APPENDIX 2

Sequence of commands for spatial distribution of count data (Negative Binomial Distribution).

Aggregated distribution of individuals of *Scolelepis squamata* in a sandy beach on the Caribbean, Costa Rica.

#The data file is called beach.fauna in format .csv, and it is available at : <http://www.kerwa.ucr.ac.cr/handle/10669/29428>

#Commands based in Krebs (1999) and Crawley (2007)

attach(beach\_fauna)

#STEP 1) SAMPLE SIZE.

n<-length(Scolelepis)

n

#STEP 2) POPULATION PARAMETERS.

Mean<-mean(Scolelepis)

Mean

Variance<-var(Scolelepis)

Variance

#STEP 3) OBSERVED VALUES

#Table of observed values = first row: number of individuals, and second row: number of sampling units.

table(Scolelepis)

#Observed values including the full range of number of individuals.

Scolelepis1 <- factor(Scolelepis, levels = c(0:max(Scolelepis+1)))

table(Scolelepis1)

#Frequency of sampling units by counts of individuals.

TableCounts<-data.frame(table(Scolelepis1))

freq<- c(TableCounts$Freq)

freq

#STEP 4) INDEX OF DISPERSION:

#random pattern (ID=1), uniform pattern (ID < 1), and clumped pattern (ID > 1).

ID<-var(Scolelepis)/mean(Scolelepis)

ID

#Index of dispersion test, based in a chi-squared.

CHI<-ID\*(n-1)

CHI

#if chi-squared value is between tabular values the null hypothesis of random pattern (ID = 1) is not rejected.

qchisq(0.975,(n-1), lower.tail = FALSE) #tabular value of chi-squared 0.975

qchisq(0.025,(n-1), lower.tail = FALSE) #tabular value of chi-squared 0.025

#In this case, if the value of the index of dispersion is higher than tabulated values the pattern is clumped (ID > 1).

#STEP 5) NEGATIVE BINOMIAL FIT FOR CLUMPED PATTERN (ID > 1).

#Probability of obtaining X individuals in a sample follows a clumped pattern modeled by the binomial negative distribution.

#To fit the data to the negative binomial, the approximate negative-binomial exponent need be calculated:

k=mean(Scolelepis)^2/ (var(Scolelepis)- mean(Scolelepis))

k

#Negative-binomial exponent for large samples (n > 20)

#The following commands for Crawley (2007) calculate the maximum likelihood estimate of the aggregation parameter, K:

x<-0:max(Scolelepis+1)

kfit <-function(x)

{lhs<-numeric()

rhs<-numeric()

y <-0:(length(x) - 1)

j<-0:(length(x)-2)

m <-sum(x \* y)/(sum(x))

s2 <-(sum(x \* y^2) - sum(x \* y)^2/sum(x))/(sum(x)- 1)

k1 <-m^2/(s2 - m)

a<-numeric(length(x)-1)

for(i in 1:(length(x) - 1)) a[i] <-sum(x [- c(1:i)])

i<-0

for (k in seq(k1/1.2,2\*k1,0.001)) {

i<-i+1

lhs[i] <-sum(x) \* log(1 + m/k)

rhs[i] <-sum(a/(k + j))}

k<-seq(k1/1.2,2\*k1,0.001)

plot(k, abs(lhs-rhs),xlab="k",ylab="Difference",type="l")

d<-min(abs(lhs-rhs))

sdd<-which(abs(lhs-rhs)==d)

k[sdd]}

K<-kfit(freq)

#approximate *k*

k

#maximum likelihood K

K

#STEP 6) AGGREGATION PROBABILITIES BY NEGATIVE BINOMIAL

#density function to obtain the p-value of found *x* individuals in a sample, with a mean (µ) and Negative-binomial exponent (*k*)

binneg<-function(x,Mean,K) (1+ Mean /K)^(-K)\*( Mean /( Mean +K))^ x \*gamma(K+ x)/(factorial(x)\*gamma(K))

binnegprob<-sapply(x, function(i) binneg(i,Mean,K))

#STEP 7) EXPECTED FREQUENCIES FOR A THEORETICAL NEGATIVE BINOMIAL

#The negative binomial probabilities can be expressed as frequencies by multiplying each by the sample size (n)

binnegfreq<-n\*(1+ Mean /K)^(-K)\*( Mean /( Mean +K))^ x \*gamma(K+ x)/(factorial(x)\*gamma(K))

#STEP 8) SUMMARY TABLE WITH OBSERVED AND EXPECTED VALUES

SummaryTable<-data.frame(x=TableCounts,binnegfreq,binnegprob)

SummaryTable

#STEP 9) COMPARISON OF THE OBSERVED AND EXPECTED FREQUENCIES WITH A BARPLOT

E<-(max(Scolelepis+1)+1)\*2

both<-numeric(E)

both[1:E %% 2 != 0]<-freq

both[1:E %% 2 == 0]<-binnegfreq

labels<-character(E)

labels[1:E %% 2 == 0]<-as.character(0:max(Scolelepis+1))

par(mfrow=c(1,1), pch=22)

Fig<-barplot(both,col=rep(c("black","white"),max(Scolelepis+1)),names=labels, ylab="Frequency of samples",

xlab="Counts")

legend(x = "topright",c("observed","expected"),fill=c("black","white"))

#STEP 10) GOODNESS OF FIT (G TEST):

#The null hypothesis is that observed values follow a negative binomial distribution

#To follow the assumption of all expected values should be 1 or more, the last observations need be pooled (Krebs, 1999):

cs<-factor(0:max(Scolelepis+1))

a<-min(which(SummaryTable$binnegfreq<1))

#for a first tail with expected values bellow of one use the command: a<-max(which(SummaryTable$binnegfreq>1))

levels(cs)[a:max(Scolelepis+a)]<-"+";levels(cs)

#expected values for G test:

ef<-as.vector(tapply(SummaryTable$binnegfreq,cs,sum))

#observed values for G test:

of<-as.vector(tapply(SummaryTable$x.Freq,cs,sum))

#Table of contingence for G test:

p<-as.vector(tapply(SummaryTable$binnegprob,cs,sum))

ContigenceTable<-data.frame(of,ef,p)

ContigenceTable

#G test:

G<-2\*sum((of)\*log(of/ef))

G

# Degrees of freedom= frequency classes (counts) - 3 statistics (total, mean and k) used to fit the negative binomial.

df<-sum(ef>0)-3

df

#Theoretical values of G test (using chi-squared distribution).

qchisq(0.95, df)

#probability of the null hypothesis.

pchisq(G, df, lower.tail = FALSE)

#In this case p>0.05, the null hypothesis can not be rejected.

#Conclusion: The data follows a negative binomial distribution.

#G test adjusted by Williams' correction for continuity for small samples (n < 200)(Krebs, 1999).

q<-1+((a+1)/(6\*sum(of)\*df))

q

Gadj<-G/q

Gadj

qchisq(0.95, df)

pchisq(Gadj, df, lower.tail = FALSE)

#in this case p > 0.05, and null hypothesis can not be rejected.

#Conclusion: The data follows a negative binomial distribution.