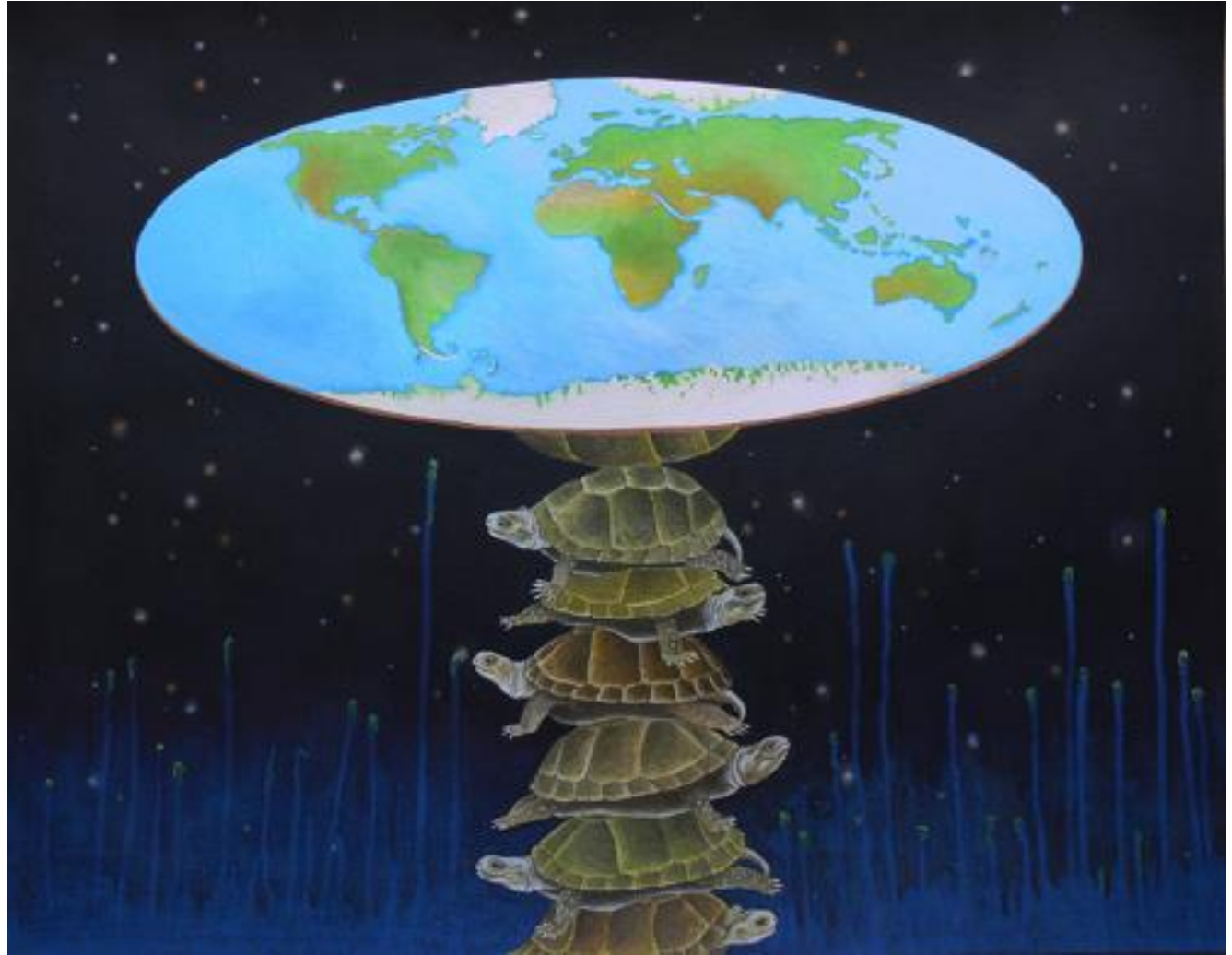
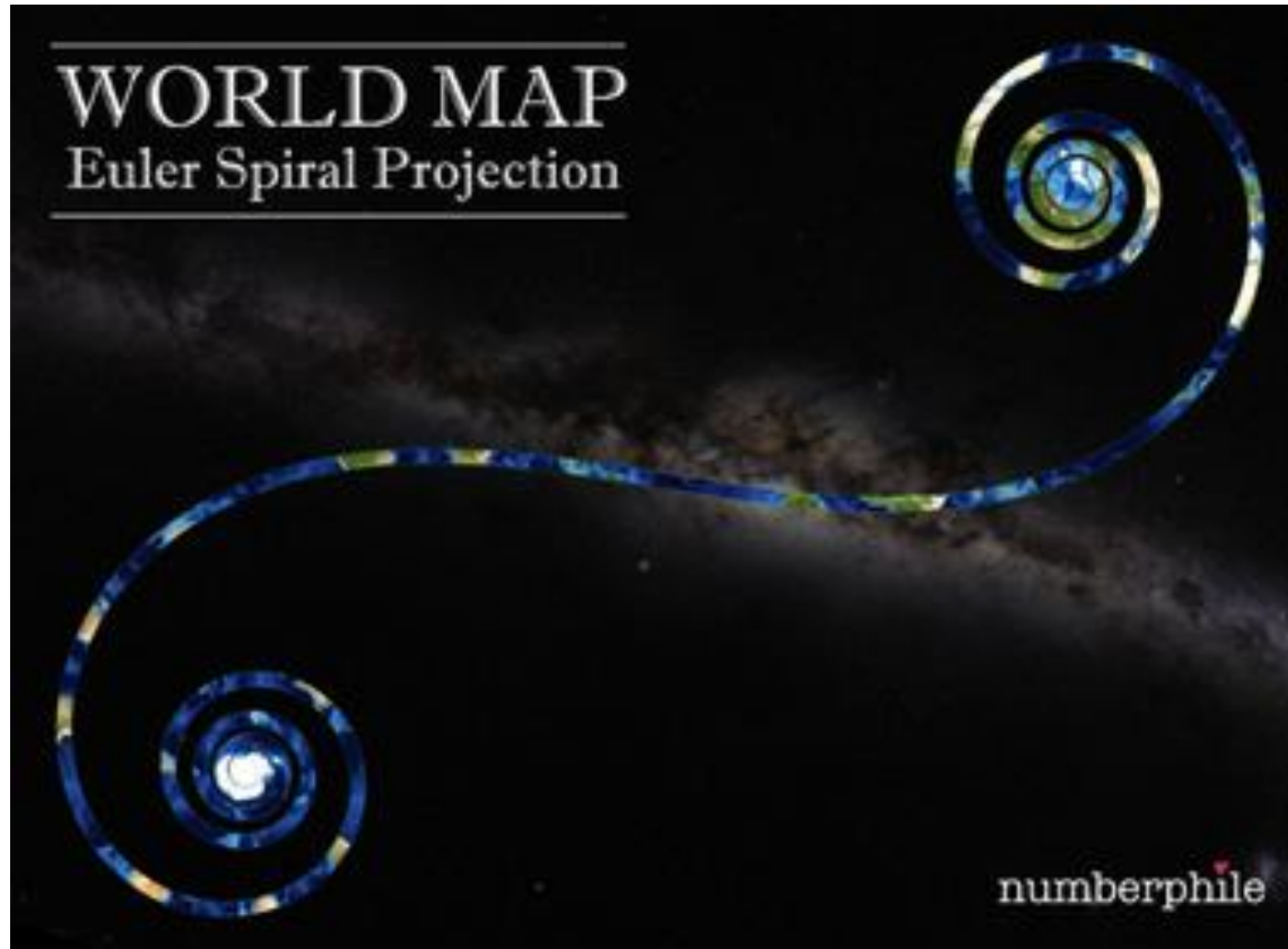


Spatial analyses on a round(ish) planet



No projection is really good

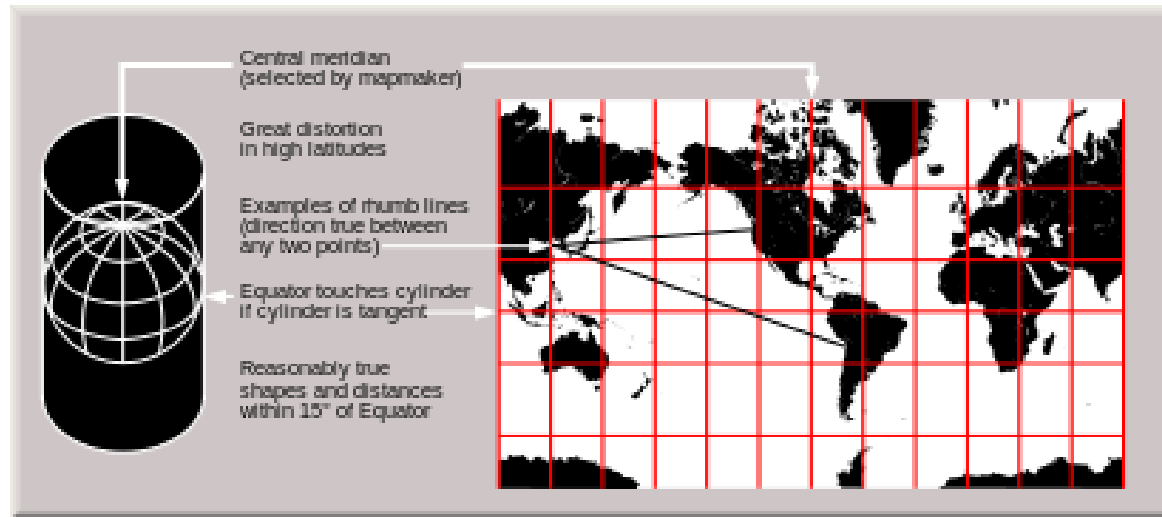


https://youtu.be/wkK_HsY7S_4

Tissot's indicatrix

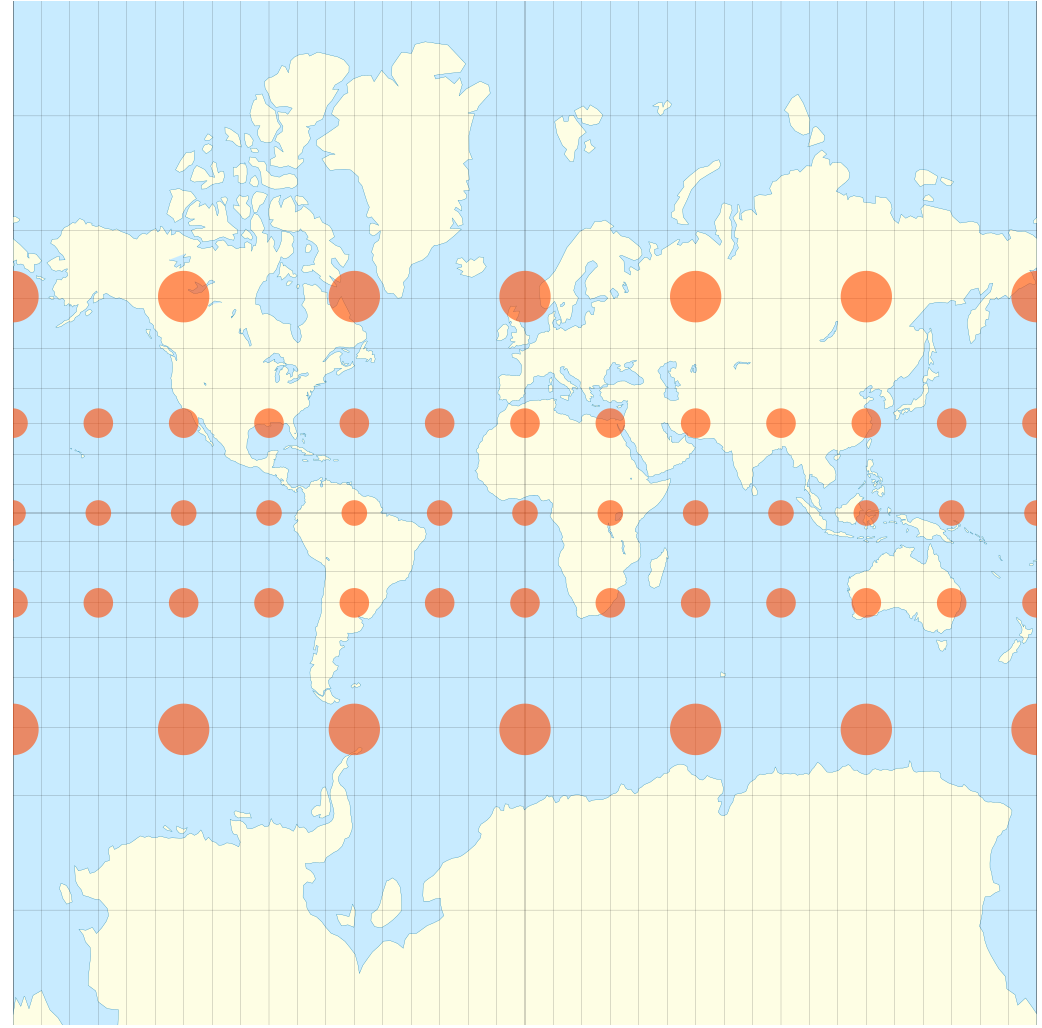


Cylindrical projections

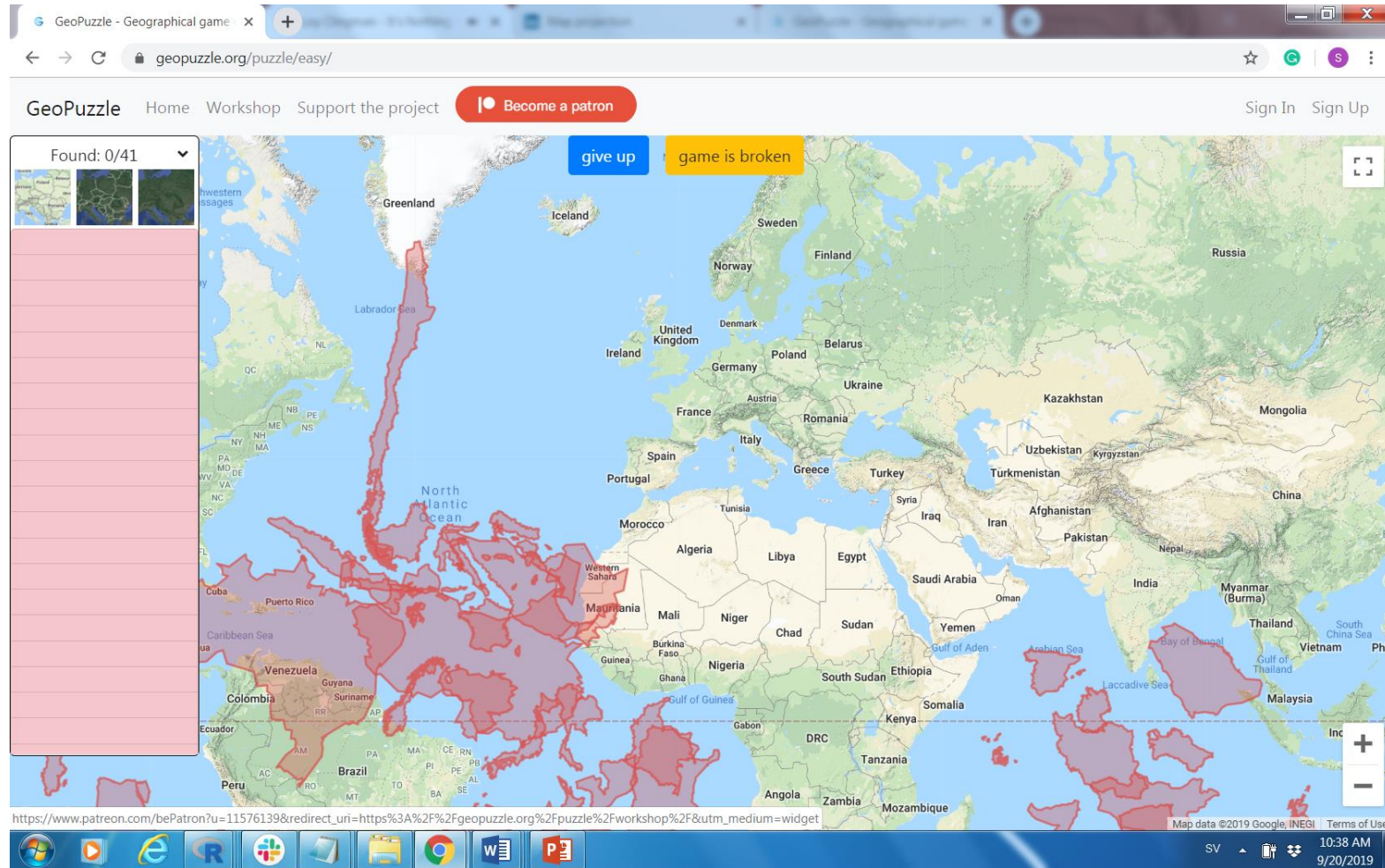


- Conformal: Shape
- Equidistant: (Some) distances
- Equal area: Area

Mercator projection (lat long) (Conformal)



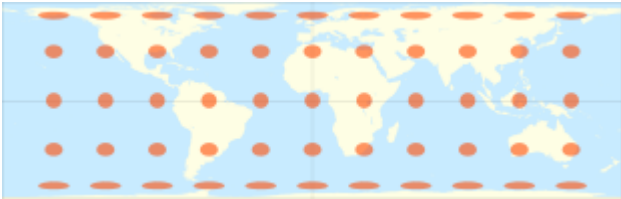
Grossly misassigned sizes



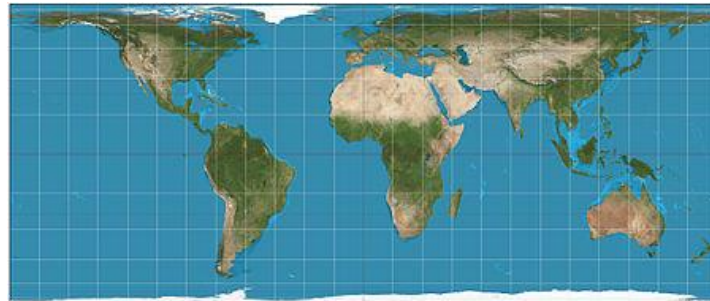
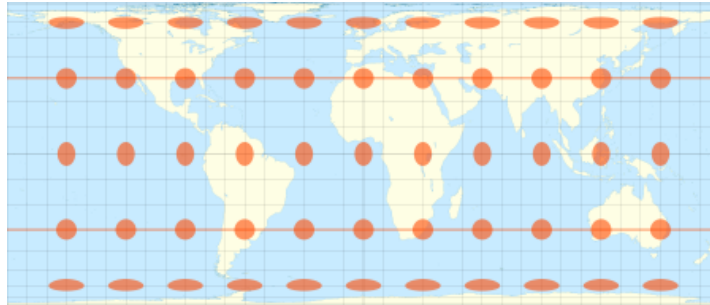
- <https://geopuzzle.org/puzzle/easy/>

Cylindrical equal area (Area)

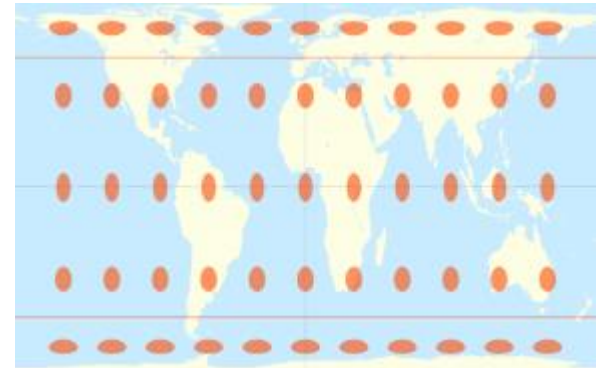
Lambert projection
(0 degrees)



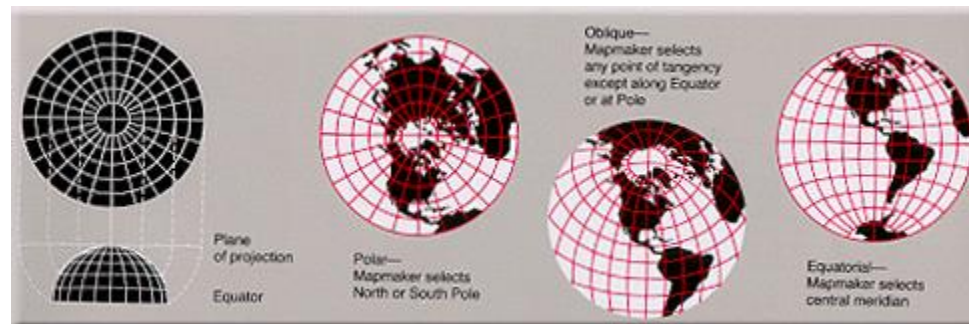
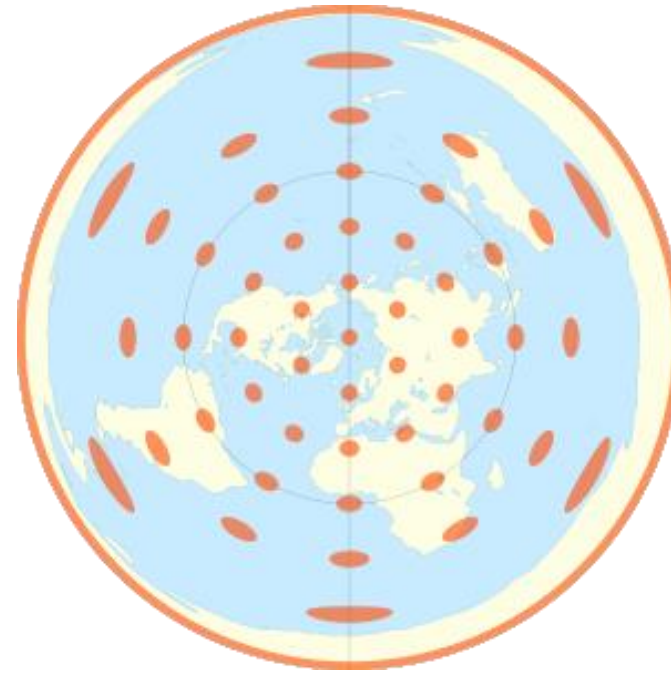
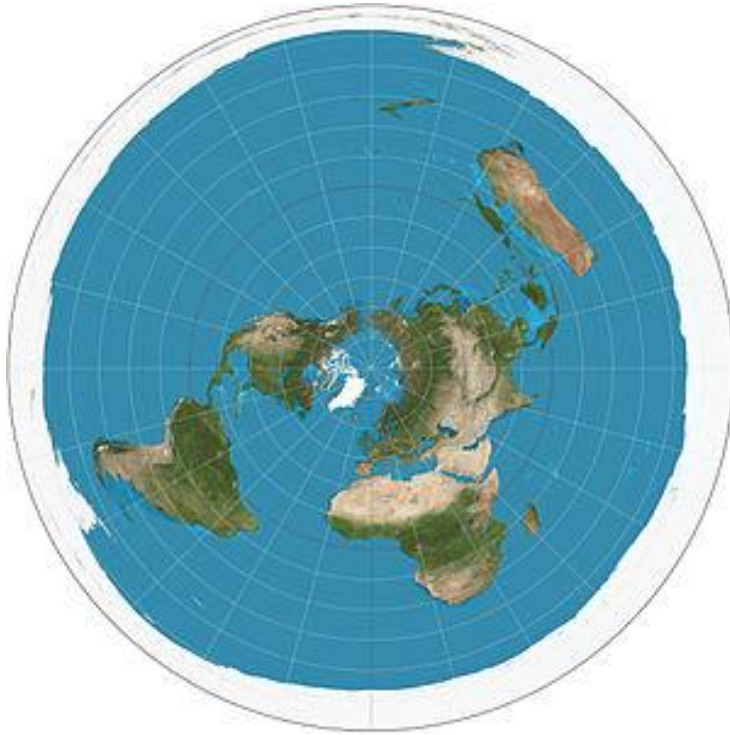
Behrman
(30 degrees)



Gall–Peters projection
(45 degrees)

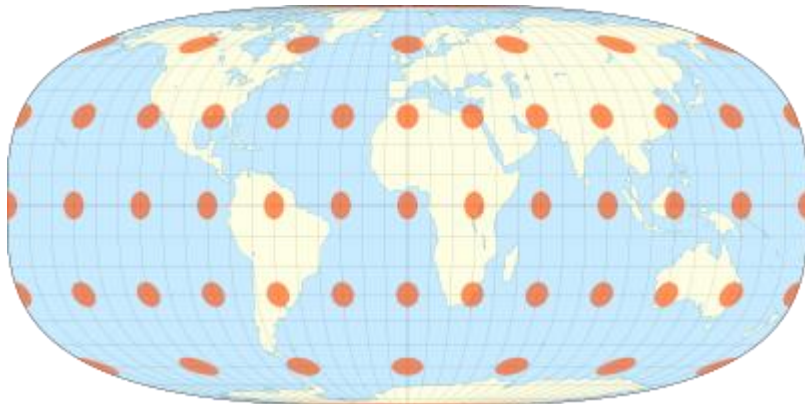
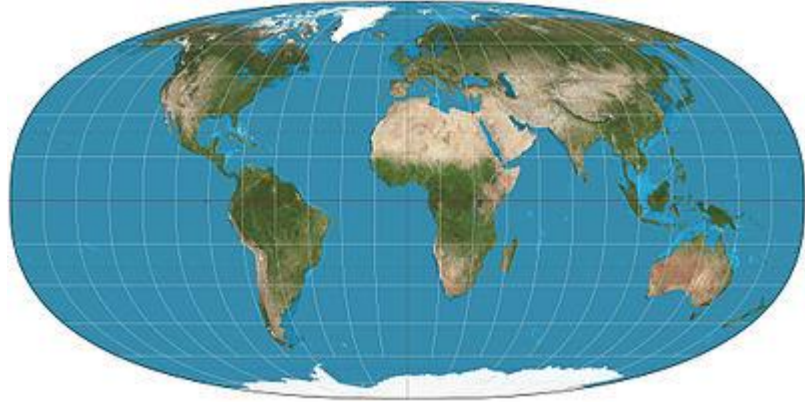


Azimuthal equidistant projection (distance)

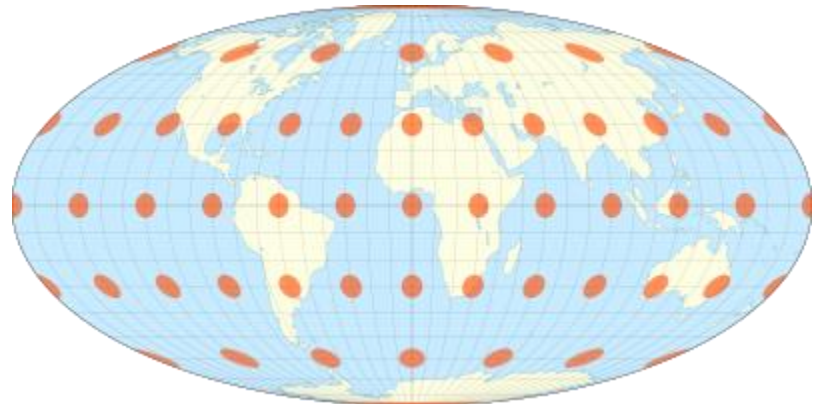


Pseudo-cylindrical projections

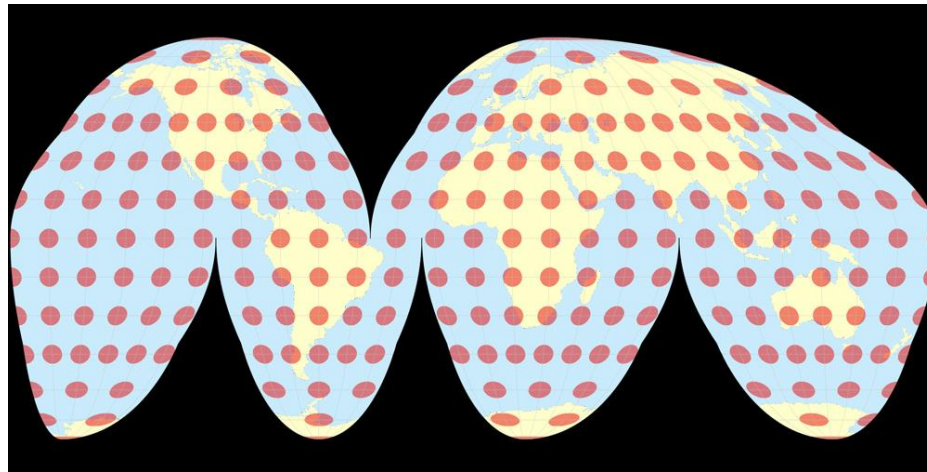
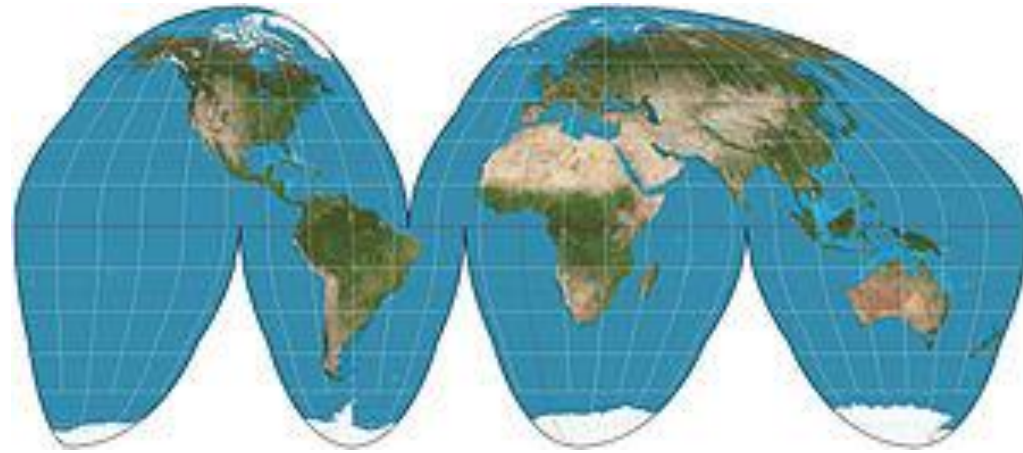
Tobler hyperelliptical projection



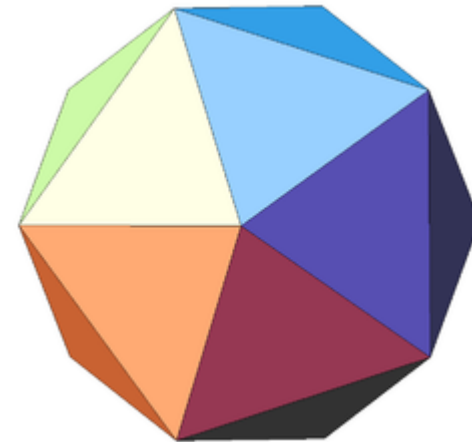
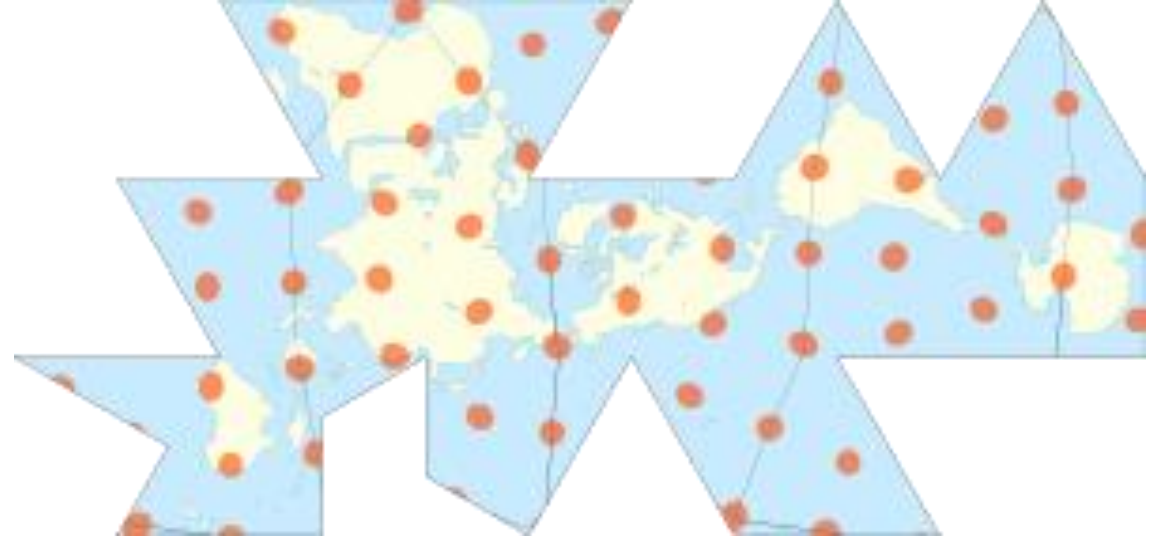
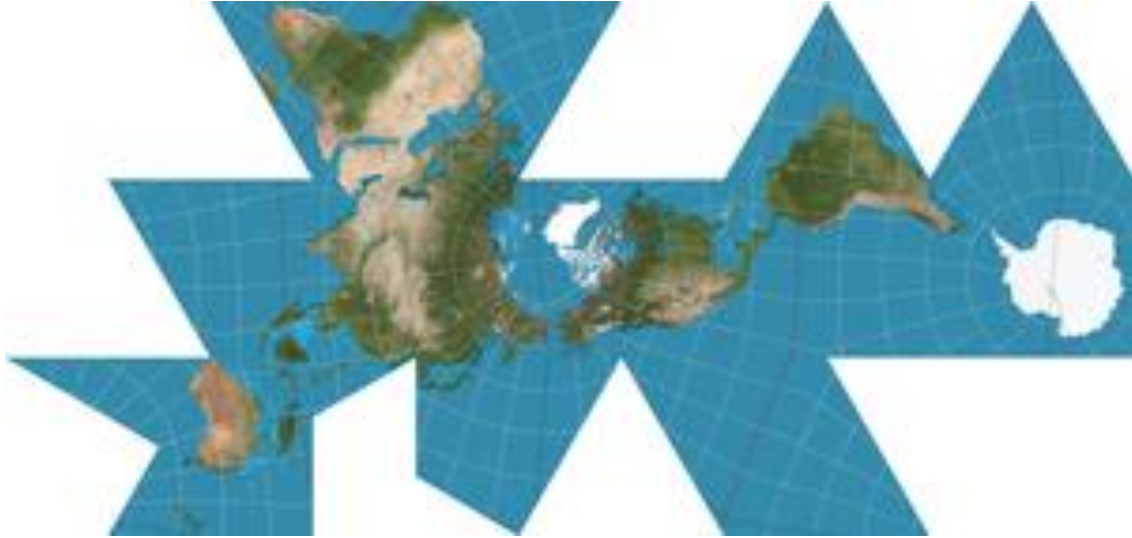
Mollweide projection



Goode homolosine projection



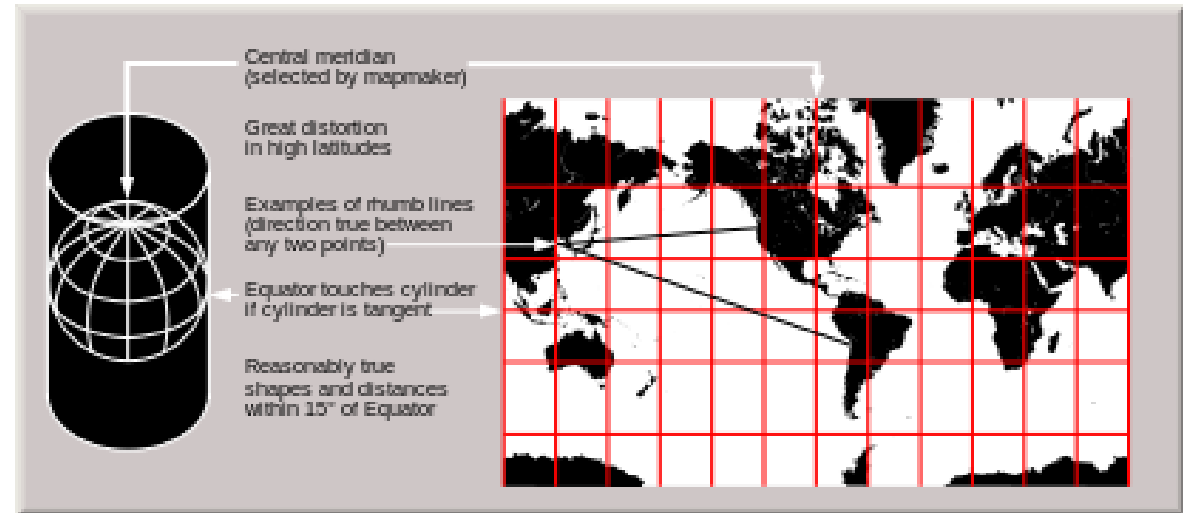
Dymaxion map



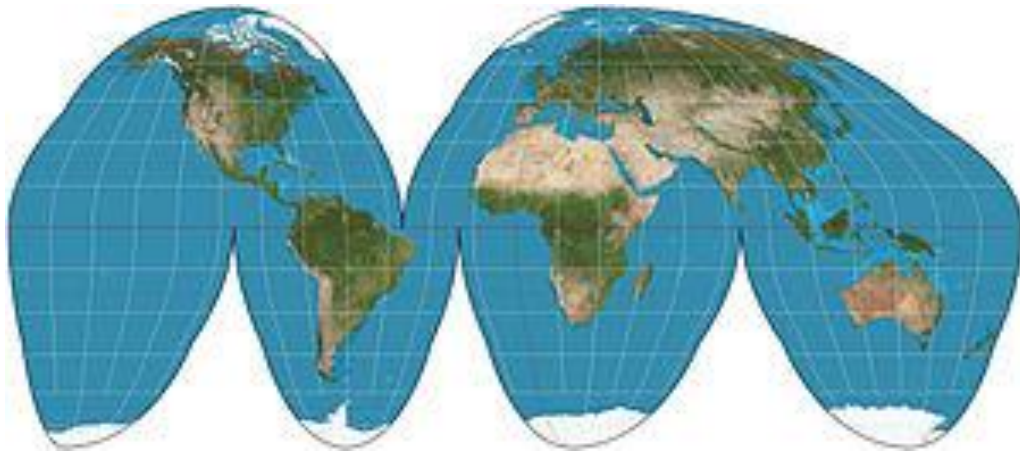
Raster projections: There is no one to one match

Behrman

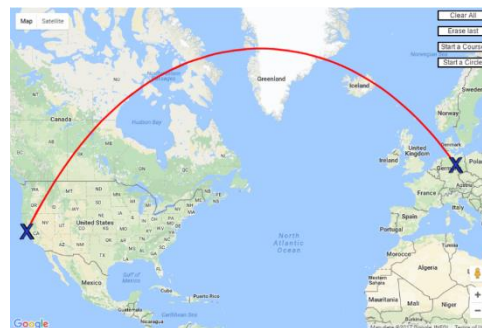
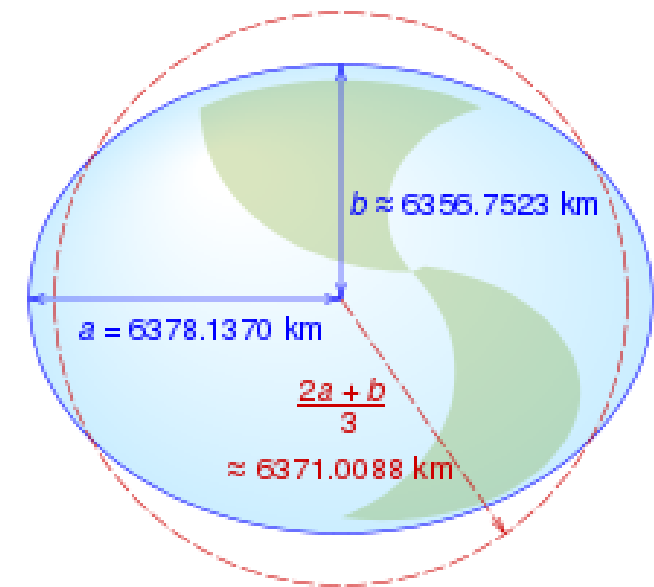
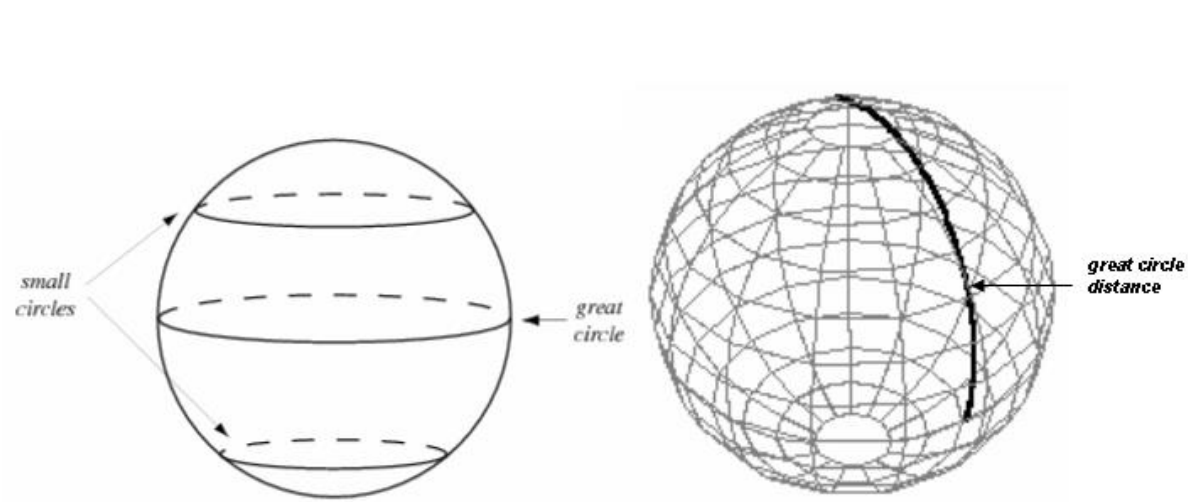
Latitude	Cell height
0	0.7
30	1
90	~10



Distances can rarely be measured

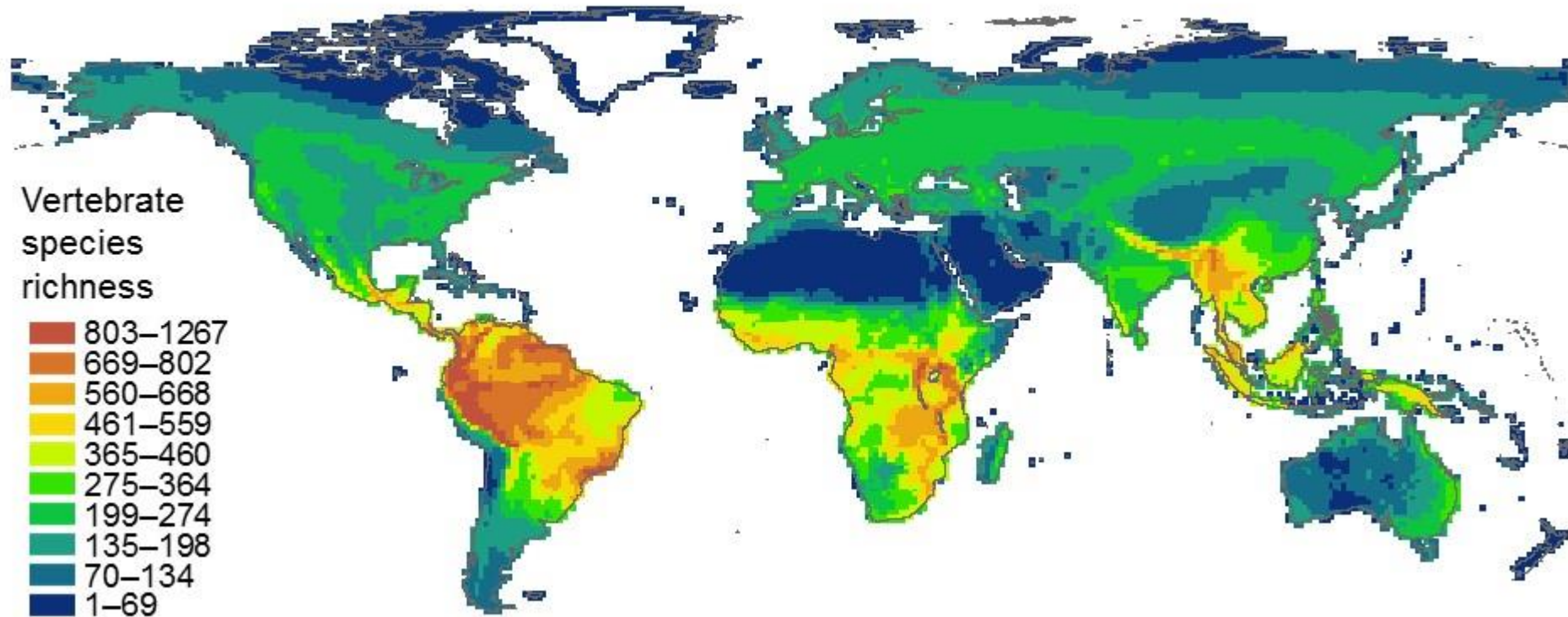


Great circle distance



Spatial analyses: The biology

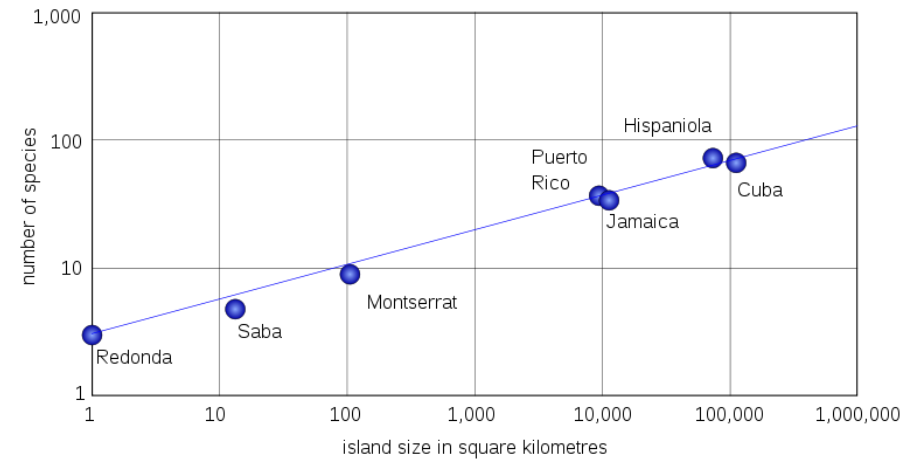
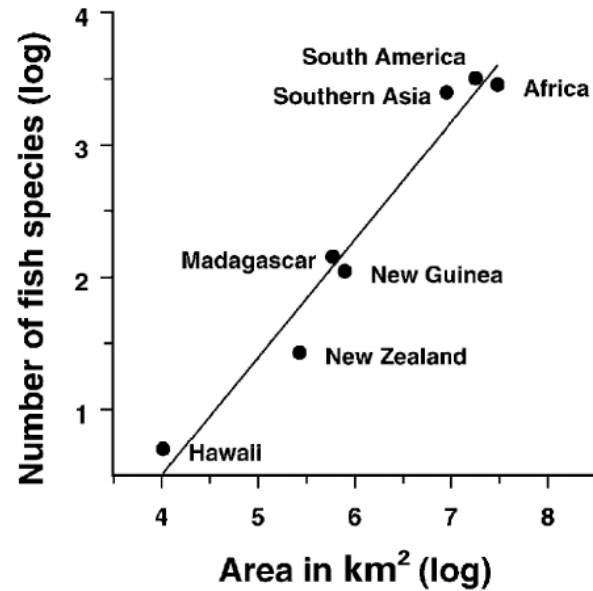
Global biodiversity



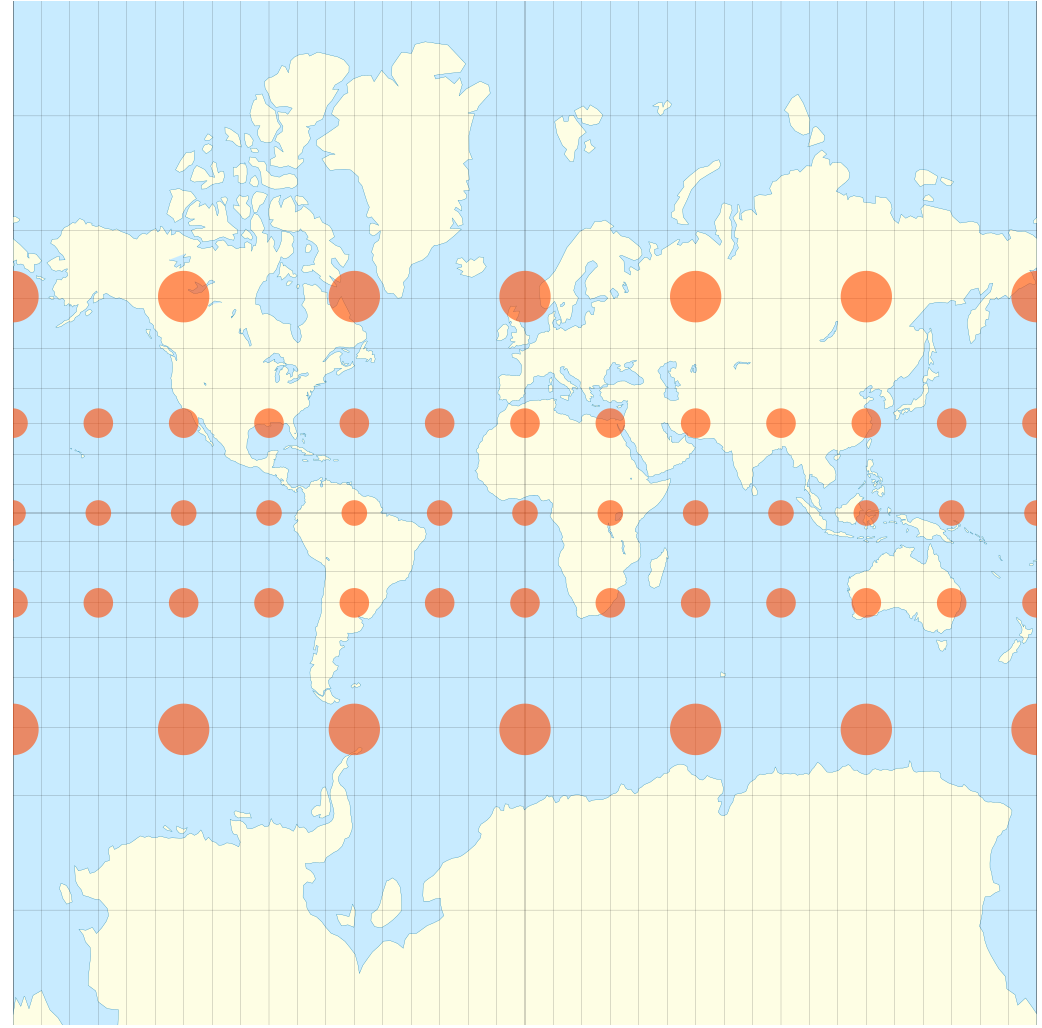
What scale makes sense?



Larger areas have more species



Do not analyze lat long diveristy



Cells should be quadratic (if possible)

UDEL v3.01

Ann. mean temperature 1951-80

glb. mean: 8.77 degC

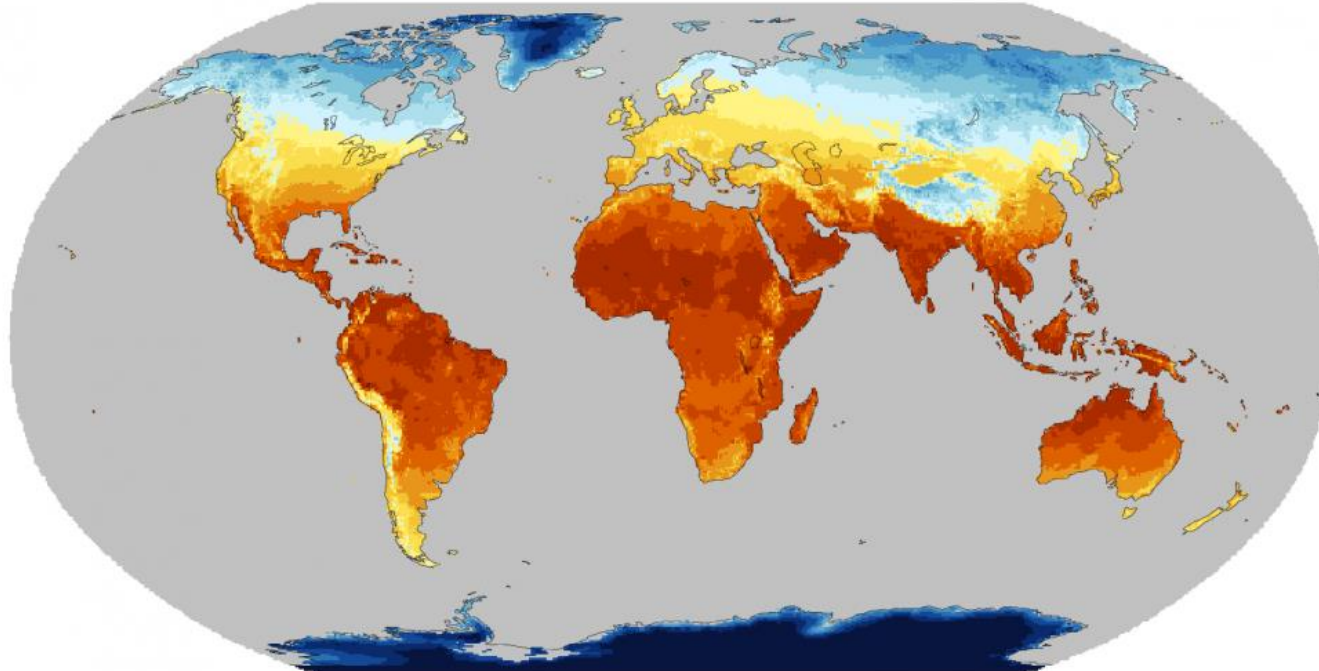
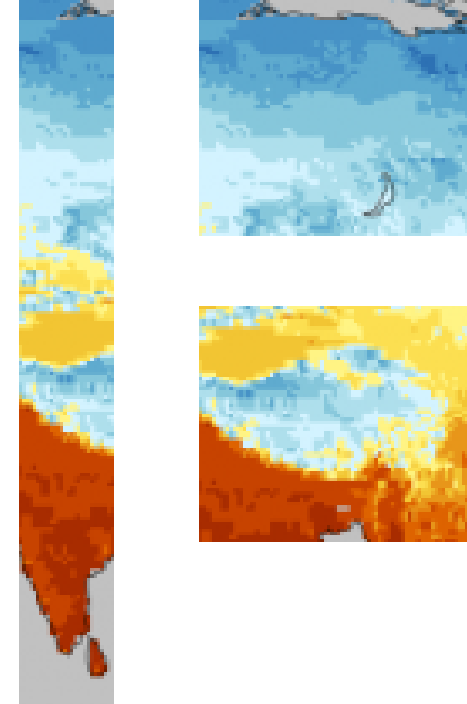
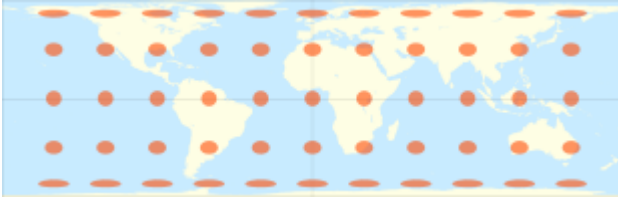


figure credit: National Center for Atmospheric Research, climatedataguide.ucar.edu (D. Schneider)

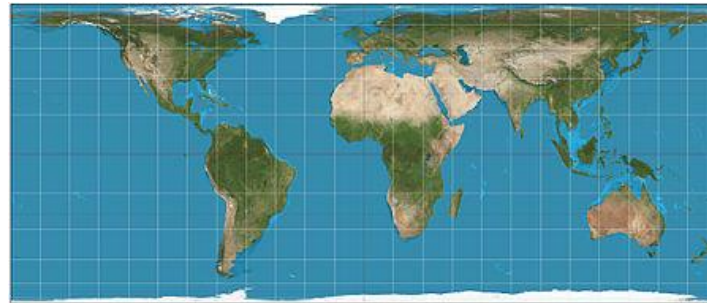
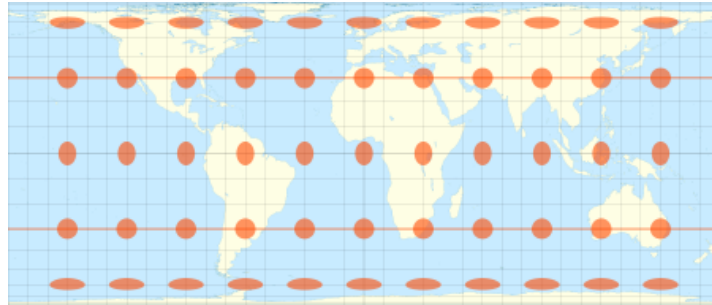


Cylindrical equal area projections are problematic

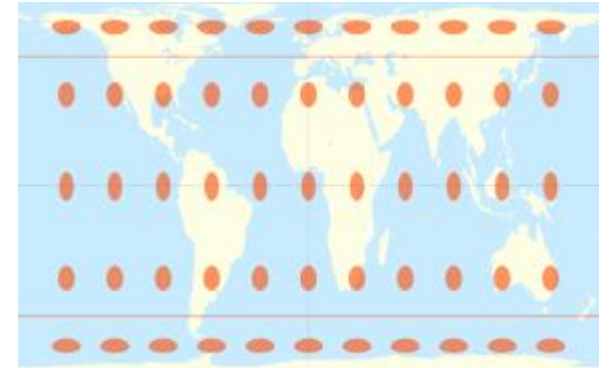
Lambert projection
(0 degrees)



Behrman
(30 degrees)

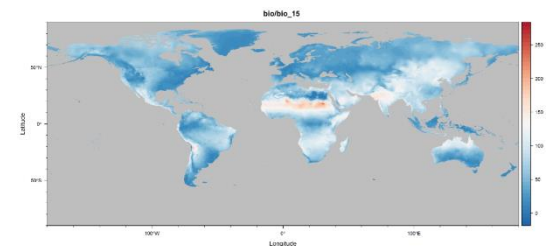
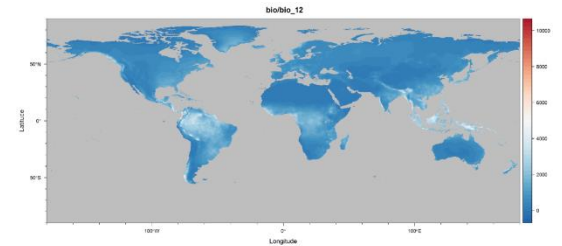
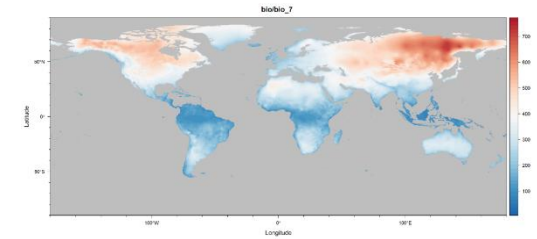
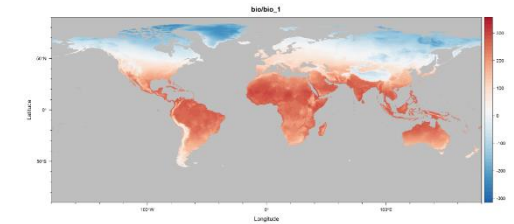


Gall–Peters projection
(45 degrees)

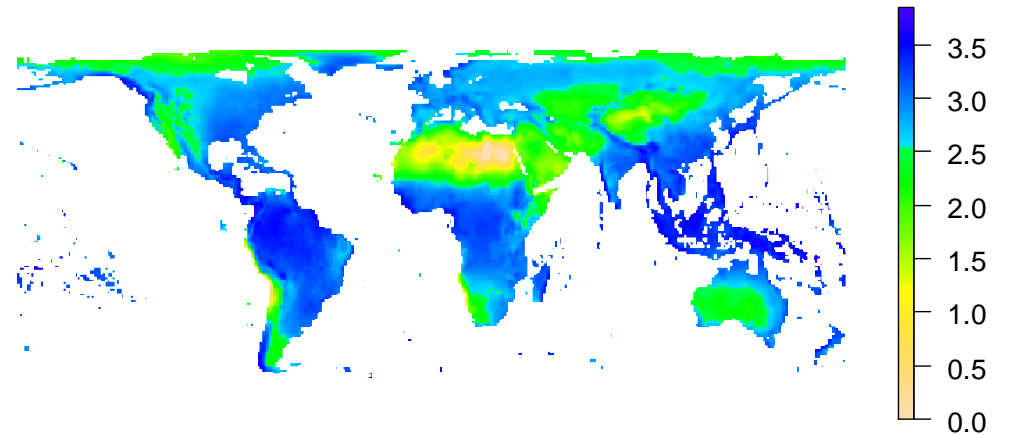
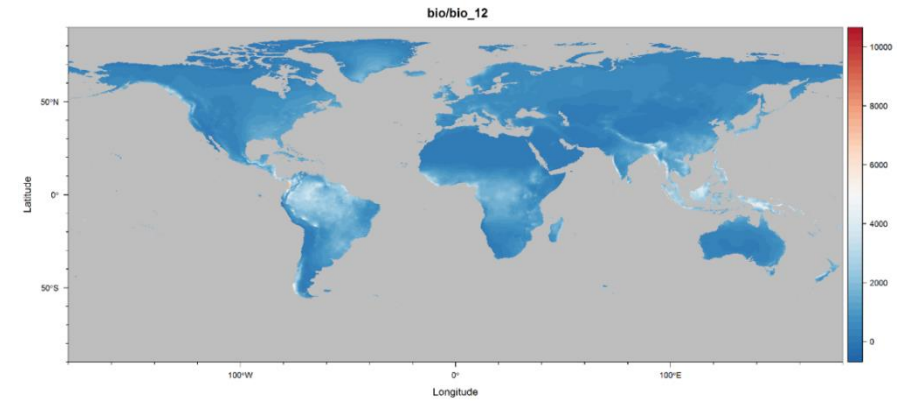


Think about the biology

- BIO1 = Annual Mean Temperature
- BIO2 = Mean Diurnal Range (Mean of monthly (max temp - min temp))
- BIO3 = Isothermality ($BIO2/BIO7$) ($\times 100$)
- BIO4 = Temperature Seasonality (standard deviation $\times 100$)
- BIO5 = Max Temperature of Warmest Month
- BIO6 = Min Temperature of Coldest Month
- BIO7 = Temperature Annual Range ($BIO5 - BIO6$)
- BIO8 = Mean Temperature of Wettest Quarter
- BIO9 = Mean Temperature of Driest Quarter
- BIO10 = Mean Temperature of Warmest Quarter
- BIO11 = Mean Temperature of Coldest Quarter
- BIO12 = Annual Precipitation
- BIO13 = Precipitation of Wettest Month
- BIO14 = Precipitation of Driest Month
- BIO15 = Precipitation Seasonality (Coefficient of Variation)
- BIO16 = Precipitation of Wettest Quarter
- BIO17 = Precipitation of Driest Quarter
- BIO18 = Precipitation of Warmest Quarter
- BIO19 = Precipitation of Coldest Quarter



Data transformation

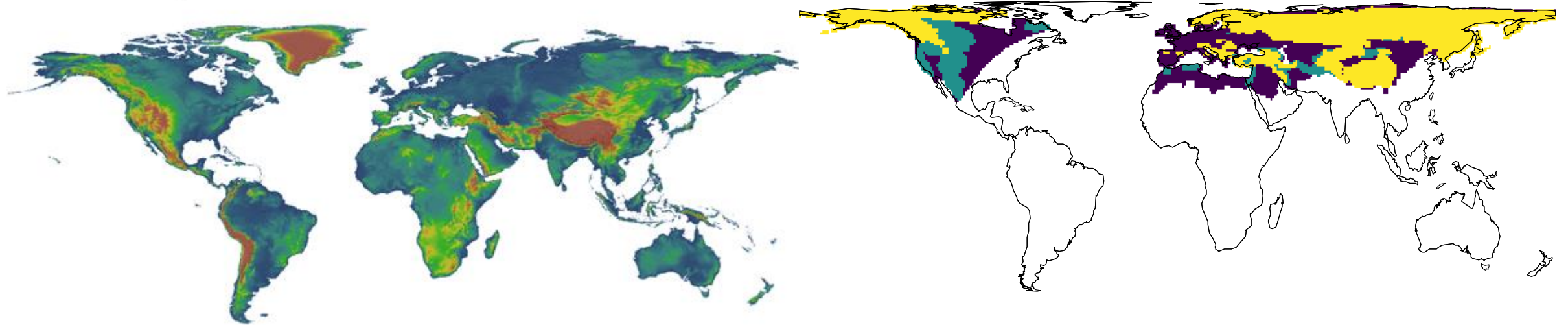


Interannual climatic variation

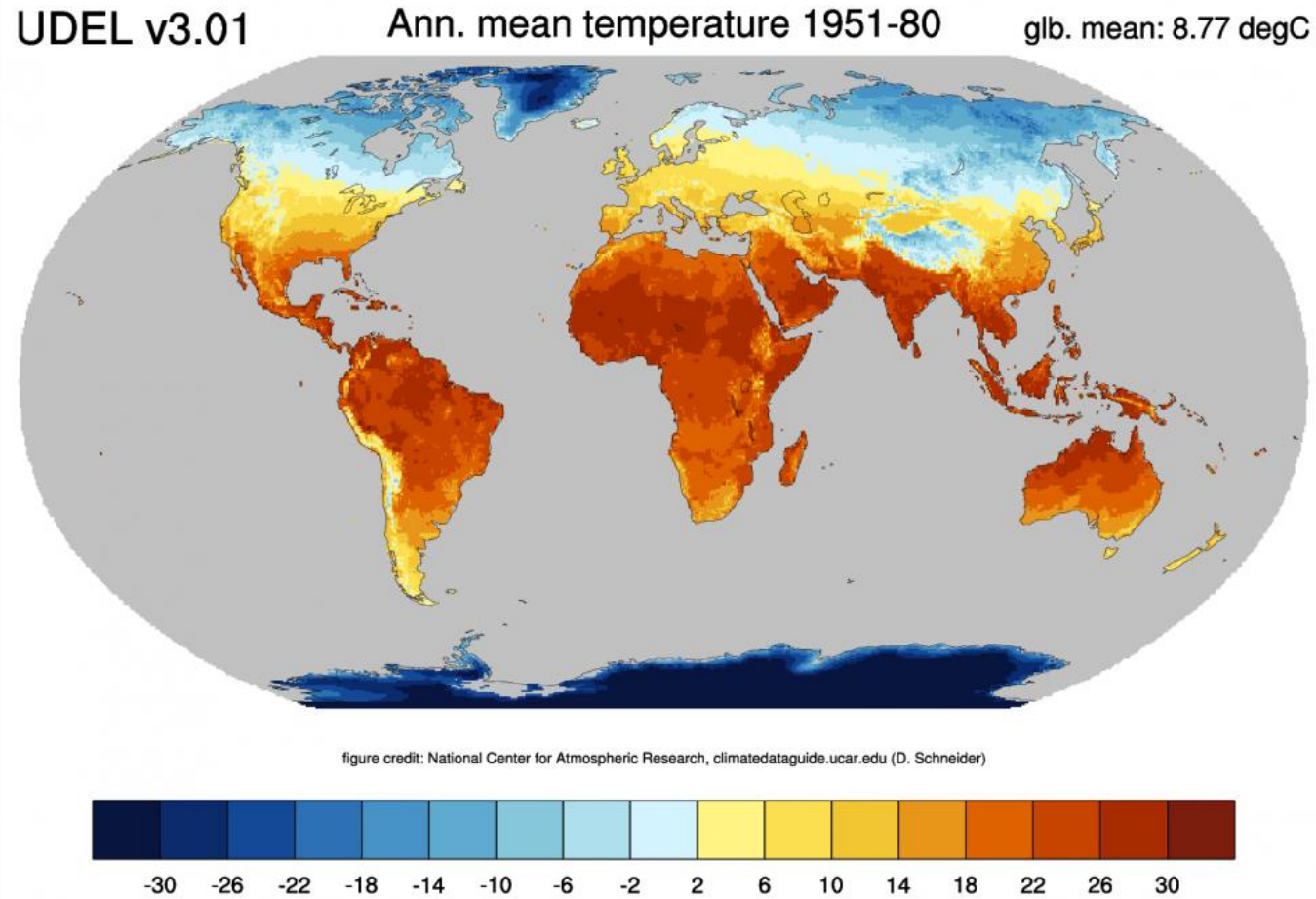


What does predictors mean?

SRTM 90m Digital Elevation Data



Spatial analyses: The analyses



Linear regression

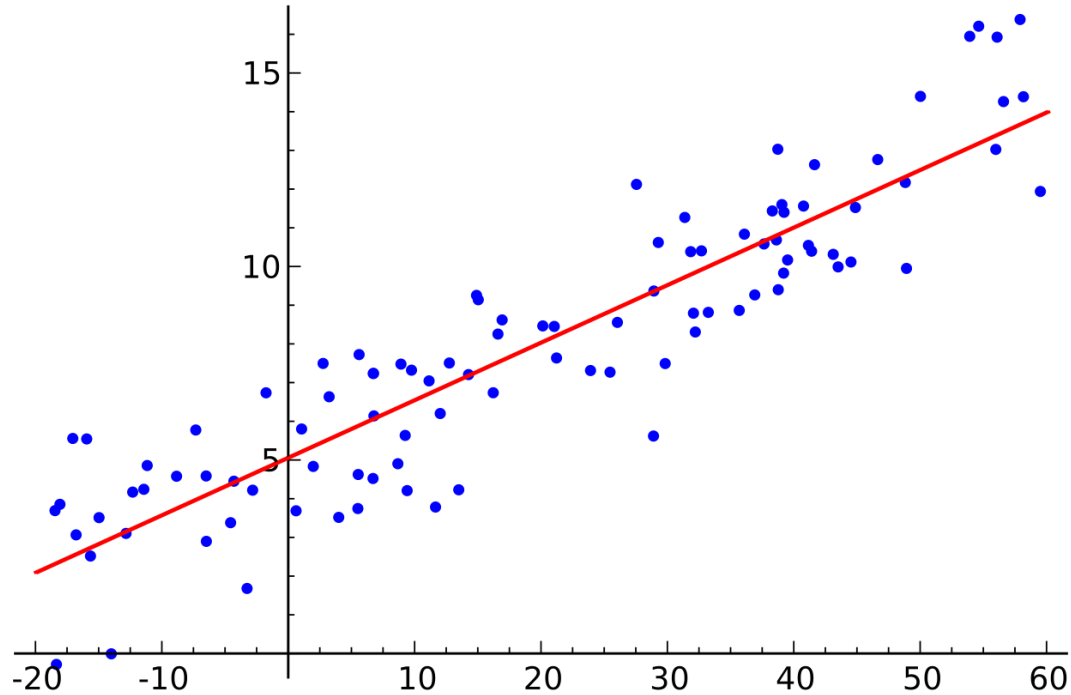
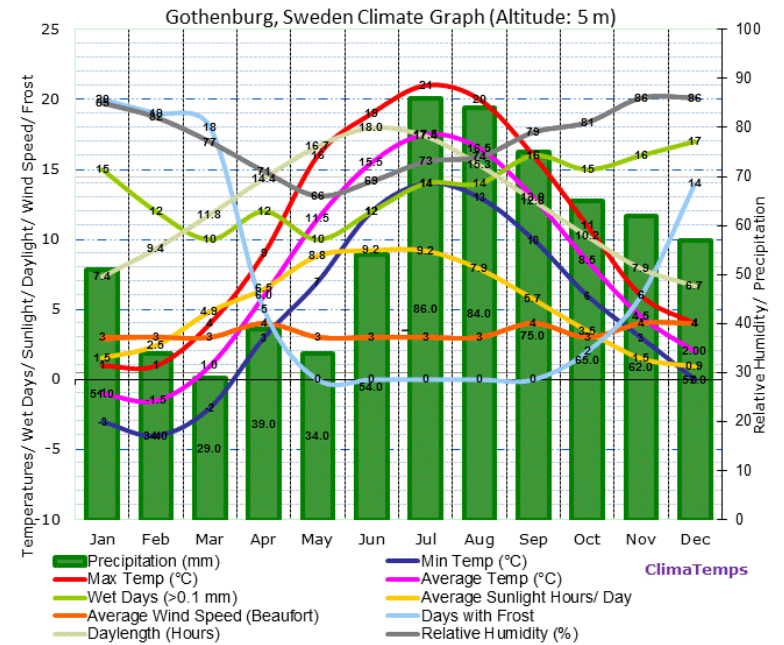
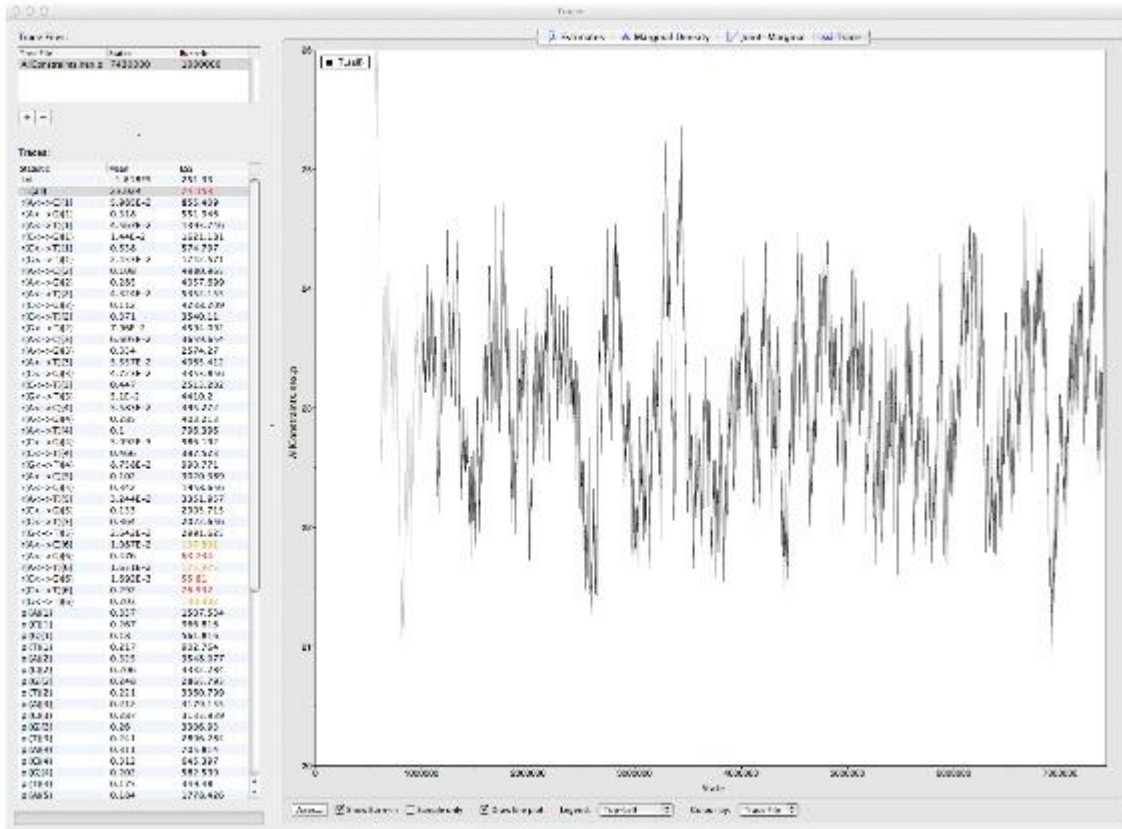


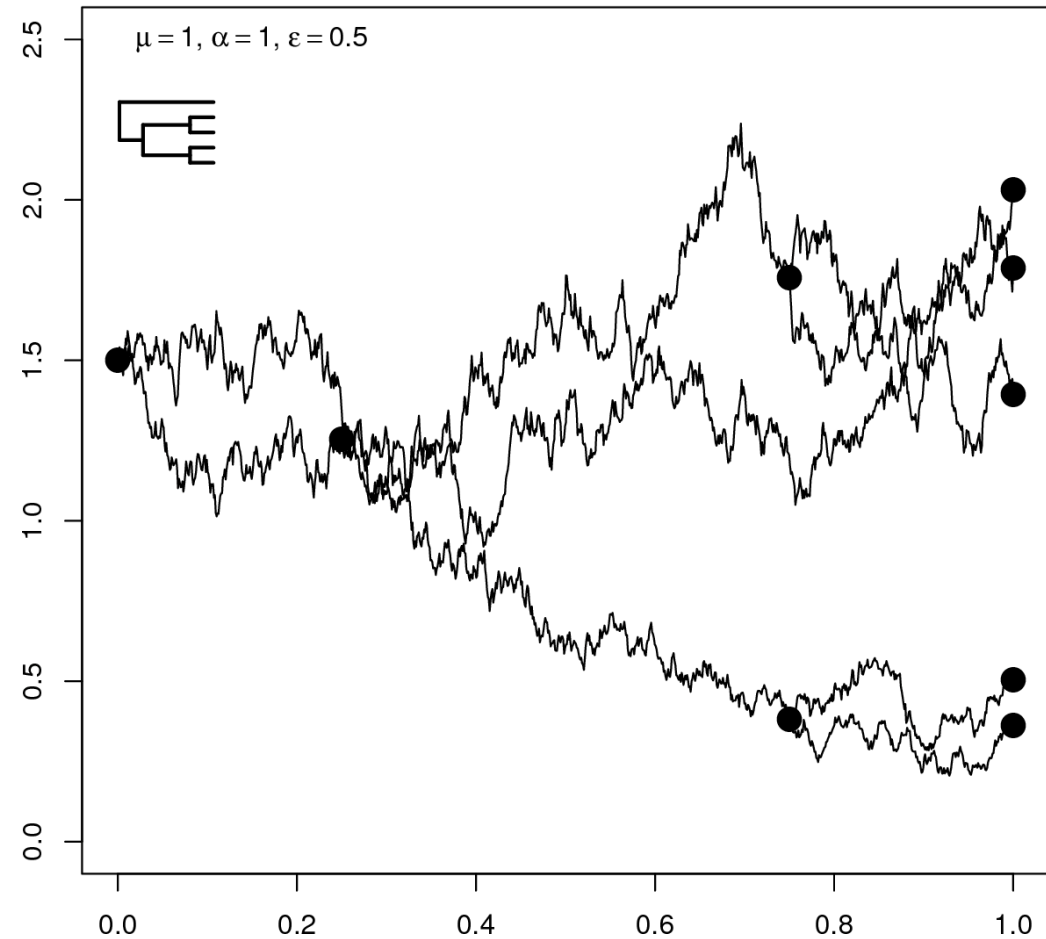
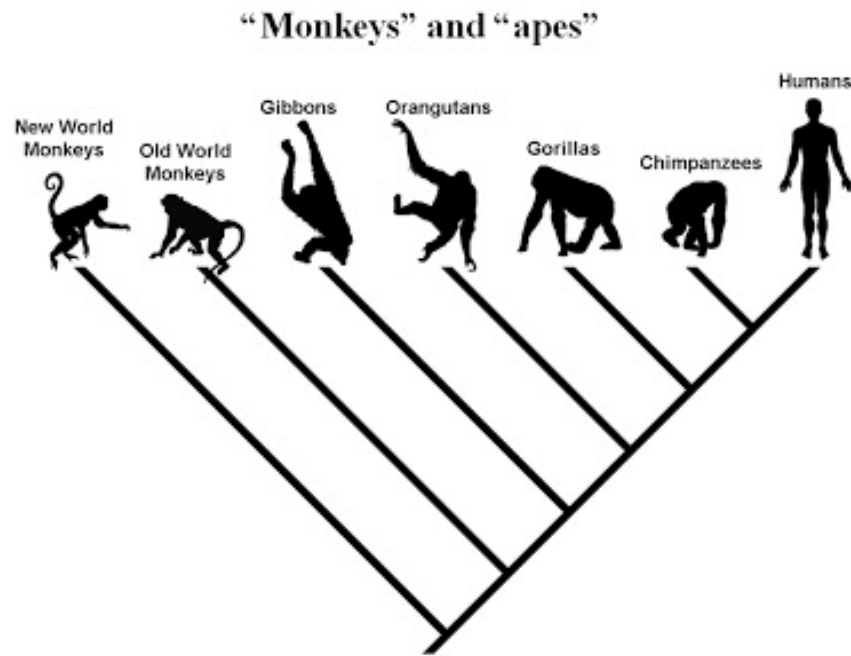
Figure 1 Normal distribution curve.

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} \dots + \varepsilon_i$$

Temporal autocorrelation



Phylogenetic autocorrelation (e.g brownian motion)



Spatial autocorrelation

UDEL v3.01

Ann. mean temperature 1951-80

glb. mean: 8.77 degC

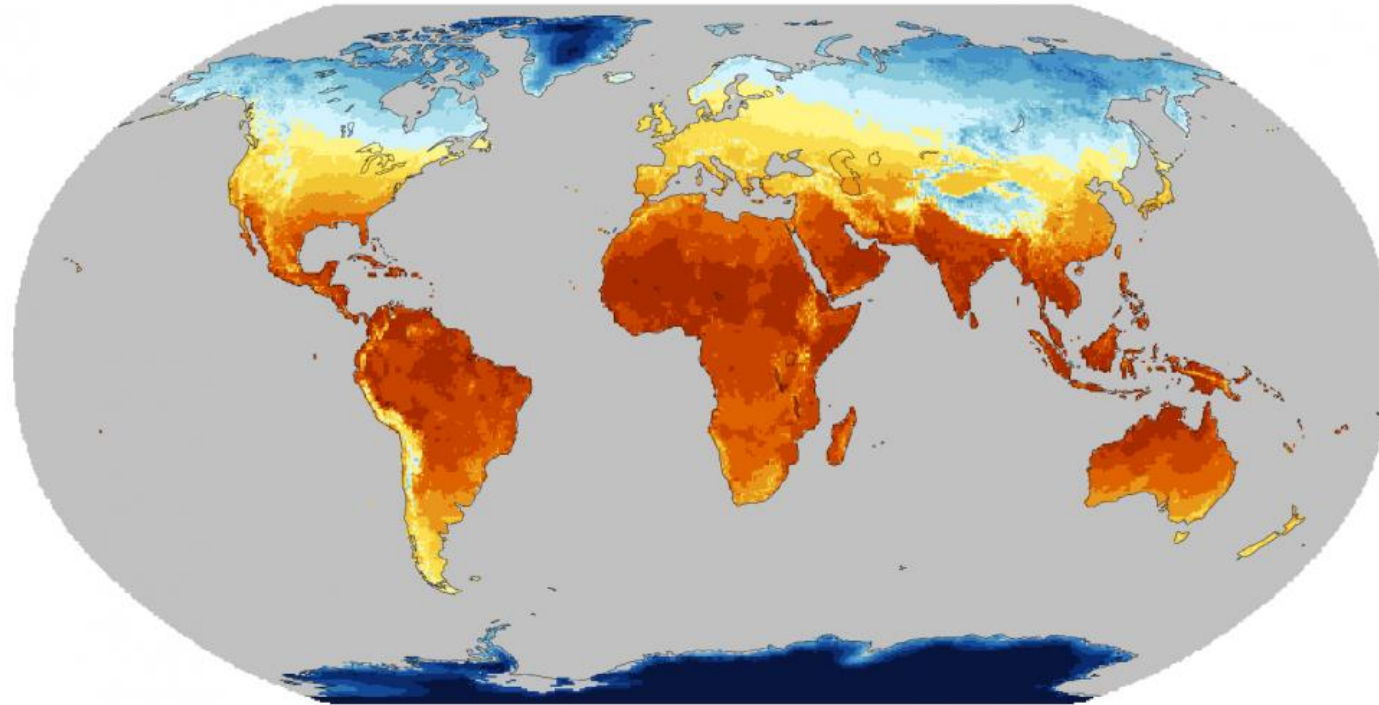


figure credit: National Center for Atmospheric Research, climatedataguide.ucar.edu (D. Schneider)



Formula for Moran's I

$$I = \frac{N \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} (x_i - \bar{x})(x_j - \bar{x})}{(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij}) \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

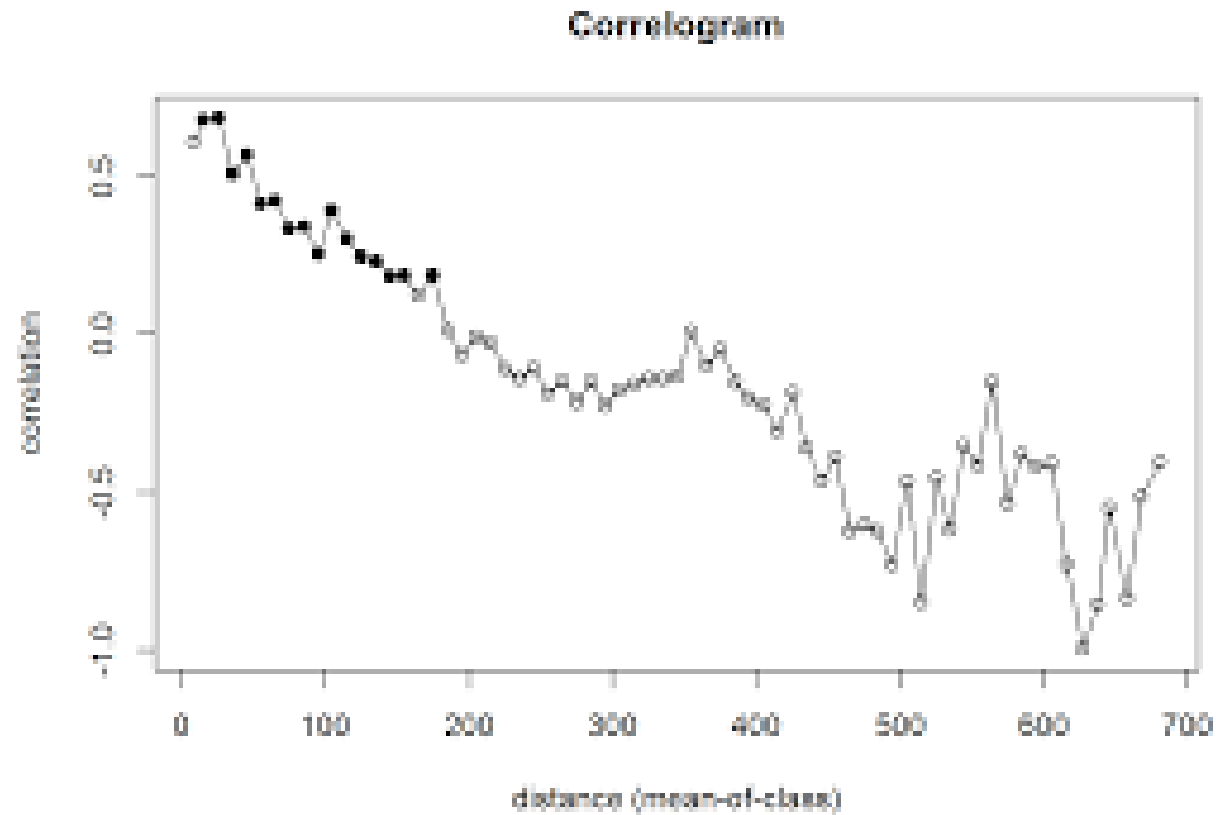


- Where:

N is the number of observations (points or polygons)
 \bar{x} is the mean of the variable
 x_i is the variable value at a particular location
 x_j is the variable value at another location
 w_{ij} is a weight indexing location of i relative to j

(or dumbed down)

Morans I varies between -1 and 1. 1 is perfect positive correlation



Spatial Simultaneous Autoregressive Error Model

$$\text{SAR}_{\text{err}} \quad Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} \dots + \lambda W u + \varepsilon_i$$

$$\text{LM} \quad Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} \dots + \varepsilon_i$$

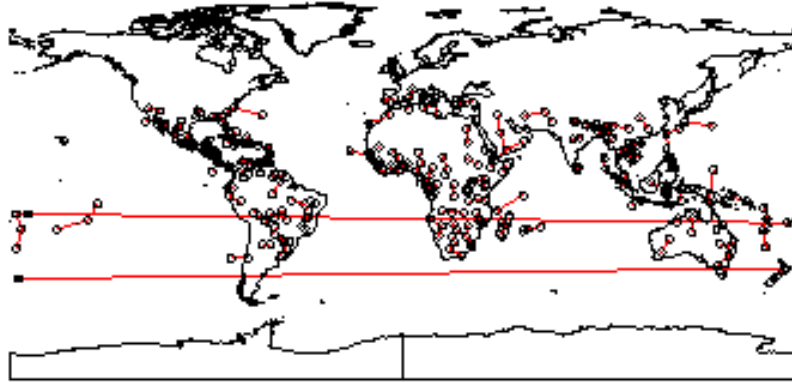
$$\text{SAR}_{\text{lag}} \quad Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} \dots + \rho W Y_i + \varepsilon_i$$

$$\text{SAR}_{\text{mix}} \quad Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} \dots + \rho W Y_i + \lambda W u + \varepsilon_i$$

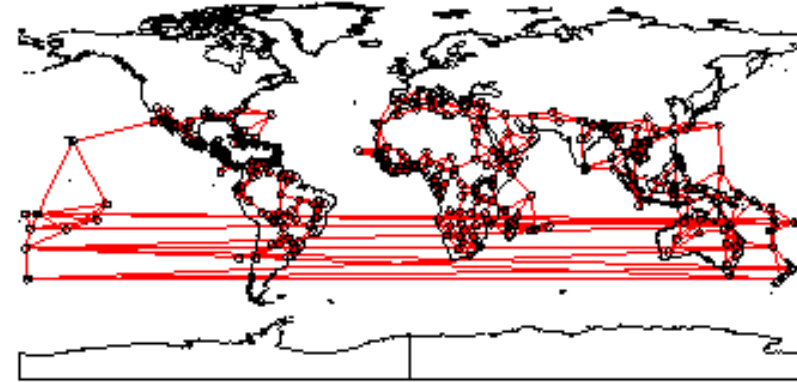


Wu: u: Neighborhood: Number

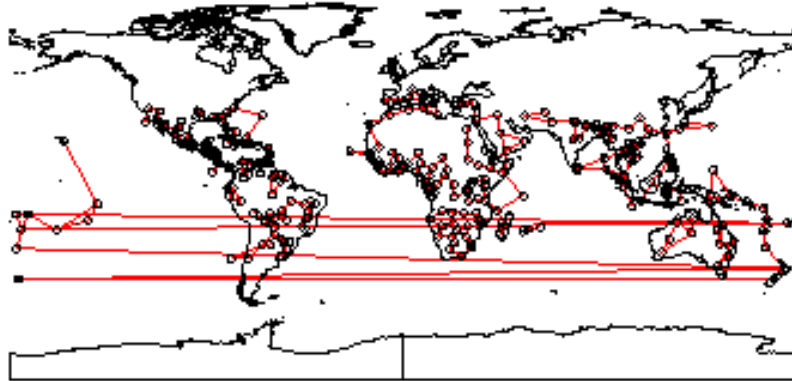
1 neighbour



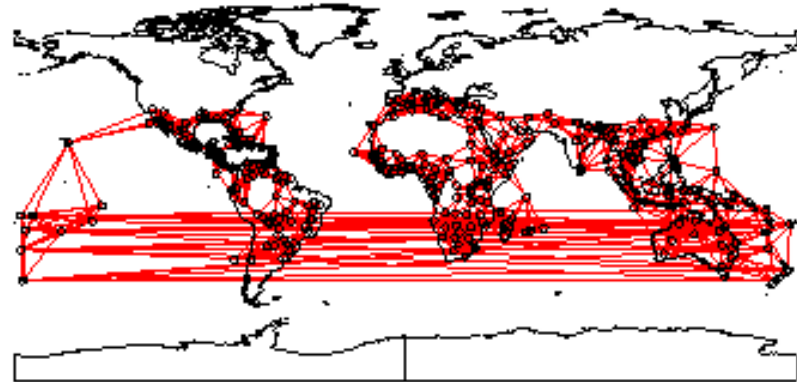
4 neighbour



2 neighbour

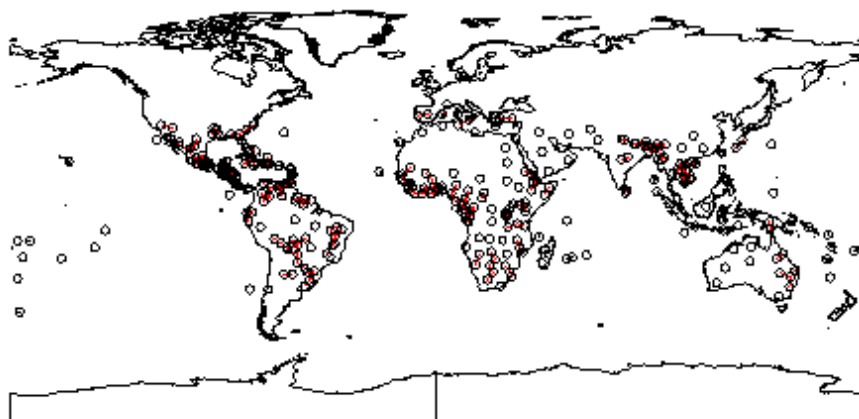


8 neighbour

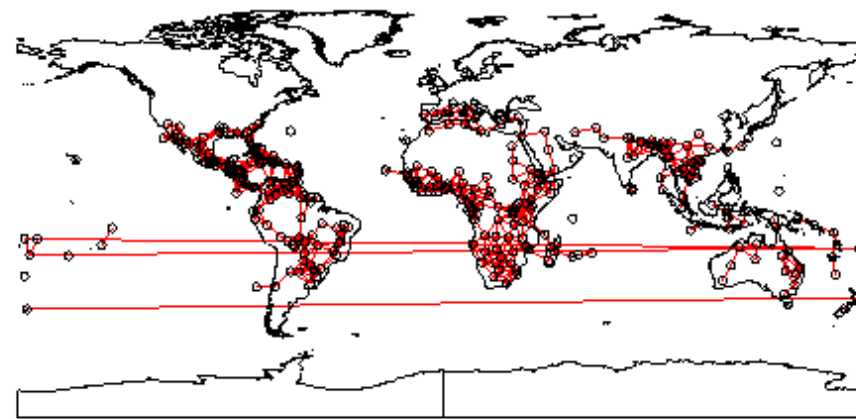


Wu: u: Neighborhood: Distance

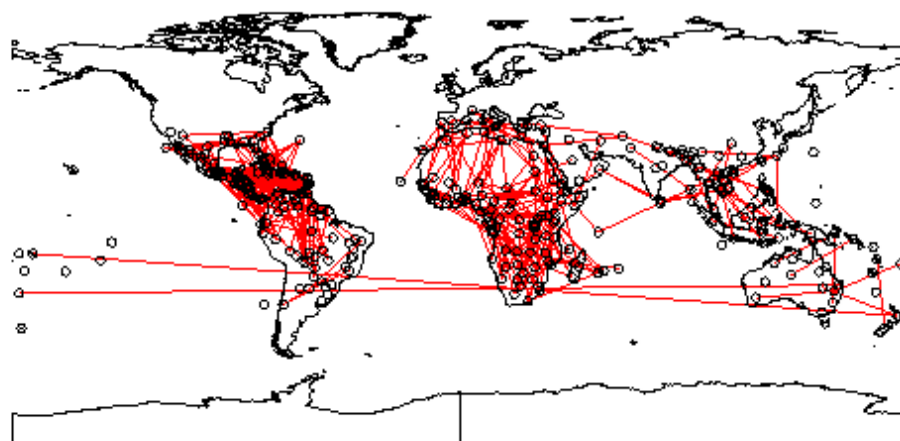
Distance 0-500 km



Distance 0-1000 km



Even Distance 3000-3100 km



Wu: W: Neighborhood: Weight

$$\text{SAR}_{\text{err}} \quad Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} \dots \lambda W u + \varepsilon_i$$

- W

- [[1]] : 0.33 0.33 0.33
- [[2]] : 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20

- B

- [[1]] : 1 1 1
- [[2]] : 1 1 1 1 1



- C

- [[1]] : 0.06 0.06 0.06
- [[2]] : 0.06 0.06 0.06 0.06 0.06 B

- U

- [[1]] : 0.0002 0.0002 0.0002
- [[2]] : 0.0002 0.0002 0.0002 0.0002 0.0002

- S

- [[1]] : 0.151 0.151 0.151
- [[2]] : 0.117 0.117 0.117 0.117 0.117

