

A (brief) introduction to ordination and the vegan package

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SEFS9, July 5th 2015

Datasets
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Unconstrained Ordination
oooooooooooooooooooooooooooo

Constrained Ordination
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Permutation Tests
o

End

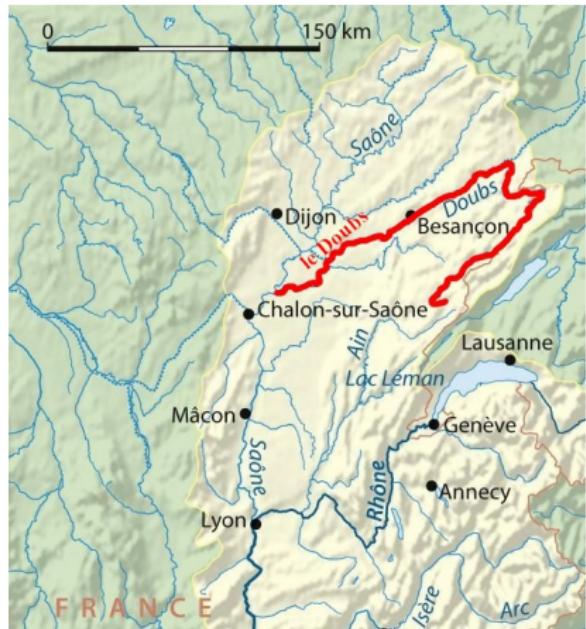
	Raw data	Transformed data	Unimodal	Distance-based	Model-based
Unconstrained	PCA		CA, DCA	PCoA, NMDS	MM, LVM
Constrained	RDA	tb-PCA tb-RDA	CCA	db-RDA	CAO, CQO
Other				Permanova, Dispersion	manyglm

No maths today ;)

Datasets

Demonstration: Doubs river fish communities

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- ▶ Fish
- ▶ 30 sites along the Doubs River

Verneaux, J. (1973) Cours d'eau de Franche-Comte (Massif du Jura). Recherches écologiques sur le réseau hydrographique du Doubs. Essai de biotypologie. These d'état, Besançon. 1–257.

Datasets



Unconstrained Ordination



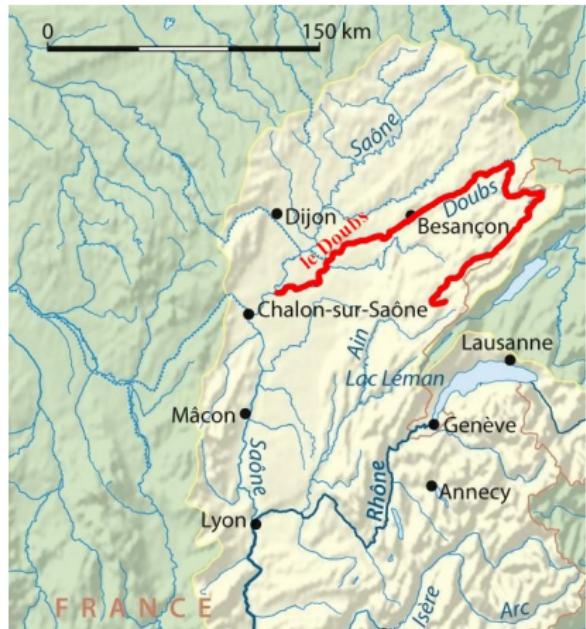
Constrained Ordination



Permutation Tests



End



- ▶ Fish
- ▶ 30 sites along the Doubs River

Questions

- ▶ How does fish composition change downstream?
- ▶ Environmental drivers?

Verneaux, J. (1973) Cours d'eau de Franche-Comté (Massif du Jura). Recherches écologiques sur le réseau hydrographique du Doubs. Essai de biotypologie. These d'état, Besançon. 1–257.


```
# Dimension and first rows of Environmental data  
dim(Denv)
```

```
[1] 30 11
```

30 sites, 11 variables

```
head(Denv)
```

	das	alt	pen	deb	pH	dur	pho	nit	amm	oxy	dbo
1	0.3	934	48.0	0.84	7.9	45	0.01	0.20	0.00	12.2	2.7
2	2.2	932	3.0	1.00	8.0	40	0.02	0.20	0.10	10.3	1.9
3	10.2	914	3.7	1.80	8.3	52	0.05	0.22	0.05	10.5	3.5
4	18.5	854	3.2	2.53	8.0	72	0.10	0.21	0.00	11.0	1.3
5	21.5	849	2.3	2.64	8.1	84	0.38	0.52	0.20	8.0	6.2
6	32.4	846	3.2	2.86	7.9	60	0.20	0.15	0.00	10.2	5.3

Exercise: Salinization and Pesticides

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```
# setwd('3-Ordination/data/')
abu <- read.table('melbourneAbu.csv', sep = ';', header = TRUE)
env <- read.table('melbourneEnv.csv', sep = ';', header = TRUE)
```

```
# dimensions of data.frame
dim(env)
```

```
[1] 24 23
```

```
dim(abu)
```

```
[1] 24 76
```

24 sites, 22 environmental variables, 75 taxa

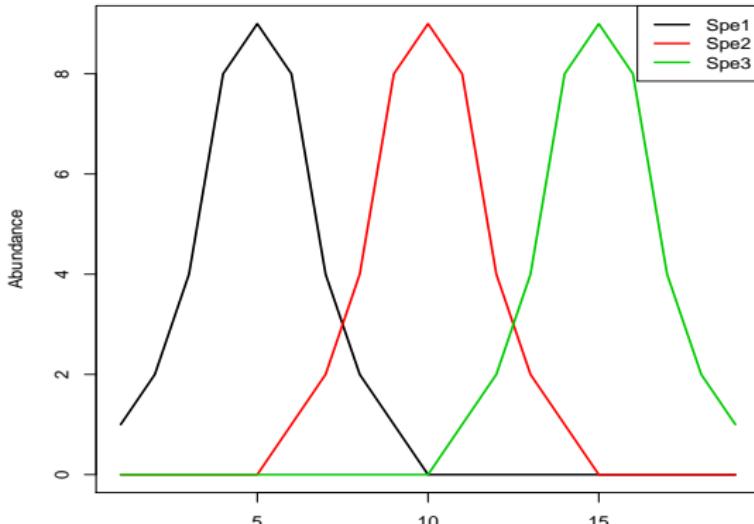
```
head(env[, 1:10])
```

	ID	T	pH	oxygen	Depth	maxwidth	minwidth	rifperc	poolperc	Bedrock
1	1-11	16.8	7.67	80.1	0.9	15	12.0	0	100	0
2	2-11	16.5	7.29	83.0	0.9	30	15.0	0	100	0
3	3-11	17.3	7.20	77.9	0.4	4	2.5	0	100	0
4	4-11	15.6	7.84	72.0	0.7	8	2.5	0	100	0
5	5-11	17.2	6.97	69.9	0.9	7	4.0	0	100	0
6	6-11	15.5	7.26	80.0	0.2	3	2.0	5	95	0

Exercise: Dummy abundances

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```
# Load dummy data
dummy <- read.table('dummydata.csv', header = TRUE, sep = ';')
# plot dummy data
matplot(dummy[ , -1], type = 'l', xlab = 'Site', ylab = 'Abundance',
        lty = 'solid', lwd = 2)
legend('topright', legend = colnames(dummy)[-1],
       col = 1:3, lty = 'solid', lwd = 2)
```



Unconstrained Ordination

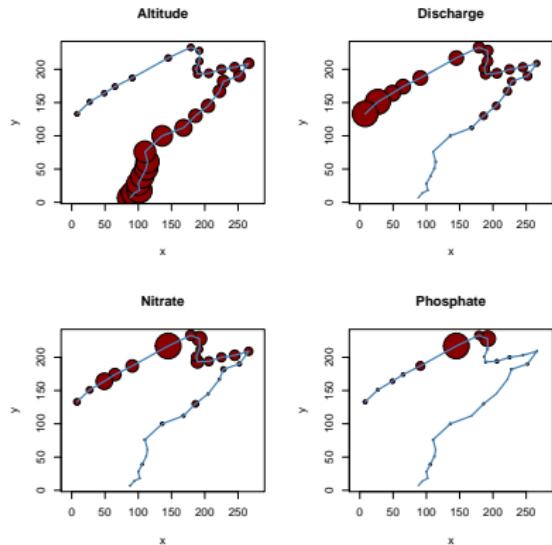
Principal Components Analysis (PCA)

Principal coordinates analysis (PCoA)

Nonmetric Multidimensional Scaling (NMDS)

Principal Components Analysis (PCA) — Why?

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- ▶ 11 variables

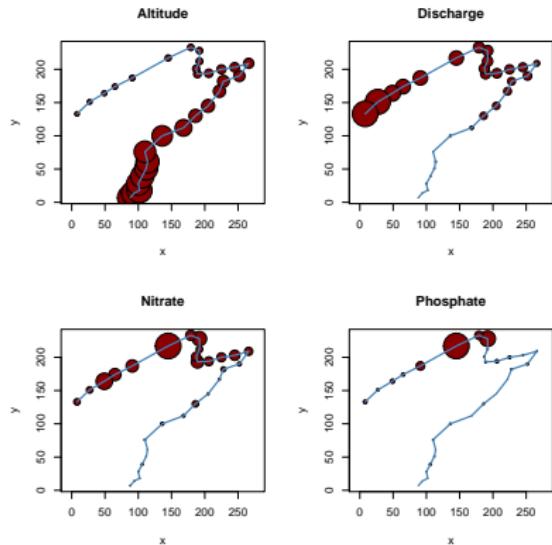
Questions:

- ▶ Which variables are correlated?
- ▶ Which sites have similar conditions?
- ▶ How do conditions change downstream?

Solutions?

Principal Components Analysis (PCA) — Why?

12 / 38



- ▶ 11 variables

Questions:

- ▶ Which variables are correlated?
- ▶ Which sites have similar conditions?
- ▶ How do conditions change downstream?

Solutions?

- ▶ pairwise comparisons
- ▶ 3D possible
- ▶ more than 3 dimensions?

- ▶ *"Look from another angle on the data"*
- ▶ PCA is just a rotation of the coordinate system
- ▶ The rotation is done so that the first axis contains as much variation as possible
- ▶ Second axis than most of remaining variation

Short Demo.

- ▶ *"Look from another angle on the data"*
- ▶ PCA is just a rotation of the coordinate system
- ▶ The rotation is done so that the first axis contains as much variation as possible
- ▶ Second axis than most of remaining variation

Short Demo.

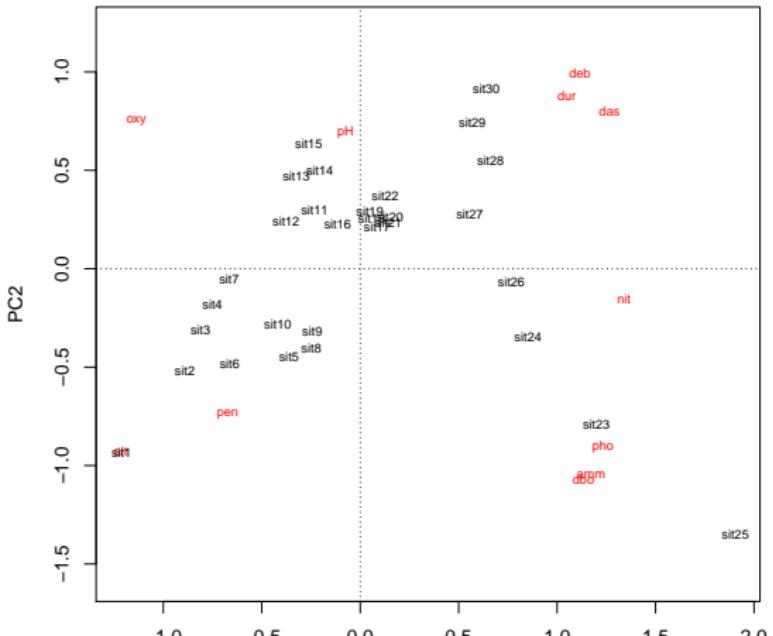
Maths:

- ▶ The covariance (or correlation) matrix is decomposed into its Eigenvectors and Eigenvalues.
- ▶ The Eigenvectors give the rotation needed
- ▶ The Eigenvalues stretch the axes

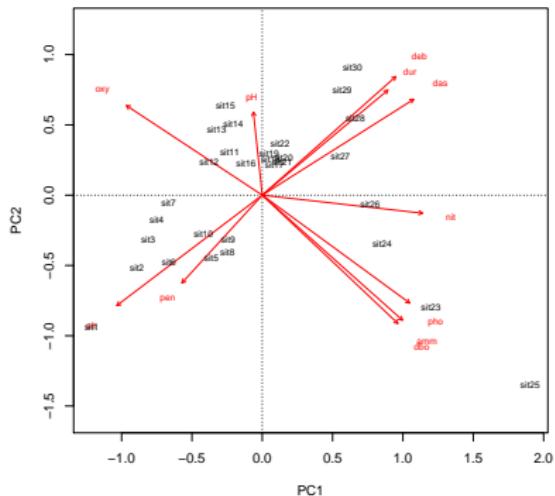
Principal Components Analysis (PCA) — How?

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```
require(vegan)  
PCA <- rda(Denv, scale = TRUE)  
plot(PCA, scaling = 3)
```



```
biplot(PCA, cex = 5, scaling = 3)
```

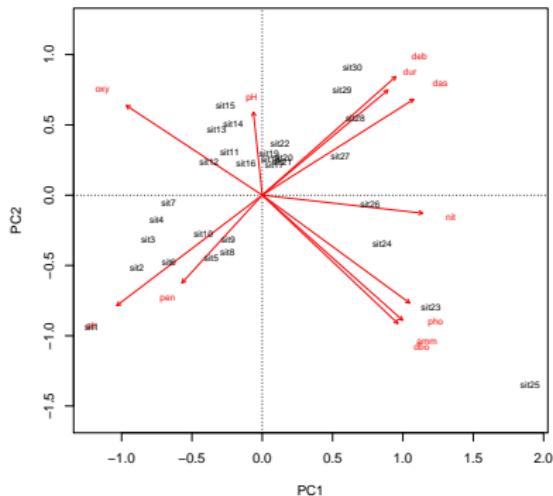


- angle between variables **approx.** their correlation
- distance between sites **approx.** their euclidean distance
- projecting a site on a variable **approx.** the relative value

Principal Components Analysis (PCA) — Interpretation? (I)

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```
biplot(PCA, cex = 5, scaling = 3)
```

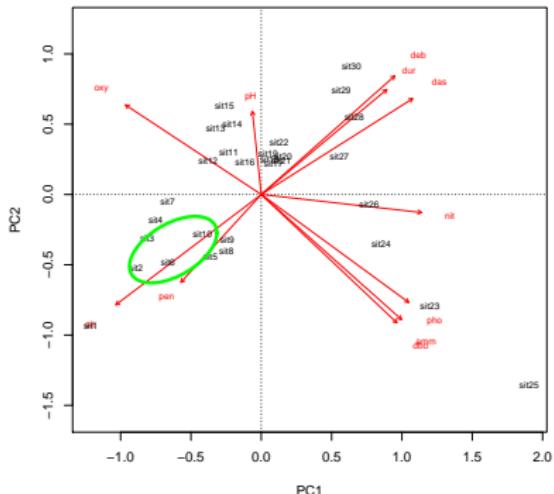


- ▶ angle between variables **approx.** their correlation
 - ▶ distance between sites **approx.** their euclidean distance
 - ▶ projecting a site on a variable **approx.** the relative value
-
- ▶ scaling = 1 - to interpret (only) distances between sites
 - ▶ scaling = 2 - to interpret (only) correlations between variables

Principal Components Analysis (PCA) — Interpretation? (II)

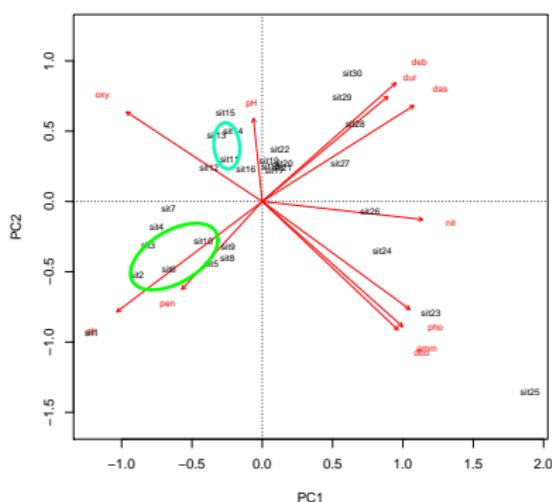
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- ▶ high altitude + slope, low discharge

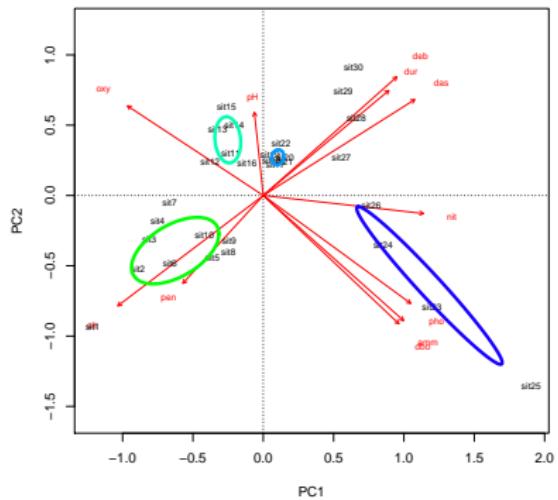


Principal Components Analysis (PCA) — Interpretation? (II)

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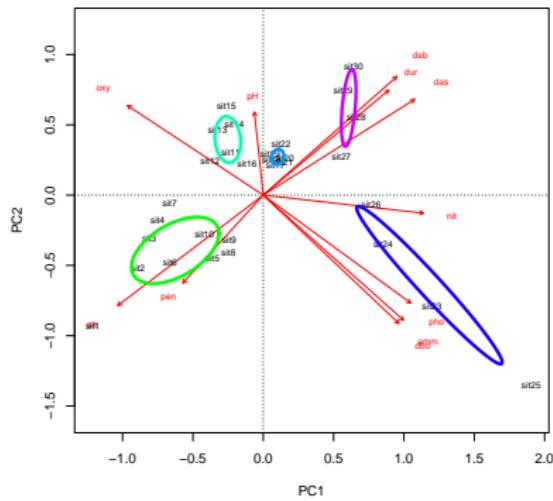
- ▶ high altitude + slope, low discharge
- ▶ high oxygen, low nutrient



- ▶ high altitude + slope, low discharge
- ▶ high oxygen, low nutrient
- ▶ intermediate
- ▶ nutrient rich

Principal Components Analysis (PCA) — Interpretation? (II)

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- ▶ high altitude + slope, low discharge
- ▶ high oxygen, low nutrient
- ▶ intermediate
- ▶ nutrient rich
- ▶ high discharge, low altitude, medium nutrient

Datasets
oooooooooooo

Unconstrained Ordination
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Constrained Ordination
oo

Permutation Tests
o

End

Principal Components Analysis (PCA) — Interpretation? (III)

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```
summary(PCA, display = NULL, scaling = 3)
```

Call:
rda(X = Denv, scale = TRUE)

Partitioning of correlations:
Inertia Proportion
Total 11 1
Unconstrained 11 1

Eigenvalues, and their contribution to the correlations

Importance of components:

	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5	PC6	PC7
Eigenvalue	5.9687	2.1638	1.06516	0.73873	0.40027	0.33565	0.1727
Proportion Explained	0.5426	0.1967	0.09683	0.06716	0.03639	0.03051	0.0157
Cumulative Proportion	0.5426	0.7393	0.83616	0.90331	0.93970	0.97022	0.9859
	PC8	PC9	PC10	PC11			
Eigenvalue	0.10821	0.02368	0.01707	0.005993			
Proportion Explained	0.00984	0.00215	0.00155	0.000540			
Cumulative Proportion	0.99575	0.99790	0.99946	1.000000			

Scaling 3 for species and site scores

- * Both sites and species are scaled proportional to eigenvalues on all dimensions
- * General scaling constant of scores:

Your turn!

Load the Melbourne dataset (only environmental variables).

Exclude the variables ID, logCond and logmaxTU.

Perform a PCA.

Which variables are correlated?

How much variance is explained by the first 2 axes?

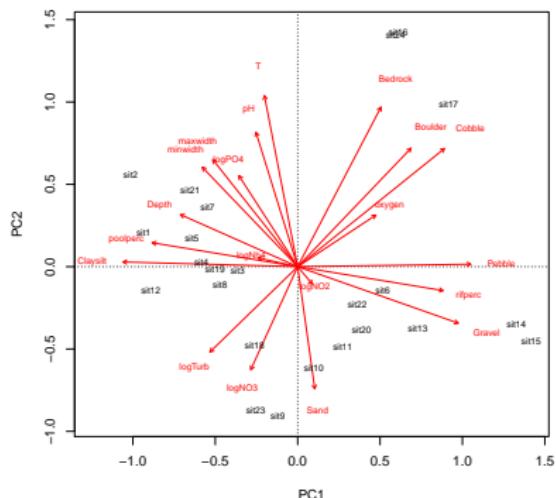
How could the two PCA axes be interpreted?

Exercise

```
take <- env[ , !names(env) %in% c('ID', 'logCond', 'logmaxTU')]
PCA <- rda(take, scale = TRUE)
cumsum(PCA$CA$eig / PCA$tot.chi)[1:2]
```

PC1	PC2
0.2839873	0.4537452

```
biplots(PCA, scaling = 3)
```



- ▶ multiple variables interrelated
- ▶ 1st axis can be interpreted as *hydrological gradient*
- ▶ 2nd axis can be interpreted as *chemistry gradient*

Question:

- ▶ How is diversity related to salinity, pesticides and other variables?

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Problem:

- ▶ Only 24 sites
- ▶ but 22 (partly correlated) explanatory variables
- ▶ strongy hypotheses about salinity and pesticides

A Solution:

Question:

- ▶ How is diversity related to salinity, pesticides and other variables?

Problem:

- ▶ Only 24 sites
- ▶ but 22 (partly correlated) explanatory variables
- ▶ strongy hypotheses about salinity and pesticides

A Solution:

- ▶ Reduce number of variables to *Principal Components*
- ▶ regress these

Excursus — principal component regression (PCR)

```
# calculate shannon diversity index
div <- diversity(abu[, -1], index = 'shannon')
pc <- scores(PCA, choices = c(1, 2), scaling = 1, display = 'sites')
model_data <- data.frame(div, pc, logCond = env$logCond, logmaxTU = env$logmaxTU)
model <- lm(div ~ PC1 + PC2 + logCond + logmaxTU, data = model_data)
summary(model)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = div ~ PC1 + PC2 + logCond + logmaxTU, data = model_data)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-0.64415	-0.15688	0.02063	0.18219	0.57929

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	1.83079	0.43429	4.216	0.000468 ***
PC1	0.01971	0.16691	0.118	0.907262
PC2	0.02192	0.19570	0.112	0.911996
logCond	-0.20942	0.13050	-1.605	0.125049
logmaxTU	-0.12572	0.07316	-1.718	0.101994

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

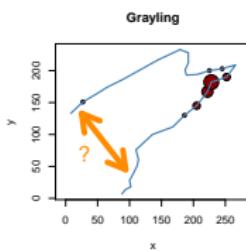
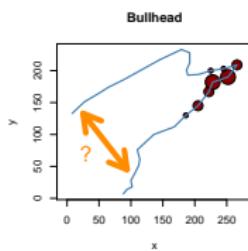
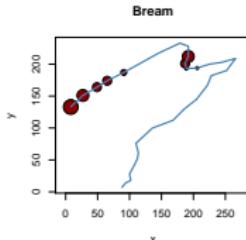
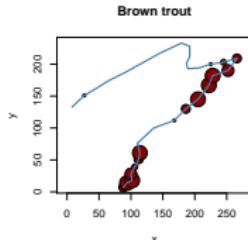
Residual standard error: 0.3645 on 19 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.2682, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1141

F-statistic: 1.741 on 4 and 19 DF, p-value: 0.1827

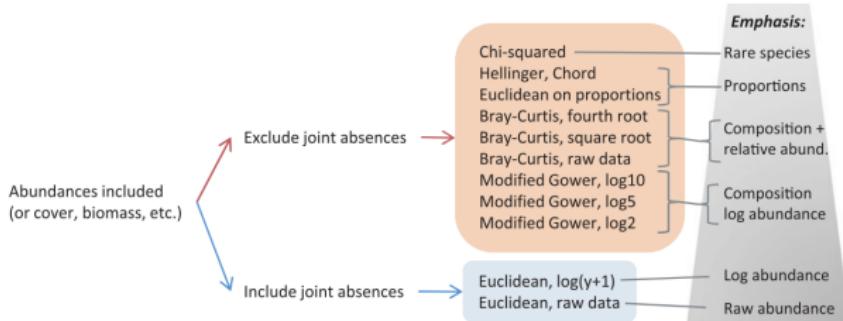
Abundances — The Problem with zeros

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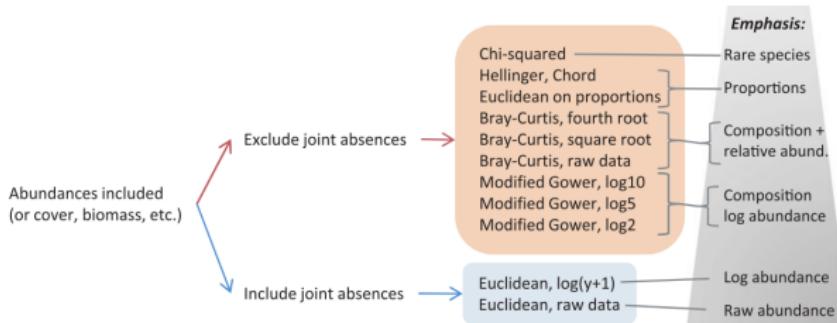


- Species may be absent due to different factors (too high flow, too saline, etc.)
- *Absence* contains less information than *Presence*
- PCA preserves the Euclidean distance between sites
- Need another measure of similarity for (raw) abundances

Dissimilarity measures



Anderson, M.J., Crist, T.O., et al. , 2011. Navigating the multiple meanings of beta diversity: a roadmap for the practicing ecologist. *Ecology Letters* 14, 19–28.



	Spe1	Spe2	Spe3
sit1	0	4	8
sit2	0	1	1
sit3	1	0	0

```
vegdist(mat, method = 'euclidean')

      sit1      sit2
sit2 7.615773
sit3 9.000000 1.732051
```

```
vegdist(mat, method = 'bray')

      sit1      sit2
sit2 0.7142857
sit3 1.0000000 1.0000000
```

Anderson, M.J., Crist, T.O., et al. , 2011. Navigating the multiple meanings of beta diversity: a roadmap for the practicing ecologist. Ecology Letters 14, 19–28.

- ▶ Works on distance matrices
- ▶ Species can be added as *weighted averages*
- ▶ Eigenvalue based
- ▶ PCoA with euclidean distance == PCA

Principal coordinates analysis (PCoA)

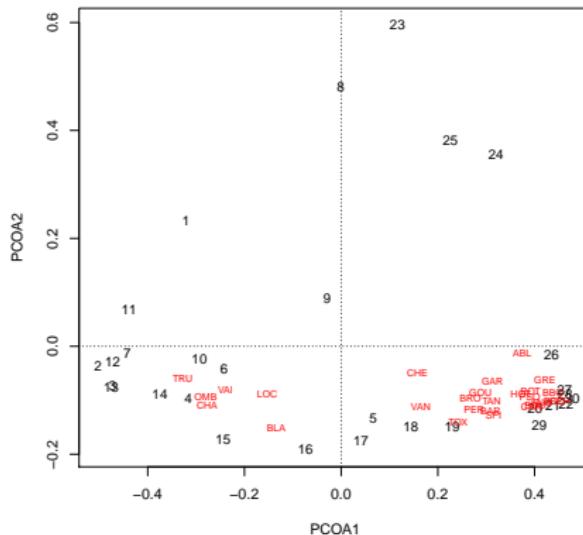
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```
# Distance matrix
Dabu_dist <- vegdist(Dabu, method = 'bray')

# PCoA
PCOA <- cmdscale(Dabu_dist, eig = TRUE)

# Create plot
plot(PCOA$points, type = 'n',
      xlab = 'PCOA1', ylab = 'PCOA2')
text(PCOA$points,
     labels = rownames(Dabu), cex = 0.9)
abline(h = 0, lty = 'dotted')
abline(v = 0, lty = 'dotted')
# Add species as weighted averages
wa <- wascores(PCOA$points, Dabu)
text(wa, labels = colnames(Dabu),
     col = 'red', cex = 0.7)
```

```
# explained variance
(PCOA$eig / sum(PCOA$eig))[1:2] * 100
[1] 49.24914 15.95758
```



- ▶ Similar to PCoA
- ▶ Does not preserve exact distances between objects
- ▶ Possibly better representation in low dimensions
- ▶ **Not** eigenvalue based, iterative algorithm
- ▶ Axes have no meaning, just the relative distances

Nonmetric Multidimensional Scaling (NMDS)

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```
# Distance matrix
Dabu_0 <- Dabu[!rowSums(Dabu) == 0, ]
Dabu_dist <- vegdist(Dabu_0, method = 'bray')

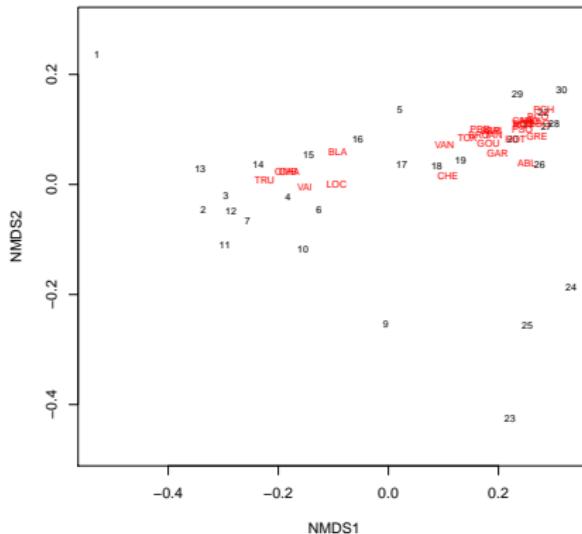
# NMDS
NMDS <- metaMDS(Dabu_dist, k = 2, trace = 0)

# Plot
plot(NMDS, type = 't')

# Add species as weighted averages
wa <- wascores(NMDS$points, Dabu_0)
text(wa, labels = colnames(Dabu),
     col = 'red', cex = 0.7)
```

```
# Stress value
NMDS$stress

[1] 0.07477834
```



Your turn!

Using the artificial dummy dataset.

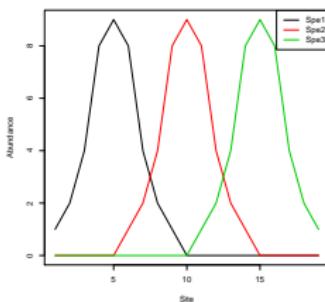
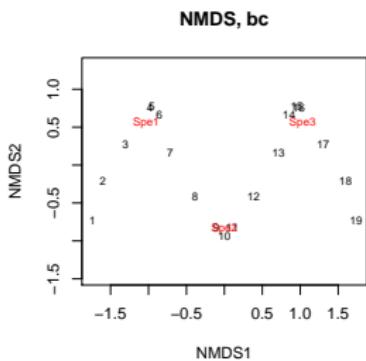
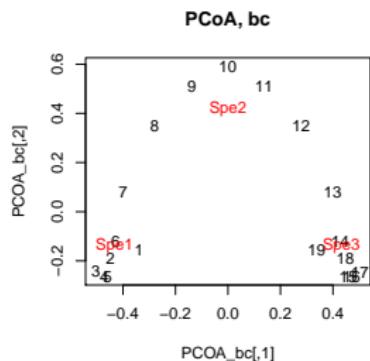
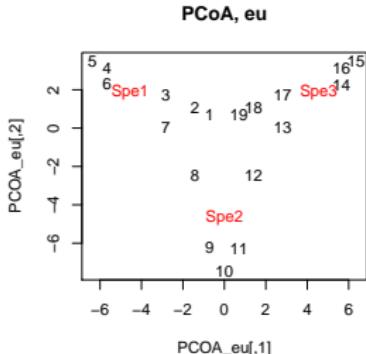
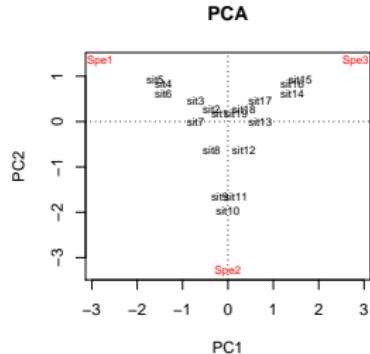
Run:

1. PCA
2. PCoA with euclidean distance
3. PCoA with Bray-Curtis dissimilarity
4. NMDS with Bray-Curtis dissimilarity

What are the differences between ordinations?
Which represent better the underlying gradient?

Exercise

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Datasets
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Unconstrained Ordination
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Constrained Ordination
○○

Permutation Tests
○

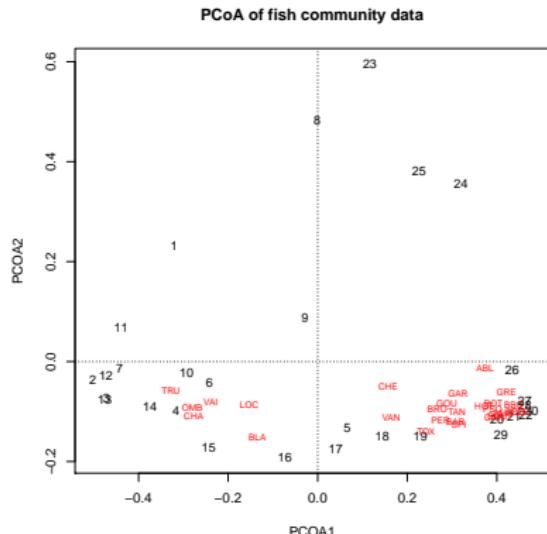
End

- This ordination is **only** driven by fish community data

Question:

- How can we interpret the gradients in community composition?

A solution



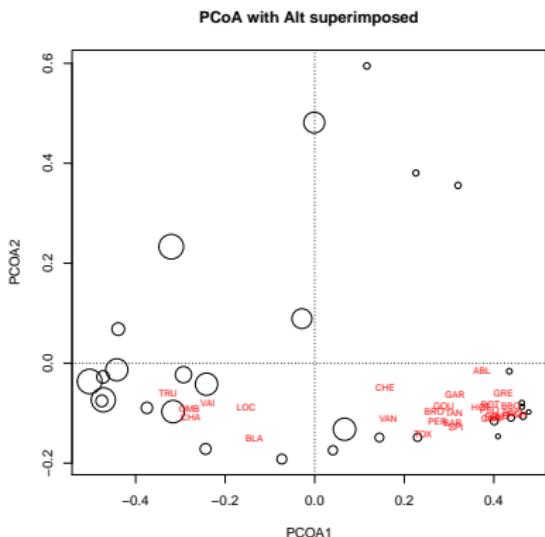
- ▶ This ordination is **only** driven by fish community data

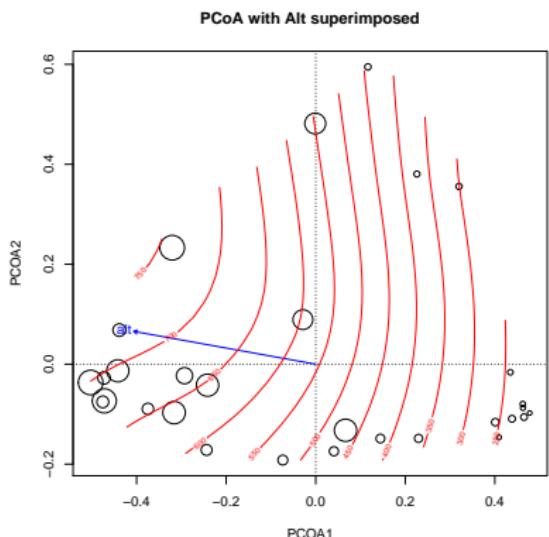
Question:

- ▶ How can we interpret the gradients in community composition?

A solution

- ▶ Superimpose environmental variables





Datasets
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Unconstrained Ordination
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Constrained Ordination
○○

Permutation Tests
○○

End

Your turn!

Using the melbourne data.

Constrained Ordination

- ▶ Redundancy analysis (RDA)
- ▶ Transformation-based RDA
- ▶ Distance-based RDA

Your turn!

Using the melbourne data.

Permutation Tests

Your turn!

Using the melbourne data.

- ▶ Distance-based hypothesis testing ((PER-)MANOVA, SIMPER, ANOSIM)
- ▶ Dispersion measures (β -Diversity, Functional diversity)
- ▶ Model-based ordination / hypothesis testing (See work of David Warton et al.)