

dia: An R package for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration dam impact analysis

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DOI: [10.xxxxxx/draft](https://doi.org/10.xxxxxx/draft)

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Submitted: 01 January 1970

Published: unpublished

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Summary

Populations of anadromous (sea-run) fishes such as Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* have experienced severe global declines as a result of pollution, overfishing, and construction of dams (Limburg & Waldman, 2009). Life-history-based simulation models are commonly used for planning and implementing fisheries recovery activities for many diadromous species (Barber et al., 2018; e.g., Nieland et al., 2013; Stich et al., 2019; Zydlewski et al., 2021). Prior to the expansion of open-source development, many institutionalized decision-support tools utilizing such models relied on closed-source or paid software. For example, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Dam Impact Analysis (DIA) was originally created as a stochastic life cycle model for Atlantic salmon in the @RISK add-in within Microsoft Excel (Nieland et al., 2013). This tool differs from those hosted in similar R packages for non-salmonid species (e.g. Stich et al., 2019; Zydlewski et al., 2021) in that it employs homing and straying probabilities to natal streams for adult spawning and integrates results of physical modeling to inform population dynamics (Nieland et al., 2013; Nieland & Sheehan, 2020). We created the dia package (Stich et al., 2021) for the R programming language (R Core Team, 2024) as a freely accessible, open-source implementation of these tools that will promote transparency in planning and decision making and improve the availability and quality of these tools over time.

Statement of need

dia is an R-based implementation of a previously closed-source life cycle model of Atlantic salmon population dynamics that is used to understand the sensitivity of species recovery trajectories to natural and anthropogenic marine and freshwater influences. It was developed to assess the sensitivity of restoration outcomes to uncertainty in life-history inputs alongside the impacts of dams and restoration activities. The DIA model uses empirical life-history estimates (e.g., survival), predictive flow and resulting flow-specific dam survival modeling, and other empirical data in freshwater and marine environments to simulate consecutive generations of Atlantic salmon in the Penobscot River (Maine, USA) under varying environmental conditions or management decisions. Management decisions include fish passage rates at dams, fishery harvest rates, and numbers and locations for hatchery stocking of fish (Nieland et al., 2013). Since development, it has been used for mechanistic exploration of key life-history uncertainties within the context of species recovery (Nieland et al., 2015) and to support decision-making at federally regulated hydropower dams on the Penobscot River (e.g., National Marine Fisheries Service, 2013; Nieland & Sheehan, 2020).

We created dia for use by fisheries researchers, managers, and practitioners interested in understanding population dynamics of intensively managed endangered Atlantic salmon in the USA. The R package maintains the core routines from the original closed-source version of

43 the model by replicating spreadsheet-based calculations, and incorporates original data and
44 parameter sets as built-in objects that serve as default values for arguments of the primary
45 user-facing functions.

46 The two primary user-facing functions within the `dia` package are the `run_dia()` and
47 `run_dia_shiny()`, which provide redundant interfaces for using Dam Impact Analysis models
48 in different ways. The `run_dia()` function provides an extensible interface to DIA that can
49 be used for long-run simulation or decision-optimization studies, and allows incorporation
50 of user-specified data sets such as flow-correlated survival probabilities at dams and in
51 free-flowing river reaches, marine survival and other life-history inputs, or fish-stocking data.
52 The `run_dia_shiny()` function deploys a graphical user interface using the `shiny` package
53 (Chang et al. (2022)) that is less extensible but more easily used by fishery managers and
54 practitioners who may be less familiar with programming. `run_dia_shiny()` also includes
55 exportable results from simulation models including `.csv` or other flat-file formats and default
56 plots through the `ggplot2` R package [Wickham (2016); Wickham et al. (2019); Figure 1].
57 Both can be deployed on networked servers as any other R or shiny application to improve
58 accessibility or facilitate use on high performance computers for large simulations. The GitHub
59 repository (Stich et al., 2021) includes additional instructions for installation and a variety
60 of potential uses of `run_dia()` and `run_dia_shiny()`, with shorter examples included in the
61 package help files. While implementation is currently limited to the Penobscot River as a
62 priority conservation water in the USA, the package could serve as a template for extending
63 similar modeling approaches to Atlantic salmon and other sea-run fish in watersheds across
64 the globe.

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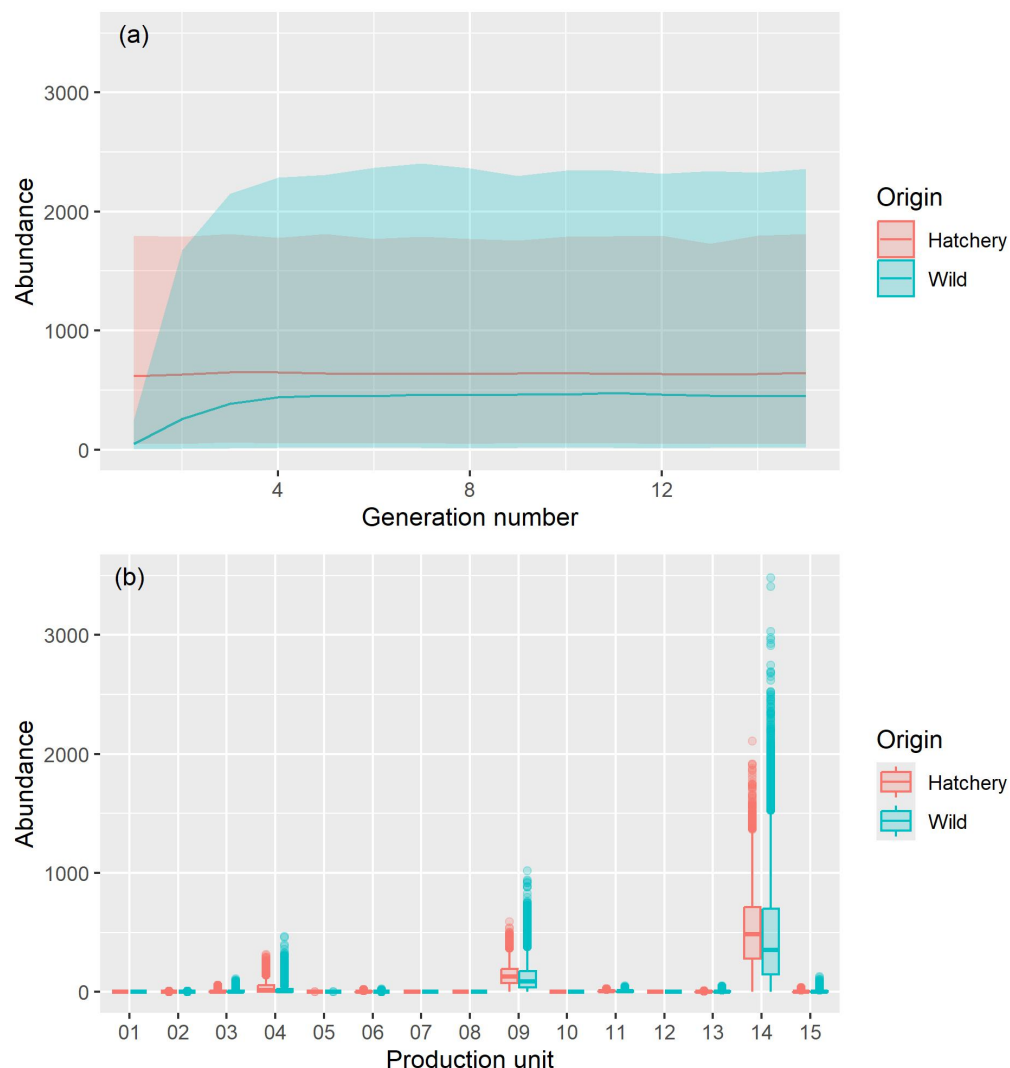


Figure 1: Example graphical outputs using the default argument values (Nieland & Sheehan, 2020) for `run_dia()` to run 10,000 simulations, showing (a) the number of two-sea-winter adult females of hatchery or wild origin returning to the watershed during each generation, and (b) the number of those fish returning to each production unit within the watershed after 15 generations.

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge contributions from Rory Saunders, Tara Trinko-Lake, Jeffrey Murphy, and Justin Stevens in the original development of the NOAA Dam Impact Analysis model. This work was funded by the NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service Northeast Fisheries Science Center, with additional support from the SUNY Oneonta Biological Field Station. Any use of trade, firm, or product names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

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