

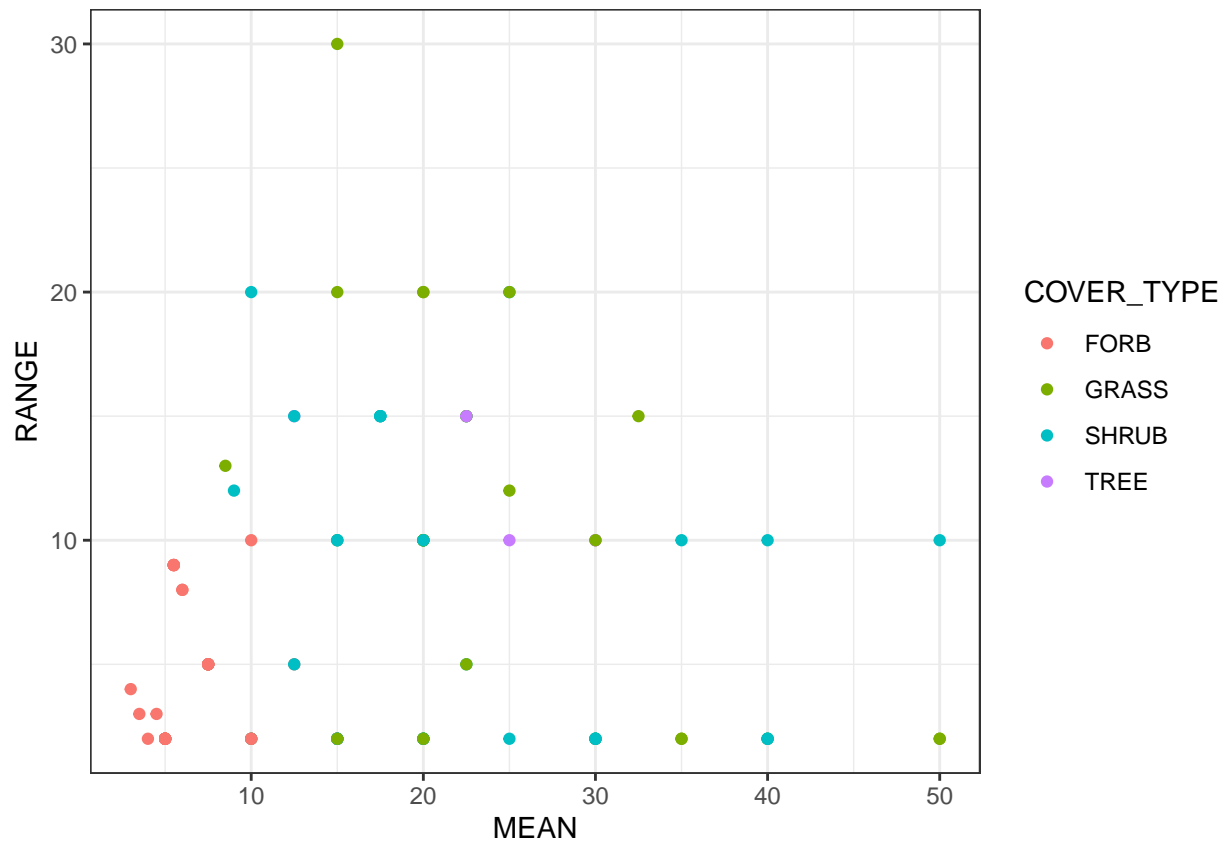
## Increase Variation Around Narrow ESD Concepts

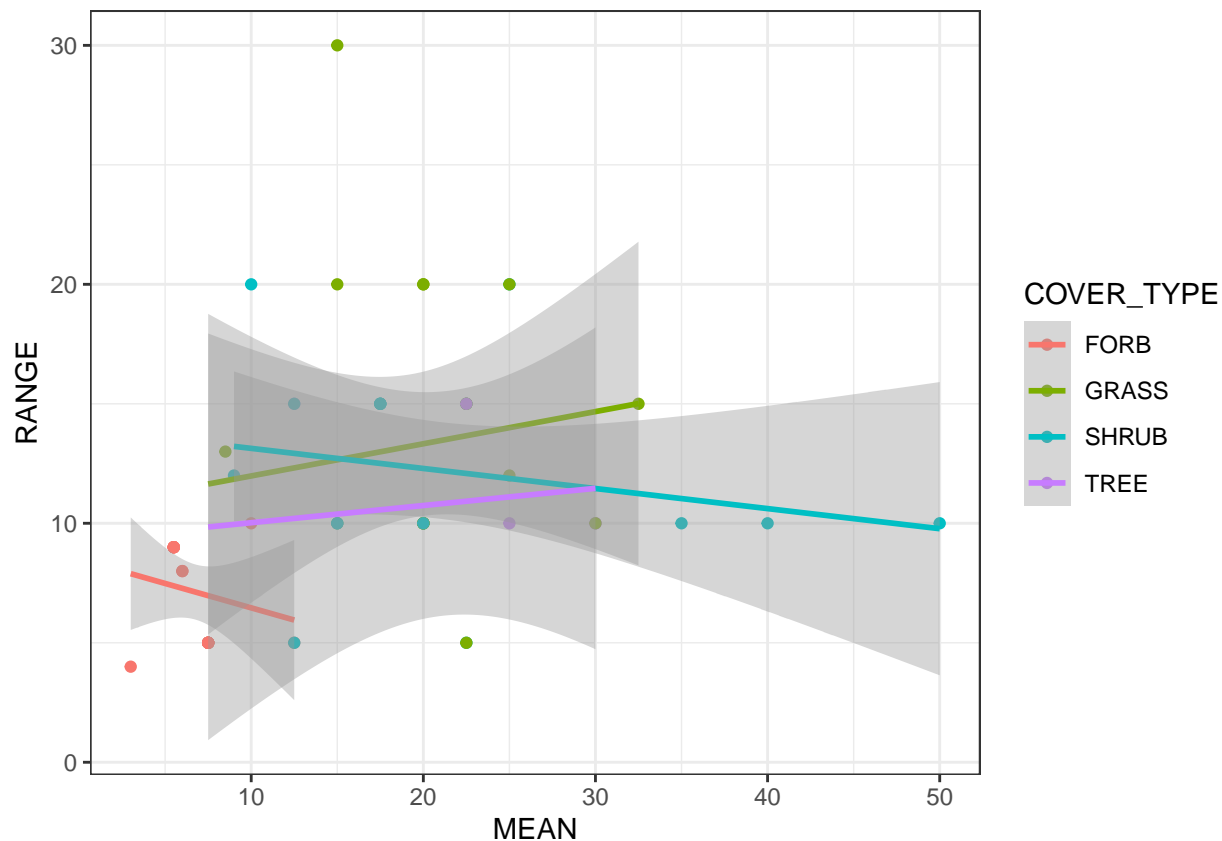
The quantitative benchmarks of ESDs are meant to capture the variation inherent in a state and phase under multiple conditions, from consecutive drought to surpluses of moisture, and under following multiple disturbances. They are intended to capture the variation that would be found in this state and phase combination across the geographic and climatic extents of the ESD in the relevant MLRA.

Some of the Quantitative Benchmarks for Ecological Sites which we collected from ESD's were very narrow. In many of these instances the reported values were more narrow than the uncertainty of the estimates of the true value of the population gleaned from a single AIM plot.

We seek to identify and broaden the estimates around these ESD's here.

Let's create 4 columns, forb - grass - shrub -tree, and then one panel for each with plot on the Y





```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Response: RANGE
##           Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## MEAN       1  116.05  116.046    5.4104 0.02366 *
## COVER_TYPE  3   253.41   84.470    3.9382 0.01278 *
## Residuals  56 1201.13   21.449
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Narrow ranges of variation were defined as Parse ranges if the mean is less than 10, than variation < 3%. If less than 20 < 4%, if less than 30 < 5%, if less than 50 < 6%, if greater than 50 < 7%.

Mean	Range
< 10	< 3
10 - 20	< 4
20 - 30	< 5
30 - 50	< 6
50 - 100	< 7

# Estimates of Ranges of Quantitative Benchmarks

