NeutralLandscapes.jl: a library for efficient generation of neutral landscapes with temporal change

Michael D. Catchen [1,2]

[1] McGill University; [2] Québec Centre for Biodiversity Sciences

Correspondance to:
Michael D. Catchen — michael.catchen@mail.mcgill.ca

Soon to be a paper, maybe. TK authors, MKB,VB,RS,TP

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1 Introduction

Neutral landscapes are increasingly used in ecological and evolutionary studies over space to provide a null expectation .

As biodiversity science becomes increasingly concerned with temporal change and its consequences, its clear there is a gap generating neutral landscapes that change over time. In this ms we present how `NeutralLandscapes.jl` is orders of magnitudes faster than packages `nlmpy` (in python) or `NLMR` (in R). We then present a novel method for generating landscape change with prescribed levels of spatial and temporal autocorrelation, and demonstrate that it works

2 Software Overview

This software can generate neutral landscapes using twenty different methods.

fig. 1 shows a replica of Figure 1 from (**nlmpycite?**)

Table of methods.

```
using NeutralLandscapes, Plots
siz = 50, 50

Fig1a = rand(NoGradient(), siz) # Random NLM
Fig1b = rand(PlanarGradient(), siz) # Planar gradient NLM
Fig1c = rand(EdgeGradient(), siz) # Edge gradient NLM
Fig1d = falses(siz)
Fig1d[10:25, 10:25] .= true # Mask example
Fig1e = rand(DistanceGradient(findall(vec(Fig1d))), siz) # Mask example
Fig1f = rand(MidpointDisplacement(0.75), siz) # Mask example
Fig1g = rand(RectangularCluster(4, 8), siz)
Fig1h = rand(NearestNeighborElement(200), siz)
Fig1i = rand(NearestNeighborCluster(0.4), siz)
Fig1j = blend([Fig1f, Fig1c])
```

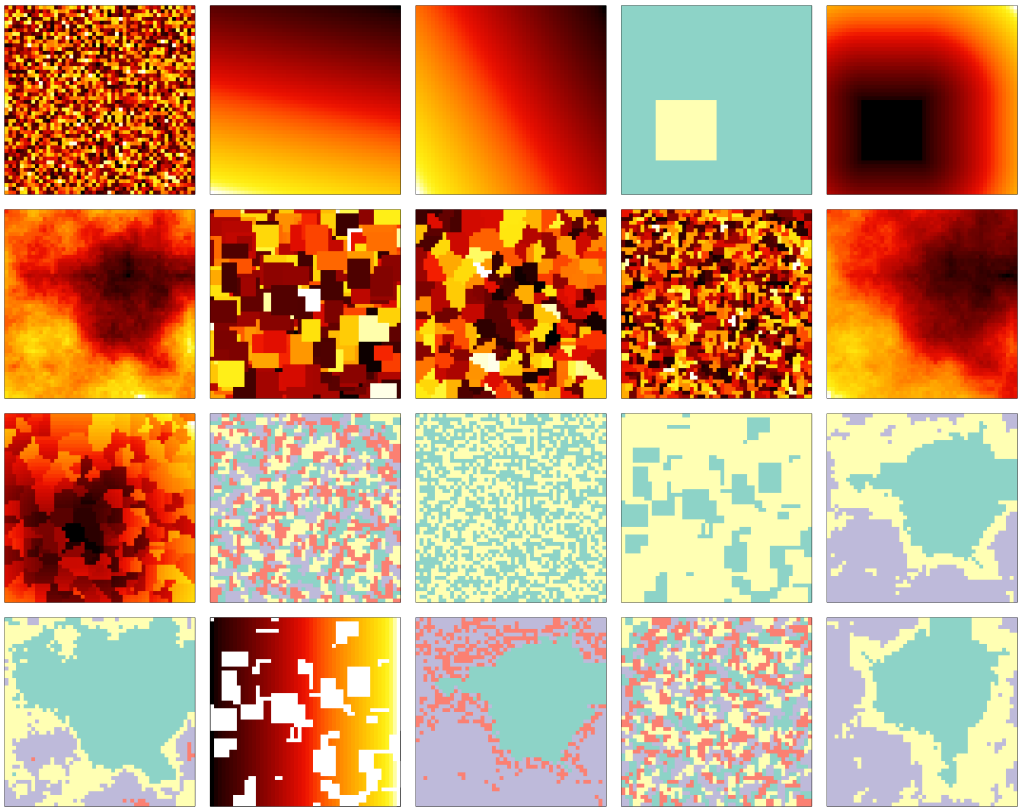

Figure 1 Recreation of the figure in `nlmpy` paper and the source

```
Fig1k = blend(Fig1h, Fig1e, 1.5)
Fig1l = classify(Fig1i, ones(4))
Fig1m = classify(Fig1a, [1-0.5, 0.5])
Fig1n = classify(Fig1g, [1-0.75, 0.75])
Fig1o = classify(Fig1f, ones(3))
Fig1p = classify(Fig1f, ones(3), Fig1d)
Fig1q = rand(PlanarGradient(90), siz, mask = Fig1n .== 2) #TODO mask as keyword + should mask be matrix or vec or both? (Fig1e)
Fig1r = ifelse.(Fig1o .== 2, Fig1m .+ 2, Fig1o)
Fig1s = rotr90(Fig1l)
Fig1t = Fig1o'

class = cgrad(:Set3_4, 4, categorical = true)
c2, c3, c4 = class[1:2], class[1:3], class[1:4]

gr(color = :fire, ticks = false, framestyle = :box, dpi=500, colorbar = false)
plot(
   heatmap(Fig1a),      heatmap(Fig1b),      heatmap(Fig1c),      heatmap(Fig1d, c = c2), heatmap(Fig1e),
   heatmap(Fig1f),      heatmap(Fig1g),      heatmap(Fig1h),      heatmap(Fig1i),      heatmap(Fig1j),
   heatmap(Fig1k),      heatmap(Fig1l, c = c4), heatmap(Fig1m, c = c2), heatmap(Fig1n, c = c2), heatmap(Fig1o, c = c3),
   heatmap(Fig1p, c = c4), heatmap(Fig1q),      heatmap(Fig1r, c = c4), heatmap(Fig1s, c = c4), heatmap(Fig1t, c = c3),
    layout = (4,5), size = (1600, 1270)
)

savefig("./figures/figure1.png", )
```

3 Benchmark comparison to `nlmpy` and `NLMR`

Fig 2: Benchmark comparison of all of methods in each of the three languages

4

Generating dynamic neutral landscapes

We implement methods for generating change that are temporally autocorrelated, spatially autocorrelated, or both.

$M_t = f(M_{t-1})$

5

Discussion

6

References