

Package ‘SpeciesPool’

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Title Plot-specific species pools based on Beal's smoothing

Version 0.0.1.9000

Description Set of functions to calculate the plot-specific species pool based on a vegetation database and Beals' smoothing.

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.1.0

Depends dplyr,
Matrix,
dismo,
tidyr,
reshape2,
SpadeR,
sp,
vegan,
parallel,
doParallel,
foreach

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beals.all	<i>Beals' smoothing</i>
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Description

Calculates Beals' smoothing for all species in a target plot, based on Mij matrix

Usage

```
beals.all(x.names, x.cover, Mij)
```

Arguments

x.names	vector of species names or labels
x.cover	vector of species presence-absences
Mij	matrix of pairwise likelihood of species co-occurrence (sparse matrices accepted)

Value

A vector of Bray-Curtis dissimilarity between the target plot and all the other relevés in input.data

Author(s)

Francesco Maria Sabatini
Helge Bruelheide

References

Ewald, J. (2002) Multiple controls of understorey plant richness in mountain forests of the Bavarian Alps. *Phytocoenologia*, 32, 85-100.

bray.curtis	<i>Bray-Curtis dissimilarity</i>
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Description

Calculates Bray-Curtis dissimilarity between a target plot, and all the other relevés in the dataset

Usage

```
bray.curtis(input.data, target.plot.ID)
```

Arguments

input.data	A species x relevés matrix with abundance values
target.plot.ID	ID or label of target plot

Value

A vector of Bray-Curtis dissimilarities between the target and all the other relevés in input.data

Author(s)

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Mij.calc

Pairwise likelihood of species co-occurrence

Description

Intermediate step to calculate Beals' smoothing

Usage

```
Mij.calc(dt, verbose = F)
```

Arguments

dt A data.frame with three columns: releve ID, species ID, and abundance

Value

Returns a square matrix of the likelihood of pairwise species co-occurrence

Author(s)

Francesco Maria Sabatini

Helge Bruelheide

SAR.IIIb

Rarefaction curves

Description

Builds an empirical rarefaction curve

Usage

```
SAR.IIIb(x, areas, n = 10)
```

Arguments

x	A vector of species richness
areas	A vector of plot sizes
n	numeric - number of intervals of rarefaction curve

Value

Returns a dataframe of cumulative richness and pooled plot areas

Author(s)

Francesco Maria Sabatini
Helge Bruelheide

SpeciesPool	<i>Species pool based on Beal's smoothing</i>
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Description

For each relevé, this function selects all neighbouring relevés having a similar potential species composition, and fits empirical non-linear functions to rarefaction curves.

Usage

```
SpeciesPool(
  input.data,
  coords,
  Mij = NULL,
  ncores = 1,
  rows = NULL,
  t.radius = 20000,
  t.bray = 0.2,
  t.plot.number = 10L,
  cutoff = c("iChao2", "Gompertz", "Michaelis"),
  verbose = T,
  species.list = F,
  mycrs = NULL
)
```

Arguments

input.data	data.frame of species abundances across relevés. It should have three columns: one with Relevé IDs, one with Species ID, and one with species abundance/cover values
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<code>coords</code>	Either a <code>SpatialPointsDataFrame</code> or a <code>DataFrame</code> with the geographic coordinates of all plots. If <code>SpatialPointsDataFrame</code> , it should have Relevé IDs and areas defined in the data. If <code>DataFrame</code> , columns 1:2 should be coordinates (Long, Lat), columns 3:4 should be Relevé IDs and plot area, respectively.
<code>Mi.j</code>	matrix of pairwise likelihood of species co-occurrence (sparse matrices accepted). If not provided, it will be calculated from the data
<code>ncores</code>	integer indicating the number of cores to use. If <code>ncores>1</code> the calculation will be done in parallel
<code>rows</code>	a vector of integers indicating on which plots of the input.data the function should run
<code>t.radius</code>	threshold of geographic buffer around target relevé
<code>t.bray</code>	threshold of Bray-Curtis dissimilarity for selecting relevés compositionally similar to target relevé
<code>t.plot.number</code>	minimum number of neighbouring relevés for calculating rarefaction curves
<code>cutoff</code>	method used to estimate the size of the species pool. Default is 'iChao2', other possible are 'Gompertz' or 'Michaelis'
<code>verbose</code>	logical
<code>species.list</code>	logical: Should the list of species composing the species pool be returned?
<code>mycrs</code>	a CRS object defining the coordinate reference of coords, if coords is a data.frame

Value

Returns a dataframe containing for each relevé: - Species - the number of species observed across all relevés neighbouring the target relevé
 - Chao, iChao2, jack1, jack2 - various species richness estimates and standard errors, as derived from the function `SpadeR::ChaoSpecies`
 - nplots - number of relevés within a `t.radius` distance from the target relevé having a bray-curtis dissimilarity lower than `t.bray`
 - beals.at.chao - cut-off of Beals' occurrence likelihood, selected as the *i*th species corresponding to chao
 - n.plots.area - number of relevés within a `t.radius` distance, and `t.bray` dissimilarity from target relevés for which area data is available
 - arr, gomp, mm, Asymp - parameter estimates for different empirical non-linear functions fitted to rarefaction curves, with relative AIC
 - sp.pool.list - list of species compatible with target relevé, i.e. having a Beals' likelihood lower than `beals.at.chao`

Author(s)

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