Examine stressor sensitivities

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Contents

Summary	Τ
Methods	1
Species impacted by each stressor	1
Extract data	2
Plot panel A	3
Plot panbel B	5
Combine both plots	6
${\it \# source('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/oharac/src/master/R/common.R')}$	
library(MyFunctions)	
<pre>my_lib(c("cowplot","tidyverse","wesanderson","here"))</pre>	
<pre>## cowplot tidyverse wesanderson here ## TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE</pre>	
<pre>source(here::here('common_fxns.R'))</pre>	
select <- dplyr::select	

Summary

Examine the results of the stressor sensitivity scripts from O'Hara et al 2021.

Methods

Species impacted by each stressor

Plotting the number of species impacted by each stressor and country. This plot includes species that:

- have an IUCN range map
- are in a comprehensively assessed taxon (and birds are seabirds)

- are threatened or near threatened (i.e. not LC or EX)
- are sensitive to at least one stressor in our study
- are present in the EEZs of Canada, Mexico and the USA (including Puerto Rico and Hawaii)

Extract data

Because the original study is global, we had to first extract the data for only the North American countries we were interested in. For that we combined a series of data available in the repository. The sensitivity data has an iucn_id category that can be match to the range data tha has an additional column for eez. The file rgn_names_fixed.csv has that information, note that the column rgn_id = eez in the range data. We selected the regions for 116 - Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands of the United States, 135 - Mexico, 163 - USA, 218 - Canada and further lumped regions 116 and 163 together. The analysis included only the species found in these regions.

```
# Get sensitivity data
sens_all_file <- here('_output', sprintf('spp_sensitivity_%s.csv', api_version))</pre>
sens_all_df <- read_csv(sens_all_file, col_types = cols('iucn_sid' = 'i')) %>%
 left_join(read_csv(here('_raw/stressor_names.csv')), by = 'stressor')
#### SELECT ONLY SPECIES FOUND IN NORTH AMERICAN EEZS
# For that we need to combine a series of data disperse in the repo
# range_from_rasts, gives us the range of each species per EEZ
range <- read.csv(here("_raw/range_from_rasts.csv"))</pre>
# Now we need to figure out what EEZ numbers we are interested in. Which means we need to find the data
# EEZ id and name. Turns out that the file rgn_names_fixed.csv has that information, note that the colu
rgn_names <- read.csv(here("_spatial/rgn_names/rgn_names_fixed.csv")) %>%
  select(rgn_id, rgn_label) %>%
  distinct()
# Lets now filter out the EEZs we want
# rgn_names %>% arrange(rgn_label) %>% View()
# 116 - Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands of the United States
# 135 - Mexico
# 163 - USA
# 218 - Canada
# Select only the species from North America
na_spp_range <- range %>%
  filter(eez %in% c(116,135,163,218)) %>%
  rename('rgn_id' = 'eez') %>% # because the data have different column names
  left_join(rgn_names,
            by = "rgn_id") %>%
  mutate(rgn_label = ifelse(rgn_label == "Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands of the United States", "United States",
  mutate(rgn_label = ifelse(rgn_label == "United States of America", "USA", rgn_label)) %>%
  select(iucn_sid,rgn_label) %>%
  distinct()
# Get the sens data for those selected species
sens_na_df <- na_spp_range %>%
```

```
left_join(sens_all_df)
```

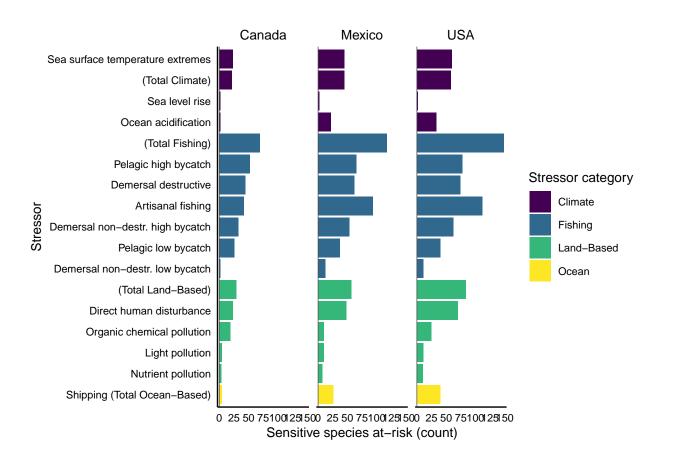
Plot panel A

This section is the same as O'Hara et al (2021) with the only difference that we are focusing on the countries mentioned above and that the data (plots) are presented by country and not general

```
# Change sens_all_df for sens_na_df below
spp_incl <- get_incl_spp() %>%
  filter(!is.na(stressor)) %>%
  filter(iucn sid %in% sens na df$iucn sid) # filter only species in the region
sens_df <- sens_na_df %>%
  filter(sens) %>%
  select(-code, -sens) %>%
  distinct() %>%
  filter(iucn_sid %in% spp_incl$iucn_sid) %>%
  mutate(category = tools::toTitleCase(category))
cat_sum_df <- sens_df %>%
  select(iucn_sid, rgn_label, category) %>% # added region
  group_by(category,rgn_label) %>% # added region
  summarize(n_spp = n_distinct(iucn_sid)) %>%
  arrange(desc(n_spp)) %>%
  mutate(str_desc = category)
## 'summarise()' has grouped output by 'category'. You can override using the
## '.groups' argument.
plot1_df <- sens_df %>%
  group by(str desc, category,rgn label) %>% # add region
  summarize(n_spp = n()) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  bind_rows(cat_sum_df) %>%
  filter(str_desc != 'Ocean') %>%
  mutate(str_desc = ifelse(!str_detect(str_desc, '^Art'),
                           str_replace(str_desc, ' fishing$', ''), str_desc)) %>%
  mutate(str_desc = str_replace(str_desc, 'destructive ', 'destr. ')) %>%
  mutate(str_desc = ifelse(str_desc == category, paste0('(Total ', str_desc, ')'), str_desc)) %>%
  mutate(str_desc = ifelse(str_desc == 'Shipping', 'Shipping (Total Ocean-Based)', str_desc)) %>%
  # mutate(category = factor(category, levels = cat_sum_df$category)) %>%
  arrange(desc(category), n_spp) %>%
  mutate(stressor = fct_inorder(str_desc))
## 'summarise()' has grouped output by 'str_desc', 'category'. You can override
## using the '.groups' argument.
bar_pal1 <- c(viridisLite::viridis(n = 4, option = 'D'), 'grey90')</pre>
n_spp_str <- ggplot(plot1_df, aes(x = stressor, y = n_spp, fill = category)) +</pre>
  geom_col() +
```

```
geom_hline(yintercept = 0, color = 'grey30', size = .25) +
  geom_rect(xmin = 1, xmax = 8, ymin = 600, ymax = 200,
            fill = 'white', color = 'grey90', size = .1) + ### suppress gridlines behind legend
  # scale_fill_viridis_d() +
  scale_fill_manual(values = bar_pal1) +
  labs(y = 'Sensitive species at-risk (count)',
      fill = 'Stressor category',
      x = "Stressor") +
  scale_y = continuous(expand = c(0.02, 0.02), limits = c(0, 150), breaks = seq(0, 150, 25)) +
  coord flip() +
  # guides(fill = guide_legend(title.position = "top",
                               # hjust = 1 # centres the title horizontally
                                title.hjust = 1,
                                label.position = "left")) +
  my_ggtheme_p(ax_tx_s = 8,ax_tl_s = 10,leg_tl_s = 10,leg_tx_s = 8,facet_tx_s = 10,hjust = 0.5, leg_pos
  facet_wrap(~rgn_label)
## Warning: Using 'size' aesthetic for lines was deprecated in ggplot2 3.4.0.
## i Please use 'linewidth' instead.
## This warning is displayed once every 8 hours.
## Call 'lifecycle::last_lifecycle_warnings()' to see where this warning was
## generated.
```



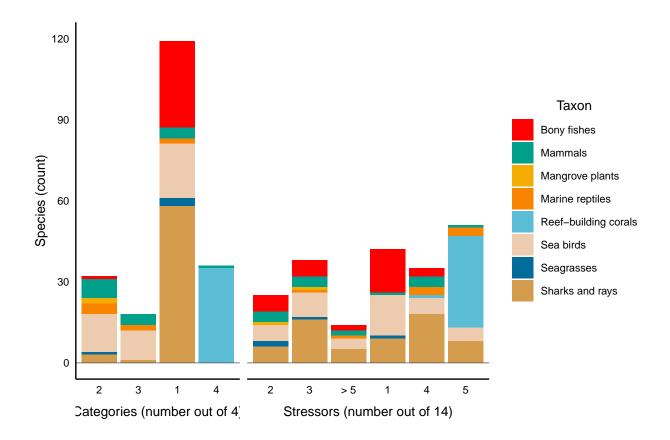


Plot panbel B

Number of stressor sensitivities per species. This does not indicate spatial co-occurrence of stressors, just whether a species is sensitive to one, two, or more stressors.

Here we maintain the analysis that the original authors did with the only difference that we do not filter out taxons, instead, we show all of them.

```
str_count_df <- spp_incl %>%
  group_by(iucn_sid, desc) %>%
  summarize(n_str = n_distinct(stressor),
            n cat = n distinct(category),
            strs = paste(unique(stressor), collapse = ', '))
# Finalized dataframe for figure
plot2_df <- str_count_df %>%
  gather(key = type, value = ct, n_str, n_cat) %>%
  arrange(ct) %>%
  mutate(ct = as.character(ct),
         ct = ifelse(as.integer(ct) > 5, '> 5', ct),
         ct = fct_inorder(ct),
        type = ifelse(type == 'n_str', 'Stressors (number out of 14)', 'Categories (number out of 4)')
         desc = str_to_sentence(desc)
# Set color
bar_pal2 <- c(wes_palette("Darjeeling1"), wes_palette("Darjeeling2"))</pre>
n_str_spp <-
 ggplot(plot2_df, aes(x = ct)) +
  geom_bar(position = 'stack', aes(fill = desc)) +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0, color = 'grey30', size = .25) +
  theme(strip.placement = 'outside') +
  my_ggtheme_p(ax_tx_s = 8,ax_tl_s = 10,leg_tl_s = 10,leg_tx_s = 8,facet_tx_s = 10,hjust = 0.5, leg_pos
  scale_fill_manual(values = bar_pal2) +
  scale_y_continuous(breaks = seq(0,120,30), limits = c(0,120)) +
  labs(y = 'Species (count)',
       fill = 'Taxon',
       x = "") +
  facet_grid(~ type, scales = 'free_x', space = 'free_x', switch = 'x')
n_str_spp
```



Combine both plots

