

# Package ‘prioritizrdata’

October 14, 2022

**Type** Package

**Version** 0.2.4

**Title** Conservation Planning Datasets

**Description** Conservation planning datasets for learning how to use the 'prioritizr' package <<https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=prioritizr>>.

**Suggests** testthat, roxygen2, knitr, rgeos, rgdal

**Depends** R(>= 3.5.0), raster, sp

**License** GPL-3

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**Language** en-US

**URL** <https://prioritizr.github.io/prioritizrdata/>,  
<https://github.com/prioritizr/prioritizrdata>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/prioritizr/prioritizrdata/issues>

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

**Collate** 'package.R' 'salt\_data.R' 'tas\_data.R'

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Author** Jeffrey O Hanson [aut] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4716-6134>>),  
Richard Schuster [aut, cre] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3191-7869>>),  
Nina Morrell [aut],  
Matthew Strimas-Mackey [aut] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8929-7776>>),  
Matthew E Watts [aut],  
Peter Arcese [aut] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8097-482X>>),  
Joseph Bennett [aut] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3901-9513>>),  
Hugh P Possingham [aut] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7755-996X>>)

**Maintainer** Richard Schuster <[richard.schuster@glel.carleton.ca](mailto:richard.schuster@glel.carleton.ca)>

**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2020-08-05 09:50:02 UTC

## R topics documented:

prioritizrdata . . . . .	2
salt_data . . . . .	2
tas_data . . . . .	4

<b>Index</b>	<b>6</b>
--------------	----------

---

prioritizrdata	<i>prioritizrdata: Conservation Planning Datasets</i>
----------------	---

---

### Description

The **prioritizrdata** package is a supplemental package that contains example datasets for conservation planning. It is intended to be used alongside the **prioritizr** package—a package for building and solving systematic conservation prioritization problems using integer linear programming (ILP) techniques—and provides little functionality itself.

### Details

This package contains the following datasets:

**tas\_data** This dataset was obtained from the "[Introduction to \*Marxan\*](#)" course and was originally part of a larger spatial prioritization performed under contract to Australia's Department of Environment and Water Resources. This dataset contains vector-based planning unit data and data for the spatial distribution of 62 vegetation classes in Tasmania, Australia. Refer to the [Tasmania vignette in the \*\*prioritizr\*\* package](#) for a worked example with this dataset.

**salt\_data** This dataset is from an online [Marxan-based planning tool](#) created for the Coastal Douglas-fir Conservation Partnership (CDFCP). It contains raster-based planning unit data and the data for the spatial distributions of five key ecological communities in the area. Refer to the [Salt Spring Island vignette in the \*\*prioritizr\*\* package](#) for a worked example with this dataset.

---

salt_data	<i>Salt Spring Island data</i>
-----------	--------------------------------

---

### Description

This data was obtained as part of an online [Marxan-based planning tool](#) created for the Coastal Douglas-fir Conservation Partnership (CDFCP; Schuster *et al.* 2017). For a worked example with this dataset, refer to the [Salt Spring vignette in the \*\*prioritizr\*\* package](#).

### Usage

```
data(salt_features)
```

```
data(salt_pu)
```

## Format

`salt_features` `RasterStack` object.

`salt_pu` `RasterLayer` object.

## Details

The dataset contains the following items:

`salt_pu` Planning unit data. A single band `RasterLayer` object where each one hectare pixel describes the monetary cost of acquiring the area (i.e. a pixel value of 1 = \$100,000 CAD; BC Land Assessment 2015).

`salt_features` Biodiversity feature data. A multi-band `RasterStack` object object containing the the probability of occurrence for five key ecological communities found on Salt Spring island. Each layer represents a different community type. These classes are old forest (1), savanna (2), wetland (3), shrub (4), and a layer representing the inverse probability of occurrence of human commensal species (5). For a given layer, the values indicate the composite probability of encountering the suite of bird species most commonly associated with that community type.

## References

BC Assessment (2015) Property Information Services. Available at <https://www.bcasessment.ca> (Date Accessed 2016/06/13).

Morrell N, Schuster R, Crombie M, and Arcese P (2017) *A Prioritization Tool for the Conservation of Coastal Douglas-fir Forest and Savannah Habitats of the Georgia Basin*. The Nature Trust of British Columbia, Coastal Douglas Fir Conservation Partnership, and the Department of Forest and Conservation Sciences, University of British Columbia. Available at [http://peter-arcese-lab.sites.olt.ubc.ca/files/2016/09/CDFCP\\_tutorial\\_2017\\_05.pdf](http://peter-arcese-lab.sites.olt.ubc.ca/files/2016/09/CDFCP_tutorial_2017_05.pdf) (Date Accessed 2017/10/09).

## Examples

```
# load data
data(salt_pu, salt_features)

# preview data
print(salt_pu)
print(salt_features)

# plot data
plot(salt_pu)
plot(salt_features)
```

---

tas\_data

*Tasmania data*

---

## Description

This dataset was obtained from the "[Introduction to Marxan](#)" course and was originally part of a larger spatial prioritization performed under contract to Australia's Department of Environment and Water Resources (Klein *et al.* 2007). For a worked example with this dataset, refer to the [Tasmania vignette in the prioritizr package](#).

## Usage

```
data(tas_features)
```

```
data(tas_pu)
```

## Format

**tas\_features** `RasterStack` object

**tas\_pu** `sp::SpatialPolygonsDataFrame()` object.

## Details

The dataset contains the following items:

**tas\_pu** Planning unit data. The attribute table has three columns containing unique identifiers ("id"), unimproved land values ("cost"), and their existing level of protection ("status"). Units with 50% or more of their area contained in protected areas are associated with a status of 2, otherwise they are associated with a value of 0. It also contains columns ("locked\_in" and "locked\_out") with logical values (i.e. TRUE or FALSE values) for locking in and locking out planning units.

**tas\_features** The distribution of 62 vegetation classes in Tasmania, Australia. Each layer in the stack represents a different vegetation class. For a given layer, cells indicate the presence (value of 1) or absence (value of 0) of the vegetation class in an area.

## References

Klein C, Carwardine J, Wilson K, Watts M, and Possingham H (2007) *Spatial Prioritization Approaches for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Australia: Considering Conservation Costs, Ecological & Evolutionary Processes, and Large-Intact Areas*. Report to the Department of Environment; Water Resources.

**Examples**

```
# load data
data(tas_pu, tas_features)

# preview data
print(tas_pu)
print(tas_features)

# plot data
plot(tas_pu)
plot(tas_features)
```

# Index

## \* datasets

salt\_data, 2

tas\_data, 4

prioritizrdata, 2

RasterLayer, 3

RasterStack, 3, 4

salt\_data, 2, 2

salt\_features(salt\_data), 2

salt\_pu(salt\_data), 2

sp::SpatialPolygonsDataFrame(), 4

tas\_data, 2, 4

tas\_features(tas\_data), 4

tas\_pu(tas\_data), 4