

Homer's Index

Calculate the biodiversity of a marine ecosystem using Simpson's diversity index (SDI)

$$Simpson's\ Diversity\ Index\ (SDI) = 1 - \left(\frac{\sum n(n-1)}{N(N-1)} \right)$$

N = total number of organisms of all species
n = number of organisms of one species

Name: _____

Date: _____

Research Question

When carrying out an investigation or conducting research, you always have a research QUESTION. The question must be *specific* (so the answer is specific) and have a dependent and independent variable.

E.g. Is there a difference in species diversity between an inshore reef and an offshore reef?

(A good start is to compare two samples)

(dependent variable)

(Sample number 1)

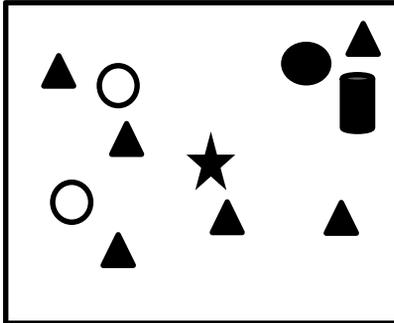
(Sample number 2)

To answer this question, the Simpsons Diversity Index (SDI) provides a value between 0 and 1 for each sample, indicating their level of species diversity, which you can then compare. If an ecosystem has a SDI of 1 this means it has infinite diversity. Whilst a SDI of 0 means it has zero diversity (i.e. only one species).

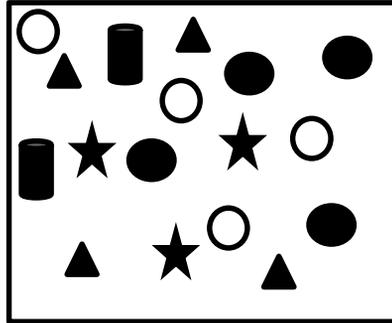
Note: SDI is actually calculating the probability that 2 randomly selected individuals will be of 2 *different* species (or categories). 100% = 1.0 and 0% = 0.

Activity: Complete the tables below using the following data:

Inshore Reef



Offshore Reef



- Species A
- Species B
- Species C
- Species D
- Species E

INSHORE REEF		
IDENTIFY	COUNT	STATS
Name	n	n(n - 1)
Total	N	$\sum n(n-1)$
Simpsons Diversity Index Calculations	$N(N-1)=$	SDI =

OFFSHORE REEF		
IDENTIFY	COUNT	STATS
Name	n	n(n - 1)
Total	N	$\sum n(n-1)$
Simpsons Diversity Index Calculations	$N(N-1)=$	SDI =

Q Is there a difference in species diversity between an inshore reef and offshore reef? **Ans.** [Yes] [No]
Circle your answer