

Package ‘StreamMetabolism’

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Type Package

Title Stream Metabolism-A package for calculating single station metabolism from diurnal Oxygen curves

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Depends zoo, chron, maptools

Description This package contains functions for calculating GPP, NDM, and R from single station diurnal Oxygen curves

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SteamMetabolism-package

Functions for Calculating Stream Metabolism

Description

Calculate all of the pieces of stream metabolism and rolls it all into one function for convenience-
Calculate Stream Ecosystem Metabolism

Author(s)

Stephen A Sefick Jr <ssefick@gmail.com>

References

Odum, H. T. (1956). "Primary production in flowing waters." *Limnology and Oceanography*, 1: 102-117.

Bott, T.L. 1996. Primary Productivity and community respiration. In F. R. Hauer and G. A. Lamberti (ed.), *Methods in stream ecology*. Academic Press, Inc., New York, N.Y.

APHA (2005). *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*. 21st Edition. Eds: Eaton, A.D., L.S. Clesceri, E.W. Rice and A. E. Greenberg. Washington D.C., published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Water Environment Federation.

Thyssen, N., Erlandsen, M., Jeppesen, E., Holm T. F., 1983. Modelling the reaeration capacity of low-land streams

O'Connor, D. J., and W. E. Dobbins (1958). Mechanisms of reaeration in natural streams. *Transactions of American Society of Civil Engineers*, 123: 641-666.

Stephens, D.W., and Jennings, M.E., 1976, Determination of primary productivity and community metabolism in streams and lakes using diel oxygen measurements: U.S. Geological Survey Computer Contribution, 100 p.

M.R. Grace and S.J. Imberger. 2006. "Stream Metabolism: Performing & Interpreting Measurements". Water Studies Centre Monash University, Murray Darling Basin Commission and New South Wales Department of Environment and Climate Change. 204 pp. Accessed at <http://www.sci.monash.edu.au/wsc/docs/manual-v3.pdf>

See Also

[cfs.lps](#), [Cs](#), [contiguous.zoo](#), [dC.dt](#), [DOTemp](#), [EcosystemProduction](#), [EcosystemProduction.20](#), [fmt.chron](#), [Kt](#), [lps.cfs](#), [lps.cms](#), [ODobbins](#), [rear.flux](#), [read.production](#), [simp](#), [sunrise.set](#), [window.chron](#)

Examples

```
##see help pages for all of the other functions
```

cfs.lps	<i>Convert from cubic feet per second to liters per second</i>
---------	--

Description

Convert from cubic feet persecond to liters per second

Usage

```
cfs.lps(x)
```

Arguments

x Discharge in cfs

Author(s)

Stephen A Sefick Jr.

contiguous.zoo	<i>contiguous.zoo</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

find continuous non NA portions of zoo time series data

Usage

```
contiguous.zoo(x)
```

Arguments

x zoo time series object whatever indexes you want

Details

if you want to just find the contiguous portions of just one signal and not the interaction between two just duplicate the signal `contiguous.zoo(data.frame(x, coredata(x)))` should give you what you want

Value

data frame consisting of

start start index

end end index

lengths length of record

value logical stating whether a continuous string of non-NA values

Author(s)

Gabor Grothendieck and Stephen A Sefick Jr.

Cs

Saturation Concentration at temp

Description

Calculates the concentration(mg/L) @ 100

Usage

`Cs(x)`

Arguments

x Temperature in Degrees Celcius

Details

enter one temperature or a zoo time series of temperature

Value

single value or time series of mg/L@saturation for that temperature

Author(s)

Stephen A Sefick Jr.

References

APHA (2005). Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. 21st Edition. Eds: Eaton, A.D., L.S. Clesceri, E.W. Rice and A. E. Greenberg. Washington D.C., published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Water Environment Federation.

Examples

```
#single temperature
temp <- sample(20:30, 1)
Cs(temp)

#USGS Data (DOWTemp)
library(chron)
library(zoo)
data(DOWTemp)
Cs(DOWTemp[,1])
```

dC.dt

Change in Oxygen per time step

Description

Calculate the rate of change of Dissolved Oxygen

Usage

```
dC.dt(x)
```

Arguments

x Dissolved Oxygen time series

Details

input zoo series takes the difference of $DO_{t+1} - DO_t$

Value

zoo series of Dissolved Oxygen Differences with an NA for the first value as there is no value before that to subtract

Author(s)

Stephen A Sefick Jr.

References

Odum, H. T. (1956). "Primary production in flowing waters." *Limnology and Oceanography*, 1: 102-117.

Examples

```
data(DOTemp)
Diffconc <- dC.dt(DOTemp[,2])
plot(Diffconc)
```

DOTemp

Rhode River Street Pier–Maryland data set

Description

Test data set from Stephens and Jennings SWProd calculator (USGS). The data has been interpolated to make it have readings every fifteen minutes.

Usage

```
data(DOTemp)
```

Format

DateTime DateTime

Temp Temperature in Celcius

DO Dissolved Oxygen

Details

This is only for example and should be used judiciously for any kind of ecosystem interpretation (requires zoo and chron packages).

Source

Stephens, D.W., and Jennings, M.E., 1976, Determination of primary productivity and community metabolism in streams and lakes using diel oxygen measurements: U.S. Geological Survey Computer Contribution, 100 p.

EcosystemProduction *Calculate Ecosystem Production with the Single Station Method*

Description

Calculates Ecosystem Production

Usage

EcosystemProduction(velocity, meandepth, temperature, DO, day, startday, endday, sunrise.time, sunset.time, num.readings)

Arguments

velocity	velocity in meters/s
meandepth	mean stream channel depth in meters
temperature	temperature in degrees Celcius
DO	Dissolved Oxygen in mg/L
day	date of the day of interest must be in quotes
startday	time of the start of the "day" usually 00:00:00 must be in quotes
endday	time of the end of the "day" usually 23:45:00 must be in quotes
sunrise.time	time of sunrise in the form 04:22:00 must be in quotes
sunset.time	time of sunset in the form 19:23:00 must be in quotes
num.readings	number of readings if data is collected in 15min intervals then there are 96 readings per day

Details

O'Conner Dobbins equation is used to calculate Reaeration coefficient. This function has only been tested with zoo objects read in with the read.production function. Should work for others, but untested. The values that are returned are only as good as the assumptions that went into collecting the data and should be viewed with scrutiny. Also the Reaeration coefficient is the most important number used in the calculation of Production and therefore needs to be as correct as possible. In the future (as the need arises- or enough requests come in) I plan on incorporating different ways of calculating this, but for now you are stuck with my assumptions for the task at hand.

Value

CR24	Community Repiration 24hours (sum of pre-dawn and post-dusk change in Oxygen curve corrected for Reaeration)
NDM	Net Daily Metabolism (sum of total day change in Oxygen Curve corrected for Reaeration)
abs.CR24	absolute value of Community Repiration 24hours (because CR24 is always negative)

GPP	Gross Primary Productivity=NDM+abs.CR24
P.R	P/R ratio
Units	areal units (gOxygen/squared meter/day) of everything except P.R which is unit-less

Author(s)

Stephen A Sefick Jr.

References

Odum, H. T. (1956). "Primary production in flowing waters." *Limnology and Oceanography*, 1: 102-117.

M.R. Grace and S.J. Imberger. 2006. "Stream Metabolism: Performing & Interpreting Measurements". Water Studies Centre Monash University, Murray Darling Basin Commission and New South Wales Department of Environment and Climate Change. 204 pp. Accessed at <http://www.sci.monash.edu.au/wsc/docs/manual-v3.pdf>

Examples

```
#zoo real data
#velocity 0.6
#depth 0.4572
#sunrise 6:00AM
#sunset 8:15PM
#96 is the number of intervals in a day for fifteen minute data
data(DOTemp)
prod <- EcosystemProduction(0.6, 0.4572,
DOTemp[,1],
DOTemp[,2], "8/18/70", "00:00:00", "23:45:00", "06:00:00", "20:15:00", 96)
prod
```

EcosystemProduction.20

Calculate Ecosystem Production with the Single Station Method With Temperature Correction (Thyssen) for Respiration. In other words average night time respiration is corrected for the change in temperature for the day from the average temperature for the night.

Description

Calculates Ecosystem Production with respiration corrected for temperature.

Usage

```
EcosystemProduction.20(velocity, meandepth, temperature, DO, day,
startday, endday, sunrise.time, sunset.time, num.readings)
```

Arguments

velocity	velocity in meters/s
meandepth	mean stream channel depth in meters
temperature	temperature in degrees Celcius
DO	Dissolved Oxygen in mg/L
day	date of the day of interest must be in quotes
startday	time of the start of the "day" usually 00:00:00 must be in quotes
endday	time of the end of the "day" usually 23:45:00 must be in quotes
sunrise.time	time of sunrise in the form 04:22:00 must be in quotes
sunset.time	time of sunset in the form 19:23:00 must be in quotes
num.readings	number of readings if data is collected in 15min intervals then there are 96 readings per day

Details

The only difference between this function and EcosystemProduction is the correction for temperature for respiration. I think EcosystemProduction.20 (The function documented in this page) should be favoured over just EcosystemProduction because of it should better estimate Metabolism.

O'Conner Dobbins equation is used to calculate Reaeration coefficient. This function has only been tested with zoo objects read in with the read.production function. Should work for others, but untested. The values that are returned are only as good as the assumptions that went into collecting the data and should be viewed with scrutiny. Also the Reaeration coefficient is the most important number used in the calculation of Production and therefore needs to be as correct as possible. In the future (as the need arises- or enough requests come in) I plan on incorporating different ways of calculating this, but for now you are stuck with my assumptions for the task at hand.

Value

CR24	Community Repiration 24hours (sum of pre-dawn and post-dusk change in Oxygen curve corrected for Reaeration)
NDM	Net Daily Metabolism (sum of total day change in Oxygen Curve corrected for Reaeration)
abs.CR24	absolute value of Community Repiration 24hours (because CR24 is always negative)
GPP	Gross Primary Productivity=NDM+abs.CR24
P.R	P/R ratio
Units	areal units (gOxygen/squared meter/day) of everything except P.R which is unitless

Author(s)

Stephen A Sefick Jr.

References

Odum, H. T. (1956). "Primary production in flowing waters." *Limnology and Oceanography*, 1: 102-117.

Thyssen, N., Erlandsen, M., Jeppesen, E., Holm T. F., 1983. Modelling the reaeration capacity of low-land streams

M.R. Grace and S.J. Imberger. 2006. "Stream Metabolism: Performing & Interpreting Measurements". Water Studies Centre Monash University, Murray Darling Basin Commission and New South Wales Department of Environment and Climate Change. 204 pp. Accessed at <http://www.sci.monash.edu.au/wsc/docs/manual-v3.pdf>

Examples

```
#zoo real data
#velocity 0.6
#depth 0.4572
#sunrise 6:00AM
#sunset 8:15PM
#96 is the number of intervals in a day for fifteen minute data
data(DOTemp)
prod.20 <- EcosystemProduction.20(0.6, 0.4572, DOTemp[,1],
DOTemp[,2], "8/18/70", "00:00:00",
"23:45:00", "06:00:00", "20:15:00", 96)
prod.20

#compare to EcosystemProduction
prod <- EcosystemProduction(0.6, 0.4572, DOTemp[,1],
DOTemp[,2], "8/18/70", "00:00:00",
"23:45:00", "06:00:00", "20:15:00", 96)

#notice that NDM stays the same...#
prod
prod.20
```

EcosystemProduction.K *Calculate Ecosystem Production with the Single Station Method With Temperature Correction (Thyssen) for Respiration. In other words average night time respiration is corrected for the change in temperature for the day from the average temperature for the night.*

Description

You get to provide the reaeration rate K

Usage

EcosystemProduction.K(K, meandepth, temperature, DO, day, startday = 00:00:00, endday = 23:45:00, sunri

Arguments

K	Calculated or Measured Reaeration K
meandepth	mean stream channel depth in meters
temperature	Time Series temperature in degrees Celcius
DO	Time Series Dissolved Oxygen in mg/L
day	date of the day of interest must be in quotes
startday	time of the start of the "day" usually 00:00:00 must be in quotes
endday	time of the end of the "day" usually 23:45:00 must be in quotes
sunrise.time	time of sunrise in the form 04:22:00 must be in quotes
sunset.time	time of sunset in the form 19:23:00 must be in quotes
num.readings	number of readings if data is collected in 15min intervals then there are 96 readings per day

Details

**The only difference between this function and EcosystemProduction.20 is you supply K.

This function has only been tested with zoo objects read in with the read.production function. Should work for others, but untested. The values that are returned are only as good as the assumptions that went into collecting the data and should be viewed with scrutiny. Also the Reaeration coefficient is the most important number used in the calculation of Production and therefore needs to be as correct as possible.

Value

CR24	Community Repiration 24hours (sum of pre-dawn and post-dusk change in Oxygen curve corrected for Reaeration)
NDM	Net Daily Metabolism (sum of total day change in Oxygen Curve corrected for Reaeration)
abs.CR24	absolute value of Community Repiration 24hours (because CR24 is always negative)
GPP	Gross Primary Productivity=NDM+abs.CR24
P.R	P/R ratio
Units	areal units (gOxygen/squared meter/day) of everything except P.R which is unitless

Author(s)

Stephen A Sefick Jr.

References

Odum, H. T. (1956). "Primary production in flowing waters." *Limnology and Oceanography*, 1: 102-117.

Thyssen, N., Erlandsen, M., Jeppesen, E., Holm T. F., 1983. Modelling the reaeration capacity of low-land streams

M.R. Grace and S.J. Imberger. 2006. "Stream Metabolism: Performing & Interpreting Measurements". Water Studies Centre Monash University, Murray Darling Basin Commission and New South Wales Department of Environment and Climate Change. 204 pp. Accessed at <http://www.sci.monash.edu.au/wsc/docs/manual-v3.pdf>

Examples

```
#zoo real data
#velocity 0.6
#depth 0.4572
#sunrise 6:00AM
#sunset 8:15PM
#96 is the number of intervals in a day for fifteen minute data
data(DOTemp)
```

```
K <- ODobbins(0.6, 0.4572)
prod.K <- EcosystemProduction.K(K, 0.4572, DOTemp[,1],
DOTemp[,2], "8/18/70", "00:00:00",
"23:45:00", "06:00:00", "20:15:00", 96)
prod.K
```

```
#compare to EcosystemProduction.20
prod.20 <- EcosystemProduction.20(0.6, 0.4572,
DOTemp[,1],
DOTemp[,2], "8/18/70", "00:00:00",
"23:45:00", "06:00:00", "20:15:00", 96)
```

```
prod.K
prod.20
```

fmt.chron

Format Dates

Description

Used in the FUN argument of read.zoo for dates in the format mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss

Usage

```
fmt.chron(x)
```

Arguments

x Data Time Column

Details

used internally in read.production

Author(s)

Stephen A Sefick Jr

See Also

[read.production](#)

Kt *Temperature Correction For Reaeration Value*

Description

Temperature Correction For Reaeration Value

Usage

Kt(K, temp)

Arguments

K Reaeration Coefficient single value or in a zoo object
temp temperature value at time t in Degrees Celcius

Value

Single Values or zoo series

Author(s)

Stephen A Sefick Jr

References

Thyssen, N., Erlandsen, M., Jeppesen, E., Holm T. F.,1983. Modelling the reaeration capacity of low-land streams

Examples

```
#data USGS
data(DOTemp)
#velocity 0.6, depth 0.4572
d <- ODobbins(0.6, 0.4572)
Kcorr <- Kt(d , DOTemp[,1])
```

lps.cfs

Liters Per Second to Cubic Feet per Second

Description

Convenience Function for converting from liters per second to cubic feet per second

Usage

```
lps.cfs(x)
```

Arguments

x Discharge in Liters per Second

Value

Discharge in Cubic feet per second

Author(s)

Stephen A Sefick Jr

Examples

```
lps.cfs(134000)
```

lps.cms

Liters per second to cubic meters per second

Description

Conversion Function

Usage

```
lps.cms(x)
```

Arguments

x discharge in Liters per second

Details

single value or if zoo series - zoo object

Value

single value or if zoo series - zoo object

Author(s)

Stephen A Sefick Jr.

Examples

```
lps.cms(134000)
```

ODobbins

*O'Conner Dobbins Surface Renewal Method for calculating Rearra-
tion Coeffecient*

Description

calculate reaeration coefficient with the O'Conner Dobbins method

Usage

```
ODobbins(vel, dep)
```

Arguments

vel velocity in m/s
dep depth in meters

Details

Surface Renewal

Value

Reaeration Coefficient (single value)

Author(s)

Stephen A Sefick Jr.

References

O'Connor, D. J., and W. E. Dobbins (1958). Mechanisms of reaeration in natural streams. Transactions of American Society of Civil Engineers, 123: 641-666.

Examples

```
#velocity 0.6
#depth 0.4572
ODobbins(0.6, 0.4572)
```

read.production	<i>Read in Time Series Data as zoo Object</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Wrapper Function to read.zoo

Usage

```
read.production(data)
```

Arguments

data	a csv file with headers and the date as mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss format (think excel spreadsheet date format and the file is saved as a csv file)
------	--

Details

This is a wrapper function to read.zoo with a specific format required see above

Value

zoo object

Author(s)

Stephen A Sefick Jr

See Also

[read.table](#)

rear.flux *Calculate Rearation Flux*

Description

Calculates Rearation Flux

Usage

```
rear.flux(DO, Ktemp, temp, interval)
```

Arguments

DO	Dissolved Oxygen mg/L
Ktemp	Temperature Corrected K (Rearation)
temp	Temperature degrees Celcius
interval	Number of readings in a day 15min = 96

Details

zoo object as input

Value

time series of reparation flux (zoo object)

Author(s)

Stephen A. Sefick Jr.

References

Bott, T.L. 1996. Primary Productivity and community respiration. In F. R. Hauer and G. A. Lamberti (ed.), Methods in stream ecology. Academic Press, Inc., New York, N.Y.

See Also

[ODobbins, Kt](#)

Examples

```
#Use vel=0.6 and depth=0.4572
data(DOTemp)
d <- ODobbins(0.6, 0.4572)
f <- rear.flux(DOTemp[,2], Kt(d, DOTemp[,1]), DOTemp[,1], 96)
plot(f)
```

`simp`*Numeric Integration Using Simpson's method*

Description

Numeric Integration using the Simpson Method

Usage

```
simp(y, a = NULL, b = NULL, x = NULL, n = 200)
```

Arguments

<code>y</code>	y values to integrate
<code>x</code>	x values to integrate over
<code>a</code>	NULL
<code>b</code>	NULL
<code>n</code>	number of divisions defaults to 200

Value

Numeric Value of the integration

Author(s)

Rolf Turner

Examples

```
# 4-x^2-y^2
fun <- function(x, y){
  a <- 4
  b <- x^2
  d <- y^2
  z <- a-b-d
  return(z)
}

a <- fun(seq(-1000,1000,1), seq(-1000,1000,1))
simp(a, x=-1000:1000, n=1000)
```

`sunrise.set`*Calculate Sunrise Sunset Times*

Description

This function calculates sunrise sunset times in POSIXct and returns it in a handy dandy format to wither export as a csv file or use directly in the calculation of Stream Metabolism. This function is based on maptools which is based on the NOAA sunrise sunset claculator.

Usage

```
sunrise.set(lat, long, date, timezone = "UTC", num.days = 1)
```

Arguments

lat	Latitude in decimal degrees
long	Longitude in decimal degrees
date	starting date (needs to be in quotes and in the format yyyy/mm/dd)
timezone	Time zone set to UTC default (needs to be in quotes)
num.days	1 if you just want only the calculation preformed on "date" (default)

Details

Remember that the Prime Meridian is 0 through Greenwich, England. So anything W is - and anything E is +. Also anything in the Northern hemisphere is + latitude and Southern Hemisphere is - latitude. Generally UTC+5 is Eastern Standard Time, UTC+6 is CST, UTC+7 MST, UTC+8 PST. Another way of specifying time zones is Country City see examples. Be aware of timezones and daylight and standard time when using this function!!!!!! This will help you avoid headaches caused because minor oversites = large error in your calculations

Value

output	data frame with all dates sunrise and sunset times specified
--------	--

Author(s)

Stephen A Sefick Jr.

References

<http://www.srrb.noaa.gov/highlights/sunrise/sunrise.html>

Examples

```
#This is for Atlanta Georgia
#(Only so that you can compare it to the NOAA
#website that is given above)
sunrise.set(33.43, -84.22, "2008/01/01", timezone="UTC+5")

#Same As above but look at Time Zone Specification
sunrise.set(33.43, -84.22, "2008/01/01", timezone="America/New_York")
```

window.chron *Time Windows of Diurnal Curves*

Description

Takes a time window of a larger series

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'chron'
window(x, day1, hour1, day2, hour2, ...)
```

Arguments

x	data to be subsetted
day1	start day
hour1	start time
day2	end date
hour2	end time
...	other arguments

Value

subset by time

Author(s)

Stephen A Sefick Jr.

References

chron, window, window.zoo

See Also

[window](#)

Examples

```
#with real data
data(DOTemp)
d <- window.chron(DOTemp, "8/18/70", "06:00:00", "8/18/70", "20:15:00")
plot(d)
```

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