

Creando modelos de distribución de especies para usos en conservación con Wallace, la nueva aplicación Shiny basada en R

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1. Introducción a modelos de distribución de especies



2. Introducción a Wallace



3. Trabajando con Wallace: taller interactivo para construir modelos de distribución



4. Aplicaciones potenciales de modelos de distribución de especies en biología de la conservación

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1. Introducción a modelos de distribución de especies

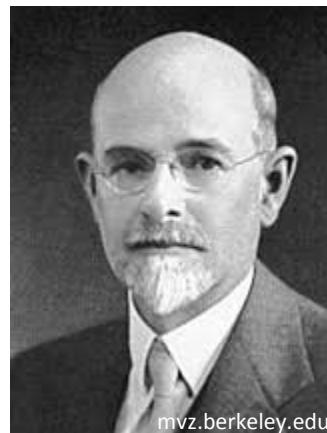
Nichos ecológicos

G.E. Hutchinson



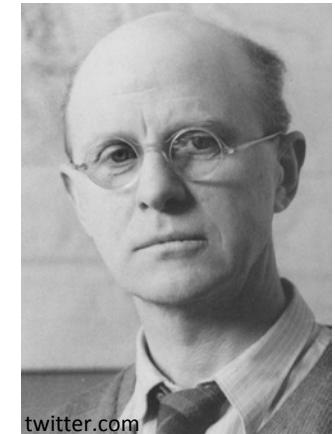
Hyper volumen de n-dimensiones conformado por variables ambientales dentro del cual una especie puede persistir de manera indefinida.

J. Grinnell



Conjunto de variables ambientales que restringe la distribución geográfica de una especie por sus efectos la fisiología de la misma.

C. Elton



El rol ecológico de una especie, incluyendo sus interacciones con otras especies

Nichos ecológicos

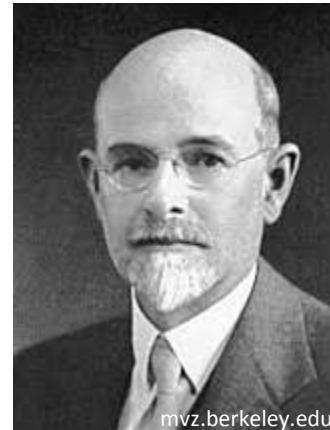
G.E. Hutchinson



news.yale.edu

Hyper volumen de n-dimensiones conformado por variables ambientales dentro del cual una especie puede persistir de manera indefinida.

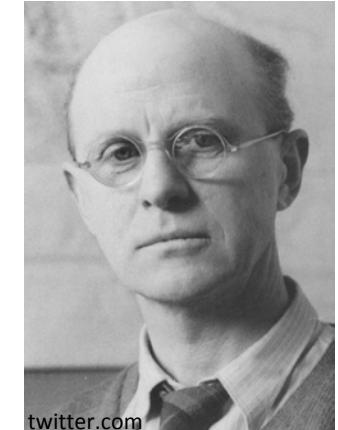
J. Grinnell



mvz.berkeley.edu

Conjunto de variables ambientales que restringe la distribución geográfica de una especie por sus efectos la fisiología de la misma.

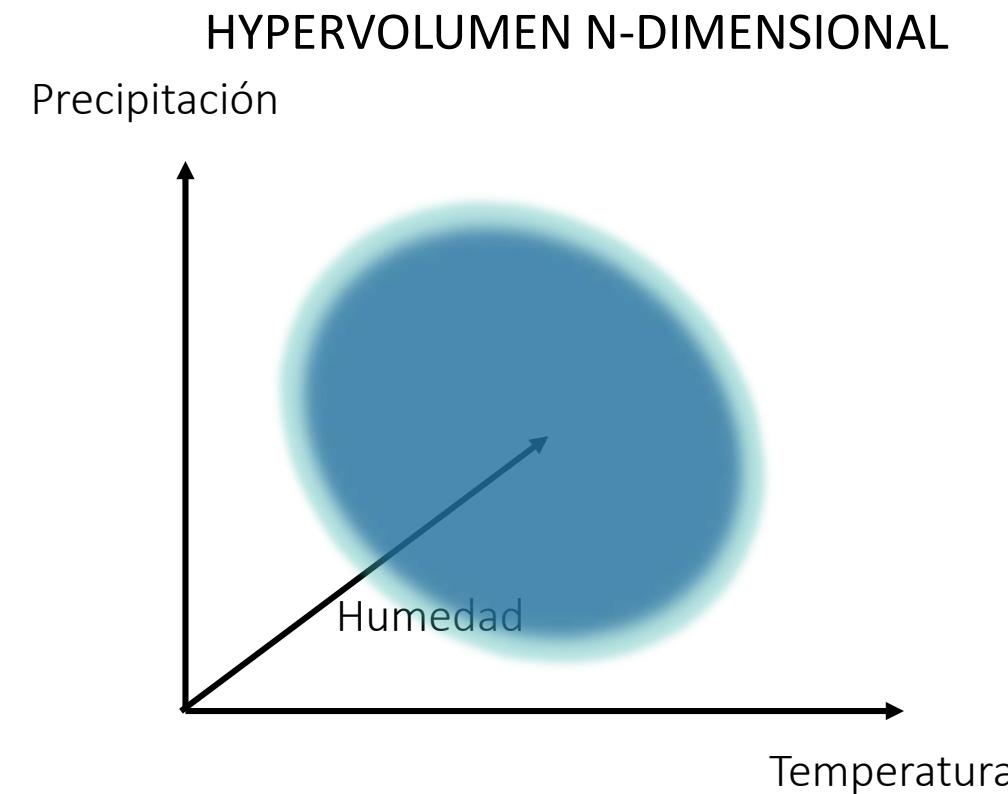
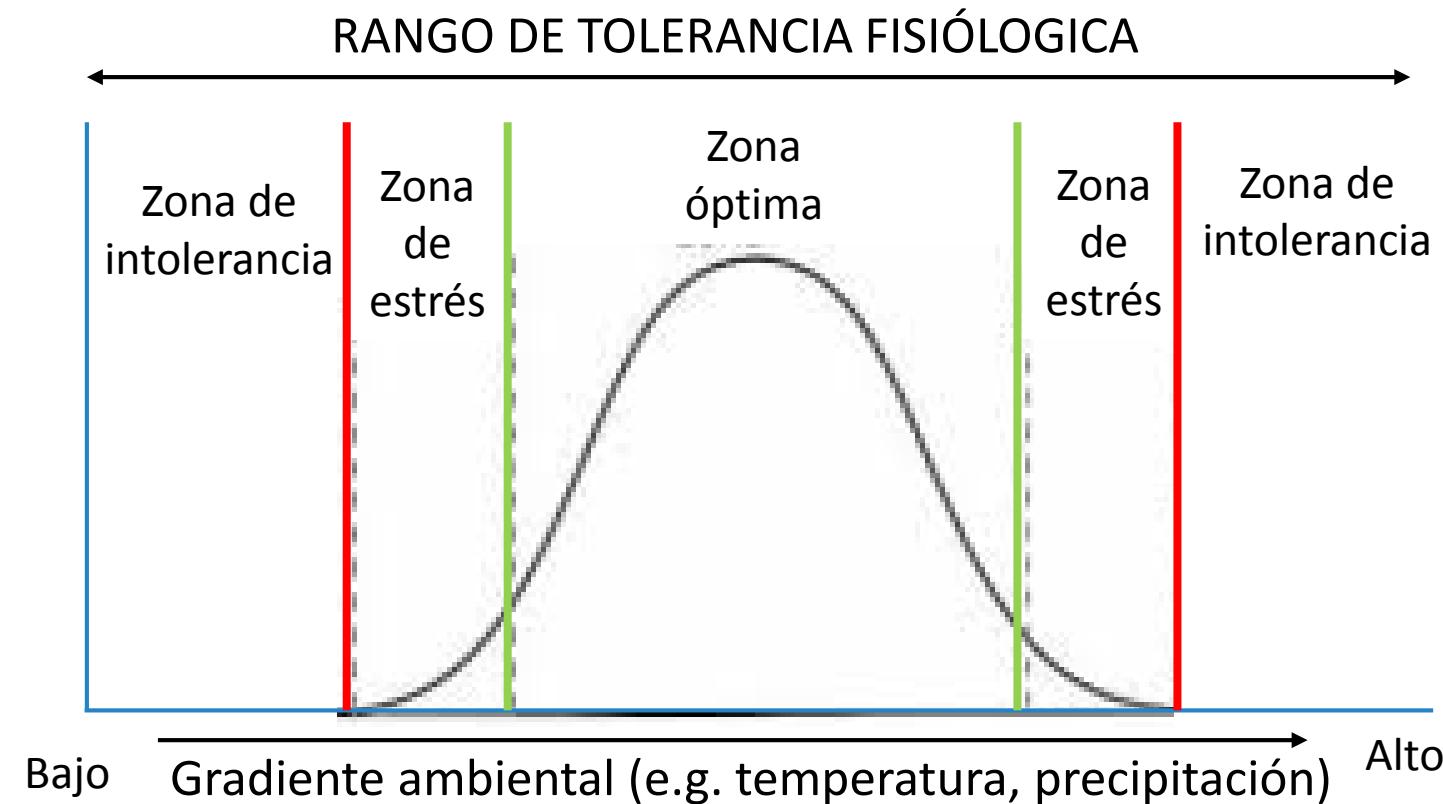
C. Elton



twitter.com

El rol ecológico de una especie, incluyendo sus interacciones con otras especies

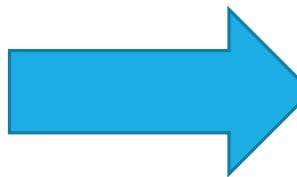
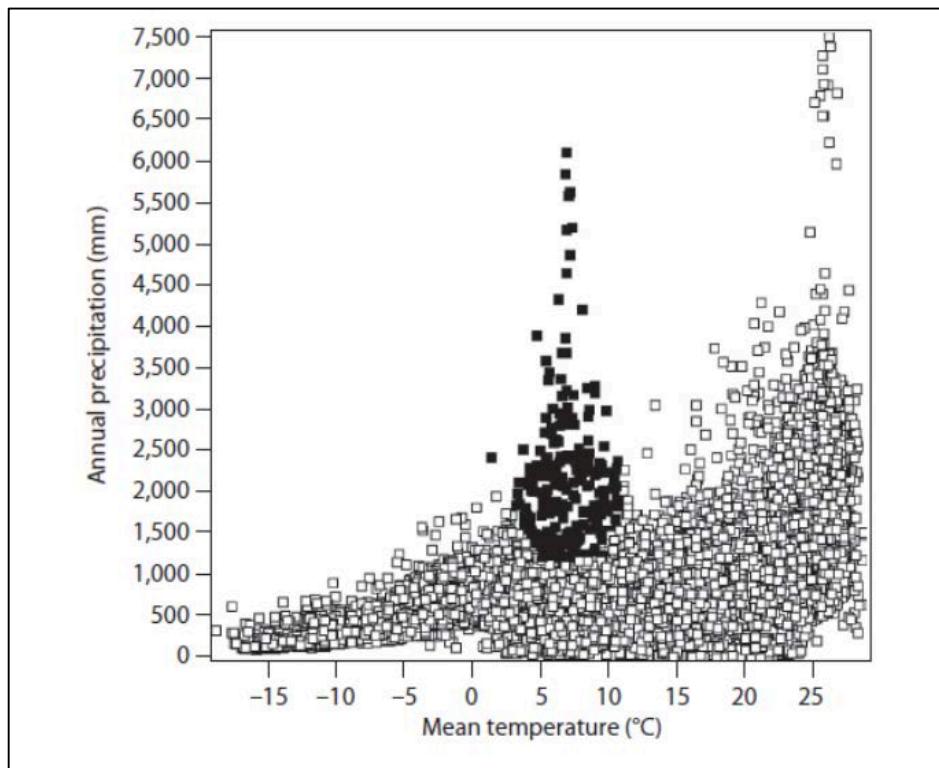
Relación entre nichos ecológicos y distribución geográfica



Relación entre nichos ecológicos y distribución geográfica

E-espacio

Conjunto de variables ambientales tolerables para nuestra especie

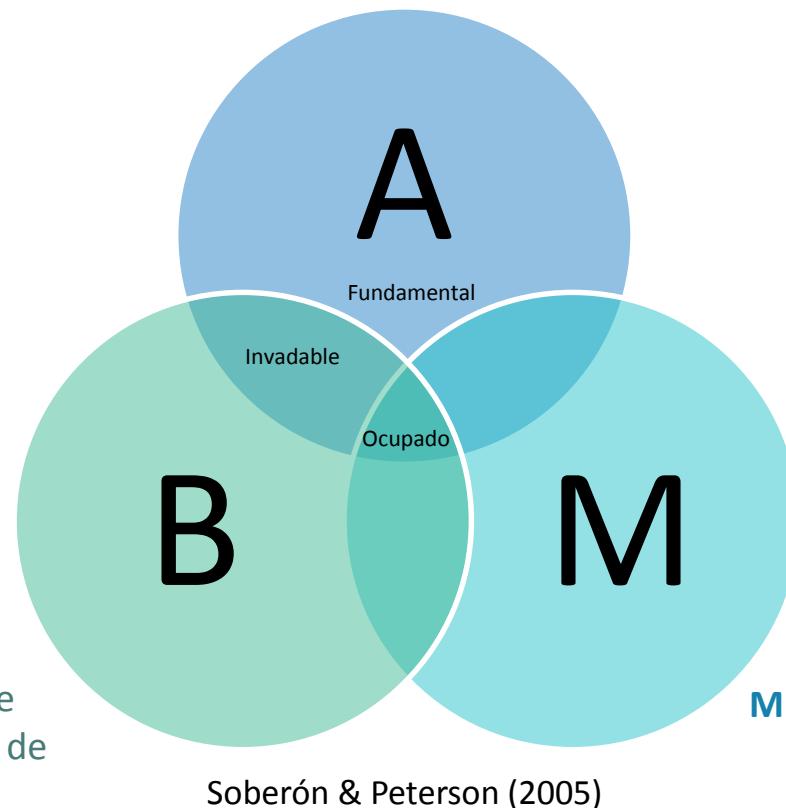


G-espacio

Lugar geográfico donde ese conjunto de variables ambientales existe



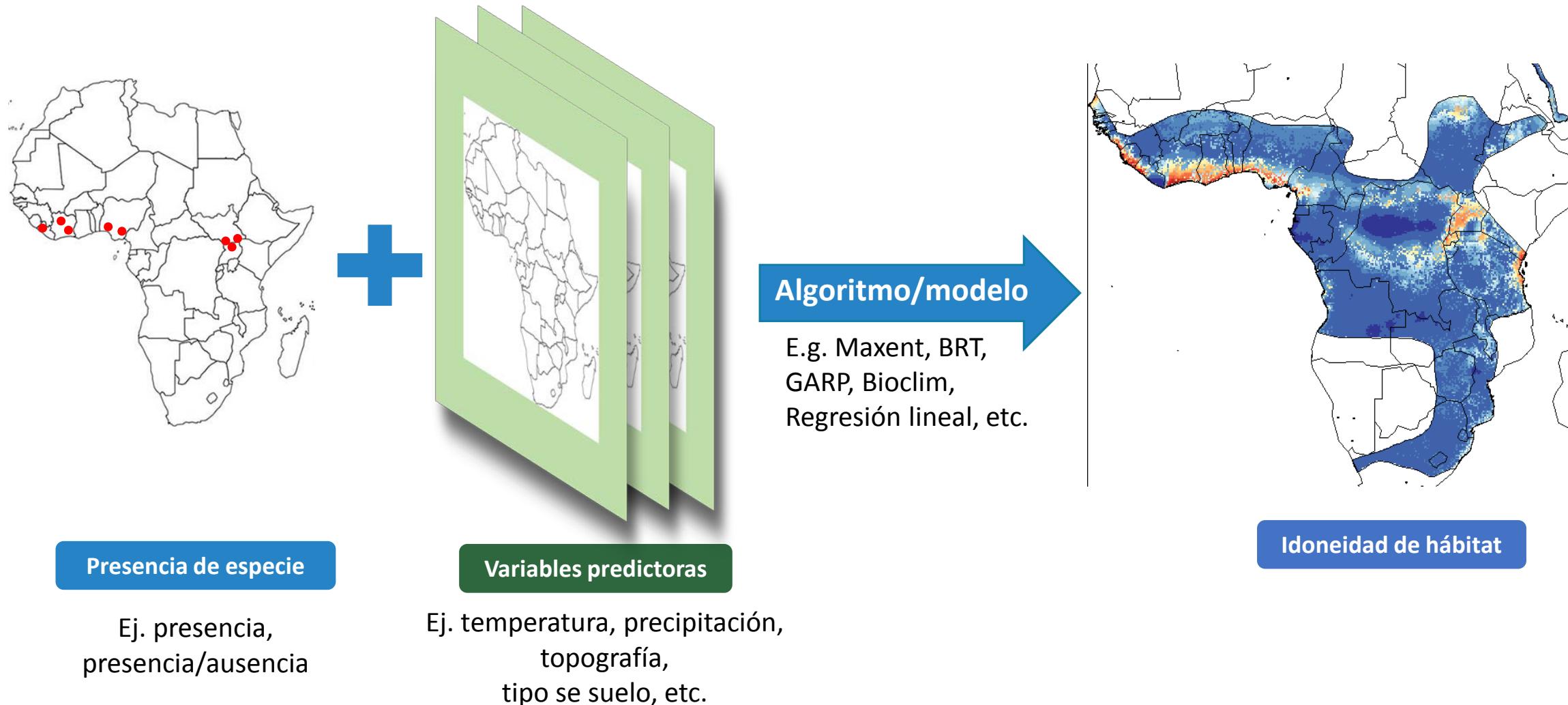
A = Rango de variables ambientales dentro del cual puede sobrevivir una especie



B = Interacciones bióticas que limitan/facilitan la persistencia de una especie

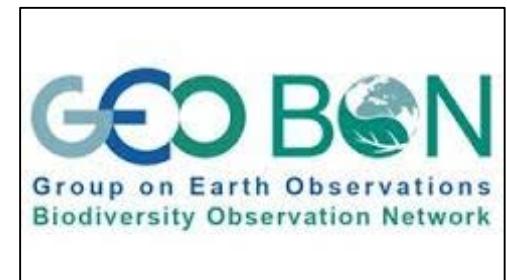
M = Espacio geográfico disponible para la dispersión de la especie

Modelos de distribución de especies



Aplicaciones

- Comprender las dimensiones del nicho ecológico de una especie.
- Anticipar la **distribución geográfica potencial** de las especies.
- Aproximar la **distribución geográfica real** de las especies.
- Evalúa la interacción potencial entre una especie y otra

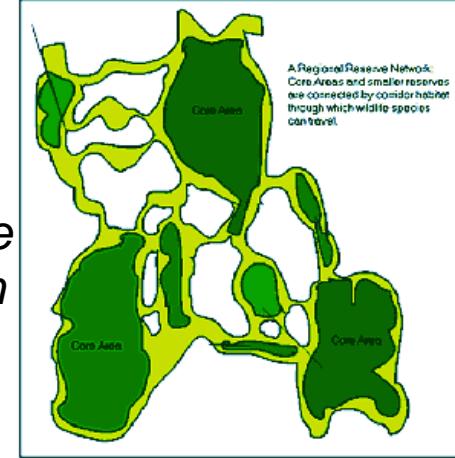


Aplicaciones



Especies invasoras

Planificacion para areas de conservacion



Enfermedades zoonoticas



Politicas de desarrollo y uso de la tierra

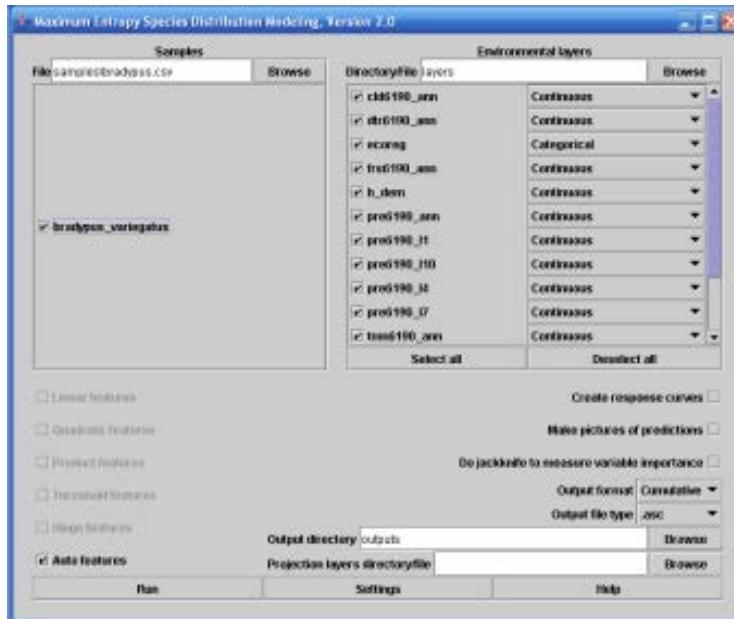
Contenido



2. Introducción a Wallace

Problemas analíticos comunes

Interfaz gráfica (GUI)



- (**demasiado**) fácil → “caja negra”
- Configuración predeterminada
- Inflexibles
- Actualizados infrecuentemente
- Requiere múltiples aplicaciones/softwares

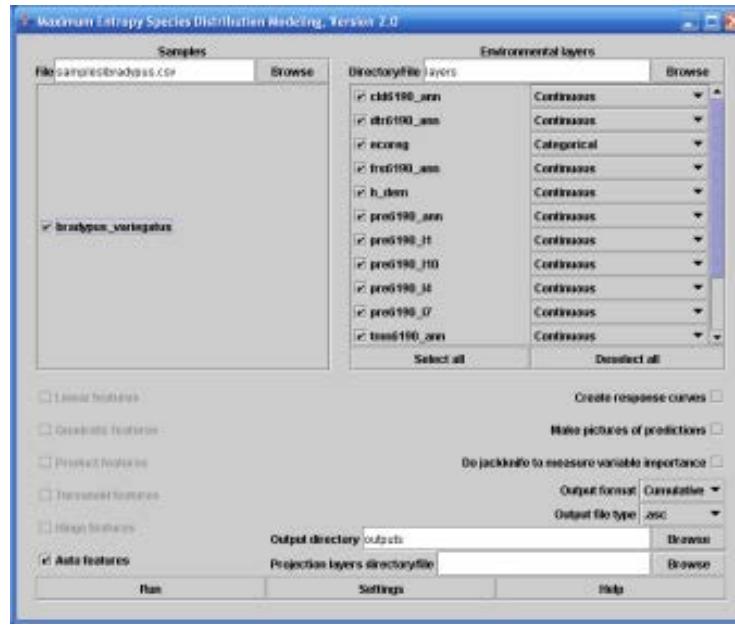
Código computacional

```
32  #> 
33 results <- occ(query = "Tremarctos ornatus", from = "gbif", limit = 81, has_coords = TRUE)
34 results.data <- results[["gbif"]]$data[[formatSpName("Tremarctos ornatus")]]
35 occs <- remDups(results.data) # remove rows with duplicate coordinates
36 ...
37
38 ## Process Occurrence Data
39
40 You chose 42 of 51 total occurrence localities via polygon selection to keep in the analysis.
41
42 ...
43 occs <- occs[c(1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 2
44, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51), ] # subset occs by selected rows
```

- Propenso a errores
- Difícil de generalizar
- Curva de aprendizaje lenta

Problemas analíticos comunes

Interfaz gráfica (GUI)



Código computacional

```
32  tr
33 results <- occ(query = "Tremarcitos ornatus", from = "gbif", limit = 81, has_coords = TRUE)
34 results.data <- results[["gbif"]]$data[[formatSpName("Tremarcitos ornatus")]]
35 occs <- remDups(results.data) # remove rows with duplicate coordinates
36 ``
37
38 ## Process Occurrence Data
39
40 You chose 42 of 51 total occurrence localities via polygon selection to keep in the analysis.
41
42 ``{r}
43 occs <- occs[c(1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 2
40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51), ] # subset occs by selected rows
```

Primer plano



Segundo plano



Un software que provee un equilibrio entre flexibilidad y facilidad de uso

Wallace

Methods in Ecology and Evolution



APPLICATION | Free Access

WALLACE: A flexible platform for reproducible modeling of species niches and distributions built for community expansion

Jamie M. Kass , Bruno Vilela, Matthew E. Aiello-Lammens, Robert Muscarella, Cory Merow, Robert P. Anderson

First published: 07 December 2017 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.12945> | Cited by: 9



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New York



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Connecticut



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NATURAL
HISTORY



Yale
AARHUS UNIVERSITY



UNIVERSIDADE
FEDERAL DE GOIÁS

WALLACE | Intro | 1 Occ Data | 2 Process Occs | 3 Err Data | 4 Process Env | 5 Partition Occs | 6 Model | 7 Visualize | 8 Project | Session Code | Change Base Map | ESRI Topo

WELCOME TO WALLACE
Please find messages for the user in this log window.
UserSpecifiedOccsForTremarctos_onotus_original_gbif.csv

Map | Occs 1/1 | Results | Component Guidance | Module Guidance

Module: User-specified Occurrences

Upload Occurrence CSV
Browse... Tremarctos_onotus_original_gbif.csv
Upload template
Load Occurrences

Module Developers: Jamie M. Kass, Bruno Vilela, Robert P. Anderson

Component: Obtain Occurrence Records

ORIENTATION
Niche distributional modeling analyses require georeferenced occurrence records for the species (e.g., with latitude/longitude). At present, Component Obtain Occurrence Records focuses on data documenting the presence of the species (i.e., not any information on its absence or non-detection; Franklin 2010 chap. 4; Peterson et al. 2011 chapter 5; Anderson 2012). Wallace currently allows users either to: 1) obtain occurrence records from selected online biodiversity databases and download the results (Module Query Database); or 2) upload their own dataset (Module User-specified Occurrences).

REFERENCES
Anderson, R. P. (2012). Harnessing the world's biodiversity data: promise and peril in ecological niche modeling of species distributions. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1260, 66–80.
Franklin, J. (2010). *Mapping Species Distributions: Spatial Inference and Prediction*. Data for species distribution models: the biological data. In: *Mapping species distributions: spatial inference and prediction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Peterson, A.T., Soberón, J., Pearson, R.G., Anderson, R.P., Martínez-Meyer, E., Nakamura, M., & Araújo, M.B. (2011). Species Occurrence Data. In: *Ecological Niches and Geographic Distributions*. Princeton, New Jersey: Monographs in Population Biology, 49. Princeton University Press.

WALLACE | Intro | 1 Occ Data | 2 Process Occs | 3 Err Data | 4 Process Env | 5 Partition Occs | 6 Model | 7 Visualize | 8 Project | Session Code | Change Base Map | ESRI Topo

Obtain Occurrence Data
Module: User-specified Occurrences

Upload Occurrence CSV
Browse... Tremarctos_onotus_original_gbif.csv
Upload template
Load Occurrences

Module Developers: Jamie M. Kass, Bruno Vilela, Robert P. Anderson

INSTITUTE VALIDATION
Please find messages for the user in this log window.
UserSpecifiedOccsForTremarctos_onotus_original_gbif.csv

Map | Occs 1/1 | Results | Component Guidance | Module Guidance

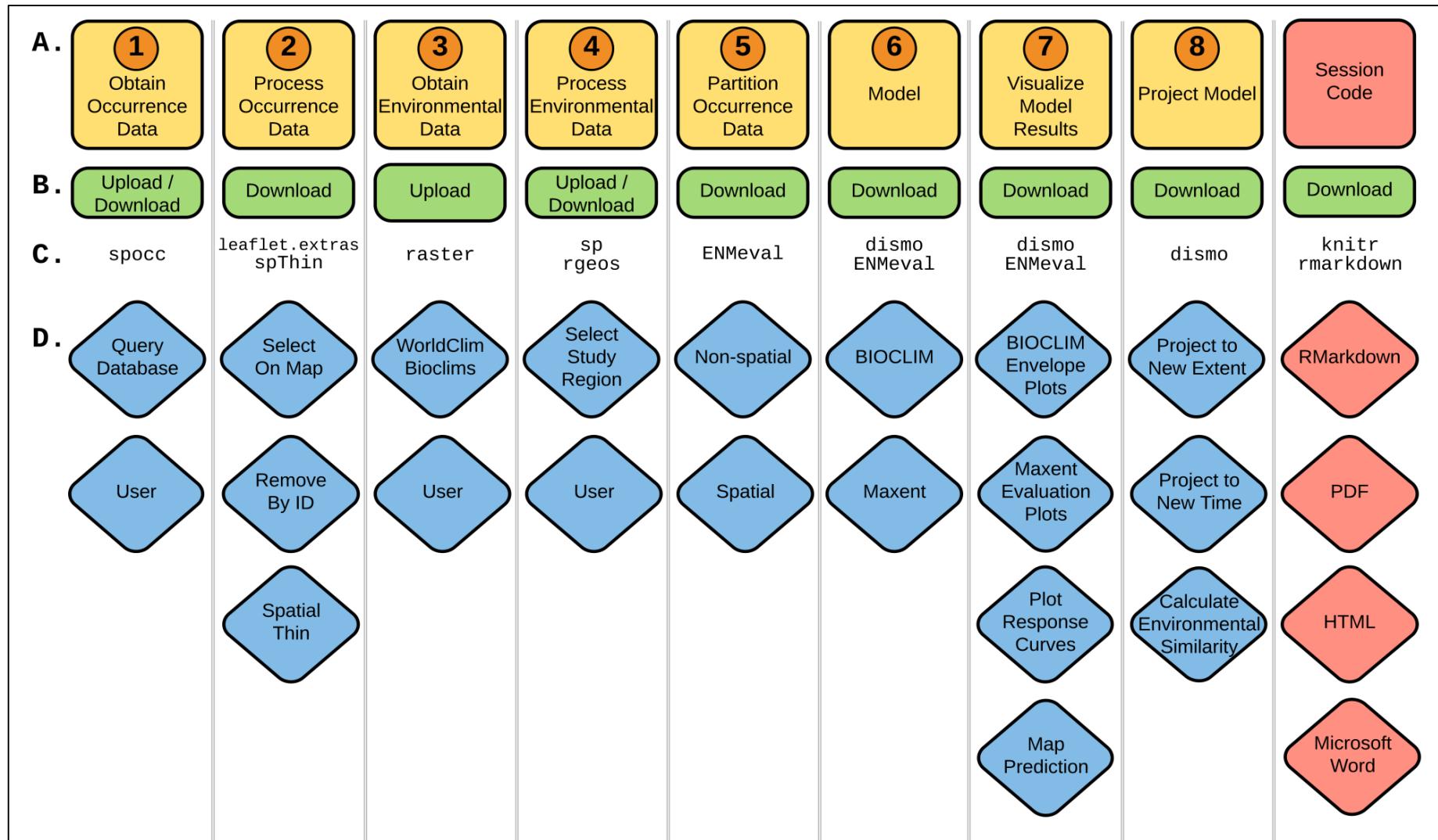
A map view showing a coastal area with several red dots indicating occurrence points.

Wallace: Características

- **Gratis y de código abierto**
- **Instructivo:** Proporciona información guía sobre temas teóricos y metodológicos
- **Flexible:** Provee al usuario múltiples opciones analíticas y permite la descarga de datos
- **Interactivo:** Visualizaciones de mapas y gráficos interactivos para explorar modelos y sus predicciones
- **Reproducible:** Permite la descarga del código R ejecutable para su sesión
- **Expandible:** Módulos que pueden ser contribuidos por la comunidad de usuarios

The image shows the Wallace software interface. On the left, the 'Obtain Occurrence Data' panel is displayed, featuring a dropdown menu for 'Zamia_amazonum' and a dropdown for 'L0.5'. It includes tabs for 'Map', 'Table', 'Results', 'Component Guidance', 'Module Guidance', and 'Download'. Below this, the 'Module: Query Database (Present)' section is shown, with a sub-section for 'spocc: Interface to Species Occurrence Data Sources'. It contains fields for 'Choose Database' (set to GBIF), 'Enter species scientific name' (format: Genus species), 'Set maximum number of occurrences', and a 'Query Database' button. At the bottom, there is information about module developers and references. On the right, the 'Process Environmental Data' panel is shown, with a dropdown for 'Tremarctos_ornatus'. It features tabs for 'Map', 'Table', 'Results', 'Component Guidance', 'Module Guidance', and 'Download'. The 'Map' tab displays a map of Colombia with several red dots representing study regions. A sidebar on the right provides details about the selected study region.

Wallace: Estructura modular



Contenido



3. Trabajando con Wallace: taller interactivo para construir modelos de distribución

Instalar y correr Wallace

1. Instalar R (versión \geq v.3.5.0) y Rstudio
2. Instalar el paquete ‘wallace’ desde CRAN (v.1.0.6; estable)

```
# install the package
install.packages('wallace')
# load the package
library(wallace)
# run the app
run_wallace()
```

OPCIONAL: Si desea utilizar ‘Maxent’ del paquete ‘dismo’**

1. Instalar Java
2. Instalar [maxent.jar](#) y meterlo en la carpeta de dismo
3. ‘Troubleshooting’ en la pagina de [Github](#)

Wallace: Interfaz gráfica

The screenshot shows the Wallace web application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the following items: Wallace v1.9.9.0, Intro, Occ Data, Env Data, Process Occs, Process Envs, Partition Occs, Model, Visualize, Project, Data for Post-Processing, and Post-processing.

The main content area has two tabs: Intro (selected) and About. The Intro tab displays a dropdown menu titled "Use Wallace to build niche model/distribution model?" with the value "TRUE". Below this, there is a section titled "WORKFLOW" which lists the following steps:

- 1: Obtain Occurrence Data
 - Query Database
 - User-specified Occurrences
- 2: Process Occurrence Data
 - Select Occurrences on Map
 - Remove Occurrences by ID
 - Spatial Thin
- 3: Obtain Environmental Data
 - WorldClim
 - EcoClimate
 - User-specified Environmental Data
- 4: Process Environmental Data
 - Select Study Region
 - User-specified Study Region
- 5: Partition Occurrence Data
 - Non-spatial Partition
 - Spatial Partition
- 6: Build and Evaluate Niche Model
 - BIOCLIM
 - Maxent
- 7: Visualize Model Results
 - BIOCLIM Envelope Plot
 - Maxent Evaluation Plots
 - Plot Response Curves
 - Map Prediction
- 8: Project Model
 - Project to New Area
 - Project to New Time
 - Calculate Environmental Similarity
- 9: Post-Processing
 - Expert Driven: Editing using expert maps
 - Data Driven: Masking by land cover

At the bottom left, there is a link to "Download Session Code".

The About tab displays the following content:

What is Wallace?

Welcome to Wallace, a flexible application for reproducible ecological modeling, built for community expansion. The current version of Wallace (v1.9.9*) steps the user through a full niche/distribution modeling analysis, from data acquisition to visualizing results.

The application is written in R with the web app development package shiny. Please find the stable version of Wallace on CRAN, and the development version on Github. We also maintain a Wallace website that has some basic info, links, and will be updated with tutorial materials in the near future.

Wallace is designed to facilitate spatial biodiversity research, and currently concentrates on modeling species niches and distributions using occurrence datasets and environmental/predictor variables. These models provide an estimate of the species' response to environmental conditions, and can be used to generate maps that indicate suitable areas for the species (i.e. its potential geographic distribution; Guisan & Thuiller 2005; Elith & Leathwick 2009; Franklin 2010a; Peterson et al. 2011). This research area has grown tremendously over the past two decades, with applications to pressing environmental issues such as conservation biology (Franklin 2010b), invasive species (Ficetola et al. 2007), zoonotic diseases (González et al. 2010), and climate-change impacts (Kearney et al. 2010).

Also, for more detail, please see our paper in Methods in Ecology and Evolution.
Kass J. M., Vilela B., Aiello-Lammens M. E., Muscarella R., Merow C., Anderson R. P. (2018). Wallace: A flexible platform for reproducible modeling of species niches and distributions built for community expansion. *Methods Ecol Evol.* 2018, 9: 1151-1156. <https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.12945>

Who is Wallace for?

We engineered Wallace to be used by a broad audience that includes graduate students, ecologists, conservation practitioners, natural resource managers, educators, and programmers. Anyone, regardless of programming ability, can use Wallace to perform an analysis, learn about the methods, and share the results. Additionally, those who want to disseminate a technique can author a module for Wallace.

Attributes of Wallace

- **open:** the code is free to use and modify (GPL 3.0), and it gives users access to some of the largest public online biodiversity databases
- **expandable:** users can author and contribute modules that enable new methodological options
- **flexible:** options for user uploads and downloads of results
- **interactive:** includes an embedded zoomable leaflet map, sortable R data tables, and visualizations of results
- **instructive:** features guidance text that educates users about theoretical and analytical aspects of each step in the workflow
- **reproducible:** users can download an markdown .Rmd file that when run reproduces the analysis

Wallace website

For more information and relevant links see our website.

Watch webinars about Wallace

The following webinar was the "37th Global Online Biodiversity Informatics Seminar" in the Biodiversity Informatics Training Curriculum organized by Town Peterson. Kass, J. M. 9 May 2018. "WALLACE: A flexible platform for reproducible modeling of species niches and distributions built for community expansion." Broadcast from the City College of New York, City University of New York. Watch on YouTube.

The following webinar was part of the "Modelado de Distributions Potenciales" series, organized by Angela Cuervo. Anderson, R. P. 21 May 2018. "El software Wallace para modelar nichos y distribuciones: Un coche con motor R, volante de ratón y cerebro de humano." Broadcast from the City College of New York, City University of New York. Watch on YouTube.

Contribute to Wallace

Contributors should submit pull requests to the Wallace GitHub account for module authorship or significant code contributions to either the UI or server files. Also, please connect on Github to post code-related issues and the Google Group for methodological and other broader-scope questions, thoughts, or suggestions for improvement.

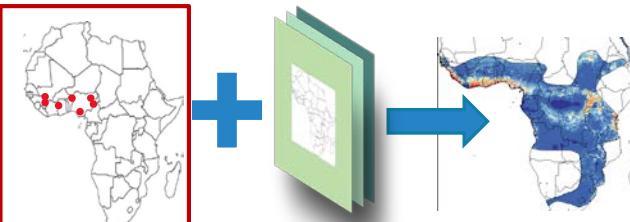
Contact us

Please email us with any other questions.

Componente 1: Obtener datos de presencia (Occ Data)

1. Especificado por el usuario

2. Descarga desde base de datos disponibles



Wallace Intro **1 Occ Data** 2 Process Occs 3 Env Data 4 Process Envs 5 Partition Occs 6 Model 7 Visualize 8 Project Session Code

Change Base Map
ESRI Topo ▾

Obtain Occurrence Data

Modules Available:

Query Database
 User-specified

Module: Query Database
spocc : Interface to Species Occurrence Data Sources

Choose Database

GBIF VertNet BISON

Enter species scientific name

Format: Genus species

Set maximum number of occurrences

1 500

1 51 101 151 201 251 301 351 401 451 500

Query Database

Download database occurrence localities (.csv)

Download

Module Developers: Jamie M. Kass, Bruno Vilela, Robert P. Anderson
spocc references

WELCOME TO WALLACE
Please find messages for the user in this log window.

Map Occs Tbl Results Component Guidance Module Guidance

Component: Obtain Occurrence Records

ORIENTATION

Niche/distributional modeling analyses require georeferenced occurrence records for the species (e.g., with latitude/longitude). At present, Component **Obtain Occurrence Records** focuses on data documenting the *presence* of the species (i.e., not any information on its absence or non-detection; Franklin 2010 chap. 4; Peterson et al. 2011 chapter 5; Anderson 2012). Wallace currently allows users either to: 1) obtain occurrence records from selected online biodiversity databases and download the results (Module **Query Database**); or 2) upload their own dataset (Module **User-specified Occurrences**).

REFERENCES

Anderson, R. P. (2012). Harnessing the world's biodiversity data: promise and peril in ecological niche modeling of species distributions. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*. 1260: 66-80.

Franklin J. (2010). Mapping Species Distributions: Spatial Inference and Prediction. Data for species distribution models: the biological data. In: Mapping species distributions: spatial inference and prediction. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

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Componente 1: Obtener datos de presencia (Occ Data)

MAPA INTERACTIVO

Wallace Intro **1 Occ Data** 2 Process Occs 3 Env Data 4 Process Envs 5 Partition Occs 6 Model 7 Visualize 8 Project Session Code

Obtain Occurrence Data
Modules Available:
 Query Database
 User-specified

Module: Query Database
spocc : Interface to Species Occurrence Data Sources

Choose Database
 GBIF VertNet BISON

Enter species scientific name
Tremarcos ornatus

Set maximum number of occurrences
1 200 500
1 51 101 151 201 251 301 351 401 451 500

Query Database

Download database occurrence localities (.csv)
[Download](#)

Module Developers: Jamie M. Kass, Bruno Vilela, Robert P. Anderson
spocc references

Please find messages for the user in this log window.
> Total gbif records for Tremarcos ornatus returned [200] out of [237] total (limit 200). Records without coordinates removed [129]. Duplicated records removed [5]. Remaining records [66].

Change Base Map
ESRI Topo

Map Occs Tbl Results Component Guidance Module Guidance

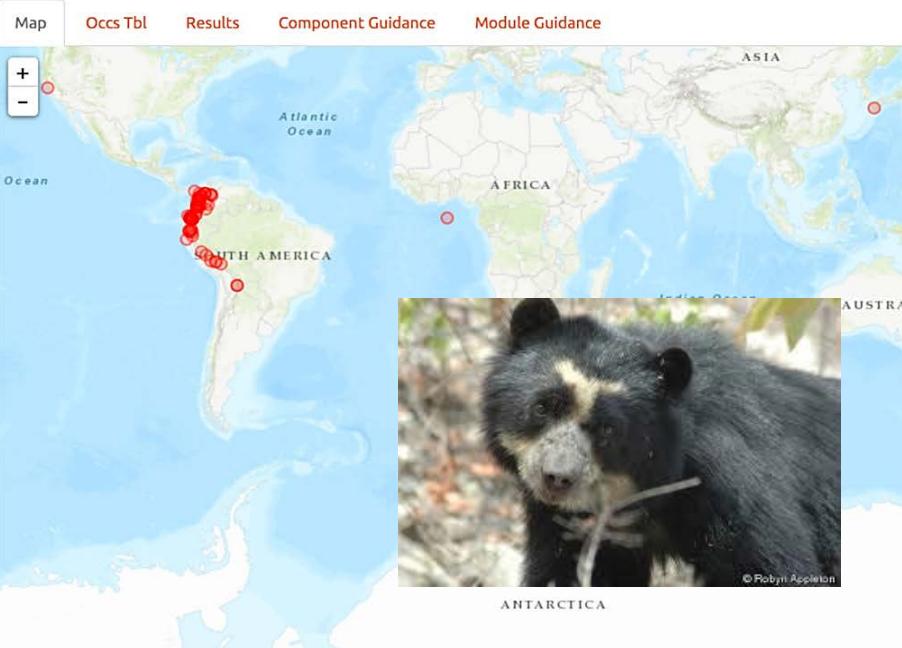


TABLA CON DATOS DE PRESENCIA

Data 4 Process Envs 5 Partition Occs 6 Model 7 Visualize 8 Project Session Code

Please find messages for the user in this log window.
> Total gbif records for Tremarcos ornatus returned [200] out of [237] total (limit 200). Records without coordinates removed [129]. Duplicated records removed [5]. Remaining records [66].

Change Base Map
ESRI Topo

Map Occs Tbl Results Component Guidance Module Guidance

Show 10 entries Search:

name	occID	longitude	latitude	year	institutionCode	country	stateProvince
Tremarcos ornatus	1	-75.89	5.54	2018	iNaturalist	Colombia	
Tremarcos ornatus	2	-76.56	3.94	2017	CPR	Colombia	Valle del Cauca
Tremarcos ornatus	3	-75.63	4.07	2017	CPR	Colombia	Tolima
Tremarcos ornatus	4	-77.89	-0.51	2017	iNaturalist	Ecuador	
Tremarcos ornatus	5	-72.44	-13.15	2017	iNaturalist	Peru	
Tremarcos ornatus	6	-76.17	6.49	2017	iNaturalist	Colombia	
Tremarcos ornatus	7	-78.79	0.05	2017	iNaturalist	Ecuador	
Tremarcos ornatus	8	-78.73	0.19	2017	iNaturalist	Ecuador	
Tremarcos ornatus	9	-78.2	-0.37	2017	iNaturalist	Ecuador	
Tremarcos ornatus	10	-78.02	-0.3	2016	iNaturalist	Ecuador	

Componente 2: Procesar datos de presencia (Process Occs)

Wallace v1.9.9.0 Intro Occ Data Env Data **Process Occs** Process Envs Partition Occs Model Visualize Project Data for Post-Processing Post-processing

Process Occurrence Data
Modules Available:
 Select Occurrences On Map
 Remove Occurrences By ID
 Spatial Thin

Module: Spatial Thin
spThin : Functions for Spatial Thinning of Species Occurrence Records for Use in Ecological Models

Thinning distance (km)

 Batch

Module Developers: Jamie M. Kass, Matthew E. Aiello-Lammens, Robert P. Anderson
spThin references
Package Developers: Matthew E. Aiello-Lammens, Robert A. Boria, Aleksandar Radosavljevic, Bruno Vilela, and Robert P. Anderson
[CRAN documentation](#)

Duplicated records removed [8]. Remaining records [14].
> WorldClim bioclimatic variables bio1-19 at 10 arcmin resolution.
> **WARNING :** Removed records without environmental values with occIDs: 55.

Tremarctos_ornatus

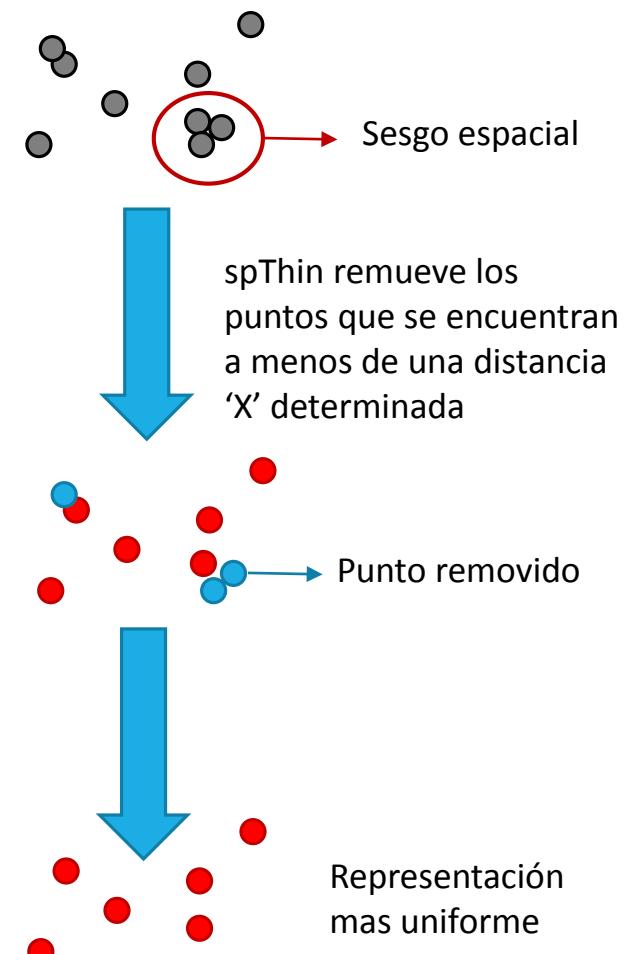
Map Table Results Component Guidance Module Guidance Download

ESRI Topo

Leaflet | Tiles © Esri — Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, iPC, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), and the GIS User Community

A diagram at the bottom shows a small map of Africa with red dots representing raw occurrence data. An arrow points from this to a green book icon, which then points to a larger map of South America with red dots representing the processed, thinned data.

Reducir sesgos espaciales



Componente 2: Procesar datos de presencia (Process Occs)

Wallace Intro 1 Occ Data **2 Process Occs** 3 Env Data 4 Process Envs 5 Partition Occs 6 Model 7 Visualize 8 Project Session Code

Process Occurrence Data
Modules Available:
 Select Occurrences On Map
 Remove Occurrences By ID
 Spatial Thin

Module: Spatial Thin
spThin : Spatial Thinning of Species Occurrence Records

Thinning distance (km)
10

Thin Occurrences

Reset to original occurrences

Reset

Download processed occurrence localities (.csv)

Download

Module Developers: Jamie M. Kass, Matthew E. Aiello-Lammens, Robert P. Anderson

spThin references

Package Developers: Matthew E. Aiello-Lammens, Rob A. Boria, Alex Radosavljevic, Bruno Vilela, Robert P. Anderson

> Removed occurrence with ID = 147 . Updated data has n = 57 records.
> Removed occurrence with ID = 159 . Updated data has n = 56 records.
> Total records thinned to [44] localities.

Change Base Map
ESRI Topo

Map Occs Tbl Results Component Guidance Module Guidance

Punto removido

Punto retenido

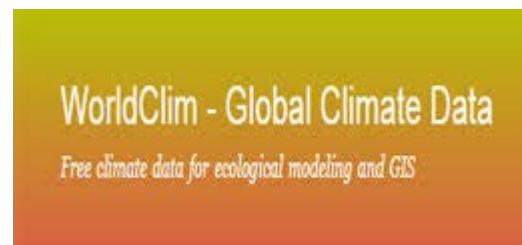
Occ Records
red: removed
blue: retained

Leaflet | Tiles © Esri — Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, IPC, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), and the GIS User Community

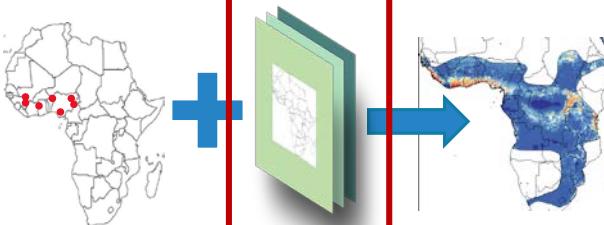
Componente 3: Obtener datos ambientales (Env Data)

1. Especificado por el usuario

2. Descarga desde base de datos disponibles



<https://www.worldclim.org/>



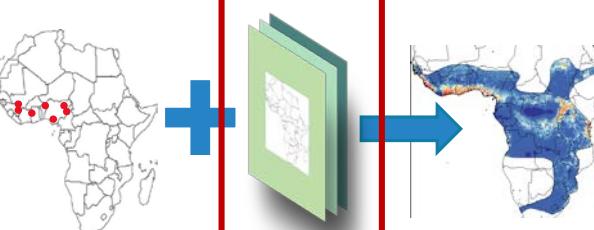
Screenshot of the R package Wallace interface, specifically the "3 Env Data" tab. The interface shows the following components:

- Obtain Environmental Data**: A section where users can choose modules. The "WorldClim Bioclims" option is selected (radio button). There is also an "User-specified" option.
- Module: WorldClim Bioclims**: A detailed view of the selected module. It includes the `raster` package information and a dropdown menu for "Select WorldClim bioclimatic variable resolution" set to "2.5 arcmin".
- Select**: A list of 19 bioclimatic variables (bio1 to bio19) with checkboxes. Several checkboxes are checked, including bio12, bio13, bio14, bio15, bio16, bio17, bio18, and bio19. A red arrow points to the checkbox for "Specify variables to use in analysis?".
- Results**: A panel displaying R code and its output. The output includes messages about record removal and environmental predictors, followed by a detailed description of the raster stack dimensions and properties.

Componente 4: Procesar variables ambientales (Process Envs)

1. Escoger la region de estudio

2. Muestrar puntos de 'trasfondo' (background)



Wallace Intro 1 Occ Data 2 Process Occs 3 Env Data **4 Process Envs** 5 Partition Occs 6 Model 7 Visualize 8 Project Session Code

Change Base Map
ESRI Topo

Process Environmental Data
Modules Available:
 Select Study Region
 User-specified

Module: Select Study Region
sp : Title Classes and Methods for Spatial Data
rgeos : Interface to Geometry Engine - Open Source (GEOS)

Step 1: Choose Background Extent
Background Extents:
 Bounding box
 Minimum convex polygon
 Point buffers
Study region buffer distance (degree)
1
Select

Step 2: Sample Background Points
Mask predictor rasters by background extent and sample background points
No. of background points
10000

Total records thinned to [44] localities.
Environmental predictors: WorldClim bioclimatic variables bio1-19 at 2.5 arcmin resolution.
Study extent: minimum convex polygon. Study extent buffered by 1 degrees.

Map Occs Tbl Results Component Guidance Module Guidance

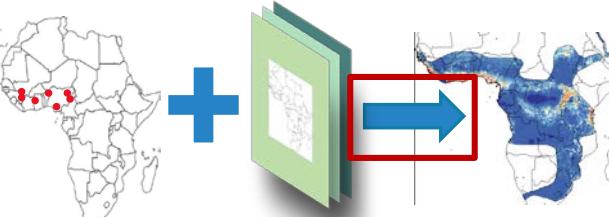
Leaflet | Tiles © Esri — Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, iPC, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCan, GeoBase, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), and the GIS User Community

Occ Records
retained removed

Componente 5: Partición de datos (Partition Occs)

Los datos de presencia se pueden particionar de la siguiente manera para calibrar y evaluar el modelo:

1. Aleatoria (no espacial)
2. Espacial



Wallace Intro 1 Occ Data 2 Process Occs 3 Env Data 4 Process Envs **5 Partition Occs** 6 Model 7 Visualize 8 Project Session Code

Change Base Map
ESRI Topo

Partition Occurrence Data
Modules Available:
 Non-spatial Partition
 Spatial Partition

Module: Non-spatial Partition
ENMeval: Automated Runs and Evaluations of Ecological Niche Models

Options Available:
Random k-fold

Number of Folds
4

Partition

Download occurrence and background localities with partition values (.csv)
Download

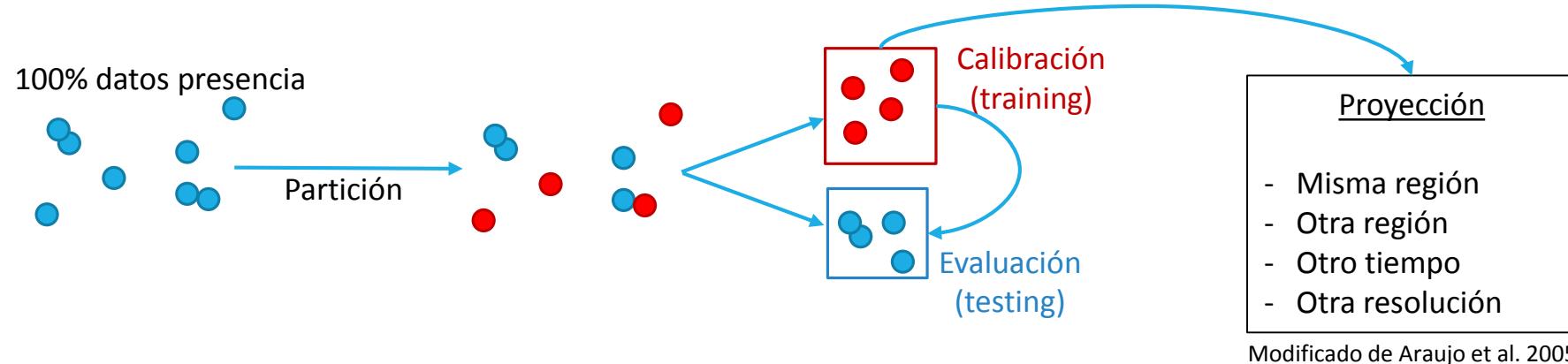
Module Developers: Jamie M. Kass, Bruno Vilela, Robert P. Anderson
ENMeval references
Package Developers: Robert Muscarella, Peter J. Galante, Mariano Soley-Guardia, Robert A. Boria, Jamie M. Kass, Maria Uriarte, Robert P. Anderson
[CRAN documentation](#) | [Software note](#)

> Environmental data masked.
> Random background points sampled ($n = 10000 : 0.36\%$ of cells with values).
> Occurrences partitioned by jackknife method.
> Occurrences partitioned by random k-fold ($k = 4$).

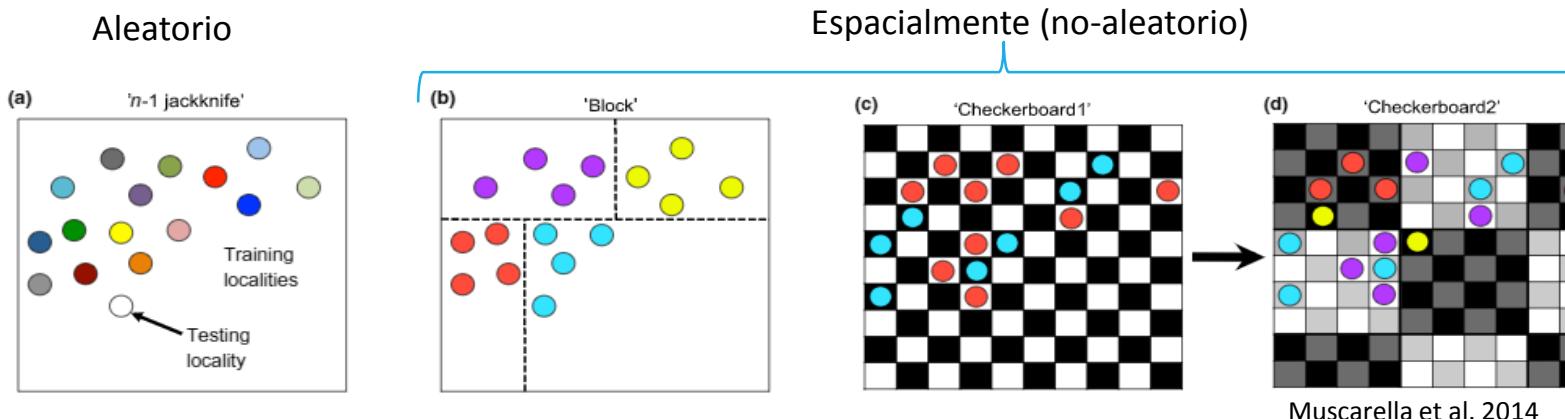
Map Occs Tbl Results Component Guidance Module Guidance

Componente 5: Partición de datos (Partition Occs)

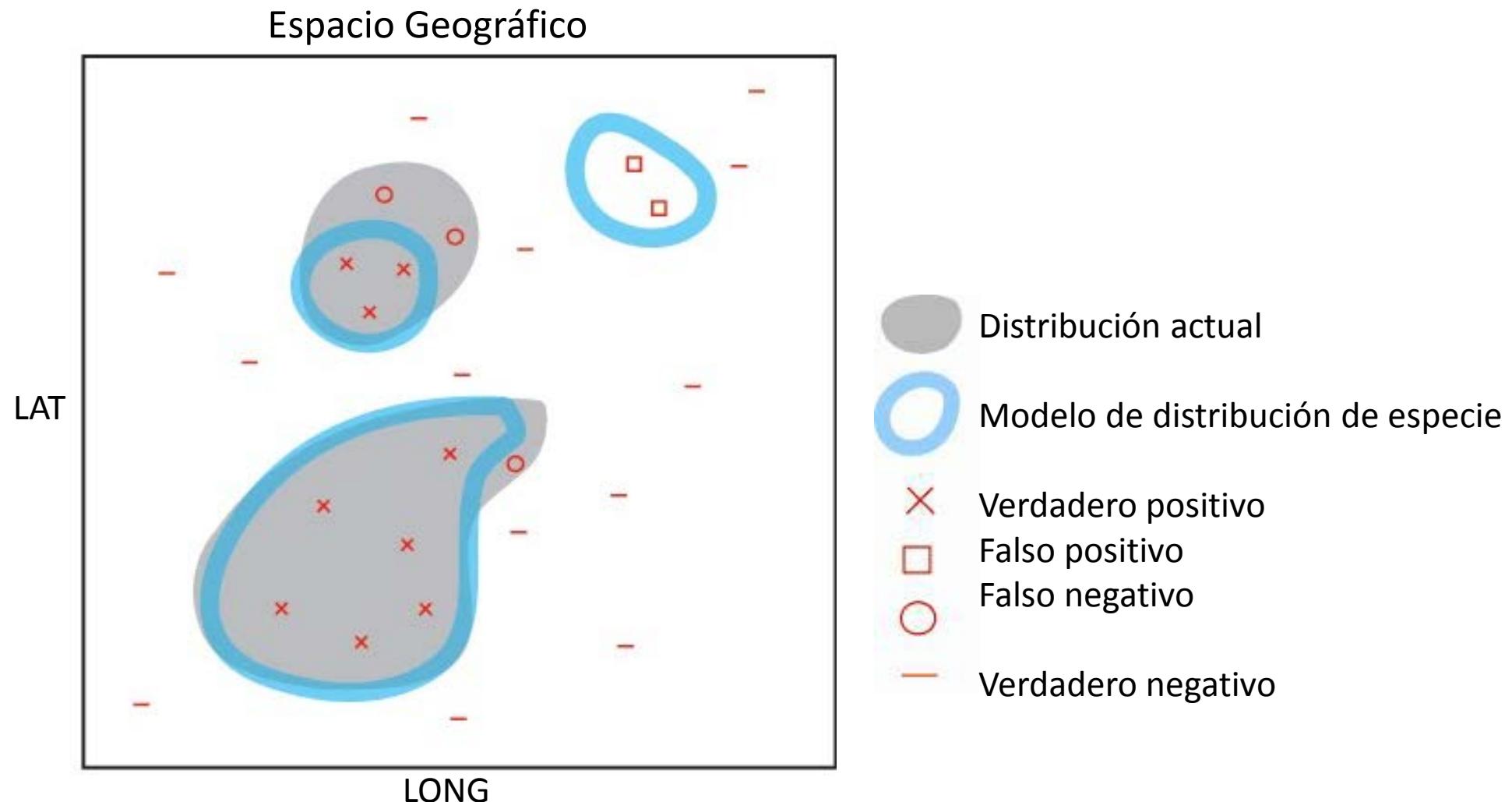
Un buen modelo debe tener capacidad predictiva



Muchas maneras de hacer esta partición

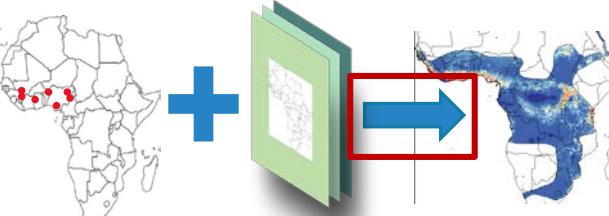


Cuatro tipo de resultados posibles cuando evaluamos un modelo de distribución



Componente 6: Construcción y evaluación de modelos (Model)

Permite ajustar complejidad del modelo y sintonizar los parámetros (“model tuning”)



Screenshot of the ENMeval software interface showing the Maxent module for building and evaluating niche models.

The interface includes:

- Header menu: Wallace, Intro, 1 Occ Data, 2 Process Occs, 3 Env Data, 4 Process Envs, 5 Partition Occs, **6 Model**, 7 Visualize, 8 Project, Session Code.
- Module Available: BIOCLIM (radio button), Maxent (radio button, selected).
- Module: Maxent (ENMeval: Automated Runs and Evaluations of Ecological Niche Models, dismo: Species Distribution Modeling).
- Note: (NOTE: see module guidance for troubleshooting tips if you are experiencing problems.)
- Select feature classes (flexibility of modeled response): L, LQ, H, LQH, LQHP, LQHPT.
- Select regularization multipliers (penalty against complexity): A slider from 0 to 10 with values 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. The value 1 is highlighted.
- Multiplier step value: Input field set to 0.5.
- Clamp predictions? checkbox (unchecked).
- Run button.
- Output sections:
 - > Occurrences partitioned by block method.
> Occurrences partitioned by block method.
> Occurrences partitioned by block method.
> Maxent ran successfully and output evaluation results for 20 models.
 - Map, Occs Tbl (selected), Results, Component Guidance, Module Guidance tabs.
 - Full model and partition bin average evaluation statistics table:

	settings	Features	rm	fullAUC	avg.test.AUC	var.test.AUC	avg.diff.AUC	var.diff.AUC	avg.test.or10pct	var.test.or10pct	avg.test.orMTI
1	L_1	L	1	0.817	0.767	0.046	0.09	0.026	0.25	0.042	0.03
2	LQ_1	LQ	1	0.9	0.781	0.033	0.116	0.026	0.188	0.057	0.14
3	H_1	H	1	0.926	0.806	0.024	0.124	0.029	0.312	0.047	0.21
4	LQH_1	LQH	1	0.93	0.801	0.023	0.132	0.027	0.344	0.035	0.28
5	L_1.5	L	1.5	0.816	0.779	0.032	0.075	0.016	0.219	0.025	0.03
6	LQ_1.5	LQ	1.5	0.88	0.785	0.029	0.11	0.019	0.25	0.042	0.05
7	H_1.5	H	1.5	0.914	0.83	0.02	0.092	0.023	0.188	0.057	0.12
8	LQH_1.5	LQH	1.5	0.917	0.821	0.018	0.108	0.019	0.281	0.046	0.12
9	L_2	L	2	0.819	0.79	0.025	0.06	0.012	0.188	0.026	0.03
10	LQ_2	LQ	2	0.864	0.798	0.028	0.093	0.019	0.219	0.025	0.05

 - Individual partition bin evaluation statistics table:

	AUC_bin.1	AUC_bin.2	AUC_bin.3	AUC_bin.4	AUC.DIFF_bin.1	AUC.DIFF_bin.2	AUC.DIFF_bin.3	AUC.DIFF_bin.4	OR10_bin.1	OR10_bin.2
1	0.641	0.709	0.786	0.934	0.206	0.125	0.029	0	0.5	0.25
2	0.695	0.791	0.71	0.927	0.201	0.081	0.182	0	0.5	0

Construcción:

Feature Classes

L

Q

H

P

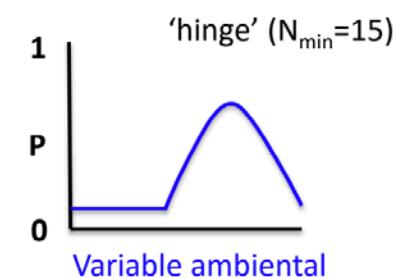
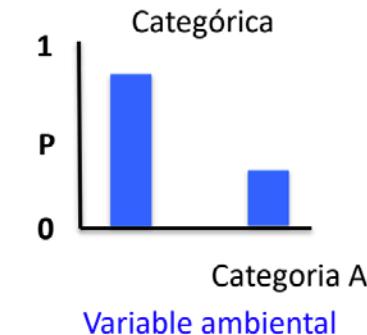
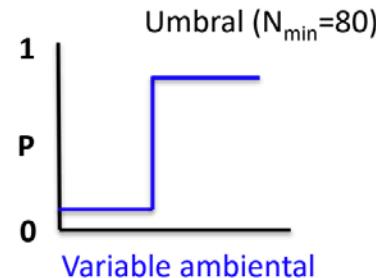
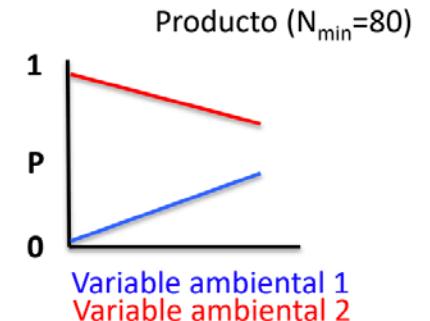
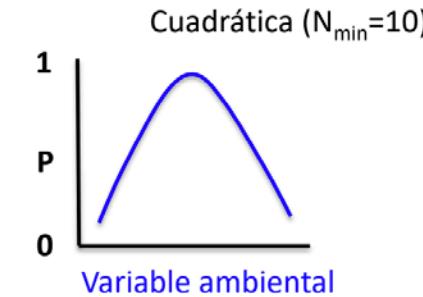
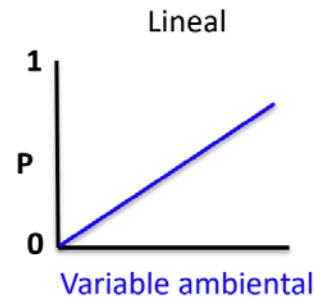
T

■

■

Relación entre ambiente (predictores) y
'probabilidad de presencia' (estimado)

'features'



Construcción:

<https://mylearningsinaiml.wordpress.com/concepts/overfitting-underfitting/>

Regularization
Multiplier

0.5

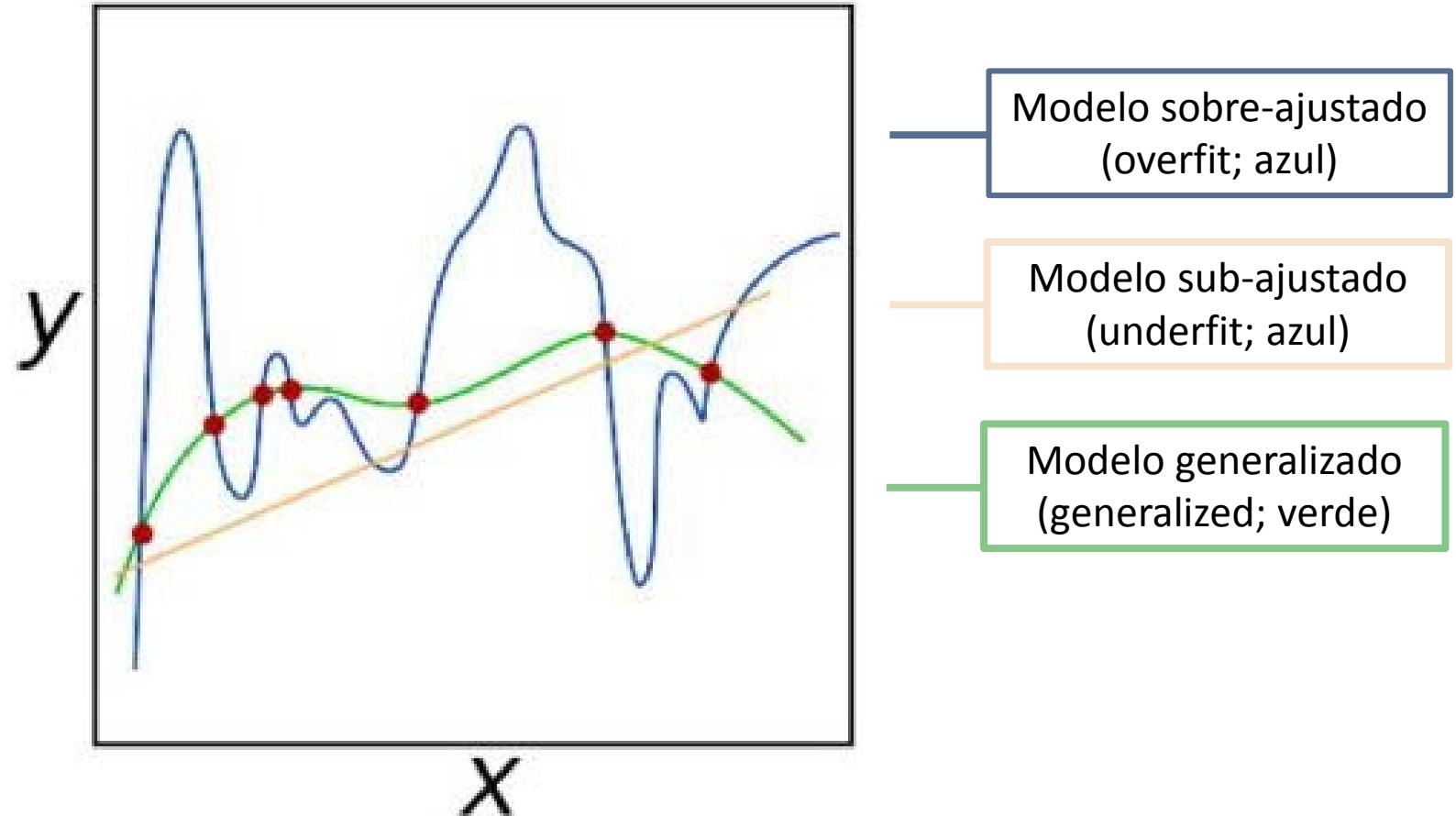
1

1.5

2

2.5

:



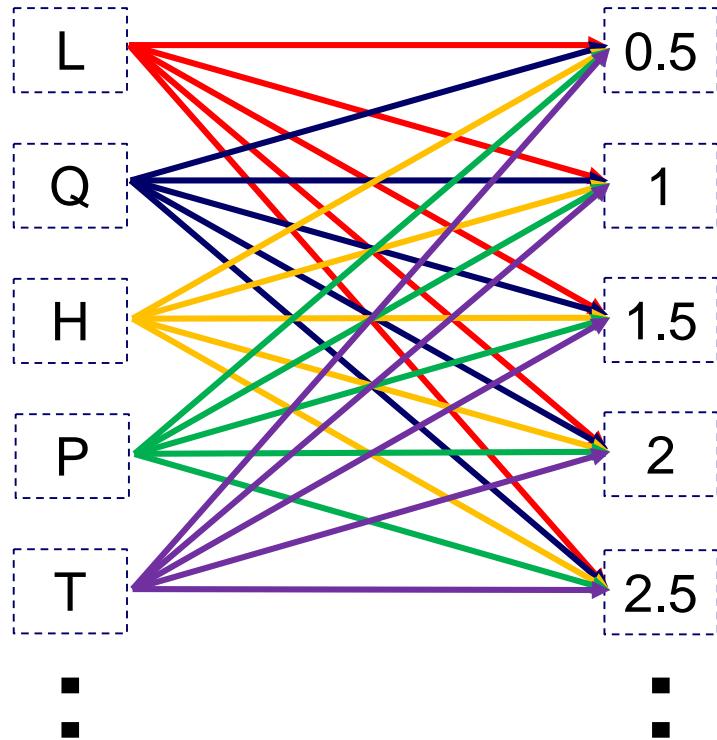
Idealmente queremos un modelo como la línea verde, que se ajuste a nuestros datos pero no demasiado ('overfit') ya que queremos que el modelo tenga capacidad predictiva.

Los RM nos permiten encontrar funciones de este tipo penalizando complejidad.

Construcción:

Respuesta a variable ambiental

Feature Classes



Penalización a complejidad del modelo

Regularization Multiplier

	rm	fc
1	1	L
2	1	LQ
3	1.5	L
4	1.5	LQ
5	2	L
6	2	LQ
7	2.5	L
8	2.5	LQ
9	3	L
10	3	LQ

Recomendación:

- Todas las clases para al menos 80 registros de ocurrencia
- L, Q y H para tamaños de muestra de 15 a 79
- L y Q para 10 a 14 registros
- Solo L para menos de 10 registros.

Evaluación:

Distintas medidas para evaluar el desempeño:

a) Del modelo completo

b) Por partición

Wallace Intro 1 Occ Data 2 Process Occs 3 Env Data 4 Process Envs 5 Partition Occs **6 Model** 7 Visualize 8 Project Session Code

Change Base Map
ESRI Topo

Current Env Variable
bio02

Current model
L_1

Build and Evaluate Niche Model

Modules Available:
 BIOCLIM
 Maxent

Module: Maxent

ENMeval: Automated Runs and Evaluations of Ecological Niche Models
dismo : Species Distribution Modeling

(NOTE: see module guidance for troubleshooting tips if you are experiencing problems.)

Select feature classes (flexibility of modeled response)
key: L inear, Q uadratic, H inge, P roduct, T hreshold

L LQ H LQH LQHP LQHPT

Select regularization multipliers (penalty against complexity)

Multiplier step value: 0.5

Clamp predictions?

Run

> Occurrences partitioned by block method.
> Occurrences partitioned by block method.
> BIOCLIM ran successfully and output evaluation results.
> Maxent ran successfully and output evaluation results for 28 models.

Map Occs Tbl **Results** Component Guidance Module Guidance

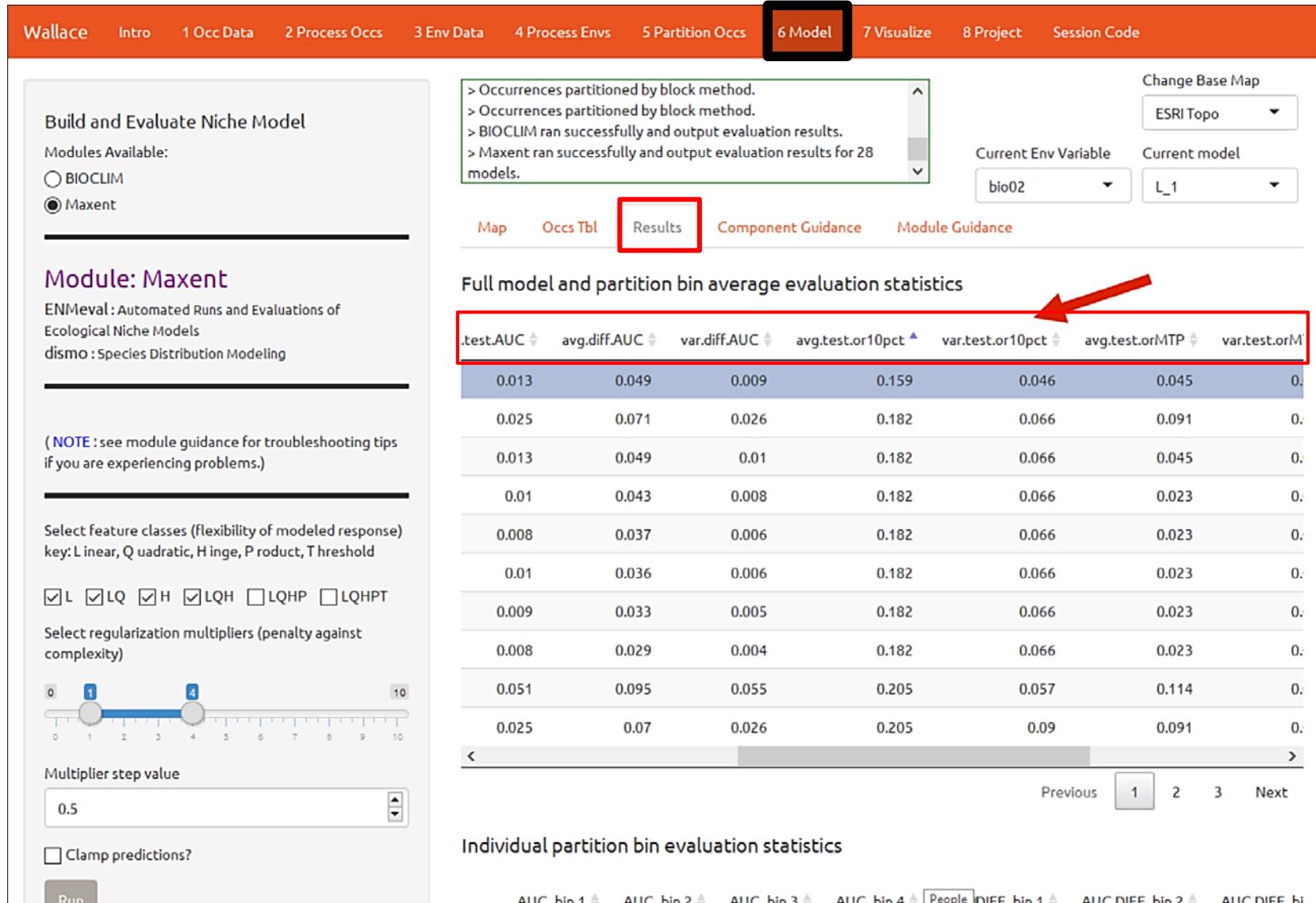
Full model and partition bin average evaluation statistics

.test.AUC	avg.diff.AUC	var.diff.AUC	avg.test.or10pct	var.test.or10pct	avg.test.orMTP	var.test.orM
0.013	0.049	0.009	0.159	0.046	0.045	0.
0.025	0.071	0.026	0.182	0.066	0.091	0.
0.013	0.049	0.01	0.182	0.066	0.045	0.
0.01	0.043	0.008	0.182	0.066	0.023	0.
0.008	0.037	0.006	0.182	0.066	0.023	0.
0.01	0.036	0.006	0.182	0.066	0.023	0.
0.009	0.033	0.005	0.182	0.066	0.023	0.
0.008	0.029	0.004	0.182	0.066	0.023	0.
0.051	0.095	0.055	0.205	0.057	0.114	0.
0.025	0.07	0.026	0.205	0.09	0.091	0.

Individual partition bin evaluation statistics

AUC bin.1 AUC bin.2 AUC bin.3 AUC bin.4 People DIFF bin.1 DIFF bin.2 DIFF bin.3 DIFF bin.4

Previous 1 2 3 Next



Evaluación:

AUC	orMTP/10pct	AICc	Nparam
(Área bajo la curva) Mide la capacidad de un modelo para diferenciar entre presencias verdaderas (sensibilidad; eje y) vs. presencias falsas (especificidad; eje x). AUC ≈1 → buen modelo	(Tasa de omisión) Mide el porcentaje de puntos de presencia que no son correctamente predichas como tal. Si OR es grande → modelo esta “sobre-ajustando”	(Criterio de información Akaike para muestras pequeñas) Mide la calidad relativa de un modelo para un conjunto de datos → ‘trade-off’ entre ajuste y complejidad. Si AICc más bajo → mejor modelo	(Número de parámetros) Mientras mas parámetros mas complejo será el modelo. Nparam < N variables → mejor modelo

Por lo general queremos un modelo con:

- AUC cercano a 1
- OR menor a 20%
- AICc bajo
- Pocos parámetros

Componente 7: Visualización de resultados (Visualize)

Wallace Intro 1 Occ Data 2 Process Occs 3 Env Data 4 Process Envs 5 Partition Occs 6 Model **7 Visualize** 8 Project Session Code

Change Base Map
ESRI Topo

Current Env Variable: bio01 Current model: H_1

Visualize Model Results

Module Available:

Maxent Evaluation Plots

Plot Response Curves

Map Prediction

Module: Maxent Evaluation Plots

ENMeval: Automated Runs and Evaluations of Ecological Niche Models
dismo: Species Distribution Modeling

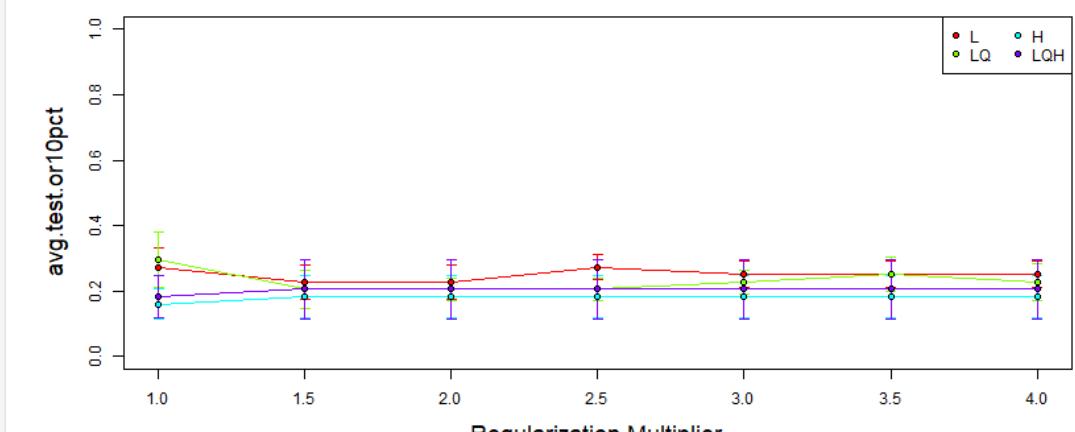
Select evaluation statistic:
average OR 10%

Download Maxent evaluation plot (.png)


avg.test.or10pct

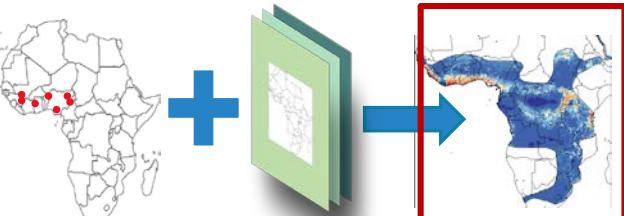
Regularization Multiplier

Module Developers: Jamie M. Kass, Robert Muscarella, Bruno Vilela, Robert P. Anderson
ENMeval references
Package Developers: Robert Muscarella, Peter J. Galante, Mariano Soley-Guardia, Robert A. Boria, Jamie M. Kass, Maria Uriarte, Robert P. Anderson
[CRAN documentation](#) | [software note](#)
dismo references
Package Developers: Robert J. Hijmans, Steven Phillips, John Leathwick, Jane Elith



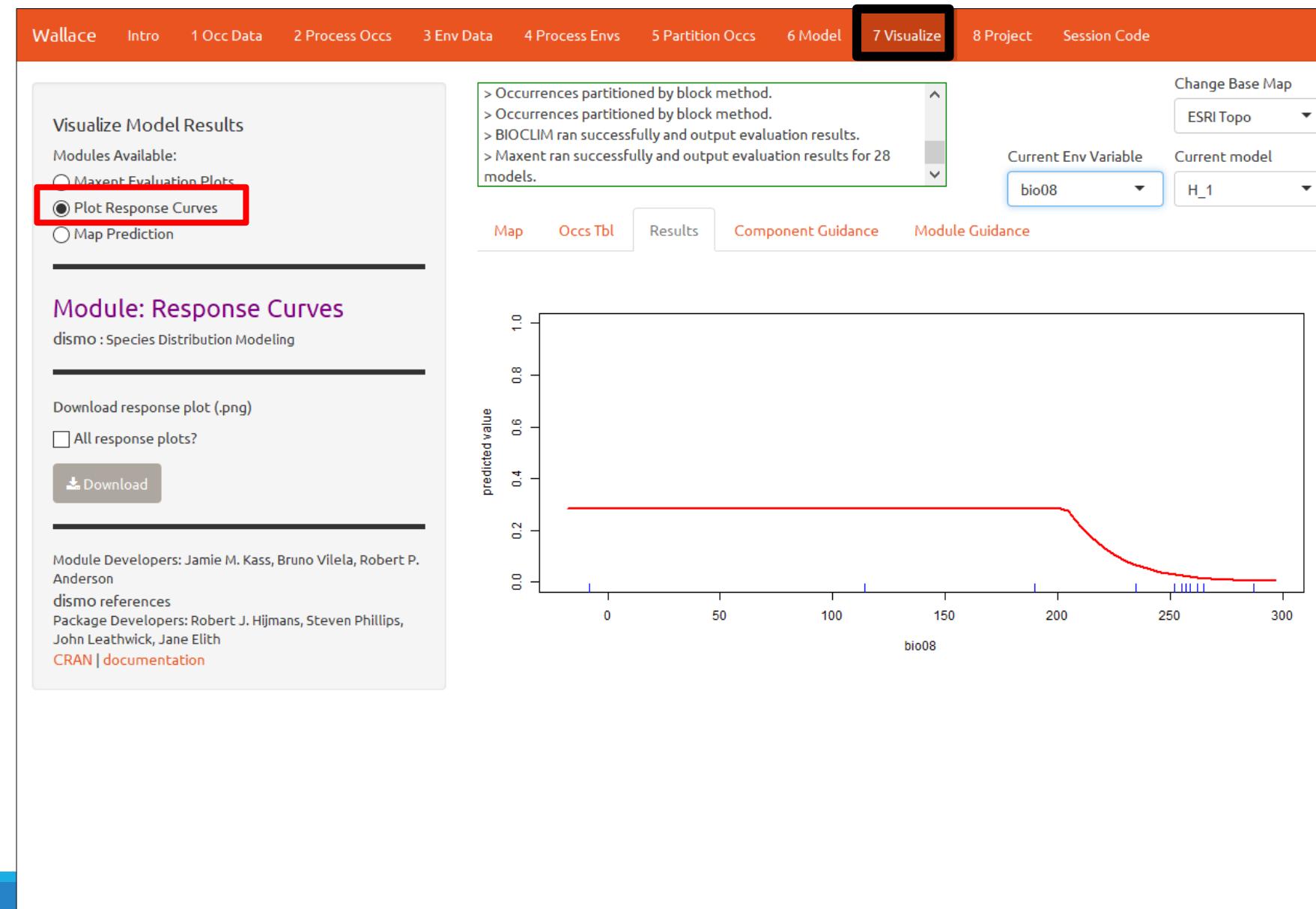
A line graph titled "avg.test.or10pct" on the y-axis (ranging from 0.0 to 1.0) versus "Regularization Multiplier" on the x-axis (ranging from 1.0 to 4.0). Four data series are plotted: L (red circles), H (cyan circles), LQ (green squares), and LH (purple triangles). All series show a general downward trend as the regularization multiplier increases, with error bars indicating variability at each point.

Permite visualizar el desempeño del modelo según nuestras distintas medidas de evaluación



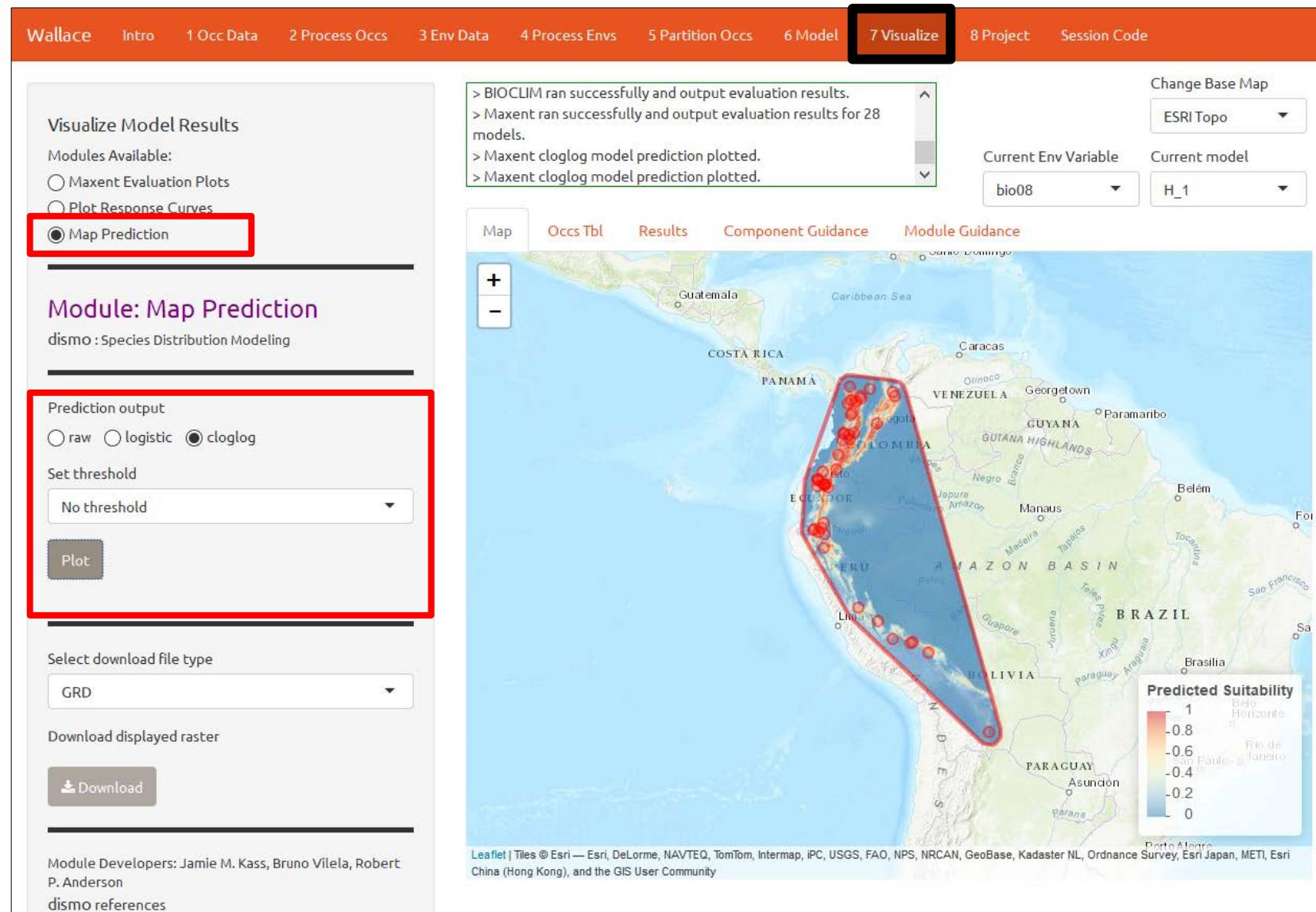
Componente 7: Visualización de resultados (Visualize)

Curvas de respuesta para cada variable ambiental segun el modelo escogido



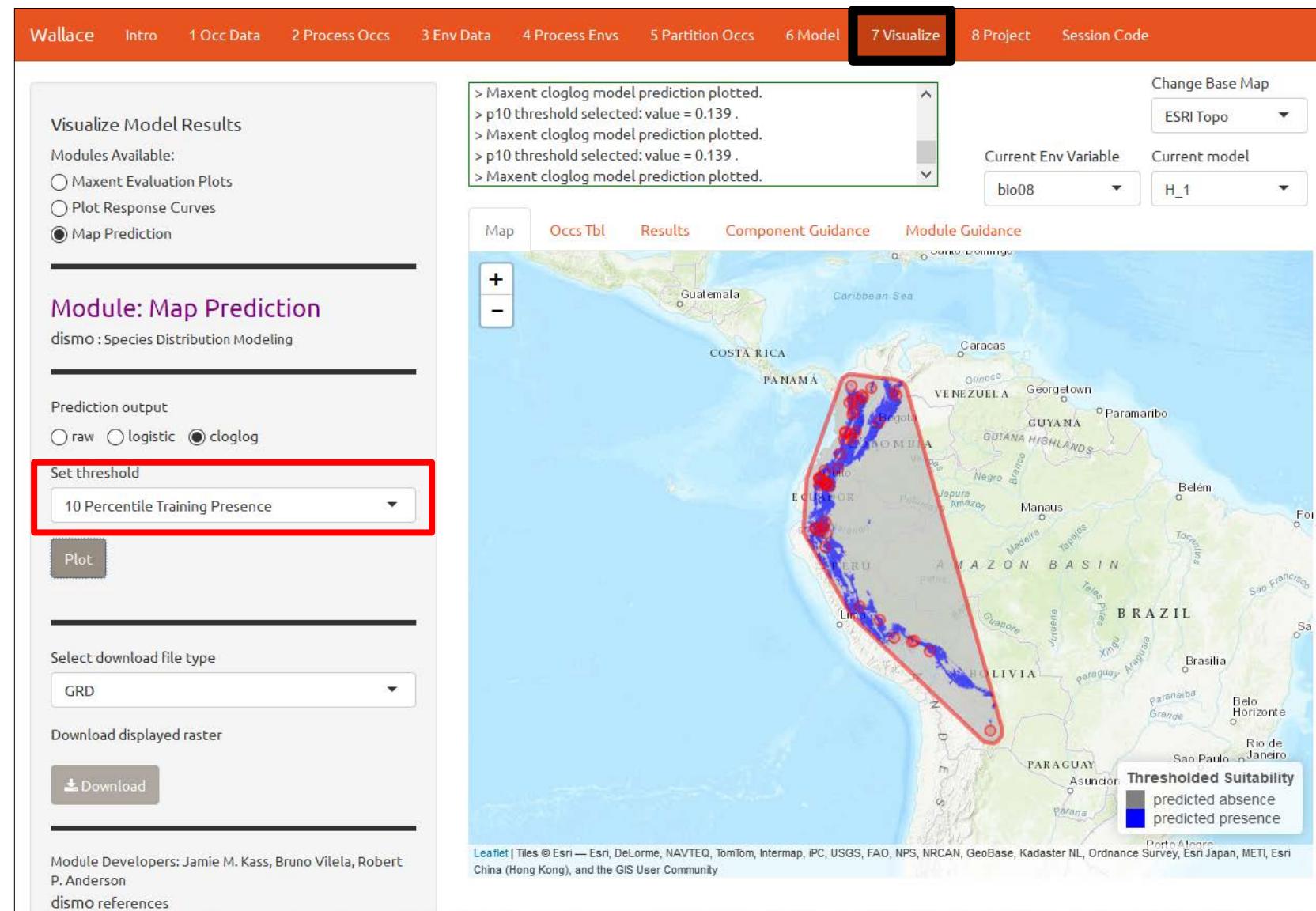
Componente 7: Visualización de resultados (Visualize)

Mapas de nuestras predicciones de distribución geográfica (continuas)

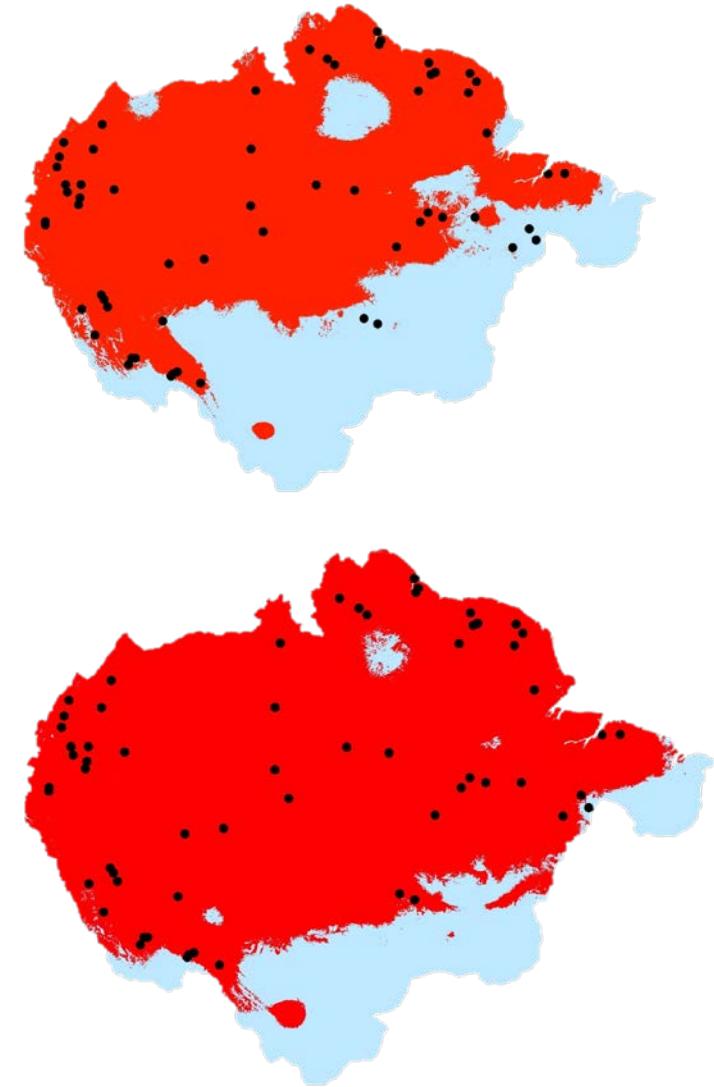
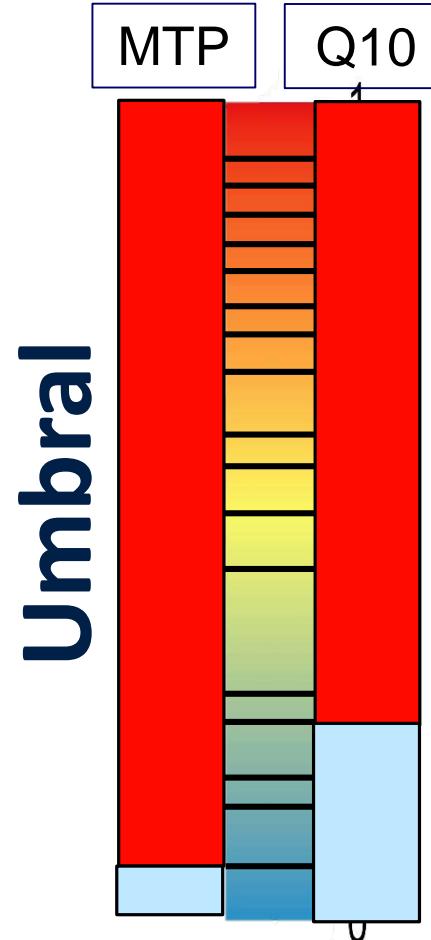
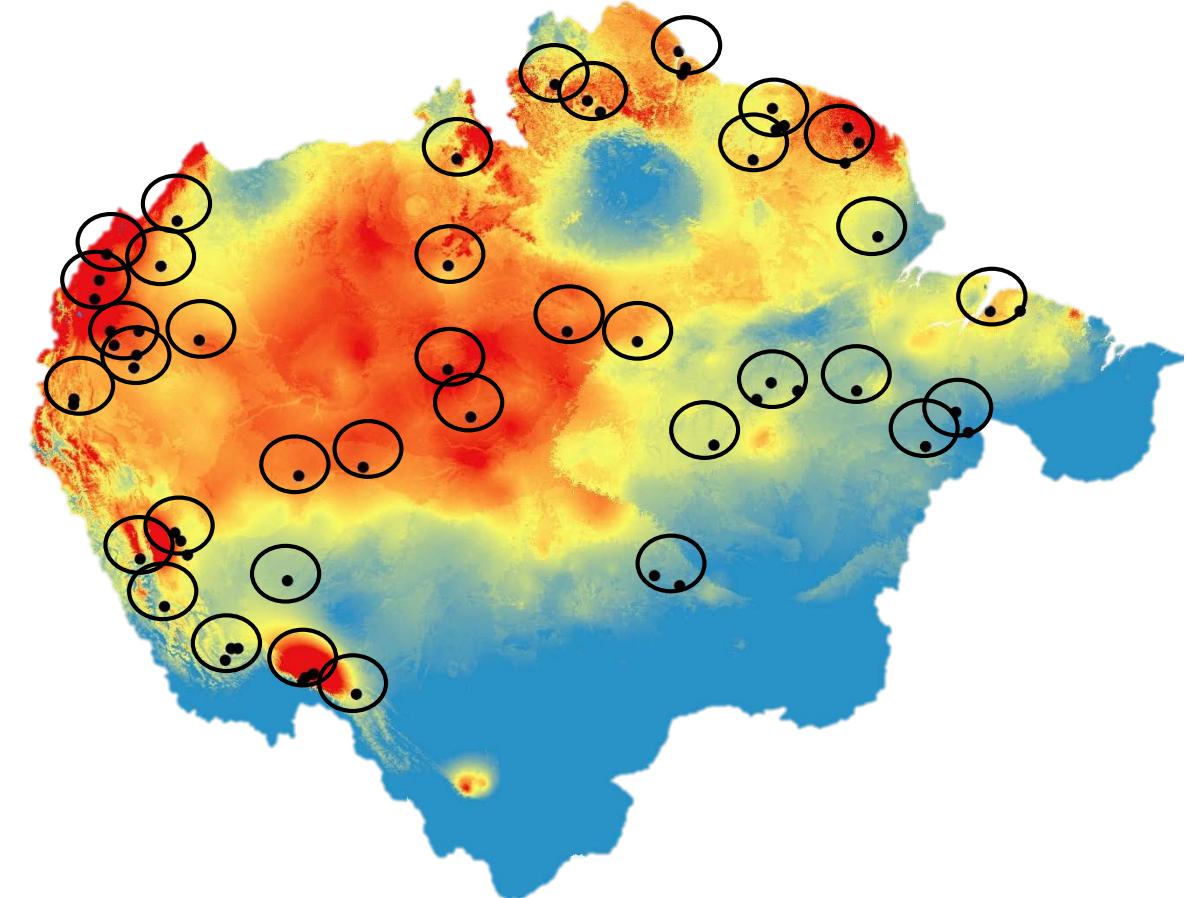


Módulo 7: Visualización de resultados (Visualize)

Map binarios de presencia/ausencia segun las predicciones del modelo tras definir un umbral



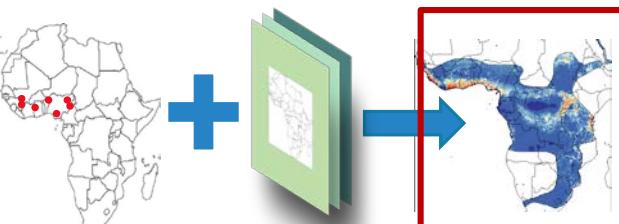
Seleccionando umbrales



Componente 8: Proyecciones (Proyect)

Permite la proyección de nuestro modelo a:

- a) Otras áreas geográficas
- b) Otros marcos temporales (futuro/pasado)



Wallace Intro 1 Occ Data 2 Process Occs 3 Env Data 4 Process Envs 5 Partition Occs 6 Model 7 Visualize **8 Project** Session Code

Change Base Map ESRI Topo

Current Env Variable Current Model

bio08 H_1

Project Model

Modules Available:

- Project to New Extent
- Project to New Time
- Calculate Environmental Similarity

> Maxent logistic model prediction plotted.
> New time projection for model H_1 with extent coordinates:
(-63.33, -14.42), (-74.32, -14.67), (-78.01, -9.95), (-81.18, -3.58), (-79.95, 3.88), (-77.4, 9.47), (-70.72, 9.12), (-63.33, 4.32), (-63.33, -14.42)
> Projected to 2070 for GCM CCSM4 under RCP 8.5.

Map Occs Tbl Results Component Guidance Module Guidance

Module: Project to New Time
dismo : Species Distribution Modeling

Select time period: 2070

Select global circulation model: CCSM4

Select RCP: 8.5

Set threshold: No threshold

Project model to new time for current extent

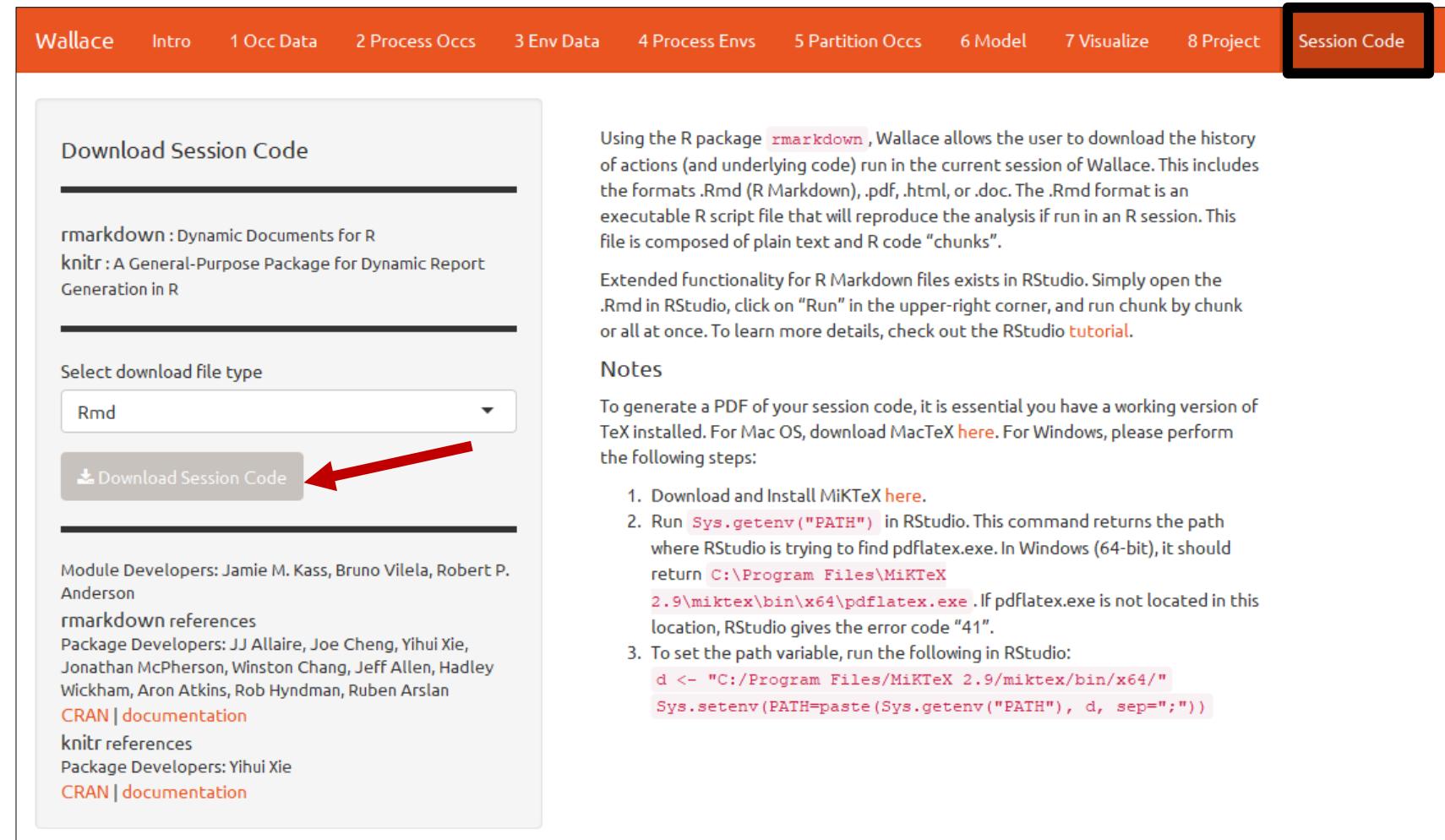
Project Reset projection extent Reset

Predicted Suitability

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Descargar el código R (Session Code)

Permite descargar el código de R de su sesión de modealdo facilitando la reproducibilidad del análisis.



The screenshot shows the Wallace software interface with the 'Session Code' tab selected. The main content area displays information about the rmarkdown and knitr packages, their purposes, and download file type options (Rmd, PDF, HTML, DOC). A prominent red arrow points to the 'Download Session Code' button. To the right, detailed instructions explain how to use the R package rmarkdown to download session history in various formats, and how to use RStudio's extended functionality for R Markdown files.

Wallace Intro 1 Occ Data 2 Process Occs 3 Env Data 4 Process Envs 5 Partition Occs 6 Model 7 Visualize 8 Project **Session Code**

Download Session Code

rmarkdown : Dynamic Documents for R
knitr : A General-Purpose Package for Dynamic Report Generation in R

Select download file type

Rmd

Download Session Code 

Module Developers: Jamie M. Kass, Bruno Vilela, Robert P. Anderson
rmarkdown references
Package Developers: JJ Allaire, Joe Cheng, Yihui Xie, Jonathan McPherson, Winston Chang, Jeff Allen, Hadley Wickham, Aron Atkins, Rob Hyndman, Ruben Arslan
[CRAN | documentation](#)
knitr references
Package Developers: Yihui Xie
[CRAN | documentation](#)

Using the R package `rmarkdown`, Wallace allows the user to download the history of actions (and underlying code) run in the current session of Wallace. This includes the formats .Rmd (R Markdown), .pdf, .html, or .doc. The .Rmd format is an executable R script file that will reproduce the analysis if run in an R session. This file is composed of plain text and R code "chunks".

Extended functionality for R Markdown files exists in RStudio. Simply open the .Rmd in RStudio, click on "Run" in the upper-right corner, and run chunk by chunk or all at once. To learn more details, check out the RStudio [tutorial](#).

Notes

To generate a PDF of your session code, it is essential you have a working version of TeX installed. For Mac OS, download MacTeX [here](#). For Windows, please perform the following steps:

1. Download and Install MiKTeX [here](#).
2. Run `Sys.getenv("PATH")` in RStudio. This command returns the path where RStudio is trying to find pdflatex.exe. In Windows (64-bit), it should return `C:\Program Files\MiKTeX 2.9\miktex\bin\x64\pdflatex.exe`. If pdflatex.exe is not located in this location, RStudio gives the error code "41".
3. To set the path variable, run the following in RStudio:

```
d <- "C:/Program Files/MiKTeX 2.9/miktex/bin/x64/"
Sys.setenv(PATH=paste(Sys.getenv("PATH"), d, sep=";"))
```

Se puede importar y correr en R!!

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following details:

- Title Bar:** RStudio
- Menu Bar:** File, Edit, Code, View, Plots, Session, Build, Debug, Profile, Tools, Help
- Toolbar:** Go to file/function, Addins
- Code Editor:** di.RMD x
The code editor displays R code with syntax highlighting. Lines 1 through 53 are shown, with line 1 being the header and line 53 being a note about processing occurrence data.
- Output pane:** Shows the results of the R code execution, including package installations (spocc, sptthin, dismo, rgeos, ENMeval), function sourcing (functions.R), and occurrence data processing steps (querying gbif database, removing duplicates, converting coordinates to numeric, giving unique IDs, extracting coordinates).
- Status Bar:** 1:1 (Top Level) - R Markdown

Contenido



4. Aplicaciones potenciales de modelos de distribución de especies en biología de la conservación

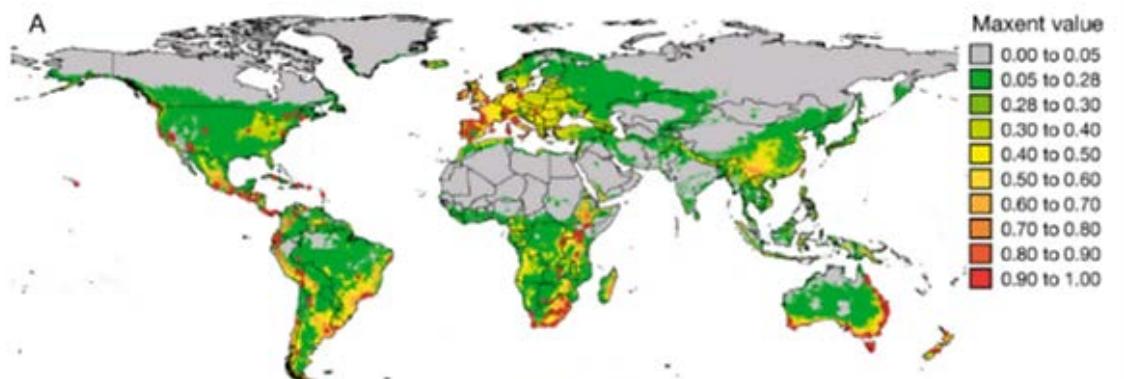
Cambios en el rango de distribución tras cambio climático



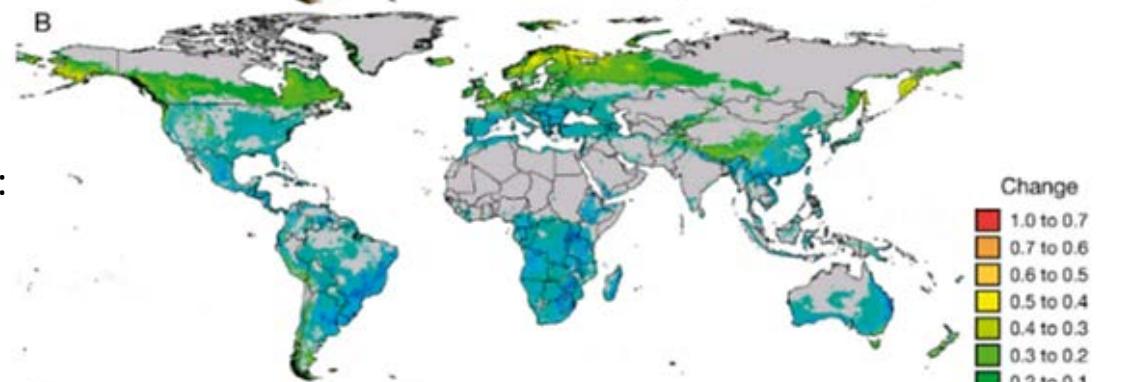
Quitridiomicosis

- Enfermedad causada por el hongo *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* (Bd)
- Riesgo para la extinción de anfibios

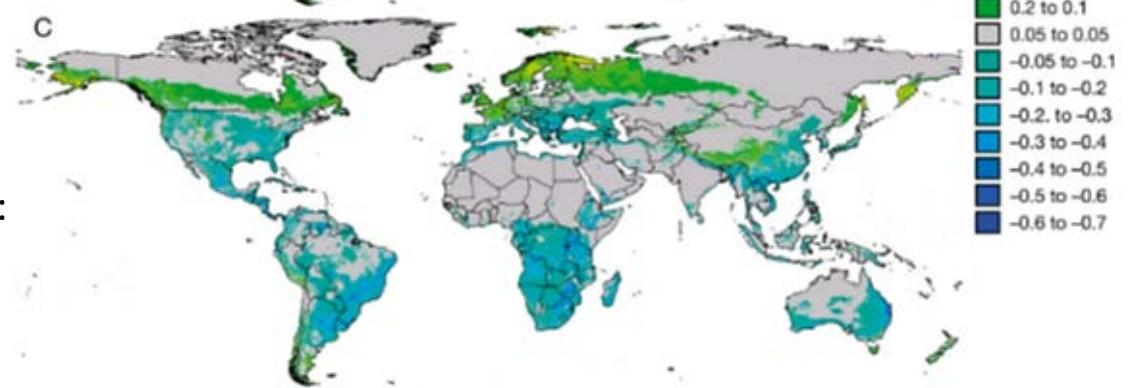
Distribucion potencial:
Presente



Cambio proyectado:
Año 2080
Escenario IPCC A2a



Cambio proyectado:
Año 2080
Escenario IPCC B2a



(Rödder et al. 2010)

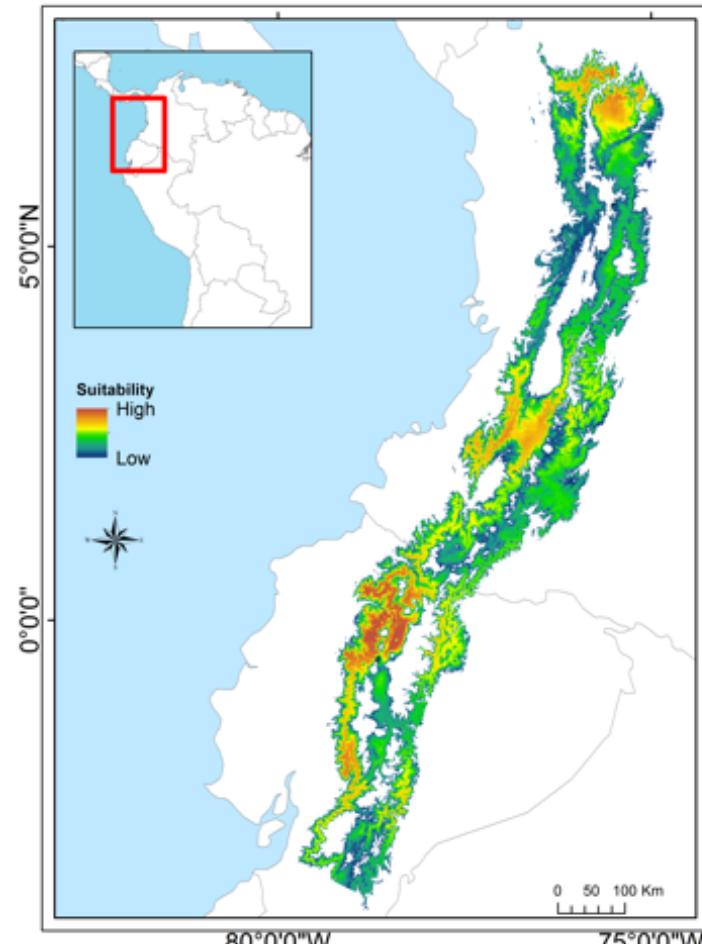
Evaluación de especies en riesgo



Olinguito:

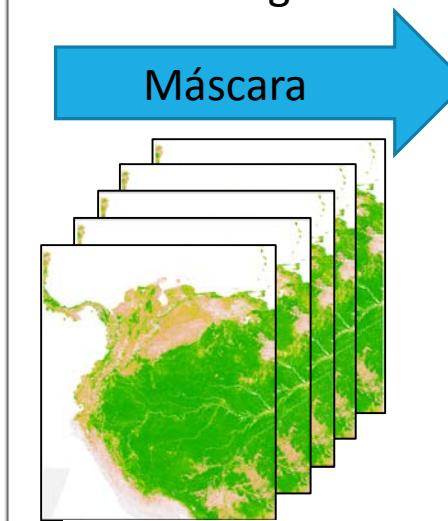
- Restringido a zonas boscosas
- Afectado por deforestación

Distribución potencial (solo clima)
¿Refleja la realidad?



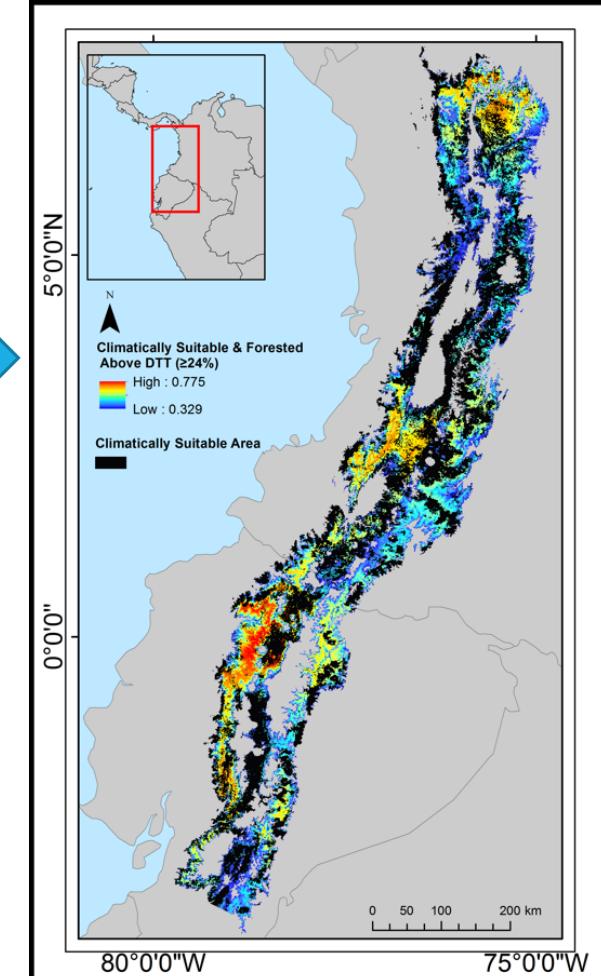
Nuevo paquete:
maskRangeR

Máscara

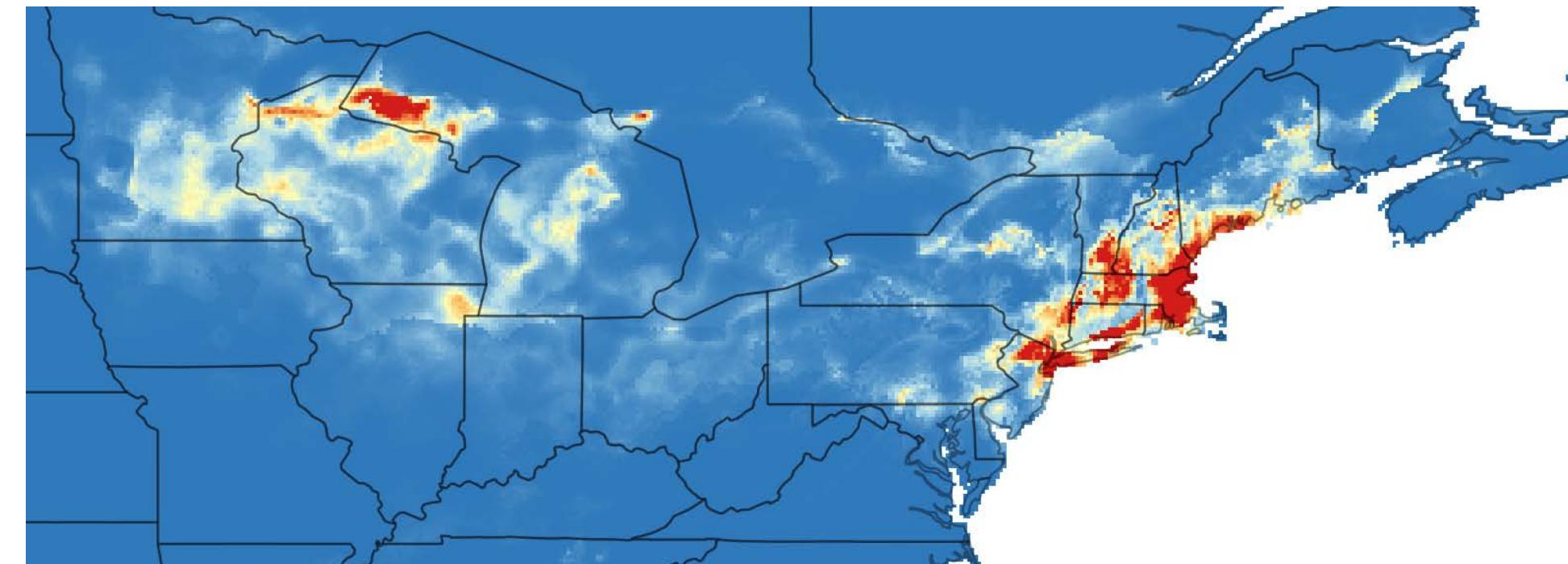


Cobertura de bosques anual

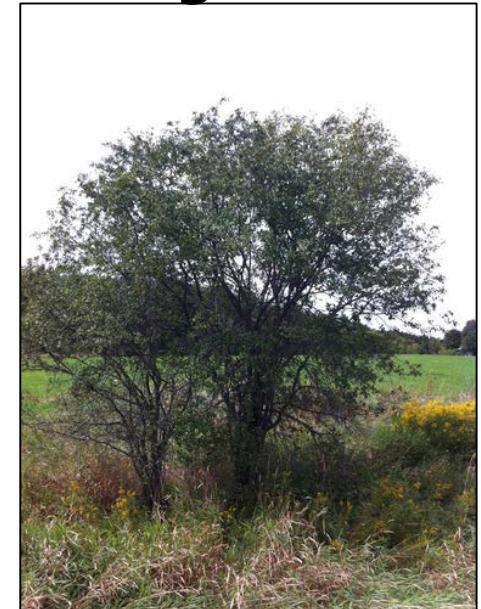
Distribución corregida
(remueve zonas deforestadas)



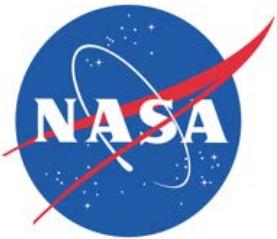
Riesgo de propagación de especies invasoras



Frangula alnus



GRACIAS!



GEO GROUP ON
EARTH OBSERVATIONS



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<https://wallaceecomod.github.io/>

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Próximamente....

WALLACE v2.0.0

- Resolver errores de v1.6.0
- Agregar análisis multi-especies
- Integrar nuevos componentes/módulos

Nuevos componentes y módulos

