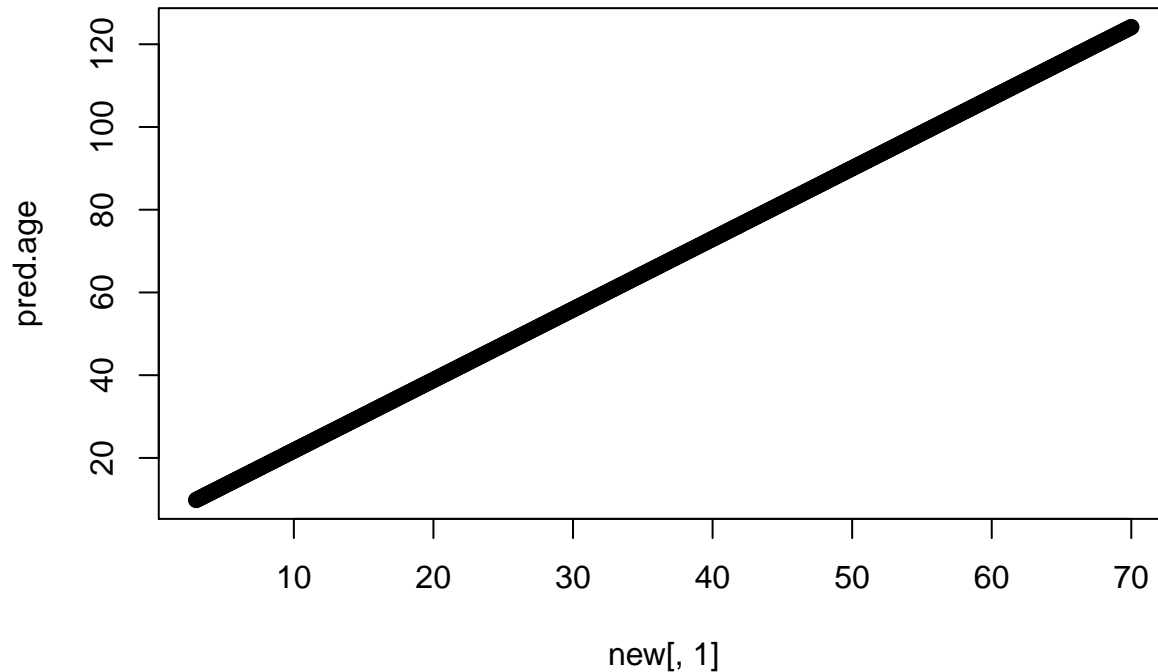


LCN: Lichen interaction network study

MK Lau



Results

```
### REML

### We know from Lamit's dissertation work that lichen communities are
### heritable, largely driven by bark roughness
### Do we find similar patterns?

## Create a list to generate a results table
h2.tab <- matrix("", 8, 4)
colnames(h2.tab) <- c("Response", "H2", "R2", "p-value")

## Total cover ~ genotype
ptc.reml <- lme4::lmer(I(PC^(1/2)) ~ (1 | geno),
                      data = onc.dat, REML = TRUE)
ptc.reml.pval <- RLRsim::exactRLRT(ptc.reml)
ptc.reml.pval

##
## simulated finite sample distribution of RLRT.
##
## (p-value based on 10000 simulated values)
##
## data:
## RLRT = 2.9627, p-value = 0.0367
```

```

fligner.test(onc.dat$PC^(1/2), onc.dat$geno)

##
## Fligner-Killeen test of homogeneity of variances
##
## data:  onc.dat$PC^(1/2) and onc.dat$geno
## Fligner-Killeen:med chi-squared = 13.751, df = 12, p-value =
## 0.3169

shapiro.test(residuals(ptc.reml))

##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  residuals(ptc.reml)
## W = 0.95096, p-value = 0.02174
h2.tab[1, "p-value"] <- ptc.reml.pval$"p.value"
h2.tab[1, "H2"] <- H2(ptc.reml, g = onc.dat$geno)
h2.tab[1, "R2"] <- R2(ptc.reml)
R2(ptc.reml)

##      R2c
## 0.1727875
h2.tab[1, "Response"] <- "Percent Lichen Cover"

## Species richness ~ genotype
spr.reml <- lme4::lmer(I(SR^(1/2)) ~ (1 | geno),
                     data = onc.dat, REML = TRUE)
spr.reml.pval <- RLRsim::exactRLRT(spr.reml)
spr.reml.pval

##
## simulated finite sample distribution of RLRT.
##
## (p-value based on 10000 simulated values)
##
## data:
## RLRT = 1.0001, p-value = 0.1405

shapiro.test(residuals(spr.reml))

##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  residuals(spr.reml)
## W = 0.97364, p-value = 0.2467

fligner.test(onc.dat$SR^(1/2), onc.dat$geno)

##
## Fligner-Killeen test of homogeneity of variances
##
## data:  onc.dat$SR^(1/2) and onc.dat$geno
## Fligner-Killeen:med chi-squared = 13.276, df = 12, p-value =
## 0.3493

```

```

h2.tab[2, "p-value"] <- spr.reml.pval$"p.value"
h2.tab[2, "H2"] <- H2(spr.reml, g = onc.dat$geno)
h2.tab[2, "R2"] <- R2(spr.reml)
R2(spr.reml)

##          R2c
## 0.09814791

h2.tab[2, "Response"] <- "Lichen Species Richness"

## Bark roughness REML
prb.reml <- lme4::lmer(I(BR^(1/2)) ~ (1 | geno), data = onc.dat, REML = TRUE)
prb.reml.pval <- RLRsim::exactRLRT(prb.reml)
prb.reml.pval

##
## simulated finite sample distribution of RLRT.
##
## (p-value based on 10000 simulated values)
##
## data:
## RLRT = 10.69, p-value = 3e-04
fligner.test(onc.dat$BR^(1/2), onc.dat$geno)

##
## Fligner-Killeen test of homogeneity of variances
##
## data: onc.dat$BR^(1/2) and onc.dat$geno
## Fligner-Killeen:med chi-squared = 6.1915, df = 12, p-value =
## 0.9061
shapiro.test(residuals(prb.reml))

##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data: residuals(prb.reml)
## W = 0.97975, p-value = 0.4529
h2.tab[3, "p-value"] <- prb.reml.pval$"p.value"
h2.tab[3, "H2"] <- H2(prb.reml, g = onc.dat$geno)
h2.tab[3, "R2"] <- R2(prb.reml)
R2(prb.reml)

##          R2c
## 0.3783494

h2.tab[3, "Response"] <- "Percent Rough Bark"

## Is species richness correlated with percent cover?
cor.test(onc.dat[, "SR"], onc.dat[, "PC"], data = onc.dat)

##
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data: onc.dat[, "SR"] and onc.dat[, "PC"]

```

```

## t = 8.3456, df = 55, p-value = 2.393e-11
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.6047186 0.8437321
## sample estimates:
##      cor
## 0.7475023

## Were these correlated with bark roughness?
ptc.prb.lm <- lm(I(PC^(1/2)) ~ I(BR^(1/2)), data = onc.dat)
summary(ptc.prb.lm)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = I(PC^(1/2)) ~ I(BR^(1/2)), data = onc.dat)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -5.9770 -1.6378  0.6333  1.9603  3.4658
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   4.4142     1.0901   4.049 0.000162 ***
## I(BR^(1/2))   0.4942     0.1896   2.607 0.011730 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 2.485 on 55 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.11, Adjusted R-squared:  0.09381
## F-statistic: 6.797 on 1 and 55 DF, p-value: 0.01173

fligner.test(onc.dat$PC, onc.dat$BR)

##
## Fligner-Killeen test of homogeneity of variances
##
## data:  onc.dat$PC and onc.dat$BR
## Fligner-Killeen:med chi-squared = 27.401, df = 24, p-value =
## 0.2861

shapiro.test(residuals(ptc.prb.lm))

##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  residuals(ptc.prb.lm)
## W = 0.95045, p-value = 0.02061

spr.prb.lm <- lm(I(SR^(1)) ~ I(BR^(1/2)), data = onc.dat)
summary(spr.prb.lm)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = I(SR^(1)) ~ I(BR^(1/2)), data = onc.dat)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max

```

```

## -3.0420 -1.3123 -0.1178 1.2308 4.3519
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  2.5015     0.8002   3.126 0.00283 **
## I(BR^(1/2))  0.1709     0.1392   1.228 0.22456
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.824 on 55 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.0267, Adjusted R-squared:  0.009003
## F-statistic: 1.509 on 1 and 55 DF,  p-value: 0.2246

fligner.test(onc.dat$SR^(1), onc.dat$BR)

##
## Fligner-Killeen test of homogeneity of variances
##
## data:  onc.dat$SR^(1) and onc.dat$BR
## Fligner-Killeen:med chi-squared = 26.046, df = 24, p-value =
## 0.3508

shapiro.test(residuals(spr.prb.lm))

##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  residuals(spr.prb.lm)
## W = 0.97168, p-value = 0.2008

## COM ~ genotype + Bark roughness + PTC + SPR
set.seed(2)
rcom.ng.perm <- vegan::adonis2(onc.com.rel^(1/1) ~ BR + PC + SR,
                              data = onc.dat, perm = 10000, mrank = TRUE)

set.seed(2)
rcom.perm <- vegan::adonis2(onc.com.rel^(1/1) ~ geno + BR + PC + SR,
                           data = onc.dat, perm = 10000, mrank = TRUE)

set.seed(2)
com.ng.perm <- vegan::adonis2(onc.com^(1/1) ~ BR + PC + SR,
                             data = onc.dat, perm = 10000, mrank = TRUE)

set.seed(2)
com.perm <- vegan::adonis2(onc.com^(1/1) ~ geno + BR + PC + SR,
                          data = onc.dat, perm = 10000, mrank = TRUE)

rcom.ng.perm

## Permutation test for adonis under reduced model
## Terms added sequentially (first to last)
## Permutation: free
## Number of permutations: 10000
##
## vegan::adonis2(formula = onc.com.rel^(1/1) ~ BR + PC + SR, data = onc.dat, permutations = 10000, mran
##           Df SumOfSqs      R2      F    Pr(>F)
## BR         1   0.4398 0.03889  3.7408 0.006399 **
## PC         1   3.8618 0.34151 32.8482 9.999e-05 ***
## SR         1   0.7754 0.06857  6.5958 0.000200 ***
## Residual 53   6.2309 0.55102

```

```

## Total      56  11.3079 1.00000
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
rcom.perm

## Permutation test for adonis under reduced model
## Terms added sequentially (first to last)
## Permutation: free
## Number of permutations: 10000
##
## vegan::adonis2(formula = onc.com.rel^(1/1) ~ geno + BR + PC + SR, data = onc.dat, permutations = 10000)
##              Df SumOfSqs      R2      F    Pr(>F)
## geno         12   2.7463 0.24287  1.8221  0.0029 **
## BR            1   0.1248 0.01104  0.9938  0.3841
## PC            1   2.6711 0.23622 21.2661 9.999e-05 ***
## SR            1   0.6159 0.05447  4.9036  0.0011 **
## Residual     41   5.1498 0.45541
## Total        56  11.3079 1.00000
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
h2.tab[4, "p-value"] <- unlist(rcom.perm)["Pr(>F)1"]
h2.tab[4, "H2"] <- H2(rcom.perm, g = onc.dat$geno)
h2.tab[4, "R2"] <- R2(rcom.perm)
h2.tab[4, "Response"] <- "Lichen Community Composition"

## Is network similarity correlated with community composition?
ecodist::mantel(cn.d.onc ~ vegdist(onc.com.rel), mrank = TRUE)

##      mantelr      pval1      pval2      pval3  llim.2.5% ulim.97.5%
## 0.09198784 0.08300000 0.91800000 0.13900000 0.05293002 0.13002104

spr.d <- dist(onc.dat$SR)
ptc.d <- dist(onc.dat$PC)
prb.d <- dist(onc.dat$BR)
### rough -> cover -> rich -> net
ecodist::mantel(cn.d.onc ~ vegdist(onc.com.rel) + spr.d + ptc.d + prb.d, mrank = TRUE)

##      mantelr      pval1      pval2      pval3  llim.2.5% ulim.97.5%
## 0.06853395 0.15400000 0.84700000 0.31000000 0.02651488 0.13049408

## Partial Mantels using RFLP distance
ecodist::mantel(cn.mu.d.onc ~ rflp.d)

##      mantelr      pval1      pval2      pval3  llim.2.5% ulim.97.5%
## -0.00603936 0.57200000 0.42900000 0.97600000 -0.13858547 0.17659829

ecodist::mantel(onc.com.mu.d ~ rflp.d)

##      mantelr      pval1      pval2      pval3  llim.2.5% ulim.97.5%
## 0.1179051 0.2760000 0.7250000 0.4980000 -0.2412808 0.2447645

ecodist::mantel(cn.mu.d.onc ~ onc.com.mu.d)

##      mantelr      pval1      pval2      pval3  llim.2.5% ulim.97.5%
## 0.29000439 0.08900000 0.91200000 0.08900000 -0.02092565 0.42837710

```

```

## Was lichen network similarity determined by genotype?
set.seed(1234)
cn.perm <- vegan::adonis2(cn.d.onc ~ geno + BR + PC + SR,
                          data = onc.dat, permutations = 10000, mrank = TRUE)
set.seed(1234)
cn.perm.ng <- vegan::adonis2(cn.d.onc ~ BR + PC + SR,
                             data = onc.dat, permutations = 10000, mrank = TRUE)
cn.perm.ng

## Permutation test for adonis under reduced model
## Terms added sequentially (first to last)
## Permutation: free
## Number of permutations: 10000
##
##      Df SumOfSqs      R2      F    Pr(>F)
## BR      1      61.42 0.03968  4.1680   0.03770 *
## PC      1      49.47 0.03197  3.3573   0.06779 .
## SR      1     655.76 0.42373 44.5034 9.999e-05 ***
## Residual 53     780.96 0.50462
## Total   56    1547.61 1.00000
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
cn.perm

## Permutation test for adonis under reduced model
## Terms added sequentially (first to last)
## Permutation: free
## Number of permutations: 10000
##
##      Df SumOfSqs      R2      F    Pr(>F)
## geno    12     450.52 0.29111  2.6902  0.009399 **
## BR       1      29.11 0.01881  2.0858  0.146985
## PC       1      30.01 0.01939  2.1504  0.144086
## SR       1     465.78 0.30097 33.3755 9.999e-05 ***
## Residual 41     572.18 0.36972
## Total   56    1547.61 1.00000
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
h2.tab[5, "p-value"] <- as.matrix(cn.perm)[1, "Pr(>F)"]
h2.tab[5, "H2"] <- H2(cn.perm, g = onc.dat[, "geno"], perm = 10000)
h2.tab[5, "R2"] <- R2(cn.perm)
h2.tab[5, "Response"] <- "Lichen Network"

                                # db rda for network similarity
dbr.cn.geno <- vegan::dbrda(cn.d.onc ~ geno, data = onc.dat, distance = "bray")
anova(dbr.cn.geno, permutations = 5000)

## Permutation test for dbrda under reduced model
## Permutation: free
## Number of permutations: 5000
##

```

```
## Model: vegan::dbrda(formula = cn.d.onc ~ geno, data = onc.dat, distance = "bray")
##           Df Variance      F Pr(>F)
## Model      12      8.045 1.5057 0.1362
## Residual   44     19.591
```

```
H2(dbr.cn.geno)
```

```
## [1] 0.2911089
```

```
## What aspects of networks explained the similiarity?
## L = number of edges, LD = link density, C = connectivity,
## dcen = degree centrality
link.reml <- lme4::lmer(I(log(L + 0.00000001) ) ~ (1 | geno),
                      data = onc.dat, REML = TRUE)
link.reml.pval <- RLRsim::exactRLRT(link.reml, nsim = 50000)
link.reml.pval
```

```
##
## simulated finite sample distribution of RLRT.
##
## (p-value based on 50000 simulated values)
##
## data:
## RLRT = 2.0484, p-value = 0.06602
```

```
fligner.test(log(onc.dat$L + 0.0000001), onc.dat$geno)
```

```
##
## Fligner-Killeen test of homogeneity of variances
##
## data: log(onc.dat$L + 1e-07) and onc.dat$geno
## Fligner-Killeen:med chi-squared = 11.991, df = 12, p-value =
## 0.4464
```

```
shapiro.test(residuals(link.reml))
```

```
##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data: residuals(link.reml)
## W = 0.83643, p-value = 2.036e-06
```

```
h2.tab[6, "p-value"] <- link.reml.pval$"p.value"
h2.tab[6, "H2"] <- H2(link.reml, g = onc.dat$geno)
h2.tab[6, "R2"] <- R2(link.reml)
R2(link.reml)
```

```
##           R2c
## 0.1701567
```

```
h2.tab[6, "Response"] <- "Number of Network Links"
```

```
                                # network centrality
cen.reml <- lme4::lmer(I(Cen^(1/2)) ~ (1 | geno),
                      data = onc.dat, REML = TRUE)
cen.reml.pval <- RLRsim::exactRLRT(cen.reml, nsim = 50000)
cen.reml.pval
```



```

##
## simulated finite sample distribution of RLRT.
##
## (p-value based on 50000 simulated values)
##
## data:
## RLRT = 2.7801, p-value = 0.04076
fligner.test(onc.dat$L^(1/1), onc.dat$geno)

##
## Fligner-Killeen test of homogeneity of variances
##
## data: onc.dat$L^(1/1) and onc.dat$geno
## Fligner-Killeen:med chi-squared = 14.241, df = 12, p-value =
## 0.2856
shapiro.test(residuals(cen.reml))

##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data: residuals(cen.reml)
## W = 0.90072, p-value = 0.0002041
h2.tab[7, "p-value"] <- cen.reml.pval$"p.value"
h2.tab[7, "H2"] <- H2(cen.reml, g = onc.dat$geno)
h2.tab[7, "R2"] <- R2(cen.reml)
R2(cen.reml)

## R2c
## 0.2016648
h2.tab[7, "Response"] <- "Network Centrality"

# network modularity
mod.reml <- lme4::lmer(I(onc.ns[, "mod.lik"]^(1/4)) ~ (1 | geno),
  data = onc.dat, REML = TRUE)
mod.reml.pval <- RLRSim::exactRLRT(mod.reml)
mod.reml.pval

##
## simulated finite sample distribution of RLRT.
##
## (p-value based on 10000 simulated values)
##
## data:
## RLRT = 0.23363, p-value = 0.2809
fligner.test(onc.ns[, "mod.lik"]^(1/4), onc.dat$geno)

##
## Fligner-Killeen test of homogeneity of variances
##
## data: onc.ns[, "mod.lik"]^(1/4) and onc.dat$geno
## Fligner-Killeen:med chi-squared = 13.439, df = 12, p-value =
## 0.3379

```

```

shapiro.test(residuals(mod.reml))

##
##  Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  residuals(mod.reml)
## W = 0.54001, p-value = 4.252e-12

h2.tab[8, "p-value"] <- mod.reml.pval$"p.value"
h2.tab[8, "H2"] <- H2(mod.reml, g = onc.dat$geno)
h2.tab[8, "R2"] <- R2(mod.reml)
h2.tab[8, "Response"] <- "Network Modularity"

# network stats in relation to other variables
L.aov <- aov(I(log(L + 0.000001)) ~ BR + PC + SR, data = onc.dat)
summary(L.aov)

##
##          Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
## BR          1   102.3    102.3     2.776   0.1016
## PC          1   239.6    239.6     6.504   0.0137 *
## SR          1   957.0    957.0    25.980 4.71e-06 ***
## Residuals    53  1952.2     36.8
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

shapiro.test(residuals(L.aov))

##
##  Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  residuals(L.aov)
## W = 0.9629, p-value = 0.07794

cen.aov <- aov(I(Cen^(1/2)) ~ BR + PC + SR, data = onc.dat)
summary(cen.aov)

##
##          Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
## BR          1    3.77     3.77     2.174   0.146
## PC          1    6.46     6.46     3.724   0.059 .
## SR          1   56.48    56.48    32.552 5.31e-07 ***
## Residuals    53   91.95     1.73
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

shapiro.test(residuals(cen.aov))

##
##  Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  residuals(cen.aov)
## W = 0.97222, p-value = 0.2126

mod.aov <- aov(I(onc.ns[, "mod.lik"]^(1/4)) ~ BR + PC + SR, data = onc.dat)
summary(mod.aov)

##
##          Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
## BR          1  0.0442   0.0442   0.787   0.379

```

```

## PC          1 0.0879 0.0879 1.564 0.217
## SR          1 1.3799 1.3799 24.558 7.76e-06 ***
## Residuals   53 2.9781 0.0562
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

shapiro.test(residuals((mod.aov)))

##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  residuals((mod.aov))
## W = 0.9201, p-value = 0.001078

cor.test(onc.ns[, "L"], onc.ns[, "Cen"])

##
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data:  onc.ns[, "L"] and onc.ns[, "Cen"]
## t = 13.37, df = 55, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  0.7950728 0.9244074
## sample estimates:
##          cor
## 0.8744752

# are these metrics correlated with network similarity

L.d <- dist(onc.dat$L)
cen.d <- dist(onc.dat$Cen)
mod.d <- dist(cn.mod.onc)
cn.L.cen.perm <- adonis2(cen.d.onc ~ L + Cen, data = onc.dat, mrank = TRUE)

## So, are there patterns in the centrality of individual lichen species?
sppcen.test <- apply(cen.spp[, apply(cen.spp, 2, sum) >= 2], 2, function(x)
  lme4::lmer(I(x^(1/2)) ~ (1 | geno), data = onc.dat, REML = TRUE))

## singular fit
## singular fit
## singular fit
## singular fit

sppcen.pval <- lapply(sppcen.test, RLsim::exactRLRT)
sppcen.tab <- do.call(rbind, lapply(sppcen.pval, function(x)
  c(x[["statistic"]], x[["p.value"]]))))
sppcen.h2 <- round(unlist(lapply(sppcen.test, H2)), 3)
sppcen.h2

##      Xg      Cs      Ls      Ch      Xm      Pm      Rs
## 0.000 0.127 0.000 0.258 0.201 0.000 0.000

## Mean centrality of species
sort(apply(cen.spp, 2, mean), decreasing = TRUE)

##      Cs      Ch      Ls      Rs      Xg      Pm
## 0.73204678 0.54157218 0.39722829 0.18378675 0.14553120 0.07914127

```

```

##           Xm           Pu           Pa
## 0.06376775 0.02105263 0.00000000

## Ordinations
### nits = 10,
### iconf = random
### epsilon = 1e-12 = acceptable change in stress
### maxit = 500 = maximum number of iterations
ord.com <- nmds.min(nms.com, 3)

## Minimum stress for given dimensionality: 0.1008923
## r^2 for minimum stress configuration: 0.9357192

## Minimum stress for given dimensionality: 0.1008923
## r^2 for minimum stress configuration: 0.9357192
ord.cn <- nmds.min(nms.cn, 2)

## Minimum stress for given dimensionality: 0.01065177
## r^2 for minimum stress configuration: 0.9993026

## Minimum stress for given dimensionality: 0.01065177
## r^2 for minimum stress configuration: 0.9993026
## checking variance explained by ordinations
ord1.cn.reml <- lme4::lmer(I(ord.cn[, 1]^(1/1)) ~ (1 | geno),
  data = onc.dat, REML = TRUE)
ord2.cn.reml <- lme4::lmer(I(ord.cn[, 2]^(1/1)) ~ (1 | geno),
  data = onc.dat, REML = TRUE)
ord1.cn.reml.pval <- RLRsim::exactRLRT(ord1.cn.reml)
ord2.cn.reml.pval <- RLRsim::exactRLRT(ord2.cn.reml)
ord1.cn.reml.pval

##
## simulated finite sample distribution of RLRT.
##
## (p-value based on 10000 simulated values)
##
## data:
## RLRT = 1.0221, p-value = 0.1331
ord2.cn.reml.pval

##
## simulated finite sample distribution of RLRT.
##
## (p-value based on 10000 simulated values)
##
## data:
## RLRT = 0.5618, p-value = 0.1959
fligner.test(ord.cn[, 1]^(1/1), onc.dat$geno)

##
## Fligner-Killeen test of homogeneity of variances
##
## data: ord.cn[, 1]^(1/1) and onc.dat$geno
## Fligner-Killeen:med chi-squared = 16.805, df = 12, p-value =
## 0.1571

```

```

fligner.test(ord.cn[, 2]^(1/1), onc.dat$geno)

##
## Fligner-Killeen test of homogeneity of variances
##
## data: ord.cn[, 2]^(1/1) and onc.dat$geno
## Fligner-Killeen:med chi-squared = 9.9165, df = 12, p-value =
## 0.6233

ord1.com.reml <- lme4::lmer(I(ord.com[, 1]^(1/1)) ~ (1 | geno),
  data = onc.dat, REML = TRUE)
ord2.com.reml <- lme4::lmer(I(ord.com[, 2]^(1/1)) ~ (1 | geno),
  data = onc.dat, REML = TRUE)
ord1.com.reml.pval <- RLRsim::exactRLRT(ord1.com.reml)
ord2.com.reml.pval <- RLRsim::exactRLRT(ord2.com.reml)
ord1.com.reml.pval

##
## simulated finite sample distribution of RLRT.
##
## (p-value based on 10000 simulated values)
##
## data:
## RLRT = 0.1669, p-value = 0.3039
ord2.com.reml.pval

##
## simulated finite sample distribution of RLRT.
##
## (p-value based on 10000 simulated values)
##
## data:
## RLRT = 0.98197, p-value = 0.1363
fligner.test(ord.com[, 1]^(1/1), onc.dat$geno)

##
## Fligner-Killeen test of homogeneity of variances
##
## data: ord.com[, 1]^(1/1) and onc.dat$geno
## Fligner-Killeen:med chi-squared = 9.3187, df = 12, p-value =
## 0.6755
fligner.test(ord.com[, 2]^(1/1), onc.dat$geno)

##
## Fligner-Killeen test of homogeneity of variances
##
## data: ord.com[, 2]^(1/1) and onc.dat$geno
## Fligner-Killeen:med chi-squared = 16.947, df = 12, p-value =
## 0.1516
fligner.test(ord.com[, 3]^(1/1), onc.dat$geno)

##
## Fligner-Killeen test of homogeneity of variances

```

```
##
## data: ord.com[, 3]^(1/1) and onc.dat$geno
## Fligner-Killeen:med chi-squared = 14.943, df = 12, p-value =
## 0.2446

summary(lm(ord.cn[, 1] ~ SR + PC, data = onc.dat))

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = ord.cn[, 1] ~ SR + PC, data = onc.dat)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -10.6007  -1.7887   0.1726   2.2110   6.7059
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  3.77927     1.05175   3.593 0.000706 ***
## SR          -2.89115     0.39475  -7.324 1.23e-09 ***
## PC           0.10728     0.02215   4.844 1.11e-05 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 3.596 on 54 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.5025, Adjusted R-squared:  0.4841
## F-statistic: 27.27 on 2 and 54 DF, p-value: 6.508e-09

summary(lm(ord.cn[, 2] ~ SR + PC, data = onc.dat))

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = ord.cn[, 2] ~ SR + PC, data = onc.dat)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.4080  -0.9426  -0.6151   1.3669   2.9279
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -1.143124    0.420811  -2.716 0.008846 **
## SR           0.561645    0.157944   3.556 0.000793 ***
## PC          -0.013722    0.008862  -1.548 0.127384
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.439 on 54 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.2223, Adjusted R-squared:  0.1935
## F-statistic: 7.718 on 2 and 54 DF, p-value: 0.001127

summary(lm(ord.com[, 1] ~ SR + PC, data = onc.dat))

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = ord.com[, 1] ~ SR + PC, data = onc.dat)
##
## Residuals:
```

```
##      Min      1Q   Median      3Q      Max
## -0.18241 -0.09091 -0.01606  0.05475  0.65204
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -0.5145496  0.0395271 -13.018  < 2e-16 ***
## SR           0.0527258  0.0148358   3.554 0.000798 ***
## PC           0.0058018  0.0008324   6.970 4.61e-09 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.1351 on 54 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.8048, Adjusted R-squared:  0.7976
## F-statistic: 111.3 on 2 and 54 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

```
summary(lm(ord.com[, 2] ~ SR + PC, data = onc.dat))
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = ord.com[, 2] ~ SR + PC, data = onc.dat)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min      1Q   Median      3Q      Max
## -0.54228 -0.11829  0.03558  0.16463  0.50365
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -0.224171  0.068196  -3.287  0.00178 **
## SR           0.015539  0.025596   0.607  0.54634
## PC           0.002973  0.001436   2.070  0.04328 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.2331 on 54 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.2151, Adjusted R-squared:  0.1861
## F-statistic: 7.4 on 2 and 54 DF,  p-value: 0.001444
```

```
## Lichen size distribution
## X. gallericulata thalli are about 0.22 +/- 0.003 cm^2 on average
## with an average median size of 0.12 +/- 0.001 cm^2
## and, size does not vary significantly with genotype.
xgs.reml <- lme4::lmer(I(mean.thallus) ~ (1 | geno),
                     data = xgs.data[xgs.data$geno %in% names(which(table(xgs.data$geno) > 2)), ],
                     REML = TRUE)
xgs.median.reml <- lme4::lmer(median.thallus ~ (1 | geno),
                             data = xgs.data[xgs.data$geno %in% names(which(table(xgs.data$geno) > 2)), ],
                             REML = TRUE)
RLRsim::exactRLRT(xgs.reml)
```

```
##
## simulated finite sample distribution of RLRT.
##
## (p-value based on 10000 simulated values)
##
## data:
```

```

## RLRT = 2.4792, p-value = 0.0486
RLRsim::exactRLRT(xgs.median.reml)

##
## simulated finite sample distribution of RLRT.
##
## (p-value based on 10000 simulated values)
##
## data:
## RLRT = 0.092023, p-value = 0.34
fligner.test(xgs.data$mean.thallus, xgs.data$geno)

##
## Fligner-Killeen test of homogeneity of variances
##
## data: xgs.data$mean.thallus and xgs.data$geno
## Fligner-Killeen:med chi-squared = 13.244, df = 17, p-value =
## 0.7197
fligner.test(xgs.data$median.thallus, xgs.data$geno)

##
## Fligner-Killeen test of homogeneity of variances
##
## data: xgs.data$median.thallus and xgs.data$geno
## Fligner-Killeen:med chi-squared = 19.374, df = 17, p-value =
## 0.3075
mean(xgs.data$mean.thallus)

## [1] 0.1808442
sd(xgs.data$mean.thallus) / (length(xgs.data$mean.thallus) - 1)

## [1] 0.001845945
mean(xgs.data$median.thallus)

## [1] 0.1170852
sd(xgs.data$median.thallus) / (length(xgs.data$median.thallus) - 1)

## [1] 0.001223999
                                # ONC and Wild Stand (Uintah)
                                # Network distances
cn.all <- cn.wild
for (i in 1:length(cn.wild)){
  cn.all[[i]] <- cn.wild[[i]][match(rownames(cn.onc[[1]]), rownames(cn.wild[[i]])),
                                match(colnames(cn.onc[[1]]), colnames(cn.wild[[i]]))]
}
cn.all <- append(cn.all, cn.onc)
cn.d.all <- netDist(cn.all, method = "bc")

if (!exists("cn.nms.all")){cn.nms.all <- nmds.min(nmds(cn.d.all, 2, 2))}

```


Tables

```
h2.tab[, "H2"] <- round(as.numeric(h2.tab[, "H2"]), digits = 5)
h2.tab[, "R2"] <- round(as.numeric(h2.tab[, "R2"]), digits = 5)
h2.tab[, "p-value"] <- round(as.numeric(h2.tab[, "p-value"]), digits = 5)
h2.tab <- h2.tab[order(h2.tab[, "H2"], decreasing = TRUE), ]
h2.xtab <- xtable::xtable(h2.tab, caption =
  "Genotypic effects of cottonwood trees on the associated lichen community.",
  label = "tab:h2_table")
print(h2.xtab,
  type = "latex",
  include.rownames = FALSE,
  include.colnames = TRUE
)
```

% latex table generated in R 3.5.2 by xtable 1.8-2 package % Fri Mar 8 14:43:54 2019

Response	H2	R2	p-value
Percent Rough Bark	0.37835	0.37835	3e-04
Network Centrality	0.20166	0.20166	0.04076
Percent Lichen Cover	0.17279	0.17279	0.0367
Number of Network Links	0.17016	0.17016	0.06602
Lichen Community Composition	0.16093	0.24287	0.0029
Lichen Species Richness	0.09815	0.09815	0.1405
Lichen Network	0.06252	0.29111	0.0094
Network Modularity	0.05731	0.05731	0.2809

Table 1: Genotypic effects of cottonwood trees on the associated lichen community.

```
# community permanova
rcom.ng.perm.xtab <- xtable::xtable(rcom.ng.perm, caption =
  "PerMANOVA Pseudo-F Table showing the predictors of community similarity.",
  label = "tab:com_ng_perm")
print(rcom.ng.perm.xtab,
  type = "latex",
  include.rownames = TRUE,
  include.colnames = TRUE
)
```

% latex table generated in R 3.5.2 by xtable 1.8-2 package % Fri Mar 8 14:43:54 2019

	Df	SumOfSqs	R2	F	Pr(>F)
BR	1	0.44	0.04	3.74	0.0064
PC	1	3.86	0.34	32.85	0.0001
SR	1	0.78	0.07	6.60	0.0002
Residual	53	6.23	0.55		
Total	56	11.31	1.00		

Table 2: PerMANOVA Pseudo-F Table showing the predictors of community similarity.

```
rcom.perm.xtab <- xtable::xtable(rcom.perm, caption =
  "PerMANOVA Pseudo-F Table showing the predictors of community similarity.",
  label = "tab:rcom_perm")
print(rcom.perm.xtab,
  type = "latex",
```

```

include.rownames = TRUE,
include.colnames = TRUE
)

```

% latex table generated in R 3.5.2 by xtable 1.8-2 package % Fri Mar 8 14:43:54 2019

	Df	SumOfSqs	R2	F	Pr(>F)
geno	12	2.75	0.24	1.82	0.0029
BR	1	0.12	0.01	0.99	0.3841
PC	1	2.67	0.24	21.27	0.0001
SR	1	0.62	0.05	4.90	0.0011
Residual	41	5.15	0.46		
Total	56	11.31	1.00		

Table 3: PerMANOVA Pseudo-F Table showing the predictors of community similarity.

```

# network permanova
cn.perm.ng.xtab <- xtable::xtable(cn.perm.ng, caption =
  "PerMANOVA Pseudo-F Table showing the predictors of network similarity.",
  label = "tab:cn_perm_ng")
print(cn.perm.ng.xtab,
  type = "latex",
  include.rownames = TRUE,
  include.colnames = TRUE
)

```

% latex table generated in R 3.5.2 by xtable 1.8-2 package % Fri Mar 8 14:43:54 2019

	Df	SumOfSqs	R2	F	Pr(>F)
BR	1	61.42	0.04	4.17	0.0377
PC	1	49.47	0.03	3.36	0.0678
SR	1	655.76	0.42	44.50	0.0001
Residual	53	780.96	0.50		
Total	56	1547.61	1.00		

Table 4: PerMANOVA Pseudo-F Table showing the predictors of network similarity.

```

cn.perm.xtab <- xtable::xtable(cn.perm, caption =
  "PerMANOVA Pseudo-F Table showing the predictors of network similarity.",
  label = "tab:cn_perm")
print(cn.perm.xtab,
  type = "latex",
  include.rownames = TRUE,
  include.colnames = TRUE
)

```

% latex table generated in R 3.5.2 by xtable 1.8-2 package % Fri Mar 8 14:43:54 2019

```

# network metrics anova
L.aov.xtab <- xtable::xtable(L.aov, caption =
  "ANOVA F Table showing the predictors of the number of network links.",
  label = "tab:L_aov")
print(L.aov.xtab,
  type = "latex",
  include.rownames = TRUE,
  include.colnames = TRUE
)

```

	Df	SumOfSqs	R2	F	Pr(>F)
geno	12	450.52	0.29	2.69	0.0094
BR	1	29.11	0.02	2.09	0.1470
PC	1	30.01	0.02	2.15	0.1441
SR	1	465.78	0.30	33.38	0.0001
Residual	41	572.18	0.37		
Total	56	1547.61	1.00		

Table 5: PerMANOVA Pseudo-F Table showing the predictors of network similarity.

)

% latex table generated in R 3.5.2 by xtable 1.8-2 package % Fri Mar 8 14:43:54 2019

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
BR	1	102.25	102.25	2.78	0.1016
PC	1	239.57	239.57	6.50	0.0137
SR	1	956.96	956.96	25.98	0.0000
Residuals	53	1952.23	36.83		

Table 6: ANOVA F Table showing the predictors of the number of network links.

```
cen.aov.xtab <- xtable::xtable(cen.aov, caption =
  "ANOVA F Table showing the predictors of network centralization.",
  label = "tab:cen_aov")
print(cen.aov.xtab,
  type = "latex",
  include.rownames = TRUE,
  include.colnames = TRUE
)
```

% latex table generated in R 3.5.2 by xtable 1.8-2 package % Fri Mar 8 14:43:54 2019

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
BR	1	3.77	3.77	2.17	0.1463
PC	1	6.46	6.46	3.72	0.0590
SR	1	56.48	56.48	32.55	0.0000
Residuals	53	91.95	1.73		

Table 7: ANOVA F Table showing the predictors of network centralization.

```
# networks and network metrics
# permanova
cn.L.cen.perm.xtab <- xtable::xtable(cn.L.cen.perm, caption =
  "PerMANOVA Pseudo-F Table showing the predictors of network similarity.",
  label = "tab:cn_L_cen_perm")
print(cn.L.cen.perm.xtab,
  type = "latex",
  include.rownames = TRUE,
  include.colnames = TRUE
)
```

% latex table generated in R 3.5.2 by xtable 1.8-2 package % Fri Mar 8 14:43:54 2019

	Df	SumOfSqs	R2	F	Pr(>F)
L	1	1330.80	0.86	734.67	0.0010
Cen	1	118.99	0.08	65.69	0.0010
Residual	54	97.82	0.06		
Total	56	1547.61	1.00		

Table 8: PerMANOVA Pseudo-F Table showing the predictors of network similarity.

Plots

Figure: Genotype barplots Community composition NMDS with vectors

```
par(mfrow = c(1, 1), mar = c(5.1, 4.1, 4.1, 2.1) / 1)
chp.coord <- ch.plot(ord.com[, 1:2], onc.geno,
  cex = 2, mu.pch = 19,
  pt.col = "white",
  bar.col = "darkgrey")
text(chp.coord, labels = rownames(chp.coord))
plot(vec.com.12, col = "black")
```

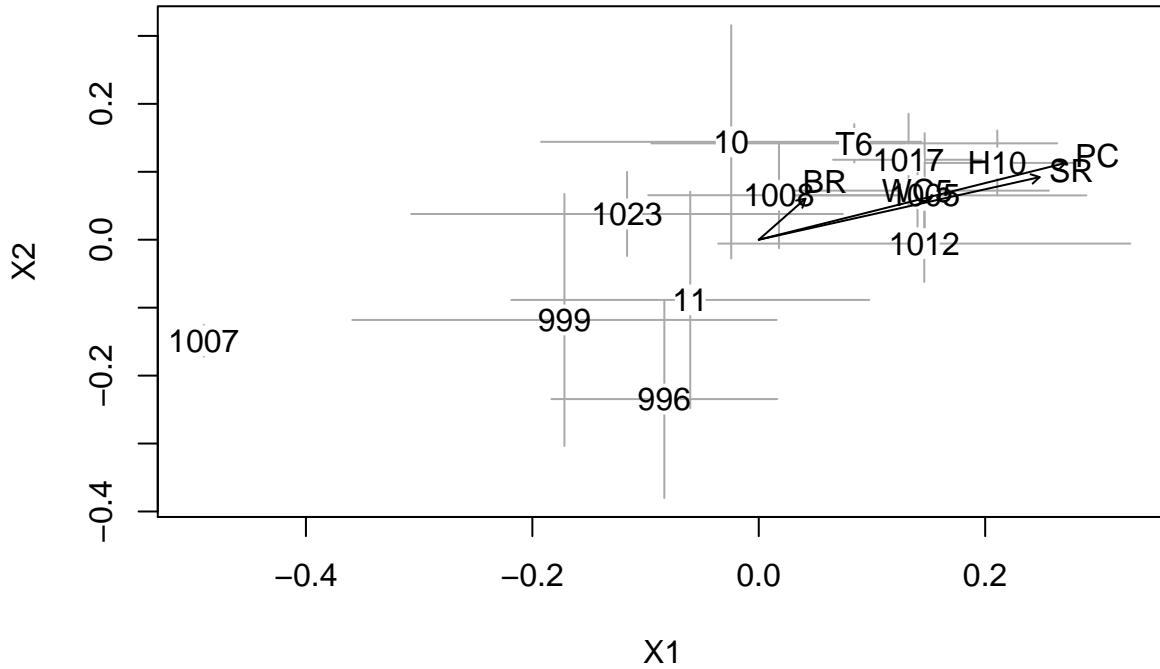


Figure: Lichen networks

```
par(mfrow = c(2, 2), mar = c(0, 0.1, 1.0, 0.1))
set.seed(123)
net.col <- sign(netMean(cn.mu.onc))
net.col[net.col == -1] <- 2
net.col[net.col == 1] <- 1
coord <- gplot(abs(netMean(cn.mu.onc)), gmode = "digraph",
  displaylabels = TRUE,
```

```

edge.lwd = abs(netMean(cn.mu.onc)) * 20,
edge.col = net.col,
vertex.col = "black",
vertex.cex = 0.5,
arrowhead.cex = 0.5,
label.cex = 1,
main = "All Genotypes")
cn.mu.plot <- cn.mu.onc[names(cn.mu.onc) %in% c("996", "11", "1008")]
for (i in 1:length(cn.mu.plot)){
  net.col <- sign(cn.mu.plot[[i]])
  net.col[net.col == -1] <- 2
  net.col[net.col == 1] <- 1
  set.seed(123)
  gplot(abs(cn.mu.plot[[i]]), gmode = "digraph",
        displaylabels = TRUE,
        coord = coord,
        edge.lwd = abs(cn.mu.plot[[i]]) * 20,
        edge.col = net.col,
        vertex.col = "black",
        vertex.cex = 0.5,
        arrowhead.cex = 0.5,
        label.cex = 1,
        main = names(cn.mu.plot)[i])
}

```

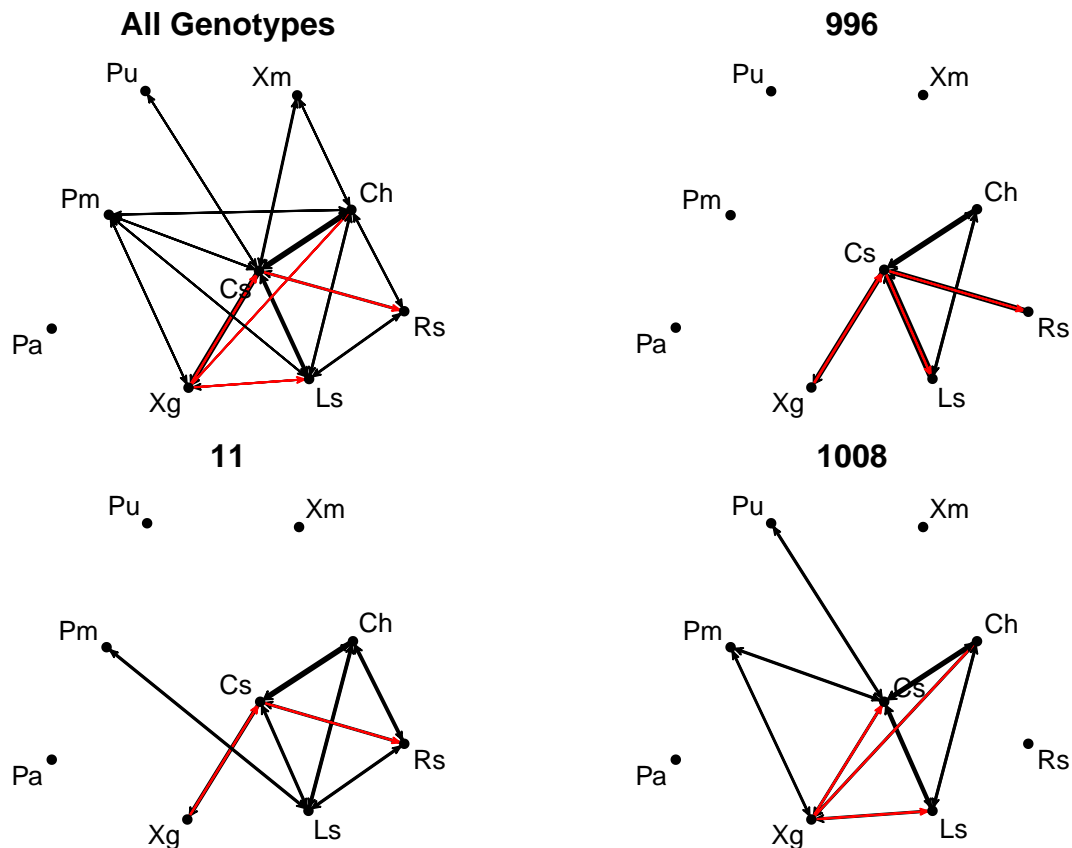


Figure: Genotype network similarity by genotype

```
par(mfrow = c(1, 1), mar = c(5.1, 4.1, 4.1, 2.1))
chp.coord <- ch.plot(cn.nms.onc, onc.geno,
  cex = 2, mu.pch = 19,
  pt.col = "white",
  bar.col = "darkgrey")
text(chp.coord, labels = rownames(chp.coord))
plot(vec.cn, col = "black")
```

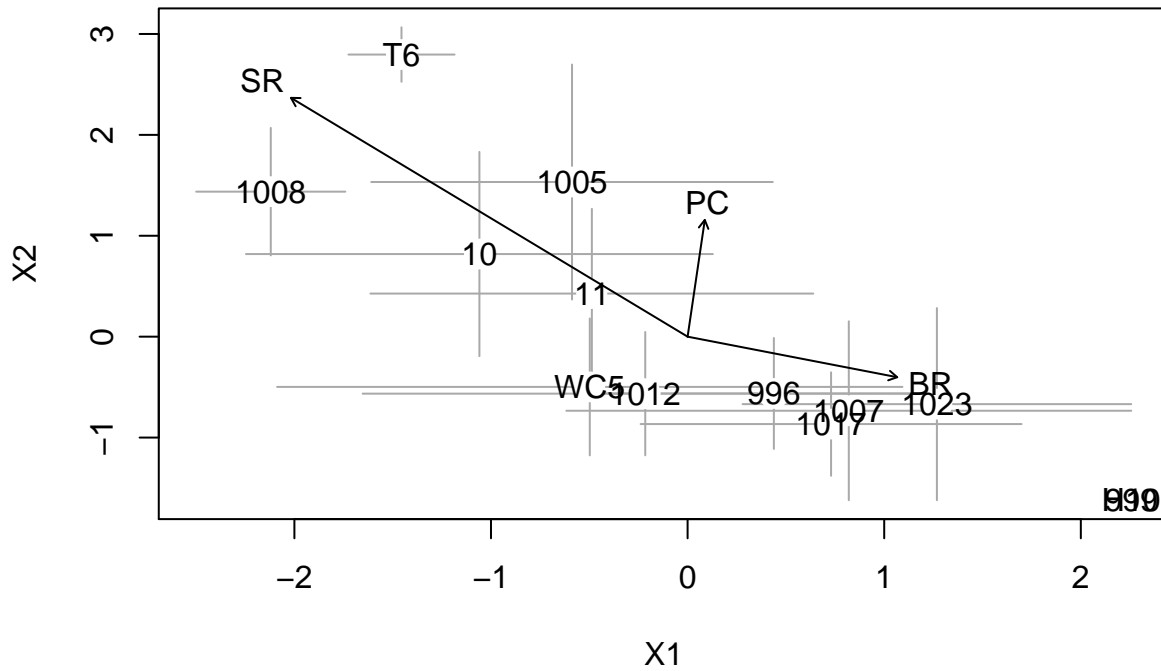
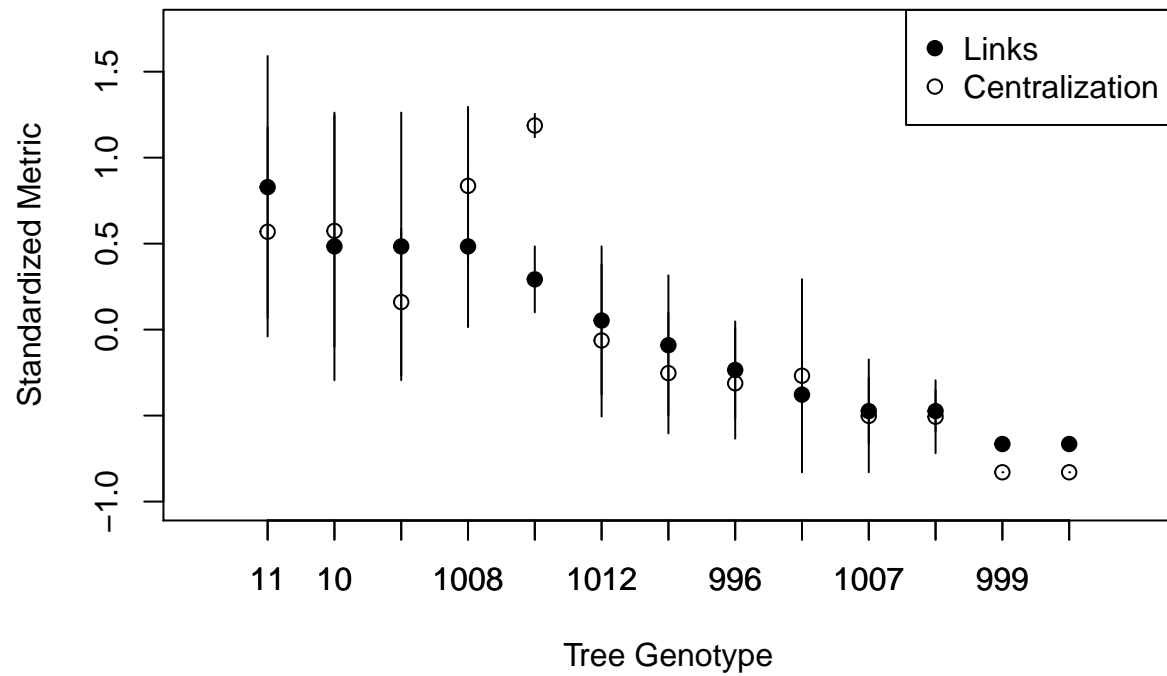


Figure: (A) Linkage and centrality by genotype and (B) Total cover and species richness predict L and Cen

```
mdc.plot(onc.dat[, "geno"], onc.dat[, "L"], ylim = c(-1, 1.75),
  xlab = "Tree Genotype", ylab = "Standardized Metric",
  ord = order(tapply(onc.dat[, "L"], onc.dat[, "geno"], mean), decreasing = TRUE))
mdc.plot(onc.dat[, "geno"], onc.dat[, "Cen"], add = TRUE, pch = 1,
  ord = order(tapply(onc.dat[, "L"], onc.dat[, "geno"], mean), decreasing = TRUE))
legend("topright", legend = c("Links", "Centralization"), pch = c(19, 1), bty = "none")
```



Supplementary Figure: Lichen size distribution

```
plot(density(xgs.data$median.thallus),
     xlab = "Median Lichen Thallus Area (cm^2)",
     main = "")
abline(v = median(xgs.data$median.thallus, na.rm = TRUE), lty = 2)
```

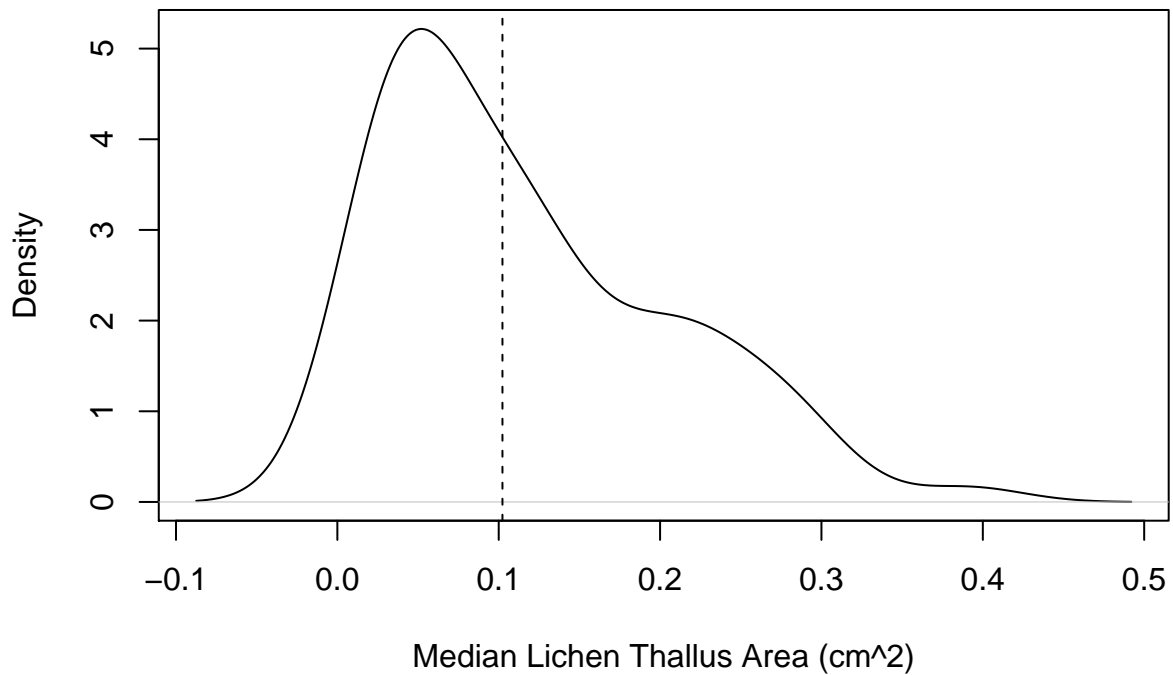
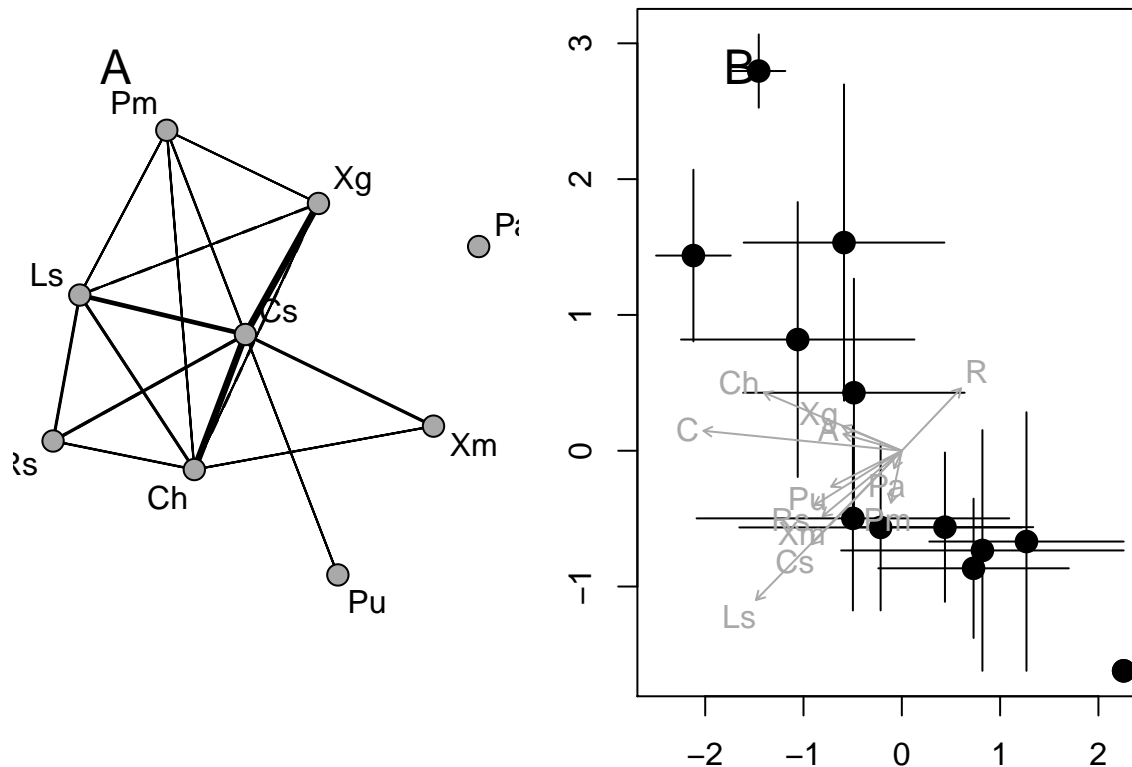


Figure 2

```
par(mfrow = c(1, 2), mar = c(5.1, 4.1, 4.1, 2.1) / 2)
gplot(netMean(cn.mu.onc), gmode = "graph",
      displaylabels = TRUE,
      edge.lwd = netMean(cn.mu.onc) * 20,
      vertex.col = "darkgrey")
legend("topleft", legend = "A", bty = "n", cex = 1.5)
chp.coord <- ch.plot(cn.nms.onc, onc.geno, cex = 1.5)
plot(nv.onc, col = "darkgrey")
legend("topleft", legend = "B", bty = "n", cex = 1.5)
```



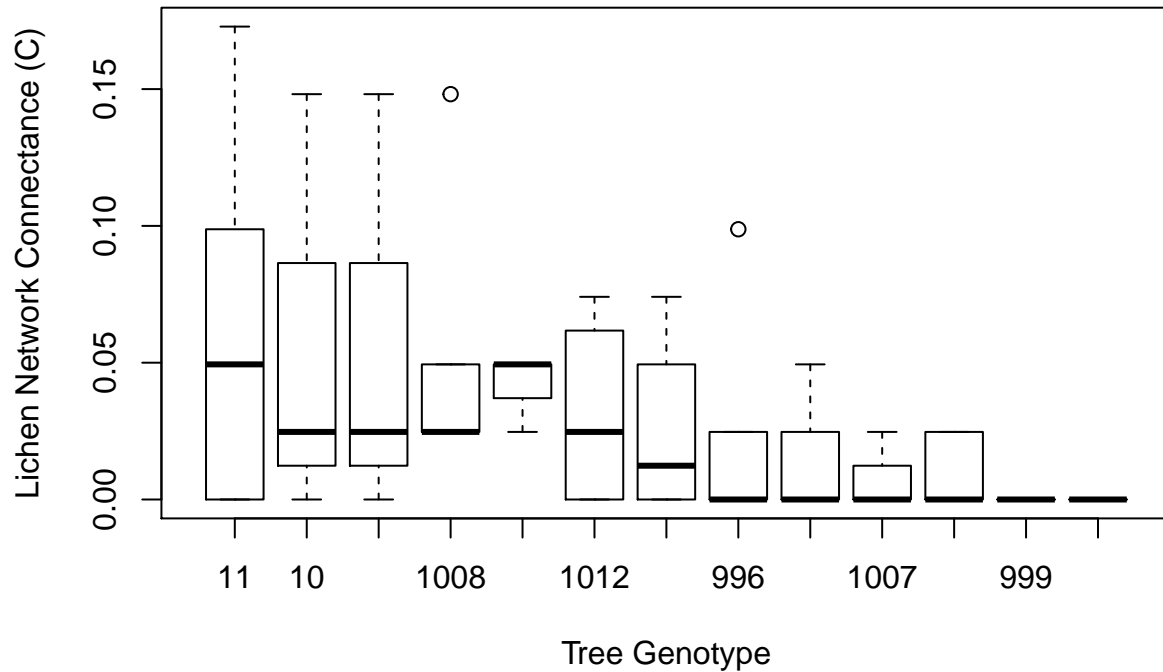
```
par(mfrow = c(1, 1), mar = c(5.1, 4.1, 4.1, 2.1))
bipartite::plotweb(pw.onc, method = "normal",
                  text.rot = 45,
                  col.low = col.pal[mods.onc$tree],
                  col.high = col.pal[mods.onc$sp],
                  bor.col.low = col.pal[mods.onc$tree],
                  bor.col.high = col.pal[mods.onc$sp],
                  col.interaction = "grey70",
                  bor.col.interaction = "grey70",
                  labsize = 1.5)
```



```
## H10 -0.011830997 0.122603983
## T6 0.002941633 0.064173827
## WC5 -0.128224482 0.016507373
```

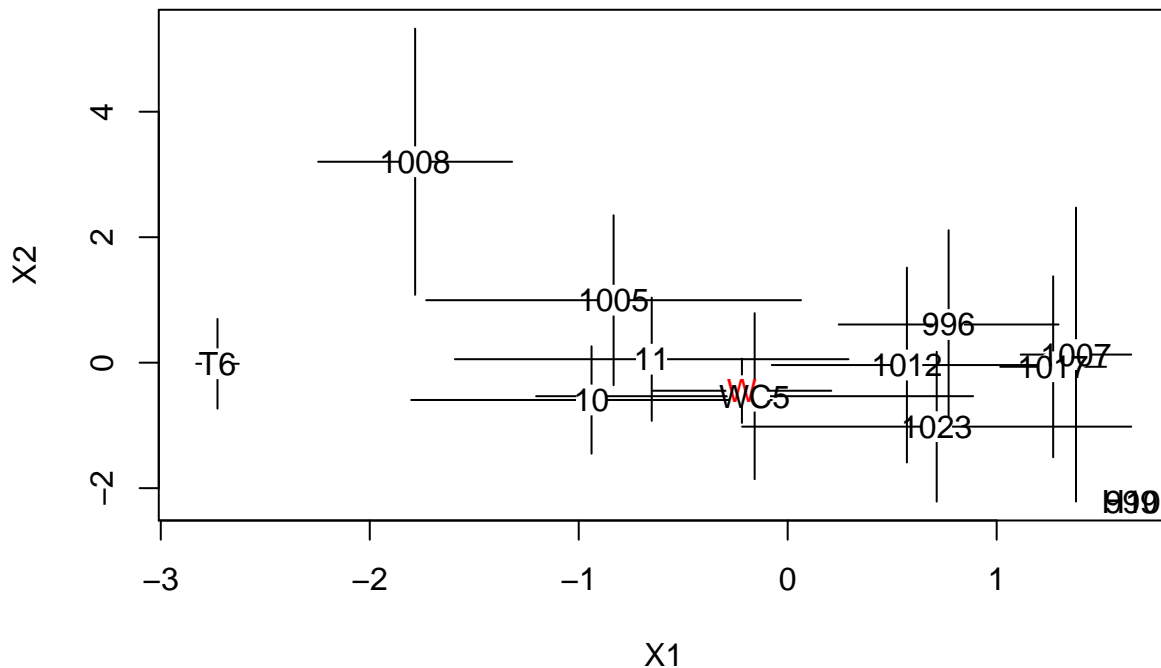
```
## plot(cv.onc, col = "grey30")
## legend("topleft", legend = "A")
```

```
g.order <- tapply(ns.onc[, "C"], onc.geno, mean)
g.order <- names(g.order)[order(g.order, decreasing = TRUE)]
onc.g <- factor(onc.geno, levels = g.order)
plot(ns.onc[, "C"] ~ onc.g, xlab = "Tree Genotype", ylab = "Lichen Network Connectance (C)")
```



Which wild uintah trees are similar to garden trees?

```
labs <- c(rep("wild", length(cn.wild)), onc.geno)
coords <- ch.plot(cn.nms.all, labs, mu.pch = "")
points(coords, pch = 19, col = "white", cex = 2)
text(coords[grep("wild", rownames(coords)), 1],
      coords[grep("wild", rownames(coords)), 2],
      labels = "W", col = "red")
text(coords[!grepl("wild", rownames(coords)), ],
      labels = rownames(coords)[!grepl("wild", rownames(coords))],
      col = "black")
```



Send results to manuscript

```
manuscript.dir <- "../..//lcn_manuscript"
### Send tables and figures to manuscript directory
if (exists("manuscript.dir")){
  tabs.figs <- dir(manuscript.dir)
  tab.fig.update <- dir("../results/lcn_notebook_files/figure-latex/",
                        full.names = TRUE)[
    dir("../results/lcn_notebook_files/figure-latex/") %in% tabs.figs]
  tab.fig.update <- c(tab.fig.update,
                    dir("../docs", full.names = TRUE)[dir("../docs") %in% tabs.figs])
  sapply(tab.fig.update, file.copy, to = manuscript.dir, overwrite = TRUE)
  # supplementary figures
  si.dir <- paste0(manuscript.dir, "/supplement")
  si <- dir(si.dir)
  si.update <- dir("../results/lcn_notebook_files/figure-latex/",
                  full.names = TRUE)[
    dir("../results/lcn_notebook_files/figure-latex/") %in% si]
  si.update <- c(si.update, dir("../docs", full.names = TRUE)[dir("../docs") %in% si])
  sapply(si.update, file.copy, to = si.dir,
        overwrite = TRUE)
}

## named list()
```

Loading and pre-processing data

```

## Check for supporting packages
pkg.list <- c("MuMIn", "lme4", "RLRsim", "vegan", "ecodist", "bipartite", "RColorBrewer", "enaR", "devtools")
# Install packages that are not installed
if (any(!(pkg.list %in% installed.packages()[, 1]))){
  sapply(pkg.list[which(!(pkg.list %in% installed.packages()[, 1]))],
    install.packages, dependencies = TRUE, repos='http://cran.us.r-project.org')
}

# Check non-CRAN packages
if (!(("ComGenR" %in% installed.packages()[, 1]))){
  devtools::install_github("CommunityGeneticsAnalyses/ComGenR")
}
if (!(("coNet" %in% installed.packages()[, 1]))){
  devtools::install_github("CommunityGeneticsAnalyses/coNet")
}

# Load libraries
sapply(c(pkg.list, "ComGenR", "coNet"), library, quietly = TRUE, character.only = TRUE)

### Loading data objects
## onc.com = "community" occurrences summed across all cells for each tree
## onc.q = occurrence matrices separated out for each tree
## onc.geno = genotypes
## prb.onc = percent rough bark (averaged between the upper and lower)

### Data notes:
## Trees were removed from the analysis genotype RL6 and N1.31
## No physcioids
## Lecanoras merged

# Loading data
xgal.size <- gdata::read.xls("../data/lichen_networks/ONC_Xgal_SizeData_May2011.xls")
garden.data <- read.csv("../data/lichen_networks/LCO_data_ONC_PIT.csv")
# remove genotype RL6 and N1.31
garden.data <- garden.data[garden.data$Geno!='RL6',]
garden.data <- garden.data[garden.data$Tree!='N1.31',]
#separate onc
garden.data[,1] <- as.character(garden.data[,1])
g1 <- substr(garden.data[,1],2,2)
g1[g1!='P'] <- 'onc'
onc <- garden.data[g1 == 'onc',]
colnames(onc)[which(colnames(onc) == "Ls")] <- "Lh"
pit <- garden.data[g1 == 'P',]
#tree overlap between years
unique(onc$Tree[onc$Year=='2010']) %in% unique(onc$Tree[onc$Year=='2011'])
unique(onc$Tree[onc$Year=='2011']) %in% unique(onc$Tree[onc$Year=='2010'])
# Checking the data
if (!(all(table(onc[,1])==100))){for (i in 1:1000){print('Warning: check input data!!!')}}
# Separate trees
# onc
colnames(onc)[7:ncol(onc)] <- substr(colnames(onc)[7:ncol(onc)],1,2)
onc.q <- split(onc,paste(onc[,1],onc[,2]))
onc.q <- lapply(onc.q,function(x) x[,7:ncol(x)])
# pit
colnames(pit)[7:ncol(pit)] <- substr(colnames(pit)[7:ncol(pit)],1,2)

```

```

pit.q <- split(pit, paste(pit[,1], pit[,2]))
pit.q <- lapply(pit.q, function(x) x[,7:ncol(x)])
# Get genotype
onc.geno <- unlist(sapply(names(onc.q), function(x) strsplit(x, split=' ')[[1]][2]))
pit.geno <- unlist(sapply(names(pit.q), function(x) strsplit(x, split=' ')[[1]][2]))
# Xgal size data
xgs <- xgal.size[-1:-4, -(ncol(xgal.size) - 1):ncol(xgal.size)]
xgs.cols <- xgal.size[4, -(ncol(xgal.size) - 1):ncol(xgal.size)]
colnames(xgs) <- gsub("\\#", "", as.character(unlist(xgs.cols)))
xgs <- xgs[, 1:13]
xgs <- apply(xgs, 2, gsub, pattern = "\\,", replacement = "")
xgs.dim <- xgs[, "Measurement"]
xgs.geno <- xgs[, "Genotype"]
xgs.tree <- xgs[, "Tree"]
xgs <- xgs[, grep("Thallus", colnames(xgs))]
# fix genotypes
# t6
xgs.geno[grep("T6", xgs.geno)] <- "T6"
xgs.geno[grep("H10", xgs.geno)] <- "H-10"
# Coercing to numeric
xgs <- apply(xgs, 2, as.numeric)
# Dealing with NA values
xgs.geno <- xgs.geno[grep("Dimension", xgs.dim)]
xgs.tree <- xgs.tree[grep("Dimension", xgs.dim)]
xgs <- xgs[grep("Dimension", xgs.dim), ]
xgs.dim <- xgs.dim[grep("Dimension", xgs.dim)]
# Convert to cm
xgs <- xgs * 0.1
xgs.ellipse <- pi * xgs[xgs.dim == "Dimension 1", ] * xgs[xgs.dim == "Dimension 2", ]
xgs.geno <- xgs.geno[xgs.dim == "Dimension 1"]
xgs.tree <- xgs.tree[xgs.dim == "Dimension 1"]
# package all xgs related data
xgs.data <- data.frame(tree = xgs.tree, geno = xgs.geno,
  mean.thallus = apply(xgs.ellipse, 1, mean, na.rm = TRUE),
  median.thallus = apply(xgs.ellipse, 1, median, na.rm = TRUE),
  xgs.ellipse)
# remove trees not done (i.e. all NA)
xgs.data <- xgs.data[apply(xgs.data[, grep("Thallus", colnames(xgs.data))], 1, function(x) !(all(is.na(x))))]
# Roughness in the Garden
rough <- read.csv('../data/lichen_networks/ONC_raw_roughness.csv')
# Isolate roughness
rough <- rough[, 1:5]
# Isolate north quadrats
rough <- rough[grep("North", rough[,3]), ]
# Average roughness
avg.rough <- tapply(rough[,5], rough[,1], mean)
r.tree <- names(avg.rough)
r.tree <- sub('-', '\\.', r.tree)
r.tree <- sub('\\\\.0', '\\\\.', r.tree)
names(avg.rough) <- r.tree
# match roughness to ses values
load('../data/lichen_networks/lcn_onc_ses.rda')

```

```

onc.ses <- unlist(os[,1])
onc.ses[is.na(onc.ses)] <- 0
names(onc.ses) <- rownames(os)
if (!(all(names(onc.ses)==names(onc.q)))){print('Holy crap!')}
ses.tree <- as.character(sapply(names(onc.ses),function(x) unlist(strsplit(x,split=' '))[1]))
onc.rough <- avg.rough[match(ses.tree, r.tree)]
if (!(all(ses.tree==names(onc.rough)))){print('Holy Crap!')}
#RFLP distance values from Zink from Martinsen
rflp.d <- readLines('../data/acn/rflp_queller_goodnight.txt')
rflp.d <- lapply(rflp.d, strsplit,split='\t')
rflp.d <- lapply(rflp.d, function(x) x[[1]])
rflp.d[[61]] <- c(rflp.d[[61]], "")
rflp.d <- do.call(rbind, rflp.d)
rflp.n <- rflp.d[1, -1]
rflp.d <- rflp.d[-1, -1]
diag(rflp.d) <- 1
rflp.d <- matrix(as.numeric(rflp.d),nrow=nrow(rflp.d))
rownames(rflp.d) <- colnames(rflp.d) <- rflp.n
rflp.d <- rflp.d[rownames(rflp.d) %in% unique(onc.geno),
               colnames(rflp.d) %in% unique(onc.geno)]
rflp.d <- rflp.d[match(unique(onc.geno), rownames(rflp.d)),
               match(unique(onc.geno),rownames(rflp.d))]]
if (!(all(rownames(rflp.d) == unique(onc.geno)))){
  print('Holy crap, rflp.d names match error')
}

## Duplicate by genotype? Would this work to make the RFLPs values replicated?
# Coerce to distance matrices
rflp.d <- as.dist(rflp.d)
# Lichen Network Models
# onc
cn.onc <- lapply(split(onc[, -1:-6], onc[, "Tree"]), coNet,
               ci.p = 95, cond = TRUE)
cn.sign.onc <- lapply(split(onc[, -1:-6], onc[, "Tree"]), coNet,
               ci.p = 95)
cn.d.onc <- netDist(cn.onc, method = "euclidean")
# pit
cn.pit <- lapply(split(pit[, -1:-6], pit[, "Tree"]), coNet, ci.p = 95)
cn.sign.pit <- lapply(split(pit[, -1:-6], pit[, "Tree"]), coNet, ci.p = 95)
cn.d.pit <- netDist(cn.pit, method = "bc")
# genotype means and mean distances
onc.tree <- do.call(rbind, strsplit(names(onc.geno), " ")[, 1])
cn.mu.onc <- list()
for (i in 1:length(unique(onc.geno))){
  cn.mu.onc[[i]] <- netMean(cn.onc[onc.geno == unique(onc.geno)[i]])
}
names(cn.mu.onc) <- unique(onc.geno)
cn.mu.d.onc <- netDist(cn.mu.onc, method = "bc")
# mean bark roughness calculations
prb.mu.onc <- tapply(onc.rough, onc.geno, mean)
prb.mu.d.onc <- dist(prb.mu.onc)
# network statistics
ns.onc <- lapply(lapply(cn.onc, function(x)

```

```

    abs(sign(x))), enaR:::structure.statistics)
ns.onc <- do.call(rbind, ns.onc)
                                # Ratio P / N
ns.rpn <- unlist(lapply(cn.onc, function(x)
    mean(x[x > 0]) / mean(x[x < 0]))))

                                # modularity
cn.mod.onc <- matrix(nrow = length(cn.onc), ncol = 2)
for (i in 1:length(cn.onc)){
    if (sum(sign(cn.onc[[i]])) >= 3){
        ## Networks with modules = 2  9 14 19 20 25 27 28 30 31 42 44 54 57
        mod.tmp <- computeModules(cn.onc[[i]])
        cn.mod.onc[i, 1] <- slot(mod.tmp, "likelihood") ## module likelihood
        cn.mod.onc[i, 2] <- nrow(slot(mod.tmp, "modules")) - 1 ## number modules
    }else{cn.mod.onc[i] <- NA}
}
cn.mod.onc[is.na(cn.mod.onc)] <- 0
names(cn.mod.onc) <- c("mod.lik", "mod.n")
                                # graph level centralization
dcen.onc <- unlist(lapply(cn.onc, function(x)
    sna::centralization(x, FUN = sna::degree, normalize = FALSE)))
onc.ns <- cbind(ns.onc, Cen = dcen.onc,
    mod.lik = cn.mod.onc[, 1], mod.n = cn.mod.onc[, 2])
if (!(all(onc.tree == names(cn.onc)))){print("Danger Will Robinson!")}
                                # species centralities
cen.spp <- lapply(cn.onc, sna::degree, rescale = FALSE)
cen.spp <- do.call(rbind, cen.spp)
colnames(cen.spp) <- colnames(cn.onc[[1]])
                                # Community data
onc.com <- do.call(rbind,lapply(onc.q,function(x) apply(x,2,sum)))
onc.R <- apply(sign(onc.com),1,sum)
onc.H <- vegan::diversity(onc.com)
onc.com.gm <- apply(onc.com, 2, function(x, g) tapply(x, g, mean), g = onc.geno)
onc.com.gm.rel <- apply(onc.com.gm, 2, function(x) x/max(x))
onc.com.rel <- apply(onc.com, 2, function(x) x/max(x))
onc.com.rel <- cbind(onc.com.rel, ds = rep(min(onc.com.rel[onc.com.rel != 0]) / 1000, nrow(onc.com.rel))
onc.com <- cbind(onc.com, ds = rep(min(onc.com[onc.com != 0]) / 1000, nrow(onc.com)))
                                # pit genotype mean community
pit.com <- do.call(rbind,lapply(pit.q,function(x) apply(x,2,sum)))
pit.com.gm <- apply(pit.com, 2, function(x, g) tapply(x, g, mean), g = pit.geno)
pit.com.gm.rel <- apply(pit.com.gm, 2, function(x) x/max(x))
pit.com.gm.rel[is.na(pit.com.gm.rel)] <- 0
                                # Lichen community metrics
                                # Percent Total Cover
ptc.onc <- unlist(lapply(onc.q, function(x) sum(apply(x, 1, function(x) sign(sum(x))))))
                                # Species richness
spr.onc <- apply(onc.com[, colnames(onc.com) != "ds"], 1, function(x) sum(sign(x)))
                                # Vectors for network similarity
## ns.vec.onc <- envfit(ord, data.frame(onc.ns[, c("L", "Cen")], R = onc.rough, Cov = ptc.onc))

## Creating distance matrices that match rflp
## this is for the "mean" distance matrices
cn.mu.d <- as.matrix(cn.mu.d.onc)

```

```

prb.mu.d <- as.matrix(prb.mu.d.onc)
prb.mu.d <- prb.mu.d[match(rownames(cn.mu.d), rownames(prb.mu.d)),
                      match(rownames(cn.mu.d), rownames(prb.mu.d))]]
prb.mu.d <- as.dist(prb.mu.d)
onc.com.mu <- apply(onc.com[, -ncol(onc.com)], 2,
                   function(x, g) tapply(x, g, mean), g = onc.geno)
onc.com.mu <- onc.com.mu[match(rownames(cn.mu.d), rownames(onc.com.mu)), ]
onc.com.mu.d <- vegdist(onc.com.mu)
if (!(all(c(all(rownames(as.matrix(rflp.d)) == rownames(as.matrix(cn.mu.d.onc))),
            all(rownames(as.matrix(rflp.d)) == rownames(as.matrix(prb.mu.d))),
            all(rownames(as.matrix(rflp.d)) == rownames(as.matrix(onc.com.mu.d))))))){
  warning("Warning: distance matrices are not aligned.")
}else{
  print("Distance matrices good to go!")
}

# Bipartite analysis
nperm <- 20
if (!(file.exists("../data/lichen_networks/nest_rel_onc.rda"))){
  nest.onc <- nestedness(onc.com.rel[, colnames(onc.com.rel) != "ds"], n.nulls = 999)
  dput(nest.onc, "../data/lichen_networks/nest_rel_onc.rda")
}else{
  nest.onc <- dget("../data/lichen_networks/nest_rel_onc.rda")
}
if (!(file.exists("../data/lichen_networks/null_mod_onc.csv"))){
  obs.mod.onc <- bipartite::computeModules(onc.com.rel[, colnames(onc.com.rel) != "ds"])
  mods.onc <- tail(apply(slot(obs.mod.onc, "modules"), 2,
                        function(x) sum(sign(x[2:length(x)]) *
                                         (1:(length(x) - 1)))),
                  sum(dim(onc.com[, colnames(onc.com) != "ds"])))
  mods.onc <- list(sp = tail(mods.onc, ncol(onc.com[, colnames(onc.com) != "ds"])),
                 tree = head(mods.onc, nrow(onc.com)))
  sim.onc <- lapply(1:nperm, sim.com, x = onc.q)
  sim.onc <- lapply(sim.onc, function(x) x / max(x))
  nul.mod.onc <- lapply(sim.onc, function(x) bipartite::computeModules(x))
  nul.mod.onc <- unlist(lapply(nul.mod.onc, slot, "likelihood"))
  dput(mods.onc, "../data/lichen_networks/mod_list_onc.rda")
  write.csv(slot(obs.mod.onc, "likelihood"),
            "../data/lichen_networks/obs_mod_onc.csv",
            row.names = FALSE)
  write.csv(nul.mod.onc,
            "../data/lichen_networks/null_mod_onc.csv",
            row.names = FALSE)
}else{
  obs.mod.onc <- read.csv("../data/lichen_networks/obs_mod_onc.csv")[1]
  nul.mod.onc <- read.csv("../data/lichen_networks/null_mod_onc.csv")[1]
  z.mod.onc <- (obs.mod.onc - mean(nul.mod.onc)) / sd(nul.mod.onc)
  mods.onc <- dget("../data/lichen_networks/mod_list_onc.rda")
}
pval.mod.onc <- length(nul.mod.onc[nul.mod.onc >= obs.mod.onc]) / length(nul.mod.onc)
if (pval.mod.onc == 0){pval.mod.onc <- 1/nperm}
z.mod.onc <- (obs.mod.onc - mean(nul.mod.onc)) / sd(nul.mod.onc)
bp.mod.onc <- round(unlist(c(nperm = nperm, obs = obs.mod.onc,

```



```

mu.sim = mean(nul.mod.onc), sd.sim = sd(nul.mod.onc),
z = z.mod.onc, p.value = pval.mod.onc)), 5)

## NMDS ordinations

                                # community ordination
if (!file.exists("../data/lichen_networks/onc_nmds.csv")){
  nms.info.onc <- capture.output(nms.onc <- nmds.min(nmds(
    vegdist(onc.com.rel), 2, 2)))
  write.csv(nms.onc, "../data/lichen_networks/onc_nmds.csv", row.names = FALSE)
  write.table(nms.info.onc,
    "../data/lichen_networks/onc_nmds_info.txt",
    col.names = FALSE, row.names = FALSE)
}else{nms.onc <- read.csv("../data/lichen_networks/onc_nmds.csv")}

                                # Network ordination
if (!(file.exists("../data/lichen_networks/conet_nmds.csv"))){
  cn.nmds.stats.onc <- capture.output(cn.nms.onc <- nmds.min(nmds(cn.d.onc, 2, 2)))
  write.csv(cn.nms.onc, "../data/lichen_networks/conet_nmds.csv", row.names = FALSE)
  write.table(cn.nmds.stats.onc,
    "../data/lichen_networks/conet_nmds_info.txt",
    col.names = FALSE, row.names = FALSE)
}else{cn.nms.onc <- read.csv("../data/lichen_networks/conet_nmds.csv")}

                                # Vector fitting
nv.onc <- envfit(cn.nms.onc, data.frame(onc.com[, colnames(onc.com) != 'ds'],
  R = onc.rough,
  C = onc.ns[, c("C")],
  A = ptc.onc))
cv.onc <- envfit(nms.onc, data.frame(onc.com[, colnames(onc.com) != 'ds'],
  R = onc.rough,
  C = onc.ns[, c("C")],
  A = ptc.onc))

                                #genotype means
omu <- apply(onc.com[,colnames(onc.com) != 'ds'], 2,
  function(x,g) tapply(x,g,mean),g=onc.geno)
oms <- tapply(onc.ses, onc.geno, mean)
oms.d <- dist(oms[match(rownames(as.matrix(rflp.d)),names(oms))])

                                #bark roughness means
oprbbmu <- tapply(onc.rough,onc.geno,mean)
oprbbmu <- oprbbmu[match(rownames(as.matrix(rflp.d)),names(oprbbmu))]

                                #get araujo coordinates
coord <- read.csv("../data/lichen_networks/lcn_coord_onc.csv")
rownames(coord) <- coord[,1]
coord <- coord[,-1]

                                # packing into a dataframe
tree <- onc.geno
for (i in 1:length(unique(onc.geno))){
  tree[onc.geno == unique(onc.geno)[i]] <- 1:length(tree[onc.geno == unique(onc.geno)[i]])
}
tree <- factor(tree)
onc.dat <- data.frame(PC = ptc.onc, SR = spr.onc,
  geno = factor(onc.geno), tree = tree,
  BR = onc.rough, onc.ns[, c("L", "Cen")])

                                # Plot calculations
pw.onc <- onc.com.rel[, colnames(onc.com.rel) != "ds"]

```

```

pw.onc <- pw.onc[order(apply(pw.onc, 1, sum), decreasing = TRUE),
                  order(apply(pw.onc, 2, sum), decreasing = TRUE)]
rownames(pw.onc) <- onc.geno
col.pal <- RColorBrewer::brewer.pal((max(unlist(mods.onc))), "Paired")
                                     # Figure ordinations
                                     # Communities
if (file.exists("../data/lichen_networks/nms_com_onc.rda")){
  nms.com <- dget(file = "../data/lichen_networks/nms_com_onc.rda")
}else{
  set.seed(12345)
  nms.com <- nmds(vegdist(onc.com.rel), 2, 3)
  dput(nms.com, file = "../data/lichen_networks/nms_com_onc.rda")
}

                                     # Networks
if (file.exists("../data/lichen_networks/nms_cn_onc.rda")){
  nms.cn <- dget(file = "../data/lichen_networks/nms_cn_onc.rda")
}else{
  set.seed(12345)
  nms.cn <- nmds(cn.d.onc, 1, 2)
  dput(nms.cn, file = "../data/lichen_networks/nms_cn_onc.rda")
}
ord.com <- nmds.min(nms.com, 3)
ord.cn <- nmds.min(nms.cn, 2)

                                     # Vectors for plotting
                                     # Composition
vec.env <- onc.dat[, c("BR", "PC", "SR")]
colnames(vec.env) <- c("BR", "PC", "SR")
vec.com.12 <- envfit(ord.com, env = vec.env, perm = 10000,
                     choices = c(1,2))

                                     # Network similarity
vec.cn <- envfit(ord.cn, env = vec.env, perm = 10000,
                 choices = c(1,2))

                                     # onc
if (!("mod_obsval_onc.csv" %in% dir("../data/lichen_networks"))){
  mod.onc <- slot(bipartite::computeModules(rel(onc.com[, -ncol(onc.com)]),
                                           deep = FALSE),
                 "likelihood")
  write.csv(mod.onc, file = "../data/mod_obsval_onc.csv", row.names = FALSE)
}else{
  mod.onc <- read.csv(file = "../data/lichen_networks/mod_obsval_onc.csv")[, 1]
}

if (!("mod_simvals_onc.csv" %in% dir("../data/lichen_networks"))){
  onc.sweb <- simulate(vegan::nullmodel(onc.com[, -ncol(onc.com)],
                                       method = "swsh_samp_c", 99)
  for (i in 1:dim(onc.sweb)[3]){onc.sweb[, , i] <- rel(onc.sweb[, , i])}
  onc.smod <- apply(onc.sweb, 3, bipartite::computeModules)
  mods.onc.sweb <- unlist(lapply(onc.smod, slot, name = "likelihood"))
  write.csv(mods.onc.sweb, file = "../data/lichen_networks/mod_simvals_onc.csv", row.names = FALSE)
# nest.onc <- bipartite::nestedness(onc.com.rel)
}else{
  mods.onc.sweb <- read.csv(file = "../data/lichen_networks/mod_simvals_onc.csv")[, 1]
}

```

```

# pit
if (!("mod_obsval_pit.csv" %in% dir("../data/lichen_networks"))){
  mod.pit <- slot(bipartite::computeModules(rel(pit.com), deep = FALSE),
    "likelihood")
  write.csv(mod.pit, file = "../data/lichen_networks/mod_obsval_pit.csv", row.names = FALSE)
}else{
  mod.pit <- read.csv(file = "../data/lichen_networks/mod_obsval_pit.csv")[, 1]
}
if (!("mod_simvals_pit.csv" %in% dir("../data/lichen_networks"))){
  pit.sweb <- simulate(vegan::nullmodel(pit.com, method = "swsh_samp_c"), 99)
for (i in 1:dim(pit.sweb)[3]){pit.sweb[, , i] <- rel(pit.sweb[, , i])}
  pit.smod <- apply(pit.sweb, 3, bipartite::computeModules)
  mods.pit.sweb <- unlist(lapply(pit.smod, slot, name = "likelihood"))
  write.csv(mods.pit.sweb, file = "../data/lichen_networks/mod_simvals_pit.csv", row.names = FALSE)
# nest.pit <- bipartite::nestedness(pit.com.rel)
}else{
  mods.pit.sweb <- read.csv(file = "../data/lichen_networks/mod_simvals_pit.csv")[, 1]
}

### Wild data
###
###
x <- read.csv('../data/lichen_networks/lco_Apr2012.csv')
#remove notes
x <- x[,colnames(x)!='NOTES. ']
x <- x[,colnames(x)!='dead']
#
x <- na.omit(x)
#remove gnu.44 = FREMONT
x <- x[x$tree!='gnu.44',]
#remove ll.6, weird tree with super smooth bark
x <- x[x$tree!='ll.6',]
x$tree <- factor(as.character(x$tree))
#condense species
#lecanora, there can be only one!
lec.sp <- apply(x[,c(6,8,10,18)],1,function(x) sign(any(x!=0)))
#no physcioids!
#phy.spp <- apply(x[,c(13,14,15,16)],1,function(x) sign(any(x!=0)))
x <- cbind(x,lec=lec.sp)
x <- x[, -c(6,8,10,18)]
x <- x[,colnames(x)!='physcioid']
#break into quadrat list (x.q)
quads <- paste(x$tree,x$quadrat)
colnames(x)[5:ncol(x)] <- c('Xg', 'Cs', 'Xm', 'fgb', 'Rs', 'Pm', 'Pa', 'Pu', 'Ch', 'Ls')
x <- x[,colnames(x)!='fgb']
x.q <- split(x,quads)
wild.com <- split(x,x$tree)
wild.com <- do.call(rbind,lapply(wild.com,function(x) apply(x[, -1:-4],2,sum)))
wild.com.rel <- apply(wild.com, 2, function(x) x/max(x))
wild.com.rel[is.na(wild.com.rel)] <- 0
wild.q <- lapply(split(x,x$tree),function(x) x[, -1:-4])
#data from lamit
env <- read.csv('../data/lichen_networks/Uinta2012_all_data_from_Lamit.csv')

```

```

env <- env[is.na(env$Pct.Roughness)==FALSE,]
env[,1] <- sub('\\\\?', '', sub('\\\\.0', '\\\\.', sub('\\\\_', '\\\\.', sub('\\\\-', '\\\\.', tolower(as.character(env[,1]))))
env[env[,1]=='11.6_(znu.29)',1] <- '11.6'
env[env[,1]=='gnu.85.1ftaway',1] <- 'gnu.85'
env$Quad.Loc <- as.character(sapply(as.character(env$Quad.Loc),function(x) unlist(strsplit(x,split='_'))
env$Quad.Loc <- sub('\\\\-', '\\\\.', env$Quad.Loc)
env$Quad.Loc <- paste('n', env$Quad.Loc, sep='')
#remove southern aspect

env <- env[env$Aspect!='South',]
env.tid <- paste(env$Tree.ID, env$Quad.Loc)
#check that the datasets are compatible

all(names(x.q)%in%env.tid)
#match observations
all(env.tid[match(names(x.q), env.tid)] == names(x.q))
#delimit to co-occurrence dataset and match

env <- env[match(names(x.q), env.tid),]
x.split <- paste(x$tree, x$quadrat, sep='_')
env.split <- paste(env$Tree.ID, env$Quad.Loc)
x.split <- as.character(x$tree)
env.split <- as.character(env$Tree.ID)
prb.wild <- tapply(env$Pct.Roughness, env.split, mean) #percent rough bark
#age

age <- read.csv('../data/lichen_networks/UintaMaster_LichenHeritNL_FallSpring_2012_ForLau.csv')
dbh <- age$DBH.cm_01
age.final <- age$AgeFinal.U
age <- data.frame(tree.id=age[,1], age.final=age$AgeFinal.U)
age[,1] <- tolower(age[,1])
age[,1] <- sub('_', '\\\\.', age[,1])
age[,1] <- sub('-', '\\\\.', age[,1])
age[,1] <- sub('\\\\?', '', age[,1])
age[,1] <- sub('\\\\.0', '\\\\.', age[,1])
age[age[,1]=='gnu.85.1ftaway',1] <- 'gnu.85'
#predict age

gnu19.dbh <- dbh[age$tree.id=='gnu.19']
new <- data.frame(dbh=seq(min(dbh), max(dbh), by=0.1))
age.final <- na.omit(age.final)
pred.age <- predict(lm(age.final~dbh, data=age), new)
plot(pred.age~new[,1])
gnu19.age <- as.numeric(pred.age[new[,1]==gnu19.dbh])
#

tree.age <- age[match(names(prb.wild), age[,1]),2]
tree.age[is.na(tree.age)] <- gnu19.age
names(tree.age) <- age[match(names(prb.wild), age[,1]),1]
age <- tree.age
# networks

cn.wild <- lapply(wild.q, coNet)
cn.mu.wild <- meanNet(cn.wild)
cn.d.wild <- netDist(cn.wild, method = 'bc')
#co-occurrence patterns

wco <- do.call(rbind, lapply(wild.q, function(x,t) apply(CoCo(x, type=t), 2, sum), t='pos'))
wch <- do.call(rbind, lapply(wild.q, function(x,t) apply(CoCo(x, type=t), 2, sum), t='neg'))
#get ses values
#"z" "means" "pval" "simulated" "method" "statistic" "alternati

```

```

#ws <- lapply(wild.q,function(x) oecosimu(x,cs,method='r1',burn
#wses <- unlist(lapply(ws,function(x) x$oecosimu[[1]]))
#wsmu <- unlist(lapply(ws,function(x) x$oecosimu[[2]]))
#wsp <- unlist(lapply(ws,function(x) x$oecosimu[[3]]))
#wsim <- do.call(rbind,lapply(ws,function(x) x$oecosimu[[4]]))
#rownames(wsim) <- names(wild.q)
#ws <- cbind(wses,wsmu,wsp)
#write.csv(ws,file='../data/wild_ses_21mar2014.csv')

## Araujo Coordinate Values
coord <- read.csv('../data/lichen_networks/lcn_coord_onc.csv')
rownames(coord) <- coord[,1]
coord <- coord[,-1]

# wild
if (!("mod_obsval_wild.csv" %in% dir("../data/lichen_networks"))){
  mod.wild <- slot(bipartite::computeModules(rel(wild.com), deep = FALSE),
    "likelihood")
  write.csv(mod.wild, file = "../data/lichen_networks/mod_obsval_wild.csv", row.names = FALSE)
}else{
  mod.wild <- read.csv(file = "../data/lichen_networks/mod_obsval_wild.csv")[, 1]
}
if (!("mod_simvals_wild.csv" %in% dir("../data/lichen_networks"))){
  wild.sweb <- simulate(vegan::nullmodel(wild.com, method = "swsh_samp_c"), 99)
for (i in 1:dim(wild.sweb)[3]){wild.sweb[, , i] <- rel(wild.sweb[, , i])}
  wild.smod <- apply(wild.sweb, 3, bipartite::computeModules)
  mods.wild.sweb <- unlist(lapply(wild.smod, slot, name = "likelihood"))
  write.csv(mods.wild.sweb, file = "../data/lichen_networks/mod_simvals_wild.csv", row.names = FALSE)
# nest.wild <- bipartite::nestedness(wild.com.rel)
}else{
  mods.wild.sweb <- read.csv(file = "../data/lichen_networks/mod_simvals_wild.csv")[, 1]
}

###Rename data objects for simplicity
ws <- read.csv('../data/lichen_networks/wild_ses_21mar2014.csv')

```