A Study on Penguins: A Minimal Reproducible Example

Josephine Zerna Christoph Scheffel Marina Dreisbusch

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This document is a minimal, reproducible manuscript using the penguins data set as an example.

Introduction

Penguins are fascinating creatures that inhabit various regions of the Southern Hemisphere, including Antarctica and surrounding islands. The study of penguins provides valuable insights into ecosystem dynamics, climate change impacts, and evolutionary biology (Smith 2020; Jones 2018).

This manuscript presents a minimal reproducible example utilizing the penguins data set to demonstrate scientific workflows in R.

Methods

We conducted a Welch two-sample t-test to compare the average bill lengths between male and female penguins. The null hypothesis (H_0) states that there is no difference in bill lengths between male and female penguins, while the alternative hypothesis (H_1) suggests a significant difference.

The t-test was performed using the `t.test()` function in R, with a significance level of 0.05.

Results

Discussion

The significant difference in bill lengths between male and female penguins suggests potential sexual dimorphism in this trait. This finding aligns with previous research indicating differential foraging strategies and resource partitioning between male and female penguins (Brown 2015; Wilson 2019).

Understanding the factors influencing bill morphology in penguins is crucial for conservation efforts and ecosystem management, particularly in the face of ongoing environmental challenges.

References

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