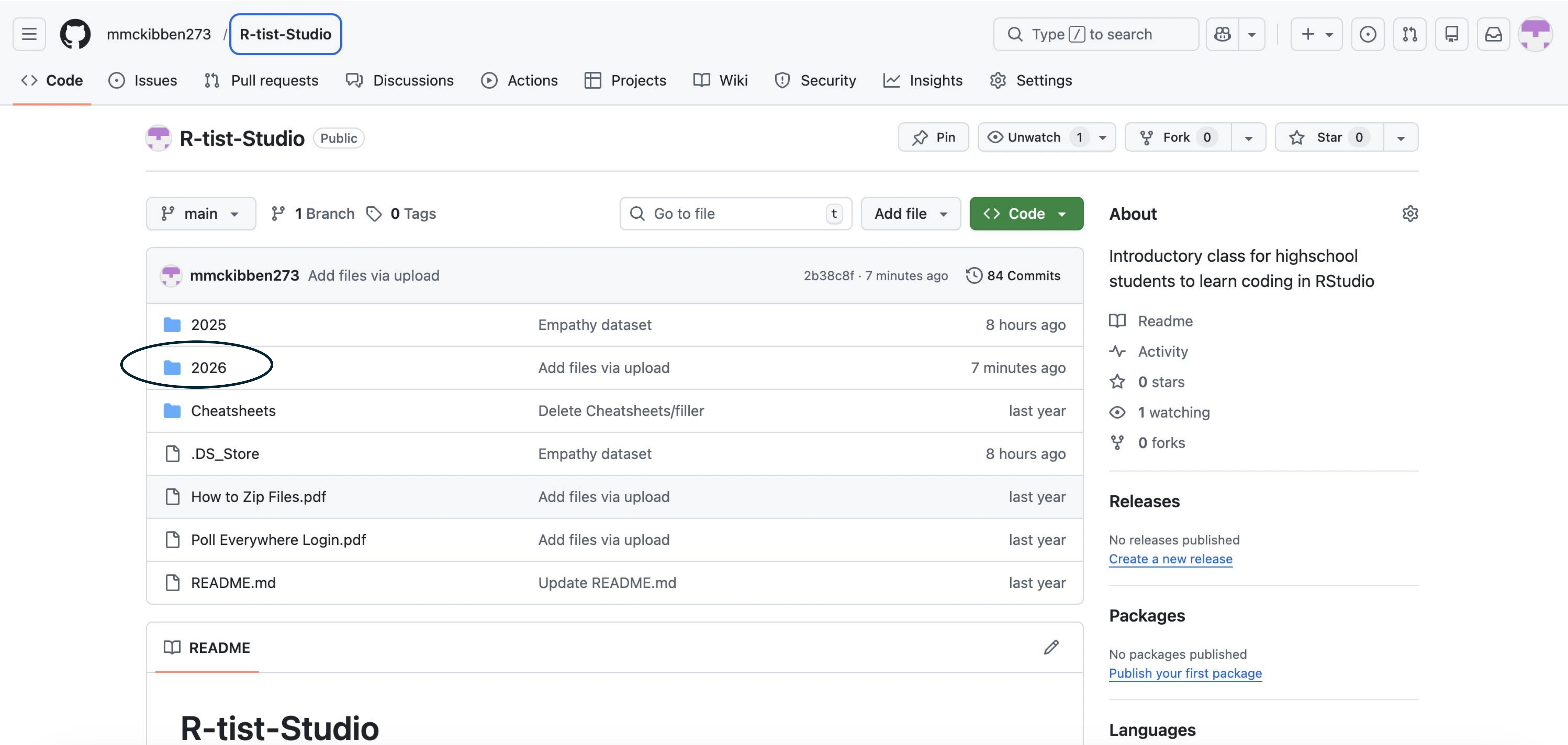
# Day 6: Data and Scientific Papers

# Do you have your own dataset ready that you want to create a figure for?

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 0 |
| No | 0 |

# Plans for the ret of the course

- Today: Practice reading scientific papers and exploring databases/datasets.
- Tomorrow: Make a plan for the figure you will code. What topic do you find interesting? Which dataset will you use? What will your null and alternative hypothesis be? What kind of figure will you create? We will also share ideas and get feedback.
- Tuesday: This will be a workday to run analyses and write code to make your figure.
- Wednesday: Prepare 3 minute presentation.
- Thursday: Present code and figure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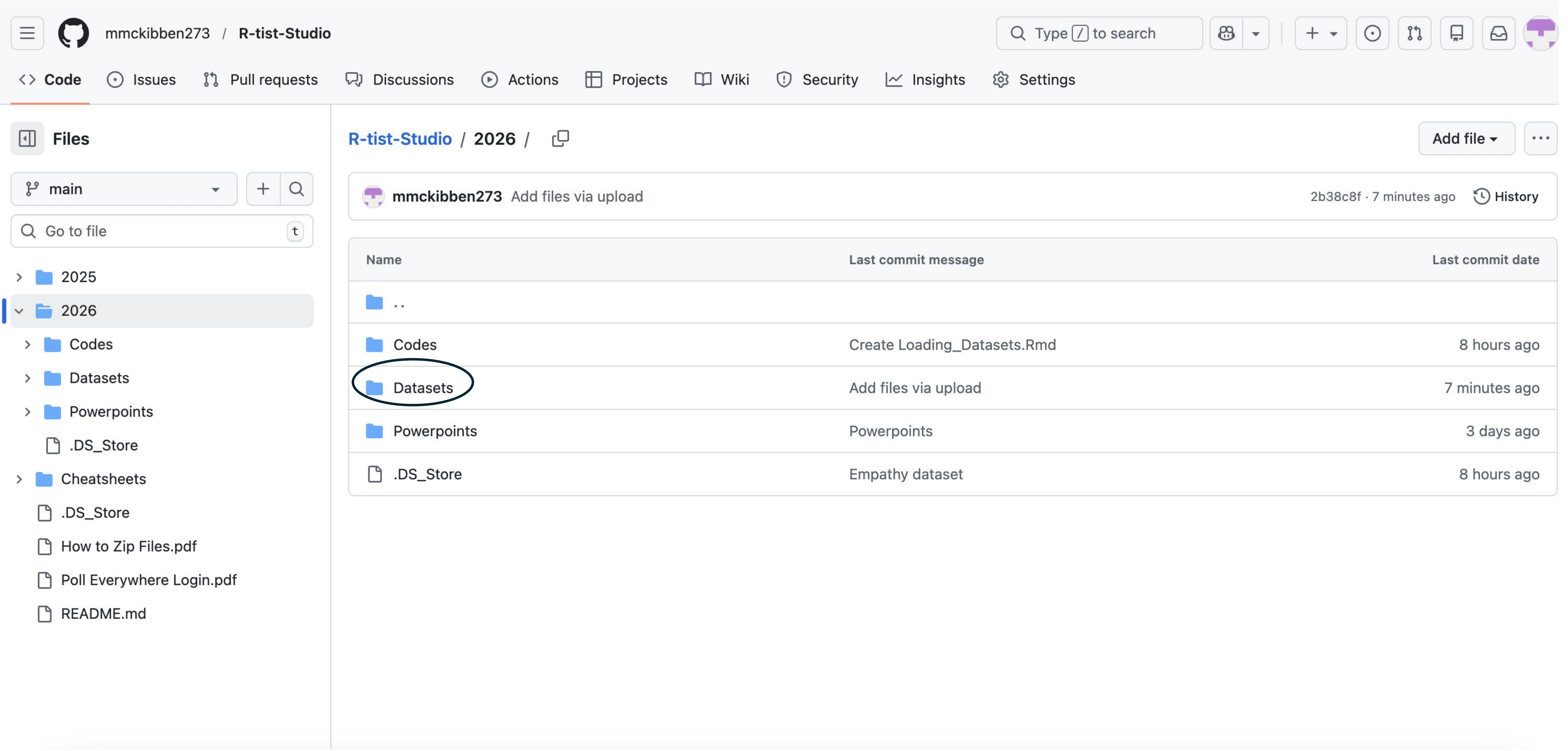
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# How to Read a Scientific Paper

You may read a scientific paper from the primary experimental research literature for many different reasons and the way in which you read it will be different for different purposes. What follows is a general strategy for critical reading that can be adapted depending on the purpose (e.g. writing a grant proposal, doing a journal club presentation, or just identifying a specific method you wish to use, etc). The underlying themes of this method are: (1) that critical reading of a scientific paper is very much a matter of first asking your own questions about the material and (2) that effective integration of information in the paper into your larger body of knowledge is facilitated by your drawing a picture/cartoon of the "new reality" which the work reveals.

**STEP 1. LOOK AT THE PICTURES!!** Yes, do this even before you have read any of the text. The "pictures" (i.e. Figures and Tables) contain the data (the "observables") upon which the paper was based. They are the focal point of the paper and while it is true that the text will help you understand them, you can learn a lot and, most importantly, put yourself in "Question Asking Mode" (a very useful state) by just diving in to the data first. Follow this strategy:

**a.** Make brief notes on what you do understand about each Figure. What was being measured? What technique was used to generate the data? Look it up on the web if you are not familiar with it. What were the independent variables, the dependent variables? What was actually observed by the investigators?

**b.** For anything (and everything) that you don't understand write an explicit question in the margin, e.g. "What technique made these bands appear on the gel?" or "Why does the mutant strain have the highest enzyme activity?" And, most importantly, MAKE YOUR BEST GUESS as to the answer to each question and write that down, too.

**c.** As you finish each Figure, make a guess about what methods you expect to see described in the Materials and Methods section. Write this down also. After going through each Figure in order using this strategy, move on to the Tables and do them the same way, in order, and also be sure to do this for supporting material online.

# Divide into five groups

- Group 1: Read Table 1
- Group 2: Read Figure 1
- Group 3: Read Table 2
- Group 4: Read Table 3
- Group 5: Read Figure 2

**Table 1.** The total abundance of each neighboring tree species around our sampled 44 ash trees (6 m radius), in order from most to least numerous.

| All Neighboring Species | Total Abundance |
|---|---|
| Green Ash | 39 |
| Eastern cottonwood | 10 |
| Boxelder | 10 |
| Hawthorne | 4 |
| Spicebush laurel | 4 |
| Willow spp. | 1 |
| Maple spp. | 1 |
| American elm | 1 |
| Black Walnut | 1 |
| Oak spp. | 1 |

The distribution of total living ash tree neighbors differed significantly among the ash canopy health classes ($p = 0.02$) (Figure 1). Ash with healthier canopies was usually found with no ash neighbors within a 6-m radius, while other ash health classes had on average one or two neighbors. No difference was found when comparing total number of neighboring trees in each ash canopy health class. Total number of neighbors was positively correlated with number of ash neighbors ($\tilde{n} = 0.78$, $p < 0.001$).

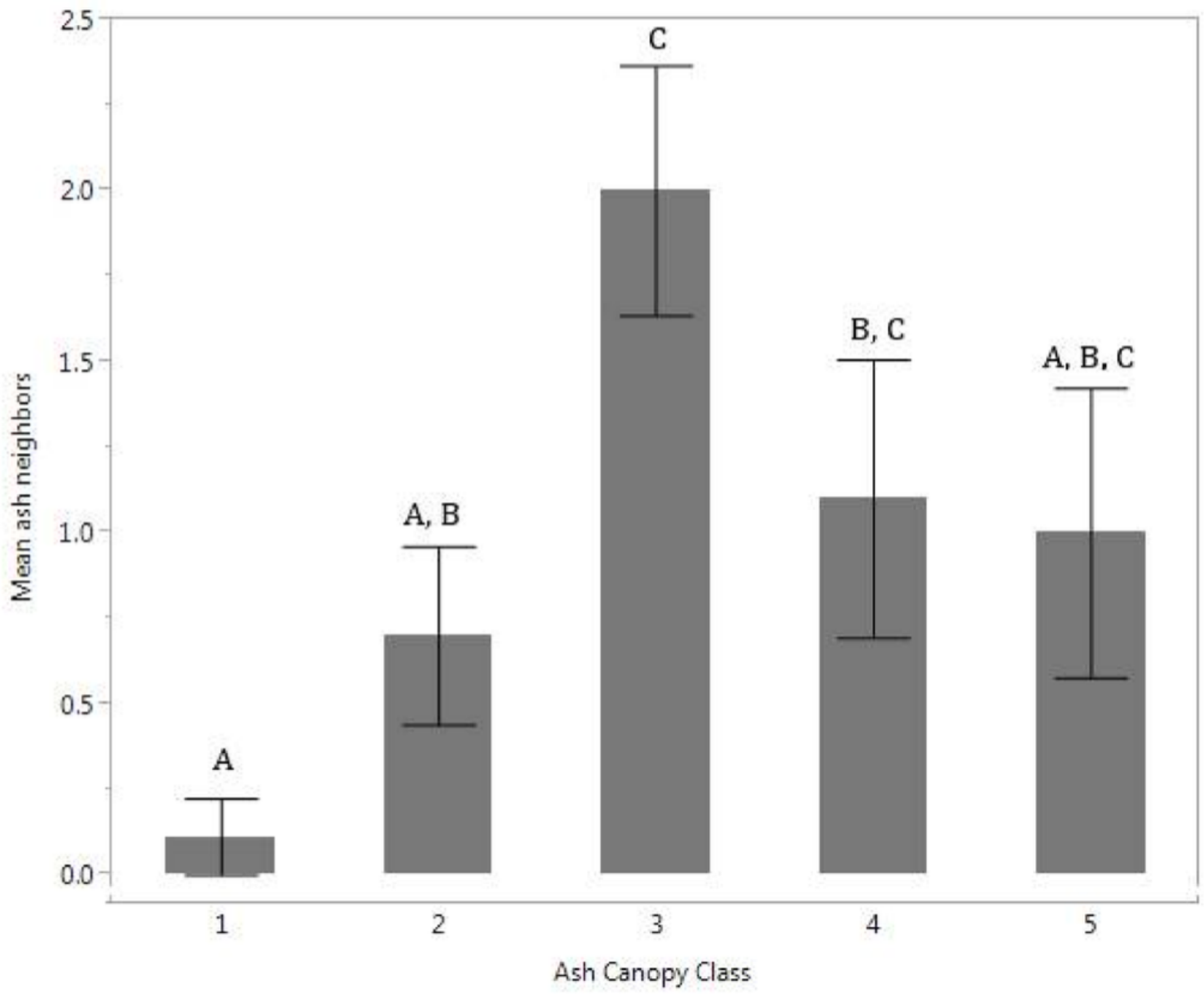



**Figure 1.** The mean number of ash neighbors within 6 m of focal ash trees within each ash canopy health class. Error bars represent ± one standard error Different letters (A, B, C) indicate significant differences in mean values, mean values with the same letters were similar and no statistically significant differences were observed for these samples. Ash canopy health class ratings are 1–5, where 1 is a full healthy crown to class 5, which is a dead crown.

**Table 2.** Measured variables for focal ash trees in five canopy health classes, range of values are given as well as average in parentheses for DBH, number of EAB and woodpecker holes, and crown ratio (%). Basal sprouts, epicromic sprouts, and splitting were presence/absence data; therefore, percent of trees with the variable present is reported.

| **Ash Variable** | **Canopy Class 1** | **Canopy Class 2** | **Canopy Class 3** | **Canopy Class 4** | **Canopy Class 5** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DBH (cm) | 13.5–30.2 (19.7) | 13.0–24.7 (19.5) | 14.2–21.3 (16.7) | 17.2–26.6 (21.3) | 13.5–23.8 (16) |
| # EAB holes | 0 | 0–7 (0.7) | 0–2 (0.67) | 0–11 (3.4) | 0–9 (2) |
| # Woodpecker holes | 0 | 0–1 (0.3) | 0–11 (4.34) | 0–30 (15.8) | 6–20 (17.1) |
| Crown Ratio % | 70–90 (81) | 65–80 (72.5) | 50–70 (58) | 10–50 (31) | 0 |
| Basal sprouts % present | 22 | 22 | 83 | 80 | 75 |
| Epicormic sprouts % present | 22 | 10 | 67 | 90 | 75 |
| Splitting % present | 44 | 70 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

**Table 3.** The mean, minimum (min) and maximum (max) for nutrient amounts with significant test results.

| | Treeless | | | Ash | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nutrient** | **Min** | **Mean** | **Max** | **Min** | **Mean** | **Max** |
| S *,† (ppm) | 10 | 13 | 17 | 15 | 28 | 67 |
| P *,† (mg/kg) | 19 | 31 | 45 | 18 | 68 | 115 |
| Bray II P † (mg/kg) | 50 | 59 | 81 | 45 | 76 | 127 |
| Cu *,† (mg/kg) | 3.60 | 5.75 | 9.32 | 3.08 | 7.05 | 10.24 |
| Mn *,† (mg/kg) | 37 | 49 | 82 | 21 | 58 | 99 |
| Al *,† (mg/kg) | 394 | 482 | 650 | 265 | 470 | 588 |
| Na † (mg/kg) | 16 | 25 | 40 | 25 | 44 | 84 |
| Estimated Nitrogen Release † (#'s N/acre) | 89 | 97 | 107 | 86 | 108 | 126 |
| pH † | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 7.9 |
| B *,† (mg/kg) | 0.90 | 1.09 | 1.27 | 0.77 | 1.19 | 1.67 |
| Total Exchange Capacity (meq/100 g) | 12.62 | 16.96 | 24.88 | 14.23 | 24.73 | 30.61 |
| Ca ** (%) | 72.04 | 77.19 | 83.1 | 72.98 | 81.95 | 87.66 |
| Other Bases ** (%) | 3.60 | 3.99 | 4.40 | 3.50 | 3.83 | 4.60 |
| H ** (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.07 | 3 |
| K ** (%) | 0.92 | 1.23 | 1.51 | 0.64 | 1.17 | 1.61 |
| Mg ** (%) | 11.69 | 16.96 | 22.05 | 7.14 | 12.21 | 20.12 |
| Na ** (%) | 0.47 | 0.62 | 0.80 | 0.55 | 0.77 | 1.30 |
| Ca * (mg/kg) | 1900 | 2636 | 4135 | 2239 | 4059 | 5065 |
| K * (mg/kg) | 56 | 82 | 128 | 38 | 115 | 170 |
| Fe * (mg/kg) | 225 | 284 | 357 | 199 | 355 | 484 |
| Mg * (mg/kg) | 273 | 335 | 421 | 152 | 359 | 585 |
| Zn * (mg/kg) | 5.28 | 6.51 | 8.89 | 6.21 | 10.51 | 16.00 |
| Organic Matter (%) | 3.90 | 4.83 | 6.32 | 3.61 | 6.67 | 11.65 |

The nutrient amounts are separated by those found in soil samples taken from treeless sites and ash tree samples ($n$ = 52). Ash tree soil samples were taken from all health classes, including recently dead individuals. Nutrients denoted with † were used in statistical analyses. Nutrients denoted with * are Mehlich III extractable elements, and ** represents the percent of a given element found in the soils total exchange capacity and are reported as received by the Brookside Laboratory.

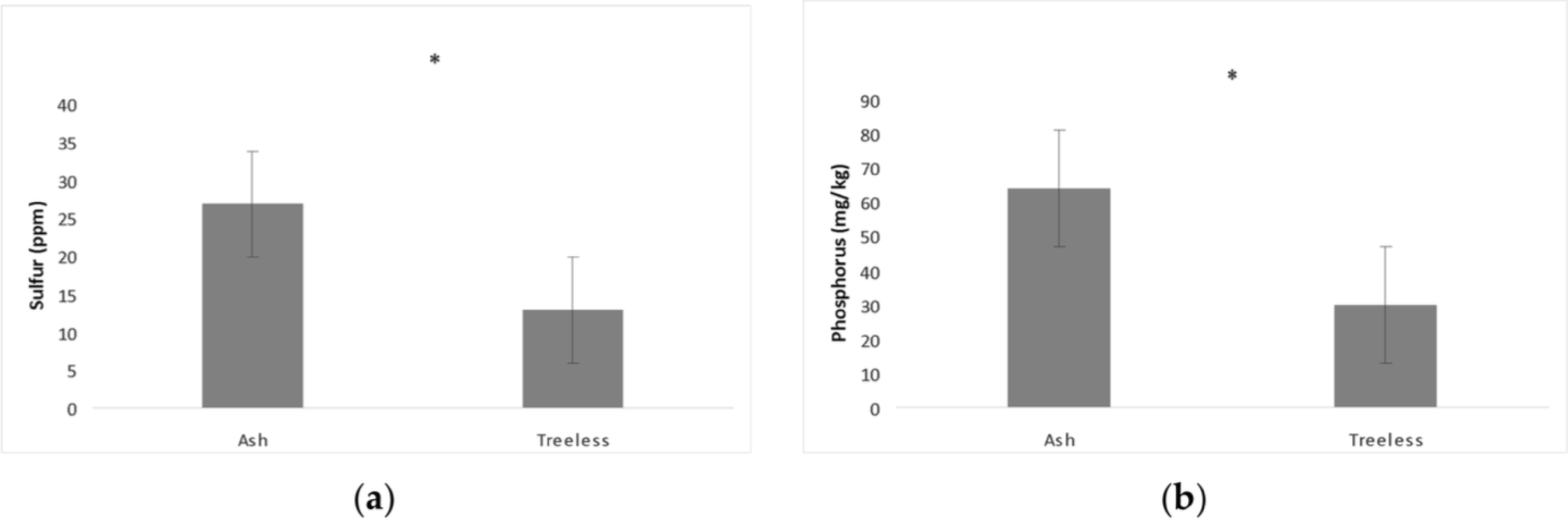



**Figure 2.** Differences in soil nutrient analysis between ash tree soil samples and treeless soil samples were found to be significantly different (* represent $p < 0.0001$) for: (**a**) Sulfur (ppm) and; (**b**) Phosphorus (mg/kg).

# Why we’re practicing this….

- Whether you are planning your own figures for a poster, presentation or paper or interpreting the figures someone else has produced, it’s important to practice analyzing these data.

1. What is the question being asked (hypothesis)?
2. What are the independent and dependent variables?
3. Are the variables qualitative or quantitative? Are the variables categorical/discrete or continuous?
4. What types of plots will help others understand your results better?
5. What types of statistical analyses are appropriate for your data?

# Types of datasets to look for

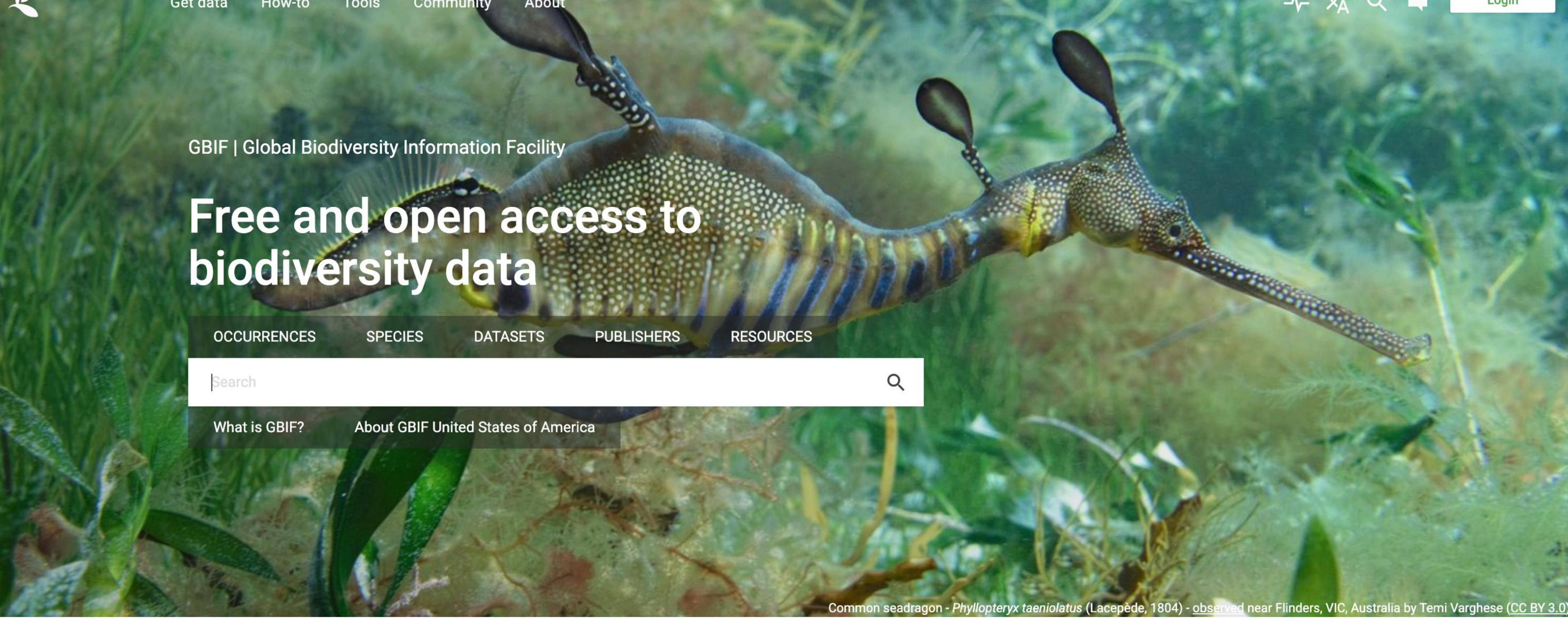
- Text files (.txt)
- Comma-separated values (.csv)
- Tab separated values (.tsv)
- Excel (.xls or .xlsx)
- Rstudio (.R or .RMD)

Not:

Fasta or fastq (.fa or .fq)

.JSON

.html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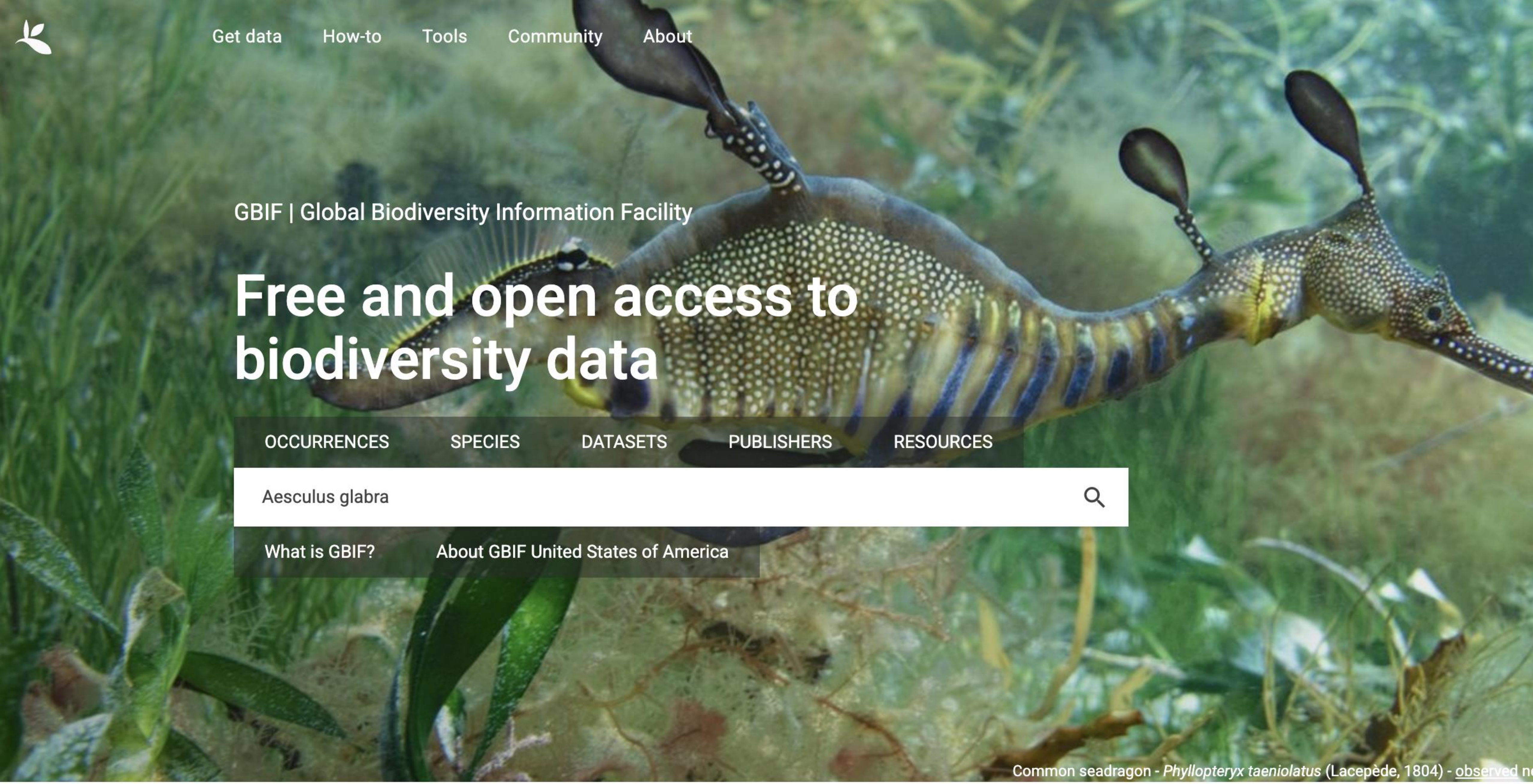
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Aesculus glabra

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*Aesculus glabra* Willd. Species

Classification : Plantae › Tracheophyta › Magnoliopsida › Sapindales › Sapindaceae › Aesculus

Accepted | Species | 8,699 occurrences

DATASETS 14 RESULTS

One new Aculus species (Acari: Trombidiformes: Eriophyidae) on Glycyrrhiza *glabra* from Lorestan province, Iran — Checklist dataset

This dataset contains the digitized treatments in Plazi based on the original journal article Lotfollahi, Parisa, Hayatolgheyb, Salman, Jafari, Shahriar, Shakarami, Jahanshir (2017): One new Aculus...

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1 record

A new leaf-mining moth, Caloptilia aesculi, sp. nov. (Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae: Gracillariinae) feeding on *Aesculus* chinensis Bunge (Hippocastanaceae) from China — Checklist dataset

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**Classification**

Select a species

| | |
|---|---|
| Kingdom | Plantae |
| Phylum | Tracheophyta |
| Class | Magnoliopsida |
| Order | Sapindales |
| Family | Sapindaceae |
| Genus | *Aesculus* L. |
| Species | *Aesculus glabra* Willd. |

= *Aesculus carnea* P.Watson
= *Aesculus echinata* Muhl.
= *Aesculus glabra* f. *glabra*
= *Aesculus glabra* f. *pallida* (Willd.) Fernald
= *Aesculus glabra* f. *pallida* (Willd.) Schelle

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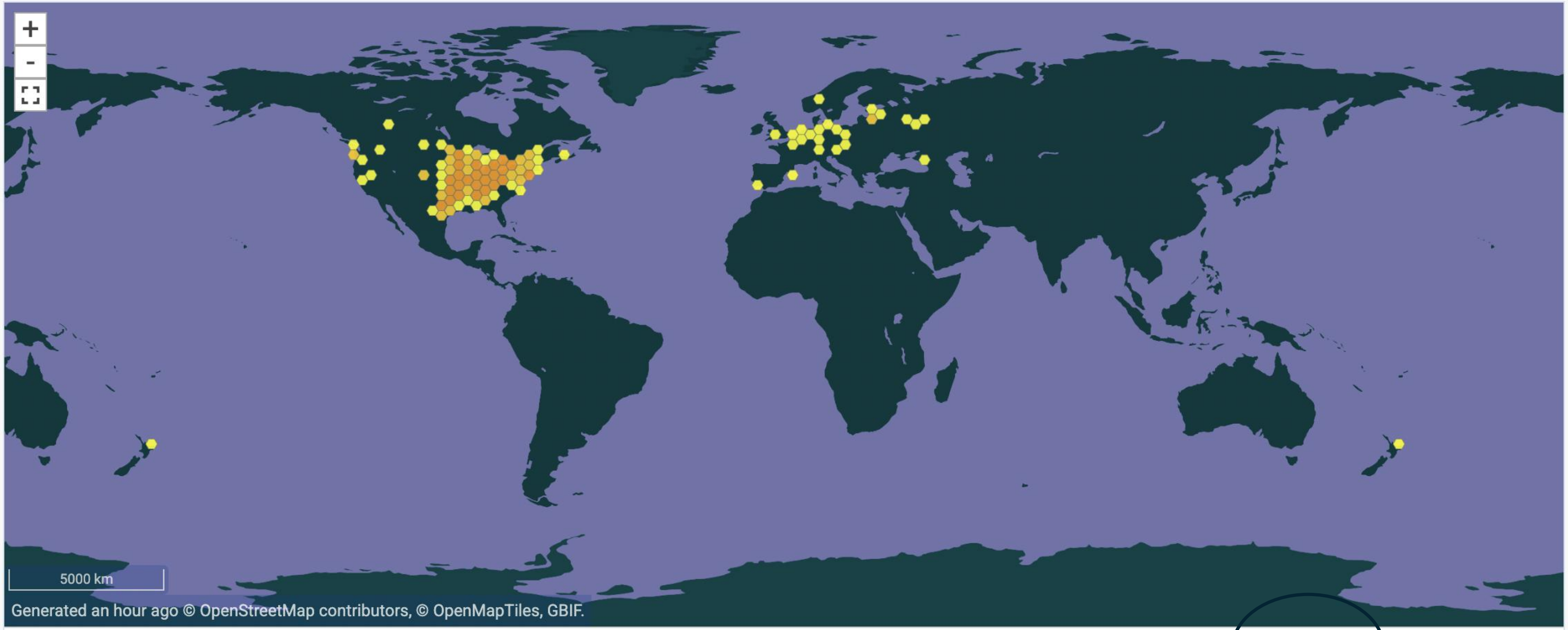


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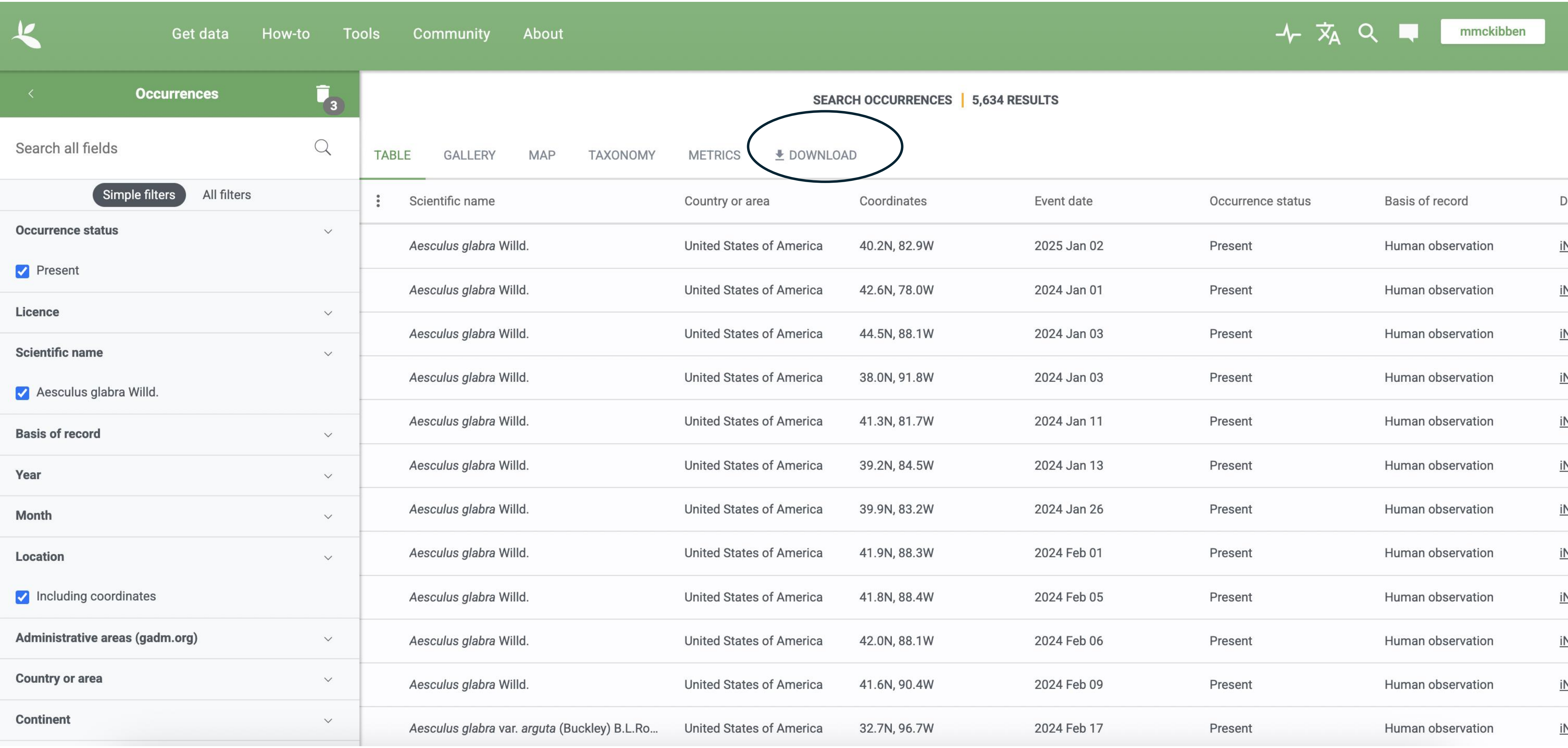
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Occurrences

3

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Occurrence status

Present

Licence

Scientific name

Aesculus glabra Willd.

Basis of record

Year

Month

Location

Including coordinates

Administrative areas (gadm.org)

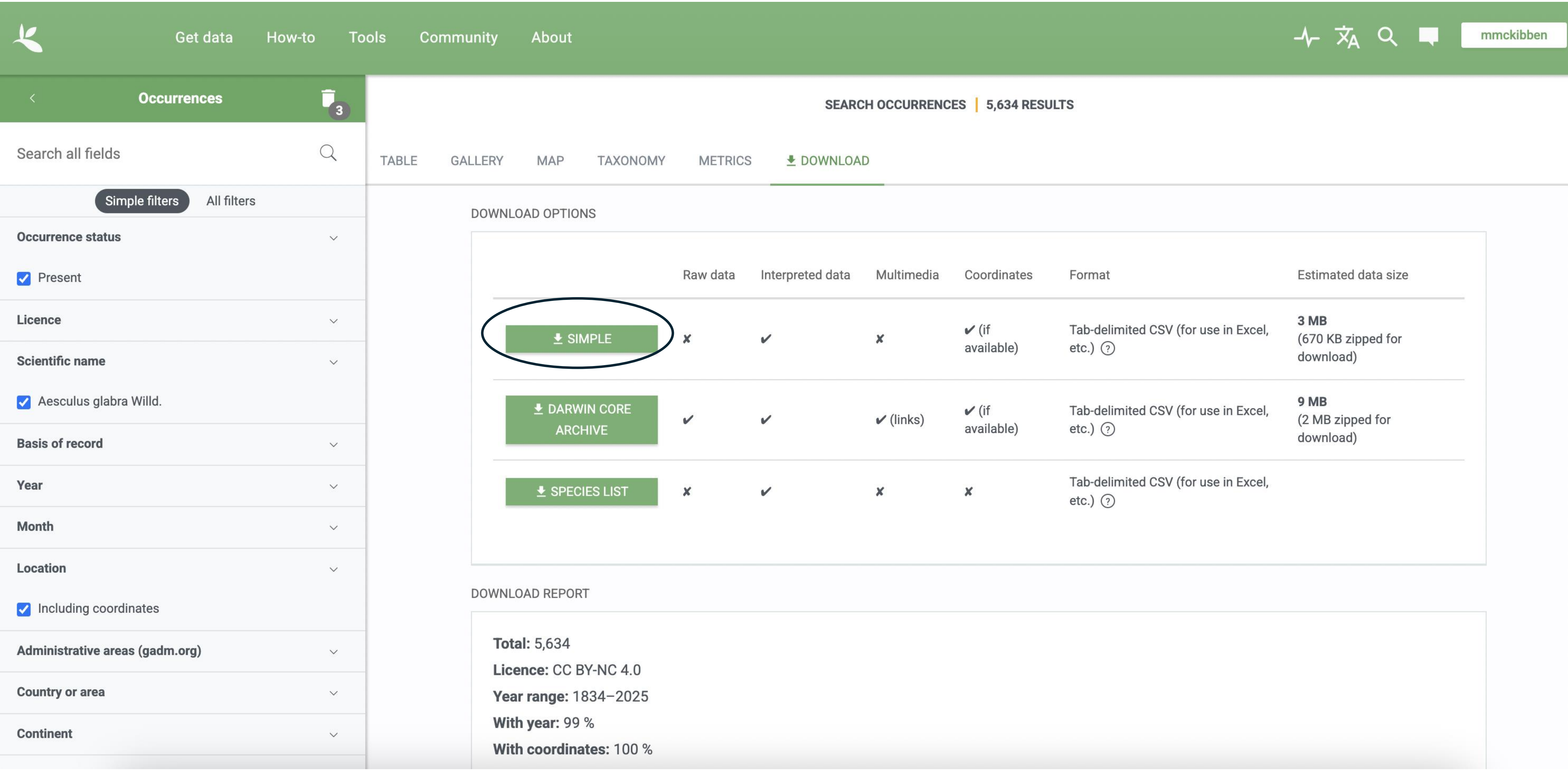
Country or area

Continent

SEARCH OCCURRENCES | 5,634 RESULTS

TABLE GALLERY MAP TAXONOMY METRICS DOWNLOAD

| Scientific name | Country or area | Coordinates | Event date | Occurrence status | Basis of record |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Aesculus glabra* Willd. | United States of America | 40.2N, 82.9W | 2025 Jan 02 | Present | Human observation |
| *Aesculus glabra* Willd. | United States of America | 42.6N, 78.0W | 2024 Jan 01 | Present | Human observation |
| *Aesculus glabra* Willd. | United States of America | 44.5N, 88.1W | 2024 Jan 03 | Present | Human observation |
| *Aesculus glabra* Willd. | United States of America | 38.0N, 91.8W | 2024 Jan 03 | Present | Human observation |
| *Aesculus glabra* Willd. | United States of America | 41.3N, 81.7W | 2024 Jan 11 | Present | Human observation |
| *Aesculus glabra* Willd. | United States of America | 39.2N, 84.5W | 2024 Jan 13 | Present | Human observation |
| *Aesculus glabra* Willd. | United States of America | 39.9N, 83.2W | 2024 Jan 26 | Present | Human observation |
| *Aesculus glabra* Willd. | United States of America | 41.9N, 88.3W | 2024 Feb 01 | Present | Human observation |
| *Aesculus glabra* Willd. | United States of America | 41.8N, 88.4W | 2024 Feb 05 | Present | Human observation |
| *Aesculus glabra* Willd. | United States of America | 42.0N, 88.1W | 2024 Feb 06 | Present | Human observation |
| *Aesculus glabra* Willd. | United States of America | 41.6N, 90.4W | 2024 Feb 09 | Present | Human observation |
| *Aesculus glabra* var. *arguta* (Buckley) B.L.Ro... | United States of America | 32.7N, 96.7W | 2024 Feb 17 | Present | Human observation |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Shawn Kuchta. Species are the fundamental unit of biodiversity studies. However, many species complexes are difficult to delimit, especially those characterized by complicated patterns of population structure. Salamanders in the family Plethodontidae often form species...

### Data from: Strength of female mate preferences in temperature manipulation study supports the signal reliability hypothesis

Nicole Cobb; Samantha Mason; Keith Tompkins; Meredith Fitschen-Brown; Oscar Rios-Cardenas; Molly Morris. Both sexually selected traits and mate preferences for these traits can be condition dependent, yet how variation in preferred traits could select for...

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Data from: Urban wall lizards are resilient to high levels of blood lead

Maya Moore; Emma Foster; Ali Amer; Logan Fraire; Alyssa Head; Annelise Blanchette; Shala Hankison; Alex Gunderson; Eric Gangloff. Living in urban environments presents many challenges to wildlife, including exposure to potentially toxic pollutants. For example,...

Seedling performance in a dioecious tree species is similar near female and male conspecific adults despite differences in colonization by arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi

Jenalle Eck; S. Delavaux Camille; M. Wilson Dara; A. Queenborough Simon; S. Comita Liza. Plant–soil feedbacks (PSFs) are a key driver of species diversity and composition in plant communities worldwide; however, the factors that may...

Data from: Decay of ecosystem differences and decoupling of tree community-soil environment relationships at ecotones

B. Blackwood Christopher; Alfred Smemo Kurt; W. Kershner Mark; M. Feinstein Larry; J. Valverde-Barrantes Oscar. Ecotones are important landscape features where there is a transition between adjoining ecosystems. However, there are few generalized hypotheses about...

Data from: Locomotor endurance predicts differences in realized dispersal between sympatric sexual and unisexual salamanders

D. Denton Robert; R. Greenwald Katherine; Lisle Gibbs H.. Dispersal is the central mechanism that determines connectivity between populations yet few studies connect the mechanisms of movement with realized dispersal in natural populations. To make...

Local and landscape-scale environmental filters drive the functional diversity and taxonomic composition of spiders across urban greenspaces

# Data from: Urban wall lizards are resilient to high levels of blood lead

Moore, Maya [1]; Foster, Emma [1]; Amer, Ali [2]; Fraire, Logan [1]; Head, Alyssa [3]; Blanchette, Annelise [4]; Hankison, Shala [1]; Gunderson, Alex [4]; Gangloff, Eric [1]

Author affiliations

Research facility: Ohio Wesleyan University

Published Oct 10, 2024 on Dryad. https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.0rxwdbs9m

## Data files

Oct 10, 2024 version files — 40.28 KB

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mooreetal_LizardLead_2024_AnalysisCode.R | | 28.10 KB |
| Mooreetal_LizardLead_2024_BalanceData.csv | Preview | 3.54 KB |
| Mooreetal_LizardLead_2024_EnduranceData.csv | Preview | 2.24 KB |
| Mooreetal_LizardLead_2024_FieldData.csv | Preview | 3.10 KB |
| README.md | | 3.31 KB |

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Subject keywords

Biological sciences, balance, lead, non-native species, reptilian ecotoxicology, running endurance, Urban habitat

Funding

National Science Foundation: 2217826, BRC-BIO

Ohio Wesleyan University, Summer Science Research Program

# README: Data from: Urban wall lizards are resilient to high levels of blood lead

https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.0rxwdbs9m

## Description of the data and file structure

### Files and variables

#### File: Mooreetal_LizardLead_2024_AnalysisCode.R

Description: All statistical outputs and data figures from the manuscript can be reproduced by running this code in the R Programming Language using the data files archived here.

#### File: Mooreetal_LizardLead_2024_BalanceData.csv

Description: Provides summarized balance data on common wall lizards (*Podarcis muralis*) from performance trials

*Variables*

- B_Date: Date of performance trial
- ID: Identification number for each lizard
- B_Air_Temp: Air temperature at the start of balance trials (°C)
- B_Humidity: Humidity at the start of balance trials (% RH)
- B_Start_Tb: Starting body temperature before balance trials (°C)
- B_Time: Time balance trials started
- B_End_Tb: End body temperature after balance trials (°C)

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- Law and legal studies
- Mathematical sciences
- Philosophy and religious studies
- Physical sciences
- Psychology

| | A | B | C | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Timestamp | Did a human or AI generate this excerpt? | Rate the musicality of the song. (1 = bad, 5 = excellent) | |
| 2 | 2023-02-15 16:30:35 | Human | 5 | |
| 3 | 2023-02-21 08:01:01 | Human | 4 | The rhythms sounded huma |
| 4 | 2023-02-21 15:48:12 | Human | 4 | |
| 5 | 2023-02-23 22:23:07 | AI | 4 | |
| 6 | 2023-02-27 19:16:15 | AI | 2 | |
| 7 | 2023-02-27 19:43:11 | Human | 3 | |
| 8 | 2023-02-27 20:09:41 | AI | 3 | |
| 9 | 2023-02-27 20:17:50 | Human | 4 | |
| 10 | 2023-02-27 20:36:14 | Human | 4 | |
| 11 | 2023-02-27 21:38:09 | Human | 4 | |

Form Responses 1

Table 1_Generating rhythm game music with jukebox.xls

# Table 1_Generating rhythm game music with jukebox.xlsx

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Dataset posted on 2024-07-05, 01:01 authored by Nicholas Yan

Music has always been thought of as a “human” endeavor- when praising a piece of music, we emphasize the composer’s creativity and the emotions the music invokes. Because music also heavily relies on patterns and repetition in the form of recurring melodic themes and chord progressions, artificial intelligence has increasingly been able to replicate music in a human-like fashion. This research investigated the capabilities of Jukebox, an open-source commercially available neural network, to accurately replicate two genres of music often found in rhythm games, artcore and orchestral. A Google Colab notebook provided the computational resources necessary to sample and extend a total of 16 piano arrangements of both genres. A survey containing selected samples was distributed to a local youth orchestra to gauge people’s perceptions of the musicality of AI and human-generated music. Even though humans preferred human-generated music, Jukebox’s slightly high rating showed that it was somewhat capable at mimicking the styles of both genres. Despite limitations of Jukebox only using raw audio and a relatively small sample size, it shows promise for the future of AI as a collaborative tool in music production.

HISTORY

- **2024-07-05** - First online date, Posted date



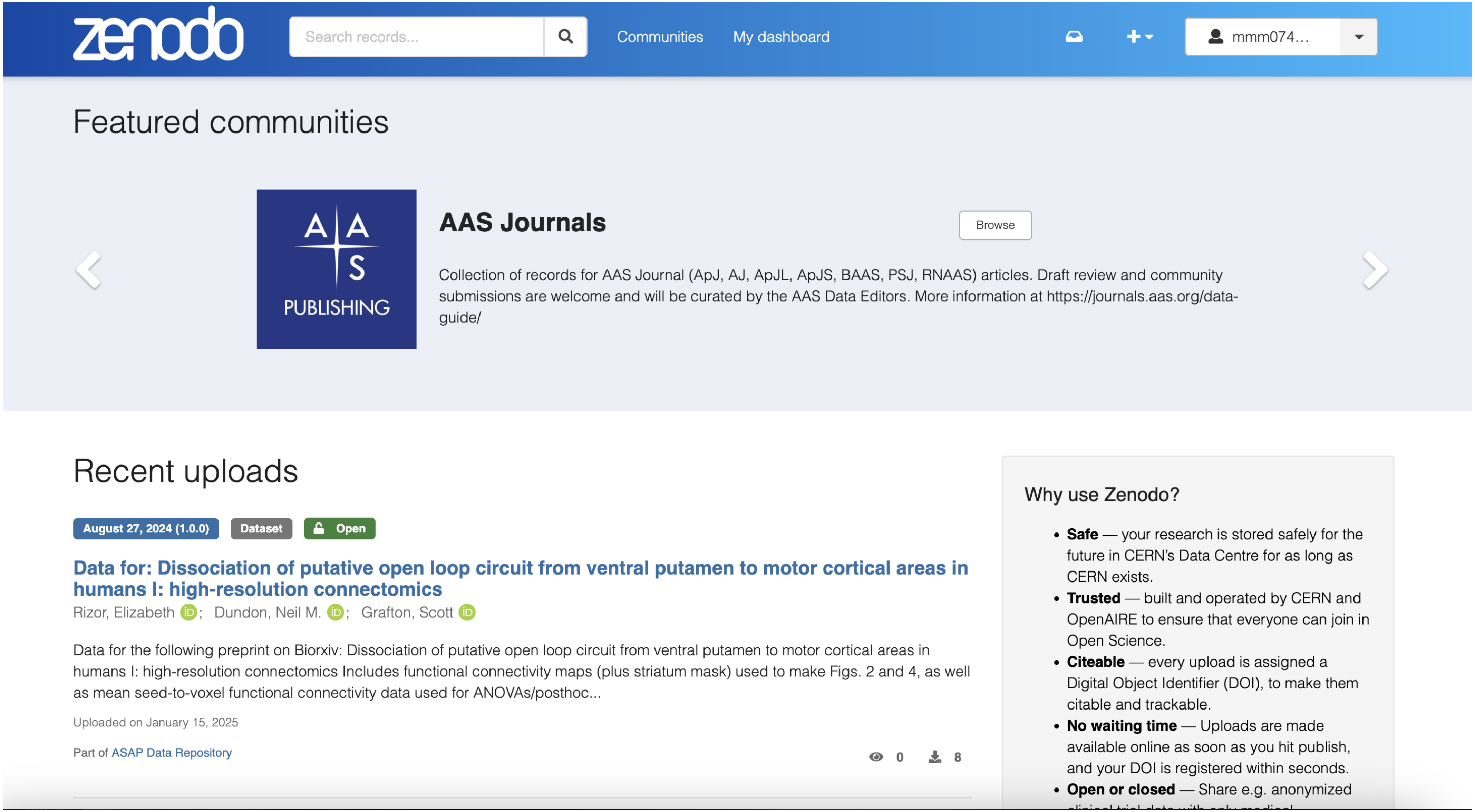
**Is supplement to**

Generating rhythm game music with jukebox



CATEGORIES

- Knowledge Representation and Machine Learning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Data for: Dissociation of putative open loop circuit from ventral putamen to motor cortical areas in humans I: high-resolution connectomics
Rizor, Elizabeth; Dundon, Neil M.; Grafton, Scott
Data for the following preprint on Biorxiv: Dissociation of putative open loop circuit from ventral putamen to motor cortical areas in humans I: high-resolution connectomics Includes functional connectivity maps (plus striatum mask) used to make Figs. 2 and 4, as well as mean seed-to-voxel functional connectivity data used for ANOVAs/posthoc...
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**Resource types** Clear

- [ ] Publication 5,996
- [ ] Image 2,209
- [x] Dataset 1,481
- [ ] Software 283

September 20, 2022 (v1) | Dataset | Open

### Prey-driven behavioral habitat use in a low-energy ambush predator

Tutterow, Annalee; Hoffman, Andrew; Buffington, John; and 2 others

Food acquisition is an important modulator of animal behavior and habitat selection that can affect fitness. Optimal foraging theory predicts that predators should select habitat patches to maximize their foraging success and net energy gain, likely achieved by targeting areas with high pre…

Part of Dryad

Uploaded on September 20, 2022

154 35

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May 7, 2020 (v1) | Dataset | Open

### Data from: Experience counts: the role of female age in morning incubation and brooding behavior in relation to temperature

Williams, Kelly; Sudnick, Madeline; Anderson, Rachel; and 1 other

Reproductive experience can impact how individuals allocate time and energy to reproduction and generate differences in reproductive behavior that leads to experience dependent variation in reproductive success. In order to understand if individual variation in parental behavior is related …

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79 3

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August 13, 2024 (v1) | Dataset | Open

### Mikesell, 1912: Wolkovich, 1912

**File type** Clear

- [ ] PDF 2,530
- [ ] HTML 2,226
- [ ] JPG 2,022
- [ ] PNG 820
- [ ] GLB 608
- [ ] ZIP 511
- [x] CSV 232
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- [x] XLSX 222
- [ ] BIN 156

Rationale: AM fungi are common mutualists in grassland and savanna systems that are adapted to recurrent fire disturbance. This long-term adaptation to fire means that AM fungi display disturbance associated traits which are useful for understanding environmental and temporal effec…

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Uploaded on February 17, 2024

156 72

---

November 7, 2022 (v1) Dataset Open

## Supporting data for: Limited genetic differentiation of Mycetomoellerius mikromelanos in Parc National Soberanía, Panama: Implications for queen dispersal

Cardenas, Cody Raul; Mularo, Andrew; Chavez, Andreas; and 1 other

The coevolutionary relationship between fungus-growing ants (Formicidae: Attini: Attina) and their symbionts has been well-studied in the Panamanian rainforests. To further understand the ecological context of these evolutionary relationships, we have examined the population geneti…

Part of Dryad

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95 36

---

July 24, 2021 (v1) Dataset Open

## Data from: Habitat selection of Rusty blackbirds during stopover varies with scale and function

Wright, James R.; Powell, Luke L.; Matthews, Stephen N.; and 1 other

The Rusty Blackbird (Euphagus carolinus) is a widespread, uncommon migrant that has experienced heavy population declines over the last

Published September 20, 2022 | Version v1

Dataset Open

# Prey-driven behavioral habitat use in a low-energy ambush predator

Tutterow, Annalee[1]; Hoffman, Andrew[1]; Buffington, John[1]; Truelock, Zachary[1]; Peterman, William[1]

Show affiliations

Food acquisition is an important modulator of animal behavior and habitat selection that can affect fitness. Optimal foraging theory predicts that predators should select habitat patches to maximize their foraging success and net energy gain, likely achieved by targeting areas with high prey availability. However, it is debated whether prey availability drives fine-scale habitat selection for predators. We assessed whether an ambush predator, the timber rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*), exhibits optimal foraging site selection based on the spatial distribution and availability of prey. We used passive infrared camera trap detections of potential small mammal prey (*Peromyscus* spp., *Tamias striatus*, and *Sciurus* spp.) to generate variables of prey availability across the study area and used whether a snake was observed in a foraging location or not to model optimal foraging in timber rattlesnakes. Our models of small mammal spatial distributions broadly predicted that prey availability was greatest in mature deciduous forests, but *T. striatus* and *Sciurus* spp. exhibited greater spatial heterogeneity compared to *Peromyscus* spp. We found the spatial distribution of cumulative small mammal encounters (i.e. overall prey availability), rather than the distribution of any one species, to be highly predictive of snake foraging. Timber rattlesnakes appear to forage where the probability of encountering prey is greatest. Our study provides evidence for fine-scale optimal foraging in a low-energy, ambush predator and offers new insights into drivers of snake foraging and habitat selection.

## Notes

Funding provided by: Ohio Division of Wildlife*



## Versions

Version v1 Sep 20, 2022

10.5061/dryad.2547d7wrd

## External resources

Indexed in

OpenAIRE

## Communities

Dryad

Award Number: 60054508

## Files

CamTrap-Prey-2018.csv

| Site | Snake | Year | X | Y | Chipmunk_2018 | Mice_2018 | Squirrel_2018 | MCS_20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CTR418 | 0 | 2018 | 377693.0277 | 4336695.99 | 0.370249987 | 1.862375021 | 0.239250004 | 2.47187 |
| S120 | 0 | 2018 | 378439.0125 | 4338250.04 | 0.391624987 | 1.707499981 | 0.1215 | 2.22062 |
| CTR687 | 0 | 2018 | 376858.5895 | 4336895.22 | 0.91900003 | 1.511999965 | 0.268750012 | 2.69975 |
| CTR361 | 0 | 2018 | 378640.1385 | 4336415.73 | 1.039124966 | 1.437625051 | 0.259750009 | 2.73650 |
| CTR645 | 0 | 2018 | 376588.9614 | 4338187.06 | 0.632250011 | 1.04824996 | 0.217500001 | 1.89799 |
| CTS28 | 0 | 2018 | 379338.0336 | 4337937.96 | 0.72437501 | 1.448750019 | 0.368250012 | 2.54137 |
| CTS31 | 0 | 2018 | 378910.0512 | 4338207.33 | 1.25425005 | 1.546125054 | 0.344749987 | 3.14512 |
| CTS21 | 0 | 2018 | 380377.0501 | 4338234.4 | 0.620000005 | 1.639999986 | 0.286000013 | 2.54600 |
| CTS52 | 0 | 2018 | 379187.9251 | 4338730.43 | 1.054124951 | 1.646875024 | 0.416750014 | 3.11774 |
| CTR333 | 0 | 2018 | 379067.9758 | 4340427.04 | 0.892750025 | 1.784999967 | 0.274749994 | 2.95249 |

### Citation

Tutterow, A., Hoffman, A., Buffington, J., Truelock, Z., & Peterman, W. (2022). Prey-driven behavioral habitat use in a low-energy ambush predator [Data set]. Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.2547d7wrd

Style APA

### Export

JSON Export

Technical metadata

Created September 20, 2022

Modified September 21, 2022

```
Raw data belonging to:
"Tutterow, A. M., Hoffman, A. S., Buffington, J. L., Truelock, Z. T., & Peterman, W. E. Prey-driven behav

"Metadata for tab ""Small Mammal Observations"""
"Site-level (camera trap) data, landscape characteristics associated with each camera site, "
and small mammal observations per camera site.

Column  Entry   Value   Unit    Resolution (m)  Explanation
A       Site    Categorical                     Individual camera trap site.
B       Year    2017-2018                       Year that a camera trap site was active.
C       X       Numerical       m               UTM Easting (zone 17 S) coordinate.
D       Y       Numerical       m               UTM Northing (zone 17 S) coordinate.
E       StartDate       Date    m/d/yyyy                Date that a camera trap site started recording sm
F       StopDate        Date    m/d/yyyy                Date that a camera trap site stopped recording sm
G       Days    Numerical       days            Number of days (observation window correponds to approxim
H       Nights  Numerical       days            Number of nights (observation window correponds to approx
I       Total   Numerical       days            Total number of day plus night observation windows that a
J       Burn    Binomial                5       Presence/absence of burned stands (5-m resolution)
K       beers   0-2             5       Beer's transformed aspect index (5-m resolution); transforms circ
L       chm     Numerical       m       5       Canopy surface height; Canopy height model representing t
M       dem_proj        Numerical       m       5       Elevation; LiDAR-derived Digital Terrain Model.
N       div     Numerical               5       "MacArthur's Foliage Height Diversity. Shannon's diversit
O       eevi    Numerical               5       Enhanced vegetation index. Vegetation "greenness" or prod
P       ndms1   Numerical               5       "NMDS axis 1 of floristic variation. Ordination axis repr
Q       ndms2   Numerical               5       "NMDS axis 2 of floristic variation. Ordination axis repr
R       ove     Numerical       stems/ha        5       "Overstory density. Amount of overstory (i.e., ?8
S       rf_tde  Numerical       stems/ha        5       Tree density. Combined density of overstory and u
T       psr     Numerical               5       Plant species richness. Number of woody plant taxa.
U       ske     Numerical               5       "Skewness of LiDAR returns. Skewness of LiDAR returns is
```

Files (378.5 kB)

| Name | Size | Download all |
|---|---|---|
| CamTrap-Prey-2018.csv<br>md5:ddcc8df74469cf8cc807674b97600441 | 10.8 kB | Preview Download |
| README.txt<br>md5:43595ceba0582be92b9520babb96f671 | 6.9 kB | Preview Download |

# Course Feedback After Week 1

## 0 surveys completed

0 surveys underway

# Dataset selection

## 0 surveys completed

1 surveys underway