

The analysis looked at relationship of ectoparasites in 57 nests, more interestingly reproducing the results of Suarez-Rodrigues et al. Relationship between ectoparasites was explored using cellulose weight from cigarette butts, Species and Nest content (empty, eggs or chicks present)

The original linear model fit revealed that there is a violation of assumptions of constant variation in the data; As the number of mites increases, the variation in the data increased as well. Suggesting a modified analysis of variance should be used that is not considered in this analysis. However, the largest residual values were removed, which slightly improved the residual plot.

Table 1. summarizes the above analysis. It is important to note that there is evidence of decrease of number of mites as the weight of the cellulose from the cigarette butts increased ( $p < 3.54^{-10}$ ). However, this relationship is explained by neither species of the birds nor nest content as noted by the p-values.

Table 1. Corrected analysis of covariance.

	<i>df</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p-value</i>
intercept	1	937.18	$< 2.2 e^{-16}$
Butts weight	1	61.84	$< 3.54^{-10}$
Species	1	4.41	0.17
Nest Content (NC)	2	0.56	0.70
Species X NC	2	1.86	0.15
Error	48		