**ABSTRACT**

- BPP occupies more than 700,000 acres in Central and South Florida (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission).
- Transforming our environment into a combustible forest.
- The nonnative species are forming forests that eliminate all other plants life by outgrowing an impermeable field of their own.
- Causes human allergic skin reactions.
- We focused on the allelopathy, the main harassing effects of the Brazilian Pepper Plant on other native plants.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Throughout the spring 2016 semester our team of Embry Riddle students has conducted 3 field days at the Spruce Creek Park, located in New Smyrna Beach, Florida. During those field days, the tasks were executed in the following order:

1. Search the forest for Brazilian Pepper Tree
2. Measure circumference of the trunk
3. Record coordinates of the tree
4. Mark the perimeter around the tree (1 square meter)
5. Conduct a count of the plant’s seeds inside the perimeter
6. Record all other plants growing inside the perimeter

The data collected during the field days was then used to study correlation between the number of Brazilian Pepper Plant’s seeds and the diversity of other plant life around it.

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

- SWBAT locate the plant out in nature given the right habitat with great confidence.
- SWBAT describe the appearance of the plant to others when asked without error or question.
- SWBAT value a balance of plant diversity after studying the variety of plants in the pepper plant’s habitat by the completion of the class.
- SWBAT compare the biodiversity of areas of high density pepper plant seeds to areas of low density pepper plant seeds given equal plots of land with different plant compositions to determine if there is a correlation.
- SWBAT use the knowledge gained from this project to determine which plants can best withstand growing in an environment with the pepper plant three out of four times through comparing the different areas of measured land.
- SWBAT develop group communication skills in order to be an effective part of a team by contributing to group discussions on a group messaging system.

**RESULTS**

- There is no measured correlation between the size of the tree and the number of seeds produced.
- There is no correlation to the number of plants growing in the vicinity of the Brazilian Pepper tree.
- The samples collected do not support a correlation between the size of the tree and the biodiversity.
- With the eight plants studied the team was unable to make any definite conclusions relating the fruit density of the Brazilian Pepper Plant to the biodiversity of the area.

**CONCLUSIONS**

- According to our research, there was no major correlations between Seeds, Trunk Circumference and Other vegetation.
- The highest correlation was between number of seeds and number of other vegetation (R² = 0.245).
- Maybe our research data sample was too small to prove the correlation or other factors could be more correlated with the allelopathy of the Brazilian pepper plant.

**CHARTS**

- Figure 1 depicts the relationship between the circumference of the tree and the number of seeds found in the plot. With an R² value of 0.0265 it cannot be concluded that there is a correlation between size of the tree and the number of seeds produced.
- Figure 2 depicts the relationship between the number of other plants growing and the number of seeds. With an R² value of 0.245 it cannot be concluded that there is a correlation between number of seeds and the number of other plants growing.
- Figure 3 depicts the relationship between the number of other plants growing and the circumference of the tree. With an R² value of 0.0602 it cannot be concluded that there is a correlation between the number of other plants growing and the size of the tree.