

Package ‘Lifertable’

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Type Package

Title Life and Fertility Tables Specially for Insects

Version 0.1.0

Description Life and Fertility Tables are appropriate to study the dynamics of arthropods populations. This package provides utilities for constructing Life Tables and Fertility Tables, related demographic parameters, and some simple graphs of interest. It also offers functions to transform the obtained data into a known format for better manipulation. This document is based on the article by Maia, Luiz, and Campanhola ``Statistical Inference on Associated Fertility Life Table Parameters Using Jackknife Technique Computational Aspects" (April 2000, Journal of Economic Entomology, Volume 93, Issue 2) <[doi:10.1603/0022-0493-93.2.511](https://doi.org/10.1603/0022-0493-93.2.511)>.

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Contents

as.data.frame.lifertableCI	2
as.data.frame.lifertableLFT	3
as.data.frame.lifertableParmEst	4
as.data.frame.lifertableTotEggs	4
Insects	5
lifertable	6
plotDistrOvipos	10
plotEggs	11
PlotPseudoVals	12
plotSurvivalCurve	13
Index	15

as.data.frame.lifertableCI
<i>Coerce CI to a Data Frame</i>

Description

Function to coerce the object displaying the Confidence Interval into a data frame.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lifertableCI'
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- x A lifertableCI object.
- row.names NULL or a character vector giving the row names for the data frame. Missing values are not allowed.
- ... additional arguments to be passed to or from methods.

Value

as.data.frame.lifertableCI returns a data frame.

Examples

```
## Make the main object:
lft <- lifertable(ColumnFemale = Female,
                  ColumnAge = Age,
                  ColumnEggs = Eggs,
                  SexRate = Sexrate,
                  ColumnGroups = Group,
                  data = Insects,
                  CI = TRUE)
```

```
as.data.frame(lft$CI)
```

```
as.data.frame.lifertableLFT
```

Coerce Life Table to a Data Frame

Description

Function to coerce the object displaying Life Table into a data frame.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lifertableLFT'  
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A lifertableLFT object
row.names	NULL or a character vector giving the row names for the data frame. Missing values are not allowed.
...	additional arguments to be passed to or from methods.

Value

as.data.frame.lifertableLFT returns a data frame.

Examples

```
## Make the main object:  
lft <- lifertable(ColumnFemale = Female,  
                  ColumnAge = Age,  
                  ColumnEggs = Eggs,  
                  SexRate = Sexrate,  
                  ColumnGroups = Group,  
                  data = Insects)
```

```
as.data.frame(lft$LIFERTABLE)
```

```
as.data.frame.lifertableParmEst
```

Coerce Parameters to a Data Frame

Description

Function to coerce the object displaying Parameters into a data frame.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lifertableParmEst'  
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A lifertableParmEst object
row.names	NULL or a character vector giving the row names for the data frame. Missing values are not allowed.
...	additional arguments to be passed to or from methods.

Value

as.data.frame.lifertableParmEst returns a data frame.

Examples

```
## Make the main object:  
lft <- lifertable(ColumnFemale = Female,  
                 ColumnAge = Age,  
                 ColumnEggs = Eggs,  
                 SexRate = Sexrate,  
                 ColumnGroups = Group,  
                 data = Insects)  
  
as.data.frame(lft$PARAMETERS)
```

```
as.data.frame.lifertableTotEggs
```

Coerce Total Eggs to a Data Frame

Description

Function to coerce the object displaying Total Eggs into a data frame.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lifertableTotEggs'
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- x A lifertableTotEggs object.
- row.names NULL or a character vector giving the row names for the data frame. Missing values are not allowed.
- ... additional arguments to be passed to or from methods.

Value

as.data.frame.lifertableTotEggs returns a data frame.

Examples

```
## Make the main object:
lft <- lifertable(ColumnFemale = Female,
                  ColumnAge = Age,
                  ColumnEggs = Eggs,
                  SexRate = Sexrate,
                  ColumnGroups = Group,
                  data = Insects,
                  TotalEggs = TRUE)

as.data.frame(lft$TOTAL.EGGS)
```

Insects	<i>Insects data</i>
---------	---------------------

Description

This dataset provides reference information on two groups of insects to illustrate the usage of functions within this package.

Usage

Insects

Format

A data frame with 404 rows and 6 columns:

Group Name of the group ("Group1", "Group2"). It is a variable of class "character".

Female The number of the female to which each row belongs. It is a variable of class "integer".

Age It is the age corresponding to the female. Stage in which it is found. It is a variable of class "integer".

Eggs Eggs laid by each female at each age. It is a variable of class "integer".

Sexrate Sexrate at each age. It is a variable of class "numeric".

Survival Survival at each age. It is a variable of class "numeric".

Source

This dataset serves as an example for running the provided code snippets or as a reference for analyzing the functionality of this package.

lifertable	<i>Life and Fertility Table</i>
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Description

This function enables users to obtain Life and Fertility Tables, offering various configuration options for optimal usage. See "Details" section.

Usage

```
lifertable(
  ColumnFemale,
  ColumnAge,
  ColumnEggs,
  SexRate,
  Survival = 1,
  ColumnGroups,
  data,
  InitiationOfAdultStage = 0,
  CI = FALSE,
  TotalEggs = FALSE
)

## S3 method for class 'lifertable'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'lifertableCI'
print(x, title = TRUE, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'lifertableLFT'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'lifertableParmEst'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'lifertableTest'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'lifertableTotEggs'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

ColumnFemale	Data vector containing information on Females.
ColumnAge	Data vector containing information on Age.
ColumnEggs	Data vector containing information on the Number of Eggs Laid.
SexRate	Sex rate of eggs laid by the female at a certain age.
Survival	Percent of offspring females alive until adulthood. By default, the value is set to 1, assuming that all offspring will survive to adulthood.
ColumnGroups	Optional data vector containing information on the Groups. It is optional if the database only contains information about one group.
data	An optional data frame containing the variables. If not found in data, the variables are taken from environment.
InitiationOfAdultStage	Age at which females became adults. If the database contains records from birth, entering this value is unnecessary. ONLY ENTER THIS VALUE if the database begins from the adult stage, and the values in ColumnAge do not reflect the preceding stage (i.e. they contain the ages: 1, 2, 3, ...).
CI	Logical. If TRUE, Jackknife estimations will be conducted to obtain Confidence Intervals for the Parameters and, if necessary, to compare between groups. Default is FALSE
TotalEggs	Logical. If TRUE, the calculation of the number of eggs laid by each female during the entire experiment will be conducted. Default is FALSE.
x	Object to be displayed.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to or from methods.
title	If TRUE (the default), displays the title of the object (this is for internal use only).

Details

ColumnFemale and ColumnGroups can be either a numeric vector or a character vector. This means they may contain either numerical values or labels corresponding to the female and to their respective group assignments.

The standard approach for storing the Sex Rate and Survival rate during the experiment is to input this information into the corresponding columns for each variable. If this information remains

consistent within a group, you can input that value without repeating it each time. If your database encompasses a single experimental group, simply enter the corresponding value in the SexRate and Survival arguments. In the case of having more than one group, you can input the values of SexRate and Survival correspondingly into a vector containing as many elements as there are groups (one sex ratio and one survival rate for each group).

A similar situation applies to InitiationOfAdultStage: you can enter either a single value or a vector of values corresponding to the involved groups.

Estimated Parameters:

Net Reproductive Rate (Ro) Mean net contribution per female to the next generation.

Intrinsic Rate of Increase (Rm) Rate of natural increase in a closed population that has been subject to a constant age-specific schedule of fertility and mortality for a long period, and has converged to be a stable population.

Mean Generation Time (GT) Mean time span between the birth of individuals of a generation and that of the next generation.

Doubling Time (DT) Time span necessary for doubling the initial population.

Finite Rate of Increase (Lambda) It is a multiplication factor of the original population at each time period.

Rm it was determined by analytical approximation using Lotka's (1907, 1913) equation:

$$\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \exp^{-R_m x} l_x m_x = 1$$

Value

lifetable returns an object of class "lifetable".

An object of class "lifetable" is a list containing the following components:

LIFERTABLE	An object of class lifetableLFT containing the Life and Fertility Table.
PARAMETERS	An object of class lifetableParmEst containing the Parameter Estimations
TOTAL.EGGS	If requested, an object of class lifetableTotEggs containing the total number of eggs laid by each female throughout the entire experiment.
CI	If requested, an object of class lifetableCI containing the Confidence Intervals for the Parameter Estimates.
T.TEST	An object of class lifetableTest containing the Student t-test for pairwise group comparison. This component only appears if the experiment in question contains more than one group and an estimate of the Confidence Interval has been performed.
PSEUDOS	A list containing the pseudo values generated from the Jackknife estimation
GROUPS	A list of the groups involved in the experiment.

Methods (by generic)

- print(lifetable): Print a lifetable object

Functions

- `print(lifertableCI)`: Print a `lifertableCI` object, this is the object showing the Confidence Interval
- `print(lifertableLFT)`: Print a `lifertableLFT` object, this is the object showing the Life and Fertility Table
- `print(lifertableParmEst)`: Print a `lifertableParmEst` object, this is the object showing the Estimated Parameters
- `print(lifertableTest)`: Print a `lifertableTest` object, this is the object showing the Student t - test
- `print(lifertableTotEggs)`: Print a `lifertableTotEggs` object, this is the object showing the Eggs laid per Female

References

Maia, A. H., Luis, A. J., & Campanhola, C. (2000). "Statistical Inference on Associated Fertility Life Table Parameters Using Jackknife Technique: Computational Aspects". *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 93(2), 511-518. doi:[10.1603/0022049393.2.511](https://doi.org/10.1603/0022049393.2.511)

Portilla, M., Morales-Ramos, J. A., Guadalupe Rojas, M., & Blanco, C. A. (2014). "Chapter 8 - Life Tables as Tools of Evaluation and Quality Control for Arthropod Mass Production". *Mass Production of Beneficial Organisms* (241-275). doi:[10.1016/B9780123914538.00008X](https://doi.org/10.1016/B9780123914538.00008X)

Examples

The Insects database will be utilized:

```
lifertable(ColumnFemale = Female,
          ColumnAge = Age,
          ColumnEggs = Eggs,
          SexRate = Sexrate,
          Survival = Survival,
          ColumnGroups = Group,
          data = Insects,
          CI = TRUE,
          TotalEggs = TRUE)
```

The following expressions will yield the same result as above:

```
## lifertable(ColumnFemale = Insects$Female,
##           ColumnAge = Insects$Age,
##           ColumnEggs = Insects$Eggs,
##           SexRate = Insects$Sexrate,
##           Survival = Insects$Survival,
##           ColumnGroups = Insects$Group,
##           CI = TRUE, TotalEggs = TRUE)
```

```
## lifertable(ColumnFemale = Insects$Female,
##           ColumnAge = Insects$Age,
##           ColumnEggs = Insects$Eggs,
##           SexRate = 0.7, Survival = 0.9,
```

```
##          ColumnGroups = Insects$Group,
##          CI = TRUE, TotalEggs = TRUE)

## lifertable(ColumnFemale = Insects$Female,
##          ColumnAge = Insects$Age,
##          ColumnEggs = Insects$Eggs,
##          SexRate = c(0.7, 0.7),
##          Survival = c(0.9, 0.9),
##          ColumnGroups = Insects$Group,
##          CI = TRUE, TotalEggs = TRUE)
```

plotDistrOvipos

Plot for Distribution of Age at Oviposition

Description

This function generates a plot illustrating the Distribution of Oviposition (y-axis) versus Age (x-axis), with separate representations for each group if multiple groups exist. The data is sourced from the original database.

Usage

```
plotDistrOvipos(
  ColumnFemale,
  ColumnAge,
  ColumnEggs,
  ColumnGroups,
  data,
  InitiationOfAdultStage = 0
)
```

Arguments

ColumnFemale	Data vector containing information on Females.
ColumnAge	Data vector containing information on Age.
ColumnEggs	Data vector containing information on the Number of Eggs Laid.
ColumnGroups	Optional data vector containing information on the Groups. It is optional if the database only contains information about one group.
data	An optional data frame containing the variables. If not found in data, the variables are taken from environment.
InitiationOfAdultStage	Age at which females became adults. If the database contains records from birth, entering this value is unnecessary. ONLY ENTER THIS VALUE if the database begins from the adult stage, and the values in ColumnAge do not reflect the preceding stage (i.e. they contain the ages: 1, 2, 3, ...).

Value

Returns an object of `class` `c("gg", "ggplot")`.

Examples

```
## The Insects database will be used to generate the plot.

plotDistrOvipos(ColumnFemale = Female,
                 ColumnAge = Age,
                 ColumnEggs = Eggs,
                 ColumnGroups = Group,
                 data = Insects)

## The following expression will yield the same result as described above:

plotDistrOvipos(ColumnFemale = Insects$Female,
                 ColumnAge = Insects$Age,
                 ColumnEggs = Insects$Eggs,
                 ColumnGroups = Insects$Group)
```

plotEggs

Plot for the Number of Eggs Laid per Female

Description

This function generates a Plot representing the number of Eggs Laid by each Female throughout the entire experiment.

Usage

```
plotEggs(object)
```

Arguments

`object` object accepts 2 classes of objects:

- An object inheriting from `lifertable()`, representing the Life and Fertility Table.
- An object of class `lifertableTotEggs` inherited from `lifertable()`. This is the object that displays the total number of eggs laid per female.

Value

Returns an object of `class` `c("gg", "ggplot")`.

Examples

```
## The main object will be created using the Insects database:
lft <- lifertable(ColumnFemale = Female,
                  ColumnAge = Age,
                  ColumnEggs = Eggs,
                  SexRate = Sexrate,
                  ColumnGroups = Group,
                  data = Insects,
                  TotalEggs = TRUE)

## Possible usage scenarios

## 1. Direct Usage of the "lft" Object:
plotEggs(lft)

## 2. Assigning the component "TOTAL.EGGS" to an object:
TEggs <- lft$TOTAL.EGGS
plotEggs(TEggs)

## 3. Direct usage of the component:
plotEggs(lft$TOTAL.EGGS)
```

PlotPseudoVals

Plot for the Pseudo-Values of Parameters

Description

Construction of Plots for the pseudo-values of associated Life Table parameters.

Usage

```
PlotPseudoVals(object)
```

Arguments

object	An object inheriting from <code>lifertable()</code> , representing the Life and Fertility Table.
--------	--

Value

Returns an object of `class` `c("gg", "ggplot")`.

Examples

```
## The main object will be created using the Insects database:
lft <- lifertable(ColumnFemale = Female,
                  ColumnAge = Age,
                  ColumnEggs = Eggs,
                  SexRate = Sexrate,
                  ColumnGroups = Group,
                  data = Insects,
                  CI = TRUE)

PlotPseudoVals(lft)
```

plotSurvivalCurve	<i>Survival curve for the Life and Fertility Table</i>
-------------------	--

Description

This function generates the graphical representation of the Life Table. Survival (y-axis) versus Age (x-axis)

Usage

```
plotSurvivalCurve(object)
```

Arguments

object object accepts 2 classes of objects:

- An object inheriting from `lifertable()`, representing the Life and Fertility Table.
- An object of class `lifertableLFT` inherited from `lifertable()`. This is the object that displays the Life and Fertility Table.

Value

Returns an object of `class` `c("gg", "ggplot")`.

Examples

```
## The main object will be created using the Insects database:
lft <- lifertable(ColumnFemale = Female,
                  ColumnAge = Age,
                  ColumnEggs = Eggs,
                  SexRate = Sexrate,
                  ColumnGroups = Group,
                  data = Insects)
```

```
## Possible usage scenarios

## 1. Direct Usage of the "lft" Object:
plotSurvivalCurve(lft)

## 2. Assigning the component "LIFERTABLE" to an object:
lifeTable <- lft$LIFERTABLE
plotSurvivalCurve(lifeTable)

## 3. Direct usage of the component:
plotSurvivalCurve(lft$LIFERTABLE)
```

Index

* datasets

Insects, [5](#)

`as.data.frame.lifertableCI`, [2](#)

`as.data.frame.lifertableLFT`, [3](#)

`as.data.frame.lifertableParmEst`, [4](#)

`as.data.frame.lifertableTotEggs`, [4](#)

`class`, [8](#), [11–13](#)

Insects, [5](#)

`lifertable`, [6](#)

`lifertable()`, [11–13](#)

`plotDistrOvipos`, [10](#)

`plotEggs`, [11](#)

`PlotPseudoVals`, [12](#)

`plotSurvivalCurve`, [13](#)

`print.lifertable (lifertable)`, [6](#)

`print.lifertableCI (lifertable)`, [6](#)

`print.lifertableLFT (lifertable)`, [6](#)

`print.lifertableParmEst (lifertable)`, [6](#)

`print.lifertableTest (lifertable)`, [6](#)

`print.lifertableTotEggs (lifertable)`, [6](#)