Figure 1. Multiple scales of heterogeneity, Bahamas platform. The nature and dynamics of heterogeneity at each of these scales is different. A. MODIS image, illustrating platforms and basins.   B. Landsat image showing reefs on windward (east) side, tidal flats on leeward (west) flank of Andros Island.   C. IKONOS image illustrating the shallow marine region to west, a channeled belt, and supratidal inland algal marsh to east. The channeled belt includes a complex mosaic of subfacies. D. IKONOS image illustrating details of the complex of creeks, levees, marshes. E. details of patterns in D. 1C-E are © Spaceimaging.com.
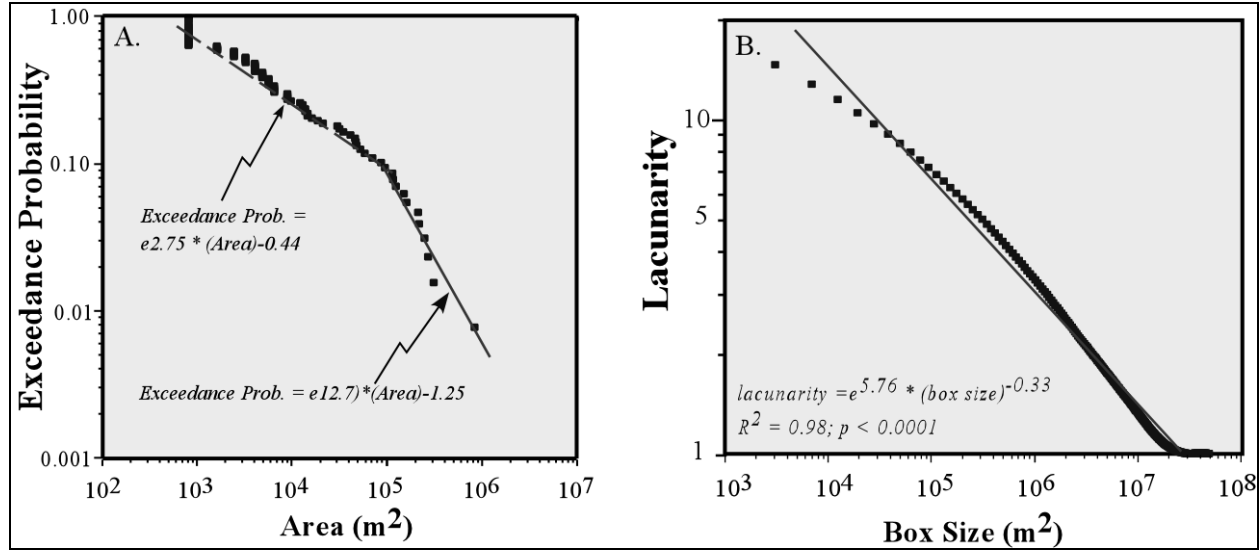
Figure 2. Attributes of size and spatial distribution for the levee-beach ridge habitat: tidal flats, Andros Island. A. Area-Exceedance probability (E.P.), both on log scales. E.P. is equal to the ranking in size, from largest to smallest, divided by the (number of samples + 1), and it represents the cumulative probability $P[X>=x]$ that a given patch of area X has an area larger than x. B. Lacunarity-Box size, both on log scales. Lacunarity describes gap size distribution between patches of the same habitat, for a range of box sizes. Both have general power-law scaling relationships (lines).
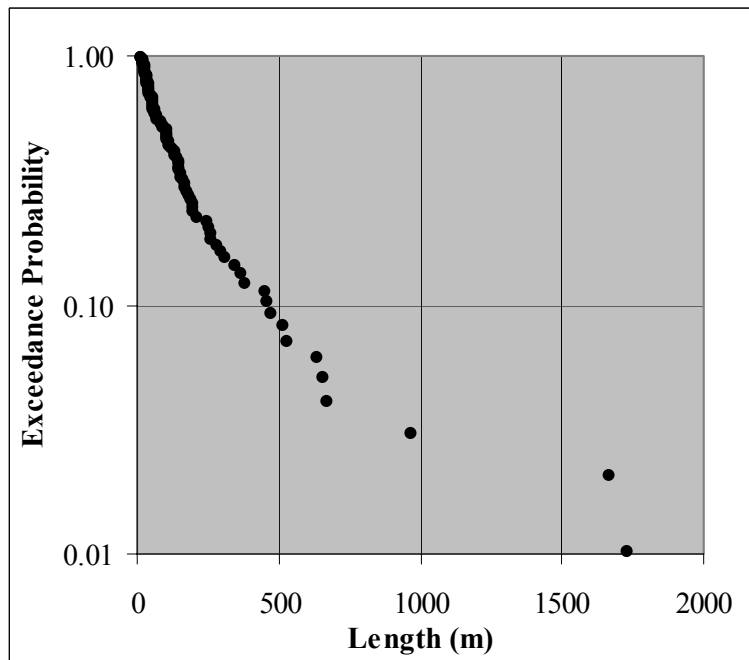
Figure 3. Plot of length of tidal creek versus exceedance probability (log scale). The generally linear trend is consistent with an exponential distribution in length frequency of tidal creeks.