26.15% of the variation captured by the treatment regime, the second axis 8.58% (together 34.73%, as seen from the table in the *Summary* page).

The first axis is significant (P=0.002). The test adopted in this analysis does not use the Before-After aspect of the data because the "before" weeks * treatment terms are also included. Any permutation of the time points would yield the same significance level (if the number of permutations were large). The resulting PRC diagram is illustrated below.
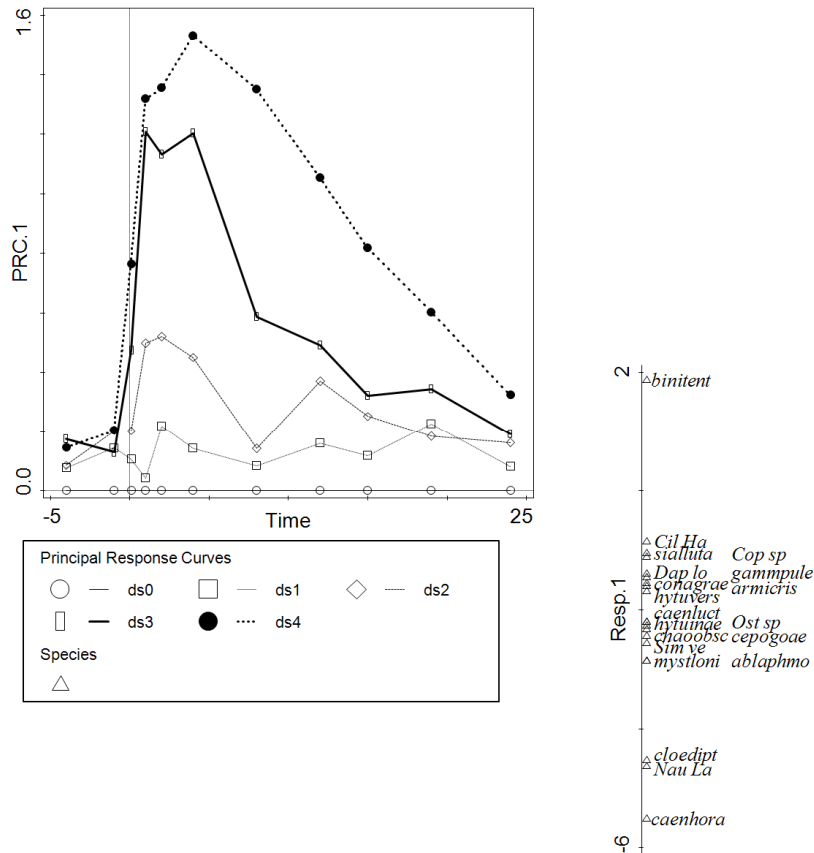
In the *PRC Test* analysis the "before" weeks were pooled (using replacement *WeekX* factor in the *Design* data-table) and the treatment was set to *ds0* for all mesocosms in the "before" records (see the *DoseX* factor, which is used in the *PRC Test* analysis instead of the *Dose* factor). Now the data have a small BACI aspect and one would perhaps win a little power by permuting the time points also (not done in this analysis, however).

The second axis can be tested using the *Principal-response-curves-N-sets* template that allows one to compute, test and visualize principal response curve sets corresponding to all constrained axes. The *PRC Multiple* analysis illustrates the use of this analysis template for the first four constrained axes. From the summary in the *PRC* page of the analysis notebook you can see that already the second axis is not significant (pseudo-F = 3.3, P=0.604). If we would ignore this and create PRC diagram for the second axis (to do this, you must click the *Add* button in the Graph Wizard page where PRC diagrams are specified and select *Axis 2*), the response curves oscillate wildly along its vertical axis and the variation in the post-treatment weeks is roughly similar in extent to that seen for pre-treatment weeks, perhaps except for the *ds4* treatment towards the end of the experiment (see *Graph 2* in the *PRC Multiple* analysis notebook).