

Figure 1 displays a 10x10 grid of small plots, each representing the spatial distribution of a specific taxon across 10 sites. The rows are labeled with taxon numbers (1 to 100) on the left, and the columns are labeled with site numbers (1 to 10) at the top. Each plot shows a binary pattern of presence (black dot) and absence (white space) for that taxon at that site. The patterns vary significantly across both taxa and sites, illustrating the spatial heterogeneity of the data.

Figure 1 displays a 10x10 grid of 100 small plots, each representing the evolution of the probability distribution of the number of infected individuals over time. The rows are labeled A through J, and the columns are labeled 1 through 10. Each plot shows a distribution of infected individuals (x-axis) against probability (y-axis). The distributions change over time, showing the spread and eventual decline of the infection.

[illegible]

Figure 1 displays a 10x10 grid of 100 small plots, each showing the spatial distribution of the number of species per site. The grid is organized by region (rows) and site number (columns). Each plot contains a map of the study area with black dots representing species occurrences. The plots are labeled with region codes (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J) and site numbers (1-10).

Figure 1 displays a 10x10 grid of small plots, each showing the evolution of a system over time. The horizontal axis for each plot is labeled 't' (time) and the vertical axis is labeled 'x' (space). The plots are arranged in a grid where the rows represent different initial conditions or parameters, and the columns represent different time steps or parameters. Each plot shows a sequence of states, with some cells being black and others white, representing the spatial distribution of the system at different times. The patterns of black cells change over time, illustrating the dynamics of the system.

[illegible]

Figure 1 displays a 10x10 grid of 100 small plots, each representing a 10x10 grid of cells. The plots are arranged in a 10x10 grid, with the first column of each row labeled with letters A through Z. Each plot shows the spatial distribution of a specific species, represented by black dots. The distribution of species is highly variable across the grid, with some species appearing in multiple locations and others appearing only once.

Figure 1 displays a 10x10 grid of 100 small plots, each representing the spatial distribution of a specific species in the 1996-1997 season. The species names are listed in the first column of the grid, and the corresponding spatial distribution plots are shown in the subsequent columns. The plots are arranged in a grid where the x-axis represents longitude and the y-axis represents latitude. The species names are listed in the first column of the grid, and the corresponding spatial distribution plots are shown in the subsequent columns. The plots are arranged in a grid where the x-axis represents longitude and the y-axis represents latitude.

[illegible][illegible]

Figure 1 displays a 10x10 grid of 100 small plots, each representing a different species (labeled 1 to 100) across 100 sampling locations (labeled A to J). Each plot shows a small map of the study area with a black dot indicating the location of the species. The distribution of species is highly variable, with some species appearing in many locations and others appearing in only one or two.