

Package: ggFishPlots (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Visualise and Calculate Life History Parameters for Fisheries
Science using 'ggplot2'

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URL <https://deepwaterimr.github.io/ggFishPlots/>

BugReports <https://github.com/DeepWaterIMR/ggFishPlots/issues>

Description Contains functions to create life history parameter plots from raw data. The plots are created using 'ggplot2', and calculations done using the 'tidyverse' collection of packages. The package contains references to FishBase (Froese R., Pauly D., 2023) <<https://www.fishbase.se/>>.

Depends R (>= 3.5.0), ggplot2 (>= 3.4.0)

Imports dplyr, tibble, tidyr, ggridges (>= 0.5.0), fishmethods, broom, magrittr, ggrepel, scales, purrr

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown

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plot_catchcurve	<i>Plot catch curve</i>
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Description

Plot a catch curve to estimate instantaneous total mortality (Z) using age data

Usage

```
plot_catchcurve(  
  dt,  
  age = "age",  
  sex = "sex",  
  time = NULL,  
  age.range = NULL,  
  female.sex = "F",  
  male.sex = "M",  
  split.by.sex = FALSE,  
  base_size = 8,  
  legend.position = "bottom"  
)
```

Arguments

dt	A data.frame, tibble or data.table
age	Character argument giving the name of the age column in dt
sex	Character argument giving the name of the sex column in dt. Ignored if split.by.sex == FALSE.
time	Split analysis by time? If NULL, all data are assumed to stem from one time point. Using a character argument giving the name of a time column splits the analysis by unique values in that column and produces a faceted plot.

age.range	Defines the age range to be used for Z estimation. If NULL, all ages are used. If a numeric vector of length 2, the first number defines the minimum age to include and the last number the maximum age. It is also possible to use differing ranges by sex when split.by.sex = TRUE: use a named list of length two with names referring to female.sex and male.sex. Provide a numeric vector of length 2 to each element (first number defining the minimum age to include and the last number the maximum age). See Examples.
female.sex, male.sex	A character or integer denoting female and male sex in the sex column of dt, respectively.
split.by.sex	Logical indicating whether the result should be split by sex.
base_size	Base size parameter for ggplot. See theme .
legend.position	Position of the ggplot legend as a character. See theme .

Details

Calculates and plots the basic log-linearized catch curve to estimate instantaneous mortality. See e.g. Ogle (2016) *Introductory Fisheries Analyses with R*, Chapter 11.

Author(s)

Mikko Vihtakari // Institute of Marine Research.

Examples

```
# Catch curve including all ages
data(survey_ghl)
plot_catchcurve(survey_ghl)

# Specific ages
plot_catchcurve(survey_ghl, age.range = c(10,26))
# Split by sex
plot_catchcurve(survey_ghl, age.range = c(10,26), split.by.sex = TRUE)
# Split by sex, separate age.range
plot_catchcurve(survey_ghl,
age.range = list("F" = c(13,26), "M" = c(10,26)),
split.by.sex = TRUE)
```

plot_growth

Plot age-length relationships and growth curves

Description

Fits and plots a von Bertalanffy, Gompertz, or Logistic growth curve to age-length data. Returns the plot, a text summary, and estimated parameters.

Usage

```
plot_growth(
  dt,
  length = "length",
  age = "age",
  sex = "sex",
  female.sex = "F",
  male.sex = "M",
  length.unit = "cm",
  split.by.sex = FALSE,
  growth.model = 1,
  force.zero.group.length = NA,
  force.zero.group.strength = 10,
  force.zero.group.cv = 0,
  show.Linf = TRUE,
  boxplot = TRUE,
  return_model = FALSE,
  return_data = FALSE,
  base_size = 8,
  legend.position = "bottom"
)
```

Arguments

<code>dt</code>	A data.frame, tibble or data.table
<code>length</code>	Character argument giving the name of the length column in <code>dt</code>
<code>age</code>	Character argument giving the name of the age column in <code>dt</code>
<code>sex</code>	Character argument giving the name of the sex column in <code>dt</code> . Ignored if <code>split.by.sex == FALSE</code> .
<code>female.sex, male.sex</code>	A character or integer denoting female and male sex in the sex column of <code>dt</code> , respectively.
<code>length.unit</code>	A character argument giving the unit of length. Will be used in the labels of the figure.
<code>split.by.sex</code>	Logical indicating whether the result should be split by sex.
<code>growth.model</code>	Integer defining the growth model. 1 = von Bertalanffy, 2 = Gompertz, 3 = Logistic.
<code>force.zero.group.length</code>	Numeric indicating the length to which 0-group should be forced. Use NA ignore the forcing.
<code>force.zero.group.strength</code>	Numeric indicating how many percent of total fish should be added to the specified <code>force.zero.group.length</code> .
<code>force.zero.group.cv</code>	Numeric indicating the coefficient of variation for the forced 0-group length. Resulting lengths will be randomly generated from a normal distribution.

show.Linf	Logical indicating whether Linf values should be shown as dashed vertical lines.
boxplot	Logical indicating whether boxplots (TRUE) should be used to show data over points (FALSE)
return_model	Logical indicating whether the growth models should be returned together with other output.
return_data	Logical indicating whether the data used to make the growth models should be returned together with other output.
base_size	Base size parameter for ggplot. See theme .
legend.position	Position of the ggplot legend as a character. See theme .

Details

Uses the `fishmethods::growth` function to calculate the growth curves. Zero group length can be forced to the growth functions using the `force.zero.group.*` parameters.

Value

A list containing the plot, text for Rmarkdown and Shiny applications, estimated parameters (params), the raw model object (if `return_model = TRUE`), and the prepared data (if `return_data = TRUE`).

Author(s)

Mikko Vihtakari // Institute of Marine Research.

Examples

```
# Simple plot. Note that a list is returned.
data(survey_ghl)
plot_growth(survey_ghl, length = "length", age = "age")

# Split by sex
plot_growth(survey_ghl, split.by.sex = TRUE)$plot
# Data as points. Forcing zero group to 10 cm
plot_growth(survey_ghl, force.zero.group.length = 10, boxplot = FALSE)$plot
```

plot_lw

Plot length-weight relationships

Description

Plots length-weight relationship for a species and calculates the a and b coefficients used in length-weight conversions.

Usage

```
plot_lw(
  dt,
  length = "length",
  weight = "weight",
  sex = "sex",
  female.sex = "F",
  male.sex = "M",
  length.unit = "cm",
  weight.unit = "kg",
  split.by.sex = FALSE,
  xlab = "Total length",
  ylab = "Weight",
  use.nls = FALSE,
  init.a = NULL,
  init.b = NULL,
  log.axes = FALSE,
  outlier.percentile = NULL,
  annotate.coefficients = FALSE,
  correct.units = FALSE,
  base_size = 8,
  legend.position = "bottom",
  point.size = 0.8,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>dt</code>	A data.frame, tibble or data.table
<code>length</code>	Character argument giving the name of the length column in <code>dt</code>
<code>weight</code>	Character argument giving the name of the weight column in <code>dt</code>
<code>sex</code>	Character argument giving the name of the sex column in <code>dt</code> . Ignored if <code>split.by.sex == FALSE</code> .
<code>female.sex, male.sex</code>	A character or integer denoting female and male sex in the sex column of <code>dt</code> , respectively.
<code>length.unit</code>	Character argument giving the unit of length. Will be used in the labels of the figure and for conversion of the a coefficient. Allowed values for the conversion: "mm" (millimeters), "cm" (centimeters), and "m" (meters).
<code>weight.unit</code>	Character argument giving the unit of weight. Will be used in the labels of the figure and for conversion of the a coefficient. Allowed values: "g" (grams), "kg" (kilograms), and "t" (metric tons).
<code>split.by.sex</code>	Logical indicating whether the result should be split by sex.
<code>xlab</code>	Character giving the x-axis label without unit
<code>ylab</code>	Character giving the x-axis label without unit.

<code>use.nls</code>	Logical indicating whether the parameters should be estimated using the nonlinear least squares (<code>nls</code> ; TRUE) method over the log-log transformed linear model (<code>lm</code> ; FALSE) method. See details.
<code>init.a, init.b</code>	Numeric values giving the starting value for a and b coefficients respectively for non-linear least-squares estimation (i.e. when <code>use.nls</code> = TRUE). If NULL (default) starting values are guessed.
<code>log.axes</code>	Logical indicating whether logarithmic axes should be used instead of Cartesian ones.
<code>outlier.percentile</code>	Numeric argument giving the probability as a percent value which should be used to calculate residual quantiles for outlier removal. See details. Values ≥ 99.5 are recommended. If NULL (default), no outlier removal is conducted.
<code>annotate.coefficients</code>	Logical indicating whether the a and b coefficients should be annotated into the plot.
<code>correct.units</code>	Logical indicating whether the a and b coefficients should be converted for centimeters and grams as in FishBase.
<code>base_size</code>	Base size parameter for ggplot. See theme .
<code>legend.position</code>	Position of the ggplot legend as a character. See theme .
<code>point.size</code>	Numeric defining the size for data points in the plot. See the size argument in geom_point .
<code>verbose</code>	Logical indicating whether to return warnings and messages.

Details

The function estimates the a and b coefficients of the length weight relationship, $weight = a \times length^b$, and plots the data. The model can be fitted either using the standard $\log(weight) \sim \log(length)$ regression (`lm`; default) or nonlinear least squares (`nls`) method. The `nls` method often manages to fit steeper slopes making the b parameter higher and the a parameter lower than the linear `lm` method. This tends to lead to visually more pleasing fits at high lengths and weights.

The a and b coefficients are dependent on the units of length and weight. In models, the length and weight units should often match those of the data going into the model, while in comparisons with FishBase, the units of length and weight should be centimeters and grams, respectively. If the units are wrong, the intercept, a, will be off the FishBase scale by orders of magnitude (see [FishBase](#)). The `correct.units` can be used to correct the data units to the FishBase standard (cm and g). The function also returns a warning when the returned parameters are not within expected bounds for cm and g estimation. It is recommended to compare the a and b coefficients with those in FishBase for the species as a quality assurance.

The `outlier.percentile` argument enables quick removal of troublesome outliers from the model estimation. The argument is defined as percentile probabilities and used to calculate quantile for absolute residual values from logarithmic regression to identify outliers ($outlier = |r| > Pr[|r| > outlier.percentile/100]$). These outliers are then removed from model dataset but plotted using crosses in the ggplot output. See Examples.

Value

A list with three elements: a ggplot object containing the plot, text giving the central statistics that can be pasted to Markdown, and the model parameters (params).

Author(s)

Mikko Vihtakari // Institute of Marine Research.

Examples

```
data(survey_ghl)

# Simple plot
plot_lw(survey_ghl, length = "length", weight = "weight")

# nls
plot_lw(survey_ghl, use.nls = TRUE)

# Split by sex, annotate coefficients
plot_lw(survey_ghl, split.by.sex = TRUE, annotate.coefficients = TRUE)$plot

# Outlier removal
plot_lw(survey_ghl, outlier.percentile = 99)
```

plot_maturity

Plot maturity ogive

Description

Plots an estimate of length or age at 50% mature for a dataset

Usage

```
plot_maturity(
  dt,
  length = "length",
  maturity = "maturity",
  sex = "sex",
  split.by.sex = FALSE,
  female.sex = "F",
  male.sex = "M",
  length.unit = "cm",
  length.bin.width = 2,
  bootstrap.n = NA,
  force.zero.group.length = NA,
  force.zero.group.strength = NA,
  force.zero.group.n = NA,
```

```

    force.zero.group.cv = 0,
    xlab = "Total length",
    base_size = 8,
    legend.position = "bottom",
    ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>dt</code>	A data.frame, tibble or data.table
<code>length</code>	Character argument giving the name of the length (or age) column in <code>dt</code>
<code>maturity</code>	Character argument giving the name of the maturity column in <code>dt</code> . Should be either logical (<code>TRUE == mature</code> , <code>FALSE == immature</code>) or integer (<code>1 == mature</code> , <code>0 == immature</code>).
<code>sex</code>	Character argument giving the name of the sex column in <code>dt</code> . Ignored if <code>split.by.sex == FALSE</code> .
<code>split.by.sex</code>	Logical indicating whether the result should be split by sex.
<code>female.sex, male.sex</code>	A character or integer denoting female and male sex in the sex column of <code>dt</code> , respectively.
<code>length.unit</code>	A character argument giving the unit of length. Will be used in the labels of the figure.
<code>length.bin.width</code>	Numeric specifying the increment (delta length) by which length data should be binned to calculate maturity proportions. Use <code>NULL</code> to remove from the plot.
<code>bootstrap.n</code>	Integer defining the number of bootstrap replicates to be used to calculate 95% confidence intervals for the mean 50% mature estimate. If <code>NA</code> (default), the confidence intervals are calculated from the <code>glm</code> object without bootstrapping. See Details.
<code>force.zero.group.length</code>	Numeric indicating the length to which 0-group (all immatures) should be forced. Use <code>NA</code> ignore the forcing.
<code>force.zero.group.strength</code>	Numeric indicating how many percent of total fish should be added to the specified <code>force.zero.group.length</code> . Cannot be used simultaneously with <code>force.zero.group.n</code>
<code>force.zero.group.n</code>	Numeric indicating how many observations should be added to the specified <code>force.zero.group.length</code> . If <code>split.by.sex = TRUE</code> , use a named vector of length two with names referring to <code>female.sex</code> and <code>male.sex</code> . Cannot be used simultaneously with <code>force.zero.group.strength</code>
<code>force.zero.group.cv</code>	Numeric indicating the coefficient of variation for the forced 0-group (all immature) length. Resulting lengths will be randomly generated from a normal distribution.
<code>xlab</code>	Character giving the x-axis label without unit

base_size Base size parameter for ggplot. See [theme](#).
 legend.position Position of the ggplot legend as a character. See [theme](#).
 ... Additional arguments passed to [geom_density_ridges](#).

Details

The 95% confidence intervals for the mean 50% mature estimate are calculated using the [glm](#) function by default. This routine might not be optimal when zero group fish are added. Hence, the function contains an option to bootstrap confidence intervals using *the same number of data than observations* (i.e. excluding the added data from the number of randomly resampled rows). Adding an integer to the `bootstrap.n` argument turns on this feature. Note that the confidence intervals calculated this way tend to be narrower than the `glm()` confidence intervals.

Value

Returns a ggplot2 or tibble depending on the `plot` argument showing the maturity ogives.

Author(s)

Mikko Vihtakari // Institute of Marine Research.

Examples

```
# Simple L50 plot
data(survey_ghl)
plot_maturity(survey_ghl, length = "length", maturity = "maturity")

# Bootstrapped CIs are narrower than the glm ones
plot_maturity(survey_ghl, bootstrap.n = 10)

# A50 plot, split by sex
plot_maturity(survey_ghl, length = "age", length.unit = "years",
  xlab = "Age", length.bin.width = 1, split.by.sex = TRUE)$plot

# Add juveniles
plot_maturity(survey_ghl, length = "age", length.unit = "years",
  xlab = "Age", length.bin.width = 1, split.by.sex = TRUE,
  force.zero.group.length = 0,
  force.zero.group.strength = 100)$plot
```

round_any	<i>Round to multiple of any number</i>
-----------	--

Description

Round to multiple of any number

Usage

```
round_any(x, accuracy, f = round)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector to round
accuracy	number to round to; for POSIXct objects, a number of seconds
f	rounding function: <code>floor</code> , <code>ceiling</code> or <code>round</code>

Value

Rounded numeric vector

Author(s)

Hadley Wickham

survey_ghl

Greenland halibut measurements from IMR surveys

Description

Greenland halibut measurements from IMR surveys

Usage

```
data(survey_ghl)
```

Format

A dataframe

Details

Contains length, weight, age, sex and maturity measurements of Greenland halibut acquired on various surveys.

Source

Institute of Marine Research (<https://www.hi.no/hi>)

theme_fishplots	<i>A ggplot2 theme for the ggFishPlots package</i>
-----------------	--

Description

A ggplot2 theme for the ggFishPlots package

Usage

```
theme_fishplots(...)
```

Arguments

... additional arguments passed to [theme_classic](#).

Value

A ggplot2 theme layer.

unlogit	<i>Back-transform predictor variables from a logit model</i>
---------	--

Description

Back-transform predictor variables from a logit model

Usage

```
unlogit(p, model)
```

Arguments

p	probability threshold to unlog from model
model	a glm model object

Value

A data frame

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