# How to measure simmilarity of species distribution recorded by quadrat mapping? 

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## Quadrat mapping

- Mostly for species distribution
- Incidence = true / false
- Quadrant mapping ~ binary grid



## Examples

Argynnis adippe
Argynnis niobe
Boloria euphrosyne


Cupido decolorata
Maculinea arion
Parnassius mnemosyne


## Questions

- How similar are the distributions?
- In absolute terms?
- In shape?
- How big is the intersection?
- Similarity = Distance
- Generalization: How to compare binary grids?


## Distance measures

- Binary distance measures
- Distance between descriptors of shape
- Earth Mover's Distance


## Binary distance

- No spatial context
- Well documented
- Similarity in absolute terms

| Location | Species $X$ | Species $Y$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Loc 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Loc 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Loc 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Loc 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Loc 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Loc 6 | 0 | 1 |

- Jaccard dist $=a /(a+b+c)$
- Sockal \& Michener = $(a+d) /(a+b+c+d)$

|  | $\mathrm{X}=1$ | $\mathrm{X}=0$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{Y}=1$ | $\mathrm{a}=1$ | $b=3$ |
| $\mathrm{Y}=0$ | $c=2$ | $\mathrm{d}=0$ |

## Distance between descriptors of shape

- Descriptors of shape
= how clustered are data? (Moran Index)
= Is there dominant cluster? (Dominance)
$=$ Is the pattern dense or dispersed? (Density)
-••
- Descriptors of shape form table of values $\rightarrow$ Classical Euclidean distance of standardized values
- Can evaluate similarity of patterns, but not necessarily spatialy overlapping patterns


## Earth Mover's Distance

- "How much energy do we need to move a pile of soil?"
- Has spatial context, but must use standardized distributions (sum of valued equal for all)



## Results

- Binary distance
- Measured only intersection, neighborhood does not matter
- Distance between similarity measures
- Similarity of shapes, but similar shapes can be non-overlapping
- Earth Mover's Distance
- Similarity in geographical context, but requires standardized distributions (biased, if the size of distribution is different)

