

Brief Overview of unmarked

Outline

- A. Features of `unmarked`
- B. Models included, and not yet included
- C. Data structures
- D. Exercise

Features of unmarked

Unified framework for

- Data manipulation
- Data exploration
- Model fitting (maximum likelihood)
- Model selection
- Model averaging
- Goodness-of-fit tests
- Prediction
- Bootstrapping
- Empirical Bayes estimators
- Publication-quality graphics
- Species distribution maps
- Power analysis
- Simulation studies
- etc...

What models are available in unmarked?

Emphasis on hierarchical models of spatial and temporal variation in abundance or occurrence probability when detection is imperfect

- Single-season site occupancy model (MacKenzie et al., 2002)
- Royle-Nichols model (Royle and Nichols, 2003)
- Binomial N -mixture models (Royle, 2004b)
- Multinomial N -mixture models (Royle, 2004a)
- Distance sampling models (Royle et al., 2004)
- “Open population” versions of the above: (MacKenzie et al., 2003; Chandler et al., 2011; Dail and Madsen, 2011)

Models we would like to add

- Occupancy models with spatial correlation (Hines et al., 2010)
- Multi-state occupancy models (Nichols et al., 2007)
- False-positive occupancy models (Royle and Link, 2006; Miller et al., 2011)
- Temporary emigration binomial N -mixture model (Chandler et al., 2011)
- Dail-Madsen model for distance sampling or capture-recapture data
- Occupancy models for inference about species interactions (MacKenzie et al., 2004; Waddle et al., 2010)
- Multi-species occupancy models for inference about community parameters (Dorazio and Royle, 2005; Dorazio et al., 2006)
- Models with additional random effects
- Individual covariate models

Data structure

- Sample units are called “sites”
- We record multiple “observations” at each site.
 - In occupancy studies we make multiple “visits” to each site.
 - In double-observer sampling, we have 2 observations per site

	detection data		
	visit1	visit2	visit3
site1	1	1	1
site2	0	0	0
site3	1	0	0
site4	0	0	1

Data structure

- Sample units are called “sites”
- We record multiple “observations” at each site.
 - In occupancy studies we make multiple “visits” to each site.
 - In double-observer sampling, we have 2 observations per site
- Site-specific or observation-specific covariates

	detection data			site covariate	observation covariate		
	visit1	visit2	visit3	habitat	date1	date2	date3
site1	1	1	1	good	3	6	10
site2	0	0	0	good	1	7	11
site3	1	0	0	bad	2	9	12
site4	0	0	1	bad	5	6	10

Data structure

All data must be put in an object called an `unmarkedFrame`

```
umf <- unmarkedFrame(y=detectionData,  
                     siteCovs=siteData,  
                     obsCovs=list(wind=windData, date=dateData))
```

Why bother?

- The data structure is not amenable to simple `data.frames` and `lists`.
- Metadata such as distance-interval cutpoints or measurement units can be bundled with the data
- Makes it easy to detect errors when creating the `unmarkedFrame`
- Allows for custom tools to summarize and visualize data

Data structure

Most `unmarkedFrame`'s have the following components in common:

Component	Description
<code>y</code>	$n\text{Site} \times n\text{Obs}$ matrix of observations (e.g. counts)
<code>siteCovs</code>	$n\text{Site} \times n\text{Covs}$ data.frame of site-specific covariates
<code>obsCovs</code>	A list with $n\text{Covs}$ components. Each component is $n\text{Site} \times n\text{Obs}$ data.frame of covariate values.

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<code>obsCovs</code>	A list with $n\text{Covs}$ components. Each component is $n\text{Site} \times n\text{Obs}$ data.frame of covariate values.

Others `unmarkedFrame`'s have additional components:

Component	Description
<code>numPrimary</code>	The number of primary periods (seasons, years, etc...)
<code>yearlySiteCovs</code>	A list with $n\text{Covs}$ components. Each component is $n\text{Site} \times n\text{Year}$ matrix of covariate values.
<code>dist.breaks</code>	A vector defining the distance intervals for a distance sampling analysis
<code>unitsIn</code>	Measurement units for distance data

Data structure

Unique flavors of `unmarkedFrame`'s exist for each class of models.

Closed population models

Model	Fitting function	<code>unmarkedFrame</code>
Site-occupancy	<code>occu</code>	<code>unmarkedFrameOccu</code>
Royle-Nichols	<code>occuRN</code>	<code>unmarkedFrameOccu</code>
N -mixture models	<code>pcount</code>	<code>unmarkedFramePCount</code>
Removal models	<code>multinomPois</code>	<code>unmarkedFrameMPois</code>
Double-observer models	<code>multinomPois</code>	<code>unmarkedFrameMPois</code>
Arbitrary multinomial models	<code>multinomPois</code>	<code>unmarkedFrameMPois</code>
Distance sampling models	<code>distsamp</code>	<code>unmarkedFrameDS</code>

Open population models

Model	Fitting function	<code>unmarkedFrame</code>
Site-occupancy	<code>colext</code>	<code>unmarkedMultFrame</code>
N -mixture models	<code>pcountOpen</code>	<code>unmarkedFramePCO</code>
Removal models	<code>gmultmix</code>	<code>unmarkedFrameGMM</code>
Double-observer models	<code>gmultmix</code>	<code>unmarkedFrameGMM</code>
Arbitrary multinomial models	<code>gmulmix</code>	<code>unmarkedFrameGMM</code>
Distance sampling models	<code>gdistsamp</code>	<code>unmarkedFrameGDS</code>

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Typical work flow

3 Parts

- Import data, format it, create `unmarkedFrame`
- Fit some models
- Analyze the results. Assess model fit, make predictions, map abundance, etc...

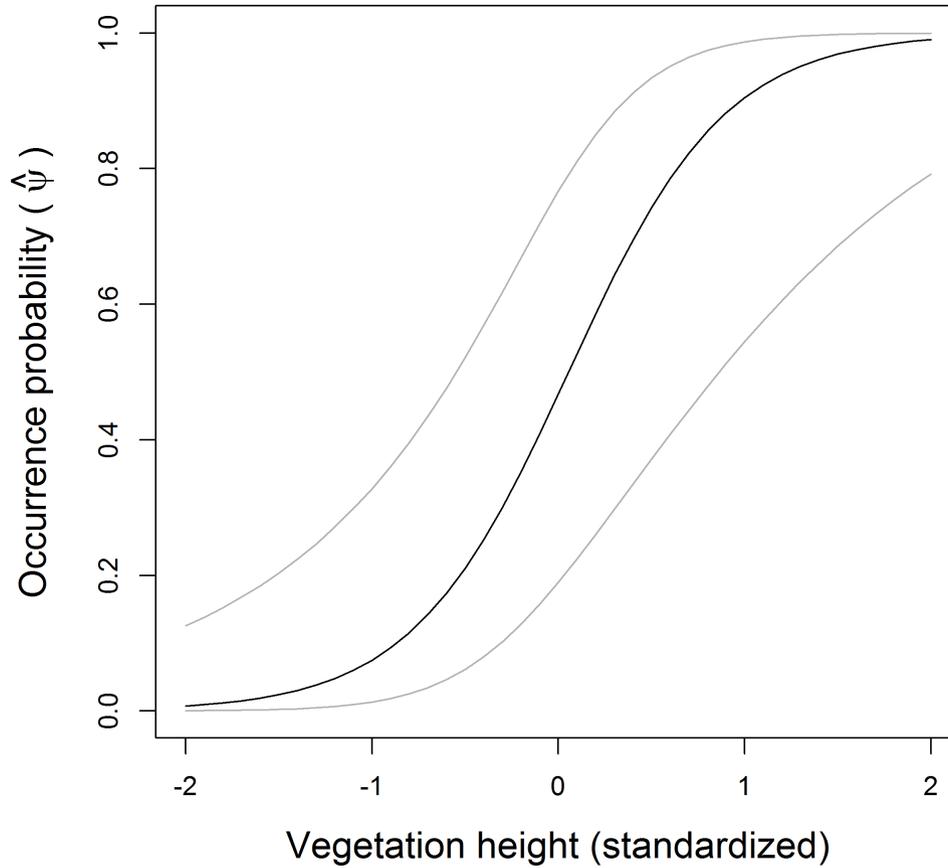
Phony example

```
# PART I (import data and create unmarkedFrame)
library(unmarked)
pointCountData <- read.csv("myPointCountData.csv")
siteCovariates <- read.csv("mySiteCovariate.csv")
pointCountUMF <- unmarkedFramePCount(y=pointCountData,
  siteCovs = siteCovariates)

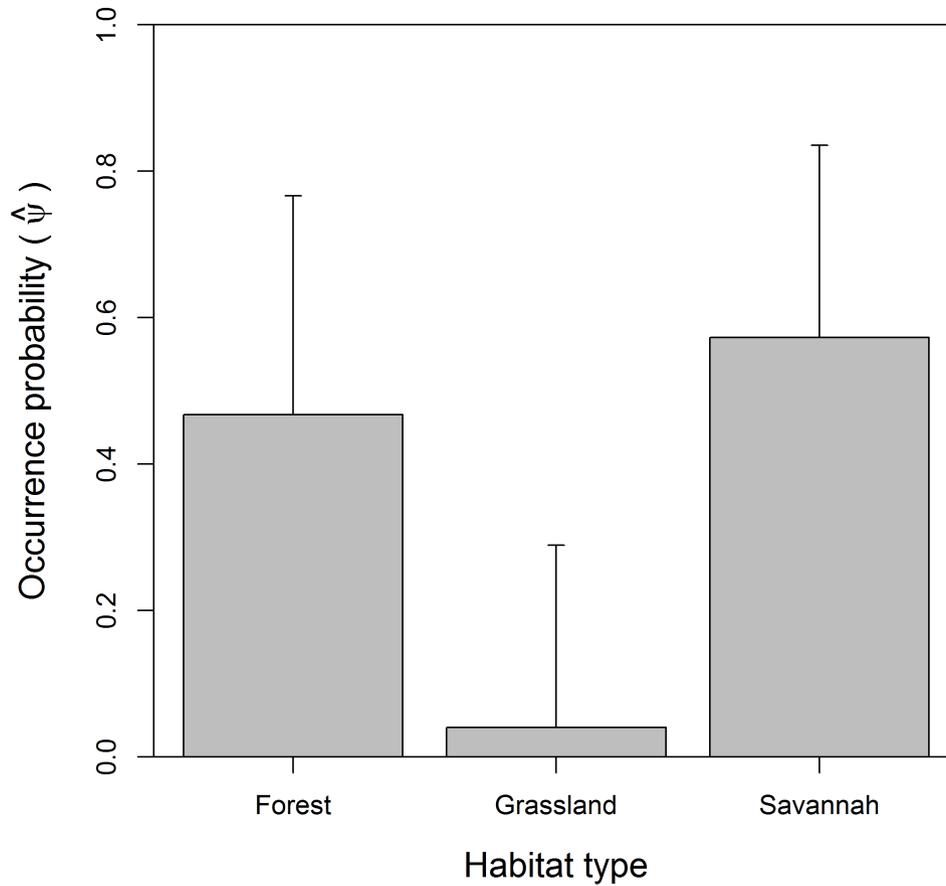
# PART II (fit 2 models)
fm1 <- pcount(~1 ~1, data=pointCountUMF)
fm2 <- pcount(~vegHt ~vegHt, data=pointCountUMF)

# PART III (model selection, model fit, prediction, mapping)
fms <- fitList(fm1, fm2)
modSel(fms) # model selection
parboot(fm2) # goodness of fit
predictions <- predict(fm2, type="state", newdata=mapdata)
levelplot(Predicted ~ x.coord+y.coord, data=predictions)
```

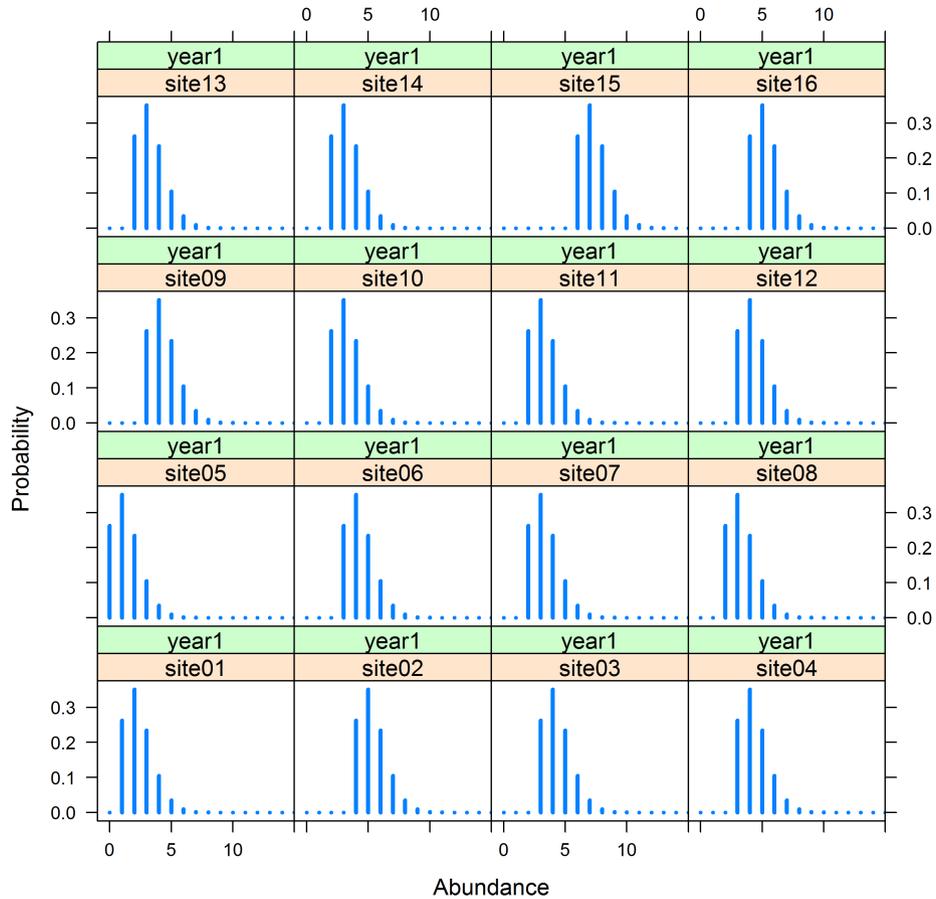
Look ahead



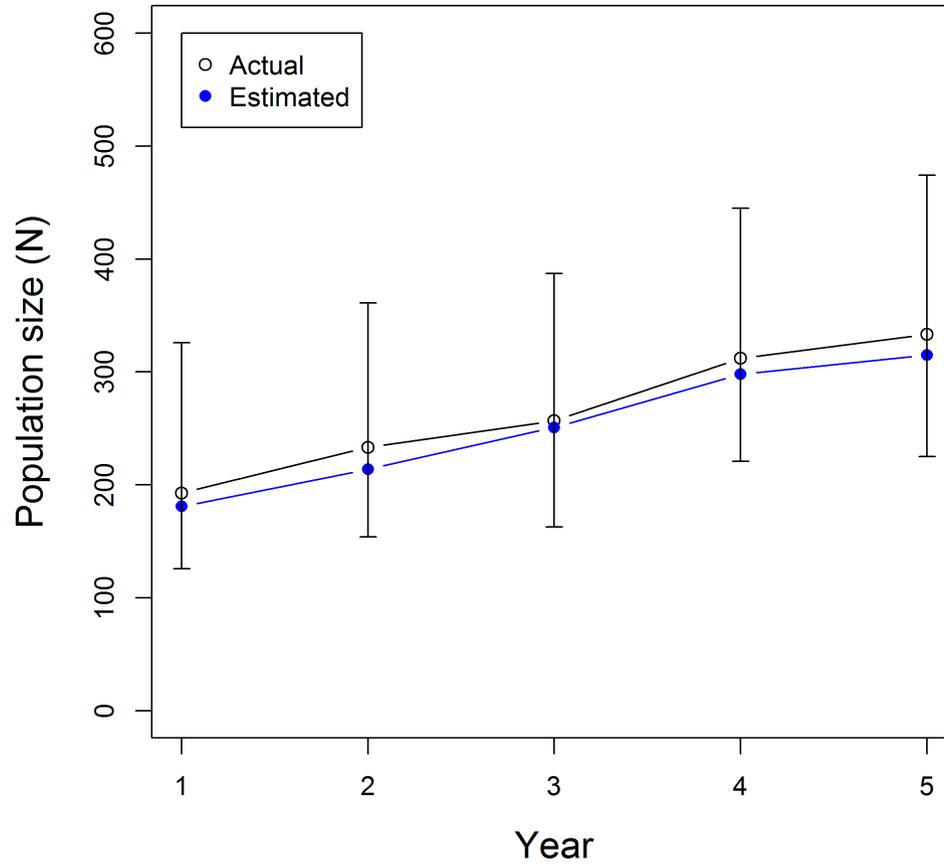
Look ahead



Look ahead

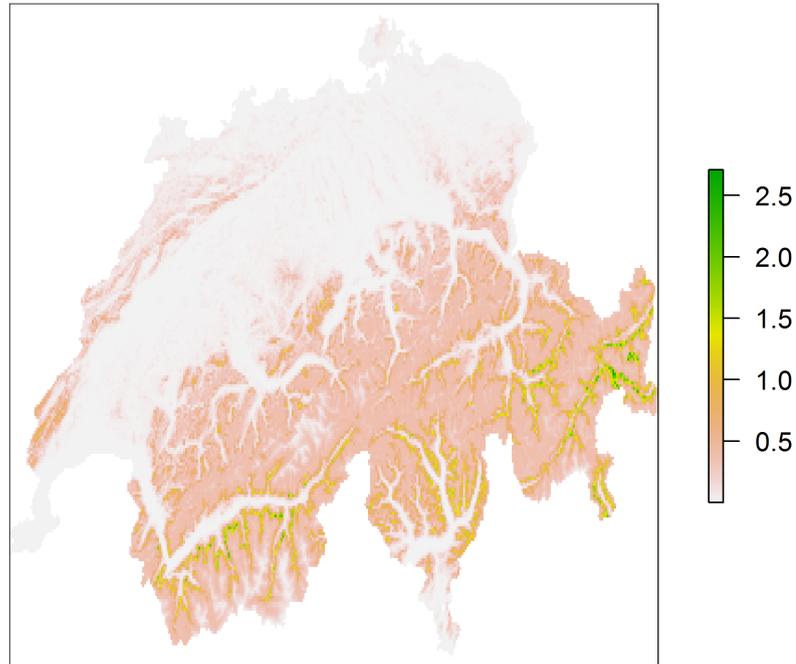


Look ahead



Look ahead

**Species distribution map
Eurasian Jay abundance in Switzerland**



Online Resources

Materials for this workshop

<https://sites.google.com/site/unmarkedinfo/home/workshops/patux2012>

Home page

<https://sites.google.com/site/unmarkedinfo>

Users' group

groups.google.com/group/unmarked

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