Your 65 trees
2 of your 232 leaf sheets

Group 4; tree 9-8, September 17, 2014; sheet # 2

(around 2400 leaves?)
79 trees from 2013
  7 major and 6 minor clones
65 trees from 2014
△ How many old clones?
△ How many new ones?
79 from 2013
7 major and 6 minor clones
65 from 2014

How many old clones?
How many new ones?
79 from 2013
  7 major and 6 minor clones
65 from 2014

- How many old clones?
- How many new ones?
For the seven clones with more than two sampled trees, clone membership explains 75% of the variation in the trees' mean W/L ratios.

Within clones, W/L increases going west (i.e., trees with larger west longitudes tend to have broader leaves, on average).
The chance that this would be true for all 7 clones is \( \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \) = 1/128, as is the chance that all 7 would tend to become smaller with increasing west longitude.
Today (Monday the 22nd)

Update your tree spreadsheets
- corrected coordinates
- new trees
- down trees
  (name them “down”)

Make new leaf sheets
- stay $\approx \frac{1}{4}$" from the edges!
- no overlaps of blades, stems
- use small pieces of tape
- less on leaf, more on paper

Talk about project ideas
- first with your group
- then with us
- more than one possibility!

Time permitting, measure leaves!

Next time (Weds. the 24th)

Preparation for DNA extraction

Finish brainstorming projects

INFORMAL presentations

Organize for last field trip
- data for group projects?
- wood from down trees
- leaves from some 2013 trees
If we ignore clone memberships, then there is no significant relationship between W/L and longitude!
But the regression of W/L on longitude is statistically significant for three of the seven clones, individually.
For the seven clones with more than two sampled trees, clone membership explains 75% of the variation in the trees' mean W/L ratios.

Within clones, W/L increases going west (i.e., trees with larger west longitudes tend to have broader leaves, on average).
The elevational difference between 111.591 and 111.592 (the longitudinal span of clone c1 and clone c4.6c) is only 35-70 feet.
The east-west distance between longitudinal lines (e.g., 111.591 and 111.592) is roughly 300 feet (the length of a football field).