Plot your sharks on maps using the ggOceanMaps¹ package for p²

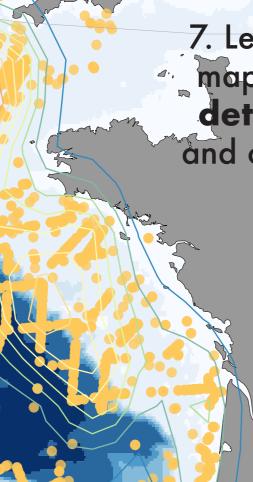
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- 1. Background
- Designed for ocean sciences around the globe simplifying mapping in R².
- Plot data on bathymetric maps using ggplot23.
- 2. Principle
- Uses sf⁴ and sp⁵ vector shapefiles and openly available geographic⁶⁻⁸ data.
- Shapefile handling and **projections** handled behind the scenes by the basemap() and qmap() functions.
- Map limits are defined using a vector or data frame.
- Uses ggplot2 syntax: add layers using the + operator, link data and map aesthetics using column names.
- 3. basemap() makes the background of this poster:

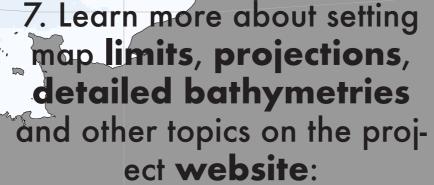
```
bm <- basemap(</pre>
  c(-15, 17, 34, 76), # limits
  bathymetry = TRUE, # turn bathymetry on
  shapefiles = "GEBCO", # detailed maps
  ...) # many other options, see ?basemap
```



The Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) is a network funded by the world's governments aiming to provide open access data about all types of life on Earth. Blue shark observations were downloaded from GBIF using the rgbif package. The code is available behind the QR









Dugnad for havet is

a marine citizen science program run by IMR. People can register their species observations in the portal. The data are validated by experts

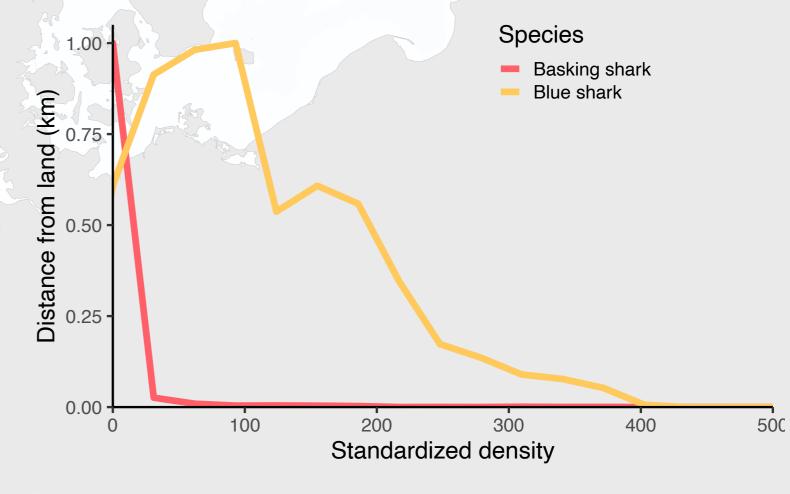


and available online. These data will be used in the Sharks on the Move project to model habitat of basking sharks.

5. qmap() is a shortcut to plot a basemap and automatically add data on it:

```
qmap(
  data = DugnadForHavet,
  color = I("red"), # escape constants
with I()
  size = amount, # column names to aes
variables
  alpha = I(0.5)
```

6. dist2land() calculates distance of data points to land shapes in ggOceanMaps:



The distance from land for basking shark (red) and blue shark (yellow) observations within the background map area downloaded from GBIF and calculated using the dist2land() function.

The developer, Mikko, is a numeric ecologist and scientific diver working as a researcher with population ecology and assessment of deep-sea and cartilaginous fish.

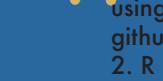


4. Data needs to be added in the same projection than the basemap. This can be done using **ggspatial**9:

```
bm +
  ggspatial::geom_spatial_point(
  data = GBIF, # remember to write data =
  aes(x = lon, y = lat),
  color = "#0f4958")
```

Or by letting ggOceanMaps handle the projection:

```
bm +
  geom_density_2d(
    data = ggOceanMaps::transform_coord(GBIF),
   contour_var = "ndensity"
    aes(x = lon.proj, y = lat.proj,
        color = after_stat(level)))
```



1. Vihtakari, MaggOcean Maps: Plot Data on Oceanographic Maps using ggplot2. R package version 1.3. (2022). https://mikkovihtakari. github.io/ggOceanMaps/

2. R Core Team. R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. Version 4.2. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. (2022).

3. Wickham, H. ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis. (Springer-Verlag New York, 2016).

4. Pebesma, E. Simple Features for R: Standardized Support for Spatial Vector Data. The R Journal 10, 439 (2018).

5. Pebesma, E. J. & Bivand, R. S. Classes and methods for spatial data in R. R News 5, 9-13 (2005).

6. Amante, C. & Eakins, B. W. FTOPO1 1 Arc-Minute Global Relie Model: Procedures, Data Sources and Analysis. NOAA Technical Memorandum NESDIS NGDC-24.

7. GEBCO. The GEBCO Digital Atlas published by the British Oceanographic Data Centre on behalf of IOC and IHO. (2003). 8. Natural Earth Data (https://www.naturalearthdata.com/)

9. Dunnington, D. ggspatial: Spatial Data Framework for ggplot2. R package version 1.1.6. (2022).

his poster was made with ggOceanMaps version 1.3.