Package ‘ATNr’

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Type Package

Title Run Allometric Trophic Networks Models

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Description Implements the differential equations associated to different versions of Allometric Trophic Models (ATN) to estimate the temporal dynamics of species biomasses in food webs. It offers several features to generate synthetic food webs and to parametrise models as well as a wrapper to the ODE solver deSolve.

License GPL (>= 2)

Imports Rcpp (>= 1.0.7), methods, stats, utils, deSolve

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo

RoxygenNote 7.1.2

LazyData true

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Suggests rmarkdown, knitr, testthat, R.rsp

VignetteBuilder knitr, R.rsp

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R topics documented:

`create_Lmatrix` *Make L matrix*

Description

Make L matrix

Usage

```
create_Lmatrix(BM, nb_b, Ropt = 100, gamma = 2, th = 0.01)
```

Arguments

`BM`	float vector, body mass of species.
`nb_b`	integer, number of basal species.
`Ropt`	numeric, consumer/resource optimal body mass ratio.
`gamma`	numeric, code for the width of the Ricker function.
`th`	float, the threshold below which attack rates are considered = 0.

Details

The L matrix contains the probability for an attack event to be successful based on allometric rules and a Ricker function defined by *Ropt* and *gamma*. If at least one species has not resource or consumer (i.e. it is an isolated species), another food web is generated, until a maximum of 100 iterations.

Value

A numeric matrix with the probability for an attack event between two species to be successful.

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
mass <- sort(10 ^ runif(30, 2, 6))
L <- create_Lmatrix(mass, nb_b = 10, Ropt = 100)
image(t(L))
```

`create_matrix_parameter` *Make parameter matrix*

Description

Make parameter matrix

Usage

```
create_matrix_parameter(BM, b0, bprey, bpred, E, T.K, T0, k)
```

Arguments

`BM`	float vector, body mass of species.
`b0`	const
`bprey`	const
`bpred`	const
`E`	const
`T.K,`	Celsius to Kelvin conversion
`T0,`	Default temperature in Kelvin
`k,`	Boltzmann constant

Details

Make a parameter matrix that depends on both predators and prey and that is used to define attack rates and handling times based on the general allometric equation:

$$p_{i,j} = b_0 * BM_i^{bprey} * BM_j^{bpred} * exp(-E * (T0 - T.K)/(k * T.K * T0))$$

Value

A matrix filled with estimated values for a model parameter that depends on prey and predator body masses (see details)

`create_model_Scaled` *Initialize an ATN model, following Delmas et al. 2017, Methods in Ecology and Evolution*

Description

Initialize an ATN model, following Delmas et al. 2017, Methods in Ecology and Evolution

Usage

```
create_model_Scaled(nb_s, nb_b, BM, fw)
```

Arguments

`nb_s`	integer, number of total species.
`nb_b`	integer, number of basal species.
`BM`	float vector, body mass of species.
`fw`	binary adjacency matrix of the food web.

Details

A model is defined by the total number of species (*nb_s*), the number of basal species (*nb_b*), the number of nutrients (*nb_n*), the body masses (*BM*) of species, and the adjacency matrix (*fw*) representing species interactions.

Value

An object of class *ATN (Rcpp_parameters_prefs)*.

References

Delmas, E., Brose, U., Gravel, D., Stouffer, D.B. and Poisot, T. (2017), Simulations of biomass dynamics in community food webs. Methods Ecol Evol, 8: 881-886. https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.12713

Examples

```
library(ATNr)
set.seed(123)
n_species <- 50
n_basal <- 20
masses <- sort(10^runif(n_species, 2, 6)) #body mass of species
L <- create_Lmatrix(masses, n_basal)
fw <- L
fw[fw > 0] <- 1
mod <- create_model_Scaled(n_species, n_basal, masses, fw)
```

`create_model_Unscaled` *Initialize an ATN model, following Binzer et al. 2016, Global Change Biology*

Description

Initialize an ATN model, following Binzer et al. 2016, Global Change Biology

Usage

```
create_model_Unscaled(nb_s, nb_b, BM, fw)
```

Arguments

`nb_s`	integer, number of total species.
`nb_b`	integer, number of basal species.
`BM`	float vector, body mass of species.
`fw`	binary adjacency matrix of the food web.

Details

A model is defined by the total number of species (*nb_s*), the number of basal species (*nb_b*), the number of nutrients (*nb_n*), the body masses (*BM*) of species, and the adjacency matrix (*fw*) representing species interactions.

Value

An object of class *ATN (Rcpp_parameters_prefs)*.

References

Binzer, A., Guill, C., Rall, B.C. and Brose, U. (2016), Interactive effects of warming, eutrophication and size structure: impacts on biodiversity and food-web structure. Glob Change Biol, 22: 220-227. https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.13086 Gauzens, B., Rall, B.C., Mendonca, V. et al. Biodiversity of intertidal food webs in response to warming across latitudes. Nat. Clim. Chang. 10, 264-269 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-020-0698-z

Examples

```
library(ATNr)
set.seed(123)
n_species <- 50
n_basal <- 20
masses <- sort(10^runif(n_species, 1, 6)) #body mass of species
L <- create_Lmatrix(masses, n_basal)
fw <- L
fw[fw > 0] <- 1
mod <- create_model_Unscaled(n_species, n_basal, masses, fw)
```

`create_model_Unscaled_nuts` *Initialize an ATN model, following Schneider et al. 2016, Nature Communication*

Description

Initialize an ATN model, following Schneider et al. 2016, Nature Communication

Usage

```
create_model_Unscaled_nuts(nb_s, nb_b, nb_n = 2, BM, fw)
```

Arguments

`nb_s`	integer, number of total species.
`nb_b`	integer, number of basal species.
`nb_n`	integer, number of nutrients.
`BM`	float vector, body mass of species.
`fw`	binary adjacency matrix of the food web.

Details

A model is defined by the total number of species (*nb_s*), the number of basal species (*nb_b*), the number of nutrients (*nb_n*), the body masses (*BM*) of species, and the adjacency matrix (*fw*) representing species interactions. Nutrients are not counted as species.

Value

An object of class *ATN (Rcpp_parameters_prefs)*.

Examples

```
library(ATNr)
set.seed(123)
n_species <- 50
n_basal <- 20
n_nutrients <- 2
masses <- sort(10^runif(n_species, 2, 6)) #body mass of species
L <- create_Lmatrix(masses, n_basal)
fw <- L
fw[fw > 0] <- 1
mod <- create_model_Unscaled_nuts(n_species, n_basal, n_nutrients, masses, fw)
```

`create_niche_model` *Create a food web based on the niche model*

Description

Function to generate a food web based on the niche model (Williams and Martinez, 2000) based on the number of species and connectance. Corrections from Allesina et al. (2008) are used.

Usage

```
create_niche_model(S, C)
```

Arguments

`S`	integer, number of species.
`C`	numeric, connectance i.e. the number of realized links over the all possible links.

Details

If at least one species has not resource or consumer (i.e. it is an isolated species), another food web is generated, until a maximum of 100 iterations.

Value

A (square) matrix with zeros (no interaction) and ones (species j consume species i).

References

Williams, R. J., & Martinez, N. D. (2000). Simple rules yield complex food webs. Nature, 404(6774), 180-183.

Allesina, S., Alonso, D., & Pascual, M. (2008). A general model for food web structure. science, 320(5876), 658-661.

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
web_niche <- create_niche_model(30, .1)
image(t(web_niche))
```

`initialise_default_Scaled` *Default parameters for the scaled version of ATN as in Delmas et al. 2016*

Description

Initialise the default parametrisation for the scaled version of the ATN model as in Delmas et al. (2016).

Usage

```
initialise_default_Scaled(model)
```

Arguments

`model`	an object of class *Rcpp_Scaled*.

Value

An object of class *Rcpp_Scaled* with default parameters as in Delmas et al. (2017).

References

Delmas, E., Brose, U., Gravel, D., Stouffer, D.B. and Poisot, T. (2017), Simulations of biomass dynamics in community food webs. Methods Ecol Evol, 8: 881-886. https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.12713

Examples

```
library(ATNr)
set.seed(123)
masses <- runif(20, 10, 100) #body mass of species
L <- create_Lmatrix(masses, 10, Ropt = 10)
L[L > 0] <- 1
mod <- create_model_Scaled(20, 10, BM = masses, fw = L)
mod <- initialise_default_Scaled(mod)
```

`initialise_default_Unscaled` *Default parameters for the scaled version of ATN as in Binzer et al. 2016, with updates from Gauzens et al. 2020*

Description

Initialise the default parametrisation for the scaled version of the ATN model as in Binzer et al. (2016), with updates from Gauzens et al. 2020

Usage

```
initialise_default_Unscaled(model, temperature = 20)
```

Arguments

`model`	an object of class *ATN (Rcpp_Unscaled)*.
`temperature`	numeric, ambient temperature of the ecosystem in Celsius.

Value

An object of class *ATN (Rcpp_Unscaled)* with default parameters as in Delmas et al. (2017).

References

Binzer, A., Guill, C., Rall, B. C. & Brose, U. Interactive effects of warming, eutrophication and size structure: impacts on biodiversity and food-web structure. Glob. Change Biol. 22, 220-227 (2016). Gauzens, B., Rall, B.C., Mendonca, V. et al. Biodiversity of intertidal food webs in response to warming across latitudes. Nat. Clim. Chang. 10, 264-269 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-020-0698-z

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`initialise_default_Unscaled_nuts` *Default model parameters as in Schneider et al. 2016*

Description

Initialise the default parametrisation for the model for Schneider et al. (2016).

Usage

```
initialise_default_Unscaled_nuts(model, L.mat, temperature = 20)
```

Arguments

`model`	an object of class *ATN (Rcpp_Unscaled_nuts*.
`L.mat`	numeric matrix, probability of a consumer to attack and capture an encountered resource. See `create_Lmatrix`.
`temperature`	numeric, ambient temperature of the ecosystem in Celsius.

Value

An object of class *ATN (Rcpp_Unscaled_nuts)* with default parameters as in Schneider et al. (2016).

References

Schneider, F. D., Brose, U., Rall, B. C., & Guill, C. (2016). Animal diversity and ecosystem functioning in dynamic food webs. Nature Communications, 7(1), 1-8.

Examples

```
library(ATNr)
set.seed(123)
masses <- runif(20, 10, 100) #body mass of species
L <- create_Lmatrix(masses, 10, Ropt = 10)
L[L > 0] <- 1
mod <- create_model_Unscaled_nuts(20, 10, 3, masses, L)
mod <- initialise_default_Unscaled_nuts(mod, L)
```

`is_connected` *Detect whether a food web is composed of several disconnected sub-networks*

Description

Run a deep search first algorithm (DFS)

Usage

```
is_connected(fw)
```

Arguments

`fw`	binary adjacency matrix of the food web.

Value

Boolean: TRUE if the food web is connected, FALSE if several disconnected sub-networks are detected.

Examples

```
library(ATNr)
set.seed(123)
# number of species, nutrients, and body masses
n_species <- 20
n_basal <- 5
n_nutrients <- 3
masses <- sort(10^runif(n_species, 2, 6)) #body mass of species
# create food web matrix
L <- create_Lmatrix(masses, n_basal)
L[, 1:n_basal] <- 0
fw <- L
fw[fw > 0] <- 1
connected <- is_connected(fw)
```

`jacobian` *Estimate the Jacobian matrix of a ODE system*

Description

Estimate the Jacobian matrix of a ODE system

Usage

```
jacobian(bioms, ODE, eps = 1e-06)
```

Arguments

`bioms`	float vector, biomass of species.
`ODE`	function that computes the ODEs from one of the model available
`eps`	float, scale precision of the numerical approximation.

Details

The function provides a numerical estimation of the Jacobian matrix based on the 5 points stencil method. The precision of the method is in

$$O(h^5)$$

, where

$$h = eps * bioms$$

. The choice of eps should ensure that

$$h^5$$

is always lower to the extinction threshold.

The dimension of the Jacobian matrix are not always matching the number of species in the system. This is because we considered that a perturbation can not correspond to the recolonisation of an extinct species. Therefore, extinct species are removed from the system to calculate the Jacobian matrix.

Value

A matrix corresponding to the Jacobian of the system estimated at the parameter biomasses

Examples

```
library(ATNr)
set.seed(123)
# first run a model to reach equilibrium
masses <- runif(20, 10, 100) #body mass of species
L <- create_Lmatrix(masses, 10, Ropt = 10)
L[L > 0] <- 1
mod <- create_model_Unscaled_nuts(20, 10, 3, masses, L)
mod <- initialise_default_Unscaled_nuts(mod, L)
biomasses <- masses ^ -0.75 * 10 ^ 4 #biomasses of species
biomasses <- append(runif(3, 20, 30), biomasses)
times <- seq(0, 100, 1)
sol <- lsoda_wrapper(times, biomasses, mod)
# get the final biomasses
final.bioms = sol[nrow(sol), -1]
# estimate jacobian
jacobian(final.bioms, mod$ODE)
```

`lsoda_wrapper` *Wrapper for lsoda*

Description

This is a wrapper to call `lsoda` from *deSolve* and solve the ODE. Package `deSolve` needs to be installed to run this wrapper.

Usage

```
lsoda_wrapper(t, y, model, verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`t`	vector of times.
`y`	vector of biomasses.
`model`	object of class *ATN (Rcpp_parameters_prefs)*.
`verbose`	Boolean, whether a message should be printed when all checks were successful
`...`	additional arguments to pass to ‘lsoda‘

Value

A matrix for the ODE solution with species as columns and times as rows.

Examples

```
library(ATNr)
set.seed(123)
masses <- runif(20, 10, 100) #body mass of species
L <- create_Lmatrix(masses, 10, Ropt = 10)
L[L > 0] <- 1
mod <- create_model_Unscaled_nuts(20, 10, 3, masses, L)
mod <- initialise_default_Unscaled_nuts(mod, L)
biomasses <- masses ^ -0.75 * 10 ^ 4 #biomasses of species
biomasses <- append(runif(3, 20, 30), biomasses)
times <- seq(0, 100, 1)
sol <- lsoda_wrapper(times, biomasses, mod)
```

`plot_odeweb` *Plot food web dynamics*

Description

Plot solution of the ODE for the food web. Currently only species and not nutrients are plotted.

Usage

```
plot_odeweb(x, nb_s)
```

Arguments

`x`	matrix with solutions. First row should be the time vector.
`nb_s`	numeric, number of species as in the model (e.g., `create_model_Unscaled_nuts`).

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(ATNr)
library(deSolve)
set.seed(123)
# number of species, nutrients, and body masses
n_species <- 20
n_basal <- 5
n_nutrients <- 3
masses <- sort(10^runif(n_species, 2, 6)) #body mass of species
# create food web matrix
L <- create_Lmatrix(masses, n_basal)
L[, 1:n_basal] <- 0
fw <- L
fw[fw > 0] <- 1
```

```
model <- create_model_Unscaled_nuts(
  n_species,
  n_basal,
  n_nutrients,
  masses,
  fw
)
# initialize model as default in Schneider et al. (2016)
model <- initialise_default_Unscaled_nuts(model, L)
# defining integration time
times <- seq(0, 500, 5)
biomasses <- runif(n_species + n_nutrients, 2, 3)
sol <- lsoda_wrapper(times, biomasses, model, verbose = FALSE)
plot_odeweb(sol, model$nb_s)

## End(Not run)
```

`remove_species` *Function to remove species from a model class*

Description

Function to remove species from a model class

Usage

```
remove_species(species, model, nuts = NULL)
```

Arguments

`species`	integer vector, the indices of species to remove.
`model`	model object
`nuts`	integer vector, the indices of nutrients to remove. Parameter specific to the Unscaled_nuts model.

Value

A model object where the data structure has bee updated to remove the species in parameters.

`run_checks` *Run checks on model parameters*

Description

Check if the dimensions of vectors and matrices used in the model are correct. If any dimension is not correct, an error message is returned.

Usage

```
run_checks(model, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`model`	a model object.
`verbose`	Boolean, whether a message should be printed when all checks were successful

Value

No return value, only throw an error if parameters are inconsistent.

`Scaled` *Store parameters and functions associated to the scaled version of ATN*

Description

Type the name of the class to see its methods

Fields

- `nb_s` Total number of species
- `nb_b` Number of basal species
- `c` double: interference competition
- `X` Vector of metabolic rates (length = number of species)
- `max_feed` Vector of maximum feeding rates (length = number of consumers)
- `e` Vector of assimilation efficiencies (length = number of species)
- `r` Vector of producers maximum growth rates (length = number of basal species)
- `BM` Vector of body masses (length = number of species)
- `dB` Vector of local derivatives (length = number of species)
- `B0` Vector of half saturation densities (length = number of consumers)
- `fw` Adjacency matrix of the food-web (dim = number of species * number of species)

`w` Matrix of relative consumption rates (dim = number of species * number of consumers)

`F` Matrix of per-capita feeding rates (dim = number of species * number of consumers)

`q` hill exponent for the type of functional response

`K` Carrying capacity of basal species

`ext` Extinction threshold for species

`alpha` Plant resource competition

`ODE` Calculate the derivatives for the scaled version of the ATN model

  - Parameter: bioms - Local species biomasses
  - Parameter: t - Integration time point
  - Returns a vector of growth rate for each species at time t

---

`Scaled_loops` *Store parameters and functions associated to the scaled version of ATN*

Description

To not use. For testing purpose only. Please use Rcpp_Scaled instead.

`schneider` *Default parameters as in Schneider et al. (2016)*

Description

A dataset containing the default parameters as in the Schneider et al. (2016) and used to parametrize the default models. See also `create_model_Unscaled_nuts`, `create_Lmatrix`, `initialise_default_Unscaled_nuts`.

Usage

```
schneider
```

Format

A list with the default parameters:

Temperature ambient temperature in Celsius

T.K default temperature, 20 degree Celsius in Kelvin

k Boltzmann's constant

T0 20 degree Celsius in Kelvin, used to estimate scaling law of metabolic rates

q Hill's exponent of the functional response

Ropt consumer/resource optimal body mass ratio

gamma shape of the Ricker function

mu_c average predator interference

sd_c standard deviation of predator interference

E.c Activation energy for interference

h0 scaling constant of the power-law of handling time with consumer and resource body mass

hpred exponent associated to predator body mass for the allometric scaling of handling time

hprey exponent associated to prey body mass for the allometric scaling of handling time

E.h Activation energy for handling time

b0 normalisation constant for capture coefficient

bprey exponent associated to prey body mass for the allometric scaling of capture coefficient

bpred exponent associated to predator body mass for the allometric scaling of capture coefficient

E.b Activation energy for capture coefficient

e_P Assimilation efficiency associated to the consumption of a plant species

e_A Assimilation efficiency associated to the consumption of an animal species

x_P scaling constant of the power-law of metabolic demand per unit of plant biomass

x_A scaling constant of the power-law of metabolic demand per unit of animal biomass

E.x Activation energy for metabolic rates

expX TBD

D turnover rate of nutrients

nut_up_min Minimum uptake efficiency of plants

nut_up_max Maximum uptake efficiency of plants

mu_nut Average maximum nutrient concentration

sd_nut standard deviation of maximum nutrient concentration

v relative content of nutrient 1 in plant biomass

References

Schneider, F. D., Brose, U., Rall, B. C., & Guill, C. (2016). Animal diversity and ecosystem functioning in dynamic food webs. Nature Communications, 7(1), 1-8.

`sort_input` *Sort custom input*

Description

Sort custom input

Usage

```
sort_input(BM, fw)
```

Arguments

`BM`	numeric vector, body mass of species.
`fw`	adjacency matrix of the food web.

Details

Body masses and food web matrix should be arranged with the first elements/columns being for basal species. This is a requirement for the Cpp class and must be enforced before initializing the Rcpp_Schneider and Rcpp_Delmas objects.

Value

A list with sorted body masses (*body.mass*) and food web matrix (*food.web*).

Examples

```
bm <- runif(10, 10, 50)
fw <- matrix(as.numeric(runif(100) > .9), 10, 10)
sort_input(bm, fw)
```

`TroLev` *Calculate trophic level of species*

Description

Calculate trophic level of species

Usage

```
TroLev(fw)
```

Arguments

`fw`	numeric matrix, the matrix of the food web.

Value

A numeric vector of species' trophic level.

`Unscaled` *Store parameters and functions associated to the unscaled version of ATN*

Description

Type the name of the class to see its methods

Fields

`nb_s` Total number of species

`nb_b` Number of basal species

`c` double: interference competition

`X` Vector of metabolic rates (length = number of species)

`a` Matrix of attack rates (dim = number of species * number of consumers)

`h` Matrix of handling times (dim = number of species * number of consumers)

`e` Vector of assimilation efficiencies (length = number of species)

`r` Vector of producers maximum growth rates (length = number of basal species)

`BM` Vector of body masses (length = number of species)

`dB` Vector of local derivatives (length = number of species)

`fw` Adjacency matrix of the food-web (dim = number of species * number of species)

`F` Matrix of per-capita feeding rates (dim = number of species * number of consumers)

`q` hill exponent for the type of functional response

`K` Carrying capacity of basal species

`alpha` Plant resource competition

`ext` Extinction threshold for species

`ODE` Calculate the derivatives for the scaled version of the ATN model

- Parameter: bioms - Local species biomasses
- Parameter: t - Integration time point
- Returns a vector of growth rate for each species at time t

`Unscaled_loops` *Store parameters and functions associated to the unscaled version of ATN*

Description

To not use. For testing purpose only. Please use Rcpp_Unscaled instead.

`Unscaled_nuts` *Store parameters and functions associated to the unscaled version of ATN including nutrient dynamics*

Description

Type the name of the class to see its methods

Fields

`nb_s` Total number of species

`nb_b` Number of basal species

`nb_n` Number of nutrient pool

`c` double: interference competition

`b` Matrix of attack rates (dim = number of species * number of consumers)

`h` Matrix of handling times (dim = number of species * number of consumers)

`X` vector of metabolic rates (length = number of species)

`K` matrix of plant nutrient efficiencies (dim = number of nutrients * number of plants)

`V` matrix of plant relative nutrient content (dim = number of nutrients * number of plants)

`S` Vector of maximum nutrient concentration (length = number of plants)

`r` Vector of maximum growth rate of plant species (length = number of plant species)

`e` Vector of assimilation efficiencies (length = number of species)

`BM` Vector of body masses (length = number of species)

`dB` Vector of local derivatives (length = number of species)

`fw` Adjacency matrix of the food-web (dim = number of species * number of species)

`w` Matrix of relative consumption rates (dim = number of species * number of consumers)

`F` Matrix of per-capita feeding rates (dim = number of species * number of consumers)

`q` hill exponent for the type of functional response

`ext` Extinction threshold for species

`ODE` Calculate the derivatives for the scaled version of the ATN model

  - Parameter: bioms - Local species biomasses
  - Parameter: t - Integration time point
  - Returns a vector of growth rate for each species at time t

---

`Unscaled_nuts_loops` *Store parameters and functions associated to the unscaled version of ATN*

Description

To not use. For testing purpose only. Please use Rcpp_Unscaled_nuts instead.

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