

Crotalus atrox Sexual Selection Analysis

Overview

This R Notebook details analyses for a study of sexual selection in the Western diamond-backed rattlesnake (*Crotalus atrox*) sexual selection study (Levine *et al.*, in review). Raw data were originally collected, analyzed, and reported by Clark *et al.* 2014.

All data files analyzed and the R Notebook are also stored at https://github.com/brenna-levine/W_Diamondback_Sexual_Selection.

1. Data Exploration

First, I loaded the data file

```
#Load csv file
bateman <- read.csv("atrox_bateman_comparison_4feb20.csv")
```

Next, I subset the data to a female set, a male set that included zero mating and reproductive success, and a male set that did not include zero mating and reproductive success. The reason for analyzing non-zero male data is that I (BAL) was worried about the natural dependency of reproductive success on mating success (if mating success = 0, reproductive success has to equal 0). This dependency will be particularly important for calculations of the Bateman gradient that include number of breeding years as a covariate. If number of mates is zero, number of breeding years will also be zero, and therefore we will be basically guaranteed to have a significant interaction between mating success and number of breeding years that will make it impossible to evaluate the effect of number of mates and number of breeding years without considering the interaction between the two. This differs from Levine *et al.* (2015), but given the long-term nature of this data set (with individuals mating over time in multiple years) as opposed to the short-term nature of Levine *et al.* (2015), it's necessary.

```
####subset data
#subset data frame and make new female data frame
female <- subset(bateman, sex=='f')

#subset data frame and make new male data frame
male <- subset(bateman, sex=='m')

#subset new male data frame and make male data frame without zero values
male_nonzero <- subset(male, mates > 0)
```

Next, I plotted the relationships between mating success and reproductive success for the different data sets.

Female plot:

```

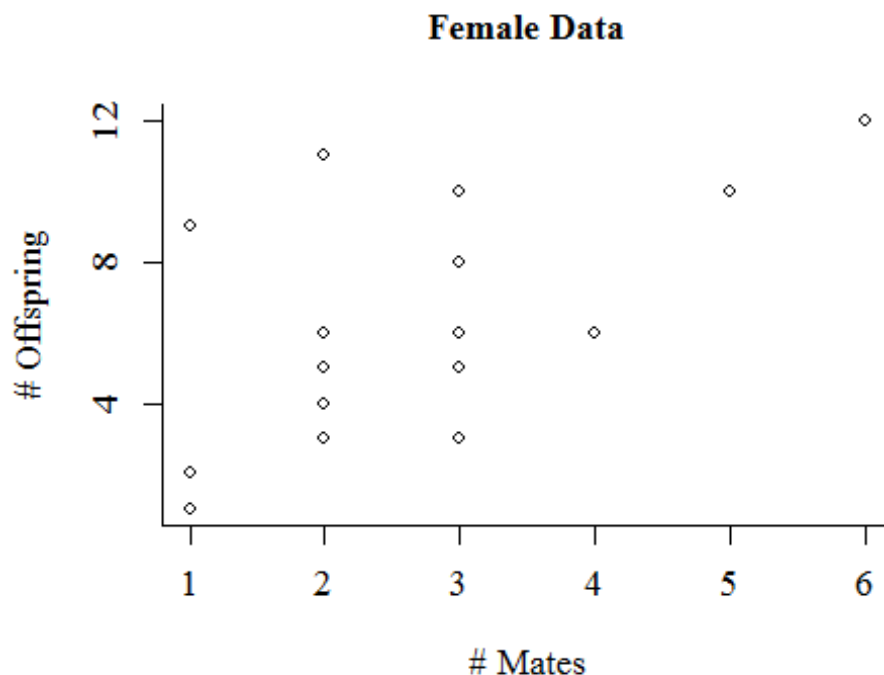
#create Times New Roman font
windowsFonts(T = "Times New Roman")

#make scatterplot of data
plot(offspring ~ mates, data = female,
     xlab = list("# Mates", cex = 1.1),
     ylab = list("# Offspring", cex = 1.1),
     main = list("Female Data", cex = 1.1), xaxt="n", yaxt="n",
     family = "T", cex = .8, pch = 1, bty = "l", xaxs = "r")

#Change x axis to right tic marks, font, and size
axis(1, at=0:6, family = "T", cex.axis=1.2)

#Change y axis to right tic marks, font, and size
axis(2, at=4*0:12, family = "T", cex.axis=1.2)

```



Male plot:

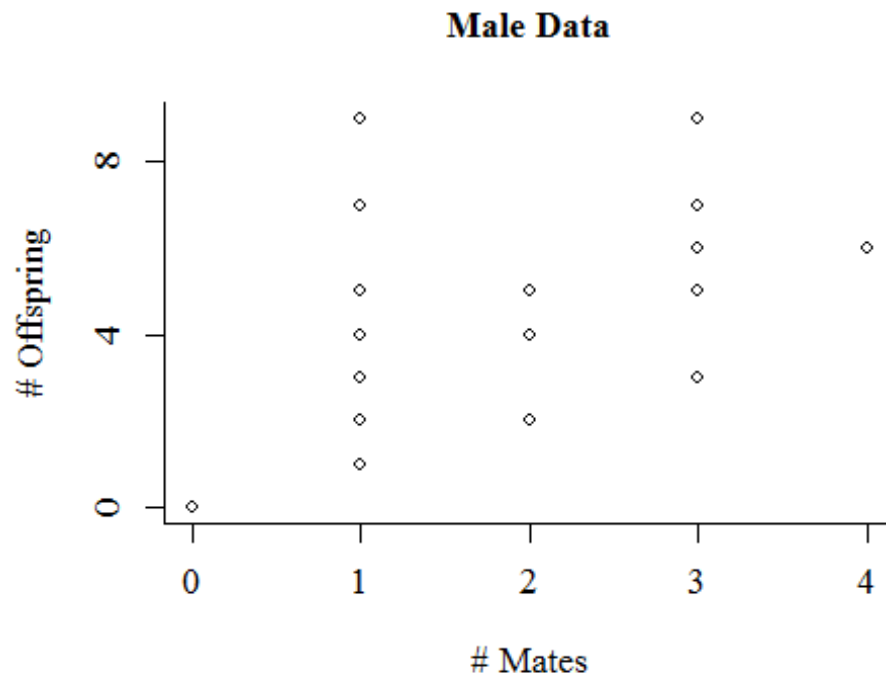
```

#make scatterplot of data
plot(offspring ~ mates, data = male,
     xlab = list("# Mates", cex = 1.1),
     ylab = list("# Offspring", cex = 1.1),
     main = list("Male Data", cex = 1.1), xaxt="n", yaxt="n",
     family = "T", cex = .8, pch = 1, bty = "l", xaxs = "r")

#Change x axis to right tic marks, font, and size
axis(1, at=0:6, family = "T", cex.axis=1.2)

```

```
#Change y axis to right tic marks, font, and size
axis(2, at=4*0:12, family = "T", cex.axis=1.2)
```



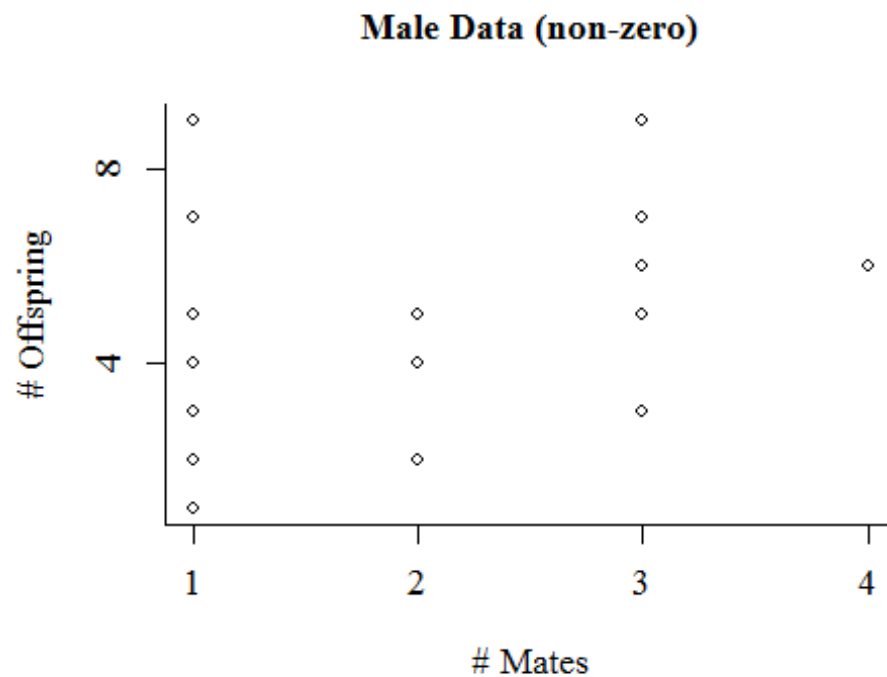
Male plot with

data subset to remove zero value mating success records:

```
#make scatterplot of data
plot(offspring ~ mates, data = male_nonzero,
      xlab = list("# Mates", cex = 1.1),
      ylab = list("# Offspring", cex = 1.1),
      main = list("Male Data (non-zero)", cex = 1.1), xaxt="n", yaxt="n",
      family = "T", cex = .8, pch = 1, bty = "l", xaxs = "r")
```

```
#Change x axis to right tic marks, font, and size
axis(1, at=0:6, family = "T", cex.axis=1.2)
```

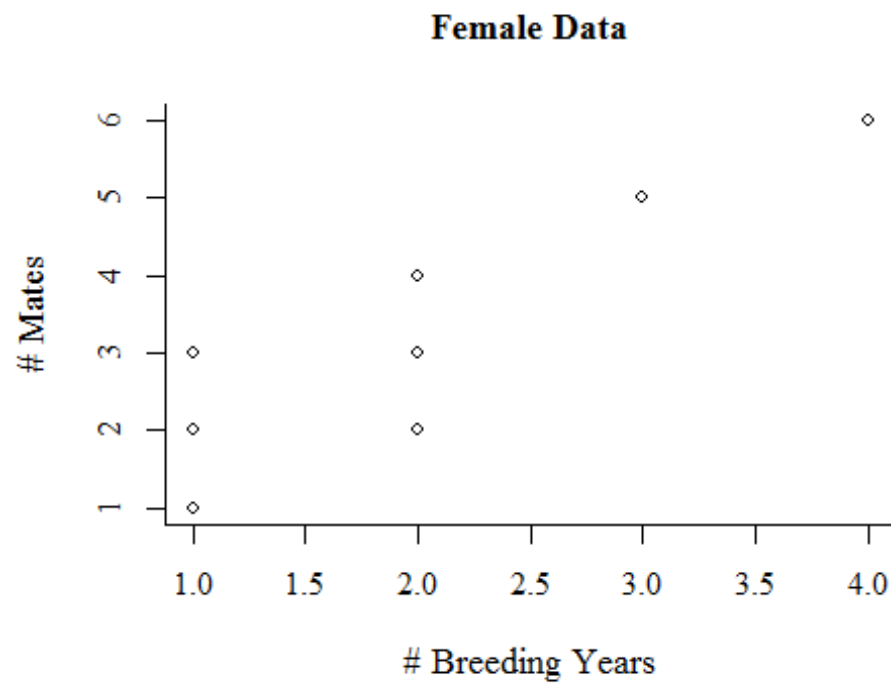
```
#Change y axis to right tic marks, font, and size
axis(2, at=4*0:12, family = "T", cex.axis=1.2)
```



I also plotted
number of mates vs. number of breeding years for each data set.

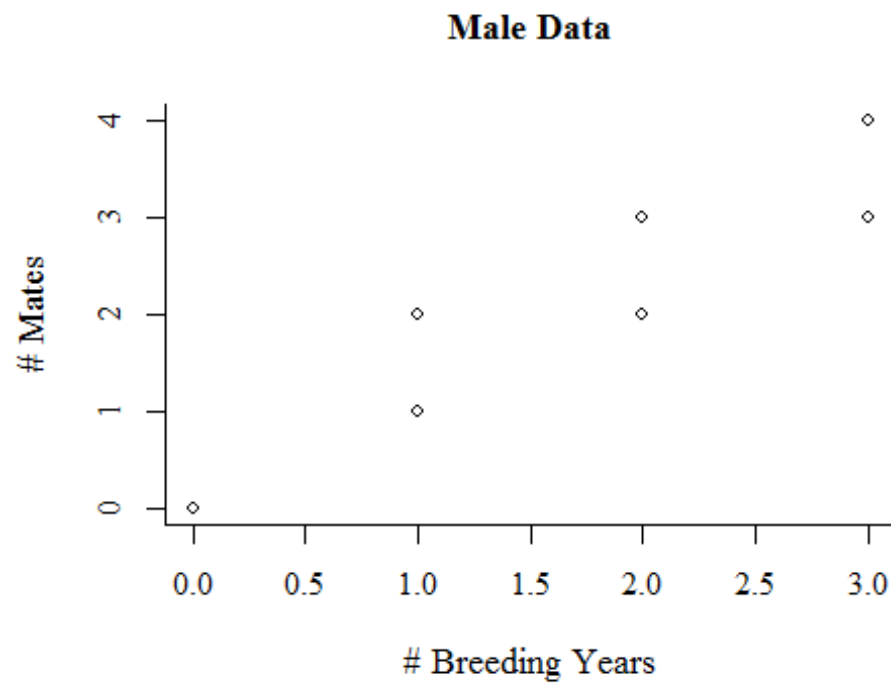
Females:

```
#make scatterplot of data
plot(mates ~ years_breeding, data = female,
      xlab = list("# Breeding Years", cex = 1.1),
      ylab = list("# Mates", cex = 1.1),
      main = list("Female Data", cex = 1.1),
      family = "T", cex = .8, pch = 1, bty = "l", xaxs = "r")
```



Males:

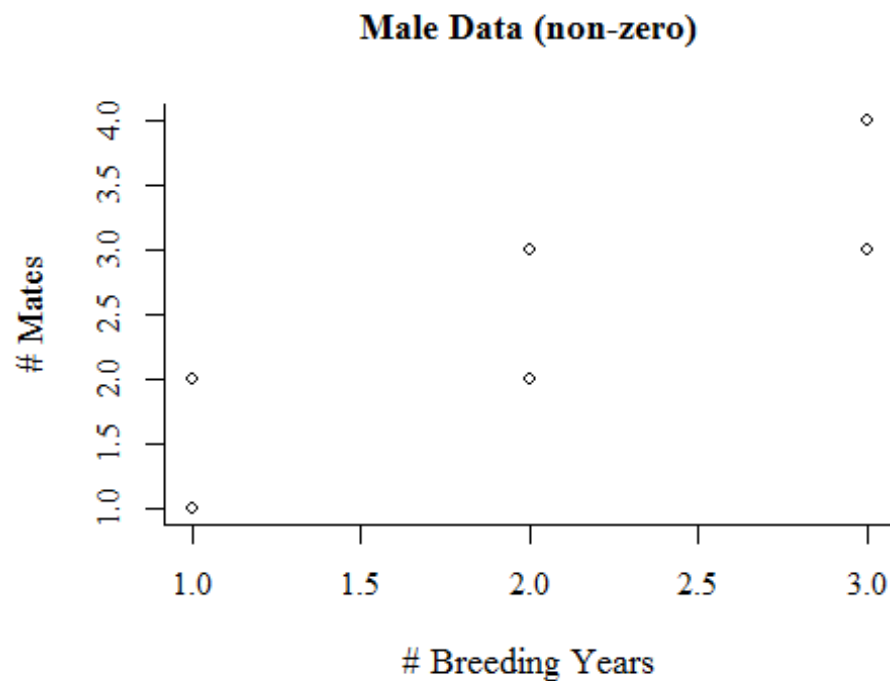
```
#make scatterplot of data  
plot(mates ~ years_breeding, data = male,  
      xlab = list("# Breeding Years", cex = 1.1),  
      ylab = list("# Mates", cex = 1.1),  
      main = list("Male Data", cex = 1.1),  
      family = "T", cex = .8, pch = 1, bty = "l", xaxs = "r")
```



Males without

zero values:

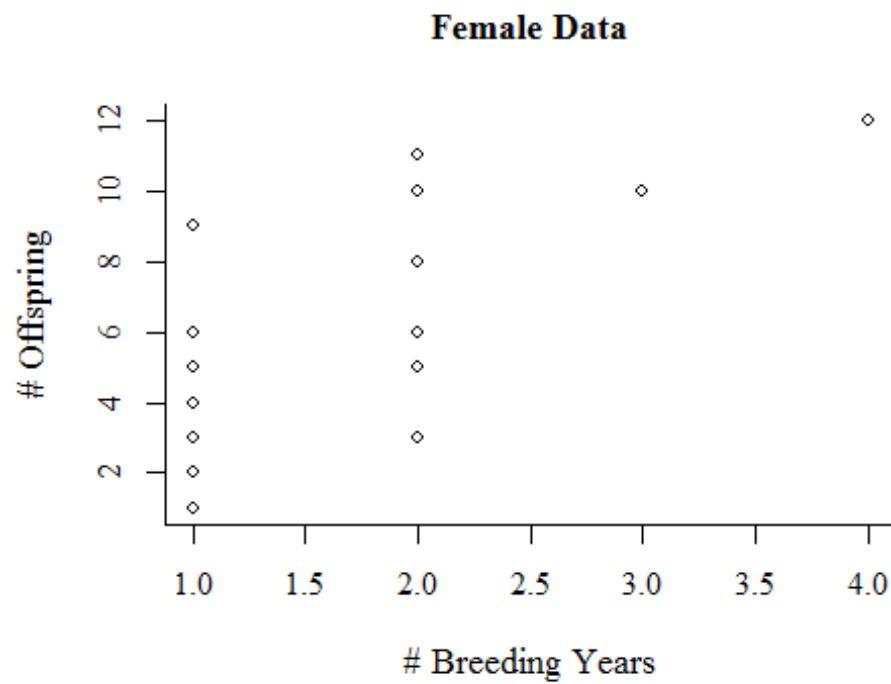
```
#make scatterplot of data  
plot(mates ~ years_breeding, data = male_nonzero,  
      xlab = list("# Breeding Years", cex = 1.1),  
      ylab = list("# Mates", cex = 1.1),  
      main = list("Male Data (non-zero)", cex = 1.1),  
      family = "T", cex = .8, pch = 1, bty = "l", xaxs = "r")
```



I also plotted
number of offspring vs number of breeding years for each data set.

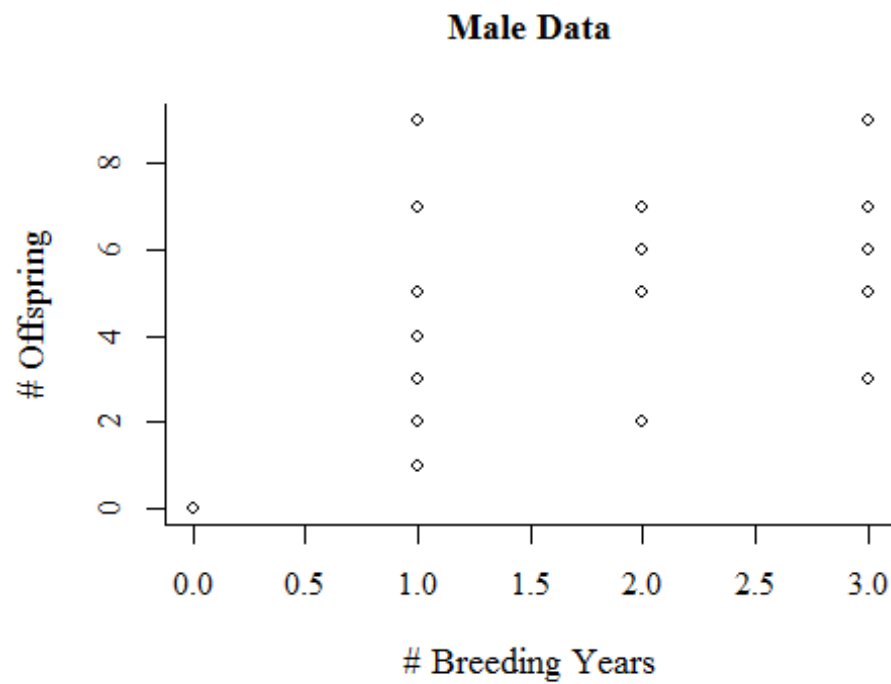
Females:

```
#make scatterplot of data  
plot(offspring ~ years_breeding, data = female,  
      xlab = list("# Breeding Years", cex = 1.1),  
      ylab = list("# Offspring", cex = 1.1),  
      main = list("Female Data", cex = 1.1),  
      family = "T", cex = .8, pch = 1, bty = "l", xaxs = "r")
```



Males:

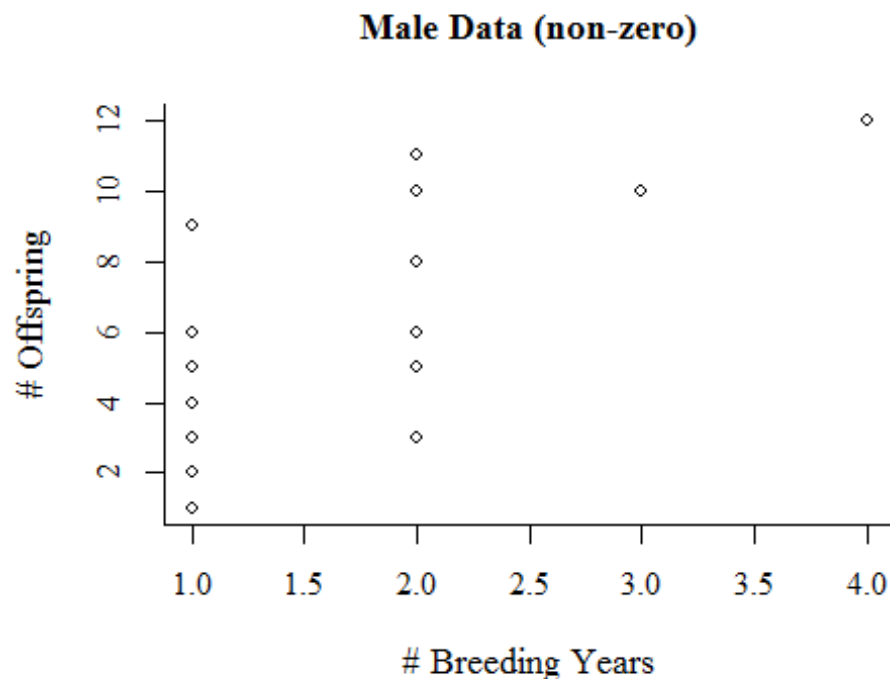
```
#make scatterplot of data  
plot(offspring ~ years_breeding, data = male,  
      xlab = list("# Breeding Years", cex = 1.1),  
      ylab = list("# Offspring", cex = 1.1),  
      main = list("Male Data", cex = 1.1),  
      family = "T", cex = .8, pch = 1, bty = "l", xaxs = "r")
```

Males without

zero values:

```
#make scatterplot of data  
plot(offspring ~ years_breeding, data = female,  
      xlab = list("# Breeding Years", cex = 1.1),  
      ylab = list("# Offspring", cex = 1.1),  
      main = list("Male Data (non-zero)", cex = 1.1),  
      family = "T", cex = .8, pch = 1, bty = "l", xaxs = "r")
```



2. Bateman Gradients

Bateman Gradients—

To test for a significant relationship between number of mates and numbers of offspring (= Bateman gradient, Bss), I ran generalized linear models with a Poisson distribution (because data are count data). This was also done by Apakupakul and Rubenstein (2015).

Starting with the **female** data, I first ran the GLM with an interaction between number of mates and the number of breeding years (a covariate).

```
#glm with interaction between mating success and number of years breeding
glm_female <- glm(offspring ~ mates*years_breeding, data=female,
family=poisson)
```

```
#view summary of glm
summary(glm_female)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = offspring ~ mates * years_breeding, family = poisson,
##      data = female)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.67348  -0.83275  -0.04859   0.54697   2.31655
##
```

```
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    0.54763    0.55480   0.987   0.3236
## mates          0.18909    0.19502   0.970   0.3323
## years_breeding 0.65052    0.37830   1.720   0.0855 .
## mates:years_breeding -0.07573    0.06887  -1.100   0.2715
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##    Null deviance: 35.535  on 17  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 21.010  on 14  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 91.358
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
```

There was no evidence of a significant interaction between number of mates and number of breeding years for the female data set, so this interaction was removed and the model re-run.

```
#glm without interaction of fixed effects
#Note: overwriting earlier female glm
glm_female <- glm(offspring ~ mates + years_breeding, data=female,
family=poisson)

#view summary of glm
summary(glm_female)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = offspring ~ mates + years_breeding, family = poisson,
##      data = female)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.9155  -0.7756  -0.2013   0.5948   1.9786
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    1.09941    0.21843   5.033 4.82e-07 ***
## mates          0.04541    0.14363   0.316   0.752
## years_breeding 0.31169    0.22774   1.369   0.171
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##    Null deviance: 35.535  on 17  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 22.237  on 15  degrees of freedom
```

```
## AIC: 90.584
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
```

Then, I extracted the female Bateman gradient from the model..

```
#print the female Bateman gradient, as extracted from the model coefficients
cat("Female Bss (absolute): ", round(glm_female$coefficients[2], digits = 3),
"\n")
## Female Bss (absolute): 0.045
```

Then, I tested for a significant effect of number of mates on number of offspring for females by removing mating success from the model with the drop1 function, and comparing the reduced model with a LLR test.

```
#use drop one function with chi-square statistic for LRT
drop1(glm_female, test="Chisq")

## Single term deletions
##
## Model:
## offspring ~ mates + years_breeding
##      Df Deviance   AIC    LRT Pr(>Chi)
## <none>      22.237 90.584
## mates      1  22.337 88.684 0.09976  0.7521
## years_breeding 1  24.163 90.511 1.92650  0.1651
```

I found that there was no significant effect of number of mates on reproductive success when adjusting for the number of years that the female bred. This is seen by the LRT which shows that the model is not significantly different if the number of mates is removed as a predictor variable. In other words, **there is no significant Bateman gradient for females when including number of breeding years as a covariate**. This is what we would expect based off of sexual selection theory.

I then ran a similar GLM for **males**, including the zero count data, and with an interaction effect between number of mates and number of breeding years.

```
#glm with interaction between fixed effects
glm_male <- glm(offspring ~ mates*years_breeding, data=male, family=poisson)

#view glm summary
summary(glm_male)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = offspring ~ mates * years_breeding, family = poisson,
##      data = male)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
```

```
## -2.3003 -0.4978 -0.4978 -0.4978 3.6072
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    -2.0883    0.3499  -5.968 2.40e-09 ***
## mates           1.5589    0.2641   5.902 3.58e-09 ***
## years_breeding  1.9808    0.3677   5.387 7.17e-08 ***
## mates:years_breeding -0.7539    0.1142  -6.601 4.08e-11 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##    Null deviance: 267.60  on 77  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance:  62.33  on 74  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 153.55
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
```

As expected given the dependency I describe above (and the large number of zeros in this data set), there was a significant interaction between number of mates and number of breeding years. However, this interaction disappears if I only use the **non-zero male** data for the GLM.

```
#glm of non-zero male data set with interaction between fixed effects
glm_male_nonzero <- glm(offspring ~ mates*years_breeding, data=male_nonzero,
family=poisson)
```

```
#view summary of glm
summary(glm_male_nonzero)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = offspring ~ mates * years_breeding, family = poisson,
##      data = male_nonzero)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.4087  -0.9095  -0.0921   0.5358   2.6932
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    0.92535    0.65786   1.407   0.160
## mates           0.26952    0.37709   0.715   0.475
## years_breeding -0.07217    0.52385  -0.138   0.890
## mates:years_breeding 0.01989    0.18159   0.110   0.913
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##    Null deviance: 38.450  on 26  degrees of freedom
```

```
## Residual deviance: 29.934  on 23  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 121.16
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
```

Therefore, I re-ran the male GLM without the interaction term for the non-zero male data (i.e., since there was no significant interaction between number of mates and number of breeding years).

```
#glm without interaction between fixed effects
#Note: overwriting earlier male glm
glm_male_nonzero <- glm(offspring ~ mates + years_breeding,
data=male_nonzero, family=poisson)

#view summary of glm
summary(glm_male_nonzero)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = offspring ~ mates + years_breeding, family = poisson,
##      data = male_nonzero)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.4010  -0.9151  -0.1086   0.5269   2.7043
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    0.85756    0.22284   3.848 0.000119 ***
## mates          0.30261    0.22433   1.349 0.177356
## years_breeding -0.02269    0.26527  -0.086 0.931827
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 38.450  on 26  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 29.945  on 24  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 119.17
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
```

Quick sidebar: I also removed the data files for males with zeros so as to not get confused later.

```
#remove unnecessary data files
rm(male)
rm(glm_male)
```

I extracted the male Bateman gradient from the model coefficients.

```
#cat the male Bateman gradient as extracted from the coefficients of the
model
cat("Male Bss (absolute): ", round(glm_male_nonzero$coefficients[2], digits =
3), "\n")

## Male Bss (absolute): 0.303
```

I tested the significance of number of mates in the model with drop1, as I did for females.

```
#use drop1 to do LRT with chi-square
drop1(glm_male_nonzero, test="Chisq")

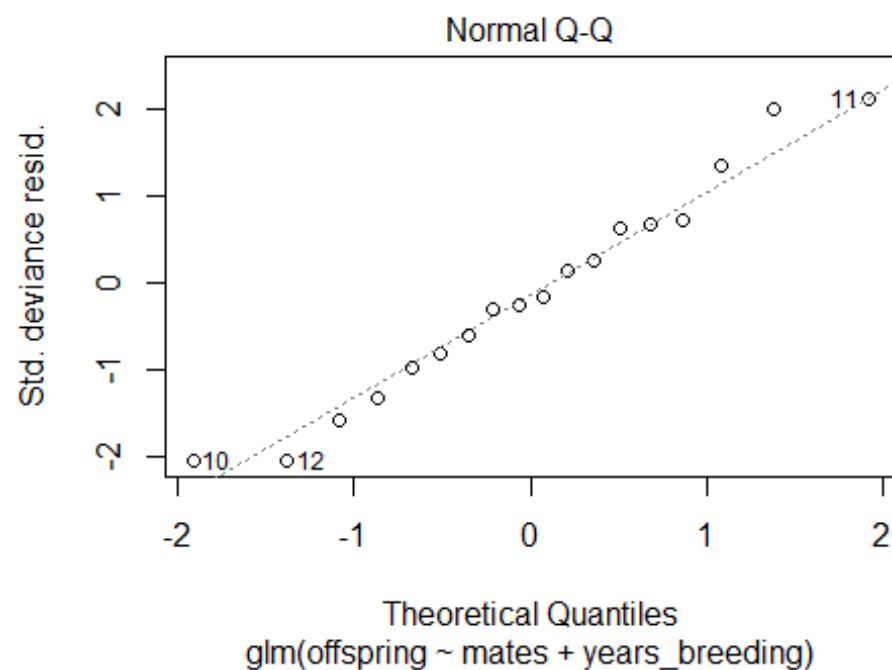
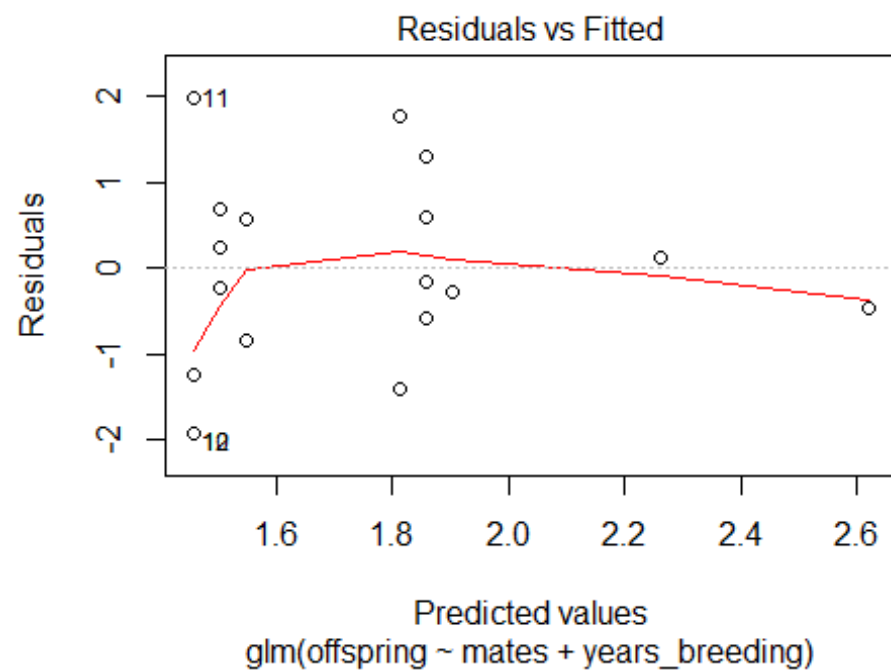
## Single term deletions
##
## Model:
## offspring ~ mates + years_breeding
##           Df Deviance    AIC      LRT Pr(>Chi)
## <none>           29.945 119.17
## mates           1  31.676 118.90 1.73035  0.1884
## years_breeding  1  29.953 117.17 0.00731  0.9319
```

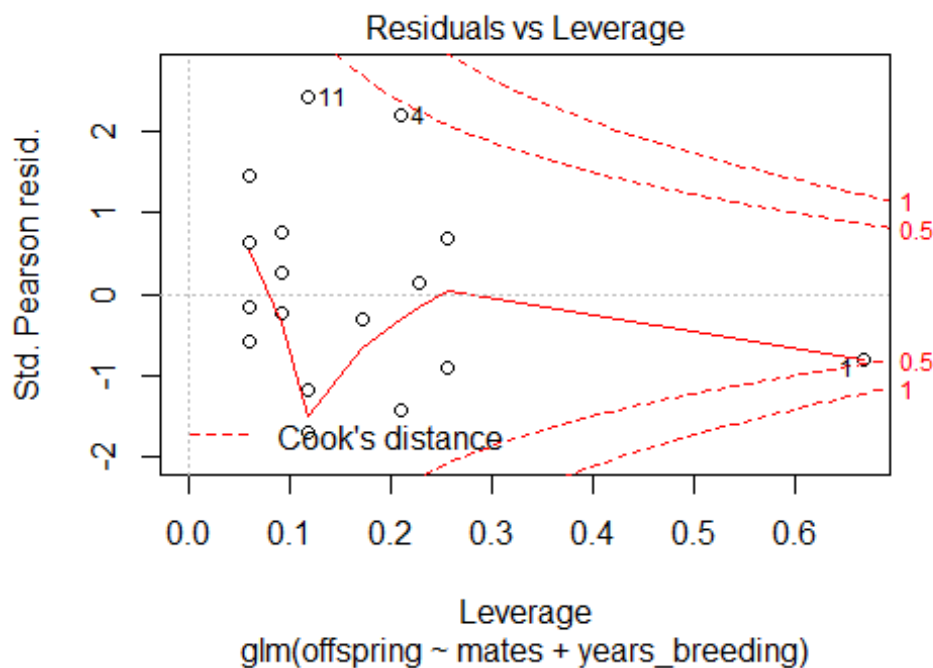
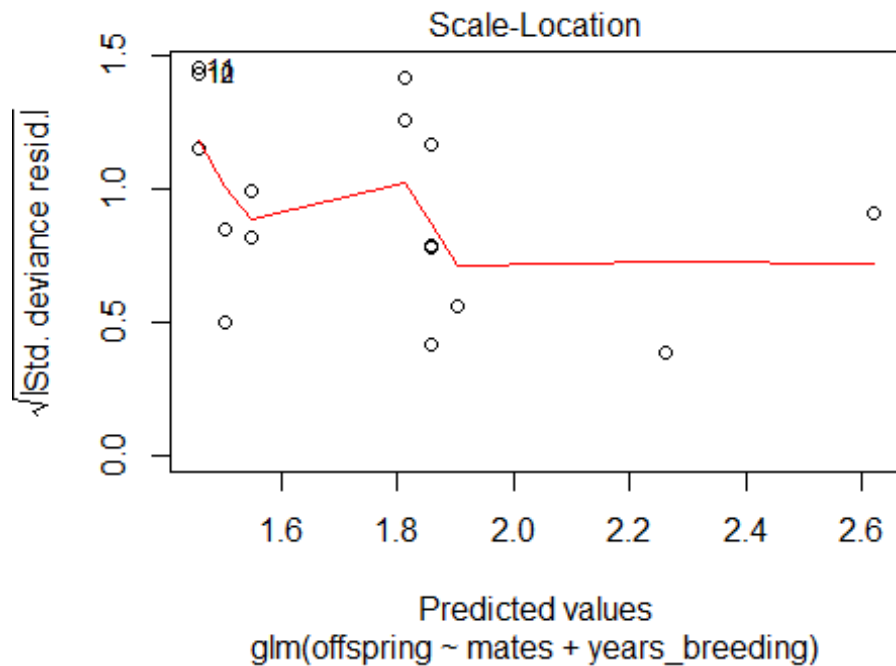
Interestingly, I found that there was no significant effect of number of mates on number of offspring for males when adjusting for the number of years that the male bred. In other words, **there is no significant Bateman gradient for males when accounting for this covariate**. This is a really interesting result and supports our results regarding lack of selection on male SVL (see results of SVL analyses later in the notebook). We would expect to see an effect of male SVL on number of offspring produced if males are gaining more priority access to females via male combat (i.e., acquiring more mates). However, we didn't. There is no relationship between male SVL and number of offspring produced (nor number of mates with which offspring were produced). Furthermore, there isn't dramatic sexual size dimorphism in this population, also supporting that male SVL isn't allowing males to gain more offspring via more mating opportunities. Therefore, it makes sense that we wouldn't see a relationship between number of mates (which could have been, but was not, positively related to male SVL) and number of offspring produced.

Then, I evaluated the **residual diagnostics** of the models.

First, for **females**:

```
#plot residual diagnostics for female glm
plot(glm_female)
```

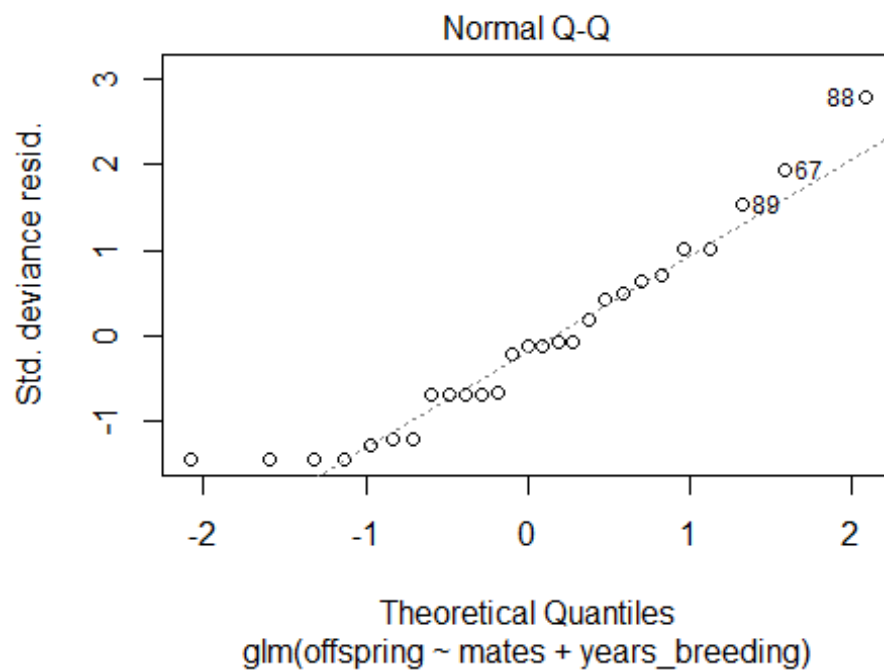
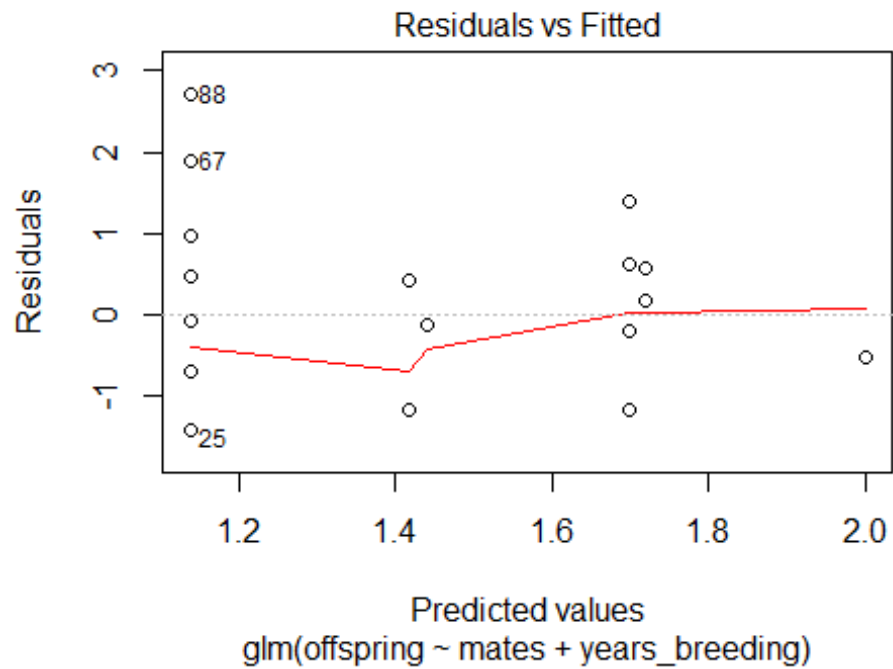


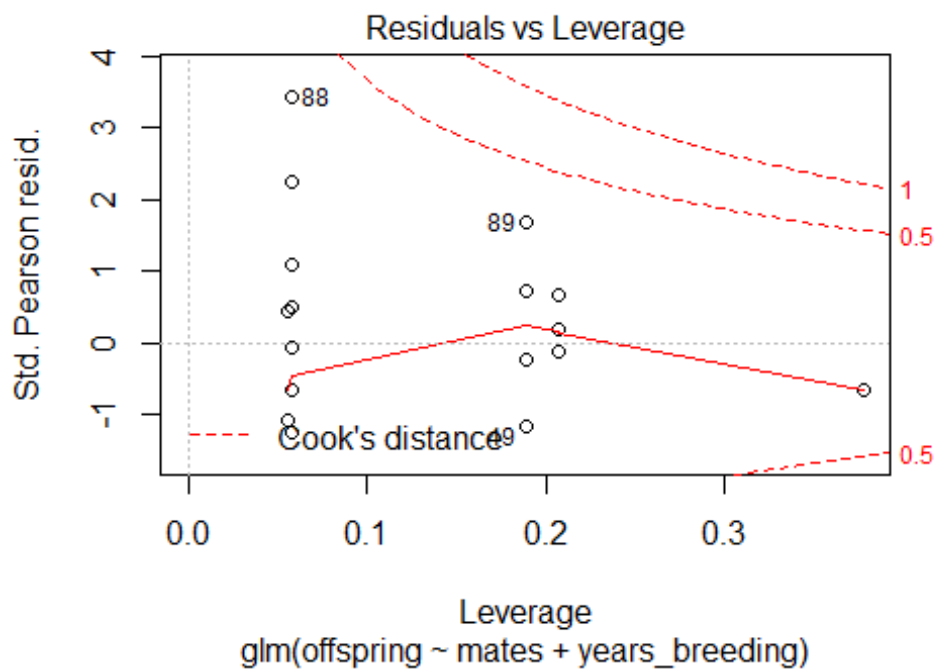
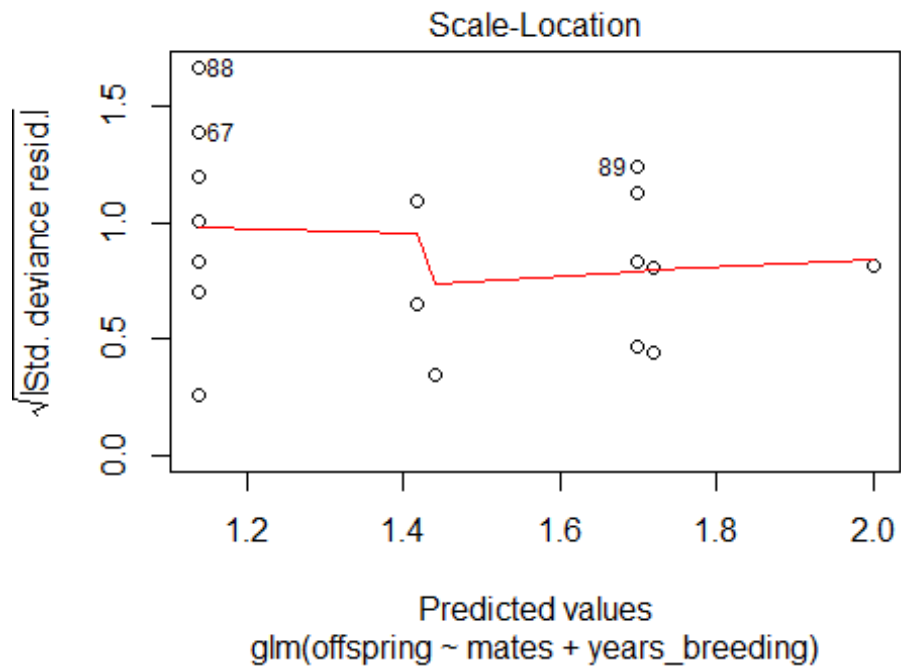


The female residuals look OK considering the sample size is so small ($N = 18$). There doesn't seem to be a clear pattern on the residuals vs. fitted curve, the qqplot pretty closely follows a straight line, the scale location line is relatively horizontal and the residuals seem randomly spread, and there aren't any points that seem to be influential to the regression results.

Then, I evaluated the residual diagnostics for the **male** GLM.

```
#plot residual diagnostics for male GLM  
plot(glm_male_nonzero)
```





Same

interpretation of residuals as for females.

I also **tested for overdispersion** given the Poisson distribution.

First for **females**:

```

#use package AER to test for overdispersion of female glm
library(AER)

## Warning: package 'AER' was built under R version 3.5.3
## Loading required package: car
## Warning: package 'car' was built under R version 3.5.3
## Loading required package: carData
## Warning: package 'carData' was built under R version 3.5.3
## Loading required package: lmtest
## Warning: package 'lmtest' was built under R version 3.5.3
## Loading required package: zoo
## Warning: package 'zoo' was built under R version 3.5.3
##
## Attaching package: 'zoo'
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   as.Date, as.Date.numeric
## Loading required package: sandwich
## Warning: package 'sandwich' was built under R version 3.5.3
## Loading required package: survival

dispersiontest(glm_female)

##
## Overdispersion test
##
## data: glm_female
## z = 0.61766, p-value = 0.2684
## alternative hypothesis: true dispersion is greater than 1
## sample estimates:
## dispersion
## 1.202054

```

Then for **males**:

```

#use package AER to test for overdispersion of male glm
dispersiontest(glm_male_nonzero)

##
## Overdispersion test
##

```

```
## data: glm_male_nonzero
## z = 0.59554, p-value = 0.2757
## alternative hypothesis: true dispersion is greater than 1
## sample estimates:
## dispersion
## 1.212422
```

There is **no evidence of overdispersion for either model**.

Standardized Bateman Gradients–

All analyses were repeated using **relative mating success and relative reproductive success** so as to quantify standardized Bateman gradients (as in Henshaw *et al.* 2016).

First, I calculated mean mating and reproductive success for each sex. Then, I divided each individual's mating and reproductive success by their respective means to calculate relative mating and reproductive success and added these new values in two new columns to the respective data frame for each sex.

```
##### females
#calculate mean number of mates for females
mean_mate_f <- mean(female[["mates"]])

#calculate mean number of offspring for females
mean_off_f <- mean(female[["offspring"]])

#cat mean number of mates and offspring for females
cat("Female Mean Mating Success:", round(mean_mate_f, digits = 3),
"\n", "Female Mean Reproductive Success:", round(mean_off_f, digits = 3),
"\n\n")

## Female Mean Mating Success: 2.611
## Female Mean Reproductive Success: 6

#add relative mating and reproductive success to female data frame
female$rel_mates <- female$mates/mean_mate_f #rel_mates = relative mating
success added to data frame
female$rel_off <- female$offspring/mean_off_f #rel_off = relative
reproductive success added to data frame

#view the first few rows of the new data frame to confirm new columns are
there
head(female)
```

##	id	sex	mates	offspring	years_breeding	rel_mates	rel_off
## 1	CA-1	f	6	12	4	2.2978723	2.0000000
## 2	CA-2	f	2	5	1	0.7659574	0.8333333
## 3	CA-16	f	3	6	1	1.1489362	1.0000000
## 4	CA-30	f	2	11	2	0.7659574	1.8333333
## 5	CA-42	f	4	6	2	1.5319149	1.0000000
## 6	CA-44	f	2	3	2	0.7659574	0.5000000

```

cat("\n\n") #cat some new lines

##### males
#calculate mean number of mates for males
mean_mate_m <- mean(male_nonzero[["mates"]])

#calculate mean number of offspring for males
mean_off_m <- mean(male_nonzero[["offspring"]])

#cat mean number of mates and offspring for males
cat("Male Mean Mating Success:", round(mean_mate_m, digits = 3), "\n", "Male
Mean Reproductive Success:", round(mean_off_m, digits = 3), "\n\n")

## Male Mean Mating Success: 1.741
## Male Mean Reproductive Success: 4

#add relative mating and reproductive success to male data frame
male_nonzero$rel_mates <- male_nonzero$mates/mean_mate_m #rel_mates =
relative mating success added to data frame
male_nonzero$rel_off <- male_nonzero$offspring/mean_off_m #rel_off = relative
reproductive success added to data frame

#cat the first few rows of the new data frame to confirm new columns are
there
head(male_nonzero)

##      id sex mates offspring years_breeding rel_mates rel_off
## 22  CA-5  m     3         7             2 1.7234043    1.75
## 25  CA-9  m     1         1             1 0.5744681    0.25
## 28 CA-20  m     1         2             1 0.5744681    0.50
## 30 CA-23  m     1         2             1 0.5744681    0.50
## 34 CA-27  m     2         4             1 1.1489362    1.00
## 44 CA-40  m     1         1             1 0.5744681    0.25

cat("\n\n") #cat some new lines

```

Starting with the **female** data, I ran the GLM with an interaction between relative number of mates and the number of breeding years. I used a Gaussian probability distribution rather than Poisson, because data are no longer count data and are continuous.

```

#glm with interaction between mating success and number of years breeding
#Note: overwriting the earlier female glm
glm_female <- glm(rel_off ~ rel_mates*years_breeding, data=female,
family=gaussian)

#view summary of glm
summary(glm_female)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = rel_off ~ rel_mates * years_breeding, family = gaussian,

```

```
##      data = female)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min        1Q      Median        3Q        Max
## -0.64097  -0.28043  -0.00413   0.20411   0.88463
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    0.02760    0.55777   0.049   0.961
## rel_mates       0.29038    0.53448   0.543   0.595
## years_breeding  0.50764    0.41844   1.213   0.245
## rel_mates:years_breeding -0.08116    0.21222  -0.382   0.708
##
## (Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 0.2045135)
##
##      Null deviance: 5.4444  on 17  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 2.8632  on 14  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 27.99
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2
```

There was no evidence of a significant interaction between number of mates and number of breeding years, so this interaction was removed and the model re-run.

```
#glm without interaction of fixed effects
#Note: overwriting earlier female glm
glm_female <- glm(rel_off ~ rel_mates + years_breeding, data=female,
family="gaussian")

#view summary of glm
summary(glm_female)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = rel_off ~ rel_mates + years_breeding, family = "gaussian",
##      data = female)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min        1Q      Median        3Q        Max
## -0.59069  -0.30398  -0.06199   0.21837   0.84517
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    0.2190    0.2392   0.915   0.374
## rel_mates       0.1509    0.3795   0.398   0.696
## years_breeding  0.3780    0.2384   1.586   0.134
##
## (Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 0.1928734)
##
##      Null deviance: 5.4444  on 17  degrees of freedom
```

```
## Residual deviance: 2.8931 on 15 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 26.177
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2
```

I extracted the standardized female Bss using relative values.

```
#cat the female standardized Bateman gradient as extracted from the model coefficients
cat("Standardized Female Bss (relative): ", round(glm_female$coefficients[2],
digits = 3), "\n")

## Standardized Female Bss (relative): 0.151
```

Then, I tested for a significant effect of relative number of mates on number of offspring for females by removing relative mating success from the model with the drop1 function, and comparing the reduced model with a LLR test.

```
#use drop one function with chi-square statistic for LRT
drop1(glm_female, test="LRT")

## Single term deletions
##
## Model:
## rel_off ~ rel_mates + years_breeding
##
##           Df Deviance    AIC scaled dev. Pr(>Chi)
## <none>           2.8931 26.177
## rel_mates      1  2.9236 24.366    0.18883  0.66389
## years_breeding 1  3.3782 26.967    2.79015  0.09485 .
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

The female standardized Bateman gradient is not significant.

For **male** data, I ran the GLM with an interaction between relative number of mates and the number of breeding years. I used a Gaussian probability distribution rather than Poisson, because data are no longer count data and are continuous.

```
#glm of non-zero male data set with interaction between fixed effects
#Note: overwriting earlier male glm
glm_male_nonzero <- glm(rel_off ~ rel_mates*years_breeding,
data=male_nonzero, family=gaussian)

#view summary of glm
summary(glm_male_nonzero)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = rel_off ~ rel_mates * years_breeding, family = gaussian,
##     data = male_nonzero)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
```



```
##      Min      1Q      Median      3Q      Max
## -0.63328 -0.42469 -0.07257  0.31348  1.46683
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)      0.7636      0.7879   0.969   0.343
## rel_mates         0.3410      0.7861   0.434   0.668
## years_breeding   -0.2698      0.6771  -0.398   0.694
## rel_mates:years_breeding 0.1627      0.4059   0.401   0.692
##
## (Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 0.3121603)
##
##      Null deviance: 9.5000  on 26  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 7.1797  on 23  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 50.859
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2
```

I re-ran the male GLM without the interaction term for the non-zero male data (since there was no significant interaction between relative number of mates and number of breeding years).

```
#glm without interaction between fixed effects
#Note: overwriting earlier male glm
glm_male_nonzero <- glm(rel_off ~ rel_mates + years_breeding,
data=male_nonzero, family=gaussian)

#view summary of glm
summary(glm_male_nonzero)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = rel_off ~ rel_mates + years_breeding, family = gaussian,
##      data = male_nonzero)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.6283  -0.3928  -0.1058   0.2856   1.4822
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)      0.46263    0.23511   1.968  0.0608 .
## rel_mates         0.58834    0.47864   1.229  0.2309
## years_breeding  -0.03277    0.32431  -0.101  0.9204
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 0.3012438)
##
##      Null deviance: 9.5000  on 26  degrees of freedom
```

```
## Residual deviance: 7.2299 on 24 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 49.047
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2
```

I extracted the standardized Bateman gradient for males from the model coefficients.

```
#cat the male standardized Bateman gradient as extracted from the model coefficients
cat("Standardized Male Bateman Gradient (relative): ",
round(glm_male_nonzero$coefficients[2], digits = 3), "\n")
## Standardized Male Bateman Gradient (relative): 0.588
```

I tested the significance of relative number of mates in the model with drop1, as I did for females.

```
#use drop1 to do LRT with chi-square
drop1(glm_male_nonzero, test="Chisq")

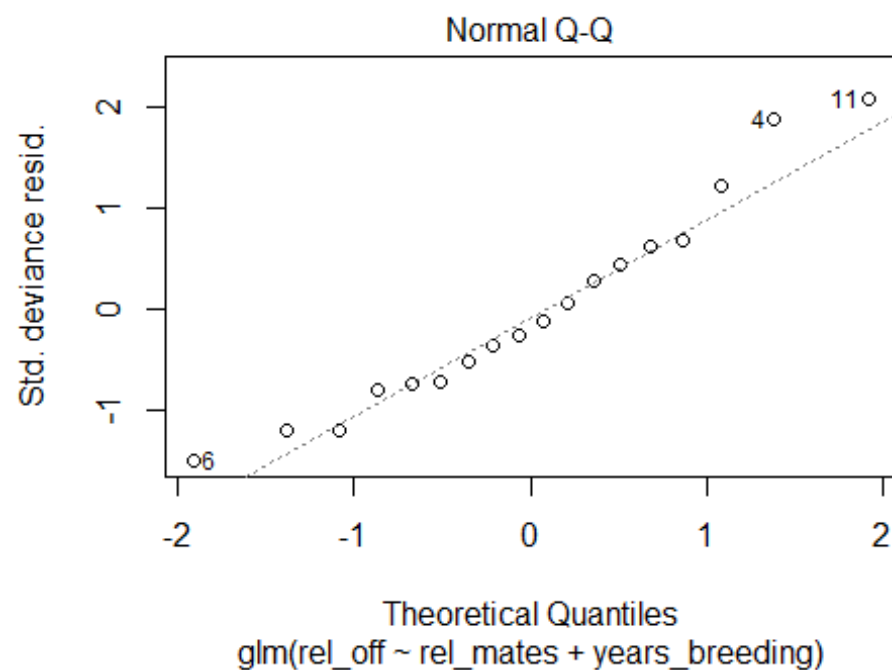
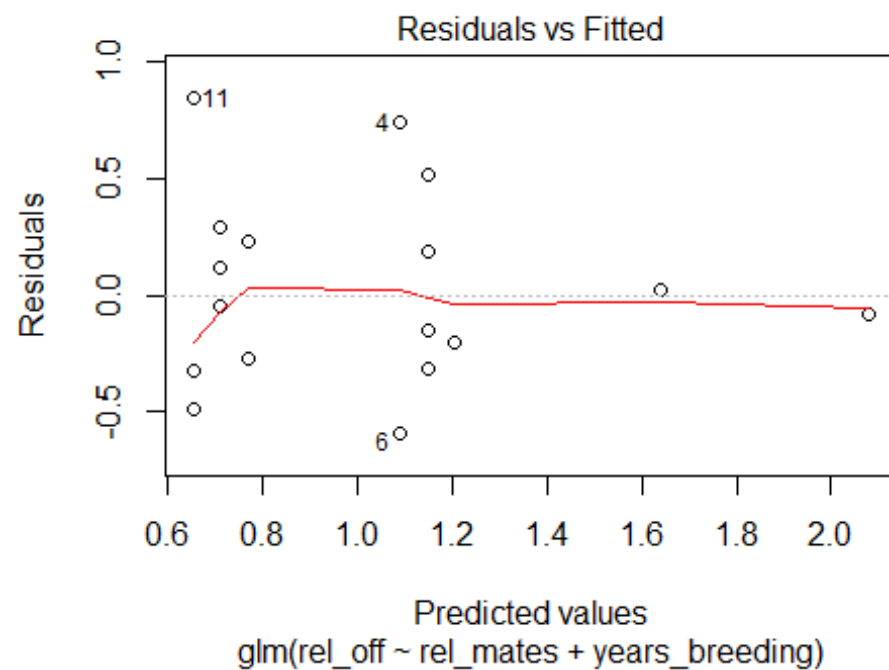
## Single term deletions
##
## Model:
## rel_off ~ rel_mates + years_breeding
##           Df Deviance    AIC scaled dev. Pr(>Chi)
## <none>           7.2299 49.047
## rel_mates      1   7.6850 48.695    1.64840    0.1992
## years_breeding 1   7.2329 47.058    0.01148    0.9147
```

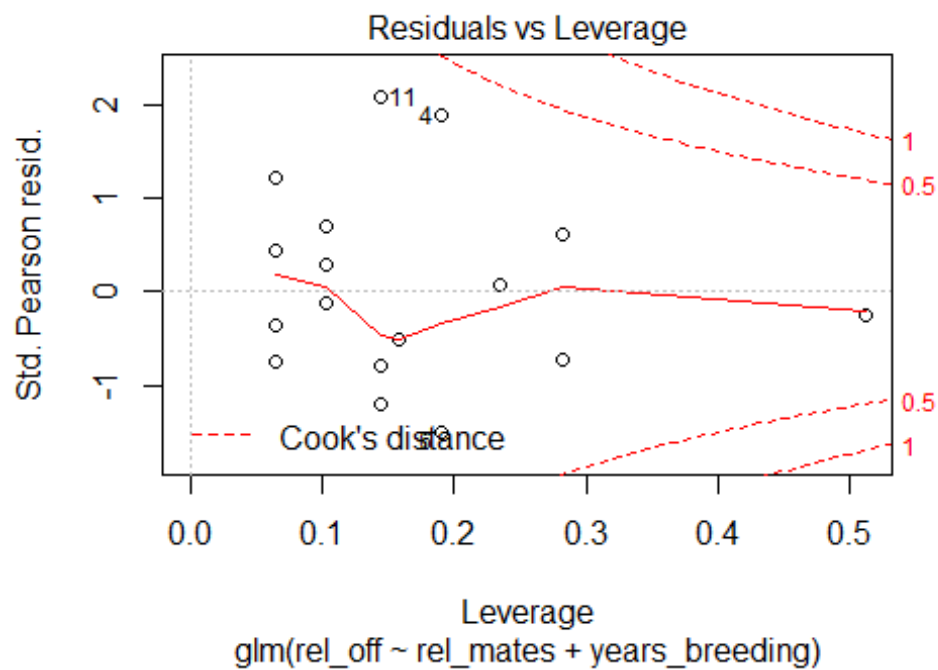
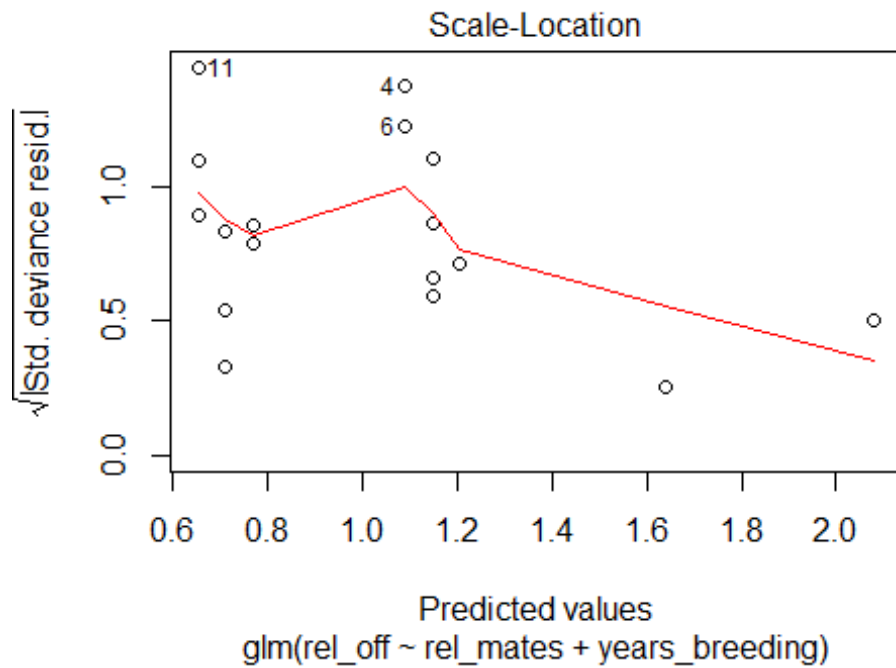
The male standardized Bateman gradient is not significant.

Then, I evaluated the **residual diagnostics** of the models.

First, for **females**:

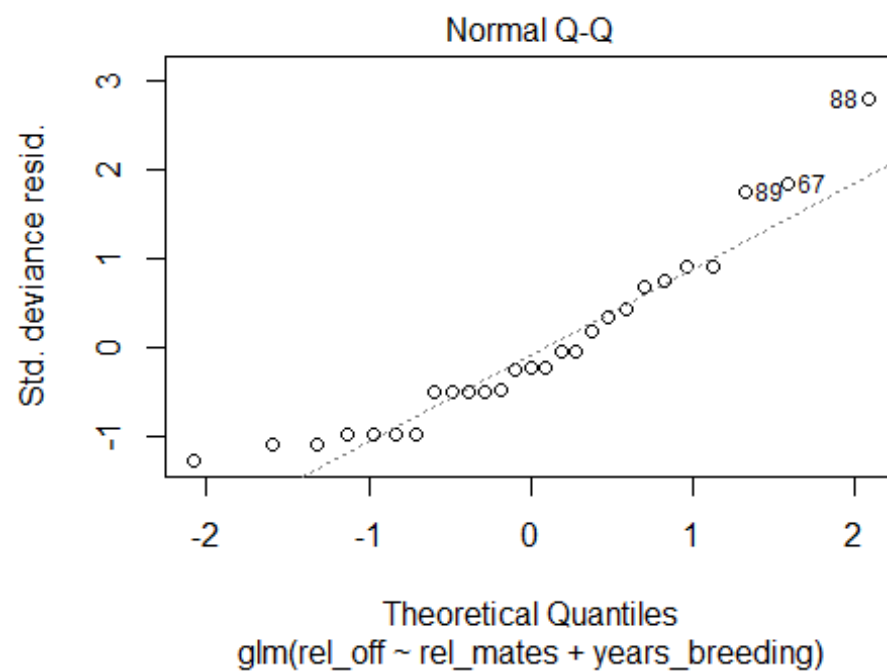
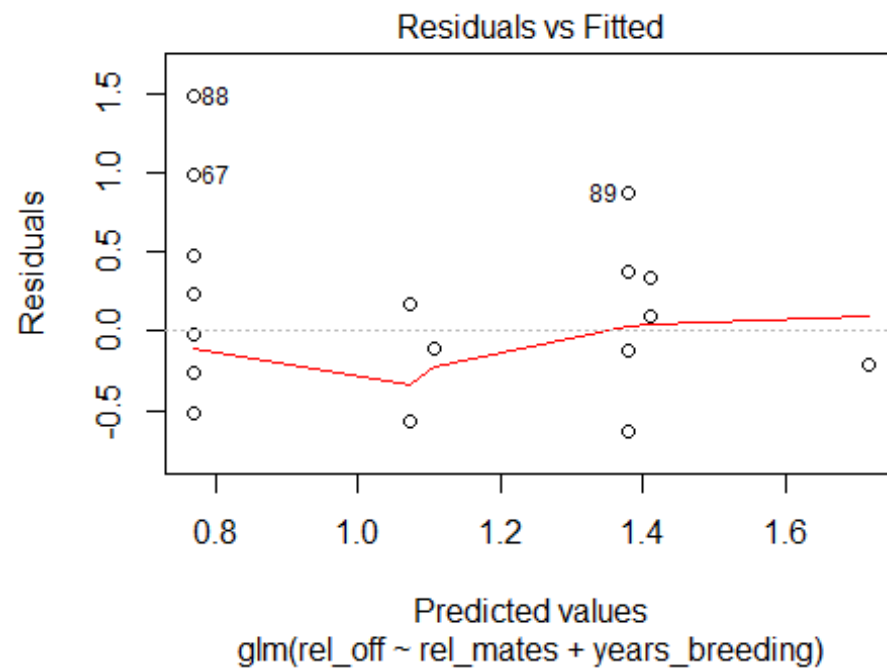
```
#plot residual diagnostics for female glm
plot(glm_female)
```

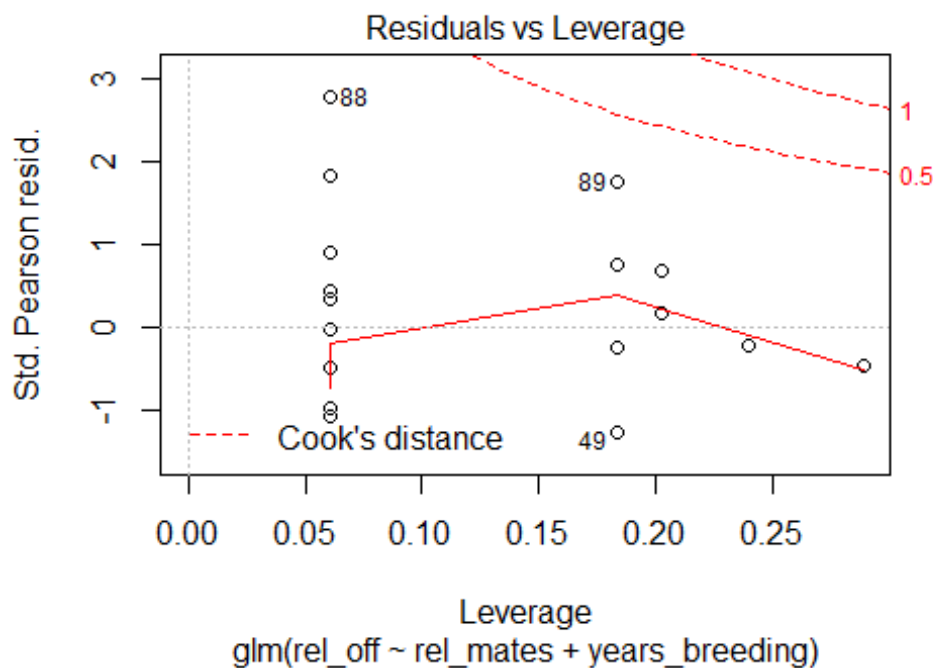
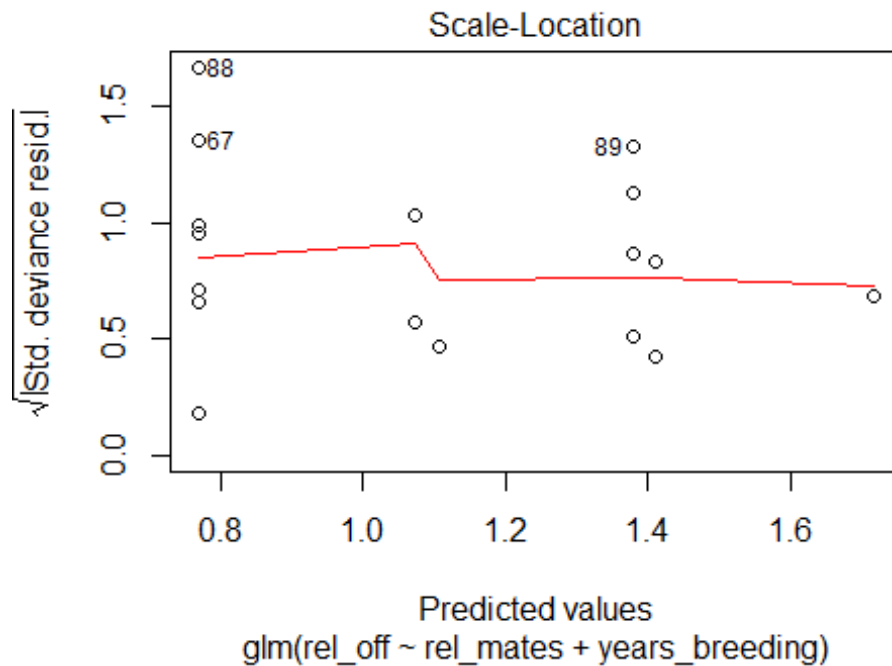




Then, for **males**:

```
#plot residual diagnostics for male glm
plot(glm_male_nonzero)
```





The residual diagnostics are similar for both males and females when using the relative, rather than absolute, values in the model with a Gaussian distribution.

Finally, I made some plots for the publications using ggplot2 and saves them as tiffs.

```

#Load graphics packages
library(ggplot2)

## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 3.5.3

library(extrafont)

## Registering fonts with R

#save the resulting graph as a tiff
tiff(file="female_Bateman.tiff", width=6, height=4, units="in", res=100)

#plot RRS against StSVL using ggplot for females
ggplot(female, aes(x=mates, y=offspring)) + geom_point(size=2) +
theme_classic() + labs(x="Mating Success", y="Reproductive Success") +
theme(axis.title.x = element_text(size=14, family = "Arial"), axis.title.y =
element_text(size=14, family = "Arial"), axis.text = element_text(size=12,
family = "Arial"))

#over-ride graphics device
dev.off()

## png
## 2

#save the resulting graph as a tiff
tiff(file="male_Bateman.tiff", width=6, height=4, units="in", res=100)

#plot RRS against StSVL using ggplot for males
ggplot(male_nonzero, aes(x=mates, y=offspring)) + geom_point(size=2) +
theme_classic() + labs(x="Mating Success", y="Reproductive Success") +
theme(axis.title.x = element_text(size=14, family = "Arial"), axis.title.y =
element_text(size=14, family = "Arial"), axis.text = element_text(size=12,
family = "Arial"))

#over-ride graphics device
dev.off()

## png
## 2

```

3. Selection on Male SVL

Next, I tested for selection on male SVL.

First, I loaded the data file and set sire ID as a factor. Then, I calculated relative reproductive success, relative mating success, and mean-standardized SVL from the data.

```

#read raw data
atrox_SVL <- read.csv("atrox_RRS_StSVL.csv")

```

```

#make sire ID a factor to later fit as a random effect in the model
atrox_SVL$Sire <- as.factor(atrox_SVL$Sire)

#calculate mean-standardized SVL
mean_svl <- mean(atrox_SVL[["SVL"]]) #calculate mean SVL
stdev_svl <- sd(atrox_SVL[["SVL"]]) #calculate standard deviation SVL
atrox_SVL$StSVL <- (atrox_SVL$SVL - mean_svl)/stdev_svl #calculate mean
standardized SVL and add to data frame

#calculate relative reproductive success
mean_RS <- mean(atrox_SVL[["RS"]]) #calculate mean RS
atrox_SVL$RRS <- atrox_SVL$RS/mean_RS #calculate relative RS and add to data
frame

#calculate relative mating success
mean_MS <- mean(atrox_SVL[["MS"]]) #calculate mean MS
atrox_SVL$RMS <- atrox_SVL$MS/mean_MS #calculate relative MS and add to data
frame

#confirm all calculations added to data frame by viewing the first few rows
head(atrox_SVL)

##      Sire Year  RS  MS  SVL      StSVL      RRS  RMS
## 1 CA-108 2010   5   1  682 -3.101429016 2.109375 0.9
## 2 CA-20  2007   2   1  850 -1.111319805 0.843750 0.9
## 3 CA-23  2003   2   1  943 -0.009652205 0.843750 0.9
## 4 CA-27  2006   4   2 1050  1.257857828 1.687500 1.8
## 5 CA-40  2006   1   1 1017  0.866943519 0.421875 0.9
## 6 CA-43  2002   3   1  935 -0.104419310 1.265625 0.9

```

Then, I ran a linear mixed effects model to test for an effect of mean-standardized annual male SVL on annual reproductive success (= linear selection differential). We have repeated measures in this data set (males siring offspring in multiple years), so I included sire ID as a random effect to account for non-independence among data points.

```

#Load package
library(lme4)

## Loading required package: Matrix

#run linear mixed effects model with sire ID set as a random effect
mod_RRS <- lmer(RRS ~ StSVL + (1|Sire), data=atrox_SVL)

#view summary of the model
summary(mod_RRS)

## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
## Formula: RRS ~ StSVL + (1 | Sire)
##      Data: atrox_SVL
##

```



```
## REML criterion at convergence: 52
##
## Scaled residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.4843 -0.2948 -0.1041  0.3766  1.5212
##
## Random effects:
##   Groups   Name      Variance Std.Dev.
##   Sire      (Intercept) 0.50744  0.7123
##   Residual                0.07272  0.2697
## Number of obs: 27, groups: Sire, 19
##
## Fixed effects:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value
## (Intercept)  1.09463    0.17263   6.341
## StSVL        0.07024    0.13080   0.537
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##          (Intr)
## StSVL 0.035
```

Then, I tested the significance of fixed effects in the model (mean-standardized SVL) using the drop1 function and an LRT.

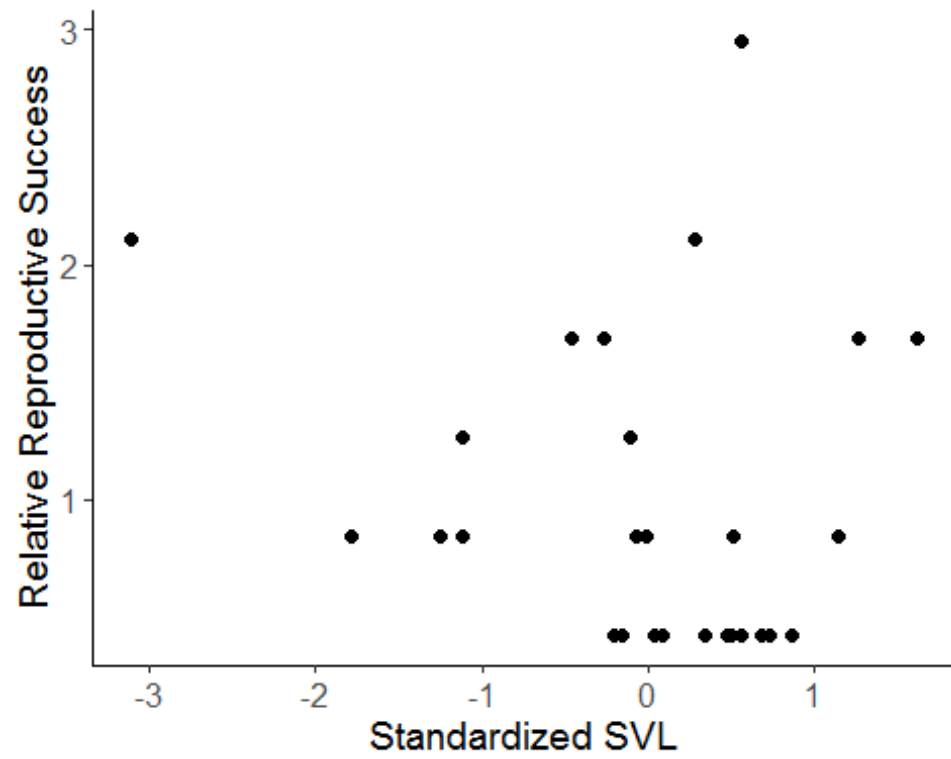
```
#drop1 to test significance of model without StSVL
drop1(mod_RRS, test="Chisq")

## Single term deletions
##
## Model:
## RRS ~ StSVL + (1 | Sire)
##      Df    AIC    LRT Pr(Chi)
## <none>  56.004
## StSVL   1 54.156 0.15206  0.6966
```

There is no significant effect of male mean-standardized SVL on male relative reproductive success.

I then plotted annual relative reproductive success against mean-standardized SVL.

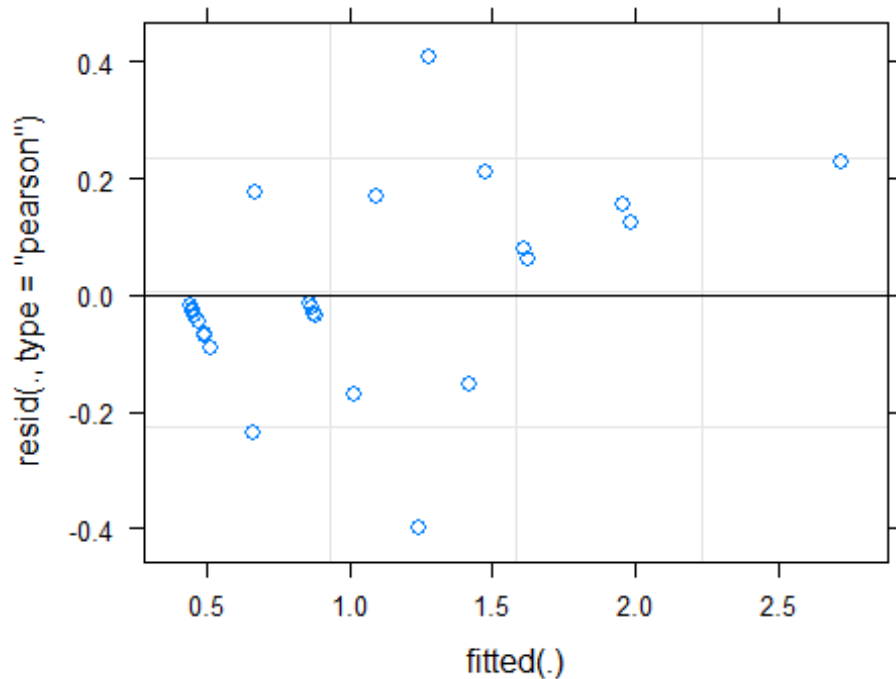
```
#plot RRS against StSVL using ggplot
ggplot(atrox_SVL, aes(x=StSVL, y=RRS)) + geom_point(size=2) + theme_classic()
+ labs(x="Standardized SVL", y="Relative Reproductive Success") +
theme(axis.title.x = element_text(size=14, family = "Arial"), axis.title.y =
element_text(size=14, family = "Arial"), axis.text = element_text(size=12,
family = "Arial"))
```



I also evaluated

model residuals.

```
#evaluate model residuals  
plot(mod_RRS)
```



I also ran a linear mixed effects model to test for an effect of mean-standardized annual male SVL on relative mating success (= linear mating differential). We have repeated measures in this data set (males siring offspring across years), so I included sire ID as a random effect to account for non-independence among data points. *I received a warning* that variance of the sire random effect was very small; this was unsurprising given that almost all male records (except for 3) had the same value of RMS.

```
#use lmer (package lme4) to regress RMS on to StSVL while controlling for
repeated measures
```

```
mod_RMS <- lmer(RMS ~ StSVL + (1|Sire), data=atrox_SVL)
```

```
## singular fit
```

```
#view summary of model
```

```
summary(mod_RMS)
```

```
## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
```

```
## Formula: RMS ~ StSVL + (1 | Sire)
```

```
## Data: atrox_SVL
```

```
##
```

```
## REML criterion at convergence: 13.7
```

```
##
```

```
## Scaled residuals:
```

```
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
```

```
## -0.72548 -0.52115 -0.35501  0.00018  2.95214
```

```
##
```

```
## Random effects:
```

```
## Groups      Name      Variance Std.Dev.
## Sire        (Intercept) 0.00000  0.0000
## Residual                    0.07797  0.2792
## Number of obs: 27, groups: Sire, 19
##
## Fixed effects:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value
## (Intercept)  1.00000    0.05374  18.609
## StSVL        0.09003    0.05476   1.644
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##      (Intr)
## StSVL 0.000
## convergence code: 0
## singular fit
```

Then, I tested the significance of fixed effects in the model (mean-standardized SVL) using the drop1 function and an LRT.

```
#drop1 to test significance of model without StSVL
drop1(mod_RMS, test="Chisq")
```

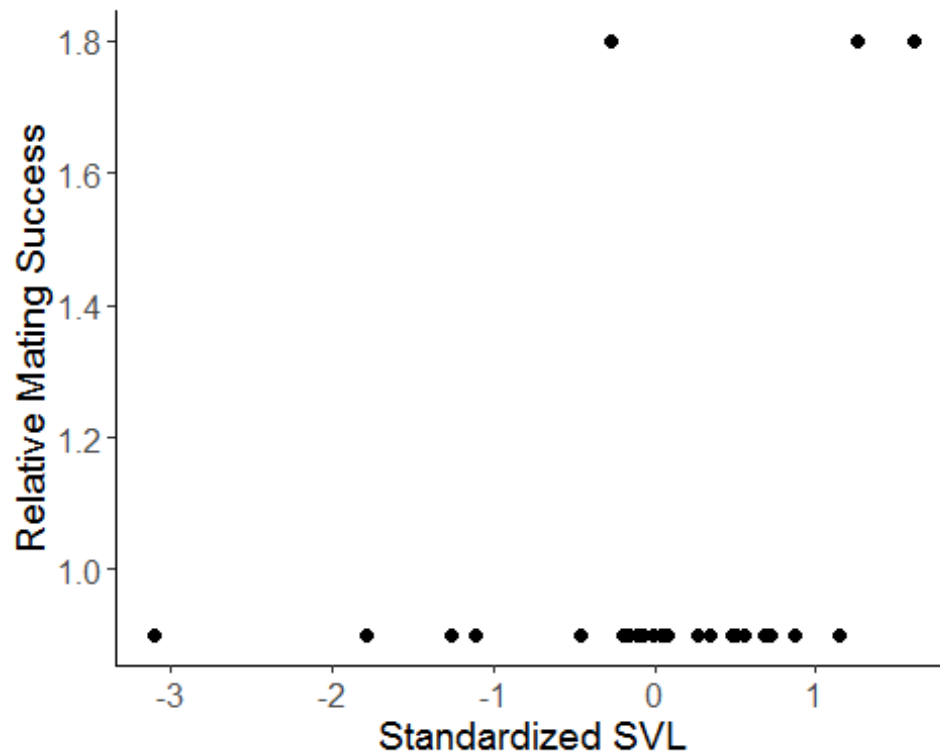
```
## singular fit

## Single term deletions
##
## Model:
## RMS ~ StSVL + (1 | Sire)
##      Df    AIC    LRT Pr(Chi)
## <none>  13.656
## StSVL   1 14.428 2.7717 0.09594 .
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

There is not significant effect of male standardized SVL on relative mating success.

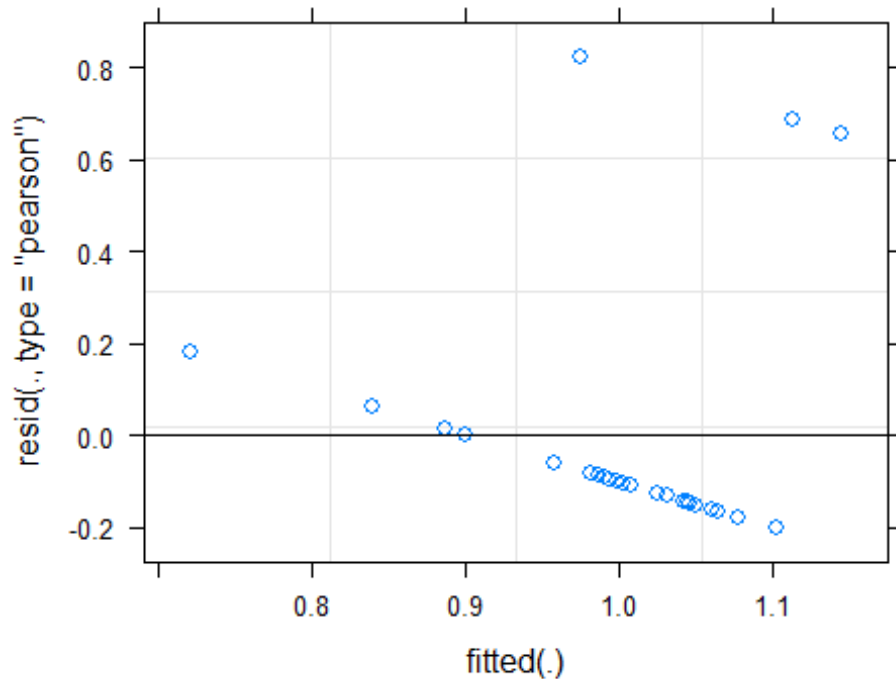
I plotted relative mating success against mean-standardized SVL.

```
#plot RMS against StSVL using ggplot
ggplot(atrox_SVL, aes(x=StSVL, y=RMS)) + geom_point(size=2) + theme_classic()
+ labs(x="Standardized SVL", y="Relative Mating Success") +
theme(axis.title.x = element_text(size=14, family = "Arial"), axis.title.y =
element_text(size=14, family = "Arial"), axis.text = element_text(size=12,
family = "Arial"))
```



I also evaluated model residuals. They don't look great, but there's not much to be done about this. This could also be because we have a small sample size and we used a mixed effects model.

```
#plot model residuals  
plot(mod_RMS)
```



Finally, I made

some plots for publications and saves them as tiffs.

```
#save resulting graph as a tiff
tiff(file="mating_diff.tiff", width=6, height=4, units="in", res=100)

#plot RMS against StSVL using ggplot
ggplot(atrox_SVL, aes(x=StSVL, y=RMS)) + geom_point(size=2) + theme_classic()
+ labs(x="Mean-Standardized SVL", y="Relative Mating Success") +
theme(axis.title.x = element_text(size=14, family = "Arial"), axis.title.y =
element_text(size=14, family = "Arial"), axis.text = element_text(size=12,
family = "Arial"))

#over-ride graphics device
dev.off()

## png
## 2

#save resulting graph as a tiff
tiff(file="selection_diff.tiff", width=6, height=4, units="in", res=100)

#plot RRS against StSVL using ggplot
ggplot(atrox_SVL, aes(x=StSVL, y=RRS)) + geom_point(size=2) + theme_classic()
+ labs(x="Mean-Standardized SVL", y="Relative Reproductive Success") +
theme(axis.title.x = element_text(size=14, family = "Arial"), axis.title.y =
element_text(size=14, family = "Arial"), axis.text = element_text(size=12,
family = "Arial"))
```

```
#over-ride graphics device  
dev.off()
```

```
## png  
## 2
```

4. Opportunities for Sexual Selection and Selection

Then, I moved on to quantifying opportunities for sexual selection (I_s) and selection (I).

I first quantified I_s and I **BY YEAR** for males and females. To do so, I first read in the data file. Then, I subset the file into a male and a female file.

```
#load csv file  
opportunities <- read.csv("opportunities_selection.csv")  
  
##### subset data  
#subset data frame and make new female data frame  
female_opp <- subset(opportunities, Sex=='f')  
  
#subset data frame and make new male data frame  
male_opp <- subset(opportunities, Sex=='m')
```

Starting with the **female** data frame, I automated a subsetting of the female file to create subsets for each year with at least 3 data points. This is because we cannot calculate variance for years in which we have 2 or fewer records.

```
#create a dataframe (c_f) of years for which there are at least 3 female data points  
a_f <- rle(sort(female_opp$Year))  
b_f <- data.frame(year=a_f$values, n=a_f$lengths)  
c_f <- subset(b_f, n>'2') #subset those years that have more than 2 records  
  
#create a subset of the original female data set for each year with greater than 2 records  
for(i in c_f$year) { #for each year in the c_f data frame  
  assign(paste("f_", i, sep = ""), subset(female_opp, Year==i)) #create a subset of the original female data set and name it with an f (for female) and the respective year  
}  
  
#remove intermediate files  
rm(a_f, b_f)
```

For each yearly female data frame, I calculated annual opportunity for sexual selection (I_s).

```
#create list of year data frames (these are the years with >2 records)  
df_list <- list(f_2003, f_2004, f_2005, f_2006, f_2007)
```

```

#create empty data frame called opp_sex_f in which to store the Is values
opp_sex_f = NULL

#use for loop to calculate variables for female Is for each data frame
for(i in df_list) { #for each data frame in the df_list

  variance <- var(i$MS) #calculate the variance in MS
  x <- mean(i$MS) #calculate the mean in MS
  meansq <- x^2 #calculate the squared mean of MS
  rel_var <- variance/meansq #calculate opportunity for sexual selection
  opp_sex_f = rbind(opp_sex_f, data.frame(variance, x, meansq, rel_var))
#add all variables to the new empty data frame
}

#combine the data frame containing years and number of data points for
females (c_f) with the data frame containing calculations (opp_sex_f) so that
we know what year corresponds with each value
opp_sex_f <- cbind(c_f, opp_sex_f)

#### rename columns in opp_sex_f data frame
#load necessary package to do this
library(plyr)

## Warning: package 'plyr' was built under R version 3.5.3

#rename columns of data frame
opp_sex_f <- rename(opp_sex_f, c("year"= "Year", "n"="N (f)",
"variance"="Variance MS (f)", "x"="Mean MS (f)", "meansq" = "Squared Mean MS
(f)", "rel_var" = "Is (f)"))

#view new data frame
opp_sex_f

##   Year N (f) Variance MS (f) Mean MS (f) Squared Mean MS (f)    Is (f)
## 2 2003     6      0.6666667    1.666667      2.777778 0.2400000
## 3 2004     4      1.0000000    1.500000      2.250000 0.4444444
## 4 2005     4      1.3333333    2.000000      4.000000 0.3333333
## 5 2006     8      0.5714286    1.500000      2.250000 0.2539683
## 6 2007     6      0.2666667    1.333333      1.777778 0.1500000

```

For each female year data frame, I calculated annual opportunity for selection (*I*).

```

#create empty data frame called opp_sel_f in which to store the I values.
opp_sel_f = NULL

for(i in df_list) { #for each data frame in the previously created df_list

  variance <- var(i$RS) #calculate the variance in RS
  x <- mean(i$RS) #calculate the mean in RS

```



```

meansq <- x^2 #calculate the squared mean of RS
rel_var <- variance/meansq #calculate opportunity for selection
opp_sel_f = rbind(opp_sel_f, data.frame(variance, x, meansq, rel_var))
#add all variables to the empty data frame
}

#combine the data frame containing years and number of data points for
females (c_f) with the data frame containing I calculations (opp_sel_f) so we
know which years correspond with which values
opp_sel_f <- cbind(c_f, opp_sel_f)

#rename columns in opp_sel_f
opp_sel_f <- rename(opp_sel_f, c("year"= "Year", "n"="N (f)",
"variance"="Variance RS (f)", "x"="Mean RS (f)", "meansq" = "Squared Mean RS
(f)", "rel_var" = "I (f)"))

#view new data frame
opp_sel_f

##   Year N (f) Variance RS (f) Mean RS (f) Squared Mean RS (f)      I (f)
## 2 2003     6      1.366667   3.166667      10.02778 0.1362881
## 3 2004     4     10.666667   5.000000      25.00000 0.4266667
## 4 2005     4      4.250000   3.250000      10.56250 0.4023669
## 5 2006     8      4.267857   3.375000      11.39062 0.3746816
## 6 2007     6      8.666667   3.333333      11.11111 0.7800000

```

I calculated **MEAN** opportunities for sexual selection and selection for **females**.

```

mean_Is_f <- mean(opp_sex_f$`Is (f)`) #mean opportunity for sexual selection
mean_I_f <- mean(opp_sel_f$I (f)`) #mean opportunity for selection

#cat the means so we know what they are
cat("Female Mean Is: ", round(mean_Is_f, digits = 3), "\n", "Female Mean I:
", round(mean_I_f, digits = 3), "\n\n")

## Female Mean Is:  0.284
## Female Mean I:  0.424

```

Then, for the **male** data frame, I automated a subsetting of the data frame to create subsets for each year with at least 3 data points. This is because we cannot calculate variance for years with fewer than 3 records. This is the same thing I did for females.

```

#create a dataframe (c_m) of years for which there are at least 3 male data
points
a_m <- rle(sort(male_opp$Year))
b_m <- data.frame(year=a_m$values, n=a_m$lengths)
c_m <- subset(b_m, n>'2') #subset the male data frame for only years with >2
records

```

```

#for each year in the c_m data frame, create a subset of the original male
data set
for(i in c_m$year) { #for each year with more than 2 records

  assign(paste("m_", i, sep = ""), subset(male_opp, Year==i)) #create a
subset for each year for males, and name with an m and the respective year

}

#remove intermediate data frames
rm(a_m, b_m)

```

Then, for each annual male data frame, I calculated annual opportunity for sexual selection (I_s).

```

#create list of year data frames (note: overwriting the female df_list)
df_list <- list(m_2003, m_2005, m_2006, m_2007)

#create empty data frame called opp_sex_m in which to store  $I_s$  values
opp_sex_m = NULL

for(i in df_list) { #for each year data frame in the df_list

  variance <- var(i$MS) #calculate the variance in MS
  x <- mean(i$MS) #calculate the mean in MS
  meansq <- x^2 #calculate the squared mean of MS
  rel_var <- variance/meansq #calculate opportunity for sexual selection
  opp_sex_m = rbind(opp_sex_m, data.frame(variance, x, meansq, rel_var))
#add all variables to the empty data frame
}

#combine the data frame containing years and number of data points (c_m) with
the data frame containing  $I_s$  calculations (opp_sex_m) so we know which years
correspond with which values
opp_sex_m <- cbind(c_m, opp_sex_m)

#rename columns in opp_sex_m
opp_sex_m <- rename(opp_sex_m, c("year"= "Year", "n"="N (m)",
"variance"="Variance MS (m)", "x"="Mean MS (m)", "meansq" = "Squared Mean MS
(m)", "rel_var" = "Is (m)"))

#view new data frame
opp_sex_m

```

##	Year	N (m)	Variance MS (m)	Mean MS (m)	Squared Mean MS (m)	I_s (m)
## 2	2003	6	0.0000000	1.00	1.0000	0.0000000
## 4	2005	4	0.0000000	1.00	1.0000	0.0000000
## 5	2006	8	0.2142857	1.25	1.5625	0.1371429
## 6	2007	5	0.2000000	1.20	1.4400	0.1388889

Then, for each annual male data frame, I calculated annual opportunity for selection (I).

```
#create empty data frame in which to store I values
opp_sel_m = NULL

for(i in df_list) { #for each data frame in the df_list

  variance <- var(i$RS) #calculate the variance in RS
  x <- mean(i$RS) #calculate the mean in RS
  meansq <- x^2 #calculate the squared mean of RS
  rel_var <- variance/meansq #calculate opportunity for selection
  opp_sel_m = rbind(opp_sel_m, data.frame(variance, x, meansq, rel_var))
#add all variables to the empty data frame
}

#combine the data frame containing years and number of data points (c_m) with
the data frame containing I calculations (opp_sel_m) so we know which years
correspond with which values
opp_sel_m <- cbind(c_m, opp_sel_m)

#rename columns in opp_sel_m
opp_sel_m <- rename(opp_sel_m, c("year"= "Year", "n"="N (m)",
"variance"="Variance RS (m)", "x"="Mean RS (m)", "meansq" = "Squared Mean RS
(m)", "rel_var" = "I (m)"))

#view new data frame
opp_sel_m

##   Year N (m) Variance RS (m) Mean RS (m) Squared Mean RS (m)      I (m)
## 2 2003     6      1.366667    2.166667      4.694444 0.2911243
## 4 2005     4      0.250000    1.250000      1.562500 0.1600000
## 5 2006     8      4.125000    2.875000      8.265625 0.4990548
## 6 2007     5      3.300000    2.600000      6.760000 0.4881657
```

Then, I calculated **MEAN** annual opportunities for sexual selection and selection for **males**.

```
mean_Is_m <- mean(opp_sex_m$`Is (m)`) #mean opportunity for sexual selection
mean_I_m <- mean(opp_sel_m$`I (m)`) #mean opportunity for selection

#cat the means so we know what they are
cat("Male Mean Is: ", round(mean_Is_m, digits = 3), "\n", "Male Mean I: ",
round(mean_I_m, digits = 3), "\n\n")

## Male Mean Is:  0.069
## Male Mean I:  0.36
```

I statistically compared **ANNUAL** male and female I_s with an F-ratio test.

```
#create a merged data frame of yearly data that is present for BOTH males and
females
opp_sex_merged <- merge(opp_sex_f, opp_sex_m, by.x = "Year") #merge the male
```

and female opp_sex dataframes by year

`head(opp_sex_merged)` #view the merged data frame to make sure the merge worked correctly

```
##   Year N (f) Variance MS (f) Mean MS (f) Squared Mean MS (f)   Is (f) N
## 1 2003     6      0.6666667    1.666667      2.777778 0.2400000
6
## 2 2005     4      1.3333333    2.000000      4.000000 0.3333333
4
## 3 2006     8      0.5714286    1.500000      2.250000 0.2539683
8
## 4 2007     6      0.2666667    1.333333      1.777778 0.1500000
5
##   Variance MS (m) Mean MS (m) Squared Mean MS (m)   Is (m)
## 1      0.0000000      1.00      1.0000 0.0000000
## 2      0.0000000      1.00      1.0000 0.0000000
## 3      0.2142857      1.25      1.5625 0.1371429
## 4      0.2000000      1.20      1.4400 0.1388889
```

`cat("\n\n")` #cat some newlines

#write a function to compare male and female Is for each year with F Ratio test

`func_sex_comp <- function(x, output)` { #function to be applied to each row

 #calculate degrees of freedom for males and females

`df_f <- x["N (f)"] - 1` #degrees of freedom for females = #females - 1

`df_m <- x["N (m)"] - 1` #degrees of freedom for males = #males - 1

 #use if/else to determine which values to put in numerator/denominator and order for F Ratio

`if(x["Is (f)"] > x["Is (m)])` { #if female Is is greater than male Is

`crit <- qf(0.95, df1 = df_f, df2 = df_m)` # use female df as df1 in calculation of critical value

`f <- x["Is (f)"]/x["Is (m)"]` #use female estimate as numerator in f ratio

`pvalue <- pf(f, df1 = df_f, df2 = df_m, lower.tail = FALSE)`

 #calculate p-value

`cat("Note: For", x["Year"], ", female Is value is numerator.\n")` #cat description

 } `else` { #otherwise

`crit <- qf(0.95, df1 = df_m, df2 = df_f)` # use male df as df1 in calculation of critical value

`f <- x["Is (m)"]/x["Is (f)"]` #use male estimate as numerator in f ratio

`pvalue <- pf(f, df1 = df_m, df2 = df_f, lower.tail = FALSE)`

```

#calculate p-value
    cat("Note: For", x["Year"],", male Is value is numerator.\n") #cat
description

}

#test whether male and female Is are significantly different by comparing F
Ratio with critical value
if(f > crit){ #if the f ratio is larger than the critical value

    cat("For", x["Year"], ", male and female Is are different (F >
critical).", "\n", "Female Is: ", round(x["Is (f)"], digits = 3), "\n", "Male
Is: ", round(x["Is (m)"], digits = 3), "\n", "F: ", round(f, digits = 3),
"\n", "Critical Value: ", round(crit, digits = 3), "\n", "Female Degrees of
Freedom: ", df_f, "\n", "Male Degrees of Freedom: ", df_m, "\n", "p-value =",
round(pvalue, digits = 3), "\n\n\n") #cat statistical metrics and parameters

} else { #otherwise

    cat("For", x["Year"], ", male and female Is are not different (F <
critical).", "\n", "Female Is: ", round(x["Is (f)"], digits = 3), "\n", "Male
Is: ", round(x["Is (m)"], digits = 3), "\n", "F: ", round(f, digits = 3),
"\n", "Critical Value: ", round(crit, digits = 3), "\n", "Female Degrees of
Freedom: ", df_f, "\n", "Male Degrees of Freedom: ", df_m, "\n", "p-value =",
round(pvalue, digits = 3), "\n\n\n") #cat statistical metrics and parameters

}

}

#run the function on the opp_sex_merged data frame
apply(opp_sex_merged, 1, func_sex_comp)

## Note: For 2003 , female Is value is numerator.
## For 2003 , male and female Is are different (F > critical).
## Female Is: 0.24
## Male Is: 0
## F: Inf
## Critical Value: 5.05
## Female Degrees of Freedom: 5
## Male Degrees of Freedom: 5
## p-value = 0
##
##
## Note: For 2005 , female Is value is numerator.
## For 2005 , male and female Is are different (F > critical).
## Female Is: 0.333
## Male Is: 0
## F: Inf

```

```
## Critical Value: 9.277
## Female Degrees of Freedom: 3
## Male Degrees of Freedom: 3
## p-value = 0
##
##
## Note: For 2006 , female Is value is numerator.
## For 2006 , male and female Is are not different (F < critical).
## Female Is: 0.254
## Male Is: 0.137
## F: 1.852
## Critical Value: 3.787
## Female Degrees of Freedom: 7
## Male Degrees of Freedom: 7
## p-value = 0.217
##
##
## Note: For 2007 , female Is value is numerator.
## For 2007 , male and female Is are not different (F < critical).
## Female Is: 0.15
## Male Is: 0.139
## F: 1.08
## Critical Value: 6.256
## Female Degrees of Freedom: 5
## Male Degrees of Freedom: 4
## p-value = 0.484
## NULL
```

Then, I statistically compared **ANNUAL** male and female *I* with an F-ratio test.

#create a merged data frame of yearly data that is present for BOTH males and females

opp_sel_merged <- merge(opp_sel_f, opp_sel_m, by.x = "Year") #merge the male and female opp_sel dataframes by year

head(opp_sel_merged) #view the merged data frame to make sure the merge worked correctly

```
##   Year N (f) Variance RS (f) Mean RS (f) Squared Mean RS (f)      I (f) N
## 1 2003      6      1.366667    3.166667      10.02778 0.1362881
## 6
## 2 2005      4      4.250000    3.250000      10.56250 0.4023669
## 4
## 3 2006      8      4.267857    3.375000      11.39062 0.3746816
## 8
## 4 2007      6      8.666667    3.333333      11.11111 0.7800000
## 5
##   Variance RS (m) Mean RS (m) Squared Mean RS (m)      I (m)
## 1      1.366667    2.166667      4.694444 0.2911243
## 2      0.250000    1.250000      1.562500 0.1600000
```

```
## 3      4.125000    2.875000      8.265625 0.4990548
## 4      3.300000    2.600000      6.760000 0.4881657
```

```
cat("\n\n") #cat some new lines
```

```
#write a function to compare male and female I for each year with an F ratio test
```

```
func_sel_comp <- function(x, output) { #function to be applied to each row
```

```
  #calculate degrees of freedom for males and females
```

```
  df_f <- x["N (f)"] - 1 #degrees of freedom for females = #females - 1
```

```
  df_m <- x["N (m)"] - 1 #degrees of freedom for males = #males - 1
```

```
  #use if/else to determine which values to put in numerator/denominator and order for F Ratio
```

```
  if(x["I (f)"] > x["I (m)"]){ #if female I is greater than male I
```

```
    crit <- qf(0.95, df1 = df_f, df2 = df_m) # use female df as df1 in calculation of critical value
```

```
    f <- x["I (f)"]/x["I (m)"] #use female estimate as numerator in f ratio
```

```
    pvalue <- pf(f, df1 = df_f, df2 = df_m, lower.tail = FALSE)
```

```
  #calculate p-value
```

```
  cat("Note: For", x["Year"], ", female I value is numerator.\n") #cat description
```

```
  } else { #otherwise
```

```
    crit <- qf(0.95, df1 = df_m, df2 = df_f) # use male df as df1 in calculation of critical value
```

```
    f <- x["I (m)"]/x["I (f)"] #use male estimate as numerator in f ratio
```

```
    pvalue <- pf(f, df1 = df_m, df2 = df_f, lower.tail = FALSE)
```

```
  #calculate p-value
```

```
  cat("Note: For", x["Year"], ", male I value is numerator.\n") #cat description
```

```
}
```

```
#test whether male and female I are significantly different by comparing F Ratio with critical value
```

```
if(f > crit){ #if the f ratio is larger than the critical value
```

```
  cat("For", x["Year"], ", male and female I are different (F > critical).", "\n", "Female I: ", round(x["I (f)"], digits = 3), "\n", "Male I: ", round(x["I (m)"], digits = 3), "\n", "F: ", round(f, digits = 3), "\n", "Critical Value: ", round(crit, digits = 3), "\n", "Female Degrees of Freedom: ", df_f, "\n", "Male Degrees of Freedom: ", df_m, "\n", "P-value =", round(pvalue, digits = 3), "\n\n\n") #cat statistical metrics and parameters
```

```

} else { #otherwise

    cat("For", x["Year"], ", male and female I are not different (F <
critical).", "\n", "Female I: ", round(x["I (f)"], digits = 3), "\n", "Male
I: ", round(x["I (m)"], digits = 3), "\n", "F: ", round(f, digits = 3), "\n",
"Critical Value: ", round(crit, digits = 3), "\n", "Female Degrees of
Freedom: ", df_f, "\n", "Male Degrees of Freedom: ", df_m, "\n", "P-value =",
round(pvalue, digits = 3), "\n\n\n") #cat statistical metrics and parameters

}

}

#run the function on the opp_sel_merged data frame
apply(opp_sel_merged, 1, func_sel_comp)

## Note: For 2003 , male I value is numerator.
## For 2003 , male and female I are not different (F < critical).
## Female I: 0.136
## Male I: 0.291
## F: 2.136
## Critical Value: 5.05
## Female Degrees of Freedom: 5
## Male Degrees of Freedom: 5
## P-value = 0.212
##
##
## Note: For 2005 , female I value is numerator.
## For 2005 , male and female I are not different (F < critical).
## Female I: 0.402
## Male I: 0.16
## F: 2.515
## Critical Value: 9.277
## Female Degrees of Freedom: 3
## Male Degrees of Freedom: 3
## P-value = 0.234
##
##
## Note: For 2006 , male I value is numerator.
## For 2006 , male and female I are not different (F < critical).
## Female I: 0.375
## Male I: 0.499
## F: 1.332
## Critical Value: 3.787
## Female Degrees of Freedom: 7
## Male Degrees of Freedom: 7
## P-value = 0.357
##
##
## Note: For 2007 , female I value is numerator.

```



```
## For 2007 , male and female I are not different (F < critical).
## Female I: 0.78
## Male I: 0.488
## F: 1.598
## Critical Value: 6.256
## Female Degrees of Freedom: 5
## Male Degrees of Freedom: 4
## P-value = 0.335

## NULL
```

I also statistically compared **MEAN** annual male and female I_s with an F-ratio test.

```
## degrees of freedom for females calculated as 1 - MEAN number of females
per year
df_f <- mean(c_f$n)-1 #number of records per year are still stored in the c_f
data frame
df_f <- round(df_f, digits = 0) #round to the nearest integer

## degrees of freedom for males calculated as 1 - MEAN number of males per
year
df_m <- mean(c_m$n)-1 #number of records per year are still stored in c_m
data frame
df_m <- round(df_m, digits = 0) #round to the nearest integer

#calculate F-ratio and critical value for Is, again paying attention to
whether males or females have the greater Is value
if(mean_Is_f > mean_Is_m){ #if mean female Is is greater than mean male Is

  crit <- qf(0.95, df1 = df_f, df2 = df_m) # use female df as df1 in
calculation of critical value
  f <- mean_Is_f/mean_Is_m #use female estimate as numerator in f ratio
  pvalue <- pf(f, df1 = df_f, df2 = df_m, lower.tail = FALSE) #calculate p-
value
  cat("Note: Female Is value is numerator.\n\n") #cat description

} else { #otherwise

  crit <- qf(0.95, df1 = df_m, df2 = df_f) # use male df as df1 in
calculation of critical value
  f <- mean_Is_m/mean_Is_f #use male estimate as numerator in f ratio
  pvalue <- pf(f, df1 = df_m, df2 = df_f, lower.tail = FALSE) #calculate p-
value
  cat("Note: Male Is value is numerator.\n\n") #cat description

}

## Note: Female Is value is numerator.
```

```

#test whether male and female Is are significantly different by comparing F
ratio to critical value
if(f > crit){ #if the f ratio is larger than the critical value

  cat("Mean male and female Is are different (F > critical).", "\n", "Male
Is: ", round(mean_Is_m, digits = 3), "\n", "Female Is: ", round(mean_Is_f,
digits = 3), "\n", "F-Ratio: ", round(f, digits = 3), "\n", "Critical Value:
", round(crit, digits = 3), "\n", "Male Degrees of Freedom: ", df_m, "\n",
"Female Degrees of Freedom: ", df_f, "\n", "P-value =", round(pvalue, digits
= 3), "\n\n\n") #cat statistical metrics and parameters

} else { #otherwise

  cat("Mean male and female Is are not different (F < critical).", "\n",
"Male Is: ", round(mean_Is_m, digits = 3), "\n", "Female Is: ",
round(mean_Is_f, digits = 3), "\n", "F-Ratio: ", round(f, digits = 3), "\n",
"Critical Value: ", round(crit, digits = 3), "\n", "Male Degrees of Freedom:
", df_m, "\n", "Female Degrees of Freedom:", df_f, "\n", "P-value =",
round(pvalue, digits = 3), "\n\n\n" ) #cat statistical metrics and parameters

}

## Mean male and female Is are not different (F < critical).
## Male Is: 0.069
## Female Is: 0.284
## F-Ratio: 4.121
## Critical Value: 5.05
## Male Degrees of Freedom: 5
## Female Degrees of Freedom: 5
## P-value = 0.073

```

Then, I statistically compared **MEAN** annual male and female *I* with an F-ratio test.

```

#Note: I can use the same degrees of freedom as for Is

#calculate F-ratio and critical value for I
if(mean_I_f > mean_I_m){ #if mean female I is greater than male I

  crit <- qf(0.95, df1 = df_f, df2 = df_m) # use female df as df1 in
calculation of critical value
  f <- mean_I_f/mean_I_m #use female estimate as numerator in f ratio
  pvalue <- pf(f, df1 = df_f, df2 = df_m, lower.tail = FALSE) #calculate p-
value
  cat("Note: Female I value is numerator.\n\n") #cat description

} else { #otherwise

  crit <- qf(0.95, df1 = df_m, df2 = df_f) # use male df as df1 in
calculation of critical value
  f <- mean_I_m/mean_I_f #use male estimate as numerator in f ratio

```

```

    pvalue <- pf(f, df1 = df_m, df2 = df_f, lower.tail = FALSE) #calculate p-value
    cat("Note: Male I value is numerator.\n\n") #cat description
}

## Note: Female I value is numerator.

#test whether male and female Is are significantly different by comparing F ratio to critical value
if(f > crit){ #if the f ratio is larger than the critical value

    cat("Mean male and female I are different (F > critical).", "\n", "Male I: ", round(mean_I_m, digits = 3), "\n", "Female I: ", round(mean_I_f, digits = 3), "\n", "F-Ratio: ", round(f, digits = 3), "\n", "Critical Value: ", round(crit, digits = 3), "\n", "Male Degrees of Freedom: ", df_m, "\n", "Female Degrees of Freedom: ", df_f, "\n", "P-value =", round(pvalue, digits = 3), "\n\n\n") #cat statistical metrics and parameters

} else { #otherwise

    cat("Mean male and female I are not different (F < critical).", "\n", "Male I: ", round(mean_I_m, digits = 3), "\n", "Female I: ", round(mean_I_f, digits = 3), "\n", "F-Ratio: ", round(f, digits = 3), "\n", "Critical Value: ", round(crit, digits = 3), "\n", "Male Degrees of Freedom: ", df_m, "\n", "Female Degrees of Freedom: ", df_f, "\n", "P-value =", round(pvalue, digits = 3), "\n\n\n") #cat statistical metrics and parameters

}

## Mean male and female I are not different (F < critical).
## Male I: 0.36
## Female I: 0.424
## F-Ratio: 1.179
## Critical Value: 5.05
## Male Degrees of Freedom: 5
## Female Degrees of Freedom: 5
## P-value = 0.43

```

5. Jones Indexes

Finally, using the means for males and females of annual opportunities for sexual selection and the previously calculated STANDARDIZED Bateman gradients, I calculated the Jones index ($s'_{max} = B_{ss} \times \sqrt{I_s}$). See Jones (2009).

I first calculated the Jones index for **females**.

```

#run glm with relative mating and reproductive success and extract coefficients
coef_f <- coef(glm(rel_off ~ rel_mates + years_breeding, data=female,

```

```

family=gaussian))

#extract Bss from coefficients
Bss_f <- as.numeric(coef_f[2])

#calculate Jones index
Jones_f <- Bss_f*sqrt(mean_Is_f)

#cat the results of the analysis
cat("Female Standardized Bateman Gradient: ", round(Bss_f, digits = 3),
"\n", "Female Mean Annual Opportunity for Sexual Selection: ",
round(mean_Is_f, digits = 3), "\n", "Square Root Mean Annual Female Is: ",
round(sqrt(mean_Is_f), digits = 3), "\n", "Female Jones Index: ",
round(Jones_f, digits = 3))

## Female Standardized Bateman Gradient: 0.151
## Female Mean Annual Opportunity for Sexual Selection: 0.284
## Square Root Mean Annual Female Is: 0.533
## Female Jones Index: 0.08

```

Then, I calculated the Jones Index for **males**.

```

#run glm with relative mating and reproductive success and extract
coefficients
coef_m <- coef(glm(rel_off ~ rel_mates + years_breeding, data=male_nonzero,
family=gaussian))

#extract Bss from coefficients
Bss_m <- as.numeric(coef_m[2])

#calculate Jones index
Jones_m <- Bss_m*sqrt(mean_Is_m)

#cat the results of the analysis
cat("Male Standardized Bateman Gradient: ", round(Bss_m, digits = 3),
"\n", "Male Mean Annual Opportunity for Sexual Selection: ", round(mean_Is_m,
digits = 3), "\n", "Square Root Mean Annual Male Is: ", round(sqrt(mean_Is_m),
digits = 3), "\n", "Male Jones Index: ", round(Jones_m, digits = 3))

## Male Standardized Bateman Gradient: 0.588
## Male Mean Annual Opportunity for Sexual Selection: 0.069
## Square Root Mean Annual Male Is: 0.263
## Male Jones Index: 0.155

```

Finally, I statistically compared the male and female Jones Index (s'_{max}).

```

# degrees of freedom for females calculated as MEAN number of females per
year - 1
df_f <- mean(c_f$n)-1 #number of records per year are still stored in the c_f
data frame
df_f <- round(df_f, digits = 0) #round to the nearest integer

```

```

## degrees of freedom for males calculated as MEAN number of males per year -
1
df_m <- mean(c_m$n)-1 #number of records per year are still stored in c_m
data frame
df_m <- round(df_m, digits = 0) #round to the nearest integer

#calculate F-ratio and critical value for s'max, again paying attention to
whether males or females have the greater s'max value
####note: Jones index is in units of SD, so had to convert to variances for F
ratio test
if((Jones_f^2) > (Jones_m^2)){ #if squared s'max is greater than squared male
s'max

  crit <- qf(0.95, df1 = df_f, df2 = df_m) # use female df as df1 in
calculation of critical value
  f <- (Jones_f^2)/(Jones_m^2) #use female estimate (squared) as numerator in
f ratio
  pvalue <- pf(f, df1 = df_f, df2 = df_m, lower.tail = FALSE) #calculate p-
value
  cat("Note: Female s'max (squared) value is numerator.\n\n") #cat
description

} else { #otherwise

  crit <- qf(0.95, df1 = df_m, df2 = df_f) # use male df as df1 in
calculation of critical value
  f <- (Jones_m^2)/(Jones_f^2) #use male estimate (squared) as numerator in f
ratio
  pvalue <- pf(f, df1 = df_m, df2 = df_f, lower.tail = FALSE) #calculate p-
value
  cat("Note: Male s'max (squared) value is numerator.\n\n") #cat description

}

## Note: Male s'max (squared) value is numerator.

#test whether male and female s'max are significantly different by comparing
F ratio to critical value
if(f > crit){ #if the f ratio is larger than the critical value

  cat("Mean male and female s'max are different (F > critical).", "\n", "Male
s'max: ", round(Jones_m, digits = 3), "\n", "Female s'max: ", round(Jones_f,
digits = 3), "\n", "F-Ratio: ", round(f, digits = 3), "\n", "Critical Value:
", round(crit, digits = 3), "\n", "Male Degrees of Freedom: ", df_m, "\n",
"Female Degrees of Freedom: ", df_f, "\n", "P-value =", round(pvalue, digits
= 3), "\n\n\n") #cat statistical metrics and parameters

} else { #otherwise

```

```

    cat("Mean male and female s'max are not different (F < critical).", "\n",
"Male s'max: ", round(Jones_m, digits = 3), "\n", "Female s'max: ",
round(Jones_f, digits = 3), "\n", "F-Ratio: ", round(f, digits = 3), "\n",
"Critical Value: ", round(crit, digits = 3), "\n", "Male Degrees of Freedom:
", df_m, "\n", "Female Degrees of Freedom:", df_f, "\n", "P-value =",
round(pvalue, digits = 3), "\n\n\n" ) #cat statistical metrics and parameters
}

## Mean male and female s'max are not different (F < critical).
## Male s'max: 0.155
## Female s'max: 0.08
## F-Ratio: 3.687
## Critical Value: 5.05
## Male Degrees of Freedom: 5
## Female Degrees of Freedom: 5
## P-value = 0.089

```

There is no significant difference between male and female Jones Indexes.

6. Re-analysis of Copperhead Data

To have a fair comparison with other pitvipers, I reanalyzed the copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix*) data of Levine *et al.* (2015) in the same way. Levine *et al.* (2015) found a significant male Bateman gradient, but included males with zero reproductive success. Here, **I analyzed the data without those zero values** and using the same probability distributions as for the *C. atrox*.

First, I cleared the memory and loaded the copperhead data file.

```

#clear memory
rm(list=ls())

#load csv file
bateman <- read.csv("copperheads.csv")

```

Next, I subset the data frame by males and females, and then I subset the male data frame to retain only those males with non-zero mating and reproductive success.

```

####subset data
#subset data frame and make new female data frame
female <- subset(bateman, sex=='f')

#subset data frame and make new male data frame
male <- subset(bateman, sex=='m')

#subset new male data frame and make male data frame without zero values
male_nonzero <- subset(male, mates > 0)

```

Bateman Gradients and Standardized Bateman Gradients for Copperheads–

I ran a glm with a Poisson probability distribution on the male data set without zero values. Note: the copperhead data set did not have males that produced offspring in multiple years, so there is no covariate of number of breeding years in this model.

```
#glm
glm_male_nonzero <- glm(offspring ~ mates, data=male_nonzero, family=poisson)

#view summary of glm
summary(glm_male_nonzero)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = offspring ~ mates, family = poisson, data = male_nonzero)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.3417  -1.4617  -0.3906   1.2172   2.3999
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)   1.1571     0.2000   5.785 7.24e-09 ***
## mates         0.4183     0.1424   2.938 0.00331 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 60.617  on 25  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 53.346  on 24  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 143.38
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
```

Then, I tested for a significant effect of number of mates on number of offspring for males with non-zero mating and reproductive success by removing mating success from the model with the drop1 function, and comparing the reduced model with a LLR test.

```
#use drop one function with chi-square statistic for LRT
drop1(glm_male_nonzero, test="Chisq")

## Single term deletions
##
## Model:
## offspring ~ mates
##      Df Deviance    AIC    LRT Pr(>Chi)
## <none>     53.346 143.38
## mates   1   60.617 148.65 7.2714 0.007006 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

There is a significant effect of mating success on reproductive success for male copperheads (as was previously found by Levine *et al.* 2015).

Similarly, I also re-ran the female glm for copperheads using the Poisson distribution.

```
#glm
glm_female <- glm(offspring ~ mates, data=female, family=poisson)

#view summary of glm
summary(glm_female)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = offspring ~ mates, family = poisson, data = female)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.8628  -1.0696  -0.3260   0.9607   1.8277
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)  1.83260    0.21847   8.388  <2e-16 ***
## mates        0.08936    0.12408   0.720    0.471
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 22.148  on 18  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 21.637  on 17  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 97.01
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

I used the drop1 function to test the significance of mating success on female reproductive success.

```
#use drop one function with chi-square statistic for LRT
drop1(glm_female, test="Chisq")

## Single term deletions
##
## Model:
## offspring ~ mates
##      Df Deviance    AIC    LRT Pr(>Chi)
## <none>      21.637 97.010
## mates   1    22.148 95.522 0.51158   0.4745
```

There is no significant effect of mating success on reproductive success for female copperheads (as was previously found by Levine *et al.* 2015).

Then, I calculated standardized Bateman gradients for male and female copperheads (using only non-zero data for males) to facilitate calculation of the Jones Index.

First, I had to calculate relative mating and reproductive success for both sexes.

```
##### females
#calculate mean number of mates for females
mean_mate_f <- mean(female[["mates"]])

#calculate mean number of offspring for females
mean_off_f <- mean(female[["offspring"]])

#add relative mating and reproductive success to female data frame
female$rel_mates <- female$mates/mean_mate_f #rel_mates = relative mating
success added to data frame
female$rel_off <- female$offspring/mean_off_f #rel_off = relative
reproductive success added to data frame

#view the first few rows of the new data frame to confirm new columns are
there
head(female)

##   sex mates offspring rel_mates   rel_off
## 1  f     1         11 0.6333333 1.5255474
## 2  f     3         12 1.9000000 1.6642336
## 3  f     1          9 0.6333333 1.2481752
## 4  f     1         10 0.6333333 1.3868613
## 5  f     2          3 1.2666667 0.4160584
## 6  f     2          6 1.2666667 0.8321168

cat("\n\n") #cat some new lines

##### males
#calculate mean number of mates for males
mean_mate_m <- mean(male_nonzero[["mates"]])

#calculate mean number of offspring for males
mean_off_m <- mean(male_nonzero[["offspring"]])

#add relative mating and reproductive success to male data frame
male_nonzero$rel_mates <- male_nonzero$mates/mean_mate_m #rel_mates =
relative mating success added to data frame
male_nonzero$rel_off <- male_nonzero$offspring/mean_off_m #rel_off = relative
reproductive success added to data frame

#cat the first few rows of the new data frame to confirm new columns are
there
head(male_nonzero)
```

```
##      sex mates offspring rel_mates   rel_off
## 20    m      1          2 0.8666667 0.3795620
## 28    m      1         10 0.8666667 1.8978102
## 30    m      1         10 0.8666667 1.8978102
## 37    m      1          5 0.8666667 0.9489051
## 39    m      1          2 0.8666667 0.3795620
## 43    m      1          3 0.8666667 0.5693431
```

```
cat("\n\n") #cat some new lines
```

I ren-ran the glm for male copperheads using relative data.

```
#glm
#Note: overwriting the earlier male glm
glm_male_nonzero <- glm(rel_off ~ rel_mates, data=male_nonzero,
family=gaussian)

#view summary of glm
summary(glm_male_nonzero)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = rel_off ~ rel_mates, family = gaussian, data = male_nonzero)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.0953  -0.5341  -0.1545   0.5571   1.1739
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   0.3525     0.3575   0.986   0.3340
## rel_mates      0.6475     0.3325   1.947   0.0633 .
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 0.4472519)
##
##      Null deviance: 12.430  on 25  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 10.734  on 24  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 56.783
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2
```

I used the drop1 function to test for a significant effect of relative mating success in the male_nonzero model.

```
#use drop one function with chi-square statistic for LRT
drop1(glm_male_nonzero, test="Chisq")

## Single term deletions
##
```

```
## Model:
## rel_off ~ rel_mates
##           Df Deviance    AIC scaled dev. Pr(>Chi)
## <none>          10.734 56.783
## rel_mates  1    12.430 58.597      3.8139  0.05083 .
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Male relative mating success is marginally significant in the model (0.05083).

I extracted the male standardized Bateman gradient for calculation of the Jones index.

```
#cat the male standardized Bateman gradient as extracted from the model coefficients
cat("Standardized Male Bateman Gradient (relative): ",
round(glm_male_nonzero$coefficients[2], digits = 3), "\n")

## Standardized Male Bateman Gradient (relative):  0.648
```

Male relative mating success has a marginal effect on male reproductive success in male copperheads.

Next, I ran the glm for females using relative data.

```
#glm
#Note: overwriting the earlier female glm
glm_female <- glm(rel_off ~ rel_mates, data=female, family=gaussian)

#view summary of glm
summary(glm_female)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = rel_off ~ rel_mates, family = gaussian, data = female)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.6224  -0.3687  -0.1150   0.3704   0.7645
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   0.8558     0.2466   3.470  0.00293 **
## rel_mates     0.1442     0.2268   0.636  0.53337
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 0.1780993)
##
##      Null deviance: 3.0997  on 18  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 3.0277  on 17  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 25.024
```

```
##  
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2
```

I tested significance of female relative mating success in the model using the drop1 function.

```
#use drop one function with chi-square statistic for LRT  
drop1(glm_female, test="Chisq")  
  
## Single term deletions  
##  
## Model:  
## rel_off ~ rel_mates  
##           Df Deviance    AIC scaled dev. Pr(>Chi)  
## <none>          3.0277 25.023  
## rel_mates   1    3.0997 23.470    0.44652    0.504
```

Female relative mating success does not have a significant effect on relative reproductive success in copperheads.

I extracted the standardized Bateman gradient for females.

```
#cat the male standardized Bateman gradient as extracted from the model coefficients  
cat("Standardized Female Bateman Gradient (relative): ",  
round(glm_female$coefficients[2], digits = 3), "\n")  
  
## Standardized Female Bateman Gradient (relative): 0.144
```

Opportunities for Sexual Selection and Selection in Copperheads–

Then, I compared male and female opportunities for sexual selection and selection, using only males that produced offspring.

First, I calculated male and female I_s and I for copperheads.

```
#calculate female opportunity for sexual selection  
variance <- var(female$mates) #calculate the variance in MS  
x <- mean(female$mates) #calculate the mean in MS  
meansq <- x^2 #calculate the squared mean of MS  
female_Is <- variance/meansq #calculate opportunity for sexual selection  
  
#calculate female opportunity for selection  
variance <- var(female$offspring) #calculate the variance in RS  
x <- mean(female$offspring) #calculate the mean in RS  
meansq <- x^2 #calculate the squared mean of RS  
female_I <- variance/meansq #calculate opportunity for selection  
  
#calculate male opportunity for sexual selection  
variance <- var(male_nonzero$mates) #calculate the variance in MS  
x <- mean(male_nonzero$mates) #calculate the mean in MS  
meansq <- x^2 #calculate the squared mean of MS
```

```

male_Is <- variance/meansq #calculate opportunity for sexual selection

#calculate male opportunity for selection
variance <- var(male_nonzero$offspring) #calculate the variance in RS
x <- mean(male_nonzero$offspring) #calculate the mean in RS
meansq <- x^2 #calculate the squared mean of RS
male_I <- variance/meansq #calculate opportunity for selection

```

Then, I calculated degrees of freedom for males and females.

```

#degrees of freedom for males
df_m <- nrow(male_nonzero) - 1

#degrees of freedom for females
df_f <- nrow(female) - 1

#make degrees of freedom numeric
df_m <- as.numeric(df_m)
df_f <- as.numeric(df_f)

```

I statistically compared male and female I_s for copperheads with an F-ratio test.

```

#calculate F-ratio and critical value for Is, paying attention to whether
males or females have the greater Is value
if(female_Is > male_Is){ #if female Is is greater than male Is

  crit <- qf(0.95, df1 = df_f, df2 = df_m) # use female df as df1 in
calculation of critical value
  f <- female_Is/male_Is #use female estimate as numerator in f ratio
  pvalue <- pf(f, df1 = df_f, df2 = df_m, lower.tail = FALSE) #calculate p-
value
  cat("Note: Female Is value is numerator.\n\n") #cat description

} else { #otherwise

  crit <- qf(0.95, df1 = df_m, df2 = df_f) # use male df as df1 in
calculation of critical value
  f <- male_Is/female_Is #use male estimate as numerator in f ratio
  pvalue <- pf(f, df1 = df_m, df2 = df_f, lower.tail = FALSE) #calculate p-
value
  cat("Note: Male Is value is numerator.\n\n") #cat description

}

## Note: Female Is value is numerator.

#test whether male and female Is are significantly different by comparing F
ratio to critical value
if(f > crit){ #if the f ratio is larger than the critical value

```

```

    cat("Mean male and female Is are different (F > critical).", "\n", "Male
Is: ", round(male_Is, digits = 3), "\n", "Female Is: ", round(female_Is,
digits = 3), "\n", "F-Ratio: ", round(f, digits = 3), "\n", "Critical Value:
", round(crit, digits = 3), "\n", "Male Degrees of Freedom: ", df_m, "\n",
"Female Degrees of Freedom: ", df_f, "\n", "P-value =", round(pvalue, digits
= 3), "\n\n\n") #cat statistical metrics and parameters

} else { #otherwise

    cat("Mean male and female Is are not different (F < critical).", "\n",
"Male Is: ", round(male_Is, digits = 3), "\n", "Female Is: ",
round(female_Is, digits = 3), "\n", "F-Ratio: ", round(f, digits = 3), "\n",
"Critical Value: ", round(crit, digits = 3), "\n", "Male Degrees of Freedom:
", df_m, "\n", "Female Degrees of Freedom:", df_f, "\n", "P-value =",
round(pvalue, digits = 3), "\n\n\n") #cat statistical metrics and parameters

}

## Mean male and female Is are not different (F < critical).
## Male Is: 0.162
## Female Is: 0.192
## F-Ratio: 1.189
## Critical Value: 2.035
## Male Degrees of Freedom: 25
## Female Degrees of Freedom: 18
## P-value = 0.338

```

Then, I statistically compared male and female *I* for copperheads with an F-ratio test.

```

#calculate F-ratio and critical value for I, paying attention to whether
males or females have the greater Is value
if(female_I > male_I){ #if female I is greater than male I

    crit <- qf(0.95, df1 = df_f, df2 = df_m) # use female df as df1 in
calculation of critical value
    f <- female_I/male_I #use female estimate as numerator in f ratio
    pvalue <- pf(f, df1 = df_f, df2 = df_m, lower.tail = FALSE) #calculate p-
value
    cat("Note: Female I value is numerator.\n\n") #cat description

} else { #otherwise

    crit <- qf(0.95, df1 = df_m, df2 = df_f) # use male df as df1 in
calculation of critical value
    f <- male_I/female_I #use male estimate as numerator in f ratio
    pvalue <- pf(f, df1 = df_m, df2 = df_f, lower.tail = FALSE) #calculate p-
value
    cat("Note: Male I value is numerator.\n\n") #cat description

}

```

```

## Note: Male I value is numerator.

#test whether male and female I are significantly different by comparing F
ratio to critical value
if(f > crit){ #if the f ratio is larger than the critical value

  cat("Mean male and female I are different (F > critical).", "\n", "Male I:
", round(male_I, digits = 3), "\n", "Female I: ", round(female_I, digits =
3), "\n", "F-Ratio: ", round(f, digits = 3), "\n", "Critical Value: ",
round(crit, digits = 3), "\n", "Male Degrees of Freedom: ", df_m, "\n",
"Female Degrees of Freedom: ", df_f, "\n", "P-value =", round(pvalue, digits
= 3), "\n\n") #cat statistical metrics and parameters

} else { #otherwise

  cat("Mean male and female I are not different (F < critical).", "\n", "Male
I: ", round(male_I, digits = 3), "\n", "Female I: ", round(female_I, digits =
3), "\n", "F-Ratio: ", round(f, digits = 3), "\n", "Critical Value: ",
round(crit, digits = 3), "\n", "Male Degrees of Freedom: ", df_m, "\n",
"Female Degrees of Freedom:", df_f, "\n", "P-value =", round(pvalue, digits =
3), "\n\n") #cat statistical metrics and parameters

}

## Mean male and female I are different (F > critical).
## Male I: 0.497
## Female I: 0.172
## F-Ratio: 2.887
## Critical Value: 2.141
## Male Degrees of Freedom: 25
## Female Degrees of Freedom: 18
## P-value = 0.012

```

Jones Indexes for Copperheads–

Finally, I calculated the Jones Index (s'_{max}) for male and female copperheads, using only males that produced offspring.

First, I calculated the Jones Index for males.

```

#run glm with relative mating and reproductive success and extract
coefficients
coef_m <- coef(glm(rel_off ~ rel_mates, data=male_nonzero, family=gaussian))

#extract Bss from coefficients
Bss_m <- as.numeric(coef_m[2])

#calculate Jones index
Jones_m <- Bss_m*sqrt(male_Is)

```

```
#cat the results of the analysis
cat("Male Standardized Bateman Gradient: ", round(Bss_m, digits = 3),
"\n", "Male Opportunity for Sexual Selection: ", round(male_Is, digits = 3),
"\n", "Square Root Male Is: ", round(sqrt(male_Is), digits = 3), "\n", "Male
Jones Index: ", round(Jones_m, digits = 3))

## Male Standardized Bateman Gradient: 0.648
## Male Opportunity for Sexual Selection: 0.162
## Square Root Male Is: 0.402
## Male Jones Index: 0.26
```

Then, I calculated the Jones Index for females.

```
#run glm with relative mating and reproductive success and extract
coefficients
coef_f <- coef(glm(rel_off ~ rel_mates, data=female, family=gaussian))

#extract Bss from coefficients
Bss_f <- as.numeric(coef_f[2])

#calculate Jones index
Jones_f <- Bss_f*sqrt(female_Is)

#cat the results of the analysis
cat("Female Standardized Bateman Gradient: ", round(Bss_f, digits = 3),
"\n", "Female Opportunity for Sexual Selection: ", round(female_Is, digits =
3), "\n", "Square Root Female Is: ", round(sqrt(female_Is), digits = 3),
"\n", "Female Jones Index: ", round(Jones_f, digits = 3))

## Female Standardized Bateman Gradient: 0.144
## Female Opportunity for Sexual Selection: 0.192
## Square Root Female Is: 0.439
## Female Jones Index: 0.063
```

Finally, I statistically compared the male and female Jones Indexes using an F-ratio test.

```
#use same degrees of freedom calculated above.
#calculate F-ratio and critical value for s'max, again paying attention to
whether males or females have the greater s'max value
###note: Jones index is in units of SD, so had to convert to variances for F
ratio test
if((Jones_f^2) > (Jones_m^2)){ #if squared s'max is greater than squared male
s'max

  crit <- qf(0.95, df1 = df_f, df2 = df_m) # use female df as df1 in
calculation of critical value
  f <- (Jones_f^2)/(Jones_m^2) #use female estimate (squared) as numerator in
f ratio
  pvalue <- pf(f, df1 = df_f, df2 = df_m, lower.tail = FALSE) #calculate p-
value
  cat("Note: Female s'max (squared) value is numerator.\n\n") #cat
```


description

```
} else { #otherwise

  crit <- qf(0.95, df1 = df_m, df2 = df_f) # use male df as df1 in
calculation of critical value
  f <- (Jones_m^2)/(Jones_f^2) #use male estimate (squared) as numerator in f
ratio
  pvalue <- pf(f, df1 = df_m, df2 = df_f, lower.tail = FALSE) #calculate p-
value
  cat("Note: Male s'max (squared) value is numerator.\n\n") #cat description

}

## Note: Male s'max (squared) value is numerator.

#test whether male and female s'max are significantly different by comparing
F ratio to critical value
if(f > crit){ #if the f ratio is larger than the critical value

  cat("Mean male and female s'max are different (F > critical).", "\n", "Male
s'max: ", round(Jones_m, digits = 3), "\n", "Female s'max: ", round(Jones_f,
digits = 3), "\n", "F-Ratio: ", round(f, digits = 3), "\n", "Critical Value:
", round(crit, digits = 3), "\n", "Male Degrees of Freedom: ", df_m, "\n",
"Female Degrees of Freedom: ", df_f, "\n", "P-value =", round(pvalue, digits
= 3), "\n\n\n") #cat statistical metrics and parameters

} else { #otherwise

  cat("Mean male and female s'max are not different (F < critical).", "\n",
"Male s'max: ", round(Jones_m, digits = 3), "\n", "Female s'max: ",
round(Jones_f, digits = 3), "\n", "F-Ratio: ", round(f, digits = 3), "\n",
"Critical Value: ", round(crit, digits = 3), "\n", "Male Degrees of Freedom:
", df_m, "\n", "Female Degrees of Freedom:", df_f, "\n", "P-value =",
round(pvalue, digits = 3), "\n\n\n" ) #cat statistical metrics and parameters

}

## Mean male and female s'max are different (F > critical).
## Male s'max: 0.26
## Female s'max: 0.063
## F-Ratio: 16.96
## Critical Value: 2.141
## Male Degrees of Freedom: 25
## Female Degrees of Freedom: 18
## P-value = 0
```

There is a significant difference between the male and female Jones Index for copperheads.