Plantules size Models Fitted

Loïc Pages

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Introduction

##

accumulate, when

```
rm(list=ls())
library(knitr)
library(spaMM)
## Registered S3 methods overwritten by 'registry':
##
    method
                         from
##
    print.registry_field proxy
    print.registry_entry proxy
## spaMM (Rousset & Ferdy, 2014, version 4.5.35) is loaded.
## Type 'help(spaMM)' for a short introduction,
## 'news(package='spaMM')' for news,
## and 'citation('spaMM')' for proper citation.
## Further infos, slides, etc. at https://gitlab.mbb.univ-montp2.fr/francois/spamm-ref.
library(tidyverse)
## -- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
## v dplyr 1.1.4 v readr 2.1.5
## v forcats 1.0.0 v stringr 1.5.1
## v ggplot2 3.5.1
                    v tibble
                                 3.2.1
## v lubridate 1.9.4
                       v tidyr
                                    1.3.1
## v purrr
              1.0.2
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()
                    masks stats::lag()
## i Use the conflicted package (<a href="http://conflicted.r-lib.org/">http://conflicted.r-lib.org/</a>) to force all conflicts to become error
library(splines)
library(foreach)
##
## Attaching package: 'foreach'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:purrr':
```

```
library(doParallel)
## Loading required package: iterators
## Loading required package: parallel
library(patchwork)
setwd("/media/loic/Commun/OTravail/Stage 2025 ISEM/Code")
IPM_data <- read.csv("newdata.csv")</pre>
centauree_data <- IPM_data[!is.na(IPM_data$SizeOMars) & !is.na(IPM_data$Age),]
centauree_data$Age[centauree_data$Age > 8] <- 8</pre>
spaMM.options(separation_max=70)
annees <- 1995:2022
populations <- c("E2","E1","Au","Po","Pe","Cr")</pre>
taille_range \leftarrow seq(0.5, 25, by = 0.5)
age_range <- 1:8
fake_data <- expand.grid(</pre>
  year = annees,
  Pop = populations,
  SizeOMars = taille_range,
  Age = age_range
fake_data <- fake_data %>%
  mutate(Nrw = row_number())
BIC
# N the number of subjects
# ntot the total number of observations
extractBIC <- function(fit, ntot, N){</pre>
   \texttt{extractAIC(fit)[[2]] +} (\log(\texttt{ntot}) - 2) * \texttt{DoF(fit)[[3]] +} \log(\texttt{N}) * \texttt{DoF(fit)[[1]]} 
}
```

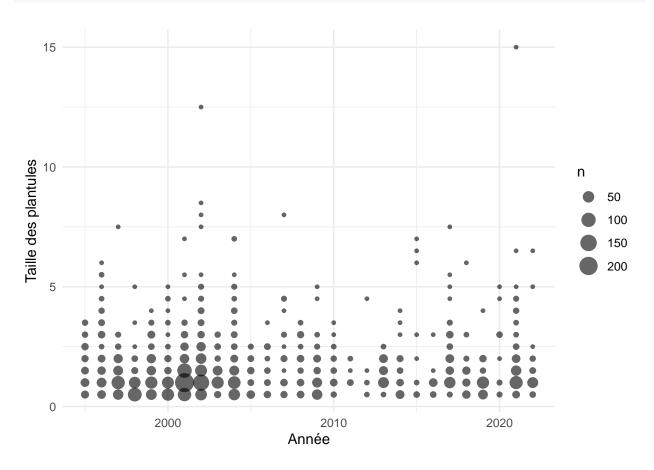
Taille des plantules

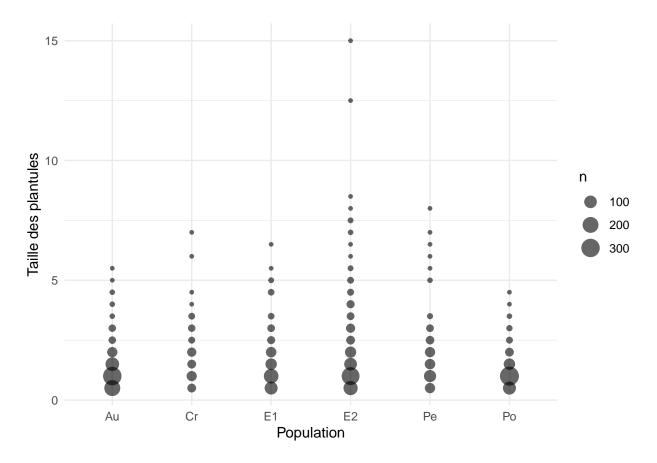
```
plantule_data <- centauree_data[centauree_data$Age==1,]

# Taille des plantules / année

plantule_data %>%
    ggplot(aes(x = year, y = SizeOMars)) +
    geom_count(alpha=0.6) +
    labs(x = "Année",
```

```
y = "Taille des plantules") +
theme_minimal()
```





```
## formula: SizeOMars ~ 1 + (1 | year) + (1 | Pop) + (1 | Pop:year)
## Estimation of lambda and phi by ML (P_v approximation of logL).
```

summary(Pltglm1)

```
## family: Gamma( link = log )
  ----- Fixed effects (beta) ------
##
             Estimate Cond. SE t-value
## (Intercept) 0.2873 0.0769 3.736
  ----- Random effects -----
## Family: gaussian( link = identity )
           --- Variance parameters ('lambda'):
## lambda = var(u) for u ~ Gaussian;
##
     year : 0.02495
##
     Pop : 0.02477
##
     Pop:year : 0.07813
##
              --- Coefficients for log(lambda):
##
                  Term Estimate Cond.SE
      Group
##
       year (Intercept) -3.691 0.3807
##
       Pop (Intercept)
                        -3.698 0.6437
## Pop:year (Intercept)
                        -2.549 0.1537
## # of obs: 2904; # of groups: year, 28; Pop, 6; Pop:year, 142
## --- Residual variation ( var = phi * mu^2 ) --
## Coefficients for log(phi) ~ 1 :
             Estimate Cond. SE
## (Intercept) -1.356 0.02615
## Estimate of phi: 0.2577
## ----- Likelihood values -----
##
                        logLik
## logL
           (P_v(h)): -2715.877
summary(Pltglm2)
## formula: SizeOMars ~ 1 + (1 | Pop) + (1 | Pop:year)
## Estimation of lambda and phi by ML (P_v approximation of logL).
## Estimation of fixed effects by ML (P_v approximation of logL).
## family: Gamma( link = log )
## ----- Fixed effects (beta) -----
             Estimate Cond. SE t-value
## (Intercept) 0.2788 0.06931 4.023
## ----- Random effects -----
## Family: gaussian( link = identity )
           --- Variance parameters ('lambda'):
## lambda = var(u) for u ~ Gaussian;
##
     Pop : 0.02247
##
     Pop:year : 0.1089
##
              --- Coefficients for log(lambda):
##
                  Term Estimate Cond.SE
##
        Pop (Intercept)
                        -3.796 0.6547
## Pop:year (Intercept)
                        -2.217 0.1399
## # of obs: 2904; # of groups: Pop, 6; Pop:year, 142
## --- Residual variation ( var = phi * mu^2 ) --
## Coefficients for log(phi) ~ 1 :
             Estimate Cond. SE
## (Intercept) -1.358 0.02617
## Estimate of phi: 0.2572
## ----- Likelihood values -----
##
                       logLik
## logL (P_v(h)): -2719.756
```

summary(Pltglm3)

```
## formula: SizeOMars ~ 1 + (1 | year) + (1 | Pop:year)
## Estimation of lambda and phi by ML (P_v approximation of logL).
## Estimation of fixed effects by ML (P_v approximation of logL).
## family: Gamma( link = log )
  ----- Fixed effects (beta) -----
##
             Estimate Cond. SE t-value
## (Intercept) 0.2646 0.04245 6.232
## ----- Random effects -----
## Family: gaussian( link = identity )
            --- Variance parameters ('lambda'):
## lambda = var(u) for u ~ Gaussian;
     year : 0.01974
##
##
     Pop:year : 0.1112
##
               --- Coefficients for log(lambda):
                  Term Estimate Cond.SE
##
      Group
##
       year (Intercept)
                         -3.925 0.4267
##
   Pop:year (Intercept)
                         -2.196 0.1431
## # of obs: 2904; # of groups: year, 28; Pop:year, 142
## --- Residual variation ( var = phi * mu^2 ) --
## Coefficients for log(phi) ~ 1 :
##
              Estimate Cond. SE
## (Intercept) -1.358 0.02618
## Estimate of phi: 0.2572
## ----- Likelihood values
##
                        logLik
## logL
            (P v(h)): -2722.887
```

summary(Pltglm4)

```
## formula: SizeOMars ~ 1 + (1 | Pop:year)
## Estimation of lambda and phi by ML (P_v approximation of logL).
## Estimation of fixed effects by ML (P_v approximation of logL).
## family: Gamma( link = log )
  ----- Fixed effects (beta) -----
##
              Estimate Cond. SE t-value
##
## (Intercept) 0.2625 0.03484 7.533
  ----- Random effects -----
## Family: gaussian( link = identity )
             --- Variance parameters ('lambda'):
## lambda = var(u) for u ~ Gaussian;
##
     Pop:year : 0.1333
##
               --- Coefficients for log(lambda):
                   Term Estimate Cond.SE
##
      Group
  Pop:year (Intercept)
                         -2.015 0.1348
## # of obs: 2904; # of groups: Pop:year, 142
## --- Residual variation ( var = phi * mu^2 ) --
## Coefficients for log(phi) ~ 1 :
              Estimate Cond. SE
## (Intercept) -1.359 0.02618
## Estimate of phi: 0.257
```

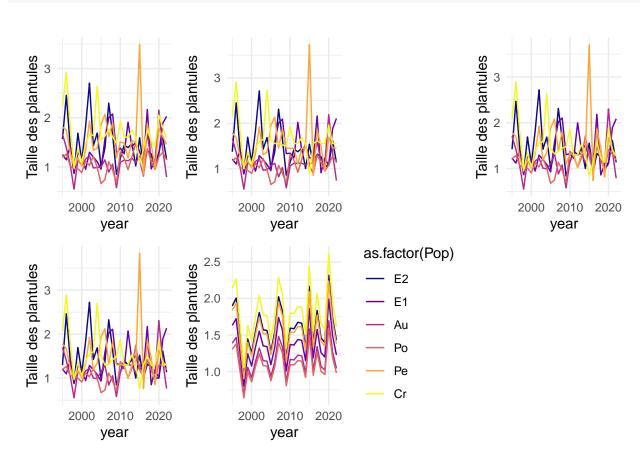
```
----- Likelihood values ------
##
                          logLik
## logL
             (P_v(h)): -2724.726
summary(Pltglm5)
## formula: SizeOMars ~ 1 + (1 | year) + (1 | Pop)
## Estimation of lambda and phi by ML (P_v approximation of logL).
## Estimation of fixed effects by ML (P_v approximation of logL).
## family: Gamma( link = log )
## ----- Fixed effects (beta) -----
              Estimate Cond. SE t-value
##
## (Intercept) 0.3318
                        0.0851 3.898
## ----- Random effects -----
## Family: gaussian( link = identity )
             --- Variance parameters ('lambda'):
## lambda = var(u) for u ~ Gaussian;
     year : 0.0437
##
##
     Pop : 0.03254
##
               --- Coefficients for log(lambda):
## Group
                Term Estimate Cond.SE
    year (Intercept)
                        -3.13 0.2916
##
##
     Pop (Intercept)
                       -3.425 0.5969
## # of obs: 2904; # of groups: year, 28; Pop, 6
## --- Residual variation ( var = phi * mu^2 ) --
## Coefficients for log(phi) ~ 1 :
##
              Estimate Cond. SE
## (Intercept) -1.235 0.02576
## Estimate of phi: 0.291
## ----- Likelihood values -----
##
                         logLik
## logL
           (P_v(h)): -2828.364
Pltpredict1 <- predict(Pltglm1, newdata = fake_data)[,1]</pre>
Pltpredict2 <- predict(Pltglm2, newdata = fake_data)[,1]</pre>
Pltpredict3 <- predict(Pltglm3, newdata = fake_data)[,1]</pre>
Pltpredict4 <- predict(Pltglm4, newdata = fake_data)[,1]</pre>
Pltpredict5 <- predict(Pltglm5, newdata = fake_data)[,1]</pre>
plot_plantule <- function(data = fake_data, prediction, var, fact) {</pre>
  data %>%
   mutate(plt_predi = prediction) %>%
    ggplot(aes(x = .data[[var]], y = plt_predi)) +
    geom_line(aes(color = as.factor(.data[[fact]])),show.legend = FALSE) +
   labs(y="Taille des plantules")+
    scale_color_viridis_d(option = "plasma")+
    theme_minimal()
}
plot_plantule1 <- function(data = fake_data, prediction, var, fact) {</pre>
  data %>%
   mutate(plt_predi = prediction) %>%
    ggplot(aes(x = .data[[var]], y = plt_predi)) +
```

```
geom_line(aes(color = as.factor(.data[[fact]]))) +
    labs(y="Taille des plantules")+
    scale_color_viridis_d(option = "plasma")+
    theme_minimal()
}

plot_plantule2 <- function(data = fake_data, prediction) {
    data %>%
        mutate(plt_predi = prediction) %>%
        ggplot(aes(x = plt_predi)) +
        stat_bin(binwidth = 0.25,fill="grey",color="black")+
        labs(x="Taille des plantules")+
        theme_minimal()
}
```

Taille des plantules en fonction de l'année

```
var <- "year"
fact <- "Pop"</pre>
```



Densité de taille de plantule

