vascular Plant

Conservation Status

- Species of Concern
- Endangered
- Threatened
- In Recovery
- No Intervention

Conservation Status by Species

- In Recovery - 4
- Threatened - 10
- Endangered - 15
- Concerned - 151
- No Intervention - 5363






Investigating Endangered Species

Are some types of species more likely to become endangered than others?

- Data pivoted so species are grouped by category and protection status
- Columns 'protected' and 'not_protected' are added
- 'Percent_protected' added for each category
- First look indicates mammals are more likely to be endangered than birds, but is it significant?



Chi-Squared Test for Significance: Some species are more likely to be endangered

Mammals vs. Birds

- Create contingency table
- Run `chi2_contingency` and save P-value
- 0.687594809666
- Null Hypothesis accepted

```
contingency = [[30, 146],  
               [75, 413]]
```

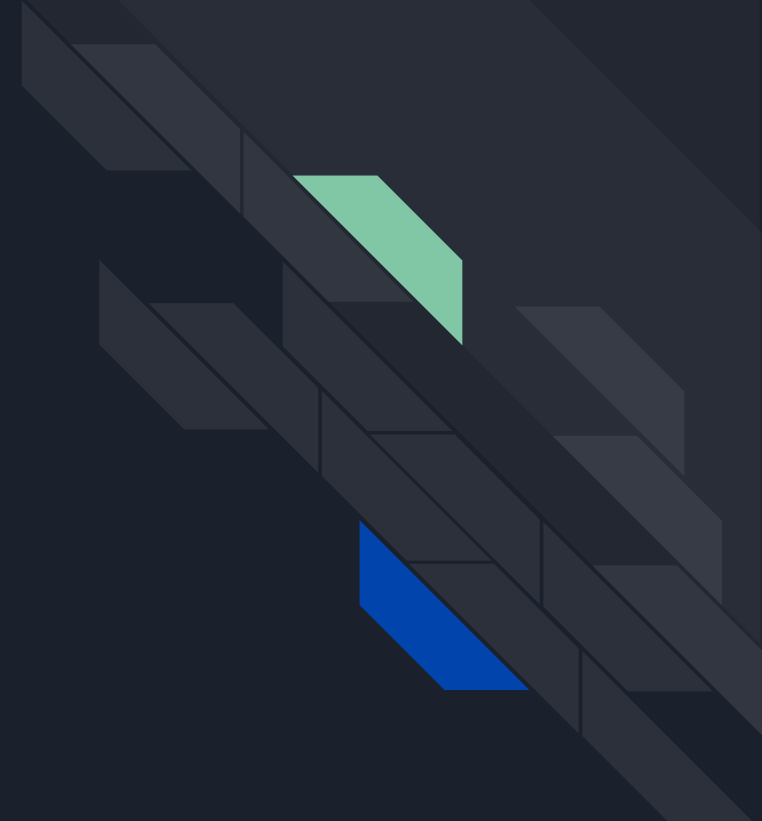
Reptiles vs. Mammals

- Repeat process with new data
- $0.0383555902297 < 0.05$
- Results are significant!

```
Contingency_2 = [[30, 146],  
                 [5, 73]]
```

Recommendation

- Additional spending on programs that protect reptiles in the wild
- Captive breeding programs in zoos
- Public education on how to protect reptile habitat and avoid purchasing wild caught reptiles



Sheep Analysis & Sample Size Determination

Sheep observations were made over the course of a week across 4 national parks. NPS scientists now want to use this data in a new experiment about the occurrence of foot and mouth disease.

- 15 percent had foot and mouth last year
- Scientists want to be able to detect 5 percent swings with confidence (mde = 33.3)
- Statistical significance at 90%
- This requires a sample size of 870
- 1.7 weeks of observation at yellowstone
- 3.4 weeks of observation at bryce

