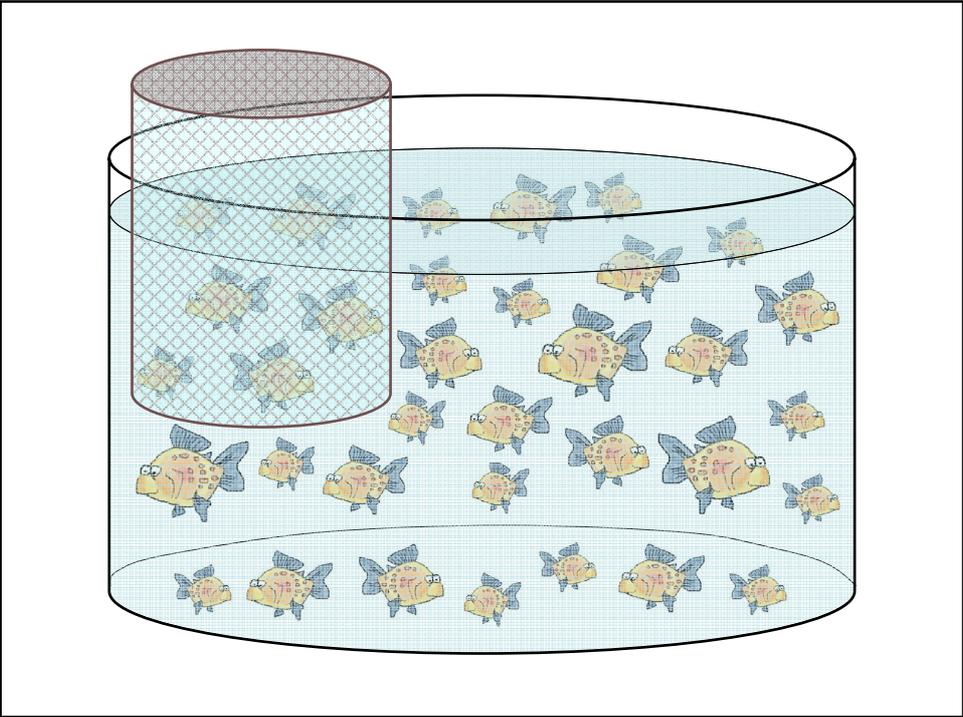
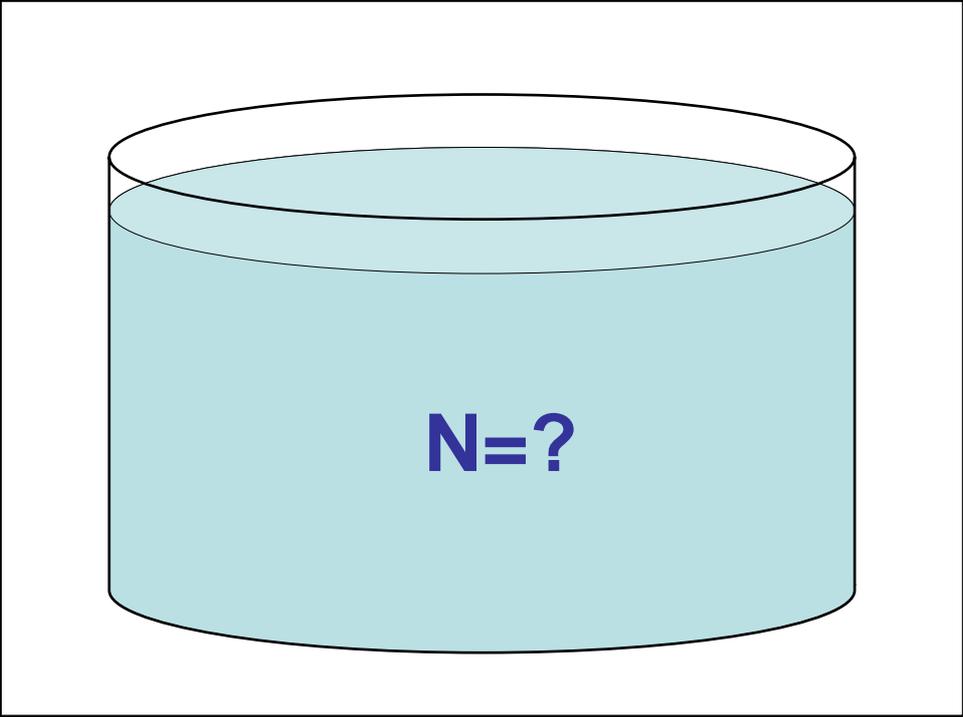
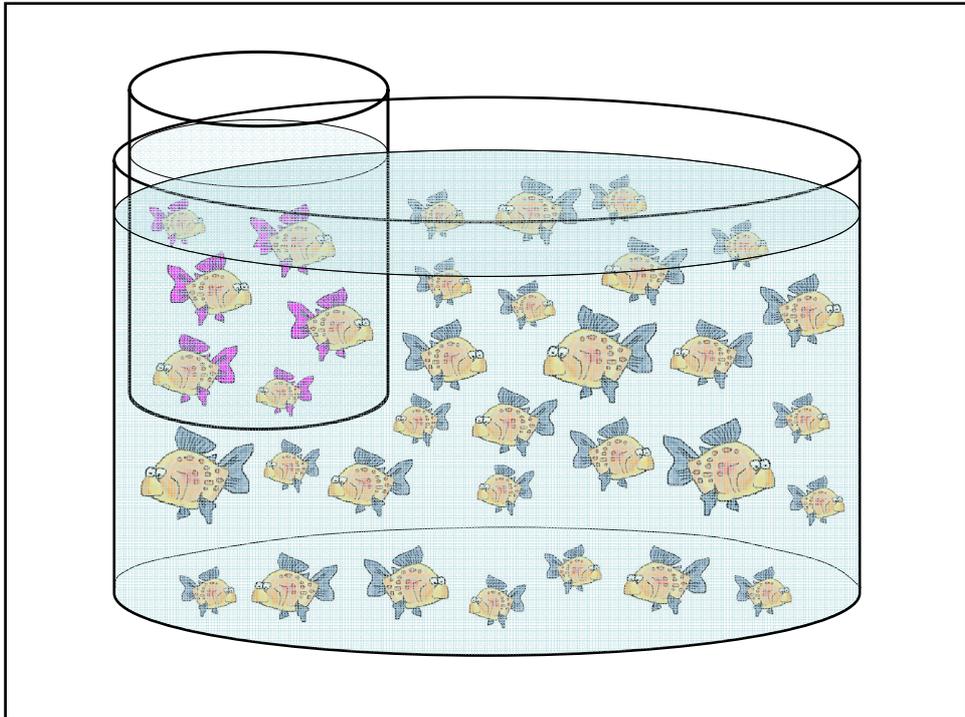
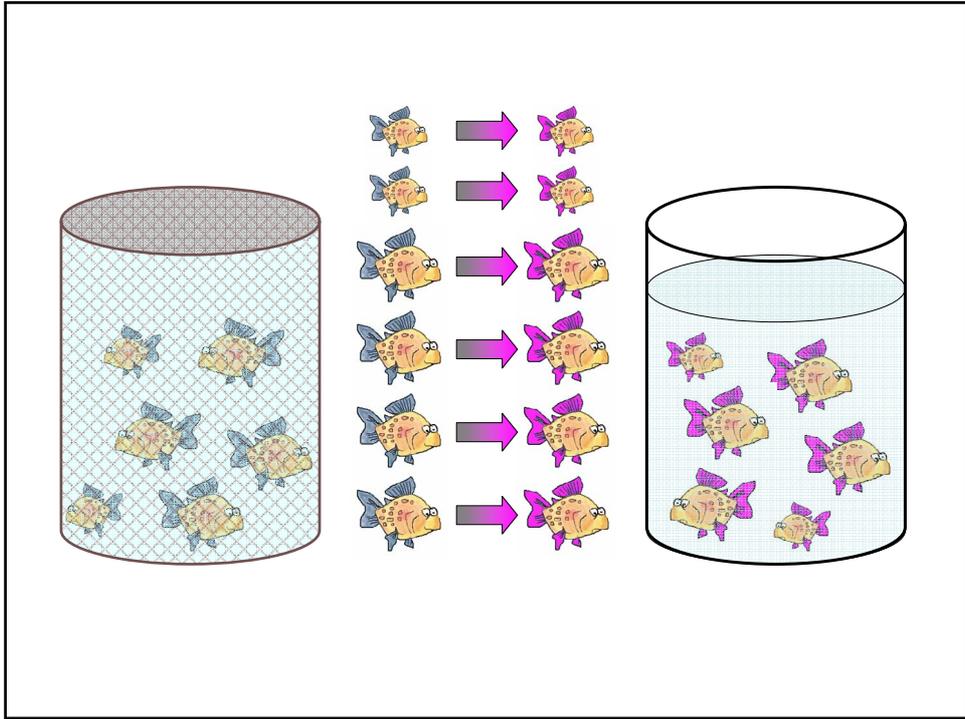


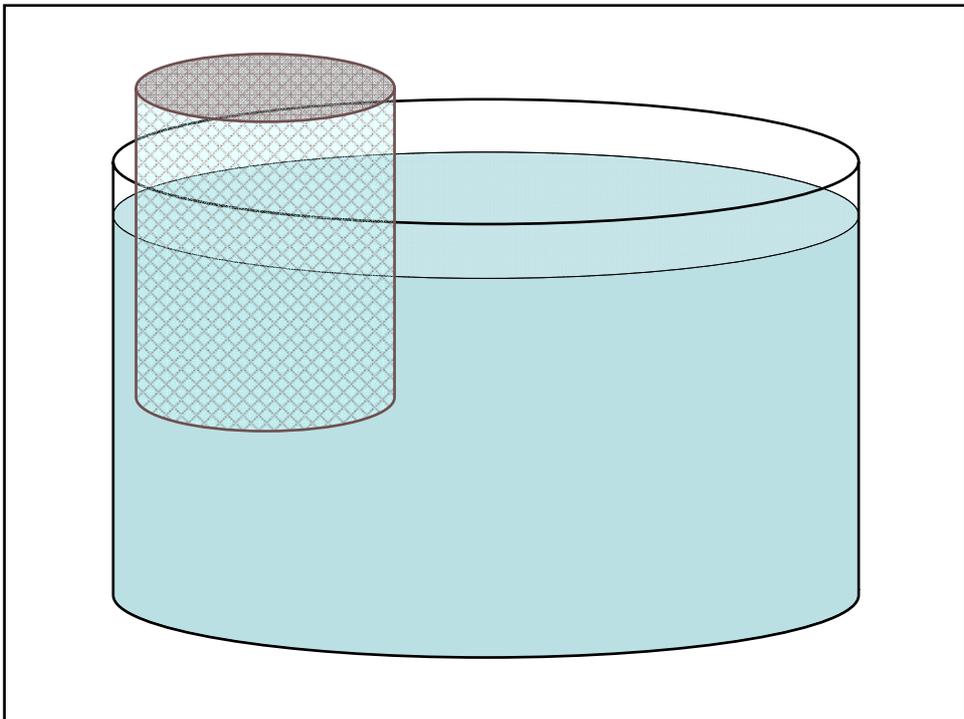
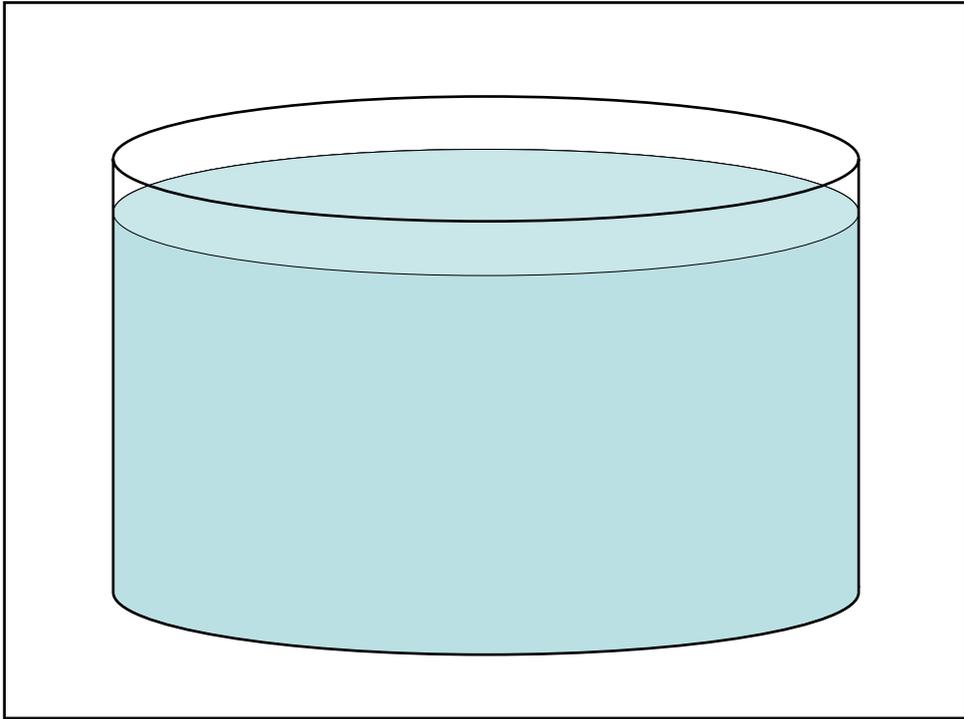
STIMA DELLA DENSITÀ DEGLI ORGANISMI

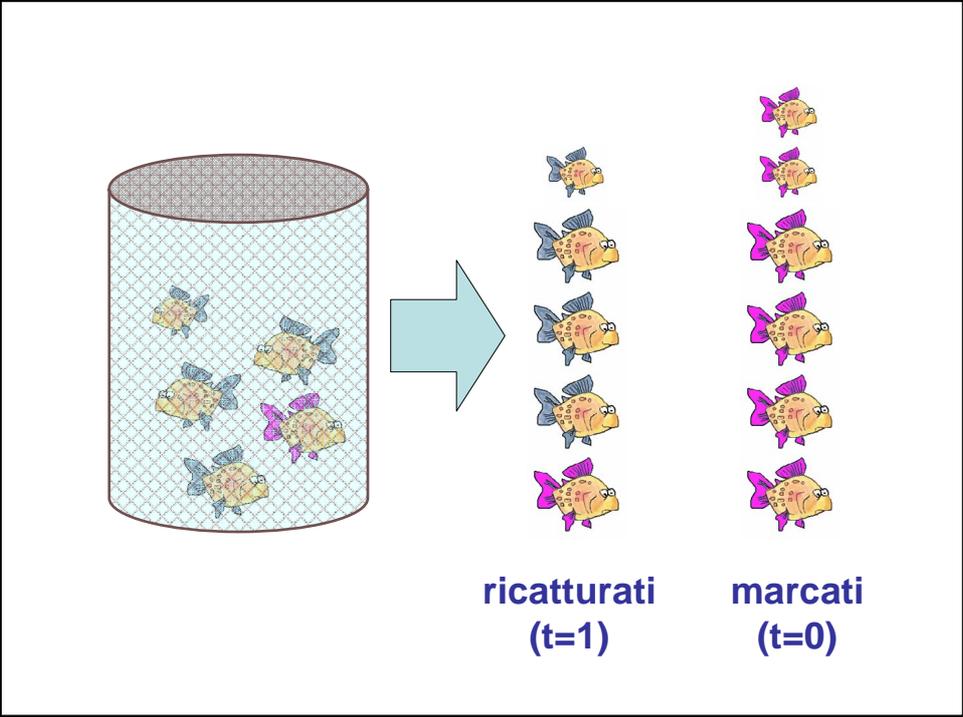
Dimensione di una popolazione: marcatura e ricattura

- Come stimare il numero di individui che compone una popolazione che non sia possibile censire interamente?
- Metodi alternativi:
 - metodo della rimozione
 - metodo del raccolto
 - ...
- Da cosa dipende l'errore di stima?









An equation illustrating the calculation of the total number of fish in the tank. It uses fish icons to represent the numbers in the equation:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{marcati} \\
 (t=0)
 \end{array}
 \times
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{ricatturati} \\
 (t=1)
 \end{array}
 \times
 \frac{1}{1}
 = 30$$

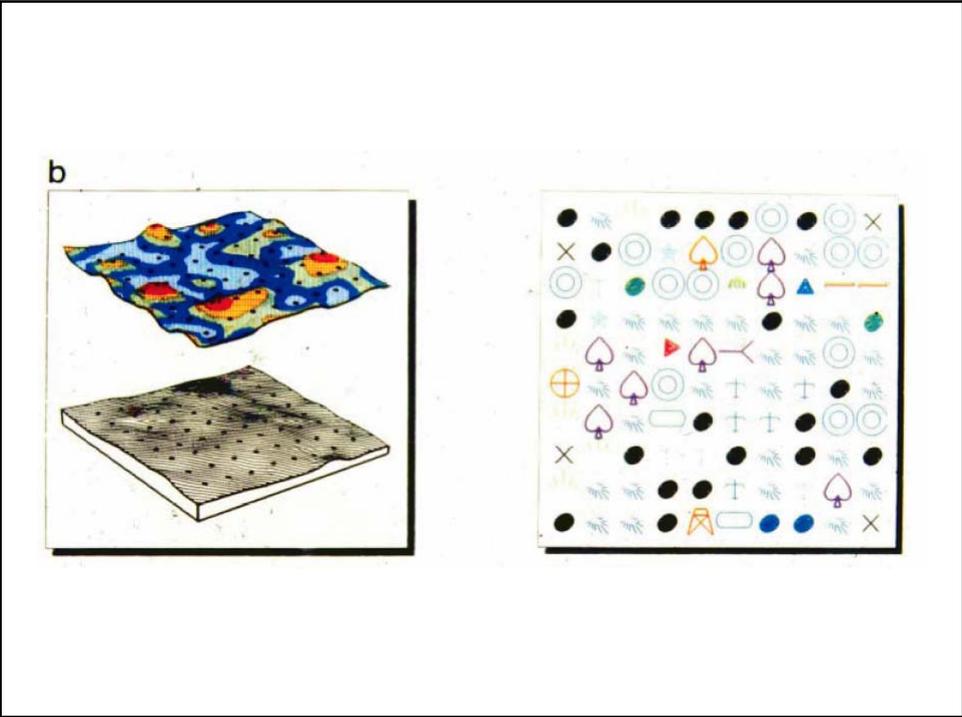
The fish icons are arranged as follows: 5 fish in a vertical column on the left, 6 fish in a vertical column in the middle, and the fraction $\frac{1}{1}$ to the right of the second column. The result "30" is written in large blue text.

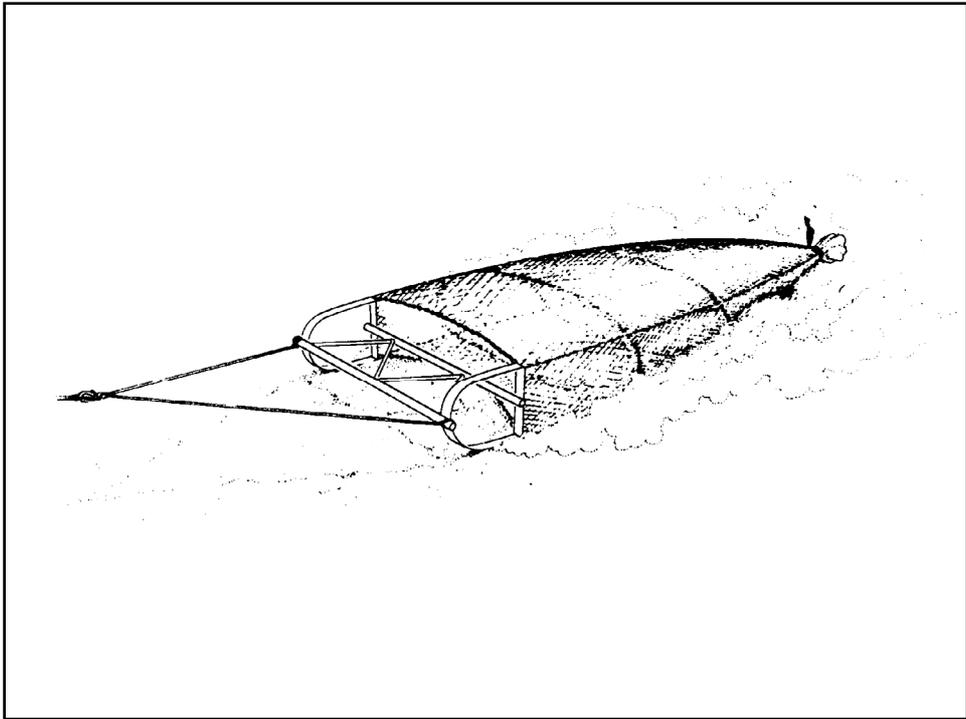
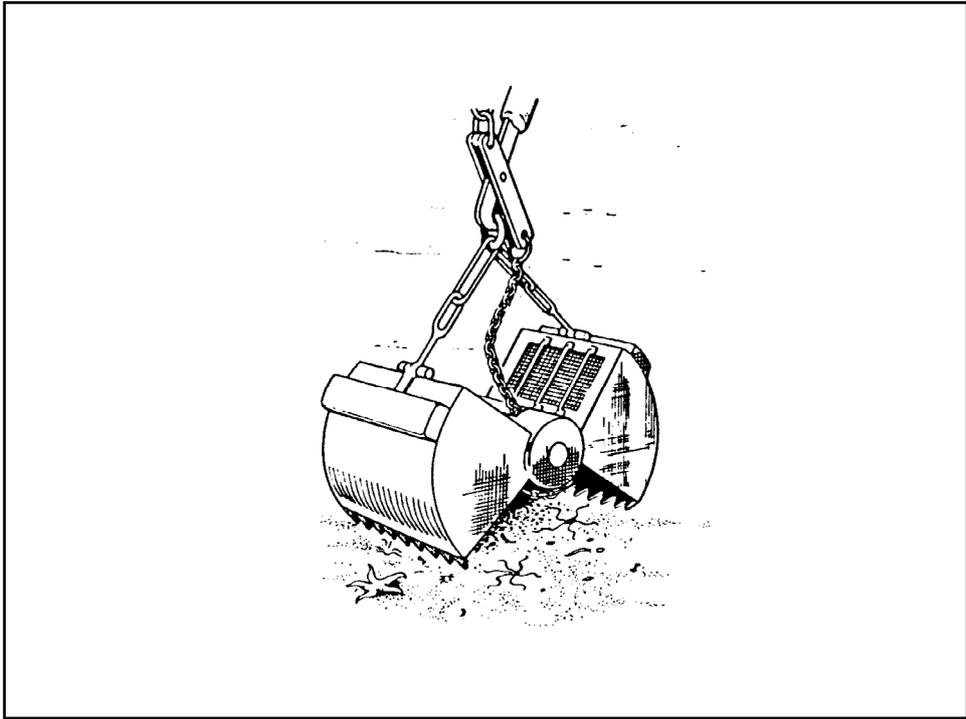
In altre parole...

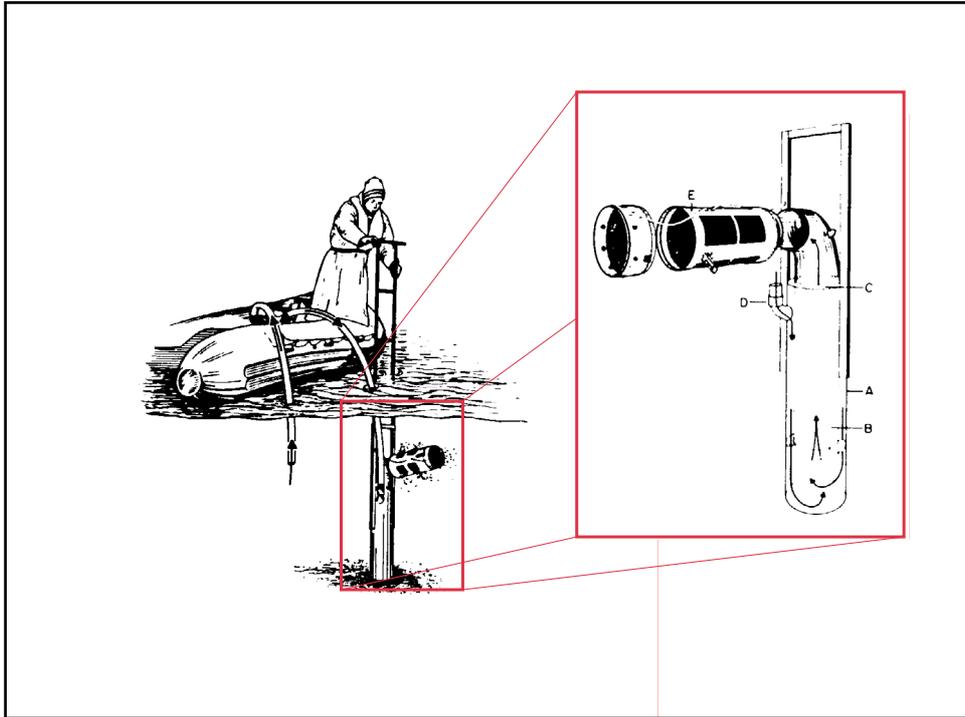
- Conosciamo il numero totale degli animali marcati (M).
- Conosciamo il numero degli animali ricatturati (n).
- Conosciamo il numero degli animali che, fra quelli ricatturati, risultano marcati (m).
- Se consideriamo anche il numero totale degli animali (N), si può scrivere che $n/N=m/M$.
- Di conseguenza, sarà $N = n \times M \times 1/m$

**Stima della densità locale
di organismi sessili (o poco mobili)**

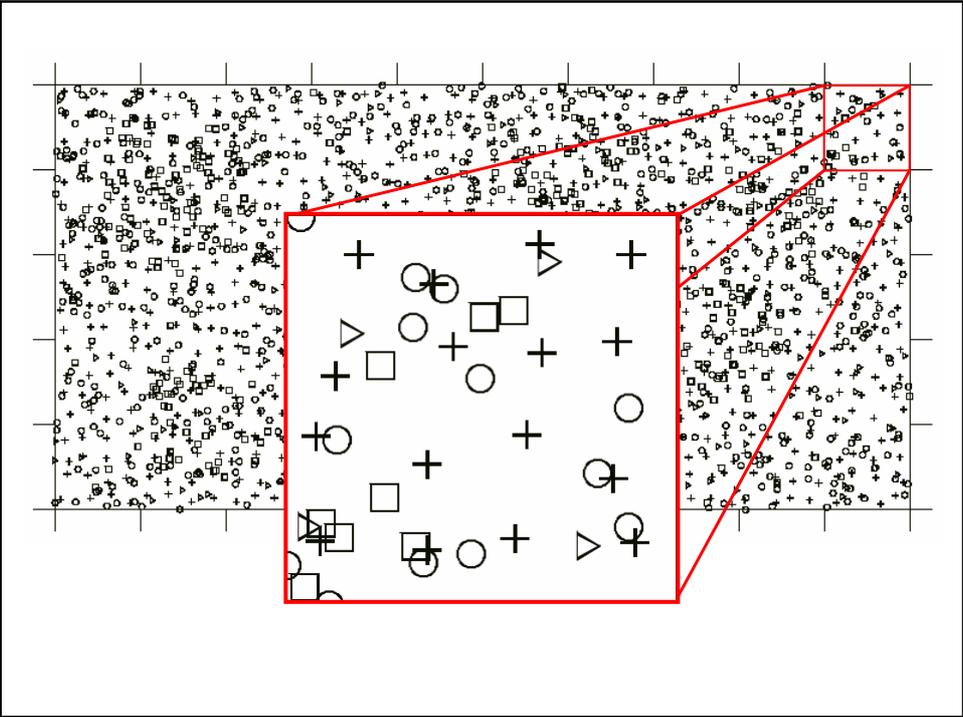
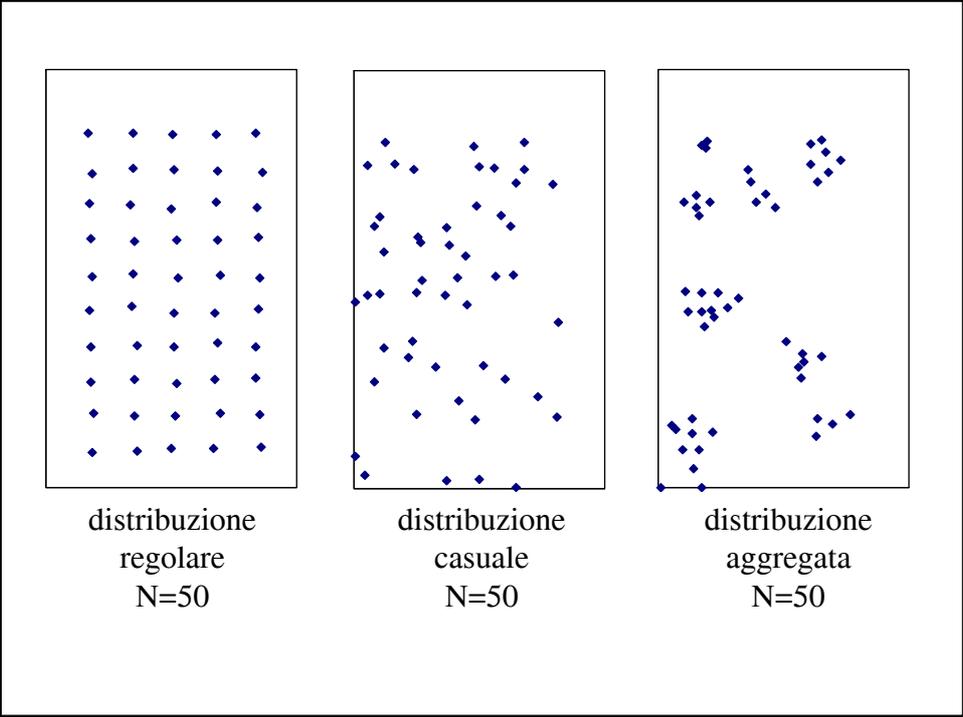


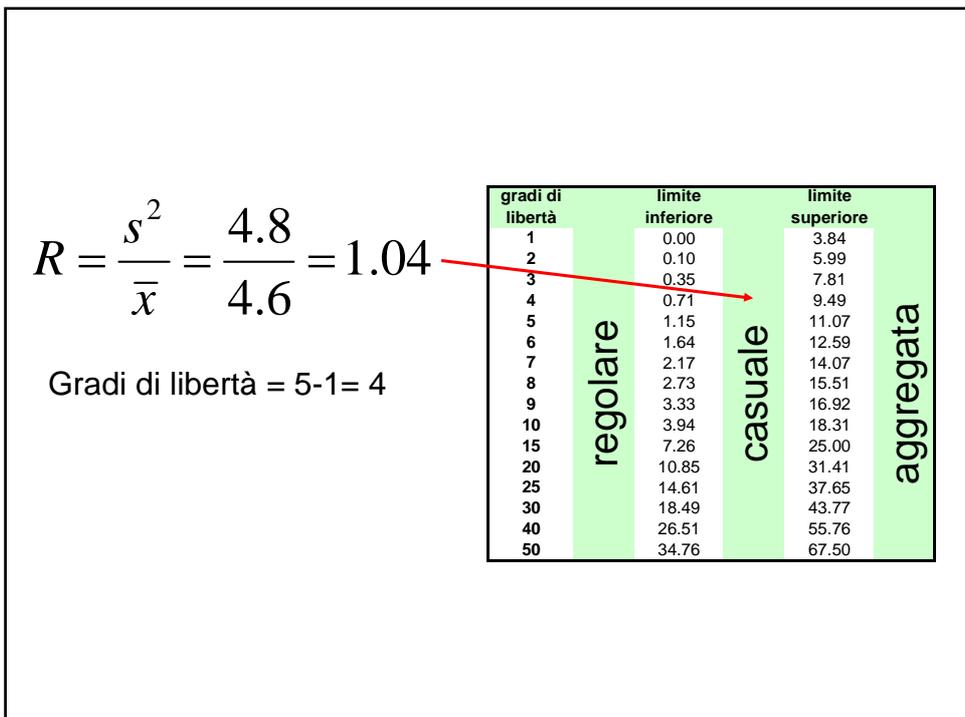
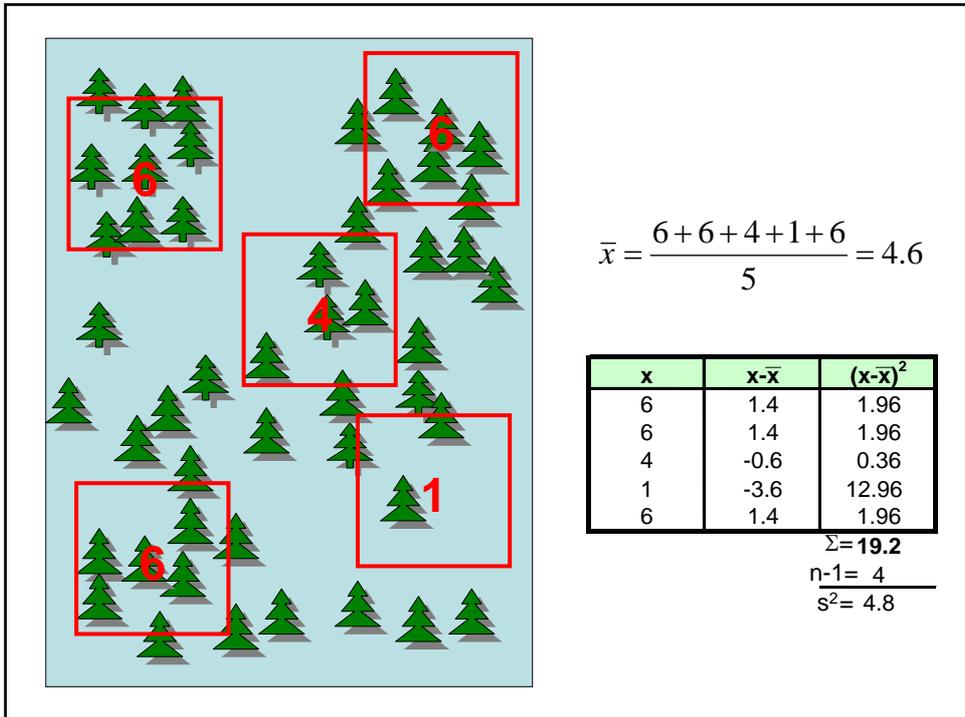






Le modalità di dispersione degli organismi nello spazio





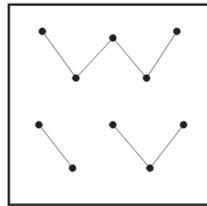
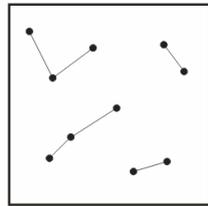
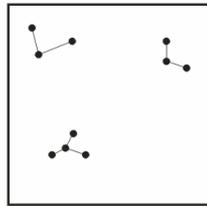
Nearest neighbour distance

distanza media attesa per una distribuzione spaziale casuale (Poisson)

$$\bar{\delta} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{A/n}$$

rapporto fra distanza media osservata ed attesa (distribuzione aleatoria)

$$R = \frac{\bar{d}}{\bar{\delta}}$$



è infinita o toroidale

$$\sigma_{\delta}^2 = \frac{(4-\pi)A}{4\pi n^2} = \frac{0.06831 \cdot A}{n^2}$$

$$s_{\delta} = \sqrt{\sigma_{\delta}^2} = \frac{0.26136}{\sqrt{A/n^2}}$$

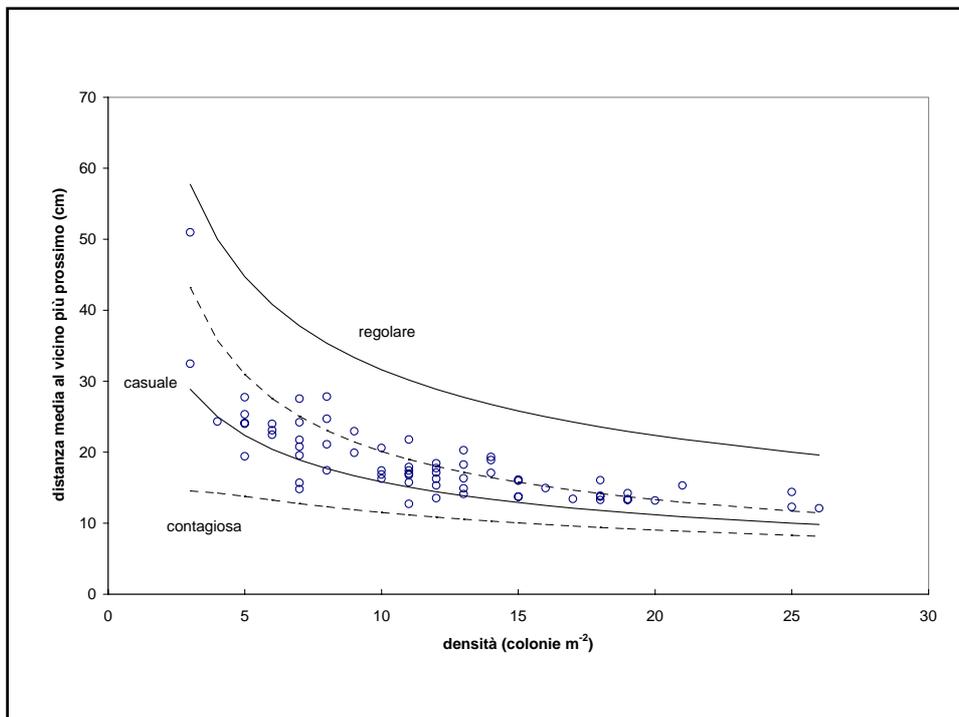
$$Z = \frac{\bar{d} - \bar{\delta}}{s_{\delta}}$$

L'area studiata

è finita (perimetro=p)

$$\bar{\delta} \approx \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{A}{n}} + \left(0.514 + \frac{0.412}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \frac{p}{n}$$

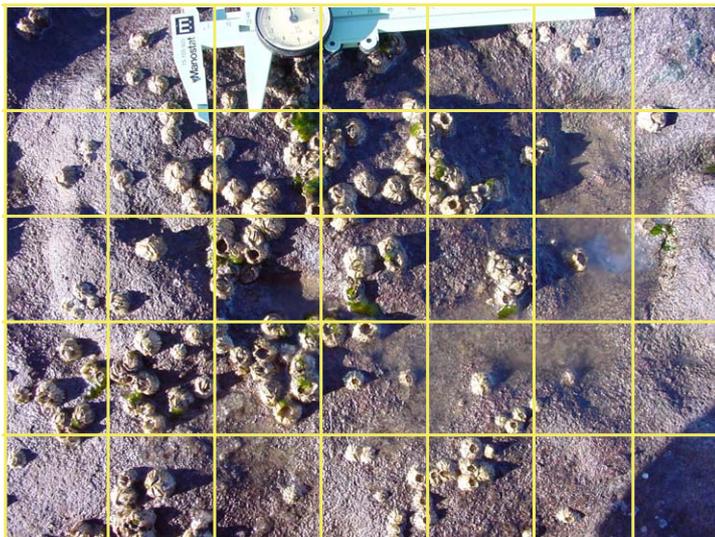
$$s_{\delta}^2 \approx 0.068 \frac{A}{n^2} + 0.035 p \sqrt{\frac{A}{n^3}}$$



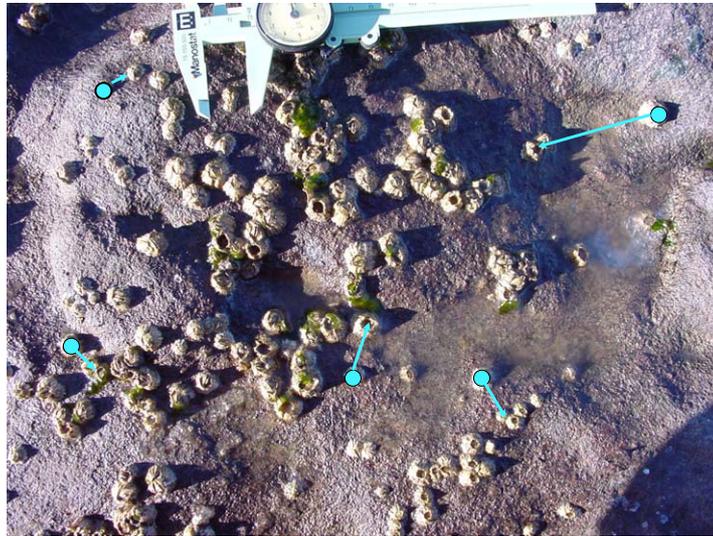
1. Numero di individui totale nel quadrato campione



2. Numero di individui nei quadrati elementari



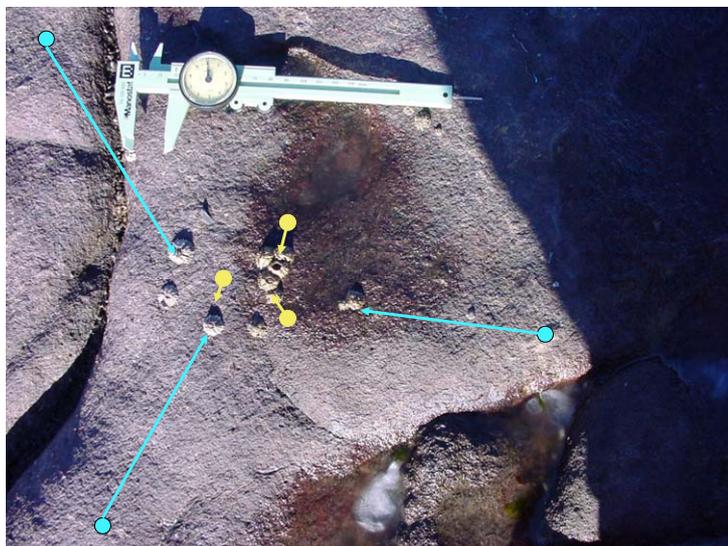
3. Distanza da un individuo a caso al vicino più prossimo



4. Distanza da un punto casuale al vicino più prossimo



Effetto dell'aggregazione degli individui:
sovrastima o sottostima della densità



La scala di campionamento influenza tutti risultati!

