* LnRR and VarLnRR can be calculated or set for every remaining row.
  + With VarLnRR simply set to 0.
* Cohen’s d and Hedges G cannot be used for samples where sd = 0, because by definition these metrics represent “the differences of means divided by the pooled standard deviation“.
* For small sampling sizes Fisher’s transformed correlation r- to z may be preferred!
* Rma.uni does not work properly if you leave SD = 0 (or non-positive sampling variance).

SO

* LnRR and VarLnRR are used as main comparative descriptor.
* The gradient studies are compared to a subset of experimental/observational data through Cohen’s d or Hedges g.
* Check how many flux observations there are and if Cohen’s d makes sense. This descriptor can use negative values.

## We can improve further

* Testing model comparison with anova.rma(, , type = “LRT”). This tests rather on predictability of new data/observations, instead of exactly explaining on data in the set.
* Model output variables (cvel, NPP,..) for study 167, 184 not filled in so I also cannot use them in model fitting.
* Some oxygen values are very high, not sure if I believe them (e.g. 350 ??).

Notes bias/funnel plots/residuals.

* Larger standard errors of an effect size result in wider confidence intervals and increase the chance that the effect is not statistically significant. So it is sensible to assume that small-study effects will largely affect studies with larger standard errors.
  + Studies with large standard deviations have higher effect sizes than those with low standard error.
  + Smaller studies were not significant and less considered for publication.