

Getting started with summarizing Motus .Rds detection files

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This document provides some R code and associated output for Motus users to get started with their Motus detections data.

Load R Packages

First, we load require R packages. If you do not have these packages installed, you will need to first install them using, e.g., `> install.packages("plyr")`.

```
require(plyr)
require(ggplot2)
require(ggmap)
require(RgoogleMaps)
require(lubridate)
```

Import and manage RDS tag detection file

When the data are imported, the tag "id" is an integer, so we change the format to a factor. For ease of plotting later, we also order site factor levels based on latitude, then sort the full dataframe by time stamp so that movement tracks are connected in chronological order. Here we import and summarize a subset of data on shorebirds tagged in James Bay, Ontario, Canada, and is provided for this purpose courtesy of the James Bay Shorebird Monitoring Project - Environment and Climate Change Canada. Permission to use the data for any other purpose should be requested from the data owners.

```
tags <- readRDS("F:/RScripts/Data/2015_JamesBay_globaltags_small.rds")

tags$id <- as.factor(tags$id)
tags <- within(tags, site <- reorder(site, (lat)))
tags <- tags[order(tags$ts),]
```

Playing with dates

Dates can be confusing to work with, and there are a variety of ways to deal with them. Here we use `strptime()` to create a date variable by removing the time (hour, minutes, seconds) from the time stamp. The `plyr()` package can be used to round a time stamp to the nearest seconds if, for example, you want to group detections into time bins. Note also that

RDS files generally come in GMT, and can be summarized using this time zone, or adjusted to your current time zone (we leave it as is here).

```
tags$date <- strptime(tags$ts, "%Y-%m-%d")
tags$date <- as.POSIXct(tags$date) ## removes time from ts

tags$ts_10 <- plyr::round_any(tags$ts, 10) ## rounds time stamp to nearest 10
second

difftime(max(tags$ts), min(tags$ts), units = "days") # number of days between
first and last detection

## Time difference of 75.43757 days
```

Now, a few examples of extracting information on dates using lubridate(), and checking to see if the times that two individuals spent at the Longridge site overlapped.

```
tags$year <- year(tags$ts)
tags$month <- month(tags$ts)
tags$mday <- day(tags$ts) # day of the month
tags$wday <- wday(tags$ts) # weekday
tags$yday <- yday(tags$ts) # day of the year
tags$hour <- hour(tags$ts)
tags$minute <- minute(tags$ts)
tags$second <- second(tags$ts)

# get time intervals that two birds were at Longridge, and see if the time
intervals overlapped:

int.174 <- with(subset(tags, id == 171 & site == "Longridge"),
interval(min(ts), max(ts)))
int.376 <- with(subset(tags, id == 378 & site == "Longridge"),
interval(min(ts), max(ts)))
int_overlaps(int.174, int.376) # these birds did not overlap at Longridge

## [1] FALSE
```

Summary statistics

Tags detected at each site

Create a simple table to show which tags (columns) were detected at each site (rows).

```
with(tags, table(site, id))
```

##	id											
## site	171	173	174	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	185	
## FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	
## Bull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	

##	PrimeHook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0
##	BombayHook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	0
##	HOLG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0
##	Rutgers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0
##	bise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
##	trus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
##	Sugarloaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
##	Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0
##	PortMaitland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0
##	EagleHead	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0
##	BrierIsland	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
##	SWHead	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
##	LOOKSPT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	0	0
##	SwallowTail	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
##	PointLepreau	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
##	NewHarbour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
##	MtThom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
##	Estimauville	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	37	0	0
##	StDenisSurMer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
##	Washkagou	0	0	0	50	24	41	0	0	18	0	0
##	Netitishi	0	0	91	293	229	59	1005	0	416	0	0
##	NP_SRX	0	0	3	0	3	3	13	8	4	4	11
##	NorthPoint	405	47	0	18	0	0	24	43	0	0	6
##	Piskwamish	36	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
##	Longridge	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
##	sach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
##	BennettMeadow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
##	FortRiver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
##	Hogback	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
##	MountToby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
##	Shelburne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
##		id										
##	site	186	376	378	379	395						
##	FI	0	0	0	31	0						
##	Bull	0	0	0	5	0						
##	PrimeHook	0	0	0	0	0						
##	BombayHook	0	0	0	0	0						
##	HOLG	0	0	0	0	0						
##	Rutgers	0	0	0	0	0						
##	bise	0	0	45	0	0						
##	trus	0	0	15	0	0						
##	Sugarloaf	0	0	8	0	0						
##	Jordan	0	0	0	0	0						
##	PortMaitland	0	0	0	0	0						
##	EagleHead	0	0	0	0	0						
##	BrierIsland	0	0	0	0	0						
##	SWHead	0	0	0	0	0						
##	LOOKSPT	0	0	0	0	0						
##	SwallowTail	0	0	0	0	0						
##	PointLepreau	0	0	0	0	0						

```
## NewHarbour      0    0    0    0    21
## MtThom          0    0    0    0    40
## Estimauville    0    0    0    0     0
## StDenisSurMer   0    0    0    0    12
## Washkagou       0    0    0    0    22
## Netitishi       7    0    0    0     0
## NP_SRX          11   0    0    0     0
## NorthPoint     245   0   201   46    19
## Piskwamish      0    15  206   0     0
## Longridge       0    0   131   0    14
## sach            0    0    0    0     0
## BennettMeadow   0    0   32    0     0
## FortRiver       0    0   26    0     0
## Hogback         0    0   96    0     0
## MountToby       0    0   10    0     0
## Shelburne       0    0    5    0     0
```

Number of tags and detections at each site

To summarize the number of tags and detections at each site, we use `ddply()` to create a new dataframe 'sum1' with two new columns: 'num.birds', which is the number of unique tag id's detected at each site; and 'num.det', which is the total number of detections for each site across all tags. You can then use `view()` to have the resulting data pop up in a new window in RStudio, or, as done here, simply type 'sum1' to print it to the R console.

```
sum1 <- ddply(tags, .(site),
              summarize,
                num.birds = length(unique(fullID)),
                num.det = length(ts))
#View(sum1)
sum1

##           site num.birds num.det
## 1           FI         2     111
## 2          Bull         2      58
## 3    PrimeHook         1      68
## 4    BombayHook         1     117
## 5          HOLG         1      17
## 6        Rutgers         1      24
## 7           bise         1      45
## 8           trus         1      15
## 9    Sugarloaf         1       8
## 10         Jordan         1      30
## 11  PortMaitland         1      38
## 12    EagleHead         1      43
## 13   BrierIsland         1      32
## 14         SWHead         1      63
## 15     LOOKSPT         1     107
## 16   SwallowTail         1       3
## 17 PointLepreau         1       7
```



```
p <- ggplot(sum1, aes(site, num.birds))
p + geom_bar(stat = "identity") + theme_bw() + ## creates bar plot by site
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1)) + ## make x-axis
  labels on a 45° angle to read more easily
  labs(x = "Site", y = "Number of birds") ## changes x- and y-axis label
```



```
sum2 <- ddply(subset(tags, site == "Longridge"), .(site, date),
              summarize,
              num.birds = length(unique(fullID)),
              num.det = length(ts))
```

```
##      site      date num.birds num.det
## 1 Longridge 2015-08-19         1     19
```

```
## 2 Longridge 2015-08-20      1      26
## 3 Longridge 2015-08-21      1      35
## 4 Longridge 2015-08-22      1      21
## 5 Longridge 2015-08-23      1      20
## 6 Longridge 2015-08-24      1      19
## 7 Longridge 2015-08-25      1      49
## 8 Longridge 2015-08-27      1       5
## 9 Longridge 2015-08-28      1      94
## 10 Longridge 2015-08-29     1      62
## 11 Longridge 2015-08-30     1      15
## 12 Longridge 2015-08-31     1       1
## 13 Longridge 2015-09-12     1     125
## 14 Longridge 2015-09-13     2      12
## 15 Longridge 2015-09-14     1       8
```

Again, we use ggplot to visualize the summaries.

Figure 3. Bar plot of the total number of detections each day at Longridge, across all tags.

```
p <- ggplot(sum2, aes(date, num.det))
p + geom_bar(stat = "identity") + theme_bw() + ## creates bar plot by site
  labs(title = "Longridge", x = "Date", y = "Total detections") ## changes
  title, x- and y-axis label
```

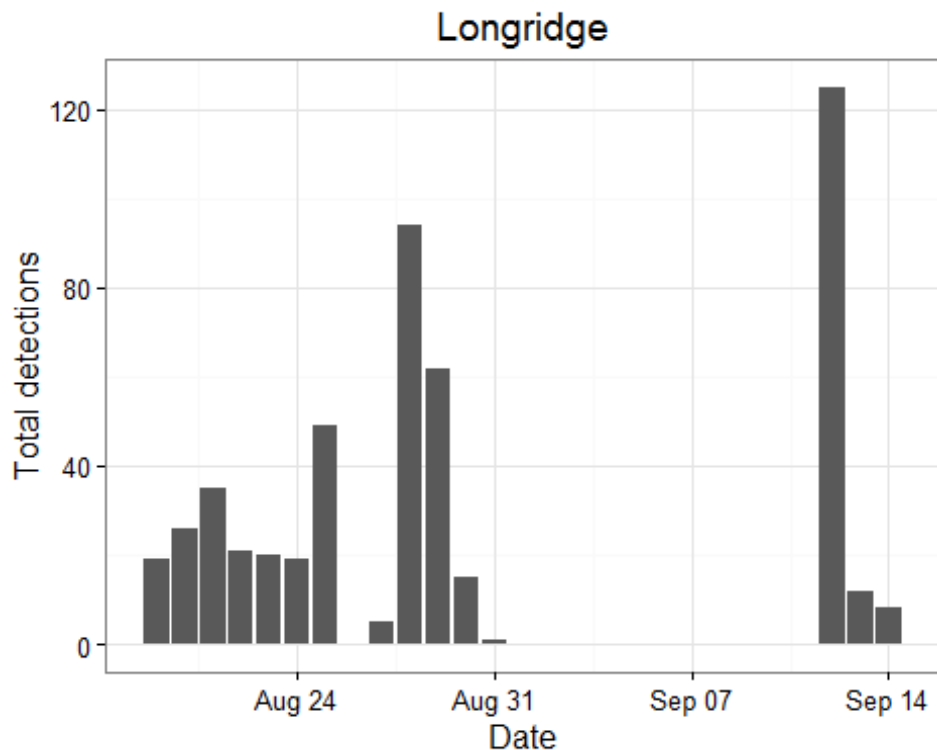
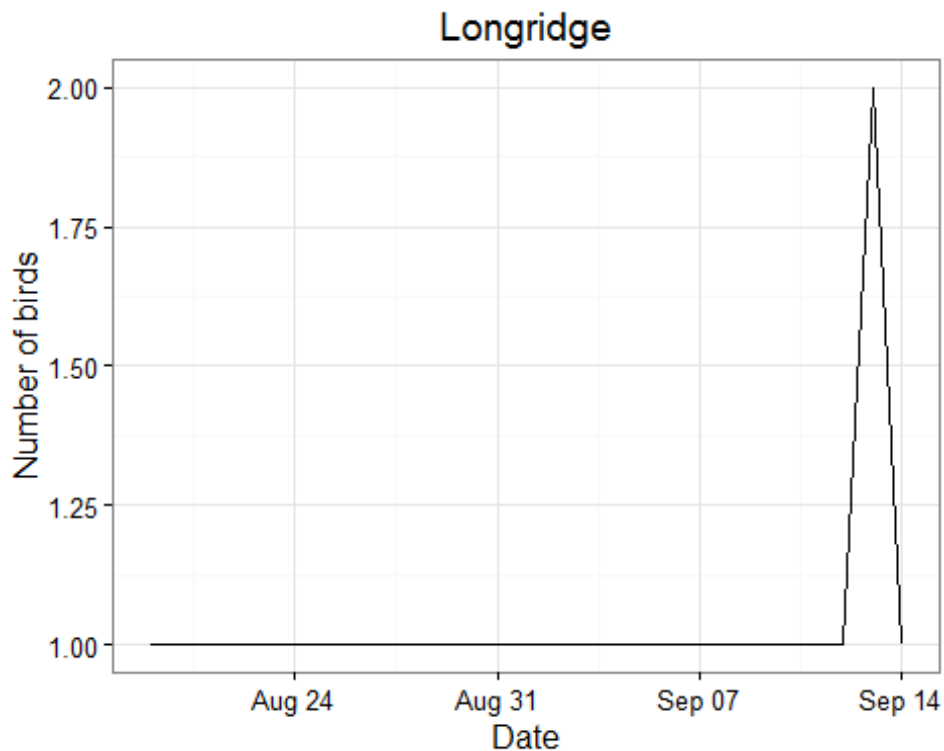


Figure 4. Line plot showing the total number of tags (birds) detected each day at the Longridge site.

```
p <- ggplot(sum2, aes(date, num.birds))
p + geom_line() + theme_bw() + ## creates line graph by site
  labs(title = "Longridge", x= "Date", y = "Number of birds") ## changes
title, x- and y-axis label
```



Timing of detections at each site

We may be interested in the timing of detections at each site. Here we dplyr to summarize min, max and the time between first and last detections at each site (across all tags).

```
sum3 <- ddply(tags, .(site), ## applies below function to dataframe "tags"
  grouped by "site"
  summarize,
  first.ts = min(ts), ## creates new column "first.ts" that
isolates first detection at each site
  last.ts = max(ts), ## creates new column "last.ts" that
isolates last detection at each site
  range = paste(first.ts, last.ts, sep = " - "), ## creates new
column of date range by pasting first and last detection timestamp
  tot.ts = difftime(last.ts, first.ts, units = "days")) ##
determines length of time between first and last detections by number of days
#View(sum3)
sum3
```


##	site	first.ts	last.ts
## 1	FI	2015-09-19 01:50:22	2015-10-26 18:49:01
## 2	Bull	2015-09-19 01:59:52	2015-10-26 17:50:36
## 3	PrimeHook	2015-09-13 04:58:46	2015-09-13 05:01:49
## 4	BombayHook	2015-09-12 10:45:07	2015-09-12 10:52:20
## 5	HOLG	2015-09-12 04:40:34	2015-09-12 04:41:29
## 6	Rutgers	2015-09-11 13:28:47	2015-09-11 13:31:07
## 7	bise	2015-10-26 14:00:28	2015-10-26 15:06:15
## 8	trus	2015-10-26 14:13:14	2015-10-26 14:35:13
## 9	Sugarloaf	2015-10-26 12:29:59	2015-10-26 12:37:16
## 10	Jordan	2015-09-02 10:53:18	2015-09-02 10:57:21
## 11	PortMaitland	2015-09-02 09:50:24	2015-09-02 09:54:22
## 12	EagleHead	2015-09-08 15:58:13	2015-09-08 16:02:41
## 13	BrierIsland	2015-09-02 10:03:19	2015-09-02 10:06:09
## 14	SWHead	2015-09-02 09:06:13	2015-09-02 09:14:27
## 15	LOOKSPT	2015-09-02 07:33:09	2015-09-02 07:44:13
## 16	SwallowTail	2015-09-02 09:21:27	2015-09-02 09:21:39
## 17	PointLepreau	2015-09-08 13:45:14	2015-09-08 13:46:08
## 18	NewHarbour	2015-10-20 17:43:24	2015-10-20 17:46:58
## 19	MtThom	2015-10-20 16:35:38	2015-10-20 16:42:25
## 20	Estimauville	2015-09-02 02:44:50	2015-09-02 04:03:54
## 21	StDenisSurMer	2015-10-20 10:20:33	2015-10-20 10:22:20
## 22	Washkagou	2015-08-18 17:10:31	2015-10-20 02:24:52
## 23	Netitishi	2015-08-14 12:01:58	2015-09-07 21:09:06
## 24	NP_SRX	2015-08-12 08:18:55	2015-09-02 14:41:39
## 25	NorthPoint	2015-08-12 19:32:59	2015-10-25 18:17:05
## 26	Piskwamish	2015-08-19 08:45:38	2015-10-20 15:05:47
## 27	Longridge	2015-08-19 09:30:47	2015-09-14 17:47:31
## 28	BennettMeadow	2015-10-26 07:12:04	2015-10-26 07:30:49
## 29	FortRiver	2015-10-26 08:31:28	2015-10-26 08:41:58
## 30	Hogback	2015-10-26 06:35:53	2015-10-26 06:59:29
## 31	MountToby	2015-10-26 07:27:06	2015-10-26 07:29:31
## 32	Shelburne	2015-10-26 07:19:49	2015-10-26 07:22:44
##		range	tot.ts
## 1	2015-09-19 01:50:22 - 2015-10-26 18:49:01	3.770740e+01	days
## 2	2015-09-19 01:59:52 - 2015-10-26 17:50:36	3.766023e+01	days
## 3	2015-09-13 04:58:46 - 2015-09-13 05:01:49	2.116718e-03	days
## 4	2015-09-12 10:45:07 - 2015-09-12 10:52:20	5.009571e-03	days
## 5	2015-09-12 04:40:34 - 2015-09-12 04:41:29	6.350162e-04	days
## 6	2015-09-11 13:28:47 - 2015-09-11 13:31:07	1.622819e-03	days
## 7	2015-10-26 14:00:28 - 2015-10-26 15:06:15	4.567953e-02	days
## 8	2015-10-26 14:13:14 - 2015-10-26 14:35:13	1.526391e-02	days
## 9	2015-10-26 12:29:59 - 2015-10-26 12:37:16	5.050716e-03	days
## 10	2015-09-02 10:53:18 - 2015-09-02 10:57:21	2.822315e-03	days
## 11	2015-09-02 09:50:24 - 2015-09-02 09:54:22	2.751648e-03	days
## 12	2015-09-08 15:58:13 - 2015-09-08 16:02:41	3.104554e-03	days
## 13	2015-09-02 10:03:19 - 2015-09-02 10:06:09	1.975596e-03	days
## 14	2015-09-02 09:06:13 - 2015-09-02 09:14:27	5.715104e-03	days
## 15	2015-09-02 07:33:09 - 2015-09-02 07:44:13	7.691014e-03	days
## 16	2015-09-02 09:21:27 - 2015-09-02 09:21:39	1.411134e-04	days

```

## 17 2015-09-08 13:45:14 - 2015-09-08 13:46:08 6.350289e-04 days
## 18 2015-10-20 17:43:24 - 2015-10-20 17:46:58 2.469274e-03 days
## 19 2015-10-20 16:35:38 - 2015-10-20 16:42:25 4.713924e-03 days
## 20 2015-09-02 02:44:50 - 2015-09-02 04:03:54 5.490323e-02 days
## 21 2015-10-20 10:20:33 - 2015-10-20 10:22:20 1.234657e-03 days
## 22 2015-08-18 17:10:31 - 2015-10-20 02:24:52 6.238496e+01 days
## 23 2015-08-14 12:01:58 - 2015-09-07 21:09:06 2.437995e+01 days
## 24 2015-08-12 08:18:55 - 2015-09-02 14:41:39 2.126578e+01 days
## 25 2015-08-12 19:32:59 - 2015-10-25 18:17:05 7.394729e+01 days
## 26 2015-08-19 08:45:38 - 2015-10-20 15:05:47 6.226399e+01 days
## 27 2015-08-19 09:30:47 - 2015-09-14 17:47:31 2.634495e+01 days
## 28 2015-10-26 07:12:04 - 2015-10-26 07:30:49 1.301923e-02 days
## 29 2015-10-26 08:31:28 - 2015-10-26 08:41:58 7.295102e-03 days
## 30 2015-10-26 06:35:53 - 2015-10-26 06:59:29 1.638596e-02 days
## 31 2015-10-26 07:27:06 - 2015-10-26 07:29:31 1.683507e-03 days
## 32 2015-10-26 07:19:49 - 2015-10-26 07:22:44 2.020196e-03 days

mean <- mean(sum3$tot.ts) ## mean time
mean # print mean

## Time difference of 10.81745 days

N <- length(sum3$tot.ts) ## number of observations
N # print N

## [1] 32

sd <- sd(sum3$tot.ts) ## SD of time
sd # print sd

## [1] 21.30664

se <- sd / sqrt(N) ## SE of time
se # print se

## [1] 3.766517

```

Visualizing movement of tags

A quick and easy way to visualize the position of tags over time is to plot detections by latitude or longitude.

Figure 5. Plot of all detections by latitude, faceted by tag id.

```
p <- ggplot(subset(tags), aes(x = ts, y = lat))
p + geom_point(pch = 21) + theme_bw() + facet_wrap(~id, ncol = 4) +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90, hjust = 1))

## Warning: Removed 169 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```

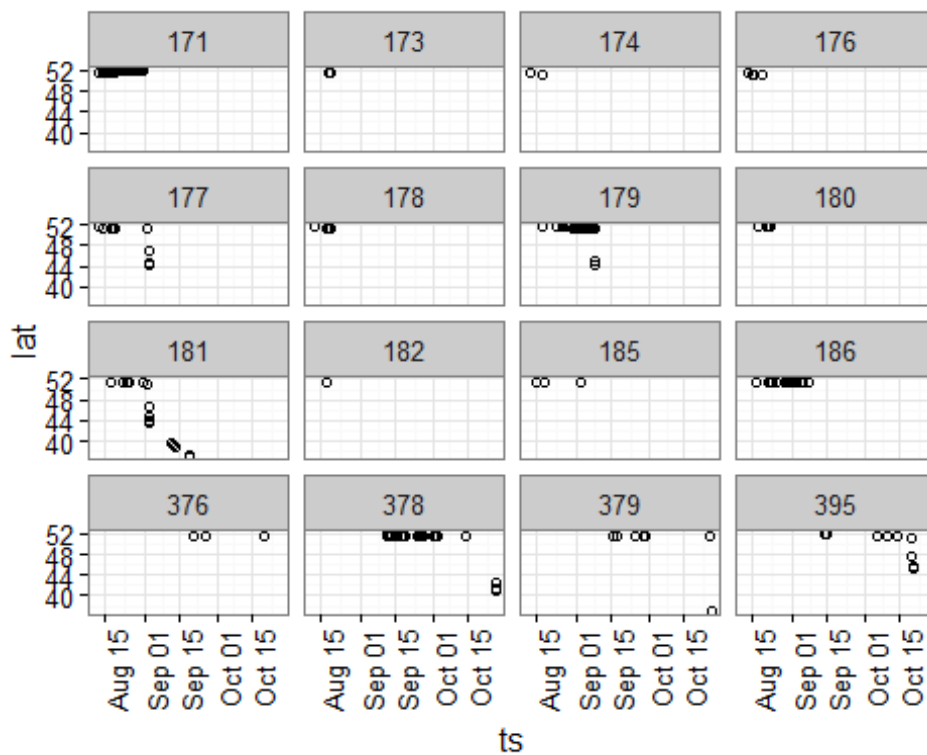


Figure 6. Plot of all detections by latitude, with colour representing tag id. Lines are added to visualize the tracks of individuals.

```
p <- ggplot(tags, aes(ts, lat, colour = id))
p + geom_point(pch = 21) + theme_bw() + geom_line()
```

Warning: Removed 169 rows containing missing values (geom_point).

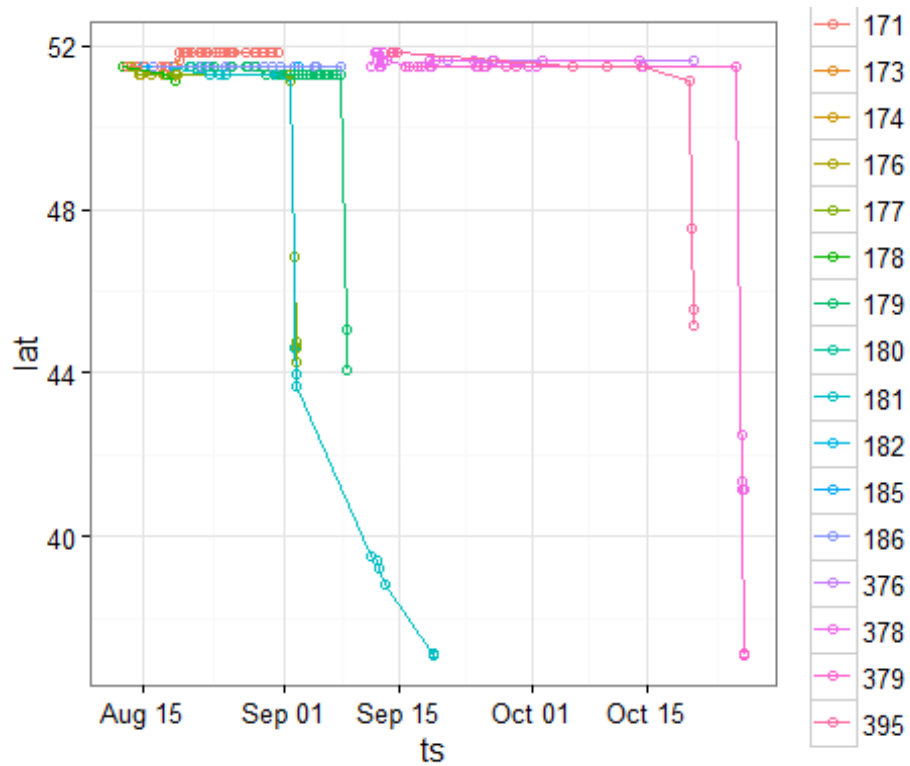


Figure 7. Plot of signal strength over time for tag 378 at the Piskwamish site. Colours represent signal strength at the different antenna.

```
p <- ggplot(subset(tags, id == "378" & site == "Piskwamish"), aes(ts, sig,  
colour = ant))  
p + geom_point(pch = 21) + theme_bw() +  
  labs(title = "Tag 378 at Piskwamish") +  
  xlab("Time") + ylab("Signal strength")## adds title to plot
```

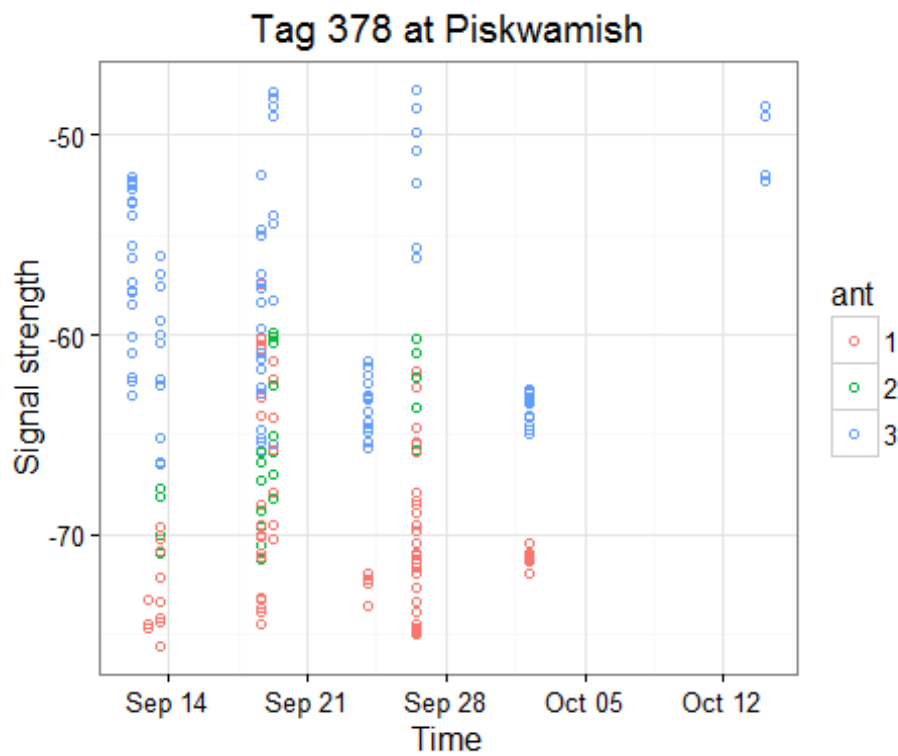


Figure 8. Plot of the change in latitude over time for tag 181.

```
p <- ggplot(subset(tags, id == "181"), aes(ts, lat))
p + geom_point(pch = 21) + theme_bw() +
  labs(title = "Tag 181") + ## adds title to plot
  theme(axis.title.x=element_blank(), axis.title.y=element_blank()) ##
removes x and y axis labels
```

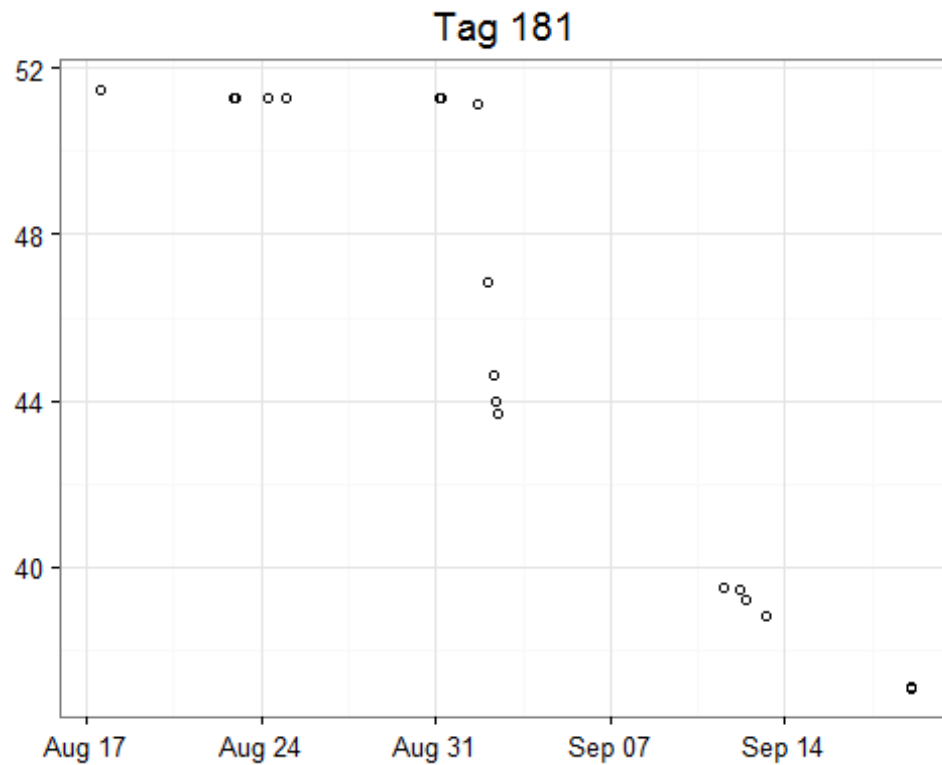


Figure 9. Plot of the movement of tag 181 among sites, where sites are ordered by latitude, with more northern sites at the top of the plot.

```
p <- ggplot(subset(tags, id == "181"), aes(ts, site))
p + geom_point(pch = 21) + theme_bw() +
  labs(title = "Tag 181") + ## adds title to plot
  theme(axis.title.x=element_blank(), axis.title.y=element_blank()) ##
removes x and y axis labels
```

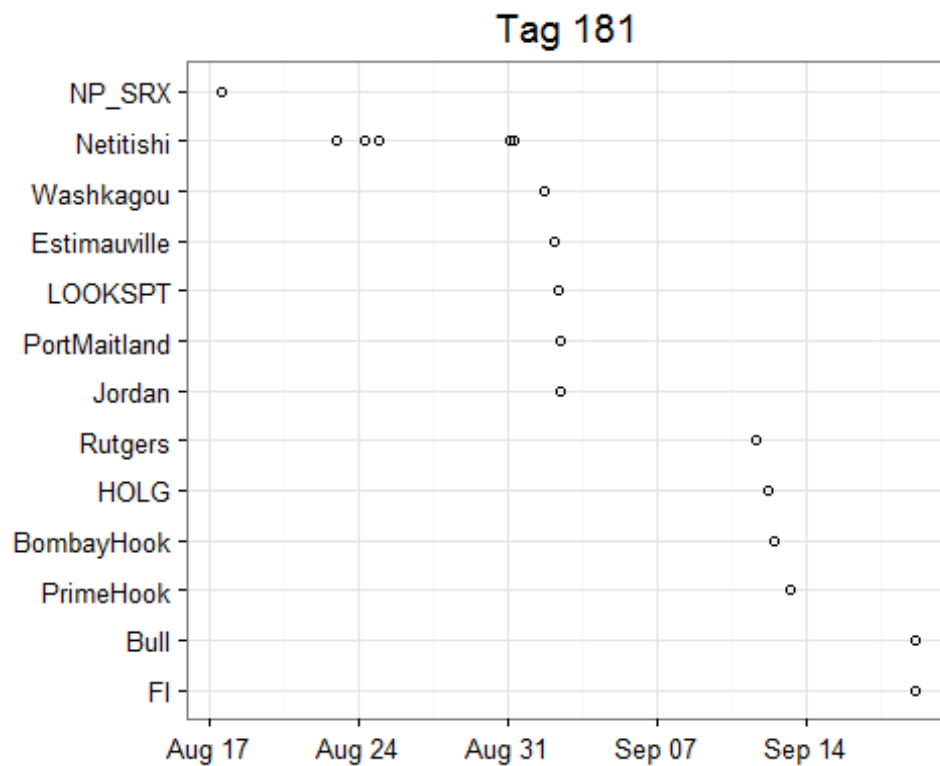


Figure 10. Signal strength for tag 181 during a specified time interval. Colour specifies the antenna, and shape specifies the site associated with the detections. In this case, tag 181 was detected by only one antenna during the specified time interval.

```
p <- ggplot(subset(tags, id == "181" & ts > as.POSIXct("2015-09-02 09:00") &
ts < as.POSIXct("2015-09-02 10:00")),
  aes(ts, sig, colour = ant, shape = site))
p + geom_point() + theme_bw()
```

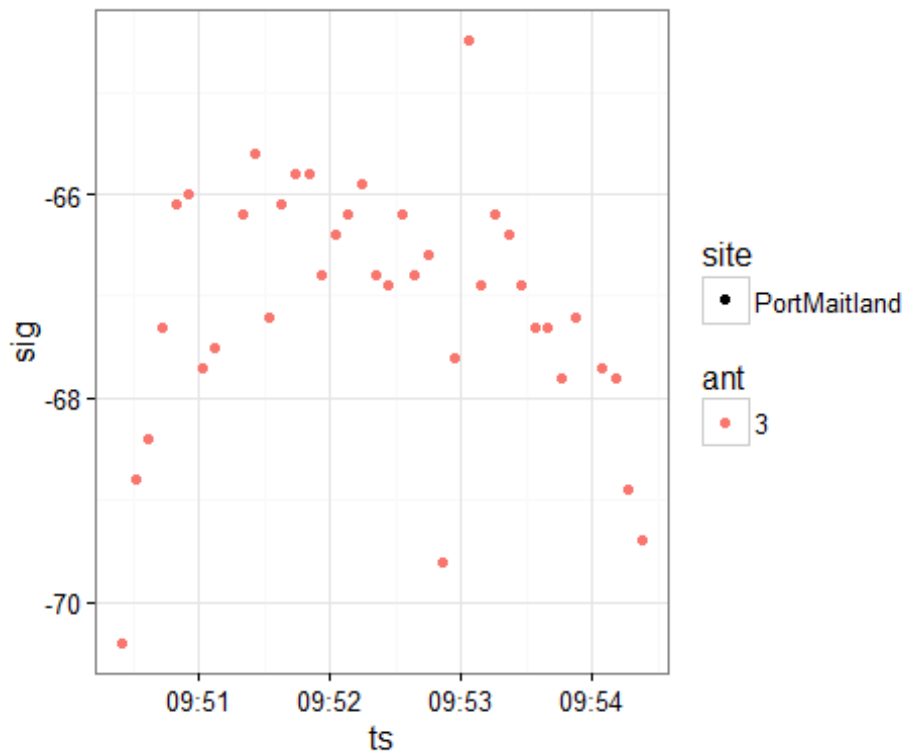


Figure 11. As with Figure 10, but over a different time interval, with colour specifying the antenna and shape specifying the site with detections. In this case the individual was detected by two antenna at the Lookspt site.

```
p <- ggplot(subset(tags, id == "181" & ts > as.POSIXct("2015-09-02 06:00") &
ts < as.POSIXct("2015-09-02 09:00")),
  aes(ts, sig, colour = ant, shape = site))
p + geom_point() + theme_bw()
```

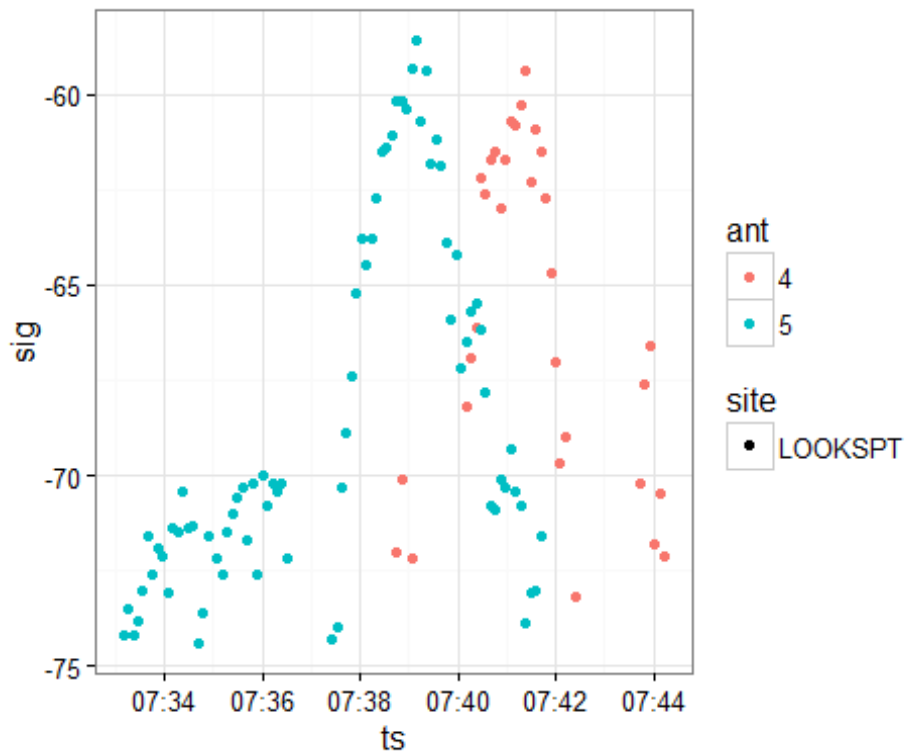
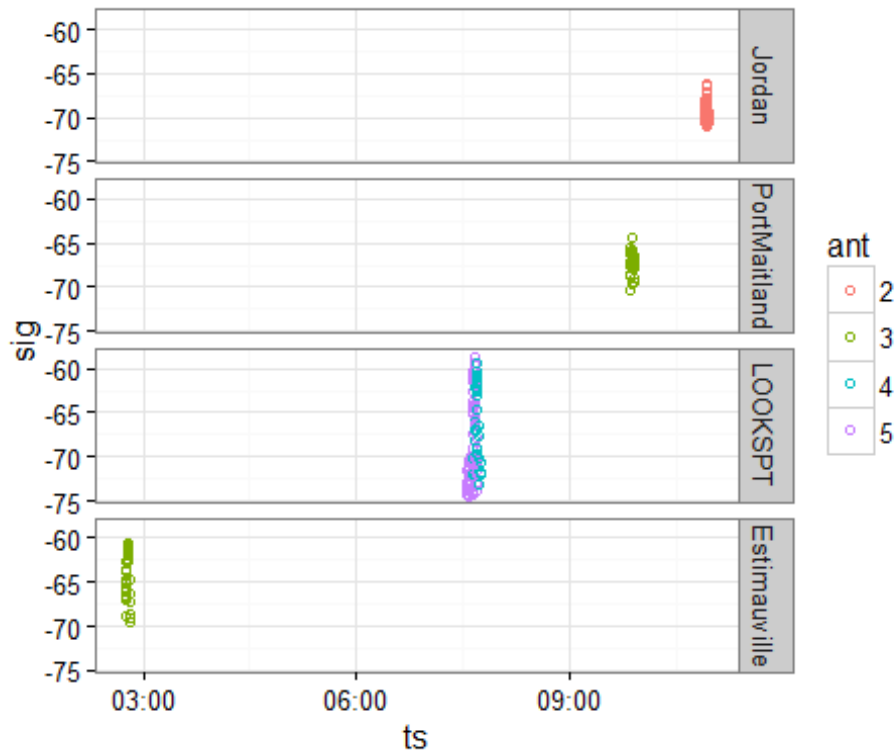


Figure 12. Signal strength of tag 181 during one night, faceted by site, and with colour representing antenna at each site.

```
p <- ggplot(subset(tags, id == "181" & ts > as.POSIXct("2015-09-02") & ts <
as.POSIXct("2015-09-03")), aes(ts, sig, colour = ant))
p + geom_point(pch = 21) + theme_bw() + facet_grid(site~.)
```



Map Detections

Create a base map to overlay movement tracks on:

```
gmap <- get_map(location = c(lon = -72, lat = 45), ## lat/lon to center map
around
               matype = "hybrid", ## other options include "terrain",
"satellite", "roadmap"
               source = "google",
               zoom = 5) ## higher numbers zoom in more
```

Figure 13. Map all tag tracks, with colours regrepresenting tag ID.

```
p <- ggmap(gmap)
p + geom_path(data=tags, aes(lon, lat, group=fullID, col = fullID)) + ##
group will connect lines based on fullID
  labs(x = "Longitude", y = "Latitude", col = "ID") + theme_bw() +
  theme(legend.position = "none") ## removes legend
```

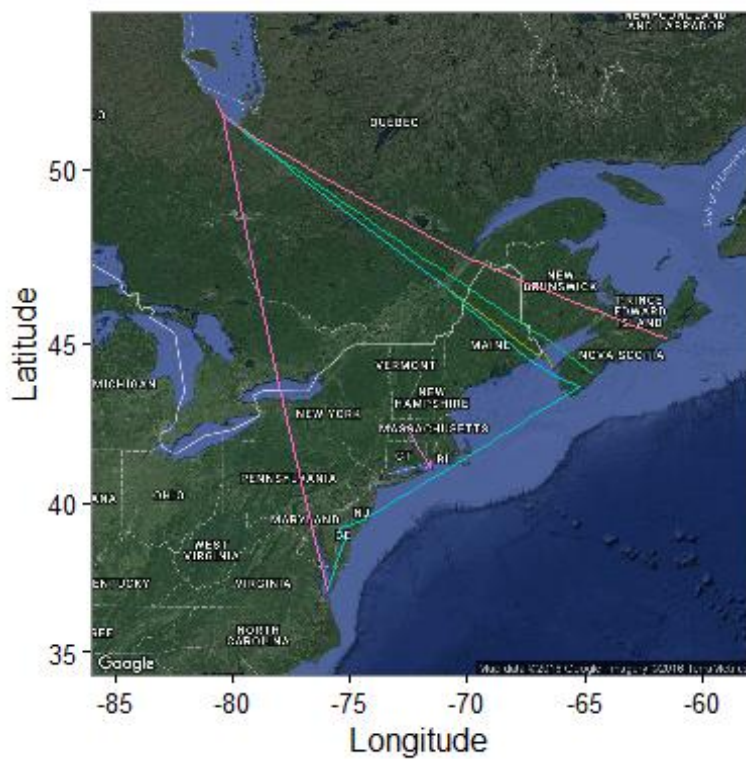


Figure 14. Map the track of tag ID 181.

```
p <- ggmap(gmap)
p + geom_path(data=subset(tags, id == "181"), aes(lon, lat, group=fullID, col = fullID)) + ## group will connect lines based on fullID
  labs(title = "Tag 181", x = "Longitude", y = "Latitude", col = "ID") +
  theme_bw() +
  theme(legend.position = "none") ## removes legend from plot
```

