



US parks biodiversity





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01



Introduction



The goal of this project is to analyze biodiversity data from the National Parks Service, particularly observations from species in different US national parks

Project goals

Use data to answer these questions:

- What is the distribution of conservation status for all species?
- Which are the three most common species in every park?
- Are certain types of species more likely to be endangered?
- Are the differences between species and their conservation status significant?



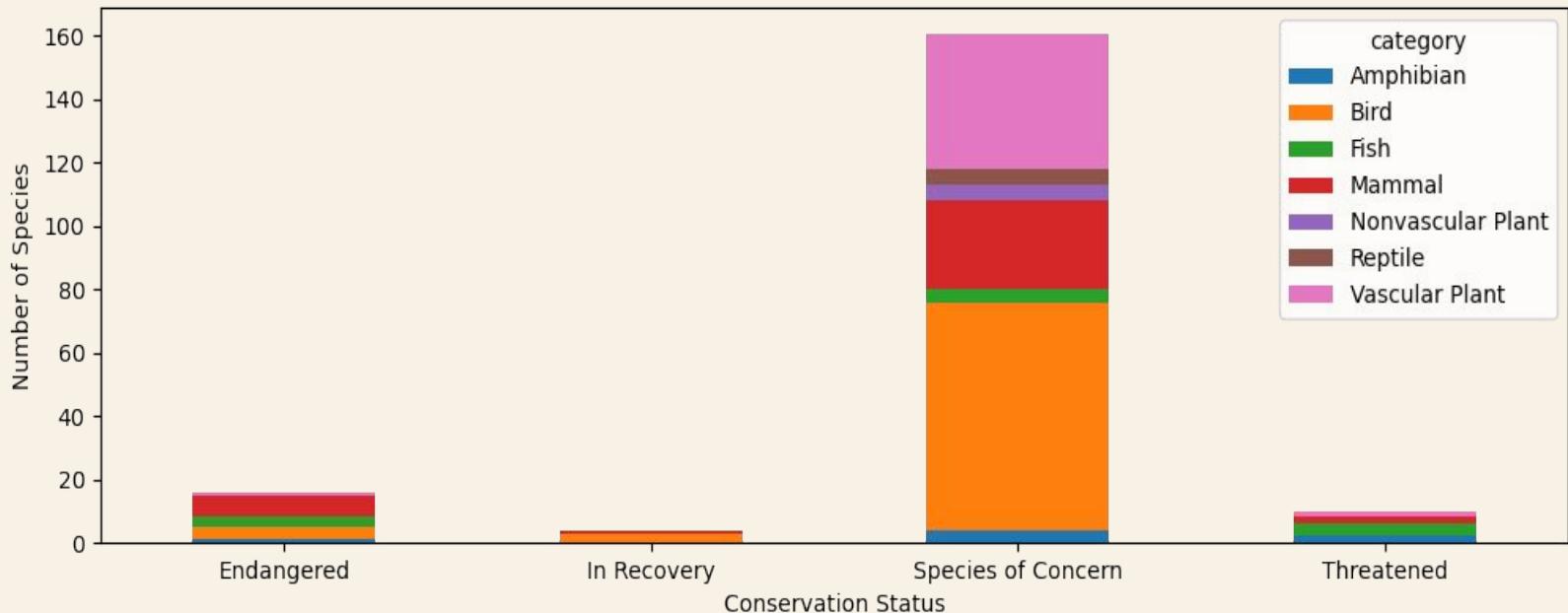


02

Analysis



What is the distribution of conservation status for all species?



- 'Species of concern' is the most common status
- The biggest categories in this status are Vascular plants, Mammals and birds

Which are the three most common species in every park?



Eurasian
Collared Dove



American
Beaver



Racoon



Cultivated Oat

**Bryce
National
Park**



Rock Pigeon



Mountain Lion

Which are the three most common species in every park?



Yorkshire Fog

**Yosemite
National
Park**



Spotted Catsear



Eurasian
Collared Dove

**Yellowstone
National
Park**



Yorkshire Fog



American
Beaver



Mountain Lion

Are certain species more likely to be endangered?

	category	not_protected	protected	percent_protected
0	Amphibian	72	7	8.86%
1	Bird	413	75	15.37%
2	Fish	115	11	8.73%
3	Mammal	146	30	17.05%
4	Nonvascular Plant	328	5	1.50%
5	Reptile	73	5	6.41%
6	Vascular Plant	4216	46	1.08%

Results

Birds and mammals are more likely to be in a protected status





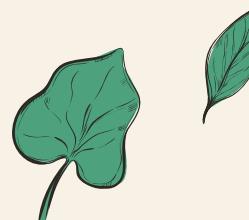
Are the differences between species and their conservation status significant?



01

Mammals vs birds
 $0.69 > 0.05$

Mammals are not statistically
more likely to be protected
than birds



02

Mammals vs. reptiles
 $0.039 < 0.05$

Mammals are statistically
more likely to be protected
than reptiles



03

Conclusion





Goals were met

The information was adequate to answer the investigation questions

Visualizations and tables extract important information of conservation status across species

Species diversity across parks was presented



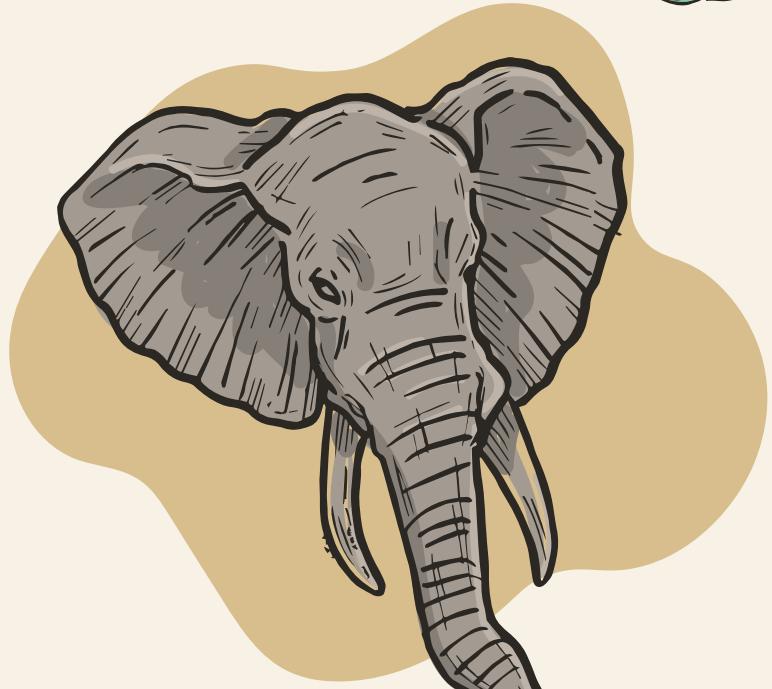
04

Further research



Next?

Perhaps more information about the parks themselves (location, climate, area, funding) can yield correlations between parks and their biodiversity





Thank you!

Do you have any
questions?

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