

Assignment 3: Data Exploration

Katherine Owens, Section #01 Monday

OVERVIEW

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

Directions

1. Change “Student Name, Section #” on line 3 (above) with your name and section number.
2. Work through the steps, **creating code and output** that fulfill each instruction.
3. Be sure to **answer the questions** in this assignment document.
4. When you have completed the assignment, **Knit** the text and code into a single PDF file.
5. After Knitting, submit the completed exercise (PDF file) to the dropbox in Sakai. Add your last name into the file name (e.g., “FirstLast_A03_DataExploration.Rmd”) prior to submission.

The completed exercise is due on <>.

Set up your R session

1. Check your working directory, load necessary packages (tidyverse), and upload two datasets: the ECOTOX neonicotinoid dataset (ECOTOX_Neonicotinoids_Insects_raw.csv) and the Niwot Ridge NEON dataset for litter and woody debris (NEON_NIWO_Litter_massdata_2018-08_raw.csv). Name these datasets “Neonics” and “Litter”, respectively. **Be sure to add the stringsAsFactors = TRUE parameter to the function when reading in the CSV files.**

```
getwd()

## [1] "C:/Users/Katherine/Documents/872-Data Analytics/Environmental_Data_Analytics_2022/Assignments"
## "C:/Users/Katherine/Documents/872-Data Analytics/Environmental_Data_Analytics_2022/Assignments"

library(dplyr)

##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   filter, lag

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

library(ggplot2)
library(tidyverse)

## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --
## v tibble 3.1.6      v purrr 0.3.4
## v tidyr 1.1.4       v stringr 1.4.0
```

```
## v readr 2.1.1 v forcats 0.5.1

## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()

#import data sets
Neonics_data <- read.csv('../Data/Raw/ECOTOX_Neonicotinoids_Insects_raw.csv')#, stringsAsFactors = TRUE
Litter_data<- read.csv('../Data/Raw/NEON_NIWO_Litter_massdata_2018-08_raw.csv')#, stringsAsFactors = TR
```

Learn about your system

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

Answer: Neonicotinoids can be toxic to sap-feeding insects like aphids and bees and cause paralysis and death of insects.

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

Answer: When leaves and debris fall to the ground and break down the CO₂ absorbed by photosynthesis is in turn released back into the atmosphere as a part of global seasonal variations. Also, the more deforestation there is the more woody debris that is generated from the cuttings leading to more debris that can be transported and possibly inhibit growth in other ecosystems.

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

Answer: *Dry weight mass data of litterfall and woody debris was collected from litter traps (both elevated and on the ground) around different plants depending on plant function such as leaves, twigs, flowers, etc.* Collection devices included 0.5m² square mesh 'baskets' elevated ~80cm above the ground, and traps on the ground were 3m x 0.5 m rectangular areas. *Individual sampling bouts were executed one time per year on 20 ground sites 40mx40m in size. Elevated baskets were sampled every 1-2 weeks in deciduous sites, and once every 1-2 months at evergreen sites.

Obtain basic summaries of your data (Neonics)

5. What are the dimensions of the dataset?

```
dim(Neonics_data) #has 4623 rows and 30 columns
```

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

```
dim(Litter_data) #has 188 rows and 30 columns
```

```
## [1] 188 19
```

6. Using the `summary` function on the "Effect" column, determine the most common effects that are studied. Why might these effects specifically be of interest? > Answer: The most common effects are

how the insecticide affected life or death rates, growth, population, behavior immunological, etc. What appeared the most though was an effect of mortality.

```
head(Neonics_data$Effect,100)
```

```
## [1] "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality"
## [5] "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality"
## [9] "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality"
## [13] "Growth" "Growth" "Growth" "Growth"
## [17] "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality"
## [21] "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality"
## [25] "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality"
## [29] "Population" "Population" "Mortality" "Mortality"
## [33] "Mortality" "Mortality" "Population" "Mortality"
## [37] "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality"
## [41] "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality"
## [45] "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality"
## [49] "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality"
## [53] "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality"
## [57] "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality"
## [61] "Immunological" "Cell(s)" "Immunological" "Mortality"
## [65] "Mortality" "Behavior" "Behavior" "Mortality"
## [69] "Behavior" "Mortality" "Population" "Population"
## [73] "Population" "Population" "Reproduction" "Mortality"
## [77] "Reproduction" "Reproduction" "Reproduction" "Mortality"
## [81] "Mortality" "Mortality" "Population" "Population"
## [85] "Population" "Population" "Population" "Population"
## [89] "Population" "Mortality" "Mortality" "Population"
## [93] "Population" "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality"
## [97] "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality" "Mortality"
```

```
summary(Neonics_data$Effect)
```

```
## Length Class Mode
## 4623 character character
```

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

```
head(Neonics_data$Species.Common.Name,10)
```

```
## [1] "Coffee Bean Weevil" "Coffee Bean Weevil" "House Fly"
## [4] "House Fly" "House Fly" "House Fly"
## [7] "House Fly" "House Fly" "House Fly"
## [10] "House Fly"
```

```
summary(Neonics_data$Species.Common.Name)
```

```
## Length Class Mode
## 4623 character character
```

```
sort(table(Neonics_data$Species.Common.Name), decreasing = TRUE)
```

```
##
## Honey Bee Parasitic Wasp
## 667 285
## Buff Tailed Bumblebee Carniolan Honey Bee
```

##	183	152
##	Bumble Bee	Italian Honeybee
##	140	113
##	Japanese Beetle	Asian Lady Beetle
##	94	76
##	Euonymus Scale	Wireworm
##	75	69
##	European Dark Bee	Minute Pirate Bug
##	66	62
##	Asian Citrus Psyllid	Parastic Wasp
##	60	58
##	Colorado Potato Beetle	Parasitoid Wasp
##	57	51
##	Erythrina Gall Wasp	Beetle Order
##	49	47
##	Snout Beetle Family, Weevil	Sevenspotted Lady Beetle
##	47	46
##	True Bug Order	Buff-tailed Bumblebee
##	45	39
##	Aphid Family	Cabbage Looper
##	38	38
##	Sweetpotato Whitefly	Braconid Wasp
##	37	33
##	Cotton Aphid	Predatory Mite
##	33	33
##	Ladybird Beetle Family	Parasitoid
##	30	30
##	Scarab Beetle	Spring Tiphia
##	29	29
##	Thrip Order	Ground Beetle Family
##	29	27
##	Rove Beetle Family	Tobacco Aphid
##	27	27
##	Chalcid Wasp	Convergent Lady Beetle
##	25	25
##	Stingless Bee	Spider/Mite Class
##	25	24
##	Tobacco Flea Beetle	Citrus Leafminer
##	24	23
##	Ladybird Beetle	Mason Bee
##	23	22
##	Mosquito	Argentine Ant
##	22	21
##	Beetle	Flatheaded Appletree Borer
##	21	20
##	Horned Oak Gall Wasp	Leaf Beetle Family
##	20	20
##	Potato Leafhopper	Tooth-necked Fungus Beetle
##	20	20
##	Codling Moth	Black-spotted Lady Beetle
##	19	18
##	Calico Scale	Fairyfly Parasitoid
##	18	18
##	Lady Beetle	Minute Parasitic Wasps

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

##	8	7
##	Chinch Bug	Macedonian Honey Bee
##	7	7
##	Moth	Potato Tuberworm
##	7	7
##	Russian Wheat Aphid	Soldier Beetle
##	7	7
##	Southern One-Year Canegrub	Tarnished Plant Bug
##	7	7
##	Ambrosia Beetle	Aphid Wasp
##	6	6
##	Black Vine Weevil	Childers Canegrub
##	6	6
##	Coconut Leaf Beetle	Eleven-spotted Ladybird Beetle
##	6	6
##	Encyrtid Wasp	European Red Mite
##	6	6
##	Fall Armyworm	Fruit Fly
##	6	6
##	Hover Fly	Oblique Banded Leaf Roller
##	6	6
##	Obscure Mealybug	Oribatid Mite Suborder
##	6	6
##	Pistachio Psyllid	Redbay Ambrosia Beetle
##	6	6
##	Silverleaf Whitefly	Soybean Aphid
##	6	6
##	Subterranean Termite	Thrip
##	6	6
##	Two-Spotted Spider Mite	Apple Aphid
##	6	5
##	Brown Planthopper	Earwig
##	5	5
##	Green June Beetle	Horn-faced Bee
##	5	5
##	Long Horned Beetle Family	Plum Curculio
##	5	5
##	Rove Beetle	San Jose Scale
##	5	5
##	Scelionid Wasp	Speckled Cutworm Moth
##	5	5
##	Thrip Family	Ant
##	5	4
##	Cabbage Seedpod Weevil	Common Green Lacewing
##	4	4
##	Eucalyptus Gall Wasp	European Apple Sawfly
##	4	4
##	European Honey Bee	European Tarnished Plant Bug
##	4	4
##	Garden Symphytan	Linyphiid Spider
##	4	4
##	Onion Maggot	Oriental Beetle
##	4	4
##	Parsnip Seed Wasp	Pea And Bean Weevil

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

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

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

Answer: Honey Bee=667,Parasitic Wasp=285, Buff Tailed Bumblebee=183, Carniolan Honey Bee=152, Bumble Bee=140, Italian Honeybee=113. All of these species fly and five out of six of them are types of bees, which are crucial for pollination of plants for agriculture. If all the bees start dying from insecticides, then farms won't be able to produce as much food and there will be shortages. We need safer insecticides for bees.

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

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

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

```
head (Neonics_data$Conc.1..Author.,20)
```

```
## [1] "27.2" "19.7" "47" "25" "13" "268" "170" "28" "48"
## [10] "40" "83" "900" "15.3" "20.4" "5" "5" "NR" "~10"
## [19] "65.56" "635.4"
```

```
attributes(Neonics_data$Conc.1..Author.)
```

```
## NULL
```

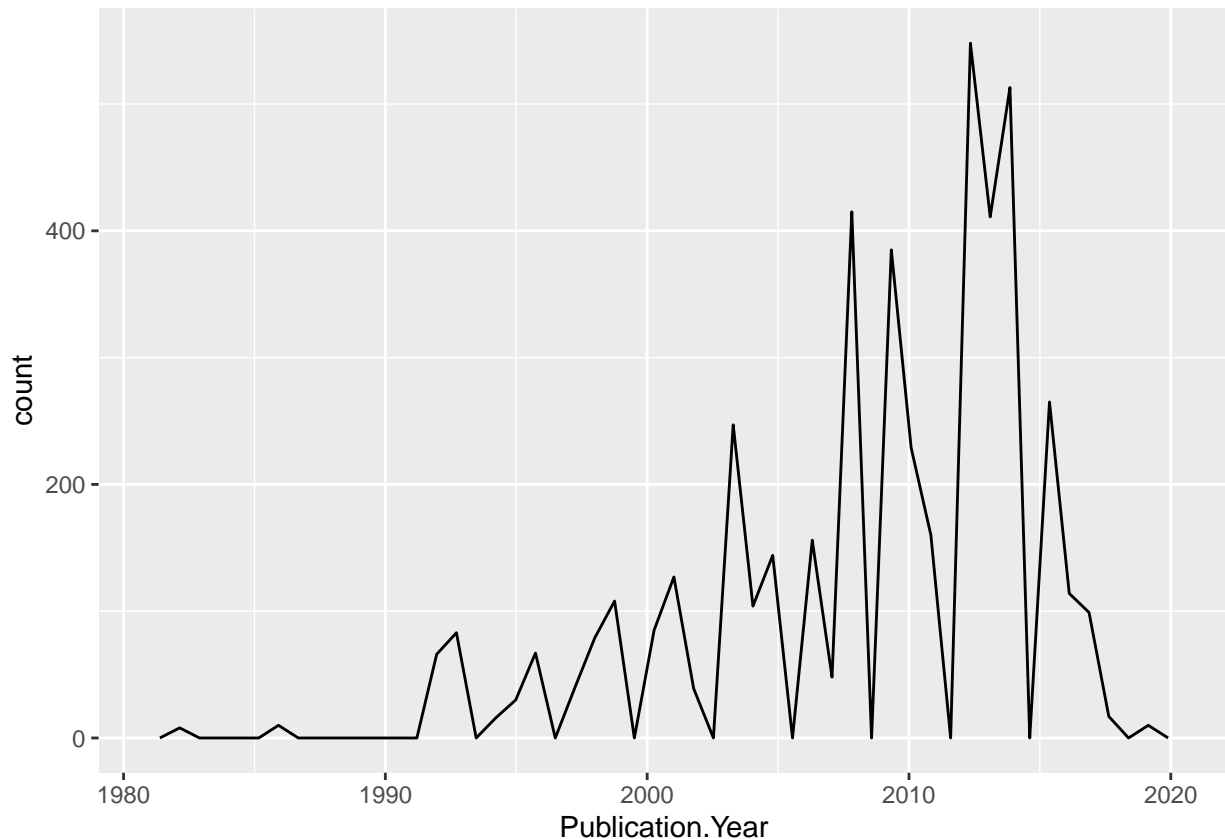
Answer: In the dataset the Conc.1..Author. has character arguments because there is no set format and therefore defaults to the character class most likely because of the presence of special characters like slashes and tildas.

Explore your data graphically (Neonics)

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

```
#example used to make Pub Year Plot from DatExpl-pt2 lines 109-114
#ggplot(Neonics_data) +
#  # geom_histogram(aes(x = gage.height.mean), bins = 50) +
#  # geom_freqpoly(aes(x = Publication.Year, color = Test.Location), bins = # 50) +
#  # geom_freqpoly(aes(x = Test.Location), bins = 50, color = "purple") +
#  # geom_freqpoly(aes(x = gage.height.max), bins = 50, lty = 2) +
#  # scale_x_continuous(limits = c(0, 10))

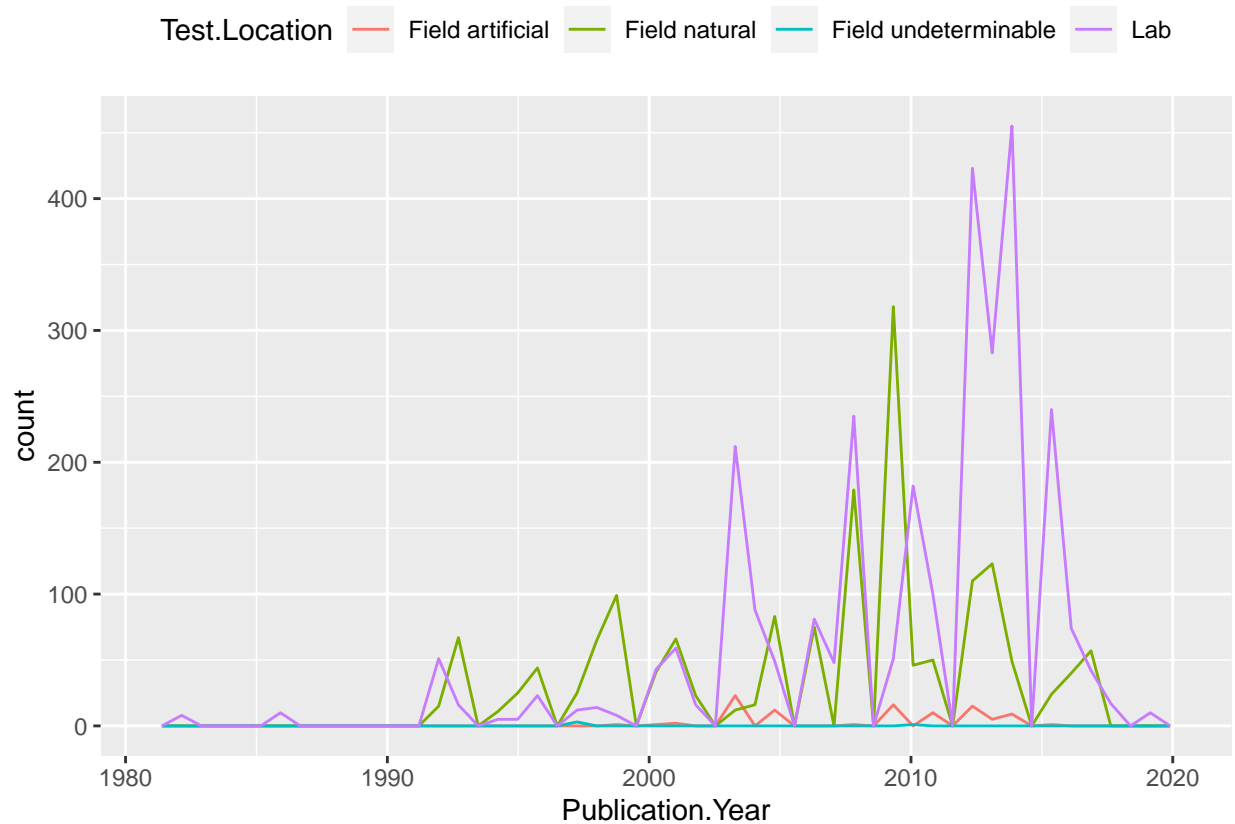
ggplot(Neonics_data) +
  geom_freqpoly(aes(x = Publication.Year), bins = 50)
```



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

```
#correct plot above
#ggplot(Neonics_data) +
#  # geom_freqpoly(aes(x = Publication.Year), bins = 50)

ggplot(Neonics_data) +
  geom_freqpoly(aes(x = Publication.Year, color = Test.Location), bins = 50) +
  #scale_x_continuous(limits = c(0, 10)) +
  theme(legend.position = "top")
```



```
#example of colors from 03_DataExpl_pt2 under ###FreqLinGr lines 118-121
#ggplot(USGS.flow.data) +
  # geom_freqpoly(aes(x = gage.height.mean, color = gage.height.mean.approval), bins = 50) +

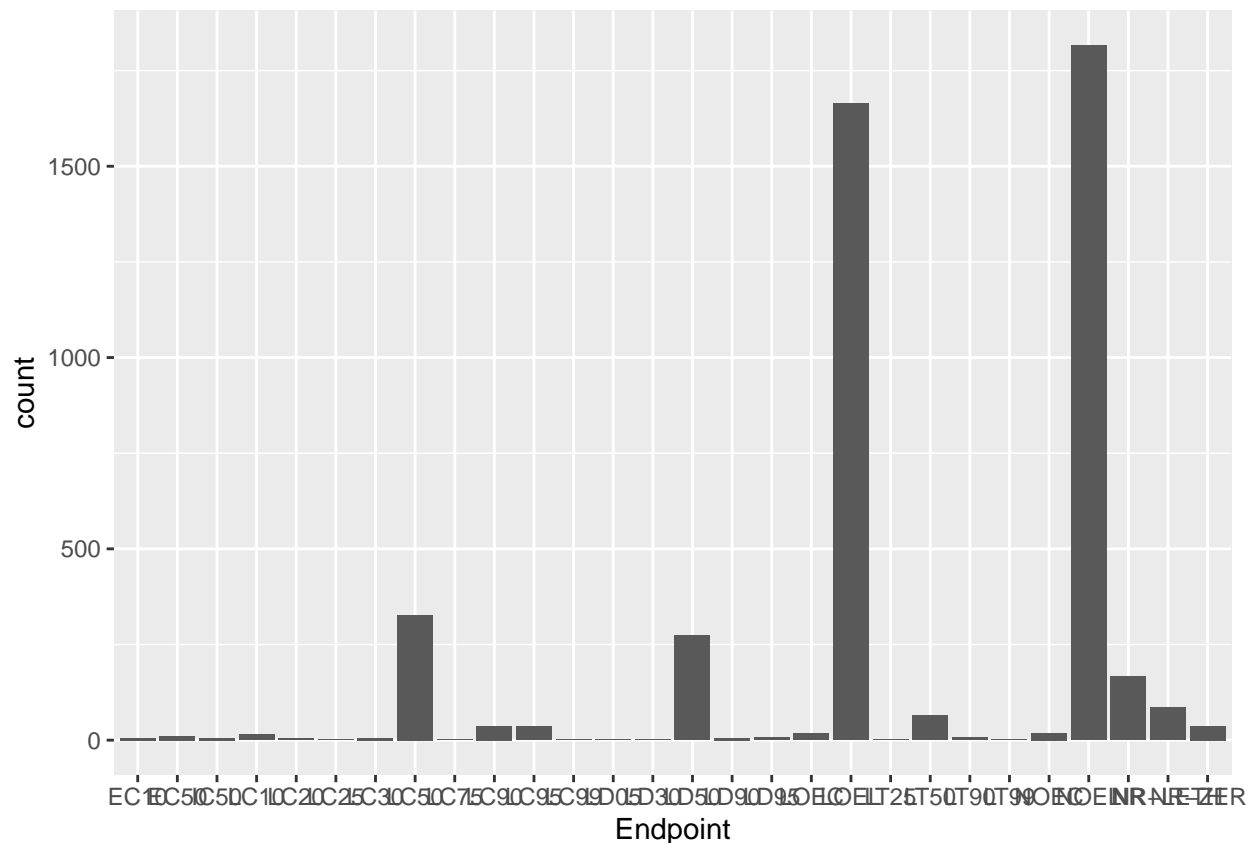
# scale_x_continuous(limits = c(0, 10)) +
# theme(legend.position = "top")
```

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

Answer: Most common test locations are in the lab with over 1100 observations, and more lab tests were done after the year 2010, possibly reflecting a more efficient sample/test method rather than performing the tests in the field, which used to occur more frequently prior to 2010.

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

```
#from 03_DataExpl lines 61-62 under Bar Chart
ggplot(Neonics_data, aes(x = Endpoint)) +
  geom_bar()
```



```
sort(table(Neonics_data$Endpoint), decreasing = TRUE)
```

```
##
##      NOEL      LOEL      LC50      LD50      NR NR-LETH      LT50      LC90 NR-ZERO      LC95
##    1816     1664      327      274     167      86      65      37      37      36
##      NOEC      LOEC      LC10      EC50      LD95      LT90      EC10      IC50      LC30      LD90
##       19       17       15       11       7       7       6       6       6       6
##      LC20      LC99      LT99      LC25      LC75      LD05      LD30      LT25
##        5        2        2        1        1        1        1        1
```

#Leads to NOEL=1816, and LOEL=1664

Answer: Endpoints displayed with a code of letters combinations identify links between effects for insecticides like accumulation of chemicals, cellular structural variations in bones and tissue in insects, etc. The two most common are NOEL and LOEL which are no to low observable effects.

NOEL: No-observable-effect-level: highest dose (concentration) producing effects not significantly different from responses of controls according to author's reported statistical tes.

LOEL: Lowest-observable-effect-level: lowest dose (concentration) producing effects that were significantly different (as reported by authors) from responses of controls.

Explore your data (Litter)

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

```
#example from 03_DataExpl lines 230-24
class(Litter_data$collectDate)#character
```

```
## [1] "character"
#puts in numerical date format with as.date fcn
Litter_data$collectDate <- as.Date(Litter_data$collectDate, format = "%Y-%m-%d")

class(Litter_data$collectDate)
```

```
## [1] "Date"
view(Litter_data$collectDate)

unique(Litter_data$collectDate)
```

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

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

```
help(unique)
```

```
## starting httpd help server ... done
```

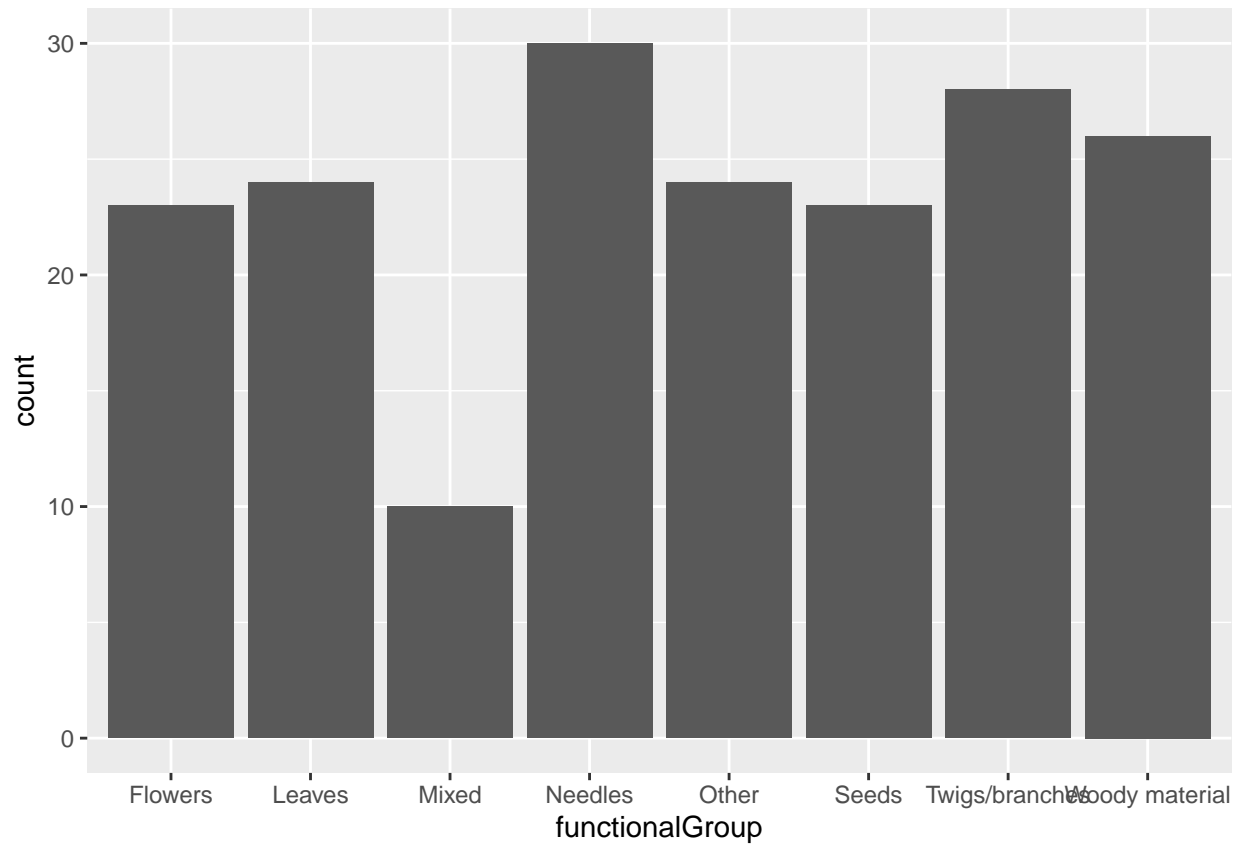
```
unique(Litter_data$plotID)
```

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

Answer: Summary treats the numbers as numbers to be added/subtracted etc., but unique treats them as IDs like zip codes. 12 plots were sampled.

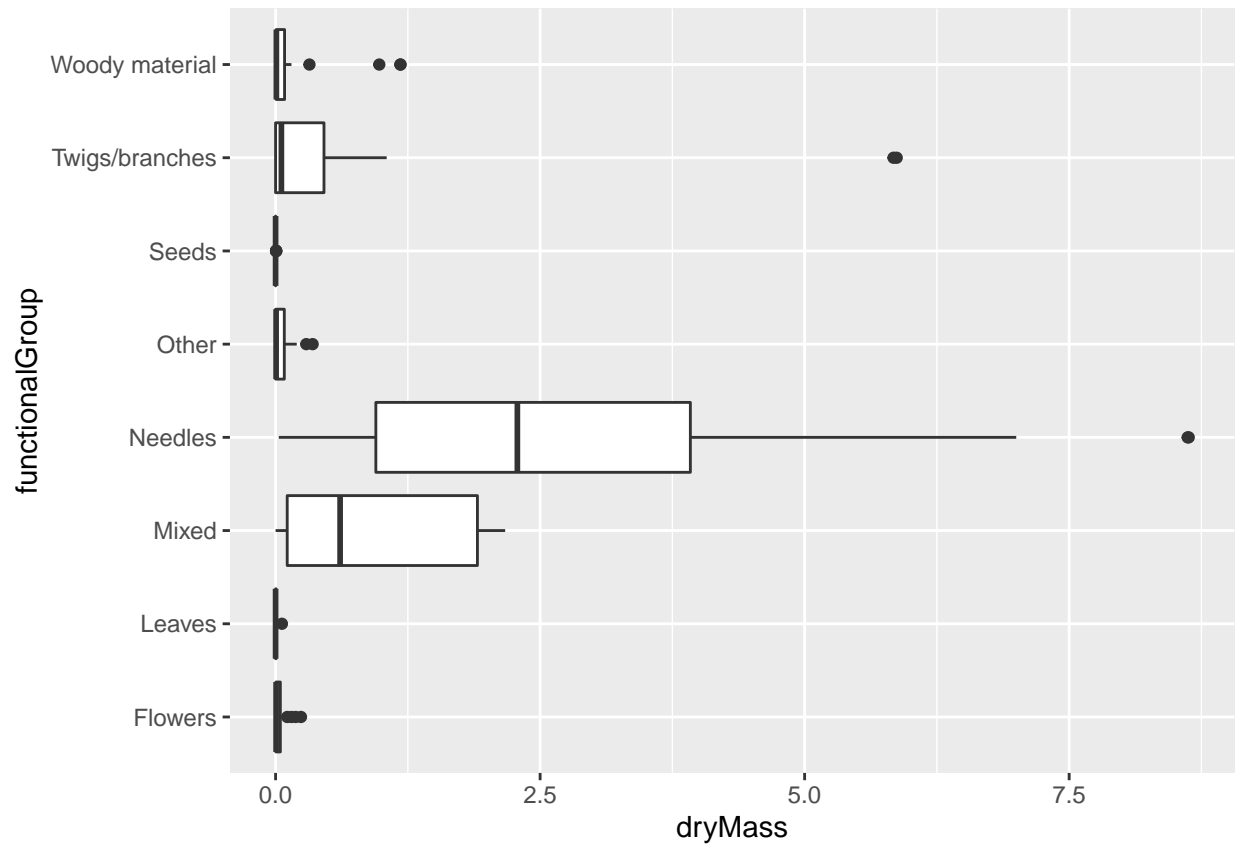
14. Create a bar graph of functionalGroup counts. This shows you what type of litter is collected at the Niwot Ridge sites. Notice that litter types are fairly equally distributed across the Niwot Ridge sites.

```
ggplot(Litter_data, aes(x = functionalGroup)) +
  geom_bar()
```



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

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

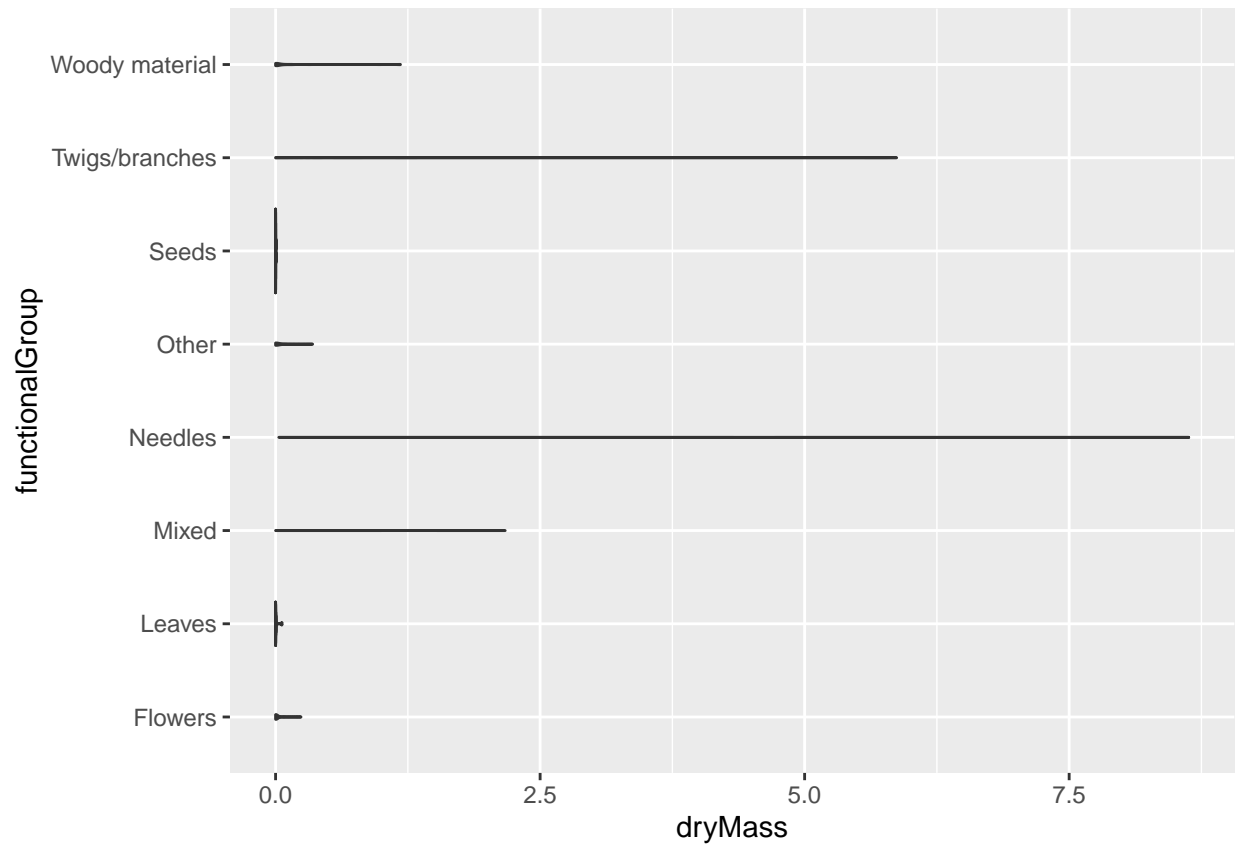


```
ggplot(Litter_data) +
  geom_violin(aes(x = dryMass, y = functionalGroup),
    draw_quantiles = c(0.25, 0.5, 0.75))
```

```
## Warning in regularize.values(x, y, ties, missing(ties), na.rm = na.rm):
## collapsing to unique 'x' values
```

```
## Warning in regularize.values(x, y, ties, missing(ties), na.rm = na.rm):
## collapsing to unique 'x' values
```

```
## Warning in regularize.values(x, y, ties, missing(ties), na.rm = na.rm):
## collapsing to unique 'x' values
```



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

Answer: It works better because it shows the mean and distribution of the data more effectively versus everything looking squished in the violin plot.

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

Answer: Needles and mixed have the highest biomass at these sites.