

Autocorrelation_stats: mortality - 10-day experiment

Debora

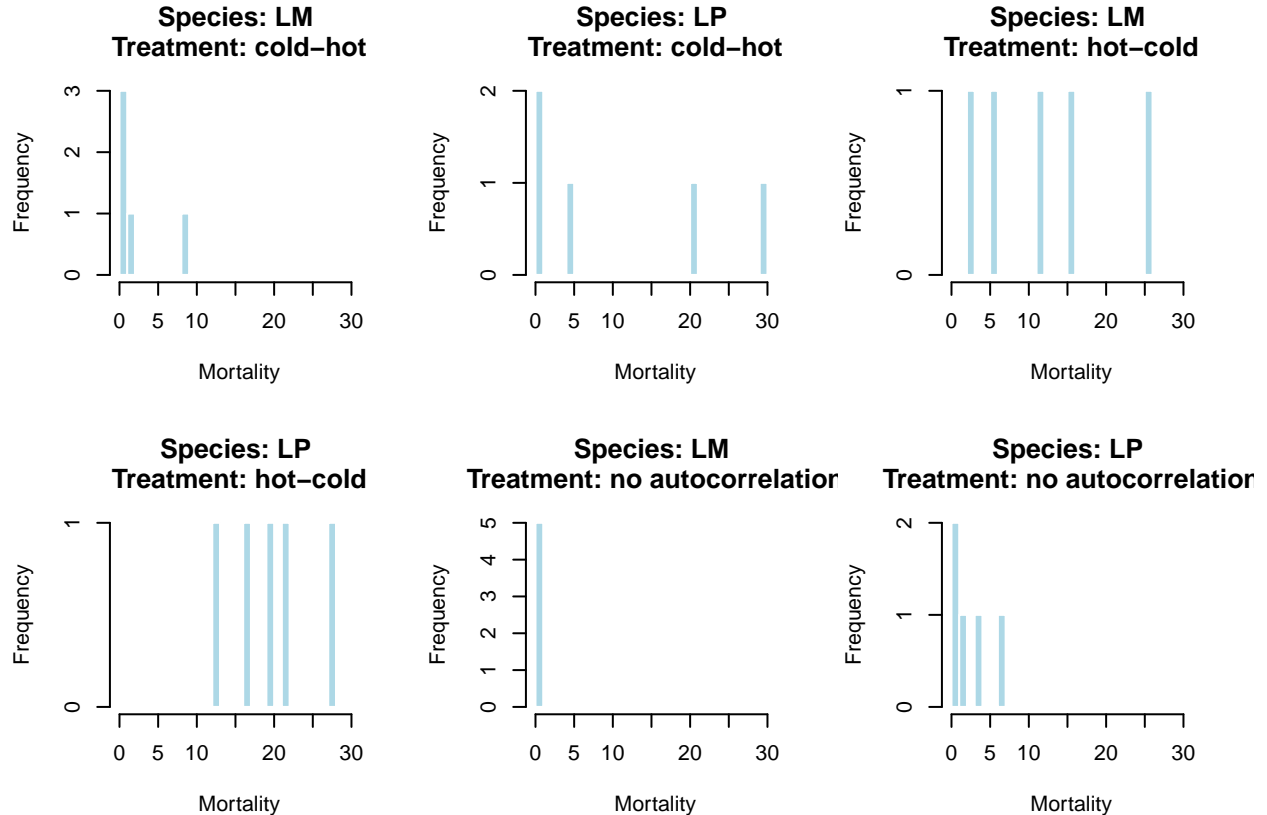
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Mortality analysis at 37 °C

Dataset

Exp_run	Treatment	Species	Fronde_count	Mortality	Total_fronde	Proportion
1	cold-hot	LM	56	0	56	1.000
1	cold-hot	LP	48	5	53	0.906
1	hot-cold	LM	0	16	16	0.000
1	hot-cold	LP	0	22	22	0.000
1	no autocorrelation	LM	40	0	40	1.000
1	no autocorrelation	LP	37	4	41	0.902

Overview of data distribution



Summary table: total sum of mortality across treatments

```
## Summary table for: LM
##
##
## |      Treatment      | Total.living.fronnd.count | Total.dead.fronnd.count | Average.proportion.of.survivor |
## |:-----:|:-----:|:-----:|:-----:|
## |      hot-cold      |           67             |           63             |           0.52                 |
## | no autocorrelation |           211             |           3              |           0.99                 |
## |      cold-hot      |           287             |           11             |           0.96                 |
##
## Summary table for: LP
##
##
## |      Treatment      | Total.living.fronnd.count | Total.dead.fronnd.count | Average.proportion.of.survivor |
## |:-----:|:-----:|:-----:|:-----:|
## |      hot-cold      |           14             |          100             |           0.12                 |
## | no autocorrelation |           165             |           15             |           0.92                 |
## |      cold-hot      |           174             |           58             |           0.75                 |
```

Model Fitting

```
results_list <- list()
compare_results <- list()

for (species in unique(datins$Species)) {

  species_data <- subset(datins, Species == species)

  simple <- glm(Mortality ~ Treatment, data = species_data, family = poisson)
  library(lme4)
  exp_number <- glmer(Mortality ~ Treatment + (1|Exp_run), data=species_data, family=poisson, control = glmerControl(optimizer="Nelder-Mead"))

  L0 <- logLik(simple)
  L1 <- logLik(exp_number)
  L.ratio <- as.vector(- 2 * (L0 - L1))
  p_value <- 0.5 * (1 - pchisq(L.ratio, 1))
  options(scipen = 999)
  cat("Comparing simple x mixed model:", species, "\n")
  cat("p_value:", p_value, "\n")

  # Store models
  results_list[[species]] <- exp_number

  best_model <- exp_number

  model_dispersion <- sum(residuals(best_model, type = "pearson")^2) / df.residual(best_model)
  print(paste("Model dispersion ratio for species", species, ":", model_dispersion))

  cat("Wald test type 2 for significance of predictor:", species, "\n")
  library(car)
  phi <- sum(residuals(best_model, type="pearson")^2) / df.residual(best_model)
  anova_table <- Anova(best_model, type = "II")
}
```

```

# Adjusting chi-square values (quasipoisson)
anova_table$`Chisq` <- anova_table$`Chisq` / phi

# Recalculating p-values using chi-square distribution
anova_table$`Pr(>Chisq)` <- pchisq(anova_table$`Chisq`, anova_table$Df, lower.tail = FALSE)

  print(paste("Adjusted predictor significance", species, ":"))
print(anova_table)
}

```

```

## Comparing simple x mixed model: LM
## p_value: 0.01803528
## [1] "Model dispersion ratio for species LM : 4.00749817954252"
## Wald test type 2 for significance of predictor: LM
## [1] "Adjusted predictor significance LM :"
## Analysis of Deviance Table (Type II Wald chisquare tests)
##
## Response: Mortality
##           Chisq Df Pr(>Chisq)
## Treatment 12.879  2  0.001598 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Comparing simple x mixed model: LP
## p_value: 0.00000004008947
## [1] "Model dispersion ratio for species LP : 2.63701959933408"
## Wald test type 2 for significance of predictor: LP
## [1] "Adjusted predictor significance LP :"
## Analysis of Deviance Table (Type II Wald chisquare tests)
##
## Response: Mortality
##           Chisq Df Pr(>Chisq)
## Treatment 19.306  2 0.00006425 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

```

Visualization of Results

```

## [1] "Original model summary - species : LM"
## Generalized linear mixed model fit by maximum likelihood (Laplace
##   Approximation) [glmerMod]
## Family: poisson ( log )
## Formula: Mortality ~ Treatment + (1 | Exp_run)
## Data: species_data
## Control: glmerControl(optimizer = "nloptwrap")
##
##      AIC      BIC   logLik deviance df.resid
##    91.7    94.5   -41.8    83.7      11
##
## Scaled residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.4207 -0.9646 -0.0791  0.6054  5.0922
##
## Random effects:
## Groups Name Variance Std.Dev.

```

```

## Exp_run (Intercept) 0.133    0.3647
## Number of obs: 15, groups:  Exp_run, 5
##
## Fixed effects:
##               Estimate Std. Error z value    Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    -0.5761    0.5979  -0.964    0.3353
## Treatmentcold-hot  1.2993    0.6468   2.009    0.0445 *
## Treatmenthot-cold  3.0445    0.5868   5.189 0.000000212 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##              (Intr) Trtmntc-
## Trtmntcld-h -0.850
## Trtmntht-cl -0.937  0.866
## [1] "Adjusted model summary - species : LM"
##               Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    -0.58      1.20    -0.5    0.63
## Treatmentcold-hot  1.30      1.29     1.0    0.32
## Treatmenthot-cold  3.04      1.17     2.6    0.01 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## [1] "Original model summary - species : LP"
## Generalized linear mixed model fit by maximum likelihood (Laplace
## Approximation) [glmerMod]
## Family: poisson ( log )
## Formula: Mortality ~ Treatment + (1 | Exp_run)
## Data: species_data
## Control: glmerControl(optimizer = "nloptwrap")
##
##      AIC      BIC    logLik deviance df.resid
##    112.7    115.6    -52.4    104.7      11
##
## Scaled residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.31215 -1.33208  0.09966  0.94961  2.01550
##
## Random effects:
## Groups Name      Variance Std.Dev.
## Exp_run (Intercept) 0.2389  0.4888
## Number of obs: 15, groups:  Exp_run, 5
##
## Fixed effects:
##               Estimate Std. Error z value    Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    0.9806    0.3395   2.888    0.00388 **
## Treatmentcold-hot  1.3524    0.2881   4.695 0.0000026724108 ***
## Treatmenthot-cold  1.8971    0.2754   6.889 0.0000000000056 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##              (Intr) Trtmntc-
## Trtmntcld-h -0.674
## Trtmntht-cl -0.705  0.831

```

```
## [1] "Adjusted model summary - species : LP"
##           Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)      0.98      0.55    1.8   0.075 .
## Treatmentcold-hot    1.35      0.47    2.9   0.004 **
## Treatmenthot-cold    1.90      0.45    4.2 0.00002 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Post-hoc test

```
## Non-adjusted post-hoc for species: LM
## $emmeans
## Treatment      rate      SE df asymp.LCL asymp.UCL
## no autocorrelation 0.562 0.336 Inf    0.174    1.81
## cold-hot          2.061 0.709 Inf    1.050    4.05
## hot-cold          11.803 2.490 Inf    7.807   17.85
##
## Confidence level used: 0.95
## Intervals are back-transformed from the log scale
##
## $contrasts
## contrast              ratio      SE df null z.ratio p.value
## no autocorrelation / (cold-hot) 0.2727 0.1764 Inf    1  -2.009  0.1100
## no autocorrelation / (hot-cold) 0.0476 0.0279 Inf    1  -5.189  <.0001
## (cold-hot) / (hot-cold)         0.1746 0.0567 Inf    1  -5.379  <.0001
##
## P value adjustment: tukey method for comparing a family of 3 estimates
## Tests are performed on the log scale
##
##
## Adjusted post-hoc for species: LM
## $emmeans
## Treatment      rate      SE df asymp.LCL asymp.UCL
## no autocorrelation 0.562 0.673 Inf    0.0538    5.87
## cold-hot          2.061 1.420 Inf    0.5340    7.95
## hot-cold          11.803 4.984 Inf    5.1591   27.00
##
## Confidence level used: 0.95
## Intervals are back-transformed from the log scale
##
## $contrasts
## contrast              ratio      SE df null z.ratio p.value
## no autocorrelation / (cold-hot) 0.2727 0.3531 Inf    1  -1.004  0.5746
## no autocorrelation / (hot-cold) 0.0476 0.0559 Inf    1  -2.592  0.0258
## (cold-hot) / (hot-cold)         0.1746 0.1134 Inf    1  -2.687  0.0197
##
## P value adjustment: tukey method for comparing a family of 3 estimates
## Tests are performed on the log scale
##
##
## Non-adjusted post-hoc for species: LP
## $emmeans
## Treatment      rate      SE df asymp.LCL asymp.UCL
## no autocorrelation 2.67 0.905 Inf    1.37    5.19
```

```

## cold-hot          10.31 2.656 Inf      6.22    17.08
## hot-cold          17.77 4.326 Inf     11.03    28.64
##
## Confidence level used: 0.95
## Intervals are back-transformed from the log scale
##
## $contrasts
## contrast          ratio      SE df null z.ratio p.value
## no autocorrelation / (cold-hot) 0.259 0.0745 Inf    1 -4.695 <.0001
## no autocorrelation / (hot-cold) 0.150 0.0413 Inf    1 -6.889 <.0001
## (cold-hot) / (hot-cold)          0.580 0.0952 Inf    1 -3.319 0.0026
##
## P value adjustment: tukey method for comparing a family of 3 estimates
## Tests are performed on the log scale
##
##
## Adjusted post-hoc for species: LP
## $emmeans
## Treatment      rate    SE df asymp.LCL asymp.UCL
## no autocorrelation  2.67 1.47 Inf      0.905      7.86
## cold-hot          10.31 4.31 Inf      4.540     23.41
## hot-cold          17.77 7.02 Inf      8.192     38.56
##
## Confidence level used: 0.95
## Intervals are back-transformed from the log scale
##
## $contrasts
## contrast          ratio      SE df null z.ratio p.value
## no autocorrelation / (cold-hot) 0.259 0.1210 Inf    1 -2.891 0.0107
## no autocorrelation / (hot-cold) 0.150 0.0671 Inf    1 -4.243 0.0001
## (cold-hot) / (hot-cold)          0.580 0.1546 Inf    1 -2.044 0.1019
##
## P value adjustment: tukey method for comparing a family of 3 estimates
## Tests are performed on the log scale
##
## Plot for LM

```