

# Package ‘candisc’

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**Type** Package

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**Author** Michael Friendly and John Fox

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**Description** Functions for computing and graphing canonical discriminant analyses.

**License** GPL (>= 2)

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candisc-package	<i>Generalized Canonical Discriminant Analysis</i>
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## Description

This package includes functions for computing and visualizing generalized canonical discriminant analyses for a multivariate linear model. Traditional canonical discriminant analysis is restricted to a one-way MANOVA design and is equivalent to canonical correlation analysis between a set of quantitative response variables and a set of dummy variables coded from the factor variable. The `candisc` package generalizes this to multi-way MANOVA designs for all terms in a multivariate linear model (i.e., an `mlm` object), computing canonical scores and vectors for each term (giving a `candiscList` object).

The graphic functions are designed to provide low-rank (1D, 2D, 3D) visualizations of terms in a `mlm` via the `plot.candisc` method and the `heplot.candisc` methods. For `mlms` with more than a few response variables, these methods often provide a much simpler interpretation of the nature of effects in canonical space than `heplots` for pairs of responses or an HE plot matrix of all responses in variable space.

## Details

Package:	<code>candisc</code>
Type:	Package
Version:	0.5-21
Date:	2011-09-12
License:	GPL (>= 2)

The organization of functions in this package and the `heplots` package may change in a later version.

## Author(s)

Michael Friendly and John Fox

Maintainer: Michael Friendly <friendly@yorku.ca>

## References

Friendly, M. (2007). HE plots for Multivariate General Linear Models. *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, **16**(2) 421–444. <http://datavis.ca/papers/jcgs-heplots.pdf>

Gittins, R. (1985). *Canonical Analysis: A Review with Applications in Ecology*, Berlin: Springer.

## See Also

[heplot](#)

**Description**

candisc performs a generalized canonical discriminant analysis for one term in a multivariate linear model (i.e., an `mlm` object), computing canonical scores and vectors. It represents a transformation of the original variables into a canonical space of maximal differences for the term, controlling for other model terms.

In typical usage, the term should be a factor or interaction corresponding to a multivariate test with 2 or more degrees of freedom for the null hypothesis.

**Usage**

```
candisc(mod, ...)

## S3 method for class 'mlm'
candisc(mod, term, type = "2", manova, ndim = rank, ...)

## S3 method for class 'candisc'
coef(object, type = c("std", "raw", "structure"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'candisc'
plot(x, which = 1:2, conf = 0.95, col, pch, scale, asp = 1,
      var.col = "blue", var.lwd = par("lwd"), prefix = "Can", suffix=TRUE,
      titles.1d = c("Canonical scores", "Structure"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'candisc'
print(x, digits=max(getOption("digits") - 2, 3), ...)

## S3 method for class 'candisc'
summary(object, means = TRUE, scores = FALSE, coef = c("std"),
         ndim, digits = max(getOption("digits") - 2, 4), ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>mod</code>	An <code>mlm</code> object, such as computed by <code>lm()</code> with a multivariate response
<code>term</code>	the name of one term from <code>mod</code>
<code>type</code>	type of test for the model term, one of: "II", "III", "2", or "3"
<code>manova</code>	the <code>Anova.mlm</code> object corresponding to <code>mod</code> . Normally, this is computed internally by <code>Anova(mod)</code>
<code>ndim</code>	Number of dimensions to store in (or retrieve from, for the <code>summary</code> method) the means, structure, scores and <code>coeffs.*</code> components. The default is the rank of the H matrix for the hypothesis term.
<code>object, x</code>	A <code>candisc</code> object

which	A vector of one or two integers, selecting the canonical dimension(s) to plot. If the canonical structure for a term has <code>ndim==1</code> , or <code>length(which)==1</code> , a 1D representation of canonical scores and structure coefficients is produced by the <code>plot</code> method. Otherwise, a 2D plot is produced.
conf	Confidence coefficient for the confidence circles plotted in the <code>plot</code> method
col	A vector of colors to be used for the levels of the term in the <code>plot</code> method. In this version, you should assign colors and point symbols explicitly, rather than relying on the somewhat arbitrary defaults.
pch	A vector of point symbols to be used for the levels of the term in the <code>plot</code> method
scale	Scale factor for the variable vectors in canonical space. If not specified, a scale factor is calculated to make the variable vectors approximately fill the plot space.
asp	Aspect ratio for the <code>plot</code> method. The <code>asp=1</code> (the default) assures that the units on the horizontal and vertical axes are the same, so that lengths and angles of the variable vectors are interpretable.
var.col	Color used to plot variable vectors
var.lwd	Line width used to plot variable vectors
prefix	Prefix used to label the canonical dimensions plotted
suffix	Suffix for labels of canonical dimensions. If <code>suffix=TRUE</code> the percent of hypothesis (H) variance accounted for by each canonical dimension is added to the axis label.
titles.1d	A character vector of length 2, containing titles for the panels used to plot the canonical scores and structure vectors, for the case in which there is only one canonical dimension.
means	Logical value used to determine if canonical means are printed
scores	Logical value used to determine if canonical scores are printed
coef	Type of coefficients printed by the summary method. Any one or more of "std", "raw", or "structure"
digits	significant digits to print.
...	arguments to be passed down. In particular, <code>type="n"</code> can be used with the <code>plot</code> method to suppress the display of canonical scores.

## Details

Canonical discriminant analysis is typically carried out in conjunction with a one-way MANOVA design. It represents a linear transformation of the response variables into a canonical space in which (a) each successive canonical variate produces maximal separation among the groups (e.g., maximum univariate F statistics), and (b) all canonical variates are mutually uncorrelated. For a one-way MANOVA with  $g$  groups and  $p$  responses, there are  $dfh = \min(g-1, p)$  such canonical dimensions, and tests, initially stated by Bartlett (1938) allow one to determine the number of significant canonical dimensions. Computational details for the one-way case are described in Cooley & Lohnes (1971), and in the SAS/STAT User's Guide, "The CANDISC procedure: Computational Details," [http://support.sas.com/onlinedoc/913/getDoc/en/statug.hlp/candisc\\_sect12.htm](http://support.sas.com/onlinedoc/913/getDoc/en/statug.hlp/candisc_sect12.htm).

A generalized canonical discriminant analysis extends this idea to a general multivariate linear model. Analysis of each term in the `mlm` produces a rank  $df_h$  H matrix sum of squares and crossproducts matrix that is tested against the rank  $df_e$  E matrix by the standard multivariate tests (Wilks' Lambda, Hotelling-Lawley trace, Pillai trace, Roy's maximum root test). For any given term in the `mlm`, the generalized canonical discriminant analysis amounts to a standard discriminant analysis based on the H matrix for that term in relation to the full-model E matrix.

### Value

An object of class `candisc` with the following components:

<code>dfh</code>	hypothesis degrees of freedom for term
<code>dfe</code>	error degrees of freedom for the <code>mlm</code>
<code>rank</code>	number of non-zero eigenvalues of $HE^{-1}$
<code>eigenvalues</code>	eigenvalues of $HE^{-1}$
<code>canrsq</code>	squared canonical correlations
<code>pct</code>	A vector containing the percentages of the <code>canrsq</code> of their total.
<code>ndim</code>	Number of canonical dimensions stored in the <code>means</code> , <code>structure</code> and <code>coeffs.*</code> components
<code>means</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> containing the class means for the levels of the factor(s) in the term
<code>factors</code>	A data frame containing the levels of the factor(s) in the term
<code>term</code>	name of the term
<code>terms</code>	A character vector containing the names of the terms in the <code>mlm</code> object
<code>coeffs.raw</code>	A matrix containing the raw canonical coefficients
<code>coeffs.std</code>	A matrix containing the standardized canonical coefficients
<code>structure</code>	A matrix containing the canonical structure coefficients on <code>ndim</code> dimensions, i.e., the correlations between the original variates and the canonical scores. These are sometimes referred to as Total Structure Coefficients.
<code>scores</code>	A data frame containing the predictors in the <code>mlm</code> model and the canonical scores on <code>ndim</code> dimensions. These are calculated as <code>Y %*% coeffs.raw</code> , where <code>Y</code> contains the standardized response variables.

### Author(s)

Michael Friendly and John Fox

### References

- Bartlett, M. S. (1938). Further aspects of the theory of multiple regression. *Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.* 34, 33-34.
- Cooley, W.W. & Lohnes, P.R. (1971). *Multivariate Data Analysis*, New York: Wiley.
- Gittins, R. (1985). *Canonical Analysis: A Review with Applications in Ecology*, Berlin: Springer.

### See Also

[candiscList](#), [heplot](#), [heplot3d](#)

**Examples**

```

grass.mod <- lm(cbind(N1,N9,N27,N81,N243) ~ Block + Species, data=Grass)
Anova(grass.mod, test="Wilks")

grass.can1 <- candisc(grass.mod, term="Species")
plot(grass.can1, type="n")

# library(heplots)
heplot(grass.can1, scale=6, fill=TRUE)

# iris data
iris.mod <- lm(cbind(Petal.Length, Sepal.Length, Petal.Width, Sepal.Width) ~ Species, data=iris)
iris.can <- candisc(iris.mod, data=iris)
#-- assign colors and symbols corresponding to species
col <- rep(c("red", "black", "blue"), each=50)
pch <- rep(1:3, each=50)
plot(iris.can, col=col, pch=pch)

heplot(iris.can)

# 1-dim plot
iris.can1 <- candisc(iris.mod, data=iris, ndim=1)
plot(iris.can1)

```

---

candiscList

*Canonical discriminant analyses*


---

**Description**

candiscList performs a generalized canonical discriminant analysis for all terms in a multivariate linear model (i.e., an `mlm` object), computing canonical scores and vectors.

**Usage**

```

candiscList(mod, ...)

## S3 method for class 'mlm'
candiscList(mod, type = "2", manova, ndim, ...)

## S3 method for class 'candiscList'
plot(x, term, ask = interactive(), graphics = TRUE, ...)

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

## S3 method for class 'candiscList'
summary(object, ...)

```

**Arguments**

mod	An mlm object, such as computed by <code>lm()</code> with a multivariate response
type	type of test for the model term, one of: "II", "III", "2", or "3"
manova	the <code>Anova.mlm</code> object corresponding to <code>mod</code> . Normally, this is computed internally by <code>Anova(mod)</code>
ndim	Number of dimensions to store in the means, structure, scores and <code>coeffs.*</code> components. The default is the rank of the H matrix for the hypothesis term.
object, x	A <code>candiscList</code> object
term	The name of one term to be plotted for the <code>plot</code> method. If not specified, one <code>candisc</code> plot is produced for each term in the <code>mlm</code> object.
ask	If TRUE (the default, when running interactively), a menu of terms is presented; if <code>ask</code> is FALSE, canonical plots for all terms are produced.
graphics	if TRUE (the default, when running interactively), then the menu of terms to plot is presented in a dialog box rather than as a text menu.
...	arguments to be passed down.

**Value**

An object of class `candiscList` which is a list of `candisc` objects for the terms in the `mlm`.

**Author(s)**

Michael Friendly and John Fox

**See Also**

[candisc](#), [heplot](#), [heplot3d](#)

**Examples**

```
grass.mod <- lm(cbind(N1,N9,N27,N81,N243) ~ Block + Species, data=Grass)

grass.canL <-candiscList(grass.mod)
names(grass.canL)
names(grass.canL$Species)

## Not run:
print(grass.canL)

## End(Not run)
plot(grass.canL, type="n", ask=FALSE)
heplot(grass.canL$Species, scale=6)
heplot(grass.canL$Block, scale=2)
```

---

dataIndex	<i>Indices of observations in a model data frame</i>
-----------	--

---

### Description

Find sequential indices for observations in a data frame corresponding to the unique combinations of the levels of a given model term from a model object or a data frame

### Usage

```
dataIndex(x, term)
```

### Arguments

x	Either a data frame or a model object
term	The name of one term in the model, consisting only of factors

### Value

A vector of indices.

### Author(s)

Michael Friendly

### Examples

```
factors <- expand.grid(A=factor(1:3),B=factor(1:2),C=factor(1:2))
n <- nrow(factors)
responses <- data.frame(Y1=10+round(10*rnorm(n)),Y2=10+round(10*rnorm(n)))

test <- data.frame(factors, responses)
mod <- lm(cbind(Y1,Y2) ~ A*B, data=test)

dataIndex(mod, "A")
dataIndex(mod, "A:B")
```

---

Grass

*Yields from Nitrogen nutrition of grass species*

---

### Description

The data frame Grass gives the yield ( $10 * \log_{10}$  dry-weight (g)) of eight grass Species in five replicates (Block) grown in sand culture at five levels of nitrogen.

### Usage

```
data(Grass)
```

### Format

A data frame with 40 observations on the following 7 variables.

Species a factor with levels B.media D.glomerata F.ovina F.rubra H.pubesens K.cristata  
L.perenne P.bertolonii

Block a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5

N1 species yield at 1 ppm Nitrogen

N9 species yield at 9 ppm Nitrogen

N27 species yield at 27 ppm Nitrogen

N81 species yield at 81 ppm Nitrogen

N243 species yield at 243 ppm Nitrogen

### Details

Nitrogen ( $\text{NaNO}_3$ ) levels were chosen to vary from what was expected to be from critically low to almost toxic. The amount of Nitrogen can be considered on a  $\log_3$  scale, with levels 0, 2, 3, 4, 5. Gittins (1985, Ch. 11) treats these as equally spaced for the purpose of testing polynomial trends in Nitrogen level.

The data are also not truly multivariate, but rather a split-plot experimental design. For the purpose of exposition, he regards Species as the experimental unit, so that correlations among the responses refer to a composite representative of a species rather than to an individual exemplar.

### Source

Gittins, R. (1985), Canonical Analysis: A Review with Applications in Ecology, Berlin: Springer-Verlag, Table A-5.

**Examples**

```
str(Grass)
grass.mod <- lm(cbind(N1,N9,N27,N81,N243) ~ Block + Species, data=Grass)
Anova(grass.mod)

grass.canL <-candiscList(grass.mod)
names(grass.canL)
names(grass.canL$Species)
```

---

heplot.candisc

*Canonical Discriminant HE plots*


---

**Description**

These functions plot ellipses (or ellipsoids in 3D) in canonical discriminant space representing the hypothesis and error sums-of-squares-and-products matrices for terms in a multivariate linear model. They provide a low-rank 2D (or 3D) view of the effects for that term in the space of maximum discrimination.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'candisc'
heplot(mod, which = 1:2, scale, asp = 1, var.col = "blue",
       var.lwd = par("lwd"), var.cex=par("cex"), prefix = "Can", suffix = TRUE, terms = mod$term, ...)

## S3 method for class 'candisc'
heplot3d(mod, which = 1:3, scale, asp="iso", var.col = "blue", var.lwd=par("lwd"), var.cex=par3d("cex"),
         prefix = "Can", suffix = FALSE, terms = mod$term,
         ...)
```

**Arguments**

mod	A candisc object for one term in a mlm
which	A numeric vector containing the indices of the canonical dimensions to plot.
scale	Scale factor for the variable vectors in canonical space. If not specified, the function calculates one to make the variable vectors approximately fill the plot window.
asp	Aspect ratio for the horizontal and vertical dimensions. The defaults, asp=1 for heplot.candisc and asp="iso" for heplot3d.candisc ensure equal units on all axes, so that angles and lengths of variable vectors are interpretable. As well, the standardized canonical scores are uncorrelated, so the Error ellipse (ellipsoid) should plot as a circle (sphere) in canonical space. For heplot3d.candisc, use asp=NULL to suppress this transformation to iso-scaled axes.
var.col	Color for variable vectors and labels
var.lwd	Line width for variable vectors

var.cex	Text size for variable vector labels
prefix	Prefix for labels of canonical dimensions.
suffix	Suffix for labels of canonical dimensions. If suffix=TRUE the percent of hypothesis (H) variance accounted for by each canonical dimension is added to the axis label.
terms	Terms from the original <code>mlm</code> whose H ellipses are to be plotted in canonical space. The default is the one term for which the canonical scores were computed. If terms=TRUE, all terms are plotted.
...	Arguments to be passed down to <a href="#">heplot</a> or <a href="#">heplot3d</a>

### Details

The generalized canonical discriminant analysis for on term in a `mlm` is based on the eigenvalues,  $\lambda_i$ , and eigenvectors,  $V$ , of the H and E matrices for that term. This produces uncorrelated canonical scores which give the maximum univariate F statistics. The canonical HE plot is then just the HE plot of the canonical scores for the given term.

For `heplot3d.candisc`, the default `asp="iso"` now gives a geometrically correct plot, but the third dimension, CAN3, is often small. Passing an expanded range in `zlim` to [heplot3d](#) usually helps.

### Value

No useful value; used for the side-effect of producing a canonical HE plot.

### Author(s)

Michael Friendly and John Fox

### References

Friendly, M. (2006). Data Ellipses, HE Plots and Reduced-Rank Displays for Multivariate Linear Models: SAS Software and Examples *Journal of Statistical Software*, 17(6), 1-42. <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v17/i06/>

Friendly, M. (2007). HE plots for Multivariate General Linear Models. *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, 16(2) 421–444. <http://datavis.ca/papers/jcgs-heplots.pdf>

### See Also

[candisc](#), [candiscList](#), [heplot](#), [heplot3d](#), [aspect3d](#)

### Examples

```
grass.mod <- lm(cbind(N1,N9,N27,N81,N243) ~ Block + Species, data=Grass)
```

```
grass.can1 <-candisc(grass.mod, term="Species")
grass.canL <-candiscList(grass.mod)
```

```
heplot(grass.can1, scale=6)
heplot(grass.can1, scale=6, terms=TRUE)
heplot(grass.canL, terms=TRUE, ask=FALSE)
```

```

heplot3d(grass.can1, wire=FALSE)
# compare with non-iso scaling
aspect3d(x=1,y=1,z=1)
# or,
# heplot3d(grass.can1, asp=NULL)

## Pottery data, from car package
pottery.mod <- lm(cbind(Al, Fe, Mg, Ca, Na) ~ Site, data=Pottery)
pottery.can <- candisc(pottery.mod)

heplot(pottery.can, var.lwd=3)
heplot3d(pottery.can, var.lwd=3, scale=10, zlim=c(-3,3), wire=FALSE)

## Not run:
play3d(spin3d(axis = c(1, 0, 0), rpm = 5), duration=12)

## End(Not run)

## FootHead data, from heplots package
library(heplots)
data(FootHead)

# use Helmert contrasts for group
contrasts(FootHead$group) <- contr.helmert

foot.mod <- lm(cbind(width, circum, front.back, eye.top, ear.top, jaw)~group, data=FootHead)
foot.can <- candisc(foot.mod)
heplot(foot.can, main="Candisc HE plot",
  hypotheses=list("group.1"="group1", "group.2"="group2"),
  col=c("red", "blue", "green3", "green3" ), var.col="red")

```

---

heplot.candiscList      *Canonical Discriminant HE plots*

---

## Description

These functions plot ellipses (or ellipsoids in 3D) in canonical discriminant space representing the hypothesis and error sums-of-squares-and-products matrices for terms in a multivariate linear model. They provide a low-rank 2D (or 3D) view of the effects for that term in the space of maximum discrimination.

## Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'candiscList'
heplot(mod, term, ask = interactive(), graphics = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'candiscList'
heplot3d(mod, term, ask = interactive(), graphics = TRUE, ...)

```

**Arguments**

mod	A <code>candiscList</code> object for terms in a <code>mlm</code>
term	The name of one term to be plotted for the <code>heplot</code> and <code>heplot3d</code> methods. If not specified, one plot is produced for each term in the <code>mlm</code> object.
ask	If TRUE (the default), a menu of terms is presented; if <code>ask</code> is FALSE, canonical HE plots for all terms are produced.
graphics	if TRUE (the default, when running interactively), then the menu of terms to plot is presented in a dialog box rather than as a text menu.
...	Arguments to be passed down

**Value**

No useful value; used for the side-effect of producing canonical HE plots.

**Author(s)**

Michael Friendly and John Fox

**References**

Friendly, M. (2006). Data Ellipses, HE Plots and Reduced-Rank Displays for Multivariate Linear Models: SAS Software and Examples *Journal of Statistical Software*, 17(6), 1-42. <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v17/i06/>

Friendly, M. (2007). HE plots for Multivariate General Linear Models. *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, 16(2) 421–444. <http://datavis.ca/papers/jcgs-heplots.pdf>

**See Also**

[candisc](#), [candiscList](#), [heplot](#), [heplot3d](#)

---

HSB

*High School and Beyond Data*

---

**Description**

The High School and Beyond Project was a longitudinal study of students in the U.S. carried out in 1980 by the National Center for Education Statistics. Data were collected from 58,270 high school students (28,240 seniors and 30,030 sophomores) and 1,015 secondary schools. The HSB data frame is sample of 600 observations, of unknown characteristics, originally taken from Tatsuoka (1988).

**Usage**

`data(HSB)`

**Format**

A data frame with 600 observations on the following 15 variables. There is no missing data.

id Observation id: a numeric vector  
 gender a factor with levels male female  
 race Race or ethnicity: a factor with levels hispanic asian african-amer white  
 ses Socioeconomic status: a factor with levels low middle high  
 sch School type: a factor with levels public private  
 prog High school program: a factor with levels general academic vocation  
 locus Locus of control: a numeric vector  
 concept Self-concept: a numeric vector  
 mot Motivation: a numeric vector  
 career Career plan: a factor with levels clerical craftsman farmer homemaker laborer manager  
 military operative prof1 prof2 proprietor protective sales school service technical  
 not working  
 read Standardized reading score: a numeric vector  
 write Standardized writing score: a numeric vector  
 math Standardized math score: a numeric vector  
 sci Standardized science score: a numeric vector  
 ss Standardized social science (civics) score: a numeric vector

**Source**

Tatsuoka, M. M. (1988). *Multivariate Analysis: Techniques for Educational and Psychological Research* (2nd ed.). New York: Macmillan, Appendix F, 430-442.

Retrieved from: <http://www.gseis.ucla.edu/courses/data/hbs6.dta>

**References**

High School and Beyond data files: <http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/issr/da/index/techinfo/I78961.HTM>

**Examples**

```
str(HSB)
# main effects model
hsb.mod <- lm( cbind(read, write, math, sci, ss) ~
  gender + race + ses + sch + prog, data=HSB)
Anova(hsb.mod)

# Add some interactions
hsb.mod1 <- update(hsb.mod, . ~ . + gender:race + ses:prog)
heplot(hsb.mod1, col=palette()[c(2,1,3:6)], variables=c("read","math"))

hsb.can1 <- candisc(hsb.mod1, term="race")
```

```

heplot(hsb.can1, col=c("red", "black"))

# show canonical results for all terms
## Not run:
hsb.can <- candiscList(hsb.mod)
hsb.can

## End(Not run)

```

---

Wolves

*Wolf skulls*


---

### Description

Skull morphometric data on Rocky Mountain and Arctic wolves (*Canis Lupus L.*) taken from Morrison (1990), originally from Jolicoeur (1959).

### Usage

```
data(Wolves)
```

### Format

A data frame with 25 observations on the following 11 variables.

**group** a factor with levels ar:f ar:m rm:f rm:m, comprising the combinations of location and sex

**location** a factor with levels ar=Arctic, rm=Rocky Mountain

**sex** a factor with levels f=female, m=male

**x1** palatal length, a numeric vector

**x2** postpalatal length, a numeric vector

**x3** zygomatic width, a numeric vector

**x4** palatal width outside first upper molars, a numeric vector

**x5** palatal width inside second upper molars, a numeric vector

**x6** postglenoid foramina width, a numeric vector

**x7** interorbital width, a numeric vector

**x8** braincase width, a numeric vector

**x9** crown length, a numeric vector

### Details

All variables are expressed in millimeters.

The goal was to determine how geographic and sex differences among the wolf populations are determined by these skull measurements. For MANOVA or (canonical) discriminant analysis, the factors group or location and sex provide alternative parameterizations.

**Source**

Morrison, D. F. *Multivariate Statistical Methods*, (3rd ed.), 1990. New York: McGraw-Hill, p. 288-289.

**References**

Jolicoeur, P. "Multivariate geographical variation in the wolf *Canis lupis L.*", *Evolution*, XIII, 283–299.

**Examples**

```
data(Wolves)

# using group
wolf.mod <-lm(cbind(x1,x2,x3,x4,x5,x6,x7,x8,x9)~group, data=Wolves)
Anova(wolf.mod)

wolf.can <-candisc(wolf.mod)
plot(wolf.can)
heplot(wolf.can)

# using location, sex
wolf.mod2 <-lm(cbind(x1,x2,x3,x4,x5,x6,x7,x8,x9)~location*sex, data=Wolves)
Anova(wolf.mod2)

wolf.can2 <-candiscList(wolf.mod2)
plot(wolf.can2)
```

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