

DATA EXPLORATION: FLORIDA WILDLIFE CORRIDOR BIODIVERSITY

Go to the [Florida Wildlife Corridor Project](#) on [iNaturalist.org](#), and see what you can learn from the data.

iNaturalist is a citizen science project and online social network of naturalists, citizen scientists, and biologists built for mapping and sharing observations of biodiversity across the globe. Looking at others' observations can be an excellent introduction to the tool and the data. Once you've become familiar with how iNaturalist observations work, you can create an account, follow the how-to tutorial, and contribute your own. (Note: You must be 13 years or older to create an account.)

1. Before you look, what do you expect the most commonly observed species to be? List a few ideas:

2. At the top of the project page, find the totals (rounded) for these three:

Total number of OBSERVATIONS contributed within the Corridor:	Total number of SPECIES observed:	Total number of OBSERVERS contributing observations:

See the list of **Most Observed Species** (at right). Are any of the species you wrote in your answer to Question 1?

Select **View All** to see more. What do you think makes different species "most observed"?

Why might some organisms be less represented? What characteristics of an organism might lead to fewer observations?



3. Go **BACK** to the main **PROJECT PAGE**. Scroll down to see the **MAP** of observations. Zoom in and out, and navigate up, down, and all around the corridor (marked as yellow).

What do you notice about the corridor? Describe it.

Zoom in to see the colored tags*, and click on some. What do the colors represent?

*Those placed outside the corridor in this project have their locations obscured, often to protect rare or threatened organisms.

4. Scroll back up and find and select **STATS**. Roll over the middle circular graphic to see the different groupings of species, including fungi, plants, birds, mammals, insects, etc., and the total number of species documented in the project.

What's surprising about these statistics to you? What questions do you have?

5. Also on the **STATS** page, scroll through some of the **MOST COMMENTS AND FAVES**.

What stands out to you in this collection? Why do you think these observations made the list?

Click on a few of the **small circles**, to learn about who is making observations. Most top **Observers** include information about their interests or background. Describe three who are documenting biodiversity.



6. Go back to the main Florida Wildlife Corridor PROJECT PAGE, and click on the OBSERVATIONS tab. Next, click Search to see the project data under the “Explore” view. Select the Filters function, and select for Threatened, Introduced, and a species of your choice. Fill in numbers and examples for each:

# of Threatened species:	# of Introduced species:	Your choice of species: #:
Examples:	Examples:	Examples:

7. Working with large datasets can lead to new questions. What questions would you want to try to answer about Florida Wildlife Corridor Biodiversity using this project’s data?

