**Blog Post Three**

The vegetation around the prince Rupert Regional Hospital has adapted to the environment of a marine and a mountain climate. As a result, it's important to study the biological attributes of the adaptations that the plants have undergone to fit in this ecosystem. This can be seen by the spread of some species of vegetation and trees, some densely populated around the coastal section but sparsely populated around the mountainous section of Summit Avenue. As a result, this research will involve measuring the density of given species of vegetation around the regions from the sea level up to the regional hospital to determine how the species of vegetation has evolved over time and what adaptations the vegetation has to grow in particular earlier depending on the altitude and the distance from the sea level. In this case, six tree species will be the major focus of the research: the Monterey Cypress, the sweet Chestnut, the common chokeberry, the Banyan Tree, and the Black locust. On the other hand, the vegetative populations that will be under investigation are western, skunk cabbage, ground elder, false Christmas cactus, and creeping phlox. The hypothesis that will guide the research will be guided by the following hypothesis:

**H0:** The osmotic adaptations of the vegetation around Prince Rupert Regional Hospital are the determinant of the population of species.

**H1:**The osmotic adaptations of the vegetation around Prince Rupert Regional Hospital are the determinant of the population of species

The potential response variable in this research will be the population of the plant and the tree species in the Prince Rupert Regional Hospital region. The explanatory variable will be the osmotic adaptations of the vegetation. Both the response and the explanatory variables will be measured on a continuous scale.