# Species distribution modeling z wykorzystaniem ogólnodostępnych baz danych

# Species distribution modeling using global data platforms



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International Exchange



OCEAN BIOGEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM





### Species distrubition models – SMDs Environmental niche modelling

"SDMs are CORRELATIVE MODELS aimed to <u>estimate the</u> <u>environmental conditions that are suitable for a species</u> by associating environmental variables (predictors) and species' occurrence records (presence data, sometimes absence data)"

# Species distrubition models – SMDs Environmental niche modelling



Species distrubition model – SMD Environmental niche modelling

Methods based on presence & absence data:

• Matematical probabilistic models (GLMs – logistic regression)

Methods based on presence-only data and:

- Use of "pseudo-absences" models (eg. BIOMOD)
- Use of "background" environmental data (eg. MaxEnt)
- Presence only records (eg. BIOCLIM)

## MaxEnt – Maximum entropy model

- One of the most extensively used modeling technique
- Standalone application (java), R package or Python toolkit
- Efficienlty handles complex interactions between response and predictor variables
- Little sensitivity to small sample size
- Calculates probability distribution of maximum entropy: the distribution closest to uniform based on environmental conditions of occurrence (constrained to the known response curves)

## MaxEnt – Maximum entropy model



#### MAXENT example

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#### First records of *Lacydonia eliasoni* Hartmann-Schröder, 1996 (Polychaeta: Phyllodocida) in the European Arctic

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Abstract: Lacydonia (Polychaeta: Phyllodocida) is a poorly known genus containing 16 species that are sporadically collected in low densities all over the world oceans. During three cruises (in June 2014 in Ullsfjorden, northern Norway, in January 2015 in Kongsfjorden, and in June 2012 in Smeerenburg, Svalbard) nine specimens of Lacydonia eliasoni were found on sandy and muddy sediments at depths from 180 to 350 m. All specimens were incomplete and consisted of 10 to 29 chaetigers. This study presents the



## World distribution of *Lacydonia* spp.





Mazurkiewicz et. al. 2017

#### <u>Questions</u>

- What is the range of suitable conditions for *L. eliasoni* in North Atlantic?
- Is there a continuity of suitable condition between Norway and Svalbard?



#### New occurance data collection OBIS and GBIF databases

# 340 records





43 records



Lacydonia sp. & Lacydonia eliasoni occurance data selected to model

20 records:

- 3 my own
- 5 literature
- 12 OBIS & GBIF

#### Bottom environmenal data from Bio-Oracle



#### Depth range 0-1000m



Variable	% contrib	Perm
		importance
Temp min	73	38.6
Temp max	15.3	24.7
Salinity	11 7	26.7
mean	11./	50.7







#### Temp max

#### Temp min



# Data platforms

#### **Biological data**

- IOBIS <u>http://iobis.org/</u>
  - <u>http://iobis.org/mapper2/</u>
  - R robis pakcage
- OBIS Arctic https://www.caff.is/
- GBIF | Global Biodiversity Information Facility <a href="https://www.gbif.org/">https://www.gbif.org/</a>
  - R rgibif package

#### Environmental data

- Bio-Oracle <u>http://bio-oracle.org</u> (present and future) *R smpredictors* package
- MARSPEC <u>http://marspec.org/</u> (present and paleo)
- WorlClim http://www.worldclim.org (present)
  - R dismo package