

# Package ‘FAIBBase’

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**Description** Basic R fuctions for forest mensuration and ecology.

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**Suggests** knitr

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annualGrowthRateCalculator	<i>Calculate annual growth rate</i>
----------------------------	-------------------------------------

---

## 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	<i>This function is to calculate aboveground biomass for boreal species based on DBH or DBH/Height</i>
-------------------	--

---

## 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 eqations from Lambert 2005
biomass1 <- biomassCalculator(species = species, DBH = DBH, heightIncluded = FALSE)
# with height information and taking the eqations from Lambert 2005
biomass2 <- biomassCalculator(species = species, DBH = DBH,
                             heightIncluded = TRUE, height = height)

## End(Not run)
```

---

checkLD_remeas	<i>Check the live and dead status of a remeasured subject</i>
----------------	---

---

### Description

This function is to check the live and deas status for a remeasured subject.

### Usage

```
checkLD_remeas(subjectID, measNo, LDStatus, liveCode, deadCode)
```

### Arguments

subjectID	character, Specifies subject ID, such as a tree id.
measNo	numeric, Measurement number with bigger value indicates a later measurement.
LDStatus	character, Live and dead status for each remeasurement.
liveCode	character, Code for live status.
deadCode	character, Code for dead status.

### Value

A data table that contains pass information. TRUE indicates pass, while FALSE indicates failure.

### Author(s)

Yong Luo

---

checkMissing_remeas	<i>Check the missing measurements in repeatedly measured subject against intended measurements</i>
---------------------	--

---

### Description

This function is to check missing measurements in repeatedly measured subject against intended measurements. Note that this function allows the regeneration, which means there may be missing measurements at the begining of intended masurements. Additionally, the function may allow the missing measurements after a subject died, depending on how deadCode is specified.

### Usage

```
checkMissing_remeas(
  subjectID,
  measNo,
  intendedMeasNo,
  deadCode = NULL,
  LDStatus
)
```

**Arguments**

subjectID	character, Specifies subject ID, such as a tree id.
measNo	numeric, Measurement number with bigger value indicates a later measurement.
intendedMeasNo	numeric, The measurement number that a subject is intended measured.
deadCode	character, The code indicates the subject is dead. This argument serves two purposes: 1) switch the function whether check a subject under dead scenario (i.e., the missing measurement before last intended measurement). Setting NULL will turn off dead mode, argument LDStatus will not be used in the function. 2) if the dead mode is turn on (i.e., anything but NULL), this term determines which code will be used for dead. In this case, argument LSStatus must be specified. By default, this term is set as NULL.
LDStatus	character, Live or dead status. This argument is called only when deadCode is not set as NULL.

**Value**

A data table that contains pass information. TRUE indicates pass, while FALSE indicates failure. The table also contains the missing measurements.

**Author(s)**

Yong Luo

---

checkSize_remeas	<i>Check the size change of a remeasured subject</i>
------------------	--

---

**Description**

This function is to check the size change for a remeasured subject.

**Usage**

```
checkSize_remeas(
  subjectID,
  measTime,
  size,
  change = "increase",
  maxChangeRate = NULL,
  tolerance = 0
)
```

**Arguments**

subjectID	character, Specifies subject ID, such as a tree id.
measTime	numeric, Measurement number with bigger value indicates a later measurement.
size	numeric, Measurement of an attribute.
change	character, Change direction either from increase or decrease. Default is increase.

maxChangeRate	numeric, It determines the maximum change rate. If the change rate from previous to current measurement exceeds the maximum change rate, then the pass of current measurement will be flagged as FALSE. If missing, this term is set as NULL.
tolerance	numeric, Tolerance value (exclusive) to allow measurement error, which is a absolute value. If the change is increase, the change from current measurement to last measurement will be compared to the negative tolerance value, and vice versa. Default is 0 for zero tolerance.

### Value

A data table that contains pass information. TRUE indicates pass, while FALSE indicates failure.

### Author(s)

Yong Luo

---

DBHClassifier	<i>Derive DBH class from DBH</i>
---------------	----------------------------------

---

### 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

*Calculate the inside-bark diameter at a given height***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, spatialMap, spatialAttribute)
```

### Arguments

pointID	character, Data point ID.
zone	integer, UTM zone.
northing	integer, UTM northing.
easting	integer, UTM easting.
spatialMap	SpatialPolygonsDataFrame, Spatial map.
spatialAttribute	character, Specifies which spatial attribute to be obtained. Must be one of "BEC", "TSA", "FIZ", "TFL" and "OWNERSHIP", regardless of lower or upper cases. Must be consistent with spatialMap argument.

### 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 forest inventory zone.

For TFL, a table that contains:

- tfl tfl timber farm licenses.

For OWNERSHIP, a table that contains:

- owner owner of land.
- schedule schedule.

### Author(s)

Yong Luo

## Examples

```
## Not run:
## for Prince Rupert, Fort Nelson, Prince George, Victoria, Kelowna
citylocs <- data.frame(point_ID = c("Prince Rupert", "Prince George", "Victoria", "Kelowna"),
                      zone = c(9, 10, 10, 11),
                      northing = c(6019079.41, 5974323.27, 5361626.96, 5528467),
                      easting = c(415075.83, 516441.65, 475594.70, 321996.76))

tsamap <- bcmaps::tsa(class = "sp")
city_tsa <- getSpatial(pointID = citylocs$point_ID,
                      zone = citylocs$zone,
                      northing = citylocs$northing,
                      easting = citylocs$easting,
                      spatialMap = tsamap,
                      spatialAttribute = "TSA")

print(city_tsa)
#      pointID tsa      tsa_desc
# Prince Rupert 46      GBR North TSA
# Prince George 24 Prince George TSA
#      Victoria 38      Arrowsmith TSA
#      Kelowna  22      Okanagan TSA

becmap <- bcmaps::bec(class = "sp")
city_bec <- getSpatial(pointID = citylocs$point_ID,
                      zone = citylocs$zone,
                      northing = citylocs$northing,
                      easting = citylocs$easting,
                      spatialMap = becmap,
                      spatialAttribute = "bec")

print(city_bec)
#      pointID bec_zone bec_sbz bec_var
# Prince Rupert    CWH     vh      2
# Prince George    SBS     mh    <NA>
#      Victoria    CDF     mm    <NA>
#      Kelowna     PP      xh      1

## End(Not run)
```

---

HegyiCICalculator

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


---

## 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 been calculated within this radius
distanceWeight	numeric, Define how the competition sensitive to the distance of a neighbours, ie., crowdnness. 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 esimated 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`*Merge table and update values for duplicate column*

---

**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**

<code>x</code>	<code>data.table</code> , The first table for merging.
<code>y</code>	<code>data.table</code> , The second table for merging.
<code>by</code>	<code>character</code> , The key to merge two tables.
<code>updateDup</code>	<code>logical</code> , Specifies whether update duplicate column in merged table when its information is available in <code>y</code> table, which means update from the second table. If missing, the function takes <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>...</code>	see <a href="#">merge</a> 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](#)

---

PHFCalculator	<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**

```
PHFCalculator(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**

SIMapPath	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.
spatialCoverage	spatialPolygons or spatialPoints, Specifies spatial polygons or spatial points that need to intersect.
species	character, Must be one or some of 22 species.
returnClass	character, Specifies the class you intended to return from either sp or table. If missing, table 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

---

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 <- bcbdry::bc_bound(class = "sp")
plot(bcbdry)
plot(citylocs, col = "red", size = 10, add = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

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