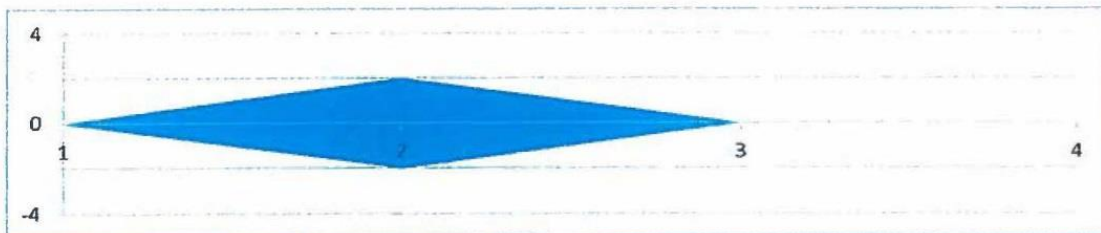


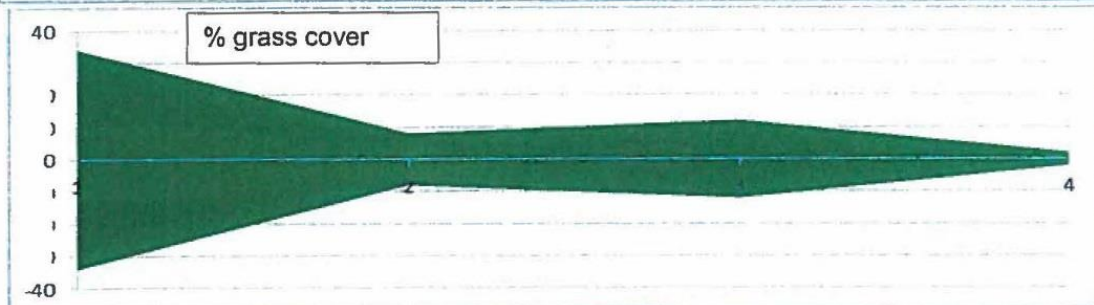
Candidate 3 evidence

How does vegetation change as the height increases?

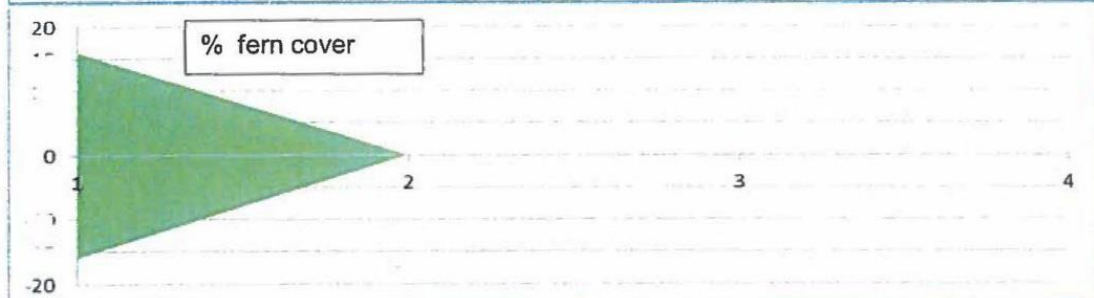
% obluaberrie cover



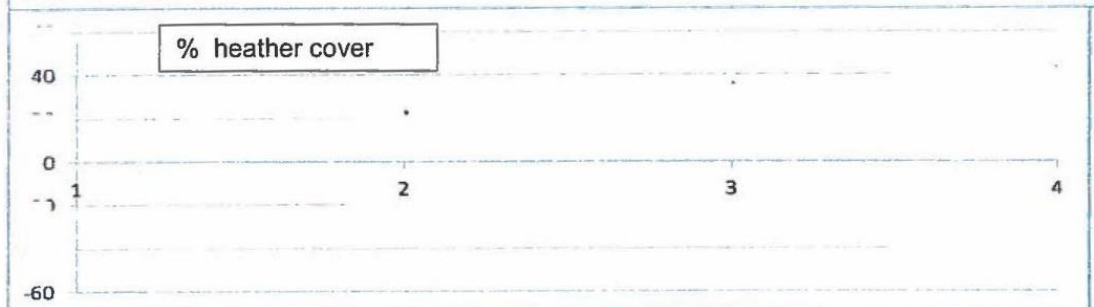
% grass cover



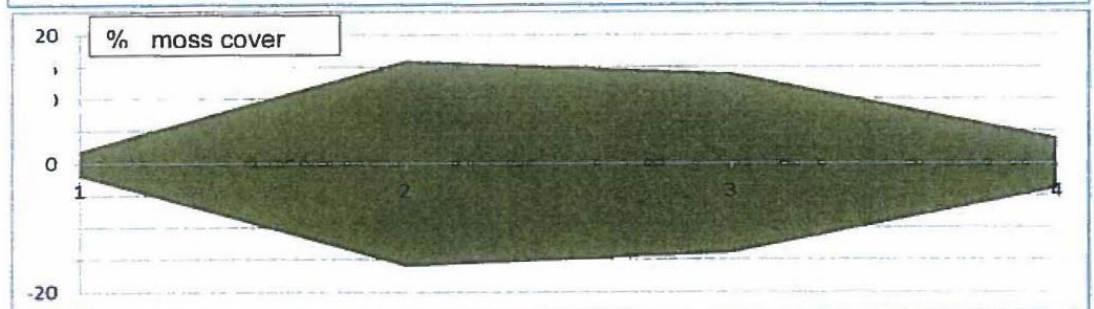
% fern cover



% heather cover



% moss cover



Meall a Bhuchaille

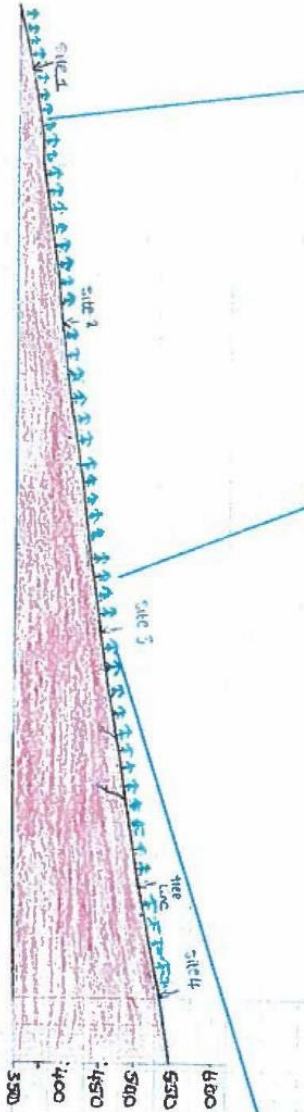


Photo 1



Photo 2

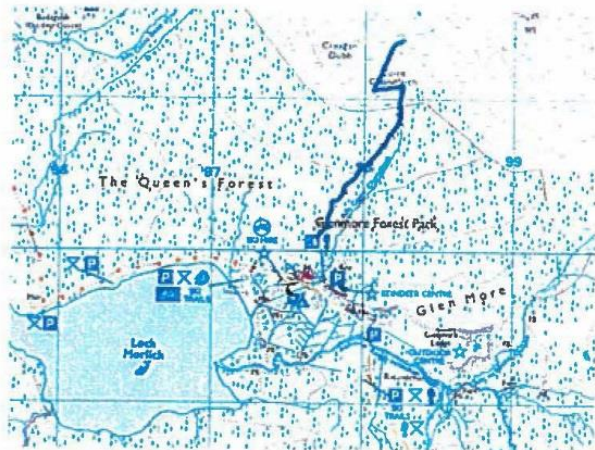


Photo 4

Photo 3



Name: _____ Candidate number: _____
National 5 Geography assignment - _____

State the topic or issue which you have researched

How does vegetation change as the height increases?

Research methods:

6 marks

Describe two research methods you used to collect information about your topic or issue.

Me and my class went to Aviemore for a two day field trip. I chose to research about hill transect and how vegetation changes as the height increases. The first method we used was using a clinometer, we got two people to go up the hill and stop when the rest of the group went out of sight. The clinometer measured the slope of the hill from the group to the two people's eyes. We carried out this twice so we got a more accurate reading. The second method we used was a trundle wheel to measure the distance from the rest of the group, where we stopped to the two people, where they were standing. Again two people measured up the slope with the trundle wheel to give a more accurate reading of the distance.

Continue on next page if needed.

The third method we used was a Quadrat. A Quadrat is made out of 25 boxes, each box representing 4%. We threw the Quadrat down randomly and took a photo of it for further research at home. A Quadrat gives an percentage of vegetation there is on the peice of land we threw it on. The Fourth method we used was Vegetation cards. When we threw the Quadrat we got out the vegetation cards to have a look and to identify what type of vegetation it was. The vegetation cards explained what we were looking at to give us a clearer image. It was either Bleabernie, grass, heather or moss. Me and my class went to awiemore to do this information. insted of reading books and maps as it ~~was~~ would have been harder to read. It was better us going and doing it for ourselves, like we did so it was clearer to us what we had to do.

Conclusions: 14 marks

For this section you must:

- (i) Describe and explain, in detail, the main findings of your research. You must include reference to the Processed Information you have brought into the assessment.
 (ii) State what conclusions you have reached about your topic or issue.

As shown on the kite diagrams as vegetation changes as the height increases. Bleaberrie started at 0%. Coverage at the bottom of ^{meall a Bhurichaille} ~~meall a buche~~, It then increased At site 1. At site 2 it increased to 4%. Then decreased again back to the same as site 1 down to 0% and site 4 was the same 0%. Bleaberrie likes Shady conditions so it was mostly found at site 2 as it was where the most trees were so it was darker as the Sunlight didnt get through the trees. Bleaberrie also likes acidic soils and as you can see site 2 was where it was mostly. ^{as shown on figure 2} Grass started at 64% at site 1, site 2 it increased hugely by 46% as it was 18% at site 2. Site 3 it slightly increased again to 24%, then a further increase in site 4 with 4%. Grass likes to be above 6°C so it was mostly found at the bottom ~~where~~ at site 1 where the seeds are planted and water gets on to them first. Nearer up the hill, site 3 and 4 there was alot of trees up to between 500 m and 550 m. Grass grows mostly between

Continue on next page if needed

450 m so there wasn't a lot of tree as it began to get nearer the top of the hill. ~~The~~ when it rained most rain got through site 2 as the trees had gaps between them so it was easy for water to travel through. As shown on a diagram the tree line of Mealla Bhvachaille it started very low at site 1 it was in between / through the middle of 350 m and 400 at 350.5 m. at site 2 it went up to 400.2 m, increased again to site 3 at 450.2 m and site 4 at 550 m at the very top. The tree line varied from starting at site 1 at 350.5 m to 550 m at site 4.

To conclude how vegetation decreases as you go up hill except from Heather. Heather does the opposite. The cause of the vegetation is to do with change of weather each month and the altitude as you go up hill. Heather doesn't decrease as Heather gets shorter as you go up the slope and soils also get thinner as you go up as well. All down to weather the soils get thinner and the Heather gets shorter so it survives the bare

Strong winds it has to face 550 m at the top of the slope. As you go ~~up~~^{down} the slope the altitude goes up. As figure the Bleaberrie, grass, moss they did change wh the height increased. ~~Only heather & even~~ else decreased again as you went up the slope but heather increased.