

My Final Project

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Abstract

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Materials & Methods	3
2.1	Function 1	3
2.2	Function 2	4
2.3	Function 3	5
3	Results	5
4	Discussion	5

1 Introduction

The purpose of the study and the data that I decided to manipulate was to see how different species of plant-plant interactions play a role in different levels of arid environments. There is a two-phase mosaic structure of how covered the vegetation patches are (banded and spotted.) However, recent studies indicate striking similarities in patch dynamics and in mechanisms explaining their origin and maintenance. The banded and spotted vegetation, which are characterized by patch shape, both originate from common mechanisms, although each is dominated by a different driver. Banded vegetation is predominantly seen where water is the dominant driver of redistribution of materials, and spotted vegetation occurs when wind is the major factor.

From the past, the ubiquitous technique that was utilized for plant interactions was one that was directed towards reducing competition (increase facilitation) amongst the pre-existing vegetation. With increasing usage of facilitation as a main process of regulating the makeup of communities; a change in the usage of restoration for better awareness of the benefits of plant communities has led to conserving vegetation. Its important to note that semiarid and tropical systems, on average had a positive association with neighborhood effects than the wetlands, where negative interactions were prevalent. It will be intriguing to see, as we further delve into this plant-plant interactions on how different levels of aridity, with different types of plant species (nurse shrubs, allelopathy shrubs, and perennial grass) lead to different levels of coexistence.

2 Materials & Methods

2.1 Function 1

```
#Creating a function that reads files and columns
def col_list_print(file, num):
    #opens file
    dfile = open(file)
    # use pandas to make the data easier to work with
    import pandas as pd
    # set tmp_data and access as it through pandas
    tmp_data = pd.read_csv(dfile)
    # set tmp_data and access as it through numpy
    data = tmp_data.to_numpy()
    # reads data and columns for each species and adds it to list
    Species = (data[:, [num]]).tolist()
    #close file
    dfile.close()
    print(Species)

col_list_print('Karan_Dataset.csv', 6)
```

```
#real alba (allelopathic shrub) data from col 6

col_list_print('Karan_Dataset.csv', 8)
#real spart (perennial grass) data from column 8
```

2.2 Function 2

```
#making a function that allows me to mass plot different columns
def allplots(file, num):
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    #opens file
    dfile = open(file)
    #import pandas to look at data
    import pandas as pd
    # access tmp_data into pandas
    tmp_data = pd.read_csv(dfile)
    #set data to be ab accessed through numpy
    data = tmp_data.to_numpy()
    # acquires species data from file and column and adds it to a list
    Species = (data[:, [num]]).tolist()
    #make empty list to be used for storing later
    empty_list = []
    for sublist in Species:
        for item in sublist:
            #add species to once empty list
            empty_list.append(item)
    Species = empty_list
    #closes file
    dfile.close()
    # number of species
    y = Species
    N = len( y )
    x = range( N )
    width = 1/1.5
    plt.bar( x, y, width, color="blue" )
    plt.show()

#plotting Real_Alba (allelopathic dwarf shrub) and its interactions in different
# types of arid environments and species to measure coexistence
allplots('Karan_Dataset.csv', 6)

#plotting Real_Spart (perennial grass) and its interactions in different
# types of arid environments and species to measure coexistence
allplots('Karan_Dataset.csv', 8)
```

2.3 Function 3

```
#getting a species count
def col_count_val(file, col):
    #opens file
    dfile = open(file)
    # import pandas for data analysis
    import pandas as pd
    #access tmp_data through pandas
    tmp_data = pd.read_csv(dfile)
    # make tmp_data accesible via numpy for data manipulation
    data = tmp_data.to_numpy()
    #make a new column data and add it to a list from tmp_data columns
    coldata = tmp_data[col].tolist()
    counts = dict()
    #iterations for counts in column data
    for ii in coldata:
        counts[ii] = counts.get(ii, 0) + 1
    #closes file
    dfile.close()
    print(counts)
    #prints value in the data file and the column named species and outputs a total count
    col_count_val("Karan_Dataset.csv", "species")
```

3 Results

4 Discussion

Reference

- Aguiar, M. R., and O. E. Sala. 1999. Patch structure, dynamics and implications for the functioning of arid ecosystems. *Trends Ecol. Evol.* 14:273–277.
- Gomez-Aparicio, L. 2009. The role of plant interactions in the restoration of degraded ecosystems: a meta-analysis across life-forms and ecosystems. *J. Ecol.* 97:1202–1214.