

# Webinar Series

## Data Use Skills

Featuring Data from Natural History Collections

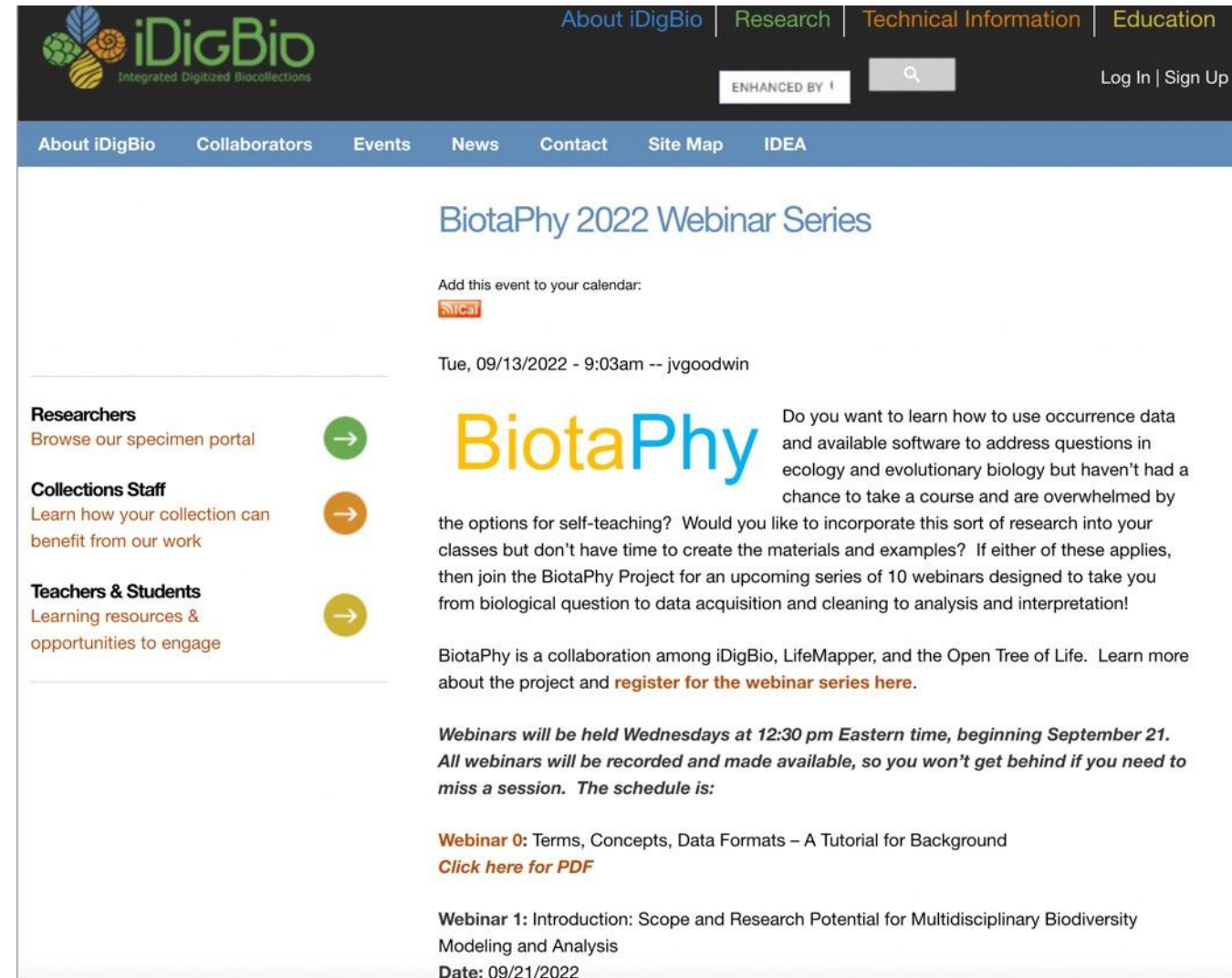
September 21-November 30, 2022

<https://www.idigbio.org/content/biotaphy-2022-webinar-series>

# iDigBio:

<https://www.idigbio.org/content/biotaphy-2022-webinar-series>

[iDigBio.org](https://www.idigbio.org)



The screenshot shows the iDigBio website with a navigation bar at the top containing links for About iDigBio, Research, Technical Information, and Education. Below the navigation bar is a search bar and a "Log In | Sign Up" link. The main content area features a sidebar on the left with three categories: "Researchers" (Browse our specimen portal), "Collections Staff" (Learn how your collection can benefit from our work), and "Teachers & Students" (Learning resources & opportunities to engage). The main content area is titled "BiotaPhy 2022 Webinar Series" and includes a calendar link, the date "Tue, 09/13/2022 - 9:03am -- jvgoodwin", and a large "BiotaPhy" logo. The text describes the webinar series as a collaboration among iDigBio, LifeMapper, and the Open Tree of Life, designed to help researchers and students learn how to use occurrence data and available software to address questions in ecology and evolutionary biology. It mentions that the webinars will be held on Wednesdays at 12:30 pm Eastern time, beginning September 21, and that all webinars will be recorded and made available. The schedule for the first two webinars is provided: Webinar 0 (Terms, Concepts, Data Formats – A Tutorial for Background) on September 21, 2022, and Webinar 1 (Introduction: Scope and Research Potential for Multidisciplinary Biodiversity Modeling and Analysis) on September 21, 2022.



**Thank You**

**Maria Cortez  
Aimee Stewart**

**Jill Goodwin  
Gil Nelson**

## **Webinar 7**

# **Species Distribution Models: Interpretation and Ancestral Niche Reconstruction**

**Learn how to interpret species distribution models build using *Maxent*, and how to perform ancestral niche reconstruction**

## **Biological Objectives:**

**Assess species distribution models**

**Interpret species distribution models**

**Learn a method of ancestral niche reconstruction**

## **Technical Objectives :**

**Go over Maxent HTML outputs**

**Format and requirements for ancestral niche reconstruction**

1. **SDM interpretation**
2. **Exploring Concepts: Ancestral niche**
3. **Practical**

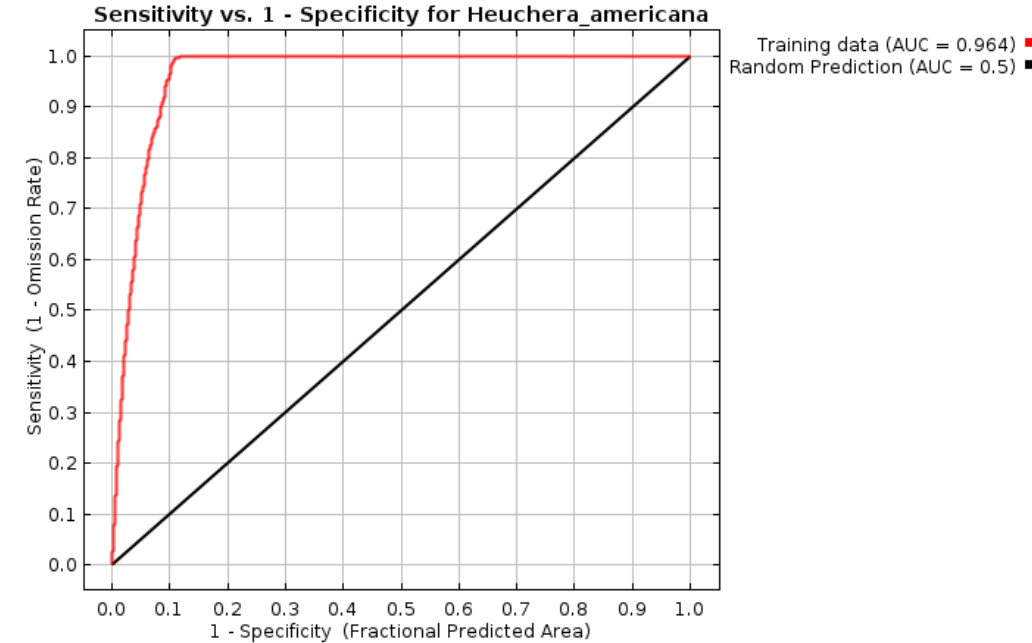
## Assessment metrics

- How do you know the **SDM** (species distribution model) is telling you something meaningful?
- How do you know which environmental variables drive the model?



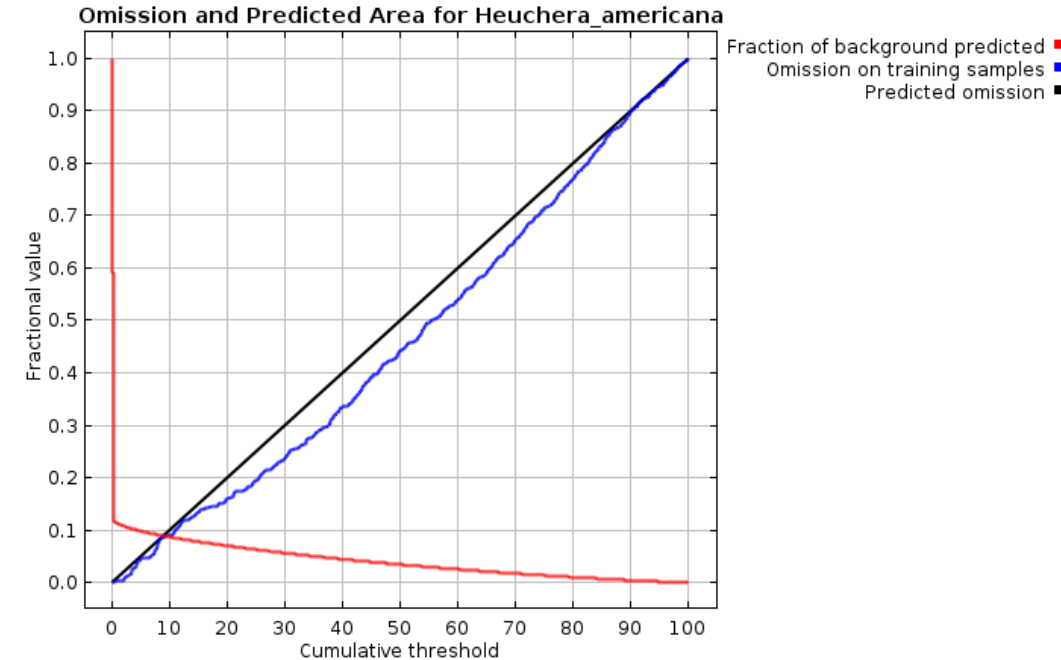
## Standard assessment metrics

- **AUC – Area Under the Curve**
  - Plot sensitivity (true positive rate) vs. 1 – specificity (false positive rate)
  - Given a false positive classification threshold (x axis), predicted true positive rate
  - 1:1 line is random performance



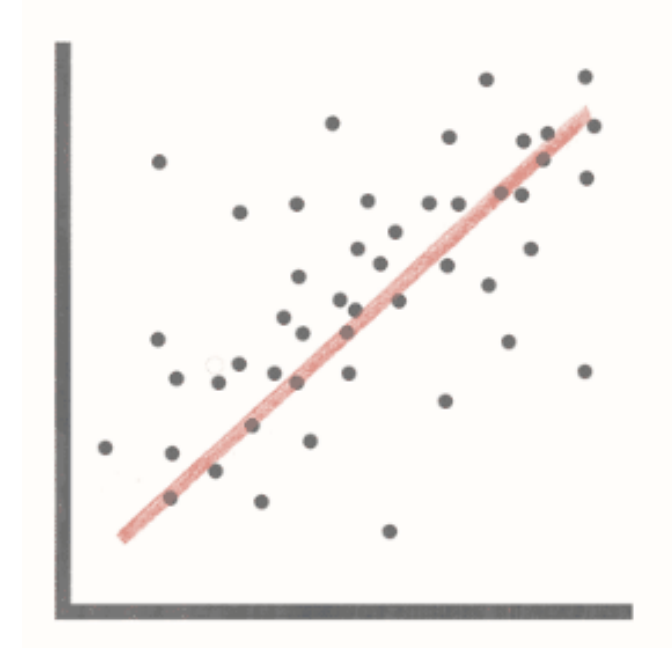
## Standard assessment metrics

- **Omission plot**
  - **Less commonly used**
  - **Omission means a sample is present but was not predicted by the model**
  - **1:1 line is an ideal model – higher threshold, more omission**



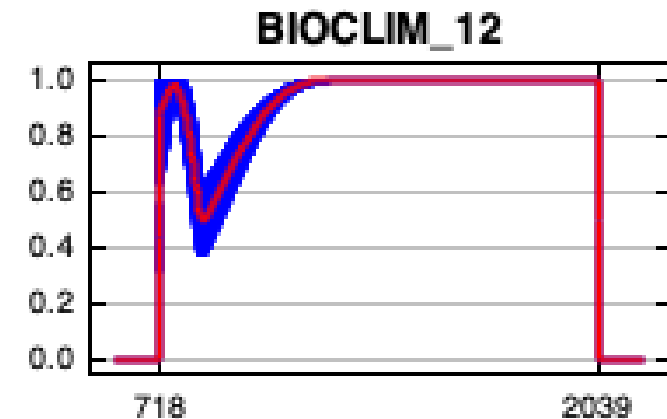
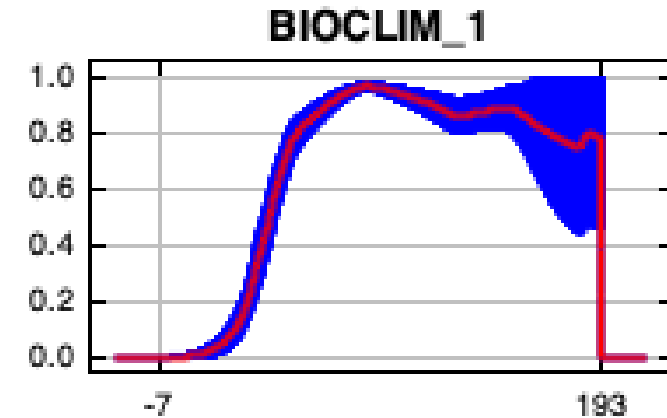
## Standard assessment metrics

- **Variable importance**
  - **Many ways to measure, but all are vulnerable to collinearity**
  - **Temperature and precipitation variables are highly correlated, so importance is not independent**



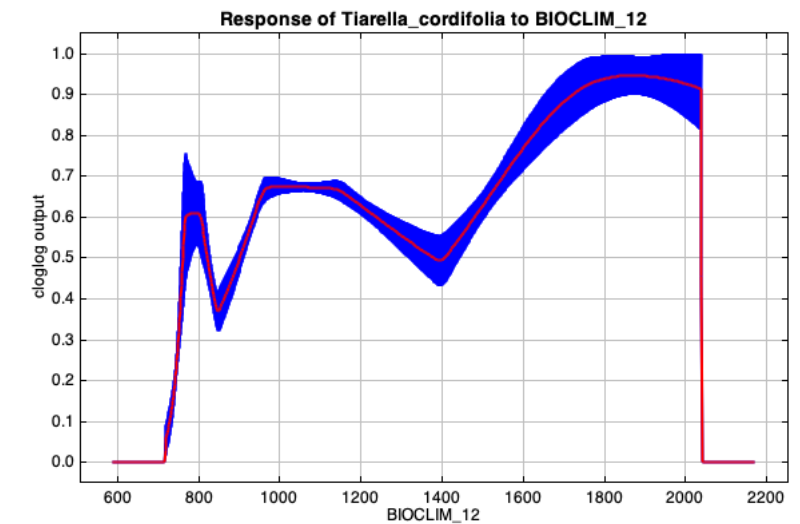
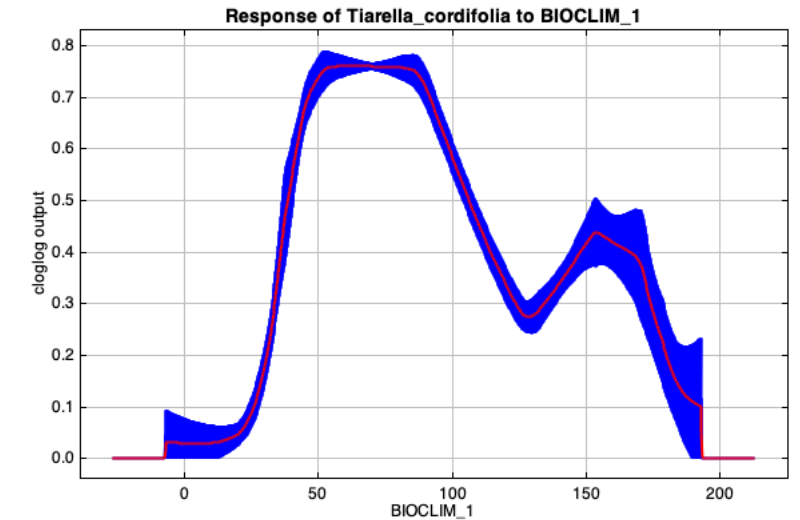
## Standard assessment metrics

- **Response curves**
  - Shows what the model is actually doing – probability of presence expressed in terms of one variable
  - Often un-biological shapes – due to model's response to collinearity



## Standard assessment metrics

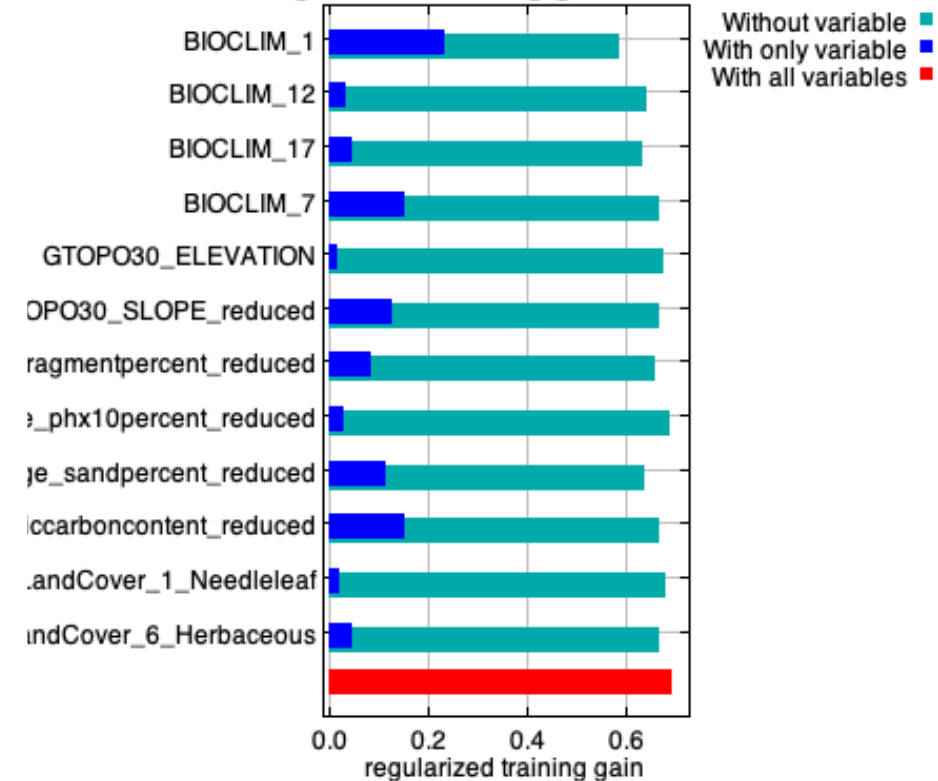
- Response curves
  - Maxent also reports response curves for a model with only one variable
  - Doesn't use full information in model



## Standard assessment metrics

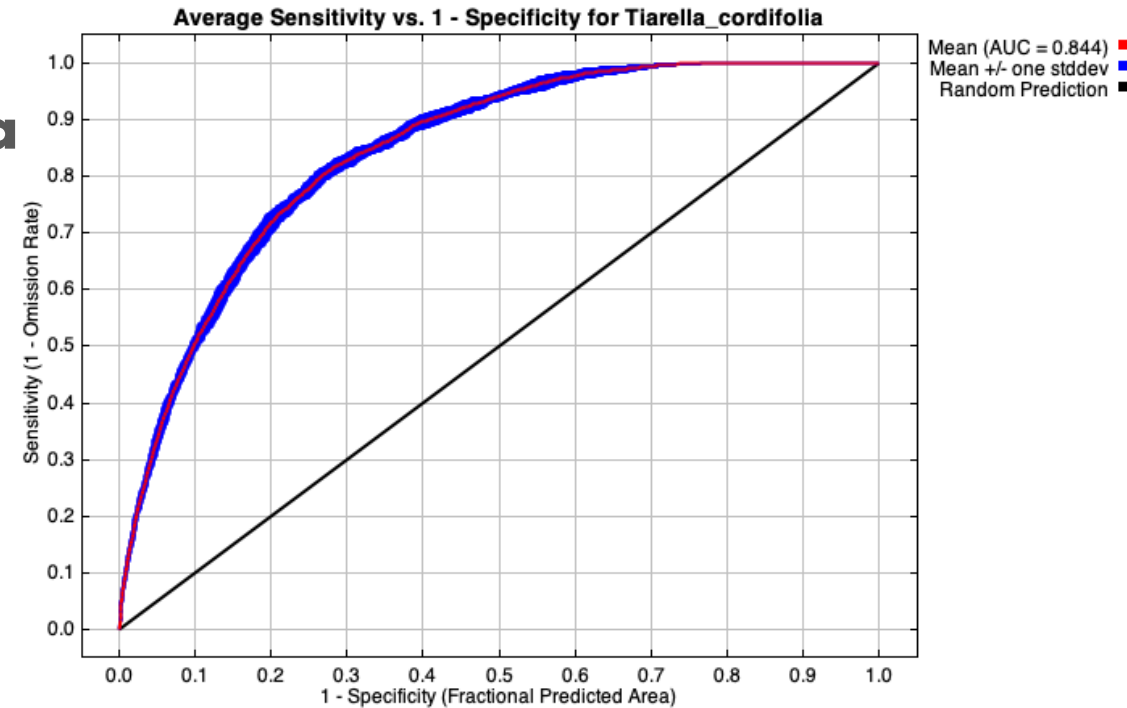
- **Jackknife**
  - **Standard stats meaning – leave-one-out analysis**
  - **Most straightforward interpretation**
  - **Especially without variable (teal) – notice leaving variables out sometimes results in a lot of lost information, other times not**

Jackknife of regularized training gain for *Tiarella\_cordifolia*



## Standard assessment metrics

- **Replication**
  - Randomly divide test and training data multiple times
  - Maxent allows multiple strategies
  - Allows for uncertainty estimation



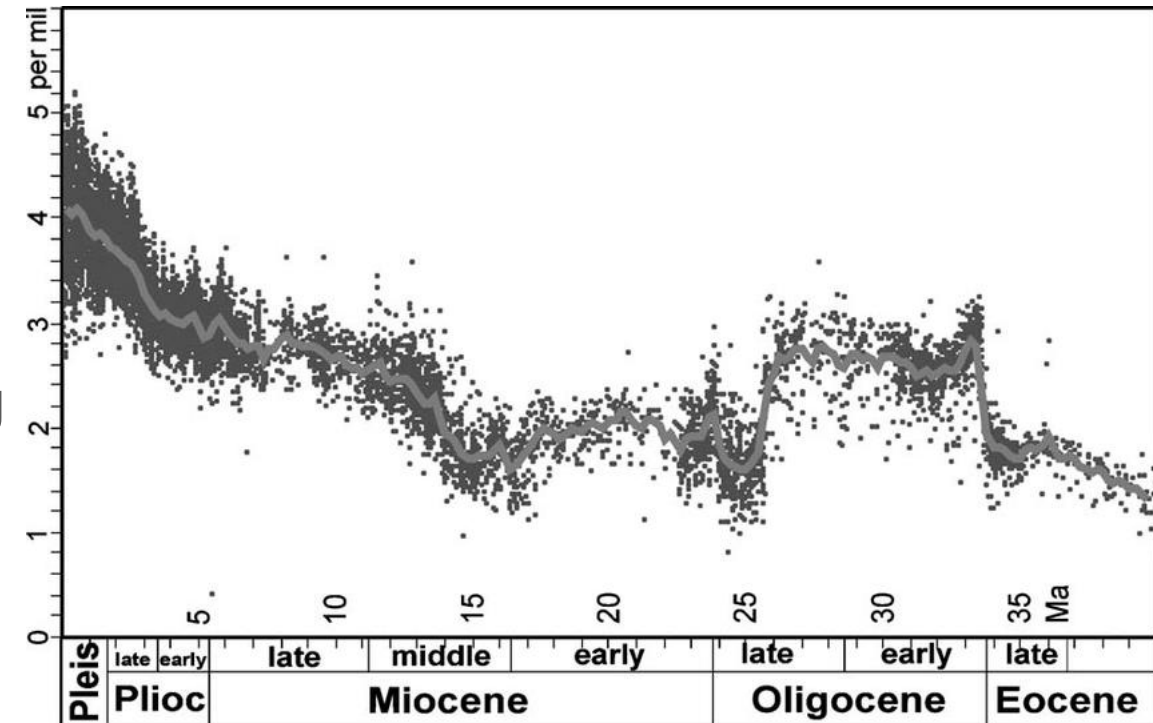
## Summary

- **Be careful interpreting in terms of physiology**
- **Use multiple means of assessment**
- **Use replication**
- **Focus on the question — extrapolation and niche limits are harder to estimate, centroid is easy**



## Going back in time

- **Hindcasting: Project model predictions onto past climate**
- **Our predictions could be very wrong if niche has evolved through time**
- **Our predictions are irrelevant if modern species did not exist back then**

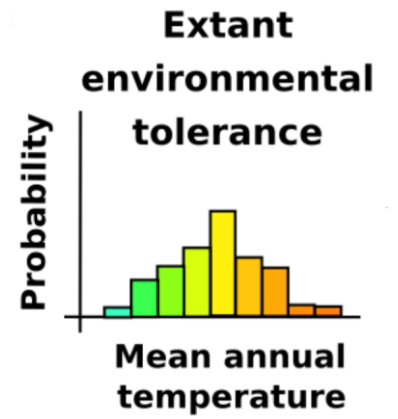
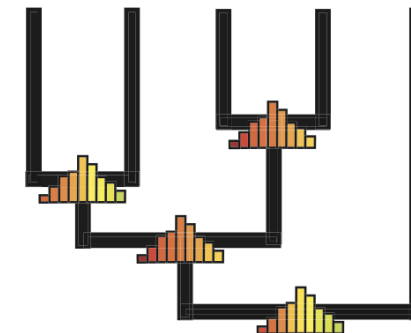


## Ancestral niche

- Reconstruction of the niche of a hypothetical ancestor

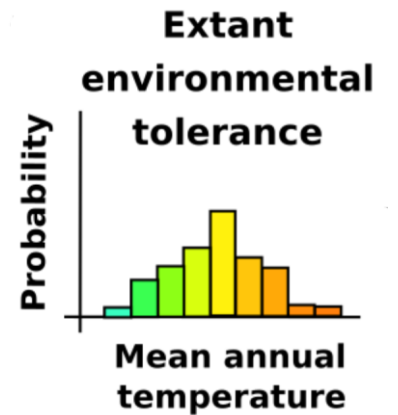
## Scenario

- Question about the past, too far in the past to hindcast a current species' distribution



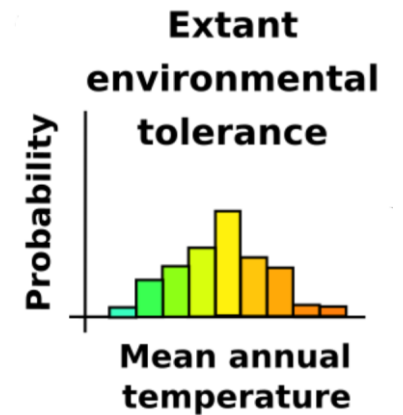
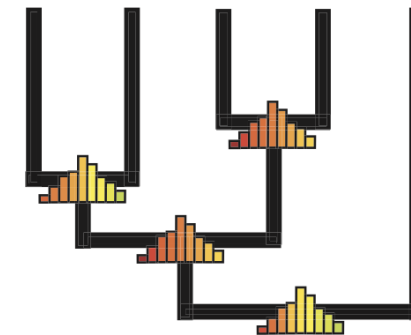
## Ancestral niche

- Uses SDM outputs directly in the form of environmental responses
- Similar but also dissimilar to standard character reconstruction
- Focus is on variance in niche ("niche breadth"), not just the most likely value ("centroid")



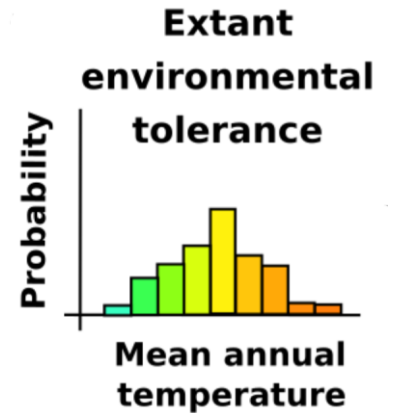
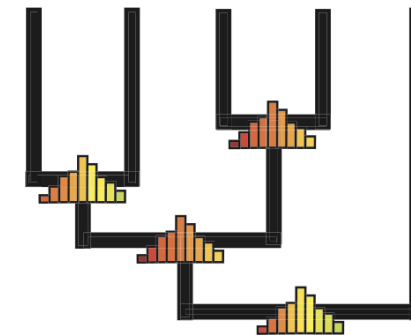
## Ancestral niche

- Multiple methods
- Available packages:
  - phyloclim (R package, available on CRAN)
  - ambitus (available at <https://github.com/ryanafolk/ambitus>)
  - Histogram method (discussed later today)



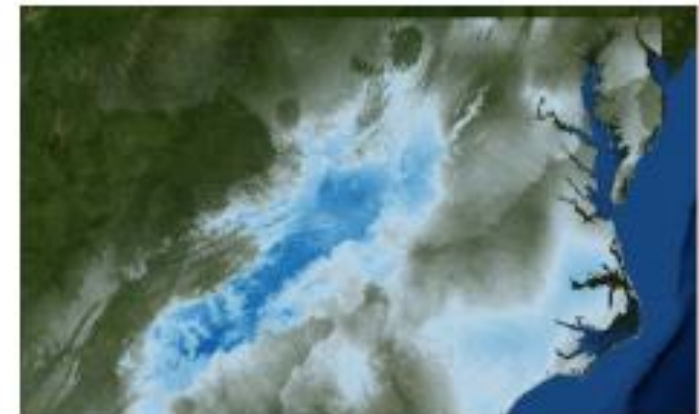
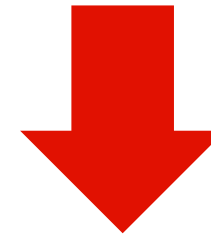
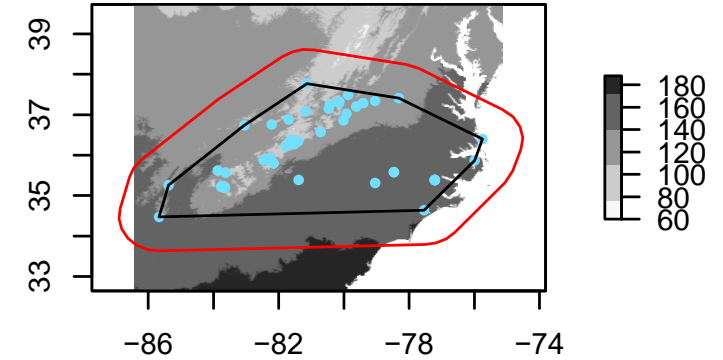
## Different modes of thinking

- **E-space:** The area of the environment a species occupies
  - Only need a tree and *SDMs*, many applications
- **G-space:** The area of the Earth a species occupies
  - Need paleoclimate data too



## Projection

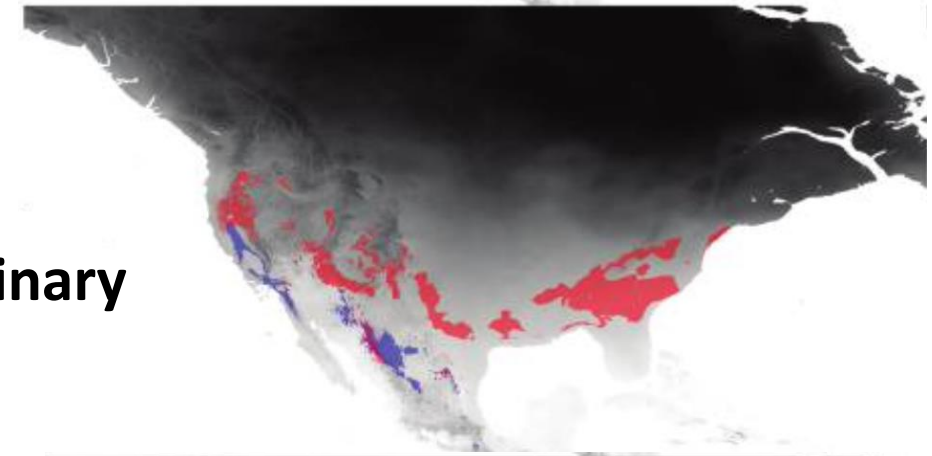
- **Model states occurrence probability in terms of environmental conditions, which need not be those that obtain at present**
- **With the assumption that the relationship between environment and occurrence holds true through time, can predict for any time**



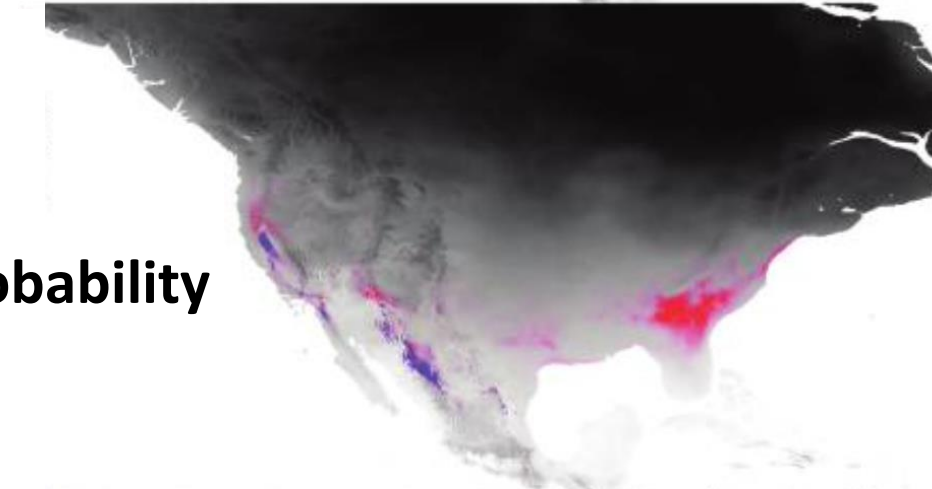
## Projecting ancestral reconstruction

- Apply reconstructed niche probability to paleoclimatic data
- Three types of statements:
  - Probability
  - Binary (yes or no)
  - Distance (how far from ideal habitat)

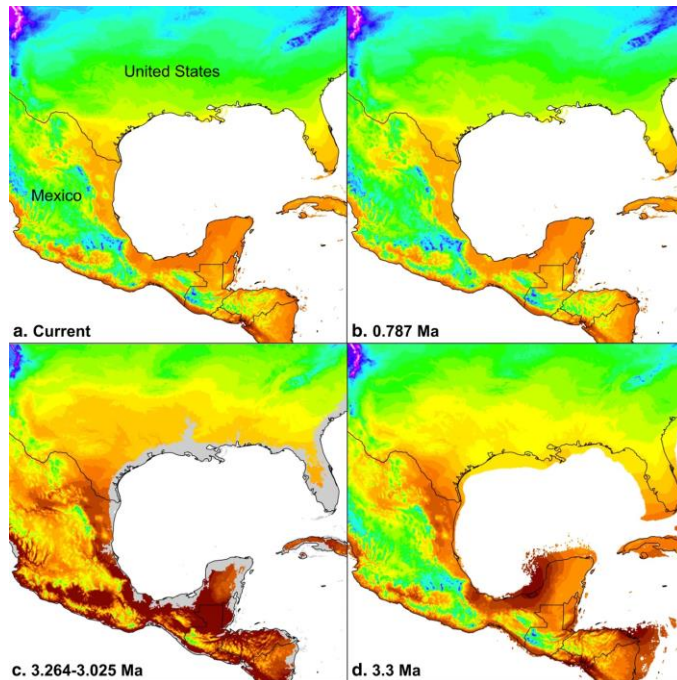
Binary



Probability



# PaleoClim



*Pleistocene*: late-Holocene, Meghalayan (4.2–0.3 ka), v1.0

*Pleistocene*: mid-Holocene, Northgrippian (8.326–4.2 ka), v1.0

*Pleistocene*: early-Holocene, Greenlandian (11.7–8.326 ka), v1.0

*Pleistocene*: Younger Dryas Stadial (12.9–11.7 ka), v1.0

*Pleistocene*: Bølling-Allerød (14.7–12.9 ka), v1.0

*Pleistocene*: Heinrich Stadial 1 (17.0–14.7 ka), v1.0

*Pleistocene*: Last Interglacial (ca. 130 ka), v1.0

*Pleistocene*: MIS19 (ca. 787 ka), v1.0\*

*Pliocene*: mid-Pliocene warm period (3.205 Ma), v1.0\*

*Pliocene*: M2 (ca. 3.3 Ma), v1.0\*



# SDMs: Before we start ...

**We will be living outside of Docker today – github repositories run directly**

To look at Maxent diagnostics download for the first time OR  
update the tutorials repository.

Initial download:

```
git clone https://github.com/biotaphy/tutorials
```

Update tutorial:

```
cd tutorials
```

```
git pull
```

Identifying climatic drivers of hybridization in Heuchereae (Saxifragaceae)

**“histogram method”**

**In revision**

R.A. Folk\*†, M.L. Gaynor\*, N.J. Engle-Wrye, B.C. O’Meara, P.S. Soltis, D.E. Soltis, R.P.

Guralnick, S.A. Smith, C.J. Grady, Y. Okuyama

\* co-first authors

† author for correspondence, [rfolk@biology.msstate.edu](mailto:rfolk@biology.msstate.edu)

# SDMs: Before we start ...

In downloaded repository navigate to  
**tutorials/data/input/heuchera\_rfolk\_sdm/**

**Click on .html file to get navigable output**

# SDMs: Before we start ...

In downloaded repository navigate to  
**tutorials/data/input/heuchera\_rfolk\_sdm/**

**Click on .html file to get navigable output**

**→ browser**

Initial download:

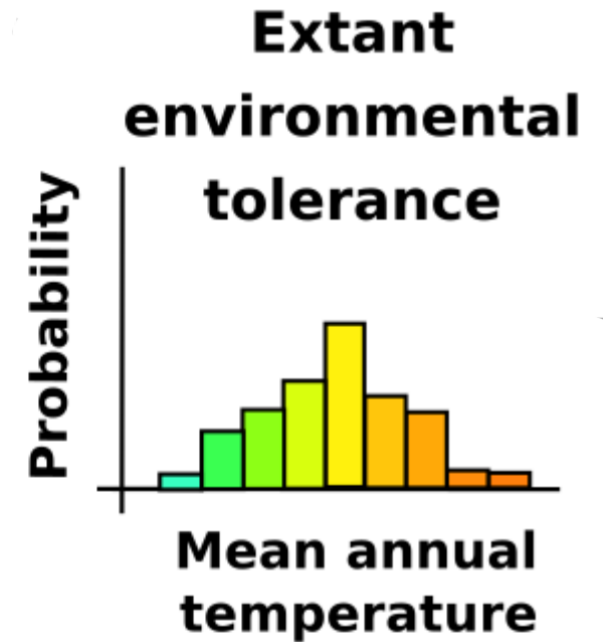
`git clone https://github.com/ryanafolk/heuchera\_ancestral\_niche`

For your reference: [https://github.com/ryanafolk/pno\\_calc](https://github.com/ryanafolk/pno_calc)

# Ancestral niche: Data preparation

“PNO” (Predicted Niche Occupancy):  
environmental variable as predictor,  
model suitability as response

Formula Bar	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
2 Bensoniella_oregona	-251	-240.08	-229.16	-218.24	-207.32	-196.4	-185.48	-174.56	-163.64	0
3 Conimitella_williamsii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Darmera_peltata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Elmera_racemosa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Heuchera_abramsii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Heuchera_acutifolia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Heuchera_alba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Heuchera_americana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Heuchera_bracteata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Heuchera_caroliniana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Heuchera_chlorantha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Heuchera_cylindrica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Heuchera_eastwoodiae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 Heuchera_elegans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Heuchera_glabra	0	0	0	1.52E-07	1.39E-06	6.09E-07	1.60E-06	2.96E-06	1.47E-06	0
17 Heuchera_glomerulata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Heuchera_grossulariifolia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Heuchera_hallii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Heuchera_longiflora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 Heuchera_longipetala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 Heuchera_maxima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Heuchera_merriamii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



# Ancestral niche: Data preparation



**Tree: Newick format**

```
(((Rodgersia_pinnata:0.103156,Darmera_peltata:0.103156):0.053155,(((Tiarella_trifoliata:0.048043,(Tiarella_polyphyll
```

**Paleoclimatic data: See paper in review,  
contact me with questions about format**

**Optional: Phylogenetic uncertainty (.tsv)**

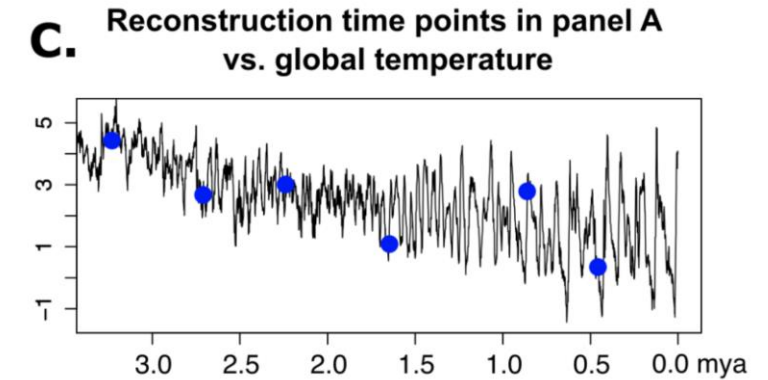
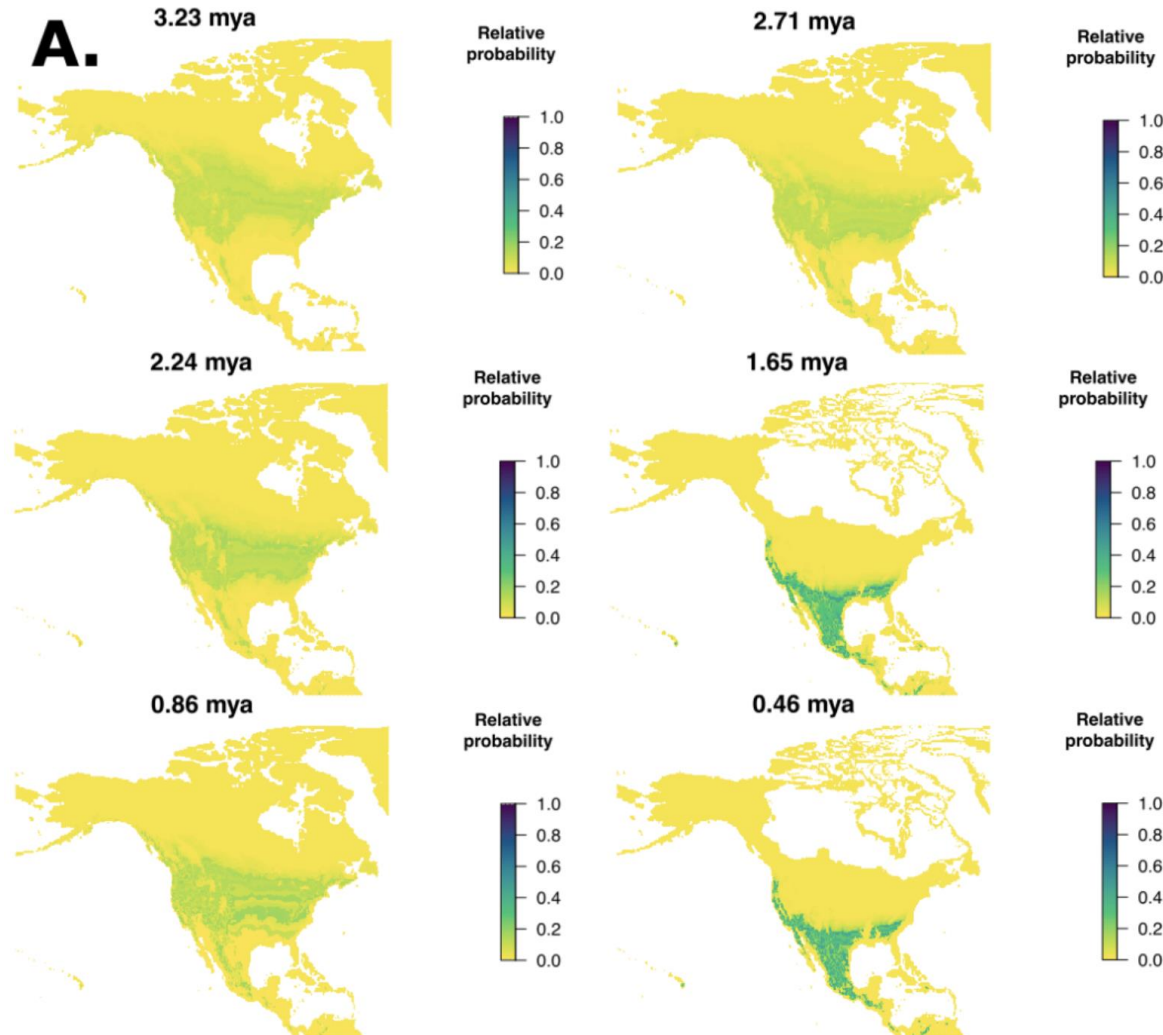
→ terminal

Gen	t_n91	t_n92	t_n93	t_n94	t_n95	t_n96	t_n97	t_n98	t_n99
1	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.2114912	0.1259142	0.1238122	0.0967981			
2	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.2114912	0.1259142	0.1226340	0.0983163			
3	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.2114912	0.1259142	0.1226340	0.0975708			
4	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.2114912	0.1259142	0.1226340	0.0975708			
5	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.2114912	0.1259142	0.1229654	0.0975708			
6	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.2114912	0.1259142	0.1229654	0.0975708			
7	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.2017740	0.1259142	0.1229654	0.0990773			
8	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.2017740	0.1259142	0.1221857	0.0990773			
9	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.2017740	0.1259142	0.1221857	0.0990773			
10	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.2017740	0.1259142	0.1221857	0.0990773			
11	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.1932840	0.1246685	0.1221857	0.0990773			
12	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.1870675	0.1246685	0.1221857	0.0990773			
13	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.1870675	0.1253817	0.1221857	0.0990773			
14	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.1783095	0.1253817	0.1221857	0.0990773			
15	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.1783095	0.1253817	0.1221857	0.0990773			
16	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.1783095	0.1253817	0.1221857	0.0990773			
17	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.1783095	0.1253817	0.1221857	0.0990773			
18	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.1776911	0.1253817	0.1221857	0.0990773			
19	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.1776911	0.1253817	0.1221857	0.0990773			
20	0.5197541	0.4388296	0.1776911	0.1253817	0.1221857	0.0990773			
21	0.5197541	0.4552106	0.1747089	0.1253817	0.1225292	0.1001253			
22	0.5381017	0.4736103	0.1747089	0.1253817	0.1225292	0.1001253			
23	0.5381017	0.4736103	0.1703725	0.1253817	0.1225292	0.1001253			
24	0.5381017	0.4736103	0.1703725	0.1253817	0.1225292	0.1001253			
25	0.5381017	0.4736103	0.1655152	0.1253817	0.1225292	0.1001253			
26	0.5381017	0.4736103	0.1583839	0.1253817	0.1225292	0.1001253			
27	0.5381017	0.4736103	0.1583839	0.1253817	0.1225292	0.1001253			
28	0.5381017	0.4736103	0.1583839	0.1253817	0.1225941	0.1001253			
29	0.5381017	0.4736103	0.1502337	0.1253817	0.1225941	0.1001253			



# Ancestral niche: Data preparation

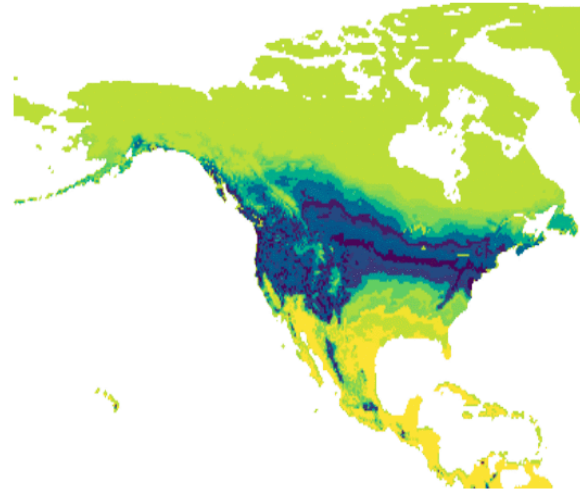
## Output



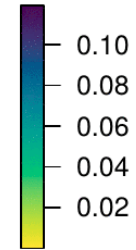
# Ancestral niche: Data preparation

Output

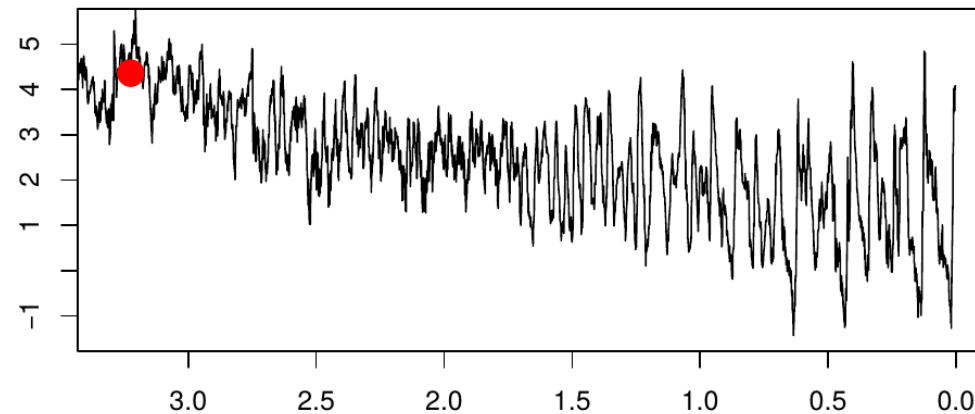
3.23 mya



Relative probability



Global temperature



- **SDM interpretation**
- **SDM assessment**
- **Concepts behind ancestral niche reconstruction**
- **Use of “histogram method”**

**Any questions??**

**Please use the chat to write your question!**