

Spatial autocorrelation in ecological modelling

Workshop: Symposium for European Freshwater Sciences 2015

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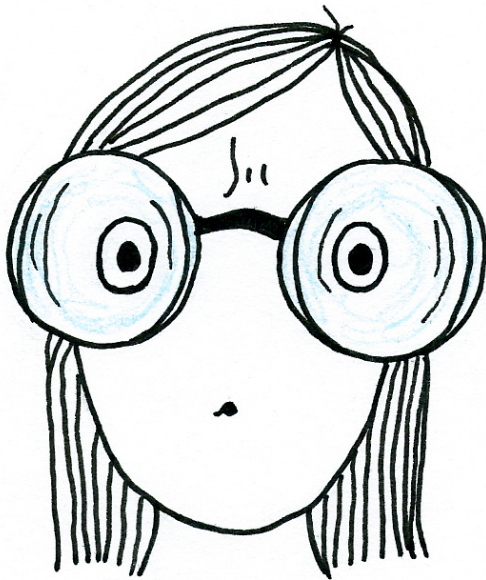
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We need spatially explicit models. Why?



Wear the GI glasses



World is spatially autocorrelated

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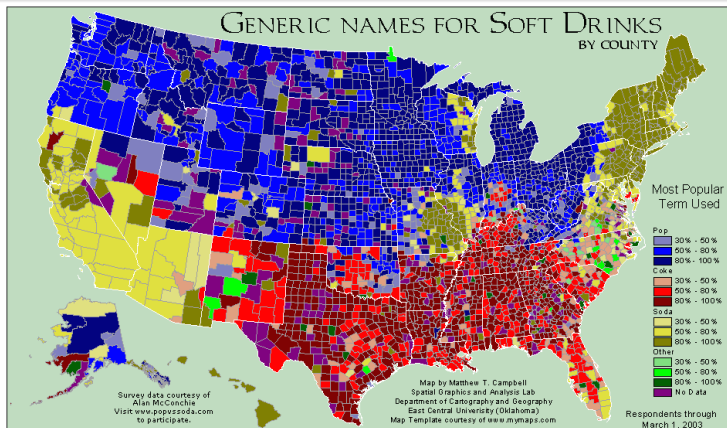
Tobler's first law of geography (Tobler, 1970. Eco.Geo)

“Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things”

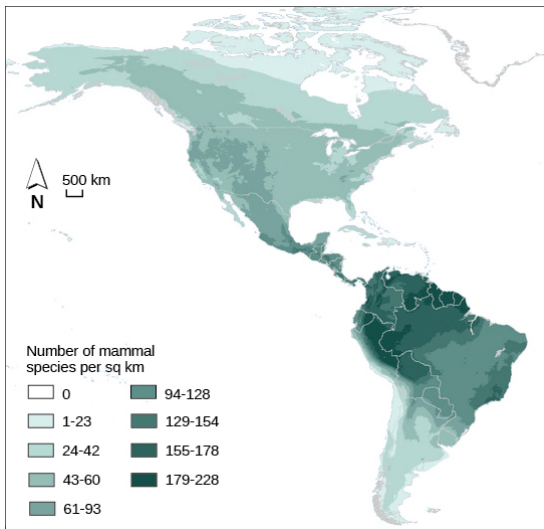
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(NASA, CIESIN, Columbia University, 2010)

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“the property of random variables taking values, at pairs of locations a certain distance apart, that are more similar (positive autocorrelation) or less similar (negative autocorrelation) than expected for randomly associated pairs of observations”

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Fact (Fortin and Dale, 2005. Spatial Analysis)

“natural systems almost always have autocorrelation in the form of patchiness or gradient over a wide range of spatial and temporal scales”

Two types of spatial autocorrelation

1 Endogenous

- caused by biotic processes, e.g. dispersal

2 Exogenous

- caused by functional dependence on spatially autocorrelated drivers, e.g. climate

- Spatial autocorrelation is a nuisance that complicates statistical hypothesis testing

Relevance for ecological models

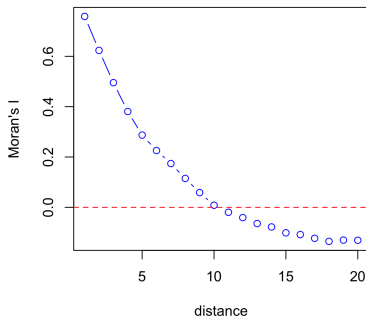
- Spatial autocorrelation is a nuisance that complicates statistical hypothesis testing
- Spatial autocorrelation is functionally important in many ecosystems, so we must revise our theories and models to incorporate spatial structure (Fortin and Dale, 2005. Spatial Analysis)

Quantification and visualization of spatial autocorrelation

- **Morans I** , **Gearys c** correlation coefficients over multiple distances

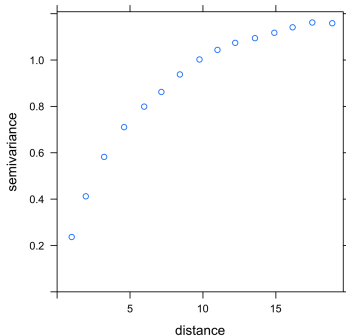
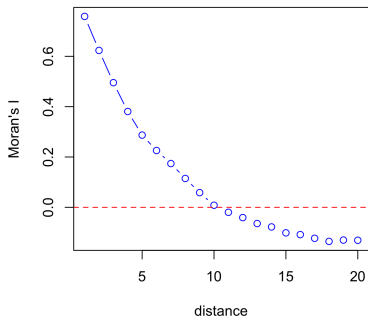
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- **Correlogram** plot distance on X-axis against correlation coefficient on Y-axis
 - **Mantel correlogram** for multivariate response
 - Observe distance decay!



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- **Semi-variogram** or **variogram**
 - Inverse correlogram!

Introduce spatial autocorrelation structure to linear models

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- Incorporate a **variance-covariance matrix (C)** that is affected by a **proximity matrix (W)** of neighbor weights

$$y = X\beta + \epsilon$$

$$y = X\beta + \rho W(y - X\beta) + \epsilon$$

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- I will show you two models:
Generalized Least Squares (GLS) and Generalized Linear Mixed Models (GLMM)

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R package “nlme”

```
library(nlme)
?glms
?corClasses
```

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R package “MASS” and “lme4”

```
library(MASS)
?glmmPQL
library(lme4)
?glmer()
```

For more and on temporally autocorrelated data



Dormann et al. (2007)

Methods to account for spatial autocorrelation in the analysis of species distributional data: a review

Ecography 30, 609 – 628.

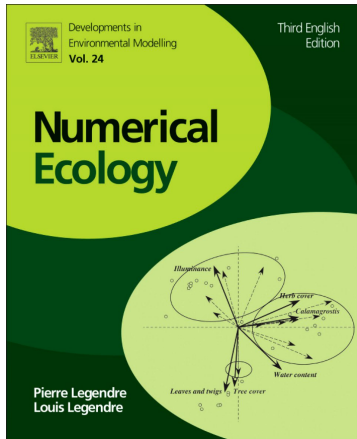
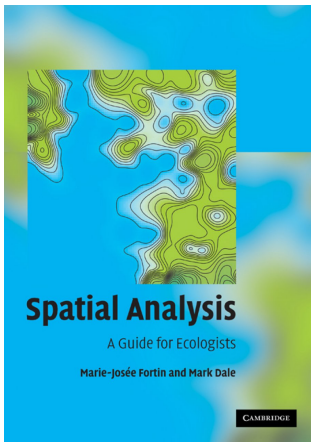
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Snouters!



<http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Snouter>

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- We will use Snouter data from Dormann et al., 2007. Ecogra provided in the GItHub repo

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- We will use Snouter data from Dormann et al., 2007. Ecogra provided in the GItHub repo
- Questions
 - Do Snouter abundance and presence exhibit spatial autocorrelation?
 - What are the explained variances in Snouter abundance and presence by precipitation and distance to jungle?

Let's do it together!

