

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 for the National Parks

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Species_info.csv: What's Inside?

Columns

1. Category 2. Scientific_Name 3. Common_Name 4. Conservation_Status

Mammals

0	Mammal	Clethrionomys gapperi gapperi	Gapper's Red-Backed Vole
1	Mammal	Bos bison	American Bison, Bison

Birds

90	Bird	Vermivora pinus X chrysoptera	Brewster's Warbler
91	Bird	Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's Hawk



Species_info.csv: What's Inside?

Amphibians

418	Amphibian	<i>Pseudacris feriarum feriarum</i>	Upland Chorus Frog
419	Amphibian	<i>Pseudacris triseriata</i>	Striped Chorus Frog, Western Chorus Frog

Fish

500	Fish	<i>Notropis leuciodus</i>	Tennessee Shiner
501	Fish	<i>Notropis photogenis</i>	Silver Shiner

Vascular Plants

596	Vascular Plant	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	Purplestem Angelica
597	Vascular Plant	<i>Angelica triquinata</i>	Filmy Angelica

Reptile

362	Reptile	<i>Carphophis</i>	Worm Snakes, Wormsnakes
363	Reptile	<i>Carphophis amoenus amoenus</i>	Eastern Worm Snake



Relative Endangerment of Species

Birds and mammals are more likely to be protected.

	category	not_protected	protected	percent_protected
0	Amphibian	72	7	0.088608
1	Bird	413	75	0.153689
2	Fish	115	11	0.087302
3	Mammal	146	30	0.170455
4	Nonvascular Plant	328	5	0.015015
5	Reptile	73	5	0.064103
6	Vascular Plant	4216	46	0.010793

.00015

The p-value for the chi-squared tests
between reptiles and vascular plants.

Is this significant?

Yes!

Why?

$$p \leq .05$$

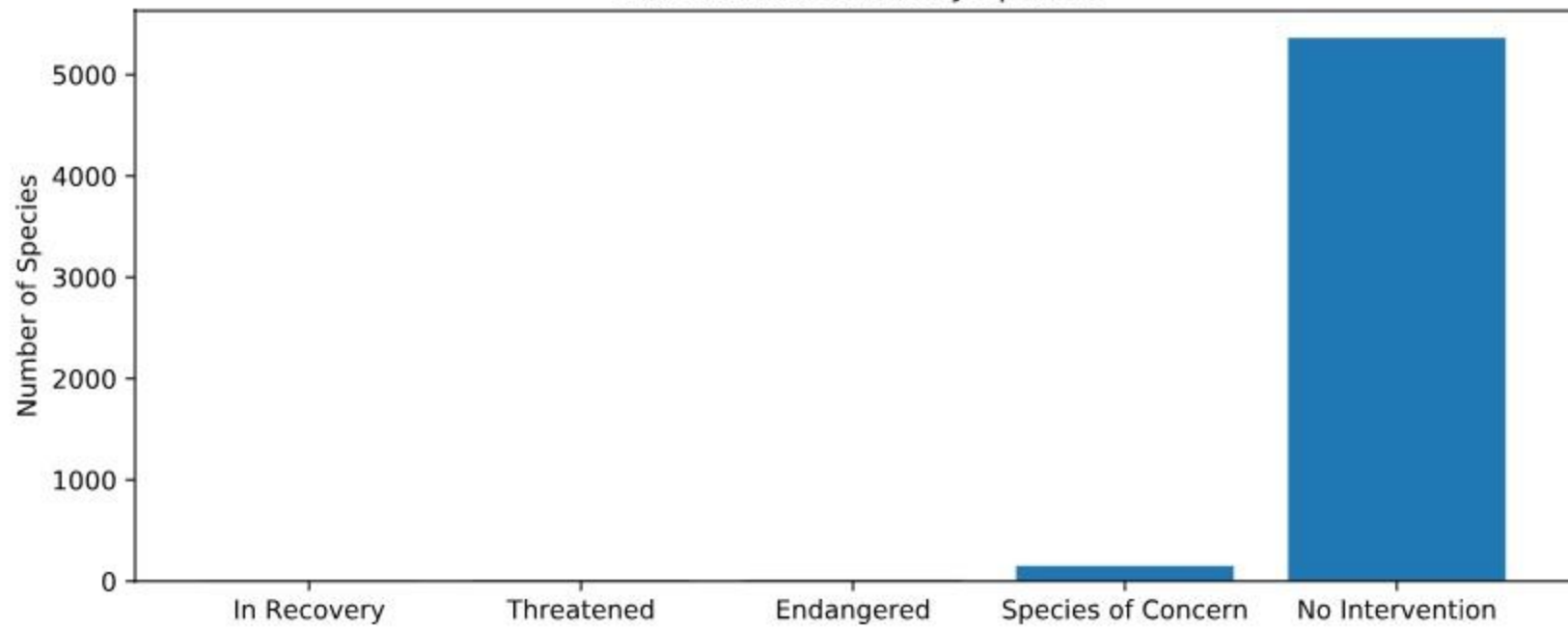
The point at where there is a significant difference between two data sets, and we can reject the null hypothesis

P-value of reptiles and fish
=

0.741

Therefore, reptiles and fish
are similarly protected

Conservation Status by Species





Ruminant Datasets

We were able to identify three species of sheep.

1. *Ovis Aries* the Domestic Sheep
2. *Ovis canadensis* the Bighorn Sheep
3. *Ovis Canadensis* the Sierra Nevada Bighorn Sheep



Ruminant Conservation Status

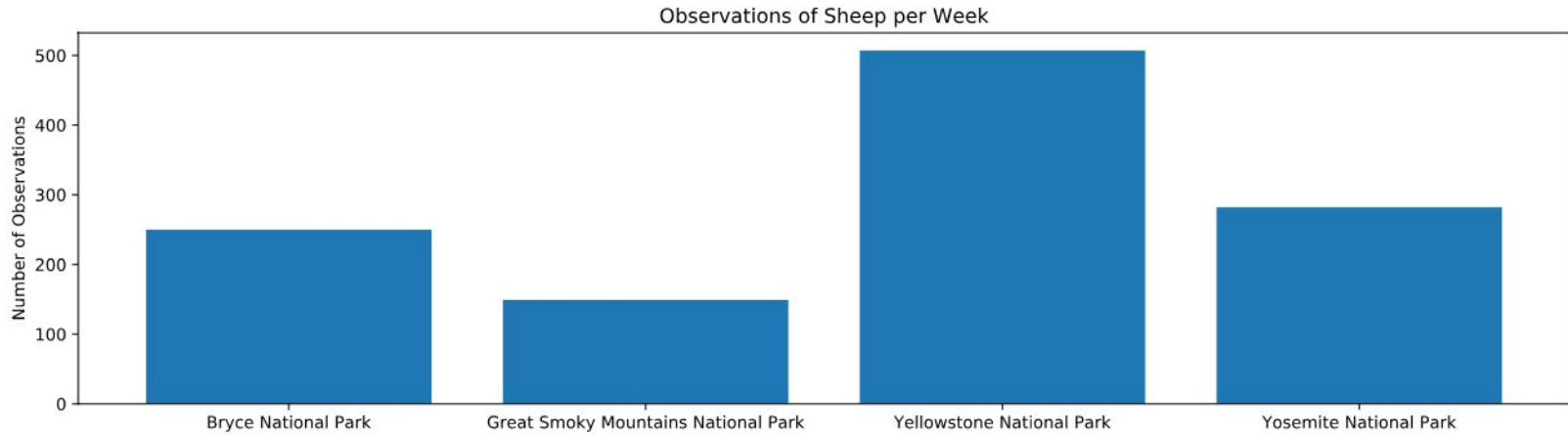
1. Domestic Sheep
 - a. No Intervention
2. Bighorn Sheep
 - a. Species of Concern
3. Sierra Nevada Bighorn Sheep
 - a. Endangered



Where are your sheep?

	park_name	observations
0	Bryce National Park	250
1	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	149
2	Yellowstone National Park	507
3	Yosemite National Park	282

Where are your sheep? (cont.)





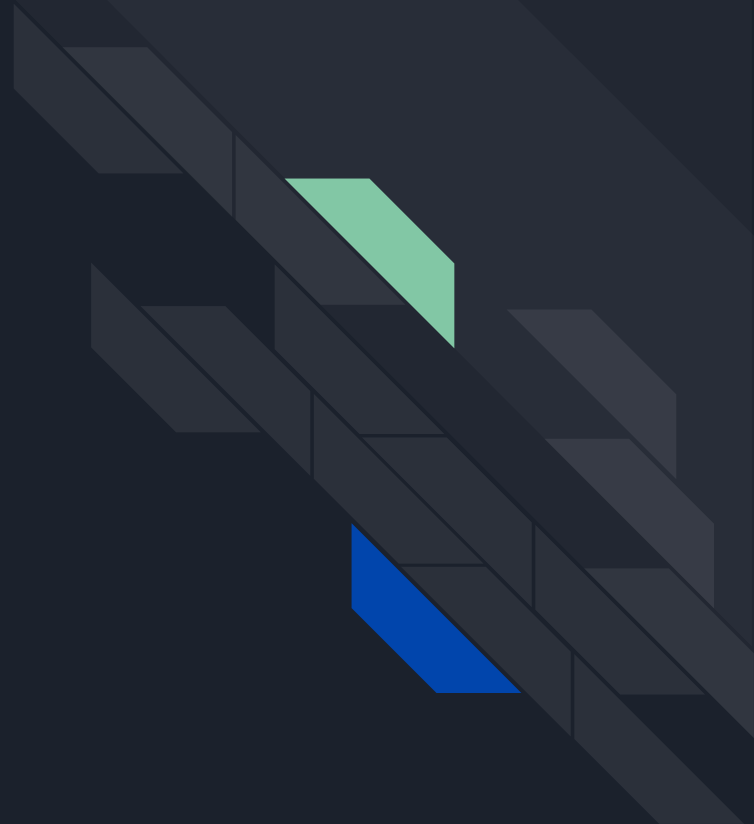
Foot and Mouth Disease Sample Sizing

1. Baseline
 - a. 15
2. Minimum Detectable Effect
 - a. 33.3
3. Sample Size
 - a. 870

12 Days

Time allotment for

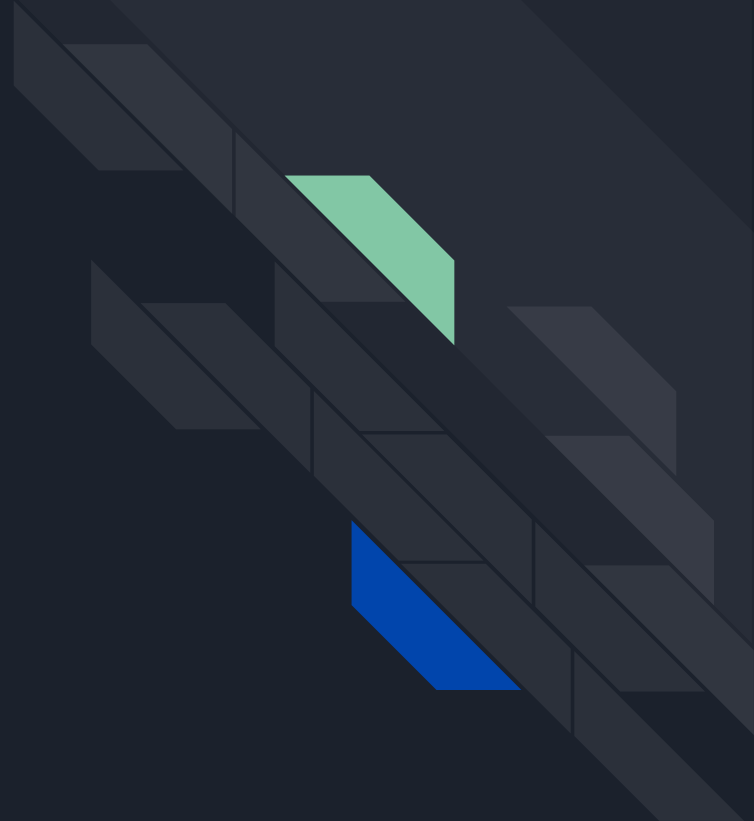
Yellowstone observations



25 Days

Time allotment for

Bryce National Park Observations





5 Conclusions

1. There is a bias towards land mammals and birds in terms of protection
2. Plants need considerable better protection
3. Climate change considerations for vascular plant species loss.
4. Common names of species will help general public better understand conservation efforts
5. Further research into low amount of sheep sightings in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park is needed.