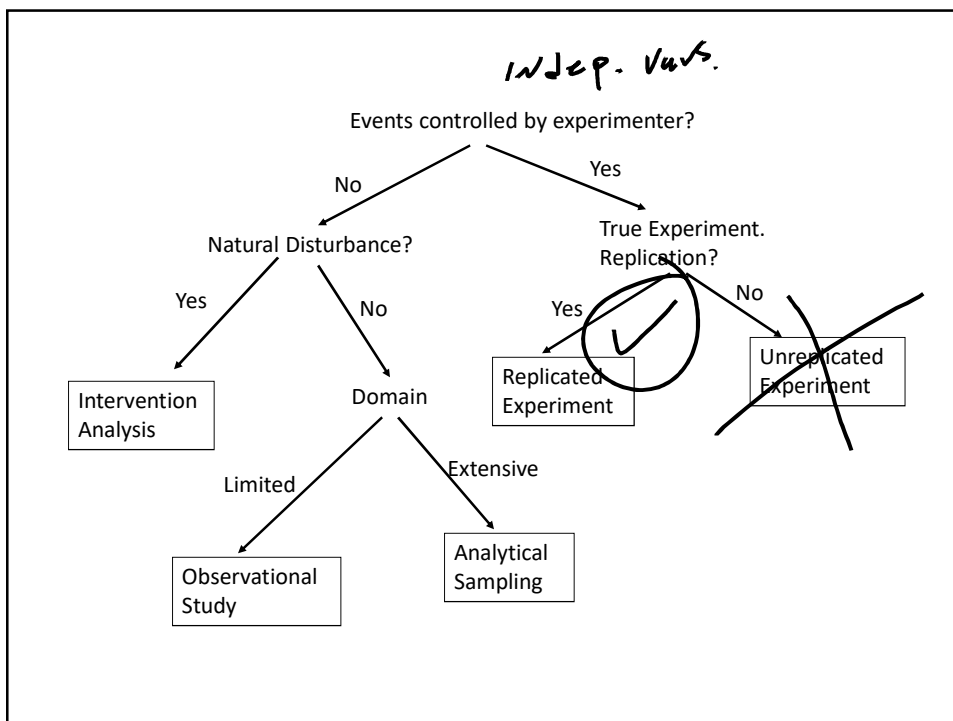


Tools in Ecology

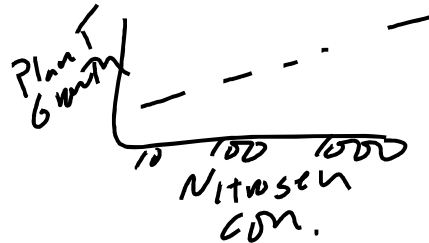
- Mesocosm vs. Field Experiment
- Experimental Approach
 - Reductionism
 - Experimental Design in Ecology
 - Define variables BEFORE the study
 - Dependent
 - Independent
 - Extraneous
 - Types of variables
 - Categorical
 - Discrete
 - Continuous
 - State your hypotheses and how you will test them
 - Properties of hypothesis, scientific method



Validity

Causation - Correlation

- **Internal** – strength in the cause-effect relationship between dependent variable(s) and independent variables.
- **External** – strength of the link between your conclusions and the question or hypothesis you're asking about the natural population. How generalisable are your conclusions?



Threats to Validity

- **Question** – does concentration of nutrient “x” control productivity?
- **Field Experiments**
 - Measure nutrient x and plant size in various environments
 - Measure nutrient x and number of new leaves produced
 - Measure nutrient x and increase in plant biomass in various environments
- **Lab Experiments**
 - Measure growth in pots with different levels of x

Objectives and Questions

- Objective - collect data on population demographics to estimate density/abundance, age structure and growth.

- Question(s)? -H - will be more abundant
- "Older" in unburned
- Faster pop growth in burned

- Gallberry

(-nub)

- Age structure

⊗ Diversity
- SP richness

- Burn Residue

⊗ ~~Extraneous vars~~
⊗ Canopy cover
⊗ Organic Matter - dry mass
- Local climate
⊗ TEMP