

Professor's Notes About 2-Way ANOVA Homework 3

- Note that the data were analyzed with an inverse transformation. This means that “small” values on the transformed scale are actually “large” values on the original scale. Thus, small means on the transformed scale actually represent more active crayfish on the original scale.

Feeding Under Risk of Predation

1. On the original scale the variances are unequal (Levene's $p = 0.0201$), the residuals are not normal (Anderson-Darling $p = 0.0110$) nor symmetric (Figure 1), and there is one possible outlier (individual 44; $p = 0.0002$). The trial-and-error method suggested an inverse transformation for the number of active crayfish (response variable). This transformation provided equal variances (Levene's $p = 0.3958$) and residuals that are not normal (Anderson-Darling $p = 0.0110$) but, even though they were right-skewed, it is not “long-tailed” (Figure 2). There are no outliers according to the outlier test ($p = 0.3625$; Figure 2). Thus, the assumptions have been largely met on the inverse scale with no individuals removed.

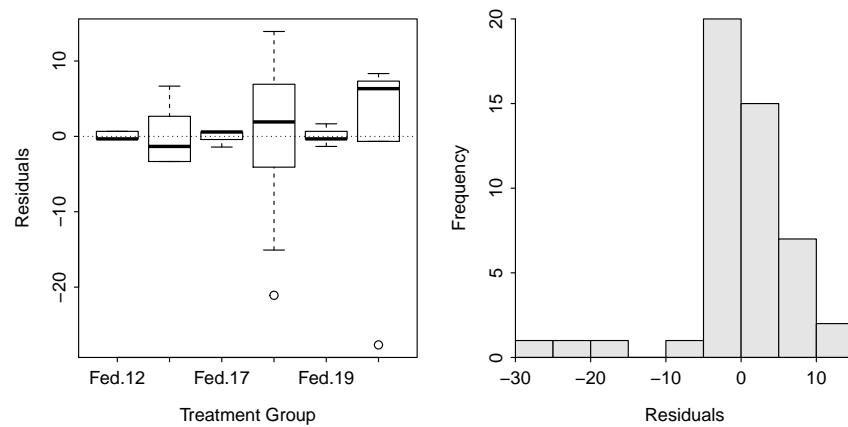


Figure 1. Residual plot (left) and histogram of residuals (right) from the two-way ANOVA of activity level by feeding regime and temperature.

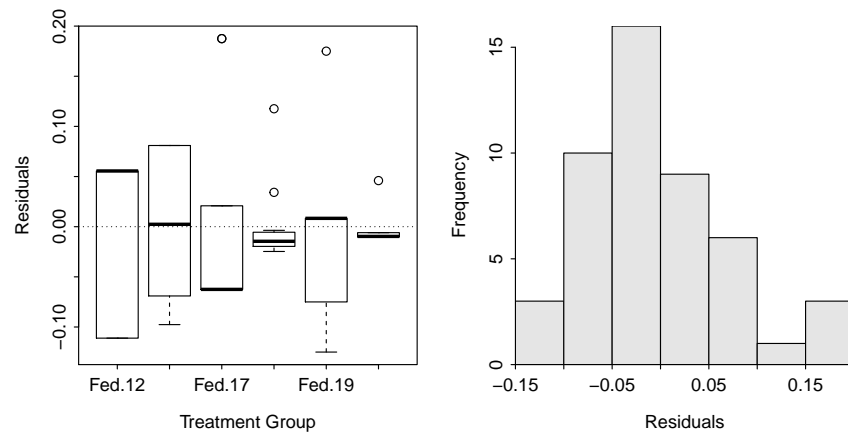


Figure 2. Residual plot (left) and histogram of residuals (right) from the two-way ANOVA of the inverse of activity level by feeding regime and temperature.

2. There is no significant interaction effect ($p = 0.8471$; Table 1). There are significant main effects for both feeding regime ($p < 0.00005$; Table 1) and time of day ($p < 0.00005$; Table 1).

Table 1. Analysis of variance table for inverse transformed crayfish activity level by feeding regime and temperature.

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
feed	1	0.90137	0.90137	159.4397	6.873e-16
time	2	0.14498	0.07249	12.8224	4.501e-05
feed:time	2	0.00188	0.00094	0.1666	0.8471
Residuals	42	0.23744	0.00565		

3. Significantly *more* crayfish were active in the FED then the UNFED treatments (Figure 3). Tukey's HSD method applied to the time of day factor suggests that there are significantly more crayfish active at 1700 and 1900 than at 1200, but there is no difference between 1700 and 1900 (Table 2).

Table 2. Tukey's multiple comparison results for the time of day term in the two-way ANOVA of inverse transformed crayfish activity level by feeding regime and temperature.

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	p value
17 - 12 = 0	-0.1319444	0.03759437	-3.5096862	0.003005512
19 - 12 = 0	-0.1194444	0.04341024	-2.7515269	0.023085582
19 - 17 = 0	0.0125000	0.03759437	0.3324966	0.940633115

4. Summary plots of these results are in (Figure 3).

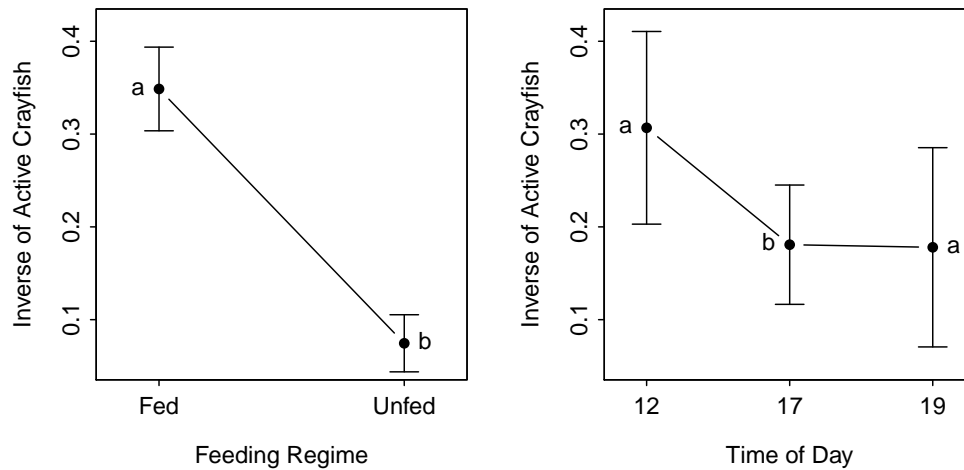


Figure 3. Main effects plots for the two-way ANOVA of the inverse of activity level by feeding regime and temperature. Treatment means with different letters are significantly different.

R Appendix

```
library(NCStats)
setwd("c:/biometry/")
cray <- read.csv("CrayfishPredation.csv")
cray$time <- factor(cray$time)
lm1 <- lm(active~feed*time,data=cray)
transChooser(lm1)
cray$t.active <- cray$active^(-1)
lm2 <- lm(t.active~feed*time,data=cray)
transChooser(lm2)
anova(lm2)
mc2 <- glht(lm2,mcp(time="Tukey"))
summary(mc2)
fitPlot(lm2,which="feed",ylab="Inverse of Active Crayfish",
        xlab="Feeding Regime",ylim=c(0.05,0.42))
addSigLetters(lm2,which="feed",lets=c("a","b"),pos=c(2,4))
fitPlot(lm2,which="time",ylab="Inverse of Active Crayfish",
        xlab="Time of Day",ylim=c(0.05,0.42))
addSigLetters(lm2,which="time",lets=c("a","b","a"),pos=c(2,2,4))
```