

# darleq3: User Guide (Version 0.7.6)

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## 1. Introduction

**darleq3** is an R package for the assessment of river and lake ecological status using diatom data obtained by light microscopy (LM) or Next Generation Sequencing (NGS). The package contains functions to import diatom and associated environmental data from Excel worksheets, perform simple data validation checks, calculate various water quality metrics, EQRs and Water Framework Directive (WFD) quality classes for samples, and classification uncertainty for sites. The package can calculate Trophic Diatom Index TDI5LM, TDI4 and TDI3 scores for light microscopy river diatom samples, TDI5NGS for NGS river diatom samples, Lake Trophic Diatom Index LTDI2 and LTDI1 scores for light microscopy lake diatom samples, and Diatom Acidification Metric (DAM) scores for lake and river light microscopy samples. Details of the TDI / LTDI metrics, algorithm and derivation of the status class boundaries for rivers are given in Kelly *et al.* (2008) and for lakes in Bennion *et al.* (2014). Details of the DAM acidification metric is described in Juggins *et al.* (2016). Calculation of uncertainty of classification is described in Kelly *et al.* 2009.

**darleq3** can be run in two ways, either as an interactive shiny app, or a series of R functions issues from the R console or an R script. The first method attempts to mimic the old DARLEQ2 software will be the easiest for most users. The second methods will be more convenient for processing multiple data sets, for automating darleq calculations, or including them in a longer chain of analysis.

## 2. Installation

The easiest way to install **darleq3** is from a github repository. To do this first install the package **devtools** with the following command, omitting the prompt (“>”):

```
> install.packages("devtools")
```

Then install **darleq3**. Note that this will also automatically install some additional packages on which **darleq3** depends.

```
> library(devtools)
> install_github("nsj3/darleq3", build_vignettes=TRUE)
```

**darleq3** also contains an example Excel data file. This can be made available in a R session with the following:

```
> library(darleq3)
> fn <- system.file("extdata/DARLEQ2TestData.xlsx", package="darleq3")
```

The file can be opened in Excel using the following:

```
> # note running the following lines will open the file in Excel (if installed)
> shell.exec(fn)
```

## 3. Using the darleq3 Shiny app

**darleq3** can run on a remote Shiny server or locally on a desktop PC running RStudio. The app will function in exactly the same way in both situations. To run **darleq3** on a remote shiny server open a web browser and point it to either:

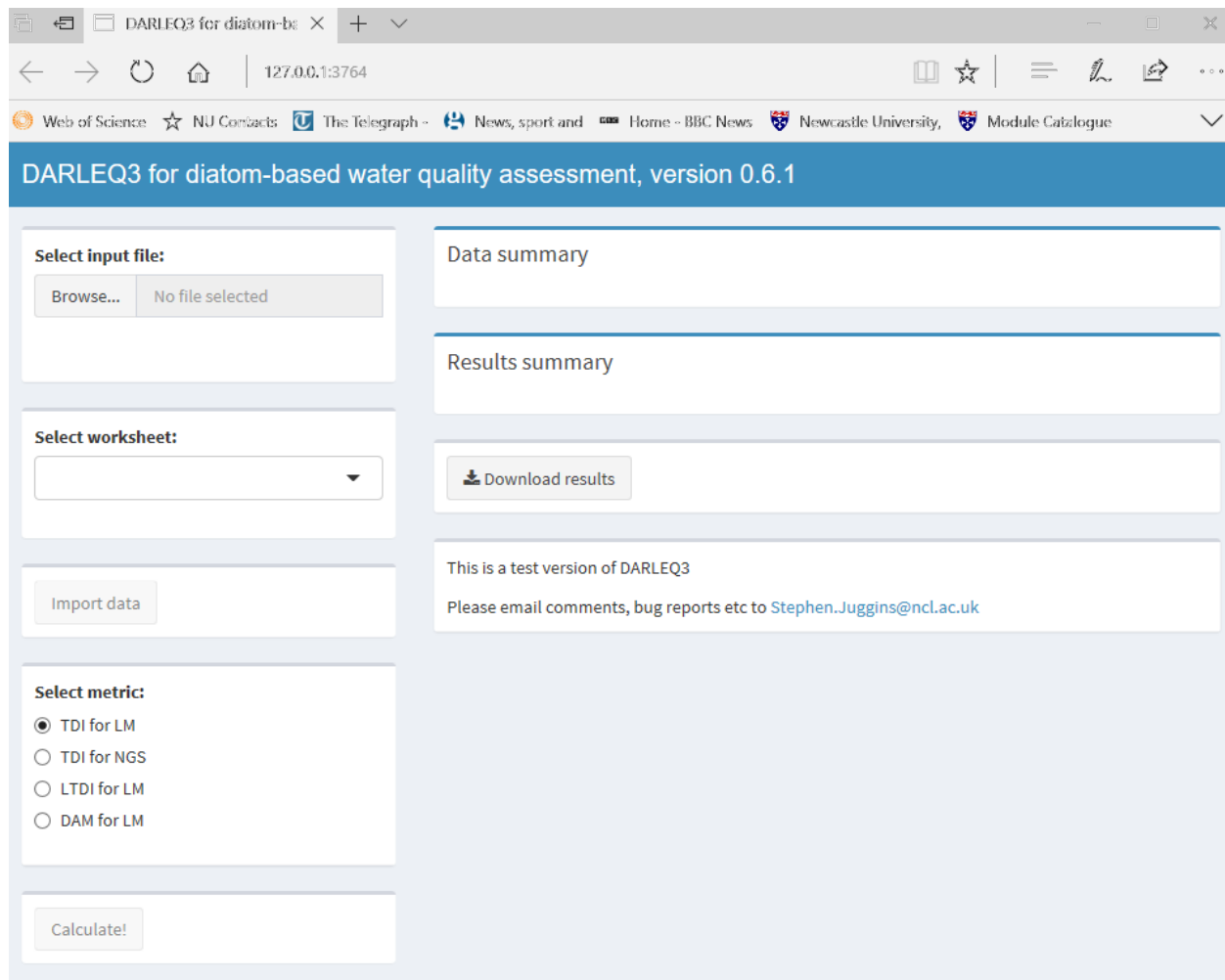


Figure 1: darleq3 shiny app

<https://nsj3.shinyapps.io/darleq3/>

<http://gpsgpuserver.ncl.ac.uk:3838/darleq3/>

Both these hosts have been set up for testing purposes and may change. There may be problems running the app on the second server listed from within the EA.

To run the app locally, simply start RStudio, load the `darleq3` package and run the command `runDARLEQ()`:

```
> library(darleq3)
> runDARLEQ()
```

This should open a browser and display the DARLEQ3 shiny app.

To use the app follow these simple steps:

- 1: Click the Browse... button to select and upload a DARLEQ diatom file (see below).
- 2: Once uploaded, select a sheet and click import. A summary (number of samples & taxa) will be displayed in the Data summary box when upload is complete.
- 3: Select the metric type. “TDI for LM” will calculate TDI3, TDI4 and TDI5LM for river LM diatom data, TDI for NGS will calculate TDI5NGS for river NGS diatom data, “LTDI for LM” will calculate

LTDI1 and LTDI2 for lake LM data, and “DAM for LM” will calculate the diatom acidification metric for river LM data. A summary of results will appear in the Results summary box when the calculations are complete.

- 4: Click Download Results to save the results in an Excel file. The default name for this file will be the “DARLEQ3\_Results\_” concatenated with the original data filename, worksheet name, and date.

To quit the app simply close the browser and or hit Escape in the RStudio Console window.

## 4. Using the `darleq3` R package

`darleq3` contains a number of functions for importing diatom data, calculating various sample and site-based metrics, EQRs and WFD quality classes, and saving the results in Excel format. The main functions are:

- `darleq` import diatom data from an Excel file, calculate metrics, EQRs and WFD quality classes, and save results in Excel format
- `read_DARLEQ` import diatom data from an Excel file
- `save_DARLEQ` save metric and EQR results in an Excel file
- `calc_Metric_EQR` calculate EQRs, WFD quality classes and summary diagnostic measures for multiple metrics
- `calc_Metric` calculate various diatom water quality metrics
- `calc_EQR` calculate sample and site EQRs and WFD quality classes
- `runDARLEQ` run DARLEQ3 as an interactive shiny app in a web browser

type `?function__Name` at the R prompt to get help and example usage for these functions.

The `darleq3` functions have been designed to allow the user to perform individual steps of the data analysis sequence individually, for example importing diatom data, calculating a particular metric diatom from LM or NGS diatom data, or calculating EQRs from a metric and site information. These low-level functions are useful for embedding `darleq3` in a longer data analysis chain using R. The package also includes “wrapper” functions, that “wrap” multiple low-level functions to perform a complete analysis with a single function call.

### 4.1 `darleq3` wrapper functions

The most useful wrapper function is `darleq`. This function imports data from an Excel file, calculates multiple metrics, EQRs and WFD classes and saves the results to another Excel file in one step.

```
> fn <- system.file("extdata/DARLEQ2TestData.xlsx", package="darleq3")
> darleq(fn)
```

`darleq` will, by default, import data from the first sheet in the Excel file, and calculate TDI3, TDI4 and TDI5LM. If the output filename is not given the function will generate a name by concatenating “DARLEQ3\_Results\_” with the original filename, the sheet name and the current date.

To specify the sheet name, a different metric, and an output file name:

```
> fn <- system.file("extdata/DARLEQ2TestData.xlsx", package="darleq3")
> darleq(fn, sheet="Lakes LTDI Test Data", metrics="LTDI2", outFile="Results.xlsx")
```

To calculate and save results for multiple metrics:

```
> fn <- system.file("extdata/DARLEQ2TestData.xlsx", package="darleq3")
> darleq(fn, sheet="Lakes LTDI Test Data", metrics=c("LTDI1", "LTDI2"), outFile="Results.xlsx")
```

## 4.2 darleq3 low-level functions

`darleq3` low-level functions are useful for calculating partial results or for embedding `darleq3` in a longer data analysis sequence. The key functions are `read_DARLEQ` to import data from a DARLEQ-formatted data file (see Section 6 below for guidelines on how to format the data correctly). `read_DARLEQ` returns a list with two elements: `diatom_data` - a data frame of the diatom count or relative abundance data, and `header` - a data frame of sample, site and environmental data from the header of the Excel file.

```
> fn <- system.file("extdata/DARLEQ2TestData.xlsx", package="darleq3")
> d <- read_DARLEQ(fn, "Rivers TDI Test Data")
> head(d$diatom_data[, 1:8])
```

```
##          AC023A AC083A AC143A AC161A AC9999 AD009A AM001A AM004A
## SPR001 0.000000      0      0      0      0 0.31348 0.000000 0.00000
## AUT001 0.000000      0      0      0      0 0.00000 0.000000 0.00000
## SPR002 0.332226      0      0      0      0 0.00000 0.332226 0.00000
## AUT002 0.000000      0      0      0      0 0.00000 0.000000 0.00000
## SPR003 0.000000      0      0      0      0 0.00000 0.000000 0.00000
## AUT003 0.317460      0      0      0      0 0.00000 0.000000 0.31746
```

```
> head(d$header)
```

```
##          SampleID SiteID SAMPLE_DATE Alkalinity Stream Reach
## SPR001 SPR001 36082 2010-04-14 242 KENNET Hambridge Rd., Newbury
## AUT001 AUT001 36082 2004-09-21 242 KENNET Hambridge Rd., Newbury
## SPR002 SPR002 34649 2004-04-02 408 LAMBOURN A4 Newbury
## AUT002 AUT002 34649 2004-09-21 408 LAMBOURN A4 Newbury
## SPR003 SPR003 36073 2004-04-02 213 LAMBOURN At Gauging Station, East Shefford
## AUT003 AUT003 36073 2004-09-21 213 LAMBOURN At Gauging Station, East Shefford
```

`calc_Metric_EQR` calculates one or more diatom metrics and the corresponding sample and site EQRS and WFD classes, and class uncertainties. The function returns a list with an element for each metric. Each element is itself a list containing sample EQRs, site EQRs and uncertainties and a job summary.

```
> fn <- system.file("extdata/DARLEQ2TestData.xlsx", package="darleq3")
> d <- read_DARLEQ(fn, "Rivers TDI Test Data")
> results <- calc_Metric_EQR(d, metrics=c("TDI4", "TDI5LM"))
> head(results$TDI5LM$EQR[, 9:15])
```

```
##          N_TDI5LM N2_TDI5LM Max_TDI5LM TDI5LM eTDI5LM EQR_TDI5LM Class_TDI5LM
## SPR001 41 12.39 16.93 55.60483 68.49447 1.0000000 High
## AUT001 23 3.09 51.57 70.01608 68.49447 0.7613627 Good
## SPR002 55 13.14 20.93 70.66666 69.28261 0.7639539 Good
## AUT002 39 7.69 26.91 66.08840 69.28261 0.8831896 High
## SPR003 39 9.37 27.30 49.94616 65.48689 1.0000000 High
## AUT003 32 5.87 37.14 39.65652 65.48689 1.0000000 High
```

```
> head(results$TDI5LM$Uncertainty)
```

```
##          SiteID N EQR WFDClass CoCH CoCG CoCM CoCP CoCB ROM CoCHG CoCMPB ROM_GM
## 43 36082 2 0.88 High 79.41 19.01 1.52 0.06 0.00 20.59 98.42 1.58 1.58
## 33 34649 2 0.82 High 58.61 38.23 3.09 0.07 0.00 41.39 96.84 3.16 3.16
## 42 36073 2 1.00 High 100.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 100.00 0.00 0.00
## 41 35965 2 1.00 High 100.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 100.00 0.00 0.00
## 36 35101 1 0.48 Moderate 0.06 14.04 62.37 23.35 0.19 85.96 14.10 85.90 14.10
## 35 35075 2 0.71 Good 14.23 71.48 14.05 0.23 0.00 28.52 85.72 14.28 14.28
```

`save_DARLEQ` saves the output from `calc_Metric_EQR` in an Excel file:

```
> fn <- system.file("extdata/DARLEQ2TestData.xlsx", package="darleq3")
> d <- read_DARLEQ(fn, "Rivers TDI Test Data")
> results <- calc_Metric_EQR(d, metrics=c("TDI4", "TDI5LM"))
> save_DARLEQ(results, outFile="Results.xlsx")
```

calc\_Metric calculates a single metric from a data frame of diatom count or relative abundance data.

```
> fn <- system.file("extdata/DARLEQ2TestData.xlsx", package="darleq3")
> d <- read_DARLEQ(fn, "Rivers TDI Test Data")
> x <- calc_Metric(d$diatom_data, metric="TDI4")
> head(x$Metric)
```

```
##          TDI4
## SPR001 52.22581
## AUT001 83.44051
## SPR002 70.70833
## AUT002 67.53959
## SPR003 49.97693
## AUT003 38.45844
```

calc\_EQR calculates sample and site EQRS and WFD classes, and class uncertainties from a list of sample metrics.

```
> fn <- system.file("extdata/DARLEQ2TestData.xlsx", package="darleq3")
> d <- read_DARLEQ(fn, "Rivers TDI Test Data")
> x <- calc_Metric(d$diatom_data, metric="TDI4")
> eqr <- calc_EQR(x, d$header)
> head(eqr$EQR[, 9:15])
```

```
##      N_TDI4 N2_TDI4 Max_TDI4      TDI4      eTDI4  EQR_TDI4 Class_TDI4
## SPR001   41   12.39   16.93 52.22581 68.49447 1.0000000      High
## AUT001   23    3.09   51.57 83.44051 68.49447 0.4204847  Moderate
## SPR002   55   13.14   20.93 70.70833 69.28261 0.7628688      Good
## AUT002   39    7.69   26.91 67.53959 69.28261 0.8453951      High
## SPR003   39    9.37   27.30 49.97693 65.48689 1.0000000      High
## AUT003   32    5.87   37.14 38.45844 65.48689 1.0000000      High
```

```
> head(eqr$Uncertainty)
```

```
##      SiteID N  EQR WFDClass  CoCH  CoCG  CoCM  CoCP  CoCB  ROM  CoCHG  CoCMPB  ROM_GM
## 43  36082 2 0.71    Good  14.23 71.48 14.05 0.23 0.00 28.52 85.72 14.28 14.28
## 33  34649 2 0.80    Good  50.00 45.87 4.06 0.08 0.00 54.13 95.87 4.13 4.13
## 42  36073 2 1.00    High 100.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 100.00 0.00 0.00
## 41  35965 2 1.00    High 100.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 100.00 0.00 0.00
## 36  35101 1 0.47  Moderate  0.04 11.90 61.95 25.89 0.23 88.10 11.93 88.07 11.93
## 35  35075 2 0.71    Good  14.23 71.48 14.05 0.23 0.00 28.52 85.72 14.28 14.28
```

## 5. Understanding darleq3 output

The DARLEQ shiny app and R functions produce output that is similar in structure and content to that produced by the DARLEQ2 program. Specifically, the shiny app and functions `darleq` and `save_DARLEQ` save data in an Excel file with the following content. For each metric, the output file will contain 3 worksheets, named `Code_Job_Summary`, and `Code_Uncertainty` (where Code is the code for each metric). These three sheets contain the following information:

## 5.1 Job summary

This sheet contains the input file name, worksheet name and a summary of the number of samples and taxa in the file. It also contains a list of taxa included in the file but excludes from the metric calculations either because they are planktic or because they are not included in the DARLEQ list of indicator values for that metric. The list also contains the number of occurrences (N), Hill's N2 effective number of occurrences (Hill 1973) and maximum abundance of these taxa. The list is useful in checking the data for coding errors to identify abundant taxa excluded from the metric calculations. For TDI3/4 and LTDI1/2 the output also contains a list of taxa with indicator values included in DARLEQ3 but not in DARLEQ2 software. This is useful in understanding the reasons for differences in metric scores between DARLEQ versions 2 and 3 for the same metric.

## 5.2 Sample\_Summary

Sample Summary – this sheet contains metric, EQR and quality class results for each sample. First, the sample information listed in the original input file is repeated, and then results of the analysis are listed as follows (where CODE is the metric Code):

- Total\_count: Sum of the counts or percentages of all taxa in a sample.

Percent\_in\_CODE: Percentages of the total count of taxa that are matched to taxa in the master taxon list and included in the metric calculations. If all taxa are matched this will be the same as the Total\_count but will be less if, for example, planktic taxa are present. Comparison of these two fields will indicate if there are important taxa present in the sample but not included in the status calculations.

- N\_CODE, N2\_CODE, Max\_CODE: Number of taxa (N), effective number of taxa (N2) and maximum abundance (max) of taxa included in the metric calculations.
- CODE: value of the metric for each sample.
- eCODE: Expected value of the metric for each sample according to typology (lakes) or site-specific prediction (rivers).
- EQR\_CODE: EQR for each sample based on predicted and observed metrics.
- Class\_CODE: Status class based on EQR.

After the metric and classification fields a series of summary fields are listed containing the percentage of various ecological groups of diatoms:

- Motile: Percentage of the motile diatoms in the sample.
- OrganicTolerant: Percentage of organic pollution tolerant diatoms in the sample.
- Planktic: Percentage of planktic diatoms in the sample. These are excluded from the status calculations.
- Saline: Percentage of diatoms tolerant of slightly saline waters.
- Comments: List of any warning messages generated during calculations for individual samples relating to missing or out-of-range environmental values.

For TDI3/4 and LTDI1/2 the following columns are also included:

- xxx.D2.Sum: Sum of taxa included in DARLEQ version 2 TDI calculations
- xxx.D2: TDI calculated using DARLEQ version 2 taxon list and indicator values
- xxx.Diff: Difference in TDI calculated using DARLEQ version 3 and 2 taxon lists and indicator values
- xxx.D2.EQR: EQR for DARLEQ version 2 TDI
- xxx.D2.Class: Status class for DARLEQ version 2 TDI

- Class.Diff: Indication if there is a difference in DARLEQ version 2 and 3 TDI status class

### 5.3 Uncertainty

Multiple samples from each site are combined and an uncertainty analysis is performed using the mean EQR and number of samples according to Kelly *et al.* (2009):

- SiteID: Unique site code taken from row 2 of the input data.
- N: Number of samples for site used in calculation of mean EQR and CoC.
- EQR: Mean EQR for each site.
- lake\_TYPE: lake type (only for lake data)
- WFDCClass: Status class based on mean EQR.
- CoCH - CoCB: Confidence that the site belongs to status class high, good, etc.
- RoM: Risk of misclassification for predicted class.
- CoCHG: Confidence that the site is better than moderate class.
- CoCMPB: Confidence that the site is moderate or worse class.
- RoM\_GM: Risk of misclassification above / below the good / moderate boundary.

## 6. Input data format

`read_DARLEQ` and the shiny app import diatom data from an Excel file in either .xls or .xlsx format. An example Excel file is included in this package (see Section 2 on how to view it). The required data and layout are rather and are slightly different for river and lake samples. Figure 2 below shows the required format for performing TDI calculations for river samples.

The first four header rows are mandatory and must contain the following information:

- Row 1: SampleID: a short numerical or alphanumeric code to uniquely identify the sample. This field cannot be empty (an empty cell indicates the end of data).
- Row 2: SiteID: a short numerical or alphanumeric code to uniquely identify the site. This code will be used to aggregate multiple samples when calculating confidence of class for a site.
- Row 3: SampleDate: sample date in Day/Month/Year format. Missing dates are set to Spring for the purposes of classification using TDI3 and samples flagged with a warning.
- Row 4: Alkalinity: Mean annual alkalinity (or best available estimate) in mg l<sup>-1</sup> (CaCO<sub>3</sub>). Missing values are set to 100 mg l<sup>-1</sup> for the purposes of classification and samples flagged with a warning. Alkalinity values outside the range of the site prediction algorithm are set to the appropriate limit (6 or 150 mg l<sup>-1</sup> for TDI3 and 5 or 250 mg l<sup>-1</sup> for TDI4 and TDI5LM / TDI5NGS).
- Rows 5+: Further option sample descriptors such as river name, reach name etc. These data are not used by the program but will be reproduced in the output.

Note that the second column of the header information must be left blank.

Identifiers for each row of the sample header information should be listed in column 1. Diatom data then follow the header information and may be in count or percentage format. The first column must contain the taxon code in either NBS or DiatCode (<http://www.ecrc.ucl.ac.uk/?q=databases/diatcode>) format. The codes in this column are used to link the data to the DARLEQ3 taxon list and ecological information and cannot be empty (an empty cell indicates the end of the data). The second column must include either the taxon name or code (ie. a repeat of column 1).

|    | A          | B                                   | C            | D            | E          | F          | G              |
|----|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| 1  | SampleID   |                                     | SPR001       | AUT001       | SPR002     | AUT002     | SPR003         |
| 2  | SiteID     |                                     | 36082        | 36082        | 34649      | 34649      | 36073          |
| 3  | SampleDate |                                     | 14/04/2010   | 21/09/2004   | 02/04/2004 | 21/09/2004 | 02/04/2004     |
| 4  | Alkalinity |                                     | 242          | 242          | 408        | 408        | 213            |
| 5  | Stream     |                                     | KENNET       | KENNET       | LAMBOURN   | LAMBOURN   | LAMBOURN       |
| 6  | Reach      |                                     | Hambridge Rd | Hambridge Rd | A4 Newbury | A4 Newbury | At Gauging Sta |
| 7  | AC023A     | Achnanthes conspicua var. conspicua | 0            | 0            | 0.332226   | 0          | 0              |
| 8  | AC083A     | Achnanthes laevis                   | 0            | 0            | 0          | 0          | 0              |
| 9  | AC143A     | Achnanthes oblongella               | 0            | 0            | 0          | 0          | 0              |
| 10 | AC9999     | Achnanthes sp.                      | 0            | 0            | 0          | 0          | 0              |
| 11 | AC161A     | Achnanthes ventralis                | 0            | 0            | 0          | 0          | 0              |
| 12 | ZZZ912     | Achnanthidium biasolettiana         | 0            | 0            | 0          | 0          | 2.14724        |
| 13 | AD009A     | Achnanthidium microcephalum         | 0.31348      | 0            | 0          | 0          | 0              |
| 14 | ZZZ835     | Achnanthidium minutissimum type     | 16.9279      | 1.25786      | 7.30897    | 2.11082    | 27.3006        |
| 15 | ZZZ911     | Achnanthidium subatomus             | 0            | 0            | 0          | 0          | 0              |
| 16 | AP001A     | Amphipleura pellucida               | 0            | 0            | 0          | 0          | 0.306748       |
| 17 | AM013A     | Amphora inariensis                  | 1.25392      | 0            | 1.3289     | 0          | 0              |
| 18 | AM011A     | Amphora libyca                      | 1.5674       | 0            | 0.664452   | 0          | 0              |
| 19 | AM084A     | Amphora montana                     | 0            | 0            | 0          | 0          | 0              |
| 20 | AM001A     | Amphora ovalis var. ovalis          | 0            | 0            | 0.332226   | 0          | 0              |
| 21 | AM012A     | Amphora pediculus                   | 3.76176      | 0            | 5.31561    | 3.16623    | 3.37423        |
| 22 | AM9999     | Amphora sp.                         | 0            | 0            | 0          | 0.263852   | 0              |
| 23 | AM004A     | Amphora veneta var. veneta          | 0            | 0            | 0          | 0          | 0              |

Figure 2: Example format for river diatom samples

|    | A          | B                                      | C        | D        | E        | F        | G        |
|----|------------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1  | SampleID   |  | UK002_90 | UK002_91 | UK002_92 | UK003_90 | UK003_91 |
| 2  | Site       |  | UK002    | UK002    | UK002    | UK003    | UK003    |
| 3  | Date       |  | 1990     | 1991     | 1992     | 1990     | 1991     |
| 4  | Alkalinity |  |          |          |          |          |          |
| 5  | Calcium    |  | 43.66    | 40.67    | 44.06    | 55.89    | 58.38    |
| 6  | DOC        |  | 2.75     | 1.66     | 2.4      | 3.4      | 3.6      |
| 7  | AC083A     | Achnanthes laevis                      | 0.0      | 0.0      | 0.6      | 0.0      | 1.3      |
| 8  | AC143A     | Achnanthes oblongella                  | 0.6      | 1.0      | 1.2      | 49.5     | 56.4     |
| 9  | AC148A     | Achnanthes modestiformis               | 0.0      | 1.0      | 1.2      | 0.0      | 0.0      |
| 10 | AC9999     | Achnanthes sp.                         | 0.0      | 0.3      | 0.0      | 0.3      | 0.0      |
| 11 | BR001A     | Brachysira vitrea                      | 0.0      | 0.0      | 0.0      | 3.7      | 0.0      |
| 12 | BR006A     | Brachysira brebissonii fo. brebissonii | 0.0      | 0.0      | 0.0      | 0.0      | 0.0      |
| 13 | CM004A     | Cymbella microcephala fo. microcephala | 0.0      | 0.0      | 0.0      | 0.0      | 0.0      |
| 14 | CM009A     | Cymbella naviculiformis                | 0.0      | 0.0      | 0.0      | 0.0      | 0.0      |
| 15 | CM014A     | Cymbella aequalis                      | 0.0      | 0.0      | 0.0      | 0.0      | 0.0      |
| 16 | CM9999     | Cymbella sp.                           | 0.0      | 0.0      | 0.0      | 0.0      | 0.0      |

Figure 3: Example format for river diatom TDI and DAM samples

The remaining columns to the right of the taxon name contain diatom counts or percentages. Empty (blank) cells in the matrix will be read as zero. Character data in the diatom matrix will generate an error. A full list of diatom codes (either NBS or DiatCodes) are available in the data frame `darleq3_taxa`.

If the Diatom Acidification Metric (DAM) is to be calculated, the header must contain estimates of mean annual Calcium and DOC concentrations, rows named Calcium and DOC, and in ueq l-1 and mg l-1 respectively. Figure 3 shows an example formatted for calculation of TDI and DAM. Note that if only DAM scores are required the Alkalinity field may be left blank. Sample Date is not used for calculating DAM and may be left blank.

The required input format for lake samples is shown in Figure 4. This is exactly the same as for river data except that the fourth row must be named LAKE\_TYPE and contain a code indicating lake type according to the GB lake typology alkalinity classes. Marl lakes are included in the high alkalinity (HA) group. Peat and brackish lakes are not covered by the tool. Sample date for lake samples is not used in the class calculations and can contain missing values.



|    | A          | B                      | C          | D          | E          | F          |      |
|----|------------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------|
| 1  | SampleId   |                        | ACHNAU4R   | ACHNSP4P   | ACHNSP4R   | ACHNSU4R   | AILS |
| 2  | SiteId     |                        | 14403      | 14403      | 14403      | 14403      |      |
| 3  | SampleDate |                        | 08/11/2004 | 15/04/2004 | 15/04/2004 | 07/09/2004 | 04/1 |
| 4  | Type       |                        | MA         | MA         | MA         | MA         | MA   |
| 5  | AC001A     | Achnanthes lanceolata  | 0.26178    | 0          | 0.455063   | 0          |      |
| 6  | AC006A     | Achnanthes clevei      | 0.26178    | 0.552486   | 0          | 0          |      |
| 7  | AC007A     | Achnanthes oestrupii   | 0.52356    | 0          | 0          | 0          |      |
| 8  | AC013A     | Achnanthes minutissima | 42.1466    | 26.2431    | 45.2787    | 56.0606    | 1    |
| 9  | AC016A     | Achnanthes delicatula  | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |      |
| 10 | AC022A     | Achnanthes marginulata | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0.   |
| 11 | AC023A     | Achnanthes conspicua   | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |      |
| 12 | AC025A     | Achnanthes flexella    | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0.   |
| 13 | AC034A     | Achnanthes suchlandtii | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |      |
| 14 | AC035A     | Achnanthes pusilla     | 0          | 0.828729   | 0.227531   | 0          |      |

Figure 4: Example format for lake diatom LTDI samples

## 7. Acknowledgements

## 8. References

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