Summarizing Age Data

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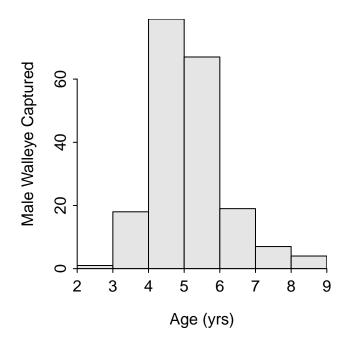
Preliminaries

```
> # clears objects in R workspace
> rm(list = ls())

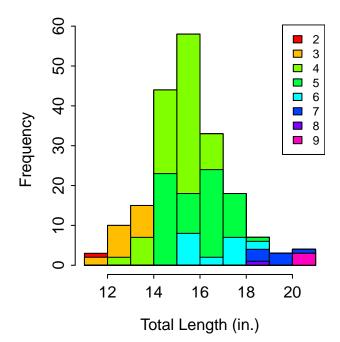
> # sourceing the script that constructed and applied the ALK
> # may need to adjust if you named your script differently
> source("02_AgeLengthKey.R")

> # to demonstrate what is in the workspace after the sourceing
> ls()
[1] "waeF.fnl" "waeM.fnl"

> hist(~Age..observed.annuli.,data=waeM.fnl,xlab="Age (yrs)",ylab="Male Walleye Captured")
```

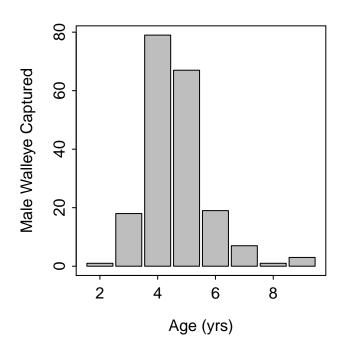


Warning in histStack.default(mf[, 1], mf[, 2], breaks = breaks, col = col, : z was converted to a factor

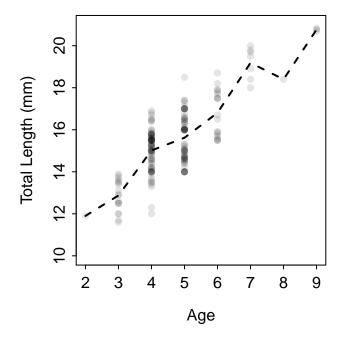


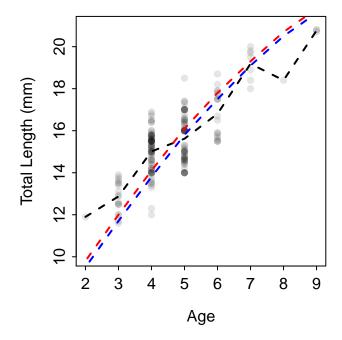
Age..observed.annuli. n mean sd min max NaN 11.9 11.9 1 1 11.90000 2 3 18 12.87222 0.73788693 11.6 13.9 3 4 79 15.01519 0.96809204 12.0 16.9 4 5 67 15.61940 1.10635065 14.0 18.5 5 6 19 16.80526 1.09821759 15.5 18.7 6 7 19.18571 0.76469726 18.0 20.0 7 1 18.40000 NaN 18.4 18.4 8 3 20.76667 0.05773503 20.7 20.8

Source: local data frame [8 x 6]



- > lines(mean~Age..observed.annuli.,data=waeM.sumlen,lwd=2,lty=2)





Construct and Apply an Age-Length Key – Females

Copy the code from above and convert the 'M's to 'F's

Application Assignment

Create a script that performs the following tasks:

- 1. Continue or source() your script from the previous handout.
- 2. Summarize the age distribution from all of the fish in your sample.
- 3. Show the mean length-at-age for all fish in your sample in both tabular and graphical forms.
- 4. (Time Permitting) Show the length frequency for all fish in your sample.
- 5. (Time Permitting) Repeat the above for your second sex or species.

Save your script!