

Experimental Design and Data Analysis for Biologists

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Contents

	page xv
Preface	
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Scientific method	1
1.1.1 Pattern description	2
1.1.2 Models	2
1.1.3 Hypotheses and tests	3
1.1.4 Alternatives to falsification	4
1.1.5 Role of statistical analysis	5
1.2 Experiments and other tests	5
1.3 Data, observations and variables	7
1.4 Probability	7
1.5 Probability distributions	9
1.5.1 Distributions for variables	10
1.5.2 Distributions for statistics	12
2 Estimation	14
2.1 Samples and populations	14
2.2 Common parameters and statistics	15
2.2.1 Center (location) of distribution	15
2.2.2 Spread or variability	16
2.3 Standard errors and confidence intervals for the mean	17
2.3.1 Normal distributions and the Central Limit Theorem	17
2.3.2 Standard error of the sample mean	18
2.3.3 Confidence intervals for population mean	19
2.3.4 Interpretation of confidence intervals for population mean	20
2.3.5 Standard errors for other statistics	20
2.4 Methods for estimating parameters	23
2.4.1 Maximum likelihood (ML)	23
2.4.2 Ordinary least squares (OLS)	24
2.4.3 ML vs OLS estimation	25
2.5 Resampling methods for estimation	25
2.5.1 Bootstrap	25
2.5.2 Jackknife	26
2.6 Bayesian inference - estimation	27
2.6.1 Bayesian estimation	27
2.6.2 Prior knowledge and probability	28
2.6.3 Likelihood function	28
2.6.4 Posterior probability	28
2.6.5 Examples	29
2.6.6 Other comments	29

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3 Hypothesis testing	32
3.1 Statistical hypothesis testing	32
3.1.1 Classical statistical hypothesis testing	32
3.1.2 Associated probability and Type I error	34
3.1.3 Hypothesis tests for a single population	35
3.1.4 One- and two-tailed tests	37
3.1.5 Hypotheses for two populations	37
3.1.6 Parametric tests and their assumptions	39
3.2 Decision errors	42
3.2.1 Type I and II errors	42
3.2.2 Asymmetry and scalable decision criteria	44
3.3 Other testing methods	45
3.3.1 Robust parametric tests	45
3.3.2 Randomization (permutation) tests	45
3.3.3 Rank-based non-parametric tests	46
3.4 Multiple testing	48
3.4.1 The problem	48
3.4.2 Adjusting significance levels and/or P values	49
3.5 Combining results from statistical tests	50
3.5.1 Combining P values	50
3.5.2 Meta-analysis	50
3.6 Critique of statistical hypothesis testing	51
3.6.1 Dependence on sample size and stopping rules	51
3.6.2 Sample space – relevance of data not observed	52
3.6.3 P values as measure of evidence	53
3.6.4 Null hypothesis always false	53
3.6.5 Arbitrary significance levels	53
3.6.6 Alternatives to statistical hypothesis testing	53
3.7 Bayesian hypothesis testing	54
4 Graphical exploration of data	58
4.1 Exploratory data analysis	58
4.1.1 Exploring samples	58
4.2 Analysis with graphs	62
4.2.1 Assumptions of parametric linear models	62
4.3 Transforming data	64
4.3.1 Transformations and distributional assumptions	65
4.3.2 Transformations and linearity	67
4.3.3 Transformations and additivity	67
4.4 Standardizations	67
4.5 Outliers	68
4.6 Censored and missing data	68
4.6.1 Missing data	68
4.6.2 Censored (truncated) data	69
4.7 General issues and hints for analysis	71
4.7.1 General issues	71
5 Correlation and regression	72
5.1 Correlation analysis	72
5.1.1 Parametric correlation model	72
5.1.2 Robust correlation	76
5.1.3 Parametric and non-parametric confidence regions	76
5.2 Linear models	77
5.3 Linear regression analysis	78
5.3.1 Simple (bivariate) linear regression	78
5.3.2 Linear model for regression	80
5.3.3 Estimating model parameters	85
5.3.4 Analysis of variance	88
5.3.5 Null hypotheses in regression	89
5.3.6 Comparing regression models	90
5.3.7 Variance explained	91
5.3.8 Assumptions of regression analysis	92
5.3.9 Regression diagnostics	94
5.3.10 Diagnostic graphics	96
5.3.11 Transformations	98
5.3.12 Regression through the origin	98
5.3.13 Weighted least squares	99
5.3.14 X random (Model II regression)	100
5.3.15 Robust regression	104
5.4 Relationship between regression and correlation	106
5.5 Smoothing	107
5.5.1 Running means	107
5.5.2 LO(W)ESS	107
5.5.3 Splines	108
5.5.4 Kernels	108
5.5.5 Other issues	109
5.6 Power of tests in correlation and regression	109
5.7 General issues and hints for analysis	110
5.7.1 General issues	110
5.7.2 Hints for analysis	110
6 Multiple and complex regression	111
6.1 Multiple linear regression analysis	111
6.1.1 Multiple linear regression model	114
6.1.2 Estimating model parameters	119
6.1.3 Analysis of variance	119
6.1.4 Null hypotheses and model comparisons	121
6.1.5 Variance explained	122
6.1.6 Which predictors are important?	122
6.1.7 Assumptions of multiple regression	124
6.1.8 Regression diagnostics	125
6.1.9 Diagnostic graphics	125
6.1.10 Transformations	127
6.1.11 Collinearity	127

6.1.12 Interactions in multiple regression	130
6.1.13 Polynomial regression	133
6.1.14 Indicator (dummy) variables	135
6.1.15 Finding the "best" regression model	137
6.1.16 Hierarchical partitioning	141
6.1.17 Other issues in multiple linear regression	142
6.2 Regression trees	143
6.3 Path analysis and structural equation modeling	145
6.4 Nonlinear models	150
6.5 Smoothing and response surfaces	152
6.6 General issues and hints for analysis	153
6.6.1 General issues	153
6.6.2 Hints for analysis	154
7 Design and power analysis	155
7.1 Sampling	155
7.1.1 Sampling designs	155
7.1.2 Size of sample	157
7.2 Experimental design	157
7.2.1 Replication	158
7.2.2 Controls	160
7.2.3 Randomization	161
7.2.4 Independence	163
7.2.5 Reducing unexplained variance	164
7.3 Power analysis	164
7.3.1 Using power to plan experiments (<i>a priori</i> power analysis)	166
7.3.2 Post hoc power calculation	168
7.3.3 The effect size	168
7.3.4 Using power analyses	170
7.4 General issues and hints for analysis	171
7.4.1 General issues	171
7.4.2 Hints for analysis	172
8 Comparing groups or treatments – analysis of variance	173
8.1 Single factor (one way) designs	173
8.1.1 Types of predictor variables (factors)	176
8.1.2 Linear model for single factor analyses	178
8.1.3 Analysis of variance	184
8.1.4 Null hypotheses	186
8.1.5 Comparing ANOVA models	187
8.1.6 Unequal sample sizes (unbalanced designs)	187
8.2 Factor effects	188
8.2.1 Random effects: variance components	188
8.2.2 Fixed effects	190
8.3 Assumptions	191
8.3.1 Normality	192
8.3.2 Variance homogeneity	193
8.3.3 Independence	193

8.4 ANOVA diagnostics	194
8.5 Robust ANOVA	195
8.5.1 Tests with heterogeneous variances	195
8.5.2 Rank-based ("non-parametric") tests	195
8.5.3 Randomization tests	196
8.6 Specific comparisons of means	196
8.6.1 Planned comparisons or contrasts	197
8.6.2 Unplanned pairwise comparisons	199
8.6.3 Specific contrasts versus unplanned pairwise comparisons	201
8.7 Tests for trends	202
8.8 Testing equality of group variances	203
8.9 Power of single factor ANOVA	204
8.10 General issues and hints for analysis	206
8.10.1 General issues	206
8.10.2 Hints for analysis	206
9 Multifactor analysis of variance	208
9.1 Nested (hierarchical) designs	208
9.1.1 Linear models for nested analyses	210
9.1.2 Analysis of variance	214
9.1.3 Null hypotheses	215
9.1.4 Unequal sample sizes (unbalanced designs)	216
9.1.5 Comparing ANOVA models	216
9.1.6 Factor effects in nested models	216
9.1.7 Assumptions for nested models	218
9.1.8 Specific comparisons for nested designs	219
9.1.9 More complex designs	219
9.1.10 Design and power	219
9.2 Factorial designs	221
9.2.1 Linear models for factorial designs	225
9.2.2 Analysis of variance	230
9.2.3 Null hypotheses	232
9.2.4 What are main effects and interactions really measuring?	237
9.2.5 Comparing ANOVA models	241
9.2.6 Unbalanced designs	241
9.2.7 Factor effects	247
9.2.8 Assumptions	249
9.2.9 Robust factorial ANOVAs	250
9.2.10 Specific comparisons on main effects	250
9.2.11 Interpreting interactions	251
9.2.12 More complex designs	255
9.2.13 Power and design in factorial ANOVA	259
9.3 Pooling in multifactor designs	260
9.4 Relationship between factorial and nested designs	261
9.5 General issues and hints for analysis	261
9.5.1 General issues	261
9.5.2 Hints for analysis	261

10	Randomized blocks and simple repeated measures: unreplicated two factor designs	262
10.1	Unreplicated two factor experimental designs	262
10.1.1	Randomized complete block (RCB) designs	262
10.1.2	Repeated measures (RM) designs	265
10.2	Analyzing RCB and RM designs	268
10.2.1	Linear models for RCB and RM analyses	268
10.2.2	Analysis of variance	272
10.2.3	Null hypotheses	273
10.2.4	Comparing ANOVA models	274
10.3	Interactions in RCB and RM models	274
10.3.1	Importance of treatment by block interactions	274
10.3.2	Checks for interaction in unreplicated designs	277
10.4	Assumptions	280
10.4.1	Normality, independence of errors	280
10.4.2	Variances and covariances - sphericity	280
10.4.3	Recommended strategy	284
10.5	Robust RCB and RM analyses	284
10.6	Specific comparisons	285
10.7	Efficiency of blocking (to block or not to block?)	285
10.8	Time as a blocking factor	287
10.9	Analysis of unbalanced RCB designs	287
10.10	Power of RCB or simple RM designs	289
10.11	More complex block designs	290
10.11.1	Factorial randomized block designs	290
10.11.2	Incomplete block designs	292
10.11.3	Latin square designs	292
10.11.4	Crossover designs	296
10.12	Generalized randomized block designs	298
10.13	RCB and RM designs and statistical software	298
10.14	General issues and hints for analysis	299
10.14.1	General issues	299
10.14.2	Hints for analysis	300
11	Split-plot and repeated measures designs: partly nested analyses of variance	301
11.1	Partly nested designs	301
11.1.1	Split-plot designs	301
11.1.2	Repeated measures designs	305
11.1.3	Reasons for using these designs	309
11.2	Analyzing partly nested designs	309
11.2.1	Linear models for partly nested analyses	310
11.2.2	Analysis of variance	313
11.2.3	Null hypotheses	315
11.2.4	Comparing ANOVA models	318
11.3	Assumptions	318
11.3.1	Between plots/subjects	318
11.3.2	Within plots/subjects and multisample sphericity	318
11.4	Robust partly nested analyses	320
11.5	Specific comparisons	320
11.5.1	Main effects	320
11.5.2	Interactions	321
11.5.3	Profile (i.e. trend) analysis	321
11.6	Analysis of unbalanced partly nested designs	322
11.7	Power for partly nested designs	323
11.8	More complex designs	323
11.8.1	Additional between-plots/subjects factors	324
11.8.2	Additional within-plots/subjects factors	329
11.8.3	Additional between-plots/subjects and within-plots/subjects factors	332
11.8.4	General comments about complex designs	335
11.9	Partly nested designs and statistical software	335
11.10	General issues and hints for analysis	337
11.10.1	General issues	337
11.10.2	Hints for individual analyses	337
12	Analyses of covariance	339
12.1	Single factor analysis of covariance (ANCOVA)	339
12.1.1	Linear models for analysis of covariance	342
12.1.2	Analysis of (co)variance	347
12.1.3	Null hypotheses	347
12.1.4	Comparing ANCOVA models	348
12.2	Assumptions of ANCOVA	348
12.2.1	Linearity	348
12.2.2	Covariate values similar across groups	349
12.2.3	Fixed covariate (X)	349
12.3	Homogeneous slopes	349
12.3.1	Testing for homogeneous within-group regression slopes	349
12.3.2	Dealing with heterogeneous within-group regression slopes	350
12.3.3	Comparing regression lines	352
12.4	Robust ANCOVA	352
12.5	Unequal sample sizes (unbalanced designs)	353
12.6	Specific comparisons of adjusted means	353
12.6.1	Planned contrasts	353
12.6.2	Unplanned comparisons	353
12.7	More complex designs	353
12.7.1	Designs with two or more covariates	353
12.7.2	Factorial designs	354
12.7.3	Nested designs with one covariate	355
12.7.4	Partly nested models with one covariate	356
12.8	General issues and hints for analysis	357
12.8.1	General issues	357
12.8.2	Hints for analysis	358

13 Generalized linear models and logistic regression	359	16 Multivariate analysis of variance and discriminant analysis	425
13.1 Generalized linear models	359	16.1 Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA)	425
13.2 Logistic regression	360	16.1.1 Single factor MANOVA	426
13.2.1 Simple logistic regression	360	16.1.2 Specific comparisons	432
13.2.2 Multiple logistic regression	365	16.1.3 Relative importance of each response variable	432
13.2.3 Categorical predictors	368	16.1.4 Assumptions of MANOVA	433
13.2.4 Assumptions of logistic regression	368	16.1.5 Robust MANOVA	434
13.2.5 Goodness-of-fit and residuals	368	16.1.6 More complex designs	434
13.2.6 Model diagnostics	370	16.2 Discriminant function analysis	435
13.2.7 Model selection	370	16.2.1 Description and hypothesis testing	437
13.2.8 Software for logistic regression	371	16.2.2 Classification and prediction	439
13.3 Poisson regression	371	16.2.3 Assumptions of discriminant function analysis	441
13.4 Generalized additive models	372	16.2.4 More complex designs	441
13.5 Models for correlated data	375	16.3 MANOVA vs discriminant function analysis	441
13.5.1 Multi-level (random effects) models	376	16.4 General issues and hints for analysis	441
13.5.2 Generalized estimating equations	377	16.4.1 General issues	441
13.6 General issues and hints for analysis	378	16.4.2 Hints for analysis	441
13.6.1 General issues	378		
13.6.2 Hints for analysis	379	17 Principal components and correspondence analysis	443
		17.1 Principal components analysis	443
14 Analyzing frequencies	380	17.1.1 Deriving components	447
14.1 Single variable goodness-of-fit tests	381	17.1.2 Which association matrix to use?	450
14.2 Contingency tables	381	17.1.3 Interpreting the components	451
14.2.1 Two way tables	381	17.1.4 Rotation of components	451
14.2.2 Three way tables	388	17.1.5 How many components to retain?	452
14.3 Log-linear models	393	17.1.6 Assumptions	453
14.3.1 Two way tables	394	17.1.7 Robust PCA	454
14.3.2 Log-linear models for three way tables	395	17.1.8 Graphical representations	454
14.3.3 More complex tables	400	17.1.9 Other uses of components	456
14.4 General issues and hints for analysis	400	17.2 Factor analysis	458
14.4.1 General issues	400	17.3 Correspondence analysis	459
14.4.2 Hints for analysis	400	17.3.1 Mechanics	459
		17.3.2 Scaling and joint plots	461
15 Introduction to multivariate analyses	401	17.3.3 Reciprocal averaging	462
15.1 Multivariate data	401	17.3.4 Use of CA with ecological data	462
15.2 Distributions and associations	402	17.3.5 Detrending	463
15.3 Linear combinations, eigenvectors and eigenvalues	405	17.4 Canonical correlation analysis	463
15.3.1 Linear combinations of variables	405		
15.3.2 Eigenvalues	405		
15.3.3 Eigenvectors	406		
15.3.4 Derivation of components	409		
15.4 Multivariate distance and dissimilarity measures	409		
15.4.1 Dissimilarity measures for continuous variables	412		
15.4.2 Dissimilarity measures for dichotomous (binary) variables	413		
15.4.3 General dissimilarity measures for mixed variables	413		
15.4.4 Comparison of dissimilarity measures	414		
15.5 Comparing distance and/or dissimilarity matrices	414		

17.5 Redundancy analysis	466
17.6 Canonical correspondence analysis	467
17.7 Constrained and partial "ordination"	468
17.8 General issues and hints for analysis	471
17.8.1 General issues	471
17.8.2 Hints for analysis	471
18 Multidimensional scaling and cluster analysis	473
18.1 Multidimensional scaling	473
18.1.1 Classical scaling - principal coordinates analysis (PCoA)	474
18.1.2 Enhanced multidimensional scaling	476
18.1.3 Dissimilarities and testing hypotheses about groups of objects	482
18.1.4 Relating MDS to original variables	487
18.1.5 Relating MDS to covariates	487
18.2 Classification	488
18.2.1 Cluster analysis	488
18.3 Scaling (ordination) and clustering for biological data	491
18.4 General issues and hints for analysis	493
18.4.1 General issues	493
18.4.2 Hints for analysis	493
19 Presentation of results	494
19.1 Presentation of analyses	494
19.1.1 Linear models	494
19.1.2 Other analyses	497
19.2 Layout of tables	497
19.3 Displaying summaries of the data	498
19.3.1 Bar graph	500
19.3.2 Line graph (category plot)	502
19.3.3 Scatterplots	502
19.3.4 Pie charts	503
19.4 Error bars	504
19.4.1 Alternative approaches	506
19.5 Oral presentations	507
19.5.1 Slides, computers, or overheads?	507
19.5.2 Graphics packages	508
19.5.3 Working with color	508
19.5.4 Scanned images	509
19.5.5 Information content	509
19.6 General issues and hints	510
References	511
Index	527

Preface

Statistical analysis is at the core of most modern biology, and many biological hypotheses, even deceptively simple ones, are matched by complex statistical models. Prior to the development of modern desktop computers, determining whether the data fit these complex models was the province of professional statisticians. Many biologists instead opted for simpler models whose structure had been simplified quite arbitrarily. Now, with immensely powerful statistical software available to most of us, these complex models can be fitted, creating a new set of demands and problems for biologists.

We need to:

- know the pitfalls and assumptions of particular statistical models,
- be able to identify the type of model appropriate for the sampling design and kind of data that we plan to collect,
- be able to interpret the output of analyses using these models, and
- be able to design experiments and sampling programs optimally, i.e. with the best possible use of our limited time and resources.

The analysis may be done by professional statisticians, rather than statistically trained biologists, especially in large research groups or multidisciplinary teams. In these situations, we need to be able to speak a common language:

- frame our questions in such a way as to get a sensible answer,
- be aware of biological considerations that may cause statistical problems; we can not expect a statistician to be aware of the biological idiosyncrasies of our particular study, but if he or she lacks that information, we may get misleading or incorrect advice, and
- understand the advice or analyses that we receive, and be able to translate that back into biology.

This book aims to place biologists in a better position to do these things. It arose from our involvement in designing and analyzing our own

data, but also providing advice to students and colleagues, and teaching classes in design and analysis. As part of these activities, we became aware, first of our limitations, prompting us to read more widely in the primary statistical literature, and second, and more importantly, of the complexity of the statistical models underlying much biological research. In particular, we continually encountered experimental designs that were not described comprehensively in many of our favorite texts. This book describes many of the common designs used in biological research, and we present the statistical models underlying those designs, with enough information to highlight their benefits and pitfalls.

Our emphasis here is on dealing with biological data - how to design sampling programs that represent the best use of our resources, how to avoid mistakes that make analyzing our data difficult, and how to analyze the data when they are collected. We emphasize the problems associated with real world biological situations.

In this book

Our approach is to encourage readers to understand the models underlying the most common experimental designs. We describe the models that are appropriate for various kinds of biological data - continuous and categorical response variables, continuous and categorical predictor or independent variables. Our emphasis is on general linear models, and we begin with the simplest situations - single, continuous variables - describing those models in detail. We use these models as building blocks to understanding a wide range of other kinds of data - all of the common statistical analyses, rather than being distinctly different kinds of analyses, are variations on a common theme of statistical modeling - constructing a model for the data and then determining whether observed data fit this particular model. Our aim is to show how a broad understanding of the models allows us to

deal with a wide range of more complex situations.

We have illustrated this approach of fitting models primarily with parametric statistics. Most biological data are still analyzed with linear models that assume underlying normal distributions. However, we introduce readers to a range of more general approaches, and stress that, once you understand the general modeling approach for normally distributed data, you can use that information to begin modeling data with nonlinear relationships, variables that follow other statistical distributions, etc.

Learning by example

One of our strongest beliefs is that we understand statistical principles much better when we see how they are applied to situations in our own discipline. Examples let us make the link between statistical models and formal statistical terms (blocks, plots, etc.) or papers written in other disciplines, and the biological situations that we are dealing with. For example, how is our analysis and interpretation of an experiment repeated several times helped by reading a literature about blocks of agricultural land? How does literature developed for psychological research let us deal with measuring changes in physiological responses of plants?

Throughout this book, we illustrate all of the statistical techniques with examples from the current biological literature. We describe why (we think) the authors chose to do an experiment in a particular way, and how to analyze the data, including assessing assumptions and interpreting statistical output. These examples appear as boxes through each chapter, and we are delighted that authors of most of these studies have made their raw data available to us. We provide those raw data files on a website <http://www.zoology.unimelb.edu.au/qkstats> allowing readers to run these analyses using their particular software package.

The other value of published examples is that we can see how particular analyses can be described and reported. When fitting complex statistical models, it is easy to allow the biology to

be submerged by a mass of statistical output. We hope that the examples, together with our own thoughts on this subject, presented in the final chapter, will help prevent this happening.

This book is a bridge

It is not possible to produce a book that introduces a reader to biological statistics and takes them far enough to understand complex models, at least while having a book that is small enough to transport. We therefore assume that readers are familiar with basic statistical concepts, such as would result from a one or two semester introductory course, or have read one of the excellent basic texts (e.g. Sokal & Rohlf 1995). We take the reader from these texts into more complex areas, explaining the principles, assumptions, and pitfalls, and encourage a reader to read the excellent detailed treatments (e.g. for analysis of variance, Winer *et al.* 1991 or Underwood 1997).

Biological data are often messy, and many readers will find that their research questions require more complex models than we describe here. Ways of dealing with messy data or solutions to complex problems are often provided in the primary statistical literature. We try to point the way to key pieces of that statistical literature, providing the reader with the basic tools to be able to deal with that literature, or to be able to seek professional (statistical) help when things become too complex.

We must always remember that, for biologists, *statistics is a tool* that we use to illuminate and clarify biological problems. Our aim is to be able to use these tools efficiently, without losing sight of the biology that is the motivation for most of us entering this field.

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