Package 'ecospat'

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Depends ade4 (>= 1.6-2), ape (>= 3.2), gbm (>= 2.1), sp (>= 1.0-15)

Imports adehabitatHR (>= 0.4.11), adehabitatMA (>= 0.3.8), biomod2 (>= 3.1-64), dismo (>= 0.9-3), ecodist (>= 1.2.9), maptools (>= 0.8-39), randomForest (>= 4.6-7), spatstat (>= 1.37-0), raster (>= 2.2-31), rms (>= 4.5-0), MigClim (>= 1.6), gtools (>= 3.4.1), PresenceAbsence (>= 1.1.9), methods (>= 3.1.1), doParallel (>= 1.0.10), foreach (>= 1.4.3), iterators (>= 1.0.8), parallel

Suggests rgdal (>= 0.8-16), rJava (>= 0.9-6), XML (>= 3.98-1.1)

LazyData true

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Description Colection of R functions and data sets for the support of spatial ecology analyses with a focus on pre-, core and post- modelling analyses of species distribution, niche quantification and community assembly., written by current and former members and collabora-

tors of the ecospat group of Antoine Guisan, Department of Ecology and Evolution (DEE) & Institute of Earth Surface Dynamics (IDYST), University of Lausanne, Switzerland.

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ecospat-package   *Spatial Ecology Miscellaneous Methods*

Description

Colection of R functions and data sets for the support of spatial ecology analyses with a focus on pre-, core and post- modelling analyses of species distribution, niche quantification and community assembly., written by current and former members and collaborators of the ecospat group of Antoine Guisan, Department of Ecology and Evolution (DEE) & Institute of Earth Surface Dynamics (IDYST), University of Lausanne, Switzerland.

Details

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Author(s)

Olivier Broennimann [aut], Valeria Di Cola [cre, aut], Blaise Petitpierre [ctb], Frank Breiner [ctb], Manuela D'Amen [ctb], Christophe Randin [ctb], Robin Engler [ctb], Wim Hordijk [ctb], Julien Pottier [ctb], Mirko Di Febbraro [ctb], Loic Pellissier [ctb], Dorothea Pio [ctb], Ruben Garcia Mateo [ctb], Anne Dubuis [ctb], Daniel Scherrer [ctb], Luigi Maiorano [ctb], Achilleas Psomas [ctb], Charlotte Ndiribe [ctb] Nicolas Salamin [ctb], Niklaus Zimmermann [ctb], Antoine Guisan [aut]

ecospat.adj.D2.glm   *Calculate An Adjusted D2*

Description

This function is used for calculating an adjusted D2 from a calibrated GLM object

Usage

```
ecospat.adj.D2.glm(glm.obj)
```

Arguments

glm.obj   Any calibrated GLM object with a binomial error distribution

Details

This function takes a calibrated GLM object with a binomial error distribution and returns an evaluation of the model fit. The measure of the fit of the models is expressed as the percentage of explained deviance adjusted by the number of degrees of freedom used (similar to the adjusted-R2 in the case of Least-Square regression; see Weisberg 1980) and is called the adjusted-D2 (see guisan and Zimmermann 2000 for details on its calculation).

Value

Returns an adjusted D square value (proportion of deviance accounted for by the model).

Author(s)

Christophe Randin <christophe.randin@unibas.ch> and Antoine Guisan <antoine.guisan@unil.ch>

References

Weisberg, S. 1980. Applied linear regression. Wiley.

Guisan, A., S.B. Weiss and A.D. Weiss. 1999. GLM versus CCA spatial modeling of plant species distribution. *Plant Ecology*, **143**, 107-122.

Guisan, A. and N.E. Zimmermann. 2000. Predictive habitat distribution models in ecology. *Ecol. Model.*, **135**, 147-186.

Examples

```
glm.obj<-glm(Achillea_millefolium~ddeg+mind+srad+slp+topo,
family = binomial, data=ecospat.testData)

ecospat.adj.D2.glm(glm.obj)
```

---

ecospat.binary.model   *Generate Binary Models*

Description

Generate a binary map from a continuous model prediction (i.e., values from 0 to 1000).

Usage

```
ecospat.binary.model (Pred, Sp.occ.xy, Percentage)
```

Arguments

Pred   Predicted suitability values (from 0 to 1000). A RasterStack object containing models predictions (Output from biomod2 in raster format).

Sp.occ.xy   Ocurrences of the species. A dataframe object with two columns: longitude and latitude. Coordinate systems other than longitude and latitude can be used, for example "x" and "y".

Percentage   The percentage of omission error used to generate the binary model.

Details

This function generates a binary model prediction (presence/absence) from an original model (continuous values from 0 to 1000) applying a threshold of maximum acceptable error of false negatives (i.e. percentage of the presence predicted as absences, omission error).

Value

The binary model prediction (presence/absence) generated.

Author(s)

Ruben G. Mateo <rubeng.mateo@gmail.com>

References

Fielding, A.H. and J.F. Bell. 1997. A review of methods for the assessment of prediction errors in conservation presence/absence models. *Environmental Conservation*, **24**: 38-49.

Engler, R., A Guisan and L. Rechsteiner. 2004. An improved approach for predicting the distribution of rare and endangered species from occurrence and pseudo-absence data. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **41**, 263-274.

Guisan, A., O. Broennimann, R. Engler, M. Vust, N.G. Yoccoz, A. Lehmann and N.E. Zimmermann. 2006. Using niche-based models to improve the sampling of rare species. *Conservation Biology*, **20**, 501-511.

Examples

```
## Not run:

#Run biomod2 to produce a model prediction
DataSpecies <- read.csv(system.file("external/species/mammals_table.csv", package="biomod2"))

myRespName <- 'GuloGulo'
# the presence/absences data for our species
myResp <- as.numeric(DataSpecies[,myRespName])
# the XY coordinates of species data
myRespXY <- DataSpecies[,c("X_WGS84","Y_WGS84")]
# load the environmental raster layers (could be .img, ArcGIS
# rasters or any supported format by the raster package)
# Environmental variables extracted from Worldclim (bio_3, bio_4,
# bio_7, bio_11 & bio_12)
myExpl = stack( system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio3.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio4.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio7.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio11.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio12.grd",
                             package="biomod2"))


myBiomodData <- BIOMOD_FormatingData(resp.var = myResp,
                                     expl.var = myExpl,
                                     resp.xy = myRespXY,
                                     resp.name = myRespName)
myBiomodData
myBiomodOption <- BIOMOD_ModelingOptions()

myBiomodModelOut <- BIOMOD_Modeling(
  myBiomodData,
  models = c('GLM'),
  models.options = myBiomodOption,
  NbRunEval=1,
  DataSplit=80,
  Prevalence=0.5,
  VarImport=3,
  models.eval.meth = c('TSS','ROC'),
  SaveObj = TRUE,
  rescal.all.models = TRUE,
  do.full.models = FALSE,
  modeling.id = paste(myRespName,"FirstModeling",sep=""))

myBiomodModelOut
myBiomodModelEval <- get_evaluations(myBiomodModelOut)

myBiomodEM <- BIOMOD_EnsembleModeling(
  modeling.output = myBiomodModelOut,
  chosen.models = 'all',
  em.by='all',
```

```
        eval.metric = c('TSS'),
        eval.metric.quality.threshold = c(0.7),
        prob.mean = TRUE,
        prob.cv = TRUE,
        prob.ci = TRUE,
        prob.ci.alpha = 0.05,
        prob.median = TRUE,
        committee.averaging = TRUE,
        prob.mean.weight = TRUE,
        prob.mean.weight.decay = 'proportional' )

    myBiomodEM

    myBiomodProj <- BIOMOD_Projection(
      modeling.output = myBiomodModelOut,
      new.env = myExpl,
      proj.name = 'current',
      selected.models = 'all',
      binary.meth = 'TSS',
      compress = 'xz',
      clamping.mask = FALSE,
      output.format = '.grd')

    myBiomodProj
    plot(myBiomodProj, str.grep = 'GLM')
    #
    Pred <-get_predictions(myBiomodProj)
    Sp.occ.xy <- DataSpecies[DataSpecies[,5]==1,2:3]
    Percentage <- 7

    binary.model<-ecospat.binary.model (Pred, Sp.occ.xy, Percentage)
    plot(binary.model)

    ## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.boyce   *Calculate Boyce Index*

Description

Calculate the Boyce index as in Hirzel et al. (2006). The Boyce index is used to assess model performance.

Usage

```
ecospat.boyce (fit, obs, nclass=0, window.w="default", res=100, PEplot=T)
```

Arguments

fit	A vector containing the predicted suitability values
obs	A vector containing the predicted suitability values of the validation points (presence records)
nclass	The number of classes or vector with class thresholds. If nclass=0, the Boyce index is calculated with a moving window (see next parameters)

window.w	The width of the moving window (by default 1/10 of the suitability range)
res	The resolution of the moving window (by default 100 focals)
PEplot	If true, plot the predicted to expected ratio along the suitability class

Details

The Boyce index only requires presences and measures how much model predictions differ from random distribution of the observed presences across the prediction gradients (Boyce et al. 2002). It is thus the most appropriate metric in the case of presence-only models. It is continuous and varies between -1 and +1. Positive values indicate a model which present predictions are consistent with the distribution of presences in the evaluation dataset, values close to zero mean that the model is not different from a random model, negative values indicate counter predictions, i.e., predicting poor quality areas where presences are more frequent (Hirzel et al. 2006).

Value

Returns the predicted-to-expected ratio for each class-interval: F.ratio

Returns the Boyce index value: Spearman.cor

Creates a graphical plot of the predicted to expected ratio along the suitability class

Author(s)

Blaise Petitpierre <bpetitpierre@gmail.com> and Frank Breiner <frank.breiner@unil.ch>

References

Boyce, M.S., P.R. Vernier, S.E. Nielsen and F.K.A. Schmiegelow. 2002. Evaluating resource selection functions. *Ecol. Model.*, **157**, 281-300.

Hirzel, A.H., G. Le Lay, V. Helfer, C. Randin and A. Guisan. 2006. Evaluating the ability of habitat suitability models to predict species presences. *Ecol. Model.*, **199**, 142-152.

Examples

```
obs <- (ecospat.testData$glm_Saxifraga_oppositifolia
[which(ecospat.testData$Saxifraga_oppositifolia==1)])

ecospat.boyce (fit = ecospat.testData$glm_Saxifraga_oppositifolia , obs, nclass=0,
window.w="default", res=100, PEplot=TRUE)
```

---

ecospat.calculate.pd   *Calculate Phylogenetic Diversity Measures*

Description

Calculate all phylogenetic diversity measures listed in Schweiger et al., 2008 (see full reference below).

Usage

```
ecospat.calculate.pd (tree, data, method="spanning", type="clade", root=FALSE,
average=FALSE, verbose=TRUE)
```

Arguments

tree	The phylogenetic tree
data	A presence or absence (binary) matrix for each species (columns) in each location or grid cell (rows)
method	The method to use. Options are "pairwise", "topology", and "spanning". Default is "spanning".
type	Phylogenetic measure from those listed in Schweiger et al 2008. Options are "Q", "P", "W", "clade", "species", "J", "F", "AvTD","TTD", "Dd". Default is "clade".
root	Phylogenetic diversity can either be rooted or unrooted. Details in Schweiger et al 2008. Default is FALSE.
average	Phylogenetic diversity can either be averaged or not averaged. Details in Schweiger et al 2008. Default is FALSE.
verbose	Boolean indicating whether to print progress output during calculation. Default is TRUE.

Details

Given a phylogenetic tree and a presence/absence matrix this script calculates phylogenetic diversity of a group of species across a given set of grid cells or locations. The library "ape" is required to read the tree in R. Command is "read.tree" or "read.nexus". Options of type: "P" is a normalized mearure of "Q". "clade" is "PDnode" when root= FALSE, and is "PDroot" ehn root =TRUE. "species" is "AvPD".

Value

This function returns a list of phylogenetic diversity values for each of the grid cells in the presence/absence matrix

Author(s)

Nicolas Salamin <nicolas.salamin@unil.ch> and Dorothea Pio <Dorothea.Pio@fauna-flora.org>

References

Schweiger, O., S. Klotz, W. Durka and I. Kuhn. 2008. A comparative test of phylogenetic diversity indices. *Oecologia*, **157**, 485-495.

Pio, D.V., O. Broennimann, T.G. Barraclough, G. Reeves, A.G. Rebelo, W. Thuiller, A. Guisan and N. Salamin. 2011. Spatial predictions of phylogenetic diversity in conservation decision making. *Conservation Biology*, **25**, 1229-1239.

Pio, D.V., R. Engler, H.P. Linder, A. Monadjem, F.P.D. Cotterill, P.J. Taylor, M.C. Schoeman, B.W. Price, M.H. Villet, G. Eick, N. Salamin and A. Guisan. 2014. Climate change effects on animal and plant phylogenetic diversity in southern Africa. *Global Change Biology*, **20**, 1538-1549.

Examples

```
fpath <- system.file("extdata", "ecospat.testTree.tre", package="ecospat")
tree <-read.tree(fpath)
data <- ecospat.testData[9:52]

pd <- ecospat.calculate.pd(tree, data, method = "spanning", type = "species", root = FALSE,
```

```
average = FALSE, verbose = TRUE )

plot(pd)
```

---

ecospat.caleval   *Calibration And Evaluation Dataset*

Description

Generate an evaluation and calibration dataset with a desired ratio of disaggregation.

Usage

```
ecospat.caleval (data, xy, row.num=1:nrow(data), nrep=1, ratio=0.7,
disaggregate=0, pseudoabs=0, npres=0, replace=F)
```

Arguments

data	A vector with presence-absence (0-1) data for one species.
xy	The x and y coordinates of the projection dataset.
row.num	Row original number
nrep	Number of repetitions
ratio	Ratio of disaggregation
disaggregate	Minimum distance of disaggregation (has to be in the same scale as xy)
pseudoabs	Number of pseudoabsences
npres	To select a smaller number of presences from the dataset to be subsetted. The maximum number is the total number of presences
replace	F to replace de pseudoabsences

Details

This functions generates two list, one with the calibration or training dataset and other list with the evaluation or testing dataset disaggregated with a minimum distance.

Value

list("eval"=eval,"cal"=cal))

Author(s)

Blaise Petitpierre <bpetitpierre@gmail.com>

Examples

```
data <- ecospat.testData
caleval <- ecospat.caleval (data = ecospat.testData[53], xy = data[2:3], row.num = 1:nrow(data),
nrep = 2, ratio = 0.7, disaggregate = 0.2, pseudoabs = 100, npres = 10, replace = FALSE)
caleval
```

---

ecospat.cohen.kappa *Cohen's Kappa*

Description

Calculates Cohen's kappa and variance estimates, within a 95 percent confidence interval.

Usage

```
ecospat.cohen.kappa(xtab)
```

Arguments

xtab   A symmetric agreement table.

Details

The argument xtab is a contingency table. xtab <- table(Pred >= th, Sp.occ)

Value

A list with elements 'kap', 'vark', 'totn' and 'ci' is returned. 'kap' is the cohen's kappa, 'vark' is the variance estimate within a 95 percent confidence interval, 'totn' is the number of plots and 'ci' is the confidence interval.

Author(s)

Christophe Randin <christophe.randin@wsl.ch> with contributions of Niklaus. E. Zimmermann <niklaus.zimmermann@wsl.ch> and Valeria Di Cola <valeria.dicola@unil.ch>

References

Bishop, Y.M.M., S.E. Fienberg and P.W. Holland. 1975. Discrete multivariate analysis: Theory and Practice. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. pp. 395-397.

Pearce, J. and S. Ferrier. 2000. Evaluating the predictive performance of habitat models developed using logistic regression. *Ecol. Model.*, **133**, 225-245.

See Also

[ecospat.meva.table](), [ecospat.max.tss](), [ecospat.plot.tss](), [ecospat.plot.kappa](), [ecospat.max.kappa]()

Examples

```
Pred <- ecospat.testData$glm_Agrostis_capillaris
Sp.occ <- ecospat.testData$Agrostis_capillaris
th <- 0.39 # threshold
xtab <- table(Pred >= th, Sp.occ)

ecospat.cohen.kappa(xtab)
```

`ecospat.CommunityEval` *Community Evaluation*

Description

Calculate several indices of accuracy of community predictions.

Usage

```
ecospat.CommunityEval (eval, pred, proba, ntir)
```

Arguments

eval	A matrix of observed presence-absence (ideally independent from the dataset used to fit species distribution models) of the species with n rows for the sites and s columns for the species.
pred	A matrix of predictions for the s species in the n sites. Should have the same dimension as eval.
proba	Logical variable indicating whether the prediction matrix contains presences-absences (FALSE) or probabilities (TRUE).
ntir	Number of trials of presence-absence predictions if pred is a probability matrix.

Details

This function calculates several indices of accuracy of community predictions based on stacked predictions of species ditribution models. In case proba is set to FALSE the function returns one value per index and per site. In case proba is set to TRUE the function generates presences-absences based on the predicted probabilities and returns one value per index, per site and per trial.

Value

A list of evaluation metrics calculated for each site (+ each trial if proba is set to TRUE):

deviance.rich.pred: the deviation of the predicted species richness to the observed

overprediction: the proportion of species predicted as present but not observed among the species predicted as present

underprediction: the proportion of species predicted as absent but observed among the species observed as present

prediction.success: the proportion of species correctly predicted as present or absent

sensitivity: the proportion of species correctly predicted as present among the species observed as present

specificity : the proportion of species correctly predicted as absent among the species observed as absent

kappa: the proportion of specific agreement

TSS: sensitivity+specificity-1

similarity: the similarity of community composition between the observation and the prediction. The calculation is based on the Sorenses index.

Jaccard: this index is a widely used metric of community similarity.

Author(s)

Julien Pottier <julien.pottier@clermont.inra.fr> with contribution of Daniel Scherrer <daniel.scherrer@unil.c
Anne Dubuis <anne.dubuis@gmail.com> and Manuela D'Amen <manuela.damen@unil.ch>

References

Pottier, J., A. Dubuis, L. Pellissier, L. Maiorano, L. Rossier, C.F. Randin, P. Vittoz and A. Guisan. 2013. The accuracy of plant assemblage prediction from species distribution models varies along environmental gradients. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, **22**, 52-63.

Examples

```
## Not run:
eval <- Data[c(53,62,58,70,61,66,65,71,69,43,63,56,68,57,55,60,54,67,59,64)]
pred <- Data[c(73:92)]

ecospat.CommunityEval (eval, pred, proba=TRUE, ntir=10)

## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.cons_Cscore   *Constrained Co-Occurrence Analysis.*

Description

Co-occurrence Analysis & Environmentally Constrained Null Models. The function tests for non-random patterns of species co-occurrence in a presence-absence matrix. It calculates the C-score index for the whole community and for each species pair. An environmental constraint is applied during the generation of the null communities.

Usage

```
ecospat.cons_Cscore(presence,pred,nbpermut,outpath)
```

Arguments

presence	A presence-absence dataframe for each species (columns) in each location or grid cell (rows) Column names (species names) and row names (sampling plots).
pred	A dataframe object with SDM predictions. Column names (species names SDM) and row names (sampling plots).
nbpermut	The number of permutation in the null model.
outpath	Path to specify where to save the results.

Details

An environmentally constrained approach to null models will provide a more robust evaluation of species associations by facilitating the distinction between mutually exclusive processes that may shape species distributions and community assembly. The format required for input databases: a plots (rows) x species (columns) matrix. Input matrices should have column names (species names) and row names (sampling plots). NOTE: a SES that is greater than 2 or less than -2 is statistically significant with a tail probability of less than 0.05 (Gotelli & McCabe 2002 - Ecology)

Value

Returns the C-score index for the observed community (ObsCscoreTot), the mean of C-score for the simulated communities (SimCscoreTot), p.value (PValTot) and standardized effect size (SES.Tot). It also saves a table in the specified path where the same metrics are calculated for each species pair (only the table with species pairs with significant p.values is saved in this version).

Author(s)

Anne Dubuis <anne.dubuis@gmail.com> and Manuela D'Amen <manuela.damen@unil.ch>

References

Gotelli, N.J. and D.J. McCabe. 2002. Species co-occurrence: a meta-analysis of JM Diamond's assembly rules model. *Ecology*, **83**, 2091-2096.

Peres-Neto, P.R., J.D. Olden and D.A. Jackson. 2001. Environmentally constrained null models: site suitability as occupancy criterion. *Oikos*, **93**, 110-120.

Examples

```
## Not run:
presence <- ecospat.testData[c(53,62,58,70,61,66,65,71,69,43,63,56,68,57,55,60,54,67,59,64)]
pred <- ecospat.testData[c(73:92)]
nbpermut <- 10000
outpath <- getwd()
ecospat.cons_Cscore(presence, pred, nbpermut, outpath)

## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.cor.plot   *Correlation Plot*

Description

A scatter plot of matrices, with bivariate scatter plots below the diagonal, histograms on the diagonal, and the Pearson correlation above the diagonal. Useful for descriptive statistics of small data sets (better with less than 10 variables).

Usage

```
ecospat.cor.plot(data)
```

Arguments

data   A dataframe object with environmental variables.

Details

Adapted from the pairs help page. Uses panel.cor, and panel.hist, all taken from the help pages for pairs. It is a simplifies version of pairs.panels() function of the package psych.

Value

A scatter plot matrix is drawn in the graphic window. The lower off diagonal draws scatter plots, the diagonal histograms, the upper off diagonal reports the Pearson correlation.

Author(s)

Adjusted by L. Mathys, 2006, modified by N.E. Zimmermann

Examples

```
data <- ecospat.testData[,4:8]
ecospat.cor.plot(data)
```

---

ecospat.co_occurrences

Species Co-Occurrences

Description

Calculate an index of species co-occurrences.

Usage

```
ecospat.co_occurrences (data)
```

Arguments

data   A presence-absence matrix for each species (columns) in each location or grid
            cell (rows) or a matrix with predicted suitability values.

Details

Computes an index of co-occurrences ranging from 0 (never co-occurring) to 1 (always co-occuring).

Value

The species co-occurrence matrix and box-plot of the co-occurrence indices

Author(s)

Loic Pellissier <loic.pellissier@unifr.ch>

References

Pellissier, L., K.A. Brathen, J. Pottier, C.F. Randin, P. Vittoz, A. Dubuis, N.G. Yoccoz, T. Alm, N.E. Zimmermann and A. Guisan. 2010. Species distribution models reveal apparent competitive and facilitative effects of a dominant species on the distribution of tundra plants. *Ecography*, **33**, 1004-1014.

Guisan, A. and N. Zimmermann. 2000. Predictive habitat distribution models in ecology. *Ecological Modelling*, **135**:147-186

Examples

```
## Not run:
matrix <- ecospat.testData[c(9:16,54:57)]
ecospat.co_occurrences (data=matrix)

## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.cv.example   *Cross Validation Example Function*

Description

Run the cross validation functions on an example data set.

Usage

```
ecospat.cv.example ()
```

Details

This function takes an example data set, calibrates it for various models, and then runs the cross validation functions on the results. Mainly to show how to use the cross validation functions.

Author(s)

Christophe Randin <christophe.randin@unibas.ch> and Antoine Guisan <antoine.guisan@unil.ch>

Examples

```
## Not run:
ecospat.cv.example ()

## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.cv.gbm   *GBM Cross Validation*

Description

K-fold and leave-one-out cross validation for GBM.

Usage

```
ecospat.cv.gbm (gbm.obj, data.cv, K=10, cv.lim=10, jack.knife=F)
```

Arguments

`gbm.obj`	A calibrated GBM object with a binomial error distribution. Attention: users have to tune model input parameters according to their study!
`data.cv`	A dataframe object containing the calibration data set with the same names for response and predictor variables.
`K`	Number of folds. 10 is recommended; 5 for small data sets.
`cv.lim`	Minimum number of presences required to perform the K-fold cross-validation.
`jack.knife`	If TRUE, then the leave-one-out / jacknife cross-validation is performed instead of the 10-fold cross-validation.

Details

This function takes a calibrated GBM object with a binomial error distribution and returns predictions from a stratified 10-fold cross-validation or a leave-one-out / jack-knived cross-validation. Stratified means that the original prevalence of the presences and absences in the full dataset is conserved in each fold.

Value

Returns a dataframe with the observations (obs) and the corresponding predictions by cross-validation or jacknife.

Author(s)

Christophe Randin <christophe.randin@unibas.ch> and Antoine Guisan <antoine.guisan@unil.ch>

References

Randin, C.F., T. Dirnbock, S. Dullinger, N.E. Zimmermann, M. Zappa and A. Guisan. 2006. Are niche-based species distribution models transferable in space? *Journal of Biogeography*, **33**, 1689-1703.

Pearman, P.B., C.F. Randin, O. Broennimann, P. Vittoz, W.O. van der Knaap, R. Engler, G. Le Lay, N.E. Zimmermann and A. Guisan. 2008. Prediction of plant species distributions across six millennia. *Ecology Letters*, **11**, 357-369.

Examples

```
## Not run:
gbm <- ecospat.cv.gbm (gbm.obj= get ("gbm.Agrostis_capillaris", envir=ecospat.env),
ecospat.testData, K=10, cv.lim=10, jack.knife=FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.cv.glm   *GLM Cross Validation*

Description

K-fold and leave-one-out cross validation for GLM.

Usage

```
ecospat.cv.glm (glm.obj, K=10, cv.lim=10, jack.knife=F)
```

Arguments

glm.obj	Any calibrated GLM object with a binomial error distribution.
K	Number of folds. 10 is recommended; 5 for small data sets.
cv.lim	Minimum number of presences required to perform the K-fold cross-validation.
jack.knife	If TRUE, then the leave-one-out / jacknife cross-validation is performed instead of the 10-fold cross-validation.

Details

This function takes a calibrated GLM object with a binomial error distribution and returns predictions from a stratified 10-fold cross-validation or a leave-one-out / jack-knived cross-validation. Stratified means that the original prevalence of the presences and absences in the full dataset is conserved in each fold.

Value

Returns a dataframe with the observations (obs) and the corresponding predictions by cross-validation or jacknife.

Author(s)

Christophe Randin <christophe.randin@unibas.ch> and Antoine Guisan <antoine.guisan@unil.ch>

References

Randin, C.F., T. Dirnbock, S. Dullinger, N.E. Zimmermann, M. Zappa and A. Guisan. 2006. Are niche-based species distribution models transferable in space? *Journal of Biogeography*, **33**, 1689-1703.

Pearman, P.B., C.F. Randin, O. Broennimann, P. Vittoz, W.O. van der Knaap, R. Engler, G. Le Lay, N.E. Zimmermann and A. Guisan. 2008. Prediction of plant species distributions across six millennia. *Ecology Letters*, **11**, 357-369.

Examples

```
## Not run:
glm <- ecospat.cv.glm (glm.obj = get ("glm.Agrostis_capillaris", envir=ecospat.env),
K=10, cv.lim=10, jack.knife=FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.cv.me   *Maxent Cross Validation*

Description

K-fold and leave-one-out cross validation for Maxent.

Usage

```
ecospat.cv.me (data.cv.me, name.sp, names.pred, K=10, cv.lim=10, jack.knife=F)
```

Arguments

data.cv.me	A dataframe object containing the calibration data set of a Maxent object to validate with the same names for response and predictor variables.
name.sp	Name of the species / response variable.
names.pred	Names of the predicting variables.
K	Number of folds. 10 is recommended; 5 for small data sets.
cv.lim	Minimum number of presences required to perform the K-fold cross-validation.
jack.knife	If TRUE, then the leave-one-out / jacknife cross-validation is performed instead of the 10-fold cross-validation.

Details

This function takes a calibrated Maxent object with a binomial error distribution and returns predictions from a stratified 10-fold cross-validation or a leave-one-out / jack-knived cross-validation. Stratified means that the original prevalence of the presences and absences in the full dataset is conserved in each fold.

Value

Returns a dataframe with the observations (obs) and the corresponding predictions by cross-validation or jacknife.

Author(s)

Christophe Randin <christophe.randin@unibas.ch> and Antoine Guisan <antoine.guisan@unil.ch>

References

Randin, C.F., T. Dirnbock, S. Dullinger, N.E. Zimmermann, M. Zappa and A. Guisan. 2006. Are niche-based species distribution models transferable in space? *Journal of Biogeography*, **33**, 1689-1703.

Pearman, P.B., C.F. Randin, O. Broennimann, P. Vittoz, W.O. van der Knaap, R. Engler, G. Le Lay, N.E. Zimmermann and A. Guisan. 2008. Prediction of plant species distributions across six millennia. *Ecology Letters*, **11**, 357-369.

Examples

```
## Not run:
me <- ecospat.cv.me(ecospat.testData, names(ecospat.testData)[53],
names(ecospat.testData)[4:8], K = 10, cv.lim = 10, jack.knife = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.cv.rf   *RandomForest Cross Validation*

Description

K-fold and leave-one-out cross validation for randomForest.

Usage

```
ecospat.cv.rf (rf.obj, data.cv, K=10, cv.lim=10, jack.knife=F)
```

Arguments

rf.obj	Any calibrated randomForest object with a binomial error distribution.
data.cv	A dataframe object containing the calibration data set with the same names for response and predictor variables.
K	Number of folds. 10 is recommended; 5 for small data sets.
cv.lim	Minimum number of presences required to perform the K-fold cross-validation.
jack.knife	If TRUE, then the leave-one-out / jacknife cross-validation is performed instead of the 10-fold cross-validation.

Details

This function takes a calibrated randomForest object with a binomial error distribution and returns predictions from a stratified 10-fold cross-validation or a leave-one-out / jack-knived cross-validation. Stratified means that the original prevalence of the presences and absences in the full dataset is conserved in each fold.

Value

Returns a dataframe with the observations (obs) and the corresponding predictions by cross-validation or jacknife.

Author(s)

Christophe Randin <christophe.randin@wsl.ch> and Antoine Guisan <antoine.guisan@unil.ch>

References

Randin, C.F., T. Dirnbock, S. Dullinger, N.E. Zimmermann, M. Zappa and A. Guisan. 2006. Are niche-based species distribution models transferable in space? *Journal of Biogeography*, **33**, 1689-1703.

Pearman, P.B., C.F. Randin, O. Broennimann, P. Vittoz, W.O. van der Knaap, R. Engler, G. Le Lay, N.E. Zimmermann and A. Guisan. 2008. Prediction of plant species distributions across six millennia. *Ecology Letters*, **11**, 357-369.

Examples

```
## Not run:
rf <- ecospat.cv.rf(get("rf.Agrostis_capillaris", envir = ecospat.env),
ecospat.testData[, c(53, 4:8)], K = 10, cv.lim = 10, jack.knife = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.env   *Package Environment*

Description

A package environment that is used to contain certain (local) variables and results, especially those in example functions and data sets.

Examples

```
ls(envir=ecospat.env)
```

---

ecospat.Epred   *Prediction Mean*

Description

Calculate the mean (or weighted mean) of several predictions.

Usage

```
ecospat.Epred (x, w=rep(1,ncol(x)), th=0)
```

Arguments

x	A dataframe object with SDM predictions.
w	Weight of the model, e.g. AUC. The default is 1.
th	Threshold used to binarize.

Details

The Weighted Average consensus method utilizes pre-evaluation of the predictive performance of the single-models. In this approach, half (i.e. four) of the eight single-models with highest accuracy are selected first, and then a WA is calculated based on the pre-evaluated AUC of the single-models

Value

A weighted mean binary transformation of the models.

Author(s)

Blaise Petitpierre <bpetitpierre@gmail.com>

References

Boyce, M.S., P.R. Vernier, S.E. Nielsen and F.K.A. Schmiegelow. 2002. Evaluating resource selection functions. *Ecol. Model.*, **157**, 281-300.

Marmion, M., M. Parviainen, M. Luoto, R.K. Heikkinen andW. Thuiller. 2009. Evaluation of consensus methods in predictive species distribution modelling. *Diversity and Distributions*, **15**, 59-69.

Examples

```
x <- ecospat.testData[c(92,96)]
mean <- ecospat.Epred (x, w=rep(1,ncol(x)), th=0.5)
```

---

ecospat.ESM.EnsembleModeling

Ensamble of Small Models: Evaluates and Averages Simple Bivariate Models To ESMs

---

Description

This function evaluates and averages simple bivariate models by weighted means to Ensemble Small Models as in Lomba et al. 2010 and Breiner et al. 2015.

Usage

```
ecospat.ESM.EnsembleModeling( ESM.modeling.output,
                              weighting.score,
                              threshold=NULL,
                              models)
```

Arguments

ESM.modeling.output

a *"BIOMOD.models.out"* returned by ecospat.ESM.Modeling

weighting.score

an evaluation score used to weight single models to build ensembles:"AUC","TSS","Boyce","Kappa",

#the evaluation methods used to evaluate ensemble models (see *"BIOMOD_Modeling"* **models.eval.meth** section for more detailed informations)

threshold   threshold value of an evaluation score to select the bivariate model(s) included for building the ESMs

models   vector of models names choosen among 'GLM', 'GBM', 'GAM', 'CTA', 'ANN', 'SRE', 'FDA', 'MARS', 'RF','MAXENT.Phillips', "MAXENT.Tsuruoka" (same as in biomod2)

#a character vector (either 'all' or a sub-selection of model names) that defines the models kept for building the ensemble models (might be useful for removing some non-preferred models)

Details

The basic idea of ensemble of small models (ESMs) is to model a species distribution based on small, simple models, for example all possible bivariate models (i.e. models that contain only two predictors at a time out of a larger set of predictors), and then combine all possible bivariate models into an ensemble (Lomba et al. 2010; Breiner et al. 2015).

The ESM set of functions could be used to build ESMs using simple bivariate models which are averaged using weights based on model performances (e.g. AUC) according to Breiner et al. (2015). They provide full functionality of the approach described in Breiner et al. (2015).

Value

species: species name ESM.fit: data.frame of the predicted values for the data used to build the models. ESM.evaluations: data.frame with evaluations scores for the ESMs ESM.predictions: Returns the projections of ESMs for the selected single models and their ensemble

A `"BIOMOD.EnsembleModeling.out"`. This object will be later given to `ecospat.ESM.EnsembleProjection` if you want to make some projections of this ensemble-models.

Author(s)

Frank Breiner <frank.breiner@wsl.ch> with contributions of Olivier Broennimann <olivier.broennimann@unil.ch

References

Lomba, A., L. Pellissier, C.F. Randin, J. Vicente, F. Moreira, J. Honrado and A. Guisan. 2010. Overcoming the rare species modelling paradox: A novel hierarchical framework applied to an Iberian endemic plant. *Biological Conservation*, **143**,2647-2657. Breiner F.T., A. Guisan, A. Bergamini and M.P. Nobis. 2015. Overcoming limitations of modelling rare species by using ensembles of small models. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, **6**,1210-1218.

See Also

`ecospat.ESM.Modeling`, `ecospat.ESM.Projection`, `ecospat.ESM.EnsembleProjection`
`BIOMOD_Modeling`, `BIOMOD_Projection`

Examples

```
    ## Not run:
# Loading test data for the niche dynamics analysis in the invaded range
inv <- ecospat.testNiche.inv

# species occurrences
xy <- inv[,1:2]
sp_occ <- inv[11]

# env
current <- inv[3:10]



### Formating the data with the BIOMOD_FormatingData() function form the package biomod2
setwd(path.wd)
t1 <- Sys.time()
sp <- 1
myBiomodData <- BIOMOD_FormatingData( resp.var = as.numeric(sp_occ[,sp]),
```

```
                                        expl.var = current,
                                        resp.xy = xy,
                                        resp.name = colnames(sp_occ)[sp])

myBiomodOption <- Print_Default_ModelingOptions()


### Calibration of simple bivariate models
my.ESM <- ecospat.ESM.Modeling( data=myBiomodData,
                                models=c('GLM','RF'),
                                models.options=myBiomodOption,
                                NbRunEval=2,
                                DataSplit=70,
                                weighting.score=c("AUC"),
                                parallel=F)


### Evaluation and average of simple bivariate models to ESMs
my.ESM_EF <- ecospat.ESM.EnsembleModeling(my.ESM,weighting.score=c("SomersD"),threshold=0)

### Projection of simple bivariate models into new space
my.ESM_proj_current<-ecospat.ESM.Projection(ESM.modeling.output=my.ESM,
                                            new.env=current)

### Projection of calibrated ESMs into new space
my.ESM_EFproj_current <- ecospat.ESM.EnsembleProjection(ESM.prediction.output=my.ESM_proj_current,
                                            ESM.EnsembleModeling.output=my.ESM_EF)


## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.ESM.EnsembleProjection

Ensamble of Small Models: Projects Calibrated ESMs Into New Space Or Time.

Description

This function projects calibrated ESMs into new space or time.

Usage

```
ecospat.ESM.EnsembleProjection( ESM.prediction.output,
                                ESM.EnsembleModeling.output)
```

Arguments

ESM.prediction.output
                a *"BIOMOD.models.out"* returned by ecospat.ESM.Projection

ESM.EnsembleModeling.output
                a *"BIOMOD.EnsembleModeling.out"* object returned by ecospat.ESM.EnsembleModeling

Details

The basic idea of ensemble of small models (ESMs) is to model a species distribution based on small, simple models, for example all possible bivariate models (i.e. models that contain only two predictors at a time out of a larger set of predictors), and then combine all possible bivariate models into an ensemble (Lomba et al. 2010; Breiner et al. 2015).

The ESM set of functions could be used to build ESMs using simple bivariate models which are averaged using weights based on model performances (e.g. AUC) according to Breiner et al. (2015). They provide full functionality of the approach described in Breiner et al. (2015).

For further details please refer to `BIOMOD_EnsembleForecasting`.

Value

Returns the projections of ESMs for the selected single models and their ensemble. ESM.projections 'projection files' are saved on the hard drive projection folder. This files are either an `array` or a `RasterStack` depending the original projections data type. Load these created files to plot and work with them.

Author(s)

Frank Breiner <frank.breiner@wsl.ch>

References

Lomba, A., L. Pellissier, C.F. Randin, J. Vicente, F. Moreira, J. Honrado and A. Guisan. 2010. Overcoming the rare species modelling paradox: A novel hierarchical framework applied to an Iberian endemic plant. *Biological Conservation*, **143**,2647-2657. Breiner F.T., A. Guisan, A. Bergamini and M.P. Nobis. 2015. Overcoming limitations of modelling rare species by using ensembles of small models. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, **6**,1210-1218.

See Also

`ecospat.ESM.Modeling`, `ecospat.ESM.Projection`, `ecospat.ESM.EnsembleModeling`

`BIOMOD_Modeling`, `BIOMOD_Projection`, `BIOMOD_EnsembleForecasting`, `BIOMOD_EnsembleModeling`

Examples

```
    ## Not run:
# Loading test data for the niche dynamics analysis in the invaded range
inv <- ecospat.testNiche.inv

# species occurrences
xy <- inv[,1:2]
sp_occ <- inv[11]

# env
current <- inv[3:10]



### Formating the data with the BIOMOD_FormatingData() function form the package biomod2
setwd(path.wd)
t1 <- Sys.time()
sp <- 1
myBiomodData <- BIOMOD_FormatingData( resp.var = as.numeric(sp_occ[,sp]),
```

```
                                    expl.var = current,
                                    resp.xy = xy,
                                    resp.name = colnames(sp_occ)[sp])

myBiomodOption <- Print_Default_ModelingOptions()


### Calibration of simple bivariate models
my.ESM <- ecospat.ESM.Modeling( data=myBiomodData,
                                models=c('GLM','RF'),
                                models.options=myBiomodOption,
                                NbRunEval=2,
                                DataSplit=70,
                                weighting.score=c("AUC"),
                                parallel=F)


### Evaluation and average of simple bivariate models to ESMs
my.ESM_EF <- ecospat.ESM.EnsembleModeling(my.ESM,weighting.score=c("SomersD"),threshold=0)

### Projection of simple bivariate models into new space
my.ESM_proj_current<-ecospat.ESM.Projection(ESM.modeling.output=my.ESM,
                                            new.env=current)

### Projection of calibrated ESMs into new space
my.ESM_EFproj_current <- ecospat.ESM.EnsembleProjection(ESM.prediction.output=my.ESM_proj_current,
                                                ESM.EnsembleModeling.output=my.ESM_EF)


## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.ESM.Modeling   *Ensamble of Small Models: Calibration of Simple Bivariate Models*

Description

This function calibrates simple bivariate models as in Lomba et al. 2010 and Breiner et al. 2015.

Usage

```
ecospat.ESM.Modeling( data,
                      NbRunEval,
                      DataSplit,
                      DataSplitTable,
                      weighting.score,
                      models,
                      modeling.id,
                      models.options,
                      which.biva,
                      parallel,
                      cleanup)
```

Arguments

data	BIOMOD.formated.data object returned by BIOMOD_FormatingData
NbRunEval	number of dataset splitting replicates for the model evaluation (same as in biomod2)
DataSplit	percentage of dataset observations retained for the model training (same as in biomod2)
DataSplitTable	a matrix, data.frame or a 3D array filled with TRUE/FALSE to specify which part of data must be used for models calibration (TRUE) and for models validation (FALSE). Each column corresponds to a 'RUN'. If filled, arguments NbRunEval and DataSplit will be ignored.
weighting.score	
	evaluation score used to weight single models to build ensembles: 'AUC', 'SomersD' (2xAUC-1), 'Kappa', 'TSS' or 'Boyce'
models	vector of models names choosen among 'GLM', 'GBM', 'GAM', 'CTA', 'ANN', 'SRE', 'FDA', 'MARS', 'RF','MAXENT.Phillips', 'MAXENT.Tsuruoka' (same as in biomod2)
modeling.id	character, the ID (=name) of modeling procedure. A random number by default.
models.options	BIOMOD.models.options object returned by BIOMOD_ModelingOptions (same as in biomod2)
which.biva	integer. which bivariate combinations should be used for modeling? Default: all
parallel	logical. If TRUE, the parallel computing is enabled (highly recommended)
cleanup	numeric. Calls removeTmpFiles() to delete all files from rasterOptions()$tmpdir which are older than the given time (in hours). This might be necessary to prevent running over quota. No cleanup is used by default.

Details

The basic idea of ensemble of small models (ESMs) is to model a species distribution based on small, simple models, for example all possible bivariate models (i.e. models that contain only two predictors at a time out of a larger set of predictors), and then combine all possible bivariate models into an ensemble (Lomba et al. 2010; Breiner et al. 2015).

The ESM set of functions could be used to build ESMs using simple bivariate models which are averaged using weights based on model performances (e.g. AUC) according to Breiner et al. (2015). They provide full functionality of the approach described in Breiner et al. (2015).

The argument which.biva allows to split model runs, e.g. if which.biva is 1:3, only the three first bivariate variable combinations will be modeled. This allows to run different biva splits on different computers. However, it is better not to use this option if all models are run on a single computer. Default: running all biva models. NOTE: Make sure to give each of your biva runs a unique modeling.id.

Value

A BIOMOD.models.out object (same as in biomod2) See "BIOMOD.models.out" for details.

Author(s)

Frank Breiner <frank.breiner@wsl.ch> and Mirko Di Febbraro <mirkodifebbraro@gmail.com> with contributions of Olivier Broennimann <olivier.broennimann@unil.ch>

References

Lomba, A., L. Pellissier, C.F. Randin, J. Vicente, F. Moreira, J. Honrado and A. Guisan. 2010. Overcoming the rare species modelling paradox: A novel hierarchical framework applied to an Iberian endemic plant. *Biological Conservation*, **143**,2647-2657. Breiner F.T., A. Guisan, A. Bergamini and M.P. Nobis. 2015. Overcoming limitations of modelling rare species by using ensembles of small models. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, **6**,1210-1218.

See Also

ecospat.ESM.EnsembleModeling, ecospat.ESM.Projection, ecospat.ESM.EnsembleProjection BIOMOD_FormatingData, BIOMOD_ModelingOptions, BIOMOD_Modeling,BIOMOD_Projection

Examples

```
    ## Not run:
# Loading test data for the niche dynamics analysis in the invaded range
inv <- ecospat.testNiche.inv

# species occurrences
xy <- inv[,1:2]
sp_occ <- inv[11]

# env
current <- inv[3:10]




### Formating the data with the BIOMOD_FormatingData() function form the package biomod2
setwd(path.wd)
t1 <- Sys.time()
sp <- 1
myBiomodData <- BIOMOD_FormatingData( resp.var = as.numeric(sp_occ[,sp]),
                                      expl.var = current,
                                      resp.xy = xy,
                                      resp.name = colnames(sp_occ)[sp])

myBiomodOption <- Print_Default_ModelingOptions()


### Calibration of simple bivariate models
my.ESM <- ecospat.ESM.Modeling( data=myBiomodData,
                                models=c('GLM','RF'),
                                models.options=myBiomodOption,
                                NbRunEval=2,
                                DataSplit=70,
                                weighting.score=c("AUC"),
                                parallel=F)


### Evaluation and average of simple bivariate models to ESMs
my.ESM_EF <- ecospat.ESM.EnsembleModeling(my.ESM,weighting.score=c("SomersD"),threshold=0)

### Projection of simple bivariate models into new space
my.ESM_proj_current<-ecospat.ESM.Projection(ESM.modeling.output=my.ESM,
                                            new.env=current)
```

```
### Projection of calibrated ESMs into new space
my.ESM_EFproj_current <- ecospat.ESM.EnsembleProjection(ESM.prediction.output=my.ESM_proj_current,
                                            ESM.EnsembleModeling.output=my.ESM_EF)

## print a summary of ESM modeling
my.ESM

## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.ESM.Projection

Ensamble of Small Models: Projects Simple Bivariate Models Into New Space Or Time

---

Description

This function projects simple bivariate models on new.env

Usage

```
ecospat.ESM.Projection( ESM.modeling.output,
                        new.env,
                        parallel=F)
```

Arguments

ESM.modeling.output

        BIOMOD.formated.data object returned by [BIOMOD_FormatingData](#)

new.env   A set of explanatory variables onto which models will be projected. It could be a data.frame, a matrix, or a rasterStack object. Make sure the column names (data.frame or matrix) or layer Names (rasterStack) perfectly match with the names of variables used to build the models in the previous steps.

parallel   Logical. If TRUE, the parallel computing is enabled

Details

The basic idea of ensemble of small models (ESMs) is to model a species distribution based on small, simple models, for example all possible bivariate models (i.e. models that contain only two predictors at a time out of a larger set of predictors), and then combine all possible bivariate models into an ensemble (Lomba et al. 2010; Breiner et al. 2015).

The ESM set of functions could be used to build ESMs using simple bivariate models which are averaged using weights based on model performances (e.g. AUC) accoring to Breiner et al (2015). They provide full functionality of the approach described in Breiner et al. (2015).

The name of new.env must be a regular expression (see ?regex)

Value

Returns the projections for all selected models (same as in biomod2) See *"*[BIOMOD.projection.out](#)*"* for details.

Author(s)

Frank Breiner <frank.breiner@wsl.ch> with contributions of Olivier Broennimann <olivier.broennimann@unil.ch

References

Lomba, A., L. Pellissier, C.F. Randin, J. Vicente, F. Moreira, J. Honrado and A. Guisan. 2010. Over-
coming the rare species modelling paradox: A novel hierarchical framework applied to an Iberian
endemic plant. *Biological Conservation*, **143**,2647-2657. Breiner F.T., A. Guisan, A. Bergamini
and M.P. Nobis. 2015. Overcoming limitations of modelling rare species by using ensembles of
small models. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, **6**,1210-1218.

See Also

[ecospat.ESM.EnsembleModeling](), [ecospat.ESM.Modeling](), [ecospat.ESM.EnsembleProjection]()

[BIOMOD_FormatingData](), [BIOMOD_ModelingOptions](), [BIOMOD_Modeling](),[BIOMOD_Projection]()

Examples

```
    ## Not run:
# Loading test data for the niche dynamics analysis in the invaded range
inv <- ecospat.testNiche.inv

# species occurrences
xy <- inv[,1:2]
sp_occ <- inv[11]

# env
current <- inv[3:10]




### Formating the data with the BIOMOD_FormatingData() function form the package biomod2
setwd(path.wd)
t1 <- Sys.time()
sp <- 1
myBiomodData <- BIOMOD_FormatingData( resp.var = as.numeric(sp_occ[,sp]),
                                      expl.var = current,
                                      resp.xy = xy,
                                      resp.name = colnames(sp_occ)[sp])

myBiomodOption <- Print_Default_ModelingOptions()


### Calibration of simple bivariate models
my.ESM <- ecospat.ESM.Modeling( data=myBiomodData,
                                models=c('GLM','RF'),
                                models.options=myBiomodOption,
                                NbRunEval=2,
                                DataSplit=70,
                                weighting.score=c("AUC"),
                                parallel=F)


### Evaluation and average of simple bivariate models to ESMs
my.ESM_EF <- ecospat.ESM.EnsembleModeling(my.ESM,weighting.score=c("SomersD"),threshold=0)
```

```
### Projection of simple bivariate models into new space
my.ESM_proj_current<-ecospat.ESM.Projection(ESM.modeling.output=my.ESM,
                                             new.env=current)

### Projection of calibrated ESMs into new space
my.ESM_EFproj_current <- ecospat.ESM.EnsembleProjection(ESM.prediction.output=my.ESM_proj_current,
                                             ESM.EnsembleModeling.output=my.ESM_EF)


## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.exdet   *An EXtrapolation DETection Tool For The Modeling Of Species Distributions*

Description

Assess climate analogy between a projection extent (p) and a reference extent (ref, used in general as the background to calibrate SDMs)

Usage

```
ecospat.exdet (ref, p)
```

Arguments

ref   A dataframe with the value of the variables (i.e columns) for each point of the reference exent.

p   A dataframe with the value of the variables (i.e columns) for each point of the projection exent.

Value

Returns a vector. Values below 0 are novel conditions at the univariate level (similar to the MESS), values between 0 and 1 are analog and values above 1 are novel covariate condtions. For more information

Author(s)

Blaise Petitpierre <bpetitpierre@gmail.com>

References

Mesgaran, M.B., R.D. Cousens and B.L. Webber. 2014. Here be dragons: a tool for quantifying novelty due to covariate range and correlation change when projecting species distribution models. *Diversity & Distributions*, **20**, 1147-1159.

Examples

```
x <- ecospat.testData[c(4:8)]
p<- x[1:90,] #A projection dataset.
ref<- x[91:300,] #A reference dataset
ecospat.exdet(ref,p)
```

---

ecospat.grid.clim.dyn   *Dynamic Occurrence Densities Grid*

Description

Create a grid with occurrence densities along one or two gridded environmental gradients.

Usage

```
ecospat.grid.clim.dyn (glob, glob1, sp, R, th.sp, th.env)
```

Arguments

glob	A two-column dataframe (or a vector) of the environmental values (in column) for background pixels of the whole study area (in row).
glob1	A two-column dataframe (or a vector) of the environmental values (in column) for the background pixels of the species (in row).
sp	A two-column dataframe (or a vector) of the environmental values (in column) for the occurrences of the species (in row).
R	The resolution of the grid.
th.sp	The quantile of species densities at species occurences used as a threshold to exclude low species density values.
th.env	The quantile of environmental densities at all study sites used as a threshold to exclude low environmental density values.

Details

Using the scores of an ordination (or SDM prediction), create a grid z of RxR pixels (or a vector of R pixels when using scores of dimension 1 or SDM predictions) with occurrence densities. Only scores of one, or two dimensions can be used.

Value

A grid z of RxR pixels (or a vector of R pixels) with z.uncor being the density of occurrence of the species, and z.cor the occupancy of the environment by the species (density of occurrences divided by the desinty of environment in the study area.

Author(s)

Olivier Broennimann <olivier.broennimann@unil.ch> and Blaise Petitpierre <bpetitpierre@gmail.com>

References

Broennimann, O., M.C. Fitzpatrick, P.B. Pearman, B. Petitpierre, L. Pellissier, N.G. Yoccoz, W. Thuiller, M.J. Fortin, C. Randin, N.E. Zimmermann, C.H. Graham and A. Guisan. 2012. Measuring ecological niche overlap from occurrence and spatial environmental data. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, **21**:481-497.

Petitpierre, B., C. Kueffer, O. Broennimann, C. Randin, C. Daehler and A. Guisan. 2012. Climatic niche shifts are rare among terrestrial plant invaders. *Science*, **335**:1344-1348.

See Also

ecospat.plot.niche.dyn

Examples

```
## Not run:
spp <- ecospat.testNiche
clim <- ecospat.testData[2:8]

occ.sp_test <- na.exclude(ecospat.sample.envar(dfsp=spp,colspxy=2:3,colspkept=1:3,dfvar=clim,
colvarxy=1:2,colvar="all",resolution=25))

occ.sp<-cbind(occ.sp_test,spp[,4]) #add species names

# list of species
sp.list<-levels(occ.sp[,1])
sp.nbocc<-c()

for (i in 1:length(sp.list)){sp.nbocc<-c(sp.nbocc,length(which(occ.sp[,1] == sp.list[i])))}
#calculate the nb of occurences per species

sp.list <- sp.list[sp.nbocc>4] # remove species with less than 5 occurences
nb.sp <- length(sp.list) #nb of species
ls()
# selection of variables to include in the analyses
# try with all and then try only worldclim Variables
Xvar <- c(3:7)
nvar <- length(Xvar)

#number of interation for the tests of equivalency and similarity
iterations <- 100
#resolution of the gridding of the climate space
R <- 100
################################### PCA-ENVIRONMENT ###################################
data<-rbind(occ.sp[,Xvar+1],clim[,Xvar])
w <- c(rep(0,nrow(occ.sp)),rep(1,nrow(clim)))
pca.cal <- dudi.pca(data, row.w = w, center = TRUE, scale = TRUE, scannf = FALSE, nf = 2)

####### selection of species ######
sp.list
sp.combn <- combn(1:2,2)

for(i in 1:ncol(sp.combn)) {
  row.sp1 <- which(occ.sp[,1] == sp.list[sp.combn[1,i]]) # rows in data corresponding to sp1
  row.sp2 <- which(occ.sp[,1] == sp.list[sp.combn[2,i]]) # rows in data corresponding to sp2
  name.sp1 <- sp.list[sp.combn[1,i]]
  name.sp2 <- sp.list[sp.combn[2,i]]
```

```
  # predict the scores on the axes
  scores.clim <- pca.cal$li[(nrow(occ.sp)+1):nrow(data),]  #scores for global climate
  scores.sp1 <- pca.cal$li[row.sp1,] #scores for sp1
  scores.sp2 <- pca.cal$li[row.sp2,] #scores for sp2
}
# calculation of occurence density and test of niche equivalency and similarity
z1 <- ecospat.grid.clim.dyn(scores.clim, scores.clim, scores.sp1,R=100)
z2 <- ecospat.grid.clim.dyn(scores.clim, scores.clim, scores.sp2,R=100)

## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.makeDataFrame   *Make Data Frame*

Description

Create a biomod2-compatible dataframe. The function also enables to remove duplicate presences within a pixel and to set a minimum distance between presence points to avoid autocorrelation. Data from GBIF can be added.

Usage

```
ecospat.makeDataFrame (spec.list, expl.var, use.gbif=FALSE, precision=NULL,
year=NULL, remdups=TRUE, mindist=NULL, n=1000, type='random', PApoint=NULL,
ext=expl.var, tryf=5)
```

Arguments

spec.list	Data.frame or Character. The species occurrence information must be a data.frame in the form: \'x-coordinates\' , \'y-coordinates\' and \'species name\' (in the same projection/coordinate system as expl.var!).
expl.var	a RasterStack object of the environmental layers.
use.gbif	Logical. If TRUE presence data from GBIF will be added. It is also possible to use GBIF data only. Default: FALSE. See ?gbif dismo for more information. Settings: geo=TRUE, removeZeros=T, all sub-taxa will be used. \'species name\' in spec.list must be in the form: \'genus species\', \'genus_species\' or \'genus.species\'. If there is no species information available on GBIF an error is returned. Try to change species name (maybe there is a synonym) or switch use.gbif off.
precision	Numeric. Use precision if use.gbif = T to set a minimum precision of the presences which should be added. For precision = 1000 e.g. only presences with precision of at least 1000 meter will be added from GBIF. When precision = NULL all presences from GBIF will be used, also presences where precision information is NA.
year	Numeric. Latest year of the collected gbif occurrences. If year=1960 only occurrences which were collected since 1960 are used.
remdups	Logical. If TRUE (Default) duplicated presences within a raster pixel will be removed. You will get only one presence per pixel.

mindist	Numeric. You can set a minimum distance between presence points to avoid autocorrelation. nndist spatstat is used to calculate the nearest neighbour (nn) for each point. From the pair of the minimum nn, the point is removed of which the second neighbour is closer. Unit is the same as expl.var.
n	number of Pseudo-Absences. Default 1000.
type	sampling dessign for selecting Pseudo-Absences. If \'random\' (default) background points are selected with the function randomPoints dismo. When selecting another sampling type (\'regular\', \'stratified\', \'nonaligned\', \'hexagonal\', \'clustered\' or \'Fibonacci\') spsample sp will be used. This can immensely increase computation time and RAM usage if ext is a raster, especially for big raster layers because it must be converted into a \'SpatialPolygonsDataFrame\' first.
PApoint	data.frame or SpatialPoints. You can use your own set of Pseudo-Absences instead of generating new PAs. Two columns with \'x\' and \'y\' in the same projection/coordinate system as expl.var!
ext	a Spatial Object or Raster object. Extent from which PAs should be selected from (Default is expl.var).
tryf	numeric > 1. Number of trials to create the requested Pseudo-Absences after removing NA points (if type='random'). See ?randomPoints dismo

Details

If you use a raster stack as explanatory variable and you want to model many species in a loop with Biomod, formating data will last very long as presences and PA's have to be extracted over and over again from the raster stack. To save computation time, it is better to convert the presences and PAs to a data.frame first.

Value

A data.frame object which can be used for modeling with the Biomod package.

Author(s)

Frank Breiner <frank.breiner@unil.ch>

Examples

```
## Not run:
files <- list.files(path=paste(system.file(package="dismo"),
                                '/ex', sep=''), pattern='grd', full.names=TRUE )
predictors <- raster::stack(files[c(9,1:8)])   #file 9 has more NA values than
# the other files, this is why we choose it as the first layer (see ?randomPoints)

file <- paste(system.file(package="dismo"), "/ex/bradypus.csv", sep="")
bradypus <- read.table(file, header=TRUE, sep=',')[,c(2,3,1)]
head(bradypus)

random.spec <- cbind(as.data.frame(randomPoints(predictors,50,extf=1)),species="randomSpec")
colnames(random.spec)[1:2] <- c("lon","lat")

spec.list <- rbind(bradypus, random.spec)

df <- ecospat.makeDataFrame(spec.list, expl.var=predictors, n=5000)
```

```
head(df)

plot(predictors[[1]])
points(df[df$Bradypus.variegatus==1, c('x','y')])
points(df[df$randomSpec==1, c('x','y')], col="red")


## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.mantel.correlogram
                                   Mantel Correlogram

Description

Investigate spatial autocorrelation of environmental covariables within a set of occurrences as a function of distance.

Usage

```
ecospat.mantel.correlogram (dfvar, colxy, n, colvar, max, nclass, nperm)
```

Arguments

dfvar	A dataframe object with the environmental variables.
colxy	The range of columns for x and y in df.
n	The number of random occurrences used for the test.
colvar	The range of columns for variables in df.
max	The maximum distance to be computed in the correlogram.
nclass	The number of classes of distances to be computed in the correlogram.
nperm	The number of permutations in the randomization process.

Details

Requires ecodist library. Note that computation time increase tremendously when using more than 500 occurrences (n>500)

Value

Draws a plot with distance vs. the mantel r value. Black circles indicate that the values are significative different from zero. White circles indicate non significant autocorrelation. The selected distance is at the first white circle where values are non significative different from cero.

Author(s)

Olivier Broennimann <olivier.broennimann@unil.ch>

References

Legendre, P. and M.J. Fortin. 1989. Spatial pattern and ecological analysis. *Vegetatio*, **80**, 107-138.

See Also

[mgram](#)

Examples

```
ecospat.mantel.correlogram(dfvar=ecospat.testData[c(2:16)],colxy=1:2, n=100, colvar=3:7,
max=1000, nclass=10, nperm=100)
```

---

ecospat.max.kappa   *Maximum Kappa*

Description

Calculates values for Cohen's Kappa along different thresholds, considering this time 0.01 increments (i.e. 99 thresholds).

Usage

```
ecospat.max.kappa(Pred, Sp.occ)
```

Arguments

Pred	A vector of predicted probabilities
Sp.occ	A vector of binary observations of the species occurrence

Value

Return values for Cohen's Kappa for 99 thresholds at 0.01 increments.

Author(s)

Antoine Guisan <antoine.guisan@unil.ch> with contributions of Luigi Maiorano <luigi.maiorano@gmail.com> and Valeria Di Cola <valeria.dicola@unil.ch>.

References

Liu, C., P.M. Berry, T.P. Dawson, and R.G. Pearson. 2005. Selecting thresholds of occurrence in the prediction of species distributions. *Ecography*, **28**, 385-393.

See Also

[ecospat.meva.table](#), [ecospat.max.tss](#), [ecospat.plot.tss](#), [ecospat.cohen.kappa](#), [ecospat.plot.kappa](#)

Examples

```
   ## Not run:
Pred <- ecospat.testData$glm_Agrostis_capillaris
Sp.occ <- ecospat.testData$Agrostis_capillaris
kappa100 <- ecospat.max.kappa(Pred, Sp.occ)

## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.max.tss   *Maximum TSS*

Description

Calculates values for True skill statistic (TSS) along different thresholds, considering this time 0.01 increments (i.e. 99 thresholds).

Usage

```
ecospat.max.tss(Pred, Sp.occ)
```

Arguments

Pred   A vector of predicted probabilities

Sp.occ   A vector of binary observations of the species occurrence

Value

Return values for TSS for 99 thresholds at 0.01 increments.

Author(s)

Luigi Maiorano <luigi.maiorano@gmail.com> with contributions of Antoine Guisan <antoine.guisan@unil.ch>

References

Liu, C., P.M. Berry, T.P. Dawson, and R.G. Pearson. 2005. Selecting thresholds of occurrence in the prediction of species distributions. *Ecography*, **28**, 385-393.

See Also

[ecospat.meva.table](), [ecospat.max.kappa](), [ecospat.plot.tss](), [ecospat.cohen.kappa](), [ecospat.plot.kappa]()

Examples

```
Pred <- ecospat.testData$glm_Agrostis_capillaris
Sp.occ <- ecospat.testData$Agrostis_capillaris
TSS100 <- ecospat.max.tss(Pred, Sp.occ)
```

ecospat.maxentvarimport

Maxent Variable Importance

Description

Calculate the importance of variables for Maxent in the same way Biomod does, by randomly permuting each predictor variable independently, and computing the associated reduction in predictive performance.

Usage

```
ecospat.maxentvarimport (model, dfvar, nperm)
```

Arguments

model	The name of the maxent model.
dfvar	A dataframe object with the environmental variables.
nperm	The number of permutations in the randomization process. The default is 5.

Details

The calculation is made as biomod2 "variables_importance" function. It's more or less base on the same principle than randomForest variables importance algorithm. The principle is to shuffle a single variable of the given data. Make model prediction with this 'shuffled' data.set. Then we compute a simple correlation (Pearson's by default) between references predictions and the 'shuffled' one. The return score is 1-cor(pred_ref,pred_shuffled). The highest the value, the more influence the variable has on the model. A value of this 0 assumes no influence of that variable on the model. Note that this technique does not account for interactions between the variables.

Value

a `list` which contains a `data.frame` containing variables importance scores for each permutation run.

Author(s)

Blaise Petitpierre <bpetitpierre@gmail.com>

Examples

```
## Not run:
model <- get ("me.Achillea_millefolium", envir=ecospat.env)
dfvar <- ecospat.testData[4:8]
nperm <- 5
ecospat.maxentvarimport (model, cal, nperm)
## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.mess *MESS*

Description

Calculate the MESS (i.e. extrapolation) as in Maxent.

Usage

```
ecospat.mess (proj, cal, w="default")
```

Arguments

proj	A dataframe object with x, y and environmental variables, used as projection dataset.
cal	A dataframe object with x, y and environmental variables, used as calibration dataset.
w	The weight for each predictor (e.g. variables importance in SDM).

Details

Shows the variable that drives the multivariate environmental similarity surface (MESS) value in each grid cell.

Value

MESS	The mess as calculated in Maxent, i.e. the minimal extrapolation values.
MESSw	The sum of negative MESS values corrected by the total number of predictors. If there are no negative values, MESSw is the mean MESS.
MESSneg	The number of predictors on which there is extrapolation.

Author(s)

Blaise Petitpierre <bpetitpierre@gmail.com>

References

Elith, J., M. Kearney and S. Phillips. 2010. The art of modelling range-shifting species. *Methods in ecology and evolution*, **1**, 330-342.

See Also

ecospat.plot.mess

Examples

```
x <- ecospat.testData[c(2,3,4:8)]
proj <- x[1:90,] #A projection dataset.
cal <- x[91:300,] #A calibration dataset

#Create a MESS object
mess.object <- ecospat.mess (proj, cal, w="default")

#Plot MESS
ecospat.plot.mess (xy=proj[c(1:2)], mess.object, cex=1, pch=15)
```

---

  ecospat.meva.table   *Model Evaluation For A Given Threshold Value*

Description

Calculates values of a series of different evaluations metrics for a model and for a given threshold value

Usage

```
      ecospat.meva.table(Pred, Sp.occ, th)
```

Arguments

Pred	A vector of predicted probabilities
Sp.occ	A vector of binary observations of the species occurrence
th	Threshold used to cut the probability to binary values

Value

A contingency table of observations and predicted probabilities of presence values, and a list of evaluation metrics for the selected threshold.

Author(s)

Antoine Guisan <antoine.guisan@unil.ch> with contributions of Luigi Maiorano <luigi.maiorano@gmail.com>

References

Pearce, J. and S. Ferrier. 2000. Evaluating the predictive performance of habitat models developed using logistic regression. *Ecol. Model.*, **133**, 225-245.

See Also

[ecospat.max.kappa](), [ecospat.max.tss](), [ecospat.plot.tss](), [ecospat.cohen.kappa](), [ecospat.plot.kappa]()

Examples

```
Pred <- ecospat.testData$glm_Agrostis_capillaris
Sp.occ <- ecospat.testData$Agrostis_capillaris

meva <- ecospat.meva.table (Pred, Sp.occ, 0.39)
```

ecospat.migclim	*Implementing Dispersal Into Species Distribution Models*

Description

Enables the implementation of species-specific dispersal constraints into projections of species distribution models under environmental change and/or landscape fragmentation scenarios.

Usage

```
ecospat.migclim ()
```

Details

The MigClim model is a cellular automaton originally designed to implement dispersal constraints into projections of species distributions under environmental change and landscape fragmentation scenarios.

Author(s)

Robin Engler <robin.engler@gmail.com>, Wim Hordijk <wim@WorldWideWanderings.net> and Loic Pellissier <loic.pellissier@unifr.ch>

References

Engler, R., W. Hordijk and A. Guisan. 2012. The MIGCLIM R package – seamless integration of dispersal constraints into projections of species distribution models. *Ecography*, **35**, 872-878.

Engler, R. and A. Guisan. 2009. MIGCLIM: predicting plant distribution and dispersal in a changing climate. *Diversity and Distributions*, **15**, 590-601.

Engler, R., C.F. Randin, P. Vittoz, T. Czaka, M. Beniston, N.E. Zimmermann and A. Guisan. 2009. Predicting future distributions of mountain plants under climate change: does dispersal capacity matter? *Ecography*, **32**, 34-45.

Examples

```
## Not run:
ecospat.migclim()
### Some example data files can be downloaded from the following web page:
### http://www.unil.ch/ecospat/page89413.html
###
### Run the example as follows (set the current working directory to the
### folder where the example data files are located):
###
data(MigClim.testData)
### Run MigClim with a data frame type input.
n <- MigClim.migrate (iniDist=MigClim.testData[,1:3],
hsMap=MigClim.testData[,4:8], rcThreshold=500,
envChgSteps=5, dispSteps=5, dispKernel=c(1.0,0.4,0.16,0.06,0.03),
barrier=MigClim.testData[,9], barrierType="strong",
iniMatAge=1, propaguleProd=c(0.01,0.08,0.5,0.92),
lddFreq=0.1, lddMinDist=6, lddMaxDist=15,
simulName="MigClimTest", replicateNb=1, overWrite=TRUE,
```

```
testMode=FALSE, fullOutput=FALSE, keepTempFiles=FALSE)
## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.mpa   *Minimal Predicted Area*

Description

Calculate the minimal predicted area.

Usage

```
ecospat.mpa (Pred, Sp.occ.xy, perc)
```

Arguments

Pred   Numeric or RasterLayer predicted suitabilities from a SDM prediction.

Sp.occ.xy   xy-coordinates of the species (if Pred is a RasterLayer).

perc   Percentage of Sp.occ.xy that should be encompassed by the binary map.

Details

The minimal predicted area (MPA) is the minimal surface obtained by considering all pixels with predictions above a defined probability threshold (e.g. 0.7) that still encompasses 90 percent of the species' occurrences (Engler et al. 2004).

Value

Returns the minimal predicted area.

Author(s)

Frank Breiner <frank.breiner@wsl.ch>

References

Engler, R., A. Guisan and L. Rechsteiner. 2004. An improved approach for predicting the distribution of rare and endangered species from occurrence and pseudo-absence data. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **41**, 263-274.

Examples

```
obs <- (ecospat.testData$glm_Saxifraga_oppositifolia
[which(ecospat.testData$Saxifraga_oppositifolia==1)])

ecospat.mpa(obs)
ecospat.mpa(obs,perc=1) ## 100 percent of the presences encompassed
```

`ecospat.niche.dyn.index`

Niche Expansion, Stability, and Unfilling

Description

Calculate niche expansion, stability and unfilling.

Usage

    ecospat.niche.dyn.index (z1, z2, intersection=NA)

Arguments

z1	A gridclim object for the native distribution.
z2	A gridclim object for the invaded range.
intersection	The quantile of the environmental density used to remove marginal climates. If `intersection=NA`, the analysis is performed on the whole environmental extent (native and invaded). If `intersection=0`, the analysis is performed at the intersection between native and invaded range. If `intersection=0.05`, the analysis is performed at the intersection of the 5th quantile of both native and invaded environmental densities.

Value

A list of dynamic indices: dynamic.index.w [expansion.index.w, stability.index.w, restriction.index.w]

Author(s)

Blaise Petitpierre <bpetitpierre@gmail.com>

See Also

ecospat.grid.clim.dyn

`ecospat.niche.equivalency.test`

Niche Equivalency Test

Description

Run a niche equivalency test (see Warren et al 2008) based on two species occurrence density grids.

Usage

    ecospat.niche.equivalency.test (z1, z2, rep)

Arguments

z1	Species 1 occurrence density grid created by ecospat.grid.clim.
z2	Species 2 occurrence density grid created by ecospat.grid.clim.
rep	The number of replications to perform.

Details

Compares the observed niche overlap between z1 and z2 to overlaps between random niches z1.sim and z2.sim, which are built from random reallocations of occurences of z1 and z2.

Value

a list with $obs = observed overlaps, $sim = simulated overlaps, $p.D = p-value of the test on D, $p.I = p-value of the test on I.

Author(s)

Olivier Broennimann <olivier.broennimann@unil.ch>

References

Broennimann, O., M.C. Fitzpatrick, P.B. Pearman,B. Petitpierre, L. Pellissier, N.G. Yoccoz, W. Thuiller, M.J. Fortin, C. Randin, N.E. Zimmermann, C.H. Graham and A. Guisan. 2012. Measuring ecological niche overlap from occurrence and spatial environmental data. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, **21**, 481-497.

Warren, D.L., R.E. Glor and M. Turelli. 2008. Environmental niche equivalency versus conservatism: quantitative approaches to niche evolution. *Evolution*, **62**, 2868-2883.

See Also

ecospat.grid.clim.dyn, ecospat.niche.similarity.test

---

ecospat.niche.overlap   *Calculate Niche Overlap*

Description

Calculate the overlap metrics D and I based on two species occurrence density grids z1 and z2 created by ecospat.grid.clim.

Usage

```
ecospat.niche.overlap (z1, z2, cor)
```

Arguments

z1	Species 1 occurrence density grid created by ecospat.grid.clim.
z2	Species 2 occurrence density grid created by ecospat.grid.clim.
cor	Correct the occurrence densities of each species by the prevalence of the environments in their range (T = yes, F = no).

Details

if cor=F, the z$uncor objects created by `ecospat.grid.clim` are used to calculate the overlap. if cor=T, the z$cor objects are used.

Value

Overlap values D and I. D is Schoener's overlap metric (Schoener 1970). I is a modified Hellinger metric(Warren et al. 2008)

Author(s)

Olivier Broennimann <olivier.broennimann@unil.ch>

References

Broennimann, O., M.C. Fitzpatrick, P.B. Pearman, B. Petitpierre, L. Pellissier, N.G. Yoccoz, W. Thuiller, M.J. Fortin, C. Randin, N.E. Zimmermann, C.H. Graham and A. Guisan. 2012. Measuring ecological niche overlap from occurrence and spatial environmental data. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, **21**, 481-497.

Schoener, T.W. 1968. Anolis lizards of Bimini: resource partitioning in a complex fauna. *Ecology*, **49**, 704-726.

Warren, D.L., R.E. Glor and M. Turelli. 2008. Environmental niche equivalency versus conservatism: quantitative approaches to niche evolution. *Evolution*, **62**, 2868-2883.

See Also

ecospat.grid.clim.dyn

---

ecospat.niche.similarity.test
: *Niche Similarity Test*

Description

Run a niche similarity test (see Warren et al 2008) based on two species occurrence density grids.

Usage

```
ecospat.niche.similarity.test (z1, z2, rep, one.sided=T, rand.type)
```

Arguments

z1	Species 1 occurrence density grid created by `ecospat.grid.clim`.
z2	Species 2 occurrence density grid created by `ecospat.grid.clim`.
rep	The number of replications to perform.
one.sided	If true, perform a one-sided test, otherwise a two-sided test.
rand.type	Type of randomization on the density grids (1 or 2).

Details

Compares the observed niche overlap between z1 and z2 to overlaps between z1 and random niches (z2.sim) as available in the range of z2 (z2$Z). z2.sim has the same pattern as z2 but the center is randomly translatated in the availabe z2$Z space and weighted by z2$Z densities. If rand.type = 1, both z1 and z2 are randomly shifted, if rand.type =2, only z2 is randomly shifted.

Value

a list with $obs = observed overlaps, $sim = simulated overlaps, $p.D = p-value of the test on D, $p.I = p-value of the test on I.

Author(s)

Olivier Broennimann <olivier.broennimann@unil.ch>

References

Broennimann, O., M.C. Fitzpatrick, P.B. Pearman, B. Petitpierre, L. Pellissier, N.G. Yoccoz, W. Thuiller, M.J. Fortin, C. Randin, N.E. Zimmermann, C.H. Graham and A. Guisan. 2012. Measuring ecological niche overlap from occurrence and spatial environmental data. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, **21**, 481-497.

Warren, D.L., R.E. Glor and M. Turelli. 2008. Environmental niche equivalency versus conservatism: quantitative approaches to niche evolution. *Evolution*, **62**, 2868-2883.

See Also

ecospat.grid.clim.dyn, ecospat.niche.equivalency.test

---

ecospat.npred   *Number Of Predictors*

Description

Calculate the maximum number of predictors to include in the model with a desired correlation between predictors.

Usage

```
ecospat.npred (x, th)
```

Arguments

x	Correlation matrix of the predictors.
th	Desired threshold of correlation between predictors.

Value

Returns the number of predictors to use.

Author(s)

Blaise Petitpierre <bpetitpierre@gmail.com>

Examples

```
colvar <- ecospat.testData[c(4:8)]
x <- cor(colvar, method="pearson")
ecospat.npred (x, th=0.75)
```

```
ecospat.occ.desaggregation
```
Species Occurrences Desaggregation

Description

Remove species occurrences in a dataframe that are closer to each other than a specified distance threshold.

Usage

```
ecospat.occ.desaggregation (dfvar, colxy, colvar=NULL, min.dist, plot=T)
```

Arguments

dfvar	A dataframe with x, y, and variables.
colxy	The range of columns for x and y in df.
colvar	The range of columns for variables in df.
min.dist	The minimun distance threshold in the sub-dataframe.
plot	A boolean indicating whether to plot the resulting distribution of occurrences.

Details

The number of occurrences kept and excluded is shown in a dynamic plot. At the end of the selection process, a plot showing the resulting distribution of occurrences will be plotted if argument plot=F

Value

A subset of df with the columns specified in colvar.

Author(s)

Olivier Broennimann <olivier.broennimann@unil.ch>

Examples

```
## Not run:
spp <- ecospat.testNiche
sp1 <- spp[1:32,1:3]

occ.sp1 <- ecospat.occ.desaggregation(dfvar=sp1,colxy=2:3,colvar=NULL, min.dist=500,plot=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

ecospat.permut.glm   *GLM Permutation Function*

Description

A permutation function to get p-values on GLM coefficients and deviance.

Usage

```
ecospat.permut.glm (glm.obj, nperm)
```

Arguments

glm.obj   Any calibrated GLM or GAM object with a binomial error distribution.

nperm   The number of permutations in the randomization process.

Details

Rows of the response variable are permuted and a new GLM is calibrated as well as deviance, adjusted deviance and coefficients are calculated. These random parameters are compared to the true parameters in order to derive p-values.

Value

Return p-values that are how the true parameters of the original model deviate from the disribution of the random parameters. A p-value of zero means that the true parameter is completely outside the random distribution.

Author(s)

Christophe Randin <christophe.randin@unibas.ch>, Antoine Guisan <antoine.guisan@unil.ch> and Trevor Hastie

References

Hastie, T., R. Tibshirani and J. Friedman. 2001. *Elements of Statistical Learning; Data Mining, Inference, and Prediction*, Springer-Verlag, New York.

Legendre, P. and L. Legendre. 1998. *Numerical Ecology*, 2nd English edition. Elsevier Science BV, Amsterdam.

Examples

```
## Not run:
ecospat.permut.glm (get ("glm.Achillea_atrata", envir=ecospat.env), 1000)

## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.plot.contrib   *Plot Variables Contribution*

Description

Plot the contribution of the initial variables to the analysis (i.e. correlation circle). Typically these are the eigen vectors and eigen values in ordinations.

Usage

```
ecospat.plot.contrib (contrib, eigen)
```

Arguments

contrib   A dataframe of the contribution of each original variable on each axis of the analysis, i.e. the eigen vectors.

eigen   A vector of the importance of the axes in the ordination, i.e. a vector of eigen values.

Details

Requires ade4 library. If using princomp , use $loadings and $sdev of the princomp object. if using dudi.pca, use $li and $eig of the dudi.pca object.

Author(s)

Olivier Broennimann <olivier.broennimann@unil.ch>

References

Broennimann, O., M.C. Fitzpatrick, P.B. Pearman, B. Petitpierre, L. Pellissier, N.G. Yoccoz, W. Thuiller, M.J. Fortin, C. Randin, N.E. Zimmermann, C.H. Graham and A. Guisan. 2012. Measuring ecological niche overlap from occurrence and spatial environmental data. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, **21**, 481-497.

See Also

ecospat.plot.niche.dyn,ecospat.plot.overlap.test, ecospat.niche.similarity.test,princomp

---

ecospat.plot.kappa   *Plot Kappa*

Description

Plots the values for Cohen's Kappa along different thresholds.

Usage

```
ecospat.plot.kappa(Pred, Sp.occ)
```

Arguments

Pred	A vector of predicted probabilities
Sp.occ	A vector of binary observations of the species occurrence

Value

A plot of the Cohen's Kappa values along different thresholds.

Author(s)

Luigi Maiorano <luigi.maiorano@gmail.com> with contributions of Valeria Di Cola <valeria.dicola@unil.ch>.

References

Liu, C., P.M. Berry, T.P. Dawson, and R.G. Pearson. 2005. Selecting thresholds of occurrence in the prediction of species distributions. *Ecography*, **28**, 385-393.

Landis, J.R. and G.G. Koch. 1977. The measurement of observer agreement for categorical data. *biometrics*, **33**,159-174.

See Also

[ecospat.meva.table](), [ecospat.max.tss](), [ecospat.plot.tss](), [ecospat.cohen.kappa](), [ecospat.max.kappa]()

Examples

```
Pred <- ecospat.testData$glm_Agrostis_capillaris
Sp.occ <- ecospat.testData$Agrostis_capillaris
ecospat.plot.kappa(Pred, Sp.occ)
```

---

ecospat.plot.mess *Plot MESS*

Description

Plot the MESS extrapolation index onto the geographical space.

Usage

```
ecospat.plot.mess (xy, mess.object, cex=1, pch=15)
```

Arguments

xy	The x and y coordinates of the projection dataset.
mess.object	A dataframe as returned by the ecospat.mess function.
cex	Specify the size of the symbol.
pch	Specify the point symbols.

Value

Returns a plot of the the MESS extrapolation index onto the geographical space.

Author(s)

Blaise Petitpierre <bpetitpierre@gmail.com>

References

Elith, J., M. Kearney and S. Phillips. 2010. The art of modelling range-shifting species. *Methods in ecology and evolution*, **1**, 330-342.

See Also

[ecospat.mess](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- ecospat.testData[c(2,3,4:8)]
proj <- x[1:90,] #A projection dataset.
cal <- x[91:300,] #A calibration dataset

#Create a MESS object
mess.object <- ecospat.mess (proj, cal, w="default")

#Plot MESS
ecospat.plot.mess (xy=proj[c(1:2)], mess.object, cex=1, pch=15)

## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.plot.niche   *Plot Niche*

Description

Plot a niche z created by ecospat.grid.clim.dyn.

Usage

```
ecospat.plot.niche (z, title, name.axis1, name.axis2, cor=F)
```

Arguments

z	A gridclim object for the species distribution created by ecospat.grid.clim.dyn.
title	A title for the plot.
name.axis1	A label for the first axis.
name.axis2	A label for the second axis.
cor	Correct the occurrence densities of the species by the prevalence of the environments in its range (T = yes, F = no).

Details

if z is bivariate, a bivariate plot of the niche of the species. if z is univariate, a histogram of the niche of the species

Author(s)

Olivier Broennimann <olivier.broennimann@unil.ch>

References

Broennimann, O., M.C. Fitzpatrick, P.B. Pearman, B. Petitpierre, L. Pellissier, N.G. Yoccoz, W. Thuiller, M.J. Fortin, C. Randin, N.E. Zimmermann, C.H. Graham and A. Guisan. 2012. Measuring ecological niche overlap from occurrence and spatial environmental data. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, **21**, 481-497.

See Also

ecospat.grid.clim.dyn

---

ecospat.plot.niche.dyn

Niche Categories and Species Density

Description

Plot niche categories and species density created by ecospat.grid.clim.dyn.

Usage

```
ecospat.plot.niche.dyn (z1,z2,quant,title,interest,
colz1,colz2,colinter,colZ1,colZ2,name.axis1,name.axis2)
```

Arguments

z1	A gridclim object for the native distribution.
z2	A gridclim object for the invaded range.
quant	The quantile of the environmental density used to remove marginal climates.
title	The title of the plot.
interest	Choose which density to plot: if interest=1, plot native density, if interest=2, plot invasive density.
colz1	The color used to depict unfilling area.
colz2	The color used to depict expansion area.
colinter	The color used to depict overlap area.
colZ1	The color used to delimit the native extent.
colZ2	The color used to delimit the invaded extent.
name.axis1	A label for the first axis.
name.axis2	A label for the second axis

Author(s)

Blaise Petitpierre <bpetitpierre@gmail.com>

---

ecospat.plot.overlap.test
                          Plot Overlap Test

Description

Plot a histogram of observed and randomly simulated overlaps, with p-values of equivalency or similarity tests.

Usage

```
ecospat.plot.overlap.test (x, type, title)
```

Arguments

x	Object created by `ecospat.niche.similarity.test` or `ecospat.niche.equivalency.test`.
type	Must be either "D" or "I".
title	The title for the plot.

Author(s)

Olivier Broennimann <olivier.broennimann@unil.ch>

References

Broennimann, O., M.C. Fitzpatrick, P.B. Pearman, B. Petitpierre, L. Pellissier, N.G. Yoccoz, W. Thuiller, M.J. Fortin, C. Randin, N.E. Zimmermann, C.H. Graham and A. Guisan. 2012. Measuring ecological niche overlap from occurrence and spatial environmental data. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, **21**, 481-497.

See Also

[ecospat.niche.similarity.test](), [ecospat.niche.equivalency.test]()

---

ecospat.plot.tss   *Plot True skill statistic (TSS)*

Description

Plots the values for True skill statistic (TSS) along different thresholds.

Usage

```
ecospat.plot.tss(Pred, Sp.occ)
```

Arguments

Pred	A vector of predicted probabilities
Sp.occ	A vector of binary observations of the species occurrence

Value

A plot of the TSS values along different thresholds.

Author(s)

Luigi Maiorano <luigi.maiorano@gmail.com>

References

Liu, C., P.M. Berry, T.P. Dawson, and R.G. Pearson. 2005. Selecting thresholds of occurrence in the prediction of species distributions. *Ecography*, **28**, 385-393.

Liu, C., M. White and G. Newell. 2013. Selecting thresholds for the prediction of species occurrence with presence-only data. *Journal of Biogeography*, *40*, 778-789.

See Also

[ecospat.meva.table](), [ecospat.max.tss](), [ecospat.plot.kappa](), [ecospat.cohen.kappa](), [ecospat.max.kappa]()

Examples

```
Pred <- ecospat.testData$glm_Agrostis_capillaris
Sp.occ <- ecospat.testData$Agrostis_capillaris
ecospat.plot.tss(Pred, Sp.occ)
```

---

ecospat.rand.pseudoabsences

Sample Pseudo-Absences

Description

Randomly sample pseudoabsences from an environmental dataframe covering the study area.

Usage

```
ecospat.rand.pseudoabsences (nbabsences, glob, colxyglob, colvar="all",
presence, colxypresence, mindist)
```

Arguments

nbabsences	The number of pseudoabsences desired.
glob	A two-column dataframe (or a vector) of the environmental values (in column) for background pixels of the whole study area (in row).
colxyglob	The range of columns for x and y in glob.
colvar	The range of columns for the environmental variables in glob. colvar="all" keeps all the variables in glob in the final dataframe. colvar=NULL keeps only x and y.
presence	A presence-absence dataframe for each species (columns) in each location or grid cell (rows).
colxypresence	The range of columns for x and y in presence.
mindist	The minimum distance from presences within wich pseudoabsences should not be drawn (buffer distance around presences).

Value

A dataframe of random absences.

Author(s)

Olivier Broennimann <olivier.broennimann@unil.ch>

Examples

```
glob <- ecospat.testData[2:8]
presence <- ecospat.testData[c(2:3,9)]
presence <- presence[presence[,3]==1,1:2]
ecospat.rand.pseudoabsences (nbabsences=10, glob=glob, colxyglob=1:2, colvar = "all",
presence= presence, colxypresence=1:2, mindist=20)
```

---

ecospat.sample.envar   *Sample Environmental Variables*

Description

Add environmental values to a species dataframe.

Usage

```
ecospat.sample.envar (dfsp, colspxy, colspkept = "xy", dfvar,
colvarxy, colvar = "all", resolution)
```

Arguments

dfsp	A species dataframe with x (long), y (lat) and optional other variables.
colspxy	The range of columns for x (long) and y (lat) in dfsp.
colspkept	The columns of dfsp that should be kept in the final dataframe (default: xy).
dfvar	A dataframe object with x, y and environmental variables.
colvarxy	The range of columns for x and y in dfvar.
colvar	The range of enviromental variable columns in dfvar (default: all except xy).
resolution	The distance between x,y of species and environmental datafreme beyond which values shouldn't be added.

Details

The xy (lat/long) coordinates of the species occurrences are compared to those of the environment dataframe and the value of the closest pixel is added to the species dataframe. When the closest environment pixel is more distant than the given resolution, NA is added instead of the value. This function is similar to sample() in ArcGIS.

Value

A Dataframe with the same rows as dfsp, with environmental values from dfvar in column.

Author(s)

Olivier Broennimann <olivier.broennimann@unil.ch>

Examples

```
## Not run:
spp <- ecospat.testNiche
sp1 <- spp[1:32,1:3]
occ.sp1 <- ecospat.occ.desaggregation(dfvar=sp1,colxy=2:3,colvar=NULL, min.dist=500,plot=TRUE)
clim <- ecospat.testData[2:8]

occ_sp1 <- na.exclude(ecospat.sample.envar(dfsp=occ.sp1,colspxy=1:2,colspkept=1:2,dfvar=clim,
colvarxy=1:2,colvar="all",resolution=25))

## End(Not run)
```

---

ecospat.SESAM.prr   *SESAM Probability Ranking Rule*

Description

Implement the SESAM framework to predict community composition using a 'probability ranking' rule.

Usage

```
ecospat.SESAM.prr(proba, sr)
```

Arguments

proba	A data frame object of SDMs probabilities (or other sources) for all species. Column names (species names SDM) and row name (sampling sites) (need to have defined row names).
sr	A data frame object with species richness value in the first column. Sites should be arranged in the same order as in the 'prob' argument.

Details

The SESAM framework implemented in ecospat is based on 1) probabilities of individual species presence for each site - these can be obtained for example by fitting SDMs. This step represents the application of an environmental filter to the community assembly, 2) richness predictions for each site - the richness prediction can be derived in different ways, for instance by summing probabilities from individual species presence for each site or by fitting direct richness models. This step represents the application of a macroecological constraint to the number of species that can coexist in the considered unit, 3) a biotic rule to decide which species potentially present in the site are retained in the final prediction to match the richness value predicted. The biotic rule applied here is called 'probability ranking' rule: the community composition in each site is determined by ranking the species in decreasing order of their predicted probability of presence from SDMs up to a richness prediction.

Value

Returns a '.txt' file saved in the working directory that contains the community prediction by the SESAM framework, i.e. binary predictions for all species (columns) for each site (rows).

Author(s)

Manuela D'Amen <manuela.damen@unil.ch> and Anne Dubuis <anne.dubuis@gmail.com>

References

D'Amen, M., A. Dubuis, R.F. Fernandes, J. Pottier, L. Pellissier and A. Guisan. 2015. Using species richness and functional traits predictions to constrain assemblage predictions from stacked species distribution models. *J. Biogeogr.*, **42**, 1255-1266.

Guisan, A. and C. Rahbek. 2011. SESAM - a new framework integrating macroecological and species distribution models for predicting spatio-temporal patterns of species assemblages. *J. Biogeogr.*, **38**, 1433-1444.

Examples

```
proba <- ecospat.testData[,73:92]
sr <- as.data.frame(rowSums(proba))
ecospat.SESAM.prr(proba, sr)
```

---

ecospat.shift.centroids
                         Draw Centroid Arrows

Description

Draw arrows linking the centroid of the native and exotic (non-native) distribution (continuous line) and between native and invaded extent (dashed line).

Usage

```
ecospat.shift.centroids(sp1, sp2, clim1, clim2,col)
```

Arguments

sp1	The scores of the species native distribution along the the two first axes of the PCA.
sp2	The scores of the species invasive distribution along the the two first axes of the PCA.
clim1	The scores of the entire native extent along the the two first axes of the PCA.
clim2	The scores of the entire invaded extent along the the two first axes of the PCA.
col	Colour of the arrow.

Details

Allows to visualize the shift of the niche centroids of the species and the centroids of the climatic conditions in the study area. To compare invasive species niche, the arrow links the centroid of the native and inasive distribution (continuous line) and between native and invaded extent (dashed line).

Value

Arrow on the overlap test plot

Author(s)

Blaise Petitpierre <bpetitpierre@gmail.com>

---

ecospat.testData   *Test Data For The Ecospat package*

Description

Data frame that contains vegetation plots data: presence records of 50 species, a set of environmental variables (topo-climatic) and SDM predictions for some species in the Western Swiss Alps (Canton de Vaud, Switzerland).

Usage

```
data("ecospat.testData")
```

Format

A data frame with 300 observations on the following 96 variables.

numplots Number of the vegetation plot.

long Longitude, in Swiss plane coordinate system of the vegetation plot.

lat Latitude, in Swiss plane coordinate system of the vegetation plot.

ddeg Growing degree days (with a 0 degrees Celsius threshold).

mind Moisture index over the growing season (average values for June to August in mm day-1).

srad The annual sum of radiation (in kJ m-2 year-1).

slp Slope (in degrees) calculated from the DEM25.

topo Topographic position (an integrated and unitless measure of topographic exposure.

Achillea_atrata

Achillea_millefolium

Acinos_alpinus

Adenostyles_glabra

Aposeris_foetida

Arnica_montana

Aster_bellidiastrum

Bartsia_alpina

```
Bellis_perennis
Campanula_rotundifolia
Centaurea_montana
Cerastium_latifolium
Cruciata_laevipes
Doronicum_grandiflorum
Galium_album
Galium_anisophyllon
Galium_megalospermum
Gentiana_bavarica
Gentiana_lutea
Gentiana_purpurea
Gentiana_verna
Globularia_cordifolia
Globularia_nudicaulis
Gypsophila_repens
Hieracium_lactucella
Homogyne_alpina
Hypochaeris_radicata
Leontodon_autumnalis
Leontodon_helveticus
Myosotis_alpestris
Myosotis_arvensis
Phyteuma_orbiculare
Phyteuma_spicatum
Plantago_alpina
Plantago_lanceolata
Polygonum_bistorta
Polygonum_viviparum
Prunella_grandiflora
Rhinanthus_alectorolophus
Rumex_acetosa
Rumex_crispus
Vaccinium_gaultherioides
Veronica_alpina
Veronica_aphylla
Agrostis_capillaris
Bromus_erectus_sstr
Campanula_scheuchzeri
Carex_sempervirens
```

```
Cynosurus_cristatus
Dactylis_glomerata
Daucus_carota
Festuca_pratensis_sl
Geranium_sylvaticum
Leontodon_hispidus_sl
Potentilla_erecta
Pritzelago_alpina_sstr
Prunella_vulgaris
Ranunculus_acris_sl
Saxifraga_oppositifolia
Soldanella_alpina
Taraxacum_officinale_aggr
Trifolium_repens_sstr
Veronica_chamaedrys
Parnassia_palustris
glm_Agrostis_capillaris
glm_Leontodon_hispidus_sl
glm_Dactylis_glomerata
glm_Trifolium_repens_sstr
glm_Geranium_sylvaticum
glm_Ranunculus_acris_sl
glm_Prunella_vulgaris
glm_Veronica_chamaedrys
glm_Taraxacum_officinale_aggr
glm_Plantago_lanceolata
glm_Potentilla_erecta
glm_Carex_sempervirens
glm_Soldanella_alpina
glm_Cynosurus_cristatus
glm_Campanula_scheuchzeri
glm_Festuca_pratensis_sl
gbm_Bromus_erectus_sstr
glm_Saxifraga_oppositifolia
glm_Daucus_carota
glm_Pritzelago_alpina_sstr
glm_Bromus_erectus_sstr
gbm_Saxifraga_oppositifolia
gbm_Daucus_carota
gbm_Pritzelago_alpina_sstr
```
GLM model for the species Agrostis_capillaris.
GLM model for the species Leontodon_hispidus_sl.
GLM model for the species Dactylis_glomerata.
GLM model for the species Trifolium_repens_sstr.
GLM model for the species Geranium_sylvaticum.
GLM model for the species Ranunculus_acris_sl.
GLM model for the species Prunella_vulgaris.
GLM model for the species Veronica_chamaedrys.
GLM model for the species Taraxacum_officinale_aggr.
GLM model for the species Plantago_lanceolata.
GLM model for the species Potentilla_erecta.
GLM model for the species Carex_sempervirens.
GLM model for the species Soldanella_alpina.
GLM model for the species Cynosurus_cristatus.
GLM model for the species Campanula_scheuchzeri.
GLM model for the species Festuca_pratensis_sl.
GBM model for the species Bromus_erectus_sstr.
GLM model for the species Saxifraga_oppositifolia.
GLM model for the species Daucus_carota.
GLM model for the species Pritzelago_alpina_sstr.
GLM model for the species Bromus_erectus_sstr.
GBM model for the species Saxifraga_oppositifolia.
GBM model for the species Daucus_carota.
GBM model for the species Pritzelago_alpina_sstr.

Details

The study area is the Western Swiss Alps of Canton de Vaud, Switzerland.

Five topo-climatic explanatory variables to calibrate the SDMs: growing degree days (with a 0 degrees Celsius threshold); moisture index over the growing season (average values for June to August in mm day-1); slope (in degrees); topographic position (an integrated and unitless measure of topographic exposure; Zimmermann et al., 2007); and the annual sum of radiation (in kJ m-2 year-1). The spatial resolution of the predictor is 25 m x 25 m so that the models could capture most of the small-scale variations of the climatic factors in the mountainous areas.

Two modelling techniques were used to produce the SDMs: generalized linear models (GLM; Mc-Cullagh & Nelder, 1989; R library 'glm') and generalized boosted models (GBM; Friedman, 2001; R library 'gbm'). The SDMs correpond to 20 species: Agrostis_capillaris, Leontodon_hispidus_sl, Dactylis_glomerata, Trifolium_repens_sstr, Geranium_sylvaticum, Ranunculus_acris_sl, Prunella_vulgaris, Veronica_chamaedrys, Taraxacum_officinale_aggr, Plantago_lanceolata, Potentilla_erecta, Carex_sempervirens, Soldanella_alpina, Cynosurus_cristatus, Campanula_scheuchzeri, Festuca_pratensis_sl, Daucus_carota, Pritzelago_alpina_sstr, Bromus_erectus_sstr and Saxifraga_oppositifolia.

Author(s)

Antoine Guisan <antoine.guisan@unil.ch>, Anne Dubuis <anne.dubuis@gmail.com> and Valeria Di Cola <valeria.dicola@unil.ch>

References

Guisan, A. 1997. Distribution de taxons vegetaux dans un environnement alpin: Application de modelisations statistiques dans un systeme d'information geographique. PhD Thesis, University of Geneva, Switzerland.

Guisan, A., J.P. Theurillat. and F. Kienast. 1998. Predicting the potential distribution of plant species in an alpine environment. *Journal of Vegetation Science*, **9**, 65-74.

Guisan, A. and J.P. Theurillat. 2000. Assessing alpine plant vulnerability to climate change: A modeling perspective. *Integrated Assessment*, **1**, 307-320.

Guisan, A. and J.P. Theurillat. 2000. Equilibrium modeling of alpine plant distribution and climate change : How far can we go? *Phytocoenologia*, **30**(3-4), 353-384.

Dubuis A., J. Pottier, V. Rion, L. Pellissier, J.P. Theurillat and A. Guisan. 2011. Predicting spatial patterns of plant species richness: A comparison of direct macroecological and species stacking approaches. *Diversity and Distributions*, **17**, 1122-1131.

Zimmermann, N.E., T.C. Edwards, G.G Moisen, T.S. Frescino and J.A. Blackard. 2007. Remote sensing-based predictors improve distribution models of rare, early successional and broadleaf tree species in Utah. *Journal of Applied Ecology* **44**, 1057-1067.

Examples

```
data(ecospat.testData)
str(ecospat.testData)
dim(ecospat.testData)
names(ecospat.testData)
```

---

ecospat.testNiche   *Test Data For The Niche Overlap Analysis*

Description

Data frame that contains occurrence sites for each species, long, lat and the name of the species at each site.

Usage

```
data(ecospat.testNiche)
```

Format

ecospat.testNiche is a data frame with the following columns:

species sp1, sp2, sp3 and sp4.

long Longitude, in Swiss plane coordinate system of the vegetation plot.

lat Latitude, in Swiss plane coordinate system of the vegetation plot.

Spp Scientific name of the species used in the exmaple: Bromus_erectus_sstr, Saxifraga_oppositifolia, Daucus_carota and Pritzelago_alpina_sstr.

Details

List of occurence sites for the species.

Author(s)

Antoine Guisan <antoine.guisan@unil.ch>, Anne Dubuis <anne.dubuis@gmail.com> and Valeria Di Cola <valeria.dicola@unil.ch>

See Also

[ecospat.testData](#)

Examples

```
data(ecospat.testNiche)
dim(ecospat.testNiche)
names(ecospat.testNiche)
```

---

ecospat.testNiche.inv   *Test Data For The Niche Dynamics Analysis In The Invaded Range Of A Hypothetical Species*

Description

Data frame that contains geographical coordinates, environmental variables, occurrence sites for the studied species and the prediction of its distribution in the invaded range. These predictions are provided by SDM calibrated on the native range.

Usage

```
data(ecospat.testNiche.inv)
```

Format

ecospat.testNiche.inv is a data frame with the following columns:

x Longitude, in WGS84 coordinate system of the species occurrence.

y Latitude, in WGS84 coordinate system of the species occurrence.

aetpet Ratio of actual to potential evapotranspiration.

gdd Growing degree-days above 5 degrees C.

p Annual amount of precipitations.

pet Potential evapotranspiration.

stdp Annual variation of precipitations.

tmax Maximum temperature of the warmest month.

tmin Minimum temperature of the coldest month.

tmp Annual mean temperature.

species_occ Presence records of the species occurrence.

predictions Species Distribution Model predictions of the studied species.

Details

The study area is Australia, which is the invaded range of the hypothetical species.

Eight topo-climatic explanatory variables to quantify niche differences: ratio of the actual potential evapotranspiration; growing degree days; precipitation; potential evapotranspiration; annual variation of precipitations; maximum temperature of the warmest month; minimum temperature of the coldest month; and annual mean temperature.

Author(s)

Blaise Petitpierre <bpetitpierre@gmail.com> and Valeria Di Cola <valeria.dicola@unil.ch>

References

Petitpierre, B., C. Kueffer, O. Broennimann, C. Randin, C. Daehler and A. Guisan. 2012. Climatic niche shifts are rare among terrestrial plant invaders. *Science*, **335**, 1344-1348.

See Also

ecospat.testNiche.nat

Examples

```
data(ecospat.testNiche.inv)
str(ecospat.testNiche.inv)
dim(ecospat.testNiche.inv)
names(ecospat.testNiche.inv)
```

---

ecospat.testNiche.nat *Test Data For The Niche Dynamics Analysis In The Native Range Of A Hypothetical Species*

Description

Data frame that contains geographical coordinates, environmental variables, occurrence sites for the studied species and the prediction of its distribution in the native range. These predictions are provided by SDM calibrated on the native range.

Usage

```
data(ecospat.testNiche.nat)
```

Format

ecospat.testNiche.nat is a data frame with the following columns:

x Longitude, in WGS84 coordinate system of the species occurrence.

y Latitude, in WGS84 coordinate system of the species occurrence.

aetpet Ratio of actual to potential evapotranspiration.

gdd Growing degree-days above 5 degrees C.

p Annual amount of precipitations.

pet Potential evapotranspiration.

stdp Annual variation of precipitations.

tmax Maximum temperature of the warmest month.

tmin Minimum temperature of the coldest month.

tmp Annual mean temperature.

species_occ Presence records of the species occurrence.

predictions Species Distribution Model predictions of the studied species.

Details

The study area is North America, which is the native range of the hypothetical species.

Eight topo-climatic explanatory variables to quantify niche differences: ratio of the actual potential evapotranspiration; growing degree days; precipitation; potential evapotranspiration; annual variation of precipitations; maximum temperature of the warmest month; minimum temperature of the coldest month; and annual mean temperature.

Author(s)

Blaise Petitpierre <bpetitpierre@gmail.com> and Valeria Di Cola <valeria.dicola@unil.ch>

References

Petitpierre, B., C. Kueffer, O. Broennimann, C. Randin, C. Daehler and A. Guisan. 2012. Climatic niche shifts are rare among terrestrial plant invaders. *Science*, **335**, 1344-1348.

See Also

[ecospat.testNiche.inv](#)

Examples

```
data(ecospat.testNiche.nat)
str(ecospat.testNiche.nat)
dim(ecospat.testNiche.nat)
names(ecospat.testNiche.nat)
```

---

ecospat.testTree   *Test Tree For The Ecospat package*

Description

The tree object is a phylogenetic tree of class 'phylo' (see read.tree) that contains data of 50 angiosperm species from the Western Swiss Alps.

Format

ecospat.testTree is a tree contains the following species:

[1] "Rumex_acetosa" [2] "Polygonum_bistorta" [3] "Polygonum_viviparum" [4] "Rumex_crispus" [5] "Cerastium_latifolium" [6] "Silene_acaulis" [7] "Gypsophila_repens" [8] "Vaccinium_gaultherioides" [9] "Soldanella_alpina" [10] "Cruciata_laevipes" [11] "Galium_album" [12] "Galium_anisophyllon" [13] "Galium_megalospermum" [14] "Gentiana_verna" [15] "Gentiana_bavarica" [16] "Gentiana_purpurea" [17] "Gentiana_lutea" [18] "Bartsia_alpina" [19] "Rhinanthus_alectorolophus" [20] "Prunella_grandiflora" [21] "Acinos_alpinus" [22] "Plantago_alpina" [23] "Plantago_lanceolata" [24] "Veronica_officinalis" [25] "Veronica_aphylla" [26] "Veronica_alpina" [27] "Veronica_chamaedrys" [28] "Veronica_persica" [29] "Globularia_cordifolia" [30] "Globularia_nudicaulis" [31] "Myosotis_alpestris" [32] "Myosotis_arvensis" [33] "Aposeris_foetida" [34] "Centaurea_montana" [35] "Hieracium_lactucella" [36] "Leontodon_helveticus" [37] "Leontodon_autumnalis" [38] "Hypochaeris_radicata" [39] "Achillea_atrata" [40] "Achillea_millefolium" [41] "Homogyne_alpina" [42] "Senecio_doronicum" [43] "Adenostyles_glabra" [44] "Arnica_montana" [45] "Aster_bellidiastrum" [46] "Bellis_perennis" [47] "Doronicum_grandiflorum" [48] "Phyteuma_orbiculare" [49] "Phyteuma_spicatum" [50] "Campanula_rotundifolia"

Author(s)

Charlotte Ndiribe <charlotte.ndiribe@unil.ch>, Nicolas Salamin <nicolas.salamin@unil.ch> and Antoine Guisan <antoine.guisan@unil.ch>

References

Ndiribe, C., L. Pellissier, S. Antonelli, A. Dubuis, J. Pottier, P. Vittoz, A. Guisan and N. Salamin. 2013. Phylogenetic plant community structure along elevation is lineage specific. *Ecology and Evolution*, **3**, 4925-4939.

Examples

```
fpath <- system.file("extdata", "ecospat.testTree.tre", package="ecospat")
tree <- read.tree(fpath)
plot(tree)
```

---

ecospat.varpart	*Variation Partitioning For GLM Or GAM*

Description

Perform variance partitioning for binomial GLM or GAM based on the deviance of two groups or predicting variables.

Usage

```
ecospat.varpart (model.1, model.2, model.12)
```

Arguments

model.1   GLM / GAM calibrated on the first group of variables.

model.2   GLM / GAM calibrated on the second group of variables.

model.12   GLM / GAM calibrated on all variables from the two groups.

Details

The deviance is calculated with the adjusted geometric mean squared improvement rescaled for a maximum of 1.

Value

Return the four fractions of deviance as in Randin et al. 2009: partial deviance of model 1 and 2, joined deviance and unexplained deviance.

Author(s)

Christophe Randin <christophe.randin@unibas.ch>, Helene Jaccard and Nigel Gilles Yoccoz

References

Randin, C.F., H. Jaccard, P. Vittoz, N.G. Yoccoz and A. Guisan. 2009. Land use improves spatial predictions of mountain plant abundance but not presence-absence. *Journal of Vegetation Science*, **20**, 996-1008.

Examples

```
## Not run:
ecospat.cv.example()
ecospat.varpart (model.1= get ("glm.Achillea_atrata", envir=ecospat.env),
model.2= get ("glm.Achillea_millefolium", envir=ecospat.env),
model.12= get ("glm.Achillea_millefolium", envir=ecospat.env))

## End(Not run)
```

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