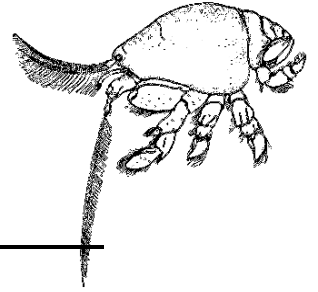


LIMPETS Sandy Beach Monitoring

Data Sheet 1: Field Log



Beach Name: _____ Date: _____

School: _____ Start Time: _____

Recorder: _____ End Time: _____

Observer Names (or entire class): _____

Tide (circle one): rising falling		Approximate Tidal Height (ft):
Wind Speed in mph (optional):		Air Temperature (°C):
Wind Speed (Beaufort Wind Scale):		
Cloud Cover (circle one): 0% 1-25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-100%	Visibility (circle one): < 300 feet < 0.25 mile < 1 mile > 1 mile	Location (GPS coordinates): Latitude: Longitude:

How to complete - Data Sheet 2: Sand Crab Data Sheet

Example:

<input type="checkbox"/> Zero?	Gender	Size	Tally
Sample 1 Dry or Swash (circle one)	<i>R</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>4</i>
	<i>F</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>R</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1</i>

GENDER CODES

F = Female
FE = Female with eggs
M = Male
R = Recruit (< 10 mm)

Instructions for Completing the Data Sheets

FIELD LOG

- One student or group should be responsible for recording the information on the *Field Log*. Other students can assist by collecting data on air temperature, wind speed, etc.
- **Tide and Approximate Tidal Height:** Use a tide log to determine whether the tide is rising or falling. Determine the tidal height at the time you begin monitoring.
- **Wind Speed (mph):** If you have a wind meter, use it to determine the average wind speed. This is an optional, yet fun and hands-on method of determining wind speed.
- **Wind Speed (Beaufort Scale):** Use the Beaufort Wind Scale (in addition to, or in lieu of, a wind meter) to determine the approximate wind speed. When entering your data online, the database asks you to enter the Beaufort Number only.
- **Air Temperature:** Hold the thermometer at eye level and keep it out of the wind and sun. Read the meniscus and determine where the bottom of the meniscus appears. Record in °C.
- **Percent Cloud Cover:** Assessing this information is more accurate when dividing the sky into quarters and approximating the percent cover for each quarter. Do not include the sky that falls under a thumb's height above the horizon. Add the four percentages together. Divide by four to get the average percent cloud cover.
- **Visibility:** Locate a fixed point, like a tree or a rocky outcrop, that is near the farthest range of your visibility. Is that point more than a mile away? If less than a mile, how much less?
- **Location (GPS coordinates):** If you have never visited the monitoring site before, use a GPS to take a reading at the beginning (northernmost end) of the 50 m rope. If you are returning to the monitoring site, find the location you monitored in the past, using a GPS.

SAND CRAB DATA SHEET

- One student in each group should be responsible for recording the information on this data sheet. Other students should assist by collecting the cores, sieving, etc. Students can switch roles periodically, if they wish.
- **Recorder:** Write the name of the person in the group who is recording the data.
- **Random Number:** Holding the *Random Number Table* in front of you, close your eyes, and point to the page. Open your eyes and record the random number chosen on your data sheet.
- **Vertical Transect Number:** This is a RELATIVE number between 1 and 5 that records each group's relative position along the transect. You cannot record this number until all of the groups have chosen their random numbers.
- **Depth of water at sample #10:** Use a meter stick or a metric measuring device to measure the approximate water depth at sample #10.
- For each sample of sand collected (samples 1-10), record the size and gender of each crab collected in the spaces provided. Use a code for the gender and a number for the size (mm). Codes are listed at the bottom of the *Field Log*. A recruit that is 8 mm should be recorded as R8.
- **Tally:** For the most part, students will record a "1" in the tally box, indicating that they found one crab of a specific size and gender in their sample. Sometimes, students will collect a large number of crabs in one sample. For example, if there are 10 8 mm-recruits in one sample, a "10" would be written in the tally box.
- If zero crabs were found in any of the ten samples, check the box that reads, "Zero?"