

Running the first ENM/SDM

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ENM

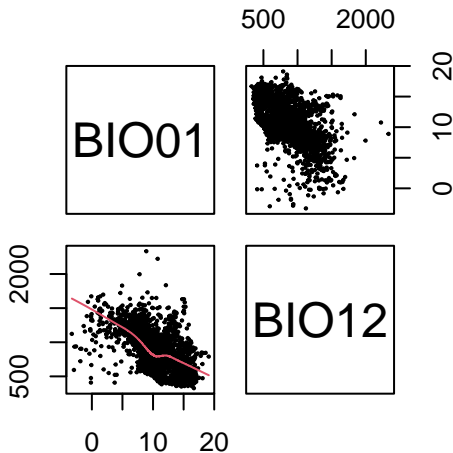
Data

```
d <- read.csv("../data/occurrences.csv")  
head(d, n = 3)
```

	wc2.1_10m_bio_1	wc2.1_10m_bio_12	wc2.1_10m_bio_13	wc2.1_10m_bio_14
1	14.709969	510	60	
2	11.454646	775	89	
3	8.854438	933	106	

	wc2.1_10m_bio_15	wc2.1_10m_bio_4	wc2.1_10m_bio_5	wc2.1_10m_bio_6
1	25.68323	686.3660	32.04650	
2	21.44033	589.9808	25.82825	
0.33375	621014	1		
3	18.08941	578.0707	22.92975	
2.12900	618853	1		

Data from previous example



- ▶ Bioclimatic variables are highly correlated with each others.
- ▶ A subset of them should be used for ENM/SDM.

Selecting variables

Variable selection

- ▶ The usual statistical tricks ...
- ▶ Informed by the **biology** of the species.

Because I do not know the biology of the species, I will use a statistical trick: Akaike information criterion (AIC).

Average temperature (BI001) and total precipitation (BI012).

```
enm_01_12 <- glm(  
  occ ~ poly(wc2.1_10m_bio_1, 2, raw = TRUE) +  
    poly(wc2.1_10m_bio_12, 2, raw = TRUE),  
  data = d,  
  family = "binomial"  
)
```

Minimum temperature of the coldest month (BI006) and the precipitation of the driest month (BI014).

```
enm_06_14 <- glm(  
  occ ~ poly(wc2.1_10m_bio_6, 2, raw = TRUE) +  
    poly(wc2.1_10m_bio_14, 2, raw = TRUE),  
  data = d,  
  family = "binomial"  
)
```

ENM-1 vs ENM-2

We can compare the two models by AIC, with the best model having the lowest AIC.

```
AIC(enm_01_12, enm_06_14)
```

	df	AIC
enm_01_12	5	4328.299
enm_06_14	5	4075.476

ENM-2 is more supported than ENM-1.

Always inspect the inferred niche

Looking at AIC (or other stats) is only one side of the story.

Always **always** inspect the inferred niche.

The coefficients of the quadratic terms for the two ENMs are:

bio_1	bio_12
-1.709950e-02	-4.630913e-06

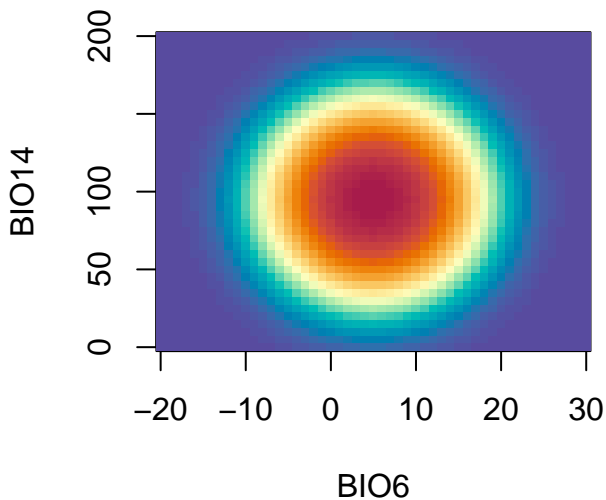
bio_6	bio_14
-0.0133533817	-0.0005297197

ENM-2 is both statistically supported and theoretically valid.

Inferred niche of ENM-2

```
newd <- expand.grid(
  wc2.1_10m_bio_6 = seq(-20, 30),
  wc2.1_10m_bio_14 = seq(0, 200, by = 5)
)
z <- predict(enm_06_14, newdata = newd, type = "response")
z <- matrix(
  z,
  nrow = length(unique(newd$wc2.1_10m_bio_6)),
  ncol = length(unique(newd$wc2.1_10m_bio_14))
)
image(
  x = sort(unique(newd$wc2.1_10m_bio_6)),
  y = sort(unique(newd$wc2.1_10m_bio_14)),
  z = z,
  col = hcl.colors(100, "Spectral", rev = TRUE),
  xlab = "BI06", ylab = "BI014"
)
```

Inferred niche of ENM-2



SDM

Prepare rasters

Load layers.

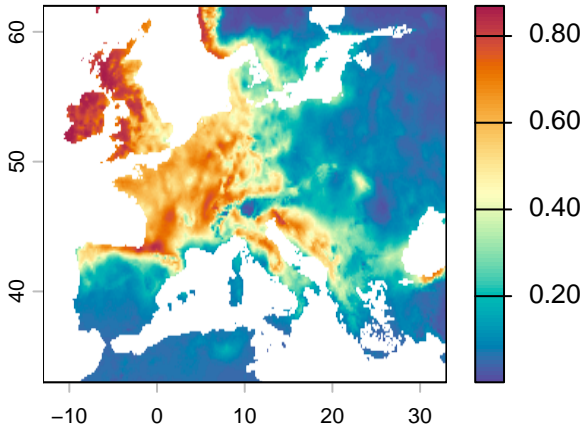
```
library(terra)

ff <- list.files("../data", pattern = ".tif") # all files w
r <- rast(file.path("../", "data", ff))
roi <- ext(-13, 33, 33, 62) # roi of Europe
r <- crop(r, roi) # crop to Europe
```

Project distribution

terra function `predict(<raster>, model)`.

```
sdm <- predict(r, enm_06_14, type = "response")  
plot(sdm, col = hcl.colors(100, "Spectral", rev = TRUE))
```



Binary projection

If we are interested in a binary map, e.g. showing the climatic range of the species, we need to binarize this continuous value into 0/1.

True skill statistics (TSS).

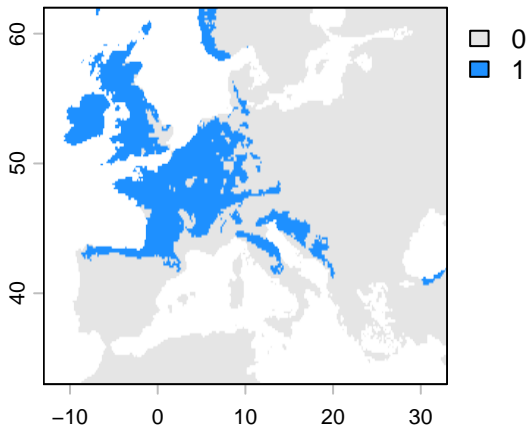
1. Pick a threshold value th .
2. Set all cells $< th$ to 0.
3. Set all cells $\geq th$ to 1.
4. Calculate the TSS.
5. Repeat for a different value of th .
6. Report maximum TSS and use th for which
 $TSS = \max(TSS)$.

$$TSS = \frac{TP \times TN - FP \times FN}{(TP + FN)(TN + FP)}$$

Binary projection

```
suit <- extract(sdm, d[, c("x", "y")], ID = FALSE)[, 1]
threshold <- seq(0.1, 0.9, by = 0.001)
tss <- rep(NA, length(threshold)) # empty vector for storage
for (i in seq_along(threshold)) {
  p <- ifelse(suit > threshold[i], 1, 0)
  TP <- sum(p == 1 & d$occ == 1)
  FP <- sum(p == 1 & d$occ == 0)
  FN <- sum(p == 0 & d$occ == 1)
  TN <- sum(p == 0 & d$occ == 0)
  tss[i] <- TP / (TP + FN) + TN / (TN + FP) - 1
}
th <- threshold[which.max(tss)] # best threshold
sdm_bin <- ifel(sdm >= th, 1, 0) # binarize map
```


Binary projection



Binary projection

Our map is quite incorrect for this species:

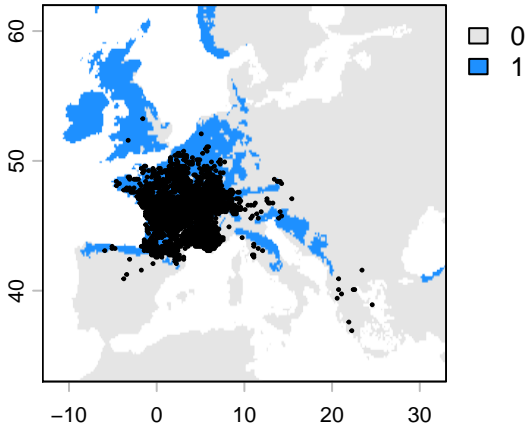
<https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/61550/12514105>

Why do we get such bad projections compared to the known range from IUCN?

We will answer this in a next lecture.

Binary projection

Plot the detection points.



Geographic biases.