# R-code

## Required packages

```
library(magrittr)
library(rredlist)
library(readr)
```

## Query IUCN data

The IUCN Redlist API is queried using the **rredlist**<sup>1</sup> package. Using this service requires a token (see Link above on how to get access).

```
## load the token. The token is not provided here!
load("RedListAPI.RData")
## NOT RUN: Redo so once taxonomy list is completed!
## list all 1576 taxons
taxon <- lapply(list.files("data/Species split/", full.names = T), read.csv) %%
  do.call("rbind",.)
taxon <- taxon[["Species"]] %>% as.character()
## retrieve common names
common.names <- pbapply::pblapply(taxon, function(x) {</pre>
query <- rredlist::rl_common_names(x, key = RedLIstAPI, parse = T)</pre>
if (length(query[["result"]]) > 0) {
df <- data.frame(name = query[["name"]],</pre>
                  query[["result"]]) %>%
   dplyr::filter(., primary == "TRUE")
return(df[1,c("name", "taxonname")])
 } else {
  df <- data.frame(name = query[["name"]], taxonname = "Unknown")</pre>
  return(df)
}
}) %>%
 do.call("rbind",.) %>%
  ## correct all scientific names before continouing!
  dplyr::filter(., taxonname != "Unknown")
## unknown names
unknown.names <- taxon[-which(taxon %in% common.names$name)]
## retrieve habitats
habitats <- pbapply::pblapply(common.names[["name"]], function(x) {
  query <- rredlist::rl_habitats(as.character(x), key = RedLIstAPI, parse = T)
  return(query[["result"]])
}) %>% set_names(., value = common.names$name)
```

 $<sup>^1\</sup>mathrm{Scott}$  Chamberlain (2018). rredlist: 'IUCN' Red List Client. R package version 0.5.0. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=rredlist

```
## retrieve main accounts
redlist <- pbapply::pblapply(common.names[["name"]], function(x) {
   query <- rredlist::rl_search(as.character(x), key = RedLIstAPI, parse = T)
   return(query[["result"]])
}) %>%
   do.call("rbind",.)

save(redlist, file = "data/redlist.RData")
save(habitats, file = "data/habitats.RData")
save(common.names, file = "data/common.names.RData")
save(unknown.names, file = "data/unknown.names.RData")
```

#### **EltonTraits**

Standardised Species-level foraging and diet attributes are available from the EltonTraits  $1.0^2$  database. In this dataset, foraging strata and diet types are available on a semi-quantitative scale giving the relative importance for each taxon (values from 0 to 100 in steps of 10).

#### AnAge

The AnAge<sup>3</sup> Database provides proxies of longevity

### Merge data

Bring together all the resources ... and:

 $<sup>^2{\</sup>rm Hamish}$  Wilman, Jonathan Belmaker, Jennifer Simpson, Carolina de la Rosa, Marcelo M. Rivadeneira, and Walter Jetz. 2014. EltonTraits 1.0: Species-level foraging attributes of the world's birds and mammals. Ecology 95:2027. http://dx.doi.org/10.1890/13-1917.1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Tacutu, R., Craig, T., Budovsky, A., Wuttke, D., Lehmann, G., Taranukha, D., Costa, J., Fraifeld, V. E., de Magalhaes, J. P. (2013) "Human Ageing Genomic Resources: Integrated databases and tools for the biology and genetics of ageing." Nucleic Acids Research 41(D1):D1027-D1033

- 1. Unifying habitats: (e.g. merging related categories & building hierarchical categories)
- 2. Adding additional RedList variables
- 3. Adding sample metadata (e.g. coords)
- 4. Solve taxnonmy issues by two columns 'taxon.malavi' and 'taxon.hbw' allowing to match entries in a two-way join.