

Data Sheets

Field Sampling – Transects and Conditions

Species Lists for OPIHI – Field Sheets

Cobble Areas

- Field Sampling Transects – Cobble Areas
- Field Sampling Transects – Cobble Areas (measure rocks)
- Site Conditions (for Cobble Areas)

Modifying Field Data Sheets

Information and Site Conditions

The information we request your students fill out on the top of their data sheets (location, data, start and end time) is important when comparing species abundances between sites. Site condition information is important as more or less organisms might be found on a cloudy or windy day. It is important for the students to write down their science assistant name so we can properly acknowledge volunteers.

The transect line number refers to the group's transect placement in relation to all other groups. Looking out towards the ocean, the transect line on the far left is #1, the next transect to the right is #2, etc. Transect line number information will become important when analyzing your data and looking at zonation.

Transects

Field transect data sheets assume a 20m long intertidal area. It is unlikely that your site matches this description. Modify the sheet to reflect your intertidal transect length by adding or deleting rows to the data table.

Quadrats

The excel sheet "Species Lists for OPIHI – field sheets" has a list of the common algae and invertebrates for OPIHI sites. Choose your intertidal site from the bottom toolbar (use the arrows on the bottom far left to scroll through all the sheets).

Before printing you should customize the sheet the following three ways:

- Adjust the number of empty columns that are outlined in black (vs. grey) to the number of quadrats your class will place at designated points along each transect. There are currently ten outlined empty columns, indicating ten quadrat data collections per transect. This is our recommendation for the number of quadrats per transect line. You can modify this based on your needs.

- Indicate the designated transect points your class will place their quadrats in the top row of the columns. The transect points can be any standard distance (e.g. every 0.5m, 1m, 2m, 5m, etc.) depending on the size of your study site.
- The last line of the sheet says “Quadrat Total (total # of squares)”. This assumes your class will be taking data using the quadrat percent cover squares method. You may choose to write in the number of squares the columns should add up to, e.g. “Quadrat Total (36 squares)” or change the total to 100% if you are not using the percent cover modification. If you are using the point count quadrat method, the total point counts should add up to 25. You can copy the excel sheet if your class will be taking data using multiple quadrat methods.

Print as one page:

Make sure the sheet will print as one page by checking print preview first and making sure all your columns are present. You can highlight the outlined section of the worksheet and indicate you want your selection to be fitted and printed on one page. You can also play with the column width to make them larger or smaller depending on the number of quadrats you will be placing.

Cobble Areas:

Due to the increased complexity of the transect sheets for cobble areas, the explanations for the site conditions are on a separate sheet. You can just print a couple of these sheets for the whole class to share. The quadrats sheets for these areas are not unique