

Package ‘FAIBBase’

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Description Basic R fuctions for forest mensuration and ecology.

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rgeos,

spatstat

Suggests knitr

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annualGrowthRateCalculator
Calculate annual growth rate

Description

This function is to calculate annual growth rate.

Usage

```
annualGrowthRateCalculator(boredDiameter, growthIncrement, growthYear,
  barkThickness)
```

Arguments

boredDiameter numeric, Diameter at bored height in cm.
growthIncrement
 numeric, Growth increment in mm over a time period.
growthYear numeric, Number of years over which growth increment is measured.
barkThickness numeric, Bark thickness in mm. If missing, 0.05 will be used.

Value

Calculated annual growth rate.

Author(s)

Yong Luo

appendedCat	<i>Prints first text file and appends into second file</i>
-------------	--

Description

This function is a generic function to print the first text and appends into second file if it exists.

Usage

```
appendedCat(firstText, secondText = as.character(NA))
```

Arguments

firstText	character, First text.
secondText	character, Second text.

Value

Appended text file.

Author(s)

Yong Luo

areaProportion	<i>This function is to derive a correction index to account for edge effect</i>
----------------	---

Description

The correction index is calculated using proportion of overlapped area to full circular area.

Usage

```
areaProportion(bearing, distance, radius, baseShape = "circle",
  baseRadius = 10, baseCorners = list(c(-50, 50), c(50, 50), c(50,
    -50), c(-50, -50)))
```

Arguments

bearing	numeric, The bearing of a tree from a given point of plot (centre or corner).
distance	numeric, The distance of a tree from a given point of plot (centre or corner).
radius	numeric, The radius for a focal subject, which define the circular area around a subject tree.
baseShape	character, The shape of the area to be overlapped. Must be either circle or rectangle. Default is circle.
baseRadius	numeric, The radius for the base area, if the shape is defined as circle. Default is 10.
baseCorners	list, If the shape is defined as rectangle, this argument specifies upper left, upper right, lower right and lower left corners. Default is <code>list(c(-50, 50), c(50, 50), c(50, -50), c(-50, -50))</code> which represent a 10000 m2 base area.

Value

A ratio of overlapped area to full circular area.

Author(s)

Yong Luo

BEC2IC

Group BEC zones into interior and coastal region

Description

It groups the BC BEC zone into two regions: coastal region C and interior region I.

Usage

```
BEC2IC(BEC)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'character'
BEC2IC(BEC)
```

Arguments

BEC character, BC BEC zone(s)

Value

grouped region by bec zone, in which C stands for coastal region, I stands for interior region and ? stands for unknown region.

Author(s)

Yong Luo

biomassCalculator

This function is to calculate aboveground biomass for boreal species based on DBH or DBH/Height

Description

This function is to calculate aboveground biomass for boreal species based on DBH or DBH/Height

Usage

```
biomassCalculator(species, DBH, heightIncluded = TRUE, height,
  paperSource = "Lambert2005")
```

Arguments

species	Character string. The species name.
DBH	Numeric. The tree's diameter at breast height (DBH, cm).
heightIncluded	Logical. Whether the biomass is calculated based on DBH and height. If TRUE, height must be provided. Default TRUE
height	Numeric. The tree's height (m).
paperSource	Character. Determine the sources of equations. Currently, this functions has two options, i.e., "Lambert2005" and "Ung2008". Default Lambert2005

Value

Biomass (kg) and missedSpecies list that was not calculated.

Author(s)

Yong Luo

Examples

```
## Not run:
DBH <- seq(1, 100, 5)
species <- c(rep("jack pine", 10), rep("black spruce", 10))
species[1] <- "wrongSpecies"
height <- seq(20, 40, length = 20)
# without height information and taking the equations from Lambert 2005
biomass1 <- biomassCalculator(species = species, DBH = DBH, heightIncluded = FALSE)
# with height information and taking the equations from Lambert 2005
biomass2 <- biomassCalculator(species = species, DBH = DBH,
                             heightIncluded = TRUE, height = height)

## End(Not run)
```

DBHClassifier

Derive DBH class from DBH

Description

This function derives DBH classes based on DBH. This function is equivalent to dbh_cl.sas macro.

Usage

```
DBHClassifier(DBH, classInterval = 5, maxDBH = 175)
```

Arguments

DBH	numeric, Tree DBH.
classInterval	numeric, The interval that used to categorize the DBH. If missing 5 cm is used.
maxDBH	numeric, Upper class limit. DBH that surpasses this limit is grouped in at this limit. If missing 175 is used.

Value

Classified DBH

Author(s)

Yong Luo

DIB_ICalculator	<i>Calculate the inside-bark diameter at a given height</i>
-----------------	---

Description

This function uses taper equation to calculate diameter inside bark at a given height. It is equivalent to the subroutine of vol_tree_active_equation in vol_setup macro

Usage

```
DIB_ICalculator(taperEquationForm, FIZorBEC, species, height_I,
                heightTotal, DBH, volMultiplier)

## S4 method for signature
## 'character,character,character,numeric,numeric,numeric,numeric'
DIB_ICalculator(taperEquationForm,
                FIZorBEC, species, height_I, heightTotal, DBH, volMultiplier)
```

Arguments

- taperEquationForm character, Specifies a taper equation form one of KBEC, KBECQCI, KFIZ3.
- FIZorBEC character, Specifies FIZ or BEC.
- species character, Species code.
- height_I numeric, Height from ground.
- heightTotal numeric, Total height of a tree.
- DBH numeric, Diameter at breast height.
- volMultiplier numeric, Volume adjustment multiplier.

Value

Diameter inside bark

Author(s)

Yong Luo

getSpatial	<i>Generic function to derive BEC, TSA and FIZ for given locations</i>
------------	--

Description

This function is to derive BEC, TSA or FIZ based on an UTM location and BEC map.

Usage

```
getSpatial(pointID, zone, northing, easting, spatialAttribute = "all",  
  mapPath = as.character(NA), mapName = as.character(NA),  
  mapFormat = "gdb")
```

Arguments

pointID	character, Data point ID.
zone	integer, UTM zone.
northing	integer, UTM northing.
easting	integer, UTM easting.
spatialAttribute	character, specifies which spatial attribute to be obtained. Must be one of "BEC", "TSA" or "FIZ". The spatial attribute BEC and TSA are available at bec and tsa . Therefore, for these attributes, mapPath, mapName and mapFormat should not be specified. Since FIZ map is not available neither online nor from any R package. The below arguments must be specified.
mapPath	character, Path to map, must be specified when deriving FIZ.
mapName	character, Map name of fiz, must be specified when deriving FIZ.
mapFormat	character, Map format of fiz, either shp or gdb, must be specified when deriving FIZ.

Value

Depends on what spatial attribute a function derives. For BEC, a table that contains:

- bec_zone bec zone.
- bec_sbz bec subzone.
- bec_var bec variant

For TSA, a table that contains:

- tsa tsa.
- tsa_desc tsa descriptions.

For FIZ, a table that contains:

- fiz fiz.

Author(s)

Yong Luo

HegyICICalculator	<i>the function to calculate intraspecific and interspecific hegyi competition index both distance and size</i>
-------------------	---

Description

the function to calculate intraspecific and interspecific hegyi competition index both distance and size

Usage

```
HegyICICalculator(objectID, species, coordX, coordY, size, maxRadius,
  distanceWeight = 1, sizeWeight = 0)
```

Arguments

objectID	character, The unique object identifier. Must be unique.
species	character, Species code to identify intra and inter-specific competition.
coordX	numeric, The x coordinate.
coordY	numeric, The y coordinate.
size	numeric, The size that used for compute competition index.
maxRadius	numeric, The competition index will be calculated within this radius
distanceWeight	numeric, Define how the competition sensitive to the distance of a neighbours, ie., crowding. Default is 1, which is same as the original Hegyi index.
sizeWeight	numeric, Define how the competition scales across all the plots. Default is 0, which means there is no scale.

Value

a data table that has five columns, plotNumber, treeNumber, Year, IntraH and InterH

Note

no note

Author(s)

Yong Luo

See Also

no

heightEstimateForBTOP_D

Estimate tree height for a broken top tree when DBH, inside bark diameter at broken top height, height at broken are available

Description

This is the second function to estimate a tree's height for a broken top tree. A tree's height is estimated using height of the broken top (heightBTOP), inside bark diameter at broken height (DIBBTOP) and DBH. Specifically, this function guesses the tree height, computes inside bark diameter at broken height (heightBTOP) using a taper equation, compares it to an observed inside bark diameter and chooses the tree height that has closest value of inside bark diameter at broken. For the broken top trees that have field projected height, total tree height also can be estimated using [heightEstimateForBTOP_H](#).

Usage

```
heightEstimateForBTOP_D(heightBTOP, DIBBTOP, DBH,
  taperEquationForm = "KBEC", FIZorBEC, species, volMultiplier = 1,
  SASOriginal = FALSE)
```

Arguments

heightBTOP	numeric, Height of the broken top.
DIBBTOP	numeric, Diameter inside bark at the height of the broken top.
DBH	numeric, DBH of the tree, Must be given when BTOP is D.
taperEquationForm	character, Specifies which taper equation will be used to estimate tree height, currently supports KBEC, KBECQCI, KFIZ. If missing, the function uses KBEC as default.
FIZorBEC	character, Specifies which FIZ or BEC (depends on taperEquationForm) zones the tree located.
species	character, Tree species.
volMultiplier	numeric, Volume adjustment. If missing, 1 will be used.
SASOriginal	logical, Specifies whether the original sas algorithm will be used for guess tree height. If missing, FALSE will be used.

Value

Total tree height

Author(s)

Yong Luo

See Also

[heightEstimateForBTOP_H](#)

heightEstimateForBTOP_H

Estimate tree height for a broken top tree when projected tree height is available

Description

This function is to estimate a broken top tree's height based on projected tree height in the field (heightProjected). For the broken top trees that have diameter at broken and broken top trees, total tree height also can be estimated using [heightEstimateForBTOP_D](#).

Usage

```
heightEstimateForBTOP_H(heightProjected)
```

Arguments

heightProjected

numeric, Projected tree height in the field, must be non-NA value.

Value

Total tree height

Author(s)

Yong Luo

See Also

[heightEstimateForBTOP_D](#)

lm_group

Extended lm function by adding group functionality

Description

A generic function by adding grouping functionality in [lm](#) function.

Usage

```
lm_group(formula, data, groupBy, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'character,data.table,character'
```

```
lm_group(formula, data, groupBy,
  ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'character,data.table,missing'
```

```
lm_group(formula, data, groupBy,
  ...)
```

Arguments

formula	character, Linear model formula.
data	data.table, The data used for the models.
groupBy	character, Specifies variables that used for the group.
...	see lm for the rest arguments.

Value

A list of regression analyses results

Author(s)

Yong Luo

See Also

[lm](#)

merge_dupUpdate	<i>Merge table and update values for duplicate column</i>
-----------------	---

Description

This is an extended function for [merge](#) function by updating values for duplicate column for the first, second or both tables.

Usage

```
merge_dupUpdate(x, y, by, updateDup, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'data.table,data.table,character,logical'
merge_dupUpdate(x, y,
  by, updateDup, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'data.table,data.table,character,missing'
merge_dupUpdate(x, y,
  by, updateDup, ...)
```

Arguments

x	data.table, The first table for merging.
y	data.table, The second table for merging.
by	character, The key to merge two tables.
updateDup	logical, Specifies whether update duplicate column in merged table when its information is available in y table, which means update from the second table. If missing, the function takes TRUE.
...	see merge for rest of arguments.

Value

A merged table without duplicate columns. A warning message is given if the duplicate column has different values.

Author(s)

Yong Luo

See Also

[merge](#)

PHF Calculator	<i>Calculate tree per ha factor for both fix and variable area plot</i>
----------------	---

Description

Calculates tree per ha factor for both fix and variable area plots.

Usage

```
PHF Calculator(sampleType, blowUp, treeWeight, plotWeight, treeBasalArea)
```

Arguments

sampleType	character, Specifies how the plot is sampled among fixed area plot or variable area plot, must be either V for variable area plot or F for fixed area plot.
blowUp	numeric, Specifies the blowup factor. For fixed area plot, it is calculated as 1/plotarea. For variable area plot, it is basal area factor (BAF).
treeWeight	numeric, Specifies whether a tree is zero counted (tree is out), one time counted (regular count) or two times counted (double counted) in the walk through sampling protocol.
plotWeight	numeric, Specifies how a plot is measured, i.e., full plot measured (valued as 1), half plot measured (valued as 2) or quarter plot measured (valued as 4).
treeBasalArea	numeric, When plot is measured using variable area plot, this value must be given, otherwise, can be missing

Value

Tree per ha factor

Author(s)

Yong Luo

randomStemMapping	<i>The function is to generate stem mapping using random spatial distribution of stratified size group for non-stem-mapped trees.</i>
-------------------	---

Description

The function is to generate stem mapping using random spatial distribution of stratified size group for non-stem-mapped trees.

Usage

```
randomStemMapping(objectID, size, noofGroup = 5, plotSize,  
  mapSize = 10000)
```

Arguments

objectID	character, The unique object identifier. Must be unique.
size	numeric, The size that used for compute competition index.
noofGroup	numeric, Defines how many groups to distribute objects. Default is 5.
plotSize	numeric, The plot size for the objects.
mapSize	numeric, The map size to distribute the objects. Default is 10000 m2.

Value

a data table that has five columns, plotNumber, treeNumber, Year, IntraH and InterH

Note

no note

Author(s)

Yong Luo

See Also

no

 SIInBC

Derive site index for a given spatial coverage or a spatial point

Description

This function is to derive species' site index for a given spatial coverage or spatial points based on BC provincial species productivity maps.

Usage

```
SIInBC(SIMapPath, spatialCoverage, species = "all",
       returnClass = "table")
```

Arguments

<code>SIMapPath</code>	character, Specifies folder location of species index maps. Please request all the maps from author and save them into your target folder. The function only supports TIFF format. Currently those maps were converted from BC Data catalogue.
<code>spatialCoverage</code>	<code>spatialPolygons</code> or <code>spatialPoints</code> , Specifies spatial polygons or spatial points that need to intersect.
<code>species</code>	character, Must be one or some of 22 species.
<code>returnClass</code>	character, Specifies the class you intended to return from either <code>sp</code> or <code>table</code> . If missing, <code>table</code> will be used.

Value

the returned value depends on `returnClass` argument and class of `spatialCoverage` argument. If `returnClass` is set as `table`, a table will be returned. If `returnClass` is set as `sp`, a raster layer will be returned for `SpatialPolygons*` objects, while a `SpatialPointDataframe` will be returned for `SpatialPoints*` objects.

Author(s)

Yong Luo

 speciesCode2speciesType

Group species into deciduous and coniferous species group

Description

This function is to group species into deciduous and coniferous species types based on BC species code and `sp_type` lookup table. This function uses hardcoded `sp_type` lookup table.

Usage

```
speciesCode2speciesType(species)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
speciesCode2speciesType(species)
```

Arguments

species character, Tree basic species code, which is SPECIES in VRI original data.

Value

Species type: D-deciduous species and C-coniferous species. NA, with a warning message, is given if a species fails to be grouped.

Author(s)

Yong Luo

standardizeSpeciesName

Standardize species name from different forest inventory data, this function to make all the species compatible to biomassCalculation function

Description

Standardize species name from different forest inventory data, this function to make all the species compatible to biomassCalculation function

Usage

```
standardizeSpeciesName(speciesTable, forestInventorySource)

## S4 method for signature 'data.table,character'
standardizeSpeciesName(speciesTable,
  forestInventorySource)
```

Arguments

speciesTable data table. It must at least have one column species

forestInventorySource,
 Character string. Give the forest inventory data source Currently support MBPSP, MBTSP, ABPSP, BCPSP, SKPSP, SKTSP and NFIPSP

Value

a data tables, the first one contains successfully standardized species. the newSpeciesName is the standardized name, unknown means the species in the original species table can not be found according to manual

Note

no note

Author(s)

Yong Luo

See Also

no

stemMappingExtension *Extend stem mapping to a target area and shape.*

Description

The function cuts a circle stem map into a largest hexagon in circle and extends this hexagon to a target area and shape. This is a generic function.

Usage

```
stemMappingExtension(objectID, bearing, distance, plotRadius = 11.28,
  targetArea = 1, targetShape = "square", randomRotate = FALSE)
```

Arguments

objectID	character, A object's ID, e.g., a tree's ID.
bearing	numeric, Azimuth of a object from the north. It should be between 0 to 360.
distance	numeric, Distance between a object and the centre of the circle.
plotRadius	numeric, Radius of the plot circle. If missing, 11.28 will be used, as it presents the radius of a circle for big trees (i.e., trees DBH >= 9).
targetArea	numeric, Defines the area you may want to extend. The unit of this input is ha. Default is 1 ha.
targetShape	character, Defines the shape of the target area. It currently supports circle and square. The default is square.
randomRotate	logical, Defines whether need to random rotate the hexagon when merge into a targetArea. The default is FALSE.

Value

A table contains the x and y for all the objects in the extended area.

Author(s)

Yong Luo

Examples

```
## Not run:
## randomly generate some trees
library(data.table)
smallplottrees <- data.table(tree_id = 1:20,
                             angle = runif(20, min = 0, max = 360),
                             distance = runif(20, min = 0, max = 5.6))

## extend it to 1 ha
treelist_smallplot <- stemMappingExtension(objectID = smallplottrees$tree_id,
                                           bearing = smallplottrees$angle,
                                           distance = smallplottrees$distance,
                                           plotRadius = 5.64,
                                           randomRotate = TRUE)

bigplottrees <- data.table(tree_id = 1:20,
                           angle = runif(20, min = 0, max = 360),
                           distance = runif(20, min = 0, max = 11.28))

## extend it to 1 ha
treelist_bigplot <- stemMappingExtension(objectID = bigplottrees$tree_id,
                                         bearing = bigplottrees$angle,
                                         distance = bigplottrees$distance,
                                         plotRadius = 11.28)

treelist_smallplot[, source := "smallplot"]
treelist_bigplot[, source := "bigplot"]

alltreelist <- rbind(treelist_bigplot, treelist_smallplot)

alltreeplot <- ggplot(data = alltreelist, aes(x, y))+
  geom_point(aes(col = factor(source)))

## End(Not run)
```

stemMappingExtension_square

Extend stem mapping to a target area and shape.

Description

The function extends stem mapping in a square plot to a target area and shape.

Usage

```
stemMappingExtension_square(objectID, bearing, distance, plotLength,
                             targetArea = 1, targetShape = "square", randomRotate = FALSE)
```

Arguments

objectID character, A object's ID, e.g., a tree's ID.

bearing	numeric, Bearing of a object from the north. It should be between 0 to 360.
distance	numeric, Distance between a object and the centre of the circle.
plotLength	numeric, Length of a square plot.
targetArea	numeric, Defines the area you may want to extend. The unit of this input is ha. Default is 1 ha.
targetShape	character, Defines the shape of the target area. It currently supports circle and square. The default is square.
randomRotate	logical, Defines whether need to random rotate the hexagon when merge into a targetArea. The default is FALSE.

Value

A table contains the x and y for all the objects in the extended area.

Author(s)

Yong Luo

Examples

```
## Not run:
## randomly generate some trees
library(data.table)
smallplottrees <- data.table(tree_id = 1:20,
                             angle = runif(20, min = 0, max = 360),
                             distance = runif(20, min = 0, max = 5.6))

## extend it to 1 ha
treelist_smallplot <- stemMappingExtension_square(objectID = smallplottrees$tree_id,
                                                  bearing = smallplottrees$angle,
                                                  distance = smallplottrees$distance,
                                                  radius = 5.64,
                                                  randomRotate = TRUE)

bigplottrees <- data.table(tree_id = 1:20,
                           angle = runif(20, min = 0, max = 360),
                           distance = runif(20, min = 0, max = 11.28))

## extend it to 1 ha
treelist_bigplot <- stemMappingExtension_square(objectID = bigplottrees$tree_id,
                                                bearing = bigplottrees$angle,
                                                distance = bigplottrees$distance,
                                                radius = 11.28)

treelist_smallplot[, source := "smallplot"]
treelist_bigplot[, source := "bigplot"]

alltreelist <- rbind(treelist_bigplot, treelist_smallplot)

alltreeplot <- ggplot(data = alltreelist, aes(x, y))+
  geom_point(aes(col = factor(source)))

## End(Not run)
```

taperCoeffsGenerator	<i>Generate the coefficients table of taper equations</i>
----------------------	---

Description

Generates the coefficients of the taper equations for based on specific taper equation form (taperEquationForm)

Usage

```
taperCoeffsGenerator(taperEquationForm)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
taperCoeffsGenerator(taperEquationForm)

## S4 method for signature 'missing'
taperCoeffsGenerator()
```

Arguments

taperEquationForm
character, Specifies a taper equation form one of KBEC, KBECQCI, KFIZ3.

Value

A coefficients table

Author(s)

Yong Luo

taperImplementor	<i>Implement taper equation for a given tree</i>
------------------	--

Description

Implement taper equation for a given tree

Usage

```
taperImplementor(taperEquationForm, taperCoeffs, FIZorBEC, species,
  height_I, heightTotal, DBH, volMultiplier)

## S4 method for signature
## 'character,
## data.table,
## character,
## character,
## numeric,
## numeric,
```

```
## numeric,
## numeric'
taperImplementor(taperEquationForm,
  taperCoeffs, FIZorBEC, species, height_I, heightTotal, DBH,
  volMultiplier)
```

Arguments

taperEquationForm	character, Specifies a taper equation form one of KBEC, KBECQCI, KFIZ3.
taperCoeffs	data.table, Table that stores the coefficients that match the taper equation.
FIZorBEC	character, FIZ or BEC.
species	character, Species code.
height_I	numeric, Height from ground.
heightTotal	numeric, Total height of a tree.
DBH	numeric, Diameter at breast height.
volMultiplier,	Volume multiplier adjustment.

Value

DIB_I diameter inside bark at height_I

Note

This function is inside of the VRIVolTree function

Author(s)

Yong Luo

treeVolCalculator	<i>Calculate volume for trees</i>
-------------------	-----------------------------------

Description

This function is to calculate tree volume using taper equations on a basis of 10 cm slice. As default, the function is to calculate whole tree volume (VOL_WSV), total merchantable volume (VOL_BELOW_UTOP) and non-merchantable volume (VOL_ABOVE_UTOP) based on FIZorBEC, species, height, DBH using Kozak BEC taper equations. The function also handles broken top trees by specifying BTOPEstimateType, BTOPHeight and BTOPDIB. Accordingly, VOL_BELOW_BTOP and VOL_ABOVE_BTOP are produced. Lastly, the function derives volume (denoted as LOG_V_X), merchantable volume (denoted as LOG_VM_X) and top inside bark diameter (denoted as LOG_D_X) for each log when the logLengthMatrix is provided. For all the scenarios, stump height (HT_STUMP), inside bark diameter at stump height (DIB_STUMP), breast height (HT_BH), inside bark diameter at breast height (DIB_BH) are generated.

Usage

```
treeVolCalculator(FIZorBEC, species, height, DBH,
  taperEquationForm = "KBEC", volMultiplier = 1, stumpHeight = 0.3,
  breastHeight = 1.3, UTOPDIB = 10, BTOPEstimateType = NA,
  BTOPHeight = NA, BTOPDIB = NA, logLengthMatrix = data.table(Log1_L
    = numeric()), logMinLength = 3)
```

Arguments

FIZorBEC	character, Specifies which FIZ or BEC (depends on taperEquation) zones the tree located in BC.
species	character, Tree species, must be BC species code.
height	numeric, Total tree height in meter.
DBH	numeric, DBH of the tree in cm.
taperEquationForm	character, Specifies which taper equation will be used, currently support KFIZ3 or KBEC. See function DIB_ICalculator for details. Default is KBEC, if missing.
volMultiplier	numeric, Volume adjustment multiplier. If missing, 1 (no adjustment) is used.
stumpHeight	numeric, Defines stump height. If missing, 0.3 m is used.
breastHeight	numeric, Defines the breast height. If missing, 1.3 m is used.
UTOPDIB	numeric, Merchantable inside-bark diameter. If missing, UTOP is 10.
BTOPEstimateType	integer, Must among NA, 1, 2, 3. Defines whether a tree has broken top and which field observation (height at broken or DIB at broken) is used to define broken point. NA means that tree is not broken top. 1 and 3 means diameter at broken top is not available, height at broken top is used to define broken point. 2 means diameter at broken top is available and is used to define broken point. Default is NA: tree does not have broken top.
BTOPHeight	numeric, Height at broken top.
BTOPDIB	numeric, Diameter inside bark at height of broken top.
logLengthMatrix	data.table, Log length matrix. If missing, there is no log-level volume returned.
logMinLength	numeric, Minimum log length. This argument is activated when logLengthMatrix is provided.

Value

A volume table

Author(s)

Yong Luo

UTM_Convertor

*Convert UTM to other coordinate reference system.***Description**

Converts UTM coordinates to the other coordinate reference system.

Usage

```
UTM_Convertor(point_ID, zone, northing, easting,
  CRS_To = "+proj=aea +lat_1=50 +lat_2=58.5 +lat_0=45 +lon_0=-126 +x_0=1000000\n
  class = "sp")
```

Arguments

point_ID	character, Data point ID.
zone	integer, UTM zone.
northing	integer, UTM northing.
easting	integer, UTM easting.
CRS_To	character, Defines the spatial coordination reference that you wish to transform. Default is BC Albers reference system.
class	character, Define the class of returned objective. Currently this function supports either table or sp class. Default is table.

Value

Reprojected objective.

Author(s)

Yong Luo

Examples

```
## Not run:
## for Prince Rupert, Fort Nelson, Prince George, Victoria, Kelowna
citylocs <- UTM_Convertor(point_ID = c("Prince Rupert", "Prince George",
  "Victoria", "Kelowna"),
  zone = c(9, 10, 10, 11),
  northing = c(6019079.41, 5974323.27, 5361626.96, 5528467.98),
  easting = c(415075.83, 516441.65, 475594.70, 321996.76),
  class = "sp")
bcbdry <- bcmaps::bc_bound(class = "sp")
plot(bcbdry)
plot(citylocs, col = "red", size = 10, add = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

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