## Appendix S3 - Group Sites by County and Flyway

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This appendix describes how to extract flyway and county grouping variables for each BBS survey site. These variables can be accessed in the BBS.occurrences library using data('Site.descriptors').

Load the cleaned BBS survey dataset that was prepared in Appendix S1

```
load("./BBS.Data.cleaned/BBS.2003-2009.filtered.Rdata")
```

Load the Landcover summary data for survey points that was prepared in Appendix S2

```
uniq.points.landcover <- read.csv("./LandCover/MODIS_Landcover_summary.csv")</pre>
```

Put landcover covariates and site descriptors into a single dataframe

Here we write a function to group sites into counties. This is accomplished by loading the US Government Census Cartographic Boundaries shapefile. Note, this file can be manually downloaded here: <a href="https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/cbf/cbf\_counties.html">https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/cbf/cbf\_counties.html</a> if the tempfile strategy below fails. We then use a simple function to ensure that the coordinate system of our latitudes and longitudes match that of the shapefile and then intersect each unique point with the counties

```
# install.packages('sf')
library(sf)
library(dplyr)
temp <- tempfile()
download.file("http://www2.census.gov/geo/tiger/GENZ2017/shp/cb_2017_us_county_5m.zip",
    temp)
county.shp <- sf::st_read(unzip(temp, "cb_2017_us_county_5m.shp"))
unlink(temp)
geo_inside <- function(lon, lat, map, variable) {
    # Escape the variable name
    variable <- dplyr::enquo(variable)

    # Convert each unique point into an sf object
    pt <- tibble::data_frame(x = lon, y = lat) %>%
        sf::st_as_sf(coords = c("x", "y"), crs = 4269) %>%
        sf::st_transform(crs = sf::st_crs(county.shp))

# Intersect the point with the map object
    pt %>% sf::st_join(map) %>% dplyr::pull(!(!variable))
}
```

Next we write a similar function to group sites into regions based on recognised North American migratory flyways. This is accomplished by loading the US Fish and Wildlife Service's WaterfowlFlyways shapefile. Note, this file can be manually downloaded here: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ServCat/Reference/Profile/42276">https://ecos.fws.gov/ServCat/Reference/Profile/42276</a> if the tempfile strategy below fails. We then use a simple function to ensure that the coordinate system of our latitudes and longitudes match that of the shapefile and then intersect each unique point with the flyway layer

Now that all of our site-level covariates are stored together, we can intersect each unique point with the shapefile above to group the sites into counties.

```
point_counties = Site.descriptors %>% dplyr::select(Latitude,
    Longitude) %>% dplyr::distinct() %>% dplyr::mutate(County = geo_inside(lon = lon,
    lat = lat, map = county.shp, variable = NAME))

Site.descriptors = Site.descriptors %>% left_join(point_counties,
    by = c(Latitude = "lat", Longitude = "lon"))
```

Repeat for flyways and then join the grouping information back to the descriptors data

Save the grouped descriptor data for downstream analysis. Note, the flyway variables can be directly accessed in the BBS.occurrences library using data('Site.descriptors').

```
dir.create("./Analysis_data")
save(Site.descriptors, file = "./Analysis_data/Site.descriptors.Rdata")
```