(Tasmanian meiofauna)

This study concerns meiofaunal abundances from a two-way layout of samples on a sand-flat in Eaglehawk Bay, Tasmania, see Chapters 6, 7 and 12 of the CiMC manual. Separate data arrays are available of nematode and copepod communities associated with disturbed and undisturbed patches of sediment at four locations across the sandflat, the disturbance being caused by natural burrowing activity of soldier crabs (original paper: Warwick RM, Clarke KR, Gee JM 1990, *J Exp Mar Biol Ecol* 135: 19-33). The two disturbance conditions (D and U) are referred to as the *treatments* (though this is an observational study not a manipulative experiment) and the four locations as *blocks* (B1 to B4). For each treatment/block combination there are two replicates. Each replicate is a sediment core for which both nematodes (39 taxa) and copepods (17 taxa) are counted.

Revision #3
Created 15 May 2024 21:58:47 by Arden
Updated 8 January 2025 01:44:21 by Abby Miller