R Handout - R Catch Curve

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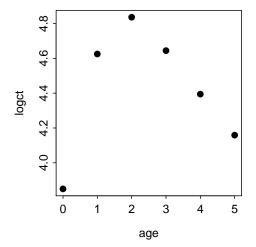
```
> library(FSA) # Subset, fitPlot, catchCurve
```

0.1 Tobin Harbor Brook Trout Data

```
> df <- data.frame(age=0:5,catch=c(47,102,126,104,81,64))</pre>
> df$logct <- log(df$catch)</pre>
> df
  age catch logct
        47 3.850
   0
1
2
        102 4.625
   1
        126 4.836
3
    2
4
   3
       104 4.644
5
   4
      81 4.394
6
   5
         64 4.159
```

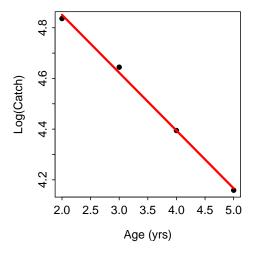
0.2 Linear Model Method

```
> plot(logct~age,data=df,pch=16,cex=1.25)
```



```
> ( df1 <- Subset(df,age>=2) )
  age catch logct
   2
        126 4.836
        104 4.644
4
   3
5
         81 4.394
    4
    5
         64 4.159
> lm1 <- lm(logct~age,data=df1)</pre>
> coef(lm1)
(Intercept)
                     age
     5.3072
                -0.2282
```

```
> summary(lm1)
Call:
lm(formula = logct ~ age, data = df1)
Residuals:
-1.45e-02 2.18e-02 5.48e-05 -7.30e-03
Coefficients:
           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 5.3072 0.0316 168.0 3.5e-05
            -0.2282
                      0.0086 -26.5 0.0014
Residual standard error: 0.0192 on 2 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.997, Adjusted R-squared: 0.996
F-statistic: 705 on 1 and 2 DF, p-value: 0.00142
> confint(lm1)
             2.5 % 97.5 %
(Intercept) 5.1713 5.4432
           -0.2652 -0.1912
> fitPlot(lm1,main="",xlab="Age (yrs)",ylab="Log(Catch)")
```



0.3 Convenience Function Method

