

# phenotypes

2023-10-10

## Plotting the distributions of each trait

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### Load phenotypic data

```
morphometric <- read_csv(
  "~/Dropbox/Costus/costus-genetic-mapping/phenotype/results/processed_data/phenotypic_data_no_outliers.csv",
  col_names = TRUE)

morphometric <- morphometric %>%
  mutate(VEFN = factor(VEFN, levels = c("0", "1"),
    labels = c("Absent", "Present")))

morphometric <- morphometric %>%
  mutate(VNG = factor(VNG, levels = c("0", "1"),
    labels = c("Absent", "Present")))

color <- read_csv(
  "~/Dropbox/Costus/costus-genetic-mapping/phenotype/results/processed_data/spectral_shape_descriptors.csv")
```

### Make new variables: plant\_type

```
morphometric$plant_type <- substr(morphometric$unique_ID, 1, 2)
color$plant_type <- substr(color$id, 1, 2)
```

## Plots

### Morphometric histogram plots

```
# 1. Define the list of traits you want to plot
# Exclude non-numeric columns if necessary
traits <- c("INFA", "CAL", "VEFN", "VNG", "RALA", "RAST", "COL", "COLL", "STAE", "TUA",
  "STATL", "LABL", "LABW", "CLL", "STAL", "STAW", "ANL", "ANW", "STIW", "STYL",
  "VFN", "FNSC", "EFNSC40")

# 2. Specify binwidths for each trait
binwidths <- list(
  INFA = 5,
  CAL = NULL,
  VEFN = NULL,
  VNG = NULL,
  RALA = NULL,
```

```

RAST = NULL,
COL = NULL,
COLL = NULL,
STAE = NULL,
TUA = NULL,
STATL = NULL,
LABL = NULL,
LABW = NULL,
CLL = NULL,
STAL = NULL,
STAW = NULL,
ANL = NULL,
ANW = NULL,
STIW = NULL,
STYL = NULL,
VFN = NULL,
FNCS = NULL,
EFNSC40 = NULL
)

# Ensure all traits have a specified binwidth
# If some traits are missing, you can set a default binwidth
default_binwidth <- 1
for(trait in traits){
  if(!trait %in% names(binwidths)){
    binwidths[[trait]] <- default_binwidth
    warning(paste("Binwidth for trait", trait, "not specified. Using default binwidth =", default_binwidth))
  }
}

# 3. Define Unique IDs and Plant Types
unique_ids <- c("F1_39", "F1_62", "P_125", "P_126", "P_950")
plant_types <- c("39", "62") #

# 4. Create a Function to Generate Histogram for a Single Trait
create_histogram <- function(trait, binwidth){

  # Extract averages for the current trait
  F1_39avg <- as.numeric(morphometric[morphometric$unique_ID == "F1_39", trait])
  F1_62avg <- as.numeric(morphometric[morphometric$unique_ID == "F1_62", trait])
  P_125avg <- as.numeric(morphometric[morphometric$unique_ID == "P_125", trait])
  P_126avg <- as.numeric(morphometric[morphometric$unique_ID == "P_126", trait])
  P_950avg <- as.numeric(morphometric[morphometric$unique_ID == "P_950", trait])

  # Calculate mean of P_125avg and P_126avg
  P_mean_avg <- mean(c(P_125avg, P_126avg), na.rm = TRUE)

  # Create the histogram if the trait is numeric:
  if(is.numeric(morphometric[[trait]])){

    hist_plot <- ggplot(morphometric[morphometric$plant_type %in% plant_types, ], aes_string(x = trait))
    geom_histogram(binwidth = binwidth, color = "#000000", fill = "lightblue") +
    ylab("Count") +

```

```

geom_vline(xintercept = F1_39avg, linetype = "solid", color = "darkorange", size = 1.5) +
geom_vline(xintercept = F1_62avg, linetype = "solid", color = "darkorange", size = 1.5) +
geom_vline(xintercept = P_mean_avg, linetype = "longdash", color = "gold", size = 1.5) +
geom_vline(xintercept = P_950avg, linetype = "dotdash", color = "firebrick2", size = 1.5) +
labs(title = trait) +
theme_ipsum(base_size = 20) +
theme(
  plot.title = element_textbox(hjust = 0.5, margin = margin(t = 5, b = 5), size = 20),
  axis.title.x = element_blank(),
  axis.title.y = element_text(
    size = 20,          # Increased y-axis title font size
    color = "black"     # Set y-axis title color to black
  ),
  plot.margin = unit(c(0.1, 0, 0.1, 0), "cm")
)
}

# Create the histogram if the trait is a factor
if(is.factor(morphometric[[trait]])){

  # Using na.omit() to remove rows with NA in the 'trait' column
  morphometric_filtered <- morphometric %>%
    filter(plant_type %in% plant_types) %>%
    na.omit(select(., all_of(trait))) # Removes rows where 'trait' is NA

  hist_plot <- ggplot(morphometric_filtered[morphometric_filtered$plant_type %in% plant_types, ], aes(
    geom_bar(color = "#000000", fill = "lightblue") + # Changed from geom_histogram() to geom_bar()
    ylab("Count") +
    geom_vline(xintercept = F1_39avg, linetype = "solid", color = "darkorange", size = 1.5) +
    geom_vline(xintercept = F1_62avg, linetype = "solid", color = "darkorange", size = 1.5) +
    geom_vline(xintercept = P_mean_avg, linetype = "longdash", color = "gold", size = 1.5) +
    geom_vline(xintercept = P_950avg, linetype = "dotdash", color = "firebrick2", size = 1.5) +
    labs(title = trait) +
    theme_ipsum(base_size = 20) +
    theme(
      plot.title = element_textbox(hjust = 0.5, margin = margin(t = 5, b = 5), size = 15),
      axis.title.x = element_blank(),
      axis.title.y = element_text(
        size = 20,          # Added y-axis title customization
        face = "bold",      # Increased font size
        color = "black",    # Made the text bold
        angle = 90,         # Set text color to black
        vjust = 0.5         # Ensure the y-axis title is vertical
      ),
      plot.margin = unit(c(0.1, 0, 0.1, 0), "cm")
    )
  )
}
return(hist_plot)
}

# 5. Loop Through Each Trait and Generate Histograms
histograms <- list()

```

```

for(trait in traits){

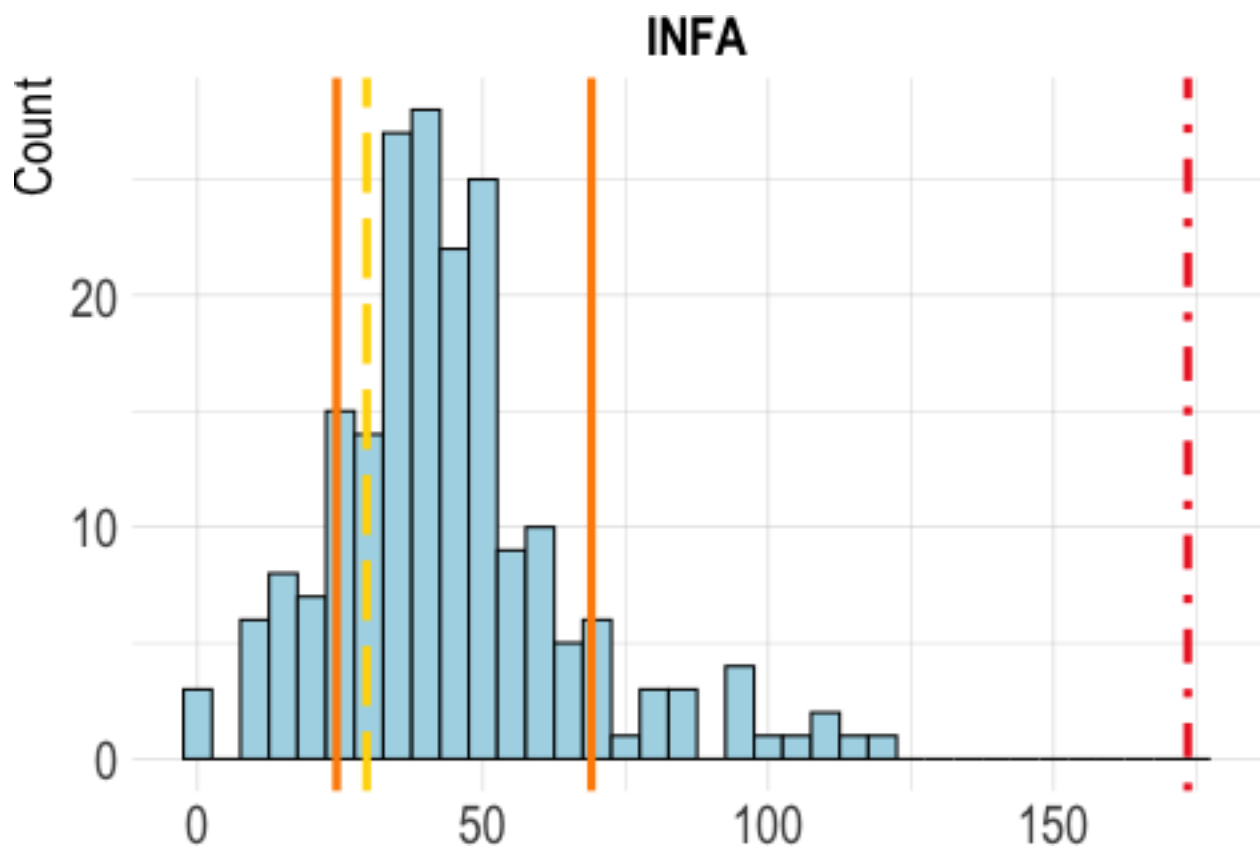
  # Retrieve the binwidth for the current trait
  binwidth <- binwidths[[trait]]

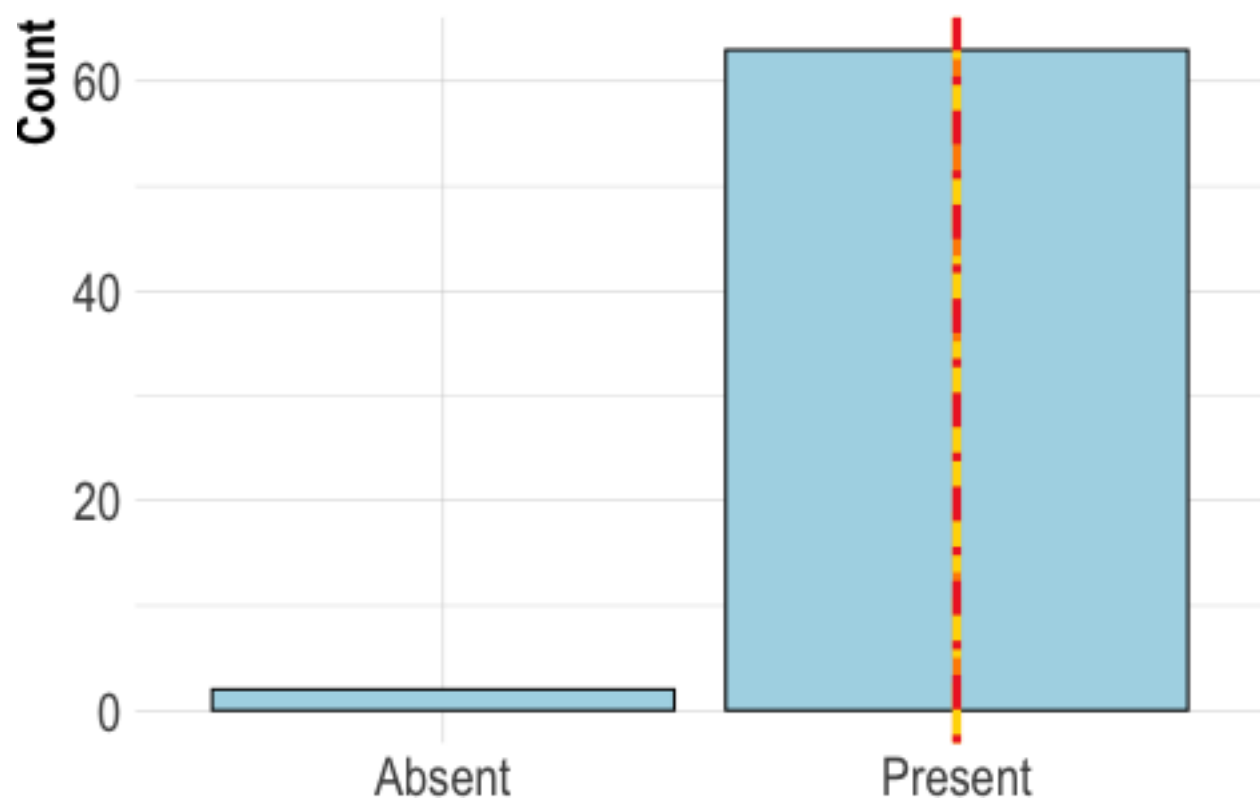
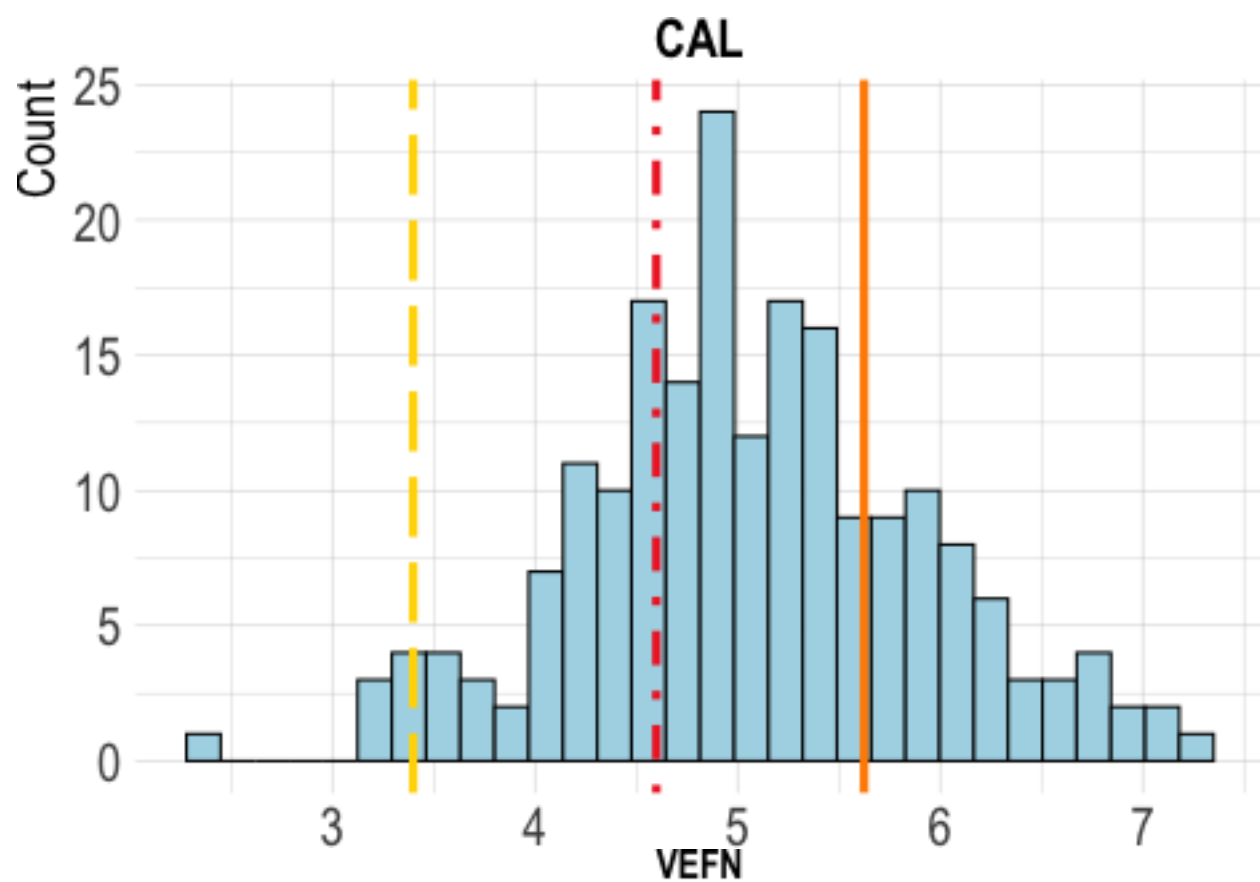
  # Create the histogram
  plot <- create_histogram(trait, binwidth)

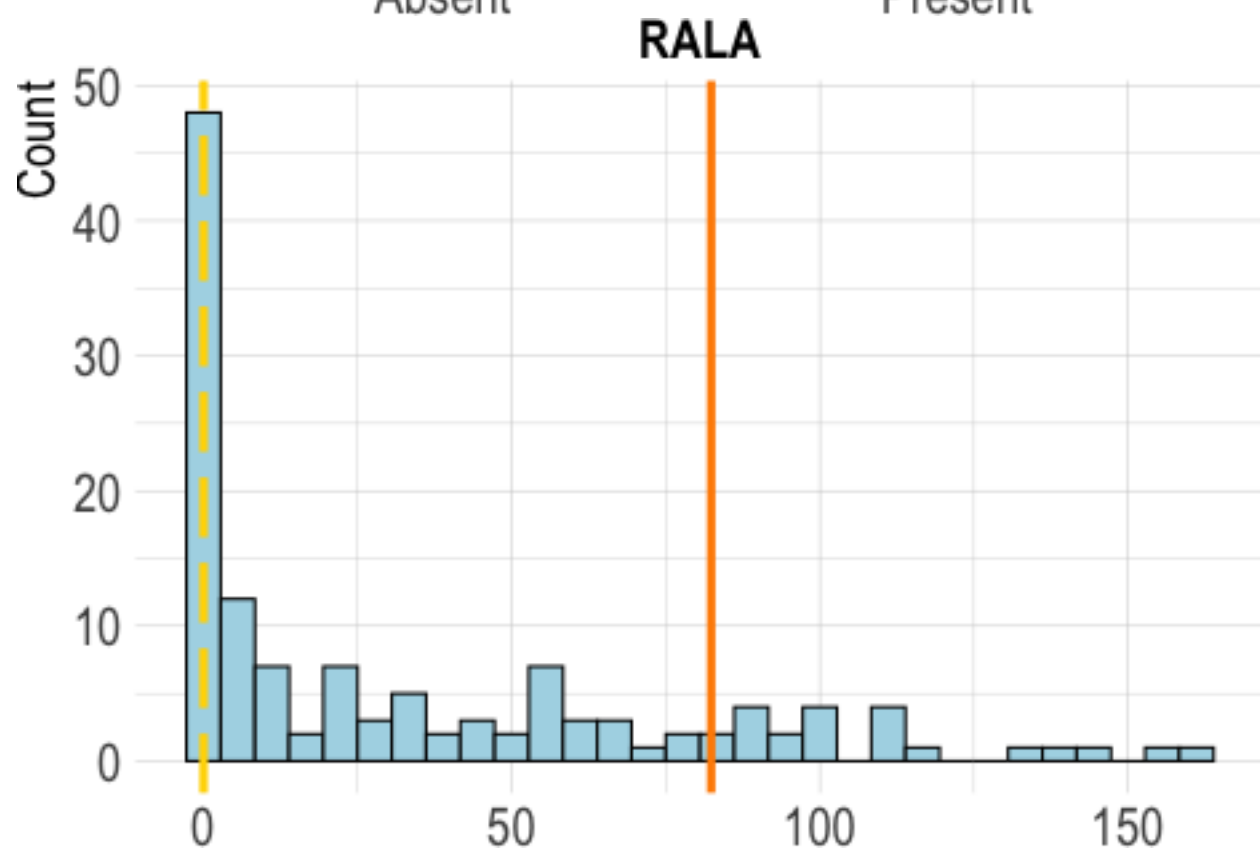
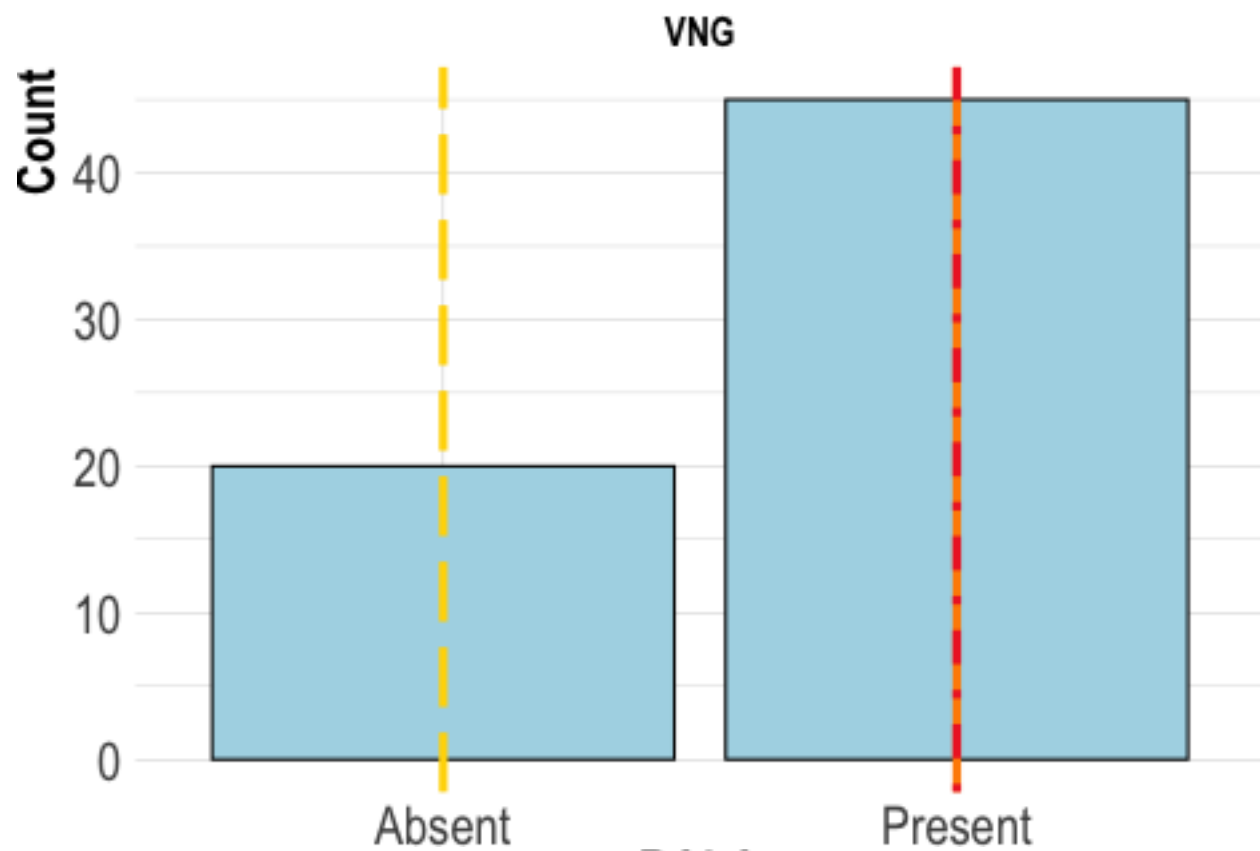
  # Store the plot in the list
  histograms[[trait]] <- plot

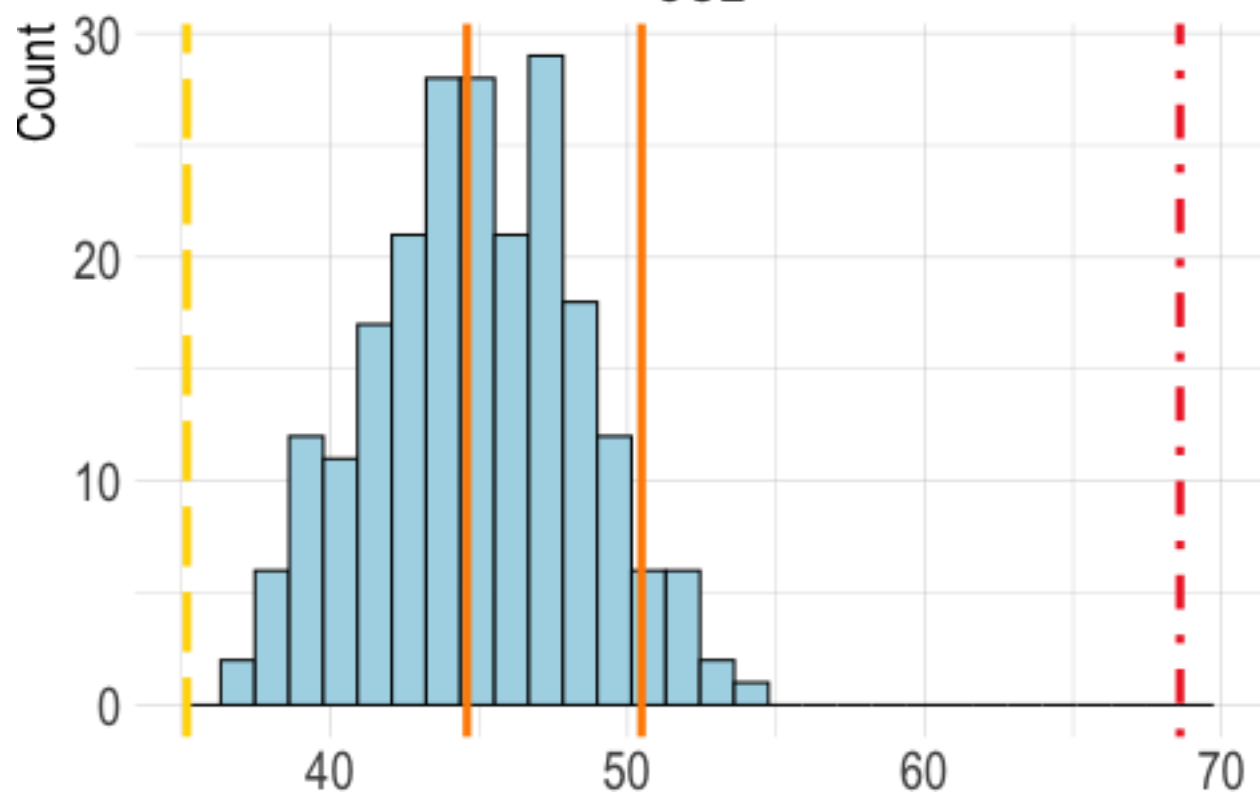
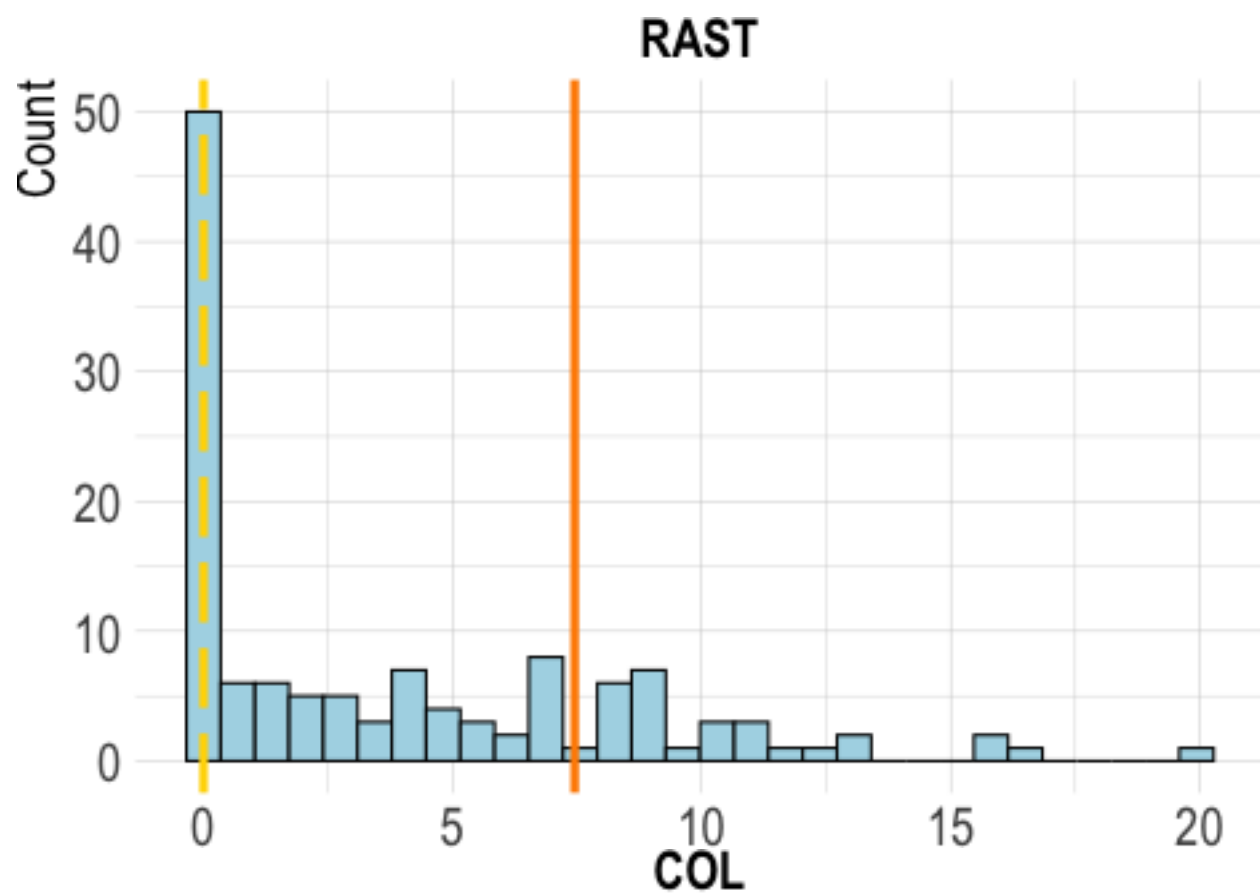
  # Display the plot
  print(plot)
}

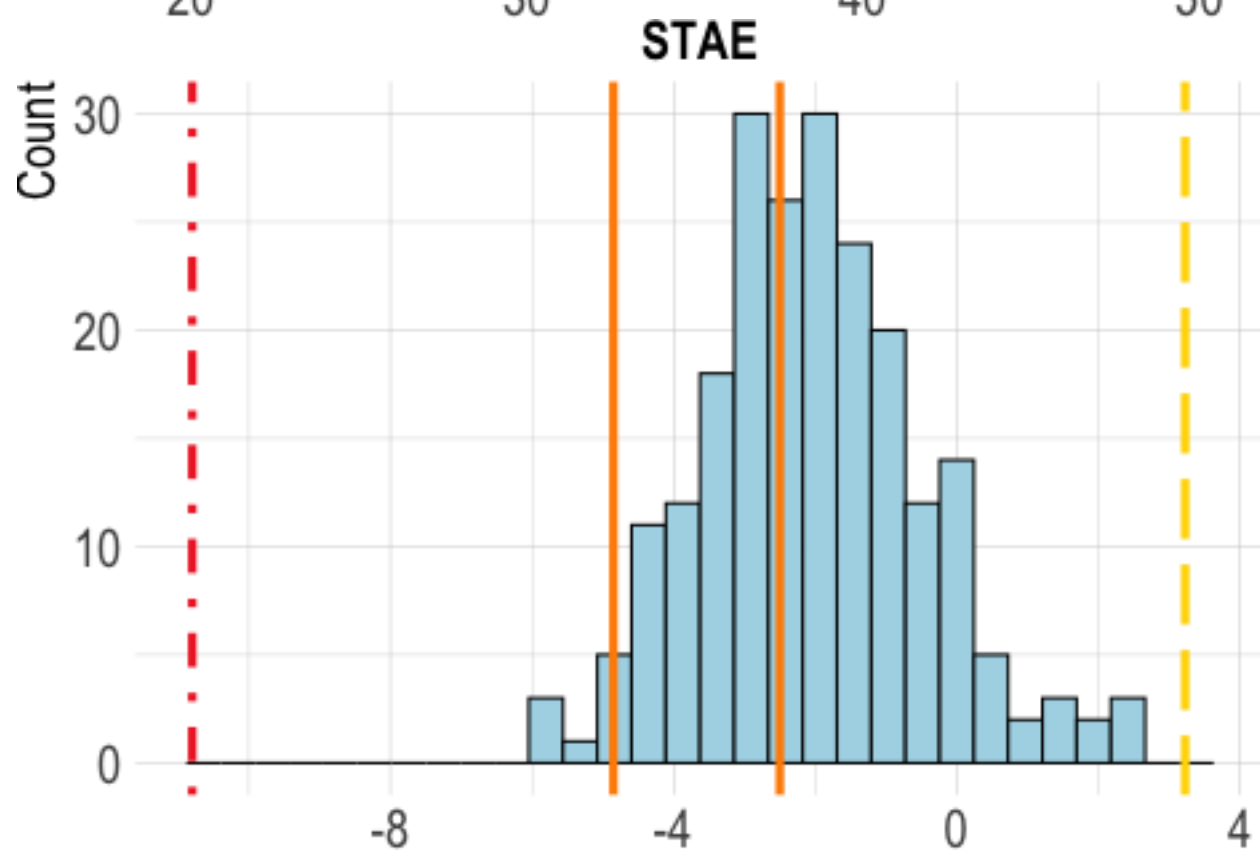
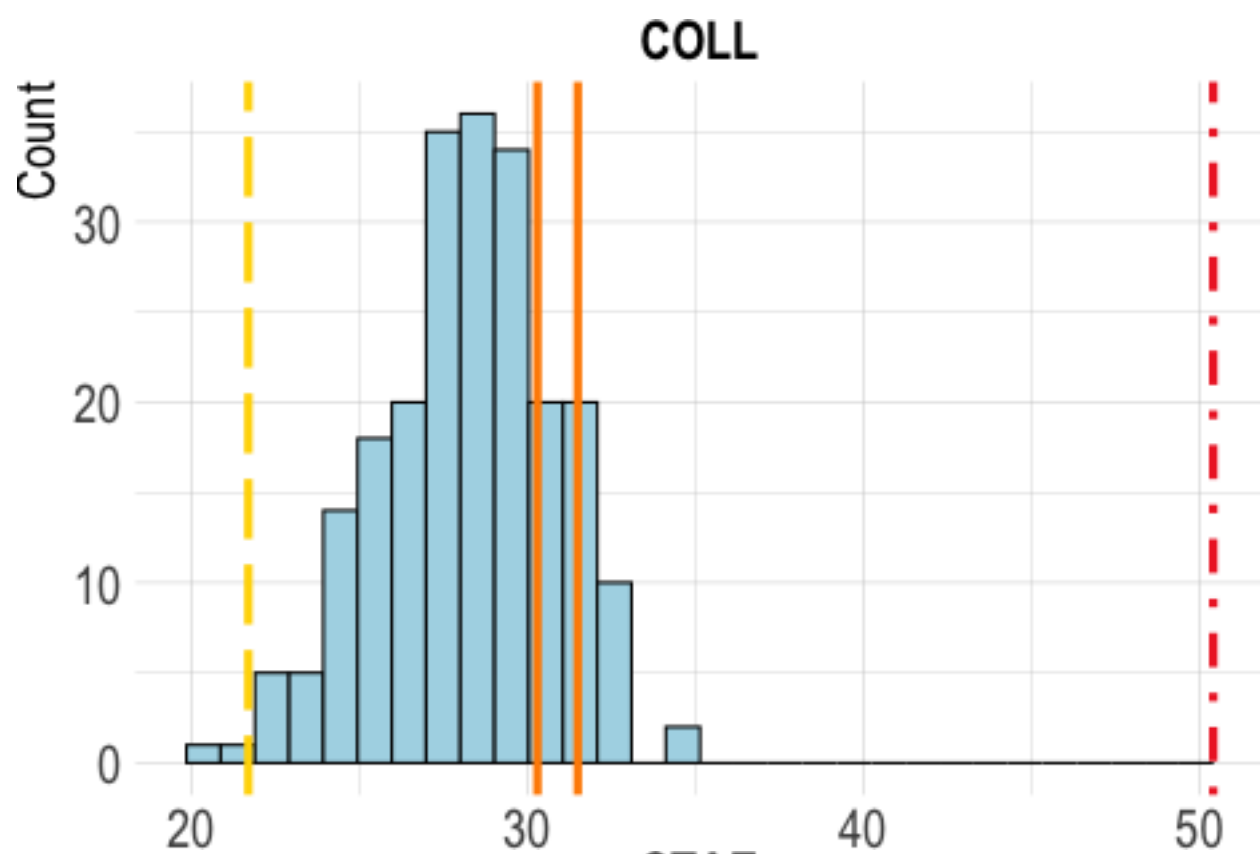
```



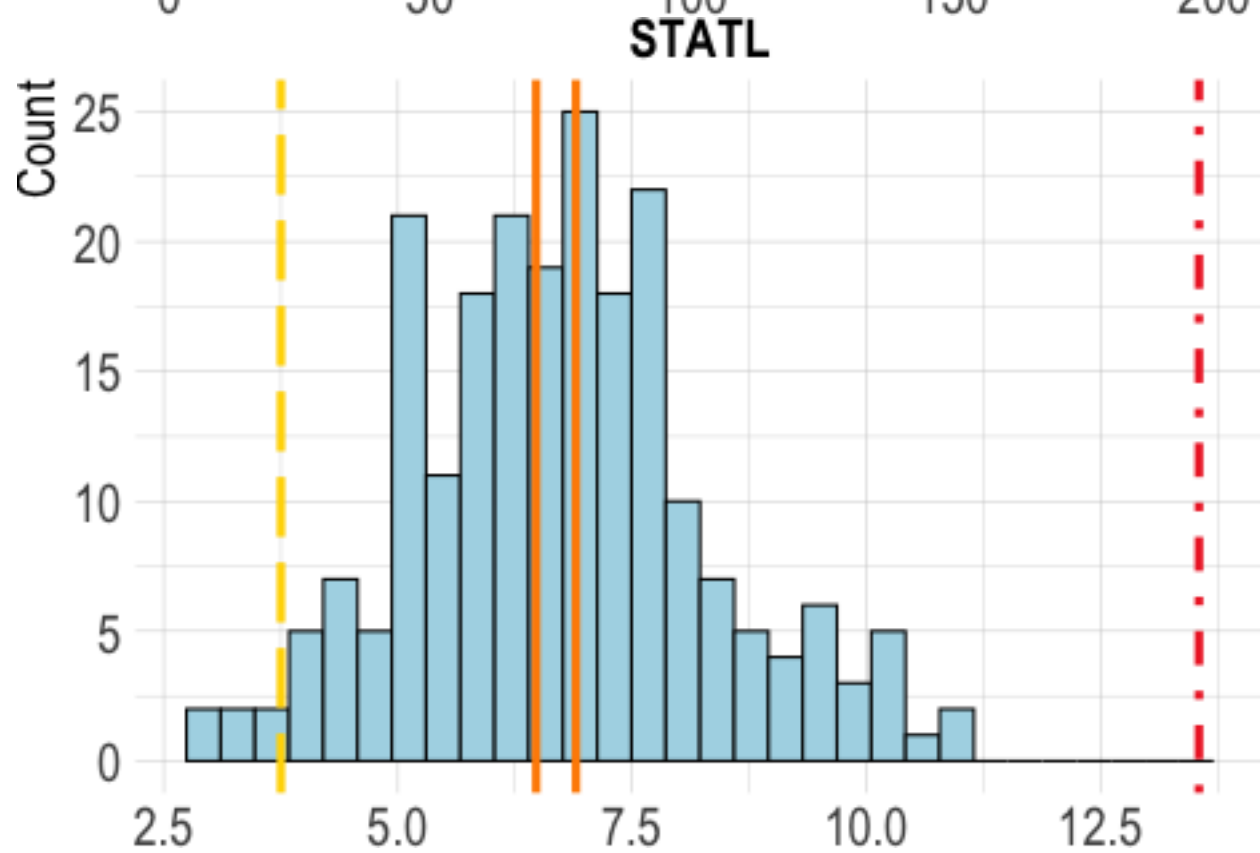
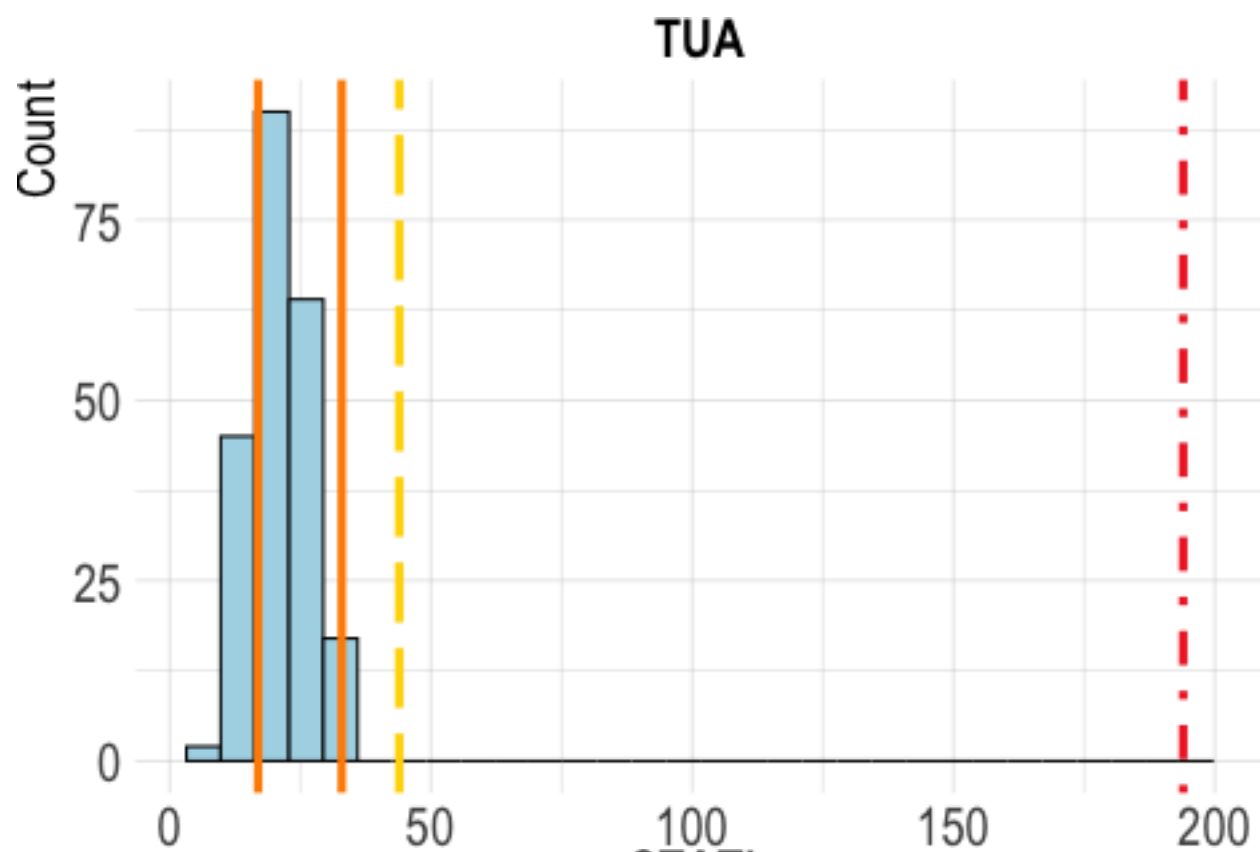


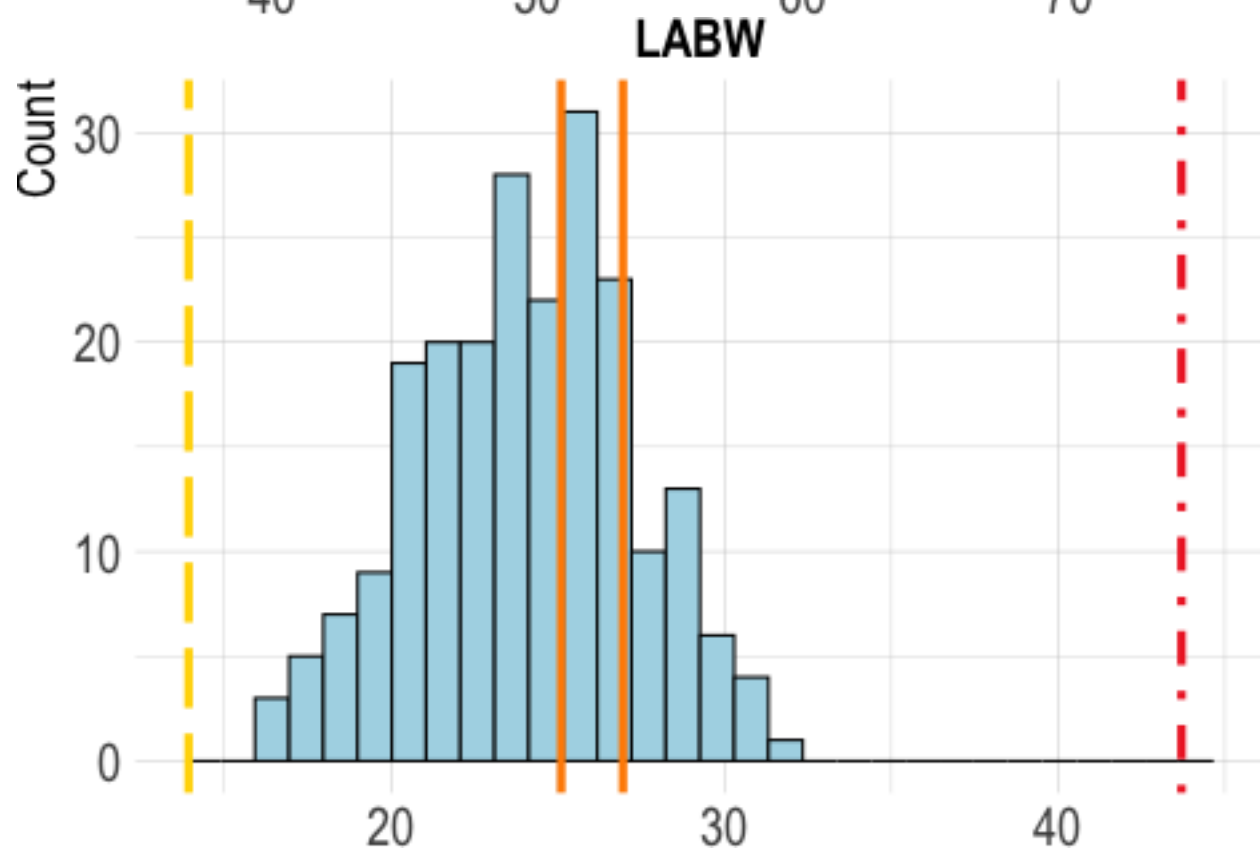
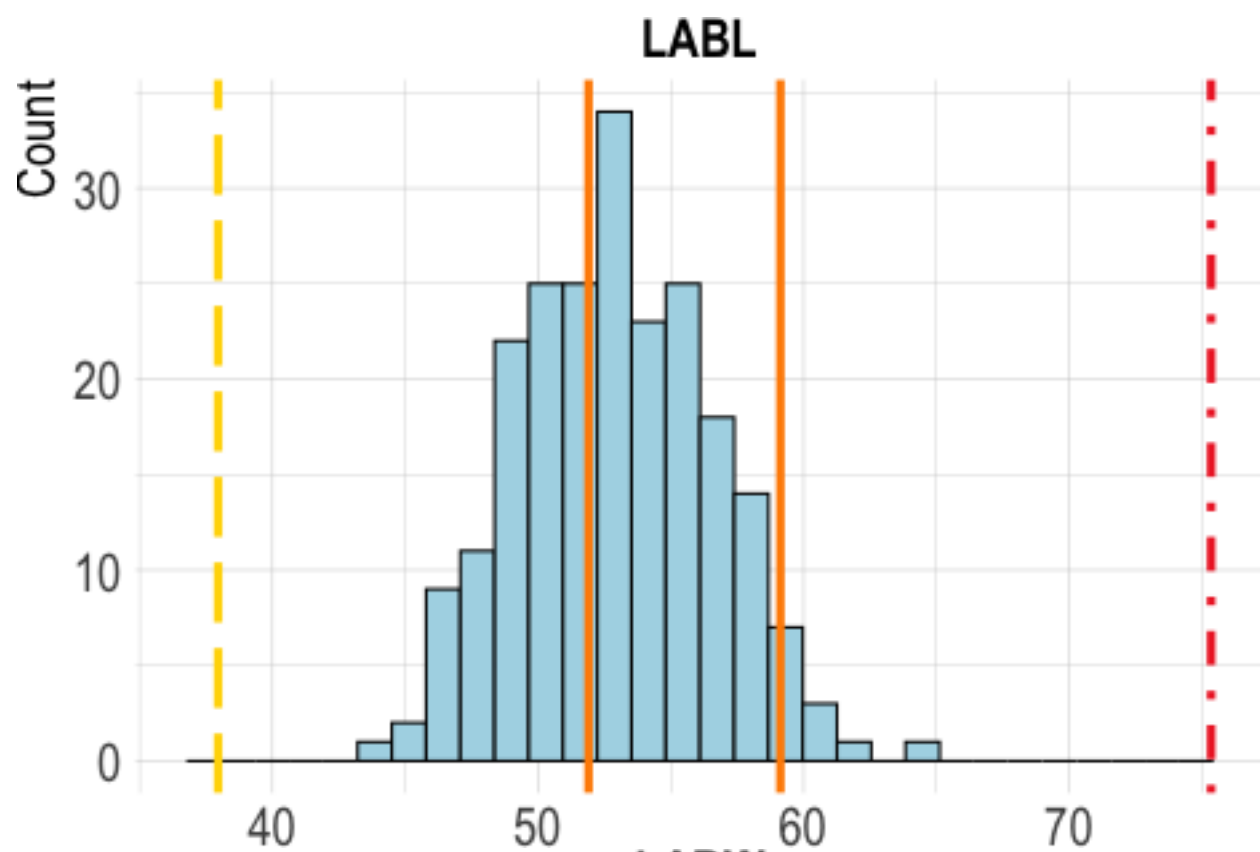


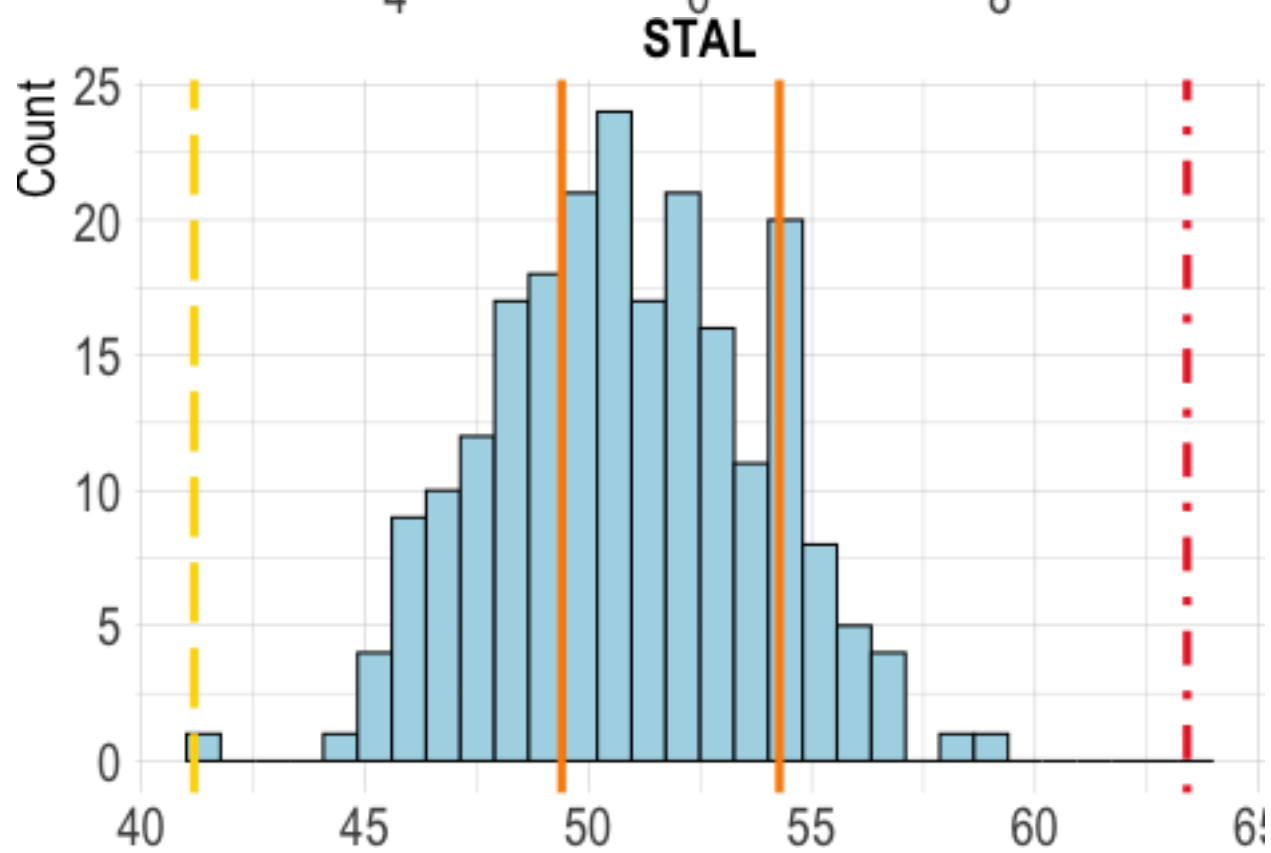
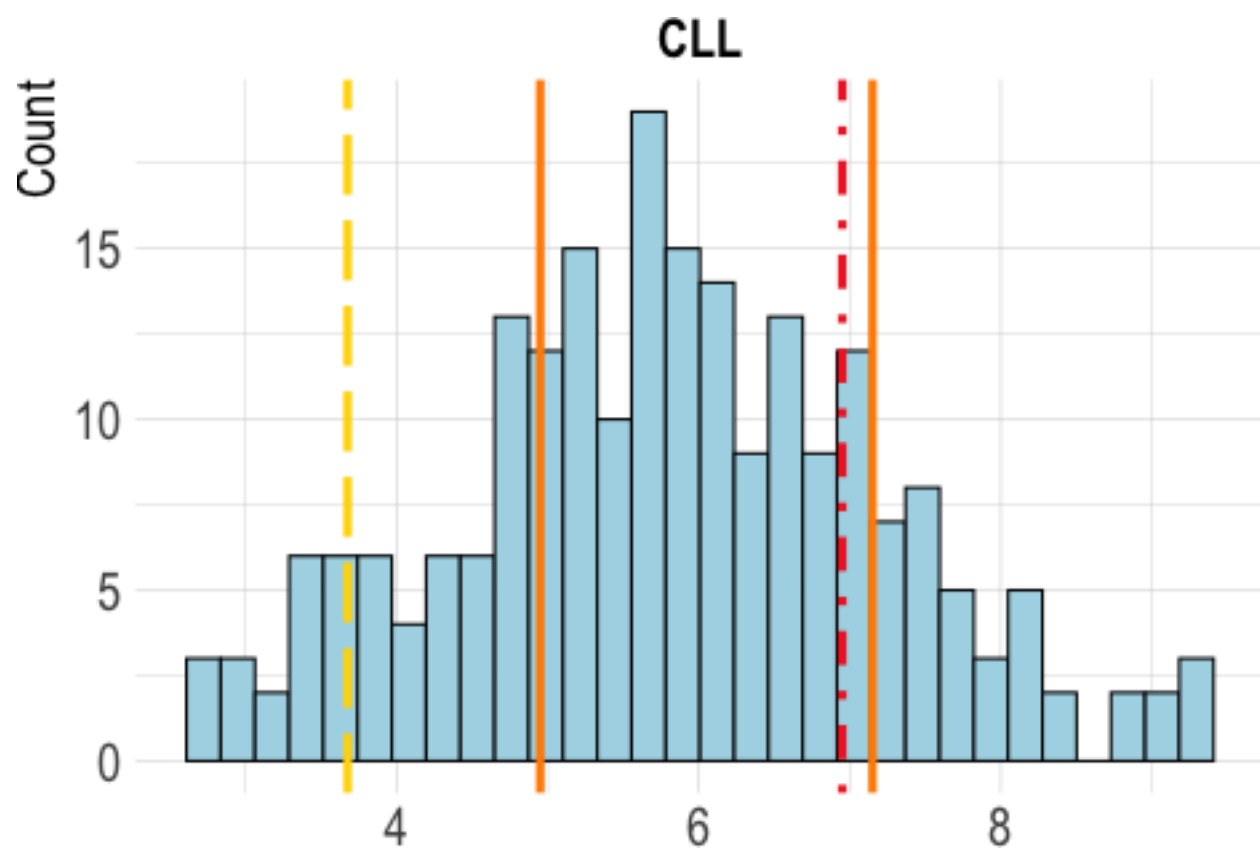


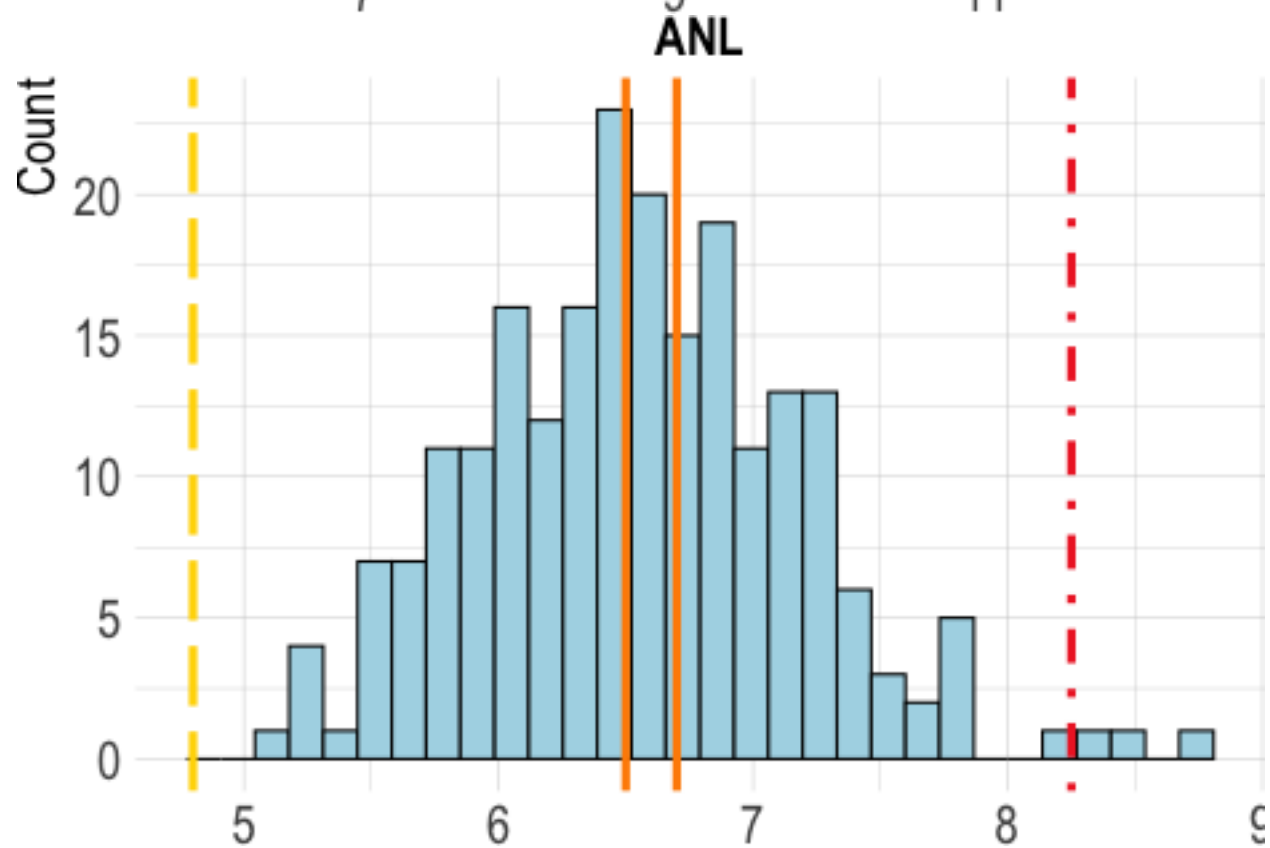
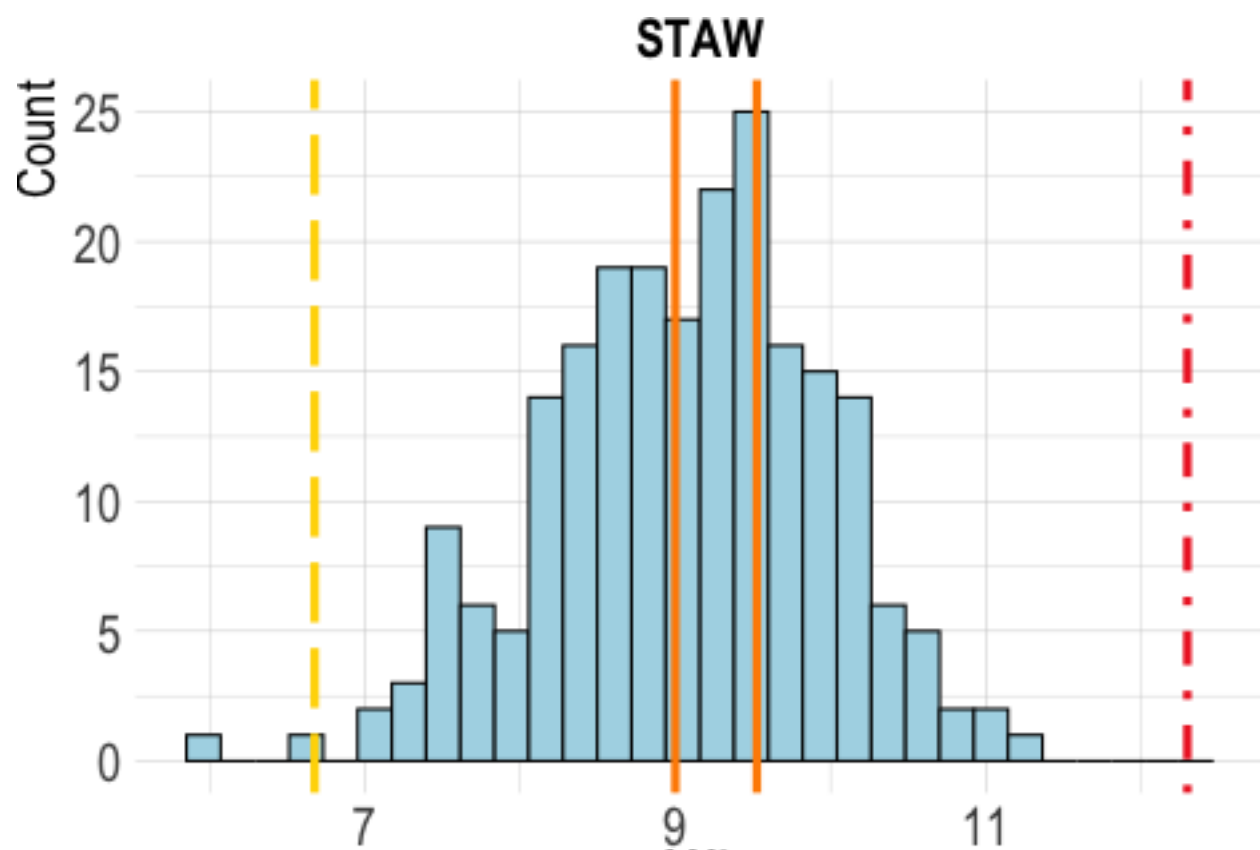


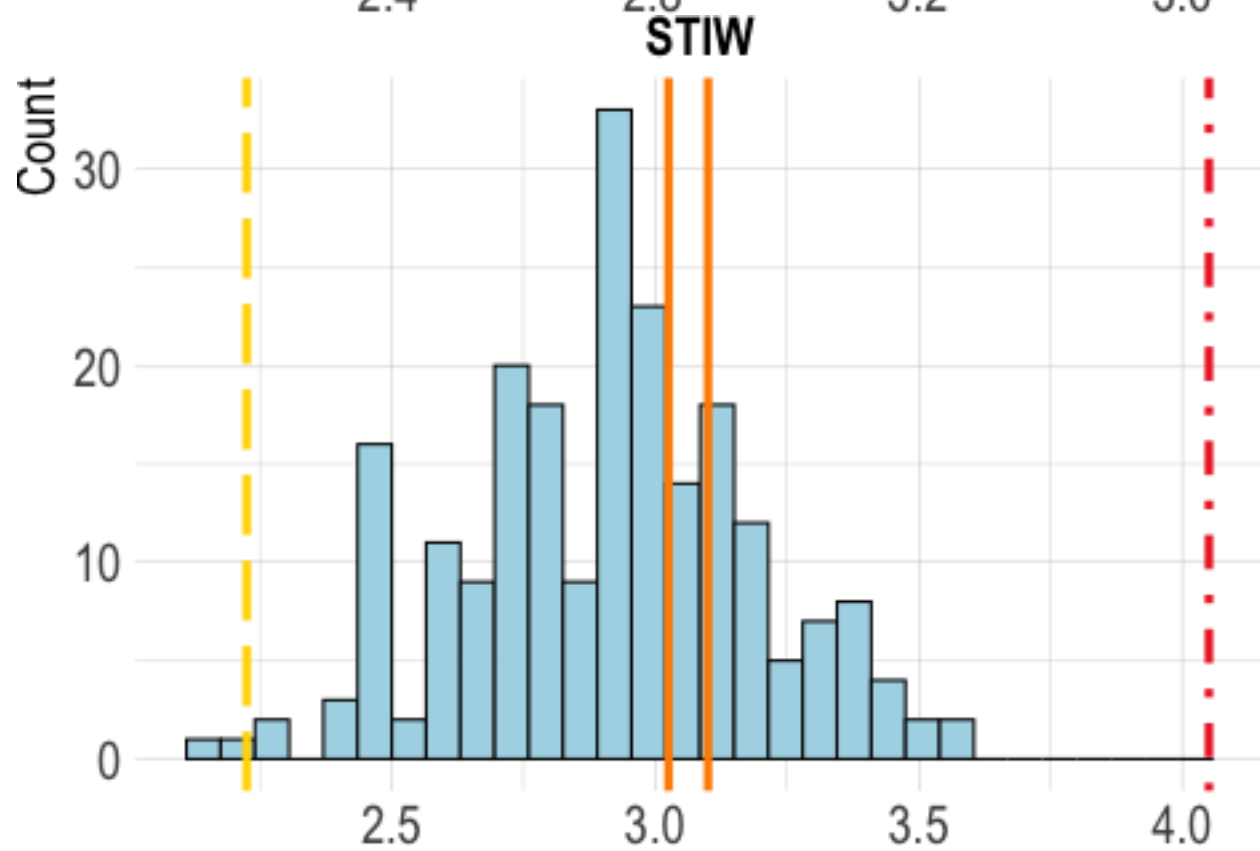
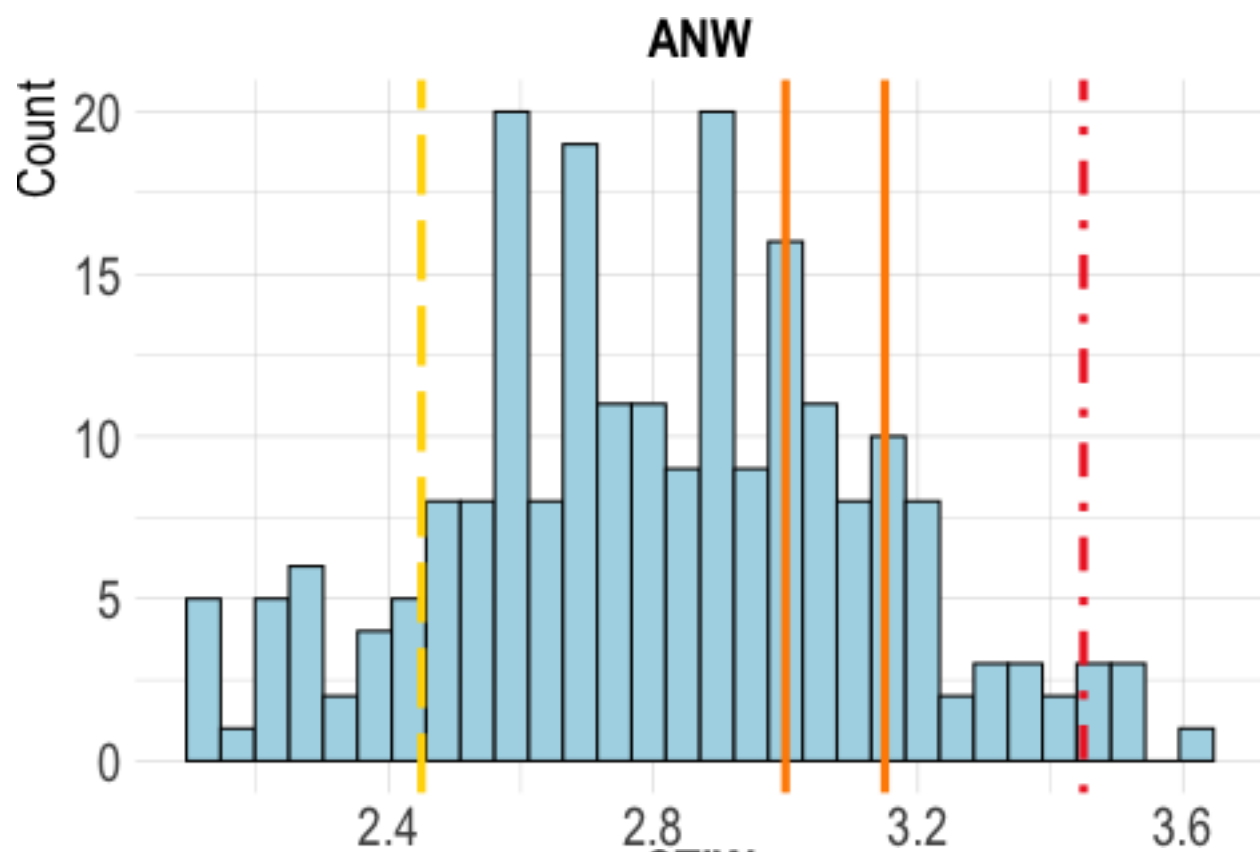


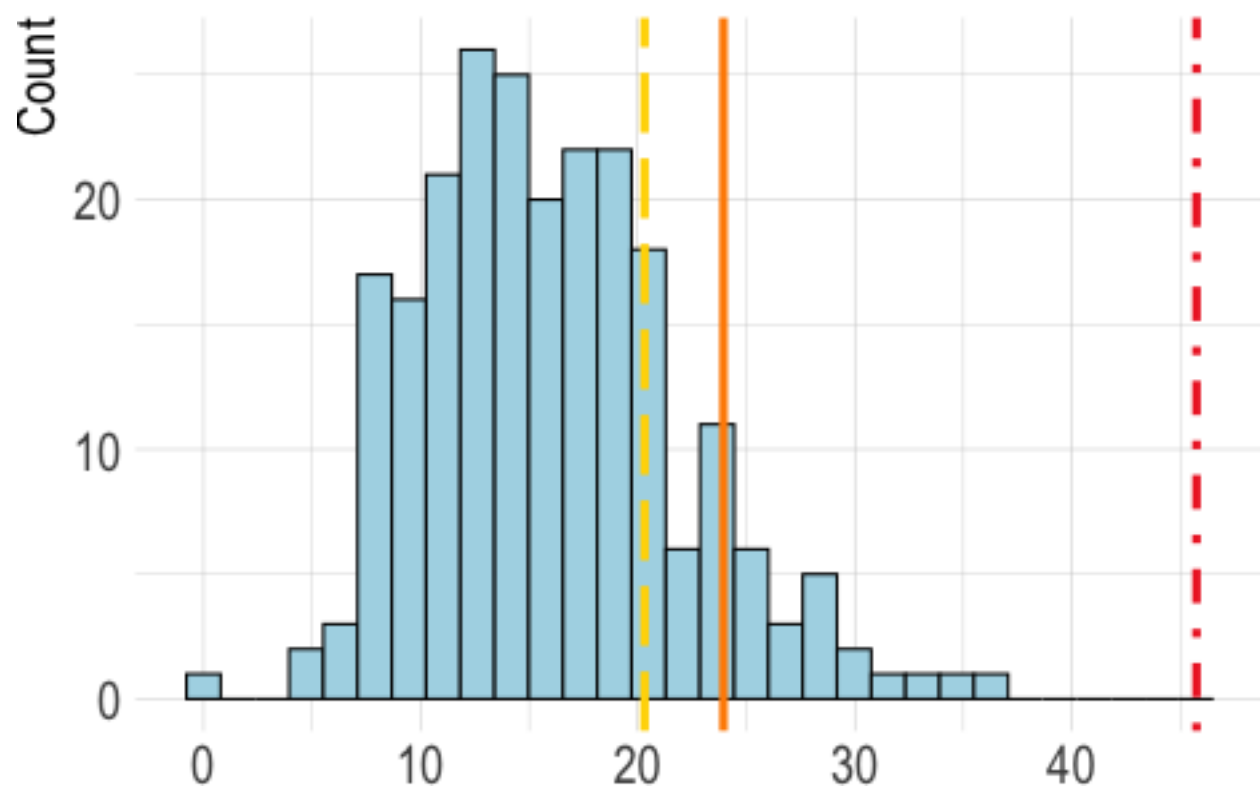
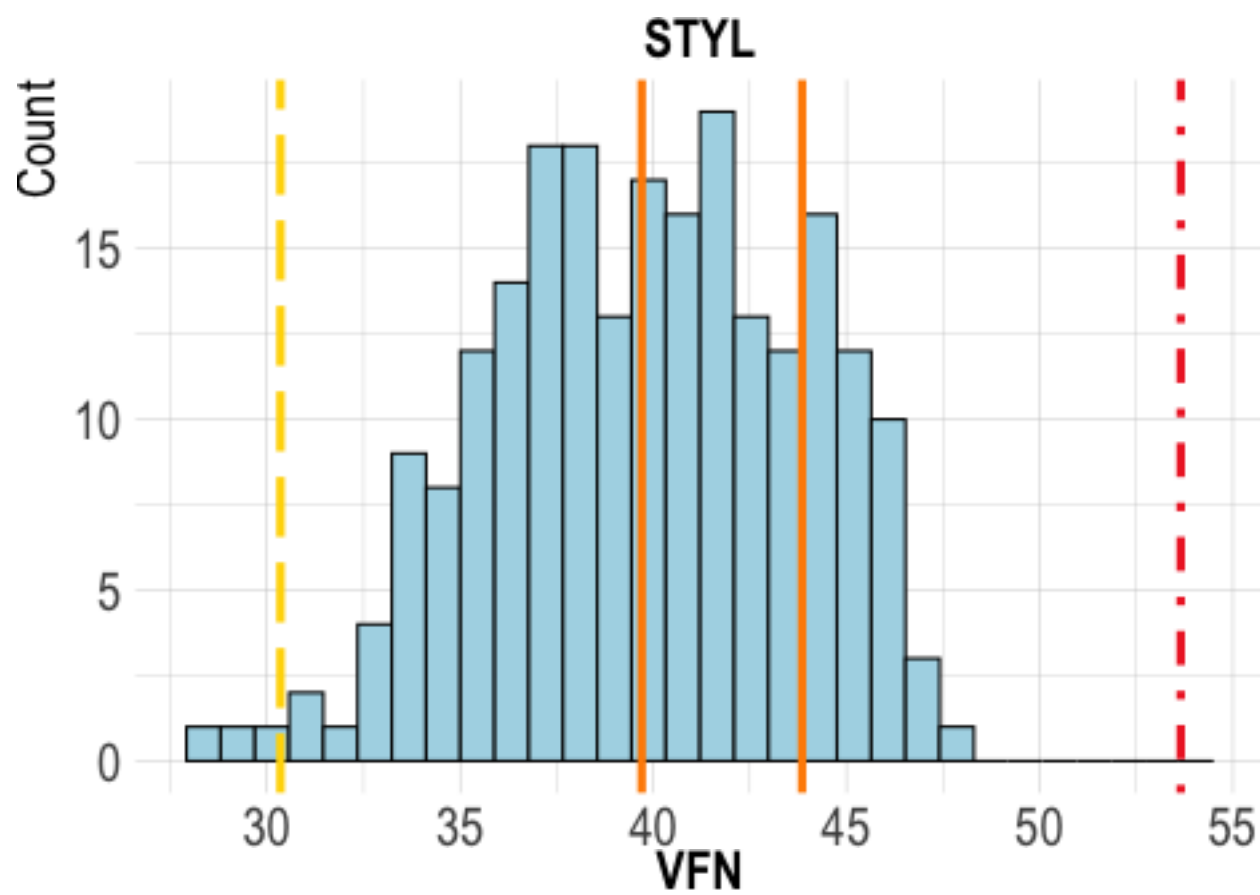


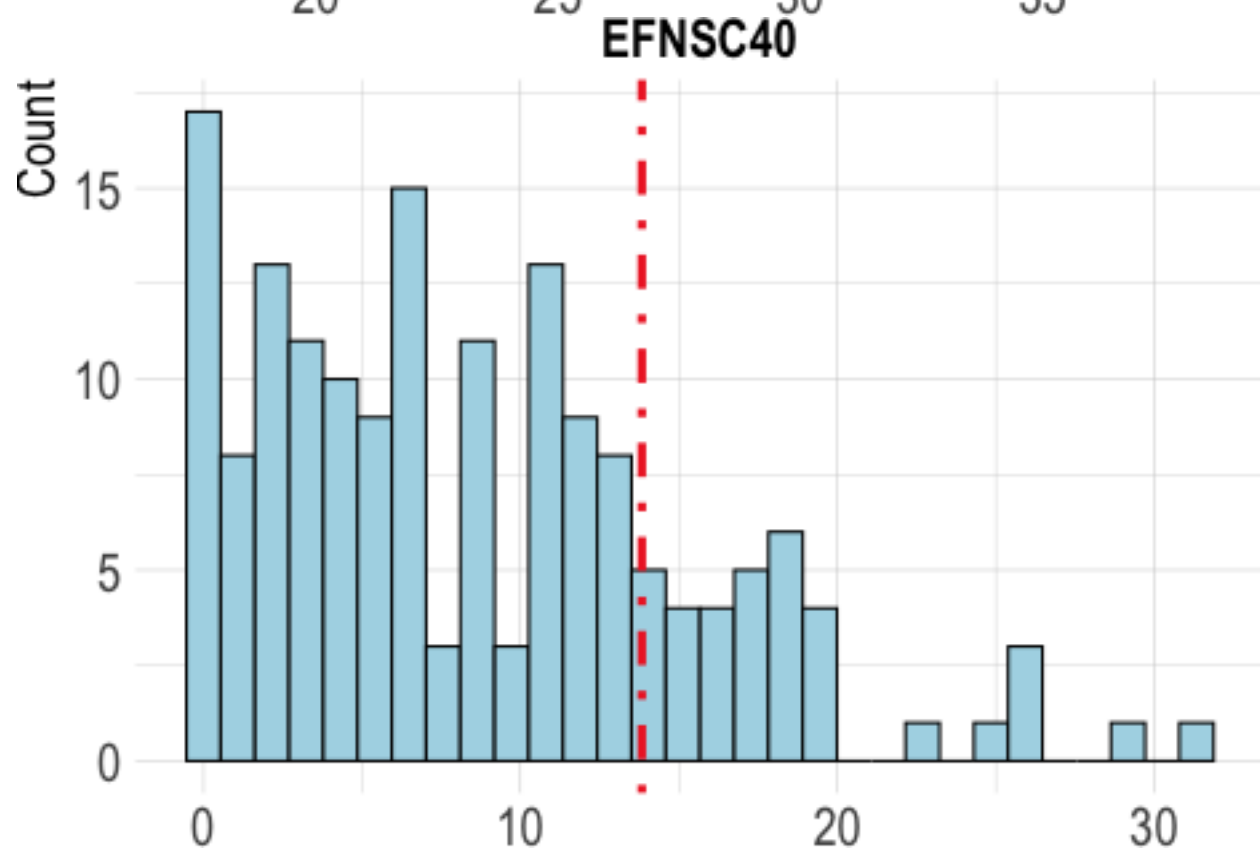
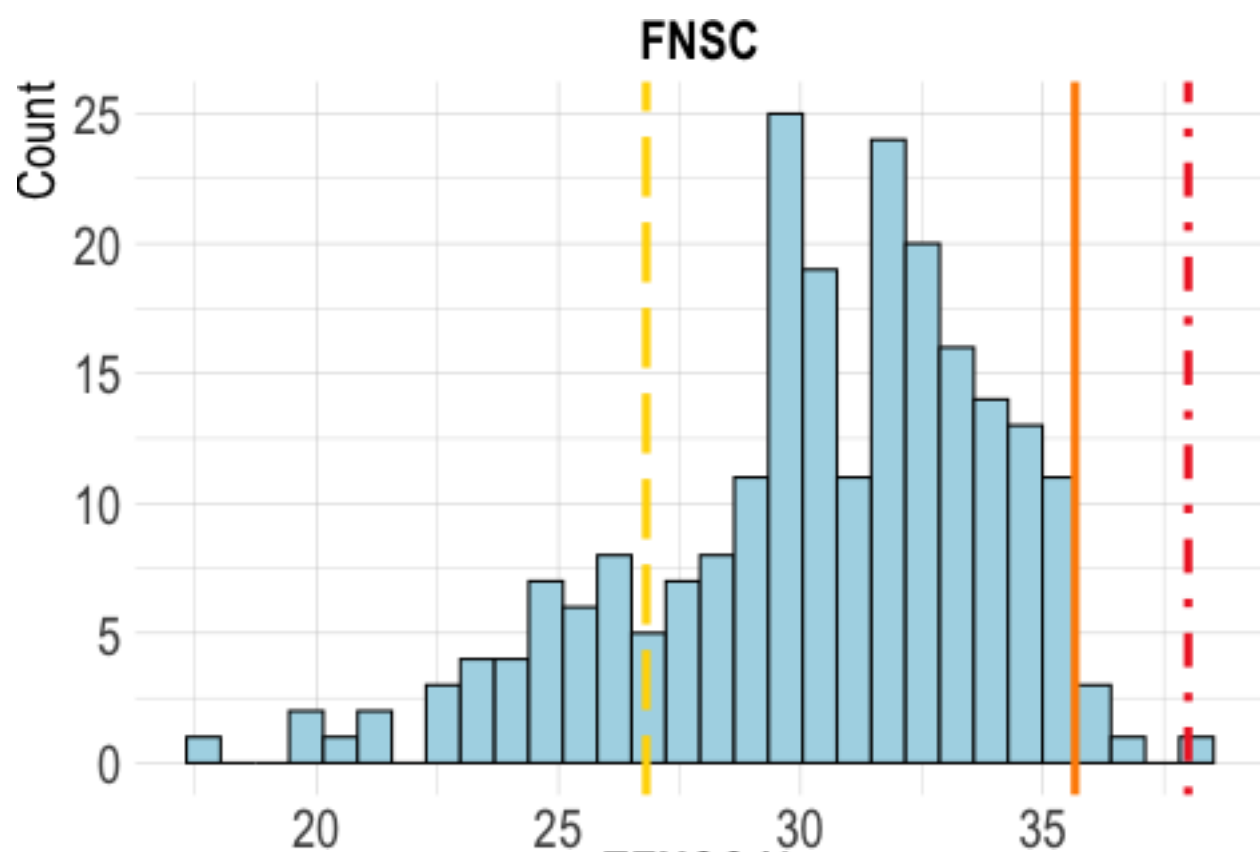












## Combines plots

```
# 6. Create Legend Plot
legend_data <- data.frame(
  x = c(1, 2, 3),
  Category = c("C. lasius",
               "C. bracteatus",
               "F1 hybrid")
)

legend_plot <- ggplot(legend_data, aes(x = x)) +
  geom_vline(aes(xintercept = x, color = Category, linetype = Category), size = 1.2) +
  scale_color_manual(
    name = NULL,
    values = c(
      "C. lasius" = "gold",
      "C. bracteatus" = "firebrick2",
      "F1 hybrid" = "darkorange"
    )
  ) +
  scale_linetype_manual(
    name = NULL,
    values = c(
      "C. lasius Parental Species" = "longdash",
      "C. bracteatus Parental Species" = "dotdash",
      "F1 Hybrids" = "solid"
    )
  ) +
  theme_void() +
  theme(
    legend.position = "bottom",
    legend.text = element_text(size = 12)
  )

# 7. Combine Histograms into a Grid
nrow_grid <- 5 # Adjust based on number of histograms and desired layout

histogram_grid <- plot_grid(
  plotlist = histograms,
  nrow = nrow_grid,
  align = "v"
)

# 8. Combine Histogram Grid with Legend Plot
combined_plot <- plot_grid(
  histogram_grid,
  legend_plot,
  ncol = 1,
  rel_heights = c(1, 0.05) # Adjust relative heights as needed
)

# 9. Save the Combined Plot to a PDF
CairoPDF(file = "~/Dropbox/Costus/costus-genetic-mapping/phenotype/results/figures/morphometric_combined.pdf")
print(combined_plot)
```



```
dev.off()
```

```
pdf  
2
```

```
# Optional: Display the Combined Plot in R Session  
# print(combined_plot)
```

## Colormetric histogram plots

```
# 1. Define the list of traits you want to plot  
# Exclude non-numeric columns if necessary
```

```
traits <- c("S1U_bract", "S1V_bract", "S1B_bract", "S1G_bract", "S1R_bract",  
           "S5_bract", "S9_bract", "H4_bract", "B3_petal", "S1U_petal",  
           "S1V_petal", "S1B_petal", "S1Y_petal", "S1R_petal", "S5_petal",  
           "S9_petal", "H4_petal", "B3_labellum", "S1B_labellum", "S1Y_labellum",  
           "S1R_labellum", "S5_labellum", "S6_labellum", "S9_labellum", "H3_labellum",  
           "H4_labellum")
```

```
# 2. Specify binwidths for each trait
```

```
binwidths <- list(  
  INFA = 5,  
  CAL = NULL,  
  VEFN = NULL,  
  VNG = NULL,  
  RALA = NULL,  
  RAST = NULL,  
  COL = NULL,  
  COLL = NULL,  
  STAE = NULL,  
  TUA = NULL,  
  STATL = NULL,  
  LABL = NULL,  
  LABW = NULL,  
  CLL = NULL,  
  STAL = NULL,  
  STAW = NULL,  
  ANL = NULL,  
  ANW = NULL,  
  STIW = NULL,  
  STYL = NULL,  
  VFN = NULL,  
  FNCS = NULL,  
  EFNSC40 = NULL  
)
```

```
# Ensure all traits have a specified binwidth
```

```
# If some traits are missing, you can set a default binwidth
```

```
default_binwidth <- NULL
```

```
for(trait in traits){  
  if(!trait %in% names(binwidths)){  
    binwidths[[trait]] <- default_binwidth  
    warning(paste("Binwidth for trait", trait, "not specified. Using default binwidth =", default_binwidth))  
  }  
}
```

```

}

# 3. Define Unique IDs and Plant Types
unique_ids <- c("F1_39", "F1_62", "P_125", "P_126", "P_950")
plant_types <- c("39", "62") #

# 4. Create a Function to Generate Histogram for a Single Trait
create_histogram <- function(trait, binwidth){

  # Extract averages for the current trait
  F1_39avg <- as.numeric(color[color$id == "39", trait])
  F1_62avg <- as.numeric(color[color$id == "62", trait])
  P_125avg <- as.numeric(color[color$id == "125", trait])
  P_126avg <- as.numeric(color[color$id == "126", trait])
  P_950avg <- as.numeric(color[color$id == "BRAC", trait])

  # Calculate mean of P_125avg and P_126avg
  P_mean_avg <- mean(c(P_125avg, P_126avg), na.rm = TRUE)

  # Removing rows where id is "39" or "62" (character or factor)
  filtered_color <- color %>%
    filter(!id %in% c("39", "62"))

  # Create the histogram if the trait is numeric:
  if(is.numeric(filtered_color[[trait]])){

    hist_plot <- ggplot(filtered_color[filtered_color$plant_type %in% plant_types, ], aes_string(x = trait)) +
      geom_histogram(binwidth = binwidth, color = "#000000", fill = "lightblue") +
      ylab("Count") +
      geom_vline(xintercept = F1_39avg, linetype = "solid", color = "darkorange", size = 1.5) +
      geom_vline(xintercept = F1_62avg, linetype = "solid", color = "darkorange", size = 1.5) +
      geom_vline(xintercept = P_mean_avg, linetype = "longdash", color = "gold", size = 1.5) +
      geom_vline(xintercept = P_950avg, linetype = "dotdash", color = "firebrick2", size = 1.5) +
      labs(title = trait) +
      theme_ipsum(base_size = 20) +
      theme(
        plot.title = element_textbox(hjust = 0.5, margin = margin(t = 5, b = 5), size = 20),
        axis.title.x = element_blank(),
        axis.title.y = element_text(
          size = 20,          # Increased y-axis title font size
          color = "black"    # Set y-axis title color to black
        )
      ),
      plot.margin = unit(c(0.1, 0, 0.1, 0), "cm")
    )
  }

  # Create the histogram if the trait is a factor
  if(is.factor(filtered_color[[trait]])){

    # Using na.omit() to remove rows with NA in the 'trait' column
    color_filtered <- filtered_color %>%
      filter(plant_type %in% plant_types) %>%
      na.omit(select(., all_of(trait))) # Removes rows where 'trait' is NA
  }
}

```

```

hist_plot <- ggplot(filtered_color[filtered_color$plant_type %in% plant_types, ], aes_string(x = tr
geom_bar(color = "#000000", fill = "lightblue") + # Changed from geom_histogram() to geom_bar()
ylab("Count") +
geom_vline(xintercept = F1_39avg, linetype = "solid", color = "darkorange", size = 1.5) +
geom_vline(xintercept = F1_62avg, linetype = "solid", color = "darkorange", size = 1.5) +
geom_vline(xintercept = P_mean_avg, linetype = "longdash", color = "gold", size = 1.5) +
geom_vline(xintercept = P_950avg, linetype = "dotdash", color = "firebrick2", size = 1.5) +
labs(title = trait) +
theme_ipsum(base_size = 20) +
theme(
  plot.title = element_textbox(hjust = 0.5, margin = margin(t = 5, b = 5), size = 15),
  axis.title.x = element_blank(),
  axis.title.y = element_text(
    size = 20, # Added y-axis title customization
    face = "bold", # Increased font size
    color = "black", # Made the text bold
    angle = 90, # Set text color to black
    vjust = 0.5 # Ensure the y-axis title is vertical
  ), # Vertically center the y-axis title
  plot.margin = unit(c(0.1, 0, 0.1, 0), "cm")
)
}
return(hist_plot)
}

# 5. Loop Through Each Trait and Generate Histograms
histograms <- list()

for(trait in traits){

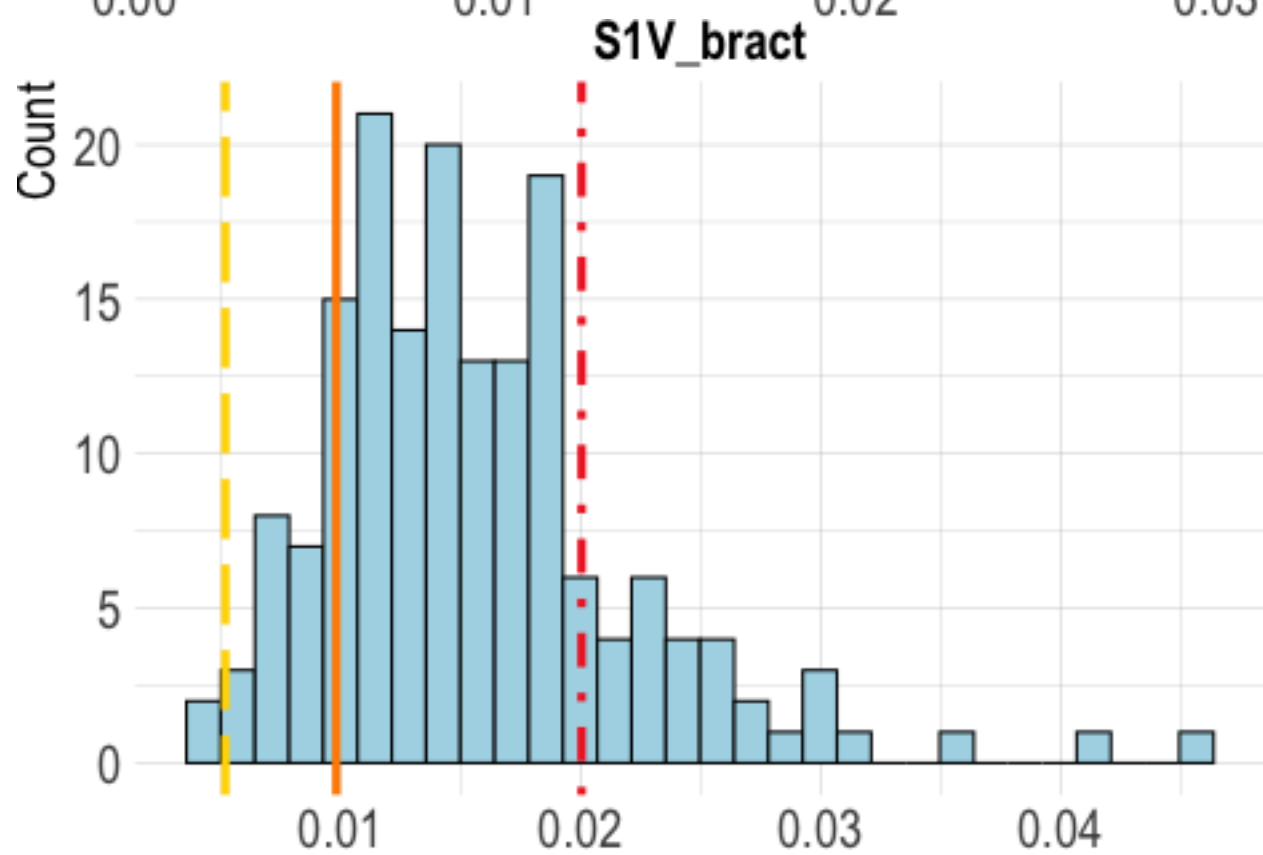
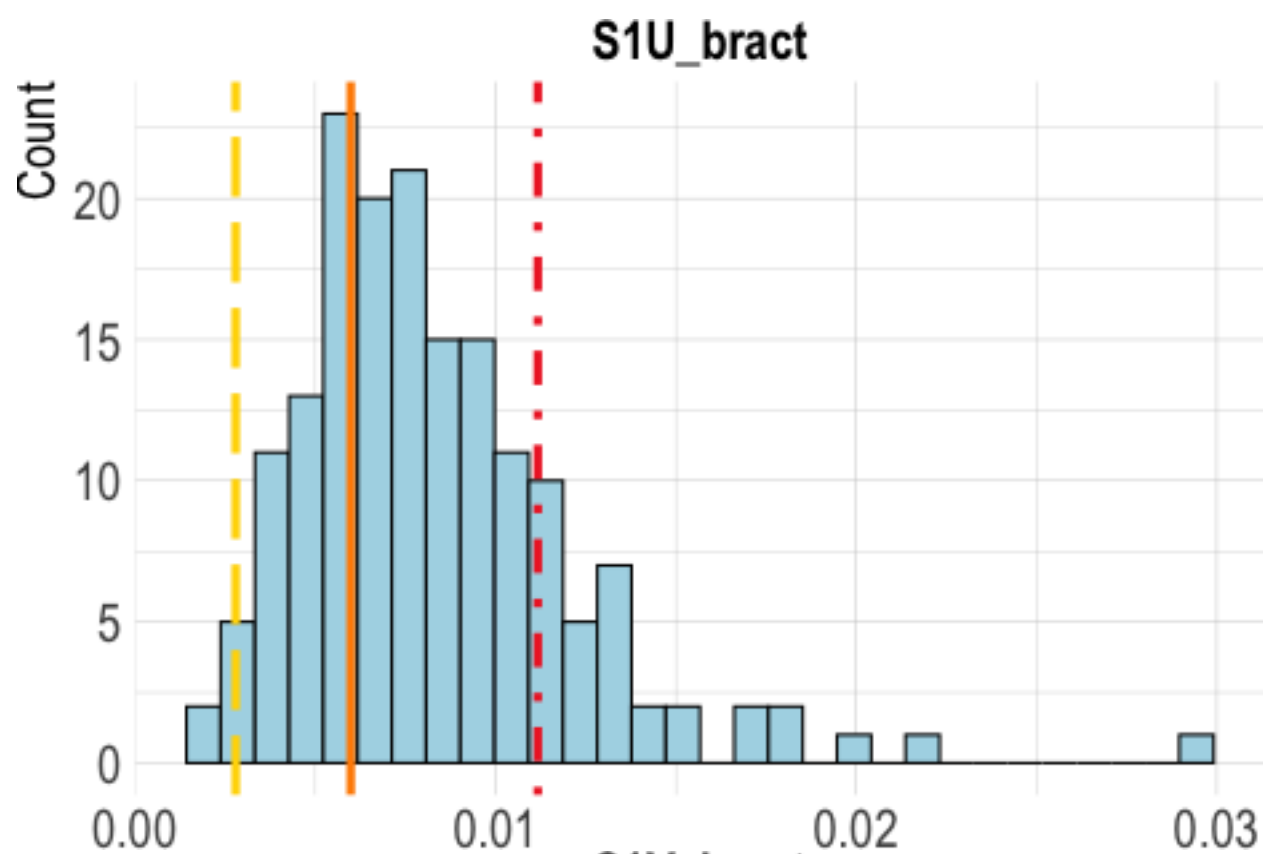
  # Retrieve the binwidth for the current trait
  binwidth <- binwidths[[trait]]

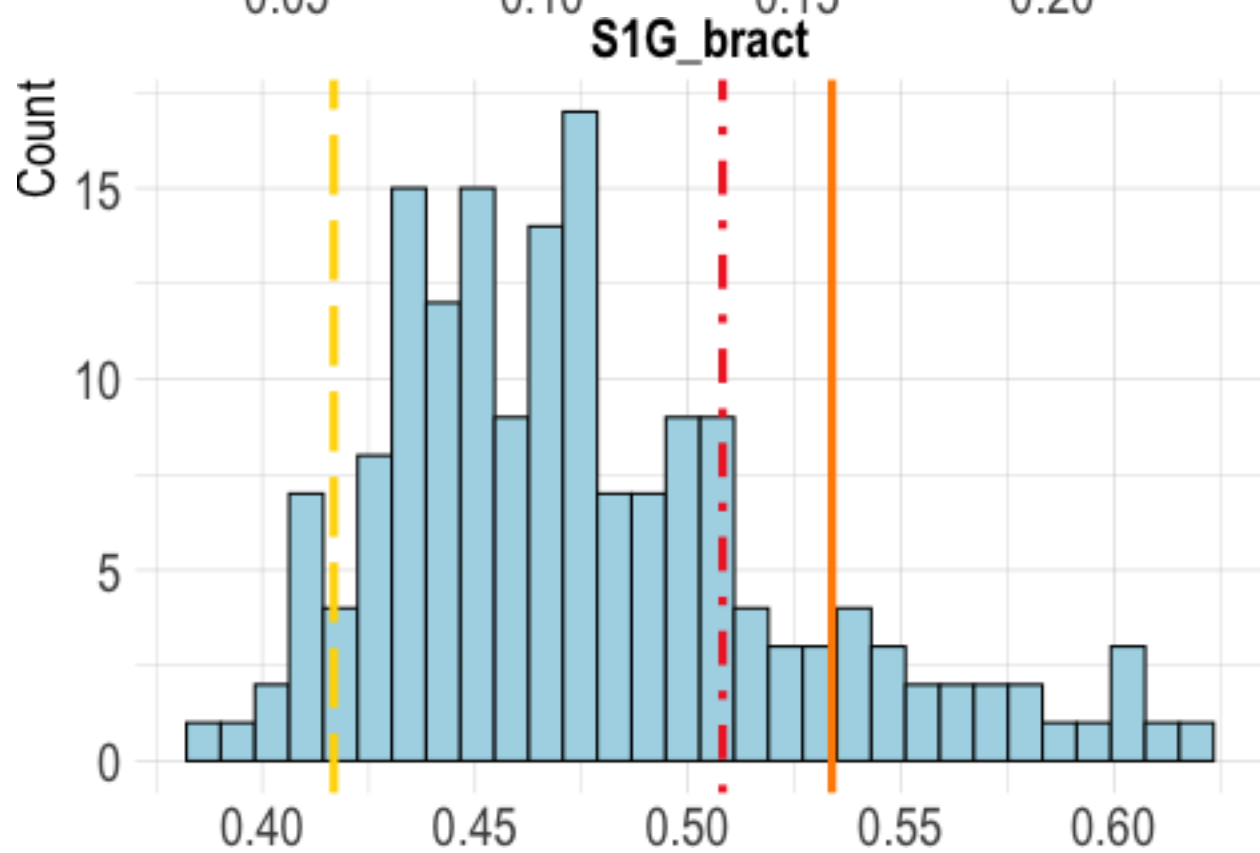
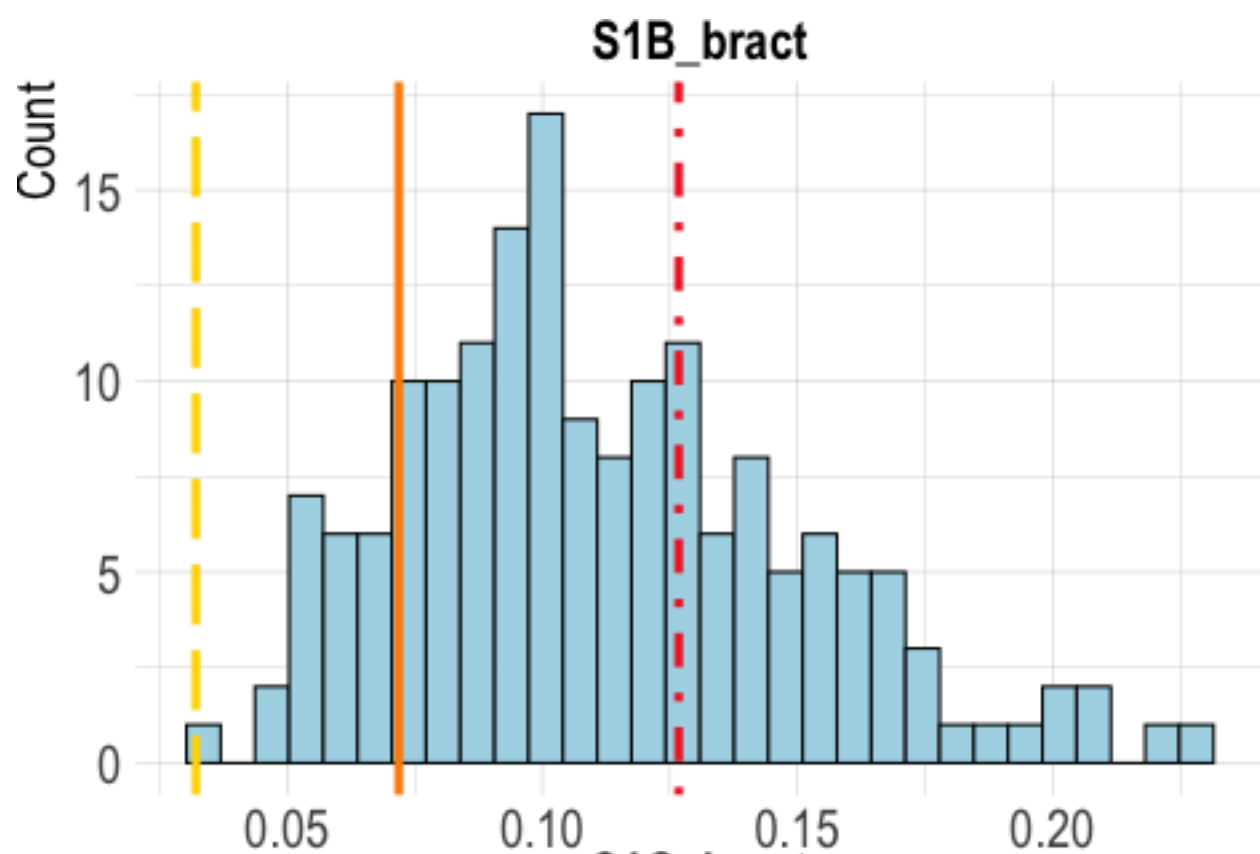
  # Create the histogram
  plot <- create_histogram(trait, binwidth)

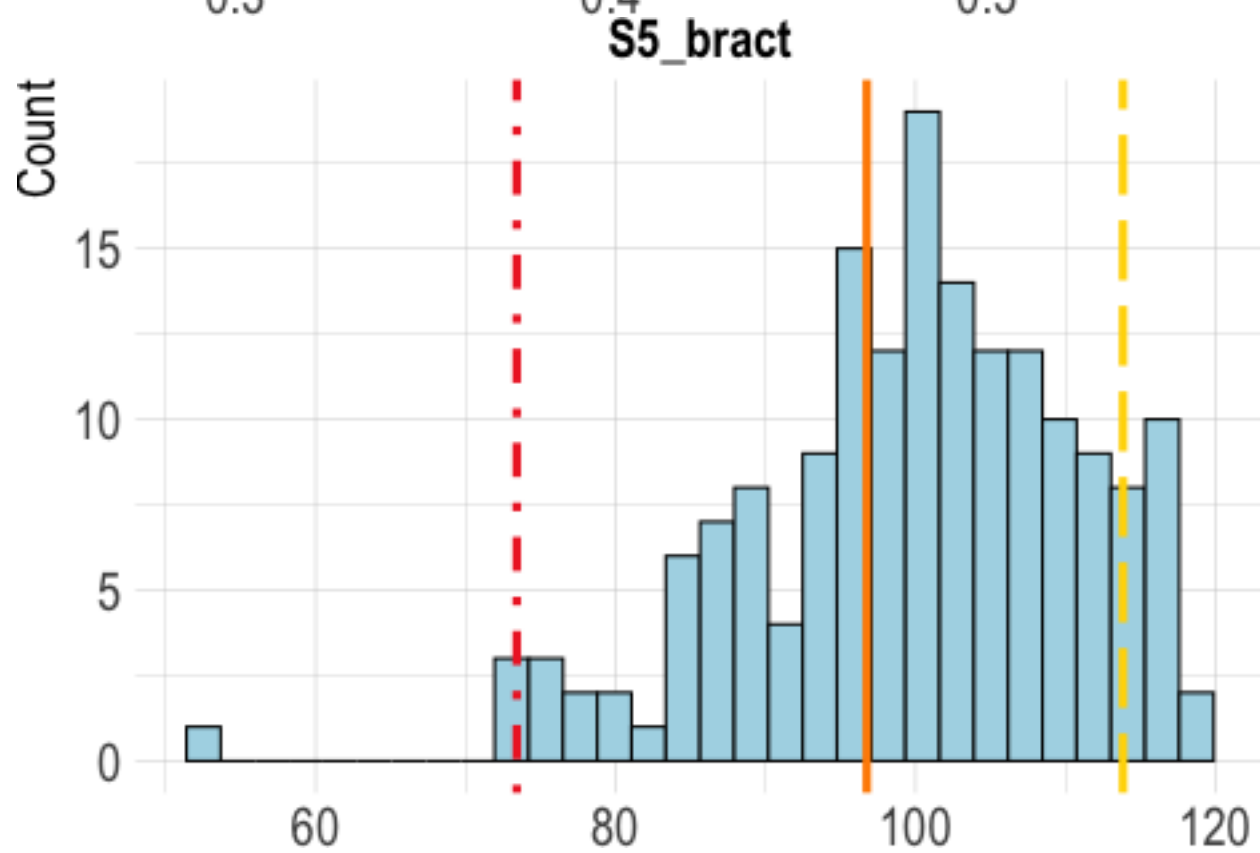
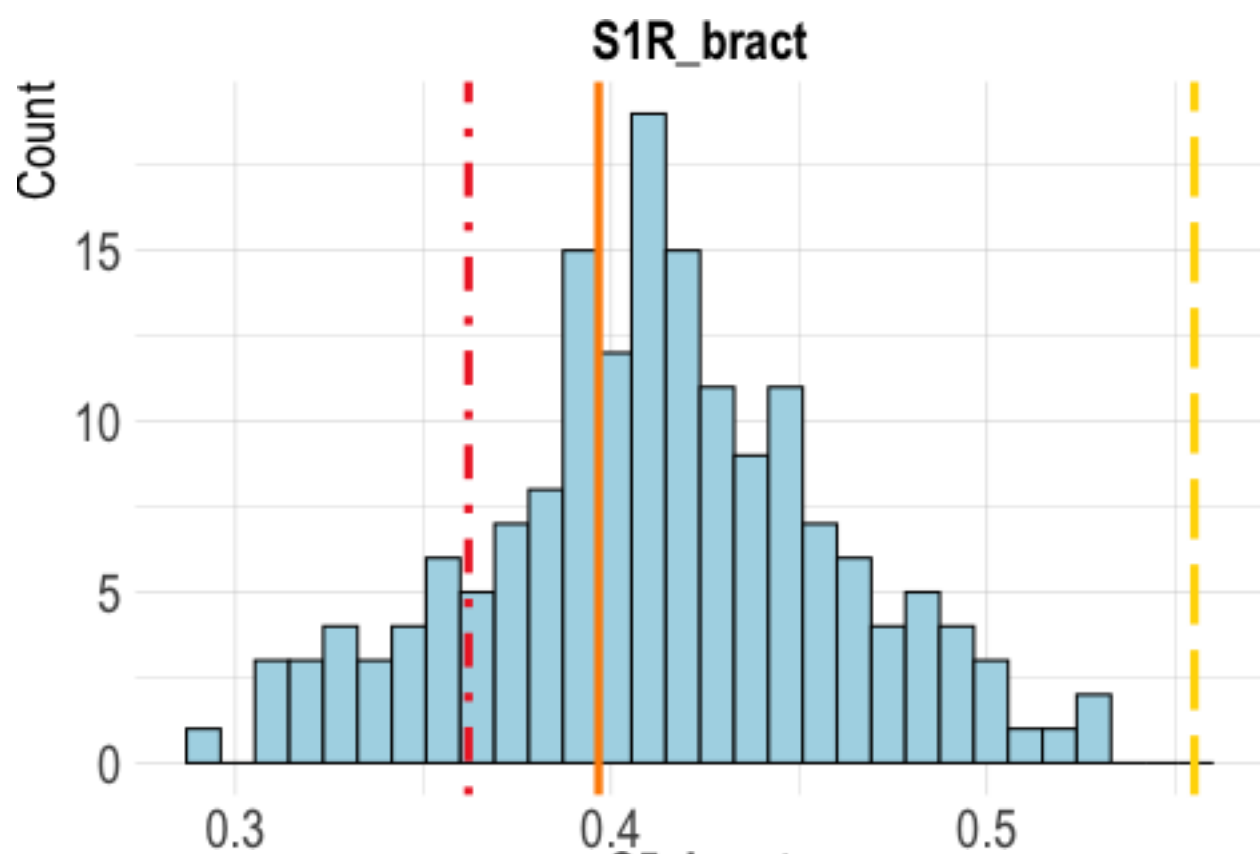
  # Store the plot in the list
  histograms[[trait]] <- plot

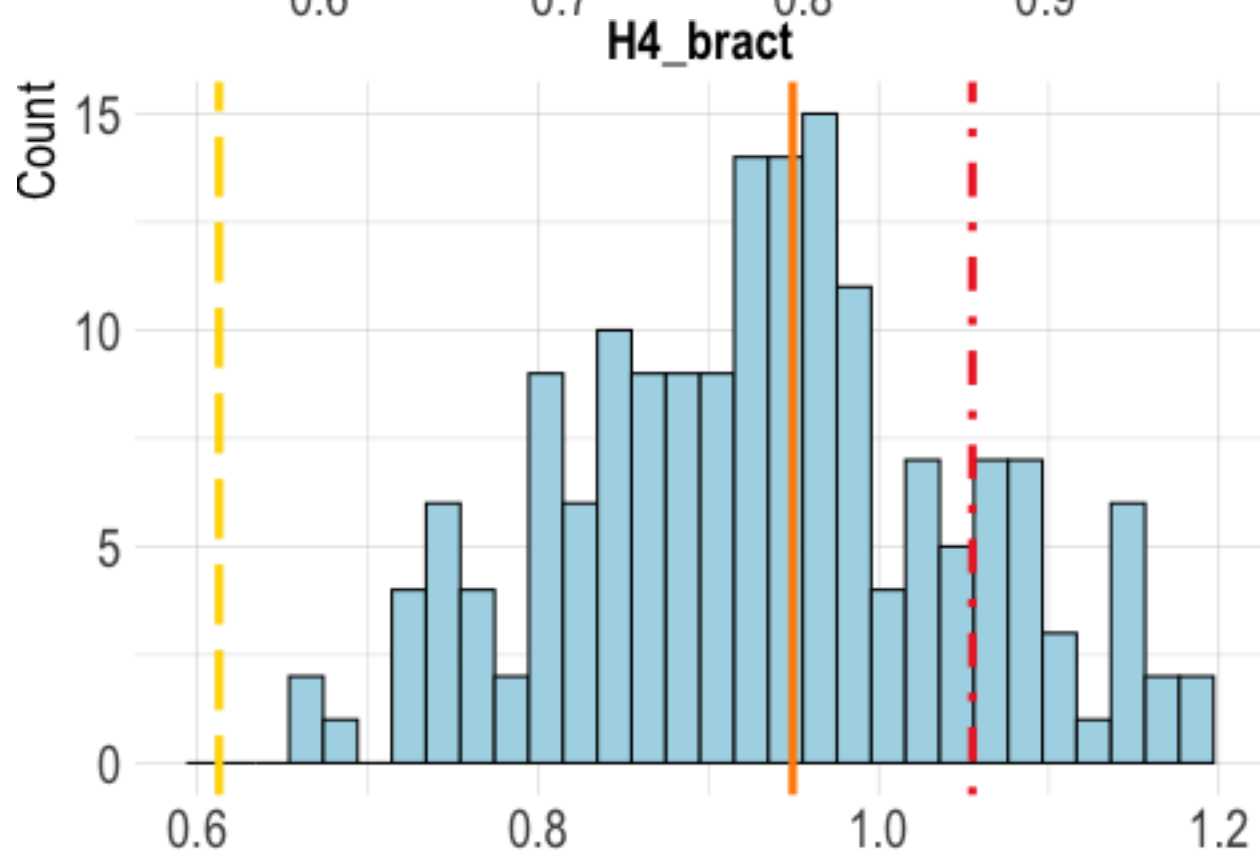
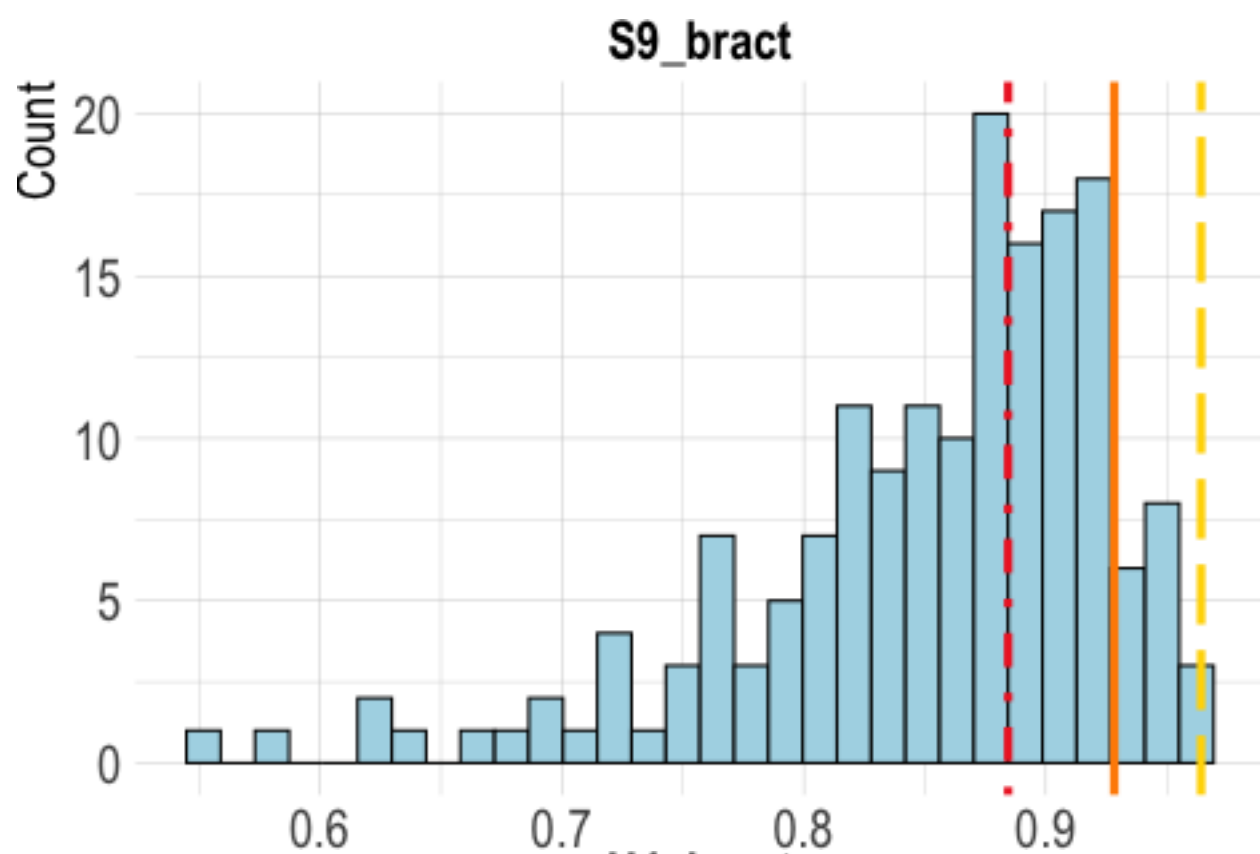
  # Display the plot
  print(plot)
}

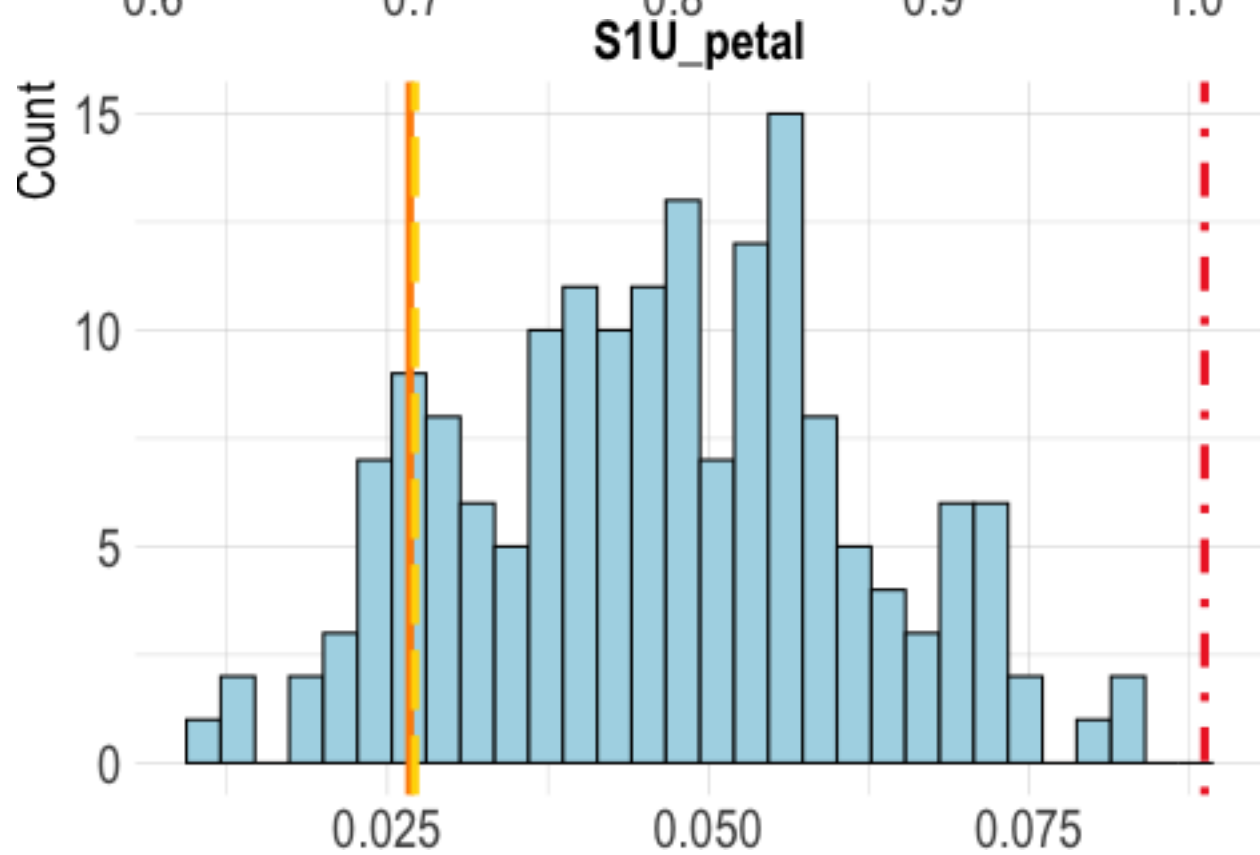
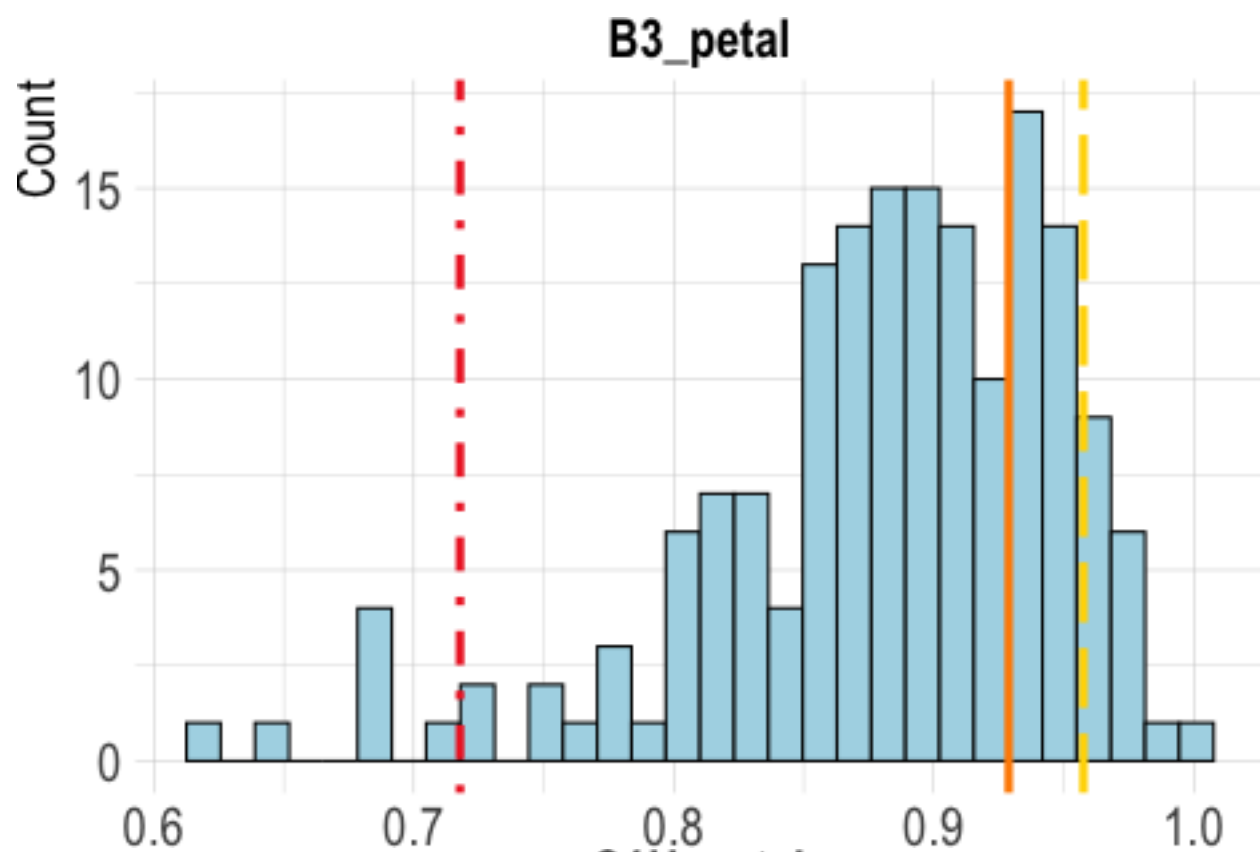
```



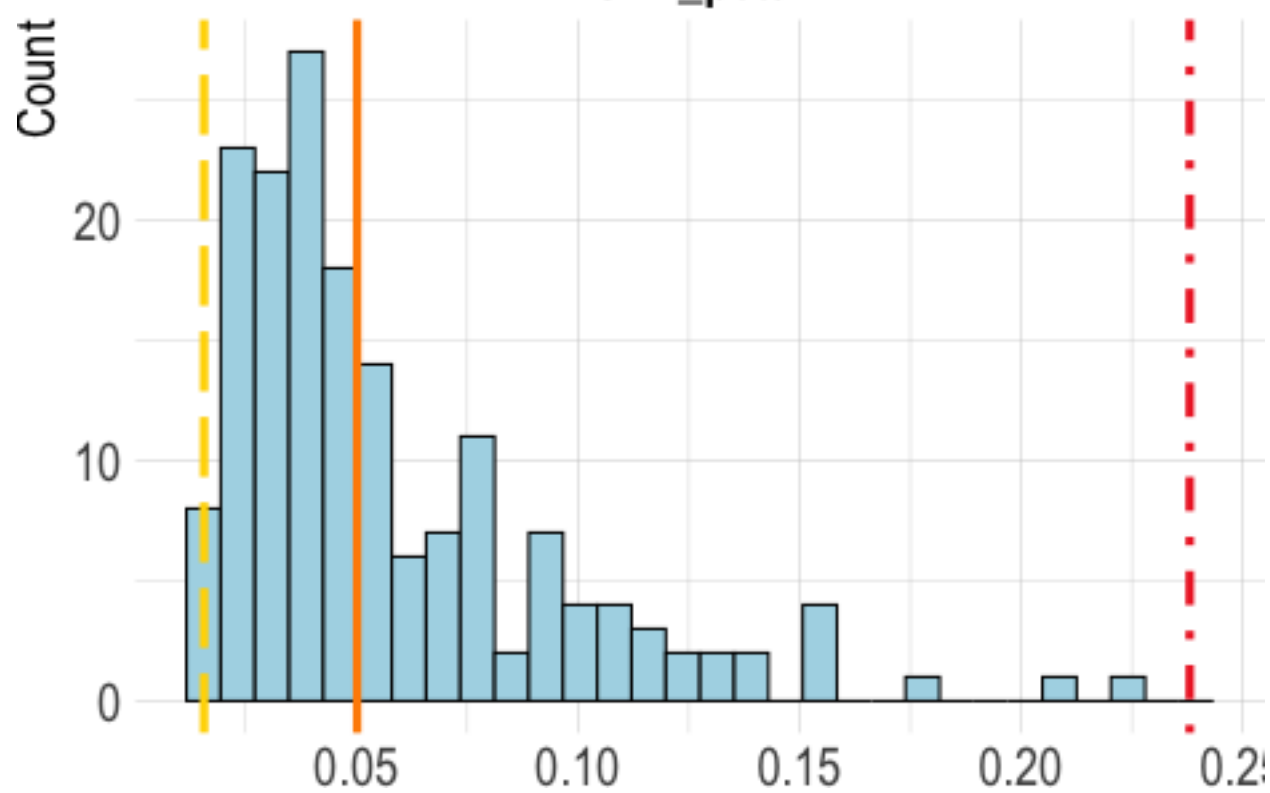
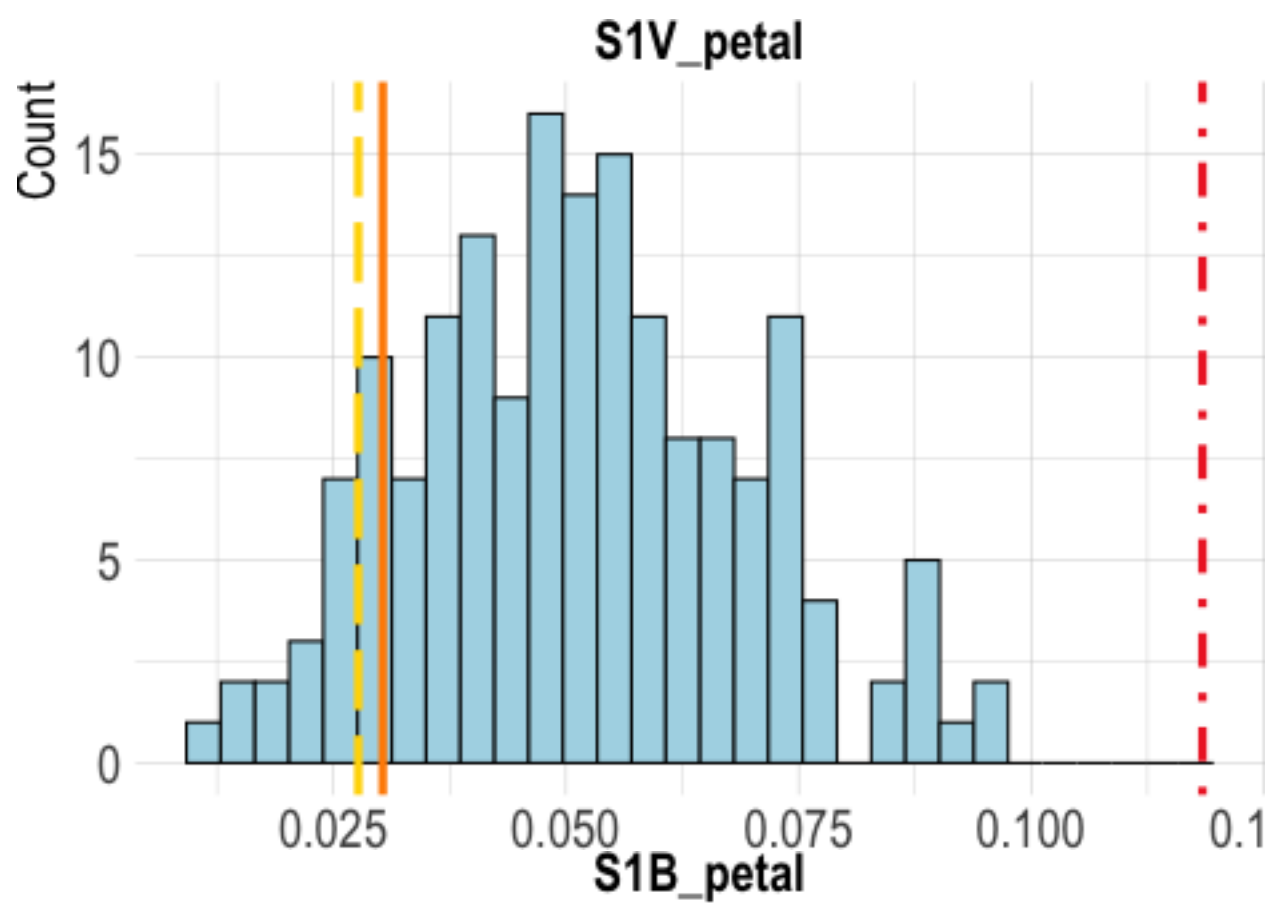


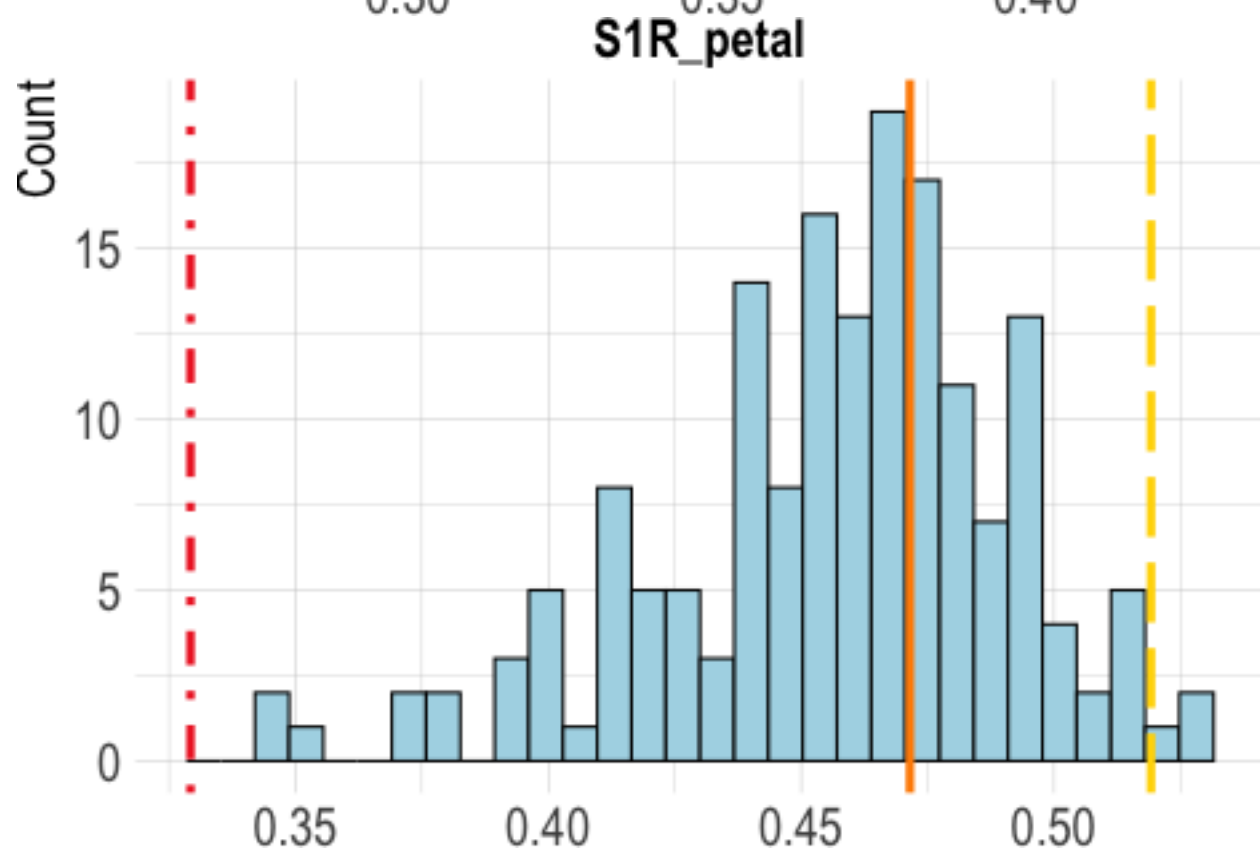
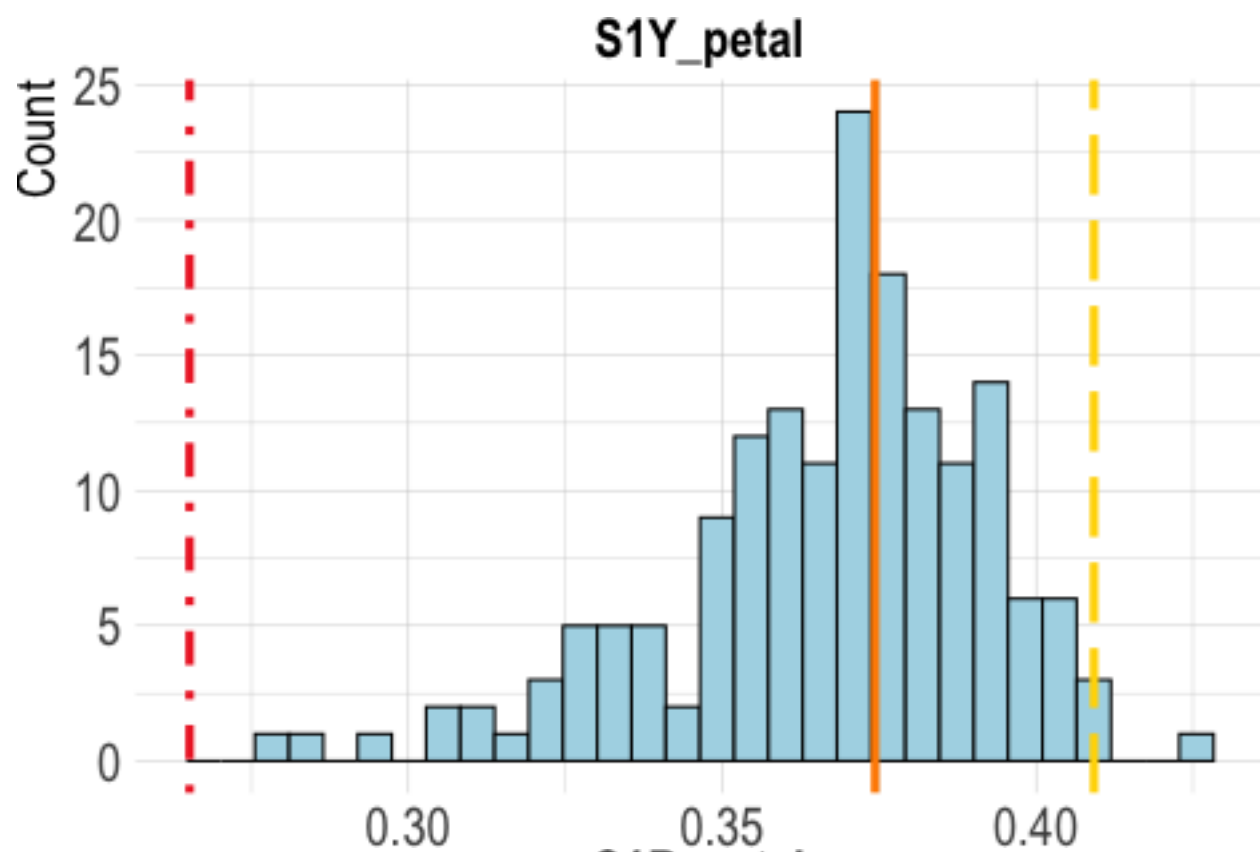


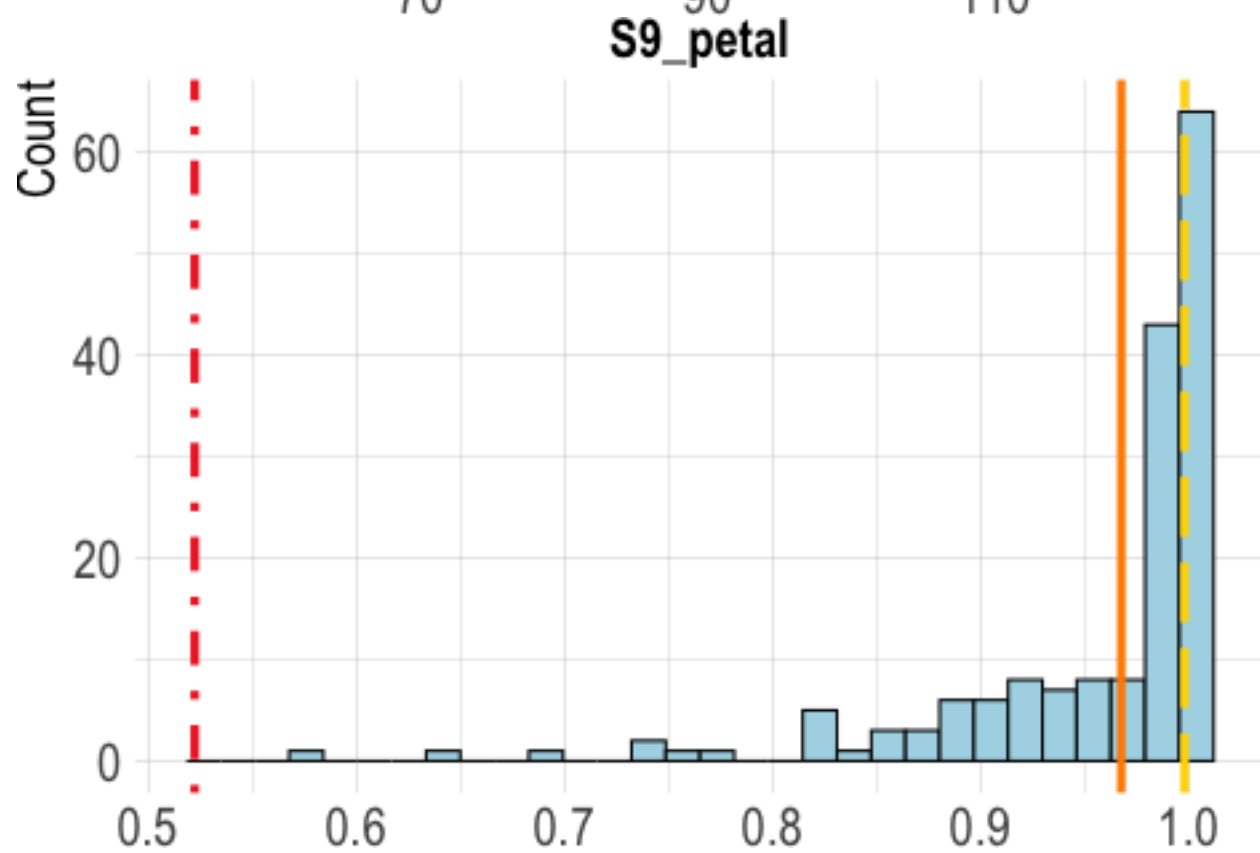
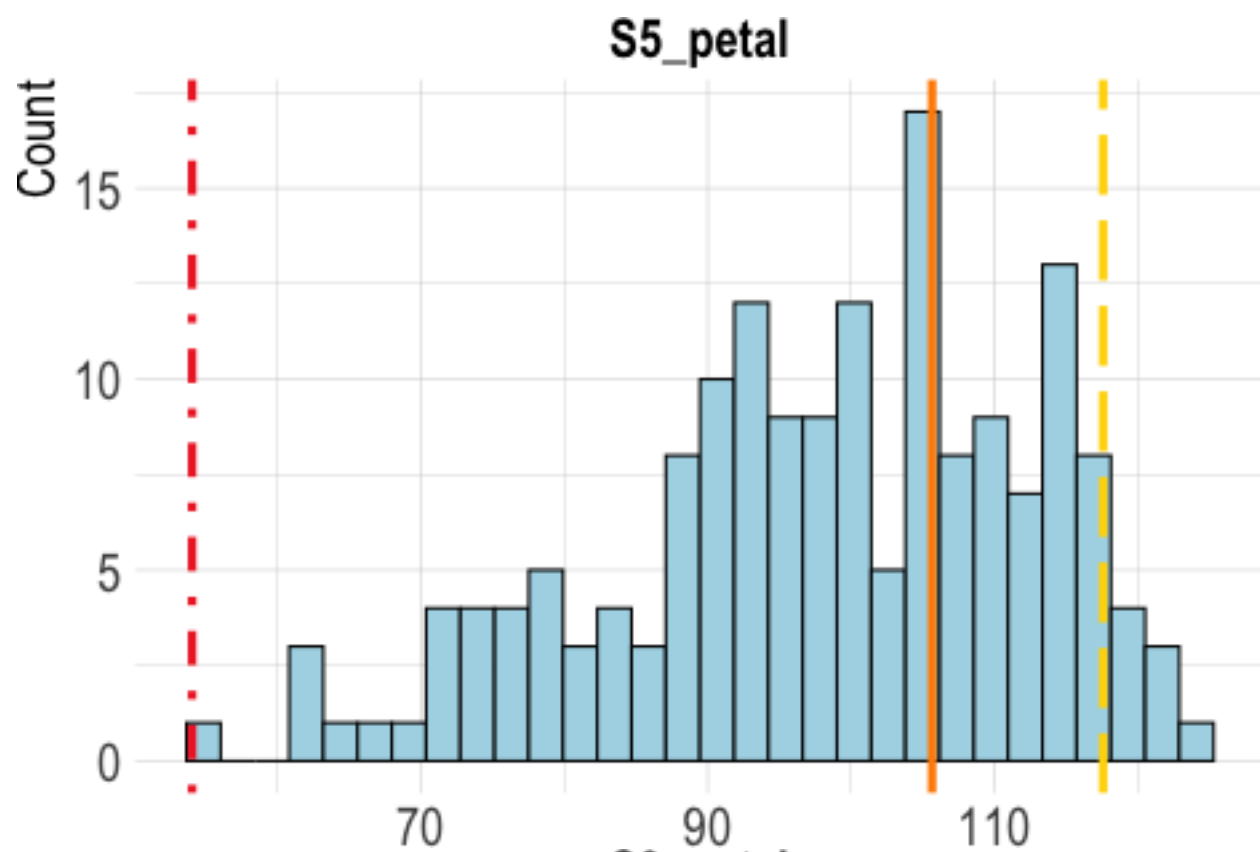


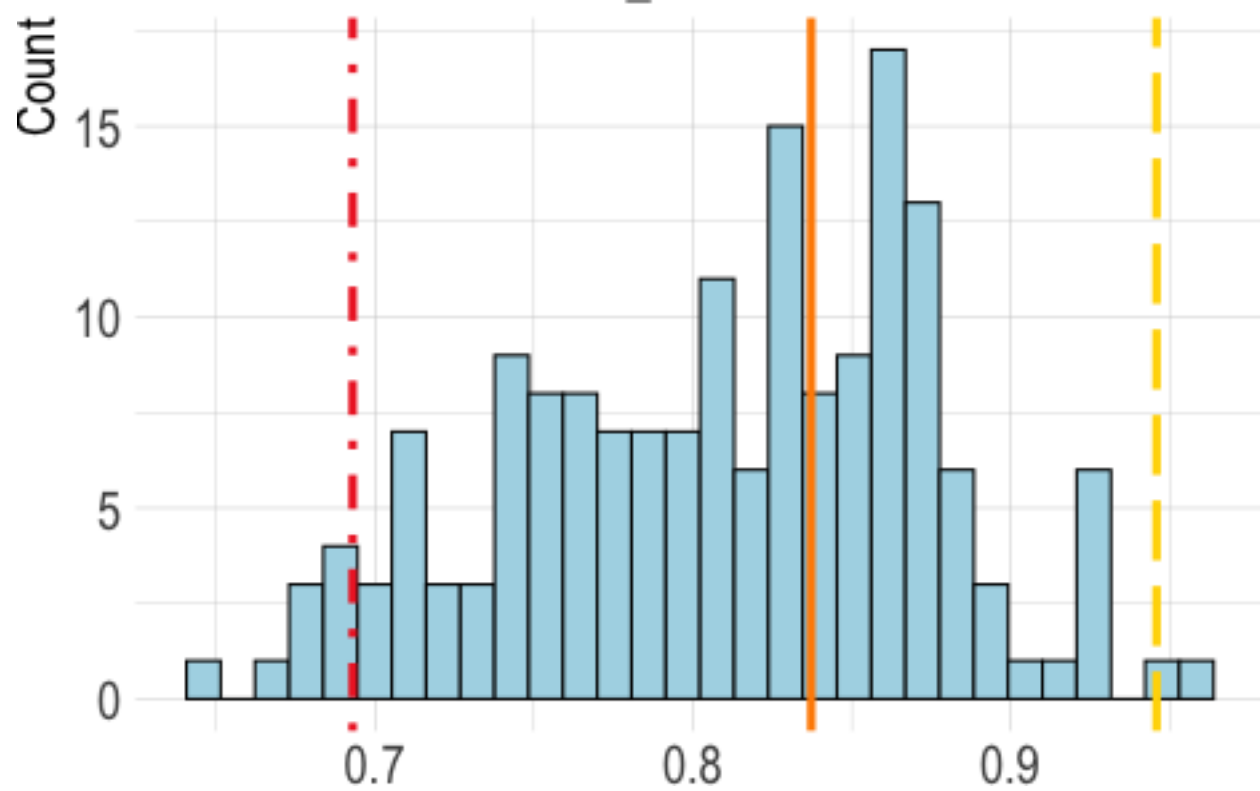
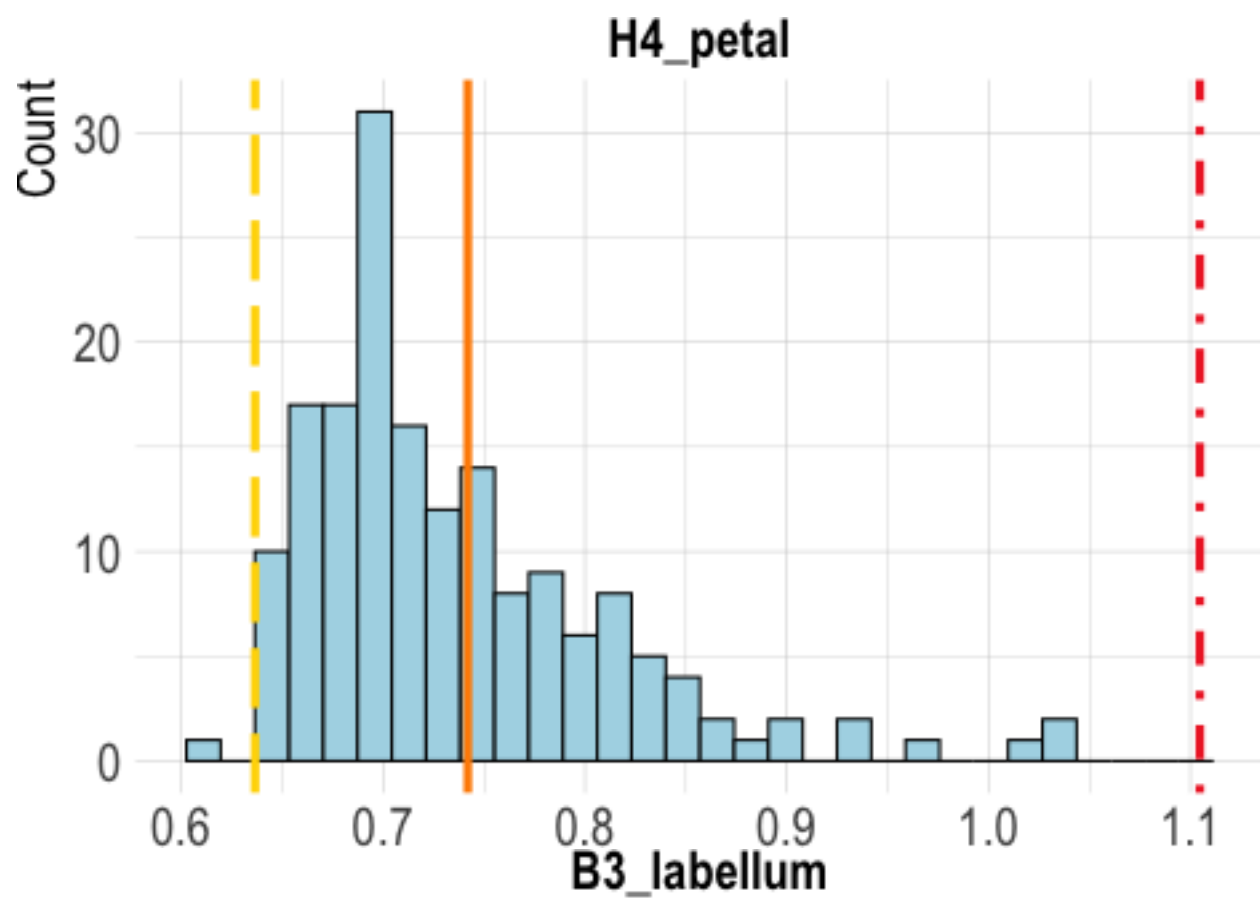


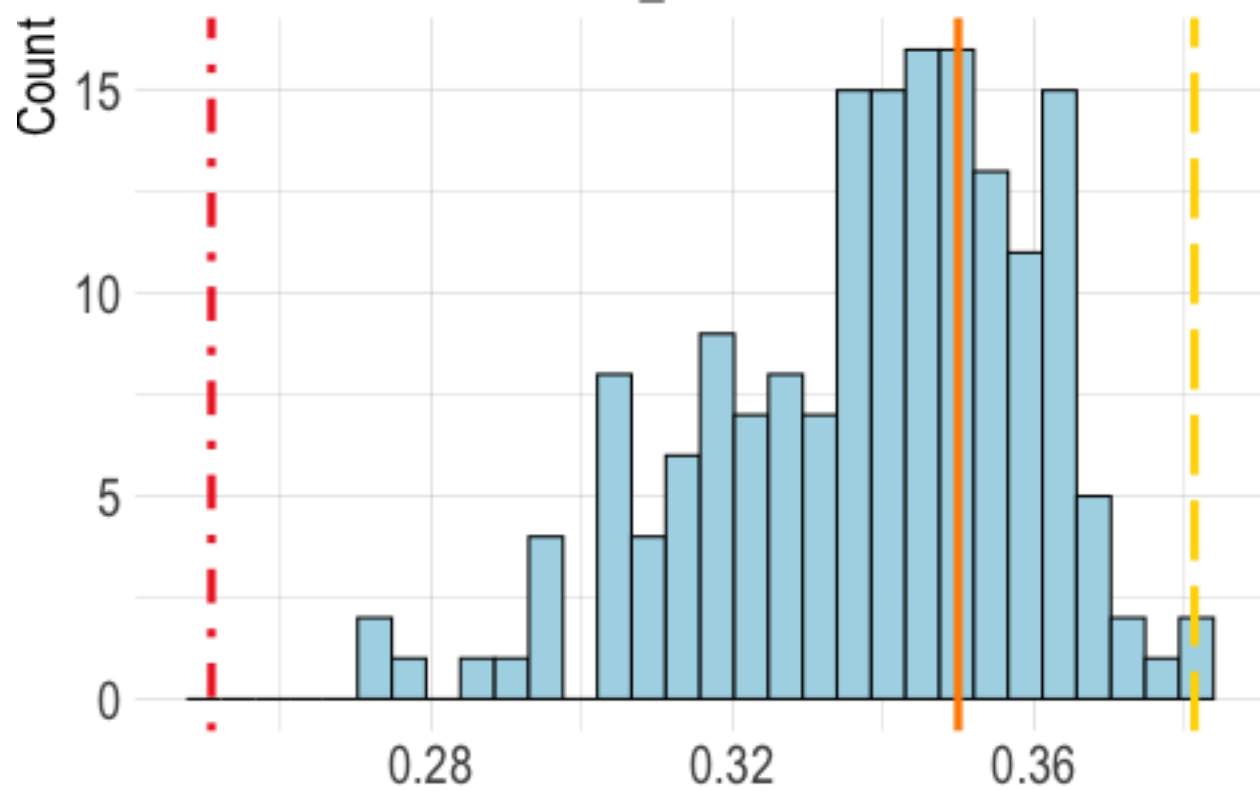
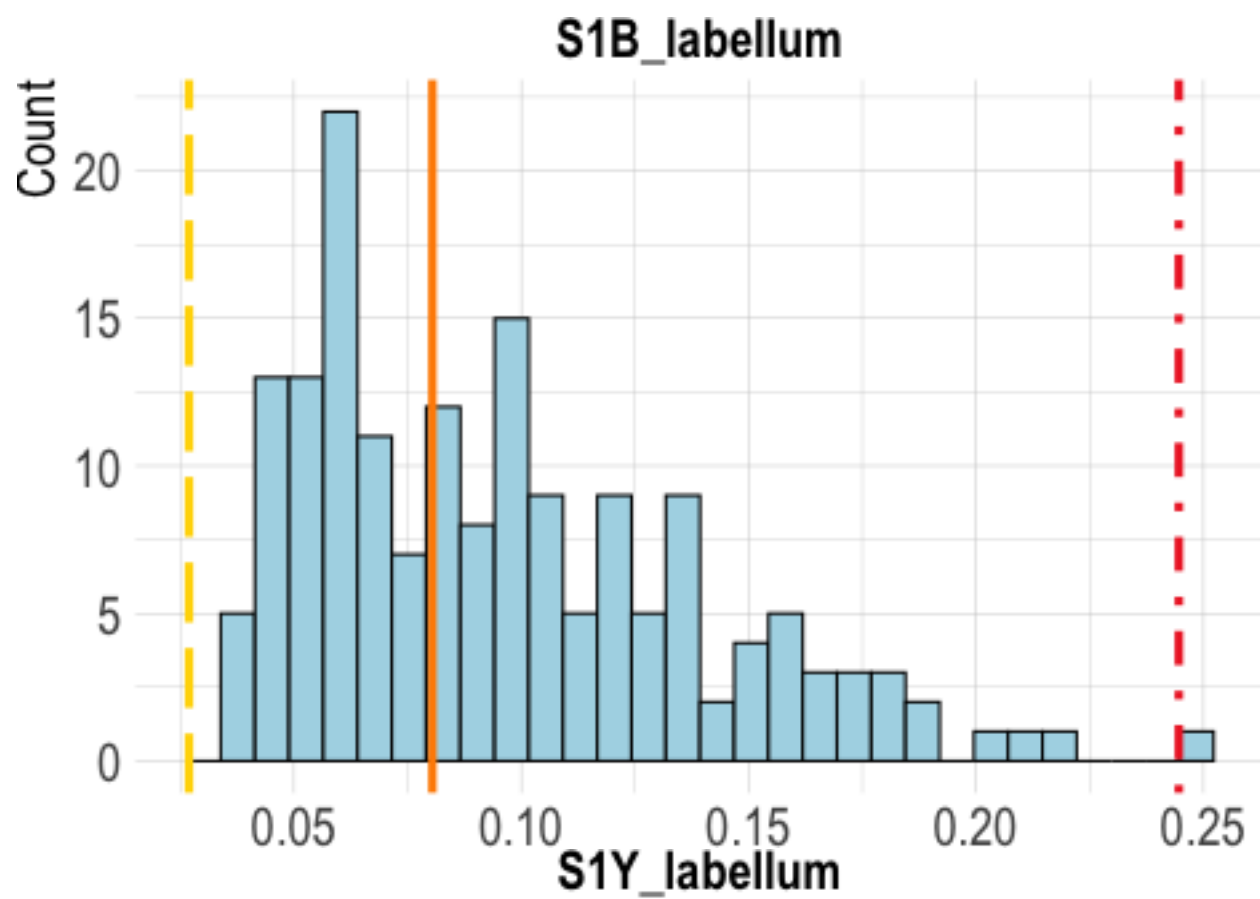


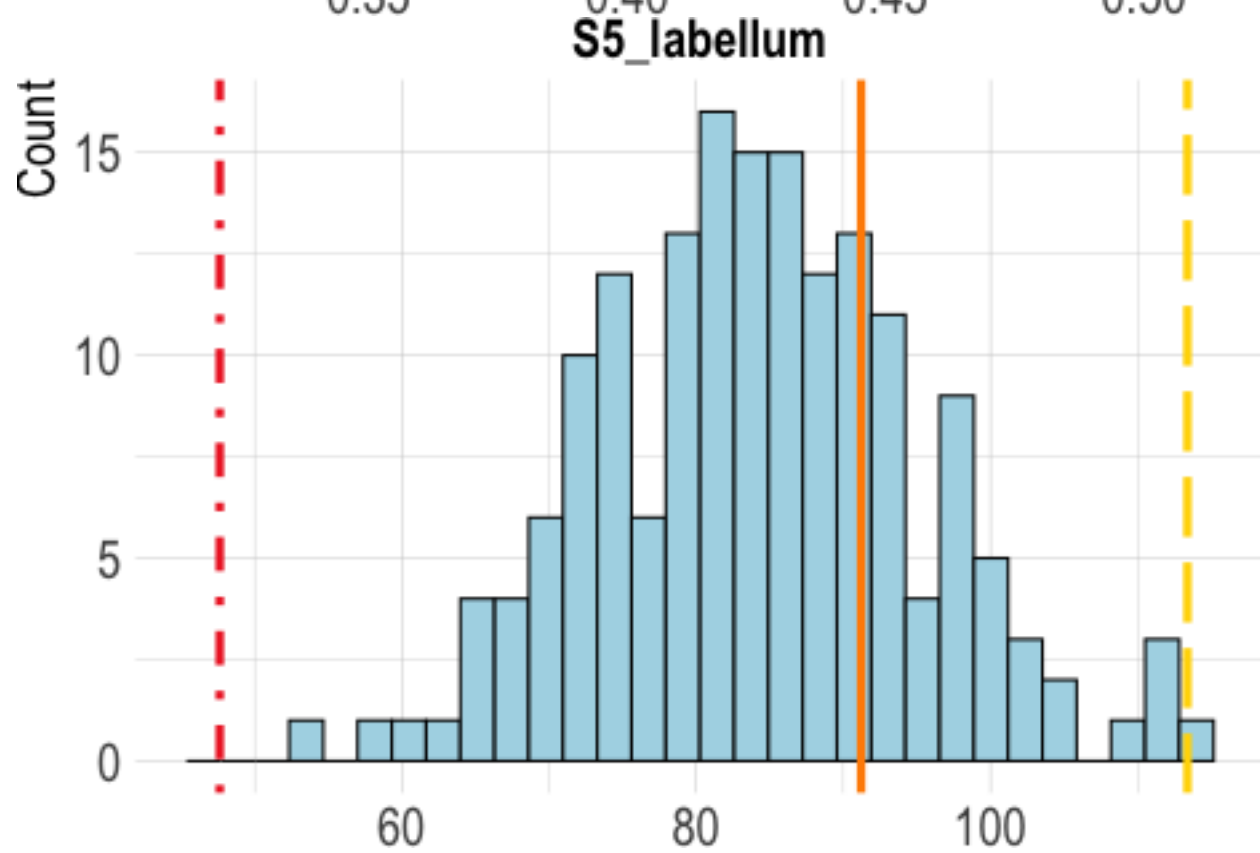
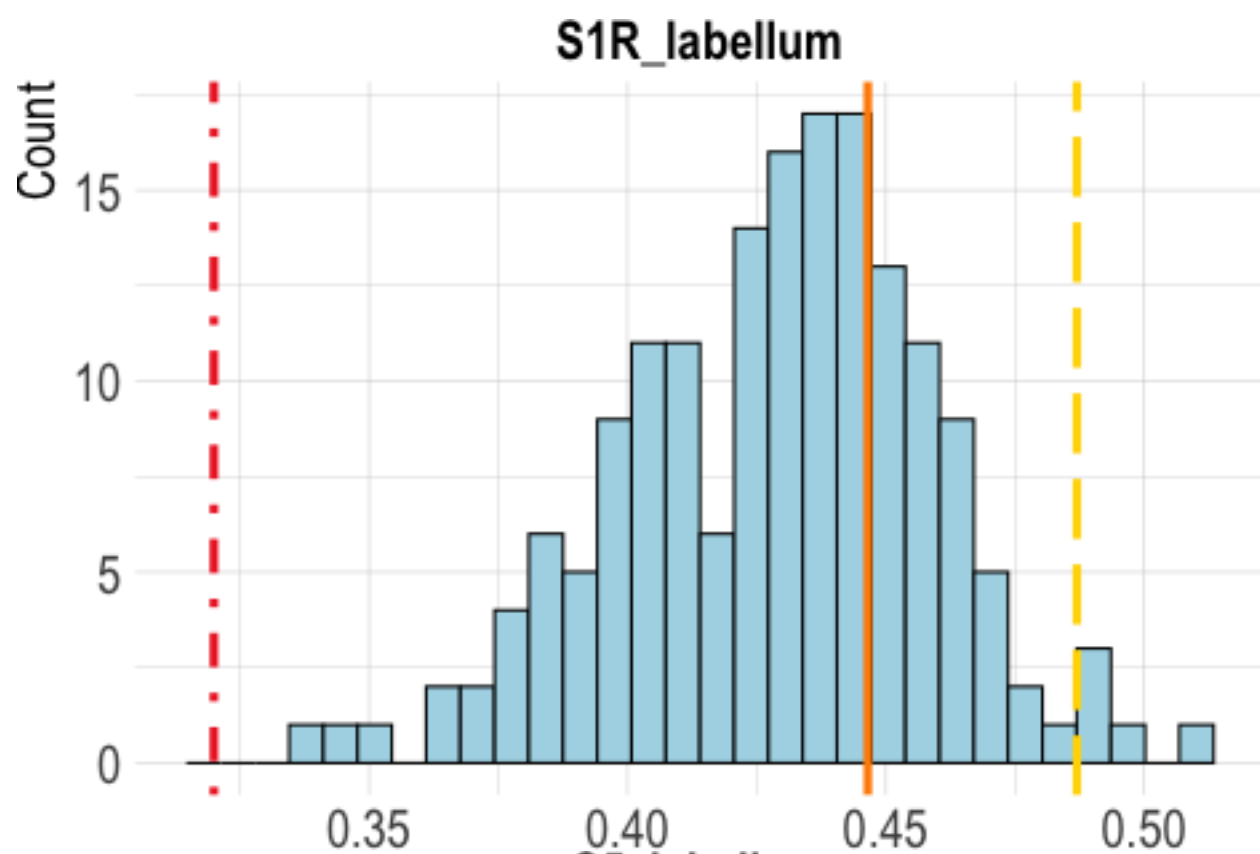


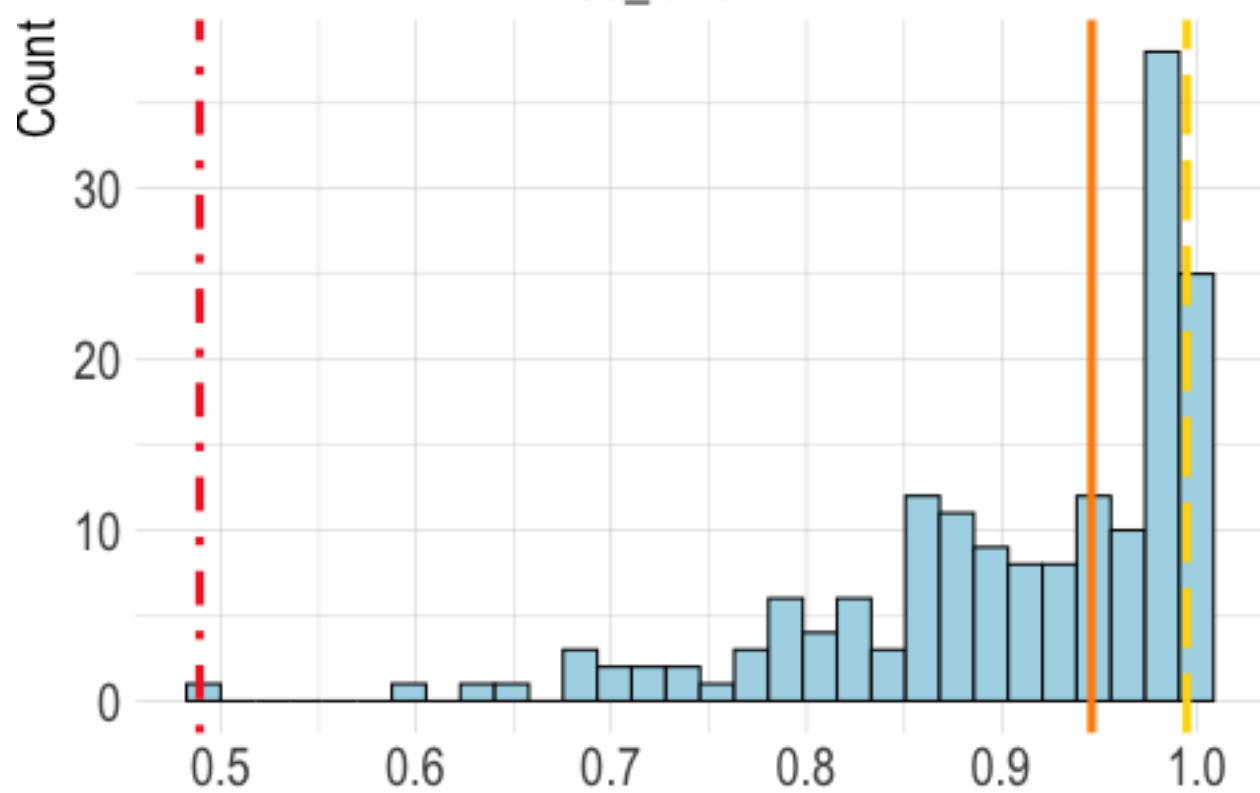
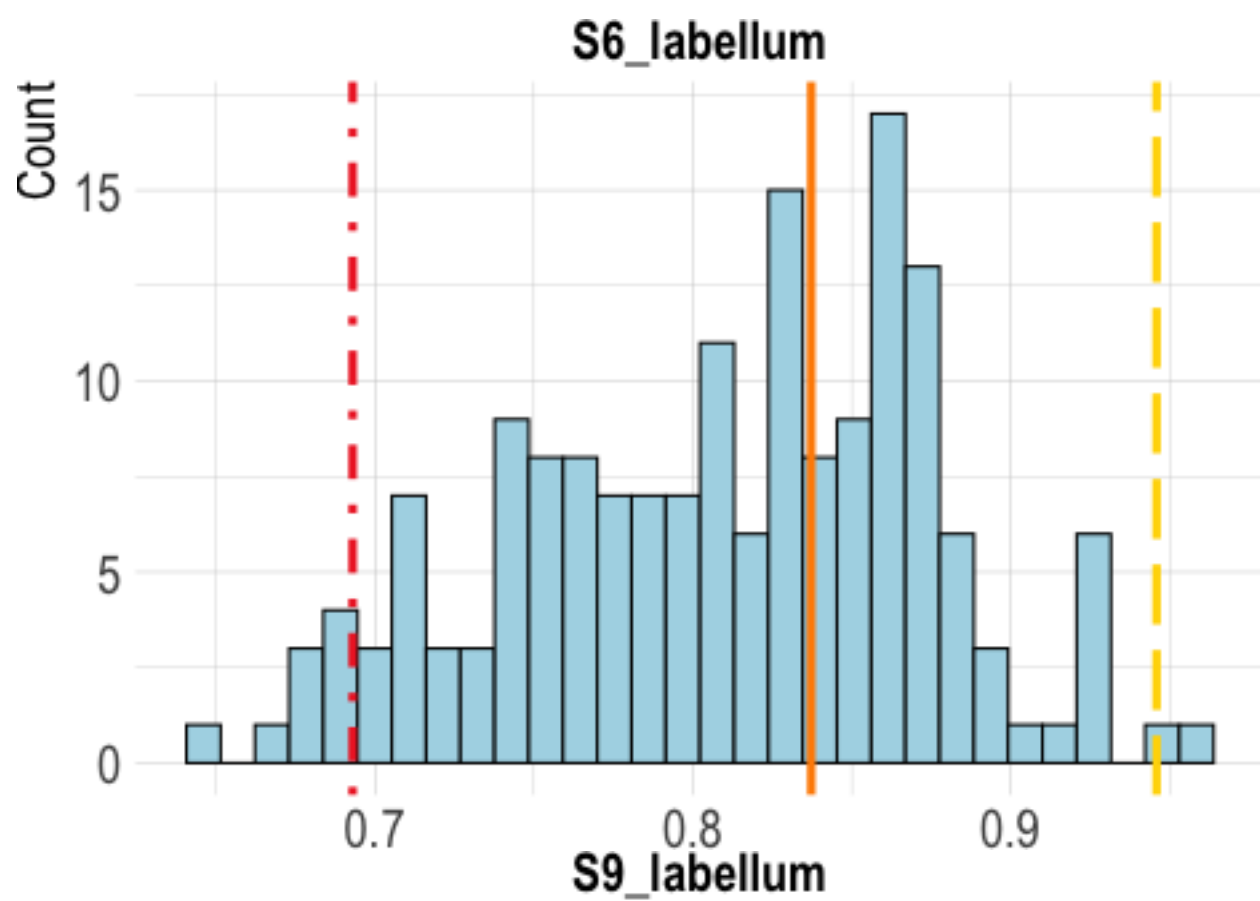


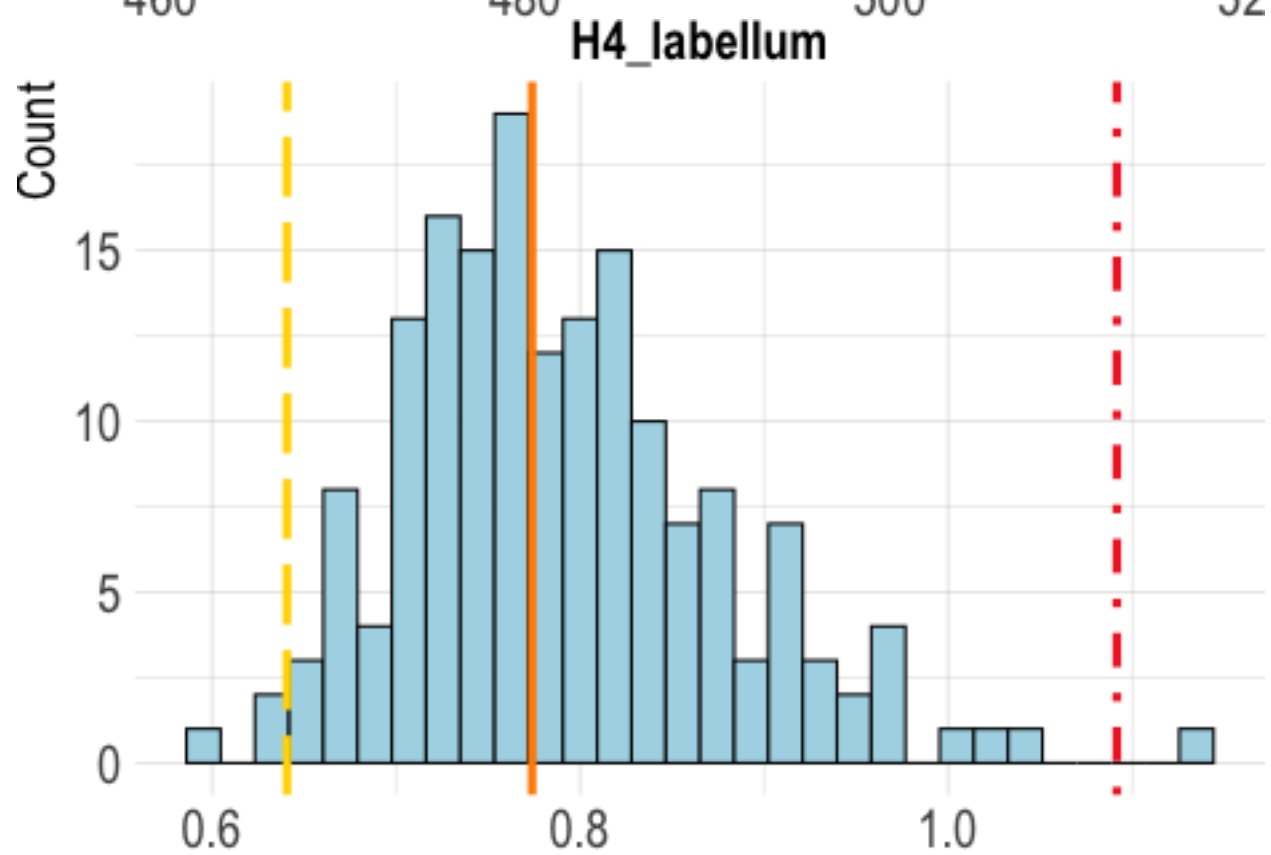
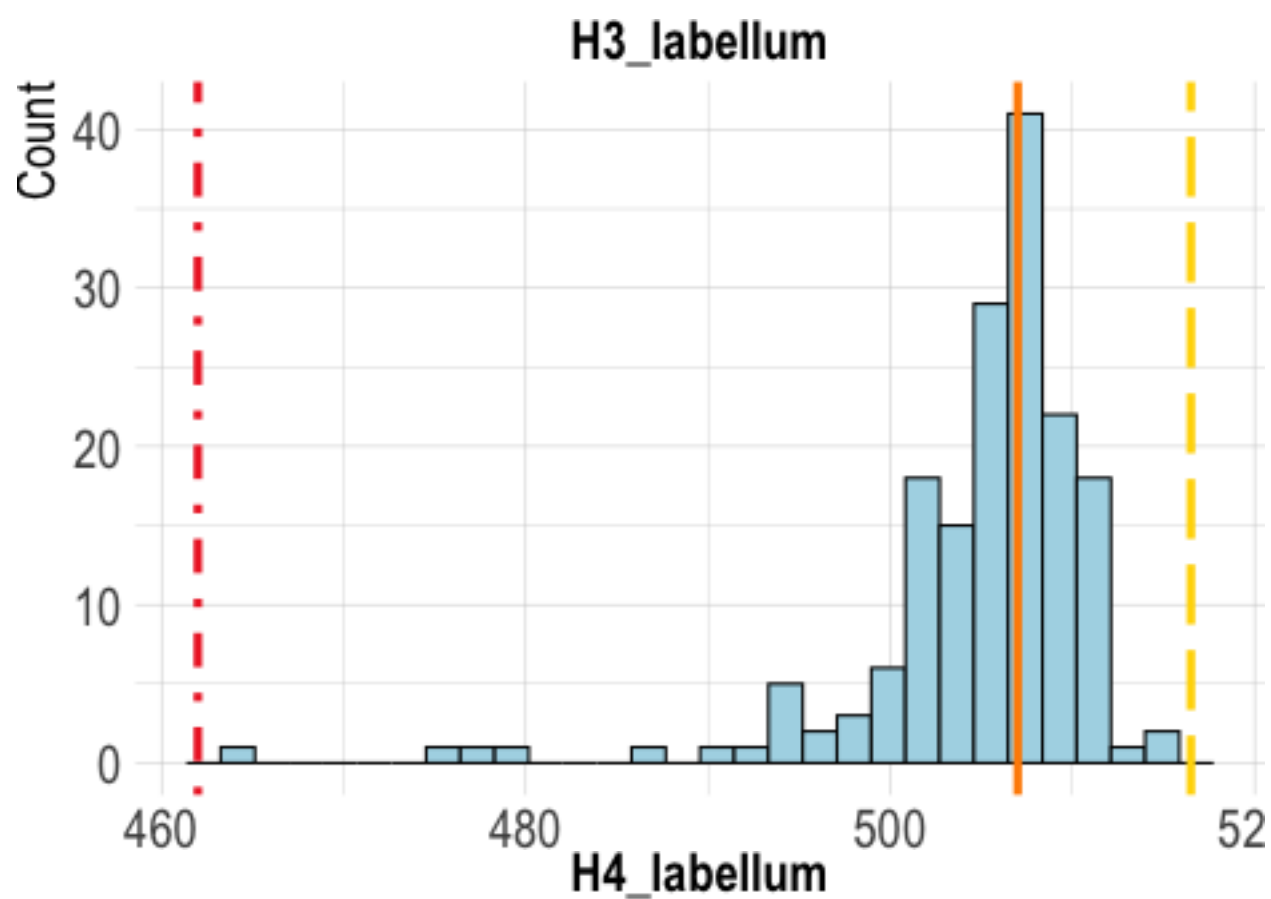














## Combines plots

```
# 6. Create Legend Plot
legend_data <- data.frame(
  x = c(1, 2, 3),
  Category = c("C. lasius",
               "C. bracteatus",
               "F1 hybrid")
)

legend_plot <- ggplot(legend_data, aes(x = x)) +
  geom_vline(aes(xintercept = x, color = Category, linetype = Category), size = 1.2) +
  scale_color_manual(
    name = NULL,
    values = c(
      "C. lasius" = "gold",
      "C. bracteatus" = "firebrick2",
      "F1 hybrid" = "darkorange"
    )
  ) +
  scale_linetype_manual(
    name = NULL,
    values = c(
      "C. lasius Parental Species" = "longdash",
      "C. bracteatus Parental Species" = "dotdash",
      "F1 Hybrids" = "solid"
    )
  ) +
  theme_void() +
  theme(
    legend.position = "bottom",
    legend.text = element_text(size = 12)
  )

# 7. Combine Histograms into a Grid
nrow_grid <- 5 # Adjust based on number of histograms and desired layout

histogram_grid <- plot_grid(
  plotlist = histograms,
  nrow = nrow_grid,
  align = "v"
)

# 8. Combine Histogram Grid with Legend Plot
combined_plot <- plot_grid(
  histogram_grid,
  legend_plot,
  ncol = 1,
  rel_heights = c(1, 0.05) # Adjust relative heights as needed
)

# 9. Save the Combined Plot to a PDF
CairoPDF(file = "~/Dropbox/Costus/costus-genetic-mapping/phenotype/results/figures/colormetric_combined.pdf")
print(combined_plot)
```

```
dev.off()
```

```
pdf  
2
```

```
# Optional: Display the Combined Plot in R Session  
# print(combined_plot)
```