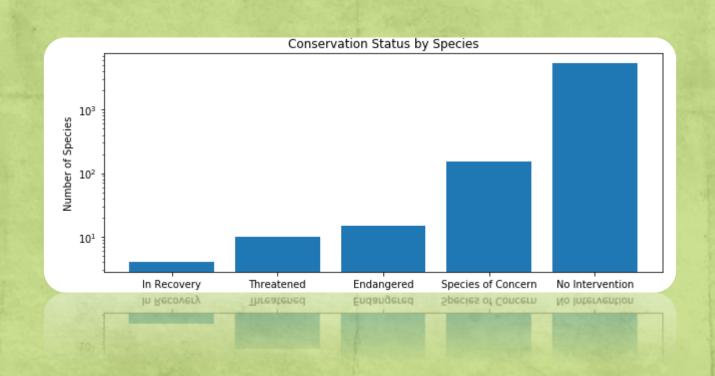
Biodiversity

Codecademy Introduction to Data Analysis Capstone Project

Species Info

- Dataset includes 5541 unique species, divided into 7 categories of plants and animals
- 180 species are subject to intervention
 - Mammals and birds are most commonly subject to intervention
 - Vascular and nonvascular plants are least commonly subject to intervention
- Note that the dataset is incomplete both in exclusion of categories (e.g. arthropods) and in enumeration (there are ~391,000 species of vascular plants)

Frequency of Intervention Among All Species

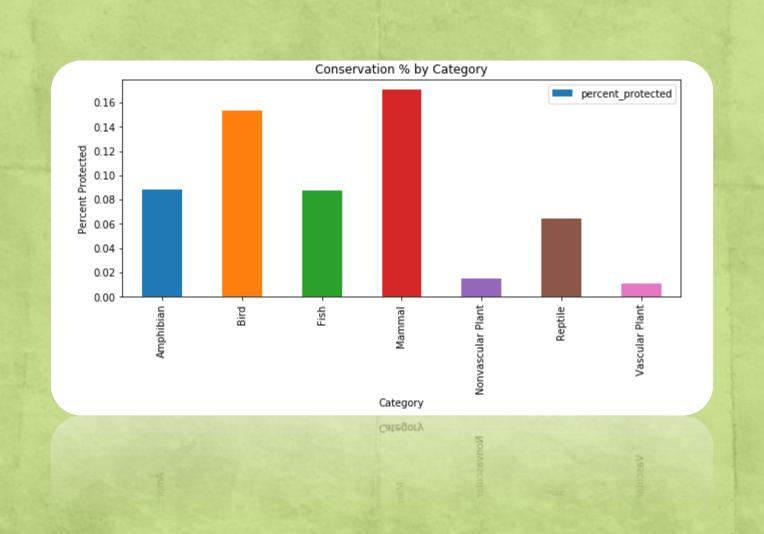


Significance of Categorical Conservation Status

- Using chi2 contingency, the difference in intervention rate between mammals and birds has a p-value of o.69, statistically insignificant.
- The difference in intervention rates can be explained by random chance alone.

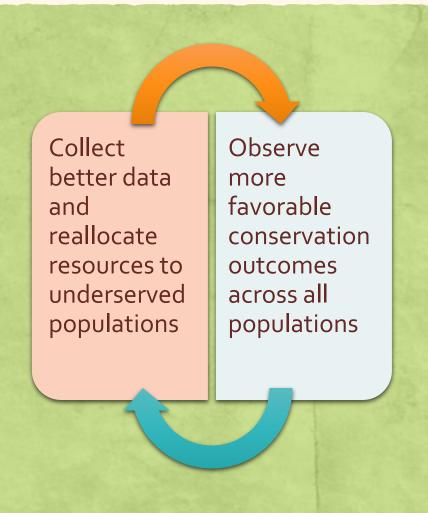
- Using chi2 contingency, the difference in intervention rate between mammals and reptiles has a p-value of o.o4, statistically significant.
- The difference in intervention rates cannot be explained by random chance alone.

Categorical Conservation Rates



Recommendation for Conservationists

- Strongly consider using a more robust dataset to plan policy decisions
- Determine if additional resources should be allocated to interventions for underserved species categories:
 - Plants
 - Fish
 - Reptiles
 - Amphibians



Sample Size Determination for Impact Evaluation

Scenario Overview:

- Observe 3 species of sheep across 4 national parks and evaluate the impact of foot and mouth disease reduction initiatives
- Baseline rate: 15%
- Minimum detectable effect: 1/3
- Level of significance: 90%
- This yields a sample size of 890 observations.

Time Needed to Conduct Evaluation:

- If weekly observations hold steady at each site, researchers would need to spend:
 - 1.8 weeks observing at Yellowstone National Park
 - 3.6 weeks observing at Bryce National Park

Observation Frequency Across Locations

