

# viability\_selection\_mr\_lifespan

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## Libraries

```
library(dplyr) #data parsing library
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
library(data.table) #data parsing library mainly for reading and writing out

##
## Attaching package: 'data.table'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##   between, first, last
library(ggplot2) #data visualization library
library(lubridate) #package to deal with time variables

##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:data.table':
##
##   hour, isoweek, mday, minute, month, quarter, second, wday,
##   week, yday, year
## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
##
##   date
library(curl) #incorporate URLs
library(DiagrammeR) #figure aesthetics
library(MASS) #Functions and datasets to support

##
## Attaching package: 'MASS'
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##   select
library(BBmisc) #Miscellaneous functions

##
## Attaching package: 'BBmisc'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##   coalesce, collapse
## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
##
##   isFALSE
library(survival) #survival data analysis
library(survminer) #survival data analysis

## Loading required package: ggpubr
## Loading required package: magrittr

```

```
library(gridExtra) #figure aesthetics
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'gridExtra'

## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##      combine
```

## Download data and do preliminary parsing

Data are publicly available via github

```
data<- fread("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/adnguyen/Circadian_rhythm_runs_seasonal_timing/master/D
```

```
data$eclosion_date
```

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##	[1276]	"2018-04-08"	"	"	"2018-03-28"	"2018-04-10"
##	[1281]	"	"	"	"2017-11-09"	"2017-10-10"
##	[1286]	"	"2018-04-04"	"	"	"
##	[1291]	"	"	"	"2017-11-07"	"2017-10-10"
##	[1296]	"2017-10-09"	"	"2017-11-15"	"	"2017-11-09"
##	[1301]	"2017-10-10"	"	"2018-04-02"	"	"
##	[1306]	"2018-04-12"	"	"2017-10-30"	"	"
##	[1311]	"	"	"2018-04-02"	"2017-10-26"	"2017-10-11"
##	[1316]	"2018-04-07"	"	"2017-10-20"	"	"
##	[1321]	"2018-03-26"	"	"	"2018-03-31"	"2018-03-28"
##	[1326]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1331]	"	"	"	"2018-04-04"	"2017-10-29"
##	[1336]	"2017-10-11"	"	"2018-04-21"	"2018-04-04"	"
##	[1341]	"	"	"	"	"2017-11-20"
##	[1346]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1351]	"	"	"	"2017-12-18"	"
##	[1356]	"	"2017-11-01"	"2018-04-02"	"2017-11-13"	"
##	[1361]	"	"	"	"	"2017-10-11"
##	[1366]	"2018-04-11"	"	"2018-03-29"	"	"
##	[1371]	"	"	"2017-11-14"	"	"2018-04-02"
##	[1376]	"	"2018-04-06"	"	"	"2017-10-10"
##	[1381]	"2017-11-22"	"	"	"2017-10-12"	"
##	[1386]	"2018-04-03"	"	"	"2018-04-16"	"
##	[1391]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1396]	"	"	"	"	"2018-04-04"
##	[1401]	"	"	"	"	"2017-10-25"
##	[1406]	"	"	"	"	"2018-04-10"
##	[1411]	"	"	"	"	"2017-10-14"
##	[1416]	"	"2018-03-25"	"	"	"
##	[1421]	"	"	"	"2017-10-23"	"
##	[1426]	"2017-10-12"	"2018-03-29"	"	"	"2018-04-09"
##	[1431]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1436]	"	"	"	"2017-11-05"	"2018-04-14"
##	[1441]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1446]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1451]	"	"	"	"	"2018-04-05"
##	[1456]	"	"2018-03-30"	"	"	"
##	[1461]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1466]	"	"	"	"	"2017-10-13"
##	[1471]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1476]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1481]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1486]	"	"	"	"2018-03-29"	"
##	[1491]	"	"	"	"	"2018-04-04"
##	[1496]	"2018-04-12"	"	"	"	"
##	[1501]	"2017-10-13"	"	"	"	"
##	[1506]	"	"	"2018-04-07"	"2018-04-24"	"2018-05-16"
##	[1511]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1516]	"	"	"2018-04-11"	"2017-10-19"	"2018-04-27"
##	[1521]	"	"	"	"	"2018-04-27"
##	[1526]	"2018-04-25"	"2017-10-21"	"	"2018-05-04"	"



##	[1531]	"	"2018-04-18"	"2017-11-29"	"	"
##	[1536]	"	"	"	"	"2017-12-02"
##	[1541]	"2018-05-18"	"	"	"	"
##	[1546]	"	"2018-05-13"	"	"2018-04-24"	"2018-05-07"
##	[1551]	"2017-10-22"	"	"	"	"
##	[1556]	"2018-05-02"	"	"2018-04-15"	"	"
##	[1561]	"2018-04-23"	"2018-05-07"	"	"2017-10-17"	"
##	[1566]	"	"2017-10-17"	"	"2017-10-26"	"2018-04-15"
##	[1571]	"2017-12-18"	"2018-04-22"	"	"	"
##	[1576]	"	"	"2017-12-09"	"	"
##	[1581]	"	"	"	"2018-05-22"	"2018-05-22"
##	[1586]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1591]	"	"	"2018-04-13"	"	"
##	[1596]	"2018-05-07"	"	"2018-04-25"	"	"
##	[1601]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1606]	"	"	"2018-04-20"	"	"
##	[1611]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1616]	"	"2018-05-29"	"	"	"2018-04-29"
##	[1621]	"2018-05-07"	"	"	"	"
##	[1626]	"2017-10-29"	"	"	"	"
##	[1631]	"	"2017-11-29"	"2018-05-02"	"	"
##	[1636]	"	"	"2017-10-17"	"	"2017-11-03"
##	[1641]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1646]	"	"	"2018-04-28"	"2018-05-04"	"
##	[1651]	"	"	"	"2018-05-16"	"
##	[1656]	"	"	"2017-10-29"	"	"2017-10-16"
##	[1661]	"2018-04-19"	"	"	"	"2017-10-30"
##	[1666]	"2017-10-19"	"	"	"2018-02-26"	"
##	[1671]	"	"	"2017-12-03"	"	"
##	[1676]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1681]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1686]	"2017-11-14"	"	"	"	"2018-05-07"
##	[1691]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1696]	"2018-05-07"	"	"	"	"2018-04-28"
##	[1701]	"2017-12-13"	"	"	"2017-12-02"	"2017-10-20"
##	[1706]	"	"	"	"2018-05-05"	"2018-05-25"
##	[1711]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1716]	"2017-12-12"	"	"2017-10-30"	"	"
##	[1721]	"2018-04-21"	"	"	"	"2018-05-02"
##	[1726]	"	"2018-05-07"	"	"	"
##	[1731]	"	"	"2018-05-05"	"	"
##	[1736]	"	"2018-05-30"	"	"	"
##	[1741]	"	"	"	"	"2018-05-10"
##	[1746]	"	"2018-05-03"	"	"	"
##	[1751]	"	"2017-10-20"	"	"	"2017-10-18"
##	[1756]	"	"2018-05-18"	"2018-05-16"	"	"
##	[1761]	"	"	"	"	"
##	[1766]	"	"	"2018-05-10"	"	"
##	[1771]	"2017-10-20"	"	"	"2017-10-21"	"
##	[1776]	"2018-05-10"	"	"	"	"
##	[1781]	"	"	"2018-05-26"	"	"
##	[1786]	"	"2017-12-17"	"	"	"2018-05-19"
##	[1791]	"	"	"2017-10-22"	"	"
##	[1796]	"	"	"2018-05-08"	"	"2017-10-20"

```
## [1801] "2018-05-04" "" "" "" "2018-04-23"
## [1806] "2018-05-21" "2018-05-13" "2018-05-18" "" ""
## [1811] "" "" "" "" ""
## [1816] "2017-10-29" "" "" "" ""
## [1821] "" "" "" "" ""
## [1826] "2017-10-19" "" "" "" ""
## [1831] "" "" "" "" ""
## [1836] "2017-10-31" "" "2017-11-02" "" ""
## [1841] "" "" "" "2018-05-25" ""
## [1846] "" "" "" "" ""
## [1851] "" "" "" "2017-11-13" "2018-05-03"
## [1856] "" "2017-11-01" "2018-05-08" "" ""
## [1861] "" "" "" "2017-11-01" "2017-12-09"
## [1866] "2017-10-31" "" "2017-11-20" "" ""
## [1871] "" "2018-05-16" "" "" "2017-11-20"
## [1876] "" "" "" "" "2018-05-21"
## [1881] "2017-11-26" "" "" "" ""
## [1886] "" "2017-10-31" "" "" ""
## [1891] "" "" "" "" "2017-11-16"
## [1896] "" "" "" "" "2017-12-04"
## [1901] "" "" "" "" ""
## [1906] "" "2018-05-21" "" "" ""
```

```
#look at summary of data
#glimpse(data)
```

## Calculating metabolic rates

Metabolic Rate = CO2 production/ hours Mass Specific Metabolic Rate = CO2 production/hrs per mass  
**Problem** with purge\_time\_1: only start and stop times except for apple cohort 1 **Solution** create time sequence for each cohort from start to end and merge into master data sheet

## Day 11 Cohort

### Creating the time sequence

```
#glimpse(data$purge_time_1)
#hm(data$purge_time_1)
data$day10purge <- lubridate::hour(hm(data$purge_time_1))+lubridate::minute(hm(data$purge_time_1))/60

## Warning in .parse_hms(..., order = "HM", quiet = quiet): Some strings
## failed to parse, or all strings are NAs

## Warning in .parse_hms(..., order = "HM", quiet = quiet): Some strings
## failed to parse, or all strings are NAs

#Obtaining start and end (min and max) of purges and sample size for each host, cohort day, and tape
param <- data%>%
  group_by(cohort_day, tape)%>%
  summarise(max=max(day10purge, na.rm=TRUE), min=min(day10purge, na.rm=TRUE), n=length(cohort_day))
```

```

#goal: for this section, we want a sequence of times for day 10 purge
data2 <- data2%>%
  group_by(cohort_day, tape)%>%
  mutate(.,day10purge.trans=seq(from = min(day10purge, na.rm=TRUE), to = max(day10purge, na.rm=TRUE), 1
#glimpse(data2)

#cohort 2&3 for apple have the right sequence of purge times so they(day10purge) need to be replaced in
#extract number of rows we want to replace
data2[1:500,]%>%
  filter(cohort_day < 4)

## # A tibble: 211 x 46
## # Groups:   cohort_day, tape [4]
##   Ind_ID tape Site_name mass_day10 purge_time_1 purgel collection_date
##   <int> <chr> <chr>         <dbl> <chr>         <dbl> <chr>
## 1      1 1 blue OG           6.94 13:38          NA 8/21/2017
## 2      2 2 blue Ferris       11.2 13:39          NA 8/21/2017
## 3      3 3 blue Ferris       6.72 13:39          NA 8/21/2017
## 4      4 4 blue Ferris      10.7 13:40          NA 8/21/2017
## 5      5 5 blue OG           3.85 13:41          NA 8/21/2017
## 6      6 6 blue OG           7.58 13:37          NA 8/21/2017
## 7      7 7 blue OG           6.41 13:35          NA 8/21/2017
## 8      8 8 blue OG           9.36 13:57          NA 8/21/2017
## 9      9 9 blue Ferris       7.98 13:41          NA 8/21/2017
## 10    10 blue OG           4.89 13:36          NA 8/21/2017
## # ... with 201 more rows, and 39 more variables: day10 <chr>,
## #   cohort_date <chr>, cohort_day <int>, Host <chr>, `Li-cor_1` <int>,
## #   resp_time_1 <chr>, resp_day11 <dbl>, mass_day14 <dbl>,
## #   purge_time_2 <chr>, resp_time_2 <chr>, resp_day15 <dbl>,
## #   Li_cor2 <int>, treatment_day15 <chr>, exit_fridge_date <chr>,
## #   Eclosion_reference_date <chr>, notes <chr>, Resp_code <int>,
## #   treatment <chr>, uniqueID <chr>, eclosion_date <chr>,
## #   eclosion_days <int>, well_id <chr>, organism <chr>,
## #   Trikinetics_position <int>, Trikinetic_monitor <int>,
## #   Trikinetics_entry_LD_time <chr>, Trikinetic_exit_date <chr>,
## #   Trikinetics_exit_LD_time <chr>, notes_2 <chr>,
## #   Free_run_trik_monitor <int>, Free_run_trik_position <int>,
## #   Free_run_entry_date <chr>, Free_run_entry_time <chr>,
## #   Free_run_exit_date <chr>, Free_run_exit_time <chr>, notes_3 <chr>,
## #   Adult_death_date <chr>, day10purge <dbl>, day10purge.trans <dbl>

data2[1:211,46]<- data2[1:211,45]
#data2[1:211,46]

```

## Calculating start and end time for total amount of hours of CO2 production

```

#glimpse(data$resp_time_1)
#hms(data$resp_time_1)
data2$day10resp <- lubridate::hour(hms(data$resp_time_1))+lubridate::minute(hms(data$resp_time_1))/60

## Warning in .parse_hms(..., order = "HMS", quiet = quiet): Some strings
## failed to parse, or all strings are NAs

```

```
## Warning in .parse_hms(..., order = "HMS", quiet = quiet): Some strings
## failed to parse, or all strings are NAs
#reformatting to obtain positive values
data2$total_time_day10 <- (24 - data2$day10purge.trans) + data2$day10resp
```

## Metabolic Rate Calculation

```
#getting denominator for mass-specific mr
denom2 <- data2$total_time_day10 * data$mass_day10

#Metabolic Rate for day 11
data2$MR11<- data$resp_day11/(data2$total_time_day10)

#Mass specific Metabolic Rate for day 11
data2$msMR11<- data$resp_day11/(denom2)
```

## Controlling for blank controls

```
#Assign the blanks to an object
data3 <- data2%>%
  group_by(cohort_day, tape)%>%
  filter(Site_name=="Blank")%>%
  summarise(mean.blank=mean(MR11,na.rm=TRUE))

#check columns
#glimpse(data3)
#data3$mean.blank

#merge data3 and data2 by cohort day and tape and create a mean blanks column
data4 <- inner_join(data2, data3, by=c("cohort_day", "tape"))
#data4$mean.blank

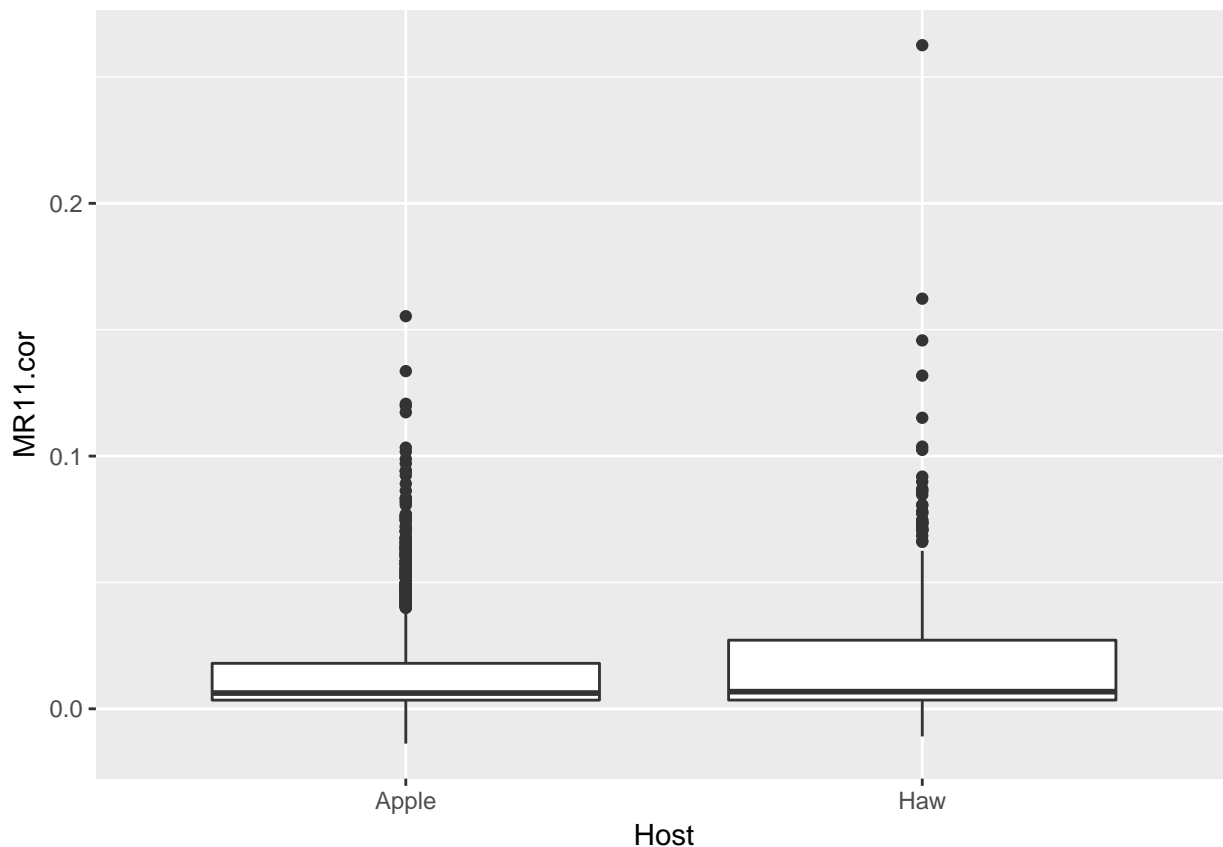
#do some corrections
data5 <- data4%>%
  mutate(MR11.cor = MR11 - mean.blank, msMR11.cor = msMR11 - mean.blank)
#glimpse(data5)

data5.neg <- data5%>%
  filter(MR11.cor<0)
```

## Figure of Metabolic Rate between Hosts

```
#Boxplot
ggplot(data5, aes(x=Host, y=MR11.cor))+geom_boxplot()
```

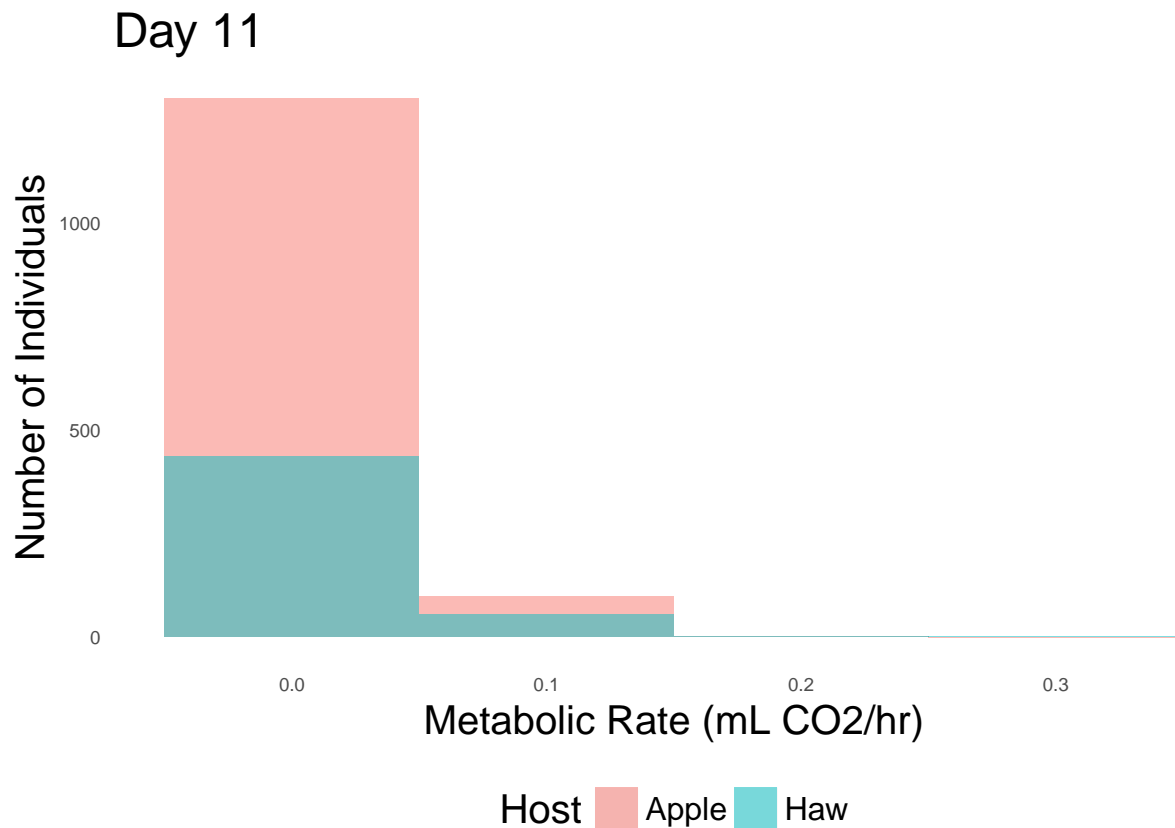
```
## Warning: Removed 13 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).
```



```
#Histogram
setup<-theme_bw()+theme(axis.text.x=element_blank(),
  axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
  axis.text.y=element_blank(),
  axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
  panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s

ggplot(data5, aes(x=MR11.cor, fill=Host))+geom_histogram(position = "identity", alpha=.5, binwidth = .1,
  axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
  axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
  panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s

## Warning: Removed 13 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
```



### Calculate eclosion days

```
data5$neweclosions<-difftime(as.Date(data5$eclosion_date), as.Date(data5$Eclosion_reference_date),units="days")
data5$neweclosions <- as.numeric(data5$neweclosions)
```

### Figures of eclosion and metabolic rate data

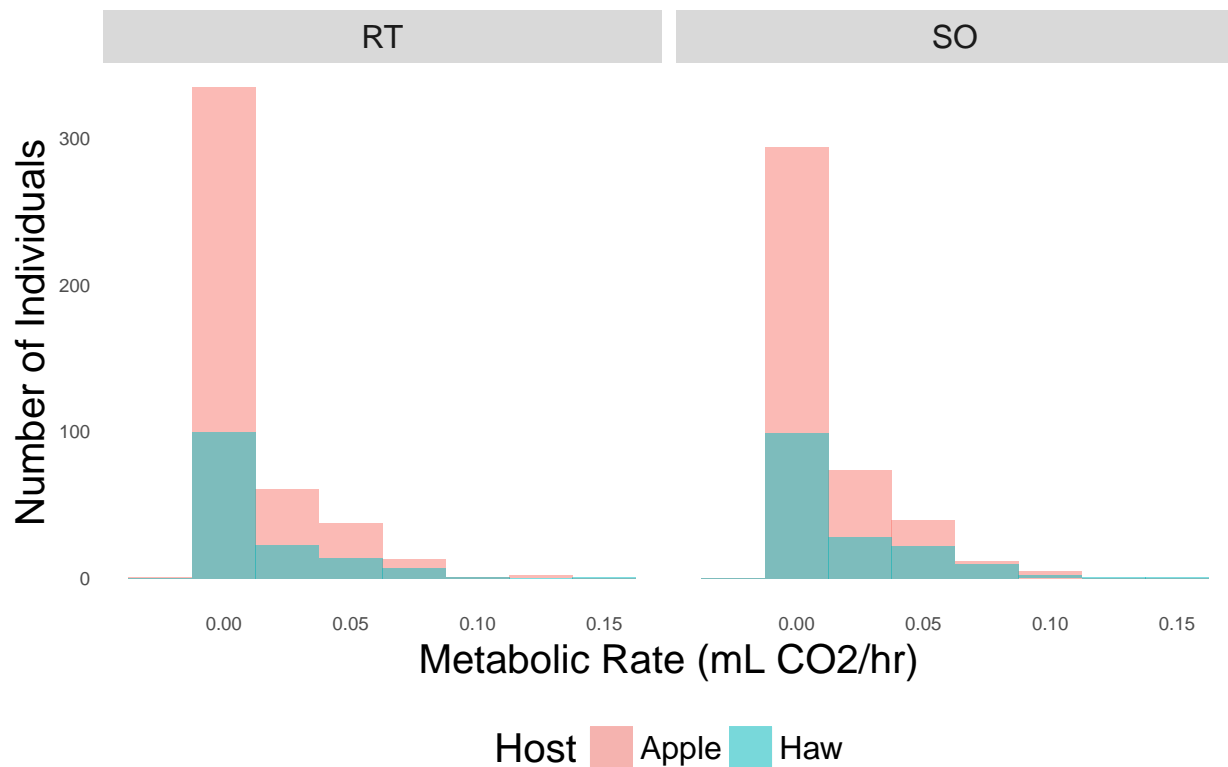
```
data5.treatsub<-data5%>%
  filter(treatment!="GC"&treatment!="")

data5.treatsub$neweclosions<-as.numeric(data5.treatsub$neweclosions)

#Histogram comparison between MR of RT & SO
ggplot(data5.treatsub, aes(x=MR11.cor, fill=Host))+geom_histogram(position = "identity", alpha=.5, binwidth=.02,
  axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
  axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
  panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(size=10))

## Warning: Removed 4 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
```

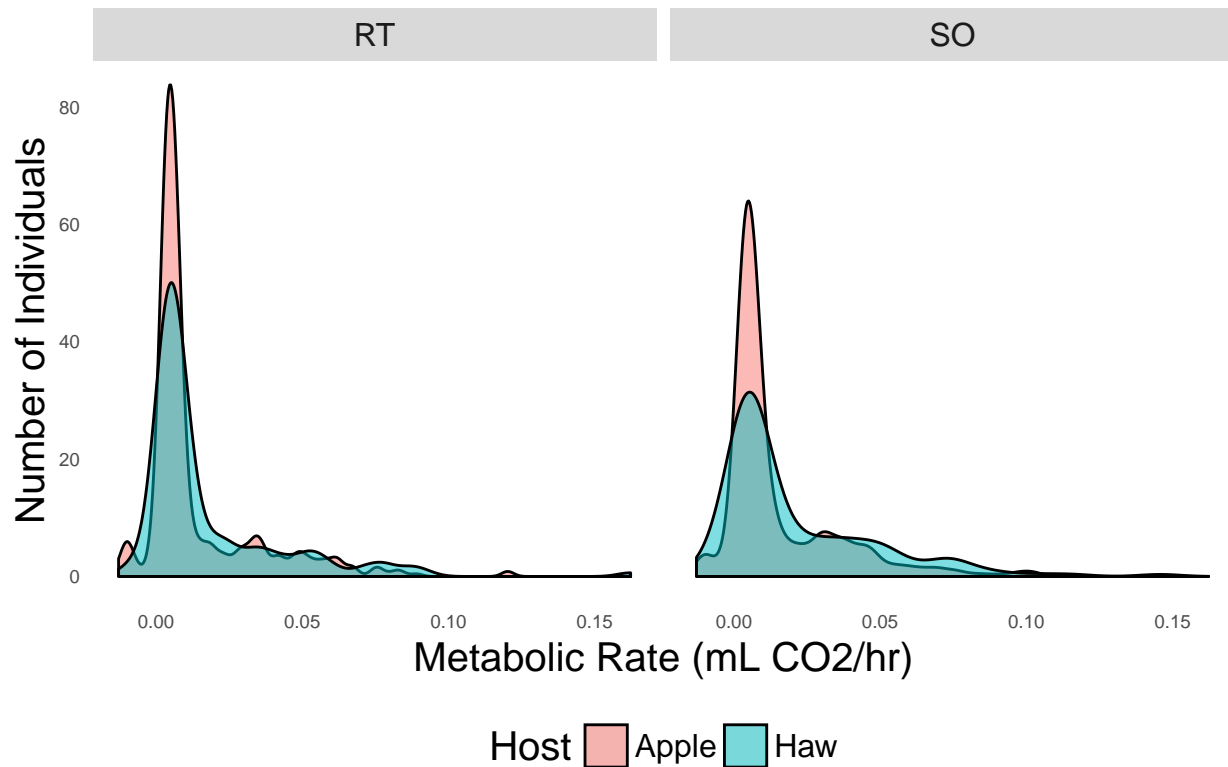
Day 11



```
#Density comparison between MR of RT & SO
ggplot(data5.treatsub, aes(x=MR11.cor, fill=Host))+geom_density(position = "identity", alpha=.5)+facet_
  axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
  axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
  panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s
```

```
## Warning: Removed 4 rows containing non-finite values (stat_density).
```

Day 11

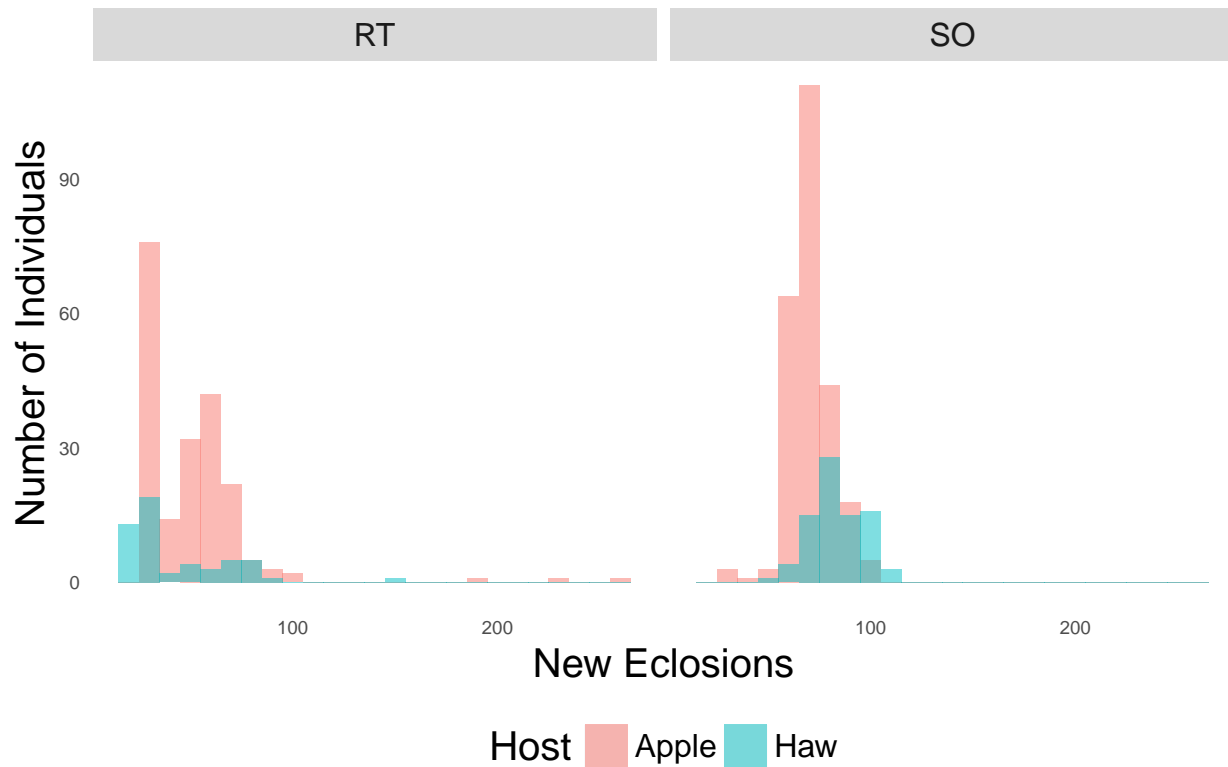


```
#Histogram comparison between eclosion date of RT & SO
ggplot(data5.treatsub, aes(x=neweclosures, fill=Host))+geom_histogram(position = "identity", alpha=.5,
  axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
  axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
  panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s
```

```
## Warning: Removed 606 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
```



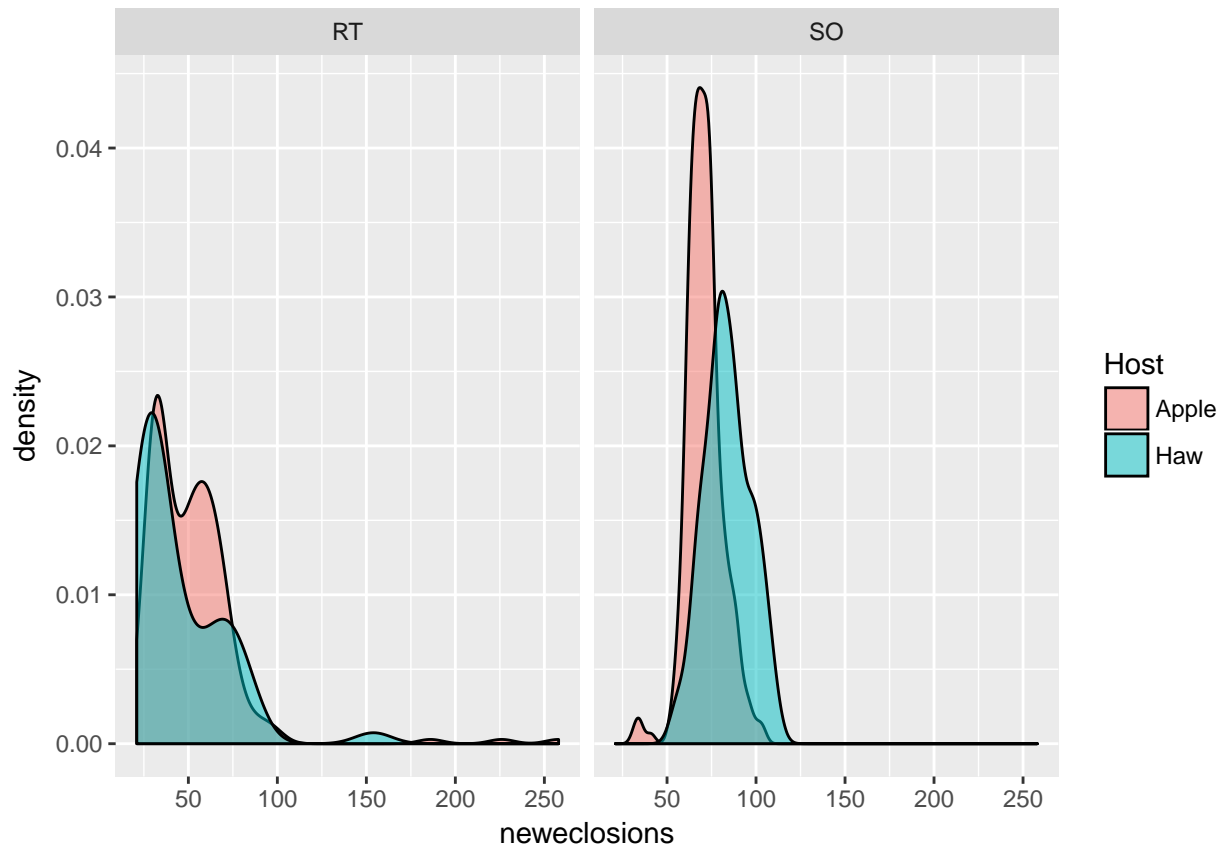
## Day 11



*#Density comparison between eclosion date of RT & SO*

```
ggplot(data5.treatsub, aes(x=neweclosions, fill=Host))+geom_density(position = "identity", alpha=.5)+fa
```

```
## Warning: Removed 606 rows containing non-finite values (stat_density).
```



## Test differences in eclosion timing between host and experiment (ANOVA)

Using ANOVA which tests differences between two or more means \* The null hypothesis would be that the two means are equal \* Significance would indicate two means are not equal One Way ANOVA compares two means from two independent groups, in this case eclosion date and host (specific to SO and RT)

Two Way ANOVA compares means of two independent variables affecting one dependent variable, in this case the effect of Host and treatment (interacting) on eclosion

```
#Focus only on RT and SO treatments
data5.treatsub<-data5[%>%
  filter(treatment!="GC"&treatment!="")

#Two Way ANOVA
mod1<- aov(neweclosions ~ Host*treatment, data=data5.treatsub)
summary(mod1)
```

```
##              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
## Host           1   3685    3685    9.705 0.00193 **
## treatment      1  82798   82798  218.056 < 2e-16 ***
## Host:treatment  1   9903    9903   26.080 4.45e-07 ***
## Residuals     579 219851      380
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## 606 observations deleted due to missingness
```

```

#narrow down to SO & RT
data5.SO<-data5.treatsub%>%
  filter(treatment=="SO")

data5.RT<-data5.treatsub%>%
  filter(treatment=="RT")

#One Way ANOVA for RT & SO
mod2RT<-aov(neweclosions~Host, data=data5.RT)
summary(mod2RT)

##              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## Host          1   2143   2142.9    2.97  0.086 .
## Residuals    250 180353    721.4
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## 346 observations deleted due to missingness

mod2SO<-aov(neweclosions~Host, data=data5.SO)
summary(mod2SO)

##              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## Host          1  10064   10064   83.83 <2e-16 ***
## Residuals    329  39499    120
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## 260 observations deleted due to missingness

#how balanced it is
data5.RT%>%
  group_by(Host)%>%
  summarise(n=length(Host))

```

```

## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   Host      n
##   <chr> <int>
## 1 Apple  452
## 2 Haw   146

```

Both the one way and two way ANOVA tests showed significance between the two means (meaning they are not equal). The two way ANOVA suggests that there is a difference in number of days to eclosion based on treatment type - favorable conditions vs. simulated overwintering. Therefore, a one way ANOVA was done for each treatment to test whether there is any significance between host type and days to eclosion. The one way ANOVA showed significance for both treatments; however, the simulated overwintering samples had a lower p value, which indicates more significance.

## Explore relationship between eclosion days and MR

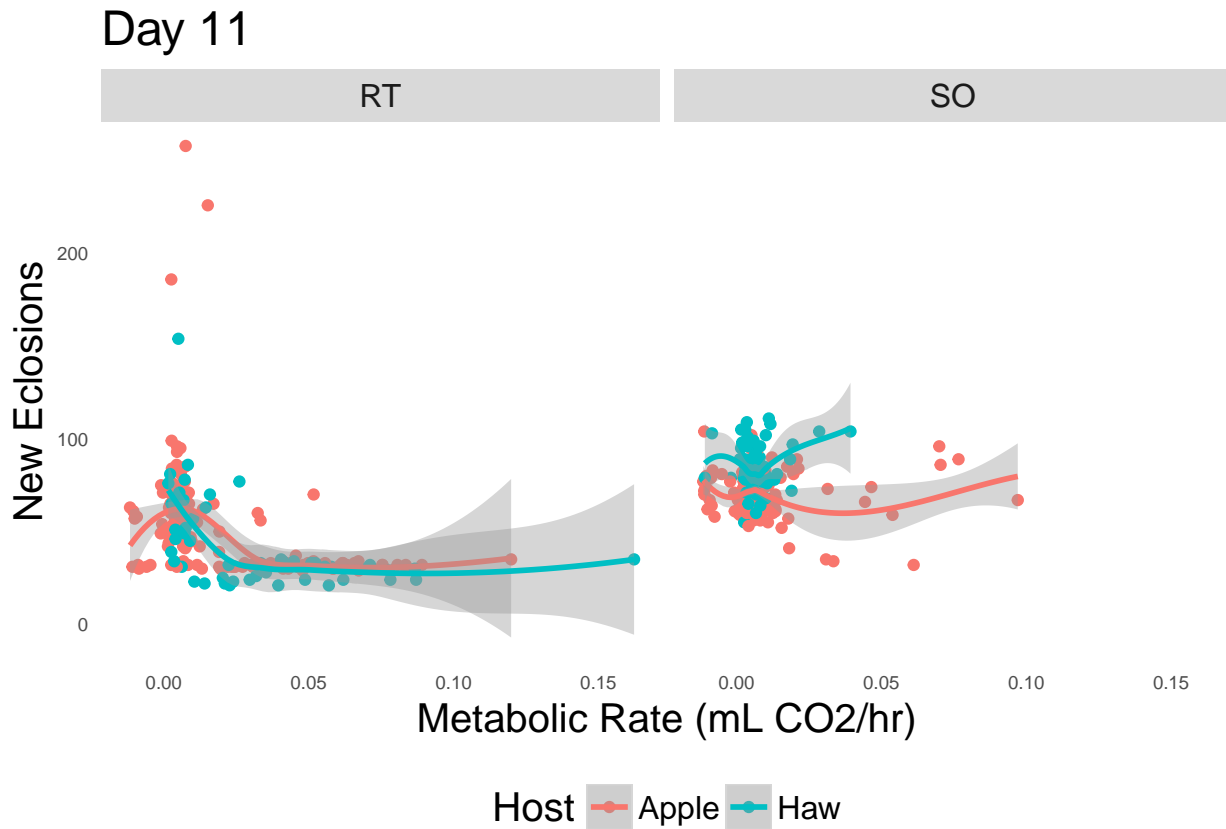
### scatter plots

```

ggplot(data5.treatsub,aes(x=MR11.cor, y=neweclosions, colour=Host))+geom_point()+stat_smooth(method="lo
  axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
  axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
  panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s
## Warning: Removed 609 rows containing non-finite values (stat_smooth).

```

## Warning: Removed 609 rows containing missing values (geom\_point).

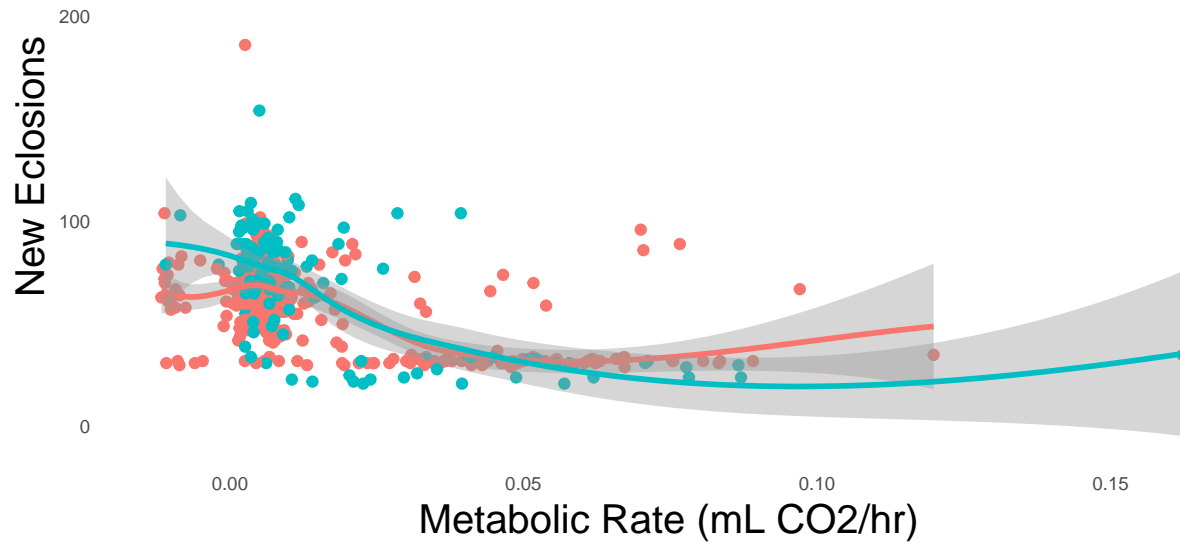


```
#plotting mr11 on the x axis and new eclosions on the y axis; color points by host, fit curve to data
ggplot(data5.treatsub,aes(x=MR11.cor, y=neweclosions, colour=Host))+geom_point()+stat_smooth(method="loess",
axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s
```

## Warning: Removed 609 rows containing non-finite values (stat\_smooth).

## Warning: Removed 609 rows containing missing values (geom\_point).

Day 11



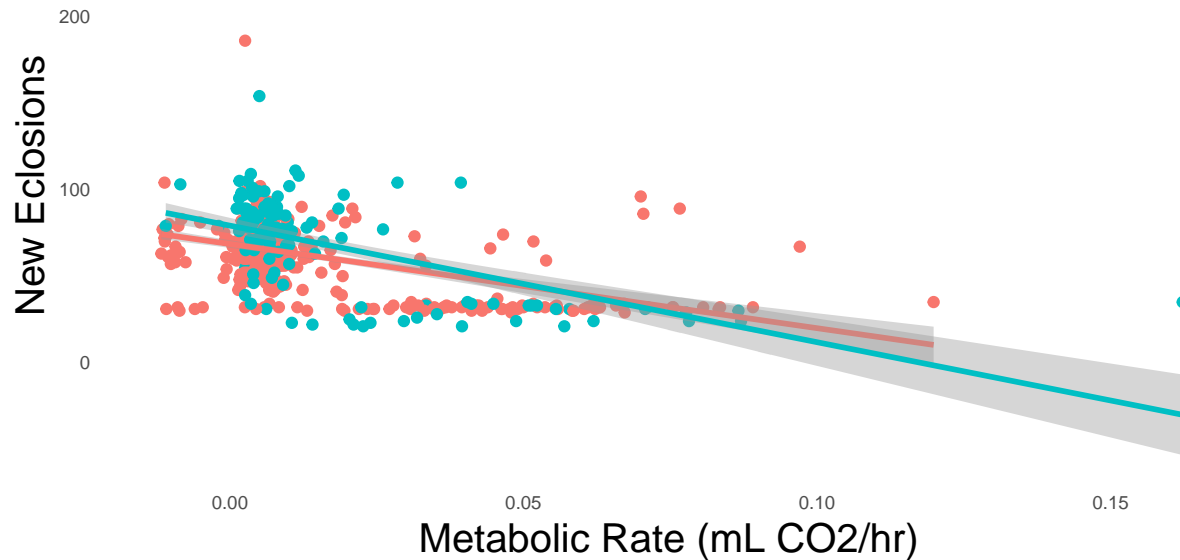
Host —●— Apple —●— Haw

```
#same - fit linear curve to data
ggplot(data5.treatsub,aes(x=MR11.cor, y=neweclosions, colour=Host))+geom_point()+stat_smooth(method="lm",
axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s
```

```
## Warning: Removed 609 rows containing non-finite values (stat_smooth).
```

```
## Warning: Removed 609 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```

Day 11



Host —●— Apple —●— Haw

```
#could log transform mr to make it more linear
ggplot(data5.treatsub,aes(x=log10(MR11.cor), y=neweclosions, colour=Host))+geom_point()+stat_smooth(met
  axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
  axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
  panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s
```

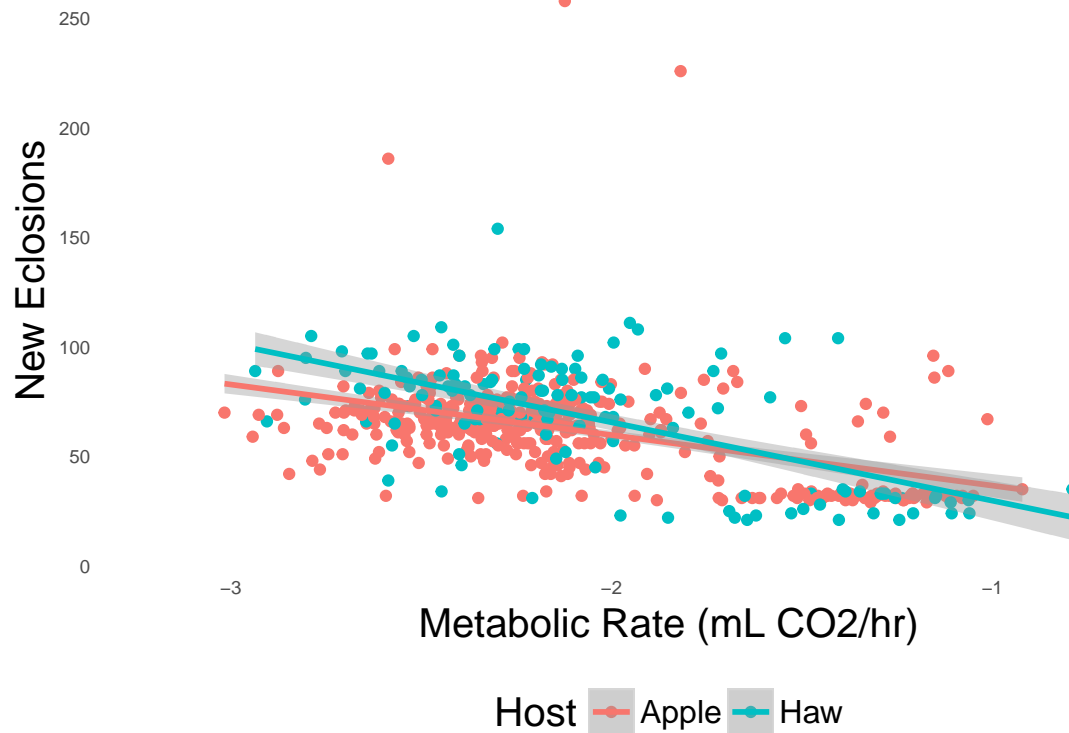
```
## Warning in FUN(X[[i]], ...): NaNs produced
```

```
## Warning in FUN(X[[i]], ...): NaNs produced
```

```
## Warning: Removed 644 rows containing non-finite values (stat_smooth).
```

```
## Warning: Removed 644 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```

## Day 11



### Calculating lifespan

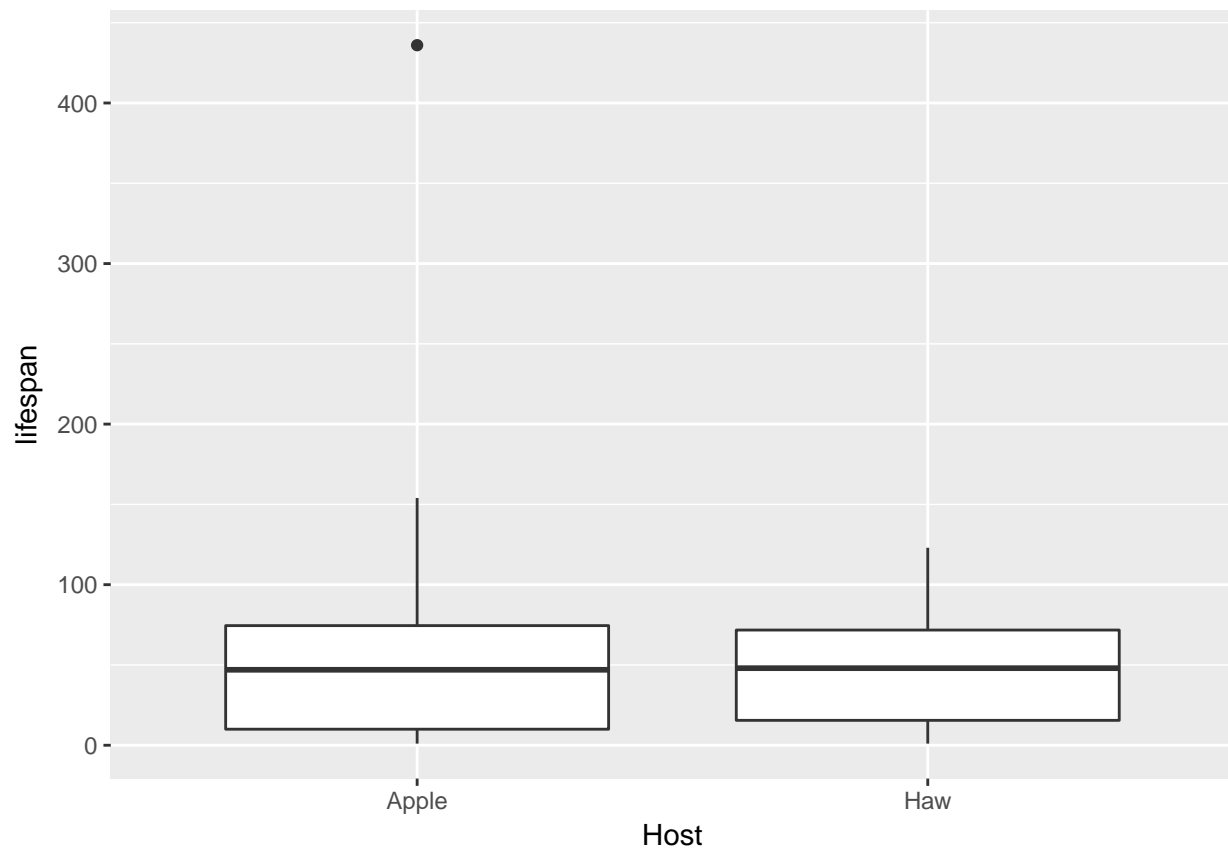
```
data5.treatsub$lifespan<-difftime(as.Date(data5.treatsub$Adult_death_date, na.rm=TRUE), as.Date(data5.t
```

### Figures of lifespan between hosts

```
ggplot(data5.treatsub, aes(x=Host, y=lifespan))+geom_boxplot()
```

```
## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type difftime. Defaulting to continuous.
```

```
## Warning: Removed 830 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).
```



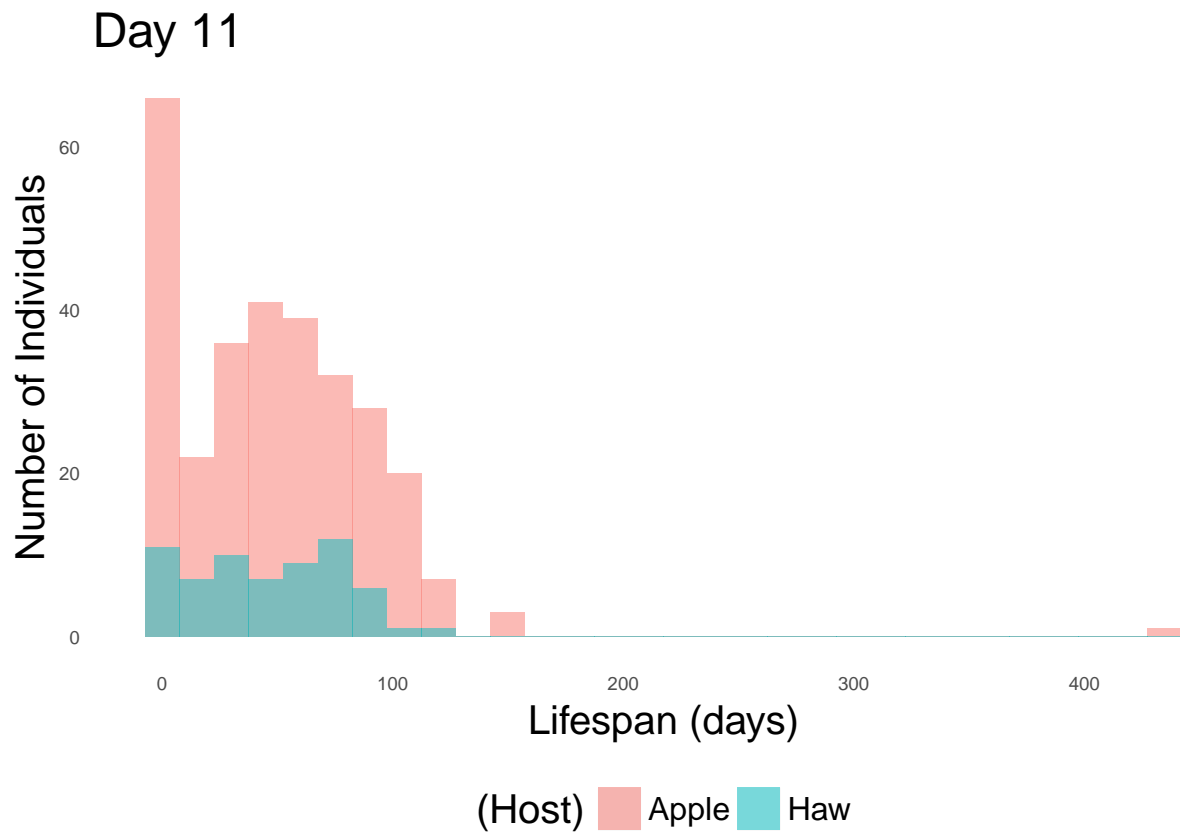
```
ggplot(data5.treatsub, aes(x=lifespan, fill=(Host)))+geom_histogram(position = "identity", alpha=.5) +
  axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
  axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
  panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s
```

## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type difftime. Defaulting to continuous.

## `stat\_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.

## Warning: Removed 830 rows containing non-finite values (stat\_bin).





### Figures Associating MR with lifespan

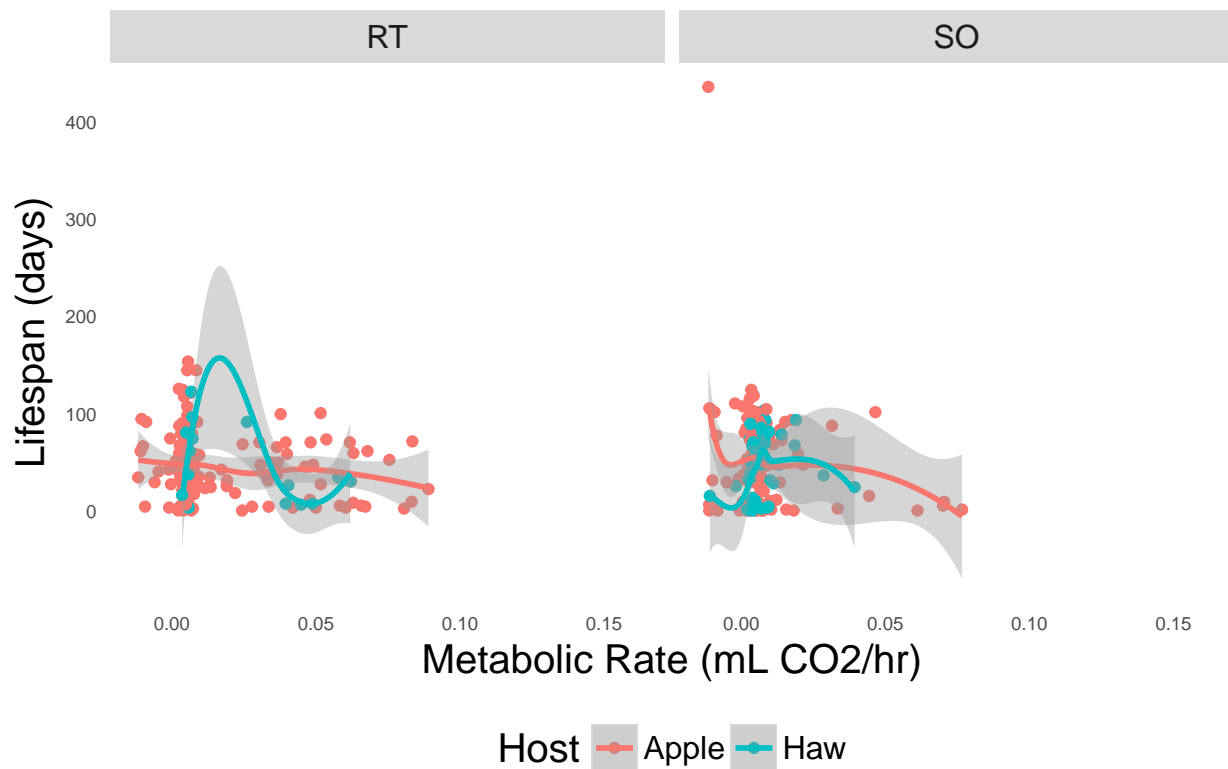
```
#Loess
ggplot(data5.treatsub,aes(x= MR11.cor, y=lifespan, colour=Host))+geom_point()+stat_smooth(method="loess",
axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s
```

## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type difftime. Defaulting to continuous.

## Warning: Removed 832 rows containing non-finite values (stat\_smooth).

## Warning: Removed 832 rows containing missing values (geom\_point).

Day 11



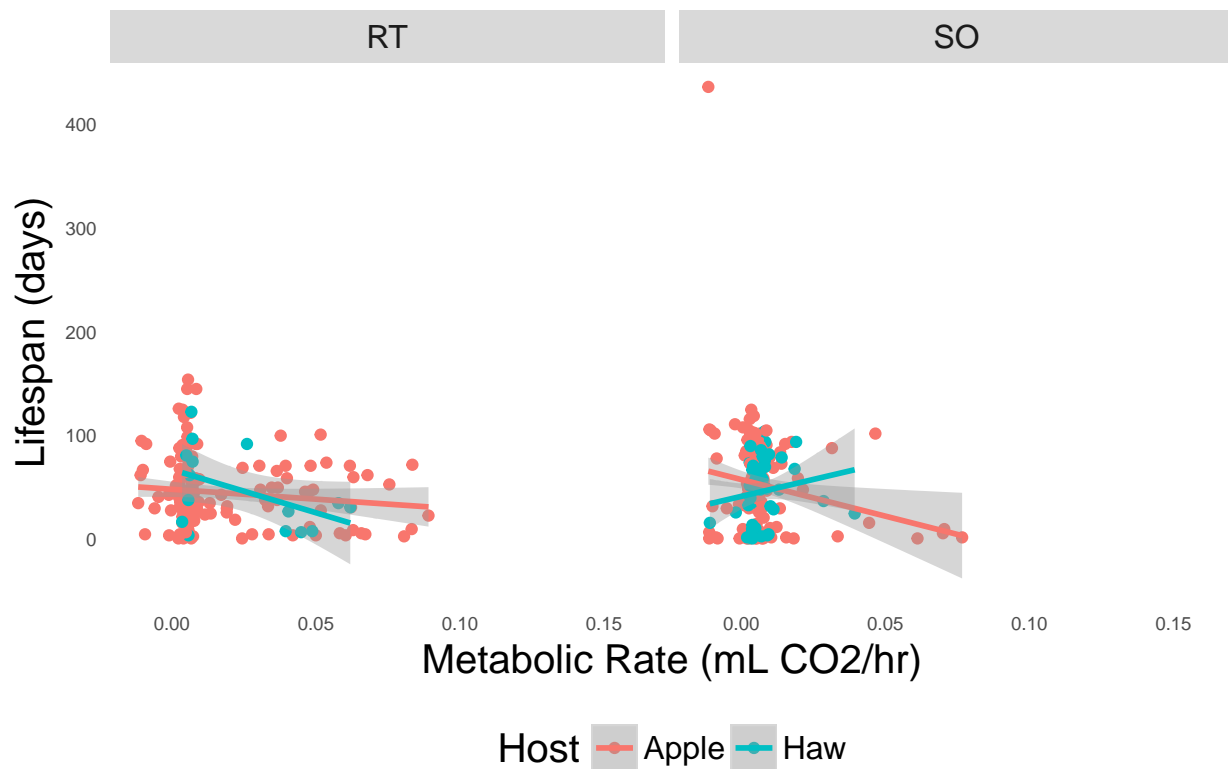
```
#Linear
ggplot(data5.treatsub,aes(x=MR11.cor, y=lifespan, colour=Host))+geom_point()+stat_smooth(method="lm") +
  axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
  axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
  panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s
```

```
## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type difftime. Defaulting to continuous.
```

```
## Warning: Removed 832 rows containing non-finite values (stat_smooth).
```

```
## Warning: Removed 832 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```

## Day 11



```
neg <-data5.treatsub%>%
  filter(lifespan < 0)
glimpse(neg)
```

```
## Observations: 0
## Variables: 55
## $ Ind_ID          <int>
## $ tape            <chr>
## $ Site_name       <chr>
## $ mass_day10      <dbl>
## $ purge_time_1    <chr>
## $ purge1          <dbl>
## $ collection_date <chr>
## $ day10           <chr>
## $ cohort_date     <chr>
## $ cohort_day      <int>
## $ Host            <chr>
## $ `Li-cor_1`      <int>
## $ resp_time_1     <chr>
## $ resp_day11      <dbl>
## $ mass_day14      <dbl>
## $ purge_time_2    <chr>
## $ resp_time_2     <chr>
## $ resp_day15      <dbl>
## $ Li_cor2         <int>
## $ treatment_day15 <chr>
## $ exit_fridge_date <chr>
## $ Eclosion_reference_date <chr>
```

```
## $ notes <chr>
## $ Resp_code <int>
## $ treatment <chr>
## $ uniqueID <chr>
## $ eclosion_date <chr>
## $ eclosion_days <int>
## $ well_id <chr>
## $ organism <chr>
## $ Trikinetics_position <int>
## $ Trik_monitor <int>
## $ Trikinetics_entry_LD_time <chr>
## $ Trikinetic_exit_date <chr>
## $ Trikinetics_exit_LD_time <chr>
## $ notes_2 <chr>
## $ Free_run_trik_monitor <int>
## $ Free_run_trik_position <int>
## $ Free_run_entry_date <chr>
## $ Free_run_entry_time <chr>
## $ Free_run_exit_date <chr>
## $ Free_run_exit_time <chr>
## $ notes_3 <chr>
## $ Adult_death_date <chr>
## $ day10purge <dbl>
## $ day10purge.trans <dbl>
## $ day10resp <dbl>
## $ total_time_day10 <dbl>
## $ MR11 <dbl>
## $ msMR11 <dbl>
## $ mean.blank <dbl>
## $ MR11.cor <dbl>
## $ msMR11.cor <dbl>
## $ neweclosures <dbl>
## $ lifespan <time> days
```

## Day 15 Cohort

Repeat above, but with day 15, starting with time sequence

```
#glimpse(data$purge_time_2)
#hm(data$purge_time_2)
data$day15purge <- lubridate::hour(hm(data$purge_time_2))+lubridate::minute(hm(data$purge_time_2))/60

## Warning in .parse_hms(..., order = "HM", quiet = quiet): Some strings
## failed to parse, or all strings are NAs

## Warning in .parse_hms(..., order = "HM", quiet = quiet): Some strings
## failed to parse, or all strings are NAs

#Getting start and end (min and max) of purges and sample size for each host, cohort day, and tape
param <- data%>%
  group_by(cohort_day, tape)%>%
  summarise(max=max(day15purge, na.rm=TRUE), min=min(day10purge, na.rm=TRUE), n=length(cohort_day))
```

```

#goal: for this section, we want a sequence of times for day 15 purge
data2.15 <- data%>%
  group_by(cohort_day, tape)%>%
  mutate(.,day15purge.trans=seq(from = min(day15purge, na.rm=TRUE), to = max(day15purge, na.rm=TRUE), 1
#glimpse(data2.15)

```

## Calculating start and end time for total amount of hours of CO2 production

```

#glimpse(data$resp_time_2)
#hms(data$resp_time_2)
data2.15$day15resp <- lubridate::hour(hms(data$resp_time_2))+lubridate::minute(hms(data$resp_time_2))/60

## Warning in .parse_hms(..., order = "HMS", quiet = quiet): Some strings
## failed to parse, or all strings are NAs

## Warning in .parse_hms(..., order = "HMS", quiet = quiet): Some strings
## failed to parse, or all strings are NAs

#Obtaining total time in hours
data2.15$total_time_day15 <- (24 - data2.15$day15purge.trans) + data2.15$day15resp

```

## Metabolic Rate Calculation

```

#getting denominator for mass-specific mr
denom<-data2.15$total_time_day15 * data$mass_day14

#Metabolic Rate
data2.15$MR15<- data$resp_day15/(data2.15$total_time_day15)

#Mass specific metabolic rate
data2.15$msMR15<- data$resp_day15/(denom)

```

## Controlling for Blanks

```

data3.15 <- data2.15%>%
  group_by(cohort_day, tape)%>%
  filter(Site_name=="Blank")%>%
  summarise(mean.blank2=mean(MR15,na.rm=TRUE))

#check columns
#glimpse(data3.15)
#data3.15$mean.blank2

#merge data3 and data2 by cohort day and tape
data4.15 <- inner_join(data2.15, data3.15, by=c("cohort_day", "tape"))
#data4.15$mean.blank2

#do some corrections
data5.15 <- data4.15%>%

```

```
mutate(MR15.cor = MR15 - mean.blank2, msMR15.cor = msMR15 - mean.blank2)
#glimpse(data5.15)

#Filter out negatives
data5.15.neg <- data5.15%>%
  filter(MR15.cor<0)
```

## Calculate Eclosions Dates

```
#Focus only on RT and SO treatments
data5.15.treatsub<-data5%>%
  filter(treatment!="GC"&treatment!="")

data5.15$neweclosions <- difftime(as.Date(data5.15$eclosion_date), as.Date(data5.15$Eclosion_reference_date), units="days")
data5.15.treatsub$neweclosions<-difftime(as.Date(data5.15.treatsub$eclosion_date), as.Date(data5.15.treatsub$Eclosion_reference_date), units="days")
```

## Test differences in eclosion timing between host and experiment for Day 15 (ANOVA)

```
#Two Way ANOVA
mod1<- aov(neweclosions ~ Host*treatment, data=data5.15.treatsub)
summary(mod1)
```

```
##              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
## Host          1   3685    3685    9.705 0.00193 **
## treatment     1  82798   82798  218.056 < 2e-16 ***
## Host:treatment 1   9903    9903   26.080 4.45e-07 ***
## Residuals    579 219851     380
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## 606 observations deleted due to missingness
```

```
#narrow down to SO & RT
data5.15SO<-data5.15.treatsub%>%
  filter(treatment=="SO")
```

```
data5.15RT<-data5.15.treatsub%>%
  filter(treatment=="RT")
```

```
#One Way ANOVA for RT & SO
mod2RT15<-aov(neweclosions~Host, data=data5.15)
summary(mod2RT15)
```

```
##              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
## Host          1   3685    3685    6.85 0.0091 **
## Residuals    581 312552     538
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## 1326 observations deleted due to missingness
```

```

mod2S015<-aov(neweclosures~Host, data=data5.15)
summary(mod2S015)

##              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## Host          1   3685    3685    6.85 0.0091 **
## Residuals    581 312552     538
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## 1326 observations deleted due to missingness

#how balanced is it?
data5.S0%>%
  group_by(Host)%>%
  summarise(n=length(Host))

## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   Host      n
##   <chr> <int>
## 1 Apple  428
## 2 Haw   163

```

This ANOVA test reflects the same results from the ANOVA done on Day 11.

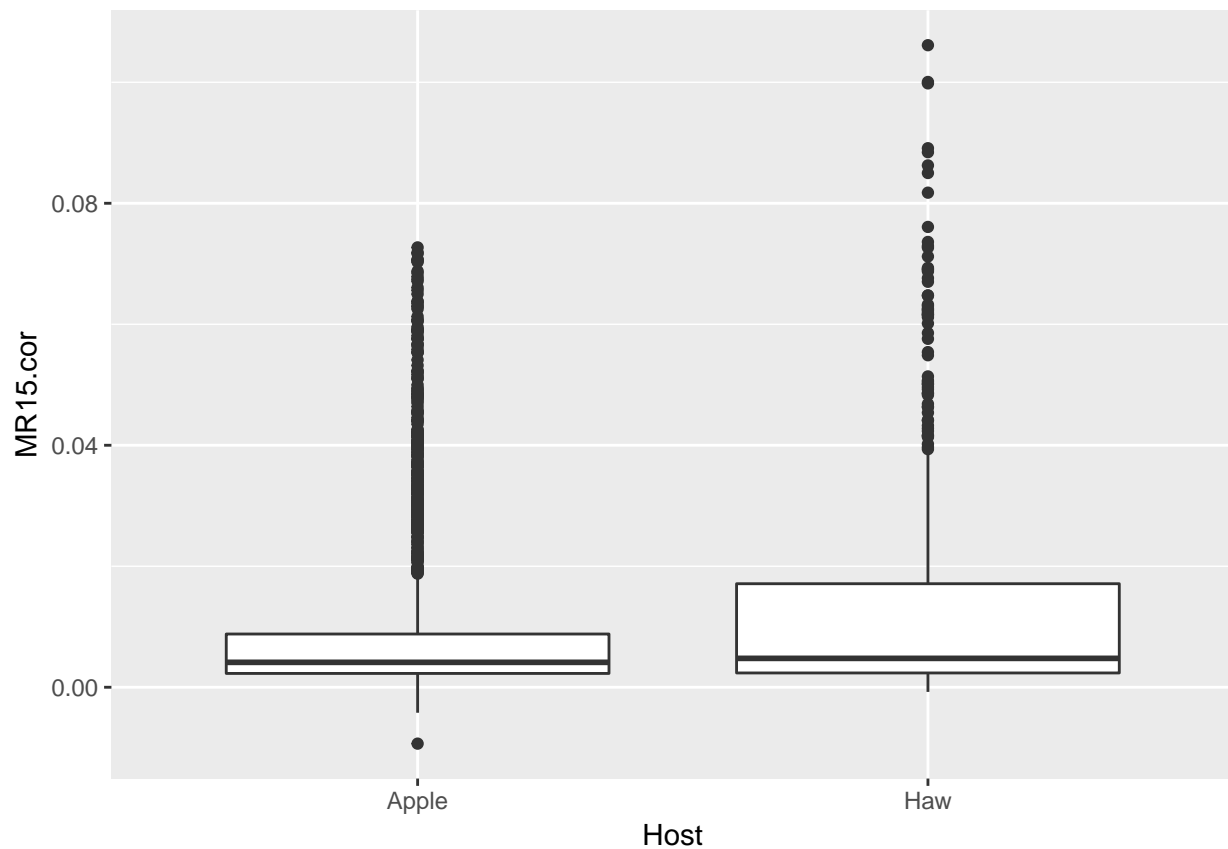
## Figures looking at MR between hosts

```

ggplot(data5.15, aes(x=Host, y=MR15.cor))+geom_boxplot()

## Warning: Removed 63 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).

```

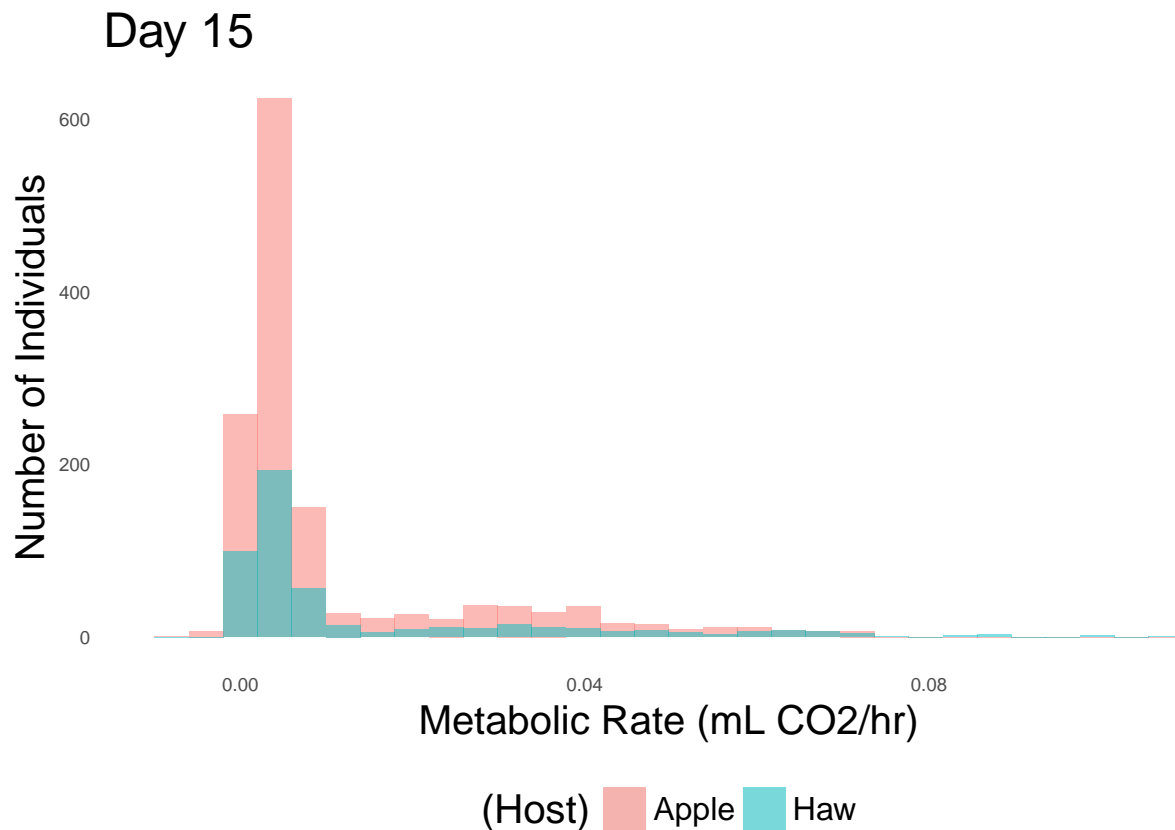


```
ggplot(data5.15, aes(x=MR15.cor, fill=(Host)))+geom_histogram(position = "identity", alpha=.5) +labs(x = "MR15.cor",
axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(size=12))
```

```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```

```
## Warning: Removed 63 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
```





Explore relationship between eclosion days and MR

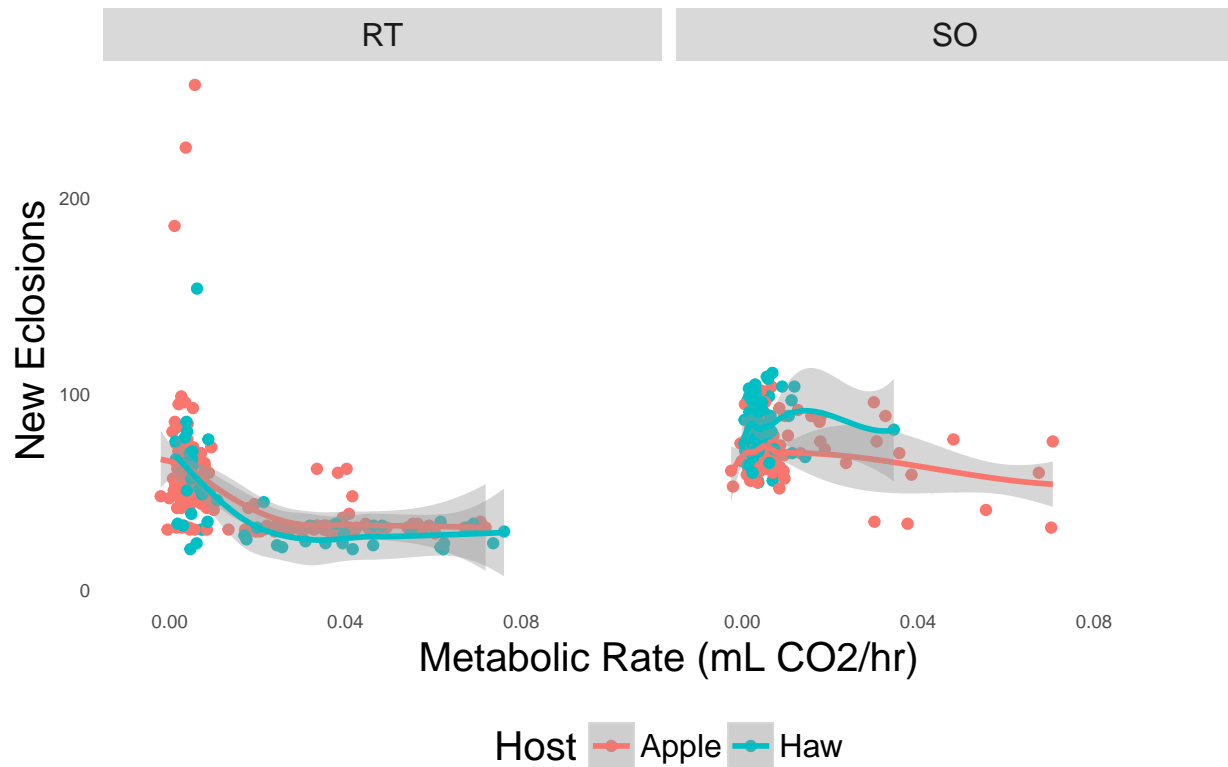
scatter plots

```
#Filter out GC and blank treatments
data5.15.treatsub<-data5.15%>%
  filter(treatment!="GC"&treatment!="")
```

```
ggplot(data5.15.treatsub, aes(x=MR15.cor, y=neweclosions, colour=Host))+geom_point()+stat_smooth(method="lm",
  axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
  axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
  panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(size=12))
```

```
## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type difftime. Defaulting to continuous.
## Warning: Removed 607 rows containing non-finite values (stat_smooth).
## Warning: Removed 607 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```

Day 15



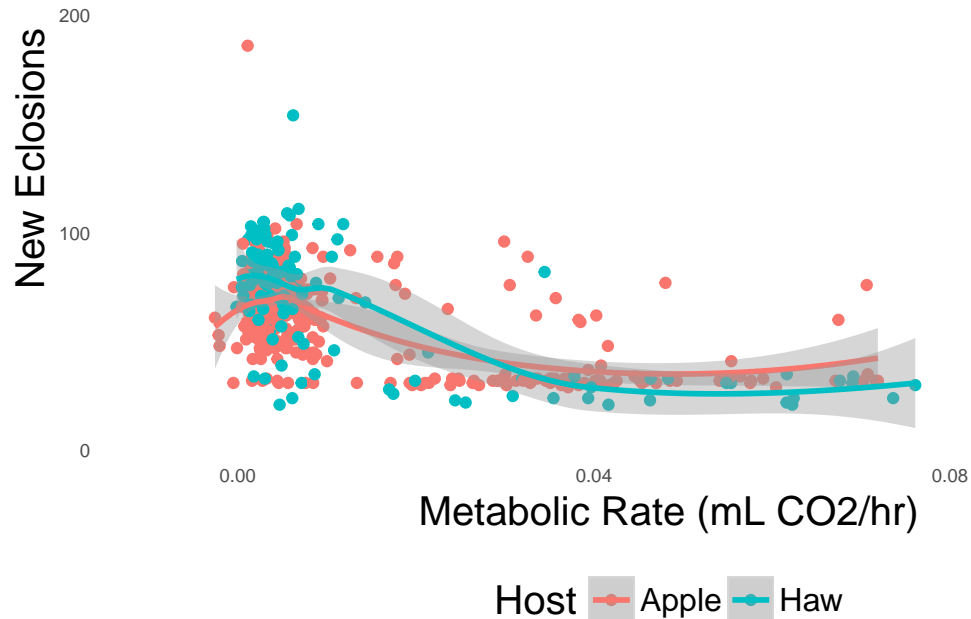
```
#plotting mr15 on the x axis and new eclosions on the y axis; color points by host, fit curve to data
ggplot(data5.15.treatsub,aes(x=MR15.cor, y=neweclosions, colour=Host))+geom_point()+stat_smooth(method=
  axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
  axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
  panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s
```

```
## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type difftime. Defaulting to continuous.
```

```
## Warning: Removed 607 rows containing non-finite values (stat_smooth).
```

```
## Warning: Removed 607 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```

Day 15



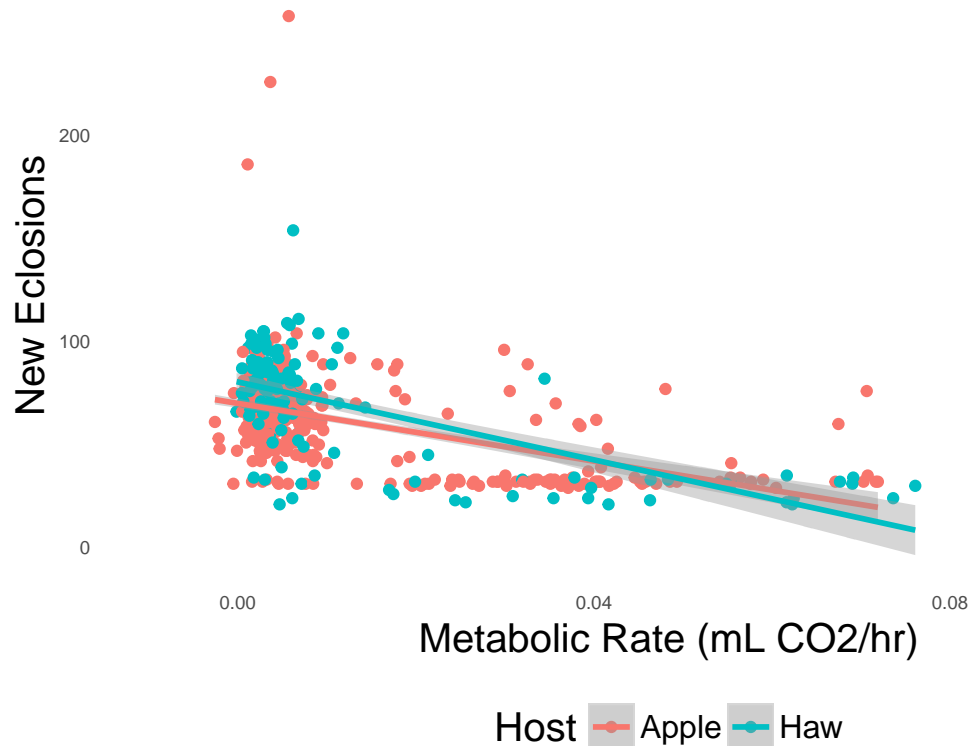
```
#same - fit linear curve to data
ggplot(data5.15.treatsub,aes(x=MR15.cor, y=neweclosions, colour=Host))+geom_point()+stat_smooth(method=
  axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
  axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
  panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s
```

```
## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type difftime. Defaulting to continuous.
```

```
## Warning: Removed 607 rows containing non-finite values (stat_smooth).
```

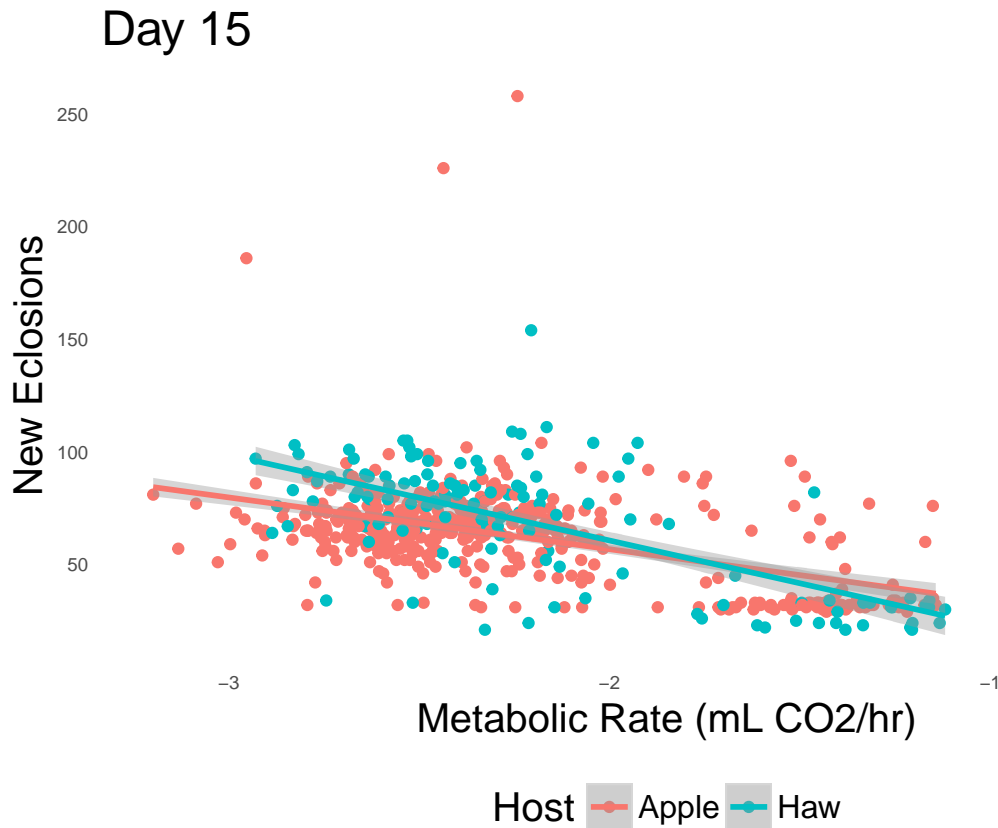
```
## Warning: Removed 607 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```

Day 15



```
#could log transform mr to make it more linear
ggplot(data5.15.treatsub,aes(x=log10(MR15.cor), y=neweclosions, colour=Host))+geom_point()+stat_smooth(
  axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
  axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
  panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s
```

```
## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type difftime. Defaulting to continuous.
## Warning in FUN(X[[i]], ...): NaNs produced
## Warning in FUN(X[[i]], ...): NaNs produced
## Warning: Removed 619 rows containing non-finite values (stat_smooth).
## Warning: Removed 619 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```



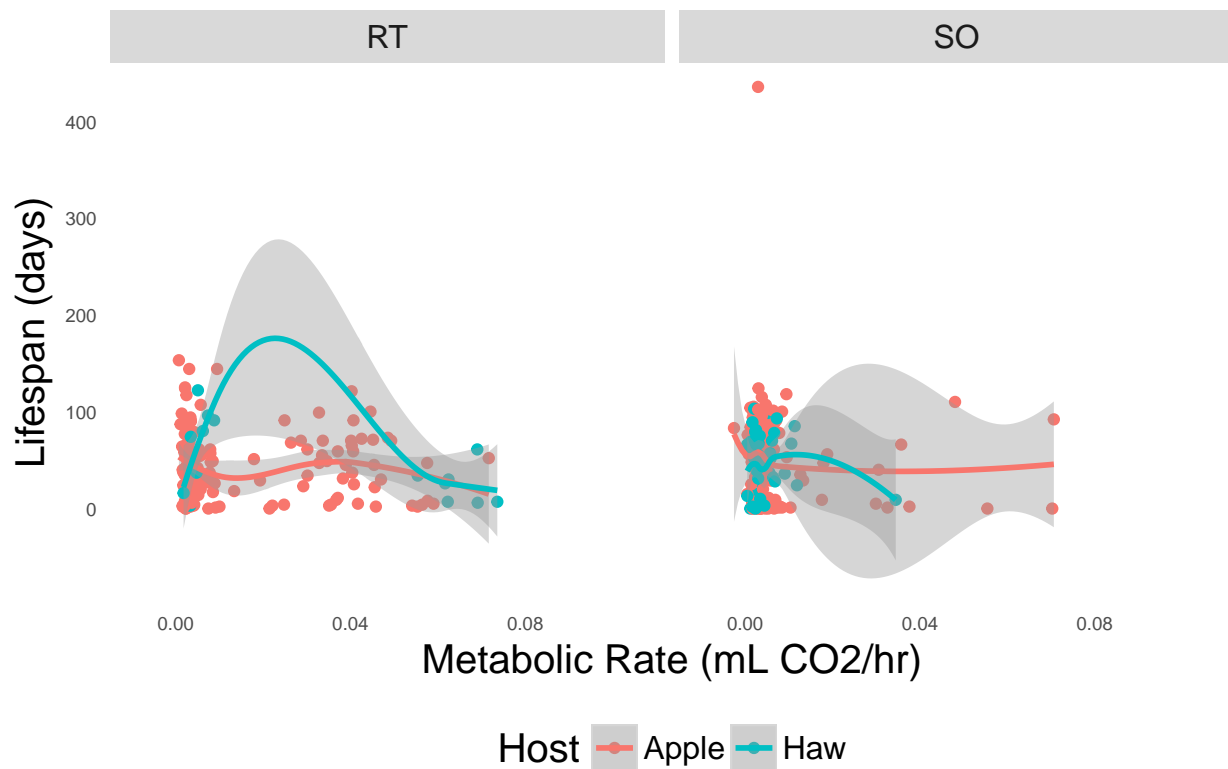
Figures associating MR with lifespan

```
#mr15 w lifespan
data5.15.treatsub$lifespan<-difftime(as.Date(data5.15.treatsub$Adult_death_date, na.rm=TRUE), as.Date(d

ggplot(data5.15.treatsub,aes(x= MR15.cor, y=lifespan, colour=Host))+geom_point()+stat_smooth(method="lo
  axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
  axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
  panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s

## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type difftime. Defaulting to continuous.
## Warning: Removed 831 rows containing non-finite values (stat_smooth).
## Warning: Removed 831 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```

Day 15

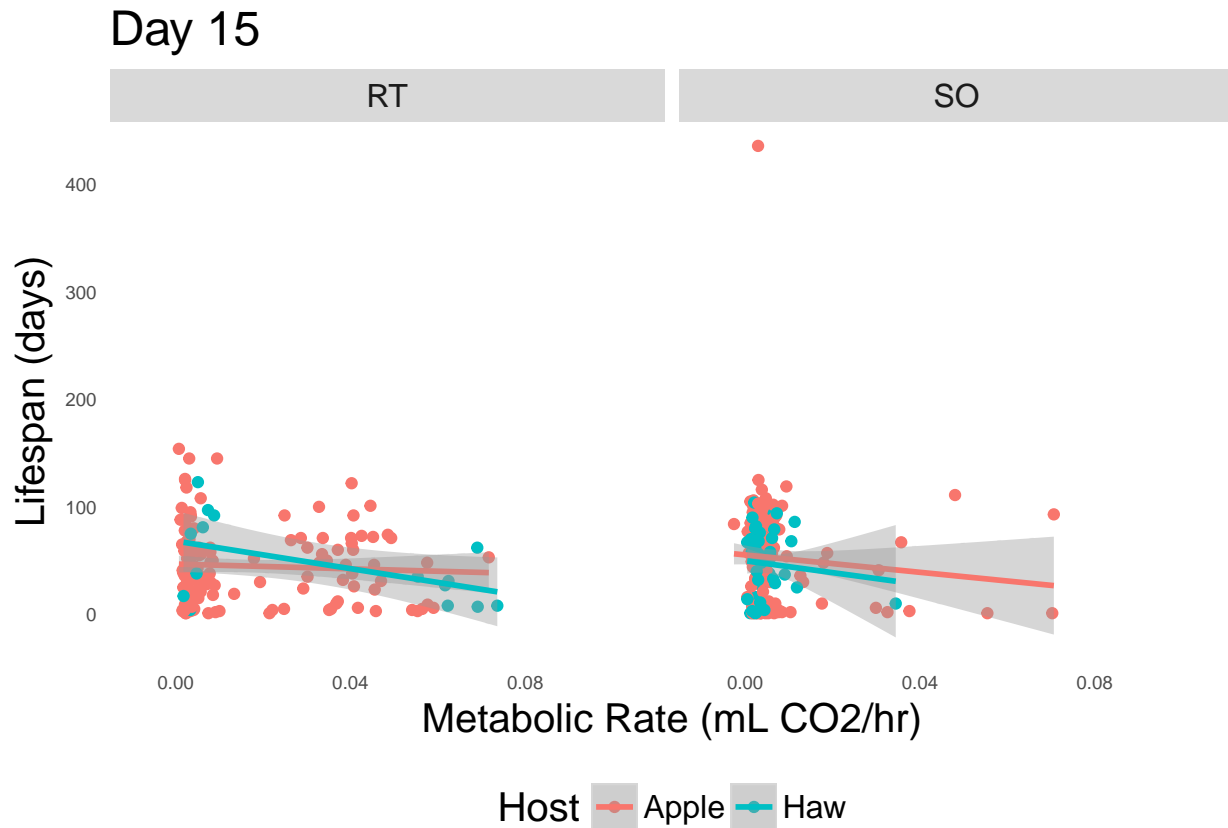


```
ggplot(data5.15.treatsub,aes(x=MR15.cor, y=lifespan, colour=Host))+geom_point()+stat_smooth(method="lm",
axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s
```

```
## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type difftime. Defaulting to continuous.
```

```
## Warning: Removed 831 rows containing non-finite values (stat_smooth).
```

```
## Warning: Removed 831 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```



### Double Checking Eclosion for Pupal Deaths

```
#Assign names to each column and column bind in order to simplify and find data easily
host <- data[,11]
cd <- data[,10]
wid <- data[,29]
unid<-data[,26]
edate <- data[,27]
dcheck<-cbind(host, cd, wid, unid, edate)
```

### Merging pupal death data sheet lifespans

Data available on github

```
pupdeaths<- fread("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/adnguyen/Circadian_rhythm_runs_seasonal_timing/master/pupdeaths.csv")
```

```
#Filter out non-eclosers
data5.na <- data5.15%>%
  mutate(neweclosions=as.numeric(neweclosions))%>%
  #glimpse()
  filter(is.na(neweclosions))

#Filter out individuals with adult lifespans
data5.ls <- data5.15.treatsub%>%
  filter(!is.na(lifespan))
```

```

#Merge the two sets of data (lifespan and non-eclosers) by "Host", "cohort_day", "well_id", and "unique
mergedat1 <- inner_join(pupdeaths, data5.na, by = c("Host", "cohort_day", "well_id", "uniqueID"))

#column bind the merged data with the lifespan data to check same column dim
#cbind(names(data5.ls), names(mergedat1)[-56])

#once the column dimensions are the same, merge the two sets of data
mergedata<- merge(data5.ls, mergedat1)

#Finally, row bind the data with the desired conditions
finalmerge<- rbind(data5.ls[,c("Host", "cohort_day", "well_id", "uniqueID", "lifespan", "MR15.cor", "msM

#glimpse(finalmerge)

```

## Negative binomial regression reanalyzed with pupal death data

```

#Filtering done to separate the two treatments
RT15.n <- finalmerge%>%
  filter(treatment=="RT")

S015.n <- finalmerge%>%
  filter(treatment=="S0")

#RT summary (no stat significance)
RT15.n$lifespan <- as.numeric(RT15.n$lifespan)
mod3.n<- glm.nb(lifespan~MR15.cor*Host, data=RT15.n)
summary(mod3.n)

##
## Call:
## glm.nb(formula = lifespan ~ MR15.cor * Host, data = RT15.n, init.theta = 0.4091011483,
##       link = log)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.9400  -1.3966  -0.1254   0.3383   1.2889
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)      3.5156     0.1564  22.473  <2e-16 ***
## MR15.cor         3.6891     6.9823   0.528   0.597
## HostHaw        -0.1014     0.4421  -0.229   0.819
## MR15.cor:HostHaw -7.1325    13.6175  -0.524   0.600
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for Negative Binomial(0.4091) family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 232.40  on 196  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 231.59  on 193  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 1714.3
##

```



```

## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 1
##
##
##           Theta: 0.4091
##         Std. Err.: 0.0421
##
## 2 x log-likelihood: -1704.2540
#summary : HostHaw (in reference to apple) - as lifespan increases, the MR decreases by the estimate (l
#Coefficient describes relationship, i.e. for mod4SO, higher mass=higher life span according to this mo
#mod4 shows interaction b/w host and mr
mod4.nRT<-glm.nb(lifespan~MR15.cor*Host + mass_day14, data=RT15.n)
summary(mod4.nRT)

##
## Call:
## glm.nb(formula = lifespan ~ MR15.cor * Host + mass_day14, data = RT15.n,
##       init.theta = 0.4278657619, link = log)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.0779  -1.3908  -0.2087   0.3344   1.5011
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)      2.1587     0.3750   5.756 8.62e-09 ***
## MR15.cor          1.5243     6.9906   0.218 0.827388
## HostHaw          -0.4034     0.4352  -0.927 0.353890
## mass_day14        0.2051     0.0551   3.723 0.000197 ***
## MR15.cor:HostHaw -3.3184    13.3821  -0.248 0.804154
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for Negative Binomial(0.4279) family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 241.24  on 196  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 231.59  on 192  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 1707.6
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 1
##
##
##           Theta: 0.4279
##         Std. Err.: 0.0444
##
## 2 x log-likelihood: -1695.6430
S015.n$lifespan <- as.numeric(S015.n$lifespan)
mod4.nSO<-glm.nb(lifespan~MR15.cor*Host + mass_day14, data=S015.n)
summary(mod4.nSO)

##
## Call:
## glm.nb(formula = lifespan ~ MR15.cor * Host + mass_day14, data = S015.n,
##       init.theta = 0.9618212276, link = log)

```

```

##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.75412  -1.18705  -0.00589   0.45797   3.11716
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    3.86502    0.27952  13.827  <2e-16 ***
## MR15.cor       -8.17471    7.69083  -1.063   0.288
## HostHaw       -0.07045    0.23166  -0.304   0.761
## mass_day14      0.02003    0.03718   0.539   0.590
## MR15.cor:HostHaw -16.18198  30.58216  -0.529   0.597
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for Negative Binomial(0.9618) family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 240.86  on 207  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 238.83  on 203  degrees of freedom
## (1 observation deleted due to missingness)
## AIC: 2066.1
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 1
##
##
##              Theta:  0.9618
##              Std. Err.: 0.0888
##
## 2 x log-likelihood:  -2054.0600
figmod4.nSO<-glm.nb(lifespan~MR15.cor*Host, data=S015.n)
summary(figmod4.nSO)

##
## Call:
## glm.nb(formula = lifespan ~ MR15.cor * Host, data = S015.n, init.theta = 0.9607610189,
##      link = log)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.77645  -1.19707   0.00949   0.46706   3.09533
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    4.00403    0.09585  41.774  <2e-16 ***
## MR15.cor       -7.78393    7.69340  -1.012   0.312
## HostHaw       -0.04769    0.22745  -0.210   0.834
## MR15.cor:HostHaw -14.16190  30.49635  -0.464   0.642
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for Negative Binomial(0.9608) family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 240.61  on 207  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 238.85  on 204  degrees of freedom

```

```

## (1 observation deleted due to missingness)
## AIC: 2064.3
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 1
##
##
##           Theta: 0.9608
##         Std. Err.: 0.0887
##
## 2 x log-likelihood: -2054.3280
figmod4.nRT<-glm.nb(lifespan~MR15.cor*Host, data=RT15.n)
summary(figmod4.nRT)

##
## Call:
## glm.nb(formula = lifespan ~ MR15.cor * Host, data = RT15.n, init.theta = 0.4091011483,
##        link = log)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.9400  -1.3966  -0.1254   0.3383   1.2889
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)      3.5156     0.1564  22.473  <2e-16 ***
## MR15.cor          3.6891     6.9823   0.528   0.597
## HostHaw          -0.1014     0.4421  -0.229   0.819
## MR15.cor:HostHaw -7.1325    13.6175  -0.524   0.600
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for Negative Binomial(0.4091) family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 232.40  on 196  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 231.59  on 193  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 1714.3
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 1
##
##
##           Theta: 0.4091
##         Std. Err.: 0.0421
##
## 2 x log-likelihood: -1704.2540
#mod4.1 shows interaction b/w host and msmr
mod4.1.nS0<-glm.nb(lifespan~msMR15.cor*Host, data=S015.n)
summary(mod4.1.nS0)

##
## Call:
## glm.nb(formula = lifespan ~ msMR15.cor * Host, data = S015.n,
##        init.theta = 0.9677728688, link = log)
##

```

```

## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.76861  -1.17129   0.00182   0.45557   3.12231
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)      3.97939    0.08279  48.065  <2e-16 ***
## msMR15.cor      -91.75862   47.35569  -1.938   0.0527 .
## HostHaw         -0.12287    0.17001  -0.723   0.4699
## msMR15.cor:HostHaw -95.62493  273.94759  -0.349   0.7270
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for Negative Binomial(0.9678) family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 242.24  on 207  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 238.70  on 204  degrees of freedom
## (1 observation deleted due to missingness)
## AIC: 2062.6
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 1
##
##
##              Theta: 0.9678
##              Std. Err.: 0.0894
##
## 2 x log-likelihood: -2052.5710

```

```

mod4.1.nRT<-glm.nb(lifespan~msMR15.cor*Host, data=RT15.n)
summary(mod4.1.nRT)

```

```

##
## Call:
## glm.nb(formula = lifespan ~ msMR15.cor * Host, data = RT15.n,
##       init.theta = 0.4097397781, link = log)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.9559  -1.3998  -0.1272   0.3364   1.2810
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)      3.53642    0.13778  25.667  <2e-16 ***
## msMR15.cor      21.57151   44.78784   0.482   0.630
## HostHaw         -0.08242    0.39226  -0.210   0.834
## msMR15.cor:HostHaw -67.44460   77.89956  -0.866   0.387
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for Negative Binomial(0.4097) family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 232.70  on 196  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 231.59  on 193  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 1714
##

```

```

## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 1
##
##
##           Theta: 0.4097
##           Std. Err.: 0.0421
##
## 2 x log-likelihood: -1703.9520
#Likelihood ratio tests of Negative Binomial Models
m1.nRT <- update(mod4.nRT, . ~ . - prog)
anova(mod4.nRT, m1.nRT)

## Likelihood ratio tests of Negative Binomial Models
##
## Response: lifespan
##
##           Model          theta Resid. df
## 1           MR15.cor * Host + mass_day14 0.4278658      192
## 2 MR15.cor + Host + mass_day14 + MR15.cor:Host 0.4278658      192
##      2 x log-lik.   Test      df      LR stat. Pr(Chi)
## 1           -1695.643
## 2           -1695.643 1 vs 2      0 -3.412879e-08      1
#Checking model assumption -- is negative binomial regression (NBR) a good model for this data?
##Values close to 0 (estimates the dispersion parameter) strongly suggest the NBR model is more appropriate
mod5.n <- glm(lifespan ~ Host*MR15.cor, family = "poisson", data = S015.n)
pchisq(2 * (logLik(mod4.nRT) - logLik(mod5.n)), df = 1, lower.tail = FALSE)

## 'log Lik.' 0 (df=6)
mod5.n <- glm(lifespan ~ Host*MR15.cor, family = "poisson", data = S015.n)
pchisq(2 * (logLik(mod4.nS0) - logLik(mod5.n)), df = 1, lower.tail = FALSE)

## 'log Lik.' 0 (df=6)
#output below indicates that Hawthorn is 0.432 times less likely to live than apple
#confidence interval
(est <- cbind(Estimate = coef(mod4.nRT), confint(mod4.nRT)))

## Waiting for profiling to be done...
##           Estimate          2.5 %          97.5 %
## (Intercept)    2.1587126    1.22393492    3.1020535
## MR15.cor        1.5243128   -11.60888580   15.7988739
## HostHaw        -0.4034292    -1.22941592    0.5627491
## mass_day14       0.2051259    0.06868888    0.3463204
## MR15.cor:HostHaw -3.3184157   -29.25517073   25.6359083
#incident rate ratio - lifespan ratio
exp(est)

##           Estimate          2.5 %          97.5 %
## (Intercept)    8.65998147  3.400542e+00  2.224358e+01
## MR15.cor        4.59198692  9.085000e-06  7.267144e+06
## HostHaw         0.66802534  2.924633e-01  1.755492e+00
## mass_day14       1.22767966  1.071103e+00  1.413856e+00
## MR15.cor:HostHaw 0.03621016  1.970792e-13  1.359983e+11
#Filter out all the NAs in order to have same dimensions for predvalues
filS015.ms<- S015.n%>%

```

```

filter(msMR15.cor!= "NA"&lifespan !="NA")

filRT15.ms<- RT15.n%>%
  filter(msMR15.cor!= "NA"&lifespan !="NA")

#Calculate the predicted values for msMR15
filS015.ms$predvalues <- predict(mod4.1.nS0, type = "response")

filRT15.ms$predvalues <- predict(mod4.1.nRT, type = "response")

#Filter out all the NAs in order to have same dimensions for predvalues
filS015.ms<- S015.n%>%
  filter(msMR15.cor!= "NA"&lifespan !="NA")

filRT15.ms<- RT15.n%>%
  filter(msMR15.cor!= "NA"&lifespan !="NA")

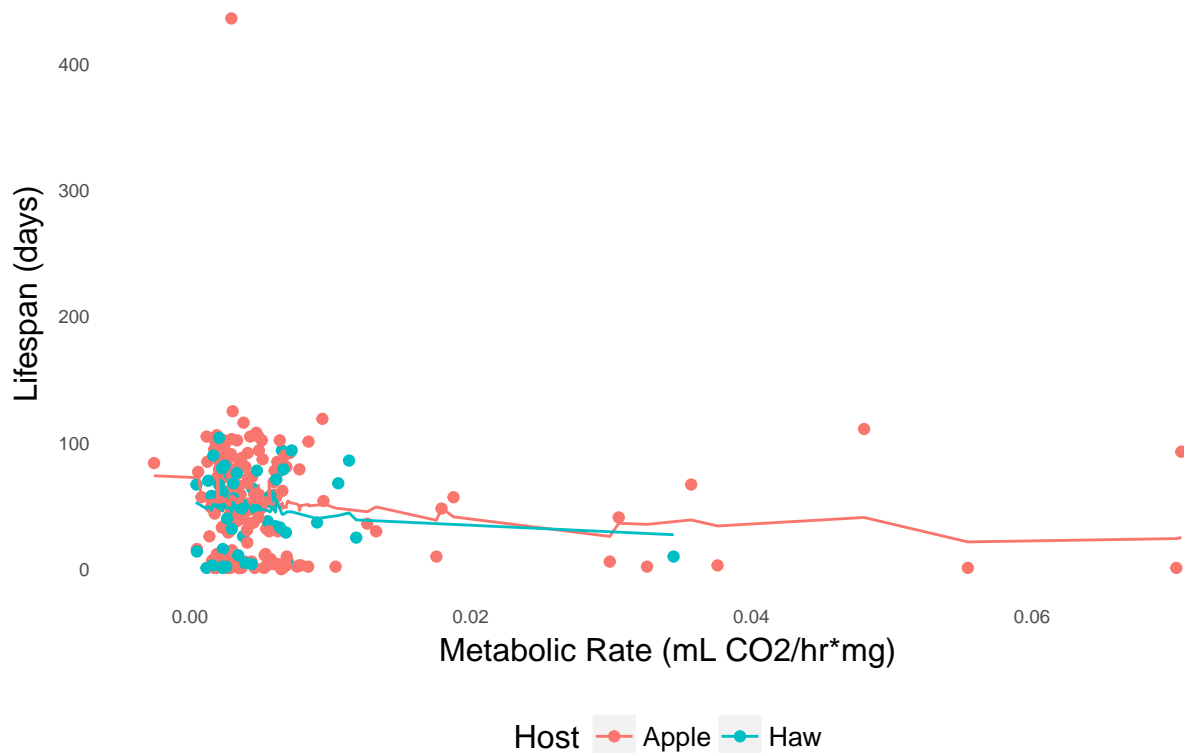
#Calculate the predicted values
filS015.ms$predvalues <- predict(mod4.1.nS0, type = "response")

filRT15.ms$predvalues <- predict(mod4.1.nRT, type = "response")

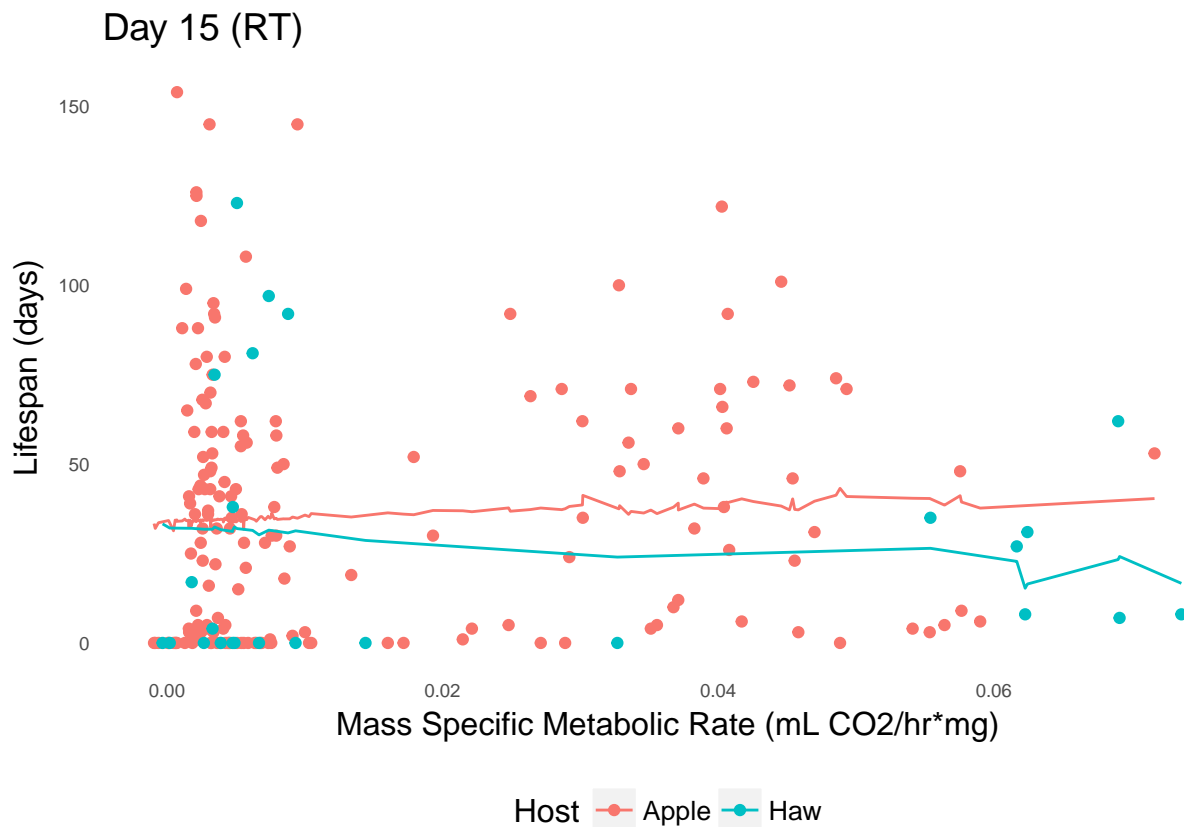
#overlay of real data(points) with predicted values(line) for MR
ggplot(filS015.ms,aes(x=MR15.cor, y=lifespan, colour=Host))+geom_point()+geom_line(data=filS015.ms, aes(
  axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
  axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
  panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s

```

Day 15 (SO)

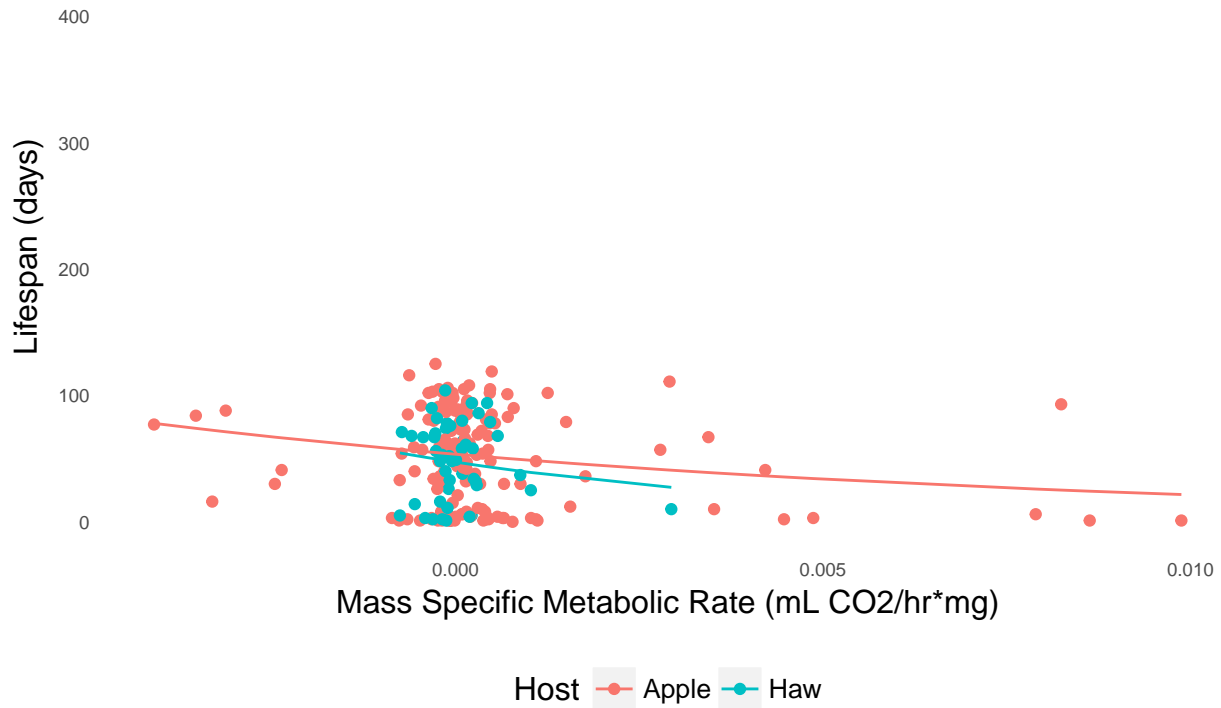


```
ggplot(filRT15.ms,aes(x=MR15.cor, y=lifespan, colour=Host))+geom_point()+geom_line(data=filRT15.ms, aes(
  axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
  axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
  panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s
```



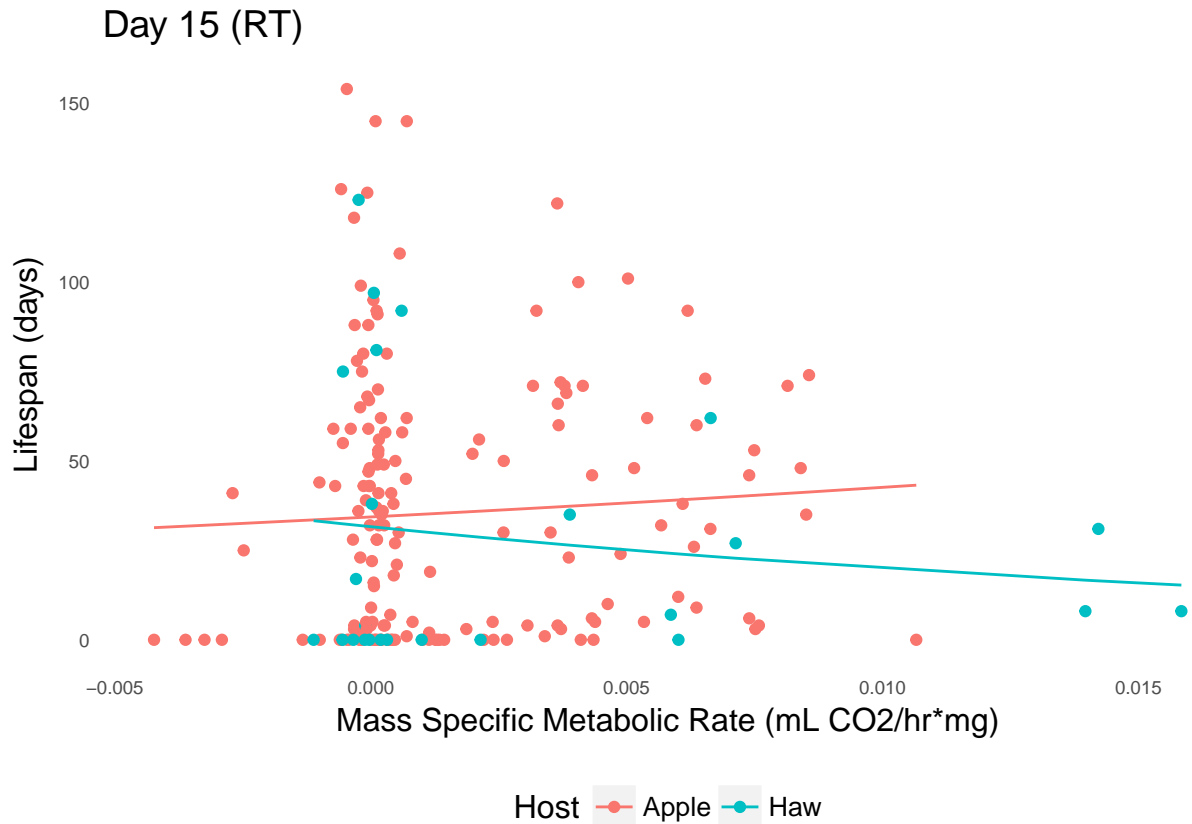
```
#overlay of real data(points) with predicted values(line) for msMR
ggplot(filS015.ms,aes(x=msMR15.cor, y=lifespan, colour=Host))+geom_point()+geom_line(data=filS015.ms, a
  axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
  axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
  panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s
```

Day 15 (SO)



```
ggplot(filRT15.ms,aes(x=msMR15.cor, y=lifespan, colour=Host))+geom_point()+geom_line(data=filRT15.ms, aes(
  axis.ticks.x=element_blank(),legend.position="bottom",
  axis.ticks.y=element_blank(),panel.background = element_blank(),
  panel.grid.major = element_blank(), panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),axis.text=element_text(s
```





Sam-  
ples were split into two treatments, RT (favorable conditions) and SO (simulated overwintering). The dependent variable was lifespan, while the independent variables were metabolic rate in relation to host and mass. For this model, a negative coefficient of the log value would indicate a shorter lifespan since it produces a log-linear model in which a positive coefficient would indicate a (larger x and y value).

Based on the RT treatment, only mass showed significance which suggests an individual with a larger mass would have a longer lifespan (positive coefficient). Analysis of the SO treatment showed significance in host type, metabolic rate, and mass, in which a lower metabolic rate would suggest longer lifespan (neg. coefficient), and larger mass would suggest longer lifespan (pos. coefficient). Hawthorn individuals also had an overall lower lifespan compared to apple.

Negative binomial regression was shown to be a good model by comparing its log likelihood to a poisson distribution. Values close to 0 (which estimates the dispersion parameter) strongly suggests the NBR model is more appropriate than the Poisson model for both treatments.

## Kaplan-Meier Survival Estimate

```
#install.packages(c("survival", "surminer"))
#install.packages(c("ggpubr", "magrittr"))
#Assign censored data and create new column
finalmerge$status[finalmerge$lifespan >= 0] <- 1

## Warning: Unknown or uninitialised column: 'status'.

#filter out unwanted treatments
fmerge <- finalmerge %>%
  filter(treatment != "")
```

```

#Filter out unwanted treatments
finalmerge <- finalmerge %>%
  filter(treatment != "")

#compute kaplan-Meier survival estimate-so compute the survival probability by host & treatment:
#fit1 computes survival probability by Host + Treatment

fit1 <- survfit(Surv(lifespan, status) ~ Host + treatment, data = finalmerge)
print(fit1)

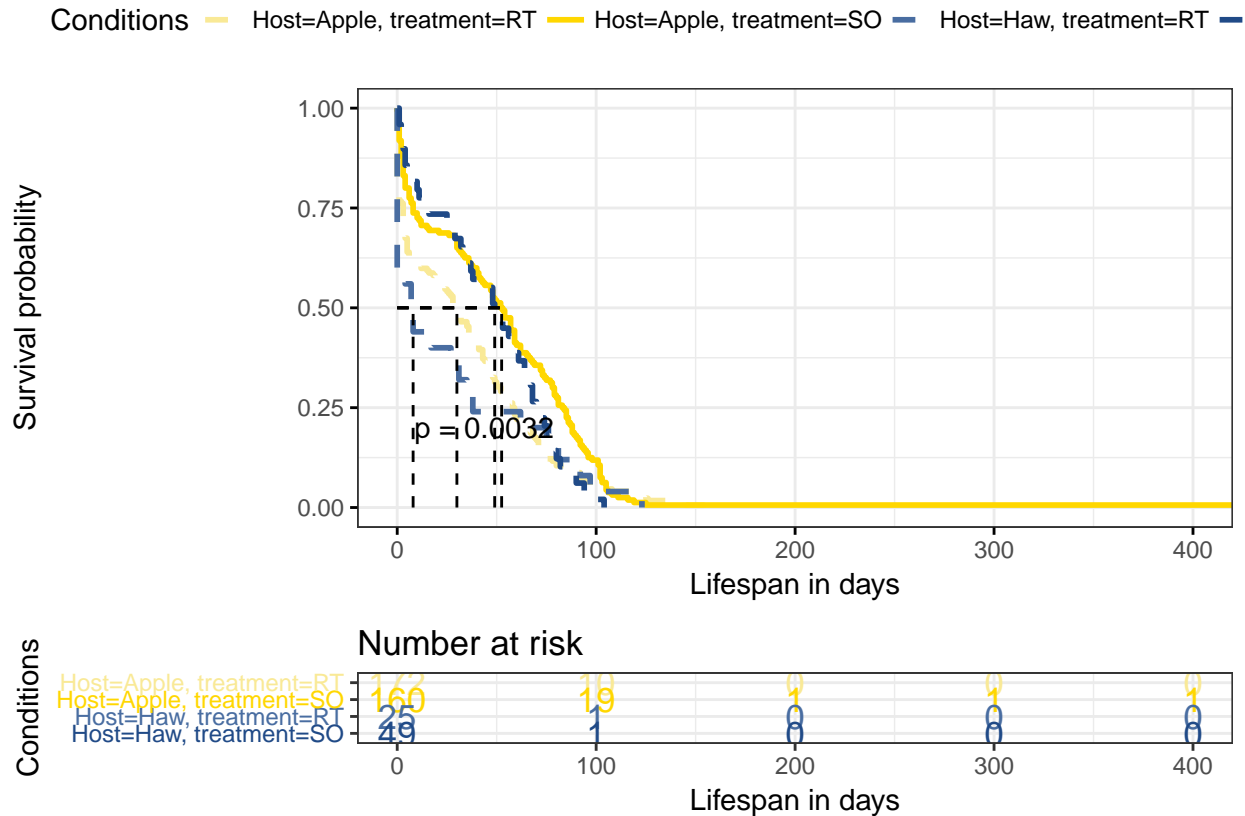
## Call: survfit(formula = Surv(lifespan, status) ~ Host + treatment,
##      data = finalmerge)
##
##              n events median 0.95LCL 0.95UCL
## Host=Apple, treatment=RT 172     172   30.0      22      38
## Host=Apple, treatment=SO 160     160   52.5      42      59
## Host=Haw, treatment=RT   25      25    8.0       0      38
## Host=Haw, treatment=SO   49      49   49.0      34      67

# Access to the sort summary table
summary(fit1)$table

##              records n.max n.start events   *rmean *se(rmean)
## Host=Apple, treatment=RT    172   172    172   172 35.37500  2.696588
## Host=Apple, treatment=SO    160   160    160   160 50.40313  2.954183
## Host=Haw, treatment=RT      25    25     25    25 28.20000  7.374768
## Host=Haw, treatment=SO      49    49     49    49 46.26531  4.318126
##              median 0.95LCL 0.95UCL
## Host=Apple, treatment=RT   30.0      22      38
## Host=Apple, treatment=SO   52.5      42      59
## Host=Haw, treatment=RT     8.0       0      38
## Host=Haw, treatment=SO    49.0      34      67

# Visualize curves (Change color, linetype by strata, risk.table color by strata)
ggsurvplot(fit1,
  pval = TRUE, conf.int = FALSE,
  risk.table = TRUE, # Add risk table
  risk.table.col = "strata", # Change risk table color by groups
  linetype = c("dashed","solid", "dashed", "dashed","solid"), # Change line type
  surv.median.line = "hv", # Specify median survival
  ggtheme = theme_bw(), # Change ggplot2 theme
  palette = c("#F9E996","#FFD700","#496DA1","#204A87"),
  xlab = "Lifespan in days",
  legend.title = "Conditions",
  pval.size=4)

```



The Kaplan-Meier Survival Estimate predicts the probability of survival from a specific time, so for this data, the estimates predict the probability of host survival at each time point in their lifespan. According to the figure, Hawthorn flies have an overall lower probability of survival over apple flies, which agrees with the previous analyses. This estimate is best used for categorical values, so MR and mass (which were all unique to the individual) were not good estimators and not used.

## Cox Regression

```
#Split up treatments into: SO & RT
fmergeSO <- fmerge%>%
  filter(treatment == "SO")

fmergeRT <- fmerge%>%
  filter(treatment == "RT")

#Merge the data for censoring (all labeled as status 1 for dead)
covariates <- c("host", "treatment", "MR15.cor", "mass_day14")
#For RT
univ_formulasRT <- sapply(covariates,
  function(x) as.formula(paste('Surv(lifespan, status)~', fmergeRT)))
#For SO
univ_formulasSO <- sapply(covariates,
  function(x) as.formula(paste('Surv(lifespan, status)~', fmergeSO)))

univ_modelsRT <- lapply(univ_formulasRT, function(x){coxph(x, data = fmergeRT)})
univ_modelsSO <- lapply(univ_formulasSO, function(x){coxph(x, data = fmergeSO)})
```

```

#Multivariate case
#Testing interaction between Host, Treatment, and MR -- Shows interaction b/w treatment & Host
res.cox <- coxph(Surv(lifespan, status) ~ Host*treatment*MR15.cor + mass_day14, data = fmerge)
summary(res.cox)

## Call:
## coxph(formula = Surv(lifespan, status) ~ Host * treatment * MR15.cor +
##      mass_day14, data = fmerge)
##
##      n= 405, number of events= 405
##      (1 observation deleted due to missingness)
##
##              coef exp(coef) se(coef)      z
## HostHaw          1.057e-01 1.111e+00 2.858e-01 0.370
## treatmentS0       -4.149e-01 6.604e-01 1.372e-01 -3.025
## MR15.cor          -1.989e-01 8.196e-01 4.542e+00 -0.044
## mass_day14        -7.413e-02 9.285e-01 2.876e-02 -2.578
## HostHaw:treatmentS0 1.382e-01 1.148e+00 3.660e-01 0.378
## HostHaw:MR15.cor    5.956e+00 3.859e+02 8.751e+00 0.681
## treatmentS0:MR15.cor 6.126e+00 4.575e+02 8.210e+00 0.746
## HostHaw:treatmentS0:MR15.cor 1.022e+01 2.746e+04 3.401e+01 0.301
##
##              Pr(>|z|)
## HostHaw          0.71155
## treatmentS0       0.00249 **
## MR15.cor          0.96507
## mass_day14        0.00994 **
## HostHaw:treatmentS0 0.70569
## HostHaw:MR15.cor   0.49614
## treatmentS0:MR15.cor 0.45560
## HostHaw:treatmentS0:MR15.cor 0.76379
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
##              exp(coef) exp(-coef) lower .95 upper .95
## HostHaw          1.111e+00 8.997e-01 6.347e-01 1.946e+00
## treatmentS0       6.604e-01 1.514e+00 5.047e-01 8.641e-01
## MR15.cor          8.196e-01 1.220e+00 1.115e-04 6.023e+03
## mass_day14        9.285e-01 1.077e+00 8.777e-01 9.824e-01
## HostHaw:treatmentS0 1.148e+00 8.709e-01 5.604e-01 2.353e+00
## HostHaw:MR15.cor   3.859e+02 2.591e-03 1.373e-05 1.085e+10
## treatmentS0:MR15.cor 4.575e+02 2.186e-03 4.697e-05 4.455e+09
## HostHaw:treatmentS0:MR15.cor 2.746e+04 3.641e-05 3.080e-25 2.449e+33
##
## Concordance= 0.607 (se = 0.018 )
## Rsquare= 0.053 (max possible= 1 )
## Likelihood ratio test= 22.15 on 8 df, p=0.005
## Wald test = 22.27 on 8 df, p=0.004
## Score (logrank) test = 22.53 on 8 df, p=0.004

#Coefficient describes relationship: for Cox Regression, coefficient describes relationship to likelihood
#Test interaction between Host, RT, and MR
res.coxRT <- coxph(Surv(lifespan, status) ~ Host*MR15.cor + mass_day14, data = fmergeRT)
summary(res.coxRT)

## Call:

```

```
## coxph(formula = Surv(lifespan, status) ~ Host * MR15.cor + mass_day14,
##       data = fmergeRT)
##
## n= 197, number of events= 197
##
##               coef exp(coef) se(coef)      z Pr(>|z|)
## HostHaw         0.26467   1.30300  0.29144  0.908 0.363801
## MR15.cor        -0.55370   0.57482  4.57150 -0.121 0.903597
## mass_day14      -0.15608   0.85549  0.04449 -3.508 0.000451 ***
## HostHaw:MR15.cor  2.94882  19.08339  8.85858  0.333 0.739227
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
##               exp(coef) exp(-coef) lower .95 upper .95
## HostHaw         1.3030      0.7675 7.360e-01 2.307e+00
## MR15.cor         0.5748      1.7397 7.384e-05 4.475e+03
## mass_day14       0.8555      1.1689 7.841e-01 9.334e-01
## HostHaw:MR15.cor 19.0834      0.0524 5.498e-07 6.624e+08
##
## Concordance= 0.625 (se = 0.027 )
## Rsquare= 0.068 (max possible= 1 )
## Likelihood ratio test= 13.93 on 4 df, p=0.008
## Wald test = 13.72 on 4 df, p=0.008
## Score (logrank) test = 13.77 on 4 df, p=0.008
##
#Test interaction between Host, SO, and MR
res.coxSO <- coxph(Surv(lifespan, status) ~ Host*MR15.cor + mass_day14, data = fmergeSO)
summary(res.coxSO)

## Call:
## coxph(formula = Surv(lifespan, status) ~ Host * MR15.cor + mass_day14,
##       data = fmergeSO)
##
## n= 208, number of events= 208
## (1 observation deleted due to missingness)
##
##               coef exp(coef) se(coef)      z Pr(>|z|)
## HostHaw         2.392e-01  1.270e+00  2.431e-01  0.984  0.325
## MR15.cor         3.860e+00  4.747e+01  6.930e+00  0.557  0.578
## mass_day14      -1.067e-02  9.894e-01  3.775e-02 -0.283  0.777
## HostHaw:MR15.cor 1.227e+01  2.138e+05  3.459e+01  0.355  0.723
##
##               exp(coef) exp(-coef) lower .95 upper .95
## HostHaw         1.270e+00  7.873e-01 7.888e-01 2.045e+00
## MR15.cor         4.747e+01  2.107e-02 5.987e-05 3.763e+07
## mass_day14       9.894e-01  1.011e+00 9.188e-01 1.065e+00
## HostHaw:MR15.cor 2.138e+05  4.678e-06 7.734e-25 5.909e+34
##
## Concordance= 0.522 (se = 0.024 )
## Rsquare= 0.015 (max possible= 1 )
## Likelihood ratio test= 3.06 on 4 df, p=0.5
## Wald test = 3.23 on 4 df, p=0.5
## Score (logrank) test = 3.25 on 4 df, p=0.5
```

Samples were split into two treatments, RT (favorable conditions) and SO (simulated overwintering). The

dependent variable was lifespan, while the independent variables were metabolic rate in relation to host and mass. For this model, the coefficient relates x variables (metabolic rate, host, and mass) to likelihood of death (hazard rate). The dependent variable is lifespan again.

The RT treatment only showed significance for mass (negative coefficient), in which a lower mass suggests a higher likelihood of death (i.e. longer lifespan).

The SO treatment showed significance for metabolic rate, host, and mass. The positive coefficient for the hawthorn flies and metabolic rate indicate higher likelihood of death if the individual is a host to hawthorn and/or the individual has a high metabolic rate. This agrees with the NBR model. However, the negative coefficient for mass indicates a higher likelihood of death with smaller masses which agrees with the NBR model.

## Conclusions

Evolutionarily speaking, linking lower metabolic rate to longer lifespan makes sense since an organism who reserves its energy would take longer to develop, thus longer to die. For example early eclosers tend to have higher metabolic rate vs. late eclosers, so if a group of insects undergo diapause at the same time, those with higher metabolic rates risk eclosing too early in the season, before optimal conditions are available. Late eclosers have a higher energy reserve because they don't need as much energy with lower metabolic rates. This allows them to eclose at suitable seasonal time, lengthening their lifespan/hazard rate.

From this data, the cohorts placed in favorable conditions showed no significance when relating metabolic rate and lifespan. This is most likely because these cohorts had no survival need to undergo diapause which would have separated out the individuals with high and low metabolic rates. Those placed in simulated overwintering conditions would be affected by their metabolic rates – individuals with high metabolic rates would be more likely to eclose earlier and die earlier. Individuals with low metabolic rates would spend more time in diapause and eclose later, extending their lifespan.

According to the evolution theory described in Olshansky & Rattan (2009), higher metabolic rates are linked to species with “high extrinsic mortality” (e.g. targeted prey) since they must quickly develop and reproduce in order to pass down their genes. Lower metabolic rates were linked to individuals with lower extrinsic mortalities and could take their time to gradually develop into larger sizes and live longer. For this theory to hold true, lifespan would need to be considered as a function of metabolic rate.

However, the evolution theory does not consider seasonal timing in this case. It may be possible that both early and late eclosers miss the optimal season for mating by eclosing before or after resource availability. Therefore, individuals who have metabolic rates that are too high or too low would not be able to pass down their genes. However, if we assume these individuals are still able to live, but not reproduce, their lifespans would not be an ideal indicator for fitness.

## Session Info

```
sessionInfo()
```

```
## R version 3.5.0 (2018-04-23)
## Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin15.6.0 (64-bit)
## Running under: macOS High Sierra 10.13.5
##
## Matrix products: default
## BLAS: /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.5/Resources/lib/libRblas.0.dylib
## LAPACK: /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.5/Resources/lib/libRlapack.dylib
##
```

```

## locale:
## [1] en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/C/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8
##
## attached base packages:
## [1] stats      graphics  grDevices  utils      datasets  methods   base
##
## other attached packages:
## [1] bindrcpp_0.2.2    gridExtra_2.3    survminer_0.4.2
## [4] ggpubr_0.1.6      magrittr_1.5      survival_2.42-3
## [7] BBmisc_1.11       MASS_7.3-49       DiagrammeR_1.0.0
## [10] curl_3.2          lubridate_1.7.4   ggplot2_2.2.1
## [13] data.table_1.11.4 dplyr_0.7.5
##
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
## [1] viridis_0.5.1      tidyr_0.8.1       jsonlite_1.5
## [4] viridisLite_0.3.0  splines_3.5.0     assertthat_0.2.0
## [7] yaml_2.1.19        pillar_1.2.3      backports_1.1.2
## [10] lattice_0.20-35    glue_1.2.0        downloader_0.4
## [13] digest_0.6.15      RColorBrewer_1.1-2 checkmate_1.8.5
## [16] colorspace_1.3-2   cmprsk_2.2-7      htmltools_0.3.6
## [19] Matrix_1.2-14      plyr_1.8.4        psych_1.8.4
## [22] XML_3.98-1.11      pkgconfig_2.0.1   broom_0.4.4
## [25] purrr_0.2.5        xtable_1.8-2      scales_0.5.0
## [28] brew_1.0-6         km.ci_0.5-2       KMSurv_0.1-5
## [31] tibble_1.4.2       influenceR_0.1.0  lazyeval_0.2.1
## [34] cli_1.0.0          mnormt_1.5-5      rgexf_0.15.3
## [37] crayon_1.3.4       evaluate_0.10.1   nlme_3.1-137
## [40] foreign_0.8-70     Rook_1.1-1        tools_3.5.0
## [43] hms_0.4.2          stringr_1.3.1     munsell_0.4.3
## [46] compiler_3.5.0     rlang_0.2.0       grid_3.5.0
## [49] rstudioapi_0.7     htmlwidgets_1.2   visNetwork_2.0.3
## [52] igraph_1.2.1       labeling_0.3       rmarkdown_1.9
## [55] gtable_0.2.0       reshape2_1.4.3    R6_2.2.2
## [58] zoo_1.8-1          knitr_1.20        survMisc_0.5.4
## [61] utf8_1.1.4         bindr_0.1.1       rprojroot_1.3-2
## [64] readr_1.1.1        stringi_1.2.2     parallel_3.5.0
## [67] Rcpp_0.12.17       tidyselect_0.2.4

```