

Some other approaches (and software) for spatial modelling of distance sampling data

Primary reference:

- Miller, D.L. et al. 2013. Spatial models for distance sampling data: recent developments and future directions. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*. 4:1001-1010

More references at end...

General formulation¹

- Point process model
 - Location of animals are a realization of an underlying process with intensity $D(x,y)$
 - Then, number of animals in an area A is Poisson(λ) where

$$\lambda = \int_A D(x, y) dx dy$$

i.e. an inhomogeneous Poisson process (IPP)

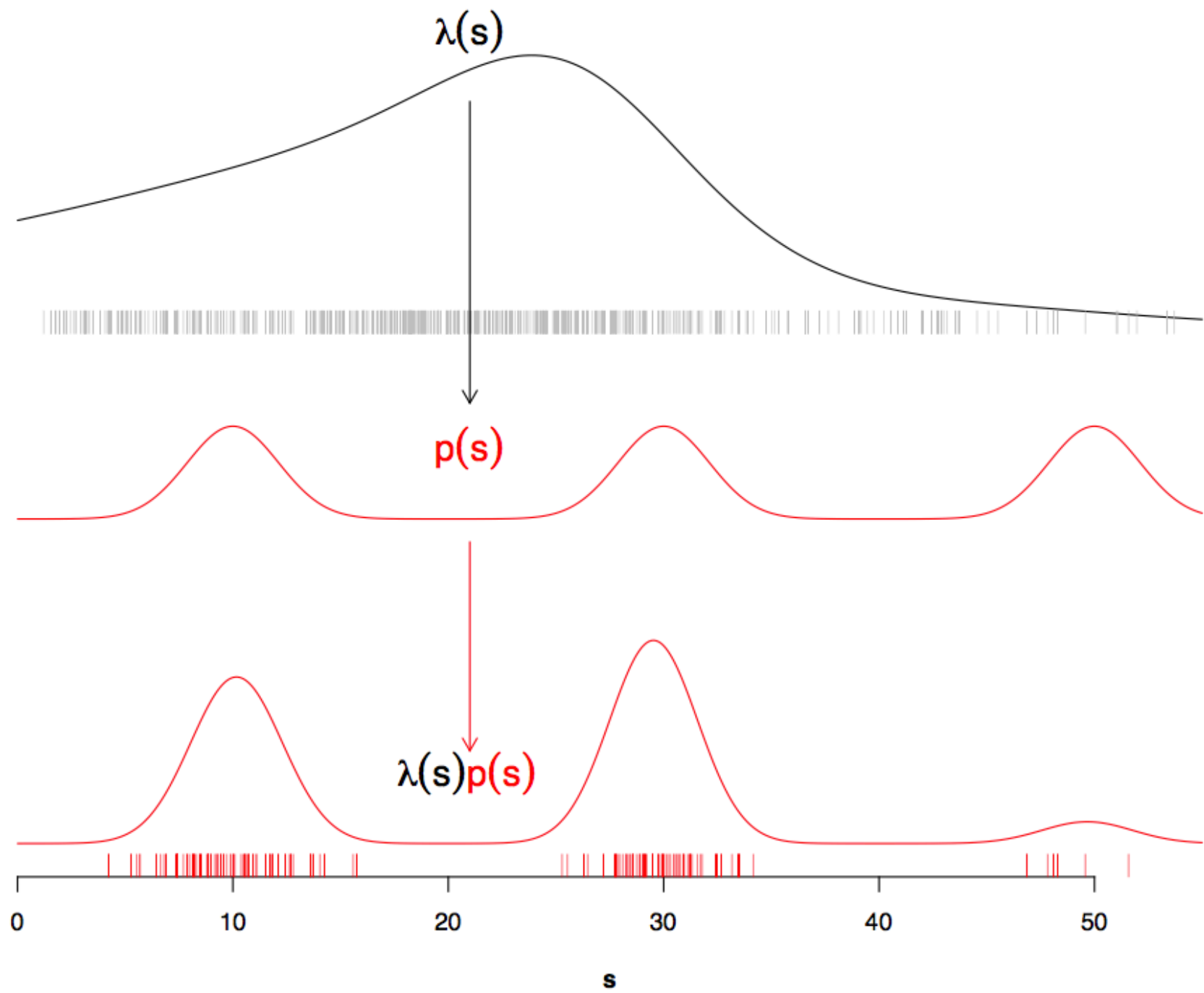
¹see Hedley (2000) and Johnson et al. (2010)

Adding uncertain detection

- Let $g(x,y)$ be the probability of detection of an animal given it is at location x,y
- Detection of animals represents a “thinning” of the IPP, which also yields an IPP, with

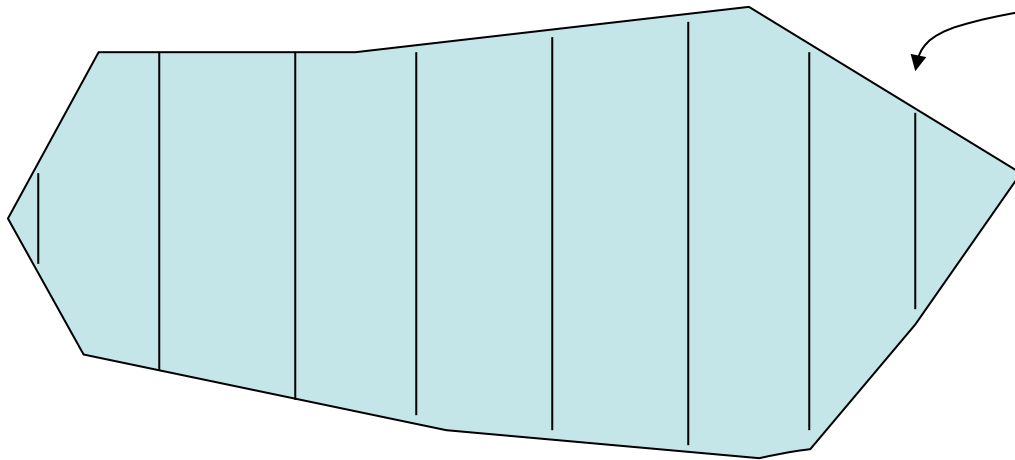
$$\lambda = \int_A D(x, y)g(x, y)dx dy$$

(Can use marked point process framework to deal with animal-level covariates in $g()$)



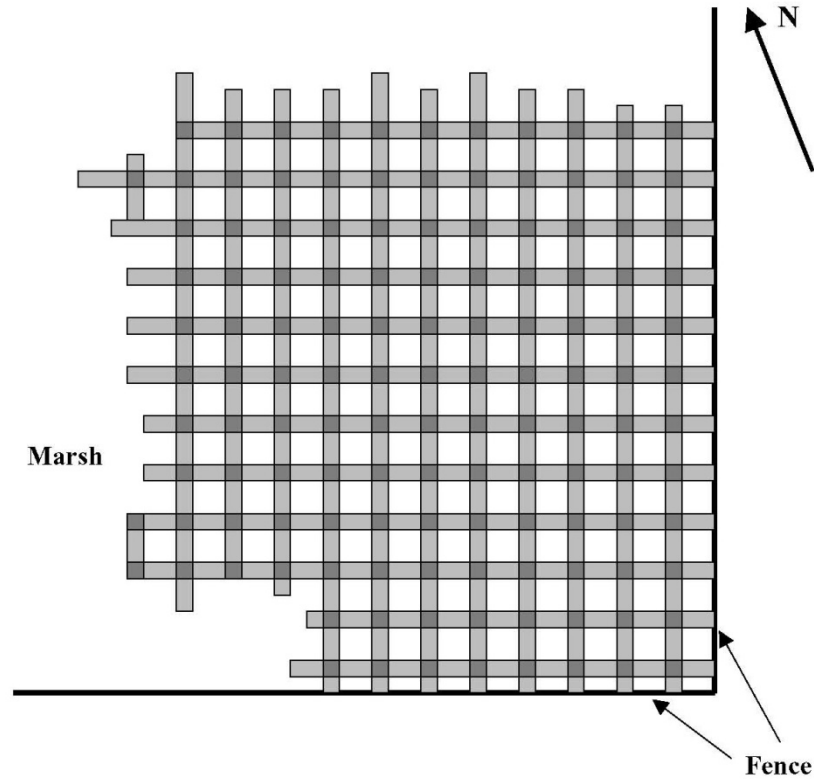
Full likelihood approach

- Simultaneously estimate parameters of $D()$ and $g()$
- Is it worth it? Often little information about $D()$ contained in the distances (which are used to fit the $g()$)



- width of transects small compared with width of study area,
- little information about change in density in the x direction
- contained in the observed distances from the transect

Exceptions



- Covered area is a large proportion of study area

Two-stage methods

- First fit $g()$ using the distances
- Then fit $D()$ using the locations of observations, and the fitted $g()$
- Example: method we've been using on this workshop ("Count method" of Hedley (2000), Hedley and Buckland (2004), Hedley et al. (2004))

Advantages

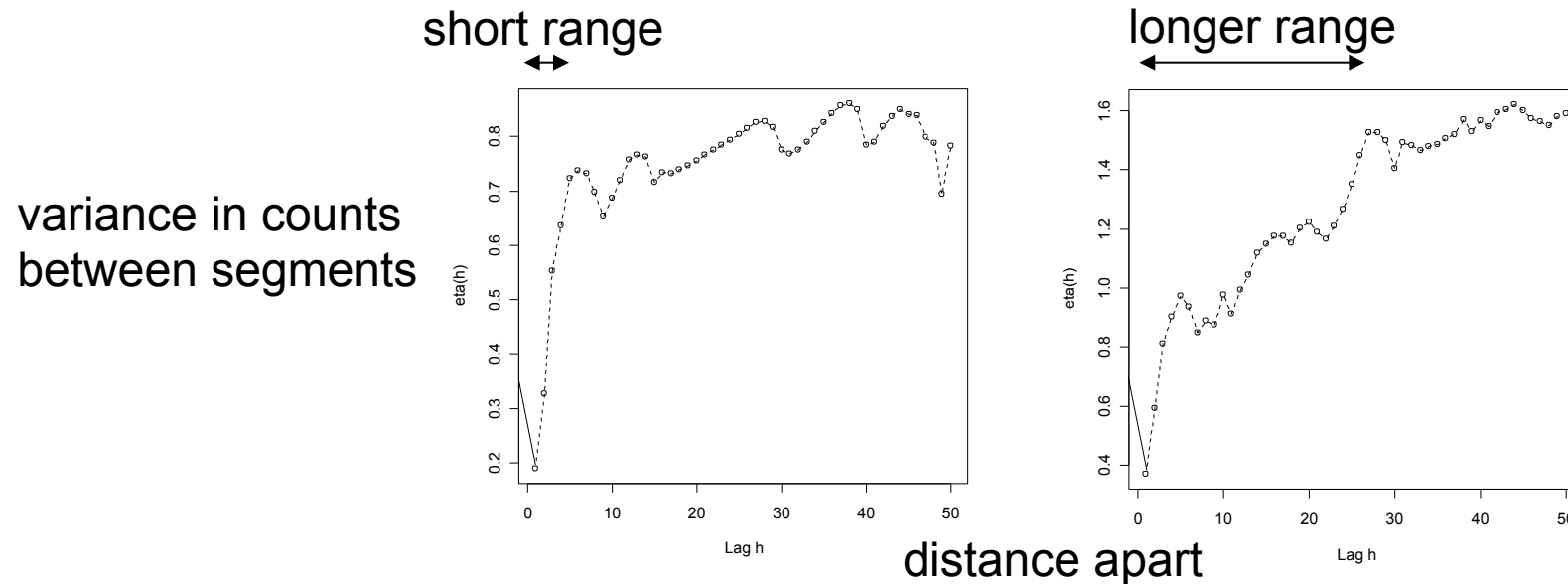
- 2 stage methods in general:
 - Divide and conquer
- Count method:
 - Uses standard, well accepted tools for fitting
 - GLM/GAM is reliable, robust
 - Software available
 - Conceptually simple

Issues

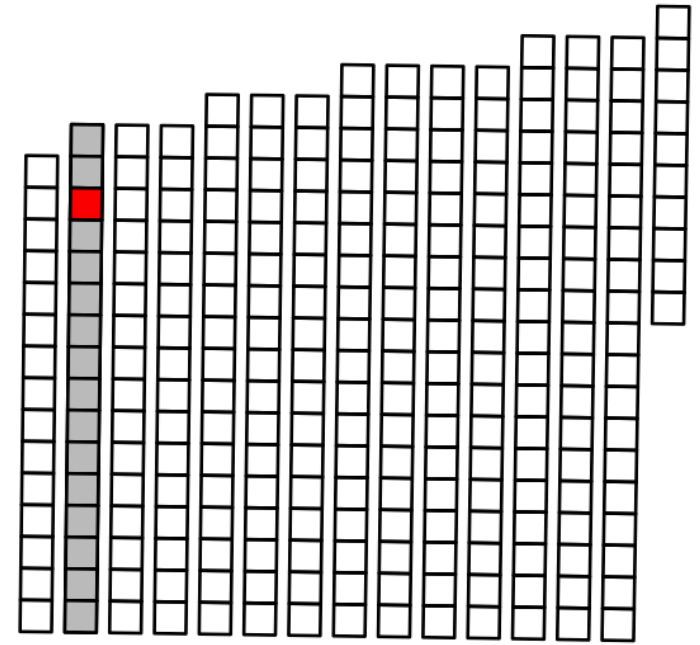
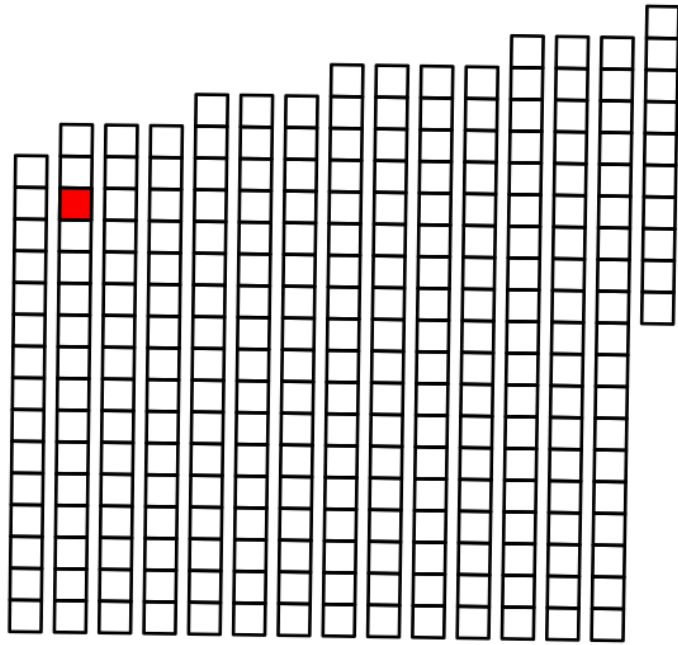
- Residual small-scale spatial clustering
- Extrapolation problems
- Animals in clusters (groups, pods, etc)

Residual small-scale clustering

- Our models assume large-scale smooth pattern of $D()$ but there is often residual unexplained variation at a smaller scale



“Natural” structure



Solutions

- Better/different models
 - Within GLM/GAM framework (see also next slide):
 - mixed models (GLMM/GAMM) with spatial correlation in the error structure (similar to extensions of kriging)
 - auto-regressive models
 - estimating equations (GEE) with spatial correlation in error structure
 - Extensions/alterations to IPP
 - spatial shot-noise Cox process (Waagepetersen and Schweder 2006)
 - Markov-modulated Poisson process (Skaug 2006)
 - Bayesian tessellations. (Niemi and Fernandez 2010; Kaimi and Fernandez 2008)

Animals in clusters/groups/pods

- When object detected is a group of animals, can:
 - Model individuals directly, rather than clusters (can use this to indirectly get a density surface of clusters)
 - Model density surface of clusters, and then scale up by mean cluster size
 - Separately model density surface of clusters and density surface of cluster size, then put together (therefore 3 stage modelling – e.g., BWH approach)

The Future: DenMod

- CREEM + Duke + NOAA + others (US Navy funded)
- Next generation of spatial modelling in Distance
 - New methodology, R packages, practical advice
 - Multiple survey analysis
 - Segment size issues (MMPP etc)
 - Extrapolation
 - Group size uncertainty & more!

Selected additional references

- Buckland, S.T., D.L. Borchers, A. Johnston, P.A. Henrys and T.A. Marques. 2007. Line transect methods for plant surveys. *Biometrics* 63: 989-998.
- Ferguson, M.C., J. Barlow, P. Fiedler, S.B. Reilly and T. Gerrodette. 2006. Spatial models of delphinid (family Delphinidae) encounter rate and group size in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. *Ecological Modelling* 193: 645-662.
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- Hedley, S.L. 2000. Modelling heterogeneity in cetacean surveys. PhD thesis, University of St Andrews. http://www.creem.st-and.ac.uk/sharon/public_html/thesis.pdf
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- Williams, R., S.L. Hedley, T.A. Branch, M.V. Bravington, A.N. Zerbini and K.P. Findlay. 2011. Chilean Blue Whales as a case study to illustrate methods to estimate abundance and evaluate conservation status of rare species. *Conservation Biology* 25: 526-535.
- Yuan, Y., D.E. Bachi, D.L. Borchers, F. Lindgren, J.B. Illian, S.T. Buckland, H. Rue and T. Gerrodette. Submitted. Point process models for spatio-temporal distance sampling data. <http://goo.gl/QUVhoK>

Note: A more complete (but slightly out-of-date) list is contained in Miller et al. (2013).