Trait Model Selection

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Model Selection for Trait Model using GJAM

The most appropriate model is selected using a model selection approach and based on the Deviance Information Criterion (DIC) and a Bayesian score. The model with the highest score or the lowest DIC value is selected.

Predictors

The proposed models may consist of climatological variables (including mean winter temperature, soil moisture, hydrothermal deficit and hydrothermal surplus), soil data, topographical data (slope and aspect) and their interactions. The table below shows how different models explain the response variables throughout the dataset.

#	Predictors	DIC	Score	yScore
1	temp + moisture + soil	139447.2	5.30e+33	0.3812
2	temp + deficit + soil	140171.2	5.72e+33	0.1324
3	temp + surplus + soil	139208.7	4.93e+33	0.3965
4	temp + moisture + deficit + soil	140574.2	7.08e+33	0.6544

#	Predictors	DIC	Score	yScore
5	temp + moisture + therm + soil	14053	9.3	6.36e+33 0.8248
6	temp + moisture + deficit + therm + soil	14248	2.9	8.51e+33 1.360
7	temp + moisture + deficit + therm + soil +u1 + u2 + u3	14337	8.1	1.22e+34 2.24
8	temp + moisture + deficit + soil +u1 + u2 + u3	14215	3.5	1.07+34 2.07

#	Predictors	DIC	Score	yScore
9	temp + moisture + therm + soil +u1 + u2 + u3	1415	9.22e+33	21.9 2.11
10	temp + deficit + therm + soil +u1 + u2 + u3			
11	temp + deficit + therm +u1 + u2 + u3			
12	temp + moisture + therm +u1 + u2 + u3			

#	Predictors	DIC	Score	Score
13	temp + deficit + mois- ture +u1 + u2 + u3			
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				