A bit of everything related to CMR in paleo

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16.8.2024 (Friday)







Summary

 $p \neq 1$

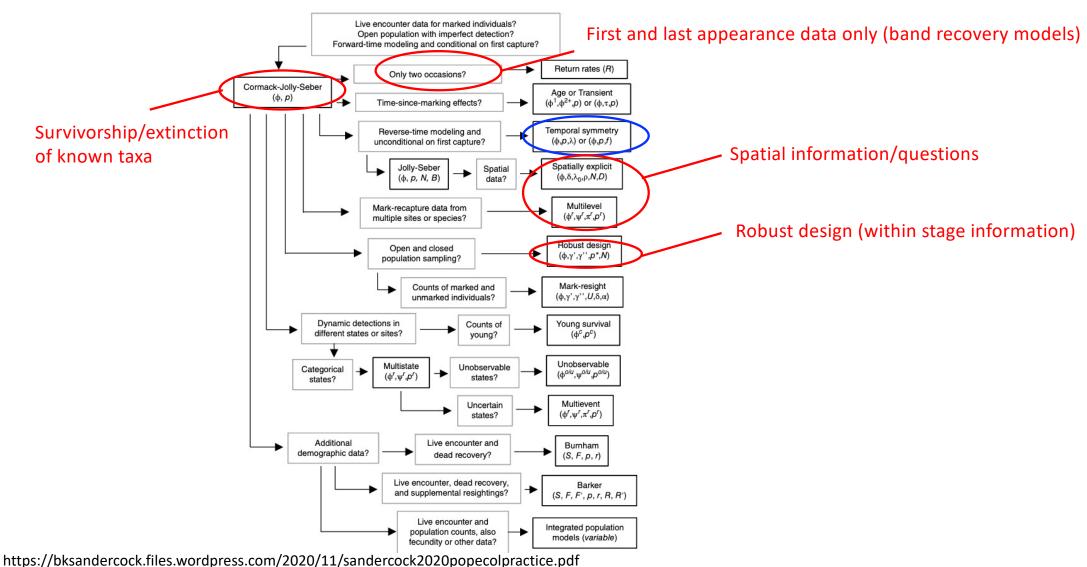
Two types of zeros

Common tutorial questions

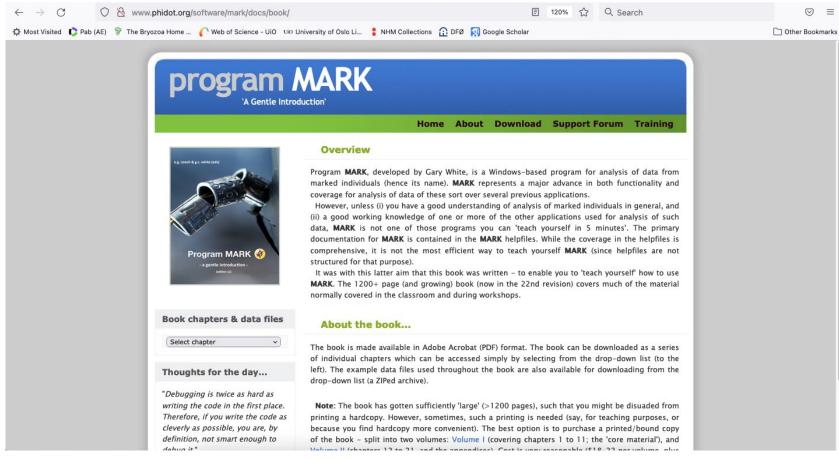
Additive versus multiplictive models

Model-averaging

Many models: few explored in paleo



MARK is the "main" software and easy to read reference (but you must "translate")



http://www.phidot.org/software/mark/docs/book/

Gary White

Self learning material and software

Gary White MARK

http://www.phidot.org/software/mark/

(great if you are windows user, a bit more involved if you us Mac) great to pair with Rmark (Jeff Laake)

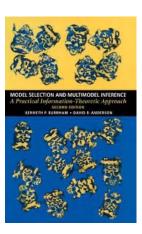
Gary White MARK book

http://www.phidot.org/software/mark/docs/book/

Michael Conroy lecture notes (bare bones description of models; useful for Mark/Rmark code and data) https://sites.google.com/site/cmrsoftware/

Burnham and Anderson 2022:

Model Selection and Multimodel Inference: A Practical Information-Theoretic Approach



R packages for CMR

- RMark (runs MARK from R, works best with Windows)
- serc and openCR
- Marked (some overlap with openCR and MARK but this doesn't have Pradel models)
- R2ucare (for goodness of fit tests and simulations for CMR)

mra, Rcapture, BaSTA

Other langauges for capture recapture

Python https://www.python.org/

- https://austinrochford.com/posts/2018-01-31-capture-recapture.html
- https://pyro.ai/examples/capture_recapt ure.html

Stan https://mc-stan.org/

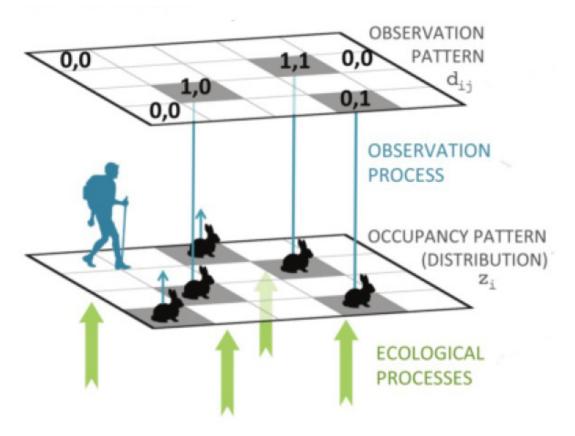
• https://mc-stan.org/docs/stan-users-guide/latent-discrete.html#mark-recapture-models

BUGS, JAGS

https://bcss.org.my/tut/bayes-with-jags-a-tutorial-for-wildlife-researchers/abundance-from-capture-recapture-data/basic-spatial-capture-recapture-models/

https://esajournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/ecs2.3810

Site-occupancy modeling in statistical ecology

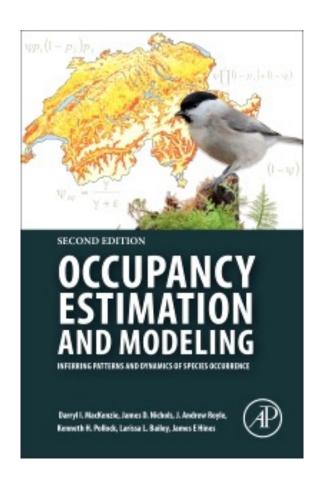


Not to be confused with Foote, M. et al. (2007) Rise and fall of species occupancy in Cenozoic fossil molluscs. *Science* (80-.). 318, 1131–11341

Foote, M. (2016) On the measurement of occupancy in ecology and paleontology. *Am. Nat.* 42, 707–729

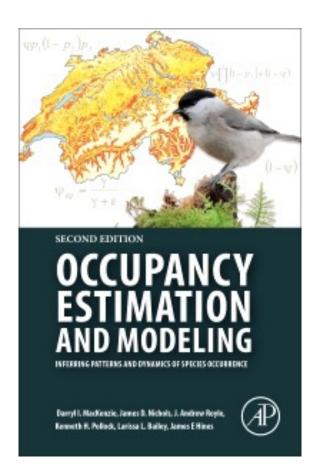
http://www.seec.uct.ac.za/single-season-occupancy-models-using-bayesian-approach

(Site)-Occupancy modeling

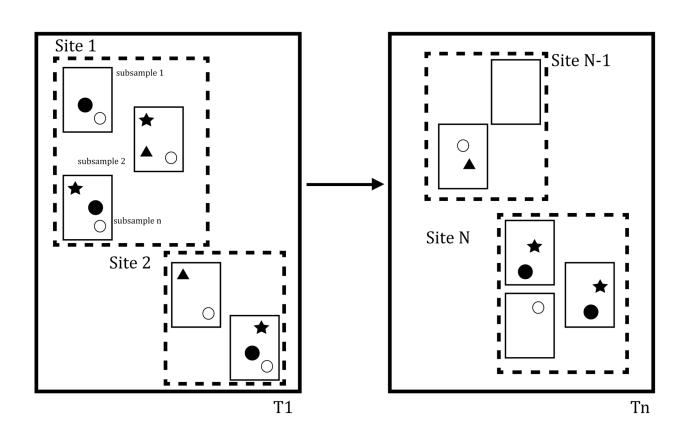


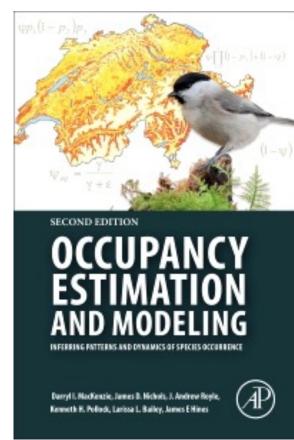
Occupancy modeling in paleo

- Liow, L.H. (2013) Simultaneous estimation of occupancy and detection probabilities: an illustration using Cincinnatian brachiopods. Paleobiology 39, 193–213
- Lawing, A. Michelle, et al. (2021). Occupancy models reveal regional differences in detectability and improve relative abundance estimations in fossil pollen assemblages. Quaternary Science Reviews 253: 106747. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quascirev.2020.106747
- Reitan, T., Ergon, T., & Liow, L. H. (2022). Relative species abundance and population densities of the past: Developing multispecies occupancy models for fossil data. *Paleobiology*, 1-16. doi:10.1017/pab.2022.17
- Reitan, T., E. D. Martino, and L. H. Liow. (2024).
 Estimating relative species abundance using fossil
 data identified to different taxonomic levels.
 Ecography 2024:e06866.



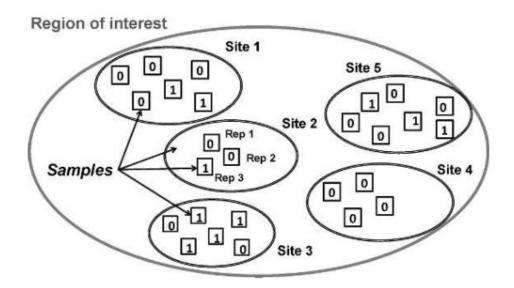
Occupancy modeling in paleo





$$Pr(h = 1010) = \varphi(1-p)^2 p^2$$

$$Pr(h = 0000) = ?????$$



$$Pr(h = 1010) = \varphi(1 - p)^{2}p^{2}$$

$$Pr(h = 0000) = (1 - \varphi) + \varphi(1 - p)^{4}$$

$$L(\varphi, p | h_{1}, h_{2,...} h_{s,}) = \prod_{i=1}^{s} \Pr(h_{i}) \qquad Pr(h = 1010) = \varphi(1 - p)^{2}p^{2}$$

$$Pr(h = 0000) = (1 - \varphi) + \varphi(1 - p)^{4}$$

 $L(\varphi, p | h_1, h_2, h_s) = \prod_{i=1}^{s} \Pr(h_i)$

R package occupancy modeling

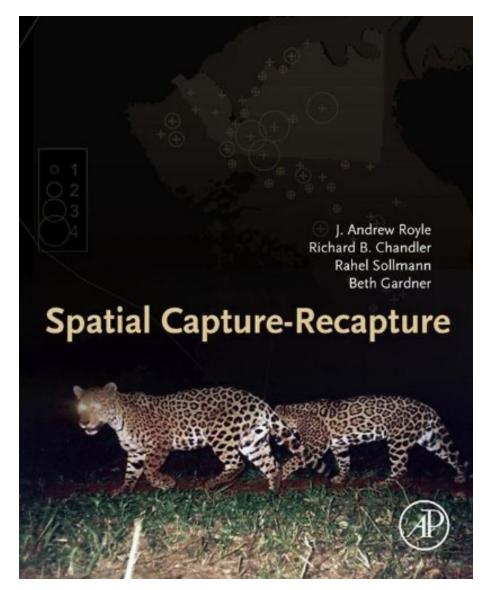
- openCR, serc
- unmarked

Some resources for occupancy modeling

- https://kevintshoemaker.github.i o/NRES-746/Occupancy.html
- https://science.uct.ac.za/seec/st ats-toolbox-seminars-spatialand-species-distributiontoolboxes/single-seasonoccupancy-models-usingbayesian-approach

Spatial capture recapture

- Combining the best of capture recapture and occupancy
- Also implemented in serc, openCR, unmarked



Brief comparisons of CMR with other approaches (paleo context)

HISTORY OF ESTIMATION TAXONOMIC RICHNESS AND DIVERSIFICATION RATES

Nichols & Pollock 1983 Estimating taxonomic diversity, extinction rates, and speciation rates from fossil data using capture-recapture models. *Paleobiology* 9, 150–163

Foote & Raup 1996 Fossil preservation and the stratigraphic ranges of taxa. Paleobiology

Foote 1999/2001 (Boundary crossers method)

Alroy et al. 2001 (sampling standardization)

Connolly and Miller papers 2001-2 using CMR (Connolly is an ecologist)

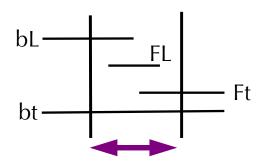
Foote 2003 (few people use this) – CMR-like, but accounts for orgination and extinction within time interval (but see robust design)

(2009) My own first capture recapture paleo-paper – I met Nichols in 2006; short course paper with Nichols

Silvestro, Schinitzler & Liow Syst bio 2014 Pyrate model paper (not the software)

Warnock et al. 2020 RevBayes (starting from birth death models but dropping the "relationships")

Foote's per capita origination and extinction rates (boundary crossers)



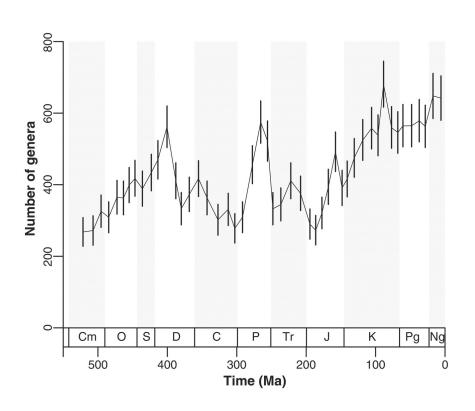
- Easy to use
- Lose information of "singletons" (FL class information not used)
- Hard to compare different models

$$\hat{p} = \ln\left(\frac{N_t}{N_{bt}}\right) / \Delta t$$

$$\hat{q} = \ln\left(\frac{N_b}{N_{bt}}\right) / \Delta t$$

Foote, M. 2000. Origination and extinction components of taxonomic diversity: general problems. Paleobiology 26:74-102.

Sampling standardization approaches (including SQS)



- Easy to use
- Assume that even sample or quorums will allow unbiased relative change to be estimated
- Ad hoc rather than modelling approach (preservation is not modelled although it is part of the process)
- Hard to compare different models

CMR-like approaches in paleo independently developed

Foote 2003 Journal of Geology

Alroy "three-timer" and related methods

- Some hard, some easy to use, not easy to understand
- Hard to compare different models
- (very) Special cases of CMR

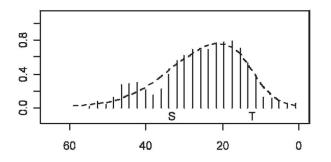
PyRate (Silvestro et al. Sys Bio 2014)

Key preservation assumption (different) is the shape of species observations (beta distribution based on "hat")

Smooths out temporal information

Conditioned on at least one observation per taxon (like the CMR models conditioned on first observation)

Discoaster deflandrei (1249)



RevBayes

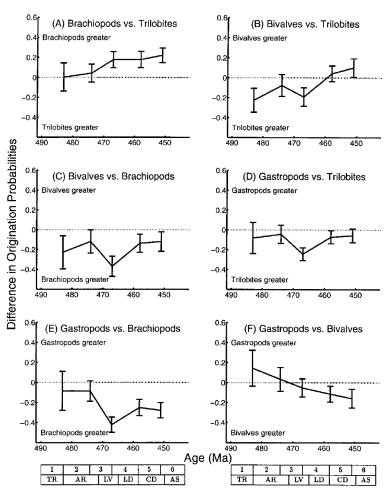
https://revbayes.github.io/tutorials/fbd range/

Rachel's lecture!



RevBayes

Bayesian phylogenetic inference using probabilistic graphical models and an interpreted language



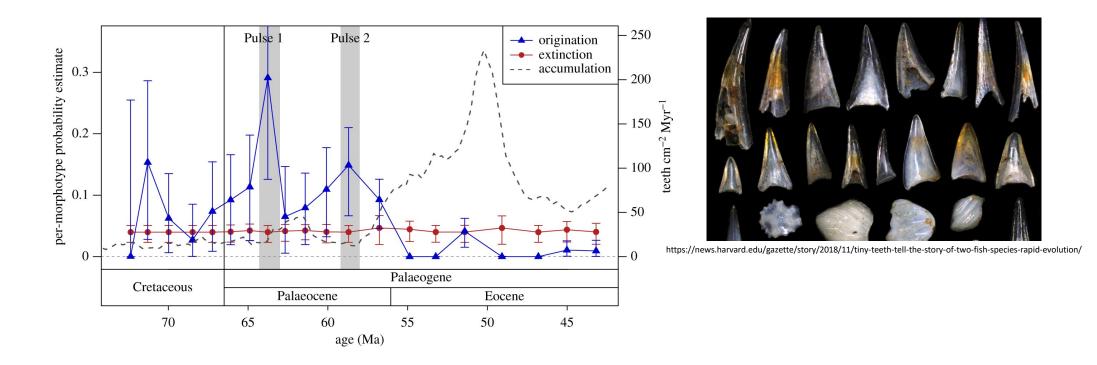


Nichols, J.D. and Pollock, K.H. (1983) Estimating taxonomic diversity, extinction rates, and speciation rates from fossil data using capture-recapture models. *Paleobiology* 9, 150–163

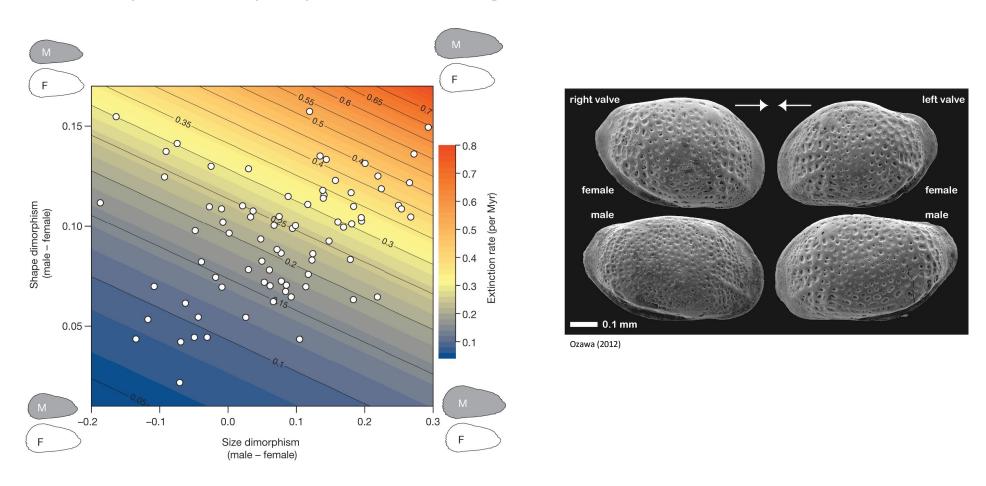
Connolly, S.R. and Miller, A.I. (2001) Joint estimation of sampling and turnover rates from fossil databases: Capture-Mark-Recapture methods revisited. *Paleobiology* 27, 751–767

Connolly, S.R. and Miller, A.I. (2001) Global Ordovician faunal transitions in the marine benthos: proximate causes. *Paleobiology* 27, 779–795

Connolly, S.R. and Miller, A.I. (2002) Global Ordovician faunal transitions in the marine benthos: ultimate causes. *Paleobiology* 28, 26–40



Sibert, E. et al. (2018) Two pulses of morphological diversification in Pacific pelagic fishes following the Cretaceous - Palaeogene mass extinction. *Proc. R. Soc. B-BIOLOGICAL Sci.* 285,



Martins, M.J.F. et al. (2018) High male sexual investment as a driver of extinction in fossil ostracods. Nature

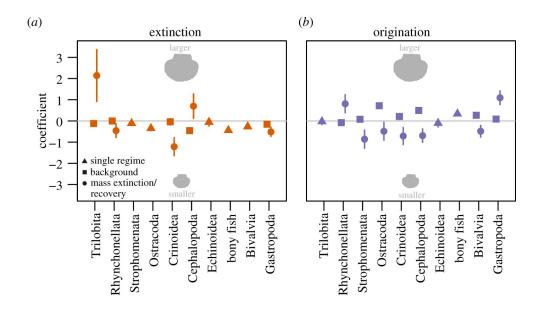
Payne, J., & Heim, N. (2020). Body size, sampling completeness, and extinction risk in the marine fossil record. *Paleobiology*, 46(1), 23-40. doi:10.1017/pab.2019.43

Pedro M. Monarrez, Noel A. Heim and Jonathan L. Payne 2021

<u>Mass extinctions alter extinction and origination dynamics with respect to body size</u>

Proc B

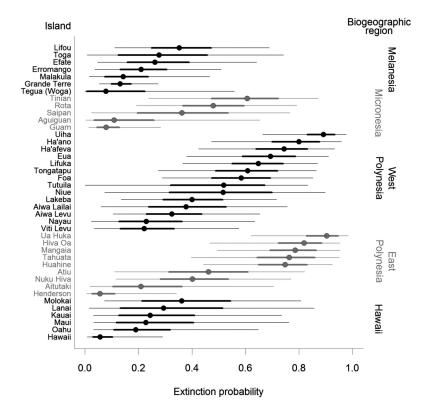
"CMR analysis of the fossil record reveals a against the sampling of smaller-bodied genera within classes "

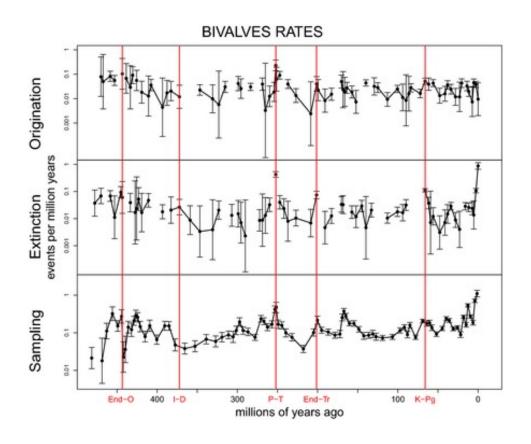


Magnitude and variation of prehistoric bird extinctions in the Pacific 2013

Richard P. Duncan richard.duncan@canberra.edu.au, Alison G. Boyer, and Tim M. Blackburn PNAS

"We use a Bayesian mark-recapture approach to model gaps in the fossil record and to quantify losses of nonpasserine landbirds on 41 Pacific islands."





Liow, L.H. et al. (2015) Ecological interactions on macroevolutionary time scales: clams and brachiopods are more than ships that pass in the night. Ecol. Lett. 18, 1030–1039