

# Washington Lake, Weed Control (Dave Kyle)

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## Weed Removal - The Question

Non-native game fishes predate upon Sockeye Salmon *O. nerka* in Lake Sammamish(?), WA. Removal of aquatic vegetation is an action that would presumably reduce habitat of non-native gamefish predators, thus reducing their populations and predation impact on Sockeye Salmon. This study was designed to answer the question “**Did vegetation removal have an effect on abundance of nonnative game fishes?**”. Vegetation removal treatments were performed at 11 and 22 foot depths at each of 3 sites (Samm Landing, Idylwood Park, and Weowna Park). Fishes were enumerated during scuba surveys, at each treatment site and a paired control site, twice over one summer (survey 1 and 2). A generalized linear mixed model (Poisson link) was used to evaluate the effect of the vegetation treatment on sport fish abundance.

## Resources

Ben Bolker draft chapter on GLMMs: [link](#)

The data (from D. Kyle, Trout Unlimited) look like this:

Table 1: Weed removal data.

	Site	Depth	SurvNum	Type	SurvDate	TimeElapsed	Visibility	VegRemoved	Temp
8	Idylwood Park	11	1	Control	7/22/2021	13	12	0	24
6	Idylwood Park	11	1	Treat	7/22/2021	13	12	75	24
16	Idylwood Park	11	2	Control	8/5/2021	27	10	0	26
14	Idylwood Park	11	2	Treat	8/5/2021	27	10	75	26
7	Idylwood Park	22	1	Control	7/22/2021	13	8	0	24
5	Idylwood Park	22	1	Treat	7/22/2021	13	8	100	24
15	Idylwood Park	22	2	Control	8/5/2021	27	6	0	26
13	Idylwood Park	22	2	Treat	8/5/2021	27	6	100	26
4	Samm Landing	11	1	Control	7/21/2021	16	10	0	24
2	Samm Landing	11	1	Treat	7/21/2021	16	10	75	24
12	Samm Landing	11	2	Control	8/4/2021	30	8	0	25
10	Samm Landing	11	2	Treat	8/4/2021	30	8	75	25
3	Samm Landing	22	1	Control	7/21/2021	16	8	0	24
1	Samm Landing	22	1	Treat	7/21/2021	16	8	100	24
11	Samm Landing	22	2	Control	8/4/2021	30	6	0	25
9	Samm Landing	22	2	Treat	8/4/2021	30	6	100	25
20	Weowna Park	11	1	Control	9/14/2021	15	6	0	23
18	Weowna Park	11	1	Treat	9/14/2021	15	6	85	23
24	Weowna Park	11	2	Control	9/28/2021	29	9	0	18

	Site	Depth	SurvNum	Type	SurvDate	TimeElapsed	Visibility	VegRemoved	Temp
22	Weowna Park	11	2	Treat	9/28/2021	29	9	85	18
19	Weowna Park	22	1	Control	9/14/2021	15	6	0	23
17	Weowna Park	22	1	Treat	9/14/2021	15	6	100	23
23	Weowna Park	22	2	Control	9/28/2021	29	9	0	18
21	Weowna Park	22	2	Treat	9/28/2021	29	9	100	18

Table 2: Fish data. Link to Table 1 by rowID (column 1).

	SMBs	SMBI	LMBs	LMBI	YLPs	YLPi	RKB	BKC	SUNFISH	CCF	CRP	ALL
8	2	0	34	7	160	45	0	0	550	1	0	799
6	2	1	28	7	55	3	0	0	175	0	0	271
16	0	0	3	2	18	2	0	0	425	2	0	452
14	30	0	3	1	180	0	0	0	260	0	1	475
7	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20
5	0	6	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	2	258
15	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
13	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9
4	3	2	18	10	60	6	12	5	225	0	0	341
2	15	1	0	0	8	3	0	0	25	0	0	52
12	15	0	18	0	1150	30	2	0	950	0	0	2165
10	7	0	0	1	300	5	0	0	130	0	0	443
3	1	7	0	1	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	29
1	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	30
11	18	5	1	0	850	80	0	0	200	0	0	1154
9	29	5	0	0	3	3	0	0	6	0	0	46
20	15	0	18	0	75	4	0	0	1800	0	0	1912
18	6	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	45	0	0	62
24	7	0	18	9	300	5	0	2	700	0	0	1041
22	9	0	1	1	22	0	0	0	75	0	0	108
19	25	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	36
17	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
23	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
21	30	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	38

## Scale and center the data

Create scaled and centered data for continuous variables to alleviate model-fit problems (link)

```
DK.s<-DK
DK.s[,names(DK) %in% c("JulDaySurv","VegRemoved","Visibility")]<-
  scale(DK[,names(DK) %in% c("JulDaySurv","VegRemoved","Visibility")])
```

## Correlations Among Variables

Evaluate correlations among continuous variables that may cause multicollinearity problems in the model(s).

```
## The following objects are masked from DK (pos = 4):
```

```
##
## ALL, BKC, CCF, CRP, Depth, DepthCat, JulDaySurv, JulDayTrt, LMB1,
## LMBs, RKB, Site, SMB1, SMBs, SUNFISH, SurvCat, SurvDate, SurvNum,
## Temp, TimeElapsed, TreatDate, Type, VegRemoved, Visibility,
## Weather, YLP1, YLPs
```

Table 3: Pearson correlations ( $|r| > 0.6$ ) among continuous variables associated with transects.

	JulDaySurv	SurvNum	JulDayTrt	TimeElapsed	Depth	Visibility	VegRemoved	Temp
JulDaySurv	1	*	0.964	*	*	*	*	-0.788
SurvNum	*	1	*	0.984	*	*	*	*
JulDayTrt	0.964	*	1	*	*	*	*	-0.776
TimeElapsed	*	0.984	*	1	*	*	*	*
Depth	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*
Visibility	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*
VegRemoved	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*
Temp	-0.788	*	-0.776	*	*	*	*	1

Screen from global model JulDayTrt and Temp because of high correlation with JulDaySurv. TimeElapsed is correlated with SurveyNum (in binomial sense) and so it is excluded also.

## Explore Random Effect Structure

Explore model fit with different variations of random effects based on design while also considering model complexity given sample size ( $n=24$ ). Models with no random effect (gm1), site only random effect (gm1.site.reff), site and survey (1 & 2) non-nested random effects (gm2.site.surv.reff), and survey nested within site random effects (gm3.site.surv\_reff). It also would fit these models with REML = FALSE, so AIC comparisons may be suspect.

```
library(lme4)
```

```
## Warning: package 'lme4' was built under R version 4.0.5
```

```
## Loading required package: Matrix
```

```
gm1<-glm(ALL~JulDaySurv+Type*DepthCat+Visibility, data=DK.s, family=poisson, na.action="na.fail")
gm1.site.reff<-glmer(ALL~JulDaySurv+Type*DepthCat+Visibility+(1|Site),
  data=DK.s, family=poisson, na.action="na.fail")
gm2.site.surv.reff<-glmer(ALL~JulDaySurv+Type*DepthCat+Visibility+(1|Site)+(1|SurvCat),
  data=DK.s, family=poisson, na.action="na.fail")
gm3.site.surv_reff<-glmer(ALL~JulDaySurv+Type*DepthCat+Visibility+(1|Site|SurvCat),
  data=DK.s, family=poisson, na.action="na.fail") #Is singular
```

```
## boundary (singular) fit: see ?isSingular
```

Note that (1|Site|SurvCat) in gm3 results in singularity, i.e., each site and survey combination needs its own intercept ( $n=6$ ).

Compare models using AIC

```
AIC(gm1, gm1.site.reff, gm2.site.surv.reff, gm3.site.surv_reff) #AIC, suggests random effect needed
```

```
##              df      AIC
## gm1          6 5884.469
## gm1.site.reff 7 5275.094
## gm2.site.surv.reff 8 5271.776
## gm3.site.surv_reff 8 3566.273
```

gm3 has lowest AIC but is singular. Fall back to non-nested random effects of site and survey, as that model has the next lowest AIC.

## Global Model

Fit a global model with Julian Day, Visibility, and the two variables of interest Treatment Type (Control, Impact) and Depth Category (11 v. 22 ft). Site and Survey (1 or 2) are maintained as random effects (non-nested).

```
Global.mod<-glmer(ALL~JulDaySurv+Type*DepthCat+Visibility+(1|Site)+(1|SurvCat),
                  data=DK.s,family=poisson,nAGQ=0, na.action="na.fail")
summary(Global.mod)
```

```
## Generalized linear mixed model fit by maximum likelihood (Adaptive
##   Gauss-Hermite Quadrature, nAGQ = 0) [glmerMod]
##   Family: poisson ( log )
## Formula: ALL ~ JulDaySurv + Type * DepthCat + Visibility + (1 | Site) +
##           (1 | SurvCat)
##   Data: DK.s
##
##           AIC      BIC   logLik deviance df.resid
##    5271.8    5281.2  -2627.9   5255.8      16
##
## Scaled residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -17.894   -9.571   -5.886    6.123   38.508
##
## Random effects:
##   Groups Name            Variance Std.Dev.
##   Site   (Intercept) 0.00586  0.07655
##   SurvCat (Intercept) 0.06307  0.25113
## Number of obs: 24, groups: Site, 3; SurvCat, 2
##
## Fixed effects:
##
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)      7.17974    0.18349  39.129 < 2e-16 ***
## JulDaySurv      -0.23324    0.04878  -4.781 1.74e-06 ***
## TypeTreat       -1.55930    0.02929 -53.242 < 2e-16 ***
## DepthCatTwentyTwo -2.25628    0.03591 -62.834 < 2e-16 ***
## Visibility       -0.54697    0.01548 -35.331 < 2e-16 ***
## TypeTreat:DepthCatTwentyTwo 0.38640    0.06499   5.945 2.76e-09 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##      (Intr) J1DySr TypTrt DptCTT Vsblty
## JulDaySurv -0.006
## TypeTreat  -0.028  0.000
## DpthCtTwntT -0.036  0.107  0.142
## Visibility  -0.023  0.166  0.000  0.503
## TypTrt:DCTT  0.012  0.000 -0.451 -0.405  0.000
```

## Model Selection

Run model selection using all combinations of covariates in global model with some constraints. Constraints include Type is in every model (random effects are included in all models by default).

```
library(MuMIn)
mod.sel<-dredge(Global.mod,rank="AICc", REML = FALSE, fixed=c("Type"))
```

Print top models (AICc <4) and model-averaged parameter estimates.

```
(top.mods<-subset(mod.sel,subset = delta<4))
```

```
## Global model call: glmer(formula = ALL ~ JulDaySurv + Type * DepthCat + Visibility +
##      (1 | Site) + (1 | SurvCat), data = DK.s, family = poisson,
##      nAGQ = 0, na.action = "na.fail")
## ---
## Model selection table
##      (Int) DpC      JDS Typ      Vsb DpC:Typ df      logLik   AICc delta weight
## 16 7.180    + -0.2332    + -0.5470      + 8 -2627.888 5281.4  0.00  0.508
## 14 7.178    +          + -0.5437      + 7 -2630.221 5281.4  0.07  0.492
## Models ranked by AICc(x, REML = FALSE)
## Random terms (all models):
## '1 | Site', '1 | SurvCat'
```

Two models are plausible: global model, and a global model but without Julian Day of Survey term.

Compute model-averaged parameter estimates (with and without shrinkage):

```
avgm<-model.avg(top.mods)
summary(avgm)
```

```
##
## Call:
## model.avg(object = top.mods)
##
## Component model call:
## glmer(formula = ALL ~ <2 unique rhs>, data = DK.s, family = poisson,
##      nAGQ = 0, na.action = na.fail)
##
## Component models:
##      df  logLik   AICc delta weight
## 12345 8 -2627.89 5281.38  0.00   0.51
## 1345  7 -2630.22 5281.44  0.07   0.49
```

```
##
## Term codes:
##      DepthCat      JulDaySurv      Type      Visibility DepthCat:Type
##           1           2           3           4           5
##
## Model-averaged coefficients:
## (full average)
##              Estimate Std. Error Adjusted SE z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)      7.17876    0.19811    0.21370  33.593 <2e-16
## DepthCatTwentyTwo -2.25384    0.03601    0.03884  58.022 <2e-16
## JulDaySurv       -0.11856    0.12168    0.12252   0.968  0.333
## Visibility       -0.54538    0.01559    0.01681  32.436 <2e-16
## TypeTreat       -1.55930    0.02929    0.03160  49.340 <2e-16
## DepthCatTwentyTwo:TypeTreat 0.38640    0.06499    0.07013   5.510 <2e-16
##
## (Intercept)      ***
## DepthCatTwentyTwo ***
## JulDaySurv
## Visibility      ***
## TypeTreat      ***
## DepthCatTwentyTwo:TypeTreat ***
##
## (conditional average)
##              Estimate Std. Error Adjusted SE z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)      7.17876    0.19811    0.21370  33.59 < 2e-16
## DepthCatTwentyTwo -2.25384    0.03601    0.03884  58.02 < 2e-16
## JulDaySurv       -0.23324    0.04878    0.05276   4.42 9.85e-06
## Visibility       -0.54538    0.01559    0.01681  32.44 < 2e-16
## TypeTreat       -1.55930    0.02929    0.03160  49.34 < 2e-16
## DepthCatTwentyTwo:TypeTreat 0.38640    0.06499    0.07013   5.51 3.60e-08
##
## (Intercept)      ***
## DepthCatTwentyTwo ***
## JulDaySurv      ***
## Visibility      ***
## TypeTreat      ***
## DepthCatTwentyTwo:TypeTreat ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Drop Julian Day of Survey because Survey Category random effect captures Julian Day effect, and the parameter estimate is imprecise. Drop Visibility because the parameter estimate is non-sensical (less fish as visibility increases).

## Reduced Model

Fit reduced model based on results of model selection.

```
r.mod<-glmer(ALL~Type*DepthCat+(1|Site)+(1|SurvCat),
             data=DK.s, family=poisson,na.action="na.fail")
summary(r.mod)
```

```
## Generalized linear mixed model fit by maximum likelihood (Laplace
```

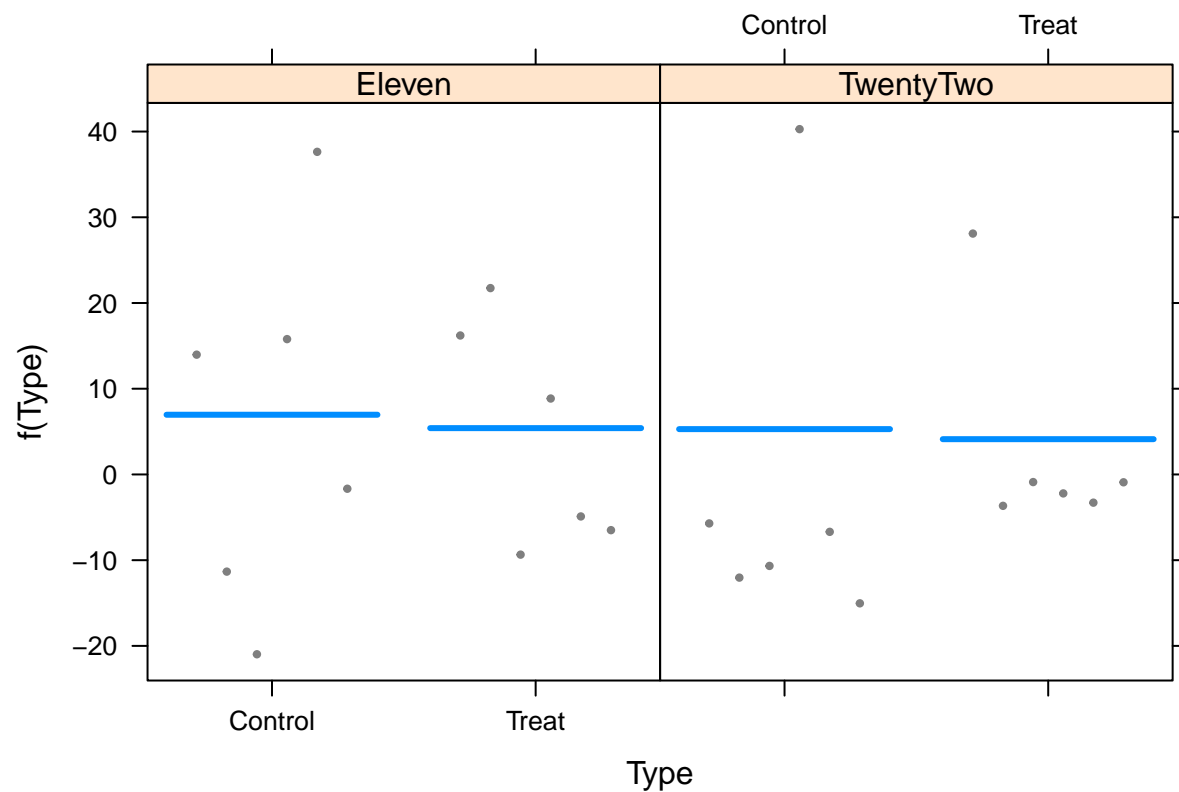
```
## Approximation) [glmerMod]
## Family: poisson ( log )
## Formula: ALL ~ Type * DepthCat + (1 | Site) + (1 | SurvCat)
## Data: DK.s
##
##      AIC      BIC    logLik deviance df.resid
## 6552.8    6559.9   -3270.4    6540.8      18
##
## Scaled residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -23.743 -10.835  -6.101    7.780   44.936
##
## Random effects:
## Groups Name Variance Std.Dev.
## Site (Intercept) 0.07832 0.2799
## SurvCat (Intercept) 0.06329 0.2516
## Number of obs: 24, groups: Site, 3; SurvCat, 2
##
## Fixed effects:
##
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)      6.96384    0.24065  28.937 < 2e-16 ***
## TypeTreat        -1.55930    0.02928 -53.247 < 2e-16 ***
## DepthCatTwentyTwo -1.67487    0.03073 -54.501 < 2e-16 ***
## TypeTreat:DepthCatTwentyTwo 0.38641    0.06499   5.946 2.75e-09 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##              (Intr) TypTrt DptCTT
## TypeTreat    -0.021
## DpthCtTwntT  -0.020  0.166
## TypTrt:DCTT   0.010 -0.451 -0.473
```

## Results

The significant interaction between Treatment Type (Control, Treatment) and Depth (11 v. 22 ft) suggests that the effect of Treatment Type differs depending on whether vegetation was removed at 11 v. 22 ft. At 11 ft., the Depth term and Depth:Treatment Type interaction terms get set to zero. Thus, the parameter estimate of the Treatment Type main effect at 11 ft. is estimated to be -1.56, suggesting that application of the vegetation removal treatment results in a  $e^{-1.56} = 0.21$ , or a 79% ( $1 - 0.21 = .79$ ) decrease in abundance of game fish. At 22 ft., the Depth, Treatment Type, and Treatment Type:Depth interaction estimates suggest that vegetation removal results in a  $e^{(-1.56 + -1.67 + 0.39)} = 0.06$ , or a 94% ( $1 - 0.06 = 0.94$ ) decrease in abundance.

## Effects Plot with Partial Residuals

```
library(visreg)
visreg(r.mod, "Type", by="DepthCat", type='conditional')
```



This shows the common effect of vegetation removal on abundance of game fish at the two depths.

## A Look at the Random Effects

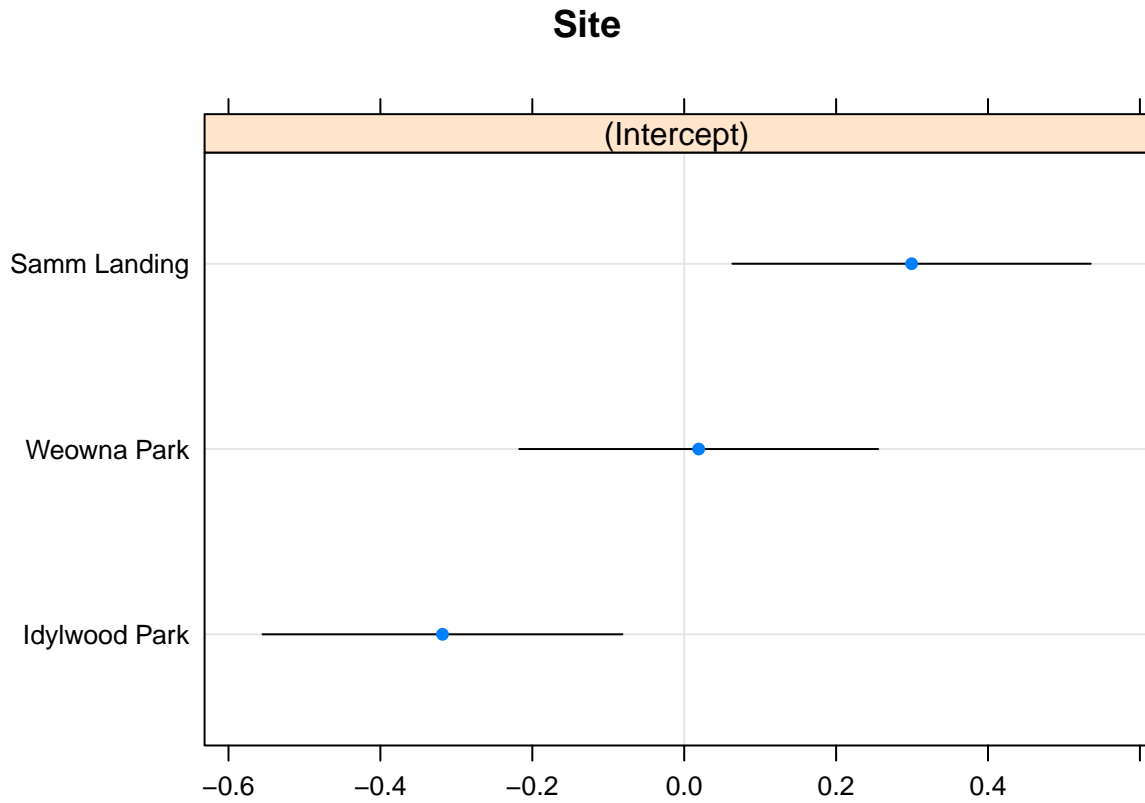
First step, pull random effects from r.mod

```
randoms <- ranef(r.mod)
```

### Catepillar plots of random effects

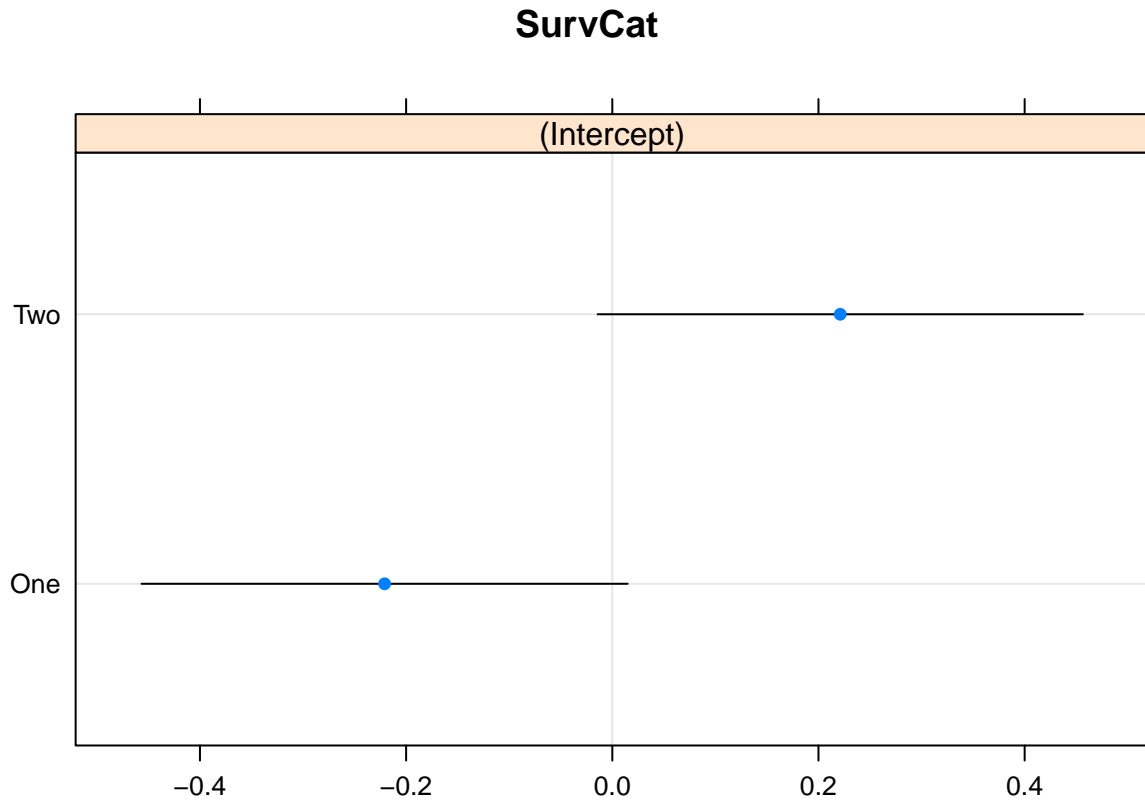
```
library(lattice)
randoms <- ranef(r.mod)
dotplot(randoms)$Site
```





The random effects show that abundance was generally highest at Samm Landing and lowest at Idylwood Park.

```
dotplot(randoms)$SurvCat
```



The random effect estimates for survey 1 versus 2 show abundance of game fish was generally higher during the 2nd survey.