A4 Index to data sets used in examples

Below is an index to the data sets used in examples, listed in order of appearance in the text. With each dataset are given the name and location of the data file, the original reference, a description of its use as an example in the manual and the page number where this can be found (italicised and in parentheses).

1. Ekofisk oil-field macrofauna (ekma.pri in Examples v6\Ekofisk), Gray, Clarke, Warwick *et al.* (1990) - demonstrate one-way PERMANOVA (*1.8*), model selection procedures, diagnostics and building models in DISTLM (*4.10*) and visualising models using dbRDA (*4.11*).
2. Victorian avifauna (vic.pri in Examples add-on\VictAvi), Mac Nally & Timewell (2005) – demonstrate Monte Carlo *P* values (*1.12*). Also used at the level of individual surveys (vicsurv.pri) to demonstrate a repeated measures design (*1.32*) and also PCO (*3.4*), negative eigenvalues (*3.5*), scree plots (*3.5*) and vector overlays (*3.6*).
3. Subtidal epibiota (sub.pri in Examples add-on\SubEpi), Glasby (1999) – demonstrate a two-way crossed design (*1.14*) and contrasts (*1.19*) in PERMANOVA.
4. Tasmanian meiofauna (tas.pri in Examples add-on\TasMei), Warwick, Clarke & Gee (1990) – demonstrate fixed *versus* random factors (*1.20*), components of variation (*1.21*), expected mean squares (*1.22*), constructing F from EMS (*1.23*), exchangeable units (*1.24*), inference space and power (*1.25*), and testing the design (*1.26*).
5. Holdfast invertebrates (hold.pri, holdenv.pri and Mollusca.agg in Examples add-on\HoldNZ), Anderson, Diebel, Blom *et al.* (2005) – demonstrate a nested design (*1.27*), estimating components of variation (*1.28*), and pooling or excluding terms (*1.29*). Also used later to demonstrate analyses with covariates in PERMANOVA (*1.35*) and marginal and conditional tests with DISTLM (*4.6*).
6. Plankton net study (plank.pri in Examples add-on\Plankton), Winsor & Clarke (1940) – demonstrate designs that lack replication (*1.30*) and increased power as a result of blocking (*1.30*).
7. Woodstock plants (wsk.pri in Examples add-on\Woodstock), Prober, Thiele & Hunt (2007) – demonstrate a split-plot design (*1.31*).
8. Birds from Borneo (born.pri in Examples add-on\BorneoBirds), Cleary, Genner, Boyle *et al.* (2005) – demonstrate an unbalanced design (*1.34*).

9. New Zealand fish (fishNZ.pri in Examples add-on\FishNZ), Anderson & Millar (2004) – demonstrate analyses involving linear combinations of mean squares (*1.36*).
10. Mediterranean molluscs (medmoll.pri in Examples add-on\MedMoll), Terlizzi, Scuderi, Fraschetti *et al.* (2005) – demonstrate an asymmetrical design (*1.37*).
11. Bumpus' sparrows (spar.pri in Examples add-on\BumpSpar), Bumpus (1898) – demonstrate test of dispersion in Euclidean space (*2.3*).
12. Tikus Island corals (tick.pri in Examples v6\Corals), Warwick, Clarke & Suharsono (1990) – demonstrate test of dispersion for ecological data (*2.7*) and how choice of dissimilarity measure matters (*2.8*). Also used later to demonstrate how CAP tells you nothing about relative within-group dispersions (*5.9*).
13. Norwegian macrofauna (norbio.pri and norenv.pri in Examples add-on\NorMac), Ellingsen & Gray (2002) – demonstrate use of the test of dispersion to investigate beta diversity (*2.9*).
14. Okura macrofauna (okura.pri, in Examples add-on\Okura), Anderson, Ford, Feary *et al.* (2004) – demonstrate tests of dispersion in nested designs (*2.11*). Also used to demonstrate PCO of distances among centroids (*3.8*) and PCO *versus* MDS when samples are split into groups (*3.9*).
15. Cryptic fish assemblages (cryptic.pri in Examples add-on\Cryptic), Willis & Anderson (2003) – demonstrate PERMDISP for a two-factor crossed design, in conjunction with PERMANOVA (*2.12*).
16. Clyde macrofauna and environmental data (clma.pri and clev.pri, in Examples v6\Clydemac), Pearson & Blackstock (1984) – demonstrate PCO *versus* PCA for environmental data (*3.7*) and simple linear regression using DISTLM (*4.4*).
17. Thau lagoon bacteria (thbac.pri and thevsp.pri in Examples add-on\Thau), Amanieu, Legendre, Troussellier *et al.* (1989) – demonstrate analysing variables in sets using DISTLM (*4.14*).
18. Oribatid mites (ormites.pri and orenvgeo.pri in Examples add-on\OrbMit), Borcard, Legendre & Drapeau (1992) – demonstrate analysing categorical predictor variables using DISTLM (*4.15*).
19. Flea-beetles (flea.pri in Examples add-on\FleaBeet), Lubischew (1962) – demonstrate the rationale for CAP by comparing unconstrained vs constrained ordination (*5.2*).
20. Poor Knights Islands fish (pkfish.pri in Examples add-on\PKFish), Willis & Denny (2000) – demonstrate discriminant analysis based on Bray-Curtis using CAP (*5.4*).
21. Iris data (iris.pri in Examples add-on\Irises), Anderson (1935) – demonstrate classical discriminant analysis and MANOVA test statistics using CAP (*5.7*). Also used later to show

how the positions of new samples are added into a discriminant-type analysis, with prediction of group membership (*5.10*).

22. Fal estuary biota (Fa.xls in Examples v6\Fal; falbio.pri and falenv.pri in Examples add-on\FalEst), Somerfield, Gee & Warwick (1994) – demonstrate canonical correlation analysis with CAP based on the Bray-Curtis measure relating biota to a single environmental gradient (*5.11*).
23. Hunting spiders (hspi.pri and hspienv.pri in Examples add-on\Spiders), van der Aart & Smeek-Enserink (1975) – demonstrate a canonical correlation-type analysis using CAP on the basis of chi-squared distances (*5.16*).

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