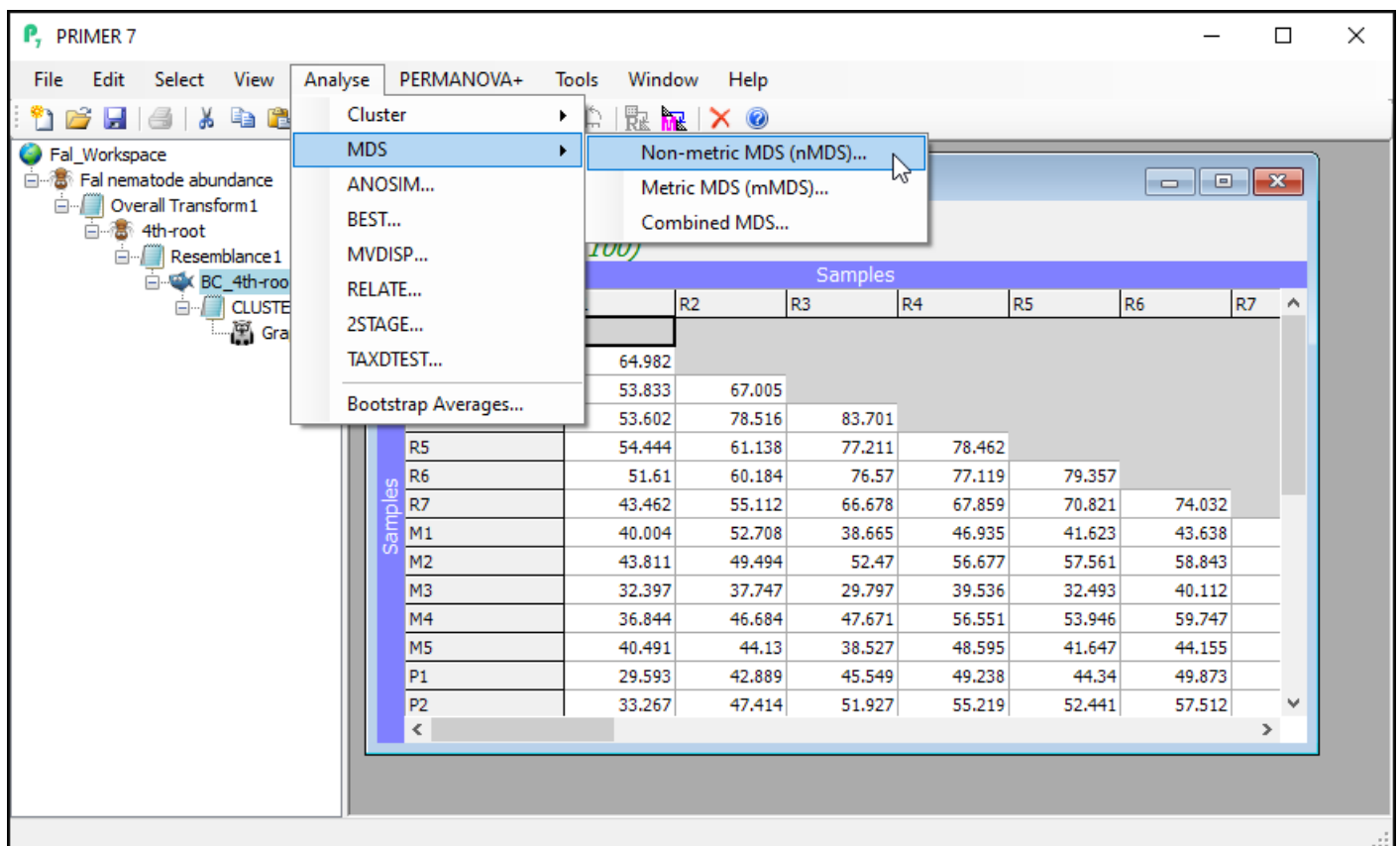


Step 4: Ordination

The cluster analysis goes some way towards helping us to understand potential patterns of similarity among the samples. It is particularly good at showing us clusters of samples that are highly similar. To better visualise patterns of relationships among all of the samples simultaneously, we can use methods of **ordination**. In particular, non-metric multi-dimensional scaling (nMDS) is a wonderfully robust tool for visualising high-dimensional systems on the basis of a chosen resemblance measure ([Kruskal & Wish \(1978\)](#) ; [Clarke \(1993\)](#)). Non-metric MDS essentially places points into an arbitrary Euclidean space of set dimension (typically producing a 2D or 3D plot) so as to preserve, as well as possible, the rank-order of the dissimilarities between pairs of samples. For more details on multi-dimensional scaling, see [Chapter 5](#) of '*Change in Marine Communities*'.

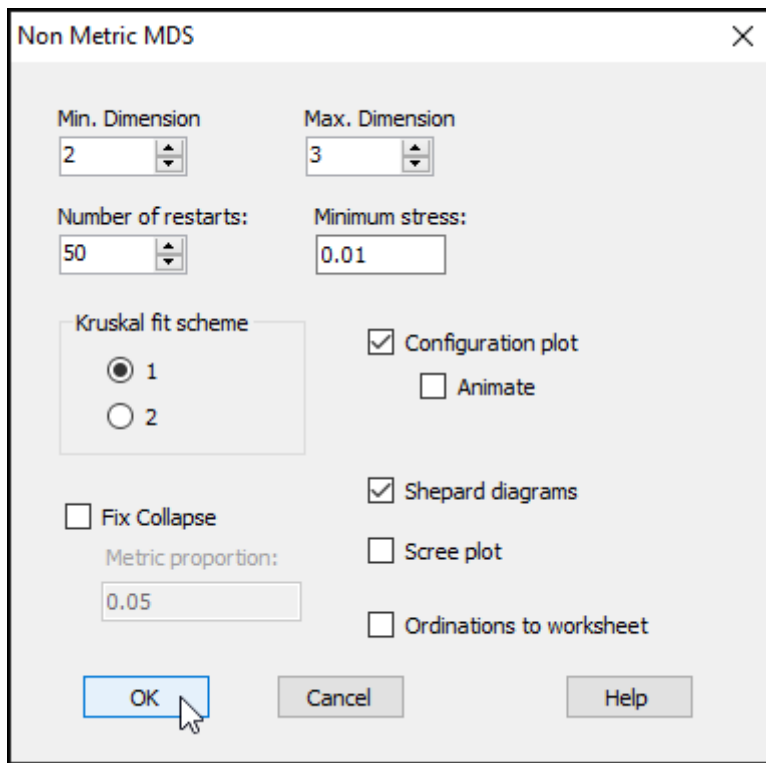
Create a non-metric MDS plot

From the Bray-Curtis resemblance matrix ('**BC_4th-root**' in this example), click **Analyse > MDS > Non-metric MDS...**, then click **OK** to run the MDS algorithm with all of the default options.



The screenshot shows the PRIMER 7 software interface. The 'Analyse' menu is open, and the 'MDS' option is selected, which has opened a sub-menu. In this sub-menu, 'Non-metric MDS (nMDS)...' is highlighted. The background shows a workspace with a tree view on the left containing 'Fal_Workspace', 'Fal nematode abundance', 'Overall Transform1', '4th-root', 'Resemblance1', 'BC_4th-root', and 'CLUSTER'. A table of sample distances is visible in the background, with columns labeled R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, and R7, and rows labeled R5, R6, R7, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, P1, and P2.

	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7
	64.982					
	53.833	67.005				
	53.602	78.516	83.701			
R5	54.444	61.138	77.211	78.462		
R6	51.61	60.184	76.57	77.119	79.357	
R7	43.462	55.112	66.678	67.859	70.821	74.032
M1	40.004	52.708	38.665	46.935	41.623	43.638
M2	43.811	49.494	52.47	56.677	57.561	58.843
M3	32.397	37.747	29.797	39.536	32.493	40.112
M4	36.844	46.684	47.671	56.551	53.946	59.747
M5	40.491	44.13	38.527	48.595	41.647	44.155
P1	29.593	42.889	45.549	49.238	44.34	49.873
P2	33.267	47.414	51.927	55.219	52.441	57.512

A screenshot of the 'Non Metric MDS' dialog box. It contains several input fields and checkboxes. The 'Min. Dimension' is set to 2 and 'Max. Dimension' is set to 3. 'Number of restarts' is 50 and 'Minimum stress' is 0.01. Under 'Kruskal fit scheme', option 1 is selected. Checkboxes for 'Configuration plot', 'Shepard diagrams', 'Fix Collapse', 'Screen plot', and 'Ordinations to worksheet' are present, with 'Configuration plot' and 'Shepard diagrams' checked. 'Metric proportion' is set to 0.05. At the bottom are 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help' buttons.

Non Metric MDS

Min. Dimension: 2

Max. Dimension: 3

Number of restarts: 50

Minimum stress: 0.01

Kruskal fit scheme:

- ☒ 1
- ☐ 2

☐ Configuration plot

☐ Animate

☐ Fix Collapse

Metric proportion: 0.05

☒ Shepard diagrams

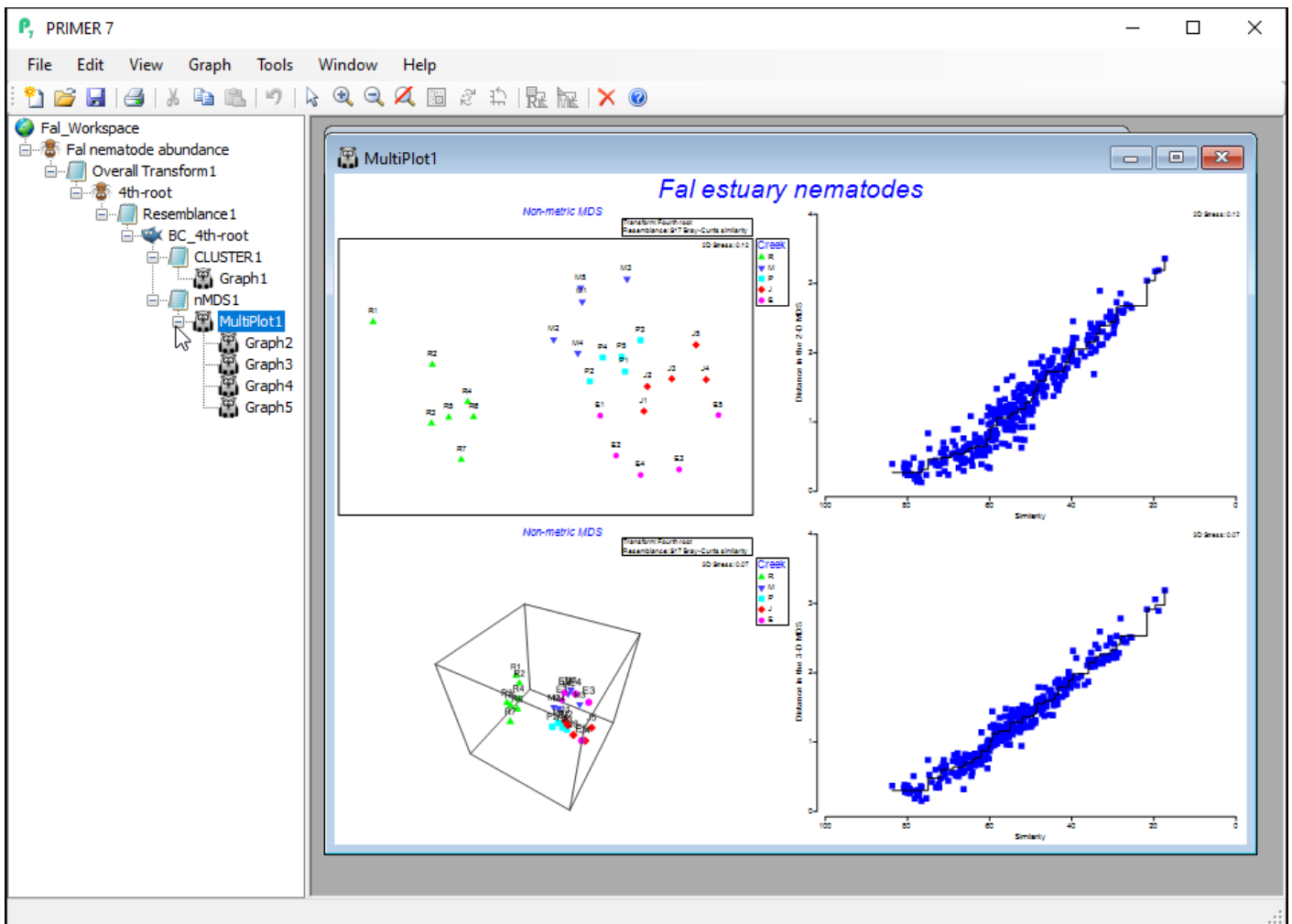
☐ Screen plot

☐ Ordinations to worksheet

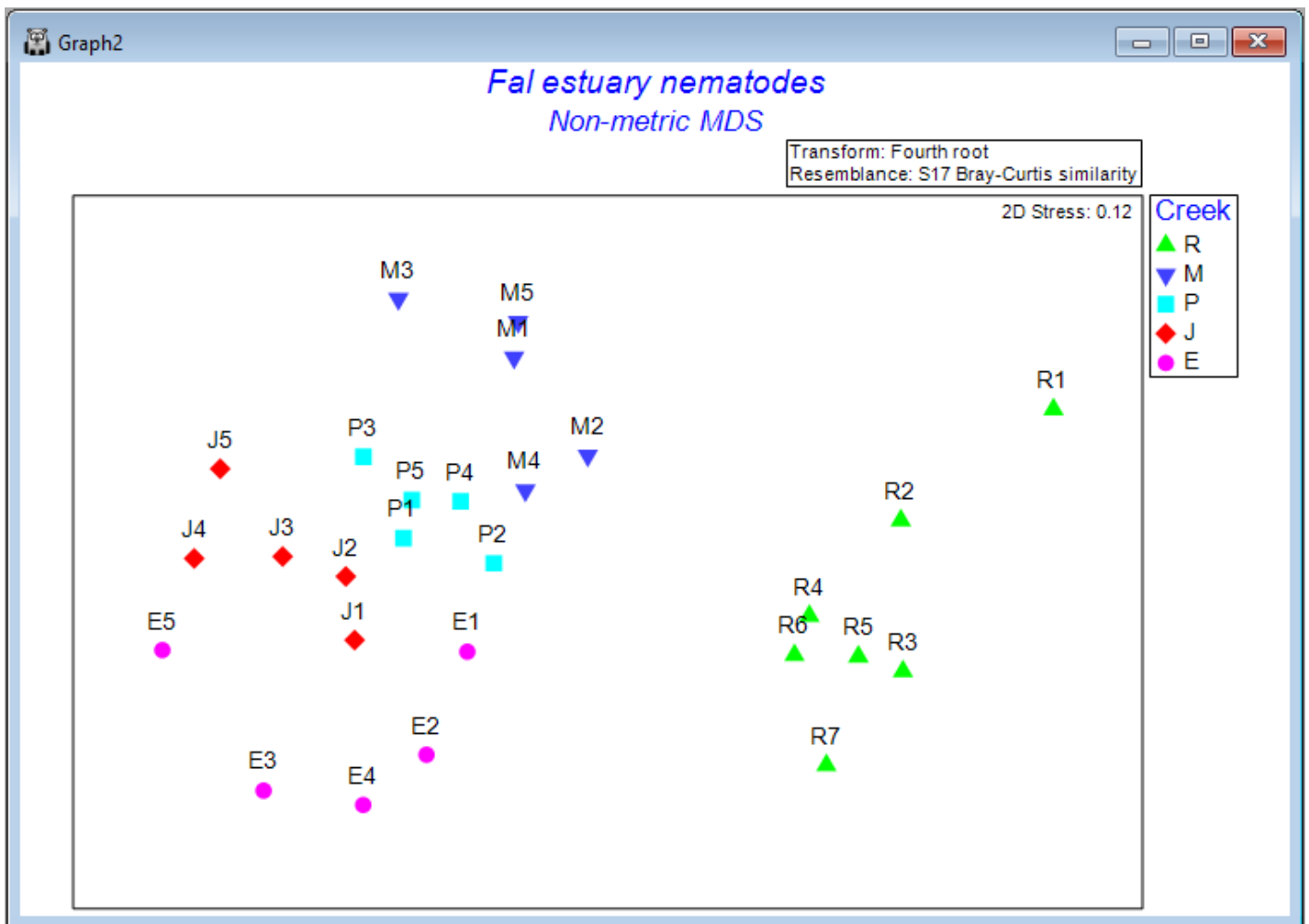
OK Cancel Help

The resulting 'Multi-plot1' output graphic gives you 4 individual plots (in a 2-by-2 array), as follows:

- the best 2D solution (from 50 random starts)
- the Shepard diagram for the best 2D solution
- the best 3D solution (from 50 random starts); and
- the Shepard diagram for the best 3D solution



Clicking on the '+' symbol next to the word 'MultiPlot1' in the Explorer tree reveals the four graphics that comprise this multi-plot object ('Graph2', 'Graph3', 'Graph4', 'Graph5'). If you then click on 'Graph2' in the Explorer tree, or if you click in the Multi-plot itself on the plot in the upper left-hand corner, you will see a single graphic now; namely the best (lowest-stress) 2-dimensional non-metric MDS plot for the Fal estuary nematodes.



Interpretation

The plot does not have x and y axes, as the scale here is arbitrary. The non-metric MDS algorithm attempts only to preserve rank-order dissimilarities, so interpretations are restricted to relative distances among points in the plot. For example, we can make statements like: "*The dissimilarity between sample R7 and M3 appears to be larger than the dissimilarity between sample M3 and M2*", but we cannot tell (directly from the plot) what the specific sizes of those particular dissimilarities are.

It is clear from this output that Restronguet Creek ('R') has assemblages of nematodes that are quite dissimilar from those found in the other four creeks. That's consistent with what we saw in the cluster analysis of these data. We can, however, get quite a few more insights from the nMDS plot than were apparent in the cluster dendrogram. For example, relationships among the assemblages from the other four creeks seem to be ordered (from the bottom-left towards the top of the plot) as follows: Percuil → St. Just → Pill → Mylor. It is also apparent that the samples from Pill Creek ('P') form a tighter cluster hence are not as variable as the samples from (say) Restronguet Creek ('R'), which are more spread out. Being able to see potential gradients of change in assemblages, the degree of between-group differences, as well as the relative sizes of within-group dispersions, is all very useful.