# Package 'UseScape'

February 28, 2023

**Title** Clustering of movement metrics to create a spatial representation of the type of use an animal makes on the landscape

**Version** 0.0.0.1

**Description** Extraction of properties related to intensity of use such as the number of visits, the average and variation in time spent, and the average and variation in interval between visits. UseScape then combines and synthesizes these properties into a single spatial representation of the type of use an animal makes on the landscape. Spatial representation of use takes previously extracted movement data and clusters them using mixture-modeling. This visual representation informs users on the functional role a location plays for their species of interest.

Depends adehabitatLT, mclust, moveHMM

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**Encoding** UTF-8

**Roxygen** list(markdown = TRUE)

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

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NeedsCompilation no

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clust\_use

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Back-association of population-level clustering to individual clusters

## **Description**

Generate individual-level rasters of population-level clustering. For each individual, the function generates a raster stack containing a raster of the most likely cluster, and several rasters giving the probability of observing each cluster.

#### Usage

```
clust_stack(ls1, pop, ind, table, min_fix = 3)
```

#### **Arguments**

table	The output of table_cluster
grid	The output of the loop function
pop_clust	The output of the pop_clust function
ind_clust	The output of the ind_clust function

#### Value

A list of raster stack object.

## Examples

```
data(puechcirc)
traj<-na.omit(puechcirc)
ls1<-loop_id(traj, res=300)
table<-table_cluster(traj, ls1)
ind<-ind_clust(table)
pop<-pop_clust(traj, ind)
stack<-clust_stack(ls1, pop, ind, table, min_fix = 3)
plot(stack[[1]][[1]]) #Plot first individuals
plot(stack[[2]][[1]]) #Plot second individuals</pre>
```

clust\_use

Function for clustering intensity of use metrics

## Description

Apply mixture-model clustering to intensity of use metrics("Number visits", "Total duration", "Mean duration", "CV duration", "SD duration", "Mean interval", "CV interval", "SD interval")

```
clust_use(stck, col = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7), nb_clust = 1:5, min_fix = 3)
```

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## **Arguments**

stck	stack that is produced from timing2stack
col	specific parameters to be used ("Number visits", "Total duration", "Mean duration", "CV duration", "SD duration", "Mean interval", "CV interval", "SD interval"). By default, the function exclude SD Duration and SD interval.
nb_clust	select the range of possible clusters that may be identified
min_fix	set the minimum number of fixes within a cell for it to be included in the clustering (3 is the minimum when considering cv_duration and cv_interval)

#### **Details**

The function applies mixture-model clustering using the mclust package to a stack of intensity of use metrics.

#### Value

return a list with the clustering outputs, a raster of the classification ,and a raster of associated uncertainty.

#### **Examples**

```
traj1<-sim_mov(type="0U", npatches=3, grph=T)
timing_ls<-traj2timing(traj1, res=50, grid=NULL)
stck<-timing2stack(timing_ls, col=1,2,3,4,6,7)
test<-clust_use(stck)
plot(test[[2]], col=c("grey", "blue", "green", "red", "purple", "orange"))
plot(test[[3]]) #Uncertainty
mask<-mask_uncertain(test, p=0.01)
plot(mask, col=c("grey", "blue", "green", "red", "purple", "orange"))</pre>
```

 $ind\_clust$ 

Individual-level clustering of intensity of use metrics

## **Description**

Perform individual-level clustering (first step) of intensity of use metrics. This function uses the output of table\_cluster and perform a mixture-model. Users can select which variables will be used and the maximum number of clusters. See also mclust

```
ind_clust(
  table,
  nb_clust = 1:5,
  min_fix = 3,
  vars = c("Number.visits", "Total.duration", "Mean.duration", "CV.duration",
        "Mean.interval", "SD.interval")
)
```

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## **Arguments**

table	An output from the table_cluster function
nb_clust	The number of clusters to be tested, see the documentation for mclust for more information. Default = $1:5$ .
min_fix	The minimum of locations in a pixel needed to be included in the analysis. Default=3.
vars	The variable to be included. Default = c("Number.visits", "Total.duration", "Mean.duration", "CV.duration", "Mean.interval", "SD.interval")

#### Value

A list object with each element representing an individual.

## **Examples**

```
data(puechcirc)
traj<-na.omit(puechcirc)
ls1<-loop_id(traj, res=300)
table<-table_cluster(traj, ls1)
ind<-ind_clust(table)
pop<-pop_clust(traj, ind)
stack<-clust_stack(ls1, pop, ind, table, min_fix = 3)
plot(stack[[1]][[1]]) #Plot first individuals
plot(stack[[2]][[1]]) #Plot second individuals</pre>
```

loop\_id

Looping over all individuals

## Description

Extract the timing history and intensity of use metrics for all individuals in a traj object

## Usage

```
loop_id(traj, res = 100)
```

## **Arguments**

traj An object produce by the function adehabitatLT with multiple individuals

res Grid size, will be apply to all individuals

## Value

A list object containing a raster stack object for each individual

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#### **Examples**

```
data(puechcirc)
traj<-na.omit(puechcirc)
ls1<-loop_id(traj, res=300)
table<-table_cluster(traj, ls1)
ind<-ind_clust(table)
pop<-pop_clust(traj, ind)
stack<-clust_stack(ls1, pop, ind, table, min_fix = 3)
plot(stack[[1]][[1]]) #Plot first individuals
plot(stack[[2]][[1]]) #Plot second individuals</pre>
```

mask\_uncertain

Mask uncertain pixel from classification

## **Description**

Remove pixel with uncertainty higher than a specific value from a plot

#### Usage

```
mask\_uncertain(out, p = 0.05)
```

#### **Arguments**

out output of clust\_use

p uncertainty threshold (values with uncertainty higher than p will be masked).

Default = 0.05

#### **Details**

Remove pixel with uncertainty higher than a specific value from a plot

#### Value

return a raster object

## Examples

```
traj1<-sim_mov(type="0U", npatches=3, grph=T)
timing_ls<-traj2timing(traj1, res=50, grid=NULL)
stck<-timing2stack(timing_ls, col=1,2,3,4,6,7)
test<-clust_use(stck)
plot(test[[2]], col=c("grey", "blue", "green", "red", "purple", "orange"))
plot(test[[3]]) #Uncertainty
mask<-mask_uncertain(test, p=0.01)
plot(mask, col=c("grey", "blue", "green", "red", "purple", "orange"))</pre>
```

res\_test

pop_clust	Population-level clustering of intensity of use metrics

## **Description**

Combine individual-level clustering of movement metrics into a population-level clustering (second step). Users can define the number of clusters. See also mclust

## Usage

```
pop_clust(traj, ls, n_clust = 1:5)
```

## **Arguments**

traj	The trajectory object
ls	Individual-level clustering object, the output of ind_clust.
n_clust	The number of clusters to be tested, see the documentation for mclust for more information. Default = 1:5.

#### Value

A list object with each element representing an individual.

## **Examples**

```
data(puechcirc)
traj<-na.omit(puechcirc)
ls1<-loop_id(traj, res=300)
table<-table_cluster(traj, ls1)
ind<-ind_clust(table)
pop<-pop_clust(traj, ind)
stack<-clust_stack(ls1, pop, ind, table, min_fix = 3)
plot(stack[[1]][[1]]) #Plot first individuals
plot(stack[[2]][[1]]) #Plot second individuals</pre>
```

## Description

Test several pixel sizes (resolution) and estimate the coefficient of variation in residency time

```
res_test(mov, res_seq = c(50, 100, 150), unit_time = "secs")
```

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#### **Arguments**

```
mov simulated movement, replace with trajectory object of interest res_seq a vector of pixel size.
unit_time time unit for parameters
```

#### **Details**

The function estimates the coefficient of variation in residency time calculated over grid of varying pixel size and produce a graph showing their values

#### Value

a graph showing the coefficient of variation in residency time as a function of pixel size.

#### **Examples**

sim\_mov

Simulation of patch-based movement trajectory

## **Description**

Simulate a movement trajectory with a user defined number of patches and interpatch movement.

```
sim_mov(
  type = c("2states", "OU"),
  npatches = 5,
  ratio = 5,
  nswitch = 150,
  ncore = 200,
  spacecore = 200,
  seq_visit = sample(1:npatches, nswitch, replace = T),
  stepDist = "gamma",
  angleDist = "vm",
  stepPar = c(0.5, 3, 1, 5),
  anglePar = c(pi, 0, 0.5, 2),
  s = diag(40, 2),
  grph = F
)
```

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## Arguments

type	whether movement within patches should be based on a 2states process (from package moveHMM) or a Bivariate Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process (OU) (from package adehabitatLT)
npatches	Number of patches, default=5
ratio	Ratio (in percent) of locations associated to interpatch movement, default=5
nswitch	Number of switch/depart from patches, default=150
ncore	Number of locations within a patch per visit, default=200
spacecore	Minimum distance between center of patches, default=200
seq_visit	Specify the sequence of visit among patches, default is random sequence
stepDist	Distribution for step length if 2states specified in type, see simData of moveHMM package
angleDist	Distribution for turn angle if 2states specified in type, see simData of moveHMM package
stepPar	Parameters for step length distribution if 2states specified in type, see simData of moveHMM package
anglePar	Parameters for turn angle distribution if 2states specified in type, see simData of moveHMM package
S	Parameters for the OU process, see simm.mou of adehabitatLT package
grph	Whether a graph of the trajectory should be produced, default=F

## **Details**

See moveNT package

## Value

A ltraj (adehabitatLT) object

## **Examples**

```
traj1<-sim_mov(type="OU", npatches=3, grph=T)
traj2<-sim_mov(type="2states", npatches=2, grph=T)</pre>
```

table\_cluster

Convert a list of timing2stack object to a data.frame for clustering

## Description

Convert output of loop\_id function to a data.frame.

```
table_cluster(traj, ls)
```

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## **Arguments**

traj The trajectory used in loop (a traj object)

1s The output of the loop\_id function

#### Value

A data.frame object.

## **Examples**

```
data(puechcirc)
traj<-na.omit(puechcirc)
ls1<-loop_id(traj, res=300)
table<-table_cluster(traj, ls1)
ind<-ind_clust(table)
pop<-pop_clust(traj, ind)
stack<-clust_stack(ls1, pop, ind, table, min_fix = 3)
plot(stack[[1]][[1]]) #Plot first individuals
plot(stack[[2]][[1]]) #Plot second individuals</pre>
```

timing2stack

Timing history to raster stack conversion

#### **Description**

Extract use metrics from timing history

#### Usage

```
timing2stack(timing_ls, unit_time = "secs")
```

## Arguments

```
timing_ls timing history for each pixel
unit_time time unit for timing_ls parameter
```

#### **Details**

This function extract the intensity of use metrics from the timing history and return a stack object of a raster layer for each metric.

## Value

```
a raster stack object
```

## Examples

```
traj1<-sim_mov(type="0U", npatches=3, grph=T)
timing_ls<-traj2timing(traj1, res=50, grid=NULL)
stck<-timing2stack(timing_ls)
plot(stck)</pre>
```

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traj2timing	Calculation of timing history from movement data	

## Description

Transform an Itraj object to a timing history (entry and exit time in each pixel) using a user-specified grid size.

## Usage

```
traj2timing(mov, res = 100, grid = NULL)
```

## Arguments

mov	Movement trajectory, need to be a ltraj object
res	Grid size (based on coordinate system of movement trajectory)
grid	User specified grid (a raster), needs to have a larger extent than the movement trajectory

## **Details**

Using a specific grid cell size, this function return the timing history (entry and exit time in each pixels) based on an individual trajectory.

## Value

A list of objects containing the timing history and the grid use.

## **Examples**

```
traj1<-sim_mov(type="OU", npatches=3, grph=T)
timing_ls<-traj2timing(traj1, res=50, grid=NULL)</pre>
```

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