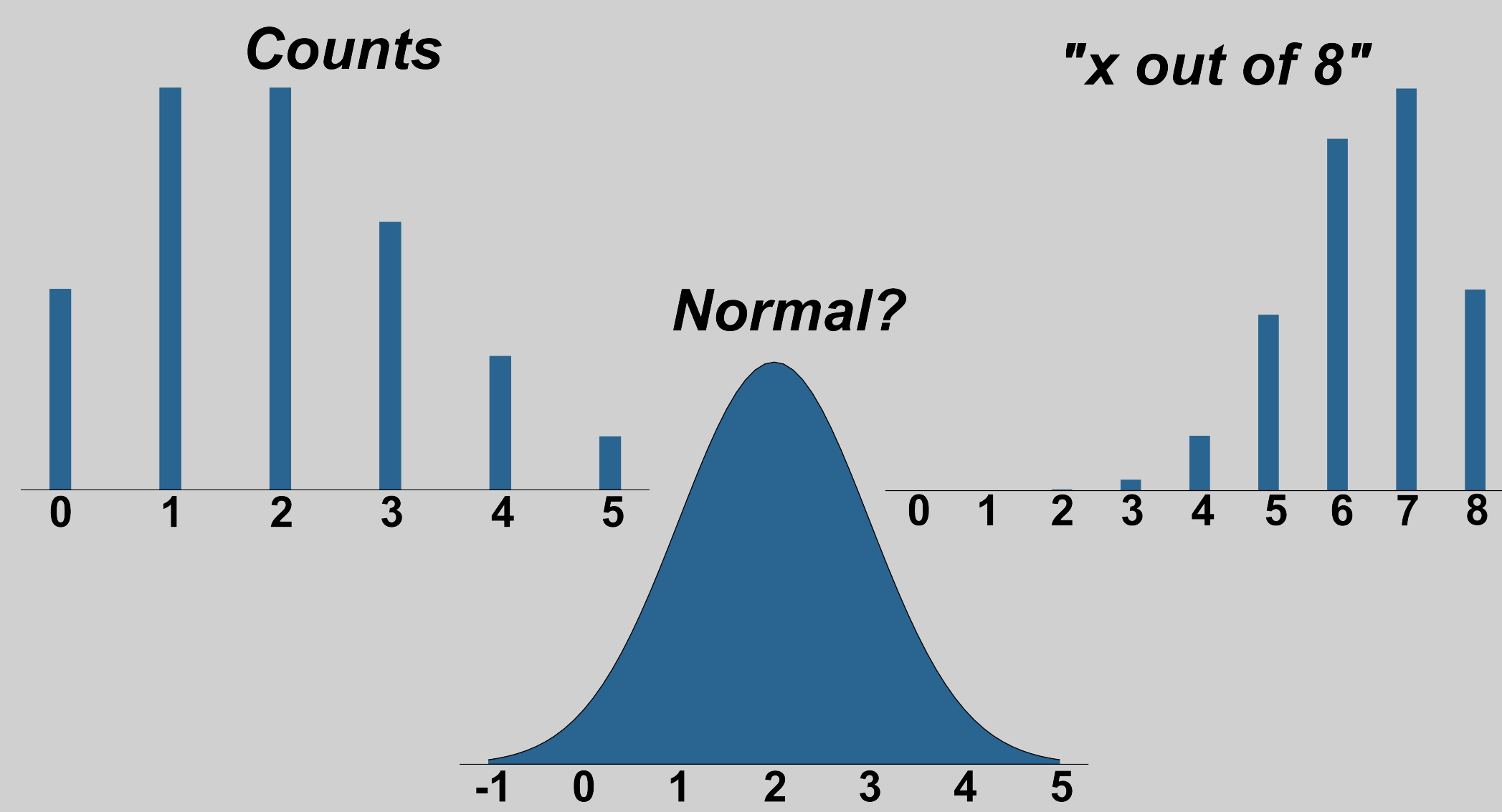


Ecotoxicology is not normal.

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Most eco(toxico)logical data is not normally distributed



- Usually analysed by
 - transformation (e.g. $\log(Ax + C)$, $x^{0.5}$, $\arcsine x^{0.25}$) for linear model [2]
 - non-parametric methods [3]
- Generalized Linear Models (GLM) an alternative to directly model such data
- Can GLMs enhance inference in ecotoxicology?

Methods: Simulation study

- Simulated overdispersed counts
- One-factorial design
- Variates:
 - Number of replicates
 - Abundance
- Methods:
 - linear model on transformed data
 - GLM (Poisson, negative binomial, quasi-Poisson)
 - Kruskal-Wallis / pairwise Wilcoxon
- Endpoints:
 - Global Treatment effect
 - LOEC

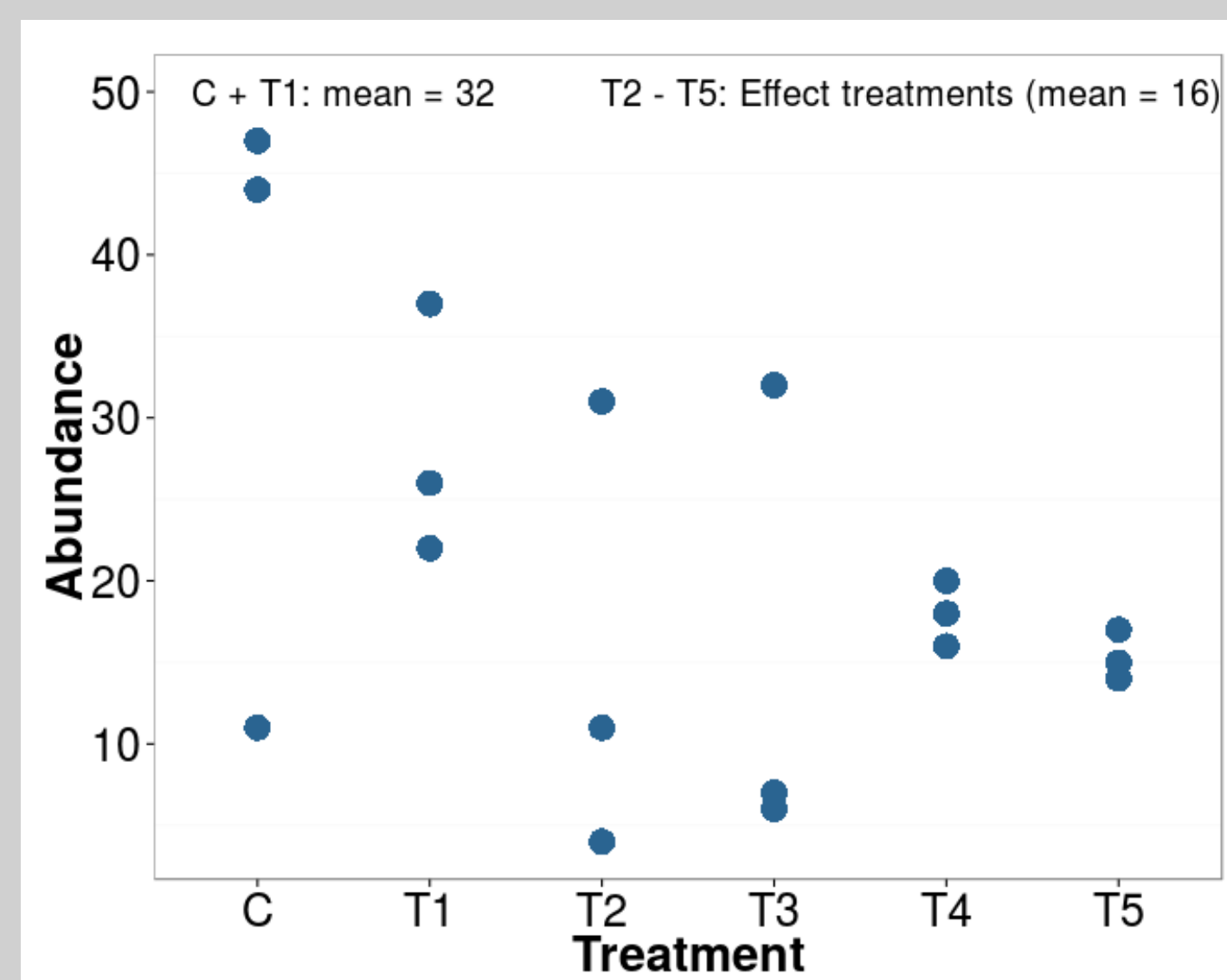


Figure 1 : A realised simulation.
N = 3, mean = 32, effect = 50%

Results: Type I errors

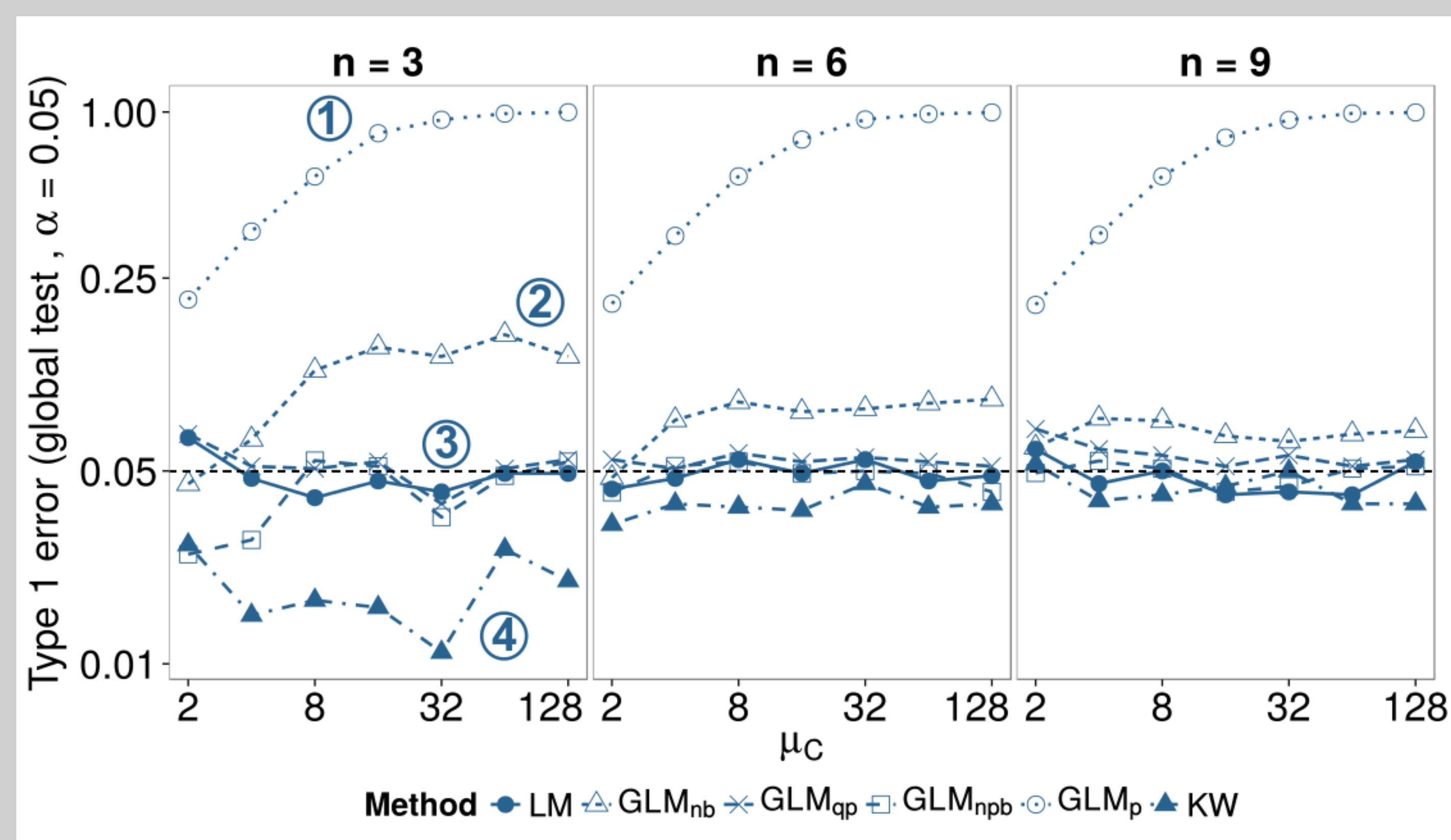


Figure 2 : Type I errors for testing global treatment effect.

- ① Poisson GLM does not fit to the data (overdispersion) and overestimates significance.
- ② Increased Type I errors for negative binomial GLM
- ③ Negative binomial GLM + bootstrap gives correct levels. Quasi-Poisson GLM and Linear model give appropriate error levels.
- ④ Kruskal-Wallis test is slightly conservative

Results: Power

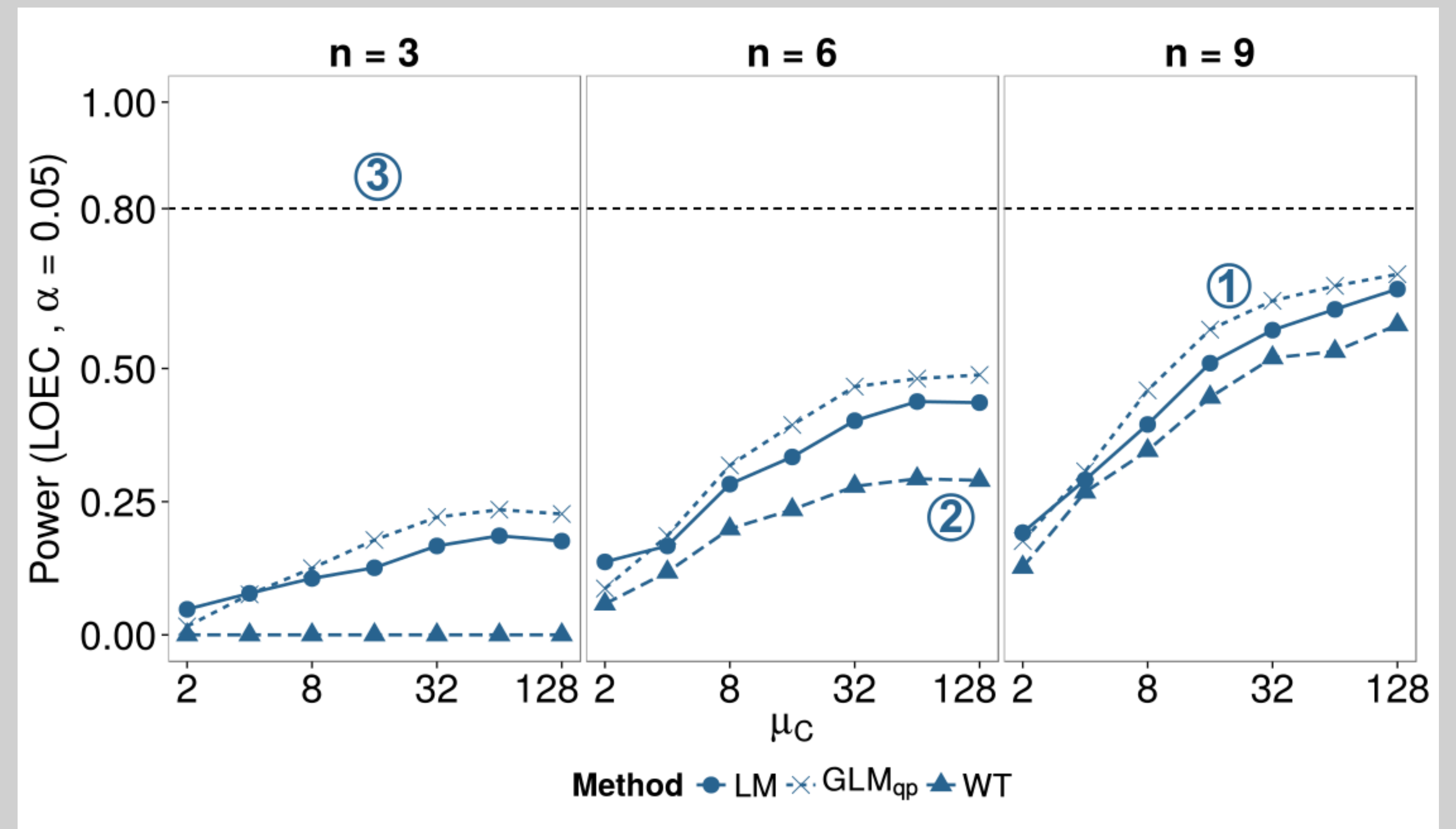
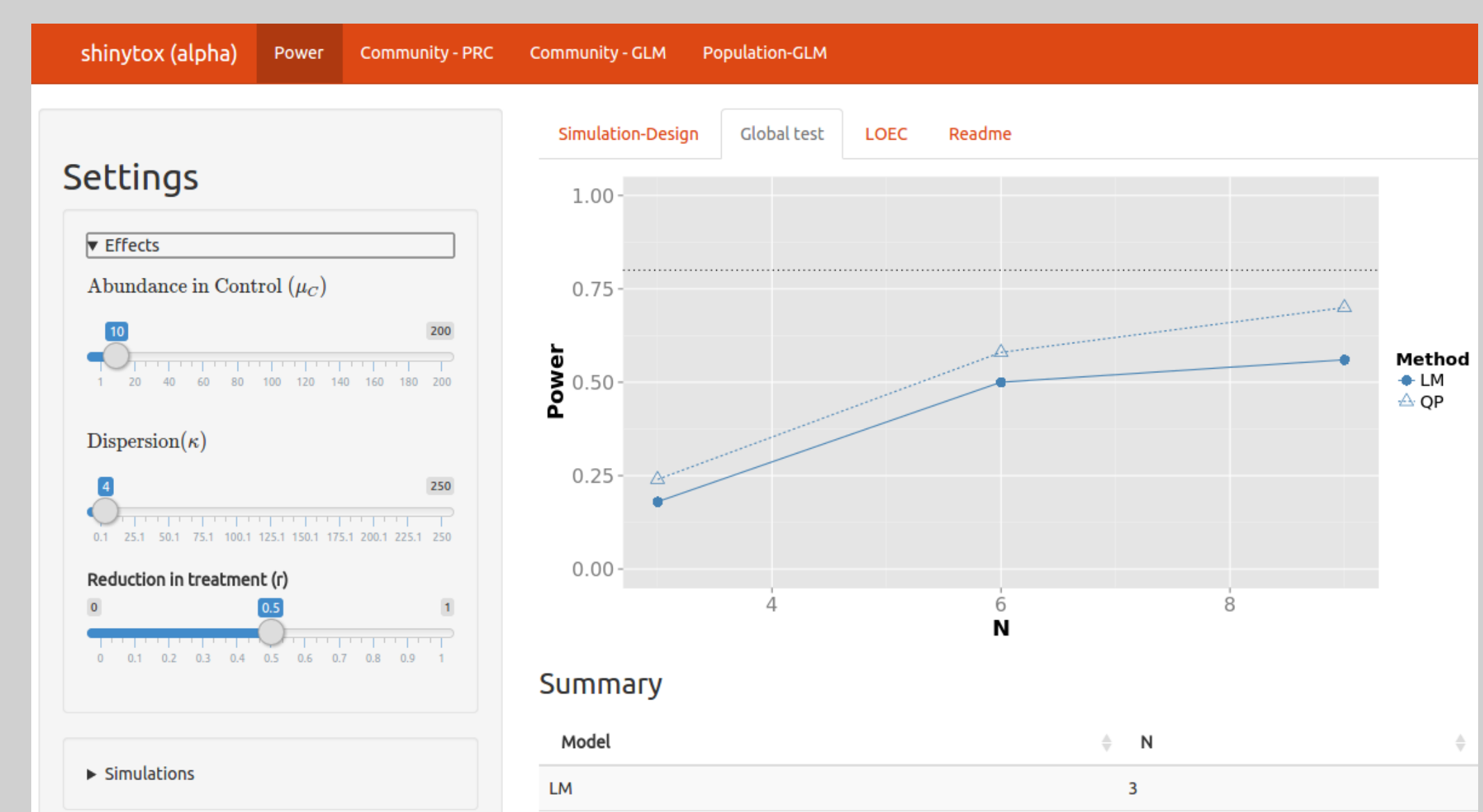


Figure 3 : Power to detect LOEC. Only methods with appropriate Type I errors are displayed.

- ① Quasi-Poisson GLM has greater power than the linear model on transformed data
- ② Pairwise Wilcoxon has reduced power
- ③ Low power to detect LOEC at a reduction of 50% for common mesocosm designs

Power estimation app

- For "a priori" power calculations
- web based, easy to use, for one factorial designs
- Currently hosted at <http://52.28.43.83/shinypower/>



Conclusions

- Low power at common experimental designs (NOEC !?)
- Change your model, not your data!
- GLM increases Power for count and binomial data
- Negative binomial GLM not recommended (but see bootstrap).
- GLMs for multivariate data? [1]

References

- [1] Szöcs E. et al. Analysing chemical-induced changes in macroinvertebrate communities in aquatic mesocosm experiments: a comparison of methods. *Ecotoxicology*, 24(4):760–769, 2015.
- [2] Newman M. *Quantitative ecotoxicology*. Taylor & Francis, Boca Raton, FL, 2012.
- [3] Wang M. and Riffel M. Making the right conclusions based on wrong results and small sample sizes: interpretation of statistical tests in ecotoxicology. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*, 74(4):684–92, 2011.

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