

Statistical Ecotoxicology

- Improving the utilization of data for ecological risk assessment

Eduard Szöcs

Institute for Environmental Sciences, University of Koblenz-Landau

Landau, 22.09.2016

My field of research is somewhere between...

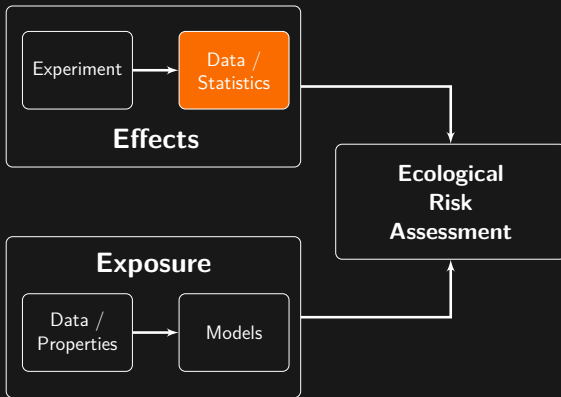


... Eco(-toxico)logy, Data Analysis & Programming

Statistical Ecotoxicology

Current use in ecotoxicology

- Ecological risk assessment (ERA) relies on statistics

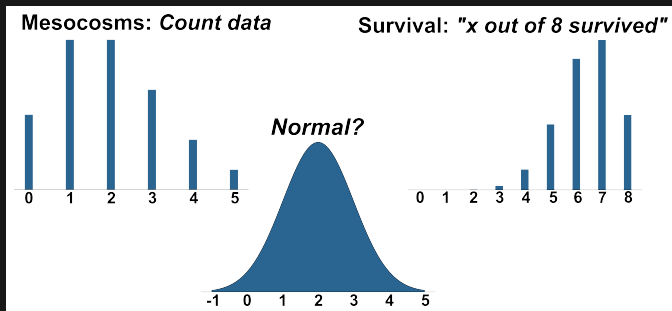


Current use in ecotoxicology

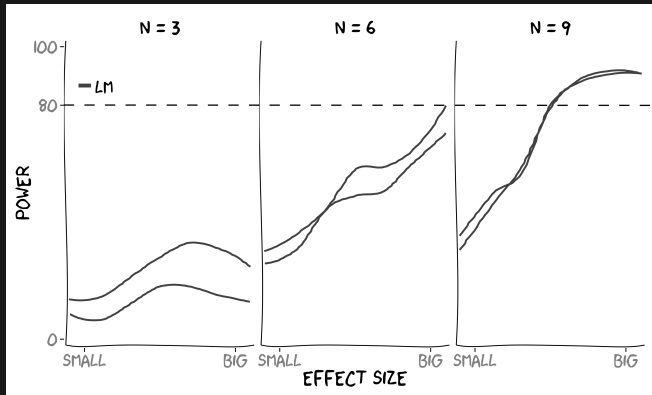
- ▶ Ecological risk assessment (ERA) relies on statistics
- ▶ Experiments with low replication

Current use in ecotoxicology

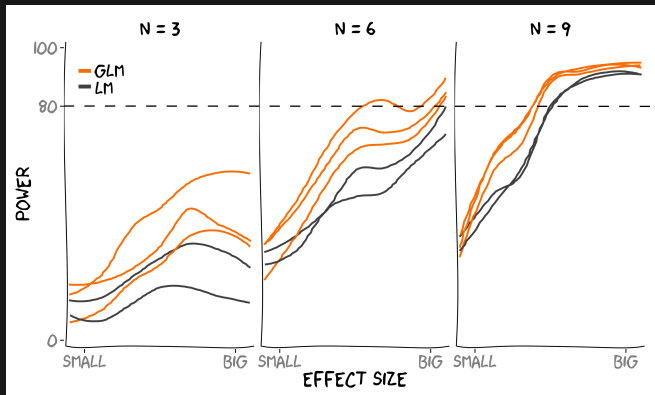
- ▶ Ecological risk assessment (ERA) relies on statistics
- ▶ Experiments with low replication
- ▶ Usually analysed using Linear Models of transformed data
- ▶ Null Hypothesis Significance Testing (\Rightarrow NOEC)



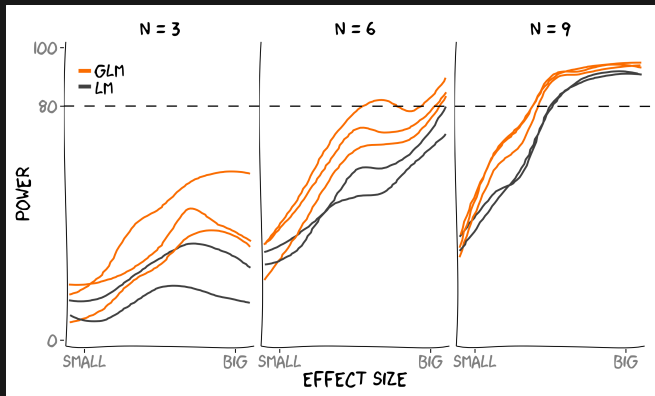
Statistical Power in current experimental designs in ecotoxicology is unacceptably low



Generalized Linear Models can do better



Generalized Linear Models can do better



Better abandon NOEC and use a regression design ¹...
A priori power analysis for better design.

¹ debated since 30 years.

Monitoring Data

Monitoring data...

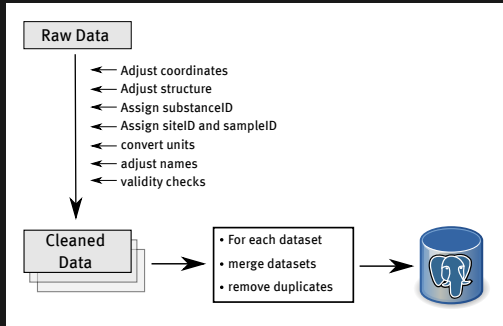
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- ▶ ... provides an opportunity to study large-scale dynamics of pesticides

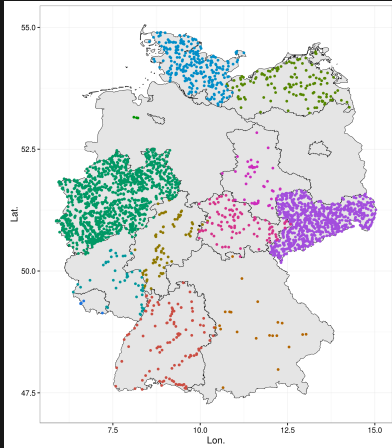
Monitoring data...

- ▶ ... provides the biggest amount of data available on pesticides in the environment
- ▶ ... provides an opportunity to study large-scale dynamics of pesticides
- ▶ ... is really messy



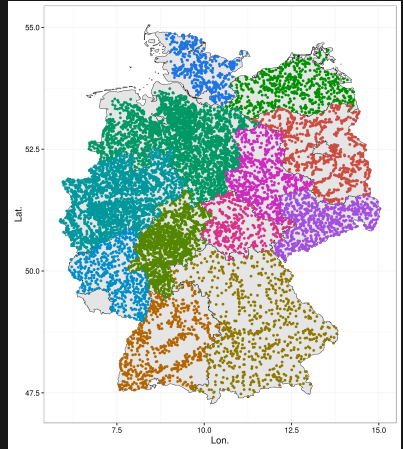
The biggest currently available dataset on

pesticides



3,000 sites, 45,000 samples,
500 pesticides

invertebrates



14,000 sites, 27,000 samples,
3000 taxa

Statistical Ecotoxicology



Monitoring Data



Software



Outlook



Additional data on

Sites

- ▶ catchment size
- ▶ agriculture within catchment

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Compounds

- ▶ RAC, LC50, EQS
- ▶ chemical group
- ▶ identifiers
- ▶ properties

Results - Thresholds

Statistical Ecotoxicology



Monitoring Data



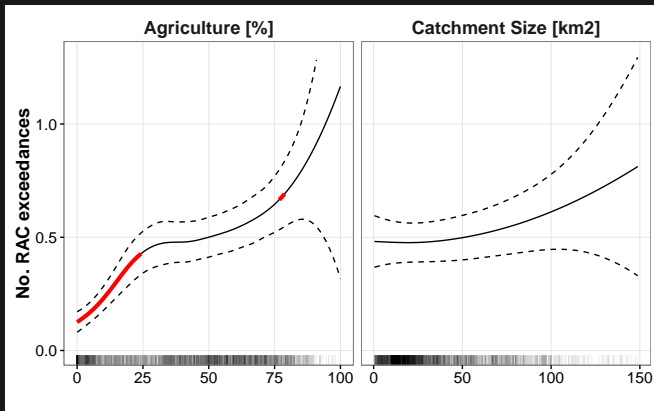
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Outlook



Results - Thresholds



Results - Precipitation & Seasonality

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- Used a mixture model

$$RQ_i \sim ZAGA(\mu_i, \sigma, \pi_i) = \begin{cases} (1 - \pi_i) & \text{if } y < LOQ \\ \pi_i \times f_{Gamma}(\mu_i, \sigma) & \text{if } y \geq LOQ \end{cases}$$

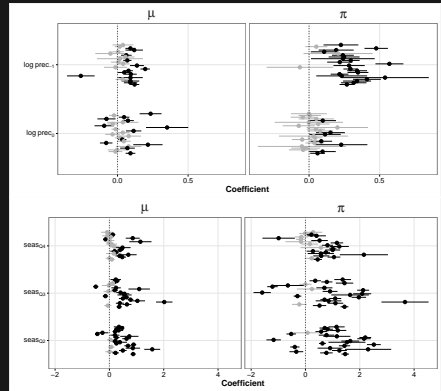
- Precipitation and Quarter as predictors
- Site within state as random intercept

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- ▶ Precipitation before sampling increases RQ

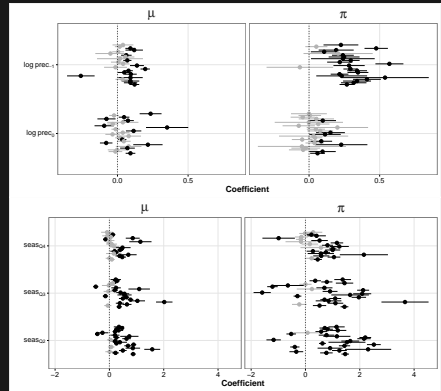


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- ▶ Precipitation and Quarter as predictors
- ▶ Site within state as random intercept
- ▶ Precipitation before sampling increases RQ
- ▶ Summer higher RQ, but compound specific



Results - Small Water Bodies (SWB)

- ▶ most streams are *small*

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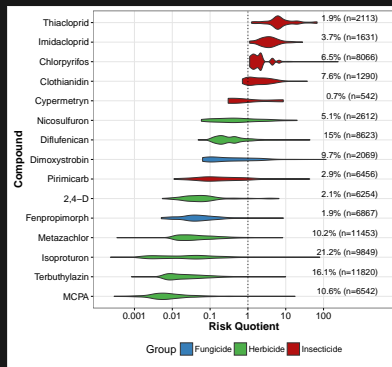
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- ▶ refuge of biodiversity
- ▶ **Neonicotinoids**
- ▶ **up to 244x RAC**
- ▶ **ecological effects likely**



Software

Biologists and Chemists face similar problems...

Statistical Ecotoxicology



Monitoring Data



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Outlook



Biologists and Chemists face similar problems...

Names

Osmia rufa, *Osmia bicornis*,
Osmia ruffa, *Osmia unilandaui*,
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Chlorpyrifos, Chlorpyrifos,
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Amount of data

2993 taxa

489 pesticides
(+ 590 other organics)

Instead of wasting time...

Statistical Ecotoxicology



Monitoring Data



Software



Outlook



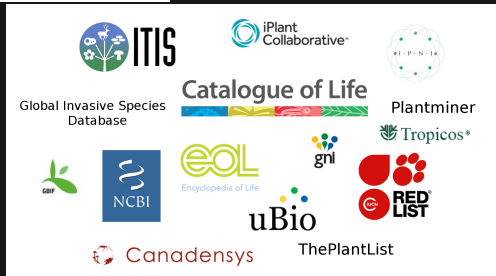
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taxize - taxonomic search and retrieval in R



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Statistical Ecotoxicology



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Outlook



Instead of wasting time...

Statistical Ecotoxicology



Monitoring Data



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Outlook



Instead of wasting time...

"webchem ...likely saved hundreds of working hours"

Münch (2016)

Statistical Ecotoxicology

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Monitoring Data

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Software

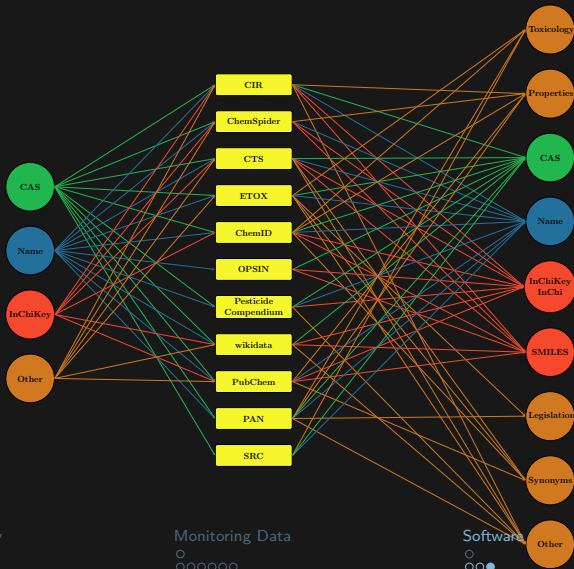
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Outlook

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Statistical Ecotoxicology



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Conclusions from my PhD

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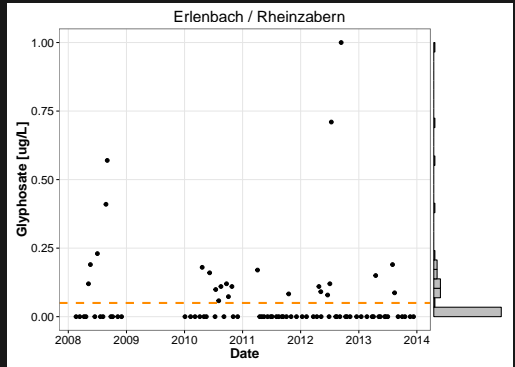
Conclusions from my PhD

- ▶ Change your model, not your data
- ▶ Ultimately ban NOEC
- ▶ Monitoring data can be used to
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 - ▶ inform ERA
- ▶ Agricultural SWB at risk from pesticides
- ▶ Handling big eco(toxico-)logical data not easy
 - ▶ now easier

Outlook

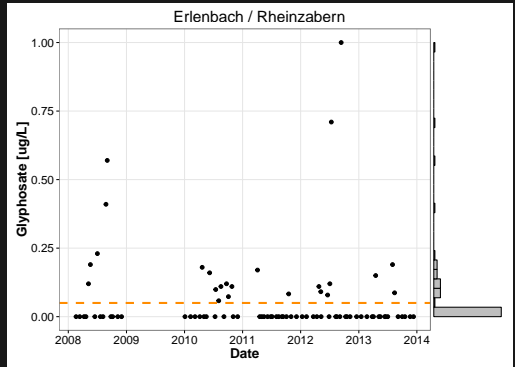
Analysing chemical concentrations is not easy, because of

- ▶ continuous distribution in \mathbb{R}_0^+
- ▶ censoring ($x < \text{LOQ}$)

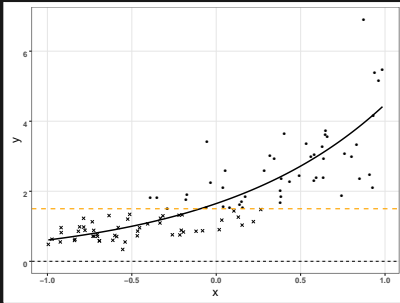


Analysing chemical concentrations is not easy, because of

- ▶ continuous distribution in \mathbb{R}_0^+
- ▶ censoring ($x < \text{LOQ}$)
- ▶ non-linearity (season, trends)
- ▶ dependency (spatial, temporal)
- ▶ missing data

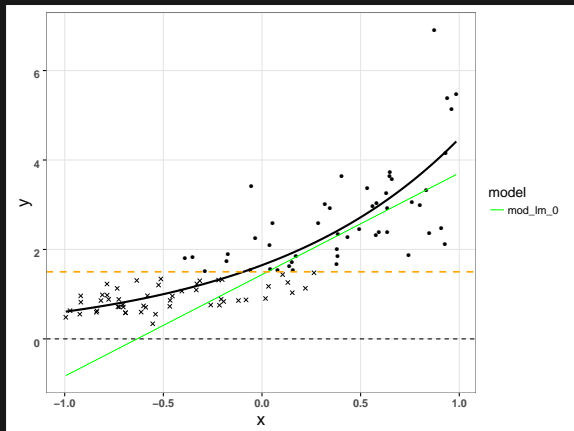


Dealing with censored, non-normal data

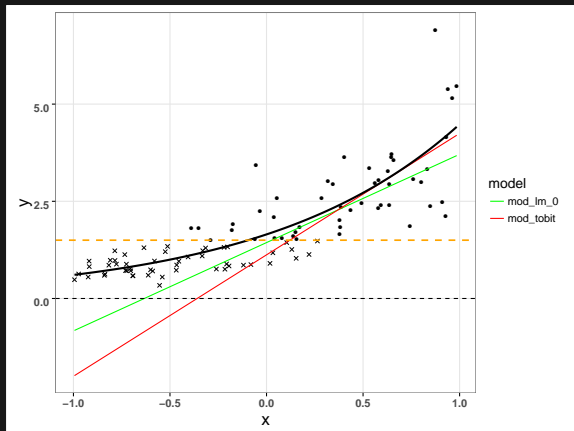


- ▶ Simulated data
- ▶ $y \sim \text{Gamma}(\mu, \kappa = 10)$
- ▶ $\mu = e^{0.5+x}$
- ▶ censoring at $c = 1.5$

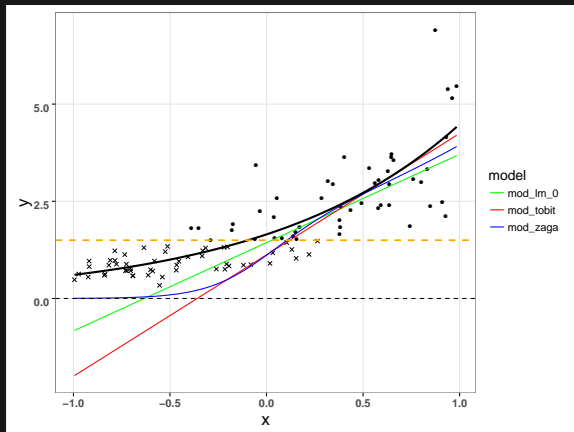
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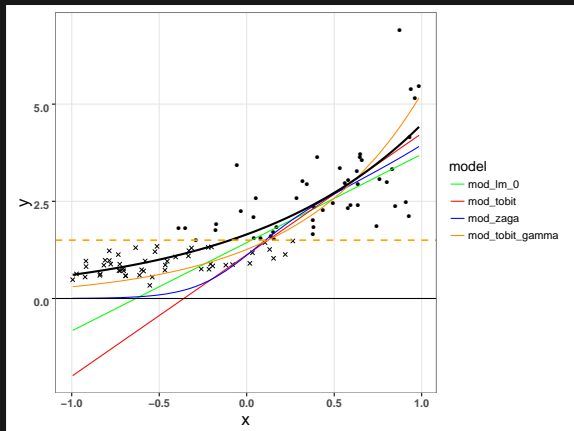
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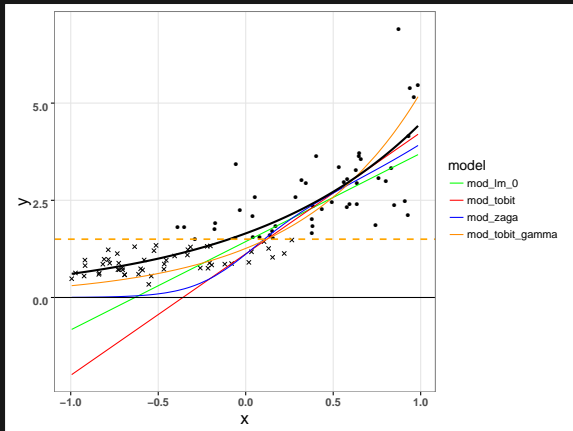
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Guidance how to model environmental concentrations is missing

Temporal dynamics of pesticide occurrence

- ▶ Pesticides show compound specific dynamics
- ▶ Mixture dynamics? - Multivariate response.

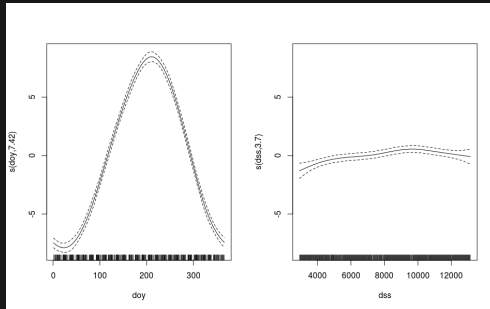
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$$y = \beta_0 + f_{\text{seasonal}}(x_1) + f_{\text{trend}}(x_2) + \epsilon; \epsilon \sim ???$$



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https://github.com/edild/talk_work2

