Fig. 14.1

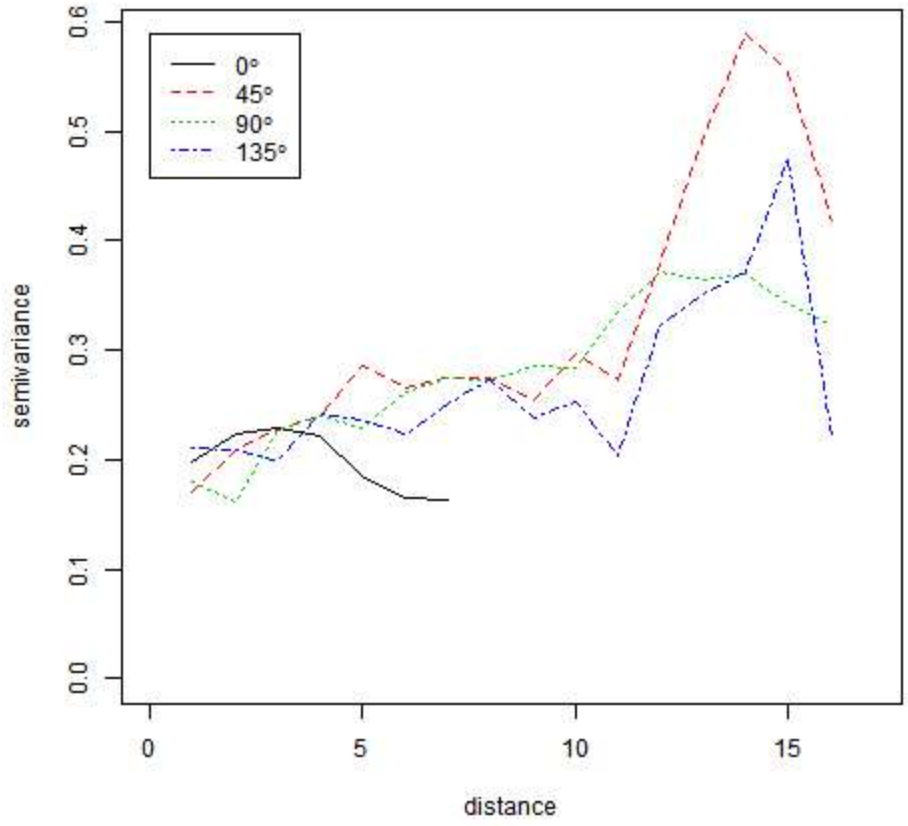

Fig. 14.1. This graph combines four of the panels in Fig. 1 in Chapter 14 into one. Note the relatively large increase in variance for points 10 or more units apart suggesting the residuals are spatially correlated. The different patterns for the different angles indicate the correlations are not isotropic, but the departures are not substantial.

Fig. 14.2

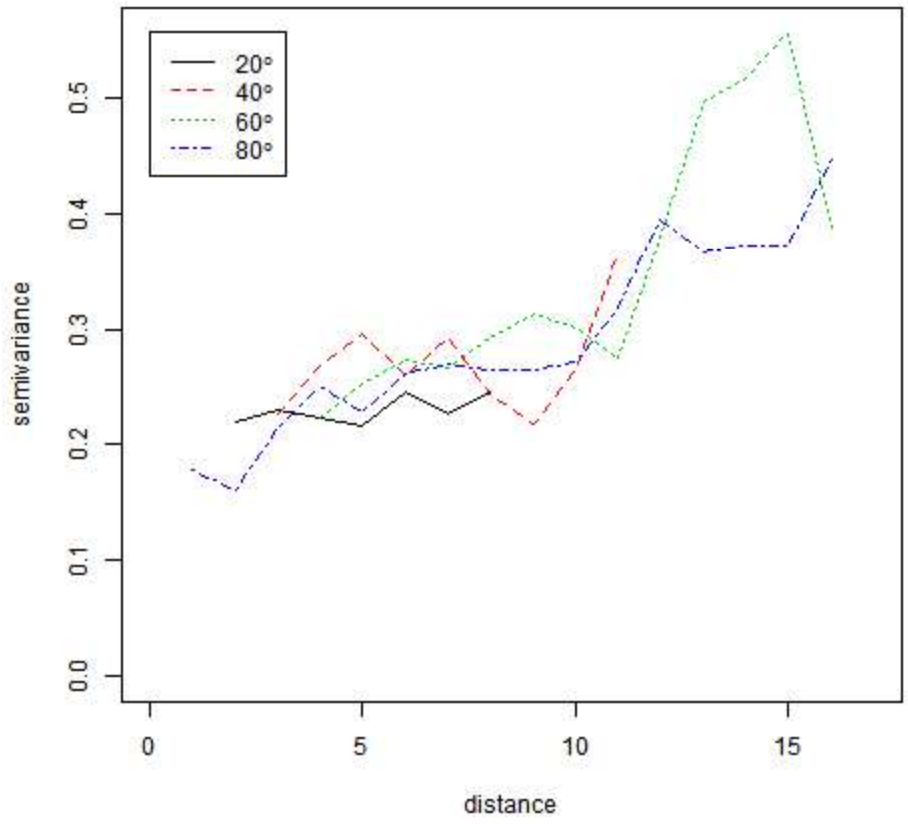

Fig. 14.2. This figure narrows the range of angles to show a little of the clustering that Fig. 2 in Chapter 14 shows; specifically, there are areas of similarity and areas of substantial differences in variance.

Fig. 14.3

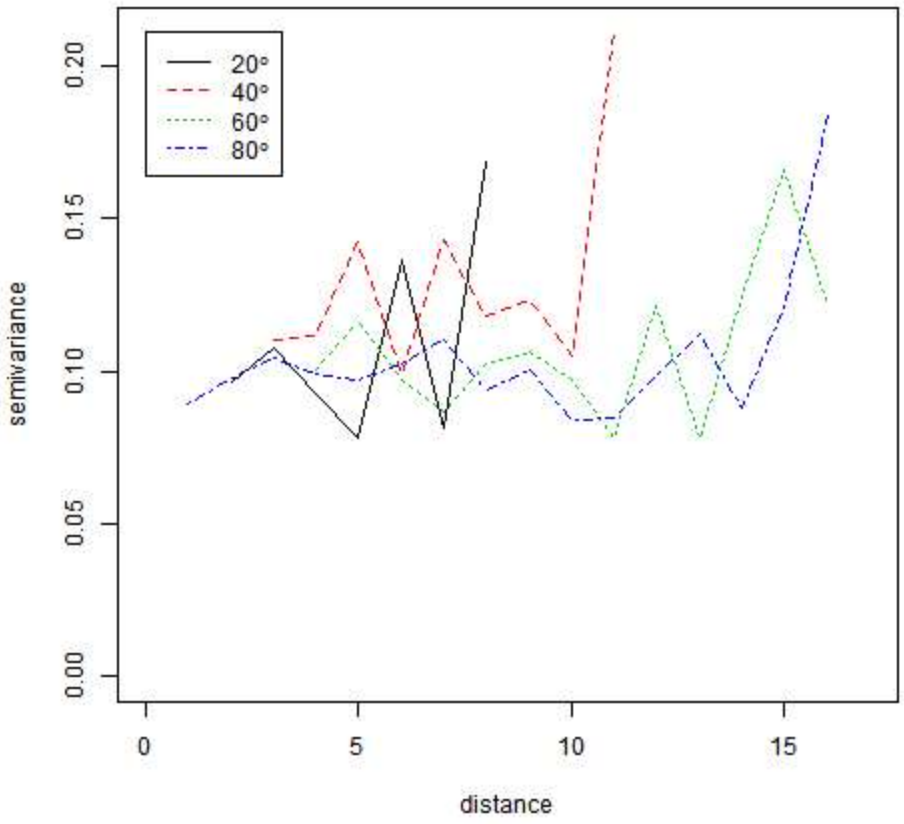

Fig. 14.3. The narrow angle variograms for the residuals from the quadratic row-column model without a spatial covariance structure show reasonable control of the spatial correlation, except at the outer edges.

Fig. 14.4

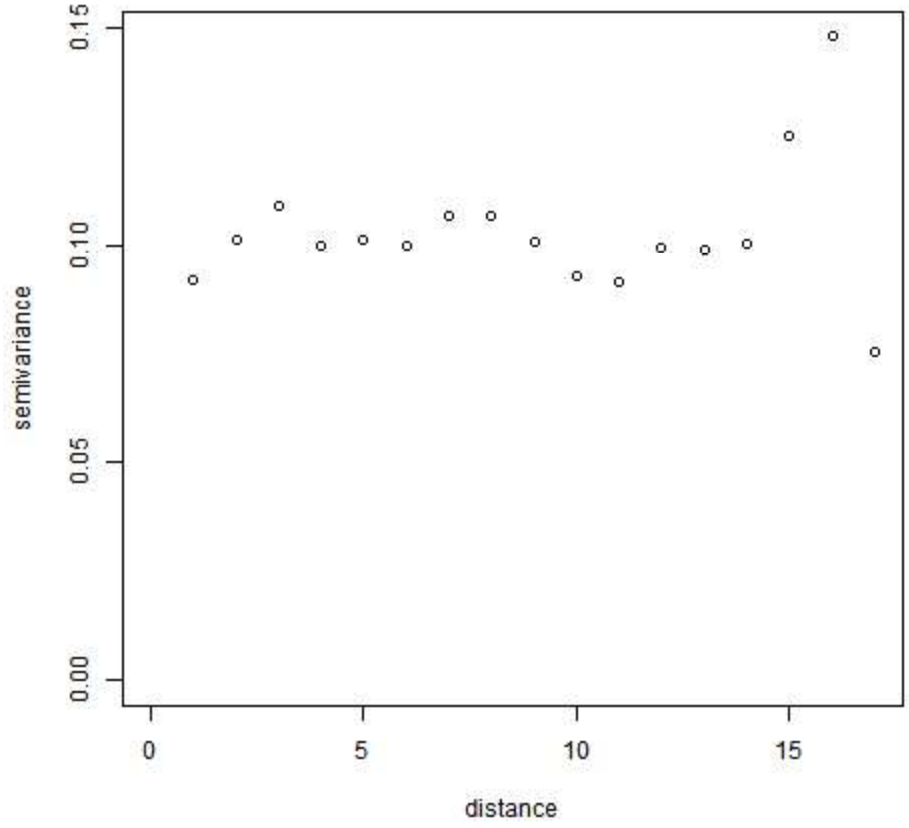

Fig. 14.4. The isotropic (or omnidirectional) variogram for the residuals from the quadratic row-column model without a spatial covariance structure also displays reasonable control of the spatial correlation, except at the outer edges. These results are similar to those illustrated in Fig. 4 and 5 in Chapter 14.

Fig. 14.5

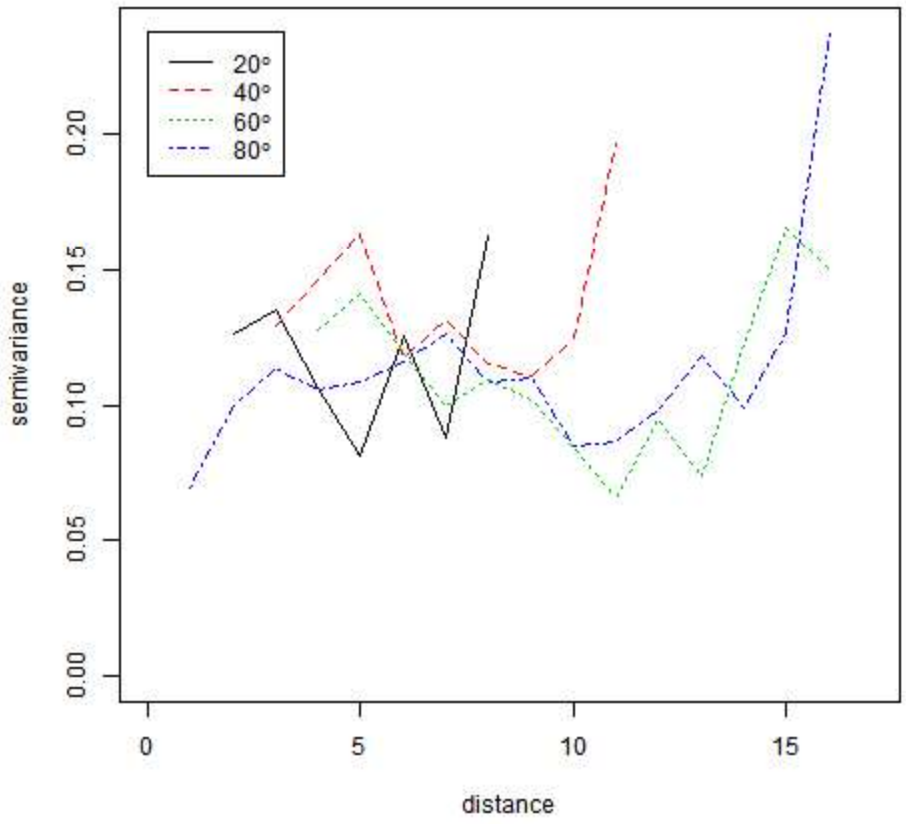

Fig. 14.5. Except for the longest distance at 80º, the quadratic row-column model plus an exponential spatial covariance structure showed excellent reduction in the observable spatial correlation; but it did not appear to be superior to the quadratic row-column model without a covariance structure.

Fig. 14.6

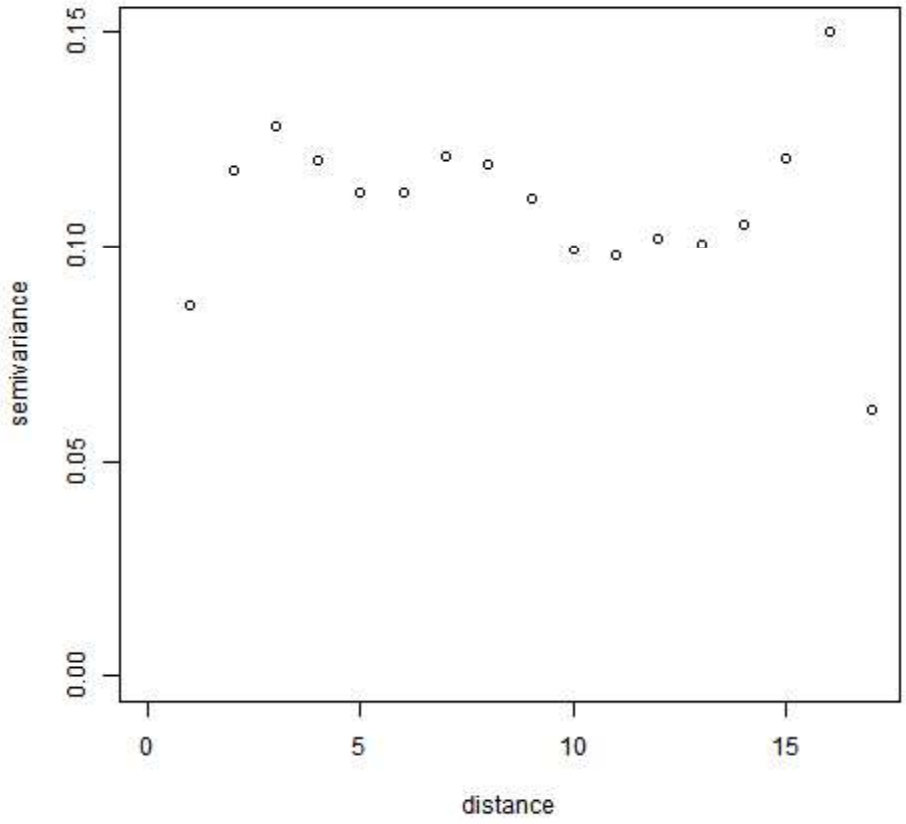

Fig. 14.6. The isotropic (or omnidirectional) variogram for the residuals from the quadratic row-column model plus a spatial covariance structure also showed a substantial reduction in the observable spatial correlation. However, it was not visibly better than the quadratic row-column model without a covariance structure.