

Package ‘ncf’

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Title spatial nonparametric covariance functions

Author Ottar N. Bjornstad <onb1@psu.edu>

Maintainer Ottar N. Bjornstad <onb1@psu.edu>

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Description R functions for analyzing spatial (cross-)covariance: the nonparametric (cross-)covariance, the spline correlogram, the nonparametric phase coherence function, and related.

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<code>cc.offset</code>	<i>function to calculate the distance at which the cross-correlation peaks for Sncf objects</i>
------------------------	---

Description

Alternative ‘Summary’ method for class "Sncf2D".

Usage

```
cc.offset(obj, xmax)
```

Arguments

<code>obj</code>	an object of class "Sncf2D", usually, as a result of a call to <code>Sncf2D</code> or <code>spline.correlog.2D</code> .
<code>xmax</code>	The maximum distance to consider (default is no upper limit).

Value

An matrix of class "cc.offset" is returned with columns:

<code>angle</code>	the cardinal angle (in degrees).
<code>distance</code>	the distances (in the positive direction) to the mode of the (cross-) correlation function (with 95% confidence bounds).
<code>correlation</code>	the correlation at the mode (with CI) for each of the cardinal angles.

See Also

[Sncf2D](#) [summary.Sncf2D](#) [plot.cc.offset](#)

`cor2`*Utility function*

Description

Called by various functions to calculate Pearson or angular correlation matrixes.

Usage

```
cor2(x, y = NULL, circ=FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a matrix.
<code>y</code>	an optional second matrix.
<code>circ</code>	if TRUE, the observations are assumed to be angular (in radians), and circular correlation is used. If FALSE, Pearson product moment correlations is returned.

Details

An auxilliary function to ease the maintenance.

Value

A correlation matrix is returned.

References

Jammalamadaka, S. Rao and SenGupta, A. (2001). Topics in Circular Statistics, Section 8.2, World Scientific Press, Singapore.

`correlog`*Uni- and multivariate spatial correlograms*

Description

correlog is the function to estimate spatial (cross-)correlograms. Either univariate or multivariate (time seres) for each site can be used.

Usage

```
correlog(x, y, z, w = NULL, increment, resamp = 1000,  
latlon = FALSE, na.rm = FALSE, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	vector of length <code>n</code> representing the x coordinates (or longitude; see <code>latlon</code>).
<code>y</code>	vector of length <code>n</code> representing the y coordinates (or latitude).
<code>z</code>	vector of length <code>n</code> or matrix of dimension <code>n x p</code> representing <code>p</code> observation at each location.
<code>w</code>	an optional second variable with identical dimension to <code>z</code> (to estimate cross-correlograms).
<code>increment</code>	increment for the uniformly distributed distance classes.
<code>resamp</code>	the number of permutations under the null to assess level of significance.
<code>latlon</code>	if TRUE, coordinates are latitude and longitude.
<code>na.rm</code>	if TRUE, NA's will be dealt with through pairwise deletion of missing values.
<code>quiet</code>	if TRUE the counter is suppressed during execution.

Details

The spatial (cross-)correlogram and Mantel (cross-)correlogram estimates the spatial dependence at discrete distance classes.

The regionwide similarity forms the reference line (the zero-line); the x-intercept is thus the distance at which objects are no more similar than that expected by-chance-alone across the region.

If the data are univariate, the spatial dependence is measured by Moran's I , if it is multivariate it is measured by the *centred* Mantel statistic. (Use `correlog.nc` if the non-centered multivariate correlogram is desired).

Missing values are allowed – values are assumed missing at random.

Value

An object of class "correlog" is returned, consisting of the following components:

<code>correlation</code>	the value for the moran (or Mantel) similarity.
<code>mean.of.class</code>	the actual average of the distances within each distance class.
<code>nlok</code>	the number of pairs within each distance class.
<code>x.intercept</code>	the interpolate x.intercept of Epperson (1993).
<code>p</code>	the permutation two-sided p-value for each distance-class.
<code>corr0</code>	if a cross-correlogram is calculated, <code>corr0</code> gives the empirical cross-correlation at distance zero.

Author(s)

Ottar N. Bjornstad <onb1@psu.edu>

References

- Bjornstad, O.N., Ims, R.A. & Lambin, X. (1999) Spatial population dynamics: Analysing patterns and processes of population synchrony. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, 11, 427-431.
- Bjornstad, O.N. & Falck, W. (2001) Nonparametric spatial covariance functions: estimation and testing. *Environmental and Ecological Statistics*, 8:53-70.
- Epperson, B.K. (1993) Recent advances in correlation studies of spatial patterns of genetic variation. *Evolutionary Biology*, 27, 95-155.

See Also

[plot.correlog](#) [spline.correlog](#) [correlog.nc](#)

Examples

```
#first generate some sample data
x <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,1]
y <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,2]

#z data from an exponential random field
z <- cbind(
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="exp"),
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="exp")
)

#w data from a gaussian random field
w <- cbind(
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="gaus"),
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="gaus")
)

#Spatial correlogram
fit1 <- correlog(x=x, y=y, z=z[,1], increment=2, resamp=5)
## Not run: plot(fit1)

#Mantel correlogram
fit2 <- correlog(x=x, y=y, z=z, increment=2, resamp=5)
## Not run: plot(fit2)

#Mantel cross-correlogram
fit3 <- correlog(x=x, y=y, z=z, w=w, increment=2, resamp=5)
## Not run: plot(fit3)
```

Description

correlog.nc is the function to estimate the non-centred (cross-)correlogram. The noncentred correlogram provides estimates of the spatial correlation for discrete distance classes. The function requires multiple observations at each location (use `correlog` otherwise).

Usage

```
correlog.nc(x, y, z, w = NULL, increment, resamp = 1000, na.rm = FALSE, latlon=
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	vector of length <code>n</code> representing the x coordinates (or longitude; see <code>latlon</code>).
<code>y</code>	vector of length <code>n</code> representing the y coordinates (or latitude).
<code>z</code>	a matrix of dimension <code>n x p</code> representing <code>p (>1)</code> observation at each location.
<code>w</code>	an optional second variable with identical dimension to <code>z</code> (to estimate cross-correlograms).
<code>increment</code>	increment for the uniformly distributed distance classes.
<code>resamp</code>	the number of permutations under the null to assess level of significance.
<code>latlon</code>	if TRUE, coordinates are latitude and longitude.
<code>na.rm</code>	if TRUE, NA's will be dealt with through pairwise deletion of missing values.
<code>quiet</code>	if TRUE the counter is suppressed during execution.

Details

The non-centred correlogram estimates spatial dependence at discrete distance classes. The method corresponds to the modified correlogram of Koenig & Knops(1998), but augmented to potentially estimate the cross-correlogram). The function requires multiple observations at each location. Missing values is allowed in the multivariate case (pairwise deletion will be used).

Missing values are allowed – values are assumed missing at random.

Value

An object of class "correlog" is returned, consisting of the following components:

<code>correlation</code>	the value for the moran (or Mantel) similarity.
<code>mean.of.class</code>	the actual average of the distances within each distance class.
<code>nlok</code>	the number of pairs within each distance class.
<code>x.intercept</code>	the interpolate x.intercept of Epperson (1993).
<code>p</code>	the permutation p-value for each distance-class.
<code>corr0</code>	if a cross-correlogram is calculated, <code>corr0</code> gives the empirical within-patch cross-correlation.

Author(s)

Ottar N. Bjornstad <onb1@psu.edu>

References

Bjornstad, O.N., Ims, R.A. & Lambin, X. (1999) Spatial population dynamics: Analysing patterns and processes of population synchrony. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, 11, 427-431.

Koenig, W.D. & Knops, J.M.H. (1998) Testing for spatial autocorrelation in ecological studies. *Ecography*, 21, 423-429.

See Also

[plot.correlog](#) [correlog](#)

Examples

```
#first generate some sample data
x <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,1]
y <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,2]

#z data from an exponential random field
z <- cbind(
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="exp"),
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="exp")
)

#w data from a gaussian random field
w <- cbind(
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="gaus"),
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="gaus")
)

#noncentered (Mantel) correlogram
fit1 <- correlog.nc(x=x, y=y, z=z, increment=2)
## Not run: plot.correlog(fit1)
```

ff.filter

Fourier filter for c'fns

Description

Fourier filter to ensure positive semi-definite correlation functions. Called by various functions.

Usage

```
ff.filter(x)
```

Arguments

x a vector.

Value

A vector is returned whose Fourier-transform has no non-negative coefficients.

See Also

[Sncf](#)

gcdist

Greater circle distance

Description

Greater circle distance function to calculate spatial distance from lat-long data. Called by various functions.

Usage

```
gcdist(x1, y1, x2, y2)
```

Arguments

x1 longitude 1.

x2 longitude 2.

y1 latitude 1.

y2 latitude 2.

Details

Function for great circle distance – due to T. Keitt. See <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/geo/gisfaq?Q5.1>.

Value

The distance in km is returned

Author(s)

Tim H. Keitt

lbn

*Spatio-temporal data panel of Larch Budmoth defoliation***Description**

This is the data in Bjornstad et al. (2002).

Usage

```
data(lbn)
```

Format

A data-frame with 135 rows and 40 columns. The first two are the x- and y-coordinates (in m), the following 38 represents the defoliation in years 1961 through 1998.

References

Bjornstad, O.N., Peltonen, M., Liebhold, A.M., and Baltensweiler, W. (2002) Waves of larch bud-moth outbreaks in the European Alps. *Science*, 298, 1020-1023.

lisa

*Local indicator of spatial association***Description**

lisa is a function to estimate the local indicators of spatial association. The function assumes univariate data at each location. For multivariate data use [lisa.nc](#)

Usage

```
lisa(x, y, z, neigh, resamp, latlon, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	vector of length n representing the x coordinates (or latitude; see latlon).
y	vector of length n representing the y coordinates (or longitude).
z	vector of n representing p (>1) observation at each location.
neigh	neighborhood size.
resamp	number of resamples under the NULL to generate p-values
latlon	Not yet implemented: if TRUE, coordinates are latitude and longitude.
quiet	if TRUE the counter is suppressed during execution.

Details

This is the function to estimate the local indicators of spatial association modified form Anselin (1995). The statistic is the average autocorrelation within a neighborhood.

Value

An object of class "lisa" is returned, consisting of the following components:

n	the number of pairs within each neighborhood.
dmean	the actual mean of distance within each neighborhood.
correlation	the mean autocorrelation within the neighborhood (neigh).
p	the permutation two-sided p-value for each distance-class.
coord	a list with the x and y coordinates.

Author(s)

Ottar N. Bjornstad <onb1@psu.edu>

References

Anselin, L. 1995. Local indicators of spatial association - LISA. *Geographical Analysis* 27:93-115.

See Also

[plot.lisa](#)

Examples

```
#first generate some sample data
x <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,1]
y <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,2]

#z data from an exponential random field
z <- rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="exp")

#lisa analysis
fit1 <- lisa(x=x, y=y, z=z, neigh=3, resamp=100)
## Not run: plot.lisa(fit1)
```

`lisa.nc` *Non-centered indicators of spatial association*

Description

`lisa.nc` is a function to estimate the (noncentred) local indicators of spatial association. The function requires multiple observations at each location. For single observations at each location use `lisa`

Usage

```
lisa.nc(x, y, z, neigh, na.rm = FALSE, resamp=1000, latlon = FALSE, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	vector of length <code>n</code> representing the x coordinates (or latitude; see <code>latlon</code>).
<code>y</code>	vector of length <code>n</code> representing the y coordinates (or longitude).
<code>z</code>	a matrix of dimension <code>n x p</code> representing <code>p (>1)</code> observation at each location.
<code>neigh</code>	neighborhood size.
<code>resamp</code>	number of resamples under the NULL to generate p-values
<code>latlon</code>	Not yet implemented: if TRUE, coordinates are latitude and longitude.
<code>na.rm</code>	if TRUE, NA's will be dealt with through pairwise deletion of missing values.
<code>quiet</code>	if TRUE the counter is suppressed during execution.

Details

This is the function to estimate the (non-centered) local indicators of spatial association modified from Anselin (1995). 'correlation' is the average correlation within a neighborhood. The function requires multiple observations at each location.

Missing values are allowed – values are assumed missing at random.

Value

An object of class "lisa" is returned, consisting of the following components:

<code>n</code>	the number of pairs within each neighborhood.
<code>dmean</code>	the actual mean of distance within each neighborhood.
<code>correlation</code>	the mean correlation within the neighborhood (<code>neigh</code>).
<code>p</code>	the permutation two-sided p-value for each distance-class.
<code>coord</code>	a list with the x and y coordinates.

Author(s)

Ottar N. Bjornstad <onb1@psu.edu>

References

Anselin, L. 1995. Local indicators of spatial association - LISA. *Geographical Analysis* 27:93-115.

See Also

[lisaplot.lisa](#)

Examples

```
#first generate some sample data
x <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,1]
y <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,2]

#z data from an exponential random field
z <- cbind(
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="exp"),
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="exp")
)

#lisa.nc analysis
fit1 <- lisa.nc(x=x, y=y, z=z, neigh=3)
## Not run: plot.lisa(fit1)
```

`mantel.test`

Mantel Test

Description

A simple function to do a permutation-based Mantel test. The data can either be two distance/similarity matrices or (x, y, z) data.

Usage

```
mantel.test(M1 = NULL, M2 = NULL, x = NULL, y = NULL, z = NULL,
  resamp = 1000, latlon = FALSE, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

M1, M2	similarity/distance matrix 1, and similarity/distance matrix 2
x	vector of length n representing the x coordinates (or longitude; see latlon).
y	vector of length n representing the y coordinates (or latitude).
z	matrix of dimension n x p representing p observation at each location.
resamp	the number of resamples for the null distribution.
latlon	if TRUE, coordinates are latitude and longitude.
quiet	if TRUE the counter is suppressed during execution.

Details

Typical usages are

```
mantel.test(M1, M2, x = NULL, y = NULL, z = NULL,
            resamp = 1000, latlon = FALSE, quiet = FALSE)
```

```
mantel.test(x, y, z, M1=NULL, M2=NULL, resamp = 1000,
            latlon = FALSE, quiet = FALSE)
```

Missing values are treated through pairwise deletion.

Value

An object of class "Mantel" is returned, consisting of a list with two components:

`correlation` is the value for the Mantel correlation.

`p` the randomization-based two-sided p-value.

Author(s)

Ottar N. Bjornstad <onb1@psu.edu>

Examples

```
#first generate some sample data
x <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,1]
y <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,2]
#z data from an exponential random field
z <- cbind(
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="exp"),
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="exp")
)

#the Mantel test
mantel.test(x=x, y=y, z=z[,1], resamp=10)
```

mSynch

the mean (cross-)correlation (with bootstrapp CI) for a panel of spatiotemporal data

Description

mSynch is the function to estimate the mean (cross-)correlation in a spatiotemporal dataset as discussed in Bjornstad et al. (1999). The function requires multiple observations at each location.

Usage

```
mSynch(x, y = NULL, resamp = 1000, na.rm = FALSE, circ = FALSE, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	matrix of dimension $n \times p$ representing p observation at each location (i.e. each row is a time series).
<code>y</code>	optional matrix of dimension $m \times p$ representing p observation at each location (i.e. each row is a time series). If provided, the mean cross- correlation between the two panels is computed.
<code>resamp</code>	the number of resamples for the bootstrap or the null distribution.
<code>na.rm</code>	if TRUE, NA's will be dealt with through pairwise deletion of missing values for each pair of time series – it will dump if any one pair has less than two (temporally) overlapping observations.
<code>circ</code>	if TRUE, the observations are assumed to be angular (in radians), and circular correlation is used.
<code>quiet</code>	if TRUE the counter is suppressed during execution.

Details

Missing values are allowed – values are assumed missing at random.

The `circ` argument computes a circular version of the Pearson's product moment correlation (see [cor2](#)).

Value

An object of class "mSynch" is returned, consisting of a list with two components:

<code>real</code>	the regional average correlation.
<code>boot</code>	A vector of bootstrap resamples.

Author(s)

Ottar N. Bjornstad <onb1@psu.edu>

References

Bjornstad, O.N., Ims, R.A. & Lambin, X. (1999) Spatial population dynamics: Analysing patterns and processes of population synchrony. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, 11:427-431.

See Also

[print.mSynch](#)

Examples

```
#first generate some sample data
x <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,1]
y <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,2]
#z data from an exponential random field
z <- cbind(
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="exp"),
```

```

rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="exp")
)

#mean correlation analysis
fit1 <- mSynch(x=z, resamp=10)
print(fit1)

```

```
partial.mantel.test
```

Partial Mantel test

Description

A simple function to calculate permutation-based partial mantel tests for three matrices, the partial mantel test is calculated to test for relationships between M1 and M2 (M3) cotrolling for M3 (M2). syntax and logic follows Legendre and Legendre (1998) pp 557-558

Usage

```
partial.mantel.test(M1, M2, M3, resamp = 1000, method = "pearson", quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

M1, M2, M3	similarity/distance matrices 1, 2 and 3.
resamp	the number of resamples for the null distribution.
method	The method to be used for calculating the correlations.
quiet	if TRUE the counter is supressed during execution.

Details

Missing values are are treated through pairwise deletion. The method must be one of pearson (default), spearman or kendall

Value

An object of class "partial.Mantel" is returned, consisting of a list with two components:

MantelR	the vector of observed Mantel and partial Mantel correlations.
p	is the vector of two-sided p-value under randomization (of M1).

Author(s)

Ottar N. Bjornstad <onb1@psu.edu>

References

Legendre, P., and L. Legendre. 1998. Numerical Ecology, 2nd edition. Elsevier, Amsterdam

See Also[mantel.test](#)**Examples**

```
#first generate some sample data and dissimilarity matrices
x <- rnorm(10)
y <- rnorm(10)
z <- rnorm(10)
M1 <- sqrt(outer(x, x, "-" )^2)
M2 <- sqrt(outer(y, y, "-" )^2)
M3 <- sqrt(outer(z, z, "-" )^2)

partial.mantel.test(M1=M1, M2=M2, M3=M3, resamp=10)
```

plot.cc.offset *Plots the cc.offset summary of the anisotropic spatial correlation-
functions*

Description

'plot' method for class "cc.offset".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cc.offset':
plot(x, xmax = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class "cc.offset", ususally, as a result of applying <code>cc.offset</code> to an object of class <code>Sncf2D</code> .
xmax	The maximal distance to be plotted on the x-axis. If set to zero the maximum distance in the data will be used.
...	other arguments

Value

A radial 'symbol' plot results. The radius represents the distance to peak correlation (the mode) of the correlation function (in the positive direction). The size of the synmbol represents the magnitude of the correlation at the mode for the given cardinal direction.

See Also

[cc.offset](#) [Sncf2D](#) [plot.Sncf2D](#)

plot.correlog *Plots spatial correlograms*

Description

'plot' method for class "correlog".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'correlog':  
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class "correlog", usually, as a result of a call to <code>correlog</code> or <code>correlog.nc</code> .
...	other arguments

Value

A spatial or Mantel (cross-correlogram) is plotted.

If a permutation test was performed, values significant at a nominal (two-sided) 5%-level will be represented by filled circles and non-significant values by open circles.

See Also

[correlog](#) [correlog.nc](#)

plot.lisa *Plots local indicators of spatial association*

Description

'plot' method for class "lisa".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lisa':  
plot(x, ctr = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class "lisa", usually, as a result of a call to <code>lisa</code> or <code>lisa.nc</code> .
ctr	if TRUE correlations will be centered between plotting (reference line is the average synchrony)
...	other arguments

Value

A bubble-plot of the LISA against spatial coordinates is produced. Negative (or below mean) values are signified by circles. Positive (or above mean) values are signified by squares.

If a permutation test was performed, values significant at a nominal (two-sided) 5%-level will be represented by filled symbols and non-significant values by open symbols.

See Also

[lisa lisa.nc](#)

plot.Sncf

Plots nonparametric spatial correlation-functions

Description

'plot' method for class "Sncf".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Sncf':
plot(x, xmax = 0, text = TRUE, add = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class "Sncf", usually, as a result of a call to <code>Sncf</code> (or <code>Sncf.srf</code>).
xmax	The maximal distance to be plotted on the x-axis. If set to zero the maximum distance in the data will be used.
text	if TRUE a summary of the regional average correlation makes the plot title; the y-label summarizes the y-intercept; the x-label summarizes the x-intercept and the cbar-intercept (denoted "r:").
add	if TRUE the plot is added on to the previous graph.
...	other arguments

Value

A plot of the correlation function against distance is produced. 95% pointwise confidence (or null) envelopes are superimposed.

See Also

[Sncf Sncf.srf summary.Sncf](#)

plot.Sncf.cov *Plots nonparametric spatial covariance-functions*

Description

'plot' method for class "Sncf.cov".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Sncf.cov':
plot(x, xmax = 0, text = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class "Sncf.cov", usually, as a result of a call to <code>Sncf.srf</code> (with <code>corr = FALSE</code>).
xmax	The maximal distance to be plotted on the x-axis. If set to zero the maximum distance in the data will be used.
text	if TRUE a summary of the regional average correlation makes the plot title; the y-label summarizes the y-intercept; the x-label summarizes the x-intercept and the cbar-intercept (denoted "r:").
...	other arguments

See Also

[Sncf.srf](#) [plot.Sncf](#)

plot.Sncf2D *Plots anisotropic spatial correlation-functions*

Description

'plot' method for class "Sncf2D".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Sncf2D':
plot(x, xmax = 0, text = TRUE, detail = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class "Sncf2D", usually, as a result of a call to <code>Sncf2D</code> .
<code>xmax</code>	The maximal distance to be plotted on the x-axis. If set to zero the maximum distance in the data will be used.
<code>detail</code>	if TRUE a separate plot is made for each direction (including confidence envelopes; see <code>plot.Sncf</code> for details. If FALSE all correlation functions are superimposed on the same plot.
<code>text</code>	if TRUE (and <code>detail = TRUE</code>) a summary of the regional average correlation makes the plot title; the y-label summarizes the y-intercept; the x-label summarizes the x-intercept and the cbar-intercept (denoted "r:").
<code>...</code>	other arguments

Value

A plot or panel-plot results. These represents the xy-plot of distance against spatial (cross-)correlation for each cardinal direction.

See Also

`Sncf2D` `plot.Sncf`

`plot.spline.correlog`

Plots spline correlograms

Description

'plot' method for class "spline.correlog".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'spline.correlog':
plot(x, xmax = 0, text = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class "spline.correlograms", usually, as a result of a call to <code>spline.correlog</code> .
<code>xmax</code>	The maximal distance to be plotted on the x-axis. If set to zero the maximum distance in the data will be used.
<code>text</code>	if TRUE the y-label summarizes the y-intercept and the x-label summarizes the x-intercept.
<code>...</code>	other arguments

Value

A plot of the spline correlogram function against distance is produced. 95% pointwise confidence (or null) envelopes are superimposed.

See Also

[spline.correlog](#) [summary.spline.correlog](#)

print.mSynch	<i>Print function for mSynch objects</i>
--------------	--

Description

'Print' method for class "mSynch".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mSynch':
print(x, verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class "mSynch", usually, as a result of a call to mSynch).
verbose	if TRUE a raw listing of the object is produced. if FALSE a summary list is produced
...	other arguments

Value

If verbose is FALSE a list summarizing the regional correlation is produced:

mean	the regional mean correlation.
Squantile	the quantile distribution from the resampling for the regional correlation.

See Also

[mSynch](#)

`rmvn.spa`*Simulate spatial data*

Description

Function to generate spatially autocorrelated random normal variates using the eigendecomposition method. Spatial covariance can follow either an exponential or Gaussian model.

Usage

```
rmvn.spa(x, y, p, method = "exp", nugget = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	vector of length <code>n</code> representing the x coordinates (or latitude; see <code>latlon</code>).
<code>y</code>	vector of length <code>n</code> representing the y coordinates (or longitude).
<code>p</code>	the range of the spatial models.
<code>method</code>	correlation function "exp" (exponential) or "gaus" (gaussian). exponential is the default.
<code>nugget</code>	correlation at the origin (defaults to one)

Details

A target covariance matrix A between the n units is generated by calculating the distances between the locations and thereafter evaluating the covariance function in each pairwise distance. A vector, Z , of spatially correlated normal data with the target covariance is subsequently generated using the eigendecomposition method (Ripley, 1987).

Value

a vector of spatially correlated random normal variates with zero mean and unit variance is returned

Author(s)

Ottar N. Bjornstad <onb1@psu.edu>

References

Ripley, B.D. (1987). Stochastic Simulation. Wiley.

See Also

[mSynch](#)

Sncf

*Nonparametric (cross-)correlation function for spatio-temporal data***Description**

Sncf is the function to estimate the nonparametric (cross-)correlation function using a smoothing spline as an equivalent kernel. The function requires multiple observations at each location (use `spline.correlog` otherwise).

Usage

```
Sncf(x, y, z, w = NULL, df = NULL, type = "boot", resamp = 1000,
      npoints = 300, save = FALSE, filter = FALSE, fw = 0, max.it = 25,
      xmax = FALSE, na.rm = FALSE, latlon = FALSE, circ = FALSE, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	vector of length n representing the x coordinates (or longitude; see latlon).
y	vector of length n representing the y coordinates (or latitude).
z	matrix of dimension n x p representing p observation at each location.
w	an optional second matrix of dimension n x p for species 2 (to estimate the spatial cross-correlation function).
df	degrees of freedom for the spline. Default is sqrt(n).
type	takes the value "boot" (default) to generate a bootstrap distribution or "perm" to generate a null distribution for the estimator
resamp	the number of resamples for the bootstrap or the null distribution.
npoints	the number of points at which to save the value for the spline function (and confidence envelope / null distribution).
save	if TRUE the whole matrix of output from the resampling is saved (an resamp x npoints dimensional matrix).
filter	if TRUE the Fourier filter method of Hall and coworkers is applied to ensure positive semidefiniteness of the estimator. (more work may be needed on this.)
fw	if filter is TRUE, it may be useful to truncate the function at some distance w sets the truncation distance. when set to zero no truncation is done.
max.it	the maximum iteration for the Newton method used to estimate the intercepts.
xmax	if FALSE the max observed in the data is used. Otherwise all distances greater than xmax is omitted.
na.rm	if TRUE, NA's will be dealt with through pairwise deletion of missing values for each pair of time series – it will dump if any one pair has less than two (temporally) overlapping observations.
latlon	if TRUE, coordinates are latitude and longitude.
circ	if TRUE, the observations are assumed to be angular (in radians), and circular correlation is used.
quiet	if TRUE the counter is suppressed during execution.

Details

Missing values are allowed – values are assumed missing at random.

The `circ` argument computes a circular version of the Pearson's product moment correlation (see [cor2](#)). This option is to calculate the 'nonparametric phase coherence function' (Grenfell et al. 2001)

Value

An object of class "Sncf" is returned, consisting of the following components:

<code>real</code>	The list of estimates from the data.
<code>\$cbar</code>	the regional average correlation.
<code>\$x.intercept</code>	the lowest value at which the function is = 0. If correlation is initially negative, the distance is given as negative.
<code>\$e.intercept</code>	the lowest value at which the function 1/e.
<code>\$y.intercept</code>	the extrapolated value at x=0 (nugget).
<code>\$cbar.intercept</code>	distance at which regional average correlation is reach.
<code>\$predicted\$x</code>	the x-axes for the fitted covariance function.
<code>\$predcited\$y</code>	the values for the covariance function.
<code>boot</code>	A list with the analogous output from the bootstrap or null distribution.
<code>\$summary</code>	gives the full vector of output for the <code>x.intercept</code> , <code>y.intercept</code> , <code>e.intercept</code> , <code>cbar.intercept</code> , <code>cbar</code> and a quantile summary for the resampling distribution.
<code>\$boot</code>	if <code>save=TRUE</code> the full raw matrices from the resampling is saved.
<code>max.distance</code>	the maximum spatial distance considered.

Author(s)

Ottar N. Bjornstad (onb1@psu.edu)

References

- Hall, P. & Patil, P. (1994) Properties of nonparametric estimators of autocovariance for stationary random fields. *Probability Theory and Related Fields*, 99:399-424.
- Hall, P., Fisher, N.I. & Hoffmann, B. (1994) On the nonparametric estimation of covariance functions. *Annals of Statistics*, 22:2115-2134.
- Bjornstad, O.N. & Falck, W. (2001) Nonparametric spatial covariance functions: estimation and testing. *Environmental and Ecological Statistics*, 8:53-70.
- Bjornstad, O.N., Ims, R.A. & Lambin, X. (1999) Spatial population dynamics: Analysing patterns and processes of population synchrony. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, 11:427-431.
- Bjornstad, O. N., and J. Bascompte. (2001) Synchrony and second order spatial correlation in host-parasitoid systems. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 70:924-933.
- Grenfell, B.T., Bjornstad, O.N., & Kappey, J. (2001) Travelling waves and spatial hierarchies in measles epidemics. *Nature* 414:716-723.

See Also

[summary.Sncf](#) [plot.Sncf](#) [Sncf2D](#) [Sncf.srf](#)

Examples

```
#first generate some sample data
x <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,1]
y <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,2]
#z data from an exponential random field
z <- cbind(
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="exp"),
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="exp")
)
#w data from a gaussian random field
w <- cbind(
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="gaus"),
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="gaus")
)
#multivariate nonparametric covariance function
fit1 <- Sncf(x=x, y=y, z=z, resamp = 5)
## Not run: plot.Sncf(fit1)
summary.Sncf(fit1)

#multivariate nonparametric cross-covariance function
fit2 <- Sncf(x=x, y=y, z=z, w=w, resamp = 5)
## Not run: plot.Sncf(fit2)
summary.Sncf(fit2)
```

Sncf.srf

Nonparametric (Cross-)Covariance Function from stationary random fields

Description

Sncf.srf is the function to estimate the nonparametric for spatio-temporal data from fully stationary random fields (i.e. marginal expectation and variance identical for all locations; use [Sncf](#) otherwise).

Usage

```
Sncf.srf(x, y, z, w = NULL, avg = NULL, avg2 = NULL, corr = TRUE,
  df = NULL, type = "boot", resamp = 0, npoints = 300, save = FALSE,
  filter = FALSE, fw = 0, max.it = 25, xmax = FALSE, jitter = FALSE,
  quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	vector of length <code>n</code> representing the x coordinates (or longitude; see <code>latlon</code>).
<code>y</code>	vector of length <code>n</code> representing the y coordinates (or latitude).
<code>z</code>	matrix of dimension <code>n x p</code> representing <code>p</code> observation at each location.
<code>w</code>	an optional second matrix of dimension <code>n x p</code> for variable 2 (to estimate the spatial cross-correlation function).
<code>avg</code>	supplies the marginal expectation of the Markov random field; if TRUE the sample mean (across the markovian field) is used.
<code>avg2</code>	Optionally supplies the marginal expectation of the Markov random field for optional variable 2; if TRUE the sample mean is used.
<code>corr</code>	if TRUE, the covariance function is standardized by the marginal variance (across the markovian field) to return a correlation function (alternatively the covariance function is returned).
<code>df</code>	degrees of freedom for the spline. Default is <code>sqrt(n)</code> .
<code>type</code>	takes the value "boot" (default) to generate a bootstrap distribution or "perm" to generate a null distribution for the estimator
<code>resamp</code>	the number of resamples for the bootstrap or the null distribution.
<code>npoints</code>	the number of points at which to save the value for the spline function (and confidence envelope / null distribution).
<code>save</code>	if TRUE the whole matrix of output from the resampling is saved (an <code>resamp x npoints</code> dimensional matrix).
<code>filter</code>	if TRUE the Fourier filter method of Hall and coworkers is applied to ensure positive semidefiniteness of the estimator. (more work may be needed on this.)
<code>fw</code>	if filter is TRUE, it may be useful to truncate the function at some distance <code>w</code> sets the truncation distance. when set to zero no truncation is done.
<code>max.it</code>	the maximum iteration for the Newton method used to estimate the intercepts.
<code>xmax</code>	if FALSE the max observed in the data is used. Otherwise all distances greater than <code>xmax</code> is omitted.
<code>jitter</code>	if TRUE, jitters the distance matrix, to avoid problems associated with fitting the function to data on regular grids
<code>quiet</code>	if TRUE the counter is suppressed during execution.

Details

if `corr = F`, an object of class "Sncf.cov" is returned. Otherwise the class is "Sncf".

Sncf.srf is a function to estimate the nonparametric (cross-)covariance function (as discussed in Bjornstad and Bascompte 2001) for data from a fully stationary random fields. I have found it useful to estimate the (cross-)covariance functions in synthetic data.

Value

an object of class "Sncf" (or "Sncf.cov") is returned see [Sncf](#) for details.

Author(s)

Ottar N. Bjornstad <onb1@psu.edu>

References

Bjornstad, O. N., and J. Bascompte. (2001) Synchrony and second order spatial correlation in host-parasitoid systems. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 70:924-933.

See Also

[Sncf summary.Sncf plot.Sncf plot.Sncf.cov](#)

Examples

```
#first generate some sample data
x <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,1]
y <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,2]

#z data from an exponential random field
z <- cbind(
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="exp"),
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="exp")
)

#w data from a gaussian random field
w <- cbind(
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="gaus"),
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="gaus")
)

#multivariate nonparametric covariance function
fit1 <- Sncf.srf(x=x, y=y, z=z, avg=NULL, corr=TRUE, resamp = 0)
## Not run: plot(fit1)
summary(fit1)

#multivariate nonparametric cross-covariance function (with known
#marginal expectation of zero for both z and w
fit2 <- Sncf.srf(x=x, y=y, z=z, w=w, avg=0, avg2=0, corr=FALSE, resamp = 0)
## Not run: plot(fit2)
summary(fit2)
```

Description

Sncf2D is the function to estimate the anisotropic nonparametric correlation function in 8 (or arbitrary) directions (North - Southeast). Correlation functions are calculated for each different bearing. The function requires multiple observations at each location. (use `spline.correlog.2D` otherwise).

Usage

```
Sncf2D(x, y, z, w = NULL, df = NULL, type = "boot", resamp = 1000,
npoints = 300, save = FALSE, max.it = 25, xmax = FALSE, na.rm = FALSE,
jitter = FALSE, quiet = FALSE, angle = c(0, 22.5, 45, 67.5, 90, 112.5, 135, 157.5))
```

Arguments

x	vector of length n representing the x coordinates.
y	vector of length n representing the y coordinates.
z	matrix of dimension n x p representing p observation at each location.
w	an optional second matrix of dimension n x p for variable 2 (to estimate spatial or lagged cross-correlation functions).
df	degrees of freedom for the spline. Default is sqrt(n).
type	takes the value "boot" (default) to generate a bootstrap distribution or "perm" to generate a null distribution for the estimator
resamp	the number of resamples for the bootstrap or the null distribution.
npoints	the number of points at which to save the value for the spline function (and confidence envelope / null distribution).
save	if TRUE the whole matrix of output from the resampling is saved (an resamp x npoints dimensional matrix).
max.it	the maximum iteration for the Newton method used to estimate the intercepts.
xmax	if FALSE the max observed in the data is used. Otherwise all distances greater than xmax is omitted.
na.rm	if TRUE, NA's will be dealt with through pairwise deletion of missing values for each pair of time series – it will dump if any one pair has less than two (temporally) overlapping observations.
jitter	if TRUE, jitters the distance matrix, to avoid problems associated with fitting the function to data on regular grids
quiet	if TRUE the counter is suppressed during execution.
angle	specifies number of cardinal directions and angles for which to calculate correlation functions. Default are 8 directions between 0 and 180.

Details

Correlation functions are calculated on projected distances onto the different bearings so ALL data are used for each direction. The (obsolete?) `oldnconf2D` used the alternative of slicing up the data like pieces of a pie.

Latitude-longitude coordinates can NOT be used.

Missing values are allowed - values are assumed missing at random.

I have implemented an optional argument: `jitter` if TRUE this jitters the distance matrix, to avoid some problems I've had with spline-smoothing data from regular grid-data.

Value

An object of class "Sncf2D" is returned, consisting of a list of estimates for each cardinal direction :

<code>real</code>	The list of estimates from the data.
<code>\$cbar</code>	the regional average correlation.
<code>\$x.intercept</code>	the lowest value at which the function is = 0. If correlation is initially negative, the distance is given as negative.
<code>\$e.intercept</code>	the lowest value at which the function 1/e.
<code>\$y.intercept</code>	the extrapolated value at x=0 (nugget).
<code>\$cbar.intercept</code>	distance at which regional average correlation is reach.
<code>\$predicted\$x</code>	the x-axes for the fitted covariance function.
<code>\$predcited\$y</code>	the values for the covariance function.
<code>boot</code>	A list with the analogous output from the bootstrap or null distribution.
<code>\$summary</code>	gives the full vector of output for the <code>x.intercept</code> , <code>y.intercept</code> , <code>e.intercept</code> , <code>cbar.intercept</code> , and the <code>cbar</code> and a quantile summary for the resampling distribution.
<code>\$boot</code>	if <code>save=TRUE</code> the full raw matrices from the resampling is saved.
<code>angle</code>	A vector with the cardinal directions.
<code>max.distance</code>	the maximum spatial distance.

Note

The function to estimate the anisotropic nonparametric (cross-)correlation function in arbitrary directions. In particular it was developed to calculate the lagged cross-correlation function (Bjornstad et al. 2002).

Author(s)

Ottar N. Bjornstad <onb1@psu.edu>

References

Bjornstad, O. N., M. Peltonen, A. M. Liebhold, and W. Baltensweiler. 2002. Waves of larch budmoth outbreaks in the European Alps. *Science* 298:1020-1023.

See Also

[summary.Sncf2D](#) [plot.Sncf2D](#) [cc.offset](#) [Sncf](#) [spline.correlog.2D](#)

Examples

```
#first generate some sample data
x <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,1]
y <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,2]
#z data from an exponential random field
z <- cbind(
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="exp"),
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="exp")
)
#anisotropic nonparametric covariance function at 30 and 60 degrees
fit1 <- Sncf2D(x=x, y=y, z=z, resamp = 0, angle=c(30, 60))
## Not run: plot.Sncf2D(fit1)
summary.Sncf2D(fit1)

#What distance is the peak in correlation
cc.offset(fit1)
```

spline.correlog *Uni- and multivariate spline correlograms*

Description

spline.correlog is the function to estimate the spline (cross-)correlogram from spatial data. Either univariate or multivariate (time series) for each site can be used.

Usage

```
spline.correlog(x, y, z, w = NULL, df = NULL, type = "boot",
  resamp = 1000, npoints = 300, save = FALSE, filter = FALSE,
  fw = 0, max.it = 25, xmax = FALSE, latlon = FALSE, na.rm = FALSE, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	vector of length n representing the x coordinates (or longitude; see latlon).
y	vector of length n representing the y coordinates (or latitude).
z	vector of length n or matrix of dimension n x p representing p observations at each location.
w	an optional second variable with identical dimension to z (to estimate cross-correlograms).
df	degrees of freedom for the spline. Default is sqrt(n).
type	takes the value "boot" (default) to generate a bootstrap distribution or "perm" to generate a null distribution for the estimator
resamp	the number of resamples for the bootstrap or the null distribution.
npoints	the number of points at which to save the value for the spline function (and confidence envelope / null distribution).

save	if TRUE the whole matrix of output from the resampling is saved (an resamp x npoints dimensional matrix).
filter	if TRUE the Fourier filter method of Hall and coworkers is applied to ensure positive semidefiniteness of the estimator.
fw	if filter is TRUE, it may be useful to truncate the function at some distance w sets the truncation distance. when set to zero no truncation is done.
max.it	the maximum iteration for the Newton method used to estimate the intercepts.
xmax	if FALSE the max observed in the data is used. Otherwise all distances greater than xmax is omitted.
latlon	if TRUE, coordinates are latitude and longitude.
na.rm	if TRUE, NA's will be dealt with through pairwise deletion of missing values.
quiet	if TRUE the counter is suppressed during execution.

Details

If observations are univariate the spline (cross-)correlogram represents the generalization of the spatial (cross-)correlogram; if observations are multivariate the spline (cross-)correlogram represents the generalization of the Mantel (cross-)correlogram.

The spline (cross-)correlogram differs from the spatial correlogram (and Mantel correlogram) in that it estimated spatial dependence as a continuous functions of distance (rather than binning into distance classes). The spline correlogram differs from the nonparametric (cross-)correlation function in that the zero-correlation reference line in the former corresponds to the regionwide correlation reference line in the latter. The x-intercept in the spline correlogram is the distance at which object are no more similar than that expected by-chance-alone across the region.

Missing values are allowed – values are assumed missing at random.

Value

An object of class "spline.correlog" is returned, consisting of the following components:

real	The list of estimates from the data.
\$x.intercept	the lowest value at which the function is = 0. If correlation is initially negative, the distance is given as negative.
\$e.intercept	the lowest value at which the function 1/e.
\$y.intercept	the extrapolated value at x=0 (nugget).
\$predicted\$x	the x-axes for the fitted covariance function.
\$predcited\$y	the values for the covariance function.
boot	A list with the analogous output from the bootstrap or null distribution.
\$summary	gives the full vector of output for the x.intercept, y.intercept, e.intercept, and a quantile summary for the resampling distribution.
\$boot	if save=TRUE the full raw matrices from the resampling is saved.
max.distance	the maximum spatial distance considered.

Author(s)

Ottar N. Bjornstad <onb1@psu.edu>

References

Bjornstad, O.N. & Falck, W. (2001) Nonparametric spatial covariance functions: estimation and testing. *Environmental and Ecological Statistics*, 8:53-70.

See Also

[summary.spline.correlogplot.spline.correlog](#) [Sncf spline.correlog.2D correlog](#)

Examples

```
#first generate some sample data
x <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,1]
y <- expand.grid(1:20, 1:5)[,2]

#z data from an exponential random field
z <- cbind(
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="exp"),
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="exp")
)

#w data from a gaussian random field
w <- cbind(
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="gaus"),
  rmvn.spa(x=x, y=y, p=2, method="gaus")
)

#univariate spline correlogram
fit1 <- spline.correlog(x=x, y=y, z=z[,1], resamp = 5)
## Not run: plot.spline.correlog(fit1)
summary.spline.correlog(fit1)

#multivariate spline correlogram
fit2 <- spline.correlog(x=x, y=y, z=z, resamp = 5)
## Not run: plot.spline.correlog(fit2)
summary.spline.correlog(fit2)

#multivariate spline cross-correlogram
fit3 <- spline.correlog(x=x, y=y, z=z, w=w, resamp = 5)
## Not run: plot.spline.correlog(fit3)
summary.spline.correlog(fit3)
```

`spline.correlog.2D` *Anisotropic nonparametric (cross-)correlation function for univariate spatial data*

Description

`spline.correlog.2D` is the function to estimate the anisotropic nonparametric correlation function in 8 (or arbitrary) directions (North - Southeast) for univariate data. Correlation functions are calculated for each different bearing. The function assumes univariate observations at each location. (use `Sncf2D` otherwise).

Usage

```
spline.correlog.2D(x, y, z, w = NULL, df = NULL, type = "boot",
  resamp = 1000, npoints = 300, save = FALSE, max.it = 25, xmax = FALSE,
  na.rm = FALSE, jitter = FALSE, quiet = FALSE,
  angle = c(0, 22.5, 45, 67.5, 90, 112.5, 135, 157.5))
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	vector of length <code>n</code> representing the x coordinates.
<code>y</code>	vector of length <code>n</code> representing the y coordinates.
<code>z</code>	vector of length <code>n</code> representing the observation at each location.
<code>w</code>	an optional second vector of length <code>n</code> for variable 2 (to estimate spatial or lagged cross-correlation functions).
<code>df</code>	degrees of freedom for the spline. Default is <code>sqrt(n)</code> .
<code>type</code>	takes the value "boot" (default) to generate a bootstrap distribution or "perm" to generate a null distribution for the estimator
<code>resamp</code>	the number of resamples for the bootstrap or the null distribution.
<code>npoints</code>	the number of points at which to save the value for the spline function (and confidence envelope / null distribution).
<code>save</code>	if TRUE the whole matrix of output from the resampling is saved (an <code>resamp</code> x <code>npoints</code> dimensional matrix).
<code>max.it</code>	the maximum iteration for the Newton method used to estimate the intercepts.
<code>xmax</code>	if FALSE the max observed in the data is used. Otherwise all distances greater than <code>xmax</code> is omitted.
<code>na.rm</code>	if TRUE, NA's will be dealt with through pairwise deletion of missing values for each pair of time series – it will dump if any one pair has less than two (temporally) overlapping observations.
<code>jitter</code>	if TRUE, jitters the distance matrix, to avoid problems associated with fitting the function to data on regular grids
<code>quiet</code>	if TRUE the counter is suppressed during execution.
<code>angle</code>	specifies number of cardinal directions and angles for which to calculate correlation functions. Default are 8 directions between 0 and 180.

Details

see [Sncf2D](#)

Value

An object of class "Sncf2D" is returned. See [Sncf2D](#) for details.

Note

The function to estimate the UNivariate anisotropic nonparametric (cross-)correlation function in arbitrary directions. In particular it was developed to calculate the univariate lagged cross-correlation function used in (Humston et al. 2005).

References

Humston, R., Mortensen, D. and Bjornstad, O.N. 2005. Anthropogenic forcing on the spatial dynamics of an agricultural weed: the case of the common sunflower. *Journal of Applied Ecology* 42: 863-872.

See Also

[Sncf2D](#)

summary.Sncf

Summarizing nonparametric spatial correlation-functions

Description

‘Summary’ method for class "Sncf".

Usage

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

Arguments

object an object of class "Sncf", usually, as a result of a call to [Sncf](#) (or [Sncf.srf](#)).
... other arguments

Value

A list summarizing the nonparametric (cross-)covariance function is returned.

Regional.synch	the regional mean (cross-)correlation.
Squantile	the quantile distribution from the resampling for the regional correlation.
estimates	a vector of benchmark statistics:
\$x	is the lowest value at which the function is = 0. If correlation is initially negative, the distance calculated appears as a negative measure.
\$e	is the lowest value at which the function is $\leq 1/e$.
\$y	is the extrapolated value at $x=0$.
\$cbar	is the shortest distance at which function is = regional mean correlation.
quantiles	A matrix summarizing the quantiles in the bootstrap (or null) distributions of the benchmark statistics.

See Also

[Sncfplot.Sncf](#)

summary.Sncf2D *Summarizing anisotropic spatial correlation-functions*

Description

'Summary' method for class "Sncf2D".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Sncf2D':
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class "Sncf2D", usually, as a result of a call to Sncf2D.
...	other arguments

Value

A list summarizing the Nonparametric covariance function in each cardinal direction results, each with the entires as in [summary.Sncf](#).

See Also

[Sncf2D cc.offset summary.Sncf](#)

```
summary.spline.correlog
```

Summarizing spline correlograms

Description

'Summary' method for class "spline.correlog".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'spline.correlog':  
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class "spline.correlog", usually, as a result of a call to <code>spline.correlog</code> .
...	other arguments

Value

A list summarizing spline correlograms is returned.

estimates	a vector of benchmark statistics:
\$x	is the lowest value at which the function is = 0. If correlation is initially negative, the distance calculated appears as a negative measure.
\$e	is the lowest value at which the function is $\leq 1/e$.
\$y	is the extrapolated value at $x=0$.
quantiles	A matrix summarizing the quantiles in the bootstrap (or null) distributions of the benchmark statistics.

See Also

`spline.correlogplot.spline.correlog`

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