

# Package ‘funrar’

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**Title** Functional Rarity Indices Computation

**Version** 1.2.2

**Description** Computes functional rarity indices as proposed by Violle et al. (2017) <doi:10.1016/j.tree.2017.02.002>. Various indices can be computed using both regional and local information. Functional Rarity combines both the functional aspect of rarity as well as the extent aspect of rarity. 'funrar' is presented in Grenié et al. (2017) <doi:10.1111/ddi.12629>.

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**License** GPL (>= 2)

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**BugReports** <https://github.com/Rekyt/funrar/issues>

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combination\_trait\_dist

*Multiple distance matrices*

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## Description

Internal function to compute combinations of distance matrices from a data.frame of traits, using `compute_dist_matrix()`.

## Usage

```
combination_trait_dist(traits_table, ...)
```

## Arguments

traits_table	a data.frame of traits with species in row and traits in columns, <b>row names</b> should be <b>species names</b> ,
...	additional arguments supplied to <code>compute_dist_matrix()</code>

## Value

A list of functional distance matrices, one for each provided trait plus an additional matrix for all traits taken altogether

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compute\_dist\_matrix      *Functional Distance Matrix*


---

**Description**

Wrapper for `cluster::daisy()` function in cluster package, to compute distance matrix of trait between each pair of species present in given `traits_table`, each row represents a species and each column a trait. To be able to compute other metrics `traits_table` must have species name as row names.

**Usage**

```
compute_dist_matrix(traits_table, metric = "gower", center = FALSE,
  scale = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>traits_table</code>	a data.frame of traits with species in row and traits in columns, <b>row names</b> should be <b>species names</b> ,
<code>metric</code>	character vector in list 'gower', 'manhattan', 'euclidean' defining the type of distance to use (see <code>cluster::daisy()</code> ), see Details section,
<code>center</code>	logical that defines if traits should be centered (only in the case of 'euclidean' distance)
<code>scale</code>	logical that defines if traits should be scaled (only in the case of 'euclidean' distance)

**Details**

The functional distance matrix can be computed using any type of distance metric. When traits are both quantitative and qualitative Gower's (Gower, 1971; Podani, 1999) distance can be used. Otherwise, any other distance metric (Euclidean, Manhattan, Minkowski) can be used - as long as the rows and the columns are named following the species. When using mixed data consider also Gower's distance extension by Pavoine et al. (2009). **IMPORTANT NOTE:** in order to get functional rarity indices between 0 and 1, the distance metric has to be scaled between 0 and 1.

**Value**

A functional distance matrix, **column** and **row** names follow **species name** from `traits_table` row names.

**References**

Gower, J.C. (1971) A general coefficient of similarity and some of its properties. *Biometrics*, 857871.

Podani, J. (1999) Extending Gower's general coefficient of similarity to ordinal characters. *Taxon*, 331340.

Pavoine, S., Vallet, J., Dufour, A.-B., Gachet, S., & Daniel, H. (2009) On the challenge of treating various types of variables: application for improving the measurement of functional diversity. *Oikos*, 118, 391402.

## See Also

`cluster::daisy()` which this function wraps, base `stats::dist()` or `ade4::dist.ktab()` for Pavoine et al. (2009) extension of Gower's distance.

## Examples

```
set.seed(1) # For reproducibility
trait = data.frame(
  sp = paste("sp", 1:5),
  trait_1 = runif(5),
  trait_2 = as.factor(c("A", "A", "A", "B", "B")))

rownames(trait) = trait$sp

dist_mat = compute_dist_matrix(trait[, -1])
```

---

distinctiveness	<i>Functional Distinctiveness on site-species matrix</i>
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---

## Description

Computes functional distinctiveness from a site-species matrix (containing presence-absence or relative abundances) of species with provided functional distance matrix. The sites-species matrix should have **sites** in **rows** and **species** in **columns**, similar to **vegan** package defaults.

## Usage

```
distinctiveness(pres_matrix, dist_matrix)
```

## Arguments

<code>pres_matrix</code>	a site-species matrix (presence-absence or relative abundances), with sites in rows and species in columns
<code>dist_matrix</code>	a species functional distance matrix

## Details

The Functional Distinctiveness of a species is the average functional distance from a species to all the other in the given community. It is computed as such:

$$D_i = \frac{\sum_{j=0, i \neq j}^N d_{ij}}{N - 1},$$

with  $D_i$  the functional distinctiveness of species  $i$ ,  $N$  the total number of species in the community and  $d_{ij}$  the functional distance between species  $i$  and species  $j$ . **IMPORTANT NOTE:** in order to get functional rarity indices between 0 and 1, the distance metric has to be scaled between 0 and 1.

## Value

a similar matrix from provided `pres_matrix` with Distinctiveness values in lieu of presences or relative abundances, species absent from communities will have an NA value (see Note section)

**Note**

Absent species should be coded by 0 or NA in input matrices.

When a species is alone in its community the functional distinctiveness cannot be computed (denominator = 0 in formula), and its value is assigned as NaN.

For speed and memory efficiency sparse matrices can be used as input of the function using `as(pres_matrix, "sparseMatrix")` from the Matrix package. (see `vignette("sparse_matrices", package = "funrar")`)

**Examples**

```
data("aravo", package = "ade4")
# Site-species matrix
mat = as.matrix(aravo$spe)

# Compute relative abundances
mat = make_relative(mat)

# Example of trait table
tra = aravo$traits[, c("Height", "SLA", "N_mass")]
# Distance matrix
dist_mat = compute_dist_matrix(tra)

di = distinctiveness(pres_matrix = mat, dist_matrix = dist_mat)
di[1:5, 1:5]

# Compute distinctiveness for all species in the regional pool
# i.e., with all the species in all the communities
# Here considering each species present evenly in the regional pool
reg_pool = matrix(1, ncol = ncol(mat))
colnames(reg_pool) = colnames(mat)
row.names(reg_pool) = c("Regional_pool")

reg_di = distinctiveness(reg_pool, dist_mat)
```

---

distinctiveness\_com      *Functional Distinctiveness for a single community*

---

**Description**

Given a stacked data.frame and a distance matrix compute the functional distinctiveness for a single community. Functional distinctiveness relates to the functional "originality" of a species in a community. The closer to 1 the more the species is functionally distinct from the rest of the community. See `distinctiveness()` function or the functional rarity indices vignette included in the package (type `vignette("rarity_indices", package = "funrar")`), for more details on the metric. **IMPORTANT NOTE:** in order to get functional rarity indices between 0 and 1, the distance metric has to be scaled between 0 and 1.

**Usage**

```
distinctiveness_com(com_df, sp_col, abund = NULL, dist_matrix)
```

**Arguments**

<code>com_df</code>	a stacked (= tidy) data.frame from a single community with each row representing a species in a community
<code>sp_col</code>	a character vector, the name of the species column in <code>com_df</code>
<code>abund</code>	a character vector, the name of the column containing relative abundances values
<code>dist_matrix</code>	a functional distance matrix as given by <code>compute_dist_matrix()</code> , with species name as row and column names

**Value**

the same data.frame with the additional **Di** column giving functional distinctiveness values for each species

**Caution**

This function is meant for internal uses mostly, thus it does not include any tests on inputs and may fail unexpectedly. Please use `distinctiveness_stack()` to avoid input errors.

**See Also**

`scarcity_com()`, `vignette("rarity_indices", package = "funrar")` and `distinctiveness()`  
Details section for detail on the index

---

distinctiveness\_dimensions

*Distinctiveness dimensions*

---

**Description**

From a trait data.frame and a site-species matrix compute Distinctiveness (average pairwise functional distance) for each species in each community on each provided trait and on all traits taken altogether.

**Usage**

```
distinctiveness_dimensions(pres_matrix, traits_table, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>pres_matrix</code>	a site-species matrix, with species in rows and sites in columns, containing presence-absence, relative abundances or abundances values
<code>traits_table</code>	a data.frame of traits with species in row and traits in columns, <b>row names</b> should be <b>species names</b> ,
<code>...</code>	additional arguments supplied to <code>compute_dist_matrix()</code>

**Value**

a list of site-species matrix with functional distinctiveness values per species per site, with elements **Di\_X** for distinctiveness computed on trait **X** and **Di\_all** for distinctiveness computed on all traits.

**See Also**

[uniqueness\\_dimensions\(\)](#), [distinctiveness\(\)](#), [distinctiveness\\_stack\(\)](#) and [compute\\_dist\\_matrix\(\)](#) for additional arguments

**Examples**

```
data("aravo", package = "ade4")

# Site-species matrix
mat = as.matrix(aravo$spe)
rel_mat = make_relative(mat)

# Example of trait table
tra = aravo$traits[, c("Height", "SLA", "N_mass")]

di_dim = distinctiveness_dimensions(rel_mat, tra)
```

---

distinctiveness\_stack *Functional Distinctiveness on a stacked data.frame*

---

**Description**

Compute Functional Distinctiveness for several communities, from a stacked (or tidy) data.frame of communities, with one column for species identity, one for community identity and an optional one for relative abundances. Also needs a species functional distances matrix. Functional distinctiveness relates to the functional "originality" of a species in a community. The closer to 1 the more the species is functionally distinct from the rest of the community. See [distinctiveness\(\)](#) function or the functional rarity indices vignette included in the package (type `vignette("rarity_indices", package = "funrar")` for more details on the metric. **IMPORTANT NOTE:** in order to get functional rarity indices between 0 and 1, the distance metric has to be scaled between 0 and 1.

**Usage**

```
distinctiveness_stack(com_df, sp_col, com, abund = NULL, dist_matrix)
```

**Arguments**

<code>com_df</code>	a stacked (= tidy) data.frame from a single community with each row representing a species in a community
<code>sp_col</code>	a character vector, the name of the species column in <code>com_df</code>
<code>com</code>	a character vector, the column name for communities names
<code>abund</code>	a character vector, the name of the column containing relative abundances values
<code>dist_matrix</code>	a functional distance matrix as given by <code>compute_dist_matrix()</code> , with species name as row and column names

**Value**

the same data.frame with the additional **Di** column giving functional distinctiveness values for each species

**See Also**

[scarcity\\_stack\(\)](#), [uniqueness\\_stack\(\)](#), [restrictedness\\_stack\(\)](#); [distinctiveness\(\)](#) Details section for detail on the index

**Examples**

```
data("aravo", package = "ade4")

# Example of trait table
tra = aravo$traits[, c("Height", "SLA", "N_mass")]
# Distance matrix
dist_mat = compute_dist_matrix(tra)

# Site-species matrix converted into data.frame
mat = as.matrix(aravo$spe)
mat = make_relative(mat)
dat = matrix_to_stack(mat, "value", "site", "species")
dat$site = as.character(dat$site)
dat$species = as.character(dat$species)

di_df = distinctiveness_stack(dat, "species", "site", "value", dist_mat)
head(di_df)
```

funrar

*Functional Rarity Indices***Description**

From a site-species matrix and functional distance matrix compute all indices included in the package: functional uniqueness (regional, functional), functional distinctiveness (local, functional), geographical restrictedness (regional, extent), scarcity (local, abundance). **Note:** scarcity can only be computed if relative abundances are provided in the site-species matrix.

**Usage**

```
funrar(pres_matrix, dist_matrix, rel_abund = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>pres_matrix</code>	a site-species matrix (presence-absence or relative abundances), with sites in rows and species in columns
<code>dist_matrix</code>	a species functional distance matrix
<code>rel_abund</code>	logical (TRUE or FALSE) indicating if site-species matrix contain relative abundances values or only presence-absence data (default = FALSE)

**Value**

A list of 3 objects (or 4 if `rel_abund = TRUE`):

**Ui** a vector containing uniqueness values per species,

**Di** a site-species matrix with functional distinctiveness values per species per site,



**Ri** a vector containing geographical restrictedness values per species,  
and if `rel_abund = TRUE`,

**Si** a site-species matrix with scarcity values per species per site.

### See Also

[uniqueness\(\)](#), [distinctiveness\(\)](#), [restrictedness\(\)](#), [scarcity\(\)](#)

---

funrar_stack	<i>Functional Rarity indices on stacked data.frame</i>
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---

### Description

From a stacked (= tidy) data.frame and functional distance matrix compute all indices included in the package: functional uniqueness (regional, functional), functional distinctiveness (local, functional), geographical restrictedness (regional, extent), scarcity (local, abundance). **Note:** scarcity can only be computed if relative abundances are provided in the data.frame.

### Usage

```
funrar_stack(com_df, sp_col, com, abund = NULL, dist_matrix)
```

### Arguments

<code>com_df</code>	a stacked (= tidy) data.frame from a single community with each row representing a species in a community
<code>sp_col</code>	a character vector, the name of the species column in <code>com_df</code>
<code>com</code>	a character vector, the column name for communities names
<code>abund</code>	a character vector, the name of the column containing relative abundances values
<code>dist_matrix</code>	a functional distance matrix as given by <code>compute_dist_matrix()</code> , with species name as row and column names

### Value

A list of 3 objects (or 4 if `abund` is not `NULL`):

**Ui** a vector containing uniqueness values per species,

**Di** a site-species matrix with functional distinctiveness values per species per site,

**Ri** a vector containing geographical restrictedness values per species,  
and if `abund` is not `NULL`,

**Si** a site-species matrix with scarcity values per species per site.

### See Also

[uniqueness\\_stack\(\)](#), [distinctiveness\\_stack\(\)](#), [restrictedness\\_stack\(\)](#), [scarcity\\_stack\(\)](#)

---

is_relative	<i>Tell if matrix or data.frame has relative abundances</i>
-------------	---

---

### Description

From an abundance/presence-absence matrix or data.frame tells if it contains relative abundances or absolute abundances. Checks if all abundances are between 1 and 0 but **never checks sum of abundances per community**.

### Usage

```
is_relative(given_obj, abund = NULL)
```

### Arguments

given_obj	abundance or presence-absence matrix, with sites in rows and species in columns, or tidy community data frame
abund	name of the column of the provided object that contains the abundances

### See Also

[make\\_relative\(\)](#) to transform matrix into a relative abundance matrix.

### Examples

```
data("aravo", package = "ade4")

# Site-species matrix
mat = as.matrix(aravo$spe)
head(mat)[, 1:5] # Has absolute abundances
rel_mat = make_relative(mat)
head(rel_mat) # Relative abundances

# Forced to use ':::' because function is not exported
funrar:::is_relative(mat) # FALSE
funrar:::is_relative(rel_mat) # TRUE
```

---

make_relative	<i>Relative abundance matrix from absolute abundance matrix</i>
---------------	---

---

### Description

From an abundance matrix (numbers of individuals of a given species at a site) returns a relative abundance matrix (proportion of individuals of a given species at a given site). This function works also with sparse matrices.

### Usage

```
make_relative(abund_matrix)
```

## Arguments

`abund_matrix`      abundance matrix, with sites in rows and species in columns.

## Examples

```
data("aravo", package = "ade4")

# Site-species matrix
mat = as.matrix(aravo$spe)
head(mat)[, 1:5] # Has absolute abundances
rel_mat = make_relative(mat)
head(rel_mat) # Relative abundances
```

---

<code>matrix_to_stack</code>	<i>Matrix to stacked (= tidy) data.frame</i>
------------------------------	--

---

## Description

From a matrix with values to a stacked (= tidy) data.frame, exclude NA from given data.frame. If supplied object is not a matrix, try to coerce object to matrix first. `matrix_to_tidy()` is an alias of this function.

## Usage

```
matrix_to_stack(my_mat, value_col = "value",
  row_to_col = names(dimnames(my_mat))[1],
  col_to_col = names(dimnames(my_mat))[2])
```

## Arguments

<code>my_mat</code>	matrix you want to transform in stacked (= tidy) data.frame
<code>value_col</code>	(optional) character vector to use for value column (default: 'value')
<code>row_to_col</code>	(optional) character vector used for name of column in data.frame corresponding to rows in matrix (default: corresponding dimension name)
<code>col_to_col</code>	(optional) character vector used for name of column in data.frame corresponding to columns in matrix (default: corresponding dimension name)

## Value

a stacked (= tidy) data.frame with, a column for row names, one for column names and a third one for the values.

## See Also

[stack\\_to\\_matrix\(\)](#) for the reverse operation

## Examples

```
data("aravo", package = "ade4")

# Site-species matrix converted into data.frame
mat = as.matrix(aravo$spe)
dat = matrix_to_stack(mat, "value", "site", "species")
str(dat)
```

---

restrictedness	<i>Geographical Restrictedness on site-species matrix</i>
----------------	---

---

## Description

Computes geographical restrictedness from a site-species matrix. Geographical restrictedness is an index related to the extent of a species in a given dataset, it is close to 1 when the species is present in only a single site of the dataset (restricted) and close to 0 when the species is present at all sites. It estimates the geographical extent of a species in a dataset. See Details section to have details on the formula used for the computation. The sites-species matrix should have **sites** in **rows** and **species** in **columns**, similar to **vegan** package defaults.

## Usage

```
restrictedness(pres_matrix)
```

## Arguments

**pres\_matrix** a site-species matrix, with species in rows and sites in columns, containing presence-absence, relative abundances or abundances values

## Details

Geographical Restrictedness aims to measure the regional extent of a species in **funrar** it is computed the simplest way possible: a ratio of the number of sites where a species is present over the total number of sites in the dataset. We take this ratio off 1 to have a index between 0 and 1 that represents how restricted a species is:

$$R_i = 1 - \frac{N_i}{N_{tot}},$$

where  $R_i$  is the geographical restrictedness value,  $N_i$  the total number of sites where species  $i$  occur and  $N_{tot}$  the total number of sites in the dataset. Other approaches can be used to measure the geographical extent (convex hulls, occupancy models, etc.) but for the sake of simplicity only the counting method is implemented in **funrar**.

## Value

A stacked data.frame containing species' names and their restrictedness value in the **Ri** column, similar to what `uniqueness()` returns.

**Examples**

```
data("aravo", package = "ade4")
# Site-species matrix
mat = as.matrix(aravo$spe)
ri = restrictedness(mat)
head(ri)
```

---

restrictedness\_stack    *Geographical Restrictedness for stacked data.frame*

---

**Description**

Compute the geographical restrictedness for each species present in the stacked data.frame. Geographical restrictedness is an index related to the extent of a species in a given dataset, it is close to 1 when the species is present in only a single site of the dataset (restricted) and close to 0 when the species is present at all sites. It estimates the geographical extent of a species in a dataset. See [restrictedness\(\)](#) for details on restrictedness computation.

**Usage**

```
restrictedness_stack(com_df, sp_col, com)
```

**Arguments**

com_df	a stacked (= tidy) data.frame of communities
sp_col	a character vector indicating the name of the species column
com	a character vector indicating the name of the community column

**Value**

A stacked data.frame containing species' names and their restrictedness value in the **Ri** column, similar to what [uniqueness\\_stack\(\)](#) returns.

**See Also**

[restrictedness\(\)](#), [uniqueness\\_stack\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
data("aravo", package = "ade4")

# Site-species matrix converted into data.frame
mat = as.matrix(aravo$spe)
dat = matrix_to_stack(mat, "value", "site", "species")
dat$site = as.character(dat$site)
dat$species = as.character(dat$species)
ri_df = restrictedness_stack(dat, "species", "site")
head(ri_df)
```

---

scarcity

*Scarcity on site-species matrix*


---

## Description

Computes scarcity from a relative abundance matrix of species. Scarcity is close to 1 when a species is rare in a community and close to 0 when it is abundant. It requires a site-species matrix with relative abundances. See [Details](#) section for the formula. The sites-species matrix should have **sites** in **rows** and **species** in **columns**, similar to **vegan** package defaults.

## Usage

```
scarcity(pres_matrix)
```

## Arguments

**pres\_matrix**      a site-species matrix, with species in rows and sites in columns, containing **relative abundances** values

## Details

The scarcity of species is computed as follow:

$$S_i = \exp - N \log 2A_i,$$

with  $S_i$  the scarcity of species  $i$ ,  $N$  the total number of species in the community and  $A_i$  the relative abundance of species  $i$  in the community. Scarcity is thus a measure of the **local** rarity in terms of abundances. If  $S_i$  is close to 1 the species has a very low abundances while if it's close to 0, it is quite abundant in the community.

## Value

a similar matrix to **pres\_matrix** with scarcity values in *lieu* of relative abundances.

## See Also

[vignette\("rarity\\_indices", package = "funrar"\)](#) for details on the scarcity metric; [distinctiveness\(\)](#), [restrictedness\(\)](#), [uniqueness\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
data("aravo", package = "ade4")
# Site-species matrix
mat = as.matrix(aravo$spe)
mat = make_relative(mat)

si = scarcity(pres_matrix = mat)
si[1:5, 1:5]
```

---

scarcity_com	<i>Scarcity for a single community</i>
--------------	--

---

### Description

Given a stacked data.frame compute species scarcity. Scarcity measures how abundant is a species locally. Scarcity is close to 1 when a species is rare in a community and close to 0 when it is abundant. See [scarcity\(\)](#) function or the functional rarity indices vignette included in the package (type `vignette("rarity_indices", package = "funrar")`) for details about the index.

### Usage

```
scarcity_com(com_df, sp_col, abund)
```

### Arguments

com_df	a stacked (= tidy) data.frame from a single community with each row representing a species in a community
sp_col	a character vector, the name of the species column in com_df
abund	a character vector, the name of the column containing relative abundances values

### Value

the same data.frame with the additional **Si** column giving scarcity values for each species

### Caution

This function is meant for internal uses mostly, thus it does not include any tests on inputs and may fail unexpectedly. Please use [scarcity\\_stack\(\)](#) to avoid input errors.

### See Also

[scarcity\(\)](#) and `vignette("rarity_indices", package = "funrar")` for details on the scarcity metric; [distinctiveness\\_com\(\)](#) to compute distinctiveness on a single community

---

scarcity_stack	<i>Scarcity</i>
----------------	-----------------

---

### Description

Compute scarcity values for several communities. Scarcity computation requires relative abundances. Scarcity is close to 1 when a species is rare in a community and close to 0 when it is abundant. See [scarcity\(\)](#) function or the functional rarity indices vignette included in the package (type `vignette("rarity_indices", package = "funrar")`) for details about the index.

### Usage

```
scarcity_stack(com_df, sp_col, com, abund)
```

**Arguments**

com_df	a stacked (= tidy) data.frame from a single community with each row representing a species in a community
sp_col	a character vector, the name of the species column in com_df
com	a character vector indicating the column name of communities ID in com_df
abund	a character vector, the name of the column containing relative abundances values

**Value**

The same table as com\_df with an added  $S_i$  column for Scarcity values.

**See Also**

[scarcity\(\)](#) and [vignette\("rarity\\_indices", package = "funrar"\)](#) for details on the scarcity metric; [distinctiveness\\_stack\(\)](#), [restrictedness\\_stack\(\)](#), [uniqueness\\_stack\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
data("aravo", package = "ade4")

# Site-species matrix converted into data.frame
mat = as.matrix(aravo$spe)
mat = make_relative(mat)
dat = matrix_to_stack(mat, "value", "site", "species")
dat$site = as.character(dat$site)
dat$species = as.character(dat$species)

si_df = scarcity_stack(dat, "species", "site", "value")
head(si_df)
```

---

stack_to_matrix	<i>Stacked (= tidy) data.frame to matrix</i>
-----------------	--

---

**Description**

Passes from a stacked (= tidy) data.frame to a matrix. `tidy_to_matrix()` is an alias of this function.

**Usage**

```
stack_to_matrix(my_df, col_to_row, col_to_col, col_value = NULL,
  sparse = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

my_df	data.frame you want to transform in matrix
col_to_row	character vector of the name of the data.frame column you want to put into matrix rows
col_to_col	character vector of the name of the data.frame column you want to be as columns in matrix



<code>col_value</code>	(optional, default = NULL) character vector indicating the name of a column coding the values that will be put in the matrix
<code>sparse</code>	(optional, default = FALSE) logical indicating whether to return a sparse matrix (if TRUE requires <b>tidytext</b> package)

### Value

a matrix with given `col_to_row` column in rows and `col_to_col` column in columns. If some cells are not present in the data.frame (e.g. some species not present at some sites), the matrix will have a NA value.

### See Also

`matrix_to_stack()` for the reverse operation

### Examples

```
example = data.frame("sites" = c(rep("1", 3), rep("2", 2)),
  "species" = c("A", "B", "C", "B", "D"),
  "abundance" = c(0.33, 0.33, 0.33, 0.4, 0.6))

mat = stack_to_matrix(example, "sites", "species", "abundance")
mat
```

---

uniqueness	<i>Functional Uniqueness for site-species matrix matrix</i>
------------	---

---

### Description

Computes the functional uniqueness from a site-species matrix with the provided functional distance matrix. Functional Uniqueness represents how "isolated" is a species in the global species pool, it is the functional distance to the nearest neighbor of the species of interest (see Details section for the formula). The sites-species matrix should have **sites** in **rows** and **species** in **columns**, similar to **vegan** package defaults.

### Usage

```
uniqueness(pres_matrix, dist_matrix)
```

### Arguments

<code>pres_matrix</code>	a site-species matrix (presence-absence or relative abundances), with sites in rows and species in columns
<code>dist_matrix</code>	a species functional distance matrix

### Details

Functional Uniqueness  $U_i$  is computed as follow:

$$U_i = \min(d_{ij}) \forall j, j \neq i,$$

with  $U_i$  the functional uniqueness of species  $i$ , and  $d_{ij}$  the functional distance between species  $i$  and species  $j$

**Value**

A data.frame with functional uniqueness values per species, with one column with provided species column name and the **Ui** column with functional uniqueness values.

**See Also**

[distinctiveness\(\)](#), [restrictedness\(\)](#), [scarcity\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
data("aravo", package = "ade4")

# Site-species matrix
mat = as.matrix(aravo$spe)
colnames(mat) = as.character(colnames(mat))

# Example of trait table
tra = aravo$traits[, c("Height", "SLA", "N_mass")]
# Distance matrix
dist_mat = compute_dist_matrix(tra)

ui = uniqueness(mat, dist_mat)
head(ui)

# Computing uniqueness for each community
com_ui = apply(mat, 1,
  function(x, dist_m) {
    smaller_com = x[x > 0 & !is.na(x)]
    uniqueness(t(as.matrix(smaller_com)), dist_m)
  }, dist_m = dist_mat)
```

---

uniqueness\_dimensions *Uniqueness dimensions*

---

**Description**

From a trait table and a site-species matrix compute Uniqueness (nearest functional distance) for each species and each trait, plus computes it for all the traits.

**Usage**

```
uniqueness_dimensions(pres_matrix, traits_table, ...)
```

**Arguments**

pres_matrix	a site-species matrix, with species in rows and sites in columns, containing presence-absence, relative abundances or abundances values
traits_table	a data.frame of traits with species in row and traits in columns, <b>row names</b> should be <b>species names</b> ,
...	additional arguments supplied to <a href="#">compute_dist_matrix()</a>

**Value**

a data.frame containing species' names and their uniqueness values for each traits (**Ui\_X** column for trait **X**), as well as a column for the uniqueness value for all traits (**Ui\_all** column)

**See Also**

[distinctiveness\\_dimensions\(\)](#), [uniqueness\(\)](#), [uniqueness\\_stack\(\)](#) and [compute\\_dist\\_matrix\(\)](#) for additional arguments

**Examples**

```
data("aravo", package = "ade4")

# Site-species matrix
mat = as.matrix(aravo$spe)
rel_mat = make_relative(mat)

# Example of trait table
tra = aravo$traits[, c("Height", "SLA", "N_mass")]

ui_dim = uniqueness_dimensions(rel_mat, tra)
```

uniqueness\_stack

*Functional Uniqueness on stacked data.frame***Description**

Computes functional uniqueness values over a given regional pool. Functional uniqueness gives the functional distance to the nearest-neighbor of a given species in the provided distance matrix. See [uniqueness\(\)](#) function for details on computation.

**Usage**

```
uniqueness_stack(com_df, sp_col, dist_matrix)
```

**Arguments**

<code>com_df</code>	a data frame of the species in the regional pool.
<code>sp_col</code>	a character vector indicating the name of the species column in the <code>com_df</code> data frame
<code>dist_matrix</code>	a functional distance matrix

**Value**

A data.frame with uniqueness value per species, with one column with provided species column name and the **Ui** column with the uniqueness values.

**See Also**

[uniqueness\(\)](#) and [vignette\("rarity\\_indices", package = "funrar"\)](#) for details on the uniqueness metric; [distinctiveness\\_stack\(\)](#), [restrictedness\\_stack\(\)](#), [scarcity\\_stack\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
data("aravo", package = "ade4")

# Site-species matrix converted into data.frame
mat = as.matrix(aravo$spe)
dat = matrix_to_stack(mat, "value", "site", "species")
dat$site = as.character(dat$site)
dat$species = as.character(dat$species)

# Example of trait table
tra = aravo$traits[, c("Height", "SLA", "N_mass")]
# Distance matrix
dist_mat = compute_dist_matrix(tra)

ui_df = uniqueness_stack(dat, "species", dist_mat)
head(ui_df)
```

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