

Ecogeographic Surveys - Unit 5.2

Assessment Questions

Long answers - Essay

1. Define an ecogeographic survey and illustrate its use in planning *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation.
2. Outline the different stages involved for an ecogeographic survey of a named group of wild species (e.g. wild *Triticum* species in Turkey). How would this survey differ from that of a crop (e.g. durum wheat)?
3. Summarise the problems encountered when collecting and interpreting ecogeographic data. How can these problems be avoided or addressed?
4. Define geographic information systems (GIS) and describe those features which make them useful when planning *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation.
5. Geographic information systems can be very useful for ecogeographic surveys. Which other methods can be used to analyse and display ecogeographic data and what are the advantages and disadvantages of their use?