Weight Vs Colony Size Results with instar as numeric

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## Leg Vs. Colony Size

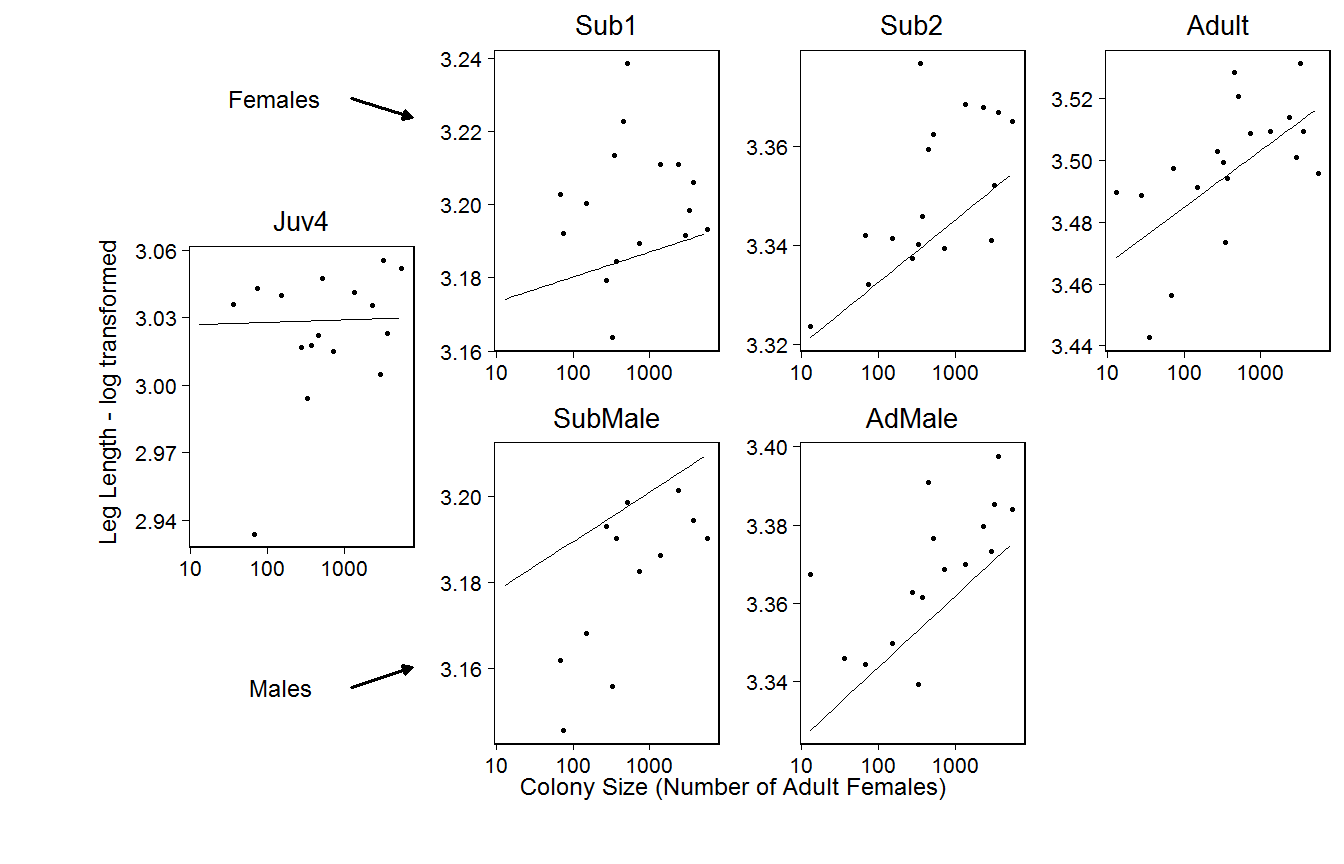
The model with the the lowest AIC value included the two-way interaction colony size by instar age and the three-way interaction colony size by instar age by instar sex as fixed effects, but did not include the instar age by instar sex interaction. Using this as the full model we found, not surprisingly, that leg length was significantly correlated with instar age (lmer; 24 ,7= 4342.93, p = < 0.001 \*\*\* ).

More notably leg length increases as colony size increases (lmer; 24 ,7= 63.64, p = < 0.001 \*\*\* , figure 1), but there is a significant two-way interaction between colony size and instar age (lmer; 25, 7= 53.57, p = < 0.001 \*\*\* ) and a significant three-way interaction between colony size, instar age and instar sex (lmer; 26 ,7= 30.4, p = < 0.001 \*\*\* ).

Performing post-hoc tests on each instar individually, we found that leg length increased with colony size in the older instars, but this tread was not significant for younger instars (Table 1, figure 1).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Instar** | **Instar Age** | **2** | **p value** |
| Juv4 | 4 | 1.48 | 0.224 |
| Sub1 Female | 5 | 0.29 | 0.588 |
| Sub2 Female | 6 | 10.66 | < 0.001 \*\*\* |
| Adult Female | 7 | 8.54 | 0.003 \*\* |
| Sub Male | 5 | 6.7 | 0.01 \*\* |
| Adult Male | 6 | 11.8 | < 0.001 \*\*\* |

*Table 1: Results of post-hoc analysis of leg length against colony size for each instar. Leg length increases as colony size increases, but when tested individually is significant only for the older instars.*



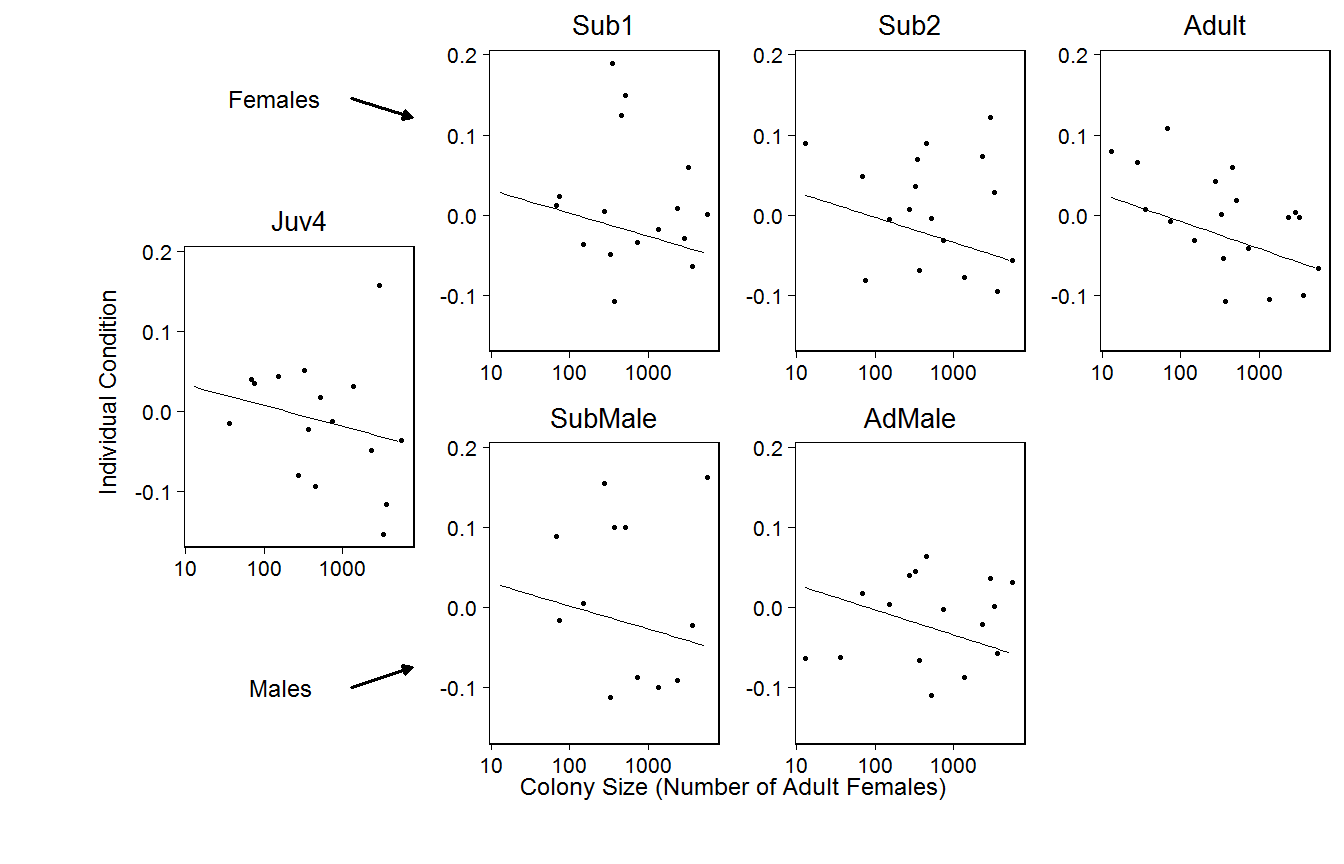
*Figure 1: Leg length against colony size. Overall leg length increased with* *colony size (p = < 0.001 \*\*\* ), but only for the older instars (there was a significant interaction with instar (p = < 0.001 \*\*\* ), n = 19 colonies.*

## Condition Vs. Colony Size

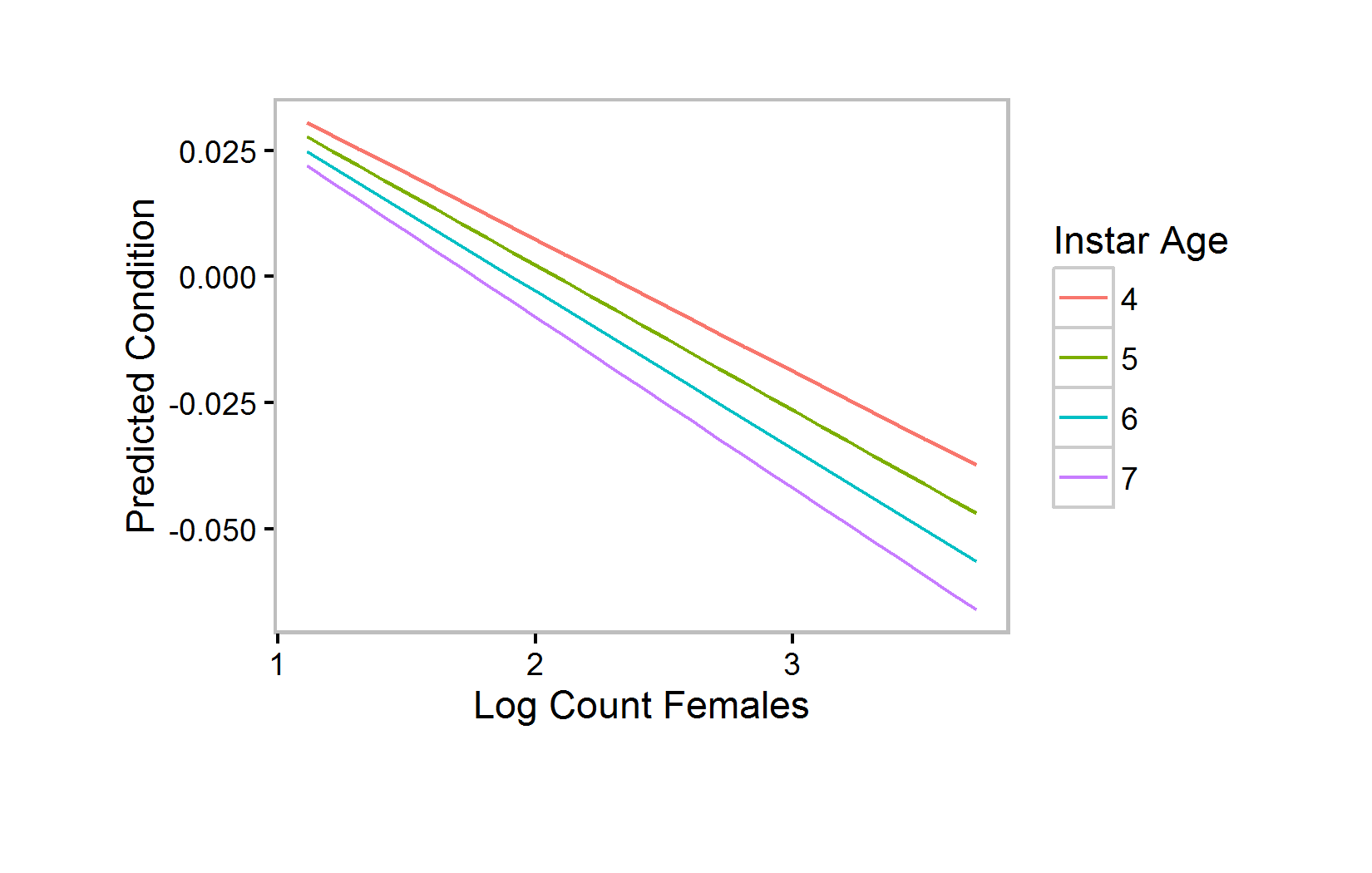
The model with the lowest AIC included only one interaction term, instar age by colony size, and did not include instar sex or instar age as fixed effects. Colony size was significant (lmer; 23,5 = 11.12, p = 0.004 \*\* ) with condition decreasing as colony size increased (figure 2).

There was a significant interaction between instar age and colony size (lmer; 2~4, 5~ = 6.76, p = 0.009 \*\* ), with condition appearing to decrease at a faster rate with colony size as the instar age increases (figure 3).

However, when performing ad-hoc tests on the instars individually we found only adult condition decreased significantly with colony size (lmer; 2~3, 4~ = 7.64, p = 0.006 \*\* ).



*Figure 2 : Individual condition against colony size. Overall condition decreases with colony size (p = 0.004 \*\* ) and there was a significant interaction with instar(p = < 0.001 \*\*\* ).*

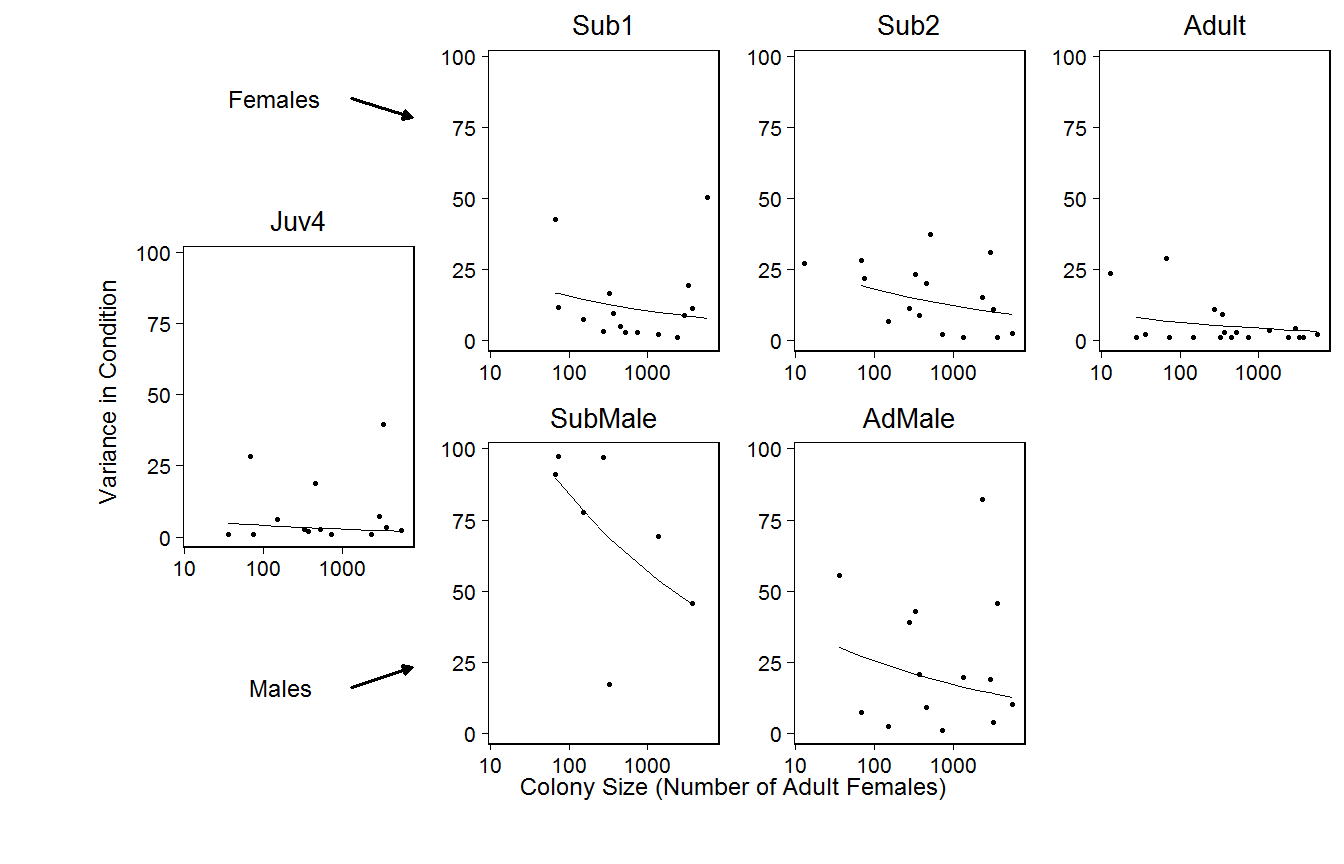


*Figure 3 : The results of the linear model showing individual condition of each instar age against colony size with both sexes combined as instar sex was insignificant. However, when testing each instar individually, only adult condition change with nest size had a significant effect (p = 0.006 \*\* ), n = 19 colonies.*

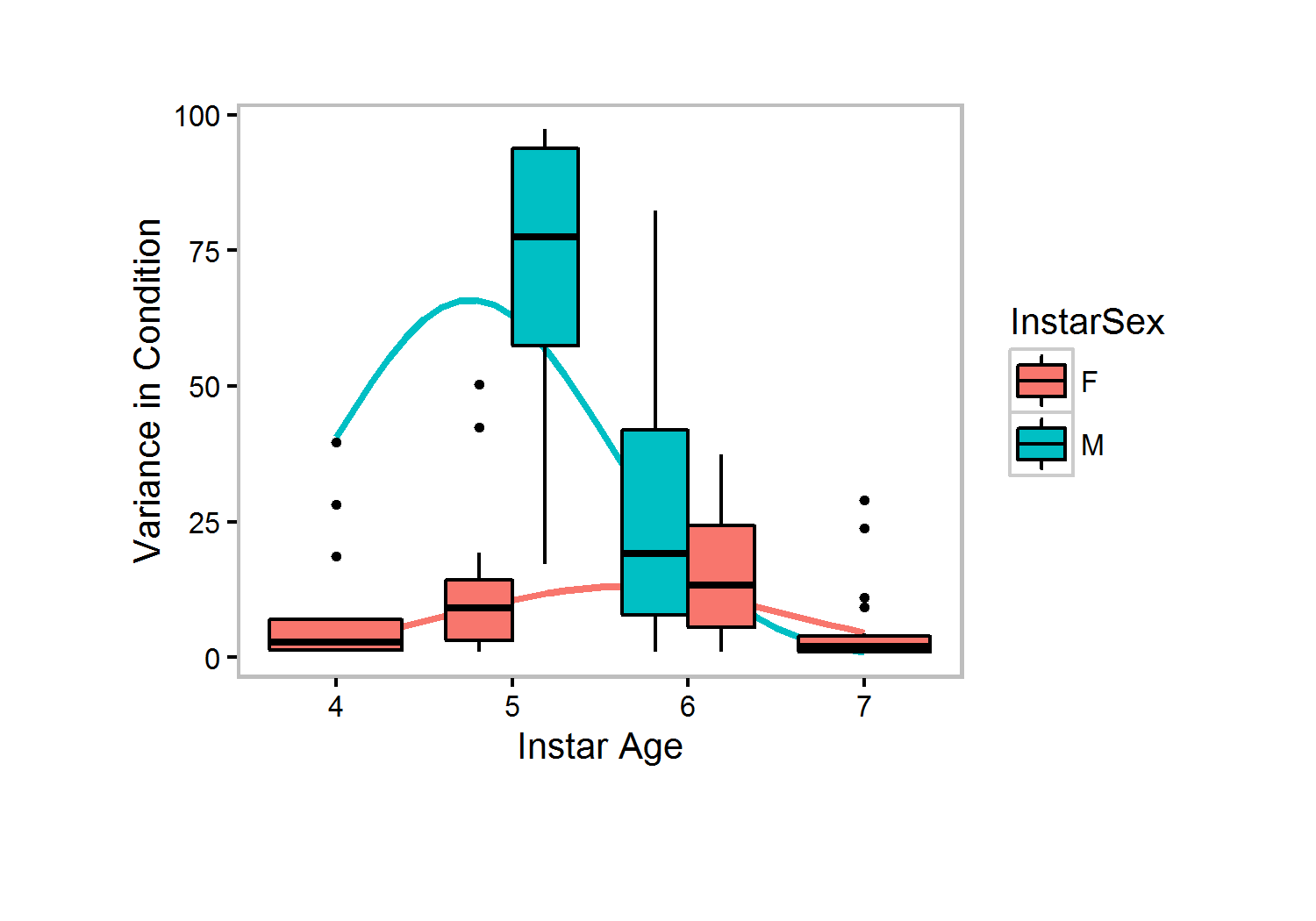
## Within Colony Variance Vs. colony size

There was no significant effect of nest size on within colony variance in leg. However, there was significant variables for within-colony variance in condition against colony size. The final model included only colony size, the two-way interaction instar age by sex interacion and the two-way interaction instar age squared by instar sex. Colony size was significant (glmmPQR; 21 = 7.244, p = 0.007 \*\* ) as within-colony condition variance decreased with increasing colony size (figure 4).

The interaction instar age by sex was significant (glmmPQR; 22 = 30.525, p < 0.001 \*\*\* , figure 5), as was instar age squared crossed with sex (glmmPQR; 22 = 25.315, p < 0.001 \*\*\* , figure 5). The within-colony variance in condition peaked at intermediate instar ages and being larger for males (figure 5). However, doing post-hoc analysis we found that none of the instars were significant when tested individually.



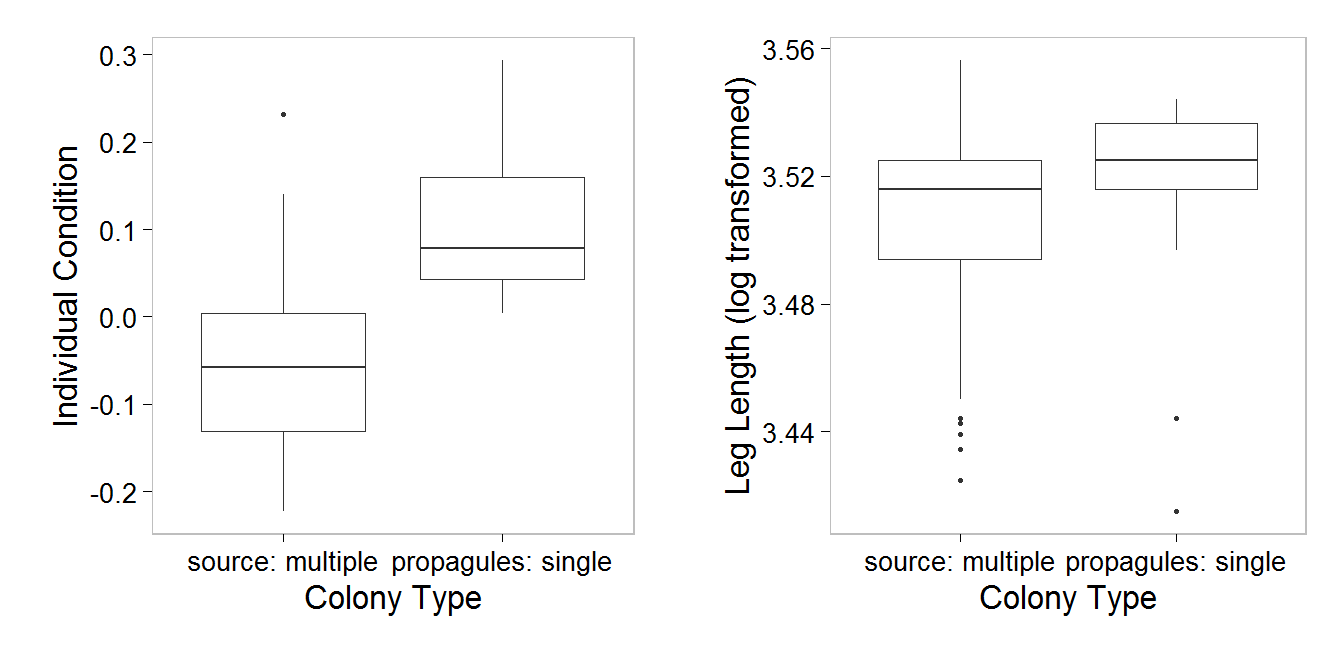
*Figure 4 : Variance in condition against colony size with the linear model superimposed, n = 19 colonies.*



*Figure 5: Within-colony condition variance by instar. Overlaid is the linear model with a significant quadratic term.*

# Original Colony Vs Propagule

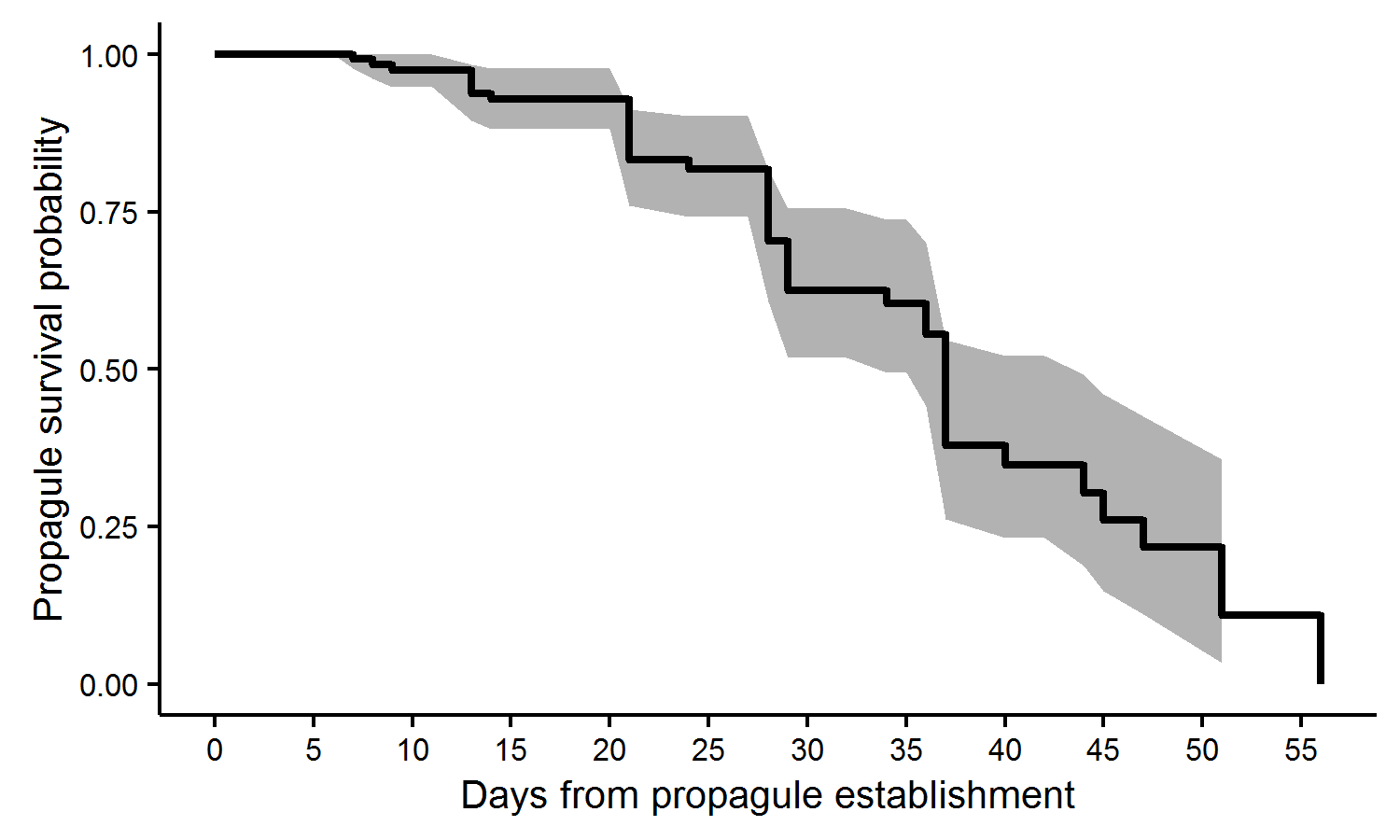
Adult female leg length was larger in propagules compared to their source colony (lmer; 24,5= 3.9, p = 0.048 \* ), as was individual condition (lmer; 24,5= 9.45, p = 0.002 \*\* ), with those in propagules having longer legs and greater condition compared to those in the source colony.



*Figure 6: Condition and leg length of adult females in propagues compared to adult females in their source colony. Both were significant, n source colonies = 2, n propagules = 39*

## Propagule survival

We found that colony with single female spiders had a very low survival rate, with there being only around a 15% chance that the single colony would survive to 50 days after establishment. (figure 7).



*Figure 7: The survival function of 40 propagules from 10 source colonies. The grey shading is the 95% confidence interval.*

## List of full models used

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **test** | **fullModel** |
| Leg length | logLeg=logCtFm + InstarAge + logCtFm:InstarAge + logCtFm:InstarAge:InstarSex + (1|Nest) |
| Condition | condResiduals=logCtFm + logCtFm:InstarAge + (1|Nest) |
| Condition Variance | Variance=logCtFm + InstarAge:InstarSex + InstarSex:sqr(InstarAge) |
| Single nest leg | logLeg=type + (1|Nest) + (1|OrigNst) |
| Single nest condition | condResiduals=type + (1|Nest) + (1|OrigNst) |