

Run this in R:

```
unlink("08-lab-spatial2_student_files", recursive = TRUE)
unlink("08-lab-spatial2_student_cache", recursive = TRUE)
unlink("fig", recursive = TRUE)
```

Lab: Spatial data 2: Working with OBA data (Student Version)

Conservation/ecology Topics

- Species distributions

Computational Topics - Convert a data frame to a spatial object. - Plot multiple spatial layers.

Lab part 1: Oregon bee atlas data exploration

- 1a. Import the OBA data. (remember it's in the main data folder of the book and not in the labs folder, so you have to move back a folder)

```
oba <- read.csv("~/Downloads/ds-environ-main/labs/data/OBA_2018-2024.csv")
```

- 1b. Find the columns related to genus and species and paste them together (with a space between) using the function `paste()`. Name the new column GenusSpecies.

```
oba$GenusSpecies <- paste(oba$genus, oba$specificEpithet)
head(oba$GenusSpecies)
```

```
## [1] "Andrena prunorum"      "Andrena "
## [3] "Andrena hippotes"       "Andrena angustitarsata"
## [5] "Bombus vosnesenskii"    "Bombus vosnesenskii"
```

- 1c. Use `sort()` and `unique()` to print the unique values of GenusSpecies in alphabetical order. How many species are there? ANSWER: says there are 586 species according to this set

```
sort(unique(oba$GenusSpecies))
```

```
## [1] " "
## [3] "Agapostemon femoratus"      "Agapostemon subtilior"
## [5] "Agapostemon virescens"       "Agapostemon femoratus"
## [7] "Agapostemon melliventris"     "Agapostemon subtilior"
## [9] "Agapostemon virescens"       "Andrena "
## [11] "Andrena "                   "Andrena amphibola"
## [13] "Andrena angustitarsata"     "Andrena anisochlora"
## [15] "Andrena annectens"          "Andrena astragali"
## [17] "Andrena barbilabris"        "Andrena bendensis"
## [19] "Andrena birtwelli"          "Andrena candida"
## [21] "Andrena candidiformis"       "Andrena cerasifolii"
## [23] "Andrena chapmanae"          "Andrena chlorogaster"
```



```

## [133] "Ashmeadiella meliloti"
## [135] "Ashmeadiella timberlakei"
## [137] "Atoposmia abjecta"
## [139] "Atoposmia copelandica"
## [141] "Atoposmia oregonae"
## [143] "Biastes "
## [145] "Bombus "
## [147] "Bombus caliginosus"
## [149] "Bombus fervidus"
## [151] "Bombus flavidus "
## [153] "Bombus griseocollis"
## [155] "Bombus impatiens"
## [157] "Bombus melanopygus"
## [159] "Bombus morrisoni"
## [161] "Bombus occidentalis"
## [163] "Bombus sitkensis"
## [165] "Bombus sylvicola"
## [167] "Bombus vagans"
## [169] "Bombus vandykei"
## [171] "Brachymelecta californica"
## [173] "Calliopsis anthidia"
## [175] "Calliopsis edwardsii"
## [177] "Calliopsis michenerella"
## [179] "Calliopsis personata"
## [181] "Calliopsis scitula"
## [183] "Calliopsis xenus"
## [185] "Ceratina "
## [187] "Ceratina acantha"
## [189] "Ceratina dallatorreana"
## [191] "Ceratina micheneri"
## [193] "Ceratina neomexicana"
## [195] "Ceratina sequoiae"
## [197] "Chelostoma "
## [199] "Chelostoma minutum"
## [201] "Coelioxys "
## [203] "Coelioxys apacheorum"
## [205] "Coelioxys deani"
## [207] "Coelioxys erysimi"
## [209] "Coelioxys grindeliae"
## [211] "Coelioxys moestus"
## [213] "Coelioxys octodentatus"
## [215] "Coelioxys rufitarsis"
## [217] "Coelioxys sodalis"
## [219] "Colletes "
## [221] "Colletes consors"
## [223] "Colletes gypsicolens"
## [225] "Colletes ligatus"
## [227] "Colletes phaceliae"
## [229] "Colletes slevini"
## [231] "Diadasia angusticeps"
## [233] "Diadasia bituberculata"
## [235] "Diadasia diminuta"
## [237] "Diadasia lutzi"
## [239] "Diadasia nitidifrons"
"Ashmeadiella prosopidis"
"Atoposmia "
"Atoposmia anthodyta"
"Atoposmia elongata"
"Atoposmia triodonta"
"Biastes fulviventris"
"Bombus appositus"
"Bombus centralis"
"Bombus flavidus"
"Bombus flavifrons"
"Bombus huntii"
"Bombus insularis"
"Bombus mixtus"
"Bombus nevadensis"
"Bombus rufocinctus"
"Bombus sitkensis "
"Bombus sylvicola "
"Bombus vancouverensis"
"Bombus vosnesenskii"
"Calliopsis "
"Calliopsis coloradensis"
"Calliopsis fracta"
"Calliopsis obscurella"
"Calliopsis puellae"
"Calliopsis scutellaris"
"Centris "
"Ceratina acantha"
"Ceratina arizonensis"
"Ceratina hurdi"
"Ceratina nanula"
"Ceratina pacifica"
"Ceratina tejonensis"
"Chelostoma californicum"
"Chelostoma phaceliae"
"Coelioxys alternatus"
"Coelioxys banksi"
"Coelioxys edita"
"Coelioxys funerarius"
"Coelioxys hirsutissimus"
"Coelioxys novomexicanus"
"Coelioxys porterae"
"Coelioxys serricaudatus"
"Colletes "
"Colletes compactus"
"Colletes fulgidus"
"Colletes kincaidii"
"Colletes nigrifrons"
"Colletes simulans"
"Diadasia "
"Diadasia australis"
"Diadasia consociata"
"Diadasia enavata"
"Diadasia nigrifrons"
"Diadasia ochracea"

```

```

## [241] "Dianthidium "
## [243] "Dianthidium dubium"
## [245] "Dianthidium parvum"
## [247] "Dianthidium plenum"
## [249] "Dianthidium singulare"
## [251] "Dianthidium ulkei"
## [253] "Dioxys aurifuscus"
## [255] "Dioxys pomonae"
## [257] "Dufourea "
## [259] "Dufourea trochantera"
## [261] "Epeolus "
## [263] "Epeolus novomexicanus"
## [265] "Epimelissodes obliqua"
## [267] "Eucera acerba"
## [269] "Eucera amsinckiae"
## [271] "Eucera edwardsii"
## [273] "Eucera fulvitarsis"
## [275] "Eucera lunata"
## [277] "Eucera virgata"
## [279] "Habropoda "
## [281] "Habropoda dammersi"
## [283] "Habropoda miserabilis"
## [285] "Halictus "
## [287] "Halictus confusus "
## [289] "Halictus ligatus"
## [291] "Halictus tripartitus"
## [293] "Halictus confusus"
## [295] "Halictus farinosus"
## [297] "Halictus rubicundus"
## [299] "Halictus virgatellus"
## [301] "Heriades carinata"
## [303] "Heriades variolosa"
## [305] "Holcopasites pulchellus"
## [307] "Hoplitis "
## [309] "Hoplitis boharti"
## [311] "Hoplitis fulgida"
## [313] "Hoplitis hypocrita"
## [315] "Hoplitis orthognatha"
## [317] "Hoplitis producta"
## [319] "Hoplitis robusta"
## [321] "Hoplitis uvulalis"
## [323] "Hylaeus "
## [325] "Hylaeus mesillae"
## [327] "Hylaeus nunenmacheri"
## [329] "Lasioglossum "
## [331] "Lasioglossum helianthi"
## [333] "Lasioglossum aberrans"
## [335] "Lasioglossum albohirtum"
## [337] "Lasioglossum anhypops"
## [339] "Lasioglossum aspilurum"
## [341] "Lasioglossum brunneiventre"
## [343] "Lasioglossum californicum"
## [345] "Lasioglossum colatum"
## [347] "Lasioglossum cordleyi"

"Dianthidium curvatum"
"Dianthidium heterulkei"
"Dianthidium platyurum"
"Dianthidium pudicum"
"Dianthidium subparvum"
"Dioxys "
"Dioxys pacificus"
"Dioxys productus"
"Dufourea holocyanea"
"Dufourea versatilis"
"Epeolus compactus"
"Epeolus olympiellus"
"Eucera "
"Eucera actuosa"
"Eucera cordleyi"
"Eucera frater"
"Eucera hurdi"
"Eucera speciosa"
"Habropoda "
"Habropoda cineraria"
"Habropoda depressa"
"Habropoda tristissima"
"Halictus confusus"
"Halictus farinosus"
"Halictus rubicundus"
"Halictus tripartitus "
"Halictus farinosus"
"Halictus ligatus"
"Halictus tripartitus"
"Heriades "
"Heriades cressoni"
"Hesperapis carinata"
"Hoplitis "
"Hoplitis albifrons"
"Hoplitis emarginata"
"Hoplitis grinnelli"
"Hoplitis louisae"
"Hoplitis plagiostoma"
"Hoplitis remotula"
"Hoplitis sambuci"
"Hoplitis viridimicans"
"Hylaeus basalis"
"Hylaeus Mesillae"
"Lasioglossum "
"Lasioglossum anhypops"
"Lasioglossum trizonatum"
"Lasioglossum albipenne"
"Lasioglossum allonotus"
"Lasioglossum argemonis"
"Lasioglossum boreale"
"Lasioglossum buccale"
"Lasioglossum cembrilacus"
"Lasioglossum cooleyi"
"Lasioglossum cressonii"

```

```

## [349] "Lasioglossum dashwoodi"      "Lasioglossum diatretum"
## [351] "Lasioglossum diversopunctatum" "Lasioglossum ebmerellum"
## [353] "Lasioglossum egregium"        "Lasioglossum glabriventre"
## [355] "Lasioglossum helianthi"       "Lasioglossum hudsoniellum"
## [357] "Lasioglossum hyalinum"        "Lasioglossum incompletum"
## [359] "Lasioglossum incompletum"     "Lasioglossum inconditum"
## [361] "Lasioglossum kincaidii"       "Lasioglossum knereri"
## [363] "Lasioglossum laevissimum"     "Lasioglossum lusoria"
## [365] "Lasioglossum lusorium"        "Lasioglossum macoupinense"
## [367] "Lasioglossum macroprosopum"   "Lasioglossum marinense"
## [369] "Lasioglossum megastictus"     "Lasioglossum mellipes"
## [371] "Lasioglossum nevadense"       "Lasioglossum nigrum"
## [373] "Lasioglossum novascotiae"    "Lasioglossum occultum"
## [375] "Lasioglossum occulturn"       "Lasioglossum olympiae"
## [377] "Lasioglossum orthocarpi"     "Lasioglossum ovaliceps"
## [379] "Lasioglossum pacatum"         "Lasioglossum pacificum"
## [381] "Lasioglossum pacificum"       "Lasioglossum pavonotus"
## [383] "Lasioglossum prasinogaster"  "Lasioglossum pruinosa"
## [385] "Lasioglossum pulveris"        "Lasioglossum punctatoventre"
## [387] "Lasioglossum quebecense"    "Lasioglossum robustum"
## [389] "Lasioglossum ruidosense"     "Lasioglossum sandhousiellum"
## [391] "Lasioglossum sedi"           "Lasioglossum sequoiae"
## [393] "Lasioglossum sisymbrii"      "Lasioglossum tegulariforme"
## [395] "Lasioglossum tenax"          "Lasioglossum testaceum"
## [397] "Lasioglossum titusi"         "Lasioglossum titusi"
## [399] "Lasioglossum trizonatum"    "Lasioglossum tuolumnense"
## [401] "Lasioglossum villosulum"    "Lasioglossum yukonae"
## [403] "Lasioglossum zephyrus"       "Lasioglossum zonulus"
## [405] "Megachile "                  "Megachile perihirta"
## [407] "Megachile addenda"          "Megachile angelarum"
## [409] "Megachile anograe"         "Megachile apicalis"
## [411] "Megachile brevis"          "Megachile centuncularis"
## [413] "Megachile cleomis"         "Megachile coquilletti"
## [415] "Megachile fidelis"          "Megachile frigida"
## [417] "Megachile gemula"          "Megachile gentilis"
## [419] "Megachile gravita"        "Megachile inermis"
## [421] "Megachile inimica"         "Megachile lapponica"
## [423] "Megachile lippiae"         "Megachile manifesta"
## [425] "Megachile melanophaea"    "Megachile mellitarsis"
## [427] "Megachile montivaga"       "Megachile nevadensis"
## [429] "Megachile onobrychidis"    "Megachile parallela"
## [431] "Megachile perihirta"       "Megachile pseudonigra"
## [433] "Megachile pugnata"         "Megachile relativa"
## [435] "Megachile rotundata"       "Megachile subnigra"
## [437] "Megachile texana"          "Megachile umatillensis"
## [439] "Megachile wheeleri"        "Melecta "
## [441] "Melecta edwardsii"         "Melecta pacifica"
## [443] "Melecta separata"          "Melecta thoracica"
## [445] "Melissodes "                "Melissodes agilis"
## [447] "Melissodes bimatrism"      "Melissodes clarkiae"
## [449] "Melissodes communis"       "Melissodes dagosus"
## [451] "Melissodes glenwoodensis"  "Melissodes lupinus"
## [453] "Melissodes lustrus"         "Melissodes metenuus"
## [455] "Melissodes microstictus"   "Melissodes pallidisignatus"

```

```

## [457] "Melissodes rivalis"
## [459] "Melissodes semilupinus"
## [461] "Neolarra "
## [463] "Neolarra vigilans"
## [465] "Nomia "
## [467] "Oreopasites "
## [469] "Osmia "
## [471] "Osmia densa"
## [473] "Osmia lignaria"
## [475] "Osmia montana"
## [477] "Osmia obliqua"
## [479] "Osmia albolateralis"
## [481] "Osmia atriventris"
## [483] "Osmia bella"
## [485] "Osmia bruneri"
## [487] "Osmia caerulescens"
## [489] "Osmia calla"
## [491] "Osmia caraformis"
## [493] "Osmia coloradensis"
## [495] "Osmia cyanella"
## [497] "Osmia densa"
## [499] "Osmia ednae"
## [501] "Osmia exigua"
## [503] "Osmia gaudiosa"
## [505] "Osmia glauca"
## [507] "Osmia inermis"
## [509] "Osmia inurbana"
## [511] "Osmia kincaidii"
## [513] "Osmia lanei"
## [515] "Osmia longula"
## [517] "Osmia marginipennis"
## [519] "Osmia montana"
## [521] "Osmia nemoris"
## [523] "Osmia nigrifrons"
## [525] "Osmia odontogaster"
## [527] "Osmia pentstemonis"
## [529] "Osmia proxima"
## [531] "Osmia raritatis"
## [533] "Osmia regulina"
## [535] "Osmia sanrafaelae"
## [537] "Osmia simillima"
## [539] "Osmia tanneri"
## [541] "Osmia tersula"
## [543] "Osmia thyisanica"
## [545] "Osmia tristella"
## [547] "Osmia vandykei"
## [549] "Peponapis pruinosa"
## [551] "Perdita albipennis"
## [553] "Protandrena "
## [555] "Protosmia rubifloris"
## [557] "Sphecodes "
## [559] "Sphecodes davisii"
## [561] "Sphecodes olympicus"
## [563] "Stelis "
"Melissodes robustior"
"Micralictoides ruficaudus"
"Neolarra vandykei"
"Nomada "
"Nomia melanderi"
"Oreopasites vanduzeei"
"Osmia "
"Osmia kincaidii"
"Osmia longula"
"Osmia nemoris"
"Osmia aglaia"
"Osmia ashmeadii"
"Osmia atrocyanea"
"Osmia brevis"
"Osmia bucephala"
"Osmia californica"
"Osmia cara"
"Osmia cobaltina"
"Osmia cornifrons"
"Osmia cyaneonitens"
"Osmia dolerosa"
"Osmia enixa"
"Osmia gabrielis"
"Osmia giliarum"
"Osmia grinnelli"
"Osmia integra"
"Osmia juxta"
"Osmia laeta"
"Osmia lignaria"
"Osmia malina"
"Osmia melanopleura"
"Osmia nanula"
"Osmia nifoata"
"Osmia obliqua"
"Osmia paradisica"
"Osmia pikei"
"Osmia pusilla"
"Osmia rawlinsi"
"Osmia ribifloris"
"Osmia scullenii"
"Osmia subaustralis"
"Osmia tarsata"
"Osmia texana"
"Osmia trevoris"
"Osmia unca"
"Panurginus "
"Perdita "
"Perdita nevadensis"
"Protohalonia venusta"
"Pseudoanthidium nanum"
"Sphecodes arvensiformis"
"Sphecodes kincaidii"
"Sphecodes pecosensis"
"Stelis ashmeadiellae"

```

```
## [565] "Stelis carnifex"          "Stelis laticincta"
## [567] "Stelis monticola"         "Stelis rubi"
## [569] "Stelis subemarginata"       "Tetraloniella pomonae"
## [571] "Trachusa timberlakei"        "Triepeolus "
## [573] "Triepeolus argyreus"        "Triepeolus californicus"
## [575] "Triepeolus concavus"        "Triepeolus helianthi"
## [577] "Triepeolus lunatus"         "Triepeolus melanarius"
## [579] "Triepeolus paenepectoralis" "Triepeolus utahensis"
## [581] "Triepeolus verbesinae complex" "Xenoglossodes "
## [583] "Xylocopa "                  "Xylocopa californica"
## [585] "Xylocopa tabaniformis"       "Xylocopa virginica"
## [587] "Zacosmia maculata"
```

Some specimens are not identified to species, only genus. How is this reflected in the data?

- 1d. So many bees, so little time. Count up the occurrences of each bee species, and subset the data to bees that have been seen at least two times. You can use the tidyverse or any other functions in R that you like. How many “species” are there?

- 1e. Google a few bee names (that have been seen > 2 times) and find one with an a look that resonates with you.

What is the name of your bee? - Osmia proxima

Import the photos into Rmarkdown below (hint: googling bee name “discover life” or “inat” can often get you a photo. Many bees will no have any photos :(use the forma

Lab part 2: Plotting the distribution of your spirit bee.

Now that have chosen your spirit bee, we would like to plot it's distribution. What is the crs of the data? Annoyingly it is not described anywhere in the spreadsheet (always list your crs in your data) but it is the same as what inat uses because all bees have a georeferenced plant host. If the data is in lat long, it is "unprojected" so only a datum will be listed.

DATUM: WGS84, unprojected lat long. EPSG code: 4326

```

crs("EPSG:4326")

## [1] "GEOGCRS[\\"WGS 84\\",\n      ENSEMBLE[\\"World Geodetic System 1984 ensemble\\",\n      MEMBER[\\"Wo

st_crs(4326)

## Coordinate Reference System:
##   User input: EPSG:4326
##   wkt:
## GEOGCRS["WGS 84",
##   ENSEMBLE["World Geodetic System 1984 ensemble",
##     MEMBER["World Geodetic System 1984 (Transit)"],
##     MEMBER["World Geodetic System 1984 (G730)"],
##     MEMBER["World Geodetic System 1984 (G873)"],
##     MEMBER["World Geodetic System 1984 (G1150)"],
##     MEMBER["World Geodetic System 1984 (G1674)"],
##     MEMBER["World Geodetic System 1984 (G1762)"],
##     MEMBER["World Geodetic System 1984 (G2139)"],
##     MEMBER["World Geodetic System 1984 (G2296)"],
##     ELLIPSOID["WGS 84",6378137,298.257223563,
##       LENGTHUNIT["metre",1]],
##     ENSEMBLEACCURACY[2.0]],
##   PRIMEM["Greenwich",0,
##     ANGLEUNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433]],
##   CS[ellipsoidal,2,
##     AXIS["geodetic latitude (Lat)",north,
##       ORDER[1],
##       ANGLEUNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433]],
##     AXIS["geodetic longitude (Lon)",east,
##       ORDER[2],
##       ANGLEUNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433]],
##   USAGE[
##     SCOPE["Horizontal component of 3D system."],
##     AREA["World."],
##     BBOX[-90,-180,90,180]],
##   ID["EPSG",4326]

```

- 2a. Extract the X and Y locations for your species only from the data and create a spatial object. Don't forget to set the CRS! Hint 1: consider what other data you would like to keep as attributes, for example what flower they were foraging on. Hint 2: Remember the lat is y and long is x. Hint 3: You may want to rename the column names you can use, `colnames()` or `rename()` from dplyr and reassign the names. This is only if you don't love the names they already have.

```

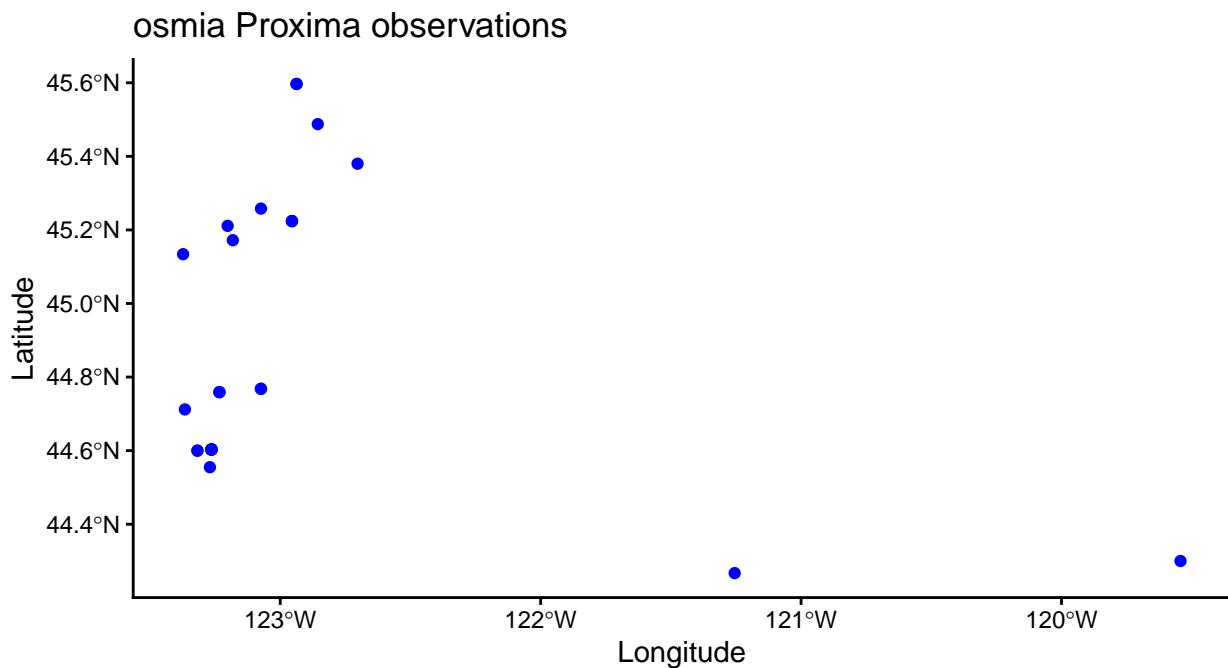
osmiaproxima_df <- oba %>%
  filter(GenusSpecies == "Osmia proxima") %>%
  select(GenusSpecies, speciesPlant, locality, decimalLongitude, decimalLatitude)

osmiaproxima_df <- osmiaproxima_df %>%
  rename(
    long = decimalLongitude,
    lat = decimalLatitude,

```

- 2b. Plot your exciting bee data!

```
ggplot() +  
  geom_sf(data = osmiaproxima_sf,  
          color = "blue") +  
  theme_classic() +  
  labs(title = "osmia Proxima observations",  
       x = "Longitude", y = "Latitude")
```



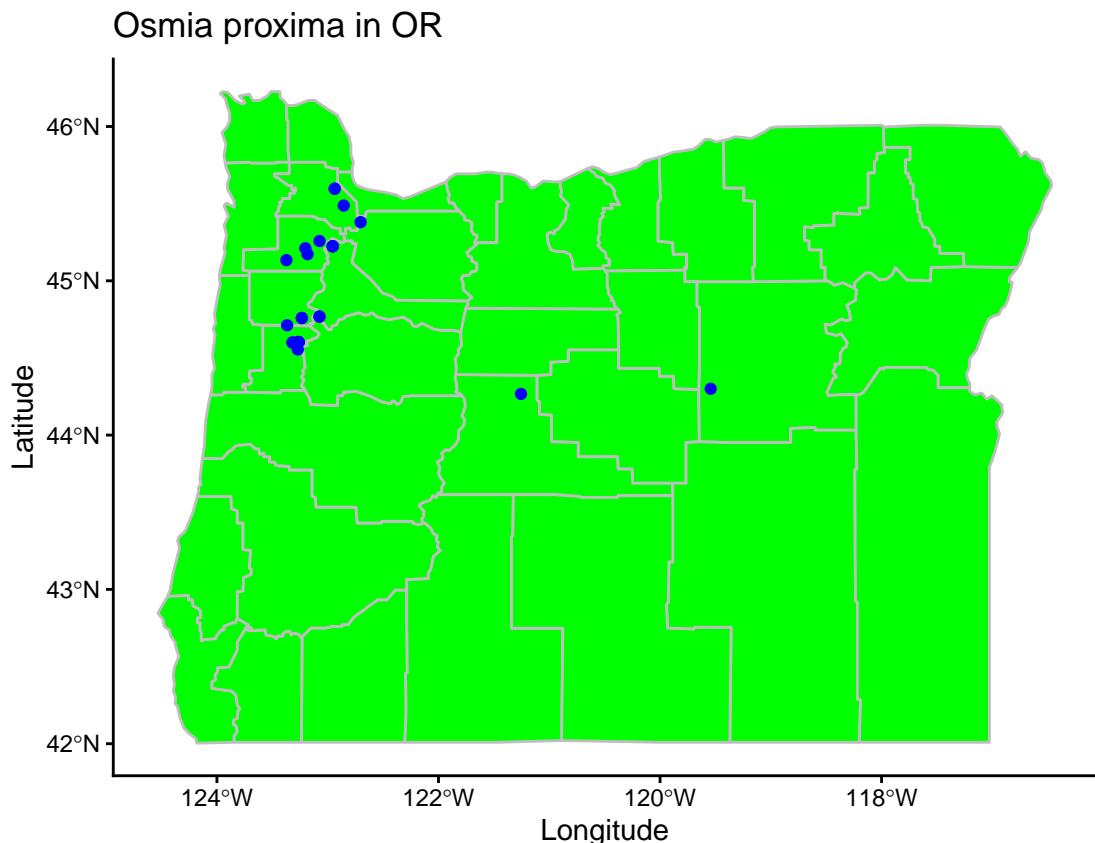
Not so exciting without some kind of background...

Luckily we can download basemaps into R using the map_data function in ggplot (among many others). There is an example for retrieving the Oregon county polygons.

```
or <- map_data("county", "oregon") %>%  
  select(lon = long, lat, group, id = subregion)
```

- 2c. Add your species's points to your choice or an Oregon basemap.

```
# Bee data as sf object  
osmiaproxima_sf <- oba %>%  
  filter(GenusSpecies == "Osmia proxima") %>%  
  st_as_sf(coords = c("decimalLongitude", "decimalLatitude"), crs = 4326)  
  
# Plot  
ggplot() +  
  geom_polygon(data = or, aes(x = lon, y = lat, group = group),  
    fill = "green", color = "gray") +  
  geom_sf(data = osmiaproxima_sf, color = "blue") +  
  labs(title = "Osmia proxima in OR", x = "Longitude", y = "Latitude") +  
  theme_classic()
```



Lab part 3: Cartography

- 3a. Here is your moment to explore your cartographic skills.

1. Add the ecoregion shape file (in data/OR-ecoregions) and tweek the Oregon map in anyway that is useful/visually appealing. You may need to crop that layer to the extent of your species's distribution if it is only in a few ecoregions.
2. Color your points according to some data attribute and add a legend (month collected, county, collector, associated plant, whatever you think is interesting). You may need to circle back to 2.1 to save additional attributes when you converted the dataframe to a spatial object.
3. Fine-tune your map: add a title, make sure the legend label makes sense, add a scale bar (google “add scale bar map ggplot” and choose your favorite package). All maps must always have a scale bar. You can add a N arrow as well, though some cartographers argue that is only necessary if N isn’t at the top of the map.

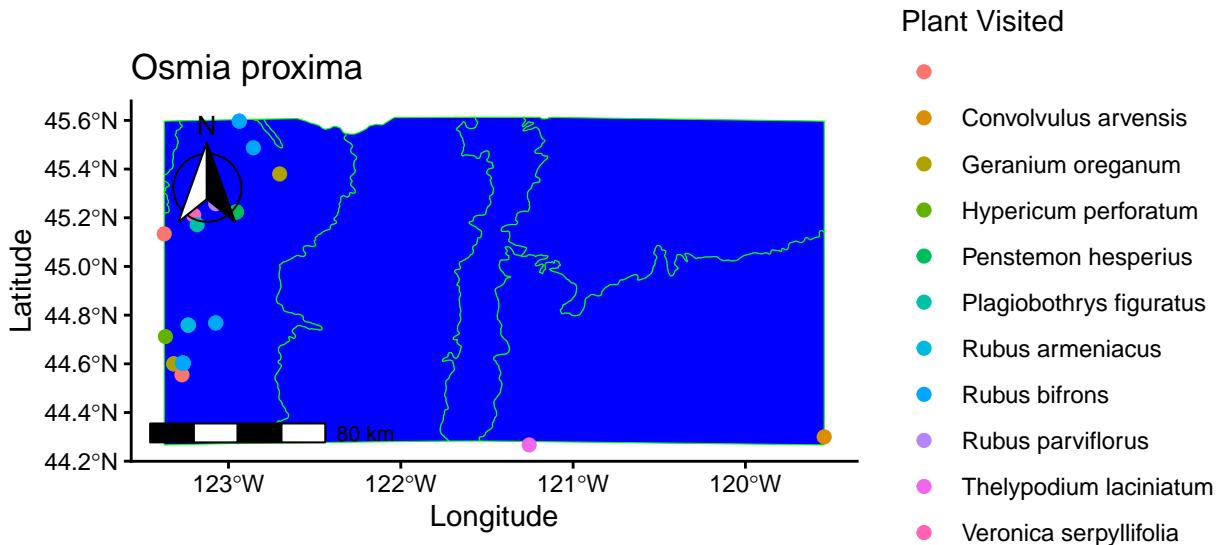
```
ecoregions <- st_read( "~/Downloads/ds-environ-main/labs/data/OR-ecoregions/Ecoregions_OregonConservationStrategy.shp"

## Reading layer `Ecoregions_OregonConservationStrategy' from data source
##   `/Users/vgarfield03/Downloads/ds-environ-main/labs/data/OR-ecoregions/Ecoregions_OregonConservationStrategy.shp'
##   using driver `ESRI Shapefile'
## Simple feature collection with 9 features and 6 fields
## Geometry type: POLYGON
## Dimension:      XY
## Bounding box:  xmin: 183871.7 ymin: 88600.88 xmax: 2345213 ymax: 1675043
## Projected CRS: NAD83 / Oregon GIC Lambert (ft)

osmiaproxima_sf <- oba %>%
  filter(GenusSpecies == "Osmia proxima") %>%
  st_as_sf(coords = c("decimalLongitude", "decimalLatitude"), crs = 4326) %>%
  select(GenusSpecies, speciesPlant, locality)
# cropping eco regions to match CRS, also looked this up
ecoregions <- st_transform(ecoregions, st_crs(osmiaproxima_sf))

## cropping, didnt know how to do this, so I looked it up.
bbox <- st_bbox(osmiaproxima_sf)
ecoregions_crop <- st_crop(ecoregions, bbox)

#graphing
ggplot() +
  geom_sf(data = ecoregions_crop, fill = "blue", color = "green") +
  geom_sf(data = osmiaproxima_sf, aes(color = speciesPlant), size = 2) + # fixed parentheses
  labs(title = "Osmia proxima", x = "Longitude", y = "Latitude", color = "Plant Visited") +
  theme_classic() +
  # scale bar at bottom left
  annotation_scale(location = "bl", width_hint = 0.3) +
  annotation_north_arrow(location = "tl", style = north_arrow_fancy_orienteering())
```



4. Write a figure caption for your map explaining any interesting trends you see. This graph above is the distribution of osmia Proxima across oregon. Points shown are colored by plant species. Most of these observations are based in the western part of Oregon, where in the eastern part of oregon we see a decrease in osmia proxima. This could be because of an abundance of identifiers in this area of Oregon, or habitat availability in this area. We have a map that includes ecoregions, a scale bar and a northern arrow for spatial assesmen.
5. Export your cropped layer to a .shp so you can use it again for your final project.

```
# Save the cropped ecoregions for future use
st_write(ecoregions_crop, "data/OR-ecoregions-cropped-v2.shp", append = TRUE)
```

```
## Updating layer `OR-ecoregions-cropped-v2` to data source `data/OR-ecoregions-cropped-v2.shp` using d...
```

We are looking forward to seeing the maps you create!

Lab part 4: Spatial summary statistics For your final projects, you will likely need to come up with summary statistics that describes the areas around where bees are captured.

- 4a. Using the distribution of your chosen bee and the a raster spatial layer from Oregon Geohub, extract a meaningful summary statistics from your spatial layer within a buffer of 500, 750 1000 m.
- 4b. Create a plot that illustrates this summary data (box plot, barplot, scatter plot, histogram).

- 4c. Create a map of your cropped spatial data.

```
raster_layer <- rast(" ~/Downloads/ds-environ-main/labs/data/Annual_NLCD_LndCov_2020_CU_C1V1.tif")

buffers <- c(500,750,1000)

osmiaproxima_sf <- st_transform(osmiaproxima_sf, crs = crs(raster_layer))

buffers <- bind_rows(
  st_buffer(osmiaproxima_sf, dist = 500) %>% mutate(buffer_size = 500),
  st_buffer(osmiaproxima_sf, dist = 750) %>% mutate(buffer_size = 750),
  st_buffer(osmiaproxima_sf, dist = 1000) %>% mutate(buffer_size = 1000)
)

raster_values <- extract(raster_layer, vect(buffers), fun = mean, na.rm = TRUE)

buffers <- osmiaproxima_sf %>%
  st_buffer(dist = 500) %>%
  mutate(buffer_size = 500) %>%
  rbind(
    st_buffer(osmiaproxima_sf, dist = 750) %>% mutate(buffer_size = 750),
    st_buffer(osmiaproxima_sf, dist = 1000) %>% mutate(buffer_size = 1000)
  )

buffers_summary <- bind_cols(buffers, raster_values)

head(buffers_summary)

## Simple feature collection with 6 features and 6 fields
## Geometry type: POLYGON
## Dimension: XY
## Bounding box: xmin: -2134729 ymin: 2709569 xmax: -2062899 ymax: 2780303
## Projected CRS: AEA          WGS84
##   GenusSpecies      speciesPlant           locality
## 1 Osmia proxima Penstemon hesperius        Oregon
## 2 Osmia proxima Penstemon hesperius        Oregon
## 3 Osmia proxima Penstemon hesperius        Oregon
## 4 Osmia proxima Geranium oreganum Tualatin 2661 SW Borland Rd
## 5 Osmia proxima Geranium oreganum Corvallis, NW Covey Run
## 6 Osmia proxima Geranium oreganum Corvallis, NW Covey Run
##   buffer_size ID Annual_NLCD_LndCov_2020_CU_C1V1
## 1      500  1             78.07094
## 2      500  2             78.07094
## 3      500  3             78.07094
## 4      500  4             34.80778
## 5      500  5             56.80161
## 6      500  6             56.80161
##   geometry
## 1 POLYGON ((-2086703 2768646,...
```

```

## 5 POLYGON ((-2133729 2710069, ...
## 6 POLYGON ((-2133729 2710069, ...

names(raster_layer)

## [1] "Annual_NLCD_LndCov_2020 CU_C1V1"

raster_values <- extract(raster_layer, vect(buffers), fun = mean, na.rm = TRUE)
buffers_summary <- cbind(buffers, raster_values)

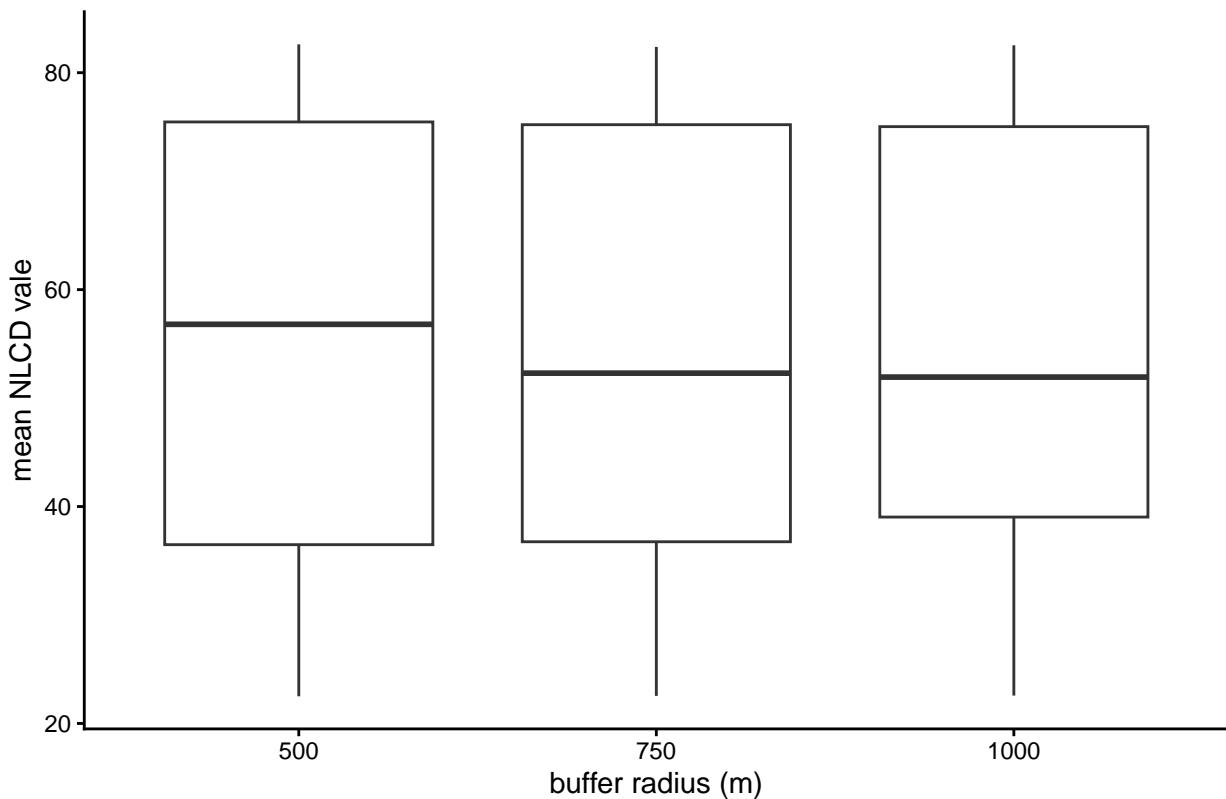
head(buffers_summary)

## Simple feature collection with 6 features and 6 fields
## Geometry type: POLYGON
## Dimension: XY
## Bounding box: xmin: -2134729 ymin: 2709569 xmax: -2062899 ymax: 2780303
## Projected CRS: AEA WGS84
##   GenusSpecies      speciesPlant          locality
## 1 Osmia proxima Penstemon hesperius Oregon
## 2 Osmia proxima Penstemon hesperius Oregon
## 3 Osmia proxima Penstemon hesperius Oregon
## 4 Osmia proxima Geranium oreganum Tualatin 2661 SW Borland Rd
## 5 Osmia proxima Geranium oreganum Corvallis, NW Covey Run
## 6 Osmia proxima Geranium oreganum Corvallis, NW Covey Run
##   buffer_size ID Annual_NLCD_LndCov_2020 CU_C1V1
## 1      500 1           78.07094
## 2      500 2           78.07094
## 3      500 3           78.07094
## 4      500 4           34.80778
## 5      500 5           56.80161
## 6      500 6           56.80161
##   geometry
## 1 POLYGON ((-2086703 2768646, ...
## 2 POLYGON ((-2086703 2768646, ...
## 3 POLYGON ((-2086703 2768646, ...
## 4 POLYGON ((-2062899 2779803, ...
## 5 POLYGON ((-2133729 2710069, ...
## 6 POLYGON ((-2133729 2710069, ...

ggplot(buffers_summary, aes(x = factor(buffer_size), y = Annual_NLCD_LndCov_2020 CU_C1V1
)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  labs(
    x = "buffer radius (m)",
    y = "mean NLCD vale",
    title = "mean land cover in buffers around Osmia Proxima"
  ) +
  theme_classic()

```

mean land cover in buffers around Osmia Proxima



```
bbox <- st_bbox(osmiaproxima_sf)
raster_crop <- crop(raster_layer, bbox)
```

```
## |-----|-----|-----|-----|=====
```

4c.

```
bbox <- st_bbox(osmiaproxima_sf)
raster_crop <- crop(raster_layer, bbox)
```

```
## |-----|-----|-----|-----|=====
```

```
#. raster to dataframe so i can ggplot
raster_df <- as.data.frame(raster_crop, xy = TRUE)
colnames(raster_df) <- c("x", "y", "value")
```

```
# had to recreate raster_df as coordinate
raster_df <- as.data.frame(raster_crop, xy = TRUE, na.rm = TRUE)
colnames(raster_df) <- c("x", "y", "value")
```

```
# Downsample (fact = 10 is ideal)
raster_small <- terra::aggregate(raster_crop, fact = 10)
```

```

# Convert
raster_df <- as.data.frame(raster_small, xy = TRUE, na.rm = TRUE)

# Fix column name
names(raster_df)[3] <- "value"

# Plot
ggplot() +
  geom_raster(data = raster_df, aes(x = x, y = y, fill = value)) +
  scale_fill_viridis_c() +
  theme_minimal()

```

