

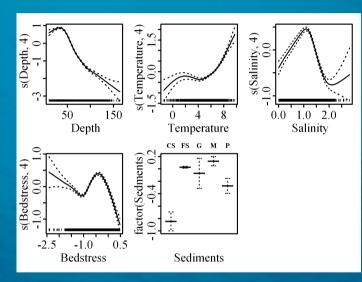
Frida Lasram and Christophe Loots

#### projecting spatial distributions

niche-based models

climate forecast/scenario predicted spatial distribution

biological response



2°W 0° 2°E 4°E 6°E 8°E

-60°N

-58°N

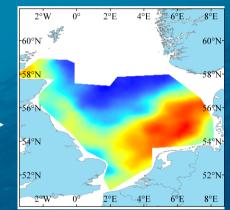
-56°N

-52°N

-52°N

-52°N

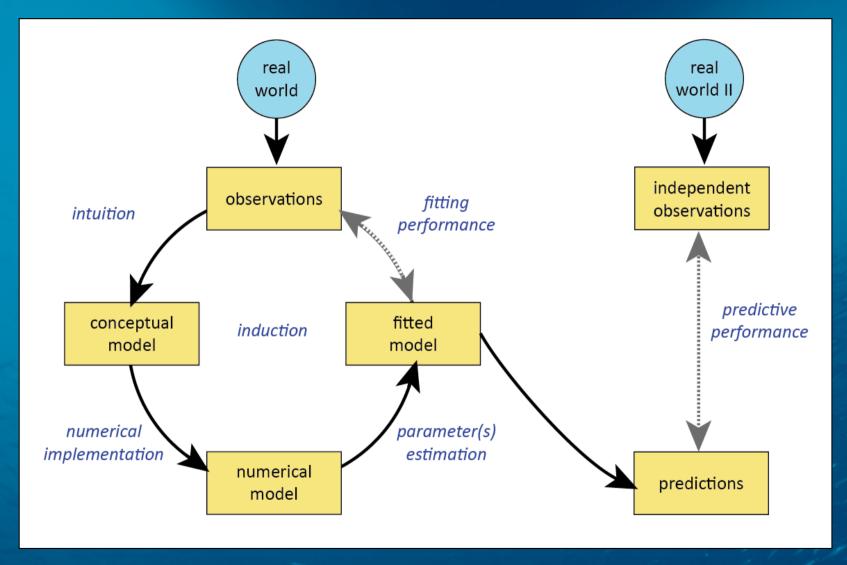
-52°N



environment



#### A general view of the modelling method





adapted from Anderson, 2010

#### uncertainties in observations

#### sampling design:

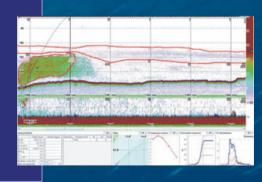
sampling intensity, spatial/temporal scales, aggregated distributions

### sampling gear (trawl) or observation (acoustics):

accessibility to observation, sensitivity, bias and precision

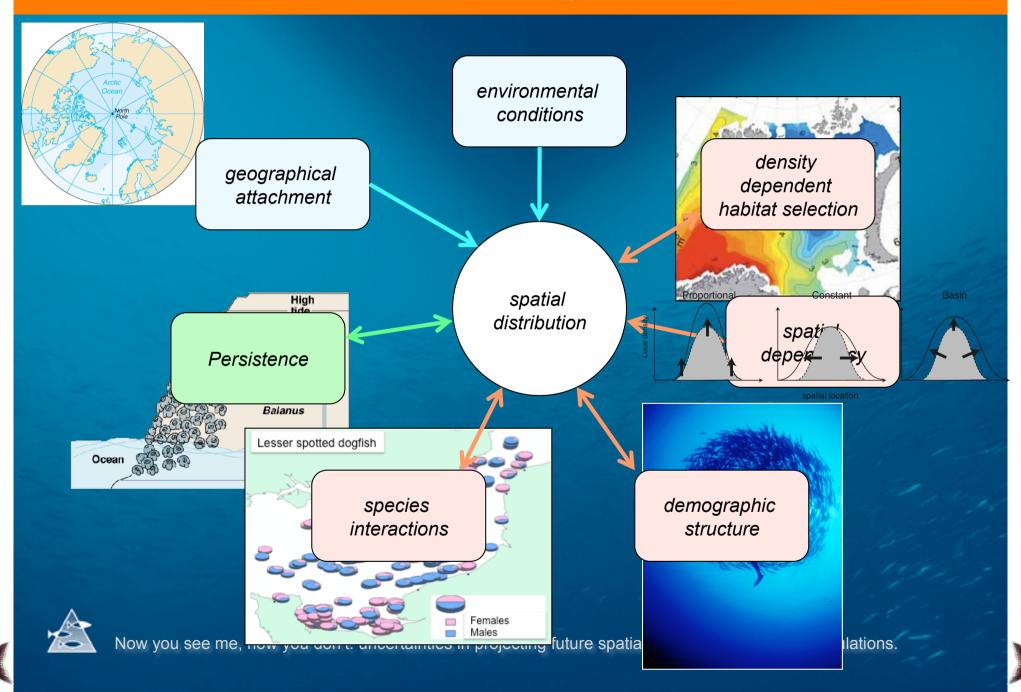








#### uncertainties in conceptual models



#### uncertainty in numerical formulation

#### functional relationships

linear, polynomial, piecewise, etc...

#### model complexity

number of parameters, non-linearity

#### interactions

additive, multiplicative, other

#### statistical distributions

Normal, Poisson, Log-Normal, Gamma, Binomial,...



#### uncertainty in parameter estimates and model fitting

#### statistical distribution of parameters

confidence intervals, statistical significance

#### correlated parameters

are parameters independent, and how is this handled by the modeling method?

#### overparametrisation and overfitting

number of parameters vs. number of <u>independent</u> observations

#### autocorrelated observations

spatial/temporal autocorrelation reduces the true number of independent observations

#### metric for model fitting performance

variance, deviance, likelihood, AIC, AUC, GCV,...



#### uncertainty in model evaluation

metric for model predictive performance variance, deviance, likelihood, AIC, AUC,...

true independence of the validation data are the validation data correlated with fitting data?



#### Additional considerations

#### Spatial scale

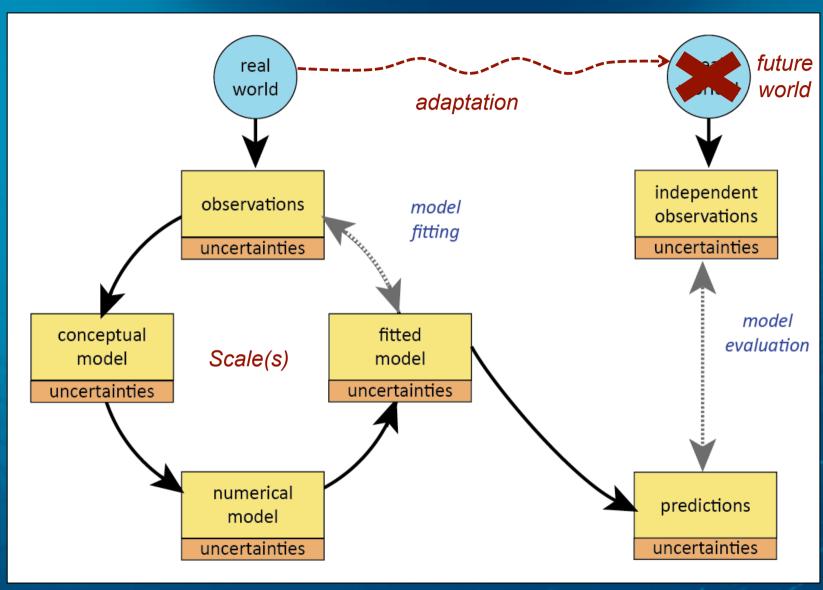
is spatial scale considered? are the scales of observation and modelling consistent?

#### adaptability of living systems

complex adaptive systems, these may modify their behaviour in the future, surprise is to be expected



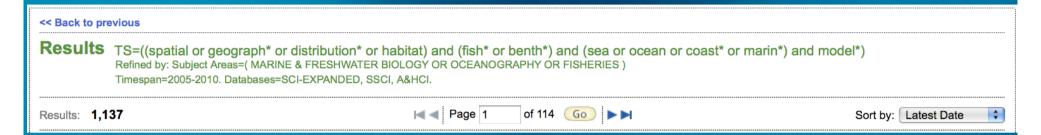
#### **Evaluating uncertainties**





#### How are these uncertainties currently handled?

#### survey of the published literature 2005-2010



1137 articles -> 75 retained, which are developing models which are (or can be) used in a predictive fashion.



# real world world world world independent observations uncertainties unce

#### **Observations**

Observation uncertainty



7%

Observation model

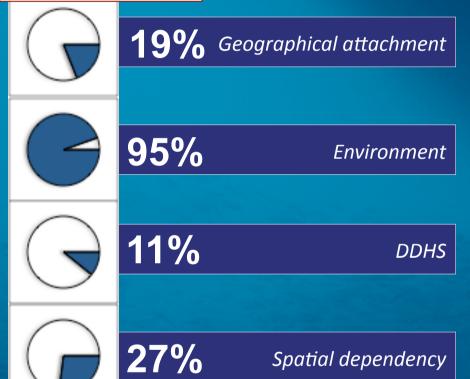


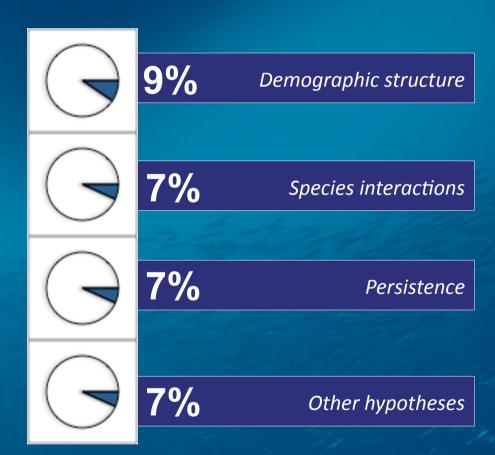
1%



# conceptual model uncertainties uncertainties

#### Conceptual model

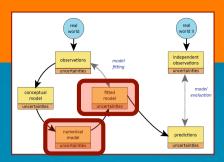






**3%** conceptual model uncertainty





#### numerical model and parameter uncertainties

numerical model uncertainty



24%

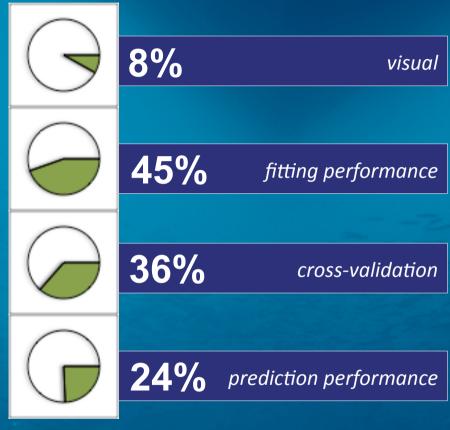
Parameters uncertainty



69%



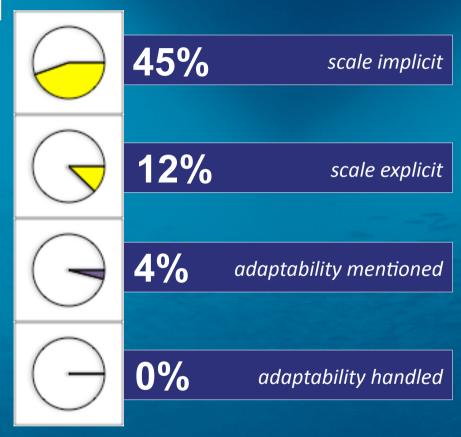
#### model evaluation





### observations uncertainties uncertainties

#### spatial scale and adaptability





#### Review summary

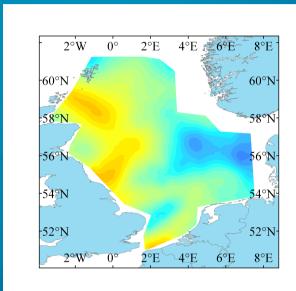
- Uncertainty is seen primarily as parameter uncertainty
- Observation uncertainty is poorly investigated and not modelled
- Conceptual model uncertainty is generally ignored and environment models heavily dominate (+ spatial autocorrelation a little)
- •Model validation is only performed on independent datasets in 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the studies analysed
- Adaptability of marine systems remains largely ignored

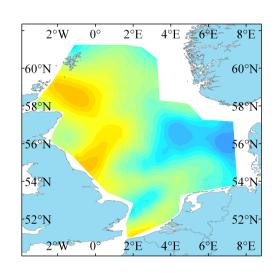


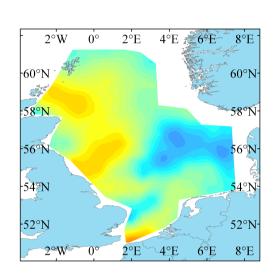
#### An example of uncertainty in the conceptual model

North Sea whiting: three different candidate models with equivalent predictive power

Model 1 Model 2 Model 3







- Geographical Attachment
- Environment
- Population size
- Population Demography
- Population Memory

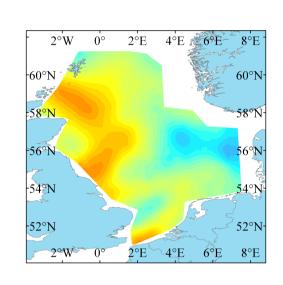
- Geographical Attachment -
- Population size
- Population Demography
- Population Memory
- Environment
- Population size
- Population Demography
- Population Memory

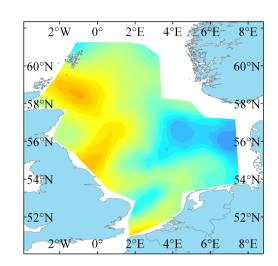


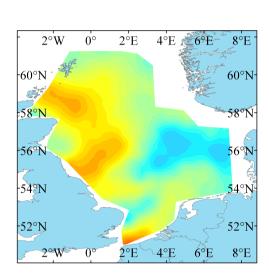
#### An example of uncertainty in the conceptual model

Prediction under a scenario with 2°C temperature increase

Model 1 Model 2 Model 3







Models 1 and 3 (with environment) forecast an increase of abundances whereas model 2 without environment does not forecast any change

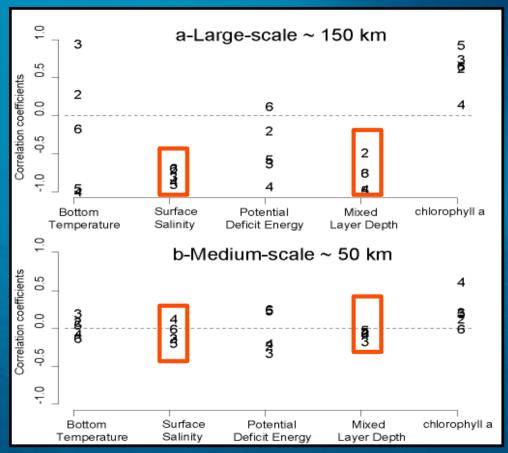
Three models with equivalent present-day predictive power, forecast different distribution with future conditions = uncertainty in predictions due to conceptual model uncertainty



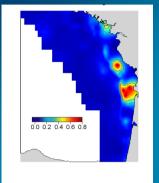
#### An example of explicit account of scale

Correlation between the presence of auks (Uria aalgae) and several hydrographic

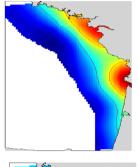
parameters, at 2 scales



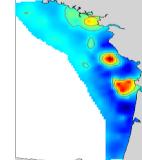
Strong correlation at large scale and weak correlation at finer scale



observations



environmental model at large scale



environmental model at medium scale



Bellier et al. in press

#### Conclusion

Reliable projections of future spatial distribution of marine populations requires that uncertainty is considered in its entirety, from observations to concepts, numerical models and the potential for adaptations of living marine systems.

The lack of clear recognition of various sources of uncertainty, as is the case today, limits our ability to produce reliable, believable, and ultimately useful predictions.



### Thank you

B. Planque

E. Bellier

F. Lasram

C. Loots

IMR Norway



NINA Norway



Univ. Montpellier France



DFO Canada

A post doctoral position is open to work on spatial distribution models in Tromsø for three years, starting in September 2010. If you are interested, please contact me: benjamin.planque@imr.no

