BIOL548T manuscript

Title: BIOL548T manuscript

Sarah Ravoth[1]*

1. Dept. of Zoology, University of British Columbia

*Corresponding Author

email: ravoth@zoology.ubc.ca

Author Contributions: SR came up with concept, wrote scripts to analyse data, and wrote this manuscript.

Data Availability: The data and code that support the findings of this study are openly available from the Government of Canada at https://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/3571474b-8d75-491d-816e-f84677b81a7c.

Conflict of Interest statement

No conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgements: I want to thank salamanders!

Abstract

Plethodon cinereus salamanders exist in Bruce Peninsula National Park, Ontario, Canada. I downloaded data to analyse how colour morph affects the relationship between soil temperature (degrees Celsius) and abundance. I produced one figure.

Key-words: salamanders, abundance, temperature

Introduction

I used some references in this project (Noël *et al.* (2007), Wiggins *et al.* (2011)).

Methods

I did some funky things in R!

Results

There is not qualitative relationship between *P. cinereus* abundance and soil temperature for both colour morph (Figure 1).

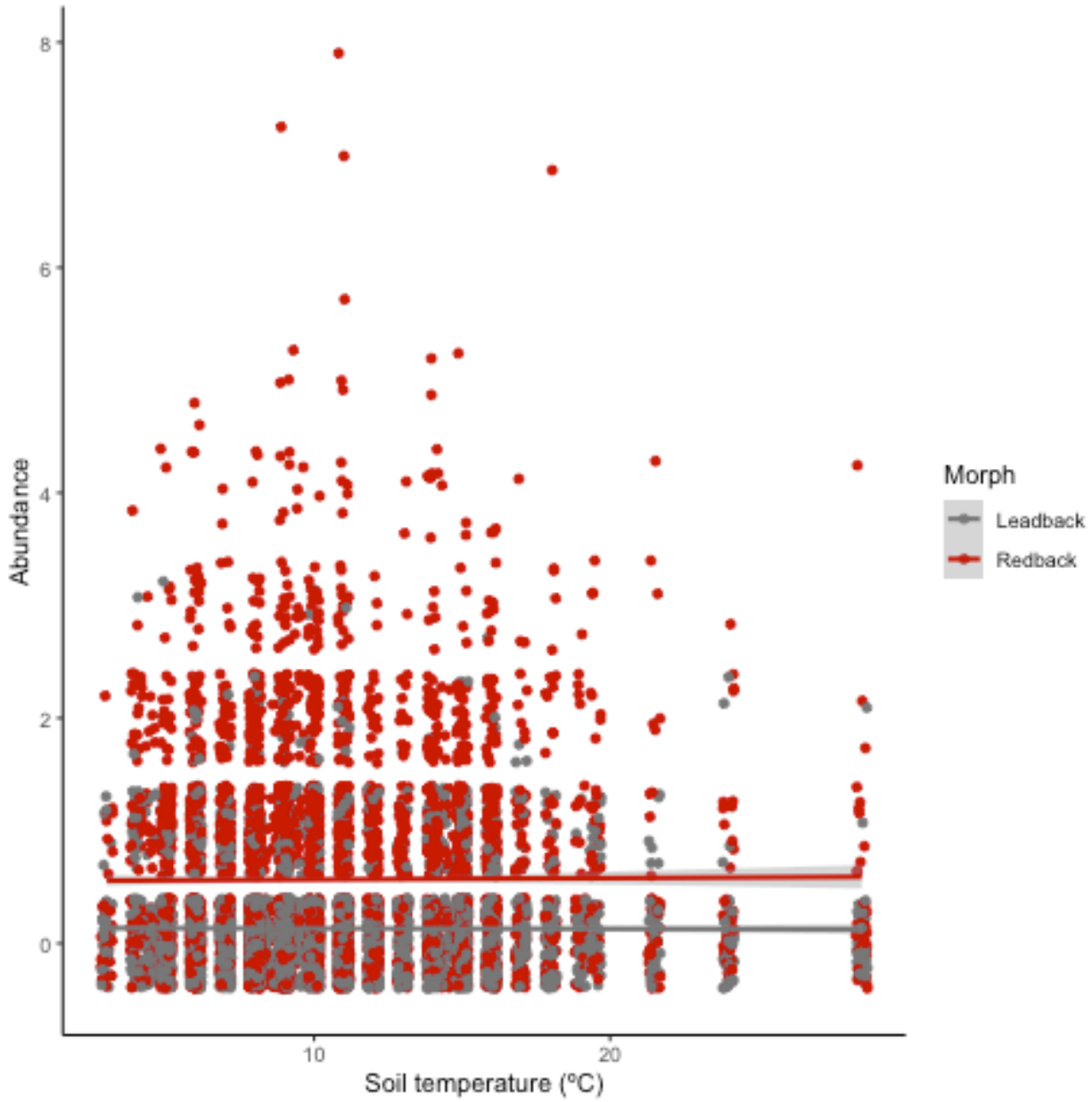

Figure 1. Effect of soil temperature (degrees Celsuis) on redback salamander abundance in Bruce Peninsula National Park.

Discussion

Some smart discussion here.

References

Noël, S., Ouellet, M., Galois, P. & Lapointe, F.-J. (2007). Impact of urban fragmentation on the genetic structure of the eastern red-backed salamander. *Conservation Genetics*, 8, 599–606.

Wiggins, P., Smith, J., Harris, R. & Minbiole, K. (2011). Gut of red-backed salamanders (plethodon cinereus) may serve as a reservoir for an antifungal cutaneous bacterium. *Journal of Herpetology*, 45, 329–332.