





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

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Summary

Populations of anadromous (sea-run) fishes such as Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* have experienced severe global declines as a result of 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 (Barber et al., 2018; e.g., Nieland et al., 2013; Stich et al., 2019; Zydlewski et al., 2021). Prior to the expansion of open-source development, many institutionalized decision-support tools utilizing such models relied on closed-source or paid software. 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 a previously closed-source life cycle model of Atlantic salmon population dynamics that is used to understand the sensitivity of species recovery trajectories to natural and anthropogenic marine and freshwater influences. It was developed to assess the sensitivity of restoration outcomes to uncertainty in life-history inputs alongside the impacts of dams and restoration activities. 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 in the Penobscot River (Maine, USA) 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 on the Penobscot (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.

42 The two primary user-facing functions within the `dia` package are the `run_dia()` and
43 `run_dia_shiny()`, which provide redundant interfaces for using Dam Impact Analysis models
44 in different ways. The `run_dia()` function provides an extensible interface to DIA that can
45 be used for long-run simulation or decision-optimization studies, and allows incorporation
46 of user-specified data sets such as flow-correlated survival probabilities at dams and in
47 free-flowing river reaches, marine survival and other life-history inputs, or fish-stocking data.
48 The `run_dia_shiny()` function deploys a graphical user interface using the `shiny` package
49 (Chang et al. (2022)) that is less extensible but more easily used by fishery managers and
50 practitioners who may be less familiar with programming. `run_dia_shiny()` also includes
51 exportable results from simulation models including `.csv` or other flat-file formats and default
52 plots through the `ggplot2` R package [Wickham (2016); Wickham et al. (2019); Figure 1].
53 Both can be deployed on networked servers as any other R or `shiny` application to improve
54 accessibility or facilitate use on high performance computers for large simulations. The GitHub
55 repository (Stich et al., 2021) includes additional instructions for installation and a variety
56 of potential uses of `run_dia()` and `run_dia_shiny()`, with shorter examples included in the
57 package help files. While implementation is currently limited to the Penobscot River as a
58 priority conservation water in the USA, the package could serve as a template for extending
59 similar modeling approaches to Atlantic salmon and other sea-run fish in watersheds across
60 the globe.

DRAFT

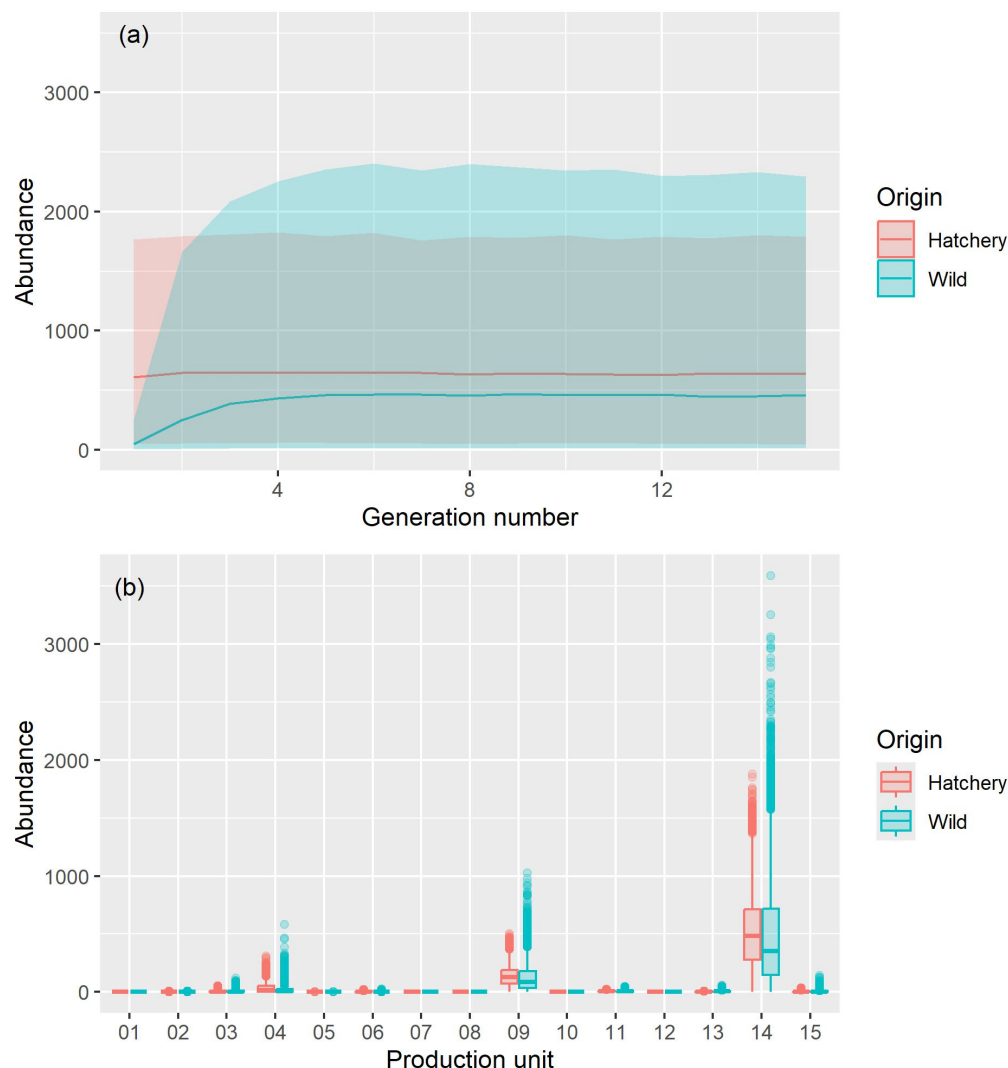


Figure 1: Example graphical outputs using the default argument values (Nieland & Sheehan, 2020) for `run_dia()` to run 10,000 simulations, showing (a) the number of two-sea-winter adult females of hatchery or wild origin returning to the watershed during each generation, and (b) the number of those fish returning to each production unit within the watershed after 15 generations.

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