Package 'rarestR'

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Title Rarefaction-Based Species Richness Estimator

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Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports Rdpack

RdMacros Rdpack

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

VignetteBuilder knitr

Description Calculate rarefaction-based alpha- and beta-diversity. Offer parametric extrapola-
tion to estimate the total expected species in a single community and the total ex-
pected shared species between two communities. Visualize the curve-fitting for these estimators.

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URL <https://github.com/pzhaonet/rarestR>,

<https://pzhaonet.github.io/rarestr/>

BugReports <https://github.com/pzhaonet/rarestR/issues>

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

NeedsCompilation no

LazyData true

Config/testthat/edition 3

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Repository CRAN

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Contents

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es   *Calculate the Expected Species*

Description

Calculate the Expected Species

Usage

```
es(x, m, method = c("a", "b"), MARGIN = 1)
```

Arguments

x	a data vector representing number of individuals for each species
m	the sample size parameter that represents the number of individuals randomly drawn from the sample. For ESa, m can not be larger than the sample size
method	the calculation approach of Expected Species used, with two options available as "a" and "b" to calculate ESa and ESb, with the default set as "a"
MARGIN	a vector giving the subscripts which the function will be applied over, see 'apply'.

Value

a value of Expected Species

References

Zou Y, Zhao P, Axmacher JC (2023). "Estimating total species richness: Fitting rarefaction by asymptotic approximation." *Ecosphere*, **14**(1), e4363. doi:10.1002/ecs2.4363.

Examples

```
data(share, package = 'rarestR')
rowSums(share) #The sum size of each sample is 100, 150 and 200
es(share, m = 100)
es(share, method = "b", m = 100)
# When the m is larger than the total sample size, "NA" will be filled:
es(share, m = 150)
```

---

ess	Compute dissimilarity estimates between two samples based on Expected Species Shared (ESS)-measures, using abundance data for the species contained in each samples

---

Description

Compute dissimilarity estimates between two samples based on Expected Species Shared (ESS)-measures, using abundance data for the species contained in each samples

Usage

```
ess(x, m = 1, index = "CNESSa")
```

Arguments

x	a community data matrix (sample x species); sample name is the row name of the matrix
m	the sample size parameter that represents the number of individuals randomly drawn from each sample, which by default is set to m=1, but can be changed according to the users' requirements. Rows with a total sample size <m will be excluded automatically from the analysis.
index	the distance measure used in the calculation, as one of the four options "CNESSa", "CNESS","NESS" and "ESS", with the default set as "CNESSa"

Value

a pair-wised matrix

References

Zou Y, Axmacher JC (2020). "The Chord-Normalized Expected Species Shared (CNESS)-distance represents a superior measure of species turnover patterns." *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, **11**(2), 273-280. doi:10.1111/2041210X.13333.

Examples

```
data(share, package = 'rarestR')
ess(share)
ess(share, m = 100)
ess(share, m = 100, index = "ESS")
```

---

plot.rarestr   *Plot the "rarestr" class*

Description

Plot the "rarestr" class

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rarestr'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a "rarestr" object
...	other arguments passed to plot()

Value

Plot the "rarestr" class

Examples

```
data(share, package = 'rarestR')
Output_tes <- tes(share[1,])
Output_tes
plot(Output_tes)
```

---

plot_tes   *Plot fitted curve for TES*

Description

Plot fitted curve for TES

Usage

```
plot_tes(TES_output, ...)
```

Arguments

TES_output	the output from tes()
...	other arguments passed to plot()

Value

a plot

---

plot_tess	*Plot fitted curve for TESS*

Description

Plot fitted curve for TESS

Usage

```
plot_tess(TESS_output, ...)
```

Arguments

TESS_output	the output from tess()
...	other arguments passed to plot()

Value

a plot

---

print.rarestr	*Print the "rarestr" class*

Description

This function prints the contents of a rarestr object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rarestr'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a "rarestr" object#'
...	Other arguments passed to print().

Value

Print the "rarestr" class

Examples

```
data(share, package = 'rarestR')
Output_tes <- tes(share[1,])
Output_tes
```

---

share   *Dataset for rarestR.*

Description

This is a dataset comprises three samples randomly drawn from three simulated communities. Every community consists of 100 species with approximately 100,000 individuals following a log-normal distribution (mean = 6.5, SD = 1). Setting the first community as control group, the second and third community shared a total of 25 and 50 species with the control. A more detailed description of the control and scenario groups can be found in Zou and Axmacher (2021). The share dataset represents a random subsample of 100, 150 and 200 individuals from three three communities, containing 58, 57 and 74 species, respectively.

Usage

share

Format

An object of class `matrix` (inherits from `array`) with 3 rows and 142 columns.

References

Zou, Y., & Axmacher, J. C. (2021). Estimating the number of species shared by incompletely sampled communities. Ecography, 44(7), 1098-1108.

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tes   *Calculation of Total Expected Species base on ESa, ESb and their av-*
                                         erage value

Description

Calculation of Total Expected Species base on ESa, ESb and their average value

Usage

tes(x)

Arguments

x   a data vector representing number of individuals for each species

Details

The value returned by the `tes()` function in the 'rarestr' class is a list containing three parts:

par A data frame of the summary of the estimated values and their standard deviations based on TESa, TESb, and TESab, and the model used in the estimation of TES, either 'logistic' or 'Weibull'.

TESa A list of the modeled results with the TESa method.

TESb A list of the modeled results with the TESb method.

Both TESa and TESb contain five parts, including a data frame of the parameters (`$par`), a data frame of the simulated results (`$result`), a maximum x value (`$xmax`), a vector of the predicted x value (`$Predx`), and a vector of the predicted y value (`$Predy`)

Value

a list in a self-defined class 'rarestr'. See "Details".

References

Zou Y, Zhao P, Axmacher JC (2023). "Estimating total species richness: Fitting rarefaction by asymptotic approximation." *Ecosphere*, **14**(1), e4363. doi:10.1002/ecs2.4363.

Examples

```
data(share, package = 'rarestR')
Output_tes <- tes(share[1,])
Output_tes
```

---

tess	*Calculate the Total number of Expected Shared Species between two samples.*

Description

Calculate the Total number of Expected Shared Species between two samples.

Usage

```
tess(x)
```

Arguments

x   a data matrix for two samples representing two communities (plot x species)

Details

The value returned by the tess() function in the 'rarestr' class is a list containing five parts:

par A data frame of the summary of the estimated values and their standard deviations based on TESa, TESb, and TESab, and the model used in the estimation of TES, either 'logistic' or 'Weibull'.

result A data frame of the simulated results.

xmax A maximum x value.

Predx A vector of the predicted x value.

Predy A vector of the predicted y value.

Value

a list in a self-defined class 'rarestr'. See "Details".

References

Zou Y, Axmacher JC (2021). "Estimating the number of species shared by incompletely sampled communities." *Ecography*, **44**(7), 1098-1108. doi:10.1111/ecog.05625.

Examples

```
data(share, package = 'rarestR')
Output_tess <- tess(share[1:2,])
Output_tess
```

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