Appendix S1 - Data Collation

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This appendix demonstrates how to download open-source data on fish species occurrences, functional traits and phylogenetic relationships, as well as recorded and projected climate data from the FishMed database (Albouy et al. 2015). First, we source functions from the Functions directory to download the data into our working environment

Next, we create mean Summer and mean Winter Sea Surface Temp variables for each site and join these to the species occurrence data in the format necessary for Conditional Random Fields analysis in the MRFCov library (with the two covariate columns at the righthand side of the dataframe). Here we omit species observations that do not have associated SST data, and we remove species that were recorded in fewer than 10% or greater than 90% of observations (estimating occurrence probabilities for species that are either too rare or too common is difficult and will lead to imprecise estimates of network topology)

```
library(dplyr)
Medfish.mrf.dat = Obs.1980.Climate.dat %>%
    dplyr::group_by(Latitude, Longitude) %>%
    dplyr::mutate(mean.summ.temp = mean(July,
        August, September), mean.wint.temp = mean(January,
        February, March)) %>% dplyr::ungroup() %>%
    dplyr::select(Latitude, Longitude, mean.summ.temp,
        mean.wint.temp) %>% dplyr::right_join(Obs.1980.Medfish.dat) %>%
    na.omit() %>% dplyr::group_by(mean.summ.temp,
        mean.wint.temp, Latitude, Longitude) %>%
    dplyr::select(which(colSums(.) > nrow(.) *
        0.1)) %>% dplyr::select(which(colSums(.) <
        nrow(.) * 0.9)) %>% dplyr::ungroup() %>%
    dplyr::select(-mean.summ.temp, -mean.wint.temp,
        dplyr::everything())
```

Table 1: Preview of analysis data in binary format

Latitude	Longitude	Gymnammodytes_semisquamatus	Lagocephalus_lagocephalus
35.71	-5.89	0	1
35.81	-5.89	0	1
36.01	-5.89	0	1
36.11	-5.89	0	1
36.21	-5.89	0	1
35.81	-5.79	0	1

Extract GPS coordinates for each site, which will be used for generating smoothed spatial regression splines in the models

Table 2: Preview of the coordinates dataframe

Latitude	Longitude	
35.71	-5.89	
35.81	-5.89	
36.01	-5.89	
36.11	-5.89	
36.21	-5.89	
35.81	-5.79	
35.91	-5.79	
36.01	-5.79	
36.11	-5.79	
35.81	-5.69	

Finally, we remove species whose binomial names do not match those in the phylogenetic tree or the functional data matrix. This ensures we are only generating predictions for species that have associated trait data

Check that there are no names in the data that don't have functional or phylogenetic information (both calls should return FALSE)

```
mrf.species <- colnames(Medfish.mrf.dat[,
    1:(ncol(Medfish.mrf.dat) - 2)])
any((mrf.species %in% Medfish.tree$tip.label)) ==
    FALSE</pre>
```

[1] FALSE

```
any((mrf.species %in% Medfish.func.dat$Species)) ==
FALSE
```

[1] FALSE

How many species are included in our final dataset?

```
length(mrf.species)
```

[1] 215

Finally, we use the supplied functional trait data to generate a multivariate graphical dendrogram representing functional relatedness among species. This will be useful for estimating functional diversity in sites with different temperature profiles later on. First, we create dataframes of species habitat use (10 binary variables representing species' use of different habitat categories), diet (6 binary variables representing species' dietary preferences) and body length (a single continuous variable). These dataframes are used to create an unweighted Gower's distance matrix with functions in the BBS.occurrences and ape libraries

```
hab.dat.binary <- Medfish.func.dat %>% dplyr::mutate(yesno = 1) %>%
    tidyr::spread(Vertical_Distribution,
        yesno, fill = 0)
hab.dat.binary <- hab.dat.binary[, c("Littoral",</pre>
    "Open_ocean", "Habitat_soft", "Habitat_rocky",
     "Habitat_posidonia", "Benthic", "Demersal",
     "Pelagic")]
rownames(hab.dat.binary) <- Medfish.func.dat$Species</pre>
diet.dat.binary <- Medfish.func.dat %>% dplyr::mutate(yesno = 1) %>%
    tidyr::spread(Diet_type_Larvae, yesno,
        fill = 0) %>% dplyr::mutate(yesno = 1) %>%
    tidyr::spread(Diet_type_Adult, yesno,
        fill = 0)
diet.dat.binary <- diet.dat.binary[, c("Leicitotrophic",</pre>
     "Omnivorous", "Piscivorous")]
rownames(diet.dat.binary) <- Medfish.func.dat$Species</pre>
body.length <- data.frame(Medfish.func.dat$Common_length)</pre>
rownames(body.length) <- Medfish.func.dat$Species</pre>
if (!require(BBS.occurrences)) {
    devtools::install_github("nicholasjclark/BBS.occurrences")
func.matrix <- BBS.occurrences::prepDendrograms(func.datasets = list(hab.dat.binary,</pre>
    diet.dat.binary, body.length), prep.types = list("prep.binary",
    "prep.binary", "Q"))
Medfish.func.dendrogram <- ape::as.phylo(hclust(dist(func.matrix),</pre>
    method = "complete"))
```

Table 3: Preview of the functional distance matrix

	Abudefduf_vaigiensis	Acanthocybium_solandri	Acantholabrus_palloni
Abudefduf_vaigiensis	0.0000000	0.1583111	0.0077456
Acanthocybium_solandri	0.1583111	0.0000000	0.1506894
$A can tholabrus_palloni$	0.0077456	0.1506894	0.0000000

Save the datasets as a .rda file in the Processed data directory

```
save(Medfish.mrf.dat, Medfish.tree, Medfish.func.dendrogram,
    Medfish.func.dat, mrf.species, coords,
    Obs.1980.Climate.dat, Proj.2040.2059.Climate.dat,
    Proj.2040.2059.Medfish.dat, Proj.2080.2099.Climate.dat,
    Proj.2080.2099.Medfish.dat, file = "Processed data/MRF.data.rda")
```

References

Albouy, C., Lasram, F.B.R., Velez, L., Guilhaumon, F., Meynard, C.N., Boyer, S., Benestan, L., Mouquet, N., Douzery, E., Aznar, R., Troussellier, M., Somot, S., Leprieur, F., Le Loc'h, F. & Mouillot, D. (2015) FishMed: traits, phylogeny, current and projected species distribution of Mediterranean fishes, and environmental data. Ecology, 96, 2312-2313.