

Forest Sustainability Inventory of Biodiversity

Date: _____

Group Names: _____

AIM: To study the variety and abundance of living things.

1. **Biodiversity:** *“Diversity leads to stability”. The best way to determine biodiversity is to count the number of different living things that exist within an ecosystem.*

Tools: Plant and Animal ID books
Circumference tape (1m diameter)

Method: Within the parameters of the designated circle, all forms of wildlife will be identified and recorded as a percentage of ground coverage within the area.

Results: Use the table below to record all findings.

Definitions:

- 1) **Animal:** A living thing capable of feeding and voluntary motion, e.g., mammal, amphibian, reptile, fish and insect/bug.
- 2) **Fungus:** Any of a large group of lower plants that lack chlorophyll.
- 3) **Fern:** A group of flowerless, seedless, vascular green plants.
- 4) **Moss:** A large group of green plants without flowers but with small leafy stems growing in clumps.
- 5) **Angiosperm:** A vascular plant having the seeds in a closed ovary (this includes most flowering plants including deciduous trees).
- 6) **Gymnosperms:** Woody vascular seed plant (like conifers), that produce naked seeds not enclosed in an ovary.
- 7) **Lichen:** A complex lower plant made up of an algae and fungus growing as a unit in a solid surface.
- 8) **Club Moss:** Resemble coarse mosses, but have simple or branched stems covered in simple -veined leaves.

