

# Species Diversity

## Understanding the Difference between Species Richness and Species Diversity

- Consider the following data from samples of organisms obtained from two different biological communities, A and B.

| Species | # of individuals |
|---------|------------------|
| A       | 59               |
| B       | 12               |
| C       | 11               |
| D       | 10               |
| E       | 5                |
| F       | 3                |
| Total   | 100              |

| Species | # of individuals |
|---------|------------------|
| A       | 21               |
| B       | 20               |
| C       | 19               |
| D       | 14               |
| E       | 13               |
| F       | 13               |
| Total   | 100              |

1. Calculate species richness for the two communities using the following equation  $D = s / \sqrt{N}$ 
  - Where  $s$  equals the number of different species represented in your sample, and  $N$  equals the total number of individual organisms in the sample
2. Using the Shannon-Weiner Diversity Index equation, determine which community has the highest species diversity.
  - $H = - \sum (p_i) |\ln p_i|$
  - Where  $(p_i)$  is the relative abundance of species "i" in the community (# of individuals in a species / total # of individuals)

### Community A

| A            | B                | C                      | D                       | E   | F   | G               |
|--------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| Species Name | # of Individuals | Total # of Individuals | Relative Abundance (Pi) | Natural log of Relative Abundance (ln Pi) | Relative Abundance X Natural log (Pi ln Pi) | Diversity Index |
|              |                  | = sum of B             | = B/C                   | =ln D                                     | = D x E                                     | = sum of F      |
| A            |                  |                        |                         |   |   | -----           |
| B            |                  |                        |                         |   |   | -----           |
| C            |                  |                        |                         |   |   | -----           |
| D            |                  |                        |                         |   |   | -----           |
| E            |                  |                        |                         |   |   | -----           |
| F            |                  |                        |                         |   |   | -----           |

Multiply by -1 to make positive = Shannon-Wiener Diversity Index = \_\_\_\_\_

Community B

| A            | B                | C   | D                                       | E   | F   | G                                    |
|--------------|------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Species Name | # of Individuals | Total # of Individuals<br><b>= sum of B</b> | Relative Abundance (Pi)<br><b>= B/C</b> | Natural log of Relative Abundance (ln Pi)<br><b>=ln D</b> | Relative Abundance X Natural log (Pi ln Pi)<br><b>= D x E</b> | Diversity Index<br><b>= sum of F</b> |
| A            |                  |   |   |   |   | -----                                |
| B            |                  |   |   |   |   | -----                                |
| C            |                  |   |   |   |   | -----                                |
| D            |                  |   |   |   |   | -----                                |
| E            |                  |   |   |   |   | -----                                |
| F            |                  |   |   |   |   | -----                                |

Multiply by -1 to make positive = Shannon-Wiener Diversity Index = \_\_\_\_\_

3. How does species richness and species diversity relate to each other?