Package ‘RTCC’

June 12, 2020

Type Package

Title Detecting Trait Clustering in Environmental Gradients

Version 0.1.1

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Description The Randomized Trait Community Clustering method (Triado-Margarit et al., 2019, <doi:10.1038/s41396-019-0454-4>) is a statistical approach which allows to determine whether if an observed trait clustering pattern is related to an increasing environmental constrain. The method 1) determines whether exists or not a trait clustering on the sampled communities and 2) assess if the observed clustering signal is related or not to an increasing environmental constrain along an environmental gradient. Also, when the effect of the environmental gradient is not linear, allows to determine consistent thresholds on the community assembly based on trait-values.

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.1.0

Imports matrixStats, vegan, Rcpp

Suggests testthat, knitr, rmarkdown

LinkingTo testthat, Rcpp

NeedsCompilation yes

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2020-06-12 17:50:03 UTC

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Description

A dataset containing genomic data of 544 genomes that matched 16s rRNA data from saline lagoons of the Monegros desert area.

Usage

group_information

Format

A data frame with 544 rows and 14 variables:

- genome Genome IMG code
- Genome_Size Genome size
- GC_perc GC percentage
- Coding_base_perc Coding base percentage
- CDS_perc CDS percentage
- RNA_perc RNA percentage
- rRNA_count rRNA count
- Transporter_perc Transporter proteins percentage
- Signal_peptide_perc Signal peptide percentage
- Transmembrane_perc Transmembrane proteins percentage
- Gene_Count Gene count
- min_env Minimum environmental value where the organism has been observed
- max_env Minimum environmental value where the organism has been observed
- rel_abundance Relative abundance of the organism on the metacommunity

Source

**Description**

A dataset containing salinity values of 136 lagoons on the Monegros desert area.

**Usage**

**metadata**

**Format**

A data frame with 136 rows and 2 variables:

- **sample_ID** Sample internal code
- **salinity** Sample salinity value

**Source**


**RTCC**

**RTCC: Detecting trait clustering in environmental gradients with the Randomized Trait Community Clustering method**

**Description**

A set of functions which allows to determine if the observed traits present clustering/overdispersion patterns on the observed samples, and if so, to stablish if the observed pattern is linked to the effect of an environmental gradient.

**Details**

The study of phenotypic similarities and differences within species along environmental gradients might be used as a powerful tool complementing taxon-based approaches when assesing the contribution of stochastic and deterministic processes in community assembly. For this, this package allows an easy implementation of a method for detecting clustering/overdispersion patterns along an environmental gradient (Triado-Margarit et al., 2019). A first function assesses if the observed traits exhibit a clustering/overdispersion pattern on the tested samples. If positive, two subsequent functions determine whether the observed pattern is linked to the effect of an environmental varible and its statistical significance.
Data entry

The data consists on presence-absence observations along a measured environmental gradient and trait quantitative information of the observed organisms.

References


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### rtcc1

**Trait selection**

**Description**

This function determines whether the selected traits exhibit or not a clustering/overdispersion signal on the tested samples. For each trait, compares the observed Mean Pairwise Distance (MPD) of each sample against a distribution of synthetic communities MPDs obtained by a randomization test. Each synthetic community is built maintaining the original sample richness and randomly selecting organisms from the global pool.

**Usage**

`rtcc1(table1, table2, table3, traits_columns, repetitions)`

**Arguments**

- `table1`: A data frame containing organisms names on the first column and its trait values on the consecutive ones. It also has to contain two columns with the maximum and the minimum values of the tested environmental variable where the organisms have been observed.
- `table2`: A presence-absence observations table with the organisms names on the first column and the sample names as consecutive colnames.
- `table3`: A dataframe containing sample names on the first column and environmental parameters on the consecutive ones.
- `traits_columns`: Table 1 column numbers where different trait values appear.
- `repetitions`: Number of simulated synthetic communities distributions.

**Value**

The function returns a dataframe with trait names as colnames and the p-value distribution of the different traits.
Examples

data(group_information)
data(table_presence_absence)
data(metadata)
rtcc1(group_information, table_presence_absence, metadata, 2:11, 100)

rtcc2

Clustering signal along an environmental gradient

Description

For a given trait, this function determines whether the observed trait clustering/overdispersion on the metacommunity is linked to an environmental gradient. For this, it sequentially remove samples in decreasing order of the environmental variable and computes at each step the remaining metacommunity h-index. This index is based on the percentage of samples on a metacommunity presenting significant trait clustering/overdispersion.

Usage

rtcc2(
  table1,
  table2,
  table3,
  species_abundances,
  trait_col_number,
  min_env_col,
  max_env_col,
  env_var_col,
  h_iteration,
  repetitions,
  model
)

Arguments

table1 A data frame containing organisms names on the first column and its trait values on the consecutive ones. It also has to contain two columns with the maximum and the minimum values of the tested environmental variable where the organisms have been observed.

table2 A presence-absence observations table with the organisms names on the first column and the sample names as consecutive colnames.
rtcc2

table3  A dataframe containing sample names on the first column and environmental parameters on the consecutive ones.

species_abundances  A vector containing the relative abundance of the organisms on the whole data set on the same order as appear on Table 1.

trait_col_number  Table 1 column number of the tested trait.

min_env_col  Table 1 column number indicating the minimum value of the environmental variable were each organism has been observed.

max_env_col  Table 1 column number indicating the maximum value of the environmental variable were each organism has been observed.

env_var_col  Table 2 column number indicating the tested environmental variable.

h_iteration  Number of h-index calculations for computing a confidence interval.

repetitions  Number of simulated synthetic communities distributions.

model  Model selection. All models build synthetic communities based on the organisms richness of the observed communities.

- Model 1: organism are selected randomly from the global pool.
- Model 2: organism are selected randomly with a probability based on its relative abundance on the global pool.
- Model 3: organism are selected randomly, but only those whose environmental range includes the value of the simulated community are eligible.
- Model 4: organism are selected randomly, but only those whose environmental range includes the value of the simulated community are eligible and the selection probability is based on its relative abundance on the global pool.

Value

The function returns a dataframe with the maximum of the environmental variable on the remaining metacommunity after the sequential removal, h-index calculation for each environmental value, and its confidence standard deviation.

Examples

data(group_information)
data(table_presence_absence)
data(metadata)
rtcc2(group_information, table_presence_absence, metadata, group_information$sums, 9, 12, 13, 2, 100, 100, model = 1)
rtcc3

Clustering signal significance.

Description
For a given trait and environmental variable, this function creates a null model of the clustering/overdispersion pattern in order to test if the observed pattern statistically differs from the expected by random. For this, it sequentially remove random samples from the metacommunity and computes at each step the remaining metacommunity h-index. This index is based on the percentage of samples on a metacommunity presenting significant trait clustering/overdispersion. After h iterations, computes a 95 obtained h-index for each point of the environmental gradient.

Usage
rtcc3(
    table1,
    table2,
    table3,
    species_abundances,
    trait_col_number,
    min_env_col,
    max_env_col,
    env_var_col,
    h_iteration,
    repetitions,
    model
)

Arguments

- **table1**: A data frame containing organisms names on the first column and its trait values on the consecutive ones. It also has to contain two columns with the maximum and the minimum values of the tested environmental variable where the organisms have been observed.

- **table2**: A presence-absence observations table with the organisms names on the first column and the sample names as consecutive colnames.

- **table3**: A dataframe containing sample names on the first column and environmental parameters on the consecutive ones.

- **species_abundances**: A vector containing the relative abundance of the organisms on the whole dataset on the same order as appear on Table 1.

- **trait_col_number**: Table 1 column number of the tested trait.

- **min_env_col**: Table 1 column number indicating the minimum value of the environmental variable were each organism has been observed.
max_env_col  Table 1 column number indicating the maximum value of the environmental variable were each organism has been observed.

env_var_col  Table 2 column number indicating the tested environmental variable.

h_iteration  Number of h-index calculations for computing a confidence interval.

repetitions  Number of simulated synthetic communities distributions.

model  Model selection. All models build synthetic communities based on the organisms richness of the observed communities.

- Model 1: organism are selected randomly from the global pool.
- Model 2: organism are selected randomly with a probability based on its relative abundance on the global pool.
- Model 3: organism are selected randomly, but only those whose environmental range includes the value of the simulated community are eligible.
- Model 4: organism are selected randomly, but only those whose environmental range includes the value of the simulated community are eligible and the selection probability is based on its relative abundance on the global pool.

Value

The function returns a dataframe with the maximum value of environmental variable corresponding to the same number of samples on the ordered remova, h-index calculation for each environmental value, and the percentiles 0.025, 0.5 and 0.975 of the obtained distribution for each point (mean value and 95%

Examples

data(group_information)
data(table_presence_absence)
data(metadata)
rtcc3(group_information, table_presence_absence, metadata, group_information$sums, 9, 12, 13, 2, 50, 20, model = 1)

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table_presence_absence

*Genome presence-absence data of 136 saline lagoons.*

Description

A dataset containing presence-absence data of 544 genomes on 136 saline lagoons of the Monegros desert area.

Usage

table_presence_absence
Format

A data frame with 544 rows and 137 variables:

- genome  Genome IMG code
- MON_10  Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_100 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_101 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_103 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_104 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_106 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_107 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_108 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_109 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_11  Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_110 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_111 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_112 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_113 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_114 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_116 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_117 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_118 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_119 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_12  Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_120 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_122 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_123 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_124 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_125 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_126 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_127 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_128 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_129 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_13  Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_130 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_131 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_133 Sample presence-absence observations
- MON_134 Sample presence-absence observations
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