Package ‘sitree’

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calculate.development.class

*Calculate Development Class of the Stand*

**Description**

Calculates the development class of the stand according to the Norwegian National Forest Inventory.

**Usage**

```r
calculate.development.class(SI.spp, SI.m, stand.age.years)
```

**Arguments**

- `SI.spp`: Species for which the SI is calculated (1 = spruce, 2 = pine, 3 = deciduous).
- `SI.m`: Site index (SI) in m.
- `stand.age.years`: Age of the stand in years.

**Details**

Development classes 1 (regeneration) to 5 (mature).

**Value**

It returns a vector with the development class of the stands (values 1 to 5).
Author(s)

Clara Anton Fernandez <caf@nibio.no>

Examples

```
calculate.development.class (SI.spp = c(1, 1, 2),
                           SI.m = c(23,11,11),
                           stand.age.years = c(120, 80, 40))
```

Description

Implementation of the diameter at breast height function published by Bollandsås and Næsset (2009).

Usage

```
dbhi.BN2009(tr, fl, common.vars, this.period, ...)
```

Arguments

- `tr` A `trList` class object.
- `fl` A list describing the plot data.
- `common.vars` A list with at least variables `QMD.cm`, `i.stand`, and `SBA.m2.ha`.
- `this.period` The period for which to calculate DBH increment.
- `...` Ignored

Value

A vector with DBH increments in mm for all trees in `tr`.

Author(s)

Clara Anton Fernandez <caf@nibio.no>

References

Examples

```
foo.matrix <- matrix(0, nrow = length(tr$dbh), ncol = (5 + 1))
colnames(foo.matrix) <- paste("t", 0:5, sep = "")
foo.dbh <- foo.height <- foo.matrix
foo.dbh[,1] <- tr$dbh
foo.height[,1] <- tr$height

trl <- list(
  plot.id = tr$plot.id,
  treeid = tr$treeid,
  dbh.mm = foo.dbh,
  height.dm = foo.height,
  yrs.sim = rep(0, nrow(tr)),
  tree.sp = factor(tr$tree.sp)
)
tr.i <- trList$new(data = trl, nperiods = as.integer(5))

common.vars <- prep.common.vars.fun(
  tr = tr.i,
  fl = fl,
  i.period = 0,
  this.period = "t0",
  common.vars = "NULL",
  vars.required = c("QMD.cm", "i.stand"),
  period.length = 5
)

dbhi.BN2009(tr.i, fl, common.vars$res , this.period = "t0",
  species.spruce = c(1, 2, 3),
  species.pine = c(10, 11, 20, 21, 29),
  species.harw = c(30, 31))
```

dead.trees.growth  

**Growth of Dead Trees**

Description

A very simple function to estimate the growth of dead trees between the last measurement and their death. Dead trees are assumed to die in the middle of the period. The growth before the death of the tree is assumed to be half of the growth for the whole period, both in terms of DBH and height.

Usage

```
dead.trees.growth(dt, growth, mort, this.period)
```

Arguments

- **dt**: A list of trees with at least two elements: `dbh.mm` and `height.dm`.
- **growth**: A data frame with columns `dbh.inc.mm` and `hgt.inc.dm`. 
mortality A TRUE/FALSE vector with the predicted mortality for each living tree in this period.
this.period The period where the dead trees were last seen alive (last measured DBH).

Value
Returns a data frame of same length as `dt` with two elements

- `dbh.mm` DBH in mm
- `height.dm` Height in dm

Author(s)
Clara Anton Fernandez <caf@nibio.no>

Examples
```r
dead.trees.growth(
  dt = list(dbh.mm = data.frame (t0 = c(75, 90, 25, 24)),
             height.dm = data.frame(t0 = c(190, 210, 110, 90))),
  growth = data.frame(dbh.inc.mm = c(7, 9, 2, 1),
                      hgt.inc.dm = c(11, 12, 8, 10)),
  this.period = "t0"
)
```

Plot Data

Description
Plot data

Usage
data(fl)

Format
The list contains the following elements

- `plot.id` unique ID for each stand that corresponds to plot.id in the `tr` dataset
- `SI.m` Site index in m
- `SI.spp` Species code for which SI.m is measured
- `prop.plot` Proportion of the plot covered by this stand (0-full plot, 2-20%, 3-30%, 4-40%, ..., 8-80%)
- `ha2plot` multiplier to convert from "per ha" to "per plot", e.g. basal area per ha to basal area per plot
tree2ha multiplier to convert numbers "per tree" to "per ha", e.g. basal area per tree to basal area per ha
soil.depth. 1234 soil depth 1(shallow)-4(deep)
land.use land use classification
land.type land type classification
veg.type vegetation type
subplot.size.m2 size of the subplot corresponding to the stand in square meters
plot.size.m2 Plot size in square meters
kom Municipality code
region region where the plot lies
skidding.distance.100m skidding distance in 100m
slope.per slope in percentatge
lat.det latitude in degrees
alt.m altitude in meters
utm.s33.ov.m UTM E-W coordinates of the plot
utm.s33.snv.m UTM S-N coordinates of the plot
stand.age.years data frame with stand age in years, only the first column, t0, is filled up
management data frame will management codes for each period

Source
This dataset is derived from the Norwegian National Forest Inventory

Examples
```r
data(fl)
str(fl)
```

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fn.vars.required</th>
<th>Finds Variables Required on Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description
Tries to find the variables to be calculated through the parameters of the functions.

Usage
```r
fn.vars.required(my.functions, ...)
```

Arguments
- **my.functions** A list of functions to be used during the simulation
- **...** Use this to add any function that might not be included in my.functions
Value

It returns a vector with the name of the potential variables required.

Author(s)

Clara Anton Fernandez <caf@nibio.no>

Examples

```r
fn.vars.required (my.functions = list(
  fn.growth    = "grow.dbhinc.hgtinc",
  fn.dbh.inc   = "dbh.BN2009",
  fn.hgt.inc   = "height.korf",
  fn.mort      = "mort.B2007",
  fn.recr      = "recr.BB2008",
  fn.management = "management.prob",
  fn.tree.removal = "mng.tree.removal",
  fn.modif     = NULL,
  fn.prep.common.vars = "prep.common.vars.fun"
),
  "BBG2008")
```

---

**grow.dbhinc.hgtinc**

*Growth and Height Increment Function Wrapper*

Description

A growth and height increment function wrapper that can be used with or without a height increment function.

Usage

```
grow.dbhinc.hgtinc(tr, fl, common.vars, this.period, functions, ...)
```

Arguments

- `tr` A `trList` class object.
- `fl` A list describing the plot data.
- `common.vars` A list with at least variables `spp` (species classification in categories: spruce, pine, birch and other), and `SBA.m2.ha`.
- `this.period` The period for which to calculate growth.
- `functions` A list defining the functions to be used in sitree.
- `...` Further arguments to be passed to DBH increment and height increment functions.
Details

A growth function should calculate both dbh and height increment. This function calls two functions, defined in functions as `fn.dbh.inc` and `fn.hgt.inc` to estimate those.

Value

A data frame with two elements dbh.inc.mm DBH increment in mm hgt.inc.dm Height increment in dm

Author(s)

Clara Anton Fernandez <caf@nibio.no>

Examples

```r
foo.matrix <- matrix(0, nrow = length(tr$dbh), ncol = (5 +1))
colnames(foo.matrix) <- paste("t", 0:5, sep = "")
foo.dbh <- foo.height <- foo.matrix
foo.dbh[,1] <- tr$dbh
foo.height[,1] <- tr$height

trl <- list(
  plot.id  = tr$plot.id,
  treeid   = tr$treeid,
  dbh.mm   = foo.dbh,
  height.dm = foo.height,
  yrs.sim  = rep(0, nrow(tr)),
  tree.sp  = factor(tr$tree.sp)
)
tr.i <- trList$new(data = trl, nperiods = as.integer(5))

common.vars <- prep.common.vars.fun(
  tr = tr.i,
  fl = fl,
  i.period = 0,
  this.period = "t0",
  common.vars = "NULL",
  vars.required = c("spp", "SBA.m2.ha", "QMD.cm"),
  period.length = 5,
  species.spruce = c(1, 2, 3),
  species.pine = c(10, 11, 20, 21, 29),
  species.harw = c(30, 31)
)

grow.dbhinc.hgtinc (tr = tr.i,
  fl = fl,
  common.vars = common.vars$res,
  this.period = "t0",
  functions = list(
    fn.growth = 'grow.dbhinc.hgtinc',
    fn.mort = 'mort.B2007',
  )
)
height.korf

A simple tree height function based on tree species, and DBH. It returns the difference between the height at the current period (this.period) and the next period.

Usage

height.korf(common.vars, this.period, tr, dbh.inc.mm, ...)

Arguments

common.vars: A list with at least an element named 'spp' with the species group composition.
this.period: The period for which to calculate the height of the trees.
tr: A trList.
dbh.inc.mm: A vector with the projected dbh increment.
...: Currently not used

Value

A vector with tree heights increments in dm.

Author(s)

Clara Anton Fernandez <caf@nibio.no>
Examples

```r
foo.matrix <- matrix(0, nrow = length(tr$dbh), ncol = (5 +1))
colnames(foo.matrix) <- paste("t", 0:5, sep = "")
foo.dbh <- foo.height <- foo.matrix
foo.dbh[,1] <- tr$dbh
foo.height[,1] <- tr$height

trl <- list(
  plot.id = tr$plot.id,
  treeid = tr$treeid,
  dbh.mm = foo.dbh,
  height.dm = foo.height,
  yrs.sim = rep(0, nrow(tr)),
  tree.sp = factor(tr$tree.sp)
)
tr.i <- trList$new(data = trl, nperiods = as.integer(5))

common.vars <- prep.common.vars.fun(
  tr = tr.i,
  fl = fl,
  this.period = "t0",
  i.period = 0,
  common.vars = "NULL",
  mng.options = NA,
  vars.required = c("spp"),
  period.length = 5
)

height.korf(common.vars = common.vars$res, this.period = 't0',
  tr.i, fl, dbh.inc.mm = runif(nrow(tr.i$data$dbh.mm), 5, 80))
```

management.prob

**Final felling and thinning functions for Norwegian forest**

Description

Estimates de probability of a stand to be harvested or thinning following Anton-Fernandez et al. (20012).

Usage

```r
management.prob(tr, fl, fun.final.felling = "harv.prob",
  fun.thinning = "thin.prob", common.vars, this.period, next.period, ...)

harv.prob(region, skidding.distance.100m, AgeTo5, vuprha.m3.ha,
  slope.per, SI.m, SI.spp)

thin.prob(region, skidding.distance.100m, AgeTo5, vuprha.m3.ha, slope.per, SI.m, SI.spp)
```
Arguments

- `tr` A `trList` class object.
- `fl` A list describing the plot data.
- `fun.final.felling` Function to use to calculate final felling.
- `fun.thinning` Function to use to calculate thinning.
- `common.vars` A list with at least variables dev.class and vuprha.m3.ha.
- `this.period` The period for which to calculate final felling and thinning probability.
- `next.period` The next period to the one for which final felling and thinning probability are to be calculated.
- `region` A vector containing the region in Norway where every plot is situated.
- `skidding.distance.100m` A vector containing skidding for each plot.
- `AgeTo5` A vector containing number of years to development class 5 for each plot.
- `vuprha.m3.ha` Volume per ha in cubic meters per ha for each plot.
- `slope.per` Slope, in percentage, for each plot.
- `SI.m` Site index (SI) in m.
- `SI.spp` Species for which the SI is calculated (1 = spruce, 2 = pine, 3 = deciduous).

Value

It returns a list with one element:

- `mng` a vector with the management to apply to each plot.

Author(s)

Clara Anton Fernandez <caf@nibio.no>

References


Examples

```r
foo.matrix <- matrix(0, nrow = length(tr$dbh), ncol = (5 +1))
colnames(foo.matrix) <- paste("t", 0:5, sep = "")
foo.dbh <- foo.height <- foo.matrix
foo.dbh[,1] <- tr$dbh
foo.height[,1] <- tr$height

trl <- list(
 plot.id = tr$plot.id,
```
treeid = tr$treeid,
dbh.mm = foo.dbh,
height.dm = foo.height,
yrs.sim = rep(0, nrow(tr)),
tree.sp = factor(tr$tree.sp)
)

tr.i <- trList$new(data = trl, nperiods = as.integer(5))

common.vars <- prep.common.vars.fun(
  tr = tr.i,
  fl = fl,
  i.period = 0,
  this.period = "t0",
  common.vars = "NULL",
  vars.required = c("spp", "SBA.m2.ha", "QMD.cm", "vuprha.m3.ha", "AgeTo5"),
  period.length = 5
)

fl$management <- data.frame(matrix(NA, ncol = tr.i$nperiods,
                                   nrow = nrow(tr.i$data$dbh.mm)))

names(fl$management) <- paste0("t", 1:tr.i$nperiods)

management.prob(tr.i, fl,
                 fun.final.felling = "harv.prob",
                 fun.thinning = "thin.prob",
                 common.vars = common.vars$res,
                 this.period = "t0",
                 next.period = "t1")

harv.prob(region = fl$region[1:3],
           skidding.distance.100m = fl$skidding.distance.100[1:3],
           AgeTo5 = c(50, 20, 15),
           vuprha.m3.ha = common.vars$res$vuprha.m3.ha[1:3],
           slope.per = fl$slope.per[1:3],
           SI.m = fl$SI.m[1:3],
           SI.spp = fl$SI.spp[1:3])

thin.prob(region = fl$region[1:3],
           skidding.distance.100m = fl$skidding.distance.100[1:3],
           AgeTo5 = c(50, 20, 15),
           vuprha.m3.ha = common.vars$res$vuprha.m3.ha[1:3],
           slope.per = fl$slope.per[1:3],
           SI.m = fl$SI.m[1:3],
           SI.spp = fl$SI.spp[1:3]
)
**mng.tree.removal**

**Description**

Define how trees are going to be removed in plots with some sort of management that involves removal (e.g. final felling, thinning).

**Usage**

```r
mng.tree.removal(tr, fl, common.vars, this.period, next.period, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `tr`: A `trList` class object.
- `fl`: A list describing the plot data.
- `common.vars`: A list with at least variable `vol.wo.tree3.ha`
- `this.period`: The period for which to calculate final felling and thinning probability.
- `next.period`: The next period to the one for which final felling and thinning probability are to be calculated.

**Value**

Returns a TRUE/FALSE vector of length equal to the number of trees in `tr`.

**Author(s)**

Clara Anton Fernandez <caf@nibio.no>

**Examples**

```r
foo.matrix <- matrix(0, nrow = length(tr$dbh), ncol = (5 +1))
colnames(foo.matrix) <- paste("t", 0:5, sep = "")
foo.dbh <- foo.height <- foo.matrix
foo.dbh[,1] <- tr$dbh
foo.height[,1] <- tr$height

trl <- list(
  plot.id = tr$plot.id, 
  treeid = tr$treeid, 
  dbh.mm = foo.dbh, 
  height.dm = foo.height, 
  yrs.sim = rep(0, nrow(tr)), 
  tree.sp = factor(tr$tree.sp)
)
tr.i <- trList$new(data = trl, nperiods = as.integer(5))

common.vars <- prep.common.vars.fun(
  tr = tr.i, 
  fl = fl, 
  i.period = 0, 
  this.period = "t0",
...)
```
common.vars = "NULL",
vars.required = c("vol.wo.tr.m3.ha", "vuprha.m3.h"),
period.length = 5,
species.spruce = c(1, 2, 3),
species.pine = c(10, 11, 20, 21, 29),
species.harw = c(30, 31)
)

fl$management <- data.frame(matrix(NA, ncol = tr.i$nperiods,
 nrow = length(fl$plot.id)))
names(fl$management) <- paste0("t", 1:tr.i$nperiods)

management <- management.prob(tr.i,
 fl,
 fun.final.felling = "harv.prob",
 fun.thinning = "thin.prob",
 common.vars = common.vars$res,
 this.period = "t0",
 next.period = "t1")

fl$management[, "t1"] <- management$management
remove.tree <- mng.tree.removal(tr = tr.i,
 fl = fl,
 common.vars = common.vars$res,
 this.period = "t0",
 next.period = "t1",
 per.vol.harv = 0.83 )

sum(remove.tree)

---

mort.B2007

Mortality Function by Bollandsas (2007)

Description

Implementation of the individual tree mortality function published by Bollandsás (2007).

Usage

mort.B2007(tr, fl, common.vars, this.period, ...)

Arguments

tr A trList class object.
fl A list describing the plot data.
common.vars A list with at least variables spp (species classification in categories: spruce, pine, birch and other), and SBA.m2.ha.
this.period The period for which to calculate mortality.
... Ignored.
picea.abies.vol

Value
A TRUE/FALSE vector for all trees in `tr`.

Author(s)
Clara Anton Fernandez <caf@nibio.no>

References

Examples

```r
foo.matrix <- matrix(0, nrow = length(tr$dbh), ncol = (5 +1))
colnames(foo.matrix) <- paste("t", 0:5, sep = "")
foo.dbh <- foo.height <- foo.matrix
foo.dbh[,1] <- tr$dbh
foo.height[,1] <- tr$height

trl <- list(
  plot.id = tr$plot.id,
  treeid = tr$treeid,
  dbh.mm = foo.dbh,
  height.dm = foo.height,
  yrs.sim = rep(0, nrow(tr)),
  tree.sp = factor(tr$tree.sp)
)
tr.i <- trList$new(data = trl, nperiods = as.integer(5))

common.vars <- prep.common.vars.fun(
  tr = tr.i,
  fl = fl,
  this.period = "t0",
  i.period = 0,
  common.vars = "NULL",
  mng.options = NA,
  vars.required = c("spp", "SBA.m2.ha"),
  period.length = 5
)
dead.trees <- mort.B2007(tr.i, fl, common.vars$res, this.period = 't0')
sum(dead.trees)
```

```r
picea.abies.vol Volumes for Norwegian species
```
Description

These functions calculate tree volume with or without bark for the main species in Norway, that is, Norway spruce, Scots pine, Sitka spruce, birch, and ... following Braastad (1966), Brantseg (1967), and Vestjordet (1967).

Usage

picea.abies.vol(dbh, trh, bark, units)
picea.abies.volV(dbh, trh, bark, units)
pinus.sylvestris.vol(dbh, trh, bark, units)
pinus.sylvestris.volV(dbh, trh, bark, units)
sitka.vol(dbh, trh, bark, units)
harw.nor.vol(tsl, dbh, trh, bark, units)

Arguments

dbh    A vector with diameters at breast height in mm with bark.
trh    A vector with tree heights in cm.
bark   If tree volume should be calculated with bark, "mb", or with out bark, "ub".
units  "l" in liters, "c" in cubic centimeters.
ts1     Tree species 30 (), 31(), 32 (), 40(), 41(), 50(), NA. This only affects the calculations of diameter without bark.

Value

Returns tree volume in the selected units.

References


Examples

harw.nor.vol(tsl = c(30,31), dbh = c(45, 25), trh = c(120, 80), bark = "ub", units = "l")
Function to Calculate Common Variables

Description

A function to calculate common variables needed to estimate growth, death, etc.

Usage

```
prep.common.vars.fun(tr, fl, i.period, this.period, common.vars, vars.required, period.length, n.periods, ...)
```

Arguments

- `tr`: A `trList` class object.
- `fl`: A list describing the plot data.
- `i.period`: The number of period (from 0 to nperiods) for which to calculate the common variables.
- `this.period`: The period for which to calculate the common variables.
- `common.vars`: A list with existing common variables.
- `vars.required`: Variables to be calculated.
- `period.length`: Length of the periods, in years.
- `n.periods`: Number of periods.
- `...`

Details

This is an example of a `prep.common.vars` file. A `prep.common.vars` (prepare common variables) is needed for the simulation. It is in this file that additional variables needed for the particular functions used in the simulation are calculated. For example, to calculate quadratic mean diameter, basal area, or volume.

Value

A list

```
res: A list with the common variables.
fl: Updated fl
```

Author(s)

Clara Anton Fernandez <caf@nibio.no>
Examples

```r
foo.matrix <- matrix(0, nrow = length(tr$dbh), ncol = (5 +1))
colnames(foo.matrix) <- paste("t", 0:5, sep = ")
foo.dbh <- foo.height <- foo.matrix
foo.dbh[,1] <- tr$dbh
foo.height[,1] <- tr$height

trl <- list(
  plot.id = tr$plot.id,
  treeid = tr$treeid,
  dbh.mm = foo.dbh,
  height.dm = foo.height,
  yrs.sim = rep(0, nrow(tr)),
  tree.sp = factor(tr$tree.sp)
)
tr.i <- trList$new(data = trl, nperiods = as.integer(5))

common.vars <- prep.common.vars.fun(
  tr = tr.i,
  fl = fl,
  i.period = 0,
  this.period = "t0",
  common.vars = "NULL",
  vars.required = c("vol.wo.tr.m3.ha", "vuprha.m3.h"),
  period.length = 5
)
str(common.vars)
```

---

**QMD.cm.f**  
*Quadratic Mean Diameter*

**Description**

Calculates quadratic mean diameter.

**Usage**

```r
QMD.cm.f(x.mm)
```

**Arguments**

- `x.mm`  
  DBH in mm.

**Details**

It ignores not finite values like NA, and calculates the QMD for the rest of the trees.

**Value**

The QMD in cm of x.mm.
recover.last.measurement

**Examples**

QMD.cm.f(50)
QMD.cm.f(c(51, NA))
QMD.cm.f(c(51, 42, 120, 57))

**Description**

Removes all dbh and height data that corresponds to the live of the tree, and adds the dbh and height at time of death to the dbh.mm and height.dm in the data field.

**Usage**

recover.last.measurement(tr.list.dead)

**Arguments**

tr.list.dead a trListDead object

**Details**

It removes all dbh and height data from the data field, adds the dbh and height at time of death, and converts any potential NAs created in the process to 0.

**Value**

It returns the same object (a trListDead object) with all data on dbh and height removed. For each tree there is only one observation of dbh and height in the data field, the estimated dbh and height at time of death.

**Author(s)**

Clara Anton Fernandez <caf@nibio.no>
Examples

```r
set.seed(2017)
res <- sitree (tree.df = tr,
  stand.df = fl,
  functions = list(
    fn.growth = 'growdbhinc.hgtinc',
    fn.mort = 'mort.B2007',
    fn.recr = 'recr.BBG2008',
    fn.management = 'management.prob',
    fn.tree.removal = 'mng.tree.removal',
    fn.modif = NULL, #ext.modif.fun',
    fn.prep.common.vars = 'prep.common.vars.fun')
),
n.periods = 5,
period.length = 5,
mng.options = NA,
print.comments = FALSE,
fn.dbh.inc = "dbh.BN2009",
  fn.hgt.inc = "height.korf",
  species.spruce = c(1, 2, 3),
  species.pine = c(10, 11, 20, 21, 29),
  species.harw = c(30, 31),
  fun.final.felling = "harv.prob",
  fun.thinning = "thin.prob",
  'BN2009',
  'BBG2008', 'SBA.m2.ha', 'spp', 'pr.spru.ba', 'QMD.cm',
  per.vol.harv = 0.83
)
dead <- recover.last.measurement(res$dead)
str(dead)
removed <- recover.last.measurement(res$removed)
str(removed)
```

recover.state  

**Recover the State**

Description

It adds dead and removed trees to `tr`. This is an internal function that should not be run, in general, by a regular user.

Usage

```r
recover.state(tr, dead.trees, removed.trees)
```

Arguments

- `tr`  
  A `treeList` class object.
- `dead.trees`  
  A `treeListDead` class object.
- `removed.trees`  
  A `treeListDead` class object.
Details

In order to make calculations easier and lighter memory wise, at each cycle (period) of the simulation all removed (harvested) and dead trees are removed from \( tr \), which only keeps alive trees at the current period. Once the simulation is finished recover.state returns all dead and removed trees to the last \( tr \), so sitree can return a full list, including all trees alive at any point during the simulation, of trees.

Value

A \textit{trList} class object.

Author(s)

Clara Anton Fernandez <caf@nibio.no>

---

\textit{Recruitment function following BBG2008}

Description

It creates a list of new trees based on the functions from BBG2008 (see references). BBG2008 functions estimates recruitment on a plot based on stand basal area, SI, and pine, spruce, birch, and other broadleaved species abundance. The implementation of this function is stochastic, not deterministic. So, if run several times without setting a seed, the results will vary.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
recr.BBG2008(tr, fl, common.vars, i.period, this.period, next.period, ...)
BBG2008 (SBA.m2.ha, SI.m, pr.spru.ba, pr.pine.ba, pr.birch.ba, pr.other.ba)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\begin{verbatim}
tr A trList object
fl A list describing the plot information
common.vars
i.period The number of period (from 0 to nperiods) for which to calculate recruitment.
this.period Period to use to estimate next period recruitment.
ext.period Period for which to calculate recruitment.
SBA.m2.ha Stand basal area in m2 per ha.
SI.m Site index (SI) in m.
pr.spru.ba Percentage of spruce in terms of basal area.
pr.pine.ba Percentage of pine in terms of basal area.
pr.birch.ba Percentage of birch in terms of basal area.
pr.other.ba Percentage of other species in terms of basal area.
... Not used.
\end{verbatim}
Value

Returns a data frame with two columns for each of the four species, one for the probability of positive recruitment (spruce.p, pine.p, birch.p, other.p), and one for the conditional expected recruitment (spruce.e, pine.e, birch.e, other.e).

Author(s)

Clara Anton Fernandez <caf@nibio.no>

References


Examples

foo.matrix <- matrix(0, nrow = length(tr$dbh), ncol = (5 +1))
colnames(foo.matrix) <- paste("t", 0:5, sep = "")
foo.dbh <- foo.height <- foo.matrix
foo.dbh[,1] <- tr$dbh
foo.height[,1] <- tr$height

trl <- list(
      plot.id = tr$plot.id,
      treeid = tr$treeid,
      dbh.mm = foo.dbh,
      height.dm = foo.height,
      yrs.sim = rep(0, nrow(tr)),
      tree.sp = factor(tr$tree.sp)
)
tr.i <- trList$new(data = trl, nperiods = as.integer(5))

## create a fake dead trees and removed trees.

common.vars <- prep.common.vars.fun(
      tr = tr.i,
      fl = fl,
      this.period = "t0",
      i.period = 0,
      common.vars = "NULL",
      mng.options = NA,
      vars.required = c("spp", "SBA.m2.ha", "pr.spru.ba"),
      period.length = 5,
      species.spruce = c(1, 2, 3),
      species.pine = c(10, 11, 20, 21, 29),
      species.harw = c(30, 31)
)

recr <- recr.BBG2008(tr.i, fl, common.vars$res, i.period = 0, this.period = "t0",
                     next.period = "t1")
str(recr)
bbg <- BBG2008 (common.vars$res$SBA.m2.ha[common.vars$res$i.tree],
    fl$SI.m,
    common.vars$res$pr.spp.ba$spru[common.vars$res$i.tree],
    common.vars$res$pr.spp.ba$pine[common.vars$res$i.tree],
    common.vars$res$pr.spp.ba$birch[common.vars$res$i.tree],
    common.vars$res$pr.spp.ba$other[common.vars$res$i.tree])
str(bbg)

sitree  

Individual Tree Simulator

Description

Simulates the growth of individual trees in several plots, including management and keeping record of dead and removed trees. It can also include the effect of external modifiers such as climate change.

Usage

sitree(tree.df, stand.df, functions, n.periods = 5, period.length,
    mng.options = NA, print.comments = FALSE,..., ext.mod.first = TRUE)

Arguments

- **tree.df**: A data frame with individual tree data. It should include four columns named 'plot.id' (an ID for the plot/stand that the tree belongs to), treeid (a unique ID for the tree), dbh (a measure of horizontal dimension), height (a measure of vertical dimension), tree.sp (tree species).

- **stand.df**: A data frame or list with necessary data on the stand (e.g., slope, site index). It should include a 'plot.id' that matches the one in tree.df and a 'plot.size.m2', the plot size in m2. 'plot.size.m2' is only used in the summary.sitree function to calculate figures by ha.

- **functions**: A list describing the basic functions. It should include a minimum of a function for growth (fn.growth), for diameter (or basal area) increment, for height increment (height.korf), mortality (fn.mort), recruitment (fn.recr), management (fn.management), tree removal (fn.tree.removal), and external modifiers (fn.modif). fn.management, fn.tree.removal, and fn.modif, can be missing.

- **n.periods**: Number of periods to simulate (numeric).

- **period.length**: The length of the periods (e.g., 5 years).

- **mng.options**: Management options and definitions to be passed further.

- **print.comments**: TRUE/FALSE Print comments. It is meant to help debugging new functions.

- **...**: Further arguments to pass to functions used during simulation.

- **ext.mod.first**: If TRUE (default) the external modifier functions will be run before fn.prep.common.vars.
Value

Returns a list with all live, dead, removed trees, and some plot information like stand age in years at each period, and management applied at each plot at each period.

Author(s)

Clara Anton Fernandez <caf@nibio.no>

Examples

```r
result.sitree <- sitree (tree.df = tr,
                        stand.df = fl,
                        functions = list(
                            fn.growth = 'growdbhinc.hgtinc',
                            fn.mort = 'mort.B2007',
                            fn.recr = 'recrec.BBG2008',
                            fn.management = 'management.prob',
                            fn.tree.removal = 'mng.tree.removal',
                            fn.modif = NULL, # ext.modif.fun,
                            fn.prep.common.vars = 'prep.common.vars' ),
                        n.periods = 5,
                        period.length = 5,
                        mng.options = NA,
                        print.comments = FALSE,
                        fn.dbh.inc = "dbhi.BN2009",
                        fn.hgt.inc = "height.korf",
                        fun.final.felling = "harv.prob",
                        fun.thinning = "thin.prob",
                        per.vol.harv = 0.83
) )
str(result.sitree)
set.seed(2017)
result.sitree <- sitree (tree.df = stand.west.tr,
                        stand.df = stand.west.st,
                        functions = list(
                            fn.growth = 'growdbhinc.hgtinc',
                            fn.mort = 'mort.B2007',
                            fn.recr = 'recrec.BBG2008',
                            fn.management = NULL,
                            fn.tree.removal = NULL,
                            fn.modif = NULL,
                            fn.prep.common.vars = 'prep.common.vars' ),
                        n.periods = 20,
                        period.length = 5,
                        mng.options = NA,
                        print.comments = FALSE,
                        fn.dbh.inc = "dbhi.BN2009",
                        fn.hgt.inc = "height.korf"
) )
```
**sitree.summary**

**Summary plots**

**Description**

It produces 5 summary plots (stand basal area, number of stems, average height of tallest 10 trees, number of dead trees, and number of harvested trees)

**Usage**

```r
sitree.summary(sitrees.res, plots, by.stand = TRUE, plot = FALSE, 
plot.all.together = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `sitrees.res`: An object result of running sitree().
- `plots`: Plots to be printed (1: stand basal area, 2: number of stems, 3: average height of tallest 10 trees, 4: number of dead trees, 5: number of harvested trees)
- `by.stand`: TRUE/FALSE TRUE prints plot by stand (figures by ha), if FALSE it prints plots with totals (divides values per ha by 'plot.size' and multiplies by 10.000 to obtain total values)
- `plot`: TRUE/FALSE if plots are printed
- `plot.all.together`: if TRUE all plots are plotted in a single page

**Value**

It passes the required plots in a named list. It plot is TRUE it also prints the required plots.

**Author(s)**

Clara Anton Fernandez <caf@nibio.no>

**See Also**

sitree

**Examples**

```r
require(sitree)
res <- sitree (tree.df = tr, 
stand.df = fl, 
functions = list( 
  fn.growth = 'grow.dbhinc.hgtinc', 
  fn.mort = 'mort.B2007', 
  fn.recr = 'recr.BBG2008', 
  fn.management = 'management.prob',)
fn.tree.removal = 'mng.tree.removal',
fn.modif = NULL,
fn.prep.common.vars = 'prep.common.vars.fun'
),
periods = 5,
period.length = 5,
mng.options = NA,
print.comments = FALSE,
fn.dbh.inc = "dbh.BN2009",
fn.hgt.inc = "height.korf",
species.spruce = c(1, 2, 3),
species.pine = c(10, 11, 20, 21, 29),
species.harw = c(30, 31),
fun.final.felling = "harv.prob",
fun.thinning = "thin.prob",
per.vol.harv = 0.83
)

summary.plots <- sitree.summary(res, plots = 1:6, by.stand = FALSE, plot = TRUE)

---

**sitree2dataframe**

**sitree2data.frame and sitree2dataframe.all**

**Description**

sitree2dataframe converts trList and trListDead class objects to data.frames. sitree2dataframe converts all output of sitree to a data.frame

**Usage**

sitree2dataframe(tr.dt)
sitree2dataframe.all(sitree.res)

**Arguments**

tr.dt A trList or trListDead object.
sitree.res An object resulting from running sitree.

**Details**

As implemented, it expects to have a 'removed' element on sitree2dataframe.all. For an alternative when the simulation has no harvest see the examples below.

**Value**

sitree2dataframe return a data.frame with dbh, height, and species by period. sitree2dataframe.all returns a list

- live A data.frame with dbh, height, and species of the trees alive at each period.
- dead A data.frame with dbh, height, and species of the trees found dead at each period.
- removed A data.frame with dbh, height, and species of the trees removed at each period.
sp.classification

Author(s)

Clara Anton Fernandez

Examples

n.periods <- 10

# Run a simulation with the example functions
res <- sitree (tree.df = tr,
stand.df = fl,
functions = list(
  fn.growth = 'grow.dbhinc.hgtinc',
  fn.mort = 'mort.B2007',
  fn.recr = 'recr.BBG2008',
  fn.management = 'management.prob',
  fn.tree.removal = 'mng.tree.removal',
  fn.modif = NULL,
  fn.prep.common.vars = 'prep.common.vars.fun'
),
n.periods = n.periods,
period.length = 5,
mng.options = NA,
print.comments = FALSE,
fn.dbh.inc = "dbh1.BN2009",
fn.hgt.inc = "height.korf",
species.spruce = c(1, 2, 3),
species.pine = c(10, 11, 20, 21, 29),
species.harw = c(30, 31),
fun.final.felling = "harv.prob",
fun.thinning = "thin.prob",
"BN2009",
"BBG2008", "SBA.m2.ha", "spp", "pr.spru.ba", "QMD.cm",
per.vol.harv = 0.83
)

dbh.mm <- sitree2dataframe(res$live)
res.dt <- sitree2dataframe.all(res)

## The function is currently defined as

---

sp.classification  Species classification

Description

Classifies the tree species into four species groups
Usage

sp.classification(tree.sp, species.spruce, species.pine, species.harw)

Arguments

tree.sp Tree species code.

species.spruce A vector with the codes used to define 'spruce' group.

species.pine A vector with the codes used to define 'pine' group.

species.harw A vector with the codes used to define the 'birch' group.

Value

Returns a vector with the classification of tree.sp into one of these four groups: spruce, pine, birch, and other. spruce group is defined by species.spruce, pine group is defined by species.pine, and birch is defined by species.harw. If a species does not fall within any of these three groups is classified as 'other'.

Author(s)

Clara Anton Fernandez <caf@nibio.no>

Examples

sp.classification(tr$tree.sp, species.spruce = c(1,15),
species.pine = c(2,34),
species.harw = c(3,4))

stand.west.st

Stand and plot characteristics for stand.west.tr

Description

Dataset with stand and plot data for stand.west.tr

Usage

stand.west.st

Format

A data frame with 4 observations on the following 7 variables.

plot.id unique ID for each plot
SI.m  site index in meters
kom municipality code
SI.spp species for which site index is measured
stand.west.tr

plot.size.m2 plot size in m2
tree2ha multiplier to convert values per tree to per hectare
lat.deg latitude of the plots in degrees
subplot.size.m2 plot size in m2, this is a dummy variable needed for some of the calculations

Examples

stand.west.st
str(stand.west.st)

stand.west.tr A whole stand dataset

Description

This dataset describes a whole stand of 1019 m2 and spacing 1.25x1.25m. The stand is divided in 4 plots of approximately 250 m2. All trees are Norway spruce.

Usage

stand.west.tr

Format

A data frame with 651 observations on the following 5 variables.

dbh diameter at breast height in mm
height tree height in dm
plot.id a unique ID for each plot
treed a unique ID for each tree
tree.sp tree species, a factor with levels 1 2 3 10 11 20 21 29 30 32 40 41 42 43 44 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 70

Examples

stand.west.tr
str(stand.west.tr)
toBindLists-binding lists

Description
This function is only used internally to bind vectors, data frames, and lists.

Usage

toBindLists(x, y)

Arguments

x A vector, data frame or list.
y Object of the same type as x.

Value
It returns a vector, a data frame or a list depending on x.

Author(s)
Clara Anton Fernandez <caf@nibio.no>

Examples

## Example of how toBindLists works with data frames
x <- data.frame(1:10, ncol = 2)
names(x) <- c('a', 'b')
y <- data.frame(1:20, ncol = 2)
names(y) <- names(x)
j <- toBindLists(x, y)
j

## with vectors
x <- c(1:3)
y <- (8:15)
j <- toBindLists(x, y)
j

## with lists
x <- data.frame(1:10, ncol = 2)
names(x) <- c('a', 'b')
y <- data.frame(1:20, ncol = 2)
names(y) <- names(x)
x <- list(x = x, y = y)
xx <- data.frame(1:10, ncol = 3)
names(xx) <- c('a', 'b')
yy <- data.frame(1:20, ncol = 3)
names(yy) <- names(xx)

y <- list(xx = xx, yy = yy)
j <- toBindLists(x, y)
j

---

**tr**

*Individual Tree Data*

---

**Description**

A data frame with data to create the trList object needed to run *sitree*.

**Usage**

data("tr")

**Format**

The data frame contains the following columns

- **plot.id**: unique ID for each stand that corresponds to plot.id in the *fl* dataset
- **treeid**: unique ID for each tree
- **dbh**: dbh in mm
- **height**: height of the tree in dm
- **tree.sp**: tree species code

**Source**

This dataset is derived from the Norwegian National Forest Inventory.

**Examples**

data(tr)
hist(tr$dbh)
trList-class  

Class "trList"

Description

Describes the Reference Class trList, which is used to store data on live trees.

Extends

All reference classes extend and inherit methods from "envRefClass".

Fields

data: Object of class list containing the unique stand ID (plot.id), the tree ID (treeid), and dbh (dbh.mm) and height (height.dm) for all the periods

nperiods: Object of class integer containing the number of period that should be simulated

Methods

extractTrees(i): Removes trees from the objectd, for example when trees die or are harvested

as.list(): converts this class to a list

show(): shows the first 20 trees

getTrees(i, j): get the information for i trees and j periods without deleting the data

addTrees(value): adds trees to the object

Note

trList objects should not be modified inside any user function. Any change should be made by the sitree function. Reference class objects are mutable, they don’t use R’s usual copy-on-modify semantics, but are modified in place. So, if you want to modify, for example for a posterior analysis of the results, any trList object I recommend to make a copy of the object first, using $copy(). e.g. my.trList$copy().

Author(s)

Clara Anton Fernandez <caf@nibio.no>

See Also

trListDead

Examples

showClass("trList")
Description

A Reference Class for dead trees.

Extends

Class "trList", directly.
All reference classes extend and inherit methods from "envRefClass".

Fields

data: Object of class list containing the unique stand ID, the tree ID, and dbh and height for all the periods. Only data from the periods were the tree was alive is stored in this field
nperiods: Object of class integer containing the number of period that should be simulated
last.measurement: Object of class data.frame containing tree ID, dbh, height, and period when the tree was "found" dead

Methods

last.time.alive(): It estimates when the trees where last "seen" alive
addTrees(value): It add trees to the trlistDead object
remove.next.period(next.period): It removed the data from the period when the tree was seen "dead". The next period is calculated so the dbh and height at time of death can be estimated
The following methods are inherited (from the corresponding class): extractTrees ("trList"), as.list ("trList"), show ("trList"), getTrees ("trList"), addTrees ("trList")

Note

This class is meant to keep the data of the dead trees in a similar way as the live trees, but with some extra information such as diameter and height at death.

Author(s)

Clara Anton Fernandez <caf@nibio.no>

See Also

trList, ~~~

Examples

showClass("trListDead")
volume.norway  

Tree volume for Norwegian conditions

Description
Calculates tree volume following the equations used in the Norwegian national forest inventory

Usage
volume.norway(dbh.mm, height.dm, tree.sp, kom, vol.reduksjon = NULL, vol.w = TRUE, vol.wo = TRUE)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dbh.mm</td>
<td>tree dbh in mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height.dm</td>
<td>tree height in dm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tree.sp</td>
<td>tree species following the same codification as the Norwegian NFI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kom</td>
<td>municipality code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol.reduksjon</td>
<td>volume reduction in 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol.w</td>
<td>TRUE/FALSE if volume with bark needs to be calculated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol.wo</td>
<td>TRUE/FALSE if volume without bark needs to be calculated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value
It returns a list with up to two elements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vol.w.tr.m3</td>
<td>volume with bark per tree in m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol.wo.tr.m3</td>
<td>volume without bark per tree in m3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples
volume.norway(dbh.mm = c(50, 70), height.dm = c(17, 20), tree.sp = c(1, 10), kom = c(623, 623))
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