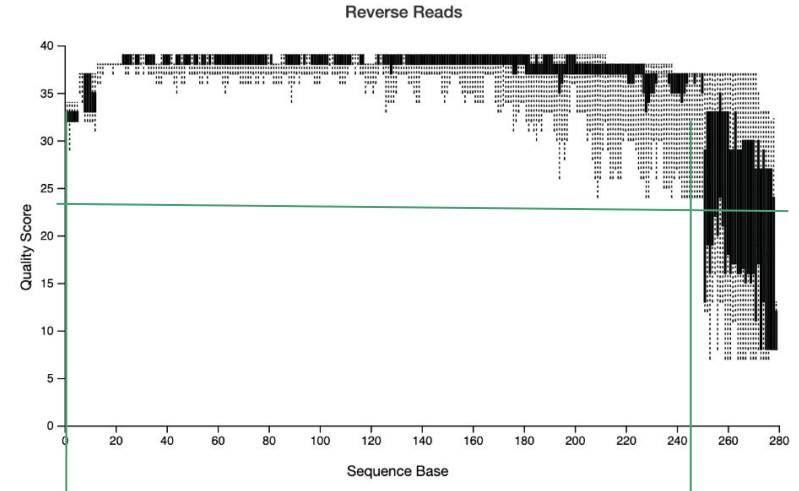
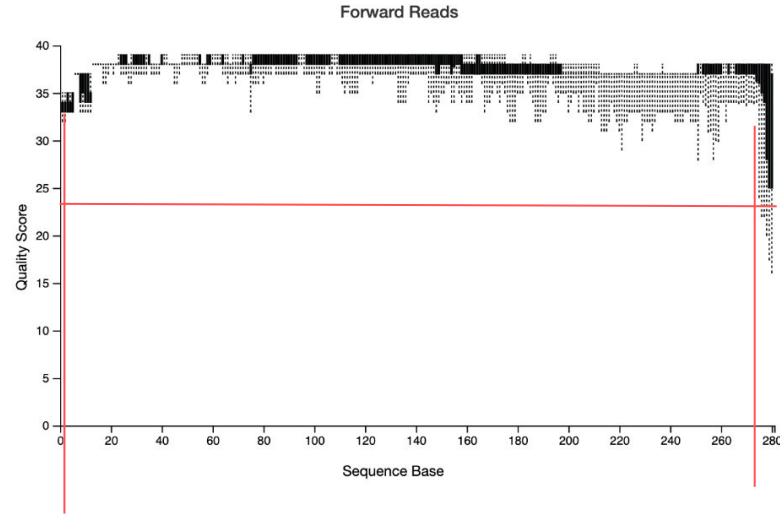


Lizard Microbiome Final

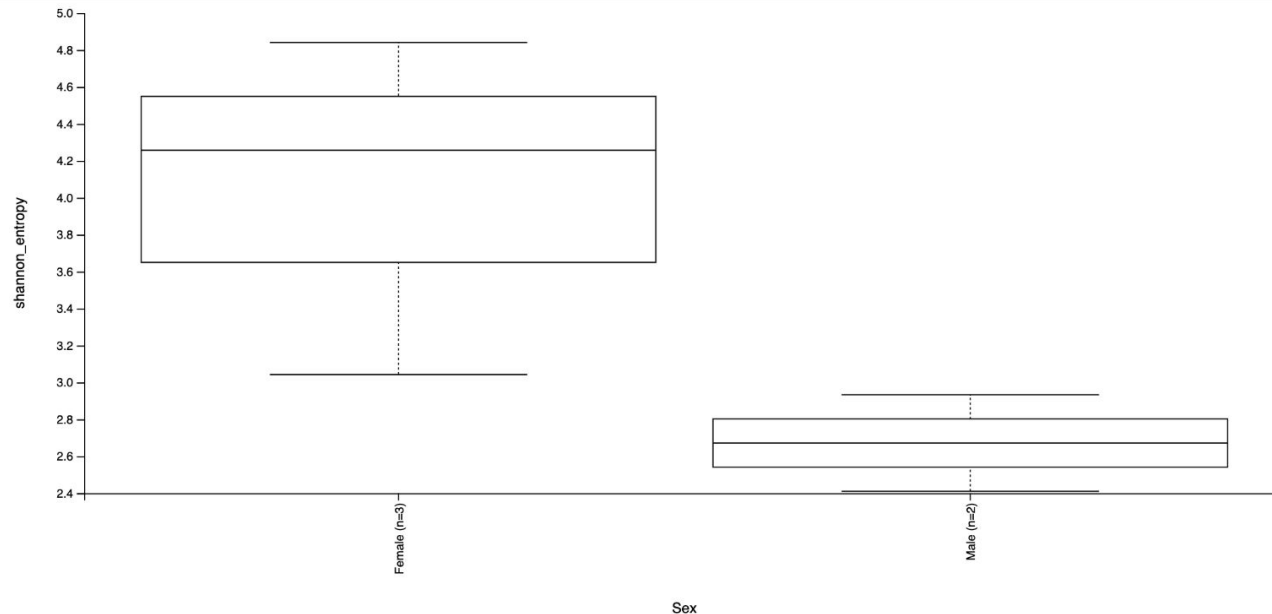


Sebastian Lepe

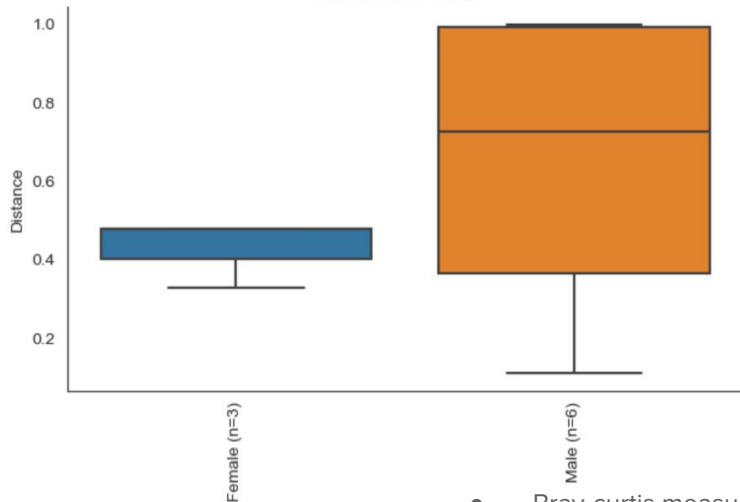
Click and drag on plot to zoom in. Double click to zoom back out to full size. Hover over a box to see the parametric seven-number summary of the quality scores at the corresponding position.



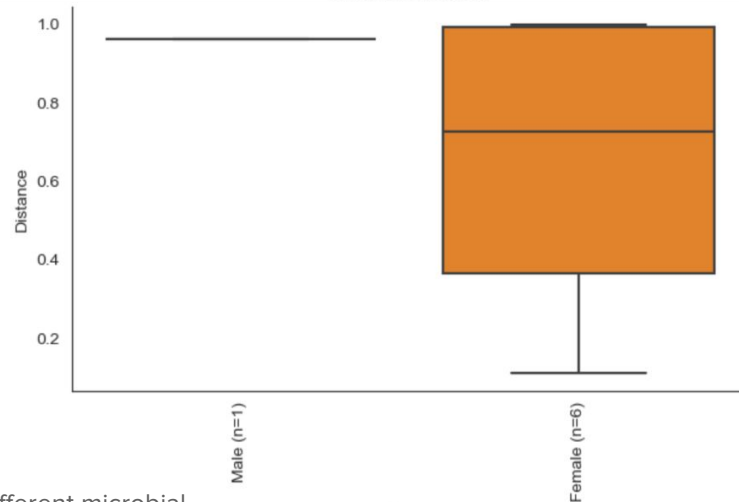
- Forward Read Trim
 - 270 right and 0 left
- Reverse Read Trim
 - 250 right and 0 left

[Download raw data as TSV](#)**Kruskal-Wallis (all groups)****Result**

- Y-Axis: Alpha Diversity
- X-Axis: Grouping by Sex
- Females samples have a higher microbial diversity



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Pairwise permanova results

[Download CSV](#)

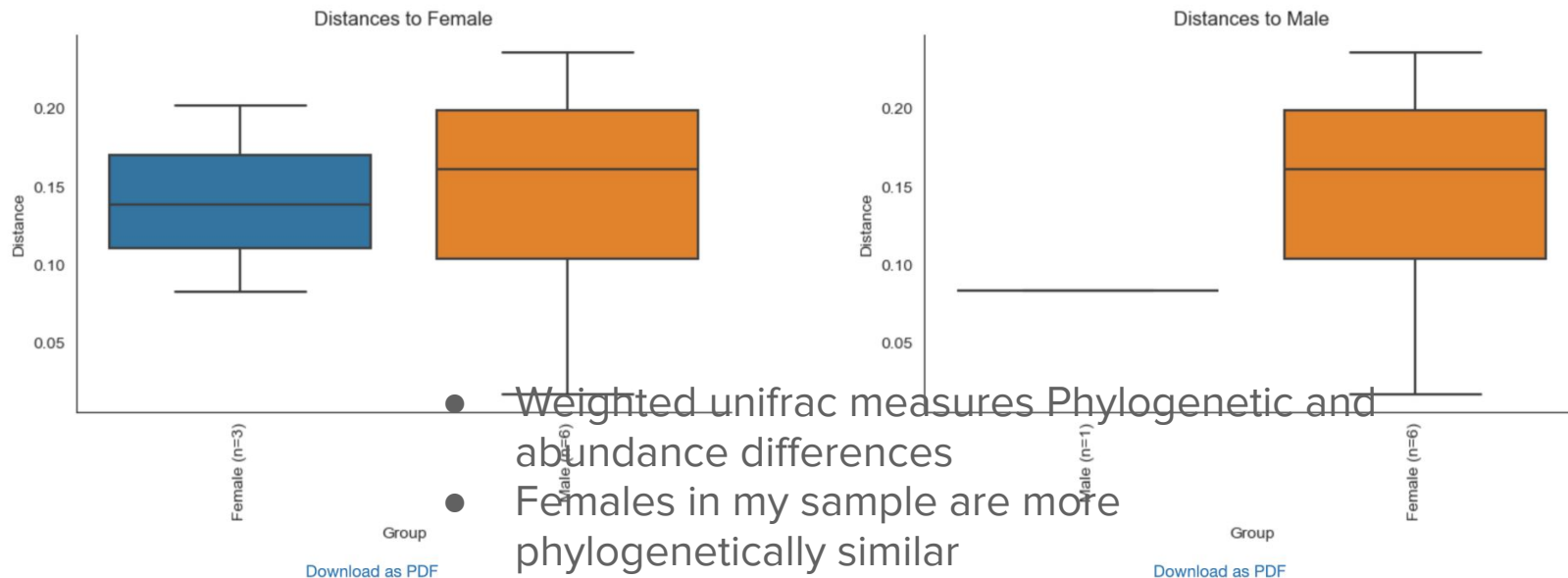
- Bray-curtis measures how different microbial communities are based on abundance
- Females are more similar to each other than Males
- Males show that they are more diverse however my sample only has one male

		Sample size	Permutations	pseudo-F	p-value	q-value
Group 1	Group 2					
Female	Male	5	999	1.405539	0.224	0.224

p-value	0.2
number of permutations	999

Group significance plots

[Download raw data as TSV](#)



- Weighted unifrac measures Phylogenetic and abundance differences
- Females in my sample are more phylogenetically similar
- For the males there is only one sample thus not a good measure

5 / 5 visible

Axis 2 (15.85 %)

Axis 3 (7.090 %)

Axis 1 (76.48 %)

Color Visibility Opacity Scale Shape Axes Animations

scatter: Sex

Classic QIIME Colors

Search for a value ...

Female

Male

- Axis 1 (76.48%)
Largest amount
of variation

5 / 5 visible



Color Visibility Opacity Scale Shape Axes Animations

scatter: Sex

Classic QIIME Colors

Search for a value ...

Female

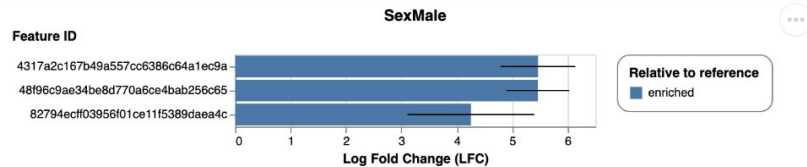
Male

Axis 2 (10.06 %)

Axis 3 (2.368 %)

Axis 1 (87.34 %)

- Axis 1 shows 87.34% variation



- Each bar shows represent individual microbial features
- This plot shows us that they are more enriched in males compared to females, however there was only one male in the samples so it could be missing data