

Summary Statistics

File>Open>Filename: **WA fish diets %vol**, and examine the factors sheet with **Edit>Factors**. The samples form 7 groups (identified in the labels by A to G) which are the different predator species, three of which, B: *Sillago schomburgkii* ($n = 10$), E: *Sillago bassensis* ($n = 14$), G: *Sillago vittata* ($n = 16$), are from the same genus (congeneric) and thus of particular interest in terms of whether their diets are distinguishable (they occupy different niches in the 'dietary space'). First, calculate simple summary statistics for each sample with **Analyse>Summary Stats>For•Samples**. Not all summary options (Min, Max, Average, Sum, Standard deviation, Variance, Range, Non zero) may be meaningful in particular contexts: one that is informative here is \checkmark Sum. This shows that three samples (A9, B3 and B4) have low total gut fullness ($<10\%$), even though from a pool of 5 guts, and it is justifiable to look at the effect of (temporarily) dropping these samples from the analysis on the grounds that they contain little information on dietary composition (and could thus have large variability in similarity with other samples, see Section 5 on zero-adjusted Bray-Curtis).

The screenshot shows the PAST software interface. The 'Summary Stats' dialog box is open, with 'For' set to 'Samples'. The 'Sum' option is checked. The 'Non zero' option is also checked. The 'OK' button is highlighted. In the background, a data table is visible with columns A1 to A10 and rows for dietary categories: Nematoda, Oligochaeta, Combined polych, Calanoid, and Harpactacoid. A separate window titled 'Data1' shows a table of summary statistics for samples A6 to B5, with columns for 'Sum' and 'Non zero'.

Sample	Sum	Non zero
A6	60.8	7
A7	28.84	4
A8	36.3	7
A9	7.4	4
A10	41.48	8
A11	98	3
A12	94	4
A13	28.6	8
A14	31.62	10
A15	36.9	8
A16	34.8	11
B1	63.28	3
B2	47.58	5
B3	6	3
B4	2.7	2
B5	18.6	4

Revision #2

Created 19 May 2024 23:47:45 by Arden

Updated 14 January 2025 22:18:54 by Abby Miller