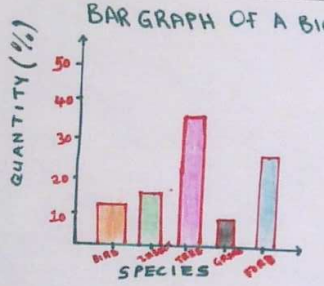
WHAT MAKES A FOREST?

RESULTS

BIODIVERSITY

TYPES OF SPECIES	QUANTITY
BIRDS	11 %.
INSECTS	18 %.
TREES	36 %.
GRASS	8 %.
FORBS	26%.

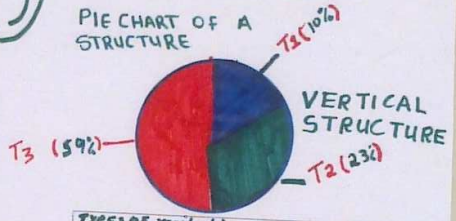
BAR GRAPH OF A BIODIVERSITY



STRUCTURE

TYPES OF STRUCTURE	QUANTITY
T1 (0-1m)	10 %.
T2 (1-3m)	23 %.
T3 (3m...)	59 %.

PIE CHART OF A STRUCTURE



TYPES OF vegetation structure	QUANTITY
GRASS	3 %
FORBS	62 %
~~litter~~ LITTER LEAVES	35 %
BARE GROUND	1 %

DISCUSSION

→ Forest is domina[illegible] by trees & forbs and less/some grass.
→ There are more insects than birds.
→ There are more trees growing side-ways & the forest is always green.
→ The horizontal structure is made up of more forbs and litter leaves.

CONCLUSION

* Lots of very tall trees.
* Many variety of forbs
* Few grass
* Almost no ~~background~~ bare ground.
* Many litter leaf.
* Avarage birds & insects.

EPIPHYTES.

carissa bispirosa

Asparagus virgatus

Name: Forest grass

LETS EXPLORE THE GRASSLANDS

WHAT ARE GRASSLANDS???

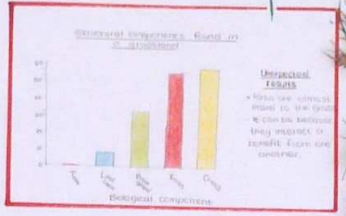
Grasslands are a habitat where:

- We find a lot of species
- trees are mainly not found there
- it is a home to insects, birds....
- the grass is not green.

WHAT WE FOUND...

Birds and Insects (Animals)

Name of animals	No. of species
Insects	18
Birds	11

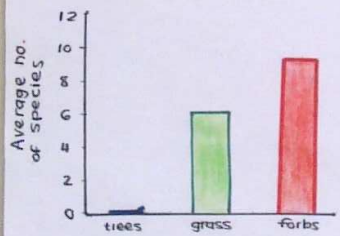


Unexpected results

* no butterflies
* less grasshoppers
* mostly a lot of spiders

Plants (grass, forbs, trees)

Number of species found in a grassland



Unexpected results

* common grass (thatching grass)
* there are more forbs than grass (forbs interact with grass and they co-exist in grasslands)

Interesting fact

Grasslands and forbs species recover quickly from fire

Within weeks its already grown.

NEST

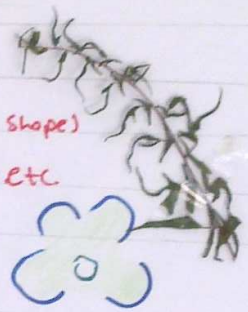
The "NEST" represents or is an example of the importance of grass.

PLANTATION

Plantation - its plants that are planted by human beings in a same area or a plot

STRUCTURE

- The height is the same because they were planted at the same time
- The Canopy is Clusted (Tittle packed)
- The Stem is wide and long
- The trees are not far from each in distance (equal distance and shape)
- The Plants looks the same, referring to the size, shape etc.



BIODIVERSITY

*OBSARVATION

*Birds - we heard birds calling but we described one blu weaver bill

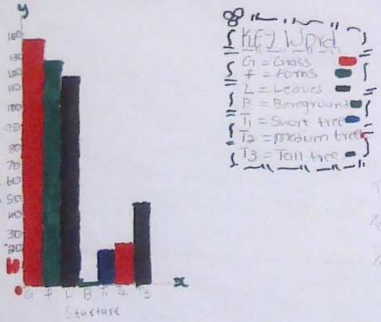
-Insects - 6 insects we found which are Ants, spiders, worms, locust, cockroach etc

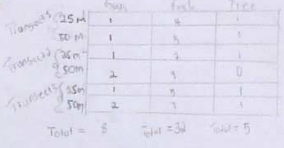
On Plants we had * Aliens
*Indegenous plants.

under allians we had * Oxalis
* Bidens

under indigenuose we had * Sida
* fern plant

BAR graph for VEGETATION - Structure





Suggestion
-Plantation should be planted in controlled environment because they are allien plants.

Conclution
-Plantion is made up of the species

DATA INFORMATION of our graph.

The Trees

According to our data, tall trees are many compared to medium and short trees

Ground cover

- The group cover was covered with grasses, herbs and dead leaves, but mostly grass was dominating.

The intere ground was covered.

INTEREST

- The trees were very interesting because, they have the same weight and they are Packed in the same row. It is one type of plant, Pine Tree.