TABLES WITH THE GT PACKAGE

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library(tidyverse)  
library(modeldata)  
library(gt)

scat\_table1 <- scat %>%   
 select(Species,  
 Length,  
 Diameter,  
 Mass,  
 d13C,  
 d15N) %>%   
 group\_by(Species) %>%   
 summarise(across(where(is.numeric),  
 ~round(mean(.x,na.rm = TRUE),  
 1)),  
 count = n())

## A Great Table

scat\_table1 %>%   
 gt( rowname\_col = "Species") %>%   
 cols\_label(count ~ "Count") %>%   
 tab\_header(title = "California Poopie",  
 subtitle = "Morphometric Data on Scat") %>%   
 tab\_source\_note(md("\*\*Source\*\*: Reid, R. E. B. (2015).  
 A morphometric modeling approach to distinguishing among bobcat,  
 coyote and gray fox scats. \*Wildlife Biology\*, 21(5), 254-262")) %>%   
 tab\_spanner(label = "Physical Averages",  
 columns = Length:Mass) %>%   
 tab\_stubhead( label = "Species")

Table 1: California Poopie

Morphometric Data on Scat

| Species | Physical Averages | | |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Length | Diameter | Mass | d13C | d15N | Count |
| bobcat | 9.3 | 19.0 | 12.5 | -27.7 | 6.4 | 57 |
| coyote | 9.6 | 20.3 | 18.2 | -24.8 | 10.4 | 28 |
| gray\_fox | 9.0 | 15.0 | 5.6 | -27.3 | 6.5 | 25 |
| **Source**: Reid, R. E. B. (2015). A morphometric modeling approach to distinguishing among bobcat, coyote and gray fox scats. *Wildlife Biology*, 21(5), 254-262 | | | | | | |

## A Stylized Version

scat\_table1 %>%   
 gt() %>%   
 cols\_label(count ~ "Count") %>%   
 tab\_header(title = "California Poopie",  
 subtitle = "Morphometric Data on Scat") %>%   
 tab\_source\_note(md("\*\*Source\*\*: Reid, R. E. B. (2015).   
 A morphometric modeling approach to distinguishing among bobcat,  
 coyote and gray fox scats. \*Wildlife Biology\*, 21(5), 254-262")) %>%   
 tab\_spanner(label = "Physical Averages",  
 columns = Length:Mass) %>%   
 opt\_stylize(style = 2,color = "cyan")

Table 1: California Poopie

Morphometric Data on Scat

|  | Physical Averages | | |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species | Length | Diameter | Mass | d13C | d15N | Count |
| bobcat | 9.3 | 19.0 | 12.5 | -27.7 | 6.4 | 57 |
| coyote | 9.6 | 20.3 | 18.2 | -24.8 | 10.4 | 28 |
| gray\_fox | 9.0 | 15.0 | 5.6 | -27.3 | 6.5 | 25 |
| **Source**: Reid, R. E. B. (2015). A morphometric modeling approach to distinguishing among bobcat, coyote and gray fox scats. *Wildlife Biology*, 21(5), 254-262 | | | | | | |

scat\_table2 <- scat %>%   
 select(Species,  
 Location,  
 Site,  
 Length,  
 Diameter,  
 Mass,  
 d13C,  
 d15N) %>%   
 group\_by(Species,Site) %>%   
 summarise(across(where(is.numeric),  
 ~round(mean(.x,na.rm = TRUE),  
 1)),  
 Count = n())

# Grouped Data

scat\_table2 %>%   
 ungroup() %>%   
 gt(groupname\_col = "Species")

| Site | Length | Diameter | Mass | d13C | d15N | Count |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| bobcat | | | | | | |
| ANNU | 9.3 | 19.0 | 12.4 | -27.6 | 6.2 | 48 |
| YOLA | 9.3 | 18.9 | 13.0 | -28.1 | 7.5 | 9 |
| coyote | | | | | | |
| ANNU | 8.8 | 20.2 | 18.7 | -23.9 | 11.7 | 19 |
| YOLA | 11.2 | 20.4 | 17.4 | -26.7 | 7.7 | 9 |
| gray\_fox | | | | | | |
| ANNU | 9.0 | 15.0 | 5.6 | -27.3 | 6.5 | 25 |