SDM GeoComput & ML 05 May 2022

ReCap

- Joint Distr. : [A,B]
- Cond. Prob. : [A|B] = [A,B]/[B]
- LTP: $[B] = \sum [B|A_i][A_i]$
- Bayes : $[B_i|A] = rac{[A|B_i][B_i]}{\sum [A|B_i][B_i]} = rac{[A|B_i][B_i]}{\sum [A|B_i][B_i]}$

 $[B_i,A]$ [A]

Spat. Stat.

Set Up Z(s)

where location s vary over the index set $D \subset \mathbb{R}^d$

- random
- dependency

$egin{aligned} \mathbf{Stationarity}\ E(Z(s+h)-Z(s))\ V(Z(s+h)-Z(s))=2\gamma(h)\ 2\gamma(h): ext{variogram} \end{aligned}$

Process $[Y, \theta | Z] = \frac{[Z|Y, \theta][Y|\theta][\theta]}{[Z]}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{Data update} \\ (Z^{(1)}, Z^{(2)}) \\ [Z^{(1)}|Y, \theta][Y|\theta][\theta] \\ \\ [Y, \theta|Z^{(1)}, Z^{(2)}] = \frac{[Z^{(1)}, Z^{(2)}|Y, \theta][Y, \theta]}{Z^{(1)}, Z^{(2)}} \\ = \frac{[Z^{(2)}|Z^{(1)}, Y, \theta][Y, \theta|Z^{(1)}]}{Z^{(2)}Z^{(1)}} \end{array}$$

Process Decomposition

 $[\cap_{i=1}^T Y_i] = [Y_1] \prod_{i=1}^{T-k} \left[Y_{T-k+1} | \cap_{i=1}^{T-k} Y_i
ight], \;\; k \in [1,T-1]$

1st order Markov Assumption

 $[Y_T| \cap_{i=1}^{T-1} Y_i] = [Y_T|Y_{T-1}]$

Therefore :

$$[\cap Y_i] = [Y_1] \prod_{i=2}^T [Y_i|Y_{i-1}]$$

 $egin{aligned} & egin{aligned} & egin{aligned} & Y_2|Y_1] \ & Y = (Y_1,Y_2,F), ext{ where } F ext{ is the level of spat.} \ & ext{ aggregation} \end{aligned}$

 $[Y] = [Y_2, Y_1|F][F] = [Y_2|Y_1, F][Y_1, F][F]$

Cautions

likelihood inference [Z| heta]

missing the fundamental importance of Y which is rooted in physics, chemistry, biology, economics, etc.

Cautions $| ilde{Z}| = f(Z) pprox \langle Z angle$ $[Y| ilde{Z}, heta_D, heta_p] \propto [ilde{Z}|Y, heta_D][Y| heta_p]$ $[ilde{Z}| heta_D, heta_p] = \int [ilde{Z}|Y, heta_D][Y| heta_p]dY$



Domain Knowledge

Statisticians can not evade their responsibilities for understanding the processes they apply or recommend.

– Ronald Fisher

Whittaker : Multiplicative Law of Diversity

$\gamma = lpha \, eta$

- γ : tot. # species
- α : ave. # species in a locality
- β : variation in the species composition between locations

- organismic : traits determining persistence
- individualistic : species-specific response to env.

Niche Theory

- Huntchinson, 1960s
- n-d hypervolume, resources and env.
- hard to define, species interaction w/ env.

Equilibrium Theory of Island Biogeography

- MacArther and Wilson, 1960s
- # species determined by the balance of immigration and extinction

Unified Neutral Theory of Biodiversity and Biogeography

- Hubbell, 2000s
- diversity rising and organised at random
- all individuals ecologically identical
- stochastic random process

Theory of Ecological Community

- selection : fitness
- drift : random
- dispersal : movement
- speciation : variation

SDM

types

- correlative
- mechanistic

SDM

• tendency

predictors $\uparrow \rightarrow$ model complexity $\uparrow \rightarrow$ overfitting \uparrow

• right-way

var. selection based on ecol. relevance

Linear Models $\langle \boldsymbol{Z} \rangle = \boldsymbol{\beta} \boldsymbol{X}, \ \boldsymbol{Z} \sim (\boldsymbol{\beta} \boldsymbol{X}, \sigma^2 \boldsymbol{I})$

Linear Models GLM : $g(f(\boldsymbol{Z})) = \boldsymbol{\beta} \boldsymbol{X}$ link function $g(\cdot)$

• identity

• logit :
$$log\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) \Rightarrow logit^{-1}(p) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$

log

Linear Models

 $Z_i = \sum X_i \beta_i + \alpha_{p(i)} + \epsilon_i$

 $ullet r_i = \epsilon_i + lpha_{p(i)} \ ullet C(i,i) = \sigma_p^2; C(i,j) = 0$

Presence-Absence Data

Challenges

- detectability
- sample bias

Presence-Absence Data MaxEnt $\pi(s)$ $[Z = 1|s] = rac{[s|Z = 1][Z = 1]}{[s]}$ Jaynes principle : max entropy

$$H(x) = -\sum \pi(x) ln \pi(x)$$

Presence-Absence Data Feature space : $\{f_1, \ldots, f_n\}$ $\hat{\pi}(x) = \sum \pi(s) f_j(x)$ $2 \, {ar \pi}(x) = \overline{\langle f_j
angle}$ $\hat{\pi}(x) \sim q_\lambda(s) = \exp(\lambda f(x))/Z_\lambda$ $min(-ln(q_{\lambda}))$ with regularisation

Presence-Absence Data

Pseudo absence data

- random
- random with exclusion : weighted by env. or geo.

core question : spat. extent

Joint SDMZ = XB

Acknowledgement

Thanks for Your Attention

References

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