

Package ‘riverdist’

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Type Package

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Description Reads river network shape files and computes network distances. Also included are a variety of computation and graphical tools designed for fisheries telemetry research, such as minimum home range, kernel density estimation, and clustering analysis using empirical k-functions with a bootstrap envelope. Tools are also provided for editing the river networks, meaning there is no reliance on external software.

License GPL-2

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Description

Reads river network shape files and computes network distances. Also included are a variety of computation and graphical tools designed for fisheries telemetry research, such as minimum home range, kernel density estimation, and clustering analysis using empirical k-functions with a bootstrap envelope. Tools are also provided for editing the river networks, meaning there is no reliance on external software.

Details

Package: riverdist
Type: Package
Version: 0.17.1
Date: 2024-11-07
License: GPL-2

The riverdist package provides tools for distance calculation along a river network. The river network is imported from a projected shapefile. Spatial point data may be imported from a shapefile as well, or directly from coordinates.

Some basic formatting of the river shapefile may be necessary. If available, formatting in a geographic information system (GIS) prior to importing into R is recommended (projecting, spatial trimming to the study area, and possibly dissolving river segments), but the riverdist package and its dependencies also include tools for accomplishing the necessary formatting within R.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Maintainer: Matt Tyers <mattyersstat@gmail.com>

abstreams

Dataset: A-B Streams

Description

A complex river network object, a subset of the streams in the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness.

Usage

```
data(abstreams)
```

Format

A river network object, see [rivernetwork](#)

`abstreams0`*Dataset: A-B Streams 0*

Description

An unusably messy river network object, included for the purpose of testing river network editing functions.

Usage

```
data(abstreams0)
```

Format

A river network object, see [rivernetwork](#)

`addcumuldist`*Add Cumulative Distance to a River Network*

Description

Adds a vector of cumulative distances to a river network. Called internally.

Usage

```
addcumuldist(rivers)
```

Arguments

`rivers` The river network object to use.

Value

Returns an object of class "rivernetwork" containing all spatial and topological information. See [rivernetwork-class](#).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
Gulk1 <- addcumuldist(rivers=Gulk)
```

`addverts`*Add Vertices To Maintain a Minimum Distance Between Vertices*

Description

In certain cases, such as when there is a lake within a river system, there may be long, straight lines in a river network with vertices only at either end. In these cases, any point data along these stretches would be snapped to the vertices at either end. This function automatically adds equally-spaced vertices along the straight line, according to a specified minimum allowable distance between vertices.

Usage

```
addverts(rivers, mindist = 500)
```

Arguments

<code>rivers</code>	The river network object to use.
<code>mindist</code>	The minimum distance to use between vertices. Defaults to 500.

Value

A new river network object with the specified segments connected (see [rivernetwork](#))

Note

This function is called within [cleanup](#), which is recommended in most cases.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[line2network](#)

Examples

```
data(Kenai3)
Kenai3split <- addverts(Kenai3,mindist=200)

zoomtoseg(seg=c(47,74,78), rivers=Kenai3)
points(Kenai3$lines[[74]])      # vertices before adding

zoomtoseg(seg=c(47,74,78), rivers=Kenai3split)
points(Kenai3split$lines[[74]]) # vertices after adding
```

Description

Adds lookup tables for distance computation, dramatically reducing computation time. It may take some time to calculate, particularly in a braided network.

Usage

```
buildlookup(rivers)
```

Arguments

`rivers` The river network object to use

Value

A `rivernetwork` object, with a new list element, `$distlookup`, a list of three matrices. Element `[i, j]` of each matrix corresponds to the route between segment `i` and `j`. The `distlookup$mid` matrix gives the total distance of the "middle" of each route (between the starting and ending segments"), and the `distlookup$start` and `distlookup$end` matrices have value `TRUE`, `FALSE`, or `NA` if the segments at the beginning or end of the route are connected to the rest of the route at the top of the coordinate matrix, bottom of the coordinate matrix, or if the route is contained to just one segment, respectively. (See [rivernetwork](#).)

Note

This will add three `n` by `n` matrices to the river network object, which will be very large if the river network has many segments.

This function is called within [cleanup](#), which is recommended in most cases. It is also called within [buildsegroues](#), and will add lookup tables by default if there are fewer than 400 segments in the river network.

This function can still be called in the presence of a braided network, but all resulting distances used in subsequent analyses will be the shortest route.

If segment routes (`$segroues`) are not present, this function may take a very long time to run.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
data(abstreams)

abstreams1 <- buildlookup(abstreams)
```

buildsegroutes	<i>Build Segment Routes</i>
----------------	-----------------------------

Description

Adds the travel routes from the mouth (lowest point) of a river network to each segment, and (optionally) distance lookup tables. This greatly reduces the time needed to detect routes, making distance calculation much more efficient, particularly in the case of multiple distance calculations.

Usage

```
buildsegroutes(rivers, lookup = NULL, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

rivers	The river network object to use
lookup	Whether to build lookup tables as well. This may take some time, but will result in even faster distance computation in analyses (see buildlookup). Because of the object size returned, this may not be advisable in a large river network (more than a few hundred segments). Accepts TRUE or FALSE, and defaults to NULL. If the default value is accepted, lookup tables will be built if the river network has 400 segments or fewer.
verbose	Whether or not to print the segment number the function is currently building a route for (used for error checking). Defaults to FALSE.

Value

A `rivernetwork` object, with a new list element, `$segroutes`, which gives the route from the mouth to each `rivernetwork` segment. Optionally, it may add `$distlookup`, distance lookup tables for even faster distance computation. (See [rivernetwork](#).)

Note

In the event of braiding (multiple channels), it is likely that there will be differences in the routes detected. If this is the case, building routes will likely result in a shorter and more efficient route. Regardless, extreme caution is always advised in the event of braiding.

The mouth segment and vertex must be specified (see [setmouth](#)).

This function is called within [cleanup](#), which is recommended in most cases.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
data(abstreams)
plot(x=abstreams)
abstreams1 <- abstreams
abstreams1$segroutes <- NULL #taking out the $segroutes component

# before
tstart <- Sys.time()
detectroute(start=120, end=111, rivers=abstreams1)
Sys.time() - tstart

# after
tstart <- Sys.time()
detectroute(start=120, end=111, rivers=abstreams)
Sys.time() - tstart
```

calculateconnections *Calculate the Connectivity Matrix for a River Network*

Description

Calculates the connectivity matrix for a river network, during import and editing. Called internally.

Usage

```
calculateconnections(lines, tolerance)
```

Arguments

lines	A list of coordinate matrices, each corresponding to a line segment.
tolerance	The spatial tolerance for establishing connectivity.

Value

A matrix with topological information. See the `$connections` element of the [rivernetwork-class](#).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
Gulk_connections <- calculateconnections(lines=Gulk$lines, tolerance=Gulk$tolerance)
```

`checkbraided`*Check for Braiding in a River Network*

Description

Detects braiding (multiple flow channels between two locations) within a river network object. Braiding can either be checked for in the route between two segments, or in the river network as a whole.

Usage

```
checkbraided(rivers, startseg = NULL, endseg = NULL, progress = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>rivers</code>	The river network object to check.
<code>startseg</code>	Starting segment of a route to investigate. If this and <code>endseg</code> are NULL, the full river network will be checked.
<code>endseg</code>	Starting segment of a route to investigate. If this and <code>startseg</code> are NULL, the full river network will be checked.
<code>progress</code>	Whether to show the progress bar. Defaults to TRUE.

Note

This function is called within [cleanup](#), which is recommended in most cases.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
data(Gulk)
plot(x=Gulk)
checkbraided(rivers=Gulk)
```

```
data(KilleyW)
plot(x=KilleyW)
checkbraided(rivers=KilleyW)
```

```
Kenai3.subset <- trimriver(trimto=c(22,2,70,30,15,98,96,89,52,3), rivers=Kenai3)
plot(x=Kenai3.subset)
```

```
checkbraided(startseg=1, endseg=7, rivers=Kenai3.subset)
checkbraided(startseg=1, endseg=5, rivers=Kenai3.subset)
```

checkbraidedTF	<i>Check for Braiding in a River Network</i>
----------------	--

Description

Detects braiding (multiple flow channels between two locations) within a river network object, and returns a logical value for specifying braiding within a river network object.

Usage

```
checkbraidedTF(rivers, toreturn = "rivers", progress = TRUE)
```

Arguments

rivers	The river network object to check.
toreturn	Specifying toreturn="rivers" (the default) will return a river network object with a value of TRUE or FALSE assigned to the \$braided element of the river network object. Specifying toreturn="logical" will just return TRUE if braiding is detected or FALSE if no braiding is detected. Specifying toreturn="routes" will return the first two differing routes detected, which may be useful in identifying where the problem lies.
progress	Whether to show the progress bar. Defaults to TRUE.

Note

This function is called within [cleanup](#), which is recommended in most cases.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
data(Gulk,KilleyW)
Gulk <- setmouth(seg=1, vert=1, rivers=Gulk)
plot(x=Gulk)
checkbraidedTF(rivers=Gulk, toreturn="logical")

KilleyW <- setmouth(seg=1, vert=288, rivers=KilleyW)
plot(x=KilleyW)
checkbraidedTF(rivers=KilleyW, toreturn="logical")
checkbraidedTF(rivers=KilleyW, toreturn="routes")

KilleyW.1 <- checkbraidedTF(rivers=KilleyW, toreturn="rivers")
str(KilleyW.1)
```

Description

This is the recommended function to use for cleanup of a river network. It calls all available river network editing functions in appropriate sequence, detecting which are needed or recommended, and prompts user input wherever necessary.

Currently, it automatically calls [removeduplicates](#), prompts the user whether to run [dissolve](#), automatically runs [removemicrosegs](#) and [splitsegments](#) if needed, provides user prompts for [addverts](#) and [setmouth](#), detects if segments are unconnected and provides user prompts for [removeunconnected](#) or [connectsegs](#), automatically runs [checkbraidedTF](#), and prompts the user whether to run [buildsegroutes](#) if no braiding is detected.

Usage

```
cleanup(rivers)
```

Arguments

`rivers` The river network object to use

Value

A new river network object, see [rivernetwork](#)

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[line2network](#)

Examples

```
data(abstreams0,Koyukuk0,Kenai1)

# abstreams_fixed <- cleanup(abstreams0)
# Koyukuk <- cleanup(Koyukuk0)
# Kenai <- cleanup(Kenai1)
```

`cleanup_verts`*Interactive Cleanup of the Vertices of Individual Segments*

Description

A trial version of a function for deep-cleaning a river network.

Sometimes a shapefile contains errors that are not obvious at an initial check, typically vertices that should not be there.

This function steps through each segment in sequence, and allows the user to interactively remove vertices.

Usage

```
cleanup_verts(rivers, startwith = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>rivers</code>	The river network object to use
<code>startwith</code>	The segment (number) to start with, defaulting to 1.

Value

A new river network object, see [rivernetwork](#)

Note

Stepping through a large and messy river network can be time-consuming. To resume a cleanup session, use the `startwith=` argument and the last returned river network. For example, if `rivers1 <- cleanup_verts(rivers)` were initially called and the user selected "save & close" at segment 100, cleanup can be resumed by calling `rivers2 <- cleanup_verts(rivers1, startwith=100)`.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

`line2network`

Examples

```
data(abstreams0,Koyukuk0,Kenai1)

# abstreams_fixed1 <- cleanup_verts(abstreams0)
# Koyukuk <- cleanup(Koyukuk0)
# Kenai <- cleanup(Kenai1)
```

connectsegs	<i>Connect Segments</i>
-------------	-------------------------

Description

Provides a method to manually connect unconnected segments within a river network. The nearest endpoint (or vertex) of the second segment is added as a new vertex to the first, and the network topology is then updated.

Usage

```
connectsegs(
  connect,
  connectto,
  nearestvert = TRUE,
  rivers,
  calconnections = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

connect	The segment(s) to connect to the network. Typically, this is the segment that is disconnected from the rest of the river network. A vector of segments may be used.
connectto	The segment(s) to connect it (them) to. Typically, this is a segment that is connected to the rest of the river network. A vector of segments may be used, corresponding to that used in connect=.
nearestvert	Whether to connect at the nearest vertex and split the segment (FALSE), or connect at the nearest endpoint (TRUE). Defaults to TRUE. A vector may be used, corresponding to those used in connect= and connectto=.
rivers	The river network object to use.
calconnections	Whether to recalculate all connections. Defaults to TRUE. Setting to FALSE is not recommended unless many connections are to be made, in which case connections can be calculated afterward.

Value

A new river network object with the specified segments connected (see [rivernetwork](#))

Note

This function is called within [cleanup](#), which is recommended in most cases.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

line2network

Examples

```

data(Koyukuk0)
plot(Koyukuk0, ylim=c(1930500,1931500), xlim=c(194900,195100))
topologydots(Koyukuk0, add=TRUE)

Koyukuk0.1 <- connectsegs(connect=21, connectto=20, rivers=Koyukuk0)
plot(Koyukuk0.1,ylim=c(1930500,1931500), xlim=c(194900,195100))
topologydots(Koyukuk0.1, add=TRUE)

# or the vector version
zoomtoseg(seg=21:23, rivers=Koyukuk0)
Koyukuk0.2 <- connectsegs(connect=c(20,21,22), connectto=c(21,22,23),
  nearestvert=c(FALSE,FALSE,TRUE), rivers=Koyukuk0)
zoomtoseg(seg=21:23, rivers=Koyukuk0.2)
topologydots(Koyukuk0.2, add=TRUE)

```

densityanomaly

*Plot Difference from Mean Kernel Density Using River Distance***Description**

Plots kernel density anomaly for each survey, which is defined as the difference between kernel density for each survey and mean kernel density across all surveys. The intent of this function is to highlight areas in which density is higher or lower for specific surveys than it is on average.

The input argument is an object returned from [makeriverdensity](#).

Usage

```

densityanomaly(
  x,
  whichplots = NULL,
  method = c("overlap", "both", "positive", "negative"),
  negative_ramp = "blue",
  positive_ramp = "red",
  parmfrac = NULL,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

x An object returned from [makeriverdensity](#).

whichplots	A vector of plots to produce, if multiple plots are produced. For example, specifying whichplot=c(2,3,4) will result in only the second, third, and fourth plots of the sequence being produced. Accepting the default (NULL) will result in all plots being produced. Note: this will also be the set of kernel densities used to calculate the mean kernel density and thereby differences from mean kernel density.
method	Whether to produce plots for positive and negative anomalies overlaid ("overlay"), in sequence ("both"), or positive or negative only ("positive" or "negative").
negative_ramp	Color ramp to use for negative anomaly (see plot.riverdensity for more details). Defaults to "blue".
positive_ramp	Color ramp to use for negative anomaly (see plot.riverdensity for more details). Defaults to "red".
parmfrow	Optional argument to par(mfrow)=, which may be useful if method="both". Defaults to NULL.
...	Additional arguments to plot.riverdensity .

Value

NULL

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[makeriverdensity](#), [plot.riverdensity](#), [plotriverdensitypoints](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk, fakefish)

Gulk_dens <- makeriverdensity(seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk,
  survey=fakefish$flight.date)

# first, the behavior of plot.riverdensity
# # 10 plots will be created, recommend calling par(mfrow=c(2,5))
plot(x=Gulk_dens)

# next, showing densityanomaly
densityanomaly(x=Gulk_dens, parmfrow=c(2,5))
densityanomaly(x=Gulk_dens, method="negative", parmfrow=c(2,5))
densityanomaly(x=Gulk_dens, method="positive", parmfrow=c(2,5))
```

detectroute	<i>Detect Route</i>
-------------	---------------------

Description

Called internally within [riverdistance](#). Detects the sequential route from one river network segment to another.

Usage

```
detectroute(
  start,
  end,
  rivers,
  verbose = FALSE,
  stopiferror = TRUE,
  algorithm = NULL
)
```

Arguments

start	Segment number of the start of the route
end	Segment number of the end of the route
rivers	The river network object to use
verbose	Whether or not to print all routes being considered (used for error checking). Defaults to FALSE.
stopiferror	Whether or not to exit with an error if a route cannot be found. If this is set to FALSE and a route cannot be found, <code>detectroute()</code> will return NA. Defaults to TRUE.
algorithm	Which route detection algorithm to use. If set to NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. Choices are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting <code>algorithm="sequential"</code> will be quite slow, and may give inaccurate results in the event of braiding. This algorithm returns the first complete route detected, which may not be the shortest. This algorithm is not recommended in almost all cases, but is retained as an option for certain checks. It will not be used unless specified. • Setting <code>algorithm="Dijkstra"</code> will be much faster, and will return the shortest route in the event of braiding. If braiding is present or unknown, this will be the algorithm automatically chosen. • Setting <code>algorithm="segroutes"</code> will be the fastest of all, but will only return results in a non-braided network. This will be the algorithm automatically selected if segment routes are present - see buildsegroutes.

Value

A vector of segment numbers corresponding to the ordered route.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
data(Gulk)
plot(x=Gulk, cex=1)

detectroute(start=6, end=14, rivers=Gulk)

tstart <- Sys.time()
detectroute(start=120, end=111, rivers=abstreams, algorithm="sequential")
tend <- Sys.time()
tend - tstart

data(abstreams)
tstart <- Sys.time()
detectroute(start=120, end=111, rivers=abstreams, algorithm="Dijkstra")
tend <- Sys.time()
tend - tstart

tstart <- Sys.time()
detectroute(start=120, end=111, rivers=abstreams, algorithm="segroutes")
tend <- Sys.time()
tend - tstart
```

dissolve

Dissolve

Description

Acts like a spatial dissolve within a GIS environment. Simplifies a river network object by combining "runs" of segments with no other connections.

Usage

```
dissolve(rivers)
```

Arguments

rivers The river network object to use

Value

A new river network object with segments combined

Note

This function is called within [cleanup](#), which is recommended in most cases.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

line2network

Examples

```
data(Kenai2)
plot(x=Kenai2)

Kenai2dissolve <- dissolve(rivers=Kenai2)
plot(x=Kenai2dissolve)
```

fakefish

Dataset: Fakefish

Description

A set of observations of Fakefish on the Gulkana River and its tributaries.

Usage

```
data(fakefish)
```

Format

A data frame

Details

- x. X-coordinate of observation (Alaska Albers Equal Area). Note that the locations do not align with the river network object.
- y. Y-coordinate of observation
- seg. River segment (with x- and y-coordinates snapped to river network object)
- vert. River vertex
- fish.id. Numeric identifier for each fish (individual fish were observed more than once)
- flight. Numeric identifier for each telemetry flight
- flight.date. Date of each telemetry flight

See Also

[Gulk](#)

fakefish_density *Dataset: Fakefish Density*

Description

An object created by [riverdensity](#), describing the density of Fakefish points in the Gulkana River during ten surveys.

Usage

```
data(fakefish_density)
```

Format

A river density object, see [riverdensity](#), [plotriverdensity](#), [riverdensity-class](#)

Details

Intended for plotting using [plotriverdensity](#).

Gulk *Dataset: Gulkana River*

Description

A stretch of Gulkana River and tributaries.

Usage

```
data(Gulk)
```

Format

A river network object, see [rivernetwork](#)

highlightseg	<i>Highlight Segments</i>
--------------	---------------------------

Description

Plots a river network object and displays specified segments in bold, for easy identification.

Usage

```
highlightseg(seg, rivers, cex = 0.8, lwd = 3, add = FALSE, color = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

seg	A vector of segments to highlight
rivers	The river network object to use
cex	The character expansion factor to use for segment labels
lwd	The line width to use for highlighted segments
add	Whether to add the highlighted segments to an existing plot (TRUE) or call a new plot (FALSE). Defaults to FALSE.
color	Whether to display segment labels as the same color as the segments. Defaults to FALSE.
...	Additional plotting arguments (see par)

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
data(Kenai3)
plot(Kenai3)
highlightseg(seg=c(10,30,68),rivers=Kenai3)
```

homerange	<i>Home Range</i>
-----------	-------------------

Description

Returns the minimum observed home range for multiple observations of each individual fish.

Usage

```

homerange(
  unique = NULL,
  survey = NULL,
  seg,
  vert,
  rivers,
  map = FALSE,
  algorithm = NULL,
  main = NULL,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

unique	A vector of unique identifiers for each fish. If the default (NULL) is used, the function will assume all observations come from a single individual.
survey	A vector of survey identifiers for each fish. This argument is not needed for home range calculation, but can affect plotting (see plot.homerange).
seg	A vector of river locations (segment component).
vert	A vector of river locations (vertex component).
rivers	The river network object to use.
map	Deprecated, use plot.homerange for plotting instead. Originally, whether to produce sanity-check maps of observed locations and calculated home range for each fish.
algorithm	Which route detection algorithm to use ("Dijkstra", "sequential", or "segroutes"). If left as NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. See detectroute for more details.
main	Deprecated, use plot.homerange for plotting instead. Originally, plot title, if map is set to TRUE. If unspecified, the unique ID will be used for the title.
...	Deprecated, use plot.homerange for plotting instead. Originally, additional plotting arguments, if map is set to TRUE.

Value

An object of the [homerange-class](#). The `$ranges` element is a data frame with two columns: `$ID` is a list of unique fish (as specified by `unique=`), and `$range` is calculated minimum home range, in the units of the coordinate system (this will likely be meters). The other elements are used for plotting, see [homerange-class](#) for more details.

Note

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegroutes](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[plot.homerange](#), [homerangeoverlap](#), [plothomerangeoverlap](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk, fakefish)
ranges <- with(fakefish, homerange(unique=fish.id, survey=flight, seg=seg, vert=vert, rivers=Gulk))
ranges

# 19 plots will be produced, recommend calling par(mfrow=c(4,5))
plot(ranges)
plot(ranges,cumulative=TRUE,label=TRUE)

homerangeoverlap(ranges)

plothomerangeoverlap(ranges)
with(fakefish, riverpoints(seg=seg, vert=vert, rivers=Gulk))
```

homerange-class

The "homerange" Class

Description

A class that holds information computed from the [homerange](#) function. Contains all information for plotting in [plot.homerange](#).

Elements

ranges: Object of class "data.frame". Contains a column of the identifiers for each individual, and a column of the associated home ranges.

subseg_n: List of the number of times each subsegment was traveled. The first level of the list corresponds to individual, the second level to river segment.

subseg_length: List of lengths of each subsegment.

seg, vert, unique, rivers: All inputs from the original [homerange](#) call.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

homerangeoverlap	<i>Home Range Overlap</i>
------------------	---------------------------

Description

Returns matrices describing the overlap of the minimum observed home range for multiple observations of each individual fish.

Usage

```
homerangeoverlap(x)
```

Arguments

`x` An object returned from [homerange](#).

Value

A list of three matrices, with `$either` giving the distances represented by the union of home ranges of each pair of individuals, and `$both` giving the distances represented by the intersection of home ranges of each pair of individuals. Element `$prop_both` gives the proportion of overlap, defined as intersection/union.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[homerange](#), [plot.homerange](#), [plothomerangeoverlap](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk, fakefish)
ranges <- with(fakefish, homerange(unique=fish.id, survey=flight, seg=seg, vert=vert, rivers=Gulk))
ranges

# 19 plots will be produced, recommend calling par(mfrow=c(4,5))
plot(ranges)
plot(ranges,cumulative=TRUE,label=TRUE)

homerangeoverlap(ranges)

plothomerangeoverlap(ranges)
with(fakefish, riverpoints(seg=seg, vert=vert, rivers=Gulk))
```

isflowconnected	<i>Check Flow-Connectedness</i>
-----------------	---------------------------------

Description

Checks to see if two segments are flow-connected. Called internally within [riverdirection](#) and [upstream](#).

Usage

```
isflowconnected(seg1, seg2, rivers, stopiferror = TRUE, algorithm = NULL)
```

Arguments

seg1	First input segment
seg2	Second input segment
rivers	The river network object to use
stopiferror	Whether or not to exit with an error if a route cannot be found. If this is set to FALSE and a route cannot be found, the function will return NA in the appropriate entry. Defaults to TRUE. See detectroute .
algorithm	Which route detection algorithm to use ("Dijkstra", "sequential", or "segroutes"). If left as NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. See detectroute for more details.

Value

Logical TRUE if the two segments are flow-connected, FALSE if they are not

Note

The river mouth must be specified (see [setmouth](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
data(Gulk)
plot(Gulk)

Gulk <- setmouth(seg=1, vert=1, rivers=Gulk)

isflowconnected(seg1=13, seg2=14, rivers=Gulk)
isflowconnected(seg1=13, seg2=1, rivers=Gulk)
```

Kenai1

Dataset: Kenai River 1

Description

A first pass at a messy river network object.

Usage

```
data(Kenai1)
```

Format

A river network object, see [rivernetwork](#)

See Also

[Kenai2](#), [Kenai3](#)

Kenai2

Dataset: Kenai River 2

Description

A second pass at a messy river network object. In this iteration of cleanup, several non-connected segments have been removed.

Usage

```
data(Kenai2)
```

Format

A river network object, see [rivernetwork](#)

See Also

[Kenai1](#), [Kenai3](#)

Kenai3

Dataset: Kenai River 3

Description

A third pass at a messy river network object. In this iteration of cleanup, several non-connected segments have been removed, and several series of segments have been dissolved into single segments.

Usage

```
data(Kenai3)
```

Format

A river network object, see [rivernetwork](#)

See Also

[Kenai1](#), [Kenai2](#)

kfunc

Plotting K-functions for a Set of Surveys

Description

Plots K-functions for locations in each of a set of surveys. In this implementation, this can be interpreted as the proportion of additional fish within a given distance. This will increase as a function of distance, and may provide evidence of clustering or dispersion features, particularly if the envelope is used.

Usage

```
kfunc(  
  seg,  
  vert,  
  survey = NULL,  
  rivers,  
  lwd = 2,  
  envelope = TRUE,  
  envreps = 1000,  
  envcol = "grey80",  
  envborder = NA,  
  maxdist = NULL,  
  xlab = "Distance",  
  ylab = "% within",  
  showN = TRUE,
```

```

    whichplots = NULL,
    returnoutput = FALSE,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

seg	A vector of river locations (segment)
vert	A vector of river locations (vertex)
survey	A vector of survey IDs corresponding to the values of seg and vert. Defaults to NULL. If this argument is used, K-functions will be calculated for each unique survey, and separate plots will be produced.
riders	The river network object to use
lwd	Line width used for plotting. Defaults to 2.
envelope	Whether to construct and display a 95 percent confidence envelope (see note.) Defaults to TRUE if survey is specified, and is automatically FALSE otherwise.
envreps	Number of bootstrap replicates to use for envelope calculation. Defaults to 1000.
envcol	Color to use for envelope plotting. Defaults to "grey80".
envborder	Border color to use for envelope plotting. Defaults to NA, which will result in no border being plotted.
maxdist	Maximum distance (x-axis value) for plotting. The default value (NULL) will result in an appropriate value being chosen.
xlab	X-coordinate label for plotting
ylab	Y-coordinate label for plotting
showN	Whether to show the sample size for each survey in each plot title. Defaults to TRUE.
whichplots	A vector of plots to produce, if multiple plots are produced. For example, specifying whichplot=c(2,3,4) will result in only the second, third, and fourth plots of the sequence being produced. Accepting the default (NULL) will result in all plots being produced.
returnoutput	Whether to return output instead of producing a plot. Defaults to FALSE.
...	Additional plotting parameters.

Note

K-function envelopes for each survey are constructed by bootstrapping all within-survey distances, that is, the distances between all individuals within each survey, for all surveys. This results in a confidence envelope under the assumption that spacing is independent of survey; therefore a survey K-function outside the envelope provides evidence of clustering or dispersal in that survey that is outside the typical range. An envelope is not available if only one survey is plotted.

A K-function above the envelope for a given distance range provides evidence of a greater number of individuals than expected at that distance range (clustering); A K-function below the envelope for a given distance range provides evidence of a smaller number of individuals than expected at that distance range (dispersal).

This function is distance-computation intensive, and will be extremely slow-running if a river network is used that does not have segment routes and/or distance lookup tables for fast distance computation. See [buildsegroutes](#) and/or [buildlookup](#) for more information.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
data(Gulk, fakefish)

# # 10 plots will be created - recommend calling
# # par(mfrow=c(3,4))

kfunc(seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk, survey=fakefish$flight,
envreps=100, maxdist=200000)

# # This shows relatively high amounts of clustering for surveys 1 and 8,
# # and relatively high amounts of dispersal in surveys 5 and 6.

# # plotting the survey locations that led to this calculation, for comparison

# # 10 plots will be created - recommend calling
# # par(mfrow=c(3,4))
for(i in 1:10) {
  plot(x=Gulk, segmentnum=FALSE, color=FALSE, main=i)
  riverpoints(seg=fakefish$seg[fakefish$flight==i],
  vert=fakefish$vert[fakefish$flight==i], rivers=Gulk, col=2, pch=15)
}
```

KilleyW

Dataset: Killey River, West Channel

Description

A messy and braided section of the Kenai River network - actually a subset of [Kenai3](#).

Usage

```
data(KilleyW)
```

Format

A river network object, see [rivernetwork](#)

Koyukuk0

Dataset: Koyukuk River 0

Description

An unusably messy river network object, included for the purpose of testing river network editing functions.

Usage

```
data(Koyukuk0)
```

Format

A river network object, see [rivernetwork](#)

See Also

[Koyukuk1](#), [Koyukuk2](#)

Koyukuk1

Dataset: Koyukuk River 1

Description

A first pass at a messy river network object. The way it was dissolved in ArcGIS makes the endpoints appear disconnected to [line2network](#) and the topologies do not work.

Usage

```
data(Koyukuk1)
```

Format

A river network object, see [rivernetwork](#)

See Also

[Koyukuk2](#)

Koyukuk2

Dataset: Koyukuk River 2

Description

A second pass at a messy river network object, with topologies fixed from [Koyukuk1](#).

Usage

```
data(Koyukuk2)
```

Format

A river network object, see [rivernetwork](#)

See Also

[Koyukuk1](#)

line2network

Create a River Network Object from a Shapefile

Description

Uses [read_sf](#) in package 'sf' to read a river shapefile, and establishes connectivity of segment end-points based on spatial proximity.

Usage

```
line2network(  
  sf = NULL,  
  path = ".",  
  layer = NA,  
  tolerance = 100,  
  reproject = NULL,  
  autofix = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

sf	Optional input as an sf object, if shapefile has already been read into the R environment.
path	File path, default is the current working directory.
layer	Name of the shapefile, without the .shp extension.

tolerance	Snapping tolerance of segment endpoints to determine connectivity. Default is 100, therefore care should be exercised when working with larger units of distance, such as km.
reproject	A valid projection, if the shapefile is to be re-projected. Re-projection is done using st_transform in package 'sf'.
autofix	Whether to automatically apply two corrections: removal of duplicate segments, and segments with lengths shorter than the connectivity tolerance. Defaults to 'TRUE'.

Value

Returns an object of class "rivernetwork" containing all spatial and topological information. See [rivernetwork-class](#).

Note

Since distance can only be calculated using projected coordinates, `line2network()` will generate an error if a non-projected input shapefile is detected. To resolve this, the shapefile can be re-projected in a GIS environment, or using `reproject=`, shown in the second example below.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers, Jemma Stachelek

Examples

```
filepath <- system.file("extdata", package="riverdist")

Gulk_UTM5 <- line2network(path=filepath, layer="Gulk_UTM5")
plot(Gulk_UTM5)

## Reading directly from an sf object

sf <- sf::read_sf(dsn = filepath, layer = "Gulk_UTM5")
Gulk_UTM5 <- line2network(sf=sf)
plot(Gulk_UTM5)

## Re-projecting in Alaska Albers Equal Area projection:

AKalbers <- "+proj=aea +lat_1=55 +lat_2=65 +lat_0=50 +lon_0=-154
+x_0=0 +y_0=0 +datum=NAD83 +units=m +no_defs +ellps=GRS80"

Gulk_AKalbers <- line2network(path=filepath, layer="Gulk_UTM5", reproject=AKalbers)
plot(Gulk_AKalbers)
```

line98	<i>Dataset: Line 98 of Kenai River 1 (Long-Lat)</i>
--------	---

Description

A matrix of coordinates in longitude-latitude, used to illustrate coordinate transformation. Coordinates come from arbitrary line number 98 in the Kenai River 1 shapefile, rendered in long-lat.

Usage

```
data(line98)
```

Format

A matrix of values

makeriverdensity	<i>Calculate Kernel Density Using River Distance</i>
------------------	--

Description

Uses spatial point data (segment and vertex) to calculate a kernel density object to use in the output class plotting method, [plot.riverdensity](#). Scaled kernel density is calculated at approximately regularly-spaced locations, with spacing specified by the user.

If an argument is used in the survey field, kernel densities will be calculated for each unique value of survey, resulting in a separate plot for each.

The purpose of this function is to generate a kernel density object to plot using `plot()`, see [plot.riverdensity](#).

Usage

```
makeriverdensity(  
  seg,  
  vert,  
  rivers,  
  survey = NULL,  
  kernel = "gaussian",  
  bw = NULL,  
  resolution = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

seg	A vector of river locations (segment)
vert	A vector of river locations (vertex)
rivers	The river network object to use
survey	A vector of survey IDs corresponding to the values of seg and vert. If this argument is used, kernel densities will be calculated for each unique survey, and separate plots will be produced.
kernel	The type of density kernel to use. Allowed types are "gaussian" (normal) and "rect" (rectangular, giving simple density). Defaults to "gaussian".
bw	The kernel bandwidth to use. If kernel is set to "gaussian", this provides the standard deviation of the gaussian (normal) kernel to use. If kernel is set to "rect", this provides the half-width of the rectangular kernel, or the distance to use in simple density. Accepting the default (NULL) will result in the function determining a value to use, based on the total length of the river network and the value of the resolution argument.
resolution	The approximate spacing of the river locations used for kernel density calculation. Accepting the default (NULL) will result in the function determining a value to use, based on the total length of the river network.

Value

A river density object, see [riverdensity-class](#).

Note

It is likely that calculation will be very slow. Use of this function with a river network for which segment routes has not yet been calculated is not recommended.

This function is distance-computation intensive, and may be slow-running if a river network is used that does not have segment routes and/or distance lookup tables for fast distance computation. See [buildsegroutes](#) and/or [buildlookup](#) for more information.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[plot.riverdensity](#), [densityanomaly](#), [plotriverdensitypoints](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk, fakefish)

Gulk_dens <- makeriverdensity(seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk,
  survey=fakefish$flight.date)

# # 10 plots will be created, recommend calling par(mfrow=c(2,5))
plot(x=Gulk_dens)
```

mapbyname	<i>Map Segments by Name</i>
-----------	-----------------------------

Description

Provides a check that river network segments were appropriately named.

Usage

```
mapbyname(rivers, scale = TRUE, cex = 0.6, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>rivers</code>	The river network object to use. Function checks segment names contained in the river network object.
<code>scale</code>	Whether or not to give x- and y-axes the same scale
<code>cex</code>	Global character expansion factor for plotting
<code>...</code>	Additional plotting arguments (see par)

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
data(Gulk)
str(Gulk)

Gulk$names <- c("Gulkana River", "Trib 1", "West Fork", "Gulkana River", "Trib 1",
               "West Fork", "Trib 2", "West Fork", "Twelvemile Creek", "Gulkana River",
               "Middle Fork", "Gulkana River", "Middle Fork", "Hungry Hollow")

str(Gulk)

mapbyname(rivers=Gulk)
```

matbysurveylist	<i>Generate List of Distance Matrix Between Observations, for All Individuals</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Returns a list of matrices, each giving the river distance, direction, or upstream travel distance between all observations of one unique fish. This function is principally intended for producing an object to plot in [plotmatbysurveylist](#).

Usage

```
matbysurveylist(
  unique,
  survey,
  seg,
  vert,
  rivers,
  indiv = NULL,
  method = "upstream",
  flowconnected = FALSE,
  net = FALSE,
  stopiferror = TRUE,
  algorithm = NULL
)
```

Arguments

unique	A vector of unique identifiers for each fish.
survey	A vector of identifiers for each survey. It is recommended to use a numeric or date format (see as.Date) to preserve survey order.
seg	A vector of river locations (segment component).
vert	A vector of river locations (vertex component).
rivers	The river network object to use.
indiv	A vector of unique individuals to use. Accepting the default (NULL) will result in a matrix being returned for all unique individuals.
method	Which general method to use. Setting method="distance" will compute distance for each pair of observation, setting method="direction" will compute direction between each pair of observation, and setting method="upstream" will compute directional (upstream) distance between each pair of observation. Defaults to "upstream".
flowconnected	Optional parameter to pass to the distance or direction calculation. Defaults to FALSE.
net	Optional parameter to pass to the distance or direction calculation. Defaults to FALSE.
stopiferror	Optional parameter to pass to the distance or direction calculation. Defaults to TRUE.
algorithm	Optional parameter to pass to the distance or direction calculation. Defaults to NULL.

Value

A list with each element corresponding to a unique fish. Each list element is the output from either [riverdistancematbysurvey](#), [riverdirectionmatbysurvey](#), or [upstreammatbysurvey](#).

Note

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegroutes](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[riverdistance](#), [riverdirection](#), [upstream](#), [riverdistancematbysurvey](#), [riverdirectionmatbysurvey](#), [upstreammatbysurvey](#), [plotmatbysurveylist](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk, smallset)
matbysurveylist <- matbysurveylist(unique=smallset$id, survey=smallset$flight, seg=smallset$seg,
  vert=smallset$vert, rivers=Gulk)
plotmatbysurveylist(matbysurveylist)
plotmatbysurveylist(matbysurveylist,type="confint")
plotmatbysurveylist(matbysurveylist,type="dotplot")

data(fakefish)
# matbysurveylist <- matbysurveylist(unique=fakefish$fish.id, survey=fakefish$flight,
#   seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk)
# plotmatbysurveylist(matbysurveylist)
```

mouthdist

Distance From Mouth

Description

Calculates distance from river locations (given as vectors of segment and vertex) and the specified mouth of the river network. The mouth must first be specified (see [setmouth](#)).

Usage

```
mouthdist(seg, vert, rivers, stopiferror = TRUE, algorithm = NULL)
```

Arguments

seg	Vector of segments
vert	Vector of vertices
rivers	The river network object to use
stopiferror	Whether or not to exit with an error if a route cannot be found. If this is set to FALSE and a route cannot be found, the function will return NA in the appropriate entry. Defaults to TRUE. See detectroute .

algorithm Which route detection algorithm to use ("Dijkstra", "sequential", or "segroutes"). If left as NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. See [detectroute](#) for more details.

Value

Distance (numeric)

Note

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegroutes](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
data(Gulk)

# Mouth must be specified
Gulk$mouth$mouth.seg <- 1
Gulk$mouth$mouth.vert <- 1

mouthdist(seg=4, vert=40, rivers=Gulk)
mouthdist(seg=c(4,5), vert=c(40,20), rivers=Gulk)
```

mouthdistbysurvey *Distance From Mouth for All Observations of Individuals*

Description

Calculates distance from the mouth of a river network to all observations of each individual (given as segment and vertex). and the specified mouth of the river network. The mouth must first be specified (see [setmouth](#)). Returns a matrix of distances, with a row for each unique individual and a column for each survey.

A plotting method is provided for the output; see [plotseq](#).

Usage

```
mouthdistbysurvey(
  unique,
  survey,
  seg,
  vert,
  rivers,
  logical = NULL,
```

```

    stopiferror = TRUE,
    algorithm = NULL
  )

```

Arguments

unique	A vector of identifiers for each fish.
survey	A vector of identifiers for each survey. It is recommended to use a numeric or date format (see as.Date) to preserve survey order.
seg	A vector of river locations (segment)
vert	A vector of river coordinates (vertex)
rivers	The river network object to use
logical	A boolean vector that can be used for subsetting - if used, <code>mouthdistbysurvey()</code> will only return distances in which a specified condition is met.
stopiferror	Whether or not to exit with an error if a route cannot be found. If this is set to FALSE and a route cannot be found, the function will return NA in the appropriate entry. Defaults to TRUE. See detectroute .
algorithm	Which route detection algorithm to use ("Dijkstra", "sequential", or "segroutes"). If left as NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. See detectroute for more details.

Value

A vector of river network distances (numeric), with each row corresponding to a unique fish and each column corresponding to a unique survey. Values of NA indicate the individual not being located during the survey in question.

Note

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegroutes](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[plotseq](#)

Examples

```

data(Gulk, fakefish)

seqbysurvey <- mouthdistbysurvey(unique=fakefish$fish.id, survey=fakefish$flight.date,
  seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk)
seqbysurvey
plotseq(seqbysurvey)

```

pdist	<i>Pythagorean Distance</i>
-------	-----------------------------

Description

Pythagorean distance between two points. Called internally.

Usage

```
pdist(p1, p2)
```

Arguments

p1	X-Y coordinates of point 1
p2	X-Y coordinates of point 2

Value

Distance (numeric)

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
point1 <- c(1,3)
point2 <- c(4,7)

pdist(point1,point2)
```

pdisttot	<i>Total Pythagorean Distance</i>
----------	-----------------------------------

Description

Total Pythagorean distance of a sequence of points. Called internally.

Usage

```
pdisttot(xy)
```

Arguments

xy	A matrix of X-Y coordinates of the sequence of points.
----	--

Value

Distance (numeric)

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
points <- matrix(c(1:10), nrow=5, ncol=2, byrow=FALSE)
pdisttot(xy=points)
```

plot.homerange	<i>Plot Home Range</i>
----------------	------------------------

Description

Plotting method for home range, the minimum observed home range for multiple observations of each individual fish.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'homerange'
plot(
  x,
  cumulative = FALSE,
  lwd = 3,
  maxlwd = 10,
  col = 4,
  pch = 21,
  label = FALSE,
  main = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	An object returned from homerange .
cumulative	Whether to plot travel as cumulative, with line thickness depending on the number of times a given region was traveled by a given individual. Defaults to FALSE.
lwd	The line width for plotting homerange, or minimum line width if cumulative is TRUE. Defaults to 3.
maxlwd	The maximum line width if cumulative is TRUE. Defaults to 10.
col	The line color to use. Defaults to "blue".

pch	The point character to use for individual points. Defaults to open circles, the color of lines.
label	Whether to add survey labels to individual points, if used in homerange . Defaults to FALSE.
main	Plot title. If the default NULL is used, plots will be titled according to unique individual.
...	Additional plotting parameters, see plot.rivernetwork .

Author(s)

Matt Tyers, bug fix by Jordy Bernard

See Also

[homerange](#), [homerangeoverlap](#), [plothomerangeoverlap](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk, fakefish)
ranges <- with(fakefish, homerange(unique=fish.id, survey=flight, seg=seg, vert=vert, rivers=Gulk))
ranges

# 19 plots will be produced, recommend calling par(mfrow=c(4,5))
plot(ranges)
plot(ranges,cumulative=TRUE,label=TRUE)

homerangeoverlap(ranges)

plothomerangeoverlap(ranges)
with(fakefish, riverpoints(seg=seg, vert=vert, rivers=Gulk))
```

plot.riverdensity

Plot Kernel Density Using River Distance

Description

Produces a kernel density plot from a kernel density object created by [makeriverdensity](#).

If the kernel density object includes densities from multiple surveys, a new plot will be created for each survey.

Densities can be displayed using either line widths, color, or both.

The relative densities that are displayed in the plot are calculated according to the form $(\text{density}/\text{maxdensity})^{\text{pwr}}$, with the value of pwr set by the pwr argument. Setting pwr to a value less than 1 allows smaller values to be more visible on the plot.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'riverdensity'
plot(
  x,
  whichplots = NULL,
  points = TRUE,
  bycol = TRUE,
  bylwd = TRUE,
  maxlwd = 10,
  pwr = 0.7,
  scalebyN = TRUE,
  ramp = c("grey", "gray", "red", "green", "blue", "heat", "stoplight", "rainbow"),
  lwd = 1,
  linecol = NULL,
  denscol = NULL,
  alpha = 1,
  dark = 1,
  showN = TRUE,
  main = NULL,
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "",
  add = FALSE,
  scalebar = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A river density object created by makeriverdensity .
<code>whichplots</code>	A vector of plots to produce, if multiple plots are produced. For example, specifying <code>whichplot=c(2,3,4)</code> will result in only the second, third, and fourth plots of the sequence being produced. Accepting the default (NULL) will result in all plots being produced.
<code>points</code>	Whether to add the points used for density calculation. Defaults to TRUE.
<code>bycol</code>	Whether to use a color ramp to show densities. Defaults to TRUE.
<code>bylwd</code>	Whether to use line thickness to show densities. Defaults to TRUE.
<code>maxlwd</code>	The maximum line width to use if <code>bylwd</code> is set to TRUE. Defaults to 10.
<code>pwr</code>	The power to use in the nonlinear transformation calculating the relative density values to be displayed (see above.) Defaults to 0.7.
<code>scalebyN</code>	Whether to display relative density values scaled by sample size. Specifying <code>scalebyN=TRUE</code> will show larger density values associated with surveys with more points, and may be more appropriate for displaying total density. Specifying <code>scalebyN=FALSE</code> will allow surveys with smaller sample sizes to be plotted with similar density values as those with larger sample sizes, and may be more appropriate for displaying relative density. Defaults to TRUE.

ramp	The color ramp used to display densities if bycol is set to TRUE. Allowed values are "grey" (or "gray"), "red", "green", "blue", "heat", "stoplight", and "rainbow". Defaults to "grey".
lwd	The line width to use for background lines if bylwd is set to TRUE, or all lines if bylwd is set to FALSE. Defaults to 1.
linecol	The line color to use for background lines if bycol is set to FALSE. If the default 'NULL' is accepted, "black" lines will be drawn.
denscol	The line color to use for showing density if bycol is set to FALSE. If the default 'NULL' is accepted, "black" lines will be drawn.
alpha	The opacity value for lines. This could potentially allow multiple density plots to be overlaid with different colors.
dark	A color-saturation adjustment, with values in [0,1]. A value of 1 uses the true colors, and a value less than 1 will render the colors as slightly darker (less saturated), which may appear better. Defaults to 1.
showN	Whether to automatically include the number of points used as part of the plot title(s).
main	Plot title(s), either given as a single text string which is repeated if multiple plots are produced, or a vector of text strings (one for each plot produced). If multiple plots are produced (resulting from multiple surveys), accepting the default (NULL) will result in each unique value of survey being used as the plot title, along with the sample size if showN is set to TRUE.
xlab	X-axis label
ylab	Y-axis label
add	Whether to produce a new plot (FALSE), or add to an existing plot (TRUE). Defaults to FALSE.
scalebar	Whether to add a scale bar to plot(s). Defaults to TRUE.
...	Additional plotting parameters.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[makeriverdensity](#), [densityanomaly](#), [plotriverdensitypoints](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk, fakefish)

Gulk_dens <- makeriverdensity(seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk,
  survey=fakefish$flight.date)

# # 10 plots will be created, recommend calling par(mfrow=c(2,5))
plot(x=Gulk_dens)
```

plot.rivernetwork *Plotting a River Network*

Description

S3 plotting method for the [rivernetwork-class](#). Produces a map of all river segments of a river network object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rivernetwork'
plot(
  x,
  segmentnum = TRUE,
  offset = TRUE,
  lwd = 1,
  cex = 0.6,
  scale = TRUE,
  color = TRUE,
  empty = FALSE,
  linecol = 1,
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	The river network object to plot
segmentnum	Whether or not to plot segment numbers (defaults to TRUE)
offset	Whether to offset segment numbers from lines (defaults to TRUE)
lwd	Line width
cex	Global character expansion factor for plotting
scale	Whether or not to give x- and y-axes the same scale
color	How to differentiate segments. If color==TRUE (default), segments will be drawn in solid lines with differing colors. If color==FALSE, segments will be drawn in the same color with differing line types.
empty	Creates an empty plot if set to TRUE. Suppresses differentiation by line type if color==FALSE, and suppresses segment number labels. Defaults to FALSE.
linecol	Line color to use if empty is TRUE or color is FALSE. Defaults to black.
xlab	Label for X-axis (defaults to "")
ylab	Label for Y-axis (defaults to "")
...	Additional plotting arguments (see par)

Note

This function is intended to provide basic visual checks for the user, not for any real mapping.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
data(Gulk)
plot(x=Gulk)
```

`plothomerangeoverlap` *Plot Home Range Overlap*

Description

Produces a plot of the overlap of the minimum observed home range for multiple observations of each individual fish, with line thickness illustrating the respective number of individuals' home-ranges represented.

Usage

```
plothomerangeoverlap(x, lwd = 3, maxlwd = 10, col = 4, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object returned from homerange .
<code>lwd</code>	Minimum line width to use, defaults to 3.
<code>maxlwd</code>	Maximum line width to use, defaults to 10.
<code>col</code>	Line color to use, defaults to "blue".
<code>...</code>	Additional plotting parameters, see plot.rivernetwork .

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[homerange](#), [plot.homerange](#), [homerangeoverlap](#)

Examples

```

data(Gulk, fakefish)
ranges <- with(fakefish, homerange(unique=fish.id, survey=flight, seg=seg, vert=vert, rivers=Gulk))
ranges

# 19 plots will be produced, recommend calling par(mfrow=c(4,5))
plot(ranges)
plot(ranges,cumulative=TRUE,label=TRUE)

homerangeoverlap(ranges)

plothomerangeoverlap(ranges)
with(fakefish, riverpoints(seg=seg, vert=vert, rivers=Gulk))

```

plotmatbysurveylist *Plot Upstream Distance Between Observations of All Individuals*

Description

Produces a matrix of plots (boxplots are default), with plot [i, j] giving the distribution of upstream distances from observation i to observation j, for all individuals.

Usage

```
plotmatbysurveylist(matbysurveylist, type = "boxplot", showN = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

matbysurveylist	A list of distance matrices returned from matbysurveylist .
type	If type is set to "boxplot", boxplots will be produced for each cell. If type is set to "confint", lines denoting an approximate 95 percent confidence interval for the mean will be produced instead. If type is set to "dotplot", a jittered dotplot will be produced for each cell, which will be the most appropriate if sample sizes are small. Defaults to "boxplot".
showN	Whether to display the sample size for each cell. Defaults to TRUE.
...	Additional plotting arguments.

Note

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegroutes](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[upstream](#), [upstreammatbysurvey](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk, smallset)
matbysurveylist <- matbysurveylist(unique=smallset$id, survey=smallset$flight, seg=smallset$seg,
  vert=smallset$vert, rivers=Gulk)
plotmatbysurveylist(matbysurveylist)
plotmatbysurveylist(matbysurveylist, type="confint")
plotmatbysurveylist(matbysurveylist, type="dotplot")
```

```
data(fakefish)
# matbysurveylist <- matbysurveylist(unique=fakefish$fish.id, survey=fakefish$flight,
#   seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk)
# plotmatbysurveylist(matbysurveylist)
```

plotriverdensitypoints

Plot Points Used for Kernel Density

Description

Plots the points used to calculate a kernel density object in [makeriverdensity](#).

This function is intended as a visual check that a sufficient resolution was used.

Usage

```
plotriverdensitypoints(riverdensity)
```

Arguments

`riverdensity` A river density object created by [makeriverdensity](#).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[makeriverdensity](#), [plot.riverdensity](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk, fakefish)

Gulk_dens <- makeriverdensity(seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk)

plotriverdensitypoints(riverdensity=Gulk_dens)
```

plotseq *Plot Sequence of Observations*

Description

Plots the sequence of observations or movements of each individual (given as segment and vertex). This function is primarily intended for use with [mouthdistbysurvey](#), but will also work with [riverdistanceseq](#) and [upstreamseq](#).

Usage

```
plotseq(
  seqbysurvey,
  type = "boxplot",
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "",
  main = "",
  cex.axisX = 0.8,
  lowerbound = NULL,
  upperbound = NULL,
  boundtype = "negative",
  surveysareDates = F,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

seqbysurvey	A matrix returned from mouthdistbysurvey , riverdistanceseq , or upstreamseq .
type	The type of plot to generate. Options are "boxplot", "dotplot", "boxline", or "dotline". Defaults to "boxplot".
xlab	X-axis label
ylab	Y-axis label
main	Plot title
cex.axisX	Character expansion factor for X-axis labels
lowerbound	An optional vector of lower survey bounds
upperbound	An optional vector of upper survey bounds
boundtype	Method of plotting survey bounds. Options are "positive", "negative" (default), and "lines".
surveysareDates	If surveys are in Date format (see as.Date), a value of TRUE allows the x-coordinates points to be spaced apart according to date, not equidistantly. Defaults to FALSE. Any formatting of the survey variable must be done within the original call to mouthdistbysurvey , riverdistanceseq , or upstreamseq . Dates must already be formatted as dates, or in the form "YYYY-MM-DD" or "YYYY/MM/DD".
...	Additional plotting parameters

Note

Plots are intended as descriptive only. Any ANOVA-like inference that is suggested from these plots is strongly discouraged. The user is instead advised to use a mixed-effects model or some other inferential tool that accounts for repeated-measures and/or temporal autocorrelation.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
data(Gulk, fakefish)

x <- mouthdistbysurvey(unique=fakefish$fish.id, survey=fakefish$flight.date,
  seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk)

plotseq(seqbysurvey=x)
plotseq(seqbysurvey=x, type="boxline")
plotseq(seqbysurvey=x, type="dotplot")
plotseq(seqbysurvey=x, type="dotline")

plotseq(seqbysurvey=x, type="dotline", surveysareDates=TRUE)

from_upstreamseq <- upstreamseq(unique=fakefish$fish.id,
  survey=fakefish$flight, seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert,
  rivers=Gulk)
plotseq(seqbysurvey=from_upstreamseq)
```

pointshp2segvert

Convert a Point Shapefile to River Locations

Description

This function reads a point shapefile and determines the closest vertex in the river network to each point of XY data, returning a data frame with river locations, defined as segment numbers and vertex numbers, along with the data table read from the input shapefile.

Usage

```
pointshp2segvert(path = ".", layer, rivers)
```

Arguments

path	File path, default is the current working directory.
layer	Name of the shapefile, without the .shp extension.
rivers	The river network object to use.

Value

A data frame of river locations, with segment numbers in `$seg`, vertex numbers in `$vert`, snapping distances in `$snapdist`, snapped x- and y-coordinates in `$snap_x` and `$snap_y`, and the remaining columns corresponding to the data table in the input point shapefile.

Note

If the input shapefile is detected to be in a different projection than the river network, the input shapefile will be re-projected before conversion to river locations.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[xy2segvert](#)

Examples

```
filepath <- system.file("extdata", package="riverdist")

fakefish_UTM5 <- pointshp2segvert(path=filepath, layer="fakefish_UTM5", rivers=Gulk)
head(fakefish_UTM5)

plot(x=Gulk)
points(fakefish_UTM5$x, fakefish_UTM5$y)
riverpoints(seg=fakefish_UTM5$seg, vert=fakefish_UTM5$vert, rivers=Gulk, pch=16, col=2)
```

removeduplicates	<i>Remove Duplicates</i>
------------------	--------------------------

Description

Removes duplicated line segments, which can sometimes exist within a shapefile.

Usage

```
removeduplicates(rivers)
```

Arguments

`rivers` The river network object to use

Value

A new river network object with duplicated segments removed, see [rivernetwork](#)

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

line2network

Examples

```
data(abstreams0)
zoomtoseg(seg=c(170,171,157),rivers=abstreams0)

abstreams1 <- removeduplicates(rivers=abstreams0)
zoomtoseg(seg=c(166,167,154),rivers=abstreams1)
```

removemicrosegs

Remove Segments that are Smaller than the Connectivity Tolerance

Description

Automatically detects and removes segments with total displacement (straight-line distance between endpoints) less than the connectivity tolerance. These segments do not serve any real purpose, are bypassed in routes, and cannot be dissolved.

Usage

```
removemicrosegs(rivers)
```

Arguments

rivers The river network object to use.

Value

A new river network object with the specified segments connected (see [rivernetwork](#))

Note

This function is called within [cleanup](#), which is recommended in most cases.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

line2network

Examples

```
data(abstreams0)
abstreams1 <- removemicrosegs(abstreams0)
```

removeunconnected *Remove Unconnected Segments*

Description

Detects and removes segments that are not connected to the river mouth.

Usage

```
removeunconnected(rivers)
```

Arguments

`rivers` The river network object to use.

Note

This function is called within [cleanup](#), which is recommended in most cases.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
data(Koyukuk2)
Koy_subset <- trimriver(trimto=c(30,28,29,3,19,27,4),rivers=Koyukuk2)
Koy_subset <- setmouth(seg=1,vert=427,rivers=Koy_subset)
plot(Koy_subset)

Koy_subset_trim <- removeunconnected(Koy_subset)
plot(Koy_subset_trim)
```

riverdensity *The "riverdensity" Class*

Description

A class that holds density information computed from point data along a river network.

Details

Created by [makeriverdensity](#) from point data and a river network. Contains all information for plotting in [plot.riverdensity](#).

Elements

densities: Object of class "list". Each list element corresponds to a unique value of survey. Each element is itself of class "list", with each element corresponding to a segment from the associated river network. Each element is a vector of class "numeric", with values equal to the scaled densities calculated at the river network vertices stored in \$densverts of the associated river network segment.

endptverts: List of vectors of class "numeric". Each list element is a vector of the vertices of the endpoints of the subsegments considered for density calculation. Each list element corresponds to a river segment from the associated river network.

densverts: List of vectors of class "numeric". Each element is a vector of the vertices of the points of the subsegments considered for density calculation, that were used for density calculation. Each list element corresponds to a river segment from the associated river network.

pointsegs: Vector of class "numeric". Defined as the segment numbers of the point data used for density calculation.

pointverts: Vector of class "numeric". Defined as the vertex numbers of the point data used for density calculation.

survey: Vector of class "numeric" or class "character". Defined as the survey identifiers associated with the point data used for density calculation.

riders: Object of class "rivernetwork" ; see [rivernetwork-class](#).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

riverdirection	<i>River Direction</i>
----------------	------------------------

Description

Calculates direction of travel between two points. Only works if river mouth (lowest point) has been specified (see [setmouth](#)).

Usage

```
riverdirection(
  startseg,
  endseg,
  startvert,
  endvert,
  rivers,
  flowconnected = FALSE,
  stopiferror = TRUE,
  algorithm = NULL
)
```

Arguments

startseg	Segment number of the start of the route
endseg	Segment number of the end of the route
startvert	Vertex number of the start of the route
endvert	Vertex number of the end of the route
rivers	The river network object to use
flowconnected	If TRUE, only returns direction if the two input segments are flow-connected. Defaults to FALSE.
stopiferror	Whether or not to exit with an error if a route cannot be found. If this is set to FALSE and a route cannot be found, the function will return NA in the appropriate entry. Defaults to TRUE. See detectroute .
algorithm	Which route detection algorithm to use ("Dijkstra", "sequential", or "segroutes"). If left as NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. See detectroute for more details.

Value

Direction: "up", "down", or "0" (character). Returns NA if flowconnected==TRUE and the two segments are not flow-connected.

Note

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegroutes](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also[setmouth](#)**Examples**

```

data(Gulk)

# Mouth must be specified
Gulk$mouth$mouth.seg <- 1
Gulk$mouth$mouth.vert <- 1

plot(x=Gulk)
riverdirection(startseg=6, endseg=3, startvert=40, endvert=40, rivers=Gulk)

```

riverdirectionmat *River Direction Matrix*

Description

Returns a matrix of calculated travel direction between every point and every other point of given river locations (segment and vertex), or of a subset. The mouth (lowest point) segment and vertex must be specified (see [setmouth](#)).

Usage

```

riverdirectionmat(
  seg,
  vert,
  rivers,
  logical = NULL,
  ID = NULL,
  flowconnected = FALSE,
  stopiferror = TRUE,
  algorithm = NULL
)

```

Arguments

seg	A vector of river locations (segment component).
vert	A vector of river locations (vertex component).
rivers	The river network object to use
logical	A boolean vector that can be used for subsetting - if used, <code>riverdirectionmat()</code> will only return pairwise distances in which a specified condition is met.

ID	a vector of observation IDs for aid in interpreting the output table
flowconnected	If TRUE, only returns direction if the input segments are flow-connected. Defaults to FALSE.
stopiferror	Whether or not to exit with an error if a route cannot be found. If this is set to FALSE and a route cannot be found, the function will return NA in the appropriate entry. Defaults to TRUE. See detectroute .
algorithm	Which route detection algorithm to use ("Dijkstra", "sequential", or "segroutes"). If left as NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. See detectroute for more details.

Value

A matrix of directions (character) with rows and columns labeled by corresponding values of ID. See [riverdirection](#) for additional information.

Note

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegroutes](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[riverdirection](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk, fakefish)

# Mouth must be specified
Gulk$mouth$mouth.seg <- 1
Gulk$mouth$mouth.vert <- 1

logi1 <- (fakefish$flight.date==as.Date("2015-11-25"))

riverdirectionmat(seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk, logical=logi1)
```

riverdirectionmatbysurvey

River Direction Matrix of All Observations of an Individual

Description

Returns a matrix of travel direction between all observations of one unique fish.

Usage

```
riverdirectionmatbysurvey(
  indiv,
  unique,
  survey,
  seg,
  vert,
  rivers,
  full = TRUE,
  flowconnected = FALSE,
  stopiferror = TRUE,
  algorithm = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>indiv</code>	The unique identifier of the fish in question.
<code>unique</code>	A vector of identifiers for each fish.
<code>survey</code>	A vector of identifiers for each survey. It is recommended to use a numeric or date format (see as.Date) to preserve survey order.
<code>seg</code>	A vector of river locations (segment component).
<code>vert</code>	A vector of river locations (vertex component).
<code>rivers</code>	The river network object to use.
<code>full</code>	Whether to return the full matrix, with NA values for missing data (TRUE), or a the subset of rows and columns corresponding to successful observations. Defaults to TRUE.
<code>flowconnected</code>	If TRUE, only returns direction if the input segments are flow-connected. Defaults to FALSE.
<code>stopiferror</code>	Whether or not to exit with an error if a route cannot be found. If this is set to FALSE and a route cannot be found, the function will return NA in the appropriate entry. Defaults to TRUE. See detectroute .
<code>algorithm</code>	Which route detection algorithm to use ("Dijkstra", "sequential", or "segroutes"). If left as NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. See detectroute for more details.

Value

A matrix of directions (character), with rows and columns defined by survey. In the resulting matrix, the element with the row identified as A and column identified as B is defined as the direction traveled from survey A to survey B. Therefore, it is likely that only the upper triangle of the matrix will be of interest.

Note

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegroutes](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also[riverdirection](#)**Examples**

```
data(Gulk, fakefish)
riverdirectionmatbysurvey(indiv=1, unique=fakefish$fish.id, survey=fakefish$flight,
  seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk)

riverdirectionmatbysurvey(indiv=1, unique=fakefish$fish.id, survey=fakefish$flight,
  seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk, full=FALSE)
```

riverdirectionseq	<i>River Travel Direction Between Sequential Observations</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Returns a matrix of directions traveled by unique fish between sequential surveys. The mouth (lowest point) segment and vertex must be specified (see [setmouth](#)).

Usage

```
riverdirectionseq(
  unique,
  survey,
  seg,
  vert,
  rivers,
  logical = NULL,
  flowconnected = FALSE,
  stopiferror = TRUE,
  algorithm = NULL
)
```

Arguments

unique	A vector of identifiers for each fish.
survey	A vector of identifiers for each survey. It is recommended to use a numeric or date format (see as.Date) to preserve survey order.
seg	A vector of river locations (segment component).
vert	A vector of river locations (vertex component).
rivers	The river network object to use.

logical	A boolean vector that can be used for subsetting - if used, <code>riverdirectionseq()</code> will only return pairwise distances in which a specified condition is met.
flowconnected	If TRUE, only returns direction if the input segments are flow-connected. Defaults to FALSE.
stopiferror	Whether or not to exit with an error if a route cannot be found. If this is set to FALSE and a route cannot be found, the function will return NA in the appropriate entry. Defaults to TRUE. See detectroute .
algorithm	Which route detection algorithm to use ("Dijkstra", "sequential", or "segroutes"). If left as NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. See detectroute for more details.

Value

A data frame of directions (character), with rows defined by unique fish and columns defined by observation increment (1 to 2, 2 to 3, etc.) See [riverdirection](#) for additional information.

Note

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegoutes](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[riverdirection](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk, fakefish)

# Mouth must be specified
Gulk$mouth$mouth.seg <- 1
Gulk$mouth$mouth.vert <- 1

riverdirectionseq(unique=fakefish$fish.id, survey=fakefish$flight, seg=fakefish$seg,
  vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk)

riverdirectionseq(unique=fakefish$fish.id, survey=fakefish$flight.date, seg=fakefish$seg,
  vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk)
```

riverdirectiontofrom *River Direction Matrix between Two Datasets*

Description

Returns a matrix of directions between each river location in two datasets, with one expressed as rows and the other expressed as columns.

Usage

```
riverdirectiontofrom(
  seg1,
  vert1,
  seg2,
  vert2,
  rivers,
  logical1 = NULL,
  logical2 = NULL,
  ID1 = NULL,
  ID2 = NULL,
  flowconnected = FALSE,
  stopiferror = TRUE,
  algorithm = NULL
)
```

Arguments

seg1	First vector of river locations (segment component). These are expressed as rows in the output matrix.
vert1	First vector of river locations (vertex component). These are expressed as rows in the output matrix.
seg2	Second vector of river locations (segment component). These are expressed as columns in the output matrix.
vert2	Second vector of river locations (vertex component). These are expressed as columns in the output matrix.
rivers	The river network object to use.
logical1	A boolean vector that can be used for subsetting. If used, <code>riverdirectiontofrom</code> will only return directions in which a specified condition is met for the first dataset.
logical2	A boolean vector that can be used for subsetting. If used, <code>riverdirectiontofrom</code> will only return directions in which a specified condition is met for the second dataset.
ID1	a vector of observation IDs for the first dataset that will be used as row names in the output matrix.

ID2	a vector of observation IDs for the second dataset that will be used as column names in the output matrix.
flowconnected	If TRUE, only returns distance if the input segments are flow-connected. Defaults to FALSE.
stopiferror	Whether or not to exit with an error if a route cannot be found. If this is set to FALSE and a route cannot be found, the function will return NA in the appropriate entry. Defaults to TRUE. See detectroute .
algorithm	Which route detection algorithm to use ("Dijkstra", "sequential", or "segroutes"). If left as NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. See detectroute for more details.

Value

A matrix of directions (character) with rows and columns labeled by corresponding values of ID. See [riverdirection](#) for additional information.

Note

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegroutes](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[riverdirection](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk)

streamlocs(seg <- c(1,8,11)
streamlocs.vert <- c(50,70,90)
streamlocs.ID <- c("A","B","C")

fish(seg <- c(1,4,9,12,14)
fish.vert <- c(10,11,12,13,14)
fish.ID <- c("fish1","fish2","fish3","fish4","fish5")

Gulk <- setmouth(seg=1, vert=1, rivers=Gulk)

riverdirectiontofrom(seg1=streamlocs(seg, vert1=streamlocs.vert,
seg2=fish(seg, vert2=fish.vert, rivers=Gulk,
ID1=streamlocs.ID, ID2=fish.ID)

logi1 <- streamlocs.ID=="B" | streamlocs.ID=="C"
logi2 <- fish.ID!="fish3"
```

```
riverdirectiontofrom(seg1=streamlocs(seg1), vert1=streamlocs.vert(seg1),
  seg2=fish(seg2), vert2=fish.vert(seg2), rivers=Gulk, logical1=logi1,
  logical2=logi2, ID1=streamlocs.ID(seg1), ID2=fish.ID(seg2))
```

 riverdistance

River Distance

Description

Calculates the total river network distance between two points on the river network, given in river locations (segment and vertex).

Usage

```
riverdistance(
  startseg = NULL,
  endseg = NULL,
  startvert,
  endvert,
  rivers,
  path = NULL,
  map = FALSE,
  add = FALSE,
  stopiferror = TRUE,
  algorithm = NULL
)
```

Arguments

startseg	Segment number of the start of the route
endseg	Segment number of the end of the route
startvert	Vertex number of the start of the route
endvert	Vertex number of the end of the route
rivers	The river network object to use
path	(optional) The vector-format route of segment numbers can also be supplied instead of the starting and ending segments.
map	Whether or not to draw a sanity-check map, showing the calculated route in entirety. Defaults to FALSE.
add	If map==TRUE, whether to add the route drawing to an existing plot (add=TRUE) or produce a new plot (add=FALSE).
stopiferror	Whether or not to exit with an error if a route cannot be found. If this is set to FALSE and a route cannot be found, riverdistance() will return NA. Defaults to TRUE. See detectroute .
algorithm	Which route detection algorithm to use ("Dijkstra", "sequential", or "segroutes"). If left as NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. See detectroute for more details.

Value

Total route distance, in the units of the coordinate system used (this will likely be meters).

Note

If a distance lookup table (`$distlookup`) is present in the river network object, accepting NULL will bypass route detection and return distance automatically, the fastest algorithm of all. This is done automatically in [buildsegroutes](#), but can be called directly using [buildlookup](#).

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegroutes](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
data(Gulk)
riverdistance(startseg=6, endseg=14, startvert=100, endvert=200, rivers=Gulk)
riverdistance(startvert=100, endvert=200, path=c(6,3,4,10,11,14), rivers=Gulk)
riverdistance(startseg=6, endseg=14, startvert=100, endvert=200, rivers=Gulk, map=TRUE)

# speed comparison:

data(abstreams)

tstart <- Sys.time()
riverdistance(startseg=120, startvert=10, endseg=131, endvert=10, rivers=abstreams,
              algorithm="sequential")
Sys.time()- tstart

tstart <- Sys.time()
riverdistance(startseg=120, startvert=10, endseg=131, endvert=10, rivers=abstreams,
              algorithm="Dijkstra")
Sys.time()- tstart

tstart <- Sys.time()
riverdistance(startseg=120, startvert=10, endseg=131, endvert=10, rivers=abstreams)

# Note: it is not necessary to specify the algorithm here: the distance function
# will automatically select the fastest algorithm unless otherwise specified.
Sys.time()- tstart
```


Description

Used to calculate a list of possible river distances, in the event of braiding. Calls [routelist](#) to detect a list of routes from one river location to another, and uses [riverdistance](#) to calculate the distances along those routes. Different routes are detected by randomly reordering the segment numbers of the input river network object, thus changing the internal hierarchy of segment selection.

Usage

```
riverdistancelist(startseg, endseg, startvert, endvert, rivers, reps = 100)
```

Arguments

startseg	Segment number of the start of the route
endseg	Segment number of the end of the route
startvert	Vertex number of the start of the route
endvert	Vertex number of the end of the route
rivers	The river network object to use
reps	Deprecated. Was the number of randomized reorderings to try.

Value

A list with two objects, \$routes being a list of detected routes in ascending order by distance, and \$distances being the respective distances along the routes detected.

Note

Since this function uses randomization, there is no guarantee that the list of routes will be comprehensive. Larger numbers of reps can be tried, but computation can be slow, particularly in the presence of a complex river network. It may be advantageous to use [trimriver](#) to create a smaller, more specific river network object to work with.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
data(KilleyW)
plot(x=KilleyW)

Killey.dists <- riverdistancelist(startseg=1, endseg=16, startvert=100, endvert=25,
  rivers=KilleyW)
Killey.dists # 18 routes are detected.

# mapping the shortest route detected...
riverdistance(startvert=100, endvert=25, path=Killey.dists$routes[[1]], rivers=KilleyW, map=TRUE)

# mapping the shortest longest detected...
riverdistance(startvert=100, endvert=25, path=Killey.dists$routes[[18]], rivers=KilleyW, map=TRUE)
```

riverdistancemat *River Distance Matrix*

Description

Returns a matrix of distances between every point and every other point of given river locations (segment and vertex), or of a subset.

Usage

```
riverdistancemat(
  seg,
  vert,
  rivers,
  logical = NULL,
  ID = NULL,
  stopiferror = TRUE,
  algorithm = NULL
)
```

Arguments

seg	A vector of river locations (segment component).
vert	A vector of river locations (vertex component).
rivers	The river network object to use.
logical	A boolean vector that can be used for subsetting. If used, <code>riverdistancemat</code> will only return pairwise distances in which a specified condition is met.
ID	a vector of observation IDs for aid in interpreting the output table
stopiferror	Whether or not to exit with an error if a route cannot be found. If this is set to FALSE and a route cannot be found, the function will return NA in the appropriate entry. Defaults to TRUE. See detectroute
algorithm	Which route detection algorithm to use ("Dijkstra", "sequential", or "segroutes"). If left as NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. See detectroute for more details.

Value

A matrix of distances (numeric) with rows and columns labeled by corresponding values of ID.

Note

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegroues](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also[riverdistance](#)**Examples**

```
data(Gulk, fakefish)

logi1 <- (fakefish$flight.date==as.Date("2015-11-25"))

riverdistancemat(seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk, logical=logi1)
```

`riverdistancematbysurvey`*River Distance Matrix of All Observations of an Individual*

Description

Returns a matrix of network distances between all observations of one unique fish.

Usage

```
riverdistancematbysurvey(  
  indiv,  
  unique,  
  survey,  
  seg,  
  vert,  
  rivers,  
  full = TRUE,  
  stopiferror = TRUE,  
  algorithm = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

<code>indiv</code>	The unique identifier of the fish in question.
<code>unique</code>	A vector of identifiers for each fish.
<code>survey</code>	A vector of identifiers for each survey. It is recommended to use a numeric or date format (see as.Date) to preserve survey order.
<code>seg</code>	A vector of river locations (segment component).
<code>vert</code>	A vector of river locations (vertex component).
<code>rivers</code>	The river network object to use.
<code>full</code>	Whether to return the full matrix, with NA values for missing data (TRUE), or a the subset of rows and columns corresponding to successful observations. Defaults to TRUE.

stopiferror	Whether or not to exit with an error if a route cannot be found. If this is set to FALSE and a route cannot be found, the function will return NA in the appropriate entry. Defaults to TRUE. See detectroute .
algorithm	Which route detection algorithm to use ("Dijkstra", "sequential", or "segroutes"). If left as NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. See detectroute for more details.

Value

A matrix of distances (numeric), with rows and columns defined by survey.

Note

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegroutes](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[riverdistance](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk, fakefish)
riverdistancematbysurvey(indiv=1, unique=fakefish$fish.id, survey=fakefish$flight,
  seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk)

riverdistancematbysurvey(indiv=1, unique=fakefish$fish.id, survey=fakefish$flight,
  seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk, full=FALSE)
```

riverdistanceseq

River Distance Between Sequential Observations

Description

Returns a matrix of distances traveled by unique fish, between sequential surveys. A plotting method is also provided for the output; see [plotseq](#)

Usage

```
riverdistanceseq(
  unique,
  survey,
  seg,
  vert,
```

```

    rivers,
    logical = NULL,
    stopiferror = TRUE,
    algorithm = NULL
  )

```

Arguments

unique	A vector of identifiers for each fish.
survey	A vector of identifiers for each survey. It is recommended to use a numeric or date format (see as.Date) to preserve survey order.
seg	A vector of river locations (segment component).
vert	A vector of river locations (vertex component).
rivers	The river network object to use.
logical	A boolean vector that can be used for subsetting. If used, <code>riverdistanceseq()</code> will only return pairwise distances in which a specified condition is met.
stopiferror	Whether or not to exit with an error if a route cannot be found. If this is set to FALSE and a route cannot be found, the function will return NA in the appropriate entry. Defaults to TRUE. See detectroute .
algorithm	Which route detection algorithm to use ("Dijkstra", "sequential", or "segroutes"). If left as NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. See detectroute for more details.

Value

A data frame of distances (numeric), with rows defined by unique fish and columns defined by observation increment (1 to 2, 2 to 3, etc.)

Note

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegroutes](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[riverdistance](#), [plotseq](#)

Examples

```

data(Gulk, fakefish)
riverdistanceseq(unique=fakefish$fish.id, survey=fakefish$flight,
  seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk)

seqbysurvey <- riverdistanceseq(unique=fakefish$fish.id, survey=fakefish$flight.date,

```

```

    seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk)
seqbysurvey
plotseq(seqbysurvey)

```

riverdistancetofrom *River Distance Matrix between Two Datasets*

Description

Returns a matrix of distances between each river location in two datasets, with one expressed as rows and the other expressed as columns.

Usage

```

riverdistancetofrom(
  seg1,
  vert1,
  seg2,
  vert2,
  rivers,
  logical1 = NULL,
  logical2 = NULL,
  ID1 = NULL,
  ID2 = NULL,
  stopiferror = TRUE,
  algorithm = NULL
)

```

Arguments

seg1	First vector of river locations (segment component). These are expressed as rows in the output matrix.
vert1	First vector of river locations (vertex component). These are expressed as rows in the output matrix.
seg2	Second vector of river locations (segment component). These are expressed as columns in the output matrix.
vert2	Second vector of river locations (vertex component). These are expressed as columns in the output matrix.
rivers	The river network object to use.
logical1	A boolean vector that can be used for subsetting. If used, <code>riverdistancetofrom</code> will only return distances in which a specified condition is met for the first dataset.
logical2	A boolean vector that can be used for subsetting. If used, <code>riverdistancetofrom</code> will only return distances in which a specified condition is met for the second dataset.

ID1	a vector of observation IDs for the first dataset that will be used as row names in the output matrix.
ID2	a vector of observation IDs for the second dataset that will be used as column names in the output matrix.
stopiferror	Whether or not to exit with an error if a route cannot be found. If this is set to FALSE and a route cannot be found, the function will return NA in the appropriate entry. Defaults to TRUE. See detectroute .
algorithm	Which route detection algorithm to use ("Dijkstra", "sequential", or "segroutes"). If left as NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. See detectroute for more details.

Value

A matrix of distances (numeric) with rows and columns labeled by corresponding values of ID.

Note

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegroutes](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[riverdistance](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk)

streamlocs(seg <- c(1,8,11)
streamlocs.vert <- c(50,70,90)
streamlocs.ID <- c("A","B","C")

fish(seg <- c(1,4,9,12,14)
fish.vert <- c(10,11,12,13,14)
fish.ID <- c("fish1","fish2","fish3","fish4","fish5")

riverdistancetofrom(seg1=streamlocs(seg, vert1=streamlocs.vert,
seg2=fish(seg, vert2=fish.vert, rivers=Gulk, ID1=streamlocs.ID, ID2=fish.ID)

logi1 <- streamlocs.ID=="B" | streamlocs.ID=="C"
logi2 <- fish.ID!="fish3"

riverdistancetofrom(seg1=streamlocs(seg, vert1=streamlocs.vert,
seg2=fish(seg, vert2=fish.vert, rivers=Gulk, logical1=logi1, logical2=logi2,
ID1=streamlocs.ID, ID2=fish.ID)
```

rivernetwork

*The "rivernetwork" Class***Description**

A class that holds spatial coordinates for river networks, as well as network topology and attributes.

Details

Created by [line2network](#) from an input line shapefile. Contains all information for network distance calculation, plotting, etc. in the 'riverdist' package.

Plotting methods are described in [plot.rivernetwork](#).

Elements

sf: Object of class "sf" from package 'sf'; see [sf](#). This is the original object as read by [read_sf](#), and is preserved to maintain plotting capability.

sf_current: Object of class "sf" from package 'sf'; see [sf](#). This is an updated [sf](#) object generated from the coordinates in the 'lines' element, incorporating any changes to geometry. Any corresponding data will be dropped.

lines: Object of class "list". Each list element is a matrix of XY coordinates of the vertices of a single river segment.

connections: Object of class "matrix", with "numeric" elements. Defined as a square matrix, with elements describing the type of connection detected between line segments.

- A value of 1 in element [i, j] indicates that the beginning of segment i is connected to the beginning of segment j.
- A value of 2 in element [i, j] indicates that the beginning of segment i is connected to the end of segment j.
- A value of 3 in element [i, j] indicates that the end of segment i is connected to the beginning of segment j.
- A value of 4 in element [i, j] indicates that the end of segment i is connected to the end of segment j.
- A value of 5 in element [i, j] indicates that segments i and j are connected at both beginning and end.
- A value of 6 in element [i, j] indicates that the beginning of segment i is connected to the end of segment j, and the end of segment i is connected to the beginning of segment j.
- A value of NA in element [i, j] indicates that segments i and j are not connected.

lengths: Vector of class "numeric". Defined as the calculated total lengths of each river segment.

names: Vector of class "character". Defined as the names of each river segment.

mouth: Object of class "list", with two elements. Element `mouth.seg` gives the segment number of the mouth (lowest point) of the river network, and `mouth.vert` gives the vertex number.

sequenced: "logical": has value of TRUE if line vertices have been stored in upstream sequence using [sequenceverts](#).

- tolerance:** "numeric": the spatial tolerance that was used in determining river segment endpoint connectivity; see [line2network](#), [splitsegments](#).
- units:** "character": the spatial units detected from the input shapefile.
- braided:** "logical": Has value of TRUE if [checkbraidedTF](#) has detected braiding, FALSE if no braiding has been detected, and NA if braiding has not yet been checked.
- cumuldist:** List of class "numeric": Each element is a vector of cumulative distances along each river segment, beginning with 0.
- segroutes:** Object of class "list", with each element defined as a vector of class "numeric", describing the route from the mouth segment to the specific segment. This element only exists if [buildsegroutes](#) has been run, and can greatly speed up route and distance calculation.
- distlookup:** List of three matrices, of class "numeric" or "logical". Element [i,j] of each matrix corresponds to the route between segment i and j. The `distlookup$mid` matrix gives the total distance of the "middle" of each route (between the starting and ending segments"), and the `distlookup$start` and `distlookup$end` matrices have value TRUE, FALSE, or NA if the segments at the beginning or end of the route are connected to the rest of the route at the top of the coordinate matrix, bottom of the coordinate matrix, or if the route is contained to just one segment, respectively.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

riverpoints

Draw Points from River Locations

Description

Adds points to an active plot. Works like [points](#) but with river locations (segments and vertices) rather than xy coordinates.

Usage

```
riverpoints(seg, vert, rivers, pch = 1, col = 1, jitter = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

seg	A vector of segments
vert	A vector of vertices
rivers	The river network object to use
pch	Point character, as a vector or single value
col	Point color, as a vector or single value
jitter	Maximum amount of random noise to add to "jitter" points if desired, so points do not overlap one another
...	Additional arguments for points

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
data(fakefish,Gulk)

plot(x=Gulk, xlim=c(862000,882000), ylim=c(6978000,6993000))
points(x=fakefish$x, y=fakefish$y, pch=16, col=2)
riverpoints(seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk, pch=15, col=4)

plot(x=Gulk, empty=TRUE)
with(fakefish, riverpoints(seg=seg, vert=vert, rivers=Gulk,
  pch=16, col=flight, jitter=1000))
```

routelist

Detect Multiple Routes

Description

Called internally within [riverdistancelist](#). Detects all possible routes from one river network segment to another, in the event of braiding.

Usage

```
routelist(startseg, endseg, rivers, reps = 100)
```

Arguments

startseg	Segment number of the start of the route
endseg	Segment number of the end of the route
rivers	The river network object to use
reps	Deprecated. Was used in a previous version using randomization.

Value

A list of vectors, each describing a route in segment numbers.

Note

The previous version of this function returned many possible routes using randomization - this algorithm now computes all possible routes.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
data(KilleyW)
plot(x=KilleyW)

routelist(startseg=1, endseg=16, rivers=KilleyW)
```

segvert2xy

Convert River Locations to XY coordinates

Description

This function is almost the reverse of [xy2segvert](#), and returns a data frame of the XY spatial coordinates corresponding to vectors of segment and vertex. It should be noted that this only returns the spatial coordinates from the river network itself, and will not necessarily correspond to the original set of point data.

Usage

```
segvert2xy(seg, vert, rivers)
```

Arguments

seg	A vector of river segments to transform
vert	A vector of river vertices to transform
rivers	The river network object to use

Value

A data frame of XY coordinates, given as \$snap_x and \$snap_y..

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[xy2segvert](#), [pointshp2segvert](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk, fakefish)
head(fakefish)

xy_from_segvert <- segvert2xy(seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert,
                             rivers=Gulk)
head(xy_from_segvert)

plot(x=Gulk, xlim=c(862000,882000), ylim=c(6978000,6993000))
```

```
points(x=fakefish$x, y=fakefish$y, pch=16, col=2)
points(x=xy_from_segvert$snap_x, y=xy_from_segvert$snap_y, pch=15, col=4)
```

sequenceverts	<i>Store Vertices in Ascending Sequence</i>
---------------	---

Description

Rearranges the vertices of a river network object so that vertices are stored sequentially moving up river for all segments (coordinates [1,] are the bottom of each segment).

Usage

```
sequenceverts(rivers)
```

Arguments

`rivers` The river network object to use

Value

A new river network object (see [rivernetwork](#))

Note

Even without calling `sequenceverts`, the vertices will be stored sequentially - either moving up river or down for a given segment. What `sequenceverts()` adds is a standardized direction.

Currently, no function in package 'riverdist' requires the vertices to be stored sequentially.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[line2network](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk)
Gulk <- setmouth(seg=1, vert=1, rivers=Gulk)
str(Gulk)

Gulk.dir <- sequenceverts(rivers=Gulk)
str(Gulk.dir)
```

setmouth	<i>Specify the Segment and Vertex of the Mouth of a River Network Object.</i>
----------	---

Description

Provides a user-friendly way of specifying the segment and vertex of the mouth (lowest point) of a river network object.

Usage

```
setmouth(seg, vert, rivers)
```

Arguments

seg	The segment number to store for the mouth
vert	The vertex number to store for the mouth
rivers	The river network object to use

Value

A new river network object (see [rivernetwork](#))

Note

The mouth segment and vertex can also be specified using direct assignment to the `$mouth$seg` and `$mouth$vert` components of the river network object.

This function is called within [cleanup](#), which is recommended in most cases.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[line2network](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk)

# say we know that segment 1 is the lowest segment in this river network, but we don't know
# which end is the mouth.
showends(seg=1, rivers=Gulk)

# this means that the mouth is row 1, so we can specify this:
Gulk <- setmouth(seg=1, vert=1, rivers=Gulk)
```

showends	<i>Identify Vertex Coordinates of Segment Endpoints</i>
----------	---

Description

Identifies the vertex coordinates (row numbers) of the endpoints of a given segment. The main purpose is determining which of the endpoints is the mouth (or lowest point) of the river system.

Usage

```
showends(seg, rivers)
```

Arguments

seg	The segment (number) to check
rivers	The river network object to use

Note

This function is called within [cleanup](#), which is recommended in most cases.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
data(Gulk)

# say we know that segment 1 is the lowest segment in this river network, but we don't know
# which end is the mouth.
showends(seg=1, rivers=Gulk)

# this means that the mouth is row 1, so we can specify this:
Gulk <- setmouth(seg=1, vert=1, rivers=Gulk)
```

smallset	<i>Dataset: Smallset</i>
----------	--------------------------

Description

A small set of observations of fakefish on the Gulkana River and its tributaries.

Usage

```
data(smallset)
```

Format

A data frame

Details

- x. X-coordinate of observation (Alaska Albers Equal Area). Note that the locations do not align with the river network object.
- y. Y-coordinate of observation
- seg. River segment
- vert. River vertex
- fish.id. Numeric identifier for each fish (individual fish were observed more than once)
- flight. Numeric identifier for each telemetry flight

See Also

[Gulk](#)

splitsegmentat	<i>Split a Segment at a Specified Vertex</i>
----------------	--

Description

Splits a segment at a specified vertex, creating two new segments.

Usage

```
splitsegmentat(seg, vert, rivers)
```

Arguments

seg	The segment to split
vert	The vertex to split it at
rivers	The river network object to use

Value

A new, updated river network object

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[line2network](#)

Examples

```

data(Gulk)
plot(x=Gulk)

Gulk2 <- splitsegmentat(seg=1, vert=400, rivers=Gulk)
plot(x=Gulk2)

```

splitsegments

*Split Segments by Endpoint Proximity***Description**

Detects cases in which segments should be split to establish appropriate topology, and splits them. Specifically, it looks for segment endpoints intersecting (or within a tolerance of) another segment. It then splits the intersected segment at the point where the endpoint of the other segment breaks it.

Usage

```

splitsegments(
  rivers,
  tolerance = NULL,
  splitthese = NULL,
  splitthemat = NULL,
  one2one = FALSE,
  append = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

rivers	The river network object to use
tolerance	The spatial snapping tolerance to use for detecting intersection. If a NULL value is used (default), it will default to the tolerance that was used in river network creation in line2network .
splitthese	An optional vector of target segments to split. If this argument is used, only these segments will be split. If the default (NULL) is accepted, all segments will be used.
splitthemat	An optional vector of segments (endpoints) to use for splitting. If this argument is used, segments will only be split at the endpoints of these segments. If the default (NULL) is accepted, all segments will be used.
one2one	Logical, indicating a one-to-one correspondence between arguments splitthese and splitthemat. Defaults to FALSE,
append	Logical, indicating how to organize the output river network. If TRUE, appends newly-created segments to the end of \$lines, rather than retaining original line ordering. This may be useful in retaining original line ID. Defaults to FALSE.

Value

A new, updated river network object

Note

This function is called within [cleanup](#), which is recommended in most cases.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[line2network](#)

Examples

```
data(Koyukuk1)
topologydots(rivers=Koyukuk1)
# Segments 7, 8, 13, and 16 need to be split so topologies will work.
# Since endpoints are not in the same place, they are not detected as
# being connected.
plot(x=Koyukuk1)

Koyukuk1split <- splitsegments(rivers=Koyukuk1)
topologydots(rivers=Koyukuk1split)
plot(x=Koyukuk1split)

# if only segment 17 were to be split in three places
plot(x=splitsegments(rivers=Koyukuk1, splitthese=c(7,7,7),
  splitthemat=c(14,5,12)))

# if only segment 16 were to be split, showing behavior of append=
plot(x=splitsegments(rivers=Koyukuk1, splitthese=c(7,7,7),
  splitthemat=c(14,5,12), append=TRUE))
```

topologydots

Check Connectivity of a River Network Object

Description

Produces a graphical check of the connectivity of a river network object. It produces a [plot](#) of the river network object, and overlays red dots at non-connected endpoints and green dots at connected endpoints.

Usage

```
topologydots(rivers, add = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

rivers	The river network object to check
add	Whether call a new plot (FALSE) or add dots to an existing plot (TRUE). Defaults to FALSE.
...	Additional plotting arguments (see par)

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[line2network](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk)
topologydots(rivers=Gulk)
```

trimriver

Trim a River Network Object to Specified Segments

Description

Removes line segments from a river network object. User can specify which segments to remove (trim) or which segments to keep (trimto).

Usage

```
trimriver(trim = NULL, trimto = NULL, rivers)
```

Arguments

trim	Vector of line segments to remove
trimto	Vector of line segments to keep
rivers	The river network object

Value

A new river network object

Note

Specifying segments in both trim and trimto arguments will result in an error.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also[line2network](#)**Examples**

```
data(Kenai1)
plot(x=Kenai1)
```

```
Kenai1.trim <- trimriver(trim=c(46,32,115,174,169,114,124,142,80), rivers=Kenai1)
plot(x=Kenai1.trim)
```

```
Kenai1.trim.2 <- trimriver(trimto=c(20,57,118,183,45,162,39,98,19), rivers=Kenai1)
plot(x=Kenai1.trim.2)
```

trimtopoints

Trim a River Network to a Set of X-Y Coordinates

Description

Removes line segments from a river network object that are not adjacent to a set of point data, given in X-Y coordinates.

Usage

```
trimtopoints(x, y, rivers, method = "snap", dist = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	Vector of x-coordinates of point data to buffer around
y	Vector of y-coordinates of point data to buffer around
rivers	The river network object to use
method	Three methods are available. If "snap" is specified (the default), only the closest segment to each point is retained. If "snaproute" is specified, segments are also retained that will maintain total connectivity in the resulting river network. If "buffer" is specified, all segments with endpoints or midpoints within <code>dist</code> units of the input locations are retained.
dist	Distance to use for buffering, if <code>method="buffer"</code> . If this is not specified, the maximum spread in the x- and y- direction will be used.

Value

A new river network object (see [rivernetwork](#))

Note

If `method=="buffer"`, only distances to segment endpoints and midpoints are checked, and still only whole segments are removed.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[line2network](#)

Examples

```
data(Koyukuk2)
x <- c(139241.0, 139416.1, 124600.1, 122226.8)
y <- c(1917577, 1913864, 1898723, 1898792)

plot(x=Koyukuk2)
points(x, y, pch=15, col=4)
legend(par("usr")[1], par("usr")[4], legend="points to buffer around", pch=15, col=4, cex=.6)

Koyukuk2.buf1 <- trimtopoints(x, y, rivers=Koyukuk2, method="snap")
plot(x=Koyukuk2.buf1)
points(x, y, pch=15, col=4)

Koyukuk2.buf2 <- trimtopoints(x, y, rivers=Koyukuk2, method="snaproute")
plot(x=Koyukuk2.buf2)
points(x, y, pch=15, col=4)

Koyukuk2.buf3 <- trimtopoints(x, y, rivers=Koyukuk2, method="buffer", dist=1000)
plot(x=Koyukuk2.buf3)
points(x, y, pch=15, col=4)
```

upstream

Upstream River Distance

Description

Calculates river network distances as +/-, defined as upriver/downriver.

Specifying `net=TRUE` will compute net upriver distance (3 river km down a tributary and then 15 river km up the mainstem will mean 12 rkm net. Otherwise the function will return 18 rkm upriver travel.)

The mouth (lowest point) segment and vertex must be specified (see [setmouth](#)).

Usage

```

upstream(
  startseg,
  endseg,
  startvert,
  endvert,
  rivers,
  flowconnected = FALSE,
  net = FALSE,
  stopiferror = TRUE,
  algorithm = NULL
)

```

Arguments

startseg	Segment number of the start of the route
endseg	Segment number of the end of the route
startvert	Vertex number of the start of the route
endvert	Vertex number of the end of the route
rivers	The river network object to use
flowconnected	If TRUE, only returns distance if the two input segments are flow-connected. Defaults to FALSE.
net	Whether to calculate net distance (net=TRUE) or total distance (net=FALSE)
stopiferror	Whether or not to exit with an error if a route cannot be found. If this is set to FALSE and a route cannot be found, the function will return NA in the appropriate entry. Defaults to TRUE. See detectroute .
algorithm	Which route detection algorithm to use ("Dijkstra", "sequential", or "segroutes"). If left as NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. See detectroute for more details.

Value

Upstream distance (numeric). Returns NA if flowconnected has value TRUE and the two segments are not flow-connected.

Note

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegroutes](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[setmouth](#)

Examples

```

data(Gulk)

# Mouth must be specified
Gulk$mouth$mouth.seg <- 1
Gulk$mouth$mouth.vert <- 1

plot(x=Gulk)
riverpoints(seg=c(6,4), vert=c(140,140), pch=16, col=2, rivers=Gulk)
upstream(startseg=6, endseg=4, startvert=140, endvert=40, rivers=Gulk, net=TRUE)
upstream(startseg=6, endseg=4, startvert=140, endvert=40, rivers=Gulk, net=FALSE)
upstream(startseg=6, endseg=4, startvert=140, endvert=40, rivers=Gulk, flowconnected=TRUE)

```

upstreammat

Upstream Distance Matrix

Description

Returns a matrix of upstream distance between every point and every other point of given river locations (segment and vertex), or of a subset. The mouth (lowest point) segment and vertex must be specified (see [setmouth](#)).

Usage

```

upstreammat(
  seg,
  vert,
  rivers,
  logical = NULL,
  ID = NULL,
  flowconnected = FALSE,
  net = FALSE,
  stopiferror = TRUE,
  algorithm = NULL
)

```

Arguments

seg	A vector of river locations (segment component).
vert	A vector of river locations (vertex component).
rivers	The river network object to use.
logical	A boolean vector that can be used for subsetting - if used, <code>riverdirectionseq()</code> will only return pairwise distances in which a specified condition is met.
ID	a vector of observation IDs for aid in interpreting the output table
flowconnected	If TRUE, only returns distance if the input segments are flow-connected. Defaults to FALSE.

net	Whether to calculate net upstream distance (net=TRUE) or total distance (net=FALSE, default). See upstream .
stopiferror	Whether or not to exit with an error if a route cannot be found. If this is set to FALSE and a route cannot be found, the function will return NA in the appropriate entry. Defaults to TRUE. See detectroute .
algorithm	Which route detection algorithm to use ("Dijkstra", "sequential", or "segroutes"). If left as NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. See detectroute for more details.

Value

A matrix of upstream distances (numeric) with rows and columns labeled by corresponding values of ID. See [upstream](#) for additional information.

Note

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegroutes](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[upstream](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk, fakefish)

# Mouth must be specified
Gulk$mouth$mouth.seg <- 1
Gulk$mouth$mouth.vert <- 1

logi1 <- (fakefish$flight.date==as.Date("2015-11-25"))

upstreammat(seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk, logical=logi1)
```

upstreammatbysurvey *Upstream Distance Matrix of All Observations of an Individual*

Description

Returns a matrix of upstream travel distance between all observations of one unique fish.

Usage

```
upstreammatbysurvey(
  indiv,
  unique,
  survey,
  seg,
  vert,
  rivers,
  full = TRUE,
  flowconnected = FALSE,
  net = FALSE,
  stopiferror = TRUE,
  algorithm = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>indiv</code>	The unique identifier of the fish in question.
<code>unique</code>	A vector of identifiers for each fish.
<code>survey</code>	A vector of identifiers for each survey. It is recommended to use a numeric or date format (see as.Date) to preserve survey order.
<code>seg</code>	A vector of river locations (segment component).
<code>vert</code>	A vector of river locations (vertex component).
<code>rivers</code>	The river network object to use.
<code>full</code>	Whether to return the full matrix, with NA values for missing data (TRUE), or a the subset of rows and columns corresponding to successful observations. Defaults to TRUE.
<code>flowconnected</code>	If TRUE, only returns direction if the input segments are flow-connected. Defaults to FALSE.
<code>net</code>	Whether to calculate net upstream distance (<code>net=TRUE</code>) or total distance (<code>net=FALSE</code> , default).
<code>stopiferror</code>	Whether or not to exit with an error if a route cannot be found. If this is set to FALSE and a route cannot be found, the function will return NA in the appropriate entry. Defaults to TRUE. See detectroute .
<code>algorithm</code>	Which route detection algorithm to use ("Dijkstra", "sequential", or "segroutes"). If left as NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. See detectroute for more details.

Value

A matrix of upstream distances (numeric), with rows and columns defined by survey. In the resulting matrix, the element with the row identified as A and column identified as B is defined as the upstream distance traveled from survey A to survey B. Therefore, it is likely that only the upper triangle of the matrix will be of interest.

Note

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegroutes](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[upstream](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk, fakefish)
upstreammatbysurvey(indiv=1, unique=fakefish$fish.id, survey=fakefish$flight,
  seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk)

upstreammatbysurvey(indiv=1, unique=fakefish$fish.id, survey=fakefish$flight,
  seg=fakefish$seg, vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk, full=FALSE)
```

upstreamseq

Upstream Distance Between Sequential Observations

Description

Returns a matrix of distance with direction by unique fish between sequential surveys. The mouth (lowest point) segment and vertex must be specified (see [setmouth](#)). A plotting method is provided for the output; see [plotseq](#).

Usage

```
upstreamseq(
  unique,
  survey,
  seg,
  vert,
  rivers,
  logical = NULL,
  flowconnected = FALSE,
  net = FALSE,
  stopiferror = TRUE,
  algorithm = NULL
)
```

Arguments

unique	A vector of identifiers for each fish.
survey	A vector of identifiers for each survey. It is recommended to use a numeric or date format (see as.Date) to preserve survey order.
seg	A vector of river locations (segment component).
vert	A vector of river locations (vertex component).
riders	The river network object to use.
logical	A boolean vector that can be used for subsetting - if used, <code>upstreamseq()</code> will only return pairwise distances in which a specified condition is met.
flowconnected	If TRUE, only returns distance if the input segments are flow-connected. Defaults to FALSE.
net	Whether to calculate net upstream distance (<code>net=TRUE</code>) or total distance (<code>net=FALSE</code> , default).
stopiferror	Whether or not to exit with an error if a route cannot be found. If this is set to FALSE and a route cannot be found, the function will return NA in the appropriate entry. Defaults to TRUE. See detectroute .
algorithm	Which route detection algorithm to use ("Dijkstra", "sequential", or "segroutes"). If left as NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. See detectroute for more details.

Value

A data frame of upstream distances (numeric), with rows defined by unique fish and columns defined by observation increment (1 to 2, 2 to 3, etc.) See [upstream](#) for additional information.

Note

Returns either net upstream distance (`net=TRUE`) or total distance (`net=FALSE`, default). See [upstream](#).

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegroutes](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[upstream](#), [plotseq](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk, fakefish)

# Mouth must be specified
Gulk$mouth$mouth.seg <- 1
```

```

Gulk$mouth$mouth.vert <- 1

upstreamseq(unique=fakefish$fish.id, survey=fakefish$flight, seg=fakefish$seg,
            vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk)

seqbysurvey <- upstreamseq(unique=fakefish$fish.id, survey=fakefish$flight.date, seg=fakefish$seg,
                          vert=fakefish$vert, rivers=Gulk)
seqbysurvey
plotseq(seqbysurvey)

```

upstreamtofrom

Upstream Distance Matrix between Two Datasets

Description

Returns a matrix of upstream distances between each river location in two datasets, with one expressed as rows and the other expressed as columns.

Usage

```

upstreamtofrom(
  seg1,
  vert1,
  seg2,
  vert2,
  rivers,
  logical1 = NULL,
  logical2 = NULL,
  ID1 = NULL,
  ID2 = NULL,
  net = FALSE,
  flowconnected = FALSE,
  stopiferror = TRUE,
  algorithm = NULL
)

```

Arguments

seg1	First vector of river locations (segment component). These are expressed as rows in the output matrix.
vert1	First vector of river locations (vertex component). These are expressed as rows in the output matrix.
seg2	Second vector of river locations (segment component). These are expressed as columns in the output matrix.
vert2	Second vector of river locations (vertex component). These are expressed as columns in the output matrix.
rivers	The river network object to use.

logical1	A boolean vector that can be used for subsetting. If used, upstreamtofrom will only return upstream distances in which a specified condition is met for the first dataset.
logical2	A boolean vector that can be used for subsetting. If used, upstreamtofrom will only return upstream distances in which a specified condition is met for the second dataset.
ID1	a vector of observation IDs for the first dataset that will be used as row names in the output matrix.
ID2	a vector of observation IDs for the second dataset that will be used as column names in the output matrix.
net	Whether to calculate net upstream distance (TRUE) or signed total distance (FALSE). See upstream .
flowconnected	If TRUE, only returns distance if the input segments are flow-connected. Defaults to FALSE.
stopiferror	Whether or not to exit with an error if a route cannot be found. If this is set to FALSE and a route cannot be found, the function will return NA in the appropriate entry. Defaults to TRUE. See detectroute .
algorithm	Which route detection algorithm to use ("Dijkstra", "sequential", or "segroutes"). If left as NULL (the default), the function will automatically make a selection. See detectroute for more details.

Value

A matrix of upstream distances (numeric) with rows and columns labeled by corresponding values of ID. See [upstream](#) for additional information.

Note

Building routes from the river mouth to each river network segment and/or distance lookup tables will greatly reduce computation time (see [buildsegroues](#)).

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[upstream](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk)

streamlocs.seg <- c(1,8,11)
streamlocs.vert <- c(50,70,90)
streamlocs.ID <- c("A","B","C")

fish.seg <- c(1,4,9,12,14)
```

```
fish.vert <- c(10,11,12,13,14)
fish.ID <- c("fish1","fish2","fish3","fish4","fish5")

Gulk <- setmouth(seg=1, vert=1, rivers=Gulk)

upstreamtofrom(seg1=streamlocs(seg=1), vert1=streamlocs(seg=1).vert,
  seg2=streamlocs(seg=2), vert2=streamlocs(seg=2).vert, rivers=Gulk,
  ID1=streamlocs(seg=1).ID, ID2=streamlocs(seg=2).ID)

logi1 <- streamlocs.ID=="B" | streamlocs.ID=="C"
logi2 <- fish.ID!="fish3"

upstreamtofrom(seg1=streamlocs(seg=1), vert1=streamlocs(seg=1).vert,
  seg2=streamlocs(seg=2), vert2=streamlocs(seg=2).vert, rivers=Gulk, logical1=logi1,
  logical2=logi2, ID1=streamlocs(seg=1).ID, ID2=streamlocs(seg=2).ID)
```

whoconnected

Check Which Segments are Connected to a Given Segment.

Description

Returns which segments are connected to a specified segment within a river network. It may be useful for error checking.

Usage

```
whoconnected(seg, rivers)
```

Arguments

seg	The segment to check
rivers	The river network object it belongs to

Value

A vector of segment numbers

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```
data(Gulk)
plot(Gulk)
whoconnected(seg=4, rivers=Gulk)
```

`xy2severt`*Convert XY Coordinates to River Locations*

Description

This function determines the closest vertex in the river network to each point of XY data and returns a list of river locations, defined as segment numbers and vertex numbers.

Usage

```
xy2severt(x, y, rivers)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vector of x-coordinates to transform
<code>y</code>	A vector of y-coordinates to transform
<code>rivers</code>	The river network object to use

Value

A data frame of river locations, with segment numbers in `$seg`, vertex numbers in `$vert`, and the snapping distance for each point in `$snapdist`. Two additional columns are `$snap_x` and `$snap_y`, which give the x- and y-coordinates snapped to the river network.

Note

Conversion to river locations is only valid if the input XY coordinates and river network are in the same projected coordinate system. Point data in geographic coordinates can be projected using [sf_project](#) in package 'sf', and an example is shown below.

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

See Also

[pointshp2severt](#), [severt2xy](#)

Examples

```
data(Gulk, fakefish)
head(fakefish)

fakefish.riv <- xy2severt(x=fakefish$x, y=fakefish$y, rivers=Gulk)
head(fakefish.riv)

plot(x=Gulk, xlim=c(862000,882000), ylim=c(6978000,6993000))
points(fakefish$x, fakefish$y, pch=16, col=2)
```

```

riverpoints(seg=fakefish.riv$seg, vert=fakefish.riv$vert, rivers=Gulk, pch=15, col=4)

## converting a matrix of points stored in long-lat to Alaska Albers Equal Area:
data(line98, Kenai1)
head(line98) # note that coordinates are stored in long-lat, NOT lat-long

line98albers <- sf::sf_project(pts=line98, to="+proj=aea +lat_1=55 +lat_2=65
  +lat_0=50 +lon_0=-154 +x_0=0 +y_0=0 +datum=NAD83 +units=m +no_defs
  +ellps=GRS80")
head(line98albers)

zoomtoseg(seg=c(162,19), rivers=Kenai1)
points(line98albers)

```

zoomtoseg

Zoom to segment

Description

Calls [plot.rivernetwork](#) and automatically zooms to a specified segment or vector of segments. Not intended for any real mapping - just investigating and error checking.

Usage

```
zoomtoseg(seg, rivers, ...)
```

Arguments

seg	A segment or vector of segments to zoom to
rivers	The river network object to use
...	Additional plotting arguments (see par)

Author(s)

Matt Tyers

Examples

```

data(Kenai3)
plot(x=Kenai3)

# checking out a particularly messy region...
zoomtoseg(c(110,63), rivers=Kenai3)

```

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