

Introduction to SpaDES

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1 Spatial Discrete Event Simulation (SpaDES)

Requirements This package makes heavy use of the `raster` and `sp` packages, so familiarity with these packages and their classes and methods is recommended.

```
> ## for now only while testing, etc.
> OS <- tolower(Sys.info()["sysname"])
> hostname <- gsub(Sys.info()["nodename"], pattern=".-VIC-", replace="")
> if (OS=="windows") {
+   if(any(pmatch(c("A105200", "A105192"), hostname, nomatch=FALSE))) {
+     path <- "c:/Eliot/GitHub"
+   } else {
+     path <- "~/GitHub"
+   }
+ } else {
+   path <- "~/Documents/GitHub"
+ }
> #devtools::dev_mode(TRUE)
> devtools::load_all(file.path(path, "SpaDES")) # for development/testing
```

```
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Note: no visible binding for global variable 'to'
```

```
>
> ##
> #library(SpaDES)
```

2 SpaDES modules

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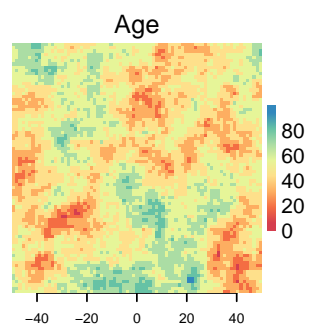
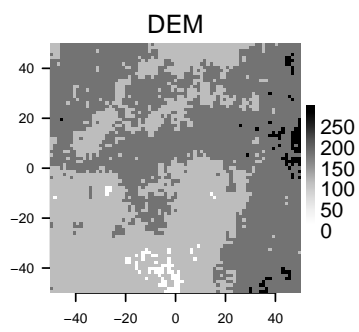
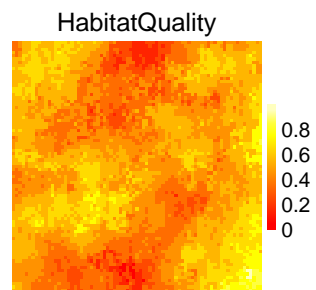
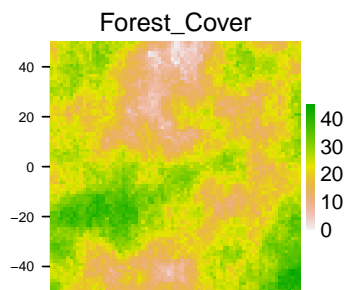
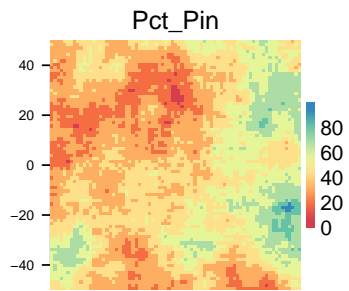
Suspendisse vel felis. Ut lorem lorem, interdum eu, tincidunt sit amet, laoreet vitae, arcu. Aenean faucibus pede eu ante. Praesent enim elit, rutrum at, molestie non, nonummy vel, nisl. Ut lectus eros, malesuada sit amet, fermentum eu, sodales cursus, magna. Donec eu purus. Quisque vehicula, urna sed ultricies auctor, pede lorem egestas dui, et convallis elit erat sed nulla. Donec luctus. Curabitur et nunc. Aliquam dolor odio, commodo pretium, ultricies non, pharetra in, velit. Integer arcu est, nonummy in, fermentum faucibus, egestas vel, odio.

Sed commodo posuere pede. Mauris ut est. Ut quis purus. Sed ac odio. Sed vehicula hendrerit sem. Duis non odio. Morbi ut dui. Sed accumsan risus eget odio. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Pellentesque non elit. Fusce sed justo eu urna porta tincidunt. Mauris felis odio, sollicitudin sed, volutpat a, ornare ac, erat. Morbi quis dolor. Donec pellentesque, erat ac sagittis semper, nunc dui lobortis purus, quis congue purus metus ultricies tellus. Proin et quam. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos. Praesent sapien turpis, fermentum vel, eleifend faucibus, vehicula eu, lacus.

3 Working with maps

A raster map Sample map of habitat quality.

```
> # Give dimensions of dummy raster
> nx = 1e2
> ny = 1e2
> template = raster(nrows=ny, ncols=nx, xmn=-nx/2, xmx=nx/2, ymn=-ny/2, ymx=ny/2)
> # Make dummy maps for testing of models
> DEM = round(GaussMap(template, scale = 300, var = 0.03, speedup=1), 1)*1000
> Age = round(GaussMap(template, scale = 10, var = 0.1, speedup=1), 1)*20
> Forest_Cover = round(GaussMap(template, scale = 50, var = 1, speedup=1), 2)*10
> Pct_Pine = round(GaussMap(template, scale = 50, var = 1, speedup=1), 1)
> # Scale them as needed
> Age = Age/maxValue(Age)*100
> Pct_Pine = Pct_Pine/maxValue(Pct_Pine)*100
> # Make layers that are derived from other layers
> HabitatQuality = (DEM+10 + (Forest_Cover+5)*10)/100
> HabitatQuality = HabitatQuality/maxValue(HabitatQuality)
> # Stack them into a single stack for plotting
> habitat = stack(list(DEM, Age, Forest_Cover, HabitatQuality, Pct_Pine))
> names(habitat) = c("DEM", "Age", "Forest_Cover", "HabitatQuality", "Pct_Pine")
> library(RColorBrewer)
> cols = list(
+   transparent.red=c("#00000000", paste(brewer.pal(8, "Greys"), "66", sep="")[8:1]),
+   grey = brewer.pal(9, "Greys"),
+   spectral = brewer.pal(8, "Spectral"),
+   terrain = rev(terrain.colors(100)),
+   heat = heat.colors(10),
+   topo = topo.colors(10)
+ )
> simPlot(habitat, col = cols[c(2:5, 3)])
```



4 Simulating “agents”

4.1 Spatial agents

4.1.1 Point agents

Agents represented by a single set of coordinates indicating their current position.

Use a `SpatialPointsDataFrame` with additional columns as needed.

Non-mobile point agents e.g., plants

Mobile point agents e.g., animals use a `SpatialPointsDataFrame`, with additional columns for agents' previous `n` positions, and any other columns such as age, sex, group membership, etc.

```
> N <- 1e1 # number of agents
> # caribou data vectors
> IDs <- c("Alice", "Bob", "Clark", "Daisy", "Eric",
+         "Franz", "Gabby", "Hayley", "Igor", "Jane")
> sex <- c("female", "male", "male", "female", "male",
+         "male", "female", "female", "male", "female")
> age <- round(rnorm(N, mean=8, sd=3))
> prevX <- runif(N, xmin(habitat)+(ncol(habitat)*0.2), xmax(habitat)-(ncol(habitat)*0.2)) # previous X
> prevY <- runif(N, ymin(habitat)+(nrow(habitat)*0.2), ymax(habitat)-(nrow(habitat)*0.2)) # previous Y
> # create the caribou agent object
> caribou <- SpatialPointsDataFrame(coords=cbind(x=rnorm(N, prevX, ncol(habitat)/20),
+         y=rnorm(N, prevY, ncol(habitat)/20)),
+         data=data.frame(prevX, prevY, sex, age))
> row.names(caribou) <- IDs # alternatively, add IDs as column in data.frame above
> heading(SpatialPoints(cbind(x=prevX,y=prevY)),caribou)
```

	Alice	Bob	Clark	Daisy	Eric	Franz	Gabby	Hayley
	217.16423	214.35058	313.08274	20.10693	329.57014	204.27571	42.89194	56.16321
	Igor	Jane						
	244.11175	228.76567						

```
> coordinates(caribou)
```

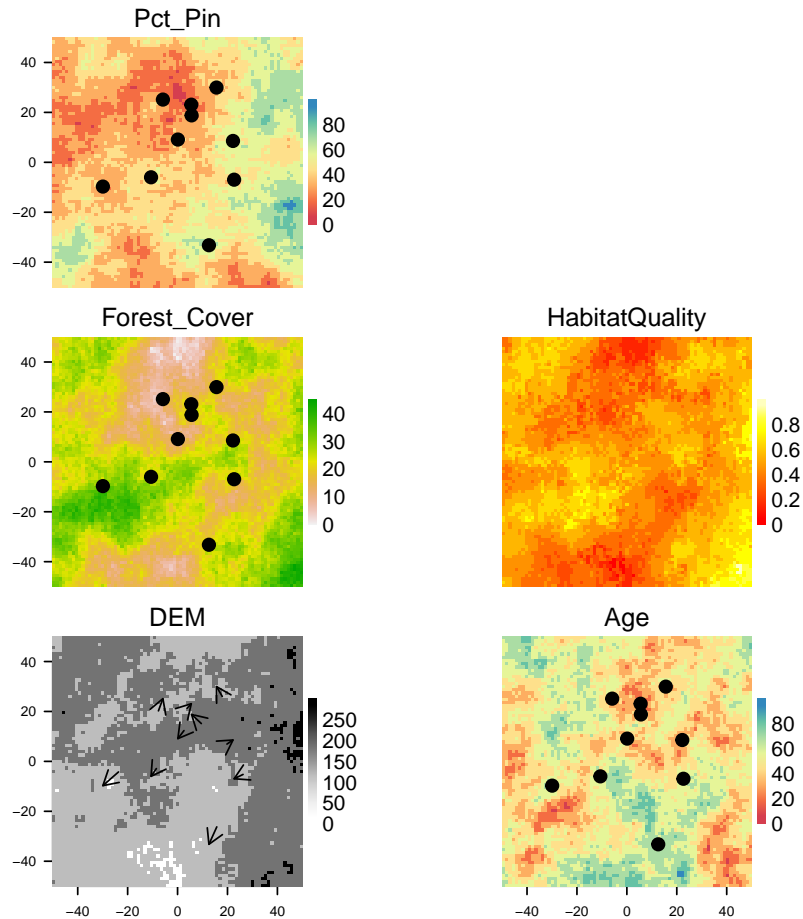
	x	y
Alice	0.1294032	9.115847
Bob	-10.6222364	-6.001149
Clark	5.6244262	18.800759
Daisy	-5.8734923	25.134108
Eric	15.5981518	29.945377
Franz	12.5689870	-33.224213
Gabby	5.4981422	23.091096
Hayley	22.2043170	8.558081
Igor	22.6617411	-6.961075
Jane	-29.9194073	-9.720533

```
> ## conventional plotting method - agents don't plot properly when it is a raster stack
> #plot(habitat)
> #plot(caribou, add=TRUE)
```

```

>
> # convenient plotting using simPlot
> simPlot(habitat,col = cols[c(2:5,3)])
> simPlot(caribou,on.which.to.plot=c(2,3,5),pch=19,size=unit(0.1,"inches"))
> drawArrows(from = SpatialPoints(cbind(x=prevX,y=prevY)),
+           to = caribou,
+           on.which.to.plot = "DEM")

```



5 A simple fire model

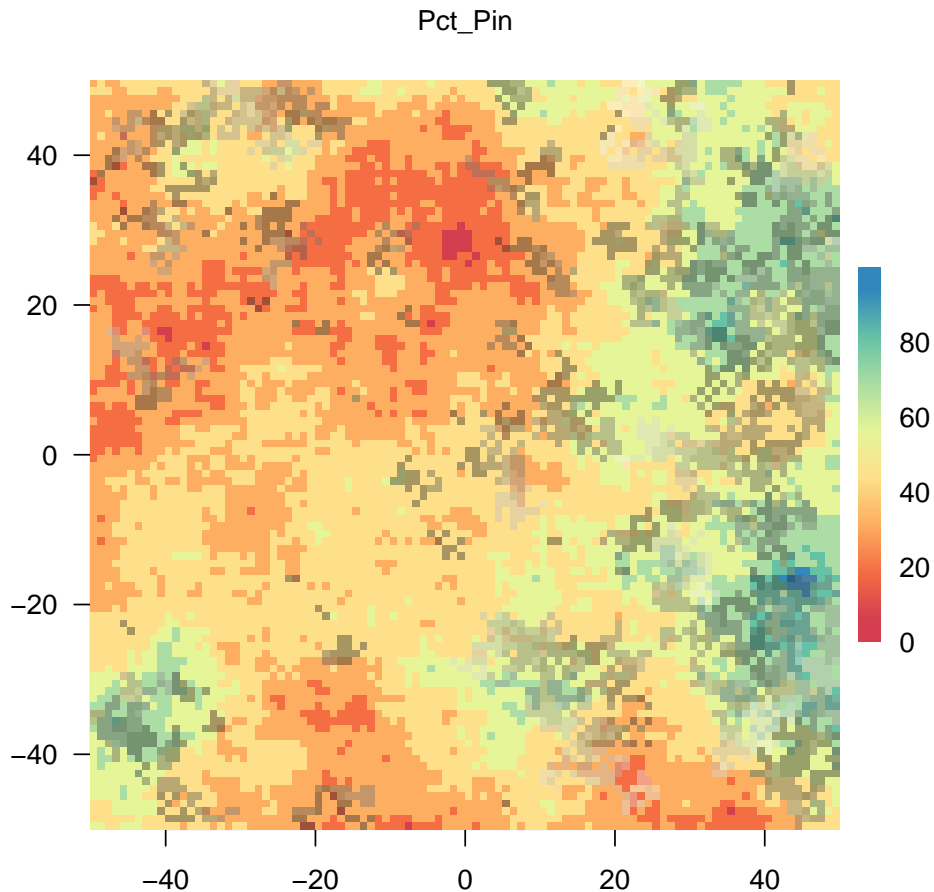
Burn some of the forest Using the spread function, we can simulate fires, and subsequent changes to the various map layers

```

> nFires <- 100 # number of agents
> habitat[["Fires"]] <- spread(habitat[[1]],loci=as.integer(sample(1:ncell(habitat),nFires)),
+                             spreadProb = habitat[["Pct_Pin"]]/(maxValue(habitat[["Pct_Pin"]])*5)+0.1,
+                             persistance=0,
+                             mask = NULL,
+                             maxSize = 1e8,
+                             directions = 8,
+                             iterations=1e6,
+                             mergeDuplicates = T)

```

```
> # Show the burning more strongly over abundant pine
> simPlot(habitat[["Pct_Pin"]],col=cols[[3]])
> simPlot(habitat[["Fires"]],add=T,delete.previous=F,col=cols[[1]])
```



We can see that the fires tend to be in the Pines because we made it that way, using an arbitrary weighting with pine abundance

```
> # Show the burning more strongly over abundant pine
> fire<-reclassify(habitat[["Fires"]],rcl= cbind(0:1,c(0,100),0:1))
> pine<-reclassify(habitat[["Pct_Pin"]],rcl= cbind(0:9*10,1:10*10,0:9))
> PineByFire<-crosstab(fire,pine,long=T)
> colnames(PineByFire)<-c("fire","pine","freq")
> PineByFire$pine <- as.numeric(as.character(PineByFire$pine))
> summary(glm(freq ~ fire*pine, data=PineByFire,family="poisson"))
```

Call:

```
glm(formula = freq ~ fire * pine, family = "poisson", data = PineByFire)
```

Deviance Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-45.318	-19.024	-1.776	10.046	34.105

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	7.131320	0.018632	382.75	<2e-16 ***
fire1	-1.654289	0.041623	-39.74	<2e-16 ***
pine	-0.134100	0.004242	-31.61	<2e-16 ***
fire1:pine	0.155818	0.007999	19.48	<2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)

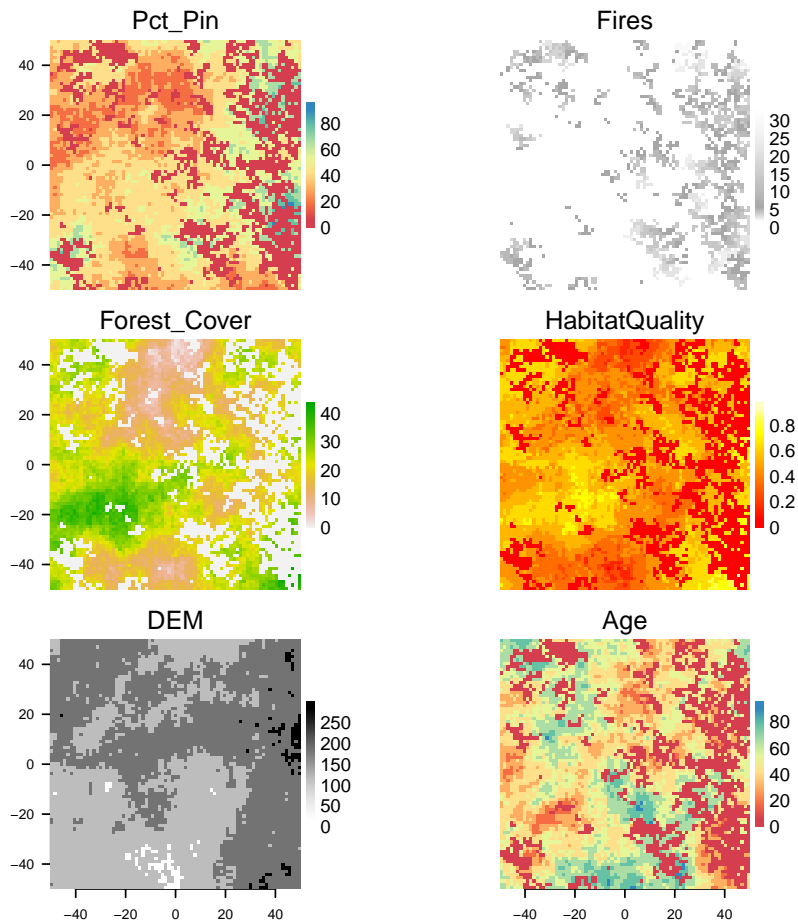
Null deviance: 11729.5 on 19 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 8360.1 on 16 degrees of freedom
AIC: 8507.9

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5

Sure enough, there are more fires as the abundance of pine goes up, as seen by the positive interaction term (the negative fire1 term means that there are more pixels without fires than with fires).

Impact some of the forest

```
> habitat[["Age"]][habitat[["Fires"]]>0] <- 0
> habitat[["Forest_Cover"]][habitat[["Fires"]]>0] <- 0
> habitat[["HabitatQuality"]][habitat[["Fires"]]>0] <- 0.1
> habitat[["Pct_Pin"]][habitat[["Fires"]]>0] <- 0
> simPlot(habitat,col = cols[c(2:5,3,1)])
```



6 A simple individual based model (IBM)

Move some agents Using a simple habitat dependent correlated random walk, simulate the movement of caribou across a heterogeneous landscape.

```
> simPlot(habitat[["HabitatQuality"]],col = cols[[3]])
> for (i in 1:10) {
+
+   #crop any caribou that went off maps
+   caribou <- crop(caribou,habitat)
+   drawArrows(from =
+               SpatialPoints(cbind(x=caribou$prevX,y=caribou$prevY)),
+               to = caribou,length=0.04,
+               on.which.to.plot = 1)
+
+   # find out what pixels the individuals are on now
+   ex = habitat[["HabitatQuality"]][caribou]
+
+   #step length is a function of current cell's habitat quality
+   sl = 0.25/ex
+ }
```

```

+ ln = rlnorm(length(ex), sl, 0.02) # log normal step length
+ sd = 30 # could be specified globally in params
+
+ caribou <- crw(caribou, stepLength=ln, stddev=sd, lonlat=FALSE)
+
+ }

```

