

Double

Linear LAI Limit = 0.5

15-Sep

15-Oct

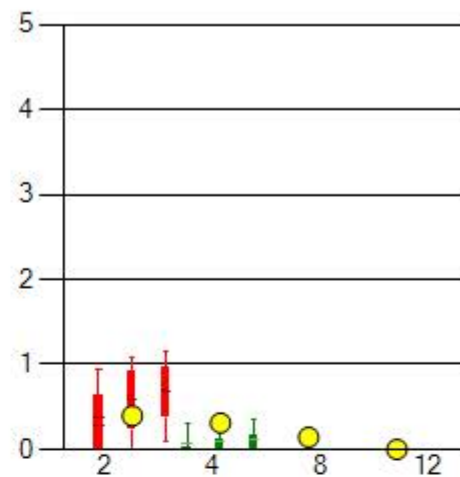
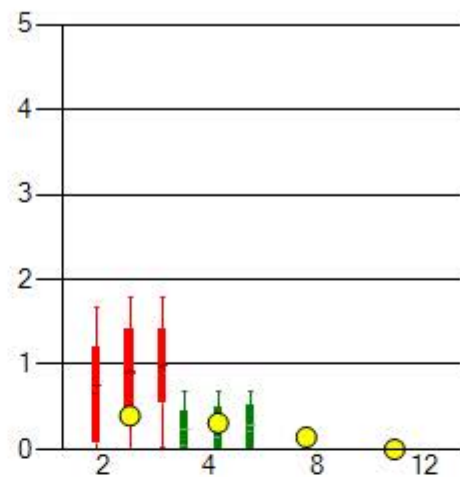
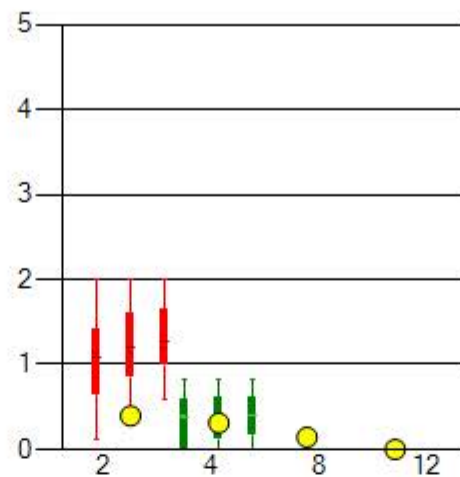
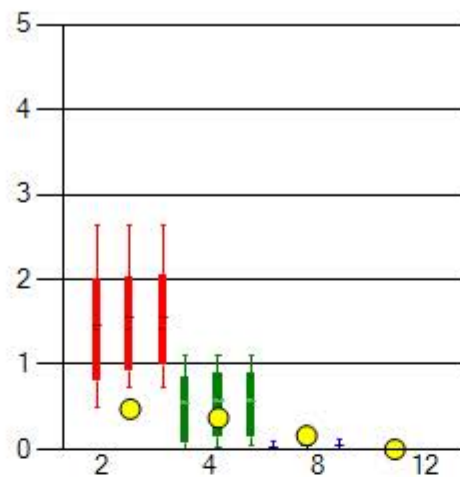
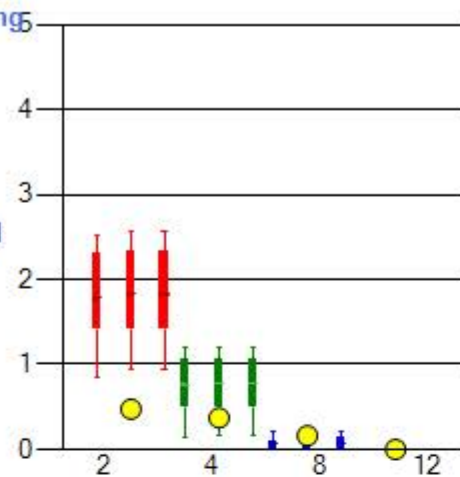
15-Nov

15-Dec

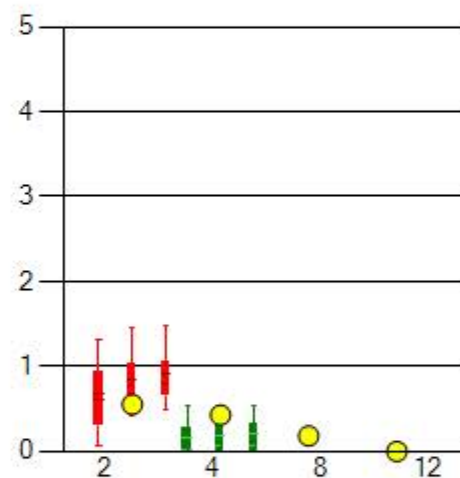
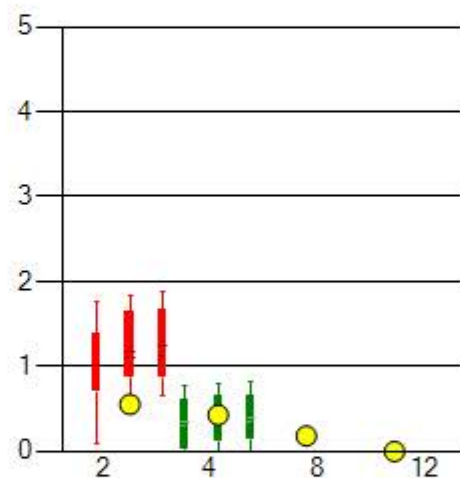
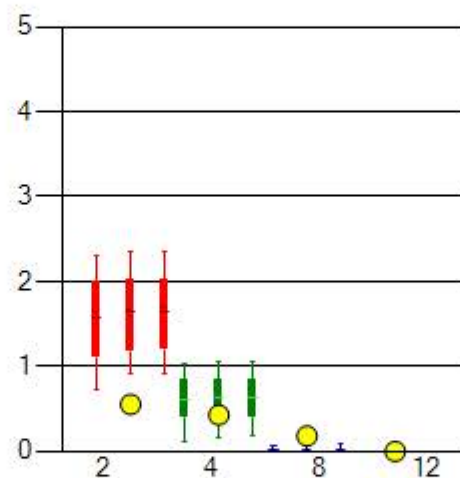
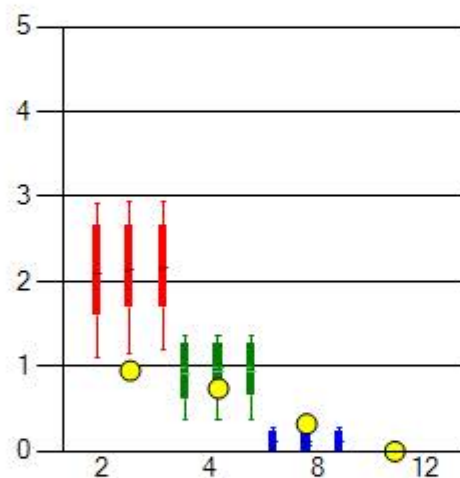
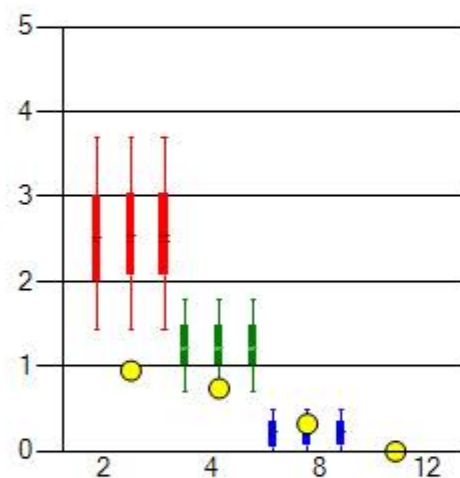
15-Jan

Low Medium
HighTillering

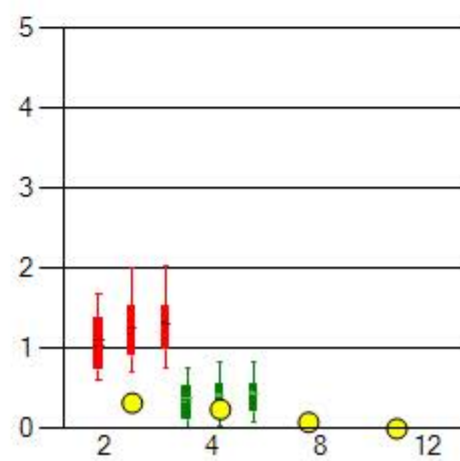
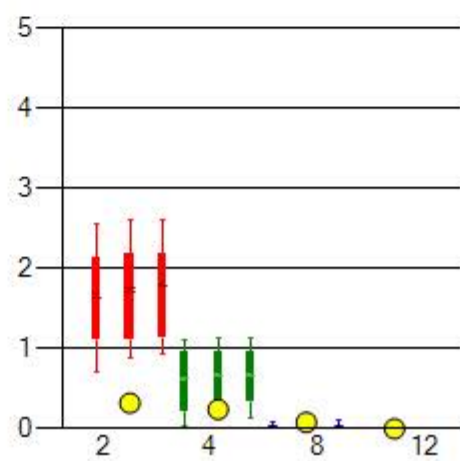
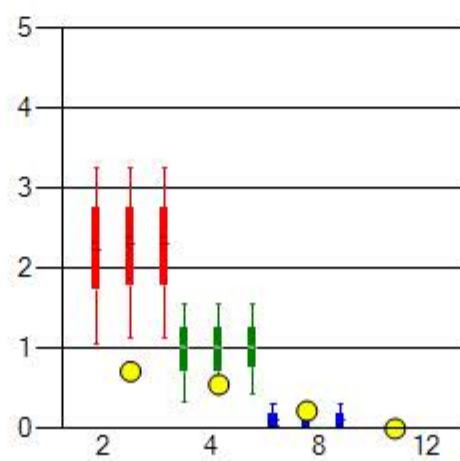
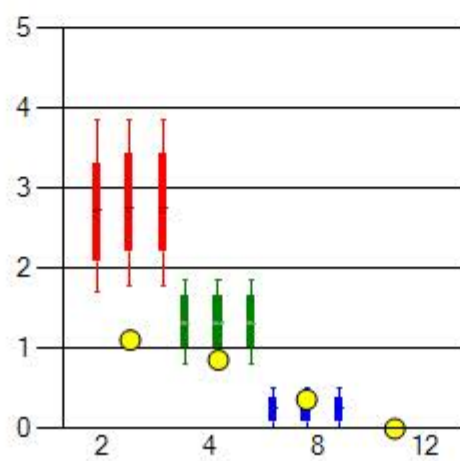
CQ - Emerald



SQ - Dalby



NNSW - Tamworth



Double

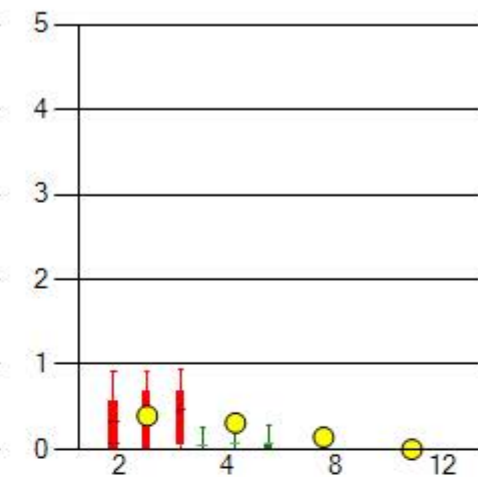
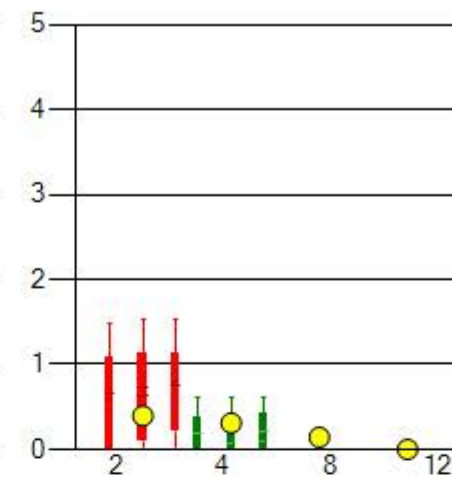
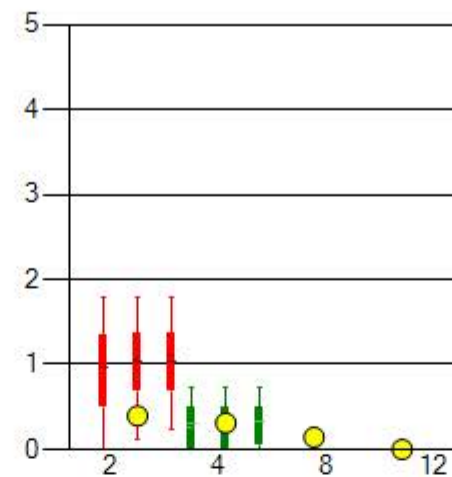
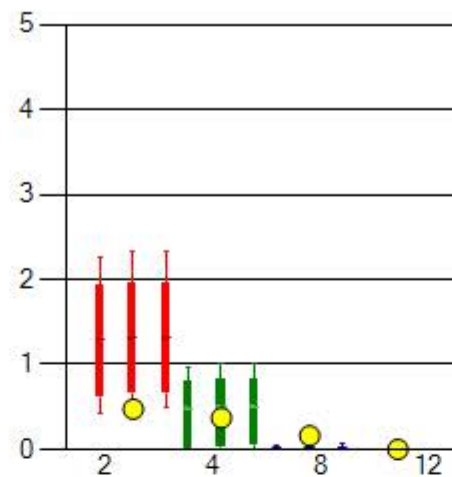
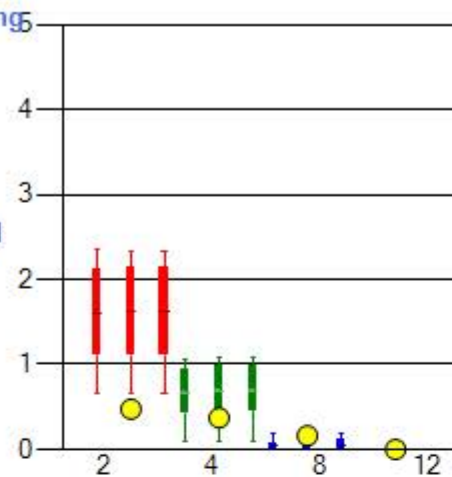
15-Oct

15-Dec

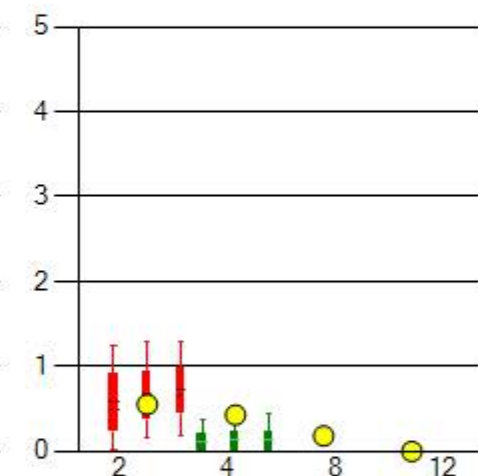
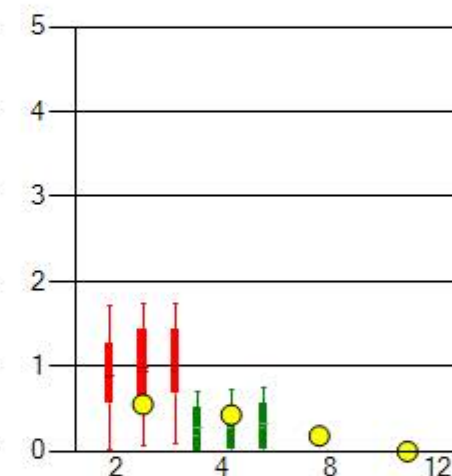
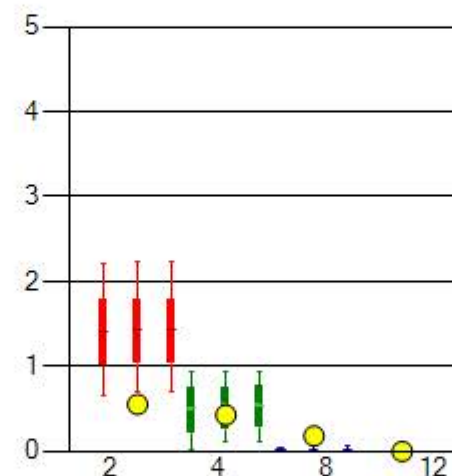
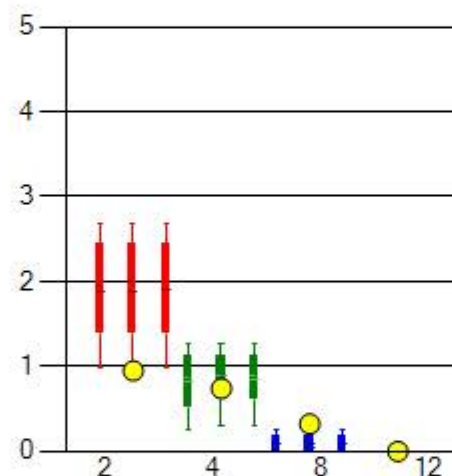
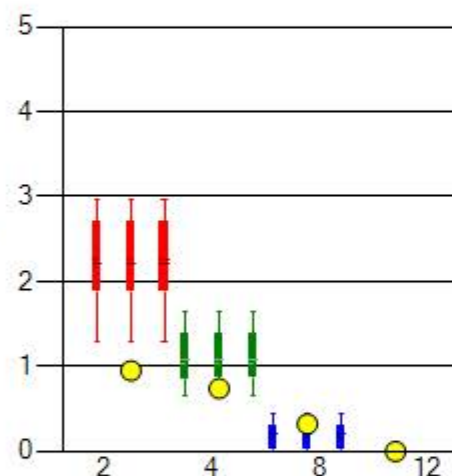
15-Jan

Low Medium

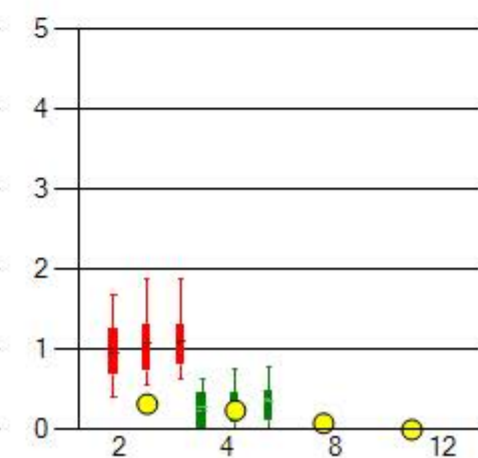
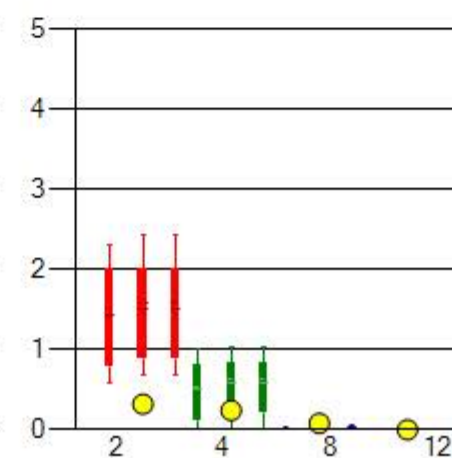
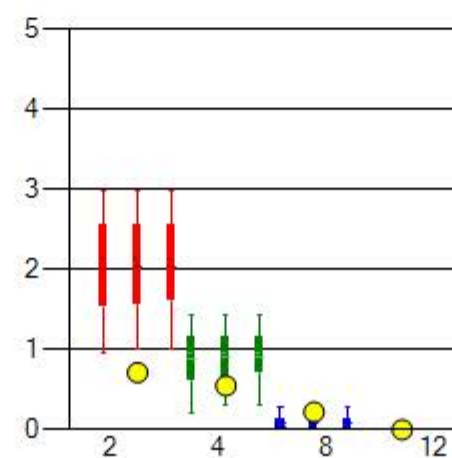
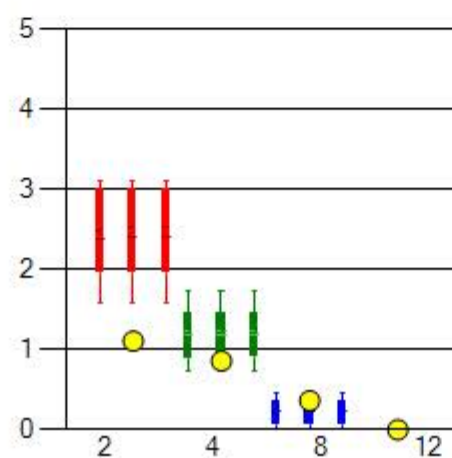
CQ - Emerald



SQ - Dalby



NNSW - Tamworth



Linear LAI Limit = 0.5

15-Sep

15-Oct

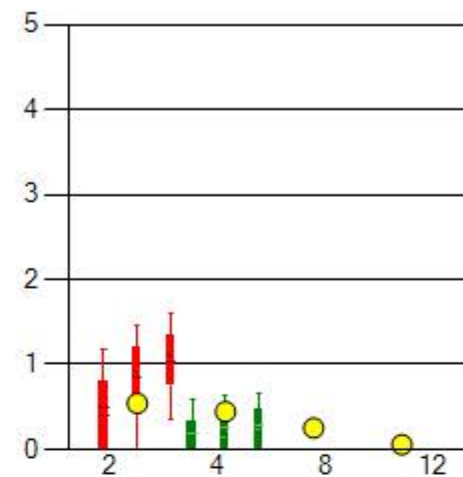
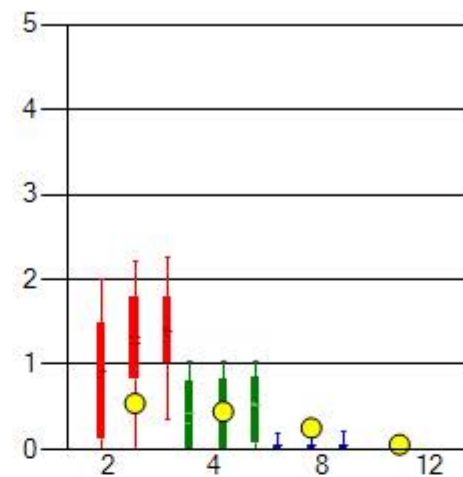
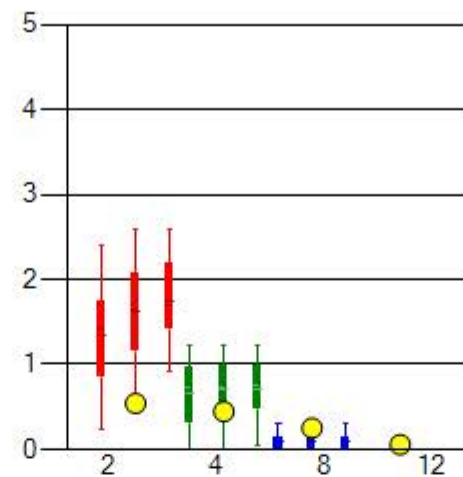
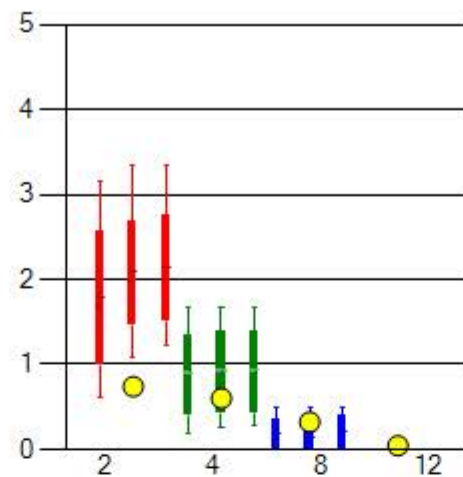
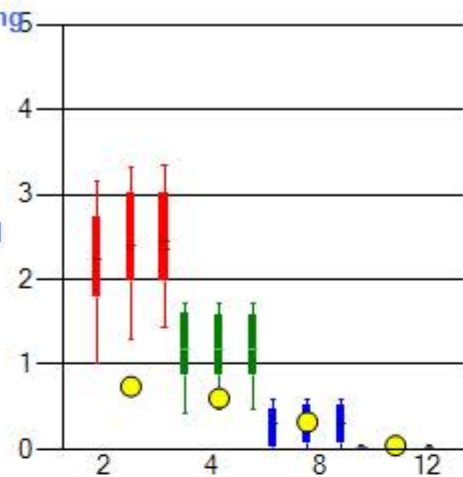
15-Nov

15-Dec

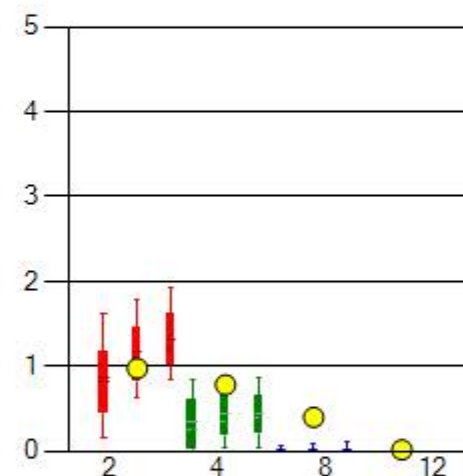
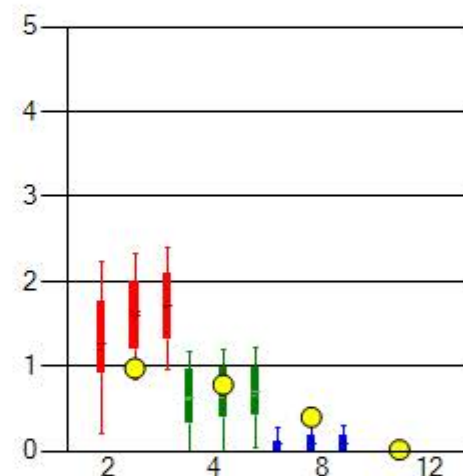
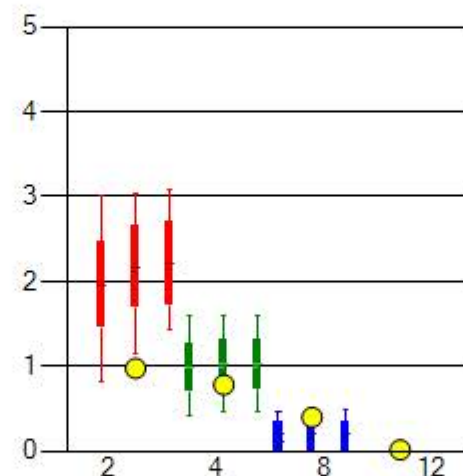
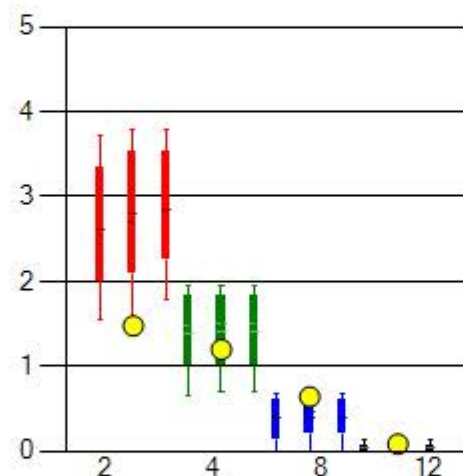
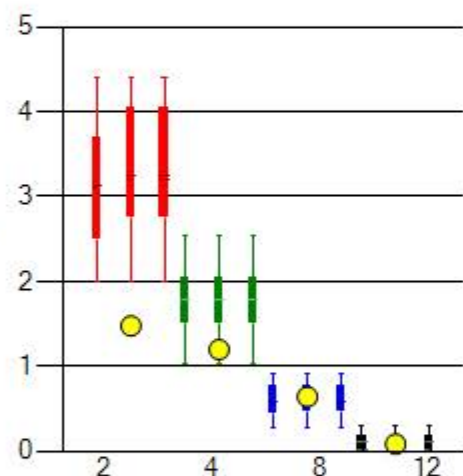
15-Jan

Low Medium
High Tilling

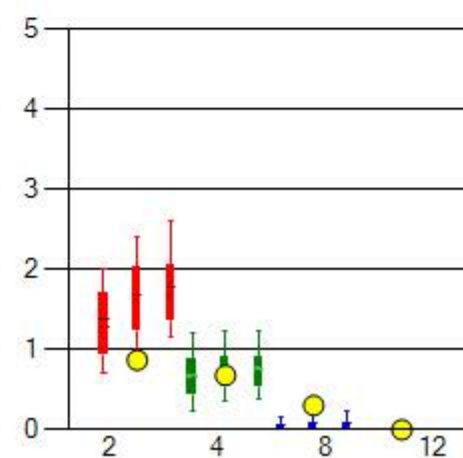
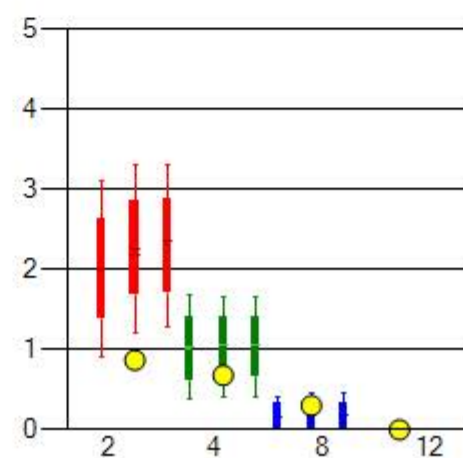
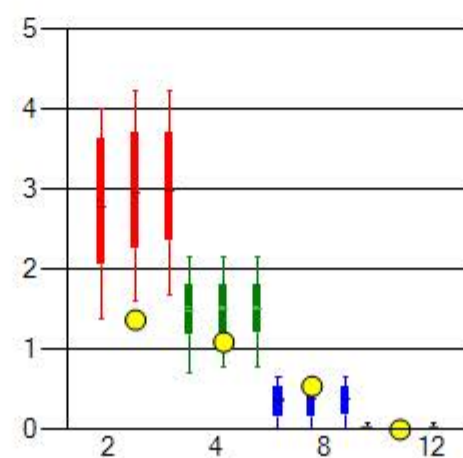
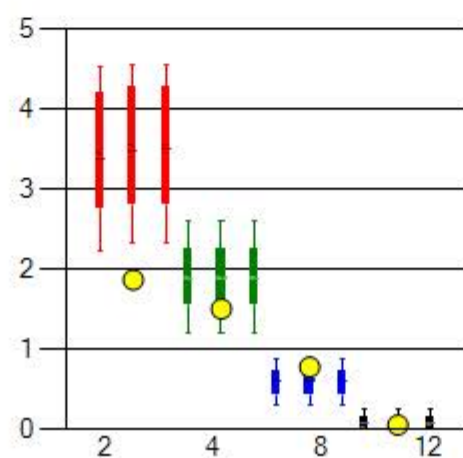
CQ - Emerald



SQ - Dalby



NNSW - Tamworth



Single Linear LAI Limit = 0.325

Low Medium High

Tillering

15-Sep

15-Oct

15-Nov

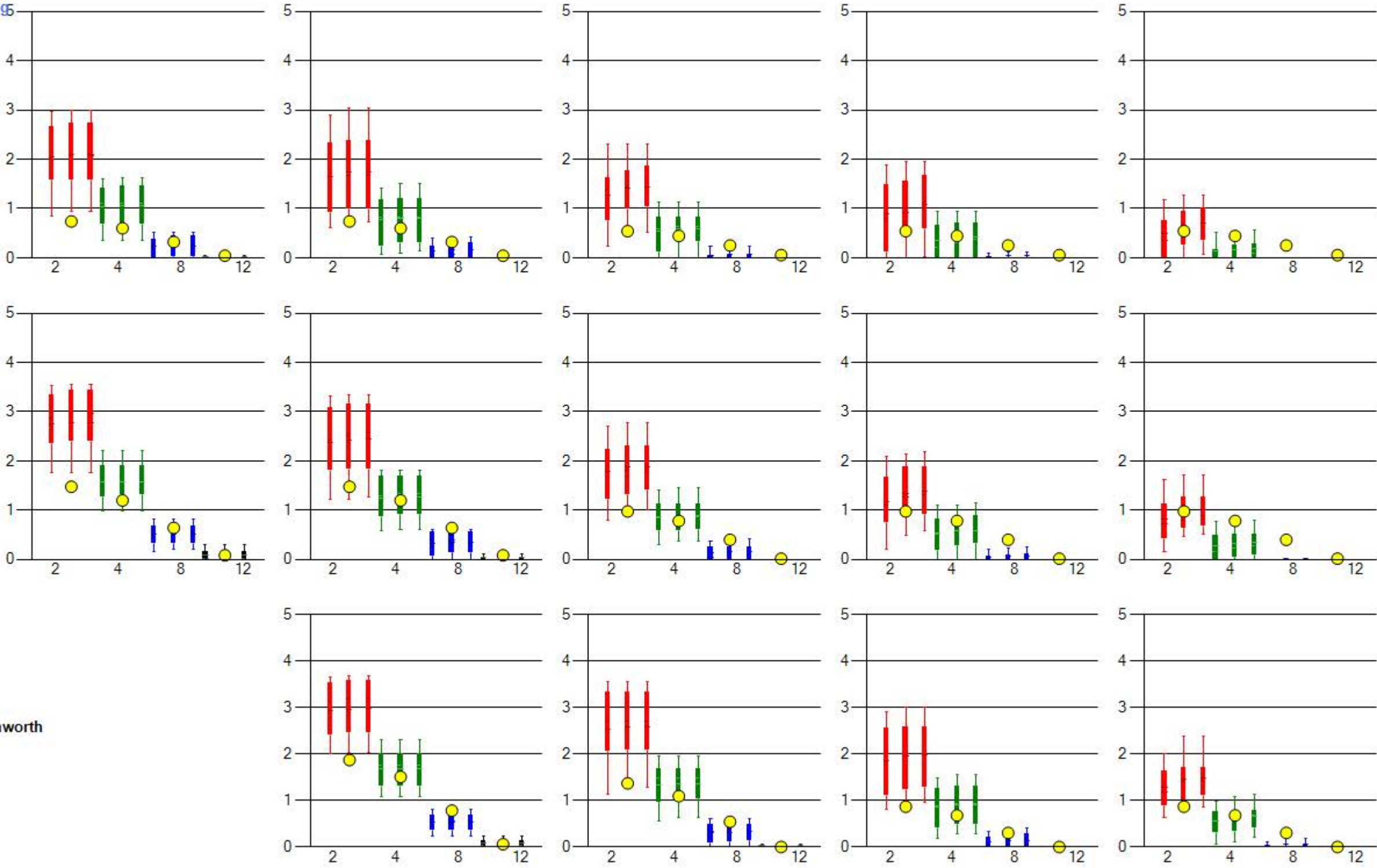
15-Dec

15-Jan

CQ - Emerald

SQ - Dalby

NNSW - Tamworth



Solid Low Medium High
Tillering

Linear LAI Limit = 0.5

15-Sep

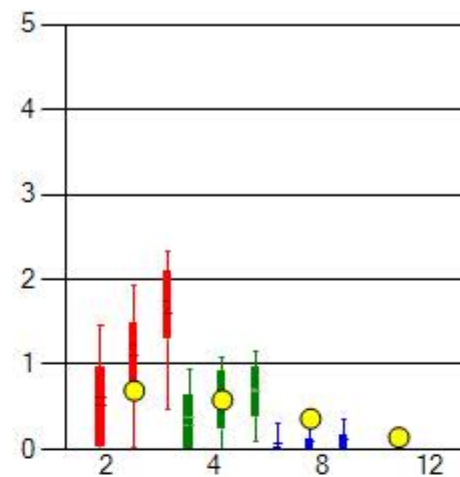
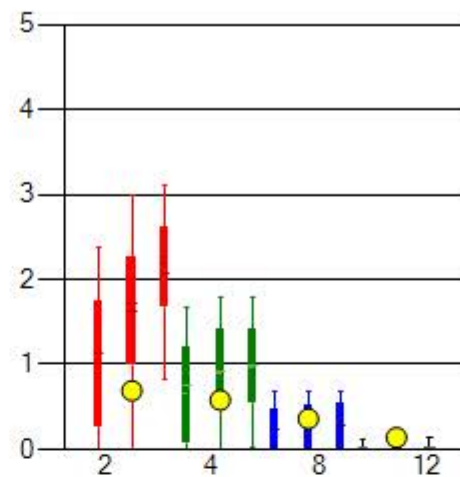
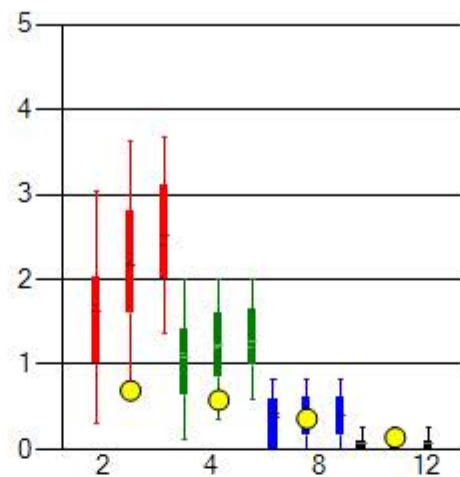
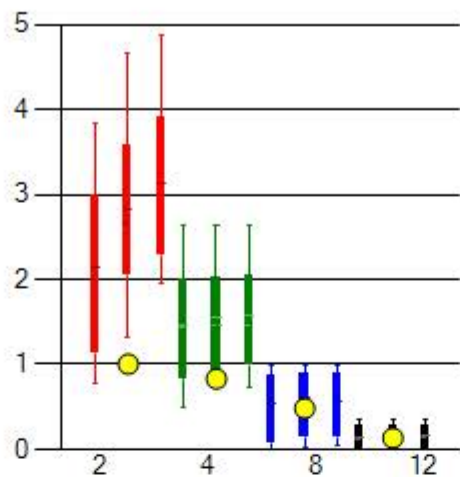
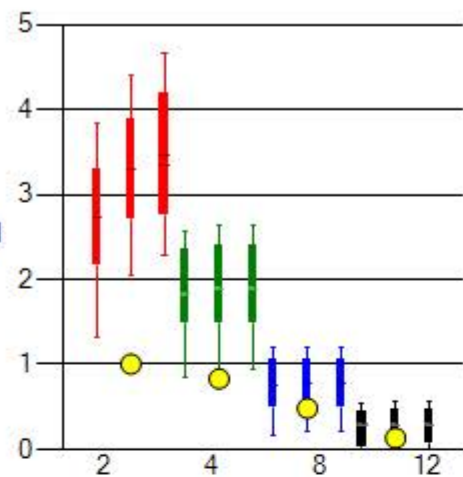
15-Oct

15-Nov

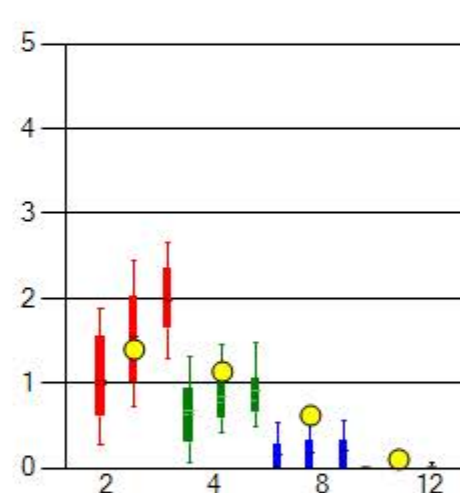
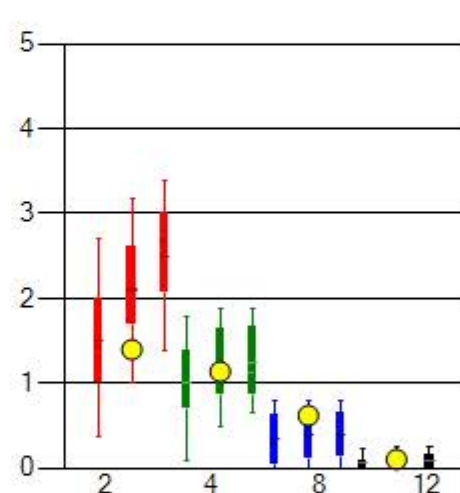
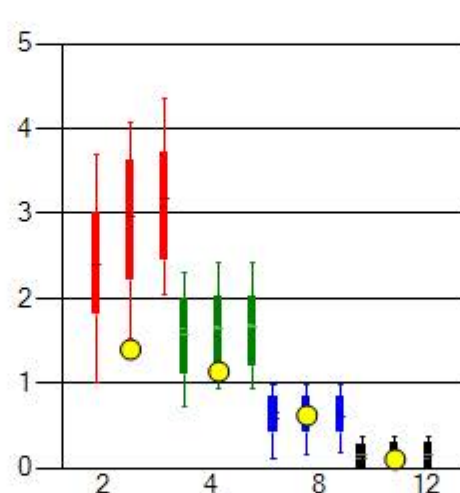
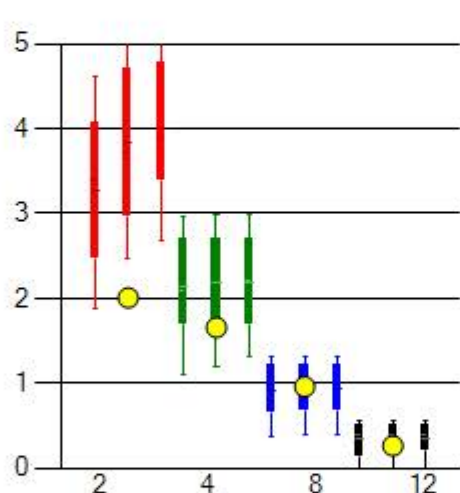
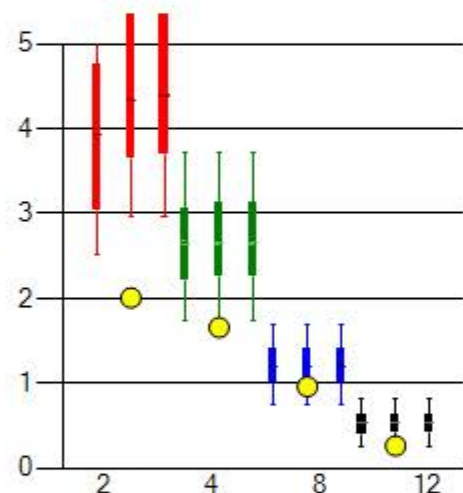
15-Dec

15-Jan

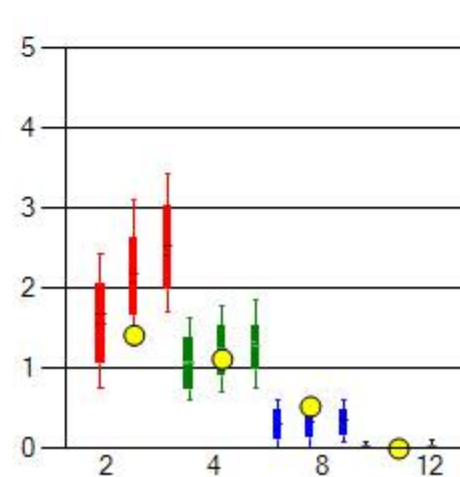
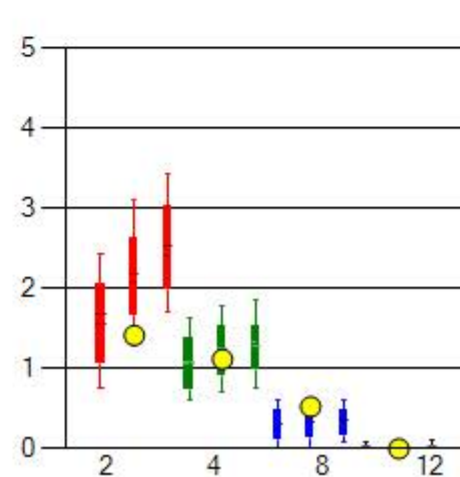
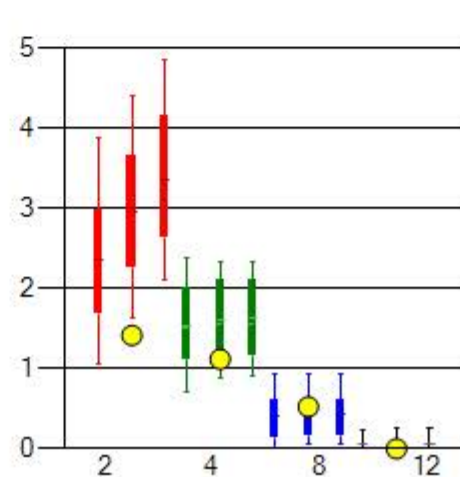
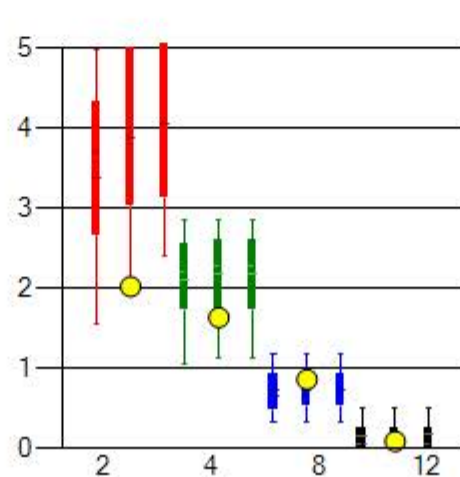
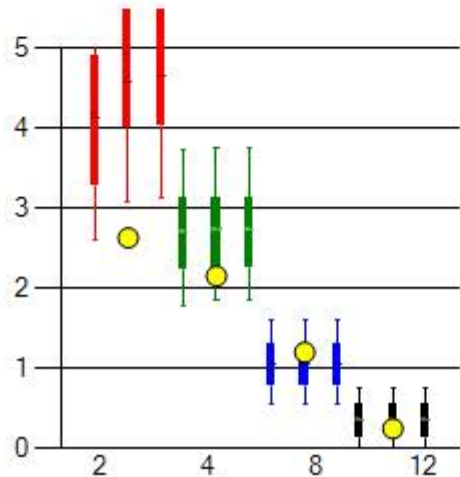
CQ - Emerald



SQ - Dalby



NNSW - Tamworth



Low Medium
High Tillerling

15-Sep

15-Nov

15-Jan

A box plot showing the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the sparse matrix A for different values of n . The x-axis represents the number of non-zero elements (2, 4, 8, 12) and the y-axis represents the frequency (0 to 5). The plot shows that as the number of non-zero elements increases, the frequency of occurrence decreases.

Figure 1 is a dot plot with error bars showing the mean and standard deviation of the number of correct responses for 12 different conditions. The y-axis represents the number of correct responses (0 to 5). The x-axis represents the conditions (2, 4, 8, 12). The conditions are color-coded: red (2, 3, 4), green (5, 6, 7), blue (8, 9, 10), and black (11, 12). A yellow circle highlights the mean for condition 2.

Condition	Mean	Standard Deviation
2	1.0	1.0
3	3.1	1.2
4	3.3	1.2
5	0.8	0.7
6	1.9	0.7
7	1.9	0.8
8	0.5	0.3
9	0.8	0.3
10	0.8	0.3
11	0.2	0.2
12	0.2	0.2

N	Iterations (Mean)	Standard Deviation (Error Bar)
2	1.8	0.8
3	2.2	1.0
4	1.1	0.5
5	0.6	0.4
6	0.4	0.2
7	0.4	0.2
8	0.4	0.2
9	0.1	0.1
10	0.1	0.1
11	0.1	0.1
12	0.1	0.1

Figure 1 is a dot plot showing the number of reads for each variant. The x-axis represents the variant number (2, 4, 8, 12) and the y-axis represents the number of reads (0 to 5). Four variants are shown: Variant 2 (red), Variant 3 (yellow), Variant 4 (green), and Variant 5 (blue). Variant 2 has a mean of approximately 0.9, Variant 3 has a mean of approximately 0.7, Variant 4 has a mean of approximately 0.6, and Variant 5 has a mean of approximately 0.4. Error bars represent the standard deviation.

A box plot showing the distribution of the number of nodes in the network. The x-axis represents the number of nodes (2, 4, 8, 12) and the y-axis represents the frequency (0 to 5). The plot shows that the majority of networks have 2 or 4 nodes, with a sharp decline in frequency for 8 and 12 nodes.

Figure 1 is a box plot showing the distribution of the number of nodes in the network. The x-axis represents the number of nodes (2, 4, 8, 12) and the y-axis represents the frequency (0 to 5). The plot shows that the number of nodes is mostly concentrated between 2 and 4, with a peak at 2 nodes.

A box plot showing the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the sparse matrix A for different values of n . The x-axis represents the number of non-zero elements (2, 4, 8, 12) and the y-axis represents the frequency (0 to 5). The plot shows that as n increases, the number of non-zero elements also increases, and the distribution becomes more concentrated at higher values.

A box plot showing the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the sparse matrix A for different values of n . The x-axis represents the number of non-zero elements (2, 4, 8, 12) and the y-axis represents the frequency (0 to 5). The plot shows that as n increases, the number of non-zero elements also increases, and the distribution becomes more concentrated at higher values.

A box plot showing the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the sparse matrix A for different values of n . The x-axis represents the number of non-zero elements (2, 4, 8, 12) and the y-axis represents the frequency (0 to 5). The plot shows that as n increases, the number of non-zero elements also increases, and the distribution becomes more concentrated at higher values.

Box plot showing the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the matrix A for different values of n (2, 4, 8, 12). The y-axis represents the number of non-zero elements (0 to 5). The plot shows that as n increases, the number of non-zero elements decreases. For $n=2$, the median is around 1.5. For $n=4$, the median is around 1.0. For $n=8$, the median is around 0.5. For $n=12$, the median is 0. Outliers are shown as yellow circles.