

# Package: rangr (via r-universe)

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**License** MIT + file LICENSE

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**Repository** <https://ropensci.r-universe.dev>

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---

 disp

*Simulating Dispersal*


---

### Description

This function simulates dispersal for each grid cell by calculating the number of individuals dispersing out of the cell and the number of individuals dispersing into the cell.

### Usage

```
disp(
  N_t,
  id,
  id_matrix,
  data_table,
  kernel,
```

```

    dens_dep,
    dlist,
    id_within,
    within_mask,
    border,
    planar,
    dist_resolution,
    max_dist,
    dist_bin,
    ncells_in_circle,
    cl = NULL
)

```

### Arguments

<code>N_t</code>	integer matrix representing population numbers at a single time step; NA indicates cells outside the study area
<code>id</code>	<a href="#">SpatRaster</a> object (of the same size as <code>N_t</code> ) with cell identifiers
<code>id_matrix</code>	id in matrix format
<code>data_table</code>	matrix that contains information about all cells in current time points
<code>kernel</code>	function defining dispersal kernel
<code>dens_dep</code>	character vector of length 1 specifying if the probability of settling in a target grid cell is (case-sensitive, default "K2N"): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "none" - fully random,</li> <li>• "K" - proportional to the carrying capacity of a target cell,</li> <li>• "K2N" - density-dependent, i.e. proportional to the ratio of carrying capacity of a target cell to the number of individuals already present in a target cell</li> </ul>
<code>dlist</code>	list with identifiers of target cells at a specified distance from a focal cell
<code>id_within</code>	integer vector with identifiers of cells inside the study area
<code>within_mask</code>	logical matrix that specifies boundaries of the study area
<code>border</code>	character vector of length 1 defining how to deal with borders (case-sensitive, default "absorbing"): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "reprising" - cells outside the study area are not allowed as targets for dispersal</li> <li>• "absorbing" - individuals that disperse outside the study area are removed from the population</li> </ul>
<code>planar</code>	logical vector of length 1; TRUE if input maps are planar rasters, FALSE if input maps are lon/lat rasters
<code>dist_resolution</code>	integer vector of length 1; dimension of one side of one cell of <code>id</code> ; in case of an irregular grid or lon/lat raster it is calculated during <a href="#">initialisation</a>
<code>max_dist</code>	distance (in the same units as used in the raster <code>id</code> ) specifying the maximum range at which identifiers of target dispersal cells are determined in advance (see <a href="#">initialise</a> )

dist_bin	numeric vector of length 1 with value $\geq 0$ ; in case of an irregular grid or lon/lat raster it is calculated during <a href="#">initialisation</a>
ncells_in_circle	numeric vector; number of cells on each distance
cl	if simulation is done in parallel, the name of a cluster object created by <a href="#">makeCluster</a>

### Details

The function is used by [sim](#) internally and is not intended to be called by the user. The parameters for this function are passed from a `sim_data` object created by [initialise](#).

Dispersal distance is expressed in original spatial units of the [SpatRaster](#) provided to the [sim](#) function (`n1_map` and `K_map`). However, it is internally converted to units of the simulation (i.e. the size of a single cell) by calculating `round(distance/resolution)`. If the selected dispersal distance is smaller than `resolution/2`, the individual does not disperse effectively and remains in the same cell. The dispersal rate (proportion of dispersing individuals) can be estimated from the dispersal kernel probability function by calculating the probability that the dispersal distance is greater than `resolution/2`.

### Value

The function returns a list that contains two matrices:

`em` - emigration matrix with the number of individuals that dispersed from each cell

`im` - immigration matrix with the number of individuals that dispersed to each cell

### Examples

```
# data preparation
library(terra)

n1_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/n1_small.tif", package = "rangr"))
K_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/K_small.tif", package = "rangr"))

sim_data <- initialise(
  n1_map = n1_small,
  K_map = K_small,
  r = log(2),
  rate = 1 / 1e3
)

# disp
disp_output <- disp(
  N_t = sim_data$n1_map,
  id = unwrap(sim_data$id),
  id_matrix = as.matrix(unwrap(sim_data$id), wide = TRUE),
  data_table = sim_data$data_table,
  kernel = sim_data$kernel,
  dens_dep = sim_data$dens_dep,
  dlist = sim_data$dlist,
  id_within = sim_data$id_within,
  within_mask = sim_data$within_mask,
```

```

border = sim_data$border,
planar = sim_data$planar,
dist_resolution = sim_data$dist_resolution,
max_dist = sim_data$max_dist,
dist_bin = sim_data$dist_bin,
ncells_in_circle = sim_data$ncells_in_circle
)

# immigration and emigration matrices
names(dispatch_output)

```

---

get_observations	<i>Observation Process</i>
------------------	----------------------------

---

### Description

This function simulates an observation process. It accepts the `sim_results` object, which is generated by the `sim` function, and applies the virtual ecologist approach on the `N_map` component of the object. The function returns a `data.frame` with the 'observed' abundances.

### Usage

```

get_observations(
  sim_data,
  sim_results,
  type = c("random_one_layer", "random_all_layers", "from_data", "monitoring_based"),
  obs_error = c("rlnorm", "rbinom"),
  obs_error_param = NULL,
  ...
)

```

### Arguments

<code>sim_data</code>	<code>sim_data</code> object from <code>initialise</code> containing simulation parameters
<code>sim_results</code>	<code>sim_results</code> object; returned by <code>sim</code> function
<code>type</code>	character vector of length 1; describes the sampling type (case-sensitive): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"random_one_layer" - random selection of cells for which abundances are sampled; the same set of selected cells is used across all time steps.</li> <li>"random_all_layers" - random selection of cells for which abundances are sampled; a new set of cells is selected for each time step.</li> <li>"from_data" - user-defined selection of cells for which abundances are sampled; the user is required to provide a <code>data.frame</code> containing three columns: "x", "y" and "time_step".</li> </ul>

- "monitoring\_based" - user-defined selection of cells for which abundances are sampled; the user is required to provide a matrix object with two columns: "x" and "y"; the abundance from given cell is sampled by different virtual observers in different time steps; a geometric distribution (`rgeom`) is employed to define whether a survey will be conducted by the same observer for several years or not conducted at all.
- `obs_error` character vector of length 1; type of the distribution that defines the observation process: "`rlnorm`" (the log normal distribution) or "`rbinom`" (the binomial distribution)
- `obs_error_param` numeric vector of length 1; standard deviation (on a log scale) of the random noise in observation process generated from the log-normal distribution (`rlnorm`) or probability of detection (success) when the binomial distribution ("`rbinom`") is used.
- ...
- other necessary internal parameters:
- `prop`  
numeric vector of length 1; proportion of cells to be sampled (default `prop = 0.1`); used when `type = "random_one_layer"` or "`random_all_layers`",
  - `points`  
data.frame or matrix with 3 numeric columns named "x", "y", and "time\_step" containing coordinates and time steps from which observations should be obtained; used when `type = "from_data"`,
  - `cells_coords`  
data.frame or matrix with 2 columns named "x" and "y"; survey plots coordinates; used when `type = "monitoring_based"`
  - `prob`  
numeric vector of length 1; a parameter defining the shape of `rgeom` distribution; defines whether an observation will be made by the same observer for several years, and whether it will not be made at all (default `prob = 0.3`); used when `type = "monitoring_based"`
  - `progress_bar`  
logical vector of length 1; determines if a progress bar for observation process should be displayed (default `progress_bar = FALSE`); used when `type = "monitoring_based"`

## Value

data.frame object with geographic coordinates, time steps, estimated abundance, observation error (if `obs_error_param` is provided), and observer identifiers (if `type = "monitoring_based"`). If `type = "from_data"`, returned object is sorted in the same order as the input points.

## Examples

```
## Not run:

library(terra)
n1_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/n1_small.tif", package = "rangr"))
K_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/K_small.tif", package = "rangr"))
```

```
# prepare data
sim_data <- initialise(
  n1_map = n1_small,
  K_map = K_small,
  r = log(2),
  rate = 1 / 1e3
)

sim_1 <- sim(obj = sim_data, time = 110, burn = 10)

# 1. random_one_layer
sample1 <- get_observations(
  sim_data,
  sim_1,
  type = "random_one_layer",
  prop = 0.1
)

# 2. random_all_layers
sample2 <- get_observations(
  sim_data,
  sim_1,
  type = "random_all_layers",
  prop = 0.15
)

# 3. from_data
sample3 <- get_observations(
  sim_data,
  sim_1,
  type = "from_data",
  points = observations_points
)

# 4. monitoring_based
# define observations sites
all_points <- xyFromCell(unwrap(sim_data$id), cells(unwrap(sim_data$K_map)))
sample_idx <- sample(1:nrow(all_points), size = 20)
sample_points <- all_points[sample_idx, ]

sample4 <- get_observations(
  sim_data,
  sim_1,
  type = "monitoring_based",
  cells_coords = sample_points,
  prob = 0.3,
  progress_bar = TRUE
)

# 5. noise "rlnorm"
sample5 <- get_observations(sim_data,
  sim_1,
```

```

    type = "random_one_layer",
    obs_error = "rlnorm",
    obs_error_param = log(1.2)
  )

# 6. noise "rbinom"
sample6 <- get_observations(sim_data,
  sim_1,
  type = "random_one_layer",
  obs_error = "rbinom",
  obs_error_param = 0.8
)

## End(Not run)

```

---

growth

*Population Growth Functions*

---

## Description

Population growth functions are used during simulation conducted by the `sim` function. The user is required to specify the name of a growth function while initialising the `sim_data` object using `initialise`.

## Usage

```
exponential(x, r, ...)
```

```
ricker(x, r, K, A = NA)
```

```
gompertz(x, r, K, A = NA)
```

## Arguments

x	number of individuals
r	intrinsic population growth rate
...	not used, added for compatibility reasons
K	carrying capacity
A	coefficient of Allee effect (A <= 0: weak, A > 0: strong, NA: none)

## Details

x can be a vector, matrix, `SpatRaster` or any other R object for which basic arithmetic operations produce valid results. These functions are intended to be used in the `sim` function, where x is a matrix of the same dimensions as the `SpatRaster` object specified in `n1_map` parameter.



**Value**

Object of the same dimensions as `x` that contains expected number of individuals in the next time step.

**References**

Boukal, D. S., & Berec, L. (2002). Single-species models of the Allee effect: extinction boundaries, sex ratios and mate encounters. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 218(3), 375-394. doi:10.1006/jtbi.2002.3084

Gompertz, B. (1825) On the Nature of the Function Expressive of the Law of Human Mortality, and on a New Mode of Determining the Value of Life Contingencies. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, 115, 513-583. doi:10.1098/rstl.1825.0026

Ricker, W.E. (1954) Stock and Recruitment. *Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada*, 11, 559-623. doi:10.1139/f54039

Hostetler, J.A. and Chandler, R.B. (2015), Improved state-space models for inference about spatial and temporal variation in abundance from count data. *Ecology*, 96: 1713-1723. doi:10.1890/14-1487.1

Courchamp, F., L. Berec and J. Gascoigne. 2008. *Allee Effects in Ecology and Conservation*. Oxford University Press, New York. 256 pp. ISBN 978-0-19-857030-1

**Examples**

```
x <- 1:10
exponential(x, r = 0.4)

ricker(x, r = 2, K = 5)
ricker(x, r = 2, K = 5, A = -5)

gompertz(x, r = 1.2, K = 5)
gompertz(x, r = 1.2, K = 5, A = 5)
```

---

`initialise`*Prepare Data Required To Perform A Simulation*

---

**Description**

This function generates a `sim_data` object containing all the necessary information required to run a simulation by the `sim` function. The input maps (`n1_map` and `K_map`) can be in the Cartesian or longitude/latitude coordinate system.

**Usage**

```

initialise(
  n1_map,
  K_map,
  K_sd = 0,
  r,
  r_sd = 0,
  growth = "gompertz",
  A = NA,
  dens_dep = c("K2N", "K", "none"),
  border = c("reprising", "absorbing"),
  kernel_fun = "rexp",
  ...,
  max_dist = NA,
  calculate_dist = TRUE,
  dlist = NULL,
  progress_bar = TRUE,
  quiet = FALSE
)

```

**Arguments**

n1_map	<a href="#">SpatRaster</a> object with one layer; population numbers in every grid cell at the first time step
K_map	<a href="#">SpatRaster</a> object with one layer; carrying capacity map (if K is constant across time) or maps (if K is time-varying)
K_sd	numeric vector of length 1 with value $\geq 0$ (default 0); this parameter can be used if additional environmental stochasticity is required; if $K\_sd > 0$ , random numbers are generated from a log-normal distribution with the mean $K\_map$ and standard deviation $K\_sd$
r	numeric vector of length 1; intrinsic population growth rate
r_sd	numeric vector of length 1 with value $\geq 0$ (default 0); if additional demographic stochasticity is required, $r\_sd > 0$ is the standard deviation for a normal distribution around $r$ (defined for each time step)
growth	character vector of length 1; the name of a population growth function, either defined in <a href="#">growth</a> or provided by the user (case-sensitive, default "gompertz")
A	numeric vector of length 1; strength of the Allee effect (see the <a href="#">growth</a> function)
dens_dep	character vector of length 1 specifying if the probability of settling in a target grid cell is (case-sensitive, default "K2N"): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "none" - fully random,</li> <li>• "K" - proportional to the carrying capacity of a target cell,</li> <li>• "K2N" - density-dependent, i.e. proportional to the ratio of carrying capacity of a target cell to the number of individuals already present in a target cell</li> </ul>
border	character vector of length 1 defining how to deal with borders (case-sensitive, default "absorbing"):

- "reprising" - cells outside the study area are not allowed as targets for dispersal
- "absorbing" - individuals that disperse outside the study area are removed from the population

kernel_fun	character vector of length 1; name of a random number generation function defining a dispersal kernel (case-sensitive, default "rexp")
...	any parameters required by kernel_fun
max_dist	numeric vector of length 1; maximum distance of dispersal to pre-calculate target cells
calculate_dist	logical vector of length 1; determines if target cells will be precalculated
dlist	list; target cells at a specified distance calculated for every cell within the study area
progress_bar	logical vector of length 1; determines if progress bar for calculating distances should be displayed
quiet	logical vector of length 1; determines if messages should be displayed

## Details

The most time-consuming part of computations performed by the `sim` function is the simulation of dispersal. To speed it up, a list containing indexes of target cells at a specified distance from a focal cell is calculated in advance and stored in a `dlist` slot. The `max_dist` parameter sets the maximum distance at which this pre-calculation is performed. If `max_dist` is `NULL`, it is set to 0.99 quantile from the `kernel_fun`. All distance calculations are always based on metres if the input maps are latitude/longitude. For planar input maps, distances are calculated in map units, which are typically metres, but check the `crs()` if in doubt.

If the input maps are in the Cartesian coordinate system and the grid cells are squares, then the distances between cells are calculated using the `distance` function from the `terra` package. These distances are later divided by the resolution of the input maps.

For input maps with grid cells in shapes other than squares (e.g. with rectangular cells or longitude/latitude coordinate system), the distance resolution is calculated by finding the shortest distance between each "queen" type neighbor. All distances calculated by the `distance` function are further divided by this distance resolution. To avoid discontinuities in the distances at which the target cells are located, an additional parameter `dist_bin` is calculated as half of the maximum distance between each "queen" type neighbour. It is used to expand the distances at which target cells are located from a single number to a range.

NA in the input maps represents cells outside the study area.

The `K_get_interpolation` function can be used to prepare `K_map` that changes over time. This may be useful, when simulating environmental change or exploring the effects of ecological disturbances.

## Value

Object of class `sim_data` which inherits from `list`. This object contains all necessary information to perform a simulation using `sim` function.

## References

Hijmans R (2024). terra: Spatial Data Analysis. R package version 1.7-81, <https://rspatial.github.io/terra/>, <https://rspatial.org/>

Solymos P, Zawadzki Z (2023). pbapply: Adding Progress Bar to '\*apply' Functions. R package version 1.7-2, <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=pbapply>.

## See Also

[update](#)

## Examples

```
## Not run:

# input maps
library(terra)

n1_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/n1_small.tif", package = "rangr"))
K_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/K_small.tif", package = "rangr"))
K_small_changing <- rast(system.file("input_maps/K_small_changing.tif",
                                     package = "rangr"))
n1_small_lon_lat <- rast(system.file("input_maps/n1_small_lon_lat.tif", package = "rangr"))
K_small_lon_lat <- rast(system.file("input_maps/K_small_lon_lat.tif", package = "rangr"))

# basic example
sim_data_1 <- initialise(
  n1_map = n1_small,
  K_map = K_small,
  r = log(2),
  rate = 1 / 1e3
)

# example with changing environment
K_interpolated <- K_get_interpolation(
  K_small_changing,
  K_time_points = c(1, 25, 50)
)

sim_data_2 <- initialise(
  n1_map = n1_small,
  K_map = K_interpolated,
  r = log(2),
  rate = 1 / 1e3
)

# example with lon/lat rasters
sim_data_3 <- initialise(
  n1_map = n1_small_lon_lat,
  K_map = K_small_lon_lat,
  r = log(2),
  rate = 1 / 1e3
)
```

```

)

# example without progress bar and messages
sim_data_4 <- initialise(
  n1_map = n1_small, K_map = K_small, K_sd = 0.1, r = log(5),
  r_sd = 4, growth = "ricker", rate = 1 / 200,
  max_dist = 5000, dens_dep = "K2N", progress_bar = FALSE, quiet = TRUE
)

## End(Not run)

```

---

K\_big.tif

*Example Of Carrying Capacity Map (Big)*


---

### Description

[SpatRaster](#) object that can be used as a carrying capacity map to [initialise](#) data necessary to perform a simulation with the [sim](#) function. This map is compatible with [n1\\_big.tif](#).

### Format

[SpatRaster](#) object with 100 rows and 100 columns containing integer values 0-25 and NA's indicating unsuitable areas.

### Source

Data generated in-house to serve as an example (using spatial autocorrelation).

### Examples

```
system.file("input_maps/K_big.tif", package = "rangr")
```

---

K\_big\_lon\_lat.tif

*Example Of Carrying Capacity Map (Big)*


---

### Description

[SpatRaster](#) object representing a carrying capacity map projected to WGS 84 (CRS84) from the original raster [K\\_big](#). This map can be used as a carrying capacity map to [initialise](#) data necessary to perform a simulation with the [sim](#) function. It is compatible with the [n1\\_big\\_lon\\_lat.tif](#) raster.

**Format**

[SpatRaster](#) object with 74 rows and 125 columns containing integer values 0-25 and NA's indicating unsuitable areas.

**Source**

Data generated in-house to serve as an example (using spatial autocorrelation).

**Examples**

```
system.file("input_maps/K_big_lon_lat.tif", package = "rangr")
```

---

K\_get\_interpolation    *Prepare Time-Varying Carrying Capacity Maps*

---

**Description**

This function linearly interpolates values in a series of carrying capacity maps.

**Usage**

```
K_get_interpolation(K_map, K_time_points = NULL, time = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

K_map	<a href="#">SpatRaster</a> object with carrying capacity maps for each K_time_points
K_time_points	integer vector; time for each layer in K_map, should contain unique values
time	integer vector of length 1; number of total time steps required (this is defined when evoking the function <a href="#">sim</a> ).

**Details**

To simulate dynamic environmental scenarios (e.g. climate change, land use change, ecological disturbance, etc.) one needs to provide time-varying carrying capacity maps.

Either K\_time\_points or the time parameter is needed to perform interpolation. If the interpolation should be calculated between two carrying capacity maps, there is no need to pass the time points, because 1 will be set as the starting time point and time will be used as the ending point. On the other hand, in the absence of the time argument, the maximum element of K\_time\_points is considered to be the ending point for the interpolation.

**Value**

[SpatRaster](#) object with number of layers equal to time.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:

# data preparation
library(terra)

n1_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/n1_small.tif", package = "rangr"))
K_small_changing <- rast(system.file("input_maps/K_small_changing.tif",
package = "rangr"))

K_interpolated_01 <- K_get_interpolation(
  K_small_changing,
  K_time_points = c(1, 10, 15)
)

K_two_layers <- subset(
  K_small_changing,
  c(1, 2)
)
K_interpolated_02 <- K_get_interpolation(
  K_two_layers,
  time = 15
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

K\_small.tif

*Example Of Carrying Capacity Map (Small)*

---

**Description**

[SpatRaster](#) object that can be used a carrying capacity map to [initialise](#) data necessary to perform a simulation with the [sim](#) function. This map is compatible with [n1\\_small.tif](#).

**Format**

[SpatRaster](#) object with 15 rows and 10 columns containing integer values 0-100 and NA's indicating unsuitable areas.

**Source**

Data generated in-house to serve as an example (using spatial autocorrelation).

**Examples**

```
system.file("input_maps/K_small.tif", package = "rangr")
```

---

K\_small\_changing.tif *Example Of Changing Carrying Capacity Maps (Small)*

---

### Description

`SpatRaster` object that can be used as carrying capacity maps to `initialise` data necessary to perform a simulation with the `sim` function. To utilise these maps in `initialise` the user first must use `K_get_interpolation` to generate a map for every time step of the simulation. These maps are compatible with `n1_small.tif`. Each subsequent map contains a virtual environment with greater carrying capacity than the previous one.

### Format

`SpatRaster` object with 3 layers, each has 15 rows and 10 columns containing integer values 0-170 and NA's that indicates unsuitable areas.

### Source

Data generated in-house to serve as an example (using spatial autocorrelation).

### Examples

```
system.file("input_maps/K_small_changing.tif", package = "rangr")
```

---

K\_small\_changing\_lon\_lat.tif  
*Example Of Changing Carrying Capacity Maps (Small)*

---

### Description

`SpatRaster` object representing changing carrying capacity maps projected to WGS 84 (CRS84) from the original raster `K_small_changing`. These maps can be used as carrying capacity maps to `initialise` data necessary to perform a simulation with the `sim` function. To utilise these maps in `initialise` the user must first use `K_get_interpolation` to generate a map for every time step of the simulation. These maps are compatible with the `n1_small_lon_lat.tif` raster.

### Format

`SpatRaster` object with 3 layers, each having 12 rows and 14 columns containing integer values 0-170 and NA's indicating unsuitable areas.

### Source

Data generated in-house to serve as an example (using spatial autocorrelation).



**Examples**

```
system.file("input_maps/K_small_changing_lon_lat.tif", package = "rangr")
```

---

K\_small\_lon\_lat.tif      *Example Of Carrying Capacity Map (Small)*

---

**Description**

[SpatRaster](#) object that represents a carrying capacity map projected to WGS 84 (CRS84) from the original raster K\_small. This map can be used as a carrying capacity map to [initialise](#) data necessary to perform a simulation with the [sim](#) function. It is compatible with the n1\_small\_lon\_lat.tif raster.

**Format**

[SpatRaster](#) object with 12 rows and 14 columns containing integer values 0-100 and NA's indicating unsuitable areas.

**Source**

Data generated in-house to serve as an example (using spatial autocorrelation).

**Examples**

```
system.file("input_maps/K_small_lon_lat.tif", package = "rangr")
```

---

n1\_big.tif      *Example Of Abundance Map At First Time Step Of The Simulation (Big)*

---

**Description**

[SpatRaster](#) object that can be used as a simulation starting point to [initialise](#) data necessary to perform a simulation with the [sim](#) function. This map is compatible with K\_big.tif map.

**Format**

[SpatRaster](#) object with 100 rows and 100 columns containing integer values 0-50 and NA's that indicates unsuitable areas.

**Source**

Data generated in-house to serve as an example.

**Examples**

```
system.file("input_maps/n1_big.tif", package = "rangr")
```

---

n1_big_lon_lat.tif	<i>Example Of Abundance Map At First Time Step Of The Simulation (Big)</i>
--------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------

---

**Description**

[SpatRaster](#) object representing an abundance map at the first time step of the simulation projected to WGS 84 (CRS84) from the original raster n1\_big. This map can be used as a simulation starting point to [initialise](#) data necessary to perform a simulation with the [sim](#) function. It is compatible with the K\_big\_lon\_lat.tif map.

**Format**

[SpatRaster](#) object with 74 rows and 125 columns containing integer values 0-50 and NA's indicating unsuitable areas.

**Source**

Data generated in-house to serve as an example.

**Examples**

```
system.file("input_maps/n1_big_lon_lat.tif", package = "rangr")
```

---

n1_small.tif	<i>Example Of Abundance Map At First Time Step Of The Simulation (Small)</i>
--------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------

---

**Description**

[SpatRaster](#) object that can be used as a simulation starting point to [initialise](#) data necessary to perform a simulation with the [sim](#) function. This map is compatible with K\_small.tif and K\_small\_changing.tif maps.

**Format**

[SpatRaster](#) object with 15 rows and 10 columns containing integer values 0-10 and NA's indicating unsuitable areas.

**Source**

Data generated in-house to serve as an example.

**Examples**

```
system.file("input_maps/n1_small.tif", package = "rangr")
```

---

n1\_small\_lon\_lat.tif *Example Of Abundance Map At First Time Step Of The Simulation (Small)*

---

**Description**

[SpatRaster](#) object representing an abundance map at the first time step of the simulation projected to WGS 84 (CRS84) from the original raster n1\_small. This map can be used as a simulation starting point to [initialise](#) data necessary to perform a simulation with the [sim](#) function. It is compatible with the K\_small\_lon\_lat.tif and K\_small\_changing\_lon\_lat.tif maps.

**Format**

[SpatRaster](#) object with 12 rows and 14 columns containing integer values 0-10 and NA's indicating unsuitable areas.

**Source**

Data generated in-house to serve as an example.

**Examples**

```
system.file("input_maps/n1_small_lon_lat.tif", package = "rangr")
```

---

observations\_points *Example Of Observation Points List*

---

**Description**

A data.frame containing a sample input data to the function [get\\_observations](#) when type argument is set to "from\_file". This data is compatible with n1\_small.tif, K\_small.tif and K\_small\_changing.tif maps.

**Usage**

```
observations_points
```

**Format**

A data frame with 1500 rows and 3 variables:

**x** x coordinate

**y** y coordinate

**time\_step** time\_step at which the abundances should be observed

**Source**

Data generated in-house to serve as an example

---

plot.sim_results	<i>Plot sim_results Object</i>
------------------	--------------------------------

---

**Description**

Plots abundances obtained during simulation.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'sim_results'
plot(x, template = NULL, time_points = NULL, range, type, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<b>x</b>	sim_results object; returned by <a href="#">sim</a>
<b>template</b>	<a href="#">SpatRaster</a> object; can be used as a template to create returned object
<b>time_points</b>	numeric vector; specifies points in time from which plots will be generated
<b>range</b>	numeric vector of length 2; range of values to be used for the legend (if type = "continuous"), which by default is calculated from the N_map slot of sim_result object
<b>type</b>	character vector of length 1; type of map: "continuous" (default), "classes" or "interval" (case-sensitive)
<b>...</b>	further arguments passed to <a href="#">terra::plot</a>

**Value**

[SpatRaster](#) object with as many layers as the length of time\_points parameter

## Examples

```
## Not run:
library(terra)

n1_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/n1_small.tif", package = "rangr"))
K_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/K_small.tif", package = "rangr"))

sim_data <- initialise(
  n1_map = n1_small,
  K_map = K_small,
  r = log(2),
  rate = 1 / 1e3
)
sim_res <- sim(sim_data, time = 10)
plot(sim_res)
plot(sim_res, template = n1_small, time_points = c(1, 10))

# plot specific area
plot(sim_res, xlim = c(4, 10), ylim = c(0, 10))
plot(sim_res, ext = c(4, 10, 0, 10))
plot(sim_res, template = n1_small, ext = c(274000, 280000, 610000, 620000))

## End(Not run)
```

---

print.sim_data	<i>Print sim_data Object</i>
----------------	------------------------------

---

## Description

Print sim\_data Object

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sim_data'
print(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

x	sim_data object; returned by the <a href="#">initialise</a> function
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods; currently none specified

## Value

sim\_data object is invisibly returned (the x param)

**Examples**

```
library(terra)

n1_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/n1_small.tif", package = "rangr"))
K_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/K_small.tif", package = "rangr"))

sim_data <- initialise(
  n1_map = n1_small,
  K_map = K_small,
  r = log(2),
  rate = 1 / 1e3
)
print(sim_data)
```

---

print.sim\_results      *Print sim\_results Object*

---

**Description**

Print sim\_results Object

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'sim_results'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x                    sim\_results object; returned by the `sim` function  
 ...                 further arguments passed to or from other methods; none specified

**Value**

sim\_results object is invisibly returned (the x param)

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
library(terra)

n1_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/n1_small.tif", package = "rangr"))
K_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/K_small.tif", package = "rangr"))

sim_data <- initialise(
  n1_map = n1_small,
  K_map = K_small,
  r = log(2),
  rate = 1 / 1e3
```

```
)  
sim_res <- sim(obj = sim_data, time = 20, burn = 5)  
print(sim_res)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

```
print.summary.sim_data
```

*Print summary.sim\_data Object*

---

## Description

Print summary.sim\_data Object

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.sim_data'  
print(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

x summary.sim\_data object; returned by [summary.sim\\_data](#) function  
... further arguments passed to or from other methods; currently none specified

## Value

None

## Examples

```
# data preparation  
library(terra)  
  
n1_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/n1_small.tif", package = "rangr"))  
K_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/K_small.tif", package = "rangr"))  
  
sim_data <- initialise(  
  n1_map = n1_small,  
  K_map = K_small,  
  r = log(2),  
  rate = 1 / 1e3  
)  
summary_sim_data <- summary(sim_data)  
print(summary_sim_data)
```

---

```
print.summary.sim_results
```

*Print summary.sim\_results Object*

---

## Description

Print summary.sim\_results Object

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.sim_results'  
print(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

x	summary.sim_results object; returned by <a href="#">summary.sim_results</a> function
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods; currently none specified

## Value

None

## Examples

```
# data preparation  
library(terra)  
  
n1_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/n1_small.tif", package = "rangr"))  
K_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/K_small.tif", package = "rangr"))  
  
sim_data <- initialise(  
  n1_map = n1_small,  
  K_map = K_small,  
  r = log(2),  
  rate = 1 / 1e3  
)  
sim_results <- sim(sim_data, time = 10)  
summary_sim_results <- summary(sim_results)  
print(summary_sim_results)
```



---

 sim *Mechanistic Metapopulation Simulator*


---

**Description**

This function simulates population growth and dispersal providing a given environmental scenario. All parameters for the simulation must be set in advance using [initialise](#).

**Usage**

```
sim(
  obj,
  time,
  burn = 0,
  return_mu = FALSE,
  cl = NULL,
  progress_bar = TRUE,
  quiet = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

obj	sim_data object created by <a href="#">initialise</a> containing all simulation parameters and necessary data
time	positive integer vector of length 1; number of time steps simulated
burn	positive integer vector of length 1; the number of burn-in time steps that are discarded from the output
return_mu	logical vector of length 1; if TRUE demographic process return expected values; if FALSE the <a href="#">rpois</a> function should be used
cl	an optional cluster object created by <a href="#">makeCluster</a> needed for parallel calculations
progress_bar	logical vector of length 1 determines if progress bar for simulation should be displayed
quiet	logical vector of length 1; determines if warnings should be displayed

**Details**

This is the main simulation module. It takes the `sim_data` object prepared by [initialise](#) and runs simulation for a given number of time steps. The initial (specified by the `burn` parameter) time steps are skipped and discarded from the output. Computations can be done in parallel if the name of a cluster created by [makeCluster](#) is provided.

Generally, at each time step, simulation consists of two phases: local dynamics and dispersal.

Local dynamics (which connects habitat patches in time) is defined by the function [growth](#). This parameter is specified while creating the `obj` using [initialise](#), but can be later modified by using the [update](#) function. Population growth can be either exponential or density-dependent, and the

regulation is implemented by the use of Gompertz or Ricker models (with a possibility of providing any other, user defined function). For every cell, the expected population density during the next time step is calculated from the corresponding number of individuals currently present in this cell, and the actual number of individuals is set by drawing a random number from the Poisson distribution using this expected value. This procedure introduces a realistic randomness, however additional levels of random variability can be incorporated by providing parameters of both demographic and environmental stochasticity while specifying the `sim_data` object using the `initialise` function (parameters `r_sd` and `K_sd`, respectively).

To simulate dispersal (which connects habitat patches in space), for each individual in a given cell, a dispersal distance is randomly drawn from the dispersal kernel density function. Then, each individual is translocated to a randomly chosen cell at this distance apart from the current location. For more details, see the `disp` function.

### Value

This function returns an object of class `sim_results` which is a list containing the following components:

- `extinction` - TRUE if population is extinct or FALSE otherwise
- `simulated_time` - number of simulated time steps without the burn-in ones
- `N_map` - 3-dimensional array representing spatio-temporal variability in population numbers. The first two dimensions correspond to the spatial aspect of the output and the third dimension represents time.

In case of a total extinction, a simulation is stopped before reaching the specified number of time steps. If the population died out before reaching the burn threshold, then nothing can be returned and an error occurs.

### References

Solymos P, Zawadzki Z (2023). `pbapply`: Adding Progress Bar to '\*apply' Functions. R package version 1.7-2, <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=pbapply>.

### See Also

[get\\_observations](#)

### Examples

```
## Not run:

# data preparation
library(terra)

n1_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/n1_small.tif", package = "rangr"))
K_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/K_small.tif", package = "rangr"))

sim_data <- initialise(
  n1_map = n1_small,
  K_map = K_small,
```

```
    r = log(2),
    rate = 1 / 1e3
  )

# simulation
sim_1 <- sim(obj = sim_data, time = 20)

# simulation with burned time steps
sim_2 <- sim(obj = sim_data, time = 20, burn = 10)

# example with parallelization
library(parallel)
cl <- makeCluster(detectCores())

# parallelized simulation
sim_3 <- sim(obj = sim_data, time = 20, cl = cl)
stopCluster(cl)

# visualisation
plot(
  sim_1,
  time_points = 20,
  template = sim_data$K_map
)

plot(
  sim_1,
  time_points = c(1, 5, 10, 20),
  template = sim_data$K_map
)

plot(
  sim_1,
  template = sim_data$K_map
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

subset.sim\_results      *Subset of Given Time Points from sim\_results Object*

---

### **Description**

This function creates a subset of given time points from the `sim_results` object.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'sim_results'  
subset(x, from = NULL, time_points = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	sim_results object; returned by the <code>sim</code> function
from	numeric vector of length 1; indicates the starting time point from which all time point should be kept
time_points	numeric vector; indicates all time points to keep
...	further arguments to be passed to or from other methods

**Details**

Either `from` or `time_points` argument has to be specified. Time point passed by the `from` argument will be set as a cutoff point and all abundances for previous time points will be discarded.

**Value**

sim\_results object with only selected `time_points` present in the `N_map` slot

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
# data preparation  
library(terra)  
  
n1_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/n1_small.tif", package = "rangr"))  
K_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/K_small.tif", package = "rangr"))  
  
sim_data <- initialise(  
  n = n1_small,  
  r = log(2),  
  K_map = K_small,  
  max_dist = 1000,  
  rate = 1 / 1e3  
)  
  
sim_results <- sim(sim_data, time = 10)  
summary(sim_results)  
  
sim_results_cropped <- subset(sim_results, time_points = c(1:2))  
summary(sim_results_cropped)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

summary.sim\_data      *Summary Of sim\_data Object*

---

**Description**

Summary Of sim\_data Object

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'sim_data'  
summary(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object            sim\_data object; returned by `initialise` function  
...               further arguments passed to or from other methods; currently none specified

**Value**

summary.sim\_data object

**Examples**

```
# data preparation  
library(terra)  
  
n1_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/n1_small.tif", package = "rangr"))  
K_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/K_small.tif", package = "rangr"))  
  
sim_data <- initialise(  
  n1_map = n1_small,  
  K_map = K_small,  
  r = log(2),  
  rate = 1 / 1e3  
)  
summary(sim_data)
```

---

summary.sim\_results      *Summary Of sim\_results Object*

---

**Description**

Summary Of sim\_results Object

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'sim_results'
summary(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

```
object      sim_results object; returned by sim function
...         further arguments passed to or from other methods; none specified
```

**Value**

```
summary.sim_results object
```

**Examples**

```
# data preparation
library(terra)

n1_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/n1_small.tif", package = "rangr"))
K_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/K_small.tif", package = "rangr"))

sim_data <- initialise(
  n1_map = n1_small,
  K_map = K_small,
  r = log(2),
  rate = 1 / 1e3
)

# simulation
sim_results <- sim(sim_data, time = 10)
summary(sim_results)
```

---

to\_rast

*Transformation sim\_results To Raster*


---

**Description**

This function transforms selected subset of abundance matrices from `sim_results` into `SpatRaster` object. Layers are specified by `time_points`, which can be one or multiple points in time.

**Usage**

```
to_rast(sim_results, time_points = sim_results$simulated_time, template = NULL)
```

## Arguments

sim_results	sim_results object created by <code>sim</code>
time_points	numeric vector of length 1 or more; specifies points in time from which <code>SpatRaster</code> will be created - as default the last year of simulation; if <code>length(time_points) &gt; 0</code> <code>SpatRaster</code> will be returned with layers for each element of <code>time_points</code>
template	<code>SpatRaster</code> object; can be used as a template to create returned object

## Value

`SpatRaster` based on `sim_results` object with layers corresponding to `time_points`.

## References

Hijmans R (2024). terra: Spatial Data Analysis. R package version 1.7-81, <https://rspatial.github.io/terra/>, <https://rspatial.org/>

## Examples

```
## Not run:

# data preparation
library(terra)

n1_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/n1_small.tif", package = "rangr"))
K_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/K_small.tif", package = "rangr"))

sim_data <- initialise(
  n1_map = n1_small,
  K_map = K_small,
  r = log(2),
  rate = 1 / 1e3
)

# simulation
sim_1 <- sim(obj = sim_data, time = 100)

# raster construction
my_rast <- to_rast(
  sim_1,
  time_points = c(1, 10, 20, 100),
  template = sim_data$K_map
)

# visualization
plot(my_rast, range = range(sim_1$N_map, na.rm = TRUE))

## End(Not run)
```

---

update.sim_data	<i>Update sim_data Object</i>
-----------------	-------------------------------

---

### Description

This function updates a `sim_data` object.

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sim_data'  
update(object, ..., evaluate = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

<code>object</code>	<code>sim_data</code> object; returned by <code>initialise</code> function
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods; currently none specified
<code>evaluate</code>	logical vector of length 1; if TRUE evaluates the new call, otherwise returns the call

### Value

If `evaluate = TRUE` then the updated `sim_data` object, otherwise the updated call.

### Examples

```
## Not run:  
  
# data preparation  
library(terra)  
n1_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/n1_small.tif", package = "rangr"))  
K_small <- rast(system.file("input_maps/K_small.tif", package = "rangr"))  
  
sim_data_1 <- initialise(  
  n1_map = n1_small,  
  K_map = K_small,  
  r = log(2),  
  rate = 1 / 1e3  
)  
summary(sim_data_1)  
  
sim_data_2 <- update(sim_data_1, max_dist = 3000)  
summary(sim_data_2)  
  
## End(Not run)
```



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