Nature hacks for life

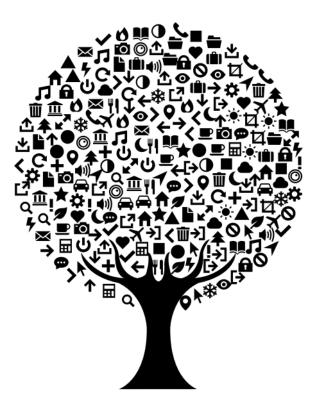
cjlortie

# Contents

1	Sustainability	5
2	Nature hacks	9
3	Daily practice	11
4	Consolidate	13

4 CONTENTS

# Sustainability



This is the prework before we meet.

## Context

Nature deficit disorder

Reciprocal restoration

Sustainability and feedback loops

### Learning outcomes

- 1. Build a tidy, logical data model for a graduate-level dataset.
- 2. Develop a reproducible data and statistical workflow.
- 3. Design and complete intermediate-level data visualizations appropriate for a graduate-level tidy dataset.
- 4. Identify a range of suitable univariate or multivariate statistical approaches that can be applied to any dataset.
- 5. Interpret statistical output to quantify statistical model performance.
- 6. Complete fundamental exploratory data analysis on a representative dataset.
- 7. Appreciate the strengths and limitations of open science, data science, and evidence-based collaboration models.

#### Schedule

Slide decks are optional. The decks simply highlight some of the connections between the criteria for critical thinking and statistical heuristics.

week	challenge	tasks
1	Explore sustainability and reciprocity with natural systems	take ecological footprint quiz, tra
2	Nature hacks deck and discussion	reflect on meaning, list purpose,
3	Practice	explore nature practice, track cr
4	Next steps	futureproof daily practice, identi

#### Citation

Lortie, CJ (2021): A primer for biostatistics in R. figshare. Book. https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.15048597.v2

#### License

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

## Challenge time

Do the footprint quiz.

- 1. What can a t-test do? Can you imagine other functions for a t-test in the context of your work and life?
- 2. What are the limitations of a t-test?
- 3. Is the data structure wide, long, and how can you consider tidying this evidence? Are there variables that represent the same concept?

# Nature hacks



Many approaches and critical thinking heuristics in ecology & evolutionary biology (eeb) are relevant to other disciplines.

#### Context

## Learning outcomes

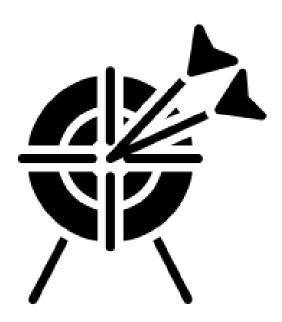
- 1. Develop your data viz skills.
- $2.\ \,$  Hone your critical thinking statistically by iterative plotting-modeling a dataset.

3. Do a regression analysis.

## Challenge time

- 1. When do you use regression versus correlation?
- 2. How could you incorporate time into your plots or statistical models?
- 3. Did the visualization highlight some of the criteria associated with critical thinking statistically more than others?

# Daily practice



## Context

Exploratory data analyses is everything we have done. This is a primary approach to better understanding your evidence without introducing bias. Transparency is key.

## Learning outcomes

1. Practice your critical workflow for data and statistics that is replicable and literate.

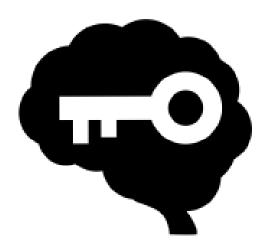
- 2. Appreciate the value of generalized statistical models that connect to one another conceptually.
- 3. Do a GLM.

## Challenge time

Here is an impressive  $\dots$ 

- 1. When do you move from EDA to model fitting?
- 2. Are there ways to mitigate bias and p-hacking through formal workflows?
- 3. Did building a model such as GLM align with critical thinking and intuition, i.e from critical thinking was it accurate and fair? Did the EDA-to-model process legitimately represent the patterns in the observations recorded.

## Consolidate



#### Context

#### Learning outcomes

- 1. Practice your critical workflow for data and statistics that is replicable and literate.
- 2. Appreciate the value of generalized statistical models that connect to one another conceptually.
- 3. Do a GLM.

## Challenge time

Here is an impressive

- 1. When do you move from EDA to model fitting?
- 2. Are there ways to mitigate bias and p-hacking through formal workflows?
- 3. Did building a model such as GLM align with critical thinking and intuition, i.e from critical thinking was it accurate and fair? Did the EDA-to-model process legitimately represent the patterns in the observations recorded.