

# gbif.range

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**Type** Package

**Title** A toolbox to efficiently download and filter large GBIF observational datasets for sound spatial analyses

**Version** 0.2.0

**Depends** R (>= 4.0.0), raster, terra, rgbif, CoordinateCleaner, rgeos, mclust, ClusterR, FNN, geometry

**Description** Workflow to generate taxa range maps from scratch based on ecoregions and an user-friendly GBIF wrapper (no hard-limit of < 100,000 species observations, filetring parameters to easily flag records, access to the GBIF backbone taxonomy)

**License** GPL (>=3)

**BugReports** <https://github.com/8Ginette8/gbif.range/issues>

**Encoding** UTF-8

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**LazyData** true

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.2

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**Collate** 'make\_tiles.R'

'get\_gbif.R'

'get\_taxonomy.R'

'get\_doi.R'

'obs\_filter.R'

'get\_range.R'

'conv\_function.R'

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conv_function	<i>Create polygon objects in different bioregions</i>
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### Description

Not to be called directly by the user

### Usage

```
conv_function(sp_coord, bwp, bipl, bwpo, temp_dir, g = NULL)
```

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get_doi	<i>Get a custom DOI for a GBIF filtered dataset</i>
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---

### Description

A small user friendly wrapper of the `derived_dataset()` function of the `rgbif` R package, compatible with one or several `get_gbif()` outputs.

### Usage

```
get_doi(
  get.gbif = NULL,
  title = NULL,
  description = NULL,
  source_url = "https://example.com/",
  user = "",
  pwd = "",
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

<code>get.gbif</code>	data.frame or list. One <code>get_gbif()</code> output or a list of several.
<code>title</code>	The title for your derived dataset.
<code>source_url</code>	A link to where the dataset is stored.
<code>user</code>	Your GBIF username.
<code>pwd</code>	Your GBIF password.
<code>...</code>	Additonnal parameters for <code>derived_dataset()</code> in <code>rgbif</code> .
<code>descriptpion</code>	A description of the dataset.

## Details

see `derived_dataset()` function from the `rgbif` R package

## Value

One citable DOI and its information.

## References

Chamberlain, S., Oldoni, D., & Waller, J. (2022). `rgbif`: interface to the global biodiversity information facility API. 10.5281/zenodo.6023735

## See Also

The `rgbif` package for additional and more general approaches to get GBIF DOI

## Examples

```
# Downloading worldwide the observations of Panthera tigris and Ailuropoda melanoleuca
obs.pt = get_gbif("Panthera tigris")
obs.am = get_gbif("Ailuropoda melanoleuca")

# Just an example on how to retrieve the DOI for only one get_gbif() output
get_doi(obs.pt, title="GBIF_test1", description="A small example 1",
        source_url="https://example.com/", user="", pwd="") # Use your own GBIF credentials here

# Just an example on how to retrieve the DOI for several get_gbif() outputs
get_doi(list(obs.pt, obs.am), title="GBIF_test2", description="A small example 2",
        source_url="https://example.com/", user="", pwd="") # Use your own GBIF credentials here
```

---

get\_gbif

*Massively download and filter GBIF observations for sound spatial analyses*

---

## Description

Implement an user-friendly workflow to download and clean gbif taxa observations. The function uses the `rgbif` R package but (1) implements the same search result found if `www.gbif.org` is employed i.e., based on the input taxa name, all species records related to its accepted name and synonyms are extracted. The function also (2) bypasses `rgbif` hard limit on the number of records (100'000 max). For this purpose, a dynamic moving window is created and used across the geographic extent defined by the user. This window automatically fragments the specified study area in successive tiles of different sizes, until all tiles include < 100'000 observations. The function also (3) automatically applies a post-filtering of observations based on the chosen resolution of the study/analysis and by partly employing the `CoordinateCleaner` R package. Filtering options may be chosen and involve several choices: study's extent, removal of duplicates, removal of absences, basis of records selection, removal of invalid/uncertain xy coordinates (WGS84), time period selection and removal of raster centroids. By default, the argument `hasGeospatialIssue` in `occ_search()` (implemented `rgbif` function) is set to `FALSE`.

## Usage

```
get_gbif(
  sp_name = NULL,
  conf_match = 90,
  geo = NULL,
  grain = 1000,
  duplicates = FALSE,
  absences = FALSE,
  no_xy = FALSE,
  basis = c("OBSERVATION", "HUMAN_OBSERVATION", "MACHINE_OBSERVATION",
            "MATERIAL_SAMPLE", "PRESERVED_SPECIMEN", "FOSSIL_SPECIMEN", "LIVING_SPECIMEN",
            "LITERATURE", "UNKNOWN"),
  add_infos = NULL,
  time_period = c(1000, 3000),
  identic_xy = FALSE,
  wConverted_xy = FALSE,
  centroids = FALSE,
  ntries = 10,
  error.skip = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

<code>sp_name</code>	Character. Scientific name to run an online search (i.e. with GBIF-API) for species observations. Works also for genus and higher taxa levels.
<code>conf_match</code>	Numeric from 0 to 100. Determine the confidence threshold of match of 'sp_name' with the GBIF backbone taxonomy. Default is 90.
<code>geo</code>	Object of class Extent, SpatExtent, SpatialPolygon, SpatialPolygonDataframe, or SpaVector (WGS84) to define the study's area extent. Default is NULL i.e. the whole globe.
<code>grain</code>	Numeric. Specify in meters the study resolution. Used to filter gbif records (x2) according to their uncertainties and number of coordinate decimals. Records with no information on coordinate uncertainties (column 'coordinateUncertaintyInMeters') are kept by default. See details.
<code>duplicates</code>	Logical. Should duplicated records be kept?
<code>absences</code>	Logical. Should absence records be kept?
<code>no_xy</code>	Logical. Default is FALSE i.e. only records with coordinates are downloaded. If TRUE, only records with no coordinates are downloaded.
<code>basis</code>	Character. Which basis of records should be selected? Default is all i.e. c('OBSERVATION', 'HUMAN_OBSERVATION', 'MACHINE_OBSERVATION', 'MATERIAL_SAMPLE', 'PRESERVED_SPECIMEN', 'FOSSIL_SPECIMEN', 'LIVING_SPECIMEN', 'LITERATURE', 'UNKNOWN'). Description may be found here: <a href="https://docs.gbif.org/course-data-use/en/basis-of-record.html">https://docs.gbif.org/course-data-use/en/basis-of-record.html</a>
<code>add_infos</code>	Character. Infos that may be added to the default output information. List of IDs may be found at: <a href="https://www.gbif.org/developer/occurrence">https://www.gbif.org/developer/occurrence</a> . Default IDs contain 'taxonKey', 'scientificName', 'acceptedTaxonKey', 'acceptedScientificName', 'individualCount', 'decimalLatitude', 'decimalLongitude', 'basisOfRecord', 'coordinateUncertaintyInMeters', 'country', 'year', 'datasetKey', 'institutionCode', 'publishingOrgKey', 'taxonomicStatus' and 'taxonRank'.

time_period	Numerical vector. Observations will be downloaded according to the chosen year range. Default is c(1000,3000). Observations with year = NA are kept by default.
identic_xy	Logical. Should records with identical xy be kept?
wConverted_xy	Logical. Should incorrectly lon/lat converted xy be kept? Uses cd_ddmm() from 'CoordinateCleaner' R package.
centroids	Logical. Should species records from raster centroids be kept? Uses cd_round() from 'CoordinateCleaner' R package.
ntries	Numeric. In case of failure from GBIF server or within the rgbif package, how many download attempts should the function request? Default is '10' with a 2 seconds interval between tries. If attempts failed, an empty data.frame is return by default.
error.skip	Logical. Should the search process continues if ntries failed ?
...	Additonnal parameters for the function cd_round() of CoordinateCleaner.

### Details

Argument 'grain' used for two distinct gbif records filtering. (1) Records filtering according to gbif 'coordinateUncertaintyInMeters'; every records uncertainty > grain/2 are removed. Note: Records with no information on coordinate uncertainties are kept by default. (2) Records filtering according to the number of longitude/latitude decimals; if 110km < grain <= 11km, lon/lat with >= 1 decimal are kept, if 11km < grain <= 1100m, lon/lat with >= 2 decimals kept; if 1100m < grain <= 110m, lon/lat with >= 3 decimals are kept; if 110m < grain <= 11m, lon/lat with >= 4 decimals are kept; if 11m < grain <= 1.1m, lon/lat with >= 5 decimals are kept etc...

### Value

Object of class data.frame with requested GBIF information. Although the function works accurately, error outputs might still occur depending on the 'sp\_name' used. Therefore, default information detailed in 'add\_infos' is stored so that sanity checks may still be applied afterwards. Although crucial preliminary checks of species records are done by the function, additional post exploration with the CoordinateCleaner R package is still highly recommended.

### References

- Chauvier, Y., Thuiller, W., Brun, P., Lavergne, S., Descombes, P., Karger, D. N., ... & Zimmermann, N. E. (2021). Influence of climate, soil, and land cover on plant species distribution in the European Alps. *Ecological monographs*, 91(2), e01433. 10.1002/ecm.1433
- Chamberlain, S., Oldoni, D., & Waller, J. (2022). rgbif: interface to the global biodiversity information facility API. 10.5281/zenodo.6023735
- Zizka, A., Silvestro, D., Andermann, T., Azevedo, J., Duarte Ritter, C., Edler, D., ... & Antonelli, A. (2019). CoordinateCleaner: Standardized cleaning of occurrence records from biological collection databases. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, 10(5), 744-751. 10.1111/2041-210X.13152
- Hijmans, Robert J. "terra: Spatial Data Analysis. R Package Version 1.6-7." (2022). Terra - CRAN

### See Also

The (1) rgbif and (2) CoordinateCelaner packages for additional and more general approaches on (1) downloading GBIF observations and (2) post-filetering those.

## Examples

```
# Load maptools for the map world
library(maptools)
data(wrld_simpl)

# Load the Alps Extend
data(geo_dat)

# Downloading worldwide the observations of Panthera tigris
obs.pt = get_gbif("Panthera tigris",basis=c("OBSERVATION","HUMAN_OBSERVATION"))
plot(wrld_simpl)
points(obs.pt[,c("decimalLongitude","decimalLatitude")],pch=20,col="#238b4550",cex=4)

# Downloading in the Alps the observations of Cypripedium calceolus (with a 100m grain and
# by adding the 'issues' column)
obs.cc = get_gbif("Cypripedium calceolus", geo = shp.lonlat, grain = 100, add_infos = c("issue"))
plot(shp.lonlat)
points(obs.cc[,c("decimalLongitude","decimalLatitude")],pch=20,col="#238b4550",cex=1)

# Downloading worldwide the observations of Ailuropoda melanoleuca (with a 100km grain, after 1990
# and by keeping duplicates and by adding the name of the person who collected the panda records)
obs.am = get_gbif("Ailuropoda melanoleuca", grain = 100000 , duplicates = TRUE,
  time_period = c(1990,3000), add_infos = c("recordedBy","issue"))
plot(wrld_simpl)
points(obs.am[,c("decimalLongitude","decimalLatitude")],pch=20,col="#238b4550",cex=4)

# Downloading worldwide the observations of Phascolarctos cinereus (with a 1km grain, after 1980,
# and keeping raster centroids)
obs.pc = get_gbif("Phascolarctos cinereus", grain = 1000,
  time_period = c(1990,3000), centroids = TRUE)
```

---

get\_range

---

Create a species range map based on a get\_gbif() output

---

## Description

Estimates species ranges based on occurrence data (GBIF or not) and bioregions. It first deletes outliers from the observation dataset and then creates a polygon (convex hull) with a user specified buffer around all the observations of one bioregion. If there is only one observation in a bioregion, a buffer around this point will be created. If all points in a bioregion are on a line, the function will also create a buffer around these points, however, the buffer size increases with the number of points in the line.

## Usage

```
get_range(
  sp_name = NULL,
  occ_coord = NULL,
  Bioreg = eco.earth,
  Bioreg_name = "ECO_NAME",
  degrees_outlier = 3,
```

```

clustered_points_outlier = 2,
buffer_width_point = 4,
buffer_increment_point_line = 0.5,
buffer_width_polygon = 4,
dir_temp = paste0("temp", sample(1:99999999, 1)),
raster = TRUE,
res = 10
)

```

## Arguments

sp_name	Character of the species name. E.g. 'Anemone nemorosa'.
occ_coord	get_gbif() output or SpatialPoints object.
Bioreg	SpatialPolygonsDataFrame containing different bioregions (convex hulls will be classified on a bioreg basis). Although whatever shapefile may be set as input, note that three ecoregion shapefiles are already included in the library: 'eco.earth' (for terrestrial species; Nature conservancy version adapted from Olson & al. 2001), 'eco.marine' (for coastal and reef species; Spalding & al. 2007) and 'eco.fresh' (for freshwater species; Abell & al. 2008). For deep ocean/sea species, 'eco.earth' may be used, but the polygon estimates will only be geographic. Default is 'eco.earth'.
Bioreg_name	How is the slot containing the bioregion names called? Default is the very detailed level of 'eco.earth' or "ECO_NAME".
degrees_outlier	distance threshold (degrees) for outlier classification. If the nearest minimal distance to the next point is larger than this threshold, it will be considered as an outlier.
clustered_points_outlier	maximum number of points which are closer to each other than the degrees_outlier, but should still be considered as outliers.
buffer_width_point	buffer (in degrees) which will be applied around single observations.
buffer_increment_point_line	how much should the buffer be increased for each point on a line.
buffer_width_polygon	buffer (in degrees) which will be applied around distribution polygons (for each bioregion).
dir_temp	where should the temporary text file for the convex hull be saved? (text file will be deleted again).
raster	Logical. Should the output be a unified raster? Default is TRUE
res	Numeric. If raster = TRUE, which resolution? Final resolution in ° = 1°/res e.g., = 0.1° if res = 10. Default is 10.

## Details

...

## Value

A Shapefile or a SpatRaster

## References

Lyu, L., Leugger, F., Hagen, O., Fopp, F., Boschman, L. M., Strijk, J. S., ... & Pellissier, L. (2022). An integrated high resolution mapping shows congruent biodiversity patterns of Fagales and Pinales. *New Phytologist*, 235(2), 759-772 10.1111/nph.18158

Olson, D. M., Dinerstein, E., Wikramanayake, E. D., Burgess, N. D., Powell, G. V. N., Underwood, E. C., D'Amico, J. A., Itoua, I., Strand, H. E., Morrison, J. C., Loucks, C. J., Allnutt, T. F., Ricketts, T. H., Kura, Y., Lamoreux, J. F., Wettengel, W. W., Hedao, P., Kassem, K. R. 2001. Terrestrial ecoregions of the world: a new map of life on Earth. *Bioscience* 51(11):933-938. doi: 10.1641/0006-3568(2001)051

Mark D. Spalding, Helen E. Fox, Gerald R. Allen, Nick Davidson, Zach A. Ferdaña, Max Finlayson, Benjamin S. Halpern, Miguel A. Jorge, Al Lombana, Sara A. Lourie, Kirsten D. Martin, Edmund McManus, Jennifer Molnar, Cheri A. Recchia, James Robertson, Marine Ecoregions of the World: A Bioregionalization of Coastal and Shelf Areas, *BioScience*, Volume 57, Issue 7, July 2007, Pages 573–583. doi: 10.1641/B570707

Robin Abell, Michele L. Thieme, Carmen Revenga, Mark Bryer, Maurice Kottelat, Nina Bogutskaya, Brian Coad, Nick Mandrak, Salvador Contreras Balderas, William Bussing, Melanie L. J. Stiassny, Paul Skelton, Gerald R. Allen, Peter Unmack, Alexander Naseka, Rebecca Ng, Nikolai Sindorf, James Robertson, Eric Armijo, Jonathan V. Higgins, Thomas J. Heibel, Eric Wikramanayake, David Olson, Hugo L. López, Roberto E. Reis, John G. Lundberg, Mark H. Sabaj Pérez, Paulo Petry, *Freshwater Ecoregions of the World: A New Map of Biogeographic Units for Freshwater Biodiversity Conservation*, *BioScience*, Volume 58, Issue 5, May 2008, Pages 403–414. doi: 10.1641/B580507

Hijmans, Robert J. "terra: Spatial Data Analysis. R Package Version 1.6-7." (2022). Terra - CRAN

## See Also

...

## Examples

```
# Load available ecoregions
data(ecoregions)

# First download the worldwide observations of Panthera tigris and convert to SpatialPoints
obs.pt = get_gbif("Panthera tigris",basis=c("OBSERVATION","HUMAN_OBSERVATION"))

# Plot
plot(eco.earth)
plot(sp.shp,pch=20,col="#238b4550",cex=4,add=TRUE)

# Generate the distributional range map of Panthera tigris for the finest terrestrial ecoregions
range.tiger = get_range("Panthera tigris",sp.shp,eco.earth,"ECO_NAME")

# Plotting
plot(eco.earth)
plot(range.tiger,col="#238b45",add=TRUE)
```



---

get_taxonomy	<i>Retrieve from GBIF all scientific names of a specific Taxa</i>
--------------	---

---

### Description

Generates, based on a given species name, a list of all its scientific names (accepted, synonyms) found in the GBIF backbone taxonomy to download the data. Children and related doubtful names not use to download the data may also be extracted.

### Usage

```
get_taxonomy(sp_name = NULL, conf_match = 90, all = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

sp_name	Character. Species name from which the user wants to retrieve all existing GBIF names
conf_match	Numeric. From 0 to 100. Determine the confidence threshold of match of 'sp_name' with the GBIF backbone taxonomy. Default is 90.
all	Logical. Default is FALSE. Should all species names be retrieved or only the accepted name and its synonyms?

### Value

A data.frame with two columns: (1) Names and (2) Backbone Taxonomy Status

### References

Chamberlain, S., Oldoni, D., & Waller, J. (2022). rgbif: interface to the global biodiversity information facility API. 10.5281/zenodo.6023735

### See Also

The rgbif package for additional and more general approaches on how to retrieve scientific names from the GBIF backbone taxonomy.

### Examples

```
get_taxonomy("Cypripedium calceolus",all=FALSE)
get_taxonomy("Cypripedium calceolus",all=TRUE)
```

---

make\_tiles

---

*Create a specific number of tiles based on a raster extent*


---

## Description

Based on a specific extent, one or several tiles are generated. Tiles can be smaller raster extents or geometry arguments POLYGON(). The original extent is therefore either converted into a POLYGON() argument, or divided into Ntiles of regular fragments which are converted into POLYGON() arguments and smaller SpatExtent.

## Usage

```
make_tiles(geo, Ntiles, sext = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

geo	Object of class Extent, SpatExtent, SpatialPolygon, SpatialPolygonDataframe, or SpaVector (WGS84 or planar) to define the study's area extent. Default is NULL i.e. the whole globe.
Ntiles	Numeric. In how many tiles/fragments should geo be divided approximately?
sext	Logical. Should a list of SpatExtent also be returned for each generated POLYGON()?

## Value

A list of geometry arguments POLYGON() of length Ntiles (and of SpatExtent if sext=TRUE)

## References

Chauvier, Y., Thuiller, W., Brun, P., Lavergne, S., Descombes, P., Karger, D. N., ... & Zimmermann, N. E. (2021). Influence of climate, soil, and land cover on plant species distribution in the European Alps. *Ecological monographs*, 91(2), e01433. 10.1002/ecm.1433

## Examples

```
# Load the European Alps Extent
data(geo_dat)

# Apply the function to divide the extent in ~20 fragments
mt = make_tiles(geo=shp.lonlat,Ntiles=20,sext=TRUE); mt
```

obs\_filter

*Filter a set of GBIF observations according to a defined grain***Description**

Whereas the 'grain' parameter in `get_gbif()` allows GBIF observations to be filtered according to a certain spatial precision, `obs_filter()` accepts as input a `get_gbif()` output (one or several species) and filter the observations according to a specific given grid resolution (one observation per pixel grid kept). This function allows the user to refine the density of GBIF observations according to a defined analysis/study's resolution.

**Usage**

```
obs_filter(get.gbif, grid)
```

**Arguments**

<code>get.gbif</code>	one <code>get_gbif()</code> output including one or several species. Note that if GBIF absences are kept in the output(s), the function should be used distinctively for observations and absences.
<code>grid</code>	Object of class <code>SpatRaster</code> , <code>RasterLayer</code> , <code>RasterBrick</code> or <code>RasterStack</code> of desired resolution and extent (WGS84)

**Value**

a data frame with two columns named 'x' and 'y' comprising the new set of observations filtered at grid resolution.

**Examples**

```
# Load the European Alps extent and a raster of a random resolution
data(geo_dat)
data(exrst)

# Downloading in the European Alps the observations of two plant species
obs.arcto = get_gbif("Arctostaphylos alpinus", geo=shp.lonlat)
obs.saxi = get_gbif("Saxifraga cernua", geo=shp.lonlat)
plot(vect(shp.lonlat))
points(obs.arcto[, c("decimalLongitude", "decimalLatitude")], pch=20, col="#238b4550", cex=1)
points(obs.saxi[, c("decimalLongitude", "decimalLatitude")], pch=20, col="#99000d50", cex=1)

# rbind both datasets
both.sp = rbind(obs.arcto, obs.saxi)

# Run function
obs.filt = obs_filter(both.sp, rst)

# Check new points
x11(); plot(vect(shp.lonlat))
points(obs.filt[obs.filt$Species%in%"Arctostaphylos alpinus", c("x", "y")], pch=20, col="#238b4550", cex=1)
points(obs.filt[obs.filt$Species%in%"Saxifraga cernua", c("x", "y")], pch=20, col="#99000d50", cex=1)
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