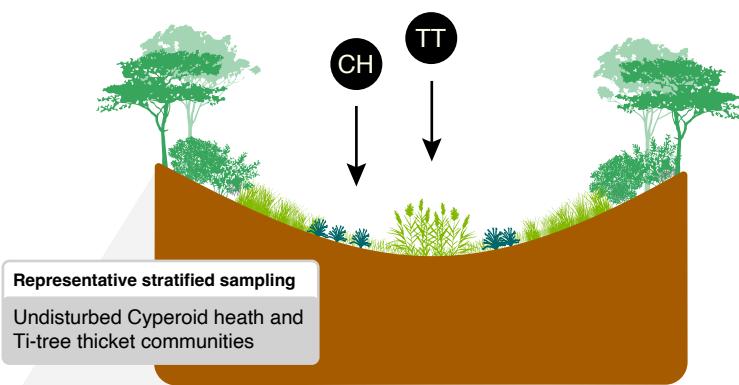
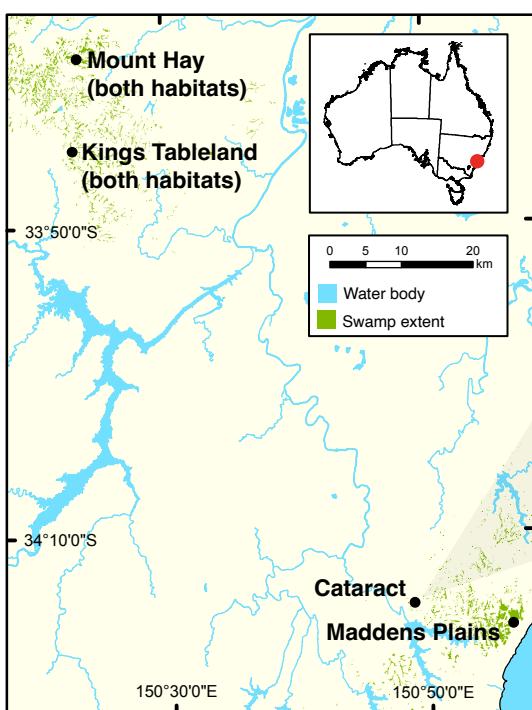


Population of interest

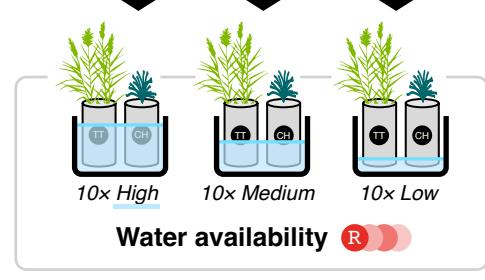
Swamp vegetation of the Sydney Basin



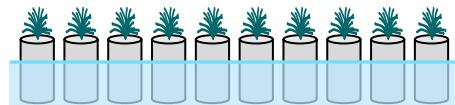
Swamp	Cyperoid heath (CH)	Ti-tree thicket (TT)	Number of replicates
Mount Hay	30	30	
Kings Tableland	30	30	
Cataract	30	30	
Maddens Plains	30	30	

Dependencies in the data

- sods within swamps
- correlations among species



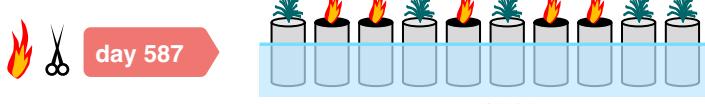
(example of High-CH group)



* day 1

**

day 587



R (red) pink (pink) burning assignment

day 1261



random assignment of sods to treatments using R

(Treatment)

control group in a given treatment



biomass estimation at 7 timepoints



burning treatment



biomass harvesting and measurement

Experiment outcome

For each water treatment:

- CH burnt replicates = 5 / site
- CH unburnt replicates = 5 / site
- TT burnt replicates = 5 / site
- TT unburnt replicates = 5 / site

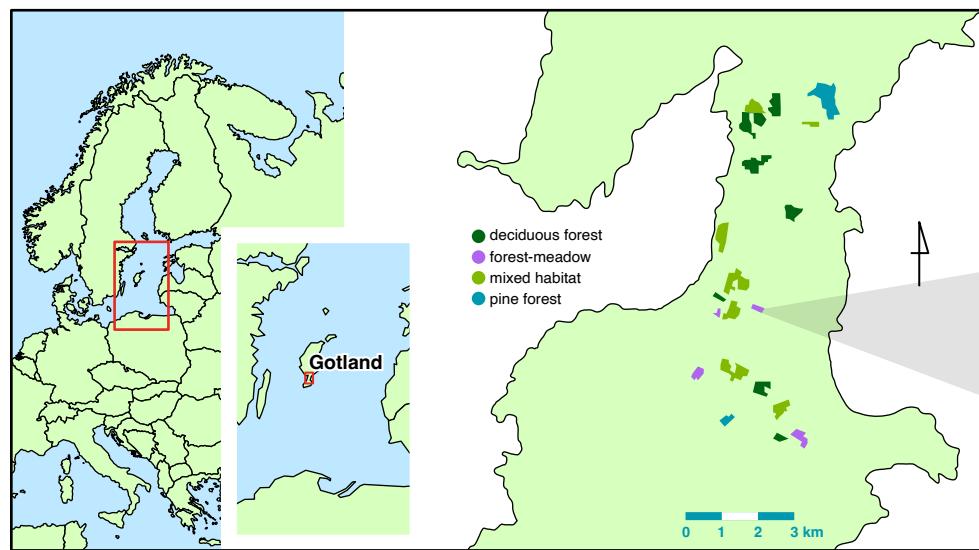
Total of 9 time points per replicate

Field sampling

Glasshouse experiment

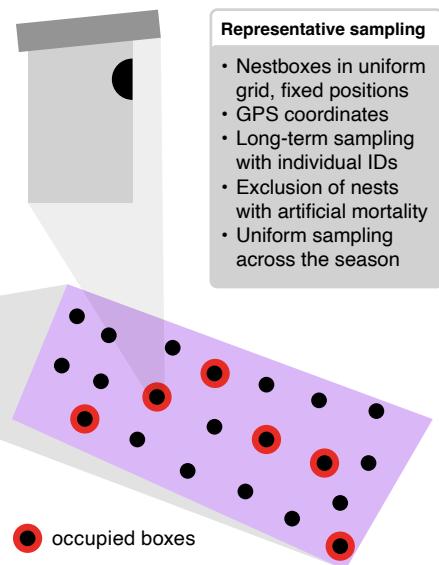
Population of interest

Deciduous forests on the Swedish island of Gotland (managed study plots)



Representative sampling

- Nestboxes in uniform grid, fixed positions
- GPS coordinates
- Long-term sampling with individual IDs
- Exclusion of nests with artificial mortality
- Uniform sampling across the season



Field sampling

day -14 (eggs laid) day 0 (hatching) day 8 (chicks' ringing) day 14 (feather sampling)

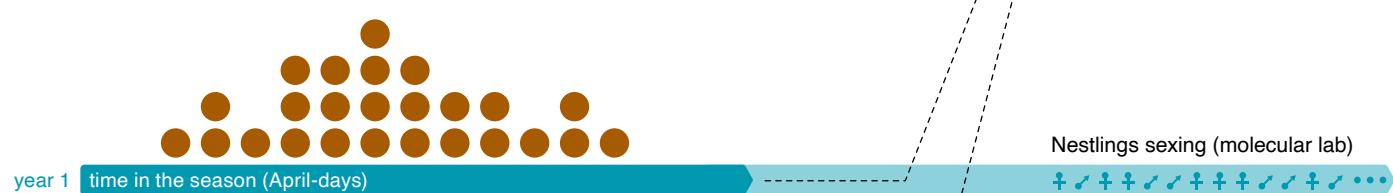


80-120 nests per season
8-13 chicks per nest
3-5 feathers per bird

Timeline of a nest-box

Dependencies in the data

- chicks within nests (in some years rearing/origin)
- nests within years
- genetic relatedness (identifiable in cross-fostered nests)



Study outcome

- In each year and nest:
- feather samples for 8-13 chicks
 - phenological data (date of hatching)
 - random effects structure

● individual nests
● cross-fostered nests

Data structure