

Package ‘PHENIX’

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Type Package

Title Phenotypic Integration Index

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Description Provides functions to estimate the size-controlled phenotypic integration index, a novel method by Torices & Méndez (2014) <[doi:10.1086/676622](https://doi.org/10.1086/676622)> to solve problems due to individual size when estimating integration (namely, larger individuals have larger components, which will drive a correlation between components only due to resource availability that might obscure the observed measures of integration). In addition, the package also provides the classical estimation by Wagner (1984) <[doi:10.1007/BF00275224](https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00275224)>, bootstrapping and jackknife methods to calculate confidence intervals and a significance test for both integration indices. Further details can be found in Torices & Muñoz-Pajares <[doi:10.3732/apps.1400104](https://doi.org/10.3732/apps.1400104)>.

License GPL (>= 2)

NeedsCompilation no

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PHENIX-package	<i>size-controlled phenotypic integration index</i>
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Description

PHENIX estimates a phenotypic integration index taking into account the size of the studied organ. For that, the magnitude of phenotypic integration between a set of traits in a population is quantified by the variance of the eigenvalues of the partial-correlation matrix (Torices & Méndez 2014). This partial-correlation matrix assess the correlation structure between all traits after controlling by the organ size. In addition, PHENIX also computes the integration values based on the correlation matrix between traits (Wagner 1984). Confidence intervals of both indices are calculated by bootstrapping and jackknife and the statistical significance is calculated by simulating a null distribution.

Details

Package:	PHENIX
Type:	Package
Version:	1.1
Date:	2015-1-22
License:	GPL-2

Author(s)

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References

R Torices, AJ Muñoz-Pajares (2015). PHENIX: An R package to estimate a size-controlled phenotypic integration index Applications in plant sciences 3 (5) DOI: 10.3732/apps.1400104

cor.par *Partial correlation*

Description

This function calculates the partial correlation matrix between a set of traits and a third control variable.

Usage

```
cor.par(traits, c.trait, trait.names = FALSE, silent=FALSE)
```

Arguments

traits	a dataframe or a matrix object containing traits as columns and individuals as rows
c.trait	a vector containing the third control variable to estimate partial correlations, for instance: organ size or individual size
trait.names	a logical. If 'FALSE' (default), trait names in the output are defined as "Trait 1", "Trait 2", ..., "Trait n". If 'TRUE', output trait names are the same than those in the input dataframe
silent	a logical. If 'FALSE' (default), return a warning message if any row contains missing data (and is removed from the original dataset before computation).

Details

This function is utilised internally by [pintsc](#) and [pintsc.boot](#) to estimate the phenotypic integration index from partial correlations. Rows containing missing values are removed.

Value

A matrix with the pairwise partial correlation between traits.

Author(s)

R. Torices, A.J. Muñoz-Pajares

Examples

```
# Dataset from Torices & Méndez (2014)
# This data set represents the dry mass (in grams) of inflorescence components of the sunflower
# species Tussilago farfara. The inflorescences were dissected in 'SCAPE', 'RECEPTACLE', 'MALEFL'
# (male flowers), 'OVAR' (reproductive part of female flowers), and 'RAYS' (the petaloid ray of
# female flower). Furthermore in the last column the total weight of the inflorescence is added
# 'TOTALSIZE'

data(tussilago)
print(tussilago)
```

```
cor.par(tussilago[,1:5], tussilago[,6], trait.names=TRUE) # NA automatically removed

traits<-na.exclude(tussilago) # NA manually removed
cor.par(traits[,1:5], traits[,6], trait.names=TRUE)
```

paeonia

phenotypic integration example dataset #1

Description

phenotypic integration example dataset from Méndez & Traveset (2003).

Usage

```
data(paeonia)
```

Details

This data set represents the dry mass (in grams) of inflorescence components of the herbaceous perennial plant *Paeonia cambessedesii*. Variables include mass for 'PETIOLE', 'RECEPTACLE', 'SEPAL', 'LEAF_ACC', 'PETAL', 'STAMEN', and 'CARPEL'. 'LEAF_ACC' represent the dry mass of the accessory leaf (subtending the flower but close to the sepals). Furthermore the first and last columns include the individual number ('ID') and the total weight of the inflorescence ('TOTAL').

Author(s)

M. Méndez, A. Traveset

References

Méndez, M. & Traveset, A. 2003. Sexual allocation in single-flowered individuals of a hermaphroditic species in relation to plant and flower size. *Oecologia* 137:69-75.

Examples

```
data(paeonia)
```

pint

Phenotypic integration index by Wagner

Description

Estimates phenotypic integration indices based on the variance of the eigenvalues of the correlation matrix between phenotypic traits following Wagner (1984).

Usage

```
pint(traits)
```

Arguments

traits a dataframe or a matrix object containing traits as columns and individuals as rows

Details

This function estimates the phenotypic integration index (PINT) using the correlation matrix following Wagner (1984), as well as a phenotypic integration index (PINT.c) corrected by the number of traits and individuals of each population. The uncorrected estimate is also expressed as percentage depending on the maximum possible integration levels.

Value

A list with five elements containing:

PINT: The phenotypic integration index.
ReIPINT: Percentage of maximum possible integration.
PINT.c: Corrected phenotypic integration index.
N: Number of observations used.

Author(s)

R. Torices, A.J. Muñoz-Pajares

References

Cheverud, J.M., Wagner, G.P. & Dow, M.M. 1989. Methods for the comparative analysis of variation patterns. *Systematic Zoology* 38:201–213

Pavlicev, M., Cheverud, J.M. & Wagner, G.P. 2009. Measuring morphological integration using eigenvalue variance. *Evolutionary Biology* 36:157–170

Wagner, G.P. 1984. On the eigenvalue distribution of genetic and phenotypic dispersion matrices: evidence for a nonrandom organization of quantitative character variation. *Journal of Mathematical Biology* 21:77–95

See Also

[pint.p](#), [pint.boot](#), [pint.jack](#), [pintsc](#)

Examples

```
# Dataset from Torices & Méndez (2014)
# This data set represents the dry mass (in grams) of inflorescence components of the sunflower
# species Tussilago farfara. The inflorescences were dissected in 'SCAPE', 'RECEPTACLE', 'MALEFL'
# (male flowers), 'OVAR' (reproductive part of female flowers), and 'RAYS' (the petaloid ray of
# female flower). Furthermore in the last column the total weight of the inflorescence is added
# 'TOTALSIZE'

data(tussilago)
pint (tussilago[,1:5]) # the last column is not included since represents the total size
# NOTE that the number of observations used by the function was 18 instead 29 that were
# included in the 'tussilago' data set. Missing values were removed.
```

pint.boot

Phenotypic integration (by Wagner) bootstrap intervals

Description

This function estimates the confidence intervals of the phenotypic integration index (Wagner, 1984) using bootstrap.

Usage

```
pint.boot(traits, replicates = 1000, verbose=FALSE)
```

Arguments

traits	a dataframe or a matrix object containing traits as columns and individuals as rows
replicates	a numeric, the number of randomizations (1000 by default)
verbose	a logic, if TRUE, values obtained during the bootstrap resampling are also reported.

Details

Rows containing missing values are removed.

Value

A matrix with two columns and nine rows. Columns contain information for the uncorrected and corrected indices whereas rows contain mean, median, standard deviation (SD), standard error (SE), lower and higher confidence interval at 99%, lower and higher confidence interval at 95%, and the number of randomizations.

Author(s)

R. Torices, A.J. Muñoz-Pajares

References

Cheverud, J.M., Wagner, G.P. & Dow, M.M. 1989. Methods for the comparative analysis of variation patterns. *Systematic Zoology* 38:201–213

Pavlicev, M., Cheverud, J.M. & Wagner, G.P. 2009. Measuring morphological integration using eigenvalue variance. *Evolutionary Biology* 36:157–170

See Also

[pint](#), [pint.p](#), [pintsc.boot](#), [pint.jack](#)

Examples

```
# Dataset from Torices & Méndez (2014)
# This data set represents the dry mass (in grams) of inflorescence components of the sunflower
# species Tussilago farfara. The inflorescences were dissected in 'SCAPE', 'RECEPTACLE', 'MALEFL'
# (male flowers), 'OVAR' (reproductive part of female flowers), and 'RAYS' (the petaloid ray of
# female flower). Furthermore in the last column the total weight of the inflorescence is added
# 'TOTALSIZE'

data(tussilago)
pint.boot(tussilago[,1:5], 100)
# The phenotypic integration intervals do not include 0.
# For faster execution, we used 100 replicates in this example.
# For real data set increase this number:
# pint.boot(tussilago[,1:5], 5000)
```

pint.jack

Phenotypic integration (by Wagner) jackknife resampling

Description

This function estimates the confidence intervals of the phenotypic integration index (Wagner, 1984) using jackknife resampling.

Usage

```
pint.jack(traits, n.remove=1, verbose=FALSE)
```

Arguments

traits	a dataframe or a matrix object containing traits as columns and individuals as rows
n.remove	a numeric, the number of individuals to remove on every jackknife iteration
verbose	a logic, if TRUE, values obtained during the jackknife resampling are also reported.

Details

For every iteration, this function removes a given number of individuals before estimating phenotypic integration indices. Then, the process is repeated until all the possible combinations of this number of individuals have been removed. Rows containing missing values are removed.

Value

A matrix with two columns and nine rows. Columns contain information for the uncorrected and corrected indices whereas rows contain mean, median, standard deviation (SD), standard error (SE), lower and higher confidence interval at 99%, lower and higher confidence interval at 95%, and the number of iterations.

Author(s)

A.J. Muñoz-Pajares, R. Torices

References

- Cheverud, J.M., Wagner, G.P. & Dow, M.M. 1989. Methods for the comparative analysis of variation patterns. *Systematic Zoology* 38:201–213
- Pavlicev, M., Cheverud, J.M. & Wagner, G.P. 2009. Measuring morphological integration using eigenvalue variance. *Evolutionary Biology* 36:157–170

See Also

[pint](#), [pint.p](#), [pintsc.jack](#)

Examples

```
# Dataset from Torices & Méndez (2014)
# This data set represents the dry mass (in grams) of inflorescence components of the sunflower
# species Tussilago farfara. The inflorescences were dissected in 'SCAPE', 'RECEPTACLE', 'MALEFL'
# (male flowers), 'OVAR' (reproductive part of female flowers), and 'RAYS' (the petaloid ray of
# female flower). Furthermore in the last column the total weight of the inflorescence is added
# 'TOTALSIZE'

data(tussilago)
pint.jack(tussilago[,1:5], 1) # Replicates are obtained removing one individual
pint.jack(tussilago[,1:5], 3) # Replicates are obtained removing three individuals
```

pint.p

Phenotypic integration index (by Wagner) significance test

Description

Estimates p-values for the phenotypic integration index described by Wagner (1984). For that, it generates a null distribution based on product–moment correlations.

Usage

```
pint.p(traits,n.replicates=1000,N.Pearson=15,plot="Results",tails=1)
```

Arguments

traits	a dataframe or a matrix object containing traits as columns and individuals as rows
n.replicates	a numeric, number of randomizations to estimate the null distribution (1000 by default)
N.Pearson	a numeric (>2) to shape the distribution probability to sample the correlation matrix. See Details.
plot	a string. Possible values are "Results" or "R" to display the simulated null distribution and the observed value as a histogram; and "Pearson.distribution" or "P" to check the distribution generated by the N.Pearson parameter to produce the correlation matrix. Any other value will produce no plot.
tails	possible values are 1 and 2 to set the test for one or two tails. By default is set to 1, because values of integration are expected to be higher in the real than in the simulated dataset.

Details

This function generates a set of theoretical correlation matrices, with as many rows and columns as the number of variables contained in 'traits'. Values in this matrix are randomly drawn using a Pearson product moment correlation coefficient distribution (as implemented in the SuppDists package). The distribution is shaped by the N.Pearson value as follows:

N.Pearson = 3 increases frequency for extreme values (that is -1 and +1).

N.Pearson = 4 generates a uniform distribution (similar probability for all values).

N.Pearson > 5 increases frequency for central values (that is, 0).

The option plot="Pearson.distribution" or plot="P" displays the distribution used to generate the theoretical correlation matrices. This plot produces an histogram with 100,000 observations taken from the distribution shaped by the N.Pearson value.

Value

A list with the following elements:

Simulated.cor	The simulated theoretical correlation matrices.
Simulated.int	The phenotypic integration indices estimated on the simulated matrices.
Simulated.Range	The range (minimum-maximum) of phenotypic integration indices estimated on the simulated matrices.
Simulated.Mean	The mean of phenotypic integration indices estimated on the simulated matrices.
Real.int	The phenotypic integration indices estimated on the real dataset.
Summary	A data frame containing the integration indices (as rows) for the real and simulated dataset and the p-value (as columns)

Author(s)

A.J. Muñoz-Pajares, R. Torices

References

- Harder, L.D. 2009. Questions about floral (dis)integration. *New Phytologist* 183:247–248.
- Ordano, M., Fornoni, J., Boege, K. & Domínguez, C.A. 2008. The adaptive value of phenotypic floral integration. *New Phytologist* 179:1183–1192.
- Wagner, G.P. 1984. On the eigenvalue distribution of genetic and phenotypic dispersion matrices: evidence for a non-random organization of quantitative character variation. *Journal of Mathematical Biology* 21:77–95.

See Also

[pint](#), [pint.boot](#), [pint.jack](#)

Examples

```
data(tussilago)
# Using a uniform distribution to generate the correlation matrices:
## A) Showing uniform distribution
unif1<-pint.p(traits=tussilago,n.replicates=1000, N.Pearson=4,plot="P")

## B) Showing the resulting null distribution and the real value (red line)
unif2<-pint.p(traits=tussilago,n.replicates=1000, N.Pearson=4,plot="R")

dev.new()
# Using a non-uniform distribution to generate the correlation matrices:
## A) Showing the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient distribution
prmo1<-pint.p(traits=tussilago,n.replicates=1000, N.Pearson=15,plot="P")
## B) Showing the resulting null distribution and the real value (red line)
prmo2<-pint.p(traits=tussilago,n.replicates=1000, N.Pearson=15,plot="R")

# Comparing the uniform and the non-uniform distributions
# as in Harder New Phytologist (2009) 183: 247-248

vari<-2 #variable to plot (INT.c)
toplot1<-unif2$Simulated.int[vari,]
toplot2<-prmo2$Simulated.int[vari,]
HIST<-hist(as.matrix(toplot2),plot=FALSE)
MaxY<-max(HIST$density)

Max<-max(toplot1,toplot2)
Min<-min(HIST$mids)
plot(c(1,2),xlim=c((Min-0.05*Max),(Max+0.05*Max)),ylim=c(0,(MaxY+0.05*MaxY)),
type="n",ylab="Density",xlab="Maximum integration (percentage)")
hist(as.matrix(toplot1),add=TRUE,freq=FALSE,breaks=28)
hist(as.matrix(toplot2),add=TRUE,freq=FALSE,col="grey",breaks=8)
# And the real value as a red line:
abline(v=prmo1$Real[vari],lty=2, col="red")
```

pintsc *size-controlled phenotypic integration*

Description

This function estimates the phenotypic integration indices controlling by a third variable.

Usage

```
pintsc(traits,control=NA)
```

Arguments

traits	a dataframe or a matrix object containing traits as columns and individuals as rows
control	a vector containing the variable to control by size.

Details

This function estimates the same set of indices than [pint](#) but from partial correlation matrix instead of the correlation matrix: PINTsc: The variance of the eigenvalues using the partial correlation matrix instead of a correlation matrix. Torices & Méndez (2014) proposed this index for analysing phenotypic integration of resource allocation to different components in an individual or a given organ when resource allocation data come from observational studies in which resource availability is not controlled and therefore could lead to components correlations only by the fact of different resource availability. Thus, PINT can be estimated using the matrix of partial correlations in which size of the organ or individual is used as the third control variable. PINTsc.c: The PINTsc corrected by the number of traits and individuals of each population. RelPINTsc: The same as RelPINT but estimated with the partial correlation matrix.

Rows containing missing values are removed.

Value

A list with five elements containing:

PINTsc:	The phenotypic integration index.
RelPINTsc:	Percentage of maximum possible integration.
PINTsc.c:	Corrected phenotypic integration index.
N:	Number of observations used.

Author(s)

R. Torices, A.J. Muñoz-Pajares

References

Torices, R. & Méndez, M. 2014. Resource allocation to inflorescence components is highly integrated despite differences between allocation currencies and sites. *International Journal of Plant Science* 175(6):713–723.

See Also

[pint](#), [pintsc.boot](#), [pintsc.p](#)

Examples

```
# Dataset from Torices & Méndez (2014)
# This data set represents the dry mass (in grams) of inflorescence components of the sunflower
# species Tussilago farfara. The inflorescences were dissected in 'SCAPE', 'RECEPTACLE', 'MALEFL'
# (male flowers), 'OVAR' (reproductive part of female flowers), and 'RAYS' (the petaloid ray of
# female flower). Furthermore in the last column the total weight of the inflorescence is added
#'TOTALSIZE'

data(tussilago)

# To estimate the PINT indices controlling by a third variable
# it is mandatory to define the "control" variable. Otherwise, it gives an error:
#
# pintsc(traits=tussilago)
pintsc(traits=tussilago[,1:5],control=tussilago[,6])
```

pintsc.boot

size-controlled phenotypic integration bootstrap intervals

Description

This function estimates the confidence intervals of the phenotypic integration index controlling by a third variable using bootstrap.

Usage

```
pintsc.boot(traits, control=NA, replicates = 1000, verbose=FALSE)
```

Arguments

traits	a dataframe or a matrix object containing traits as columns and individuals as rows
control	a vector containing the variable to control by size.
replicates	a numeric, the number of randomizations (1000 by default).
verbose	a logic, if TRUE, values obtained during the bootstrap resampling are also reported.

Details

Rows containing missing values are removed.

Value

A matrix with two columns and nine rows. Columns contain information for the uncorrected and corrected indices whereas rows contain mean, median, standard deviation (SD), standard error (SE), lower and higher confidence interval at 99%, lower and higher confidence interval at 95%, and the number of randomizations.

Author(s)

R. Torices, A.J. Muñoz-Pajares

See Also

[pintsc](#), [pint.boot](#), [pintsc.jack](#)

Examples

```
# Dataset from Torices & Méndez (2014)
# This data set represents the dry mass (in grams) of inflorescence components of the sunflower
# species Tussilago farfara. The inflorescences were dissected in 'SCAPE', 'RECEPTACLE', 'MALEFL'
# (male flowers), 'OVAR' (reproductive part of female flowers), and 'RAYS' (the petaloid ray of
# female flower). Furthermore in the last column the total weight of the inflorescence is added
# 'TOTALSIZE'

data(tussilago)

# It is mandatory to define the "control" variable. Otherwise, it gives an error:
# pintsc.boot(tussilago, 5000)
pintsc.boot(traits=tussilago[,1:5], replicates=100, control=tussilago[,6])
# The phenotypic integration index intervals do not include 0.
# For faster execution, we used 100 replicates in this example.
# For real data set increase this number:
# pintsc.boot(traits=tussilago[,1:5], replicates=5000, control=tussilago[,6])
```

pintsc.jack

size-controlled phenotypic integration jackknife resampling

Description

This function estimates the confidence intervals of the phenotypic integration index controlling by a third variable using jackknife resampling.

Usage

```
pintsc.jack(traits, control=NA, n.remove = 1, verbose=FALSE)
```

Arguments

traits	a dataframe or a matrix object containing traits as columns and individuals as rows
control	a vector containing the variable to control by size.
n.remove	a numeric, the number of individuals to remove on every jackknife iteration
verbose	a logic, if TRUE, values obtained during the jackknife resampling are also reported.

Details

For every iteration, this function removes a given number of individuals before estimating phenotypic integration indices. Then, the process is repeated until all the possible combinations of this number of individuals have been removed. Rows containing missing values are removed.

Value

A matrix with two columns and nine rows. Columns contain information for the uncorrected and corrected indices whereas rows contain mean, median, standard deviation (SD), standard error (SE), lower and higher confidence interval at 99%, lower and higher confidence interval at 95%, and the number of randomizations.

Author(s)

A.J. Muñoz-Pajares, R. Torices

See Also

[pintsc](#), [pint.boot](#), [pint.jack](#)

Examples

```
# Dataset from Torices & Méndez (2014)
# This data set represents the dry mass (in grams) of inflorescence components of the sunflower
# species Tussilago farfara. The inflorescences were dissected in 'SCAPE', 'RECEPTACLE', 'MALEFL'
# (male flowers), 'OVAR' (reproductive part of female flowers), and 'RAYS' (the petaloid ray of
# female flower). Furthermore in the last column the total weight of the inflorescence is added
# 'TOTALSIZE'

data(tussilago)

# It is mandatory to define the "control" variable. Otherwise, it gives an error:
# pintsc.jack(tussilago, 1)
pintsc.jack(traits=tussilago[,1:5], control=tussilago[,6], 1)
```

pintsc.p *size-controlled phenotypic integration index significance test*

Description

Estimates p-values for the size-controlled phenotypic integration index by generating a null distribution based on product-moment correlations.

Usage

```
pintsc.p(traits,control=NA,n.replicates=1000,N.Pearson=15,plot="Results",tails=1)
```

Arguments

traits	a dataframe or a matrix object containing traits as columns and individuals as rows
control	a vector containing the variable to control by size.
n.replicates	a numeric, number of randomizations to estimate the null distribution (1000 by default)
N.Pearson	a numeric (>2) to shape the distribution probability to sample the correlation matrix. See Details.
plot	a string. Possible values are "Results" or "R" to display the simulated null distribution and the observed value as a histogram; and "Pearson.distribution" or "P" to check the distribution generated by the N.Pearson parameter to produce the correlation matrix. Any other value will produce no plot.
tails	possible values are 1 and 2 to set the test for one or two tails. By default is set to 1, because values of integration are expected to be higher in the real than in the simulated dataset.

Details

This function generates a set of theoretical correlation matrices, with as many rows and columns as the number of variables contained in 'traits'. Values in this matrix are randomly drawn using a Pearson product moment correlation coefficient distribution (as implemented in the SuppDists package). The distribution is shaped by the N.Pearson value as follows:

N.Pearson = 3 increases frequency for extreme values (that is -1 and +1).

N.Pearson = 4 generates a uniform distribution (similar probability for all values).

N.Pearson > 5 increases frequency for central values (that is, 0).

The option plot="Pearson.distribution" or plot="P" displays the distribution used to generate the theoretical correlation matrices. This plot produces an histogram with 100,000 observations taken from the distribution shaped by the N.Pearson value.

Value

A list with the following elements:

<code>Simulated.cor</code>	The simulated theoretical correlation matrices.
<code>Simulated.int</code>	The phenotypic integration indices estimated on the simulated matrices.
<code>Simulated.Range</code>	The range (minimum-maximum) of phenotypic integration indices estimated on the simulated matrices.
<code>Simulated.Mean</code>	The mean of phenotypic integration indices estimated on the simulated matrices.
<code>Real.int</code>	The phenotypic integration indices estimated on the real dataset.
<code>Summary</code>	A data frame containing the integration indices (as rows) for the real and simulated dataset and the p-value (as columns)

Author(s)

A.J. Muñoz-Pajares, R. Torices

References

- Harder, L.D. 2009. Questions about floral (dis)integration. *New Phytologist* 183:247–248.
- Ordano, M., Fornoni, J., Boege, K. & Domínguez, C.A. 2008. The adaptive value of phenotypic floral integration. *New Phytologist* 179:1183–1192.
- Wagner, G.P. 1984. On the eigenvalue distribution of genetic and phenotypic dispersion matrices: evidence for a non-random organization of quantitative character variation. *Journal of Mathematical Biology* 21:77–95.

See Also

[pintsc](#), [pintsc.boot](#), [pintsc.jack](#)

Examples

```
data(tussilago)

# Using a uniform distribution to generate the correlation matrices:

## A) Showing uniform distribution
unif1<-pintsc.p(traits=tussilago[,1:5], control=tussilago[,6],
n.replicates=1000, N.Pearson=4, plot="P")

## B) Showing the resulting null distribution and the real value (red line)
unif2<-pintsc.p(traits=tussilago[,1:5], control=tussilago[,6],
n.replicates=1000, N.Pearson=4, plot="R")

# Using a non-uniform distribution to generate the correlation matrices:

dev.new()
## A) Showing the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient distribution
```

```

prmo1<-pintsc.p(traits=tussilago[,1:5], control=tussilago[,6],
n.replicates=1000, N.Pearson=15, plot="P")

## B) Showing the resulting null distribution and the real value (red line)
prmo2<-pintsc.p(traits=tussilago[,1:5], control=tussilago[,6],
n.replicates=1000, N.Pearson=15, plot="R")

# Comparing the uniform and the non-uniform distributions
# as in Harder New Phytologist (2009) 183: 247-248

vari<-2 #variable to plot (INT.c)
toplot1<-unif2$Simulated.int[vari,]
toplot2<-prmo2$Simulated.int[vari,]
HIST<-hist(as.matrix(toplot2),plot=FALSE)
MaxY<-max(HIST$density)

Max<-max(toplot1,toplot2)
Min<-min(HIST$mids)
plot(c(1,2),xlim=c((Min-0.05*Max),(Max+0.05*Max)),ylim=c(0,(MaxY+0.05*MaxY)),
type="n",ylab="Density",xlab="Maximum integration (percentage)")

hist(as.matrix(toplot1),add=TRUE,freq=FALSE,breaks=28)
hist(as.matrix(toplot2),add=TRUE,freq=FALSE,col="grey",breaks=18)
# And the real value as a red line:
abline(v=prmo1$Real[vari],lty=2, col="red")

```

tussilago

phenotypic integration example dataset #2

Description

phenotypic integration example dataset from Torices & Méndez (2014).

Usage

```
data(tussilago)
```

Details

This data set represents the dry mass (in grams) of inflorescence components of the sunflower species *Tussilago farfara*. The inflorescences were dissected in 'SCAPE', 'RECEPTACLE', 'MALEFL' (male flowers), 'OVAR' (reproductive part of female flowers), and 'RAYS' (the petaloid ray of female flower). Furthermore in the last column the total weight of the inflorescence is added 'TOTALSIZE'.

Author(s)

R. Torices, M. Méndez

References

Torices, R. & Méndez, M. 2014. Resource allocation to inflorescence components is highly integrated despite differences between allocation currencies and sites. *International Journal of Plant Science* 175(6):713–723.

Examples

```
data(tussilago)
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