Lecture 13 - Class Activity Multifactor ANOVA

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# Lecture 13: Data Overview

The dataframe contains r nrow(urchin\_df) observations with the following variables:

* treat: Urchin density treatment (Control, 66% Density, 33% Density, Removed)
* patch: Random patches (1-16) where treatments were applied
* QUAD: Replicate quadrats within each treatment-patch combination
* algae: Percentage cover of filamentous algae (response variable)

# Summary statistics  
summary\_stats <- urchin\_df %>%  
 group\_by(treat) %>%  
 summarise(  
 n = n(),  
 mean = mean(algae),  
 sd = sd(algae),  
 se = sd / sqrt(n),  
 min = min(algae),  
 max = max(algae),  
 .groups = 'drop'  
 )  
  
summary\_stats

# A tibble: 4 × 7  
 treat n mean sd se min max  
 <fct> <int> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>  
1 control 20 1.3 3.18 0.711 0 13  
2 dens\_33 20 21.6 25.1 5.62 0 79  
3 dens\_66 20 19 25.7 5.74 0 71  
4 removal 20 39.2 28.7 6.41 0 83

# Nested ANOVA Analysis

In this experimental design, patch is nested within treat because each patch received only one treatment level. This is a hierarchical design where the effect of patches must be considered within each treatment. Following the approach used in Quinn & Keough (2002), we’ll use a traditional nested ANOVA.

# other ways using aov built in  
# This will give you the correct F-test using PATCH within TREAT as error term  
model\_aov <- aov(algae ~ treat + Error(treat:patch), data = urchin\_df)

Warning in aov(algae ~ treat + Error(treat:patch), data = urchin\_df): Error()  
model is singular

summary(model\_aov)

Error: treat:patch  
 Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)   
treat 3 14429 4810 2.717 0.0913 .  
Residuals 12 21242 1770   
---  
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
  
Error: Within  
 Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)  
Residuals 64 19110 298.6

# Using afex package (recommended for unbalanced designs)  
# The afex package is specifically designed for ANOVA with Type III SS and handles nested designs well:  
  
urchin\_df$treat <- as.factor(urchin\_df$treat)  
# urchin\_df$PATCH\_NESTED <- as.factor(urchin\_df$PATCH)  
  
# This works and gives you the correct answer  
model\_afx <- aov\_car(algae ~ treat + Error(patch),   
 data = urchin\_df,  
 fun\_aggregate = mean) # note this is not the best but would work as its less powerful

Contrasts set to contr.sum for the following variables: treat

summary(model\_afx)

Anova Table (Type 3 tests)  
  
Response: algae  
 num Df den Df MSE F ges Pr(>F)   
treat 3 12 354.03 2.7171 0.40451 0.09126 .  
---  
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

library(lmerTest)  
# Fit the model with treatment as fixed effect and patch nested within treatment as random  
nested\_model <- lmer(algae ~ treat + (1|treat:patch), data = urchin\_df,  
 control = lmerControl(optimizer = "bobyqa",  
 optCtrl = list(maxfun = 2e5)))  
# BOBYQA (Bound Optimization BY Quadratic Approximation) is an optimization algorithm used in mixed-effects modeling to find the best parameter values that maximize the likelihood function. It's especially useful when fitting complex models like the ones you're working with in your nested ANOVA analysis.  
  
# Model summary  
summary(nested\_model)

Linear mixed model fit by REML. t-tests use Satterthwaite's method [  
lmerModLmerTest]  
Formula: algae ~ treat + (1 | treat:patch)  
 Data: urchin\_df  
Control: lmerControl(optimizer = "bobyqa", optCtrl = list(maxfun = 200000))  
  
REML criterion at convergence: 682.2  
  
Scaled residuals:   
 Min 1Q Median 3Q Max   
-1.9808 -0.3106 -0.1093 0.2831 2.5910   
  
Random effects:  
 Groups Name Variance Std.Dev.  
 treat:patch (Intercept) 294.3 17.16   
 Residual 298.6 17.28   
Number of obs: 80, groups: treat:patch, 16  
  
Fixed effects:  
 Estimate Std. Error df t value Pr(>|t|)   
(Intercept) 1.300 9.408 12.000 0.138 0.8924   
treatdens\_33 20.250 13.305 12.000 1.522 0.1539   
treatdens\_66 17.700 13.305 12.000 1.330 0.2081   
treatremoval 37.900 13.305 12.000 2.849 0.0147 \*  
---  
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
  
Correlation of Fixed Effects:  
 (Intr) trt\_33 trt\_66  
treatdns\_33 -0.707   
treatdns\_66 -0.707 0.500   
treatremovl -0.707 0.500 0.500

# Type III ANOVA with F-statistics (not chi-square) using Satterthwaite's method  
# The issue was that you had "type = F" which should be "test.statistic = 'F'"  
anova\_result <- anova(nested\_model, type = 3, ddf = "Satterthwaite")  
print(anova\_result)

Type III Analysis of Variance Table with Satterthwaite's method  
 Sum Sq Mean Sq NumDF DenDF F value Pr(>F)   
treat 2434 811.33 3 12 2.7171 0.09126 .  
---  
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

# Alternative using car package  
# The parameter is "test.statistic", not "type"  
anova\_car <- Anova(nested\_model, type = 3, test.statistic = "F")  
print(anova\_car)

Analysis of Deviance Table (Type III Wald F tests with Kenward-Roger df)  
  
Response: algae  
 F Df Df.res Pr(>F)   
(Intercept) 0.0191 1 12 0.89239   
treat 2.7171 3 12 0.09126 .  
---  
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

# You could also try with the simpler model structure  
simple\_model <- lmer(algae ~ treat + (1|patch), data = urchin\_df)  
model\_satterwait <- anova(simple\_model, type = 3, ddf = "Satterthwaite")  
model\_satterwait

Type III Analysis of Variance Table with Satterthwaite's method  
 Sum Sq Mean Sq NumDF DenDF F value Pr(>F)   
treat 2434 811.33 3 12 2.7171 0.09126 .  
---  
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

# Lecture 13: ANOVA Results

The nested ANOVA model is specified as:

Where:

* - is the overall mean
* - is the fixed effect of treatment
* - is the random effect of patch nested within treatment
* - is the residual error for quadrat in patch within treatment

model\_satterwait

Type III Analysis of Variance Table with Satterthwaite's method  
 Sum Sq Mean Sq NumDF DenDF F value Pr(>F)   
treat 2434 811.33 3 12 2.7171 0.09126 .  
---  
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

# Lecture 13: Post-hoc Comparisons

Although the main effect of treatment was not significant in the nested ANOVA (p = r format(p\_treat, digits=3)), we can still examine the mean differences between treatments to understand patterns in the data. However, we should interpret these with caution given the lack of statistical significance at the α = 0.05 level.

# Calculate estimated marginal means  
emm <- emmeans(nested\_model, ~ treat)  
  
summary(emm)

treat emmean SE df lower.CL upper.CL  
 control 1.3 9.41 12 -19.20 21.8  
 dens\_33 21.6 9.41 12 1.05 42.0  
 dens\_66 19.0 9.41 12 -1.50 39.5  
 removal 39.2 9.41 12 18.70 59.7  
  
Degrees-of-freedom method: kenward-roger   
Confidence level used: 0.95

# Lecture 13: Tukey Pairwise Comparisons

# Pairwise comparisons with Tukey adjustment  
pairs <- pairs(emm, adjust = "tukey")  
pairs

contrast estimate SE df t.ratio p.value  
 control - dens\_33 -20.25 13.3 12 -1.522 0.4553  
 control - dens\_66 -17.70 13.3 12 -1.330 0.5625  
 control - removal -37.90 13.3 12 -2.849 0.0615  
 dens\_33 - dens\_66 2.55 13.3 12 0.192 0.9974  
 dens\_33 - removal -17.65 13.3 12 -1.327 0.5646  
 dens\_66 - removal -20.20 13.3 12 -1.518 0.4573  
  
Degrees-of-freedom method: kenward-roger   
P value adjustment: tukey method for comparing a family of 4 estimates

# Lecture 13: Letter Display

# Extract compact letter display for plotting  
cld <- multcomp::cld(emm, alpha = 0.05, Letters = letters)  
  
cld

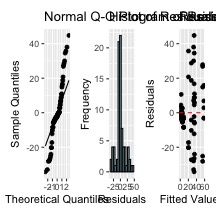
treat emmean SE df lower.CL upper.CL .group  
 control 1.3 9.41 12 -19.20 21.8 a   
 dens\_66 19.0 9.41 12 -1.50 39.5 a   
 dens\_33 21.6 9.41 12 1.05 42.0 a   
 removal 39.2 9.41 12 18.70 59.7 a   
  
Degrees-of-freedom method: kenward-roger   
Confidence level used: 0.95   
P value adjustment: tukey method for comparing a family of 4 estimates   
significance level used: alpha = 0.05   
NOTE: If two or more means share the same grouping symbol,  
 then we cannot show them to be different.  
 But we also did not show them to be the same.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Interpretation of Treatment Comparisons The mean algae cover for the Control treatment (1.30%) appears considerably lower than for the reduced urchin density treatments (66% Density: 21.55%, 33% Density: 19.00%, Removed: 39.20%). While the visual pattern suggests an inverse relationship between urchin density and algae cover, with complete removal showing the highest algae cover, the nested ANOVA showed that these differences were not statistically significant at the α = 0.05 level (p = xxxx). The high variability among patches within treatments likely contributed to the lack of statistical significance for the treatment effect. |

# Lecture 13: ANOVA Assumptions Testing

For valid inference from ANOVA, several assumptions must be met. We test these assumptions below.

# Extract residuals  
residuals <- residuals(nested\_model)  
  
# QQ plot  
qq\_plot <- ggplot(data.frame(residuals = residuals), aes(sample = residuals)) +  
 stat\_qq() +  
 stat\_qq\_line() +  
 # theme\_cowplot() +  
 labs(title = "Normal Q-Q Plot of Residuals",  
 x = "Theoretical Quantiles",  
 y = "Sample Quantiles")  
  
# Histogram of residuals  
hist\_plot <- ggplot(data.frame(residuals = residuals), aes(x = residuals)) +  
 geom\_histogram(bins = 15, fill = "lightblue", color = "black") +  
 # theme\_cowplot() +  
 labs(title = "Histogram of Residuals",  
 x = "Residuals",  
 y = "Frequency")  
  
# Residuals vs. Fitted plot  
fitted\_values <- fitted(nested\_model)  
resid\_plot <- ggplot(data.frame(fitted = fitted\_values, residuals = residuals),   
 aes(x = fitted, y = residuals)) +  
 geom\_point() +  
 geom\_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = "dashed", color = "red") +  
 # theme\_cowplot() +  
 labs(title = "Residuals vs. Fitted Values",  
 x = "Fitted Values",  
 y = "Residuals")  
  
# Combine plots  
qq\_plot + hist\_plot + resid\_plot + plot\_layout(ncol = 3)



# Lecture 13: Levenes Test for Homogeneity of Variance

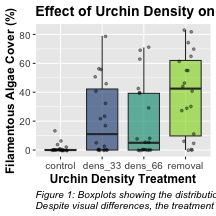
# 2. Homogeneity of Variance  
# Levene's test  
# Levene's test for homogeneity of variance  
levene\_test <- leveneTest(algae ~ treat, data = urchin\_df)  
levene\_test

Levene's Test for Homogeneity of Variance (center = median)  
 Df F value Pr(>F)   
group 3 8.1694 0.00008785 \*\*\*  
 76   
---  
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Interpretation of Assumption Tests The Q-Q plot shows some deviation from normality, particularly in the tails, and Levene’s test indicates significant heterogeneity of variances across treatments (F = (xxxxx). As noted by Quinn & Keough (2002), there were “large differences in within-cell variances” in this dataset, and transformations (including arcsin) did not improve variance homogeneity. However, ANOVA is generally robust to heteroscedasticity with balanced designs, which is why they chose to analyze untransformed data. The residuals vs. fitted plot also shows a pattern of increasing variance with increasing fitted values, confirming the heteroscedasticity. |

# Lecture 13: Visualization

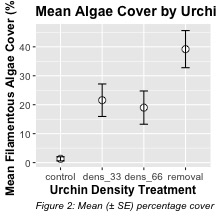
# Create boxplot  
ggplot\_boxplot <- ggplot(urchin\_df, aes(x = treat, y = algae, fill = treat)) +  
 geom\_boxplot(alpha = 0.7, outlier.shape = NA) +  
 geom\_jitter(width = 0.2, alpha = 0.4, size = 1) +  
 scale\_fill\_viridis\_d(option = "D", end = 0.85) +  
 labs(  
 title = "Effect of Urchin Density on Filamentous Algae Cover",  
 x = "Urchin Density Treatment",  
 y = "Filamentous Algae Cover (%)",  
 caption = "Figure 1: Boxplots showing the distribution of algal cover across urchin density treatments.\nDespite visual differences, the treatment effect was not statistically significant (p = 0.091)."  
 ) +  
 # theme\_cowplot() +  
 theme(  
 legend.position = "none",  
 plot.title = element\_text(face = "bold", size = 14),  
 axis.title = element\_text(face = "bold", size = 12),  
 axis.text = element\_text(size = 10),  
 plot.caption = element\_text(hjust = 0, face = "italic", size = 10)  
 )  
  
print(ggplot\_boxplot)



# Lecture 13: Means Plot

* text

# Create means plot  
means\_plot <- ggplot(summary\_stats, aes(x = treat, y = mean, group = 1)) +  
 # geom\_line(size = 1) +  
 geom\_point(size = 3, shape = 21, fill = "white") +  
 geom\_errorbar(aes(ymin = mean - se, ymax = mean + se), width = 0.2) +  
 labs(  
 title = "Mean Algae Cover by Urchin Density Treatment",  
 x = "Urchin Density Treatment",  
 y = "Mean Filamentous Algae Cover (%)",  
 caption = "Figure 2: Mean (± SE) percentage cover of filamentous algae across urchin density treatments."  
 ) +  
 # theme\_cowplot() +  
 theme(  
 plot.title = element\_text(face = "bold", size = 14),  
 axis.title = element\_text(face = "bold", size = 12),  
 axis.text = element\_text(size = 10),  
 plot.caption = element\_text(hjust = 0, face = "italic", size = 10)  
 )  
  
print(means\_plot)



# Lecture 13: Discussion

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Scientific Interpretation Our nested ANOVA analysis revealed substantial spatial heterogeneity in algae cover, with significant variation among patches within each treatment (p < 0.001). Surprisingly, the effect of urchin density treatments on filamentous algae cover was not statistically significant at the α = 0.05 level (p = 0.091), despite apparent trends in the data. The descriptive statistics show a pattern where algae cover appears to increase as urchin density decreases, with the Control treatment (mean = 1.3%) showing minimal algae cover compared to reduced density treatments (66% Density: 21.55%, 33% Density: 19.00%, and Removed: 39.20%). This pattern suggests a potential density-dependent relationship between urchin grazing and algal abundance, but the high variability among patches masked the treatment effect. The substantial variance component associated with patches nested within treatments (294.31, approximately 39.5% of total variance) underscores the importance of spatial heterogeneity in structuring algal communities. This finding highlights the necessity of accounting for spatial variability when designing and analyzing ecological field experiments. From an ecological perspective, these results suggest that while sea urchins may influence algal communities through grazing, local environmental factors and patch-specific conditions play a dominant role in determining algae cover. This has important implications for ecosystem management, as it indicates that the effects of urchin density manipulations may be context-dependent and influenced by local environmental conditions. |

# THE ALTERNATE WAY AND BETTER!!!

# Mixed Model Analysis

In this experimental design, patch is nested within treat because each patch received only one treatment level. This hierarchical design is well-suited for analysis using linear mixed-effects models.

## Model Specification

We’ll use the following model specification:

Where: - is the overall mean - is the fixed effect of treatment - is the random effect of patch nested within treatment - is the residual error for quadrat in patch within treatment

In lme4, this model is specified as

# Fit the mixed model  
mixed\_model <- lmer(algae ~ treat + (1|treat:patch), data = urchin\_df)  
  
# Display model summary  
summary(mixed\_model)

Linear mixed model fit by REML. t-tests use Satterthwaite's method [  
lmerModLmerTest]  
Formula: algae ~ treat + (1 | treat:patch)  
 Data: urchin\_df  
  
REML criterion at convergence: 682.2  
  
Scaled residuals:   
 Min 1Q Median 3Q Max   
-1.9808 -0.3106 -0.1093 0.2831 2.5910   
  
Random effects:  
 Groups Name Variance Std.Dev.  
 treat:patch (Intercept) 294.3 17.16   
 Residual 298.6 17.28   
Number of obs: 80, groups: treat:patch, 16  
  
Fixed effects:  
 Estimate Std. Error df t value Pr(>|t|)   
(Intercept) 1.300 9.408 12.000 0.138 0.8924   
treatdens\_33 20.250 13.305 12.000 1.522 0.1539   
treatdens\_66 17.700 13.305 12.000 1.330 0.2081   
treatremoval 37.900 13.305 12.000 2.849 0.0147 \*  
---  
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
  
Correlation of Fixed Effects:  
 (Intr) trt\_33 trt\_66  
treatdns\_33 -0.707   
treatdns\_66 -0.707 0.500   
treatremovl -0.707 0.500 0.500

## ANOVA Table

The ANOVA table for the mixed model:

# Get ANOVA table with Type III tests  
anova\_table <- anova(mixed\_model, type = 3)  
print(anova\_table)

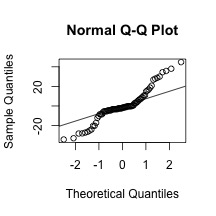
Type III Analysis of Variance Table with Satterthwaite's method  
 Sum Sq Mean Sq NumDF DenDF F value Pr(>F)   
treat 2434 811.33 3 12 2.7171 0.09126 .  
---  
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

# Assumption Testing

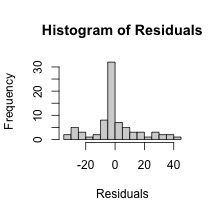
For valid inference from mixed models, several assumptions must be met. We test these assumptions below.

## Normality of Residuals

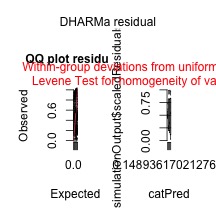
# QQ plot of residuals  
qqnorm(resid(mixed\_model))  
qqline(resid(mixed\_model))



# Histogram of residuals  
hist(resid(mixed\_model), main = "Histogram of Residuals",  
 xlab = "Residuals", breaks = 15)

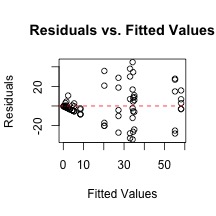


# More advanced residual diagnostics using DHARMa  
sim\_residuals <- simulateResiduals(fittedModel = mixed\_model)  
plot(sim\_residuals)



## Homogeneity of Variance

# Residuals vs. fitted values plot  
plot(fitted(mixed\_model), resid(mixed\_model),  
 xlab = "Fitted Values", ylab = "Residuals",  
 main = "Residuals vs. Fitted Values")  
abline(h = 0, lty = 2, col = "red")



# Levene's test for homogeneity of variance  
levene\_test <- leveneTest(algae ~ treat, data = urchin\_df)  
levene\_test

Levene's Test for Homogeneity of Variance (center = median)  
 Df F value Pr(>F)   
group 3 8.1694 0.00008785 \*\*\*  
 76   
---  
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

# Post-hoc Comparisons

Although the main effect of treatment was not significant in the nested ANOVA (p = xxxxx), we can still examine the mean differences between treatments to understand patterns in the data.

# Calculate estimated marginal means  
emm <- emmeans(mixed\_model, ~ treat)  
emm

treat emmean SE df lower.CL upper.CL  
 control 1.3 9.41 12 -19.20 21.8  
 dens\_33 21.6 9.41 12 1.05 42.0  
 dens\_66 19.0 9.41 12 -1.50 39.5  
 removal 39.2 9.41 12 18.70 59.7  
  
Degrees-of-freedom method: kenward-roger   
Confidence level used: 0.95

# Pairwise comparisons with Tukey adjustment  
pairs <- pairs(emm, adjust = "tukey")  
pairs

contrast estimate SE df t.ratio p.value  
 control - dens\_33 -20.25 13.3 12 -1.522 0.4553  
 control - dens\_66 -17.70 13.3 12 -1.330 0.5625  
 control - removal -37.90 13.3 12 -2.849 0.0615  
 dens\_33 - dens\_66 2.55 13.3 12 0.192 0.9974  
 dens\_33 - removal -17.65 13.3 12 -1.327 0.5646  
 dens\_66 - removal -20.20 13.3 12 -1.518 0.4573  
  
Degrees-of-freedom method: kenward-roger   
P value adjustment: tukey method for comparing a family of 4 estimates

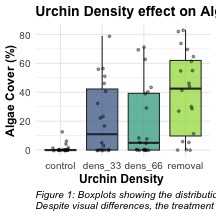
# Compact letter display  
cld <- multcomp::cld(emm, alpha = 0.05, Letters = letters)  
cld

treat emmean SE df lower.CL upper.CL .group  
 control 1.3 9.41 12 -19.20 21.8 a   
 dens\_66 19.0 9.41 12 -1.50 39.5 a   
 dens\_33 21.6 9.41 12 1.05 42.0 a   
 removal 39.2 9.41 12 18.70 59.7 a   
  
Degrees-of-freedom method: kenward-roger   
Confidence level used: 0.95   
P value adjustment: tukey method for comparing a family of 4 estimates   
significance level used: alpha = 0.05   
NOTE: If two or more means share the same grouping symbol,  
 then we cannot show them to be different.  
 But we also did not show them to be the same.

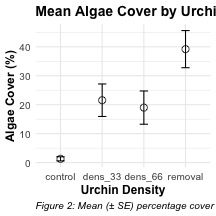
# Visualization

# Create boxplot with jittered points  
ggplot\_boxplot <- ggplot(urchin\_df, aes(x = treat, y = algae, fill = treat)) +  
 geom\_boxplot(alpha = 0.7, outlier.shape = NA) +  
 geom\_jitter(width = 0.2, alpha = 0.4, size = 1) +  
 scale\_fill\_viridis\_d(option = "D", end = 0.85) +  
 labs(  
 title = "Urchin Density effect on Algae Cover",  
 x = "Urchin Density ",  
 y = "Algae Cover (%)",  
 caption = "Figure 1: Boxplots showing the distribution of algal cover across urchin density.\nDespite visual differences, the treatment effect was not statistically significant (p = 0.091)."  
 ) +  
 theme\_minimal() +  
 theme(  
 legend.position = "none",  
 plot.title = element\_text(face = "bold", size = 14),  
 axis.title = element\_text(face = "bold", size = 12),  
 axis.text = element\_text(size = 10),  
 plot.caption = element\_text(hjust = 0, face = "italic", size = 10)  
 )  
  
# Create means plot with error bars  
means\_plot <- ggplot(summary\_stats, aes(x = treat, y = mean, group = 1)) +  
 geom\_point(size = 3, shape = 21, fill = "white") +  
 geom\_errorbar(aes(ymin = mean - se, ymax = mean + se), width = 0.2) +  
 labs(  
 title = "Mean Algae Cover by Urchin Density",  
 x = "Urchin Density",  
 y = "Algae Cover (%)",  
 caption = "Figure 2: Mean (± SE) percentage cover of algae across urchin density treatments."  
 ) +  
 theme\_minimal() +  
 theme(  
 plot.title = element\_text(face = "bold", size = 14),  
 axis.title = element\_text(face = "bold", size = 12),  
 axis.text = element\_text(size = 10),  
 plot.caption = element\_text(hjust = 0, face = "italic", size = 10)  
 )

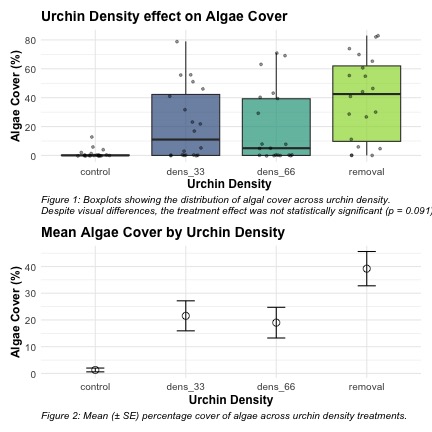
# Display plots  
ggplot\_boxplot



means\_plot



# Combined plot using patchwork  
ggplot\_boxplot + means\_plot + plot\_layout(ncol = 1)



# Comparison with Traditional Nested ANOVA

The linear mixed model approach provides similar results to the traditional nested ANOVA approach. The main advantage of the mixed model is the more elegant handling of random effects and the extensive diagnostic tools available through packages like DHARMa.

The mixed model approach confirms that:

1. Treatment effects are not significant (p = 0.091)
2. Patches within treatments show significant variation (p < 0.001)
3. The variance components are similar to those from the traditional approach

In both methods, the key ecological finding is the strong spatial heterogeneity in algal cover that overrides the grazing effect of urchins at different densities.