

Package ‘CCAMLRGIS’

February 5, 2024

Type Package

Title Antarctic Spatial Data Manipulation

Version 4.0.7

Date 2024-02-05

Description Loads and creates spatial data, including layers and tools that are relevant to the activities of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. Provides two categories of functions: load functions and create functions. Load functions are used to import existing spatial layers from the online CCAMLR GIS such as the ASD boundaries. Create functions are used to create layers from user data such as polygons and grids.

Depends R (>= 4.0), sf

License GPL-3

URL <https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#table-of-contents>

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Imports dplyr, terra, graphics, grDevices, magrittr, stars, bezier,
lwgeom

RoxygenNote 7.3.1

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2024-02-05 22:00:02 UTC

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add_col	<i>Add colors</i>
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Description

Given an input variable, generates either a continuous color gradient or color classes. To be used in conjunction with [add_Cscale](#).

Usage

```
add_col(var, cuts = 100, cols = c("green", "yellow", "red"))
```

Arguments

var	numeric vector of the variable to be colorized. Either all values (in which case all values will be assigned to a color) or only two values (in which case these are considered to be the range of values).
cuts	numeric, controls color classes. Either one value (in which case n=cuts equally spaced color classes are generated) or a vector (in which case irregular color classes are generated e.g.: c(-10, 0, 100, 2000)).
cols	character vector of colors (see R standard color names here). cols are interpolated along cuts. Color codes as those generated, for example, by rgb may also be used.

Value

list containing the colors for the variable var (given as \$varcol in the output) as well as the single cols and cuts, to be used as inputs in [add_Cscale](#).

See Also

[add_Cscale](#), [create_PolyGrids](#), [R colors](#).

Examples

```
# For more examples, see:  
# https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#52-adding-colors-to-data  
  
MyPoints=create_Points(PointData)  
MyCols=add_col(MyPoints$Nfishes)  
plot(st_geometry(MyPoints),pch=21,bg=MyCols$varcol,cex=2)
```

add_Cscale	<i>Add a color scale</i>
------------	--------------------------

Description

Adds a color scale to plots. Default behavior set for bathymetry. May also be used to place a [legend](#).

Usage

```
add_Cscale(
  pos = "1/1",
  title = "Depth (m)",
  width = 18,
  height = 70,
  cuts = Depth_cuts,
  cols = Depth_cols,
  minVal = NA,
  maxVal = NA,
  fontsize = 1,
  offset = 100,
  lwd = 1,
  Titlefontsize = 1.2 * fontsize,
  TitleVAdj = 0,
  BoxAdj = c(0, 0, 0, 0),
  BoxCol = "black",
  BoxBG = "white",
  mode = "Cscale"
)
```

Arguments

pos	character, fraction indicating the vertical position of the color scale (which, by default, is on the right side of plots). if pos="1/1", the color scale will be centered. if pos="1/2", the color scale will be centered on the top half of the plotting region. if pos="2/2", the color scale will be centered on the bottom half of the plotting region.
title	character, title of the color scale.
width	numeric, width of the color scale box, expressed in % of the width of the plotting region.
height	numeric, height of the color scale box, expressed in % of the height of the plotting region.
cuts	numeric, vector of color classes. May be generated via add_col .
cols	character, vector of color names. May be generated via add_col .
minVal	numeric, if desired, the color scale may be generated starting from the value minVal. See examples.

maxVal	numeric, if desired, the color scale may be generated up to the value maxVal. See examples.
fontsize	numeric, size of the text in the color scale.
offset	numeric, controls the horizontal position of the color scale.
lwd	numeric, thickness of lines.
Titlefontsize	numeric, size of the title text.
TitleVAdj	numeric, vertical adjustment of the title.
BoxAdj	numeric vector of 4 values to adjust the sides of the box, given as c(bottom, left, top, right).
BoxCol	Color of the legend box frame.
BoxBG	Color of the legend box background.
mode	character, if 'Cscale', the default, the function builds a color scale. if 'Legend', the function gives you the location of a legend , arguments pos, offset and height may be used for adjustments. See examples.

See Also

[load_Bathy](#), [SmallBathy](#), [Depth_cuts](#), [Depth_cols](#), [Depth_cuts2](#), [Depth_cols2](#), [add_col](#), [R_colors](#), [legend](#).

Examples

```
# For more examples, see:
# https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#5-adding-colors-legends-and-labels

library(terra)

#Example 1: Adding two color scales

plot(SmallBathy(),breaks=Depth_cuts,col=Depth_cols,legend=FALSE,axes=FALSE,box=FALSE)
add_Cscale(pos='1/2',height=45,maxVal=0,minVal=-4000,fontsize=0.8)
#Some gridded data
MyGrid=create_PolyGrids(GridData,dlon=2,dlat=1)
Gridcol=add_col(MyGrid$Catch_sum,cuts=10)
plot(st_geometry(MyGrid),col=Gridcol$varcol,add=TRUE)
#Add color scale using cuts and cols generated by add_col, note the use of 'round'
add_Cscale(pos='2/2',height=45,title='Catch (t)',
           cuts=round(Gridcol$cuts,1),cols=Gridcol$cols,fontsize=0.8)

#Example 2: Adding a color scale and a legend

#Create some point data
MyPoints=create_Points(PointData)

#Crop the bathymetry to match the extent of MyPoints

BathyCr=crop(SmallBathy(),extend(ext(MyPoints),100000))
plot(BathyCr,breaks=Depth_cuts,col=Depth_cols,legend=FALSE,axes=FALSE,mar=c(0,0,0,7))
add_Cscale(pos='1/2',height=45,maxVal=0,minVal=-4000,fontsize=0.8)
```

```

#Plot points with different symbols and colors (see ?points)
Psymbols=c(21,22,23,24)
Pcolors=c('red','green','blue','yellow')
plot(st_geometry(MyPoints[MyPoints$name=='one',]),pch=Psymbols[1],bg=Pcolors[1],add=TRUE)
plot(st_geometry(MyPoints[MyPoints$name=='two',]),pch=Psymbols[2],bg=Pcolors[2],add=TRUE)
plot(st_geometry(MyPoints[MyPoints$name=='three',]),pch=Psymbols[3],bg=Pcolors[3],add=TRUE)
plot(st_geometry(MyPoints[MyPoints$name=='four',]),pch=Psymbols[4],bg=Pcolors[4],add=TRUE)

#Add legend with position determined by add_Cscale
Loc=add_Cscale(pos='2/2',height=45,mode='Legend')
legend(Loc,legend=c('one','two','three','four'),title='Vessel',pch=Psymbols,
pt.bg=Pcolors,xpd=TRUE)

```

add_labels

Add labels

Description

Adds labels to plots. Three modes are available: In 'auto' mode, labels are placed at the centres of polygon parts of spatial objects loaded via the load_ functions. Internally used in conjunction with [Labels](#). In 'manual' mode, users may click on their plot to position labels. An editable label table is generated to allow fine-tuning of labels appearance, and may be saved for external use. To edit the label table, double-click inside one of its cells, edit the value, then close the table. In 'input' mode, a label table that was generated in 'manual' mode is re-used.

Usage

```

add_labels(
  mode = NULL,
  layer = NULL,
  fontsize = 1,
  fonttype = 1,
  angle = 0,
  col = "black",
  LabelTable = NULL
)

```

Arguments

mode	character, either 'auto', 'manual' or 'input'. See Description above.
layer	character, in 'auto' mode, single or vector of characters, may only be one, some or all of: c("ASDs", "SSRUs", "RBs", "SSMUs", "MAS", "MPAs", "EEZs").
fontsize	numeric, in 'auto' mode, size of the text.
fonttype	numeric, in 'auto' mode, type of the text (1 to 4), where 1 corresponds to plain text, 2 to bold face, 3 to italic and 4 to bold italic.

angle numeric, in 'auto' mode, rotation of the text in degrees.
col character, in 'auto' mode, color of the text.
LabelTable in 'input' mode, name of the label table that was generated in 'manual' mode.

Value

Adds labels to plot. To save a label table generated in 'manual' mode, use: `MyLabelTable=add_labels(mode='auto')`.
To re-use that label table, use: `add_labels(mode='input',LabelTable=MyLabelTable)`.

See Also

[Labels](#), [load_ASDs](#), [load_SSRUs](#), [load_RBs](#), [load_SSMUs](#), [load_MAs](#), [load_EEZs](#), [load_MPAs](#), [R colors](#).

Examples

```
#Example 1: 'auto' mode
#label ASDs in bold and red
ASDs=load_ASDs()
plot(st_geometry(ASDs))
add_labels(mode='auto',layer='ASDs',fontsize=1,fonttype=2,col='red')
#add EEZs and their labels in large, green and vertical text
EEZs=load_EEZs()
plot(st_geometry(EEZs),add=TRUE,border='green')
add_labels(mode='auto',layer='EEZs',fontsize=2,col='green',angle=90)
```

```
#Example 2: 'manual' mode (you will have to do it yourself)
#Examples 2 and 3 below are commented (remove the # to test)
#library(terra)
#plot(SmallBathy())
#ASDs=load_ASDs()
#plot(st_geometry(ASDs),add=TRUE)
#MyLabels=add_labels(mode='manual')
```

```
#Example 3: Re-use the label table generated in Example 2
#plot(SmallBathy())
#plot(st_geometry(ASDs),add=TRUE)
#add_labels(mode='input',LabelTable=MyLabels)
```

add_PieLegend *Add a legend to Pies*

Description

Adds a legend to pies created using [create_Pies](#).

Usage

```
add_PieLegend(
  Pies = NULL,
  bb = NULL,
  PosX = 0,
  PosY = 0,
  Size = 25,
  lwd = 1,
  Boxexp = c(0.2, 0.2, 0.12, 0.3),
  Boxbd = "white",
  Boxlwd = 1,
  Labexp = 0.3,
  fontsize = 1,
  LegSp = 0.5,
  Horiz = TRUE,
  PieTitle = "Pie chart",
  SizeTitle = "Size chart",
  PieTitleVadj = 0.5,
  SizeTitleVadj = 0.3,
  nSizes = 3,
  SizeClasses = NULL
)
```

Arguments

Pies	Spatial object created using create_Pies .
bb	Spatial object, sf bounding box created with <code>st_bbox()</code> . If provided, the legend will be centered in that bb. Otherwise it is centered on the <code>min(Latitudes)</code> and <code>median(Longitudes)</code> of coordinates found in the input Pies.
PosX	numeric, horizontal adjustment of legend.
PosY	numeric, vertical adjustment of legend.
Size	numeric, controls the size of pies.
lwd	numeric, line thickness of pies.
Boxexp	numeric, vector of length 4 controls the expansion of the legend box, given as <code>c(xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax)</code> .
Boxbd	character, color of the background of the legend box.
Boxlwd	numeric, line thickness of the legend box. Set to zero if no box is desired.

Labexp	numeric, controls the distance of the pie labels to the center of the pie.
fontsize	numeric, size of the legend font.
LegSp	numeric, spacing between the pie and the size chart (only used if SizeVar was specified in create_Pies).
Horiz	logical. Set to FALSE for vertical layout (only used if SizeVar was specified in create_Pies).
PieTitle	character, title of the pie chart.
SizeTitle	character, title of the size chart (only used if SizeVar was specified in create_Pies).
PieTitleVadj	numeric, vertical adjustment of the title of the pie chart.
SizeTitleVadj	numeric, vertical adjustment of the title of the size chart (only used if SizeVar was specified in create_Pies).
nSizes	integer, number of size classes to display in the size chart. Minimum and maximum sizes are displayed by default. (only used if SizeVar was specified in create_Pies).
SizeClasses	numeric, vector (e.g. <code>c(1,10,100)</code>) of size classes to display in the size chart (only used if SizeVar was specified in create_Pies). If set, overrides nSizes.

Value

Adds a legend to a pre-existing pie plot.

See Also

[create_Pies](#), [PieData](#), [PieData2](#).

Examples

```
# For more examples, see:
# https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#23-create-pies

#Pies of constant size, all classes displayed:
#Create pies
MyPies=create_Pies(Input=PieData,
                   NamesIn=c("Lat", "Lon", "Sp", "N"),
                   Size=50
                  )

#Plot Pies
plot(st_geometry(MyPies), col=MyPies$col)
#Add Pies legend
add_PieLegend(Pies=MyPies, PosX=-0.1, PosY=-1, Boxexp=c(0.5, 0.45, 0.12, 0.45),
              PieTitle="Species")
```

`add_RefGrid`*Add a Reference grid*

Description

Add a Latitude/Longitude reference grid to maps.

Usage

```
add_RefGrid(  
  bb,  
  ResLat = 1,  
  ResLon = 2,  
  LabLon = NA,  
  LatR = c(-80, -45),  
  lwd = 1,  
  lcol = "black",  
  fontsize = 1,  
  fontcol = "black",  
  offset = NA  
)
```

Arguments

<code>bb</code>	bounding box of the first plotted object. for example, <code>bb=st_bbox(SmallBathy())</code> or <code>bb=st_bbox(MyPolys)</code> .
<code>ResLat</code>	numeric, latitude resolution in decimal degrees.
<code>ResLon</code>	numeric, longitude resolution in decimal degrees.
<code>LabLon</code>	numeric, longitude at which Latitude labels should appear. if set, the resulting Reference grid will be circumpolar.
<code>LatR</code>	numeric, range of latitudes of circumpolar grid.
<code>lwd</code>	numeric, line thickness of the Reference grid.
<code>lcol</code>	character, line color of the Reference grid.
<code>fontsize</code>	numeric, font size of the Reference grid's labels.
<code>fontcol</code>	character, font color of the Reference grid's labels.
<code>offset</code>	numeric, offset of the Reference grid's labels (distance to plot border).

See Also

[load_Bathy](#), [SmallBathy](#).

Examples

```

library(terra)

#Example 1: Circumpolar grid with Latitude labels at Longitude 0

plot(SmallBathy(),breaks=Depth_cuts, col=Depth_cols, legend=FALSE,axes=FALSE,box=FALSE)
add_RefGrid(bb=st_bbox(SmallBathy()),ResLat=10,ResLon=20,LabLon = 0)

#Example 2: Local grid around created polygons

MyPolys=create_Polys(PolyData,Densify=TRUE)
BathyC=crop(SmallBathy(),ext(MyPolys))#crop the bathymetry to match the extent of MyPolys
Mypar=par(mai=c(0.5,0.5,0.5,0.5)) #Figure margins as c(bottom, left, top, right)
par(Mypar)
plot(BathyC,breaks=Depth_cuts, col=Depth_cols, legend=FALSE,axes=FALSE,box=FALSE)
add_RefGrid(bb=st_bbox(BathyC),ResLat=2,ResLon=6)
plot(st_geometry(MyPolys),add=TRUE,col='orange',border='brown',lwd=2)

```

assign_areas

Assign point locations to polygons

Description

Given a set of polygons and a set of point locations (given in decimal degrees), finds in which polygon those locations fall. Finds, for example, in which Subarea the given fishing locations occurred.

Usage

```

assign_areas(
  Input,
  Polys,
  AreaNameFormat = "GAR_Long_Label",
  Buffer = 0,
  NamesIn = NULL,
  NamesOut = NULL
)

```

Arguments

Input	dataframe containing - at the minimum - Latitudes and Longitudes to be assigned to polygons. If NamesIn is not provided, the columns in the Input must be in the following order: Latitude, Longitude, Variable 1, Variable 2, ... Variable x..
Polys	character vector of polygon names (e.g., Polys=c('ASDs', 'RBS')). Must be matching the names of the pre-loaded spatial objects (loaded via e.g., ASDs=load_ASDs()).

AreaNameFormat	dependent on the polygons loaded. For the Secretariat's spatial objects loaded via 'load_' functions, we have the following: 'GAR_Name' e.g., 'Subarea 88.2' 'GAR_Short_Label' e.g., '882' 'GAR_Long_Label' (default) e.g., '88.2' Several values may be entered if several Polys are used, e.g.: c('GAR_Short_Label', 'GAR_Name'), in which case AreaNameFormat must be given in the same order as Polys.
Buffer	numeric, distance in nautical miles to be added around the Polys of interest. Can be specified for each of the Polys (e.g., Buffer=c(2,5)). Useful to determine whether locations are within Buffer nautical miles of a polygon.
NamesIn	character vector of length 2 specifying the column names of Latitude and Longitude fields in the Input. Latitudes name must be given first, e.g.: NamesIn=c('MyLatitudes', 'MyLongitudes').
NamesOut	character, names of the resulting column names in the output dataframe, with order matching that of Polys (e.g., NamesOut=c('Recapture_ASD', 'Recapture_RB')). If not provided will be set as equal to Polys.

Value

dataframe with the same structure as the Input, with additional columns corresponding to the Polys used and named after NamesOut.

See Also

[load_ASDs](#), [load_SSRUs](#), [load_RB](#)s, [load_SSMUs](#), [load_MAs](#), [load_MPAs](#), [load_EEZs](#).

Examples

```
#Generate a dataframe
MyData=data.frame(Lat=runif(100,min=-65,max=-50),
                  Lon=runif(100,min=20,max=40))

#Assign ASDs and SSRUs to these locations (first load ASDs and SSRUs)
ASDs=load_ASDs()
SSRUs=load_SSRUs()

MyData=assign_areas(Input=MyData,Polys=c('ASDs','SSRUs'),NamesOut=c('MyASDs','MySSRUs'))

#View(MyData)
table(MyData$MyASDs) #count of locations per ASD
table(MyData$MySSRUs) #count of locations per SSRU
```

 CCAMLRp

CCAMLRGIS Projection

Description

The CCAMLRGIS package uses the Lambert azimuthal equal-area projection (see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lambert_azimuthal_equal-area_projection). Source: <http://gis.ccamlr.org/>. In order to align with recent developments within Geographic Information Software, this projection will be accessed via EPSG code 6932 (see https://epsg.org/crs_6932/WGS-84-NSIDC-EASE-Grid-2-0-South.html).

Usage

```
data(CCAMLRp)
```

Format

character string

Value

```
" +proj=laea +lat_0=-90 +lon_0=0 +x_0=0 +y_0=0 +datum=WGS84 +units=m +no_defs"
```

Clip2Coast

Clip Polygons to a simplified Antarctic coastline

Description

Clip Polygons to the [Coast](#) (removes polygon parts that fall on land) and computes the area of the resulting polygon. Uses an sf object as input which may be user-generated or created via buffered points (see [create_Points](#)), buffered lines (see [create_Lines](#)) or polygons (see [create_Polys](#)). N.B.: this function uses a simplified coastline. For more accurate results, load the high resolution coastline (see [load_Coastline](#)), and use `sf::st_difference()`.

Usage

```
Clip2Coast(Input)
```

Arguments

Input sf polygon(s) to be clipped.

Value

sf polygon carrying the same data as the Input.

See Also

[Coast](#), [create_Points](#), [create_Lines](#), [create_Polys](#), [create_PolyGrids](#).

Examples

```
MyPolys=create_Polys(PolyData,Densify=TRUE,Buffer=c(10,-15,120))
plot(st_geometry(MyPolys),col='red')
plot(st_geometry(Coast[Coast$ID=='All',]),add=TRUE)
MyPolysClipped=Clip2Coast(MyPolys)
plot(st_geometry(MyPolysClipped),col='blue',add=TRUE)
#View(MyPolysClipped)
```

Coast

Simplified and subsettable coastline

Description

Coastline polygons generated from [load_Coastline](#) and sub-sampled to only contain data that falls within the boundaries of the Convention Area. This spatial object may be subsetted to plot the coastline for selected ASDs or EEZs (see examples). Source: <http://gis.ccamlr.org/>

Usage

```
data(Coast)
```

Format

```
sf
```

See Also

[Clip2Coast](#), [load_Coastline](#).

Examples

```
#Complete coastline:
plot(st_geometry(Coast[Coast$ID=='All',]),col='grey')

#ASD 48.1 coastline:
plot(st_geometry(Coast[Coast$ID=='48.1',]),col='grey')
```

create_Arrow	<i>Create Arrow</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

Create an arrow which can be curved and/or segmented.

Usage

```
create_Arrow(
  Input,
  Np = 50,
  Pwidth = 5,
  Hlength = 15,
  Hwidth = 10,
  dlength = 0,
  Atype = "normal",
  Acol = "green",
  Atrans = 0
)
```

Arguments

Input	input dataframe with at least two columns (Latitudes then Longitudes) and an optional third column for weights. First row is the location of the start of the arrow, Last row is the location of the end of the arrow (where the arrow will point to). Optional intermediate rows are the locations of points towards which the arrow's path will bend. Weights (third column) can be added to the intermediate points to make the arrow's path bend more towards them.
Np	integer, number of additional points generated to create a curved path. If the arrow's path appears too segmented, increase Np.
Pwidth	numeric, width of the arrow's path.
Hlength	numeric, length of the arrow's head.
Hwidth	numeric, width of the arrow's head.
dlength	numeric, length of dashes for dashed arrows.
Atype	character, arrow type either "normal" or "dashed". A normal arrow is a single polygon, with a single color (set by Acol) and transparency (set by Atrans). A dashed arrow is a series of polygons which can be colored separately by setting two or more values as Acol=c("color start", "color end") and two or more transparency values as Atrans=c("transparency start", "transparency end"). The length of dashes is controlled by dlength.
Acol	Color of the arrow, see Atype above.
Atrans	Numeric, transparency of the arrow, see Atype above.

Value

Spatial object in your environment with colors included in the dataframe (see examples).

See Also

[create_Points](#), [create_Lines](#), [create_Polys](#), [create_PolyGrids](#), [create_Stations](#), [create_Pies](#).

Examples

```
# For more examples, see:
# https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#24-create-arrow

#Example 1: straight green arrow
myInput=data.frame(lat=c(-61,-52),
                   lon=c(-60,-40))
Arrow=create_Arrow(Input=myInput)
plot(st_geometry(Arrow),col=Arrow$col,main="Example 1")

#Example 2: blue arrow with one bend
myInput=data.frame(lat=c(-61,-65,-52),
                   lon=c(-60,-45,-40))
Arrow=create_Arrow(Input=myInput,Acol="lightblue")
plot(st_geometry(Arrow),col=Arrow$col,main="Example 2")

#Example 3: blue arrow with two bends
myInput=data.frame(lat=c(-61,-60,-65,-52),
                   lon=c(-60,-50,-45,-40))
Arrow=create_Arrow(Input=myInput,Acol="lightblue")
plot(st_geometry(Arrow),col=Arrow$col,main="Example 3")

#Example 4: blue arrow with two bends, with more weight on the second bend
#and a big head
myInput=data.frame(lat=c(-61,-60,-65,-52),
                   lon=c(-60,-50,-45,-40),
                   w=c(1,1,2,1))
Arrow=create_Arrow(Input=myInput,Acol="lightblue",Hlength=20,Hwidth=20)
plot(st_geometry(Arrow),col=Arrow$col,main="Example 4")

#Example 5: Dashed arrow, small dashes
myInput=data.frame(lat=c(-61,-60,-65,-52),
                   lon=c(-60,-50,-45,-40),
                   w=c(1,1,2,1))
Arrow=create_Arrow(Input=myInput,Acol="blue",Atype = "dashed",dlength = 1)
plot(st_geometry(Arrow),col=Arrow$col,main="Example 5",border=NA)

#Example 6: Dashed arrow, big dashes
myInput=data.frame(lat=c(-61,-60,-65,-52),
                   lon=c(-60,-50,-45,-40),
                   w=c(1,1,2,1))
Arrow=create_Arrow(Input=myInput,Acol="blue",Atype = "dashed",dlength = 2)
```



```

plot(st_geometry(Arrow),col=Arrow$col,main="Example 6",border=NA)

#Example 7: Dashed arrow, no dashes, 3 colors and transparency gradient
myInput=data.frame(lat=c(-61,-60,-65,-52),
                   lon=c(-60,-50,-45,-40),
                   w=c(1,1,2,1))
Arrow=create_Arrow(Input=myInput,Acol=c("red","green","blue"),
                  Atrans = c(0,0.9,0),Atype = "dashed",dlength = 0)
plot(st_geometry(Arrow),col=Arrow$col,main="Example 7",border=NA)

#Example 8: Same as example 7 but with more points, so smoother
myInput=data.frame(lat=c(-61,-60,-65,-52),
                   lon=c(-60,-50,-45,-40),
                   w=c(1,1,2,1))
Arrow=create_Arrow(Input=myInput,Np=200,Acol=c("red","green","blue"),
                  Atrans = c(0,0.9,0),Atype = "dashed",dlength = 0)
plot(st_geometry(Arrow),col=Arrow$col,main="Example 8",border=NA)

```

create_Lines

Create Lines

Description

Create lines to display, for example, fishing line locations or tagging data.

Usage

```

create_Lines(
  Input,
  NamesIn = NULL,
  Buffer = 0,
  Densify = FALSE,
  Clip = FALSE,
  SeparateBuf = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

Input	input dataframe. If NamesIn is not provided, the columns in the Input must be in the following order: Line name, Latitude, Longitude. If a given line is made of more than two points, the locations of points must be given in order, from one end of the line to the other.
NamesIn	character vector of length 3 specifying the column names of line identifier, Latitude and Longitude fields in the Input. Names must be given in that order, e.g.: NamesIn=c('Line ID', 'Line Latitudes', 'Line Longitudes').

Buffer	numeric, distance in nautical miles by which to expand the lines. Can be specified for each line (as a numeric vector).
Densify	logical, if set to TRUE, additional points between extremities of lines spanning more than 0.1 degree longitude are added at every 0.1 degree of longitude prior to projection (see examples).
Clip	logical, if set to TRUE, polygon parts (from buffered lines) that fall on land are removed (see Clip2Coast).
SeparateBuf	logical, if set to FALSE when adding a Buffer, all spatial objects are merged, resulting in a single spatial object.

Value

Spatial object in your environment. Data within the resulting spatial object contains the data provided in the Input plus additional "LengthKm" and "LengthNm" columns which corresponds to the lines lengths, in kilometers and nautical miles respectively. If additional data was included in the Input, any numerical values are summarized for each line (min, max, mean, median, sum, count and sd).

To see the data contained in your spatial object, type: `View(MyLines)`.

See Also

[create_Points](#), [create_Polys](#), [create_PolyGrids](#), [create_Stations](#), [create_Pies](#).

Examples

```
# For more examples, see:
# https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#create-lines

#Densified lines (note the curvature of the lines)

MyLines=create_Lines(Input=LineData,Densify=TRUE)
plot(st_geometry(MyLines),lwd=2,col=rainbow(nrow(MyLines)))
```

create_Pies

Create Pies

Description

Generates pie charts that can be overlaid on maps. The Input data must be a dataframe with, at least, columns for latitude, longitude, class and value. For each location, a pie is created with pieces for each class, and the size of each piece depends on the proportion of each class (the value of each class divided by the sum of values). Optionally, the area of each pie can be proportional to a chosen

variable (if that variable is different than the value mentioned above, the Input data must have a fifth column and that variable must be unique to each location). If the Input data contains locations that are too close together, the data can be gridded by setting GridKm. Once pie charts have been created, the function [add_PieLegend](#) may be used to add a legend to the figure.

Usage

```
create_Pies(
  Input,
  NamesIn = NULL,
  Classes = NULL,
  cols = c("green", "red"),
  Size = 50,
  SizeVar = NULL,
  GridKm = NULL,
  Other = 0,
  Othercol = "grey"
)
```

Arguments

Input	input dataframe.
NamesIn	character vector of length 4 specifying the column names of Latitude, Longitude, Class and value fields in the Input. Names must be given in that order, e.g.: NamesIn=c('Latitude', 'Longitude', 'Class', 'Value').
Classes	character, optional vector of classes to be displayed. If this excludes classes that are in the Input, those excluded classes will be pooled in a 'Other' class.
cols	character, vector of two or more color names to colorize pie pieces.
Size	numeric, value controlling the size of pies.
SizeVar	numeric, optional, name of the field in the Input that should be used to scale the area of pies. Must be unique to locations in the input.
GridKm	numeric, optional, cell size of the grid in kilometers. If provided, locations are pooled by grid cell and values are summed for each class.
Other	numeric, optional, percentage threshold below which classes are pooled in a 'Other' class.
Othercol	character, optional, color of the pie piece for the 'Other' class.

Value

Spatial object in your environment, ready to be plotted.

See Also

[add_PieLegend](#), [PieData](#), [PieData2](#).

Examples

```
# For more examples, see:
# https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#23-create-pies

#Pies of constant size, all classes displayed:
#Create pies
MyPies=create_Pies(Input=PieData,NamesIn=c("Lat","Lon","Sp","N"),Size=50)
#Plot Pies
plot(st_geometry(MyPies),col=MyPies$col)
#Add Pies legend
add_PieLegend(Pies=MyPies,PosX=-0.1,PosY=-1,Boxexp=c(0.5,0.45,0.12,0.45),
              PieTitle="Species")
```

create_Points

Create Points

Description

Create Points to display point locations. Buffering points may be used to produce bubble charts.

Usage

```
create_Points(
  Input,
  NamesIn = NULL,
  Buffer = 0,
  Clip = FALSE,
  SeparateBuf = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

Input	input dataframe. If NamesIn is not provided, the columns in the Input must be in the following order: Latitude, Longitude, Variable 1, Variable 2, ... Variable x.
NamesIn	character vector of length 2 specifying the column names of Latitude and Longitude fields in the Input. Latitudes name must be given first, e.g.: NamesIn=c('MyLatitudes', 'MyLongitudes').
Buffer	numeric, radius in nautical miles by which to expand the points. Can be specified for each point (as a numeric vector).
Clip	logical, if set to TRUE, polygon parts (from buffered points) that fall on land are removed (see Clip2Coast).

SeparateBuf logical, if set to FALSE when adding a Buffer, all spatial objects are merged, resulting in a single spatial object.

Value

Spatial object in your environment. Data within the resulting spatial object contains the data provided in the Input plus additional "x" and "y" columns which corresponds to the projected points locations and may be used to label points (see examples).

To see the data contained in your spatial object, type: View(MyPoints).

See Also

[create_Lines](#), [create_Polys](#), [create_PolyGrids](#), [create_Stations](#), [create_Pies](#).

Examples

```
# For more examples, see:
# https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#create-points

#Simple points with labels

MyPoints=create_Points(Input=PointData)
plot(st_geometry(MyPoints))
text(MyPoints$x,MyPoints$y,MyPoints$name,adj=c(0.5,-0.5),xpd=TRUE)
```

create_PolyGrids *Create a Polygon Grid*

Description

Create a polygon grid to spatially aggregate data in cells of chosen size. Cell size may be specified in degrees or as a desired area in square kilometers (in which case cells are of equal area).

Usage

```
create_PolyGrids(
  Input,
  NamesIn = NULL,
  dlon = NA,
  dlat = NA,
  Area = NA,
```

```
cuts = 100,
cols = c("green", "yellow", "red")
)
```

Arguments

Input	input dataframe. If NamesIn is not provided, the columns in the Input must be in the following order: Latitude, Longitude, Variable 1, Variable 2 ... Variable x.
NamesIn	character vector of length 2 specifying the column names of Latitude and Longitude fields in the Input. Latitudes name must be given first, e.g.: NamesIn=c('MyLatitudes', 'MyLongitudes').
dlon	numeric, width of the grid cells in decimal degrees of longitude.
dlat	numeric, height of the grid cells in decimal degrees of latitude.
Area	numeric, area in square kilometers of the grid cells. The smaller the Area, the longer it will take.
cuts	numeric, number of desired color classes.
cols	character, desired colors. If more than one color is provided, a linear color gradient is generated.

Value

Spatial object in your environment. Data within the resulting spatial object contains the data provided in the Input after aggregation within cells. For each Variable, the minimum, maximum, mean, sum, count, standard deviation, and, median of values in each cell is returned. In addition, for each cell, its area (AreaKm2), projected centroid (Centrex, Centrey) and unprojected centroid (CentreLon, CentreLat) is given.

To see the data contained in your spatial object, type: View(MyGrid).

Also, colors are generated for each aggregated values according to the chosen cuts and cols.

To generate a custom color scale after the grid creation, refer to [add_col](#) and [add_Cscale](#). See Example 4 below.

See Also

[create_Points](#), [create_Lines](#), [create_Polys](#), [create_Stations](#), [create_Pies](#), [add_col](#), [add_Cscale](#).

Examples

```
# For more examples, see:
# https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#create-grids
# And:
# https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS/blob/master/Advanced_Grids/Advanced_Grids.md

#Simple grid, using automatic colors
```

```
MyGrid=create_PolyGrids(Input=GridData,dlon=2,dlat=1)
#View(MyGrid)
plot(st_geometry(MyGrid),col=MyGrid$Col_Catch_sum)
```

create_Polys

Create Polygons

Description

Create Polygons such as proposed Research Blocks or Marine Protected Areas.

Usage

```
create_Polys(
  Input,
  NamesIn = NULL,
  Buffer = 0,
  Densify = TRUE,
  Clip = FALSE,
  SeparateBuf = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

Input	input dataframe. If NamesIn is not provided, the columns in the Input must be in the following order: Polygon name, Latitude, Longitude. Latitudes and Longitudes must be given clockwise.
NamesIn	character vector of length 3 specifying the column names of polygon identifier, Latitude and Longitude fields in the Input. Names must be given in that order, e.g.: NamesIn=c('Polygon ID', 'Poly Latitudes', 'Poly Longitudes').
Buffer	numeric, distance in nautical miles by which to expand the polygons. Can be specified for each polygon (as a numeric vector).
Densify	logical, if set to TRUE, additional points between extremities of lines spanning more than 0.1 degree longitude are added at every 0.1 degree of longitude prior to projection (compare examples 1 and 2 below).
Clip	logical, if set to TRUE, polygon parts that fall on land are removed (see Clip2Coast).
SeparateBuf	logical, if set to FALSE when adding a Buffer, all spatial objects are merged, resulting in a single spatial object.

Value

Spatial object in your environment. Data within the resulting spatial object contains the data provided in the Input after aggregation within polygons. For each numeric variable, the minimum, maximum, mean, sum, count, standard deviation, and, median of values in each polygon is returned. In addition, for each polygon, its area (AreaKm2) and projected centroid (Labx, Laby) are given (which may be used to add labels to polygons).

To see the data contained in your spatial object, type: View(MyPolygons).

See Also

[create_Points](#), [create_Lines](#), [create_PolyGrids](#), [create_Stations](#), [add_RefGrid](#).

Examples

```
# For more examples, see:
# https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#create-polygons

#Densified polygons (note the curvature of lines)

MyPolys=create_Polys(Input=PolyData)
plot(st_geometry(MyPolys),col='red')
text(MyPolys$Labx,MyPolys$Laby,MyPolys$ID,col='white')
```

create_Stations

Create Stations

Description

Create random point locations inside a polygon and within bathymetry strata constraints. A distance constraint between stations may also be used if desired.

Usage

```
create_Stations(
  Poly,
  Bathy,
  Depths,
  N = NA,
  Nauto = NA,
  dist = NA,
  Buf = 1000,
```



```
ShowProgress = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

Poly	single polygon inside which stations will be generated. May be created using create_Polys .
Bathy	bathymetry raster with the appropriate projection , such as this one .
Depths	numeric, vector of depths. For example, if the depth strata required are 600 to 1000 and 1000 to 2000, Depths=c(-600, -1000, -2000).
N	numeric, vector of number of stations required in each depth strata, therefore length(N) must equal length(Depths)-1.
Nauto	numeric, instead of specifying N, a number of stations proportional to the areas of the depth strata may be created. Nauto is the maximum number of stations required in any depth stratum.
dist	numeric, if desired, a distance constraint in nautical miles may be applied. For example, if dist=2, stations will be at least 2 nautical miles apart.
Buf	numeric, distance in meters from isobaths. Useful to avoid stations falling on strata boundaries.
ShowProgress	logical, if set to TRUE, a progress bar is shown (create_Stations may take a while).

Value

Spatial object in your environment. Data within the resulting object contains the strata and stations locations in both projected space ("x" and "y") and decimal degrees of Latitude/Longitude.

To see the data contained in your spatial object, type: View(MyStations).

See Also

[create_Polys](#), [SmallBathy](#).

Examples

```
# For more examples, see:
# https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#22-create-stations

#First, create a polygon within which stations will be created
MyPoly=create_Polys(
  data.frame(Name="mypol",
             Latitude=c(-75,-75,-70,-70),
             Longitude=c(-170,-180,-180,-170))
  ,Densify=TRUE)

par(mai=c(0,0,0,0))
plot(st_geometry(Coast[Coast$ID=='88.1',]),col='grey')
```

```

plot(st_geometry(MyPoly),col='green',add=TRUE)
text(MyPoly$Labx,MyPoly$Laby,MyPoly$ID)

#Create a set numbers of stations, without distance constraint:
library(terra)
#optional: crop your bathymetry raster to match the extent of your polygon
BathyCropped=crop(SmallBathy(),ext(MyPoly))

#Create stations
MyStations=create_Stations(MyPoly,BathyCropped,Depths=c(-2000,-1500,-1000,-550),N=c(20,15,10))

#add custom colors to the bathymetry to indicate the strata of interest
MyCols=add_col(var=c(-10000,10000),cuts=c(-2000,-1500,-1000,-550),cols=c('blue','cyan'))
plot(BathyCropped,breaks=MyCols$cuts,col=MyCols$cols,legend=FALSE,axes=FALSE)
add_Cscale(height=90,fontsize=0.75,width=16,lwd=0.5,
offset=-130,cuts=MyCols$cuts,cols=MyCols$cols)
plot(st_geometry(MyPoly),add=TRUE,border='red',lwd=2,xpd=TRUE)
plot(st_geometry(MyStations),add=TRUE,col='orange',cex=0.75,lwd=1.5,pch=3)

```

Depth_cols

Bathymetry colors

Description

Set of standard colors to plot bathymetry, to be used in conjunction with [Depth_cuts](#).

Usage

```
data(Depth_cols)
```

Format

character vector

See Also

[Depth_cols2](#), [add_col](#), [add_Cscale](#), [SmallBathy](#).

Examples

```
terra::plot(SmallBathy(),breaks=Depth_cuts,col=Depth_cols,axes=FALSE)
```

Depth_cols2	<i>Bathymetry colors with Fishable Depth range</i>
-------------	--

Description

Set of colors to plot bathymetry and highlight Fishable Depth range (600-1800), to be used in conjunction with [Depth_cuts2](#).

Usage

```
data(Depth_cols2)
```

Format

character vector

See Also

[Depth_cols](#), [add_col](#), [add_Cscale](#), [SmallBathy](#).

Examples

```
terra::plot(SmallBathy(),breaks=Depth_cuts2,col=Depth_cols2,axes=FALSE,box=FALSE)
```

Depth_cuts	<i>Bathymetry depth classes</i>
------------	---------------------------------

Description

Set of depth classes to plot bathymetry, to be used in conjunction with [Depth_cols](#).

Usage

```
data(Depth_cuts)
```

Format

numeric vector

See Also

[Depth_cuts2](#), [add_col](#), [add_Cscale](#), [SmallBathy](#).

Examples

```
terra::plot(SmallBathy(),breaks=Depth_cuts,col=Depth_cols,axes=FALSE,box=FALSE)
```

Depth_cuts2	<i>Bathymetry depth classes with Fishable Depth range</i>
-------------	---

Description

Set of depth classes to plot bathymetry and highlight Fishable Depth range (600-1800), to be used in conjunction with [Depth_cols2](#).

Usage

```
data(Depth_cuts2)
```

Format

numeric vector

See Also

[Depth_cuts](#), [add_col](#), [add_Cscale](#), [SmallBathy](#).

Examples

```
terra::plot(SmallBathy(), breaks=Depth_cuts2, col=Depth_cols2, axes=FALSE, box=FALSE)
```

get_C_intersection	<i>Get Cartesian coordinates of lines intersection in Euclidean space</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Given two lines defined by the Latitudes/Longitudes of their extremities, finds the location of their intersection, in Euclidean space, using this approach: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Line-line_intersection.

Usage

```
get_C_intersection(Line1, Line2, Plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

Line1	Vector of 4 coordinates, given in decimal degrees as: c(Longitude_start, Latitude_start, Longitude_end, Latitude_end).
Line2	Same as Line1.
Plot	logical, if set to TRUE, plots a schematic of calculations.

Examples

```

#Example 1 (Intersection beyond the range of segments)
get_C_intersection(Line1=c(-30,-55,-29,-50),Line2=c(-50,-60,-40,-60))

#Example 2 (Intersection on one of the segments)
get_C_intersection(Line1=c(-30,-65,-29,-50),Line2=c(-50,-60,-40,-60))

#Example 3 (Crossed segments)
get_C_intersection(Line1=c(-30,-65,-29,-50),Line2=c(-50,-60,-25,-60))

#Example 4 (Antimeridian crossed)
get_C_intersection(Line1=c(-179,-60,-150,-50),Line2=c(-120,-60,-130,-62))

#Example 5 (Parallel lines - uncomment to test as it will return an error)
#get_C_intersection(Line1=c(0,-60,10,-60),Line2=c(-10,-60,10,-60))

```

get_depths

Get depths of locations from a bathymetry raster

Description

Given a bathymetry raster and an input dataframe of point locations (given in decimal degrees), computes the depths at these locations (values for the cell each point falls in). The accuracy is dependent on the resolution of the bathymetry raster (see [load_Bathy](#) to get high resolution data).

Usage

```
get_depths(Input, Bathy, NamesIn = NULL)
```

Arguments

Input	dataframe with, at least, Latitudes and Longitudes. If NamesIn is not provided, the columns in the Input must be in the following order: Latitude, Longitude, Variable 1, Variable 2, ... Variable x.
Bathy	bathymetry raster with the appropriate projection , such as this one . It is highly recommended to use a raster of higher resolution than SmallBathy (see load_Bathy).
NamesIn	character vector of length 2 specifying the column names of Latitude and Longitude fields in the Input. Latitudes name must be given first, e.g.: NamesIn=c('MyLatitudes', 'MyLongitudes').

Value

dataframe with the same structure as the Input with an additional depth column 'd'.

See Also

[load_Bathy](#), [create_Points](#), [create_Stations](#), [get_iso_polys](#).

Examples

```
#Generate a dataframe
MyData=data.frame(Lat=PointData$Lat,
Lon=PointData$Lon,
Catch=PointData$Catch)

#get depths of locations
MyDataD=get_depths(Input=MyData,Bathy=SmallBathy())
#View(MyDataD)
plot(MyDataD$d,MyDataD$Catch,xlab='Depth',ylab='Catch',pch=21,bg='blue')
```

get_iso_polys

Generate Polygons from Isobaths

Description

From an input bathymetry and chosen depths, turns areas between isobaths into polygons. An input polygon may optionally be given to constrain boundaries. The accuracy is dependent on the resolution of the bathymetry raster (see [load_Bathy](#) to get high resolution data).

Usage

```
get_iso_polys(Bathy, Poly = NULL, Depths)
```

Arguments

Bathy	bathymetry raster with the appropriate projection, such as SmallBathy . It is highly recommended to use a raster of higher resolution (see load_Bathy).
Poly	optional, single polygon inside which isobaths will be computed. May be created using create_Polys or by subsetting an object obtained using one of the load_ functions (see examples).
Depths	numeric, vector of desired isobaths. For example, Depths=c(-2000, -1000, -500).

Value

Spatial object in your environment. Data within the resulting object contains a polygon in each row. Columns are as follows: ID is a unique polygon identifier; Iso is an isobath identifier; Min and Max is the depth range of isobaths; Grp is a group identifier (e.g., a seamount constituted of several isobaths); AreaKm2 is the polygon area in square kilometers; Labx and Laby can be used to label groups (see examples).

See Also

[load_Bathy](#), [create_Polys](#), [get_depths](#).

Examples

```
# For more examples, see:
# https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#46-get_iso_polys

Poly=create_Polys(Input=data.frame(ID=1,Lat=c(-55,-55,-61,-61),Lon=c(-30,-25,-25,-30)))
IsoPols=get_iso_polys(Bathy=SmallBathy(),Poly=Poly,Depths=seq(-8000,0,length.out=10))

plot(st_geometry(Poly))
for(i in unique(IsoPols$Iso)){
  plot(st_geometry(IsoPols[IsoPols$Iso==i,]),col=rainbow(9)[i],add=TRUE)
}
```

GridData

Example dataset for create_PolyGrids

Description

To be used in conjunction with [create_PolyGrids](#).

Usage

```
data(GridData)
```

Format

```
data.frame
```

See Also

[create_PolyGrids](#).

Examples

```
#View(GridData)

MyGrid=create_PolyGrids(Input=GridData,dlon=2,dlat=1)
plot(st_geometry(MyGrid),col=MyGrid$Col_Catch_sum)
```

Labels

Polygon labels

Description

Labels for the layers obtained via 'load_' functions. Positions correspond to the centroids of polygon parts. Can be used in conjunction with [add_labels](#).

Usage

```
data(Labels)
```

Format

```
data.frame
```

See Also

[add_labels](#), [load_ASDs](#), [load_SSRUs](#), [load_RBs](#), [load_SSMUs](#), [load_MAs](#), [load_EEZs](#), [load_MPAs](#).

Examples

```
#View(Labels)

ASDs=load_ASDs()
plot(st_geometry(ASDs))
add_labels(mode='auto',layer='ASDs',fontsize=1,fonttype=2)
```

`LineData`*Example dataset for create_Lines*

Description

To be used in conjunction with [create_Lines](#).

Usage

```
data(LineData)
```

Format

```
data.frame
```

See Also

[create_Lines](#).

Examples

```
#View(LineData)

MyLines=create_Lines(LineData)
plot(st_geometry(MyLines),lwd=2,col=rainbow(5))
```

`load_ASDs`*Load CCAMLR statistical Areas, Subareas and Divisions*

Description

Download the up-to-date spatial layer from the online CCAMLRGIS (<http://gis.ccamlr.org/>) and load it to your environment. See examples for offline use. All layers use the Lambert azimuthal equal-area projection ([CCAMLRp](#))

Usage

```
load_ASDs()
```

See Also

[load_SSRUs](#), [load_RBs](#), [load_SSMUs](#), [load_MAs](#), [load_Coastline](#), [load_MPAs](#), [load_EEZs](#).

Examples

```
#When online:
ASDs=load_ASDs()
plot(st_geometry(ASDs))

#For offline use, see:
#https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#32-offline-use
```

load_Bathy	<i>Load Bathymetry data</i>
------------	-----------------------------

Description

Download the up-to-date projected GEBCO data from the online CCAMLRGIS (<http://gis.ccamlr.org/>) and load it to your environment. This functions can be used in two steps, to first download the data and then use it. If you keep the downloaded data, you can then re-use it in all your scripts.

Usage

```
load_Bathy(LocalFile, Res = 5000)
```

Arguments

LocalFile	To download the data, set to FALSE. To re-use a downloaded file, set to the full path of the file (e.g., LocalFile="C:/Desktop/GEBCO2023_5000.tif").
Res	Desired resolution in meters. May only be one of: 500, 1000, 2500 or 5000.

Details

To download the data, you must either have set your working directory using `setwd`, or be working within an Rproject. In any case, your file will be downloaded to the folder path given by `getwd`.

It is strongly recommended to first download the lowest resolution data (set Res=5000) to ensure it is working as expected.

To re-use the downloaded data, you must provide the full path to that file, for example:

```
LocalFile="C:/Desktop/GEBCO2023_5000.tif".
```

This data was reprojected from the original GEBCO Grid after cropping at 40 degrees South. Projection was made using the Lambert azimuthal equal-area projection (`CCAMLRp`), and the data was aggregated at several resolutions.

Value

Bathymetry raster.

References

GEBCO Compilation Group (2023) GEBCO 2023 Grid (doi:10.5285/f98b053b-0cbc-6c23-e053-6c86abc0af7b)

See Also

[add_col](#), [add_Cscale](#), [Depth_cols](#), [Depth_cuts](#), [Depth_cols2](#), [Depth_cuts2](#), [get_depths](#), [create_Stations](#), [get_iso_polys](#), [SmallBathy](#).

Examples

```
#The examples below are commented. To test, remove the '#'.

##Download the data. It will go in the folder given by getwd():
#Bathy=load_Bathy(LocalFile = FALSE,Res=5000)
#plot(Bathy, breaks=Depth_cuts,col=Depth_cols,axes=FALSE)

##Re-use the downloaded data (provided it's here: "C:/Desktop/GEBCO2023_5000.tif"):
#Bathy=load_Bathy(LocalFile = "C:/Desktop/GEBCO2023_5000.tif")
#plot(Bathy, breaks=Depth_cuts,col=Depth_cols,axes=FALSE)
```

load_Coastline

Load the full CCAMLR Coastline

Description

Download the up-to-date spatial layer from the online CCAMLRGIS (<http://gis.ccamlr.org/>) and load it to your environment. See examples for offline use. All layers use the Lambert azimuthal equal-area projection ([CCAMLRp](#)). Note that this coastline expands further north than [Coast](#). Sources: UK Polar Data Centre/BAS and Natural Earth. Projection: EPSG 6932. More details here: https://github.com/ccamlr/geospatial_operations

Usage

```
load_Coastline()
```

References

UK Polar Data Centre/BAS and Natural Earth.

See Also

[load_ASDs](#), [load_SSRUs](#), [load_RBs](#), [load_SSMUs](#), [load_MAs](#), [load_MPAs](#), [load_EEZs](#).

Examples

```
#When online:
Coastline=load_Coastline()
plot(st_geometry(Coastline))

#For offline use, see:
#https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#32-offline-use
```

load_EEZs

Load Exclusive Economic Zones

Description

Download the up-to-date spatial layer from the online CCAMLRGIS (<http://gis.ccamlr.org/>) and load it to your environment. See examples for offline use. All layers use the Lambert azimuthal equal-area projection ([CCAMLRp](#))

Usage

```
load_EEZs()
```

See Also

[load_ASDs](#), [load_SSRUs](#), [load_RBs](#), [load_SSMUs](#), [load_MAs](#), [load_Coastline](#), [load_MPAs](#).

Examples

```
#When online:
EEZs=load_EEZs()
plot(st_geometry(EEZs))

#For offline use, see:
#https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#32-offline-use
```

`load_MAs`*Load CCAMLR Management Areas*

Description

Download the up-to-date spatial layer from the online CCAMLRGIS (<http://gis.ccamlr.org/>) and load it to your environment. See examples for offline use. All layers use the Lambert azimuthal equal-area projection ([CCAMLRp](#))

Usage

```
load_MAs()
```

See Also

[load_ASDs](#), [load_SSRUs](#), [load_RBs](#), [load_SSMUs](#), [load_Coastline](#), [load_MPAs](#), [load_EEZs](#).

Examples

```
#When online:
MAs=load_MAs()
plot(st_geometry(MAs))

#For offline use, see:
#https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#32-offline-use
```

`load_MPAs`*Load CCAMLR Marine Protected Areas*

Description

Download the up-to-date spatial layer from the online CCAMLRGIS (<http://gis.ccamlr.org/>) and load it to your environment. See examples for offline use. All layers use the Lambert azimuthal equal-area projection ([CCAMLRp](#))

Usage

```
load_MPAs()
```

See Also

[load_ASDs](#), [load_SSRUs](#), [load_RBs](#), [load_SSMUs](#), [load_MAs](#), [load_Coastline](#), [load_EEZs](#).

Examples

```
#When online:
MPAs=load_MPAs()
plot(st_geometry(MPAs))

#For offline use, see:
#https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#32-offline-use
```

load_RBs

Load CCAMLR Research Blocks

Description

Download the up-to-date spatial layer from the online CCAMLRGIS (<http://gis.ccamlr.org/>) and load it to your environment. See examples for offline use. All layers use the Lambert azimuthal equal-area projection ([CCAMLRp](#))

Usage

```
load_RBs()
```

See Also

[load_ASDs](#), [load_SSRUs](#), [load_SSMUs](#), [load_MAs](#), [load_Coastline](#), [load_MPAs](#), [load_EEZs](#).

Examples

```
#When online:
RBs=load_RBs()
plot(st_geometry(RBs))

#For offline use, see:
#https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#32-offline-use
```

`load_SSMUs`*Load CCAMLR Small Scale Management Units*

Description

Download the up-to-date spatial layer from the online CCAMLRGIS (<http://gis.ccamlr.org/>) and load it to your environment. See examples for offline use. All layers use the Lambert azimuthal equal-area projection ([CCAMLRp](#))

Usage

```
load_SSMUs()
```

See Also

[load_ASDs](#), [load_SSRUs](#), [load_RBs](#), [load_MAs](#), [load_Coastline](#), [load_MPAs](#), [load_EEZs](#).

Examples

```
#When online:
SSMUs=load_SSMUs()
plot(st_geometry(SSMUs))

#For offline use, see:
#https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#32-offline-use
```

`load_SSRUs`*Load CCAMLR Small Scale Research Units*

Description

Download the up-to-date spatial layer from the online CCAMLRGIS (<http://gis.ccamlr.org/>) and load it to your environment. See examples for offline use. All layers use the Lambert azimuthal equal-area projection ([CCAMLRp](#))

Usage

```
load_SSRUs()
```

See Also

[load_ASDs](#), [load_RBs](#), [load_SSMUs](#), [load_MAs](#), [load_Coastline](#), [load_MPAs](#), [load_EEZs](#).

Examples

```
#When online:
SSRUs=load_SSRUs()
plot(st_geometry(SSRUs))

#For offline use, see:
#https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#32-offline-use
```

PieData

Example dataset for create_Pies

Description

To be used in conjunction with [create_Pies](#). Count and catch of species per location.

Usage

```
data(PieData)
```

Format

```
data.frame
```

See Also

[create_Pies](#).

Examples

```
#View(PieData)

#Create pies
MyPies=create_Pies(Input=PieData,
                   NamesIn=c("Lat", "Lon", "Sp", "N"),
                   Size=50
)
#Plot Pies
plot(st_geometry(MyPies), col=MyPies$col)
#Add Pies legend
add_PieLegend(Pies=MyPies, PosX=-0.1, PosY=-1.6, Boxexp=c(0.5, 0.45, 0.12, 0.45),
              PieTitle="Species")
```

PieData2

Example dataset for create_Pies

Description

To be used in conjunction with [create_Pies](#). Count and catch of species per location.

Usage

```
data(PieData2)
```

Format

```
data.frame
```

See Also

[create_Pies](#).

Examples

```
#View(PieData2)

MyPies=create_Pies(Input=PieData2,
                  NamesIn=c("Lat", "Lon", "Sp", "N"),
                  Size=5,
                  GridKm=250
)
#Plot Pies
plot(st_geometry(MyPies),col=MyPies$col)
#Add Pies legend
add_PieLegend(Pies=MyPies,PosX=-0.8,PosY=-0.3,Boxexp=c(0.5,0.45,0.12,0.45),
              PieTitle="Species")
```

PointData

Example dataset for create_Points

Description

To be used in conjunction with [create_Points](#).

Usage

```
data(PointData)
```

Format

data.frame

See Also

[create_Points.](#)

Examples

```
#View(PointData)

MyPoints=create_Points(PointData)
plot(st_geometry(MyPoints))
text(MyPoints$x,MyPoints$y,MyPoints$name,adj=c(0.5,-0.5),xpd=TRUE)
plot(st_geometry(MyPoints[MyPoints$name=='four',]),bg='red',pch=21,cex=1.5,add=TRUE)
```

PolyData

Example dataset for create_Polys

Description

To be used in conjunction with [create_Polys.](#)

Usage

```
data(PolyData)
```

Format

data.frame

See Also

[create_Polys.](#)

Examples

```
#View(PolyData)

MyPolys=create_Polys(PolyData,Densify=TRUE)
plot(st_geometry(MyPolys),col='green')
text(MyPolys$Labx,MyPolys$Laby,MyPolys$ID)
plot(st_geometry(MyPolys[MyPolys$ID=='three',]),border='red',lwd=3,add=TRUE)
```

project_data	<i>Project user-supplied locations</i>
--------------	--

Description

Given an input dataframe containing locations given in decimal degrees or meters (if projected), projects these locations and, if desired, appends them to the input dataframe. May also be used to back-project to Latitudes/Longitudes provided the input was projected using a Lambert azimuthal equal-area projection ([CCAMLRp](#)).

Usage

```
project_data(
  Input,
  NamesIn = NULL,
  NamesOut = NULL,
  append = TRUE,
  inv = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

Input	dataframe containing - at the minimum - Latitudes and Longitudes to be projected (or Y and X to be back-projected).
NamesIn	character vector of length 2 specifying the column names of Latitude and Longitude fields in the Input. Latitudes (or Y) name must be given first, e.g.: NamesIn=c('MyLatitudes', 'MyLongitudes').
NamesOut	character vector of length 2, optional. Names of the resulting columns in the output dataframe, with order matching that of NamesIn (e.g., NamesOut=c('Y', 'X')).
append	logical (T/F). Should the projected locations be appended to the Input?
inv	logical (T/F). Should a back-projection be performed? In such case, locations must be given in meters and have been projected using a Lambert azimuthal equal-area projection (CCAMLRp).

See Also

[assign_areas](#).

Examples

```
#Generate a dataframe
MyData=data.frame(Lat=runif(100,min=-65,max=-50),
                  Lon=runif(100,min=20,max=40))
```

```
#Project data using a Lambert azimuthal equal-area projection
MyData=project_data(Input=MyData,NamesIn=c("Lat","Lon"))
#View(MyData)
```

 Rotate_obj

Rotate object

Description

Rotate a spatial object by setting the longitude that should point up.

Usage

```
Rotate_obj(Input, Lon0 = NULL)
```

Arguments

Input	Spatial object of class sf, sfc or SpatRaster (terra).
Lon0	numeric, longitude that will point up in the resulting map.

Value

Spatial object in your environment to only be used for plotting, not for analysis.

See Also

[create_Points](#), [create_Lines](#), [create_Polys](#), [create_PolyGrids](#), [create_Stations](#), [create_Pies](#), [create_Arrow](#).

Examples

```
# For more examples, see:
# https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS#47-rotate_obj
# and:
# https://github.com/ccamlr/CCAMLRGIS/blob/master/Basemaps/Basemaps.md

RotB=Rotate_obj(SmallBathy(),Lon0=-180)
terra::plot(RotB,breaks=Depth_cuts,col=Depth_cols,axes=FALSE,box=FALSE,legend=FALSE)
add_RefGrid(bb=st_bbox(RotB),ResLat=10,ResLon=20,LabLon = -180,offset = 3)
```

seabed_area	<i>Calculate planimetric seabed area</i>
-------------	--

Description

Calculate planimetric seabed area within polygons and depth strata in square kilometers.

Usage

```
seabed_area(Bathy, Poly, PolyNames = NULL, depth_classes = c(-600, -1800))
```

Arguments

Bathy	bathymetry raster with the appropriate projection . It is highly recommended to use a raster of higher resolution than SmallBathy , see load_Bathy .
Poly	polygon(s) within which the areas of depth strata are computed.
PolyNames	character, column name (from the polygon object) to be used in the output.
depth_classes	numeric vector of strata depths. for example, <code>depth_classes=c(-600, -1000, -2000)</code> . If the values <code>-600, -1800</code> are given within <code>depth_classes</code> , the computed area will be labelled as <code>'Fishable_area'</code> .

Value

dataframe with the name of polygons in the first column and the area for each strata in the following columns.

See Also

[load_Bathy](#), [SmallBathy](#), [create_Polys](#), [load_RBs](#).

Examples

```
#create some polygons
MyPolys=create_Polys(PolyData,Densify=TRUE)
#compute the seabed areas
FishDepth=seabed_area(SmallBathy(),MyPolys,PolyNames="ID",
depth_classes=c(0,-200,-600,-1800,-3000,-5000))
#Result looks like this (note that the 600-1800 stratum is renamed 'Fishable_area')
#View(FishDepth)
```

SmallBathy

Small bathymetry dataset

Description

Bathymetry dataset derived from the GEBCO 2023 (see <https://www.gebco.net/>) dataset. Sub-sampled at a 10,000m resolution. Projected using the CCAMLR standard projection ([CCAMLRp](#)). To highlight the Fishable Depth range, use [Depth_cols2](#) and [Depth_cuts2](#). To be only used for large scale illustrative purposes. Please refer to [load_Bathy](#) to get higher resolution data.

Usage

```
SmallBathy()
```

Format

raster

References

GEBCO Compilation Group (2023) GEBCO 2023 Grid (doi:10.5285/f98b053b-0cbc-6c23-e053-6c86abc0af7b)

See Also

[load_Bathy](#), [add_col](#), [add_Cscale](#), [Depth_cols](#), [Depth_cuts](#), [Depth_cols2](#), [Depth_cuts2](#), [get_depths](#), [create_Stations](#).

Examples

```
terra::plot(SmallBathy(), breaks=Depth_cuts, col=Depth_cols, axes=FALSE, box=FALSE)
```

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