

Assignment 3: Data Exploration

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OVERVIEW

This exercise accompanies the lessons in Environmental Data Analytics on Data Exploration.

Directions

1. Change “Student Name” on line 3 (above) with your name.
2. Work through the steps, **creating code and output** that fulfill each instruction.
3. Be sure to **answer the questions** in this assignment document.
4. When you have completed the assignment, **Knit** the text and code into a single PDF file.
5. After Knitting, submit the completed exercise (PDF file) to the dropbox in Sakai. Add your last name into the file name (e.g., “Salk_A03_DataExploration.Rmd”) prior to submission.

The completed exercise is due on <>.

Set up your R session

1. Check your working directory, load necessary packages (tidyverse), and upload two datasets: the ECOTOX neonicotinoid dataset (ECOTOX_Neonicotinoids_Insects_raw.csv) and the Niwot Ridge NEON dataset for litter and woody debris (NEON_NIWO_Litter_massdata_2018-08_raw.csv). Name these datasets “Neonics” and “Litter”, respectively.

```
getwd()

## [1] "/Users/Aislinn/Documents/GitHub/Environmental_Data_Analytics_2021"

setwd("~/Documents/GitHub/Environmental_Data_Analytics_2021")

library(tidyverse)

Neonics <- read.csv("./Data/Raw/ECOTOX_Neonicotinoids_Insects_raw.csv")
Litter <- read.csv("./Data/Raw/NEON_NIWO_Litter_massdata_2018-08_raw.csv")
```

Learn about your system

2. The neonicotinoid dataset was collected from the Environmental Protection Agency’s ECOTOX Knowledgebase, a database for ecotoxicology research. Neonicotinoids are a class of insecticides used widely in agriculture. The dataset that has been pulled includes all studies published on insects. Why might we be interested in the ecotoxicology of neonicotinoids on insects? Feel free to do a brief internet search if you feel you need more background information.

Answer: We want neonicotinoids to be as targeted as possible i.e. only kill the destructive insects. Ecotoxicology research will allow us to see what sort of effect they have on non-target insect populations such as bees, which are important for pollination, and ladybugs, which are important predators that may kill undesirable insects. On the other hand, this kind of research may also allow us to develop more effective pesticides to prevent harmful insects from destroying crops.

3. The Niwot Ridge litter and woody debris dataset was collected from the National Ecological Observatory Network, which collectively includes 81 aquatic and terrestrial sites across 20 ecoclimatic domains. 32 of these sites sample forest litter and woody debris, and we will focus on the Niwot Ridge long-term ecological research (LTER) station in Colorado. Why might we be interested in studying litter and woody debris that falls to the ground in forests? Feel free to do a brief internet search if you feel you need more background information.

Answer: There are probably many reasons to study litter and woody debris. They can both be important habitat for insects and help return nutrients to the soil. Woody debris is also important for carbon capture - the longer it takes to decompose, the longer the carbon is kept out of the atmosphere.

4. How is litter and woody debris sampled as part of the NEON network? Read the NEON_Litterfall_UserGuide.pdf document to learn more. List three pieces of salient information about the sampling methods here:

Answer: *Sample masses are recorded to an accuracy of 0.01 grams.* Sampling sites must have woody specimens >2m tall. *Frequency of sample collection varies by trap type: ground traps are sampled once per year while elevated traps are sampled every 2 weeks or every 1-2 months.

Obtain basic summaries of your data (Neonics)

5. What are the dimensions of the dataset?

```
dim(Neonics)
```

```
## [1] 4623 30
```

6. Using the `summary` function on the “Effects” column, determine the most common effects that are studied. Why might these effects specifically be of interest?

```
sort(summary.factor(Neonics$Effect), decreasing = TRUE) #can't use summary() on chr
```

| | | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| ## | Population | Mortality | Behavior | Feeding behavior |
| ## | 1803 | 1493 | 360 | 255 |
| ## | Reproduction | Development | Avoidance | Genetics |
| ## | 197 | 136 | 102 | 82 |
| ## | Enzyme(s) | Growth | Morphology | Immunological |
| ## | 62 | 38 | 22 | 16 |
| ## | Accumulation | Intoxication | Biochemistry | Cell(s) |
| ## | 12 | 12 | 11 | 9 |
| ## | Physiology | Histology | Hormone(s) | |
| ## | 7 | 5 | 1 | |

Answer: Population and mortality are the most commonly studied effects. We want to know what effect the neonicotinoids are having on the size of the insect population and how they are influencing the death rate.

7. Using the `summary` function, determine the six most commonly studied species in the dataset (common name). What do these species have in common, and why might they be of interest over other insects? Feel free to do a brief internet search for more information if needed.

```
sort(summary.factor(Neonics$Species.Common.Name), decreasing = TRUE)
```

| | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------------------|
| ## | Honey Bee | Parasitic Wasp |
| ## | 667 | 285 |
| ## | Buff Tailed Bumblebee | Carniolan Honey Bee |
| ## | 183 | 152 |
| ## | Bumble Bee | Italian Honeybee |
| ## | 140 | 113 |

| | | |
|----|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ## | Japanese Beetle | Asian Lady Beetle |
| ## | 94 | 76 |
| ## | Euonymus Scale | Wireworm |
| ## | 75 | 69 |
| ## | European Dark Bee | Minute Pirate Bug |
| ## | 66 | 62 |
| ## | Asian Citrus Psyllid | Parastic Wasp |
| ## | 60 | 58 |
| ## | Colorado Potato Beetle | Parasitoid Wasp |
| ## | 57 | 51 |
| ## | Erythrina Gall Wasp | Beetle Order |
| ## | 49 | 47 |
| ## | Snout Beetle Family, Weevil | Sevenspotted Lady Beetle |
| ## | 47 | 46 |
| ## | True Bug Order | Buff-tailed Bumblebee |
| ## | 45 | 39 |
| ## | Aphid Family | Cabbage Looper |
| ## | 38 | 38 |
| ## | Sweetpotato Whitefly | Braconid Wasp |
| ## | 37 | 33 |
| ## | Cotton Aphid | Predatory Mite |
| ## | 33 | 33 |
| ## | Ladybird Beetle Family | Parasitoid |
| ## | 30 | 30 |
| ## | Scarab Beetle | Spring Tiphia |
| ## | 29 | 29 |
| ## | Thrip Order | Ground Beetle Family |
| ## | 29 | 27 |
| ## | Rove Beetle Family | Tobacco Aphid |
| ## | 27 | 27 |
| ## | Chalcid Wasp | Convergent Lady Beetle |
| ## | 25 | 25 |
| ## | Stingless Bee | Spider/Mite Class |
| ## | 25 | 24 |
| ## | Tobacco Flea Beetle | Citrus Leafminer |
| ## | 24 | 23 |
| ## | Ladybird Beetle | Mason Bee |
| ## | 23 | 22 |
| ## | Mosquito | Argentine Ant |
| ## | 22 | 21 |
| ## | Beetle | Flatheaded Appletree Borer |
| ## | 21 | 20 |
| ## | Horned Oak Gall Wasp | Leaf Beetle Family |
| ## | 20 | 20 |
| ## | Potato Leafhopper | Tooth-necked Fungus Beetle |
| ## | 20 | 20 |
| ## | Codling Moth | Black-spotted Lady Beetle |
| ## | 19 | 18 |
| ## | Calico Scale | Fairyfly Parasitoid |
| ## | 18 | 18 |
| ## | Lady Beetle | Minute Parasitic Wasps |
| ## | 18 | 18 |
| ## | Mirid Bug | Mulberry Pyralid |
| ## | 18 | 18 |

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ## | Silkworm | Vedalia Beetle |
| ## | 18 | 18 |
| ## | Araneoid Spider Order | Bee Order |
| ## | 17 | 17 |
| ## | Egg Parasitoid | Insect Class |
| ## | 17 | 17 |
| ## | Moth And Butterfly Order | Oystershell Scale Parasitoid |
| ## | 17 | 17 |
| ## | Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Lady Beetle | Hemlock Woolly Adelgid |
| ## | 16 | 16 |
| ## | Mite | Onion Thrip |
| ## | 16 | 16 |
| ## | Western Flower Thrips | Corn Earworm |
| ## | 15 | 14 |
| ## | Green Peach Aphid | House Fly |
| ## | 14 | 14 |
| ## | Ox Beetle | Red Scale Parasite |
| ## | 14 | 14 |
| ## | Spined Soldier Bug | Armoured Scale Family |
| ## | 14 | 13 |
| ## | Diamondback Moth | Eulophid Wasp |
| ## | 13 | 13 |
| ## | Monarch Butterfly | Predatory Bug |
| ## | 13 | 13 |
| ## | Yellow Fever Mosquito | Braconid Parasitoid |
| ## | 13 | 12 |
| ## | Common Thrip | Eastern Subterranean Termite |
| ## | 12 | 12 |
| ## | Jassid | Mite Order |
| ## | 12 | 12 |
| ## | Pea Aphid | Pond Wolf Spider |
| ## | 12 | 12 |
| ## | Spotless Ladybird Beetle | Glasshouse Potato Wasp |
| ## | 11 | 10 |
| ## | Lacewing | Southern House Mosquito |
| ## | 10 | 10 |
| ## | Two Spotted Lady Beetle | Ant Family |
| ## | 10 | 9 |
| ## | Apple Maggot | Asiatic Honey Bee |
| ## | 9 | 9 |
| ## | Eulophid Parasitoid | Lacewing Family |
| ## | 9 | 9 |
| ## | Mealybug Destroyer | Alfalfa Leafcutter Bee |
| ## | 9 | 8 |
| ## | Bee | Bumblebee |
| ## | 8 | 8 |
| ## | Chilean Predatory Mite | Dwarf Honey Bee |
| ## | 8 | 8 |
| ## | Neotropical Stingless Bee | Parasitic Wasp Family |
| ## | 8 | 8 |
| ## | Spiralling Whitefly | Beetle Mite Family |
| ## | 8 | 7 |
| ## | Chinch Bug | Macedonian Honey Bee |
| ## | 7 | 7 |

| | | |
|----|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ## | Moth | Potato Tuberworm |
| ## | 7 | 7 |
| ## | Russian Wheat Aphid | Soldier Beetle |
| ## | 7 | 7 |
| ## | Southern One-Year Canegrub | Tarnished Plant Bug |
| ## | 7 | 7 |
| ## | Ambrosia Beetle | Aphid Wasp |
| ## | 6 | 6 |
| ## | Black Vine Weevil | Childers Canegrub |
| ## | 6 | 6 |
| ## | Coconut Leaf Beetle | Eleven-spotted Ladybird Beetle |
| ## | 6 | 6 |
| ## | Encyrtid Wasp | European Red Mite |
| ## | 6 | 6 |
| ## | Fall Armyworm | Fruit Fly |
| ## | 6 | 6 |
| ## | Hover Fly | Oblique Banded Leaf Roller |
| ## | 6 | 6 |
| ## | Obscure Mealybug | Oribatid Mite Suborder |
| ## | 6 | 6 |
| ## | Pistachio Psyllid | Redbay Ambrosia Beetle |
| ## | 6 | 6 |
| ## | Silverleaf Whitefly | Soybean Aphid |
| ## | 6 | 6 |
| ## | Subterranean Termite | Thrip |
| ## | 6 | 6 |
| ## | Two-Spotted Spider Mite | Apple Aphid |
| ## | 6 | 5 |
| ## | Brown Planthopper | Earwig |
| ## | 5 | 5 |
| ## | Green June Beetle | Hornfaced Bee |
| ## | 5 | 5 |
| ## | Long Horned Beetle Family | Plum Curculio |
| ## | 5 | 5 |
| ## | Rove Beetle | San Jose Scale |
| ## | 5 | 5 |
| ## | Scelionid Wasp | Speckled Cutworm Moth |
| ## | 5 | 5 |
| ## | Thrip Family | Ant |
| ## | 5 | 4 |
| ## | Cabbage Seedpod Weevil | Common Green Lacewing |
| ## | 4 | 4 |
| ## | Eucalyptus Gall Wasp | European Apple Sawfly |
| ## | 4 | 4 |
| ## | European Honey Bee | European Tarnished Plant Bug |
| ## | 4 | 4 |
| ## | Garden Symphylan | Linyphiid Spider |
| ## | 4 | 4 |
| ## | Onion Maggot | Oriental Beetle |
| ## | 4 | 4 |
| ## | Parsnip Seed Wasp | Pea And Bean Weevil |
| ## | 4 | 4 |
| ## | Pear Sucker | Red Imported Fire Ant |
| ## | 4 | 4 |

| | | |
|----|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ## | Striped Cucumber Beetle | Sugarcane Beetle |
| ## | 4 | 4 |
| ## | Wasp | Wolf Spider Family |
| ## | 4 | 4 |
| ## | Yellow-faced Bumblebee | Ambrosia Bark Beetle |
| ## | 4 | 3 |
| ## | Asian Ambrosia Beetle | Beetle Family |
| ## | 3 | 3 |
| ## | Birch Leafminer | Black Twig Borer |
| ## | 3 | 3 |
| ## | Braconid Parasitoid Wasp | California Red Scale |
| ## | 3 | 3 |
| ## | Crucifer Flea Beetle | Cutworm |
| ## | 3 | 3 |
| ## | Delphacid Planthopper | Egyptian Cotton Leafworm |
| ## | 3 | 3 |
| ## | Encyrtid Parasitoid | Fly/Mosquito/Midge Order |
| ## | 3 | 3 |
| ## | Formosan Subterranean Termite | Fruit-tree Pinhole Borer |
| ## | 3 | 3 |
| ## | Green Rice Leafhopper | Ground Beetle |
| ## | 3 | 3 |
| ## | Ichneumonid Wasp | Large-Jawed Orb Weaver Family |
| ## | 3 | 3 |
| ## | Leaf Cutting Ant | Mediterranean Fruit Fly |
| ## | 3 | 3 |
| ## | Minute Flour Bug | Mite Family |
| ## | 3 | 3 |
| ## | Moth Family | Negatoria Canegrub |
| ## | 3 | 3 |
| ## | Sap Beetle Family | Scale Insect Order |
| ## | 3 | 3 |
| ## | Scarab Beetle Family | Sheet-Web Weaver Family |
| ## | 3 | 3 |
| ## | Spider | Sugarcane Grub |
| ## | 3 | 3 |
| ## | Tenebrionid Beetle | Alfalfa Plant Bug |
| ## | 3 | 2 |
| ## | Alkali Bee | Aphid |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Assassin Bug | Azalea Lace Bug |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Banana Aphid | Brown Scale |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Brown Stinkbug | Budworm |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Cabbage Aphid | Cabbage White |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Cardamom Thrip | Carrot Weevil |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Celer Crab Spider | Centipede Class |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Citricola Scale | Clouded Plant Bug |
| ## | 2 | 2 |

| | | |
|----|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ## | Coffee Bean Weevil | Cotton Fleahopper |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Egyptian Alfalfa Weevil | Engraver Beetle |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Fig Longicorn Beetle | Glassy-winged Sharpshooter |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Hawthorn Lace Bug | Hister Beetle Family |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Jumping Spider Family | Lined Click Beetle |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Maple Spider Mite | Meshweaver Spider |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Minute Pirate Bug Family | Predaceous Fly |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Pygmy Mangold Beetle | Rose Sawfly |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Serpentine Leafminer | Spider Mite Destroyer |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Spotted Tentiform Leafminer | Stink Bug |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Tawny Mole Cricket | Tick/Chigger/Mite Order |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Turf Running-spider | Turnip Aphid |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Western Bigeyed Bug | Western Damsel Bug |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Western Plant Bug | White Apple Leafhopper Nymph |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | White-backed Planthopper | Whitemarked Fleahopper |
| ## | 2 | 2 |
| ## | Antlike Flower Beetle | Banded Soft-winged Flower Beetle |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Banded Sunflower Moth | Bee Family |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Beet Armyworm | Black Citrus Aphid |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Blue Alfalfa Aphid | Cabbage Root Fly |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Cactus Lady Beetle | Citrus Red Mite |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Cottony Cushion Sale | Crapemyrtle Aphid |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Damselbug Family | Ectoparasitoid Wasp |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | English Grain Aphid | Fairyfly |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Flea Beetle | Gall Midge |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Grasshopper/Cricket/Locust Order | Greenhouse Whitefly |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Grey Sunflower Seed Weevil | Harvestman Spider Order |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Hawthorn Leaf Miner | Longtailed Fruit Fly Parasite |
| ## | 1 | 1 |

| | | |
|----|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ## | Minute Lady Beetles | Painted Maple Aphid |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Pepper Weevil | Pine False Webworm |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Plant Bug | Pollen Beetle |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Predacious Mite | Predator Bug |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Pseudocentipede Class | Pteromalid Wasp Family |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Red Sunflower Seed Weevil | Rice Leaf Folder Moth |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Rose Grain Aphid | Scale Picnic Beetle |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Shiny Spider Beetle | Southern Army Worm |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Spirea Aphid | Spotted Sunflower Stem Weevil |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Strawberry Blossom Weevil | Sunflower Midge |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Sunflower Moth | Ten-spot Ladybird Beetle |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Tobacco Thrip | Twicestabbed Lady Beetle |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Wasp Family | Weevil |
| ## | 1 | 1 |
| ## | Yellow Mealworm Beetle | |
| ## | 1 | |

Answer: The 6 most commonly studied species (in descending order) are: Honey Bee, Parasitic Wasp, Buff Tailed Bumblebee, Carniolan Honey Bee, Bumble Bee, Italian Honeybee. As I mentioned earlier, bees are important pollinators and we would want to know if neonicotinoids were adversely affecting populations and increasing their mortality. Fewer pollinators will have an adverse effect on crops.

8. Concentrations are always a numeric value. What is the class of Conc.1..Author. in the dataset, and why is it not numeric?

```
class(Neonics$Conc.1..Author.)
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

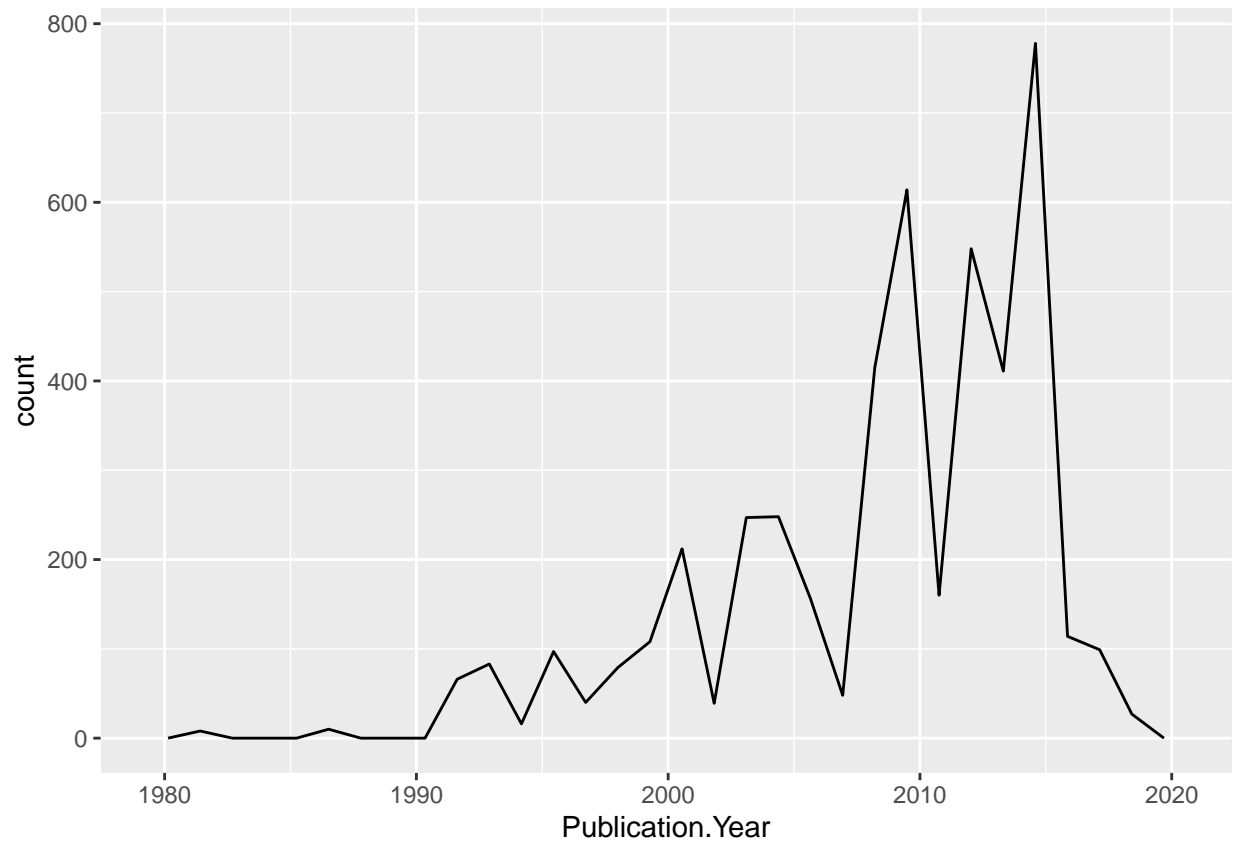
Answer: The class of the Conc.1..Author column is character. Simply by viewing the column, you can see that some values contain characters like '/' and '>', which is why the column is not considered numeric.

Explore your data graphically (Neonics)

9. Using `geom_freqpoly`, generate a plot of the number of studies conducted by publication year.

```
ggplot(Neonics) +
  geom_freqpoly(aes(x = Publication.Year))
```

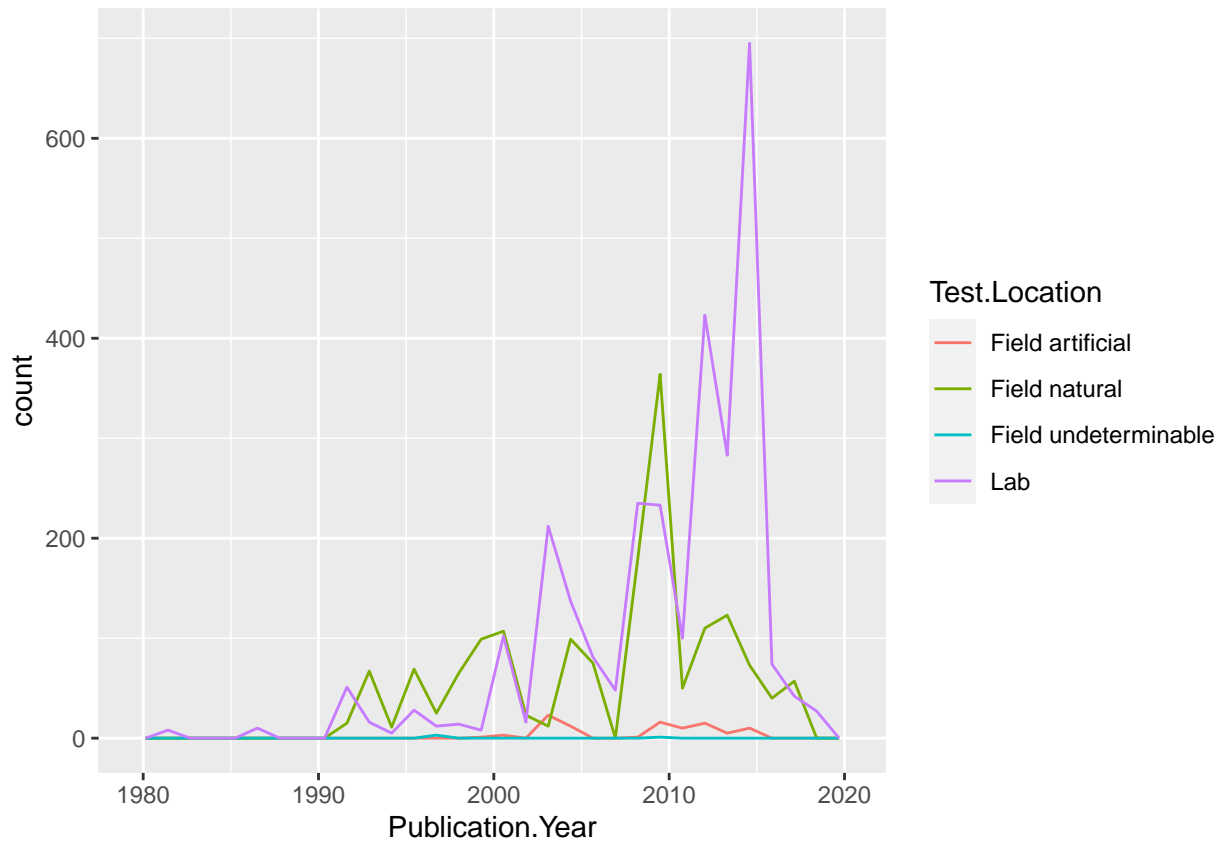
```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```

10. Reproduce the same graph but now add a color aesthetic so that different Test.Location are displayed as different colors.

```
ggplot(Neonics) +  
  geom_freqpoly(aes(x = Publication.Year, color = Test.Location))
```

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

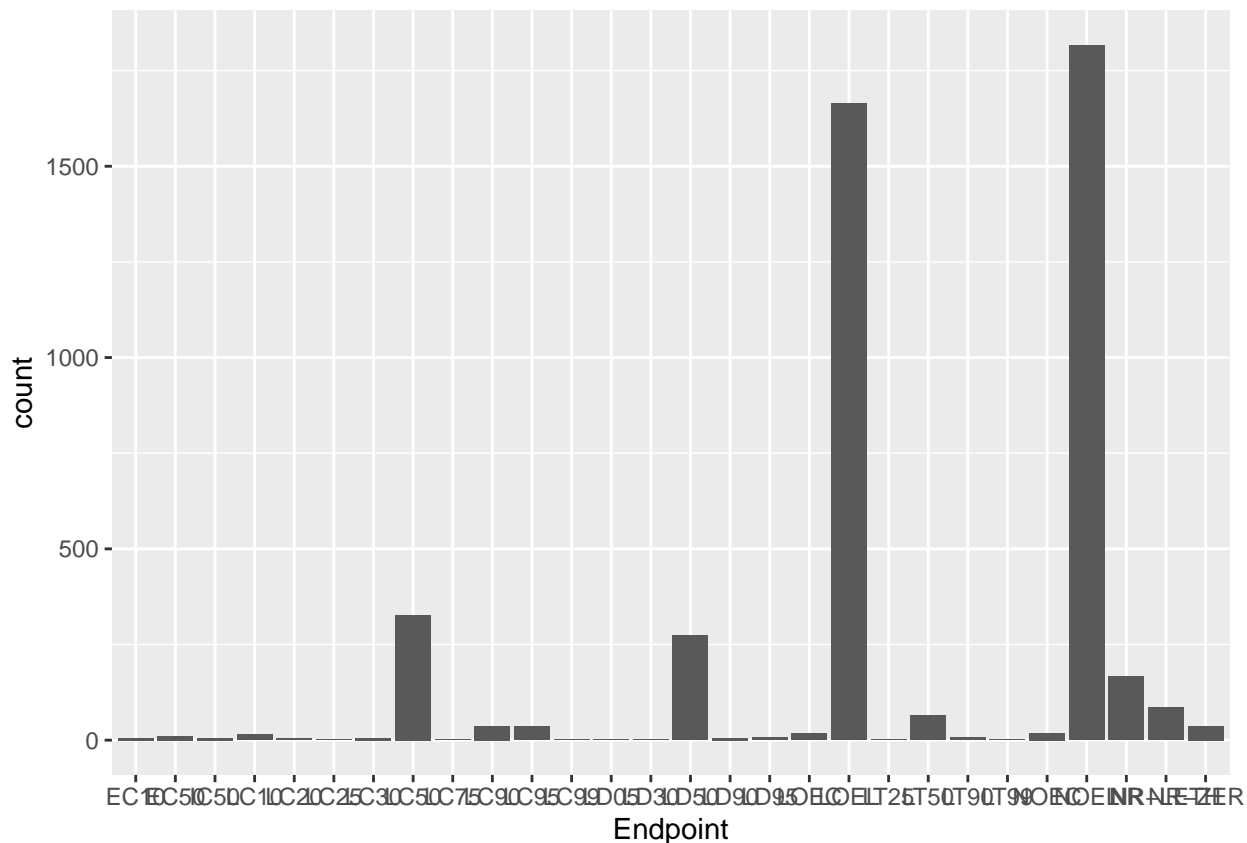


Interpret this graph. What are the most common test locations, and do they differ over time?

Answer: From 1990-2010 the lab and the field (natural) were almost trading places as the most common test location. Many more lab tests were completed from around 2011-2016, and now lab and field (natural) test locations are back around the same level.

11. Create a bar graph of Endpoint counts. What are the two most common end points, and how are they defined? Consult the ECOTOX_CodeAppendix for more information.

```
ggplot(Neonics) +  
  geom_bar(aes(x = Endpoint))
```



Answer: The two most common endpoints are NOEL and LOEL. I actually had to do a `sort(summary())` to figure that out because even after full screening the plot, my x-axis was so mushed together that I couldn't read the labels. There is probably a way to fix this in R by resizing the axis labels... NOEL is an acronym for "no-observable-effect-level" and indicates that the highest concentration did not produce effects significantly different from the responses for the control group. Used for terrestrial databases. LOEL is an acronym for "lowest-observable-effect-level" and indicates that the lowest dose produced effects that were significantly different from the responses for the control group.

Explore your data (Litter)

12. Determine the class of collectDate. Is it a date? If not, change to a date and confirm the new class of the variable. Using the `unique` function, determine which dates litter was sampled in August 2018.

```
class(Litter$collectDate)
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

```
Litter$collectDate <- as.Date(Litter$collectDate, format = "%Y-%m-%d")
class(Litter$collectDate)
```

```
## [1] "Date"
```

```
unique(Litter$collectDate)
```

```
## [1] "2018-08-02" "2018-08-30"
```

13. Using the `unique` function, determine how many plots were sampled at Niwot Ridge. How is the information obtained from `unique` different from that obtained from `summary`?

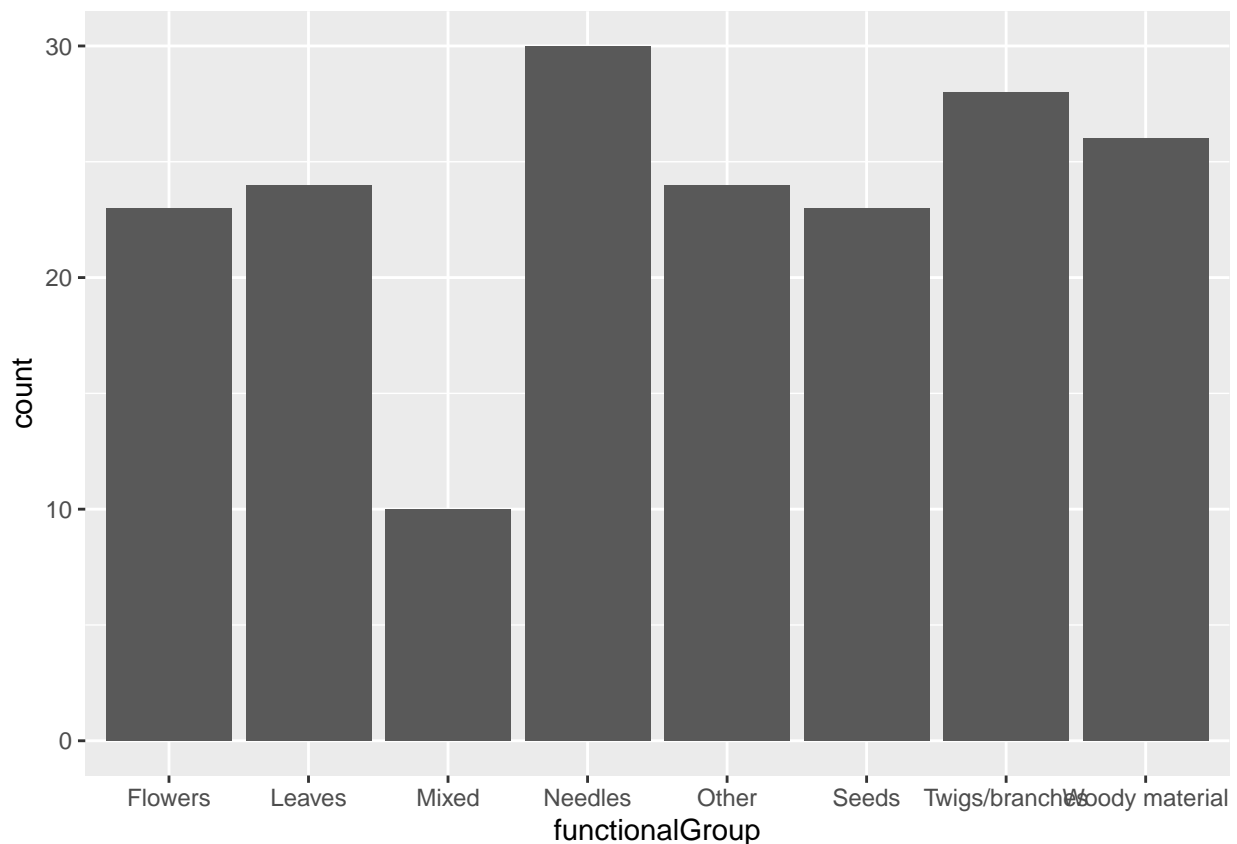
```
unique(Litter$plotID)
```

```
## [1] "NIWO_061" "NIWO_064" "NIWO_067" "NIWO_040" "NIWO_041" "NIWO_063"  
## [7] "NIWO_047" "NIWO_051" "NIWO_058" "NIWO_046" "NIWO_062" "NIWO_057"
```

Answer: 12 plots were sampled at Niwot Ridge. `summary` gives you a count of how many samples were taken from each plot while `unique` simply tells you which plots were sampled without providing any information about the number of times they were sampled.

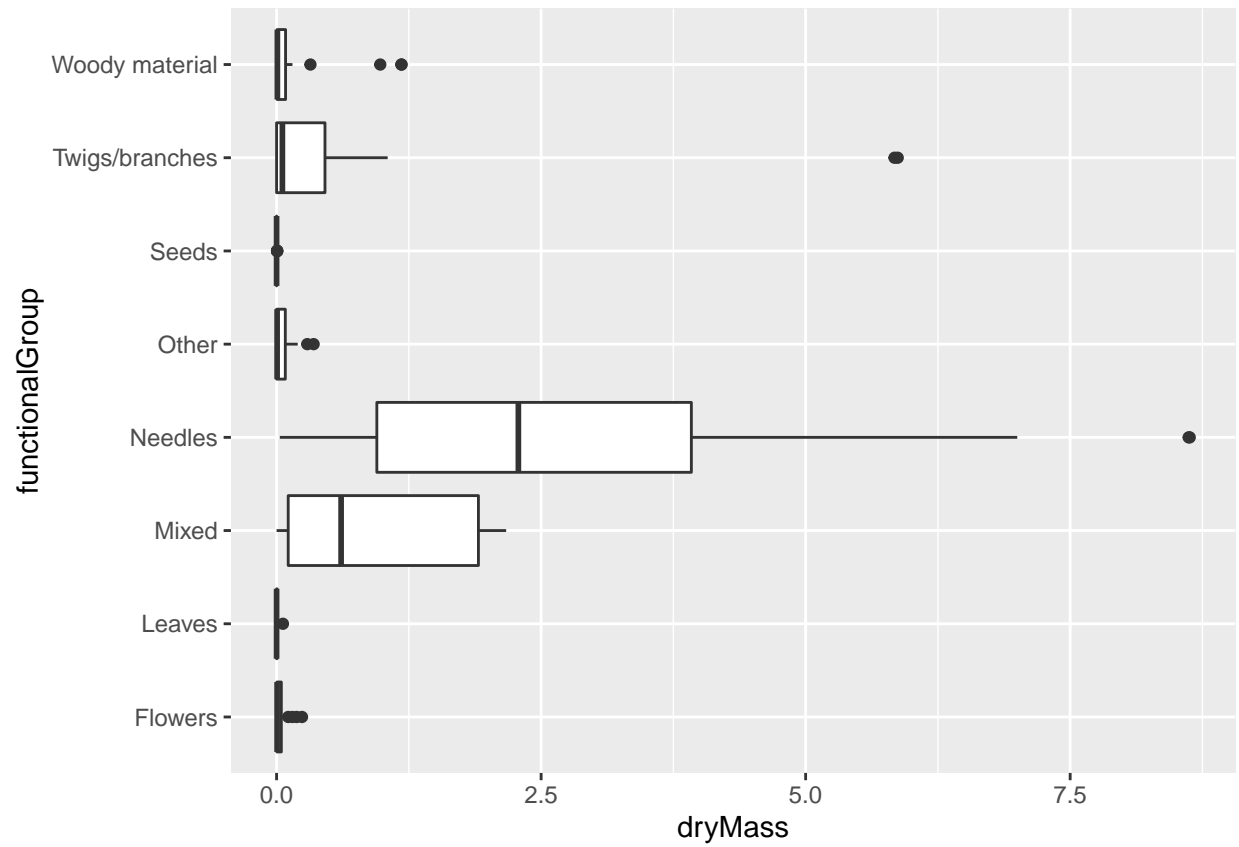
14. Create a bar graph of functionalGroup counts. This shows you what type of litter is collected at the Niwot Ridge sites. Notice that litter types are fairly equally distributed across the Niwot Ridge sites.

```
ggplot(Litter) +  
  geom_bar(aes(x = functionalGroup))
```

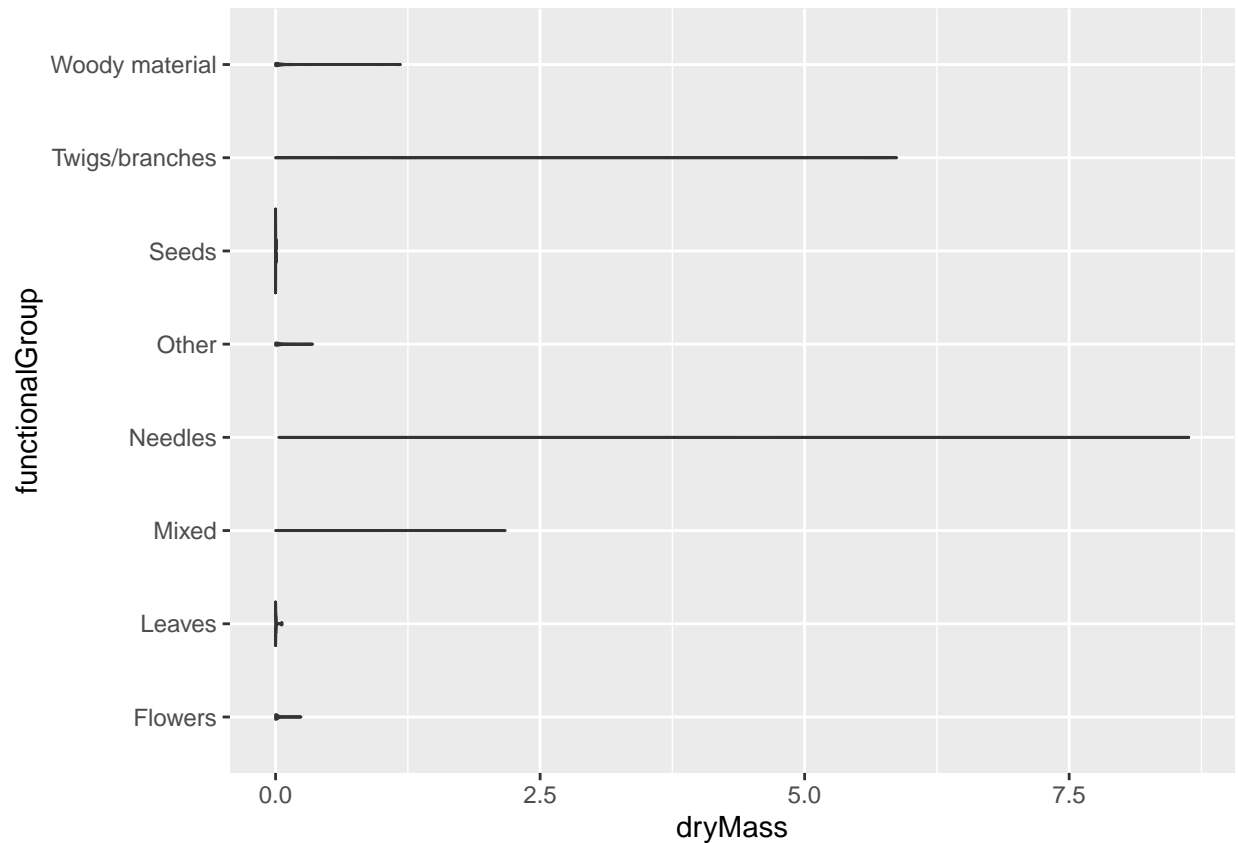


15. Using `geom_boxplot` and `geom_violin`, create a boxplot and a violin plot of `dryMass` by `functionalGroup`.

```
ggplot(Litter) +  
  geom_boxplot(aes(x = dryMass, y = functionalGroup))
```



```
ggplot(Litter) +  
  geom_violin(aes(x = dryMass, y = functionalGroup))
```



Why is the boxplot a more effective visualization option than the violin plot in this case?

Answer: The violin plot doesn't allow us to visualize the data well at all. While both boxplots and violin plots display distributions of continuous variables, the violin plot adds the `geom_density` function, which is useful for data that comes from an underlying smooth distribution but probably not as useful for approximately unimodal data.

What type(s) of litter tend to have the highest biomass at these sites?

Answer: Needles are the type of litter with the highest biomass at these sites.