

FestR: Trophic Discrimination Factor estimation in R

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This package estimates Trophic Discrimination Factors (TDF) based on the imputation function within the [MCMCglmm package](#) and includes the error associated with building phylogentic trees usinf the [MulTree package](#).

Installation

To install **FestR** its dependancy [MulTree package](#) must first be installed directly from GitHub using the following:

```
if(!require(devtools)) install.packages("devtools")
install_github("TGuillaume/mulTree", ref = "master")
```

Follwong this you can then install **FestR** directly from GitHub using the following:

```
install_github("healyke/FestR", ref = "master")
```

And load in the data

```
library(mulTree)
library(FestR)
```

Read in the data

```
#read in the data
festR.data <-read.csv(file=system.file("extdata", "FestR_data.csv", package = "FestR"),
  header=T, stringsAsFactors = F)

head(festR.data)
```

```
##           species      habitat taxonomic.class tissue diet.type
## 1 Rattus_norvegicus terrestrial      mammalia  liver herbivore
## 2 Rattus_norvegicus terrestrial      mammalia  liver  carnivore
## 3 Rattus_norvegicus terrestrial      mammalia  liver  omnivore
## 4 Rattus_norvegicus terrestrial      mammalia  liver  omnivore
## 5 Rattus_norvegicus terrestrial      mammalia blood herbivore
## 6 Rattus_norvegicus terrestrial      mammalia blood  carnivore
## source.iso.13C source.iso.15N delta13C delta15N
## 1          -25.3           4.8      3.1      1.2
## 2          -16.2          12.3      3.1      0.6
## 3          -24.5           7.1      1.5      3.2
## 4          -16.7           7.4      2.2      3.0
## 5          -25.3           4.8      1.5      3.6
## 6          -16.2          12.3      0.7      3.7
```

```

#read in the phylogentic information
#first the mammal trees
mammal_trees <- read.tree(system.file("extdata", "3firstFritzTrees.tre", package = "FestR"))
#than the bird trees
bird_trees    <- read.tree(system.file("extdata", "3firstJetzTrees.tre", package = "FestR"))

#combine them together using the tree.bind function from the mulTree package
combined_trees<-tree.bind(x = mammal_trees, y = bird_trees, sample = 2, root.age = 250)

```

As may we want to include the error associated with building phylogenies into our analysis we take a sample of the possible trees (For more see Healy et al 2014). In this case we combine the mammal and aves phylogenies at a rooted age of 250 mya and take a sample of two possible trees.

Testing the new data: `set.tef.est`

In order to estimate a trophic enrichment factor for a new species we need to check that the species is already present in our phylogeny and check what data is available for the new species.

This data `set.tef.est` checks for includes:

tissue type ("blood", "claws", "collagen", "feather", "hair", "kidney", "liver", "milk", "muscle"),

habitat ("terrestrial", "marine"),

diet.type ("carnivore", "herbivore", "omnivore", "pellet"),

and the isotopic ratios of the food sources for carbon

(source.iso.13C)

and nitrogen

(source.iso.15N).

```

#####function that checks the dat for some species we want to estimate TEF for
new.data.test <- setTefEst(species = "Meles_meles",
                           habitat = "terrestrial",
                           taxonomic.class = "mammalia",
                           tissue = "blood",
                           diet.type = "omnivore",
                           source.iso.13C = c(-24.1),
                           source.iso.15N = c(7.0),
                           tree = combined_trees)

```

```
## Meles_meles present in phylogeny
```

If the species is not in the phylogeny already such as the Komodo dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*), or we are missing on of the values, in this case diet.type we get warning messages to indicate what is missing from our data.

```
## Varanus_komodoensis not present in phylogeny
```

Formating the new data: `tef.mul.clean`

We now need to format the data by combining both the isotpic data already avialbe within the package and the data from the new species and matching these species to the included phylogeny. We also include what isotope we want to estimate a trophic discrimination value for (either “carbon” or “nitrogen”).

```
tef_data_c <- tefMulClean(new.data = new.data.test, data = festR.data, species.col.name = "species", tr

## The following taxa were dropped from the analysis:
## Tachyglossus_aculeatus Zaglossus_bruijni Zaglossus_bartoni Ornithorhynchus_anatinus Anomalurus_beec
```

We now have a `mulTree` class object, which is required by the imputation analysis. It contains the matched phylogenies, in this case two phylogenies

```
tef_data_c$phy
```

```
## 2 phylogenetic trees
```

and a dataset containting isotpic data with the new species for which you want to estimate a trophic enrichment factor at the top with a NA for either `delta13C` or `delta15N` depending on isotope.

```
head(tef_data_c$data)
```

```
##           sp.col      habitat taxonomic.class tissue diet.type
## 1      Meles_meles terrestrial      mammalia  blood  omnivore
## 120 Rattus_norvegicus terrestrial      mammalia  liver  herbivore
## 2      Rattus_norvegicus terrestrial      mammalia  liver  carnivore
## 3      Rattus_norvegicus terrestrial      mammalia  liver  omnivore
## 4      Rattus_norvegicus terrestrial      mammalia  liver  omnivore
## 5      Rattus_norvegicus terrestrial      mammalia  blood  herbivore
##      source.iso.13C delta13C          animal
## 1             -24.1      NA      Meles_meles
## 120            -25.3      3.1 Rattus_norvegicus
## 2             -16.2      3.1 Rattus_norvegicus
## 3             -24.5      1.5 Rattus_norvegicus
## 4             -16.7      2.2 Rattus_norvegicus
## 5             -25.3      1.5 Rattus_norvegicus
```

Running the analysis: `tef.mul.clean`

With the data formatted as a `mulTree` object we now need to set up the model. In this case we will run the full model to estimate `delta13C` with the fixed factors of source isotpic ratio, diet type and habitat type.

```
formula.c <- delta13C ~ source.iso.13C + diet.type + habitat
```

and random terms that includes the “animal” term which is required to include phylogeny into the analysis, `sp.col` to allow multiple species entries into the analysis and account for variation within a species, and tissue type.

```
random.terms = ~ animal + sp.col + tissue
```

As we rely on Bayesian imputation to estimate the missing value we also need to specify a prior, in this case we use a non-informative prior as recommended in the MCMCglmm guidelines

```
prior_tef <- list(R = list(V = 1/4, nu=0.002), G = list(G1=list(V = 1/4, nu=0.002),
  G2=list(V = 1/4, nu=0.002), G3=list(V = 1/4, nu=0.002)))
```

along with the number of iterations to run the chain (nitt), the burn-in (burnin), the sampling thinning (thin), the number of chains to run (no.chains). See MCMCglmm guidelines.

```
nitt <- c(1200000)
burnin <- c(200000)
thin <- c(500)
no.chains <- c(2)
```

We also want to make sure that our MCMC chains are converging so we use the Gelman and Rubin diagnostic to check the convergence and also check that the estimated parameters have an effective sample size >1000.

```
convergence = c(1.1)
ESS = c(1000)
```

finally we can run the analysis

```
Tef_est.c <- tefMcmcglmm(mulTree.data = tef_data_c,
  formula = formula.c,
  random.terms = random.terms,
  prior = prior_tef,
  output = "test_c_run",
  nitt = nitt,
  thin = thin,
  burnin = burnin,
  no.chains = no.chains,
  convergence = convergence,
  ESS = ESS)
```

```
##
## 2016-04-08 - 16:38:08: MCMCglmm performed on tree 1
## Convergence diagnosis:
## Effective sample size is > 1000: TRUE
## 2000; 2000; 2000; 2000; 2000; 2000; 2283.511; 2000; 2167.626; 2000; 2000; 2000
## All levels converged < 1.1: TRUE
## 1.000208; 0.9998364; 1.000428; 1.000025; 1.000167; 1.000517
## Individual models saved as: test_c_run-tree1_chain*.rda
## Convergence diagnosis saved as: test_c_run-tree1_conv.rda
##
## 2016-04-08 - 16:42:51: MCMCglmm performed on tree 2
## Convergence diagnosis:
## Effective sample size is > 1000: TRUE
## 2000; 2000; 2000; 1862.964; 2000; 2000; 2000; 2000; 1863.31; 2000; 2000; 2000
## All levels converged < 1.1: TRUE
```

```
## 1.000444; 1.004048; 1.00124; 1.001726; 1.002179; 0.9996219
## Individual models saved as: test_c_run-tree2_chain*.rda
## Convergence diagnosis saved as: test_c_run-tree2_conv.rda
##
## 2016-04-08 - 16:42:51: MCMCglmm successfully performed on 2 trees.
## Total execution time: 10.03961 mins.
## Use read.mulTree() to read the data as 'mulTree' data.
## Use summary.mulTree() and plot.mulTree() for plotting or summarizing the 'mulTree' data.
```

The output is the posterior distribution of the estimated TDF. Hence we can now look at a summary of this distribution or plot what it looks like.

```
summary(Tef_est.c$tef_global)
```

```
##
## Iterations = 1:8000
## Thinning interval = 1
## Number of chains = 1
## Sample size per chain = 8000
##
## 1. Empirical mean and standard deviation for each variable,
##    plus standard error of the mean:
##
##           Mean           SD      Naive SE Time-series SE
##      2.83399      1.45924      0.01631      0.01631
##
## 2. Quantiles for each variable:
##
##      2.5%      25%      50%      75%      97.5%
## -0.07039  1.86569  2.84510  3.80627  5.64368
```

```
hist(Tef_est.c$tef_global)
```

Histogram of Tef_est.c\$tef_global

