

[Note]

Normalized cluster analysis method for radiolarian abundance data

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Introduction

Paleoceanographic studies of radiolarians are generally explained using results of cluster analysis. When applying cluster analysis to the total number of specimens of each species per sample weight, we find that the clusters are divided by the high and low values of a species per sample weight, but not according to the similarity in their fluctuation pattern. We propose that cluster analysis for paleoceanographic studies use normalized data converted from original occurrence data.

Results

We conducted cluster analysis dealing with raw numerical abundance data (number of specimens gram⁻¹) using the Windows software “Let’s Stat! Pro” ver. 040917 (<http://homepage3.nifty.com/QZM01222/>. Japanese only) (Table 1). The cluster analysis uses Ward’s method. This analysis was applied to unpublished radiolarian data from the lower Cretaceous at DSDP site 463. The dendrogram generated shows five clusters: groups 1-SG, 2-SG, 3-SG, 4-SG, and 5-SG (Fig. 1 upper). These groups were divided according to numerical abundance (Fig. 1 lower). Similar fluctuation intervals or distinct peaks are shown in dark gray, and clearly different fluctuation patterns are displayed in light gray. For example, group 2-SG consists of 18 low-abundance species, with 10 to 20 n/g. This group also includes species with apparently different patterns, such as *Platycryphalus* aff. *hirsuta* (Squinabol) of Foreman and

Hemicryptocapsa sp. A. These species show different peaks in the lower middle part of the interval examined. Accordingly, using raw numerical abundance data is not suitable for grouping species with similar fluctuation patterns.

For grouping species with similar fluctuation patterns, we normalized these data using the following equation:

$$N_i = A_i/S$$

where N_i is the normalized data in a horizon, A_i is the numerical abundance in a horizon, and S is the sum of the numerical abundance for the species during the interval examined (Table 2).

The dendrogram generated by the cluster analysis can be divided into six clusters: 1-ND, 2-ND, 3-ND, 4-ND, 5-ND, and 6-ND (Fig. 2 upper). The four major clusters containing multiple species show similar fluctuation patterns in each group regardless of the numerical differences (Fig. 2 lower). Similar fluctuation intervals or distinct peaks are displayed in dark gray. All of the species in the 5-ND group, for instance, have a common peak at 624.75 mbsf.

Concluding remarks

Using cluster analysis for numerical abundance data requires special care. The numerical abundance of radiolarians is variable, and a cluster analysis of the data tends to divide groups based on high and low values. Therefore, it is necessary to convert the original occurrence data in order to group species fluctuating in a similar manner.

Normalized cluster analysis method

Dendrogram of specimens/g (Ward's Method)

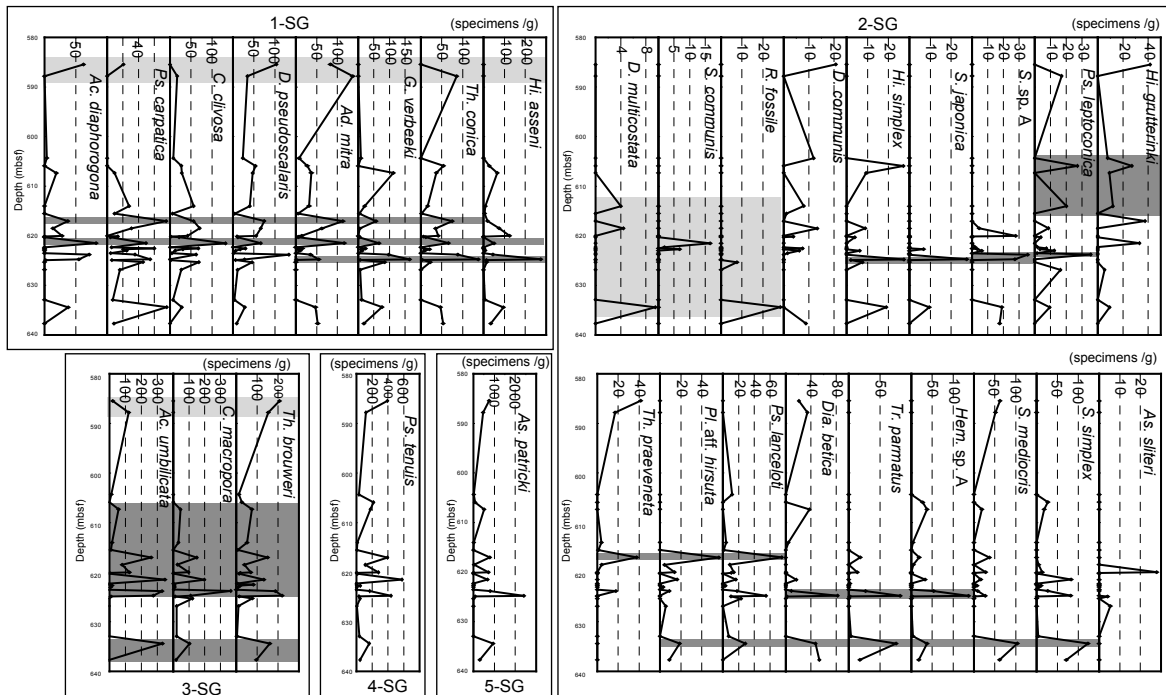
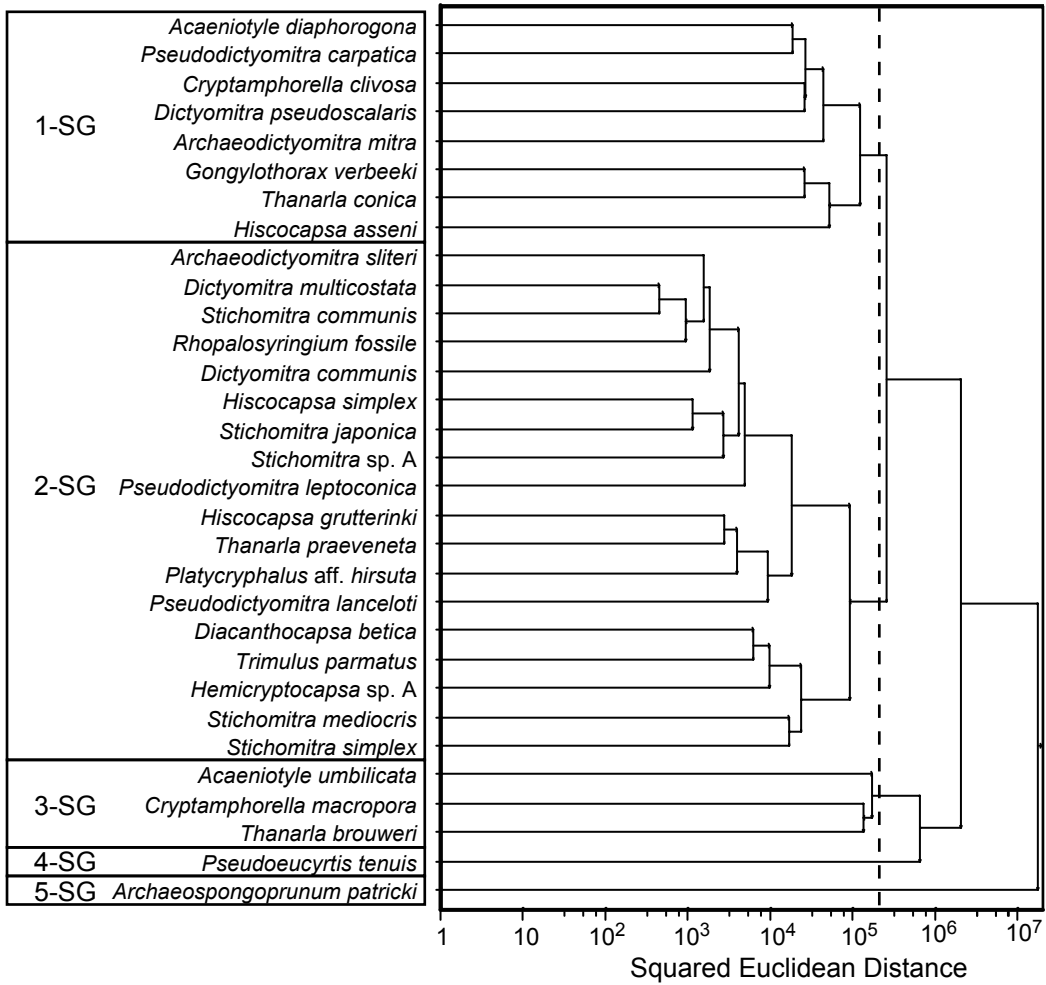


Fig. 1. Dendrogram of the cluster analysis based on the original occurrence data (upper) and the numerical abundance plot for each cluster (lower). Dark gray indicates similar fluctuation intervals or distinct peaks. Light gray indicates clearly different fluctuation patterns.

Dendrogram of normalized data (Ward's Method)

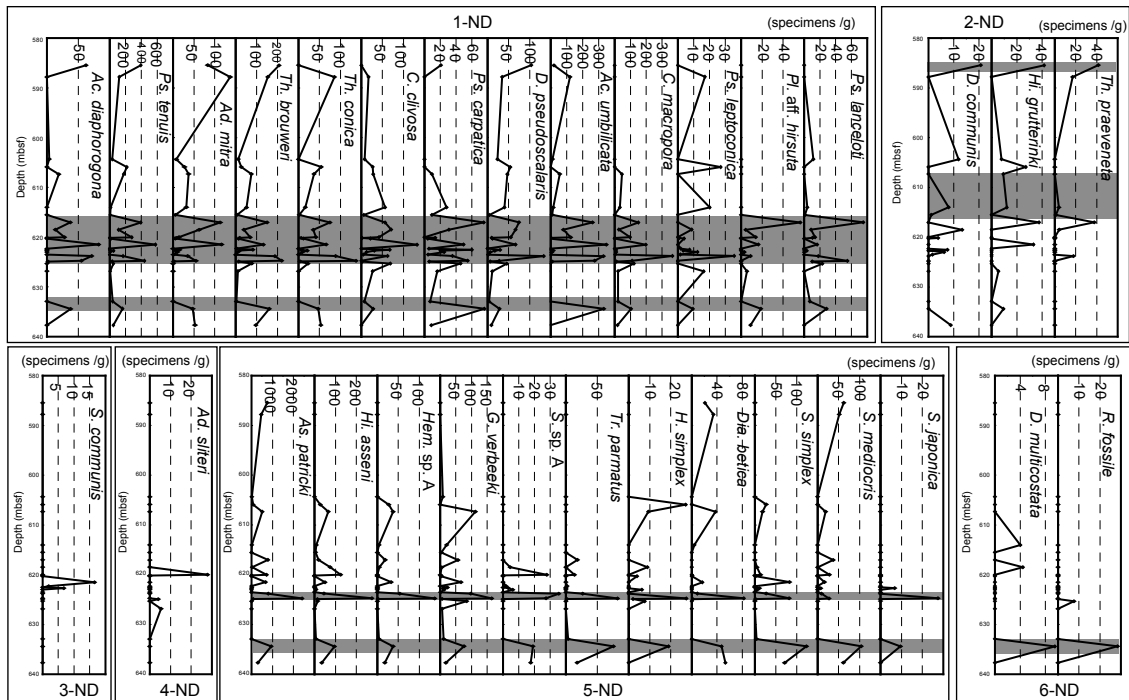
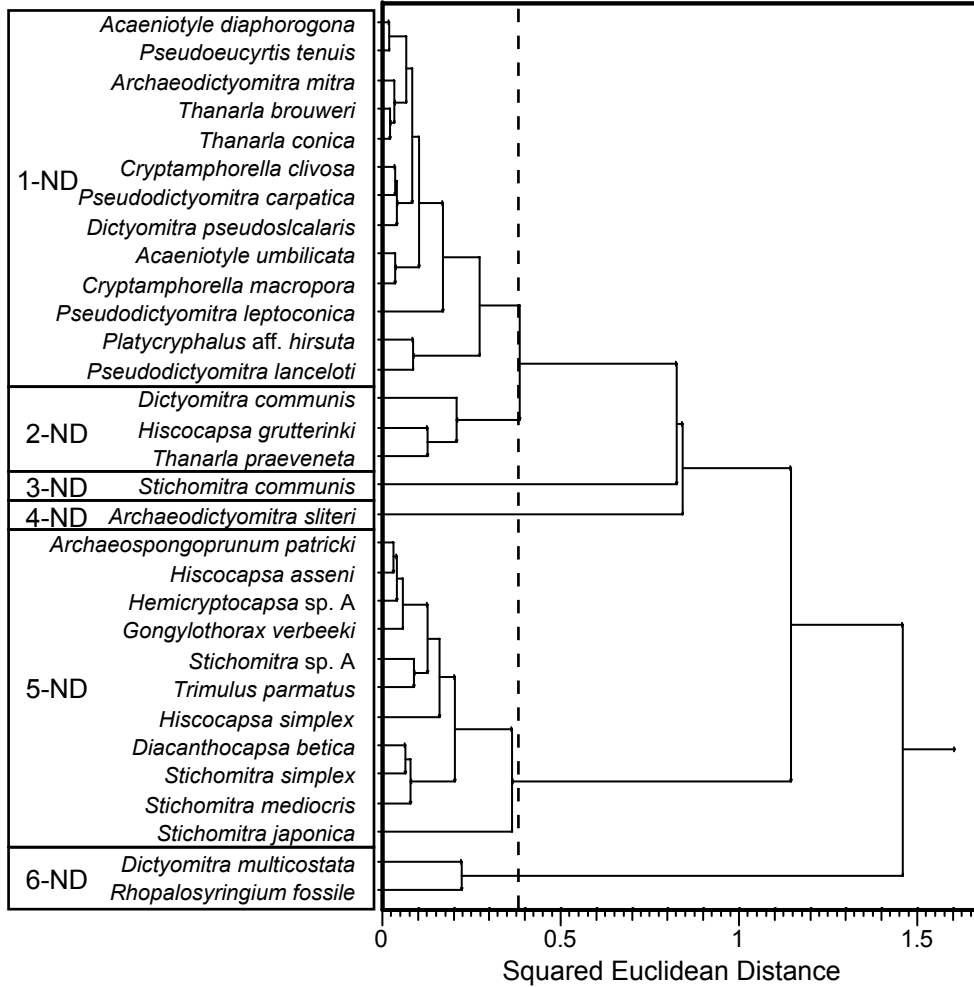


Fig. 2. Dendrogram of the cluster analysis based on the normalized data (upper) and the numerical abundance plot for each cluster (lower). Dark gray indicates similar fluctuation intervals or distinct peaks.

Normalized cluster analysis method

Table 1. Original abundance data for radiolarians

Sample (Site, core-section, Depth (mbs), depth(cm))	<i>Acenayte diaphorona</i>	<i>Acenayte umbilicata</i>	<i>Archaedictyonitra mitra</i>	<i>Archaedictyonitra silioti</i>	<i>Archaeospongoprunum patricki</i>	<i>Cryptamphorella clivosa</i>	<i>Cryptamphorella macropora</i>	<i>Diacanthocapsa belica</i>	<i>Dictyonitra communis</i>	<i>Dictyonitra multicosolata</i>	<i>Dictyonitra pseudoscalars</i>	<i>Gonyolothorax verbeeki</i>	<i>Hemicyrtocapsa</i> sp. A	<i>Hiscocapsa asseni</i>	<i>Hiscocapsa grutterinki</i>	<i>Hiscocapsa simplex</i>	<i>Platyrhynchus</i> aff. <i>hirsuta</i>	<i>Pseudodictyonitra carpatica</i>	<i>Pseudodictyonitra lanceoloti</i>	<i>Pseudodictyonitra leptocnica</i>	<i>Pseudoeyrystis tenuis</i>	<i>Rhopalosyringium fossile</i>	<i>Stichomitra communis</i>	<i>Stichomitra japonica</i>	<i>Stichomitra mediocirs</i>	<i>Stichomitra simplex</i>	<i>Stichomitra</i> sp. A	<i>Thanalia browni</i>	<i>Thanalia conica</i>	<i>Thanalia praeveneta</i>	<i>Trimulus parvatus</i>					
463.67-1, 46-51	585.46	20.7523	83.0091	0	747.082	0	103.761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41.5045	0	20.7523	0	0	394.233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
463.67-2, 130-132	597.8	0	120.043	137.192	0	463.023	17.149	0	34.298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.149	0	17.149	120.043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
463.69-1, 34-39	604.34	3.95648	11.8694	7.91296	0	11.8694	0	0	23.739	7.91296	0	0	0	0	7.91296	0	0	3.95648	11.8694	0	31.6518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
463.69-2, 30-42	605.9	54.2143	0	27.1072	0	11.8694	0	0	54.2143	0	0	0	0	0	27.1072	0	0	0	0	27.1072	216.857	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
463.69-3, 33-36	607.33	18.4544	55.3633	36.9069	0	507.497	27.6917	46.1381	36.9069	0	0	0	0	0	9.22722	0	0	0	0	0	175.317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
463.70-1, 52-56	614.02	0	16.0643	32.1295	0	8.03213	56.2248	32.1295	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.0482	0	0	0	0	0	12.0482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
463.70-2, 52-56	614.02	0	8.24317	5.15198	0	0	0	0	10.304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
463.70-3, 54-58	617.04	37.4707	262.295	112.412	0	766.895	56.2051	149.883	0	0	0	0	0	0	37.4707	0	0	0	0	0	383.443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
463.70-4, 50-53	618.5	13.288	79.7424	62.0155	0	35.4374	70.8748	26.5781	0	13.288	4.42968	86.4452	4.42968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
463.70-5, 51-53	620.15	0	1.92215	13.8889	27.7778	722.222	41.6667	97.2222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
463.70-5, 55-56	620.15	0	1.99302	5.97907	0	0	21.9233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
463.70-5, 50-52	621.3	82.602	346.928	115.643	0	677.336	132.163	198.245	16.5204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
463.70-6, 130-132	622.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
463.70-7, 5-7	622.71	0	17.014	8.0951	0	14.9953	67.4976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
463.70-cc, 21-23	623.01	0	6.2281	9.34216	0	30.6253	6.80961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
463.71-1, 52-54	623.52	0	1.57109	4.71328	0	6.2281	12.4562	3.4218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463.71-1, 50-83	623.8	71.1908	329.072	36.5753	0	800.445	62.2568	364.847	8.89383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463.71-2, 25-27	624.75	54.2833	271.418	54.2833	0	2388.46	108.587	81.4249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463.71-2, 40-42	624.9	2.02634	10.1317	2.02634	0	85.1064	2.02634	12.1581	2.02634	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463.71-2, 52-85	625.32	0	0	0	0	68.7023	122.137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463.71-3, 85-89	626.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463.72-1, 41-44	632.91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463.72-2, 40-43	634.4	37.9372	531.95	47.4215	0	945.429	28.4525	75.8743	37.9372	94.8429	18.9886	75.8743	28.4525	9.48429	9.48429	18.9886	75.8743	28.4525	9.48429	18.9886	161.233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463.72-4, 69-71	637.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

