BumblebeeRobbing

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Behavioral assays done on bumblebees at Rocky Mountains Biology Laboratory (RMBL) field season 2023. Observations were carried out by Nick Dabagia and Daniel Souto for Corydalis and Mertensia species. Y-Tube assays carried out by Oriana Gutierrez in 2024.

Methods:

Refer to Souto-Vilarós et al. 'Yeast volatiles promote larceny in bumble bee behavior.'

Data analysis:

The dataset is arranged as date, plant species, bee individual, bee species, whether or not a choice was made, stalk number, treatment, whether or not the bee tried to legitimately visit the flower, whether it robbed the flower, time to rob, time feeding, flower number (total for that bout) and additional notes.

Note that not all packages are used in the current analysis

We need to wrangle the data a bit. Namely: Filter the data to include only cases where a flower was robbed (column CHOICE, "Yes"), Remove B. mixtus (we never got enough individuals), Remove an outlier which was inactive on a flwoer over 3 minutes. Make sure all data is numeric and there are no missing data.

This final data set includes: 57 total successful robber trials (out of 116 bee trials transcribed) 42 Corydalis 2° robbers (22 bifarius, 16 flavifrons, 4 mixtus) and 15 Mertensia 2° robbers (all flavifrons)

```
robbed_flowers <- visitation %>%
  filter(robbed == "yes") %>% #note that this will reduce total number of bees which made a choice sinc
  filter(species != "mixtus")%>%
  filter(timetorob !=154.7)

robbed_flowers <- robbed_flowers %>%
  mutate(
    timetorob = as.numeric(timetorob),
    timefeeding = as.numeric(timefeeding)
  ) %>%
  filter(!is.na(timetorob) & !is.na(timefeeding))

robbed_flowers <- robbed_flowers %>%
  mutate(trytolegit_binary = ifelse(trytolegit == "yes", 1, 0))

#How many bees per bee species per flower species in the original and the filtered datasets?

visitation %>% group_by(sample, plantsp, species) %>% count()
```

```
## # A tibble: 120 x 4
## # Groups:   sample, plantsp, species [120]
##    sample     plantsp   species      n
```

```
##    <chr>      <chr>     <chr>    <int>
##  1 CORYBIF001 corydalis bifarius     5
##  2 CORYBIF002 corydalis bifarius     1
##  3 CORYBIF003 corydalis bifarius     2
##  4 CORYBIF004 corydalis bifarius    16
##  5 CORYBIF005 corydalis bifarius     1
##  6 CORYBIF006 corydalis bifarius    11
##  7 CORYBIF007 corydalis bifarius    10
##  8 CORYBIF008 corydalis bifarius    10
##  9 CORYBIF009 corydalis bifarius     1
## 10 CORYBIF010 corydalis bifarius     1
## # i 110 more rows
```

```
robbed_flowers %>% group_by(sample, plantsp, species, bee) %>% count()
```

```
## # A tibble: 49 x 5
## # Groups:   sample, plantsp, species, bee [49]
##    sample     plantsp   species    bee     n
##    <chr>      <chr>     <chr>    <int> <int>
##  1 CORYBIF001 corydalis bifarius     3     3
##  2 CORYBIF004 corydalis bifarius     3    15
##  3 CORYBIF006 corydalis bifarius     7    11
##  4 CORYBIF007 corydalis bifarius     8    10
##  5 CORYBIF008 corydalis bifarius     2     9
##  6 CORYBIF011 corydalis bifarius     7    12
##  7 CORYBIF012 corydalis bifarius     8    19
##  8 CORYBIF014 corydalis bifarius     5    20
##  9 CORYBIF017 corydalis bifarius    11     9
## 10 CORYBIF019 corydalis bifarius     2     6
## # i 39 more rows
```

Simple summary statistics for time to rob (mean, SE) broken down by bumblebee species and plant sp. Note that time to rob is longer for control flowers, but also SE higher for controls. Consistent response for Mreu plants. Tactic switch, I just converted into a binary column yes = 1, no = 0. Feeding time is higher in both treatments, with high SE but consistent throughout.

```
summary_stats <- robbed_flowers %>%
  group_by(species, treatment, plantsp) %>%
  summarize(
    Mean_TimeToRob = mean(timetorob, na.rm = TRUE),
    SE_TimeToRob = sd(timetorob, na.rm = TRUE) / sqrt(n()),
    Mean_TimeFeeding = mean(timefeeding, na.rm = TRUE),
    SE_TimeFeeding = sd(timetorob, na.rm = TRUE) / sqrt(n()),
    Mean_tacticswitch = mean(trytolegit_binary, na.rm = TRUE),
    SE_tacticswitch = sd(trytolegit_binary, na.rm = TRUE) / sqrt(n())
  ) %>%
  arrange(plantsp, treatment)
```

```
## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'species', 'treatment'. You can override
## using the `.groups` argument.
```

```r
print(summary_stats)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 9
## # Groups:   species, treatment [4]
##   species    treatment plantsp   Mean_TimeToRob SE_TimeToRob Mean_TimeFeeding
##   <chr>      <chr>     <chr>              <dbl>        <dbl>            <dbl>
## 1 bifarius   control   corydalis           5.42        0.637             7.76
## 2 flavifrons control   corydalis           5.24        0.672             8.04
## 3 bifarius   mreu      corydalis           4.16        0.343             7.09
## 4 flavifrons mreu      corydalis           3.20        0.272             8.04
## 5 flavifrons control   mertensia           7.12        1.08              9.25
## 6 flavifrons mreu      mertensia           3.97        0.426             8.06
## # i 3 more variables: SE_TimeFeeding <dbl>, Mean_tacticswitch <dbl>,
## #   SE_tacticswitch <dbl>
```

```r
write.table(summary_stats, "results/summary_feeding_stats.csv", row.names = FALSE)
```

```r
# Summarize the data to calculate the number of visits
summary_data <- robbed_flowers %>%
  group_by(treatment, species, plantsp) %>%
  summarize(
    number_of_visits = n(),  # Count the number of visits
    .groups = "drop"
  )

# Calculate the mean, stdev, and se for each treatment group (control vs mreu)
visit_summary <- summary_data %>%
  group_by(species, plantsp) %>%
  summarize(
    mean_visits_control = mean(number_of_visits[treatment == "control"], na.rm = TRUE),
    mean_visits_treated = mean(number_of_visits[treatment == "mreu"], na.rm = TRUE),
    stdev_diff = sd(number_of_visits[treatment == "mreu"] - number_of_visits[treatment == "control"], na
    se_diff = stdev_diff / sqrt(n()),
    .groups = "drop"
  )

# View the resulting summary table
print(visit_summary)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 6
##   species    plantsp  mean_visits_control mean_visits_treated stdev_diff se_diff
##   <chr>      <chr>                  <dbl>               <dbl>      <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1 bifarius   corydal~                 114                 141         NA      NA
## 2 flavifrons corydal~                  47                 128         NA      NA
## 3 flavifrons mertens~                  39                  78         NA      NA
```

```r
# Perform t-tests for each species and plantsp combination
t_test_results <- robbed_flowers %>%
  group_by(species, plantsp) %>%
  summarize(
    t_test = list(
      t.test(
```

```
        x = treatment == "mreu",     # Logical vector for mreu
        y = treatment == "control" # Logical vector for control
      )
    ),
    .groups = "drop"
  )

# Extract p-values and t-statistics from the t-test results
t_test_summary <- t_test_results %>%
  mutate(
    p_value = sapply(t_test, function(x) x$p.value),        # Extract p-value
    statistic = sapply(t_test, function(x) x$statistic)    # Extract t-statistic
  )

# Select only necessary columns
t_test_summary <- t_test_summary %>%
  dplyr::select(species, plantsp, p_value, statistic)

# View the summarized results
print(t_test_summary)
```

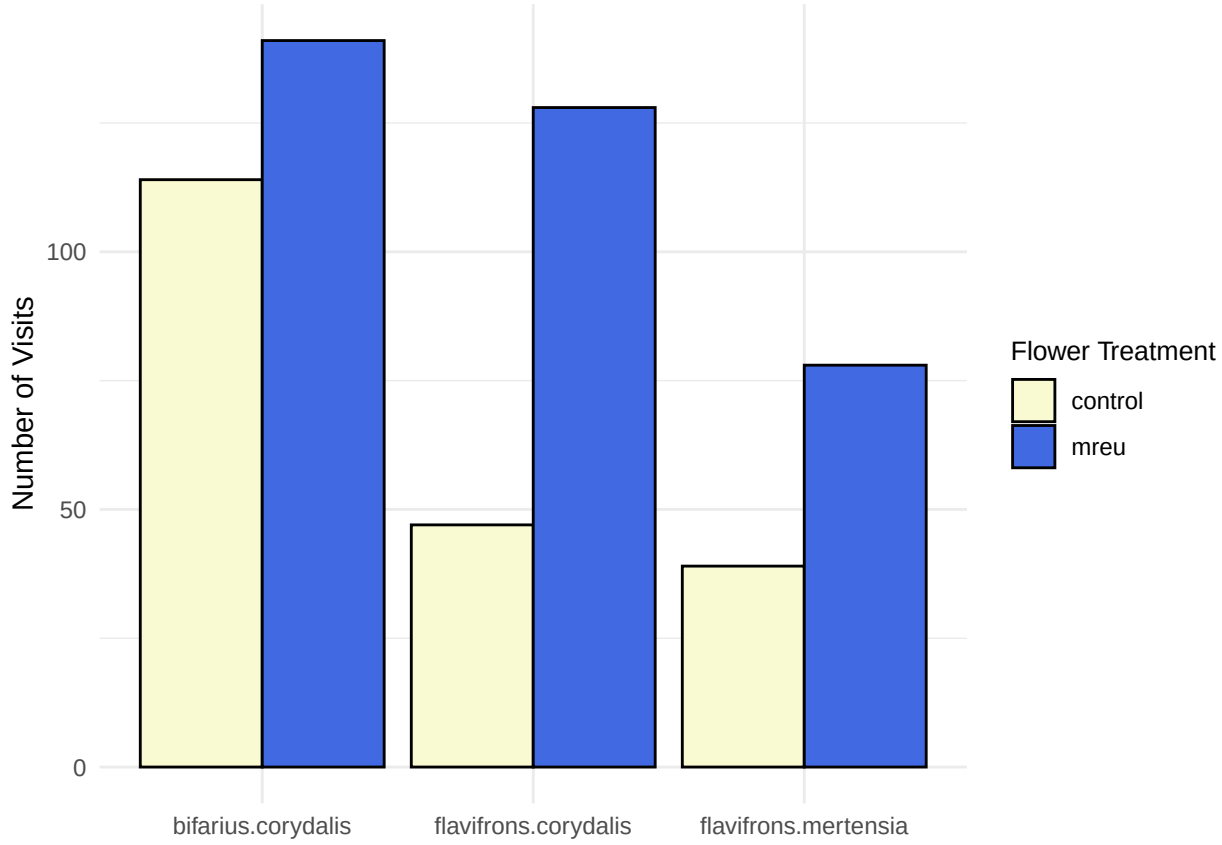
```
## # A tibble: 3 x 4
##   species    plantsp    p_value statistic
##   <chr>      <chr>        <dbl>     <dbl>
## 1 bifarius   corydalis 1.68e- 2      2.40
## 2 flavifrons corydalis 5.52e-20      9.74
## 3 flavifrons mertensia 1.77e- 7      5.39
```

```
# Extract p-values, t-statistics, and degrees of freedom from the t-test results
t_test_summary <- t_test_results %>%
  mutate(
    p_value = sapply(t_test, function(x) x$p.value),        # Extract p-value
    statistic = sapply(t_test, function(x) x$statistic),    # Extract t-statistic
    df = sapply(t_test, function(x) x$parameter)            # Extract degrees of freedom
  )

# Explicitly use dplyr::select()
t_test_summary <- t_test_summary %>%
  dplyr::select(species, plantsp, p_value, statistic, df)

# View the summarized results
print(t_test_summary)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 5
##   species    plantsp    p_value statistic    df
##   <chr>      <chr>        <dbl>     <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 bifarius   corydalis 1.68e- 2      2.40   508
## 2 flavifrons corydalis 5.52e-20      9.74   348
## 3 flavifrons mertensia 1.77e- 7      5.39   232
```

```
# Create a histogram
ggplot(robbed_flowers, aes(x = interaction(species, plantsp), fill = treatment)) +
```

```
  geom_bar(position = "dodge", color = "black") +
  labs(x = NULL,
    y = "Number of Visits",
    fill = "Flower Treatment"
  ) +
  scale_fill_manual(
    values = c("mreu" = "#4169E1",
               "control" = "#FAFAD2")
  )+
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    legend.title = element_text(size = 10),
    legend.text = element_text(size = 9)
  ) -> plot

plot
```



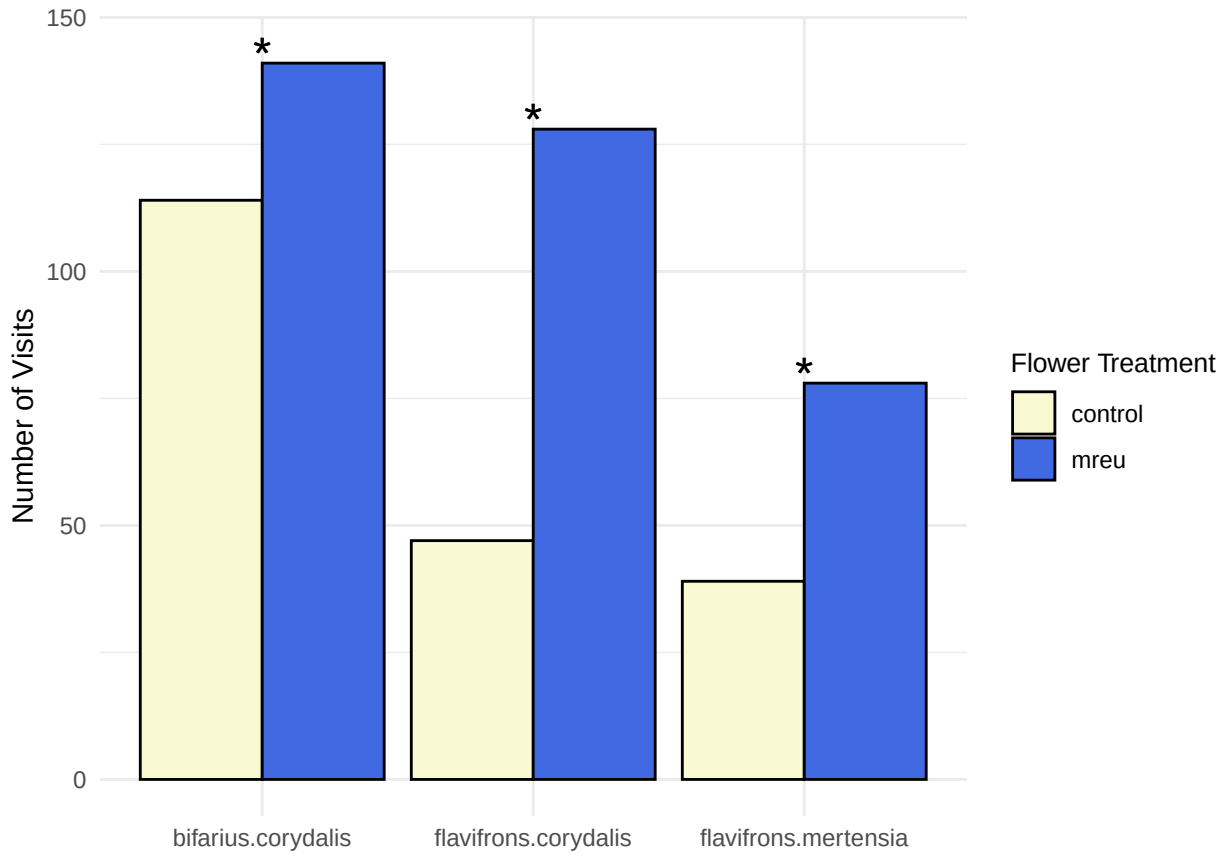

```
ggsave("results/bee_visits_histogram.pdf", plot = plot, width = 8, height = 6)
```

```
summary_df <- robbed_flowers %>%
  group_by(group = interaction(species, plantsp), treatment) %>%
  summarise(count = n(), .groups = "drop") %>%
  group_by(group) %>%
  summarise(
    max_y = max(count),
```

```
    x_pos = as.numeric(factor(group)),  # for proper placement on x axis
    .groups = "drop"
  ) %>%
  mutate(label = "*")
```

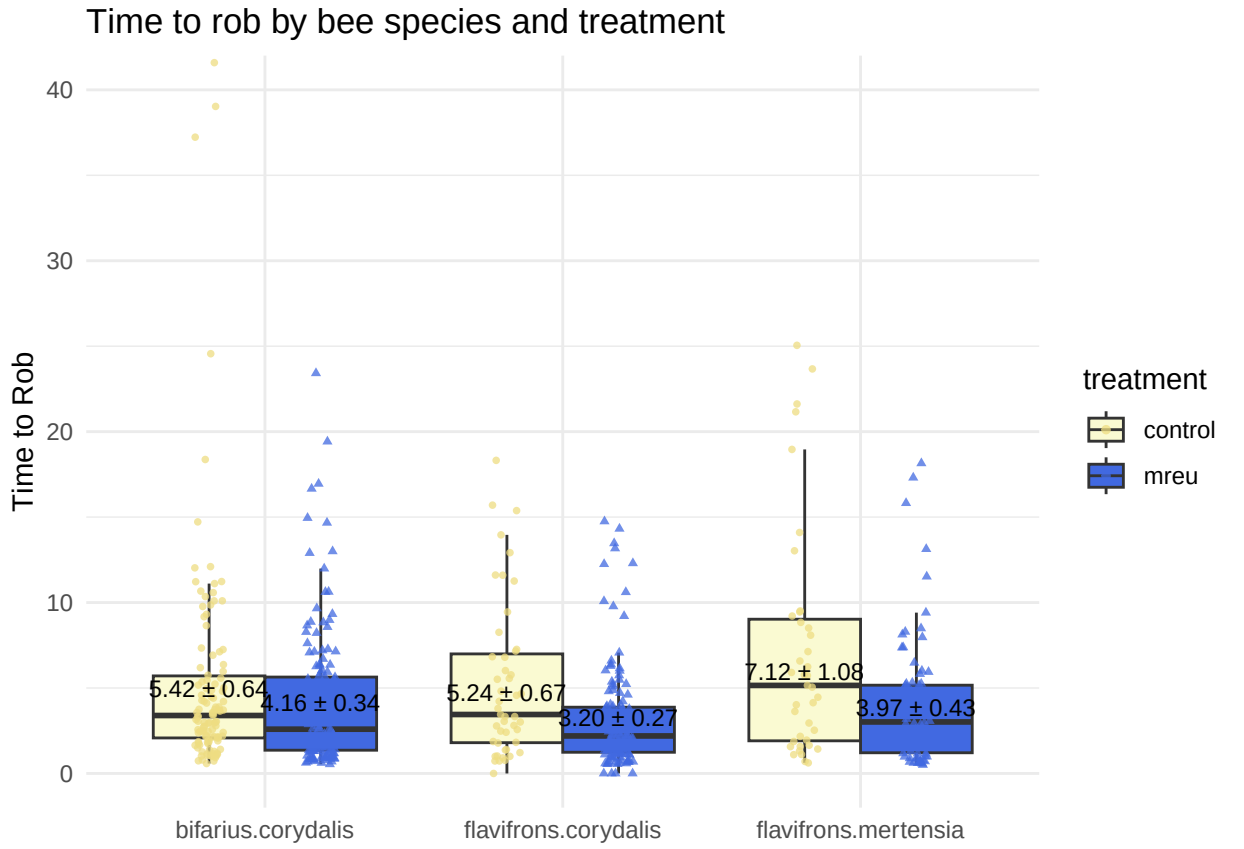
```
## Warning: Returning more (or less) than 1 row per `summarise()` group was deprecated in
## dplyr 1.1.0.
## i Please use `reframe()` instead.
## i When switching from `summarise()` to `reframe()`, remember that `reframe()`
##   always returns an ungrouped data frame and adjust accordingly.
## Call `lifecycle::last_lifecycle_warnings()` to see where this warning was
## generated.
```

```
ggplot(robbed_flowers, aes(x = interaction(species, plantsp), fill = treatment)) +
  geom_bar(position = position_dodge(width = 0.9), color = "black") +
  geom_text(
    data = summary_df,
    aes(x = group, y = max_y + 2, label = label),
    inherit.aes = FALSE,
    size = 6
  ) +
  labs(x = NULL,
       y = "Number of Visits",
       fill = "Flower Treatment") +
  scale_fill_manual(
    values = c("mreu" = "#4169E1", "control" = "#FAFAD2")
  ) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    legend.title = element_text(size = 10),
    legend.text = element_text(size = 9)
  ) -> plot2

plot2
```




```
mean_se <- function(x) {
  m <- mean(x, na.rm = TRUE)
  se <- sd(x, na.rm = TRUE) / sqrt(length(na.omit(x)))
  return(paste0(round(m, 2), " ± ", round(se, 2)))
}

timetorob_box_species <- ggplot(robbed_flowers, aes(x = interaction(species, plantsp), y = timetorob, fi
  geom_boxplot(outlier.shape = NA, position = position_dodge(width = 0.75)) +
  geom_point(position = position_jitterdodge(jitter.width = 0.1, dodge.width = 0.75),
             aes(shape = treatment, color = treatment),
             size = 1, alpha = 0.75) +
  stat_summary(
    fun.data = function(x) {
      m <- mean(x)
      se <- sd(x) / sqrt(length(x))
      data.frame(y = m + se * -1.5, label = sprintf("%.2f ± %.2f", m, se))
    },
    geom = "text",
    position = position_dodge(width = 0.75),
    size = 3,
    vjust = 0,
    color = "black"
  ) +
  scale_fill_manual(
    values = c("mreu" = "#4169E1",
               "control" = "#FAFAD2")
```

```
  )+
  scale_color_manual(
    values = c("mreu" = "#4169E1",
               "control" = "#EEDD82")
  )+
  labs(
    title = "Time to rob by bee species and treatment",
    x = NULL,
    y = "Time to Rob"
  ) +
  #scale_fill_discrete(name = "Treatment") +
  #scale_color_discrete(name = "Treatment") +
  scale_shape_manual(name = "Treatment", values = c(16, 17), guide = "none") +
  theme_minimal()

timetorob <- timetorob_box_species +
  coord_cartesian(ylim = c(0, 40))

timetorob
```




```
ggsave("results/timetorob_pub.pdf", plot = timetorob, width = 8, height = 6)
```

ANOVA time to rob on bee species (1) and plant species (2) - in both cases treatment is highly significant, but interaction between either plant or bee species and treatment is not. Suggests instead that only the nectar treatment significantly different

```
anova_result <- aov(timetorob ~ species * treatment, data = robbed_flowers)
summary(anova_result)
```

```
##                     Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value  Pr(>F)
## species              1     29    29.2   1.252   0.264
## treatment            1    455   455.1  19.528 1.2e-05 ***
## species:treatment    1     55    55.1   2.365   0.125
## Residuals          543  12656    23.3
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
anova_result_plant <- aov(timetorob ~ plantsp * treatment, data = robbed_flowers)
summary(anova_result_plant)
```

```
##                     Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value   Pr(>F)
## plantsp              1     45    44.6   1.921    0.166
## treatment            1    491   491.4  21.152 5.28e-06 ***
## plantsp:treatment    1     45    45.1   1.941    0.164
## Residuals          543  12614    23.2
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

To make sure this significance holds, I did wilcox test only on the mean time to rob. Again, significantly different ($p = < 0.05$)

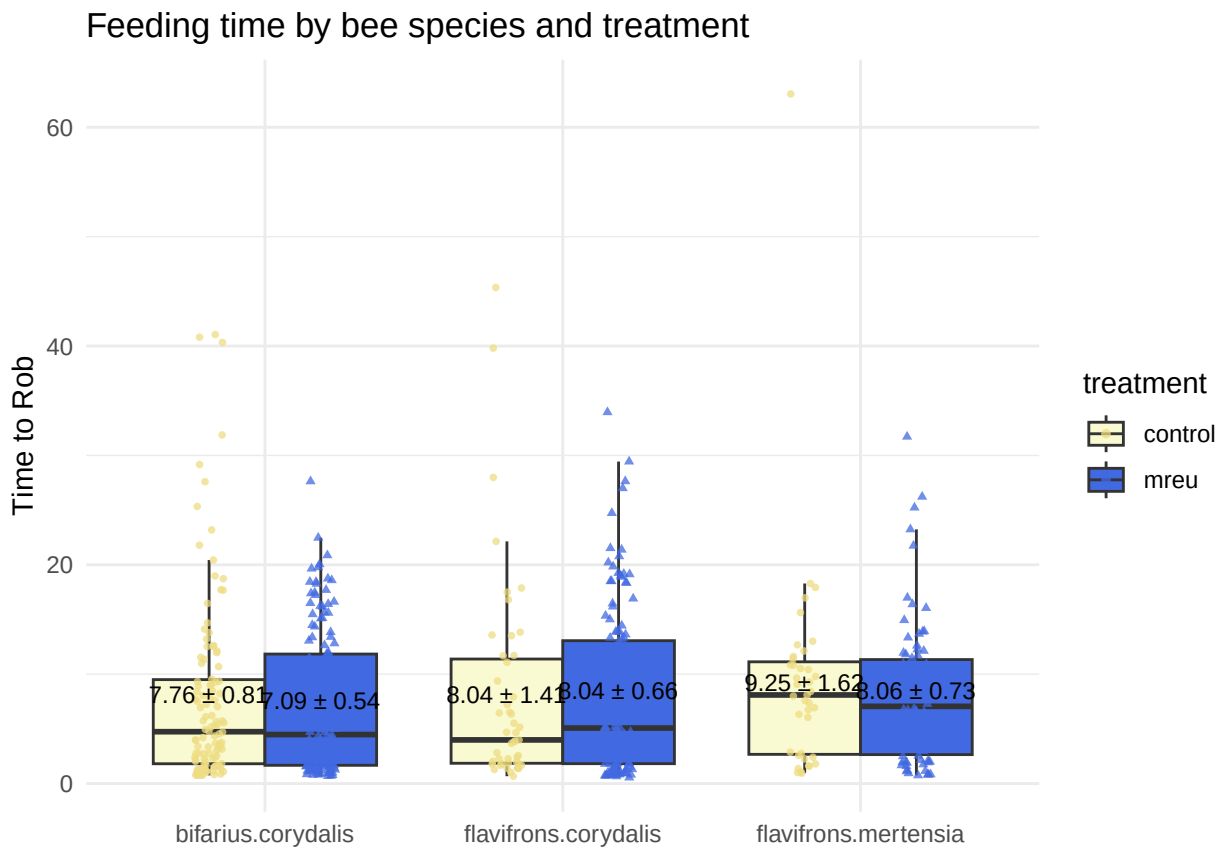
```
treatment_control <- subset(robbed_flowers, treatment == "control") #control subset
treatment_mreu <- subset(robbed_flowers, treatment == "mreu") #inoculated flowers subset

# Perform the Wilcoxon rank-sum test
wilcox_test_result <- wilcox.test(treatment_control$timetorob, treatment_mreu$timetorob) #wilcox test

# Print the test result
print(wilcox_test_result) #wilcox result - highly significant difference of mean time to rob between tr
```

```
##
##  Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
##
## data:  treatment_control$timetorob and treatment_mreu$timetorob
## W = 42406, p-value = 1.502e-05
## alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0
```

We do the same analysis for feedint time and show that there is no significant difference between treatments on the feeding time of bees. It seems that yeast does not have a significant flavor(?) difference or not not different enough or nasty enough for bees to care. They spend the same amount of time feeding on sterile or yeast innoculated nectar

```
feedingtime_box_species <- ggplot(robbed_flowers, aes(x = interaction(species, plantsp), y = timefeedin
  geom_boxplot(outlier.shape = NA, position = position_dodge(width = 0.75)) +
  geom_point(position = position_jitterdodge(jitter.width = 0.1, dodge.width = 0.75),
             aes(shape = treatment, color = treatment),
             size = 1, alpha = 0.75) +
```

```
  stat_summary(
    fun.data = function(x) {
      m <- mean(x)
      se <- sd(x) / sqrt(length(x))
      data.frame(y = m + se * -.5, label = sprintf("%.2f ± %.2f", m, se))
    },
    geom = "text",
    position = position_dodge(width = 0.75),
    size = 3,
    vjust = 0,
    color = "black"
  ) +
  scale_fill_manual(
    values = c("mreu" = "#4169E1",
               "control" = "#FAFAD2")
  )+
  scale_color_manual(
    values = c("mreu" = "#4169E1",
               "control" = "#EEDD82")
  )+
  labs(
    title = "Feeding time by bee species and treatment",
    x = NULL,
    y = "Time to Rob"
  ) +
  #scale_fill_discrete(name = "Treatment") +
  #scale_color_discrete(name = "Treatment") +
  scale_shape_manual(name = "Treatment", values = c(16, 17), guide = "none") +
  theme_minimal()

feedingtime_box_species
```




```
ggsave("results/feeding_pub.pdf", plot = feedingtime_box_species, width = 8, height = 6)
```

ANOVA and wilcox test confirm. No difference on time spent feeding depending on treatment of nectar.

```
anova_result_feeding <- aov(timefeeding ~ species * treatment, data = robbed_flowers)

# Print the ANOVA table
summary(anova_result_feeding)
```

```
##                    Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## species             1     91   90.71   1.515  0.219
## treatment           1     46   46.07   0.770  0.381
## species:treatment   1      1    0.55   0.009  0.924
## Residuals         543  32509   59.87
```

```
# Perform the Wilcoxon rank-sum test
wilcox_test_result_feeding <- wilcox.test(treatment_control$timefeeding, treatment_mreu$timefeeding)

# Print the test result
print(wilcox_test_result_feeding)
```

```
##
##  Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
##
```

```
## data:  treatment_control$timefeeding and treatment_mreu$timefeeding
## W = 34333, p-value = 0.8367
## alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0
```

This included all plant species combined. Below I break down everything per plant species (Corydalis and Mertensia)

First subset data

```
corydalis <- subset(robbed_flowers, plantsp == "corydalis")
mertensia <- subset(robbed_flowers, plantsp == "mertensia")
```

Since for Corydalis we have 2 bee species, I still did ANOVA. For Mertensia, there is only one bee species so makes more sense to do wilcox. In the case of Corydalis, the two bee species take different times to find the robbing hole (p = 0.03), while time to find the hole for different treatments is stil highly significant (p =0.001). We could do different analysis for each bee species, if worth it.

```
anova_result_robbing_corydalis <- aov(timetorob ~ species * treatment, data = corydalis)
# Print the ANOVA table
summary(anova_result_robbing_corydalis)
```

```
##                    Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value  Pr(>F)
## species             1     98   98.34   4.305 0.03859 *
## treatment           1    230  230.28  10.082 0.00161 **
## species:treatment   1     13   13.44   0.588 0.44349
## Residuals         426   9731   22.84
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
anova_result_feeding_corydalis <- aov(timefeeding ~ species * treatment, data = corydalis)
# Print the ANOVA table
summary(anova_result_feeding_corydalis)
```

```
##                    Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## species             1     44   43.61   0.732  0.393
## treatment           1     19   18.60   0.312  0.577
## species:treatment   1     10   10.19   0.171  0.679
## Residuals         426  25384   59.59
```

For Corydalis, significant difference both for species and treatment, but not the interaction. So, bee species show difference in the time it takes to find a robbing hole (p = 0.03), and significantly different according to treatment (p = 0.001).

Wilcox test for mertenisa, time to rob significantly different between treatments (P = 0.006)

```
wilcox_mertensia_timetorob <- wilcox.test(timetorob ~ treatment, data = mertensia)
wilcox_mertensia_timetorob
```

```
##
##  Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction
##
## data:  timetorob by treatment
## W = 1988, p-value = 0.006991
## alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0
```

```r
legit_summary <- corydalis %>%
  group_by(unique_name) %>%
  summarise(trytolegit_binary = sum(trytolegit_binary))

print(legit_summary)
```

```
## # A tibble: 35 x 2
##    unique_name                    trytolegit_binary
##    <chr>                                      <dbl>
##  1 Aug-01_corydalis_3_bifarius                    2
##  2 Aug-01_corydalis_7_bifarius                    1
##  3 Aug-01_corydalis_8_bifarius                    2
##  4 Aug-01_corydalis_9_flavifrons                 11
##  5 Aug-02_corydalis_12_flavifrons                 2
##  6 Aug-02_corydalis_1_flavifrons                  0
##  7 Aug-02_corydalis_2_bifarius                    1
##  8 Aug-02_corydalis_7_bifarius                    2
##  9 Aug-02_corydalis_8_bifarius                    2
## 10 Aug-03_corydalis_11_bifarius                   3
## # i 25 more rows
```

```r
visit_summary <- corydalis %>%
  group_by(unique_name) %>%
  summarise(total_visits = n(),
            legit_visits = sum(trytolegit == 'yes'))

visit_summary
```

```
## # A tibble: 35 x 3
##    unique_name                    total_visits legit_visits
##    <chr>                                 <int>        <int>
##  1 Aug-01_corydalis_3_bifarius              15            2
##  2 Aug-01_corydalis_7_bifarius              11            1
##  3 Aug-01_corydalis_8_bifarius              10            2
##  4 Aug-01_corydalis_9_flavifrons            15           11
##  5 Aug-02_corydalis_12_flavifrons           15            2
##  6 Aug-02_corydalis_1_flavifrons             1            0
##  7 Aug-02_corydalis_2_bifarius               9            1
##  8 Aug-02_corydalis_7_bifarius              12            2
##  9 Aug-02_corydalis_8_bifarius              19            2
## 10 Aug-03_corydalis_11_bifarius              9            3
## # i 25 more rows
```

```r
y_tube <- read.csv("data/y_tube_ori_2025.csv", header = T)

table(y_tube$Initial_Choice)
```

```
##
##  C  T
##  9 13
```

```r
chisq.test(table(y_tube$Initial_Choice))
```

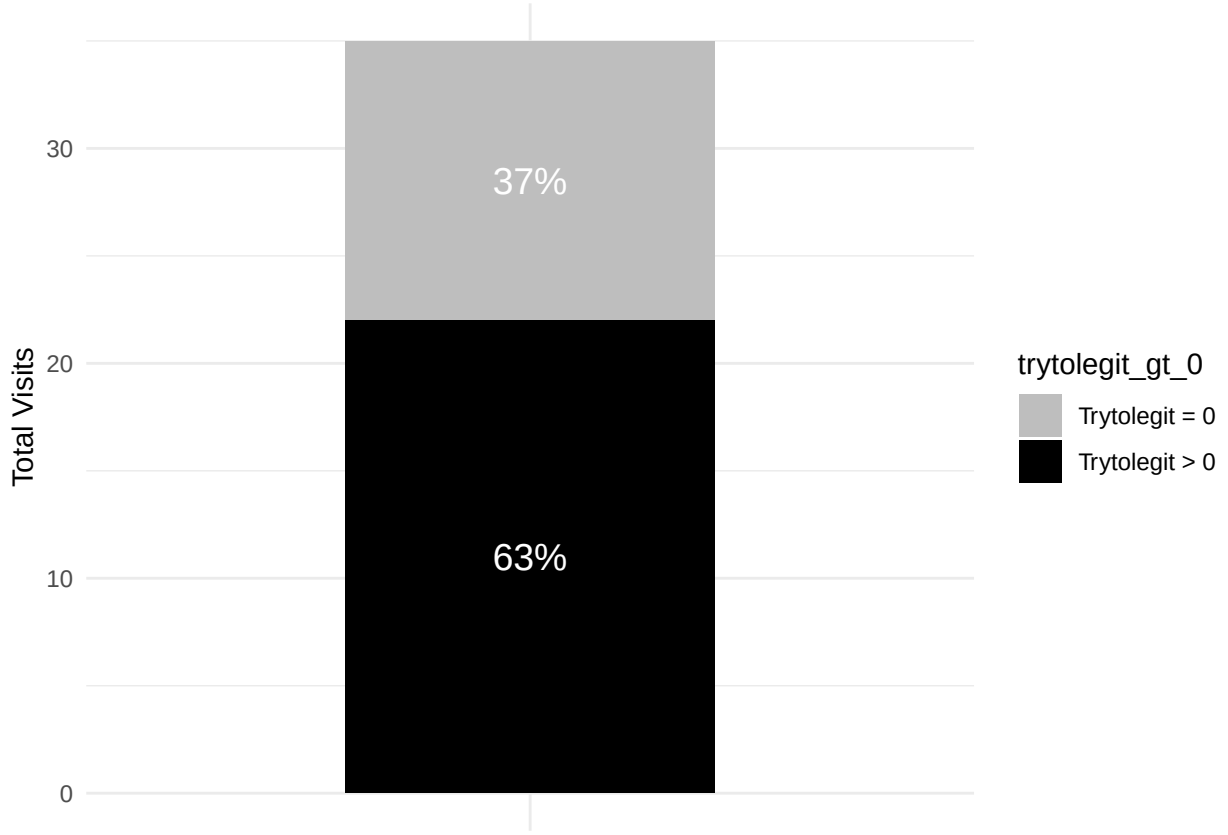
```
##
##  Chi-squared test for given probabilities
##
## data:  table(y_tube$Initial_Choice)
## X-squared = 0.72727, df = 1, p-value = 0.3938
```

```r
t <- t.test(y_tube$Yeast_time, y_tube$Control_time, paired = TRUE, alternative = "greater")
t
```

```
##
##  Paired t-test
##
## data:  y_tube$Yeast_time and y_tube$Control_time
## t = 2.4177, df = 21, p-value = 0.0124
## alternative hypothesis: true mean difference is greater than 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  12.99907      Inf
## sample estimates:
## mean difference
##        45.09091
```

```r
corydalis_bifarius <- subset(corydalis, species == "bifarius")
corydalis_flavifrons <- subset(corydalis, species == "flavifrons")

summary_corydalis <- corydalis %>%
  group_by(unique_name) %>%
  summarise(total_visits = n(),
            legit_visits = sum(trytolegit == 'yes'))


# Create a new column indicating whether trytolegit_binary > 0
legit_summary <- legit_summary %>%
  mutate(trytolegit_gt_0 = ifelse(trytolegit_binary > 0, "Trytolegit > 0", "Trytolegit = 0"))

# Summarize the data by the new column
summary_data <- legit_summary %>%
  group_by(trytolegit_gt_0) %>%
  summarise(total_visits = n())

# Calculate total visits
total_visits <- sum(summary_data$total_visits)

# Calculate percentage of visits for each category
summary_data <- summary_data %>%
  mutate(percentage = total_visits / sum(total_visits))

# Plot the barplot
ggplot(summary_data, aes(x = "", y = total_visits, fill = trytolegit_gt_0)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", width = 0.5) +
  geom_text(aes(label = scales::percent(percentage)),
```

```
            position = position_stack(vjust = 0.5),
            color = "white", size = 5) +
  labs(x = NULL, y = "Total Visits") +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("Trytolegit = 0" = "gray", "Trytolegit > 0" = "black")) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(axis.text.x=element_blank())  # Hide x-axis label
```




```
legit_summary_mert <- mertensia %>%
  group_by(unique_name) %>%
  summarise(trytolegit_binary = sum(trytolegit_binary))

print(legit_summary_mert)
```

```
## # A tibble: 14 x 2
##    unique_name                    trytolegit_binary
##    <chr>                                      <dbl>
##  1 Aug-10_mertensia_10_flavifrons                 4
##  2 Aug-10_mertensia_3_flavifrons                  1
##  3 Aug-10_mertensia_7_flavifrons                  4
##  4 Aug-10_mertensia_8_flavifrons                  3
##  5 Aug-11_mertensia_1_flavifrons                  5
##  6 Aug-11_mertensia_3_flavifrons                  2
##  7 Aug-14_mertensia_10_flavifrons                 0
##  8 Aug-14_mertensia_1_flavifrons                  2
##  9 Aug-14_mertensia_2_flavifrons                  1
```

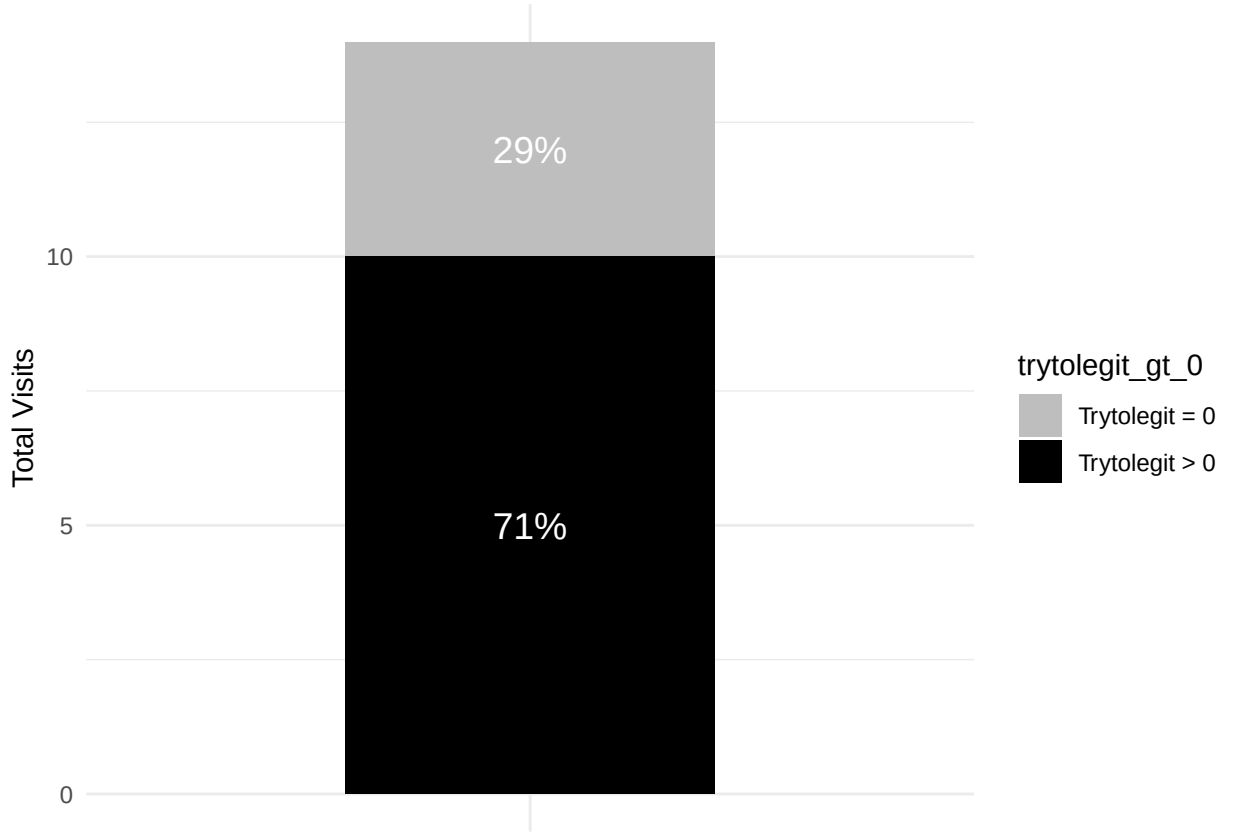
```
## 10 Aug-15_mertensia_1_flavifrons                  0
## 11 Aug-15_mertensia_2_flavifrons                  0
## 12 Aug-15_mertensia_4_flavifrons                  5
## 13 Aug-15_mertensia_6_flavifrons                  2
## 14 Aug-15_mertensia_8_flavifrons                  0
```

```
visit_summary_mert <- mertensia %>%
  group_by(unique_name) %>%
  summarise(total_visits = n(),
            legit_visits = sum(trytolegit == 'yes'))

visit_summary_mert
```

```
## # A tibble: 14 x 3
##    unique_name                    total_visits legit_visits
##    <chr>                                 <int>        <int>
##  1 Aug-10_mertensia_10_flavifrons           14            4
##  2 Aug-10_mertensia_3_flavifrons             1            1
##  3 Aug-10_mertensia_7_flavifrons            23            4
##  4 Aug-10_mertensia_8_flavifrons            18            3
##  5 Aug-11_mertensia_1_flavifrons             9            5
##  6 Aug-11_mertensia_3_flavifrons             4            2
##  7 Aug-14_mertensia_10_flavifrons            1            0
##  8 Aug-14_mertensia_1_flavifrons            13            2
##  9 Aug-14_mertensia_2_flavifrons             2            1
## 10 Aug-15_mertensia_1_flavifrons             9            0
## 11 Aug-15_mertensia_2_flavifrons             4            0
## 12 Aug-15_mertensia_4_flavifrons            10            5
## 13 Aug-15_mertensia_6_flavifrons             3            2
## 14 Aug-15_mertensia_8_flavifrons             6            0
```

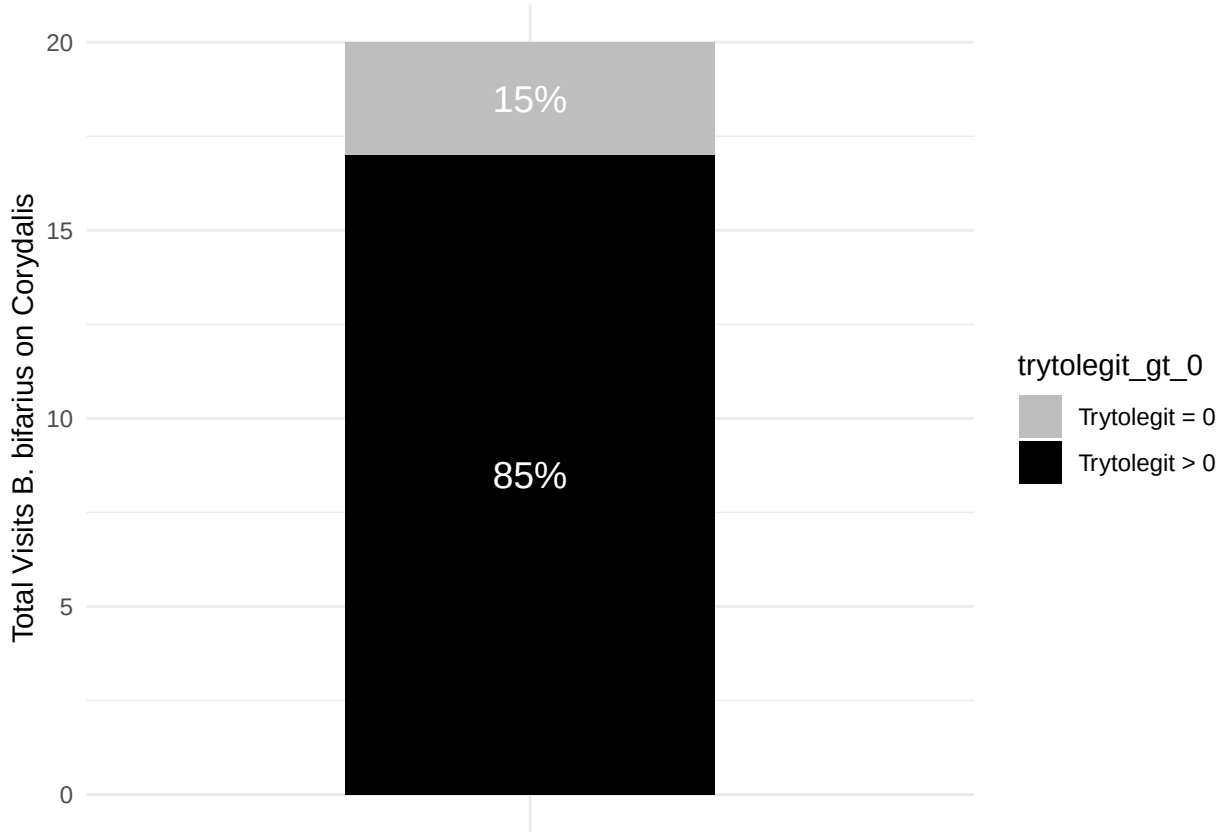
```
summary_mertensia <- mertensia %>%
  group_by(unique_name) %>%
  summarise(total_visits = n(),
            legit_visits = sum(trytolegit == 'yes'))


# Create a new column indicating whether trytolegit_binary > 0
legit_summary_mert <- legit_summary_mert %>%
  mutate(trytolegit_gt_0 = ifelse(trytolegit_binary > 0, "Trytolegit > 0", "Trytolegit = 0"))

# Summarize the data by the new column
summary_data_mert <- legit_summary_mert %>%
  group_by(trytolegit_gt_0) %>%
  summarise(total_visits = n())

# Calculate total visits
total_visits_mert <- sum(summary_data_mert$total_visits)

# Calculate percentage of visits for each category
summary_data_mert <- summary_data_mert %>%
  mutate(percentage = total_visits / sum(total_visits))
```

```r
# Plot the barplot
ggplot(summary_data_mert, aes(x = "", y = total_visits, fill = trytolegit_gt_0)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", width = 0.5) +
  geom_text(aes(label = scales::percent(percentage)),
            position = position_stack(vjust = 0.5),
            color = "white", size = 5) +
  labs(x = NULL, y = "Total Visits") +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("Trytolegit = 0" = "gray", "Trytolegit > 0" = "black")) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(axis.text.x=element_blank())  # Hide x-axis label
```




```r
summary_cory_bif <- corydalis_bifarius %>%
  group_by(unique_name) %>%
  summarise(total_visits = n(),
            legit_visits = sum(trytolegit == 'yes'))
legit_summary_corybif <- corydalis_bifarius %>%
  group_by(unique_name) %>%
  summarise(trytolegit_binary = sum(trytolegit_binary))

visit_summary_corybif <- corydalis_bifarius %>%
  group_by(unique_name) %>%
  summarise(total_visits = n(),
            legit_visits = sum(trytolegit == 'yes'))
```

```r
# Create a new column indicating whether trytolegit_binary > 0
legit_summary_corybif <- legit_summary_corybif %>%
  mutate(trytolegit_gt_0 = ifelse(trytolegit_binary > 0, "Trytolegit > 0", "Trytolegit = 0"))

# Summarize the data by the new column
summary_data_corybif <- legit_summary_corybif %>%
  group_by(trytolegit_gt_0) %>%
  summarise(total_visits = n())

# Calculate total visits
total_visits_corybif <- sum(summary_data_corybif$total_visits)

# Calculate percentage of visits for each category
summary_data_corybif <- summary_data_corybif %>%
  mutate(percentage = total_visits / sum(total_visits))

# Plot the barplot
ggplot(summary_data_corybif, aes(x = "", y = total_visits, fill = trytolegit_gt_0)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", width = 0.5) +
  geom_text(aes(label = scales::percent(percentage)),
            position = position_stack(vjust = 0.5),
            color = "white", size = 5) +
  labs(x = NULL, y = "Total Visits B. bifarius on Corydalis") +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("Trytolegit = 0" = "gray", "Trytolegit > 0" = "black")) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(axis.text.x=element_blank())  # Hide x-axis label
```




```
 summary_cory_flav <- corydalis_flavifrons %>%
  group_by(unique_name) %>%
  summarise(total_visits = n(),
            legit_visits = sum(trytolegit == 'yes'))
legit_summary_coryflav <- corydalis_flavifrons %>%
  group_by(unique_name) %>%
  summarise(trytolegit_binary = sum(trytolegit_binary))

visit_summary_coryflav <- corydalis_flavifrons %>%
  group_by(unique_name) %>%
  summarise(total_visits = n(),
            legit_visits = sum(trytolegit == 'yes'))


# Create a new column indicating whether trytolegit_binary > 0
legit_summary_coryflav <- legit_summary_coryflav %>%
  mutate(trytolegit_gt_0 = ifelse(trytolegit_binary > 0, "Trytolegit > 0", "Trytolegit = 0"))

# Summarize the data by the new column
summary_data_coryflav <- legit_summary_coryflav %>%
  group_by(trytolegit_gt_0) %>%
  summarise(total_visits = n())

# Calculate total visits
total_visits_coryflav <- sum(summary_data_coryflav$total_visits)
```

```r
# Calculate percentage of visits for each category
summary_data_coryflav <- summary_data_coryflav %>%
  mutate(percentage = total_visits / sum(total_visits))

# Plot the barplot
ggplot(summary_data_coryflav, aes(x = "", y = total_visits, fill = trytolegit_gt_0)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", width = 0.5) +
  geom_text(aes(label = scales::percent(percentage)),
            position = position_stack(vjust = 0.5),
            color = "white", size = 5) +
  labs(x = NULL, y = "Total Visits B. flavifrons on Corydalis") +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("Trytolegit = 0" = "gray", "Trytolegit > 0" = "black")) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(axis.text.x=element_blank())  # Hide x-axis label
```