

Data Preparation

2025-11-21

Here we do some basic data processing and prepare the spatial layers.

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Load packages

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
-- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
v dplyr     1.1.4     v readr     2.1.5
v forcats   1.0.0     v stringr   1.5.2
v ggplot2   4.0.0     v tibble   3.3.0
```

```
v lubridate 1.9.4      v tidyverse  1.3.1
v purrr     1.1.0
-- Conflicts -----
x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
x dplyr::lag()   masks stats::lag()
i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to become non-conflicting
```

```
library(sf)
```

```
Linking to GEOS 3.13.0, GDAL 3.8.5, PROJ 9.5.1; sf_use_s2() is TRUE
```

```
library(terra)
```

```
terra 1.8.50
```

```
Attaching package: 'terra'
```

```
The following object is masked from 'package:tidyverse':
```

```
  extract
```

```
library(amt)
```

```
Attaching package: 'amt'
```

```
The following object is masked from 'package:stats':
```

```
  filter
```

Load data

```
dingo_data <- read_csv("data/tanami_collars.csv") %>% filter(x > 0)
```

```
Rows: 61359 Columns: 53
```

```
-- Column specification -----
```

```
Delimiter: ","
chr (13): dogname, sex, mine_away, gmt_date, gmt_time, cst_date, cst_month_...
dbl (38): x, y, dog_id, attempt_id, fix_id, cstmonth, cstmonth_cnt, csthour...
```

```

time (2): cst_time, timemaxwindgist

i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.

dingo_data_sf <- st_as_sf(dingo_data, coords = c("x", "y"), crs = 4326)

```

Load shapefiles

```
artificial_food <- st_read("spatial_layers/artificial_food/Art_Food_W84.shp")
```

```

Reading layer `Art_Food_W84' from data source
`/Users/scottforrest/Library/CloudStorage/OneDrive-QueenslandUniversityofTechnology/PhD -
using driver `ESRI Shapefile'
Simple feature collection with 3 features and 2 fields
Geometry type: POINT
Dimension:     XY
Bounding box:  xmin: 129.6909 ymin: -20.53831 xmax: 130.3135 ymax: -19.98017
Geodetic CRS:  WGS 84

```

```
artificial_water <- st_read("spatial_layers/artificial_water/ArtWater_W84v2.shp")
```

```

Reading layer `ArtWater_W84v2' from data source
`/Users/scottforrest/Library/CloudStorage/OneDrive-QueenslandUniversityofTechnology/PhD -
using driver `ESRI Shapefile'
Simple feature collection with 91 features and 16 fields
Geometry type: POINT
Dimension:     XY
Bounding box:  xmin: 129.0532 ymin: -20.74527 xmax: 130.9083 ymax: -19.10321
Geodetic CRS:  WGS 84

```

```
roads <- st_read("spatial_layers/roads/RM_rds_trks_clip.shp") %>%
  st_transform(crs = st_crs(artificial_food))
```

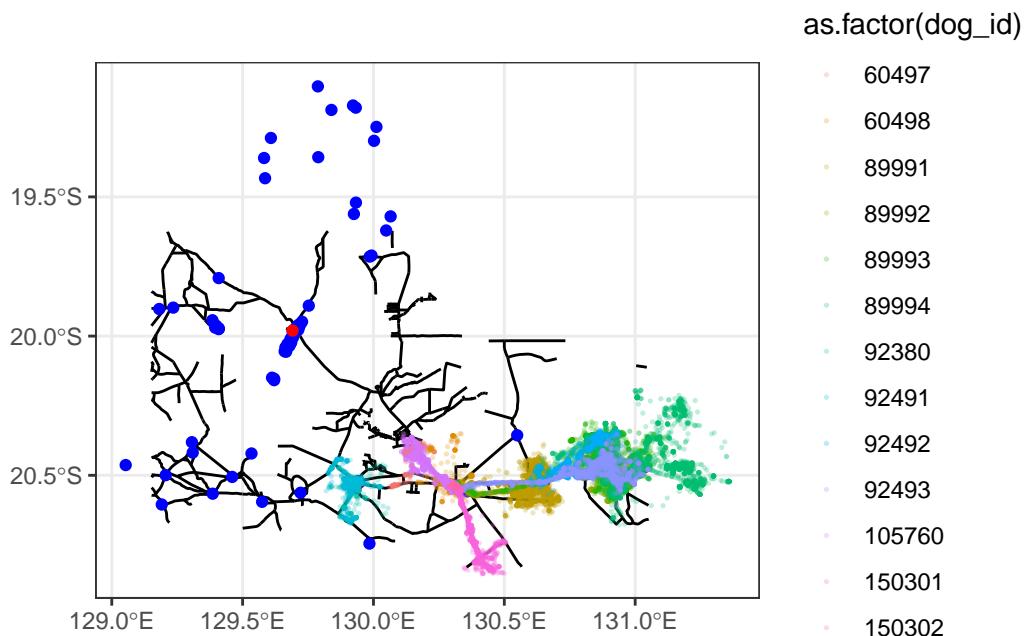
```

Reading layer `RM_rds_trks_clip' from data source
`/Users/scottforrest/Library/CloudStorage/OneDrive-QueenslandUniversityofTechnology/PhD -
using driver `ESRI Shapefile'
Simple feature collection with 1004 features and 1 field
Geometry type: LINESTRING
Dimension:     XY
Bounding box:  xmin: 515871.5 ymin: 7696050 xmax: 713746.3 ymax: 7829996
Projected CRS: GDA94 / MGA zone 52

```

Plot the shapefiles

```
ggplot() +  
  geom_sf(data = roads, color = "black") +  
  geom_sf(data = artificial_water, color = "blue") +  
  geom_sf(data = artificial_food, color = "red") +  
  geom_sf(data = dingo_data_sf, aes(color = as.factor(dog_id)), size = 0.25, alpha = 0.25) +  
  theme_bw()
```



Create an AOI for downloading DEM

We can go to this website <https://elevation.fsdf.org.au/> to download a DEM for our area of interest (AOI). To do this, we first need to create a rectangle JSON that defines the AOI based on the GPS locations of the dingoes. We will add a buffer around the min and max coordinates to ensure we capture the full area.

In this chunk we create a function that can take a GPS dataset, pull out the location columns to find a max and min in both lat and long (or easting and northing), add a buffer, and create a rectangle polygon shapefile and geojson file.

```
# Function to create rectangle from coordinate bounds  
create_rectangle_shapefile <- function(df, x_col = "x", y_col = "y",  
                                         buffer = 0.05, crs = 4326,  
                                         output_path = "rectangle") {
```

```

# Calculate bounds with buffer
min_x <- min(df[[x_col]], na.rm = TRUE) - buffer
max_x <- max(df[[x_col]], na.rm = TRUE) + buffer
min_y <- min(df[[y_col]], na.rm = TRUE) - buffer
max_y <- max(df[[y_col]], na.rm = TRUE) + buffer

# Create rectangle coordinates (clockwise from bottom-left)
rectangle_coords <- matrix(c(
  min_x, min_y, # bottom-left
  max_x, min_y, # bottom-right
  max_x, max_y, # top-right
  min_x, max_y, # top-left
  min_x, min_y   # close the polygon
), ncol = 2, byrow = TRUE)

# Create polygon geometry
rectangle_poly <- st_polygon(list(rectangle_coords))

# Create sf object
rectangle_sf <- st_sf(
  id = 1,
  area = st_area(rectangle_poly),
  geometry = st_sfc(rectangle_poly, crs = crs)
)

rectangle_projected <- st_transform(rectangle_sf, crs = 4326)

# Export as shapefile
st_write(rectangle_projected, paste0(output_path, ".shp"),
         delete_dsn = TRUE, quiet = TRUE)

# Also export as GeoJSON (alternative format)
st_write(rectangle_projected, paste0(output_path, ".geojson"),
         delete_dsn = TRUE, quiet = TRUE)

# Print summary
cat("Rectangle created with bounds:\n")
cat("X range:", min_x, "to", max_x, "\n")
cat("Y range:", min_y, "to", max_y, "\n")
cat("Files saved:", paste0(output_path, ".shp"), "and", paste0(output_path, ".geojson"), "\n")

return(rectangle_projected)
}

```

Use function to create shapefile and geojson

```
# Create the rectangle shapefile
dingo_extent <- create_rectangle_shapefile(
  df = dingo_data,
  x_col = "x",                      # column name for easting/longitude
  y_col = "y",                      # column name for northing/latitude
  buffer = 0.1,                     # buffer distance in coordinate units (degrees or m)
  crs = 4326,                       # coordinate reference system of GPS locations (will output in 43
  output_path = "spatial_layers/extent/dingo_extent" # without extension
)
```

Rectangle created with bounds:

X range: 129.7193 to 131.4602

Y range: -20.95433 to -20.09433

Files saved: spatial_layers/extent/dingo_extent.shp and spatial_layers/extent/dingo_extent.g

```
# View the result
print(dingo_extent)
```

Simple feature collection with 1 feature and 2 fields

Geometry type: POLYGON

Dimension: XY

Bounding box: xmin: 129.7194 ymin: -20.95433 xmax: 131.4602 ymax: -20.09433

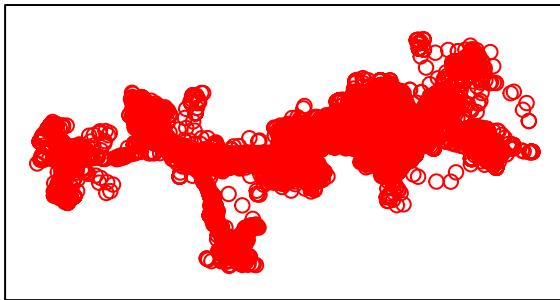
Geodetic CRS: WGS 84

id	area	geometry
1	1.497153	POLYGON ((129.7193 -20.9543...

```
# Create a sf object
dingo_extent_sf <- st_geometry(dingo_extent)

# Optional: Add your original points to the plot
plot(dingo_extent_sf, main = "Rectangle with Original Points")
plot(st_geometry(dingo_data_sf), add = TRUE, col = "red")
```

Rectangle with Original Points



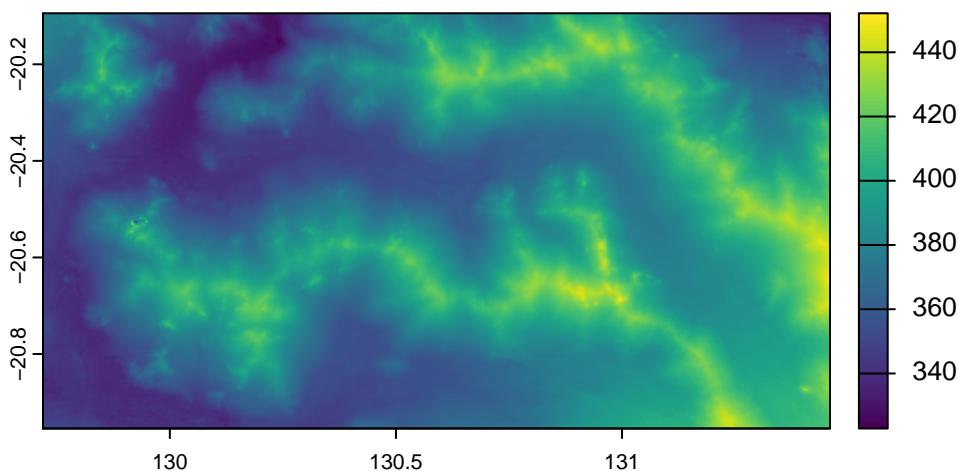
Check DEM

We downloaded the DEM from [Geoscience Australia](#), which is a 1 second resolution DEM for Australia. We will use this to create slope and roughness layers. We will .

```
# read in the DEM
dem <- terra::rast("spatial_layers/topography/Hydro_Enforced_1_Second_DEM.tif") # hydro-enfo
```

```
class      : SpatRaster
dimensions : 3096, 6267, 1  (nrow, ncol, nlyr)
resolution : 0.0002777778, 0.0002777778  (x, y)
extent     : 129.7193, 131.4601, -20.95431, -20.09431  (xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax)
coord. ref. : lon/lat WGS 84 (EPSG:4326)
source     : Hydro_Enforced_1_Second_DEM.tif
name       : Hydro_Enforced_1_Second_DEM
```

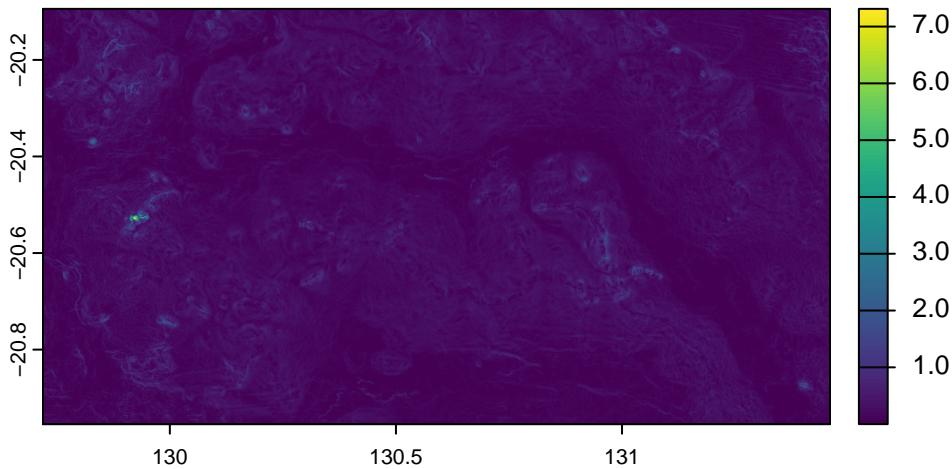
```
plot(dem)
```



Create slope layer

```
# # create slope layer
# slope <- terra::terrain(dem, v = "slope", unit = "degrees", neighbors = 8)
# plot(slope)
# # save the layer
# terra::writeRaster(slope, "spatial_layers/topography/slope.tif", overwrite = T)

# load slope
slope <- terra::rast("spatial_layers/topography/slope.tif")
plot(slope)
```



Clip the spatial layers to the dingo extent

```
# clip artificial food layer
artificial_food_clipped <- st_intersection(artificial_food, dingo_extent_sf)
```

Warning: attribute variables are assumed to be spatially constant throughout all geometries

```
# clip artificial water layer
artificial_water_clipped <- st_intersection(artificial_water, dingo_extent_sf)
```

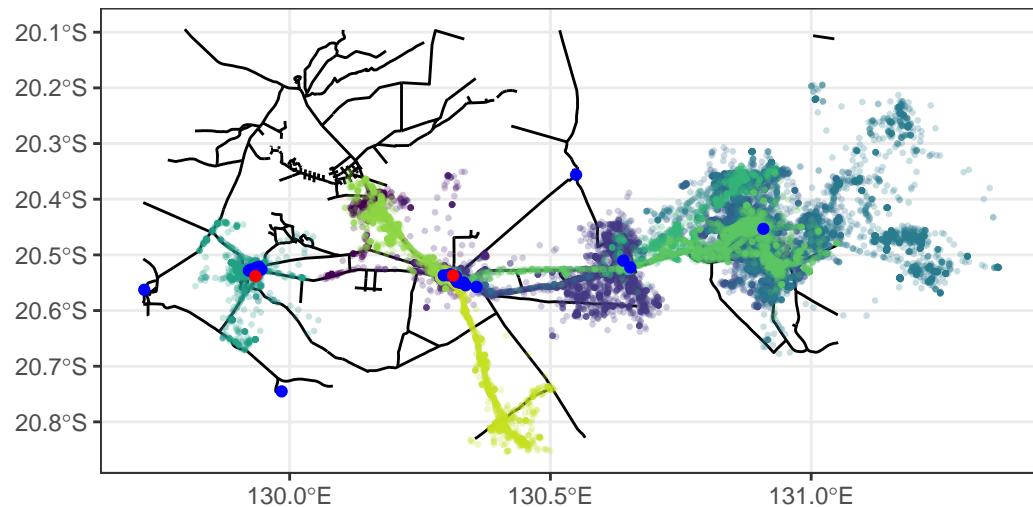
Warning: attribute variables are assumed to be spatially constant throughout all geometries

```
# clip the roads layer
roads_clipped <- st_intersection(roads, dingo_extent_sf)
```

Warning: attribute variables are assumed to be spatially constant throughout all geometries

Plot the clipped layers

```
ggplot() +
  geom_sf(data = roads_clipped, color = "black") +
  geom_sf(data = dingo_data_sf, aes(color = as.factor(dog_id)), size = 0.5, alpha = 0.25) +
  geom_sf(data = artificial_water_clipped, color = "blue") +
  geom_sf(data = artificial_food_clipped, color = "red") +
  scale_colour_viridis_d("Dingo ID") +
  theme_bw() +
  theme(legend.position = "none")
```



```
ggsave("figures/gps_locations_vector_objects.png", width = 150, height = 100, units = "mm",
```

Create distance covariates

```
# # create distance to artificial food layer
# artificial_food_raster <- terra::rasterize(vect(artificial_food_clipped), dem, field = 1,
# # dist_artificial_food <- terra::distance(artificial_food_raster)
```

```

# plot(dist_artificial_food, main = "Distance to Artificial Food")
# terra::writeRaster(dist_artificial_food, "spatial_layers/artificial_food/dist_artificial_f
#
# # create distance to artificial water layer
# artificial_water_raster <- terra::rasterize(vect(artificial_water_clipped), dem, field = 1
# dist_artificial_water <- terra::distance(artificial_water_raster)
# plot(dist_artificial_water, main = "Distance to Artificial Water")
# terra::writeRaster(dist_artificial_water, "spatial_layers/artificial_water/dist_artificial_
#
# # create distance to roads layer
# roads_raster <- terra::rasterize(vect(roads_clipped), dem, field = 1, background = NA)
# dist_roads <- terra::distance(roads_raster)
# plot(dist_roads, main = "Distance to Roads")
# terra::writeRaster(dist_roads, "spatial_layers/roads/dist_roads.tif", overwrite = T)

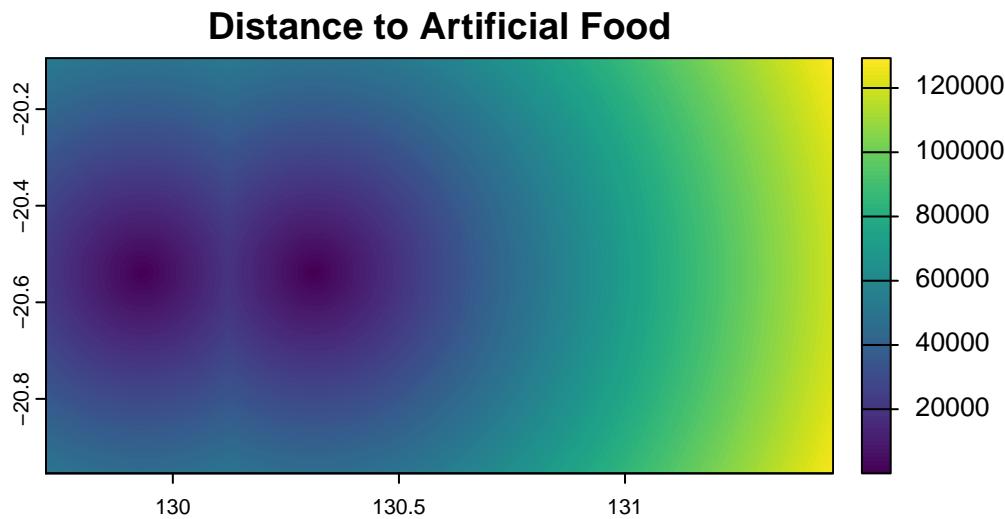
```

Load distance layers

```

# load distance to artificial food layer
dist_artificial_food <- terra::rast("spatial_layers/artificial_food/dist_artificial_food.tif")
plot(dist_artificial_food, main = "Distance to Artificial Food")

```

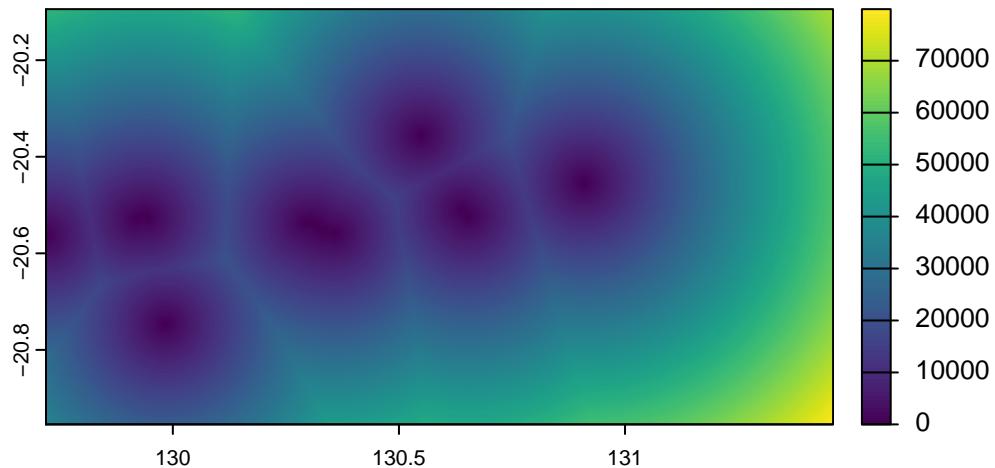


```

# load distance to artificial water layer
dist_artificial_water <- terra::rast("spatial_layers/artificial_water/dist_artificial_water.tif")
plot(dist_artificial_water, main = "Distance to Artificial Water")

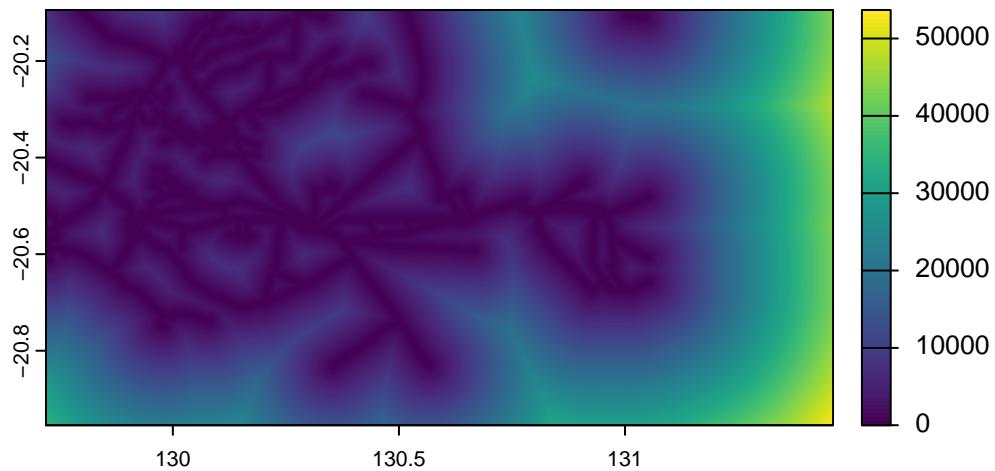
```

Distance to Artificial Water



```
# load distance to roads layer  
dist_roads <- terra::rast("spatial_layers/roads/dist_roads.tif")  
plot(dist_roads, main = "Distance to Roads")
```

Distance to Roads



References