WGFP\_Enc\_Summaries\_RShinyApp How-To

Location: U:\Projects\Colorado\_River\Windy\_Gap\_FishMovementStudy\Data\RFID\Detections\CodingDetections\WGFP\_Enc\_Summaries\_RShinyApp

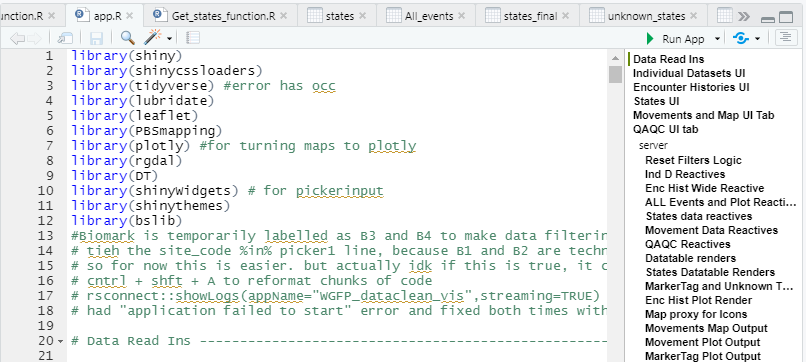
# Uses

* Cleans, combines, and displays data from OregonRFID readers, Biomark antennas, mobile runs, Recaptures, and release data into one file without marker tags or the one weird ghost tag from winter 2021.
* Shows fish movement by day in map, table, plot, and custom animation
* Shows dataset of physical “states”
* QAQC of marker tags, lengths and weights, unknown tags

# How to Open

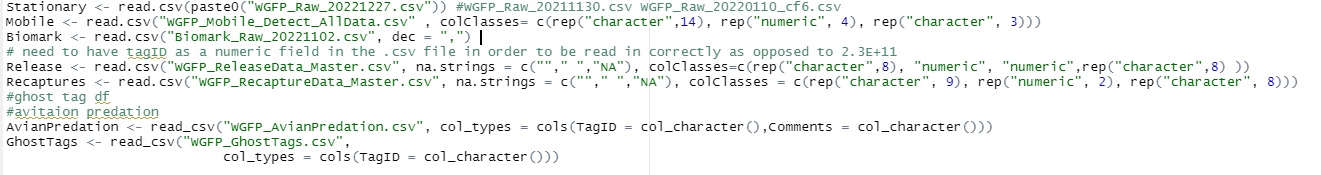
**OPENING FROM U: DRIVE**

1. Navigate to App location and open the WGFP\_dataclean\_vis “R Project” file. Rstudio will open
2. If the “app.R” file isn’t already open in the top left panel: in the bottom right panel, navigate to the “files” tab and open the app.R file.
3. Click “Run App” in the top right of the screen. You may be required to download some packages if this is the first time running the app. To display the outline of different sections, click the panel on the right.



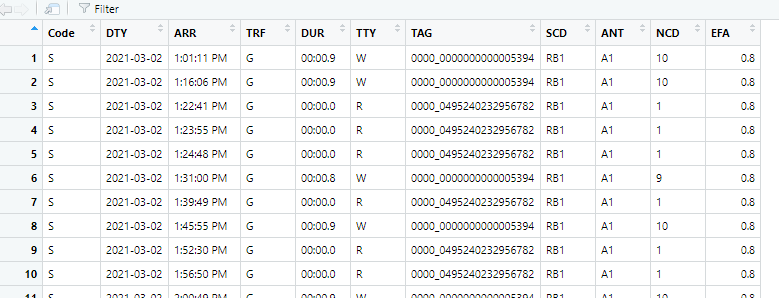
# CSV ReadIns

The app takes the following .csv files to run. If the column names of any important columns change in the csv’s, it will require a bit of easy tweaking to the code.

When a new version of these files comes out, simply change the first argument of the read\_ins to the new file name. For example, WGFP\_Raw\_20220203.csv would become WGFP\_Raw\_20220303.csv.Put the old file in an archive folder.

**Column names and order matter**. The read-ins and code could be tweaked so that at least column order won’t matter (use read\_csv and specify column types instead of read.csv), but names will still matter.

Column names outlined below are how they appear when brought into R at the beginning of the app using the code above. In Excel, names will appear slightly differently.

* Stationary
  + Combined file of all stationary detections. Obtained from the “Combine data RShiny app” found at U:\Projects\Colorado\_River\Windy\_Gap\_FishMovementStudy\Data\RFID\Detections\CodingDetections\WGFP\_CombiningData\_RShinyApp.
  + Most recent file is found at U:\Projects\Colorado\_River\Windy\_Gap\_FishMovementStudy\Data\RFID\Detections\All\_Stationary
  + This is a sample of what the data should look like. The most important columns are DTY, ARR, TAG, and SCD. The ARR column can sometimes get corrupted and brought in incorrectly for whatever reason. This is easiest seen when using the CombiningData\_RShinyApp and outlined in that How-To
* Mobile
  + A combined file of all mobile detections found at U:\Projects\Colorado\_River\Windy\_Gap\_FishMovementStudy\Data\RFID\Detections\MobileRaftAntenna\Mobile\_Detections
  + Usually Eric R prepares this
  + Column names and order: "Num”, "River" , "MobileSite", "Date", "Time" , "T109\_C”, "UTM\_X", "UTM\_Y" ,"TagType" , "TagID", "Event", "Ant", "Pass", "Species" , "Length" , "Weight" , "TagSize" , "RS\_Num", "ReleaseSite", “Survey", "Notes"
  + Of these, TagID, Date, Time, UTM\_X, UTM\_Y, and Ant are the most important columns
* Biomark
  + Combined file of all Biomark detections, found at U:\Projects\Colorado\_River\Windy\_Gap\_FishMovementStudy\Data\RFID\Detections\Biomark
  + Made from the “Combine New Data RShiny App”
  + Column names and order: "Scan.Date" , "Scan.Time" , "Download.Date", "Download.Time", "Reader.ID" , "Antenna.ID", "HEX.Tag.ID" , "DEC.Tag.ID", "Temperature.C", ”Signal.mV" , "Is.Duplicate", "Latitude", "Longitude", "File.Name"
  + Most important columns are Reader.ID, Scan.Date, Scan.Time, DEC.Tag.ID.
* Release
  + Master Release file of all tagged fish. Found at U:\Projects\Colorado\_River\Windy\_Gap\_FishMovementStudy\Data\RFID\Tagging
  + Column names and order: "RS\_Num", "River", "ReleaseSite", "Date" , "Time" , "UTM\_X", "UTM\_Y", "Species", "Length" , "Weight", "TagType", "TagID", “QAQC", "TagSize", "Ant" , “Event", "FinClip", "Mortality", "Comments"
* Recaptures
  + File of all fish that were recaptured found at U:\Projects\Colorado\_River\Windy\_Gap\_FishMovementStudy\Data\RFID\Recaptures
  + Column names and order: "Num" , "RS\_Num", "River" , "RecaptureSite" ,"Date", "Time", "UTM\_X" , "UTM\_Y", "Species" , "Length", "Weight", "TagType", "TagID", "QAQC" , "TagSize" , "Ant", "Event", "FinClip", "Mortality" , "Comments"
* Avian Predation
  + csv of tags succumbed to avian predation with a date of predation
  + used in the “States” function to assign a ghost or predated state
* Ghost tags
  + csv of ghost tags with date of ghost tag
  + used in the “States” function to assign a ghost or predated state
  + Column names: RS\_Num, River, ReleaseSite, ReleaseDate, Species, Length, Weight, TagID, TagSize, Event, GhostDate, UTM\_X, UTM\_Y, Comments

This section of the app adds dummy rows with fake data from CD, CU, B5, and B6. It was added to make sure the functionality for these new antennas was working, and is not currently in use.



# Functions

There are currently 8 functions used in the app.

* All\_Combined\_events\_function
  + Main function that combines and cleans detections and release files
  + Takes Stationary, Mobile, Biomark, Release, and Recapture files as arguments
  + Returns:
    - WGFP Clean: a clean dataset of all stationary detections, no weird tags or marker tags, or duplicate rows. All timestamps and dates are in the same format. 900\_ is taken off of the tags
    - All\_Events: cleaned dataset of all 5 input datasets, containing every detection/event from each tag that hit an antenna, complete with release info.
    - Marker\_Tag\_data: file of just marker tags, to be used in QAQC
    - Recaps\_detections: a file of all antenna detections and recaptures, but no release data. This is just to be used in enc\_hist\_wide\_summary\_function

Under the Hood

The app first splits Stationary dataset into a dataset with no marker tags, and one with only marker tags. It also removes known test tags



The Marker tags are cleaned, first putting them into a mdy date format.

Then it goes through a timestamp cleaning process that is necessary because there are timestamps that have AM/PM, and others that do not. So we need to get them to military time.



Then the rest of the stationary data without marker tags or test tags is cleaned, including changing antenna names for the upcoming multiplexor, formatting dates, assigning UTMs for each antenna, and removing duplicate rows if there are any



Biomark dataset is then cleaned, including changing the reader ID since we want it in B3-B6 format, changing date format, filtering out test tags and marker tags, assigning UTMs, and removing duplicate rows



Then Mobile, Stationary, and Biomark columns are all renamed and then they are joined together. Mobile data requires a little Tag cleaning but not much.



Scan time is now cleaned like it was for marker tags, but with all the data



Data is filtered to only include detections past the study start date, and datetime is put ina good format



Release and recapture files are brought in and timestamps are cleaned. There is need for this because sometimes the way that times are entered in the spreadsheet are not uniform. Columns are renamed for joining.



Reformatting the all detections file to also be ready to join, then binding release and recap data to the df. Binding the release df to the main df makes it so there will be an event for “release”, and then left joining will then give release info for each fish for each detection.



Then there’s some minor formatting/renaming for display purposes in the app, and this is the final df that is used in the All Encounters Tab!



This data frame condenses detections down to their daily summary; so it will take the first detection a fish had that day, and the last detection a fish had that day, and all unique detections in between. This reduces a fish to the “most relevant” detections. This df is ultimately used in the movements df, but first in joining with the Stations Data, which is the next function. WARNING: It’s important to note that if a fish has a day where the movement sequence is like “RB1, RB2, HP4, HP3, HP4, RB2, HP3, HP4”, then for that day, the sequence will register as “RB1, RB2, HP4, HP3, HP4”.



* Spatial\_join\_function
  + Joins detections and events to the shapefile of stations in order to later help calculate states and distance moved for each fish.
  + Takes condensed events (arg 1), made from all\_combined\_events\_function (all\_events\_most\_relevant). Also takes simple\_stations (arg2), which is usually read in as simple\_stations2 in the polygon\_read\_ins.r file
  + Returns a dataframe of condensed\_events with all station data attached.

Under the Hood

This function first converts the utm’s to numeric, assigns a projection/zone/datum, converts to lat/long, then to a spatial points object, then to sf object, then joins with the stations shapefile, also converted to an sf object. The joining is by the nearest feature, so if a detection is not quite on top of the station, it will get assigned the closest one.



* PrepareforStatesMovementsandSummary\_function.R
  + Puts stations onto a condensed All\_events dataframe
  + Takes StationData returned from spatial\_join function.
  + Returns:
    - All\_events\_days1: a condensed dataframe of all pertinent daily detection info for each tag with stations attached.
      * Row entries for tags with multiple detections on the same UTM\_X, UTM\_Y, at the same antenna, on the same day are filtered out. Leaving the first and last detections of the day, and all detections on unique antennas and UTM’s in between.

Under the Hood

The columns are renamed and the River is assigned for specific antennas



This part accounts for stations up the Fraser River, because those stations start at 0. This adds the station where the Colorado/Fraser confluence to the Fraser stationing. Then duplicate rows are taken out (shouldn’t be any) and relevant columns are selected



This part gets the number of daily unique events and detections for a fish, lets you know if a detection was above and below the dam. The type of movement is condensed to a “detection type” field. This is helpful in the movements map where it doesn’t necessarily matter which antenna specifically is hit.



* Enc\_hist\_wide\_summary\_function
  + Makes a summary dataframe of all released/tagged fish with over 60 columns of summary info, like “total number of antenna encounters”, “total distance travelled”, “moved through dam or not”
  + Takes recaps\_and\_all\_detections from All\_Combined\_events\_function, Release data, combined\_events\_stationsfrom PrepareforStatesMovementsandSummary\_function, and States\_summarized from the Get\_states\_function
  + It tdoesn’t take All Events from All\_combined\_Events\_function because we want to do some operations on the events that aren’t Releases, before bringing the release data back in for joining.
  + Returns:
    - ENC\_Release\_wide\_summary : Summary “wide” dataframe of each tagged fish and summary info
    - Unknown\_Tags: dataframe of tags that have encounters, but have no release info

Under the Hood

This part counts the number of Events for each fish. It then pivots the data to wide format, so each fish/tag has a row. Columns are then renamed. This is the start of the summary file.



The release data is then joined to the summary file. This is also when the unkown tags df is made (displayed later in qaqc). These tags all start with 900. They are probably cormorants or mergansers that have swallowed other PIT tagged trout and chubs from glenwood ;)



If there wasn’t a count for a fish, that NA gets changed to 0. True/falsecolumns are made on whether a fish hit a specific antenna or was recaptured.



Here some summary statistics based on the previous columns are calculated. It tells the number of detections a fish may have at a paired antenna. Also a T/F column to see if a fish was detected at a paired antenna. The fish with unknown release data are also filtered out here.



This part brings the condensed df with stations back in for summaries. It first couts the number of encounters each fish had above and below the dam. Then describes that event (eg “Mobile Detection above the dam”). Then if pivots the data wider to get each fish its own row and get in a format for joining back to the original release summary file. It also changes the NA’s to FALSE, because when you use count(), you only sum fish that have had encounters.



The data is joined with the original summary file. A column is made based on those new joined columns describing if a fish went through the dam or not.



The states\_summarized dataframe is then brought in and added. This has data about how a fish got through the dam, if it used the connectivity channel or not.



The distance a fished moved is then calculated from the condensed df detections (see the All Events Combined description to see how this is formed). Here, some data might be lost since it is using the condensed “most relevant” daily rather than every single detection, but it’s pretty rare that that will matter anyway, because most fish that that warning/edge case would apply to have actually been predated.

The total movement is calculated for each fish in the sequence of its encounter history. This is then joined to the summary dataframe as well.

Dummy rows are also taken out



* Get\_movements\_function2
  + Makes a condensed dataframe of fish “movements”
  + Takes all\_events\_days1 from PrepareforStatesMovementsandSummary\_function
  + Returns:
    - Movement\_table\_no\_trans: dataframe where only daily movements are included per tagged fish on unique antennas and UTM’s. A movement is defined as when a fish is detected on a antenna and it has changed its station
* Get\_States\_function
  + Makes dataframe of “states” either above or below the dam. Below the dam is state A and above is B. State C is a detection in the connectivity channel.
  + Makes “states” dataframe of fish that are physically recaptured or released (Biomark and Mobile Detections, Release, Recaptures ) and transitions (fish that pass over Stationary antennas so movement is inferred)
  + Takes all\_events\_days1 from PrepareforStatesMovementsandSummary\_function
  + Returns:
    - All\_States: Dataframe of daily States of fish. Certain assumptions are made to infer transitions, such as if a fish hits 1/2 antennas at a site then hits an upstream antenna, it is said that an upstream transition originally occurred and it just missed 1 antenna. For more assumptions see thee Daily States Tab section
    - Days\_and\_states\_wide: same data as all\_states but in wide format where days are the columns, TAG is the first column, and values are states
    - Unaccounted Movements: States that couldn’t be accounted for in the code

# Shapefile/Polygon Readins

The file “map\_polygon\_readins.R” reads in all shapefiles for the movements map. Also contains some graphics options for release sites, stationary antenna sites, and labels for stations.

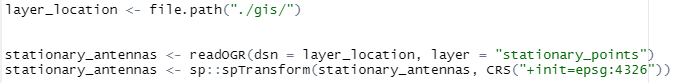


# Modifying, Updating, Adding New Antenna/Stations

Need to update this to new function: prepare for states, movements, summaries

## Adding to the map

* + Head to the GIS database and export desired layer as shapefile, saving it in “gis” folder within the app directory
    - Right click on layer in left column, scroll down to data -> export
  + Using the rgdal package, read in the .shp file,
    - If you are adding an anetenna or making new stations, you can change the “layer name” argument to the name of the new .shp or .rds file file, and it will automatically get added to the map for that layer.



* + The espg:4326 converts the projection to something usable
  + If the layer is very large, it might be good to convert the .shp file to a .rds file, which decreases resolution. For example, the stations file is a .rds file and was converted below. It keeps 10% of the original resolution



* + It is read in like so and is much faster than when read in as a shapefile



* + If you make a new layer that you want to put on the map, you’ll have to add it to the map.



* + Add\_polylines is used to bring in lines like stream\_centerline, addMarkers is used for SpatialPoints, addPolygons is used for polygons.
  + Add a Group argument to the data and add it in the addLayersControl function to make sure it shows up

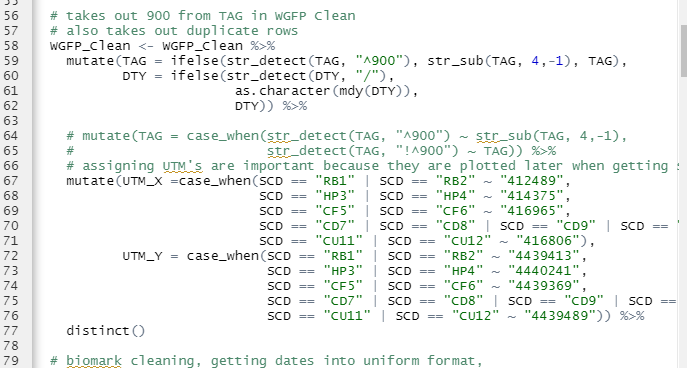
## Incorporating the new antenna with the data

First, go to the dummy\_rows.r function and add rows with the desired antenna (see adding/removing dummy rows). Then you need to modify the following functions.

### In the All\_Combined\_Events\_stations\_function

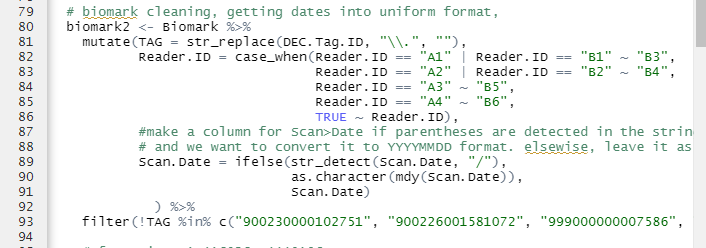
Antennas are assigned specific UTM’s during this section. These are specifically used later when each detection is assigned to a station in the “spatial join” function.

For stationary antennas, you need to assign UTM’s based off the site code field

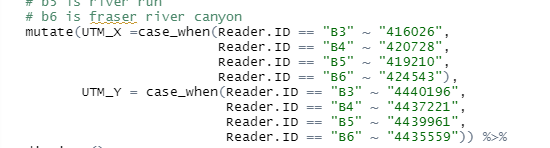


For biomark antennas, you need to add in the Reader.ID field, based off what the antenna is called in the field. Since Windy gap biomark has been called A1 or B1 at times in the past, so this changes all those entries to B3.

That last line also removes marker tags. There’s another line later that also removes all biomark tags that start with anything other than 900, which would include marker tags.

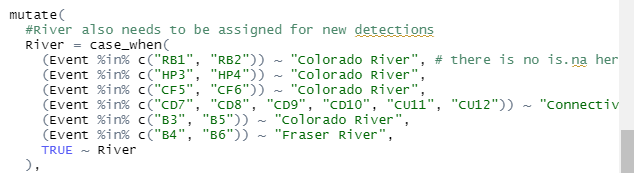


This is the section that assigns UTM’s to biomark antennas, after making the correct reader.id

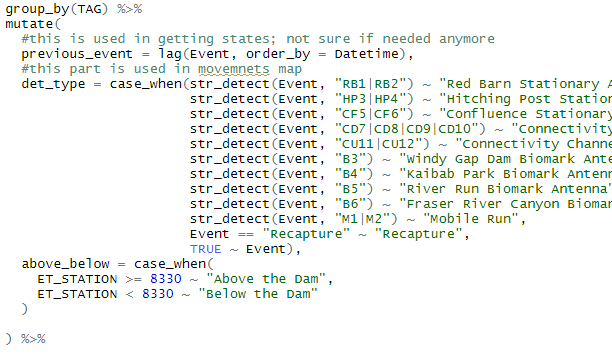


### PrepareforStatesMovementsandSummary\_function

The River is assigned to the new antennas in this part.

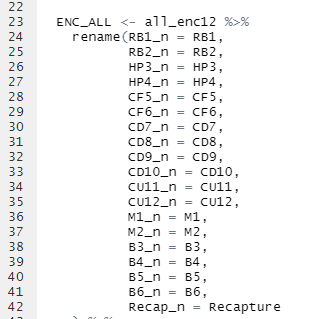


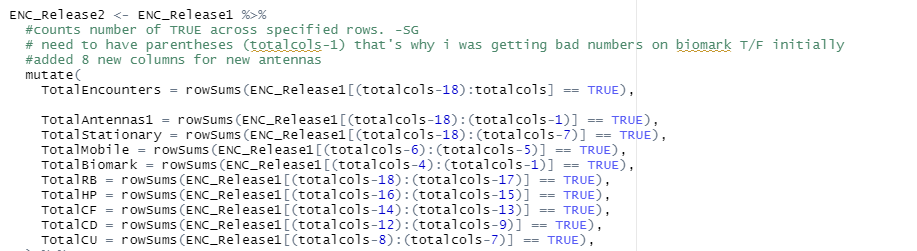
The type of movement is condensed to a “detection type” field. This is helpful in the movements map where it doesn’t necessarily matter which antenna specifically is hit.



### In the Ind\_tag\_hist\_summary\_wide\_function:

You need to assign column names for the new antennas quite a bit in this function, starting with this bit of code. It should be pretty intuitive what to add/where to add if you examine the code.



This bit is the tricky part: Where sums of rows are totaled and it’s based off the total number of columns in the dataframe. Add the desired columns here, but be sure to check your work to make sure you’re counting the columns right and getting the results you expect.

# Navigating the App

## About/How to Use Tab

This tab is a concise version of this document. NEED TO EDIT

## Individual Datasets Tab

This Tab shows the following tables and are all controlled by the same date filter in the sidebar. Click Render table to display all tables.

* Stationary Clean: A clean dataset of all Stationary Data (WGFP\_Clean) with no weird tags or marker tags, or duplicate rows. All timestamps and dates are in the same format. 900\_ is taken off of the tags
* Biomark: All Biomark combined detections from Kaibab Park and Windy Gap including Marker Tags. In the future, it might be a good idea to separate out Marker Tags from this file as it grows.
* Mobile: All Detections from all Mobile Runs
* Recaptures: All Recaptured fish
* Release: All release data

## Encounter Histories Tab

* Encounter Release History Summary Wide: shows ENC\_Release\_wide\_summary Dataframe from enc\_hist\_summary\_wide\_function.
  + Filters are pretty self-explanatory. Click Render Table/Data to display new tables with filters.
  + Should be same amount of entries as release file
  + Columns and filters to note:
    - SiteCode\_n is the raw number of detections at one antenna, or recaptured, etc.
    - SiteCode/Recapture binary columns are just weather or not a fish was detected or captured by that method
    - TotalEncounters adds the number of unique Events (a recapture, stationary detection, mobile detection, etc). There is a filter for this column in the sidebar and the highest number it could be right now is 11.
    - Through\_dam tells weather a fish has gone through the dam in its history, based on release info, recaps, and detections. It does NOT tell if a fish went upstream or downstream through the dam. There is also a filter for this in the sidebar
    - Sum\_dist is the total number of meters travelled by a fish in its history. There’s a filter for this in the sidebar.
* All Events and Plot: Shows and plots All\_Events Dataframe from All\_combined\_events\_function. These are raw detections. 230000142723 has over 120k detections on its own at Hitching Post.
  + Most filters are self-explanatory.
  + Remove Duplicate Days, TAGs, Events and UTMs condenses detections into the first and last detections of the day as well as any other antenna detections with unique UTMs. In a way, it filters out most of the redundant detections. For example, using this filter condenses TAG 230000142723 down to 996 entries. This equates to about 259 days of detections from May 6, 2021 to Feb 3, 2022. All at Hitching Post.
    - The result of this filter is downloaded, brought into GIS, and used to make stations with.
    - This is one of the most “useful” files you can get from this app because of how it shaves off the dataset to the most relevant detections
  + Remove Duplicate Tags Filter is helpful in answering questions involving “How many unique fish?”. Example: on this tab you could answer the question “How many unique rainbow trout over 250 mm hit Windy Gap Biomark and Hitching Post antennas during the day in spring 2021?”
  + The plot will plot anything made with the filtered data

### Coding Notes

* NA’s will show up if the StationData file isn’t up to date, and end up omitting rows from enc\_hist\_summary\_wide df

## Daily States Tab

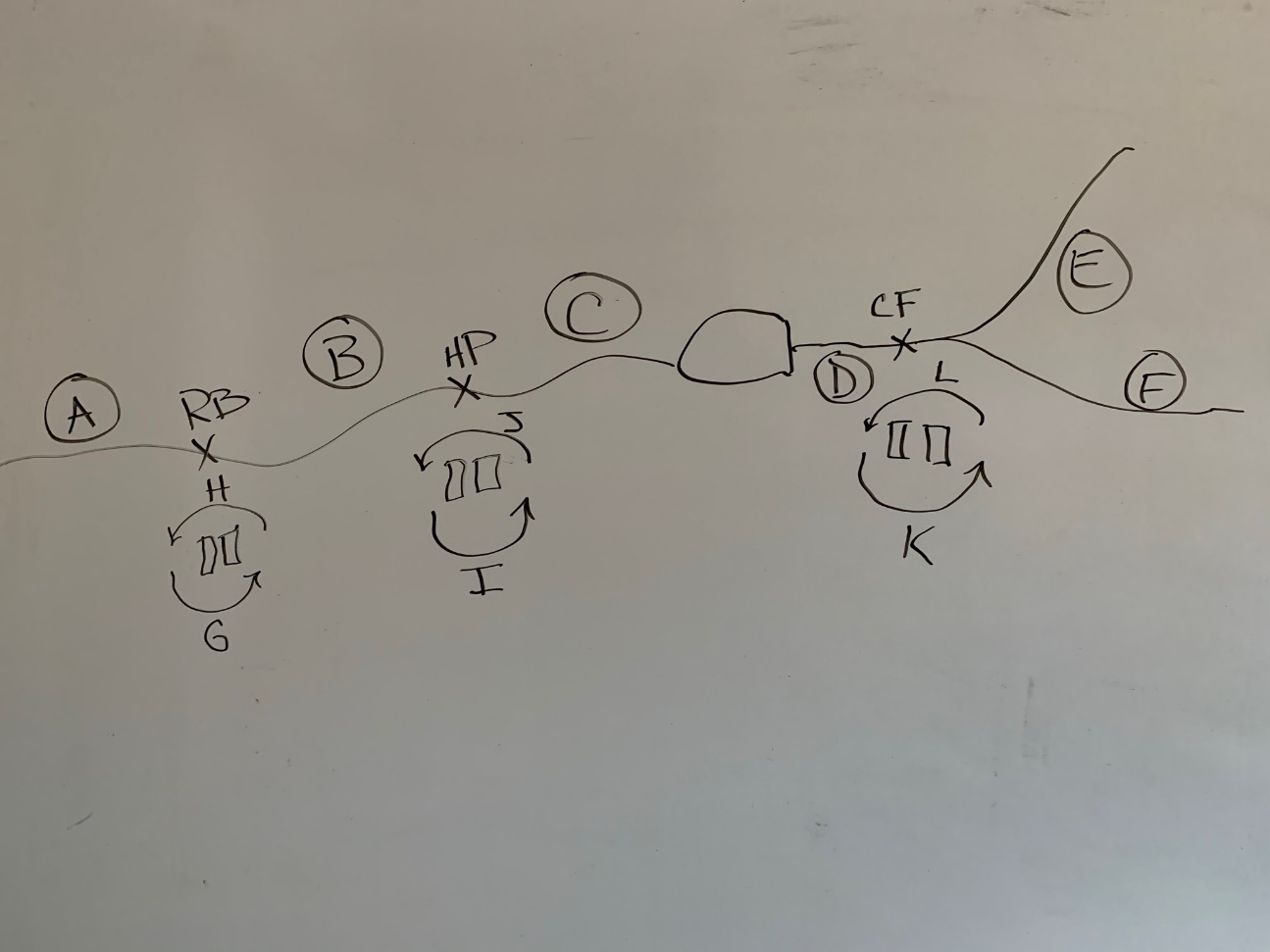
This is where “States” are displayed. A State of a fish is defined as either physically existing in a section of river (States A-F from downstream to upstream) or transitioning between physical states.

A upstream transition between states is defined as states G, I, and K at Red Barn, Hitching Post, and Confluence respectively. Downstream transition states are H, J, and L at Red Barn, Hitching Post, and Confluence respectively.

Detections across 2 stationary antennas of the same site is used to infer directionality of movement. Detections on B3, B4, Mobile Runs, and Recaptures are coded as physical states.

Transitions occur when a fish crosses 2 stationary antennas and now is assumed to exist in a different physical state. These are different from “Movements”, which occur when a fish is detected at a different station on the river than the previous event.

See the photo below for a diagram.



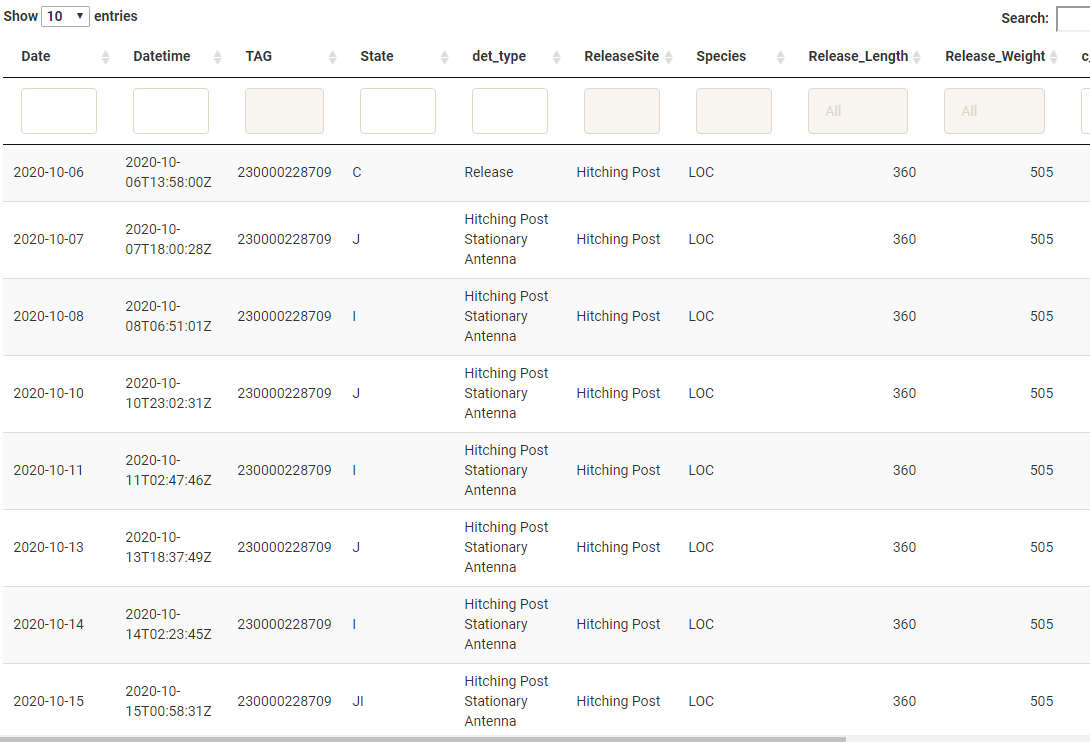
Since detection, release, and recapture data are rarely straightforward, there are certain assumptions that are made in order to make these states. The code tries to capture every event as a state, and the events that it is unable to do so for are found in the “unknown states” tab.

As of 02/11/2022, some brief overview of assumptions are:

* A fish resides in its release state before it is detected or captured again.
* If a fish resides in a state downstream of a stationary antenna site (RB, HP, CF) and ends the day by hitting the upstream-most antenna of that stationary site, it is said to have made an upstream transition for that day, regardless of how many raw detections occurred at that antenna site that day. Vice versa for downstream transition.
* If a fish resides in a state downstream of a stationary antenna site and is detected on both the upstream and downstream antenna of that site in a day but ends the day on the downstream-most antenna of that site, the fish is said to have made a upstream then downstream transition that day (ie GH, IJ, KL), regardless of the total number of raw detections at that stationary site that day. Vice Versa for if a fish starts upstream of the site.
* If a fish resides in a state downstream of a stationary antenna site and is detected on the downstream-most stationary antenna at that site multiple times that day without ever getting detected on the upstream antenna, it is assumed to have made no transition that day. Vice versa for if the fish starts upstream of a stationary antenna site.
* If a fish resides in a state downstream of a stationary antenna site and is detected on the downstream-most stationary antenna at that site only once that day without ever getting detected on the upstream antenna and is later detected upstream of the stationary site, it is assumed to have continued upstream and missed detection on the upstream-most antenna at that stationary site, and is coded as a upstream transition (G, I, K) for that day. Vice versa for if the fish started upstream.
* A fish can have multiple states in a day if it is detected at multiple antenna sites in a day. This also reveals "problem" fish because some fish are have said to make trips up through the dam multiple times, sometimes in a day.

### States Dataframe

Here is part of the history of fish 230000228709, a sizable brown trout.



* The States filter in the sidebar can help determine “magic” fish that may have succumbed to avian predation, since they hit multiple weird states in a day. For example, 230000228444 has one day where it transitions at confluence, then red barn, then confluence again. All in 1 day.
* Det\_type column is useful when there is only 1 state of the day, but doesn’t accurately capture everything if there are multiple states on a day
* Datetime column doesn’t really mean anything in this Dataframe either
* C\_number\_of\_detections is the total number of raw detections for the day. Might be 22k, might be 1.
* Daily\_unique\_events is the total number of events that happened in a day. This can also be helpful in finding “magic” fish.

### States and Days Wide

This is the same data displayed in States\_dataframe, but in wide format where each unique tag gets a row and each column is a day since the beginning of the study. This may have a bit more rows than the release file because there are some fish in there without release info.

### Unknown States

This is where events that were unable to be captured by states are displayed. This hopefully should be pretty small...it’s filled with tags with detections before official 'Release' such as in in May 2021 and tags without release info. Mainly tags without an idea where they came from. But if a Tag shows up where release info is known, might have to go into the get\_states\_function.R code to make another case\_when entry to account for the new state. All in all, this is a check to see how well the get\_states\_function is working, and also to see if fish without release info have gotten by the other filters.

## Daily Movements Map, Plot, and Data

Displays Dataframe of “movements” (Movement\_table\_no\_trans from Get\_movements\_function), where a fish has changed position along the river.

* Map is interactive, where you can click and hover to get more info about a movement. Clicking on an event in the map will navigate to the event column in the table, and vice versa.
* Filters in the sidebar control what is displayed on the map
* Layer control is available in top right



* The plot is also controlled by the sidebar filters.



This tab can be used to answer questions like “what time of year are fish moving?” and is the easiest/funnest way to examine individual tag histories. A method I frequently use is to find fish that have moved a long distance or have weird daily states recorded, copy and paste the tag, and plug it into this tab. Or find a event on the map, click on it, copy the tag number, and plug that in.

### “Movements” Defined

Movements are inferred by detections of the same tag on different antennas throughout the river. Each detection along the river is assigned a “station”, breaking up the centerline of the stream into 10 m increments. The stations start at 0 m, starting about 150 m below the Sherriff Ranch Fry Site. They extend to 12930 m on the Upper Colorado River, where the mobile run begins, and to 16170 m (10120 m at confluence + 6050 m from confluence to Kaibab Park) on the Fraser River.

These stations are joined by coordinates to a dataset of all relevant detections for each unique UTM, using the Spatial\_Join\_function. The resulting dataset is passed back to a larger dataset of all detections to assign stations to all UTMs. From there, the data is condensed down to a dataset of daily fish detections, keeping the first and last detections of the day and one detection in between. Wacko fish that hit multiple different antenna in between the first and last detection of the day won’t display all of these detections. These CAN be seen in the states and All Events dataframes though.

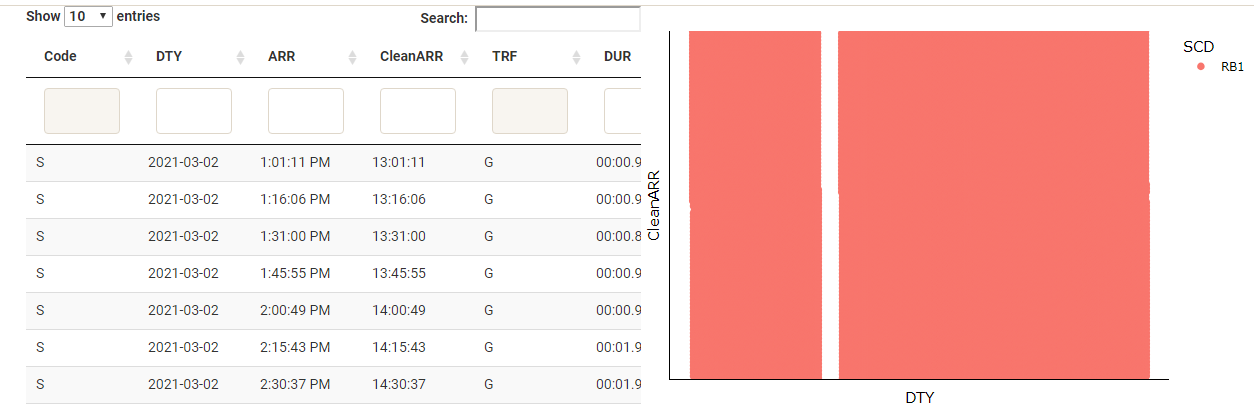
Once there is a dataset of daily movements, the distance moved between days is calculated for each fish when a new detection is recorded, calculated by taking the difference between stations. An upstream movement is a positive difference (IE new detection station = 8000, previous detection station 6000, so 8000-6000 > 0; upstream movement). A downstream movement is a negative difference between current station and previous station (new station = 6000 m, old station is 8000 m, -2000 <0; negative movement). No movement is if there is no difference.

The absolute value of total distance moved is summed for each fish and displayed in the movements tab under “sum\_dist”. It also seen in the Encounter Histories created in the Ind\_tag\_enc\_hist\_summary\_wide function.

## QAQC Tab

Used to help verify data.

* Marker Tags:
  + Marker Tag Data set from All\_Combined\_events\_function
  + Shows if there was a gap in the marker tags
  + In this case, there was a gap: closer examination shows there were not detections for the month of January 2021



* + This is a large dataset to plot with a scatterplot, so it will run quickest when plotting a smaller date range with only one marker tag or site selected.
  + There is currently no functionality for Biomark marker tags but wouldn’t be too hard to get it in the future
  + If the ARR column is brought in incorrectly (which can sometimes happen if the stationary ARR column gets corrupted) then there will be an abundance of detections in the 12:00-13:00 range.
* Release and Recap Lengths/Weights
  + Plot to help ensure that there were no length/weight typos in the release and recapture files.
* Unknown Tags
  + List of Tags without release info but started with 900\_ initially and have detections on some sort of antenna
  + Display of Enc\_hist\_wide\_summary\_function output “Unknown Tags”

## Adding/Removing Dummy rows in the data

Dummy rows were added to the stationary, biomark, and release data using the dummy\_rows.R script to ensure the framework for new antennas was in place.



The rows remain while the function is ran to set the framework then the rows are removed in the data so this dummy data isn’t used. The rows are removed….

* In the get\_movements\_function
* 
* In the reactive for all events in app.r: 
* In get\_states\_function: 
* After the functions are ran in the following individual datasets in app.r: 
* In Ind\_tag\_enc\_hist\_wide\_summary function: 

To put the dummy rows back in, comment out the code that filters out the dummy rows above. Once there is actual data using cd7-cu12 antennas, you can delete these lines.

# General Notes

* All plots are interactive. Hover over plot for more info and toggle what is displayed by clicking and double clicking items in the legend. Zoom in by clicking and dragging within the plot.
* Datatables are also interactive. Click the column titles of any column to sort in ascending/descending order. You can use the Search bar on the right to search/filter for any specific values. Some of the individual filters work, some don’t, depending on column type I believe.
* The Tag filter has to use the exact tag number with no spaces at the end.
* It’s important when adding a new updated file to the app that it had the exact same column names and order as the older
* UTM’s for stationary and biomark stations are assigned within the app
* Keep a folder of CSV backups in case the time column goes wonky
* Currently there is a Release site called “Shefiff Ranch Middle Field”; if this typo is corrected in Release File, it will have to be changed in the get\_states\_function code as well. Otherwise all fish will show up in the “unknown states” tab.
* This information is in the Combining Data How To as well, but when entering Biomark data, ensure the Reader ID column is correct in the original excel files. While the data will read in as B1 for Windy Gap and B2 for Kaibab Park, they need to change to A1 and A2 respectively (just change B to A) in order to read in properly in the Get\_Movements\_Function. If they are not adjusted, you will get this error message: *Error in convUL(movement\_table\_notrans, km = FALSE, southern = NULL) : Invalid X/Y data 'xydata'. One or more columns (where NAs are not allowed) contains NAs. Columns that cannot contain NAs: X, Y*.
* The above error message has also shown up for me when loading in data where the full TAG ID has been deleted/cut off. Double check that the “DEC TAG ID” column has actual full values, if not, they were lost somewhere along the way and you’ll likely have to re-combine files. Still unsure why it sometimes cuts them off, but I’ve found that changing the column format to “Number” with 12 decimal places before making edits fixes the problem.

Let me know if there are other questions and concerns, I’m happy to add to this if needed. Let me know [sfigraf@gmail.com](mailto:sfigraf@gmail.com)

Very Doable tasks for the future

* Expand on the “variables.R” folder. My idea is to put important data in this about gps coordinates of antennas, antenna names, and other things that come up. Then we don’t have to go on a goose chase hunting down the variables in the code when we just change it in the variables
* Use the package “minicharts” to make fun bar graph animations on the movements map. This would be a good way to see the quantity of detections over time.
* Streamline the data cleaning process so that the data, especially Stationary data, is clean when it is read in to the app. This would help with the time it takes to load the app, since it would make most of the All combined events function obsolete. My idea is to take out the pieces of that function and clean each individual dataset, save as a csv’s, then modify it so the AllCombinedEvents function will only basically combine all the DF’s.
* Have the data be read in from a database instead of CSV’s. Maybe a good step would actually be to use .rds files instead of csv’s at the least. Sometimes the time columns of biomark and stationary get corrupted and I have no idea why, and I can’t help but think this wouldn’t happen if they were being read in from a DB instead of CSV’s.
* Convert and use spatial data as sf objects, not shapefiles. Data wrangling is a bit more intuitive and the spatial join function could be cleaned up because you can more easily convert from utm’s with st\_transform
* Change all the plots to the rainbow trout color pallete