

Auxiliary multivariate analyses

- Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)
- Mantel correlation (Mantel correlogram)
- Procrustes rotation and superposition
- ANOSIM (Analysis of Similarity)
- Multivariate permutational ANOVA (PERMANOVA)
- Simper (similarity percentage)
- Variance partitioning (db-RDA)

...

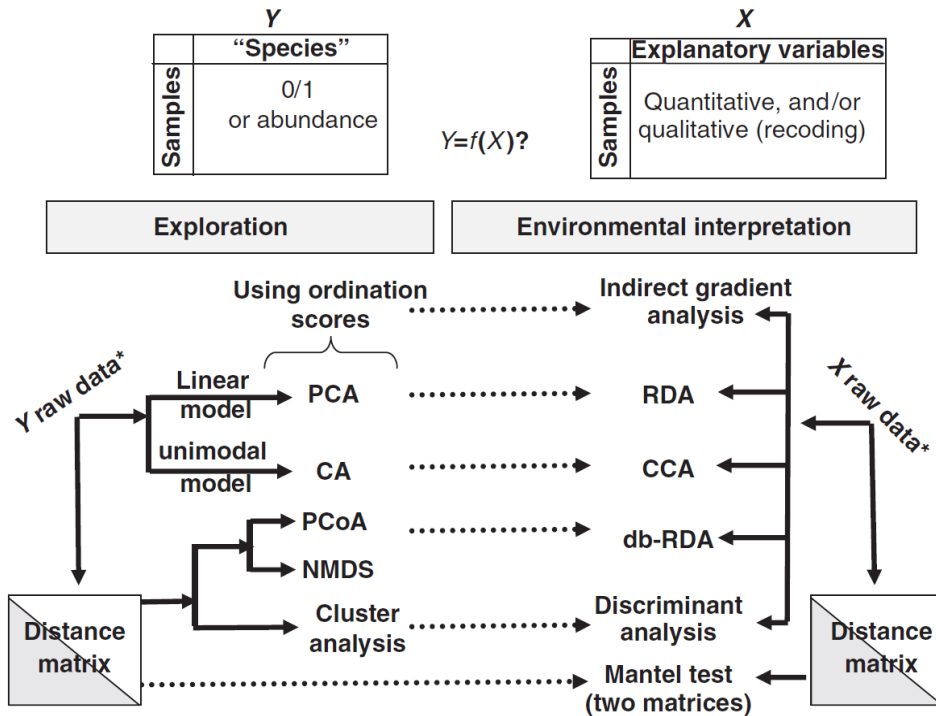
Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)

Ordination technique
maximizing group separation.

LDA uses a **single variable**
classifying sites into groups
(different to RDA & CCA).

This grouping may represent a
hypothesis or be obtained using
cluster analysis of **another** dataset.

(important: clustering must have
been obtained independently from
the variables used in the LDA;
otherwise the procedure would be
circular)



Note: assumption of homogeneity of within-group covariance (see PERMANOVA)

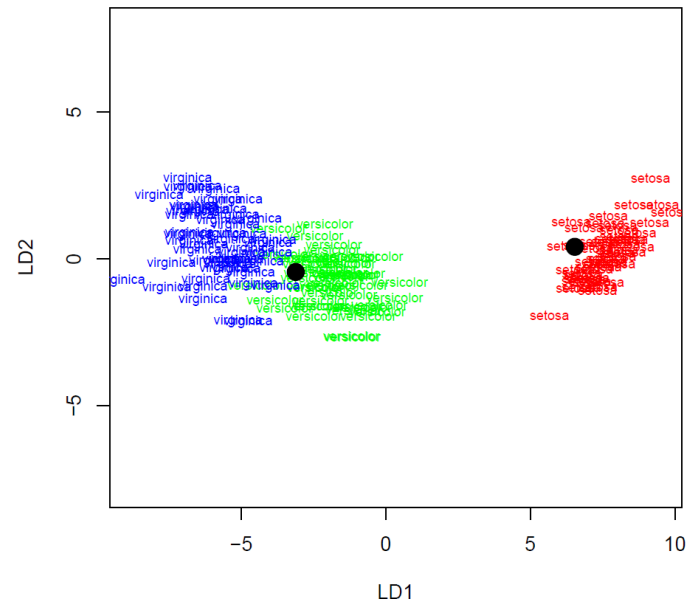
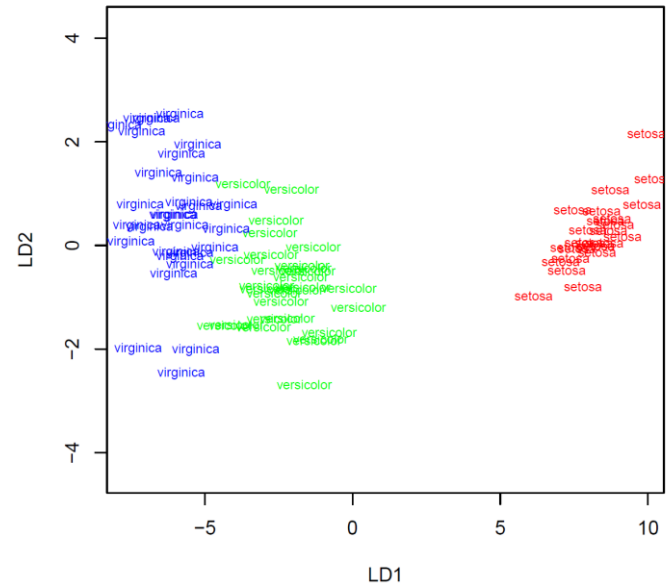
LDA example: iris dataset

- Iris dataset: measurements of sepal and petal length and width...
- LDA on iris dataset maximizes the separation of the three species

```
>library(mass)
>iris.lda <- lda(Species~., iris)
>plot(iris.lda,
col=c("red","green","blue")[iris$Species])
>summary(iris.lda)
```

Can also be used to classify new objects:

```
>predict.unknown.iris<-predict(iris.lda,
newdata=unknown.iris)
>points(predict.unknown.iris$x, pch=16, cex=2)
```



Mantel test

- test of correlation between two distance or similarity matrices
- Uses permutations to establish significance
- Different types of correlation statistics possible (e.g. Pearson, Spearman, Kendall)
- example:
 - Genetic distance between taxa
 - Environmental dissimilarity or spatial distance
 - Q: is genetic distance between taxa correlated with dissimilarity of the environment, or does genetic distance between taxa increase with increasing spatial distance?

```
>mantel(xdis, ydis, method="pearson", permutations=999)
```

Mantel correlogram

example: mite dataset (35 mites at 70 locations, xy coordinates available)

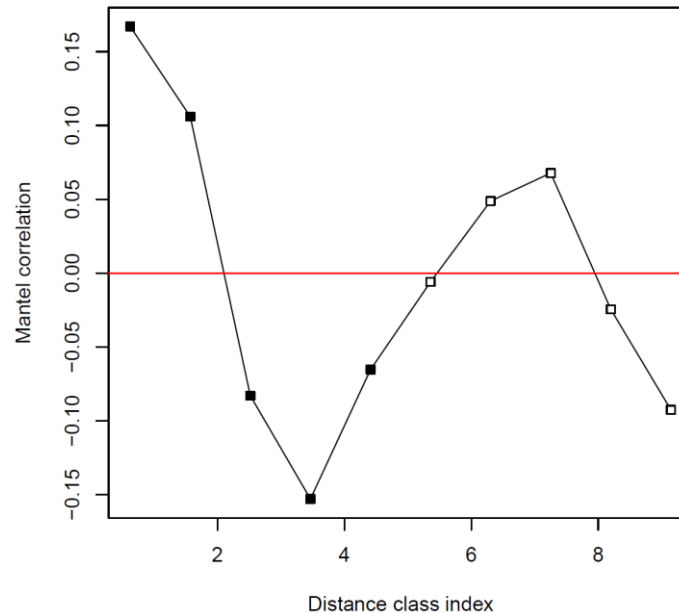
- A correlogram is (typically) a graph in which correlation statistic (i.e. Mantel correlation) is plotted as a function of geographic distance classes (or time lags).

=> test of spatial (or temporal) autocorrelation

- In a Mantel correlogram the correlation is computed between a multivariate distance matrix (e.g. species dissimilarity) and a design matrix (typically spatial/temporal distance classes).

```
>mite.correlog <-mantel.correlog(mite.hel.D, XY=mite.xy,  
n.class=10, r.type="pearson", nperm=999, cutoff=FALSE)
```

	class.index	n.dist	Mantel.cor	Pr(Mantel)	Pr(corrected)
D.cl.1	0.6234366	532.0000000	0.1670561	0.001	0.001 ***
D.cl.2	1.5703098	966.0000000	0.1059971	0.001	0.002 **
D.cl.3	2.5171829	914.0000000	-0.0830506	0.001	0.003 **
D.cl.4	3.4640561	706.0000000	-0.1529721	0.001	0.004 **
D.cl.5	4.4109293	522.0000000	-0.0653801	0.001	0.005 **
D.cl.6	5.3578024	470.0000000	-0.0059279	0.374	0.374
D.cl.7	6.3046756	318.0000000	0.0488553	0.026	0.052 .
D.cl.8	7.2515488	236.0000000	0.0677753	0.008	0.024 *
D.cl.9	8.1984220	120.0000000	-0.0244946	0.217	0.434
D.cl.10	9.1452951	46.0000000	-0.0925184	0.003	0.015 *



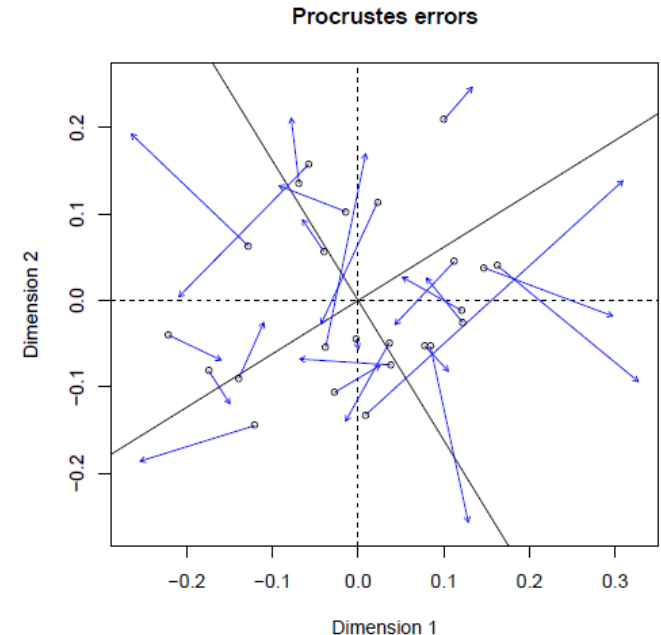
Procrustes analysis

- *Procrustes rotation* rotates (and rescales) an ordination to maximum similarity with a target ordination.
- Procrustes rotation is typically used for comparison of 2 independent ordinations (superimposition, see example).
- Allows (visual) estimation of the congruence between two ordinations (e.g. two ordinations using different taxa, or two different ordination techniques applied to the same dataset)

`>procrustes(X, Y, scale = TRUE)`

`>protest(X,Y)`

See also: `co-inertia` `ade4::coinertia;`
`cocoresp::coca`



ANOSIM (Analysis of Similarity)

- A non-parametric (rank) test of difference (equivalent to ANOVE) between groups based on any distance/dissimilarity measure
- significance testing using permutations
- No assumption regarding normality (non-parametric); useful for skewed species abundance data
- example Q: are there differences in similarity between groups of samples?

```
>anosim(species_site_matrix, grouping_sites, permutations =  
999, distance = "bray")
```

PERMANOVA/NPMANOVA

- ❑ Non-parametric permutation-based test of differences between two or more groups based on any distance measure
- ❑ Useful to describing how variation is attributed to different experimental treatments.
- ❑ Result depends on location of groups and group dispersion. Location and dispersion effects can be confounded: differences may be caused by different within-group variation (dispersion) instead of different mean values of the groups.
- ❑ Dispersion (distances of samples from group centroid) is often used for analysis of beta-diversity (*betadisper* in vegan).

```
>adonis2(dune ~ Management*A1, data=dune.env, permutations=99)
```

```
>betadisper(d, group, type = c("centroid"), bias.adjust = FALSE)
```

Note: *betadisper* can be used to check assumption in LDA!

PERMANOVA, ANOSIM, and the Mantel test in the face of heterogeneous dispersions: What null hypothesis are you testing?

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- Permanova typically the most powerful and robust technique (compared to Mantel test and ANOSIM) to test for differences in community structure.

Simper (similarity percentage)

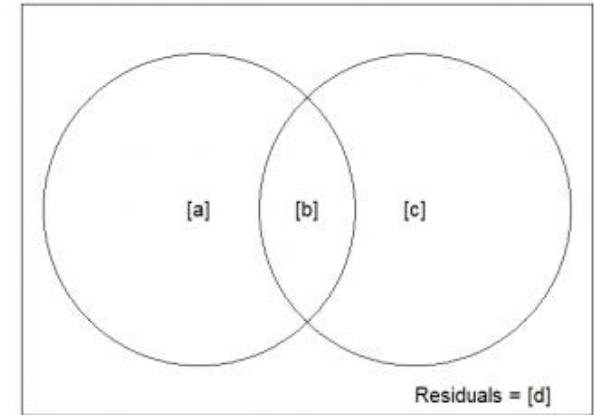
- Method for assessing which taxa are primarily responsible for an observed difference between groups of samples.
- Typically used with Bray-Curtis similarity.
- Example: there are two groups of samples - which taxa contribute to dissimilarity between samples?

```
>simper(comm, group, permutations=999)
```

Variance partitioning (db-RDA)

- Can be used to explain the relative importance (% variance explained) between two or more two sets of explanatory variables (see constrained ordinations).
- Common example: Q: how much variation in a species dataset is explained by the environment compared to spatial distance?
- Results can be visualized using Venn diagram

Venn diagram



```
>browseVignettes("vegan") -> partitioning  
>var_part_results<-varpart(Y,X1,X2, data)  
>showvarparts(var_part_results)
```

[a] - variation explained by dataset X1
[c] - variation explained by dataset X2
[b] - shared variation explained by both
[d] - unexplained variation.

Note: for spatial data, consider ordination of the spatial relationships among sampling locations using "spatial eigenvectors (e.g. PCNM, MEM)