Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Mark and Recapture Activity Directions

Wildlife managers use a "Mark and Recapture" technique for counting animals. For this method to yield effective results (good population density values), several assumptions need to be considered and controlled.

Assumptions:

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

Materials:

1 1000 mL beaker	plastic container
1 500 mL beaker	baking sheet
Black beans	rubber band
White beans	

Directions:

- 1. Without looking, reach into the beaker of black beans and remove a handful of beans. This is considered the "first trapping". Count the # of beans and record on the answer sheet.
- 2. Exchange the captured black beans 1:1 for the white beans. These are now marked individuals.
- 3. Place the captured black beans off to the side in the plastic container and put the exchanged white beans back into the large beaker.
- 4. Cover the beaker with aluminum foil and secure with a rubber band. Shake vigorously so that the beans are dispersed evenly.
- 5. Without looking, reach into the beaker and remove a handful of beans. Separate them into "marked" (white beans) and "unmarked" (black beans). Record the # of white beans and black beans separately on the data table. Record the total captured.
- 6. Using the formula below, estimate the population size and record.

N =total captured in first trapping x total captured in second trappingtotal populationNumber of marked recaptured

- 7. Remove the white beans from the 1000 mL beaker and return the black beans in the plastic container back in the 1000 mL beaker.
- 8. Repeat the mark and recapture technique (2) more times. Record your data.
- 9. Calculate "N" for each trial and record on the Data Table
- 10. Calculate the average population size and record on the Data Table
- 11. Return all the black beans to the 1000 mL beaker and then pour them into the baking sheet. Count the total number black beans to determine the actual population size.
- 12. On your Data Table, determine the percent error using the formula:

Percent Error = <u>Actual Population – Calculated Average (N)</u> x 100 Actual Population