Na	am	e: Biometry Quiz #5 / 50
1.	ord are Art du	e et al. (2015; Forests 6:4529-4539) examined allometric relationships for the xeric shrub Artemisia dosica, a species endemic to the Mu Us Desert in China. In one part of their analysis they used crown ea (CA; m²) and habitat type to explain variability in above ground biomass (AGB; g) of individual temisia shrubs. Three habitats were considered – semi-fixed dunes (SF), fixed dunes (FD), and fixed nes with soil crusts (FC). In their model fitting they assumed that the relationship between AGB and CA lowed a power function. Use this information to answer the following questions.
	a)	[2 pts] What is the response variable in this analysis? Explain why.
	b)	[5 pts] Explain, given the author's assumption about the relationship following a power function, whether both, only one, or neither of the response and explanatory variables should be transformed for this analysis. <i>Demonstrate how you came to this conclusion</i> .
	c)	[4 pts] Construct indicator variable(s) for habitats in the same way that R would construct them.
	d)	[5 pts] Write the complete ultimate full model for this analysis?

	e) [4	pts] Explicitly define the meanings of β_1 , δ_1 , γ_2 , α + δ_2 from your ultimate full model in (d).
	f) [2	pts] Show the models for the null and alternative hypotheses in a parallel lines test.
2.	backg sure to	ety of analyses for the data described in question 1 are shown in the attached handout. Use the round information in question 1 and the R analytical results to answer the following questions. Make a naswer each question as thoroughly as possible and by citing supporting evidence where priate (you may want to label output on the handout).
		pts] Write the equations (using estimated values for each parameter) for the relationship between e response and explanatory variable separately for each habitat. Use 3 decimals for each parameter.
		pts] Is there a significant difference in the relationship between the response and explanatory riables among the habitats? <i>Provide specific evidence to support your answer</i> .

c)	[4 pts] Is there a significant relationship between the response and explanatory variables? Provide specific evidence to support your answer.
d)	[2 pts] Describe the meaning (on the original scale, if appropriate) of the first of the three values at the very bottom of the compIntercepts () results.
e)	[4 pts] Determine whether the three values at the very bottom of the compIntercepts() results are significantly different or not. Provide specific evidence and an explanation to support your answer.
f)	[8 pts] Explain what was learned about the response variable (including its relationship with the covariate) from this analysis. That is, what are take-home messages (there are at least three)?

```
> library(NCStats)
> d <- read.csv("Artemisia.csv")</pre>
> d$logCA <- log(d$CA); d$logAGB <- log(d$AGB)
> ## Linear model 1
> lm1 <- lm(AGB~CA*Habitat,data=d)</pre>
> summary(lm1)
    Coefficients:
                 Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
     (Intercept)
                 -122.92
                              76.39 -1.609 0.11211
                             65.59 13.777 < 2e-16 ***
    CA
                   903.61
                           120.33 0.168 0.86734
    HabitatFD
                    20.17
                 -157.62
    HabitatSF
                             119.88 -1.315 0.19287
    CA:HabitatFD -359.60
                             109.29 -3.290 0.00157 **
    CA:HabitatSF -306.62
                             101.57 -3.019 0.00354 **
    Residual standard error: 250.1 on 70 degrees of freedom
    Multiple R-squared: 0.8143, Adjusted R-squared: 0.801
    F-statistic: 61.38 on 5 and 70 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
> anova(lm1)
    Response: AGB
               Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
                1 15845295 15845295 253.3102 < 2.2e-16 ***
    CA
               2 2452358 1226179 19.6023 1.738e-07 ***
    Habitat
    CA: Habitat 2 901027 450514 7.2021 0.001431 **
    Residuals 70 4378705
                            62553
> compSlopes(lm1)
    Multiple Slope Comparisons (using the 'holm' adjustment)
      comparison diff
                            95% LCI 95% UCI p.unadj
    1
          FD-FC -359.60108 -577.5666 -141.6356 0.00157 0.00471
     2
           SF-FC -306.62191 -509.2042 -104.0396 0.00354 0.00708
     3
           SF-FD
                   52.97917 -180.0979 286.0562 0.65170 0.65170
    Slope Information (using the 'holm' adjustment)
              slopes 95% LCI 95% UCI p.unadj p.adj
      level
    2 FD 544.0109 369.6631 718.3587
                                         0
     3
         SF 596.9901 442.3041 751.6761
                                             0
                                                   \Omega
     1
         FC 903.6120 772.7998 1034.4241
                                            Ω
                                                   0
> compIntercepts(lm1,common.cov=1)
    Tukey HSD on means adjusted assuming parallel lines
      comparison diff 95% LCI 95% UCI
                                                      p.adj
          FD-FC -287.8532 -479.7270 -95.97935 1.711851e-03
    1
    2
           SF-FC -438.5094 -617.8714 -259.14738 3.866895e-07
           SF-FD -150.6562 -327.7229 26.41044 1.109589e-01
```

Mean AGB when CA= 1 FC FD SF 749.9775 462.1244 311.4681

- > ## Linear model 2
- > lm2 <- lm(CA~AGB*Habitat,data=d)</pre>

> summary(lm2)

Coefficients:

Residual standard error: 0.2958 on 70 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.8186, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8057 F-statistic: 63.19 on 5 and 70 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

> anova(lm2)

Response: CA

Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)

AGB 1 22.6924 22.6924 259.3661 < 2.2e-16 ***

Habitat 2 3.2586 1.6293 18.6225 3.275e-07 ***

AGB: Habitat 2 1.6902 0.8451 9.6594 0.0001974 ***

Residuals 70 6.1244 0.0875

> compSlopes(lm2)

Multiple Slope Comparisons (using the 'holm' adjustment) comparison diff 95% LCI 95% UCI p.unadj p.adj

1 FD-FC 0.00077 0.00038 0.00116 0.00020 0.00060

2 SF-FC 0.00042 0.00011 0.00073 0.00863 0.01726

3 SF-FD -0.00035 -0.00080 0.00010 0.12836 0.12836

Slope Information (using the 'holm' adjustment)
level slopes 95% LCI 95% UCI p.unadj p.adj
1 FC 0.00088 0.00073 0.00103 0 0
3 SF 0.00130 0.00103 0.00157 0 0
2 FD 0.00165 0.00129 0.00201 0 0

> compIntercepts(lm2,common.cov=500)

Tukey HSD on means adjusted assuming parallel lines comparison diff 95% LCI 95% UCI p.adj

1 FD-FC 0.3170531 0.08361896 0.5504873 4.922455e-03

2 SF-FC 0.5151412 0.29692899 0.7333535 8.757553e-07

3 SF-FD 0.1980881 -0.01733161 0.4135079 7.789504e-02

Mean CA when AGB= 500 FC FD SF 0.6950194 1.0120725 1.2101607

```
> ## Linear model 3
```

> lm3 <- lm(logAGB~logCA*Habitat,data=d)</pre>

> summary(lm3)

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	6.43582	0.09610	66.972	< 2e-16	***
logCA	1.45731	0.08509	17.127	< 2e-16	***
HabitatFD	-0.51427	0.13059	-3.938	0.000192	***
HabitatSF	-0.95909	0.11910	-8.053	1.46e-11	***
logCA:HabitatFD	0.10428	0.12468	0.836	0.405811	
logCA: HabitatSF	0.27231	0.12824	2.123	0.037261	*

Residual standard error: 0.3822 on 70 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.9296, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9246

F-statistic: 184.9 on 5 and 70 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

> anova(lm3)

Response: logAGB

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)	
logCA	1	120.718	120.718	826.3413	< 2.2e-16	***
Habitat	2	13.655	6.827	46.7343	1.283e-13	***
logCA:Habitat	2	0.662	0.331	2.2642	0.1115	
Residuals	70	10.226	0.146			

> compSlopes(lm3)

```
Multiple Slope Comparisons (using the 'holm' adjustment)
  comparison diff 95% LCI 95% UCI p.unadj
     FD-FC 0.10428 -0.14440 0.35295 0.40581 0.41676
1
      SF-FC 0.27231 0.01653 0.52808 0.03726 0.11178
     SF-FD 0.16803 -0.09590 0.43196 0.20838 0.41676
```

Slope Information (using the 'holm' adjustment) level slopes 95% LCI 95% UCI p.unadj p.adj

FC 1.45731 1.28761 1.62701 0 0 FD 1.56159 1.37982 1.74335 0 SF 1.72962 1.53825 1.92099 0

> compIntercepts(lm3,common.cov=log(1))

Tukey HSD on means adjusted assuming parallel lines

```
diff 95% LCI 95% UCI
 comparison
      FD-FC -0.5785629 -0.8540984 -0.3030274 1.032897e-05
1
2
      SF-FC -1.0530565 -1.3106248 -0.7954883 0.000000e+00
      SF-FD -0.4744936 -0.7287657 -0.2202215 8.432816e-05
```

Mean logAGB when logCA=0 FC FD SF 6.504516 5.925953 5.451459

> ## Linear model 4

> lm4 <- lm(logCA~logAGB*Habitat,data=d)</pre>

> summary(lm4)

Coefficients:

```
Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) -4.17671 0.19783 -21.113 < 2e-16 ***
logAGB 0.64314 0.03442 18.684 < 2e-16 ***
HabitatFD 0.64604 0.27165 2.378 0.0201 *
HabitatSF 1.23058 0.26358 4.669 1.42e-05 ***
logAGB:HabitatFD -0.05240 0.04848 -1.081 0.2834
logAGB:HabitatSF -0.10735 0.04735 -2.267 0.0265 *
```

Residual standard error: 0.2327 on 70 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.9325, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9277 F-statistic: 193.5 on 5 and 70 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

> anova(lm4)

Response: logCA

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)	
logAGB	1	46.707	46.707	862.1897	< 2.2e-16	***
Habitat	2	5.425	2.712	50.0674	3.167e-14	* * *
logAGB: Habitat	2	0.279	0.139	2.5751	0.08335	•
Residuals	70	3.792	0.054			

> compSlopes(lm4)

```
Multiple Slope Comparisons (using the 'holm' adjustment) comparison diff 95% LCI 95% UCI p.unadj p.adj

1 FD-FC -0.05240 -0.14908 0.04428 0.28344 0.49548

2 SF-FC -0.10735 -0.20180 -0.01291 0.02648 0.07944

3 SF-FD -0.05495 -0.14898 0.03908 0.24774 0.49548
```

Slope Information (using the 'holm' adjustment)
level slopes 95% LCI 95% UCI p.unadj p.adj

SF 0.53579 0.47093 0.60065 0 0

FD 0.59074 0.52266 0.65882 0 0

FC 0.64314 0.57449 0.71179 0 0

> compIntercepts(lm4,common.cov=log(500))

```
Tukey HSD on means adjusted assuming parallel lines comparison diff 95% LCI 95% UCI p.adj

1 FD-FC 0.3536390 0.1851529 0.5221250 1.041081e-05

2 SF-FC 0.6522731 0.4947738 0.8097725 0.000000e+00

3 SF-FD 0.2986342 0.1431504 0.4541179 5.219486e-05
```

```
Mean logCA when logAGB=6.214608
FC FD SF
-0.2158515 0.1377875 0.4364216
```