

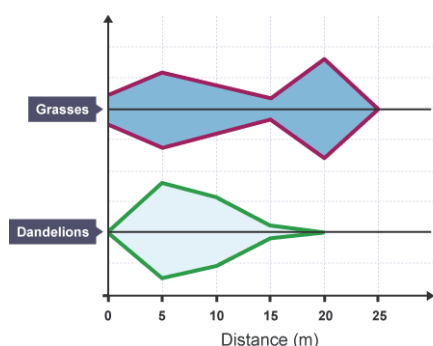
Transect line 樣本線 <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zq7xjty/revision/8>

Quadrat 樣方 <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zq7xjty/revision/7>

Transects: A transect is a line across a habitat or part of a habitat. It can be as simple as a string or rope placed in a line on the ground. The number of organisms of each species along a transect can be observed and recorded at regular intervals. The distribution of organisms in a habitat is affected by the presence of other living organisms - such as herbivores or carnivores - that might eat them. It is also affected by abiotic factors, such as availability of light or water. 樣本線：樣本線是一條橫跨棲息地或一部分棲息地的線。在地面上放一條繩索。然後定期觀察並記錄不同位置之樣本線每個物種的生物數量。棲息地中生物的分佈，會受到在地動物食性的影響，如草食動物被肉食動物吃掉。它也受到非生物因素的影響，例如是否會得到陽光或水源。

In the example below, the distribution of dandelion plants gradually changes from five meters to 20 meters along the transect. A quadrat has been placed at regular intervals of a meter (or a few meters) along the transect. A gradual change in the distribution of species across a habitat is called zonation. It can happen because of a gradual change in an abiotic factor. A transect is usually used to investigate a gradual change in a habitat rather than to simply estimate the number of organisms within it.

在下面的範例中，蒲公英(dandelion)植物的分佈沿樣本線從 5 米至 20 米。沿該樣本線以一米或數米的間隔放置一個樣方(quadrat)。整個棲息地物種分佈的逐漸變化稱為分區(zonation)。它可能是由於非生物因子的逐漸變化而發生的。樣本線通常用於調查棲息地的逐漸變化，而不是簡單地估計其中的生物數量。



A kite diagram (風箏圖) shows the number of animals (or percentage cover for plants) against distance along a transect.

風箏圖顯示了動物的數量（或植物的覆蓋率）與沿樣本線不同距離的關係。



樣方(Quadrat)是用於隔離要研究的區域的工具。