Introduction to individual-based modelling using R

https:

//stirlingcodingclub.github.io/individual_based_modelling

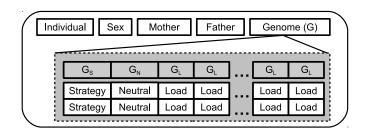
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► Simulate a system *in silico*, using computer code

¹Duthie, A. B., & Reid, J. M. (2016). *Am. Nat.* 186, 651-667.

- ► Simulate a system *in silico*, using computer code
- ▶ Individuals are represented as discrete entities



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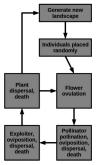


Fig. 1. Interactions among plants, obligate pollinators, and obligate exploiters for a single set of parameter values.

Processes are often stochastic (events probabilistic)

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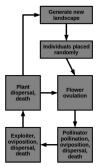


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- Can test ideas by simulating across many parameters

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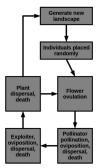


Fig. 1. Interactions among plants, obligate pollinators, and obligate exploiters for a single set of parameter values.

- Processes are often stochastic (events probabilistic)
- Can test ideas by simulating across many parameters
- Highly mechanistic models are possible

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Advantages & disadvantages of using IBMs

Advantages

- 1. Very easy to model individual variation (genetic, phenotypic, environment, etc.)
- 2. Key biological processes are inherent to the model (e.g., drift, mutation, demography)
- Models can often be more detailed and therefore more targeted

Advantages & disadvantages of using IBMs

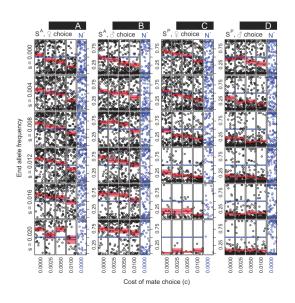
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Disadvantages

- 1. Computational power can be limiting
- 2. Sometimes difficult to see the link between model assumptions and model predictions (i.e., difficult to interpret results)

Advantages & disadvantages of using IBMs



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Getting started using R for IBMs

- ► **Objective**: Learn how to start writing IBMs from a basic knowledge of R coding
- ▶ **Notes**: Walk through all of the code required to get started with a basic predator-prey model
- Caveat: Code in the notes is not optimised for speed
- ► Languages: Other languages such as C, C++, or NetLogo are also worth considering

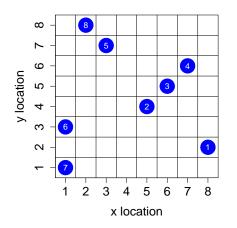
One way to model individuals in an IBM

Rows are individuals & columns are individual characteristics

ind_ID	x_loc	y_loc	body_mass	age
1	8	2	46.16	6
2	5	4	42.64	2
3	6	5	38.52	3
4	7	6	53.49	1
5	3	7	41.46	3
6	1	3	31.64	3
7	1	1	43.04	2
8	2	8	32.05	4

The process of modelling is then to do something to the individuals and their characteristics – have them interact, change, be removed, have more added. Models are as complex as we are willing to code.

Individual-based models are often spatially explicit



- Individual locations can be mapped to a landscape, with rules for movement
- Movement entails rules for changing x and y locations
- Landscape need not be represented in code, but can be to define landscape properties

Simulate individuals over multiple time steps

Define individuals

Move individuals to the right 5 times

```
ts <- 0;
time_steps <- 5;
while(ts < time_steps){
   inds[, 2] <- inds[, 2] + 1;
   ts <- ts + 1;
}</pre>
```

Working through the IBM notes

https://stirlingcodingclub.github.io/individual_based_modelling/ibm_notes.html

- Walks through R code for modelling individual movement, birth, death, and predation over time
- Meant to be a starting point for further development
- Ask questions in Teams chat and in the GitHub Repository issues page