

Binomial Species Ratio Model

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Roberts Bank, Delta, BC, is situated in the great Pacific Flyway and serves as an important stopover for peeps migrating north in the spring. It therefore hosts a large seasonal population of peeps: namely, Western sandpiper (WESA) and Dunlin (DUNL), that rely on the seasonal nutritional bounty provided by the Fraser River delta.

This document describes the suite of models used to estimate yearly changes in spatial distribution and abundance of peeps in the Roberts Bank estuary.

There are two datasets used in this modelling pipeline:

1. `sr`, which contains species ratio data (WESA:DUNL)
2. `dat`, which contains bird counts + environmental covariates

For an interactive interface with the `dat` dataset used in this document, see <https://popovs.shinyapps.io/peepr/>.

Species composition model

The daily ratio of Western sandpiper (WESA) to Dunlin (DUNL) across the entire study period is first modelled using a dataset of known species ratios (species ratios are not measured during every survey).

The ratios are modelled using a binomial generalized linear mixed model (binomial GLMM). The resulting predicted ratios are then used to estimate the number of WESA vs. DUNL per day.

sr data summary

```
## survey_date          wesa          dunl          total
## Min.   :1997-04-21   Min.    :  0.0   Min.    :  0.0   Min.    :  48.0
## 1st Qu.:2005-04-20   1st Qu.: 126.8   1st Qu.:  42.0   1st Qu.: 287.2
## Median :2009-04-23   Median : 355.0   Median :  93.0   Median : 524.5
## Mean   :2009-09-05   Mean    : 470.1   Mean    : 176.7   Mean    : 646.8
## 3rd Qu.:2015-04-16   3rd Qu.: 719.0   3rd Qu.: 203.5   3rd Qu.: 943.8
## Max.   :2022-05-04   Max.    :2605.0   Max.    :5000.0   Max.    :5047.0
##
##          p_wesa          p_dunl          year          julian_day
## Min.    :  0.00   Min.    :  0.00   2006    : 23   Min.    :101.0
## 1st Qu.: 53.04   1st Qu.:  8.83   2019    : 23   1st Qu.:112.0
## Median : 81.32   Median : 18.68   2005    : 18   Median :117.0
## Mean    : 68.94   Mean    : 31.06   2007    : 18   Mean    :117.6
## 3rd Qu.: 91.17   3rd Qu.: 46.96   2008    : 18   3rd Qu.:123.0
## Max.    :100.00   Max.    :100.00   2012    : 18   Max.    :137.0
##
##                                (Other):200
##
##          dos.V1
## Min.    : -2.2763470
## 1st Qu.: -0.7798519
## Median : -0.0996268
## Mean    : -0.0221924
## 3rd Qu.:  0.7166433
## Max.    :  2.6212735
##
```

Five models are built and compared

Response variable:

- y - WESA:DUNL ratio

Predictor variables:

- dos - day of season (recentered/scaled Julian date)
- year - year of survey

```
## Data: sr
## Models:
## lme5: y ~ 1 + (1 | year)
## lme4: y ~ dos + (1 | year)
## lme2: y ~ dos + I(dos^2) + (1 | year)
```

```
## lme3: y ~ dos + (dos | year)
## lme1: y ~ dos + I(dos^2) + (dos + I(dos^2) | year)
##      npar    AIC    BIC logLik deviance   Chisq Df Pr(>Chisq)
## lme5     2 64756 64764 -32376    64752
## lme4     3 25804 25815 -12899    25798 38954.1  1    <2e-16 ***
## lme2     4 16295 16310  -8144    16287  9510.6  1    <2e-16 ***
## lme3     5 22521 22540 -11255    22511    0.0  1         1
## lme1     9 11083 11117  -5532    11065 11446.2  4    <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

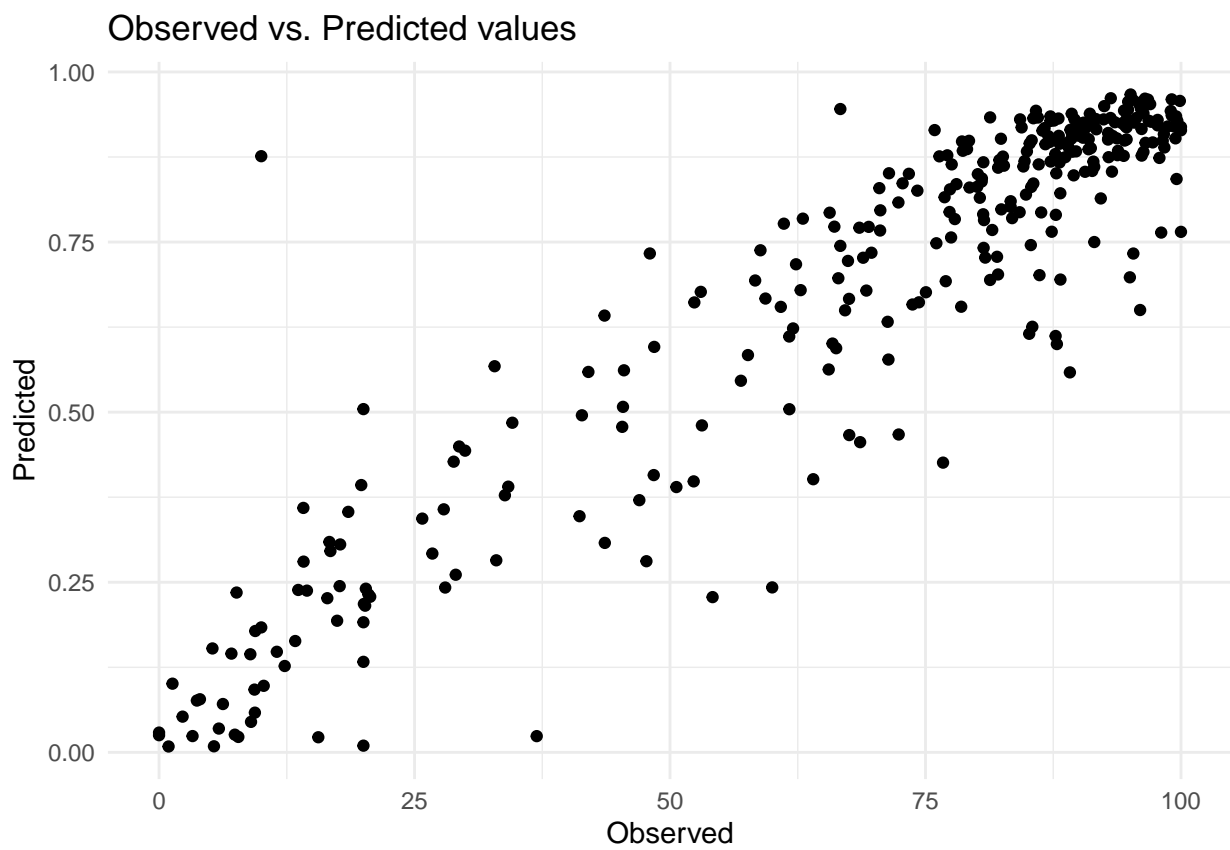
The best-fit model is `lme1`. The residuals from `lme1` are appended to the `sr` dataset and another model is re-fit in order to estimate overdispersion. Because the standard deviation of the residuals is < 1 , the model is deemed an appropriate candidate for predicting daily species ratios.

```
## Generalized linear mixed model fit by maximum likelihood (Laplace
## Approximation) [glmerMod]
## Family: binomial ( logit )
## Formula: y ~ dos + I(dos^2) + (dos + I(dos^2) | year) + (1 | resid)
## Data: sr
##      AIC      BIC    logLik deviance df.resid
## 3409.879 3447.499 -1694.939  3389.879      308
## Random effects:
## Groups Name      Std.Dev. Corr
## resid (Intercept) 0.94716
## year  (Intercept) 0.65139
##      dos          0.06454 -1.00
##      I(dos^2)      0.41479 -0.65 0.68
## Number of obs: 318, groups: resid, 318; year, 24
## Fixed Effects:
## (Intercept)      dos      I(dos^2)
##      1.8826      1.3770     -0.8085
```

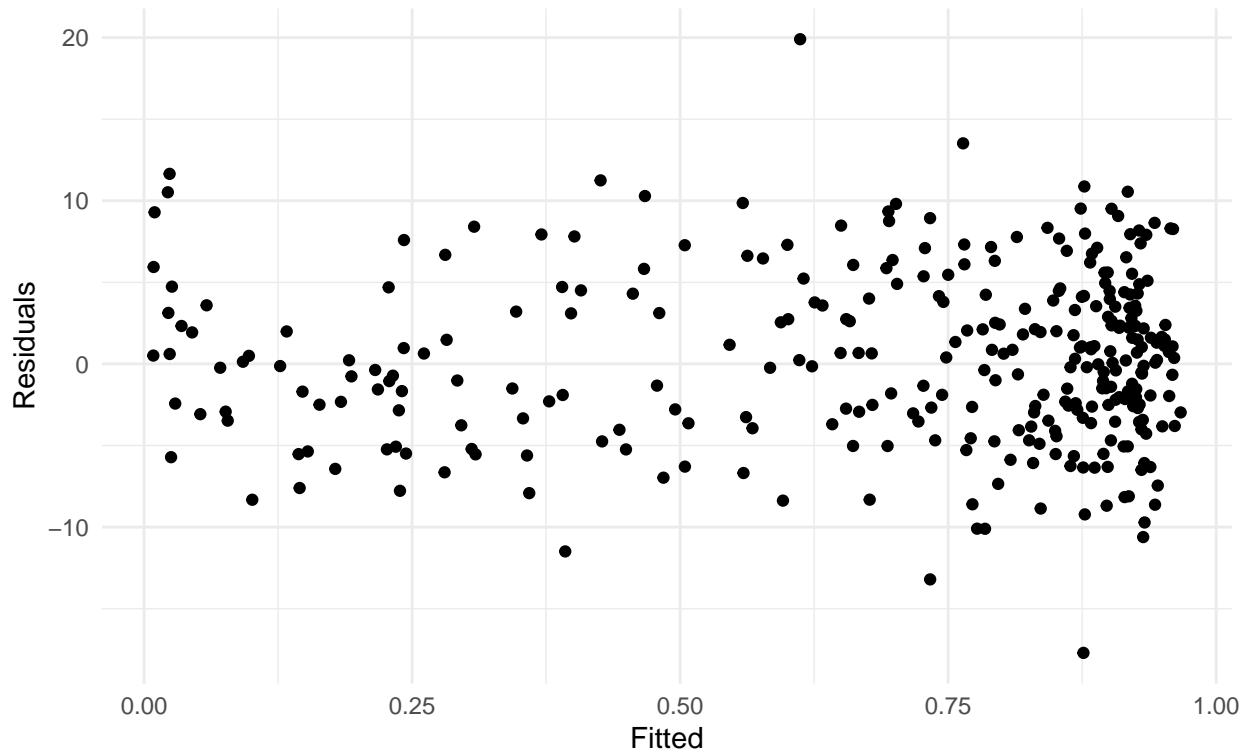
Summary of best fit model (lme1)

```
## Generalized linear mixed model fit by maximum likelihood (Laplace
## Approximation) [glmerMod]
## Family: binomial ( logit )
## Formula: y ~ dos + I(dos^2) + (dos + I(dos^2) | year)
## Data: sr
##
##      AIC      BIC   logLik deviance df.resid
## 11082.7 11116.6 -5532.4 11064.7      309
##
## Scaled residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -23.5674  -3.5412   0.2172   3.6901  21.7396
##
## Random effects:
## Groups Name      Variance Std.Dev. Corr
## year  (Intercept) 0.6045   0.7775
##      dos          0.4629   0.6803   0.18
##      I(dos^2)     0.6650   0.8155  -0.71 -0.53
## Number of obs: 318, groups: year, 24
##
## Fixed effects:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)   1.7477     0.1593  10.974 < 2e-16 ***
## dos           1.3365     0.1398   9.558 < 2e-16 ***
## I(dos^2)      -0.8168     0.1676  -4.874 1.09e-06 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##      (Intr) dos
## dos      0.177
## I(dos^2) -0.705 -0.522
```

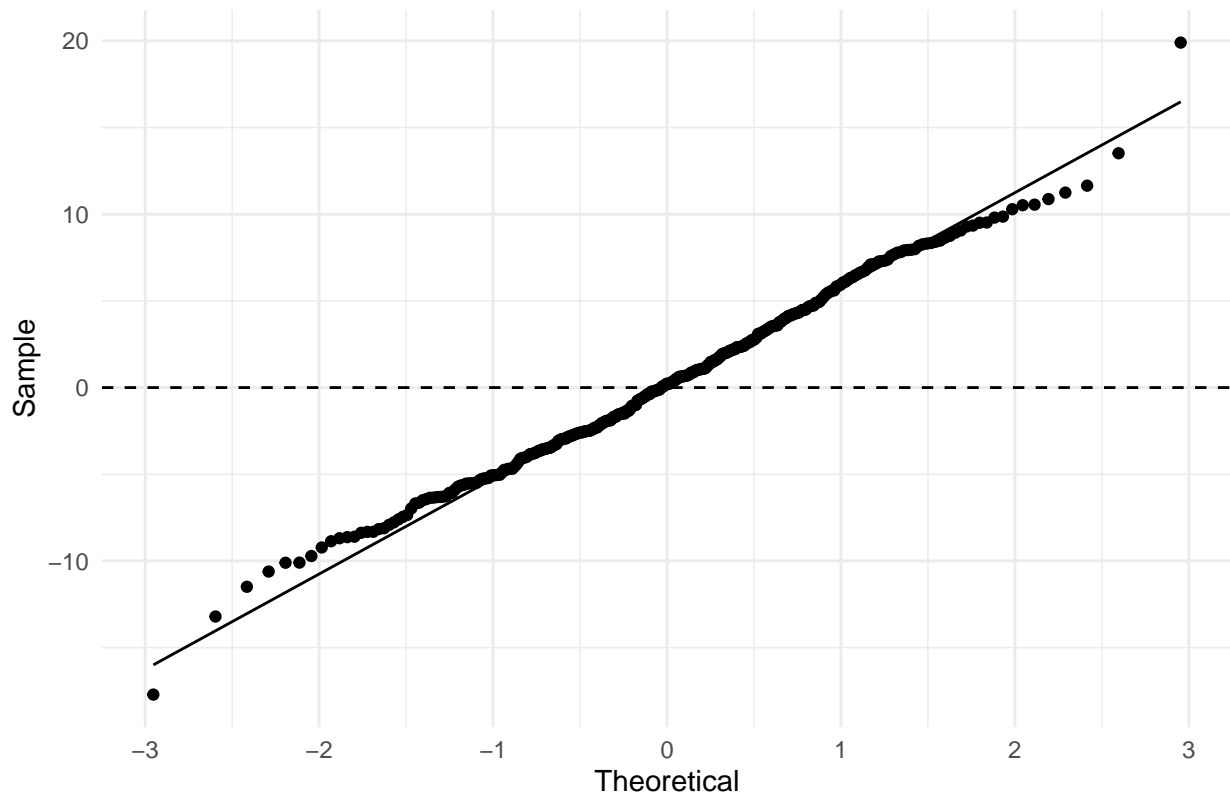
Check assumptions of best fit model

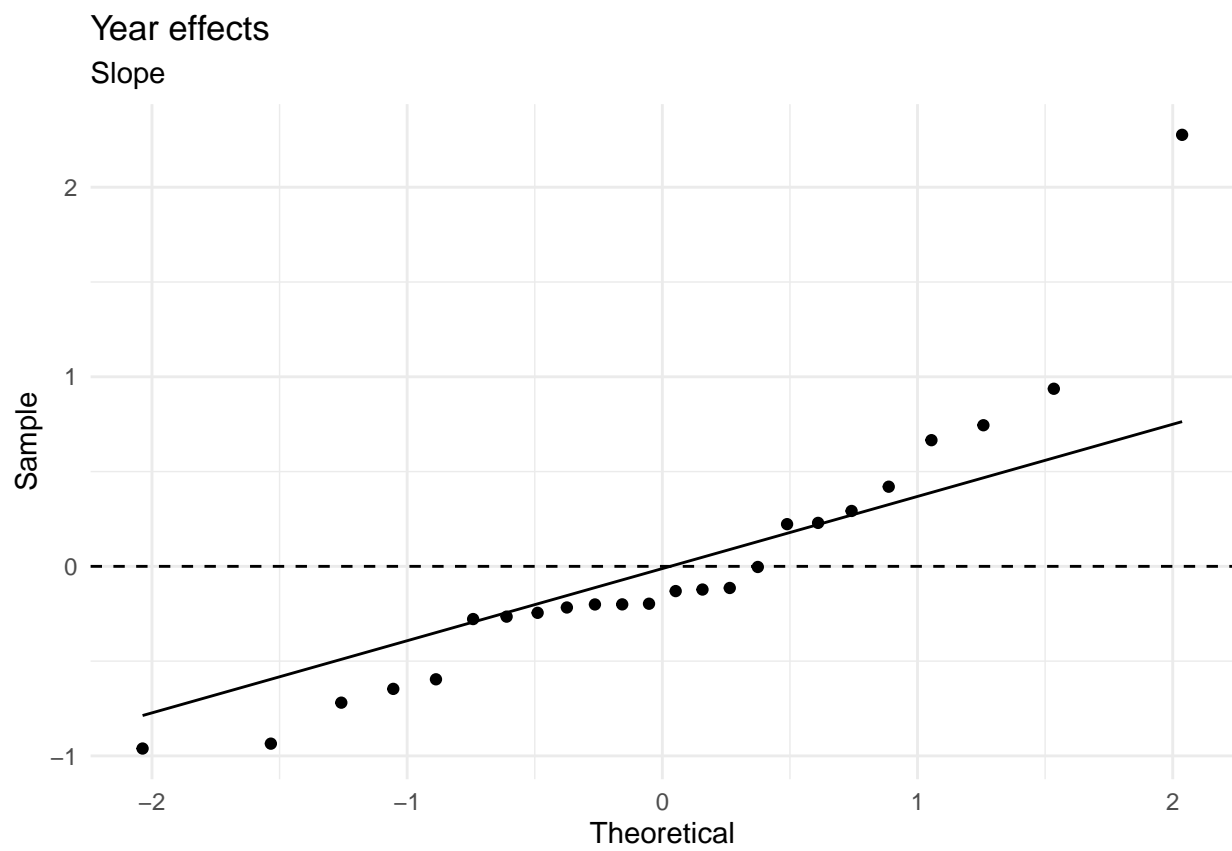
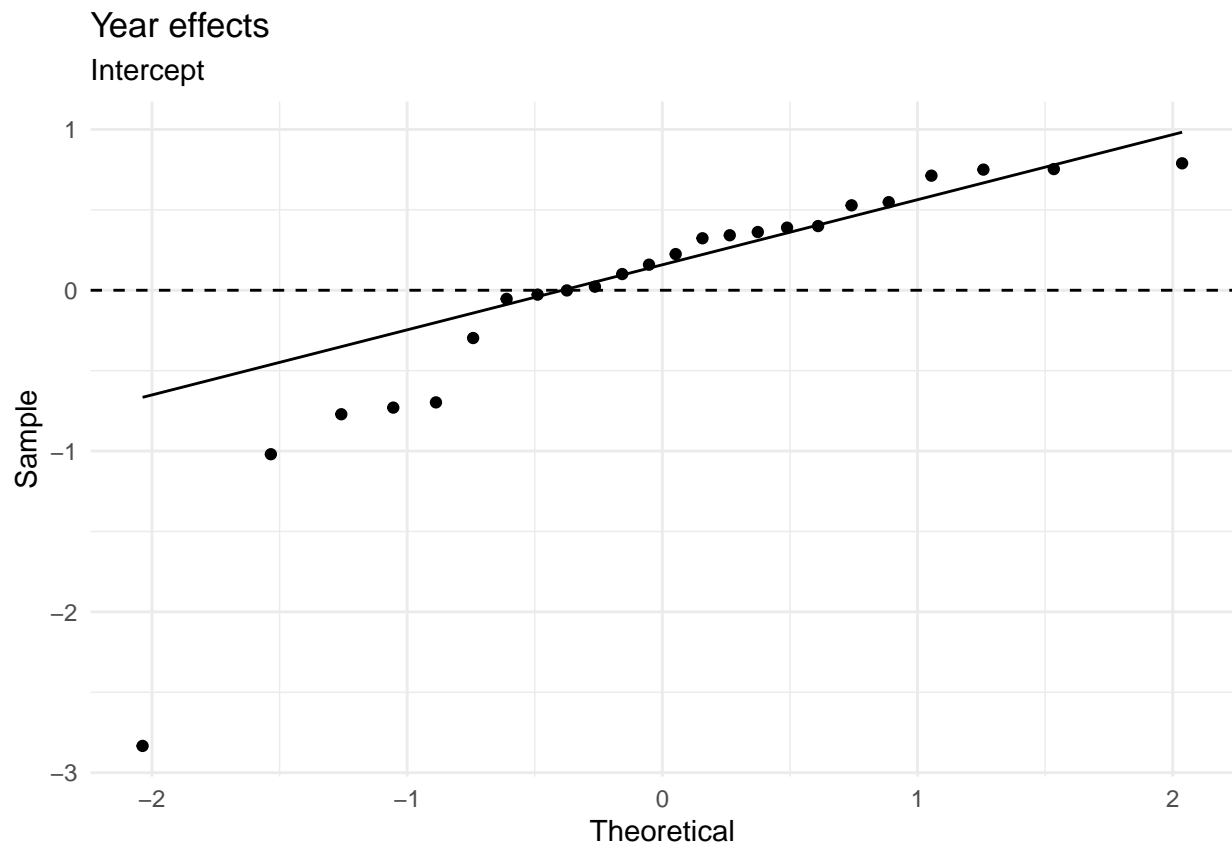


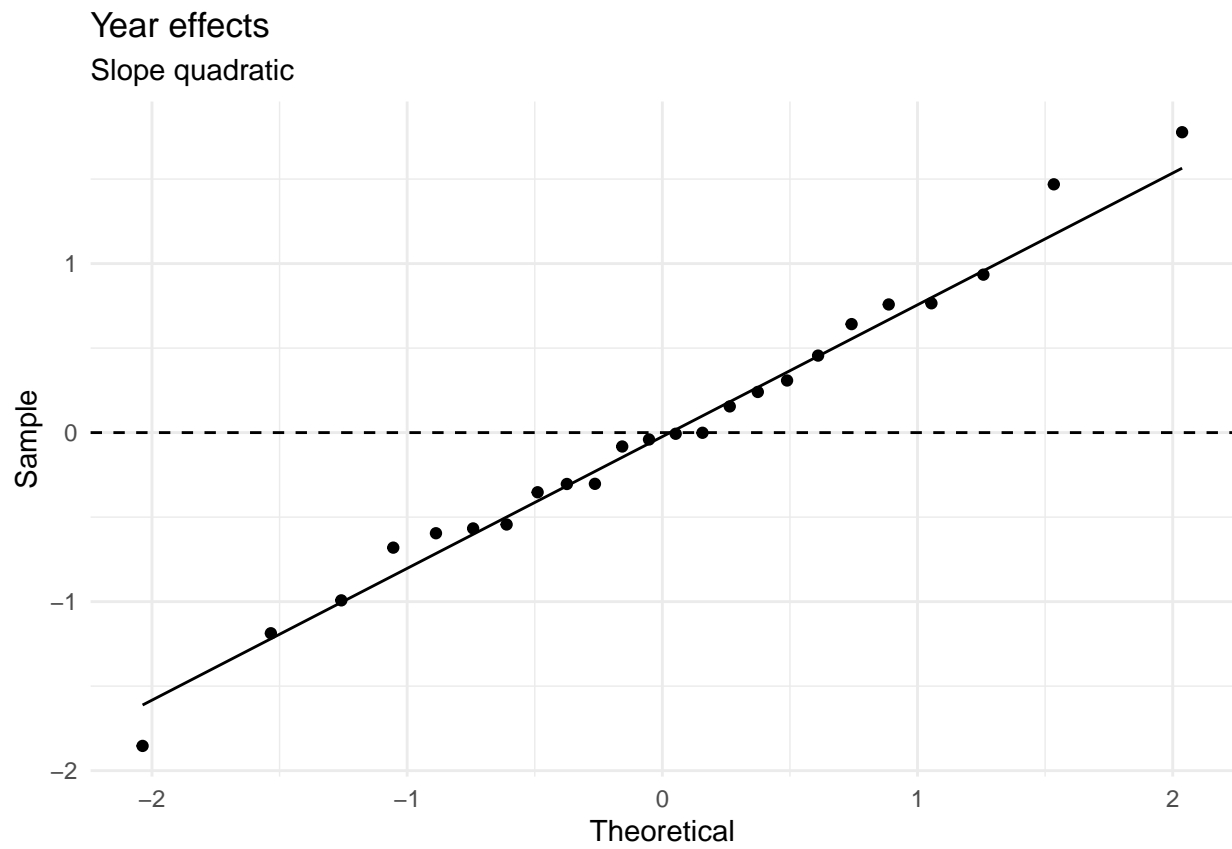
Heteroskedasticity
Fitted values vs. Residuals



Quantile-Quantile







Predict WESA/DUNL population

Using the derived binomial GLMM above, we will predict the amount of WESA and DUNL each day. For any years that are missing from the bGLMM we will assign the mean proportion of WESA:DUNL.

