Package ‘treePlotArea’

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Title  Correction Factors for Tree Plot Areas Intersected by Stand Boundaries

Version  2.1.0

Description  The German national forest inventory uses angle count sampling, a sampling method first published as ‘Bitterlich, W.: Die Winkelzählmessung. Allgemeine Forst- und Holzwirtschaftliche Zeitung, 58. Jahrg., Folge 11/12 vom Juni 1947’ and extended by Grosenbaugh (<https://academic.oup.com/jof/article-abstract/50/1/32/4684174>) as probability proportional to size sampling. When plots are located near stand boundaries, their sizes and hence their probabilities need to be corrected.

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URL  https://gitlab.com/fvafrcu/treeplotarea.git

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treePlotArea-package  Correction Factors for Tree Plot Areas Intersected by Stand Boundaries

Description

The German national forest inventory uses angle count sampling, a sampling method first published by Bitterlich (1947) and extended by Grosenbaugh (1952) as probability proportional to size sampling. When plots are located near stand boundaries, their sizes and hence their probabilities need to be corrected.

Details

You will find the details in vignette("An_Introduction_to_treePlotArea", package = "treePlotArea").

Author(s)

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• Christoph Fischer [contributor]
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References


See Also

Useful links:
- https://gitlab.com/fvafrcu/treeplotarea.git

boundaries

Description

An extract from the the federal database. Refer to Aufnahmeanweisung für die vierte Bundeswaldinventur (2021 - 2022).

Usage

data("boundaries", package = "treePlotArea")

Format

A data frame with 148 observations on the following 13 variables. Variables not needed with the package are marked with an asterisk.

- tnr  The tract id.
- enr  The corner id. A tract may have up to 4 corners on wooden floor.
- vbl  * An indicator giving the country. 804 denotes Baden-Wuerttemberg.
- rnr  * The boundary id.
- rk   An indicator giving the validity of the boundary. Values of 9 or higher indicate that this boundary is not valid (any more).
- rart An indicator giving the type of the boundary (stand or forest boundary, for example).
- rterrain * An Indicator giving the type of terrain behind the border.
- spa_gon The azimuth in gon of the starting point of the boundary.
- spa_m  The distance to the starting point of the boundary in centimeter
- spk_gon As above, for the boundary’s flexing point.
- spk_m As above, for the boundary’s flexing point.
- spe_gon As above, for the boundary’s stopping point.
- spe_m As above, for the boundary’s stopping point.

References


Examples

boundaries <- get(data("boundaries", package = "treePlotArea"))
Convert Preprocessed Data Back to Original Units

Description

The data tree coming with this package was processed by Gerald Kaendler for the country of Baden-Wuerttemberg, and is the reference for testing as he adjusted diameter measurements to breast height where they had been measured in diverging heights (due to deformations of trees at breast height). *Which we really need to do.* But he did some other things we need to revert if we want to follow the standards from the federal database. He

1. converted the diameter at breast height from millimeter to centimeter and renamed it,
2. converted horizontal distance from centimeter to meter and renamed it.

So we add two variables holding the diameter in millimeter and the horizontal distance in centimeter, named by the output of

```r
getOption("treePlotArea")[["angle_counts"]][["dbh"]]
```

and

```r
getOption("treePlotArea")[["angle_counts"]][["distance"]]
```

respectively.

Usage

`bw2bwi2022de(x)`

Arguments

- `x` A tree data set, typically `get(data("trees", package = "treePlotArea"))`.

Value

A tree data set prepared to work with the package.

See Also

Other data functions: `select_valid_angle_count_trees()`

Examples

```r
trees <- get(data("trees", package = "treePlotArea"))
summary(trees)
angle_counts <- bw2bwi2022de(trees)
summary(angle_counts)
```
check_boundaries

Check Validity of Boundaries

Description

There is a boundary (tract 6878, corner 1, boundary 1) in the federal database for the 2012 survey that runs exactly through the plot. If that boundary would be valid, at that corner the term "stand" is not defined.

Usage

check_boundaries(x, stop_on_error = TRUE, clean_data = FALSE)

Arguments

x  
A data.frame containing boundaries. It has to have columns named by the contents of either
get_defaults()$boundaries or getOption("treePlotArea")$boundaries.
Could be get(data("boundaries", package = "treePlotArea")).

stop_on_error  
Throw an error if invalid boundaries are found?

clean_data  
Get rid of invalid boundaries?

Details

So we check for such boundaries. These are straight boundaries with identical azimuth values for start and end, and flexed boundaries where azimuth values for either start or end and the azimuth value for the nook are identical and the nook is farther away from the plot than the corresponding start or end.

Value

A (possibly cleansed) data.frame containing boundaries.

See Also

Other boundary functions: get_boundary_polygons()

Examples

data("boundaries", package = "treePlotArea")
validate_data(x = boundaries)
check_boundaries(boundaries)
get_boundary_polygons  Convert Boundaries to Polygons

Description

Used by get_correction_factors to convert a boundary table to polygons. You may want to see the polygons, that is why we exported this function.

Usage

get_boundary_polygons(boundaries, stop_on_error = TRUE, clean_data = FALSE)

Arguments

boundaries  A data.frame containing boundaries. It has to have columns named by the contents of either get_defaults()[["boundaries"] or getOption("treePlotArea")[["boundaries"]]. Could be get(data("boundaries", package = "treePlotArea")) or the output of get_boundary_polygons.

stop_on_error  Throw an error if invalid boundaries are encountered? (There was tract 6878, corner 1, boundary 1 in the federal database for the 2012 survey, runs through the plot. There is no stand defined that way!).

clean_data  Omit invalid boundaries in any further calculations?

Value

A list with all boundary polygons for each corner for each tract.

See Also

Other boundary functions: check_boundaries()

Examples

boundaries <- get(data("boundaries", package = "treePlotArea"))
boundary_polygons <- get_boundary_polygons(boundaries)
get_correction_factors

Correction Factors for Tree Plot Areas Intersected by Stand Boundaries

Description

Get correction factors for an angle count table (i.e. a data.frame) and a corresponding boundary table (i.e. a data.frame).

Usage

get_correction_factors(
  angle_counts,
  boundaries,
  verbose = TRUE,
  stop_on_error = FALSE,
  skip_check = FALSE,
  counting_factor = 4,
  is_ti_round = TRUE
)

Arguments

angle_counts  A data.frame containing angle counts. It has to have columns named by the contents of either
get_defaults()[["angle_counts"]]
or
getOption("treePlotArea")[["angle_counts"]].
Could be bw2bwi2022de(get(data("trees", package = "treePlotArea"))).

boundaries  A data.frame containing boundaries. It has to have columns named by the contents of either
get_defaults()[["boundaries"]]
or
getOption("treePlotArea")[["boundaries"]].
Could be get(data("boundaries", package = "treePlotArea")) or the output of get_boundary_polygons.

verbose  Be verbose?

stop_on_error  Passed to get_boundary_polygons.

skip_check  We usually check if the angle counts are suitable (for example whether a diameter at breast height, a horizontal distance and an azimuth measurement are given). Skip this check? This might be of interest if you want to check whether another plot with no dbh recorded (for example a corner) is intersected by a boundary.

counting_factor  The basal area factor used in counting the trees. For tally trees in the German national forest inventory its value is 4 [m^2].

is_ti_round  When checking for the boundary circle of a tree to include the center of the plot: round that circle’s radius to the unit (i.e. [cm]) as done by Thuenen Institute?
get_correction_factors

Details

The columns in the names have to be named according to the values of `getOption("treePlotArea")`. If they do not: you can either rename the columns or set the option accordingly, probably using `set_options`.

Value

A data.frame containing the correction factors and a status giving information on possibly errors.

See Also

set_options

Examples

data("trees", "boundaries", package = "treePlotArea")

# For CRAN's sake: draw a subset
trails <- c(sample(boundaries["tnr"], 20), 10056)

# Calculate correction factors
trees <- subset(trees, tnr %in% trails)
boundaries <- subset(boundaries, tnr %in% trails)
angle_counts <- bw2bwi2022de(trees)
validate_data(x = boundaries)
validate_data(x = angle_counts)
boundary_polygons <- get_boundary_polygons(boundaries)
correction_factors <- get_correction_factors(angle_counts, boundary_polygons)
summary(correction_factors$status)

# Select valid angle count trees only
valid_angle_counts <- select_valid_angle_count_trees(angle_counts)
correction_factors <- get_correction_factors(valid_angle_counts,
boundary_polygons)
summary(correction_factors$status)

# Select a single tree
tnr <- 10056
enr <- 4
bnr <- 3
tree <- valid_angle_counts[valid_angle_counts["tnr"] == tnr &
valid_angle_counts["enr"] == enr &
valid_angle_counts["bnr"] == bnr, TRUE]
bounds <- boundaries[boundaries["tnr"] == tnr & boundaries["enr"] == enr, TRUE]
general_correction_factors(tree, bounds)

# Deadwood plots:
dead_wood_plots <- unique(trees[TRUE, c("tnr", "enr")])
dead_wood_plots["bnr"] <- 0
dead_wood_plots["hori"] <- 0
dead_wood_plots["azi"] <- 0
dead_wood_plots["bhd"] <- 200
get_correction_factors(dead_wood_plots, boundary_polygons,
  skip_check = TRUE)
# Set the deadwood plot's radius to 500 mm
dead_wood_plots["bhd"] <- 5000
# The counting factor has unit square meters per area.
# Area is hardcoded to 10000 [square meters], so to get a plot radius that's
# equal to the dbh, we need 2 * sqrt(counting_factor) / sqrt(10000) to be
# equal to 1.
get_correction_factors(dead_wood_plots, boundary_polygons,
  skip_check = TRUE,
  counting_factor = 2500)

get_defaults

Get Default Options for treePlotArea

Description

Used to see (not set) the default options set by treePlotArea. Use set_options to change these default values.

Usage

get_defaults()

Value

A named list. It has the following entries giving the column names of the angle count or boundary data that hold information on:

angle_counts tract_id The tract id.
  corner_id The corner id.
  tree_id The tree id.
  distance The distance from the center of the tract's corner.
  azimuth The azimuth from North.
  dbh The diameter at breast height.

boundaries tract_id The tract id.
  corner_id The corner id.
  boundary_type Type of boundary.
  boundary_status Validity of the boundary.
  distance_start The starting point's distance.
  distance_flexing The flexing point's distance.
  distance_end The ending point's distance.
  azimuth_start The starting point's azimuth.
  azimuth_flexing The flexing point's azimuth.
  azimuth_end The ending point's azimuth.
plot_tree_plot_area

See Also

Other option functions: set_options()

Examples

get_defaults()

---

plot_tree_plot_area  Plot Tree Plot Area

Description

Visualize a corner, its boundaries and tree plot areas.

Usage

plot_tree_plot_area(
  angle_counts,  
  boundaries,  
  tnr,  
  enr,  
  bnr = NULL,  
  frame_factor = 1,  
  use_sub = NULL  
)

Arguments

angle_counts  A data.frame containing angle counts. It has to have columns named by the contents of either get_defaults()[["angle_counts"]]
or getOption("treePlotArea")[["angle_counts"]). Could be bw2bwi2022de(get(data("trees", package = "treePlotArea"))).

boundaries  A data.frame containing boundaries. It has to have columns named by the contents of either get_defaults()[["boundaries"]]
or getOption("treePlotArea")[["boundaries"]). Could be get(data("boundaries", package = "treePlotArea")) or the output of get_boundary_polygons.

tnr  Number of the tract.

enr  Number of the tract’s corner.

bnr  If given, the number of a corner’s tree.

frame_factor  Plotting from as a factor of the tree plot area. Stick with the default.

use_sub  Deprecated.
select_valid_angle_count_trees

Value

The corrections factors for the trees’ plot areas.

Examples

```r
tn <- 166
enr <- 2
bnr <- 7
angle_counts <- bw2bwi2022de(get(data("trees", package = "treePlotArea")))
plot_tree_plot_area(angle_counts = angle_counts,
                   boundaries = get(data("boundaries",
                                       package = "treePlotArea")),
                   tnr = tnr, enr = enr, bnr = bnr, frame_factor = 4)
plot_tree_plot_area(angle_counts = angle_counts,
                   boundaries = get(data("boundaries",
                                       package = "treePlotArea")),
                   tnr = tnr, enr = enr, frame_factor = 1)
```

Description

The tree data coming with this package was processed by Gerald Kaendler for the country of Baden-Wuerttemberg, and is the reference for testing as he adjusted diameter measurements to breast height where they had been measured in diverging heights (due to deformations of trees at breast height). Which we really need to do. But he also added trees that are not part of the angle count sampling, which this function removes. We need that mainly to run tests against the reference values computed by grenzkreis because we would not be able to easily find the keys to merge the data. So this function is probably of no use to you. And we remove trees with a diameter at breast height greater than zero and a distance of 0, for these tree should not be there.

Usage

```r
select_valid_angle_count_trees(x, sample_type = "stp", tree_status = "pk")
```

Arguments

- `x`: A tree data set, typically `get(data("trees", package = "treePlotArea"))`.
- `sample_type`: An indicator giving the type of sample the tree was in. 0 marks the angle count sample with counting factor 4.
- `tree_status`: An indicator giving the status of a tree in the German national forest inventory. 0 marks ingrowth, 1 marks ongrowth.

Value

A tree data containing valid angle count trees only.
See Also

Other data functions: `bw2bwi2022de()`

Examples

```r
trees <- get(data("trees", package = "treePlotArea"))
subset(trees, entf == 0 & bhd2 > 0 & stp == 0)
angle_counts <- select_valid_angle_count_trees(trees)
subset(angle_counts, entf == 0 & bhd2 > 0 & stp == 0)
```

```r
# Set the default
set_options()
getOption("treePlotArea")
# Overwrite some
option_list <- list(angle_counts = list(dbh = "diameter"),
               boundaries = list(boundary_status = "boundart_stat"))
set_options(angle_counts = option_list[["angle_counts"]],
           boundaries = option_list[["boundaries"]])
getOption("treePlotArea")$angle_counts$dbh
# restore default
option_list <- get_defaults()
set_options(angle_counts = option_list[["angle_counts"]],

```

Description

Just convenience function for `options`. `treePlotArea` has a set of default options to define the columns of the `data.frames` that are passed to `get_correction_factors`. See `get_defaults` for a description of these options.

Usage

```r
set_options(...)
```

Arguments

... See `options`. Leave empty to initialize the defaults if need be.

Value

Invisibly TRUE.

See Also

Other option functions: `get_defaults()`

Examples
trees

\begin{verbatim}
  boundaries = option_list[["boundaries"]]
  getOption("treePlotArea")$angle_counts$dbh
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
  data("trees", package = "treePlotArea")
  summary(trees)
  angle_counts <- bw2bwi2022de(trees)
  summary(angle_counts)
\end{verbatim}

\section*{Description}
This is an extract form a data set prepared by Gerald Kaendler. He
\begin{enumerate}
  \item added trees that are not part of the angle count sampling,
  \item converted the diameter at breast height from millimeter to centimeter and renamed it,
  \item converted horizontal distance from centimeter to meter and renamed it,
  \item computed correction factors using grenzkreis.
\end{enumerate}

\section*{Usage}
\begin{verbatim}
data("trees", package = "treePlotArea")
\end{verbatim}

\section*{Format}
A data frame with 1121 observations on the following 9 variables. Variables not needed with the package are marked with an asterisk.

\begin{verbatim}
tnr  The tract id.
enr  The corner id. A tract may have up to 4 corners on wooden floor.
bnr  The tree id.
bhd  The diameter at breast height, given in centimeter.
  \textit{kf2} \* The correction factor given by grenzkreis.
entf The trees’ distance from the center of the tract’s corner, given in meter.
azi  The azimuth from North, measured in gon (or gradian).
  \textit{pk} \* An indicator giving the type of a tree in the German national forest inventory. 0 marks in-growth, 1 marks ongrowth.
  \textit{stp} \* An indicator giving the type of sample the tree was in. 0 marks the angle count sample with counting factor 4.
\end{verbatim}

\section*{Examples}
\begin{verbatim}
trees <- get(data("trees", package = "treePlotArea"))
summary(trees)
angle_counts <- bw2bwi2022de(trees)
summary(angle_counts)
\end{verbatim}
validate_data  

Validate Data and Optionally Delete Missing Data

Description

The 2012 data of the federal database contains tract 18063, corner 2. There are boundaries recorded for that corner, nevertheless tree 14 has no azimuth measurement. This function therefore checks for the data sets not having missing data in the columns needed by get_correction_factors and optionally removes affected observations. It does not cross check whether missing data is really needed (azimuth is not when there is no boundary recorded for that tracts corner).

Usage

```r
validate_data(x, type = c(NA, "angle_counts", "boundaries"), clean = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- **x**: A tree or angle count data set.
- **type**: The type of data, stick with the default to let us guess.
- **clean**: Omit missing data? If the input contains missing data in the columns needed by get_correction_factors, the affected observations may be deleted. Otherwise an error is thrown.

Value

A tree data set. The input, if that was valid data, the cleaned input otherwise. Throws an error if columns are missing.

Examples

```r
boundaries <- get(data("boundaries", package = "treePlotArea"))
nrow(boundaries)
nrow(validate_data(x = boundaries))
boundaries[1, "enr"] <- NA
try(validate_data(boundaries))
nrow(validate_data(boundaries, clean = TRUE))
```
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