

R documentation

of all in ‘PBSawatea’

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Description

PBSawatea contains R code to control the input to and output from the modelling of rockfish populations (e.g., Pacific Ocean Perch, *Sebastes alutus*) that occur along the British Columbia (BC) coast.

The model implementation uses a modified version of the Coleraine statistical catch-at-age software (Hilborn *et al.* 2003) called Awatea (Allan Hicks, IPHC, pers. comm.). Awatea template code is compiled by Automatic Differentiation Model Builder (ADMB) software (Otter Research 1999) to a 64-bit binary called 'awatea.exe'. Running the binary file, which contains ADMB libraries, provides (a) maximum posterior density estimates using a function minimiser and automatic differentiation, and (b) an approximation of the posterior distribution of the parameters using the Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) method, specifically using the Hastings-Metropolis algorithm (Gelman *et al.* 2004).

The running of Awatea is streamlined, using code written in R (R Development Core Team 2018) rather than manually manipulating the original Microsoft Excel implementation. Figures and tables of output are automatically produced through R using code adapted from the R packages **scape** (Magnusson 2009) and **plotMCMC** (Magnusson & Stewart 2007). We use the R function Sweave (Leisch 2008) in the package **utils** to automatically collate, via LaTeX (specifically pdflatex), the large amount of figures and tables into a single portable document file (.pdf) for each model run.

We provide master Sweave files in the folder `../library/PBSawatea/snw` to build the .pdf document. The code copies these to a local working directory if they are not already there.

Author(s)

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Last modified Rd: 2018-07-25

References

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- Otter Research Ltd. (1999) An introduction to AD Model Builder for use nonlinear modeling and statistics. Otter Research Ltd., British Columbia. 194 p.

R Development Core Team (2018) R: A language and environment for statistical computing. <https://www.r-project.org/> R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria.

allEqual	<i>Are All Values Equal to the First?</i>
----------	---

Description

A short-cut function for `all(x==x[1])`, which asks are all values in *x* equal to the first value in *x*.

Usage

```
allEqual(x)
```

Arguments

x vector of values.

Value

TRUE or FALSE

See Also

[all](#), [clearAll](#), [clipVector](#)

AWATEAdata-class	<i>S4: AWATEA Data Class</i>
------------------	------------------------------

Description

The set of functions described here provide an easy method of dealing with a complicated scheme for manipulating data when using the catch-at-age model called **Awatea**, a variant of **Coleraine**. Awatea is maintained by Allan Hicks (University of Washington) and Paul Starr (Canadian Ground-fish Research and Conservation Society).

To use **PBSawatea**'s management functions, the function `runADMB` calls `readAD` which creates an AWATEAdata object. The AWATEAdata object contains a distinct R environment where data are stored and accessed by various package functions.

Details

An Awatea data file can be loaded into an AWATEAdata object using `readAD`, and if a complementary results file is available, the user can run `reweight` for a single re-weighting of the abundance data and the composition data.

Alternatively, starting with a single input data file, a user can run the function `runADMB` to perform multiple (iterative) re-weightings automatically.

Objects from the Class

This S4 object can be created by calls of the form:

```
dat = new("AWATEAdata", txtnam=character(), input=character(), vlst=list(),
dnam=character(), nvars=numeric(), vdesc=character(), vars=list(),
gcomm=character(), vcomm=character(), resdat=list(), likdat=list(),
pardat=list(), stddat=list(), cordat=list(), evadat=list(),
reweight=list(), controls=list())
```

The function `readAD` populates the first nine slots of the S4 object by reading in an Awatea data file from the user's current working directory. If Awatea output files exist (with the same prefix as the input file and suffixes = {`.res`, `.lik`, `.par`, `.std`, `.cor`, `.eva`}), then slots `resdat`, `likdat`, `pardat`, `stddat`, `cordat`, and `evadat`, respectively, will also be populated.

Slots

`txtnam` the file name (including extension) of the Awatea input data file.
`input` a string vector comprising the line-by-line information from the data file.
`vlst` a list named by line number (e.g. "L001:...") of comments and data.
`dnam` a vector of data descriptors referenced by numeric line number.
`nvars` a numeric scalar indicating the number of input variables.
`vdesc` as for `dnam` but indexed by variable identifier (e.g. "v001").
`vars` variable values indexed by variable identifier.
`gcomm` commented lines indexed by numeric line number.
`vcomm` value descriptors indexed by numeric line number.
`resdat` list of Awatea results from the file `results.dat` after calling `importRes`.
`likdat` list of MPD likelihoods from the file `likelihood.dat` after calling `importLik`.
`pardat` list of parameter values from the file `Awatea.par` after calling `importPar`.
`stddat` list of estimated parameter values from the file `Awatea.std` after calling `importStd`.
`cordat` list of correlation objects from the file `Awatea.cor` after calling `importCor`.
`evadat` eigenvalues of the Hessian from the file `Awatea.eva` after calling `importEva`.
`reweight` list of re-weighted abundance and composition data (see [reweight](#) for details).
`controls` list of control values from the ADMB input data.

Methods

`fix`, signature(`x`="AWATEAdata") : replace data elements of an input list
`reweight`, signature(`x`="AWATEAdata") : reweight abundance and composition data
`view`, signature(`x`="AWATEAdata") : view the basic input list
`write`, signature(`x`="AWATEAdata") : write a new input data file

Note

Some of the output values in results.dat, likelihood.dat, Awatea.par, Awatea.std, and Awatea.cor contain redundant information.

Author(s)

Rowan Haigh, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

readAD for loading the ADMB data file
 importRes for reading in the file results.dat
 importLik for reading in the file likelihood.dat
 importPar for reading in the file Awatea.par
 importStd for reading in the file Awatea.std
 importCor for reading in the file Awatea.cor
 importEva for reading in the file Awatea.eva
 reweight for re-weighting abundance and composition data
 runADMB for running the Awatea model through multiple iterations.

 calc.projExpect

Calculate Expectations and Probabilities

Description

Calculate the expectation of projection to reference, and probability of being greater than reference.

Usage

```
calc.projExpect ( obj, projObj, refYrs )
calc.projExpect2 ( obj, projObj, refList )
calc.projProbs ( obj, projObj, refYrs )
calc.projProbs2 ( obj, projObj, refList )
calc.refProbs ( projObj=currentProj$B, refPlist=refPointsList )
calc.refProbsHist( projObj=currentProj$B,
  refPlist=refPointsHistList[c("blimHRP","btarHRP")] )
```

Arguments

obj	matrix of biomass MCMCs.
projObj	matrix of biomass projections.
refYrs	numeric vector of reference years
refList	list of reference years (numeric vectors).
refPlist	list of reference points.

Details

calc.projExpect... Calculate the expectation of projection to reference.
 Compare reference years to projection years.
 calc.projExpect2... Calculate expectation (projection biomass / reference biomass).
 calc.projProbs... Calculate the probability of being greater than refYrs.
 Compare reference years to projection years.
 calc.projProbs2... Calculate the probability of being greater than refYrs.
 Compare reference years to projection years.
 calc.refProbs... Calculate the reference probabilities (based on calc.projProbs2).
 calc.refProbsHist... Calculate the historical reference probabilities.

Value

Decision tables

Author(s)

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Last modified Rd: 2018-07-26

See Also

[calc.refVal](#)

calc.refVal

Calculate Reference Value for Performance Measure

Description

Calculate the reference value for performance measures.

Usage

```
calc.refVal(obj, refYrs, fun=mean)
```

Arguments

obj	scape Biomass matrix with n rows and m columns, where n = number of MCMC samples, and m = number of years.
refYrs	numeric years in reference period.
fun	the function to apply to reference period i .

Value

Returns a vector of length `nrow(obj)` reference values.

Author(s)

Andrew Edwards, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[calc.projExpect](#), [findTarget](#)

<code>closeAllWin</code>	<i>Close All Open Devices</i>
--------------------------	-------------------------------

Description

Close all open devices.

Usage

```
closeAllWin()
```

See Also

[closeWin](#)

<code>compB0</code>	<i>Compare Reference Criteria and Points Relative to B0</i>
---------------------	---

Description

Compare COSWEIC reference criteria and DFO reference points relative to B_0 .
The figure concept comes from Chris Woods (PBS).

Usage

```
compB0(B, Mnams=NULL, ratios=c(0.4,0.8),
  include=list(A1=TRUE, A2=TRUE, SSPM=TRUE, Bmsy=TRUE, Bt=TRUE),
  t.yr=2011, boxwidth=0.6, figgy=FALSE, width=12, height=9,
  pngres=400, lang=c("e","f"), ...)
```


Arguments

B	list – list of list of MCMC samples (see Details); the first level of the list is the model run, while the second level contains MCMC samples (one of which should be B_0 which acts as the divisor to the other MCMCs).
Mnams	character – optional model names for the boxplot.
ratios	numeric – reference levels of B_{MSY} (usually 0.4 and 0.8).
include	logical – list of logicals specifying whether to plot COSEWIC’s reference criteria A1 and A2, the Schaefer surplus production model SSPM, the biomass at maximum sustainable yield Bmsy, and the biomass of a given time period Bt, where t.yr specifies the year. All values are cast in terms of B_0 .
t.yr	numeric – numeric year that represents the time period for B_t .
boxwidth	numeric – width of the box in x-units.
figgy	logical – if TRUE, send figure to four output files (.eps, .pdf, .png, and .wmf).
width	numeric – width of the output files in inches.
height	numeric – height of the output files in inches.
pngres	numeric – resolution (pixels/inch) of the png file, if it’s created.
lang	character – a vector of letters that denote the language for output: currently only "e" (english) and "f" (french).
...	additional values for plotBox ’s argument pars.

Details

An example of the input list B:

```
List of 2
..$ 29.01:List of 3
....$ B0.MCMC : num [1:1000]
....$ Bt.MCMC : num [1:1000]
....$ Bmsy.MCMC: num [1:1000]
..$ 30.01:List of 3
....$ B0.MCMC : num [1:1000]
....$ Bt.MCMC : num [1:1000]
....$ Bmsy.MCMC: num [1:1000]
```

The function creates a figure comparing COSEWIC criteria and reference points for the Schaefer surplus production model and specified ratios of B_{MSY} from catch-at-age models. The coordinate space (y-axis) is relative to B_0 .

Value

Invisibly returns a list object of xBox and BarBox used to create the boxplot.

Note

Uses a modified version of boxplot called [plotBox](#).

Author(s)

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See Also

[plotBox](#), [importMCMC](#), [msyCalc](#)
[plotmath](#), [boxplot](#), [bxp](#)

cquantile

Running Quantile

Description

Creates a set of running quantiles from MCMC traces.
 (Uses subfunction found in **coda**'s function `cumuplot`.)

Usage

```
cquantile(z, probs)
cquantile.vec(z, prob)
```

Arguments

z	an MCMC object.
probs	vector of quantiles.
prob	single quantile.

Value

`cquantile`.....running quantile matrix
`cquantile.vec`...running quantile vector

Note

Arni Magnusson describes a running quantile as:
“the evolution of the sample quantiles as a function of the number of iterations”

Author(s)

Andrew Edwards, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[cumuplot](#), [plotTracePOP](#)

findTarget

*Find Time to Achieve a Target Reference Point***Description**

Find the time (years) to achieve a recovery target (including a moving target) with a given confidence. Produce decision tables showing the probability of exceeding the reference point.

Usage

```
findTarget(Vmat, yrU=as.numeric(dimnames(Vmat)[[2]]), yrG=90,
           ratio=0.5, target=B0.MCMC, conf=0.95, plotit=FALSE, retVal="N")
```

Arguments

Vmat	matrix of projected biomass values B_{Nt} , where N = number of MCMCs and t = projection year.
yrU	user-specified projection years.
yrG	number of years G for a moving target window (<i>e.g.</i> , 3 YMR generations = 90y); might not work for all possibilities.
ratio	recovery target ratio R .
target	recovery target values T_N = B0.MCMC for ratios of B_0 ; = Bmsy.MCMC for ratios of B_{MSY} ; = Bt.MCMC for moving window of $B_{N,t-G}$.
conf	confidence level C required.
plotit	logical: if TRUE, plot the probability p_t of exceeding target reference point.
retVal	character name of object to return: retVal="N" : creates global object "Ttab" (see below); retVal="p.hi" : creates global object "Ptab" (see below).

Details

As this function uses Bayesian output, there are N (*e.g.*, 1000) values of some target T_N , which can remain fixed (B_0 , B_{MSY}) or move forward in time G years before the projection year t (that is $T_{N,t-G}$). For simplification, we'll just call all targets T_N .

The probability of exceeding a target ratio R is:

$$p_t = \frac{1}{N} \sum^N \left[\frac{B_{Nt}}{T_N} > R \right],$$

where R = target ratio of the reference point (*e.g.*, $0.4B_{MSY}$ ($R=0.4$), $0.2B_0$ ($R=0.2$), $0.5B_{t-G}$ ($R=0.5$)).

At a glance, we can see for any given projection year t whether the probability of achieving a target ratio is greater than the confidence required:

$$p_t \geq C,$$

where C is the confidence level acceptable.

Value

If `retVal="N"` then the function returns a data frame object called "Ttab" in the user's global environment. This table reports the number of years to achieve the target reference point at various catch levels with a specified confidence.

If `retVal="p.hi"` then the function returns a list object called "Ptab" in the user's global environment. This list contains data frames (tables) that report the probability of achieving various reference points at specified catch levels.

Any other `retVal` will return a list of the specified object, if it exists in the function.

Author(s)

Rowan Haigh, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[runSweaveMCMC](#)

`get.resFile`

Get Awatea Results Files for Menu

Description

A function that retrieves the names of Awatea results files (`.res$`) for use in the `mainMenu` command. When choice is made, the function loads the results file and assigns it to the global environment as `currentRes`.

Usage

```
get.resFile(resFile=NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>resFile</code>	supposedly the name of a results file, but the code suggests that argument is ignored.
----------------------	--

Value

A results file chosen from a menu.

Note

AME: made changes so that options are compatible with those in `load.allResFiles`. Previously, trouble occurred when overwriting.

See Also

[mainMenu](#), [importRes](#)

`getYrIdx`*Select a Subset of Years for Plotting*

Description

Select a subset of years for which many years are available. The default is to select 5-year increments.

Usage

```
getYrIdx(yrNames, mod=5)
```

Arguments

<code>yrNames</code>	vector (character or numeric) of years.
<code>mod</code>	select the years modulo mod.

Value

Subset of input years that are modulo mod.

Author(s)

Andrew Edwards, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[findPat](#), [pad0](#)

gfcode	<i>Code: Groundfish Species Codes and Names</i>
--------	---

Description

Data frame of groundfish species described primarily by Hart codes. The information resides in a data table called C_Species in the relational database PacHarvest.

Usage

data(gfcode)

Format

Data frame comprising 549 rows (species) and 5 columns:

code	Hart code
latin	scientific (latin) name
name	common species name
code2	2-letter code if available
code3	3-letter code if available

Details

The data frame comprises 5,49 rows (species) and 5 columns. Hart codes for fish species essentially reference page numbers in Hart (1973).

Quick reference to species name: species["424",]\$name yields Quillback rockfish.

Quick reference to latin name: species["424",]\$latin yields Sebastes maliger.

Source

Norm Olsen, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

References

Hart, J.L. (1973) Pacific Fishes of Canada. *Bulletin of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada* **180**, 740 pp.

graphics	<i>Open a Windows Device</i>
----------	------------------------------

Description

Open a windows device in portrait or landscape mode.

Usage

```
graphics(view = "portrait")
```

Arguments

view if "portrait", set width = 8.5 in and height = 11 in
 if "landscape", set width = 11 in and height = 8.5 in

See Also

[resetGraph](#)

importCor

Import Awatea Correlation File

Description

Import an Awatea correlation file that results from an MPD minimisation.

Usage

```
importCor(cor.file)
```

Arguments

cor.file correlation file (e.g., Awatea.cor).

Details

Extracts the data from character vectors and makes various data objects.

Value

The output is a list object with the following components:

cfile	character vector representing the file line-by-line
cor	data.frame of the correlation file
cor.mat	matrix representing the correlation matrix only
index	character vector used in the row and column names of cor and cor.mat
cor.name	Awatea parameter names in the correlation file
cor.value	Awatea parameter values in the correlation file
cor.std.dev	Awatea parameter standard deviations in the correlation file
hessian_log_determinant	log of the determinant of the hessian reported in the header

Author(s)

Rowan Haigh, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[importPar](#), [importRes](#), [importStd](#)

importEva

Import Awatea Hessian Eigenvalues

Description

Import a vector of eigenvalues of the Hessian from an MPD analysis file (Awatea.eva).

Usage

```
importEva(eva.file)
```

Arguments

eva.file vector of hessian eigenvalues; first element should be a positive definite number.

Details

The eigenvalues of the Hessian represent the 2nd derivatives of the negative log-likelihood function. If they are all positive it indicates a minimum. The first element of this vector should be positive definite before an MCMC is run.

Value

The output is a list object with only one component:

eva a numeric vector representing the eigenvalues of the Hessian.

Author(s)

Rowan Haigh, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[importCor](#), [importLik](#), [importPar](#), [importRes](#), [importStd](#)

importLik	<i>Import Awatea Likelihoods</i>
-----------	----------------------------------

Description

Import an Awatea file of the likelihoods from an MPD estimation.

Usage

```
importLik(lik.file)
```

Arguments

lik.file	likelihoods file (usually likelihood.dat)
----------	---

Details

Extracts the data from character vectors and makes various data objects.

Value

The output is a list object with the following components:

lik	character vector representing the file line-by-line
Total_likelihood	values of the final likelihood (objective function value)
Worst_gradient	worst gradient?
CPUE	commercial CPUE likelihood(s)
Survey_Index	survey index likelihood(s)
CA_Commercial	commercial catch-at-age likelihood(s)
CL_Commercial	commercial catch-at-length likelihood(s)
CA_survey	survey catch-at-age likelihood(s)
CL_no_sex_data_survey	likelihood(s) for catch-at-length from surveys with no sex data?
CL_data_survey	likelihood(s) for catch-at-length from surveys with sex data?
Von_B_Likelihood	von Bertalanffy likelihood
Priors	priors?
Penalty_for_U	penalty for U?

Author(s)

Rowan Haigh, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[importCor](#), [importPar](#), [importRes](#), [importStd](#)

importMCMC.ddiff

*Import Functions for PJS Delay Difference Model***Description**

Make a **plotMCMC** object identical in format to the result of importMCMC (or importProj) from PJS delay difference model output.

The difference is that B is biomass defined by a delay difference model.

Usage

```
importMCMC.ddiff()
importProj.ddiff(yrVal="2006")
```

Arguments

yrVal character year for delay-difference model (?).

Value

importMCMC.ddiff returns a list object containing:

L . . . likelihood MCMCs,
 P . . . parameter MCMCs,
 B . . . spawning biomass MCMCs,
 R . . . recruitment MCMCs.

importProj.ddiff returns a list object containing:

B . . . projected biomass,
 Y . . . projected yields.

Note

Get the biomass projection – PJS does 1 year ahead projection. The column "X" appears as the last column because trailing ", " exist in the mcmcprojbiom.csv file.

Note also that "cat=" in .csv file becomes "cat." in read.table.

Author(s)

Andrew Edwards, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[importMCMC](#), [importProj](#), [read.table](#)

importPar	<i>Import Awatea Parameter File</i>
-----------	-------------------------------------

Description

Import an Awatea file of all parameters resulting from an MPD minimisation.

Usage

```
importPar(par.file)
```

Arguments

par.file	parameter file (e.g., Awatea.par).
----------	------------------------------------

Details

Extracts the data from character vectors and makes various data objects.

Value

The output is a list object with the following components:

par	character vector representing the file line-by-line
npars	number of parameters reported in header
fval	objective function value reported in header
maxgrad	maximum gradient component reported in header
parameters	numerous reported parameters (e.g., R_0) that will depend on the model

Author(s)

Rowan Haigh, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[importCor](#), [importRes](#), [importStd](#)

importProjRec	<i>Import Projected Recruitment</i>
---------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Import the projected recruitments (actually, the values are random normals $N(0, 1)$).

Usage

```
importProjRec(dir, info="", coda=FALSE, ngear=1, quiet=TRUE)
```

Arguments

dir	directory where MCMC projections reside.
info	user-supplied information, if desired.
coda	logical: if TRUE, use the function <code>mcmc</code> in the package coda to generate MCMCs.
ngear	number of commercial gears
quiet	logical: if TRUE, print progress messages to the R console.

Details

The values saved by the Awatea code are random normals $N(0, 1)$, which for a particular MCMC sample are the same for all the catch strategies.

Value

A list object comprising:

B	data frame of spawning biomass (dim = MCMC samples by projected years)
VB	data frame of vulnerable biomass (dim = MCMC samples by projected years)
Y	data frame of yield (dim = MCMC samples by projected years)
eps	data frame of ϵ_t (dim = MCMC samples by projected years)

Note

The function `importProj` does not import recruitment residuals.

This function grabs the `tempdev` values from `Awatea`, which are just $N(0, 1)$ values, then multiplies them by σ_R to yield $\epsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_R^2)$.

The parameter value for σ_R can be found in `currentRes$extra$residuals$p_log_RecDev[6]`.

Author(s)

Andrew Edwards, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[importProj](#)
coda: [mcmc](#)

importRes

*Import Coleraine Model Results (RH version)***Description**

Import Coleraine model results from .res file, and rearrange into a standard format suitable for plotting.

Usage

```
importRes(res.file, info="", Dev=FALSE, CPUE=FALSE, Survey=FALSE,
          CAc=FALSE, CAs=FALSE, CLc=FALSE, CLs=FALSE, LA=FALSE, quiet=TRUE,
          extra=TRUE, sep=" ")
```

Arguments

res.file	name of Coleraine model results file to import.
info	optional string containing information to store with model results.
Dev	logical: whether recruitment deviates were estimated in model.
CPUE	logical: whether model was fitted to catch-per-unit-effort data.
Survey	logical: whether model was fitted to survey abundance index data.
CAc	logical: whether model was fitted to commercial catch-at-age data.
CAs	logical: whether model was fitted to survey catch-at-age data.
CLc	logical: whether model was fitted to commercial catch-at-length data.
CLs	logical: whether model was fitted to survey catch-at-length data.
LA	logical: whether model was fitted to length-at-age data.
quiet	logical: whether to report progress while parsing file.
extra	logical: if TRUE, import likelihoods, parameters, priors, and recruitment residuals.
sep	the field separator character (usually " " or "\t").

Details

This function was modified from the original importCol function in the **scape** package to grab extra data and to deal with anomalous characters in Coleraine results files.

Value

A list of class `list` containing at least `N`, `B`, and `Se1`. The other elements may or may not be included in the list, depending on how `importRes` was called:

<code>N</code>	predicted numbers at age
<code>B</code>	predicted biomass, recruitment, and observed landings (year things)
<code>Se1</code>	predicted selectivity and observed maturity (age things)
<code>Dev</code>	predicted recruitment deviates from the stock-recruitment curve
<code>CPUE</code> , <code>Survey</code>	commercial and survey abundance index and fit
<code>CAC</code> , <code>CAs</code>	commercial and survey C@A (catch at age) and fit
<code>CLC</code> , <code>CLs</code>	commercial and survey C@L (catch at length) and fit
<code>LA</code>	observed L@A and fit

Note

This import function is implemented for the Coleraine statistical catch-at-age software, and can serve as a template for **scape** users who would like to implement import functions for specific stock assessment software.

The functions `ll` (package **gdata**) and `head` are recommended for browsing model results, e.g. `ll(x.cod)`; `ll(x.cod$N)`; `head(x.cod$N)`.

References

Hilborn, R., Maunder, M., Parma, A., Ernst, B., Payne, J., and Starr, P. (2003) Coleraine: A generalized age-structured stock assessment model. User's manual version 2.0. *University of Washington Report SAFS-UW-0116*. Available at: <https://tinyurl.com/y83fwgeb>.

See Also

`importCor`, `importPar`, `importStd`, `runADMB`, `readAD`, `reweight`
 Import data:
[read.table](#), [readLines](#), [scan](#)
 Overview of **scape** package:
[scape-package](#)

importStd

Import Awatea Estimated Parameter File

Description

Import an Awatea file of estimated parameters resulting from an MPD minimisation.

Usage

```
importStd(std.file, vnam="name")
```

Arguments

std.file	parameter file (e.g., Awatea.std).
vnam	field name listing parameter names in data file.

Details

Extracts the data from character vectors and makes various data objects.

Value

The output is a list object with the following components:

std	data.frame representation of the .std file
parameters	data.frame for each of the estimated parameters in std

Author(s)

Rowan Haigh, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[importCor](#), [importPar](#), [importRes](#)

load.allResFiles	<i>Load All Awatea .res Files</i>
------------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Load all Awatea .res files in the working directory into a list object.

Usage

```
load.allResFiles(resList = NULL)
```

Arguments

resList	AME: sets directory to path above current and sets the pattern to "results.dat\$"; probably deprecated.
---------	---

Value

List of multiple calls to [importRes](#).

Note

If deprecated, remove from package **PBSawatea**.

Author(s)

Andrew Edwards, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[importRes](#)

MAfun

Calculate Mean Age by Year

Description

Calculate mean ages from proportions-at-age (modified from a subfunction in runADMB).

Usage

```
MAfun(padata, brks=NULL)
```

Arguments

padata	proportion-at-age data CAC or CAs from a call to importRes.
brks	breaks specified as numeric years to split the commercial data up into regimes that may account for index discontinuities (not used).

Details

Mean age function supplied by Chris Francis (2011).

padata has fields:

Series...series identifier

Year.....numeric year

Age.....age bin

Obs.....observed proportions

Fit.....predicted (fitted) proportions

SS.....sample size (effective N)

Value

List object of observed and expected mean ages, variance of expected ages, and a few bits and bobs.

Author(s)

Rowan Haigh, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC.

References

Francis, R.I.C.C. (2011) Data weighting in statistical fisheries stock assessment models. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* **68**: 1124-1138.

See Also

[runADMB](#), [importRes](#)

mainMenu

Create a Menu of Options and Actions

Description

From a main menu, the user can choose various options and actions.

We tend to do everything from the command line so the menu functionality fosters the warning: *CAVEAT EMPTOR*.

Usage

```
mainMenu()
loadMenu()
mpdMenu()
mcmcMenu()
utilMenu()
```

Details**Main menu items:**

```
Import files
MPD plots
Plot all MPD graphs
Save all MPD plots to PNG
MCMC plots
Plot all MCMC plots
Save all MCMC plots to PNG
Close all graphics windows
Help & Utilities
```

Load menu items:

```
Get Awatea res file
Get Awatea MCMC file
Get Awatea projection file
Load all res files in working directory
Get PJS Delay Difference MCMC+Projection
```

MPD menu items:

```
Plot biomass, recruitment, catch
Plot numbers at age
Plot selectivity and maturity
Plot commercial catch-at-age results
Plot survey catch-at-age results
Plot survey catch-at-length results
Plot abundance index
```

All residual plots
 Plot multi-panel biomass, recruitment, catch
 Plot multi-panel exploitation rate
 Plot alternative numbers at age

MCMC menu items:

Plot biomass and projections by policy
 Probability of projection biomass > reference
 Expectation of projection biomass / reference
 Plot biomass posterior densities (plotDens)
 Plot recruitment posterior densities (plotDens)
 Plot parameter posterior densities (plotDens)
 Plot cumulative quantiles (plotCumu)
 Plot traces (plotTrace)
 Plot PJS traces (plt.allTraces)

Utils menu items:

scape Help
 plotMCMC Help
 Portrait graphsheet
 Landscape graphsheet

See Also

[get.resFile](#), [importRes](#)

makeCmat

Make Column (Row) Matrix Using a Vector

Description

Covert a vector into a one-column (or one-row) matrix.

Usage

```
makeCmat(x, colname = "Y")
makeRmat(x, rowname = "Y")
```

Arguments

x	vector (numeric or character) to convert to a matrix with dimensions $(n,1)$ or $(1,n)$.
colname	name of the single column in the matrix
rowname	name of the single row in the matrix

Details

R has a tendency to lose dimensionality when a matrix subset has one column or one row. The dimensionality can be retained using the argument `drop=FALSE`; however, there are times when a user cannot control operations using this trick (e.g., reading in a file). The functions `makeCmat` and `makeRmat` can restore dimensionality to a vector when needed.

Value

A matrix with one column or one row, depending on the function.

Author(s)

Rowan Haigh, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[runADMB](#)

makeErrMat

Make Ageing Error Matrix for Awatea

Description

Make a simple ageing error matrix for Awatea.

Usage

```
makeErrMat(N=60, ondiag=0.8, offdiag=0.1, corner=0.9)
```

Arguments

N	numeric scalar indicating number of age classes, which determines the dimension of the matrix.
ondiag	numeric value to appear along the matrix diagonal.
offdiag	numeric value to appear one cell to the left and right of the matrix diagonal.
corner	numeric value to appear in the top left and bottom right corners of the matrix.

Value

Simple symmetric ageing error matrix.

Author(s)

Rowan Haigh, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[plotProp](#), [weightBio](#)

mochaLatte

*Mock Lattice***Description**

An attempt to simulate a lattice panel plot and gain greater control over the look of the figure without having to tweak endless sub-options.

Usage

```
mochaLatte(dat, xfld, yfld, ffld, panel, strip=list(col=lucent("black", 0.5),
  bg=lucent("moccasin",0.5), height=0.1, cex=1.4), ...)
```

Arguments

<code>dat</code>	<code>data.frame</code> – object with fields that can be used as factors (without being factors) and fields with data to plot.
<code>xfld</code>	character – name of the field with x-values.
<code>yfld</code>	character – name of the field with y-values.
<code>ffld</code>	character – name of the field with ‘factors’ that will be represented in each panel.
<code>panel</code>	function – panel function that plots the data in some fashion.
<code>strip</code>	list – controls for strip along the top of each panel: outline colour (<code>col</code>), background colour (<code>bg</code>), height, and font size (<code>cex</code>).
<code>...</code>	list – additional arguments for <code>plot</code> , <code>axis</code> , and <code>mtext</code> .

Details

The function does not mock `lattice`, rather, it provides a *faux* lattice-like, panel-plotting framework that will undoubtedly evolve as it is used to replace other calls to `lattice` plots. There is no guarantee that this function is universally functional. But perhaps more importantly, it is an alternative to embracing `ggplot`.

Value

Currently returns nothing.

Note

The `lattice` package provides a versatile system that has evolved over many years; however, there is only so much time in a day that one can fiddle about with `lattice` options.

Author(s)

Rowan Haigh, Program Head – Offshore Rockfish
 Pacific Biological Station (PBS), Fisheries & Oceans Canada (DFO), Nanaimo BC
locus: Institute of Ocean Sciences (IOS), Sidney BC
 Last modified Rd: 2018-05-24

See Also

[plotChains](#), [plotDensPOP](#), [plotIndexNotLattice](#), [plotTracePOP](#)

msyCalc

Calculate the Maximum Sustainable Yield

Description

Load in `MSY.out` and calculate the MSY (maximum sustainable yield).

Usage

```
msyCalc(dir = getwd(), error.rep = 1)
```

Arguments

`dir` working directory.
`error.rep` numeric: if 1, report errors (reaching bounds), if 0 do not.

Value

Returns a list object containing:
`yield...` maximum sustainable yield,
`u.....` exploitation rate at MSY,
`VB.....` vulnerable biomass at MSY,
`B.....` spawning biomass at MSY,
`nProj...` number of projections needed to reach MSY.

Note

See `msyTestCreating.r` for full details when figuring this out.

Author(s)

Andrew Edwards, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[findTarget](#)

out.pmTables	<i>Write Decision Tables to Comma-Delimited Files</i>
--------------	---

Description

Write decision tables to comma-delimited text files (.csv).

Usage

```
out.pmTables(obj, fileName="pm", dec=3)
```

Arguments

obj	list object containing tables (matrices or data frames).
fileName	prefix for output file names.
dec	number of decimal places to retain.

Value

Comma-delimited text files (.csv).

Author(s)

Andrew Edwards, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[write.table](#), [writelist](#)

panLab	<i>Write Text to Figure in Relative (0:1) Coordinates</i>
--------	---

Description

Write text to a figure by first setting the coordinate space to lie between 0 and 1:

```
par(usr=c(0,1,0,1)).
```

Usage

```
panLab(x, y, txt, ...)
```

Arguments

x	relative x-coordinate.
y	relative y-coordinate.
txt	text to add to figure.
...	additional arguments sent to function text.

Note

Currently, this function does not reset the coordinate space to the original.
Use [addLabel](#) instead.

See Also

[addLabel](#), [addLegend](#)

panLegend

Place a Legend in a Figure using Relative (0:1) Coordinates

Description

Place a legend in a figure by first setting the coordinate space to lie between 0 and 1:
`par(usr=c(0,1,0,1))`.

Usage

```
panLegend(x, y, legTxt, ...)
```

Arguments

x	relative x-coordinate.
y	relative y-coordinate.
legTxt	legend text to add to figure.
...	additional arguments sent to function legend.

Note

Currently, this function does not reset the coordinate space to the original.
Use [addLegend](#) instead.

See Also

[addLabel](#), [addLegend](#)

plotACFs

*Plot Autocorrelations for MCMC Parameters***Description**

Plot ACFs for a set of estimated parameters from MCMC samples.

Usage

```
plotACFs(mcmcObj, lag.max=60, lang="e")
```

Arguments

mcmcObj	list – collection of data frames from the MCMC, including P used by this function.
lag.max	numeric – maximum lag at which to calculate the autocorelation function (see acf).
lang	character – a letter that denotes the language for output: currently only "e" (english) or "f" (french).

Details

Extracts the estimated parameters from the data frame `currentMCMC$P` and displays the first `lag.max` lags using the `acf` function from the `stats` package.

Value

Returns nothing at present.

Note

Caution – (from `plot.acf`) The confidence interval plotted in `plot.acf` is based on an *uncorrelated* series and should be treated with appropriate caution. Using `ci.type = "ma"` may be less potentially misleading.

Author(s)

Rowan Haigh, Program Head – Offshore Rockfish
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locus: Institute of Ocean Sciences (IOS), Sidney BC
 Last modified Rd: 2018-07-25

See Also

[plotChains](#), [plotCI](#)

plotAges

*Plot MPD Fits to Proportions-at-Age***Description**

Plot the MPD model fits from Awatea to age data (commercial or survey) using the scape function plotCA.

Usage

```
plotAges(obj, what="c", maxcol=5, sexlab=c("Females", "Males"),
  ptypes=tcall(PBSawatea)$ptype, pngres=400, lang=c("e", "f"), ...)
```

Arguments

obj	list – the MPD object created by the importRes function (e.g., currentRes).
what	character – letter: "c" for commercial proportions-at-age (pA) or "s" for survey pA.
maxcol	numeric – maximum number of columns for trellis plot
sexlab	character – label(s) to rename sex on the plot (e.g., a user may wish to rename "Unisex" to "Female").
ptypes	character – plot types for the figures: eps = encapsulated postscript, png = portable network graphics.
pngres	numeric – resolution (pixels/inch) for the png file.
lang	character – a vector of letters that denote the language for output: currently only "e" (english) and "f" (french).
...	additional arguments for plotCA and internal control.

Details

The function drills down into the MPD object to extract data to pass to **scape**'s function plotCA.

If all goes well, .eps and .png files will be produced for each series and sex of the commercial CAC and/or survey CAs data in the MPD object.

Author(s)

Rowan Haigh, Program Head – Offshore Rockfish
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locus: Institute of Ocean Sciences (IOS), Sidney BC
 Last modified Rd: 2018-07-25

See Also

[plotCA](#), [plt.bubbles](#), [plt.recdev](#)

plotB2

*Plot Biomass, Recruitment, and Landings (AME Version)***Description**

Plot scape model predicted biomass, stock recruitment, and landings.

AME: This is an alteration of Arni Magnussons plotB function to accommodate PJS's request not to show biomass prior to fishery and survey indices period.

Usage

```
plotB2(model, what="d", series=NULL, years=NULL, axes=TRUE, div=1,
       legend="bottom", main="", xlab="", ylab="", cex.main=1.2,
       cex.legend=1, cex.lab=1, cex.axis=0.8, las=1,
       tck=c(1,what=="d")/2, tick.number=5, lty.grid=3, col.grid="white",
       pch=16, cex.points=0.8, col.points="black", lty.lines=1:3,
       lwd.lines=2, col.lines="black", ratio.bars=3, col.bars="grey",
       plot=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

model	fitted scape model.
what	what to plot: "d"[default], "s"[tock recruitment], or "l"[andings].
series	vector of strings indicating which column names in model\$B data frame to plot (all by default).
years	vector of numbers indicating which years to include (all by default).
axes	whether to plot axis values.
div	denominator to shorten values on the y axis, or a vector with two elements referring to x and y axis.
legend	legend location: "bottom", "left", "top", "right", or "" to suppress legend.
main	main title.
xlab	x-axis label.
ylab	y-axis label.
cex.main	size of main title.
cex.legend	size of legend text.
cex.lab	size of axis labels.
cex.axis	size of tick labels.
las	orientation of tick labels: 0=parallel, 1=horizontal, 2=perpendicular, 3=vertical.
tck	tick mark length.
tick.number	number of tick marks.
lty.grid	line type of gridlines.

col.grid	color of gridlines.
pch	symbol for points.
cex.points	size of points.
col.points	color of points.
lty.lines	line type of main lines.
lwd.lines	line width of main lines.
col.lines	color of main lines.
ratio.bars	width of bars.
col.bars	color of bars.
plot	whether to draw plot.
...	passed to <code>xyplot</code> and <code>panel.superpose</code> .

Details

The "d"[efault] plot shows spawning biomass and vulnerable biomass as lines, and landings as bars, on the same scale.

Value

When `plot=TRUE`, a trellis plot is drawn and a data frame is returned, containing the data used for plotting. When `plot=FALSE`, a trellis object is returned.

Note

The `Args` function from the **gdata** package is recommended for reviewing the arguments, instead of `args`.

See Also

[xyplot](#), [panel.barchart](#), and [panel.superpose](#) are the underlying drawing functions.

[plotCA](#), [plotCL](#), [plotIndex](#), and [plotLA](#) plot model fit and data.

[plotB](#), [plotN](#), and [plotSel](#) plot derived quantities.

[scape-package](#) gives an overview of the **scape** package.

plotBars

*Barplots of Annual Age Proportions***Description**

Plot barplots of specific-year age proportions.

Usage

```
plotBars(res, type="N", prop=TRUE, year=min(res[[type]][["Year"]]),
  sex=c(2,1), age=NULL, fill=c("orange", "cyan", "green"),
  eps=FALSE, png=FALSE, win=TRUE, pngres = 400, lang="e", ...)
```

Arguments

res	Awatea results file from a call to importRes: importRes("POPrun05/pop-3CD.05.01.res", Dev=T, CPUE=T, Survey=T, CAc=T, CAs=T)
type	character – type of annual value (e.g., "N" = numbers, "B" = biomass).
prop	logical – if TRUE, convert values from type to proportions.
year	numeric – scalar or vector of years.
sex	numeric – sex code where 1 = males and 2 = females; note that Awatea uses females before males.
age	numeric – specify age vector if subset of available is desired.
fill	character – bar colour by sex for barplots (one colour per sex).
eps	logical – if TRUE, send figure to a postscript (.eps) file.
png	logical – if TRUE, send figure to a portable network graphics (.png) file.
win	logical – if TRUE, send figure to the R windows device.
pngres	numeric – resolution (pixels/inch) for the png file.
lang	character – a letter that denotes the language for output: currently only "e" (english) or "f" (french).
...	extra parameters (not currently used).

Details

The plot is used primarily to see how an age composition for a year compares with an equilibrium age structure (represented by an exponential decay from 1 using e^{-M}).

Value

Aside from the figure plots, the function invisibly returns a list of:

dat	data file from importRes for the type and year specified.
mat	three-dimensional array (age, sex, year) for the year(s) specified.
xpos	x-position generated by barplot for the ages specified.

Author(s)

Rowan Haigh, Program Head – Offshore Rockfish
 Pacific Biological Station (PBS), Fisheries & Oceans Canada (DFO), Nanaimo BC
locus: Institute of Ocean Sciences (IOS), Sidney BC
 Last modified Rd: 2018-07-25

See Also

[plotBox](#), [compB0](#)

 plotBox

Plot Boxes using Quantiles

Description

Produce box-and-whisker plot(s) of the given (grouped) values. This function is simply a modified version of [boxplot](#) that sets the whiskers to specified quantiles rather than 1.5 IRQ.

Usage

```
plotBox(x, ..., range=1.5, width=NULL, varwidth=FALSE,
        notch=FALSE, outline=TRUE, names, plot=TRUE,
        border=par("fg"), col=NULL, log="",
        pars=list(boxwex=0.8, staplewex=0.5, outwex=0.5, whisklty=1),
        horizontal=FALSE, add=FALSE, at=NULL,
        quants = get("quants5"), outliers=FALSE)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|-------|--|
| x | for specifying data from which the boxplots are to be produced. Either a numeric vector, or a single list containing such vectors. Additional unnamed arguments specify further data as separate vectors (each corresponding to a component boxplot). NAs are allowed in the data.
Arguments formula, data, codesubset, and na.action are itemized below in Notes , but have not been tested for plotBox. |
| ... | For the formula method, named arguments to be passed to the default method. For the default method, unnamed arguments are additional data vectors (unless x is a list when they are ignored), and named arguments are arguments and graphical parameters to be passed to bxp in addition to the ones given by argument pars (and override those in pars). Note that bxp may or may not make use of graphical parameters it is passed: see its documentation. |
| range | this determines how far the plot whiskers extend out from the box. If range is positive, the whiskers extend to the most extreme data point which is no more than range times the interquartile range from the box. A value of zero causes the whiskers to extend to the data extremes. |
| width | a vector giving the relative widths of the boxes making up the plot. |

varwidth	if varwidth is TRUE, the boxes are drawn with widths proportional to the square-roots of the number of observations in the groups.
notch	if notch is TRUE, a notch is drawn in each side of the boxes. If the notches of two plots do not overlap this is ‘strong evidence’ that the two medians differ (Chambers <i>et al.</i> , 1983, p. 62). See boxplot.stats for the calculations used.
outline	if outline is not true, the outliers are not drawn (as points whereas S+ uses lines).
names	group labels which will be printed under each boxplot. Can be a character vector or an expression (see plotmath).
plot	if TRUE (the default) then a boxplot is produced. If not, the summaries which the boxplots are based on are returned.
border	an optional vector of colors for the outlines of the boxplots. The values in border are recycled if the length of border is less than the number of plots.
col	if col is non-null it is assumed to contain colors to be used to colour the bodies of the box plots. By default they are in the background colour.
log	character indicating if x or y or both coordinates should be plotted in log scale.
pars	a list of (potentially many) more graphical parameters, e.g., boxwex or outpch; these are passed to bxp (if plot is true); for details, see there. Some explicit settings: boxwex – a scale factor to be applied to all boxes. When there are only a few groups, the appearance of the plot can be improved by making the boxes narrower. staplewex – staple line width expansion, proportional to box width. outwex – outlier line width expansion, proportional to box width. whisklty – whisker line type.
horizontal	logical indicating if the boxplots should be horizontal; default FALSE means vertical boxes.
add	logical, if true <i>add</i> boxplot to current plot.
at	numeric vector giving the locations where the boxplots should be drawn, particularly when add = TRUE; defaults to 1:n where n is the number of boxes.
quants	numeric vector of 5 quantiles to specify (i) the extent of the lowest whisker, (ii) the lower boundary of the box, (iii) the middle line of the box, (iv) the upper boundary of the box, and (v) the extent of the upper whisker.
outliers	logical: if TRUE show the outliers (but used primarily to suppress outliers when FALSE).

Details

The generic function `boxplot` currently has a default method (`boxplot.default`) and a formula interface (`boxplot.formula`).

If multiple groups are supplied either as multiple arguments or via a formula, parallel boxplots will be plotted, in the order of the arguments or the order of the levels of the factor (see [factor](#)).

Missing values are ignored when forming boxplots.

Value

List with the following components:

stats	a matrix, each column contains the extreme of the lower whisker, the lower hinge, the median, the upper hinge and the extreme of the upper whisker for one group/plot. If all the inputs have the same class attribute, so will this component.
n	a vector with the number of observations in each group.
conf	a matrix where each column contains the lower and upper extremes of the notch.
out	the values of any data points which lie beyond the extremes of the whiskers.
group	a vector of the same length as out whose elements indicate to which group the outlier belongs.
names	a vector of names for the groups.

Additional arguments

Additional arguments used by boxplot but not tested in plotBox:

formula.....	A formula, such as $y \sim \text{grp}$, where y is a numeric vector of data values to be split into groups according to the grouping variable grp (usually a factor).
data.....	A data.frame (or list) from which the variables in formula should be taken.
subset.....	An optional vector specifying a subset of observations to be used for plotting.
na.action...	A function which indicates what should happen when the data contain NAs. The default is to ignore missing values in either the response or the group.

References

Becker, R. A., Chambers, J. M. and Wilks, A. R. (1988) *The New S Language*. Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole.

Chambers, J. M., Cleveland, W. S., Kleiner, B. and Tukey, P. A. (1983) *Graphical Methods for Data Analysis*. Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole.

Murrell, P. (2005) *R Graphics*. Chapman & Hall/CRC Press.

See also [boxplot.stats](#).

See Also

See [compB0](#) to show MCMC distributions of B relative to B_0 .

[boxplot.stats](#) which does the computation, [bxp](#) for the plotting and more examples; and [stripchart](#) for an alternative (with small data sets).

plotBVBnorm

Plot Spawning and Vulnerable Biomass Relative to Virgin

Description

Plot spawning and vulnerable biomass boxplots relative to virgin levels B_0 and V_0 , respectively.

Usage

```
plotBVBnorm(mcmcObj,
  p=get("quants5"),
  xyType="quantBox",
  lineType=c(3,2,1,2,3),
  refLines=NULL, xLim=NULL, yLim=NULL,
  userPrompt=FALSE, save=TRUE, xLeg=0.05, yLeg=0.2,
  yaxis.by=0.05, tcl.val=-0.2,
  B.col="black", VB.col="black", ngear=1, lang="e", ...)
```

Arguments

mcmcObj	MCMC list object (currentMCMC).
p	quantiles to use in quantBox.
xyType	type of plot (currently only uses quantBox).
lineType	line types to use in quantBox.
refLines	reference lines to add to plot.
xLim	limits of the x-axis.
yLim	limits of the y-axis.
userPrompt	not used
save	not used
xLeg	x-coordinate for legend.
yLeg	y-coordinate for legend.
yaxis.by	increments along the y-axis to place tick marks.
tcl.val	tick length.
B.col	colour for spawning biomass.
VB.col	colour for vulnerable biomass.
ngear	number of commercial gear codes
lang	character – a letter that denotes the language for output: currently only "e" (english) or "f" (french).
...	not used

Note

AME: tried in separate file, but then changed that to lattice and wouldn't be good format for Arni's boxplots.

Based on [plotVBcatch](#) (with some twerking).
currentRes1 is local currentRes.

Author(s)

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Last modified Rd: 2018-07-25

See Also

[plotVBcatch](#)

plotChains

Plot Cumulative Frequency of MCMC Chains

Description

Plot cumulative frequency of n chains by partitioning one trace.

(Modified from the function plotTracePOP.)

Usage

```
plotChains(mcmc, nchains=3, pdisc=0.1, axes=FALSE, same.limits=FALSE,
  between=list(x=axes,y=axes), div=1, span=1/4, log=FALSE,
  base=10, main=NULL, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL, cex.main=1.2,
  cex.lab=1, cex.strip=0.8, cex.axis=0.8,
  las=0, tck=0.4, tick.number=5, lty.trace=1, lwd.trace=1,
  col.trace="grey", lty.median=1, lwd.median=1,
  col.median="black", lty.quant=2, lwd.quant=1,
  col.quant="black", plot=TRUE, probs=get("quants3"), lang="e", ...)
```

Arguments

mcmc	MCMC chain(s) as a vector, data frame or mcmc object.
ncchains	number of chains to create from one trace.
pdisc	proportion of the initial trace to discard before creating chains.
axes	whether axis values should be plotted.
same.limits	whether panels should have same x-axis limits.
between	list with x and y indicating panel spacing.
div	denominator to shorten values on the y axis.
span	smoothness parameter (not used).
log	whether values should be log-transformed.
base	logarithm base.
main	main title.

xlab	x-axis title.
ylab	y-axis title.
cex.main	size of main title.
cex.lab	size of axis labels.
cex.strip	size of strip labels.
cex.axis	size of tick labels.
las	orientation of tick labels: 0=parallel, 1=horizontal, 2=perpendicular, 3=vertical.
tck	tick mark length.
tick.number	number of tick marks.
lty.trace	line type of trace.
lwd.trace	line width of trace.
col.trace	colour of trace.
lty.median	line type of median.
lwd.median	line width of median.
col.median	colour of median.
lty.quant	line type of quantile trace.
lwd.quant	line width of quantile trace.
col.quant	colour of quantile trace.
plot	whether to draw plot.
probs	quantile values for quantile trace.
lang	character – a letter that denotes the language for output: currently only "e" (english) or "f" (french).
...	passed to panel.trace (not used).

Value

When plot=TRUE, a trellis plot is drawn and a data frame is returned, containing the data used for plotting. When plot=FALSE, a trellis object is returned.

Note

This idea stemmed from a discussion with PJS.

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See Also

[plotTracePOP](#), [plotDensPOP](#)

plotCI

*Plot Confidence Intervals***Description**

Given a set of x and y values with upper and lower bounds, plot the points with the vertical limits.

Usage

```
plotCI(x, y=NULL, ui, li, uiw=0.05, liw=uiw, clipNA=TRUE, gap=1,
       col=par("col"), barcol=col, lwd=par("lwd"), lty=par("lty"), ...)
```

Arguments

x,y	numeric – coordinates for the center of vertical limits. If only x is provided, x becomes y and x defaults to 1:length(x).
ui	numeric – vector of heights above the points (x,y). Set to NULL or NA to omit upper bars.
li	numeric – vector of heights below the points (x,y). Set to NULL or NA to omit lower bars.
uiw	numeric – width of the edge of the upper bar's head (inches).
liw	numeric – width of the edge of the lower bar's foot (inches).
clipNA	logical – if TRUE, remove NA values on either end of the points vector (x,y).
gap	numeric – vertical space between the points and the bars.
col	character – colour of the points.
barcol	character – colour of the bars.
lwd	numeric – line width of bars.
lty	numeric – line type for bars.
...	additional parameters for plotting (e.g., bg for background colour of points)

Details

Used primarily to plot abundance indices and their confidence limits.

Value

Invisibly returns a list of x and y.

Note

This function offers a pale imitation of `gplots::plotCI`, and was created to reduce package dependencies in `PBSawatea`.

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See Also

[plotACFs](#), [plotCPUE](#), [plotMeanAge](#)

plotCPUE	<i>Plot CPUE and Add Error Bars</i>
----------	-------------------------------------

Description

Plot CPUE and fit with error bars.

Usage

```
plotCPUE(obj, main="", save=NULL, bar=1.96, yLim=NULL,
  ptypes=tcall(PBSawatea)$ptype, pngres=400, lang=c("e","f"), ...)
```

Arguments

obj	data frame of CPUE indices from Awatea’s results file (<i>e.g.</i> , currentRes\$CPUE).
main	character – title for figure
save	not used
bar	numeric – standard deviation of the normal distribution (1.96 is the approximate value of the 97.5 percentile point).
yLim	numeric – limits of the y-axis.
ptypes	character – plot types for the figures: eps = encapsulated postscript, png = portable network graphics.
pngres	numeric – resolution (pixels/inch) for the png file.
lang	character – a vector of letters that denote the language for output: currently only "e" (english) and "f" (french).
...	not used

Value

A postscript file:
CPUEser.eps...CPUE indices with error bars.

Note

Copied code from plotIndexNotLattice.

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See Also

[plotIndexNotLattice](#)

plotDensPOP

Plot MCMC Density (AME Version)

Description

Plot Markov-chain Monte Carlo density. This is an approximation of the posterior probability density function.

Usage

```
plotDensPOP(mcmc, probs=get("quants3")[c(1, 3)], points=FALSE, axes=TRUE,
  same.limits=FALSE, between=list(x=axes,y=axes), div=1,
  log=FALSE, base=10, main=NULL, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL,
  cex.main=1.2, cex.lab=1, cex.strip=0.8, cex.axis=0.7,
  las=0, tck=0.5, tick.number=5,
  lty.density=1, lwd.density=3, col.density="black",
  lty.median=2, lwd.median=1, col.median="darkgrey",
  lty.outer=3, lwd.outer=1, col.outer="darkgrey", pch="|",
  cex.points=1, col.points="black", plot=TRUE, MPD.height=0.04,
  mpd = mcmc[1, ], lang="e", ...)
```

```
plotDensPOPpars(mcmc, probs=get("quants3")[c(1, 3)], points=FALSE,
  axes=TRUE, same.limits=FALSE, between=list(x=axes,y=axes),
  div=1, log=FALSE, base=10, main=NULL, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL,
  cex.main=1.2, cex.lab=1, cex.strip=0.8, cex.axis=0.7,
  las=0, tck=0.5, tick.number=5,
  lty.density=1, lwd.density=3, col.density="black",
  lty.median=2, lwd.median=1, col.median="darkgrey",
  lty.outer=3, lwd.outer=1, col.outer="darkgrey", pch="|",
  cex.points=1, col.points="black", plot=TRUE, MPD.height=0.04,
  mpd = mcmc[1, ], lang="e", ...)
```

```
plotDensPOPparsPrior(mcmc, probs=get("quants3")[c(1, 3)], points=FALSE,
  axes=TRUE, same.limits=FALSE, between=list(x=axes,y=axes),
  div=1, log=FALSE, base=10, main=NULL, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL,
```

```

cex.main=1.2, cex.lab=1, cex.strip=0.8, cex.axis=0.7,
las=0, tck=0.5, tick.number=5,
lty.density=1, lwd.density=3, col.density="black",
lty.median=2, lwd.median=1, col.median="darkgrey",
lty.outer=3, lwd.outer=1, col.outer="darkgrey", pch="|",
cex.points=1, col.points="black", plot=TRUE, MPD.height=0.04,
mpd = mcmc[1, ], lang="e", ...)

```

Arguments

mcmc	numeric – MCMC chain(s) as a vector, data frame or mcmc object.
probs	numeric – vector of outer quantiles to draw, besides the median.
points	logical – whether data points should be plotted along the x axis.
axes	logical – whether axis values should be plotted.
same.limits	logical – whether panels should have same x-axis limits.
between	numeric – list with x and y indicating panel spacing.
div	numeric – denominator to shorten values on the x axis.
log	logical – whether values should be log-transformed.
base	numeric – logarithm base
main	character – main title
xlab	character – x-axis label
ylab	character – y-axis label
cex.main	numeric – size of main title
cex.lab	numeric – size of axis labels
cex.strip	numeric – size of strip labels
cex.axis	numeric – size of tick labels
las	numeric – orientation of tick labels: 0=parallel, 1=horizontal, 2=perpendicular, 3=vertical
tck	numeric – tick mark length
tick.number	numeric – number of tick marks
lty.density	numeric – line type of density curve
lwd.density	numeric – line width of density curve
col.density	character numeric – colour of density curve
lty.median	numeric – line type of median
lwd.median	numeric – line width of median
col.median	character numeric – colour of median
lty.outer	numeric – line type of outer quantiles
lwd.outer	numeric – line width of outer quantiles
col.outer	character numeric – colour of outer quantiles
pch	numeric – symbol for data points

cex.points	numeric – size of data points
col.points	character numeric – colour of data points
plot	logical – whether to draw plot
MPD.height	numeric – how far up to put MPD
mpd	numeric – vector of MPD values (from which MCMC search starts)
lang	character – a letter that denotes the language for output: currently only "e" (english) or "f" (french).
...	passed to densityplot and panel.densityplot.

Details

The function plotDensPOPpars differs from plotDensPOP only by a few tweaks to the internal list object myscales.

The function plotDensPOPparsPrior adds the priors automatically.

Value

When plot=TRUE, a trellis plot is drawn and a data frame is returned, containing the data used for plotting. When plot=FALSE, a trellis object is returned.

Note

The Args function from the **gdata** package is recommended for reviewing the arguments, instead of args.

AME: edited plotDens function to have less whitesapce, not repeat x-axis labels, and make y-axes the same scales. Cannot just do it through the options.

For Recruits and Biomass, use plotDensPOPpars for parameters. Tried y-axes the same scales, but 1973–1975 are so narrow that they make all the others really small: same.limits=TRUE, ylim=c(0, 0.0005).

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See Also

[xyplot](#) and [panel.densityplot](#) are the underlying drawing functions, and [densplot](#) is a similar non-trellis plot.

[plotTrace](#), [plotAuto](#), [plotCumu](#), and [plotSplom](#) are diagnostic plots.

[plotDens](#) and [plotQuant](#) are posterior plots.

[plotMCMC-package](#) gives an overview of the package.

plotIndexNotLattice *Plot Survey Indices*

Description

Plot survey index series with error bars in a variety of ways (e.g., grouped, individually).

Usage

```
plotIndexNotLattice(obj, main="", save=NULL,
  bar=1.96, ssnames=paste("Ser",1:9,sep=""),
  ptypes=tcall(PBSawatea)$ptype, pngres=400, lang=c("e","f"), ...)
```

Arguments

obj	list – the MPD object created by the importRes function (e.g., currentRes).
main	character – title for figure
save	not used
bar	numeric – standard deviation of the normal distribution (1.96 is the approximate value of the 97.5 percentile point).
ssnames	character – survey series names for figure labelling and image creation.
ptypes	character – plot types for the figures: "eps" = encapsulated postscript, "png" = portable network graphics.
pngres	numeric – resolution (pixels/inch) for the .png file.
lang	character – a vector of letters that denote the language for output: currently only "e" (english) and "f" (french).
...	not currently used

Value

Four series of encapsulated postscript (and portable network graphics) files:
 survIndSer.eps...each survey panel focuses on the years of the survey;
 survIndSer2.eps...each panel uses a fixed set of years that span all surveys;
 survIndSer3.eps...one panel showing all series (incl. CPUE if used) normalised to their means;
 survIndSer4-n.eps.seperate files for each index series *n*.

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Last modified Rd: 2018-07-26

See Also[plt.idx](#)

plotMeanAge

*Plot Mean Age***Description**

Plot model MPD estimates of mean age and observed mean age (with 95% confidence interval).

Usage

```
plotMeanAge(obj, useCA=TRUE, useSA=TRUE, CAnames, lang="e")
```

Arguments

obj	list – The model’s MPD object, usually currentRes.
useCA	logical – if TRUE, then plot mean ages from the commercial fishery.
useSA	logical – if TRUE, then plot mean ages from the surveys.
CAnames	character – commercial fishery names, those that have composition (age) data.
lang	character – a letter that denotes the language for output: currently only "e" (english) or "f" (french).

Details

Provides a diagnostic plot, recommended by Francis (2011), that compares the model’s calculated mean ages with observed mean ages for each abundance index.

Value

Contrary to CRAN’s phobia about polluting the user’s working environment, the function assigns a mean-age object MA.pjs to the global environment, *and* dumps the object into an ASCII file (MA.pjs.r) and a binary file (MA.pjs.rda) in the MPD working directory. Stock assessments are messy and the user needs as much output as possible.

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References

Francis, R.I.C.C. (2011) Data weighting in statistical fisheries stock assessment models. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* **68**(6): 1124–1138.

See Also

[importPar](#), [importRes](#), [MAfun](#), [reweight](#)

plotRmcmcPOP

Plot Recruitment Posterior Quantiles

Description

Plot recruitment posteriors quantiles as one graph over time.

Usage

```
plotRmcmcPOP( obj,
  p=get("quants5"),
  xyType="quantBox",
  lineType=c(3,2,1,2,3),
  refLines=NULL, xLim=NULL, yLim=NULL,
  userPrompt=FALSE, save=TRUE, tcl.val=-0.2,
  yaxis.by=10000, yLab="Recruitment", lang="e", ...)
```

Arguments

obj	data.frame – MCMC data frame of R (currentMCMC\$R).
p	numeric – quantiles to use in quantBox.
xyType	character – type of plot (currently only uses quantBox).
lineType	numeric – line types to use in quantBox.
refLines	numeric – reference lines to add to plot.
xLim	numeric – limits of the x-axis.
yLim	numeric – limits of the y-axis.
userPrompt	logical – not used
save	logical – not used
tcl.val	numeric – tick length.
yaxis.by	numeric – increments along the y-axis to place tick marks.
yLab	character – label for the y-axis.
lang	character – a letter that denotes the language for output: currently only "e" (english) or "f" (french).
...	additional arguments passed to the function rect.

Note

AME: Plot recruitment posteriors quantiles as one graph over time.

Already have the full posterior densities done.

Using plotBmcmcPOP as template, but will be simpler as no extra stuff. Probably not simplifying down as much as could due to time constraints.

Adding yLab and then using for exploitation plot also.

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See Also

[plotB2](#)

plotSnail

Phase Plot of Exploitation vs. Biomass

Description

Plot the historical progression of the ratio u_t/u_{MSY} against B_t/B_{MSY} . Traditionally known as ‘phase plots’, some wine connoisseurs call these plots *snail trails*.

Usage

```
plotSnail(BoverBmsy, UoverUmsy, p=c(0.1,0.9), xLim=NULL, yLim=NULL,
          Lwd=1.5, ngear=1, assYrs=2011, outs=FALSE, lang="e")
```

Arguments

BoverBmsy	numeric – matrix of B_t over B_{MSY} .
UoverUmsy	numeric – matrix of u_t over u_{MSY} .
p	numeric – quantiles to show the bulk of the distribution.
xLim	numeric – limits of the x-axis.
yLim	numeric – limits of the y-axis.
Lwd	numeric – line width of the snail trail.
ngear	numeric – number of commercial gears
assYrs	numeric – ‘current’ model years of past assessments.
outs	logical – if TRUE, extend the range of the quantile box whiskers to include the outliers (all data).
lang	character – a letter that denotes the language for output: currently only "e" (english) or "f" (french).

Details

The graph attempts to show the time history of the exploitation rate compared to the spawning biomass using a precautionary framework recast in Bayesian terms.

Note

The term *snail trail* comes from PJS.

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See Also

[plotBVBnorm](#)

plotTracePOP

Plot MCMC Traces (AME Version)

Description

Plot Markov-chain Monte Carlo traces. This is a diagnostic plot for deciding whether a chain shows unwanted trends by showing the trace of moving quantiles. (Modified from the **plotMCMC** function plotTrace.)

Usage

```
plotTracePOP(mcmc, axes=FALSE, same.limits=FALSE,
              between=list(x=axes,y=axes), div=1, span=1/4, log=FALSE,
              base=10, main=NULL, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL, cex.main=1.2,
              cex.lab=1, cex.strip=0.8, cex.axis=0.8,
              las=0, tck=0.5, tick.number=5, lty.trace=1, lwd.trace=1,
              col.trace="grey", lty.median=1, lwd.median=1,
              col.median="black", lty.quant=2, lwd.quant=1,
              col.quant="black", plot=TRUE, probs=get("quants3"),
              mpd=mcmc[1, ], lang="e", ...)
```

Arguments

mcmc	MCMC chain(s) as a vector, data frame or mcmc object.
axes	whether axis values should be plotted.
same.limits	whether panels should have same x-axis limits.
between	list with x and y indicating panel spacing.
div	denominator to shorten values on the y axis.
span	smoothness parameter (not used).
log	whether values should be log-transformed.

base	logarithm base.
main	main title.
xlab	x-axis title.
ylab	y-axis title.
cex.main	size of main title.
cex.lab	size of axis labels.
cex.strip	size of strip labels.
cex.axis	size of tick labels.
las	orientation of tick labels: 0=parallel, 1=horizontal, 2=perpendicular, 3=vertical.
tck	tick mark length.
tick.number	number of tick marks.
lty.trace	line type of trace.
lwd.trace	line width of trace.
col.trace	colour of trace.
lty.median	line type of median.
lwd.median	line width of median.
col.median	colour of median.
lty.quant	line type of quantile trace.
lwd.quant	line width of quantile trace.
col.quant	colour of quantile trace.
plot	whether to draw plot.
probs	quantile values for quantile trace.
mpd	vector of MPD values (from which MCMC search starts).
lang	character – a letter that denotes the language for output: currently only "e" (english) or "f" (french).
...	passed to panel.trace (not used).

Value

When plot=TRUE, a trellis plot is drawn and a data frame is returned, containing the data used for plotting. When plot=FALSE, a trellis object is returned.

Note

The Args function from the **gdata** package is recommended for reviewing the arguments, instead of args.

Author(s)

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See Also

`xyplot` and `panel.loess` are the underlying drawing functions, and `traceplot` is a similar non-trellis plot.

`plotTrace`, `plotAuto`, `plotCumu`, and `plotSplom` are diagnostic plots.

`plotDensPOP`, `plotDens`, `plotQuant`, and `plotChains` are posterior plots.

`plotMCMC-package` gives an overview of the **plotMCMC** package.

plotTraj

Plot Median Trajectory

Description

Plot median trajectories from various MCMC runs in one figure.

Usage

```
plotTraj(dat, index, traj="B", y0=FALSE, lab.stock,
         col=c("black", "green4", "blue", "red", "purple", "orange"),
         png=FALSE, pngres=400, PIN=c(8,8), lang=c("e", "f"), ...)
```

Arguments

dat	list – an object (currently called stock) generated by running Sweave code to compile a Results Appendix. The object stock comprises one or more stocks, identified at the first level in the list's hierarchy.
index	numeric – vector of indices pointing to runs that a user wishes to compare. For example, the index typically points to a base case and a number of sensitivity runs.
traj	character – vector of trajectory names (e.g., B = spawning biomass, Bt/B0 = spawning biomass depletion, etc.); options are limited.
y0	logical – if TRUE, start the y-axis at 0.
lab.stock	character – name of stock to appear in the name of the png output file, if png=TRUE.
col	character – names of colours for each trajectory.
png	logical – if TRUE, send the figure output to a png device.
pngres	numeric – resolution (pixels/inch) for png file.
PIN	numeric – vector of width and height (inches) for png file.
lang	character – a vector of letters that denote the language for output: currently only "e" (english) and "f" (french).
...	list – additional arguments for lines (lty only) and legend.

Details

Trajectories are currently limited to objects in the currentMCMC object (c("B", "VB", "R", "U")) and spawning biomass depletion (Bt/B0).

Value

Assigns a trajectory array object to the global environment.

Note

This function is geared for use after a number of Awatea model runs have been completed. The steps for creating one model run generally involve five stages – (i) reweighting abundance & composition data, (ii) MPD fit, (iii) MCMC fits, (iv) MSY calculations, and (v) projections. After a number of model runs have been generated, the results can be gathered and compared.

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See Also

[runADMB](#), [runMPD](#), [runMCMC](#)

plotVBcatch

Plot Vulnerable Biomass and Catch

Description

Plot vulnerable biomass from posterior as boxplots, and add catch bars on same graph.

Usage

```
plotVBcatch(obj, currentRes1=currentRes,
  p=get("quants5"),
  xyType="quantBox",
  lineType=c(3,2,1,2,3),
  refLines=NULL, xLim=NULL, yLim=NULL,
  userPrompt=FALSE, save=TRUE,
  xLab="Year",
  yLab="Catch and vulnerable biomass (t)",
  textLab=c("catch", "vulnerable"),
  yaxis.by=10000, tcl.val=-0.2,
  gear=1, lang="e", ...)
```

Arguments

obj	MCMC data frame of <i>VB</i> (currentMCMC\$VB)
currentRes1	list/scape object created by importRes
p	quantiles to use in quantBox
xyType	type of plot (currently only uses quantBox)
lineType	line types to use in quantBox
refLines	reference lines to add to plot
xLim	limits of the x-axis
yLim	limits of the y-axis
userPrompt	not used
save	not used
xLab	x-coordinates for labels
yLab	y-coordinates for labels
textLab	text labels to display on plot
yaxis.by	increments along the y-axis to place tick marks
tcl.val	tick length
gear	scalar: numeric gear code from subset 1 to Ngear
lang	character – a letter that denotes the language for output: currently only "e" (english) or "f" (french).
...	additional arguments passed to the function rect

Note

This function is essentially a tweak of plotBmcmcPOP (AME), which is currently dysfunctional and not used (RH).

Author(s)

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Last modified Rd: 2018-07-26

See Also

[plotB2](#)

plt.ageResidsPOP	<i>Plot Model Residuals</i>
------------------	-----------------------------

Description

Plot model residuals as boxplots or qq-plots.

Usage

```
plt.ageResidsPOP (obj, ages=c(2,60), pct=c(5,25,50,75,95),
  main=NULL, lang="e")
```

```
plt.ageResidsqqPOP(obj, ages=c(2,60), pct=c(5,25,50,75,95),
  main=NULL, lang="e")
```

```
plt.yearResidsPOP (obj, ages=c(2,60), pct=c(5,25,50,75,95),
  main=NULL, fill.in=TRUE, lang="e", ... )
```

```
plt.cohortResids (obj, ages=c(2,59), pct=c(5,25,50,75,95),
  main=NULL, lang="e")
```

Arguments

obj	output from stdRes.CA .
ages	age classes to plot.
pct	quantiles to show in boxplot or qq-plot.
main	title for plot if desired.
fill.in	logical: if TRUE, add missing years to boxplot.
lang	character – a letter that denotes the language for output: currently only "e" (english) or "f" (french).
...	additional arguments for boxplot.

Details

```
plt.ageResidsPOP....plot age class residuals as boxplots.
plt.ageResidsqqPOP...plot age class residuals as qq-plot.
plt.yearResidsPOP....plot age residuals by year as boxplots.
plt.cohortResids....plot age residuals by cohort as boxplots.
```

Note

Some trouble noted adding text and legend.

Author(s)

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Last modified Rd: 2018-07-26

See Also

[plt.allTraces](#), [plt.expRate](#), [plt.idx](#), [plt.mcmcGraphs](#), [plotIndexNotLattice](#), [plotChains](#), [plotCPUE](#)

`plt.allTraces`

Plot MCMC Traces

Description

Plot traces from MCMC samples.

Usage

```
plt.allTraces(obj, bioYrList=NULL, recYrList=NULL, save=TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>obj</code>	vector of MCMC samples.
<code>bioYrList</code>	years to plot spawning biomass traces.
<code>recYrList</code>	years to plot recruitment traces.
<code>save</code>	logical: if TRUE, save figure to a raster file (.jpg).

Note

Appears to be some figure requested by PJS.

Author(s)

Andrew Edwards, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[plotChains](#)

plt.bubbles

*Plot Proportions-at-Age as Bubbles***Description**

Plot proportions-at-age by representing annual age distributions as proportional bubbles for model inputs and fits by sex and gear or survey.

Usage

```
plt.bubbles(mpdObj, nsex=2, ptypes=tcall(PBSawatea)$ptype,
  pngres=400, redo.Graphs=TRUE, lang=c("e", "f"))
```

Arguments

mpdObj	list – the MPD object created by the importRes function (e.g., currentRes).
nsex	numeric – number of sexes in the model
ptypes	character – plot types for the figures: "eps" = encapsulated postscript, "png" = portable network graphics.
pngres	numeric – resolution (pixels/inch) for the .png file.
redo.Graphs	logical – if TRUE, re-create the figures.
lang	character – a vector of letters that denote the language for output: currently only "e" (english) and "f" (french).

Details

The function plt.bubbles loops through all the catch@age (CA) objects for commercial (CAc) and survey (CAs) observations and fits by sex and gear/survey to produce bubble plots of the proportions-at age.

Author(s)

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 Last modified Rd: 2018-07-26

See Also

[plotCA](#), [plt.recdev](#), [plt.catch](#)

plt.catch

*Plot Catch and Biomass History***Description**

Plot catch and/or model biomass by year.

Usage

```
plt.catch(years, Ct, xint=5, yint=250,
  ptypes=tcall(PBSawatea)$ptype, pngres=400, lang=c("e","f"))

plt.biomass(years, Bt, xint=5, yint=2500,
  ptypes=tcall(PBSawatea)$ptype, pngres=400,
  pname="Bt", xlab="Year", ylab="Spawning biomass (t), Bt", lang=c("e","f"))
```

Arguments

years	numeric – vector of years
Ct	numeric – vector or matrix of annual catches; if a matrix, then rows=years and cols=gear.
Bt	numeric – vector or matrix of annual biomass; if a matrix, then rows=years and cols=gear.
xint	numeric – x-axis (year) intervals for small, unlabelled ticks
yint	numeric – y-axis (catch or biomass) intervals for small, unlabelled ticks
ptypes	character – plot types for the figures: eps = encapsulated postscript, png = portable network graphics.
pngres	numeric – resolution (pixels/inch) for the png file.
pname	character – prefix name for an image file
xlab	character – label for the x-axis
ylab	character – label for the y-axis
lang	character – a vector of letters that denote the language for output: currently only "e" (english) and "f" (french).

Details

The function `plt.catch` plots catch as vertical bars and spits out two files named `catch.eps` and `catchsmall.eps` (and/or `.png` files).

The function `plt.biomass` plots biomass as points and allows more flexibility to handle various biomass inputs (e.g., B_t , B_t/B_0 , V_{tg}/V_{0g}).

Author(s)

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 Last modified Rd: 2018-07-26

See Also

[plt.cpue](#), [plt.recdev](#), [plt.bubbles](#)

 plt.cpue

Plot CPUE Fits

Description

Plot CPUE fits to annual indices (only if the model uses CPUE).

Usage

```
plt.cpue(cpueObj, ptypes=tcall(PBSawatea)$ptype, pngres=400, lang=c("e", "f"))
```

Arguments

cpueObj	data.frame – a CPUE object created by the importRes function (e.g., currentRes\$CPUE).
ptypes	character – plot types for the figures: "eps" = encapsulated postscript, "png" = portable network graphics.
pngres	numeric – resolution (pixels/inch) for the .png file.
lang	character – a vector of letters that denote the language for output: currently only "e" (english) and "f" (french).

Details

The function `plt.cpue` is only activated in the Sweave routine if the Awatea model uses CPUE. The image file created is called `CPUEfit.eps` (and/or `.png`) and shows the model fit through the CPUE points.

Author(s)

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 Last modified Rd: 2018-07-26

See Also

[plt.catch](#), [plt.recdev](#), [plt.bubbles](#)

plt.expRate	<i>Plot Exploitation Rate</i>
-------------	-------------------------------

Description

Plot exploitation rate against year.

Usage

```
plt.expRate(obj, yLim=c(0,0.5), xLim=c(1954,2005))
```

Arguments

obj	an object from <code>load.allResFiles</code> .
yLim	limits of the y-axis.
xLim	limits of the x-axis.

Details

Simple points and lines plot.

Author(s)

Andrew Edwards, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[plt.idx](#)

plt.idx	<i>Plot Survey Index Residuals</i>
---------	------------------------------------

Description

Plot the survey index residuals as a quantile-quantile plot (see [qqnorm](#)).

Usage

```
plt.idx(obj, main="Residuals", save=NULL, ssnames=paste("Ser",1:9,sep=""),
  ptypes=tcall(PBSawatea)$ptype, pngres=400, lang=c("e","f"), ...)
```

Arguments

obj	data.frame – data with columns Year, stdRes, and Fit.
main	character – title for the plot
save	logical – if TRUE, save the figure to a raster file (.png).
ssnames	character – survey series names for figure labelling and image creation.
ptypes	character – plot types for the figures: "eps" = encapsulated postscript, "png" = portable network graphics.
pngres	numeric – resolution (pixels/inch) for the .png file.
lang	character – a vector of letters that denote the language for output: currently only "e" (english) and "f" (french).
...	not used

Details

QQ-plots show sample quantiles vs. theoretical quantiles.

Note

The save option has been disabled for some reason.

Author(s)

Andrew Edwards, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

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Last modified Rd: 2018-07-26

See Also

[plt.stdResids](#), [plotIndexNotLattice](#)

plt.mpdGraphs

Plot a Set of Figures for MPD and MCMC Runs

Description

Plot a set of encapsulated postscript (.eps) and portable network graphics (.png) figures for the MPD (mode of the posterior distribution) and MCMC (Monte Carlo Markoff Chain) results.

Usage

```
plt.mpdGraphs(obj, save=FALSE, ssnames=paste("Ser",1:9,sep=""),
  ptypes=tcall(PBSawatea)$ptype, pngres=400, ngear=1,
  pchGear=seq(21,20+ngear,1), ltyGear=seq(1,ngear,1),
  colGear=rep(c("black","blue"),ngear)[1:ngear], lang=c("e","f"))

plt.mcmcGraphs(mcmcObj, projObj=NULL, mpdObj=NULL, save=FALSE,
  ptypes=tcall(PBSawatea)$ptype, pngres=400, ngear=1,
  ylim.recruitsMCMC=NULL, ylim.exploitMCMC=NULL,
  ylim.VBcatch=NULL, ylim.BVBnorm=NULL,
  xlim.snail=NULL, ylim.snail=NULL,
  plotPolicies=names(projObj$Y[1:6]),
  onePolicy=names(projObj$Y[2]), mpd=list(),
  SAR.width=7.5, SAR.height=4, trevObj=NULL, lang=c("e","f"))
```

Arguments

obj	list – an Awatea MPD results object (<i>e.g.</i> , currentRes)
save	logical – not used <i>deprecated</i>
ssnames	character – survey series names for figure labelling and image creation
ptypes	character – plot types for the figures: eps = encapsulated postscript, png = portable network graphics.
pngres	numeric – resolution (pixels/inch) for the png file.
ngear	numeric – number of commercial gears
pchGear, ltyGear, colGear	numeric character – symbols, line types, and colours for plotting data by commercial gear.
mcmcObj	list – an Awatea MCMC object (<i>e.g.</i> , currentMCMC)
projObj	list – an Awatea projected biomass object (<i>e.g.</i> , currentProj)
mpdObj	list – an Awatea MPD results object (<i>e.g.</i> , currentRes)
ylim.recruitsMCMC	numeric – y-limits for the recruitsMCMC plot
ylim.exploitMCMC	numeric – y-limits for the recruitsMCMC plot
ylim.VBcatch	numeric – y-limits for the VBcatch plot
ylim.BVBnorm	numeric – y-limits for the BVBnorm plot
xlim.snail	numeric – x-limits for the snail-trail plot
ylim.snail	numeric – y-limits for the snail-trail plot
plotPolicies	numeric – six-policies projections to plot
onePolicy	numeric – the one policy from the above six to use for some figures
mpd	list – list of MPD values for parameters, biomass, and recruitment
SAR.width	numeric – width (inches) of an output WMF file for SAR figures

SAR.height	numeric – height (inches) of an output WMF file for SAR figures
trevObj	data.frame – various MCMC values suggested by Trevor Davies (Dalhousie) for comparison: c("h", "M_1", "M_2", "B0", "MSY", "Bmsy", "umsy").
lang	character – a vector of letters that denote the language for output: currently only "e" (english) and "f" (french).

Details

Creates a whole heap of encapsulated postscript (.eps) and/or portable network graphics (.png) files, depending on the plot types specified in ptypes. Due to endless problems with postscript files (not to mention their potentially humungous sizes), .png files are favoured for stock assessment documents by the CSAP/CSAS office.

As of July 2018, english plot are dumped into the current working directory (as per usual) while french plots, using the same file names, are dumped into a subdirectory called 'french'.

Value

plt.mpdGraphs creates the following EPS (and/or PNG) files:

exploit.eps.....annual exploitation rate,
 recruits.eps.....annual recruitment at age 1,
 selectivity.eps.....selectivity curves for commercial gear(s) and survey(s),
 ageComm.eps.....fits to annual commercial age composition (panel plots),
 ageSurv.eps.....fits to annual survey age composition (panel plots),
 survIndSer.eps.....four figures of survey indices (calls [plotIndexNotLattice](#)),
 CPUEser.eps.....CPUE indices with error bars (calls [plotCPUE](#)),
 commAgeResids.eps.....standardised age residuals for commercial gear by sex,
 survAgeResidsSer.eps...standardised age residuals for surveys by sex,
 meanAge.eps.....mean age for catch and surveys,
 stockRecruit.eps.....stock recruitment function.

plt.mcmcGraphs creates the following postscript files:

recruitsMCMC.eps.....boxplots of annual MCMC recruitment,
 exploitMCMC.eps.....boxplots of annual MCMC exploitation rate,
 pdfParameters.eps.....density panel plots of MCMC parameter priors and posteriors,
 pdfBiomass.eps.....density panel plots of annual female spawning biomass,
 pdfRecruitment.eps.....density panel plots of annual recruitment,
 selectivityMCMC.eps....**not currently implemented**,
 traceBiomass.eps.....panel plots of annual spawning biomass with running quantiles,
 traceRecruits.eps.....panel plots of annual recruitment traces with running quantiles,
 traceParams.eps.....panel plots of parameter traces with running quantiles,
 splitChain.eps.....panel plots of cumulative parameter estimate chains,
 VBcatch.eps.....boxplots of annual vulnerable biomass and barplots of catch,
 BVBnorm.eps.....spawning and vulnerable biomass relative to their virgin levels,
 Bproj.eps.....boxplots of spawning biomass – MCMCs and projections,
 Rproj.eps.....boxplots of recruitment – MCMCs and projections,
 RprojOnePolicy.eps....boxplots of recruitment for one catch policy,
 snail.eps.....time series of u_t/u_{MSY} vs. B_t/B_{MSY} ,

pairs[1,...,n].eps.....pairs plot of parameter MCMC samples (6 pars/page).
 pairsMSY.eps.....pairs plot of MCMC samples for MSY-related parameters.

Note

The function is currently set up to send figures to encapsulated postscript (eps) and/or portable network graphics (png) files only. If a user wants other file types (e.g., windows metafiles), then additional lines of code need to be added to invoke the appropriate device(s).

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 Last modified Rd: 2018-07-25

See Also

[plt.mcmcGraphs](#), [plotIndexNotLattice](#), [plotCPUE](#), [plotChains](#), [plotSnail](#)

plt.numR

Plot Numbers at Age at Equilibrium

Description

Plot numbers at age at equilibrium. Plot recruitment (age 1). (*possibly deprecated*)

Usage

```
plt.numR(obj, minYr = NULL)
```

Arguments

obj	an Awatea results object from <code>load.allResFiles</code> .
minYr	minimum year to display in plot.

Note

Not sure what this plot is used for (RH). Appears to be called only in the `menuFuns.r` module (which has not been used for centuries).

Author(s)

Andrew Edwards, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[plotRmcmcPOP](#)

plt.quantBio

*Plot Quantile Boxes of MCMC and Projected Biomass***Description**

Plots MCMC and projected biomass as quantile boxes, the former in black, the latter in red.

Usage

```
plt.quantBio(obj, projObj=NULL, policy=NULL,
             p=get("quants5"), xyType="lines",
             lineType=c(3,2,1,2,3), refLines=NULL,
             xLim=NULL, yLim=NULL, userPrompt=FALSE,
             save=TRUE, yaxis.lab="Spawning biomass", lang="e")
```

```
plt.quantBioBB0(obj, projObj=NULL, policy=NULL,
                p=get("quants5"), xyType="lines",
                lineType=c(3,2,1,2,3), refLines=NULL,
                xLim=NULL, yLim=NULL, userPrompt=FALSE, save=TRUE,
                main="", cex.main="", tcl.val=-0.2,
                xaxis.by=1, yaxis.by=10000, xaxis.lab="Year",
                yaxis.lab="Spawning biomass", lang="e")
```

Arguments

obj	an Awatea MCMC object (<i>e.g.</i> , currentMCMC).
projObj	an Awatea projected biomass object (<i>e.g.</i> , currentProj).
policy	numeric vector specifying catch policy.
p	quantiles to use from the biomass samples.
xyType	string specifying type of plot.
lineType	line types for the quantiles if xyType="lines".
refLines	reference points.
xLim	limits of the x-axis.
yLim	limits of the y-axis.
userPrompt	logical: if TRUE prompts user before figure is drawn.
save	logical: if TRUE save figure as a raster file .png.
main	character string specifying a title for the plot.
cex.main	font size for figure title.
tcl.val	tick length.
xaxis.by	tick mark intervals for x-axis.
yaxis.by	tick mark intervals for y-axis.
xaxis.lab	label for x-axis.
yaxis.lab	label for y-axis.
lang	character – a letter that denotes the language for output: currently only "e" (english) or "f" (french).

Value

List of the reconstructed (MCMC) and projected results.

Note

plt.quantBioBB0 performs similarly as for plt.quantBio but uses B_t/B_0 instead of B_t .

Author(s)

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Last modified Rd: 2018-07-26

See Also

[plotVBcatch](#), [plotVBnorm](#), [plotRmcmcPOP](#)

plt.recdev

Plot Recruitment Deviations and ACF

Description

Plot recruitment deviations, the auto-correlation function of recruitment deviations, or the initial age deviations.

Usage

```
plt.recdev(logRecDev, xint=5,
  ptypes=tcall(PBSawatea)$ptype, pngres=400, lang=c("e","f"))

plt.recdevacf(logRecDev, muC, logvC, A, years, yr1,
  ptypes=tcall(PBSawatea)$ptype, pngres=400, redo.Graphs=TRUE, lang=c("e","f"))

plt.initagedev(logInitAgeDev,
  ptypes=tcall(PBSawatea)$ptype, pngres=400, lang=c("e","f"))
```

Arguments

logRecDev	numeric – vector of log recruitment deviations created by the importRes function (e.g., currentRes\$Dev\$Annual).
logInitAgeDev	numeric – vector of log initial age deviations created by the importRes function (e.g., currentRes\$Dev\$Initial).
muC	numeric – age at full selectivity for commercial gear created by the importRes function (e.g., currentRes\$extra\$parameters\$Sfullest).

logvC	numeric – log variance of commercial gear selectivity (left side) created by the importRes function (e.g., currentRes\$extra\$parameters\$log_varLest).
A	numeric – maximum age in the model (plus class)
years	numeric – years covered by the population model reconstruction
yr1	numeric – first year of age data
xint	numeric – x-axis (year) intervals for small, unlabelled ticks
ptypes	character – plot types for the figures: "eps" = encapsulated postscript, "png" = portable network graphics.
pngres	numeric – resolution (pixels/inch) for the .png file.
lang	character – a vector of letters that denote the language for output: currently only "e" (english) and "f" (french).
redo.Graphs	logical – if TRUE, re-create the figures.

Details

The function `plt.recdev` plots annual log recruitment deviations.

The function `plt.recdevacf` plots the auto-correlation function (first 30 lags) for the log recruitment deviations.

The function `plt.initagedev` plots the initial age deviation for each age in the model.

Author(s)

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Last modified Rd: 2018-07-26

See Also

[plt.catch](#), [plt.cpue](#), [plt.bubbles](#)

plt.ssbVbCatch

Plot Annual Spawning and Vulnerable Biomass

Description

Plot MPD values of spawning biomass (SB) and vulnerable biomass (VB), as well as catch, against year.

Usage

```
plt.ssbVbCatch(obj, x1=1966, xLim=c(1954,2005), yLim=c(0,25000))
```

Arguments

obj	an Awatea results object from load.allResFiles.
x1	year to start plotting SB and VB lines.
xLim	limits of the x-axis.
yLim	limits of the y-axis.

Note

This analysis uses the MPD (mode of the posterior distribution) values for B and V .

Author(s)

Andrew Edwards, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[load.allResFiles](#), [get.resFile](#), [plt.expRate](#)

plt.stdResids

Plot Diagnostics for Standardised Residuals

Description

Plot standardised residuals against year, fitted value, and theoretical residuals.

Usage

```
plt.stdResids(obj, pct=c(5,25,50,75,95),
  main=NULL, yLim=NULL, xLim=xLim, lang="e")
```

Arguments

obj	data.frame – data with columns Year, stdRes, and Fit.
pct	numeric – percentiles to display as horizontal lines on the quantile-quantile plot.
main	character – title for the figure.
yLim	numeric – limits of the y-axis.
xLim	numeric – limits of the x-axis.
lang	character – a letter that denotes the language for output: currently only "e" (english) or "f" (french).

Details

Figure provides three panels of standardised residuals vs.

(i) years, (ii) fitted or predicted values, and (iii) theoretical quantiles.

Author(s)

Andrew Edwards, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

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See Also

[plt.ssbVbCatch](#)

readAD

Read ADMB Input and Create AWATEA Class Object

Description

Read the ADMB input file and create an AWATEA class object.

Usage

```
readAD(txt)
```

Arguments

txt string name of an Awatea input file.

Details

The Awatea input file contains headers (lines prefixed with "#") and data that are read sequentially into the model by the binary executable Awatea.exe.

Value

An AWATEA class cobject with the slots:

```
txtnam.....character: name of the input file,
input.....character: vector of strings that are the lines of the input file,
vlst.....list: each line of the input file with a label specifying line number and
.....indicating whether the line is a Comment or Data,
dnam.....character: vector of strings specifying data contents labelled by line number,
nvars.....numeric: number of data variables,
vdesc.....character: vector of strings specifying data contents labelled by
.....variable number (e.g., v001),
vars.....list: numeric values of data labelled by variable number,
gcomm.....character: vector of comments labelled by line number,
vcomm.....character: vector of variable names labelled by line number,
output.....list: Awatea results file imported by function importRes,
reweight...list: empty (later populated by function reweight).
```

Author(s)

Rowan Haigh, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC.

References

Hilborn, R., Maunder, M., Parma, A., Ernst, B. Payne, J., and Starr, P. (2003) Coleraine: a generalized age-structured stock assessment model. School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences, University of Washington, 54 p.

See Also

[runADMB](#), [reweight](#)

refPoints	<i>Calculate Reference Points</i>
-----------	-----------------------------------

Description

Calculate reference points relative to either B_{MSY} or B_0 .

Usage

```
refPoints(mcmcObj=currentMCMC, projObj=currentProj,
          msyObj=currentMSY, refLevels=c(0.4,0.8,1))

refPointsB0(mcmcObj=currentMCMC, projObj=currentProj,
            B0Obj=B0.MCMC, refLevels=B0refLevels, refNames=B0refNames)

refPointsHist(mcmcObj=currentMCMC, HRP.YRS)
```

Arguments

mcmcObj	MCMC list object (<i>e.g.</i> , currentMCMC).
projObj	projected biomass list object (<i>e.g.</i> , currentProj).
msyObj	MSY list object (<i>e.g.</i> , currentMSY).
refLevels	reference levels relative to B_{MSY} (or B_0).
B0Obj	vector of B_0 MCMC values (<i>e.g.</i> , B0.MCMC).
refNames	names of the B_0 reference levels refLevels.
HRP.YRS	list of limit and target years for B (spawning biomass) and u (exploitation rate); names(HRP.YRS) = c("blimYrs", "btarYrs", "ulimYrs", "utarYrs").

Value

List of reference points relative to either B_{MSY} or B_0 .

Note

Call from Sweave as `refPoints()` or, in full:
`refPoints(currentMCMC, currentProj, currentMSY, refLevels=c(0.4,0.8,1))`

Author(s)

Andrew Edwards, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[calc.refVal](#)

reweight

Reweight Abundance and Composition Data

Description

Weight the abundance data by adjusting survey and CPUE CVs, and weight the composition data by adjusting the effective sample size N .

Usage

```
reweight(obj, cvpro=FALSE, mean.age=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>obj</code>	an AWATEA class object created initially by <code>readAD</code> .
<code>cvpro</code>	CV process error added to CV observation error: $c_t = \sqrt{c_o^2 + c_p^2}$; if FALSE index CVs are reweighted using the standard deviation of normalized residuals.
<code>mean.age</code>	logical: if TRUE, use mean-age residuals to reweight the effective N for the age composition data (see Francis 2011); if FALSE, reweight N using $\Sigma(P(1 - P))/\Sigma(O - P)^2$, where O = observed proportions-at age and P = predicted/fitted proportions-at-age.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to <code>reweight</code> .

Details

For the `reweight` to work, a corresponding Awatea results file (`.res`) with the same prefix as the input file must be available in the working directory before calling `readAD`. This will populate the output slot with fitted data that the `reweight` needs.

Value

An AWATEA class object with the slots outlined in [readAD](#) with the following slot populated by this function:

```
reweight...list of reweight results:
..nrwt....the number of the current reweighting,
..survey...survey indices with CV values (observed, fitted, normalised residuals, reweighted),
..cpue....if used in the model, CPUE indices with CV values (as above),
..wNcpa...reweighted effective  $N$  for commercial compositions (proportions-at-age),
..wNspa...reweighted effective  $N$  for survey compositions,
..SDNR....standard deviation of normalised residuals for abundance and composition data,
..wj.....weights for composition data from a mean-age weighted calculation (Francis 2011).
```

Author(s)

Rowan Haigh, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC.

References

Francis, R.I.C.C. (2011, in press) Data weighting in statistical fisheries stock assessment models. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences*.

See Also

[runADMB](#), [readAD](#), [stdRes.CA](#), [stdRes.index](#)

runADMB

Run AD Model Builder Code for Awatea

Description

Run compiled AD Model Builder code called Awatea to reconstruct a population trajectory for a marine fish stock.

Usage

```
runADMB(
  filename.ext, wd=getwd(),
  strSp="XYZ", runNo=1, rwtNo=0,
  doMPD=FALSE, N.reweight=0, cvpro=FALSE, mean.age=TRUE,
  doMCMC=FALSE, mcmc=1e6, mcsave=1e3, ADargs=NULL, verbose=FALSE,
  doMSY=FALSE, msyMaxIter=15000., msyTolConv=0.01, endStrat=0.301, stepStrat=0.001,
  delim="-", clean=FALSE, locode=FALSE,
  awateaPath="C:/Users/haighr/Files/Projects/ADMB/Coleraine",
  codePath="C:/Users/haighr/Files/Projects/R/Develop/PBSawatea/Authors/Rcode/develop",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

filename.ext	character file name including its extension.
wd	character string specifying the working directory, if different from the current working directory.
strSpp	character string 3-letter code of the species.
runNo	numeric: the model run number.
rwtNo	numeric: the reweight number.
doMPD	logical: if TRUE, perform an MPD analysis.
N.reweight	numeric: the number of reweights to perform in the MPD analysis.
cvpro	numeric/logical: CV process error added to CV observation error: $c_t = \sqrt{c_o^2 + c_p^2}$; if cvpro vector is shorter than Nsurvey + Ncpue, it is repeated to match the number of survey series and CPUE series used to index abundance. If cvpro==FALSE, index CVs are reweighted using the standard deviation of normalized residuals; note that cvpro=0 is not the same as cvpro=FALSE.
mean.age	logical: if TRUE, use mean-age residuals to reweight the effective N for the age composition data (see Francis 2011); if FALSE, reweight N using $\Sigma(P(1 - P))/\Sigma(O - P)^2$, where O = observed proportions-at age and P = predicted/fitted proportions-at-age.
doMCMC	logical: if TRUE, perform an MCMC analysis.
mcmc	numeric: number of MCMC iterations to perform.
mcsave	numeric: frequency of MCMC iterations to save.
ADargs	character: additional arguments for a call to Awatea.
verbose	logical: if TRUE, spew Awatea messages to the R console.
doMSY	logical: if TRUE, perform an MSY analysis.
msyMaxIter	numeric: maximum iterations for the MSY calculations.
msyTolConv	numeric: tolerance for convergence in the MSY calculations.
endStrat	numeric: maximum fishing mortality for the MSY analysis.
stepStrat	numeric: fishing mortality step size for the MSY analysis.
delim	character that delimits the components of the filename prefix.
clean	logical: if TRUE, clean all Awatea files before running an MPD analysis.
locode	logical: if TRUE, source local code located at codePath.
awateaPath	character: system path to the Awatea.exe executable (using path delimiter '/').
codePath	character: system path to PBSawatea source code (using path delimiter '/').
...	additional arguments (not currently used for any purpose).

Details

This function is primarily used to automate MPD reweightings and to perform the MSY calculations. MCMCs are better run from a command line console on a supercomputer as they generally require > 12h to complete.

Once an MCMC has been created, the user can run various projections separately using
`awatea -ind filename.ext -mceval`
 on the command line.

Text Output Files Produced

`Results.dat` contains an exhaustive listing of the maximum likelihood estimates for the model and derived parameters, a re-listing of some of the data and fixed parameters, and a listing of most of the prediction made. This includes numbers at age, fecundity, vulnerable biomass, survey trajectories, and so on. It is always placed in the same directory as the text input file. If there is an existing `Results.dat` file in that directory, it will be overwritten.

Other output files generated during the parameter estimation process include
`Awatea.par` (contains the maximum likelihood estimates of the free parameters),
`Awatea.cor` (shows standard deviation and correlations between the estimated parameters), and
`Awatea.std` (standard deviation of the estimated parameters).

Be aware that using argument `ADargs=list("-nohess")` will shorten the time to perform an MPD (useful if there will be multiple re-weightings), but the output files `Awatea.cor` and `Awatea.std` will **not** be produced.

Note

Be careful when setting the `clean` argument to `TRUE`. Some of the patterns for matching to `Awatea` files might inadvertently clean non-related files. The patterns are currently set to:
`"^Awatea", "^admodel", "\\p.st$", "\\out$", "\\rpt$", "\\tmp$",`
`"^variance$", "^results.dat$", "^likelihood.dat$"`

Author(s)

Rowan Haigh, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC.

References

- Edwards, A.M., Haigh, R., and Starr, P.J. (2012a) Stock assessment and recovery potential assessment for Yellowmouth Rockfish (*Sebastes reedi*) along the Pacific coast of Canada. *Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat, Research Document* **2012/095**: iv + 188p.
- Edwards, A. M., Haigh, R., and Starr, P.J. (2013a) Pacific Ocean Perch (*Sebastes alutus*) stock assessment for the north and west coasts of Haida Gwaii, British Columbia. *Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat Research Document* **2013/092**: vi + 126p.
- Edwards, A. M., Haigh, R., and P. J. Starr, P.J. (2013b) Pacific Ocean Perch (*Sebastes alutus*) stock assessment for the west coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. *Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat Research Document* **2013/093**: vi + 135p.

Edwards, A.M., Starr, P.J., and Haigh, R. (2012b) Stock assessment for Pacific Ocean Perch (*Sebastes alutus*) in Queen Charlotte Sound, British Columbia. *Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat, Research Document* **2011/111**: viii + 172p.

Francis, R.I.C.C. (2011) Data weighting in statistical fisheries stock assessment models. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* **68**: 1124-1138.

Hilborn, R., Maunder, M., Parma, A., Ernst, B. Payne, J., and Starr, P. (2003) Coleraine: a generalized age-structured stock assessment model. School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences, University of Washington, 54p.

See Also

[importRes](#), [readAD](#), [reweight](#), [runSweave](#)

runSweave

Run Customised Sweave Files for Awatea MPD Runs

Description

Create and run customised Sweave files for Awatea MPD runs.

Usage

```
runSweave( wd = getwd(), strSpp="XYZ",
  filename = "spp-area-00.txt",
  runNo    = 1,
  rwtNo    = 0,
  running.awatea = 0,
  Nsex     = 2,
  Ncpue    = 0,
  Nsurvey  = 3,
  Ngear    = 1,
  NCaset   = 1,
  Snames   = paste0("Ser", 1:Nsurvey),
  SApos    = rep(TRUE, Nsurvey),
  Cnames   = paste0("Gear", 1:Ngear),
  CApos    = rep(TRUE, Ngear),
  delim    = "-",
  debug    = FALSE,
  locode   = FALSE,
  codePath =
    "C:/Users/haighr/Files/Projects/R/Develop/PBSawatea/Authors/Rcode/develop",
  sexlab   = c("Females", "Males"),
  resdoc   = FALSE,
  redo.Graphs = TRUE,
  ptype    = "png",
  lang     = c("e", "f")
)
runMPD(prefix=c("spp", "area"), runs=1, rwts=0, ...)
```

Arguments

wd	character – working directory in which Awatea input files occur.
strSpp	character – three-letter code that identifies the species.
filename	character – name of Awatea input file.
runNo	numeric – the run number that identifies a unique combination of input values.
rwtNo	numeric – the reweight number of the MPD run to build and collate figures.
running.awatea	numeric – if 0 load a previous .rep file, if 1 re-run Awatea
Nsex	numeric – number of sexes; if > 1 then the routine will activate Sweave lines with the prefix @rmsex, otherwise the lines are removed.
Ncpue	numeric – number of CPUE series; if >= 1 then the routine will activate Sweave lines with the prefix @rmcpue, otherwise the lines are removed.
Nsurvey	numeric – number of survey series.
Ngear	numeric – number of commercial gear series.
NCAset	numeric – number of commercial catch-age-age plot sets (separate figures). It is best to limit the number of panels (years) per page to 20; therefore NCAset=1 for ≤ 20 CA years, NCAset=2 for ≤ 40 CA years, and so on.
Snames	character – survey names for figure labelling and image creation.
SApos	logical – vector of length Nsurvey denoting which surveys have ageing data.
Cnames	character – gear names for figure labelling and image creation.
CApos	logical – vector of length Ngear denoting which commercial gears have ageing data.
delim	character – that delimits the components of the filename prefix.
debug	logical – if TRUE, function only builds the target .Snw file but does not execute it.
locode	logical – if TRUE, source local code located at codePath.
codePath	character – system path to PBSawatea source code (using path delimiter '/').
sexlab	character – labels for the sexes in figures.
resdoc	logical – if TRUE, the routine will remove Sweave lines with the prefix @rmresdoc (denoting either working paper or research document), otherwise the lines are activated.
redo.Graphs	logical – if TRUE, re-create the figures.
ptype	character – plot type for the figures: "png" = portable network graphics, "eps" = encapsulated postscript.
lang	character – a vector of letters that denote the language for output: currently only "e" (english) and "f" (french).
—— runMPD ——	
prefix	character – vector of filename prefix components delimited by delim.
runs	numeric – vector of run number(s) for runNo in runSweave.
rwts	numeric – vector of reweight number(s) for rwtNo in runSweave.
...	arguments passed on to the function runSweave.

Details

The values specified by the arguments (or derived variables) are directly substituted into the Sweave file `run-master.Snw` wherever similarly named variables preceded by the `@` symbol occur. Some primary substitutions when building the temporary Sweave file (`tfile`):

```
tfile = gsub("@cwd",wd,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@model.name",model.name,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@run.dir",run.dir,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@fig.dir",mpd.dir,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@running.awatea",running.awatea,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@redo.Graphs",redo.Graphs,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@sexlab",deparse(sexlab),tfile)
tfile = gsub("@sppcode",strSpp,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@ptype",ptype,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@lang",deparse(lang),tfile)
```

Additionally, if Sweave lines are preceded by the following control variables (prefixed '@rm'), the lines are either activated or removed depending on function argument inputs.

Sweave control	function argument	activate when	remove when
@rmsex	Nsex	>1	1
@rmcpue	Ncpue	>0	0
@rmCA	sum(CApos)	>0	0
@rmSA	sum(SApos)	>0	0
@rmCSA	sum(CApos)+sum(SApos)	>0	0
@rmCA1	NCAset	1	!=1
@rmCA2	NCAset	2	!=2
@rmresdoc	resdoc	FALSE	TRUE
@rmROL	strSpp=="ROL"	FALSE	TRUE

The wrapper function `runMPD` essentially loops through `runSweave` using (`i` in `runs`) and (`j` in `rwts`).

Value

A customised Sweave file for `runNo` and `rwtNo` is created in a subdirectory (e.g., `./PSARC13/SGR/Data/Awatea/CST/SGRrun11/MPD.11.03`) from where it is run.

`runMPD` produces multiple Sweave documents and PDF files.

Note

Example Sweave files (`run-master.Snw`) can be found in the library directory:
`.../R/.../library/PBSawatea/snw/`

Author(s)

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locus: Institute of Ocean Sciences (IOS), Sidney BC
 Last modified Rd: 2018-07-25

See Also

[runSweaveMCMC](#), [runADMB](#)

runSweaveMCMC

Run Customised Sweave Files for Awatea MCMC Runs

Description

Create and run customised Sweave files for Awatea MCMC runs.

Usage

```
runSweaveMCMC (wd=getwd(), strSpp="XYZ",
  filename="spp-area-00.txt",
  runNo    = 1,
  rwtNo    = 0,
  running.awatea=0,
  Nsex     = 2,
  Ncpue    = 0,
  Nsurvey  = 3,
  Ngear    = 1,
  Snames   = paste0("Ser",1:Nsurvey),
  SApos    = rep(TRUE,Nsurvey),
  Cnames   = paste0("Gear",1:Ngear),
  CApos    = rep(TRUE,Ngear),
  mcsub    = 1:1000,
  delim    = "-",
  locode   = FALSE,
  codePath =
    "C:/Users/haighr/Files/Projects/R/Develop/PBSawatea/Authors/Rcode/develop",
  histRP   = FALSE,
  wpaper   = FALSE,
  resdoc   = FALSE,
  redo.Graphs = TRUE,
  skip.last.year = TRUE,
  ptype    = "png",
  domeS    = FALSE,
  lang     = c("e","f")
)
runMCMC(prefix=c("spp","area"), runs=1, rwts=0, ...)
```


Arguments

wd	character – working directory in which Awatea input files occur.
strSpp	character – three-letter code that identifies the species.
filename	character – name of Awatea input file.
runNo	numeric – the run number that identifies a unique combination of input values.
rwtNo	numeric – the reweight number of the MPD run to build and collate figures.
running.awatea	numeric – if 0 load a previous .rep file, if 1 re-run Awatea
Nsex	numeric – number of sexes; if > 1 then the routine will activate Sweave lines with the prefix @rmsex, otherwise the lines are removed.
Ncpue	numeric – number of CPUE series; if >= 1 then the routine will activate Sweave lines with the prefix @rmcpue, otherwise the lines are removed.
Nsurvey	numeric – number of survey series.
Ngear	numeric – number of commercial gear series.
Snames	character – survey names for figure labelling and image creation.
SApos	logical – vector of length Nsurvey denoting which surveys have ageing data.
Cnames	character – gear names for figure labelling and image creation.
CApos	logical – vector of length Ngear denoting which commercial gears have ageing data.
mcsb	numeric – vector of subsamples to select from the MCMC sample chain.
delim	character – that delimits the components of the filename prefix.
locode	logical – if TRUE, source local code located at codePath.
codePath	character – system path to PBSawatea source code (using path delimiter '/').
histRP	logical – if TRUE, the routine will activate Sweave lines with the prefix @rmhrp (denoting historical reference points), otherwise the lines are removed.
wpaper, resdoc	logical – if TRUE, the routine will remove Sweave lines with the prefix @rmresdoc (denoting either working paper or research document), otherwise the lines are activated. Note that both wpaper and resdoc change the output file name.
redo.Graphs	logical – if TRUE, recreate all the figures (.eps, .wmf, .png).
skip.last.year	logical – if TRUE, remove the last year of projections (set to FALSE for POP 5ABC in 2010)
ptype	character – plot type for the figures: "png" = portable network graphics, "eps" = encapsulated postscript.
domeS	logical – if TRUE, estimate the right-hand side of the selectivity curve, i.e., assume dome-shaped selectivity.
lang	character – a vector of letters that denote the language for output: currently only "e" (english) and "f" (french).
—— runMCMC ——	
prefix	character – vector of filename prefix components delimited by delim.
runs	numeric – vector of run number(s) for runNo in runSweaveMCMC.
rwts	numeric – vector of reweight number(s) for rwtNo in runSweaveMCMC.
...	arguments passed on to the function runSweaveMCMC.

Details

The values specified by the some of the arguments (and derived variables) are directly substituted into the Sweave file `run-masterMCMC.Snw` wherever similarly named variables preceded by the `@` symbol occur. Some primary substitutions when building the temporary Sweave file (`tfile`):

```
tfile = gsub("@cwd",wd,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@model.name",model.name,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@run.dir",run.dir,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@fig.dir",mc.dir,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@mpd.dir",mpd.dir,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@msy.dir",msy.dir,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@prj.dir",prj.dir,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@running.awatea",running.awatea,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@redo.Graphs",redo.Graphs,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@skip.last.year",skip.last.year,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@mcsb",deparse(mcsb),tfile)
tfile = gsub("@nsex",Nsex,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@ngear",Ngear,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@sppcode",strSpp,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@ptype",ptype,tfile)
tfile = gsub("@lang",deparse(lang),tfile)
```

Additionally, if Sweave lines are preceded by the following control variables (prefixed `@rm`), the lines are either activated or removed depending on function argument inputs.

Sweave control	function argument	activate when	remove when
@rmsex	Nsex	>1	1
@rmcpue	Ncpue	>0	0
@rmCA	sum(CApos)	>0	0
@rmSA	sum(SApos)	>0	0
@rmhrp	histRP	TRUE	FALSE
@rmresdoc	wpaper resdoc	FALSE	TRUE
@rmROL	strSpp=="ROL"	FALSE	TRUE
@rmdome	domeS	TRUE	FALSE

The function `runSweaveMCMC` will incorporate various supplementary tex files (history and results) if they are available in the working directory. The results files must be named to match the run number (`runNo`) if they are to be incorporated into the MCMC tex document, and are substituted in the `run-masterMCMC.tex` build wherever the placeholder fields `@resultsMPD`, `@resultsMPDfigs`, `@resultsMPDtabs`, and `@resultsMCMC` occur. Only the run number is used when naming the supplementary tex files (see table below) as the species and area already determine the Awatea project structure and the reweight number is likely chosen by the user to represent the run results. As an example, MCMC results for a coastwide (CST) Silvergray Rockfish (SGR) stock assessment might include any of the following files depending on whether the output is for an informal MCMC summary, a working paper (WP), or a research document (RD):

LaTeX file (.tex)	Placeholder	Contents
-------------------	-------------	----------

runHistory	—	Summary of all model runs for CST SGR.
resultsMPD-run16	@resultsMPD	Summary of MPD results for Run 16 (WP/RD).
resultsMPDfigs-run16	@resultsMPDfigs	Selected MPD figures created by run-master.Snw.
resultsMPDtabs-run16	@resultsMPDtabs	Selected MPD tables created by run-master.Snw.
resultsMCMC-run16	@resultsMCMC	Summary of MCMC results for Run 16 (WP/RD).

The wrapper function runMCMC essentially loops through runSweaveMCMC using (i in runs) and (j in rwts).

Value

A customised Sweave file for runNo and rwtNo is created in a subdirectory (e.g., ./PSARC13/SGR/Data/Awatea/CST/SGRun11/MCMC.11.03) from where it is run.
runMCMC produces multiple Sweave documents and PDF files.

Note

Example Sweave files (run-masterMCMC.Snw) can be found in the library directory:
paste0(system.file(package="PBSawatea"), "/snw")

Author(s)

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locus: Institute of Ocean Sciences (IOS), Sidney BC
Last modified Rd: 2018-07-25

See Also

[runSweave](#), [runADMB](#)

srFun	<i>Stock Recruitment Function</i>
-------	-----------------------------------

Description

Take a vector of spawners in year $t-1$ and calculate recruits in year t .

Usage

srFun(spawners, h = h.mpd, R0 = R0.mpd, B0 = B0.mpd)

Arguments

spawners	a vector of spawners where either : each element corresponds to spawners in year $t-1$ or the vector calculates a single year but multiple MCMCs.
h	steepness parameter value.
R0	recruitment at $t = 0$ (virgin conditions).
B0	spawning biomass at virgin conditions.

Details

(AME wording) To input a vector of spawners in year $t-1$ and calculate recruits in year t . Output for recruits is vector, each element corresponds to spawners the the year before, so will usually want to shift the output by 1 so that recruits in year t are based on spawners in year $t-1$.

Can also have each input as a vector (used when calculating a single year but multiple MCMCs, as in first year of projections is based on penultimate year of MCMC calculations).

Value

A vector of recruitments in year t .

Note

This function was originally a subfunction in `plt.mpdGraphs`.

Author(s)

Andrew Edwards, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[plt.mpdGraphs](#)

stdRes.CA

Calculate Standardised Residuals for Robust Normal Likelihood

Description

Calculate the standardised residuals for Awatea's implementation of the Fournier *robustified* normal likelihood for proportions-at-length.

Based on PJS's summary of the CASAL document and ACH's change to length.

Usage

```
stdRes.CA(obj, trunc=3, myLab="Age Residuals", prt=TRUE)
```

Arguments

obj	scape/list object of Awatea's results file (.res).
trunc	maximum standardised residual; values greater than this are set to trunc.
myLab	general label for the output.
prt	logical: if TRUE, print the results.

Value

List object of standardised residuals.

Author(s)

Andrew Edwards, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[stdRes.index](#), [importRes](#), [reweight](#)

stdRes.index

Calculate Standardised Residuals for Abundance Indices

Description

Calculate the standardised residuals for commercial and survey indices.

Usage

```
stdRes.index(obj, label=NULL, prt=TRUE)
```

Arguments

obj	data frame of observed and fitted index values from Awatea's results file (.res).
label	general label for the output.
prt	logical: if TRUE, print the results.

Value

Input data frame with additional column of standardised residuals.

Author(s)

Andrew Edwards, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo BC

See Also

[stdRes.CA](#), [importRes](#), [reweight](#)

tabSAR

Make Files of Reference Point Tables

Description

Generate comma-delimited, two-dimensional output tables (.csv) from objects reporting probabilities and times for DFO reference points and COSEWIC criteria.

Usage

```
tabSAR(models=paste("input-ymr",pad0(c(29,30),2),pad0(1,2),sep="."),
  pnam="refProbs3Gen90", tnam=c("Ttab0.5","Ttab0.8","Ttab0.95"),
  cats=seq(0, 2500, 500), digits=2)
```

Arguments

models	names of binary system files that store the decision tables.
pnam	name of list object containing matrices of reference probabilities.
tnam	names of matrices reporting times to reach reference points/criteria.
cats	catch strategies (subset) to report in output tables.
digits	number of digits to retain after the decimal.

Details

At the moment, the reference point objects are a list of matrices for the probabilities and individual matrices for the times to reach the references. The latter should also be a list of matrices to parallel the probability object.

Value

No value is returned in R; however, comma-delimited text files (.csv) are created in the user's working directory. The probability tables have the suffix _prob.csv while the time-to-target tables have the suffix _targ.csv.

Note

The subset of the master decision tables in the stock assessment are primarily used in the SAR (Science Advisory Report) for managers.

Author(s)

Rowan Haigh, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanimo BC

See Also

[refPoints](#), [findTarget](#),
[cat](#), [round](#), [pad0](#), [show0](#)

tex.that.vec*Tex That Vector*

Description

Convert a vector to a phrase ‘x, y, and z’ for use in Sweave.

Usage

```
tex.that.vec(vec, simplify=TRUE)
```

Arguments

vec	numeric character – an R vector to summarise in Sweave.
simplify	logical – if TRUE, remove duplicated values and sort the unique values.

Details

Primarily a utility function for use in Sweave where one wishes to convert a vector of items into a phrase for a beautiful sentence.

Value

Returns a single-element character string that summarises the vector.

Note

This function was a pre-cursor to the more advanced [texThatVec](#) in PBStools; however, PBSawatea currently only needs PBSmodelling in an effort to reduce dependencies.

Aside: Dependence only on PBSmodelling is also the reason that the PBStools function `.flush.cat` is reproduced in PBSawatea as `.flash.cat`.

Author(s)

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Last modified Rd: 2018-05-24

See Also

[panLab](#), [readAD](#), [tabSAR](#)

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