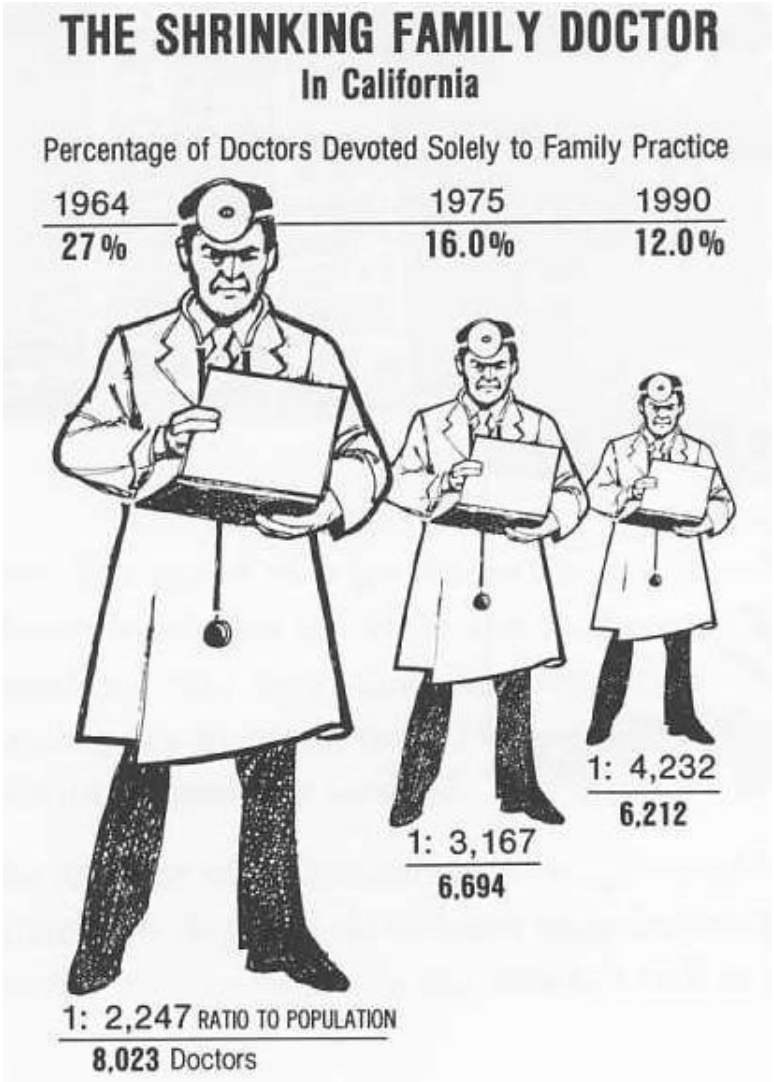
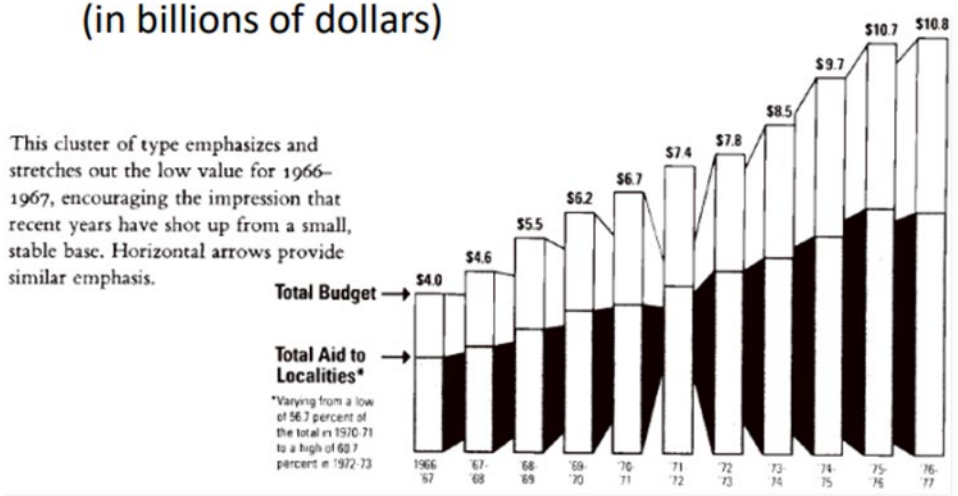


New York State total
Budget Expenditures and
Aid to Localities
(in billions of dollars)



Los Angeles Times, August 5 1979

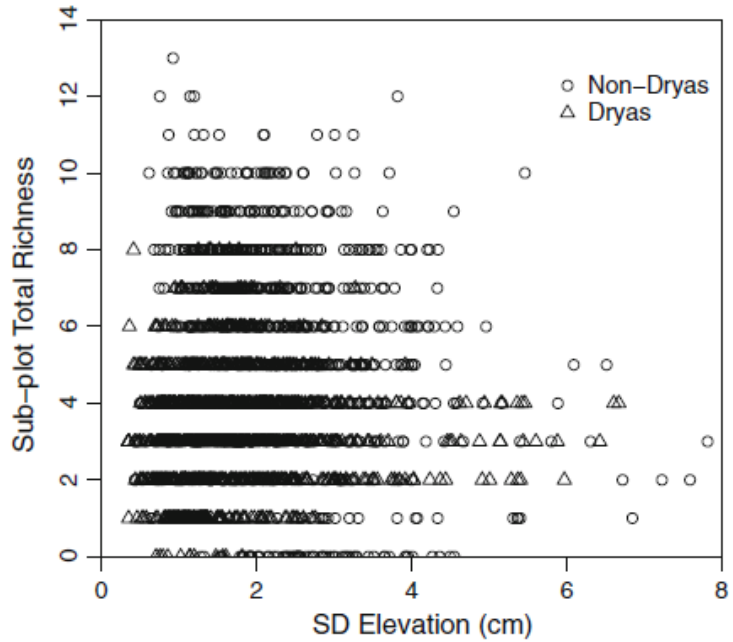


Fig. 1 Scatter diagram of sub-plot total richness vs. SD elevation for all plots. Non-*Dryas* plots are represented by circles, while *Dryas* plots are represented as triangles. $N = 2048$

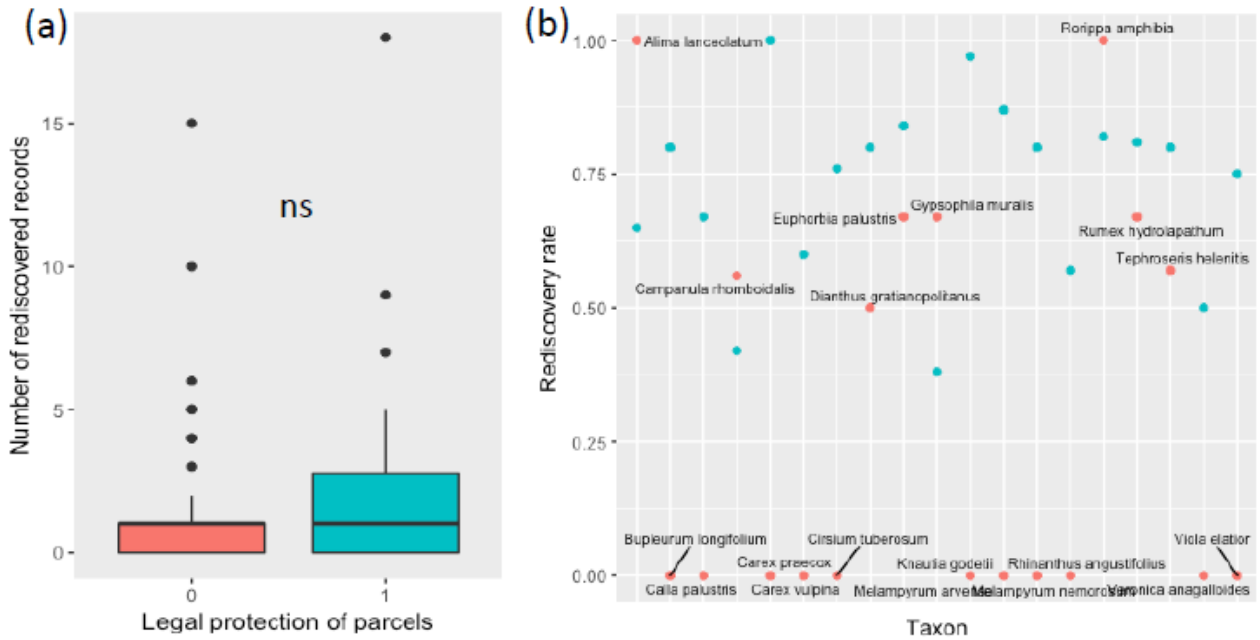


Figure 7. (a) Comparison between the number of rediscovered records of priority plant species within legally protected and outside protected parcels (1=inside, 0=outside; "ns" corresponds to non-significant); (b) Rediscovery rates of the same rediscovered priority plant species within this study (indicated in red) and a study conducted by Kempel et al. (in preparation, indicated in blue), which are significantly different (Welch's two sample t-test, $p = 0.00028$).

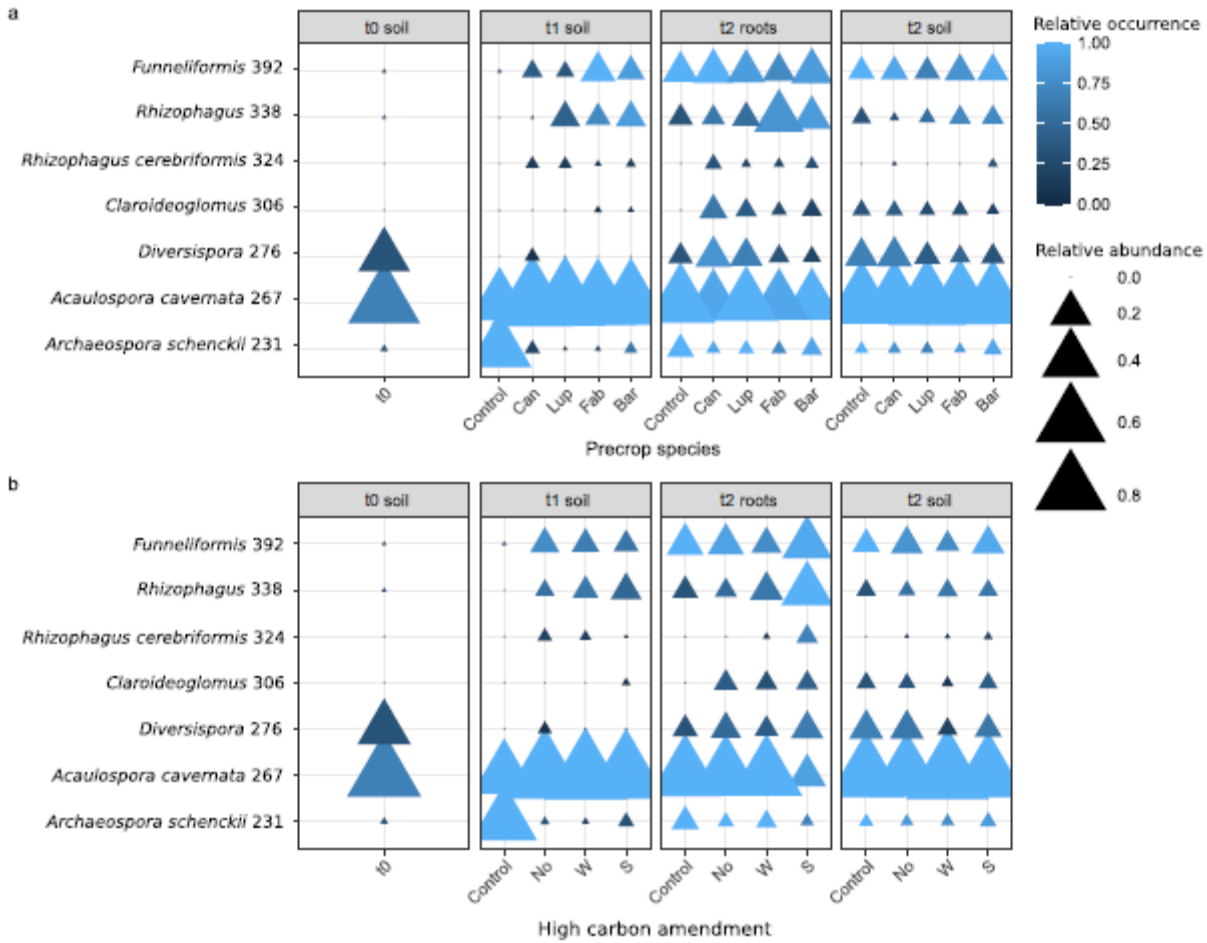
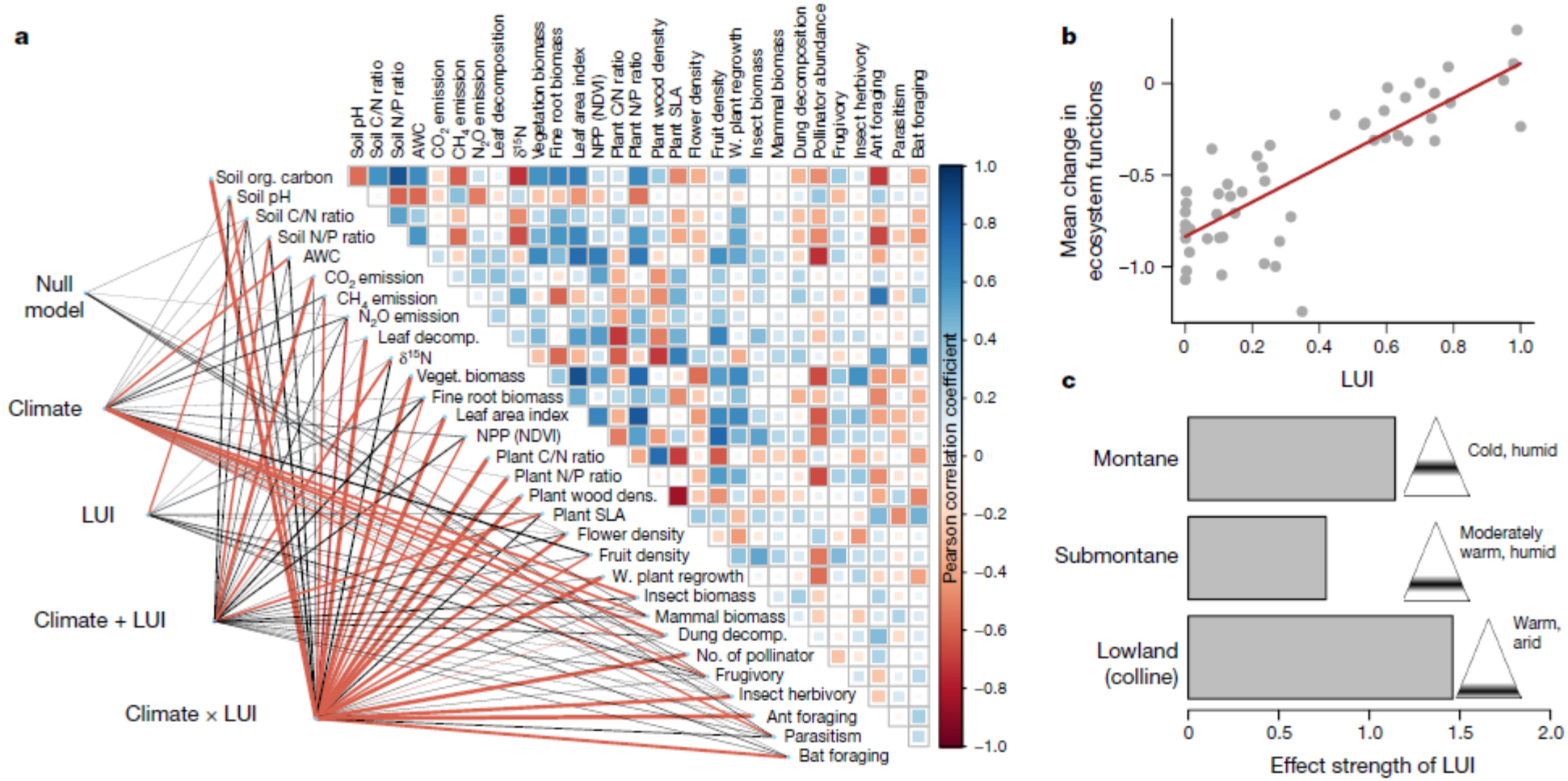


FIG. 3. Distribution of AM fungal clades across rotation phases, pre-crops, high carbon amendment, and plant compartment. Distribution across (a) pre-crop species and (b) high carbon amendment treatments is emphasized. The size of the point represents clade relative read abundance. The color of the points represents clade relative occurrence. Communities are t0, original soil communities; t1, soil communities after pre-crop conditioning phase; and t2, root communities at crop harvest. Abbreviations are Can, canola; Lup, white lupine; Bar, spring barley; Fab, faba bean; Control, control; No, no amendment; W, wheat straw; S, sawdust.


a
Soil pH
Soil C/N ratio
Soil N/P ratio
AWC
CO2 emission
CH4 emission
N2O emission
Leaf decomposition
δ15N
Vegetation biomass
Fine root biomass
Leaf area index
NPP (NDVI)
Plant C/N ratio
Plant N/P ratio
Plant wood density
Plant SLA
Flower density
Fruit density
W. plant regrowth
Insect biomass
Mammal biomass
Dung decomposition
Pollinator abundance
Frugivory
Insect herbivory
Ant foraging
Parasitism
Bat foraging
Soil org. carbon
Null model
Climate
LUI
Climate + LUI
Climate × LUI
Pearson correlation coefficient
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
−0.2
−0.4
−0.6
−0.8
−1.0
b
Mean change in ecosystem functions
0
−0.5
−1.0
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
LUI
c
Montane
Submontane
Lowland (colline)
Cold, humid
Moderately warm, humid
Warm, arid
0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
Effect strength of LUI

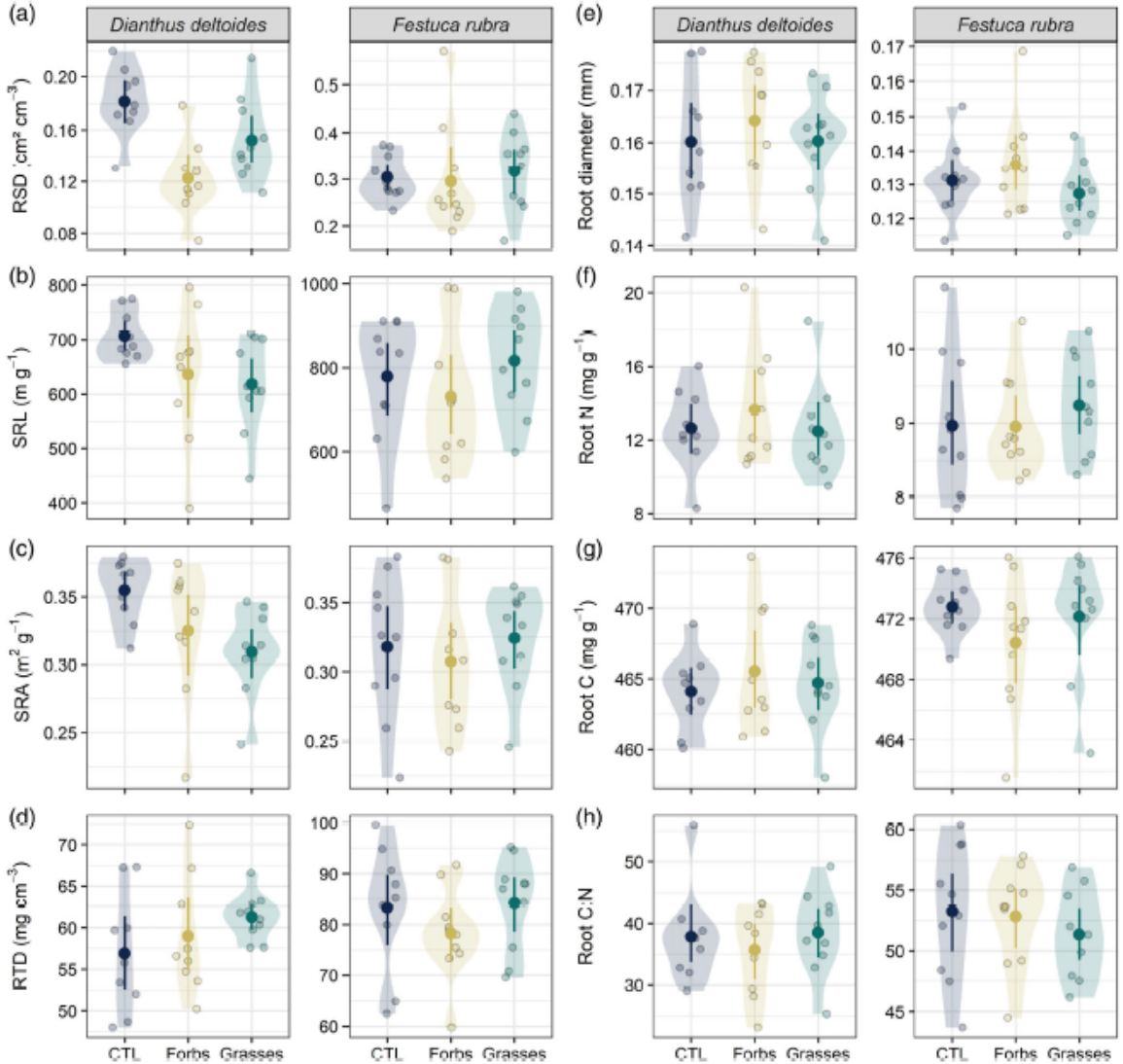


FIGURE 5 Root functional traits of *D. deltoides* and *F. rubra* when exposed to the metabolome found in the soil solution of plant communities differing in species composition. Soil solution was collected from mesocosms in which a forb (Forbs) or a grass (Grasses) community was sown, as well as from unsown mesocosms containing only soil (CTL). The following root traits were measured: (a) root surface density (RSD), (b) specific root length (SRL), (c) specific root area (SRA), (d) root tissue density (RTD), (e) root diameter, (f) root N concentration, (g) root C concentration, and (h) root C:N ratio. For each treatment, mean values and compatibility intervals are shown (n = 9–10). Individual observations and data distributions are displayed at the back of each graph as dots and density plots, respectively. For each response variable, effect sizes and compatibility intervals can be found in Figure S8 [Colour figure can be viewed at wileyonlinelibrary.com]

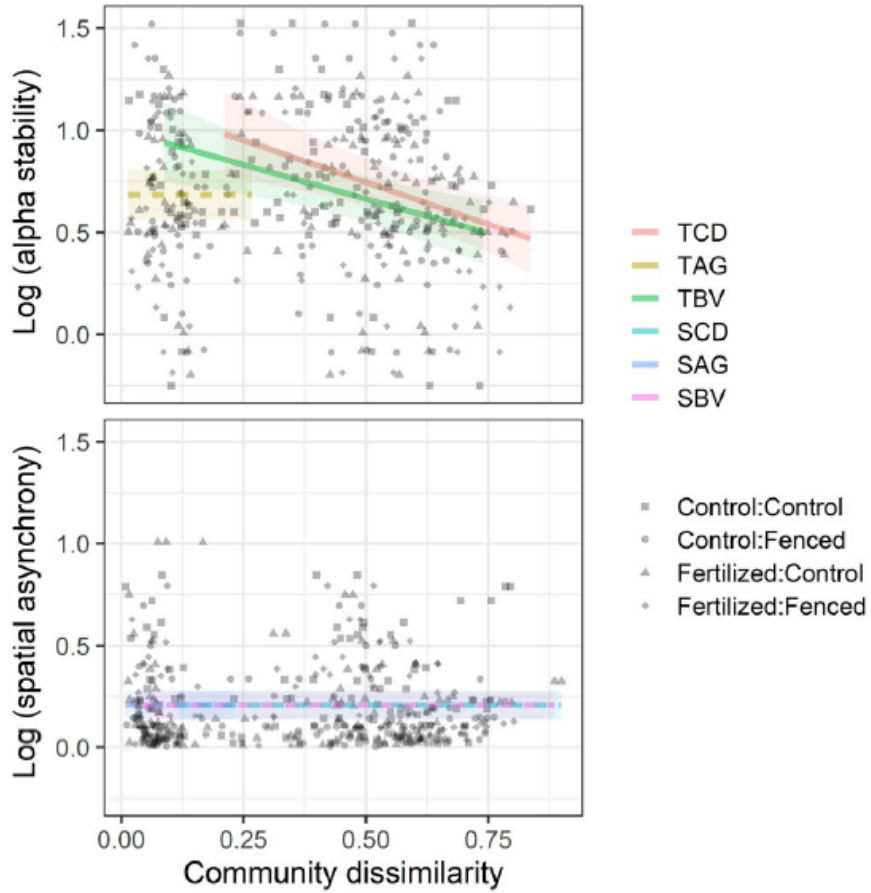


FIGURE 3 Relationships between community dissimilarity, its components, and alpha stability and spatial asynchrony. Lines are fitted with linear mixed-effect models; shades are 95% confidence bands. Solid lines show significant relationships; dashed lines show nonsignificant relationships. Note, three regression lines overlapped with each other in the lower panel. SAG, spatial abundance gradients; SBV, spatial balanced variation; SCD, spatial community dissimilarity; TAG, temporal abundance gradients; TBV, temporal balanced variation; TCD, temporal community dissimilarity. See Table S5 for model specifications and test statistics

What about this one?

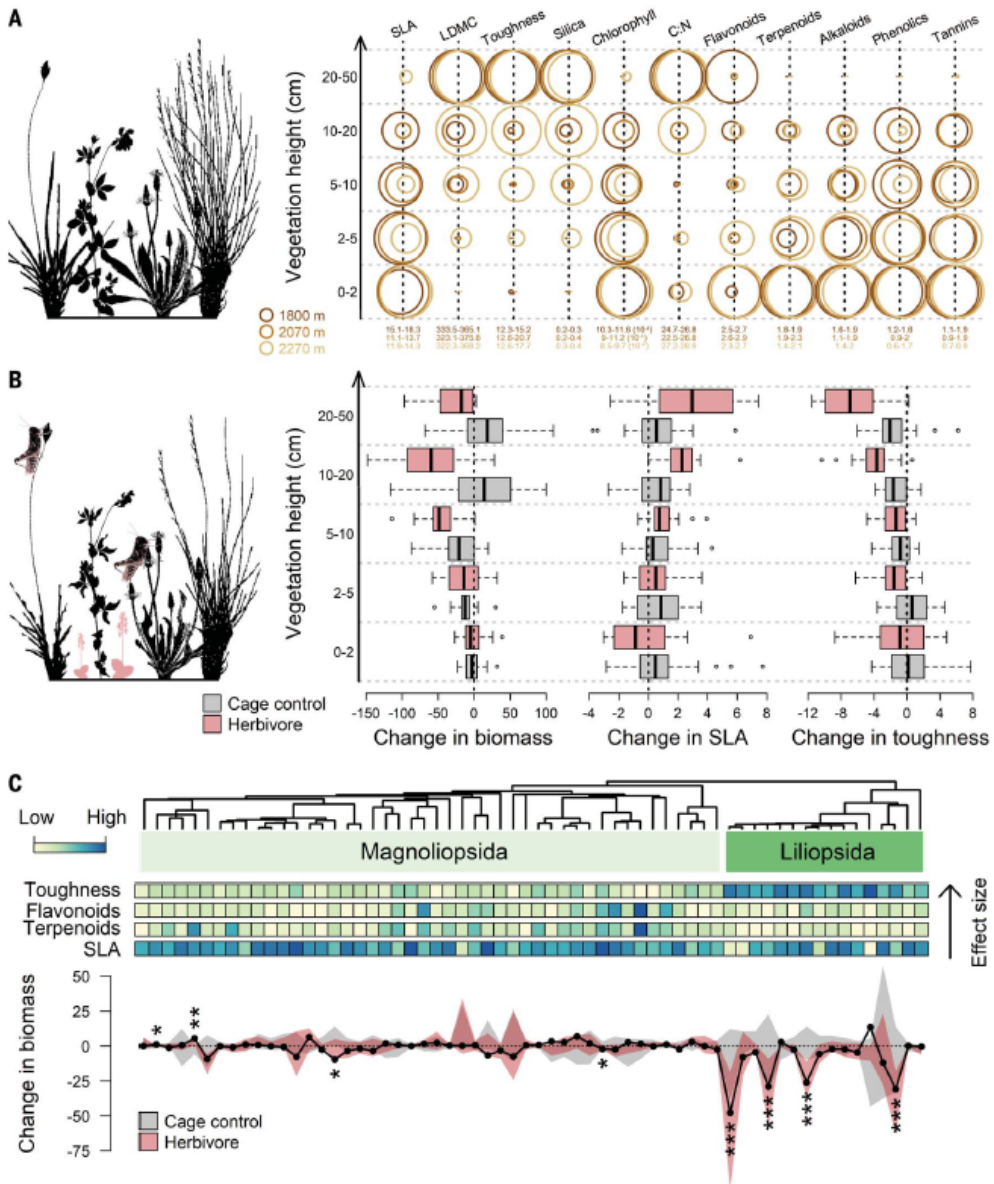
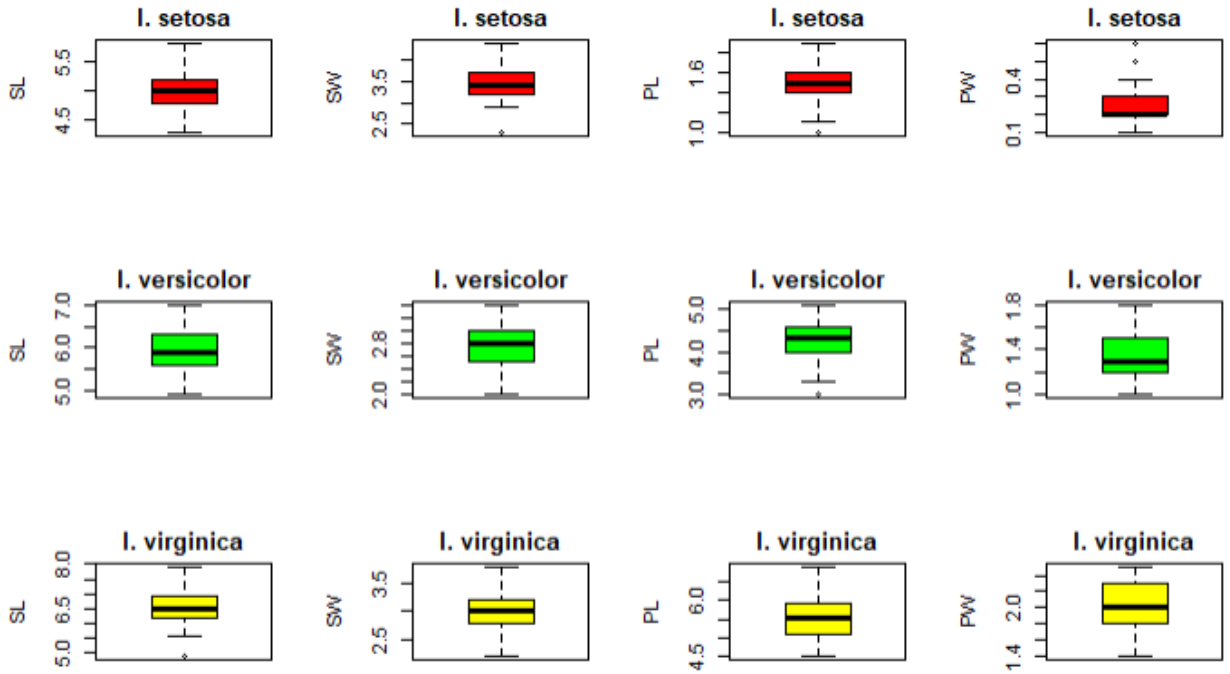


Fig. 2. Changes in vegetation structure under herbivore incursion. (**A**) Structure of the functional dominance (CWM) of plant leaf traits along the vegetation height before any treatments were initiated. The size of the circle represents the CWM value of the trait averaged for each vegetation height and normalized by experimental site (shown as different-colored circles). (**B**) Changes from 2014 to 2017 in estimated plant biomass, SLA (mm^2/mg), and leaf toughness ($GN/m^2/m$) along the vegetation height under herbivore incursion treatment and in cage controls (n = 24). (**C**) Changes in estimated plant biomass under herbivore incursion and in cage controls (polygon area: mean ± SD) associated with plant traits. Trait values were averaged across the three field sites, log + 1 transformed and normalized. The color scale represents the magnitude of the trait value. Traits are ranked according to their effect size and their association with biomass changes under the herbivore treatment (table S15 and fig. S6). The black line represents the net effect of the treatment on the plant biomass. Only species with at least four plot replicates are presented in this figure. Significant differences between the treatment and control are highlighted with asterisks (Student's t test): $^*P < 0.05$, $^{**}P < 0.01$, $^{***}P < 0.001$.



Exercise 1: improve this graph (base R or ggplot2)

get data in R: data("iris")

Exercise 2: create a graph with your own data

- What do you want to show? How?