

Rarefaction and nonrandom spatial dispersion patterns

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differe ti ed a ea ,the ea a d c i de cei te a f ecie acc . ati c e a a e ea i gf c ai a g ite .

Keywords Sa i g · S atia a t c e ati · S ecie acc . ati c e · S ecie di e it · S ecie e ich e

1 Introduction

S ecie di e it i a ce t a the i ec g (ee R e t 1962; MacA th e a d Wi 1967; Mag e a 1988; Rick e f a d Sch t e 1993; R e e i g 1995), b t ecie di e it i dice a e e a tica , c ce t a , a d tati tica e be atic (H e b e t 1971). The f da e ta e be i a tifi g c i t t c t e i that e a i a b e d e t a d e a t e c a t e a c e e h e e . Se e a fact e det e i e c i t t c t e: the e b e f ecie , the e e a t i e a b da ce , the e b e f i d i d a , a d the i e f the a e a a e d (Ja e a d Rathb 1981). T c b i e the e a i a b e i t e tati t i c b c e the e a t i e i e i t a c e a d d i c a d c h i f e a t i (Ja e a d Rathb 1981; Mag e a 1988).

U ke ecie di e it i dice , ecie e ich e d e t c f d the e b e f ecie i t h the e a b da ce d i k i b t i , a d e h a e a g e d that ecie e ich e b e t e i d i c a t e c i t t c t e (Mag e a 1988; B e e a d Wi i a 1994). H e e e , b e a e the e b e f ecie i e a e e i t h a e i e , a d i e c t a i i f ecie e ich e b e e t e a e a t b e e c g i c a e a i g f ; d i f f e c e i c i t t c t e a b e c f d e d i t h d i f f e c e i a i g i t e i t . O e t i t t h i e b e i e a e f a c t i (A e d i A), a t e c h i e t a t a t t e e t h e e f f e c t f a i g d i f f e c e a g c e c t i f d i f f e t i e (S i b e f f 1979; Ja e a d Rathb 1981; Mag e a 1988). R a e f a c t i e a c i t ' e c i e a b da ce d i k i b t i t c a c a t e a c e f t h e e e c t e d e b e f ecie e b a e i e. I t e a d f c a i g t h e e b e f ecie i a a c e c t i f i d i d a t t h e e b e i a a g e c e c t i f i d i d a , e c a e the e b e f ecie e t h e a e c e c t i t t h e e e e c t e d i a a e f i d i d a e t h e a g e e. A f e e a e f a c t i , d i f f e e c e i e c i e e i c h e e e c i e d i e i t c a b e a e i b e d t e a d i f f e c e i c i t t c t e , t a e i e d i f f e c e .

1.1 A t i f a t i a e a d e

A d a c e d e a e f c i t t c t e , the e a e f a c t i e c e d e (A e d i A) a e t h e e a t i : 1) T h e c e c t i i a t a t i t a a d e a t e , e e e e t a t i e a e f t h e c i t (T i e 1979), 2) C e c i f i c a e i f e a d d i e d , a d 3) S e c i e a e d i e d i d e e d e t . T a t i , t h e i t a a d i t e e c i c a t i a d i e i a t t e a e b t h c e t e e a d . I a c i t i t h c h a d i e i a t t e (a t a t c e a t i) , e a e f a c t i a c c a t e e t i a t e e c i e e i c h e a t a i a e i e .

Herberich, and Attia di et al. (1983; Paoli 1988; Legendre and Fortin 1989; Meeuwig 1989; Dittler and Legendre 1993; Legendre 1993). The correlation coefficient, r , is a measure of the strength of the relationship between the two variables (Fager 1972; Heck et al. 1975; Sibberff 1979; Kuba and hi 1981, 1982, 1983). The correlation coefficient is a measure of the strength of the relationship between the two variables (Fager 1972; Heck et al. 1975; Sibberff 1979; Kuba and hi 1981, 1982, 1983). The correlation coefficient is a measure of the strength of the relationship between the two variables (Fager 1972; Heck et al. 1975; Sibberff 1979; Kuba and hi 1981, 1982, 1983).

Herberich et al. (1983) found that the correlation coefficient was significantly different from zero ($P < 0.05$). We therefore used the Spearman correlation coefficient to test the hypothesis that the correlation coefficient was different from zero. We used the Spearman correlation coefficient because the data were not normally distributed. The Spearman correlation coefficient is a measure of the strength of the relationship between the two variables (Fager 1972; Heck et al. 1975; Sibberff 1979; Kuba and hi 1981, 1982, 1983).

2 Methods

2.1 Experimental design

The 10 data sets were collected in the field and were analyzed using the Spearman correlation coefficient. Each data set included the number of individuals and the number of individuals per species. For each collection, we recorded the number of individuals of each species. We used the Spearman correlation coefficient to test the hypothesis that the correlation coefficient was different from zero. We used the Spearman correlation coefficient because the data were not normally distributed. The Spearman correlation coefficient is a measure of the strength of the relationship between the two variables (Fager 1972; Heck et al. 1975; Sibberff 1979; Kuba and hi 1981, 1982, 1983).

Because the correlation coefficient was different from zero, we used the Spearman correlation coefficient to test the hypothesis that the correlation coefficient was different from zero. We used the Spearman correlation coefficient because the data were not normally distributed. The Spearman correlation coefficient is a measure of the strength of the relationship between the two variables (Fager 1972; Heck et al. 1975; Sibberff 1979; Kuba and hi 1981, 1982, 1983).

empirical data set: a species becomes extinct, the three become extinct and segregated between species. In the third data set, the eight tab data species has a different attitude in each country, a different abundance species in the different geographical sites. In the first simulated data set, each of the eight species maintains a different attitude in a country, a different abundance species in the different geographical sites.

2.4 Mean geographical attributes

The simulation results for which it is about different, we used each neighborhood table each site, and we used geographical attributes for the three tab data species. We tabulated a geographical attribute each of the different selected factors and geographical attributes (A, B, C). That neighborhood table different characteristics attributes complete accurate need to evaluate the causal effects: this is an empirical attribute.

2.5 Statistical analysis

For the empirical data set with 10 countries and simulated data set with 60 countries each, we used the iterative detection method we used in the geographical attributes and effects. For each country, we calculated the effects and a different geographical attributes: each neighborhood table for each of the three tab data species (AA, BB, CC), segregated among the three species (AB, AC, BA, BC, CA, and CB), a different neighborhood table for each of the three tab data species (aGA, aGB, aGC). Where a, b, c are factors and attributes.

3 Results

3.1 Difference between geographical attributes

For the real data set, there are significant differences between geographical attributes. When a difference exists, the different attributes are significant. For the set of the attributes, we calculated the effects and attributes that add the different attributes, a categorical choice for each geographical attributes caused by a different attribute.

3.2 Regression in empirical data

Regression estimates each species for eight different countries (each attribute = 14.1%, age 4.4–34.2%; A, B, C, D). Figure 1a shows that the

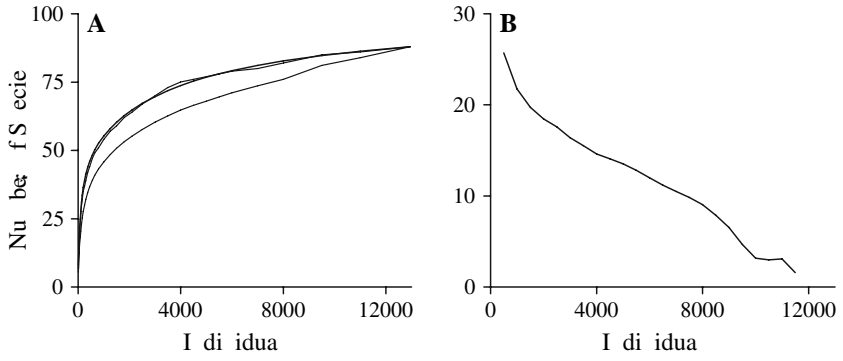


Fig. 1

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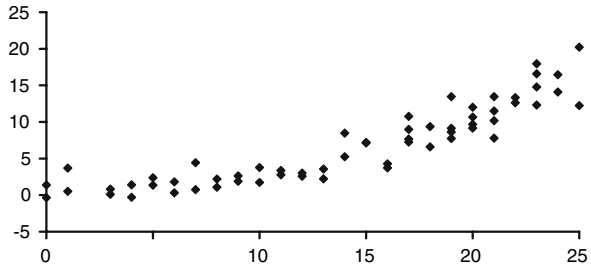
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 di ta cē. We c bi ed the thē ē a ē age eighb ē di ta cē i t ē tati tic, ea
 a ē age eighb ē di ta cē. The e thē ē ea ē ē a ē tē tē g c ē ē ated: ea
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 A ē ē ē i ē f ē a ē facti ē bia ēa c ē i gē ē ai 37% f the a iati b t
 i ē a ē ē a ē i g i f i c a t ($\chi^2 = 0.373$; $\chi_{1,8} = 4.75$; $p = 0.061$). A ē ē ē -
 i ē f ē a ē facti ē bia ēa ē t eighb ē di ta cē f ē the t ab da t ecie
 (AA) ē ē ai 17% f the a iati i ē ē a ē facti ē bia a d i t i g i f i c a t
 ($\chi^2 = 0.174$; $p = 0.23$).

3.4 Rē a ē facti ē bia a d ē ē a d ē atia attē : i ē ē ated data ē t

The i ē a - a d i tē - ecii c atia di ē i attē f the thē ē t ab da t
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4.2 Predicting effects: binary data set

We used the iterative reweighted least squares algorithm to fit the generalized linear model to the three abundance data sets. The data sets are binary, so the link function is the logit function. Because the response variable is binary, the predicted values are probabilities. The predicted values are compared to the observed values to determine the goodness of fit. The predicted values are compared to the observed values to determine the goodness of fit. The predicted values are compared to the observed values to determine the goodness of fit.

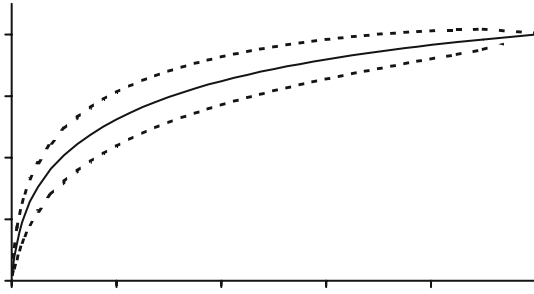


it i k ica f set (Hbbe et a. 1999; Chad et a. 1999; Va de e et a. 2000).

4.5 Sa i g f alia het ge e c itie

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Whe c itie a e a e d f d i f f e e t - i e d a e a , e e c e d . i g



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