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Tonowing a oner synopsis of relevant statistical methods in the truther to standing methods for stationary items. Questions addressed here include: the numbers of standing or fallen trees in a forest, the amount of timber in a forest, the amount of plant cover in a field, and the amount of coral in a coral bank. The methods in this section are relatively easy to describe and use.

It is no surprise that assessing the numbers of moving objects is much more challenging, both to describe, and to carry out. Part III includes examples of the estimation of the numbers of reptiles (skinks), mammals (grizzly bears, mammors), amphibians (frogs), fish (darters), crustaceans (lobsters, crabs), and birds (ovenbirds). Mosternomples include computer code, though the analyses here would constitute no more than the preliminary stages of a proper analysis of the data.

rt IV is concerned with the many aspects of species richness and diversity.

There are a few sections marked with an asterisk. These are sections that may be read by the curious, but can be ignored without affecting the understanding of the remainder

Spatial Data Analysis by Example. One review welconed the publication of the second of