



**“Where Science, Art, Language, Technology,
Maths and Civics collide”**

What Bugs Live in What Shrubs? Data record sheet

| PLANTS SURVEYED (Flowering-not flowering) | Estimate count of Number of insects (beetles, flies, others) (6 legs) | Estimate count of Number of arachnids (mites, spiders) (8 legs) | Estimate count of Myriapods (milli- pedes-many legs) and crustaceans (slaters- 10 legs) | ESTIMATE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF BUGS |
|---|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| EXAMPLE Acacia Longifolia (Golden Wattle) | Eg. 4 beetles, 6 flies, 2 ants, 12 other bugs | 10 spiders 4 mites | 0 slaters and 0 millipedes | 38 |
| Plant 1. | | | | |
| Plant 2. | | | | |
| Plant 3. | | | | |
| Plant 4. | | | | |
| TOTAL OF COLUMNS | | | | |

What you found.

Were there more bugs living on any particular plant you surveyed?

If one plant had more bugs, why do you think this was the case?

Analysing your data - Looking at your data: write four analysis/interpretive statements using your data

For example

Nearly two-thirds of the creatures we found were insects - 24 insects 14 arachnids

We could not identify half of the insects we observed.

The greatest number of insects were found on flowering plants.

Acacia longifolia had the greatest estimated number of creatures out of the plants sampled- 38.

I think the *Acacia longifolia* had the greatest number because it was flowering. The flowers attracted insects, which attracted predators wanting to eat them.