

Index

- Abundance data, 21, 58
- Accuracy (of model performance), 220
- Adaptive radiation, 16, 257
- Agent-based model, 256
- Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), 225
- Area Under the Curve (AUC), 80, 126, 222
- Assemblage data, 5
- Assembly process. *See* Community assembly process
- Association matrix. *See* Species association matrix
- Atlas data, 5, 22
- Bayes theorem, 187
- Bayesian Community Ecology Analysis (BC), 36
- Bayesian inference, 73, 184
- Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), 225
- Bayesian Ordination and Regression Analysis (BORAL), 36
- Bernoulli distribution, 59, 71
- Beta diversity, 6
- Biomass data, 41
- Bioregionalisation, 324
- Biotic filtering, xii
- Biotic interaction, 15, 47, 142, 345
- Boosted Regression Tree (BRT), 36
- Bray-Curtis dissimilarity, 32
- Calibration (of model performance), 220
- Canonical Correspondence Analysis (CCA), 32
- Categorical environmental variable, 23, 41, 96, 302
- Categorical species trait, 27, 112
- Checkerboard Score (C-score), 333
- Coefficient of Determination, 58, 223
- Community assembly process, 9, 14, 45, 159, 255
- Community data matrix, 20
- Community structure, 50
- Community-weighted mean trait, 276, 296, 315, 328
- Competitive exclusion, 16, 145, 159
- Computational efficiency, 215, 343
- Conditional cross-validation, 163, 171
- Conditional model prediction, 161
- Confidence interval, 74, 221, 316
- Conservation prioritisation, 321
- Consumer-resource model, 9, 256
- Continuous environmental variable, 23, 41, 302
- Continuous species trait, 27
- Co-occurrence – raw vs. residual, 46, 145
- Co-occurrence analysis, 33, 333
- Co-occurrence probability, 148
- Correlative species distribution model, 37, 53, 255, 299
- Count data, 41, 60, 95, 136, 175, 223, 270
- Covariate. *See* Continuous environmental variable
- Credible interval, 74, 83
- Cross-validation, 49, 86, 224, 227, 306
(See also Conditional cross-validation)
- Data imputation, 29
- Data model, 44, 186, 206, 341
- Density dependence, 262
- Dependent variable. *See* Response variable
- Deviance Information Criterion (DIC), 226
- Diagnostic plot, of a model, 77
- Direct Gradient Analysis (DGA), 31
- Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG), 41, 188
- Dirichlet distribution, 175, 342
- Discrimination power of a model, 220, 222
- Dispersal assembly rule, 15
- Dispersal limitation, 47, 346
- Distance-Based Redundancy Analysis (db-RDA), 32
- Distance-Based Variance Partitioning, 35

370 · Index

- Diversity metric, 34, 224
- Dummy variable, 57, 112
- Ecological drift, 16, 49
- Ecological guild, 5
- Ecological succession, 8
- Ensemble modelling, 37
- Envelope model, 54
- Environmental data, 23, 44
- Environmental filtering, 15, 45, 53, 263
- Error distribution, 47, 60, 147
- Experimental data, 19, 159
- Explanatory power, 49, 58, 74, 80, 86, 171, 224, 306 (*See also* Predictive power)
- Explanatory variable, 41, 55
- Extrapolation, 98, 224
- Factor. *See* Categorical environmental variable
- False negative or false positive. *See* Imperfect detection
- Fixed effect, 44–45, 185 (*See also* Random effect)
- Fourth-Corner Analysis, 331
- Functional species trait, 27
- Gaussian process, 197
- Gelman–Rubin convergence diagnostic. *See* Potential scale reduction factor
- Generalised Additive Model (GAM), 36
- Generalised Joint Attribute Modelling (GJAM), 36
- Generalised Linear Mixed Model (GLMM), 42, 63
- Generalised Linear Model (GLM), 36, 42, 58, 79
- Gradient Extreme Boosting (XGB), 36
- Gradient Nearest Neighbour (GNN), 36
- Gradient plot of model prediction, 82, 98, 295, 312
- Habitat suitability model, 54
- Hierarchical data, 26, 65, 84, 153
- Historical contingency, 69
- Hmsc software. *See* R package Hmsc
- Homoscedasticity of residuals, 78
- Hurdle model, 62, 175
- Hybrid species distribution model, 37
- Imperfect detection, 22
- Independent variable. *See* Explanatory variable
- Indicator variable, 57, 236
- Individual-based model. *See* Agent-based model
- Individualistic continuum concept, 7
- Information criteria, 49, 225
- Interaction network, 33
- Intercept of a model, 55, 57, 107
- Intercept-only model, 41, 64, 166, 228
- Interpolation, 91, 98, 160, 224
- Interspecific interaction. *See* Biotic interaction
- Inverse-Wishart distribution, 190, 210
- Island Biogeography, 10
- Joint species distribution model (JSDM), 36, 104, 142
- Kronecker product, 116
- Latent variable, 147
- Likelihood, 187
- Linear mixed model, 42, 63
- Linear model, 42, 55, 71
- Linear predictor, 44, 57, 69, 185, 192
- Link function, 59–60, 147, 149
- Log link function, 60, 336
- Logistic link function, 59
- Lognormal Poisson model, 60, 71, 92, 175
- Macroecological model, 35
- Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC), 41, 73, 207
- Mass effects perspective, 13
- Maximum Likelihood (ML), 72, 187
- Maximum-Entropy model (MaxEnt), 36
- MCMC convergence diagnostics, 75, 209
- MCMC trace plot, 75
- Metacommunity framework, 13
- Metacommunity model, 259
- Metropolis-Hastings algorithm, 210
- Missing data, 28
- Mixed model, 63
- Mixture model, 324
- Model – evaluation of fit, 49, 217, 305
- Model fitting. *See* Posterior sampling
- Model object in R-package Hmsc, 73
- Model parsimony, 225
- Model prediction, 35, 50, 82, 97 (*See also* Conditional model prediction)
- Model selection, 217

- Model-based ordination, 182
- Multinomial model, 175, 342
- Multiple regression model, 58
- Multivariate Adaptive Regression Spline (MARS-COMM), 36
- Multivariate model, 31, 42, 58
- Multivariate normal distribution, 66, 109, 120, 154, 161, 189, 210
- Multivariate Regression Tree (MRTS), 36
- Multivariate Stochastic Neural Network (MISTN), 36
- Negative Binomial distribution, 61
- Nested data. *See* Hierarchical data
- Network analysis, 33
- Neutral Theory, 10, 13, 298
- Niche – fundamental (Grinnellian), 9, 16, 54, 111, 263, 275
- Niche – realised (Eltonian), 9, 54, 111, 263, 275
- Niche (species ecological niche), 9, 45, 53, 104
- Niche conservatism, 16, 110
- Niche model, 35, 53
- Niche similarity, 46
- Niche Theory, 9
- Non-manipulative data. *See* Observational data
- Non-Metric Multidimensional Scaling (NMDS), 31
- Normal distribution, 56, 71
- Null model, 34, 146, 331, 333
- Observation model. *See* Data model
- Observational data, 19–20, 68
- Occupancy model, 342
- Occurrence data. *See* Presence-absence data
- Occurrence probability, 59, 108
- Operational Taxonomic Unit (OTU), 21
- Ordination, 30, 182, 329, 337
- Organismic view of species community, 7
- Overfitting of a model, 54, 86, 126, 163, 202
- Parameter identifiability, 205
- Patch dynamics perspective, 13
- Pearson correlation, 58, 223
- Percentage cover data, 21
- Permutational Multivariate Analysis of Variance (PERMANOVA), 33
- Phylogenetic correlation, 27, 114, 120
- Phylogenetic data, 27
- Phylogenetic signal, 45, 116, 119, 128, 189
- Phylogeographic assembly process, 15, 69
- Phytosociology, 8
- Point pattern data, 341
- Poisson distribution, 60, 71
- Poisson process, 259, 342
- Poisson regression model, 60
- Posterior density, 187
- Posterior distribution, 73, 187, 207, 316
- Posterior interquartile range, 179, 278
- Posterior mean, 222
- Posterior mean (expected value), 78
- Posterior median, 222
- Posterior sampling, 75, 184, 207, 215
- Potential scale reduction factor, 75, 209
- Precision of model performance, 220
- Prediction. *See* Model prediction
- Predictive power, 49, 86, 170 (*See also* Explanatory power)
- Presence-absence data, 41, 58
- Presence-only data, 342
- Prevalence of a species, 122
- Principal Components Analysis (PCA), 31, 242
- Principal Components of Neighbour Matrices (PCNM), 33
- Principal Correspondence Analysis (PCoA), 31
- Prior distribution, 184, 187–188, 197, 206, 210
- Prior distribution – choosing in Hmsc, 204
- Probit link function, 59, 149
- Probit regression model, 58
- Process-based species distribution model, 37, 68
- Pseudo-R², 82, 223
- Random effect, 41, 44, 64, 144
- Random Forest (RF), 36
- Reduced Rank Regression (RRR), 242
- Region of Common Profile (RCP), 325
- Residual variation, 34, 44, 56
- Resource use of a species, 9, 16, 109, 260, 298
- Response trait of a species, 45
- Response variable, 55
- RLQ analysis, 33
- R-package Hmsc, 72

372 · Index

- Sample size, actual, 76
Sample size, effective, 76, 209
Sampling unit, 19, 25
Scaling of a data matrix, 195
Second order effect, 271, 304
Sequencing data, 21, 172
Shannon evenness, 34
Shared response to environmental covariate, of species, 105
Sharpness of model performance, 221
Simpson similarity, 34
Simulated data, 70, 120, 165, 231, 244, 255
Single-species distribution modelling, 36, 40, 53
Site loading or site score, 31, 44, 148, 162, 182, 185, 197
Sørensen dissimilarity, 32
Source-sink dynamics, 13
Spatial autocorrelation, 33, 67
Spatial data, 24, 67, 88, 266, 302
Spatial prediction, 97, 313
Spatially explicit random effect, 67, 89, 153
Specialisation of species, 110, 257
Species Archetype Model (SAM), 36, 110
Species association matrix, 45, 185
Species interaction. *See* Biotic interaction
Species loading or species score, 31, 44, 148, 182, 185, 197
Species richness, 34, 50, 122, 138, 179, 312
Species sorting perspective, 13, 263
Spike and slab prior, 228
Stacked species distribution model (SSDM), 37, 104, 142
Stationary distribution, 75, 208
Statistical significance, 316
Stochastic process, 68
Study design, 24, 44
Support vector machine (SVM), 36
Taxocene, 5
Taxonomical data, 28, 114, 135
Temporal autocorrelation, 68
Temporal data, 25, 68, 266
Test data, 49
Time-series data. *See* Temporal data
Tjur R², 80, 223
Trace plot. *See* MCMC trace plot
Training data, 163
Trait data, 26, 44, 111, 124, 134
Trait database, 27
Trait evolution, 118, 257
True parameter value, 70
Uninformative prior distribution, 188
Univariate model, 35, 53, 58
Variable selection, 218, 228
Variance partitioning, 35, 69, 96, 307
Variance-covariance matrix, 66, 110, 197
Vellend's Theory of Ecological Communities, 16
Virtual ecologist approach, 256
Widely Applicable Information Criterion (WAIC), 49, 225, 306
Zero-inflated data, 62
Zonation software, 322