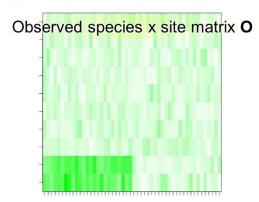
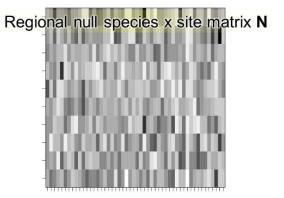
Inferring species associations from co-occurrence data

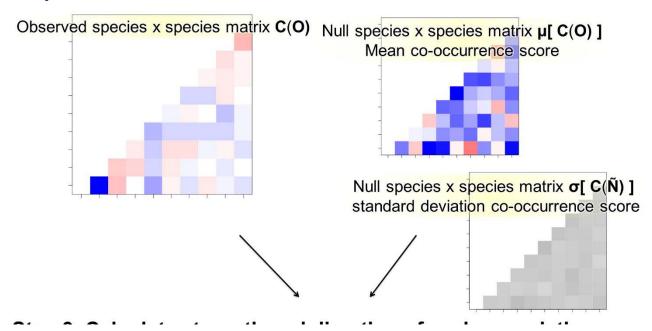
- Combining BIEN plots and occurrences

Step 1. Obtain observed and expected community data

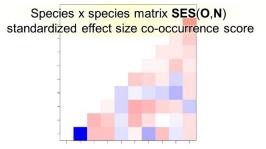




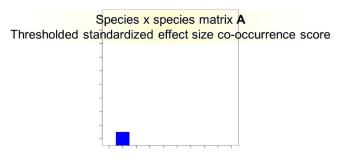
Step 2. Calculate observed and null co-occurrence scores



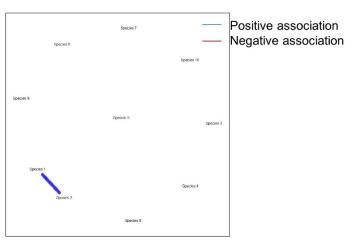
Step 3. Calculate strength and direction of each association

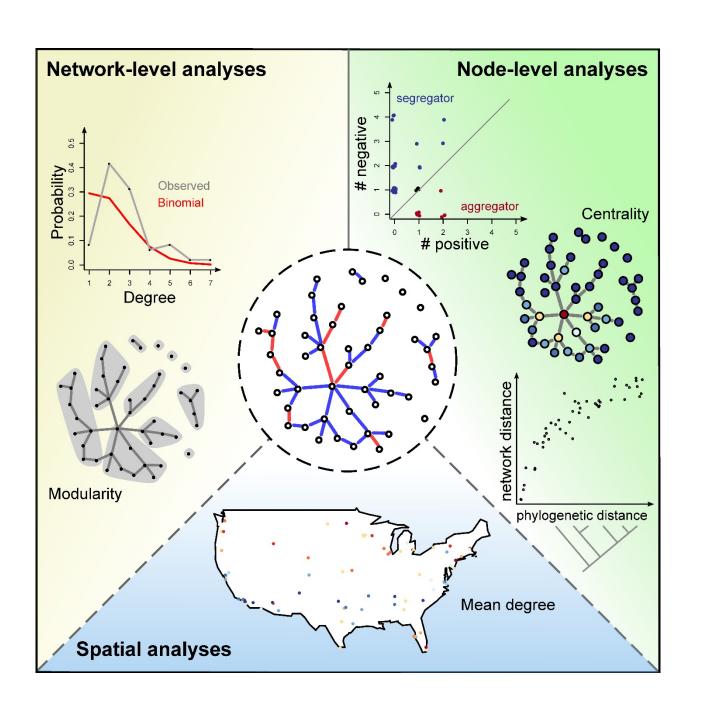


Step 4. Threshold values to detect significant associations



Step 5. Represent association matrix as weighted network

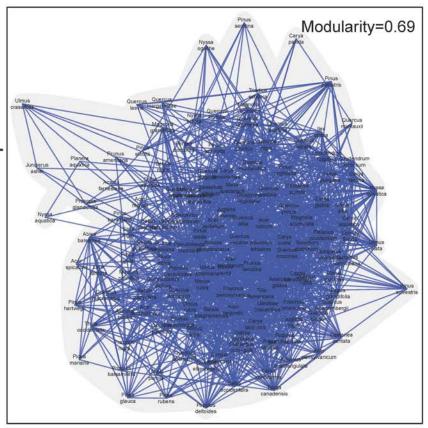


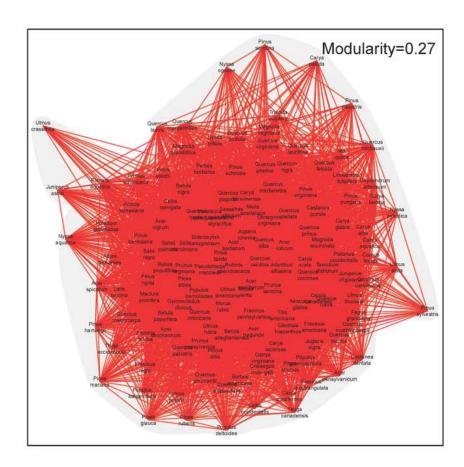


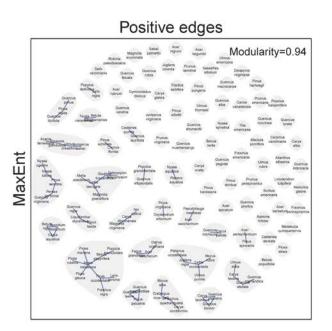
Combining plots and occurrences

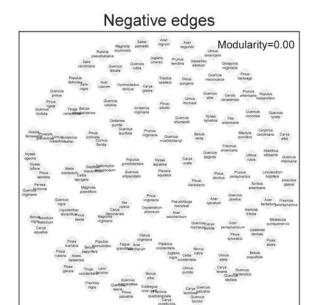
- 1009 FIA plots (abundance data)
- 139 tree species

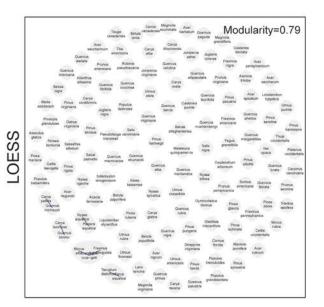
- MaxEnt modelling for null:
 - BIEN occurrence data
 - "Standard" approach
- LOESS regression for null:
 - 5132 FIA plots

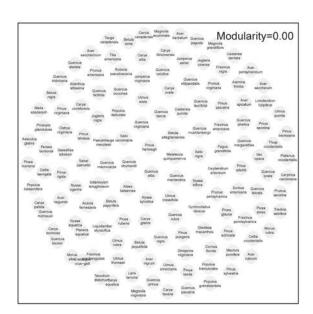




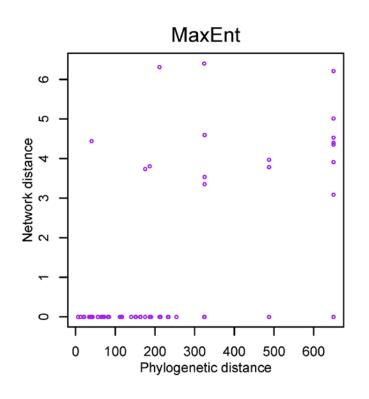


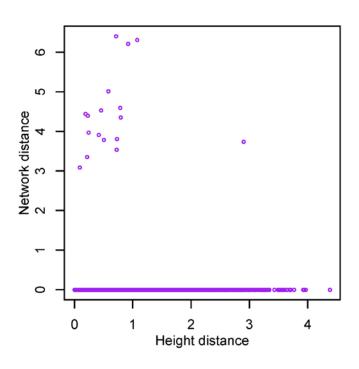




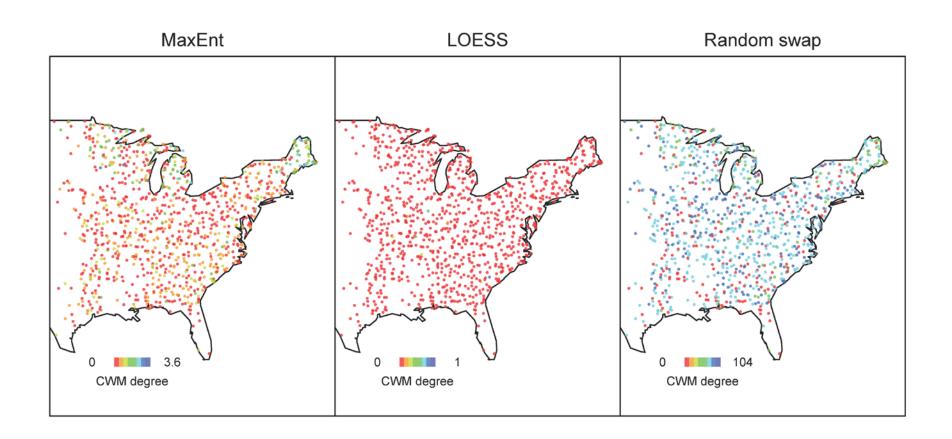


Testing for drivers of associations





Testing for drivers of associations



Main advantages of approach

- Spatially explicit null model:
 - Autocorrelation
 - Test deviations from a priori null expectation (e.g. broad scale drivers) based on independent
- Takes into account indirect species associations

With network metrics, can test for drivers

To learn more...



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A network approach for inferring species associations from co-occurrence data

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