

1. According to Plotkin *et al.* (2000, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci* 97: 10850-10854) the number of tree species in a plot of area  $A$  in a tropical forest is:

$$S = S(1 \text{ ha}) \cdot A^z \cdot e^{-kA}$$

In the Pasoh forest reserve (Malaysia),  $z = 0.125$  and  $k = -5.66 \cdot 10^{-4}$ .

In the Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary (India),  $z = 0.161$  and  $k = -5.41 \cdot 10^{-4}$ .

If  $S(1 \text{ ha}) = 200$  species, then compute the number of species expected in plots of area  $A=4$  ha in the Mudumalai sanctuary.  $S =$  \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

The parameter  $k$  is small, and hence as an approximation can be taken as zero:  $e^{-kA}=1$ .

Compute the approximate number of species  $S_{\text{Approx}}$  in plots of  $A=4$  ha if  $k$  assumed to be zero.  $S_{\text{Approx}} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

Report the approximation relative to your first computation as a ratio.

$$\text{Ratio} = ( S_{\text{Approx}} / S ) = \text{_____} [1]$$

2. If we define  $\ln R = \ln(S(A) / S(A=1\text{ha}))$ , then

$$\ln R = z \cdot \log_e(A) + k \cdot A$$

Write the  $H_0/H_A$  pair for the testing whether the parameter  $z$  differs from zero. [2]

3a. For the following general linear model (ANCOVA) write in below each term the degrees of freedom, where the categorical variable *Location* consists of three sites and there are 36 observations. [5]

$$\ln R - \beta_0 = \beta_{\text{Loc}} \cdot \text{Location} + \beta_A \cdot \ln A + \beta_{A*Loc} \cdot \ln A \cdot \text{Location} + \text{error}$$

3b. Complete an ANOVA table for this ANCOVA, where the SS for the regression variable is 100, the SS for the categorical explanatory variable *Location* is 400, the SS for the interaction term is 600, the SS for the error is 600, and there are 36 observations that contribute to the total degrees of freedom. [MS: 1]

[F: 1]