

DATA PRESENTATION EXAMPLES: Bio 101/102

Summary:

- A Graph/Chart/Illustration/Table must present salient information in a clear and accurate manner.
- All Graphs/Charts/Illustrations/Tables must have a clear and complete legend/caption:
 - Clear and complete legends define and/or explain the Graph/Chart/Illustration/Table used. The Graph/Chart/Illustration/Table must stand alone and not rely on explanations in other legends.
- All Graphs/Charts/Illustrations/Tables should be designated by a number, followed by a Title and/or a description of the information presented. Lastly, all abbreviations, error bars or other symbols should be defined, typically within the Graph/Chart/Illustration/Table legend. (see examples below).

Example 1: Bar charts.

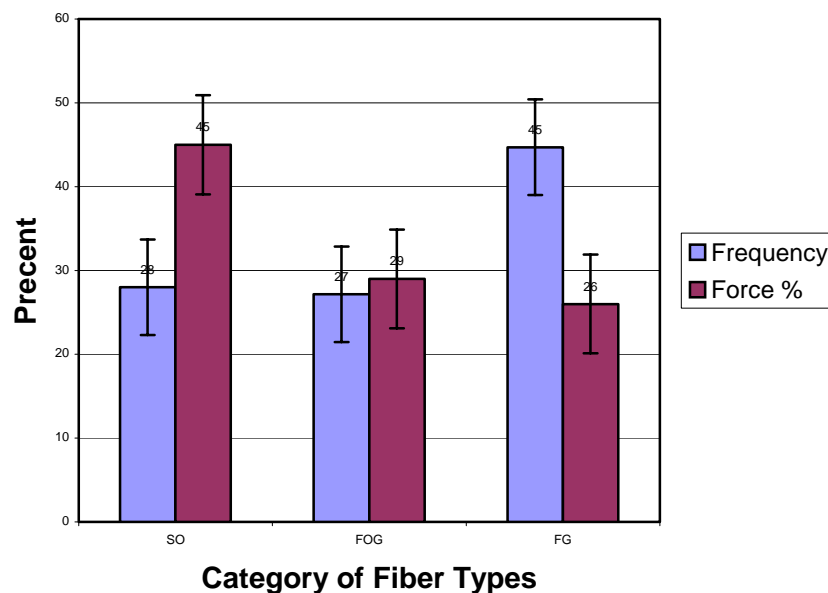


Figure 1. Relative Abundance of cell types in Gastrocnemius. Frequency relates to how often the cell type was observed and Force % was a calculated parameter measuring the contribution of each fiber type to the overall force of the entire muscle. SO = slow oxidative. FOG = fast oxidative glycolytic. FG = fast glycolytic. Error bars designate standard error of data.

Example 2: Line graphs (used for time course experiments).

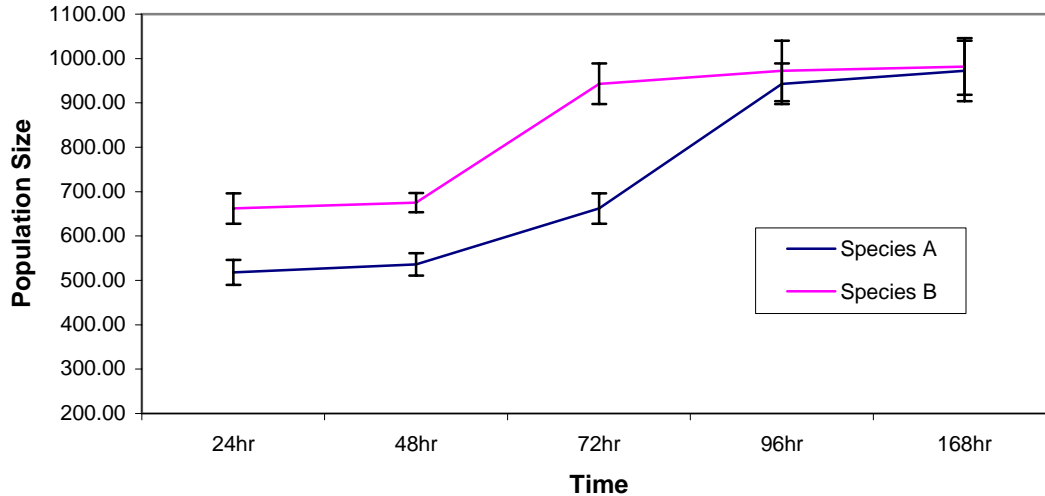


Figure #1: Intrinsic Growth Curves. Comparison of two test species grown alone as controls. Error bars are 95% confidence intervals.

Example 3: Table formatting and captions.

Table 1: Diameter of fiber types (μm)		
SO = Slow Oxidative, FOG = Fast, Oxidative Glycolytic, FG = Fast Glycolytic		
SO	FOG	FG
80	130	190
75	129	178
64	114	140
50	130	180
70	110	150
61	130	180
71	123	174
67	89	155
76	123	172
80	110	180
50	100	150
70	120	200
72	123	198
92	71	168