

Biodiversity Project

CodeAcademy Intro to Data Analysis Capstone

Elizabeth Frank

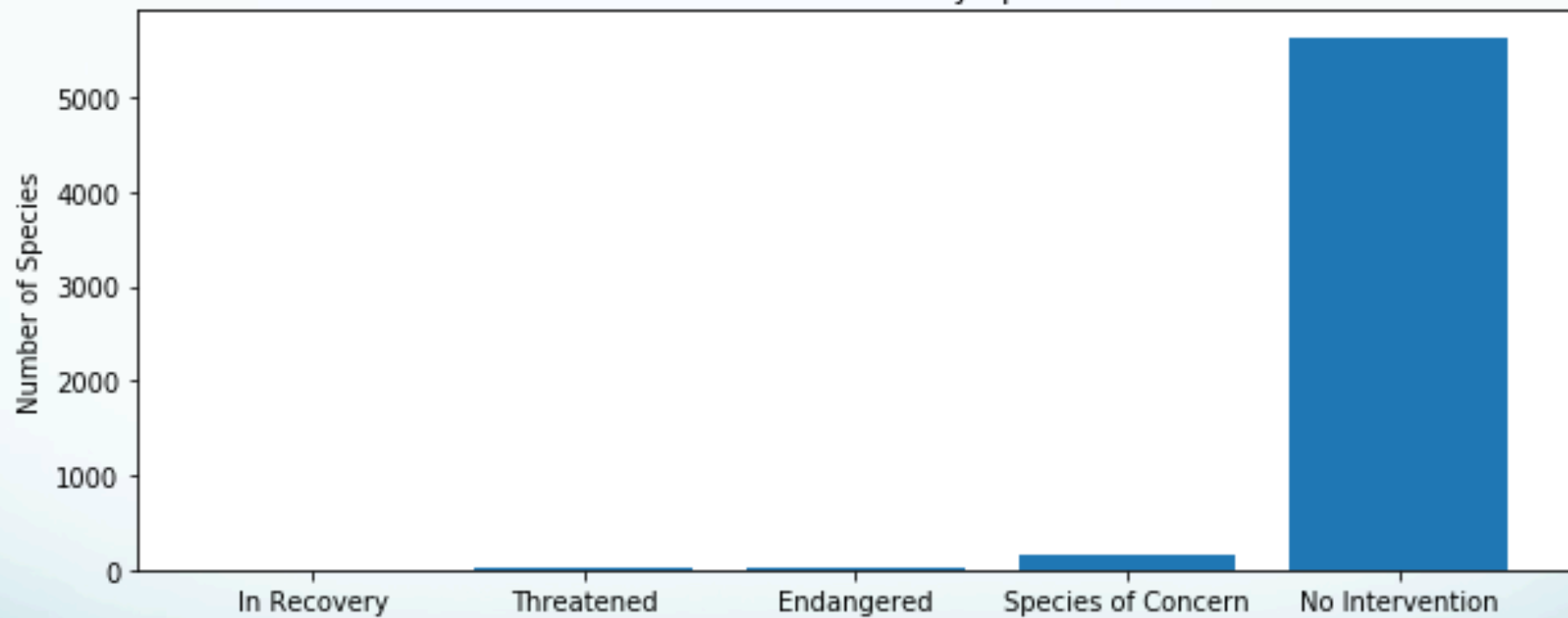
Observations: species_info.csv

- Many species have multiple common names
- The number of species in recovery is pitiful
- There are far more vascular plants than vascular plants
- Birds and mammals are the most susceptible to negative environmental pressures
- “Bos bison” is one s away from being the best scientific name for a species

Significance Calculations for Endangered Status

- Tested to see if a species holds status
- Used groupby and pivot to sort species by their category and then count the numbers of protected vs. not protected
- Calculated the percentage of protected species for each category
- Performed a chi square test to compare the relative significance of mammals v. birds and mammals v. reptiles

Conservation Status by Species



Recommendation for Conservationists

- Focus resources on protecting birds and mammals since they are more likely to be endangered and species are unlikely to end up “in recovery”

Foot & Mouth Disease

Sample Size Determination (1)

- Selected sheep species from the species dataframe
- Merged it with observations dataframe to give observations of each sheep species in several national parks
- Calculated the total number of sheep sightings in each national park

Foot & Mouth Disease

Sample Size Determination (2)

- Used Optimizely to calculate the number of observed sheep required to test for foot & mouth:
 - Baseline conversion rate = 15%
 - Minimum detectable effect = $5/15 * 100 = 33\%$
 - Statistical significance = 90%
 - **Result: 520**
- Divided 520 by the number of sheep observed week week in each park
 - **Result: ~2 weeks at Bryce and ~1 week at Yellowstone**
 - (More precisely: 2.08 and 1.03 weeks, respectively)

