

Package ‘tenm’

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Version 0.5.1

Title Temporal Ecological Niche Models

Description Implements methods and functions to calibrate time-specific niche models (multi-temporal calibration), letting users execute a strict calibration and selection process of niche models based on ellipsoids, as well as functions to project the potential distribution in the present and in global change scenarios. The 'tenm' package has functions to recover information that may be lost or overlooked while applying a data curation protocol. This curation involves preserving occurrences that may appear spatially redundant (occurring in the same pixel) but originate from different time periods. A novel aspect of this package is that it might reconstruct the fundamental niche more accurately than mono-calibrated approaches. The theoretical background of the package can be found in Peterson et al. (2011) <[doi:10.5860/CHOICE.49-6266](https://doi.org/10.5860/CHOICE.49-6266)>.

License GPL-3

URL <https://luismurao.github.io/tenm/>

BugReports <https://github.com/luismurao/tenm/issues>

Imports MASS, terra (> 1.7.5), sf, purrr, dplyr, stringr, rgl (> 1.2), future, tidyr, furrr, lubridate, methods

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Author Luis Osorio-Olvera [aut, cre] (ORCID:

<<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0701-5398>>),

Miguel Hernández [aut] (ORCID: <<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6086-3460>>),

Rusby G. Contreras-Díaz [aut] (ORCID:

[<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0569-8984>](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0569-8984)),
 Xavier Chiappa-Carrara [aut] (ORCID:
[<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1708-2095>](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1708-2095)),
 Fernanda Rosales-Ramos [aut] (ORCID:
[<https://orcid.org/0009-0004-7805-4735>](https://orcid.org/0009-0004-7805-4735)),
 Mariana Munguía-Carrara [aut] (ORCID:
[<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3514-3397>](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3514-3397)),
 Oliver López-Corona [aut] (ORCID:
[<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2926-7791>](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2926-7791)),
 Townsend Peterson [ctb] (ORCID:
[<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0243-2379>](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0243-2379)),
 Jorge Soberón [ctb] (ORCID: [<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2160-4148>](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2160-4148))

Maintainer Luis Osorio-Olvera <luismurao@gmail.com>

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Contents

abronia	3
bg_by_date	3
cells2samp	5
clean_dup	6
clean_dup_by_date	8
colors	9
correlation_finder	10
cov_center	11
ellipsoid_omr	12
ellipsoid_projection	14
ellipsoid_selection	16
ex_by_date	19
inEllipsoid	20
metaras	21
plot_ellipsoid	22
predict,sp.temporal.selection-method	23
pROC	26
sp.temporal.bg-class	28
sp.temporal.env-class	28
sp.temporal.modeling-class	28
sp.temporal.selection-class	29
sp_temporal_data	29
tdf2swd	31
tenm_selection	32

Index	35
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abronia*Occurrence records of Abronia graminea*

Description

A dataset containing occurrence records for Abronia graminea. The data was downloaded from GBIF (GBIF, 2022).

Usage

```
abronia
```

Format

A data frame with 106 rows and 5 variables:

species Scientific name of the species

decimalLongitude Longitude

decimalLatitude Latitude

year Observation year

gbif_doi DOI id for citing the dataset ...

Source

GBIF.org (22 February 2022) GBIF Occurrence Download [doi:10.15468/dl.teyjm9](https://doi.org/10.15468/dl.teyjm9)

bg_by_date*Function to obtain environmental background organized by date*

Description

Function to retrieve background data from occurrence records. The background data is organized as a function of the dated environmental data.

Usage

```
bg_by_date(  
  this_species,  
  buffer_ngbs = NULL,  
  buffer_distance = 1000,  
  n_bg = 50000,  
  process_ngbs_by = 100  
)
```

Arguments

<code>this_species</code>	An object of class <code>sp.temporal.env</code> representing species occurrence data organized by date. See ex_by_date .
<code>buffer_ngbs</code>	Number of pixel neighbors used to build the buffer around each occurrence point.
<code>buffer_distance</code>	Distance (in the same units as raster layers) used to create a buffer around occurrence points to sample background data.
<code>n_bg</code>	Number of background points to sample.
<code>process_ngbs_by</code>	Numeric parameter to improve memory management. It process neighbor cells by a quantity specified by the user.

Details

This function retrieves background data around species occurrence points, sampled based on the dated environmental data provided in `this_species`. Background points are sampled within a buffer around each occurrence point. The function returns an object of class `sp.temporal.bg`, which contains background data organized by date. This object is the input of the function [tenm_selection](#).

Value

An object of class `sp.temporal.bg` containing background data organized by date. The object is a list with the following components:

- "bg_df": A data.frame with columns for longitude, latitude, year, layer_date, layer_path, cell_ids_year, and environmental information.
- Other metadata relevant to background sampling.

Examples

```
library(tenm)
data("abronia")
tempora_layers_dir <- system.file("extdata/bio", package = "tenm")
abt <- tenm::sp_temporal_data(occs = abronia,
                             longitude = "decimalLongitude",
                             latitude = "decimalLatitude",
                             sp_date_var = "year",
                             occ_date_format="y",
                             layers_date_format= "y",
                             layers_by_date_dir = tempora_layers_dir,
                             layers_ext="*.tif$")
abtc <- tenm::clean_dup_by_date(abt, threshold = 10/60)
#This code is for running in parallel
future::plan("multisession", workers=2)
abex <- tenm::ex_by_date(this_species = abtc, train_prop=0.7)
abbg <- tenm::bg_by_date(this_species = abex,
                        buffer_ngbs=10, n_bg=50000)
future::plan("sequential")
```

cells2samp	<i>Helper function to randomly select cell IDs for generating environmental background data.</i>
------------	--

Description

This function returns pixel IDs to be sampled for generating environmental background data around species occurrence points.

Usage

```
cells2samp(  
  data,  
  longitude,  
  latitude,  
  cell_ids = NULL,  
  buffer_ngbs = 2,  
  raster_mask,  
  process_ngbs_by = 10,  
  n_bg = 50000,  
  progress = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame containing longitude and latitude data of occurrence points.
longitude	A character vector specifying the column name of longitude in 'data'.
latitude	A character vector specifying the column name of latitude in 'data'.
cell_ids	A numeric vector indicating the IDs of cells that serve as geographic centers for buffers. Default is NULL.
buffer_ngbs	Number of neighboring pixels around occurrence points used to build the buffer for sampling.
raster_mask	An object of class SpatRaster used to obtain pixel IDs.
process_ngbs_by	Numeric parameter to improve memory management. It process neighbor cells by a quantity specified by the user.
n_bg	Number of background pixels to sample.
progress	Logical. If TRUE, show computation progress.

Value

A numeric vector of cell IDs to be sampled for environmental background data.

Examples

```
# cells to sample
data(abronia)
temporal_layer <- system.file("extdata/bio/2016/bio_01.tif", package = "tenm")
raster_mask <- terra::rast(temporal_layer)
set.seed(123)
samp_01 <- tenm::cells2samp(data = abronia,
                             longitude = "decimalLongitude",
                             latitude = "decimalLatitude",
                             cell_ids = NULL,
                             buffer_ngbs = 4,
                             raster_mask = raster_mask,
                             process_ngbs_by = 10,
                             n_bg = 50000,
                             progress = TRUE)

# Generate a sample using pixel IDs
samp_02 <- tenm::cells2samp(data = abronia,
                             longitude = NULL,
                             latitude = NULL,
                             cell_ids = c(256, 290, 326),
                             buffer_ngbs = 4,
                             raster_mask = raster_mask,
                             process_ngbs_by = 10,
                             n_bg = 50000,
                             progress = TRUE)
```

clean_dup

Function to thin longitude and latitude data

Description

Cleans up duplicated or redundant occurrence records that present overlapping longitude and latitude coordinates. Thinning can be performed using either a geographical distance threshold or a pixel neighborhood approach.

Usage

```
clean_dup(
  data,
  longitude,
  latitude,
  threshold = 0,
  by_mask = FALSE,
  raster_mask = NULL,
  n_ngbs = 0
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A data.frame with longitude and latitude of occurrence records.
<code>longitude</code>	A character vector indicating the column name of the "longitude" variable.
<code>latitude</code>	A character vector indicating the column name of the "latitude" variable.
<code>threshold</code>	A numeric value representing the distance threshold between coordinates to be considered duplicates. Units depend on whether <code>by_mask</code> is T or F. If T, the user needs to specify the number of pixels that define the neighborhood of duplicates (see <code>n_ngbs</code> parameter).
<code>by_mask</code>	Logical. If T, the thinning process will use a raster layer as a mask for defining distance in pixel units.
<code>raster_mask</code>	An object of class <code>SpatRaster</code> that serves as a reference to thin the occurrence data. Required if <code>by_mask</code> is T.
<code>n_ngbs</code>	Number of pixels used to define the neighborhood matrix that helps determine which occurrences are duplicates: • 0 removes occurrences within the same pixel, keeping one. • 1 considers duplicates all occurrences within a distance of one pixel. • n considers duplicates all occurrences within a distance of n pixels.

Details

This function cleans up duplicated occurrences based on the specified distance threshold. If `by_mask` is T, the distance is interpreted as pixel distance using the provided `raster_mask`; otherwise, it is interpreted as geographic distance.

Value

Returns a data.frame with cleaned occurrence records, excluding duplicates based on the specified criteria.

Examples

```
data(abronia)
tempora_layers_dir <- system.file("extdata/bio", package = "tenm")
tenm_mask <- terra::rast(file.path(tempora_layers_dir, "1939/bio_01.tif"))
# Clean duplicates without raster mask (just by distance threshold)
# First check the number of occurrence records
print(nrow(abronia))
# Clean duplicated records using a distance of ~ 18 km (0.1666667 grades)
ab_1 <- tenm::clean_dup(data = abronia,
                        longitude = "decimalLongitude",
                        latitude = "decimalLatitude",
                        threshold = terra::res(tenm_mask),
                        by_mask = FALSE,
                        raster_mask = NULL)

# Check number of records
print(nrow(ab_1))
# Clean duplicates using a raster mask
ab_2 <- tenm::clean_dup(data = abronia,
```

```

        longitude = "decimalLongitude",
        latitude = "decimalLatitude",
        threshold = terra::res(tenm_mask)[1],
        by_mask = TRUE,
        raster_mask = tenm_mask,
        n_ngbs = 1)
# Check number of records
print(nrow(ab_2))

```

clean_dup_by_date	<i>Function to thin occurrence data Cleans up duplicated longitude and latitude data by year using a specified distance threshold. The distance can be specified as a geographic distance or, if a raster_mask is provided, as a pixel distance.</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Function to thin occurrence data Cleans up duplicated longitude and latitude data by year using a specified distance threshold. The distance can be specified as a geographic distance or, if a raster_mask is provided, as a pixel distance.

Usage

```

clean_dup_by_date(
  this_species,
  threshold,
  by_mask = FALSE,
  raster_mask = NULL,
  n_ngbs = 0
)

```

Arguments

this_species	An object of class <code>sp.temporal.modeling</code> representing species occurrence data organized by date. See sp_temporal_data .
threshold	A numeric value representing the distance threshold between coordinates to be considered duplicates. Units depend on whether <code>by_mask</code> is <code>TRUE</code> or <code>FALSE</code> . If <code>TRUE</code> , the user needs to specify the number of pixels that define the neighborhood of duplicates (see <code>n_ngbs</code> parameter).
by_mask	Logical. If <code>TRUE</code> , the thinning process will use a raster layer as a mask for defining distance in pixel units.
raster_mask	An object of class <code>SpatRaster</code> that serves as a reference to thin the occurrence data. Required if <code>by_mask</code> is <code>TRUE</code> .
n_ngbs	Number of pixels used to define the neighborhood matrix that helps determine which occurrences are duplicates: • 0 removes occurrences within the same pixel, keeping one. • 1 considers duplicates all occurrences within a distance of one pixel. • n considers duplicates all occurrences within a distance of n pixels.

Details

This function is based on [clean_dup](#). It cleans up duplicated occurrences based on the specified threshold. If `by_mask` is `TRUE`, the distance is interpreted as pixel distance using the provided `raster_mask`; otherwise, it is interpreted as geographic distance.

Value

An object of class `sp.temporal.modeling` containing a temporal data.frame with cleaned occurrence data, including columns for longitude, latitude, date variable, `layers_dates`, and `layers_path`.

Examples

```
library(tenm)
data("abronia")
tempora_layers_dir <- system.file("extdata/bio", package = "tenm")
tenm_mask <- terra::rast(file.path(tempora_layers_dir, "1939/bio_01.tif"))
# Clean duplicates without raster mask (just by distance threshold)
abt <- tenm::sp_temporal_data(occs = abronia,
                             longitude = "decimalLongitude",
                             latitude = "decimalLatitude",
                             sp_date_var = "year",
                             occ_date_format = "y",
                             layers_date_format = "y",
                             layers_by_date_dir = tempora_layers_dir,
                             layers_ext = "*.tif$")
abtc1 <- tenm::clean_dup_by_date(abt, threshold = terra::res(tenm_mask)[1])
# Check number of records
print(nrow(abtc1$temporal_df))
# Clean duplicates using a raster mask
abtc2 <- tenm::clean_dup_by_date(this_species = abt,
                                 by_mask = TRUE,
                                 threshold = terra::res(tenm_mask)[1],
                                 raster_mask = tenm_mask,
                                 n_ngbs = 0)
# Check number of records
print(nrow(abtc2$temporal_df))

abtc3 <- tenm::clean_dup_by_date(this_species = abt,
                                 by_mask = TRUE,
                                 threshold = terra::res(tenm_mask)[1],
                                 raster_mask = tenm_mask,
                                 n_ngbs = 2)
# Check number of records
print(nrow(abtc3$temporal_df))
```

Description

A string vector of colors for plotting the vignette example.

Usage

```
colors
```

Format

An object of class character of length 40.

correlation_finder	<i>Function to find strong correlations within environmental predictors</i>
--------------------	---

Description

This function identifies variables with strong correlations based on a specified threshold.

Usage

```
correlation_finder(
  environmental_data,
  method = "spearman",
  threshold,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

environmental_data	A matrix or data.frame containing environmental data.
method	Method used to estimate the correlation matrix. Possible options include "spearman" (Spearman's rank correlation), "pearson" (Pearson's correlation), or "kendall" (Kendall's tau correlation).
threshold	Correlation threshold value. Variables with absolute correlation values greater than or equal to this threshold are considered strongly correlated.
verbose	Logical. If TRUE, prints verbose output detailing correlations.

Value

A list with two elements:

- not_correlated_vars: A vector containing names of variables that are not strongly correlated.
- correlation_values: A list with correlation values for all pairs of variables.

Examples

```
library(tenm)
data("abronia")
tempora_layers_dir <- system.file("extdata/bio",package = "tenm")
abt <- tenm::sp_temporal_data(occs = abronia,
                             longitude = "decimalLongitude",
                             latitude = "decimalLatitude",
                             sp_date_var = "year",
                             occ_date_format="y",
                             layers_date_format= "y",
                             layers_by_date_dir = tempora_layers_dir,
                             layers_ext="*.tif$")
abtc <- tenm::clean_dup_by_date(abt,threshold = 10/60)
future::plan("multisession",workers=2)
abex <- tenm::ex_by_date(abtc,train_prop=0.7)
future::plan("sequential")
envdata <- abex$env_data[, -ncol(abex$env_data)]
ecors <- tenm::correlation_finder(environmental_data =envdata,
                                  method="spearman",
                                  threshold = 0.7 )
```

cov_center	<i>Function to compute the covariance matrix of an ellipsoid niche model.</i>
------------	---

Description

Computes the covariance matrix, niche centroid, volume, and other ellipsoid parameter based on the values of niche variables from occurrence points.

Usage

```
cov_center(data, mve = TRUE, level, vars = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame or matrix containing numeric values of variables used to model the niche.
mve	Logical. If TRUE, computes a minimum volume ellipsoid using the cov.mve function from the MASS package. If FALSE, uses the covariance matrix of the input data.
level	Proportion of data to be used for computing the ellipsoid, applicable when mve is TRUE.
vars	Vector specifying column indexes or names of variables in the input data used to fit the ellipsoid model.

Value

A list containing the following components:

- **centroid**: Centroid (mean vector) of the ellipsoid.
- **covariance_matrix**: Covariance matrix based on the input data.
- **volume**: Volume of the ellipsoid.
- **semi_axes_lengths**: Lengths of semi-axes of the ellipsoid.
- **axis_coordinates**: Coordinates of ellipsoid axes.

Examples

```
library(tenm)
data("abronia")
tempora_layers_dir <- system.file("extdata/bio", package = "tenm")
abt <- tenm::sp_temporal_data(occs = abronia,
                             longitude = "decimalLongitude",
                             latitude = "decimalLatitude",
                             sp_date_var = "year",
                             occ_date_format = "y",
                             layers_date_format = "y",
                             layers_by_date_dir = tempora_layers_dir,
                             layers_ext = "*.tif$")
abtc <- tenm::clean_dup_by_date(abt, threshold = 10/60)
future::plan("multisession", workers = 2)
abex <- tenm::ex_by_date(abtc, train_prop = 0.7)
future::plan("sequential")
mod <- tenm::cov_center(data = abex$env_data,
                       mve = TRUE,
                       level = 0.975,
                       vars = c("bio_05", "bio_06", "bio_12"))
# Print model parameters
print(mod)
```

ellipsoid_omr

Compute omission rate and statistical metrics for ellipsoid models.

Description

Computes omission rate and statistical metrics for ellipsoid models using environmental data.

Usage

```
ellipsoid_omr(
  env_data,
  env_test = NULL,
  env_bg,
```

```

    cf_level,
    mve = TRUE,
    proc = FALSE,
    proc_iter = 100,
    rseed = TRUE
  )

```

Arguments

<code>env_data</code>	A data frame containing the environmental data used for modeling.
<code>env_test</code>	A data frame with environmental testing data. Default is NULL. If provided, the selection process includes p-values from a binomial test.
<code>env_bg</code>	Environmental data sampled from the calibration area to compute the approximated prevalence of the model.
<code>cf_level</code>	Proportion of points to be included in the ellipsoids. Equivalent to the error (E) proposed by Peterson et al. (2008). doi:10.1016/j.ecolmodel.2007.11.008 .
<code>mve</code>	Logical. If TRUE, computes a minimum volume ellipsoid using <code>cov.rob</code> from the MASS package. If FALSE, uses the covariance matrix of the input data.
<code>proc</code>	Logical. If TRUE, performs a partial ROC test.
<code>proc_iter</code>	Numeric. Total number of iterations for the partial ROC bootstrap.
<code>rseed</code>	Logical. If TRUE, sets a random seed for the partial ROC bootstrap. Default is TRUE.

Value

A data.frame with the following columns:

- "fitted_vars": Names of variables that were fitted.
- "nvars": Number of fitted variables
- "om_rate_train": Omission rate of the training data.
- "non_pred_train_ids": Row IDs of non-predicted training data.
- "om_rate_test": Omission rate of the testing data.
- "non_pred_test_ids": Row IDs of non-predicted testing data.
- "bg_prevalence": Approximated prevalence of the model (see details).
- "pval_bin": p-value of the binomial test.
- "pval_proc": p-value of the partial ROC test.
- "env_bg_paucratio": Environmental partial AUC ratio value.
- "env_bg_auc": Environmental AUC value.

Examples

```
library(tenm)
data("abronia")
tempora_layers_dir <- system.file("extdata/bio",package = "tenm")
abt <- tenm::sp_temporal_data(occs = abronia,
                             longitude = "decimalLongitude",
                             latitude = "decimalLatitude",
                             sp_date_var = "year",
                             occ_date_format="y",
                             layers_date_format= "y",
                             layers_by_date_dir = tempora_layers_dir,
                             layers_ext="*.tif$")

abtc <- tenm::clean_dup_by_date(abt,threshold = 10/60)
#This code is for running in parallel
future::plan("multisession",workers=2)
abex <- tenm::ex_by_date(this_species = abtc,train_prop=0.7)
abbg <- tenm::bg_by_date(this_species = abex,
                         buffer_ngbs=10,n_bg=50000)

future::plan("sequential")
edata <- abex$env_data
etrain <- edata[edata$trian_test=="Train",c("bio_05","bio_06","bio_12")]
etest <- edata[edata$trian_test=="Test",c("bio_05","bio_06","bio_12")]
bg <- abbg$env_bg[,c("bio_05","bio_06","bio_12")]
eor <- ellipsoid_omr(env_data=etrain,env_test=etest,env_bg=bg,
                    cf_level=0.975,proc=TRUE)

eor
```

ellipsoid_projection *ellipsoid_projection: function to project an ellipsoid model*

Description

Function to project an ellipsoid model using the shape matrix (covariance matrix) of the niche variables.

Usage

```
ellipsoid_projection(
  envlayers,
  centroid,
  covar,
  level = 0.95,
  output = "suitability",
  plot = TRUE,
  size,
  xlab1 = "niche var 1",
  ylab1 = "niche var 2",
  zlab1 = "S",
```

```

    alpha = 0.1,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>envlayers</code>	A <code>SpatRaster</code> object of the niche variables.
<code>centroid</code>	A vector with the values of the centers of the ellipsoid (see <code>cov_center</code>).
<code>covar</code>	The shape matrix (covariance) of the ellipsoid (see <code>cov_center</code>).
<code>level</code>	The proportion of points to be included inside the ellipsoid
<code>output</code>	The output distance: two possible values "suitability" or "mahalanobis". By default the function uses "suitability".
<code>plot</code>	Logical If TRUE a plot of the niche will be shown.
<code>size</code>	The size of the points of the niche plot.
<code>xlab1</code>	For x label for 2-dimensional histogram
<code>ylab1</code>	For y label for 2-dimensional histogram
<code>zlab1</code>	For z label for 2-dimensional histogram
<code>alpha</code>	Control the transparency of the 3-dimensional ellipsoid
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to <code>plot3d</code> function from <code>rgl</code>

Value

Returns a `SpatRaster` of suitability values.

Examples

```

library(tenm)
data("abronia")
tempora_layers_dir <- system.file("extdata/bio",package = "tenm")
abt <- tenm::sp_temporal_data(occs = abronia,
                             longitude = "decimalLongitude",
                             latitude = "decimalLatitude",
                             sp_date_var = "year",
                             occ_date_format="y",
                             layers_date_format= "y",
                             layers_by_date_dir = tempora_layers_dir,
                             layers_ext="*.tif$")
abtc <- tenm::clean_dup_by_date(abt,threshold = 10/60)
future::plan("multisession",workers=2)
abex <- tenm::ex_by_date(this_species = abtc,train_prop=0.7)
abbg <- tenm::bg_by_date(this_species = abex,
                        buffer_ngbs=10,n_bg=50000)
future::plan("sequential")
mod <- tenm::cov_center(data = abex$env_data,
                       mve = TRUE,
                       level = 0.975,
                       vars = c("bio_05","bio_06","bio_12"))
layers_path <- list.files(file.path(tempora_layers_dir,

```

```

                                "2016"),
                                pattern = ".tif$", full.names = TRUE)
elayers <- terra::rast(layers_path)
nmod <- ellipsoid_projection(envlayers = elayers[[names(mod$centroid)]],
                           centroid = mod$centroid,
                           covar = mod$covariance,
                           level = 0.99999,
                           output = "suitability",
                           size = 3,
                           plot = TRUE)

```

ellipsoid_selection *ellipsoid_selection: Performs models selection for ellipsoid models*

Description

The function performs model selection for ellipsoid models using three criteria: a) the omission rate, b) the significance of partial ROC and binomial tests and c) the AUC value.

Usage

```

ellipsoid_selection(
  env_train,
  env_test = NULL,
  env_vars,
  nvarstest,
  level = 0.95,
  mve = TRUE,
  env_bg = NULL,
  omr_criteria,
  parallel = FALSE,
  ncores = NULL,
  comp_each = 100,
  proc = FALSE,
  proc_iter = 100,
  rseed = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

env_train	A data frame with the environmental training data.
env_test	A data frame with the environmental testing data. Default is NULL.
env_vars	A vector with the names of environmental variables used in the selection process. To help choosing which variables to use see correlation_finder .
nvarstest	A vector indicating the number of variables to fit the ellipsoids during model selection.

level	Proportion of points to be included in the ellipsoids, equivalent to the error (E) proposed by Peterson et al. (2008).
mve	Logical. If TRUE, a minimum volume ellipsoid will be computed. using cov.rob from MASS . If FALSE, the covariance matrix of the input data will be used.
env_bg	Environmental data to compute the approximated prevalence of the model, should be a sample of the environmental layers of the calibration area.
omr_criteria	Omission rate criteria: the allowable omission rate for the selection process. Default is NULL (see details).
parallel	Logical. If TRUE, computations will run in parallel. Default is F.
ncores	Number of cores to use for parallel processing. Default uses all available cores minus one.
comp_each	Number of models to run in each job in parallel computation. Default is 100.
proc	Logical. If TRUE, a partial ROC test will be run.
proc_iter	Numeric. Total iterations for the partial ROC bootstrap.
rseed	Logical. If TRUE, set a random seed for partial ROC bootstrap. Default is TRUE.

Details

Model selection occurs in environmental space (E-space). For each variable combination specified in `nvarstest`, the omission rate (omr) in E-space is computed using [inEllipsoid](#) function. Results are ordered by omr of the testing data. If `env_bg` is provided, an estimated prevalence is computed and results are additionally ordered by partial AUC. Model selection can be run in parallel. For more details and examples go to [ellipsoid_omr](#) help.

Value

A data.frame with the following columns:

- "fitted_vars": Names of variables that were fitted.
- "nvars": Number of fitted variables
- "om_rate_train": Omission rate of the training data.
- "non_pred_train_ids": Row IDs of non-predicted training data.
- "om_rate_test": Omission rate of the testing data.
- "non_pred_test_ids": Row IDs of non-predicted testing data.
- "bg_prevalence": Approximated prevalence of the model (see details).
- "pval_bin": p-value of the binomial test.
- "pval_proc": p-value of the partial ROC test.
- "env_bg_paucrati": Environmental partial AUC ratio value.
- "env_bg_auc": Environmental AUC value.
- "mean_omr_train_test": Mean value of omission rates (train and test).
- "rank_by_omr_train_test": Rank value of importance in model selection by omission rate.
- "rank_omr_aucratio": Rank value by AUC ratio.

Author(s)

Luis Osorio-Olvera luismurao@gmail.com

References

Peterson, A.T. et al. (2008) Rethinking receiver operating characteristic analysis applications in ecological niche modeling. *Ecol. Modell.* 213, 63–72. doi:[10.1016/j.ecolmodel.2007.11.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolmodel.2007.11.008)

Examples

```
library(tenm)
data("abronia")
tempora_layers_dir <- system.file("extdata/bio",package = "tenm")
abt <- tenm::sp_temporal_data(occs = abronia,
                             longitude = "decimalLongitude",
                             latitude = "decimalLatitude",
                             sp_date_var = "year",
                             occ_date_format="y",
                             layers_date_format="y",
                             layers_by_date_dir = tempora_layers_dir,
                             layers_ext="*.tif$")
abtc <- tenm::clean_dup_by_date(abt,threshold = 10/60)
future::plan("multisession",workers=2)
abex <- tenm::ex_by_date(this_species = abtc,train_prop=0.7)
abbg <- tenm::bg_by_date(this_species = abex,
                        buffer_ngbs=10,n_bg=50000)
future::plan("sequential")
varcorrs <- tenm::correlation_finder(env_data =
                                     abex$env_data[,ncol(abex$env_data)],
                                     method = "spearman",
                                     threshold = 0.8,
                                     verbose = FALSE)

edata <- abex$env_data
etrain <- edata[edata$trian_test=="Train",] |> data.frame()
etest <- edata[edata$trian_test=="Test",] |> data.frame()
bg <- abbg$env_bg
res1 <- tenm::ellipsoid_selection(env_train = etrain,
                                 env_test = etest,
                                 env_vars = varcorrs$descriptors,
                                 nvarstest = 3,
                                 level = 0.975,
                                 mve = TRUE,
                                 env_bg = bg,
                                 omr_criteria = 0.1,
                                 parallel = FALSE,proc = TRUE)

head(res1)
```

ex_by_date	<i>Extract environmental data by date</i>
------------	---

Description

Function to extract environmental data by date. It generates training and testing datasets using a random partition with a specified proportion.

Usage

```
ex_by_date(this_species, train_prop = 0.7)
```

Arguments

this_species	Species Temporal Data object. See sp_temporal_data for details.
train_prop	Numeric. Proportion of data to use for training. For example, a train_prop of 0.7 means 70% of the data will be used for training and 30% for testing.

Value

An object of class `sp.temporal.env` that consists in a list of five elements:

1. "temporal_df": a temporal data.frame (temporal_df) with the following columns: latitude, longitude, year, layer_dates, layers_path, cell_ids_year, and environmental data.
2. "sp_date_var": Name of date variable.
3. "lon_lat_vars": Names of the longitude and latitude variables.
4. "layers_ext": Environmental layers extension.
5. "env_data": Environmental data of occurrences.

Examples

```
library(tenm)
data("abronia")
tempora_layers_dir <- system.file("extdata/bio", package = "tenm")
abt <- tenm::sp_temporal_data(occs = abronia,
                             longitude = "decimalLongitude",
                             latitude = "decimalLatitude",
                             sp_date_var = "year",
                             occ_date_format="y",
                             layers_date_format="y",
                             layers_by_date_dir = tempora_layers_dir,
                             layers_ext="*.tif$")
abtc <- tenm::clean_dup_by_date(abt, threshold = 10/60)
future::plan("multisession", workers=2)
abex <- tenm::ex_by_date(this_species = abtc,
                        train_prop=0.7)
future::plan("sequential")
```

inEllipsoid

inEllipsoid: Determine if a point is inside or outside an ellipsoid

Description

Determine if a point is inside or outside an ellipsoid based on a confidence level.

Usage

```
inEllipsoid(centroid, eShape, env_data, level)
```

Arguments

centroid	Numeric vector of centroids for each environmental variable.
eShape	Shape matrix of the ellipsoid (can be a covariance matrix or a minimum volume ellipsoid).
env_data	Data frame with the environmental data.
level	Proportion of points to be included in the ellipsoids, equivalent to the error (E) proposed by Peterson et al. (2008).

Value

A data.frame with 2 columns:

- "in_Ellipsoid": Binary response indicating if each point is inside (1) or outside (0) the ellipsoid.
- "mh_dist": Mahalanobis distance from each point to the centroid.

Examples

```
library(tenm)
data("abronia")
tempora_layers_dir <- system.file("extdata/bio",package = "tenm")
abt <- tenm::sp_temporal_data(occs = abronia,
                             longitude = "decimalLongitude",
                             latitude = "decimalLatitude",
                             sp_date_var = "year",
                             occ_date_format="y",
                             layers_date_format= "y",
                             layers_by_date_dir = tempora_layers_dir,
                             layers_ext="*.tif$")
abtc <- tenm::clean_dup_by_date(abt,threshold = 10/60)
future::plan("multisession",workers=2)
abex <- tenm::ex_by_date(abtc,train_prop=0.7)
varcorrs <- tenm::correlation_finder(environmental_data = abex$env_data[, -ncol(abex$env_data)],
                                     method = "spearman",
                                     threshold = 0.8,
                                     verbose = FALSE)
```

```

future::plan("sequential")
mod <- tenm::cov_center(data = abex$env_data,
                        mve = TRUE,
                        level = 0.975,
                        vars = c("bio_05", "bio_06", "bio_12"))
in_elip <- tenm::inEllipsoid(centroid = mod$centroid,
                             eShape = mod$covariance,
                             env_data = abex$env_data[,c("bio_05", "bio_06", "bio_12")],
                             level = 0.975)
# 1 = Inside the ellipsoid; 0 = Outside the ellipsoid
print(in_elip)

```

metaras

Helper function to obtain layer name from a raster layer

Description

Returns a character vector with the name of the raster layer.

Usage

```
metaras(r)
```

Arguments

r An object of class SpatRaster representing the raster layer.

Value

A character vector with the name of the raster layer.

Examples

```

tempora_layers_dir <- system.file("extdata/bio", package = "tenm")
p1 <- list.files(tempora_layers_dir, full.names=TRUE,
                 pattern=".tif$", recursive=TRUE)[1]
r1 <- terra::rast(p1)
print(tenm::metaras(r1))

```

plot_ellipsoid	<i>Function to plot ellipsoid models in E-space</i>
----------------	---

Description

The function plots 2D and 3D ellipsoids using environmental information as coordinates.

Usage

```
plot_ellipsoid(
  x,
  y,
  z = NULL,
  xlab = "x",
  ylab = "y",
  zlab = "x",
  mve = TRUE,
  level = 0.975,
  col = NULL,
  lwd_axes = 2,
  lty_axes = 2,
  semiaxes = FALSE,
  add = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector representing the x coordinate of the ellipsoid.
y	Numeric vector representing the y coordinate of the ellipsoid.
z	Numeric vector representing the z coordinate of the ellipsoid. Defaults to NULL.
xlab	Character vector with the name of the x-axis label.
ylab	Character vector with the name of the y-axis label.
zlab	Character vector with the name of the z-axis label (if plotting in 3D).
mve	Logical. If TRUE, fits a minimum volume ellipsoid model.
level	Numeric value indicating the proportion of points to be included inside the ellipsoid model.
col	Plot color
lwd_axes	Line width for ellipsoid semi-axes.
lty_axes	Line type for ellipsoid semi-axes.
semiaxes	Logical. If TRUE, shows semi-axes of the ellipsoid.
add	Logical. If TRUE, add plot to existing plot (for 2D plots only).
...	Additional arguments to pass to base::plot, rgl::plot3d, rgl::wire3d, or other plotting functions

Value

A 2-dimensional or 3-dimensional plot depending on the input coordinates.

Examples

```
x <- rnorm(100)
y <- rnorm(100)
z <- rnorm(100)
# 2 dimensional plot
plot_ellipsoid(x, y, col = "darkgreen", xlab = "X-axis", ylab = "Y-axis",
               mve = TRUE, level = 0.95)
# 3 dimensional plot
plot_ellipsoid(x, y, z, col = "blue", xlab = "X-axis", ylab = "Y-axis",
               zlab = "Z-axis", mve = TRUE, level = 0.95)

# Examples using functions of the package
library(tenm)
data("abronia")
tempora_layers_dir <- system.file("extdata/bio",package = "tenm")
abt <- tenm::sp_temporal_data(occs = abronia,
                             longitude = "decimalLongitude",
                             latitude = "decimalLatitude",
                             sp_date_var = "year",
                             occ_date_format="y",
                             layers_date_format= "y",
                             layers_by_date_dir = tempora_layers_dir,
                             layers_ext="*.tif$")
abtc <- tenm::clean_dup_by_date(abt,threshold = 10/60)
future::plan("multisession",workers=2)
abex <- tenm::ex_by_date(abtc,train_prop=0.7)
future::plan("sequential")
x <- abex$temporal_df$bio_05
y <- abex$temporal_df$bio_06
z <- abex$temporal_df$bio_12
# 2D ellipsoid
tenm::plot_ellipsoid(x = x, y=y, semiaxes= TRUE,xlim=c(140,390))
tenm::plot_ellipsoid(x = x+100, y=y, semiaxes= TRUE,add=TRUE)
# 3D ellipsoid
tenm::plot_ellipsoid(x = x, y=y, z=z ,semiaxes= FALSE)
tenm::plot_ellipsoid(x = x+100, y=y, z=z ,semiaxes= FALSE,add=TRUE)
```

predict,sp.temporal.selection-method

Predict the potential distribution of species based on environmental conditions

Description

Predict the potential distribution of species based on environmental conditions

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'sp.temporal.selection'
predict(
  object,
  model_variables = NULL,
  layers = NULL,
  layers_path = NULL,
  layers_ext = NULL,
  mve = TRUE,
  level = 0.975,
  output = "suitability",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An object of class <code>sp.temporal.selection</code>
<code>model_variables</code>	A character vector specifying the variable names used to build the model.
<code>layers</code>	A <code>SpatRaster</code> object or a list where each element is a <code>SpatRaster</code> .
<code>layers_path</code>	Path to the directory containing raster layers.
<code>layers_ext</code>	File extension of the raster layers.
<code>mve</code>	Logical indicating whether to use the minimum volume ellipsoid algorithm.
<code>level</code>	Proportion of data to include inside the ellipsoid if <code>mve</code> is <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>output</code>	Character indicating if the model outputs "suitability" values or "mahalanobis" distances.
<code>...</code>	Additional parameters passed to ellipsoid_projection .

Details

This function predicts the potential distribution of a species based on environmental conditions represented by raster layers. The prediction is based on the model statistics and environmental variables specified in `'model_variables'`. If `'mve'` is `TRUE`, the minimum volume ellipsoid algorithm is used to model the niche space. The output can be either "suitability", or "mahalanobis", indicating distance to the niche center. Note that each `SpatRaster` in the `'layers'` parameter should have the same number of elements (layers) as `'model_variables'`. The predict method assumes that variables in each `SpatRaster` correspond to those in `'model_variables'`. If layers in the `'layers'` parameter are given as a list of objects of class `SpatRaster`, then the number of prediction layers will have the same number of elements in the list.

Value

A `SpatRaster` object representing predicted suitability values or Mahalanobis distances to niche center.

Examples

```

library(tenm)
data("abronia")
tempora_layers_dir <- system.file("extdata/bio",package = "tenm")
abt <- tenm::sp_temporal_data(occs = abronia,
                             longitude = "decimalLongitude",
                             latitude = "decimalLatitude",
                             sp_date_var = "year",
                             occ_date_format="y",
                             layers_date_format="y",
                             layers_by_date_dir = tempora_layers_dir,
                             layers_ext="*.tif$")
abtc <- tenm::clean_dup_by_date(abt,threshold = 10/60)
future::plan("multisession",workers=2)
abex <- tenm::ex_by_date(this_species = abtc,train_prop=0.7)
abbg <- tenm::bg_by_date(this_species = abex,
                        buffer_ngbs=NULL,n_bg=50000)
abbg <- tenm::bg_by_date(this_species = abex,
                        buffer_ngbs=10,n_bg=50000)
future::plan("sequential")
varcorrs <- tenm::correlation_finder(environmental_data =
                                     abex$env_data[, -ncol(abex$env_data)],
                                     method = "spearman",
                                     threshold = 0.8,
                                     verbose = FALSE)
mod_sel <- tenm::tenm_selection(this_species = abbg,
                               omr_criteria = 0.1,
                               ellipsoid_level=0.975,
                               vars2fit = varcorrs$descriptors,
                               nvars_to_fit=c(3,4),
                               proc = TRUE,
                               RandomPercent = 50,
                               NoOfIteration=1000,
                               parallel=TRUE,
                               n_cores=2)
# Prediction using variables path
layers_70_00_dir <- system.file("extdata/bio_1970_2000",package = "tenm")
# The if the 'model_variables' parameter is set to NULL, the method uses
# the first model in the results table (mod_sel$mods_table)
suit_1970_2000 <- predict(mod_sel,
                          model_variables = NULL,
                          layers_path = layers_70_00_dir,
                          layers_ext = ".tif$")
# You can select the modeling variables used to project the model
suit_1970_2000 <- predict(mod_sel,
                          model_variables = c("bio_01","bio_04",
                                              "bio_07","bio_12"),
                          layers_path = layers_70_00_dir,
                          layers_ext = ".tif$")

# Pass a list containing the paths of the modeling layers
layers_1939_2016 <- file.path(tempora_layers_dir,c("1939","2016"))

```

```

suit_1939_2016 <- predict(mod_sel,model_variables = NULL,
                        layers_path = layers_1939_2016,
                        layers_ext = ".tif$")
# Pass a list of raster layers
layers_1939 <- terra::rast(list.files(layers_1939_2016[1],
                                    pattern = ".tif$",full.names = TRUE))
layers_2016 <- terra::rast(list.files(layers_1939_2016[2],
                                    pattern = ".tif$",full.names = TRUE))
layers_1939 <- layers_1939[[c("bio_01","bio_04","bio_07")]]
layers_2016 <- layers_2016[[c("bio_01","bio_04","bio_07")]]
layers_list <- list(layers_1939,layers_2016)
suit_1939_2016 <- predict(object = mod_sel,
                        model_variables = c("bio_01","bio_04","bio_07"),
                        layers_path = NULL,
                        layers = layers_list,
                        layers_ext = ".tif$")

```

Description

Apply partial ROC tests to continuous niche models.

Usage

```

pROC(
  continuous_mod,
  test_data,
  n_iter = 1000,
  E_percent = 5,
  boost_percent = 50,
  rseed = FALSE,
  sub_sample = TRUE,
  sub_sample_size = 1000
)

```

Arguments

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| continuous_mod | A SpatRaster or numeric vector of the ecological niche model to be evaluated. If a numeric vector is provided, it should contain the values of the predicted suitability. |
| test_data | A numerical matrix, data.frame, or numeric vector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If data.frame or matrix, it should contain coordinates of the occurrences used to test the ecological niche model. Columns must be: longitude and latitude. |

	• If numeric vector, it should contain the values of the predicted suitability.
n_iter	Number of bootstrap iterations to perform for partial ROC calculations. Default is 1000.
E_percent	Numeric value from 0 to 100 used as the threshold (E) for partial ROC calculations. Default is 5.
boost_percent	Numeric value from 0 to 100 representing the percentage of testing data to use for bootstrap iterations in partial ROC. Default is 50.
rseed	Logical. Whether or not to set a random seed for reproducibility. Default is FALSE.
sub_sample	Logical. Indicates whether to use a subsample of the test data. Recommended for large datasets.
sub_sample_size	Size of the subsample to use for computing pROC values when sub_sample is TRUE.

Details

Partial ROC is calculated following Peterson et al. (2008; [doi:10.1016/j.ecolmodel.2007.11.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolmodel.2007.11.008)). This function is a modification of the PartialROC function, available at <https://github.com/narayanibarve/ENMGadgets>.

Value

A list of two elements:

- "pROC_summary": a data.frame containing the mean AUC value, AUC ratio calculated for each iteration and the p-value of the test.
- "pROC_results": a data.frame with four columns containing the AUC (auc_model), partial AUC (auc_pmodel), partial AUC of the random model (auc_prand) and the AUC ratio (auc_ratio) for each iteration.

References

Peterson, A.T. et al. (2008) Rethinking receiver operating characteristic analysis applications in ecological niche modeling. *Ecol. Modell.*, 213, 63–72. [doi:10.1016/j.ecolmodel.2007.11.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolmodel.2007.11.008)

Examples

```
data(abronia)
suit_1970_2000 <- terra::rast(system.file("extdata/suit_1970_2000.tif",
                                           package = "tenm"))
print(suit_1970_2000)
proc_test <- tenm::pROC(continuous_mod = suit_1970_2000,
                        test_data = abronia[,c("decimalLongitude",
                                                "decimalLatitude")],
                        n_iter = 500, E_percent=5,
                        boost_percent=50)
print(proc_test$pROC_summary)
```

`sp.temporal.bg-class` *S3 classes to organize data and results of tenm objects*

Description

S3 classes to organize data and results of tenm objects

Value

An object of class 'sp.temporal.bg'. The object inherits information from objects of classes 'sp.temporal.modeling' and 'sp.temporal.env'. This class adds environmental background information.

Author(s)

Luis Osorio-Olvera

`sp.temporal.env-class` *S3 classes to organize data and results of tenm objects*

Description

S3 classes to organize data and results of tenm objects

Value

An object of class 'sp.temporal.env' inheriting information from 'sp.temporal.env'. This object adds a data.frame of environmental values associated with occurrence data.

Author(s)

Luis Osorio-Olvera

`sp.temporal.modeling-class`
S3 classes to organize data and results of tenm objects

Description

S3 classes to organize data and results of tenm objects

Value

This object is a list comprising four elements: a) A data.frame containing occurrence records and layer information. b) A character vector specifying variable names. c) A character vector indicating the names of longitude and latitude variables. d) A character vector denoting the layers extension.

Author(s)

Luis Osorio-Olvera

`sp.temporal.selection-class`*S3 classes to organize data and results of tenm objects*

Description

S3 classes to organize data and results of tenm objects

Value

An object of class 'sp.temporal.selection'. This object inherits information from objects of classes 'sp.temporal.modeling', 'sp.temporal.env' and 'sp.temporal.bg'. The object stores the results of the model calibration and selection process in a data.frame.

Author(s)

Luis Osorio-Olvera

`sp_temporal_data`*Function to create a Species Temporal Data object (STD object).*

Description

Creates an object of class sp.temporal.modeling that contains a list with four attributes:

- temporal_df: A data frame with the following columns:
 - Longitude: Longitude coordinates of occurrence records.
 - Latitude: Latitude coordinates of occurrence records.
 - Date: Date variable indicating when the species were observed.
 - Layer Dates: Format of dates for each layer of environmental data.
 - Layers Path: Path to the bioclimatic layer corresponding to each year.
- sp_date_var: Name of the date variable column in the occurrence records.
- lon_lat_vars: Names of the longitude and latitude columns.
- layers_ext: Final extension format of the environmental information (e.g., ".tif").

Usage

```
sp_temporal_data(
  occs,
  longitude,
  latitude,
  sp_date_var,
  occ_date_format = "y",
  layers_date_format = "y",
  layers_by_date_dir,
  layers_ext = "*.tif$"
)
```

Arguments

<code>occs</code>	A data.frame with information about occurrence records of the species being modeled.
<code>longitude</code>	Name of the variable in 'occs' containing longitude data.
<code>latitude</code>	Name of the variable in 'occs' containing latitude data.
<code>sp_date_var</code>	Name of the date variable.
<code>occ_date_format</code>	Format of dates in occurrence records. Options: "y", "ym", "ymd", "mdy", "my", "dmy".
<code>layers_date_format</code>	Format of dates in raster layers. Options: "y", "ym", "ymd", "mdy", "my", "dmy".
<code>layers_by_date_dir</code>	Directory containing folders organized by date with raster layers of environmental information.
<code>layers_ext</code>	Extension or path of each raster layer archive (e.g., ".tif").

Details

The format of dates for each layer can be organized in a particular pattern, for example year/month/day ("ymd"), year/month ("ym"), just year ("y") or some other arrangement like month/year ("my"), month/year/day ("myd"), day/month/year ("dmy").

Value

Returns a `sp.temporal.modeling` object (list) with the coordinates of each occurrences points, the years of observation and the path to the temporal layers.

Examples

```
library(tenm)
#A data.frame with occurrences points information of Abronia graminea.
# See help(abronia)
data("abronia")
```

```
tempora_layers_dir <- system.file("extdata/bio",package = "tenm")
abt <- tenm::sp_temporal_data(occs = abronia,
                             longitude = "decimalLongitude",
                             latitude = "decimalLatitude",
                             sp_date_var = "year",
                             occ_date_format="y",
                             layers_date_format= "y",
                             layers_by_date_dir = tempora_layers_dir,
                             layers_ext="*.tif$")
```

tdf2swd

*Temporal data.frame to Samples With Data format***Description**

Converts a temporal data.frame to Samples With Data (SWD) table for use with other modeling platforms such as MaxEnt.

Usage

```
tdf2swd(this_species, sp_name = "sp")
```

Arguments

this_species An object of class sp.temporal.env (see [ex_by_date](#)) or sp.temporal.bg (see [bg_by_date](#)).

sp_name Character vector specifying the species name.

Value

A data.frame formatted as Samples With Data (SWD) table.

Examples

```
library(tenm)
data("abronia")
tempora_layers_dir <- system.file("extdata/bio",package = "tenm")
abt <- tenm::sp_temporal_data(occs = abronia,
                             longitude = "decimalLongitude",
                             latitude = "decimalLatitude",
                             sp_date_var = "year",
                             occ_date_format="y",
                             layers_date_format= "y",
                             layers_by_date_dir = tempora_layers_dir,
                             layers_ext="*.tif$")
abtc <- tenm::clean_dup_by_date(abt,threshold = 10/60)
future::plan("multisession",workers=2)
abex <- tenm::ex_by_date(this_species = abtc,
                        train_prop=0.7)
```

```

abbg <- tenm::bg_by_date(abex,
                        buffer_ngbs=10,n_bg=50000)
future::plan("sequential")
# SWD table for occurrence records
occ_swd <- tdf2swd(this_species=abex,sp_name="abro_gram")
# SWD table for background data
bg_swd <- tdf2swd(this_species=abbg)

```

tenm_selection	<i>Function to find the best n-dimensional ellipsoid model</i>
----------------	--

Description

Finds the best n-dimensional ellipsoid model using a model calibration and selection protocol for ellipsoid models.

Usage

```

tenm_selection(
  this_species,
  omr_criteria = 0.1,
  ellipsoid_level = 0.975,
  vars2fit,
  nvars_to_fit = c(2, 3),
  mve = TRUE,
  proc = TRUE,
  sub_sample = TRUE,
  sub_sample_size = 1000,
  RandomPercent = 50,
  NoOfIteration = 1000,
  parallel = TRUE,
  n_cores = 4
)

```

Arguments

<code>this_species</code>	An object of class <code>sp.temporal.env</code> representing species occurrence data organized by date. See ex_by_date .
<code>omr_criteria</code>	Omission rate criterion used to select the best models. See ellipsoid_selection for details
<code>ellipsoid_level</code>	Proportion of points to include inside the ellipsoid.
<code>vars2fit</code>	A vector of variable names to use in building the models.
<code>nvars_to_fit</code>	Number of variables used to build the models.
<code>mve</code>	Logical. If TRUE, a minimum volume ellipsoid will be computed.


```

proc = TRUE,
RandomPercent = 50,
NoOfIteration=1000,
parallel=TRUE,
n_cores=20)

# Project potential distribution using bioclimatic layers for 1970-2000
# period.
layers_70_00_dir <- system.file("extdata/bio_1970_2000",package = "tenm")
suit_1970_2000 <- predict(mod_sel,model_variables = NULL,
                           layers_path = layers_70_00_dir,
                           layers_ext = ".tif$")
terra::plot(suit_1970_2000)
colors <- c('#000004FF', '#040312FF', '#0B0725FF',
            '#0B0725FF', '#160B38FF', '#160B38FF',
            '#230C4CFF', '#310A5CFF', '#3F0966FF',
            '#4D0D6CFF', '#5A116EFF', '#67166EFF',
            '#741A6EFF', '#81206CFF', '#81206CFF',
            '#8E2469FF', '#9B2964FF', '#A82E5FFF',
            '#B53359FF', '#B53359FF', '#C03A50FF',
            '#CC4248FF', '#D74B3FFF', '#E05536FF',
            '#E9602CFF', '#EF6E21FF', '#F57B17FF',
            '#F8890CFF', '#FB9806FF', '#FB9806FF',
            '#FCA70DFF', '#FBB81DFF', '#F9C72FFF',
            '#F9C72FFF', '#F6D847FF', '#F2E763FF',
            '#F2E763FF', '#F3F585FF', '#FCFFA4FF',
            '#FCFFA4FF')
points(abtc$temporal_df[,1:2],pch=17,cex=1,
       col=rev(colors))
legend("topleft",legend = abtc$temporal_df$year[1:18],
       col =rev(colors[1:18]),
       cex=0.75,pch=17)
legend("topright",legend = unique(abtc$temporal_df$year[19:40]),
       col = rev(colors[19:40]),
       cex=0.75,pch=17)

```

Index

- * **datasets**
 - abronia, [3](#)
 - colors, [9](#)
- abronia, [3](#)
- bg_by_date, [3](#), [31](#), [33](#)
- cells2samp, [5](#)
- clean_dup, [6](#), [9](#)
- clean_dup_by_date, [8](#)
- colors, [9](#)
- correlation_finder, [10](#), [16](#)
- cov.mve, [11](#)
- cov.rob, [13](#), [17](#)
- cov_center, [11](#), [15](#)
- ellipsoid_omr, [12](#), [17](#)
- ellipsoid_projection, [14](#), [24](#)
- ellipsoid_selection, [16](#), [32](#), [33](#)
- ex_by_date, [4](#), [19](#), [31–33](#)
- inEllipsoid, [17](#), [20](#)
- metaras, [21](#)
- plot3d, [15](#)
- plot_ellipsoid, [22](#)
- predict
 - (predict, sp.temporal.selection-method), [23](#)
- predict, sp.temporal.selection-method, [23](#)
- pROC, [26](#), [33](#)
- sp.temporal.bg-class, [28](#)
- sp.temporal.env-class, [28](#)
- sp.temporal.modeling-class, [28](#)
- sp.temporal.selection-class, [29](#)
- sp_temporal_data, [8](#), [19](#), [29](#), [33](#)
- tdf2swd, [31](#)
- tenm_selection, [4](#), [32](#)