





By: Tara B Group T1: Couldn't have done it without you!

Forest to Surface Water Level Importance Water Level Importance Population Served 100 80 Level of High Importance for Population Level of Importance 20 0.25 0.75 1.00 1.25 1.50 1.75 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00 1.25 0.50 le11

Hypothesis Data



- Hn: The population does not affect the level of threat of development to forests where two tails are 5% each
- Ha: The population does affect the level of threat of development to forest
- 50930 how many sub regions have a surface water level importance (swli) above 0
- 42432 how many of those sub regions (w/ swli) are affected by development
- 4512 how many of those sub regions (w/ swli and is affected by development) serve a population total
- 4372 how many of those sub region's forests to swli are highly threatened by developments.

Area's where the Hn values are the lowest and the rivers associated who are threatened the most by development

- Lower Mississippi 8th –
 1.2967477047782184e-27
- Pacific Northwest 17th –
 1.1468350673967773e-26
- · Ohio 5th 1.8476492632902674e-21
- Missouri 10th 6.437118655532809e-15

The lowest levels of threat from Development to Populations Served with Surface Drinking Water Based on Water Level Importance in that Region

- Lower Colorado 15th .65
- Upper Mississippi 7th .55
- Tennessee $6^{th} .3$
- Great Lakes 4th − .2
- 4 out of 18 fail to reject the null hypothesis

Regions by Number





Questions?



...And Beyond

 Use plotly to be able to click into each region to go into sub-regions

This does not accurately describe the population ratio to surface drinking water (only the mean annual water supply to the population). I do not believe that they take into account the population total.

 Finding the values of the threats from fire and insect/disease as well as developments.

• Finding significance with the sub-regions and comparing them to the regions themselves.