

Package ‘devRate’

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Type Package

Title Quantify the Relationship Between Development Rate and Temperature in Ectotherms

Version 0.2.1

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Description A set of functions to quantify the relationship between development rate and temperature and to build phenological models. The package comprises a set of models and estimated parameters borrowed from a literature review in ectotherms. The methods and literature review are described in Rebaudo et al. (2018) <doi:10.1111/2041-210X.12935> and Rebaudo and Rabhi (2018) <doi:10.1111/eea.12693>. An example can be found in Rebaudo et al. (2017) <doi:10.1007/s13355-017-0480-5>.

License GPL-2

LazyData TRUE

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RoxygenNote 7.1.1

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat, minpack.lm (>= 1.2-1)

VignetteBuilder knitr

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BugReports <https://github.com/frareb/devRate/issues>

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analytis_77 *Analytis equation of development rate as a function of temperature.*

Description

Analytis, S. (1977) Über die Relation zwischen biologischer Entwicklung und Temperatur bei phytopathogenen Pilzen. *Journal of Phytopathology* 90(1): 64-76.

Usage

analytis_77

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = aa * (T - Tmin)^{bb} * (Tmax - T)^{cc}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, Tmin the minimum temperature, Tmax the maximum temperature, and aa, bb, and cc constants.

Source

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1439-0434.1977.tb02886.x>

bayoh_03

Bayoh and Lindsay equation of development rate as a function of temperature.

Description

Bayoh, M.N., Lindsay, S.W. (2003) Effect of temperature on the development of the aquatic stages of *Anopheles gambiae sensu stricto* (Diptera: Culicidae). *Bulletin of entomological research* 93(5): 375-81.

Usage

bayoh_03

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = aa + bb * T + cc * e^T + dd * e^{-T}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, and aa, bb, cc, and dd empirical constant parameters.

Source

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1079/BER2003259>

beta_16

*Beta2 equation of development rate as a function of temperature.***Description**

Yin, X., Kropff, M.J., McLaren, G., and Visperas, R.M. (1995) A nonlinear model for crop development as a function of temperature. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology* 77(1): 1-16.

Shi, P. J., Chen, L., Hui, C., & Grissino-Mayer, H. D. (2016). Capture the time when plants reach their maximum body size by using the beta sigmoid growth equation. *Ecological Modelling*, 320, 177-181.

Shi, P. J., Reddy, G. V., Chen, L., and Ge, F. (2015). Comparison of thermal performance equations in describing temperature-dependent developmental rates of insects: (I) empirical models. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 109(2), 211-215.

Usage

beta_16

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = rm * \left(\frac{T2 - T}{T2 - Tm} \right) * \left(\frac{T - T1}{Tm - T1} \right)^{\frac{Tm - T1}{T2 - Tm}}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, T1, T2, and Tm the model parameters.

Source

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolmodel.2015.09.012>

beta_95

*Beta equation of development rate as a function of temperature.***Description**

Yin, X., Kropff, M.J., McLaren, G., and Visperas, R.M. (1995) A nonlinear model for crop development as a function of temperature. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology* 77(1): 1-16.

Usage

beta_95

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = e^{\mu} * (T - Tb)^{aa} * (Tc - T)^{bb}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, mu, aa, and bb the model parameters, Tb the base temperature, and Tc the ceiling temperature.

Source

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0168-1923\(95\)02236-Q](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0168-1923(95)02236-Q)

bieri1_83

*Bieri equation 1 of development rate as a function of temperature.***Description**

Bieri, M., Baumgartner, J., Bianchi, G., Delucchi, V., Arx, R. von. (1983) Development and fecundity of pea aphid (*Acyrtosiphon pisum* Harris) as affected by constant temperatures and by pea varieties. *Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft*, 56, 163-171.

Kumar, S., and Kontodimas, D.C. (2012). Temperature-dependent development of *Phenacoccus solenopsis* under laboratory conditions. *Entomologia Hellenica*, 21, 25-38.

Usage

bieri1_83

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = aa * (T - Tmin) - (bb * e^{T-Tm})$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, Tmin the minimum temperature, and aa, bb, and Tm fitted coefficients.

Source

<http://www.e-periodica.ch>

briere1_99

Briere et al equation 1 of development rate as a function of temperature.

Description

Briere, J.F., Pracros, P., le Roux, A.Y. and Pierre, S. (1999) A novel rate model of temperature-dependent development for arthropods. *Environmental Entomology*, 28, 22-29.

Usage

briere1_99

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = aa * T * (T - Tmin) * (Tmax - T)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, Tmin the low temperature developmental threshold, Tmax the lethal temperature, and aa an empirical constant.

Source

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/ee/28.1.22>

briere2_99

Briere et al equation 2 of development rate as a function of temperature.

Description

Briere, J.F., Pracros, P., le Roux, A.Y. and Pierre, S. (1999) A novel rate model of temperature-dependent development for arthropods. *Environmental Entomology*, 28, 22-29.

Usage

briere2_99

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = aa * T * (T - Tmin) * (Tmax - T)^{\frac{1}{bb}}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, Tmin the low temperature developmental threshold, Tmax the lethal temperature, and aa and bb empirical constants.

Source

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/ee/28.1.22>

campbell_74	<i>Campbell et al. equation of development rate as a function of temperature.</i>
-------------	---

Description

Campbell, A., Frazer, B. D., Gilbert, N. G. A. P., Gutierrez, A. P., & Mackauer, M. (1974). Temperature requirements of some aphids and their parasites. *Journal of applied ecology*, 431-438. <doi:10.2307/2402197>

Usage

campbell_74

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = aa + bb * T$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, bb the slope, and aa the point at which the line crosses the rT axis when $T = 0$.

damos_08

Simplified beta type equation of development rate as a function of temperature.

Description

Damos, P.T., and Savopoulou-Soultani, M. (2008). Temperature-dependent bionomics and modeling of *Anarsia lineatella* (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae) in the laboratory. *Journal of economic entomology*, 101(5), 1557-1567.

Usage

damos_08

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = aa * (bb - \frac{T}{10}) * (\frac{T}{10})^{cc}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, and aa, bb, and cc empirical constant parameters.

Source

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/jee/101.5.1557>

damos_11	<i>Inverse second-order polynomial equation of development rate as a function of temperature.</i>
----------	---

Description

Damos, P., and Savopoulou-Soultani, M. (2011) Temperature-driven models for insect development and vital thermal requirements. *Psyche: A Journal of Entomology*, 2012.

Usage

damos_11

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = \frac{aa}{1 + bb * T + cc * T^2}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, and aa, bb, and cc empirical constant parameters.

Source

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2012/123405>

davidson_44

*Davidson equation of development rate as a function of temperature.***Description**

Davidson, J. (1944). On the relationship between temperature and rate of development of insects at constant temperatures. *The Journal of Animal Ecology*:26-38. <doi:10.2307/1326>

Usage

davidson_44

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = \frac{K}{1 + e^{aa+bb*T}}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, K the distance between the upper and lower asymptote of the curve, aa the relative position of the origin of the curve on the abscissa, bb the degree of acceleration of development of the life stage in relation to temperature.

devRate	<i>devRate: A package to quantify the relationship between development rate and temperature in ectotherms.</i>
---------	--

Description

The devRate package allows quantifying the relationship between development rate and temperature in ectotherm organisms.

Citation

Please use `citation("devRate")` to cite the devRate package and/or Rebaudo F, Struelens Q, Dangles O. Modelling temperature-dependent development rate and phenology in arthropods: The devRate package for r. *Methods Ecol Evol.* 2017;00:1-7. <https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.12935>.

Author's affiliation: UMR EGCE, Univ. ParisSud, CNRS, IRD, Univ. ParisSaclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France

Overview

The devRate package provides three categories of functions:

- to find development rate information about a specific organism (Order, Family, Genus, species): which equations were used and what are the associated parameters (e.g., helpful to estimate starting values for your empirical data sets);
- to relate development rate and temperature; and
- to plot your empirical datasets and the associated fitted model, and/or to plot development curves from the literature.

Usage

You can use the package:

- to get development rate curves as a function of temperature for a specific organism (hundred of examples from the literature are included in the package);
- to know which equations exists and which are most used in the literature; and
- to relate development rate with temperature from your empirical data, using the equations from the package database.

Installation instructions

```
install.packages("devRate")
```

Documentation

The package includes two vignettes (long-form documentation):

- `quickUserGuide`: Using devRate package to fit development rate models to an empirical dataset
- `modelEvaluation`: Model evaluation using Shi et al. 2016 study

devRateEqList	<i>The list of all available equations of development rate as a function of temperature.</i>
---------------	--

Description

The list of all available equations of development rate as a function of temperature.

Usage

devRateEqList

Format

An object of class list of length 37.

devRateEqStartVal	<i>Default starting values for each equation listed in the devRateEqList object.</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Default starting values for each equation listed in the devRateEqList object.

Usage

devRateEqStartVal

Format

An object of class list of length 37.

devRateFind	<i>Find models for species</i>
-------------	--------------------------------

Description

Find models for species

Usage

```
devRateFind(orderSP = "", familySP = "", species = "")
```

Arguments

orderSP	Find models by Order.
familySP	Find models by Family.
species	Find models by species (Genus species).

Details

The function looks for the species in the database and returns the number of occurrences for each model.

Value

A data.frame with the name of the equations, the number of occurrences in the database, and the number of parameters for each equation.

Examples

```
devRateFind(orderSP = "Lepidoptera")
devRateFind(familySP = "Gelechiidae")
## detailed example:
devRateFind(species = "Tuta absoluta")
## campbell_74 model has been used for T. absoluta
## Parameters from the campbell equation can be accessed by:
## campbell_74$startVal[campbell_74$startVal["genSp"] == "Tuta absoluta",]
```

devRateIBM	<i>Forecast ectotherm phenology as a function of temperature and development rate models</i>
------------	--

Description

Forecast ectotherm phenology as a function of temperature and development rate models

Usage

```
devRateIBM(tempTS, timeStepTS, models, numInd = 100, stocha, timeLayEggs = 1)
```

Arguments

tempTS	The temperature time series (a vector).
timeStepTS	The time step of the temperature time series (a numeric in days).
models	The models for development rate (a list with objects of class nls).
numInd	The number of individuals for the simulation (an integer).
stocha	The standard deviation of a Normal distribution centered on development rate to create stochasticity among individuals (a numeric). Either a single number (same stochasticity for all stages) or a vector of length corresponding to the number of models used (different stochasticity for the phenological stages).
timeLayEggs	The delay between emergence of adults and the time where females lay eggs in time steps (a numeric).

Value

A list with three elements: the table of phenology for each individual, the models used (nls objects), and the time series for temperature.

Examples

```
data(exTropicalMoth)
forecastTsolanivora <- devRateIBM(
  tempTS = rnorm(n = 100, mean = 15, sd = 1),
  timeStepTS = 1,
  models = exTropicalMoth[[2]],
  numInd = 100,
  stocha = c(0.015, 0.005, 0.01),
  timeLayEggs = 1)
```

devRateIBMdataBase *Forecast ectotherm phenology as a function of temperature and development rate models available in the package database*

Description

Forecast ectotherm phenology as a function of temperature and development rate models available in the package database

Usage

```
devRateIBMdataBase(  
  tempTS,  
  timeStepTS,  
  eq,  
  species,  
  lifeStages,  
  numInd = 10,  
  stocha,  
  timeLayEggs = 1  
)
```

Arguments

tempTS	The temperature time series (a vector).
timeStepTS	The time step of the temperature time series (a numeric with 1 = one day).
eq	The name of the equation (e.g., lactin2_95).
species	The species for the model (e.g., "Sesamia nonagrioides").
lifeStages	The life stages available for the species and the model.
numInd	The number of individuals for the simulation (an integer).
stocha	The standard deviation of a Normal distribution centered on development rate to create stochasticity among individuals (a numeric).
timeLayEggs	The delay between emergence of adults and the time where females lay eggs in time steps (a numeric).

Value

A list with three elements: the table of phenology for each individual, the models used (nls objects), and the time series for temperature.

Examples

```
forecastLactin2_95 <- devRateIBMdataBase(  
  tempTS = rnorm(n = 20, mean = 20, sd = 1),  
  timeStepTS = 10,
```

```
eq = lactin2_95,  
species = "Sesamia nonagrioides",  
lifeStages = c("eggs", "larva", "pupa"),  
numInd = 10,  
stocha = 0.015,  
timeLayEggs = 1  
)
```

devRateIBMgen	<i>Number of generations</i>
---------------	------------------------------

Description

Computes the number of generations from the individual-based model fit.

Usage

```
devRateIBMgen(ibm)
```

Arguments

ibm The phenology model returned by devRateIBM function.

Value

The simulated number of generations.

Examples

```
data(exTropicalMoth)  
forecastTsolanivora <- devRateIBM(  
  tempTS = rnorm(n = 100, mean = 15, sd = 1),  
  timeStepTS = 1,  
  models = exTropicalMoth[[2]],  
  numInd = 10,  
  stocha = 0.015,  
  timeLayEggs = 1)  
devRateIBMgen(ibm = forecastTsolanivora)
```

devRateIBMparam	<i>Forecast ectotherm phenology as a function of temperature and development rate models using known parameters</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Forecast ectotherm phenology as a function of temperature and development rate models using known parameters

Usage

```
devRateIBMparam(
  tempTS,
  timeStepTS,
  eq,
  myParam,
  numInd = 10,
  stocha,
  timeLayEggs = 1
)
```

Arguments

tempTS	The temperature time series (a vector).
timeStepTS	The time step of the temperature time series (a numeric with 1 = one day).
eq	The name of the equation (e.g., lactin2_95).
myParam	The known parameters for the equation (a list of list for each life stage).
numInd	The number of individuals for the simulation (an integer).
stocha	The standard deviation of a Normal distribution centered on development rate to create stochasticity among individuals (a numeric).
timeLayEggs	The delay between emergence of adults and the time where females lay eggs in time steps (a numeric).

Details

Please note that this function is experimental and only works for the briere2_99 equation.

Value

A list with three elements: the table of phenology for each individual, the models used (nls objects), and the time series for temperature.

Examples

```

# with only one life stage
forecastX <- devRateIBMparam(
  tempTS = rnorm(n = 20, mean = 20, sd = 1),
  timeStepTS = 10,
  eq = briere2_99,
  myParam = list(
    list(
      aa = 0.0002,
      Tmin = 10,
      Tmax = 36.1,
      bb = 2.84)
  ),
  numInd = 10,
  stocha = 0.015,
  timeLayEggs = 1
)
# with two life stages
forecastXX <- devRateIBMparam(
  tempTS = rnorm(n = 20, mean = 20, sd = 1),
  timeStepTS = 10,
  eq = briere2_99,
  myParam = list(
    lifeStage01 = list(
      aa = 0.0002,
      Tmin = 10,
      Tmax = 36.1,
      bb = 2.84),
    lifeStage02 = list(
      aa = 0.0004,
      Tmin = 8,
      Tmax = 35,
      bb = 2.8)
  ),
  numInd = 10,
  stocha = 0.015,
  timeLayEggs = 1
)

```

devRateIBMPlot

Plot phenology table

Description

Plot phenology table

Usage

```
devRateIBMPlot(ibm, typeG = "density", threshold = 0.1)
```

Arguments

ibm	The phenology model returned by devRateIBM function.
typeG	The type of plot ("density" or "hist").
threshold	The threshold rate of individuals for being represented in a density plot (a numeric between 0 and 1).

Value

Nothing.

Examples

```
data(exTropicalMoth)
forecastTsolanivora <- devRateIBM(
  tempTS = rnorm(n = 100, mean = 15, sd = 1),
  timeStepTS = 1,
  models = exTropicalMoth[[2]],
  numInd = 10,
  stocha = 0.015,
  timeLayEggs = 1)
devRateIBMPlot(ibm = forecastTsolanivora, typeG = "density", threshold = 0.1)
devRateIBMPlot(ibm = forecastTsolanivora, typeG = "hist")
```

devRateInfo

Display information about an equation

Description

Display information about an equation

Usage

```
devRateInfo(eq)
```

Arguments

eq	The name of the equation.
----	---------------------------

Value

Nothing.

Examples

```
devRateInfo(eq = davidson_44)
devRateInfo(eq = campbell_74)
devRateInfo(eq = taylor_81)
devRateInfo(eq = wang_82)
```

devRateMap	<i>Predict development rate from a matrix of temperatures</i>
------------	---

Description

Create a map from a temperature matrix and a development rate curve

Usage

```
devRateMap(nlsDR, tempMap)
```

Arguments

nlsDR	The result returned by the devRateModel function.
tempMap	A matrix containing temperatures in degrees.

Details

The devRateMap function is designed for a single ectotherm life stage, but the resulted matrix of development rate can be performed for each life stage in order to obtain the whole organism development. Input temperatures should preferably cover the organism development period rather than the whole year.

Value

A matrix with development rates predicted from the model.

Examples

```
myT <- 5:15
myDev <- -0.05 + rnorm(n = length(myT), mean = myT, sd = 1) * 0.01
myNLS <- devRateModel(eq = campbell_74, temp = myT, devRate = myDev,
  startValues = list(aa = 0, bb = 0))
myMap <- devRateMap(nlsDR = myNLS, tempMap = matrix(rnorm(100, mean = 12, sd = 2), ncol=10))
```

devRateModel	<i>Compute non-linear regression</i>
--------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Determine the nonlinear least-squares estimates of the parameters of a nonlinear model, on the basis of the nls function from package stats.

Usage

```
devRateModel(eq, temp, devRate, startValues, dfData = NULL, algo = "GN", ...)
```

Arguments

eq	The name of the equation. See devRateEqList for the list of equations
temp	The temperature (vector).
devRate	The development rate (days) ⁻¹ (vector).
startValues	Starting values for the regression (list).
dfData	A data.frame with the temperature in the first column and the development rate in the second column (alternative to the use of temp and devRate).
algo	The abbreviated name of the algorithm used for model fitting ("GN" for Gauss-Newton algorithm, "LM" for Levenberg-Marquardt algorithm; "GN" is the default value).
...	Additional arguments for the nls function.

Details

startValues for equations by Stinner et al. 1974 and Lamb 1992 are composed of two equations: one for the temperatures below the optimal temperature and another for the temperatures above the optimal temperature. For these equations, startValues should be a list of two lists, where the second element only contain starting estimates not specified in the first element, e.g., for Stinner et al.: startValues <- list(list(C = 0.05, k1 = 5, k2 = -0.3), list(Topt = 30)), and for Lamb 1992: startValues <- list(list(Rm = 0.05, Tmax = 35, To = 15), list(T1 = 4))

The temperature should be provided as a vector in argument temp and development rate in another vector in argument devRate. However, it is possible to use the function with a data.frame containing the temperature in the first column and the development rate in the second column, using the argument dfData

NULL is returned when an unknown algorithm is entered.

Value

An object of class nls (except for Stinner et al. 1974 and Lamb 1992 where the function returns a list of two objects of class nls).

Examples

```
## Example with a linear model (no starting estimates)
myT <- 5:15
myDev <- -0.05 + rnorm(n = length(myT), mean = myT, sd = 1) * 0.01
myNLS <- devRateModel(
  eq = campbell_74,
  temp = myT,
  devRate = myDev)
## Example with a non-linear model (starting estimates)
myT <- seq(from = 0, to = 50, by = 10)
myDev <- c(0.001, 0.008, 0.02, 0.03, 0.018, 0.004)
myNLS <- devRateModel(
  eq = stinner_74,
  temp = myT,
  devRate = myDev,
```



```

startValues = list(
  list(C = 0.05, k1 = 5, k2 = -0.3),
  list(Topt = 30))
## Example with a data.frame instead of two vectors for temperature and
## development rate
myDF <- data.frame(myT, myDev)
myNLS <- devRateModel(
  eq = campbell_74,
  dfData = myDF)

```

devRateModelAll	<i>Fitting all models listed in devRateEqList to a development rate dataset</i>
-----------------	---

Description

This function fits all models listed in `devRateEqList` to a development rate dataset and then calculates a series of indices of goodness of fit for each fitted model.

Usage

```

devRateModelAll(
  dfData,
  eqList = devRate::devRateEqList,
  eqStartVal = devRate::devRateEqStartVal,
  propThresh = 0.01,
  interval = c(0, 50),
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>dfData</code>	A data.frame with the temperature in the first column and the development rate in the second column.
<code>eqList</code>	A list of models that can be retrieved from the object <code>devRateEqList</code> . The default value is the object <code>devRateEqList</code> .
<code>eqStartVal</code>	A list of starting values for each model. The default value is the object <code>devRateEqStartVal</code> .
<code>propThresh</code>	The proportion of maximal development rate used as a threshold for estimating <code>XTmin</code> and <code>XTmax</code> for asymptotic equations (default value is 0.01)
<code>interval</code>	A vector containing the lower and upper boundaries of the interval of temperatures in which metrics are searched.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments for the <code>devRateModel</code> function.

Details

Equations stinner_74 and lamb_92 are fitted and the resulting nls objects are showed in the first element of the returned list, however indices of goodness of fit are not provided as these equations return a list of two nls objects. Equation campbell_74 is not fitted.

Value

An object of class `list` with two elements. The first element is a `list` with all the nls objects resulting from the fitting of the models. The second element is a `data.frame`. The first column corresponds to models' names and the second column corresponds to the number of parameters of the models. The columns 3 and 4 correspond to the results of the function `devRateQ1Stat`. The columns 5 to 9 correspond to the results of the function `devRateQ1Bio`. The column 10 shows the AIC of each model, the column 11 shows BIC of each model.

Examples

```
myDf <- exTropicalMoth$raw$egg
devRateModelAll(dfData = myDf)
```

devRatePlot

Plot the empirical points and the regression

Description

Plot the empirical points and the regression

Usage

```
devRatePlot(eq, nlsDR, rangeT = 10, optText = TRUE, spe = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>eq</code>	The name of the equation.
<code>nlsDR</code>	The result returned by the <code>devRateModel</code> function.
<code>rangeT</code>	The range of temperatures over which the regression is plotted. This argument may be overwritten depending on the equation.
<code>optText</code>	A logical indicating whether the name of the equation should be written in the topright corner of the plot.
<code>spe</code>	A logical indicating if special plotting rules from literature should apply.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments for the plot.

Value

Nothing.

Examples

```

myT <- 5:15
myDev <- -0.05 + rnorm(n = length(myT), mean = myT, sd = 1) * 0.01
myNLS <- devRateModel(eq = campbell_74, temp = myT, devRate = myDev,
  startValues = list(aa = 0, bb = 0))
devRatePlot(eq = campbell_74, nlsDR = myNLS, temp = myT, devRate = myDev,
  spe = TRUE, pch = 16, lwd = 2, ylim = c(0, 0.10))

```

devRatePlotInfo

*Plot thermal performance curves from the literature***Description**

Plot thermal performance curves from the literature

Usage

```
devRatePlotInfo(eq, sortBy = "genSp", stage = "all", ...)
```

Arguments

eq	The name of the equation.
sortBy	The filter to separate species ("ordersp", "familysp", "genussp", "species", "genSp").
stage	The life stage of the organism ("all", "eggs", "L1", "L2", "L3", "L4", "L5", "larva", "pupa", "prepupa", "female", "male", ...)
...	Additional arguments for the plot.

Value

Nothing.

Examples

```

devRatePlotInfo(eq = davidson_44, sortBy = "genSp", xlim = c(0, 40), ylim = c(0, 0.05))
devRatePlotInfo(eq = campbell_74, sortBy = "familysp", xlim = c(-10, 30), ylim = c(0, 0.05))
devRatePlotInfo(eq = taylor_81, sortBy = "ordersp", xlim = c(-20, 60), ylim = c(0, 0.2))
devRatePlotInfo(eq = wang_82, sortBy = "ordersp", xlim = c(0, 50), ylim = c(0, 0.06))
devRatePlotInfo(eq = stinner_74, sortBy = "ordersp", xlim = c(0, 50), ylim = c(0, 0.06))

```

devRatePrint	<i>Report model output from the NLS fit</i>
--------------	---

Description

Provide a custom output of the NLS fit.

Usage

```
devRatePrint(myNLS, doPlots = FALSE)
```

Arguments

myNLS	An object of class NLS
doPlots	A boolean to get the residual plot (default = FALSE)

Value

A list of six objects (summary of the NLS fit; confidence intervals for the model parameters; test of normality; test of independence; AIC, BIC)

Examples

```
myT <- 5:15
myDev <- -0.05 + rnorm(n = length(myT), mean = myT, sd = 1) * 0.01
myNLS <- devRateModel(
  eq = campbell_74,
  temp = myT,
  devRate = myDev,
  startValues = list(aa = 0, bb = 0))
devRatePrint(myNLS)

rawDevEggs <- matrix(c(10, 0.031, 10, 0.039, 15, 0.047, 15, 0.059, 15.5, 0.066,
  13, 0.072, 16, 0.083, 16, 0.100, 17, 0.100, 20, 0.100, 20, 0.143, 25, 0.171,
  25, 0.200, 30, 0.200, 30, 0.180, 35, 0.001), ncol = 2, byrow = TRUE)
mEggs <- devRateModel(
  eq = taylor_81,
  temp = rawDevEggs[,1],
  devRate = rawDevEggs[,2],
  startValues = list(Rm = 0.05, Tm = 30, To = 5))
devRatePrint(myNLS = mEggs)
```

devRateQlBio	<i>Biological likelihood of nls fits</i>
--------------	--

Description

Return a table of 5 metrics of development (CTmin, CTmax, Topt, XTmin, XTmax)

Usage

```
devRateQlBio(nlsDR, propThresh = 0.01, eq, interval = c(0, 50))
```

Arguments

nlsDR	A list of nls objects.
propThresh	The proportion of maximal development rate used as a threshold for estimating XTmin and XTmax for asymptotic equations (default value is 0.01)
eq	A list of equations used for nls fitting.
interval	A vector containing the lower and upper boundaries of the interval of temperatures in which metrics are searched.

Details

NULL is returned when nlsDR or eq are not a list.

Value

An object of class `data.frame` with development metrics (CTmin, Ctmax, Topt, XTmin, XTmax) in columns and nls objects in rows.

Examples

```
myDf <- data.frame(temp = seq(from = 0, to = 50, by = 10),
  rT = c(0.001, 0.008, 0.02, 0.03, 0.018, 0.004))
myNLS <- list(
  devRateModel(
    eq = janisch_32,
    df = myDf,
    startValues = list(aa = 0.2, bb = 0.1, Dmin = 10, Topt = 30),
    algo = "LM"),
  devRateModel(
    eq = kontodimas_04,
    df = myDf,
    startValues = list(aa = 1, Tmin = 7, Tmax = 40),
    algo = "LM"),
  devRateModel(
    eq = poly2,
    df = myDf,
    startValues = list(a0 = 1, a1 = 1, a2 = 1),
```

```

      algo = "LM"))
devRateQlBio(
  nlsDR = myNLS,
  eq = list(janisch_32, kontodimas_04, poly2),
  propThresh = 0.1)

```

devRateQlStat

Statistical characterization of the nls goodness-of-fit

Description

Return a table of multiple statistical indexes of goodness of fit

Usage

```
devRateQlStat(eq, nlsDR, dfDataList)
```

Arguments

eq	A list of equations used for nls fitting.
nlsDR	A list of nls objects.
dfDataList	A list of data.frame with the temperature in the first column and the development rate in the second column.

Details

NULL is returned when nlsDR or dfDataList are not of type list.

Value

An object of class data.frame with statistical indexes in columns and nls objects in rows.

Examples

```

myDf <- data.frame(
  temp = seq(from = 0, to = 50, by = 10),
  rT = c(0.001, 0.008, 0.02, 0.03, 0.018, 0.004))
myNLS <- list(
  devRateModel(
    eq = damos_08,
    dfData = myDf,
    startValues = list(aa = 1, bb = 1, cc = 1),
    algo = "LM"),
  devRateModel(
    eq = kontodimas_04,
    dfData = myDf,
    startValues = list(aa = 1, Tmin = 7, Tmax = 40),
    algo = "LM"),
  devRateModel(

```

```

eq = poly2,
dfData = myDf,
startValues = list(a0 = 1, a1 = 1, a2 = 1),
algo = "LM"))
devRateQ1Stat(
  eq = list(damos_08, kontodimas_04, poly2),
  nlsDR = myNLS,
  dfDataList = list(myDf))

```

exTropicalMoth

Tropical moth development rate at constant temperatures.

Description

This is a sample dataset to be used in the package examples. In this example, we used data from Crespo-Perez et al. (2011) on the potato tuber moth *Tecia solanivora* (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae), a major crop pest in the central Andes of Ecuador. We used Web Plot Digitizer (Rohatgi 2015) to extract the data on development rate as a function of temperature.

Crespo-Perez, V., Rebaudo, F., Silvain, J.-F. & Dangles, O. (2011). Modeling invasive species spread in complex landscapes: the case of potato moth in Ecuador. *Landscape ecology*, 26, 1447-1461.

Rohatgi, A. (2015). WebPlotDigitalizer: HTML5 based online tool to extract numerical data from plot images.

Usage

```
exTropicalMoth
```

Format

A list of two elements with a list of three elements.

raw The raw data extracted from Crespo-Perez et al. 2011.

eggs raw temperatures and development rates

larva raw temperatures and development rates

pupa raw temperatures and development rates

model The nls object returned by the devRateModel function.

eggs nls object

larva nls object

pupa nls object

harcourtYee_82	<i>Harcourt and Yee equation of development rate as a function of temperature.</i>
----------------	--

Description

Harcourt, D. and Yee, J. (1982) Polynomial algorithm for predicting the duration of insect life stages. *Environmental Entomology*, 11, 581-584.

Usage

harcourtYee_82

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = a_0 + a_1 * T + a_2 * T^2 + a_3 * T^3$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, and a0, a1, a2, and a3 are constants.

Source

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/ee/11.3.581>

hilbertLogan_83	<i>Holling type III equation of development rate as a function of temperature.</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Hilbert, DW, y JA Logan (1983) Empirical model of nymphal development for the migratory grasshopper, *Melanoplus sanguinipes* (Orthoptera: Acrididae). *Environmental Entomology* 12(1): 1-5.

Usage

hilbertLogan_83

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = phi * \left(\frac{(T - Tb)^2}{(T - Tb)^2 + aa^2} \right) - e^{-\frac{Tmax - (T - Tb)}{deltaT}}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, Tb the minimum temperature for development, deltaT the width of high temperature boundary area, Tmax the maximum temperature, and aa a constant.

Source

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/ee/12.1.1>

janisch_32

*Janisch equation of development rate as a function of temperature (Analytis modification).***Description**

Janisch, E. (1932) The influence of temperature on the life-history of insects. Transactions of the Royal Entomological Society of London 80(2): 137-68.

Analytis, S. (1977) Uber die Relation zwischen biologischer Entwicklung und Temperatur bei phytopathogenen Pilzen. Journal of Phytopathology 90(1): 64-76.

Analytis, S. (1981). Relationship between temperature and development times in phytopathogenic fungus and in plant pests: a mathematical model. Agric. Res.(Athens), 5, 133-159.

Kontodimas, D.C., Eliopoulos, P.A., Stathas, G.J. and Economou, L.P. (2004) Comparative temperature-dependent development of *Nephus includens* (Kirsch) and *Nephus bisignatus* (Boheman)(Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) preying on *Planococcus citri* (Risso)(Homoptera: Pseudococcidae): evaluation of a linear and various nonlinear models using specific criteria. Environmental Entomology 33(1): 1-11.

Usage

janisch_32

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = \left(\frac{Dmin}{2} * (e^{aa*(T-Topt)} + e^{-bb*(T-Topt)}) \right)^{-1}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, Topt the optimum temperature, Dmin, aa, and bb constants.

Source

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2311.1932.tb03305.x>

kontodimas_04	<i>Kontodimas et al. equation of development rate as a function of temperature.</i>
---------------	---

Description

Kontodimas, D.C., Eliopoulos, P.A., Stathas, G.J. and Economou, L.P. (2004) Comparative temperature-dependent development of *Nephus includens* (Kirsch) and *Nephus bisignatus* (Boheman)(Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) preying on *Planococcus citri* (Risso)(Homoptera: Pseudococcidae): evaluation of a linear and various nonlinear models using specific criteria. *Environmental Entomology* 33(1): 1-11.

Usage

kontodimas_04

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = aa * (T - Tmin)^2 * (Tmax - T)$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, $Tmin$ the minimum temperature, $Tmax$ the maximum temperature, and aa a constant.

Source

<http://ee.oxfordjournals.org/content/33/1/1>

lactin1_95	<i>Lactin et al. equation 1 of development rate as a function of temperature.</i>
------------	---

Description

Lactin, Derek J, NJ Holliday, DL Johnson, y R Craigen (995) Improved rate model of temperature-dependent development by arthropods. Environmental Entomology 24(1): 68-75.

Usage

lactin1_95

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = e^{aa*T} - e^{aa*Tmax - \frac{Tmax-T}{deltaT}}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, and aa, Tmax, and deltaT fitted parameters.

Source

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/ee/24.1.68>

lactin2_95	<i>Lactin et al. equation 2 of development rate as a function of temperature.</i>
------------	---

Description

Lactin, Derek J, NJ Holliday, DL Johnson, y R Craigen (1995) Improved rate model of temperature-dependent development by arthropods. Environmental Entomology 24(1): 68-75.

Usage

lactin2_95

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = e^{aa*T} - e^{aa*Tmax - \frac{Tmax-T}{deltaT}} + bb$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, and aa, bb, Tmax, and deltaT fitted parameters.

Source

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/ee/24.1.68>

lamb_92

*Lamb equation of development rate as a function of temperature.***Description**

Lamb, R. J., Gerber, G. H., & Atkinson, G. F. (1984). Comparison of developmental rate curves applied to egg hatching data of *Entomoscelis americana* Brown (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). *Environmental entomology*, 13(3), 868-872.

Lamb, R.J. (1992) Developmental rate of *Acyrtosiphon pisum* (Homoptera: Aphididae) at low temperatures: implications for estimating rate parameters for insects. *Environmental Entomology* 21(1): 10-19.

Usage

lamb_92

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = Rm * e^{-\frac{1}{2} * \left(\frac{T - T_{max}}{T_o}\right)^2}$$

and

$$rT = Rm * e^{-\frac{1}{2} * \left(\frac{T - T_{max}}{T_1}\right)^2}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, Rm the maximum development rate, Tmax the optimum temperature, and To and T1 the shape parameter giving the spread of the curve.

Source

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/ee/21.1.10>

logan10_76

Logan et al. equation 10 of development rate as a function of temperature.

Description

Logan, J. A., Wollkind, D. J., Hoyt, S. C., and Tanigoshi, L. K. (1976). An analytic model for description of temperature dependent rate phenomena in arthropods. *Environmental Entomology*, 5(6), 1133-1140.

Usage

logan10_76

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = alpha * \left(\frac{1}{1 + cc * e^{-bb*T}} - e^{-\frac{T_{max}-T}{deltaT}} \right)$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, Tmax the maximum temperature, deltaT the width of the high temperature boundary layer, and alpha and bb constants.

Source

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/ee/5.6.1133>

logan6_76

Logan et al. equation 6 of development rate as a function of temperature.

Description

Logan, J. A., Wollkind, D. J., Hoyt, S. C., and Tanigoshi, L. K. (1976). An analytic model for description of temperature dependent rate phenomena in arthropods. *Environmental Entomology*, 5(6), 1133-1140.

Usage

logan6_76

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = phi * (e^{bb*T} - e^{bb*Tmax - \frac{Tmax - T}{deltaT}})$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, Tmax the maximum temperature, deltaT the width of the high temperature boundary layer, phi the developmental rate at some base temperature above developmental threshold, and bb a constant.

Source

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/ee/5.6.1133>

perf2_11	<i>Performance-2 equation of development rate as a function of temperature.</i>
----------	---

Description

Shi, P., Ge, F., Sun, Y., and Chen, C. (2011) A simple model for describing the effect of temperature on insect developmental rate. *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology* 14(1): 15-20.

Wang, L., P. Shi, C. Chen, and F. Xue. 2013. Effect of temperature on the development of *Laodelphax striatellus* (Homoptera: Delphacidae). *J. Econ. Entomol.* 106: 107-114.

Shi, P. J., Reddy, G. V., Chen, L., and Ge, F. (2016). Comparison of Thermal Performance Equations in Describing Temperature-Dependent Developmental Rates of Insects:(I) Empirical Models. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 109(2), 211-215.

Usage

perf2_11

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = cc * (T - T1) * (1 - e^{k*(T-T2)})$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, T1 and T2 the conceptual lower and upper developmental thresholds at which development rates equal zero, and cc and k constants.

Source

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.aspen.2010.11.008>

poly2	<i>Second-order polynomial equation of development rate as a function of temperature.</i>
-------	---

Description

A simple second-order polynomial equation.

Usage

poly2

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = a0 + a1 * T + a2 * T^2$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, and a0, a1, and a2 are constants.

poly4	<i>Fourth-order polynomial equation of development rate as a function of temperature.</i>
-------	---

Description

A simple fourth-order polynomial equation.

Usage

poly4

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = a0 + a1 * T + a2 * T^2 + a3 * T^3 + a4 * T^4$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, and a0, a1, a2, a3, and a4 are constants.

ratkowsky_82

*Ratkowsky equation of development rate as a function of temperature
(Shi modification).*

Description

Ratkowsky, D.A., Olley, J., McMeekin, T.A., and Ball, A. (1982) Relationship between temperature and growth rate of bacterial cultures. *Journal of Bacteriology* 149(1): 1-5.

Ratkowsky, D.A., R.K. Lowry, T.A. McMeekin, A.N. Stokes, and R.E. Chandler. 1983. Model for bacterial culture growth rate throughout the entire biokinetic temperature range. *Journal of Bacteriology* 154: 1222-1226.

Shi, P., Ge, F., Sun, Y., and Chen, C. (2011) A simple model for describing the effect of temperature on insect developmental rate. *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology* 14(1): 15-20.

Usage

ratkowsky_82

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = (\sqrt{cc} * k1 * (T - T1) * (1 - e^{k2*(T-T2)}))^2$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, T1 and T2 the minimum and maximum temperatures at which rate of growth is zero, $\sqrt{cc} * k1$ the slope of the regression as in the rootsq_82 equation, and k2 a constant. The Ratkowsky model designed for microorganisms has been modified by Shi et al. 2011 to describe the temperature-dependent development rates of insects.

Source

<https://jb.asm.org/content/149/1/1>

<https://jb.asm.org/content/154/3/1222>

ratkowsky_83

Ratkowsky equation of development rate as a function of temperature (Shi 2016 modification).

Description

Ratkowsky, D.A., Olley, J., McMeekin, T.A., and Ball, A. (1982) Relationship between temperature and growth rate of bacterial cultures. *Journal of Bacteriology* 149(1): 1-5.

Ratkowsky, D.A., R.K. Lowry, T.A. McMeekin, A.N. Stokes, and R.E. Chandler. 1983. Model for bacterial culture growth rate throughout the entire biokinetic temperature range. *Journal of Bacteriology* 154: 1222-1226.

Shi, P. J., Reddy, G. V., Chen, L., and Ge, F. (2015). Comparison of thermal performance equations in describing temperature-dependent developmental rates of insects: (I) empirical models. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 109(2), 211-215.

Usage

ratkowsky_83

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

eqAlt The equation (string).

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refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = (cc * (T - T1) * (1 - e^{k*(T-T2)}))^2$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, T1 and T2 the minimum and maximum temperatures at which rate of growth is zero, cc the slope of the regression as in the rootsq_82 equation, and k a constant. The Ratkowsky model designed for microorganisms has been modified by Shi et al. 2016 to describe the temperature-dependent development rates of insects.

Source

<https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/sav121>

regniere_12

Regniere equation of development rate as a function of temperature.

Description

Regniere, J., Powell, J., Bentz, B., and Nealis, V. (2012) Effects of temperature on development, survival and reproduction of insects: experimental design, data analysis and modeling. *Journal of Insect Physiology* 58(5): 634-47.

Usage

regniere_12

Format

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Details

Equation:

$$rT = phi * (e^{bb*(T-Tb)} - \frac{Tm - T}{Tm - Tb} * e^{-bb*\frac{T-Tb}{deltab}} - \frac{T - Tb}{Tm - Tb} * e^{\frac{bb*(Tm-Tb)-(Tm-T)}{deltam}})$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, Tb the minimum temperature, Tm the maximum temperature and phi, bb, deltab, and deltam constants (see source for more details).

Source

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jinsphys.2012.01.010>

rootsq_82

Root square equation of development rate as a function of temperature.

Description

Ratkowsky, D.A., Olley, J., McMeekin, T.A., and Ball, A. (1982) Relationship between temperature and growth rate of bacterial cultures. *Journal of Bacteriology* 149(1): 1-5.

Usage

rootsq_82

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startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

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id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = (bb * (T - Tb))^2$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, bb the slope of the regression line, and Tb a conceptual temperature of no metabolic significance.

Source

<https://jb.asm.org/content/149/1/1>

schoolfieldHigh_81	<i>Schoolfield et al. equation of development rate as a function of temperature for intermediate to high temperatures only.</i>
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Description

Schoolfield, R., Sharpe, P. & Magnuson, C. (1981) Non-linear regression of biological temperature-dependent rate models based on absolute reaction-rate theory. *Journal of theoretical biology*, 88, 719-731. Wagner, T.L., Wu, H.I., Sharpe, P.S.H., Schoolfield, R.M., Coulson, R.N. (1984) Modeling insect development rates: a literature review and application of a biophysical model. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America* 77(2): 208-20.

Usage

schoolfieldHigh_81

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startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = \frac{p25 * \frac{T+273.16}{298} * e^{\frac{aa}{1.987 * (\frac{1}{298} - \frac{1}{T+273.16})}}}{1 + e^{\frac{dd}{1.987 * (\frac{1}{ee} - \frac{1}{T+273.16})}}}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, p25 the development rate at 25 degrees Celsius assuming no enzyme inactivation, aa the enthalpy of activation of the reaction that is catalyzed by the enzyme, bb the change in enthalpy associated with low temperature inactivation of the enzyme, cc the the temperature at which the enzyme is 1/2 active and 1/2 low temperature inactive, dd the change in enthalpy associated with high temperature inactivation of the enzyme, and ee the temperature at which the enzyme is 1/2 active and 1/2 high temperature inactive.

Source

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0022-5193\(81\)90246-0](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0022-5193(81)90246-0)

schoolfieldLow_81	<i>Schoolfield et al. equation of development rate as a function of temperature for intermediate to low temperatures only.</i>
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Description

Schoolfield, R., Sharpe, P. & Magnuson, C. (1981) Non-linear regression of biological temperature-dependent rate models based on absolute reaction-rate theory. *Journal of theoretical biology*, 88, 719-731. Wagner, T.L., Wu, H.I., Sharpe, P.S.H., Schoolfield, R.M., Coulson, R.N. (1984) Modeling insect development rates: a literature review and application of a biophysical model. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America* 77(2): 208-20.

Usage

schoolfieldLow_81

Format

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startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = \frac{p25 * \frac{T+273.16}{298} * e^{\frac{aa}{1.987 * (\frac{1}{298} - \frac{1}{T+273.16})}}}{1 + e^{\frac{bb}{1.987 * (\frac{1}{cc} - \frac{1}{T+273.16})}}}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, p25 the development rate at 25 degrees Celsius assuming no enzyme inactivation, aa the enthalpy of activation of the reaction that is catalyzed by the enzyme, bb the change in enthalpy associated with low temperature inactivation of the enzyme, cc the the temperature at which the enzyme is 1/2 active and 1/2 low temperature inactive, dd the change in enthalpy associated with high temperature inactivation of the enzyme, and ee the temperature at which the enzyme is 1/2 active and 1/2 high temperature inactive.

Source

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0022-5193\(81\)90246-0](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0022-5193(81)90246-0)

schoolfield_81

Schoolfield et al. equation of development rate as a function of temperature.

Description

Schoolfield, R., Sharpe, P. & Magnuson, C. (1981) Non-linear regression of biological temperature-dependent rate models based on absolute reaction-rate theory. *Journal of theoretical biology*, 88, 719-731.

Usage

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Details

Equation:

$$rT = \frac{p25 * \frac{T+273.16}{298} * e^{\frac{aa}{1.987} * (\frac{1}{298} - \frac{1}{T+273.16})}}{1 + e^{\frac{bb}{1.987} * (\frac{1}{cc} - \frac{1}{T+273.16})} + e^{\frac{dd}{1.987} * (\frac{1}{ee} - \frac{1}{T+273.16})}}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, $p25$ the development rate at 25 degree Celsius assuming no enzyme inactivation, aa the enthalpy of activation of the reaction that is catalyzed by the enzyme, bb the change in enthalpy associated with low temperature inactivation of the enzyme, cc the temperature at which the enzyme is 1/2 active and 1/2 low temperature inactive, dd the change in enthalpy associated with high temperature inactivation of the enzyme, and ee the temperature at which the enzyme is 1/2 active and 1/2 high temperature inactive.

Source

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0022-5193\(81\)90246-0](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0022-5193(81)90246-0)

sharpeDeMichele_77 *Sharpe and DeMichele equation of development rate as a function of temperature.*

Description

Sharpe, P.J. & DeMichele, D.W. (1977) Reaction kinetics of poikilotherm development. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 64, 649-670.

Usage

sharpeDeMichele_77

Format

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com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = \frac{(T + 273.16) * e^{\frac{aa - \frac{bb}{T+273.16}}{1.987}}}{1 + e^{\frac{cc - \frac{dd}{T+273.16}}{1.987}} + e^{\frac{ff - \frac{gg}{T+273.16}}{1.987}}}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, and aa, bb, cc, dd, ff, and gg thermodynamic parameters.

Source

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0022-5193\(77\)90265-X](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0022-5193(77)90265-X)

shi_11

Shi equation of development rate as a function of temperature.

Description

Shi, P., Ge, F., Sun, Y., and Chen, C. (2011) A simple model for describing the effect of temperature on insect developmental rate. *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology* 14(1): 15-20.

Usage

shi_11

Format

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refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = cc * (1 - e^{-k1*(T-T1)}) * (1 - e^{k2*(T-T2)})$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, T1 and T2 the conceptual lower and upper developmental thresholds at which development rates equal zero, and cc k1, and k2 constants.

Source

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.aspen.2010.11.008>

stinner_74

Stinner et al equation of development rate as a function of temperature.

Description

Stinner, R., Gutierrez, A. & Butler, G. (1974) An algorithm for temperature-dependent growth rate simulation. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 106, 519-524.

Usage

stinner_74

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Details

Equation:

$$rT = \frac{C}{1 + e^{k_1 + k_2 * T}}$$

and

$$rT = \frac{C}{1 + e^{k_1 + k_2 * (2 * T_{opt} - T)}}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, T_{opt} the optimum temperature, k_1 and k_2 constants. "[...] the relationship [is] inverted when the temperature is above an optimum [...] $T = 2 * T_{opt} - T$ for $T \geq T_{opt}$." Stinner et al. 1974.

Source

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4039/Ent106519-5>

taylor_81

Taylor equation of development rate as a function of temperature.

Description

Taylor, F. (1981) Ecology and evolution of physiological time in insects. American Naturalist, 1-23.

Lamb, RJ. (1992) Developmental rate of Acyrthosiphon pisum (Homoptera: Aphididae) at low temperatures: implications for estimating rate parameters for insects. Environmental Entomology 21(1): 10-19.

Usage

taylor_81

Format

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startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

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id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = Rm * e^{-\frac{1}{2} * (\frac{T - T_m}{T_o})^2}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, Rm the maximum development rate, Tm the optimum temperature, and To the rate at which development rate falls away from Tm.

wagner_88

Hagstrum et Milliken equation of development rate as a function of temperature retrieved from Wagner 1984.

Description

Hagstrum, D.W., Milliken, G.A. (1988) Quantitative analysis of temperature, moisture, and diet factors affecting insect development. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America* 81(4): 539-46.

Wagner, T.L., Wu, H.I., Sharpe, P.S.H., Schoolfield, R.M., Coulson, R.N. (1984) Modeling insect development rates: a literature review and application of a biophysical model. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America* 77(2): 208-20.

Usage

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com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = \frac{1}{\frac{1 + e^{\frac{cc}{1.987} * (\frac{1}{dd} - \frac{1}{T + 273.16})}}{aa * \frac{T + 273.16}{298.15} * e^{\frac{bb}{1.987} * (\frac{1}{298.15} - \frac{1}{T + 273.16})}}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, and aa, bb, cc, and dd are thermodynamic parameters.

Source

<https://doi.org/10.1093/aesa/77.2.208>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/aesa/81.4.539>

wangengel_98

Wang and Engel equation of development rate as a function of temperature.

Description

Wang, E., and Engel, T. (1998) Simulation of phenological development of wheat crops. *Agricultural systems* 58(1): 1-24.

Usage

wangengel_98

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

eq The equation (formula object).

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name The name of the equation.

ref The equation reference.

refShort The equation reference shortened.

startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = \frac{2 * (T - Tmin)^{aa} * (Topt - Tmin)^{aa} - (T - Tmin)^{2*aa}}{(Topt - Tmin)^{2*aa}}$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, Tmin the minimum temperature, Topt the optimum temperature, and aa a constant.

Source

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0308-521X\(98\)00028-6](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0308-521X(98)00028-6)

 wang_82

 Wang et al. equation of development rate as a function of temperature.

Description

Wang, R., Lan, Z. and Ding, Y. (1982) Studies on mathematical models of the relationship between insect development and temperature. *Acta Ecol. Sin.*, 2, 47-57.

Usage

wang_82

Format

A list of eight elements describing the equation.

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startVal The parameters found in the literature with their references.

com An optional comment about the equation use.

id An id to identify the equation.

Details

Equation:

$$rT = \frac{K}{1 + e^{-r*(T-T_0)}} * (1 - e^{-\frac{T-T_L}{a_a}}) * (1 - e^{-\frac{T_H-T}{a_a}})$$

where rT is the development rate, T the temperature, and K, r, T₀, T_H, and T_L constants.

Source

<http://en.cnki.com.cn>

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