

Name _____

Mark-Recapture Data Sheet

Lincoln-Pearson Method (show equation in space on the right side of sheet):

M = _____

n = _____

R = _____

N = _____

Bailey's modification (show equation):

N_B = _____

SE = _____ (see equation 6, p. 126 in Brower et al. 1998)

show equation here:

Calculate the 95% confidence intervals for **N_B** (Bailey's modification). See equation 8, p. 126, Brower et al. 1998):

Removal Sampling Data Sheet

	Run 1		Run 2		Run 3		Run 4		Run 5	
	Number Caught	Cumulative Total	Number Caught	Cumulative Total	Number Caught	Cumulative Total	Number Caught	Cumulative Total	Number Caught	Cumulative Total
Sample 1										
Sample 2										
Sample 3										
Sample 4										
Sample 5										

Hayne Extrapolation Method

For each of the runs, (1) hand graph the number caught by number previously caught and extrapolate N (estimated population size); (2) plot the cumulative number of insects by the number of insects per sample in MS Excel. Add a linear trendline (regression line) and put the equation on the graph (options tab in trendline window). Use the equation to determine N (the y intercept). Summarize your results below. Turn in your hand graphs and MS Excel graphs with this data sheet.

Hand Graphing

$N_{run\ 1} =$ _____
 $N_{run\ 2} =$ _____
 $N_{run\ 3} =$ _____
 $N_{run\ 4} =$ _____
 $N_{run\ 5} =$ _____

Linear Regression

$N_{run\ 1} =$ _____
 $N_{run\ 2} =$ _____
 $N_{run\ 3} =$ _____
 $N_{run\ 4} =$ _____
 $N_{run\ 5} =$ _____

Moran-Zippin Method

Using the Moran-Zippin equation estimate the population and SE (standard error) for each of the five runs. Show calculations in the blank space to the left (use the back if needed).

$N_{run\ 1} =$ _____
 $N_{run\ 2} =$ _____
 $N_{run\ 3} =$ _____
 $N_{run\ 4} =$ _____
 $N_{run\ 5} =$ _____

$SE_{run\ 1} =$ _____
 $SE_{run\ 2} =$ _____
 $SE_{run\ 3} =$ _____
 $SE_{run\ 4} =$ _____
 $SE_{run\ 5} =$ _____