

# Making predictions

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# So far...

- Build, check & select models for detectability
- Build, check & select models for abundance
- Make some ecological inference about smooths
- **what about predictions**

# What predictions do we want to make?

- Abundance estimates
- Maps of abundance
- These are related

# Let's talk about maps

# What does a map mean?

- Each cell is an abundance estimate
- Whole map is a “snapshot”
- Sum all the cells to get the overall abundance
- Sum a subset to get a stratified estimate

# Going back to the formula

Model:

$$n_j = A_j \hat{p}_j \exp [\beta_0 + s(y_j) + s(\text{Depth}_j)] + \epsilon_j$$

Predictions (index  $r$ ):

$$n_r = A_r \exp [\beta_0 + s(y_r) + s(\text{Depth}_r)]$$

Need to “fill-in” values for  $A_r$ ,  $y_r$  and  $\text{Depth}_r$ .

# Predicting

- With these values can use `predict` in R
- `predict(model, newdata=data)`

# Rasters

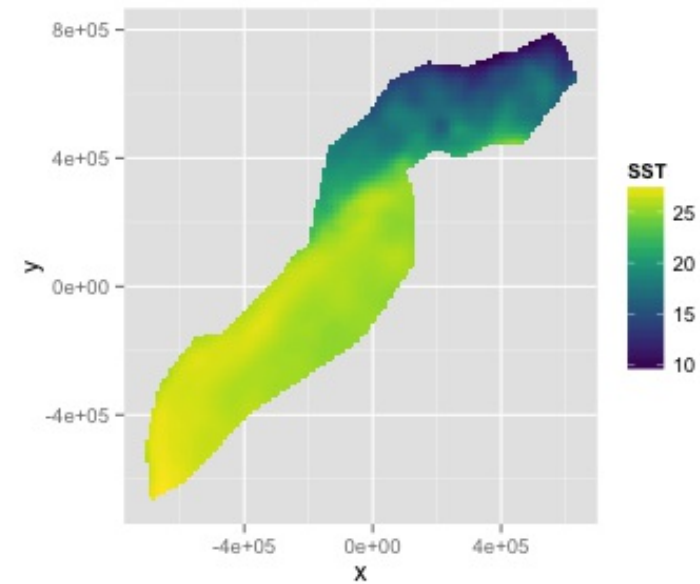
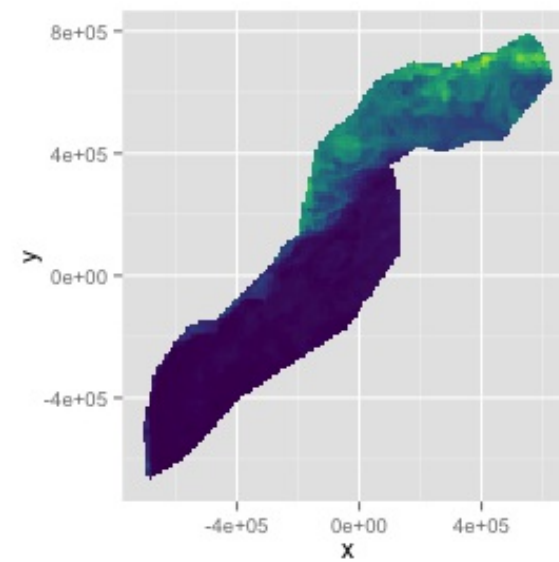
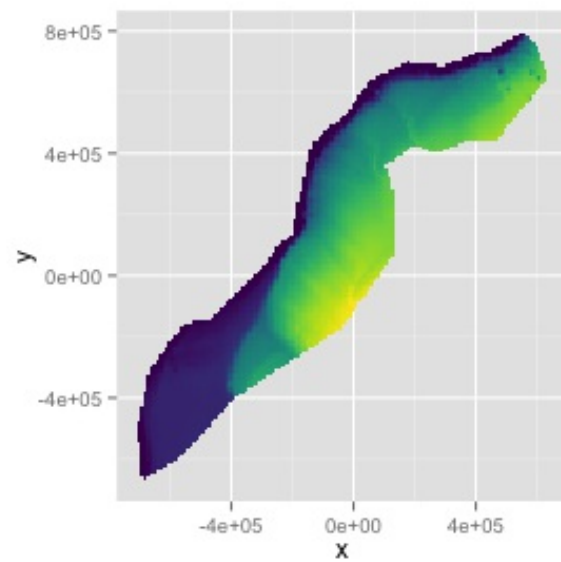
- Jason has talked about rasters a bit
- In R, the `data.frame` is king
- Fortunately `as.data.frame` exists
- Make our “stack” and then convert to `data.frame`



# Prediction data

|     | x        | y      | Depth      | SST       | NPP      | off.set |
|-----|----------|--------|------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| 126 | 547984.6 | 788254 | 153.59825  | 9.049170  | 1462.521 | 1e+08   |
| 127 | 557984.6 | 788254 | 552.31067  | 9.413981  | 1465.410 | 1e+08   |
| 258 | 527984.6 | 778254 | 96.81992   | 9.699239  | 1429.432 | 1e+08   |
| 259 | 537984.6 | 778254 | 138.23763  | 9.727216  | 1424.862 | 1e+08   |
| 260 | 547984.6 | 778254 | 505.14386  | 9.880866  | 1379.351 | 1e+08   |
| 261 | 557984.6 | 778254 | 1317.59521 | 10.091471 | 1348.544 | 1e+08   |

# Prediction data plotted

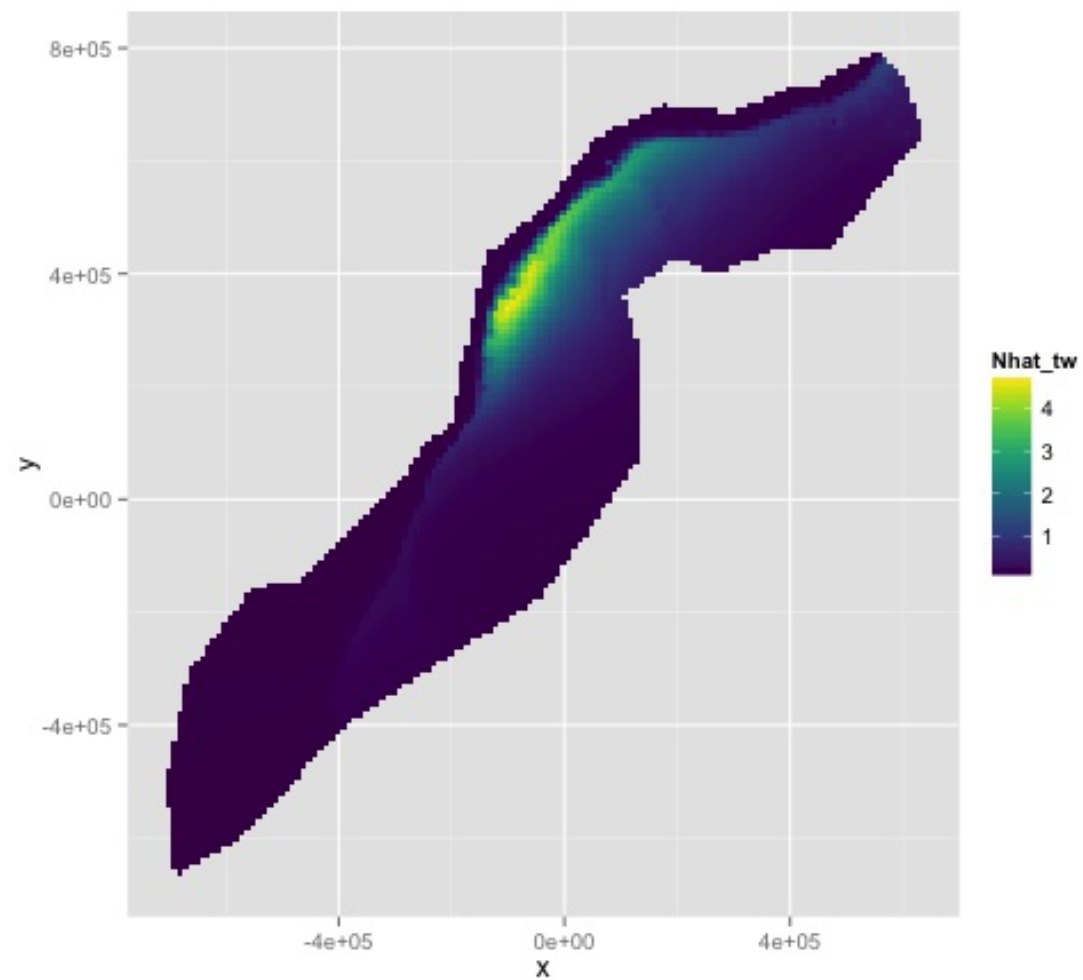


# Making a prediction

- Add another column to the prediction data
- Plotting then easier (in R)

```
predgrid$Nhat_tw <- predict(dsm_all_tw_rm, predgrid)
```

# Maps of predictions



```
p <- ggplot(predgrid) +  
  geom_tile(aes(x=x,y=y,fill=Nhat_tw)) +  
    scale_fill_viridis() +  
    coord_equal()  
print(p)
```

# Total abundance

Each cell has an abundance, sum to get total

```
sum(predict(dsm_all_tw_rm, predgrid))
```

```
[1] 2491.864
```

# Subsetting

R subsetting lets you calculate “interesting” estimates:

```
# how many sperm whales at depths less than 2500m?  
sum(predgrid$Nhat_tw[predgrid$Depth <= 2500])
```

```
[1] 1006.271
```

```
# how many sperm whales North of 0?  
sum(predgrid$Nhat_tw[predgrid$x>0])
```

```
[1] 1383.744
```

# Extrapolation

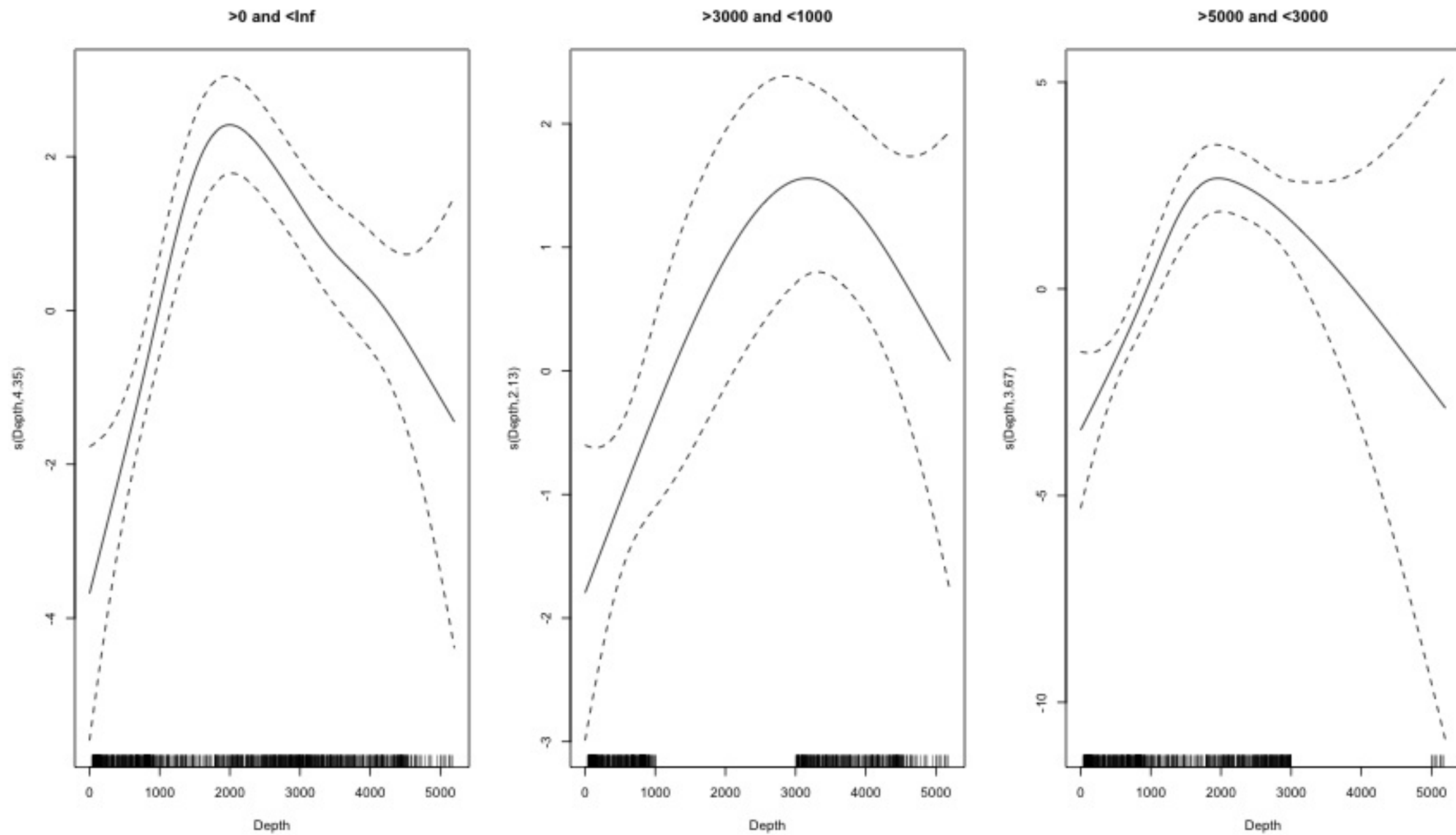
DANGER WILL ROBINSON,  
DANGER



# What do we mean by extrapolation?

- Predicting at values outside those observed
- What does “outside” mean?
- Multidimensional problem

# "Outside"



# Temporal extrapolation

- Models are temporally implicit (mostly)
- Dynamic variables change seasonally
- Migration can be an issue
- Need to understand what the predictions **are**

# Extrapolation

- Extrapolation is fraught with issues
- In general, try not to do it!
- Want to be predicting “inside the rug”
- More on this in the “advanced” lecture

# Recap

- Using `predict`
- Getting “overall” abundance
- Subsetting
- Plotting in R
- Extrapolation (and its dangers)