# Deleted

* Furthermore, patch size can also change ecosystem function (LeCraw et al., 2017; Yang et al., 2021). For example, larger patches can be more productive because they have species richness which allows them to use resources more efficiently (complementarity effects) (Delong & Gibert, 2019).
* We used the isolated controls to create virtual meta-ecosystems (that is, pairing two patches to calculate the diversity levels, yet without having these patches connected by flows of resources). We constructed these virtual control meta-ecosystems by bootstrapping (without replacement) all possible pairs of isolated patches to compare to SLLS and MMMM.

# Low disturbance significance

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Response variable** | **Comparison** | **Full model  p (low disturbance)** | **Reduced model p (low disturbance)** |
| Mean **α-**diversity  (meta-ecosystem) | SLLS vs SL | **.002** |  |
| MMMM vs MM |  |  |
| β-diversity  (meta-ecosystem) | SLLS vs SL | **.007** |  |
| MMMM vs MM |  |  |
| γ-diversity  (meta-ecosystem) | SLLS vs SL |  |  |
| MMMM vs MM |  |  |
| Total biomass  (meta-ecosystem) | SLLS vs SL |  |  |
| MMMM vs MM |  | **0.026** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Response variable** | **Comparison** | **Full model  p (low disturbance)** | **Reduced model p (low disturbance)** |
| Biomass  (ecosystem) | SL vs S |  | **.004** |
| SL vs SS |  | **< .001** |
| Ss vs S |  |  |
| MM vs M |  | **.003** |
| LS vs L | **.064** |  |
| LS vs LL |  |  |
| LL vs L | **.071** |  |
| Shannon Index  (ecosystem) | SL vs S | **.001** |  |
| SL vs SS | **< .001** |  |
| Ss vs S |  |  |
| MM vs M |  |  |
| LS vs L | **.048** |  |
| LS vs LL |  |  |
| LL vs L | **.064** |  |