

Package ‘biomod2’

December 2, 2013

Type Package

Title Ensemble platform for species distribution modeling

Version 3.1-25

Date 2012-09-14

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BugReports <https://r-forge.r-project.org/R/?group_id=302>

Description

Functions for species distribution modeling, calibration and evaluation, ensemble of models.

Depends stats, utils, sp, raster, parallel

Imports abind, rasterVis, pROC, nnet, gbm, mda, randomForest, rpart, MASS, methods

Suggests ade4, foreign, Hmisc, mgcv, gam

License GPL-2

Repository CRAN

Repository/R-Forge/Project biomod

Repository/R-Forge/Revision 637

Repository/R-Forge/DateTimeStamp 2013-11-27 14:32:56

Date/Publication 2013-12-02 17:43:54

NeedsCompilation no

R topics documented:

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biomod2-package	<i>Species Distribution Modeling within an Ensemble Forecasting framework</i>
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Description

biomod2 is the updated object-oriented version of **BIOMOD** package.

biomod2 offers the possibility to run 10 state-of-the-art modeling techniques to describe and model the relationships between a given species and its environment. It is an attempt to define the ecological niche of a particular species using environmental variables (temperature, precipitation, ...) with the potential use of making, for instance, future projections under climate and land use change scenarios. Although it has been mostly developed for ecologists that aim to predict species distribution, **biomod2** can also be used to model any binomial data (for instance, gene, markers, ecosystem...) in function of any explanatory variables.

Details

Package: biomod2
Type: Package
Version: 1.0
Date: 2012-07-01
License: GPL-2

Author(s)

Wilfried Thuiller and Damien Georges, with participation of Robin Engler <wilfried.thuiller@ujf-grenoble.fr>

BinaryTransformation	<i>Convert species' probability of occurrence into binary presence-absence data using a predefined threshold</i>
----------------------	--

Description

Function that converts an object containing probability values into a binary presence-absence object according to a pre-defined threshold(s).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'numeric'
BinaryTransformation(data, threshold)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
BinaryTransformation(data, threshold)

## S4 method for signature 'data.frame'
BinaryTransformation(data, threshold)

## S4 method for signature 'array'
BinaryTransformation(data, threshold)

## S4 method for signature 'RasterLayer'
BinaryTransformation(data, threshold)

## S4 method for signature 'RasterStack'
BinaryTransformation(data, threshold)
```

Arguments

data	a numeric vector, a matrix, a data.frame, a RasterLayer or a RasterStack containing the data to be converted
threshold	a numeric value or a vector containing the threshold to be used for converting data.

Details

If data is a vector or a raster object, then the threshold should be a numeric value. If data is matrix, dataframe or rasterStack, then the threshold should have, in theory, as many values as the number of columns or layers to transform. In the particular case that the data to convert is a matrix/data.frame with several columns or a RasterStack with several layers and the threshold is a single numeric value, the same threshold will be applied to all columns (resp. layers).

Value

An object of the same class than data with binary (0 or 1) values, usually presence-absence.

Methods

```
signature(data = "data.frame")
signature(data = "matrix")
signature(data = "numeric")
signature(data = "RasterBrick")
signature(data = "RasterLayer")
signature(data = "RasterStack")
```

Author(s)

Wilfried Thuiller, Damien Georges

See Also

[help](#)

Examples

```
xx <- rnorm(50,10)
yy <- BinaryTransformation(xx, 10)

cbind(xx,yy)
```

BIOMOD.EnsembleModeling.out-class

BIOMOD_EnsembleModeling() outputs objects class

Description

EnsembleModeling objects are created, used and returned by BIOMOD functions. It's contains information relative to an **biomod2** ensemble modeling procedure.

- output of: [BIOMOD_EnsembleModeling](#)
- input of: [BIOMOD_EnsembleForecasting](#)

Slots

sp.name: "character", species name
 expl.var.names: "character", explanatory variables names
 models.out.obj: "BIOMOD.stored.models.out", object which contains information on individuals models that have been combined
 eval.metric: "character", evaluation metrics choosed for models selection
 eval.metric.quality.threshold: "numeric", thresholds defined for models selection
 em.computed: "character", ensemble models built names
 em.by: "character", way models are combined
 em.models: "ANY", list of built biomod2.ensemble.models objects
 modeling.id: "character", the id of the whole modelling process
 link: "character", the path to corresponding hard drive saved object

Author(s)

Damien Georges

See Also

[BIOMOD_Projection](#), [BIOMOD_Modeling](#), [BIOMOD_EnsembleModeling](#), [BIOMOD_EnsembleForecasting](#)

Examples

```
showClass("BIOMOD.EnsembleModeling.out")
```

BIOMOD.EnsembleModeling.out-method

BIOMOD.EnsembleModeling.out getters

Description

Functions to get attributs of [BIOMOD_EnsembleModeling](#) outputs

Usage

```
get_kept_models(obj, ...)
get_needed_models(obj, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	" BIOMOD.EnsembleModeling.out " object
...	extra arguments (see details)

Details

...available values :

- **get_evaluations**
 - model:"character", model name
 - met:"character", evaluation metric name
- **get_kept_models**
 - model"character" or "numeric" refering to model names ([get_built_models\(\)](#)) or model id

Value

1. **get_built_models**: a character vector indicating set of ensemble-modeling algorithms ran
2. **get_built_models**: a character vector indicating the names of ensemble models computed
3. **get_evaluations**: an array or a data.frame containing ensemble models evaluation scores
4. **get_kept_models**: an character vector indicating names of selected models for ensemble-models building
5. **get_needed_models**: an character vector indicating names of all needed models required to build all ensemble-models

Note

[get_built_models](#) & [get_evaluations](#) are also available for "BIOMOD.EnsembleModeling.out" object.

Author(s)

Wilfried Thuiller, Damien Georges

See Also

[help](#)

BIOMOD.formated.data-class

BIOMOD_FormatingData() outputs objects class

Description

BIOMOD.formated.data objects are created, used and returned by BIOMOD functions. It's contains the minimal set of data **biomod2** needs to work. Input data given to [BIOMOD_FormatingData](#) are rearranged to fit with [BIOMOD_Modeling](#) input format. All data are stored into matrix (even environmental raster) explaining why some objects appears to be quite heavy.

If you ask for pseudo absences selection in [BIOMOD_FormatingData](#), you will get a BIOMOD.formated.data.PA, else you will get a BIOMOD.formated.data.PA object.

- output of: [BIOMOD_FormatingData](#)
- input of: [BIOMOD_Modeling](#)

Slots

BIOMOD.formated.data

sp.name: "character", species name

coord: "data.frame", species points XY coordinates

data.species: "numeric", species presences, absences and no information kept points

data.env.var: "data.frame", explanatory variables associated to species points

has.data.eval: "logical", was specific models evaluation dataset given ?

eval.coord: "data.frame", species models evaluation points XY coordinates

eval.data.species: "numeric", species presences, absences and no information models evaluation kept points

eval.data.env.var: "data.frame", explanatory variables associated to models evaluation species points

BIOMOD.formated.data

sp.name: "character", species name
 coord: "data.frame", species points XY coordinates
 data.species: "numeric", species presences, absences and no information kept points
 data.env.var: "data.frame", explanatory variables associated to species points
 has.data.eval: "logical", was specific models evaluation dataset given ?
 eval.coord: "data.frame", species models evaluation points XY coordinates
 eval.data.species: "numeric", species presences, absences and no information models evaluation kept points
 eval.data.env.var: "data.frame", explanatory variables associated to models evaluation species points
 PA: "data.frame", each column contains 1 or 0 indicating for each species points if it was select or not in associated PA dataset

Author(s)

Damien Georges

Examples

```
showClass("BIOMOD.formated.data")
```

BIOMOD.Model.Options-class

BIOMOD_ModelingOptions() outputs objects class

Description

BIOMOD.Model.Options objects are created, used and returned by BIOMOD functions. These objects will contains for each model support within **biomod2**, a set of options that users can change. Please refer to [BIOMOD_ModelingOptions](#) for futher details.

- output of: [BIOMOD_ModelingOptions](#)
- input of: [BIOMOD_Modeling](#)

Slots

Please refer to [BIOMOD_ModelingOptions](#) for each model arguments supported.

GLM: "list", list of GLM supported options

GBM: "list", list of GBM supported options

GAM: "list", list of GAM supported options

CTA: "list", list of CTA supported options

ANN: "list", list of ANN supported options

SRE: "list", list of SRE supported options

FDA: "list", list of FDA supported options
 MARS: "list", list of MARS supported options
 RF: "list", list of RF supported options
 MAXENT: "list", list of MAXENT supported options

Author(s)

Damien Georges

See Also

[BIOMOD_ModelingOptions](#).

Examples

```
showClass("BIOMOD.Model.Options")
```

BIOMOD.models.out-class

BIOMOD_modelling() outputs objects class

Description

The BIOMOD.models.out objects are created, used and returned by BIOMOD functions.

- output of: [BIOMOD_Modeling](#)
- input of: [BIOMOD_EnsembleModeling](#), [BIOMOD_Projection](#)

Slots

BIOMOD.models.out objects

modeling.id: "character", id of modeling procedure

sp.name: "character", species name

expl.var.names: "character", explanatory variables names

has.evaluation.data: "logical", is some data are reserved for evaluating models?

models.computed: "character", names of computed models

models.failed: "character", names of failed models

models.evaluation: "BIOMOD.stored.array", evaluations of each model computed according to selected evaluation methods

variables.importances: "BIOMOD.stored.array", models variable importances

models.prediction: "BIOMOD.stored.array", predictions of each models on their own calibration + validation dataset

models.prediction.eval: "BIOMOD.stored.array", predictions of each models on evaluation dataset (if defined)

formatted.input.data: "BIOMOD.stored.formated.data", input data

calib.lines: "BIOMOD.stored.array", calibrations and evaluation lines selected for each run

models.options: "BIOMOD.stored.models.options", options used to build each model

rescal.all.models: "logical", is all models scaling done?

link: 'character', the path to object hard drive copy

Author(s)

Damien Georges

Examples

```
showClass("BIOMOD.models.out")
```

BIOMOD.models.out-methods

BIOMOD.models.out getters

Description

Functions to get attributs of [BIOMOD_Modeling](#) outputs

Usage

```
get_predictions(obj, ...)
get_formal_data(obj, ...)
get_evaluations(obj, ...)
get_variables_importance(obj, ...)
get_options(obj, ...)
get_built_models(obj, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	"BIOMOD.models.out" object
...	extra arguments (see details)

Details

...available values :

- **get_predictions**

- as.data.frame:logical(default FALSE). If TRUE, models predictions will be returned as data.frame rather than array

- `evaluation:logical` (default FALSE). If TRUE, model prediction over evaluation data will be returned
- **get_formal_data**
 - `subinfo:character`. Flag defining a specific information to extract from "BIOMOD.formated.data" object. Supported values are:
 - * NULL: (default) the whole "BIOMOD.formated.data" object is returned
 - * 'MinMax': All explanatory variables ranges returned
 - * 'resp.var': Response variables vector returned
 - * 'eval.resp.var': Evaluation response variables vector returned
 - * 'expl.var': Explanatory variables data.frame returned
 - * 'eval.expl.var': Evaluation explanatory variables data.frame returned
 - * 'expl.var.names': Explanatory variables names returned

Value

1. **get_predictions**: an array (or a data.frame) containing models predictions over calibrating and testing data (those used for evaluate models)
2. **get_evaluations**: an array containing models variables importances
3. **get_variables_importance**: an array containing models variables importances
4. **get_options**: a "BIOMOD.Model.Options" reporting options used to build individual models
5. **get_formal_data**: a "BIOMOD.formated.data" object containing data used for models building and evaluation, or a part of this object
6. **get_built_models**: a character vector giving the names of models successfully computed

Author(s)

Wilfried Thuiller, Damien Georges

See Also

[help](#)

BIOMOD.models.out-RemoveProperly

remove properly BIOMOD_Modeling outputs

Description

Functions to free properly a [BIOMOD_Modeling](#) outputs

Usage

```
RemoveProperly(obj, obj.name=deparse(substitute(obj)), ...)
```



```

                                resp.name = myRespName)

# 2. Defining Models Options using default options.
myBiomodOption <- BIOMOD_ModelingOptions()

# 3. Doing Modelisation

myBiomodModelOut <- BIOMOD_Modeling( myBiomodData,
                                    models = c('SRE'),
                                    models.options = myBiomodOption,
                                    NbRunEval=1,
                                    DataSplit=80,
                                    Prevalence=0.5,
                                    VarImport=0,
                                    models.eval.meth = c('TSS','ROC'),
                                    do.full.models=FALSE,
                                    modeling.id="test2")

# files have been created on hard drive
list.files(myRespName,all.files=TRUE,recursive=TRUE)

# remove properly the modeling objects and all the file saved on hard drive
RemoveProperly(myBiomodModelOut)

# check files had been removed
list.files(myRespName,all.files=TRUE,recursive=TRUE)

```

BIOMOD.projection.out-class

BIOMOD_Projection() outputs objects class

Description

BIOMOD.projection.out object is created, used and returned by **biomod2** functions. It contains information relative to projections of [BIOMOD_Modeling](#) outputs over a defined area. This object may be reused latter by [BIOMOD_EnsembleForecasting](#) function.

- output of: [BIOMOD_Projection](#)
- input of: [BIOMOD_EnsembleForecasting](#)

Slots

proj.names: "character", projection name (name of folder where projections are stored)

sp.name: "character", species name

expl.var.names: "character", explanatory variables names

models.projected: "character", models projected names

scaled.models: "logical", was projected models scaled?

modeling.object: "BIOMOD.stored.data", associated modeling objects (link to)
 modeling.object.id: "character", id of associated modeling objects
 type: "character", type of projection done (array, data.frame, RasterStack, RasterLayer ...)
 proj: "BIOMOD.stored.data", object containing projected values
 xy.coord: "matrix", coordinates of projected points

Author(s)

Damien Georges

See Also

[BIOMOD_Projection](#), [BIOMOD_Modeling](#), [BIOMOD_EnsembleModeling](#), [BIOMOD_EnsembleForecasting](#)

Examples

```
showClass("BIOMOD.projection.out")
```

BIOMOD.projection.out-method

BIOMOD.projection.out getters

Description

Functions to get attributs of [BIOMOD_Projection](#) outputs

Usage

```
get_projected_models(obj, ...)
free(obj, ...)
```

Arguments

obj ["BIOMOD.projection.out"](#) object
 ... extra arguments (see details)

Details

...available values :

- get_predictions
 - as.data.frame:"logical", return projections into a data.frame (TRUE) or an array (FALSE, default)
 - full.name:NULL or "character", full names of models you want to extract projections
 - model:NULL or "character", *type name* of models you want to extract projections
 - run.eval:NULL or "character", *run name* of models you want to extract projections
 - data.set:NULL or "character", *dataset name* of models you want to extract projections

Value

1. **get_predictions:** an array or a data.frame containing models projections
2. **get_projected_models:** character containing names of models that have been projected
3. **free:** remove projection value from R memory and only keep the path to corresponding file on hard drive.

Note

[get_predictions](#) is also available for "BIOMOD.projection.out" object.

Author(s)

Wilfried Thuiller, Damien Georges

See Also

[help](#)

BIOMOD.stored.objects-class

BIOMOD.stored.xxx objects class

Description

All BIOMOD.stored.xxx objects are there to make some RAM savings by loading some objects only when they are needed. We just keep a link to the place where those objects are stored when we don't need them anymore. They are kind of pointers to objects created within **biomod2** and having a copy on hard drive. It can be considered just as a code trick.

Slots

Each BIOMOD.stored.xxx objects has 3 slot:

inMemory: "logical", is the object already loaded on RAM?

link: "character", path to the hard drive copy of the object

val: NULL or the object if loaded.. The object class is different for each BIOMOD.stored.xxx objects

Author(s)

Damien Georges

Examples

```
showClass("BIOMOD.stored.files")
```

BIOMOD.stored.objects-methods

BIOMOD.stored.objects functions

Description

Functions to play with attributs of BIOMOD.stored.objects objects

Usage

```
load_stored_object(obj, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	BIOMOD.stored.objects object
...	extra arguments (see details)

Value

returns the value stored within biomod2 storing object.

Author(s)

Damien Georges

biomod2.deprecated.functions

biomod2 deprecated functions

Description

Set of functions that will be removed in a while. They have all an updated equivalent.

Usage

```
getEM_needed_models(obj,...)
getEMalgos(obj,...)
getEMbuiltModels(obj,...)
getEMeval(obj,...)
getEMkeptModels(obj,...)
getFormalModel(obj,...)
getModelsBuiltModels(obj,...)
getModelsEvaluations(obj,...)
getModelsInputData(obj,...)
getModelsOptions(obj,...)
```



```
getModelsPrediction(obj,...)
getModelsPredictionEval(obj,...)
getModelsVarImport(obj,...)
getProjection(obj,...)
getScalingModel(obj,...)
```

Arguments

obj	specific biomod2 object
...	extra arguments

Author(s)

Wilfried Thuiller, Damien Georges

See Also

[help](#)

biomod2.inner-method	<i>biomod2 internal functions</i>
----------------------	-----------------------------------

Description

biomod2 internal functions.

Details

All this functions are low level functions. Interested people can go into source code for futher details.

Author(s)

Wilfried Thuiller, Damien Georges

See Also

[help](#)

biomod2_model-class	<i>biomod2 models objects class and functions</i>
---------------------	---

Description

This objects represent all biomod2 models as it was a 'classical' R model. It is produce during [BIOMOD_Modeling](#) step. It can be printed. [predict](#) function is also implemented for this object and supports [data.frame](#) and {RasterStack} inputs. You can rise formal models with [get_formal_model](#) and the associated scaling GLM (if exists) with [get_scaling_model](#). All this object have also their own predict function.

Slots

model_name: "character", model name
 model_class: "character", type of model (e.g. 'GLM', 'RF', 'MAXENT', 'EMmean')
 model_options: "list", list of options used for model building
 model: "ANY", the formal R model (if exists)
 scaling_model: "ANY", the associated glm to scale prediction on 0-1 (if exists)
 resp_name: "character", response variable name
 expl_var_names: "character", explanatory variables names
 model_evaluation: "matrix", model evaluation scores (if exist)
 model_variables_importance: "matrix", model importance of variables (if exists)
 model_output_dir: "character", path to model output directory

Author(s)

Damien Georges

Examples

```
showClass("ANN_biomod2_model")
```

BIOMOD_ConvertOldRun	<i>Convert objects and outputs from BIOMOD.xx into biomod2.xx objects and outputs</i>
----------------------	---

Description

This function converts workspace, modelling outputs, results and objects created with version xx of **BIOMOD** into **biomod2** objects and re-organized the directories to be used with **biomod2**

Usage

```
BIOMOD_ConvertOldRun(savedObj,  
                      path = NULL)
```

Arguments

savedObj	a BIOMOD.1.xx workspace image. It's a .Rdata file named 'Biomod_run.RData' for plurispecific run or Your_Species_Name.RData if you have done monospecific modelling
path	Optional path to your 'savedObj' if you don't have give the full path to the object

Details

This function is useful to convert former **BIOMOD** runs into the new **biomod2** object structure. This is mostly interesting in the case users want to relaunched some projections or analyses within the **biomod2** new structure. Returned 'BIOMOD.models.out' objects can be then used as classic object for making projections for instance ([BIOMOD_Projection](#)). Be aware that because **biomod2** has strongly changed between the first and second version, some new additional functions and information could not be used with converted objects (i.e. Calibration Lines access, Maxent run, SRE projections...).

Value

A list of 'BIOMOD.models.out' (one per species modeled) containing information of your old run. Specific directories are also created on your hard drive (see [BIOMOD_Modeling](#))

Author(s)

Damien Georges

See Also

[BIOMOD_Modeling](#)

Examples

```
## Not Done Yet ##  
##  
##
```

BIOMOD_EnsembleForecasting

Ensemble projections of species over space and time

Description

This function use projections of ‘individual models’ and ensemble models from [BIOMOD_EnsembleModeling](#) to build an ensemble of species’ projections over space and time.

Usage

```
BIOMOD_EnsembleForecasting( EM.output,
                             projection.output = NULL,
                             new.env = NULL,
                             xy.new.env = NULL,
                             selected.models = 'all',
                             proj.name = NULL,
                             binary.meth = NULL,
                             filtered.meth = NULL,
                             compress = TRUE,
                             ...)
```

Arguments

EM.output	a " BIOMOD.EnsembleModeling.out " returned by BIOMOD_EnsembleModeling
projection.output	a " BIOMOD.projection.out " returned by BIOMOD_Projection
new.env	a RasterStack or a data.frame object containing explanatory data for the studied area. Needed only if projection.output is NULL. Prefer to use " BIOMOD.projection.out " if you have ever done the calculations.
xy.new.env	the matching coordinates of new.env if new.env is defined and if it is a data.frame
selected.models	if not 'all', a character vector containing a subset of ensemble-models you want make projacion
proj.name	the projection name (results will be saved within proj_proj.name directory). Only needed if projection.output is NULL
binary.meth	vector specifying the names of evaluation metrics and associated thresholds to transform the probabilities of presence into presence and absence (binary transformation).
filtered.meth	vector specifying the names of evaluation metrics and associated thresholds to transform into 0 the probabilities of presence lower than the thresholds.
compress	boolean or character, the compression format of objects stored on your hard drive. May be one of 'TRUE', 'FALSE', 'xz' or 'gzip' (see save)
...	further arguments (see details)

Details

This function requires to have successfully run **biomod2** modeling, ensemble-modeling and projection steps. Ensemble projections will be created in respect to `projection.output` projections, which are combined following EM.output ensemble-modeling rules.

The ‘total.consensus’ projection is basically the mean of all projections (for having only one output).

Value

Nothing returned but specific ‘projection files’ are saved on the hard drive projection folder. This files are either an array or a RasterStack depending the original projections data type. Load these created files to plot and work with them.

Author(s)

Wilfried Thuiller, Damien Georges, Robin Engler

See Also

[BIOMOD_EnsembleModeling](#), [BIOMOD_Projection](#)

Examples

```
# 0. Load data & Selecting Data
# species occurrences
DataSpecies <- read.csv(system.file("external/species/mammals_table.csv",
                                   package="biomod2"), row.names = 1)

head(DataSpecies)

# the name of studied species
myRespName <- 'GuloGulo'

# the presence/absences data for our species
myResp <- as.numeric(DataSpecies[,myRespName])

# the XY coordinates of species data
myRespXY <- DataSpecies[,c("X_WGS84", "Y_WGS84")]

# Environmental variables extracted from BIOCLIM (bio_3, bio_4, bio_7, bio_11 & bio_12)
myExpl = stack( system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio3.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio4.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio7.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio11.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio12.grd",
                             package="biomod2"))

# 1. Formatting Data
```

```

myBiomodData <- BIOMOD_FormatingData(resp.var = myResp,
                                     expl.var = myExpl,
                                     resp.xy = myRespXY,
                                     resp.name = myRespName)

# 2. Defining Models Options using default options.
myBiomodOption <- BIOMOD_ModelingOptions()

# 3. Running the models
myBiomodModelOut <- BIOMOD_Modeling( myBiomodData,
                                     models = c('RF'),
                                     models.options = myBiomodOption,
                                     NbRunEval=2,
                                     DataSplit=60,
                                     Yweights=NULL,
                                     VarImport=0,
                                     models.eval.meth = c('TSS'),
                                     SaveObj = TRUE,
                                     rescal.all.models = FALSE,
                                     do.full.models = FALSE)

# 4. Creating the ensemble models
myBiomodEM <- BIOMOD_EnsembleModeling(
  modeling.output = myBiomodModelOut,
  chosen.models = grep('_RF', get_built_models(myBiomodModelOut),
    value=TRUE),
  em.by = 'algo',
  eval.metric = c('TSS'),
  eval.metric.quality.threshold = c(0.7),
  prob.mean = TRUE,
  prob.cv = FALSE,
  prob.ci = FALSE,
  prob.ci.alpha = 0.05,
  prob.median = FALSE,
  committee.averaging = FALSE,
  prob.mean.weight = FALSE,
  prob.mean.weight.decay = 'proportional' )

# 5. Individual models projections on current environmental conditions
myBiomodProjection <- BIOMOD_Projection(
  modeling.output = myBiomodModelOut,
  new.env = myExpl,
  proj.name = 'current',
  selected.models = grep('_RF', get_built_models(
    myBiomodModelOut), value=TRUE),
  compress = FALSE,
  build.clamping.mask = FALSE)

# 4. Creating the ensemble projections
BIOMOD_EnsembleForecasting( projection.output = myBiomodProjection,
                             EM.output = myBiomodEM)

```

BIOMOD_EnsembleModeling

Create and evaluate an ensemble set of models and predictions

Description

BIOMOD_EnsembleModeling combines models and make ensemble predictions built with [BIOMOD_Modeling](#). The ensemble predictions can also be evaluated against the original data given to [BIOMOD_Modeling](#). Biomod2 proposes a range of options to build ensemble models and predictions and to assess the modeling uncertainty. The created ensemble models can then be used to project distributions over space and time as classical **biomod2** models.

Usage

```
BIOMOD_EnsembleModeling( modeling.output,
                          chosen.models = 'all',
                          em.by = 'all',
                          eval.metric = 'all',
                          eval.metric.quality.threshold = NULL,
                          prob.mean = TRUE,
                          prob.cv = FALSE,
                          prob.ci = FALSE,
                          prob.ci.alpha = 0.05,
                          prob.median = FALSE,
                          committee.averaging = FALSE,
                          prob.mean.weight = FALSE,
                          prob.mean.weight.decay = 'proportional',
                          VarImport = 0)
```

Arguments

modeling.output	a " BIOMOD.models.out " returned by BIOMOD_Modeling
chosen.models	a character vector (either 'all' or a sub-selection of model names) that defines the models kept for building the ensemble models (might be useful for removing some non-preferred models)
em.by	Character. Flag defining the way the models will be combined to build the ensemble models. Available values are 'PA_dataset+repet' (default), 'PA_dataset+algo', 'PA_dataset', 'algo' and 'all'
eval.metric	vector of names of evaluation metric. If 'all', the same evaluation metrics than those of modeling.output will be automatically selected
eval.metric.quality.threshold	If not NULL, the minimum scores below which models will be excluded of the ensemble-models building.
prob.mean	Logical. Estimate the mean probabilities across predictions

<code>prob.cv</code>	Logical. Estimate the coefficient of variation across predictions
<code>prob.ci</code>	Logical. Estimate the confidence interval around the <code>prob.mean</code>
<code>prob.ci.alpha</code>	Numeric. Significance level for estimating the confidence interval. Default = 0.05
<code>prob.median</code>	Logical. Estimate the median of probabilities
<code>committee.averaging</code>	Logical. Estimate the committee averaging across predictions
<code>prob.mean.weight</code>	Logical. Estimate the weighted sum of probabilities
<code>prob.mean.weight.decay</code>	Define the relative importance of the weights. A high value will strongly discriminate the 'good' models from the 'bad' ones (see the details section). If the value of this parameter is set to 'proportional' (default), then the attributed weights are proportional to the evaluation scores given by 'weight.method'(eval.metric)
<code>VarImport</code>	Number of permutation to estimate variable importance

Details

1. Models sub-selection (`chosen.models`)

Useful to exclude some models that have been selected in the previous steps (`modeling.output`). This vector of model names can be accessed applying `get_built_models` to your `modeling.output` data. It makes easier the selection of models. The default value (i.e. 'all') will keep all available models.

2. Models assembly rules (`em.by`)

Please refer to [EnsembleModelingAssembly](#) vignette that is dedicated to this parameter.

5 different ways to combine models can be considered. You can make ensemble models considering :

- Dataset used for models building (Pseudo Absences dataset and repetitions done): 'PA_dataset+repet'
- Dataset used and statistical models : 'PA_dataset+algo'
- Pseudo-absences selection dataset : 'PA_dataset'
- Statistical models : 'algo'
- A total consensus model : 'all'

The value chosen for this parameter will control the number of ensemble models built. If no evaluation data was given the at [BIOMOD_FormatingData](#) step, some ensemble models evaluation may be a bit unfair because the data that will be used for evaluating ensemble models could differ from those used for evaluate [BIOMOD_Modeling](#) models (in particular, some data used for 'basal models' calibration can be re-used for ensemble models evaluation). You have to keep it in mind ! ([EnsembleModelingAssembly](#) vignette for extra details)

3. Evaluation metrics

- `eval.metric`

The selected metrics here are necessary the ones chosen at the [BIOMOD_Modeling](#) step. If you select several, ensembles will be built according to each of them. The chosen metrics will be used at different stages in this function :

- (a) to remove 'bad models' (having a score lower than `eval.metric.quality.threshold` (see below))

- (b) to make the binary transformation needed for committee averaging computation
- (c) to weight the models in the probability weighted mean model
- (d) to test (and/or evaluate) your ensemble-models forecasting ability (at this step, each ensemble-model (ensemble will be evaluated according to each evaluation metric)
- `eval.metric.quality.threshold`
You have to give as many threshold as `eval.metric` you have selected. If you have selected several evaluation metrics, take care to ensure that the order of thresholds matches the order of `eval.metric`. All models having a score lower than these quality thresholds will not be kept for building ensemble-models.

4. Ensemble-models algorithms

- (a) **Mean of probabilities** (`prob.mean`)
This ensemble-model corresponds to the mean probabilities over the selected models.
- (b) **Coefficient of variation of Probabilities** (`prob.cv`)
This ensemble-model corresponds to the coefficient of variation (i.e. $sd / mean$) of the probabilities over the selected models. This model is not scaled. It will be evaluated like all other ensemble-models although this interpretation is obviously different. CV is a measure of uncertainty rather a measure of probability of occurrence. If the CV gets a high evaluation score it means that the uncertainty is high where the species is observed (which might not be a good feature of the models). The lower is the score, the better are the models. CV is a nice complement to the mean probability.
- (c) **Confidence interval** (`prob.ci` & `prob.ci.alpha`) This is the confidence interval around the mean probability (see above). This is also a nice complement to the mean probability. Two ensemble-models will be built if `prob.ci` is TRUE :
 - The upper one (there is less than a $100 * prob.ci.alpha / 2$ % of chance to get probabilities upper than the given ones)
 - The lower one (there is less than a $100 * prob.ci.alpha / 2$ % of chance to get probabilities lower than the given ones)

These intervals are calculated with the following function :

$$I_c = \left[\bar{x} - \frac{t_\alpha sd}{\sqrt{n}}; \bar{x} + \frac{t_\alpha sd}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$$

- (d) **Median of probabilities** (`prob.median`)
This ensemble-model corresponds to the median probability over the selected models. The median is less sensitive to outliers than the mean. In practical terms, calculating the median requires more time and memory than the mean (or even weighting mean) as it asks to load all predictions to then extract the median. It may need to be considered in case of large dataset.
- (e) **Models committee averaging** (`committee.averaging`)
To do this model, the probabilities from the selected models are first transformed into binary data according to the thresholds defined at [BIOMOD_Modeling](#) step (maximizing evaluation metric score over 'testing dataset'). The committee averaging score is then the average of binary predictions. It is built on the analogy of a simple vote. Each model vote for the species being either present or absent. For each site, the sum of 1 is then divided by the number of models. The interesting feature of this measure is that it gives both a prediction and a measure of uncertainty. When the prediction is close to 0 or 1, it means that all models agree to predict 0 and 1 respectively. When the prediction is around 0.5, it means that half the models predict 1 and the other half 0.

(f) **Weighted mean of probabilities** (prob.mean.weight & prob.mean.weight.decay)

This algorithm return the mean weighted (or more precisely this is the weighted sum) by the selected evaluation method scores (better a model is, more importance it has in the ensemble). The scores come from [BIOMOD_Modeling](#) step.

The prob.mean.weight.decay is the ratio between a weight and the following or prior one. The formula is : $W = W(-1) * \text{prob.mean.weight.decay}$. For example, with the default value of 1.6 and 4 weights wanted, the relative importance of the weights will be 1 / 1.6 / 2.56 (=1.6*1.6) / 4.096 (=2.56*1.6) from the weakest to the strongest, and gives 0.11/0.17/0.275/0.445 considering that the sum of the weights is equal to one. The lower the prob.mean.weight.decay, the smoother the differences between the weights enhancing a weak discrimination between models (please read the BIOMOD manual for some examples).

The value 'proportional' (default) is also possible for the prob.mean.weight.decay: the weights are awarded for each method proportionally to their evaluation scores. The advantage is that the discrimination is more fair than with the prob.mean.weight.decay. In the latter case, close scores can strongly diverge in the weights they are awarded, when the proportional method will consider them as being fairly similar in prediction quality and award them a similar weight.

Value

A "[BIOMOD.EnsembleModeling.out](#)". This object will be later given to [BIOMOD_EnsembleForecasting](#) if you want to make some projections of this ensemble-models.

You can access to evaluation scores with the `get_evaluations` function and to the built models names with the `get_built_models` function (see example).

Note

Models are now combined by repetition, other way to combine them (e.g. by Models, all together...) will be available soon

Author(s)

Damien Georges & Wilfried Thuiller with participation of Robin Engler

See Also

[BIOMOD_Modeling](#), [BIOMOD_Projection](#), [BIOMOD_EnsembleForecasting](#)

Examples

```
# species occurrences
DataSpecies <- read.csv(system.file("external/species/mammals_table.csv",
                                   package="biomod2"), row.names = 1)

head(DataSpecies)

# the name of studied species
myRespName <- 'GuloGulo'

# the presence/absences data for our species
```

[illegible]

```

        prob.mean.weight = TRUE,
        prob.mean.weight.decay = 'proportional' )

# print summary
myBiomodEM

# get evaluation scores
get_evaluations(myBiomodEM)

```

BIOMOD_FormatingData *Initialise the datasets for usage in **biomod2***

Description

This function rearranges the user's input data to make sure they can be used within **biomod2**. The function allows to select pseudo-absences or background data in the case that true absences data are not available, or to add pseudo-absence data to an existing set of absence (see details).

Usage

```

BIOMOD_FormatingData(resp.var,
                      expl.var,
                      resp.xy = NULL,
                      resp.name = NULL,
                      eval.resp.var = NULL,
                      eval.expl.var = NULL,
                      eval.resp.xy = NULL,
                      PA.nb.rep = 0,
                      PA.nb.absences = 1000,
                      PA.strategy = 'random',
                      PA.dist.min = 0,
                      PA.dist.max = NULL,
                      PA.sre.quant = 0.025,
                      PA.table = NULL,
                      na.rm = TRUE)

```

Arguments

resp.var	a vector, SpatialPointsDataFrame (or SpatialPoints if you work with 'only presences' data) containing species data (a single species) in binary format (ones for presences, zeros for true absences and NA for indeterminated) that will be used to build the species distribution models .
expl.var	a matrix, data.frame, SpatialPointsDataFrame or RasterStack containing your explanatory variables that will be used to build your models .
resp.xy	optional 2 columns matrix containing the X and Y coordinates of resp.var (only consider if resp.var is a vector) that will be used to build your models .

<code>eval.resp.var</code>	a vector, SpatialPointsDataFrame your species data (a single species) in binary format (ones for presences, zeros for true absences and NA for indeterminated) that will be used to evaluate the models with independant data (or past data for instance) .
<code>eval.expl.var</code>	a matrix, <code>data.frame</code> , SpatialPointsDataFrame or RasterStack containing your explanatory variables that will be used to evaluate the models with independant data (or past data for instance) .
<code>eval.resp.xy</code>	optional 2 columns matrix containing the X and Y coordinates of <code>resp.var</code> (only consider if <code>resp.var</code> is a vector) that will be used to evaluate the models with independant data (or past data for instance) .
<code>resp.name</code>	response variable name (character). The species name.
<code>PA.nb.rep</code>	number of required Pseudo Absences selection (if needed). 0 by Default.
<code>PA.nb.absences</code>	number of pseudo-absence selected for each repetition (when <code>PA.nb.rep > 0</code>) of the selection (true absences included)
<code>PA.strategy</code>	strategy for selecting the Pseudo Absences (must be 'random', 'sre', 'disk' or 'user.defined')
<code>PA.dist.min</code>	minimal distance to presences for 'disk' Pseudo Absences selection (in meters if the explanatory is a not projected raster (+proj=longlat) and in map units (typically also meters) when it is projected or when explanatory variables are stored within table)
<code>PA.dist.max</code>	maximal distance to presences for 'disk' Pseudo Absences selection (in meters if the explanatory is a not projected raster (+proj=longlat) and in map units (typically also meters) when it is projected or when explanatory variables are stored within table)
<code>PA.sre.quant</code>	quantile used for 'sre' Pseudo Absences selection
<code>PA.table</code>	a matrix (or a <code>data.frame</code>) having as many rows than <code>resp.var</code> values. Each column correspond to a Pseudo-absences selection. It contains TRUE or FALSE indicating which values of <code>resp.var</code> will be considered to build models. It must be used with 'user.defined' <code>PA.strategy</code> .
<code>na.rm</code>	logical, if TRUE, all points having one or several missing value for environmental data will be removed from analyse

Details

This function homogenises the initial data for making sure the modelling exercise will be completed with all the required data. It supports different kind of inputs.

IMPORTANT: When the explanatory data are given in `rasterLayer` or `rasterStack` objects, **biomod2** will extract the variables onto the XY coordinates of the presence (and absence is any) vector. Be sure to give the XY coordinates ('`resp.xy`') in the same projection system than the raster objects. Same for the evaluation data in the case some sort of independant (or past) data are available ('`eval.resp.xy`'). When the explanatory variables are given in [SpatialPointsDataFrame](#), the same requirements are asked than for the raster objects. The XY coordinates must be given to make sure **biomod2** can extract the explanatory variables onto the presence (absence) data. When the explanatory variables are stored in a `data.frame`, make sure there are in the same order than the response variable. **biomod2** will simply merge the datasets without considering the XY coordinates.

When both presence and absence data are available, and there is enough absences: set `sQuotePA.nb.rep` to 0. No pseudo-absence will be extracted.

When no true absences are given or when there are not numerous enough. It's advise to make several pseudo absences selections. That way the influence of the pseudo-absence selection could then be estimated later on. If the user do not want to run several repetition, make sure to select a relatively high number pseudo-absence. Make sure the number of pseudo-absence data is not higher than the maximum number of potential pseudo-absence (e.g. do not select 10,000 pseudo-absence when the `rasterStack` or `data.frame` do not contain more than 2000 pixels or rows).

1. Response variable encoding

BIOMOD_FormatingData concerns a single species at a time so `resp.var` must be a uni-dimensional object.

Response variable must be a vector or a one column `data.frame`/`matrix`/`SpatialPointsDataFrame` (`SpatialPoints` are also allowed if you work with 'only presences' data) object. As most of **biomod2** models need Presences AND Absences data, the response variable must contain some absences (if there are not, make sure to select pseudo-absence). In the input `resp.var` argument, the data should be coded in the following way :

- Presences : 1
- True Absences : 0 (if any)
- No Information : NA (if any, might latter be used for pseudo-absence)

If `resp.var` is a non-spatial object (vector, `matrix`/`data.frame`) and that some models requiring spatial data are being used (e.g. MAXENT) and/or pseudo absences spatially dependent (i.e 'disk'), make sure to give the XY coordinates of the sites/rows ('`resp.xy`').

2. Explanatory variables encoding

Explanatory variables must be stored together in a multidimensional object. It may be a `matrix`, a `data.frame`, a `SpatialPointsDataFrame` or a `rasterStack` object. Factorial variables are allowed here even if that can lead to some models omissions.

3. Evaluation Data

If you have data enough, we strongly recommend to split your dataset into 2 part : one for training/calibrating and testing the models and another to evaluate it. If you do it, fill the `eval.resp.var`, `eval.expl.var` and optionally the `eval.resp.xy` arguments with this data. The advantage of working with a specific dataset for evaluating your models is that you will be able to evaluate more properly your 'ensemble modeled' models. That being said, this argument is optional and you may prefer only to test (kind of evaluation) your models only with a 'cross-validation' procedure (see `Models` function). The best practice is to use one set of data for training/calibrating, one set of testing and one for evaluating. The calibration and testing of the data can be done automatically in **biomod2** in the `Models` function. The dataset for evaluation must be entered in `BIOMOD_FormatingData`.

4. Pseudo Absences selection

The `PA.xxx`'s arguments let you parametrise your pseudo absences selection if you want some. It's an optional step.

Pseudo absences will be selected within the 'background data' and might be constrained by a defined 'strategy'.

(a) background data

'Background data' represents data there is no information whether the species of interest occurs or not. It is defined by the 'No Information' data of your `resp.var` if you give

some. If not, (i.e Only presences data or all cells with a define presence or absence state) the background will be take into your `expl.var` object if it's a `RasterStack`.

(b) **strategy**

The strategy allows to constrain the choice of pseudo-absence within the 'background data'. 3 ways are currently implemented to select the pseudo-absences candidate cells (`PA.strategy` argument):

- 'random': all cell of initial background are Pseudo absences candidates. The choice is made randomly given the number of pseudo-absence to select `PA.nb.absences`.
- 'disk': you may define a minimal (`PA.dist.min`), respectively a maximal (`PA.dist.max`) distance to presences points for selecting your pseudo absences candidates. That may be usefull if you don't want to select pseudo-absences too close to your presences (same niche and to avoid pseudo-replication), respectively too far from your presences (localised sampling startegy).
- 'sre': Pseudo absences candidates have to be selected in condition that differs from a defined proportion (`PA.sre.quant`) of presences data. It forces pseudo absences to be selected outside of the broadly defined environmental conditions for the species. It means that a surface range envelop model (sre, similar the BIOCLIM) is first carried out (using the specified quantile) on the species of interest, and then the pseudo-absence data are extracted outside of this envelop. This particular case may lead to over optimistic models evaluations.
- 'user.defined': In this case, pseudo absences selection should have been done in a previous step. This pseudo absences have to be reference into a well formatted data.frame (e.g. `PA.table` argument)

Value

A 'data.formated.Biomod.object' for [BIOMOD_Modeling](#). It is strongly advised to check whether this formatted data corresponds to what was expected. A summary is easily printed by simply tipping the name of the object. A generic plot function is also available to display the different dataset in the geographic space.

Author(s)

Wilfried Thuiller, Damien Georges

See Also

[BIOMOD_Modeling](#)

Examples

```
# species occurrences
DataSpecies <- read.csv(system.file("external/species/mammals_table.csv",
                                   package="biomod2"), row.names = 1)

head(DataSpecies)

# the name of studied species
myRespName <- 'GuloGulo'
```

```

# the presence/absences data for our species
myResp <- as.numeric(DataSpecies[,myRespName])

# the XY coordinates of species data
myRespXY <- DataSpecies[,c("X_WGS84", "Y_WGS84")]

# Environmental variables extracted from BIOCLIM (bio_3, bio_4, bio_7, bio_11 & bio_12)
myExpl = stack( system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio3.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                 system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio4.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                 system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio7.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                 system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio11.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                 system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio12.grd",
                             package="biomod2"))

# 1. Formatting Data
myBiomodData <- BIOMOD_FormattingData(resp.var = myResp,
                                       expl.var = myExpl,
                                       resp.xy = myRespXY,
                                       resp.name = myRespName)

myBiomodData
plot(myBiomodData)

```

BIOMOD_LoadModels

Load models built within BIOMOD_Modeling function

Description

This function was implemented to help **biomod2** users to load individual models built during the [BIOMOD_Modeling](#) step.

Usage

```
BIOMOD_LoadModels(bm.out, ... )
```

Arguments

bm.out	a " BIOMOD.models.out " returned by BIOMOD_Modeling
...	additional arguments (see details)

Details

This function is particularly useful when you plan to make some response plot analyses. It will induce models, built at [BIOMOD_Modeling](#) step, loading in your working space.

If you run this function referencing only `bm.out` argument, all models built will be loaded. However, you can make a models subselection using the additional arguments (see below).

Additional arguments (...) : All the following arguments are optional.

- **models**: a character vector defining the names of models (e.g `c('GLM', 'GAM', 'RF')`) you want to load (models subselection)
- **run.eval**: a character vector defining the names of evaluation run (e.g `c('RUN1', 'Full')`) you want to load (repetition subselection)
- **data.set**: a character vector defining the names of data.set (e.g `c('PA1', 'PA2')`) you want to load (pseudo absences subselection)
- **path**: the path to file where the species folder is. To be filled if species folder is different from your working directory)

Value

A character vector filled with the loaded models names.

Note

SRE models are not supported yet. They will be automatically excluded even if they are selected.

Author(s)

Damien Georges

See Also

[BIOMOD_Modeling](#)

Examples

```
# species occurrences
DataSpecies <- read.csv(system.file("external/species/mammals_table.csv",
                                   package="biomod2"), row.names = 1)

head(DataSpecies)

# the name of studied species
myRespName <- 'GuloGulo'

# the presence/absences data for our species
myResp <- as.numeric(DataSpecies[,myRespName])

# the XY coordinates of species data
myRespXY <- DataSpecies[,c("X_WGS84", "Y_WGS84")]
```

```

# Environmental variables extracted from BIOCLIM (bio_3, bio_4, bio_7, bio_11 & bio_12)
myExpl = stack( system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio3.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio4.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio7.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio11.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio12.grd",
                             package="biomod2"))

# 1. Formatting Data
myBiomodData <- BIOMOD_FormatingData(resp.var = myResp,
                                    expl.var = myExpl,
                                    resp.xy = myRespXY,
                                    resp.name = myRespName)

# 2. Defining Models Options using default options.
myBiomodOption <- BIOMOD_ModelingOptions()

# 3. Doing Modelisation
myBiomodModelOut <- BIOMOD_Modeling( myBiomodData,
                                    models = c('RF'),
                                    models.options = myBiomodOption,
                                    NbRunEval=2,
                                    DataSplit=70,
                                    models.eval.meth = c('TSS'),
                                    SaveObj = TRUE,
                                    do.full.models = FALSE)

# 4. Loading some models built
myLoadedModels <- BIOMOD_LoadModels(myBiomodModelOut, models='RF')

myLoadedModels

```

BIOMOD_Modeling

Run a range of species distribution models

Description

This function allows to calibrate and evaluate a range of species distribution models techniques run over a given species. Calibrations are made on the whole sample or a random subpart. The predictive power of the different models is estimated using a range of evaluation metrics.

Usage

```
BIOMOD_Modeling( data,
  models = c('GLM','GBM','GAM','CTA','ANN',
             'SRE','FDA','MARS','RF','MAXENT'),
  models.options = NULL,
  NbRunEval=1,
  DataSplit=100,
  Yweights=NULL,
  Prevalence=NULL,
  VarImport=0,
  models.eval.meth = c('KAPPA','TSS','ROC'),
  SaveObj = TRUE,
  rescal.all.models = FALSE,
  do.full.models = TRUE,
  modeling.id = as.character(format(Sys.time(), '%s')),
  ...)
```

Arguments

data	BIOMOD.formated.data object returned by BIOMOD_FormatingData
models	vector of models names choosen among 'GLM', 'GBM', 'GAM', 'CTA', 'ANN', 'SRE', 'FDA', 'MARS', 'RF' and 'MAXENT'
models.options	BIOMOD.models.options object returned by BIOMOD_ModelingOptions
NbRunEval	Number of Evaluation run
DataSplit	% of data used to calibrate the models, the remaining part will be used for testing
Yweights	response points weights
Prevalence	either NULL (default) or a 0-1 numeric used to build 'weighted response weights'
VarImport	Number of permutation to estimate variable importance
models.eval.meth	vector of names of evaluation metric among 'KAPPA', 'TSS', 'ROC', 'FAR', 'SR', 'ACCURACY', 'BIAS', 'POD', 'CSI' and 'ETS'
SaveObj	keep all results and outputs on hard drive or not (NOTE: strongly recommended)
rescal.all.models	if true, all model prediction will be scaled with a binomial GLM
do.full.models	if true, models calibrated and evaluated with the whole dataset are done
modeling.id	character, the ID (=name) of modeling procedure. A random number by default.
...	further arguments : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DataSplitTable: a matrix, data.frame or a 3D array filled with TRUE/FALSE to specify which part of data must be used for models calibration (TRUE) and for models validation (FALSE). Each column correspond to a 'RUN'. If filled, args NbRunEval, DataSplit and do.full.models will be ignored.

Details

1. data

If you have decide to add pseudo absences to your original dataset (see [BIOMOD_FormatingData](#)), $\text{NbPseudoAbsences} * \text{NbRunEval} + 1$ models will be created.

2. models

The set of models to be calibrated on the data. 10 modeling techniques are currently available:

- GLM : Generalized Linear Model ([glm](#))
- GAM : Generalized Additive Model ([gam](#), [gam](#) or [bam](#), see [BIOMOD_ModelingOptions](#) for details on algorithm)
- GBM : Generalized Boosting Model or usually called Boosted Regression Trees ([gbm](#))
- CTA : Classification Tree Analysis ([rpart](#))
- ANN : Artificial Neural Network ([nnet](#))
- SRE : Surface Range Envelop or usually called BIOCLIM
- FDA : Flexible Discriminant Analysis ([fda](#))
- MARS : Multiple Adaptive Regression Splines ([mars](#))
- RF : Random Forest ([randomForest](#))
- MAXENT : Maximum Entropy (<http://www.cs.princeton.edu/~schapire/maxent/>)

3. NbRunEval & DataSplit

As already explained in the [BIOMOD_FormatingData](#) help file, the common trend is to split the original dataset into two subsets, one to calibrate the models, and another one to evaluate them. Here we provide the possibility to repeat this process (calibration and evaluation) N times (NbRunEval times). The proportion of data kept for calibration is determined by the DataSplit argument (100% - DataSplit will be used to evaluate the model). This sort of cross-validation allows to have a quite robust test of the models when independent data are not available. Each technique will also be calibrated on the complete original data. All the models produced by BIOMOD and their related informations are saved on the hard drive.

4. Yweights & Prevalence

Allows to give more or less weight to some particular observations. If these arguments is kept to NULL (Yweights = NULL, Prevalence = NULL), each observation (presence or absence) has the same weight (independent of the number of presences and absences). If Prevalence = 0.5 absences will be weighted equally to the presences (i.e. the weighted sum of presence equals the weighted sum of absences). If prevalence is set below or above 0.5 absences or presences are given more weight, respectively. In the particular case that pseudo-absence data have been generated BIOMOD_FormatingData (PA.nb.rep > 0), weights are by default (Prevalence = NULL) calculated such that prevalence is 0.5, meaning that the presences will have the same importance as the absences in the calibration process of the models. Automatically created Yweights will be composed of integers to prevent different modelling issues. Note that the Prevalence argument will always be ignored if Yweights are defined.

5. models.eval.meth

The available evaluations methods are :

- 'ROC' : Relative Operating Characteristic
- 'KAPPA' : Cohen's Kappa (Heidke skill score)
- 'TSS' : True kill statistic (Hanssen and Kuipers discriminant, Peirce's skill score)
- 'FAR' : False alarm ratio

- ‘SR’ : Success ratio
- ‘ACCURANCY’ : Accuracy (fraction correct)
- ‘BIAS’ : Bias score (frequency bias)
- ‘POD’ : Probability of detection (hit rate)
- ‘CSI’ : Critical success index (threat score)
- ‘ETS’ : Equitable threat score (Gilbert skill score)

Some of them are scaled to have all an optimum at 1. You can choose one of more (vector) evaluation metric. By Default, only ‘KAPPA’, ‘TSS’ and ‘ROC’ evaluation are done. Please refer to the CAWRC website (http://www.cawcr.gov.au/projects/verification/#Methods_for_dichotomous_forecasts) to get detailed description of each metric.

6. **SaveObj**

If this argument is set to False, it may prevent the evaluation of the ‘ensemble modelled’ models in further steps. We strongly recommend to always keep this argument TRUE even it asks for free space onto the hard drive.

7. **rescal.all.models**

Some categorical models have to be scaled in every case (‘MARS’, ‘FDA’, ‘ANN’). But It may be interesting to scale all model computed to ensure that they will produced comparable predictions (0-1000 ladder). That’s particularly useful when you do some ensemble forecasting to remove the scale prediction effect (the more extended projections are, the more they influence ensemble forecasting results).

8. **do.full.models**

Building models with all information available may be usefull in some particular cases (i.e. rare species with few presences points). The main drawback of this method is that, if you don’t give separated data for models evaluation, your models will be evaluated with the same data that the ones used for calibration. Thats will lead to over-optimistic evaluation scores. Be carefull whith this ‘_Full’ models interpretation.

Value

A BIOMOD.models.out object

See “[BIOMOD.models.out](#)” for details.

Additional objects are stored out of R in two different directories for memory storage purposes. They are created by the function directly on the root of your working directory set in R (“models” directory). This one contains each calibrated model for each repetition and pseudo-absence run. A hidden folder ‘.DATA_BIOMOD’ contains some files (predictions, original dataset copy, pseudo absences chosen...) used by other functions like [BIOMOD_Projection](#) or [BIOMOD_EnsembleModeling](#).

The models are currently stored as objects to be read exclusively in R. To load them back (the same stands for all objects stored on the hard disk) use the [load](#) function (see examples section below).

Author(s)

Wilfried Thuiller, Damien Georges, Robin Engler

See Also

[BIOMOD_FormatingData](#), [BIOMOD_ModelingOptions](#), [BIOMOD_Projection](#)

Examples

```

# species occurrences
DataSpecies <- read.csv(system.file("external/species/mammals_table.csv",
                                   package="biomod2"))

head(DataSpecies)

# the name of studied species
myRespName <- 'GuloGulo'

# the presence/absences data for our species
myResp <- as.numeric(DataSpecies[,myRespName])

# the XY coordinates of species data
myRespXY <- DataSpecies[,c("X_WGS84", "Y_WGS84")]

# Environmental variables extracted from BIOCLIM (bio_3, bio_4, bio_7, bio_11 & bio_12)
myExpl = stack( system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio3.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio4.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio7.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio11.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio12.grd",
                             package="biomod2"))

# 1. Formatting Data
myBiomodData <- BIOMOD_FormatingData(resp.var = myResp,
                                   expl.var = myExpl,
                                   resp.xy = myRespXY,
                                   resp.name = myRespName)

# 2. Defining Models Options using default options.
myBiomodOption <- BIOMOD_ModelingOptions()

# 3. Doing Modelisation

myBiomodModelOut <- BIOMOD_Modeling( myBiomodData,
                                   models = c('SRE','RF'),
                                   models.options = myBiomodOption,
                                   NbRunEval=2,
                                   DataSplit=80,
                                   VarImport=0,
                                   models.eval.meth = c('ROC'),
                                   do.full.models=FALSE,
                                   modeling.id="test")

## print a summary of modeling stuff
myBiomodModelOut

```

BIOMOD_ModelingOptions

Configure the modeling options for each selected model

Description

Function to set the different options for each modeling technique.

Usage

```
BIOMOD_ModelingOptions( GLM = NULL,
                        GBM = NULL,
                        GAM = NULL,
                        CTA = NULL,
                        ANN = NULL,
                        SRE = NULL,
                        FDA = NULL,
                        MARS = NULL,
                        RF = NULL,
                        MAXENT = NULL)
```

Arguments

GLM	list of GLM options
GBM	list of GBM options
GAM	list of GAM options
CTA	list of CTA options
ANN	list of ANN options
SRE	list of SRE options
FDA	list of FDA options
MARS	list of MARS options
RF	list of RF options
MAXENT	list of MAXENT options

Details

The aim of this function is to allow advanced user to change some default parameters of BIOMOD inner models. For each modeling technique, options can be set up.

Each argument have to be put in a list object.

The best way to use this function is to print default models options ([Print_Default_ModelingOptions](#)) or create a default 'BIOMOD.model.option object' and print it in your console. Then copy the output, change only the required parameters, and paste it as function arguments. (see example)

Here the detailed list of modifiable parameters. They correspond to the traditional parameters that could be setted out for each modeling technique (e.g. ?GLM)

Value

A "BIOMOD.Model.Options" object given to [BIOMOD_Modeling](#)

==--= GLM ==--= (glm)

- myFormula : a typical formula object (see example). If not NULL, type and interaction.level args are switched off. You can choose to either:
 - generate automatically the GLM formula by using the type and interaction.level arguments type (default 'quadratic') : formula given to the model ('simple', 'quadratic' or 'polynomial'). interaction.level (default 0) : integer corresponding to the interaction level between variables considered. Consider that interactions quickly enlarge the number of effective variables used into the GLM.
 - or construct specific formula
- test (default 'AIC') : Information criteria for the stepwise selection procedure: AIC for Akaike Information Criteria, and BIC for Bayesian Information Criteria ('AIC' or 'BIC'). 'none' is also a supported value which implies to consider only the full model (no stepwise selection). This can lead to convergence issue and strange results.
- family (default binomial(link = 'logit')) : a description of the error distribution and link function to be used in the model. This can be a character string naming a family function, a family function or the result of a call to a family function. (See [family](#) for details of family functions.) . BIOMOD only runs on presence-absence data so far, so binomial family by default.
- control : a list of parameters for controlling the fitting process. For glm.fit this is passed to [glm.control](#).

==--= GBM ==--= (default gbm)

Please refer to [gbm](#) help file to get the meaning of this options.

- distribution (default 'bernoulli')
- n.trees (default 2500)
- interaction.depth (default 7)
- n.minobsinnode (default 5)
- shrinkage (default 0.001)
- bag.fraction (default 0.5)
- train.fraction (default 1)
- cv.folds (default 3)
- keep.data (default FALSE)
- verbose (default FALSE)
- perf.method (default 'cv')

==--== GAM ==--== (gam or gam)

- algo : either "GAM_gam" (default), "GAM_mgcv" or "BAM_mgcv" defining the chosen GAM function (see [gam](#), [gam](#) resp. [bam](#) for more details)
- myFormula : a typical formula object (see example). If not NULL, type and interaction.level args are switched off. You can choose to either:
 - generate automatically the GAM formula by using the type and interaction.level arguments type : the smoother used to generate the formula. Only "s_smoother" available at time. interaction.level : integer corresponding to the interaction level between variables considered. Consider that interactions quickly enlarge the number of effective variables used into the GAM. Interaction are not considered if you choosed "GAM_gam" algo
 - or construct specific formula
- k (default -1 or 4): a smooth term in a formula argument to gam (see [gam s](#) or [mgcv s](#))
- family (default binomial(link = 'logit')) : a description of the error distribution and link function to be used in the model. This can be a character string naming a family function, a family function or the result of a call to a family function. (See [family](#) for details of family functions.) . BIOMOD only runs on presence-absence data so far, so binomial family by default.
- control : see [gam.control](#) or [gam.control](#)
- some extra "GAM_mgcv" specific options (ignored if algo = "GAM_gam")
 - method (default 'GCV.Cp')
 - optimizer (default c('outer', 'newton'))
 - select (default FALSE)
 - knots (default NULL)
 - paramPen (default NULL)

==--== CTA ==--== (rpart)

Please refer to [rpart](#) help file to get the meaning of the following options.

- method (default 'class')
- parms (default 'default') : if 'default', default **rpart** parms value are kept
- cost (default NULL)
- control: see [rpart.control](#)

NOTE: for method and parms, you can give a 'real' value as described in the rpart help file or 'default' that implies default [rpart](#) values.

==--== ANN ==--== (nnet)

- NbCV (default 5) : nb of cross validation to find best size and decay parameters
- rang (default 0.1) : Initial random weights on [-rang, rang]
- maxit (default 200): maximum number of iterations.

==SRE== (sre)

- quant (default 0.025): quantile of 'extreme environmental variable' removed for selection of species envelops

==FDA== (fda)

Please refer to [fda](#) help file to get the meaning of these options.

- method (default 'mars')

==MARS== (mars)

Please refer to [mars](#) help file to get the meaning of these options.

- degree (default 2)
- penalty (default 2)
- thresh (default 0.001)
- prune (default TRUE)

==RF== (randomForest)

- do.classif (default TRUE) : if TRUE classification random.forest computed else regression random.forest will be done
- ntree (default 500)
- mtry (default 'default')
- nodesize (default 5)
- maxnodes (default NULL)

NOTE: for mtry, you can give a 'real' value as described in randomForest help file or 'default' that implies default randomForest values

==MAXENT== <http://www.cs.princeton.edu/~schapire/maxent/>

- path_to_maxent.jar : character, the link to **maxent.jar** file (the working directory by default)
- memory_allocated : integer (default 512), the amount of memory (in Mo) reserved for java to run MAXENT. should be 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048... or NULL if you want to use default java memory limitation parameter.
- maximumiterations : integer (default 200), maximum iteration done
- visible : logical (default FALSE), make the Maxent user interface visible
- linear : logical (default TRUE), allow linear features to be used
- quadratic : logical (default TRUE), allow quadratic features to be used
- product : logical (default TRUE), allow product features to be used
- threshold : logical (default TRUE), allow threshold features to be used
- hinge : logical (default TRUE), allow hinge features to be used

- `lq2lqptthreshold` : integer (default 80), number of samples at which product and threshold features start being used
- `l2lqthreshold` : integer (default 10), number of samples at which quadratic features start being used
- `hingethreshold` : integer (default 15), number of samples at which hinge features start being used
- `beta_threshold` : numeric (default -1.0), regularization parameter to be applied to all threshold features; negative value enables automatic setting
- `beta_categorical` : numeric (default -1.0), regularization parameter to be applied to all categorical features; negative value enables automatic setting
- `beta_lqp` : numeric (default -1.0), regularization parameter to be applied to all linear, quadratic and product features; negative value enables automatic setting
- `beta_hinge` : numeric (default -1.0), regularization parameter to be applied to all hinge features; negative value enables automatic setting
- `defaultprevalence` : numeric (default 0.5), default prevalence of the species: probability of presence at ordinary occurrence points

Author(s)

Wilfried Thuiller, Damien Georges

Examples

```
# default BIOMOD.model.option object
myBiomodOptions <- BIOMOD_ModelingOptions()

# print the object
myBiomodOptions

# you can copy a part of the print, change it and custom your options
# here we want to compute quadratic GLM and select best model with 'BIC' criterium
myBiomodOptions <- BIOMOD_ModelingOptions(
  GLM = list( type = 'quadratic',
              interaction.level = 0,
              myFormula = NULL,
              test = 'BIC',
              family = 'binomial',
              control = glm.control(epsilon = 1e-08,
                                    maxit = 1000,
                                    trace = FALSE) ))

# check changes was done
myBiomodOptions

# you can prefer to establish your own GLM formula
myBiomodOptions <- BIOMOD_ModelingOptions(
  GLM = list( myFormula = formula("Sp277 ~ bio3 +
                                log(bio10) + poly(bio16,2) + bio19 + bio3:bio19")))
```

```
# check changes was done
myBiomodOptions

# you also can directly print default parameters and then follow the same processus
Print_Default_ModelingOptions()
```

BIOMOD_Projection	<i>Project the calibrated models within biomod2 into new space or time</i>
-------------------	---

Description

For all the models currently implemented, **biomod2** is able to project potential distributions of species in other areas, other resolutions or other time scales.

Usage

```
BIOMOD_Projection(modeling.output,
                  new.env,
                  proj.name,
                  xy.new.env = NULL,
                  selected.models = 'all',
                  binary.meth = NULL,
                  filtered.meth = NULL,
                  compress = TRUE,
                  build.clamping.mask = TRUE,
                  ...)
```

Arguments

modeling.output	" BIOMOD.models.out " object produced by a BIOMOD_Modeling run
new.env	A set of explanatory variables onto which models will be projected . It could be a <code>data.frame</code> , a <code>matrix</code> , or a <code>rasterStack</code> object. Make sure the column names (<code>data.frame</code> or <code>matrix</code>) or <code>layerNames</code> (<code>rasterStack</code>) perfectly match with the names of variables used to build the models in the previous steps.
proj.name	a character defining the projection name (a new folder will be created with this name)
xy.new.env	optional coordinates of new.env data. Ignored if new.env is a <code>rasterStack</code>
selected.models	'all' when all models have to be used to render projections or a subset vector of modelling.output models computed (accessing with the slot <code>@models.computed</code> of your " BIOMOD.models.out " object)
binary.meth	a vector of a subset of models evaluation method computed before (see BIOMOD_Modeling). If NULL then no binary transformation computed, else the given binary techniques will be used to transform the projection into 0/1 data.

<code>filtered.meth</code>	a vector of a subset of models evaluation method computed before (see BIOMOD_Modeling). if NULL then no filtering transformation computed, else the given binary techniques will be used to transform the projection by setting to 0 the probability values below a specific threshold.
<code>compress</code>	boolean or character, the compression format of objects stored on your hard drive. May be one of 'TRUE', 'FALSE', 'xz' or 'gzip' (see save)
<code>build.clamping.mask</code>	if TRUE, a clamping mask will be saved on hard drive different (see details)
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments (see details section)

Details

Projections are done for all selected models, that means (by default) for all evaluation run, and pseudo absences selections if applicable. This projections may be used later to compute ensemble forecasting.

If `build.clamping.mask` is set to TRUE a file (same type than `new.env` arg) will be saved in your projection folder. This mask will identifies locations where predictions are uncertain because the values of the variables are outside the range used for calibrating the models. The 'build.clamping.mask' values correspond to the number of variables that are out of their calibrating/training range. (see vignette for more details)

...may be :

- `silent`:logical, if TRUE, console outputs are turned off
- `do.stack`: logical, if TRUE, attempt to save all projections in a unique object i.e RasterStack. If FALSE or if objects are too heavy to be load all together in memory, projections will be stored into separated files.
- `keep.in.memory`:logical, if FALSE only the link pointing to a hard drive copy of projections are stored in output object. That can be useful to prevent memory issues.
- `output.format`:whether 'Rdata', 'grd' or 'img' defining projections saving format (on hard drive). If `new.env` argument is under table format (`data.frame` or `matrix`), the only choice you have is 'Rdata'
- `omit.na`:logical, if TRUE (default), all not fully referenced environmental points will get a NA as prediction. If FALSE, models that can produce predictions with incomplete data will return a prediction value for this points.

Value

Returns the projections for all selected model ("[BIOMOD.projection.out](#)" object), and stored in the hard drive on the specific directory names by the name of the projection. The data is a 4-dimensions array (see ...) if `new.env` is a `matrix` or a `data.frame`. It is a `RasterStack` if `new.env` is a `rasterStack` and or several `rasterLayers` if the `rasterStack` is too large.

A new folder is also created on your hard drive. This folder contains the created projection object (basic one and binary and filtered ones if selected). The object are loaded with the [load](#) function. The loaded object can be then plotted and analysed.


```

do.full.models = FALSE)

# 4.1 Projection on current environmental conditions

myBiomodProjection <- BIOMOD_Projection(modeling.output = myBiomodModelOut,
                                       new.env = myExpl,
                                       proj.name = 'current',
                                       selected.models = 'all',
                                       binary.meth = 'TSS',
                                       compress = FALSE,
                                       build.clamping.mask = FALSE)

## Not run:
# 4.2 Projection on future environmental conditions
myExplFuture = stack(system.file("external/bioclim/future/bio3.grd",package="biomod2"),
                     system.file("external/bioclim/future/bio4.grd",package="biomod2"),
                     system.file("external/bioclim/future/bio7.grd",package="biomod2"),
                     system.file("external/bioclim/future/bio11.grd",package="biomod2"),
                     system.file("external/bioclim/future/bio12.grd",package="biomod2"))

myBiomodProjectionFuture <- BIOMOD_Projection(modeling.output = myBiomodModelOut,
                                              new.env = myExplFuture,
                                              proj.name = 'future',
                                              selected.models = 'all',
                                              binary.meth = 'TSS',
                                              compress = FALSE,
                                              build.clamping.mask = TRUE)

# print summary and plot projections
myBiomodProjectionFuture
plot(myBiomodProjectionFuture)

## End(Not run)

```

BIOMOD_RangeSize

Analysis of the range size changes

Description

This function allows to estimate the proportion and relative number of pixels (or habitat) lost, gained and stable for the time slice considered in species-climate modelling under future scenarios.

Usage

```

## S4 method for signature 'data.frame,data.frame'
BIOMOD_RangeSize(CurrentPred, FutureProj, SpChange.Save=NULL)

```

```
## S4 method for signature 'array,array'
BIOMOD_RangeSize(CurrentPred, FutureProj, SpChange.Save=NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'RasterStack,RasterStack'
BIOMOD_RangeSize(CurrentPred, FutureProj, SpChange.Save=NULL)
```

Arguments

CurrentPred	a data.frame of n (number of models) columns OR an array formatted as an output of BIOMOD_Projection function OR a RasterStack (a layer by model) giving the current state of the species in binary
FutureProj	a data.frame of n (number of models) columns OR an array formatted as an output of BIOMOD_Projection function OR a RasterStack (a layer by model) giving the future projections of the species in binary according to a future scenario
SpChange.Save	the name given to the new object storing the results

Details

Note that this function is only relevant if you make projections on the same area with the same resolution and for a different time slice (past or future) than for the current data.

Value

A list of two items is created: Compt.By.Species and Diff.By.Pixel ; Compt.By.Species is the summary of this function; Diff.By.Pixel is in the same form than your input data.

Compt.By.Species	stores the summary of range change for each species (sorted by rows). The first four columns are absolute values whereas the next 3 ones are relative values:
Disa	represents the number of pixels predicted to be lost by the given species.
Stable0	is the number of pixels which are not currently occupied by the given species and not predicted to be.
Stable1	represents the number of pixels currently occupied by the given species, and predicted to remain occupied into the future.
Gain	represents the number of pixels which are currently not occupied by the given species but predicted to be into the future.
PercLoss	corresponds to the percentage of currently occupied sites to be lost ($Disa / (Disa + Stable1)$)
PercGain	corresponds to the percentage of new sites considering the species' current distribution size ($Gain / (Disa + Stable1)$). For example, if there are 30 sites currently occupied and 15 new sites are projected to be occupied in future, it makes $PercGain = +50(\%)$.
SpeciesRangeChange	it is the overall projection outcome, equal to $PercGain - PercLoss$. It does not assess for any migration shifts as it strictly compares the range sizes between current and future states.

CurrentRangeSize	represents the modelled current range size (number of pixels occupied) of the given species.
FutureRangeSize0Disp	represents the future modelled range size assuming no migration of the given species.
FutureRangeSize1Disp	represents the future modelled range size assuming migration of the given species (depending on the datasets given in input, if Migration has been used or not).
Diff.By.Pixel	the summary of range change for each species (sorted by columns and with the pixel in rows). For each species, a pixel could have four different values : -2 if the given pixel is predicted to be lost by the species. -1 if the given pixel is predicted to be stable for the species. 0 is the given pixel was not occupied, and will not be in the future. 1 if the given pixel was not occupied, and is predicted to be into the future. This table could be easily plotted into GIS software in order to represent the pattern of change for the selected species (or even with the level.plot() function).

Author(s)

Wilfried Thuiller, Damien Georges, Bruno Lafourcade

Examples

```
# species occurrences
DataSpecies <- read.csv(system.file("external/species/mammals_table.csv",
                                   package="biomod2"), row.names = 1)

head(DataSpecies)

# the name of studied species
myRespName <- 'GuloGulo'

# the presence/absences data for our species
myResp <- as.numeric(DataSpecies[,myRespName])

# the XY coordinates of species data
myRespXY <- DataSpecies[,c("X_WGS84", "Y_WGS84")]

# Environmental variables extracted from BIOCLIM (bio_3, bio_4, bio_7, bio_11 & bio_12)
myExpl = stack( system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio3.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                 system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio4.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                 system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio7.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                 system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio11.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                 system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio12.grd",
                             package="biomod2"))
```

```

# 1. Formatting Data
myBiomodData <- BIOMOD_FormatingData(resp.var = myResp,
                                   expl.var = myExpl,
                                   resp.xy = myRespXY,
                                   resp.name = myRespName)

# 2. Defining Models Options using default options.
myBiomodOption <- BIOMOD_ModelingOptions()

# 3. Doing Modelisation

myBiomodModelOut <- BIOMOD_Modeling( myBiomodData,
                                   models = c('CTA','RF'),
                                   models.options = myBiomodOption,
                                   models.eval.meth = 'TSS',
                                   rescal.all.models=FALSE)

# 4.1 Projection on current environmental conditions

myBiomodProjection <- BIOMOD_Projection(modeling.output = myBiomodModelOut,
                                       new.env = myExpl,
                                       proj.name = 'current',
                                       selected.models = 'all',
                                       binary.meth = 'TSS',
                                       compress = FALSE,
                                       build.clamping.mask = FALSE)

# 4.2 Projection on future environmental conditions

myExplFuture = stack(system.file("external/bioclim/future/bio3.grd",package="biomod2"),
                     system.file("external/bioclim/future/bio4.grd",package="biomod2"),
                     system.file("external/bioclim/future/bio7.grd",package="biomod2"),
                     system.file("external/bioclim/future/bio11.grd",package="biomod2"),
                     system.file("external/bioclim/future/bio12.grd",package="biomod2"))

myBiomodProjectionFuture <- BIOMOD_Projection(modeling.output = myBiomodModelOut,
                                             new.env = myExplFuture,
                                             proj.name = 'future',
                                             selected.models = 'all',
                                             binary.meth = 'TSS',
                                             compress = FALSE,
                                             build.clamping.mask = TRUE)

# 5. Detect where our species occurrences state is forecasted to change

# load binary projections
# here is rasters objects ('.grd')
currentPred <- stack("GuloGulo/proj_current/proj_current_GuloGulo_TSSbin.grd")
futurePred <- stack("GuloGulo/proj_future/proj_future_GuloGulo_TSSbin.grd")

```

```
# call the Range size function
myBiomodRangeSize <- BIOMOD_RangeSize(
  CurrentPred=currentPred,
  FutureProj=futurePred)

# see the results
myBiomodRangeSize$Compt.By.Models
plot(myBiomodRangeSize$Diff.By.Pixel)
```

calculate.stat

Calculate evaluation metrics based on a misclassification table

Description

calculate.stat is an internal **biomod2** function to get scores, based on a misclassification table, of some referenced evaluation metrics.

Usage

```
calculate.stat( Misc,
               stat='TSS')
```

Arguments

Misc	a misclassification table
stat	either 'TSS', 'KAPPA', 'ACCURACY', 'BIAS', 'POD', 'FAR', 'POFD', 'SR', 'CSI', 'ETS', 'HK', 'HSS', 'OR' or 'ORSS'

Details

Please refer to [BIOMOD_Modeling](#) to get more information about this metrics.

Value

The stat score for the Misc table.

Author(s)

Damien Georges

See Also

[BIOMOD_Modeling](#), [getStatOptimValue](#), [Find.Optim.Stat](#)

Examples

```
a <- sample(c(0,1),100, replace=TRUE)
b <- sample(c(0,1),100, replace=TRUE)

miscTab_aa <- table(a,a)
miscTab_ab <- table(a,b)

# perfect score
calculate.stat( miscTab_aa, stat='TSS')
# random score
calculate.stat( miscTab_ab, stat='TSS')
```

CustomIndexMaker

Replace default package Index help file by a custom one.

Description

This function replace default html index file by a custom one if defined

Usage

```
CustomIndexMaker()
```

Details

....

Value

A logical specifying if operation succed or not

Author(s)

Wilfried Thuiller, Damien Georges

Examples

```
## Automaticly done at building package state
# CustomIndexMaker()
```

DF_to_ARRAY*Convert a biomod2 data.frame (or list) into array*

Description

DF_to_ARRAY and LIST_to_ARRAY are **biomod2** internal functions that can be useful to help users to transform a standard **biomod2** `data.frame` or `list` output into the standard array one.

Usage

```
DF_to_ARRAY(df)
LIST_to_ARRAY(ll)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	a standard biomod2 <code>data.frame</code> output
<code>ll</code>	a standard biomod2 <code>list</code> output (e.g evaluate function output)

Details

This functions can be useful when you want to re-convert **biomod2** `data.frame` or `list` (e.g. projections, evaluations) into their initial array format (see [BIOMOD_Projection](#) for further details)

Value

A standard **biomod2** array output.

Author(s)

Damien Georges

See Also

[BIOMOD_Projection](#)

Examples

```
# species occurrences
DataSpecies <- read.csv(system.file("external/species/mammals_table.csv",
                                   package="biomod2"), row.names = 1)

head(DataSpecies)

# the name of studied species
myRespName <- 'GuloGulo'

# the presence/absences data for our species
myResp <- as.numeric(DataSpecies[,myRespName])
```

```

# the XY coordinates of species data
myRespXY <- DataSpecies[,c("X_WGS84", "Y_WGS84")]

# Environmental variables extracted from BIOCLIM (bio_3, bio_4, bio_7, bio_11 & bio_12)
myExpl = stack( system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio3.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                 system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio4.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                 system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio7.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                 system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio11.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                 system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio12.grd",
                             package="biomod2"))

# Keep only points where we have info
myExpl <- extract(myExpl, myRespXY)

# 1. Formatting Data
myBiomodData <- BIOMOD_FormatingData(resp.var = myResp,
                                     expl.var = myExpl,
                                     resp.xy = myRespXY,
                                     resp.name = myRespName)

# 2. Defining Models Options using default options.
myBiomodOption <- BIOMOD_ModelingOptions()

# 3. Doing Modelisation

myBiomodModelOut <- BIOMOD_Modeling( myBiomodData,
                                     models = c('SRE','RF'),
                                     models.options = myBiomodOption,
                                     NbRunEval=1,
                                     DataSplit=70,
                                     Yweights=NULL,
                                     VarImport=0,
                                     models.eval.meth = c('ROC'),
                                     rescal.all.models = FALSE,
                                     do.full.models = FALSE)

# 4 Projection on current environmental conditions

myBiomodProjection <- BIOMOD_Projection(modeling.output = myBiomodModelOut,
                                       new.env = data.frame(myExpl),
                                       proj.name = 'current',
                                       selected.models = 'all')

# 5. Get projection under data.frame format
myProjDF <- get_predictions(myBiomodProjection, as.data.frame=TRUE)

```

```

class(myProjDF)
dim(myProjDF)
dimnames(myProjDF)

# 6. Transform data.frame into array
myProjArray <- DF_to_ARRAY(myProjDF)
class(myProjArray)
dim(myProjArray)
dimnames(myProjArray)

```

evaluate

biomod2 modelling outputs evaluation

Description

This function will evaluate biomod2 modelling output for given metrics (e.g 'TSS', 'ROC'...) for a given dataset.

Usage

```
evaluate(model, data, stat, as.array=FALSE)
```

Arguments

model	the model you want evaluate (either "BIOMOD.models.out", "BIOMOD.EnsembleModeling.out" or "biomod2_model")
data	the data.set on which you want to perform analyses. Must be a dataset with first column containing the observed data for your species. The flowing columns must be the explanatory variables at observed points. Be sure that columns names of your dataset are the name of your species then the names of variables used for building models at previous steps.
stat	vector of statistic metrics names (e.g 'TSS','ROC') you want to perform. (see BIOMOD_Modeling) to get the list of all available metrics)
as.array	logical, (FALSE by default) if FALSE a list of evaluation tables is returned (one item by models). If TRUE, the output will be return under 'classical' biomod2 array objects (see BIOMOD_Projection)

Details

Given model predictive score is evaluated on the new data set. It is done comparing binary transformed model predictions (on data set) to species occurrences (first column of data arg). A list of available evaluation metrics is given in [BIOMOD_Modeling](#) help file. For metrics that compared binary/binary data, a set of threshold will be test to transform continuous model prediction within binary ones. The return scores are the ones obtained for the threshold optimising tested metric (best score).

Value

a list or an array containing for each evaluation metric the score, the threshold considered to transform continuous data into binary ones (for all metrics excepted 'ROC') and associated sensitivity and specificity.

Author(s)

Damien Georges

See Also

[BIOMOD_Modeling](#), [BIOMOD_EnsembleModeling](#), [variables_importance](#)

Examples

```
# species occurrences
DataSpecies <- read.csv(system.file("external/species/mammals_table.csv",
                                   package="biomod2"), row.names = 1)

head(DataSpecies)

# the name of studied species
myRespName <- 'GuloGulo'

# the presence/absences data for our species
myResp <- as.numeric(DataSpecies[,myRespName])

# the XY coordinates of species data
myRespXY <- DataSpecies[,c("X_WGS84", "Y_WGS84")]

# Environmental variables extracted from BIOCLIM (bio_3, bio_4, bio_7, bio_11 & bio_12)
myExpl = stack( system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio3.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio4.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio7.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio11.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio12.grd",
                             package="biomod2"))

# 1. Formatting Data
myBiomodData <- BIOMOD_FormatingData(resp.var = myResp,
                                   expl.var = myExpl,
                                   resp.xy = myRespXY,
                                   resp.name = myRespName)

# 2. Defining Models Options using default options.
myBiomodOption <- BIOMOD_ModelingOptions()
```



```
# 3. Doing Modelisation

myBiomodModelOut <- BIOMOD_Modeling( myBiomodData,
                                     models = c('SRE','CTA','RF'),
                                     models.options = myBiomodOption,
                                     NbRunEval=1,
                                     DataSplit=80,
                                     Yweights=NULL,
                                     VarImport=3,
                                     models.eval.meth = c('TSS'),
                                     SaveObj = TRUE,
                                     rescal.all.models = FALSE,
                                     do.full.models = FALSE,
                                     modeling.id='test')

# 4. Evaluate model over another dataset (here the full one)

## creation of suitable dataset
data <- cbind(GuloGulo=get_formal_data(myBiomodModelOut,'resp.var'),
              get_formal_data(myBiomodModelOut,'expl.var'))

## evaluation
evaluate(myBiomodModelOut, data=data, stat=c('ROC','TSS'))
```

FilteringTransformation

Convert species' probability of occurrence into binary presence-absence data using a predefined threshold

Description

Function that converts an object containing probability values into a filtered object according to a pre-defined threshold(s).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'numeric'
FilteringTransformation(data, threshold)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
FilteringTransformation(data, threshold)

## S4 method for signature 'data.frame'
FilteringTransformation(data, threshold)

## S4 method for signature 'array'
FilteringTransformation(data, threshold)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'RasterLayer'  
FilteringTransformation(data, threshold)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'RasterStack'  
FilteringTransformation(data, threshold)
```

Arguments

data	a numeric vector, a matrix, a data.frame, a RasterLayer or a RasterStack containing the data to be converted
threshold	a numeric value or a vector containing the threshold to be used for converting data.

Details

If data is a vector or a raster object, then the threshold should be a numeric value. If data is matrix, dataframe or rasterStack, then the threshold should have, in theory, as many values as the number of columns or layers to transform. In the particular case that the data to convert is a matrix/data.frame with several columns or a RasterStack with several layers and the threshold is a single numeric value, the same threshold will be applied to all columns (resp. layers).

Value

An object of the same class than data with the values of data if superior to threshold and 0 if not.

Methods

```
signature(data = "data.frame")  
signature(data = "matrix")  
signature(data = "numeric")  
signature(data = "RasterBrick")  
signature(data = "RasterLayer")  
signature(data = "RasterStack")
```

Author(s)

Wilfried Thuiller, Damien Georges

See Also

[help](#)

Examples

```
xx <- rnorm(50,10)
yy <- FilteringTransformation(xx, 10)

cbind(xx,yy)
```

Find.Optim.Stat	<i>Find the threshold driving to the best evaluation score</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Find.Optim.Stat is an internal **biomod2** function to find the threshold to convert continuous values into binary ones leading to the best score for a given evaluation metric.

Usage

```
Find.Optim.Stat(Stat='TSS',
                Fit,
                Obs,
                Precision = 5,
                Fixed.thresh = NULL)
```

Arguments

Stat	either 'ROC', 'TSS', 'KAPPA', 'ACCURACY', 'BIAS', 'POD', 'FAR', 'POFD', 'SR', 'CSI', 'ETS', 'HK', 'HSS', 'OR' or 'ORSS'
Fit	vector of fitted values (continuous)
Obs	vector of observed values (binary)
Precision	threshold test steps (a threshold will be test each Precision)
Fixed.thresh	if not NULL, the only threshold value tested

Details

Please refer to [BIOMOD_Modeling](#) to get more information about this metrics. If you give a Fixed.thresh, no optimisation will be done. Only the score for this threshold will be returned.

Value

A 1 row x 4 column matrix :

- best.iter: the best score obtained for chosen statistic
- cutoff: the associated cut-off used for transform fitted vector into binary
- sensibility: the sensibility with this threshold
- specificity: the specificity with this threshold

Author(s)

Damien Georges

See Also[BIOMOD_Modeling](#), [getStatOptimValue](#), [calculate.stat](#)**Examples**

```

a <- sample(c(0,1),100, replace=TRUE)

# random drawing
b <- runif(100,min=0,max=1000)
Find.Optim.Stat(Stat='TSS',
                Fit=b,
                Obs=a,
                Precision = 50,
                Fixed.thresh = NULL)

# biased drawing
BiasedDrawing <- function(x, m1=300, sd1=200, m2=700, sd2=200){
  return(ifelse(x<0.5, rnorm(1,m1,sd1), rnorm(1,m2,sd2)))
}

c <- sapply(a,BiasedDrawing)

Find.Optim.Stat(Stat='TSS',
                Fit=c,
                Obs=a,
                Precision = 50,
                Fixed.thresh = NULL)

```

full_suffling*data set shuffling tool*

Description

This function is developer tool to shuffle elegantly data-set. This function suffle one column of a given data.set

Usage

```
full_suffling(x,id=NULL)
```

Arguments

x	a data.frame you want to suffle
id	the columms you want to shuffle

Value

a data.frame with selected columns suffled compared to the original table.

Author(s)

Damien Georges

See Also

[variables_importance](#)

Examples

```
xx <- matrix(rep(1:10,3),10,3)
full_suffling(xx,c(1,2))
```

getStatOptimValue	<i>get the optimal score of evaluation statistical metrics</i>
-------------------	--

Description

getStatOptimValue is an internal **biomod2** function to get the best value that some referenced evaluation statistical metrics.

Usage

```
getStatOptimValue(stat)
```

Arguments

stat	either 'TSS', 'KAPPA', 'ACCURACY', 'BIAS', 'POD', 'FAR', 'POFD', 'SR', 'CSI', 'ETS', 'HK', 'HSS', 'OR' or 'ORSS'
------	--

Details

Please refer to [BIOMOD_Modeling](#) to get more information about this metrics.

Value

The best value that stat could rise.

Author(s)

Damien Georges

See Also

[BIOMOD_Modeling](#), [calculate.stat](#), [Find.Optim.Stat](#)

Examples

```

getStatOptimValue('TSS')
getStatOptimValue('KAPPA')
getStatOptimValue('POFD')

```

level.plot	<i>Plot 2-dimensional data for visualizing distribution of species or environment</i>
------------	---

Description

Enables to plot data with 2-dimensional geographical coordinates

Usage

```

level.plot( data.in,
            XY,
            color.gradient = "red",
            cex = 1,
            level.range = c(min(data.in), max(data.in)),
            show.scale = TRUE,
            title = "level plot",
            SRC=FALSE,
            save.file="no",
            ImageSize="small",
            AddPresAbs=NULL,
            PresAbsSymbol=c(cex*0.8,16,4),
            ...)

```

Arguments

data.in	the data you want to visualize
XY	a 2 columns matrix of the same length as data.in giving the coordinates of the data points
color.gradient	available : red, grey and blue
cex	to change the point size : >1 will increase size, <1 will decrease it
level.range	the range of values for which you want the color gradient to be used, usefull to increase the resolution of the graph especially if you have extreme values (see examples section)
show.scale	a feature for just keeping the graph without the scale (if set to False)
title	the title wanted for the graph
SRC	if TRUE, the function recognizes the values as being 'Species Range Change' (see XXX) values and associates the appropriate colors to them
save.file	can be set to "pdf", "jpeg" or "tiff" to save the plot. Pdf options can be changed by setting the default values of pdf.options().

ImageSize	The image size for JPEG and TIFF files saved to disk. Available : 'small', 'standard' and 'large'
AddPresAbs	Optional: adds the presences and absences used for calibration to the plot. Data must be entered as a matrix/dataframe with 3 columns (in this order): X-coordinate, Y-coordinate, Presence(1) or Absence(0). X and Y coordinates must be in the same system as the plot.
PresAbsSymbol	Optional: a 3 element vector giving the symbols to be used by the AddPresAbs argument for plotting. The elements of the vector must be in this order: size of presence/absence symbols given as a multiplication factor of the 'cex' value entered in the function (e.g. a value of 0.5 means that the symbols will be drawn at a size = 0.5*cex value entered in the function), symbol (in PCH code) to be used for presences, symbol (in PCH code) to be used for absences. An example of input vector for this parameter is 'c(0.4,16,4)'
...	extra args

Author(s)

Bruno Lafourcade

See Also[multiple.plot](#)**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# species occurrences
DataSpecies <- read.csv(system.file("external/species/mammals_table.csv",
                                   package="biomod2"), row.names = 1)

# the name of studied species
myRespName <- 'GuloGulo'

# the presence/absences data for our species
myResp <- as.numeric(DataSpecies[,myRespName])

# the XY coordinates of species data
myRespXY <- DataSpecies[,c("X_WGS84", "Y_WGS84")]

level.plot(data.in=myResp, XY=myRespXY)

## End(Not run)
```

makeFormula	<i>Standardized formula maker</i>
-------------	-----------------------------------

Description

makeFormula is an internal **biomod2** function that can be useful to help users to build easily some standardized formula used later by statistical models.

Usage

```
makeFormula(respName,
            explVar,
            type = 'simple',
            interaction.level = 0,
            ...)
```

Arguments

respName	a character indicating the response variable name
explVar	a matrix or a data.frame, the explanatory variables table that will be considered at modelling step
type	either 'simple', 'quadratic', 'polynomial' or 's_smoother' defining the type of formula you want to build
interaction.level	an integer, the interaction level depth between explanatory variables
...	some additional arguments (see details)

Details

It's advise to give only a subset of explVar table to avoid useless memory consuming. If some explanatory variables are factorial ones, you have to give a data.frame for explVar where associated columns are define as factor.

... argument availables values are :

- k the smoothing parameter value (used only if type = 's_smoother') coresponding to k parameter of **mgcv** [s](#) or df **gam** [s](#) arguments.

Value

A link[stats]{formula} class object that can be directly given to most of R statistical models.

Author(s)

Damien Georges

See Also

[BIOMOD_ModelingOptions](#), `link[stats]{formula}`

Examples

```
# create simulated data
myResp <- sample(c(0,1),20, replace=TRUE)
myExpl <- matrix(runif(60), ncol=3, dimnames=list(NULL,c('var1','var2','var3')))

# create a formula
myFormula <- makeFormula( respName = 'myResp',
                           explVar = head(myExpl),
                           type = 'quadratic',
                           interaction.level = 0)

# show formula created
myFormula
```

multiple.plot

*Plot and compare prediction maps within BIOMOD***Description**

This function allows a direct comparison of the predictions across models. The maps produced are the same than with the [level.plot](#) function

Usage

```
multiple.plot(Data,
              coor,
              color.gradient='red',
              plots.per.window=9,
              cex=1,
              save.file="no",
              name="multiple plot",
              ImageSize = "small",
              AddPresAbs = NULL,
              PresAbsSymbol = c(cex * 0.8, 16, 4))
```

Arguments

Data	the data to visualise
coor	a 2 columns matrix of the same length as data.in giving the coordinates of the data points
color.gradient	available : 'red', 'grey' and 'blue'

plots.per.window	the number of plots to visualise per graphic window
cex	to change the point size : >1 will increase size, <1 will decrease it
save.file	can be set to "pdf", "jpeg" or "tiff" to save the plot. Pdf options can be changed by setting the default values of pdf.options().
name	the name of the file produced if save.file is different to "no" (extensions are already included)
ImageSize	The image size for JPEG and TIFF files saved to disk. Available : 'small', 'standard' and 'large'
AddPresAbs	Optional: adds the presences and absences used for calibration to the plot. Data must be entered as a matrix/dataframe with 3 columns (in this order): X-coordinate, Y-coordinate, Presence(1) or Absence(0). X and Y coordinates must be in the same system as the plot.
PresAbsSymbol	Optional: a 3 element vector giving the symbols to be used by the AddPresAbs argument for plotting. The elements of the vector must be in this order: size of presence/absence symbols given as a multiplication factor of the 'cex' value entered in the function (e.g. a value of 0.5 means that the symbols will be drawn at a size = 0.5*cex value entered in the function), symbol (in PCH code) to be used for presences, symbol (in PCH code) to be used for absences. An example of input vector for this parameter is 'c(0.4,16,4)'

Author(s)

Wilfried Thuiller, Bruno Lafourcade

See Also

[level.plot](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# species occurrences
DataSpecies <- read.csv(system.file("external/species/mammals_table.csv",
                                   package="biomod2"), row.names = 1)

# the name of studied species
myRespName <- c("ConnochaetesGnou", "GuloGulo", "PantheraOnca",
               "PteropusGiganteus", "TenrecEcaudatus", "VulpesVulpes")

# the presence/absences data for our species
myResp <- DataSpecies[,myRespName]

# the XY coordinates of species data
myRespXY <- DataSpecies[,c("X_WGS84", "Y_WGS84")]

multiple.plot(Data = myResp,
              coord = myRespCoord )

## End(Not run)
```

Print_Default_ModelingOptions

Get default values of BIOMOD inner models' options

Description

This function print the default parameters used to build each model.

Usage

```
Print_Default_ModelingOptions()
```

Details

This function is useful to parameterize the selected models. It gives a formatted list of all parameters the user can modify. You can copy this function output, modify all parameters you want in a text editor and paste the modified string as argument to ([BIOMOD_ModelingOptions](#)) function.

Value

Nothing returned.

Author(s)

Wilfried Thuiller, Damien Georges

Examples

```
# print default models options
Print_Default_ModelingOptions()
```

ProbDensFunc

Probability Density Function

Description

Using a variety of parameters in modelling will inevitably bring variability in predictions, especially when it comes to making future predictions. This function enables an overall viewing of the future predictions range per species and gives the likelihood of range shift estimations. It will calculate the optimal way for condensing a defined proportion (50, 75, 90 and 95% per default) of the data.

Usage

```

ProbDensFunc(initial,
              projections,
              groups = NULL,
              plothist = TRUE,
              cvsn = TRUE,
              resolution = 5,
              filename = NULL, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>initial</code>	a vector (resp. a <code>SpatialPointsDataFrame</code>) in a binary format (ones and zeros) representing the current distribution of a species which will be used as a reference for the range change calculations
<code>projections</code>	a matrix (resp; a <code>rasterStack</code>) grouping all the predictions where each column is a single prediction. Make sure you keep projections in the same order as the initial vector (line1=site1, line2=site2, etc.).
<code>plothist</code>	set to TRUE to plot the range change histogram
<code>cvsn</code>	stands for "current vs new". If true, the range change calculations will be of two types: the percentage of cells currently occupied by the species to be lost, and the relative percentage of cells currently unoccupied but projected to be, namely 'new' cells, compared to current surface range.
<code>groups</code>	an option for ungrouping the projections enabling a separated visualisation of the prediction range per given group. A matrix is expected where each column is a single prediction and each line is giving details of one parameter (See the examples section).
<code>resolution</code>	the step used for classes of prediction in graphics. The default value is 5
<code>filename</code>	the name of file (with extension) where plots will be stored. If not NULL, no plotting windows will be open
<code>...</code>	further arguments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>lim</code>: ordered numeric vector indicating the proportion of data to consider for histogramme representation (by default : <code>c(0.5,0.75,0.9,0.95)</code>) • <code>nb.points.max</code>: the maximum number of points to sample, 25000 by default (usefull for huge <code>raster*</code> objects)

Details

The future range changes are calculated as a percentage of the species' present state. For example, if a species currently occupies 100 cells and is estimated by a model to cover 120 cells in the future, the range change will be + 20%.

Resolution : Note that modifying the resolution will directly influence the probability scale. Bigger classes will cumulate a greater number of predictions and therefore represent a greater fraction of the total predictions. The probability is in fact that of the class and not of isolated events.


```

PA.nb.rep=3)

# 2. Defining Models Options using default options.
myBiomodOption <- BIOMOD_ModelingOptions()

# 3. Doing Modelisation
myBiomodModelOut <- BIOMOD_Modeling( myBiomodData,
                                     models = c('CTA', 'RF', 'GLM', 'GAM', 'ANN', 'MARS'),
                                     models.options = myBiomodOption,
                                     NbRunEval=5,
                                     DataSplit=70,
                                     Prevalence=0.5,
                                     models.eval.meth = c('TSS'),
                                     do.full.models = FALSE,
                                     rescal.all.models=T,
                                     modeling.id='test')

# 4. Build ensemble-models that will be taken as reference
myBiomodEM <- BIOMOD_EnsembleModeling( modeling.output = myBiomodModelOut,
                                       chosen.models = 'all',
                                       em.by = 'all',
                                       eval.metric = c('TSS'),
                                       eval.metric.quality.threshold = c(0.7),
                                       prob.mean = TRUE,
                                       prob.median = TRUE)

# 5. Projection on current environmental conditions
myBiomodProjection <- BIOMOD_Projection(modeling.output = myBiomodModelOut,
                                       new.env = myExpl,
                                       proj.name = 'current',
                                       selected.models = 'all',
                                       binary.meth = 'TSS',
                                       compress = FALSE,
                                       build.clamping.mask = TRUE)

BIOMOD_EnsembleForecasting(projection.output=myBiomodProjection,
                           EM.output=myBiomodEM,
                           binary.meth='TSS')

# 6. load binary projections
consensusBin <- stack('GuloGulo/proj_current/
proj_current_GuloGulo_TotalConsensus_EMbyTSS_TSSbin.grd')
projectionsBin <- stack('GuloGulo/proj_current/
proj_current_GuloGulo_TSSbin.grd')

# 7. build a ref state based on ensemble-models
ref <- sampleRandom(subset(consensusBin, 1, drop=T), size=5000, sp=T, na.rm=T)

# 8. autoatic creation of groups matrix
find_groups <- function(diff_by_pix){
  data.set <- sapply(names(diff_by_pix),.extractModelNamesInfo,info='data.set')
  run.eval <- sapply(names(diff_by_pix),.extractModelNamesInfo,info='run.eval')
  models <- sapply(names(diff_by_pix),.extractModelNamesInfo,info='models')

```

```

    return(rbind(data.set,run.eval,models))
  }

  groups <- find_groups(projectionsBin)

  # 9. plot ProbDensFunct graphs
  ProbDensFunc(initial = ref,
               projections = projectionsBin,
               plohist=TRUE,
               cvsn=TRUE,
               groups=groups,
               resolution=2,
               filename=NULL,
               lim=c(0.5,0.8,0.95))

  ## End(Not run)

```

randomise_data	<i>data set shuffling tool</i>
----------------	--------------------------------

Description

This function is wrapper to shuffle elegantly data-set. This function shuffle selected columns of a given data.set according to a defined shuffling algorithm.

Usage

```
randomise_data(data,variable,method)
```

Arguments

data	a data.frame you want to shuffle
variable	the variables names or columns id you want to shuffle
method	the randomisation method (only 'full_rand' available yet)

Value

a data.frame with selected columns shuffled compared to the original table.

Author(s)

Damien Georges

See Also

[variables_importance](#), [full_suffling](#)

Examples

```
xx <- data.frame(a=1:10,b=11:20,c=21:30)
randomise_data(data=xx, variable='b', method='full_rand')
```

response.plot

Analysis of the response curves of a model within Biomod

Description

Deprecated function, please use [response.plot2](#) instead

Usage

```
response.plot(model,
              Data,
              show.variables=seq(1:ncol(Data)),
              save.file="no",
              name="response_curve",
              ImageSize=480,
              plot=TRUE)
```

Arguments

model	the model for which you want the response curves to be plotted. Compatible with GAM, GBM, GLM, ANN, CTA, RF, FDA and MARS.
Data	the variables for which you want the response curves to be plotted. A data frame is wanted with one column per variable. They have to have the same names as the ones used to calibrate the model.
show.variables	give in the column numbers of 'Data' for selecting the variables that are wanted for plotting
save.file	can be set to "pdf", "jpeg" or "tiff" to save the plot. Pdf options can be changed by setting the default values of pdf.options().
name	the name of the file produced if save.file is different to "no" (extensions are already included)
ImageSize	the size of the image in pixels if save.file is different to "no". Affects "jpeg" and "tiff" outputs only. Default if 480 pixels which is the R default.
plot	if TRUE (the default) then a plot is produced. If not, an array containing predictions is returned (see details)

Details

Deprecated function, please use [response.plot2](#) instead.

Author(s)

Wilfried Thuiller

References

Elith, J., Ferrier, S., Huettmann, FALSE. & Leathwick, J. R. 2005 The evaluation strip: A new and robust method for plotting predicted responses from species distribution models. *Ecological Modelling* 186, 280-289.

response.plot2	<i>Function for plotting predicted responses from species distribution models in 2 or 3 dimensions</i>
----------------	--

Description

Adaptation of the Evaluation Strip method proposed by Elith et al.(2005). This function enables to plot the response curves of a model independently of the algorithm used for building the model. It therefore permits a direct comparison of predicted responses from the different statistical approaches on the same data.

Usage

```
response.plot2( models,
                Data,
                show.variables=seq(1:ncol(Data)),
                do.bivariate = FALSE,
                fixed.var.metric = 'mean',
                save.file="no",
                name="response_curve",
                ImageSize=480,
                plot=TRUE,
                ...)
```

Arguments

models	a character vector specifying the models for which the response curves have to be plotted. Compatible with GAM, GBM, GLM, ANN, CTA, RF, FDA, MARS and MAXENT.
Data	a dataframe containing the variables for which the response curves have to be plotted. They must have the same names as the ones used to calibrate the model. RasterStack are also supported.
show.variables	the names or the column numbers of 'Data' for selecting the variables to be plotted. By default all columns are taken
do.bivariate	'logical', if FALSE (default), the predicted response curves are plotted for every single variable independently (2-D dimension). If TRUE, the predicted response curves are represented in 3-D for all pairs of variables
fixed.var.metric	either 'mean' (default), 'median', 'min' or 'max' specifying the statistic used to fix as constant the remaining variables when the predicted response is estimated for one of the variables

save.file	can be set to "pdf", "jpeg" or "tiff" to save the plot. Pdf options can be changed by setting the default values of pdf.options().
name	the name of the file produced if save.file is different to "no" (extensions are already included)
ImageSize	the size of the image in pixels if save.file is different to "no". Affects "jpeg" and "tiff" outputs only. Default is 480 pixels which is the R default.
plot	if TRUE (the default) then a plot is produced
...	further arguments : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data_species : vector containing data species occurrences. Have to match with Data. If given, the statistic used to fix variables value will be calculated only over presences points. (Considered only if Data is under table format) • col : vector of colors to be used (only for univariate case) • lty : vector of lines types to be used • legend : logical, add legend to plot (only for univariate case)

Details

For building the predicted response curves, $n-1$ variables are set constant to a fixed value (mean, median, min or max i.e. `fixed.var.metric` arg) and only the remaining one (resp. 2 for 3D response plot) is varying across its whole range (given by Data). In the case of categorical variable, the most represented class is taken. The variations observed and the curve thus obtained shows the sensibility of the model to that specific variable. This method does not account for interactions between variables. In the evaluation strip initially proposed by Elith et al. 2005 the remaining variables are set to the mean.

Value

a 4D array is returned. It contains the necessary outputs to produce the plots. This is useful to make your own custom response plot graphics.

Array returned structure :

- First dimension: the dimension of the predictions
- Second dimension: 2 or 3 columns: The first one (resp. the first two) is (are) the explanatory variable(s) to plot, the last one, the probability of occurrence
- Third dimension: The set of environmental variables for which the response.plot was asked to run.
- Fourth dimension: the selected models

Author(s)

Wilfried Thuiller, Damien Georges

References

Elith, J., Ferrier, S., Huettmann, F. & Leathwick, J. R. 2005 The evaluation strip: A new and robust method for plotting predicted responses from species distribution models. *Ecological Modelling* 186, 280-289.

See Also

BIOMOD_Modeling

Examples

[illegible]

```

SaveObj = TRUE,
do.full.models=FALSE)

# 4. Plot response curves

# 4.1 Load the models for which we want to extract the predicted response curves
myGLMs <- BIOMOD_LoadModels(myBiomodModelOut, models='GLM')

# 4.2 plot 2D response plots
myRespPlot2D <- response.plot2(models = myGLMs,
                               Data = get_formal_data(myBiomodModelOut,'expl.var'),
                               show.variables= get_formal_data(myBiomodModelOut,'expl.var.names'),
                               do.bivariate = FALSE,
                               fixed.var.metric = 'median',
                               col = c("blue", "red"),
                               legend = TRUE,
                               data_species = get_formal_data(myBiomodModelOut,'resp.var'))

# 4.2 plot 3D response plots
## here only for a lone model (i.e "VulpesVulpes_PA1_AllData_GLM")
myRespPlot3D <- response.plot2(models = myGLMs[1],
                               Data = get_formal_data(myBiomodModelOut,'expl.var'),
                               show.variables= get_formal_data(myBiomodModelOut,'expl.var.names'),
                               do.bivariate = TRUE,
                               fixed.var.metric = 'median',
                               data_species = get_formal_data(myBiomodModelOut,'resp.var'))

### all the values used to produce this plot are stored into the returned object
### you can redo plots by yourself and customised them
dim(myRespPlot2D)
dimnames(myRespPlot2D)

dim(myRespPlot3D)
dimnames(myRespPlot3D)

## End(Not run)

```

SampleMat2

Sample binary vector

Description

SampleMat2 is an internal **biomod2** function that can help user to sample a binary vector keeping the same proportion of 0s and 1s than in the initial vector.

Usage

```
SampleMat2(ref, ratio, as.logi=FALSE)
```

Arguments

ref	a binary vector
ratio	the proportion of ref to sample
as.logi	logical, if FALSE (default) id of cell will be return; if TRUE, logical vector of same length than ref will be return

Details

This function can be useful to help users to select a part of initial dataset that will be only kept for all validation procedures.

Value

A list of 2 elements is returned :

- calibration Ids of cells selected for calibration (1st sample)
- evaluation Ids of cells selected for evaluation (1st sample complementary)

Author(s)

Damien Georges

See Also

[BIOMOD_FormatingData](#)

Examples

```
a <- sample(c(0,1),100, replace=TRUE)
SampleMat2(ref=a, ratio=0.7)
```

sre

Surface Range Envelope

Description

Run a rectilinear surface range envelop (equivalent to BIOCLIM) using the extreme percentiles as recommended by Nix or Busby. The SRE performs a simple analysis of within which range of each variable the data is recorded and renders predictions.

Usage

```
sre(Response = NULL,
     Explanatory = NULL,
     NewData = NULL,
     Quant=0.025,
     return_extremcond = FALSE)
```



```

head(DataSpecies)

# the name of studied species
myRespName <- 'GuloGulo' #'PteropusGiganteus'

# the presence/absences data for our species
myResp <- as.numeric(DataSpecies[,myRespName])

# the XY coordinates of species data
myRespXY <- DataSpecies[which(myResp==1),c("X_WGS84","Y_WGS84")]

# Environmental variables extracted from BIOCLIM (bio_3, bio_4, bio_7, bio_11 & bio_12)
myExpl = stack( system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio3.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                 system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio4.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                 system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio7.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                 system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio11.grd",
                             package="biomod2"),
                 system.file( "external/bioclim/current/bio12.grd",
                             package="biomod2"))

# we build a raster layer based on environmental rasters for our response variable
myResp <- reclassify(subset(myExpl,1,drop=TRUE), c(-Inf,Inf,0))
myResp[cellFromXY(myResp,myRespXY)] <- 1

# Compute some SRE for several quantile values
g <- sre(Response = myResp, Explanatory = myExpl, NewData=myExpl, Quant=0)
gg <- sre(Response = myResp, Explanatory = myExpl, NewData=myExpl, Quant=0.025)
ggg <- sre(Response = myResp, Explanatory = myExpl, NewData=myExpl, Quant=0.05)

# visualise results
par(mfrow=c(2,2),mar=c(6, 5, 5, 3))
plot(myResp, main=paste(myRespName,"original distrib."))
plot(g, main="full data calibration")
plot(gg, main="Perc025")
plot(ggg, main="Perc05")

```

update_objects

update biomod2 objects

Description

This function is wrapper to update objects construct with a old version of biomod2 to a current one

Usage

```
update_objects(obj, recursive=TRUE)
```

Arguments

obj	a biomod2 object you want to update (e.g. 'BIOMOD.formated.data', 'biomod2_model' object)
recursive	logical, if TRUE all objects on which updated object is based will be also updated

Details

This function will add/change/delete all object slots that have evolved between 2 versions of the package. If necessary, objects stored on hard drive will also be updated.

Value

the updated version of the biomod2 object is return

Author(s)

Damien Georges

See Also

[variables_importance](#), [full_suffling](#)

Examples

```
## not done yet ##
```

variables_importance	<i>Variables importance calculation</i>
----------------------	---

Description

This function will return a variable importance value for each variable involved within your model.

Usage

```
variables_importance(model, data, method="full_rand", nb_rand=1, ...)
```


Arguments

model	the model you want to study variables importance (one of the models supported within biomod2, ensemble models are also supported)
data	the data.set on which you want to perform analyses
method	the randomisation method (only 'full_rand' available yet)
nb_rand	the number of permutation done for each variable
...	additional args (not implemented yet)

Details

It's more or less base on the same principle than [randomForest](#) variables importance algorithm. The principle is to shuffle a single variable of the given data. Make model prediction with this 'shuffled' data.set. Then we compute a simple correlation (Pearson's by default) between references predictions and the 'shuffled' one. The return score is $1 - \text{cor}(\text{pred_ref}, \text{pred_shuffled})$. The highest the value, the more influence the variable has on the model. A value of this 0 assumes no influence of that variable on the model. Note that this technique does not account for interactions between the variables.

Value

a list of class "BIOMOD_variables_importances" which contains:

- `mata.data.frame` containing variables importance scores for each permutation run.

Author(s)

Damien Georges

See Also

[randomise_data](#), [full_suffling](#)

Examples

```
xx <- data.frame( a=sample(c(0,1),100,replace=TRUE),
                  b=rnorm(100),
                  c=1:100)

mod <- glm(a~b+c, data=xx)

variables_importance(model=mod, data=xx[,c('b','c')], method="full_rand", nb_rand=3)
```

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