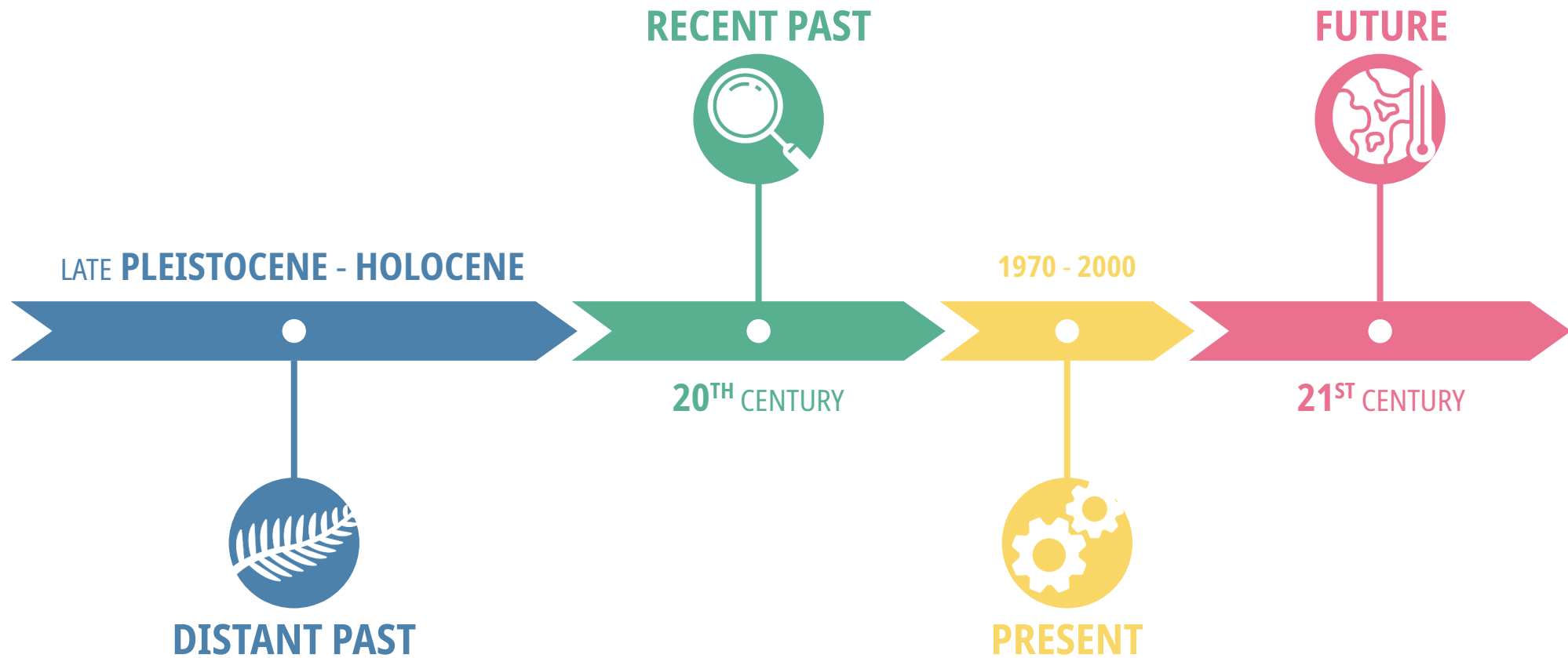
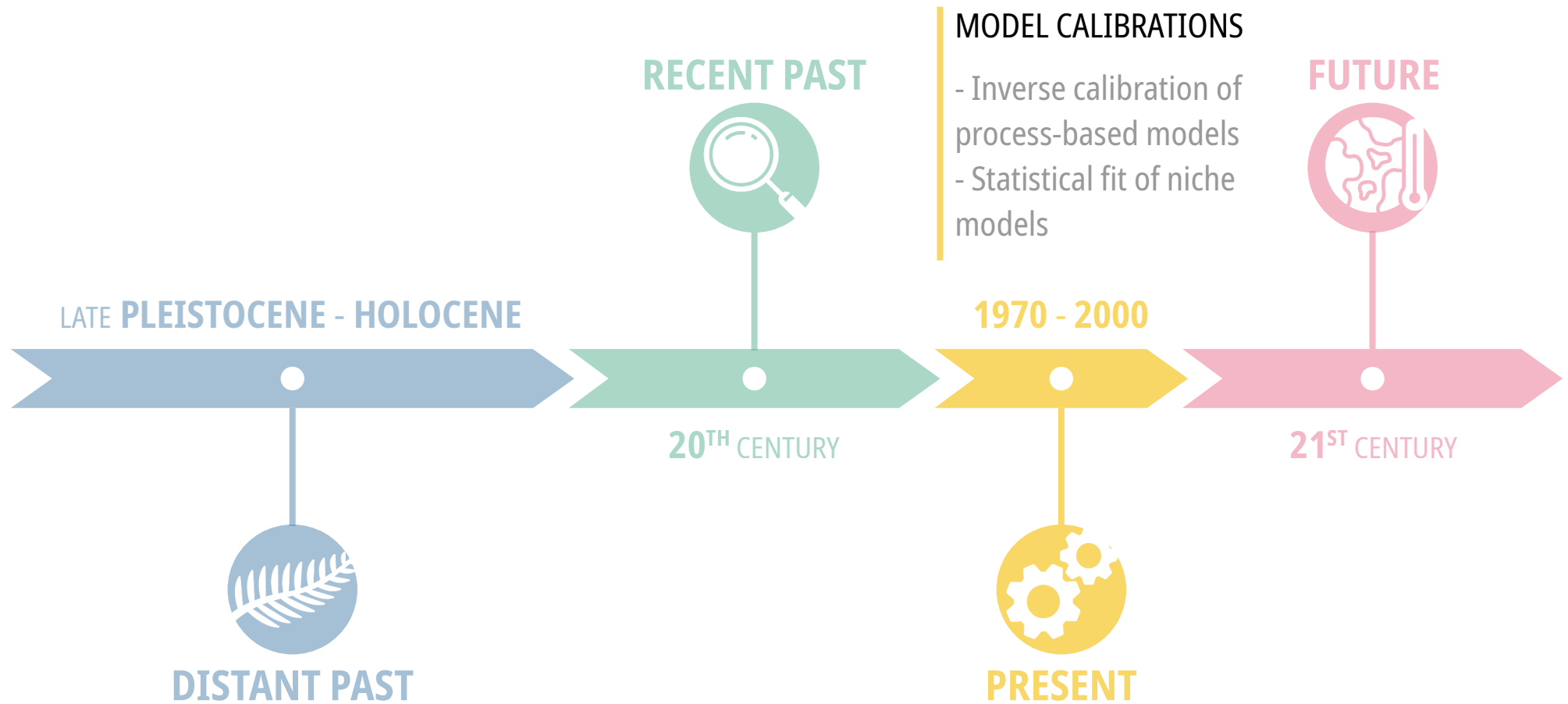


**Third team meeting**

**Assessing the robustness and uncertainty of species distribution model projections**

02/06/2023





# Inverse calibration of process-based models

- models: **PHENOFIT, CASTANEA**

# Inverse calibration of process-based models

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- paper published in **Methods in Ecology and Evolution**

Received: 30 November 2022 | Accepted: 20 April 2023

DOI: 10.1111/2041-210X.14119

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Methods in Ecology and Evolution  
WILEY

**Estimating process-based model parameters from species  
distribution data using the evolutionary algorithm CMA-ES**

# Results

Expert calibration

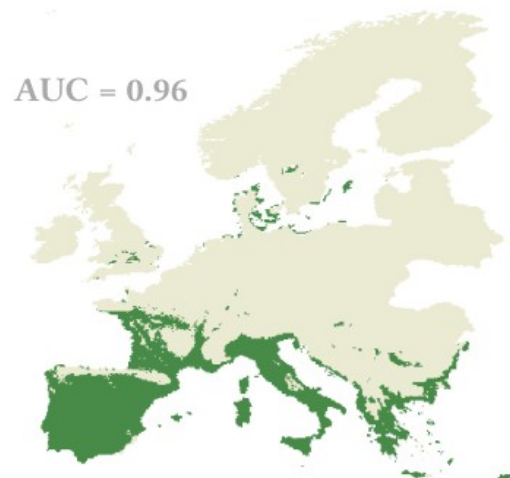
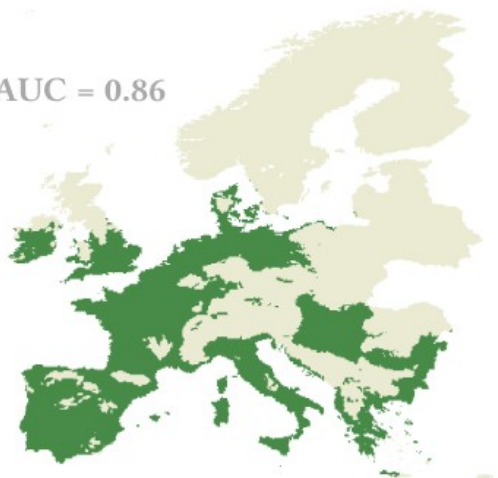
Species occurrence

Inverse calibration

PHENOFIT

*Quercus ilex*

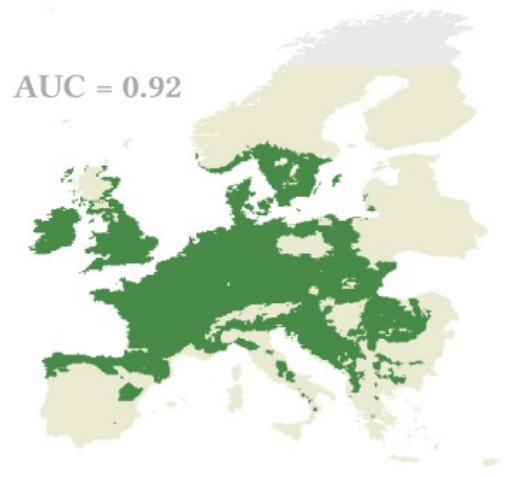
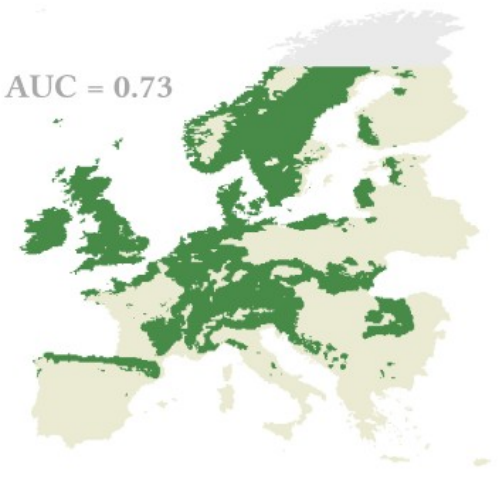
AUC = 0.86



CASTANEA

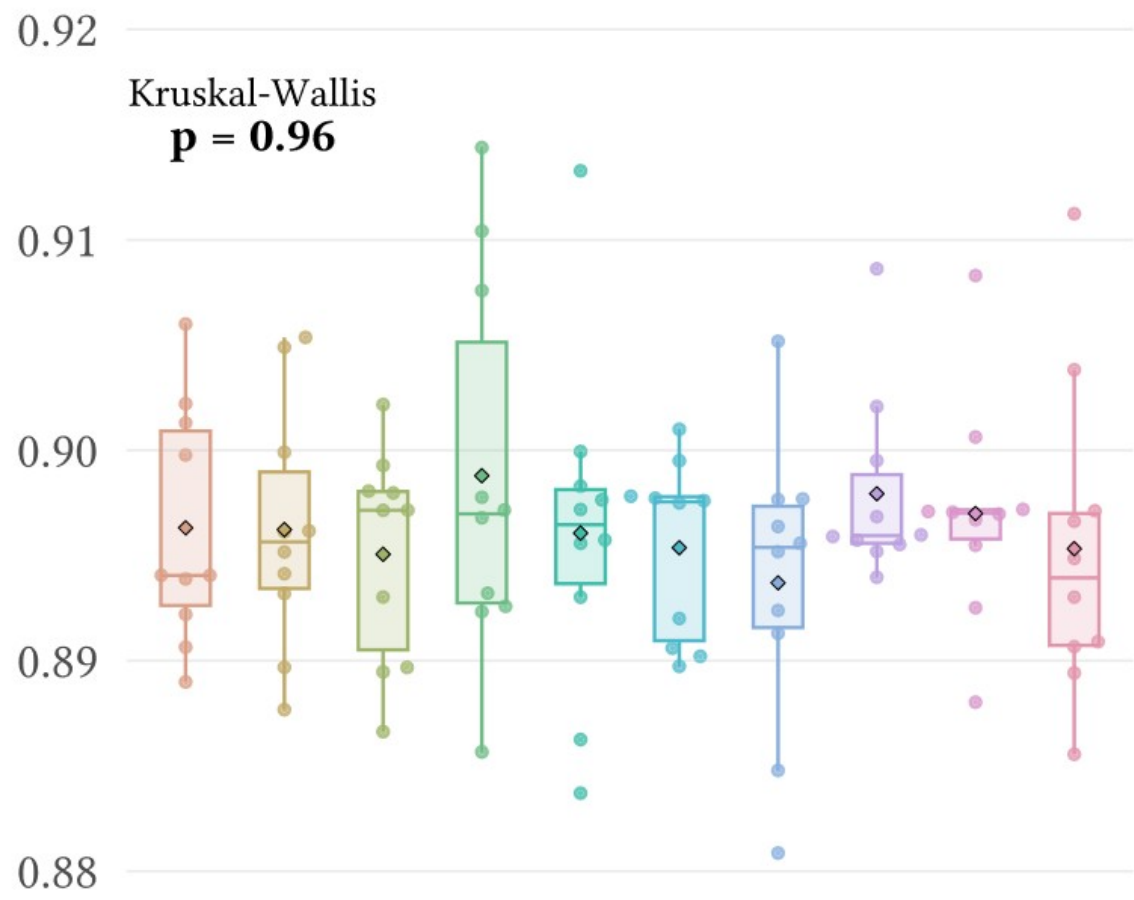
*Fagus sylvatica*

AUC = 0.73

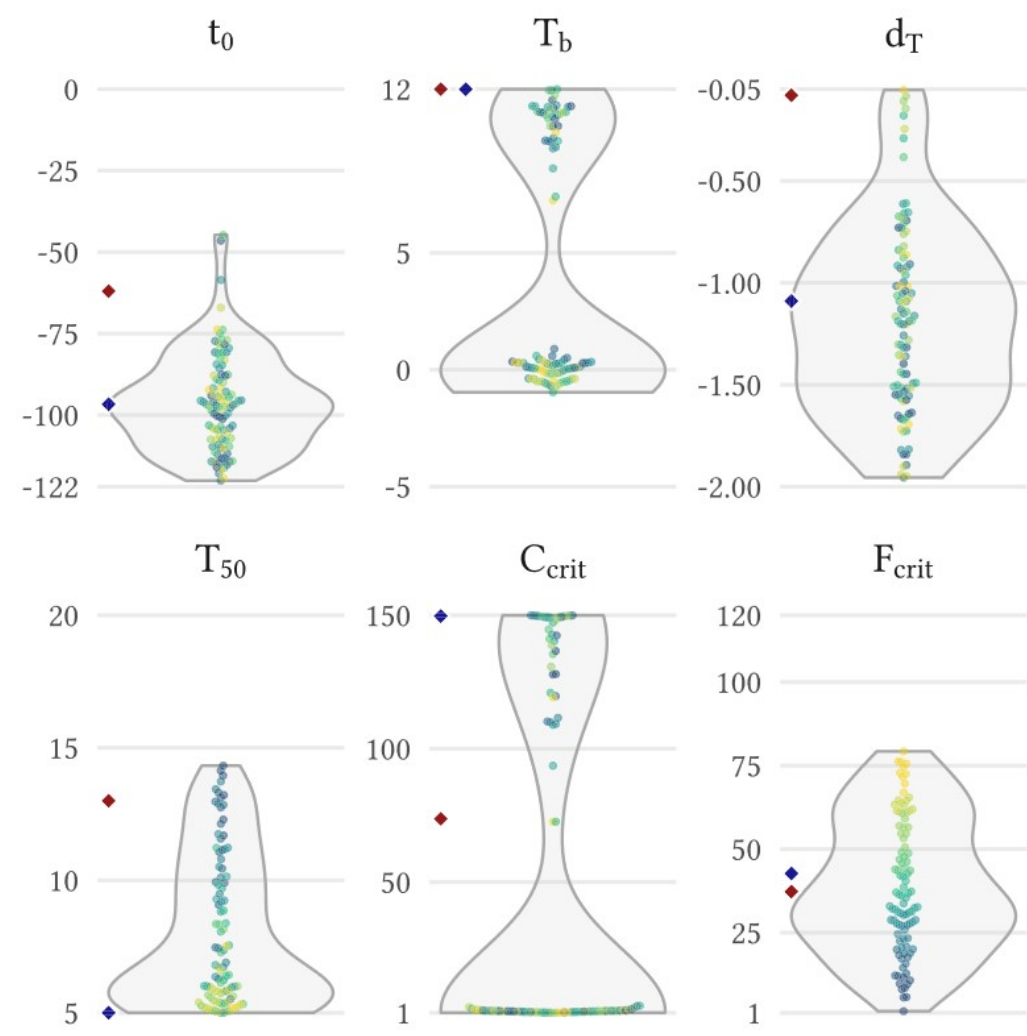




# Results



# Results



- ***presence-only*** approach, *Valavi et al. (2022)*
- models: GLM with lasso penalty, GAM, BRT, RandomForest  
(+ biomod et Maxent)

*Ecological Monographs*, 92(1), 2022, e01486

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## Predictive performance of presence-only species distribution models: a benchmark study with reproducible code

ROOZBEH VALAVI <sup>1,3</sup> GURUTZETA GUILLERA-ARROITA <sup>2</sup> JOSÉ J. LAHOZ-MONFORT <sup>2</sup> AND JANE ELITH <sup>2</sup>

## Calibration of niche models

- ***presence-only*** approach, *Valavi et al. (2022)*
- models: GLM with lasso penalty, GAM, BRT, RandomForest  
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- predictors:    minimum temperature of the coldest month (**frost tolerance**)  
                      GDD >5°C April-September (**growth**)  
                      total precipitation (**accumulated water**)  
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- occurrence data: **EU-Forest** (+GBIF, WOODIV)  
  + **background points**: « *sampled irrespective of the location of species records* »

## Calibration of niche models

- ***5-fold environmental block cross-validation*** to estimate errors

# Calibration of niche models

- ***5-fold environmental block cross-validation*** to estimate errors

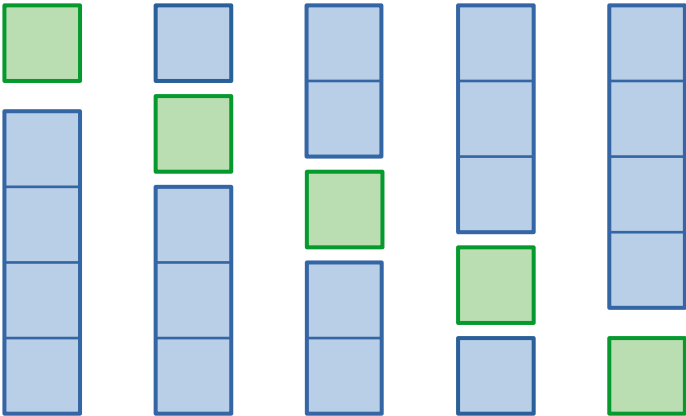




# Calibration of niche models

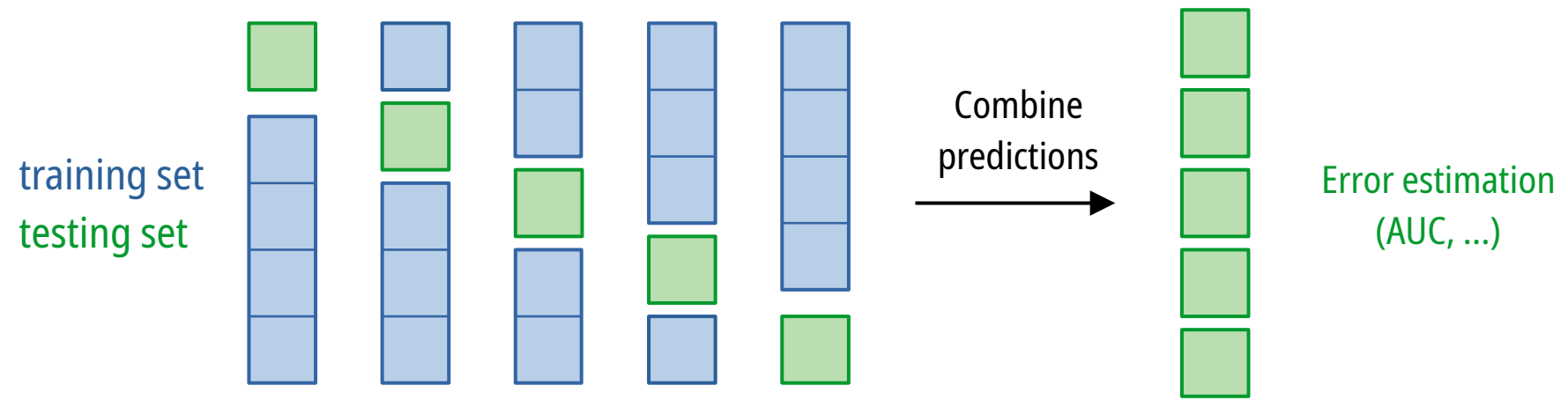
- *5-fold environmental block cross-validation* to estimate errors

training set  
testing set



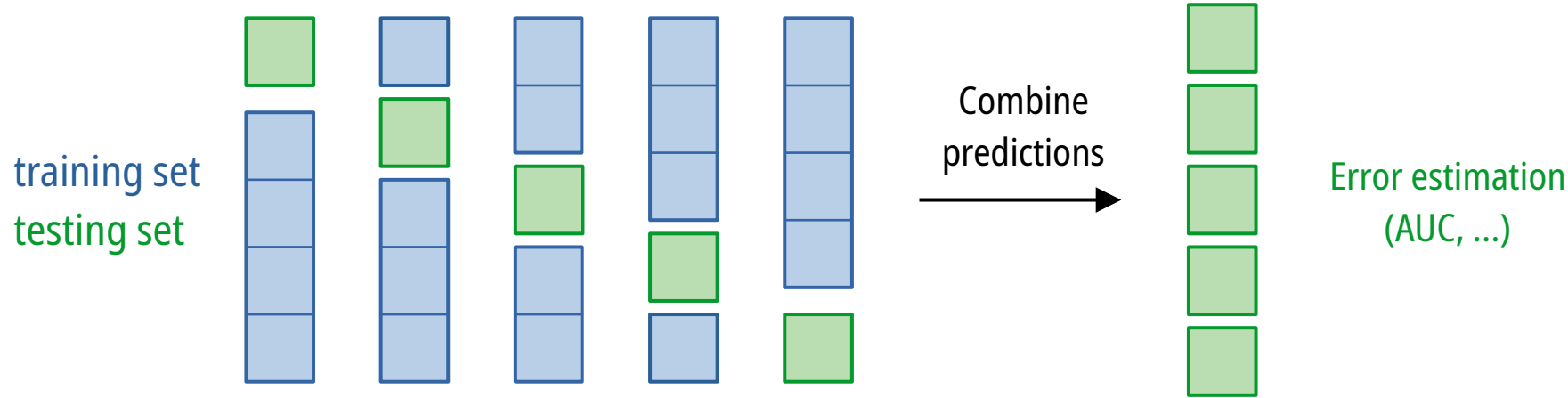
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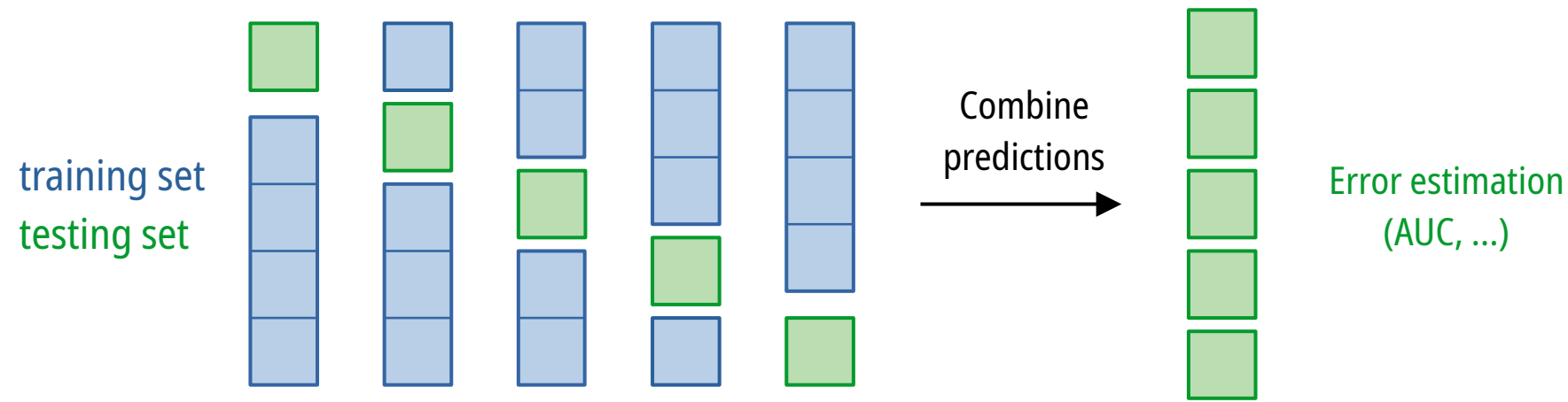


- **final model:** all the available data used to fit the model

« *favours final prediction quality over perfect accuracy of error estimates* » (Roberts et al. 2017)

# Calibration of niche models

- *5-fold environmental block cross-validation* to estimate errors



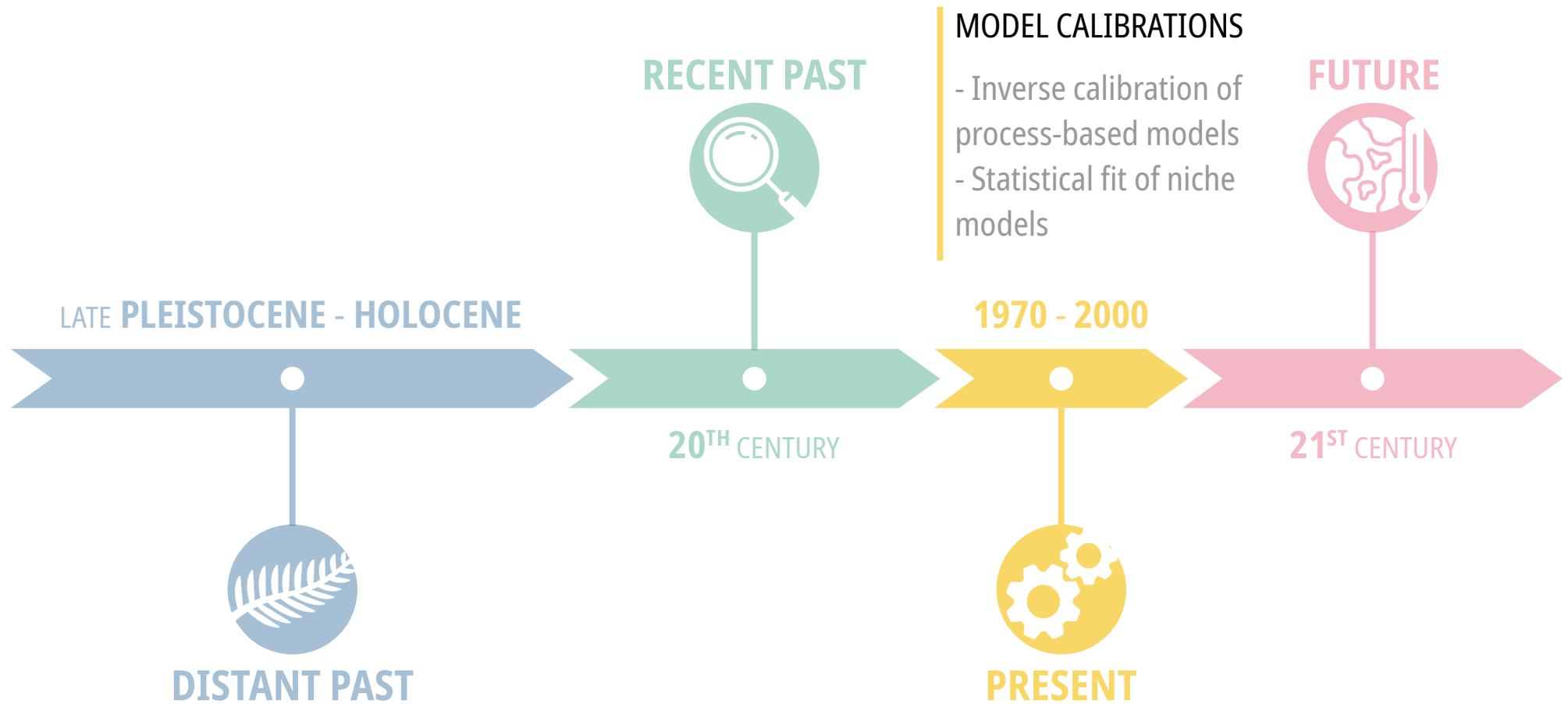
- ***final model***: all the available data used to fit the model  
« *favours final prediction quality over perfect accuracy of error estimates* » (Roberts et al. 2017)

Over-estimated  
AUC

Calibration of niche models

*Fagus sylvatica*

	Lasso GLM	GAM	Random Forest	BRT
« True » AUC	0.68	0.79	0.81	0.79
Over-estimated AUC	0.92	0.93	0.99	0.96



## LESSONS FROM THE PAST

- Comparison of models' predictions to pollen records
- Identify the strengths and weaknesses of each model

LATE **PLEISTOCENE - HOLOCENE**



**DISTANT PAST**

**RECENT PAST**



**20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

## MODEL CALIBRATIONS

- Inverse calibration of process-based models
- Statistical fit of niche models

**1970 - 2000**



**PRESENT**

**FUTURE**



**21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY**

- **Monthly data** from **HadCM3B** general circulation model simulations
- 0.5° spatial resolution, bias corrected

[nature](#) > [scientific data](#) > [data descriptors](#) > article

Data Descriptor | [Open Access](#) | [Published: 07 November 2019](#)

## **A simulated Northern Hemisphere terrestrial climate dataset for the past 60,000 years**

[Edward Armstrong](#) , [Peter O. Hopcroft](#) & [Paul J. Valdes](#)

- Collaboration with E. Armstrong (Univ. of Bristol), who generated specific variables for the project

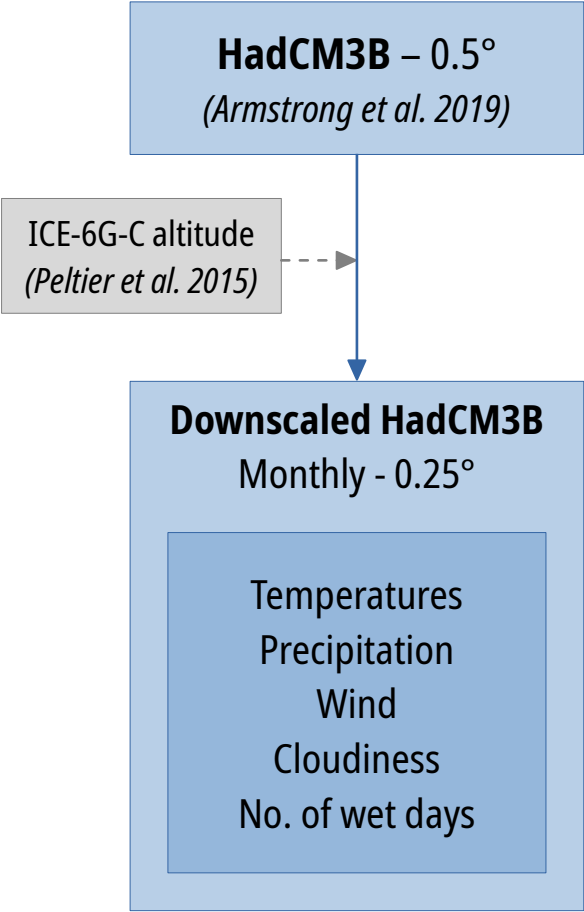


# Paleoclimate

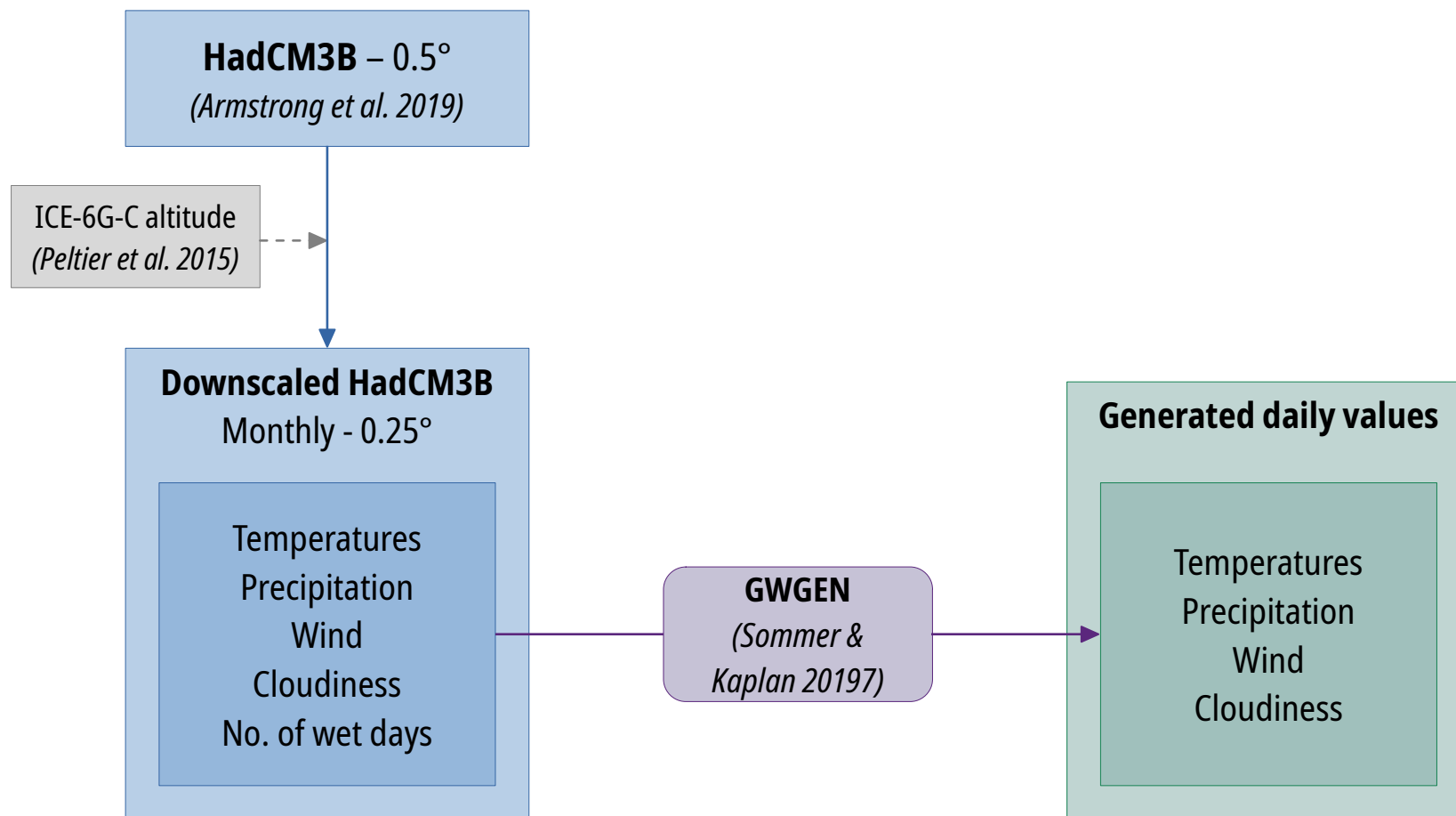
**HadCM3B – 0.5°**

*(Armstrong et al. 2019)*

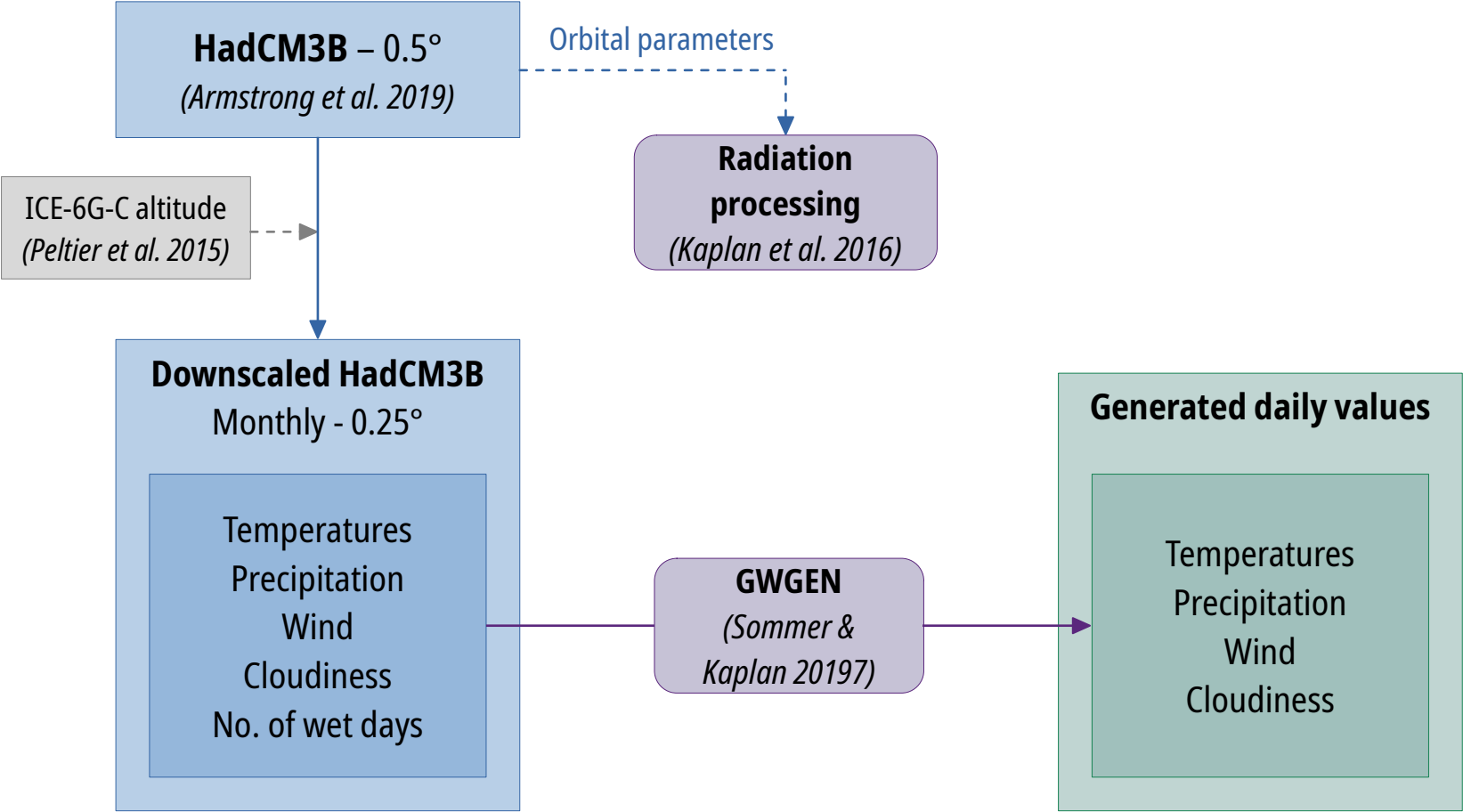
# Paleoclimate



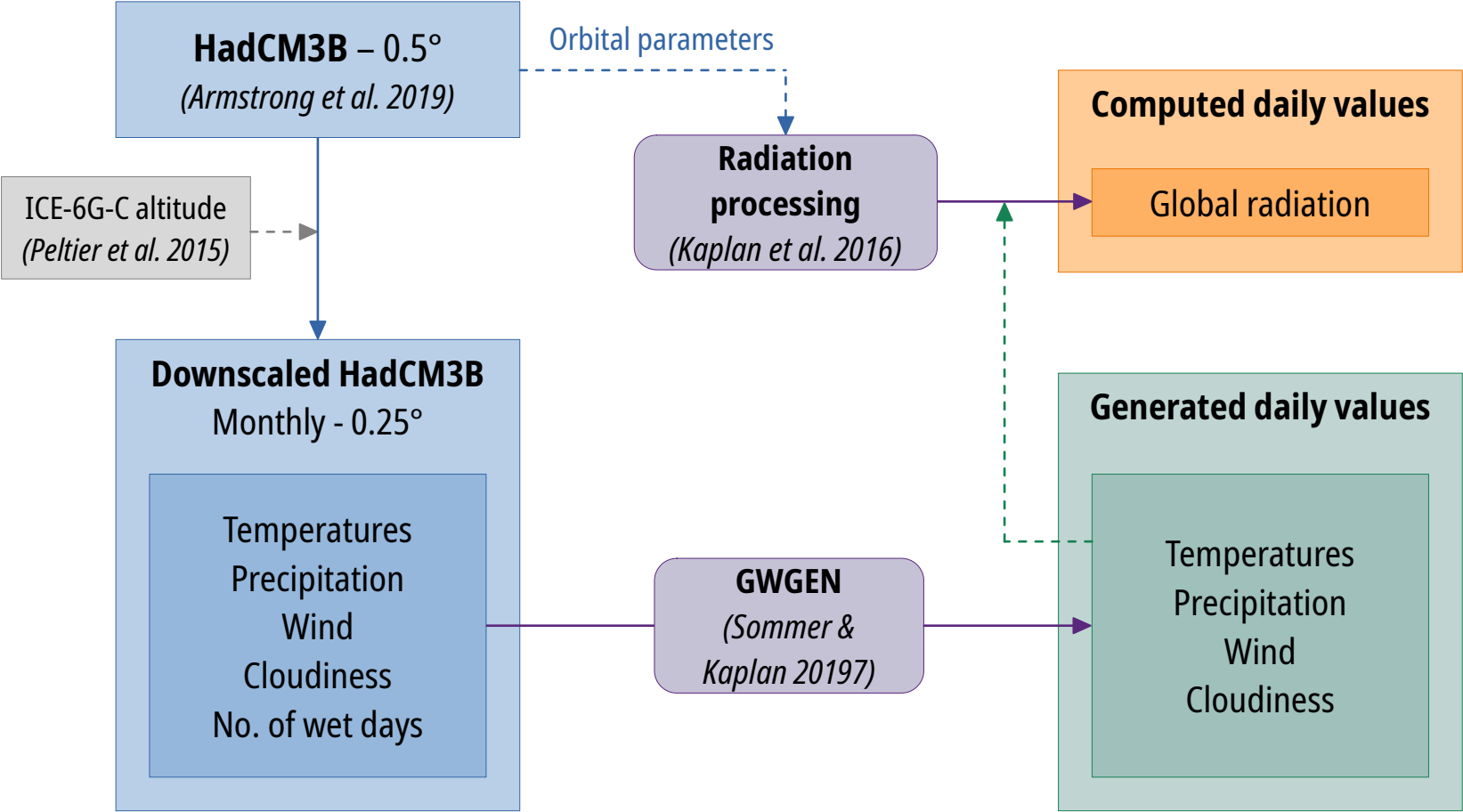
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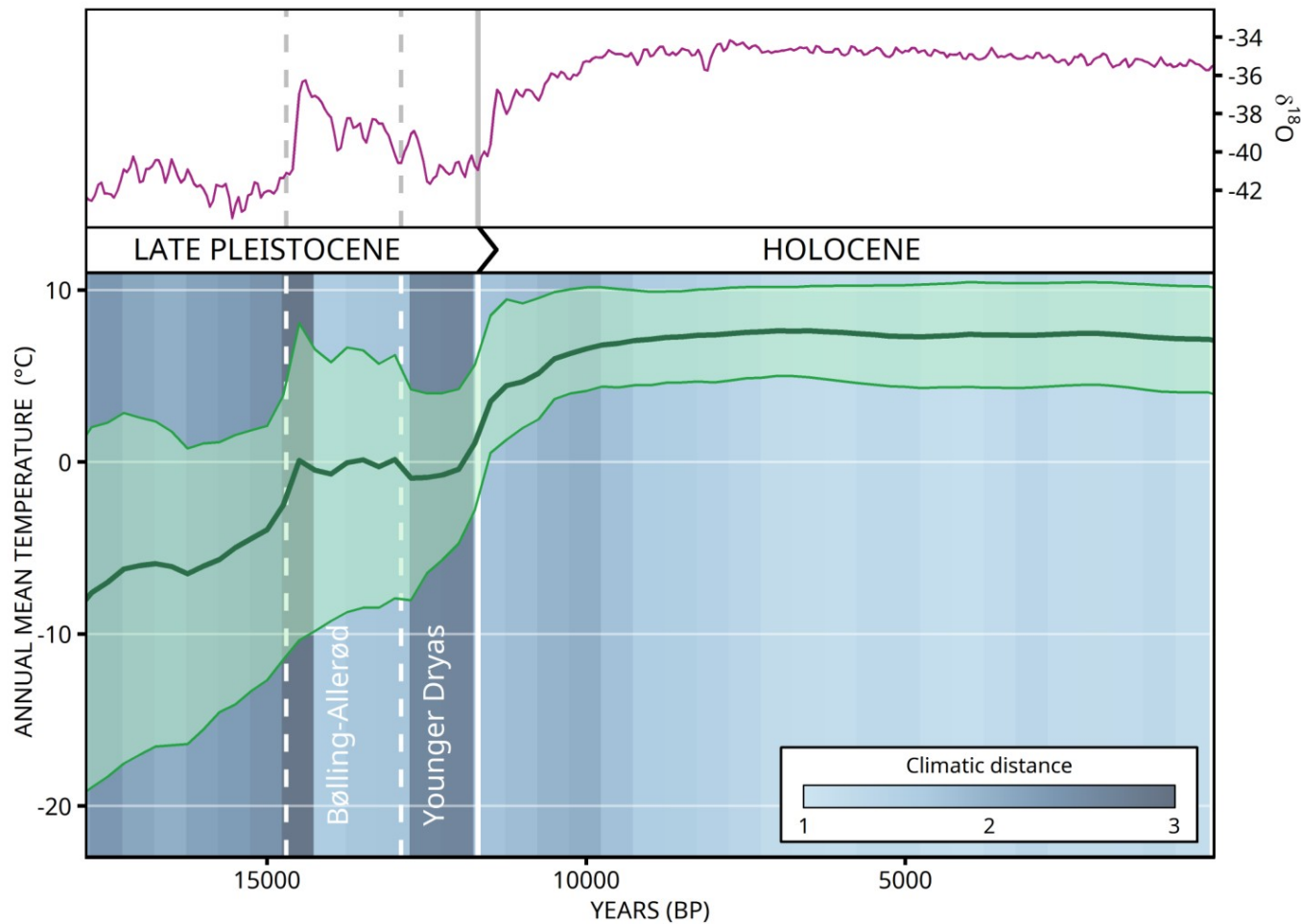
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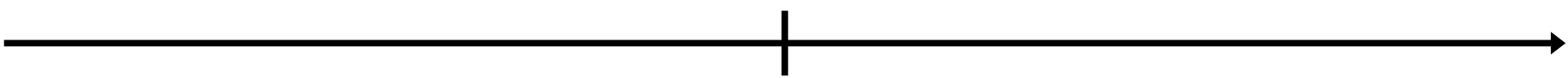
# Paleoclimate



# Paleoclimate



Temporal coverage per pollen site

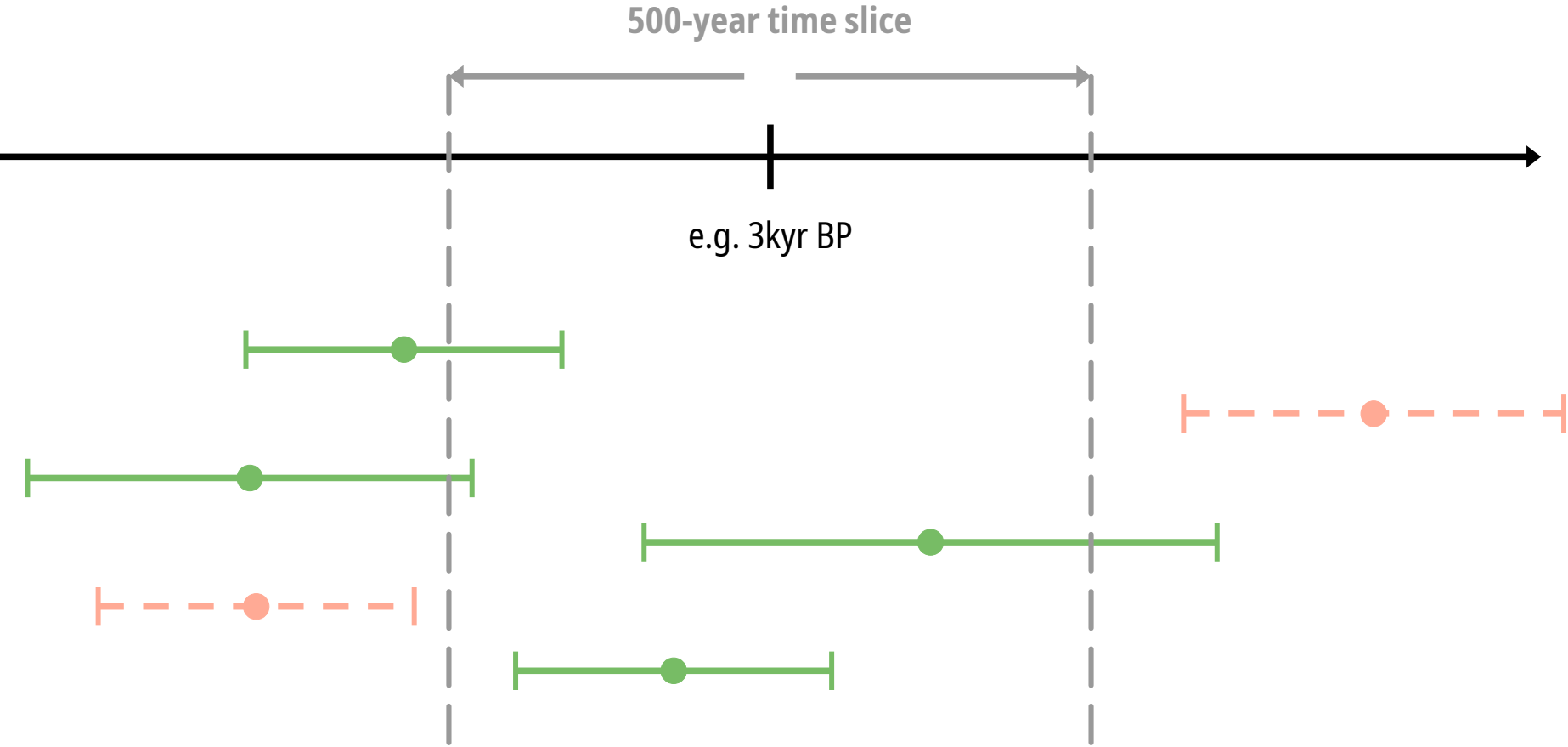


e.g. 3kyr BP



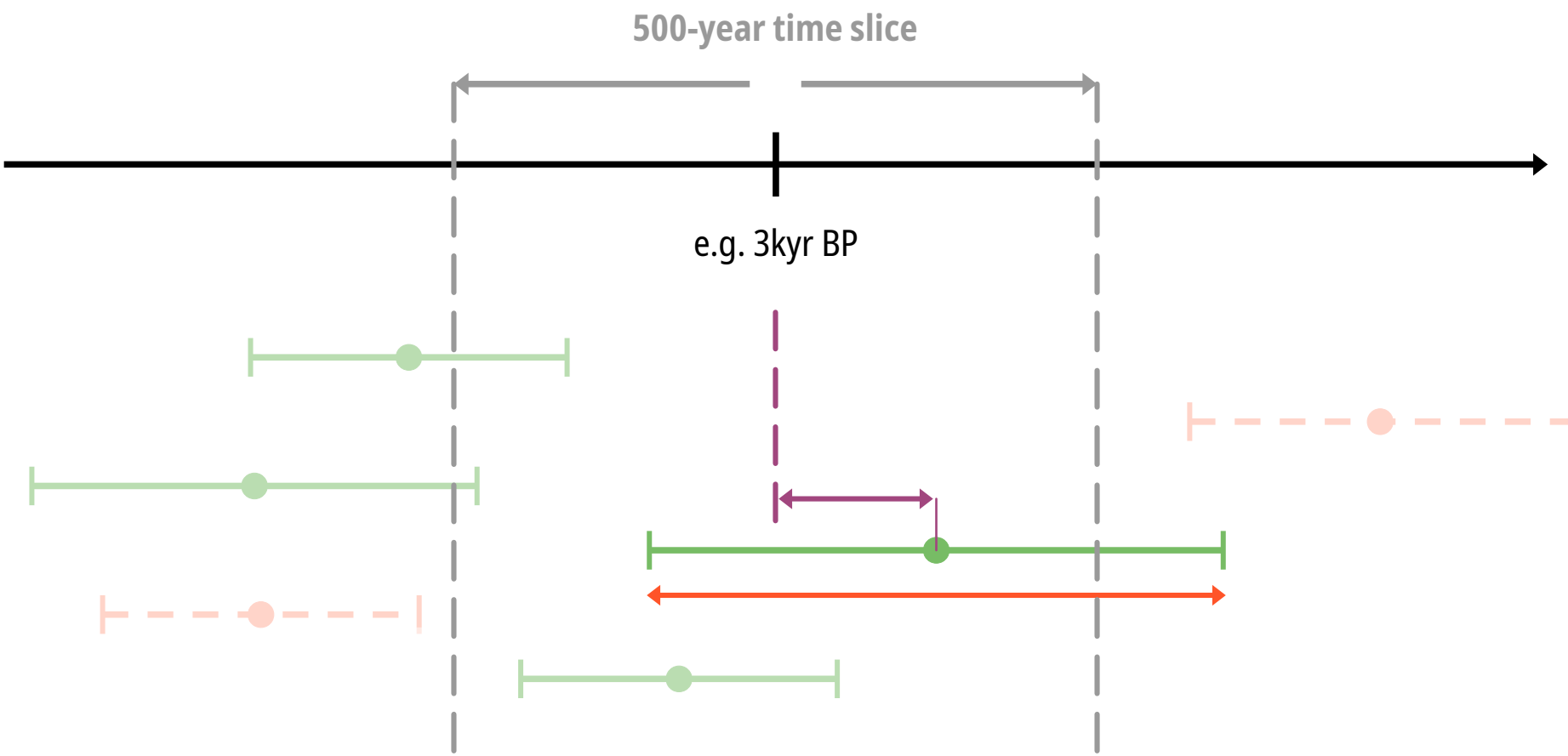
Multiple samples within the same site

Temporal coverage per pollen site





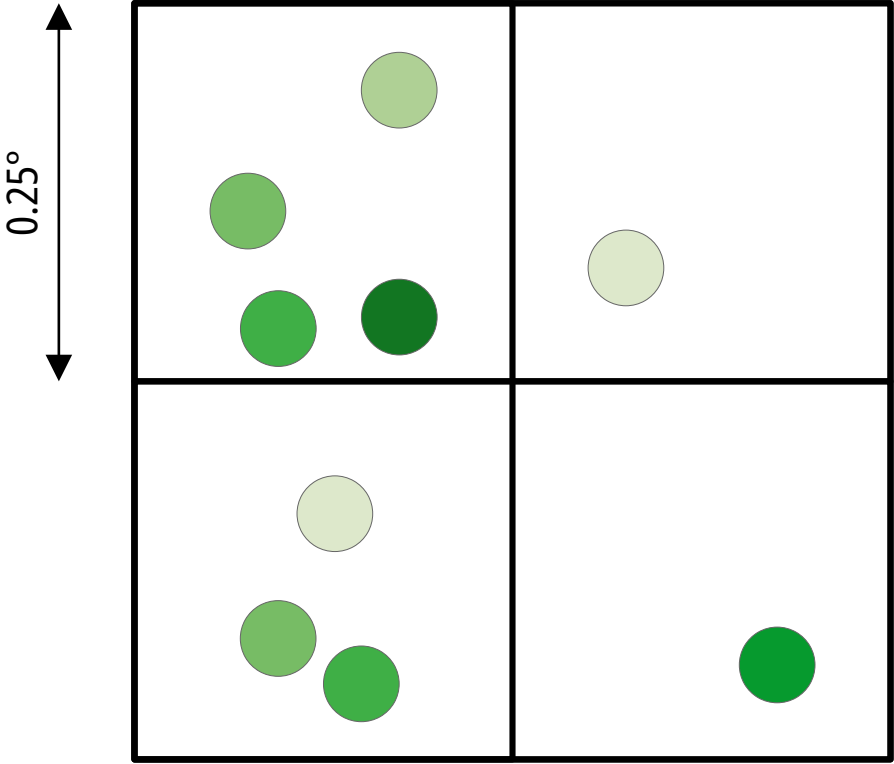
Temporal coverage per pollen site



**Weighted mean** of pollen counts, taking into account both **uncertainty** and **time distance**

# Spatial upscaling

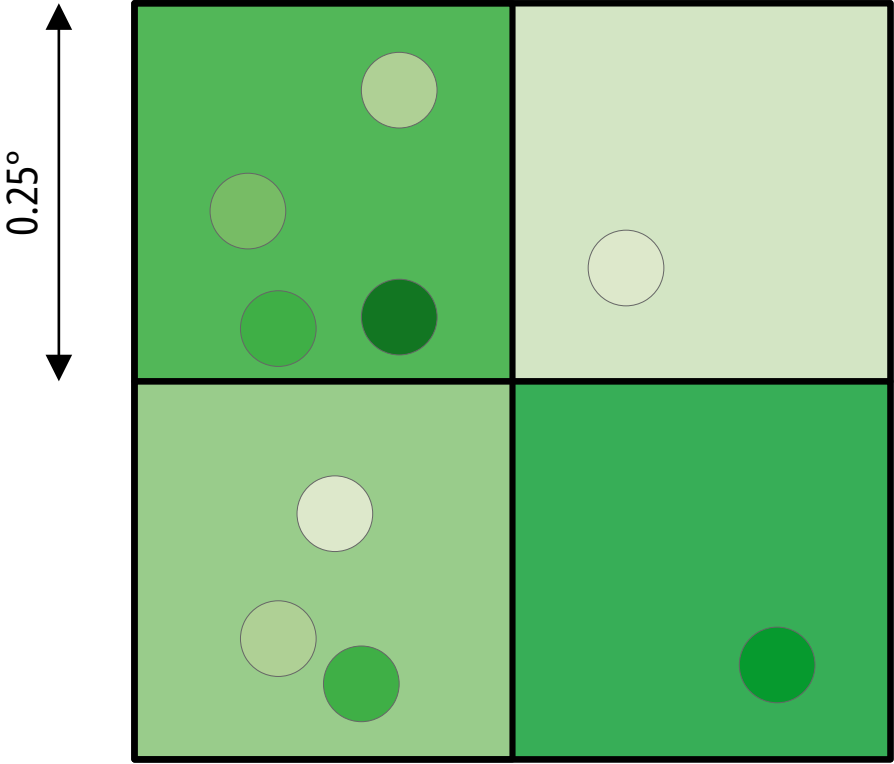
e.g. 3kyr BP



Species pollen relative abundance

Spatial upscaling: relative abundance

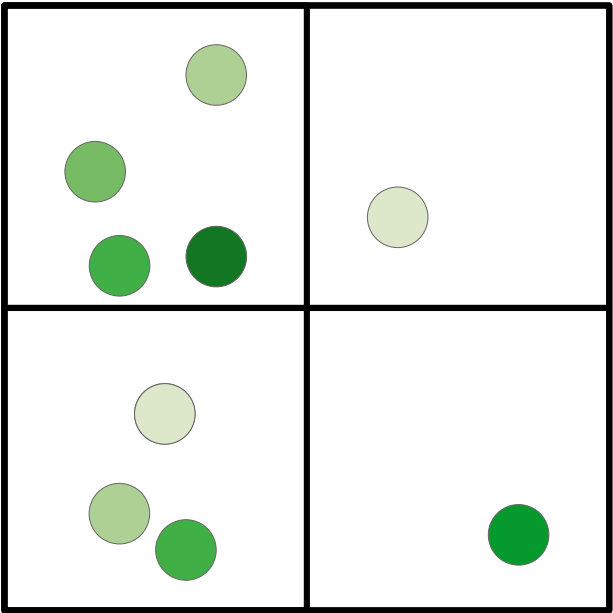
e.g. 3kyr BP



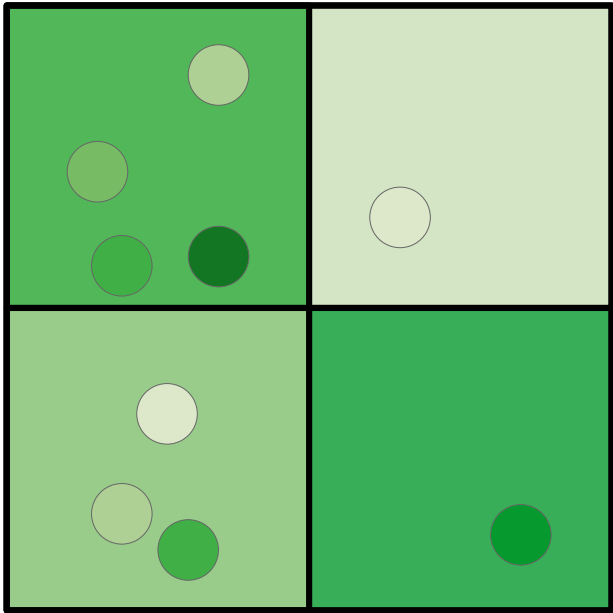
**Average** species relative abundance

# Spatial upscaling: presence/absence

« one is enough »



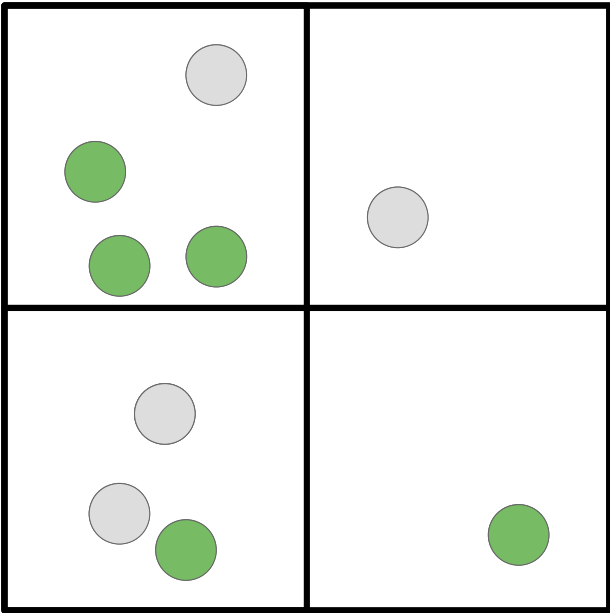
average presence



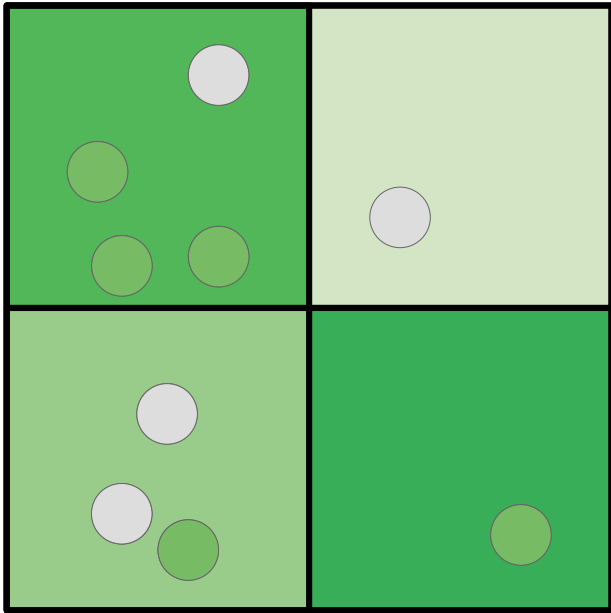
Presence threshold

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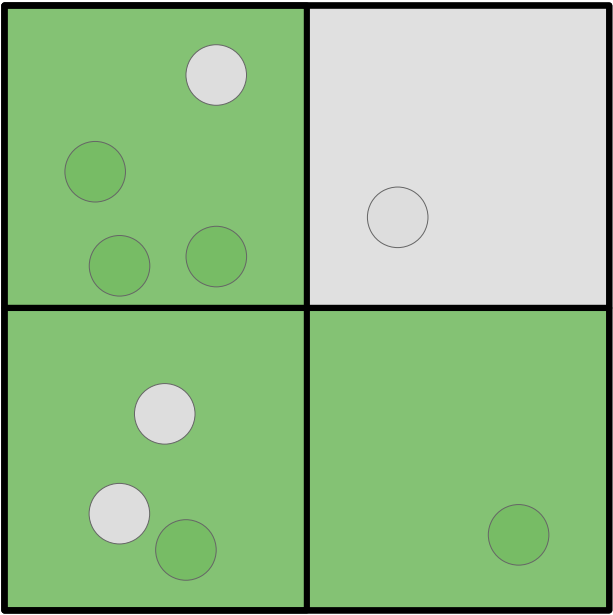
average presence



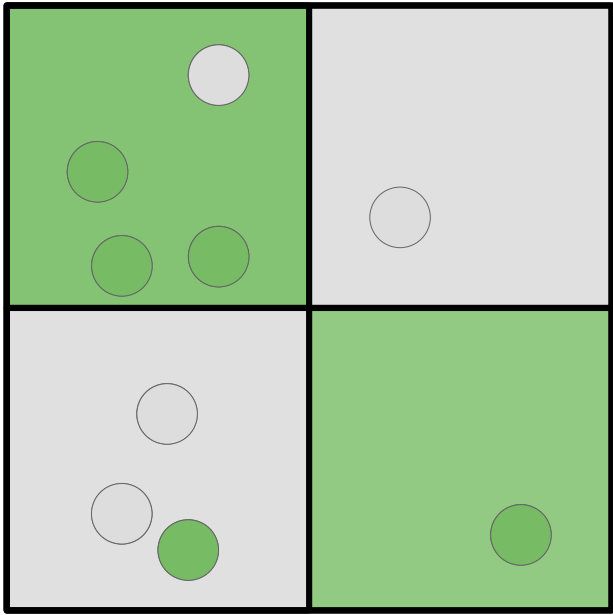
Presence threshold

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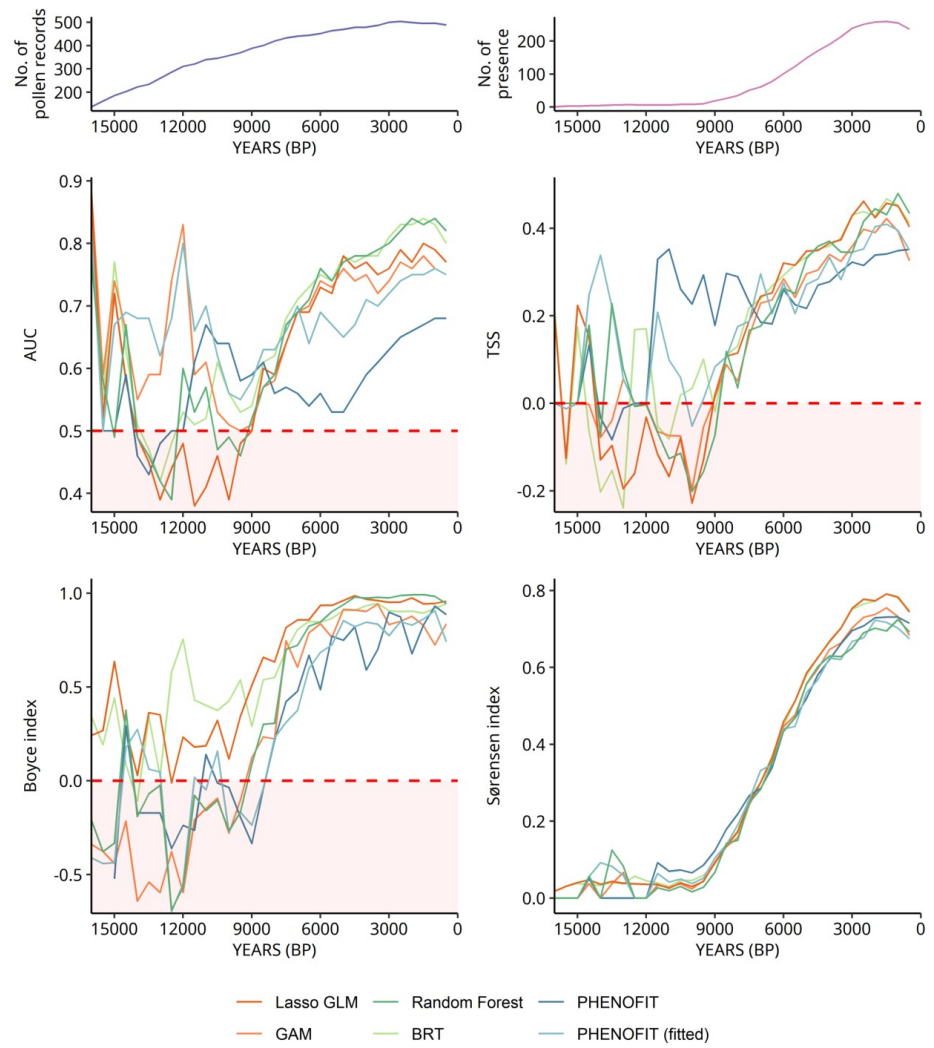
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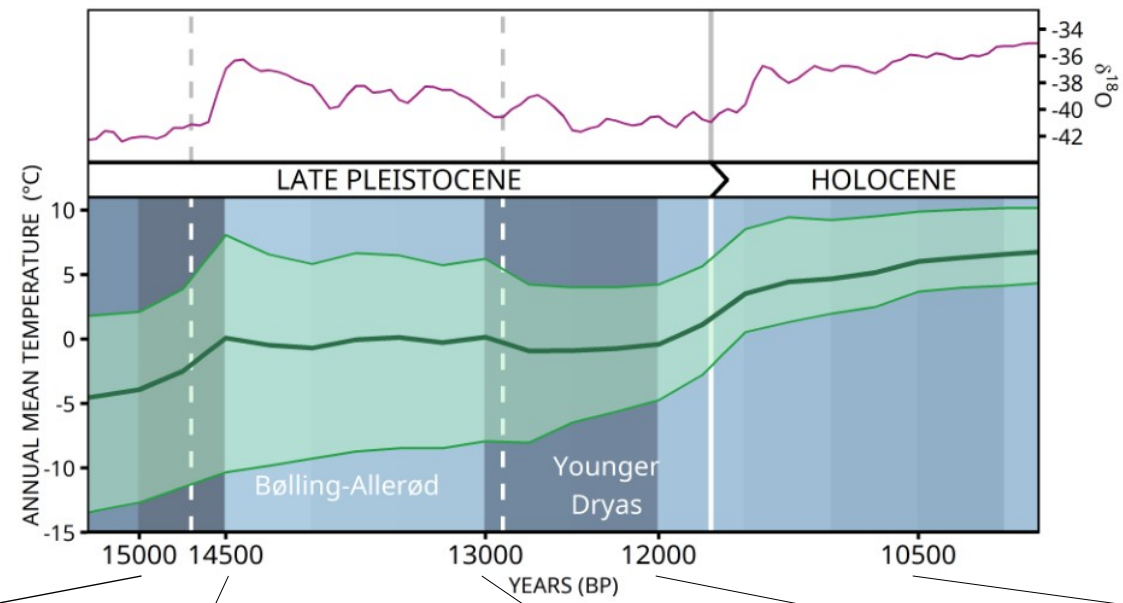
average presence



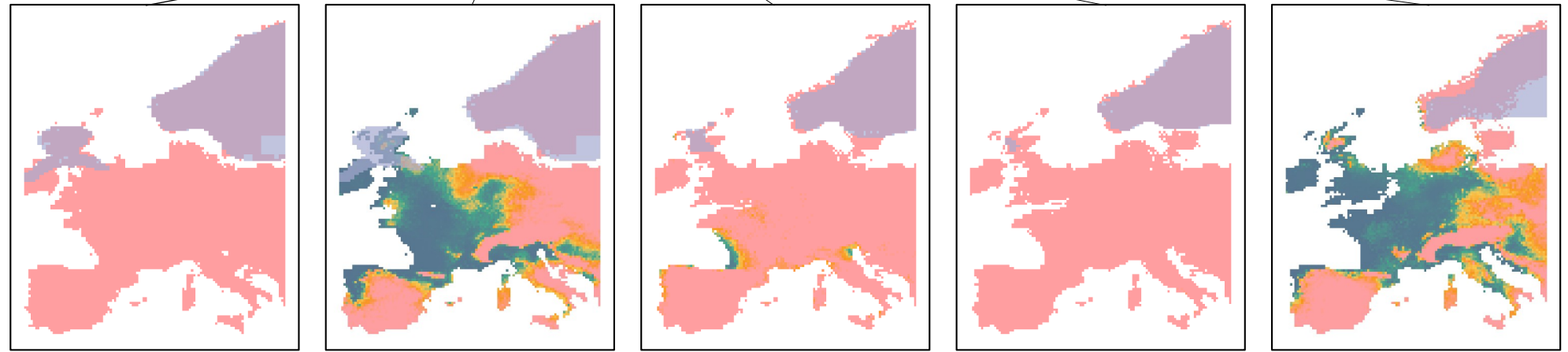
# First paleosimulations



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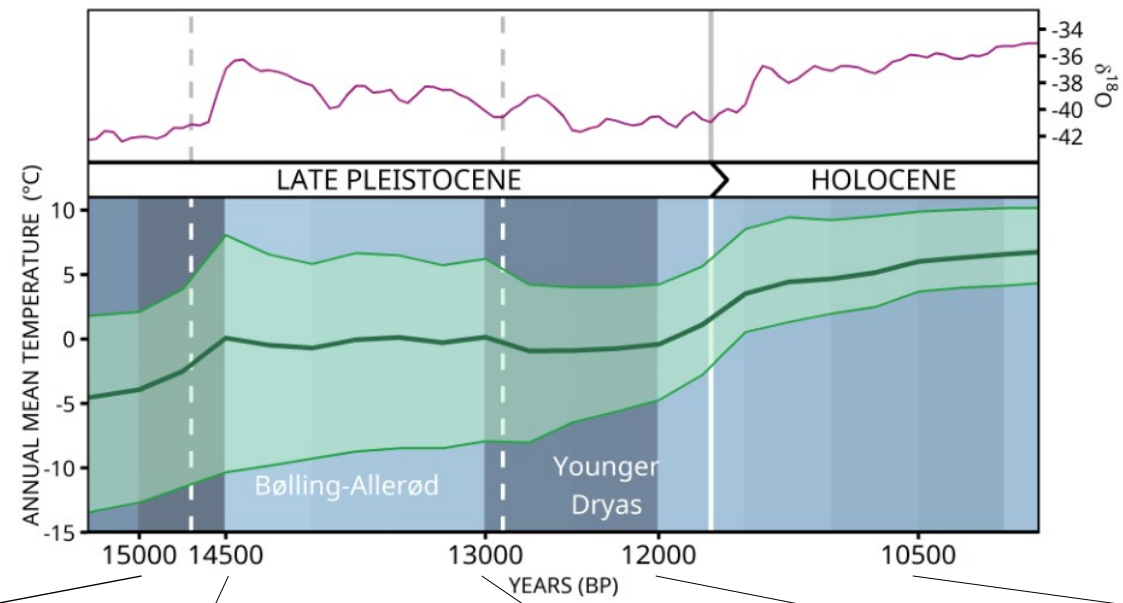


PHENOFIT

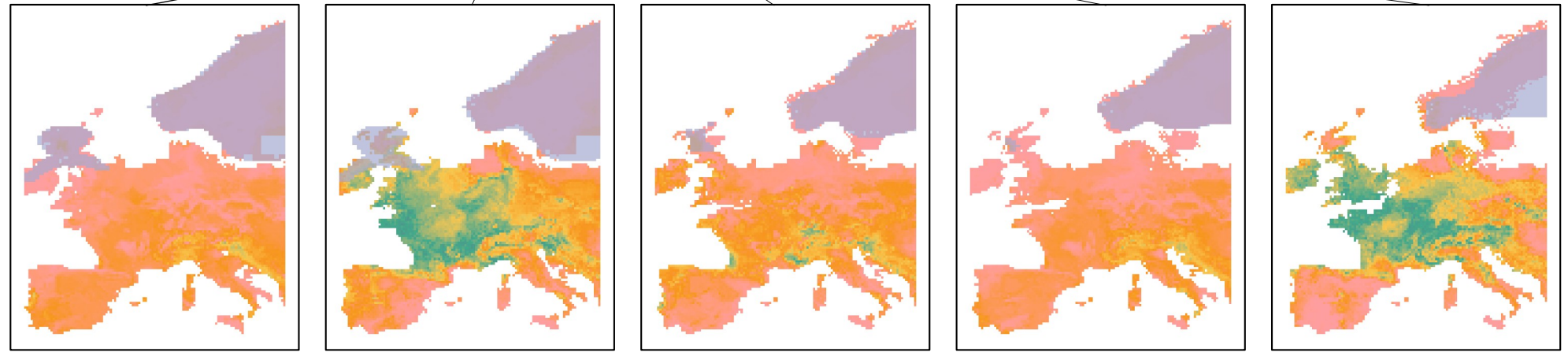




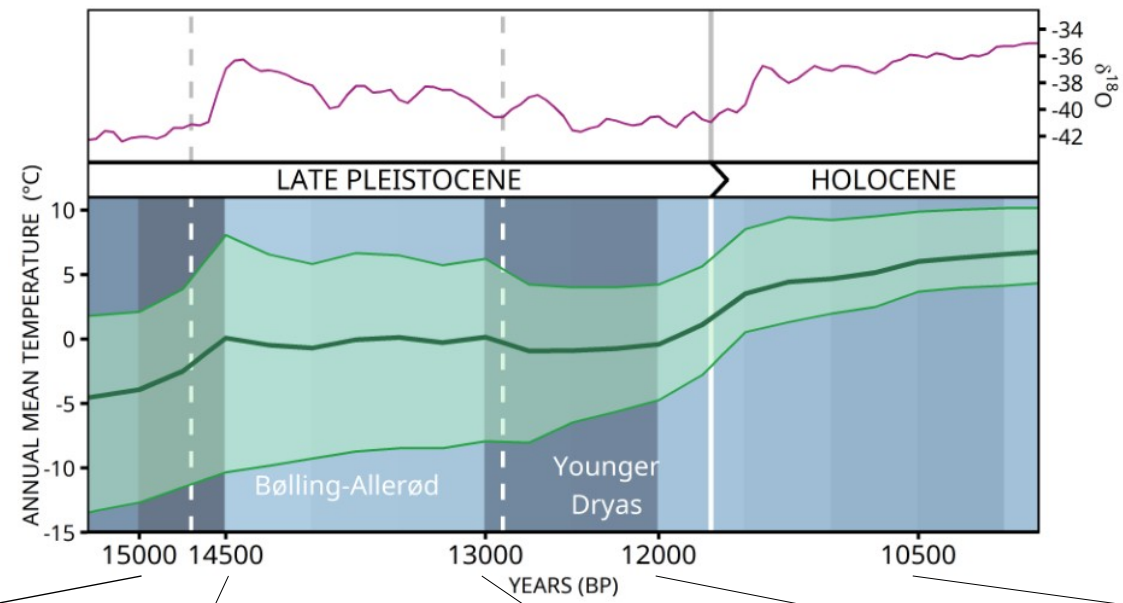
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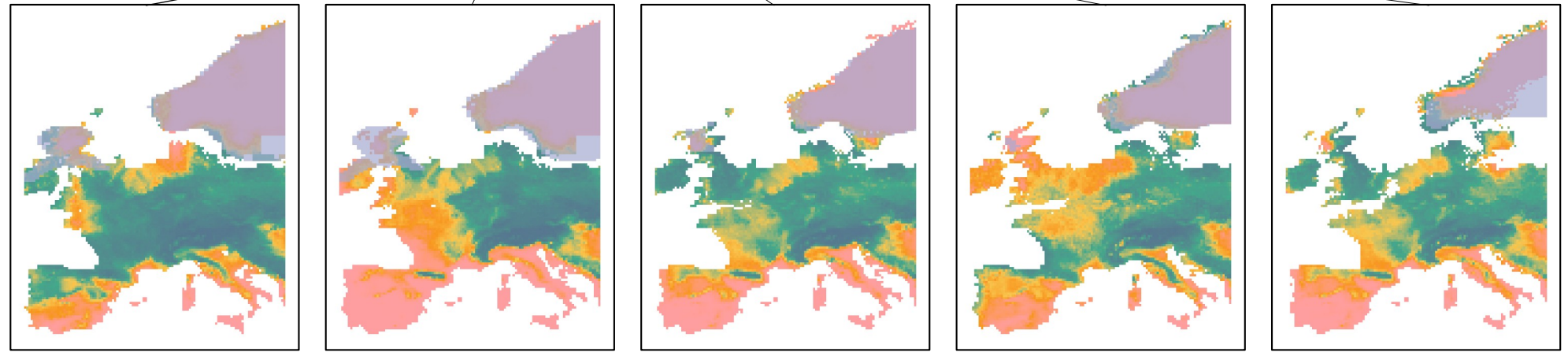
Random Forest



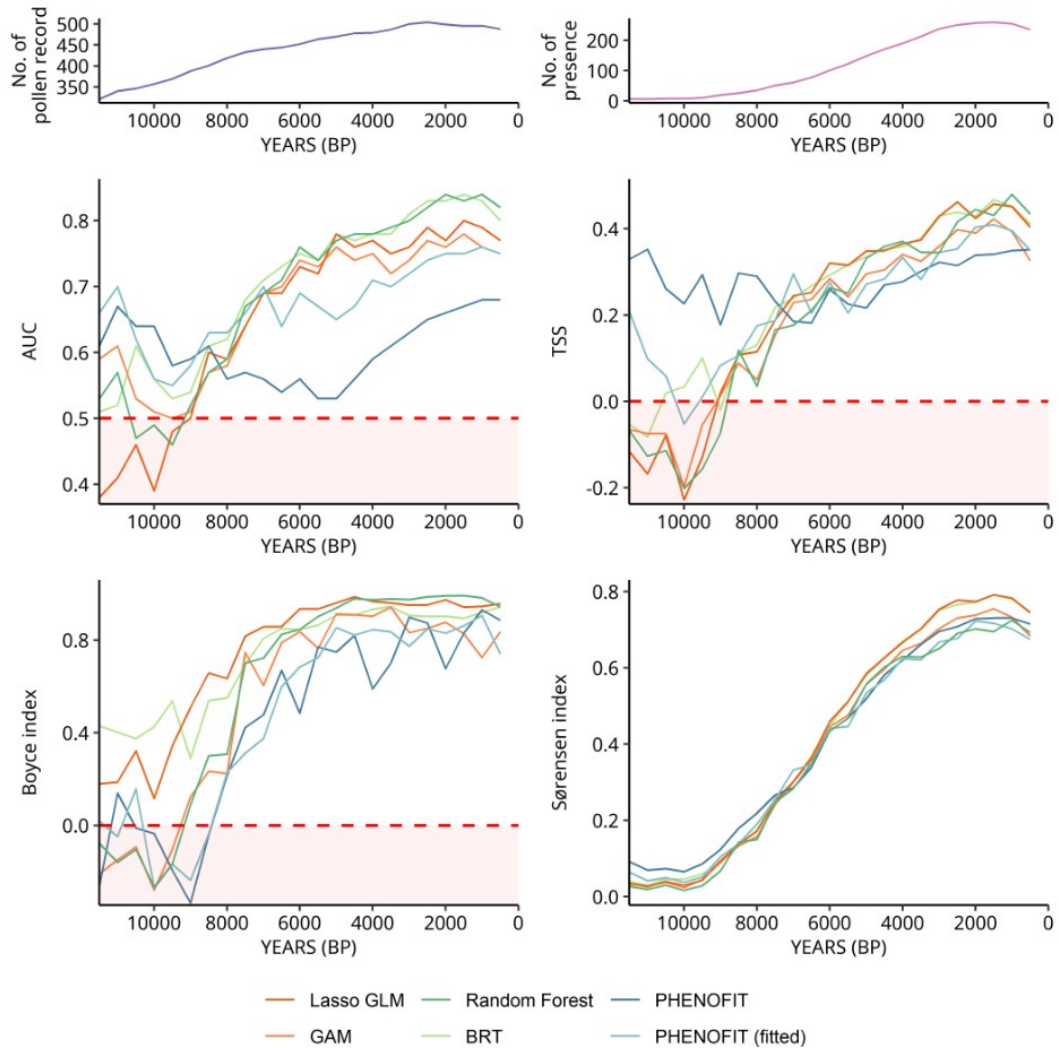
# First paleosimulations



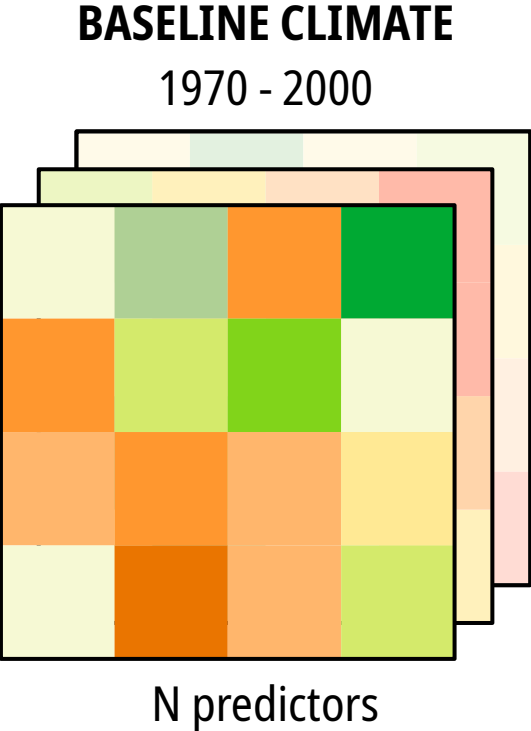
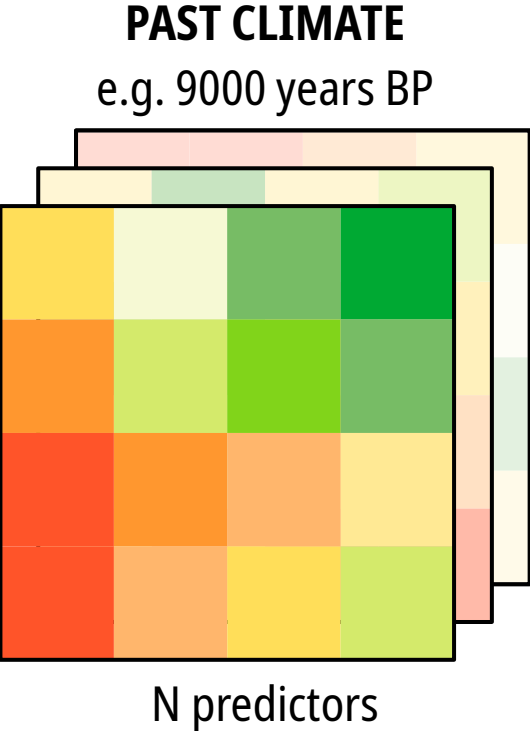
Lasso GLM



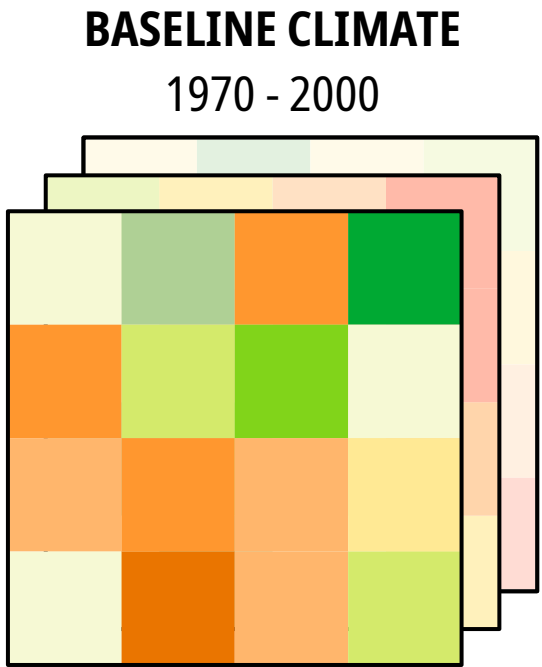
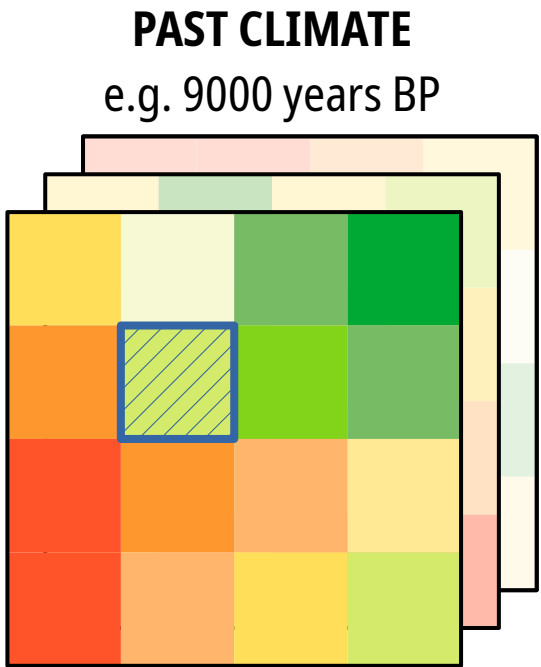
# First paleosimulations



Novelty metrics: climatic distance



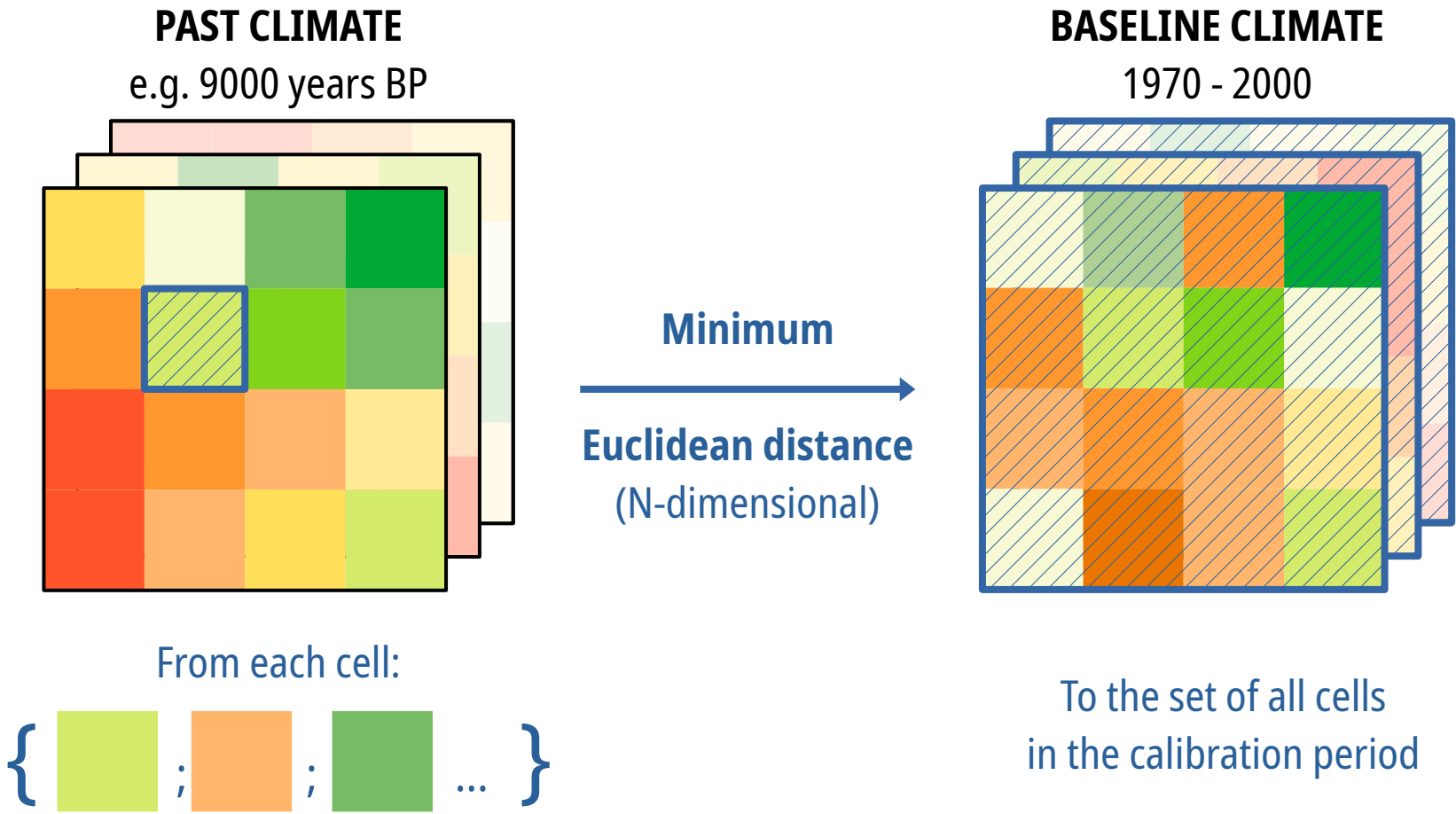
Novelty metrics: climatic distance



From each cell:

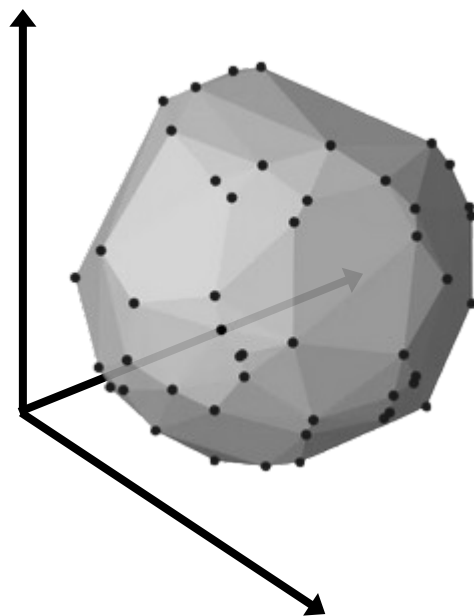
{  ;  ;  ... }

Novelty metrics: climatic distance



# Novelty metrics: hypervolume similarity

**PAST CLIMATE**  
e.g. 9000 years BP

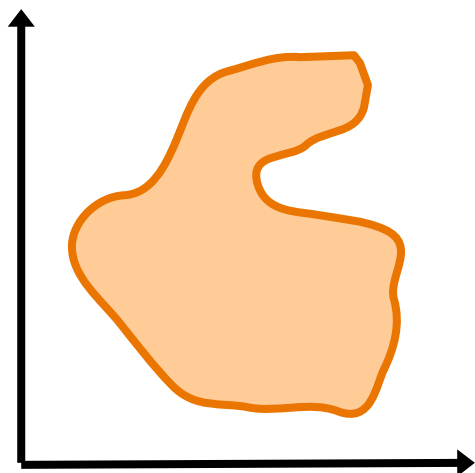


N-dimensional hypervolume

# Novelty metrics: hypervolume similarity

## PAST CLIMATE

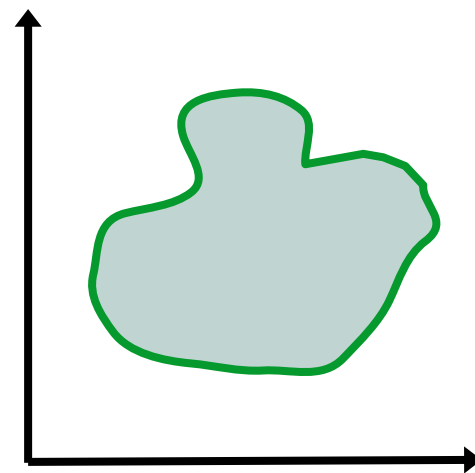
e.g. 9000 years BP



N-dimensional hypervolume

## BASELINE CLIMATE

1970 - 2000



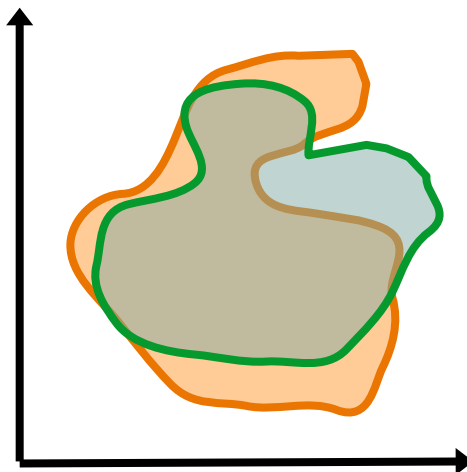
N-dimensional hypervolume



# Novelty metrics: hypervolume similarity

**PAST CLIMATE**  
e.g. 9000 years BP

**BASELINE CLIMATE**  
1970 - 2000

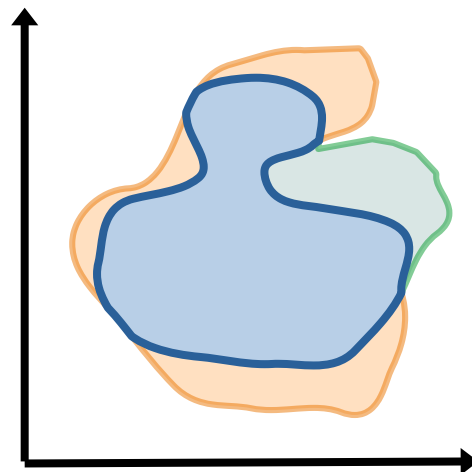


# Novelty metrics: hypervolume similarity

**PAST CLIMATE**  
e.g. 9000 years BP

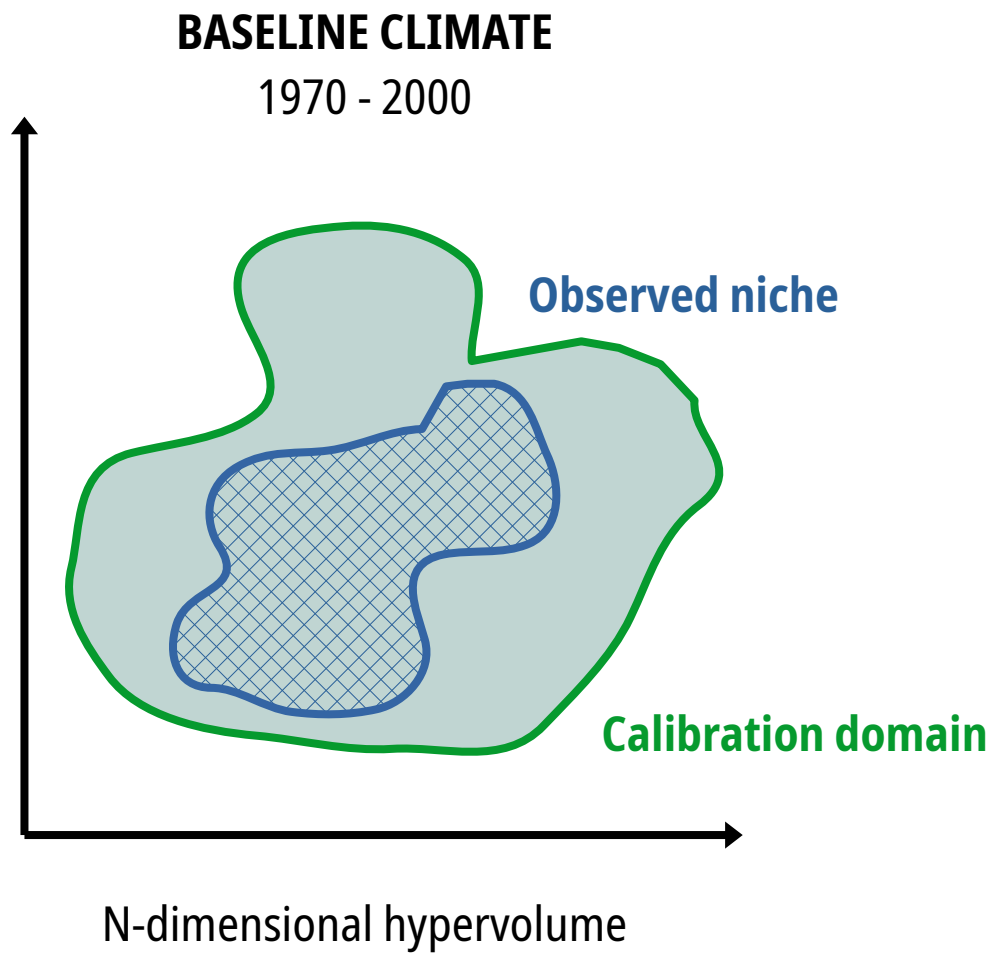
**BASELINE CLIMATE**  
1970 - 2000

Hypervolume overlap

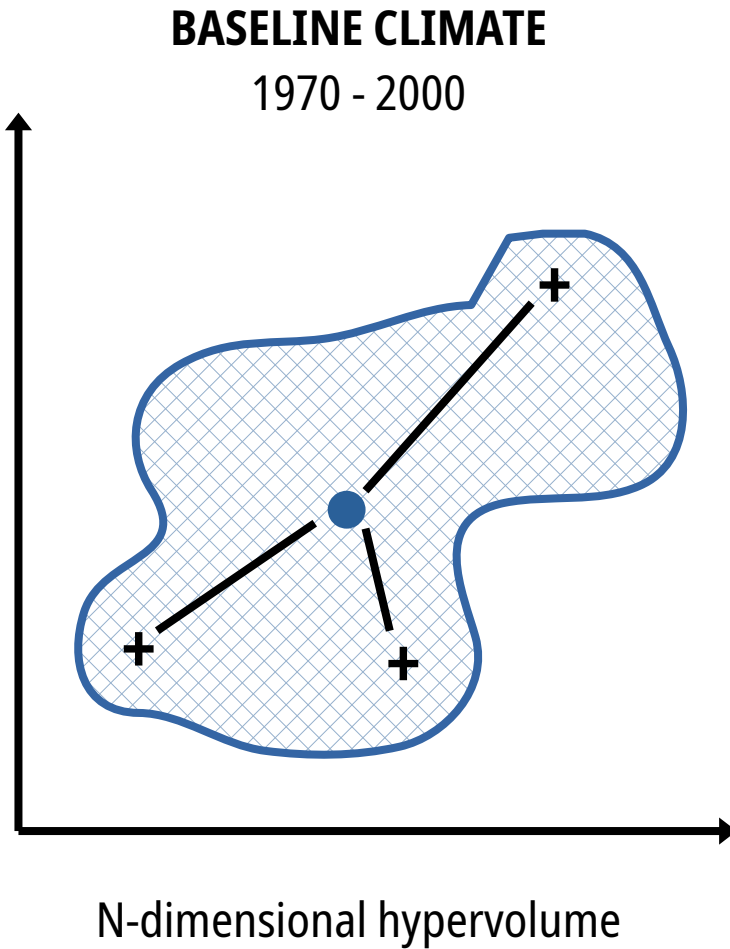


(Sørensen similarity)

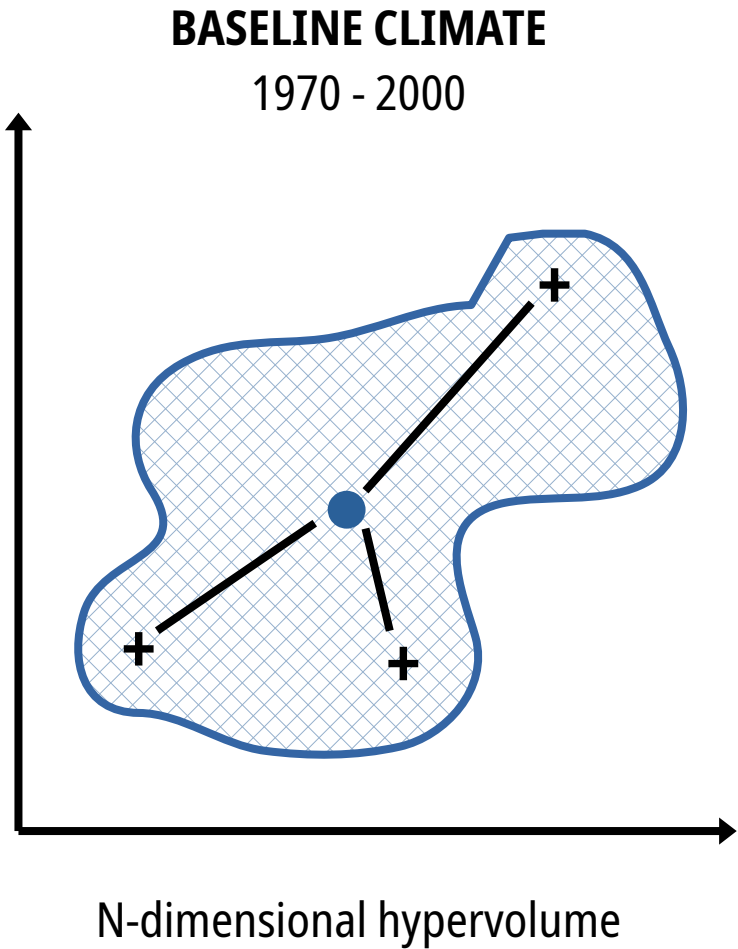
Novelty metrics: average distance to niche centroid



Novelty metrics: average distance to niche centroid

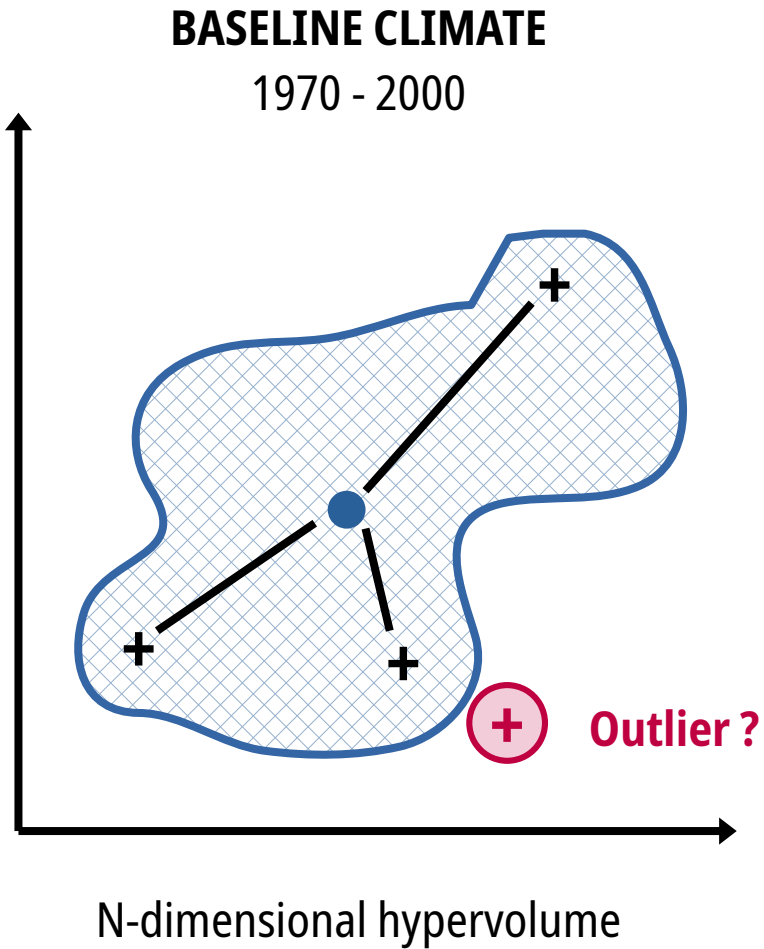


Novelty metrics: average distance to niche centroid



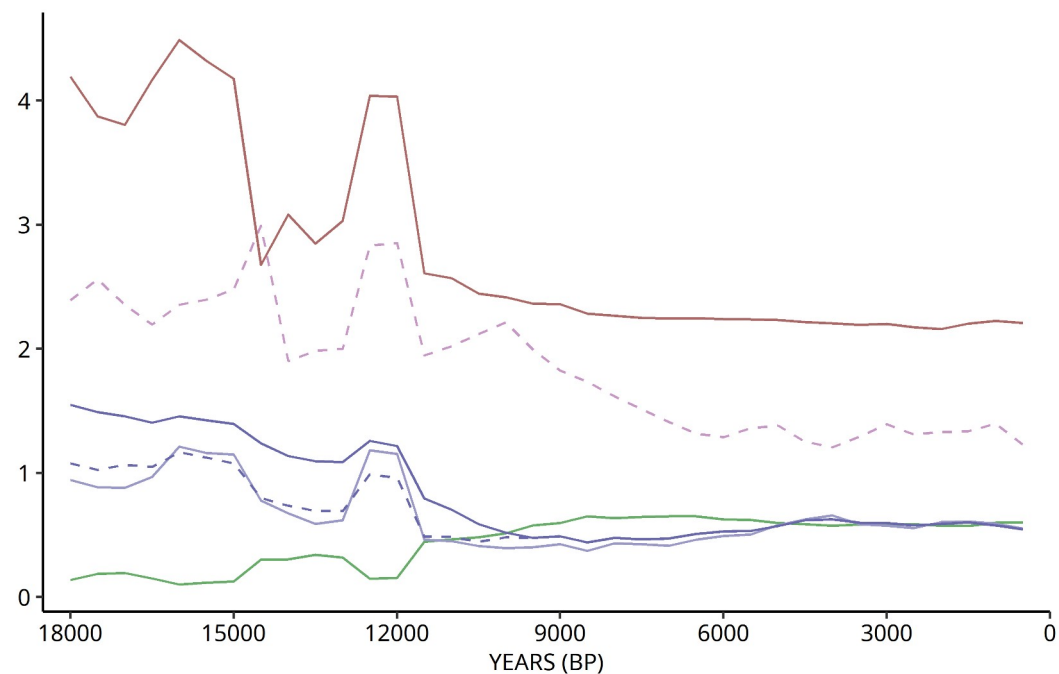
Average distance  
between pollen records  
and niche centroid

Novelty metrics: average distance to niche centroid



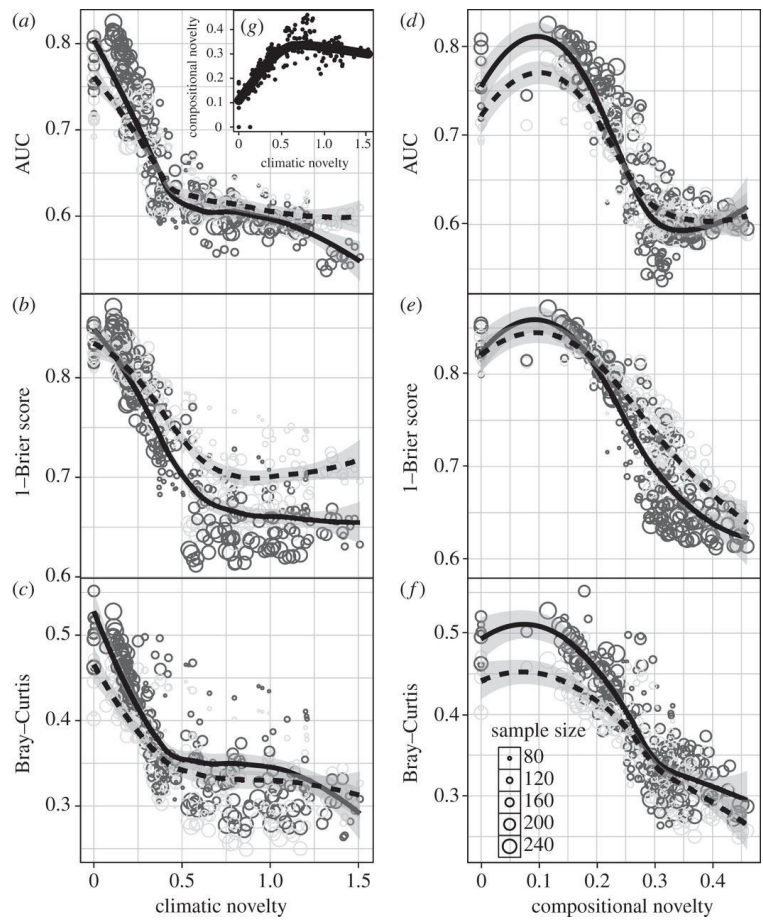
Outlier ?

# Novelty metrics

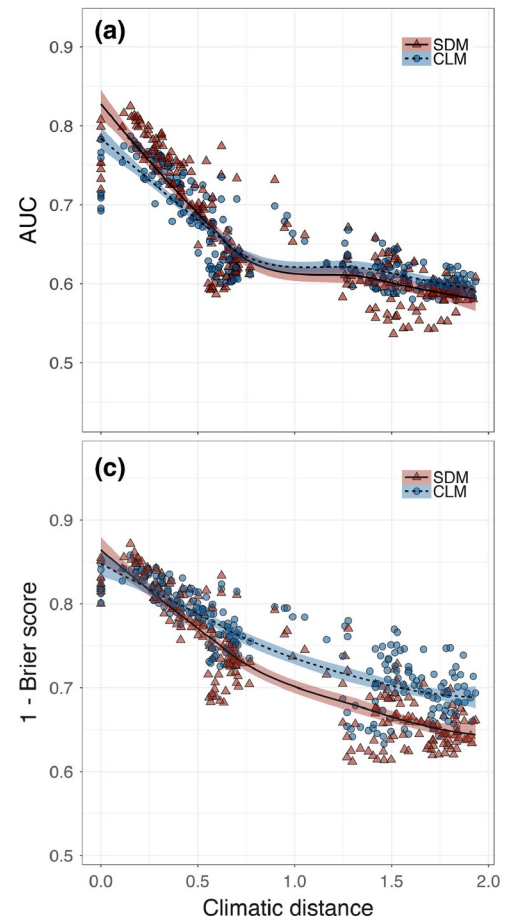


Clim. hypervolume similarity (Sørensen)	Climatic distance (Mahalanobis)	— With icesheet
Climatic distance from niche centroid (Euclidean)	Climatic distance - only pollen records (Mahalanobis)	-- Without icesheet
Climate novelty (as in Burke et al.)		

# Model performance against novelty: previous studies



Maguire et al. (2016)

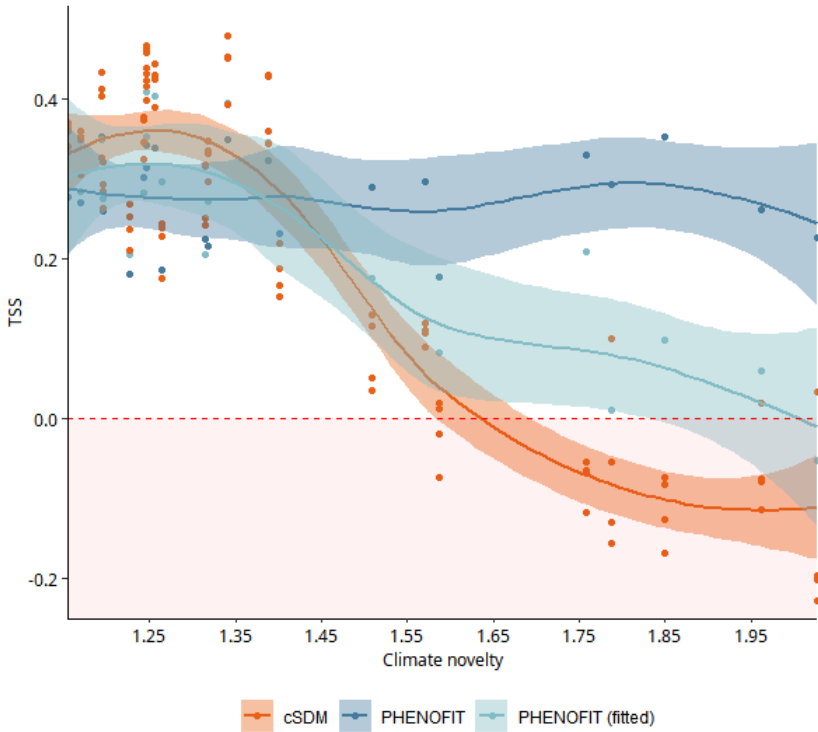
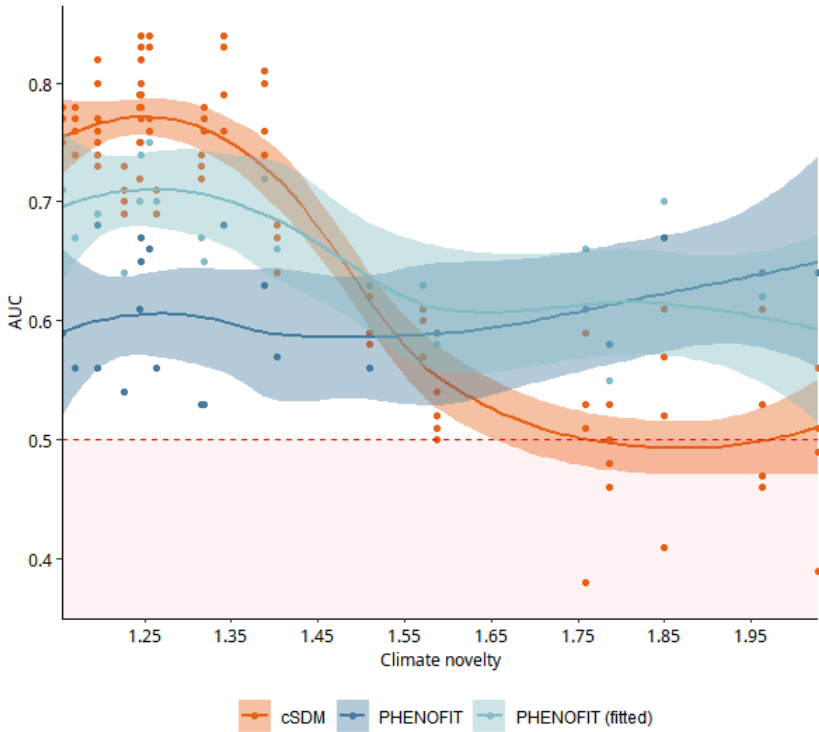


Fitzpatrick et al. (2018)



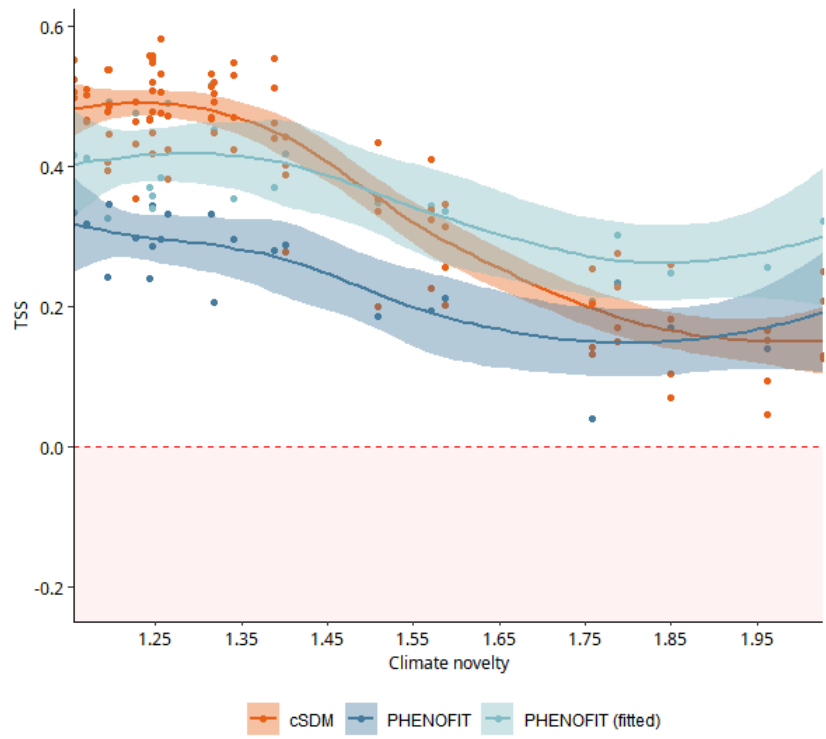
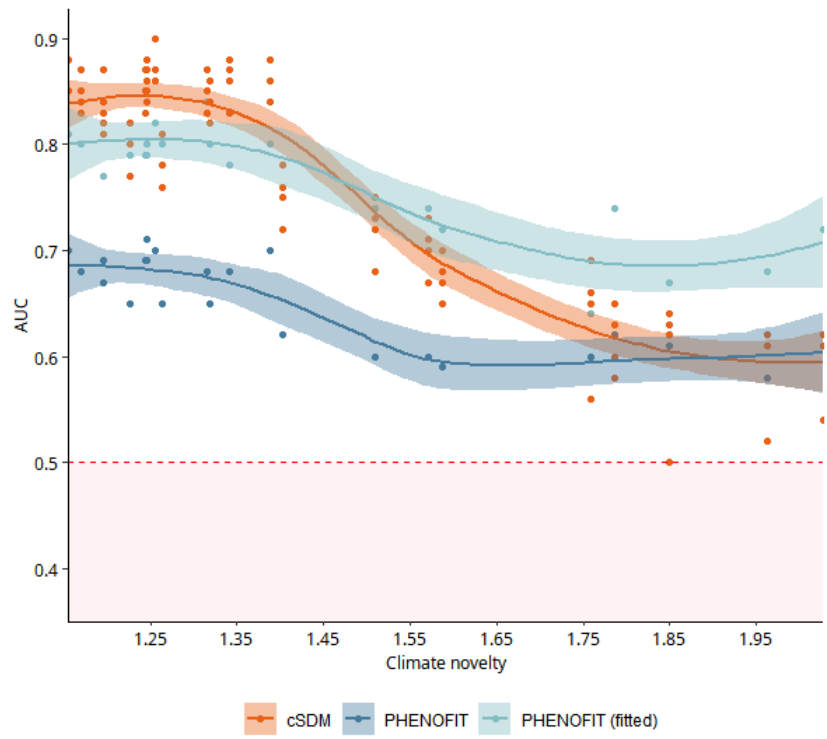
# Model performance against novelty: preliminary results

*Fagus sylvatica*



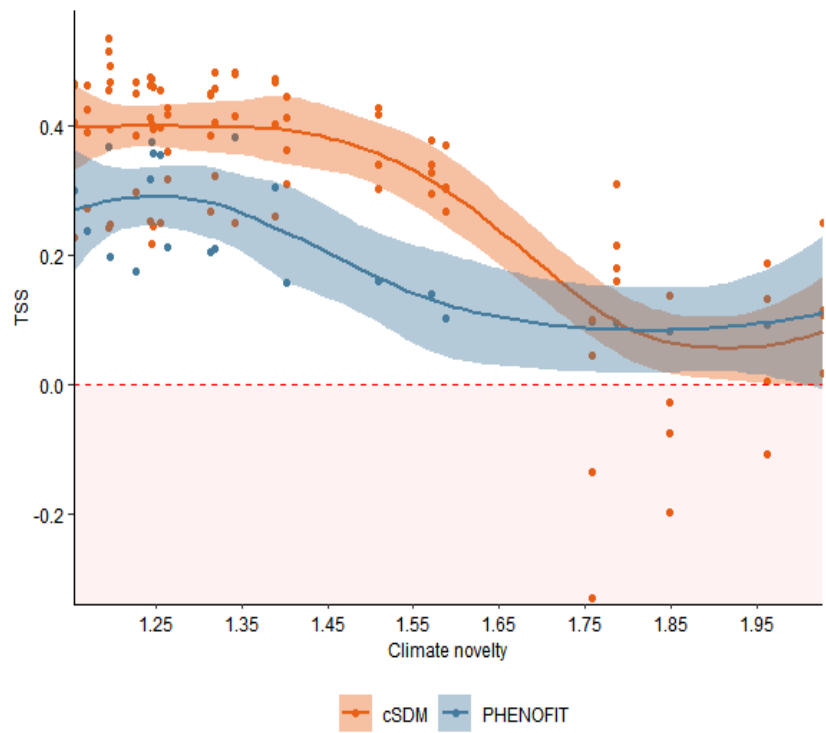
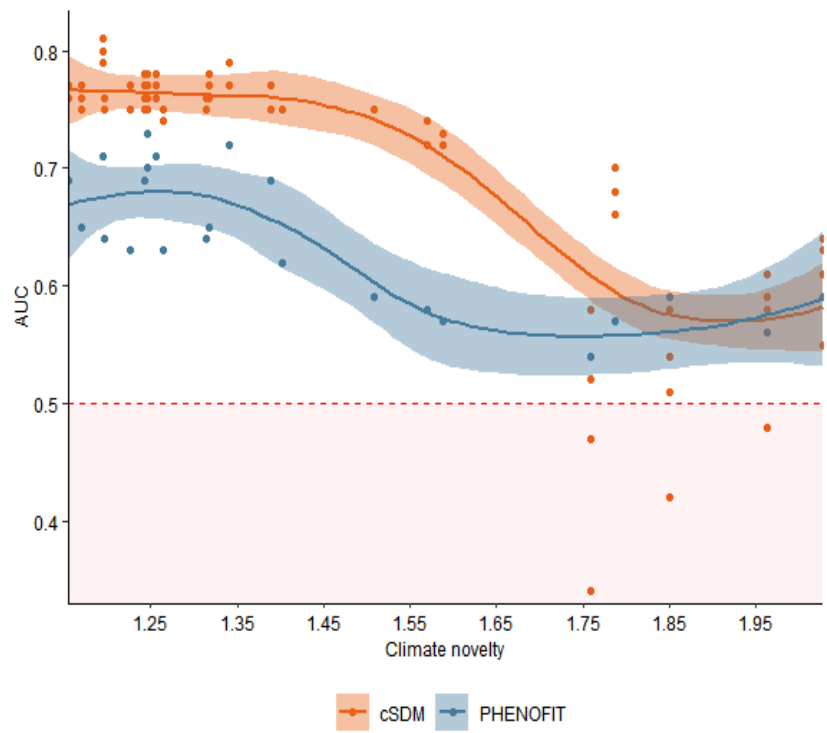
# Model performance against novelty: preliminary results

*Abies alba*

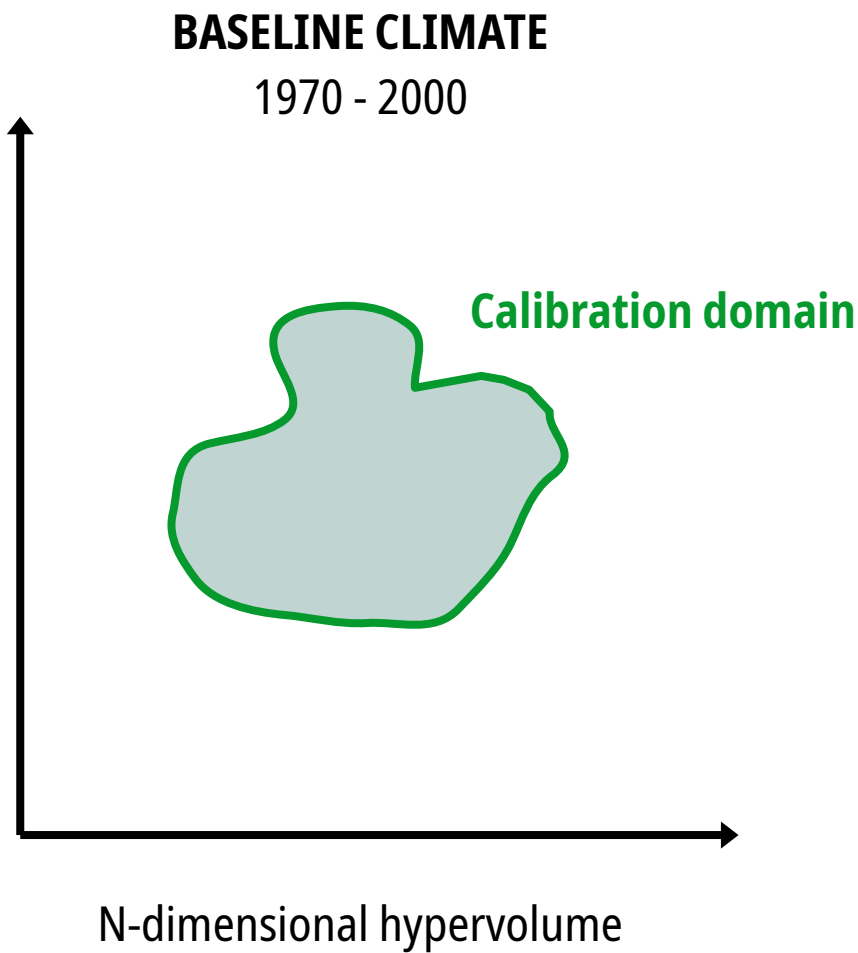


# Model performance against novelty: preliminary results

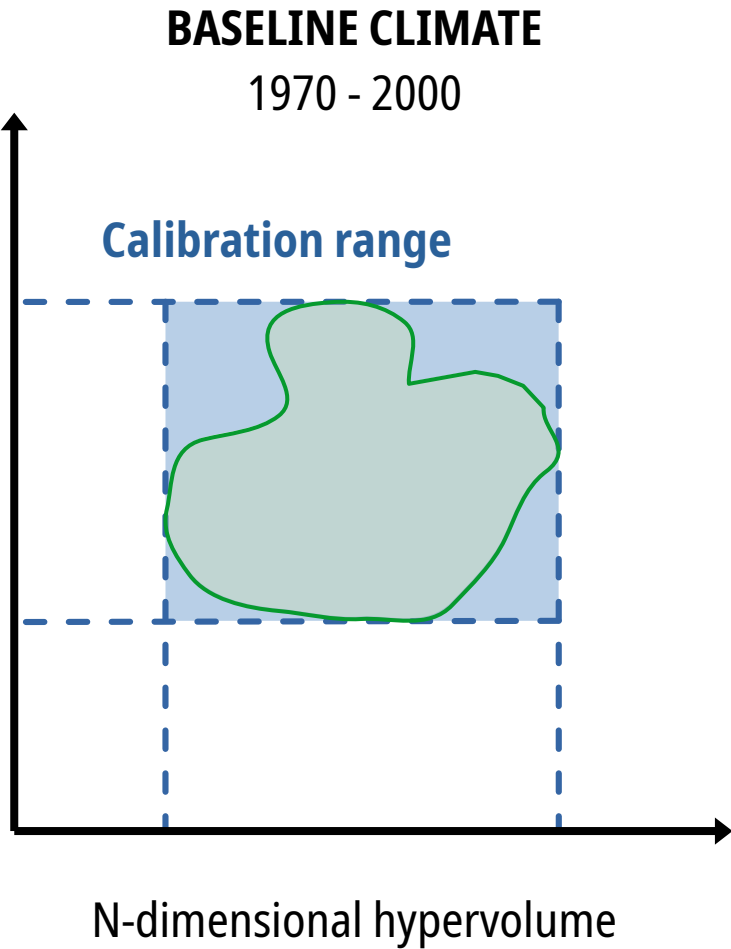
*Quercus (deciduous)*



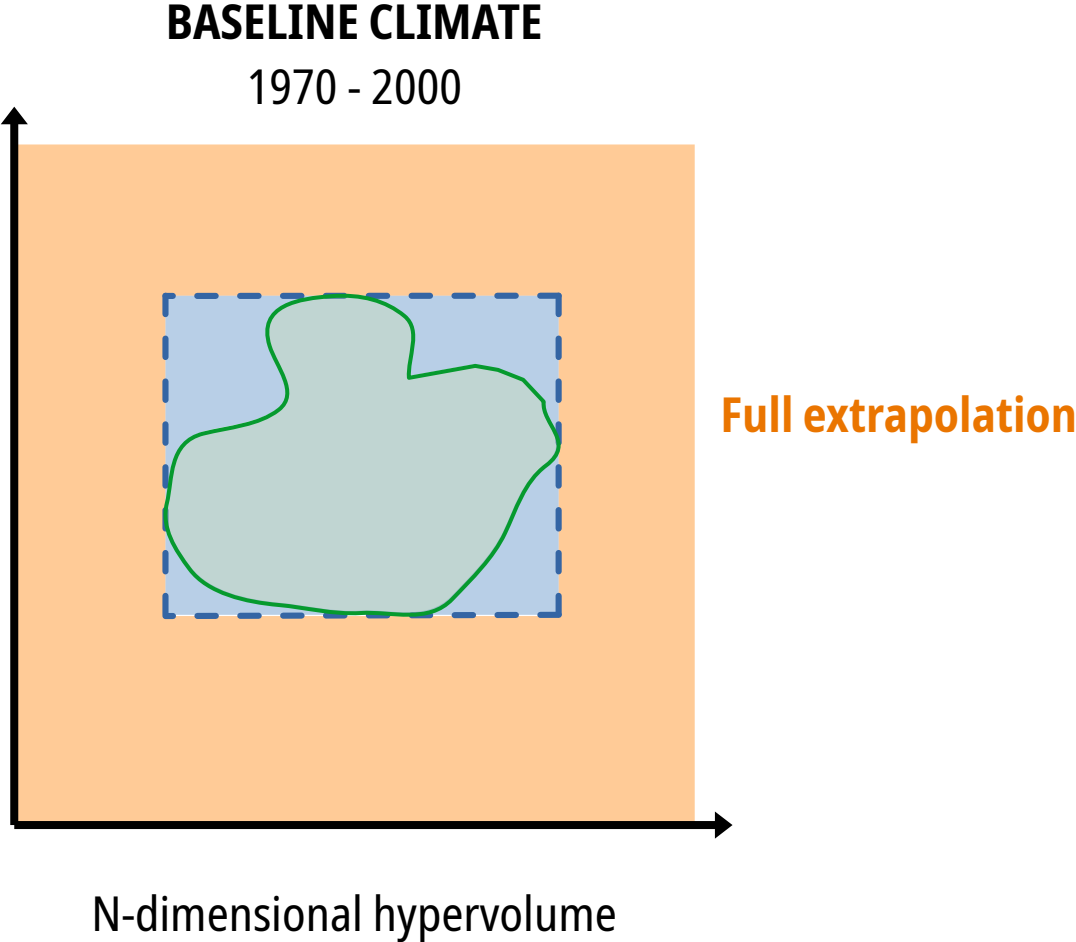
# Response curves in different conditions



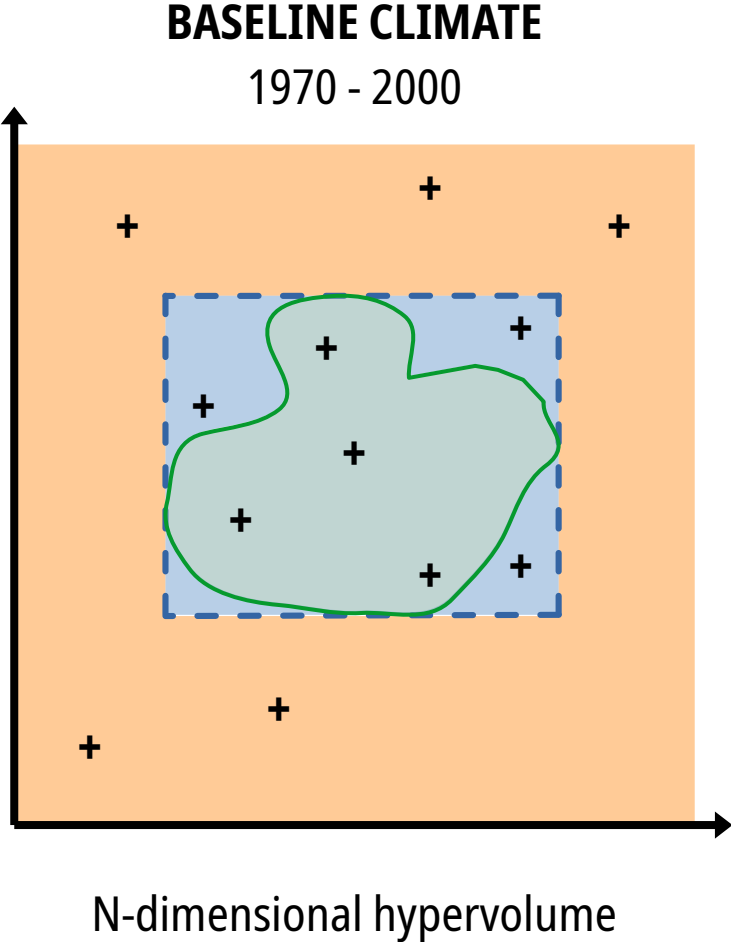
# Response curves in different conditions



# Response curves in different conditions



# Response curves in different conditions



# Response curves in different conditions

