**Tutorial for the speciesgeocodeR R-package**

The specisgeocodR package is a collection of R functions designed to link geographical point coordinates with geographical polygons. It is especially designed for the analysis of biogeographical and ecological questions, e.g the distribution on specimen to geographic regions, or the classification of occurrence records to protected areas. The functions allow to classify geographic points to geographical areas (point in polygon test) and to run multiple statistical analyses to summarize the results in graphical and table form. This includes the classification of each sample to a polygon, a summary of occurences per species in each polygon, total number of species per polygon as well as species coexistence matrices. All results can be produced as tables and as graphs or maps. All you need is two text files, one with point coordinates, the other one with the coordinates of the polygon points. The functions are designed a tested for small and large scale analyses, and datasets with tens of thousands of datapoints and even more polygonpoints can easily performed in short times. Furthermore the package allows the use the polygons of the WWF Ecoregion classification scheme directly from a shape input file.

Input-files: The input files must be tab-delimited .txt files with three columns each. In the point coordinates file the first column should contain the species name, the second the longitude coordinates (as decimal degrees, e.g. 59.8677546 for East, or -59.8677546 for West) and the third column should be latitude (as decimal degrees, e.g. 59.8677546 for North, or -59.8677546 for South). The polygon file should have a similar format: the first column contains the polygon identifier, the second one the longitude coordinates, the third one the latitude coordinates for each point. It is important that the coordinates of the first and the last point of each polygon are identical. You can easily export such a file from a polygon drawn in any GIS program (e.g. QGIS: http://www.qgis.org/en/site/).

**1. All-in-one: the quick and easy way**

Especially designed for R beginners, the speciesgeocoder package allows the easy production of a set of standard outputfiles directly from the 2 text input files, with the use of only 6 steps. If you are not familiar with R you can copy the R code (the text after “>”) from this file to the R console.

1. Create a new folder in your home directory (the working directory). Copy the speciesgeocoder package (speciesgeocodeR.R) and your two input files into the folder and give them characteristic names (here we will use “point\_coordinates.txt” for our point coordinates and “polygon\_coordinates.txt” for the polygon coordinates). If you are insecure about the format of your input files or an error occurs right away, check the paragraph on the inputfiles above or look at the example files delivered with the package.

2. Start R

3. Tell R where to find the input files and save the outputfiles. You must put the exact path of the folder in the quotation marks. If you use linux use / instead of \\:

>setwd(“C:\\Users\\Desktop\\speciesgeocodeR”)

4.Load the functions of the speciesgeocoder package into your R session:

>source(“speciesgeocoder.R”)

5. Execute the SpeciesGeoCoder function with the names of your two input files as arguments. Depending on the size of your dataset (especially the number of polygons) this might take a while:

>SpeciesGeoCoder(“point\_coordinates.txt”,“polygon\_coordinates.txt”)

6 Close R, the outputfiles are in your working directory. Tables as tab-delimited .txt files, graphs and maps as .pdf files.

7. Done! If problems occur, try using one of the example datasets delivered with the package or going through the functions step by step as descriped below.

**2. Step by step: Specific output files and huge datasets.**

**3. Use data passed from the python code**

The R function to get the python input is currently the following:

GetPythonIn(coordinates, polygon, sampletable, speciestable)

The easiest way to produce the graphical output from python-derived input is:

1. Copy the R library to your working directory

2. Start R

3. Set your working directory

>setwd(“path\_of\_your\_working\_directory”) #set your working directory

4. Load the R functions from the source file, this should also install the dependencies

>source(“speciegeocodeR.R”)

5. Get the results from the python code, and put them in an object of the class “spgeoOUT”

>dummy <- GetPythonIn(coordinates, polygon, sampletable, speciestable)

*coordinates* = a table of the input point coordinates, with 3 columns in the following order: identifier (character), YCOOR (numeric), XCOOR (numeric)

*polygon* = a table of the input points for the polygons with three columns in the following order: identifier (polygonname, character), XCOOR (numeric), YCOOR (numeric))

*sampletable* = a table with 2 columns, in the following order, with the following haeders: identifier(sample name, character), homepolygon (name of the polygon the sample was classified to, character)

*speciestable* = a table with ncol = n Polygons and nrow = number species; summarizing the number of occurences per species per polygon

6. Write the output tables from the spgeoOUT object

>WriteTablesSpGeo(dummy) #write tables from spgeoOUT object

7 Write the graphs from the spgeoOut object

>PlotOutSpGeo(dummy) #produce plots from spgeoOUT objects

5. Close R. The output files should now be in the working directory.

**4. Using the WWF Realms/Biomes/Ecoregions as input polygons**

**5. Description of the outputfiles**

**6. Function description**

**BarChartPoly(x, plotout, …)**

Input: x = a object of class spgeoOUT, plotout = logical indicating if the function will be viewed in the R graphics device or passed to another output function, default is false

Function: This function gives out one bar chart per input polygon showing the number of occurrences for each species in this polygon.

Output: a series of bar charts

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**BarChartSpec(x, plotout, …)**

Input: x = a object of class spgeoOUT, plotout = logical (T/F)

Function: This function gives out one bar chart per input species (or identifier) showing the number of occurrences in each polygon. Plotout indicates if the function will be viewed in the R graphics device or passed to another output function, default = FALSE.

Output: a series of bar charts

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**CoExClass(x)**

Input: x = class spgeoOUT

Function: This applies CoExClassH() to an object of class spgeoOUT, to add a species coexistence matrix to the object. This considers only species classified to polygons!

Output: additional slot of the spgeoOUT object containing the coexistence matrix

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**CoExClassH(x)**

Input: x = data.frame of species occurrence numbers per polygon; ncol = number of polygons, nrow = number of species

Function: Calculates a coexistence matrix of species. , The number indicates the percentage of the species in the row co-occurring with the species in the column species in the row. This is the percentage of species classified to polygons!

Output: data.frame, ncol= number of species + 1, nrow = number of species. The numbers indicate the percentage of the species in the row co-occurring with the species in the column.

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**Cord2Polygon(x)**

Input: x = a tab delimited text file in the working directory OR a data.frame containing the Polygon information. Three columns: identifier, XCOOR, YCOOR.

Function: creates spatial polygon objects out of point lists; Projection: latlon, wgs84.

Output: SpatialPolygons object (=list of polygons).

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**CropPointCountry(x,y)**

Input: x = data.frame with coordinates of points of interest, 3 columns: identifier, XCOOR, YCOOR; y = a string or vector of strings with the countries of interest.

Function: Crops the point in x to the country borders of y, taken from the “wrld-simpl” data from the maptools package.

Output: data.frame, with points within the country borders

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**CropPointPolygon(points, polygon, outside)**

Input: points = data.frame, 3 columns: identifier XCOOR, YCOOR, polygon = polygon of interest as SpatialPolygons object, outside = logical value, T = points inside the polygons, F = points outside the polygons.

Function: Crops a data.frame with point coordinates to a polygon. Depending on outside it returns either a data.frame with the points lying inside or outside the polygon.

Output: data.frame, with point coordinates

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**\*GetPythonIn(coordinates, polygon, sampletable, speciestable)**

Input: coordinates =table of point coordinates, polygon = table of polygon coordinates, sampletable = results of species classification to polygons, speciestable = table of summary per species.

Function: This is a helper function to pass the objects from the python code of the speciesgeocoder program.

Output: Object of class spgeoOUT

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**HeatPlotCoEx(x, …)**

Input: x = a object of class spgeoOUT OR a data.frame with ncol = identifier, number of species/identifiers; nrow = number of species/identifiers

Function: creates a heatplot from the coexistence matrix.

Output: a single heat / level plot.

**MapAll(x,polyg,moreborders)**

Input: x = an object of class spgeoOUT, than polyg is not necessary, OR a matrix/data.frame of point coordinates 2 columns: XCOOR, YCOOR; polyg a SPatialPolygons object, with polygons of interest, moreborder = logical (T/F).

Function: if method spgeoOUT than it maps all points and all polygons in the object. If method = matrix plots the points together with the polygons. The “moreborders” option, add borders of countries younger than 1990. Default is F.

Output: a plotted map

**MapPerPoly(x, plotout)**

Input: x = an object of class spgeoOUT; plotout = logical (T/F)

Function: creates a series of maps, showing each polygon and its close environment, with all samples classified to this polygon. Species are color-coded. Plotout indicates if the function will be viewed in the R graphics device or passed to another output function, default = FALSE.

Output: a series of map plots.

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**MapPerSpecies(x, moreborders, plotout)**

Input: x = an object of class spgeoOUT; moreboreders = logical (T/F); plotout = logical (T/F).

Function: creates one map per species/identifier, showing all occurrence points related and all polygons. Plotout indicates if the function will be viewed in the R graphics device or passed to another output function, default = FALSE. The “moreborders” option, add borders of countries younger than 1990, default = F.

Output = a series of plotted maps

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**Mapping(x, pdataf, mode, pointmode, scale, name, xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax)**

Input:x = object of class spgeoOUT (mode “spgeoOUT”) or a SpatialPolygons object (mode = “dataset”), in the second case pdataf must be a data.frame with point coordinates and the following column names: identifier, XCOOR, YCOOR. Pointmode = character string (“all” or “classified”) for mode = spgeoOUT and defines if all samples or only classified samples should be shown. Scale = character string (“auto\_extend”, “extend”, “world”, “country“); default = auto\_extend. Name = character string or vector of characters for scale = “ountry”, defining the countries to be plottet; xmin,xmax,ymin,ymax = for scale = extent, defining the limits of the maps.

Function: This function offer multiple options to produces maps from point data on a backgroundmap of political borders.

Output: a plotted map

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**MapUnclassified(x, moreborders, …)**

Input: x = object of class spgeoOUT, moreboreders = logical, should additional borders be added?

Function: creates a map of all input samples that could not be classified to one of the input polygons. The “moreborders” option, add borders of countries younger than 1990., default = F.

Output: a plotted map

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This function remains to be defined

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**\*OutBarChartPoly(x, …)**

Input: x = object of class spgeoOUT

Function: produces a .pdf with a bar chart for each polygon showing the number of occurrences for all input species in this specific polygon. This is a helper function producing the speciesgeocoder standard pdf from BarChartPoly().

Output: “barchart\_per\_polygon.pdf” in the working directory

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**\*OutBarChartSpec(x, ...)**

Input: x = object of class spgeoOUT

Function: produces a .pdf with a bar chart for each species showing the occurrence in all input polygons. . This is a helper function producing the speciesgeocoder standard pdf from BarChartSpec().

Output: “barchart\_per\_species.pdf” in the working directory

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**\*OutHeatCoEx(x, …)**

Input: x = object of class spgeoOUT

Function: produces a .pdf showing a heat plot, representing the coexistence pattern between the input species. This is a helper function producing the speciesgeocoder standard pdf from HeatPlotCoEx().

Output: “heatplot\_coexistence.pdf” in the working directory

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**\*OutMapAll(x, …)**

Input: x = object of class spgeoOUT

Function: Produces a pdf showing a map of all points and a map of all points not classified to any polygon. This is a helper function producing the speciesgeocoder standard pdf from MapAll() and MapUnclassified()

Output: “map\_samples\_overview.pdf” in the working directory

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\***OutMapPerPoly(x, …)**

Input: x = object of class spgeoOUT

Function: produces a .pdf showing a map of each polygon and its close environment with, all points that were classified to this polygon, color-coded by their identifier. This is a helper function producing the speciesgeocoder standard pdf from MapPerPoly().

Output: “map\_samples\_per\_polygon.pdf” in the working directory

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**\*OutMapPerSpecies(x, …)**

Input: x = object of class spgeoOUT

Function: produces a .pdf showing a map for each species with all polygons individuals of this species where classified to. This is a helper function producing the speciesgeocoder standard pdf from MapPerSpecies().

Output: “map\_samples\_per\_species.pdf” in the working directory

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**\*OutPlotSpPoly(x,** …)

Input: x = object of class spgeoOUT

Function: Produces a .pdf showing a bar chart of the species number per polygon. This is a helper function producing the speciesgeocoder standard pdf from PlotSpPoly.

Output: “number\_of\_species\_per\_polygon.pdf” in the working directory

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**PipSamp(x)**

Input: class spgeoIN

Function: calculates the homepolygon for each gives out a data.frame with the home polygon for each sample

Output: data frame; 2 columns: sample Id, containing polygon

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**PlotOutSpGeo(x, …)**

Input: x = an object of the class spgeoOUT.

Function: This function calls all output functions, producing the standard package of output plots for speciesgeocoder.

Output: .pdf files in the working directory

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**PlotSpPoly(x,…)**

Input: x = object of class spgeoOUT.

Function: creates a bar chart on species numbers per polygon.

Output: a bar chart.

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**PointInPolygon(x,y)**

Input: x = data.frame with point coordinates; 3 columns: identifier, XCOOR, YCOOR ; y = data.frame with polygon points, 3 columns: identifier,

Function: Performs a point in polygon test, and produces a table indicating the name of homepolygon of each sample as character string

Output: data.frame, 2 columns: identifier, homepolygon

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**ReadPoints(x,y)**

Input: 2 text files in the working directory: x = coordinates of the points of interest, y = the coordinates of the polygons. 3 Columns: identifier, XCOOR, YCOOR. NO HEADERS!

Function: Creates an object of the class spgoeIN (= list of pointidentifiers, point coordinate, spatial polygons

Output: Object of class spgeoIN

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**SpeciesGeoCoder(x, y)**

Input: 2 text files in the working directory: x = coordinates of the points of interest, y = the coordinates of the polygons. 3 Columns: identifier, XCOOR, YCOOR. NO HEADERS!

Function: Main function of the package. This performs the whole species geocoder and produces the standard package of output files. Produces a number of standard output-tables containing: 1. classification of all samples to a polygon, 2. Summary of species (identifier) occurrence per polygon, 3. A table of samples that could not be classified to any of the input polygons, 4. A coexistence matrix, showing to whi percentage species to co-occurr in the input polygons, 5. A table giving species numbers per polygon. Furthermore produces a set of .pdf files in the output directory: 1. A barchart showing the number of species per polygon, 2. a barchart summarizing numbers of each species for each polygon, 3. A bar chart summarizing the occurrences in each polygon per species, 4. A map of all polygons with the points classified to them, colored for species (identifier), 5. a map of the occurrences of all species, A map showing all points used and all unclassified points in the geographic context, 6. A heat plot showing the co-occurrence patterns of all species in the polygons.

Output: multiple tab delimited tables and graphics in pdf format.

**SpGeoCod(x,y)**

Input: x = .txt file containing the information of species occurrence, 3 columns: identifier,XCOOR,YCOOR; y = points comprising the polygons, 3 columns: identifier, XCOOR, YCOOR.

Function: This function combines ReadPoints() and SpGeoCodH() to produce an object of the class spgeoOUT from input text files.

Output: object of class spgeoOUT

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**SpGeoCodH(x)**

Input: object of class spgeoIN.

Function: This is one of the core functions. It uses an object of the class spgeoIN and performs appoint in polygon test classifying each species to a polygon, summarizes the information per species, summarizes the number of species per polygon, produces a table showing the samples that could not be classified and calculates a coexistence matrix. These objects are then put together with the input information to an object of the class spgeoOUT.

Output: spgeoOUT

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**spPerPol(x)**

Input:class spgeoIN

Function: combines PipSamp(), SpSumH and SpPerPolH;

Output: a named vector with species number per

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**\*spPerPolH(x)**

Input: data.frame, ncol = number of polygons, nrow = number of species. This is a helper function, which takes input directly from **SpSumH()**.

Function: calculates the number of species per polygon

Output: a named vector, with species number per polygon.

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**spSum(x)**

Input: x = object of class spgeoIN

Function: calculates a summary of the number ofspecies occurences per polygon.

Output: A data.frame summarizing the occurrence number of species per polygon; ncol = number of polygons, nrow = number of species

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**\*spSumH(x)**

Input: x = class spgeodataframe, this is a helper function to take output from pipSamp

Function: calculates a summary of species occurrences from a 2 column table: identifier, hompolygon

Output: A data.frame summarizing the occurrence number of species per polygon.

Uses output of pipSamp to give out a dataframe of number of species occurrences per polygon, ncol = number of polygons, nrow = number of species

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**WriteTablesSpGeo(x, …)**

Input: object of class spgeoOUT

Function: creates 5 output - tables as tab delimited text files in the working directory: 1. classification of all samples to a polygon, 2. Summary of species (identifier) occurrence per polygon, 3. A table of samples that could not be classified to any of the input polygons, 4. A coexistence matrix, showing to whi percentage species to co-occurr in the input polygons, 5. A table giving species numbers per polygon

Output: tab delimited .txt files in the working directory.

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**WWFconvert(x)**

Input: x = SpatialPolygonsDataframe object of the biomes and ecoregions of the WWF or any subset of it. Available from <http://maps.tnc.org/gis_data.html>, and loaded to R with readShapeSpatial() from the raster package

Function: converts the polygons in the object to a list of points

Output: data.frame, 3 columns, identifier,XCOOR,YCOOR

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**WWFnam(x)**

Input: x = a SpatialpolygonsDataFrame of the biomes and ecoregions of the WWF or any subset of it. Available from <http://maps.tnc.org/gis_data.html>, and loaded to R with readShapeSpatial() from the raster package

Function: shows all available subset categories for the of the dataset for WWFpick() and WWFpoly2point().

Output: A list of strings

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**WWFpick(x, name, scale)**

Input: x = a SpatialpolygonsDataFrame of the biomes and ecoregions of the WWF or any subset of it. Available from <http://maps.tnc.org/gis_data.html>, and loaded to R with readShapeSpatial() from the raster package; name = name of the realm, biome or ecoregion of interest, scale = character string indicating the scale of interest (one of: “REALM”, “BIOME”, “ECOREGION”).

Function: creates a subset of the WWF ecoregion Polygons

Output: class SpatialPolygonsDataFrame

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**WWFpoly2point(x, name, scale)**

Input: x = a SpatialpolygonsDataFrame of the biomes and ecoregions of the WWF or any subset of it. Available from <http://maps.tnc.org/gis_data.html>, and loaded to R with readShapeSpatial() from the raster package; name = name of the realm, biome or ecoregion of interest, scale = character string indicating the scale of interest (one of: “REALM”, “BIOME”, “ECOREGION”).

Function: Combines WWFpcik() and WWFconvert(). Produces a list of points defining the realm, biome or ecoregion defined in the input.

Output: data.frame, 3 columns, identifier,XCOOR,YCOOR