

Package ‘TempCont’

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Type Package

Title Temporal Contributions on Trends using Mixed Models

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Description Method to estimate the effect of the trend in predictor variables on the observed trend of the response variable using mixed models with temporal autocorrelation. See Fernández-Martínez et al. (2017 and 2019) <[doi:10.1038/s41598-017-08755-8](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-08755-8)> <[doi:10.1038/s41558-018-0367-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-018-0367-7)>.

License GPL (>= 2)

Encoding UTF-8

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Imports nlme

LazyData false

URL <https://github.com/burriach/tempcont>

BugReports <https://github.com/burriach/tempcont/issues>

NeedsCompilation no

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temp.cont

*TempCont: Temporal contributions on trends using mixed models***Description**

When using temporal data, linear models provide parameter estimates that help to understand how, for instance, interannual variability in a response variable is affected by a predictor. However, if the response variable and the predictors present trends, things get a bit more tricky. This methodology is aimed at estimating the effect of the trend in the predictors on the observed trend of the response variable. To do so, our package first calculates the observed trend of the response (slope estimate \pm standard error of the slope) in the data data using GLMMs with random slopes and temporal autocorrelation structure (ARMA, $p = 1$, $q = 0$). Then it calculates the trend predicted by the model provided by the user and the trend predicted by the same model but maintaining the predictor of interest constant (i.e., using the median values per grouping level, while all other predictors change according to the observations). The difference between the temporal predictions for the whole model and the temporal predictions of the model when one variable is controlled is the average temporal contribution of that predictor to the trend in the response variable. The difference between all individual temporal contributions and the observed trend (should be calculated separately) should be considered to be unknown contributions. Finally, the package also calculates the average sensitivities of the response variable to predictor changes by dividing the temporal contributions by the trends of the predictor variables. All errors are calculated using the error-propagation method. See Fernández-Martínez et al., 2017 and 2019 for further information on the methodology.

Usage

```
temp.cont(model, driver, random, timevar="year", plot=TRUE)
```

Arguments

model	Fitted "lme" model. It must be a mixed model with gaussian distribution, and it is advisable to control for temporal autocorrelation at lag 1 (e.g., <code>corCAR1()</code>)
driver	Driver of interest. It must be a continuous variable.
random	Grouping factor.
plot	if TRUE, plot the data and the predictions.
timevar	name of the time variable.

Value

A data.frame with the following variables for each driver variable. Row names correspond to the name of the variable.

mod.slope	Trend of the response variable predicted by the model.
mod.slope.se	Standard error of mod.slope.
mod.slope.t	t-value of mod.slope
mod.slope.p	P-value of mod.slope

<code>temp.contr</code>	Temporal contribution of the predictor
<code>temp.contr.se</code>	Standard error of <code>temp.contr</code>
<code>temp.contr.t</code>	t-value of <code>temp.contr</code>
<code>temp.contr.p</code>	P-value of <code>temp.contr</code>
<code>pred.trend</code>	Trend of the predictor
<code>pred.trend.se</code>	Standard error of <code>pred.trend</code>
<code>pred.trend.t</code>	t-value of <code>pred.trend</code>
<code>pred.trend.p</code>	P-value of <code>pred.trend</code>
<code>sensit</code>	Trend sensitivity of the response variable to the predictor
<code>sensit.se</code>	Standard error of <code>sensit</code>
<code>sensit.t</code>	t-value of <code>sensit</code>
<code>sensit.p</code>	P-value of <code>sensit</code>

Author(s)

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References

Fernández-Martínez et al., 2017. "Atmospheric deposition, CO₂, and change in the land carbon sink". *Scientific Reports* **7**:9632.

Fernández-Martínez et al., 2019. "Global trends in carbon sinks and their relationships with CO₂ and temperature". *Nature Climate Change* **9**:73–79.

Examples

```
library(nlme)
data(tempcont_data)
mod <- lme(trolls ~ bushes + temperature + rainfall + drought + gremlins +
          orcs + warlocks, data=tempcont_data, random=~1|cave,
          correlation=corCAR1(form=~year|cave), method="ML")
summary(mod)

temp.cont(model = mod, driver="temperature", random="cave")

# Warning: long runtime (> 20 seconds)
temp.cont(model = mod, random="cave")
```

`tempcont_data`*Dummy data for temp.cont examples*

Description

Data from field work in the Middle-earth.

Usage

```
data("tempcont_data")
```

Format

A data frame with 400 observations on the following 10 variables.

cave a factor vector

year a numeric vector with a temporal variable

trolls a numeric vector

bushes a numeric vector

temperature a numeric vector

rainfall a numeric vector

drought a numeric vector

gremlins a numeric vector

orcs a numeric vector

warlocks a numeric vector

Examples

```
data(tempcont_data)
str(tempcont_data)
```

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