Homerange Overlaps

Kyra Bankhead

2023-07-17

In this markdown I will:

- 1. Convert coordinate degree data into meters and organize this data into a spatial points data frame.
- 2. Plot the all individual home ranges as well as HI individuals.
- 3. Calculate the dyadic home range overlap.

PART 1: Spatial Points Data Frame

Convert coordinate degrees into meters

```
# Create a simple feature data frame (sf)
coord_data_sf <- st_as_sf(dolph.sp, coords = c("x", "y"), crs = 4326)

# UTM zone for study area
dolph.sf <- st_transform(coord_data_sf, crs = pasteO("+proj=utm +zone=17 +datum=WGS84 +units=m +no_defs

# Extract coordinates (latitude and longitude) and create new columns
dolph.sp$x <- st_coordinates(dolph.sf)[, 1]
dolph.sp$y <- st_coordinates(dolph.sf)[, 2]

coordinates(dolph.sp) <- c("x", "y")

# Set the initial CRS for data to WGS84 (latitude and longitude)
proj4string(dolph.sp) <- CRS( "+proj=utm +zone=17 +datum=WGS84 +units=m +no_defs" )</pre>
```

Test which bandwidth parameter to use by investigating individuals of concern Calculate Kernel Density using adjusted bandwidth

PART 2: Homerange Overlaps

Plot all individual homerange

```
# Calculate MCPs for each HI dolphin
dolph.mcp <- mcp(dolph.sp, percent = 95)

# Plot
plot(dolph.sp, col = as.factor(dolph.sp@data$id), pch = 16, asp = 1)
plot(dolph.mcp, col = alpha(1:5, 0.5), add = TRUE)</pre>
```

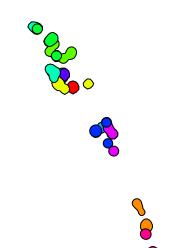


Plot only HI individual home ranges using kernel estimates

```
# Find HI events among individuals
ID_HI <- subset(coord_data, subset=c(coord_data$HI != 0))
ID_HI <- ID_HI[,c('y', 'x', 'id')]

# Make sure there are at least 5 relocations
ID <- unique(ID_HI$id)
obs_vect <- NULL
for (i in 1:length(ID)) {
   obs_vect[i] <- sum(ID_HI$id == ID[i])
}
sub <- data.frame(ID, obs_vect)
sub <- subset(sub, subset=c(sub$obs_vect > 4))
ID_HI <- subset(ID_HI, ID_HI$id %in% sub$ID)</pre>
```

```
# Recalculate Coordinate data
ID_HI_sf \leftarrow st_as_sf(ID_HI, coords = c("x", "y"), crs = 4326)
HI.sf <- st_transform(ID_HI_sf, crs = paste0("+proj=utm +zone=17 +datum=WGS84 +units=m +no_defs"))
ID_HI$x <- st_coordinates(HI.sf)[, 1]</pre>
ID_HI$y <- st_coordinates(HI.sf)[, 2]</pre>
ID_HI <- ID_HI[!is.na(ID_HI$x) & !is.na(ID_HI$y),]</pre>
coordinates(ID HI) <- c("x", "y")</pre>
proj4string(ID_HI) <- CRS( "+proj=utm +zone=17 +datum=WGS84 +units=m +no_defs" )</pre>
# Kernel estimate
HI.kern <- kernelUD(ID_HI, h = 500)</pre>
HI.kernel.poly <- getverticeshr(HI.kern, percent = 95)</pre>
# Plot kernel density
colors <- rainbow(length(unique(ID_HI$id)))</pre>
individuals <- unique(HI.kernel.poly@data$id)</pre>
## Match each individual to a color
individual_color <- colors[match(individuals, unique(HI.kernel.poly@data$id))]</pre>
## Match the color for each home range polygon
color <- individual_color[match(HI.kernel.poly@data$id, individuals)]</pre>
## Plot the home range polygons with colors
plot(HI.kernel.poly, col = color)
```







Look into what HI behaviors these dolphins have performed

```
# Categorize ConfHI to IDs
id_hi <- subset(coord_data, subset=c(coord_data$HI != 0))</pre>
HI_type <- as.matrix(table(id_hi$id, id_hi$HI))</pre>
HI_type <- data.frame(HI_type)</pre>
colnames(HI_type) <- c("Code", "ConfHI", "Freq")</pre>
HI <- subset(HI_type, subset=c(HI_type$Freq != 0))</pre>
HI <- subset(HI, HI$Code %in% individuals)
ΗI
##
       Code ConfHI Freq
## 8
      1651
                  Α
## 19 C834
                  Α
```

```
3
## 50 F222
## 53 F232
               Α
## 56 F241
               Α
                   4
## 64 F266
               Α
## 68 F276
## 77 FB78
               A 6
## 89 SCS2
                   5
               Α
## 159 F266
               В
                  1
## 163 F276
## 198 1651
               C
                  1
## 209 C834
               С
## 243 F232
               С
                   1
## 304 C834
## 349 F266
               Ε
                   1
## 392 BEGR
               F
                  19
## 430 F222
               F
                   1
## 487 BEGR
                  1
## 525 F222
               G
                   1
## 528 F232
                   1
## 582 BEGR
               Η
                  1
## 623 F232
               Η
                  1
## 626 F241
               Η
                   1
## 718 F232
               M
                  1
## 784 F113
               N
                    6
## 874 C834
```

Plot only HI individual home ranges using MCP

1

```
# Calculate MCPs for each HI dolphin
HI.mcp <- mcp(ID_HI, percent = 95)</pre>
# Transform the point and MCP objects.
HI.spgeo <- spTransform(ID_HI, CRS("+proj=longlat"))</pre>
HI.mcpgeo <- spTransform(HI.mcp, CRS("+proj=longlat"))</pre>
```

```
# Turn the spatial data frame of points into just a dataframe for plotting in ggmap
HI.geo <- data.frame(HI.spgeo@coords,</pre>
                          id = HI.spgeo@data$id )
# Create background map using ggmap
mybasemap <- get_stamenmap(bbox = c(left = -83, bottom = 27, right = -82, top = 28))
# Plot HI ids
mymap.hr <- ggmap(mybasemap) +</pre>
  geom_polygon(data = fortify(HI.mcpgeo),
               # Polygon layer needs to be "fortified" to add geometry to the dataframe
               aes(long, lat, colour = id, fill = id),
               alpha = 0.3) + # alpha sets the transparency
  geom_point(data = HI.geo,
             aes(x = x, y = y, colour = id)) +
  theme(legend.position = c(0.15, 0.80)) +
  labs(x = "Longitude", y = "Latitude") +
  scale_fill_manual(name = "Dolphin ID",
                    values = colors,
                    breaks = individuals) +
  scale_colour_manual(name = "Dolphin ID",
                      values = colors,
                      breaks = individuals)
```

PART 3: Dyadic Homerange Overlap

Calculate Dyadic HRO Matrix: HRO = (Rij/Ri) * (Rij/Rj)

```
# Get HRO
kernel <- kernelUD(dolph.sp, h = 500)
kov <- kerneloverlaphr(kernel, method="HR", lev=95)</pre>
```