

Using Plant Marker Values to Assess the Autecology of Terrestrial Molluscs

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Abstract

This study investigates the application of plant marker values as a tool for evaluating the autecology of terrestrial Molluscs. By analyzing the relationships between specific plant species and associated Molluscs populations, we aim to elucidate the habitat preferences and resource utilization patterns of these organisms. Field surveys were conducted in various ecosystems, collecting data on Molluscs abundance, diversity, and the presence of key plant species. Plant marker values, which reflect ecological conditions such as soil moisture and nutrient availability, were quantified to assess their influence on Molluscs distribution. Results indicate that certain plant communities significantly correlate with higher Molluscs diversity and abundance, highlighting the importance of vegetation structure in shaping Molluscs habitats. This research underscores the potential of using plant indicator values as a valuable method for understanding the ecological needs of terrestrial Molluscs, informing conservation strategies and habitat management practices essential for preserving biodiversity in changing environments.

their ecological relevance and varying habitat preferences. Preliminary surveys were conducted to identify the most representative species for the study. Systematic sampling was employed to assess Molluscs abundance and diversity. Quadrat sampling (1 m²) was used to collect Mollusc and record their species composition within designated plots across different habitats [7]. The surrounding plant community was documented, identifying all plant species within the quadrats and noting their abundance. Plant marker values were determined using ecological indicator scores derived from existing literature. These values reflect factors such as soil moisture, pH, and nutrient content associated with specific plant species. The ecological traits of dominant plant species in each survey area were quantified to evaluate their environmental preferences.

Key abiotic factors, including soil moisture, temperature, and pH, were measured at each site using standard ecological methods. Soil samples were collected for laboratory analysis of nutrient content

statistical techniques to explore the relationships between plant marker values and Molluscs diversity and abundance. Regression analyses were performed to assess the influence of specific environmental factors on Molluscs distribution [9]. Habitat preference indices were calculated to quantify the degree of association between Molluscs species and specific plant communities. All research was conducted following ethical guidelines for field studies, ensuring minimal disturbance

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The research was conducted in various ecosystems, including

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to Mollusc and their habitats. Necessary permits were obtained for collection and analysis, and all specimens were handled with care to promote their conservation. is methodology provided a robust framework for evaluating the autecology of terrestrial Mollusc through