Package 'oystermapR'

May 15, 2026

Title Predict and Map Oyster Growth Suitability from Environmental Data

Version 1.4.0

Description Predicts spatial suitability for oyster growth from environmental survey data using Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) weighted scoring. Users supply sensor data from Acoustic Doppler Current Profilers (ADCP), Conductivity-Temperature-Depth (CTD) sensors, bathymetric sonar, and sidescan sonar, specify a target species, and receive per-location suitability scores, a 'GeoTIFF' heatmap for 'QGIS', contour lines, and a formatted PDF or HTML report. Supports fourteen species across global aquaculture regions, including Ostrea edulis, Magallana gigas, Crassostrea virginica, Crassostrea hongkongensis, and ten further species; see list_species(). Includes season-aware scoring, tidal height correction, Bayesian tolerance parameter updating from field observations, spatial block cross-validation (Roberts et al., 2017, <doi:10.1111/ecog.02881>), permutation variable importance, wave exposure and sediment stability modules, Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) risk and anthropogenic disturbance scoring with optional live International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) data integration, hybrid larval dispersal connectivity scoring (union-find Gaussian kernel plus optional 'OpenDrift' or Finite Volume Community Ocean Model ('FVCOM') connectivity matrix), and batch multi-species comparison.

License GPL (>= 3)

URL https://github.com/trissyboats/oystermapR

BugReports https://github.com/trissyboats/oystermapR/issues

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Suggests ggplot2 (>= 3.4.0), testthat (>= 3.0.0), knitr, rmarkdown (>= 2.20), tinytex, httr (>= 1.4.0), jsonlite (>= 1.8.0), ncdf4 (>= 1.19), gstat (>= 2.1.0), sp (>= 1.6.0), lubridate (>= 1.9.0), suncalc (>= 0.5.0), oce (>= 1.7.0)

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Contents

`add_intertidal_flag` *Add an intertidal zone flag to a survey dataframe*

Description

Classifies each survey location as intertidal, subtidal, or supratidal based on its depth below Chart Datum (CD) and the tidal range at the nearest harmonic reference port. Chart Datum is approximately Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT), so:

- **Subtidal:** `depth > 0` (always submerged)
- **Intertidal:** `-MHWS_above_CD <= depth <= 0` (exposed at some states of the tide; depth is at or above CD)
- **Supratidal:** `depth < -MHWS_above_CD` (above the highest astronomical tide; excluded from scoring)

MHWS above CD is approximated from the harmonic constituents of the nearest port as: `Z0 + 1.1 * (M2_H + S2_H)` – the 10% factor accounts for minor constituents not included in the 5-constituent model.

This flag is used internally by `score_locations()` to give *Magallana gigas* (Pacific oyster) full depth scores for intertidal cells, reflecting its strong intertidal ecology in NW European waters.

Usage

```
add_intertidal_flag(
  df,
  max_port_dist_km = 75,
  depth_col = "depth",
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`df`	Dataframe with `lat`, `lon`, and `depth` (chart-datum corrected) columns. Typically the output of `auto_tidal_correct()` or `correct_to_chart_datum()`.
`max_port_dist_km`	Numeric. Maximum distance to nearest harmonic port in km (default 75). If the survey centroid is further than this from all ports, the function falls back to a conservative intertidal window of 6 m above CD and issues a warning.
`depth_col`	Character. Name of the chart-datum depth column (default `"depth"`).
`verbose`	Logical. Print the nearest port name and derived MHWS (default `TRUE`).

Value

The input dataframe with an added `intertidal_zone` column:

- `"subtidal"`: depth > 0 m CD
- `"intertidal"`: 0 m CD >= depth >= -MHWS_above_CD
- `"supratidal"`: depth < -MHWS_above_CD

Examples

```
survey <- auto_tidal_correct(survey, datetime_col = "date")
survey <- add_intertidal_flag(survey)

# Check intertidal coverage
table(survey$intertidal_zone)
```

add_season_column *Detect season for each row in a dataframe*

Description

Vectorised wrapper around `detect_season()` for use on dataframes.

Usage

```
add_season_column(df, date_col = NULL, lat_col = "lat")
```

Arguments

`df`	A dataframe containing at minimum a date column and a latitude column.
`date_col`	Name of the date column (default `"date"`).
`lat_col`	Name of the latitude column (default `"lat"`).

Value

The input dataframe with an additional column `season`.

add_shellfish_classification *Add shellfish water quality classification to scored result*

Description

Attaches a regulatory shellfish harvesting classification (A/B/C/Prohibited) to each row of a scored result dataframe. This classification affects the economic viability score for aquaculture applications: Prohibited sites receive viability = 0; Class C sites receive a 0.60 multiplier; Class B a 0.80 multiplier; Class A is unpenalised.

Classification can be supplied three ways (in priority order):

1. `class_col` – name of an existing column in `result` already containing classification values ("A", "B", "C", "Prohibited", or NA).
2. `classified_areas` – a dataframe with `lat`, `lon`, and `shellfish_class` columns, spatially matched to result rows within `match_radius_deg` degrees.
3. `fetch_live = TRUE` – queries the FSA England/Wales open data API (requires internet). Requires `httr` package. Works only for sites within the FSA/DAERA coverage area (England, Wales, Northern Ireland).

Unclassified or unmatched sites receive `shellfish_class = "Unclassified"` and a penalty of 0.70 (precautionary principle).

Usage

```
add_shellfish_classification(
  result,
  class_col = NULL,
  classified_areas = NULL,
  fetch_live = FALSE,
  match_radius_deg = 0.05,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

result	Dataframe from predict_oyster() or score_locations(). Must contain lat and lon.
class_col	Character. Name of an existing column in result containing class values. If supplied, classified_areas and fetch_live are ignored.
classified_areas	Dataframe with lat, lon, shellfish_class columns. Used when class_col is NULL and fetch_live = FALSE.
fetch_live	Logical. Query live FSA/DAERA API (default FALSE). Requires internet access and the httr package. If fetch fails, falls back to "Unclassified".
match_radius_deg	Numeric. Spatial matching tolerance in decimal degrees when using classified_areas (default 0.05 = ~5 km).
verbose	Logical. Print matching summary (default TRUE).

Value

result with two additional columns:

- shellfish_class: "A", "B", "C", "Prohibited", or "Unclassified"
- shellfish_class_penalty: multiplier applied to economic viability (1.0 for A, 0.80 for B, 0.60 for C, 0.0 for Prohibited, 0.70 for Unclassified)

Examples

```
# Option 1: manual column already in data
result <- add_shellfish_classification(result, class_col = "water_class")

# Option 2: separate classified areas dataframe
areas <- data.frame(lat = c(51.5), lon = c(-4.2), shellfish_class = c("B"))
result <- add_shellfish_classification(result, classified_areas = areas)

# Option 3: live fetch (internet required)
result <- add_shellfish_classification(result, fetch_live = TRUE)
```

`add_suitability_ci` *Add bootstrap confidence intervals to suitability scores*

Description

Re-scores each row of a survey dataframe `n_boot` times, each time adding Gaussian noise to every numeric variable proportional to its measurement uncertainty, and returns the 5th and 95th percentile suitability scores as `suit_ci_lower` and `suit_ci_upper` columns (90% interval).

Measurement uncertainty is specified via the `uncertainty` argument: a named list where each name matches a variable name in `tolerances$scored_factors` and the value is the 1-sigma absolute error (same units as the variable). Any variable not listed defaults to 2% of its observed value.

Usage

```
add_suitability_ci(
  result,
  tolerances,
  n_boot = 200L,
  uncertainty = NULL,
  seed = 42L,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`result`	Dataframe returned by `predict_oyster()`.
`tolerances`	Species tolerance list from `get_species_tolerances()`.
`n_boot`	Integer. Number of bootstrap resamples (default 200).
`uncertainty`	Named numeric vector. 1-sigma measurement errors by variable name (e.g. `c(temperature = 0.2, salinity = 0.5)`).
`seed`	Integer or NULL. Random seed for reproducibility (default 42).
`verbose`	Logical. Print progress (default FALSE).

Value

The input dataframe with additional columns: `suit_ci_lower`, `suit_ci_upper`, `suit_ci_width`.

Examples

```
result <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis")
tol    <- get_species_tolerances("ostrea_edulis")
result <- add_suitability_ci(result, tol,
                             uncertainty = c(temperature = 0.3,
                                             salinity    = 0.5))
# Columns suit_ci_lower, suit_ci_upper, suit_ci_width now present
generate_report(result, "report.html")   # map rings scale with CI width
```

`analyse_connectivity` *Analyse spatial connectivity of suitable habitat cells*

Description

Builds a spatial graph of cells above a suitability threshold and identifies connected components – contiguous patches of suitable habitat. Isolated cells or small patches are flagged because they are at higher risk of:

- **Recruitment failure** – larvae from isolated populations may be flushed away before settling back in the patch.
- **Genetic bottlenecks** – small isolated populations have lower allelic diversity and reduced adaptive capacity.
- **Local extinction without recolonisation** – if a patch is lost, there are no connected source populations to recolonise.

Two cells are considered connected if they are within `gap_m` metres of each other (default 500 m – approximately the scale of larval dispersal during a tidal cycle at moderate current speeds). Connectivity is computed using a fast union-find (disjoint set) algorithm – no external graph packages required.

Usage

```
analyse_connectivity(
  result,
  min_suitability = 0.5,
  gap_m = 500,
  min_patch_cells = 3L,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`result`	Dataframe from `predict_oyster()` with `lat`, `lon`, `suitability`, and `suitability_class` columns.
`min_suitability`	Numeric. Minimum suitability score for a cell to be included in the connectivity analysis (default 0.5, i.e. Moderate+).
`gap_m`	Numeric. Maximum distance in metres between two suitable cells for them to be considered connected (default 500 m).
`min_patch_cells`	Integer. Patches smaller than this are flagged as isolated (default 3 cells).
`verbose`	Logical. Print connectivity summary (default TRUE).

Value

Input dataframe with additional columns: `patch_id` (integer – unique patch identifier; NA for non-suitable cells), `patch_size` (number of cells in the patch), `patch_area_km2` (approximate area based on cell density), `connectivity_class` (`"isolated"`, `"small"`, `"moderate"`, `"large"`), `is_hub` (logical – TRUE for the highest-scoring cell in each patch, useful as candidate introduction points).

Examples

```
result <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis")
result <- analyse_connectivity(result, gap_m = 500)

# Large well-connected patches are the best restoration targets
good_patches <- subset(result,
  connectivity_class == "large" & suitability_class == "High")

# Count patches
table(result$connectivity_class)

# Visualise -- patch_id maps to distinct colours in QGIS
export_geotiff(result, "connectivity.tif")
```

---

assess_gear_feasibility

Assess gear deployment feasibility at survey locations

Description

Evaluates which aquaculture and restoration gear types are physically viable at each survey location based on depth, current velocity, substrate, and (optionally) wave height. Returns a feasibility score and binary flag for each gear type.

This function is part of the **planning module** aimed at commercial operators. For pure restoration work, the `restoration_reef` gear type is always included and is the most relevant output.

Usage

```
assess_gear_feasibility(
  result,
  gear_types = names(.gear_specs),
  depth_col = "depth",
  current_col = "current_velocity",
  substrate_col = "substrate_hardness_class",
  wave_col = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

result	Dataframe from predict_oyster() with environmental columns.
gear_types	Character vector of gear types to assess. Options: "longline", "bottom_culture", "intertidal_rack", "raft", "restoration_reef". Default: all five.
depth_col	Character. Column name for depth below CD in metres (default "depth"; positive = subtidal).
current_col	Character. Column name for current velocity in m/s (default "current_velocity").
substrate_col	Character. Column for substrate class (default "substrate_hardness_class"). Can be the output of classify_substrate_from_backscatter().
wave_col	Character or NULL. Column for significant wave height Hs in metres (default NULL – wave check skipped if absent).
verbose	Logical. Print feasibility summary (default TRUE).

Value

Input dataframe with added columns per gear type: gear_<type>_feasible (logical), gear_<type>_score [0-1], plus best_gear (most feasible option) and n_gear_options (count).

Examples

```
result <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis")
result <- assess_gear_feasibility(result)

# Sites where longline is feasible AND suitability is High
longline_sites <- subset(result,
  gear_longline_feasible & suitability_class == "High")

# Restoration reef sites (no farming licence needed)
reef_sites <- subset(result, gear_restoration_reef_feasible)
```

---

auto_tidal_correct *Automatically predict and apply tidal correction from harmonic constituents*

Description

Finds the nearest standard port to the survey area, checks whether it is within a configurable distance threshold, predicts tidal heights for every survey timestamp using embedded 5-constituent harmonic models (M2, S2, N2, K1, O1), and applies correct_to_chart_datum() automatically.

No external data or internet connection is required. Harmonic constituent data (amplitude and Greenwich phase lag) for 31 UK and European ports are embedded in the package.

Accuracy: 5-constituent predictions are typically accurate to +/-0.15–0.35 m at the standard port. Accuracy degrades with distance from the port and in areas with complex tidal dynamics (e.g. the

Bristol Channel, inner fjords). For safety-critical work, use official UKHO EasyTide predictions and supply them manually via `correct_to_chart_datum()`.

Requirements: The dataframe must contain a datetime column. Values must be parseable by `as.POSIXct()` (e.g. `"2024-06-15 10:30:00"` or `"2024-06-15"`). Date-only strings default to noon UTC.

Usage

```
auto_tidal_correct(
  df,
  datetime_col = "date",
  depth_col = "depth",
  max_port_dist_km = 75,
  keep_raw = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`df`	A dataframe with at minimum a depth and a datetime column. Typically the output of `merge_sensor_data()`.
`datetime_col`	Character. Name of the datetime column (default `"date"`). Values should be UTC or treated as UTC.
`depth_col`	Character. Name of the depth column to correct (default `"depth"`).
`max_port_dist_km`	Numeric. Maximum distance in km from the survey centroid to the nearest standard port. If the nearest port is further than this, no correction is applied and a warning is issued (default 75 km).
`keep_raw`	Logical. Retain original depths in a `depth_raw_m` column (default `TRUE`).
`verbose`	Logical. Print port selection, distance, and prediction summary (default `TRUE`).

Value

The input dataframe with depths corrected to Chart Datum, plus a `tidal_height_pred_m` column containing the predicted tidal height used for each row.

See Also

`correct_to_chart_datum()` for manual correction, `tidal_port_info()` for port datum reference data.

Examples

```
# Automatic correction -- finds nearest port, predicts heights, corrects depths
survey_corrected <- auto_tidal_correct(survey, datetime_col = "date")

# Tighten the distance threshold (only trust ports within 40 km)
survey_corrected <- auto_tidal_correct(survey, max_port_dist_km = 40)
```

```
# See which port was selected and inspect predicted heights
survey_corrected$tidal_height_pred_m
```

`check_exclusions` *Check exclusion criteria for all rows in a dataset*

Description

Applies hard-stop exclusion criteria for a given species tolerance profile. Any location that violates one or more exclusion rules receives a flag and is removed from the suitability scoring pipeline.

Exclusion factors checked (where data columns are present):

- General temperature range
- Season-specific temperature floors/ceilings (requires `season` column)
- Salinity (with temperature-dependent minimum)
- Dissolved oxygen (hypoxia threshold)

Usage

```
check_exclusions(df, tolerances)
```

Arguments

`df`	A dataframe. Must contain at minimum a subset of the standard column names (see **Column Naming** below). Any exclusion factor for which no column is present is silently skipped with a warning.
`tolerances`	A species tolerance list as returned by `get_species_tolerances()`.

Value

The input dataframe with two additional columns:

- `excluded`: logical – `TRUE` if the location fails any exclusion criterion.
- `exclusion_reason`: character – semicolon-separated list of failed criteria, or `NA` if not excluded.

Column Naming

The function recognises these column names (case-insensitive):

Variable	Expected column name(s)
Temperature	`temperature`, `temp`
Salinity	`salinity`, `sal`
Dissolved oxygen	`dissolved_oxygen`, `do`, `do_mgl`

Season	season (auto-added by add_season_column())

Examples

```
tol <- get_species_tolerances("ostrea_edulis")
df <- data.frame(
  lat = 51.5, lon = -2.5,
  temperature = 8, salinity = 28, dissolved_oxygen = 7
)
check_exclusions(df, tol)
```

---

classify_substrate_from_backscatter

Classify seabed substrate hardness from near-seabed ADCP backscatter

---

Description

Uses the intensity of acoustic backscatter from the near-seabed bin(s) to classify substrate type. Hard substrates (gravel, rock, shell hash) scatter more sound energy than soft substrates (mud, fine sand). The function converts raw backscatter (dB re 1 m^-1 or instrument counts) to a categorical substrate class and a continuous hardness index [0, 1].

Classification thresholds (default, adjustable):

Class	Hardness index	Typical substrate
Hard	0.8 – 1.0	Rock, cobble, shell hash
Mixed	0.5 – 0.8	Gravel/sand mix, maerl beds
Soft	0.2 – 0.5	Sand, sandy mud
Very Soft	0.0 – 0.2	Mud, fine silt

The hardness index is a min-max normalisation of the mean near-seabed backscatter across the bottom n_bottom_bins cells. If the column contains calibrated volume backscatter (Sv in dB), set is_sv = TRUE and a sign-flip is applied (less negative Sv = stronger return = harder).

Usage

```
classify_substrate_from_backscatter(
  df,
  backscatter_col,
  is_sv = FALSE,
  bs_min = NULL,
  bs_max = NULL,
  hard_thresh = 0.8,
  mixed_thresh = 0.5,
  soft_thresh = 0.2,
```

```
  output_col = "substrate_hardness",
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

df	Dataframe with at least one column of seabed backscatter values.
backscatter_col	Character. Name of the backscatter column.
is_sv	Logical. If TRUE, treats values as Sv (dB, typically negative); hardness is derived from abs(Sv) after sign convention correction. Default FALSE (raw instrument counts, higher = harder).
bs_min	Numeric. Backscatter value mapped to hardness = 0 (softest). Defaults to 5th percentile of observed data.
bs_max	Numeric. Backscatter value mapped to hardness = 1 (hardest). Defaults to 95th percentile of observed data.
hard_thresh	Numeric. Hardness index above which substrate is "Hard" (default 0.8).
mixed_thresh	Numeric. Hardness index above which substrate is "Mixed" (default 0.5).
soft_thresh	Numeric. Hardness index above which substrate is "Soft" (default 0.2); below is "Very Soft".
output_col	Character. Base name for output columns. Two columns are added: <output_col>_index (numeric, 0-1) and <output_col>_class (character). Default "substrate_hardness".
verbose	Logical. Print classification summary (default TRUE).

Value

Input dataframe with substrate_hardness_index and substrate_hardness_class columns appended. These map directly to the substrate_hardness scored variable in the tolerance spec.

Examples

```
# ADCP data with near-seabed backscatter column
survey <- classify_substrate_from_backscatter(survey,
            backscatter_col = "bottom_backscatter_db",
            is_sv = TRUE)

# The substrate_hardness_index column feeds directly into predict_oyster()
# as the 'substrate_hardness' variable
names(survey)[names(survey) == "substrate_hardness_index"] <- "substrate_hardness"
result <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis")
```

compare_species *Compare suitability across multiple oyster species*

Description

Runs `predict_oyster()` for every specified species against the same survey dataset and returns a combined comparison table – one row per survey location, one suitability column per species. An optional summary prints which species is best-suited to each location.

This is the tool to use when you haven't yet decided which species to stock, or when you want to identify areas where multiple species overlap in suitability (robust site selection).

Usage

```
compare_species(
  data,
  species = NULL,
  output_dir = NULL,
  min_data_quality = "low",
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`data`	A dataframe or CSV path accepted by `predict_oyster()`.
`species`	Character vector of species keys to compare. Defaults to all species currently in the oystermapR database (see `list_species()`). Passing `NULL` uses all available species.
`output_dir`	Character or `NULL`. If a directory path is supplied, individual GeoTIFF heatmaps are exported for each species into that folder. Default `NULL` (no rasters written).
`min_data_quality`	Character. Minimum data quality tier to include: `"low"`, `"medium"`, or `"high"` (default `"low"` – include all species). Set to `"high"` to restrict to well-characterised species only.
`verbose`	Logical. Print a comparison summary per species (default `TRUE`).

Value

A dataframe with all original survey columns plus:

- `suit_<species_key>`: suitability score [0, 1] per species
- `class_<species_key>`: suitability class per species
- `best_species`: key of the species with the highest suitability at each location (NA if all excluded)
- `best_suitability`: the highest suitability score across all species
- `n_species_high`: number of species scoring "High" at each location (useful for identifying robust multi-species sites)

Examples

```
# Compare all supported species
comparison <- compare_species(survey)

# Compare only well-characterised species
comparison <- compare_species(survey, min_data_quality = "high")

# Compare specific species and export per-species heatmaps
comparison <- compare_species(
  survey,
  species    = c("ostrea_edulis", "magallana_gigas"),
  output_dir = "comparison_maps/"
)

# Find sites suitable for both O. edulis AND M. gigas
both_high <- subset(comparison, n_species_high >= 2)
```

`compare_surveys` *Compare suitability scores across multiple surveys or monitoring years*

Description

Takes a named list of `predict_oyster()` result dataframes and produces a single comparative summary suitable for trend monitoring, multi-site selection, or regulatory reporting. Common spatial cells are matched across surveys and a change analysis is run between consecutive surveys if ordered chronologically.

The function returns a list with three elements:

- `summary` – one row per survey with mean suitability, class breakdown, and data completeness stats.
- `spatial` – all surveys joined on shared lat/lon cells, with suitability columns per survey and `trend_slope` (linear regression of suitability over survey index for each cell).
- `change` – pairwise change table (only if surveys are in order; each consecutive pair shows mean score difference and fraction of cells that improved, degraded, or were stable).

Usage

```
compare_surveys(
  surveys,
  cell_deg = 0.001,
  stable_threshold = 0.05,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

surveys	Named list of dataframes from predict_oyster(). Names should be meaningful labels (e.g. survey year or site name).
cell_deg	Numeric. Spatial rounding tolerance in decimal degrees for matching cells across surveys (default 0.001 approx. 111 m).
stable_threshold	Numeric. Absolute suitability change below which a cell is considered "stable" rather than improved/degraded (default 0.05).
verbose	Logical. Print comparison summary (default TRUE).

Value

Named list: summary (dataframe), spatial (dataframe), change (dataframe or NULL if only one survey).

Examples

```
r2022 <- predict_oyster(survey_2022, "ostrea_edulis")
r2023 <- predict_oyster(survey_2023, "ostrea_edulis")
r2024 <- predict_oyster(survey_2024, "ostrea_edulis")

comp <- compare_surveys(
  surveys = list("2022" = r2022, "2023" = r2023, "2024" = r2024)
)

comp$summary        # mean scores by year
comp$change         # year-on-year change

# Pass to generate_report() for a full comparative HTML report
generate_report(r2024, "monitoring_report.html",
                title = "Kames Bay 3-Year Monitoring")
```

---

composite_seasonal *Combine multi-season survey results into a composite suitability score*

Description

Oysters are permanent residents; a location is only truly suitable if conditions are adequate year-round. composite_seasonal() takes a named list of predict_oyster() result dataframes (one per season or survey visit) and produces a single composite dataframe with one row per spatial cell, summarising suitability across all input surveys.

Composite methods:

- "min" (default) – most conservative; a location must be suitable in *every* season to score well. Best for regulatory site selection.
- "mean" – average across seasons. Good for monitoring trend summaries.

- "prob" – fraction of seasons with suitability >= prob_threshold. Useful when surveys are irregularly spaced or some seasons are missing.

Spatial matching uses a grid cell tolerance of cell_deg decimal degrees (default 0.001 approx. 111 m). Cells not present in all seasons are flagged in n_seasons_present.

Usage

```
composite_seasonal(
  surveys,
  method = c("min", "mean", "prob"),
  prob_threshold = 0.5,
  cell_deg = 0.001,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

surveys	Named list of dataframes from predict_oyster(). Each must have lat, lon, and suitability columns. Names are used as season labels (e.g. list(spring = r1, summer = r2, autumn = r3)).
method	Character. One of "min", "mean", "prob" (default "min").
prob_threshold	Numeric [0,1]. Suitability threshold used when method = "prob" (default 0.5).
cell_deg	Numeric. Spatial tolerance in decimal degrees for matching cells across surveys (default 0.001).
verbose	Logical. Print summary (default TRUE).

Value

A dataframe with columns: lat, lon, suitability_composite, suitability_class, n_seasons_present, one suit_<season> column per input survey, and suit_range (max - min across seasons).

Examples

```
spring <- predict_oyster(survey_spring, "ostrea_edulis")
summer <- predict_oyster(survey_summer, "ostrea_edulis")
autumn <- predict_oyster(survey_autumn, "ostrea_edulis")

composite <- composite_seasonal(
  surveys = list(spring = spring, summer = summer, autumn = autumn),
  method  = "min"
)

generate_report(composite, "composite_report.html",
                title = "Year-round Suitability Assessment")
```

`correct_to_chart_datum` *Correct survey depths to Chart Datum (LAT)*

Description

Converts water depths recorded during a survey to depths below Chart Datum (approximately Lowest Astronomical Tide, LAT) by adding the tidal height above Chart Datum at the time of survey. This removes bias introduced by surveying at different states of the tide.

Formula: `depth_CD = depth_surveyed + tidal_height_m`

Finding your tidal height:

- UK: UKHO EasyTide (easytide.ukho.gov.uk) – free 7-day predictions for any standard port. Download the predicted heights for your survey period.
- Ireland: Marine Institute tide gauges (data.marine.ie)
- France/EU: SHOM (shom.fr) or Copernicus Marine (marine.copernicus.eu)
- Any port: apps such as PocketTides, Tides Near Me, or TidePod give height-above-CD predictions for named ports.

For a typical loch or sheltered bay survey, reading the tidal height from a tide table for the nearest standard port at the mid-point of the survey is sufficient. For multi-day surveys or those spanning a full tidal cycle, supply per-row heights matched to the survey timestamp.

Usage

```
correct_to_chart_datum(
  df,
  tidal_height_m = NULL,
  depth_col = "depth",
  datetime_col = NULL,
  keep_raw = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`df`	A dataframe containing at minimum a depth column. Typically the output of `merge_sensor_data()` before passing to `predict_oyster()`.
`tidal_height_m`	Numeric scalar or vector. Tidal height above Chart Datum at the time of survey, in **metres**. If a scalar, the same offset is applied to all rows. If a vector, must be the same length as `nrow(df)`. Use `NULL` to skip correction (a warning will be issued).
`depth_col`	Character. Name of the depth column to correct (default `"depth"`).
`datetime_col`	Character or `NULL`. Name of a datetime column in `df`. If supplied, it is used only for informational messages – tidal heights must still be supplied by the user. Default `NULL`.

keep_raw	Logical. If TRUE, retains the original depth values in a column named depth_raw_m alongside the corrected depth column (default TRUE).
verbose	Logical. Print correction summary (default TRUE).

Value

The input dataframe with the depth column corrected to Chart Datum. If keep_raw = TRUE, the original values are preserved as depth_raw_m.

Examples

```
# Survey conducted around high water at Oban -- tidal height ~3.1 m above CD
survey_corrected <- correct_to_chart_datum(survey, tidal_height_m = 3.1)

# Per-row heights from a tide gauge CSV matched to survey timestamps
tide_series <- read.csv("oban_tide_gauge.csv")
# (match to survey rows by timestamp -- user responsibility)
survey_corrected <- correct_to_chart_datum(
  survey,
  tidal_height_m = tide_series$height_m
)
```

---

detect_season *Detect meteorological season from date and latitude*

Description

Returns the meteorological season ("winter", "spring", "summer", "autumn") for a given date and latitude. Hemisphere is inferred from the sign of latitude (positive = Northern Hemisphere, negative = Southern Hemisphere).

Usage

```
detect_season(date, lat)
```

Arguments

date	A Date or POSIXct object, or a character string coercible to Date (e.g., "2024-03-15").
lat	Numeric. Latitude in decimal degrees. Positive = N hemisphere.

Value

A character string: one of "winter", "spring", "summer", "autumn".

Examples

```
detect_season("2024-01-15", lat = 51.5)   # "winter" (UK)
detect_season("2024-07-15", lat = 51.5)   # "summer"
detect_season("2024-01-15", lat = -33.9)  # "summer" (Sydney)
```

`estimate_chlorophyll_from_backscatter` *Estimate chlorophyll-a concentration from ADCP acoustic backscatter*

Description

Uses the empirical log-linear relationship between volume backscatter strength (Sv) and chlorophyll-a concentration to add an estimated `chlorophyll_a` column to a survey dataframe. Intended for surveys where a fluorometer was not deployed and the ADCP backscatter intensity is available.

The conversion is: `Chl_a (ugg/L) = 10 ^ (a * Sv + b)`

Default `a` and `b` constants are derived from Deines (1999) for three common ADCP frequencies (300, 600, 1200 kHz). For best results, calibrate against concurrent water samples from your survey using the `calibration` argument.

Usage

```
estimate_chlorophyll_from_backscatter(
  df,
  backscatter_col,
  frequency_khz = 600,
  calibration = NULL,
  min_chl = 0.05,
  max_chl = 50,
  keep_raw = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`df`	Dataframe containing a backscatter column and optional temperature and depth columns.
`backscatter_col`	Character. Name of the column containing volume backscatter strength values (Sv in dB re 1 m^{-1}). For Nortek Signature outputs, this is typically the mean amplitude across clean bins, available as `amp_mean_dB` after `read_nortek_adcp()`.
`frequency_khz`	Numeric. ADCP operating frequency in kHz. Used to select default calibration constants if `calibration` is not supplied. Common values: 300, 600, 1200. For other frequencies, supply `calibration` directly.
`calibration`	Numeric vector of length 2: `c(a, b)` for the log-linear model `log10(Chl_a) = a * Sv + b`. Supply to override the built-in frequency-based defaults. Derive from concurrent water samples: fit `log10(observed_chl) ~ backscatter` and extract intercept (`b`) and slope (`a`).
`min_chl`	Numeric. Floor for estimated chlorophyll-a in ugg/L (default `0.05`). Prevents physically implausible negative estimates.

max_chl	Numeric. Ceiling for estimated chlorophyll-a in ugg/L (default 50). Values above this are likely turbidity artefacts (non-algal particles dominating backscatter).
keep_raw	Logical. If TRUE, preserves the input backscatter column (default TRUE).
verbose	Logical. Print conversion summary and warnings (default TRUE).

Value

The input dataframe with an additional chlorophyll_a column (ugg/L). If a chlorophyll_a column already exists, a warning is issued and the existing column is overwritten.

Improving accuracy with water samples

Collect 5–15 grab/Niskin water samples distributed across your survey area and depth range, then:

```
# Fit calibration from samples
fit  <- lm(log10(sample_chl) ~ backscatter, data = samples_df)
a    <- coef(fit)[["backscatter"]]
b    <- coef(fit)[["(Intercept)"]]
df   <- estimate_chlorophyll_from_backscatter(
          df, "amp_mean_dB", frequency_khz = 600,
          calibration = c(a, b))
```

Examples

```
# Default calibration (300 kHz Nortek Signature)
adcp <- read_nortek_adcp("survey.csv")
adcp <- estimate_chlorophyll_from_backscatter(
          adcp, backscatter_col = "amp_mean_dB",
          frequency_khz = 300)

# Custom calibration from water samples
adcp <- estimate_chlorophyll_from_backscatter(
          adcp, "amp_mean_dB", frequency_khz = 300,
          calibration = c(a = 0.041, b = -0.52))
```

---

estimate_fetch *Estimate effective fetch from a set of lat/lon points and a bearing*

Description

Simple great-circle ray-tracing to estimate how far open water extends from a point in a given direction, up to max_fetch_km. This is a lightweight GIS-free approximation – for precise fetch, use QGIS or the fetchR R package.

Usage

```
estimate_fetch(
  lat,
  lon,
  bearing_deg,
  land_polygons = NULL,
  max_fetch_km = 200,
  step_km = 1
)
```

Arguments

lat	Numeric. Site latitude (decimal degrees).
lon	Numeric. Site longitude (decimal degrees).
bearing_deg	Numeric. Prevailing wind direction to check (0 = North).
land_polygons	SpatialPolygons or sf POLYGON object representing land. If NULL, returns max_fetch_km (fully open ocean assumed).
max_fetch_km	Numeric. Maximum fetch to search (default 200 km).
step_km	Numeric. Ray step size (default 1 km).

Value

Numeric. Estimated fetch in km.

---

export_contours *Export optional contour lines as a GeoPackage for QGIS*

Description

Derives contour lines from the IDW suitability raster and saves them as a vector GeoPackage (`.gpkg`). Load alongside the heatmap in QGIS for the depth-contour look shown in BioBase outputs.

Usage

```
export_contours(tif_path, interval = 0.1, gpkg_path = NULL)
```

Arguments

tif_path	Character. Path to the GeoTIFF produced by `export_geotiff()`.
interval	Numeric. Contour interval in suitability units (default `0.1`, producing lines at 0.1, 0.2, ... 0.9).
gpkg_path	Character. Output `.gpkg` path. Defaults to same directory as the `.tif` with `_contours.gpkg` suffix.

Value

The `.gpkg` file path (invisibly).

Examples

```
export_geotiff(result, "oyster_heatmap.tif")
export_contours("oyster_heatmap.tif")
```

`export_geotiff` *Export suitability scores as a smooth interpolated GeoTIFF heatmap for QGIS*

Description

Takes the scored point dataset from `predict_oyster()` and produces a **smooth, continuous raster heatmap** using Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW) interpolation – the same technique used by systems like Lowrance BioBase. The result looks like a fluid heat surface over your survey area rather than isolated point squares.

The output GeoTIFF contains three bands:

1. **suitability** – IDW-interpolated score [0, 1]. Use this for the heatmap.
2. **excluded_mask** – 1 where a survey point was hard-excluded, 0 otherwise.
3. **n_observations** – how many survey points fell within each raster cell (data density diagnostic).

Usage

```
export_geotiff(
  df,
  path,
  resolution = 2e-04,
  idw_power = 2,
  idw_max_dist = NULL,
  buffer = 0.001,
  contours = TRUE,
  crs = "EPSG:4326",
  overwrite = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`df`	A dataframe processed by `predict_oyster()`, containing columns `lat`, `lon`, `suitability`, `excluded`.
`path`	Character. Output `.tif` file path.

resolution	Numeric. Raster cell size in decimal degrees. Default 0.0002 approx. 22 m – matches the typical 4-decimal-place survey grid. For large estuary surveys increase to 0.001 (100 m); for very detailed harbour surveys decrease to 0.0001 (~11 m).
idw_power	Numeric. IDW distance decay exponent (default 2). Higher values make the surface honour nearby points more tightly and decay faster with distance – producing sharper gradients. Lower values (e.g. 1) give broader, smoother spread.
idw_max_dist	Numeric or NULL. Maximum search radius in degrees for IDW interpolation. If NULL (default), the radius is automatically set to 5x the median nearest-neighbour spacing between survey points – so the heatmap fills gaps between transect lines but does not bleed onto land or beyond the survey boundary. Override with an explicit value (e.g. 0.003 approx. 330 m) if needed.
buffer	Numeric. Padding in degrees added around the survey extent before building the raster grid (default 0.001 approx. 110 m). Keeps the heatmap from clipping at the outermost survey points without extending far beyond the survey boundary.
contours	Logical. If TRUE (default), automatically export contour lines as a GeoPackage alongside the GeoTIFF using export_contours().
crs	Character. CRS string (default "EPSG:4326" – WGS84). Use a projected CRS (e.g. "EPSG:32630") if your coordinates are in metres.
overwrite	Logical. Overwrite existing file (default TRUE).

Value

The output file path (invisibly). Also writes a .qml QGIS style file alongside the .tif automatically.

Examples

```
result <- predict_oyster("survey.csv", "ostrea_edulis")

# Standard export -- smooth heatmap with auto radius and contours
export_geotiff(result, "oyster_heatmap.tif")

# Finer resolution for a small harbour survey
export_geotiff(result, "oyster_heatmap.tif", resolution = 0.0001)

# Override IDW radius explicitly (e.g. sparse transect data)
export_geotiff(result, "oyster_heatmap.tif", idw_max_dist = 0.005)
```

---

export_qml_style *Export a QGIS colour style (.qml) matching the BioBase orange/red heatmap*

Description

Writes a QGIS Layer Style file (.qml) using a yellow -> orange -> red -> dark red colour ramp, closely matching the BioBase/Lowrance heatmap style. The file is automatically applied when its name matches the .tif – no manual styling needed in QGIS.

Usage

```
export_qml_style(tif_path)
```

Arguments

tif_path	Character. Path to the .tif from export_geotiff().

Value

The .qml file path (invisibly).

---

fetch_live_environmental_data

Fetch live environmental data for a survey extent

Description

Convenience wrapper that fetches data from one or more live sources and returns a named list of dataframes that can be passed to the relevant scoring functions. Each source can be fetched independently or all at once.

This function requires internet access and registered API credentials where applicable (see oystermapR_live_config()). If a source fails, it is silently skipped and not included in the output - the function never aborts due to a single failed source.

Usage

```
fetch_live_environmental_data(
  survey,
  sources = "all",
  date_range = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

survey	Dataframe with lat and lon columns defining the survey extent. The bounding box of these coordinates is used as the query extent.
sources	Character vector. Which data sources to fetch. Options: "cmems", "ices_hab", "ices_vms", "emodnet_predators", "fsa_shellfish". Use "all" to attempt all sources.
date_range	Character vector of length 2: c("YYYY-MM-DD", "YYYY-MM-DD"). Date range for time-windowed queries (CMEMS, ICES HAB). Defaults to the last 5 years.
verbose	Logical. Print progress (default TRUE).

Value

Named list. Each successfully fetched source produces one element:

- `$cmems`: SST, salinity, chlorophyll grid
- `$ices_hab`: HAB event records within extent
- `$ices_vms`: Swept-area ratio per ICES c-square
- `$emodnet_predators`: Predator occurrence records
- `$fsa_shellfish`: Shellfish classification polygons / area descriptions

Examples

```
## Not run:
oystermapR_live_config(cmems_user = "u", cmems_password = "p")
live <- fetch_live_environmental_data(survey, sources = c("ices_hab", "ices_vms"))
result <- score_hab_risk(result, hab_data = live$ices_hab, species = "ostrea_edulis")
result <- score_anthropogenic_disturbance(result, trawling_data = live$ices_vms)

## End(Not run)
```

---

generate_report *Generate a formatted survey report from predict_oyster() results*

Description

Renders a structured assessment report from the output of `predict_oyster()`. The report includes an executive summary, suitability class breakdown, per-variable scoring table, most common limiting factors, top introduction sites, and a methodology section.

Output format is PDF by default (requires a LaTeX installation – see Note below). HTML is also supported and requires no additional system software.

Usage

```
generate_report(
  result,
  output = "oyster_report.html",
  title = "Oyster Suitability Assessment",
  author = "",
  species = "ostrea_edulis",
  top_n = 5L,
  validation = NULL,
  comparison = NULL,
  open = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

result	A dataframe returned by predict_oyster().
output	Character. Output file path. Extension determines format: .pdf for PDF, .html for HTML. Default "oyster_report.pdf".
title	Character. Report title. Default "Oyster Suitability Assessment".
author	Character. Author name(s) to appear on the title page. Default "" (omitted).
species	Character. Species key used in predict_oyster(). Default "ostrea_edulis".
top_n	Integer. Number of top introduction sites to include in the report (default 5).
validation	Named list or NULL. Optional output from validate_against_records(). When supplied, adds a Validation section with ROC curve, AUC, TSS, and confusion-matrix metrics.
comparison	Dataframe or NULL. Optional output from compare_species(). When supplied, adds a Competition Adjustment section showing the *M. gigas* competitive pressure penalty on *O. edulis* scores.
open	Logical. Open the report in your default viewer after rendering (default TRUE).

Value

The output file path (invisibly).

Note

HTML reports (recommended) require plotly and scales: install.packages(c("plotly","scales")). **PDF reports** additionally require a LaTeX installation; see the Note section below.

PDF output requires LaTeX. If you don't have LaTeX installed, either use output = "report.html" (no extra software needed), or install a minimal LaTeX distribution with:

```
install.packages("tinytex")
tinytex::install_tinytex()
```

Examples

```
result <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis",
                         output_geotiff = "kames_bay.tif")

# Standard HTML report (recommended -- Plotly charts, no LaTeX needed)
generate_report(result, "kames_bay_report.html",
                title  = "Kames Bay Oyster Habitat Assessment",
                author = "T. Tucker")

# With validation results embedded
val  <- validate_against_records(result, nbn_records)
generate_report(result, "kames_bay_validated.html",
                validation = val)

# With competition adjustment (when comparing species)
comp <- compare_species(survey,
```

```
          species = c("ostrea_edulis", "magallana_gigas"))
generate_report(result, "kames_bay_competition.html",
                comparison = comp)

# PDF report (requires LaTeX / tinytex)
generate_report(result, "kames_bay_report.pdf",
                title = "Kames Bay Oyster Habitat Assessment")
```

`generate_summary_pdf` *Generate a compact printable PDF summary of oystermapR results*

Description

Produces a self-contained multi-page A4 PDF directly from the output of `predict_oyster()` without requiring LaTeX, pandoc, or Rmd rendering. The PDF is designed for printing and contains four pages:

- **Page 1** – Title header, executive summary table, class breakdown bar
- **Page 2** – Suitability heatmap (survey points, continuous colour ramp)
- **Page 3** – Per-variable mean score chart (horizontal bar)
- **Page 4** – Score distribution histogram + class count bar chart

Usage

```
generate_summary_pdf(
  result,
  output = "oyster_summary.pdf",
  species = "ostrea_edulis",
  title = "Oyster Suitability Summary",
  author = "",
  open = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`result`	A dataframe returned by `predict_oyster()`.
`output`	Character. Output `.pdf` file path. Default `"oyster_summary.pdf"`.
`species`	Character. Species key used in `predict_oyster()`. Default `"ostrea_edulis"`.
`title`	Character. Report title shown in the header. Default `"Oyster Suitability Summary"`.
`author`	Character. Author name (optional, shown in header).
`open`	Logical. Open the PDF after writing (default `TRUE`).
`verbose`	Logical. Print progress messages (default `TRUE`).

Value

The output file path (invisibly).

Examples

```
result <- predict_oyster(survey_df, "ostrea_edulis")
generate_summary_pdf(result, "kames_bay_summary.pdf",
                     title  = "Kames Bay -- Spring Survey",
                     author = "T. Tucker")
```

---

get_species_tolerances

Get species tolerance parameters

Description

Get species tolerance parameters

Usage

```
get_species_tolerances(species)
```

Arguments

species	Character. Species key (e.g. `"ostrea_edulis"`), latin name, or common name (partial, case-insensitive).

Value

Named list of tolerance parameters for the species.

Examples

```
tol <- get_species_tolerances("ostrea_edulis")
tol$exclusions$temperature
```

get_tolerance_posteriors

Retrieve current posterior tolerance parameters for a species

Description

Returns the tolerance parameter list currently held in the session cache, after any `update_species_tolerances()` calls. If no update has been run, returns the built-in prior parameters unchanged.

Usage

```
get_tolerance_posteriors(species, var = NULL)
```

Arguments

`species`	Character. Species key (e.g. `"ostrea_edulis"`).
`var`	Character or NULL. If specified, returns parameters for that variable only; otherwise returns the full `$scored` list.

Value

Named list of tolerance parameters (same structure as `get_species_tolerances()$scored`).

Examples

```
# After calling update_species_tolerances()
post <- get_tolerance_posteriors("ostrea_edulis")
post$temperature  # updated optimal_min, optimal_max with CIs
```

identify_resilient_sites

Identify climate-resilient locations

Description

From a `project_suitability()` output, identifies locations that maintain at least `min_class` suitability across all projected scenarios. These are the most robust sites for long-term restoration or aquaculture investment.

Usage

```
identify_resilient_sites(projections, baseline, min_class = "Moderate")
```

Arguments

projections	Named list returned by project_suitability().
baseline	Dataframe from predict_oyster() (the baseline result).
min_class	Character. Minimum suitability class required in all scenarios. One of "High", "Moderate", "Low" (default "Moderate").

Value

Subset of baseline for locations that meet min_class in every scenario, with an added n_scenarios_qualifying column.

Examples

```
proj      <- project_suitability(result, tol)
resilient <- identify_resilient_sites(proj, result, min_class = "Moderate")
nrow(resilient)  # sites that stay Moderate+ even under RCP8.5
```

---

interpolate_survey *Interpolate survey measurements to a regular grid before scoring*

Description

Converts sparse point observations (CTD casts, ADCP profiles) to a regular grid by spatial interpolation. The interpolated grid is returned in the same dataframe format as the raw survey, and can be passed directly to predict_oyster().

Method selection (applied per variable independently):

- **Ordinary kriging** is used when >= 50 non-NA observations are available for a variable, the gstat and sp packages are installed, and the variogram can be fitted without error. Kriging is the best linear unbiased estimator (BLUE) under the assumption of spatial stationarity – it minimises mean squared prediction error and returns a kriging variance for each cell.
- **IDW** (Inverse Distance Weighting, p = 2) is used as a fallback when kriging cannot be applied. It is fast, deterministic, and requires no model fitting, but produces no uncertainty estimate and can create bull's-eye artefacts around isolated observations.

Kriging variograms are fitted automatically using gstat::fit.variogram() with a Matern model (default) – the most flexible and statistically justified model for environmental data. If automatic fitting fails, a spherical model is tried; if that also fails, IDW is used.

Usage

```
interpolate_survey(
  survey,
  vars = NULL,
  resolution_m = 100,
  method = c("auto", "kriging", "idw"),
```

```
  kriging_min_n = 50L,
  idw_power = 2,
  idw_max_radius_m = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

survey	Dataframe with lat, lon, and measurement columns.
vars	Character vector of column names to interpolate. Default: all numeric columns except lat and lon.
resolution_m	Numeric. Grid cell size in metres (default 100 m). Coarsen for sparse surveys (> 500 m) or refine for dense ADCP grids (50 m).
method	Character. "auto" (default – kriging if possible, IDW fallback), "kriging" (force kriging; error if insufficient data), or "idw" (always use IDW).
kriging_min_n	Integer. Minimum observations required to attempt kriging (default 50).
idw_power	Numeric. IDW distance decay exponent (default 2).
idw_max_radius_m	Numeric. Maximum search radius for IDW neighbours in metres (default 5 * resolution_m).
verbose	Logical. Print per-variable method used and diagnostics (default TRUE).

Value

A dataframe on a regular grid with interpolated values, a method column per variable (interp_method_<var>), and kriging variance columns (krige_var_<var>) where kriging was used.

Examples

```
# Auto method -- kriging for dense variables, IDW for sparse
grid <- interpolate_survey(survey, resolution_m = 100)
result <- predict_oyster(grid, "ostrea_edulis")

# Force IDW (fast, no gstat needed)
grid <- interpolate_survey(survey, resolution_m = 200, method = "idw")

# Inspect which method was used per variable
unique(grid$interp_method_temperature)

# Kriging variance -- high values = uncertain interpolation
hist(grid$krige_var_temperature)
```

list_species *List all supported species*

Description

List all supported species

Usage

```
list_species()
```

Value

Named character vector: names = latin names, values = species keys.

Examples

```
list_species()
```

load_tolerance_update *Load saved Bayesian tolerance updates into session cache*

Description

Reads a previously saved `.rds` file (from `save_tolerance_update()`) and restores it into the session cache. Subsequent calls to `predict_oyster()` and `score_locations()` will automatically use the loaded parameters.

Usage

```
load_tolerance_update(
  species = "all",
  path = tools::R_user_dir("oystermapR", which = "data"),
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`species`	Character. Species key or `"all"` to load all `.rds` files in `path`.
`path`	Character. Directory to load from (default: user-specific data directory from `tools::R_user_dir("oystermapR", "data")`).
`verbose`	Logical. Default TRUE.

Value

Invisibly: the loaded tolerance list.

Examples

```
load_tolerance_update("ostrea_edulis")
# Now predict_oyster() uses the updated tolerances automatically
result <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis")
```

`merge_sensor_data` *Merge multiple sensor datasets into a single survey table*

Description

Takes any number of sensor dataframes (from `read_nortek_adcp()`, `read_generic_csv()`, or custom sources) and merges them spatially into a single table ready for `predict_oyster()`.

Each dataset is first rounded to a common spatial resolution grid. Datasets are then joined using the grid cell key – cells that exist in multiple datasets are merged; cells that exist in only one dataset carry `NA` for variables from other sensors.

Usage

```
merge_sensor_data(..., spatial_res = 4L, date_source = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`...`	Two or more dataframes to merge. Each must contain `lat` and `lon` columns. Pass them as named arguments for cleaner messages (e.g. `adcp = adcp_df, biobase = biobase_df`).
	Multiple runs of the same sensor: If you have several surveys from the same sensor type, pass them as a list and they will be automatically stacked via `stack_surveys()` before merging:
	`merge_sensor_data(`
	`  adcp = list(adcp_run1, adcp_run2, adcp_run3),`
	`  bathy = bathy_df,`
	`  biobase = biobase_df`
	`)`

`spatial_res`	Integer. Decimal places for the common spatial grid (default 4, approx.11 m at 56degrees N). Must be the same or coarser than the resolution used when reading each individual sensor.
`date_source`	Character. Name of the dataset to take the `date` column from (default `NULL` – uses the first dataset that contains a `date` column).
`verbose`	Logical. Print a merge summary (default `TRUE`).

Value

A single dataframe with all oystermapR-compatible columns populated from their respective sensor sources. Columns that weren't available from any sensor will be absent from the result – `predict_oyster()` handles missing columns gracefully.

Examples

```
# Single run per sensor
adcp    <- read_nortek_adcp("adcp.csv")
biobase <- read_generic_csv("biobase.csv")
survey  <- merge_sensor_data(adcp = adcp, biobase = biobase)

# Multiple ADCP runs (different survey days) -- automatically stacked
adcp1  <- read_nortek_adcp("survey_jan.csv")
adcp2  <- read_nortek_adcp("survey_feb.csv")
survey <- merge_sensor_data(adcp = list(adcp1, adcp2), biobase = biobase)

result <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis", output_geotiff = "map.tif")
```

---

oystermapR_help *Print an interactive getting-started guide for oystermapR*

Description

Prints a step-by-step workflow guide to the console, covering sensor data ingestion, spatial merging, suitability prediction, and QGIS export. Run this any time you need a reminder of the available functions and typical usage patterns.

Usage

```
oystermapR_help(topic = NULL)
```

Arguments

topic	Character. Optionally focus on a specific topic: "sensors", "merge", "predict", "qgis", "species". Default NULL prints the full guide.

Value

Called for its side-effect (console output). Returns invisible(NULL).

Examples

```
oystermapR_help()                # full guide
oystermapR_help("sensors")       # sensor ingestion only
oystermapR_help("qgis")          # QGIS output only
```

`oystermapR_live_config` *Configure live data API credentials for oystermapR*

Description

Stores API credentials in R session options so live data fetching can authenticate with external services. Credentials are **not** written to disk and are lost when the R session ends.

All parameters are optional - only set credentials for the services you intend to use. Functions that require a missing credential will warn and fall back to manual data rather than aborting.

Usage

```
oystermapR_live_config(
  cmems_user = NULL,
  cmems_password = NULL,
  ices_key = NULL,
  show_config = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`cmems_user`	Character. CMEMS username.
`cmems_password`	Character. CMEMS password.
`ices_key`	Character. ICES API key (currently optional; ICES APIs are largely open).
`show_config`	Logical. Print current configuration (credentials masked). Default FALSE.

Value

Invisibly returns a named list of the options set.

Free registrations

- **CMEMS**: Register at marine.copernicus.eu
- **ICES**: API access is open (no key required for HAB/VMS endpoints)
- **EMODnet Biology**: Open WFS, no key required
- **FSA/DAERA**: Open REST API, no key required

Examples

```
## Not run:
oystermapR_live_config(
  cmems_user     = "myusername",
  cmems_password = "mypassword"
)
# Then use fetch_live = TRUE in any supporting function
```

```
score_hab_risk(result, species = "ostrea_edulis", fetch_live = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

`parse_opendrift_connectivity` *Parse an OpenDrift particle tracking output into a connectivity matrix*

Description

Converts the output of an OpenDrift settlement simulation (a CSV file with particle origin and final position) into the connectivity matrix format expected by `score_larval_connectivity(connectivity_matrix = ...)`.

OpenDrift setup: Run OpenDrift (`OceanDrift` or `OpenOil` adapted for larvae) seeding particles at each source reef location. Export a CSV with at minimum:

- `origin_lat`, `origin_lon` – seed position
- `final_lat`, `final_lon` – settlement position (stranded or settled)
- `status` – filter to `"stranded"` or `"active"` as appropriate

The function bins particles into a grid and computes the fraction of particles from each source bin that arrive in each destination bin.

Usage

```
parse_opendrift_connectivity(
  opendrift_csv,
  bin_deg = 0.05,
  status_col = NULL,
  status_keep = c("stranded", "settled"),
  min_weight = 0.005,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`opendrift_csv`	Character. Path to OpenDrift settlement CSV file. Must contain columns `origin_lat`, `origin_lon`, `final_lat`, `final_lon`.
`bin_deg`	Numeric. Grid cell size in decimal degrees for binning (default 0.05 approx. 5 km at mid-latitudes).
`status_col`	Character or NULL. Name of a status column to filter on. If NULL (default), all rows are used.
`status_keep`	Character. Value(s) of `status_col` to include (default `c("stranded","settled")`).
`min_weight`	Numeric. Minimum connectivity weight to include in output (default 0.005 = 0.5 percent). Filters very weak connections.
`verbose`	Logical. Default TRUE.

Value

A dataframe with columns source_lat, source_lon, dest_lat, dest_lon, weight – ready for passing to score_larval_connectivity().

Examples

```
## Not run:
# After running OpenDrift simulation and exporting CSV:
cm <- parse_opendrift_connectivity("opendrift_output.csv", bin_deg = 0.05)

result <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis")
result <- score_larval_connectivity(result,
            species             = "ostrea_edulis",
            connectivity_matrix = cm)

## End(Not run)
```

---

permutation_importance

Permutation variable importance for suitability model

Description

Estimates the importance of each scored environmental variable by randomly permuting its values and measuring the resulting drop in AUC against known presence/absence records. A large drop indicates the model strongly depends on that variable; a small drop indicates it could be removed with minimal impact.

This approach (Breiman 2001) is model-agnostic, requires no model refit, and is directly interpretable: "how much does AUC fall if I destroy the information in variable X?"

Usage

```
permutation_importance(
  predicted,
  records,
  presence_col = "presence",
  n_permutations = 50L,
  match_radius_deg = 0.002,
  seed = 42L,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

predicted	Dataframe from predict_oyster() with lat, lon, suitability, and per-variable score columns (e.g. score_temperature, score_salinity). The function uses the per-variable component scores already computed by predict_oyster().

records	Dataframe of presence/absence records (same format as validate_against_records()).
presence_col	Character. Name of presence/absence column (default "presence").
n_permutations	Integer. Number of permutation replicates per variable (default 50). More = more stable importance estimates; >= 100 recommended for publication.
match_radius_deg	Numeric. Matching radius (default 0.002degrees).
seed	Integer. Random seed (default 42).
verbose	Logical. Default TRUE.

Value

A dataframe (sorted by importance, descending) with columns:

- variable: scored variable name
- baseline_auc: AUC of unperturbed model
- mean_permuted_auc: mean AUC after permuting this variable
- importance: baseline_auc - mean_permuted_auc (drop in AUC)
- importance_sd: SD of AUC drop across permutation replicates
- importance_pct: importance as percentage of baseline AUC
- rank: rank by importance (1 = most important)

Interpretation

- importance > 0.10 (> 10% AUC drop): high importance – variable is load- bearing for model discrimination.
- importance 0.02–0.10: moderate importance.
- importance < 0.02: low importance – consider whether this variable adds value relative to its data collection cost.

References

Breiman (2001) Machine Learning 45:5-32. Zurell et al. (2020) Ecography 43:1261-1277.

Examples

```
records <- read.csv("nbn_ostrea_edulis.csv")
result  <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis")

imp <- permutation_importance(result, records, n_permutations = 100)
print(imp)
# Variable        Importance  Rank
# temperature     0.183       1
# salinity        0.091       2
# depth           0.045       3
# ...
```

predict_oyster *Predict oyster growth suitability from environmental survey data*

Description

The primary user-facing function of oystermapR. Accepts a tabular dataset (CSV file path or dataframe) containing spatial coordinates and environmental measurements, applies species-specific exclusion and weighted scoring rules, and returns a scored dataframe alongside an optional GeoTIFF heatmap for QGIS visualisation.

Usage

```
predict_oyster(
  data,
  species,
  output_geotiff = FALSE,
  resolution = 2e-04,
  contours = TRUE,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	A dataframe or a file path to a CSV file. Must contain at minimum: • lon / lng / longitude – longitude in decimal degrees • lat / latitude – latitude in decimal degrees • date – observation date (any format coercible by as.Date()) Additional environmental columns are matched automatically; see **Column Naming** below.
species	Character string identifying the target oyster species. Accepts the key ("ostrea_edulis"), latin name, or common name. Use list_species() to see all available options.
output_geotiff	Logical or character. If TRUE, exports a GeoTIFF to the current working directory as <species>_suitability.tif. If a character string, it is used as the file path. If FALSE (default), no raster file is written.
resolution	Numeric. Raster cell size in degrees for GeoTIFF output (default 0.001, approximately 100 m at mid-latitudes). Ignored when output_geotiff = FALSE.
contours	Logical. If TRUE (default), contour lines are computed and embedded in the GeoTIFF export. Ignored when output_geotiff = FALSE.
verbose	Logical. If TRUE, prints a per-variable scoring summary after processing (default FALSE).

Value

A dataframe (invisibly) with all original columns plus:

- season: detected season at each location/date.
- excluded: logical, TRUE if the location fails a hard exclusion.
- exclusion_reason: character, reason(s) for exclusion or NA.
- suitability: numeric [0, 1], overall weighted suitability score.
- suitability_class: factor, one of "High", "Moderate", "Low", "Very Low", "Excluded".
- score_<variable>: per-variable component scores.

If output_geotiff is set, a GeoTIFF is written to disk and its path is printed to the console.

Column Naming

Column names are matched case-insensitively. Recognised synonyms:

Variable	Recognised column names
Longitude	lon, lng, longitude, x
Latitude	lat, latitude, y
Date	date, datetime, timestamp
Temperature (degrees C)	temperature, temp, temp_c
Salinity (PSU)	salinity, sal, salinity_psu
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	dissolved_oxygen, do, do_mgl, oxygen
Depth (m)	depth, depth_m
Current velocity (m/s)	current_velocity, velocity, current, u_mean
Shear stress (N/m^2)	shear_stress, tau, bed_shear, shear
Chlorophyll-a (ugg/L)	chlorophyll_a, chla, chl_a, chlorophyll
Turbidity (NTU)	turbidity, ntu, turb
Slope (degrees)	slope, slope_deg
Roughness / rugosity	roughness, rugosity
Substrate hardness	substrate_hardness, hardness, bottom_hardness
Sediment type	sediment_type, sediment, substrate_type
Benthic communities	benthic_communities, benthic, community
Biotope	biotope, biotopes, habitat
Fishing intensity	fishing_intensity, fishing, fishing_observed

Examples

```
# Minimal runnable example using the bundled Example Bay survey data

adcp_f  <- system.file("extdata", "example_bay_adcp.csv",      package = "oystermapR")
bathy_f <- system.file("extdata", "example_bay_soundings.xyz", package = "oystermapR")
ctd_f   <- system.file("extdata", "example_bay_ctd.csv",       package = "oystermapR")
adcp   <- read_nortek_adcp(adcp_f,    verbose = FALSE)
bathy  <- read_soundings_xyz(bathy_f, verbose = FALSE)
ctd    <- read_generic_csv(ctd_f,     verbose = FALSE)
survey <- merge_sensor_data(adcp = adcp, bathy = bathy, ctd = ctd)
result <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis", verbose = FALSE)
table(result$suitability_class)
```

```
# Using your own CSV file
result <- predict_oyster(
  data    = "my_survey.csv",
  species = "ostrea_edulis",
  output_geotiff = "oyster_suitability.tif"
)
```

`project_suitability` *Project suitability under future climate scenarios*

Description

Re-scores survey locations under user-specified climate perturbations to assess how habitat suitability may change under warming and related oceanographic shifts. Perturbations are applied as additive deltas to temperature and salinity, and multiplicative factors to other variables.

Built-in scenarios align with UKCP18 marine projections for NW European shelf seas:

Scenario	SST delta	Salinity delta	Notes
RCP2.6/SSP1	+0.5degrees C	0.0 PSU	Low emissions, best case
RCP4.5/SSP2	+1.2degrees C	-0.2 PSU	Intermediate emissions
RCP8.5/SSP5	+2.5degrees C	-0.5 PSU	High emissions, worst case
Custom	user	user	Supply your own deltas

The function runs `score_locations()` for each scenario and returns a list with one result dataframe per scenario, plus a comparison summary and a `suitability_delta` column (projected minus baseline) for each.

Usage

```
project_suitability(
  result,
  tolerances,
  scenarios = c("rcp26", "rcp45", "rcp85"),
  custom_deltas = NULL,
  horizon = "2050s",
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`result`	Dataframe from `predict_oyster()` (the baseline).
`tolerances`	Species tolerance list from `get_species_tolerances()`.
`scenarios`	Character vector of built-in scenario names, or NULL to use `custom_deltas` only. Built-in: `"rcp26"`, `"rcp45"`, `"rcp85"`. Default: all three.

custom_deltas	Named list of custom scenarios. Each element is a named numeric vector of deltas keyed to column names, e.g. `list(my_scenario = c(temperature = 1.5, salinity = -0.3))`.
horizon	Character. Label for the time horizon, used in output names only (default `"2050s"`).
verbose	Logical. Print scenario comparison table (default TRUE).

Value

Named list:

- One dataframe per scenario (named by scenario key) with `suitability`, `suitability_class`, and `suitability_delta` columns.
- `"summary"` – dataframe comparing mean suitability, class breakdown, and net change vs baseline across all scenarios.

Examples

```
result <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis")
tol    <- get_species_tolerances("ostrea_edulis")

# Project under all three UKCP18-aligned scenarios
proj <- project_suitability(result, tol)

# Mean suitability change by scenario
proj$summary

# High-risk cells: currently High but drops to Low under RCP8.5
vulnerable <- subset(proj$rcp85,
  result$suitability_class == "High" & suitability_class == "Low")

# Custom scenario (e.g. local downscaled projection)
proj2 <- project_suitability(result, tol, scenarios = NULL,
  custom_deltas = list(
    ukcp18_p95 = c(temperature = 3.2, salinity = -0.8)))
```

---

qc_survey_data *Run automated quality control on raw survey data*

Description

Detects and flags suspect sensor readings before they enter the suitability model. Three complementary checks are applied to each numeric column:

1. **Range check** – values outside the physically plausible range for that variable (e.g. temperature above 35degrees C in temperate coastal water, salinity above 42 PSU) are flagged as `"range_fail"`.
2. **Statistical outlier** – values beyond `iqr_k` x IQR from the median are flagged as `"outlier"` (default k = 3, Tukey's outer fence).

3. **Temporal gradient** – when a `datetime` column is present and data is sorted chronologically, sequential differences exceeding the `max_gradient` threshold are flagged as `"gradient_fail"` (instrument spike or data entry error).

Additionally, **cross-variable sanity checks** flag physically implausible combinations:

- Dissolved oxygen > 20 mg/L with temperature < 5degrees C (likely sensor error)
- Salinity < 5 PSU with temperature > 25degrees C (likely freshwater intrusion instrument error, not a real coastal reading)
- Chlorophyll_a > 50 ugg/L (extreme bloom or sensor fouling)

Flagged values are **not removed** – they are marked in a `qc_flag_<col>` column so the user can decide whether to replace with NA, correct, or accept them. A summary `qc_n_flags` column counts total flags per row.

Usage

```
qc_survey_data(
  df,
  datetime_col = "datetime",
  iqr_k = 3,
  max_gradients = NULL,
  apply_flags = FALSE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`df`	Dataframe of raw survey measurements.
`datetime_col`	Character or NULL. Name of the datetime column for temporal gradient checks (default `"datetime"`). Set to NULL to skip.
`iqr_k`	Numeric. IQR multiplier for outlier detection (default 3.0; use 1.5 for stricter QC of high-precision CTD data).
`max_gradients`	Named numeric vector. Maximum allowed absolute change per unit time (seconds) per variable. Defaults are conservative for typical towed or lowered deployments.
`apply_flags`	Logical. If TRUE, replace flagged values with NA in the returned dataframe. If FALSE (default), flags are added but values preserved for manual review.
`verbose`	Logical. Print QC summary (default TRUE).

Value

Input dataframe with additional columns: `qc_flag_<varname>` for each checked variable (`"ok"`, `"range_fail"`, `"outlier"`, `"gradient_fail"`, `"cross_fail"`), `qc_n_flags` (integer count of flags per row), `qc_status` (`"pass"`, `"review"`, `"fail"` – fail = 3+ flags on one row).

Examples

```
# Run QC before modelling
survey_qc <- qc_survey_data(survey, datetime_col = "timestamp")

# Inspect flagged rows
flagged <- subset(survey_qc, qc_status %in% c("review","fail"))
View(flagged)

# Apply flags (replace flagged values with NA) before scoring
survey_clean <- qc_survey_data(survey, apply_flags = TRUE)
result <- predict_oyster(survey_clean, "ostrea_edulis")
```

---

read_aanderaa_csv *Read an Aanderaa RCM current meter CSV export*

Description

Reads the CSV file exported by **Aanderaa Data Studio** from an Aanderaa Recording Current Meter (RCM Blue 5450, SeaGuard RCM, or compatible model). The export typically contains time, current speed, current direction, and optionally temperature, pressure/depth, salinity, and dissolved oxygen.

Because Aanderaa instruments are moored at a fixed location, latitude and longitude must be supplied by the user via `lat` and `lon`.

Current speed is returned as `current_speed` (m/s). If the export uses cm/s (common in older instrument firmware), set `speed_unit = "cm/s"` or leave as `"auto"` and the function will detect units from the column header or by range-checking the data.

Usage

```
read_aanderaa_csv(
  file,
  lat = NULL,
  lon = NULL,
  speed_unit = c("auto", "m/s", "cm/s"),
  depth_from_pressure = FALSE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`file`	Character. Path to the Aanderaa Data Studio CSV export.
`lat`	Numeric. Site latitude in decimal degrees (required).
`lon`	Numeric. Site longitude in decimal degrees (required).
`speed_unit`	Character. Units of the current speed column. `"auto"` (default) detects from the column header (looks for `cm/s`) or infers from data range; `"m/s"` and `"cm/s"` override auto-detection.

depth_from_pressure
: Logical. If TRUE and a pressure column is present, approximate depth is derived as pressure_dbar / 1.025 (default FALSE; use only when a depth column is absent).

verbose
: Logical. Print progress messages (default TRUE).

Value

A one-row dataframe (site-averaged) with columns lat, lon, current_speed, and any additional variables present in the file (temperature, salinity, dissolved_oxygen, pressure_dbar, depth) – ready for merge_sensor_data().

See Also

read_rdi_adcp(), read_nortek_aquadopp(), merge_sensor_data()

Examples

```
# Moored RCM Blue at Strangford Lough narrows
rcm <- read_aanderaa_csv(
  "strangford_rcm_2024.csv",
  lat = 54.398,
  lon = -5.558
)
survey <- merge_sensor_data(adcp = rcm, bathy = bathy)
```

---

read_generic_csv *Read a generic sensor CSV with flexible column mapping*

Description

Reads any sensor CSV (Lowrance BioBase, CTD/probe logger, bathymetric sonar, sidescan export, etc.) and maps its columns to the standard oystermapR variable names. Performs spatial averaging at a specified resolution.

Usage

```
read_generic_csv(
  file,
  col_map = NULL,
  spatial_res = 4L,
  min_obs = 3L,
  categorical_cols = c("sediment_type", "benthic_communities", "biotope",
    "fishing_intensity"),
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

file	Character. Path to the CSV file.

col_map	Named character vector mapping oystermapR variable names to column names in the CSV. Only variables you want to extract need to be listed. Example:
	
	`col_map = c(`
	`  lat  = "Latitude",`
	`  lon  = "Longitude",`
	`  depth  = "Depth_m",`
	`  substrate_hardness  = "Hardness",`
	`  temperature  = "Temp_C"`
	`)`
	
	If `col_map` is `NULL` (default), the function attempts automatic column name matching using built-in synonym lists (case-insensitive).

spatial_res	Integer. Decimal places for spatial binning (default `4`).
min_obs	Integer. Minimum observations per cell (default `3`).
categorical_cols	Character vector. Column names (after mapping) that should be treated as categorical – mode (most common value) is returned instead of mean. Default: `c("sediment_type", "benthic_communities", "biotope", "fishing_intensity")`.
verbose	Logical. Print a summary after loading (default `TRUE`).

Value

A spatially averaged dataframe using oystermapR standard column names.

Examples

```
# Lowrance BioBase export (automatic column matching)
biobase <- read_generic_csv("biobase_export.csv")

# With explicit column mapping
probe <- read_generic_csv(
  "ctd_data.csv",
  col_map = c(lat="Lat", lon="Lon", temperature="Temp", salinity="Sal",
              dissolved_oxygen="DO_mgl")
)
```

---

read_nortek_adcp *Read and process a Nortek Signature 500 ADCP CSV file*

Description

Reads a raw merged Nortek Signature 500 ADCP CSV, automatically detects and excludes depth bins contaminated by acoustic sidelobe interference, computes current velocity and estimated bed shear stress from the deepest clean bin, and returns a spatially averaged dataframe ready to merge with other sensor data via `merge_sensor_data()`.

Sidelobe detection: Each bin is tested independently. A bin is flagged as contaminated if more than `sidelobe_threshold` fraction of its speed readings exceed `max_plausible_speed`. Once a bin is flagged, all deeper bins are also flagged (contamination propagates downward).

Shear stress accuracy: Bed shear stress (`tau = rho * Cd * U_bed^2`) is most accurate when computed from near-bed velocity. If near-bed bins are contaminated and only near-surface bins remain, a warning is issued and the `shear_stress_quality` column is set to `"low"`. If two or more clean bins exist, the deepest clean bin is used and quality is `"moderate"` or `"good"`.

Usage

```
read_nortek_adcp(
  file,
  spatial_res = 4L,
  min_obs = 5L,
  max_plausible_speed = 1.5,
  sidelobe_threshold = 0.1,
  rho = 1025,
  Cd = 0.002,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`file`	Character. Path to the Nortek merged CSV file.
`spatial_res`	Integer. Decimal places for lat/lon binning (default `4`, approx.11 m cells at 56degrees N). Reduce to `3` (~111 m) for coarser surveys.
`min_obs`	Integer. Minimum number of raw ensembles per spatial cell to include in output (default `5`). Cells with fewer observations are dropped as unreliable.
`max_plausible_speed`	Numeric. Speed in m/s above which a reading is considered a sidelobe spike (default `1.5` m/s – appropriate for sheltered coastal/loch environments). Increase to `2.5` for open coast surveys.
`sidelobe_threshold`	Numeric. Fraction of readings in a bin that must exceed `max_plausible_speed` before the bin is flagged as contaminated (default `0.10`, i.e. 10%).
`rho`	Numeric. Seawater density in kg/m^3 (default `1025`).
`Cd`	Numeric. Drag coefficient for bed shear stress calculation (default `0.002`, typical for mixed sandy/rocky coastal seabed).
`verbose`	Logical. Print processing summary (default `TRUE`).

Value

A dataframe with one row per spatial cell containing:

- `lat`, `lon` – cell centroid coordinates
- `date` – earliest observation date in cell (character, `"YYYY-MM-DD"`)
- `current_velocity` – mean speed from deepest clean bin (m/s)
- `current_velocity_sd` – standard deviation within cell (m/s)
- `current_velocity_p95` – 95th percentile speed (m/s)
- `shear_stress` – estimated bed shear stress (N/m^2)
- `shear_stress_quality` – `"good"`, `"moderate"`, or `"low"`
- `n_ensembles` – raw ensembles averaged into this cell
- `bins_used` – which velocity bins contributed (e.g. `"bin1"`)
- `bins_excluded` – which bins were removed as contaminated

Examples

```
adcp <- read_nortek_adcp("S104456A008_AWE_Melfort_merged.csv")
print(adcp)
```

---

read_nortek_aquadopp *Read a Nortek Aquadopp Profiler ASCII export*

Description

Reads the ASCII velocity export produced by Nortek's **AquaPro** software from an Aquadopp Profiler deployment. The function accepts two common export layouts:

- **ENU CSV** – a single file with named columns for east, north, and up velocity per depth bin (e.g. `East_1`, `North_1`, `East_2`, ...) plus optional time, temperature, and pressure columns.
- **Separate beam files** – the companion `.sen` (sensor) file providing time, temperature, and pressure, and the `.v1`/`.v2` files providing beam velocities. Supply the `.sen` path to `file` and set `beam_files = c("survey.v1", "survey.v2", "survey.v3")`.

Because Aquadopp instruments are often moored at a single location rather than vessel-mounted, GPS coordinates may not be embedded in the export. In that case supply `lat` and `lon` directly; all output rows receive that fixed position.

Usage

```
read_nortek_aquadopp(
  file,
  beam_files = NULL,
  lat = NULL,
  lon = NULL,
  spatial_res = 4L,
  min_obs = 5L,
  max_plausible_speed = 2.5,
  rho = 1025,
  Cd = 0.002,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

file	Character. Path to the AquaPro ENU CSV export, or path to the .sen file when using separate beam files.
beam_files	Character vector. Paths to .v1, .v2, .v3 beam velocity files (optional). If NULL (default) the function reads velocity from named columns in file.
lat	Numeric. Fixed latitude for moored deployments (decimal degrees). Required when GPS columns are absent from the export.
lon	Numeric. Fixed longitude for moored deployments (decimal degrees). Required when GPS columns are absent from the export.
spatial_res	Integer. Decimal places for lat/lon binning (default 4). For moored deployments all ensembles share one position and this parameter has no practical effect.
min_obs	Integer. Minimum ensembles per grid cell (default 5).
max_plausible_speed	Numeric. Upper speed threshold for outlier removal in m/s (default 2.5; Aquadopp profilers can measure stronger tidal flows than vessel-mounted ADCPs).
rho	Numeric. Water density in kg/m^3 (default 1025).
Cd	Numeric. Drag coefficient for bed shear stress (default 0.002).
verbose	Logical. Print progress messages (default TRUE).

Value

A dataframe with columns lat, lon, current_speed, bed_shear_stress, shear_stress_quality, and optionally temperature, pressure_dbar, and date – ready for merge_sensor_data().

Examples

```
# Moored deployment (fixed position)
adcp <- read_nortek_aquadopp(
  "harbour_mouth_aqd.csv",
  lat = 56.512, lon = -5.403
)
```

```
# Vessel-mounted with GPS columns in the file
adcp <- read_nortek_aquadopp("transect_enu.csv")

survey <- merge_sensor_data(adcp = adcp, bathy = bathy)
```

`read_rdi_adcp` *Read a Teledyne RDI ADCP binary file (PD0 format)*

Description

Reads the binary **PD0** output file produced by Teledyne RDI instruments (WorkHorse II, Sentinel V, StreamPro, Ocean Surveyor, Long Ranger) via the the `oce` package's `read.adp.rdi()` parser. The function extracts east/north velocity profiles, applies sidelobe contamination detection, and derives current speed and bed shear stress – producing output in the same format as `read_nortek_adcp()`.

Optional dependency: reading RDI binary (PD0) files requires the `oce` package (`install.packages("oce")`). If `oce` is absent the function will stop with an informative message. ASCII WinRiver II exports (`.txt`/`.csv`) do not require `oce`.

GPS: vessel-mounted deployments embed GPS in the binary file and are handled automatically. For moored deployments supply `lat` and `lon`.

Usage

```
read_rdi_adcp(
  file,
  lat = NULL,
  lon = NULL,
  spatial_res = 4L,
  min_obs = 5L,
  max_plausible_speed = 2,
  sidelobe_threshold = 0.1,
  rho = 1025,
  Cd = 0.002,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`file`	Character. Path to the RDI binary `.000` / `.PD0` / `.pd0` file, or to an ASCII WinRiver II export (`.txt` or `.csv`) with columns `VelEast_binN` and `VelNorth_binN`.
`lat`	Numeric. Fixed latitude for moored deployments (decimal degrees).
`lon`	Numeric. Fixed longitude for moored deployments (decimal degrees).
`spatial_res`	Integer. Decimal places for lat/lon binning (default 4).
`min_obs`	Integer. Minimum ensembles per grid cell (default 5).

max_plausible_speed
: Numeric. Upper speed threshold in m/s for sidelobe / spike removal (default 2.0).

sidelobe_threshold
: Numeric. Fraction of ensembles exceeding max_plausible_speed above which a bin is considered sidelobe-contaminated (default 0.10).

rho
: Numeric. Water density in kg/m^3 (default 1025).

Cd
: Numeric. Drag coefficient for bed shear stress (default 0.002).

verbose
: Logical. Print progress messages (default TRUE).

Value

A dataframe with columns lat, lon, current_speed, bed_shear_stress, shear_stress_quality, and n_ensembles – ready for merge_sensor_data().

See Also

read_nortek_adcp(), read_nortek_aquadopp(), merge_sensor_data()

Examples

```
# Vessel-mounted WorkHorse II (GPS embedded in binary)
adcp <- read_rdi_adcp("survey_2024.000")

# Moored Sentinel V (fixed position)
adcp <- read_rdi_adcp("mooring_2024.000", lat = 52.41, lon = -9.20)

survey <- merge_sensor_data(adcp = adcp, bathy = bathy)
```

---

read_sonar_tif *Read a bathymetric or sidescan GeoTIFF and convert to oystermapR variables*

Description

Reads a single-band GeoTIFF raster using terra and returns a spatially averaged dataframe suitable for merge_sensor_data().

Two modes are supported, selected via the type argument:

"bathy" – Bathymetric DEM (e.g. from Ping 3DSS or post-processed soundings). Extracts:

- depth – raster cell value (metres)
- slope – computed using terra::terrain()
- roughness – Terrain Ruggedness Index via terra::terrain()

"sidescan" – Sidescan backscatter mosaic (normalised 0–1 or raw DN). Extracts:

- substrate_hardness – backscatter intensity normalised to [0, 1]. High backscatter -> hard/coarse substrate (rock, gravel, shell); low backscatter -> soft substrate (mud, fine sand).

Usage

```
read_sonar_tif(
  file,
  type = c("bathy", "sidescan"),
  spatial_res = 4L,
  band = 1L,
  nodata_val = NA,
  depth_positive = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

file	Character. Path to the GeoTIFF file (.tif).
type	Character. Either "bathy" or "sidescan".
spatial_res	Integer. Decimal places for output lat/lon grid (default 4). The raster is resampled to this resolution before converting to a dataframe.
band	Integer. Raster band to read (default 1).
nodata_val	Numeric. Value to treat as no-data (default NA). Override if your raster uses a sentinel (e.g. -9999).
depth_positive	Logical. For type = "bathy": if TRUE (default), raster values are already positive-downward. Set FALSE if stored as negative elevation.
verbose	Logical (default TRUE).

Value

A dataframe with lat, lon, and the derived variable columns ready for merge_sensor_data().

Examples

```
bathy_df   <- read_sonar_tif("kames_bay_bathy.tif",    type = "bathy")
sidescan_df <- read_sonar_tif("kames_bay_sidescan.tif", type = "sidescan")
survey <- merge_sensor_data(bathy = bathy_df, sidescan = sidescan_df, adcp = adcp_df)
```

---

read_soundings_xyz *Read a bathymetric XYZ point cloud and derive depth, slope and roughness*

Description

Reads a plain-text XYZ soundings file (comma or space delimited, optional #-prefixed header), spatially averages onto a regular grid, and derives:

- depth – mean depth per cell (metres, positive downward)

- roughness – rugosity index per cell, derived from intra-cell depth variance using the surface-area approximation rugosity = sqrt(1 + (depth_sd / cell_size_m)^2). Values near 1.0 are flat; higher values indicate more complex relief.
- slope – maximum downslope gradient in degrees, computed by finite differences between neighbouring grid cells (Horn 1981 method).

Usage

```
read_soundings_xyz(
  file,
  lon_col = NULL,
  lat_col = NULL,
  depth_col = NULL,
  spatial_res = 4L,
  min_soundings = 10L,
  depth_positive = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

file	Character. Path to the .xyz (or .csv) soundings file. Expected columns: longitude, latitude, depth (in that order, or named). Lines beginning with # are treated as comments.
lon_col, lat_col, depth_col	Character or integer. Column names or positions for longitude, latitude, and depth. If NULL (default), the function tries common names automatically.
spatial_res	Integer. Decimal places for lat/lon binning (default 4, approx.11 m at 56degrees N). The rugosity calculation uses the physical cell size implied by this resolution.
min_soundings	Integer. Minimum soundings per cell to include in output (default 10). Cells with fewer soundings produce unreliable statistics.
depth_positive	Logical. If TRUE (default), depth values are already positive-downward. Set to FALSE if your sonar records depth as negative (elevation-style) – values will be negated.
verbose	Logical. Print processing summary (default TRUE).

Value

A dataframe with columns lat, lon, depth, slope, roughness, and n_soundings – ready for merge_sensor_data().

Examples

```
bathy <- read_soundings_xyz("kames_bay_soundings.xyz")
survey <- merge_sensor_data(adcp = adcp_data, bathy = bathy)
```

reset_tolerance_update

Reset Bayesian tolerance updates for a species

Description

Clears the session cache for a species, reverting to the built-in prior parameters. Does not affect saved files (use file deletion for those).

Usage

```
reset_tolerance_update(species = "all", verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

species	Character. Species key, or "all" to clear all cached updates.
verbose	Logical. Default TRUE.

Value

Invisibly NULL.

Examples

```
reset_tolerance_update("ostrea_edulis")
reset_tolerance_update("all")
```

save_tolerance_update *Save Bayesian tolerance updates to disk*

Description

Serialises the current session cache for a species to an .rds file so that updated parameters persist across R sessions. Load again with load_tolerance_update().

Usage

```
save_tolerance_update(
  species = "all",
  path = tools::R_user_dir("oystermapR", which = "data"),
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

species	Character. Species key or "all" to save all cached species.
path	Character. Directory to save into (default: user-specific data directory from tools::R_user_dir("oystermapR", "data")). Created if absent.
verbose	Logical. Default TRUE.

Value

Invisibly: path(s) to saved file(s).

Examples

```
save_tolerance_update("ostrea_edulis")
save_tolerance_update("all", path = "data/bayes_updates/")
```

---

score_anthropogenic_disturbance

Score anthropogenic disturbance at survey locations

Description

Calculates a disturbance index [0,1] from bottom trawling intensity, dredging activity, and anchor damage. The primary data input is the ICES swept-area ratio (SAR), which can be supplied manually or fetched live from the ICES VMS data portal.

This output is primarily relevant to the gear feasibility and economic viability modules. Very high trawling intensity (SAR > 0.5/yr) constitutes a hard gate for bottom culture and restoration reef deployment – physical gear deployment is not viable on actively trawled ground regardless of ecological suitability.

Input options:

1. trawling_data – ICES VMS SAR data, manually downloaded as CSV/dataframe.
2. fetch_live = TRUE – queries ICES VMS GeoServer endpoint.
3. Neither – returns zero disturbance with a warning.

Usage

```
score_anthropogenic_disturbance(
  result,
  trawling_data = NULL,
  anchor_data = NULL,
  dredge_areas = NULL,
  fetch_live = FALSE,
  match_radius_m = 5000,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

result	Dataframe from predict_oyster(). Must contain lat, lon.
trawling_data	Dataframe of ICES VMS SAR data (see Details), or NULL.
anchor_data	Dataframe of anchoring density data, or NULL.
dredge_areas	Dataframe of dredging/extraction area centroids, or NULL.
fetch_live	Logical. Query ICES VMS GeoServer (default FALSE).
match_radius_m	Numeric. Spatial matching radius in metres (default 5000 m, consistent with ICES c-square ~0.05degrees resolution).
verbose	Logical. Default TRUE.

Value

result with additional columns:

- disturbance_sar: swept-area ratio at or near each site (NA if no data)
- disturbance_score [0,1]: composite anthropogenic disturbance index
- disturbance_class: "Negligible" / "Low" / "Moderate" / "High" / "Active"
- disturbance_gear_gate: logical – TRUE if SAR exceeds gear deployment threshold (used by assess_gear_feasibility())
- disturbance_note: management flag

trawling_data format

A dataframe with columns:

- lat, lon – centroid of c-square or fishing location
- sar – swept-area ratio (numeric; dimensionless ratio per year)
- gear_type (optional) – "otter", "beam", "dredge", "seine" etc. Dredge gear has higher impact per SAR unit.

Additional disturbance inputs

- anchor_data: dataframe with lat, lon, density (vessel anchoring density index) for recreational/commercial anchorage areas.
- dredge_areas: dataframe with lat, lon identifying licensed aggregate extraction areas (all sites within the polygon receive score 1.0).

Examples

```
# Manual ICES VMS data (downloaded from ICES data portal)
vms <- read.csv("ices_vms_sar_2022.csv")  # columns: lat, lon, sar, gear_type
result <- score_anthropogenic_disturbance(result, trawling_data = vms)

# Live ICES VMS fetch
result <- score_anthropogenic_disturbance(result, fetch_live = TRUE)
```

`score_disease_risk` *Score locations for disease and parasite risk*

Description

Assesses the environmental risk of two key bivalve pathogens at each survey location:

- **Bonamia ostreae** (*Ostrea edulis* only) – an intracellular haplosporidian parasite that is the primary constraint on flat oyster restoration in northern Europe. Risk is temperature-driven: transmission peaks 15-20degrees C and is negligible below 8degrees C. The function also accepts a `known_sites` dataframe of confirmed infected locations to apply a proximity multiplier.
- **OsHV-1 microvariant** (*Magallana gigas*) – a herpesvirus causing Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome (POMS). Mortality events occur when seawater exceeds 16degrees C for sustained periods. High turbidity amplifies risk by increasing larval stress.

Risk scores are returned on a 0-1 scale (0 = negligible, 1 = highest environmental risk) and classified as Low / Moderate / High / Critical. They are deliberately kept separate from the suitability score – a High suitability site with High disease risk is a meaningful regulatory red flag.

Usage

```
score_disease_risk(
  result,
  species = "ostrea_edulis",
  known_sites = NULL,
  temp_col = "temperature",
  salinity_col = "salinity",
  turbidity_col = "turbidity",
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`result`	Dataframe from `predict_oyster()` with `lat`, `lon`, and environmental variable columns.
`species`	Character. `"ostrea_edulis"` (Bonamia risk) or `"magallana_gigas"` (OsHV-1 risk).
`known_sites`	Dataframe or NULL. Known infected/positive sites with `lat` and `lon` columns. When supplied, a proximity multiplier is applied. For *O. edulis* these are Bonamia-positive sites; for *M. gigas* OsHV-1 outbreak sites.
`temp_col`	Character. Name of temperature column in `result` (default `"temperature"`).
`salinity_col`	Character. Name of salinity column (default `"salinity"`). Used for Bonamia only.
`turbidity_col`	Character. Name of turbidity column (default `"turbidity"`). Used for OsHV-1 amplification only.
`verbose`	Logical. Print risk summary (default TRUE).

Value

Input dataframe with additional columns: `disease_risk_score` [0-1], `disease_risk_class` (Low/Moderate/High/Critical) `disease_agent` (pathogen name), and `disease_risk_note` (plain-language interpretation).

Examples

```
result <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis")

# Basic risk scoring (temperature-driven only)
result <- score_disease_risk(result, "ostrea_edulis")

# With known Bonamia-positive site locations
infected <- data.frame(lat = c(55.8, 56.1), lon = c(-5.2, -5.4))
result <- score_disease_risk(result, "ostrea_edulis",
                             known_sites = infected)

# Sites with high ecological suitability but also high disease risk
flagged <- subset(result,
  suitability_class == "High" & disease_risk_class %in% c("High","Critical"))
```

---

score_economic_viability

Score economic viability for aquaculture or restoration

Description

Combines ecological suitability, gear feasibility, site accessibility, and patch size into a composite **economic viability index** [0-1]. This is a heuristic scoring – not a financial model – but it ranks sites consistently and can be used to shortlist candidates for detailed business case development.

The index weighs four components:

1. **Ecological suitability** (40%) – from `predict_oyster()`
2. **Gear feasibility** (25%) – best gear score from `assess_gear_feasibility()`
3. **Accessible patch area** (20%) – log-scaled area of connected suitable habitat (from `analyse_connectivity()` if available)
4. **Access score** (15%) – distance to nearest harbour/port (if `harbours` table supplied) or flat 0.5 if unknown

Usage

```
score_economic_viability(
  result,
  harbours = NULL,
  target = c("restoration", "aquaculture"),
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

result	Dataframe from assess_gear_feasibility() (which itself requires predict_oyster() output). Optionally also run analyse_connectivity() first to enable area scoring.
harbours	Dataframe or NULL. Known harbour/landing locations with lat and lon columns. Used to score site accessibility.
target	Character. "restoration" (default) weights ecological suitability and connectivity higher. "aquaculture" weights gear feasibility and economic access higher.
verbose	Logical. Print viability summary (default TRUE).

Value

Input dataframe with viability_score [0-1], viability_class (Poor/Fair/Good/Excellent), and viability_notes.

Examples

```
result <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis")
result <- assess_gear_feasibility(result)
result <- analyse_connectivity(result)

harbours <- data.frame(
  name = c("Tarbert","Portavadie"),
  lat  = c(55.865, 55.875),
  lon  = c(-5.425, -5.300)
)

result <- score_economic_viability(result, harbours = harbours,
                                   target = "aquaculture")

# Best aquaculture candidates
subset(result, viability_class %in% c("Good","Excellent"))
```

---

score_hab_risk *Score harmful algal bloom risk at survey locations*

Description

Produces a HAB risk index (0 = negligible, 1 = severe) based on historical bloom event frequency and, where available, nutrient and stratification data.

Input options (in priority order):

1. hab_data – manually supplied dataframe of historical HAB events (see Details).
2. fetch_live = TRUE – queries the ICES HAB database for event records within the survey extent and a specified date range. Requires internet access and the httr package.
3. Neither – returns a fixed background-level risk (0.1) with a warning.

Usage

```
score_hab_risk(
  result,
  hab_data = NULL,
  fetch_live = FALSE,
  date_range = NULL,
  match_radius_m = 5000,
  species = "ostrea_edulis",
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

result	Dataframe from predict_oyster(). Must contain lat, lon. Optional: din_ug_l (dissolved inorganic nitrogen ugg/L) and temp_surface_c / temp_bottom_c for stratification index.
hab_data	Dataframe of historical HAB events (see Details), or NULL.
fetch_live	Logical. Query ICES HAB database (default FALSE).
date_range	Character vector length 2 c("YYYY-MM-DD","YYYY-MM-DD"). Date range for live fetch or for filtering manually supplied hab_data. Default: last 10 years.
match_radius_m	Numeric. Radius in metres for event aggregation (default 5000 m = 5 km, consistent with ICES monitoring station spacing).
species	Character. Target species – affects toxin severity weights ("ostrea_edulis" or "magallana_gigas").
verbose	Logical. Default TRUE.

Value

result with additional columns:

- hab_risk [0,1]: composite risk index
- hab_risk_class: "Low" / "Moderate" / "High" / "Critical"
- hab_closure_days_per_year: estimated days/year with shellfish closures
- hab_dominant_toxin: most frequently recorded toxin class at the site
- hab_risk_note: management flag

hab_data format

A dataframe with columns:

- lat, lon – event coordinates (decimal degrees)
- date – event date (Date or character "YYYY-MM-DD")
- genus (optional) – bloom genus (e.g. "Alexandrium", "Pseudo-nitzschia")
- toxin (optional) – toxin class (PSP, ASP, DSP, AZP) – affects severity weight
- closure_days (optional) – number of days the area was closed; default 1 per event if absent

Examples

```
# Manual data
hab <- data.frame(lat=52.1, lon=-4.5, date="2022-07-15",
                  genus="Alexandrium", toxin="PSP", closure_days=14)
result <- score_hab_risk(result, hab_data=hab, species="ostrea_edulis")

# Live ICES fetch
result <- score_hab_risk(result, fetch_live=TRUE,
                         date_range=c("2015-01-01","2024-12-31"))
```

---

score_larval_connectivity

Score larval dispersal connectivity at survey locations

Description

Estimates the larval connectivity of each survey location using one or both of two approaches:

Route 1 – Built-in gap-threshold union-find (no external data needed): Patches above `min_suitability` that lie within the species' effective dispersal kernel distance are grouped into dispersal clusters using union-find. Within each cluster, a connectivity score is derived from the number, quality, and distance-weighted contribution of potential larval sources (Gaussian decay kernel, sigma = dispersal_km / 2).

Route 2 – External connectivity matrix (particle tracking / literature): When `connectivity_matrix` is supplied (a dataframe of source -> destination pairs with weights), those weights replace the Gaussian kernel for matched pairs. Rows not covered by the matrix fall back to Route 1. The matrix can come from:

- **OpenDrift** particle tracking simulations (export as source/destination settlement density CSV)
- **FVCOM / ROMS** model connectivity matrices
- **Published empirical matrices** (e.g. Robins et al. 2017)

Usage

```
score_larval_connectivity(
  result,
  species = NULL,
  dispersal_km = NULL,
  pld_days = NULL,
  tidal_excursion_km = 5,
  min_suitability = 0.4,
  connectivity_matrix = NULL,
  matrix_match_radius_deg = 0.1,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

result	Dataframe from predict_oyster() with lat, lon, suitability columns.
species	Character. Species key (e.g. "ostrea_edulis"). Used to look up pelagic larval duration for dispersal kernel. Required if dispersal_km is not supplied.
dispersal_km	Numeric. Override for the effective dispersal kernel radius in km. When supplied, species PLD look-up is skipped.
pld_days	Numeric. Override for the mean pelagic larval duration in days. Takes precedence over species lookup; ignored if dispersal_km is supplied.
tidal_excursion_km	Numeric. Mean daily tidal dispersal distance in km (default 5 km/day approx. mean current 0.06 m/s x 24 h). Increase for highly tidal or estuarine sites (8–15 km/day). Ignored if dispersal_km is supplied.
min_suitability	Numeric. Minimum suitability score for a patch to qualify as a potential larval source or sink (default 0.40). Unsuitable patches still receive a connectivity score reflecting their proximity to sources.
connectivity_matrix	Dataframe or NULL. External connectivity weights (Route 2). Must contain columns: • source_lat, source_lon: coordinates of the larval source • dest_lat, dest_lon: coordinates of the destination • weight: connectivity weight [0, 1] (e.g. settlement probability or proportional larval flux). Higher = stronger connection. OpenDrift export tip: \donttest{write.csv(connectivity_matrix, "cm.csv")}.
matrix_match_radius_deg	Numeric. Spatial matching tolerance in decimal degrees for linking matrix entries to result rows (default 0.10 approx. 10 km).
verbose	Logical. Print dispersal parameters and connectivity summary (default TRUE).

Value

result with additional columns:

- larval_dispersal_km: effective kernel distance used
- larval_pld_days: PLD used (species default or override)
- larval_type: "lecithotrophic" or "planktotrophic"
- n_larval_sources: suitable patches within dispersal range
- source_quality_score [0,1]: Gaussian-weighted quality of nearby sources
- larval_cluster_id: dispersal network cluster ID (integer; NA if below min_suitability threshold and no sources nearby)
- larval_cluster_size: number of suitable patches in dispersal network
- nearest_source_km: km to nearest suitable source patch
- larval_connectivity_score [0,1]: composite dispersal connectivity score

- `larval_connectivity_class`: "Highly connected" / "Connected" / "Low connectivity" / "Isolated"
- `larval_connectivity_note`: plain-language ecological interpretation
- `larval_source`: "union_find", "matrix", or "matrix+union_find"

Dispersal distance

If `dispersal_km` is not supplied, the effective kernel distance is derived from the species' mean pelagic larval duration (PLD) multiplied by `tidal_excursion_km` (mean daily tidal dispersal distance):

```
dispersal_km = PLD_mean_days x tidal_excursion_km
```

PLD values are literature-derived:

Species	PLD	Larval type	Default dispersal
O. edulis	1–7 days	lecithotrophic	~20 km
M. gigas	14–28 days	planktotrophic	~105 km
C. angulata	14–21 days	planktotrophic	~85 km
O. stentina	2–7 days	lecithotrophic	~20 km
O. lurida	3–10 days	lecithotrophic	~30 km

References

Cowen R.K. & Sponaugle S. (2009) Annual Review of Marine Science 1:443–466. Robins P.E. et al. (2017) J Applied Ecology 54:1699–1710. doi:10.1111/13652664.12854 Siegel D.A. et al. (2008) PNAS 105:8974–8979. Woolmer A.P. et al. (2009) J Shellfish Research 28:107–116. Trimble A.C. et al. (2009) J Shellfish Research 28:43–53.

Examples

```
result <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis")

# Route 1 only -- built-in dispersal kernel
result <- score_larval_connectivity(result, species = "ostrea_edulis")

# Route 1 with custom dispersal distance (e.g. strong tidal excursion)
result <- score_larval_connectivity(result, species = "ostrea_edulis",
                                    tidal_excursion_km = 10)

# Route 1 with manual dispersal override
result <- score_larval_connectivity(result, dispersal_km = 8)

# Route 2 -- external connectivity matrix from OpenDrift
cm <- read.csv("opendrift_connectivity.csv")
# Required columns: source_lat, source_lon, dest_lat, dest_lon, weight
result <- score_larval_connectivity(result,
           species             = "ostrea_edulis",
           connectivity_matrix = cm)
```

```
# Inspect isolated patches -- need artificial seeding
isolated <- subset(result,
  larval_connectivity_class == "Isolated" & suitability_class == "High")

# Strong candidates: high suitability AND high connectivity
targets <- subset(result,
  suitability_class == "High" & larval_connectivity_class == "Highly connected")
```

`score_locations` *Score all locations in a dataframe*

Description

Applies `.score_row()` across every non-excluded row. Excluded rows receive `suitability = 0`. Adds per-variable score columns and a `limiting_factors` column identifying the variables most constraining the score at each location.

Usage

```
score_locations(df, tolerances, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`df`	A dataframe processed by `check_exclusions()`.
`tolerances`	Species tolerance list from `get_species_tolerances()`.
`verbose`	Logical. Print per-variable scoring summary (default `FALSE`).

Value

The input dataframe with additional columns:

- `suitability`: weighted score [0, 1]
- `suitability_class`: "High" / "Moderate" / "Low" / "Very Low" / "Excluded"
- `limiting_factors`: comma-separated names of the variables most limiting the score (NA if all variables score >= 0.65)
- `score_<variable>`: one column per scored variable present in the data

`score_predation_risk` *Score predation and bioturbation pressure at survey locations*

Description

Produces a predation risk index (0 = negligible, 1 = severe) based on predator occurrence data, substrate rugosity, and depth. The output is intended as an **overlay** on ecological suitability – high predation risk does not reduce the habitat suitability score directly but is flagged in a separate column for management planning (e.g. cage exclusion, deep subtidal placement to avoid intertidal drills).

Input options (in priority order):

1. `predator_data` – manually supplied dataframe with predator records (see Details).
2. `fetch_live = TRUE` – queries EMODnet Biology for *Asterias rubens* and *Carcinus maenas* occurrence records within the survey extent. Requires internet access and the `httr` package.
3. Neither – returns a depth-proxy-only risk score with a warning.

Usage

```
score_predation_risk(
  result,
  predator_data = NULL,
  fetch_live = FALSE,
  match_radius_m = 1000,
  species = "ostrea_edulis",
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`result`	Dataframe from `predict_oyster()` with `lat`, `lon`, and optionally `depth_m` and `substrate` columns.
`predator_data`	Dataframe of predator records (see Details), or NULL.
`fetch_live`	Logical. Query EMODnet Biology API (default FALSE).
`match_radius_m`	Numeric. Radius in metres within which predator records are aggregated per survey cell (default 1000 m).
`species`	Character. Target oyster species – affects which predators are most relevant (`"ostrea_edulis"` or `"magallana_gigas"`).
`verbose`	Logical. Default TRUE.

Value

`result` with additional columns:

- `predation_risk` [0,1]: composite risk index

- predation_risk_class: "Low" / "Moderate" / "High" / "Severe"
- predation_risk_note: text flag for management planning
- n_predator_records: number of predator records within match_radius_m

predator_data format

A dataframe with columns:

- lat, lon – coordinates
- species – species name or AphiaID (character)
- density (optional) – relative abundance / density index; if absent, each record is treated as presence-only (density = 1)
- date (optional) – survey date (used to filter to relevant season)

Examples

```
# Manual data
pred <- data.frame(lat=51.5, lon=-4.1, species="Asterias rubens", density=3)
result <- score_predation_risk(result, predator_data=pred, species="ostrea_edulis")

# Live EMODnet fetch
result <- score_predation_risk(result, fetch_live=TRUE)

# Depth-proxy only (no predator data)
result <- score_predation_risk(result)
```

---

score_sediment_stability

Score sediment stability and mobility at survey locations

Description

Calculates the Shields parameter and a sediment stability score [0,1] for each survey location. High sediment mobility (theta » theta_cr) indicates that the seabed is frequently in motion, which is unfavourable for oyster settlement, juvenile survival, and restoration reef persistence.

Usage

```
score_sediment_stability(
  result,
  current_col = "current_ms",
  wave_hs_col = "wave_hs_m",
  depth_col = "depth_m",
  substrate_col = "substrate",
  d50_col = "d50_mm",
  wave_period_s = 8,
```

```
  drag_coef = 0.003,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

result	Dataframe from predict_oyster(). Must contain lat, lon. Key optional columns (column names configurable via arguments): • current_ms: depth-averaged current speed (m/s) • wave_hs_m: significant wave height (m) – from score_wave_exposure() or direct measurement • depth_m: water depth (m) – needed for wave orbital velocity • substrate: substrate classification string – used to estimate d50 • d50_mm: median grain diameter (mm) – overrides substrate-derived d50
current_col	Character. Column name for depth-averaged current speed (m/s). Default "current_ms".
wave_hs_col	Character. Column name for significant wave height (m). Default "wave_hs_m".
depth_col	Character. Column name for depth (m). Default "depth_m".
substrate_col	Character. Column name for substrate type. Default "substrate".
d50_col	Character. Column name for measured median grain size (mm). Default "d50_mm". If present, overrides substrate-derived estimate.
wave_period_s	Numeric. Peak wave period in seconds for orbital velocity calculation. Default 8 s (typical NW European sea state).
drag_coef	Numeric. Quadratic bed drag coefficient C_f. Default 0.003 (smooth mixed seabed; increase to 0.005-0.010 for rough rock/reef).
verbose	Logical. Default TRUE.

Value

result with additional columns:

- shields_parameter: Shields number theta at each site
- shields_critical: critical Shields number theta_cr for the substrate d50
- mobility_ratio: theta / theta_cr (> 1.0 = mobile; < 1.0 = stable)
- d50_mm_estimated: grain size used (mm) – measured or substrate-derived
- sediment_stability_score [0,1]: 1 = fully stable, 0 = highly mobile
- sediment_mobility_class: "Stable" / "Marginally stable" / "Mobile" / "Highly mobile"
- sediment_stability_note: management flag

Inputs required

At minimum, the function needs current velocity to estimate bed shear stress. Grain size improves accuracy but can be estimated from the substrate type column if not directly measured.

Examples

```
# With current velocity and substrate type columns
result <- score_sediment_stability(result, current_col="current_ms", substrate_col="substrate")

# After score_wave_exposure() -- wave_hs_m column already present
result <- score_wave_exposure(result, fetch_km=15)
result <- score_sediment_stability(result)

# With measured grain size
result$d50_mm <- c(0.25, 2.5, 15.0, 0.08)
result <- score_sediment_stability(result)
```

`score_settlement` *Score locations for spat settlement suitability*

Description

Assesses whether survey locations meet the conditions required for bivalve larval settlement and metamorphosis. Settlement scoring uses a separate, tighter tolerance specification than adult habitat scoring – larvae are more sensitive to turbidity, require minimum current flow for delivery, and need hard substrate for attachment.

The output can be compared directly against the adult suitability score from `predict_oyster()` to distinguish "good adult habitat" from "likely natural recruitment site."

Usage

```
score_settlement(survey, species = "ostrea_edulis", verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`survey`	Dataframe of survey measurements. Same format as `predict_oyster()`.
`species`	Character. One of `"ostrea_edulis"` or `"magallana_gigas"`.
`verbose`	Logical. Print summary (default TRUE).

Value

Dataframe with `settlement_suitability`, `settlement_class`, and per-variable `settle_score_*` columns. Combine with adult result via `cbind()` or merge on `lat`/`lon`.

Examples

```
adult_result     <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis")
settlement_result <- score_settlement(survey, "ostrea_edulis")

# Identify cells suitable for both adult survival AND natural recruitment
combined <- merge(adult_result, settlement_result[, c("lat","lon",
```

```
              "settlement_suitability","settlement_class")],
              by = c("lat","lon"))
combined$dual_suitable <- combined$suitability >= 0.6 &
                          combined$settlement_suitability >= 0.6
```

`score_wave_exposure` *Score wave exposure from fetch or measured wave height*

Description

Produces a wave exposure score [0,1] and significant wave height estimate for each survey location. High wave exposure reduces gear feasibility and can destabilise restoration reef structures and spat bags.

Input options:

- `fetch_km`: effective fetch in kilometres (distance to nearest land or obstruction in the prevailing wind direction). Most useful for estuarine, sea loch, or enclosed bay sites. Can be measured from GIS (e.g. in QGIS using the Fetch tool) or estimated from chart inspection.
- `wave_height_m`: directly measured or modelled significant wave height (Hs). If supplied, `fetch_km` is ignored for Hs computation.
- Both absent: wave exposure is estimated from depth alone (coarse proxy; a warning is issued).

Usage

```
score_wave_exposure(
  result,
  fetch_col = NULL,
  wave_height_col = NULL,
  fetch_km = NULL,
  wave_height_m = NULL,
  wind_speed_ms = 12,
  depth_limit = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`result`	Dataframe from `predict_oyster()`. Must contain `lat`, `lon`. Optional columns used if present: `depth_m`, `fetch_km`, `wave_height_m`.
`fetch_col`	Character. Name of a column in `result` containing fetch values in km. Alternative to supplying a scalar `fetch_km`.
`wave_height_col`	Character. Name of a column in `result` containing measured/modelled Hs in metres.

fetch_km	Numeric scalar. Uniform fetch in km applied to all rows (overridden by fetch_col if both supplied).
wave_height_m	Numeric scalar. Uniform Hs in metres applied to all rows (overridden by wave_height_col if both supplied).
wind_speed_ms	Numeric. Design wind speed in m/s used for JONSWAP calculation (default 12 m/s = moderate gale, Beaufort 6, typical design condition for coastal aquaculture siting).
depth_limit	Logical. Apply depth-limited wave breaking cap (Hs_max = 0.6 * depth_m). Default TRUE.
verbose	Logical. Default TRUE.

Value

result with additional columns:

- wave_hs_m: significant wave height (m) – computed or supplied
- wave_exposure_score [0,1]: 0 = fully sheltered, 1 = severely exposed
- wave_exposure_class: "Sheltered" / "Moderate" / "Exposed" / "Severe"
- wave_exposure_note: gear implication flag
- wave_source: method used ("measured", "jonswap_fetch", "depth_proxy")

Examples

```
# Fetch column in result
result$fetch_km <- c(2.5, 8.0, 25.0, 45.0)
result <- score_wave_exposure(result, fetch_col = "fetch_km")

# Uniform fetch for a sheltered sea loch
result <- score_wave_exposure(result, fetch_km = 3.5)

# Measured wave height column
result <- score_wave_exposure(result, wave_height_col = "hs_m")

# Depth proxy only (coarse)
result <- score_wave_exposure(result)
```

---

sensitivity_analysis *Partial dependence / sensitivity analysis for a scored variable*

Description

Computes the marginal response curve for a single environmental variable: suitability is predicted at a grid of values for the focal variable, while all other variables are held at their observed median (or a specified background value). This reveals the shape of the scoring function as actually applied to a real dataset.

Partial dependence is a standard diagnostic for SDM publication (Elith et al. 2008; Zurell et al. 2020 ODMAP protocol). Use it to verify that predicted responses match ecological expectations before submission.

Usage

```
sensitivity_analysis(
  predicted,
  species,
  variable,
  n_steps = 100L,
  background = NULL,
  season = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`predicted`	Dataframe from `predict_oyster()` containing `lat`, `lon`, `suitability`, and per-variable score/weight columns.
`species`	Character. Species key (e.g. `"ostrea_edulis"`). Used to retrieve tolerance parameters for the scoring function.
`variable`	Character. Name of the focal variable to vary (e.g. `"temperature"`, `"salinity"`, `"depth"`).
`n_steps`	Integer. Number of evenly spaced values across the variable's biological range (default 100).
`background`	Named list. Fixed values for all other variables. If NULL (default), uses column medians from `predicted`.
`season`	Character or NULL. Season to apply for seasonal variables (e.g. `"summer"`). NULL = no seasonal override.
`verbose`	Logical. Default TRUE.

Value

A dataframe with columns:

- `x`: focal variable value
- `suitability`: predicted suitability at that value
- `variable`: focal variable name
- `species`: species key

Suitable for plotting with `ggplot2` or base R `plot()`.

References

Elith et al. (2008) J Animal Ecology 77:802-813. Zurell et al. (2020) Ecography 43:1261-1277.

Examples

```
result <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis")

# Temperature response curve
temp_pd <- sensitivity_analysis(result, "ostrea_edulis", "temperature")
plot(temp_pd$x, temp_pd$suitability, type="l",
     xlab="Temperature (degrees C)", ylab="Suitability",
     main="Partial dependence: temperature")

# Salinity response (summer)
sal_pd <- sensitivity_analysis(result, "ostrea_edulis", "salinity",
                               season = "summer")

# ggplot2 version
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(temp_pd, aes(x, suitability)) +
  geom_line(colour="steelblue", linewidth=1.2) +
  geom_ribbon(aes(ymin=0, ymax=suitability), alpha=0.2, fill="steelblue") +
  labs(x="Temperature (degrees C)", y="Suitability [0-1]") +
  theme_minimal()
```

---

smooth_suitability *Apply Gaussian kernel smoothing to suitability scores*

Description

Individual CTD or ADCP casts are point measurements subject to instrument noise, micro-scale patchiness, and tidal state variability. `smooth_suitability()` applies a Gaussian distance-weighted kernel to the suitability scores, replacing each cell's score with a weighted mean of all cells within `bandwidth_m` metres. The result is a spatially coherent surface that better reflects broad habitat quality rather than single-cast noise.

The smoothed score is computed as:

$$\hat{s}_i = \frac{\sum_j w_{ij} \cdot s_j}{\sum_j w_{ij}}$$

where $w_{ij} = \exp(-d_{ij}^2/(2\sigma^2))$ and σ is the Gaussian bandwidth in metres. Excluded cells (suitability = 0, excluded flag) are down-weighted but included so that unsuitable barriers are preserved.

Usage

```
smooth_suitability(
  result,
  bandwidth_m = 500,
  max_radius_m = NULL,
  smooth_excluded = FALSE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

result	Dataframe from predict_oyster() with lat, lon, suitability, and excluded columns.
bandwidth_m	Numeric. Gaussian kernel bandwidth (1 sigma) in metres. Default 500 m. Increase for sparser surveys; decrease to preserve fine detail.
max_radius_m	Numeric. Maximum search radius for neighbours in metres. Cells further than this are ignored (default 3 * bandwidth_m).
smooth_excluded	Logical. If FALSE (default), excluded cells do not contribute to neighbours' smoothed scores (hard barriers are preserved).
verbose	Logical. Print summary (default TRUE).

Value

Input dataframe with suitability_raw (original) and suitability (smoothed, overwrites original) columns, plus a suitability_class column reclassified from the smoothed score.

Examples

```
result <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis")

# Smooth with 300 m bandwidth (good for dense ADCP surveys)
result_smooth <- smooth_suitability(result, bandwidth_m = 300)

# Compare raw vs smoothed
plot(result$suitability_raw, result$suitability,
     xlab = "Raw", ylab = "Smoothed", pch = 20)
```

---

spatial_block_cv *Spatial block cross-validation for suitability model evaluation*

Description

Evaluates model performance using spatial block cross-validation (Roberts et al. 2017), which avoids inflated performance estimates that arise when nearby train and test records share similar environments.

Records are partitioned into `n_blocks` contiguous geographic blocks. In each fold, one block is held out as test data and the remaining blocks provide training data to re-score the suitability model. AUC, TSS, and Brier score are computed per fold and summarised across folds.

This function is purely evaluative – it does not refit a new model. Instead, it uses the spatial heterogeneity in the existing `predicted` suitability surface to estimate out-of-block performance.

Usage

```
spatial_block_cv(
  predicted,
  records,
  presence_col = "presence",
  n_blocks = 5L,
  match_radius_deg = 0.002,
  seed = 42L,
  plot = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`predicted`	Dataframe from `predict_oyster()` containing `lat`, `lon`, `suitability`.
`records`	Dataframe of known presence/absence records. Must contain `lat`, `lon`, and a presence/absence column.
`presence_col`	Character. Name of presence/absence column (default `"presence"`).
`n_blocks`	Integer. Number of spatial blocks (default 5). More blocks = finer spatial resolution but smaller test sets per fold.
`match_radius_deg`	Numeric. Matching radius in degrees (default 0.002 approx. 220 m). Passed to inner matching step.
`seed`	Integer. Random seed for reproducibility (default 42).
`plot`	Logical. Reserved for future visualisation output; currently unused (default TRUE).
`verbose`	Logical. Print fold-level diagnostics (default TRUE).

Value

A named list:

- `mean_auc`: mean AUC across blocks (primary reporting metric)
- `auc_sd`: standard deviation of per-block AUC
- `mean_tss`, `tss_sd`: mean / SD of True Skill Statistic

- `brier_mean`, `brier_sd`: mean / SD of Brier score
- `n_blocks_actual`: number of blocks with >= 5 records (used in CV)
- `fold_results`: dataframe with per-fold metrics
- `spatial_autocorr_range_deg`: estimated autocorrelation range (degrees)
- `spatial_bias_warning`: logical, TRUE if random CV would be misleading

Interpreting results

Compare `mean_auc` from spatial CV with standard AUC from `validate_against_records()`. A large drop (> 0.10) indicates strong spatial autocorrelation and means the model is less transferable than the standard validation suggested. This is common for coastal surveys with spatially clustered records.

References

Roberts et al. (2017) Ecography 40:913-929. doi:10.1111/ecog.02881

Examples

```
records <- read.csv("nbn_ostrea_edulis.csv")
result  <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis")

# Standard validation
std_val <- validate_against_records(result, records)
std_val$auc  # may be optimistically high

# Spatial block CV
sp_cv <- spatial_block_cv(result, records, n_blocks = 5)
sp_cv$mean_auc  # more honest estimate of transferability

# Compare -- if sp_cv$mean_auc << std_val$auc, model is spatially
# autocorrelated and transfers less well than initially apparent.
```

---

stack_surveys *Stack multiple survey runs from the same sensor type*

Description

Combines two or more dataframes from the same sensor (e.g. an ADCP run on Monday and again on Thursday) by row-binding them and re-averaging overlapping cells onto a common spatial grid. Non-overlapping cells are kept as-is.

This is the right tool when you have repeated surveys of the same area – rather than picking one run, overlapping cells are averaged across all runs which improves noise reduction. Non-overlapping cells (different survey extents) are preserved.

After stacking, pass the result into `merge_sensor_data()` alongside your other sensor datasets as usual.

Usage

```
stack_surveys(..., spatial_res = 4L, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

...	Two or more dataframes of the same sensor type. Each must contain `lat` and `lon` columns.
spatial_res	Integer. Decimal places for the common spatial grid (default 4, approx.11 m at 56degrees N).
verbose	Logical. Print a summary (default `TRUE`).

Value

A single spatially averaged dataframe combining all input surveys.

Examples

```
# Stack two ADCP runs before merging with other sensors
adcp_mon <- read_nortek_adcp("survey_monday.csv")
adcp_thu <- read_nortek_adcp("survey_thursday.csv")
adcp_all <- stack_surveys(adcp_mon, adcp_thu)

survey <- merge_sensor_data(adcp = adcp_all, bathy = bathy_df)
```

---

tidal_port_info *Look up approximate tidal range for major European survey ports*

Description

Returns the mean spring tidal range (MHWS - MLWS) and typical Chart Datum offset from Mean Sea Level for a named port. Useful for a quick sanity check on tidal height values before applying `correct_to_chart_datum()`.

This is a reference table only – always use official tide table predictions for actual corrections.

Usage

```
tidal_port_info(port)
```

Arguments

port	Character. Port name (partial, case-insensitive match).

Value

A one-row dataframe with columns `port`, `country`, `mhws_m`, `mlws_m`, `spring_range_m`, `cd_below_msl_m`.

Examples

```
tidal_port_info("oban")
tidal_port_info("brest")
```

`update_species_tolerances` *Update species tolerance parameters from field observations (Bayesian)*

Description

Fits a Bayesian logistic regression linking AHP suitability scores to observed presence/absence, then updates the optimal-range tolerance parameters for one or more scored variables.

Default method (MAP + Laplace): finds the Maximum A Posteriori estimate via `optim()` (L-BFGS-B) and approximates the posterior as a multivariate normal using the numerical Hessian. Fast; suitable for routine use.

MCMC method: Random-Walk Metropolis-Hastings sampler for full posterior samples. Recommended when n < 50 or when credible intervals are needed for publication. May take several minutes for large parameter sets.

Posteriors are stored in a package-level cache so that repeated calls accumulate evidence (sequential Bayesian updating). Use `save_tolerance_update()` to persist between sessions.

Usage

```
update_species_tolerances(
  records,
  species,
  update_vars = NULL,
  presence_col = "presence",
  method = c("map", "mcmc"),
  n_iter = 5000L,
  n_warmup = 1000L,
  prior_sd_fraction = 0.2,
  min_records = 20L,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`records`	Dataframe of field observations. Must contain columns `lat`, `lon`, a presence/absence column (1 = present, 0 = absent), and columns matching the environmental variables to update (e.g. `temperature`, `salinity`, `depth`).
`species`	Character. Species key (e.g. `"ostrea_edulis"`). See `list_species()`.
`update_vars`	Character vector. Variables to update parameters for. Defaults to all numeric scored variables present in `records`.

presence_col	Character. Name of presence/absence column (default "presence").
method	Character. "map" (default, fast) or "mcmc" (full posterior).
n_iter	Integer. MCMC iterations (default 5000; ignored for MAP).
n_warmup	Integer. MCMC warm-up / burn-in (default 1000; ignored for MAP).
prior_sd_fraction	Numeric. Prior SD as fraction of parameter range (default 0.20 = 20 percent). Wider = weaker / more data-driven prior.
min_records	Integer. Minimum matched records required (default 20).
verbose	Logical. Print progress and diagnostics (default TRUE).

Value

Invisibly: a named list with elements:

- species: species key
- method: "map" or "mcmc"
- n_records: number of matched records used
- loglik_null: log-likelihood of intercept-only model
- loglik_fit: log-likelihood at MAP/posterior mean
- mcfadden_r2: 1 - loglik_fit / loglik_null (pseudo-R^2)
- updated_params: named list of updated parameter values per variable
- posterior_sd: named list of posterior SD per parameter (from Laplace/MCMC)
- prior_params: the parameter values before updating (for comparison)
- convergence: optim() convergence code (0 = success; MAP only)

Side effect: updates the in-session cache accessed by score_locations().

What gets updated

For each variable in update_vars, the function estimates shifts in optimal_min and optimal_max (the sweet-spot bounds), plus acceptable_min / poor_min and acceptable_max / poor_max (shoulder bounds, updated proportionally to maintain curve shape). Parameters are constrained to biologically plausible ranges via box constraints in the optimiser.

See Also

get_tolerance_posteriors(), reset_tolerance_update(), save_tolerance_update(), load_tolerance_update()

Examples

```
# Field records with presence/absence + environmental measurements
records <- data.frame(
  lat      = c(51.5, 51.6, 51.7, 51.8, 51.4),
  lon      = c(-4.1, -4.2, -4.0, -4.3, -4.0),
  presence = c(1, 1, 0, 0, 1),
  temperature = c(16.2, 17.1, 12.3, 11.0, 15.8),
```

```
  salinity    = c(32, 33, 31, 30, 34),
  depth       = c(5, 8, 15, 20, 3)
)

fit <- update_species_tolerances(
  records = records,
  species = "ostrea_edulis",
  update_vars = c("temperature", "salinity", "depth")
)

# See updated parameters
get_tolerance_posteriors("ostrea_edulis")

# Re-run predict_oyster -- it will automatically use updated parameters
result <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis")

# Save to disk for next session
save_tolerance_update("ostrea_edulis")
```

`validate_against_records` *Validate suitability predictions against known presence/absence records*

Description

Compares the suitability scores from `predict_oyster()` against a presence/absence dataset to quantify how well the model discriminates between occupied and unoccupied habitat. Useful for assessing whether the AHP-weighted scoring produces ecologically defensible outputs before using them for site selection.

Metrics computed:

- **AUC** (Area Under the ROC Curve): probability that a random presence location scores higher than a random absence location. 0.5 = random; 1.0 = perfect discrimination.
- **Optimal threshold:** Youden's J statistic (maximises sensitivity + specificity - 1). Used for the confusion-matrix-derived metrics below.
- **Sensitivity** (true positive rate): fraction of presences correctly predicted above threshold.
- **Specificity** (true negative rate): fraction of absences correctly predicted below threshold.
- **F1 score**: harmonic mean of precision and sensitivity.
- **Brier score**: mean squared error between predicted probability and observed presence/absence; 0 = perfect, 0.25 = uninformative.
- **TSS** (True Skill Statistic = sensitivity + specificity - 1): values above 0.4 generally indicate useful predictive skill.

Usage

```
validate_against_records(
  predicted,
  records,
  presence_col = "presence",
  match_radius_deg = 0.002,
  plot = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

predicted	Dataframe from predict_oyster() containing lat, lon, and suitability columns.
records	Dataframe of known presence/absence records. Must contain: • Coordinate columns (lat/lon or equivalents) • A presence column: 1 = present, 0 = absent (or logical TRUE/FALSE).
presence_col	Character. Name of the presence/absence column in records (default "presence").
match_radius_deg	Numeric. Radius in decimal degrees within which a prediction cell is matched to a record (default 0.002 approx. 220 m). Records that fall outside all prediction cells at this radius are dropped with a warning.
plot	Logical. Print an ASCII ROC curve to the console (default TRUE).
verbose	Logical. Print full metric summary (default TRUE).

Value

A named list:

- auc: numeric [0,1]
- optimal_threshold: numeric [0,1] – Youden's J
- sensitivity: numeric [0,1] at optimal threshold
- specificity: numeric [0,1] at optimal threshold
- f1: numeric [0,1] at optimal threshold
- tss: numeric [-1,1] at optimal threshold
- brier_score: numeric [0,1]
- n_presences: integer
- n_absences: integer
- n_unmatched: integer – records dropped due to no nearby prediction
- roc_df: dataframe with columns threshold, sensitivity, specificity (for custom plotting)

Examples

```
# Load known flat oyster records (e.g. from NBN Atlas CSV export)
records <- read.csv("nbn_ostrea_edulis.csv")

# Run prediction on same area
result <- predict_oyster(survey, "ostrea_edulis")

# Validate
val <- validate_against_records(result, records,
                                presence_col = "presence")
val$auc           # overall discrimination power
val$tss           # skill score
val$roc_df        # data for custom ggplot
```

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