

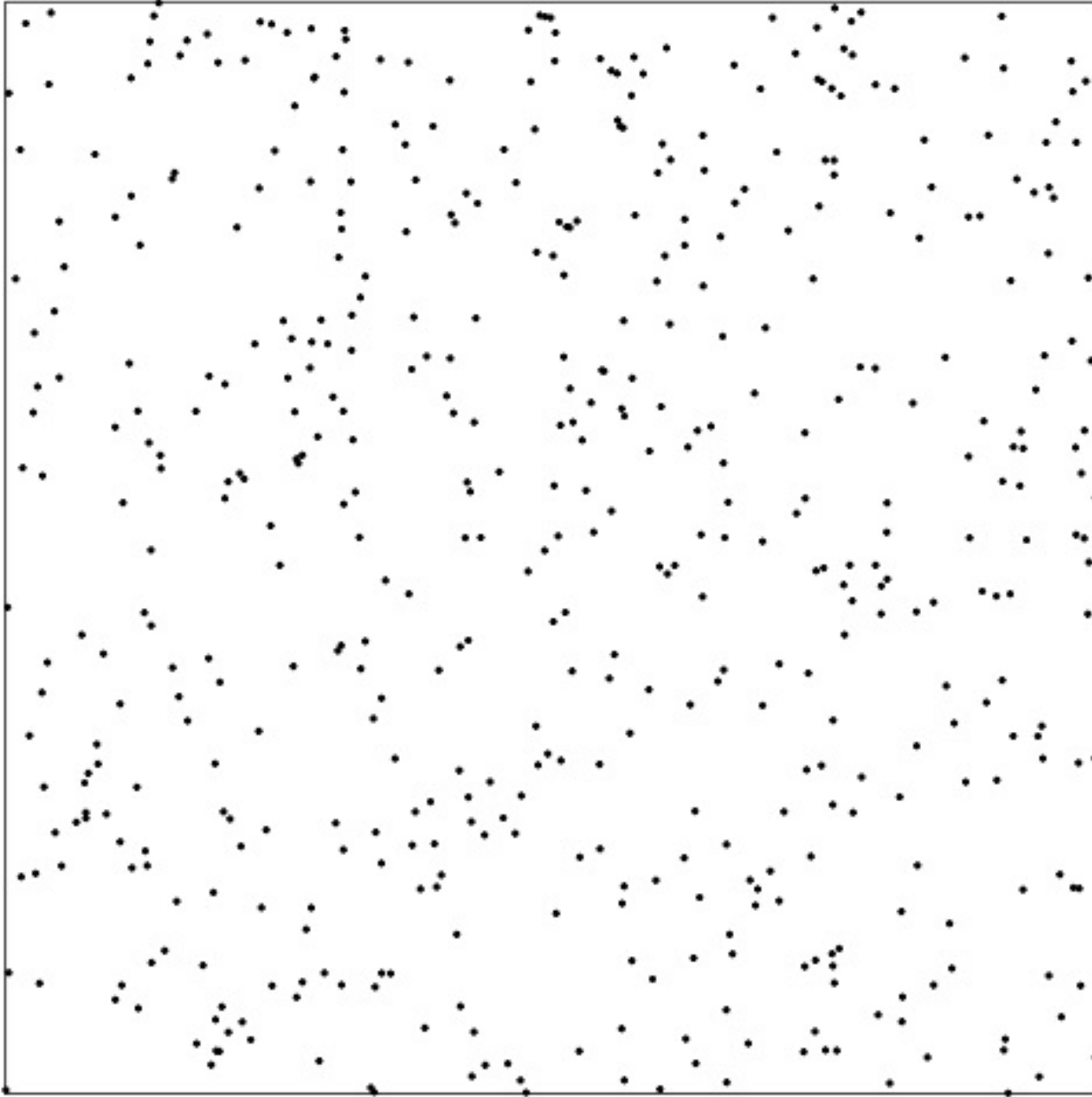
Introduction to distance sampling

David L Miller

Overview

- Line transects
- Simple estimates of abundance
- Why is detectability important?
- What is a detection function?
- First look at fitting models in R

How many animals are there? (500!)



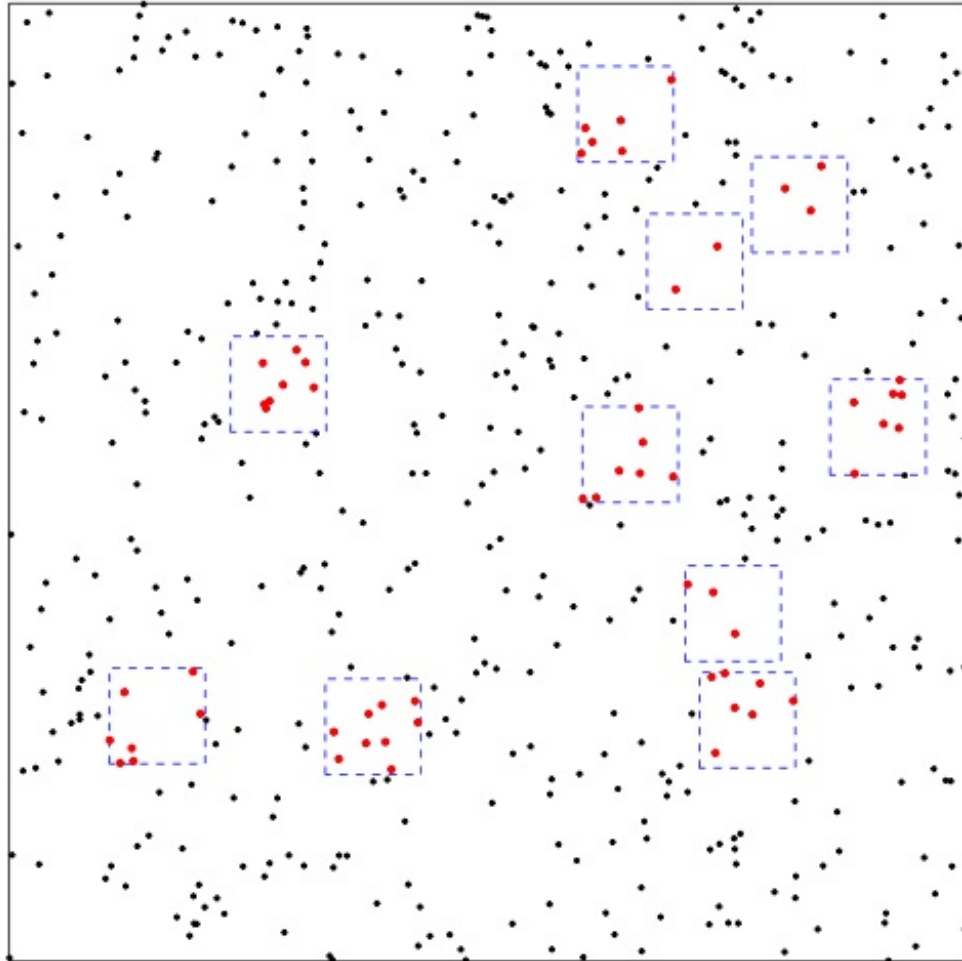
General strategy

- Take a sample in some fixed areas
- Find density/abundance in *covered area*
- Multiply up to get abundance

General strategy (What did we assume?)

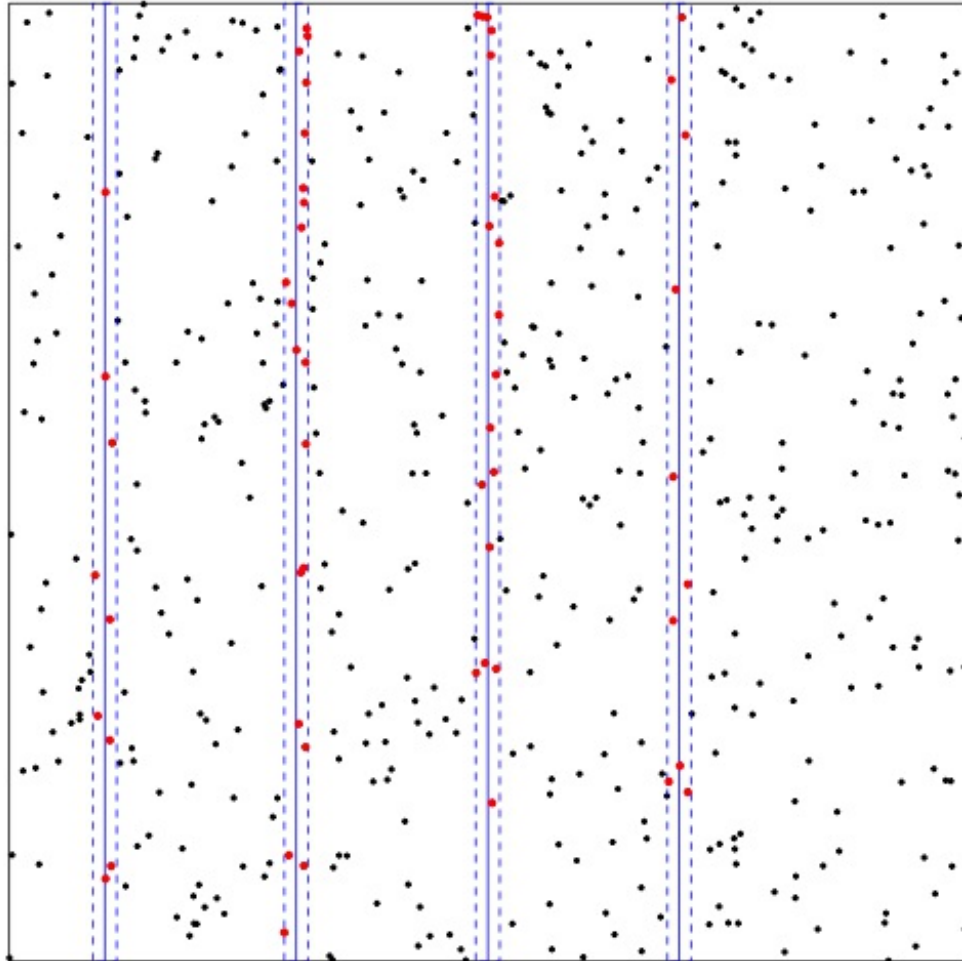
- Take a sample in some fixed areas
 - *Sample is representative*
- Find density/abundance in *covered area*
 - *Estimator is “good”*
- Multiply up to get abundance
 - *Sample is representative*

Plot sampling



- Surveyed 10 quadrats (each 0.1^2 units)
 - Total covered area
 $a = 10 * 0.1^2 = 0.1$
- Saw $n = 59$ animals
- Estimated density
 $\hat{D} = n/a = 590$
- Total area $A = 1$
- Estimated abundance
 $\hat{N} = \hat{D}A = 590$

Strip transect



- Surveyed 4 lines (each $1 * 0.025$ units)
 - Total covered area
 $a = 4 * 1 * 0.025 = 0.1$
- Saw $n = 57$ animals
- Estimated density
 $\hat{D} = n/a = 570$
- Total area $A = 1$
- Estimated abundance
 $\hat{N} = \hat{D}A = 570$

Detectability

Detectability matters!

- We've assumed certain detection so far
- This rarely happens in the field
- Distance to the **object** is important
 - (Other things too, more on that later)
 - Detectability should decrease with increasing distance

Distance and detectability

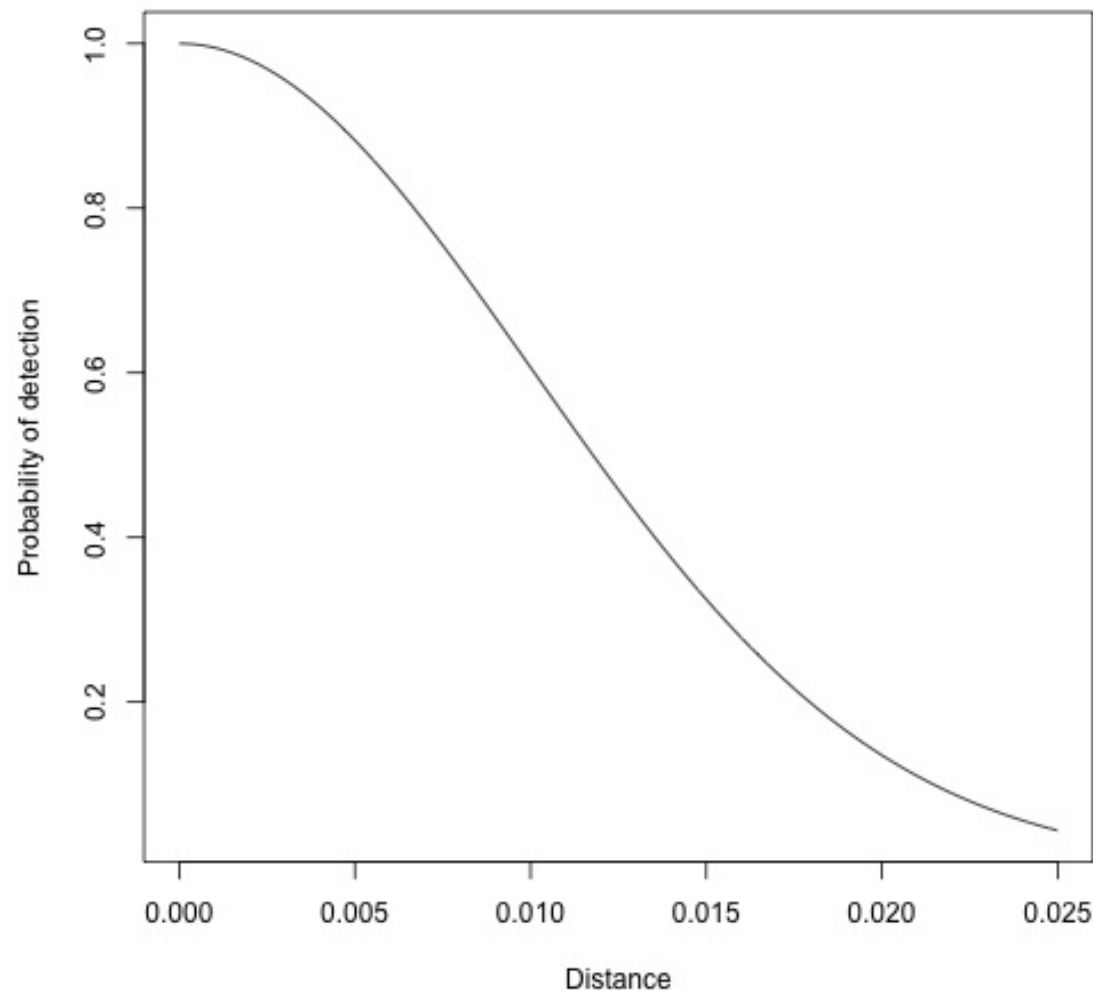


Credit [Scott and Mary Flanders](#)

Recording distances is more efficient

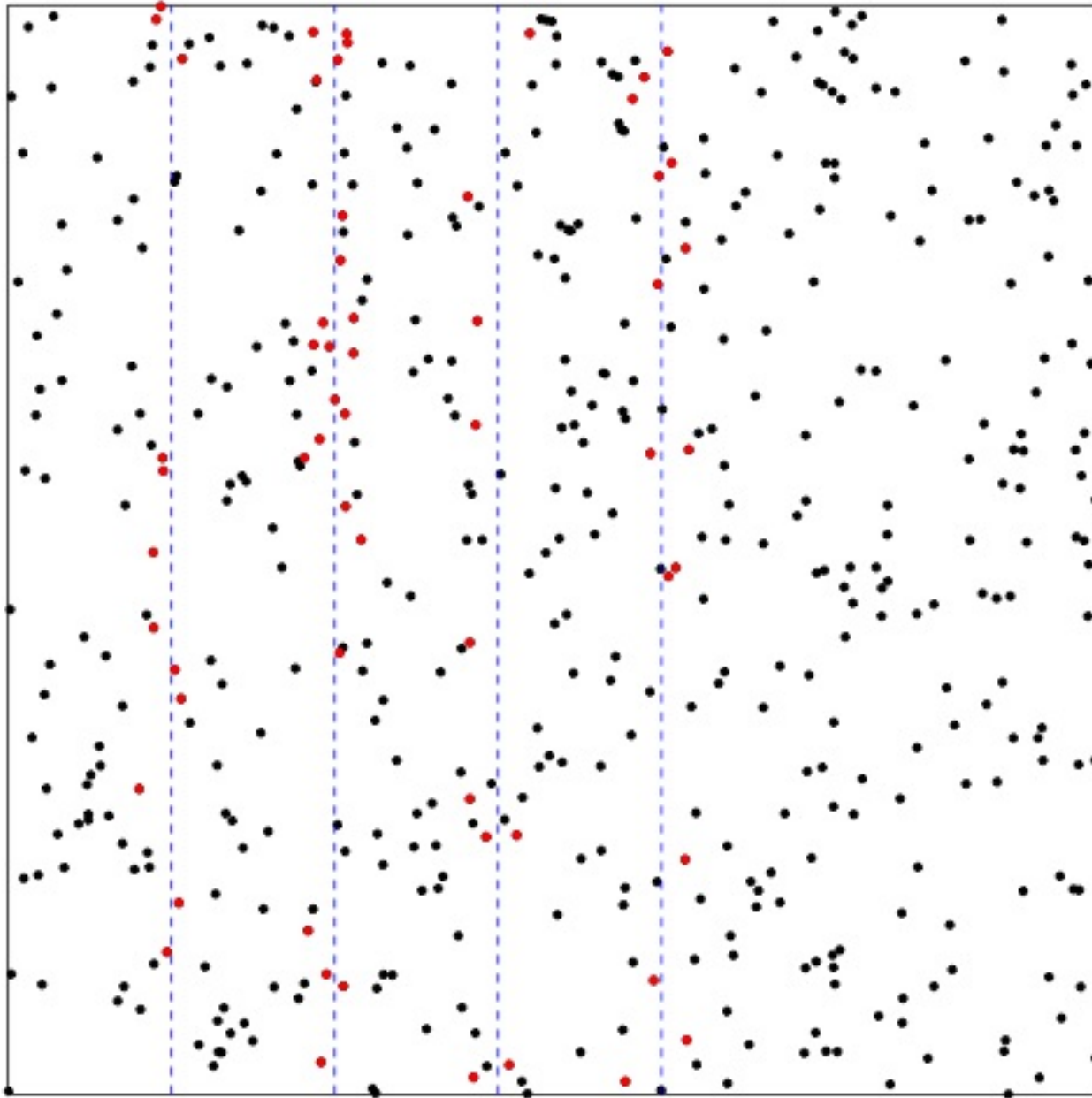
- Plots: what if an animal is *just* outside the box?
- Strips: what if an animal is *just* outside the strip?
- Line transects: record **everything** (within reason), then discard later
 - Decide strip width (*truncation distance*) later

Detection as a function of distance

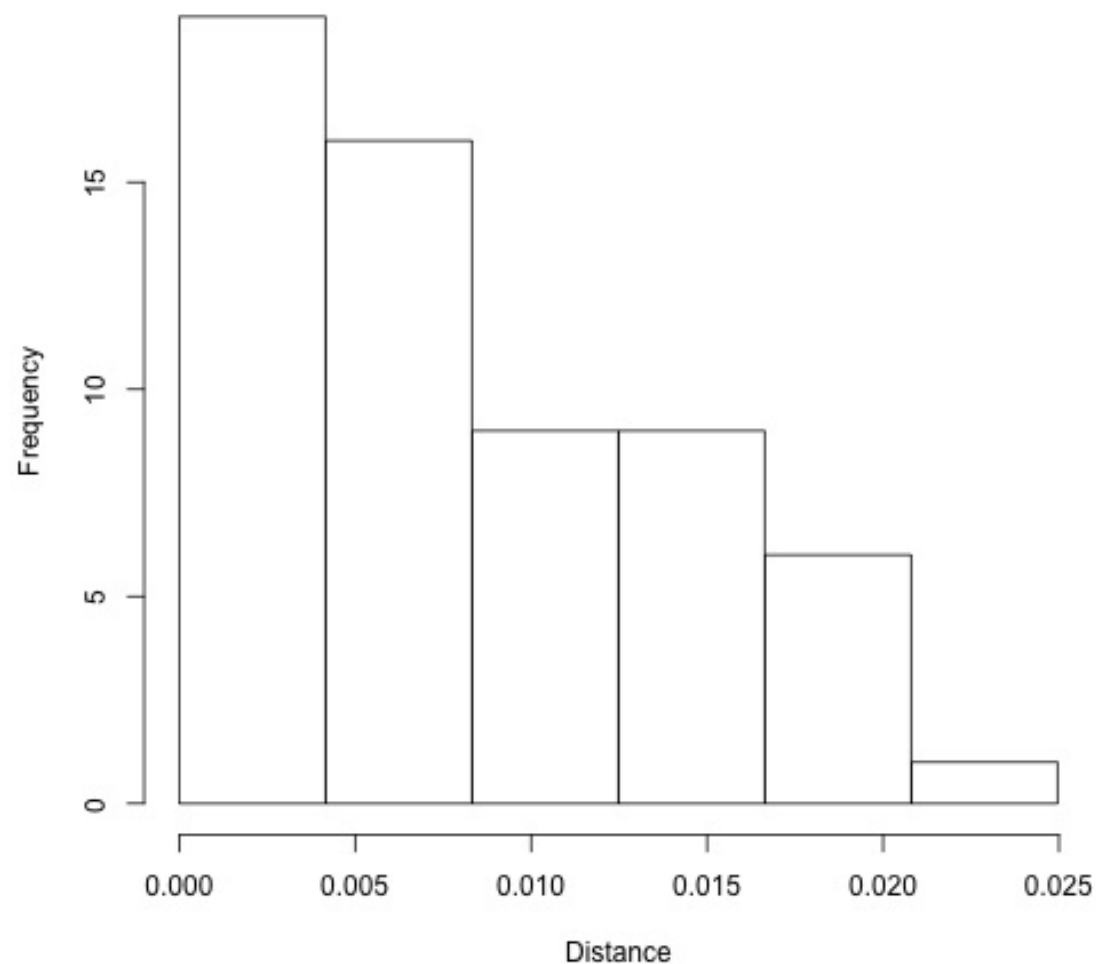


- Model probability of detection, given distance
- Fit models for the curve
- Derive a probability of detection from this model

Line transect

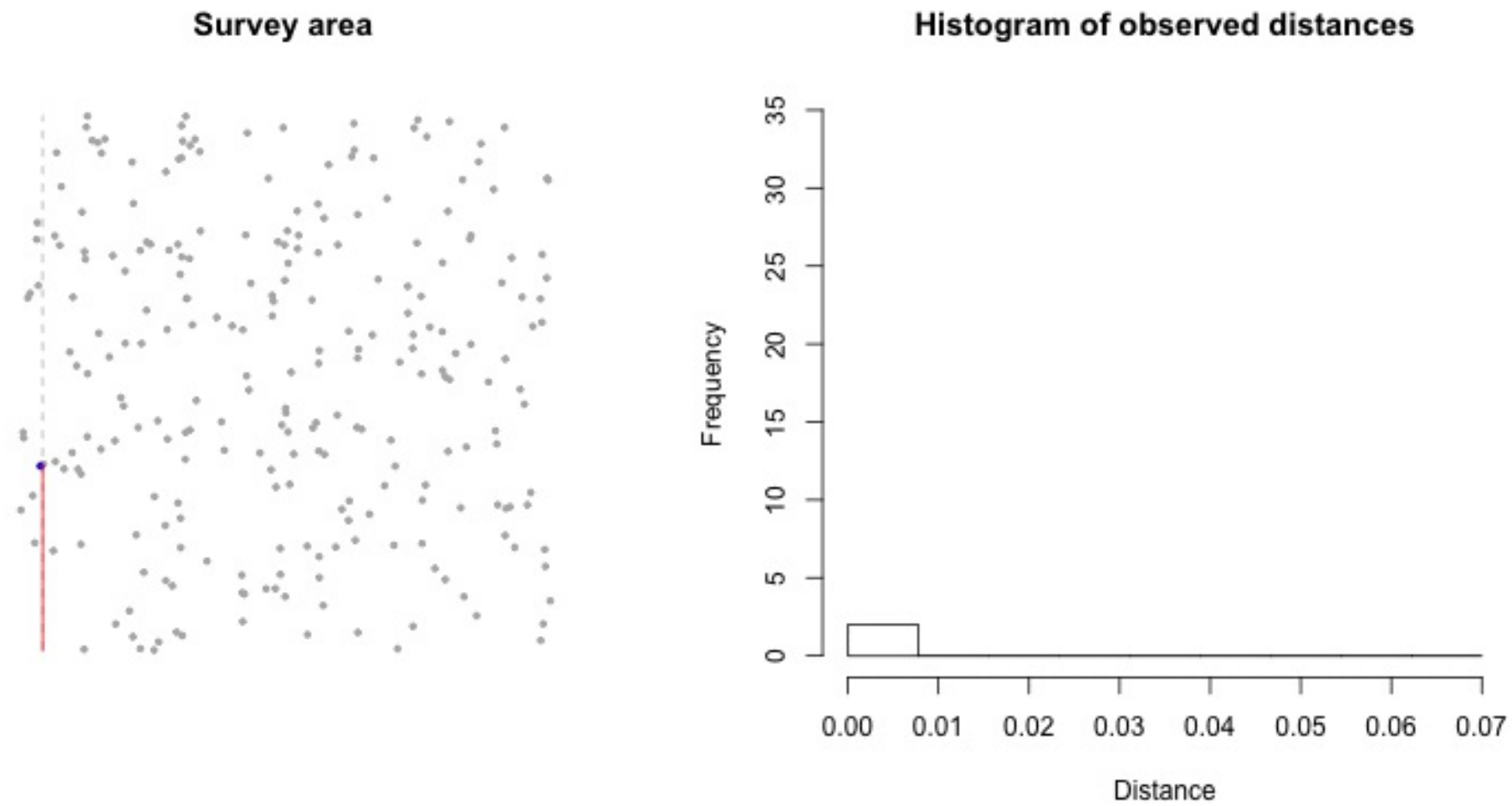


Line transects - distances



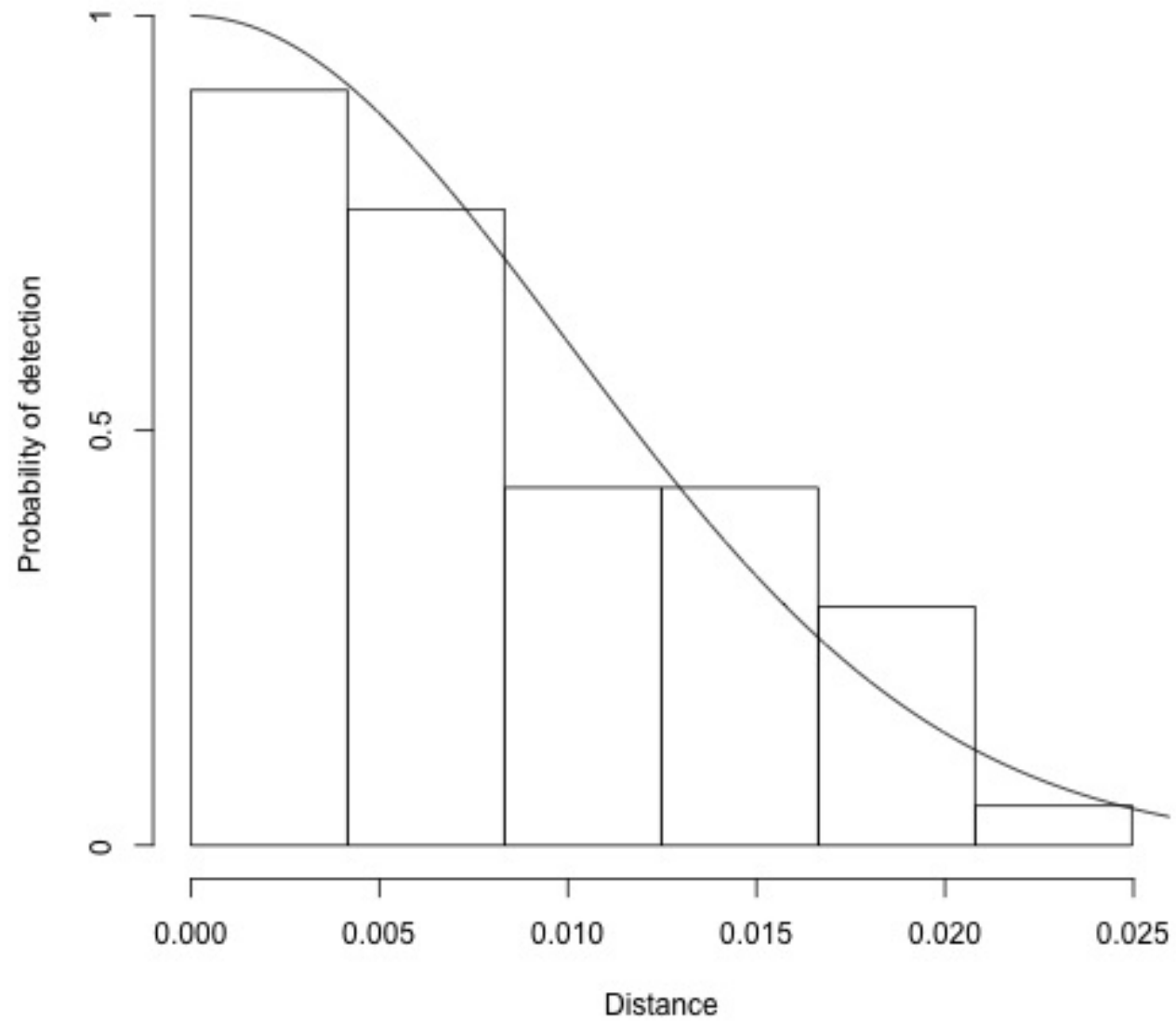
- Distances from the **line** (sampler) to animal
- Now we recorded distances, what do they look like?
- “Fold” distribution over, left/right doesn't matter
- Drop-off in # observations w. increasing distance

Distance sampling animation



”You should model that”

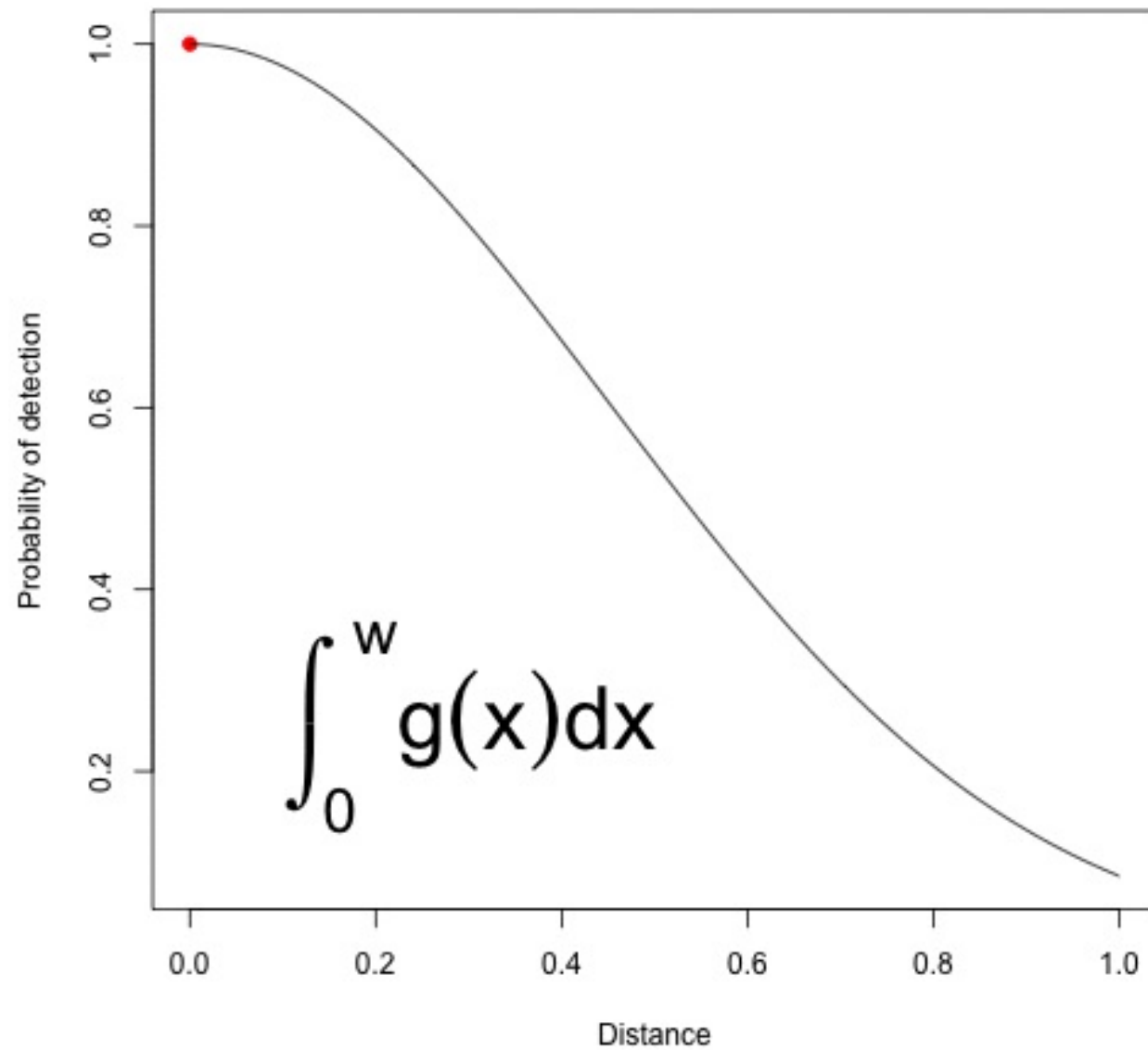
Detection function



Using distance information

- Detection function: $\mathbb{P}(\text{detection} \mid \text{at distance } x)$
- Integrate out the conditioning $\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\text{detection}) = \hat{p}$
- “Inflate” n by \hat{p} to estimate abundance

Integrating out distance



Distance sampling estimate

- Surveyed 5 lines (each $1 * 0.025$ units)
 - Total covered area $a = 5 * 1 * 0.02 = 0.2$
- Probability of detection $\hat{p} = \int_0^w \frac{g(x)}{w} dx = 0.5981$
- Saw $n = 60$ animals
- Inflate to $n/\hat{p} = 100.31$
- Estimated density $\hat{D} = \frac{n/\hat{p}}{a} = 502$
- Total area $A = 1$
- Estimated abundance $\hat{N} = \hat{D}A = 502$

Summary: line transects

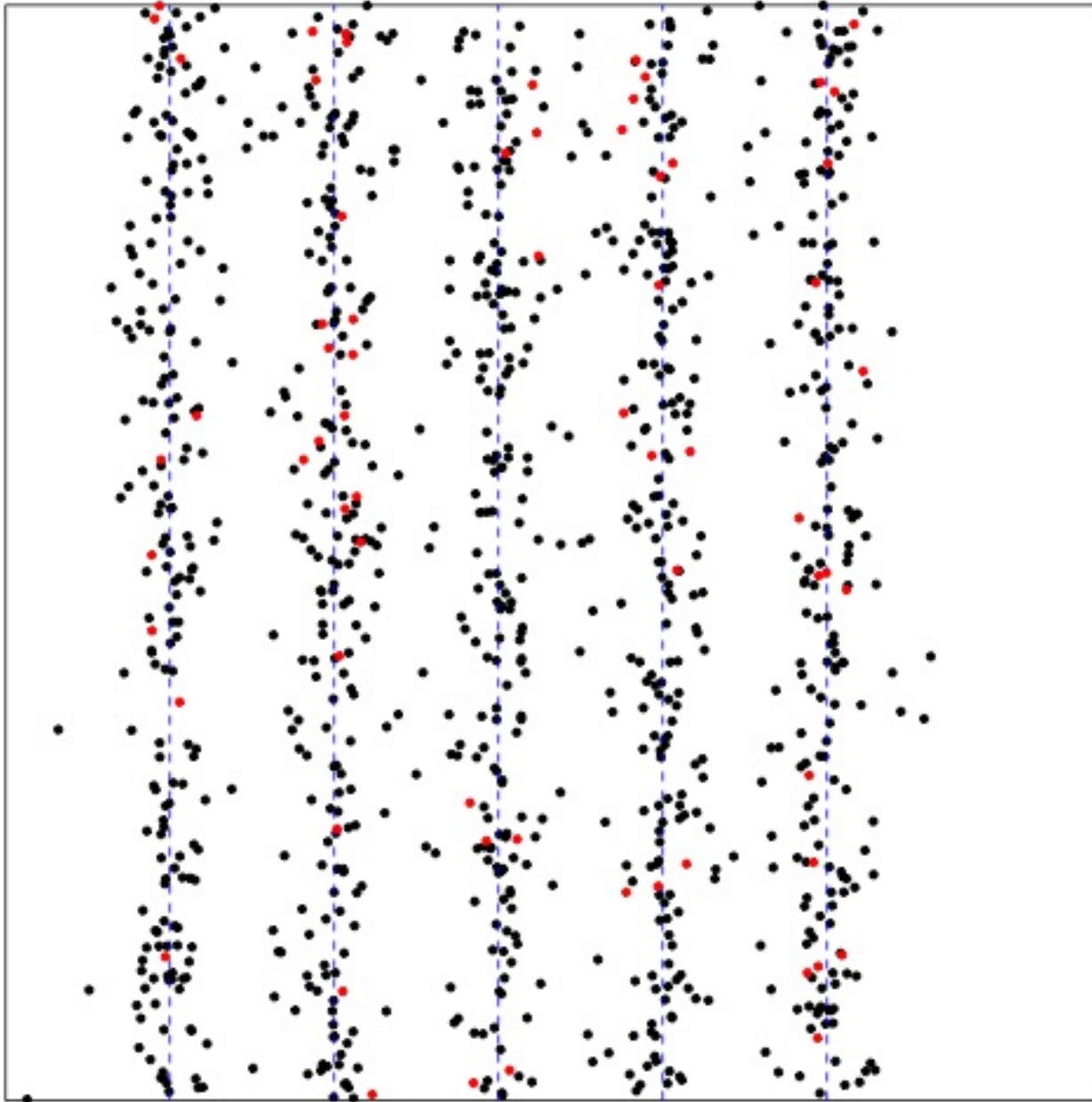
- Efficient survey design
- Relax the assumption of perfect detection
- Exchange assumptions for data
- More information = better inference

Assumptions

Assumptions

1. Animals are distributed independent of lines
2. On the line, detection is certain
3. Distances are recorded correctly
4. Animals don't move before detection

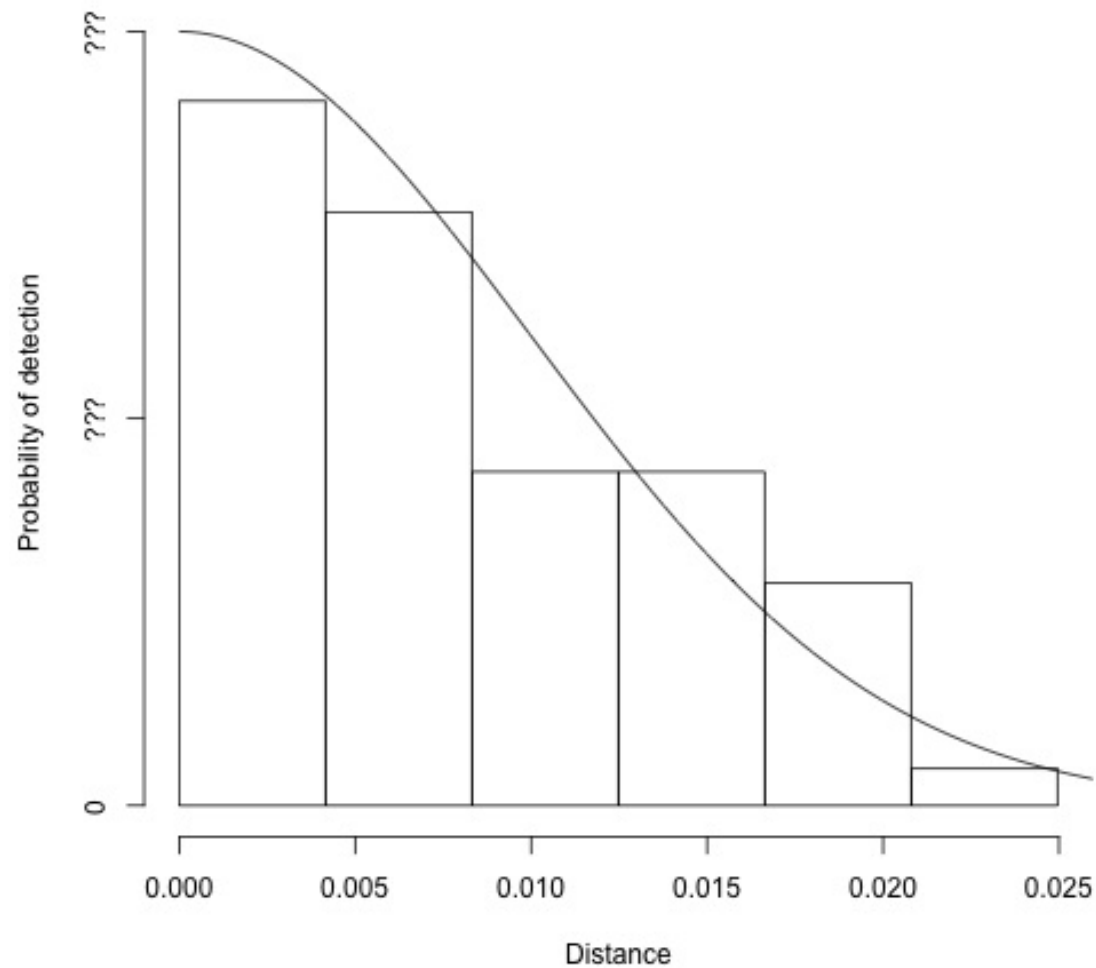
Animals are distributed independent of lines



- When transects follow features
- Difficult to work out detectability vs. distribution

On the line, detection is certain

- Perception bias
- Availability bias
- Don't know y axis scale



Perception bias



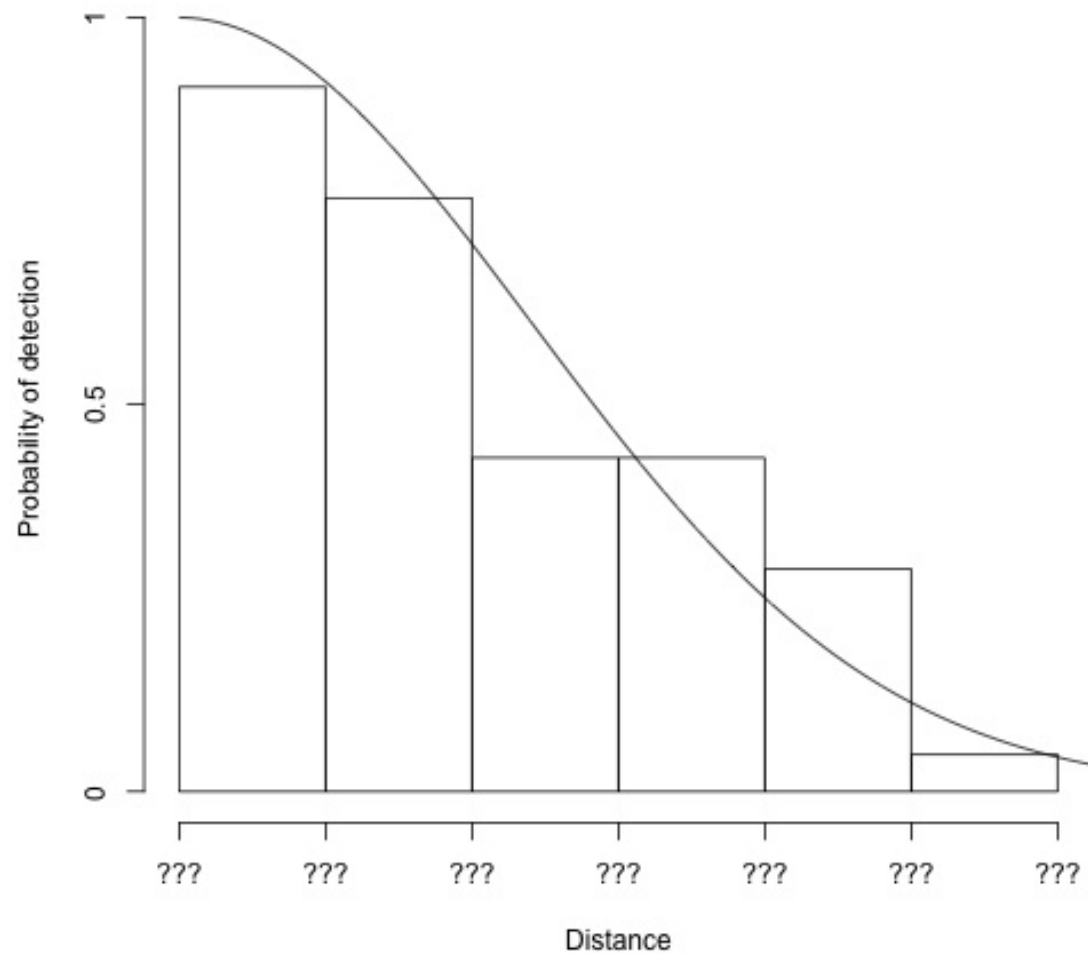
Credit [MAKY_OREL](#)



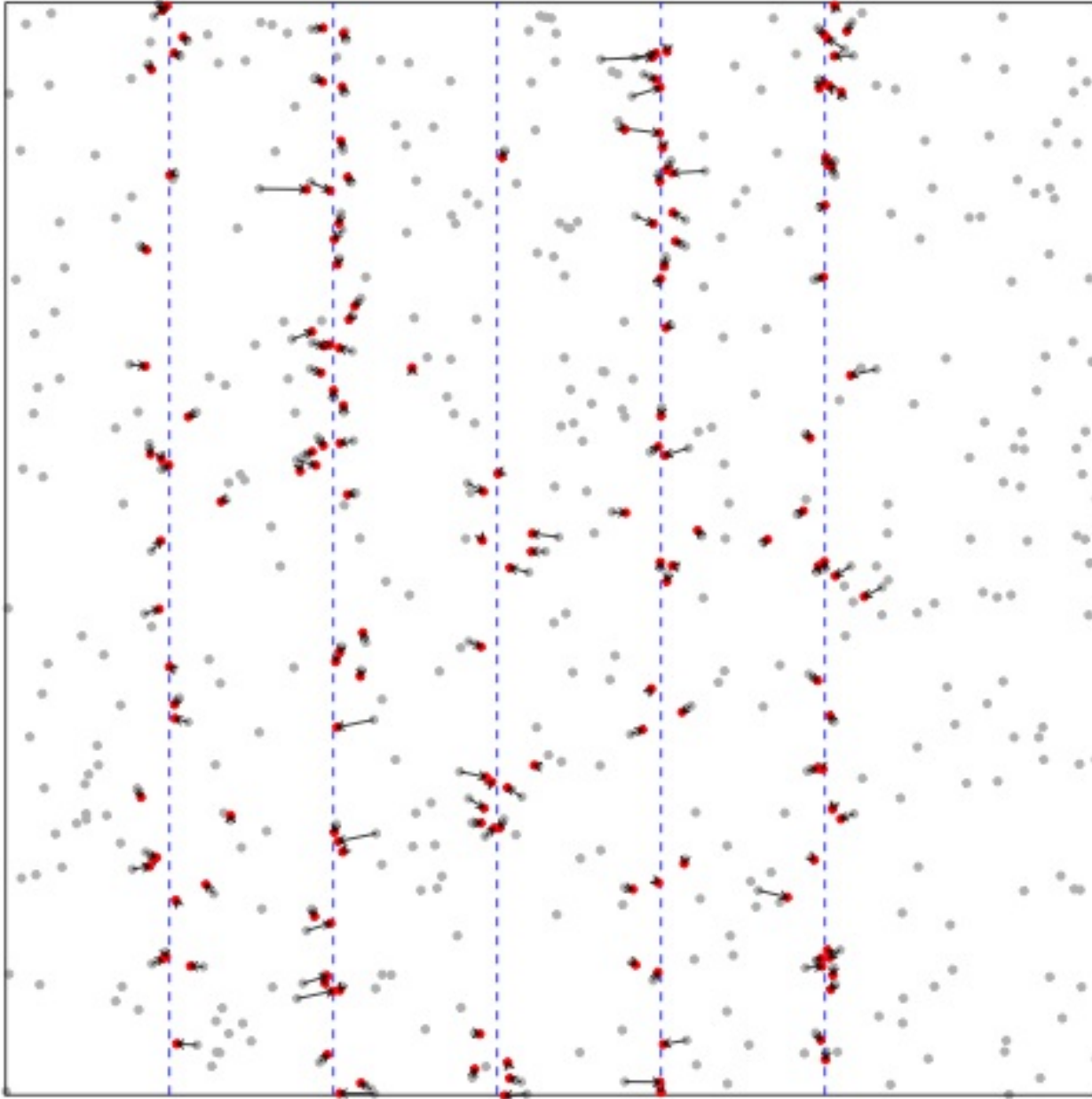
Credit [Minette Layne](#)

Distances are recorded correctly

- Measurement error
- Don't know X axis scale
- This can be systematic



Animals don't move before detection



- Animals can be attracted or repelled
- Problems with distribution wrt line and/or measurement error

Attraction to the line



Credit [Cork Whale Watch](#)

Detection functions

What are detection functions?

- Model \mathbb{P} (detection | animal at distance x)
- (Hence the integration)
- Many different forms, depending on the data
- All share some characteristics

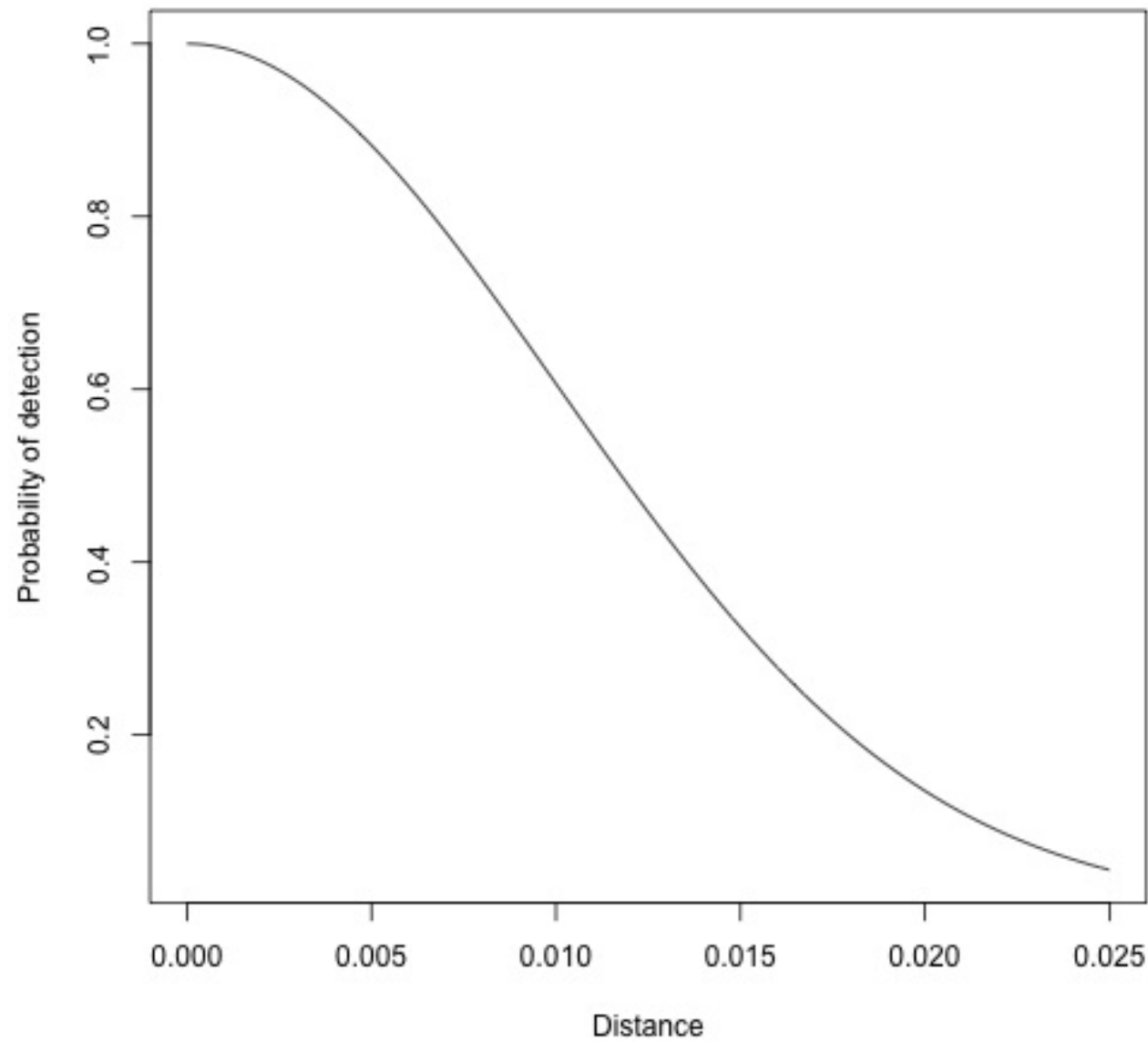
Detection function assumptions

- Have a “shoulder”
 - *we see things nearby easily*
- Monotonic decreasing
 - *never increasing with increasing distance*
- “Model robust”
 - *lots of forms/flexible models*
- “Pooling robust”
 - *individual heterogeneity averages out*
- “Efficient”
 - *models don't need lots of parameters*

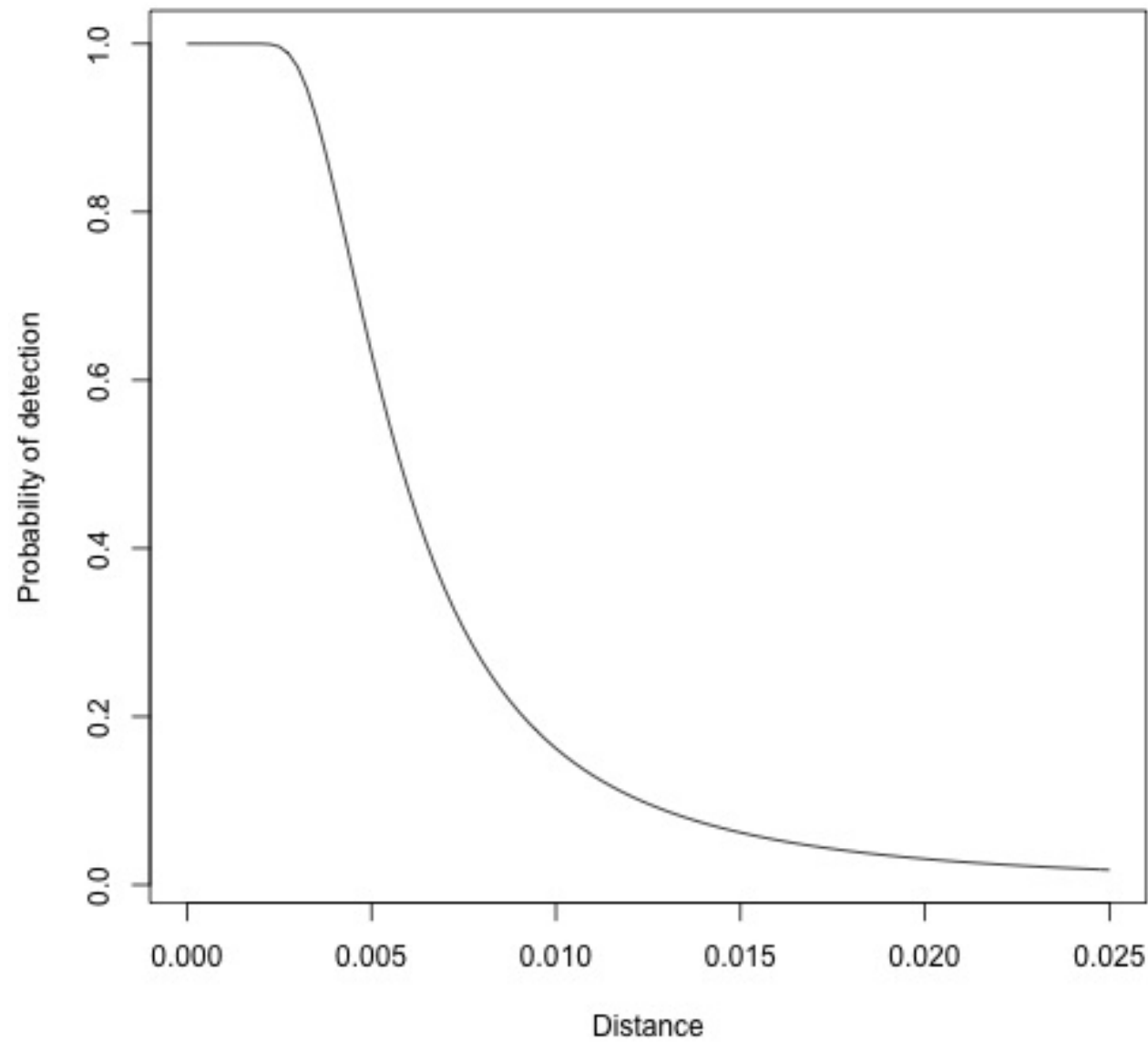
Possible detection functions

- There are many options
- A restricted set we'll cover in this course...
 - Half-normal
 - Hazard-rate
 - adjustments to the above

Half-normal detection functions



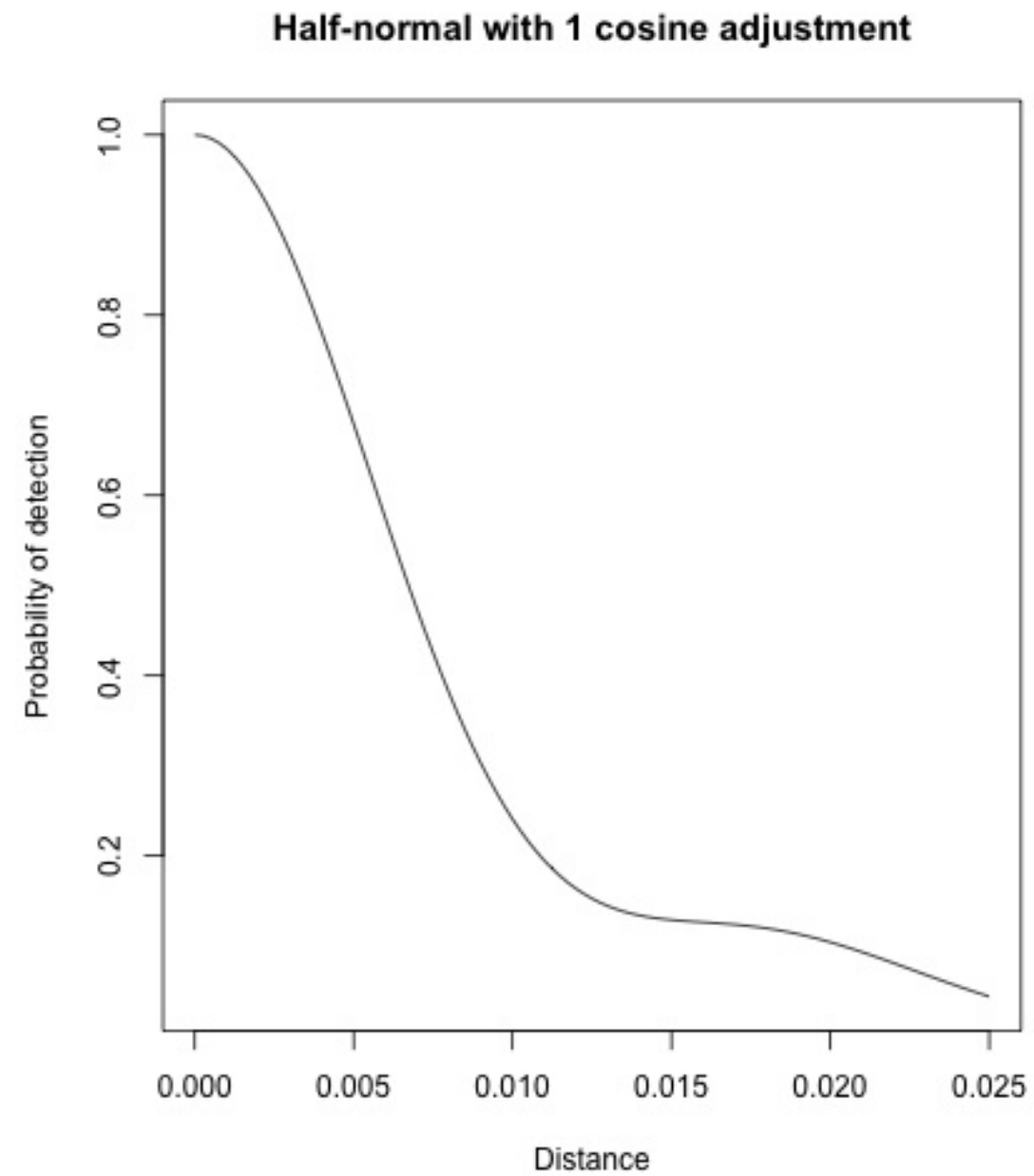
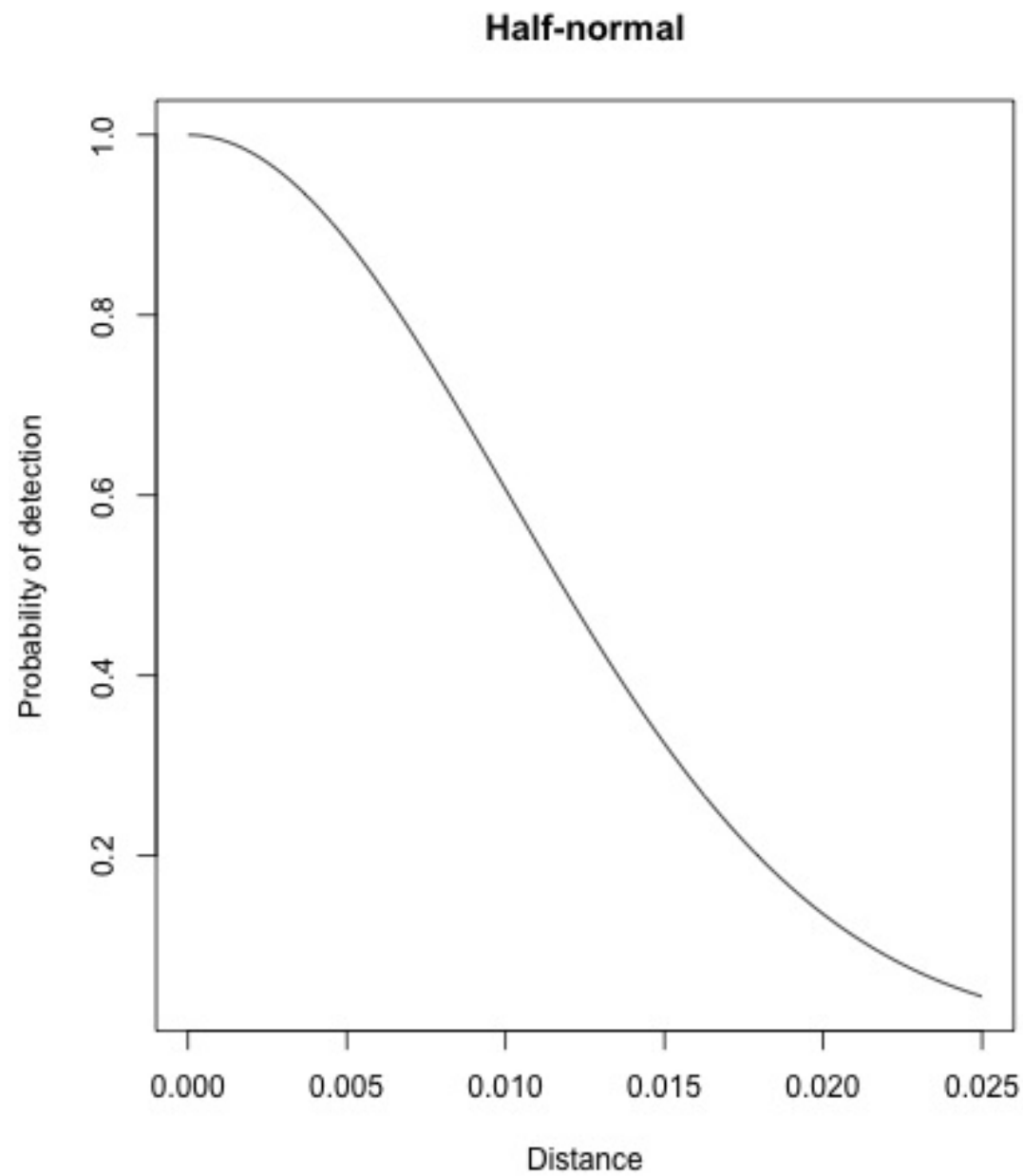
Hazard-rate detection functions



Adjustment terms

- These models are flexible
- What about adding more flexibility by “adjusting” them
- Options:
 - Cosine series
 - Polynomials
 - Hermite polynomials
- Add extra flexibility

Half-normal (with cosine adjustments)



Okay, but how can we actually
do this?

Modelling strategy

1. Pick some formulations, fit models
2. Check assumptions are violated
3. Goodness of fit
4. Select models
5. Estimate \hat{N} (and uncertainty!)

Distance sampling data

- Need to have data setup a certain way
 - a `data.frame` with one row per observation
 - at least 2 columns, named “object” and “distance”

	distance	object	size	SeaState
1	246.0173	1	2	3.0
2	1632.3934	2	2	2.5
3	2368.9941	3	1	3.0
4	244.6977	4	1	3.5
5	2081.3468	5	1	4.0
6	1149.2632	6	1	2.4

Fitting detection functions (in R!)

- Using the package `Distance`
- Function `ds()` does most of the work

```
library(Distance)
df_hn <- ds(distdata, truncation=6000, adjustment = NULL)
df_hr <- ds(distdata, truncation=6000, key="hr", adjustment =
NULL)
```

Model summary

```
summary(df_hn)
```

Summary for distance analysis

Number of observations : 132

Distance range : 0 - 6000

Model : Half-normal key function

AIC : 2252.06

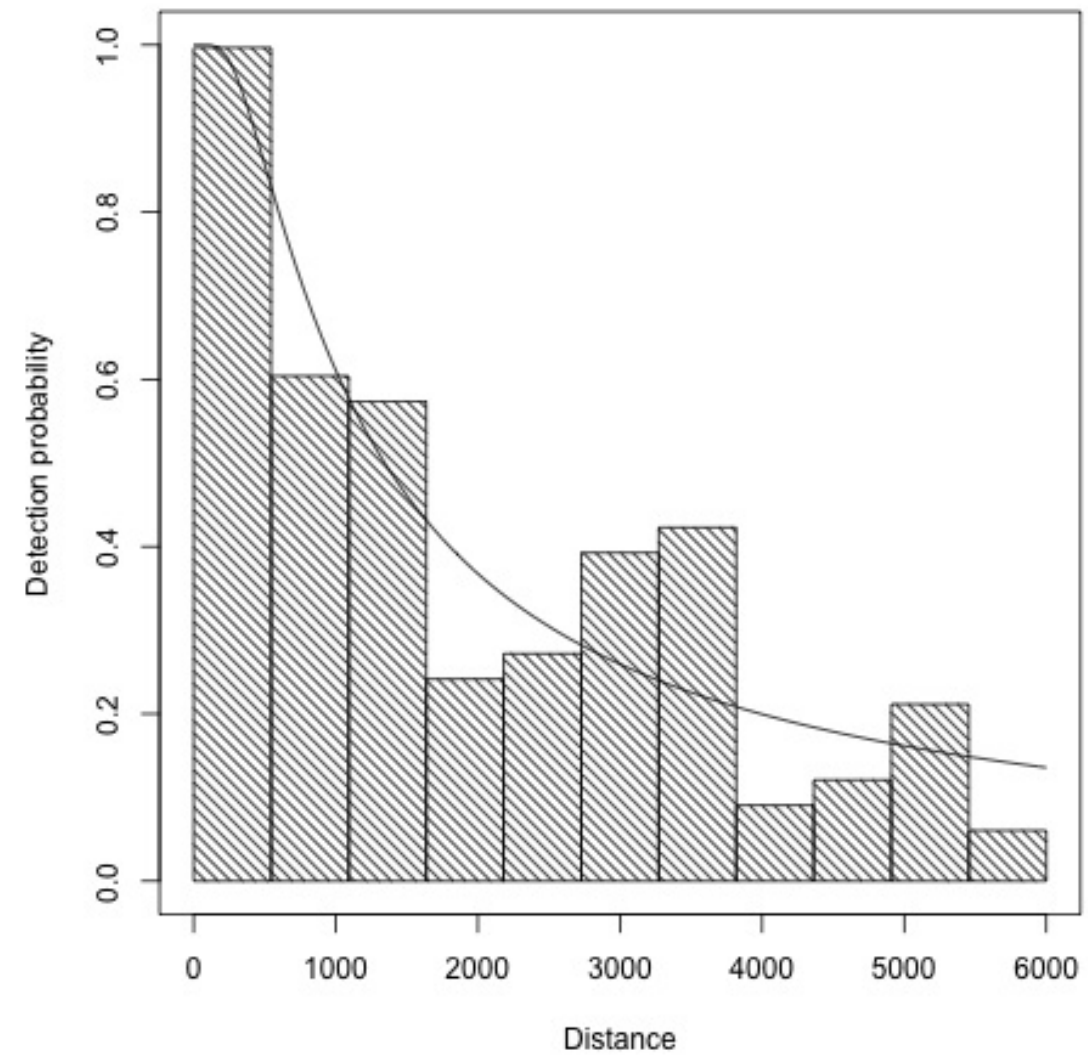
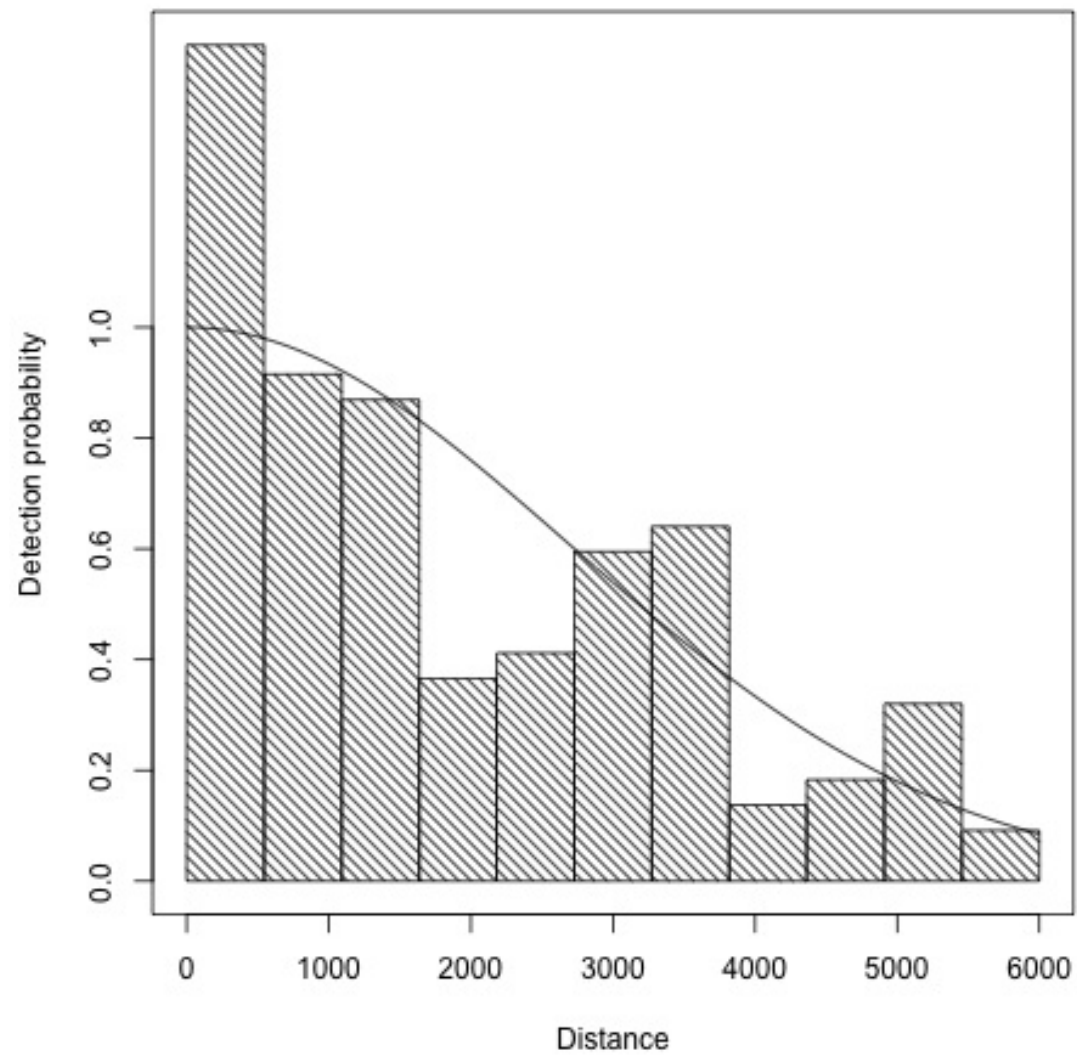
Detection function parameters

Scale Coefficients:

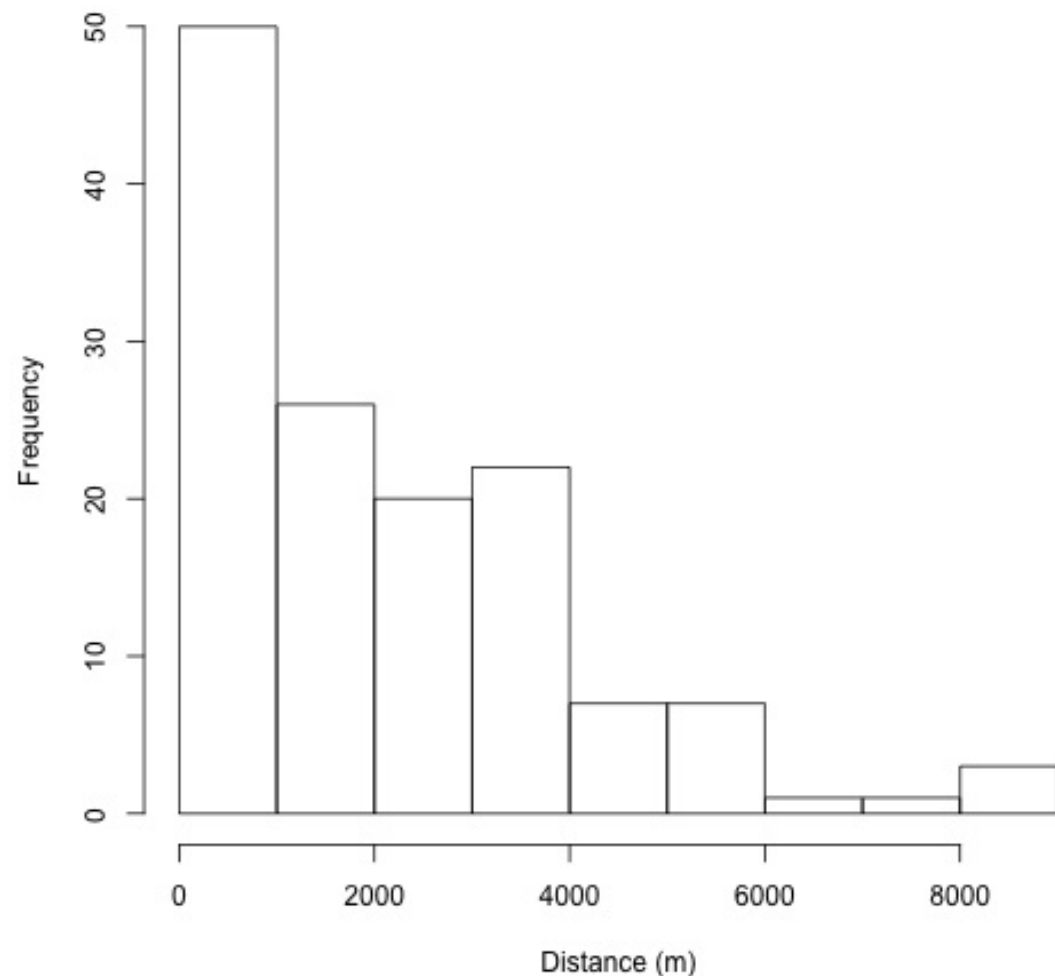
	estimate	se
(Intercept)	7.900732	0.07884776

	Estimate	SE	CV
Average p	0.5490484	0.03662569	0.06670757
N in covered region	240.4159539	21.32287580	0.08869160

Plotting models



Truncation



- We set `truncation=6000`, why?
- Remove observations in the tail of the distribution
- **Care about g near 0!**
- Trade-off! (Here we use ~96% of the data)
- Len Thomas suggests $g(w) \approx 0.15$

Recap

Distance sampling

- More efficient sampling
 - No census
- Collect additional information
 - Distances
- Estimate detection
- Use $\mathbb{P}(\text{detection})$ to correct counts

What's next?

- Model checking and selection
- Estimating abundance in R
- Stratification
- What else affects detectability?