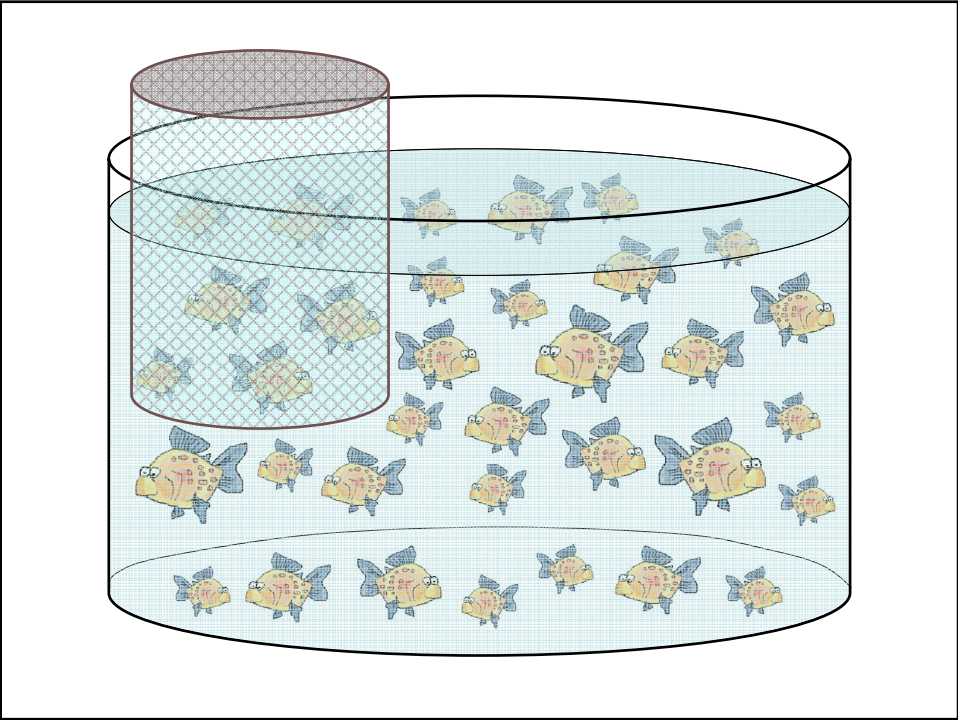
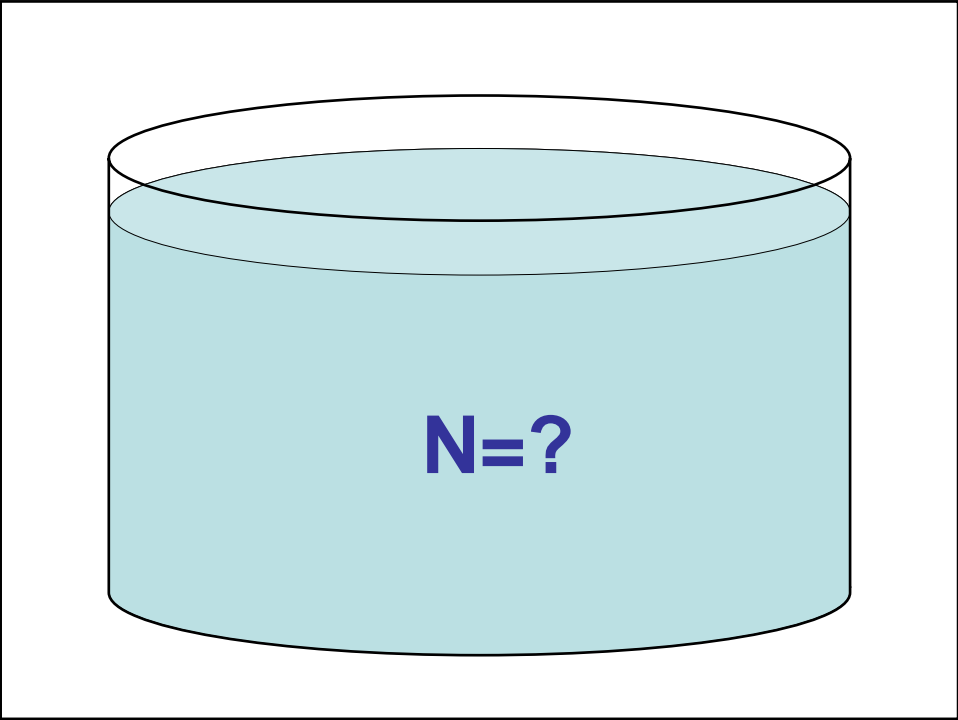
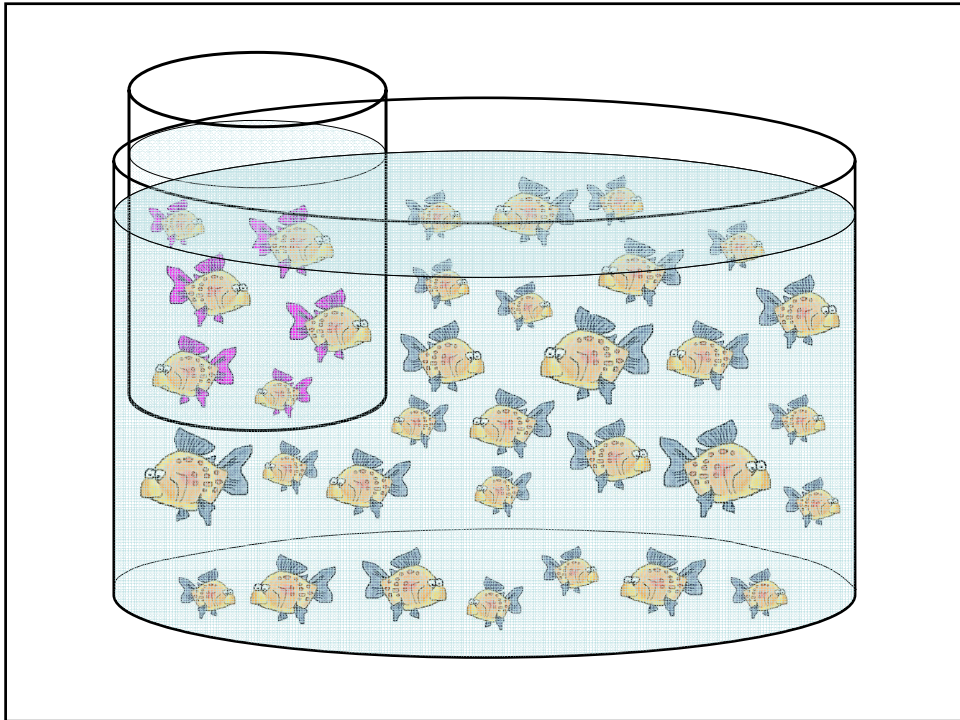
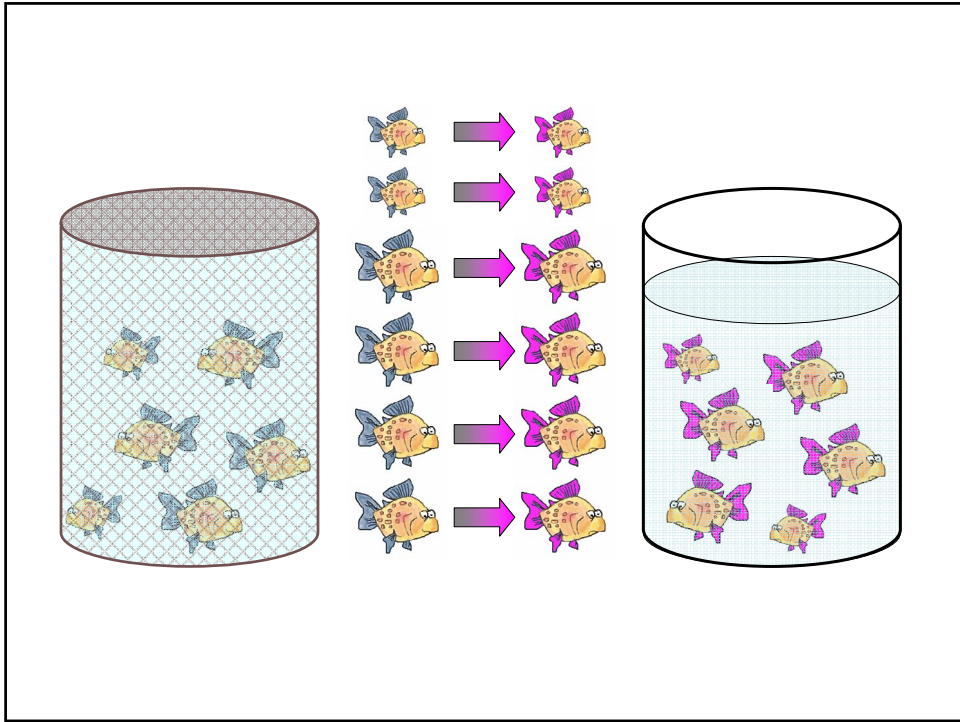


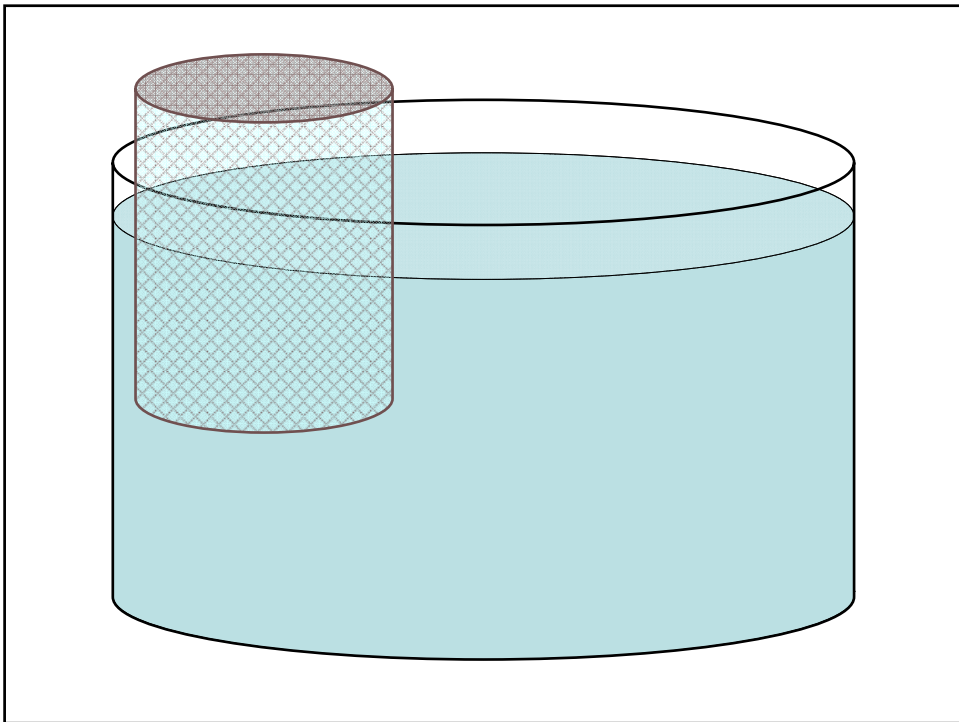
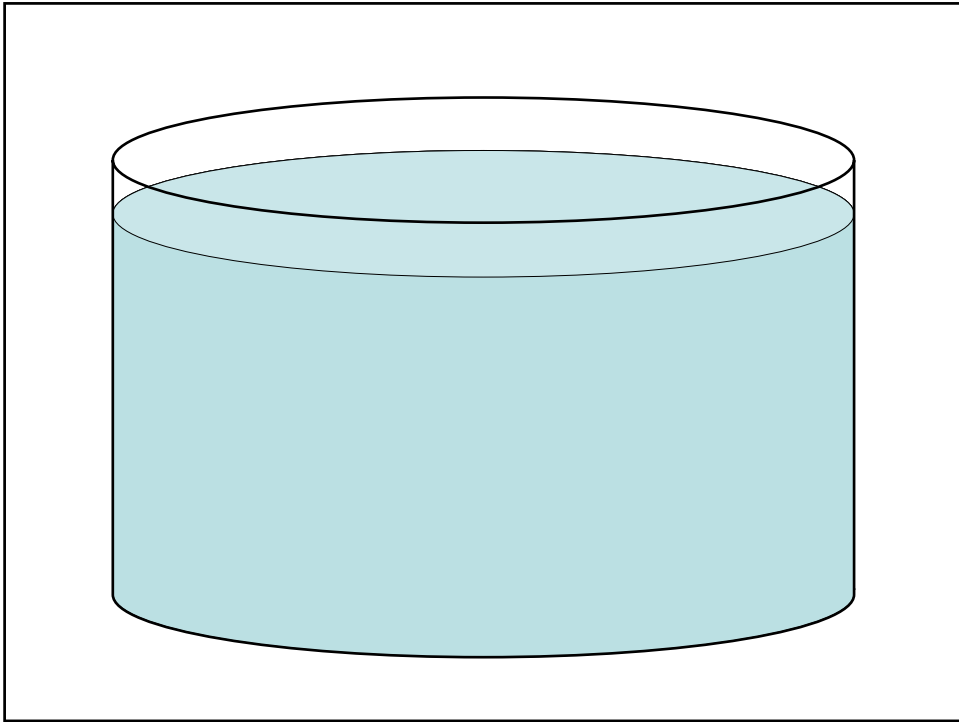
## **STIMA DELLA DENSITÀ DEGLI ORGANISMI**

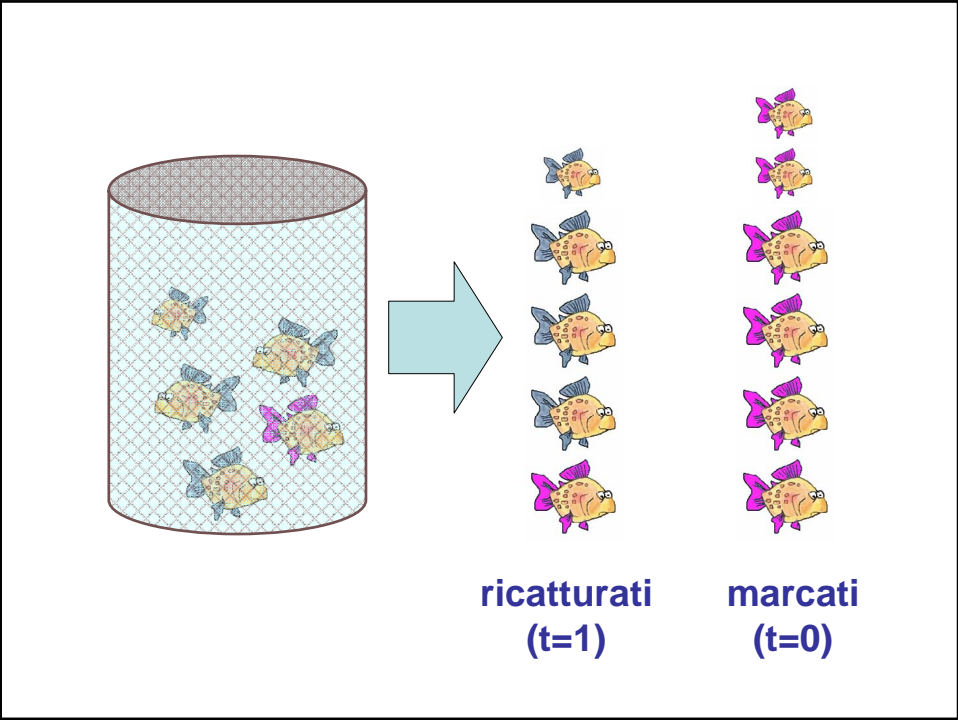
### **Dimensione di una popolazione: marcatura e ricattura**

- 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. The equation is:
 
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{marcati} \\ \text{(t=0)} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} \text{ricatturati} \\ \text{(t=1)} \end{array} \times \frac{1}{1} = 30$$
 The diagram uses fish icons to represent the numbers in the equation: 5 fish for "marcati (t=0)", 6 fish for "ricatturati (t=1)", and 1 fish for the numerator of the fraction. The result "30" is written in a large blue font.

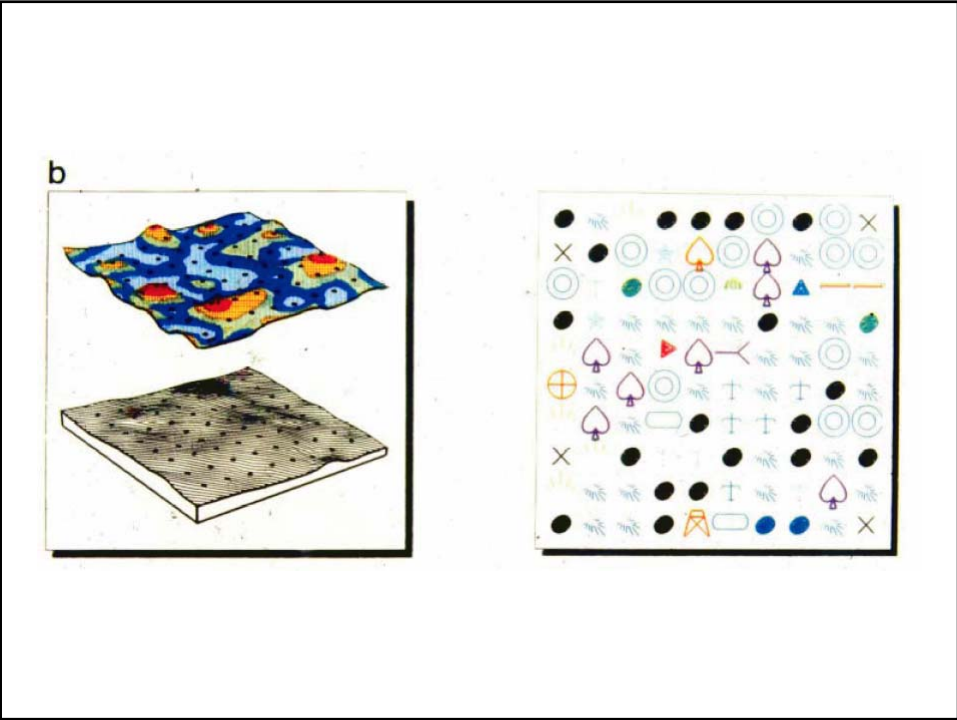
## In altre parole...

- 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  $N = n \times M \times 1/m$

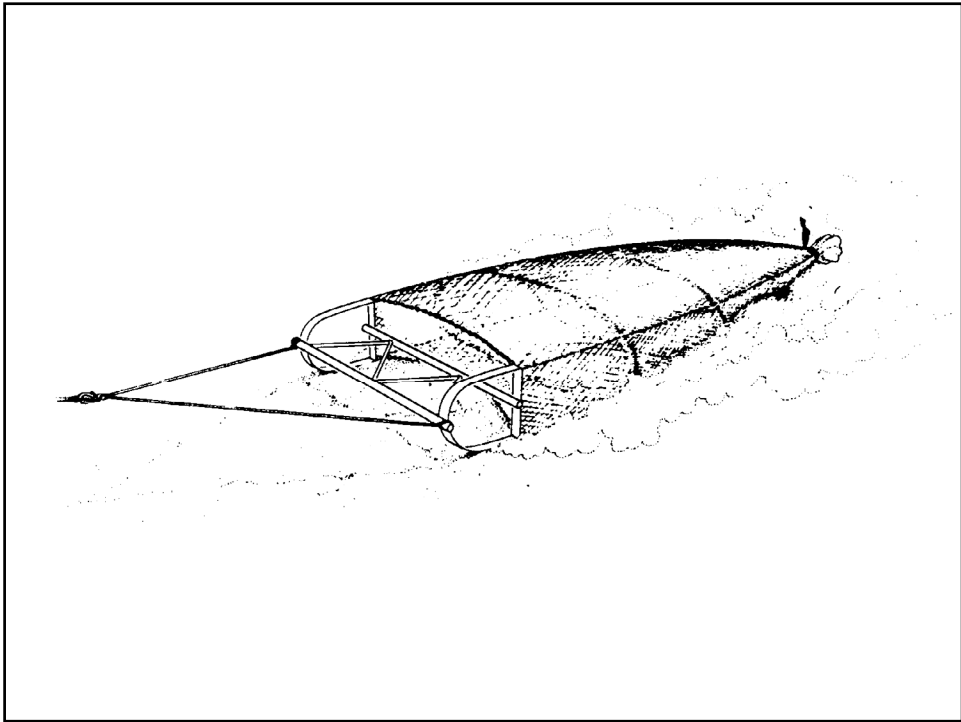
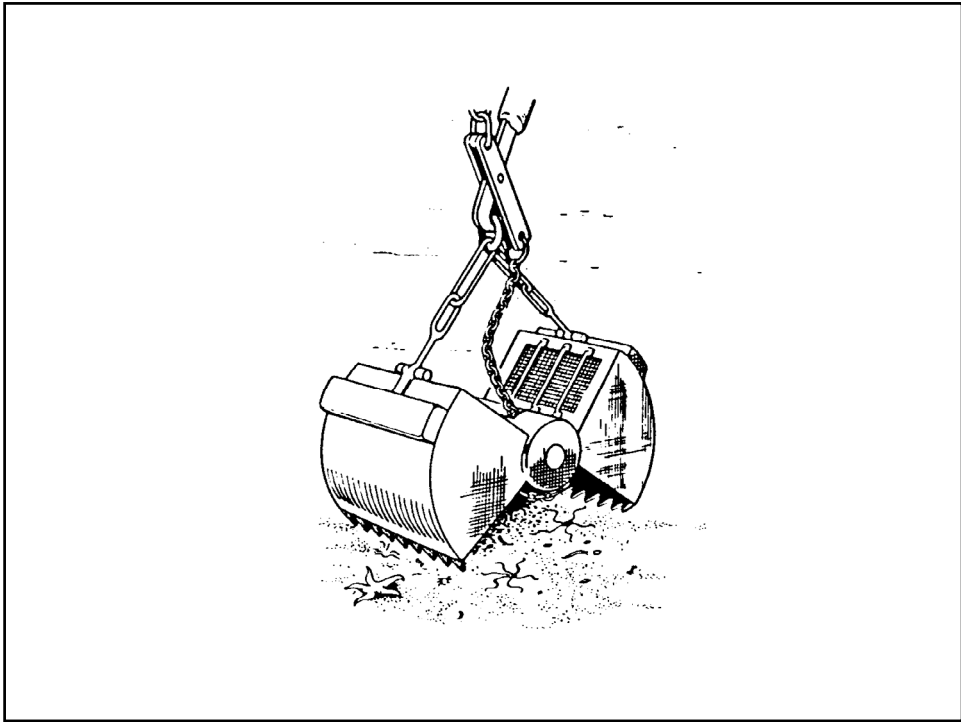
**Stima della densità locale  
di organismi sessili (o poco mobili)**

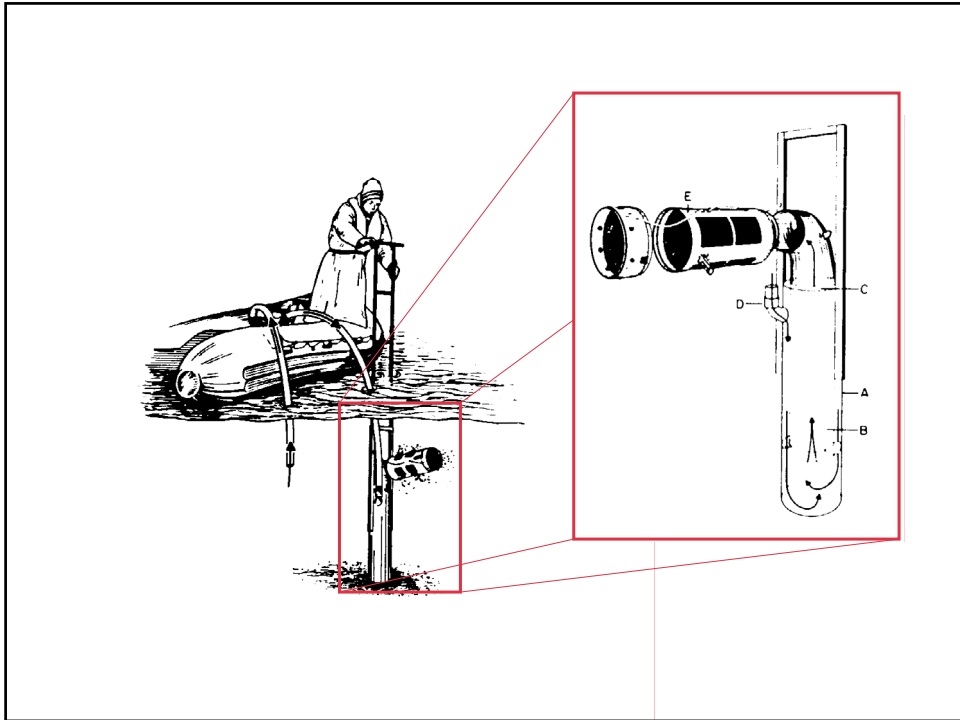




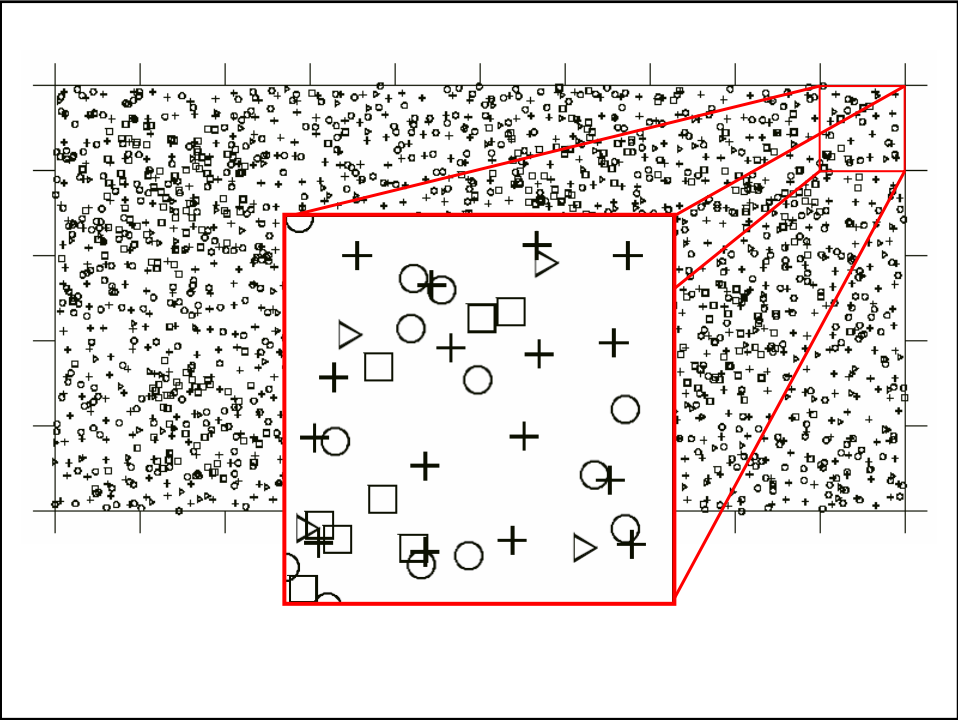
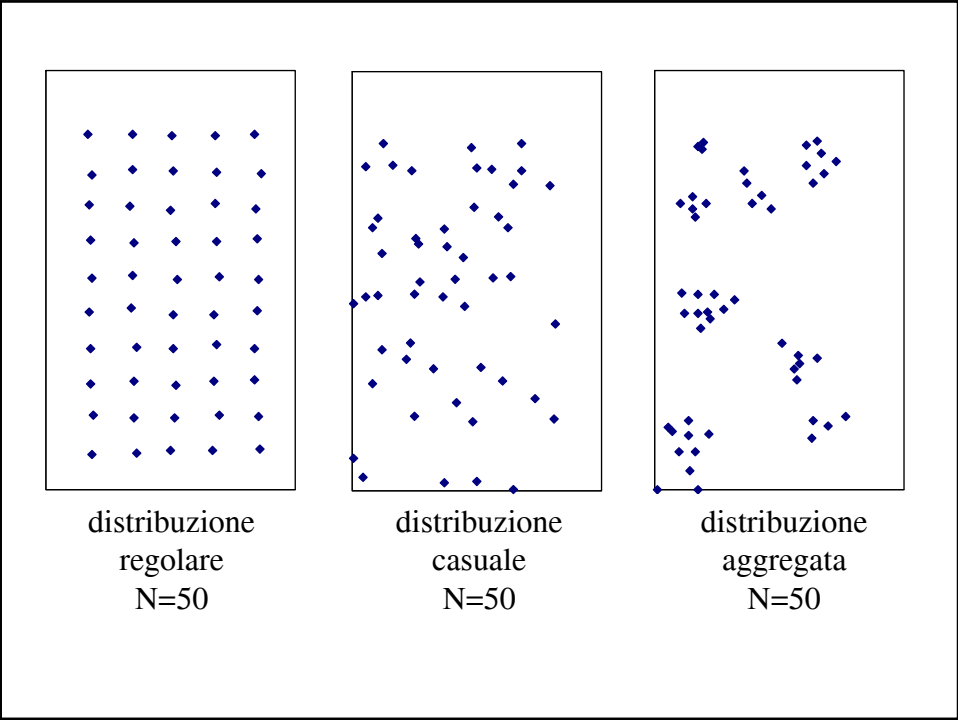


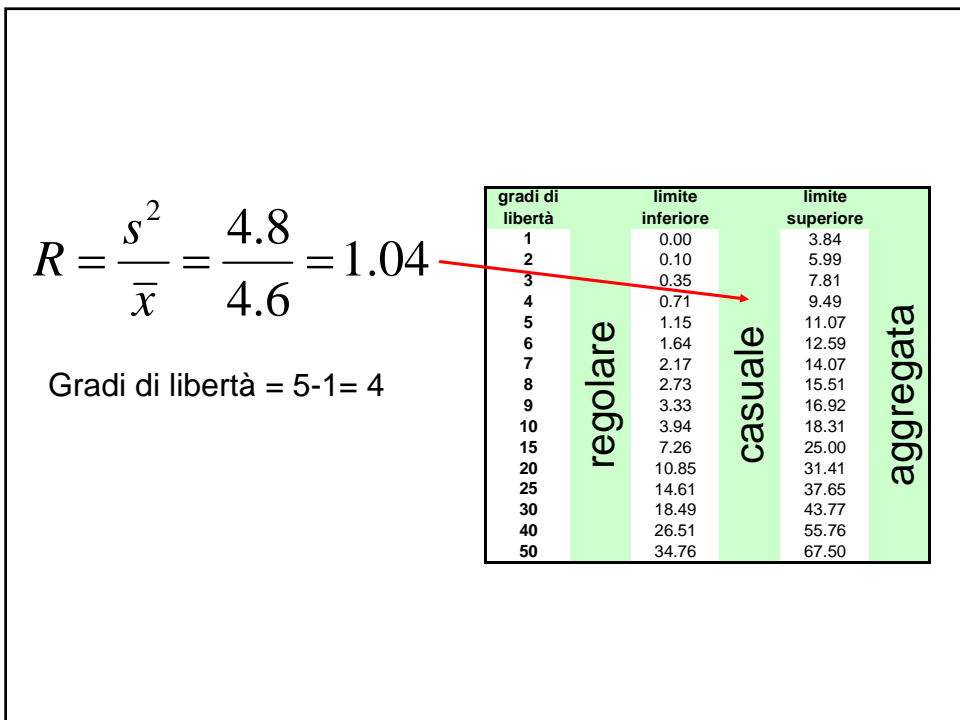
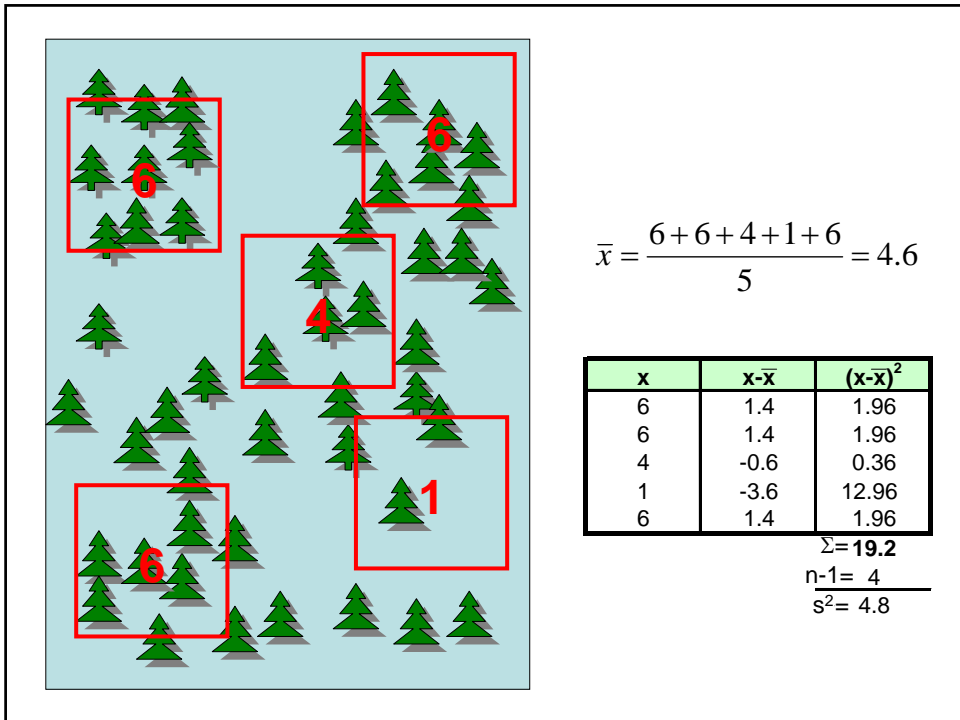






**Le modalità di dispersione degli organismi nello spazio**





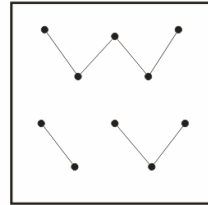
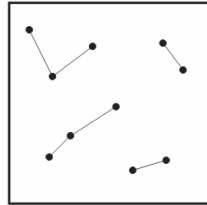
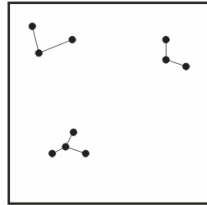
**Nearest neighbour distance**

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

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

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

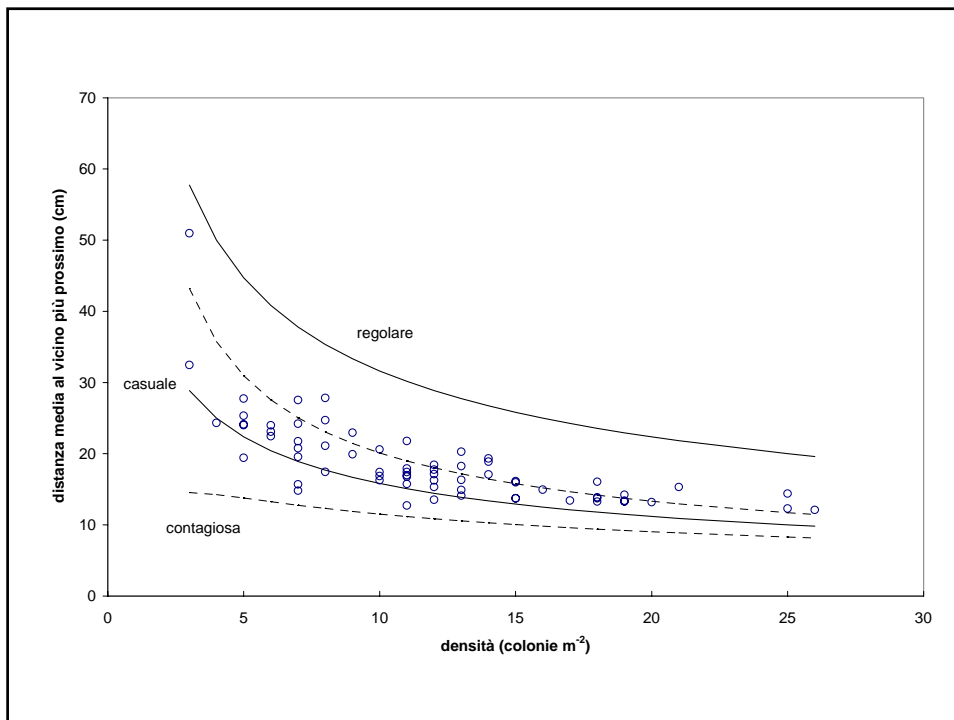
$$Z = \frac{\bar{d} - \bar{\delta}}{s_{\delta}}$$

L'area studiata

è finita (perimetro=p)

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

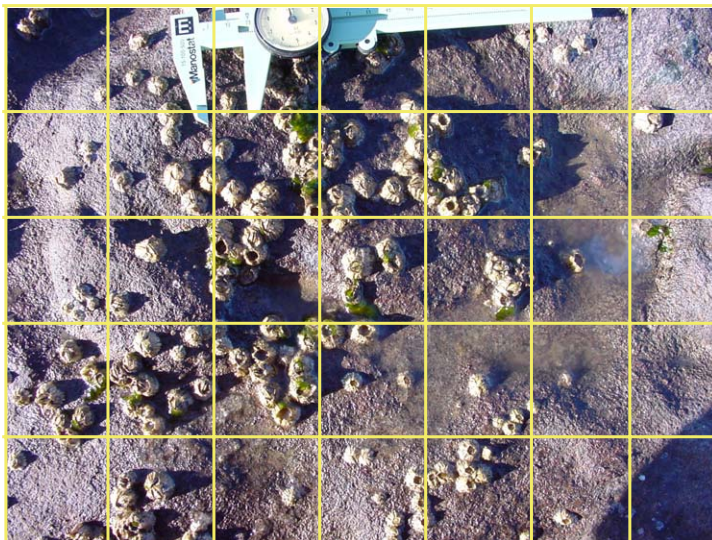
$$s_{\delta}^2 \approx 0.068 \frac{A}{n^2} + 0.035 p \sqrt{\frac{A}{n^3}}$$



1. Numero di individui totale nel quadrato campione

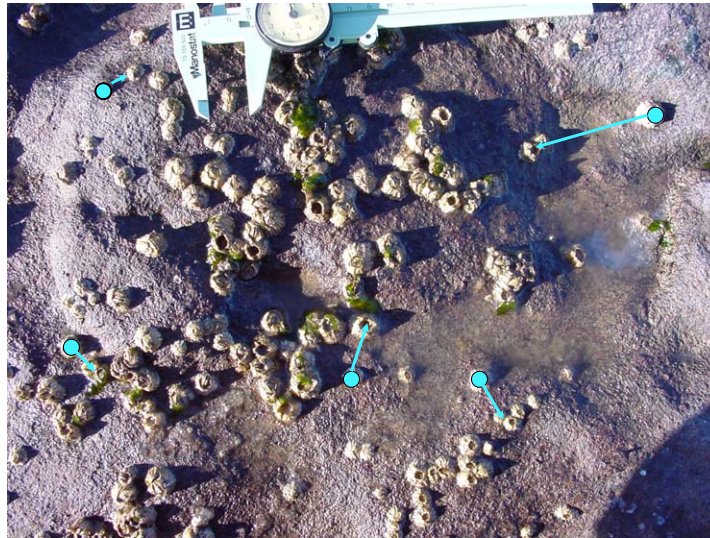


2. Numero di individui nei quadrati elementari





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

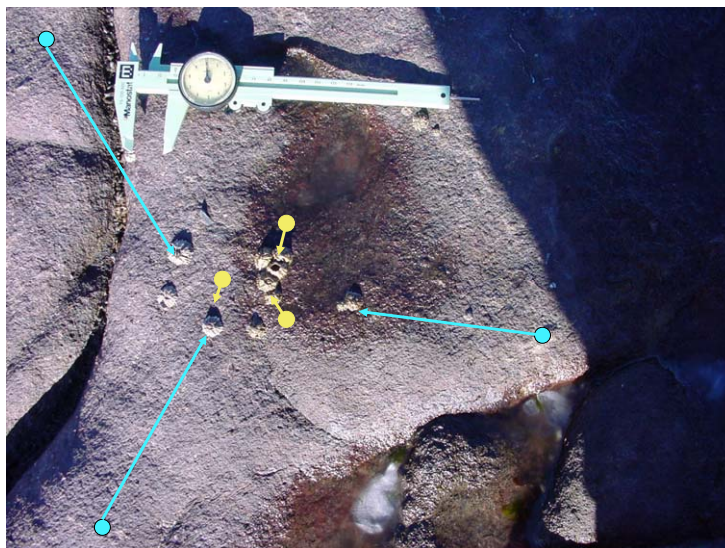


4. Distanza da un punto casuale al vicino più prossimo





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



La scala di campionamento influenza tutti risultati!

