	ING ctivity you performed at or around the
	ctivity you performed at or around the
an eco sampling is to	
an eco sampling is to	
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•	
	Figure 1: Setup of Equipme
and	to mark off a 1 m ² area near
egs into the pre-tied loops in the	<u>-</u>
ope out until tight and put the	e next peg into the ground.
of each type of	, plant and animal, found in the
	a maximum depth of
	ee around the creek and additional
) about the creek area.
	egs into the pre-tied loops in the ground, using the representation ope out until tight and put the you have all four pegs in the of each type ofed, both on the surface and to chart.

4	Observations:				
	Record any <u>relevant</u> observations you made while at the creek, things that you feel relate to your findings. Be sure to mention other organisms you saw outside of your square and observations obtained by using your senses.				

/3 **Data:**

Determine the three organisms you found to be most common in your test areas and complete the data table.

Organism	Number	Details	Image

/14 **Discussion**:

If you choose to do so, you may type these answers, print them, and staple them to this worksheet.

-	why a scientist would use this specific technique, as opposed to surveying the rea (2 marks).
	nree different situations for which a scientist would perform an ecological g, i.e., situations for which they would want to know the number of organisms s).
1.	
2.	
3.	
details a	o other organisms you assume are in the creek area that you did not see? Provide as to why you think so. Note: stating "I have seen them before." or "Someone they are there." will not get you marks (4 marks).
2.	

ŀ	Although we performed the activity in the same manner as a scientist would, I do not feel his exercise allowed us to obtain a very good understanding of the kinds of organisms bund at Tuck Creek. Explain, with multiple reasons, why this would be. What could we
	hange so that we could obtain a more solid understanding (5 marks)?