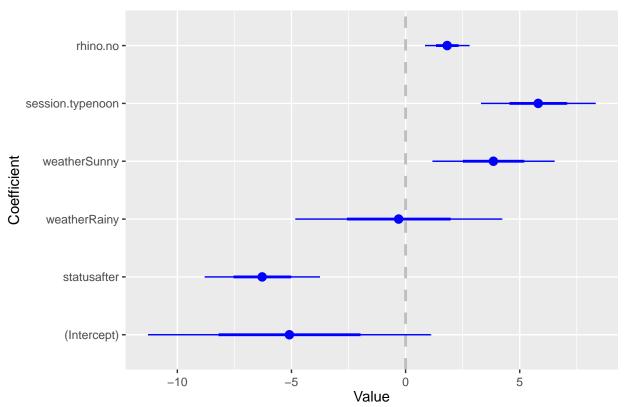
mynah-rhino-interaction

2022-11-22

summary(m9)

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = max.birds ~ status + weather + session.type + rhino.no,
      data = data.analysis)
##
## Residuals:
               1Q Median
      Min
                               ЗQ
                                     Max
## -11.639 -4.137 -1.118
                            3.583 19.144
##
## Coefficients:
                   Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
##
## (Intercept)
                    -5.0915
                               3.0962 -1.644 0.10350
## statusafter
                    -6.2844
                               1.2561 -5.003 2.70e-06 ***
                    -0.3051
## weatherRainy
                               2.2612 -0.135 0.89296
                     3.8459
                               1.3347
                                        2.881 0.00493 **
## weatherSunny
## session.typenoon 5.8091
                               1.2513
                                       4.642 1.14e-05 ***
## rhino.no
                     1.8203
                               0.4831
                                        3.768 0.00029 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' 1
## Residual standard error: 6.166 on 92 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.4352, Adjusted R-squared: 0.4045
## F-statistic: 14.18 on 5 and 92 DF, p-value: 2.829e-10
coefplot(m9)
```





m9 intercept refers to rhino numbers = 2, during the evening, cloudy weather and before sprinkler installation.

Therefore, m9 suggests that mynah numbers are lowest after the installation of the sprinklers, during the evening, when 2 rhinos are on exhibit and during the cloudy and/or rainy weather (not significant between these two levels).

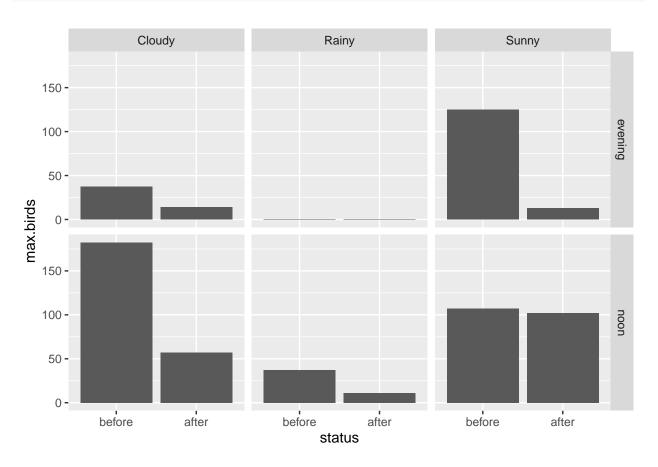
So, mynah numbers increases with increasing rhinos (coefficient = 1.8203) on display. That is, every increase of one rhino leads to a increase in maximum number of mynahs by $1.82 \ (\sim to \ 2)$.

In other words, sampling in the afternoon also tends to result in a larger number of mynahs present; this has relevance to bird biology

```
data.analysis %>%
  group_by(status) %>%
  dplyr::summarise(mean.total = mean(total.mynah),
                   mean.feed = mean(total.feed),
                   max.birds = max(max.feed),
                   max.total= max(max.birds))
## # A tibble: 2 x 5
     status mean.total mean.feed max.birds max.total
##
                                      <int>
                                                 <int>
     <fct>
                 <dbl>
                            <dbl>
## 1 before
                 104.
                            11.7
                                          6
                                                     6
## 2 after
                  38.9
                             4.54
                                          4
                                                     4
```

mynah between status
data.analysis %>%

```
ggplot(aes(x = status, y = max.birds)) +
geom_bar(stat = 'identity') +
facet_grid(session.type~weather)
```



```
# mynah count over time, trend, between status
data.analysis %>%
   ggplot() +
   geom_point(aes(x = session.no, y = max.birds, colour = status))+
   geom_line(aes(x = session.no, y = max.birds, colour = status)) +
   facet_grid(.~status)
```

