## Analyse spatiale des Arbres du POSL

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#### Abstract

Représentations spatiales du jeu de données et dbmss.

Ce code crée des cartes en 2D et 3D du Parc Omnisport Suzanne Lenglen.

#### 1 Données

```
load("data/POSL.RData")
```

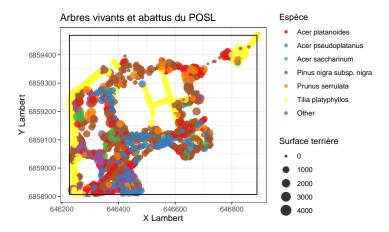
### 2 Jeux de points

#### 2.1 Genre-Espèce

```
library("dbmss")
BDD_Vivants_et_Abattus_renseignes_POSL %>%
    # Le poids est la surface terrière
mutate(PointWeight = Circonference^2/4/pi) %>%
    rename(PointType = GenrEsp) %>%
    as.wmppp(unitname = c("meter", "meters")) ->
    POSL_VA_wmppp
```

#### 2.1.1 Carte

```
POSL_VA_wmppp %>%
  autoplot(alpha = 0.8, xlab = "X Lambert", ylab = "Y Lambert") +
  labs(title = "Arbres vivants et abattus du POSL") +
  labs(color = "Espèce", size = "Surface terrière")
```

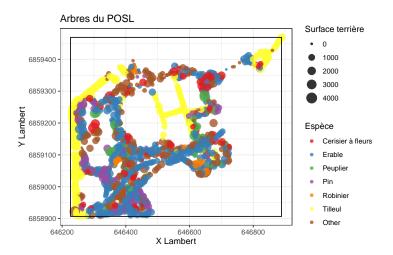


### 2.2 Nom vernaculaire des espèces

```
BDD_Vivants_et_Abattus_renseignes_POSL %>%
# Le poids est la surface terrière
mutate(PointWeight = Circonference^2/4/pi) %>%
rename(PointType = EspeceFrancais) %>%
as.wmppp(unitname = c("meter", "meters")) ->
POSL_Esp_wmppp
```

#### 2.2.1 Carte

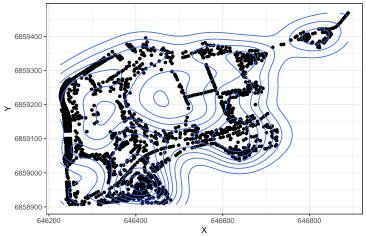
```
POSL_Esp_wmppp %>%
  autoplot(alpha = 0.8, xlab = "X Lambert", ylab = "Y Lambert") +
  labs(title = "Arbres du POSL") + labs(color = "Espèce",
  size = "Surface terrière")
```



#### 2.2.2 Vue en 2D

```
BDD_Vivants_et_Abattus_renseignes_POSL %>%
ggplot(aes(x = X, y = Y)) + geom_point() + geom_density_2d() +
ggtitle("Arbres vivants et abattus du POSL")
```

#### Arbres vivants et abattus du POSL



### 2.3 Abattus-vivants

```
BDD_Vivants_et_Abattus_renseignes_POSL %>%

# Le poids est la surface terrière

mutate(PointWeight = Circonference^2/4/pi) %>%

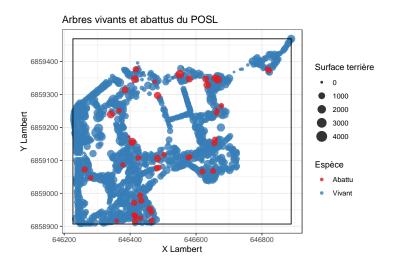
rename(PointType = Etat) %>%

as.wmppp(unitname = c("meter", "meters")) ->

BDD_V2022_A2022_Poids_POSL_wmppp
```

#### ### Carte

```
BDD_V2022_A2022_Poids_POSL_wmppp %>%
   autoplot(alpha = 0.8, xlab = "X Lambert", ylab = "Y Lambert") +
labs(title = "Arbres vivants et abattus du POSL") +
labs(color = "Espèce", size = "Surface terrière")
```



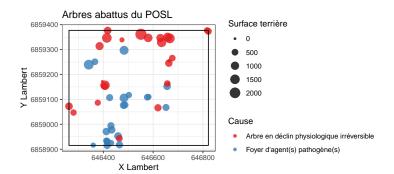
### 2.4 Cause de l'abattage

```
# Création du jeu de points
BDD_Vivants_et_Abattus_renseignes_POSL %>%
    # Arbres abattus seulement
filter(Etat == "Abattu") %>%
    # Le poids est la surface terrière
mutate(PointWeight = Circonference^2/4/pi) %>%
    rename(PointType = MotifAbattage) %>%
    as.wmppp(unitname = c("meter", "meters")) ->
    POSL_A_wmppp
```

#### ### Carte

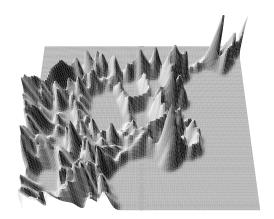
```
POSL_A_wmppp %>%

autoplot(alpha = 0.8, xlab = "X Lambert", ylab = "Y Lambert") +
labs(title = "Arbres abattus du POSL") + labs(color = "Cause",
size = "Surface terrière")
```



# Carte 3D densité arbres vivants et abattus à $\operatorname{POSL}$

```
Density_POSL <- density(POSL_VA_wmppp, bw.diggle(POSL_VA_wmppp),
    dimyx = c(128, 128))
par(mar = c(0, 0, 0, 0))
persp.im(Density_POSL, shade = 0.5, scale = FALSE,
    axes = TRUE, border = NA, box = FALSE, phi = 60,
    main = "") -> Projection
```

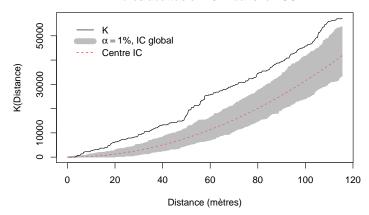


### 4 Concentration spatiale

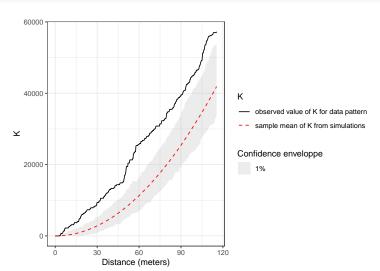
4.1 Question 1-a : les arbres abattus du POSL sont-ils plus concentrés qu'une distribution aléatoire ?

```
K_Abattus <- KEnvelope(POSL_A_wmppp, NumberOfSimulations = 1000,</pre>
   Alpha = 0.01, Global = TRUE)
## Generating 1000 simulations by evaluating
## expression ...
## 1, 2, 3, ......10.......20.......30.......40..
## ......80....
## .....90.......100.......110.......120.....
## ...130......140......150......160.....
## .170......180......190......200......210
## ........220.......230........240.......250...
## ......260......270......280......290....
## .....300.......310.......320........330......
## ...340......350......360.......370......
## .380......420
## .........430..........450.........460...
## ......470.......480......490......500....
## .....510........520.......530........540......
## ...550.......560......570......580......
## .590........600.......610........620.......630
## .......640.......650.......660.......670...
## ......680......700......710....
## .....720........730.......740........750......
## ...760.......770.......780.......790......
## ......900......910......920....
## .....930.......940.......950.......960......
## ...970.......980.......990....... 1000.
## Done.
plot(K_Abattus, legend = FALSE, xlab = "Distance (mètres)",
   ylab = "K(Distance)", main = "K de Ripley \n Arbres abattus en 2021 dans le POSL")
legend("topleft", c("K", expression(alpha == "1%, IC global"),
   "Centre IC"), col = c("black", "grey", "red"),
   lty = c(1, 1, 8), lwd = c(1, 10, 1), bty = "n",
   text.col = "black", horiz = FALSE, inset = 0.04)
```



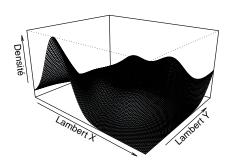


#### autoplot(K\_Abattus)



Conclusion : interactions détectée entre les arbres abattus : attraction. Les arbres abattus sont plus concentrés qu'une distribution complètement aléatoire.

#### Densité arbres abattus en 2021 dans le POSL

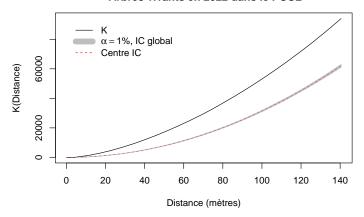


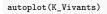
## 4.2 Question 1-b : les arbres vivants du POSL sont-ils plus concentrés qu'une distribution aléatoire ?

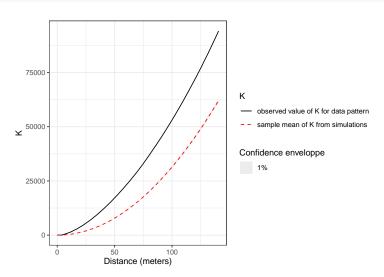
```
K_Vivants <- KEnvelope(POSL_Esp_wmppp, NumberOfSimulations = 1000,</pre>
  Alpha = 0.01, Global = TRUE)
## Generating 1000 simulations by evaluating
## expression ...
## 1, 2, 3, .....10......20......30.......40..
## ......50......60......70......80....
## .....90.......100.......110.......120....
## ...130......140.......150......160.....
## .170......180......190......200......210
## ......220......230......240......250...
## ......260......270......280......290....
## .....300.......310.......320.......330......
## ...340......350......360......370......
## .380.......420
## ........430.......440.........450.......460..
## ......470.......480.......490.......500....
## .....510.......520.......530.......540......
## ...550......560......570......580......
## .590.......600.......610.......620.......630
## .......710.....
## .....720........740.......750......
## .......850......860......870.......880..
## ......900......910......920....
## .....930.......940.......950.......960......
## ...970.......980.......990.......... 1000.
## Done.
plot(K_Vivants, legend = FALSE, xlab = "Distance (mètres)",
ylab = "K(Distance)", main = "K de Ripley \n Abres vivants en 2022 dans le POSL")
legend("topleft", c("K", expression(alpha == "1%, IC global"),
   "Centre IC"), col = c("black", "grey", "red"),
```

```
lty = c(1, 1, 8), lwd = c(1, 10, 1), bty = "n",
text.col = "black", horiz = FALSE, inset = 0.04)
```

K de Ripley Arbres vivants en 2022 dans le POSL







Conclusion : interactions détectée entre les arbres vivants : attraction. Les arbres vivants sont plus concentrés qu'une distribution complètement aléatoire.

## 4.3 Question 2 : les arbres abattus du POSL sont-ils plus concentrés que les vivants ?

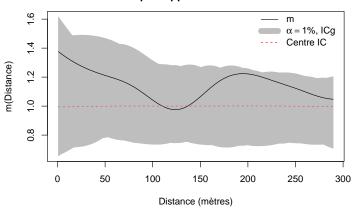
#### 4.3.1 mCas\_contrôles pour les abattus

```
m_Abattus <- mEnvelope(BDD_V2022_A2022_Poids_POSL_wmppp,
    NumberOfSimulations = 1000, Alpha = 0.01, ReferenceType = "Abattu",
    SimulationType = "RandomLocation", Global = TRUE)</pre>
```

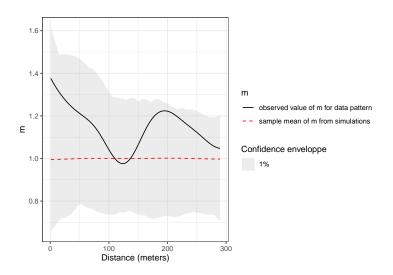
```
## Generating 1000 simulations by evaluating
## expression ...
## 1, 2, 3, .....10 [etd 1:35] ......
## 20 [etd 1:19] .......30 [etd 1:15] ......
## .40 [etd 1:12] .......50 [etd 1:10] ......
## ..60 [etd 1:08] .........70 [etd 1:07] ......
## ...80 [etd 1:06] .......90 [etd 1:05] .....
## ...100 [etd 1:04] ......110 [etd 1:03] ....
## ....120 [etd 1:02] ......130 [etd 1:01] ...
## ......140 [etd 1:00] .........150 [etd 59 sec] .
## ......160 [etd 59 sec] .......170 [etd 58 sec] .
## ......180 [etd 57 sec] ......190
## [etd 56 sec] .......200 [etd 56 sec] .......
## 210 [etd 55 sec] ......220 [etd 54 sec] .......
## .230 [etd 53 sec] ......240 [etd 53 sec] ......
## .250 [etd 52 sec] ......260 [etd 51 sec] .....
## ...270 [etd 51 sec] ......280 [etd 50 sec] .....
## ......370 [etd 44 sec] ......380
## [etd 43 sec] .......390 [etd 42 sec] ......
## 400 [etd 42 sec] .......410 [etd 41 sec] .......
## .420 [etd 40 sec] ......430 [etd 39 sec] ......
## ..440 [etd 39 sec] .......450 [etd 38 sec] ......
## ...460 [etd 37 sec] ......470 [etd 37 sec] .....
## ....480 [etd 36 sec] ......490 [etd 35 sec] ....
## ....500 [etd 34 sec] ......510 [etd 34 sec] ...
## .....520 [etd 33 sec] ......530 [etd 32 sec] ...
## .....540 [etd 32 sec] ......550 [etd 31 sec] .
## .......560 [etd 30 sec] .......570
## [etd 30 sec] ......580 [etd 29 sec] .......
## 590 [etd 28 sec] .......600 [etd 28 sec] ......
## .610 [etd 27 sec] .......620 [etd 26 sec] ......
## ..630 [etd 25 sec] .......640 [etd 25 sec] ......
## ...650 [etd 24 sec] .......660 [etd 23 sec] .....
## ....670 [etd 23 sec] .......680 [etd 22 sec] ....
## .....690 [etd 21 sec] ......700 [etd 21 sec] ...
## .....710 [etd 20 sec] .......720 [etd 19 sec] ..
## ......730 [etd 19 sec] .......740 [etd 18 sec] .
## .......750 [etd 17 sec] ......760
## [etd 17 sec] .......770 [etd 16 sec] ......
## 780 [etd 15 sec] .........790 [etd 14 sec] .......
## .800 [etd 14 sec] .......810 [etd 13 sec] ......
## ..820 [etd 12 sec] .......830 [etd 12 sec] ......
## ...840 [etd 11 sec] .......850 [etd 10 sec] .....
## ...860 [etd 10 sec] .....870 [etd 9 sec] ....
## ....880 [etd 8 sec] .....890 [etd 8 sec] ...
## ......900 [etd 7 sec] ........910 [etd 6 sec]
## ......920 [etd 6 sec] .......930 [etd 5 sec] .
## ......940 [etd 4 sec] ......950
## [etd 3 sec] .......960 [etd 3 sec] ......
## 970 [etd 2 sec] .......980 [etd 1 sec] ......
## .990 [etd 1 sec] ...... 1000.
## Done.
```

```
plot(m_Abattus, xlab = "Distance (metres)", ylab = "m(Distance)",
    legend = FALSE, main = "m de Lang et al. \n Arbres abattus par rapport aux vivants dans le POSL")
legend("topright", c("m", expression(alpha == "1%, ICg "),
    "Centre IC"), col = c("black", "grey", "red"),
    lty = c(1, 1, 8), lwd = c(1, 10, 1), bty = "n",
    text.col = "black", horiz = FALSE, inset = -0.02)
```

m de Lang et al. Arbres abattus par rapport aux vivants dans le POSL



#### autoplot(m\_Abattus)



#### Conclusions:

- NS avec alpha 1% et  $1000~\mathrm{sim}$
- avec alpha 10% concentration sign entre 175m et 200m avec 1000 sim, presque plus sign avec 10000 sim.

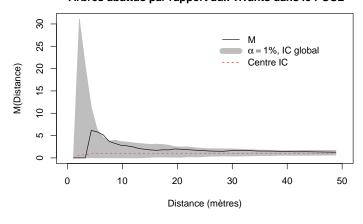
#### 4.3.2 MCas\_contrôles pour les abattus

M\_Abattus <- MEnvelope(BDD\_V2022\_A2022\_Poids\_POSL\_wmppp,</pre>

lty = c(1, 1, 8), lwd = c(1, 10, 1), bty = "n",
text.col = "black", horiz = FALSE, inset = 0.1)

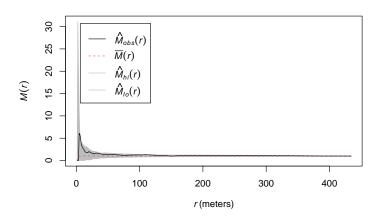
```
NumberOfSimulations = 1000, Alpha = 0.01, ReferenceType = "Abattu",
   SimulationType = "RandomLocation", Global = TRUE)
## Generating 1000 simulations by evaluating
## expression ...
## 1, 2, 3, ......10.......20.......30........40...
## ......50......60......70......80....
## .....90.......110.......120......
## ...130.......140.......150.......160.....
## .170......180.....190......200......210
## ......220......230......240......250...
## ......260......270......280......290....
## .....300.......310.......320........330......
## ...340......350.....360.....370.....
## ......470.......480......490......500....
## .....510........520........530........540......
## ...550.......560.......570......580......
## .590. . . .600 . .610. . .620 . .630
## . . .640 . .650 . . .660 . . .670 .
## . . .680 . .690 . .700 . .710 . .
## . .720 . .730 . .740 . .750 . .
## ...760.......770.......780.......790......
## ......910......920....
## .....930.......940.......950.......960.....
## ...970.......980.......990......... 1000.
##
## Done.
"Centre IC"), col = c("black", "grey", "red"),
```

#### M de Marcon et Puech Arbres abattus par rapport aux vivants dans le POSL



plot(M\_Abattus)

#### M\_Abattus



Conclusion: un peu conc sign autour de 5m.

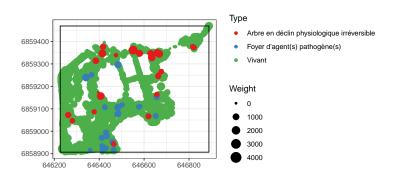
Attention : attention warning message lors de la compil.

Warning messages: 1: In FUN(newX[, i], ...) : aucun argument trouvé pour min ; Inf est renvoyé"

# 4.4 Question 3 : les malades sont-ils plus concentrés ceux en délin par rapport aux vivants ?

## 4.4.1 Question 3-a: REFERENTIEL: ARBRES VIVANTS et ABATTUS POUR AUTRES MOTIFS

Création de la BDD :



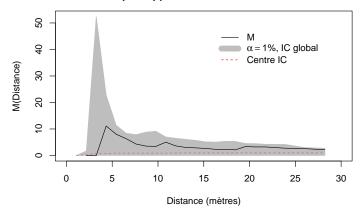
#### M déclin

```
## Generating 1000 simulations by evaluating
## expression ...
## 1, 2, 3, ......10.......20.......30........40..
## ......50......60......70......80....
## .....90.......110.......120.....
## ...130......140.......150......160.....
## .170......180......190......200......210
## ......220.......230.......240.......250..
## ......260......270......280......290....
## .....300.......310.......320.......330......
## ...340......350.......360.......370......
## .380............420
## .........430..........450........460..
## ......470.......480.......490.......500....
## .....510........520........530........540......
## ...550.......560.......570.......580......
## .590.......600.......610.......620.......630
## ......710....
## .....720........730.......740........750......
## ...760.......770.......780.......790......
## .800......810......820......830......840
## .........850..........860...........870..........880...
## ......900......910.......920....
## .....930.......940.......950.......960......
## ...970.......980.......990.......... 1000.
## Done.
plot(M_Declin, legend = FALSE, xlim = c(0, 30), xlab = "Distance (mètres)",
ylab = "M(Distance)", main = "M de Marcon et Puech \n Arbres en déclin par rapport aux vivants et malades dans le POSL")
legend("topright", c("M", expression(alpha == "1%, IC global"),
```

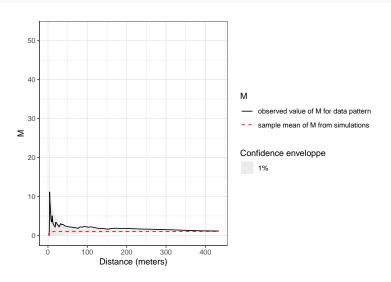
"Centre IC"), col = c("black", "grey", "red"),

```
lty = c(1, 1, 8), lwd = c(1, 10, 1), bty = "n",
text.col = "black", horiz = FALSE, inset = 0.1)
```

#### M de Marcon et Puech Arbres en déclin par rapport aux vivants et malades dans le POSL



#### autoplot(M\_Declin)



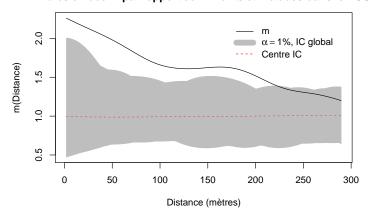
Conclusion: NS.

```
m_Declin <- mEnvelope(BDD_V2022_A2022_Poids_POSL_wmppp2,
    NumberOfSimulations = 1000, Alpha = 0.01, ReferenceType = "Arbre en déclin physiologique irréversible",
    SimulationType = "RandomLocation", Global = TRUE)</pre>
```

#### m déclin

```
## expression ...
## 1, 2, 3, ......10......20......30.......40...
## ...130.......140.......150.......160.....
## 170. 180 190. 200 ...210
## ......220 .....230 .....240 ......250.
## ......260......270......280.......290....
## ...300....310....320....330....
## ...340.....350.....360.....370......
## .380.....390.....440......410......420
## .....430.....440......450......460...
## ......470.......480.......490.......500....
## ...510 ...520 ...530 ...540 ....
## ..550 ...560 ...570 ...580 .....
## .590.......600.......610.......620.......630
## ....720......730.....740.....750.....
## ...760......770.....780.....790......
## .800......810......820......830......840
## ......910......920....
## .....930.......940.......950.......960......
## ...970........980.......990......... 1000.
##
## Done.
plot(m_Declin, legend = FALSE, xlab = "Distance (mètres)",
    ylab = "m(Distance)", main = "m de Lang et al. \n Arbres en déclin par rapport aux vivants et malades dans le POSL")
legend("topright", c("m", expression(alpha == "1%, IC global"),
    "Centre IC"), col = c("black", "grey", "red"),
    lty = c(1, 1, 8), lwd = c(1, 10, 1), bty = "n",
    text col = "PLSE" invot = 0.05)
```

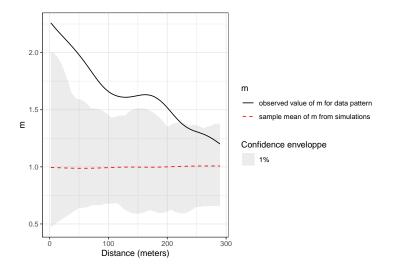
m de Lang et al. Arbres en déclin par rapport aux vivants et malades dans le POSL



autoplot(m\_Declin)

## Generating 1000 simulations by evaluating

text.col = "black", horiz = FALSE, inset = 0.05)



Conclusion: conc sign jusqu'à 100m puis jusqu'à 250m.

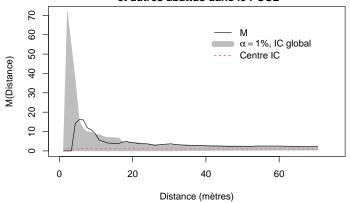
```
M_Malades <- MEnvelope(BDD_V2022_A2022_Poids_POSL_wmppp2,
    NumberOfSimulations = 1000, Alpha = 0.01, ReferenceType = "Foyer d'agent(s) pathogène(s)",
    SimulationType = "RandomLocation", Global = TRUE)</pre>
```

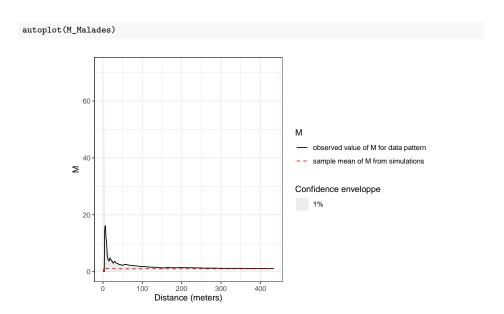
#### M malade

```
## Generating 1000 simulations by evaluating
## expression ...
## 1, 2, 3, ......10.......20.......30........40...
## ......50.......60......70.......80....
## .....90.......110.......120......
## ...130.......140.......150.......160.....
## ......260......270......280......290....
## ...300 ...310 ...320 ...330 ....
## .340 ...350 ...360 ...370 .....
## .380......420
## ........430.......440........450.......460..
## ......470.......480.......490.......500....
## .....510.......520.......530.......540......
## ...550.......560.......570.......580......
## .590......610......620......630
## ........640.......650........660.......670..
## ......710....
## .....720.......730......740.......750.....
## ...760.......770.......780.......790......
## .800.......810......820.......830.......840
## .........850.........860..........870........880..
## ......920.....910......920....
  .....930.......940.......950.......960......
## ...970.......980.......990......... 1000.
##
## Done.
```

```
plot(M_Malades, legend = FALSE, xlim = c(0, 75), xlab = "Distance (mètres)",
   ylab = "M(Distance)", main = "M de Marcon et Puech \n Arbres malades par rapport aux vivants \n et autres abattus dans le POS
legend("topright", c("M", expression(alpha == "1%, IC global"),
   "Centre IC"), col = c("black", "grey", "red"),
   lty = c(1, 1, 8), lwd = c(1, 10, 1), bty = "n",
   text.col = "black", horiz = FALSE, inset = 0.1)
```

#### M de Marcon et Puech Arbres malades par rapport aux vivants et autres abattus dans le POSL





Conclusion : conc à petites distances (environ 10m) Attention : warnings  ${\rm FUN}$ 

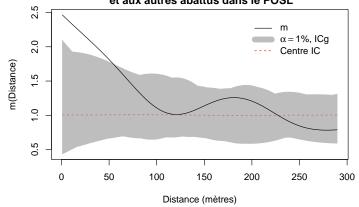
```
m_Malades <- mEnvelope(BDD_V2022_A2022_Poids_POSL_wmppp2,
    NumberOfSimulations = 1000, Alpha = 0.01, ReferenceType = "Foyer d'agent(s) pathogène(s)",
    SimulationType = "RandomLocation", Global = TRUE)</pre>
```

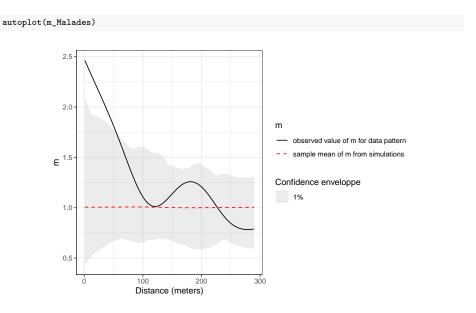
#### m malade

```
## Generating 1000 simulations by evaluating
## expression ...
## 1, 2, 3, ......10........20........30..........40...
## ......50.......60......70......80....
## .....90.......110.......120......
## ...130.......140.......150.......160.....
## .170......180......190......200......210
## ......220......230......240......250..
## ......260......270......280......290....
## .....300.......310.......320........330......
## ...340......350......360......370......
## .380...........420
## ..........430...........450.........460...
## ......470.......480.......490......500....
## .....510.......520.......530.......540......
## .....720.......730.......740.......750......
## ...760.......790.......790......
## ......900......910......920....
## .....930.......940.......950.......960......
## ...970........980.......990......... 1000.
##
## Done.
```

```
plot(m_Malades, legend = FALSE, xlab = "Distance (mètres)",
    ylab = "m(Distance)", main = "m de Lang et al. \n Arbres malades par rapport aux vivants\n et aux autres abattus dans le POSL
legend("topright", c("m", expression(alpha == "1%, ICg"),
    "Centre IC"), col = c("black", "grey", "red"),
    lty = c(1, 1, 8), lwd = c(1, 10, 1), bty = "n",
    text.col = "black", horiz = FALSE, inset = 0.05)
```

# m de Lang et al. Arbres malades par rapport aux vivants et aux autres abattus dans le POSL





## 4.4.2 Question 3-b : REFERENTIEL : UNIQUEMENT LES ARBRES VIVANTS

 $\bf Jeux$  de points – Création de la BDD sans les 25 arbres en déclin donc contient vivant et abattus-patho :

```
BDD_Vivants_et_Abattus_renseignes_POSL %>%

# Le poids est la surface terrière

mutate(PointWeight = Circonference^2/4/pi) %>%

filter(MotifAbattage != "Arbre en déclin physiologique irréversible") %>%

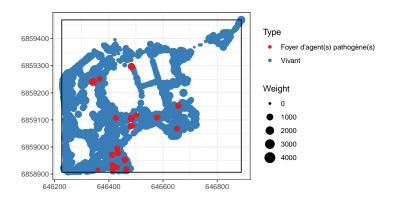
mutate(PointType = ifelse(Etat == "Vivant", "Vivant",

"Foyer d'agent(s) pathogène(s)")) %>%

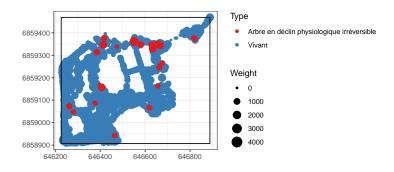
as.wmppp(unitname = c("meter", "meters")) ->

BDD_V2022_A2022_Poids_POSL_sans_abattus_declin_wmppp

autoplot(BDD_V2022_A2022_Poids_POSL_sans_abattus_declin_wmppp)
```



Création de la BDD sans les 23 arbres foyer patho donc reste uniquement vivants et en déclin:



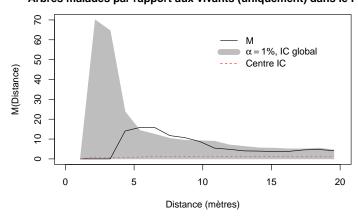
```
M_Malades <- MEnvelope(BDD_V2022_A2022_Poids_POSL_sans_abattus_declin_wmppp,
    NumberOfSimulations = 1000, Alpha = 0.01, ReferenceType = "Foyer d'agent(s) pathogène(s)",
    SimulationType = "RandomLocation", Global = TRUE)</pre>
```

#### M malades

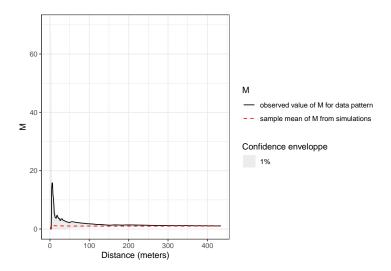
```
## Generating 1000 simulations by evaluating
## expression ...
## 1, 2, 3, ......10........20........30..........40...
## .......80.....
## .....90.......110.......120......
## ...130.......140.......150.......160.....
## .170......180......190......200......210
## ......220......230......240......250..
## ......260......270......280......290....
## .....300.......310.......320........330......
## ...340......350......360......370......
## .380.......420
## ........430.........450........460...
## ......470.......480.......490......500....
## .....510.......520.......530.......540......
## .....720.......730......740.......750......
## ...760.......770.......780.....790......
## ......900......910......920....
## .....930.......940.......950.......960......
## ...970.......980.......990........ 1000.
##
## Done.
```

```
plot(M_Malades, legend = FALSE, xlim = c(0, 20), xlab = "Distance (metres)",
    ylab = "M(Distance)", main = "M de Marcon et Puech \n Arbres malades par rapport aux vivants (uniquement) dans le POSL")
legend("topright", c("M", expression(alpha == "1%, IC global"),
    "Centre IC"), col = c("black", "grey", "red"),
    lty = c(1, 1, 8), lwd = c(1, 10, 1), bty = "n",
    text.col = "black", horiz = FALSE, inset = 0.1)
```

#### M de Marcon et Puech Arbres malades par rapport aux vivants (uniquement) dans le POS







Conclusion : conc sign entre 6m et 8m et M est alors = 10 ou 11 !!! Remarque : warning fun.

```
m_Malades <- mEnvelope(BDD_V2022_A2022_Poids_POSL_sans_abattus_declin_wmppp,
    NumberOfSimulations = 1000, Alpha = 0.01, ReferenceType = "Foyer d'agent(s) pathogène(s)",
    SimulationType = "RandomLocation", Global = TRUE)</pre>
```

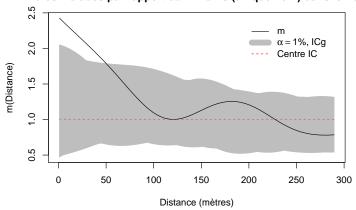
#### m malades

```
## Generating 1000 simulations by evaluating
## expression \dots
## 1, 2, 3, .....10......20......30......40..
## ......50......60......70......80....
## .....90.......110.......120......
## ...130......140......150......160.....
## .170......180......190......200......210
## .......220.......230.......240.......250..
## ......260......270......280......290....
## .....300.......310.......320.......330......
## ...340......350......360......370......
## .380.......420
## .........430..........450........460..
## ......470.......480.......490.......500....
## .....510........520........530........540......
## ...550.......560.......570.......580......
## .590......600.......610.......620.......630
## .......640.......650........660.......670..
## ......710....
## .....720.......730.......740.......750......
## ...760.......770.......780.......790......
## .800......810......820......830......840
## ..........850...........860...........870..........880...
## ......920.....910......920....
## .....930........940........950........960......
## ...970.......980.......990.......... 1000.
## Done.
```

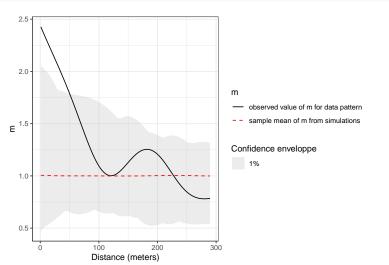
```
plot(m_Malades, legend = FALSE, xlab = "Distance (mêtres)",
    ylab = "m(Distance)", main = "m de Lang et al. \n Arbres malades par rapport aux vivants (uniquement) dans le POSL")
legend("topright", c("m", expression(alpha == "1%, ICg"),
    "Centre IC"), col = c("black", "grey", "red"),
    lty = c(1, 1, 8), lwd = c(1, 10, 1), bty = "n",
    text.col = "black", horiz = FALSE, inset = 0.05)
```

m de Lang et al.

Arbres malades par rapport aux vivants (uniquement) dans le POS



#### autoplot(m\_Malades)



```
M_Declin <- MEnvelope(BDD_V2022_A2022_Poids_POSL_sans_patho_wmppp,

NumberOfSimulations = 1000, Alpha = 0.01, ReferenceType = "Arbre en déclin physiologique irréversible",

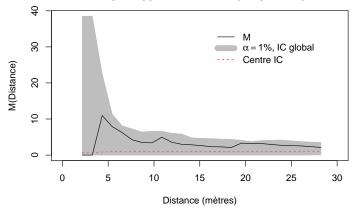
SimulationType = "RandomLocation", Global = TRUE)
```

#### M déclin

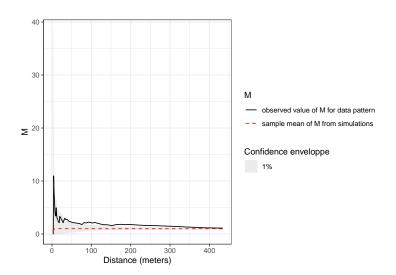
```
## Generating 1000 simulations by evaluating
## expression ...
## 1, 2, 3, ......10......20......30.......40...
## .....50.....60.....70.....80....
## ....90.....100.....110.....120.....
## ...130.......140.......150.......160.....
## 170. 180 190. 200 ...210
## ......220 .....230 .....240 ......250.
## ......260......270......280......290....
## ...300 ...310 ...320 ...330 ....
## ...340 ....350 ...360 ....370 .....
## ......470.......480.......490......500....
## ...510 ...520 ...530 ...540 ....
## ..550 ...560 ...570 ...580 .....
## .590.......600.......610.......620.......630
## .800......810......820......830......840
## ......910......920....
## .....930.......940.......950.......960.....
## ...970........980.......990......... 1000.
##
## Done.
```

```
plot(M_Declin, legend = FALSE, xlim = c(0, 30), xlab = "Distance (metres)",
    ylab = "M(Distance)", main = "M de Marcon et Puech \n Arbres en déclin par rapport aux vivants (uniquement) dans le POSL")
legend("topright", c("M", expression(alpha == "1%, IC global"),
    "Centre IC"), col = c("black", "grey", "red"),
    lty = c(1, 1, 8), lwd = c(1, 10, 1), bty = "n",
    text.col = "black", horiz = FALSE, inset = 0.1)
```

#### M de Marcon et Puech Arbres en déclin par rapport aux vivants (uniquement) dans le POS



autoplot(M\_Declin)



```
m_Declin <- mEnvelope(BDD_V2022_A2022_Poids_POSL_sans_patho_wmppp,
    NumberOfSimulations = 1000, Alpha = 0.01, ReferenceType = "Arbre en déclin physiologique irréversible",
    SimulationType = "RandomLocation", Global = TRUE)</pre>
```

#### m déclin

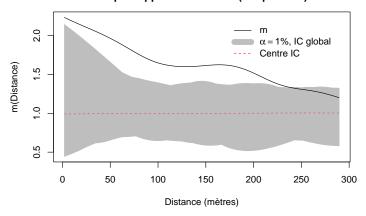
```
## Generating 1000 simulations by evaluating
## expression ...
## 1, 2, 3, ......10.......20.......30.........40...
## ......50......60......70.......80....
## .....90.......110.......120.....
## ...130......140.......150......160.....
## .170......180......190......200......210
## ......220.......230.......240.......250..
## ......260......270......280......290....
## .....300.......310.......320.......330......
## ...340......350......360......370......
## .380.......420
## .........430..........450........460..
## ......470.......480.......490.......500....
## .....510........520........530........540......
## ...550.......560.......570.......580......
## .590.......600.......610.......620.......630
## ......710....
## .....720........730.......740........750......
## ...760.......770.......780.......790......
## .800......810......820......830......840
## .........850..........860...........870..........880...
## ......900.......910.......920....
## .....930.......940.......950.......960......
## ...970.......980........990........ 1000.
## Done.
```

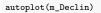
```
plot(m_Declin, legend = FALSE, xlab = "Distance (mètres)",
    ylab = "m(Distance)", main = "m de Lang et al. \n Arbres en déclin par rapport aux vivants (uniquement) dans le POSL")
legend("topright", c("m", expression(alpha == "1%, IC global"),
    "Centre IC"), col = c("black", "grey", "red"),
```

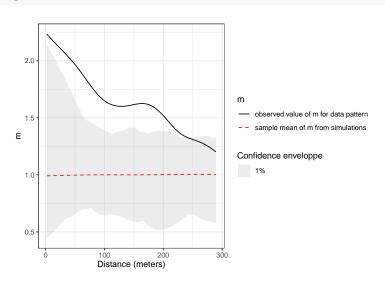
```
lty = c(1, 1, 8), lwd = c(1, 10, 1), bty = "n",
text.col = "black", horiz = FALSE, inset = 0.05)
```

m de Lang et al.

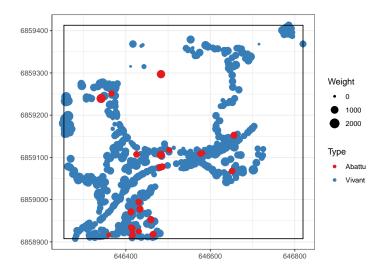
Arbres en déclin par rapport aux vivants (uniquement) dans le POS







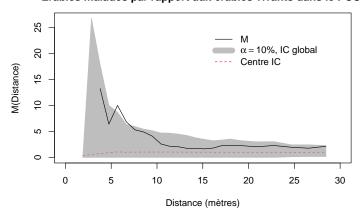
- 4.5 Question 4 : les érables malades sont-ils plus concentrés que les érables vivants ?
- 4.5.1 Jeu de points



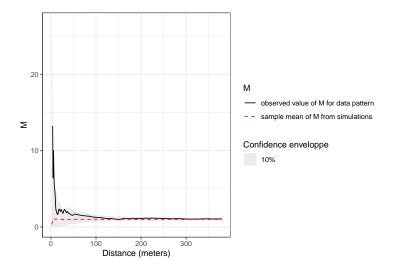
#### M érables foyer patho

```
## Generating 1000 simulations by evaluating
## expression ...
## 1, 2, 3, ......10.......20.......30........40...
## .......80.....
## .....90.......100.......110.......120......
## ...130.......140.......150.......160.....
## .170......180......190......200......210
## .......220......230......240......250...
## ......260......270......280......290....
## .....300.......310.......320........330......
## ...340......350......360......370......
## .380......420
## .........430..........450.........460..
## ......470.......480.......490.......500....
## .....510.......520.......530.......540......
## ...550......560......570.......580......
## .590.......620.......630
## ......680......700......710....
```

#### M de Marcon et Puech Erables malades par rapport aux érables vivants dans le POSL



 $\mathtt{autoplot}(\mathtt{M\_erables})$ 



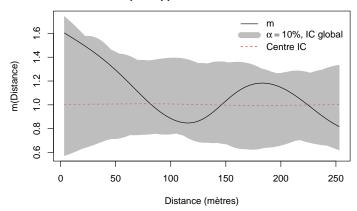
Conclusion : sign conc à 6m à 1000 sim et alpha = 10%, très légèrement sign pour alpha = 1%.

#### m érables patho

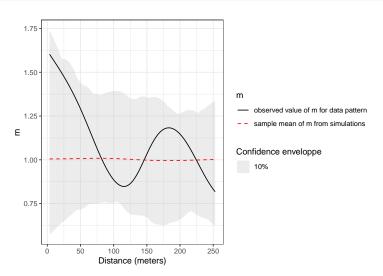
```
## Generating 1000 simulations by evaluating
## expression \dots
## 1, 2, 3, ......10.......20......30.......40..
## ......50......60......70......80....
## .....90.......100.......110.......120......
## ...130......140.......150.......160.....
## .170......180.....190......200......210
## .........220...........240..........250...
## ......260......270......280......290....
## .....300.......310.......320........330......
## ...340......350......360......370......
## .380.......420
## .........430..........450.........460...
## ......470.......480.......490.......500....
## .....510........520........530........540......
  ...550......560.......570.......580......
## .590......600......610......620.......630
## ......640......650......660......670..
...760......770......780......790.....
## .800......810......820......830......840
## ......900......910......920....
## .....930.......940.......950.......960......
##
  ...970.......980.......990.........1000.
## Done.
```

```
plot(m_erables,
    legend = FALSE,
    xlab="Distance (mètres)", ylab="m(Distance)",
    main="m de Lang et al. \n Erables malades par rapport aux érables vivants dans le POSL")
legend("topright",c("m", expression(alpha=='10%, IC global'), "Centre IC"),
    col = c("black", "grey", "red"), lty = c(1, 1, 8), lwd = c(1, 10, 1), bty = "n",
    text.col = "black", horiz = FALSE, inset=0.01)
```

m de Lang et al. Erables malades par rapport aux érables vivants dans le POSL







Conclusion : NS si alpha 1%, NS le plus souvent si alpha =10%