

vignettes

Brief Overview of bbsAssistant Functionality

Installing package and loading dependencies

```
# devtools::install_github("trashbirdecology/bbsAssistant", dependencies = TRUE, force=FALSE)
library(bbsAssistant)
library(magrittr)
library(dplyr)
library(stringr)
library(feather)
library(xml2)
library(readr)
library(stringr)
library(dplyr)
library(here)
library(glue)
library(rvest)
library(magrittr)
library(tidyr)
```

Downloading the BBS data from USGS FTP

Define and/or create local directories

This function will create, if it does not already exist, folder **./bbsData/** within which to locally store BBS data and results. **NOTE:** If the directory exists, it will not overwrite files. If the bbs data already exists inside bbsDir, then we will create a logical to NOT download the data (see below). If you wish to download more, or overwrite existing data, please specify downloadBBSData=TRUE or remove .zip files from **./bbsData/**.

```
# Create a directory to store and/or load the BBS data as feathers
bbsDir <- here::here("bbsData/")
dir.create(bbsDir)
```

Retrieve and import BBS data

If necessary, download all or some of the BBS state-level data. Note: Downloading all the data to file takes 10-15 minutes, so only run if you have not recently downloaded the BBS data.

Let's focus on a single species and state for brevity:

First, let's retrieve the regions of data that are available. The function **get_regions** retrieves the .zip filenames of all U.S. states and Canadian provinces, including their reference numbers and region codes.

```
# a. Load the regional .txt file from Patuxent's FTP server (you must be connected to the internet to p
regions <- get_regions()
```

Let's restrict our data download to **Florida** data:

```
regionFileName <- regions$zipFileName %>% na.omit()
(regionFileName.use <- regionFileName[which(stringr::str_detect(regionFileName, "Flori")==TRUE)])
#> [1] "Florida.zip"
```

Once we have one or more region filenames, we can use function `get_bbsData` to download the .zip file to a temporary folder (unless otherwise specified), and *import* the temp file to R object. The R object, `flBBS`, contains the raw BBS count data.

```
# check to see whether the data we need is already on file. if not, download it.
flBBS <- get_bbsData(file=regionFileName.use)
#> [1] "Data were imported from the FTP server"
```

Next, we can download the BBS route-level geographic information and metadata, and append this to the original data.

```
routes <- get_routeInfo() # retrieve route-level data
flBBS <- dplyr::left_join(flBBS, routes) # merge route-level data to bird count data
glimpse(flBBS %>% dplyr::select(aou, year, route, statenum, countrynum, stoptotal, latitude, longitude))
#> Observations: 139,735
#> Variables: 8
#> $ aou      <int> 1840, 2000, 2010, 2890, 3100, 3131, 3160, 3390, 343...
#> $ year     <int> 1967, 1967, 1967, 1967, 1967, 1967, 1967, 1967, 196...
#> $ route    <int> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...
#> $ statenum <int> 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, ...
#> $ countrynum <int> 840, 840, 840, 840, 840, 840, 840, 840, 840, 840, 840, 8...
#> $ stoptotal <dbl> 3, 1, 1, 37, 1, 1, 7, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 11, 5, 4, 2...
#> $ latitude  <dbl> 30.92918, 30.92918, 30.92918, 30.92918, 30.92918, 3...
#> $ longitude <dbl> -87.40794, -87.40794, -87.40794, -87.40794, -87.407...
```

If we wish to save these data to file, we can do so by saving as `**.feather*s`, a compressed file formatted for use in R.

```
export_bbsFeathers(dataIn = flBBS,
  newDir = bbsDir,
  filename = regionFileName.use)
```

Import BBS data from file into R

If the BBS data was downloaded previously and saved as `.feather`, we can import it using `import_bbsFeathers`. The code below is particularly useful if you are importing multiple files (e.g., multiple states)

```
(featherNames <- list.files(bbsDir, pattern = ".feather"))
#> [1] "Florida.feather"
featherNames <- stringr::str_c("/", featherNames) #add separator

feather <- import_bbsFeathers(newDir = bbsDir,
  filename = featherNames)
glimpse(feather) # Notice that the data imported from disk (feathers) differs from the original BBS data
#> Observations: 139,735
#> Variables: 9
#> $ year     <int> 1967, 1967, 1967, 1967, 1967, 1967, 1967, 1967, 196...
#> $ countrynum <int> 840, 840, 840, 840, 840, 840, 840, 840, 840, 840, 840, 8...
#> $ statenum <int> 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, ...
#> $ route    <int> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...
#> $ bcr      <int> 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, ...
#> $ latitude  <dbl> 30.92918, 30.92918, 30.92918, 30.92918, 30.92918, 3...
#> $ longitude <dbl> -87.40794, -87.40794, -87.40794, -87.40794, -87.407...
#> $ aou      <int> 1840, 2000, 2010, 2890, 3100, 3131, 3160, 3390, 343...
#> $ stoptotal <dbl> 3, 1, 1, 37, 1, 1, 7, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 11, 5, 4, 2...
```

Option for downloading ALL BBS data

If you wish to download and/or import ALL the data, you might choose to do so in a loop. Note: this is expensive! The following are not run in this example.

```
# Throw a warning if files exist
if(length(list.files(bbsDir, pattern = "*.feather")) > 0 ){
  downloadBBSData = FALSE
}else(
  {dir.create(bbsDir)
  downloadBBSData = TRUE}
)

## Download ALL the regions of BBS data
if(downloadBBSData==TRUE){
for(i in 1:length(regionFileName)){
  bbsData <- import_bbsData(
    # arguments for get_bbsData()
    file = regionFileName[i],
    dir = "ftp://ftpext.usgs.gov/pub/er/md/laurel/BBS/DataFiles/States/",
    year = NULL, # subset by year
    aou = NULL, # subset by AOU #s
    countrynum = NULL, # subset by country number
    states = NULL, # subset by state/povince number
    # arguments for get_routeInfo():
    routesFile = "routes.zip",
    routesDir = "ftp://ftpext.usgs.gov/pub/er/md/laurel/BBS/DataFiles/",
    RouteTypeID = 1,
    # one or more of c(1,2,3)
    Stratum = NULL, # subset by BBS stratum
    BCR = NULL # subset by BCR (bird conservation region)
  )

  # d. Save the unzipped files to disk.
  export_bbsFeathers(dataIn = bbsData,
    newDir = bbsDir,
    filename = regionFileName[i])

  # e. Clear object from memory
  rm(bbsData)
} # end section I. loop
}else(message(paste0("NOT DOWNLOADING BBS DATA. If you wish to download the BBS data, please remove fil
```

Use the same code as above to import *multiple* feathers from file:

```
feathers <- NULL
featherNames <- list.files(bbsDir, pattern = "*.feather")
featherNames <- stringr::str_c("/", featherNames) #add separator
for (i in 1:length(featherNames)) {
  feather <- NULL
  feather <- import_bbsFeathers(newDir = bbsDir,
    filename = featherNames[i])

  feathers <- rbind(feathers, feather)
  rm(feather)
}
```

Subsetting the BBS count data

Subset BBS data by taxonomic groups

First, retrieve the species list from the BBS FTP server.

```
spp <- get_speciesList()
glimpse(spp)
#> Observations: 750
#> Variables: 9
#> $ seq          <dbl> 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 2...
#> $ aou          <dbl> 1770, 1780, 1760, 1690, 1691, 1700, 1710, 173...
#> $ commonName   <chr> "Black-bellied Whistling-Duck", "Fulvous Whis...
#> $ frenchCommonName <chr> "Dendrocygne Ã  ventre noir", "Dendrocygne fau...
#> $ scientificName <chr> "Dendrocygna autumnalis", "Dendrocygna bicolo...
#> $ order        <chr> "Anseriformes", "Anseriformes", "Anseriformes...
#> $ family       <chr> "Anatidae", "Anatidae", "Anatidae", "Anatidae...
#> $ genus        <chr> "Dendrocygna", "Dendrocygna", "Anser", "Anser...
#> $ species      <chr> "autumnalis", "bicolor", "canagicus", "caerul...
```

Subset by species AOU # (e.g. House Sparrow aou = 06882)

```
subset_speciesList(myData = flBBS, aou.ind = 06882) %>% glimpse()
#> Observations: 138,393
#> Variables: 23
#> $ routedataid   <int> 6234830, 6234830, 6234830, 6234830, 6234830,...
#> $ countrysum    <int> 840, 840, 840, 840, 840, 840, 840, 840, 840,...
#> $ statenum      <int> 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, ...
#> $ route         <int> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...
#> $ rpid          <int> 101, 101, 101, 101, 101, 101, 101, 101, 101, 101,...
#> $ year          <int> 1967, 1967, 1967, 1967, 1967, 1967, 1967, 19...
#> $ aou           <int> 1840, 2000, 2010, 2890, 3100, 3131, 3160, 33...
#> $ count10       <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 12, 1, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 2...
#> $ count20       <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 22, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 7, 0...
#> $ count30       <dbl> 1, 0, 0, 7, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0,...
#> $ count40       <dbl> 30, 3, 1, 7, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 6, 2...
#> $ count50       <dbl> 5, 0, 0, 12, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 5, 1...
#> $ stoptotal     <dbl> 3, 1, 1, 37, 1, 1, 7, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 11, ...
#> $ speciestotal  <dbl> 36, 3, 1, 60, 1, 1, 7, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 20,...
#> $ routeID       <chr> "25 1", "25 1", "25 1", "25 1", "25 1", "25 ...
#> $ routename     <fct> OAK GROVE, OAK GROVE, OAK GROVE, OAK GROVE, ...
#> $ active        <int> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,...
#> $ latitude      <dbl> 30.92918, 30.92918, 30.92918, 30.92918, 30.9...
#> $ longitude     <dbl> -87.40794, -87.40794, -87.40794, -87.40794, ...
#> $ stratum       <int> 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4,...
#> $ bcr           <int> 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, ...
#> $ routetypeid   <int> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...
#> $ routetypedetailid <int> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...
```

We could merge the bbs count data with the species list to avoid having to refer to AOU, then just subset using species name (e.g. 'House Sparrow').

```
flBBS <- left_join(flBBS, spp)
hospBBS <- flBBS %>% filter(commonName=="House Sparrow")
```

We can also use the `subset_SpeciesList` as a convenient way to **remove** taxonomic groups from the BBS data.

```
flBBS.subset <- subset_speciesList(flBBS, fam.ind = "Passeridae")
flBBS.subset <- subset_speciesList(flBBS, fam.ind = c("Passeridae", "Parulidae")) # or remove multiple
```

Retrieve BBS analysis results and data credibility measures

There are a few options for obtaining species trends estimates and credibility measures: 1) download the entire region-species csvs for various analyses or 2) provide a URL to species- or region-specific estimates for the 1966-2015 trend estimates.

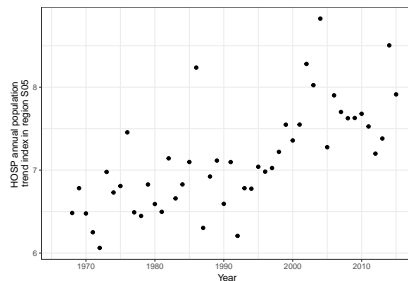
Option 1: Download CSV for all species-region combinations

The function `get_analysis_results` allows you to specify an analysis type, and upload all species-regions combination estimates or annual indices to object. Let's look at Florida House Sparrow trend estimates for Florida:

```
results <- get_analysis_results(analysis = "trend.ests")
# default here is to obtain the 1966-2015 species trend estimates
results.flHOSP <- results %>% filter(Species.Name=="House Sparrow", Region.Code=="FLA")
```

Get annual trend estimates for Florida 1966-2016 analysis:

```
results <- get_analysis_results(analysis = "annual.indxs.2016")
# default here is to obtain the 1966-2015 species trend estimates.
```



Options 2: Retrieve region-specific estimates using web-scraping

Another useful feature of this package is the ability to retrieve data credibility and species trend estimates from the BBS results using the function `get_credibility_trends`. This function allows the user to input a url to the region- or species-specific results page (see instructions below), as opposed to using function `get_analysis_results`. As an example, we retrieve the credibility scores and species trend estimates for House Sparrows in Florida.

```
cred <- get_credibility_trends() # default here is Florida House Sparrows.

# credibility colors correspond with the color scheme used on the BBS results page
cred %>% distinct(credibilityNumber, credibilityColor, credibilityClass)
#>   credibilityNumber credibilityColor credibilityClass
#> 1                 2              Red important_deficiency
#> 2                 0              Blue      no_deficiency
#> 3                 1              Yellow      deficiency
```

Trend estimates are also listed in `cred` for Florida House Sparrow data:

```
#> Observations: 0
#> Variables: 12
#> $ Species      <chr>
#> $ N            <dbl>
```

```
#> $ Trend_1966_2015    <dbl>
#> $ CI_2.5_1966_2015   <dbl>
#> $ CI_97.5_1966_2015  <dbl>
#> $ Trend_2005_2015    <dbl>
#> $ CI_2.5_2005_2015   <dbl>
#> $ CI_97.5_2005_2015  <dbl>
#> $ RA                  <dbl>
#> $ credibilityNumber   <chr>
#> $ credibilityColor    <fct>
#> $ credibilityClass     <fct>
```

Steps for obtaining argument “url” in function `get_credibility_trends`:

First, visit the USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center’s website for BBS results Online <https://www.mbr-pwrc.usgs.gov/>.

Next, enable the drop-down **Survey Results**, and choose **Trend Estimates (by region)** (left) and choose the desired region (e.g. Florida). Finally, copy the URL address for the page including the results and credibility measures (e.g. Florida):

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