

# Package: **FREQ** (via **r-universe**)

September 16, 2024

**Type** Package

**Title** FREQ: Estimate population size from capture frequencies

**Version** 1.0

**Date** 2013-04-22

**Author** Annegret Grimm & Klaus Henle

**Maintainer** Annegret Grimm <annegret.grimm@ufz.de>

**Description** Real capture frequencies will be fitted to various distributions which provide the basis of estimating population sizes, their standard error, and symmetric as well as asymmetric confidence intervals.

**License** GPL-2

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**Repository** <https://geckogretel.r-universe.dev>

**RemoteUrl** <https://github.com/cran/FREQ>

**RemoteRef** HEAD

**RemoteSha** 84d96b97524de92ac3d8847d5594223a5f63be2a

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FREQ-package

*FREQ: Estimating population size and related parameters from capture frequencies*

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**Description**

Real capture frequencies will be fitted to various distributions which provide the basis for estimating population sizes, their standard error, and symmetric as well as asymmetric confidence intervals.

**Details**

Package: FREQ  
Type: Package  
Version: 1.0  
Date: 2013-04-22  
License: GPL

This package uses input data from capture frequencies. There are no limitations on the number of capture occasions.

**Author(s)**

Annegret Grimm & Klaus Henle

Maintainer: Annegret Grimm, <annegret.grimm@ufz.de>

**References**

Grimm, A. (submitted to PLOS One) Reliability of different mark-recapture methods for population size estimation tested with field data from populations of known size.

Henle, K. (1990) Population ecology and life history of the arboreal gecko *Gehyra variegata* in arid Australia. Herpetological Monographs, 4, 30-60.

Seber, GAF. (1982) The estimation of animal abundance and related parameters. Second edition. Griffin, London.

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freq	<i>capture frequencies</i>
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### Description

Real capture frequencies will be fitted to a geometric, a truncated geometric, a Poisson, and a negative binomial distribution. These distributions provide the basis for estimating population sizes, their standard error, and symmetric as well as asymmetric confidence intervals. Moreover, expected values for these four distributions will be calculated allowing comparisons between real and expected capture frequencies.

### Usage

```
freq(fi)
```

### Arguments

**fi** a vector of capture frequencies with length of all (successive) sampling periods; start the vector using `c()`

### Value

All measured and expected values:

All measured and expected values of actual and possible distributions

All estimated values:

All estimated values including number of individuals captured, distribution parameters, population size and respective standard error, symmetric and asymmetric 95 percent confidence interval

### Warning

unused argument -> fi must be a vector starting `c(a,b,c,..)`

### Author(s)

Annegret Grimm & Klaus Henle <annegret.grimm@ufz.de>

### References

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Henle, K. (1990) Population ecology and life history of the arboreal gecko *Gehyra variegata* in arid Australia. *Herpetological Monographs*, 4, 30-60.

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**Examples**

```
# In your field population, 53 individuals were captured once, 19 were captured twice,  
# 4 were captured three times, 1 was captured four times  
# and no individual was captured five or six times.  
# As there were six capture occasions, the fifth and sixth capture occasion is set to 0.  
# call your capture frequencies as follows:  
freq(c(53,19,4,1,0,0))
```

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