

Ecological Modeling and Forecasting

R. Quinn Thomas

2023-12-05

Table of contents

Preface	3
1 Introduction	4
2 Setting the stage	5
2.1 Background R skills	6
2.2 Background Git Skills	6
2.3 Background Docker Skills	6
2.4 Introduction to Ecological Forecasting	6
2.5 First forecast: Introduction to NEON Ecological Forecasting Challenge	6
2.6 Understanding Uncertainty in Ecological Forecasts	6
2.7 Second forecast: Adding uncertainty to first forecast	6
2.8 Using data to improve ecological forecasts	6
2.9 Third forecast: automatically updating second forecast	6
2.10 Fourth forecast: Create model and submit	6
2.10.1 Intro to Tidymodels	6
2.10.2 Intro to Fable Models	6
2.11 Using Ecological Forecasts to Guide Decision Making	6
2.12 Visualizing and evaluating forecasts	6
3 Process model	7
4 Summary	9
References	10

Preface

This is a Quarto book.

To learn more about Quarto books visit <https://quarto.org/docs/books>.

1 + 1

[1] 2

1 Introduction

This is a book created from markdown and executable code.

See Knuth (1984) for additional discussion of literate programming.

```
1 + 1
```

```
[1] 2
```


2 Setting the stage

2.1 Background R skills

2.2 Background Git Skills

2.3 Background Docker Skills

2.4 Introduction to Ecological Forecasting

2.5 First forecast: Introduction to NEON Ecological Forecasting Challenge

2.6 Understanding Uncertainty in Ecological Forecasts

2.7 Second forecast: Adding uncertainty to first forecast

2.8 Using data to improve ecological forecasts

2.9 Third forecast: automatically updating second forecast

2.10 Fourth forecast: Create model and submit

2.10.1 Intro to Tidymodels

2.10.2 Intro to Fable Models

2.11 Using Ecological Forecasts to Guide Decision Making

2.12 Visualizing and evaluating forecasts

3 Process model

```
SSEM.orig <- function(X, params, inputs, timestep = 3600){  
  
  ne <- nrow(X)  ## ne = number of ensemble members  
  
  ##Unit Conversion: umol/m2/sec to Mg/ha/timestep  
  k <- 1e-6 * 12 * 1e-6 * 10000 * timestep #mol/umol*gC/mol*Mg/g*m2/ha*sec/timestep  
  
  ## photosynthesis  
  LAI <- X[, 1] * params$SLA * 0.1 #0.1 is conversion from Mg/ha to kg/m2  
  GPP <- pmax(0, params$alpha * (1 - exp(-0.5 * LAI)) * inputs$PAR)  
  GPP[inputs$PAR < 1e-20] = 0 ## night  
  
  ## respiration & allocation  
  NPP <- GPP * params$Ra_frac  
  
  leaf_alloc <- NPP * params$leaf_frac  
  wood_alloc <- NPP * (1 - params$leaf_frac)  
  
  Rh <- pmax(params$Rbasal * X[, 3] * params$Q10 ^ (inputs$temp / 10), 0) ## pmax ensures  
  
  ## turnover  
  litterfall <- X[, 1] * params$litterfall  
  mortality <- X[, 2] * params$mortality  
  
  ## update states  
  leaves <- pmax(rnorm(ne, X[, 1] + leaf_alloc * k - litterfall, params$sigma.leaf), 0)  
  wood <- pmax(rnorm(ne, X[, 2] + wood_alloc * k - mortality, params$sigma.stem), 0)  
  SOM <- pmax(rnorm(ne, X[, 3] + litterfall + mortality - Rh * k, params$sigma.soil), 0)  
  
  return(cbind(X1 = leaves,  
               X2 = wood,  
               X3 = SOM,  
               LAI = leaves * params$SLA * 0.1,  
               GPP = GPP,
```

```
NEP = NPP - Rh,  
Ra = GPP - NPP,  
NPPw = wood_alloc,  
NPPl = leaf_alloc,  
Rh = Rh,  
litterfall = litterfall,  
mortality = mortality))  
}
```


4 Summary

In summary, this book has no content whatsoever.

`1 + 1`

[1] 2

References

Knuth, Donald E. 1984. “Literate Programming.” *Comput. J.* 27 (2): 97–111. <https://doi.org/10.1093/comjnl/27.2.97>.