

COMP10001 Foundations of Computing

Project 1  
Biodiversity and Birdwatching

Due: 27 April 2020

# What is biodiversity?

Biological + diversity

The variety of all living things









# Why is biodiversity important?

Ecosystems with a more diverse range of species are:

- more **productive**: they support a greater volume and variety of life
- more **robust**: they recover from natural disasters more rapidly
- more **enjoyable**: offering opportunities for recreation

# How do we measure biodiversity?

We can typically only observe and sample part of our environment.

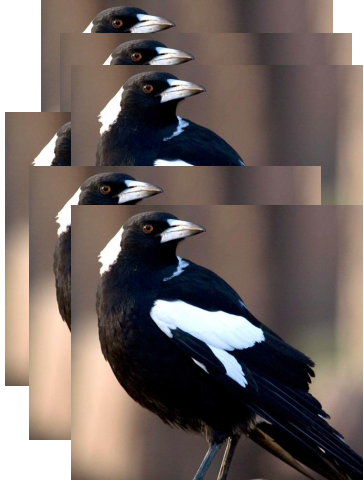
Birds are a useful **indicator species**:

- Widespread across the world
- Relatively easy to observe, and lots of (visible) variety
- Highly mobile, if they don't like their environment they will move
- Different bird species rely on different features of their environment (eg, specific tree species, waterways, etc), therefore they can provide a rich view of environmental quality

# Question 1: Species Richness

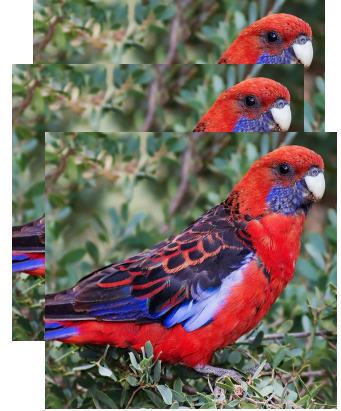
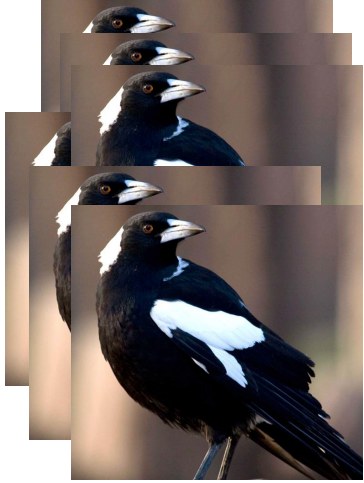


# Question 1: Species Richness





# Question 1: Species Richness



5

## Question 2: Species Evenness





## Question 2: Species Evenness



6



3



1



2



3

## Question 2: Species Evenness

Counts:

6

3

1

2

3

Total observations: 15

Proportions:

0.4

0.2

0.07

0.13

0.2



## Question 2: Species Evenness

Simpson's index:

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &= \sum_i p_i^2 \\ &= 0.4^2 + 0.2^2 + 0.07^2 + 0.13^2 + 0.2^2 \\ &= 0.28\end{aligned}$$

## Question 2: Species Evenness

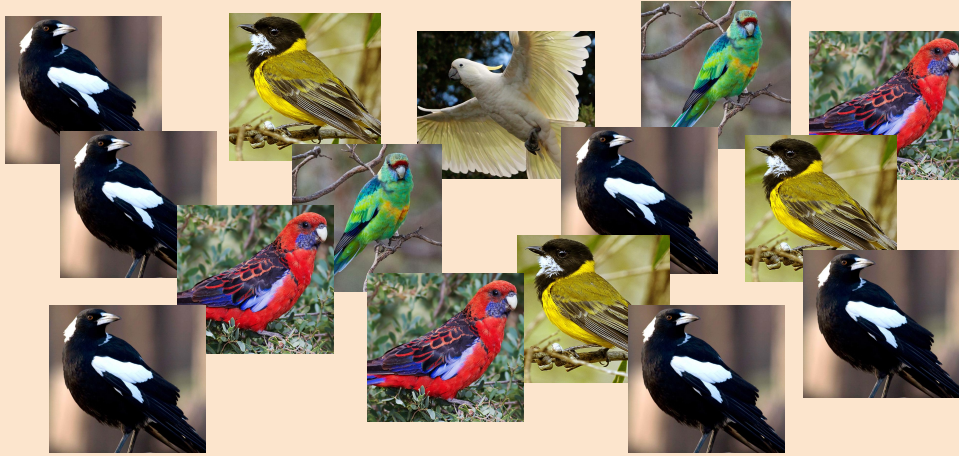
Simpson's inverse index:

$$\begin{aligned} 1/\gamma &= 1/0.28 \\ &= 3.57 \end{aligned}$$

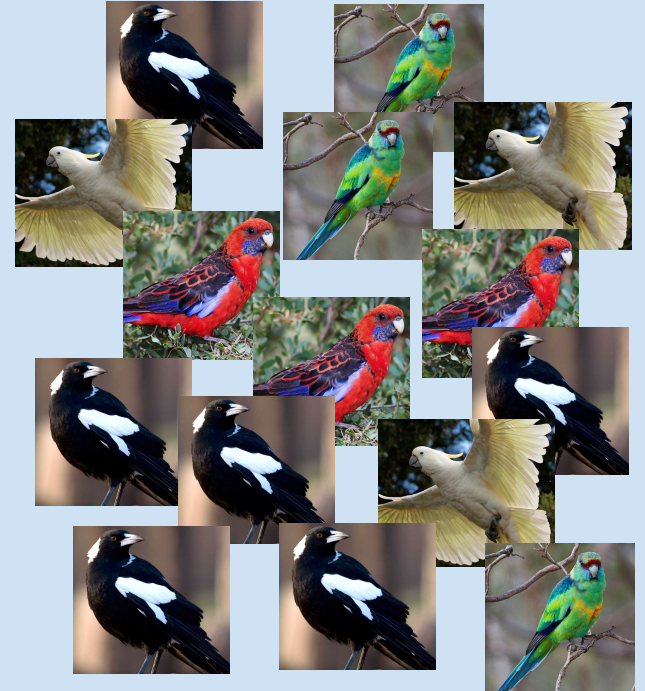


# Question 3: Comparing habitats

## Habitat A



## Habitat B



# Question 4: Optimal sampling of habitats



When should we stop sampling?

**Stopping rule:** stop when we have completed  $x$  visits in which we haven't seen at least  $y$  new species.

eg, if  $x=1$  and  $y=1$ , we would stop after visit 4, as we would have completed 1 visit in which we didn't observe at least 1 new species.

# Question 4: Optimal sampling of habitats



When should we stop sampling?

After visit 4, we have observed 4 different species, out of 5 that we would have observed had we completed *all* visits.

Therefore we observed  $4/5$  (0.8) of the actual species diversity present.



# Question 5 (Bonus Question!) Predicting species

100111 M Y W	100111 M Y W	111100 M	101110 M Y	110101 M W
101011 Y	111100 M	101110 M Y	110011 Y	111010 Y
011011 ?	111100 M	101011 Y	100111 M Y W	100111 M Y W
100111 Y	101011 ?	111100 M	101101 M W	111001 ?
110101 M W	011101 W	110110 ?	010111 W	111100 M