

Package ‘ctmm’

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Title Continuous-Time Movement Modeling

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<http://biology.umd.edu/movement.html>

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Suggests bit64, fftw, knitr, move, parallel, sp

Description Functions for identifying, fitting, and applying continuous-space, continuous-time stochastic movement models to animal tracking data.

The package is described in Calabrese & Fleming (2016) <doi:10.1111/2041-210X.12559> and its methods are based on those introduced in Fleming et al (2014) <doi:10.1086/675504>, Fleming et al (2014) <doi:10.1111/2041-210X.12176>, Fleming et al (2015) <doi:10.1890/14-2010.1>, Fleming et al (2016) <doi:10.1890/15-1607>, Péron et al (2016) <doi:10.1186/s40462-016-0084-7>, Fleming & Calabrese (2016) <doi:10.1111/2041-210X.12673>, Péron et al (2017) <doi:10.1002/ecm.1260>, and Fleming et al (2017) <doi:10.1016/j.ecoinf.2017.04.008>.

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Description

Functions for identifying, fitting, and applying continuous-space, continuous-time stochastic movement models to animal tracking data. The package is described in Calabrese & Fleming (2016) <doi:10.1111/2041-210X.12559> and its methods are based on those introduced in Fleming et al (2014) <doi:10.1086/675504>, Fleming et al (2014) <doi:10.1111/2041-210X.12176>, Fleming et al (2015) <doi:10.1890/14-2010.1>, Fleming et al (2016) <doi:10.1890/15-1607>, Péron et al (2016) <doi:10.1186/s40462-016-0084-7>, Fleming & Calabrese (2016) <doi:10.1111/2041-210X.12673>, Péron et al (2017) <doi:10.1002/ecm.1260>, and Fleming et al (2017) <doi:10.1016/j.ecoinf.2017.04.008>.

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- [ctmm-FAQ](#)
- [CTMM Initiative](#)
- [Beta packages](#)
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- [CRAN package](#)
- [Google group](#)

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References

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G. Péron, C. H. Fleming, R. C. de Paula, N. Mitchell, M. Strohbach, P. Leimgruber, J. M. Calabrese. Periodic continuous-time movement models uncover behavioral changes of wild canids along anthropization gradients. *Ecological Monographs* 87:3, 442-456 (2017)

C. H. Fleming, D. Sheldon, E. Gurarie, W. F. Fagan, S. LaPoint, J. M. Calabrese. Kálmán filters for continuous-time movement models. *Ecological Informatics*, 40, 8-21 (2017).

akde

Calculate an autocorrelated kernel density estimate

Description

This function calculates autocorrelated kernel density home-range estimates from telemetry data and a corresponding continuous-time movement model.

Usage

```
akde(data,CTMM,VMM=NULL,debias=TRUE,smooth=TRUE,error=0.001,res=10,grid=NULL,...)

## S3 method for class 'telemetry'
akde(data,CTMM,VMM=NULL,debias=TRUE,smooth=TRUE,error=0.001,res=10,grid=NULL,...)

## S3 method for class 'list'
akde(data,CTMM,VMM=NULL,debias=TRUE,smooth=TRUE,error=0.001,res=10,grid=NULL,...)

## S3 method for class 'UD'
mean(x,...)
```

Arguments

data	2D timeseries telemetry data represented as a telemetry object or list of objects.
CTMM	A ctmm movement model from the output of ctmm.fit or list of objects.
VMM	An optional vertical ctmm object for 3D home-range calculation.
debias	Debias the distribution for area estimation (AKDEc).
smooth	"Smooth" out errors from the data.
error	Target probability error.
res	Number of grid points along each axis, relative to the bandwidth.
grid	Optional grid specification with columns labeled x and y. Not yet supported.
...	Arguments passed to all instances of <code>bandwidth</code> , such as <code>weights</code> .
x	A list of UD's calculated on the same grid.

Value

Returns a UD object: a list with the sampled grid line locations r_x and r_y , the extent of each grid cell dr , the probability density and cumulative distribution functions evaluated on the sampled grid locations PDF & CDF, the optimal bandwidth matrix H , and the effective sample size of the data in $DOF.H$.

For weighted AKDE, please note additional ... arguments passed to `bandwidth` and the `weights=TRUE` argument, specifically.

When feeding in lists of telemetry and ctmm objects, all UD's will be calculated on the same grid. These UD's can be averaged with the mean command, however this is not an optimal way to calculate population ranges.

Note

In the case of coarse grids, the value of PDF in a grid cell corresponds to the average probability density over the entire rectangular cell.

Prior to ctmm v0.3.2, the default AKDE method was the autocorrelated Gaussian reference function bandwidth. Starting in v0.3.2, the default AKDE method is the autocorrelated Gaussian reference function bandwidth with debiased area.

Prior to ctmm v0.3.1, AKDEs included only errors due to autocorrelation uncertainty, which are insignificant in cases such as IID data. Starting in v0.3.1, akde calculated an effective sample size $DOF.H$ and used this to estimate area uncertainty under a Gaussian reference function approximation. In v0.3.2, this method was further improved to use $DOF.area$ from the Gaussian reference function approximation.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming and K. Winner.

References

C. H. Fleming, W. F. Fagan, T. Mueller, K. A. Olson, P. Leimgruber, J. M. Calabrese. Rigorous home-range estimation with movement data: A new autocorrelated kernel-density estimator. *Ecology*, 96:5, 1182-1188 (2015).

C. H. Fleming, J. M. Calabrese. A new kernel-density estimator for accurate home-range and species-range area estimation. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, 8:5, 571-579 (2016).

See Also

[bandwidth](#), [raster](#), [UD-method](#)

Examples

```
# Load package and data
library(ctmm)
data(buffalo)
Cilla <- buffalo$Cilla

GUESS <- ctmm.guess(Cilla,interactive=FALSE)
FIT <- ctmm.fit(Cilla,GUESS)

# Compute akde object
UD <- akde(Cilla,FIT)

# Plot data with AKDE contours
plot(Cilla,UD=UD)
```

as.telemetry

Import, coerce, and summarize MoveBank data

Description

Functions to import MoveBank csv files, data.frame, and Move objects, coerce them into telemetry objects, and summarize them.

Usage

```
as.telemetry(object,timeformat="",timezone="UTC",projection=NULL,UERE=NULL,...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
as.telemetry(object,timeformat="",timezone="UTC",projection=NULL,UERE=NULL,...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
as.telemetry(object,timeformat="",timezone="UTC",projection=NULL,UERE=NULL,...)

## S3 method for class 'Move'
as.telemetry(object,timeformat="",timezone="UTC",projection=NULL,UERE=NULL,...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'telemetry'
summary(object,...)
```

Arguments

object	A MoveBank CSV filename, MoveBank data.frame object, or Move object to coerce, or a telemetry object to summarize.
timeformat	Format argument for strptime .
timezone	Timezone argument for strptime .
projection	Optional PROJ.4 projection argument to be fed to project .
UERE	"User equivalent range errors" needed to translate DOP values into location uncertainty.
...	Optional arguments to be fed to fread or read.csv , in the case of compressed files.

Details

If no projection argument is specified, a two-point equidistant projection is calculated that should be good for most range resident and migratory species. Global migrations that are not along one geodesic (locally straight line) will probably suffer distortion.

as.telemetry assumes [Movebank naming conventions](#). Sufficient MoveBank columns include individual.local.identifier (or tag.local.identifier), timestamp, location.long and location.lat, while the optional Movebank columns are eobs.horizontal.accuracy.estimate and GPS.HDOP. In the future, we will be supporting more GPS and ARGOS columns, including speed, heading, further error classifications, etc.

The GPS.HDOP value requires the device's UERE value to be translated into telemetry errors. The UERE represents the RMS error given ideal satellite conditions. Therefore, if your device is purported to have an accuracy of 2-10 meters, then the UERE is likely around 2 meters. Consult your device manual and manufacturer for a specific value or see [uere](#) for UERE calibration.

Value

as.telemetry returns a single telemetry object or list of telemetry objects if multiple animals are identified.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming, X. Dong, B. Kranstauber, G. Péron, and K. Safi.

See Also

[plot.telemetry](#), [SpatialPoints.telemetry](#), [uere](#).

bandwidth

*Calculate the optimal bandwidth matrix of movement data***Description**

This function calculates the optimal bandwidth matrix (kernel covariance) for a two-dimensional animal tracking dataset, given an autocorrelated movement model (Fleming et al, 2015). This optimal bandwidth can fully take into account all autocorrelation in the data, assuming it is captured by the movement model.

Usage

```
bandwidth(data, CTMM, VMM=NULL, weights=FALSE, fast=TRUE, dt=NULL, precision=1/2, PC="Markov",
          verbose=FALSE, trace=FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	2D timeseries telemetry data represented as a telemetry object.
<code>CTMM</code>	A <code>ctmm</code> movement model as from the output of <code>ctmm.fit</code> .
<code>VMM</code>	An optional vertical <code>ctmm</code> object for 3D bandwidth calculation.
<code>weights</code>	By default, the weights are taken to be uniform. <code>weights=TRUE</code> will optimize the weights, while a numeric array will fix the weights.
<code>fast</code>	Use FFT algorithms for weight optimization.
<code>dt</code>	Optional lag bin width for the FFT algorithm.
<code>precision</code>	Fraction of maximum possible digits of precision to target in weight optimization. <code>precision=1/2</code> results in about 7 decimal digits of precision if the preconditioner is stable.
<code>PC</code>	Preconditioner to use: can be "Markov", "circulant", "IID", or "direct".
<code>verbose</code>	Optionally return the optimal weights, effective sample size $DOF.H$, and other information along with the bandwidth matrix H .
<code>trace</code>	Produce tracing information on the progress of weight optimization.

Details

The `weights` argument can be used to correct fixed sampling bias with a prescribed numeric array or to correct temporal sampling bias caused by autocorrelation with `weights=TRUE`. `weights=TRUE` will optimize $n=\text{length}(\text{data}\$t)$ weights via constrained & preconditioned conjugate gradient algorithms. These algorithms have a few options that should be considered if the data are very irregular.

`FFT=TRUE` grids the data with grid width `dt` and applies FFT algorithms, for a computational cost as low as $O(n \log n)$ with only $O(n)$ function evaluations. If no `dt` is specified, the minimum sampling interval $\min(\text{diff}(\text{data}\$t))$ is used. **If the data are irregular (permitting gaps), then `dt` may need to be several times smaller** to avoid slow down. In this case, try setting `trace=TRUE` and decreasing `dt` until the iterations speed up and the number of feasibility assessments becomes

less than $O(n)$. On the other hand, if the data contain some very tiny time intervals, say 1 second among hourly sampled data, then the default `dt` setting will create an excessively high-resolution discretization of time, which will also cause slowdown. In this case CTMM should contain an error model and `dt` can likely be increased to a larger fraction of the median sampling interval.

`FFT=FALSE` uses exact times and has a computational cost as low as $O(n^2)$, including $O(n^2)$ function evaluations. With `PC="direct"` this method will produce a result that is exact to within machine precision, but with a computational cost of $O(n^3)$.

Value

Returns a bandwidth matrix object, which is to be the optimal covariance matrix of the individual kernels of the kernel density estimate.

Note

To obtain a bandwidth scalar representing the variance of each kernel, a `ctmm` object with `isotropic=TRUE` is required. In this case, `bandwidth` will return bandwidth matrix with identical variances along its diagonal. Note that this will provide an inaccurate estimate for very eccentric distributions.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming.

References

T. F. Chan. An Optimal Circulant Preconditioner for Toeplitz Systems. *SIAM Journal on Scientific and Statistical Computing*, 9:4, 766-771 (1988).

D. Marcotte. Fast variogram computation with FFT. *Computers and Geosciences* 22:10, 1175-1186 (1996).

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See Also

[akde](#), [ctmm.fit](#)

buffalo

African buffalo GPS dataset from Kruger National Park, South Africa.

Description

GPS data on six African buffalo. When using this dataset, please cite the original article by Getz et al (2007) and the Movebank data package (Cross et al, 2016).

Usage

```
data("buffalo")
```

Format

A list of 6 telemetry objects.

Note

In ctmm v0.3.2 the erroneous location fix 606 was removed from `buffalo[[4]]` "Pepper".

References

W. M. Getz, S. Fortmann-Roe, P. C. Cross, A. J. Lyons, S. J. Ryan, C. C. Wilmers. LoCoH: Nonparameteric kernel methods for constructing home ranges and utilization distributions. PLoS ONE 2:2, e207 (2007).

P. C. Cross, J. A. Bowers, C. T. Hay, J. Wolhuter, P. Buss, M. Hofmeyr, J. T. du Toit, W. M. Getz. Data from: Nonparameteric kernel methods for constructing home ranges and utilization distributions. Movebank Data Repository. DOI:10.5441/001/1.j900f88t (2016).

See Also

[as.telemetry](#), [gazelle](#), [plot.telemetry](#), [wolf](#).

Examples

```
# Load package and data
library(ctmm)
data("buffalo")

# Extract movement data for a single animal
Cilla <- buffalo$Cilla

# Plot all sampled locations
plot(Cilla)
```

ctmm

Specify, fit, and select continuous-time movement models

Description

These functions allow one to propose hypothetical movement models (with initial estimates), fit those models to the data, and select among those models via an information criteria. The fitting functions wrap around `optim` and `ctmm.loglike` to maximize the likelihood function of continuous-time movement models described in Fleming et al (2014) and Fleming et al (2015), given 2D animal tracking data.

Usage

```
ctmm(tau=NULL, isotropic=FALSE, range=TRUE, circle=FALSE, error=FALSE, axes=c("x", "y"), ...)

ctmm.loglike(data, CTMM, REML=FALSE, profile=TRUE, zero=0, verbose=FALSE)

ctmm.fit(data, CTMM=ctmm(), method="ML", control=list(), trace=FALSE)

ctmm.select(data, CTMM, verbose=FALSE, level=0.99, IC="AICc", trace=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

tau	Array of autocorrelation timescales explained below.
isotropic	A Boolean denoting whether or not the animal's covariance is circular or elliptical.
range	A Boolean denoting whether or not the movement model has a finite range.
circle	The period it takes the animal to stochastically circle its mean location.
error	A Boolean denoting whether or not to use annotated telemetry error estimates or an estimate of the error's standard deviation if the data are not annotated with error estimates or when $HDOP = 1$.
axes	Spatial dimensions of the movement model.
data	Timeseries data represented as a telemetry object.
CTMM	A ctmm movement-model object containing the initial parameter guesses conforming to the basic structure of the model hypothesis. ctmm.select can accept a list of such objects.
REML	Use residual maximum likelihood if TRUE. Not recommended.
profile	Analytically solve for as many covariance parameters as possible.
zero	Calculates $\log(\text{likelihood}) - \text{zero}$, instead of just $\log(\text{likelihood})$, in a way that maintains numerical precision if the constant zero is close to the log likelihood. Used internally by ctmm.fit.
verbose	Return additional information. See "Value" below.
method	Use residual maximum likelihood if "REML". Not recommended.
control	An optional argument list with standardized numerical arguments.
trace	Report progress updates.
level	Attempt to simplify a model if a feature's non-existence falls within this level of confidence interval.
IC	Information criteria used. Only "AICc" is currently supported.
...	Further arguments passed to ctmm.fit.

Details

Model fitting and selection first requires a prototype model with guesstimated parameters (i.e., Brownian motion with a particular diffusion rate). The initial ctmm parameter guess can be generated by the output of ctmm.guess, variogram.fit or manually specified with the function

`ctmm(...)`, where the argument `tau` is explained below and additional model options described in `vignette("ctmm")`.

By default, `tau` is an ordered array of autocorrelation timescales. If `length(tau)==0`, then an IID bi-variate Gaussian model is fit to the data. If `length(tau)==1`, then an Ornstein-Uhlenbeck (OU) model (Brownian motion restricted to a finite home range) is fit the data, where `tau` is the position autocorrelation timescale. `tau=Inf` then yields Brownian motion (BM). If `length(tau)==2`, then the OUF model (continuous-velocity motion restricted to a finite home range) is fit to the data, where `tau[1]` is again the position autocorrelation timescale and `tau[2]` is the velocity autocorrelation timescale. `tau[1]=Inf` then yields integrated Ornstein-Uhlenbeck (IOU) motion, which is a spatially unrestricted continuous-velocity process.

Model selection in `ctmm.select` proceeds by first fitting the initial model guess, and then attempting to simplify the autocorrelation model and complexify the deterministic (mean) model until the information criteria fails to improve. The intent of working in these directions is to avoid fitting trends to autocorrelation. Note that simpler models in a nested hierarchy will only be attempted if they appear credible, which can be adjusted with the `level` argument. `level=1` will, therefore, always attempt a simpler model.

The control list can take the following arguments, with defaults shown:

`method="Nelder-Mead"` `optim` method for multiple parameters.

`precision=1/2` Fraction of machine numerical precision to target in the maximized likelihood value. MLEs will necessarily have half this precision. On most computers, `precision=1` is approximately 16 decimal digits of precision for the likelihood and 8 for the MLEs.

`maxit=.Machine$integer.max` Maximum number of iterations allowed for optimization.

Value

The function `ctmm` returns a prototype `ctmm` movement-model object. By default, `ctmm.loglike` returns the log-likelihood of the model CTMM. `ctmm.fit` (and `ctmm.loglike` with `verbose=TRUE`) returns the maximum likelihood `ctmm` movement-model object with all of the components of CTMM plus the components listed below. `ctmm.select` returns the best model by default or the list of attempted models if `verbose=TRUE`.

AICc The approximate corrected Akaike information criterion for multivariate distributions with variable numbers of unknown mean and (structured) covariance parameters (Burnham & Anderson, Eq. 7.91). This formula is only exact for IID data.

loglike The log-likelihood.

sigma The maximum likelihood variance/covariance estimate (possibly debiased). For the endlessly diffusing BM and IOU processes, this is instead the diffusion rate estimate.

mu The maximum likelihood stationary mean vector estimate.

COV.mu The covariance matrix of the vector `mu`, assuming that the point estimate `sigma` is good.

DOF.mu The effective number of degrees of freedom in the estimate of `mu`, assuming that the point estimate of `tau` is good. This can be much smaller than `length(data$t)` if the data are autocorrelated.

COV Covariance of the parameter vector `c(sigma,tau,circle)`, as derived from hessian, and where `sigma` is parameterized in terms of its standard area, eccentricity, and angle of orientation. Typically, `sigma`'s area parameter is extremely correlated to `tau[1]`, and sequential components of `tau` are slightly correlated.

Note

Fitting without telemetry errors involves fewer parameters and is much faster than fitting with telemetry errors, as the variance/covariance can be profiled analytically without numerical optimization. Therefore, fitting without telemetry errors, if possible, can provide improved initial estimates of tau and sigma for later fitting with telemetry errors.

The default `optim` method here is "Nelder-Mead" with the largest allowable number of maximum iterations. Anecdotaly, the faster "BFGS" and "L-BFGS-B" methods often perform poorly on these types of problems. However, Nelder Mead is not ideal and you may want to attempt a second fit, using the first fit as its initial guess.

The AICs of endlessly diffusing models like BM and IOU cannot be easily compared to the AICs of range resident models like bivariate Gaussian, OU, and OUF. Endlessly diffusing models have to be conditioned off of an initial state, which we derive in `ctmm` by taking the large range limit of a range-restricted process. I.e., BM is the limit OU(Inf) and IOU(tau) is the limit OUF(Inf,tau). Using comparable likelihood functions would give up statistical efficiency and the objective prior.

Prior to v0.3.6, the univariate AICc formula was (mis)used, with the full parameter count treated as degrees of freedom in the mean. As of v.0.3.6, the mean and autocovariance parameters are treated separately in the approximate multivariate AICc formula (Burnham & Anderson, Eq. 7.91). Still, this improved formula is only exact for IID data.

Prior to v0.3.2, `ctmm.select` would consider every possible model. This is no longer feasible with current versions of `ctmm`, as the number of possible models has grown too large.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming and G. Péron.

References

- K. P. Burnham, D. R. Anderson. Model Selection and Multimodel Inference: A Practical Information-Theoretic Approach. Springer, 2nd edition (2003).
- C. H. Fleming, J. M. Calabrese, T. Mueller, K.A. Olson, P. Leimgruber, W. F. Fagan. From fine-scale foraging to home ranges: A semi-variance approach to identifying movement modes across spatiotemporal scales. *The American Naturalist*, 183:5, E154-E167 (2014).
- C. H. Fleming, Y. Subasi, J. M. Calabrese. A maximum-entropy description of animal movement. *Physical Review E*, 91, 032107 (2015).
- C. H. Fleming, D. Sheldon, E. Gurarie, W. F. Fagan, S. LaPoint, J. M. Calabrese. Kálmán filters for continuous-time movement models. *Ecological Informatics*, 40, 8-21 (2017).

See Also

[ctmm.guess](#), [optim](#), [summary.ctmm](#), [variogram.fit](#).

Examples

```
# Load package and data
library(ctmm)
data(buffalo)
```

```
Cilla <- buffalo$Cilla

GUESS <- ctmm.guess(Cilla,interactive=FALSE)
FIT <- ctmm.fit(Cilla,GUESS)

# some human-readable information
summary(FIT)
```

ctmm-FAQ

ctmm FAQ

Description

Frequently asked questions for the ctmm package.

Details

General recommendations

1. Do not save workspaces between sessions. They can become corrupted.
2. Upgrade R to the latest version and update all of your packages.
3. Work through the vignettes `vignette("variogram")` and `vignette("akde")`.
4. Check the [ctmm website](#) to see if there is a beta release that fixes any bugs.
5. Check the [ctmm user's group](#).

Help installing packages on Linux

see Xianghui Dong's installation tips [here](#).

`ctmm.select` **only returns one model with** `verbose=TRUE`

The newer version of `ctmm.select` is much more intelligent, necessitated by the exploding number of new model permutations. Any simpler models were judged to be so unlikely that they were not attempted. You can set `level=1` to force alternative model fitting, but the additional models should lose badly in model selection (please contact me if I am wrong).

Database corruption, missing functions, and other weird errors

R likely did not install the package correctly. I.e., some files may have failed to overwrite previous versions. Uninstall ctmm, restart R, and install ctmm again.

Infinite recursion and stack overflow errors

ctmm has no recursive functions, so I am not exactly sure what causes this error, but it only occurs with certain versions of R on certain computer architectures. There are several solutions that have worked for people, including restarting R in a fresh session and updating their software. Alternatively:

1. Reboot your computer.
2. Increase the allowed number of nested expressions within R via `options(expressions=10000)` or some other large number.

3. Try a different computer.

`manipulate::isAvailable` **is not found**

You probably have an outdated copy of the `manipulate` package installed. Update R to the latest version and then update all of your packages. This seems to happen frequently with the MacOS release of R.

`manipulate` **panel does not popup in `variogram.fit` or `zoom`**

Click the gear icon in the upper-left corner of the plot window.

`plot` **complains about the datatype or has weird errors**

Namespace collision sometimes occurs from `raster` or `sp` against `move` and `ctmm`. Restart R and only load the `ctmm` package.

`variogram.fit` **has no save button**

Maximize the plot window and/or increase your screen resolution.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming

emulate

Draw a random model-fit from the sampling distribution

Description

This function generates random model-fit statistics from the sampling distribution of a given `ctmm` movement model and sampling schedule. If `fast=FALSE`, the results are exact, though slow to evaluate. Else if `fast=TRUE`, the central-limit theorem is invoked.

Usage

```
emulate(object,...)

## S3 method for class 'ctmm'
emulate(object,data=NULL,fast=FALSE,...)

## S3 method for class 'telemetry'
emulate(object,CTMM,fast=FALSE,...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	telemetry data or <code>ctmm</code> model object.
<code>CTMM</code>	A <code>ctmm</code> movement-model object.
<code>data</code>	Optional telemetry object for exact results.
<code>fast</code>	Whether or not to invoke the central-limit theorem.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to <code>ctmm.fit</code> .

Details

Given `fast=FALSE`, which requires the `data` argument specified, new data are simulated from the CTMM movement model with the same sampling schedule and error structure as `data`. A new model, of the same structure as CTMM, is then fit to the simulated data and returned.

Given `fast=TRUE`, a model-fit object is sampled from the central-limit distribution, using the covariance estimates within CTMM. Strictly positive parameters, such as area, are log-transformed prior to the normal approximation. Note that this faster method does not adjust for bias.

Value

A `ctmm` movement model with the same structure as CTMM.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming.

See Also

[ctmm.fit](#), [simulate.ctmm](#)

export

Export ctmm data formats

Description

Functions to export `ctmm` data formats into common `sp`, raster, and ESRI formats.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'UD'
raster(x, DF="CDF", ...)
```

```
SpatialPoints.telemetry(object, ...)
```

```
SpatialPolygonsDataFrame.UD(object, level.UD=0.95, level=0.95, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'UD,character'
writeRaster(x, filename, format, DF="CDF", ...)
```

```
writeShapefile(object, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'UD'
writeShapefile(object, folder, file=UD@info$identity, level.UD=0.95, level=0.95, ...)
```


Arguments

x	UD object.
DF	Rasterize the probability density function "PDF", probability mass function "PMF", or cumulative distribution function "CDF".
object	telemetry or UD object.
level.UD	Confidence level of the UD area. I.e., the 50% core home range would be given by <code>level.UD=0.50</code> .
level	Confidence level for the magnitude of the above area. I.e., the 95% CI of the core home range area.
filename	Character name of file for raster file.
format	Character format, if not inferred from filename extension (see writeRaster .)
folder	Character name of folder for shapefile.
file	Character name of files for shapefile.
...	Optional arguments passed to writeRaster , writeOGR , etc..

Details

`writeRaster` writes a raster file to disk, with pixel values corresponding to the density function.

`writeShapefile` writes a shapefile to disk, with polygons corresponding to the low, ML, and high home-range area estimates.

Value

`raster.UD` returns a raster of the maximum likelihood (ML) distribution function DF. DF=PDF gives the average probability density per cell, DF=PMF gives the total probability per cell, and DF=CDF gives the cumulative probability.

`SpatialPoints.telemetry` returns a `SpatialPoints` object for the x-y locations.

`SpatialPolygonsDataFrame.UD` returns a `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame` of the low, ML, and high home-range area estimates, in the appropriate order for plotting.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming and K. Safi.

See Also

[akde](#), [as.telemetry](#), [occurrence](#).

extent	<i>Extent</i>
--------	---------------

Description

Functions to calculate the (x, y) plotting extent (or bounding box) of various ctmm objects or list of such objects, for use when plotting multiple ctmm objects.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'telemetry'
extent(x, level=1, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ctmm'
extent(x, level=0.95, level.UD=0.95, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'UD'
extent(x, level=0.95, level.UD=0.95, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'variogram'
extent(x, level=0.95, threshold=2, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
extent(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A telemetry, ctmm, or UD object.
<code>level</code>	For telemetry objects, this is the fraction of locations bounded, according to two-sided quantiles. For ctmm and UD objects, this is confidence level for the magnitude of the utilization area circumscribed by <code>level.UD</code> .
<code>level.UD</code>	Confidence level of the UD area. I.e., the 50% core home range would be given by <code>level.UD=0.50</code> .
<code>threshold</code>	Limit <code>ylim</code> to <code>threshold</code> times the maximum semi-variance, even if the level confidence intervals exceed this amount.
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments for future extensions.

Details

Returns a data.frame with columns `x` and `y` with rows `min` and `max`. See `vignette('akde')` for an example of `extent` used to plot multiple UD's on the same scale.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming

See Also

[plot.telemetry](#), [plot.variogram](#).

gazelle

Mongolian gazelle GPS dataset from the Mongolia's Eastern Steppe.

Description

x-y projected GPS data on 36 Mongolian gazelle.

Usage

```
data("gazelle")
```

Format

A list of 36 telemetry objects.

References

C. H. Fleming, J. M. Calabrese, T. Mueller, K.A. Olson, P. Leimgruber, and W. F. Fagan. Data from: From fine-scale foraging to home ranges: A semi-variance approach to identifying movement modes across spatiotemporal scales. [Dryad Digital Repository, DOI:10.5061/dryad.45157 \(2014\)](#).

See Also

[as.telemetry](#), [buffalo](#), [plot.telemetry](#), [wolf](#).

Examples

```
# Load package and data
library(ctmm)
data("gazelle")

# Plot a gazelle's locations
plot(gazelle[[18]])
```

homerange	<i>Calculate a range distribution estimate</i>
-----------	--

Description

This function estimates the range distribution from telemetry data and a continuous-time movement model.

Usage

```
homerange(data, CTMM, method="AKDE", ...)
```

Arguments

data	2D timeseries telemetry data represented as a telemetry object.
CTMM	A ctmm movement model from the output of <code>ctmm.fit</code> .
method	Which range distribution method to use. For now only "AKDE" is supported.
...	Arguments passed to the method call.

Details

Please consult [akde](#) for further details.

Value

Returns a UD object.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming.

See Also

[akde](#), [raster](#), [UD-method](#)

mean.variogram	<i>Compute a number-weighted average of variogram objects</i>
----------------	---

Description

This function takes a list of variogram objects and calculates its number-weighted average variogram.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'variogram'  
mean(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A variogram object or list of such objects to be averaged.
...	Additional variograms if specified individually.

Value

Returns a variogram object which is a dataframe containing the lag, the semi-variance estimate at that lag, and the approximate degrees of freedom associated with the semi-variance estimate.

Note

Variogram averaging should only be used when there is a degree of similarity across individual variograms.

Author(s)

J. M. Calabrese and C. H. Fleming

References

C. H. Fleming, J. M. Calabrese, T. Mueller, K.A. Olson, P. Leimgruber, W. F. Fagan. From fine-scale foraging to home ranges: A semi-variance approach to identifying movement modes across spatiotemporal scales. *The American Naturalist*, 183:5, E154-E167 (2014).

See Also

[plot.variogram](#), [variogram](#).

Examples

```
# Load package and data
library(ctmm)
data(buffalo)

# Calculate a list of variograms for all similar individuals in the dataset
# the 4th buffalo has a different sampling rate
SVFS <- lapply( buffalo[-4] , variogram )
# alternatively, we could variogram all at coarsest scale with variogram option dt

# Calculate the average variogram
SVF <- mean(SVFS)

# Plot the mean variogram
plot(SVF)
```

occurrence

Calculate a Kriged occurrence distribution estimate

Description

This function calculates an occurrence distribution from telemetry data and a continuous-time movement model.

Usage

```
occurrence(data, CTMM, H=0, res.time=10, res.space=10, grid=NULL,
  cor.min=0.5, dt.max=NULL)
```

Arguments

data	2D timeseries telemetry data represented as a telemetry object.
CTMM	A ctmm movement model from the output of <code>ctmm.fit</code> .
H	Optional additional bandwidth matrix for future use.
res.time	Number of temporal grid points per median timestep.
res.space	Number of grid points along each axis, relative to the average diffusion (per median timestep) from a stationary point.
grid	Optional grid specification with columns labeled x and y. Not yet supported.
cor.min	Minimum gap correlation for Kriging interpolation (alternative to <code>dt.max</code>).
dt.max	Maximum gap size for Kriging interpolation (alternative to <code>cor.min</code>).

Value

Returns a UD object containing the sampled grid line locations x and y, the probability density and cumulative distribution functions evaluated on the sampled grid locations PDF & CDF, the optional bandwidth matrix H, and the area of each grid cell dA.

Note

Large gaps have a tendency to blow up the estimate, and can be avoided with the `cor.min` or `dt.max` arguments.

In the case of coarse grids, the value of PDF in a grid cell actually corresponds to the average probability density over the entire rectangular cell.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming.

References

C. H. Fleming, W. F. Fagan, T. Mueller, K. A. Olson, P. Leimgruber, J. M. Calabrese. Estimating where and how animals travel: An optimal framework for path reconstruction from autocorrelated tracking data. *Ecology*, DOI:10.1890/15-1607 (2016).

C. H. Fleming, D. Sheldon, E. Gurarie, W. F. Fagan, S. LaPoint, J. M. Calabrese. Kálmán filters for continuous-time movement models. *Ecological Informatics*, 40, 8-21 (2017).

See Also

[akde](#), [raster](#), [UD-method](#)

Examples

```
# Load package and data
library(ctmm)
data(buffalo)
Cilla <- buffalo$Cilla

GUESS <- ctmm.guess(Cilla,interactive=FALSE)
FIT <- ctmm.fit(Cilla,GUESS)

# Compute occurrence distribution
UD <- occurrence(Cilla,FIT)

# Plot occurrence UD
plot(UD,col.level=NA)
```

Description

This function calculates a useful measure of similarity between distributions known as the *Bhattacharyya coefficient* in statistics and simply the *fidelity* or *overlap* in quantum and statistical mechanics. It is roughly speaking the ratio of the intersection area to the average individual area. When applied to `ctmm` objects, this function returns the overlap of the two Gaussian distributions. When applied to `telemetry` or (aligned) UD objects with corresponding movement models, this function returns the overlap of their (autocorrelated) kernel density estimates.

Usage

```
overlap(object, CTMM=NULL, level=0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	A list of <code>ctmm</code> fit, <code>telemetry</code> , or aligned UD objects to compare.
<code>CTMM</code>	A list of <code>ctmm</code> fit objects corresponding to <code>object</code> list.
<code>level</code>	The confidence level desired for the output.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments relevant for <code>akde</code> , such as <code>res</code> and <code>weights</code> .

Value

A table of confidence intervals on the overlap estimate. A value of 1 implies that the two distributions are identical, while a value of 0 implies that the two distributions share no area in common. `ctmm` objects are necessary to provide confidence intervals on the point estimate.

Note

Uncertainties in `CTMM1` and `CTMM2` are propagated into the overlap estimate under the approximation that the Bhattacharyya distance is a chi-square random variable.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming and K. Winner

See Also

[akde](#), [ctmm.fit](#)

Examples

```
# Load package and data
library(ctmm)
data(buffalo)

# fit models for first two buffalo
GUESS <- lapply(buffalo[1:2], function(b) ctmm.guess(b, interactive=FALSE) )
FITS <- lapply(1:2, function(i) ctmm.fit(buffalo[[i]], GUESS[[i]]) )
names(FITS) <- names(buffalo[1:2])
```



```
# Gaussian overlap between these two buffalo
overlap(FITS)

# AKDE overlap between these two buffalo
overlap(buffalo[1:2],FITS)
```

periodogram

Calculate the Lomb-Scargle periodogram of animal-tracking data

Description

This function calculates isotropic Lomb-Scargle periodogram (LSP, Scargle, 1982) from a telemetry object. One of two algorithms is used. The slow $O(n^2)$ algorithm vectorizes the exact relations of Scargle (1982), while the fast $O(n \log n)$ algorithm uses the FFT method described in Péron et al (2016). The latter method is exact if the data are evenly scheduled, permitting gaps, and otherwise it can be made arbitrarily precise via the `res.time` option.

Usage

```
periodogram(data,CTMM=NULL,dt=NULL,res.freq=1,res.time=1,fast=NULL,axes=c("x","y"))

## S3 method for class 'periodogram'
plot(x,max=FALSE,diagnostic=FALSE,col="black",transparency=0.25,grid=TRUE,...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	telemetry data object or list of such objects.
<code>CTMM</code>	An optional <code>ctmm</code> model object for specifying the mean.
<code>dt</code>	Sampling interval for frequency cutoff.
<code>res.freq</code>	Multiplier to inflate the frequency resolution.
<code>res.time</code>	Integer multiplier to inflate the temporal resolution. Useful when <code>fast>0</code> and the sampling rate is variable.
<code>fast</code>	Use the exact algorithm if <code>FALSE</code> , the FFT algorithm if <code>TRUE</code> , and further inflate the frequency resolution to a power of two sample size if <code>fast=2</code> .
<code>axes</code>	Array of axes to calculate an average (isotropic) variogram for.
<code>x</code>	Output object of periodogram.
<code>max</code>	Plot only the local maxima of the periodogram. Use only with <code>res>1</code> .
<code>diagnostic</code>	Plot the sampling schedule's periodogram to check for spurious periodicities.
<code>col</code>	Color of periodogram.
<code>transparency</code>	Adds transparency to clustered data if greater than zero. Should be less than one.
<code>grid</code>	Whether or not to plot gridlines at common periodicities.
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments fed to plot .

Details

If no `dt` is specified, the median sampling interval is used. This is typically a good assumption for most data, even when there are gaps and this choice corresponds to the discrete Fourier transform (DFT) periodogram for evenly-sampled data.

At default resolution the frequency grid interval is given by $1/(2*(\text{range}(\text{data}\$t)+\text{dt}))$ and the frequency cutoff is given by $1/(2*\text{dt})$, both in accordance with the DFT periodogram. Increasing `res.freq` beyond `res.freq=1` will make for a smooth periodogram, but sequential frequencies will be highly correlated. The `max=TRUE` option to `plot.periodogram` may be useful for `res.freq>1`. Increasing `res.time` beyond `res.time=1` is helpful if there is variability in the sampling rate and `fast>0`.

If a CTMM argument is provided, the ML mean will be detrended from the data prior to calculating the periodogram. Otherwise, the sample mean will be detrended.

If a list of telemetry objects are fed into `periodogram`, then a mean periodogram object will be returned with the default `dt` and base frequency resolution selected on a worst case basis according to the method described by Péron et al (2016).

Value

Returns a periodogram object (class `periodogram`) which is a dataframe containing the frequency, `f` and the Lomb-Scargle periodogram at that frequency, `LSP`.

Note

The LSP is totally inappropriate if you in any way alter the sampling rate within the dataset. Stick with variograms in that case. There is a diagnostic option in `plot.periodogram` that can check for spurious periodicities that result from an autocorrelated sampling schedule. This plot will not contain any periodicities if the LSP is appropriate.

`res.time>1` relies on Lagrange interpolation of the sinusoids (not the data), which can suffer from Runge's phenomena. `periodogram` tests for an invalid result and can fail with an error message. For whatever reason, this more frequently seems to happen when `res.time=3`.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming and G. Péron

References

J. D. Scargle. Studies in astronomical time-series analysis. II. Statistical aspects of spectral analysis of unevenly-sampled data. *The Astrophysical Journal*, 263, 835-853 (1952).

G. Péron, C. H. Fleming, R. C. de Paula, J. M. Calabrese. Uncovering periodic patterns of space use in animal tracking data with periodograms, including a new algorithm for the Lomb-Scargle periodogram and improved randomization tests. *Movement Ecology*, 4:19, DOI:10.1186/s40462-016-0084-7 (2016).

Examples

```
#Load package and data
library(ctmm)
data(wolf)

#Extract movement data for a single animal
Tay <- wolf$Tay

#Calculate periodogram (fast==2 for a speedy example)
#There is some variability in the sampling frequency, so we increase res.time
LSP <- periodogram(Tay,fast=2,res.time=2)

#Plot the periodogram
plot(LSP,max=TRUE)
```

plot.telemetry

Plotting methods for telemetry objects.

Description

Produces simple plots of telemetry objects, possibly overlaid with a Gaussian ctmm movement model or a UD utilization distribution.

Usage

```
plot(x,y,...)

## S3 method for class 'telemetry'
plot(x, CTMM=NULL, UD=NULL, level.UD=0.95, level=0.95, DF="CDF", col="red",
col.level="black", col.DF="blue", col.grid="grey", pch=1, type='p', labels=NULL,
fraction=1, add=FALSE, xlim=NULL, ylim=NULL, cex=NULL, lwd=1, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
zoom(x,...)

## S4 method for signature 'telemetry'
zoom(x,fraction=1,...)

## S4 method for signature 'UD'
zoom(x,fraction=1,...)
```

Arguments

x	telemetry or UD object.
y	Unused option.
CTMM	Optional Gaussian ctmm movement model from the output of ctmm.fit or list of such objects.

UD	Optional UD object such as from the output of akde or list of such objects.
level.UD	Confidence level of Gaussian ctmm model or UD estimate contours to be displayed. I.e., level.UD=0.50 can yield the 50% core home range within the rendered contours.
level	Confidence levels placed on the contour estimates themselves. I.e., the above 50% core home-range area can be estimated with 95% confidence via level=0.95.
DF	Plot the maximum likelihood probability density function "PDF" or cumulative distribution function "CDF".
col	Color option for telemetry data. Can be an array or list of arrays.
col.level	Color option for home-range contours. Can be an array.
col.DF	Color option for the density function. Can be an array.
col.grid	Color option for the maximum likelihood akde bandwidth grid.
pch	Plotting symbol. Can be an array or list of arrays.
type	How plot points are connected. Can be an array.
labels	Labels for UD contours. Can be an array or list of arrays.
fraction	Fraction of the data, Gaussian ctmm, or UD range to plot, whichever is larger.
add	Setting to TRUE will disable the unit conversions and base layer plot, so that plot.telemetry can be overlaid atop other outputs more easily.
xlim	The x limits c(x1, x2) of the plot (in SI units).
ylim	The y limits c(y1, y2) of the plot (in SI units).
cex	Relative size of plotting symbols. Only used when errors are missing.
lwd	Line widths of UD contours.
...	Additional options passed to plot.

Details

Confidence intervals placed on the ctmm Gaussian home-range contour estimates only represent uncertainty in the area's magnitude and not uncertainty in the mean location, eccentricity, or orientation angle. For akde UD estimates, the provided contours also only represent uncertainty in the magnitude of the area. With akde estimates, it is also important to note the scale of the bandwidth and, by default, grid cells are plotted with akde contours such that their length and width matches that of a bandwidth kernels' standard deviation in each direction. Therefore, this grid provides a visual approximation of the kernel-density estimate's "resolution".

Value

Returns a plot of x vs. y , and, if specified, Gaussian ctmm distribution or UD. akde UD plots also come with a standard resolution grid. zoom includes a zoom slider to manipulate fraction.

Note

If xlim or ylim are provided, then the smaller or absent range will be expanded to ensure asp=1.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming.

See Also[akde](#), [ctmm.fit](#), [plot](#), [SpatialPoints.telemetry](#).**Examples**

```
# Load package and data
library(ctmm)
data(buffalo)

# Plot the data
plot(buffalo,col=rainbow(length(buffalo)))
```

plot.variogram *Plotting methods for variogram objects.*

Description

Produces simple plots of variogram objects (semi-variance vs. time lag) and model semi-variance functions, with approximate confidence intervals around the semi-variance estimates.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'variogram'
plot(x,CTMM=NULL,level=0.95,fraction=0.5,col="black",col.CTMM="red",
      xlim=NULL,ylim=NULL,...)

## S4 method for signature 'variogram'
zoom(x,fraction=0.5,...)
```

Arguments

x	A variogram object calculated using variogram .
CTMM	A ctmm movement model object in the same format as the output of ctmm.fit or variogram.fit .
level	Confidence level of confidence bands (95% default CIs). Can be an array.
fraction	The proportion of the variogram object, variogram , that will be plotted. By convention, half is shown. The tail end is generally garbage.
col	Color for the empirical variogram. Can be an array.
col.CTMM	Color for the model. Can be an array.
xlim	Range of lags to plot (in SI units).
ylim	Range of semi-variance to plot (in SI units).
...	Additional plot function parameters.

Value

Returns a plot of semi-variance vs. time lag, with the empirical variogram in blue and the ctmm semi-variance function in red if specified. `zoom` includes a log-scale zoom slider to manipulate fraction.

Note

The errors of the empirical variogram are correlated. Smooth trends are not necessarily significant.

Author(s)

J. M. Calabrese and C. H. Fleming

References

C. H. Fleming, J. M. Calabrese, T. Mueller, K.A. Olson, P. Leimgruber, W. F. Fagan. From fine-scale foraging to home ranges: A semi-variance approach to identifying movement modes across spatiotemporal scales. *The American Naturalist*, 183:5, E154-E167 (2014).

See Also

[correlogram](#), [ctmm.fit](#), [plot](#), [variogram](#), [variogram.fit](#).

Examples

```
# Load package and data
library(ctmm)
data(buffalo)

# Extract movement data for a single animal
Cilla <- buffalo$Cilla

# Calculate variogram
SVF <- variogram(Cilla)

# Plot the variogram
plot(SVF)
```

projection

Projection

Description

Get the coordinate reference system (CRS) of a ctmm object

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'telemetry'
projection(x,asText=TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'ctmm'
projection(x,asText=TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'UD'
projection(x,asText=TRUE)
```

Arguments

x A telemetry, ctmm, or UD object.
asText If TRUE, the projection is returned as text. Otherwise a [CRS](#) object is returned.

Details

Returns the projection information from ctmm objects.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming

See Also

[as.telemetry.](#)

residuals.ctmm *Calculate model fit residuals and assess their autocorrelation*

Description

These functions calculate the residuals of a CTMM model, which should be standardized and IID if the model correctly specified. A correlogram method is also provided to assess remaining autocorrelation. This function is analogous to `acf`, but can handle missing data and multiple dimensions.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ctmm'
residuals(object,data,...)

## S3 method for class 'telemetry'
residuals(object,CTMM,...)

correlogram(data,dt=NULL,fast=TRUE,res=1,axes=c("x","y"))
```

Arguments

object	ctmm model object or telemetry data object for calculating residuals.
data	telemetry data object or data.frame with time column t and data columns axes.
CTMM	ctmm model object.
...	Unused arguments.
dt	Lag bin width. An ordered array will yield a progressive coarsening of the lags. Defaults to the median sampling interval.
fast	Use the lag-weighted algorithm if FALSE or the FFT algorithm if TRUE. The slow algorithm outputs a progress bar.
res	Increase the discretization resolution for irregularly sampled data with res>1. Decreases bias at the cost of smoothness.
axes	Array of axes to calculate an average (isotropic) correlogram for.

Details

Given a telemetry dataset and ctmm model, residuals calculates the standardized residuals of the Kalman filter, which can be tested for independence. The residuals object can then be plotted with plot or fed into the correlogram method to test independence. Output of the correlogram can then be plotted as well, though zoom is much more useful.

When calculating correlograms, minimizing bias is more important than producing a overall smooth estimate. If fast=TRUE, then res needs to be large enough to resolve variability in the sampling interval (missing data is permitted). E.g., if the sampling interval is set to 15 minutes, but can be off by a minute or two, then res=15 is a good choice.

Value

residuals return a residual object (class telemetry, but flagged as residual) and correlogram returns a correlogram object (class variogram, but flagged as an ACF).

Note

If the sampling schedule is irregular, permitting gaps, then the correlogram may not look good even if the model is correctly specified. In this case the correlogram of the residuals should be compared to the correlogram of simulated residuals, using "data" simulated from the fit model and with the same sampling schedule.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming

References

C. H. Fleming, D. Sheldon, E. Gurarie, W. F. Fagan, S. LaPoint, J. M. Calabrese. Kálmán filters for continuous-time movement models. *Ecological Informatics*, 40, 8-21 (2017).

See Also

[plot.variogram](#), [variogram](#).

Examples

```
#Load package and data
library(ctmm)
data(buffalo)
Cilla <- buffalo$Cilla

#fit a model
GUESS <- ctmm.guess(Cilla,interactive=FALSE)
FIT <- ctmm.fit(Cilla,GUESS)

#calculate residuals
RES <- residuals(Cilla,FIT)

#scatter plot of residuals
plot(RES)

#calculate correlogram of residuals
# increase the res argument to account for sampling variability
ACF <- correlogram(RES,res=10)

#plot a day's worth of lags
plot(ACF[ACF$lag<=24*60^2,],fraction=1)
```

simulate.ctmm

Predict or simulate from a continuous-time movement model

Description

Given a ctmm movement model (and optional telemetry data to condition upon) these functions predict or simulate animal locations over a prescribed set of times.

Usage

```
predict(object,...)

## S3 method for class 'ctmm'
predict(object,data=NULL,t=NULL,dt=NULL,res=1,...)

## S3 method for class 'telemetry'
predict(object,CTMM=NULL,t=NULL,dt=NULL,res=1,...)

simulate(object,nsim=1,seed=NULL,...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ctmm'
simulate(object,nsim=1,seed=NULL,data=NULL,t=NULL,dt=NULL,res=1,...)

## S3 method for class 'telemetry'
simulate(object,nsim=1,seed=NULL,CTMM=NULL,t=NULL,dt=NULL,res=1,...)
```

Arguments

object	A ctmm movement-model or telemetry object, which requires an additional CTMM argument.
data	Optional telemetry object on which the prediction or simulation will be conditioned.
t	Optional array of numeric time values over which the process will be predicted or simulated.
dt	Timestep to space the prediction or simulation over if data is specified.
res	Average number of locations to predict or simulate per data time.
CTMM	A ctmm movement-model in the same format as the output of ctmm.fit or variogram.fit .
nsim	Not yet supported.
seed	Optional random seed to fix.
...	Unused options.

Details

The prediction or simulation necessarily requires a ctmm model object. If a telemetry data object is supplied, the output will be conditional on the data (i.e., simulations that run through the data). If no data is provided then the output will be purely Gaussian, and times t must be provided. Details of the movement model parameters can be found in [ctmm.fit](#).

The t argument fixes the output times to a specific array of times. The dt and res arguments are relative to the sampling schedule present in the optional telemetry object. The same span of time will be used, while dt will fix the sampling rate absolutely and res will fix the sampling rate relative to that of the data.

Value

A simulated animal-tracking telemetry object with components t, x, and y, or a predicted telemetry object that also includes x-y covariances for the location point estimates x and y.

Note

Predictions are autocorrelated and should not be treated as data.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming.

References

C. H. Fleming, J. M. Calabrese, T. Mueller, K.A. Olson, P. Leimgruber, W. F. Fagan. From fine-scale foraging to home ranges: A semi-variance approach to identifying movement modes across spatiotemporal scales. *The American Naturalist*, 183:5, E154-E167 (2014).

C. H. Fleming, D. Sheldon, E. Gurarie, W. F. Fagan, S. LaPoint, J. M. Calabrese. Kálmán filters for continuous-time movement models. *Ecological Informatics*, 40, 8-21 (2017).

See Also

[ctmm.fit](#)

Examples

```
#Load package
library(ctmm)

#prepare simulation parameters
t <- 1:1000
MODEL <- ctmm(tau=c(100,10),sigma=10,mu=c(0,0))

#simulate data
SIM <- simulate(MODEL,t=t)

#plot data with Gaussian model
plot(SIM,CTMM=MODEL)
```

summary.ctmm

Summarize a continuous-time movement model

Description

This function returns a list of biologically interesting parameters in human readable format, as derived from a continuous-time movement model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ctmm'
summary(object,level=0.95,level.UD=0.95,units=TRUE,IC="AICc",...)
```

Arguments

object	A ctmm movement-model object from the output of <code>ctmm.fit</code> .
level	Confidence level for parameter estimates.
level.UD	Confidence level for the Gaussian home-range area.
units	Convert result to natural units.
IC	Information criteria for sorting lists of ctmm objects.
...	Unused options.

Value

If `summary` is called with a single `ctmm` object output from `ctmm.fit`, then a list is returned with effective sample size array `DOF` and parameter estimate table `CI`, with low, maximum likelihood, and high estimates for the following possible parameters:

`tau` The autocorrelation timescales.

`area` The Gaussian home-range area, where the point estimate has a significance level of `level.UD`. I.e., the core home range is where the animal is located 50% of the time with `level.UD=0.50`. This point estimate itself is subject to uncertainty, and is given confidence intervals derived from `level`.

`speed` The Gaussian root-mean-square (RMS) velocity, which is a convenient measure of average speed.

If `summary` is called on a list of `ctmm` objects output from `ctmm.select`, then a table is returned with the model names and AIC differences, where "IID" denotes the uncorrelated bi-variate Gaussian model, "OU" denotes the continuous-position Ornstein-Uhlenbeck model, and "OUF" denotes the continuous-velocity Ornstein-Uhlenbeck-F model.

Note

Confidence intervals on the autocorrelation timescales assume they are sufficiently greater than zero and less than infinity.

In `ctmm` v0.3.4 the speed estimate was fixed to be the RMS velocity and not $1/\sqrt{2}$ times the RMS velocity.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming.

See Also

`ctmm.fit`, `ctmm.select`.

Examples

```
# Load package and data
library(ctmm)
data(buffalo)

# Extract movement data for a single animal
Cilla <- buffalo$Cilla

# fit model
GUESS <- ctmm.guess(Cilla, interactive=FALSE)
FIT <- ctmm.fit(Cilla, GUESS)

# Tell us something interpretable
summary(FIT)
```

summary.UD	<i>Summarize a range distribution</i>
------------	---------------------------------------

Description

This function returns a list of biologically interesting parameters in human readable format, as derived from an autocorrelated kernel density estimate.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'UD'
summary(object, level.UD=0.95, level=0.95, units=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An akde autocorrelated kernel-density estimate from the output of akde.
level.UD	Confidence level for the home-range area. E.g., the 50% core area.
level	Confidence level for the above area estimate. E.g., the 95% confidence interval of the 50% core area.
units	Convert result to natural units.
...	Unused options.

Value

A matrix with low, maximum likelihood, and high estimates for the following parameters:

area The home-range area with fraction of inclusion level.UD. E.g., the 50% core home range is estimated with level.UD=0.50, and 95% confidence intervals are placed on that area estimate with level=0.95.

Note

Prior to ctm v0.3.1, AKDEs included only errors due to autocorrelation uncertainty, which are insignificant in cases such as IID data. Starting in v0.3.1, akde calculated an effective sample size DOF.H and used this to estimate area uncertainty under a chi-square approximation. Starting in v0.3.2, this method was improved to use DOF.area in the Gaussian reference function approximation.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming.

References

C. H. Fleming, J. M. Calabrese. A new kernel-density estimator for accurate home-range and species-range area estimation. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, 8:5, 571-579 (2016).

See Also

[akde](#).

Examples

```
# Load package and data
library(ctmm)
data(buffalo)

# Extract movement data for a single animal
Cilla <- buffalo$Cilla

# Fit a movement model
GUESS <- ctmm.guess(Cilla,interactive=FALSE)
FIT <- ctmm.fit(Cilla,GUESS)

# Estimate and summarize the AKDE
UD <- akde(Cilla,FIT)
summary(UD)
```

uere

Estimate UERE from calibration data

Description

A function for estimating the User Equivalent Range Error (UERE) of a GPS device from calibration data.

Usage

```
uere(data,diagnostic=FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	Telemetry object or list of telemetry objects corresponding to calibration data with Movebank column GPS.HDOP.
diagnostic	Return extra details, such as the UERE's 95% confidence interval and a plot.

Details

Often times GPS animal tracking devices return HDOP values but do not specify the device's UERE necessary to transform the HDOP values into absolute errors. This function allows users to estimate the UERE from calibration data, where the device was left fixed over a period of time. Otherwise, when `error=TRUE` in `ctmm`, `ctmm.fit` will estimate the UERE simultaneously with the movement model, which is less reliable than using calibration data.

Value

The UERE estimate.

Note

The GPS device should be fixed during calibration.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming

Unit conversion

Convert dimensionful quantities to and from SI units

Description

This function takes a number in some specified units and converts that number to SI units, or from SI units to the specified units. Internally, all `ctmm` objects are specified in SI units, and so this is a utility function to facilitate working with `ctmm` objects.

Usage

`x %% y`

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A numeric quantity specified in <code>y</code> character labeled units, or a character unit label to convert a numeric quantity <code>y</code> that is specified in SI units.
<code>y</code>	A unit character label for the quantity <code>x</code> to be converted to SI units, or a numeric quantity in SI units to be converted into unit label <code>x</code> .

Details

If `x` is a number and `y` is a character unit label, then `x` is converted from units `y` to SI units. If `x` is a character unit label and `y` is a number, then `y` is converted from SI units to units `x`.

Value

Returns a numeric in SI units or units specified by character label `x`.

Note

Dimensions of weight are not currently supported as they are not used by `ctmm`.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming.

Examples

```
# one yard -> meters
1 %## "yard"

# one meter -> yards
"yard" %## 1

# 1 month -> days
"day" %## 1 %## "month"

# 6 miles per hour -> meters per second
"hour" %## 6 %## "mile"
```

 variogram

Calculate an empirical variogram from movement data

Description

This function calculates the empirical variogram of multi-dimensional tracking data for visualizing stationary (time-averaged) autocorrelation structure. One of two algorithms is used. The slow $O(n^2)$ algorithm is based upon Fleming et al (2014), but with interval-weights instead of lag-weights. Additional modifications have also been included to accommodate drift in the sampling rate. The fast $O(n \log n)$ algorithm is based upon the FFT method of Marcotte (1996), with some tweaks to better handle irregularly sampled data. Both methods reduce to the unbiased “method of moments” estimator in the case of evenly *scheduled* data, even with missing observations, but they produce slightly different outputs for irregularly sampled data.

Usage

```
variogram(data,dt=NULL,fast=TRUE,res=1,CI="Markov",axes=c("x","y"))
```

Arguments

data	telemetry data object of the 2D timeseries data.
dt	Lag bin width. An ordered array will yield a progressive coarsening of the lags. Defaults to the median sampling interval.
fast	Use the interval-weighted algorithm if FALSE or the FFT algorithm if TRUE. The slow algorithm outputs a progress bar.
res	Increase the discretization resolution for irregularly sampled data with $res > 1$. Decreases bias at the cost of smoothness.
CI	Defaults to only consider non-overlapping lags independent. All unique lags are considered independent with "IID".
axes	Array of axes to calculate an average (isotropic) variogram for.

Details

If no `dt` is specified, the median sampling interval is used. This is typically a good assumption for most data, even when there are gaps. A `dt` coarser than the sampling interval may bias the variogram (particularly if `fast=TRUE`) and so this should be reserved for poor data quality.

For irregularly sampled data, it may be useful to provide an array of time-lag bin widths to progressively coarsen the variogram. I.e., if you made the very bad choice of changing your sampling interval on the fly from `dt1` to `dt2`, where $dt1 < dt2$, the an appropriate choice would be `dt=c(dt1, dt2)`. On the other hand, if your sampling is itself a noisy process, then you might want to introduce larger and larger `dt` components as the visual appearance of the variogram breaks down with increasing lags. Alternatively, you might try the `fast=FALSE` option or aggregating multiple individuals with `mean.variogram`.

With irregularly sampled data, different size lags must be aggregated together, and with current fast methods there is a tradeoff between bias and smoothness. The default settings produce a relatively smooth estimate, while increasing `res` (or setting `fast=FALSE`) will produce a less biased estimate, which is very useful for `correlogram`.

In standard variogram regression treatments, all lags are considered as independent (`CI="IID"`) for the purposes of confidence-interval estimation, even if they overlap in time. However, in high resolution datasets this will produce vastly underestimated confidence intervals. Therefore, the default `CI="Markov"` behavior is to consider only the maximum number of non-overlapping lags in calculating confidence intervals.

Value

Returns a variogram object (class `variogram`) which is a dataframe containing the time-lag, `lag`, the semi-variance estimate at that lag, `SVF`, and the approximate number of degrees of freedom associated with that semi-variance, `DOF`, with which its confidence intervals can be estimated.

Note

Prior to `ctmm` v0.3.6, `fast=FALSE` used the lag-weighted estimator of Fleming et al (2014). Lag weights have been abandoned in favor of interval weights, which are less sensitive to sampling irregularity. The same weighting formulas are used, but with `dt` instead of the current lag.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming and J. M. Calabrese.

References

- D. Marcotte. Fast variogram computation with FFT. *Computers and Geosciences* 22(10), 1175-1186 (1996).
- C. H. Fleming, J. M. Calabrese, T. Mueller, K.A. Olson, P. Leimgruber, W. F. Fagan. From fine-scale foraging to home ranges: A semi-variance approach to identifying movement modes across spatiotemporal scales. *The American Naturalist*, 183:5, E154-E167 (2014).

See Also

`vignette("variogram")`, `correlogram`, `mean.variogram`, `plot.variogram`, `variogram.fit`.

Examples

```
#Load package and data
library(ctmm)
data(buffalo)

#Extract movement data for a single animal
Cilla <- buffalo$Cilla

#Calculate variogram
SVF <- variogram(Cilla)

#Plot the variogram with 50% and 95% CIs
plot(SVF,level=c(0.5,0.95))
```

 variogram.fit

Visually fit a movement model to a variogram

Description

This function plots a variogram object overlaid with a continuous-time movement model guesstimated from the variogram's shape. Sliders are given to adjust the parameter guesstimates and the result can be saved to a global variable. The intention of this function is to facilitate good starting guesses for `ctmm.fit`, starting with a prototype hypothesis argument `CTMM`, which can contain features such as isotropic, range, circle, etc..

Usage

```
ctmm.guess(data,CTMM=ctmm(),variogram=NULL,name="GUESS",interactive=TRUE)

variogram.fit(variogram,CTMM=ctmm(),name="GUESS",fraction=0.5,interactive=TRUE,...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A telemetry object.
<code>CTMM</code>	Optional model prototype or initial guesstimate of the model parameters, in <code>ctmm</code> object format.
<code>name</code>	Name of the global variable to store the guesstimate in.
<code>interactive</code>	Boolean denoting whether to render the initial guess with interactive sliders or store the result silently.
<code>variogram</code>	A variogram object from the output of <code>variogram</code> .
<code>fraction</code>	Initial fraction of the variogram to render.
<code>...</code>	Optional parameters passed to <code>plot.variogram</code> .

Details

By default, `sigma` is the asymptote of the variogram and `tau` is an array of autocorrelation timescales. The position timescale is roughly the time lag it takes of the variogram to reach 63% of its asymptote. The velocity autocorrelation timescale visually corresponds to width of the concave bowl shape at the beginning of the variogram. If `CTMM=ctmm(range=FALSE)`, `sigma` is the asymptotic slope of the variogram and only the velocity timescale is finite.

By default, parameter values are estimated from the shape of the variogram. If this fails, the `CTMM` option can provide alternative initial guesstimates.

Note

If the `manipulate` package is unavailable, then `interactive` is set to `FALSE`.

Author(s)

C. H. Fleming.

See Also

[ctmm.fit](#), [plot.variogram](#), [variogram](#).

Examples

```
#Load package and data
library(ctmm)
data(buffalo)

#Extract movement data for a single animal
Cilla <- buffalo$Cilla

#Calculate variogram
SVF <- variogram(Cilla)

# generate a visual fit of the variogram (requires RStudio or a guess object is returned)
variogram.fit(SVF)
```

wolf

Maned wolf GPS dataset from The Maned Wolf Conservation Program.

Description

x-y projected GPS data on 8 Maned wolves. Please contact Rogerio Cunha de Paula (rogercunha@gmail.com) if you want to publish with these data.

Usage

```
data("wolf")
```

Format

A list of 8 telemetry objects.

See Also

[as.telemetry](#), [buffalo](#), [gazelle](#), [plot.telemetry](#).

Examples

```
# Load package and data
library(ctmm)
data("wolf")

# Plot a wolf's locations
plot(wolf[[8]])
```

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