Analysis of potential sample size

```
library(tidyverse)
library(dbplyr)
library(RSQLite)
library(terra)
library(stars)
```

Download FIA database locally

Only run once. Future - make a regular cron job to download the csv files that can be hosted on s3 (then arrow can be used to access)

Connect to database

```
fia_all <- DBI::dbConnect(RSQLite::SQLite(), "SQLite_FIADB_ENTIRE.db")</pre>
```

Access tree table

```
trees <- tbl(fia_all, "TREE")</pre>
```

Analyze sample size

Read in the table of focal species from Mike Bell

```
focal_species <- read_csv("focal_species.csv", show_col_types = FALSE)</pre>
```

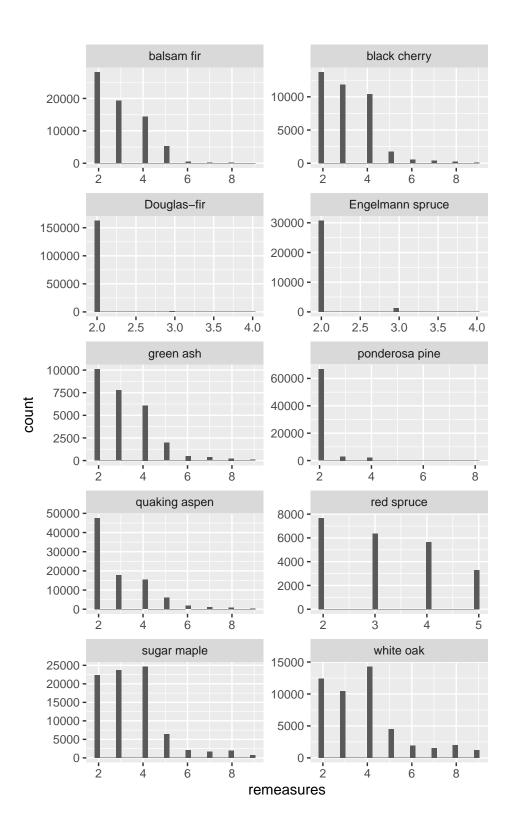
Calculate the number of remeasurements for each unique tree in the database.

Remeasurements by species

This shows the max number of remeasurements per tree for the different species.

```
tree_stats |>
  left_join(focal_species, by = "SPCD") |>
  ggplot(aes(x = remeasures)) +
  geom_histogram() +
  facet_wrap(~common_name, scales = "free", ncol = 2)
```

`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.



Sample size by species

This table is the potential sample size per species. It is the number of trees that have been remeasured.

```
tree_stats |>
  summarise(sample_size = n(), .by = "SPCD") |>
  left_join(focal_species, by = "SPCD") |>
  select(common_name,sample_size) |>
  knitr::kable()
```

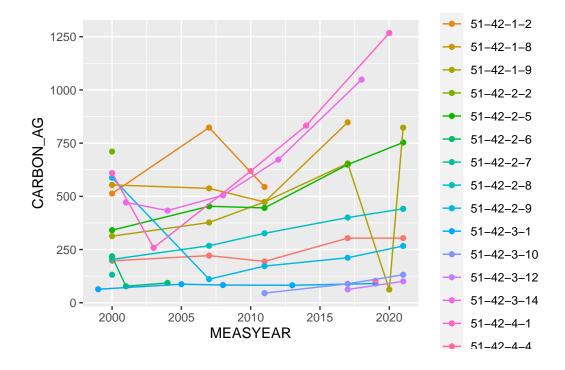
common_name	sample_size
white oak	48338
black cherry	39274
green ash	27108
sugar maple	83754
Douglas-fir	163998
quaking aspen	91257
Engelmann spruce	31978
ponderosa pine	72084
balsam fir	68246
red spruce	22990

Example trees

Here is a figure with sugar maples trees from a single plot in Virginia

```
example_trees <- trees %>%
  filter(STATECD == 51, SPCD == 318, PLOT == 42, SUBP <= 4) |>
  select(PLT_CN, SUBP, TREE, PLOT, STATECD, SPCD, CARBON_AG, INVYR, CYCLE, STATUSCD, CN, F
  mutate(id = paste(STATECD, PLOT, SUBP, TREE, sep = "-")) |>
  collect()

plot <- tbl(fia_all, "PLOT")
  example_plot <- plot %>%
  filter(STATECD == 51, PLOT == 42) |>
  select(CN, MEASYEAR, MEASMON, MEASDAY, REMPER, LAT, LON, ELEV, PLOT) |>
  rename(PLT_CN = CN) |>
  collect()
```



Linking to Ndep

```
n_dw_2000 <- rast("n_dw-2000/n_dw-2000.tif")
n_dw_2000</pre>
```

class : SpatRaster

dimensions : 727, 1158, 1 (nrow, ncol, nlyr)

resolution : 4000, 4000 (x, y)

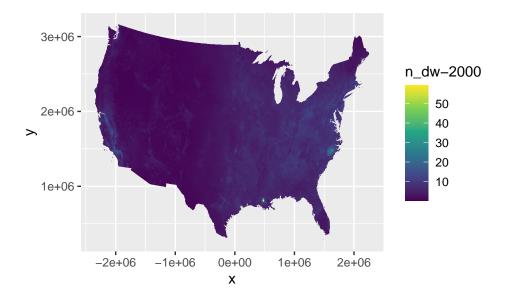
extent : -2364000, 2268000, 266000, 3174000 (xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax)

coord. ref.: NAD83 / Conus Albers (EPSG:5070)

source : $n_dw-2000.tif$

```
: n_dw-2000
name
min value : 0.3311314
max value : 59.2533112
  summary(n_dw_2000)
Warning: [summary] used a sample
  n_dw.2000
 Min. : 0.41
 1st Qu.: 1.58
 Median: 3.47
Mean : 4.03
 3rd Qu.: 6.01
 Max. :59.25
 NA's :42325
  n_dw_2000_df \leftarrow as.data.frame(n_dw_2000, xy = TRUE)
  ggplot() +
      geom_raster(data = n_dw_2000_df , aes(x = x, y = y, fill = `n_dw_2000` )) +
      scale_fill_viridis_c()
```

Warning: Raster pixels are placed at uneven horizontal intervals and will be shifted i Consider using `geom_tile()` instead.



Get Ndep for each tree

```
example_trees_sf <- example_trees |>
  distinct(id, LON, LAT) |>
  group_by(id) |>
  slice(1) |>
  ungroup() |>
  rename(longitude = LON,
         latitude = LAT) |>
  sf::st_as_sf(coords=c("longitude", "latitude"),
                            crs = 4326) \mid >
  tibble::rowid_to_column("FID")
n_dw_2000 <- read_stars("n_dw-2000/n_dw-2000.tif")</pre>
sf_plots <- st_transform(example_trees_sf, st_crs(n_dw_2000))</pre>
plot_ndep = st_extract(n_dw_2000, sf_plots)
plot_each_tree <- as.data.frame(plot_ndep) |>
  tibble::rowid_to_column("FID") |>
  right_join(example_trees_sf, by = "FID") |>
  rename(ndep = `n_dw-2000.tif`) |>
  mutate(year = 2000) |>
  select(id, year, ndep)
```