Thesis proposal

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The proposal for my thesis, *Simulation models for predictive ecology*

1 Introduction

P1

Within the last several hundred years, human activity have rapidly changed Earth’s atmosphere, oceans, and surface. Greenhouse gas emissions have caused an increase the temperature of both Earth’s surface and oceans (resulting in acidification), and both agricultural and urban development has

P2

However, robust forecasting of ecological processes will change in the future is, to say the least, quite difficult. This difficultly is compounded by a few factors, the first being that sampling ecosystems is not easy. Ecological data is often biased, and noisey, spatially and temporally sparse. As a result *ecosystem monitoring* (Makiola *et al.* 2020) has emerged as an imperative. Developing a system for ecological observation, which is able to coordinate across locations. (**AndyUrbanBiomonitoring?** paper).

The second major challenge in forecasting ecosystems is that the underlying dynamics of most ecological processes are fundementally unknown (and unknowable) and instead must be inferred.

Much of the history of quantitatively modeling ecosystems have been done in the language of dynamical systems, describing how the value of an observable state of the system, represented by a vector of numbers $[x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n]^T = \vec{x}$ changes as over time. It turns out to be much more effective to, rather than attempt to directly model $\vec{x}(t)$ itself, to instead describe how $\vec{x}$ changes from one timestep to the next, yielding models in the form of differential equations in continuous-time settings–$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x)$– or difference equations in discrete-time settings—$x_t = f(x_{t-1})$—where $f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is an arbitrary function describing how the system changes on a moment-to-moment basis (e.g. in the context of communities, f could be Lotka-Voltera, Holling-Type-III or DeAngelis-Beddington functional response). The form of this functional response in real systems is effectively unknown, and some forms are inherently more "forecastable" than others (Chen *et al.* 2019).

P3
However, we run into many problems when aiming to apply this type of model to empirical data in ecology.

The initial success of ODE models can be traced back to the larger program of ontological reductionism, which became the de facto apporoach model physical sciences after its early success in physics, which, and by the time ecology was becoming a quantitative science (sometime in the

But ecosystems are perhaps the quintessential example of system that cannot be understood simply by iterative reduction of its components. Emergent phenomena, mechanisms at different scales, etc.

Some have been explored in the ecological literature: (1) Some applications of dynamic models in ecology assume long-run equilibrium. (2) Stochasticity

(3) Ecological processes vary across more variables than the tools of analytic models are suited for. As the number of variables in an analytic model increases, so does the ability of the scientist to decern clear relationships between them, and so does overfitting potential. Curse of dimensionality—

P4

The term *ecological forecasting* implicitly creates an analogy between predicting how ecosystems will change in the future by using the term "forecasting"—the most immediate analog is the success story of forecasting is numerical weather prediction (NWP; **Bauer2015QuiRev?**).

Much like ecology, NWP is faced with high-dimensional systems that are governed by different mechanisms at different scales.

Much as one would not aim to forecast the weather in Quebec by applying Navier-Stokes. NWP has worked because it incorporates information about data and meteorological processes collected at difference scales into models that. Use of computational methods in NWP.

Transition to simulation as the solution: shift toward approach of building models that *generate* data.

(resolving the semantic ambuity of what differentiates "mechanistic" vs "phenomological" models is out of scope for now).

More broadly a reflection reflect ecology lagging behind the statistical methods used in sciences that face similar challenges (many dimensions, many mechanisms at different scales, each with stochasticity). Chaotic dynamics emerge from simple analytic models, and . Whether ecosystems actually exhibit chaotic behavior is a different question.

P5

But forecasting isn't the only difficult problem here.

Transition to theme of optimization given unknown information. A forecast gives us a range of future values with uncertainty around them. Further a convenient property that a forecasting model's uncertainty goes up over time (if we assume the underlying process is Markov–this is a strong assumption but oft true of the models we fit to temporal data)

In face of uncertainty, decision making is an optimization problem. We have some goal state for the future, and some estimate of what the state of the world will be given a set of actions. Frame optimization problem mathematically an introduce concept of solution-space and constraint.

Indeed Marx's most well known quote that "philosophers have hitherto only interpreted the world in various ways; the point is to change it."

and a necessary step toward establishing a just and sustainable world.

Transition to specifics of this thesis.

2

Chapter One: Forecasting the spatial uncoupling of a plant-pollinator network

Plants and pollinators form interaction networks, called the "architecture of biodiversity" (**Jordano2007?**).

The stability, function, and persistance of ecosystems relies on the structure of these interactions. Antropogenic change threatens to unravel these networks. Two aspects to this change: spatial and temporal. Spatially, range shifts along elevational gradient, and temporall, phenological shifts.

The issue is that we don't really know what interactions are like now. So not only do we need to predict with data that is spatially and temporally sparse and likely to contain many interaction "false-negatives" (**Strydom2021?**)

This chapter uses several years of data on bee-flower phenology and interactions, combined with spatial records of species occurrence via GBIF, to forecast how much overlap there will be between plants/pollinators in space/time.

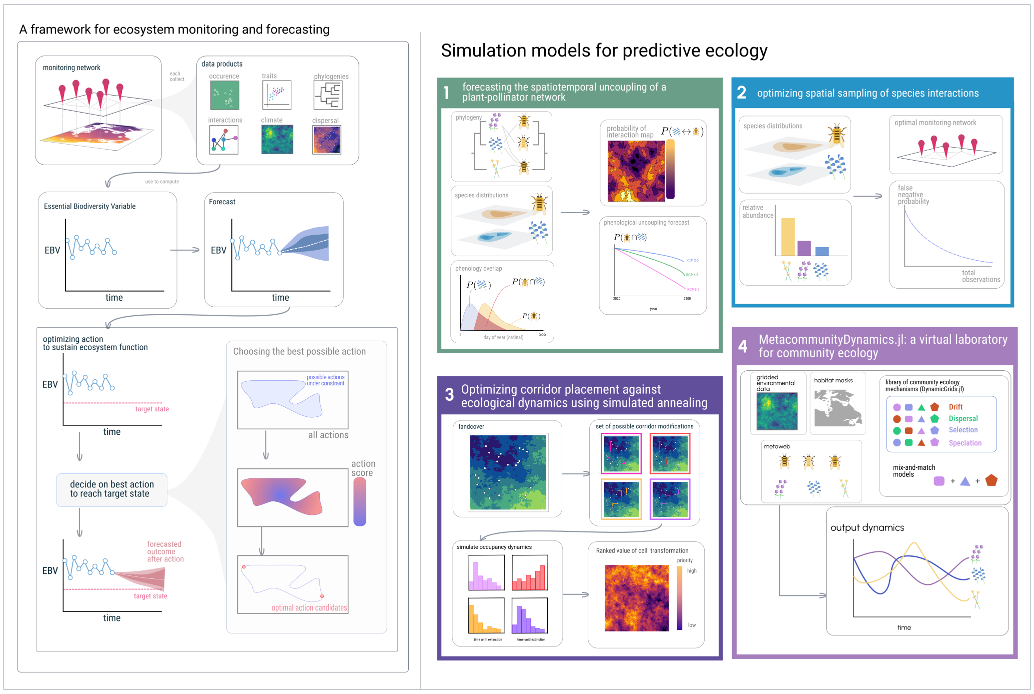

Figure 1 thesis concept

In stages, (1) take data from multiple sites to predict a spatial metaweb of *Bombus*-flower interactions across Colorado. (2) Predict how these spatial distributions will change under CMIP6. and (3) quantify the lack of overlap between species for which there is a predicted

CH1 concept figure

2.1. Data System description: lots of data on *Bombus* (bumblebees) and wildflowers. Three different sites, (7/7/3) years each, each covering an elevational gradient.

2.2. Methods Split the process into parts.

1) Building an interaction prediction model.
2) Make it spatial based on distributions.
3) Forecast distributions based on CMIP6.

2.3. Preliminary Results

1) we got a tree

Transition to next chapter by discussing uncertainty in interaction prediction across space.

3

CH2 optimizing sampling of interactions

This chapter quantifies the relationship between a given species relative abundance and the sampling effort needed to adequately understand this species distribution and interactions.

For a given sample of interaction data, and proposes a method for optimizing spatial sampling of a possible interaction between species as a function of the estimated distribution of both species.

3.1. Methods

- the missing link paper, turn this into optimizing with two different SDMs
- relative abundance and its effect on false negative
- non-independent associations in samples
- simulate species distribution and efficacy of detection given a set of observation points where the dist from observation site decays.
- optimize set of repeated sampling locations L for a *known* distribution D.
- address SDM not being the territory

3.2. Results

3.2.1 In-progress results

4

CH3 optimizing corridor placement

This chapter proposes an algorithm for optimizing restoration across space

(corridorplacement/restoration effort) given a raster where each cell indicates land-cover. The optimization method uses the result of a simulated process (specifically occupancy dynamics in the landscape) and uses simulated annealing to estimate the global optimum of the targetstate (specfically mean-time-to-extinction for the occupancy dynamics example).

4.1. Methods

- land cover -> resistance -> extinction time
- simulated annealing to optimize landscape optimization

5

CH4 a software note on the resulting packages.

(MetacommunityDynamics.jl: a virtual laboratory for community ecology): a collection of modules in the Julia language for different aspects of metacommunity ecology, including most of the code used for the preceding chapters.

- TK conceptual figure with interfaces between what I'm writing / have contributed to and linked with other libraries
- `Observatories.jl`, `Corridors.jl`, `MCD.jl`

6

concl

// this is a discussion para An oft applied definition of the origin of is "the application of the scientific method to natural history." Since its origin ecology has been a descriptive science. This is a natural by-product of the immense variability of Earth's biosphere. emerged to explain particular phenomena at particular scales. In recent years, there has been an interest in an epistemological shift in ecology. To shift ecology into a predictive science. The justification for this shift is twofold: (1) bogged down philosophy of science, by further rooting our understanding of ecosystem function and dynamics in an ability to predict their structure (Dietze 2017). and (2) the practical need for models for *ecological forecasting*.

References

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Dietze, M.C. (2017). Prediction in ecology: A first-principles framework. *Ecological Applications*, 27, 2048–2060.

Makiola, A., Compson, Z.G., Baird, D.J., Barnes, M.A., Boerlijst, S.P., Bouchez, A., *et al.* (2020). Key Questions for Next-Generation Biomonitoring. *Frontiers in Environmental Science*, 7.