

HW 3 - Turtles

Part 3 - Drafting Viz

Due Tue 02/25/2025 - used token to extend due date to 2/26

AUTHOR

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```
# Load libraries
library(tidyverse)
library(here)
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(sf)
library(ggspatial)
library(prettypapr)
library(rnaturalearth)
library(rnaturalearthdata)
```

Question 1: Which option Do you plan to pursue?

I still plan to pursue option 1. I still like the idea of creating three different visualizations that will all work together towards one message or theme.

Question 2: Re-state your questions - has this changed at all since HW 1?

What is the change in Loggerhead sea turtle nesting trends by world region? The original question was: What is the relationship between temperature trends and loggerhead turtle nesting activity over the past four decades? I needed to edit this question, as raw year and ocean temperature data was not provided in the dataset, and so I am pivoting to a broader question. My hope is that viewers see the viz's and ask question as to why there is change.

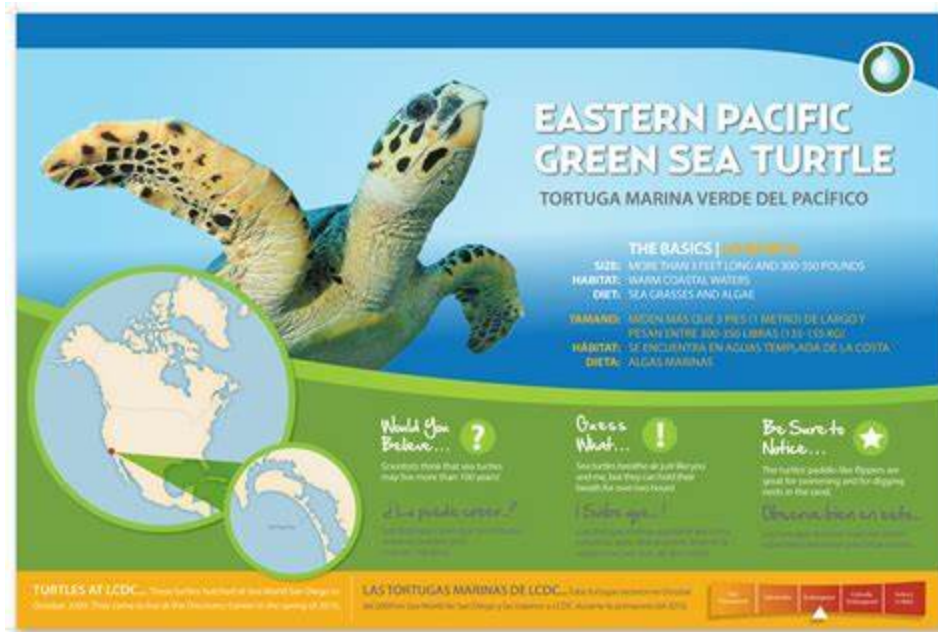
Question 3: Explain which variables from your dataset(s) you will use to answer your question - and how.

Mann-Kendall: This number quantifies how much change in loggerhead turtle nesting (increase or decrease) a beach or region experienced. Zero = no change, below zero = a decrease in nesting, above zero = an increase in nesting.

rmu and country: Regional Management Unit, this number was used to assign countries to regions. I created a regions column from the data from the rmu and country column.

GEOMETRY: Shapefile geometry for each beach/stretch of beach where nests were found.

Question 4: Find at least two data visualizations that you could (potentially) borrow / adapt pieces from. Link to them or download and embed them into your .qmd file, and explain which elements you might borrow (e.g. the graphic form, legend design, layout, etc.).



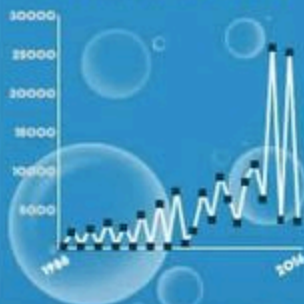
What I like: I want to re-create the zoomed in map on the regions specified in the paper (eg: south pacific, Caribbean, etc.) I also find the colors to be very intuitive.

GREEN SEA TURTLES

1 out of 1,000
Turtles survive to Adulthood



Green Turtle Nests



In some of the Hawaiian Islands



70% of stranded Green Sea Turtles are affected by fibropapillomas



871 The largest green turtle ever found weighed about 871 pounds



Fibropapilloma, a disease that grows rapid tumors internally and externally on turtles



A clutch has about 75 - 200 eggs. Green Turtles lay about nine clutches



Light pollution confuses hatchlings to go towards the light instead of the ocean

Threats to Green Sea Turtles

Different kinds of pollutions greatly affect the population

Light pollution confuses nesting sites of sea turtles, which causes them to go toward the light instead of the ocean

Ingesting trash or marine debris

Boating strikes, coastal developments, and accidental capture in fishing gear

Each year, poachers take 30,000 green sea turtles in Baja California alone

Global estimates of annual capture, injury, and mortality that 150,000 turtles of all species are killed in shrimp trawls



Green Sea Turtle Nests Near US



There are nests in over 80 countries including ones near the US like Cuba, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Panama.

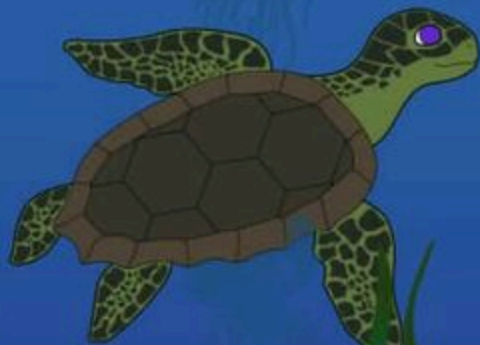
Illegal Products used from Sea Turtles

Sea Turtle shells are used for jewelry, sunglasses, tourist trinkets, instruments, and wall hangings.

The skin of the sea turtle is also used for such things like jewelry, instruments, etc.

The meat and eggs of a turtle are consumed by humans related to that of a delicacy

Sea Turtle oil is put into different beauty products, fixing boats, oil lamps, medicinal use, etc.

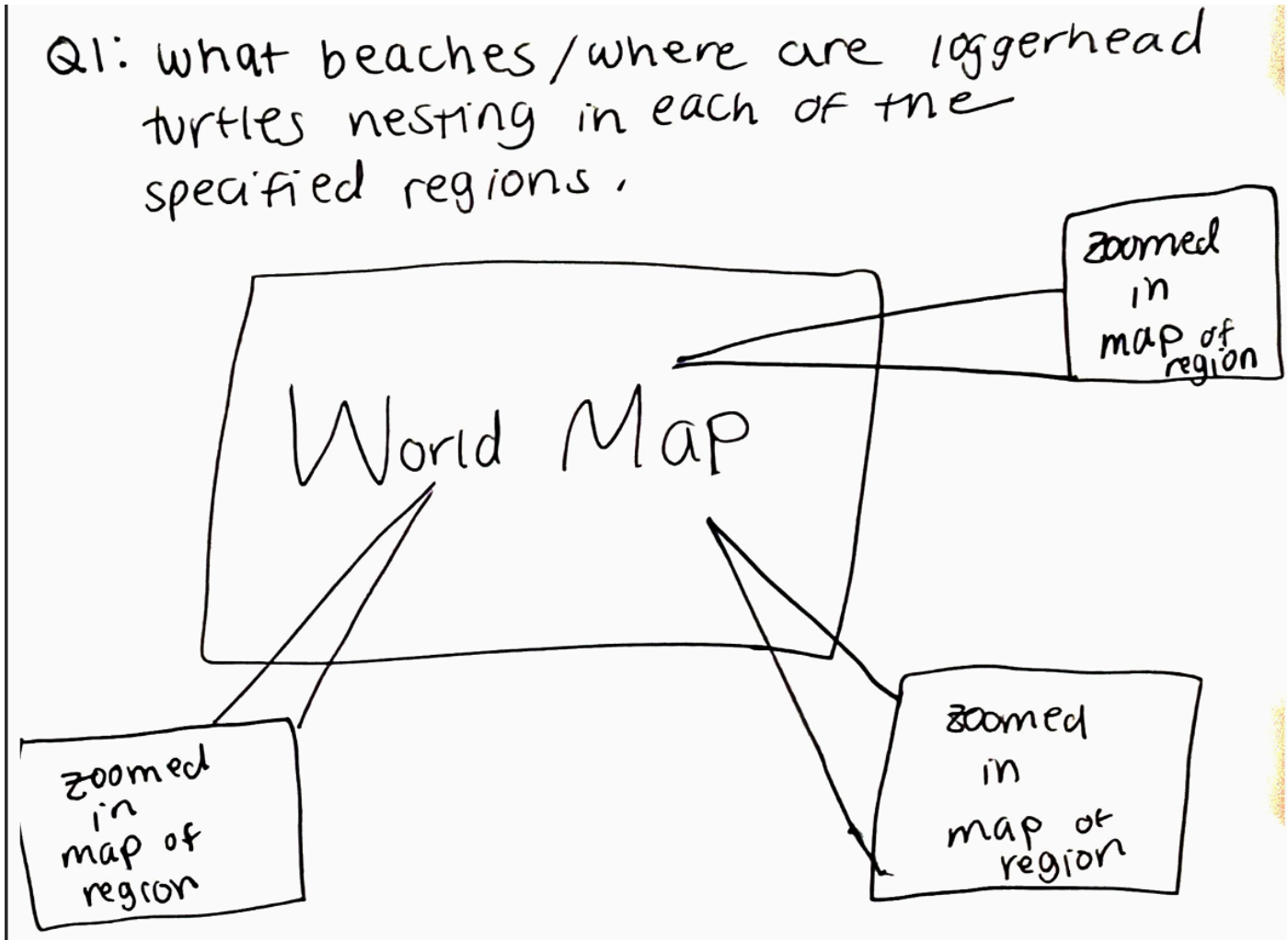


<http://www.seeturtles.org/illegal-poaching/>
<http://cosmeticsandskin.com/cdc/turtle.php>
<https://conserveturtles.org/information-sea-turtles-green-sea-turtle/>
<https://conserveturtles.org/information-sea-turtles-threats-sea-turtles/>
<https://conserveturtles.org/stc-programs-research-fortuguero-season-reports/>
http://www.panda.org/what_we_do/endangered_species/marine_turtles/green_turtle/

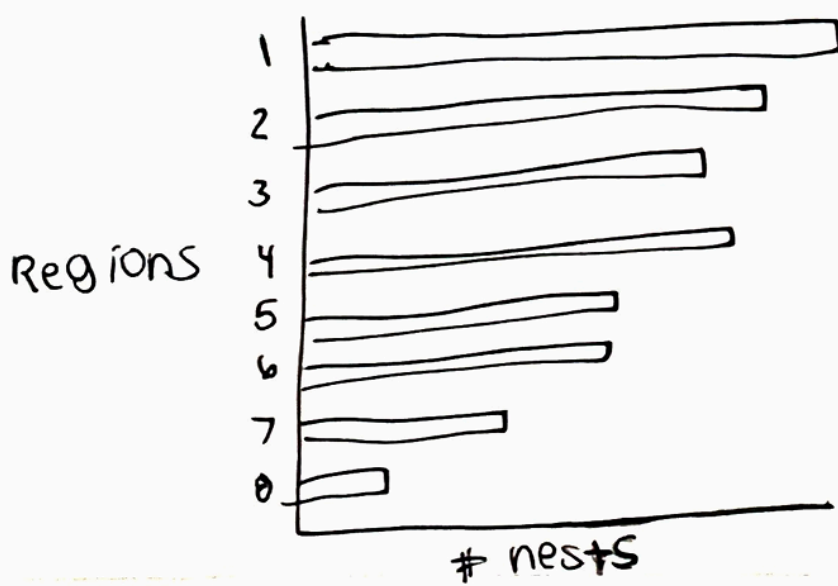
<https://www.nwf.org/Wildlife/Wildlife-Library/Amphibians-Reptiles-and-Fish/Sea-Turtles/Green-Sea-Turtle.aspx>
<https://conserve turtles.org/information-sea-turtles-threats-harvest-consumption/>
<http://mytwc.com/research/wildlife/sea-turtles/nesting/beach-survey-totals/>
<http://www.defendersblog.org/2016/03/five-ways-market/>
<http://www.seeturtles.org/green-turtles/>

What I like: I like this graphic form and the order of the visualizations. I'd like to do something similar with the background being the ocean. I also like the line chart, but I do feel that this viz is displaying too many things in one picture.

Question 5: Hand-draw your anticipated visualizations.

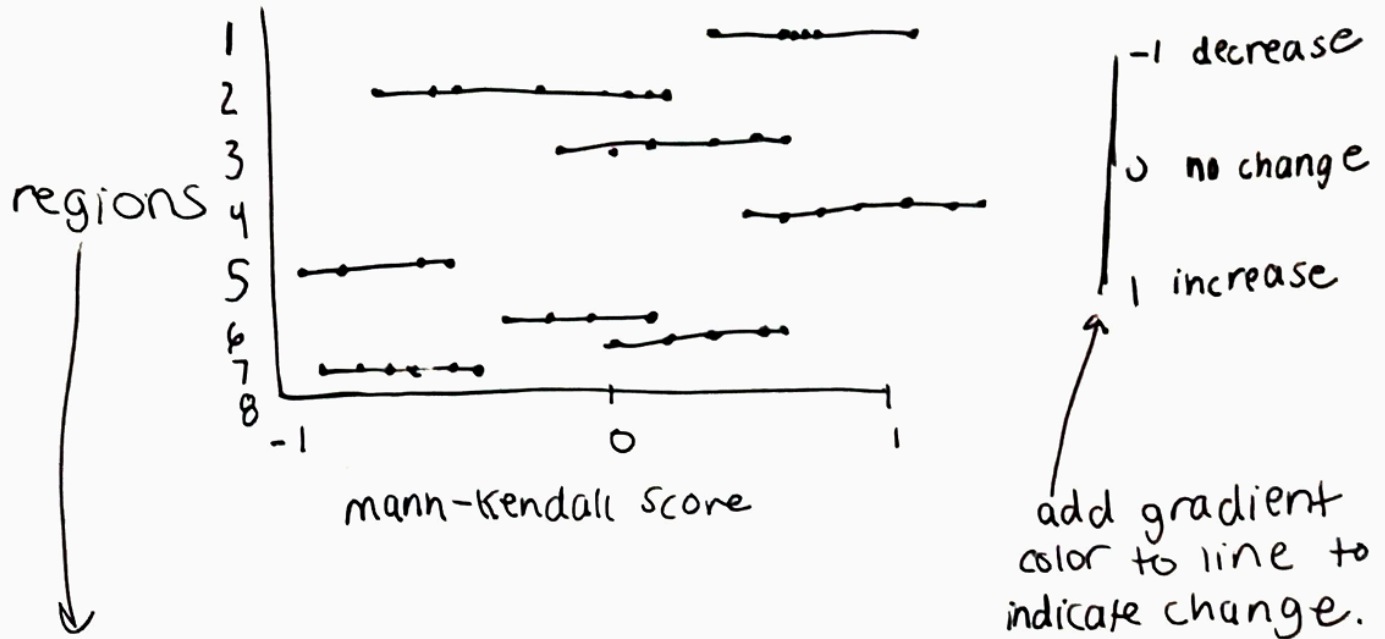


Q2: what are the avg. nesting #s per region?



histogram/
flipped axes

Q3: change in loggerhead Turtle nesting trends per region (use mann-kendall score) (1979-2023)



Same order as viz 2 for consistency.

- add points/change transparency to see clustering
- add a gradient color to line to indicate Δ .

Question 6: Mock-up of hand-drawn visualizations

Read in Turtle Nesting Data

```
# Set the SHAPE_RESTORE_SHX config option
Sys.setenv("SHAPE_RESTORE_SHX" = "YES")

# Read the shapefile
shapefile_path <- "C:/MEDS/EDS240-dataviz/Assignments/newby-eds240-HW4/data/nestingbeaches_GCB.shp"
turtles <- st_read(shapefile_path) %>%
  janitor::clean_names()
```

Reading layer `nestingbeaches_GCB' from data source
 `C:\MEDS\EDS240-dataviz\Assignments\newby-eds240-HW4\data\nestingbeaches_GCB.shp'
 using driver `ESRI Shapefile'
 Simple feature collection with 765 features and 6 fields

Geometry type: MULTIPOLYGON
Dimension: XY
Bounding box: xmin: -87.55444 ymin: -27.54052 xmax: 130.4398 ymax: 37.73665
Geodetic CRS: WGS 84

Exploratory Data Analysis

```
# Check CRS
st_crs(turtles)
```

Coordinate Reference System:

User input: WGS 84

wkt:

```
GEOGCRS["WGS 84",
  DATUM["World Geodetic System 1984",
    ELLIPSOID["WGS 84",6378137,298.257223563,
      LENGTHUNIT["metre",1]],
    PRIMEM["Greenwich",0,
      ANGLEUNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433]],
  CS[ellipsoidal,2],
  AXIS["latitude",north,
    ORDER[1],
    ANGLEUNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433]],
  AXIS["longitude",east,
    ORDER[2],
    ANGLEUNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433]],
  ID["EPSG",4326]]
```

```
# Unique Countries
unique(turtles$country)
```

[1] "Brasil"	"Australia"	"Cyprus"	"Greece"
[5] "Turkey"	"South Africa"	"Italy"	"Cayman Islands"
[9] "Cabo Verde"	"Oman"	"Mexico"	"USA"
[13] "Mozambique"	"Japan"		

Clean and Wrangle Data

```
# Get the bounding box for turtles
bbox <- st_bbox(turtles)
```

```
# Assume data into regional names
turtles <- turtles %>%
  mutate(region = case_when(rmu == 1 ~ "Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico",
    rmu == 2 ~ "Southwest Atlantic",
    rmu == 3 ~ "Southeast Atlantic",
    rmu == 4 ~ "Mediterranean",
    rmu == 5 ~ "Arabian",
```

```

      rmu == 6 ~ "Western Indian",
      rmu == 8 ~ "Eastern Indian",
      rmu == 9 ~ "Western Pacific",
      TRUE ~ "Unknown"))

# Set bounding boxes for each region, will need to adjust for each region
bbox_carib <- st_bbox(c(xmin = -98, ymin = 10, xmax = -60, ymax = 35), crs = st_crs(turtles))

bbox_swat <- st_bbox(c(xmin = -80, ymin = -40, xmax = -30, ymax = 10), crs = st_crs(turtles))

bbox_seat <- st_bbox(c(xmin = -50, ymin = 0, xmax = 0, ymax = 40), crs = st_crs(turtles))

bbox_medit <- st_bbox(c(xmin = -10, ymin = 30, xmax = 40, ymax = 45), crs = st_crs(turtles))

bbox_arab <- st_bbox(c(xmin = 40, ymin = 10, xmax = 70, ymax = 30), crs = st_crs(turtles))

bbox_win <- st_bbox(c(xmin = 40, ymin = -20, xmax = 80, ymax = 10), crs = st_crs(turtles))

bbox_ein <- st_bbox(c(xmin = 80, ymin = -20, xmax = 110, ymax = 10), crs = st_crs(turtles))

bbox_wpa <- st_bbox(c(xmin = 110, ymin = -10, xmax = 150, ymax = 30), crs = st_crs(turtles))

# Save as list for easier access
bbox_list <- list( "Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico" = bbox_carib,
                  "Southwest Atlantic"           = bbox_swat,
                  "Southeast Atlantic"           = bbox_seat,
                  "Mediterranean"                = bbox_medit,
                  "Arabian"                      = bbox_arab,
                  "Western Indian"               = bbox_win,
                  "Eastern Indian"               = bbox_ein,
                  "Western Pacific"              = bbox_wpa)

# Add a new column so each entry has an assigned bbox
turtles <- turtles %>%
  rowwise() %>%
  mutate(bbox = list(bbox_list[[region]])) %>%
  ungroup()

```

Data Viz 1 - World Map

```

# Q1: Where are sea turtles nesting? -----

# View the nesting sites on a general basemap. interactive worldmap? geofacet package?
# Shadow the countries that have turtle nests.
# Illuminate the beach locations in another color
overview_map <- ggplot()+
  annotation_map_tile()+
  geom_sf(data = turtles, color = '#438D80')+
  # add bounding box

```



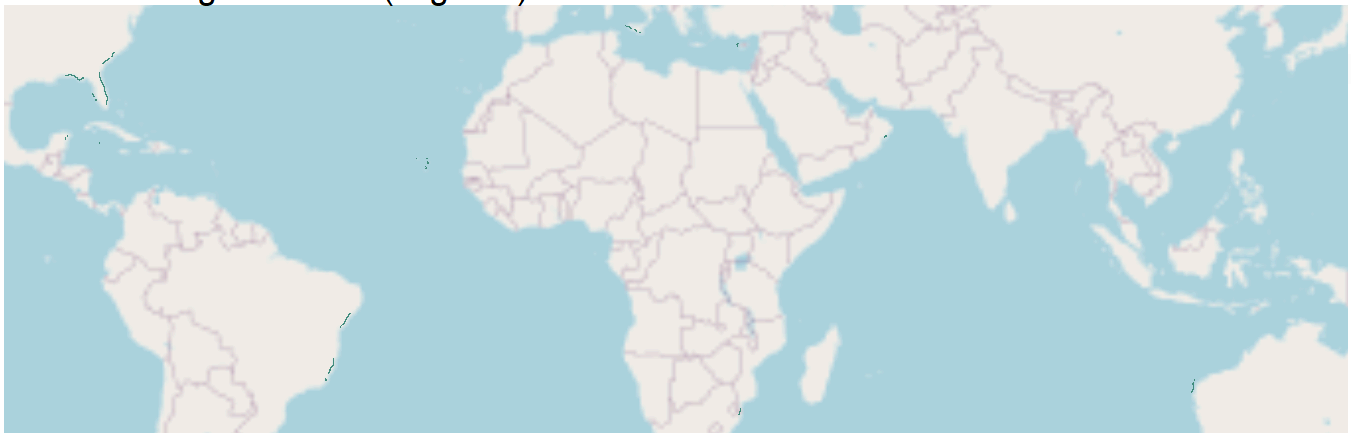
```

geom_rect(aes(xmin = bbox["xmin"],
              xmax = bbox["xmax"],
              ymin = bbox["ymin"],
              ymax = bbox["ymax"]),
          fill = NA) +
coord_sf()+ # Change to Cartesian coordinates
theme_void()+
labs(title = "Turtle Nesting Locations (in green)")

```

overview_map

Turtle Nesting Locations (in green)



```

# NEED HELP HERE
# Experimental caribbean map
# Get a world map as an sf object
# world <- ne_countries(scale = "medium", returnclass = "sf")
#
# # Check for any invalid geometries
# st_is_valid(world)
# st_is_valid(turtles)
#
# # fix invalid geometries in turtles
# library(lwgeom)

```

```
# turtles <- st_make_valid(turtles)
#
# # Convert bbox to an sf polygon
# bbox_carib_sf <- st_as_sf(bbox_carib)
#
# # Ensure the polygon is valid
# bbox_carib_sf <- st_make_valid(bbox_carib_sf)
#
# bbox_carib_sf <- st_make_valid(bbox_carib)
#
# # bbox is bbox_carib
# caribbean_map <- st_crop(world, bbox_carib)
#
# # Check CRS for both datasets
# st_crs(world) == st_crs(turtles)
#
#
# turtles_in_bbox <- st_crop(turtles, bbox_carib)
```

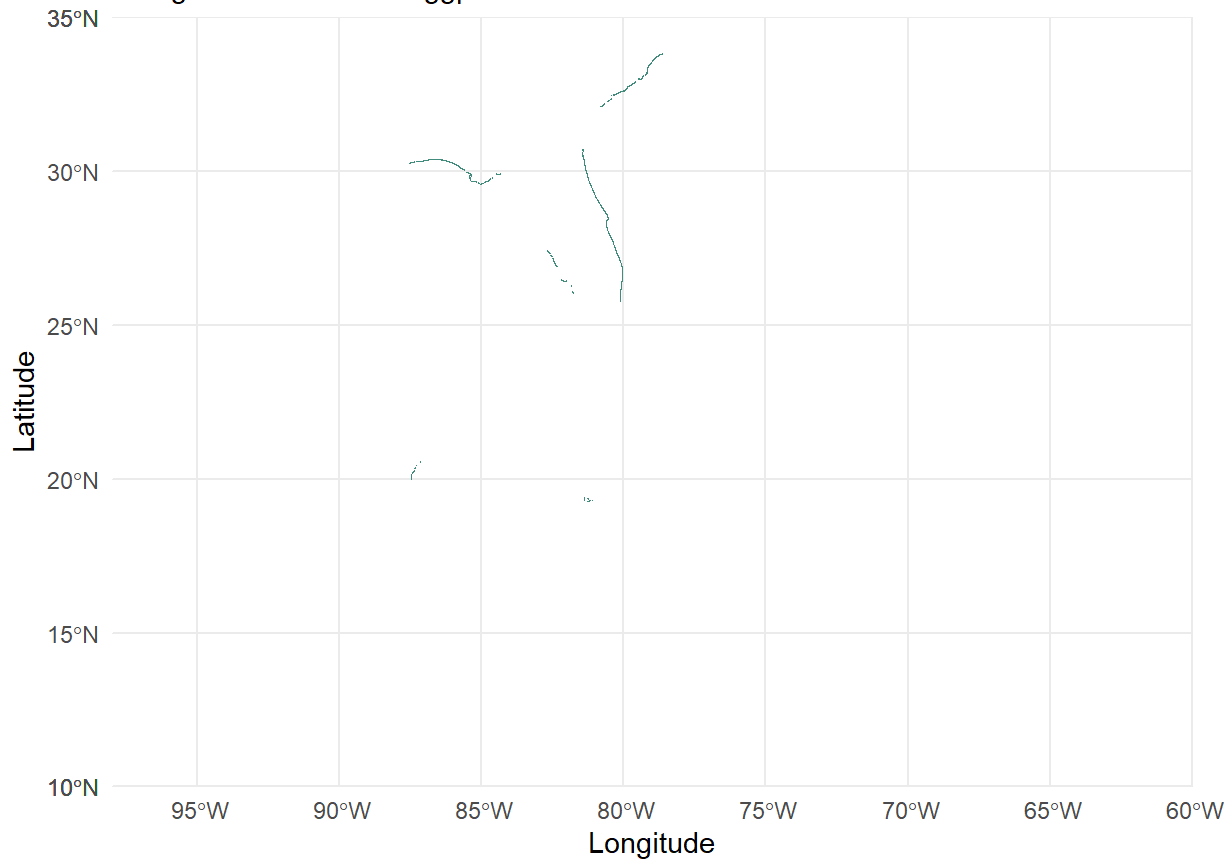
```
# Experimental caribbean map, caribbean basemap data isn't showing up, need to dig into why, comm
```

```
# Create the ggplot map
carib_map <- ggplot() +
  geom_sf(data = turtles, color = '#438D80', size = 2)+
  #geom_sf(data = caribbean_map, fill = "lightblue") +
  coord_sf(xlim = c(bbox_carib["xmin"], bbox_carib["xmax"]),
            ylim = c(bbox_carib["ymin"], bbox_carib["ymax"]),
            expand = FALSE) +
  labs(title = "Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico",
        subtitle = "Using rnaturalearth and ggplot2",
        x = "Longitude", y = "Latitude") +
  theme_minimal()
```

```
carib_map
```

Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico

Using rnaturalearth and ggplot2



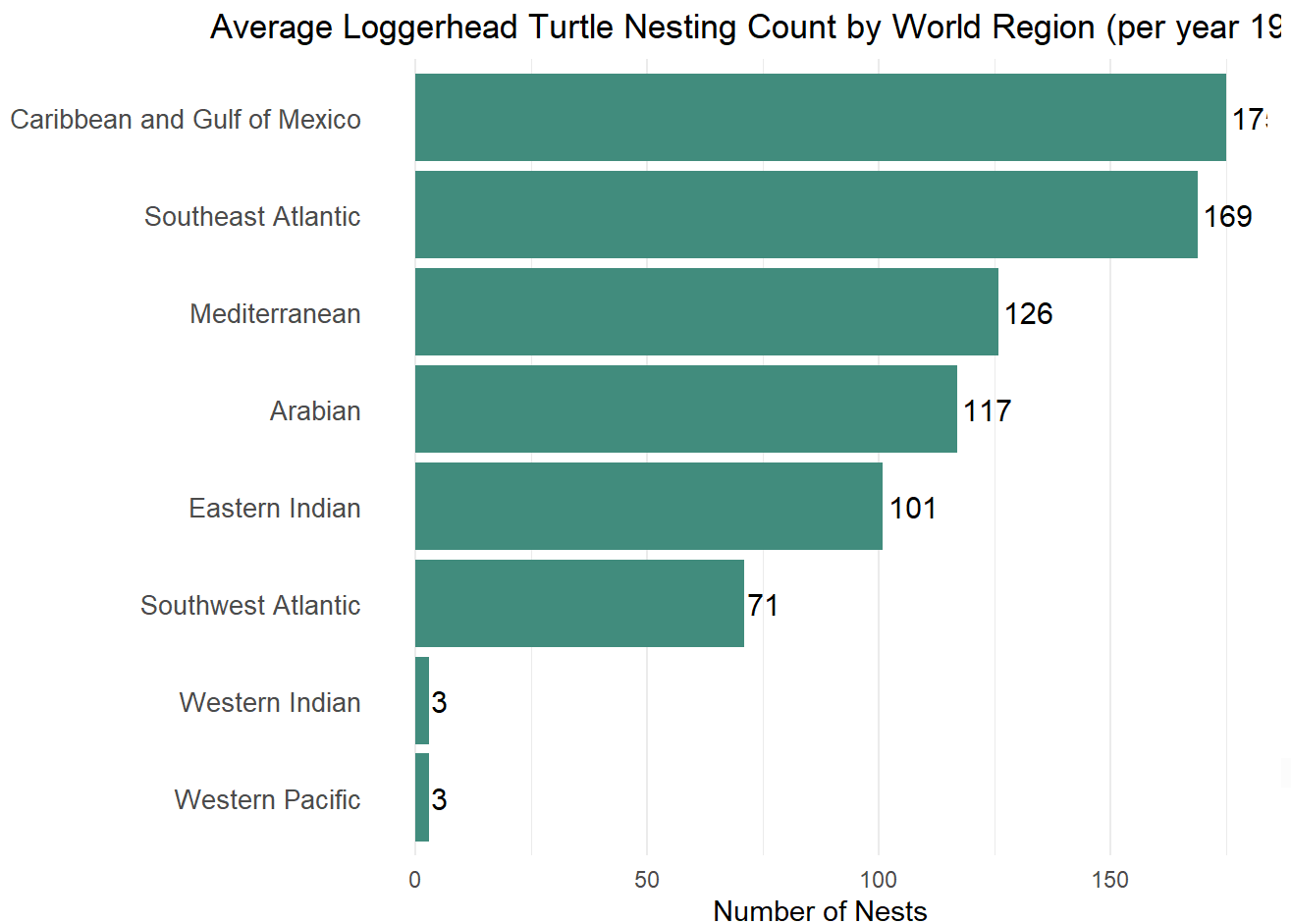
Data Viz 2 - Bar Chart

```
# Q2: Countries represented and their average nest count per year. -----  
  
# Bar chart of countries represented, double check that this number is an average.  
# turtles %>%  
#   ggplot(aes(x = fct_rev(fct_infreq(country)),  
#             na.rm = TRUE))+  
#   geom_bar(fill = '#438D80')+  
#   geom_text(stat = 'count',  
#             aes(label=after_stat(count)),  
#             hjust = -0.1,  
#             size = 4)+  
#   coord_flip()+  
#   labs(x = "",  
#        y = "Number of Nests",  
#        title = " Average Loggerhead Turtle Nesting Count by Country (per year 1979 - 2023)")+  
#   theme_minimal()+  
#   theme(  
#     panel.grid.major.y = element_blank(),  
#     axis.text.y = element_text(size = 10),  
#     plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))
```

```

# per region
turtles %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = fct_rev(fct_infreq(region)),
             na.rm = TRUE))+
  geom_bar(fill = '#438D80')+
  geom_text(stat = 'count',
            aes(label=after_stat(count)),
            hjust = -0.1,
            size = 4)+
  coord_flip()+
  labs(x = "",
       y = "Number of Nests",
       title = " Average Loggerhead Turtle Nesting Count by World Region (per year 1979 - 2023)",
       theme_minimal()+
  theme(
    panel.grid.major.y = element_blank(),
    axis.text.y = element_text(size = 10),
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))

```



Exploratory Data Viz 3 - Point and Line Chart

```

# Q3: Which regions that have nests have the highest variation in their mann-kendall slopes? ----

# Mann-kendall reveals change in their nesting amounts over time.

# # ----- Line plots -----
# # Mann-kendall plot per country line
# turtles %>%
#   ggplot(aes(x = mann_kendal, y = country, alpha = 0.5))+
#   geom_line(size = 4,
#             color = '#438D80')+
#   labs(x = "Mann-Kendall slope of loggerhead turtle nesting trends by country")+
#   theme_minimal()+
#   theme(legend.position = 'none')
#
# # Mann-kendall plot per region line
# turtles %>%
#   ggplot(aes(x = mann_kendal, y = region, alpha = 0.2))+
#   geom_line(size = 4,
#             color = '#438D80')+
#   labs(title = 'Mann-Kendall slope of loggerhead turtle nesting trends by region',
#        x = "Mann-Kendall slope",
#        y = "")+
#   theme_minimal()+
#   theme(legend.position = 'none')
#
# # ----- Point plots -----
# # per country, point
# turtles %>%
#   ggplot(aes(x = mann_kendal, y = country, alpha = 0.5))+
#   geom_point(size = 4,
#             color = '#438D80')+
#   geom_line(size = 2,
#             color = '#438D80')+
#   labs(x = "Mann-Kendall slope of loggerhead turtle nesting trends by country")+
#   theme_minimal()+
#   theme(legend.position = 'none')
#
# # Mann-kendall plot per region point
# turtles %>%
#   ggplot(aes(x = mann_kendal, y = region, alpha = 0.2))+
#   geom_point(size = 4,
#             color = '#438D80')+
#   labs(title = 'Mann-Kendall slope of loggerhead turtle nesting trends by region',
#        x = "Mann-Kendall slope",
#        y = "")+
#   theme_minimal()+
#   theme(legend.position = 'none')

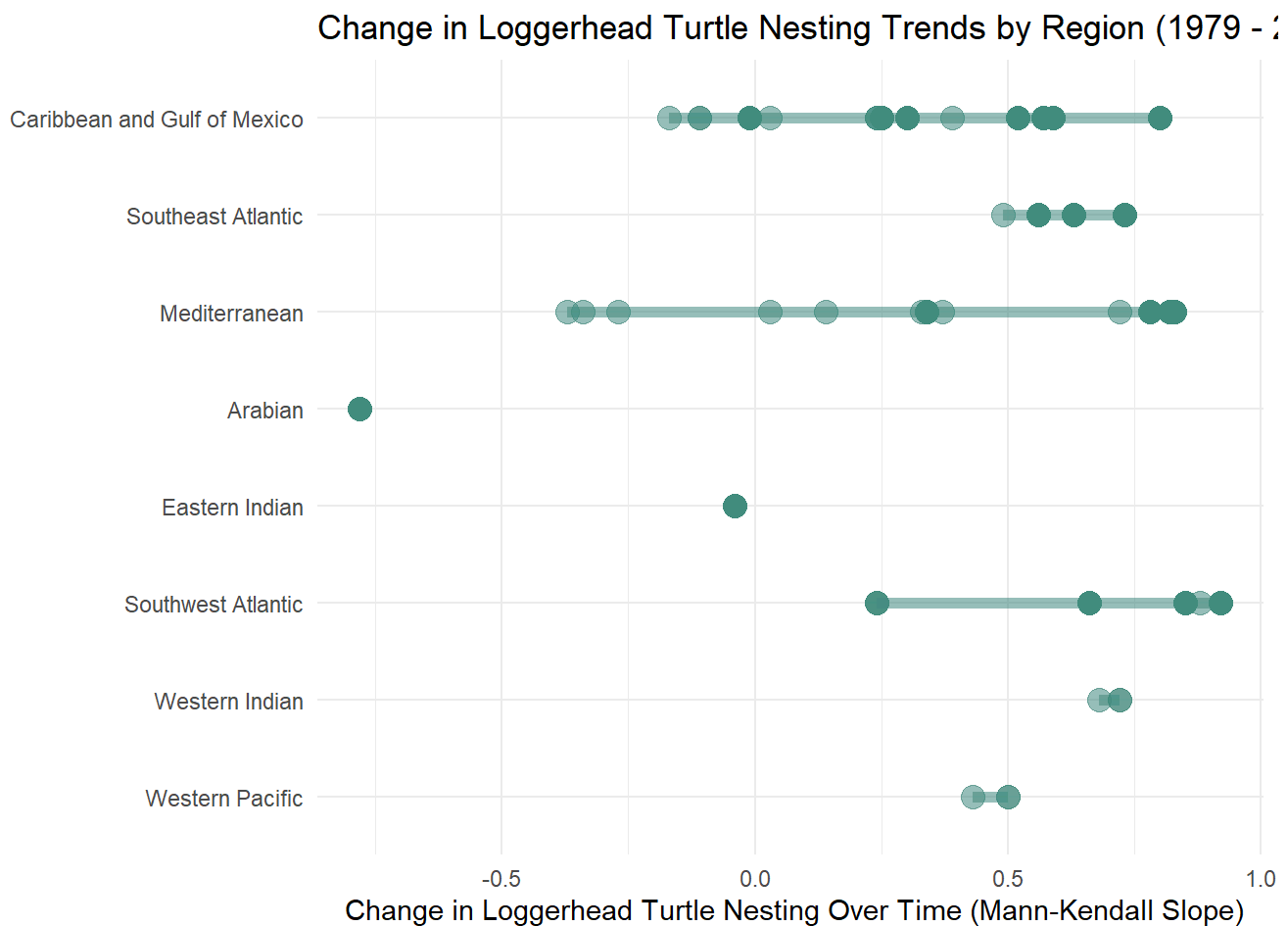
```

```

# ----- Point and line Combo plots -----
# per country
#
# turtles %>%
#   ggplot(aes(x = mann_kendal, y = country, alpha = 0.5))+
#   geom_point(size = 4,
#             color = '#438D80')+
#   geom_line(size = 2,
#            color = '#438D80')+
#   labs(x = "Mann-Kendall slope of loggerhead turtle nesting trends by country")+
#   theme_minimal()+
#   theme(legend.position = 'none')

# Mann-kendall plot per region
turtles %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = mann_kendal, y = fct_rev(fct_infreq(region)), alpha = 0.2))+ # re-order to match
  geom_point(size = 4, # maybe find a little turtle guy instead of a round point?
            color = '#438D80')+
  geom_line(size = 2,
           color = '#438D80')+ # I want to add a gradient to the line to indicate change. I'm
  labs(title = 'Change in Loggerhead Turtle Nesting Trends by Region (1979 - 2023)',
       x = " Change in Loggerhead Turtle Nesting Over Time (Mann-Kendall Slope)",
       y = "")+
  theme_minimal()+
  theme(legend.position = 'none')

```

Question 7a: What challenges did you encounter or anticipate encountering as you continue to build / iterate on your visualizations in R? If you struggled with mocking up any of your three visualizations (from #6, above), describe those challenges here.

Viz 1: I didn't anticipate as many issues with defining the bboxes for viz 1. Going through by hand to define them all is a bit of a pain, so I'm all ears to finding an easier way to do this. Additionally, some of my turtle data and basemaps keeps disappearing so I am actively troubleshooting that.

Viz 2: It feels a little boring, so I'm excited to add more thematic elements to make it a bit more fun looking.

Viz 3: It is a challenge to define what the mann-kendall slope is in easy terms for this project. I so badly wish the dataset included years and ocean temperatures, but all of that data is included in the mann-kendall calculation (the code for the calculation was not provided to me). I do think that it is interesting to see the mann-kendall slope change and I am very open to feedback for how to make this easier to understand.

Question 7b: What ggplot extension tools / packages do you need to use to build your visualizations? Are there any that we haven't

covered in class that you'll be learning how to use for your visualizations?

I'd like to explore more world map package options from ggplot and sf. There's a lot of cool ways to display geospatial data and I want to explore that more. One package I might use is the [geofacet](#) package. I'm very open to suggestions on this.

Question 7c: What feedback do you need from the instructional team and / or your peers to ensure that your intended message is clear?

Something I was considering is: should I mock up my visualizations by country or by region? Feedback from my learning partners in discussion convinced me to do it by region instead of by country, but I'm keeping the code here just incase (commented it out). I included more areas I'd like to receive feedback in question 7a.

Citation:

[Sousa-Guedes, Diana; Campos, João C.; Bessa, Filipa et al. \(2025\). The effects of warming on loggerhead turtle nesting counts \[Dataset\]. Dryad.](#)