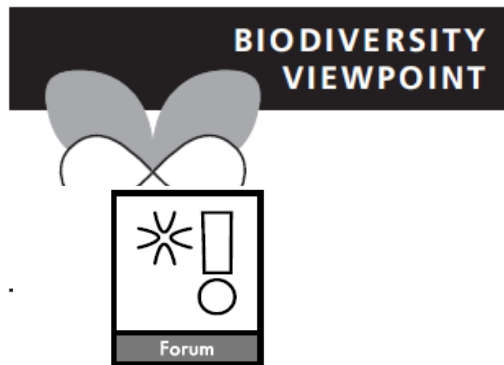


Introducing *RangeShifter*
a new tool for
Landscape Ecology

Steve Palmer, Greta Bocedi & Justin Travis

***Institute of Biological and Environmental Sciences
University of Aberdeen***





Moving beyond static species distribution models in support of conservation biogeography

Ecography 33: 621–626, 2010

doi: 10.1111/j.1600-0587.2009.06023.x

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Subject Editor: Jane Elith. Accepted 19 October 2009

Beyond bioclimatic envelopes: dynamic species' range and abundance modelling in the context of climatic change

Brian Huntley, Phoebe Barnard, Res Altwegg, Lynda Chambers, Bernard W. T. Coetzee, Lesley Gibson, Philip A. R. Hockey, David G. Hole, Guy F. Midgley, Les G. Underhill and Stephen G. Willis

call for a next generation of

“FULLY INTEGRATED” DYNAMIC MODELS

combine climatic suitability, habitat suitability/dynamics, population dynamics and dispersal (Huntley *et al.* 2010)



mechanistic representation of **MOVEMENT BEHAVIOUR**

(*e.g. movement ecology framework, Nathan et al. 2008*)

- ❑ Individual-based, spatially explicit, stochastic model

Methods in Ecology and Evolution



British Ecological Society

Methods in Ecology and Evolution 2014, 5, 388–396

doi: 10.1111/2041-210X.12162

APPLICATION

RangeShifter: a platform for modelling spatial eco-evolutionary dynamics and species' responses to environmental changes

Greta Bocedi^{1*}, Stephen C.F. Palmer¹, Guy Pe'er², Risto K. Heikkinen³, Yiannis G. Matsinos⁴, Kevin Watts⁵ and Justin M.J. Travis¹

(2) assisting realization of integrated & dynamic conservation strategies

- ❑ Modelling platform for developing new theory on species' eco-evolutionary responses to environmental changes

Example 1: species range expansion

The screenshot displays the RangeShifter_v1.0 software interface. The main window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Landscape', 'Parameters setting', 'Run', 'Pause', 'Stop', and 'Refresh'. A 'Landscape' dialog box is open, showing the following settings:

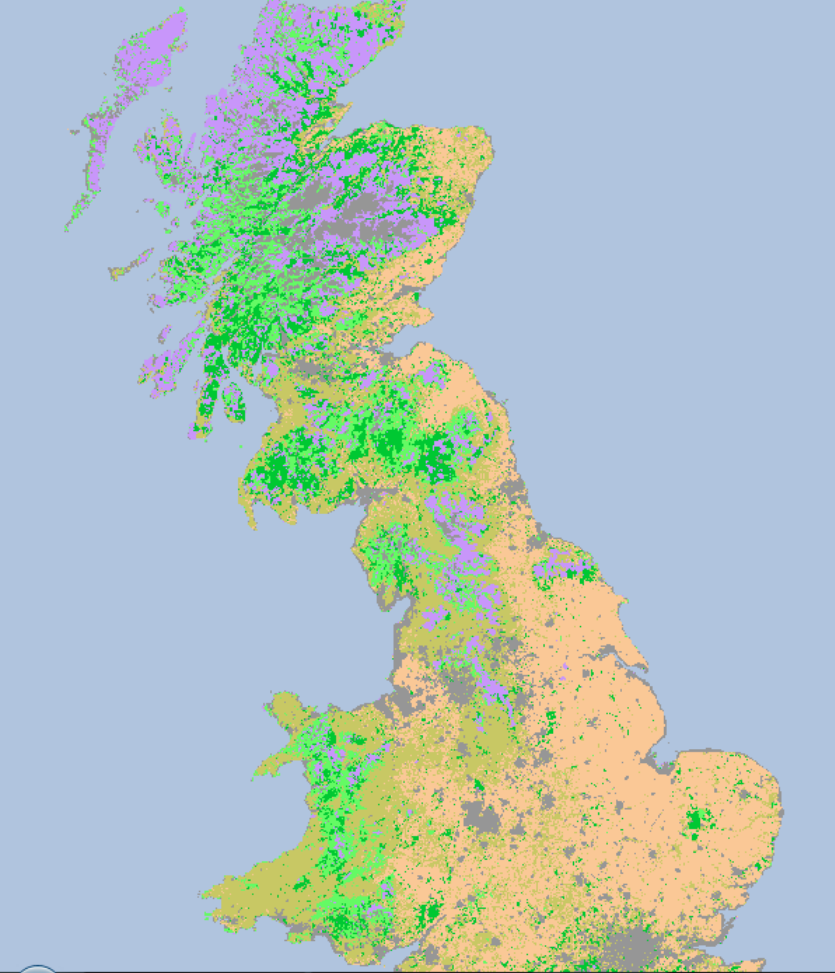
- Raster Type:** habitat codes, % cover, habitat quality
- Resolution (m):** 1000
- Nr. of habitat types:** 6
- Model Type:** Cell-based, Patch-based

Below these settings is a table with the following data:

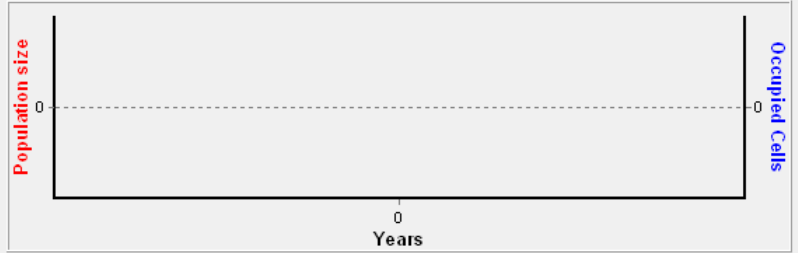
	Hab. Code	R	G	B
1	1	0	200	50
2	2	250	200	150
3	3	200	200	100
4	4	100	250	100
5	5	200	150	250
6	6	150	150	150

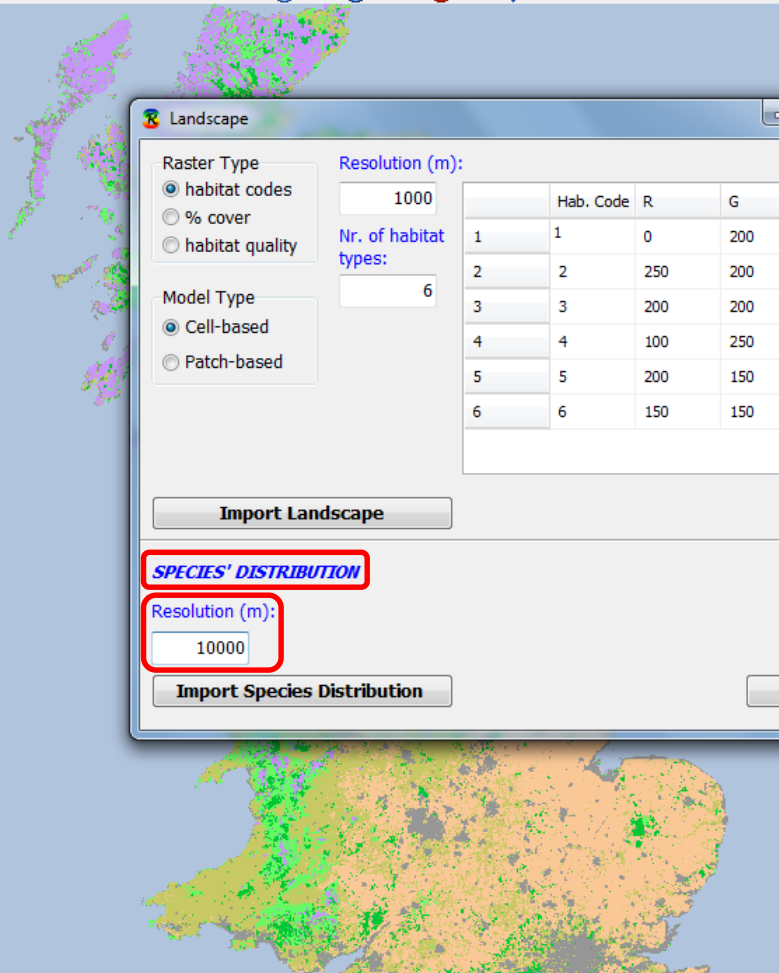
Buttons for 'Import Landscape' and 'Cancel' are visible. Below the dialog box, the 'SPECIES' DISTRIBUTION' section shows 'Resolution (m):' set to 0 and an 'Import Species Distribution' button.

To the right of the dialog box is a graph with 'Population size' on the left y-axis and 'Occupied Cells' on the right y-axis. The x-axis is labeled 'Years' and has a tick mark at 0. The graph area is currently empty.



Loading landscape map. Please wait...
Landscape loaded.





Landscape

Raster Type
 habitat codes
 % cover
 habitat quality

Resolution (m): 1000

Nr. of habitat types: 6

Model Type
 Cell-based
 Patch-based

	Hab. Code	R	G	B
1	1	0	200	50
2	2	250	200	150
3	3	200	200	100
4	4	100	250	100
5	5	200	150	250
6	6	150	150	150

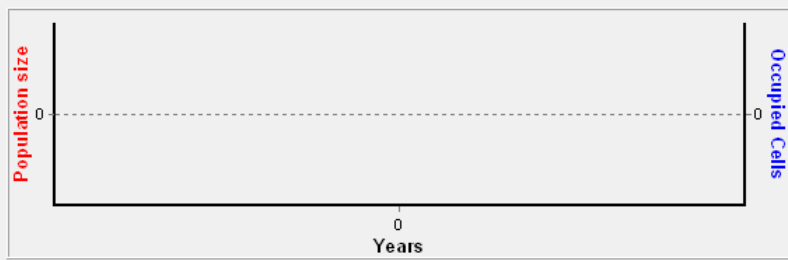
Import Landscape

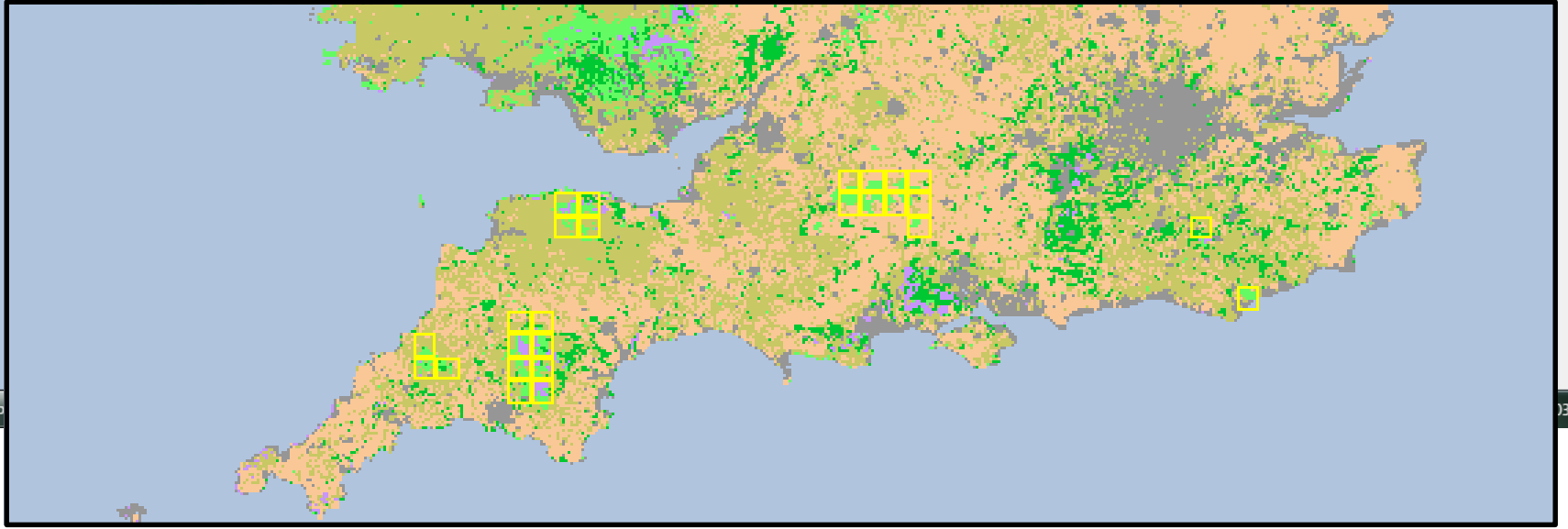
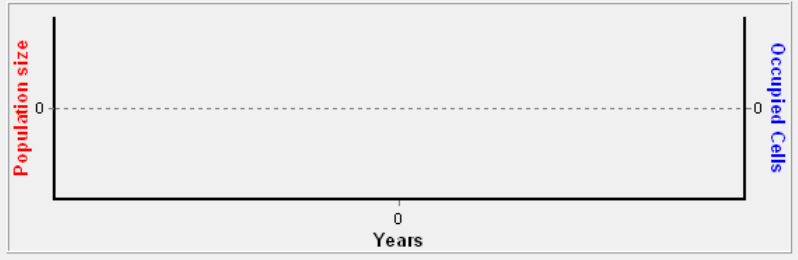
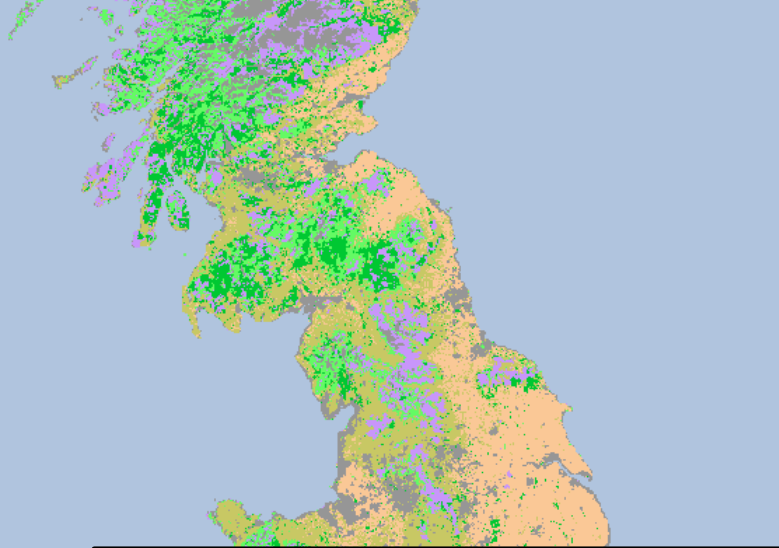
SPECIES' DISTRIBUTION

Resolution (m): 10000

Import Species Distribution Cancel

Loading landscape map. Please wait...
Landscape loaded.





Species Parameters

Population dynamics | Dispersal | Sex / Stage dependent Dispersal

Overlapping generations / Stage-structured model

Nr. reproductive seasons / year:

Asexual / Only females model

Simple sexual model

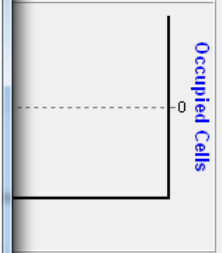
Complex sexual model

Rmax (intrinsic growth rate): bc (competition coefficient):

Habitat-dependent carrying capacities:

Hab. code	K (inds/ha)
1	0.0
2	0.0
3	0.0
4	5.0
5	0.0
6	0.0

OK Cancel



Species Parameters

Population dynamics **Dispersal** Sex / Stage dependent Dispersal

EMIGRATION

Emigration Probability

- Density-independent
- Density-dependent

Individual variability

Evolving Traits

Density independent (d):

d

TRANSFER

Movement Model

- Dispersal kernels
- Movement processes

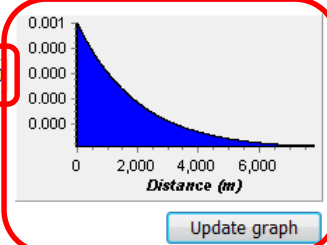
Dispersal Kernel

- Negative exponential
- Double negative exponential

Dispersal Kernels

Individual variability Evolving Traits

Mean distance I (m)



The graph shows a blue area under a curve that starts at 0.001 on the y-axis and decays exponentially towards the x-axis. The x-axis is labeled 'Distance (m)' and ranges from 0 to 6,000 with major ticks at 0, 2,000, 4,000, and 6,000. The y-axis ranges from 0.000 to 0.001 with major ticks at 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, and 0.001. A button labeled 'Update graph' is located below the graph.

Dispersal Mortality

Mortality probability

- Constant
- Distance Dependent

SETTLEMENT Dispersal Kernels

If the arrival cell is unsuitable:

- Die
- Wait
- Randomly choose a suitable neigh. cell / die
- Randomly choose a suitable neigh. cell / wait

OK Cancel

Simulation parameters

Simulation sequential nr: 123 **Nr. Replicates:** 1
This number will define the names of the Output and Initialisation files

Nr. Years: 100

Set Initialisation Rules

Environmental Stochasticity

Temporal autocorrelation: 0.0
 $0.0 \leq ac < 1.0$

Min. growth rate: 0.0
Max. growth rate: 0.0

Amplitude (standard deviation for the random normal variable): 0.25
 $0.0 < std \leq 1.0$

Global in growth rate
 Local in carrying capacity

Local extinction probability

Outputs

- Range
- Occupancy
- Populations
- Individuals
- Mean Traits by cell
- Mean Traits by rows

Output every (years): 5

Dynamic visualisations (slower)

- Landscape
- Population size (map)
- Population size (graph)
- Env. Gradient
- Mean Traits
- Movement paths

Save Maps

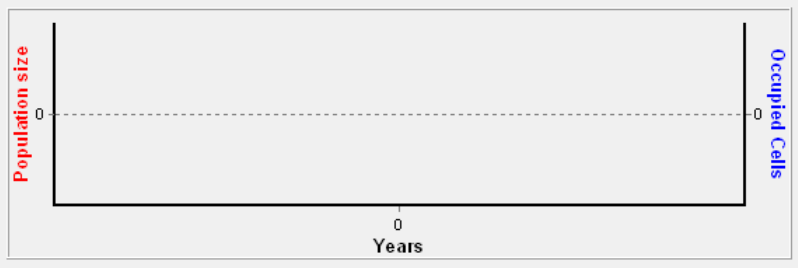
- No
- Yes

Every (years): 10

- Initialisation Map
- Draw loaded species distribution

OK Cancel

Loading landscape map. Please wait...
Landscape loaded.
Loading species' distribution. Please wait...
Species' distribution loaded.
Species parameters saved. Please set simulation parameters.
Species parameters saved. Please set simulation parameters.



Initialisation Rules

Refresh

Free initialisation

From species' distribution

From Initialisation File

Initialise:

All species presence cells

Some species presence cells (randomly chosen)

All cells within selected species distribution cells

Manually select cells within species distribution cells

Nr. of individuals per cell
at K

FROM SPECIES' DISTRIBUTION

Nr. of sp. distribution cells:

Add species 'absence' cells

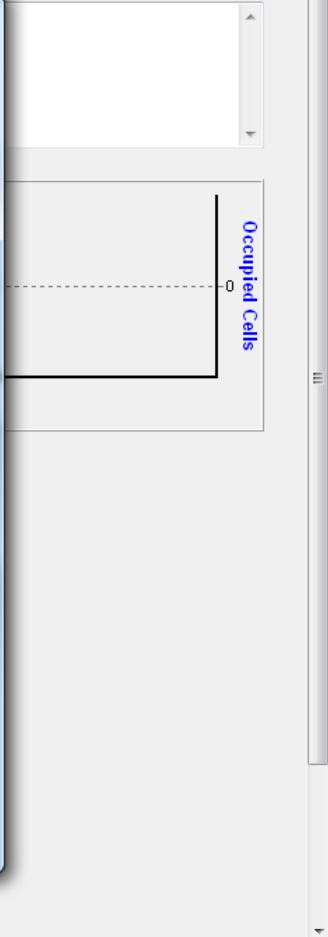
Manually include landscape cells

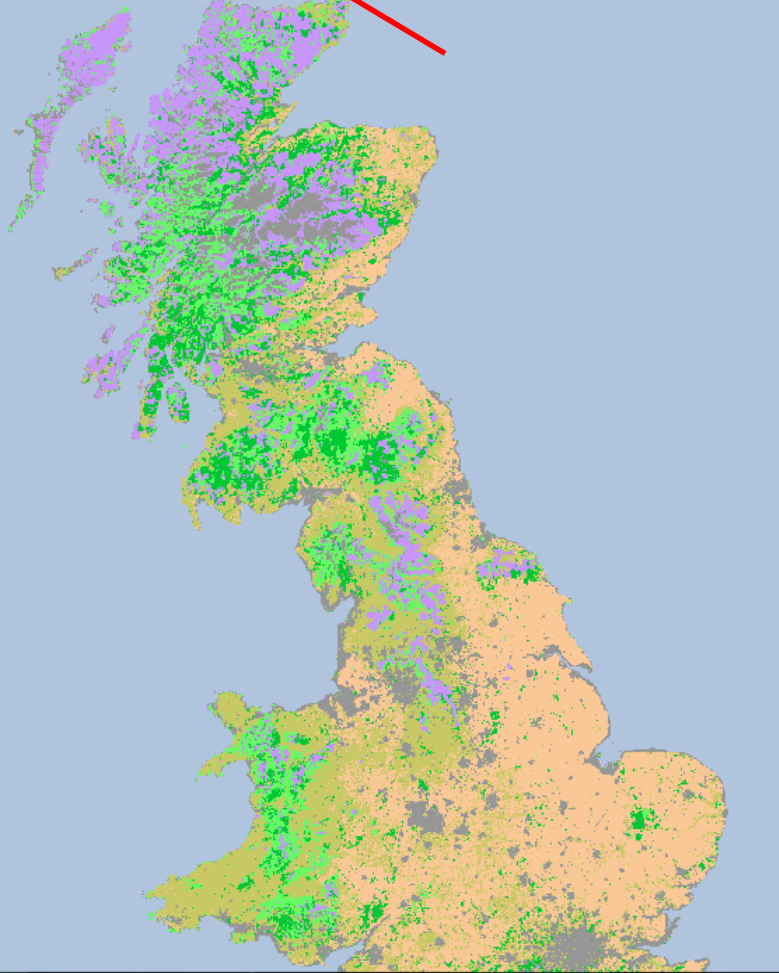
X: Y: Add

at the landscape resolution

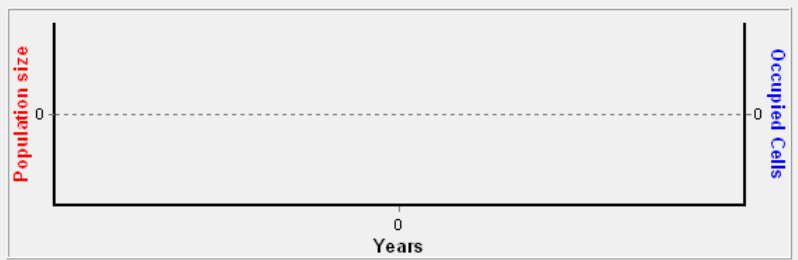
Save Initialisation File

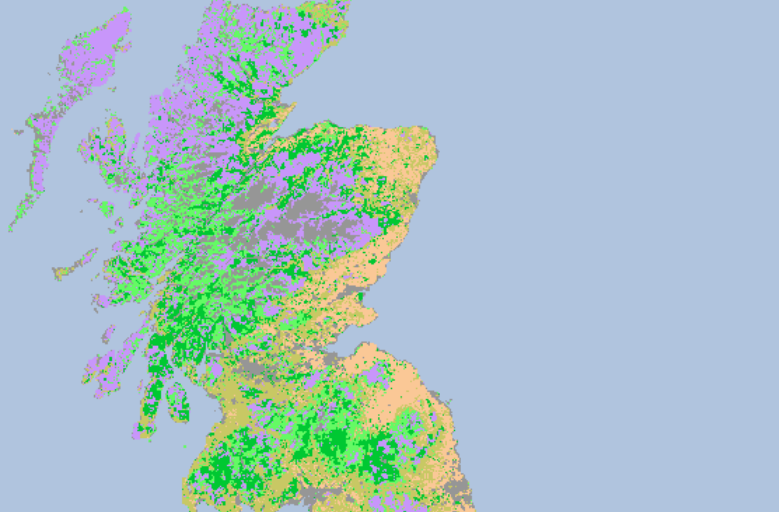
OK Cancel



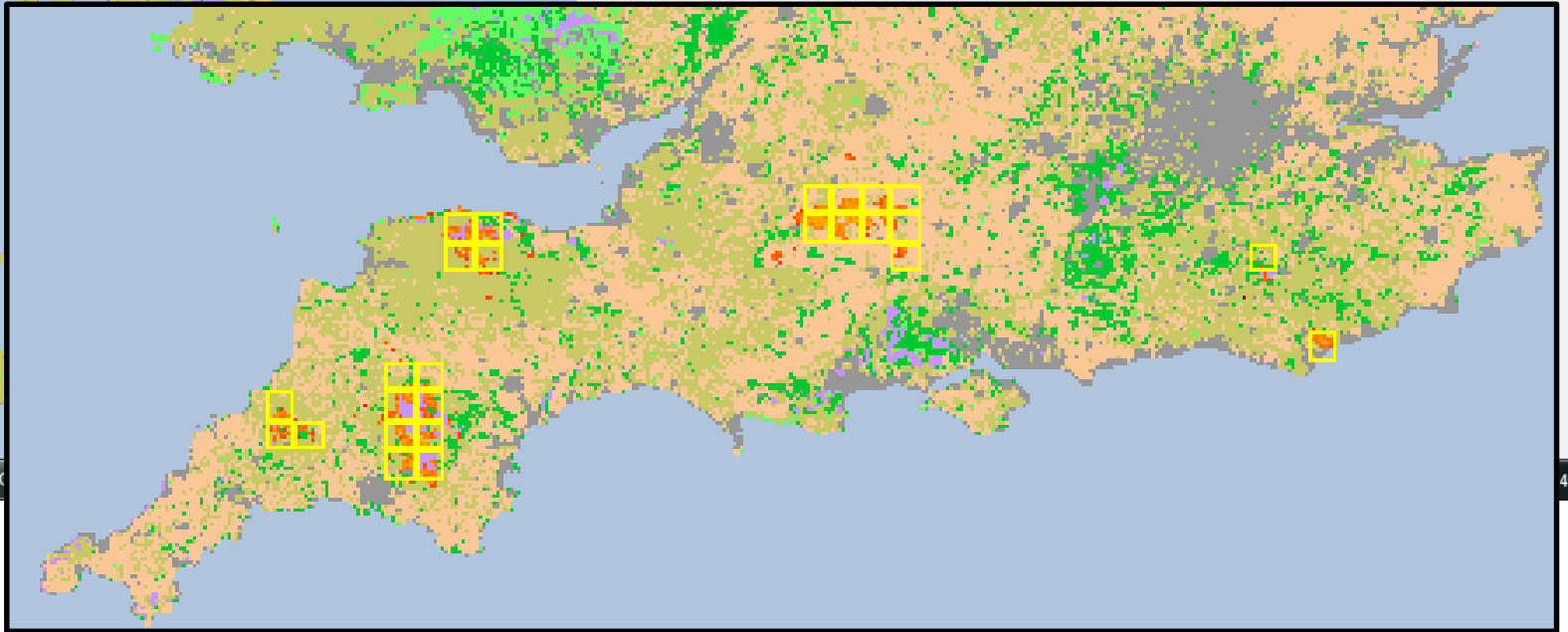
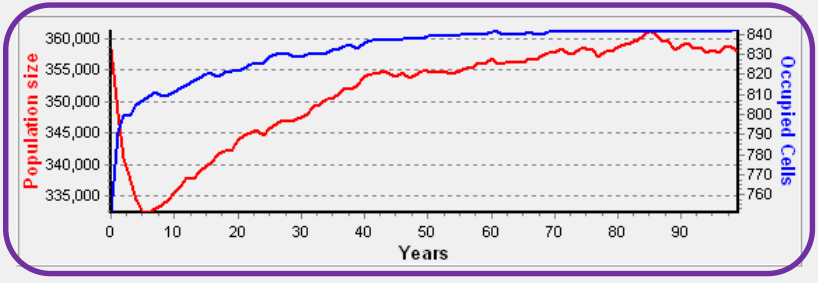


Loading species' distribution. Please wait...
Species' distribution loaded.
Species parameters saved. Please set simulation parameters.
Species parameters saved. Please set simulation parameters.
Simulation parameters saved.
Simulation ready to run.





Running Simulation nr. 123
Initialising simulation...
Running replicate 0...
SIMULATION COMPLETED.
Please Refresh or Close the program.



Species Parameters

Population dynamics **Dispersal** Sex / Stage dependent Dispersal

EMIGRATION

Emigration Probability

- Density-independent
- Density-dependent

Individual variability

Evolving Traits

Density independent (d):

d 0.1

TRANSFER

Movement Model

- Dispersal kernels
- Movement processes

Dispersal Kernel

- Negative exponential
- Double negative exponential

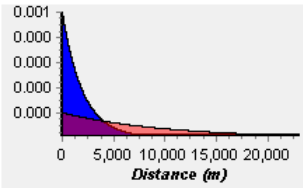
Dispersal Kernels

Individual variability

Mean distance I (m) 2000

Mean distance II (m) 10000

P kernel I 0.99



Update graph

Dispersal Mortality

Mortality probability 0.0

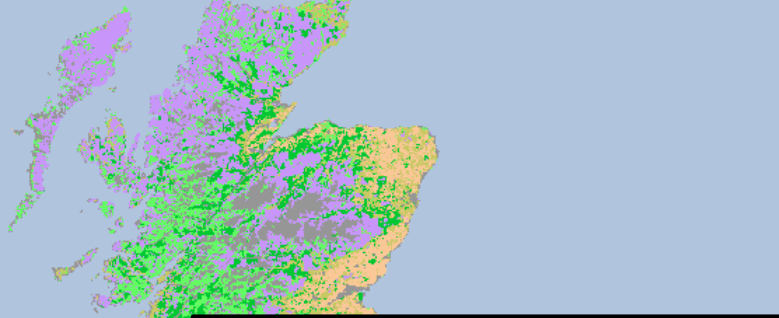
- Constant
- Distance Dependent

SETTLEMENT - Dispersal Kernels

If the arrival cell is unsuitable:

- Die
- Wait
- Randomly choose a suitable neigh. cell / die
- Randomly choose a suitable neigh. cell / wait

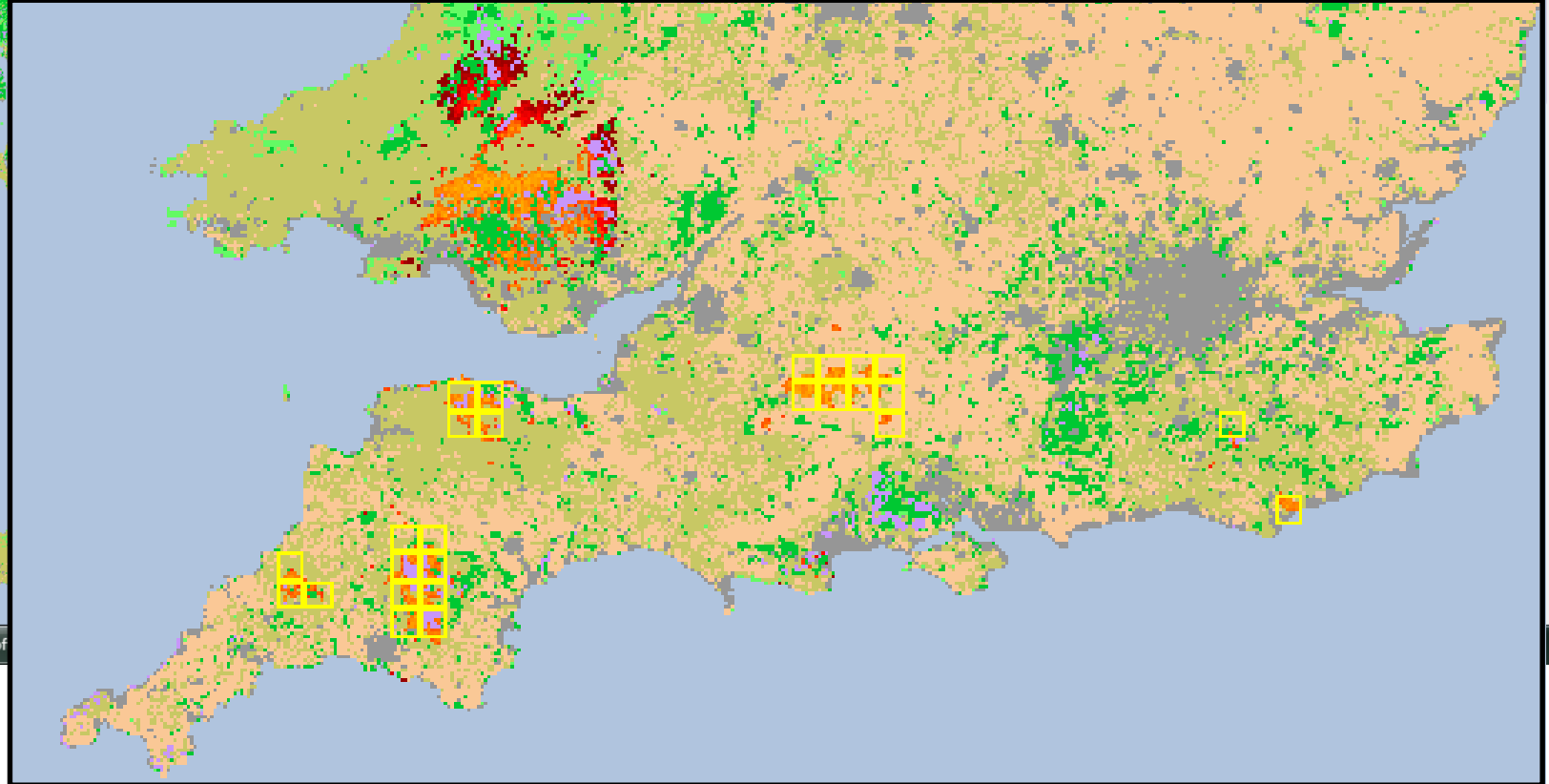
OK Cancel



Population Size



Running Simulation nr. 124
Initialising simulation...
Running replicate 0...
SIMULATION COMPLETED.
Please Refresh or Close the program.



Example 2: landscape-scale connectivity

The screenshot displays the RangeShifter_v1.0 software interface. The main window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Landscape', 'Parameters setting', 'Run', 'Pause', 'Stop', and 'Refresh'. A 'Landscape' dialog box is open, featuring the following settings:

- Raster Type:** habitat codes, % cover, habitat quality
- Resolution (m):** 10
- Nr. of habitat types:** 7
- Model Type:** Cell-based, Patch-based
- Visualise patch landscape

Below these settings is an 'Import Landscape' button. The 'SPECIES' DISTRIBUTION' section includes a 'Resolution (m):' field set to 0 and an 'Import Species Distribution' button, with a 'Cancel' button to its right.

To the right of the dialog box is a graph with 'Population size' on the left y-axis and 'Occupied Cells' on the right y-axis. The x-axis is labeled 'Years' with a tick mark at 0. The graph area is currently empty, showing only the axes and a dashed horizontal line at the zero level.

	Hab. Code	R	G	B
1	0	0	200	50
2	1	250	200	150
3	3	200	200	100
4	5	100	250	100
5	10	200	150	250
6	20	150	150	150
7	50	153	128	0



Landscape

Raster Type:
 habitat codes
 % cover
 habitat quality

Resolution (m):

Nr. of habitat types:

Model Type:
 Cell-based
 Patch-based

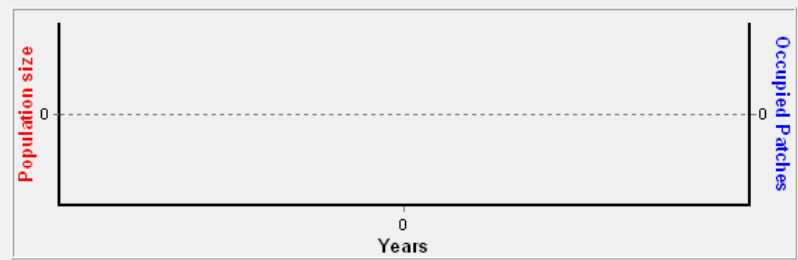
Visualise patch landscape

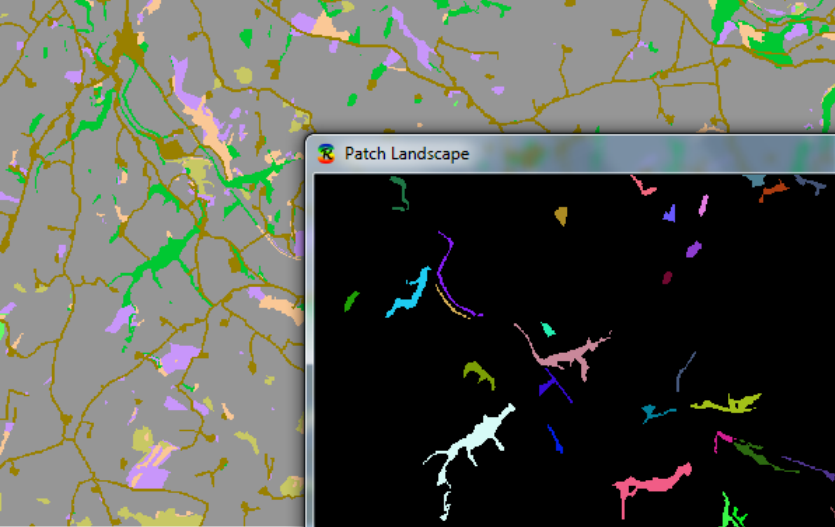
	Hab. Code	R	G	B
1	0	0	200	50
2	1	250	200	150
3	3	200	200	100
4	5	100	250	100
5	10	200	150	250
6	20	150	150	150
7	50	153	128	0

SPECIES' DISTRIBUTION

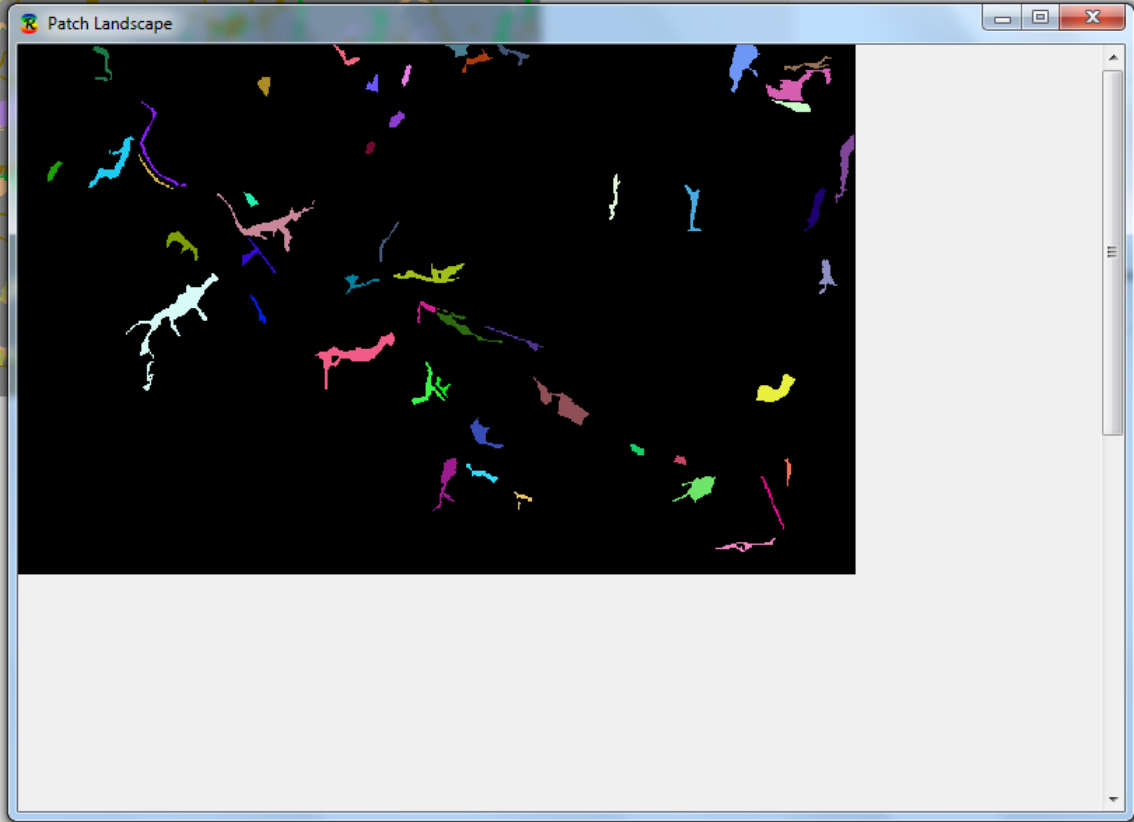
Resolution (m):

Loading landscape map. Please wait...
Habitats loaded - now specify patch IDs file ...





Loading landscape map. Please wait...
Habitats loaded - now specify patch IDs file ...
Loading and processing Patch IDs file. Please wait...
Patch IDs file loaded.
Landscape loaded.



Species Parameters

Population dynamics | Dispersal | Sex / Stage dependent Dispersal

Overlapping generations / Stage-structured model

Nr. reproductive seasons / year:

Asexual / Only females model

Simple sexual model

Complex sexual model

Proportion of males:

Probability of reproducing:

Nr. of reproductive seasons before subsequent reproduction:

Habitat-specific strength of density-dependence (1/b):

Hab. code	1/b
0	10.0
1	0.0
3	0.0
5	0.0
10	0.0
20	0.0

Stage-structure population model

Nr. of stages: Max. age:

Transition Matrix

	juv	1	2
juv	0.0	0.0	5.0
1	1.0	0.1	0.0
2	0.0	0.4	0.8

Minimum Ages

Stage	Age
1	0
2	0

Scheduling of Survival

At reproduction

Between reproductive events

Annually

Density Dependence

Fecundity

Development

Survival

Stages' weights

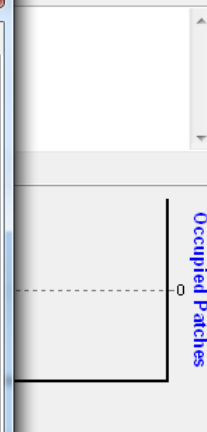
Fecundity

Development

Survival

Set weights

OK Cancel



Species Parameters

Population dynamics **Dispersal** Sex / Stage dependent Dispersal

EMIGRATION

Emigration Probability

- Density-independent
- Density-dependent

Sex dependent

Stage dependent

Individual variability

Evolving Traits

TRANSFER

Movement Model

- Dispersal kernels
- Movement processes

Set parameters

SETTLEMENT - Movement Processes

Sex dependent Stage dependent

Min. nr. of steps

Settle if...

- Find a suitable patch (NOT natal patch)
- Find a suitable patch + density dependence
- Find a suitable patch + mating requirements
- Find a suitable patch + density dependence + mating requirements

If not settled, move until...

- Maximum nr. of steps
- Only per-step mortality

Max. nr. of steps per year:

If zero, every individual completes the dispersal phase in 1 year (between 2 successive reproduction phases).

OK Cancel

Species Parameters

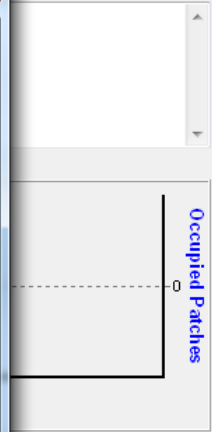
Population dynamics Dispersal **Sex / Stage dependent Dispersal**

EMIGRATION

Density dependent:

Stage	D0	alpha	beta
juv	0.5	10.0	1.0
1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0

OK Cancel



EMIGRATION

Emigration Probability

TRANSFER

Movement Model

Set parameters

Movement Processes

Movement Model
 SMS - Stochastic Movement Simulator
 CRW (continuous space)

Step Mortality
 Constant
 Habitat dependent

SMS
Step mortality
Perceptual range (cells) ≥ 1 (cells)
PR method 1 / 2 / 3 *
Directional persistence ≥ 1.0

* 1 = arithmetic mean,
2 = harmonic mean,
3 = weighted arithmetic mean

Habitat Costs / Mortality

Import cost map

	Costs
0	1
1	1
3	3
5	5
10	10
20	20
50	50

SETTLEMENT - Movement Processes

Sex dependent Stage dependent

Min. nr. of steps

Settle if...

- Find a suitable patch (NOT natal patch)
- Find a suitable patch + density dependence
- Find a suitable patch + mating requirements
- Find a suitable patch + density dependence + mating requirements

If not settled, move until...

- Maximum nr. of steps
- Only per-step mortality

Max. nr. of steps per year:

If zero, every individual completes the dispersal phase in 1 year (between 2 successive reproduction phases).

OK Cancel

OK Cancel

Simulation parameters

Simulation sequential nr: 200 Nr. Replicates: 10 **Set Initialisation Rules**

This number will define the names of the Output and Initialisation files

Nr. Years: 100

Environmental Stochasticity

Global in fecundities Temporal autocorrelation: 0.0
 Local in dens. dependence 0.0 <= ac < 1.0

Amplitude (standard deviation for the random normal variable): 0.25 Min. fecundity: 0.0
0.0 < std <= 1.0 Max. fecundity: 0.0

Outputs

Range **Occupancy**

Populations **Dynamic visualisations (slower)**

Individuals Landscape

Mean Traits by patch Population size (map)

Mean Traits by rows Population size (graph)

Connectivity Matrix Env. Gradient

 Mean Traits

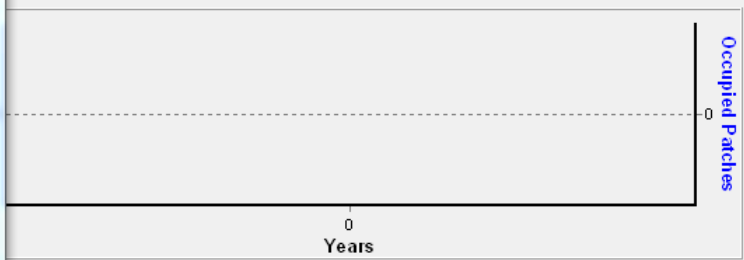
 Movement paths

Save Maps: No Yes

Output every (years): 1

OK Cancel

g landscape map. Please wait...
ts loaded - now specify patch IDs file ...
g and processing Patch IDs file. Please wait...
IDs file loaded.
scape loaded.
s parameters saved. Please set simulation parameters.



Simulation parameters

Initialisation Rules

Refresh

Free initialisation
 From species' distribution
 From Initialisation File

Initialise:
 Random (given nr. of patches)
 All suitable patches
 Manually select patches

Save Initialisation File

Manually include patches

Patch ID: Add

30

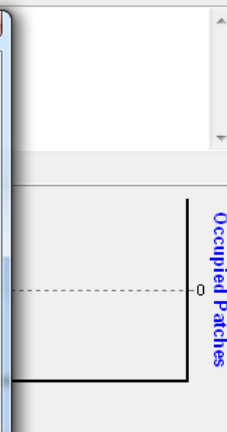
Nr. of individuals per cell
at K

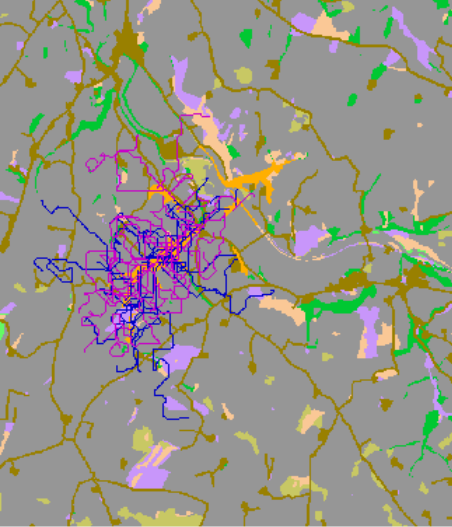
Proportion of individuals per stage-class / patch

Stage	1	2
Propn.	0.5	0.5

Randomise age

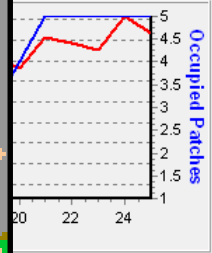
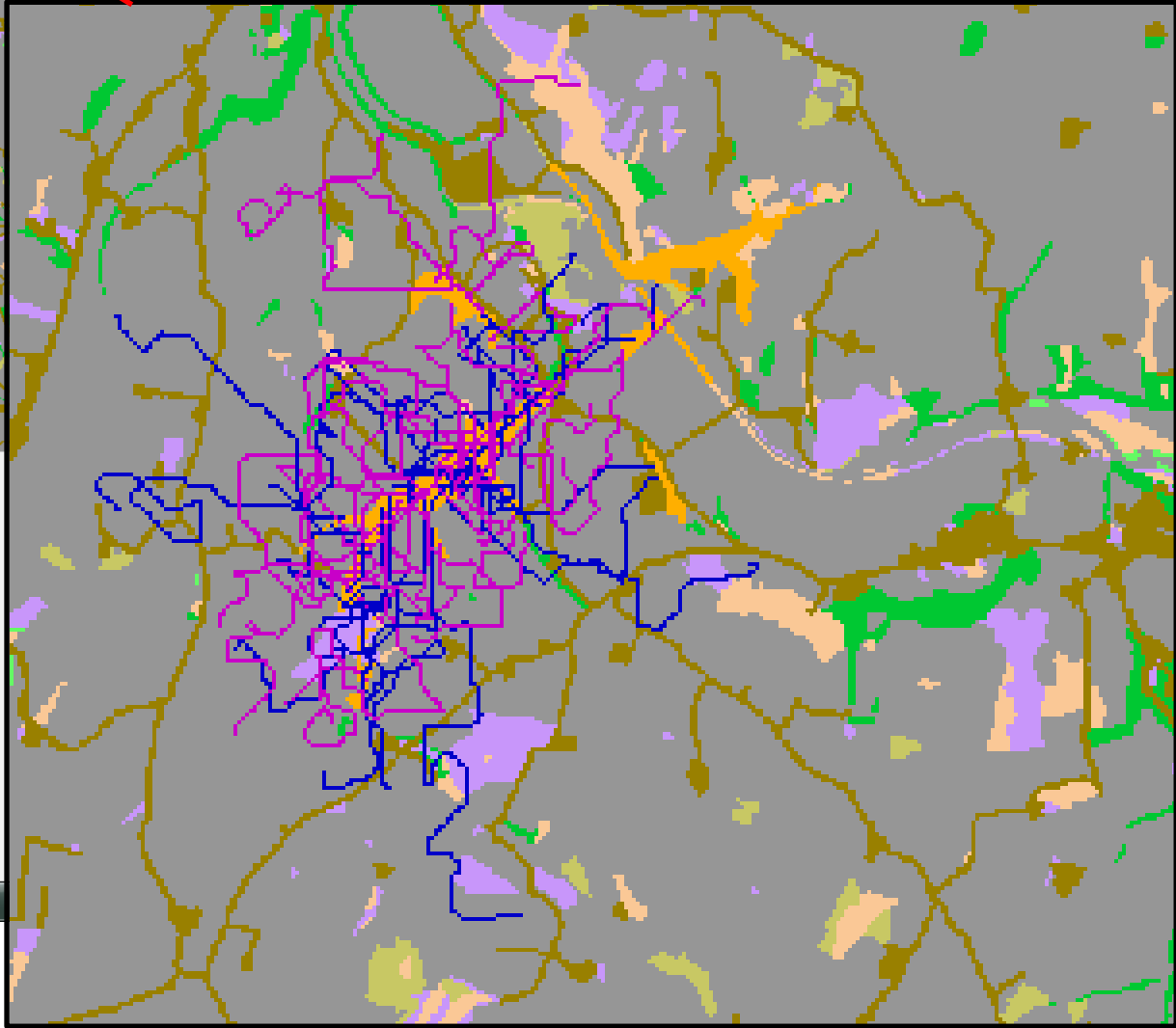
OK Cancel

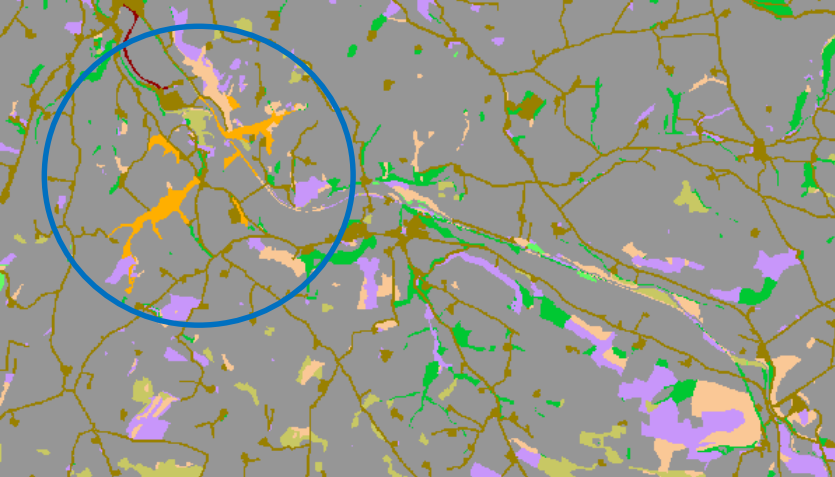




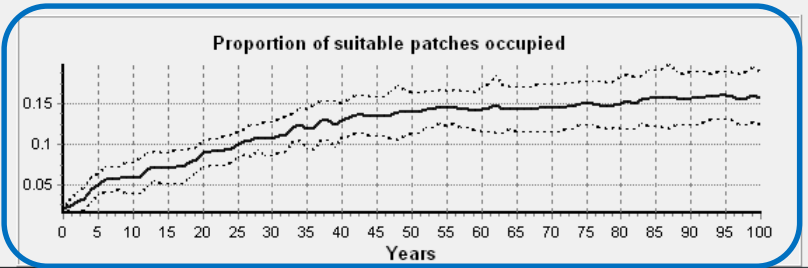
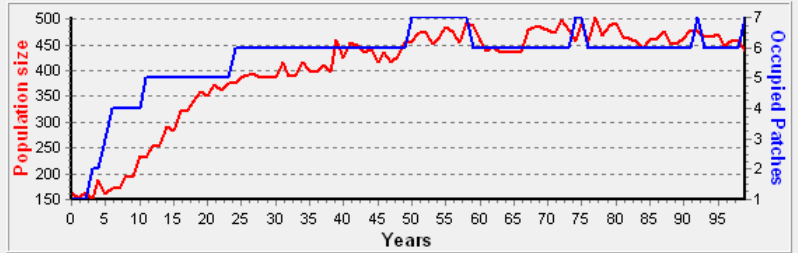
Population

Running replicate 0...





Running replicate 0...
Initialising simulation...
Running replicate 9...
Writing final output...
SIMULATION COMPLETED.
Please Refresh or Close the program.



Recent applications of RangeShifter to conservation and landscape ecology issues

Factors controlling range expansion rates

Barros C, Palmer SCF, Bocedi G and Travis JMJ (2016). Spread rates on fragmented landscapes: the interacting roles of demography, dispersal and habitat availability. *Diversity and Distributions*, 22, 1266-1275.

Evaluation of management scenarios for Afrotropical forest bird species

Aben, J., et al. (2016) The importance of realistic dispersal models in conservation planning: application of a novel modelling platform to evaluate management scenarios in an Afrotropical biodiversity hotspot. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, 53, 1055-1065.

Recovery of Asian Crested Ibis *Nipponia nippon* in China

Sun, Y., et al. (2016) Predicting and understanding spatio-temporal dynamics of species recovery: implications for crested ibis conservation in China. *Diversity and Distributions*, 22, 893-904.

Potential response of terrestrial mammals to climate change

Santini, L, Cornulier, T, Bullock, JM, Palmer, SCF, White, SM, Hodgson, JA, Bocedi, G and Travis, JMJ (2016). A trait-based approach for predicting species responses to environmental change from sparse data: how well might terrestrial mammals track climate change? *Global Change Biology*, 22, 2415-2424.

Climate change mitigation strategies

Synes NW, Watts K, Palmer SCF, Bocedi G, Bartoń KA, Osborne PE and Travis JMJ (2015). A multi-species modelling approach to examine the impact of alternative climate change adaptation strategies on range shifting ability in a fragmented landscape. *Ecological Informatics*, 30, 222-229.

Range expansion of an invasive mammal – American mink *Neovison vison*

Fraser, E. J., et al. (2015) Range expansion of an invasive species through a heterogeneous landscape - the case of American mink in Scotland. *Diversity and Distributions*, 21, 888-900.

Introducing *RangeShifter*
a new tool for
Landscape Ecology

Now it is your turn!...



