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{dia}: An {R} package for the {National Oceanic} and {Atmospheric Administration} dam impact analysis

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Summary

Anadromous (sea-run) fishes such as Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* have been greatly diminished globally through pollution, overfishing, and construction of dams (Limburg & Waldman, 2009). Life-history-based simulation models are commonly used for planning and implementing fisheries recovery activities for many diadromous species (e.g., Nieland et al. (2013); Barber et al. (2018); Stich et al. (2019); Zydlewski et al. (2021)). However, many institutionalized decision-support tools historically relied on closed-source or paid software prior to expansion of open-source development. For example, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Dam Impact Analysis (DIA) was originally created as a stochastic life cycle model for Atlantic salmon in the `@RISK` add-in within Microsoft Excel (Nieland et al., 2013). We created the `dia` package (Stich et al., 2021) for the R programming language (R Core Team, 2022) as a freely accessible, open-source implementation of these tools that will promote transparency in planning and decision making and improve the availability and quality of these tools over time.

Statement of need

`dia` is an R-based implementation of the previously closed-source life cycle model of Atlantic salmon population dynamics that is used to understand sensitivity of species recovery decisions to naturogenic and anthropogenic marine and freshwater influences. It was developed to assess sensitivity of restoration outcomes to uncertainty in life-history inputs alongside the impacts of dams and restoration activity decisions. The DIA model uses empirical life-history estimates (e.g., survival), predictive flow and resulting flow-specific dam survival modeling, and other empirical data in freshwater and marine environments to simulate consecutive generations of Atlantic salmon under varying environmental conditions or management decisions. Management decisions include fish passage rates at dams, fishery harvest rates, and numbers and locations for hatchery stocking of fish (Nieland et al., 2013). Since development, it has been used for mechanistic exploration of key life-history uncertainties within the context of species recovery (Nieland et al., 2015) and to support decision making at federally regulated hydropower dams in the USA (e.g., National Marine Fisheries Service (2013); Nieland & Sheehan (2020)).

We created `dia` for use by fisheries researchers, managers, and practitioners interested in understanding population dynamics of intensively managed endangered Atlantic salmon in the USA. The R package maintains the core routines from the original closed-source version of the model by replicating spreadsheet-based calculations, and incorporates original data and parameter sets as built-in objects that serve as default values for arguments of the primary user-facing functions.

The two primary user-facing functions within the `dia` package are the `run_dia()` and `run_dia_shiny()`, which provide redundant interfaces for using Dam Impact Analysis models in different ways. The `run_dia()` function provides an extensible interface to DIA that can be used for long-run simulation or decision-optimization studies, and allows incorporation of user-specified data sets such as flow-correlated survival probabilities at dams and in free-flowing river reaches, marine survival and other life-history inputs, or fish-stocking data. The `run_dia_shiny()` function deploys a graphical user interface using the `shiny` package (Chang et al. (2022)) that is less extensible but more easily used by fishery managers and practitioners who may be less familiar with programming. `run_dia_shiny()` also includes exportable results from simulation models including `.csv` or other flat-file formats and default plots through the `ggplot2` R package (Hadley Wickham, 2016; H. Wickham et al., 2019). Both can be deployed on networked servers as any other R or `shiny` application to improve accessibility or facilitate use on high performance computers for large simulations. The GitHub repository (Stich et al., 2021) includes additional instructions for installation and a variety of potential uses of `run_dia()` and `run_dia_shiny()` in addition to shorter examples in the package help files. While implementation is currently limited to the Penobscot River as a priority conservation water in the USA, it provides increased flexibility for extending this approach to Atlantic salmon and other sea-run fish globally.

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