

# Estimating precision of predictions from density surface models

*Practical 7, Intermediate Distance Sampling workshop, CREEM, 2018*

Now we've fitted some models and estimated abundance, we can estimate the variance associated with the abundance estimate (and plot it).

## Aims

By the end of this practical, you should feel comfortable:

- Knowing when to use `dsm.var.prop` and when to use `dsm.var.gam`
- Estimating variance for a given prediction area
- Estimating variance per-cell for a prediction grid
- Interpreting the `summary()` output for uncertainty estimates
- Making maps of the coefficient of variation in R
- Saving uncertainty information to a raster file to be read by ArcGIS

## Load packages and data

```
library(dsm)

## Loading required package: mgcv
## Loading required package: nlme
## This is mgcv 1.8-24. For overview type 'help("mgcv-package")'.
## Loading required package: mrds
## This is mrds 2.2.0
## Built: R 3.5.1; ; 2018-08-03 20:22:18 UTC; windows
## Loading required package: numDeriv
## This is dsm 2.2.16
## Built: R 3.4.2; ; 2017-11-02 15:05:30 UTC; windows

library(raster)

## Loading required package: sp
##
## Attaching package: 'raster'
## The following object is masked from 'package:nlme':
##
##   getData

library(ggplot2)
library(viridis)

## Loading required package: viridisLite

library(plyr)
library(knitr)
library(rgdal)
```

```
## rgdal: version: 1.3-4, (SVN revision 766)
## Geospatial Data Abstraction Library extensions to R successfully loaded
## Loaded GDAL runtime: GDAL 2.2.3, released 2017/11/20
## Path to GDAL shared files: C:/Users/louise/Documents/R/win-library/3.5/rgdal/gdal
## GDAL binary built with GEOS: TRUE
## Loaded PROJ.4 runtime: Rel. 4.9.3, 15 August 2016, [PJ_VERSION: 493]
## Path to PROJ.4 shared files: C:/Users/louise/Documents/R/win-library/3.5/rgdal/proj
## Linking to sp version: 1.3-1
```

Load the models and prediction grid:

```
load("dsms.RData")
load("dsms-xy.RData")
load("predgrid.RData")
```

## Estimation of variance

Depending on the model response (count or Horvitz-Thompson) we can use either `dsm.var.prop` or `dsm.var.gam`, respectively. `dsm_nb_xy_ms` doesn't include any covariates at the observer level in the detection function, so we can use the variance propagation method and estimate the uncertainty in detection function parameters in one step.

```
# need to remove the NAs as we did when plotting
predgrid_var <- predgrid[!is.na(predgrid$Depth),]
# now estimate variance
var_nb_xy_ms <- dsm.var.prop(dsm_nb_xy_ms, predgrid_var,
                             off.set=predgrid_var$off.set)
```

```
## Warning in dsm_varprop(dsm.obj, pred.data[[1]]): Model was fitted using
## nb() family, refitting with negbin(). See ?dsm_varprop

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```

To summarise the results of this variance estimate:

```
summary(var_nb_xy_ms)
```

```

## Summary of uncertainty in a density surface model calculated
## by variance propagation.
##
## Probability of detection in fitted model and variance model
## [1] Fitted.model Fitted.model.se Refitted.model
## <0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
##
## Approximate asymptotic confidence interval:
## 2.5% Mean 97.5%
## 1139.292 1588.874 2215.867
## (Using log-Normal approximation)
##

```

```
## Point estimate           : 1588.874
## Standard error          : 271.5953
## Coefficient of variation : 0.1709
```

Try this out for some of the other models you've saved. Remember to use `dsm.var.gam` when there are covariates in the detection function and `dsm.var.prop` when there aren't.

## Summarise multiple models

We can again summarise all the models, as we did with the DSMs and detection functions, now including the variance:

```
summarize_dsm_var <- function(model, predgrid){

  summ <- summary(model)

  vp <- summary(dsm.var.prop(model, predgrid, off.set=predgrid$off.set))
  unconditional.cv.square <- vp$cv^2
  asymp.ci.c.term <- exp(1.96*sqrt(log(1+unconditional.cv.square)))
  asymp.tot <- c(vp$pred.est / asymp.ci.c.term,
                vp$pred.est,
                vp$pred.est * asymp.ci.c.term)

  data.frame(response = model$family$family,
             terms    = paste(rownames(summ$s.table), collapse=", "),
             AIC      = AIC(model),
             REML     = model$gcv.ubre,
             "Dev_exp" = paste0(round(summ$dev.expl*100,2),"%"),
             "low_CI" = round(asymp.tot[1],2),
             "Nhat"   = round(asymp.tot[2],2),
             "up_CI"  = round(asymp.tot[3],2)
            )
}

# make a list of models (add more here!)
model_list <- list(dsm_nb_xy, dsm_nb_x_y, dsm_nb_xy_ms, dsm_nb_x_y_ms)
# give the list names for the models, so we can identify them later
names(model_list) <- c("dsm_nb_xy", "dsm_nb_x_y", "dsm_nb_xy_ms", "dsm_nb_x_y_ms")
per_model_var <- ldply(model_list, summarize_dsm_var, predgrid=predgrid_var)

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```

```
kable(per_model_var, digits=1, booktabs=TRUE, escape=TRUE,
      caption = "Model performance: bivariate vs univariate spatial smooths without and with environmental covariates")
```

Table 1: Model performance: bivariate vs univariate spatial smooths without and with environmental covariates.

.id	response	terms	AIC	REML	Dev_exp	low_CI	Nhat	up_CI
dsm_nb_xy	Negative Binomial(0.089)	$s(x,y)$	787.9	285.5	34.69%	1084.8	1611.5	2393.9
dsm_nb_x_y	Negative Binomial(0.08)	$s(x), s(y)$	792.5	286.1	29.57%	1089.0	1581.2	2296.0
dsm_nb_xy_ms	Negative Binomial(0.105)	$s(x,y), s(\text{Depth})$	758.4	278.2	37.41%	1139.3	1588.9	2215.9
dsm_nb_x_y_ms	Negative Binomial(0.096)	$s(y), s(\text{Depth})$	762.9	278.7	35.64%	1148.4	1615.5	2272.7

```
# kable_styling(latex_options="scale_down")
```

## Plotting

We can plot a map of the coefficient of variation, but we first need to estimate the variance per prediction cell, rather than over the whole area. This calculation takes a while!

```
# use the split function to make each row of the prediction data.frame into
# an element of a list
predgrid_var_split <- split(predgrid_var, 1:nrow(predgrid_var))
var_split_nb_xy_ms <- dsm.var.prop(dsm_nb_xy_ms, predgrid_var_split,
                                  off.set=predgrid_var$off.set)
```

```
## Warning in dsm_varprop(dsm.obj, pred.data[[1]]): Model was fitted using
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## Warning in newton(lsp = lsp, X = G$X, y = G$y, Eb = G$Eb, UrS = G$UrS, L =
```



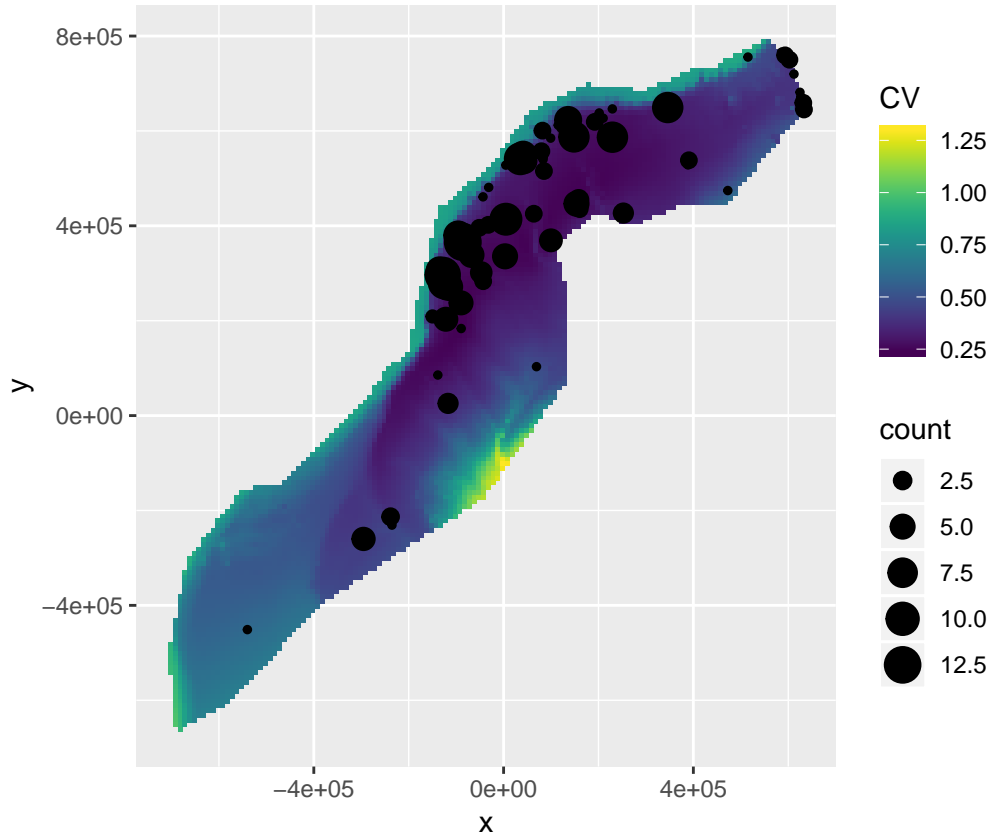


Figure 1: Uncertainty (CV) in prediction surface from bivariate spatial smooth with environmental covariates. Sightings overlaid.

```
## G$L, : Fitting terminated with step failure - check results carefully
```

```
## Warning in newton(lsp = lsp, X = G$X, y = G$y, Eb = G$Eb, UrS = G$UrS, L =
## G$L, : Fitting terminated with step failure - check results carefully
```

Now we have the per-cell coefficients of variation, we assign that to a column of the prediction grid data and plot it as usual:

```
predgrid_var_map <- predgrid_var
cv <- sqrt(var_split_nb_xy_ms$pred.var)/unlist(var_split_nb_xy_ms$pred)
predgrid_var_map$CV <- cv
p <- ggplot(predgrid_var_map) +
  geom_tile(aes(x=x, y=y, fill=CV, width=10*1000, height=10*1000)) +
  scale_fill_viridis() +
  coord_equal() +
  geom_point(aes(x=x,y=y, size=count),
             data=dsm_nb_xy_ms$data[dsm_nb_xy_ms$data$count>0,])
print(p)
```

Note that here we overplot the segments where sperm whales were observed (and scale the size of the point according to the number observed), using `geom_point()`.

We can also overplot the effort, which can be a useful way to see what the cause of uncertainty is. Though it may not only be caused by lack of effort but also covariate coverage, this can be useful to see.

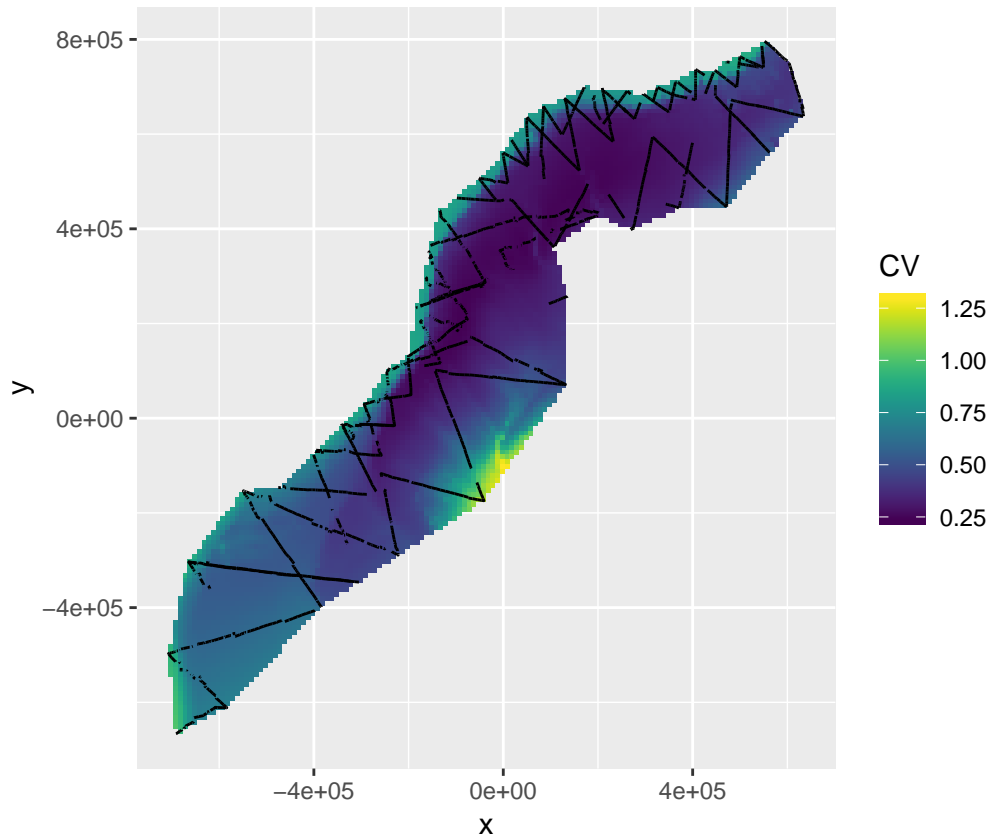


Figure 2: Uncertainty (CV) in prediction surface from bivariate spatial smooth with environmental covariates. Effort overlaid.

First we need to load the segment data from the gdb

```
tracks <- readOGR("Analysis.gdb", "Segments")
```

```
## OGR data source with driver: OpenFileGDB
## Source: "C:\workshops\2018\Intermediate practicals\Analysis.gdb", layer: "Segments"
## with 949 features
## It has 8 fields
```

```
tracks <- fortify(tracks)
```

We can then just add this to the plot object we have built so far (with +), but this looks a bit messy with the observations, so let's start from scratch:

```
p <- ggplot(predgrid_var_map) +
  geom_tile(aes(x=x, y=y, fill=CV, width=10*1000, height=10*1000)) +
  scale_fill_viridis() +
  coord_equal() +
  geom_path(aes(x=long, y=lat, group=group), data=tracks)
print(p)
```

Try this with the other models you fitted and see what the differences are between the maps of coefficient of variation.

## Save the uncertainty maps to raster files

As with the predictions, we'd like to save our uncertainty estimates to a raster layer so we can plot them in ArcGIS. Again, this involves a bit of messing about with the data format before we can save.

```
# setup the storage for the cvs
cv_raster <- raster(predictorStack)
# we removed the NA values to make the predictions and the raster needs them
# so make a vector of NAs, and insert the CV values...
cv_na <- rep(NA, nrow(predgrid))
cv_na[!is.na(predgrid$Depth)] <- cv
# put the values in, making sure they are numeric first
cv_raster <- setValues(cv_raster, cv_na)
# name the new, last, layer in the stack
names(cv_raster) <- "CV_nb_xy"
```

We can then save that object to disk as a raster file:

```
writeRaster(cv_raster, "cv_raster.img", datatype="FLT4S", overwrite=TRUE)
```

## Extra credit

- `dsm.var.prop` and `dsm.var.gam` can accept arbitrary splits in the data, not just whole areas or cells. Make a list with two elements: one a `data.frame` of all the cells with  $y > 0$  and one with  $y \leq 0$ . Estimate the variance for these regions. Note that you'll need to sum the offsets for each area to get the correct value to supply to `off.set=...`