

**An-Najah National University
Faculty of Graduate Studies**

**Ecological Investigations on Terrestrial Arthropod
Biodiversity Under Different Grassland Ecosystems
in El-Fara' Area (Palestine)**

By

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DEDICATION

To
My parent and my wife for their support and encouragement

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إقرار

أنا الموقع أدناه مقدم الرسالة التي تحمل العنوان:

Ecological Investigations on Terrestrial Arthropod Biodiversity Under Different Grassland Ecosystems in El-Fara' Area

التنوع الحيوي لفضليات الأرجل في أنظمة بيئية مختلفة في منطقة وادي الفارعة

أقر بأن ما اشتملت عليه هذه الرسالة إنما هي نتاج جهدي الخاص، باستثناء من تمت الإشارة إليه حيثما ورد، وأن هذه الرسالة ككل، أو أي جزء منها لم يقدم من قبل لنيل أية درجة أو لقب علمي أو بحثي لدى أية مؤسسة تعليمية أو بحثية أخرى.

Declaration

The work provided in this thesis, unless otherwise referenced, is the researcher's own work, and has not been submitted elsewhere for any other degree or qualification.

Student's Name: اسم الطالب:

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Date: التاريخ:

Contents

Subject	Page
Dedication	ii
Acknowledgments	iv
Declaration	V
Contents	Vi
List of Table	viii
List of Figures	ix
List of Appendix	x
Abstract	xi
CHAPTER ONE	
1.1 Background	2
1.2 Literature Review	3
1.2.1 The effect of vegetation.	3
1.2.2 The effect of grazing.	6
1.2.3 The effect of soil management	8
1.3 Objectives	8
CHAPTER TWO	
2. Material and Methods	10
2.1 The study area	10
2.2 Experimental design	11
2.3 Arthropods Sampling	14
2.3.1 Processing of samples	15
2.4 Soil sampling and chemical analysis	16
2.5 Climatic data	17
2.6 Statistical analysis	17
CHAPTER THREE	
3. Results and Discussion	19
3.1 Arthropods abundance and diversity	19
3.1.1 Species composition	22
3.1.1.1 Coleoptera (beetles)	22
3.1.1.2 Hymenoptera	25
3.2 Seasonal Variation in Arthropod Abundance	27
3.2.1 Correlation of Arthropod Abundance with Environmental factors	36
3.3 Conclusions and Recommendations	37
References	39
Appendix	49
الملخص	ب

List of Table

Table No.	Title	Page
Table 3.1	Average number of arthropods catches per pitfall	20
Table 3.2	Relative abundance of each group of arthropods	21
Table 3.3	The families and species of Coleoptera with present or absent species in the three sites	24
Table 3.4	Abundance of the families and species Coleoptera in the three sites.	25
Table 3.5	The families and species of Hymenoptera in three sites	26
Table 3.6	The families and species of Hymenoptera with present or absent species in the three sites	26

List of Figures

Figure No.	The Titel	Page
Figure 2.1	Map of West Bank showing the Study are	10
Figure2.2	General view of the recently fenced non- grazed grassland site.	12
Figure2.3	General view of the under grazing grassland site.	13
Figure2.4	.General view of the natural reserved grassland site	13
Figure2.5	Map of Tallouza showing the experiment layout	14
Figure2.6	Pitfall trap	15
Figure 3.1	Abundance of Hymenoptera, other insects and Coleoptera in the three sites.	21
Figure 3.2	Abundance of the other arthropods and spiders in the three sites.	22
Figure3.3	Abundance of the families Coleoptera in the three sites	23
Figure3.4	Seasonal Variation of Arthropods and edaphic environmental factors in the three study sites.	28
Figure3.5	Seasonal Variation of Insects and edaphic environmental factors in the three study sites.	30
Figure3.6	Seasonal Variation of Hymenoptera and edaphic environmental factors in the three study sites.	31
Figure3.7	Seasonal Variation of Coleoptera and edaphic environmental factors in the three study sites.	33
Figure3.8	Seasonal Variation of other Insects and edaphic environmental factors in the three study sites.	35

Table of Appendix

Appendix No.	Page
Appendix A	50
Appendix B	61
Appendix C	70
Appendix D	125
Appendix E	128

**Ecological Investigations on Terrestrial Arthropod
Biodiversity Under Different Grassland Ecosystems
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Abstract

Background: Despite the importance of arthropods in grassland ecosystems, few studies have examined how grassland arthropods have been impacted by disturbances in the Wadi Afara in the West Bank

Objectives: This work was aimed at studying the effects of animal grazing on arthropod diversity, including species composition, species richness and species diversity, in a semi-arid Mediterranean grassland ecosystem at Alfara' area in the Palestinian West Bank.

Methodology: The field work was conducted at the Tallouza village, located in the north-eastern part of the West-Bank. The experiment was established in 2006 in an area of about 2000 donums of a mainly grassland ecosystem usually used for grazing sheep and goats herds, under different land use management systems: recently fenced grassland, undisturbed natural grassland, and recently reclaimed agricultural land. Within this area, three sites (2000m² each) with similar topographic and edaphic features were selected to study the effect of land use management practices on arthropods diversity including species composition, species richness and species diversity: one site was previously a part of a grassland suffering from grazing by mainly sheep and goats herds. In October 2005 the land was fenced and protected from any agricultural practices or grazing; a second site was under grazing for the last 25 years, and the third site was

undisturbed natural grassland where no human activities, agricultural practices or grazing had taken place for the last 5 years. Terrestrial arthropod communities were sampled seasonally at the three sites using pitfall traps, over the period of Apr 2006 to Apr 2007. One year of collections at comparison sites were used to quantify the seasonal variation of arthropod species and these parameters were correlated with climatic and edaphic conditions.

Results and discussion: Arthropods communities were found to be sensitive to livestock grazing. Overall population levels of arthropods were highest in the the undisturbed natural grassland, followed by grazed grasslands, and the fenced grassland. Certain insect orders (Coleoptera and Hymenoptera) were generally, negatively impacted by livestock grazing. However, members of the family (Carabidea, ground beetles) (order Coleoptera) especially *Carabus impressus*, were richer in grazed sites. On the other hand families of Hymenoptera like (Sphegidae, Cephidea and Apidae) were not detected in the grazed grassland. On the other hand the unidentified species (Form 5) of the family (Formicidae) found only in the grazed grassland.

A significant seasonal variation pattern was detected for total arthropod populations ($P < 0.05$) at the different study sites, with the highest population levels detected in summer and early autumn, and lowest population levels detected in winter. The fluctuation patterns were comparable in the three sites. Comparable fluctuation patterns were also found for Hymenoptera and Coleoptera. Higher arthropod population levels in summer months coincided with higher air temperatures and lower

soil moisture content, whereas, lower arthropod population levels in winter, coincided with lower temperatures and higher soil moisture content.

Conclusion: Grazing has a considerable impact on the biodiversity of grassland arthropods in Alfara' area. Some of the insect components, especially *Carbus impressus*, of the family Carabidae (order Coleoptera) are well adapted to grazing disturbance, and therefore can be used as bioindicators of habitat disturbance such as grazing.

Chapter one

Introduction

1:1Background:

Arthropods can be used to show the developed changes of ecosystem because they are very sensitive to ecosystem change (Holloway and Stork, 1991). Some species react very fast to environmental changes and are ideally suited to act as bioindicators. Arthropods can therefore act as bioindicators of habitat disturbance such as pollution and climate change (Hawksworth and Ritchie, 1993). Arthropods are abundant and easy to sample, and so, they give more information per unit sample time (Hill, 1995).

Ecologically, invertebrates including arthropods have a great functional importance, and main component within most ecosystems (Wilson, 1987; Samways, 1994; Hill, 1995; Coleman and Hendrix, 2000). They are known for their overall success at proliferating into available niches. Also, they have a main role in food webs which affects the ecosystem function (Erwin, 1982; Niemelä *et al.*, 1993; Kremen *et al.*, 1993; Colwell and Coddington, 1994; McGeoch, 1998).

Arthropods are usually efficiently used in aquatic ecosystems to produce data on environmental quality (Kremen *et al.*, 1993). The importance of arthropod species as indicators for ecosystem monitoring controlling is that their huge ecological diversity supplies a wide choice for designing suitable assessment programs (Kremen *et al.*, 1993) which can be for both short-term and long-term controlling.

Arthropods are simply, quickly, and cheaply sampled, therefore giving aids to get timely, cost-effective ecosystem data.

Detailed sampling systems are available for practically all groups of arthropods in habitats levels from soils in forest canopies to deep groundwater fauna (Marshall et al., 1994).

Species identification of arthropods is not usually a difficult job compared with fungi or bacteria which needs DNA analysis and fatty acid profiles. With some practise nonspecialists can classify arthropods to species level according to systematic treatments when available. Using morphospecies allow the sorting of unknown arthropod groups into meaningful categories by nonspecialists (Marshall et al., 1994).

The arthropods are very important in grassland ecosystems, but few studies have examined how grassland arthropods have been impacted by disturbances, such as, overgrazing and reclmation.

This study forms part of a wider project investigating different systems of landuse in the Wadi El-Far'a area and the effect on biodiversity. In this study I assess the extent to which land-use influences the diversity and species composition of arthropods.

1:2 Literature Review:

There are many factors that can affect on the arthropods diversity:

1:2.1 The effect of vegetation:

Arthropods groups differed in their responses to grazing and grassland age in terms of species diversity and abundance (Gibson *et al.*, 1992).

In Scotland the relationships between grazers, vegetation and arthropods for upland, indigenous grasslands were consistent with the situation in lowland grasslands (Kruess and Tschardtke, 2002). The diversity of many arthropod taxa of lowland grasslands was favoured primarily by an increase in average vegetation height.

Additionally, patterns of arthropod abundance have been shown to be greatly affected by physical habitat conditions. For example, plant structural complexity or the height of the vegetation had an effect on arthropod numbers in different agroecosystems (Borges and Brown, 2001; Kruess and Tschardtke, 2002; Brose, 2003). Such vegetation structure effects on arthropod abundances have been identified for herbivores, detritivores and carnivores in a number of studies (Lagerlof and Wallin, 1993; Borges and Brown 2001; Kruess and Tschardtke, 2002; Brose, 2003).

Studies results of biodiversity assume that the composition and dynamics of animal communities are determined by plant species diversity (Elton, 1958; Hutchinson, 1959; Murdoch *et al.*, 1972). Actually, in natural ecosystems the increase in the number of plant species results in the increase of diversity of herbivorous and predatory arthropod species (Siemann *et al.*, 1998; Knops *et al.*, 1999; Haddad *et al.*, 2001). The plants diversity affects the abundance of arthropods, but these effects are often less consistent, partly because the response in abundance varies by trophic level (Root, 1973). Specifically, herbivores are predicted to decrease, while predators are predicted to increase, with the number of plant species in a community (Root, 1973).

In spite of the great concentration of the experiments on the effects of plant species diversity in agricultural (Andow, 1991) and natural ecosystems (Knops *et al.*, 1999; Koricheva *et al.*, 2000; Haddad *et al.*, 2001; Parker *et al.*, 2001; Otway *et al.*, 2005), there is less concentration on intraspecific genetic diversity on multitrophic levels (Schmitt & Antonovics 1986; Power 1988).

Recently, it has been discovered that the effects of genetic variation increase to affect the composition and structure of diverse arthropod assemblages on individual plants (Dungey *et al.*, 2000; Hochwender & Fritz, 2004; Wimp *et al.*, 2005). For example, that the total richness and abundance of arthropods was found by Johnson & Agrawal (2005) to vary by as much as 2.4-fold and 3.9-fold between plant genotypes respectively. The variation in the arthropod community was connected with several genetically variable plant features, assuming that different plant genotypes offer distinct niches for arthropods. In an observational study of hybridizing trees, genetic diversity across 11 natural tree stands positively correlated with arthropod diversity (Wimp *et al.*, 2004).

On the other hand, other effects stem from the independent influence of plant genotypes on the arthropod community, while there is a big richness and abundance of arthropods on diverse patches because of the great probability of including genotypes with special communities (analogous to the so-called-sampling effect (Loreau & Hector, 2001; Johnson & Agrawal, 2005)).

1:2.2 The effect of grazing:

Many years ago, there was a decrease in perennial grasses in arid and semi-arid grasslands throughout the world and an increase in shrubs and soil erosion (Van Auken, 2000). This result in desertification, with other many factors, the main one is overgrazing by livestock on which most workers agree overgrazing is the major cause of desertification (Fleischner, 1994). Livestock removal typically does not lead to rapid return of perennial grass (Fuhlendorf *et al.*, 2001; Valone *et al.*, 2002).

Invertebrate groups differ in their responses to grazing and grassland age according to species diversity, abundance, and variability over time. The effects of grazing on plant species composition does not strongly affect the development of a specific fauna on short turf leaf-miner assemblies, while spiders' responses could largely be explained by the effects of grazing on plant architecture. Spider species simply accumulated over time, whilst leaf-miners were the most labile group Spiders, leaf-miners and leafhoppers all contained some common species restricted to old grasslands, whilst herbivorous Coleoptera and Heteroptera did not (Gibson *et al.*, 1992)

Both the plant and animal biodiversity depends critically upon the level of grazing. Too much grazing may often lead to land degradation and the loss of biodiversity, while too little grazing may lead to succession from grassland to woodland and the loss of the grassland habitat. Not only is the level of grazing important, but also the timing and the animals species involved (Watkinson and Ormerod, 2001)

There is increasing concern that the loss of biodiversity caused by intensive practices disturbs ecosystem functioning and sustainability of grazing systems, therefore management practices that modify invertebrate assemblages also risk interfering with these essential ecosystem processes and the sustainability of further production.(Reid, 2006).

The high grazing levels negatively affected the abundance and diversity of beetles (Myserud & Austrheim, 2005), but did not affect the abundance and species richness of Diptera or Hemiptera, although Tipulidae larvae were excluded due to the capture technique (Myserud *et al.*, 2005). Grazing may also make the habitat more available for insect larvae (Evans *et al.*, 2005).

Disruptions such as harvesting and ploughing have negative effects on assemblages of spiders (Topping & Sunderland, 1994; Thomas & Jepson, 1997).

Carabidae (ground beetles) and Staphylinidae (rove beetles) are considered as indicators of habitat disturbances, such as drainage of wetlands, or grassland for grazing animals, and their monitoring could provide one measure of ecosystem sustainability if intensive grazing management systems expand or intensify in the future (Byers *et al.*, 2000).

More Coleoptera species occurred in the tall sward (an average of nine species) continuously grazed as opposed to ensiled subplots more beetle species but fewer individuals.species composition of ground (Carabidae) and rove (Staphylinidae) beetles varied between treatments more than the arithmetic differences in species numbers (Dennis *et al.*, 2004).

The effect of grazing on large, ground –active beetles namely ground and above ground rove beetles and wolf spiders was not consistent (Dennis, 2003).

1:2.3 The effect of soil management:

The soil management system known as no-tillage can increase soil fauna, because of re-establishing the biological equilibrium, especially in the superficial layers (Winter *et al.*, 1990). For example, a certain number of organisms, live on subterranean plant parts, can reach high population levels and, thus, the condition of crop pests (Stinner & House, 1990).

Soil compaction negatively affects and reduces insect survival (Brown & Gange, 1990) by creating a physical barrier to larval movement in the soil (Strnad & Bergman, 1987). In a review, Stinner & House (1990) with data from about 51 arthropod species concluded that, with a decrease in soil management operations, there was 28% increase in the number of species and damage caused to crops. Twenty nine percent were not affected and, additionally, there was a 43% decrease with these practices.

So that the studies of Arthropods few and the Arthropods as bioindicator for environment changes that's created the idea of study.

1:3 Objectives:

This present work was aimed at studying the effects of animal grazing on arthropod diversity, including species composition, species richness and species diversity, in a semi-arid Mediterranean grassland ecosystem at Alfara' area in the Palestinian West Bank.

Chapter two
Materials and Methods

Materials and Methods

2:1 The study area

The field work was conducted at the Tallouza village, located in the north-eastern part of the West-Bank (latitude 32.27N, longitude 35.31E, altitude) (Figure 2.1).

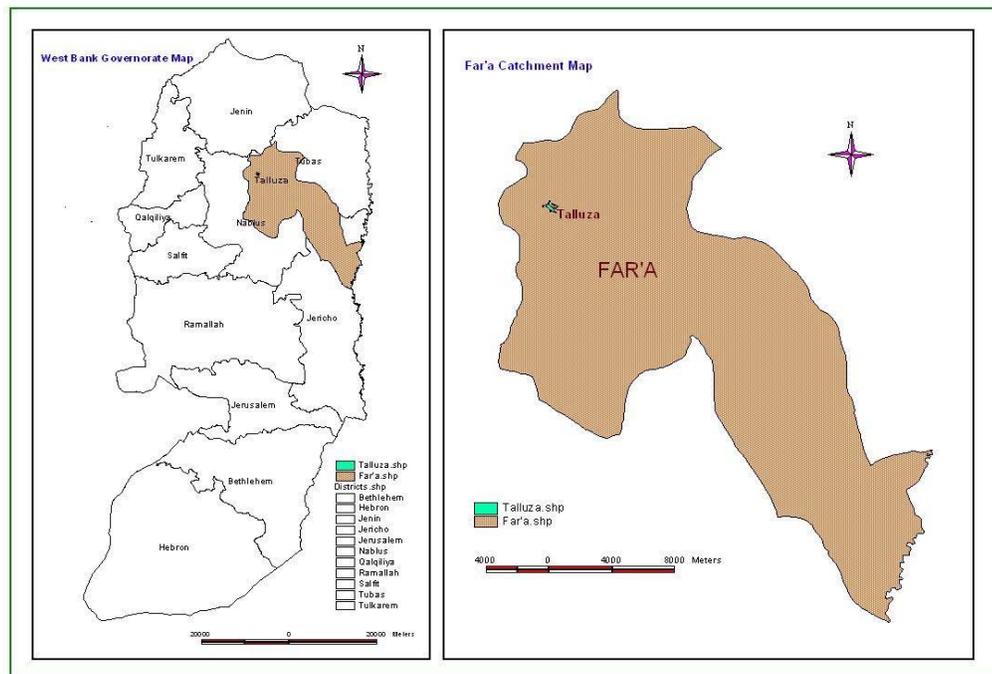


Figure 2.1: Map of West Bank showing the Study area.

The Tallouza village is located in the Wadi El-Far'a area which extends about 30 km from Nablus in the West to the Jordan River in the east with an area of 345 sq. The stream Wadi El-Far'a is a tributary of the Jordan River, and is considered one of the most important wetlands in the West Bank. Topography is a unique factor in Wadi El-Far'a which ranges from 1000 m above sea level in Nablus Mountains in the west to about 250 m below sea level at the point where Wadi El-Far'a meets the Jordan

River. These factors have contributed to the high and unique biodiversity, especially endemic plant species, of the regions ecosystems.

The experiment was established in 2006 in an area of about 2000 donums of a mainly grassland ecosystem, under different land use management grazing systems land, recently fenced grazing land, natural non- grazed grassland, and recently agricultural land.

The topography is hilly, with slopes generally less than 10%. Soils are brown with variable depth, but rarely deeper than 60 cm, and with a rock cover of about 30 %. The area has a Mediterranean climate, characterized by wet and mild winters. The average seasonal rainfall is 550 mm, falling mostly in winter. The rainy season begins in October – November and ends in April. Summers are dry and hot. At least 5 months of dry weather characterizes this area. The growing season of the vegetation is closely associated with the distribution of rainfall. Germination of annuals and regrowth of most perennials happen soon after the first rains. Growth is rather slow during the winter months of December-January, but the vegetation is usually well-established by mid-end January. Growth is rapid in spring and peak growth, coincided with seed set, occurs in March-April. By mid-May, most of the herbaceous vegetation is dry and most seeds have been disappeared. The forage quality decreases at the beginning of the long dry summer. (Environment Quality Authority, 2004)

2:2 Experimental design

Within this area, three sites (2000m² each) with similar topographic and edaphic features were selected to study the effect of land

use management practices on arthropods diversity including species composition, species richness and species diversity. **Site 1** was previously a part of a grassland suffering from grazing by mainly sheep and goats herds. In October 2005 the land was fenced and protected from any agricultural practices or grazing (Figure 2.2). **Site 2** was under grazing (mainly by sheep and goats herds) for the last 25 years (Figure 2.3). **Site 3 was a natural** grassland where no human activities, agricultural practices or grazing had taken place for the last 5 years. This site was considered as the control treatment (Figure 2.4).



Figure 2.2: General view of the recently fenced non- grazed grassland site.



Figure 2.3: General view of the under grazing grassland site..



Figure 2.4: General view of the natural reserved grassland site.

Three 250m² (10x25 m) sampling plots (replicates) were selected at each site (land use treatment) (Figure 2.5).

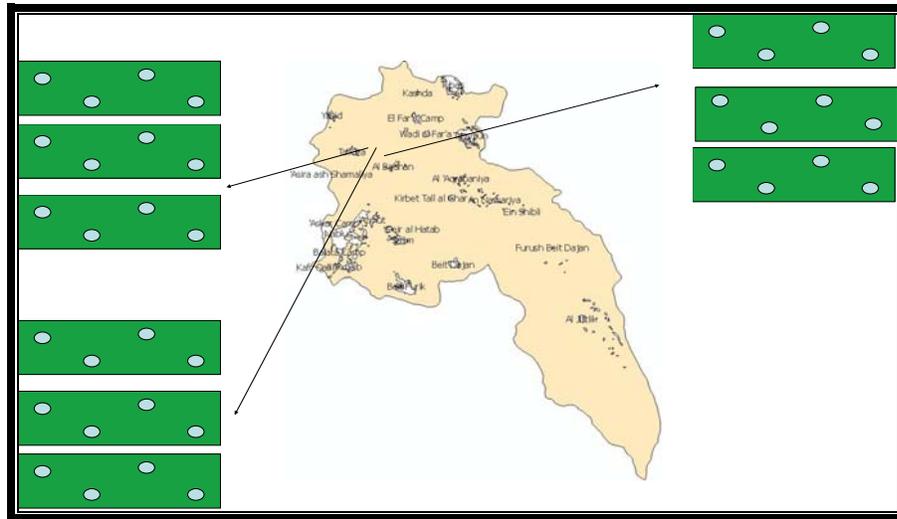


Figure 2.5: Map of Tallouza showing the experiment layout

2:3.Arthropods Sampling:

The activity and population dynamics of arthropods were recorded using pitfall traps (William & Marcos,1994; Hinds & Rickard 1973).

Pitfall Traps were made of about 450 ml plastic containers with 2 containers for each trap placed one in the other (Figure2.6).

One container is placed within another and removed and replaced by a new one at the end of the sampling session. The pitfall traps containing ethylene-glycol (to preserve the specimens trapped) will be dug and placed into the ground so that the lip of the trap was flushed with the ground surface, 4 in each plot.

The pitfall traps were opened for two consecutive weeks (day and night) during every season (Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn) in

order to trap beetles, spiders, and scorpions. After one week the containers were removed and replaced by new containers.



Figure 2.6 :Pitfall trap

2:3:1. Processing of samples:

After removal of pitfall, the arthropods captured were stored in 70% ethanol. The catch from each trap were calculated from the total numbers of arthropods of each group for each 7-day period. These groups were based on broad taxonomic divisions except for the commonest, for which specific determinations were made whenever possible.

Samples were washed through a fine aquarium sieve in the laboratory and the invertebrates were extracted, arthropod catch size per pitfall recorded and preserved in ethyl alcohol (70% for pitfall).

Extracted specimens were stored in 70% ethyl alcohol. Each sample of Arthropods was sorted using a dissecting microscope. Individuals were then identified to the order level and in case of Coleoptera and Hymenoptera insects were identified using taxonomic keys and monographs (e.g., Borradaile *et al.*, 1961; Borror *et al.*, 1981).

Species were initially assigned to morphospecies with a code number for each morphospecies and later identified, where possible, to species using available keys and insect collections.

2:4 Soil sampling and chemical analysis:

Composite soil samples were collected at the three study sites in mid April 2006 and 2007. At each study site, 2–3 kg composite soil samples at 0–15 cm depth were collected randomly with an auger from our different location within the site. Soil samples were air dried, grounded, sieved with 2 mm mesh sieves and stored in plastic bags at room temperature for chemical analysis. Composite soil samples were analyzed for texture, soil moisture content, pH and soil organic matter.

Soil texture was determined for each soil sample using a hydrometric method as described by Day (1965).

Soil moisture content was determined by gravimetric techniques (Hesse, 1971).

Soil pH was determined on a suspension of 10 g air dry soil and 10 mL 0.01 M CaCl₂ by using a pH-meter (Mclean, 1982).

Soil organic matter was determined by reduction of potassium dichromate by organic carbon compounds and subsequent determination of

unreduced dichromate by oxidation-reduction titration with ferrous ammonium sulfate method (FAO, 1974), and later converted to soil organic carbon using a factor of 0.58 (Wang and Zhou, 1999).

2:5. Climatic data:

Annual rainfall (in mm), annual means of temperatures (min, mean, max) during the two growing seasons were obtained from the nearest metrological station located in Nablus.

2:6. Statistical analysis:

A one-way ANOVA was used to test for differences in abundance and species richness with land use.

Cluster analysis was performed to assist in finding type of speices throughout the three sites.

Single regression analyses of the results were carried out, The independent variables were climatic factors, and the dependent variables were arthropods groups the statistics were all computed using MTP11.

Chapter three
Results and Discussion

Results and Discussion

3.1 Arthropods abundance and diversity:

Over 39000 individual arthropods were trapped and counted during the period of study. Total arthropods catch was highest in natural grassland, followed by grazing grassland and lowest in the recently fenced grassland (Table 3.1). This pattern was largely attributed to the most common orders, particularly ants (Hymenoptera) which comprised more than 87% of the total catch in all three sites. Hymenoptera and adult beetles (Coleoptera) also showed similar pattern.

Average arthropods catch throughout the study period was 436/ pitfall in the sites under different land use types. Arthropods were distributed across three groups insects 427/ pitfall, spiders 8/ pitfall and other arthropods not insects 1/ pitfall. Population level for arthropods varied considerably between sites ($p=0.951$). The hymenoptera were found to be the most prevalent of the arthropod groups collected, with average number 381 / pitfall followed by the other insects (Diptera, Collembola, Hemiptera...etc), with average number 36 / pitfall. Coleopteran, spiders and the other arthropods (millipedes, centipedes... etc) all had fewer than 20/pitfall(Figure 3.1,3.2).

The number of individuals captured of both orders, Hymenoptera and Coleoptera were greater in the natural grass land than in the in the other sites. Species belonging to Hymenoptera were most common in the natural grassland with (491 / pitfall), followed by under grazing grassland 435 / pitfall and in the recently fenced land (382/ pitfall). Similarly,species belonging to Coleoptera were found to be higher in the natural grass land (

11/) followed by grazed grassland and recently fenced land (9/ pitfall) (Table 3.1).

The low numbers of arthropods detected in the fenced grassland land can be attributed to the lack of food sources of arthropods e.g (the absence of dung) and low vegetation cover.

In this study high grazing levels were found to have negatively affected the abundance and diversity of beetles, our result are therefor, in agreement with those of Mysterud & Austrheim (2005). On the other hand species belonging to other arthropods including other insects (Diptera, Hemiptera, ...etc) were more common in the under grazing than in the other land sites because sheep grazing did not seem to affect the abundance and species richness of Diptera or Hemiptera (Mysterud *et al.*, 2005). Grazing seems to render accesible to insect larvae (Evans *et al.*, 2005).

Table 3.1: Average number of arthropods catches per pitfall

Taxon	Fenced (F) Mean ±SE	Grazed (G) Mean± SE	Natural (N) Mean± SE	ANOVA between seasons sites				Pairwise comparisons
				F	G	N		
Abundance				F	G	N		
Total	382 ± 229	435 ± 225	491 ± 271	0.000	0.013	0.000	0.951	N>G>F
Aranaea	7.86 ± 2.26	8.02 ± 1.91	7.84 ± 2.28	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.997	G>F=N
Total insects	373 ± 229	425 ± 226	482 ± 272	0.026	0.095	0.048	0.952	N>G>F
Coleoptera	9 ± 1.1	10 ± 1.16	10.8 ± 1.28	0.041	0.117	0.115	0.516	N>G>F
Hymenoptera	328 ± 237	376 ± 233	438 ± 277	0.000	0.009	0.000	0.953	N>G>F
Other Insects	36.16 ± 8.71	39.8 ± 20	32.4 ± 11.7	0.371	0.001	0.060	0.932	G>F>N
Other Arthropods	0.68 ± 0.289	1.46± 0.609	1.16± 0.462	0.002	0.008	0.021	0.748	G>N>F

The pattern of relative abundance (catch per order expressed as proportion of the total catch) showed that the absolute catch of spiders(2.1%), beetle(2.4%) and other insects (9.5%) were higher in fenced grassland followed by grazed and natural grassland. Total insects

(98.2%) were including Hymenoptera comprised higher proportion of arthropods in the natural grassland followed by under grazing grassland and the lowest proportion in the fenced grassland land (Table 3.2). **Table**

Table 3.2: Relative abundance of each group of arthropods

Taxon	Fenced (F)	Grazed (G)	Natural (N)
Abundance	proportion	proportion	Proportion
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aranaea	2.1	1.8	1.6
Total insects	97.6	97.7	98.2
Coleoptera	2.4	2.3	2.2
Hymenoptera	85.9	86.4	89.2
Other Insects	9.5	9.1	6.6
Other Arthropods	0.2	0.3	0.2

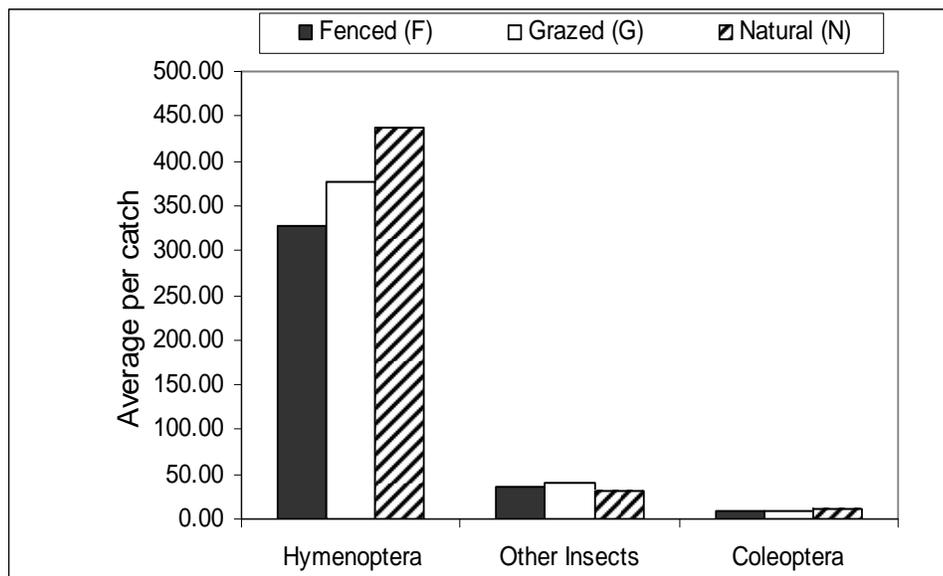


Figure 3.1: Abundance of Hymenoptera, other insects and Coleoptera in the three sites.

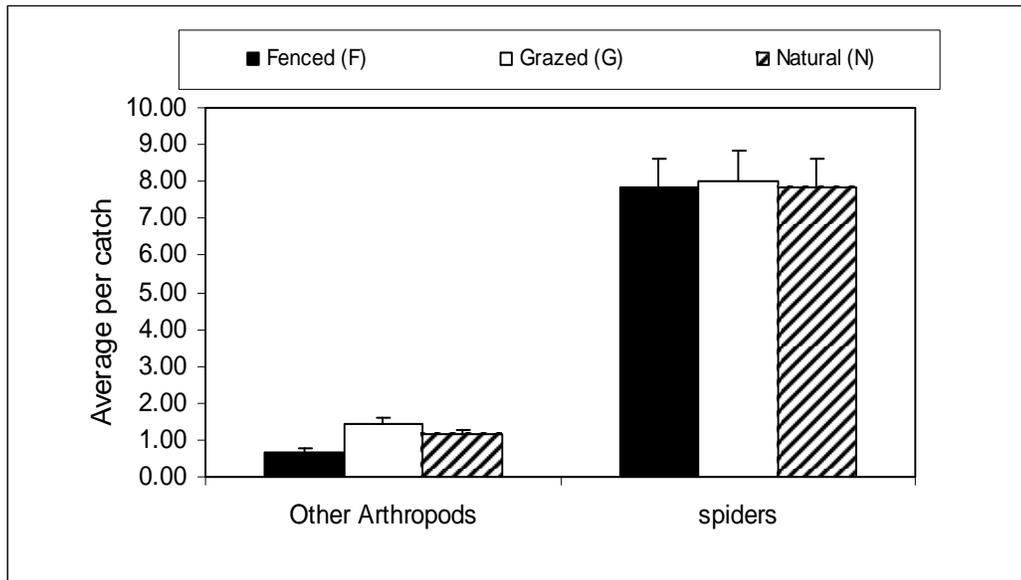


Figure 3.2: Abundance of the other arthropods and spiders in the three sites.

3.1.1 Species composition:

3.1.1.1 Coleoptera (beetls):

In the period of this study, insects captured belonging to Coleoptera can be classified into 6 families (Figure 3.3) and 16 species (Table 3.3) of coleoptera. More than ninety percent of the catch was represented by four families: Carabidae, Tenebrionidae, Elatridae and Histeridae.

Beetles belonging to Carabidae were caught in higher number in grazed land than in the othergrass lands. On the other hands, more individual insects belonging to Histeridae and Elatridae were caught in higher numbers in natural grassland than the other grassland sites. Tenebrionidae were also caught in highest number in the fenced land. (Figure 3.3)

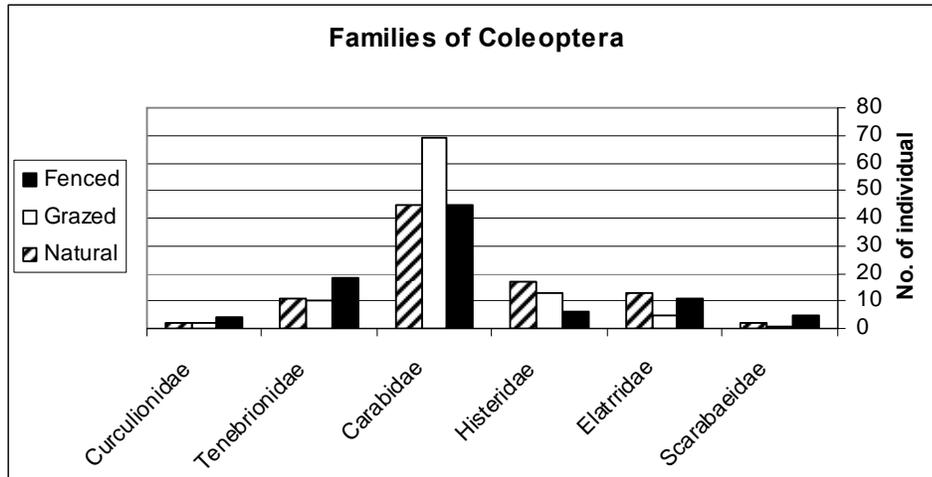


Figure 3.3: Abundance of the families Coleoptera in the three sites.

Seven species (*Scarites procerus eurytes*, *Carabus impressus*, *carb 1*, *scar 1*, *Margarinotus graecus*, *Zophosis punctata*, *Conicleonus nigrosuturatus*) can be found in the three sites, two species (*Drasterius bimaculatus*, *Tanyproctus saulcyi*) can be found in both fenced and natural land, two species (*Ela 1*, *Cur 1*) can be found in both fenced and grazed land, three species (*his 1*, *carb 2*, *car 3*) in the natural and grazed lands, one species (*scar 2*) can be found only in the fenced land and one (*Ela 2*) can be found in the natural grass land (Table 3.4).

Table 3.3: The families and species of Coleoptera with present or absent species in the three sites(√ mean present, - mean absent)

Family	Species	Presence		
		Fenced	grazed	Natural
Scarabaeidae				
	<i>Tanyproctus saulcyi</i>	√	-	√
	<i>scar 1</i>	√	√	√
	<i>scar 2</i>	√	-	-
Elatridae				
	<i>Drasterius bimaculatus</i>	√	-	√
	<i>Ela 1</i>	√	√	-
	<i>Ela 2</i>	-	-	√
Histeridae				
	<i>Margarinotus graecus</i>	√	√	√
	<i>his 1</i>	-	√	-
Carabidae				
	<i>Scarites procerus eurytes</i>	√	√	√
	<i>Carabus impressus</i>	√	√	√
	<i>carb 1</i>	√	√	√
	<i>carb 2</i>	-	√	√
	<i>car 3</i>	-	√	√
Tenebrionidae				
	<i>Zophosis punctata</i>	√	√	√
Curculionidae				
	<i>Conicleonus nigrosuturatus</i>	√	√	√
	<i>Cur 1</i>	√	√	-

Beetls were caught in relatively lower than expected numbers in our samples, probably because we have only sampled a portion of the full beetle diversity at sites. Pitfall trapping inherently limits our collection to active, ground-dwelling species, although there is an incidental by-catch of families more generally associated with other microhabitats (e.g., Scolytidae, Cerambycidae) (Greenslade 1964, 1973).

Table 3.4: Abundance of the families and species Coleoptera in the three sites.

	grazed	fenced	natural
Scarabaeidae			
• <i>Tanyproctus saulcyi</i>	0	2	1
• <i>scar 1</i>	1	2	1
• <i>scar 2</i>	0	1	0
Elatridae			
• <i>Drasterius bimaculatus</i>	0	7	6
• <i>Ela 1</i>	5	4	0
• <i>Ela 2</i>	0	0	7
Histeridae			
• <i>Margarinotus graecus</i>	9	6	17
• <i>his 1</i>	4	0	0
Carabidae			
• <i>Scarites procerus eurytes</i>	14	9	2
• <i>Carabus impressus</i>	29	23	21
• <i>carb 1</i>	5	13	2
• <i>carb 2</i>	1	0	2
• <i>car 3</i>	20	0	18
Tenebrionidae			
• <i>Zophosis punctata</i>	10	18	11
Curculionidae			
• <i>Conicleonus nigrosuturatus</i>	1	3	2
• <i>Cur 1</i>	1	1	0

3.1.1.2 Hymenoptera:

Hymenoptera caught in this study can be classified into 8 species in 4 families individual belonging to (Formicidae, Sphegidae, Cephidea and Apidae).

Number of individuals belonging to the Formicidae caught, were higher in natural grassland followed by grazed land and the lowest in the fenced land. Individual of (Cephidea and Apidae) were only caught in the

natural grass land. Members of Sphegidae were however caught in the both natural and fenced land (Table 3.4).

Table 3.5: The families and species of Hymenoptera in three sites.

family	Species	Individual numbers		
		Fenced	Grazed	Natural
Formicidae	<i>Cataglyphus bicolor</i>	9	65	161
	Form 2	907	2795	3508
	Form 3	0	0	25
	Form 4	2	26	202
	Form 5	1	25	0
Sphegidae	<i>Philanthus trianguulum</i>	1	0	11
Cephidea	<i>Cephus tabidus</i>	0	0	1
Apidae	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	0	0	3

Cataglyphus bicolor and unidentified species (*form 2,form 4*) were present in the three sites, with higher numbers in the natural grassland followed by grazed land and the lowest in the fenced land.

Cephus tabidus,Apis mellifera and unidentified species (*Form 3*) present only in the natural grass land. The unidentified species (*Form 5*) was however present in the grazed and fenced land. *Philanthus trianguulum* was caught in higher number in the natural grass land followed by fenced land.(Table 3.6)

Table 3.6: The families and species of Hymenoptera with present or absent species in the three sites(√ mean present, - mean absent).

Species	Grazed	Fenced	Natural
<i>tabidus Cephus</i>	-	-	√
<i>mellifera Apis</i>	-	-	√
<i>form 3</i>	-	-	√
<i>form 2</i>	√	√	√
<i>form 4</i>	√	√	√
<i>Cataglyphus bicolor</i>	√	√	√
<i>Philanthus trianguulum</i>	-	√	√
<i>form 5</i>	√	√	-

Results show that natural grassland supports higher numbers of families and higher population levels of Hymenoptera. This may be attributed a richer vegetation cover in the natural grassland than in other the grazed or recently fencedgrass land. Hymenoptera are responding to some combination of these factors. More vegetation cover would mean more pollen and nectar producing flowers, which would be attractive to bees and masarid wasps (pollen collectors) as well as to predators such as ants and wasps, attracted to the shrubs by the flower visitors.

The grazed and fenced sites had fewer ant species than the natural grassland. It is noteworthy to point out that grazed site had however unique species compared to the natural grass land site.

The numbers of specimens per family or species were too small to permit comparisons of density between sites and over seasons to understand the effect of grazing on the diversity of arthropods.

3.2 Seasonal Variation in Arthropod Abundance:

The abundance of total arthropods varied significantly between the seasons ($P < 0.05$) at the different study sites, with the highest abundance detected in summer and autumn and lowest abundance in winter. The fluctuation patterns were similar in the three sites (Figure 3.4)

The abundance of arthropods increased slightly through spring reaching a maximum abundance in summer, followed by decrease in autumn, and reached lower value in winter then increased gradually to the spring 07.

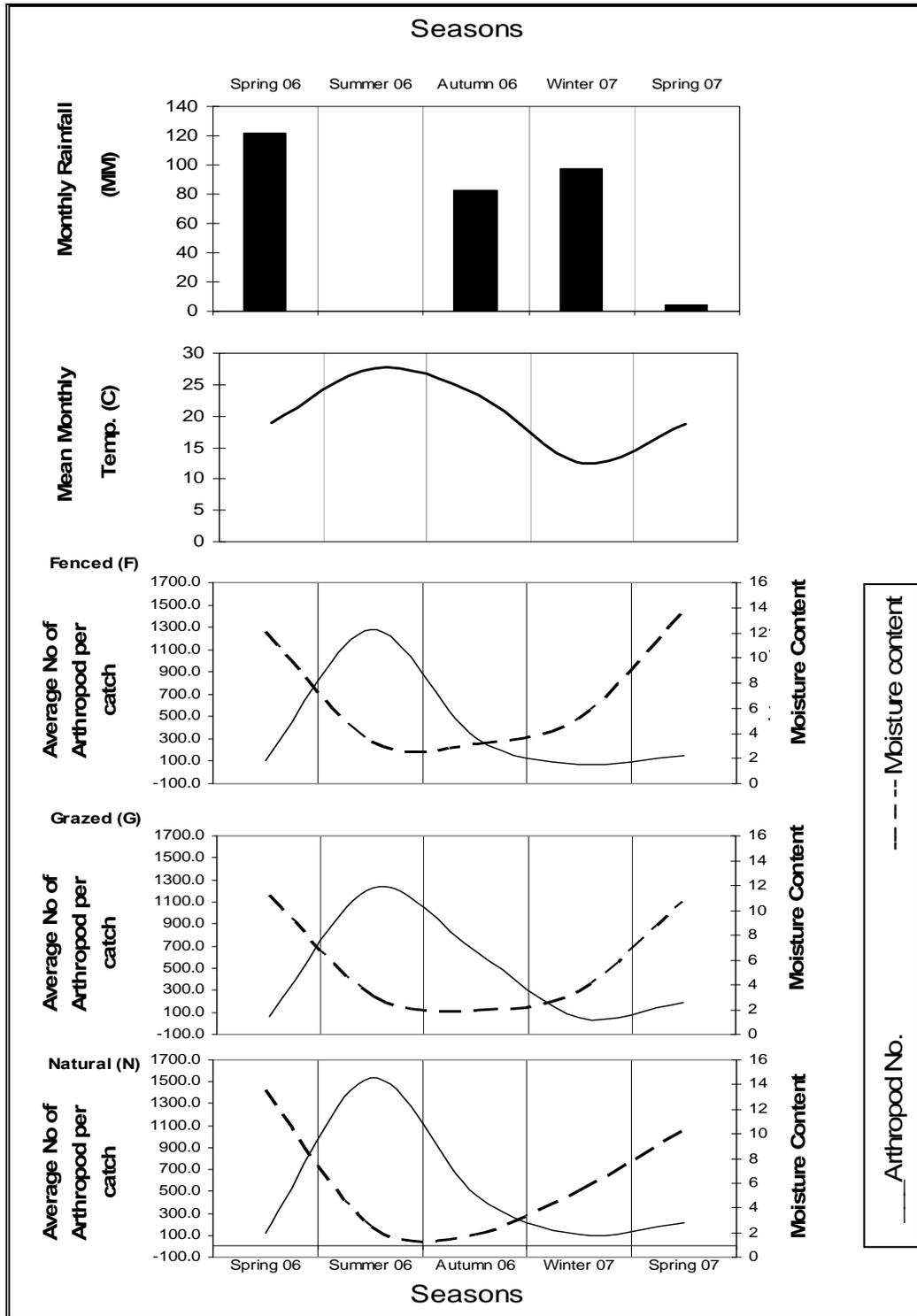


Figure 3.4: Seasonal Variation of Arthropod and edaphic environmental factors in the three study sites.

Significant differences were also detected between seasons for total insects and Hymenoptera in the three sites ($P < 0.05$) except the total insects on the grazed grassland ($P = 0.095$) this related to presence of other insects (Diptera, colombolla, Hemiptera....etc). The seasonal fluctuation pattern of Hymenoptera and total insects was similar to that of total arthropods pattern because the hymenoptera form higher proportion ($>97\%$) of insects and ($>85\%$) of total arthropods. This pattern was also similar on each site for both total insects and Hymenoptera Figure (3.5, 3.6).

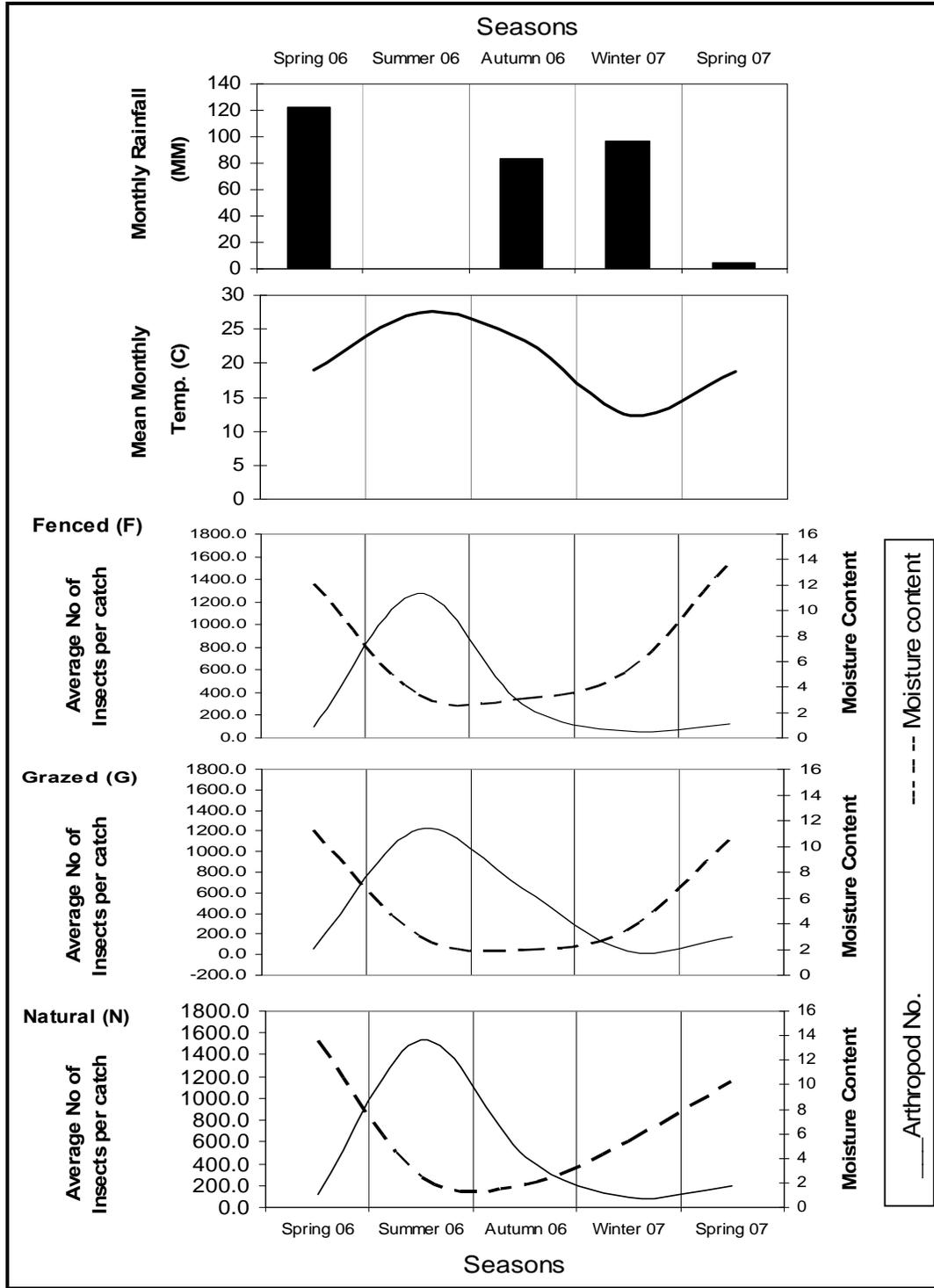


Figure 3.5: Seasonal Variation of Insects and edaphic environmental factors in the three study sites.

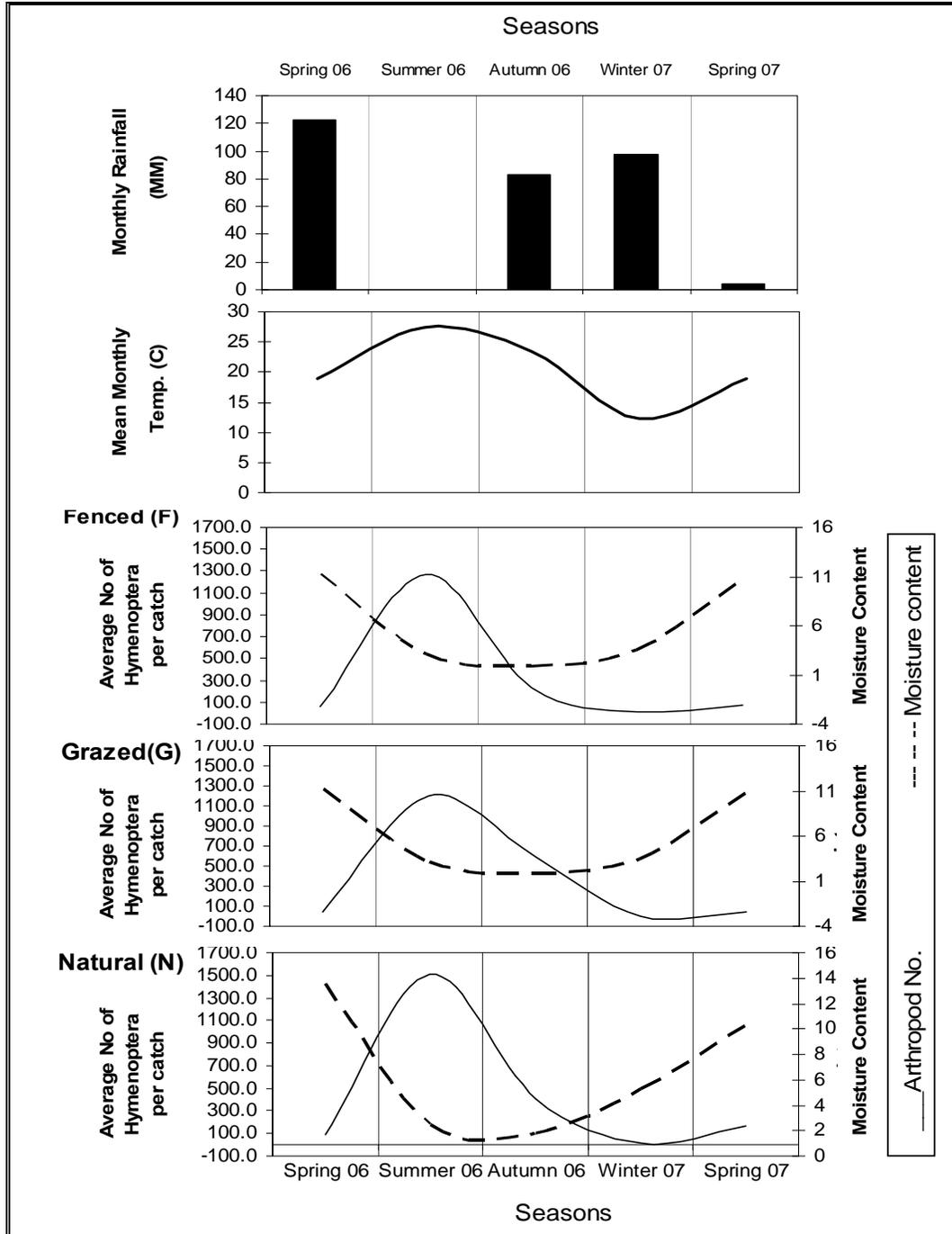


Figure 3.6: Seasonal Variation of Hymenoptera and edaphic environmental factors in the three study sites.

The differences of Coleoptera between seasons were not significant in both grazed and natural land ($P>0.05$), but it was significant in fenced land ($P=0.041$). Coleoptera generally increased during the summer and autumn and there was a slight reduction in abundance during winter. The pattern of natural grassland and recently fenced were similar and differed from the under grazing land. (Figure 3.7)

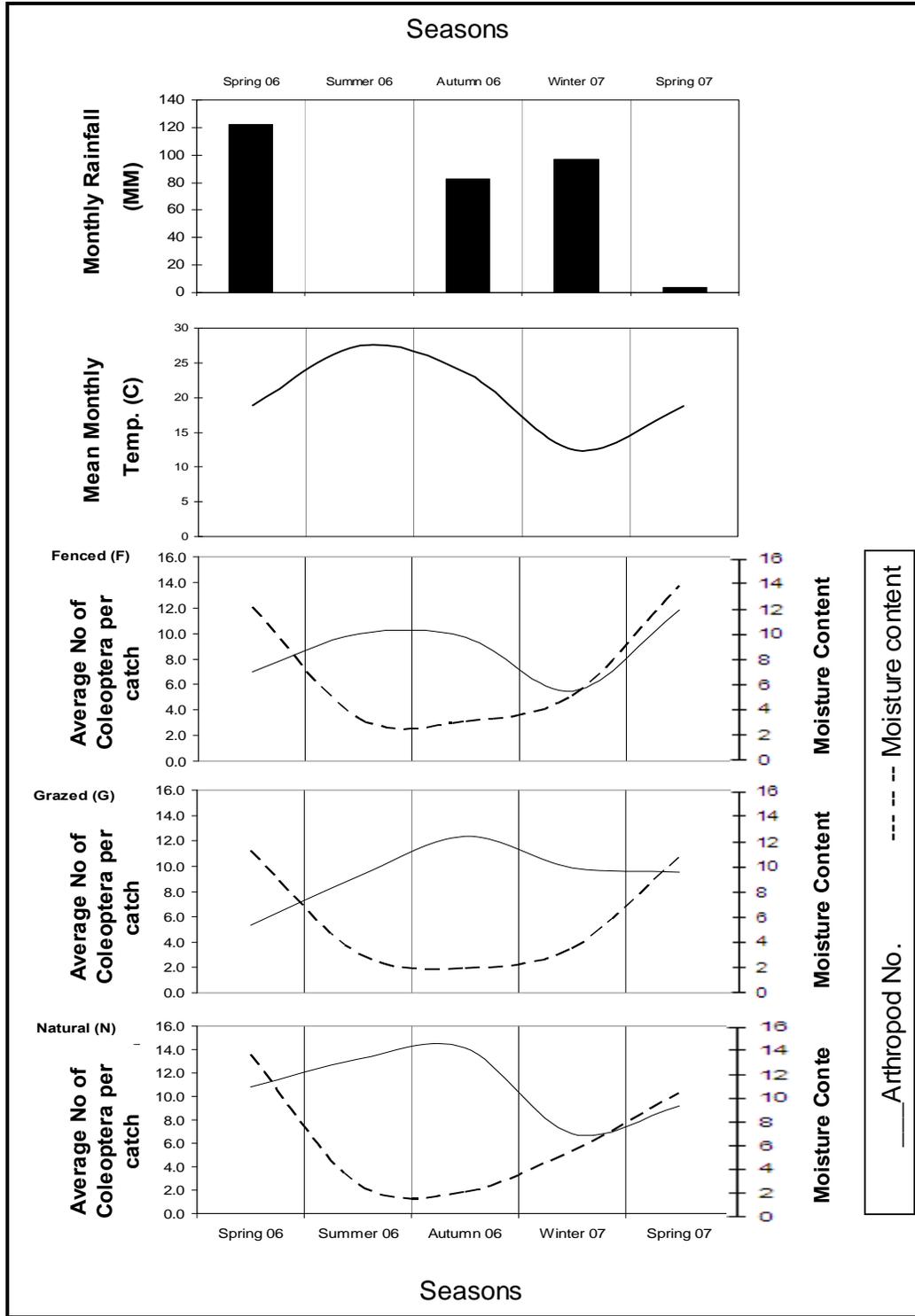


Figure 3.7: Seasonal Variation of Coleoptera and edaphic environmental factors in the three study sites.

Differences between seasons of population levels of other insects were not significant in both recently fenced land and natural grassland ($P>0.05$), and significant in the under grazing land ($P=0.001$). The maximum abundance of other insects were detected in the spring 06 and in summer, but the minimum abundance detected in the other seasons (autumn, winter, spring07) this pattern were similar for the three sites. (Figure 3.8)

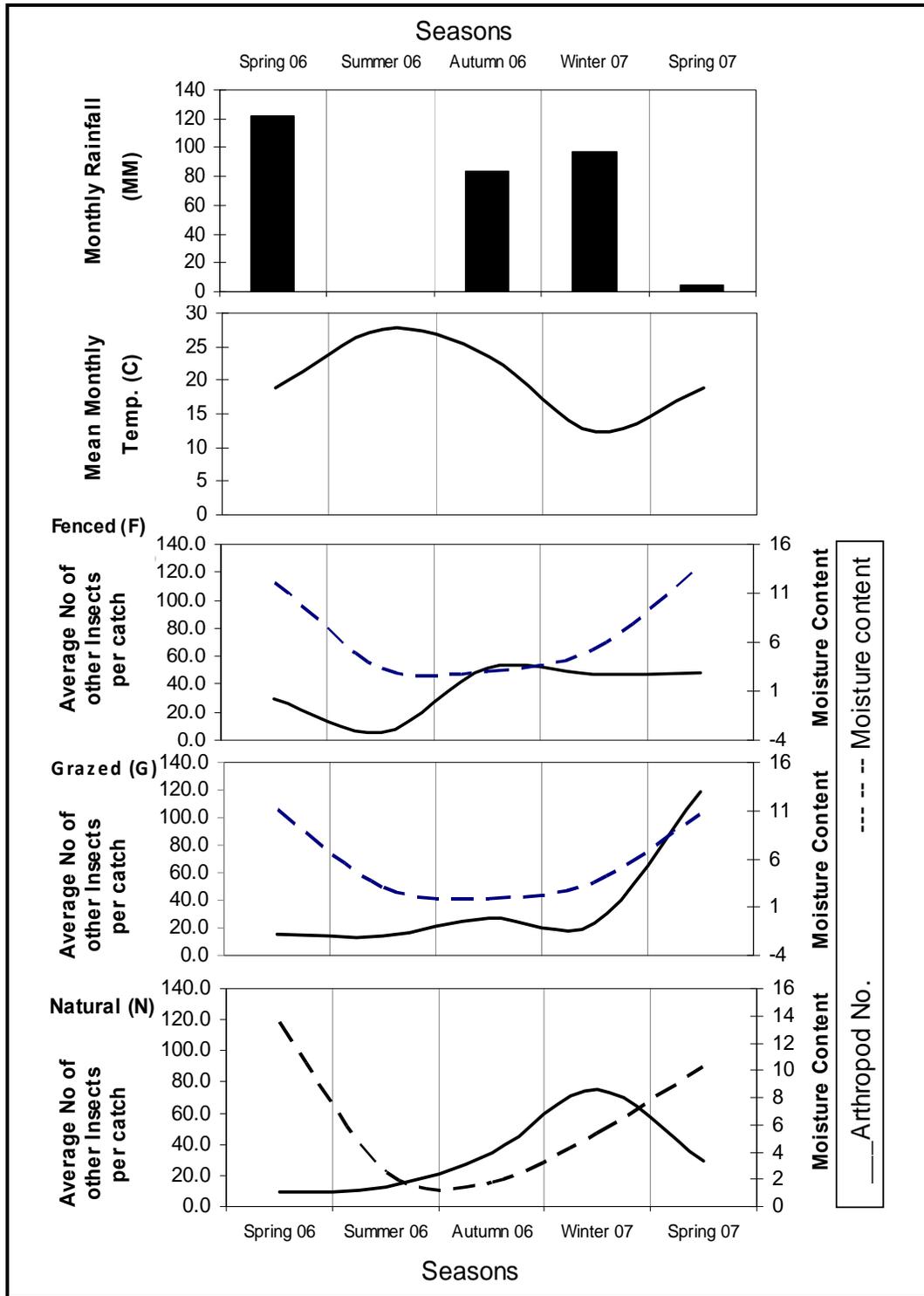


Figure 3.8: Seasonal Variation of other Insects and edaphic environmental factors in the three study sites.

Significant differences for spiders and other non-insect arthropods not insecta between the three sites ($p < 0.05$), but no clear pattern were detected because the abundance of these groups were low.

3.2.1 Correlation of Arthropod Abundance with environmental factors:

Soil moisture and temperature were chosen as the two environmental correlation variables because they have been identified as the two most important determinants of insect phenology. (Uvarov, 1931).

To assess the effect of soil moisture and temperature on the abundance of arthropods, linear regression parameters were determined for the comparison of average number of each group for each season sample. There was no significant effect of moisture content of soil cores on the abundance of each group ($P > 0.05$), with a weak negative correlation ($r^2 < 0.5$) in each site except spiders and other arthropods. The effect of temperature on the arthropods group (total arthropods, total insects, and Hymenoptera) were significant ($P < 0.05$) on the grazed land only with apposite strong correlation ($r^2 > 0.5$) on the three sites. The other insects, spiders and other arthropods had a negative correlation (Appendix c). The effect of temperature on arthropods is however difficult to predict as the habitat in which they live is already harsh and highly variable (Coulson *et al.*, 1996).

Theoretically, the increase in temperature should cause an increase in the length of the growth season, allowing for faster physiological development and a potential increase in food sources, leading to greater fitness and fecundity and, therefore, a larger population (Kennedy, 1994).

This may be related to the activity of hymenoptera in the summer because the hymenoptera were cold-blooded. Removal of the grasses by the grazers cause the direct effect of temperature on the arthropods on the under grazed grassland increase the abundance of arthropods in autumn than the other sites.

The lack of correlation between soil moisture and arthropod abundance suggests that the arthropods may be able to tolerate wide range of moisture levels.

However higher abundance of arthropods including insects and Hymenoptera in the low and moderate soil moisture compared with the high soil moisture (Holway 1998b), and there were higher abundance of arthropods in the high temperature compared with the low temperature, ants are not tolerant of high temperatures and are restricted to habitats with relatively cool and moist conditions.

Several species show a delayed reaction to precipitation, their numbers increasing in the summer proportionally to precipitation the previous winter.

A relation between precipitation and arthropod abundance is consistent with precipitation causing increased plant productivity that in turn allows greater consumer and predator abundance later in the season.

3.3 Conclusions and recommendations:

Grazing has a considerable impact on the biodiversity of grassland arthropods in Alfara' area. Some of the insect components, especially *Carabus impressus*, of the family Carabidae (order Coleoptera) are well

adapted to grazing disturbance, and therefore can be used as bioindicators of habitat disturbance such as grazing.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A

Table A1: Families and speeis of Coleoptera

		sp	win	aut	sum	sp		sp	win	aut	sum	sp		sp	win	aut	sum	Fenced	Grazed	Natural
																			sp	
Scarabaeidae																				
	<i>Tanyproctus saulcyi</i>	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	<i>scar 1</i>	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	<i>scar 2</i>	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2	1	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
							0						0							0
elatridae							0						0							0
	<i>Drasterius bimaculatus</i>	0	0	4	2	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	6
	<i>Ela 1</i>	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	3	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Ela 2</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
		0	4	4	2	1	11	0	3	1	0	1	5	9	1	3	0	0	0	13
							0						0							0
Histeridae							0						0							0
	<i>Margarinotus graecus</i>	0	0	5	1	0	6	1	0	4	2	2	9	2	1	12	1	1	1	17
	<i>his 1</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	5	1	0	6	2	0	7	2	2	13	2	1	12	1	1	1	17

Table A3 :Families and speceis of hymenoptera

fenced		sp	sum	aut	win	sp	
Formicidae	Cataglyphus bicolor	1	3	2	0	3	9
	form 2	9	6	861	3	28	907
	form 3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	form 4	1	1	0	0	0	2
	form 5	0	0	0	0	1	1
		11	10	863	3	32	919
Sphegidae	Philanthus trianguulum	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cephidea	Cephus tabidus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apidae	Apis mellifera	0	0	0	0	0	0
grazed							
Formicidae	Cataglyphus bicolor	20	12	15	14	4	65
	form 2	50	2019	695	9	22	2795
	form 3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	form 4	2	0	23	0	1	26
	form 5	0	15	7	3	0	25
		72	2046	740	26	27	2911
Sphegidae	Philanthus trianguulum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cephidea	Cephus tabidus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apidae	Apis mellifera	0	0	0	0	0	0
natural							
Formicidae	Cataglyphus bicolor	10	6	41	0	104	161
	form 2	74	2437	882	6	109	3508
	form 3	0	25	0	0	0	25
	form 4	0	202	0	0	0	202
	form 5	0	0	0	0	0	0
		84	2670	923	6	213	3896
Sphegidae	Philanthus trianguulum	0	8	3	0	0	11
Cephidea	Cephus tabidus	0	0	1	0	0	1
Apidae	Apis mellifera	0	3	0	0	0	3

Table A4: Number of arthropods for each trap (recently fenced land)

			2006			2006			2006			###			2007
Trap/plot	No		Spring			Summer			Autumn			Winter			Spring
T2R1 1	14	4	9	106	450	278	85	74	79.5	13	19	16	18	12	15
T2R1 2	130	100	115	107	550	328.5	430	56	243	8	15	12	47	20	33.5
T2R1 3	17	12	14.5	185	425	305	188	53	120.5	10	107	59	30	8	19
T2R1 4	53.66667	38.66667	46.167	250	250	250	8	32	20	10	19	15	11	20	15.5
			185			1162			463			101			83
T2R2 1	18	24	21	543	214	378.5	43	55	49	7	17	12	25	23	24
T2R2 2	15	6	10.5	179	247	213	36	20	28	10	23	17	27	151	89
T2R2 3	30	23	26.5	286	357	321.5	65	231	148	6	45	26	35	17	26
T2R2 4	22	17	19.5	257	257	257	35	37	36	8	12	10	31	10	20.5
			77.5			1170			261			64			159.5
T2R3 1	18	8	13	257	715	486	41	21	31	6	13	9.5	45	73	59
T2R3 2	12	10	11	74	836	455	15	32	23.5	8	17	13	102	53	77.5
T2R3 3	14	20	17	240	377	308.5	171	20	95.5	6	5	5.5	22	10	16
T2R3 4	14.66667	13	13.833	271	271	271	53	35	44	8	13	11	63	24	43.5
	59	51	54.833	842	2199	1520.5	280	108	194	28	48	38	232	160	196
			105.67			1284			306			68			146.2

Table A5 :Number of arthropods for each trap (grazed land)

			2006			2006			2006			2007			2007
			Spring			Summer			Autumn			Winter			Spring
T3R1 1	6	40	23	103	643	373	510	48	279	6	16	11	57	101	79
T3R1 2	8	27	17.5	214	750	482	19	715	367	5	9	7	27	57	42
T3R1 3	8	15	11.5	250	824	537	385	77	231	6	16	11	52	94	73
T3R1 4	7	28	17.5	561	561	561	530	39	284.5	3	18	10.5	21	47	34
			69.5			1953			1161.5			39.5			
T3R2 1	16	4	10	56	237	146.5	194	112	153	11	8	9.5	12	37	24.5
T3R2 2	8	8	8	89	261	175	11	39	25	14	14	14	6	6	6
T3R2 3	10	14	12	70	70	70	147	38	92.5	11	5	8	28	62	45
T3R2 4	12	9	10.5	250	250	250	123	37	80	10	7	8.5	49	43	46
			40.5			641.5			350.5			40			121.5
T3R3 1	7	26	16.5	55	736	395.5	139	54	96.5	9	9	9	37	79	58
T3R3 2	10	56	33	32	622	327	310	69	189.5	13	10	11.5	27	106	66.5
T3R3 3	6	25	15.5	67	340	203.5	51	65	58	26	25	25.5	71	101	86
T3R3 4	8	36	22	150	150	150	48	132	90	10	18	14	10	10	10
			87			1076			434			60			220.5
			65.667			1223.5			648.67			46.5			190

Table A6 :Number of arthropods for each trap (Natural grassland)

			2006			2006			2006			2007			2007
			Spring			Summer			Autumn			Winter			Spring
T4R1 1	26	8	17	159	193	176	41	17	29	10	16	13	25	16	20.5
T4R1 2	39	20	29.5	112	278	195	101	101	101	21	15	18	30	25	27.5
T4R1 3	32	20	26	194	1210	702	340	310	325	11	9	10	65	120	92.5
T4R1 4	33	16	24.5	321	321	321	94	72	83	10	51	30.5	21	33	27
			97			1394			538			71.5			167.5
T4R2 1	34	125	79.5	98	586	342	130	35	82.5	18	9	13.5	54	144	99
T4R2 2	43	44	43.5	154	121	137.5	420	97	258.5	18	47	32.5	61	81	71
T4R2 3	33	23	28	111	128	119.5	48	9	28.5	22	17	19.5	49	19	34
T4R2 4	37	64	50.5	423	423	423	12	43	27.5	14	23	18.5	26	28	27
			201.5			1022			397			84			231
T4R3 1	11	2	6.5	150	712	431	141	31	86	12	3	7.5	51	35	43
T4R3 2	2	3	2.5	342	693	517.5	154	47	100.5	120	102	111	35	56	45.5
T4R3 3	77	5	41	541	867	704	85	38	61.5	9	28	18.5	15	35	25
T4R3 4	30	3	16.5	557	557	557	154	271	212.5	18	37	27.5	223	58	140.5
			66.5			2209.5			460.5			165			254
			121.67			1541.83			465.17			107			217.5

Table A8 :Number of spiders (araneae) for the Three sites

	21-Apr	28-Apr		30-Jun	7-Sep		2-Nov	9-Nov		12-Jan	19-Jan		12-Apr	19-Apr	
	arenea	arenea		arenea	arenea		arenea	arenea		arenea	arenea		aren ea	arenea	
T2R1	5	1	3	7	5	6	7	2	4.5	2	4	3	27	13	20
T2R2	5	0	2.5	5	4	4.5	9	6	7.5	6	9	7.5	25	4	14.5
T2R3	11	5	8	9	7	8	9	6	7.5	8	3	5.5	23	9	16
fenc ed			5						7			5			7
T3R1	5	15	10	3	2	2.5	2	9	5.5	2	9	5.5	13	17	15
T3R2	1	12	6.5	4	4	4	6	11	8.5	6	9	7.5	16	13	14.5
T3R3	7	5	6	4	3	3.5	11	6	8.5	13	2	7.5	19	12	15.5
graz ed			8						8			7			5
T4R1	5	8	6.5	0	0	0	13	6	9.5	13	12	12.5	23	11	17
T4R2	7	7	7	1	1	1	5	5	5	12	15	13.5	22	8	15
T4R3	5	4	4.5	4	3	3.5	3	4	3.5	10	4	7	10	14	12
natu ral			6						6			1	1		5

Table A9 :Number of Hymenoptera for the Three sites

	21- Apr	28- Apr		30- Jun	7- Sep		2- Nov	9- Nov		12- Jan	19- Jan		12- Apr	19- Apr	
	hym	hym		hym	hym		hym	hym		hym	hym		hym	hym	
T2R1	193	7	100	620	1663	1141.5	637	180	408.5	2	1	1.5	19	12	15.5
T2R2	68	60	64	1240	1061	1150.5	65	235	150	11	11	11	53	139	96
T2R3	32	31	31.5	811	2181	1496	242	66	154	11	15	13	87	99	93
fenced			65			1263			238			9			68
T3R1	11	65	38	1080	2770	1925	1418	827	1122.5	1	2	1.5	22	158	90
T3R2	7	7	7	409	809	609	435	161	298	0	4	2	9	44	26.5
T3R3	4	128	66	273	1841	1057	487	262	374.5	13	13	13	9	20	14.5
grazed			37			1197			598			6			44
T4R1	100	45	72.5	753	1983	1368	511	444	477.5	5	1	3	89	124	106.5
T4R2	119	205	162	752	1236	994	556	119	337.5	1	41	21	123	219	171
T4R3	99	0	49.5	1557	2802	2179.5	502	325	413.5	20	4	12	285	130	207.5
natural			95			1514			410			12			162

Table A10 :Number of the other insects for the Three sites

	21-Apr	28-Apr		30-Jun	7-Sep		2-Nov	9-Nov		12-Jan	19-Jan		12-Apr	19-Apr	
	other insects	other insects		other insects	other insects		other insects	other insects		other insects	other insects		other insects	other insects	
T2R1	9	140	74.5	5	1	3	60	17	38.5	30	148	89	40	22	31
T2R2	5	5	5	7	7	7	92	88	90	5	73	39	30	43	36.5
T2R3	12	4	8	7	3	5	23	31	27	6	20	13	107	45	76
fenced			9						52			47			8 ⁴
T3R1	9	21	15	32	1	16.5	10	25	17.5	13	38	25.5	110	115	112.5
T3R2	29	12	20.5	37	0	18.5	19	42	30.5	30	16	23	64	77	70.5
T3R3	15	9	12	11	1	6	38	31	34.5	14	27	20.5	106	243	174.5
grazed			6			4			28			23			19 ¹
T4R1	9	8	8.5	13	15	14	39	34	36.5	15	68	41.5	22	48	35
T4R2	7	27	17	9	14	11.5	37	40	38.5	54	36	45	36	25	30.5
T4R3	3	5	4	5	22	13.5	17	41	29	122	156	139	22	23	22.5
natural			0			3			35			75			9 ²

Table A11 :Number of other arthropods non insecta for the Three sites

	21- Apr	28- Apr		30-Jun	7- Sep		2-Nov	9-Nov		12-Jan	19-Jan		12-Apr	19-Apr	
	oter arth rop od	oter arthro pod		oter arthropo d	oter arthro pod		oter arthropo d	oter arthropo d		oter arthropod	oter arthropod		oter arthropo d	oter arthropod	
T2R1	0	0	0	1	0	0.5	1	0	0.5	2	0	1	1	2	1.5
T2R2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	1.5	1	3	2
T2R3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1
												1			
T3R1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2.5	1	0	0.5	0	4	2
T3R2	0	0	0	0	1	0.5	5	0	2.5	0	1	0.5	1	3	2
T3R3	0	0	0	0	1	0.5	7	1	4	2	4	3	1	7	4
												1			
T4R1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.5	1	2	1.5	4	3	3.5
T4R2	1	0	0.5	0	2	1	4	0	2	1	1	1	2	4	3
T4R3	1	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2.5	1	2	1.5
												2			

Appendix B
Table B1 :Monthly temprature

Albadan	temp.(C)	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2006	mean monthly temp.	11.63478	13.92857	16.32581	18.93	23.98077	27.63478	27.4931	28.54815	27.66552	23.37097	17.33448	12.87097
	mean monthlyMax temp.	15.4087	18.78214	22.44194	25.18667	31.21923	34.7913	34.51379	35.87778	35.01724	29.47097	22.8069	17.0129
	mean monthlyMin temp.	8.547826	10.16786	11.7129	14.59	18.17308	22.16522	22.67586	23.66296	22.77586	19.27097	13.34483	8.977419
2007	mean monthly temp.	12.36129	13.72857										
	mean monthlyMax temp.	16.45806	18.03571		18.8								
	mean monthlyMin temp.	8.432258	10.17143										

Temprature

Table B2 :Rain fall for 2005/2006

سجل الأمطار للموسم (2006 / 2005)																														مجموع الموسم الحالي		مجموع الموسم الماضي			
الشهر / اليوم	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	##	أيام	مم	أيام	مم
9	أيلول																														0	0	0	0	
10	تشرين الأول														3													2	1	1	4	7	1	4	
11	تشرين الثاني		1			6	3								1				18	20											6	49	7	138	
12	كانون الأول															35	16					1	13	50	25	5					7	145	8	60	
1	كانون الثاني			1			14	4	5	10	29	7	3	2			9	15	10	2		1			12	12	8	3			18	147	12	210	
2	شباط		3	8				44	71					1	12	25															7	164	11	254	
3	آذار									19																					1	19	6	34	
4	نيسان	22	57	1	3	10										3								26							7	122	2	10	
5	أيار																														0	0	1	2	
	المجموع																														50	653	48	712	

TableB3: Rain fall for 2006/2007

سجل الأمطار للموسم (2007 / 2006)																															مجموع الموسم الحالي		مجموع الموسم الماضي		
الشهر / اليوم	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	أيام	مم	أيام	مم
9	أيلول																															0	0	0	0
10	تشرين الأول														19.0												16.0	45.0	3.0			4	83	4	7
11	تشرين الثاني	1.0			7.0	7.0									8.5							1.0										5	25	6	49
12	كانون الأول																									85.0	13.0			14.0	3	112	7	145	
1	كانون الثاني				13.0	6.0	8.0					2.0								35.0	5.0							4.0	1.0	23.0		9	97	18	147
2	شباط		2.0	35.0	22.0	12.0	25.0		6.0	1.0			9.0	15.0	5.0			8.0								16.0	8.0	2.0			14	166	7	164	
3	آذار	0.0											16.0	39.0	20.0	17.0	1.0													9.0	6	102	1	19	
4	نيسان	1.0								1.0	1.0	1.0																			4	4	7	122	
5	أيار																															0	0	0	0
	المجموع																														45	589	50	653	

Tables B4: Soil moisture**Moisture contents**

Sample no: 2
 Sampling date: 14-4-2006
 Weight date: 18-4-2006
 Collecting by: Wasef
 Site: Bathan
 Reading date:

date	18-4	22-4	10-5	4-6	w.c
T1					
1	50 gm	44	40	40	25
2	50 gm	40	40	40	25
T2					
1	50 gm	44	44	43.5	14.9
2	50 gm	45	44.5	44	13.6
T3					
1	50 gm	44.2	43.5	43	16.2
2	50 gm	44	44	44	13.6
T4					
1	50 gm	42	41	41	21.9
2	50 gm	42	42	41.5	20.5

Moisture contents

Sample no: 3
 Sampling date: 21-4-2006
 Weight date: 22-4-2006
 Collecting by: Wasef
 Site: Bathan
 Reading date:

date	22-4	10-5	4-6	w.c
T1				
1	50 gm	45.5	45	11
2	50 gm	46	45.5	9.8
T2				
1	50 gm	46	45	11
2	50 gm	46	46	8.7
T3				
1	50 gm	46.5	46.5	7.5
2	50 gm	46.5	46.5	7.5
T4				
1	50 gm	47.5	47.5	5.3
2	50 gm	47	47	6.4

Moisture contents

Sample no: 5
 Sampling date: 19-5-2006
 Weight date: 22-5-2006
 Collecting by: Wasef
 Site: Bathan
 Reading date:

Tables B4: cont.

date	22 - 5	4 - 6	27-6	5-8	w.c
T1					
1	50 gm	49	49	48.5	2
2	50 gm	49	49	48.5	2
T2					
1	50 gm	48	48	48	4
2	50 gm	49	48.5	48	2
T3					
1	50 gm	49.5	49	48.5	1
2	50 gm	49.5	49	49	1
T4					
1	50 gm	49.5	49	49	1
2	50 gm	49	49	48.5	2

Moisture contents

Sample no: 6
 Sampling date: 6-6 -2006
 Weight date: 27-6 -2006
 Collecting by:
 Site: Bathan

Reading date:

date	6 - 6	27 - 6	5 - 8	w.c
T1				
1	50 gm	47.5	47.5	5.3
2	50 gm	47	47	6.4
T2				
1	50 gm	48.5	48	4
2	50 gm	49	48	4
T3				
1	50 gm	46	46	8.7
2	50 gm	46	46	8.7
T4				
1	50 gm	49	49	2
2	50 gm	49	48	2

Moisture contents

Sample no: 7
 Sampling date: 6-6 -2006
 Weight date: 17-6 -2006
 Collecting by:
 Site: Bathan
 Reading date:

Tables B4: cont

date	17 - 6	27 - 6	5 - 8	w.c
T1				
1	50 gm	48.5	48	4
2	50 gm	49.5	49	2
T2				
1	50 gm	49	48.5	3
2	50 gm	48.5	47	6.4
T3				
1	50 gm	49	45.5	9.8
2	50 gm	48	45.5	9.8
T4				
1	50 gm	49.5	47.5	5.3
2	50 gm	49.7	49	2

Moisture contents

Sample no: 8
 Sampling date: 16-6 -2006
 Weight date: 20-6 -2006
 Collecting by:
 Site: Bathan
 Reading date:

date	8 - 5	10 - 5	4 - 6	w.c
T1				
1	50 gm	49.5	48.5	3
2	50 gm	49	49	2
T2				
1	50 gm	49	48	4
2	50 gm	49.5	48	4
T3				
1	50 gm	49.5	49	2
2	50 gm	49.5	48.5	3
T4				
1	50 gm	49	49	2
2	50 gm	49	47.5	5.3

Moisture contents

Sample no: 9
 Sampling date: 7-7 -2006
 Weight date: 11-7 -2006
 Site: Bathan
 Reading date:

date	7-7	5-8	w.c
T1			
1	50 gm	46.5	7.5
2	50 gm	48	4
T2			
1	50 gm	48.5	3
2	50 gm	47	6.4
T3			
1	50 gm	48	4
2	50 gm	47.5	5.3
T4			
1	50 gm	48.5	3
2	50 gm	48	4

Tables B4: cont**Moisture contents**

Sample no: 10
Sampling date: 9-8-2006

Weight date: 4-9-2006
Collecting by:
Site: Bathan
Reading date:

date	9-8	4-9	w.c
T1			
1	50gm	49.5	1
2	50gm	49.5	1
T2			
1	50gm	48.5	3
2	50gm	49.5	1
T3			
1	50gm	49	2
2	50gm	49.5	1
T4			
1	50gm	49.5	1
2	50gm	49	2

Moisture contents

Sample no: 11
Sampling date: 10-9-2006
Weight date: 3-10-2006
Collecting by:
Site: Bathan
Reading date:

Date	10-9	3-10	w.c
T1			
1	50gm	48.5	3
2	50gm	47.5	5.3
T2			
1	50gm	47	6.4
2	50gm	47	6.4
T3			
1	50gm	48	4
2	50gm	48.5	3
T4			
1	50gm	47.5	5.3
2	50gm	47.5	5.3

Moisture contents

Sample no: 12
Sampling date: 12-10-2006
Weight date: 3-11-2006
Collecting by:
Site: Bathan
Reading date:

Date	12-10	3-11	w.c
T1			
1	50gm	49.2	1.6
2	50gm	47.3	5.7
T2			
1	50gm	49	2
2	50gm	49.5	1
T3			
1	50gm	49.9	0.2
2	50gm	49.8	0.4
T4			
1	50gm	49.7	0.6
2	50gm	49.8	0.4

Tables B4: cont**M**oisture contents

Sample no: 13
 Sampling date: 14-11 -2006
 Weight date: 3-12-2006
 Collecting by:
 Site: Bathan
 Reading date:

Date	14-11 -2006	27-10	w.c
T1			
1	50gm	47.5	5.3
2	50gm	48	4
T2			
1	50gm	48.5	3
2	50gm	47	6.4

Moisture contents

Sample no: 14
 Sampling date: 24-11-2006
 Weight date: 3-12-2006
 Collecting by:
 Site: Bathan
 Reading date:

Date	12-10	3-12	w.c
T1			
1	50gm	47.9	4.4
2	50gm	47.6	5
T2			
1	50gm	47	6.4
2	50gm	48.5	3
T3			
1	50gm	48.9	2.5
2	50gm	47.8	4.6
T4			
1	50gm	49	2
2	50gm	47.9	4.4

Moisture contents

Sample no: 15
 Sampling date: 2-12-2006
 Weight date: 7-1-2007
 Collecting by:
 Site: Bathan
 Reading date:

Date	2-12	7-1-07	w.c
T1			
1	50gm	46.5	7.5
2	50gm	48.2	3.7
T2			
1	50gm	47.6	5
2	50gm	47.5	5.3
T3			
1	50gm	48.3	3.5
2	50gm	48.3	3.5
T4			
1	50gm	46.7	7
2	50gm	48.2	3.7

Tables B4: cont

Sample no: 20
 Sampling date: 13.4.07
 Weight date: 25.4.07
 Collecting by: Ammar
 Site: Bathan
 Reading date:

Date	13.4.07	4.07.	w.c
T1			
1	50gm	43.2	15.74
2	50gm	43.4	15.2
T2			
1	50gm	41.9	19.33
2	50gm	41.9	19.33
T3			
1	50gm	44	13.63
2	50gm	43.9	13.9
T4			
1	50gm	44.1	13.38
2	50gm	44.1	13.38

Sample no: 22
 Sampling date: 19.4.07
 Weight date: 3.5.07
 Collecting by: Ammar
 Site: Bathan
 Reading date:

Date	19.4.07	3.5.07	w.c
T1			
1	50gm	45	11.1
2	50gm	44.9	11.36
T2			
1	50gm	46.3	7.9
2	50gm	46.2	8.2
T3			
1	50gm	46.4	7.75
2	50gm	46.5	7.52
T4			
1	50gm	46.6	7.3
2	50gm	46.7	7.06

Appendix C Statistical analysis

**Table C1 : One-Way Analysis of Variance (Hymenoptera)
Analysis of Variance between season on Fenced Land**

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	3361399	840350	63.58	0.000
Error	10	132165	13217		
Total	14	3493564			

Level	N	Mean	StDev	Individual 95% CIs For Mean Based on Pooled StDev	
spring06	3	65.2	34.3	-----+-----	
summe06	3	1262.7	202.1	(--*--)	(--*--)
autumn 0	3	237.5	148.1	(--*--)	(--*--)
winter 0	3	8.5	6.1	(--*--)	(--*--)
spring 0	3	68.2	45.6	(--*--)	(--*--)

Pooled StDev = 115.0

0 500 1000 1500

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for spring06 vs summe06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring06	3	65.2	34.3	20
summe06	3	1263	202	117

95% CI for mu spring06 - mu summe06: (-1526, -869)

T-Test mu spring06 = mu summe06 (vs not =): T= -10.12 P=0.0005 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 145

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for spring06 vs autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring06	3	65.2	34.3	20
autumn 0	3	238	148	86

95% CI for mu spring06 - mu autumn 0: (-416, 71)

T-Test mu spring06 = mu autumn 0 (vs not =): T= -1.96 P=0.12 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 107

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for spring06 vs winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring06	3	65.2	34.3	20
winter 0	3	8.50	6.14	3.5

95% CI for mu spring06 - mu winter 0: (1, 112.5)

T-Test mu spring06 = mu winter 0 (vs not =): T= 2.82 P=0.048 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 24.6

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for spring06 vs spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring06	3	65.2	34.3	20
spring 0	3	68.2	45.6	26

95% CI for mu spring06 - mu spring 0: (-94, 88)

T-Test mu spring06 = mu spring 0 (vs not =): T= -0.09 P=0.93 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 40.4

Table C1 cont.

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for summe06 vs autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
summe06	3	1263	202	117
autumn 0	3	238	148	86

95% CI for mu summe06 - mu autumn 0: (623, 1427)

T-Test mu summe06 = mu autumn 0 (vs not =): T= 7.09 P=0.0021 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 177

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for summe06 vs winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
summe06	3	1263	202	117
winter 0	3	8.50	6.14	3.5

95% CI for mu summe06 - mu winter 0: (930, 1578.3)

T-Test mu summe06 = mu winter 0 (vs not =): T= 10.74 P=0.0004 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 143

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for summe06 vs spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
summe06	3	1263	202	117
spring 0	3	68.2	45.6	26

95% CI for mu summe06 - mu spring 0: (862, 1527)

T-Test mu summe06 = mu spring 0 (vs not =): T= 9.98 P=0.0006 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 147

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for autumn 06 vs winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
autumn 0	3	238	148	86
winter 0	3	8.50	6.14	3.5

95% CI for mu autumn 0 - mu winter 0: (-9, 466.6)

T-Test mu autumn 0 = mu winter 0 (vs not =): T= 2.68 P=0.055 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 105

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for autumn 06 vs spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
autumn 0	3	238	148	86
spring 0	3	68.2	45.6	26

95% CI for mu autumn 0 - mu spring 0: (-79, 418)

T-Test mu autumn 0 = mu spring 0 (vs not =): T= 1.89 P=0.13 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 110

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for winter 07 vs spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
winter 0	3	8.50	6.14	3.5
spring 0	3	68.2	45.6	26

95% CI for mu winter 0 - mu spring 0: (-133.5, 14)

T-Test mu winter 0 = mu spring 0 (vs not =): T= -2.24 P=0.088 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 32.6

Table C1 : cont.
One-Way Analysis of Variance between season on Grazed grassland

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	3258328	814582	6.19	0.009
Error	10	1315499	131550		
Total	14	4573827			

Level	N	Mean	StDev	Individual 95% CIs For Mean Based on Pooled StDev
spring06	3	37.0	29.5	(-----*-----)
summe06	3	1197.0	669.1	(-----*-----)
autumn 0	3	598.3	455.6	(-----*-----)
winter 0	3	5.5	6.5	(-----*-----)
spring 0	3	43.7	40.6	(-----*-----)

Pooled StDev = 362.7

0 600 1200

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for spring06 vs summe06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring06	3	37.0	29.5	17
summe06	3	1197	669	386

95% CI for mu spring06 - mu summe06: (-2234, -86)
 T-Test mu spring06 = mu summe06 (vs not =): T= -3.00 P=0.040 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 474

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for spring06 vs autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring06	3	37.0	29.5	17
autumn 0	3	598	456	263

95% CI for mu spring06 - mu autumn 0: (-1293, 170)
 T-Test mu spring06 = mu autumn 0 (vs not =): T= -2.13 P=0.10 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 323

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for spring06 vs winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring06	3	37.0	29.5	17
winter 0	3	5.50	6.50	3.8

95% CI for mu spring06 - mu winter 0: (-17, 79.9)
 T-Test mu spring06 = mu winter 0 (vs not =): T= 1.81 P=0.15 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 21.4

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for spring06 vs spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring06	3	37.0	29.5	17
spring 0	3	43.7	40.6	23

95% CI for mu spring06 - mu spring 0: (-87, 74)
 T-Test mu spring06 = mu spring 0 (vs not =): T= -0.23 P=0.83 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 35.5

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Table C1 cont.

Two sample T for summe06 vs autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
summe06	3	1197	669	386
autumn 0	3	598	456	263

95% CI for mu summe06 - mu autumn 0: (-699, 1896)
 T-Test mu summe06 = mu autumn 0 (vs not =): T= 1.28 P=0.27 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 572

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for summe06 vs winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
summe06	3	1197	669	386
winter 0	3	5.50	6.50	3.8

95% CI for mu summe06 - mu winter 0: (119, 2264.1)
 T-Test mu summe06 = mu winter 0 (vs not =): T= 3.08 P=0.037 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 473

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for summe06 vs spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
summe06	3	1197	669	386
spring 0	3	43.7	40.6	23

95% CI for mu summe06 - mu spring 0: (79, 2228)
 T-Test mu summe06 = mu spring 0 (vs not =): T= 2.98 P=0.041 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 474

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for autumn 06 vs winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
autumn 0	3	598	456	263
winter 0	3	5.50	6.50	3.8

95% CI for mu autumn 0 - mu winter 0: (-137, 1323.2)
 T-Test mu autumn 0 = mu winter 0 (vs not =): T= 2.25 P=0.087 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 322

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for autumn 06 vs spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
autumn 0	3	598	456	263
spring 0	3	43.7	40.6	23

95% CI for mu autumn 0 - mu spring 0: (-178, 1288)
 T-Test mu autumn 0 = mu spring 0 (vs not =): T= 2.10 P=0.10 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 323

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for winter 07 vs spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
winter 0	3	5.50	6.50	3.8
spring 0	3	43.7	40.6	23

95% CI for mu winter 0 - mu spring 0: (-104.0, 28)
 T-Test mu winter 0 = mu spring 0 (vs not =): T= -1.61 P=0.18 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 29.1

Table C1 : cont.
One-Way Analysis of Variance between season on Naural grass land

Analysis of Variance				
Source	DF	SS	MS	F
Factor	4	4601829	1150457	15.20
Error	10	756889	75689	0.000
Total	14	5358717		

				Individual 95% CIs For Mean Based on Pooled StDev	
Level	N	Mean	StDev	-----+-----	
spring06	3	94.7	59.4	(------*-----)	
summe06	3	1513.8	606.1	(------*-----)	
autumn 0	3	409.5	70.1	(------*-----)	
winter 0	3	12.0	9.0	(------*-----)	
spring 0	3	161.7	51.1	(------*-----)	
Pooled StDev = 275.1				0	600 1200 1800

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for spring06 vs summe06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring06	3	94.7	59.4	34
summe06	3	1514	606	350

95% CI for mu spring06 - mu summe06: (-2395, -443)
 T-Test mu spring06 = mu summe06 (vs not =): T= -4.04 P=0.016 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 431

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for spring06 vs autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring06	3	94.7	59.4	34
autumn 0	3	409.5	70.1	40

95% CI for mu spring06 - mu autumn 0: (-462, -168)
 T-Test mu spring06 = mu autumn 0 (vs not =): T= -5.93 P=0.0040 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 65.0

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for spring06 vs winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring06	3	94.7	59.4	34
winter 0	3	12.00	9.00	5.2

95% CI for mu spring06 - mu winter 0: (-14, 179.0)
 T-Test mu spring06 = mu winter 0 (vs not =): T= 2.38 P=0.076 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 42.5

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for spring06 vs spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring06	3	94.7	59.4	34
spring 0	3	161.7	51.1	30

95% CI for mu spring06 - mu spring 0: (-193, 59)
 T-Test mu spring06 = mu spring 0 (vs not =): T= -1.48 P=0.21 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 55.4

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for summe06 vs autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
summe06	3	1514	606	350
autumn 0	3	409.5	70.1	40

95% CI for mu summe06 - mu autumn 0: (126, 2082)
 T-Test mu summe06 = mu autumn 0 (vs not =): T= 3.14 P=0.035 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 431

Table C1 Cont.

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for summe06 vs winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
summe06	3	1514	606	350
winter 0	3	12.00	9.00	5.2

95% CI for mu summe06 - mu winter 0: (530, 2473.5)

T-Test mu summe06 = mu winter 0 (vs not =): T= 4.29 P=0.013 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 429

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for summe06 vs spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
summe06	3	1514	606	350
spring 0	3	161.7	51.1	30

95% CI for mu summe06 - mu spring 0: (377, 2327)

T-Test mu summe06 = mu spring 0 (vs not =): T= 3.85 P=0.018 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 430

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for autumn 06 vs winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
autumn 0	3	409.5	70.1	40
winter 0	3	12.00	9.00	5.2

95% CI for mu autumn 0 - mu winter 0: (284, 510.8)

T-Test mu autumn 0 = mu winter 0 (vs not =): T= 9.74 P=0.0006 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 50.0

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for autumn 06 vs spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
autumn 0	3	409.5	70.1	40
spring 0	3	161.7	51.1	30

95% CI for mu autumn 0 - mu spring 0: (109, 387)

T-Test mu autumn 0 = mu spring 0 (vs not =): T= 4.95 P=0.0078 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 61.3

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for winter 07 vs spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
winter 0	3	12.00	9.00	5.2
spring 0	3	161.7	51.1	30

95% CI for mu winter 0 - mu spring 0: (-232.9, -66)

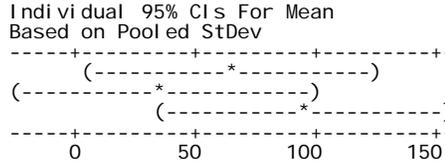
T-Test mu winter 0 = mu spring 0 (vs not =): T= -4.99 P=0.0075 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 36.7

Table C1 : cont.
One-Way Analysis of Variance between three sites for each season for hymenoptera

Analysis of Variance for Spring06

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	4989	2495	1.34	0.330
Error	6	11155	1859		
Total	8	16144			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
1	3	65.17	34.26
2	3	37.00	29.51
3	3	94.67	59.44

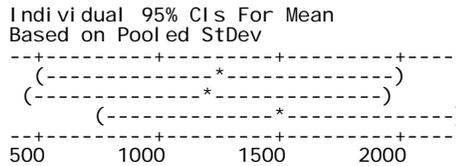


One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for Summer 0

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	167780	83890	0.29	0.755
Error	6	1711641	285274		
Total	8	1879421			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
1	3	1262.7	202.1
2	3	1197.0	669.1
3	3	1513.8	606.1

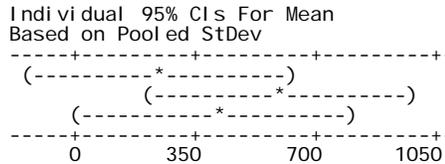


One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for Autumn 0

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	195443	97721	1.25	0.352
Error	6	468746	78124		
Total	8	664188			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
1	3	237.5	148.1
2	3	598.3	455.6
3	3	409.5	70.1

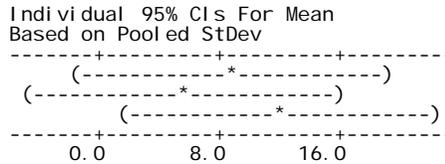


One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for Winter

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	63.5	31.8	0.59	0.583
Error	6	322.0	53.7		
Total	8	385.5			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
1	3	8.500	6.144
2	3	5.500	6.500
3	3	12.000	9.000



One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for Spring 07

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	23267	11633	5.50	0.044
Error	6	12688	2115		
Total	8	35955			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
1	3	68.17	45.64
2	3	43.67	40.57
3	3	161.67	51.14

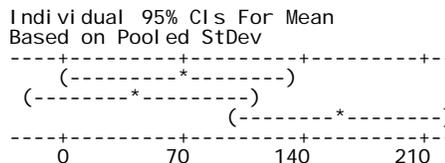


Table C1 : cont.

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for T2 vs T3

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
T2	3	68.2	45.6	26
T3	3	43.7	40.6	23

95% CI for mu T2 - mu T3: (-73, 122)
 T-Test mu T2 = mu T3 (vs not =): T= 0.69 P=0.53 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 43.2

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for T2 vs T4

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
T2	3	68.2	45.6	26
T4	3	161.7	51.1	30

95% CI for mu T2 - mu T4: (-203, 16)
 T-Test mu T2 = mu T4 (vs not =): T= -2.36 P=0.077 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 48.5

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for T3 vs T4

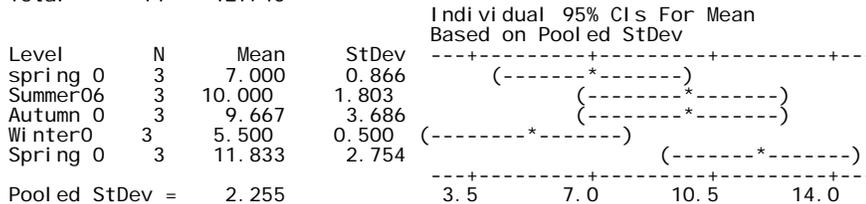
	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
T3	3	43.7	40.6	23
T4	3	161.7	51.1	30

95% CI for mu T3 - mu T4: (-223, -13)
 T-Test mu T3 = mu T4 (vs not =): T= -3.13 P=0.035 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 46.2

Table C2 : One-Way Analysis of Variance between seasons for coleoptera

Analysis of Variance between season on (Fenced)

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	76.57	19.14	3.77	0.041
Error	10	50.83	5.08		
Total	14	127.40			



Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for spring 06 vs Summer06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring 0	3	7.000	0.866	0.50
Summer06	3	10.00	1.80	1.0

95% CI for mu spring 0 - mu Summer06: (-6.21, 0.2)
 T-Test mu spring 0 = mu Summer06 (vs not =): T= -2.60 P=0.060 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 1.41

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Table C2 Cont.

Two sample T for spring 06 vs Autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring 0	3	7.000	0.866	0.50
Autumn 0	3	9.67	3.69	2.1

95% CI for mu spring 0 - mu Autumn 0: (-8.74, 3.4)
 T-Test mu spring 0 = mu Autumn 0 (vs not =): T= -1.22 P=0.29 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 2.68

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for spring 06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring 0	3	7.000	0.866	0.50
Winter 0	3	5.500	0.500	0.29

95% CI for mu spring 0 - mu Winter 0: (-0.10, 3.10)
 T-Test mu spring 0 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= 2.60 P=0.060 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 0.707

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for spring 06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring 0	3	7.000	0.866	0.50
Spring 0	3	11.83	2.75	1.6

95% CI for mu spring 0 - mu Spring 0: (-9.46, -0.2)
 T-Test mu spring 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -2.90 P=0.044 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 2.04

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer06 vs Autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer06	3	10.00	1.80	1.0
Autumn 0	3	9.67	3.69	2.1

95% CI for mu Summer06 - mu Autumn 0: (-6.2, 6.9)
 T-Test mu Summer06 = mu Autumn 0 (vs not =): T= 0.14 P=0.89 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 2.90

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer06	3	10.00	1.80	1.0
Winter 0	3	5.500	0.500	0.29

95% CI for mu Summer06 - mu Winter 0: (1.5, 7.50)
 T-Test mu Summer06 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= 4.17 P=0.014 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 1.32

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer06	3	10.00	1.80	1.0
Spring 0	3	11.83	2.75	1.6

95% CI for mu Summer06 - mu Spring 0: (-7.1, 3.4)
 T-Test mu Summer06 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -0.96 P=0.39 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 2.33

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Table C2 Cont.

Two sample T for Autumn 06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Autumn 0	3	9.67	3.69	2.1
Winter 0	3	5.500	0.500	0.29

95% CI for mu Autumn 0 - mu Winter 0: (-1.8, 10.13)
 T-Test mu Autumn 0 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= 1.94 P=0.12 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 2.63

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Autumn 06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Autumn 0	3	9.67	3.69	2.1
Spring 0	3	11.83	2.75	1.6

95% CI for mu Autumn 0 - mu Spring 0: (-9.5, 5.2)
 T-Test mu Autumn 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -0.82 P=0.46 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 3.25

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Winter 07 vs Spring 07

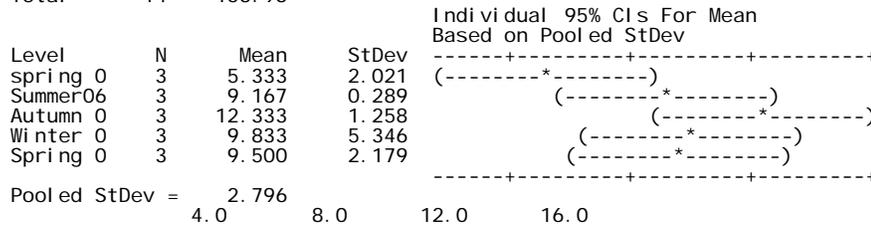
	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Winter 0	3	5.500	0.500	0.29
Spring 0	3	11.83	2.75	1.6

95% CI for mu Winter 0 - mu Spring 0: (-10.82, -1.8)
 T-Test mu Winter 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -3.92 P=0.017 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 1.98

One-Way Analysis of Variance between season for Under grazing

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	75.77	18.94	2.42	0.117
Error	10	78.17	7.82		
Total	14	153.93			



One-Way Analysis of Variance between season for (Natural)

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	106.0	26.5	2.45	0.115
Error	10	108.3	10.8		
Total	14	214.3			

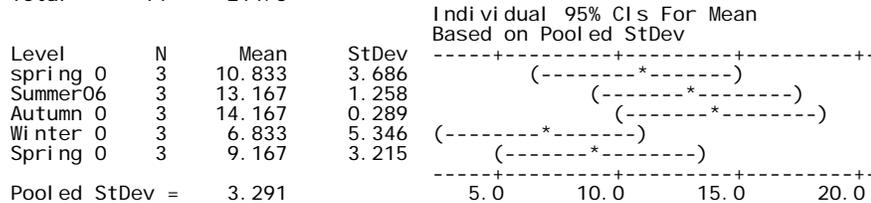


Table C2 : cont.

One-Way Analysis of Variance between three sites on each season

Analysis of Variance for **spring 0**

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	47.72	23.86	3.89	0.083
Error	6	36.83	6.14		
Total	8	84.56			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
1	3	7.000	0.866
2	3	5.333	2.021
3	3	10.833	3.686

Individual 95% CIs For Mean
Based on Pooled StDev

Pooled StDev = 2.478

One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for **Summer 0**

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	26.72	13.36	8.15	0.019
Error	6	9.83	1.64		
Total	8	36.56			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
1	3	10.000	1.803
2	3	9.167	0.289
3	3	13.167	1.258

Individual 95% CIs For Mean
Based on Pooled StDev

Pooled StDev = 1.280

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for t2 vs t3

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
t2	3	10.00	1.80	1.0
t3	3	9.167	0.289	0.17

95% CI for mu t2 - mu t3: (-2.1, 3.76)
T-Test mu t2 = mu t3 (vs not =): T= 0.79 P=0.47 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 1.29

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for t2 vs t4

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
t2	3	10.00	1.80	1.0
t4	3	13.17	1.26	0.73

95% CI for mu t2 - mu t4: (-6.7, 0.36)
T-Test mu t2 = mu t4 (vs not =): T= -2.49 P=0.067 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 1.55

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for t3 vs t4

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
t3	3	9.167	0.289	0.17
t4	3	13.17	1.26	0.73

95% CI for mu t3 - mu t4: (-6.07, -1.93)
T-Test mu t3 = mu t4 (vs not =): T= -5.37 P=0.0058 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 0.913

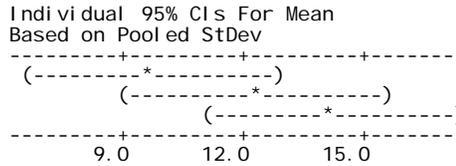
Table C2 : cont.

One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for Autumn

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	30.72	15.36	3.02	0.124
Error	6	30.50	5.08		
Total	8	61.22			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
1	3	9.667	3.686
2	3	12.333	1.258
3	3	14.167	0.289



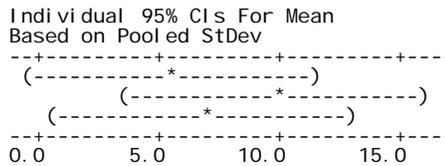
Pooled StDev = 2.255

One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for Winter 06

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	29.6	14.8	0.77	0.503
Error	6	114.8	19.1		
Total	8	144.4			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
1	3	5.500	0.500
2	3	9.833	5.346
3	3	6.833	5.346



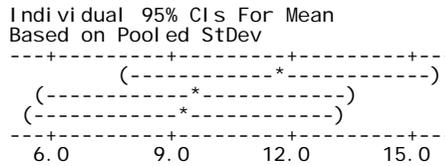
Pooled StDev = 4.375

One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for Spring 07

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	12.67	6.33	0.84	0.477
Error	6	45.33	7.56		
Total	8	58.00			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
1	3	11.833	2.754
2	3	9.500	2.179
3	3	9.167	3.215



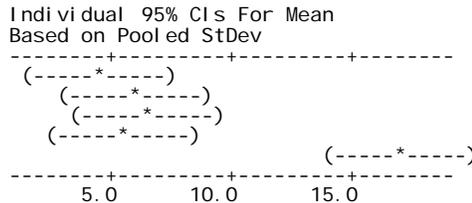
Pooled StDev = 2.749

Table C3 : One-Way Analysis of Variance between seasons for Araneae (spiders)

One-Way Analysis of Variance between seasons for (fenced)

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	308.73	77.18	13.54	0.000
Error	10	57.00	5.70		
Total	14	365.73			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
Spring06	3	4.500	3.041
Summer 0	3	6.167	1.756
Autumn 0	3	6.500	1.732
Winter 0	3	5.333	2.255
Spring 0	3	16.833	2.843



Pooled StDev = 2.387

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Summer 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	4.50	3.04	1.8
Summer 0	3	6.17	1.76	1.0

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Summer 0: (-7.3, 4.0)

T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Summer 0 (vs not =): T= -0.82 P=0.46 DF= 4

Both use Pooled StDev = 2.48

Table C3 cont.

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	4.50	3.04	1.8
Autumn 0	3	6.50	1.73	1.0

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Autumn 0: (-7.6, 3.6)

T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Autumn 0 (vs not =): T= -0.99 P=0.38 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 2.47

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	4.50	3.04	1.8
Winter 0	3	5.33	2.25	1.3

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Winter 0: (-6.9, 5.2)

T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= -0.38 P=0.72 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 2.68

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	4.50	3.04	1.8
Spring 0	3	16.83	2.84	1.6

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Spring 0: (-19.0, -5.7)

T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -5.13 P=0.0068 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 2.94

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer 06 vs Autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer 0	3	6.17	1.76	1.0
Autumn 0	3	6.50	1.73	1.0

95% CI for mu Summer 0 - mu Autumn 0: (-4.3, 3.6)

T-Test mu Summer 0 = mu Autumn 0 (vs not =): T= -0.23 P=0.83 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 1.74

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer 06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer 0	3	6.17	1.76	1.0
Winter 0	3	5.33	2.25	1.3

95% CI for mu Summer 0 - mu Winter 0: (-3.7, 5.4)

T-Test mu Summer 0 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= 0.51 P=0.64 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 2.02

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer 06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer 0	3	6.17	1.76	1.0
Spring 0	3	16.83	2.84	1.6

95% CI for mu Summer 0 - mu Spring 0: (-16.0, -5.3)

T-Test mu Summer 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -5.53 P=0.0052 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 2.36

Table C3 cont.

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Autumn 06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Autumn 0	3	6.50	1.73	1.0
Winter 0	3	5.33	2.25	1.3

95% CI for mu Autumn 0 - mu Winter 0: (-3.4, 5.7)
 T-Test mu Autumn 0 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= 0.71 P=0.52 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 2.01

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Autumn 06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Autumn 0	3	6.50	1.73	1.0
Spring 0	3	16.83	2.84	1.6

95% CI for mu Autumn 0 - mu Spring 0: (-15.7, -5.0)
 T-Test mu Autumn 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -5.38 P=0.0058 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 2.35

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Winter 07 vs Spring 07

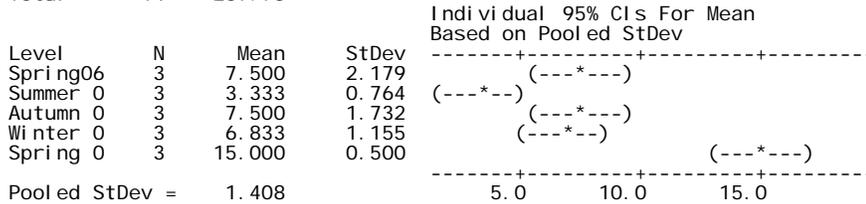
	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Winter 0	3	5.33	2.25	1.3
Spring 0	3	16.83	2.84	1.6

95% CI for mu Winter 0 - mu Spring 0: (-17.3, -5.7)
 T-Test mu Winter 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -5.49 P=0.0054 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 2.57

One-Way Analysis of Variance between seasons for under grazing

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	217.90	54.47	27.47	0.000
Error	10	19.83	1.98		
Total	14	237.73			



Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Summer 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	7.50	2.18	1.3
Summer 0	3	3.333	0.764	0.44

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Summer 0: (0.5, 7.87)
 T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Summer 0 (vs not =): T= 3.12 P=0.035 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 1.63

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Table C3 cont.

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	7.50	2.18	1.3
Autumn 0	3	7.50	1.73	1.0

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Autumn 0: (-4.5, 4.5)
 T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Autumn 0 (vs not =): T= 0.00 P=1.0 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 1.97

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	7.50	2.18	1.3
Winter 0	3	6.83	1.15	0.67

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Winter 0: (-3.3, 4.62)
 T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= 0.47 P=0.66 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 1.74

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	7.50	2.18	1.3
Spring 0	3	15.000	0.500	0.29

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Spring 0: (-11.1, -3.92)
 T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -5.81 P=0.0044 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 1.58

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer 06 vs Autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer 0	3	3.333	0.764	0.44
Autumn 0	3	7.50	1.73	1.0

95% CI for mu Summer 0 - mu Autumn 0: (-7.20, -1.1)
 T-Test mu Summer 0 = mu Autumn 0 (vs not =): T= -3.81 P=0.019 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 1.34

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer 06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer 0	3	3.333	0.764	0.44
Winter 0	3	6.83	1.15	0.67

95% CI for mu Summer 0 - mu Winter 0: (-5.72, -1.28)
 T-Test mu Summer 0 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= -4.38 P=0.012 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 0.979

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer 06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer 0	3	3.333	0.764	0.44
Spring 0	3	15.000	0.500	0.29

95% CI for mu Summer 0 - mu Spring 0: (-13.13, -10.20)
 T-Test mu Summer 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -22.14 P=0.0000 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 0.645

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Autumn 06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Autumn 0	3	7.50	1.73	1.0
Winter 0	3	6.83	1.15	0.67

Table C3 cont.

95% CI for mu Autumn 0 - mu Winter 0: (-2.7, 4.00)
 T-Test mu Autumn 0 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= 0.55 P=0.61 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 1.47

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Autumn 06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Autumn 0	3	7.50	1.73	1.0
Spring 0	3	15.000	0.500	0.29

95% CI for mu Autumn 0 - mu Spring 0: (-10.4, -4.61)
 T-Test mu Autumn 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -7.21 P=0.0020 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 1.27

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Winter 07 vs Spring 07

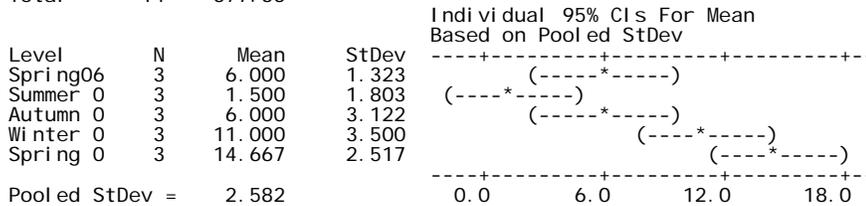
	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Winter 0	3	6.83	1.15	0.67
Spring 0	3	15.000	0.500	0.29

95% CI for mu Winter 0 - mu Spring 0: (-10.18, -6.15)
 T-Test mu Winter 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -11.24 P=0.0004 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 0.890

One-Way Analysis of Variance between seasons for(Natural)

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	310.67	77.67	11.65	0.001
Error	10	66.67	6.67		
Total	14	377.33			



Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Summer 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	6.00	1.32	0.76
Summer 0	3	1.50	1.80	1.0

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Summer 0: (0.92, 8.1)
 T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Summer 0 (vs not =): T= 3.49 P=0.025 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 1.58

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	6.00	1.32	0.76
Autumn 0	3	6.00	3.12	1.8

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Autumn 0: (-5.44, 5.4)
 T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Autumn 0 (vs not =): T= 0.00 P=1.0 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 2.40

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Table C3 cont.

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	6.00	1.32	0.76
Winter 0	3	11.00	3.50	2.0

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Winter 0: (-11.00, 1.0)

T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= -2.31 P=0.082 DF= 4

Both use Pooled StDev = 2.65

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	6.00	1.32	0.76
Spring 0	3	14.67	2.52	1.5

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Spring 0: (-13.22, -4.1)

T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -5.28 P=0.0062 DF= 4

Both use Pooled StDev = 2.01

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer 06 vs Autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer 0	3	1.50	1.80	1.0
Autumn 0	3	6.00	3.12	1.8

95% CI for mu Summer 0 - mu Autumn 0: (-10.3, 1.3)

T-Test mu Summer 0 = mu Autumn 0 (vs not =): T= -2.16 P=0.097 DF= 4

Both use Pooled StDev = 2.55

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer 06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer 0	3	1.50	1.80	1.0
Winter 0	3	11.00	3.50	2.0

95% CI for mu Summer 0 - mu Winter 0: (-15.8, -3.2)

T-Test mu Summer 0 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= -4.18 P=0.014 DF= 4

Both use Pooled StDev = 2.78

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer 06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer 0	3	1.50	1.80	1.0
Spring 0	3	14.67	2.52	1.5

95% CI for mu Summer 0 - mu Spring 0: (-18.1, -8.2)

T-Test mu Summer 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -7.37 P=0.0018 DF= 4

Both use Pooled StDev = 2.19

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Autumn 06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Autumn 0	3	6.00	3.12	1.8
Winter 0	3	11.00	3.50	2.0

95% CI for mu Autumn 0 - mu Winter 0: (-12.5, 2.5)

T-Test mu Autumn 0 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= -1.85 P=0.14 DF= 4

Both use Pooled StDev = 3.32

Table C3 cont.

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Autumn 06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Autumn 0	3	6.00	3.12	1.8
Spring 0	3	14.67	2.52	1.5

95% CI for mu Autumn 0 - mu Spring 0: (-15.1, -2.2)
 T-Test mu Autumn 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -3.74 P=0.020 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 2.84

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Winter 07 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Winter 0	3	11.00	3.50	2.0
Spring 0	3	14.67	2.52	1.5

95% CI for mu Winter 0 - mu Spring 0: (-10.6, 3.2)
 T-Test mu Winter 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -1.47 P=0.21 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 3.05

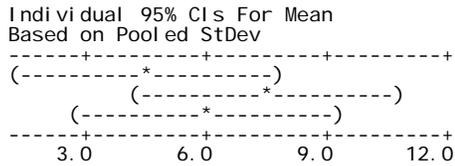
One-Way Analysis of Variance between the sites for each season

Analysis of Variance for **Spring06**

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	13.50	6.75	1.29	0.343
Error	6	31.50	5.25		
Total	8	45.00			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
1	3	4.500	3.041
2	3	7.500	2.179
3	3	6.000	1.323

Pooled StDev = 2.291



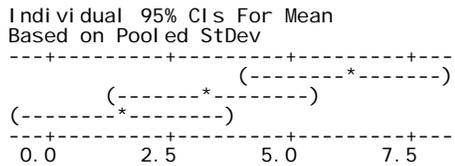
One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for **Summer 0**

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	33.17	16.58	7.19	0.025
Error	6	13.83	2.31		
Total	8	47.00			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
1	3	6.167	1.756
2	3	3.333	0.764
3	3	1.500	1.803

Pooled StDev = 1.518



Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for T2 vs T3

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
T2	3	6.17	1.76	1.0
T3	3	3.333	0.764	0.44

95% CI for mu T2 - mu T3: (-0.2, 5.90)
 T-Test mu T2 = mu T3 (vs not =): T= 2.56 P=0.062 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 1.35

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Table C3 cont.

Two sample T for T2 vs T4

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
T2	3	6.17	1.76	1.0
T4	3	1.50	1.80	1.0

95% CI for mu T2 - mu T4: (0.6, 8.7)
 T-Test mu T2 = mu T4 (vs not =): T= 3.21 P=0.033 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 1.78

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for T3 vs T4

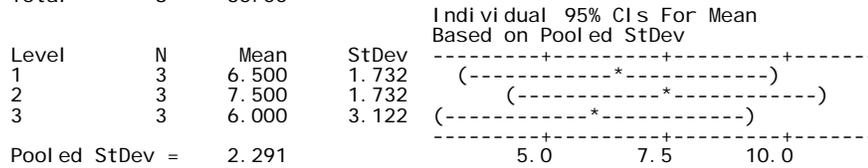
	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
T3	3	3.333	0.764	0.44
T4	3	1.50	1.80	1.0

95% CI for mu T3 - mu T4: (-1.31, 5.0)
 T-Test mu T3 = mu T4 (vs not =): T= 1.62 P=0.18 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 1.38

One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for **Autumn 0**

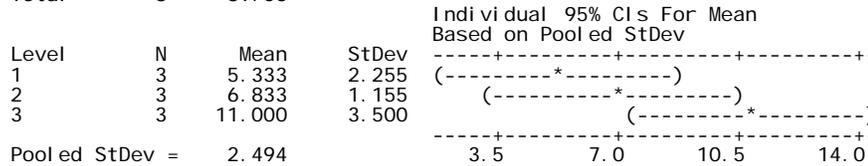
Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	3.50	1.75	0.33	0.729
Error	6	31.50	5.25		
Total	8	35.00			



One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for **Winter 0**

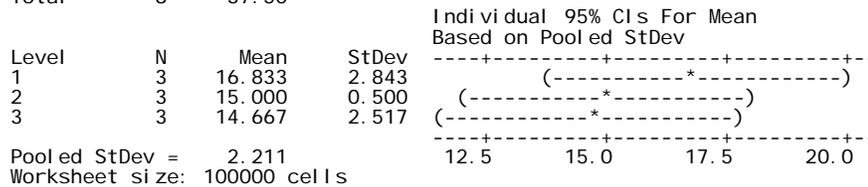
Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	51.72	25.86	4.16	0.074
Error	6	37.33	6.22		
Total	8	89.06			



One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for **Spring 0**

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	8.17	4.08	0.84	0.479
Error	6	29.33	4.89		
Total	8	37.50			

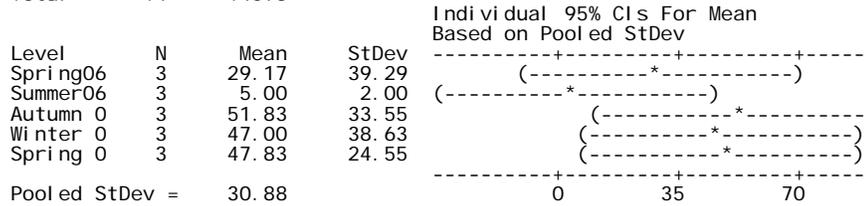


Worksheet size: 100000 cells

Table C4 : One-Way Analysis of Variance between season for (other insects)

Analysis of Variance for (fenced)

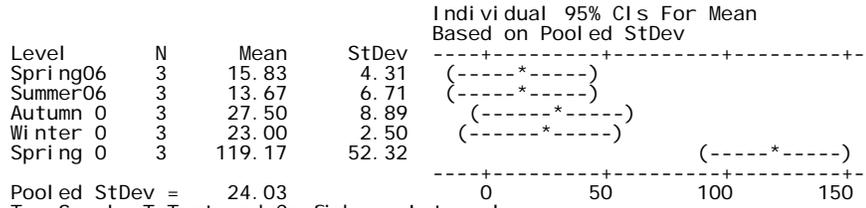
Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	4558	1139	1.19	0.371
Error	10	9535	954		
Total	14	14093			



One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for (Grazed)

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	23970	5992	10.38	0.001
Error	10	5773	577		
Total	14	29742			



Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Summer06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	15.83	4.31	2.5
Summer06	3	13.67	6.71	3.9

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Summer06: (-10.6, 15.0)

T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Summer06 (vs not =): T= 0.47 P=0.66 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 5.64

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	15.83	4.31	2.5
Autumn 0	3	27.50	8.89	5.1

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Autumn 0: (-27.5, 4.2)

T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Autumn 0 (vs not =): T= -2.05 P=0.11 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 6.99

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	15.83	4.31	2.5
Winter 0	3	23.00	2.50	1.4

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Winter 0: (-15.2, 0.8)

T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= -2.49 P=0.067 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 3.52

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	15.83	4.31	2.5
Spring 0	3	119.2	52.3	30

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Spring 0: (-187.5, -19)

T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -3.41 P=0.027 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 37.1

Table C4 Cont.

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer06 vs Autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer06	3	13.67	6.71	3.9
Autumn 0	3	27.50	8.89	5.1

95% CI for mu Summer06 - mu Autumn 0: (-31.7, 4.0)

T-Test mu Summer06 = mu Autumn 0 (vs not =): T= -2.15 P=0.098 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 7.88

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer06	3	13.67	6.71	3.9
Winter 0	3	23.00	2.50	1.4

95% CI for mu Summer06 - mu Winter 0: (-20.8, 2.2)

T-Test mu Summer06 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= -2.26 P=0.087 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 5.07

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer06	3	13.67	6.71	3.9
Spring 0	3	119.2	52.3	30

95% CI for mu Summer06 - mu Spring 0: (-190.1, -21)

T-Test mu Summer06 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -3.46 P=0.026 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 37.3

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Autumn 06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Autumn 0	3	27.50	8.89	5.1
Winter 0	3	23.00	2.50	1.4

95% CI for mu Autumn 0 - mu Winter 0: (-10.3, 19.3)

T-Test mu Autumn 0 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= 0.84 P=0.45 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 6.53

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Autumn 06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Autumn 0	3	27.50	8.89	5.1
Spring 0	3	119.2	52.3	30

95% CI for mu Autumn 0 - mu Spring 0: (-176.7, -7)

T-Test mu Autumn 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -2.99 P=0.040 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 37.5

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Winter 07 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Winter 0	3	23.00	2.50	1.4
Spring 0	3	119.2	52.3	30

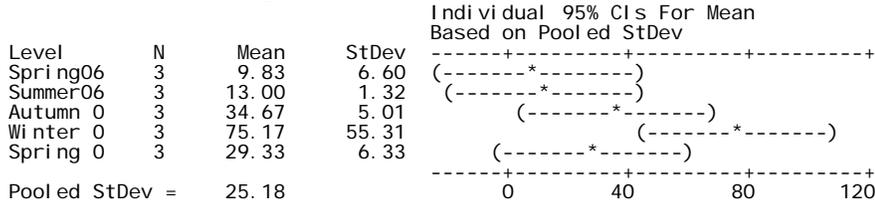
95% CI for mu Winter 0 - mu Spring 0: (-180.1, -12)

T-Test mu Winter 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -3.18 P=0.034 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 37.0

Table C4 Cont.

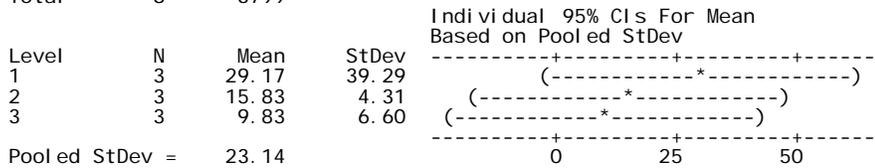
One-Way Analysis of Variance(Natural)

Analysis of Variance					
Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	8187	2047	3.23	0.060
Error	10	6339	634		
Total	14	14527			



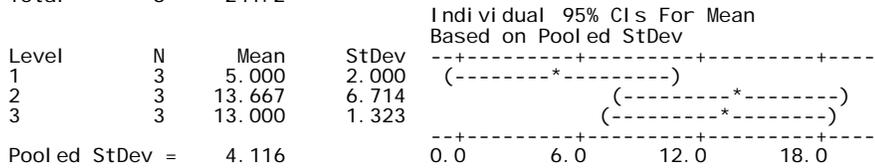
One-Way Analysis of Variance between three sites for each season

Analysis of Variance for Spring06					
Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	588	294	0.55	0.604
Error	6	3212	535		
Total	8	3799			



One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for Summer06					
Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	139.6	69.8	4.12	0.075
Error	6	101.7	16.9		
Total	8	241.2			



One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for Autumn06					
Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	938	469	1.14	0.379
Error	6	2459	410		
Total	8	3397			

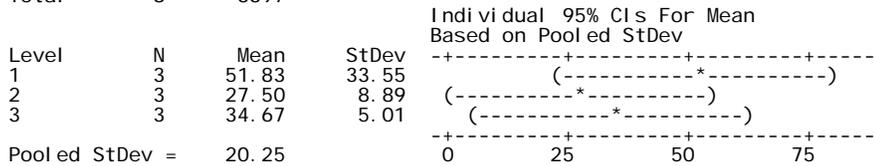


Table C4 Cont.

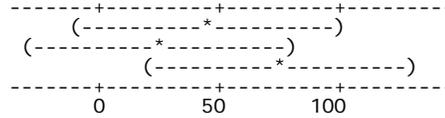
One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for **Winter 0**

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	4091	2045	1.35	0.329
Error	6	9115	1519		
Total	8	13205			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
1	3	47.00	38.63
2	3	23.00	2.50
3	3	75.17	55.31

Individual 95% CIs For Mean
Based on Pooled StDev



Pooled StDev = 38.98

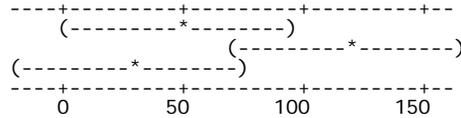
One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for **Spring 0**

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	13501	6750	5.99	0.037
Error	6	6760	1127		
Total	8	20261			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
1	3	47.83	24.55
2	3	119.17	52.32
3	3	29.33	6.33

Individual 95% CIs For Mean
Based on Pooled StDev



Pooled StDev = 33.57

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for T2 vs T3

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
T2	3	80.7	81.3	47
T3	3	86.3	22.8	13

95% CI for mu T2 - mu T3: (-141, 130)

T-Test mu T2 = mu T3 (vs not =): T= -0.12 P=0.91 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 59.7

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for T2 vs T4

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
T2	3	80.7	81.3	47
T4	3	29.33	6.33	3.7

95% CI for mu T2 - mu T4: (-79, 182.1)

T-Test mu T2 = mu T4 (vs not =): T= 1.09 P=0.34 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 57.7

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for T3 vs T4

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
T3	3	86.3	22.8	13
T4	3	29.33	6.33	3.7

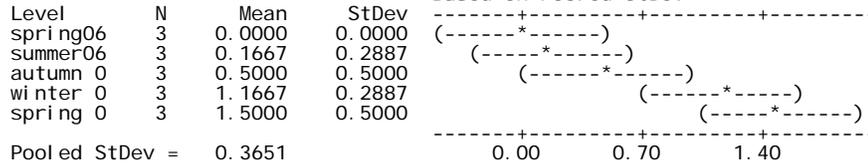
95% CI for mu T3 - mu T4: (19, 95.0)

T-Test mu T3 = mu T4 (vs not =): T= 4.17 P=0.014 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 16.8

Table C5: One-Way Analysis of Variance between seasons for (other arthropods)

Analysis of Variance (Fenced)

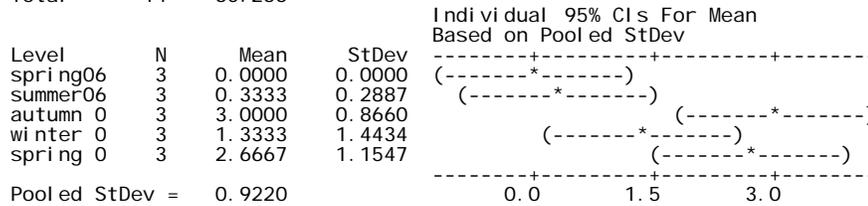
Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	5.000	1.250	9.38	0.002
Error	10	1.333	0.133		
Total	14	6.333			



* NOTE * All values in column are identical.

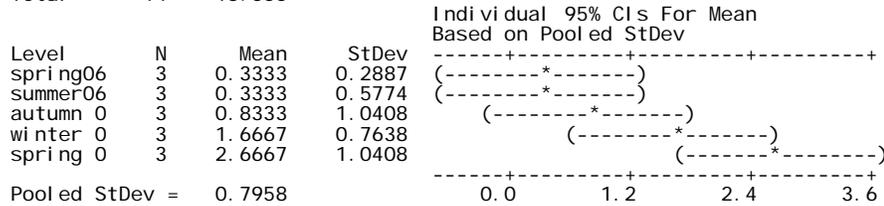
One-Way Analysis of Variance (Grazed)

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	21.733	5.433	6.39	0.008
Error	10	8.500	0.850		
Total	14	30.233			



One-Way Analysis of Variance (Natural)

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	12.000	3.000	4.74	0.021
Error	10	6.333	0.633		
Total	14	18.333			



Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for spring06 vs summer06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring06	3	0.333	0.289	0.17
summer06	3	0.333	0.577	0.33

95% CI for mu spring06 - mu summer06: (-1.03, 1.03)
T-Test mu spring06 = mu summer06 (vs not =): T= 0.00 P=1.0 DF= 4

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for spring06 vs autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring06	3	0.333	0.289	0.17
autumn 0	3	0.83	1.04	0.60

95% CI for mu spring06 - mu autumn 0: (-2.23, 1.23)
T-Test mu spring06 = mu autumn 0 (vs not =): T= -0.80 P=0.47 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 0.764

Table C5 Cont.

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for spring06 vs winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring06	3	0.333	0.289	0.17
winter 0	3	1.667	0.764	0.44

95% CI for mu spring06 - mu winter 0: (-2.64, -0.02)

T-Test mu spring06 = mu winter 0 (vs not =): T= -2.83 P=0.047 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 0.577

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for spring06 vs spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
spring06	3	0.333	0.289	0.17
spring 0	3	2.67	1.04	0.60

95% CI for mu spring06 - mu spring 0: (-4.06, -0.60)

T-Test mu spring06 = mu spring 0 (vs not =): T= -3.74 P=0.020 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 0.764

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for summer06 vs autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
summer06	3	0.333	0.577	0.33
autumn 0	3	0.83	1.04	0.60

95% CI for mu summer06 - mu autumn 0: (-2.41, 1.41)

T-Test mu summer06 = mu autumn 0 (vs not =): T= -0.73 P=0.51 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 0.842

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for summer06 vs winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
summer06	3	0.333	0.577	0.33
winter 0	3	1.667	0.764	0.44

95% CI for mu summer06 - mu winter 0: (-2.87, 0.20)

T-Test mu summer06 = mu winter 0 (vs not =): T= -2.41 P=0.073 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 0.677

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for summer06 vs spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
summer06	3	0.333	0.577	0.33
spring 0	3	2.67	1.04	0.60

95% CI for mu summer06 - mu spring 0: (-4.24, -0.43)

T-Test mu summer06 = mu spring 0 (vs not =): T= -3.40 P=0.027 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 0.842

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for autumn 06 vs winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
autumn 0	3	0.83	1.04	0.60
winter 0	3	1.667	0.764	0.44

95% CI for mu autumn 0 - mu winter 0: (-2.90, 1.24)

T-Test mu autumn 0 = mu winter 0 (vs not =): T= -1.12 P=0.33 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 0.913

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Table C5 Cont.

Two sample T for autumn 06 vs spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
autumn 0	3	0.83	1.04	0.60
spring 0	3	2.67	1.04	0.60

95% CI for mu autumn 0 - mu spring 0: (-4.19, 0.53)
 T-Test mu autumn 0 = mu spring 0 (vs not =): T= -2.16 P=0.097 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 1.04

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for winter 07 vs spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
winter 0	3	1.667	0.764	0.44
spring 0	3	2.67	1.04	0.60

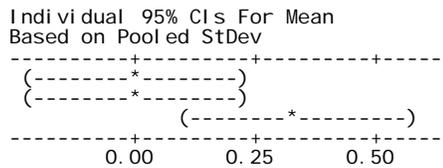
95% CI for mu winter 0 - mu spring 0: (-3.07, 1.07)
 T-Test mu winter 0 = mu spring 0 (vs not =): T= -1.34 P=0.25 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 0.913

One-Way Analysis Variance of between the three sites for each seasons

Analysis of Variance for **spring06**

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	0.2222	0.1111	4.00	0.079
Error	6	0.1667	0.0278		
Total	8	0.3889			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
1	3	0.0000	0.0000
2	3	0.0000	0.0000
3	3	0.3333	0.2887

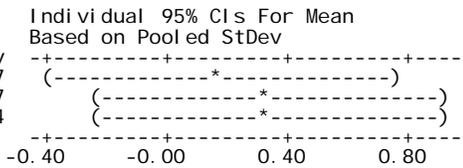


Pooled StDev = 0.1667
 One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for **Summer06**

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	0.056	0.028	0.17	0.850
Error	6	1.000	0.167		
Total	8	1.056			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
1	3	0.1667	0.2887
2	3	0.3333	0.2887
3	3	0.3333	0.5774



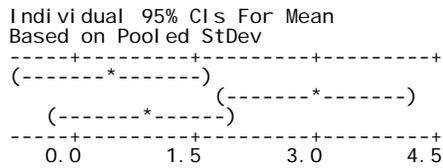
Pooled StDev = 0.4082

One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for **Autumn06**

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	11.056	5.528	7.96	0.021
Error	6	4.167	0.694		
Total	8	15.222			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
1	3	0.5000	0.5000
2	3	3.0000	0.8660
3	3	0.8333	1.0408



Pooled StDev = 0.8333

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for T2 vs T3

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
T2	3	0.500	0.500	0.29
T3	3	3.000	0.866	0.50

95% CI for mu T2 - mu T3: (-4.10, -0.90)
 T-Test mu T2 = mu T3 (vs not =): T= -4.33 P=0.012 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 0.707

Table C5 Cont.

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for T2 vs T4

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
T2	3	0.500	0.500	0.29
T4	3	0.83	1.04	0.60

95% CI for mu T2 - mu T4: (-2.18, 1.52)
 T-Test mu T2 = mu T4 (vs not =): T= -0.50 P=0.64 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 0.816

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for T3 vs T4

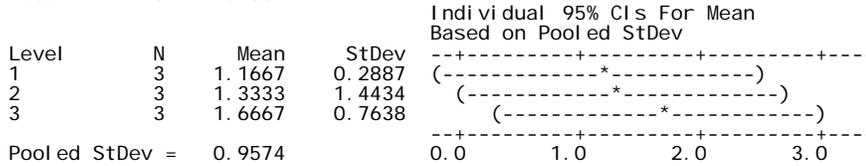
	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
T3	3	3.000	0.866	0.50
T4	3	0.83	1.04	0.60

95% CI for mu T3 - mu T4: (-0.00, 4.34)
 T-Test mu T3 = mu T4 (vs not =): T= 2.77 P=0.050 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 0.957

One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for **Winter 0**

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	0.389	0.194	0.21	0.815
Error	6	5.500	0.917		
Total	8	5.889			



One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for **Spring 0**

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	2.722	1.361	1.53	0.290
Error	6	5.333	0.889		
Total	8	8.056			

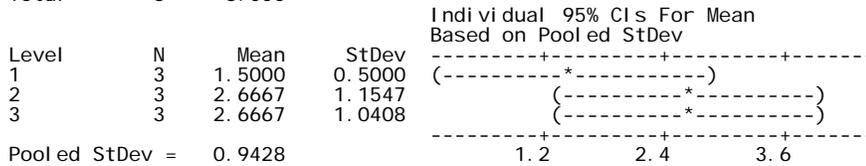
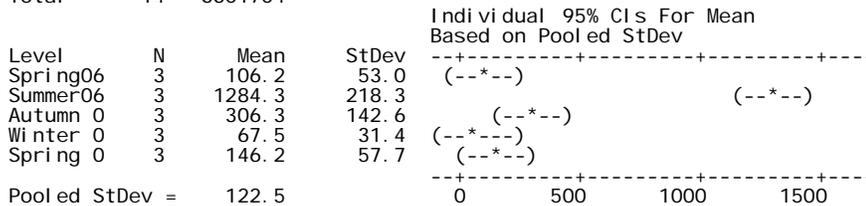


Table C6 : One-Way Analysis of Variance between seasons for (total arthropod)

Analysis of Variance (Fenced)

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	3151534	787883	52.47	0.000
Error	10	150170	15017		
Total	14	3301704			



Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Table C6 Cont.

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Summer06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	106.2	53.0	31
Summer06	3	1284	218	126

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Summer06: (-1538, -818)

T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Summer06 (vs not =): T= -9.08 P=0.0008 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 159

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	106.2	53.0	31
Autumn 0	3	306	143	82

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Autumn 0: (-444, 44)

T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Autumn 0 (vs not =): T= -2.28 P=0.085 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 108

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	106.2	53.0	31
Winter 0	3	67.5	31.4	18

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Winter 0: (-60, 137)

T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= 1.09 P=0.34 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 43.5

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	106.2	53.0	31
Spring 0	3	146.2	57.7	33

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Spring 0: (-165, 86)

T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -0.88 P=0.43 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 55.4

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer06 vs Autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer06	3	1284	218	126
Autumn 0	3	306	143	82

95% CI for mu Summer06 - mu Autumn 0: (560, 1396)

T-Test mu Summer06 = mu Autumn 0 (vs not =): T= 6.50 P=0.0029 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 184

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer06	3	1284	218	126
Winter 0	3	67.5	31.4	18

95% CI for mu Summer06 - mu Winter 0: (863, 1570)

T-Test mu Summer06 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= 9.56 P=0.0007 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 156

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Table C6 Cont.

Two sample T for Summer06 vs Spring 07					N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer06	3	1284	218	126				
Spring 0	3	146.2	57.7	33				

95% CI for mu Summer06 - mu Spring 0: (776, 1500)
 T-Test mu Summer06 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= 8.73 P=0.0009 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 160

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Autumn 06 vs Winter 07				
	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Autumn 0	3	306	143	82
Winter 0	3	67.5	31.4	18

95% CI for mu Autumn 0 - mu Winter 0: (5, 473)
 T-Test mu Autumn 0 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= 2.83 P=0.047 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 103

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Autumn 06 vs Spring 07				
	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Autumn 0	3	306	143	82
Spring 0	3	146.2	57.7	33

95% CI for mu Autumn 0 - mu Spring 0: (-86, 407)
 T-Test mu Autumn 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= 1.80 P=0.15 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 109

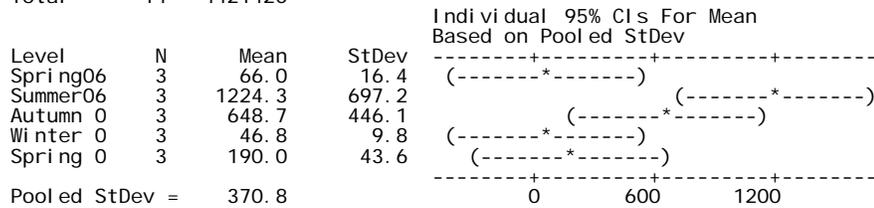
Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Winter 07 vs Spring 07				
	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Winter 0	3	67.5	31.4	18
Spring 0	3	146.2	57.7	33

95% CI for mu Winter 0 - mu Spring 0: (-184, 27)
 T-Test mu Winter 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -2.08 P=0.11 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 46.4

One-Way Analysis of Variance(Grazed)

Analysis of Variance					
Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	3046679	761670	5.54	0.013
Error	10	1374741	137474		
Total	14	4421420			



Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Summer06				
	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	66.0	16.4	9.5
Summer06	3	1224	697	403

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Summer06: (-2276.3, -40)
 T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Summer06 (vs not =): T= -2.88 P=0.045 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 493

Table C6 Cont.

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Autumn 06				
	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	66.0	16.4	9.5
Autumn 0	3	649	446	258

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Autumn 0: (-1298.2, 133)
 T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Autumn 0 (vs not =): T= -2.26 P=0.087 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 316

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Winter 07				
	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	66.0	16.4	9.5
Winter 0	3	46.83	9.83	5.7

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Winter 0: (-11.4, 49.8)
 T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= 1.74 P=0.16 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 13.5

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Spring 07				
	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	66.0	16.4	9.5
Spring 0	3	190.0	43.6	25

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Spring 0: (-198.6, -49)
 T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -4.61 P=0.0099 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 32.9

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer06 vs Autumn 06				
	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer06	3	1224	697	403
Autumn 0	3	649	446	258

95% CI for mu Summer06 - mu Autumn 0: (-751, 1902)
 T-Test mu Summer06 = mu Autumn 0 (vs not =): T= 1.20 P=0.29 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 585

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer06 vs Winter 07				
	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer06	3	1224	697	403
Winter 0	3	46.83	9.83	5.7

95% CI for mu Summer06 - mu Winter 0: (60, 2295.3)
 T-Test mu Summer06 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= 2.92 P=0.043 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 493

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer06 vs Spring 07				
	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer06	3	1224	697	403
Spring 0	3	190.0	43.6	25

95% CI for mu Summer06 - mu Spring 0: (-85, 2154)
 T-Test mu Summer06 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= 2.56 P=0.062 DF= 4
 Both use Pooled StDev = 494

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Table C6 Cont.

Two sample T for Autumn 06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Autumn 0	3	649	446	258
Winter 0	3	46.83	9.83	5.7

95% CI for mu Autumn 0 - mu Winter 0: (-113, 1317.1)

T-Test mu Autumn 0 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= 2.34 P=0.080 DF= 4

Both use Pooled StDev = 316

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Autumn 06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Autumn 0	3	649	446	258
Spring 0	3	190.0	43.6	25

95% CI for mu Autumn 0 - mu Spring 0: (-260, 1177)

T-Test mu Autumn 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= 1.77 P=0.15 DF= 4

Both use Pooled StDev = 317

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Winter 07 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Winter 0	3	46.83	9.83	5.7
Spring 0	3	190.0	43.6	25

95% CI for mu Winter 0 - mu Spring 0: (-214.8, -72)

T-Test mu Winter 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -5.55 P=0.0052 DF= 4

Both use Pooled StDev = 31.6

One-Way Analysis of Variance (Natural)

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	4393273	1098318	20.66	0.000
Error	10	531551	53155		
Total	14	4924824			

Individual 95% CIs For Mean
Based on Pooled StDev

Level	N	Mean	StDev	95% CI
Spring06	3	122.3	50.4	(-----*-----)
Summer06	3	1542.3	506.2	(-----*-----)
Autumn 0	3	464.7	49.9	(-----*-----)
Winter 0	3	106.7	50.5	(-----*-----)
Spring 0	3	217.5	44.8	(-----*-----)

Pooled StDev = 230.6

0 600 1200 1800

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Summer06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	122.3	50.4	29
Summer06	3	1542	506	292

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Summer06: (-2235, -605)

T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Summer06 (vs not =): T= -4.84 P=0.0084 DF= 4

Both use Pooled StDev = 360

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	122.3	50.4	29
Autumn 0	3	464.7	49.9	29

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Autumn 0: (-456, -229)

T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Autumn 0 (vs not =): T= -8.37 P=0.0011 DF= 4

Both use Pooled StDev = 50.1

Table C6 Cont.

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	122.3	50.4	29
Winter 0	3	106.7	50.5	29

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Winter 0: (-99, 130)

T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= 0.38 P=0.72 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 50.4

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Spring06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Spring06	3	122.3	50.4	29
Spring 0	3	217.5	44.8	26

95% CI for mu Spring06 - mu Spring 0: (-203, 13)

T-Test mu Spring06 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -2.45 P=0.071 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 47.7

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer06 vs Autumn 06

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer06	3	1542	506	292
Autumn 0	3	464.7	49.9	29

95% CI for mu Summer06 - mu Autumn 0: (262, 1893)

T-Test mu Summer06 = mu Autumn 0 (vs not =): T= 3.67 P=0.021 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 360

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer06	3	1542	506	292
Winter 0	3	106.7	50.5	29

95% CI for mu Summer06 - mu Winter 0: (620, 2251)

T-Test mu Summer06 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= 4.89 P=0.0081 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 360

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Summer06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Summer06	3	1542	506	292
Spring 0	3	217.5	44.8	26

95% CI for mu Summer06 - mu Spring 0: (510, 2139)

T-Test mu Summer06 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= 4.52 P=0.011 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 359

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Autumn 06 vs Winter 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Autumn 0	3	464.7	49.9	29
Winter 0	3	106.7	50.5	29

95% CI for mu Autumn 0 - mu Winter 0: (244, 472)

T-Test mu Autumn 0 = mu Winter 0 (vs not =): T= 8.74 P=0.0009 DF= 4
Both use Pooled StDev = 50.2

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Table C6 Cont.

Two sample T for Autumn 06 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Autumn 0	3	464.7	49.9	29
Spring 0	3	217.5	44.8	26

95% CI for mu Autumn 0 - mu Spring 0: (140, 355)

T-Test mu Autumn 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= 6.39 P=0.0031 DF= 4

Both use Pooled StDev = 47.4

Two Sample T-Test and Confidence Interval

Two sample T for Winter 07 vs Spring 07

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Winter 0	3	106.7	50.5	29
Spring 0	3	217.5	44.8	26

95% CI for mu Winter 0 - mu Spring 0: (-219, -3)

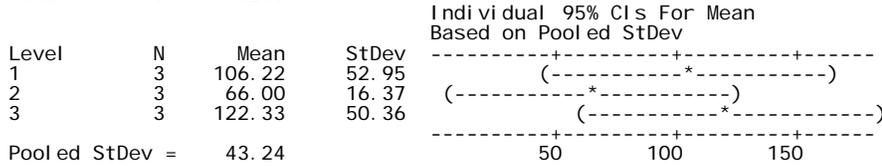
T-Test mu Winter 0 = mu Spring 0 (vs not =): T= -2.84 P=0.047 DF= 4

Both use Pooled StDev = 47.7

One-Way Analysis of Variance between three sites on each season

Analysis of Variance for **Spring06**

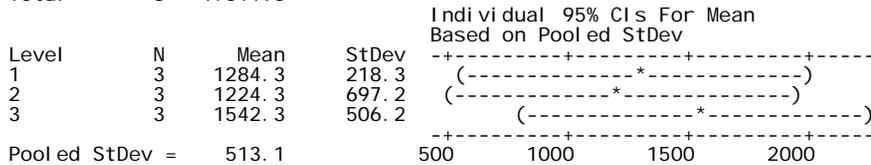
Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	5051	2525	1.35	0.328
Error	6	11217	1869		
Total	8	16268			



One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for **Summer 0**

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	171288	85644	0.33	0.734
Error	6	1579910	263318		
Total	8	1751198			



One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for **Autumn 0**

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	176118	88059	1.19	0.367
Error	6	443610	73935		
Total	8	619728			

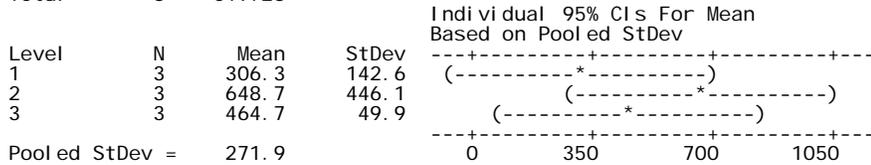


Table C6 Cont.

One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for **Winter 0**

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	5541	2771	2.29	0.182
Error	6	7260	1210		
Total	8	12801			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
1	3	67.50	31.40
2	3	46.83	9.83
3	3	106.67	50.47

Pooled StDev = 34.78

One-Way Analysis of Variance

Analysis of Variance for **Spring 0**

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
C2	2	7766	3883	1.61	0.275
Error	6	14466	2411		
Total	8	22232			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
1	3	146.17	57.67
2	3	190.00	43.59
3	3	217.50	44.80

Pooled StDev = 49.10

One-Way Analysis of Variance of total insects on fenced

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	1055151	263788	3.11	0.026
Error	40	3394101	84853		
Total	44	4449252			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
Sp 06	9	33.8	36.4
Su 06	9	425.9	635.7
Au 06	9	99.7	129.6
Wn 07	9	20.3	28.0
Sp 07	9	42.6	35.8

Pooled StDev = 291.3

One-Way Analysis of Variance of total insect on the grazing

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	1025118	256279	2.13	0.095
Error	40	4823026	120576		
Total	44	5848144			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
Sp 06	9	19.4	20.5
Su 06	9	406.6	680.7
Au 06	9	212.7	368.2
Wn 07	9	12.8	9.0
Sp 07	9	57.4	58.8

Pooled StDev = 347.2

One-Way Analysis of Variance of total insects of the natural grass land

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	4	1484342	371085	2.64	0.048
Error	40	5629133	140728		
Total	44	7113474			

Level	N	Mean	StDev
Sp 06	9	38.4	51.7
Su 06	9	513.3	809.3
Au 06	9	152.8	195.9
Wn 07	9	31.3	43.3
Sp 07	9	66.7	76.2

Pooled StDev = 375.1

Table C6 Cont. Analysis of abundance between three sites

One-Way Analysis of Variance coleoptera

Analysis of Variance				
Source	DF	SS	MS	F
Factor	2	9.73	4.87	0.70
Error	12	83.60	6.97	
Total	14	93.33		

Individual 95% CIs For Mean Based on Pooled StDev				
Level	N	Mean	StDev	
fenced	5	9.000	2.449	(-----*-----)
under gr	5	9.200	2.588	(-----*-----)
grass la	5	10.800	2.864	(-----*-----)

Pooled StDev = 2.639

One-Way Analysis of Variance hymenoptera

Analysis of Variance				
Source	DF	SS	MS	F
Factor	2	30423	15211	0.05
Error	12	3740082	311673	
Total	14	3770504		

Individual 95% CIs For Mean Based on Pooled StDev				
Level	N	Mean	StDev	
fenced	5	328.6	529.4	(-----*-----)
under gr	5	376.4	520.9	(-----*-----)
grass la	5	438.6	619.2	(-----*-----)

Pooled StDev = 558.3

One-Way Analysis of Variance other insecta

Analysis of Variance				
Source	DF	SS	MS	F
Factor	2	144	72	0.07
Error	12	12168	1014	
Total	14	12312		

Individual 95% CIs For Mean Based on Pooled StDev				
Level	N	Mean	StDev	
fenced	5	36.20	19.56	(-----*-----)
under gr	5	40.00	44.51	(-----*-----)
grass la	5	32.40	26.03	(-----*-----)

Pooled StDev = 31.84

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One-Way Analysis of Variance areaneae (spiders)

Analysis of Variance				
Source	DF	SS	MS	F
Factor	2	0.1	0.1	0.00
Error	12	280.8	23.4	
Total	14	280.9		

Individual 95% CIs For Mean Based on Pooled StDev				
Level	N	Mean	StDev	
C1	5	8.000	5.099	(-----*-----)
C2	5	8.200	4.324	(-----*-----)
C3	5	8.000	5.050	(-----*-----)

Pooled StDev = 4.837

One-Way Analysis of Variance of other arthropods

Analysis of Variance				
Source	DF	SS	MS	F
Factor	2	0.93	0.47	0.30
Error	12	18.80	1.57	
Total	14	19.73		

Individual 95% CIs For Mean Based on Pooled StDev				
Level	N	Mean	StDev	
fenced	5	0.800	0.837	(-----*-----)
under gr	5	1.400	1.517	(-----*-----)
grass la	5	1.200	1.304	(-----*-----)

Pooled StDev = 1.252

Table C6 Cont.

One-Way Analysis of Variance 9total insects0

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	2	29283	14641	0.05	0.952
Error	12	3564691	297058		
Total	14	3593974			

Individual 95% CIs For Mean
Based on Pooled StDev

Level	N	Mean	StDev
Fenced (5	373.4	513.6
Grazed (5	425.4	506.2
Natural	5	481.6	609.2

Pooled StDev = 545.0

One-Way Analysis of Variance Total arthropods

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Factor	2	29598	14799	0.05	0.951
Error	12	3528318	294026		
Total	14	3557916			

Individual 95% CIs For Mean
Based on Pooled StDev

Level	N	Mean	StDev
Fenced	5	382.0	512.3
Grazed	5	435.2	503.7
natural	5	490.8	604.9

Pooled StDev = 542.2

Table C7 : Regression Analysis fenced area

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is

$$\text{col eop} = 11.2 - 0.0353 \text{ rain}$$

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	11.159	1.189	9.39	0.003
rain	-0.03528	0.01505	-2.34	0.010

S = 1.681 **R-Sq = 64.7%** R-Sq(adj) = 52.9%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	15.524	15.524	5.49	0.010
Error	3	8.476	2.825		
Total	4	24.000			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is

$$\text{hymeno} = 681 - 5.75 \text{ rain}$$

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	680.6	343.7	1.98	0.142
rain	-5.751	4.351	-1.32	0.278

S = 485.9 R-Sq = 36.8% R-Sq(adj) = 15.7%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	412494	412494	1.75	0.278
Error	3	708359	236120		
Total	4	1120853			

Table C7 cont.

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 other insect = 28.7 + 0.123 rain

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	28.70	14.97	1.92	0.151
rain	0.1225	0.1895	0.65	0.564

S = 21.16 R-Sq = 12.2% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	187.2	187.2	0.42	0.564
Error	3	1343.6	447.9		
Total	4	1530.8			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 other arthropod = 1.08 - 0.00455 rain

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	1.0787	0.6510	1.66	0.196
rain	-0.004555	0.008242	-0.55	0.619

S = 0.9204 R-Sq = 9.2% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	0.2587	0.2587	0.31	0.619
Error	3	2.5413	0.8471		
Total	4	2.8000			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 araneae = 11.5 - 0.0565 rain

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	11.455	3.274	3.50	0.040
rain	-0.05645	0.04144	-1.36	0.266

S = 4.628 R-Sq = 38.2% R-Sq(adj) = 17.6%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	39.74	39.74	1.86	0.266
Error	3	64.26	21.42		
Total	4	104.00			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 coleop = 3.91 + 0.252 temp

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	3.908	4.236	0.92	0.424
temp	0.2520	0.2034	1.24	0.303

S = 2.300 R-Sq = 33.9% R-Sq(adj) = 11.8%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	8.124	8.124	1.54	0.303
Error	3	15.876	5.292		
Total	4	24.000			

Table C7 cont.

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 hymeno = - 1207 + 76.0 temp

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	-1207.1	657.0	-1.84	0.163
temp	76.00	31.54	2.41	0.095

S = 356.8 R-Sq = 65.9% R-Sq(adj) = 54.6%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	739004	739004	5.81	0.095
Error	3	381849	127283		
Total	4	1120853			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 other insect = 78.7 - 2.10 temp

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	78.65	33.04	2.38	0.098
temp	-2.101	1.586	-1.32	0.277

S = 17.94 R-Sq = 36.9% R-Sq(adj) = 15.9%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	564.8	564.8	1.75	0.277
Error	3	966.0	322.0		
Total	4	1530.8			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 other arthropod = 1.97 - 0.0580 temp

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	1.972	1.636	1.21	0.314
temp	-0.05803	0.07857	-0.74	0.514

S = 0.8887 R-Sq = 15.4% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	0.4308	0.4308	0.55	0.514
Error	3	2.3692	0.7897		
Total	4	2.8000			

Table C7 Cont.

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 $\text{araneae} = 8.5 - 0.025 \text{ temp}$

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	8.50	10.84	0.78	0.490
temp	-0.0249	0.5203	-0.05	0.965

S = 5.886 R-Sq = 0.1% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.965
Error	3	103.92	34.64		
Total	4	104.00			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 $\text{coleop} = 8.41 + 0.079 \text{ moisture}$

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	8.411	2.420	3.48	0.040
moisture	0.0788	0.2776	0.28	0.795

S = 2.791 R-Sq = 2.6% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	0.628	0.628	0.08	0.795
Error	3	23.372	7.791		
Total	4	24.000			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 $\text{hymeno} = 738 - 54.8 \text{ moisture}$

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	737.8	452.5	1.63	0.201
moisture	-54.79	51.90	-1.06	0.369

S = 521.9 R-Sq = 27.1% R-Sq(adj) = 2.8%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	303582	303582	1.11	0.369
Error	3	817271	272424		
Total	4	1120853			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 $\text{other insect} = 30.7 + 0.74 \text{ moisture}$

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	30.67	19.23	1.60	0.209
moisture	0.740	2.205	0.34	0.759

S = 22.18 R-Sq = 3.6% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Table C7 Cont.

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	55.4	55.4	0.11	0.759
Error	3	1475.4	491.8		
Total	4	1530.8			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 other arthropod = 0.375 + 0.0569 moisture

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	0.3747	0.7870	0.48	0.666
moisture	0.05694	0.09027	0.63	0.573

S = 0.9078 R-Sq = 11.7% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	0.3279	0.3279	0.40	0.573
Error	3	2.4721	0.8240		
Total	4	2.8000			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 araneae = 3.44 + 0.611 moisture

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	3.435	4.073	0.84	0.461
moisture	0.6113	0.4672	1.31	0.282

S = 4.698 R-Sq = 36.3% R-Sq(adj) = 15.1%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	37.78	37.78	1.71	0.282
Error	3	66.22	22.07		
Total	4	104.00			

under grazing

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 colleop = 10.2 - 0.0160 rain

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	10.178	1.985	5.13	0.014
rain	-0.01597	0.02513	-0.64	0.570

S = 2.806 R-Sq = 11.9% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	3.182	3.182	0.40	0.570
Error	3	23.618	7.873		
Total	4	26.800			

Table C7 Cont.

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 hymeno = 672 - 4.83 rain

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	672.2	363.9	1.85	0.162
rain	-4.833	4.607	-1.05	0.371

S = 514.5 R-Sq = 26.8% R-Sq(adj) = 2.5%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	291301	291301	1.10	0.371
Error	3	794068	264689		
Total	4	1085369			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 other insect = 65.8 - 0.422 rain

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	65.80	30.86	2.13	0.123
rain	-0.4215	0.3907	-1.08	0.360

S = 43.63 R-Sq = 28.0% R-Sq(adj) = 3.9%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	2216	2216	1.16	0.360
Error	3	5710	1903		
Total	4	7926			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 other arthropod = 1.75 - 0.0056 rain

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	1.745	1.212	1.44	0.245
rain	-0.00565	0.01534	-0.37	0.737

S = 1.713 R-Sq = 4.3% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	0.397	0.397	0.14	0.737
Error	3	8.803	2.934		
Total	4	9.200			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 araneae = 8.84 - 0.0104 rain

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	8.839	3.500	2.53	0.086
rain	-0.01044	0.04431	-0.24	0.829

S = 4.948 R-Sq = 1.8% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Table C7 Cont.

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	1.36	1.36	0.06	0.829
Error	3	73.44	24.48		
Total	4	74.80			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 $\text{coleop} = 8.34 + 0.043 \text{ temp}$

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	8.335	5.480	1.52	0.226
temp	0.0428	0.2631	0.16	0.881

S = 2.976 R-Sq = 0.9% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	0.234	0.234	0.03	0.881
Error	3	26.566	8.855		
Total	4	26.800			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 $\text{hymeno} = -1279 + 82.0 \text{ temp}$

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	-1279.5	505.6	-2.53	0.085
temp	81.95	24.27	3.38	0.043

S = 274.5 R-Sq = 79.2% R-Sq(adj) = 72.2%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	859256	859256	11.40	0.043
Error	3	226113	75371		
Total	4	1085369			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 $\text{other insect} = 67.8 - 1.37 \text{ temp}$

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	67.75	93.20	0.73	0.520
temp	-1.373	4.474	-0.31	0.779

S = 50.61 R-Sq = 3.0% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	241	241	0.09	0.779
Error	3	7685	2562		
Total	4	7926			

Regression Analysis

Table C7 Cont.

The regression equation is
other arthropod = 1.79 - 0.019 temp

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	1.786	3.217	0.56	0.618
temp	-0.0191	0.1544	-0.12	0.909

S = 1.747 R-Sq = 0.5% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	0.047	0.047	0.02	0.909
Error	3	9.153	3.051		
Total	4	9.200			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
araneae = 14.3 - 0.301 temp

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	14.281	8.453	1.69	0.190
temp	-0.3010	0.4058	-0.74	0.512

S = 4.590 R-Sq = 15.5% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	11.59	11.59	0.55	0.512
Error	3	63.21	21.07		
Total	4	74.80			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
coleop = 11.5 - 0.384 moisture

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	11.534	1.812	6.37	0.008
moisture	-0.3839	0.2487	-1.54	0.220

S = 2.231 R-Sq = 44.3% R-Sq(adj) = 25.7%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	11.863	11.863	2.38	0.220
Error	3	14.937	4.979		
Total	4	26.800			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
coleop = 11.5 - 0.384 moisture

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	11.534	1.812	6.37	0.008
moisture	-0.3839	0.2487	-1.54	0.220

S = 2.231 R-Sq = 44.3% R-Sq(adj) = 25.7%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	11.863	11.863	2.38	0.220
Error	3	14.937	4.979		
Total	4	26.800			

Table C7 Cont.

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 hymeno = 807 - 70.9 moisture

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	807.2	386.9	2.09	0.128
moisture	-70.85	53.11	-1.33	0.274

S = 476.5 R-Sq = 37.2% R-Sq(adj) = 16.3%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	404184	404184	1.78	0.274
Error	3	681185	227062		
Total	4	1085369			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 other insect = 8.7 + 5.14 moisture

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	8.74	35.69	0.24	0.822
moisture	5.142	4.899	1.05	0.371

S = 43.96 R-Sq = 26.9% R-Sq(adj) = 2.5%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	2128	2128	1.10	0.371
Error	3	5798	1933		
Total	4	7926			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 other arthropod = 1.49 - 0.015 moisture

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	1.489	1.420	1.05	0.371
moisture	-0.0147	0.1950	-0.08	0.945

S = 1.750 R-Sq = 0.2% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	0.017	0.017	0.01	0.945
Error	3	9.183	3.061		
Total	4	9.200			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 araneae = 4.43 + 0.620 moisture

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	4.428	3.103	1.43	0.249
moisture	0.6204	0.4259	1.46	0.241

S = 3.822 R-Sq = 41.4% R-Sq(adj) = 21.9%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	30.98	30.98	2.12	0.241
Error	3	43.82	14.61		
Total	4	74.80			

Table C7 cont.

Natural grass land

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 $\text{coleop} = 11.2 - 0.0069 \text{ rain}$

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	11.221	2.318	4.84	0.017
rain	-0.00688	0.02934	-0.23	0.830

S = 3.277 R-Sq = 1.8% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	0.59	0.59	0.05	0.830
Error	3	32.21	10.74		
Total	4	32.80			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 $\text{hymeno} = 864 - 6.96 \text{ rain}$

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	864.5	393.8	2.20	0.116
rain	-6.959	4.986	-1.40	0.257

S = 556.8 R-Sq = 39.4% R-Sq(adj) = 19.2%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	603867	603867	1.95	0.257
Error	3	929993	309998		
Total	4	1533859			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 $\text{other insect} = 24.5 + 0.128 \text{ rain}$

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	24.54	20.44	1.20	0.316
rain	0.1284	0.2588	0.50	0.654

S = 28.90 R-Sq = 7.6% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	205.7	205.7	0.25	0.654
Error	3	2505.5	835.2		
Total	4	2711.2			

Regression Analysis

Table C7 Cont.

The regression equation is
 other arthropod = 1.58 - 0.0063 rain

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	1.584	1.026	1.54	0.220
rain	-0.00627	0.01299	-0.48	0.662

S = 1.450 R-Sq = 7.2% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	0.490	0.490	0.23	0.662
Error	3	6.310	2.103		
Total	4	6.800			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 araneae = 8.45 - 0.0073 rain

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	8.447	4.111	2.05	0.132
rain	-0.00730	0.05204	-0.14	0.897

S = 5.812 R-Sq = 0.7% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	0.66	0.66	0.02	0.897
Error	3	101.34	33.78		
Total	4	102.00			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 coleop = 1.61 + 0.455 temp

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	1.608	2.673	0.60	0.590
temp	0.4549	0.1283	3.55	0.038

S = 1.451 R-Sq = 80.7% R-Sq(adj) = 74.3%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	26.480	26.480	12.57	0.038
Error	3	6.320	2.107		
Total	4	32.800			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 hymeno = -1442 + 93.1 temp

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	-1442.3	693.3	-2.08	0.129
temp	93.09	33.28	2.80	0.068

S = 376.5 R-Sq = 72.3% R-Sq(adj) = 63.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	1108683	1108683	7.82	0.068
Error	3	425176	141725		
Total	4	1533859			

Table C7 Cont.

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 other insect = 101 - 3.38 temp

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	100.68	37.59	2.68	0.075
temp	-3.379	1.805	-1.87	0.158

S = 20.41 R-Sq = 53.9% R-Sq(adj) = 38.5%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	1461.2	1461.2	3.51	0.158
Error	3	1250.0	416.7		
Total	4	2711.2			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 other arthropod = 3.83 - 0.130 temp

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	3.827	2.289	1.67	0.193
temp	-0.1300	0.1099	-1.18	0.322

S = 1.243 R-Sq = 31.8% R-Sq(adj) = 9.1%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	2.163	2.163	1.40	0.322
Error	3	4.637	1.546		
Total	4	6.800			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 araneae = 20.8 - 0.632 temp

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	20.770	7.585	2.74	0.071
temp	-0.6320	0.3641	-1.74	0.181

S = 4.119 R-Sq = 50.1% R-Sq(adj) = 33.5%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	51.10	51.10	3.01	0.181
Error	3	50.90	16.97		
Total	4	102.00			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 coleop = 12.4 - 0.241 moisture

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	12.416	2.387	5.20	0.014
moisture	-0.2413	0.2951	-0.82	0.473

S = 2.990 R-Sq = 18.2% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Table C7 Cont.

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	5.978	5.978	0.67	0.473
Error	3	26.822	8.941		
Total	4	32.800			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 hymeno = 904 - 69.5 moisture

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	904.4	469.4	1.93	0.150
moisture	-69.55	58.04	-1.20	0.317

S = 588.0 R-Sq = 32.4% R-Sq(adj) = 9.8%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	496453	496453	1.44	0.317
Error	3	1037406	345802		
Total	4	1533859			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 other insect = 42.4 - 1.50 moisture

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	42.44	22.95	1.85	0.162
moisture	-1.499	2.838	-0.53	0.634

S = 28.76 R-Sq = 8.5% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	230.6	230.6	0.28	0.634
Error	3	2480.6	826.9		
Total	4	2711.2			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 other arthropod = 0.99 + 0.031 moisture

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	0.992	1.193	0.83	0.467
moisture	0.0310	0.1475	0.21	0.847

S = 1.495 R-Sq = 1.5% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	0.099	0.099	0.04	0.847
Error	3	6.701	2.234		
Total	4	6.800			

Table C7 Cont.

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 araneae = 5.24 + 0.412 moisture

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	5.240	4.238	1.24	0.304
moisture	0.4120	0.5241	0.79	0.489

S = 5.310 R-Sq = 17.1% R-Sq(adj) = 0.0%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	17.42	17.42	0.62	0.489
Error	3	84.58	28.19		
Total	4	102.00			

Worksheet size: 100000 cells

Regression Analysis

Regression Analysis natural land (temp)

The regression equation is
 total arth = -1316 + 89.4 Mean monthly temp C

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	-1315.8	706.2	-1.86	0.159
Mean mon	89.40	33.90	2.64	0.078

S = 383.5 R-Sq = 69.9% R-Sq(adj) = 59.8%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	1022504	1022504	6.95	0.078
Error	3	441212	147071		
Total	4	1463717			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
 total insect = -1340 + 90.2 Mean monthly temp C

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	-1340.0	708.9	-1.89	0.155
Mean mon	90.15	34.03	2.65	0.077

S = 384.9 R-Sq = 70.1% R-Sq(adj) = 60.1%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	1039823	1039823	7.02	0.077
Error	3	444526	148175		
Total	4	1484349			

Table C7 cont.**Regression Analysis grazing land (temp)**

The regression equation is
total arth = - 1189 + 80.4 Mean monthly temp C

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	-1189.0	461.5	-2.58	0.082
Mean mon	80.37	22.16	3.63	0.036

S = 250.6 R-Sq = 81.4% R-Sq(adj) = 75.2%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	826336	826336	13.16	0.036
Error	3	188403	62801		
Total	4	1014740			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
total insect = - 1205 + 80.7 Mean monthly temp C

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	-1204.5	466.7	-2.58	0.082
Mean mon	80.66	22.40	3.60	0.037

S = 253.4 R-Sq = 81.2% R-Sq(adj) = 74.9%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	832446	832446	12.96	0.037
Error	3	192651	64217		
Total	4	1025097			

Regression Analysis fenced land (temp)

The regression equation is
total arth = - 1115 + 74.1 Mean monthly temp C

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	-1114.5	627.6	-1.78	0.174
Mean mon	74.06	30.13	2.46	0.091

S = 340.8 R-Sq = 66.8% R-Sq(adj) = 55.8%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	701745	701745	6.04	0.091
Error	3	348433	116144		
Total	4	1050178			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
total insect = - 1125 + 74.2 Mean monthly temp C

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	-1125.3	630.3	-1.79	0.172
Mean mon	74.17	30.26	2.45	0.092

S = 342.3 R-Sq = 66.7% R-Sq(adj) = 55.6%

Table C7 Cont.

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	703826	703826	6.01	0.092
Error	3	351419	117140		
Total	4	1055245			

Regression Analysis natural land (moist)

The regression equation is
total arthropods = 966 - 71.0 soil moisture

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	966.3	449.1	2.15	0.121
soil moi	-71.00	55.55	-1.28	0.291

S = 562.0 R-Sq = 35.3% R-Sq(adj) = 13.7%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	516094	516094	1.63	0.291
Error	3	947623	315874		
Total	4	1463717			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
total insects = 960 - 71.5 soil moisture

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	960.4	452.4	2.12	0.124
soil moi	-71.46	55.95	-1.28	0.291

S = 566.1 R-Sq = 35.2% R-Sq(adj) = 13.6%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	522846	522846	1.63	0.291
Error	3	961503	320501		
Total	4	1484349			

Regression Analysis grazing land(moist)

The regression equation is
total arthropods = 833 - 65.6 soil moisture

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	833.5	383.3	2.17	0.118
soil moi	-65.55	52.62	-1.25	0.301

S = 472.1 R-Sq = 34.1% R-Sq(adj) = 12.1%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	345981	345981	1.55	0.301
Error	3	668759	222920		
Total	4	1014740			

Table C7 Cont.

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
total insects = 827 - 66.1 soil moisture

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	827.3	384.6	2.15	0.121
soil moi	-66.10	52.80	-1.25	0.299

S = 473.7 R-Sq = 34.3% R-Sq(adj) = 12.4%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	351810	351810	1.57	0.299
Error	3	673287	224429		
Total	4	1025097			

Regression Analysis fenced land (moist)

The regression equation is
total arthropods = 780 - 53.3 soil moisture

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	779.7	437.3	1.78	0.173
soil moi	-53.27	50.16	-1.06	0.366

S = 504.4 R-Sq = 27.3% R-Sq(adj) = 3.1%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	286898	286898	1.13	0.366
Error	3	763281	254427		
Total	4	1050178			

Regression Analysis

The regression equation is
total insects = 776 - 53.9 soil moisture

Predictor	Coef	StDev	T	P
Constant	775.8	436.8	1.78	0.174
soil moi	-53.89	50.10	-1.08	0.361

S = 503.8 R-Sq = 27.8% R-Sq(adj) = 3.8%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	293704	293704	1.16	0.361
Error	3	761541	253847		
Total	4	1055245			

Descriptive Statistics (coloptera)

Variable	N	Mean	Median	Tr	Mean	StDev	SE	Mean
fenced	5	9.00	10.00		9.00	2.45		1.10
Variable	Min	Max	Q1	Q3				
fenced	6.00	12.00	6.50	11.00				

Descriptive Statistics (coloptera)

Variable	N	Mean	Median	Tr	Mean	StDev	SE	Mean
grazed	5	9.20	10.00		9.20	2.59		1.16
Variable	Min	Max	Q1	Q3				
grazed	5.00	12.00	7.00	11.00				

Table C7 Cont.

Descriptive Statistics (coleoptera)

Variable	N	Mean	Median	Tr Mean	StDev	SE Mean
natural	5	10.80	11.00	10.80	2.86	1.28

Variable	Min	Max	Q1	Q3
natural	7.00	14.00	8.00	13.50

Descriptive Statistics (araneae)

Variable	N	Mean	Median	Tr Mean	StDev	SE Mean
fenced	5	7.86	6.20	7.86	5.06	2.26
grazed	5	8.02	7.50	8.02	4.27	1.91
natural	5	7.84	6.00	7.84	5.10	2.28

Variable	Min	Max	Q1	Q3
fenced	4.50	16.80	4.90	11.65
grazed	3.30	15.00	5.05	11.25
natural	1.50	14.70	3.75	12.85

Descriptive Statistics (hymenoptera)

Variable	N	Mean	Median	Tr Mean	StDev	SE Mean
fenced	5	328	68	328	529	237
grazed	5	376	44	376	521	233
natural	5	438	162	438	619	277

Variable	Min	Max	Q1	Q3
fenced	9	1263	37	750
grazed	6	1197	21	898
natural	12	1514	53	962

Descriptive Statistics (other insects)

Variable	N	Mean	Median	Tr Mean	StDev	SE Mean
fenced	5	36.16	47.00	36.16	19.47	8.71
grazed	5	39.8	23.0	39.8	44.7	20.0
natural	5	32.4	29.3	32.4	26.1	11.7

Variable	Min	Max	Q1	Q3
fenced	5.00	51.80	17.10	49.80
grazed	13.7	119.2	14.8	73.3
natural	9.8	75.2	11.4	55.0

Descriptive Statistics (other arthropods)

Variable	N	Mean	Median	Tr Mean	StDev	SE Mean
fenced	5	0.680	0.500	0.680	0.646	0.289
grazed	5	1.460	1.300	1.460	1.361	0.609
natural	5	1.160	0.800	1.160	1.033	0.462

Variable	Min	Max	Q1	Q3
fenced	0.000	1.500	0.100	1.350
grazed	0.000	3.000	0.150	2.850
natural	0.300	2.700	0.300	2.200

Descriptive Statistics (total arthropods)

Variable	N	Mean	Median	Tr Mean	StDev	SE Mean
fenced	5	382	146	382	512	229
grazed	5	435	190	435	504	225
natural	5	491	218	491	605	271

Variable	Min	Max	Q1	Q3
fenced	68	1284	87	795
grazed	46	1223	56	936
natural	107	1542	114	1004

Table C7 Cont.

Descriptive Statistics (total insects)

Variable	N	Mean	Median	Tr Mean	StDev	SE Mean
fenced	5	373	128	373	514	230
grazed	5	425	172	425	506	226
natural	5	482	200	482	609	272

Variable	Min	Max	Q1	Q3
fenced	61	1278	81	788
grazed	38	1220	48	929
natural	94	1540	105	999

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Table C8 P- value for regression for all groups with moisture and the correlation

Taxon	Fenced (F)		N	Grazed (G)		N	Natural (N)		N
	P-value	R ²		P-value	R ²		P-value	R ²	
Abundance									
Total	0.09	0.82	5	0.04	0.90	5	0.08	0.84	5
Aranaea	0.97	-0.03	5	0.51	-0.39	5	0.18	-0.71	5
Total insects	0.09	0.82	5	0.04	0.90	5	0.08	0.84	5
Coleoptera	0.3	0.58	5	0.88	0.09	5	0.04	0.9	5
Hymenoptera	0.1	0.81	5	0.04	0.89	5	0.07	0.85	5
Other Insects	0.28	-0.61	5	0.78	-0.17	5	0.16	-0.73	5
Other Arthropods	0.51	-0.39	5	0.91	-0.07	5	0.32	-0.56	5

Table C9 P- value for regression for all groups with temperature and the correlation.

Taxon	Fenced (F)		N	Grazed (G)		N	Natural (N)		N
	P - value	R ²		P - value	R ²		P - value	R ²	
Abundance									
Total	0.37	-0.52	5	0.30	-0.58	5	0.29	-0.6	5
Aranaea	0.28	0.6	5	0.24	0.64	5	0.49	0.41	5
Total insects	0.36	-0.53	5	0.30	-0.59	5	0.29	-0.6	5
Coleoptera	0.8	0.16	5	0.22	-0.67	5	0.47	-0.43	5
Hymenoptera	0.37	-0.52	5	0.27	-0.61	5	0.32	-0.57	5
Other Insects	0.76	0.19	5	0.37	0.52	5	0.63	-0.29	5
Other Arthropods	0.57	0.34	5	0.95	-0.04	5	0.85	0.12	5

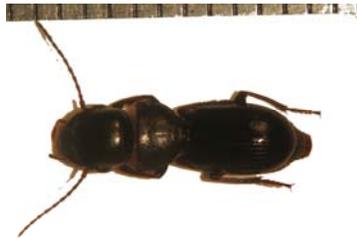
Appendix D
Fig.D1: Images of Coleoptera



Car 3



Carabus impressus



Carb1



Carb 2



Conicleonus nigrosuturatus



cur1



Drasterius bimaculatus



Ela 1

Fig. D1 cont.



Scar2



Scarites procerus eurytes



Zophosis punctata



Tanyproctus saulcyi



Ela 2



His 1

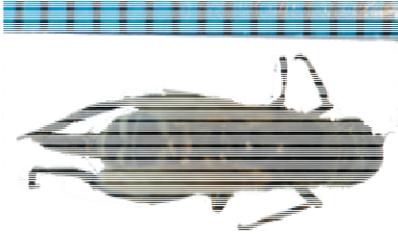


Margarinotus graecus

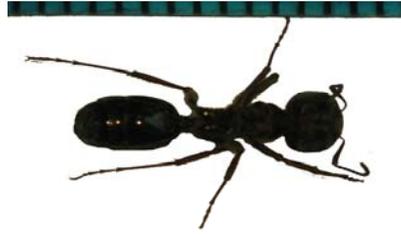


scar1

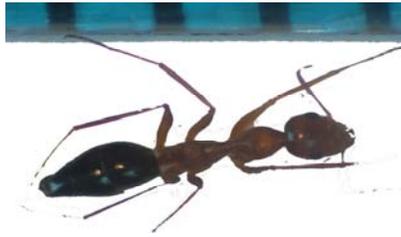
Fig. D2: Images of Hymenoptera



Apis mellifera



Cataqlyphus bicolor



Form4



Form 2

Appendix E

Fig. E1: cluster analysis of species for hymenoptera

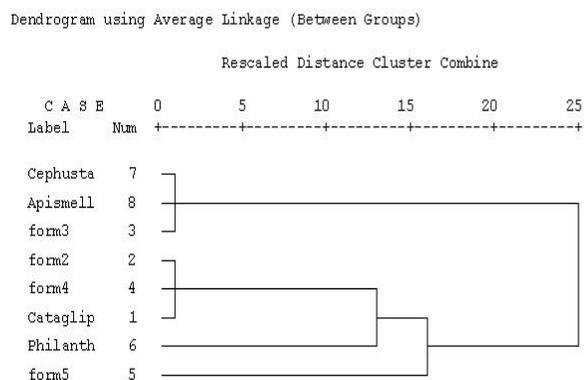
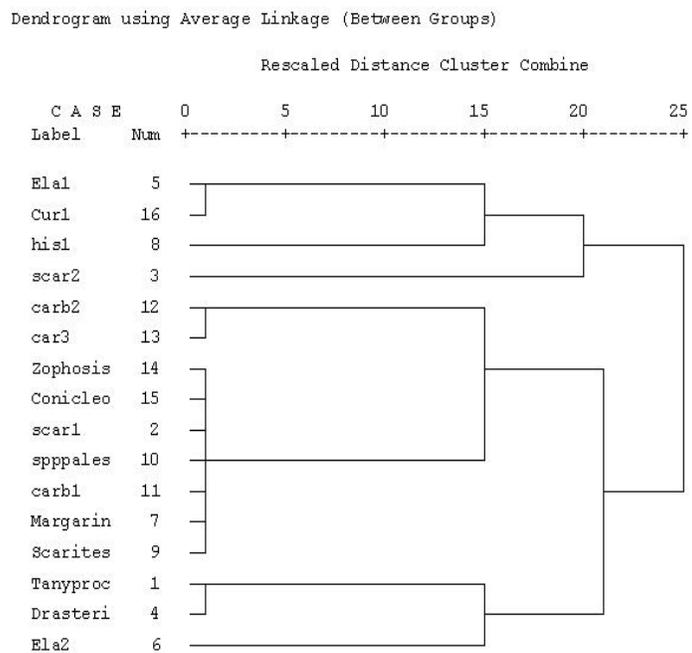


Fig. E2: cluster analysis of species for Coleoptera



جامعة النجاح الوطنية
كلية الدراسات العليا

دراسات في التنوع الحيوي لمفصليات الأرجل
في أنظمة عشبية بيئية مختلفة في منطقة الفارعة (فلسطين)

إعداد
واصف محمد ذيب علي

إشراف
أ. د. محمد سليم اشتية

دمت هذه الأطروحة استكمالاً لمتطلبات درجة الماجستير في العلوم البيئية، بكلية الدراسات
العليا في جامعة النجاح الوطنية، نابلس _ فلسطين.

2008

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الملخص

الخلفية: على الرغم من أهمية مفصليات الأرجل في الأنظمة البيئية العشبية، إلا أن الدراسات التي أجريت لفحص تأثير الاضطرابات البيئية المختلفة على هذه المفصليات قليلة خاصة في منطقة وادي الفارعة في الضفة الغربية.

الأهداف: هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى معرفة اثر رعي الحيوانات على التنوع الحيوي لمفصليات الأرجل، بما في ذلك أعداد الأنواع، وفرتها، في النظم البيئية العشبية المتوسطة شبه جافه من وادي الفارعة من الضفة الغربية في فلسطين.

طريقة إجراء الدراسة: أجريت هذه الدراسة بالقرب من قرية طولوز، و التي تقع في الجزء الشمالي الشرقي للضفة الغربية. بدأت هذه التجربة في العام 2006 م في منطقة تبلغ مساحتها حوالي 2000 دونم ذات نظام بيئي عشبي يستعمل بشكل رئيس لرعي الأغنام و الماعز.

اختيرت لهذه الدراسة ثلاثة مواقع مساحة كل منها نحو 2000م²، على النحو التالي ارض مسيجة حديثاً منع فيها الرعي من العام 2005م، أرض عشبية طبيعية وأرض تستخدم للرعي منذ ما يزيد عن 25 عاماً.

استغرقت الدراسة 12 شهراً (ابتداءً من نيسان 2006م و لغاية نيسان 2007م)، واستخدم في صيد مفصليات الأرجل مصائد تسمى (Pitfall Traps) وذلك مرة واحدة في

منتصف كل فصل من فصول السنة كما تمت دراسة آثار العوامل البيئية (درجة حرارة الهواء، وكمية الأمطار، ورطوبة التربة) على جماعات وأنواع مفصليات الأرجل في منطقة الدراسة.

النتائج و المناقشة: تبين من خلال هذه الدراسة أن جماعات مفصليات الأرجل كانت حساسة لرعي الماشية حيث سجلت أعلى وفرة في الأرض الطبيعية تلتها الأرض الرعوية، والمنطقة المسيجة حديثا. غير أن أثر الرعي على هذه الجماعات يختلف من رتبة إلى أخرى، إذ أظهرت بعض الأنواع من رتبة الحشرات غمدية الأجنحة خاصة النوع الذي يسمى *Carabus impressus* والذي يتبع عائلة الخنافس الأرضية، وفرة اعلى في الأرض الرعوية عنها في المواقع التي لا تتعرض للرعي، في حين أن بعض الأنواع التابعة لعائلات من رتبة حشرات غشائية الاجنحة وجدت في الارض الطبيعية او المحمية مثل عائلة النحل وزنابير الساق المنشارية وزنابير الطين الحافرة، و التي لم تلاحظ في الأرض الرعوية نهائيا، في المقابل وجدت بعض الأنواع التابعة لعائلة النمل مثل (Form 5) في الأرض الرعوية فقط.

وقد بينت هذه الدراسة أيضا وجود نمط عام لتغيرات موسمية معنوية في أعداد مجتمعات مفصليات الأرجل في النظم البيئية العشبية في منطقة الدراسة، إذ وصلت أعداد مجتمعات مفصليات الأرجل أعلى مستوياتها أثناء الصيف حيث سجلت درجات الحرارة الأعلى ورطوبة التربة الأقل، ووصلت مجتمعات مفصليات الأرجل أقل مستوياتها في الشتاء كنتيجة لدرجة الحرارة المنخفضة ورطوبة التربة العالية،

الاستنتاجات: يؤثر الرعي بشكل واضح على التنوع الحيوي لمفصليات الأرجل في الأنظمة البيئية العشبية في منطقة وادي الفارعة في الضفة الغربية في فلسطين. وقد تكيفت بعض أنواع الحشرات من رتبة الحشرات الغمدية الأجنحة بصورة جيدة في الاراضي الرعوية ، وبخاصة خنفساء *Carbus impressus*، التي تتبع عائلة الخنافس الأرضية، ولذلك يمكن أن تستعمل هذه الخنفساء كمؤشر حيوي للإضطرابات البيئية (مثل الرعي) في الانظمة البيئية الرعوية.