## INFO ENTRY - QUESTION INFO

ENTRY NOTES:

* green = does not need to be editted
* yellow = info for the inputter
* ref\_id = “refs\_glossary\_2024-08-09.xls > “references” tab
  + if the reference not present, either add it (if you’re confident that you can follow the format), or add a comment in this doc with the info and I will adjust
* **images – file name in** “refs\_glossary\_2024-08-09.xls > “references” tab
* Ignore everything in the “POPULATE MARKDOWN” section
* Size of columns in tables and text format do not matter; see note on bold and italize below
* Any content with “glue}`` prefix or surrounded by “{{ “ / “ }}” indicates where text will be inserted from the keys
* You may see “<br>” throughout, you can ignore these
* additional formatting notes (optional)
  + \*\***bold**\*\*
  + \**italics*\*
* **Topic Info**
  + If the topic is NOT related to a question, you can leave “question” as NULL
  + “question” here is more for your reference
* **Assumptions, Pros, Cons**
  + Only for modelling approaches; can ignore otherwise (leave table here)
  + [WILL BE HERE, BUT INSERTED DIRECTLY FROM CSV FILE (THUS NO INPUT NEEDED)]
* **Advanced**
  + If the topic doesn’t warrant inclusion, you can leave as NULL
* **Figures**
  + Placeholders here as “filename” can leave in if not <5 images
* **Video**
  + no “<” before the URL text and a “>” after URL in this case
  + ref\_id in this example is not correct, just for illustrative purposes
* **Analytical tools & resources**
  + The ref\_id should be included in the reference column (and the full text reference in the master reference file). If you aren’t sure if the reference is in the master doc, add the full text ref as a comment.
  + Please add a “<” before the URL text and a “>” after (e.g., <http://www.somesitelink.com>)
  + Type can be something similar to: Article, App/Program, R package
* **References / Glossary** 
  + items in-text above (IGNORE FOR NOW)
* **Notes**
  + (future ref / not included in markdown conversion)

## Topic Info

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **info\_id** | sp\_asymptote |
| **question** | Do you wish to sample long enough to reach the species-accumulation asymptote? |

## Overview

This question is related to the state variable “Species Diversity & Richness”

In order to understand what we mean when we say, “species-accumulation asymptote”, we must first explain species accumulation curves. A \*\*species accumulation curve\*\* shows you the relationship between the number of species detected and sampling effort ({{ ref\_intext\_deng\_et\_al\_2015 }}) (i.e., how you might expect to “accumulate” detections of new species as time goes on). Species accumulation curves are used "to assess and compare diversity across populations, or to evaluate the benefits of additional sampling" ({{ ref\_intext\_vandooren\_2016 }}). The \*\*\*species-accumulation asymptote\*\*\* refers to the point on the curve where you’ve sampled long enough to observe \*most\* of the species present.

Consider the figure below. You can see that as the “number of records” (on the x-axis) increases, at first (where the line is the steepest), you detect new species quickly. This is because many species that are easy to detect and/or common, and thus you’re more likely to encounter them in a shorter amount of time. Yet as time goes on (you collect more samples), the rate at which you detect new species starts to slow down (fewer and fewer new species over the same amount of time that passes / # samples are collected); this is because, in general, rare species will occur much less often, and thus more time is needed to allow them all a chance to visit the camera location. Therefore, the curve starts to level off as after you’ve detected most (or all) of the easily detectable/common species and are slowly detecting those that are less detectable and/or less common. As this line flattens out, eventually, barely any new species are detected, if any are at all.

```{figure} ../03\_images/03\_image\_files/loreau\_2010\_fig4.png

:width: 300px

:align: center

```

<font size="2">\*\*Loreau (2010) Fig 4\*\* - “Species accumulation and rarefaction curves. Species accumulation curves show the number of species obtained by successively censusing either individual organisms (individual-based accumulation curves) or samples (sample-based accumulation curves).... Credit: Rob Colwell, after Gotelli and Colwell (2001)”</font>

Whether you choose to sample long enough to reach the species-accumulation asymptote will depend on your modelling approach, since it not always necessary; some non-parametric methods are thought to estimate asymptotic richness fairly well “even when extrapolating to double or triple the size of the sample” ({{ ref\_intext\_colwell\_et\_al\_2012 }}; {{ ref\_intext\_wearn\_gloverkapfer\_2017 }}).

> \*\*If you’re not sure, select the conservative answer of “Yes”\*\*

## Alt:

```{figure} ../03\_images/03\_image\_files/vandooren\_2016\_fig1\_clipped.png

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```

<font size="3"> \*\*Van Dooren (2016) - Figure 1.\*\* Species accumulation curves. Species richness is the asymptote of a species accumulation curve, which expresses the dependence on sampling effort of the number of species sampled from an assemblage...”</font>

## Advanced

NULL

## Figures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Image** | **file\_name** | **Caption (if applicable)** | **ref\_id** |
|  | gotelli\_and\_colwell\_2011\_fig4\_1.png | NULL | gotelli\_colwell\_2011 |
|  | vandooren\_2016\_fig1.png | Figure 1. Species accumulation curves. Species richness is the asymptote of a species accumulation curve, which expresses the dependence on sampling effort of the number of species sampled from an assemblage. In CA2013, sampling effort is given by the number of records from which the number of species is calculated. For illustrative purposes, an example with three arbitrary samples (for 10000, 5000 and 2000 records, labeled from one to three) is drawn. For sample one, a predicted species accumulation curve is added that gradually increases from one species sampled to the predicted species richness for that assemblage (full line). Such curves are constructed on the basis of interpolation and extrapolation. For samples two and three only segments of extrapolated curves are drawn (dotted lines). For sample two, a curve that crosses the species accumulation curve of sample one is sketched. For samples one and three species accumulation curves are more or less proportional. The way in which the species richness differences between samples are assessed in CA2013 is illustrated by indicating on the species accumulation curves at which numbers of records pairwise comparisons would be made between two sample pairs (1 vs. 2 and 1 vs. 3). The number of species of the sample with the smallest number of records is extrapolated to the number expected at three times the number of records. When the number of records of the other sample is still larger than that, the number of species of the second sample is interpolated (rarefied), otherwise it is extrapolated as well. | vandooren\_2016 |
| Species accumulation and rarefaction curves. Species accumulation curves show the number of species obtained by successively censusing either individual organisms (individual-based accumulation curves) or samples (sample-based accumulation curves). Smoothed species rarefaction curves represent the statistical expectation of the corresponding accumulation curves. Credit: Rob Colwell, after Gotelli and Colwell (2001) | loreau\_2010\_fig4.png | Species accumulation and rarefaction curves. Species accumulation curves show the number of species obtained by successively censusing either individual organisms (individual-based accumulation curves) or samples (sample-based accumulation curves). Smoothed species rarefaction curves represent the statistical expectation of the corresponding accumulation curves. Credit: Rob Colwell, after Gotelli and Colwell (2001) | loreau\_2010 |
|  | loreau\_2010\_fig3.png | Fig. 3. The various levels of organisation and components that define the multiple facets  of biodiversity | loreau\_2010 |
|  | figure5\_filename.png | figure5\_caption | figure5\_ref\_id |
|  | figure6\_filename.png | figure6\_caption | figure6\_ref\_id |

## Video

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **caption** | **URL (no < / > before/after URL** | **ref\_id** |
| Video: Species Accumulation Curves (11 minutes) | https://www.youtube.com/embed/Jj7LYrU\_6RA?si=odfIIBoC2w9h3\_CU | rk\_stats\_2018 |
| Generating a species accumulation plot in excel for BBS data | https://www.youtube.com/embed/OEWdPm3zg9I?si=2RG41LmTRvWfMiEr | styring\_2020b |
| vid3\_caption | vid3\_url | vid3\_ref\_id |
| vid4\_caption | vid4\_url | vid4\_ref\_id |
| vid5\_caption | vid5\_url | vid5\_ref\_id |
| vid6\_caption | vid6\_url | vid6\_ref\_id |

## Analytical tools & resources

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Name** | **Note** | **URL** | **ref\_id** |
| R package / Tutorial | Species Accumulation Curves | \- | <https://www.pisces-conservation.com/sdrhelp/index.html?specaccum.html> | resource1\_ref\_id |
| R package / Tutorial | Species Accumulation Curves with vegan, BiodiversityR and ggplot2 | \- | <https://rpubs.com/Roeland-KINDT/694021> | roeland\_2020 |
| Video | iNext Online | Software for interpolation and extrapolation of species diversity  Rarefied Species Accumulation Curves (the simple way) tutorial | <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h3MLWK9IJ4A> | roeland\_2020 |
| R Shiny App | iNext Online | resource4\_note | <https://chao.shinyapps.io/iNEXTOnline> | resource4\_ref\_id |
| resource5\_type | resource5\_name | resource5\_note | resource5\_url | resource5\_ref\_id |
| resource6\_type | resource6\_name | resource6\_note | resource6\_url | resource6\_ref\_id |
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| resource15\_type | resource15\_name | resource15\_note | resource15\_url | resource15\_ref\_id |

## References / Glossary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ref\_id** | **glossary\_keys** |
| {{ ref\_bib\_colwell\_et\_al\_2012 }}  {{ ref\_bib\_deng\_et\_al\_2015 }}  {{ ref\_bib\_gotelli\_colwell\_2011 }}  {{ ref\_bib\_roeland\_2020 }}  {{ ref\_bib\_rk\_stats\_2018 }}  {{ ref\_bib\_rovero\_et\_al\_2010 }}  {{ ref\_bib\_si\_et\_al\_2014 }}  {{ ref\_bib\_styring\_2020b }}  {{ ref\_bib\_vandooren\_2016 }}  {{ ref\_bib\_wearn\_gloverkapfer\_2017 }} | keys\_here |

## Notes

* The species accumulation curve of a population gives the expected number of observed species as a function of sampling effort (Deng, Daley, and Smith 2015)
* The few species-accumulation curves for camera trap data that have been published seem to level off between 20 and 100 locations (Ahumada et al. 2011; Li et al. 2012; Wearn et al. 2016). Helpfully, it may not always be necessary to sample until species-accumulation curves have begun to reach their asymptote. Non-parametric methods of estimating asymptotic richness are thought to yield good results even when extrapolating to double or triple the size of the sample
* Robero & Tobler, 2010) “Species accumulation curves have been widely used to visually assess the completeness of an inventory and to compare diversity between surveys with different sampling effort (Colwell & Coddington, 1994; Krebs, 1999; Gotelli & Colwell, 2001). They plot the cumulative number of species detected against the survey effort and reach an asymptote when all species have been recorded. Raw species accumulation curves have a stepped shape that makes it hard to detect an asymptote (Fig. 4). This problem is solved by rarefied species accumulation curves which smooth the curve by randomly re-sampling the data and calculating the average number of species expected to be found at a given sampling intensity (Gotelli & Colwell, 2001). While species accumulation curves can be used to compare diversity between different samples, the shape of the curve can vary with the relative abundance of different species (Thompson & Withers, 2003). Communities with a high proportion of abundant species have a steeper initial slope than communities with a high proportion of rare species.
* (Si et al., 2014) - Species accumulation curve: “the relationship of the number of species and the sampling effort, which may depend on the time or area sampled. One expects curves to approach an asymptote, and thus give a judgment of sampling adequacy (Daubenmire, 1968). In long-term monitoring projects, sampling over gradients in time is logically similar to sampling over gradients in space (Colwell & Coddington, 1994).
* https://www.pisces-conservation.com/sdrhelp/index.html?specaccum.htm