

# Package ‘SWMPr’

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**Type** Package

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**Description** Tools for retrieving, organizing, and analyzing environmental data from the System Wide Monitoring Program of the National Estuarine Research Reserve System. These tools address common challenges associated with continuous time series data for environmental decision making.

**BugReports** <https://github.com/fawda123/SWMPr/issues>

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aggremetab	<i>Aggregate metabolism data</i>
------------	----------------------------------

---

## Description

Aggregate a metabolism attribute from swmpr data by a specified time period and method

## Usage

```
aggremetab(swmpr_in, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'swmpr'
```

```
aggremetab(swmpr_in, by = "weeks", na.action = na.pass,
  alpha = 0.05, ...)
```

## Arguments

swmpr_in	input swmpr object
...	additional arguments passed to other methods
by	chr string of time period for aggregation one of 'years', 'quarters', 'months', 'weeks', 'days', or 'hours'
na.action	function for treating missing data, default na.pass
alpha	numeric indicating alpha level of confidence interval for aggregated data

## Details

The function summarizes metabolism data by averaging across set periods of observation. Confidence intervals are also returned based on the specified alpha level. It is used within [plot\\_metab](#) function to view summarized metabolism results. Data can be aggregated by 'years', 'quarters', 'months', or 'weeks' for the supplied function, which defaults to the [mean](#). The method of treating NA values for the user-supplied function should be noted since this may greatly affect the quantity of data that are returned.

## Value

Returns an aggregated metabolism [data.frame](#) if the metabolism attribute of the swmpr object is not NULL.

## See Also

[aggregate](#), [aggreswmp](#), [ecometab](#), [plot\\_metab](#)

## Examples

```
## Not run:
## import water quality and weather data
data(apadbwq)
data(apaebmet)

## qaqc, combine
wq <- qaqc(apadbwq)
met <- qaqc(apaebmet)
dat <- comb(wq, met)

## estimate metabolism
res <- ecometab(dat)

## change aggregation period and alpha
aggrementab(res, by = 'months', alpha = 0.1)

## End(Not run)
```

aggreswmp

*Aggregate swmpr data***Description**

Aggregate swmpr data by specified time period and method

**Usage**

```
aggreswmp(swmpr_in, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'swmpr'
aggreswmp(swmpr_in, by, FUN = function(x) mean(x, na.rm =
  TRUE), params = NULL, aggs_out = FALSE, na.action = na.pass, ...)
```

**Arguments**

swmpr_in	input swmpr object
...	additional arguments passed to other methods
by	chr string of time period for aggregation one of 'years', 'quarters', 'months', 'weeks', 'days', or 'hours'
FUN	aggregation function, default mean with na.rm = TRUE
params	names of parameters to aggregate, default all
aggs_out	logical indicating if <code>data.frame</code> is returned of raw data with <code>datetimestamp</code> formatted as aggregation period, default FALSE
na.action	function for treating missing data, default <code>na.pass</code> . See the documentation for <a href="#">aggregate</a> for options.

**Details**

The function aggregates parameter data for a swmpr object by set periods of observation and a user-supplied function. It is most useful for aggregating noisy data to evaluate trends on longer time scales, or to simply reduce the size of a dataset. Data can be aggregated by 'years', 'quarters', 'months', 'weeks', 'days', or 'hours' for the supplied function, which defaults to the [mean](#). A swmpr object is returned for the aggregated data, although the `datetimestamp` vector will be converted to a date object if the aggregation period is a day or longer. Days are assigned to the date vector if the aggregation period is a week or longer based on the round method for [IDate](#) objects. This approach was used to facilitate plotting using predefined methods for Date and POSIX objects.

The method of treating NA values for the user-supplied function should be noted since this may greatly affect the quantity of data that are returned (see the examples). Finally, the default argument for `na.action` is set to `na.pass` for swmpr objects to preserve the time series of the input data.

**Value**

Returns an aggregated swmpr object. QAQC columns are removed if included with input object.

**See Also**[aggregate](#)**Examples**

```
## Not run:
## get data, prep
data(apacpwq)
dat <- apacpwq
swmpr_in <- subset(qaqc(dat), rem_cols = TRUE)

## get mean DO by quarters
aggreswmp(swmpr_in, 'quarters', params = c('do_mgl'))

## get variance of DO by years, remove NA when calculating variance
## omit NA data in output
fun_in <- function(x) var(x, na.rm = TRUE)
aggreswmp(swmpr_in, FUN = fun_in, 'years')

## End(Not run)
```

all\_params

*Import current station records from the CDMO***Description**

Import current station records from the CDMO starting with the most current date

**Usage**

```
all_params(station_code, Max = 100, param = NULL, trace = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

station_code	chr string of station, 7 or 8 characters
Max	numeric value for number of records to obtain from the current date
param	chr string for a single parameter to return, defaults to all parameters for a station type.
trace	logical indicating if import progress is printed in console

**Details**

This function retrieves data from the CDMO through the web services URL. The computer making the request must have a registered IP address. Visit the CDMO web services page for more information: <http://cdmo.baruch.sc.edu/webservices.cfm>. Function is the CDMO equivalent of exportAllParamsXMLNew but actually uses [all\\_params\\_dtrng](#), which is a direct call to exportAllParamsDateRangeXMLNew.

**Value**

Returns a swmpr object, all available parameters including QAQC columns

**See Also**

[all\\_params\\_dtrng](#), [single\\_param](#)

**Examples**

```
## Not run:

## all parameters for a station, most recent
all_params('hudscwq')

## End(Not run)
```

---

all_params_dtrng	<i>Get CDMO records within a date range</i>
------------------	---

---

**Description**

Get station records from the CDMO within a date range

**Usage**

```
all_params_dtrng(station_code, dtrng, param = NULL, trace = TRUE,
  Max = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

station_code	chr string of station, 7 or 8 characters
dtrng	two element chr string, each of format MM/DD/YYYY
param	chr string for a single parameter to return, defaults to all parameters for a station type.
trace	logical indicating if import progress is printed in console
Max	numeric indicating maximum number of records to return

**Details**

This function retrieves data from the CDMO through the web services URL. The computer making the request must have a registered IP address. Visit the CDMO web services page for more information: <http://cdmo.baruch.sc.edu/webservices.cfm>. This function is the CDMO equivalent of exportAllParamsDateRangeXMLNew. Download time may be excessive for large requests.

**Value**

Returns a `swmpr` object, all parameters for a station type (nutrients, water quality, or meteorological) or a single parameter if specified. QAQC columns are not provided for single parameters.

**See Also**

[all\\_params](#), [single\\_param](#)

**Examples**

```
## Not run:

## get all parameters within a date range
all_params_dtrng('apaebwq', c('01/01/2013', '02/01/2013'))

## get single parameter within a date range
all_params_dtrng('apaebwq', c('01/01/2013', '02/01/2013'),
  param = 'do_mgl')

## End(Not run)
```

---

apacpnut

*Example nutrient data for Apalachicola Bay Cat Point station.*

---

**Description**

An example nutrient dataset for Apalachicola Bay Cat Point station. The data are a `swmpr` object that have been imported into R from csv files using the `import_local` function. The raw data were obtained from the CDMO data portal but can also be accessed from a zip file created for this package. See the source below. The help file for the `import_local` function describes how the data can be imported from the zip file. Attributes of the dataset include `names`, `row.names`, `class`, `station`, `parameters`, `qaqc_cols`, `date_rng`, `timezone`, and `stamp_class`.

**Usage**

```
apacpnut
```

**Format**

A `swmpr` object and `data.frame` with 215 rows and 13 variables:

```
datetimestamp POSIXct
po4f num
f_po4f chr
nh4f num
f_nh4f chr
```

```
no2f num
f_no2f chr
no3f num
f_no3f chr
no23f num
f_no23f chr
chla_n num
f_chla_n chr
```

### Source

[https://s3.amazonaws.com/swmpexdata/zip\\_ex.zip](https://s3.amazonaws.com/swmpexdata/zip_ex.zip)

### Examples

```
data(apacpnut)
```

---

apacpwq

*Example water quality data for Apalachicola Bay Cat Point station.*

---

### Description

An example water quality dataset for Apalachicola Bay Cat Point station. The data are a `swmpr` object that have been imported into R from csv files using the `import_local` function. The raw data were obtained from the CDMO data portal but can also be accessed from a zip file created for this package. See the source below. The help file for the `import_local` function describes how the data can be imported from the zip file. Attributes of the dataset include `names`, `row.names`, `class`, `station`, `parameters`, `qaqc_cols`, `date_rng`, `timezone`, and `stamp_class`.

### Usage

```
apacpwq
```

### Format

A `swmpr` object and `data.frame` with 70176 rows and 25 variables:

```
datetimestamp POSIXct
temp num
f_temp chr
spcond num
f_spcond chr
sal num
f_sal chr
```



```
do_pct num
f_do_pct chr
do_mgl num
f_do_mgl chr
depth num
f_depth chr
cdepth num
f_cdepth chr
level num
f_level chr
clevel num
f_clevel chr
ph num
f_ph chr
turb num
f_turb chr
chlfluor num
f_chlfluor chr
```

### Source

[https://s3.amazonaws.com/swmpexdata/zip\\_ex.zip](https://s3.amazonaws.com/swmpexdata/zip_ex.zip)

### Examples

```
data(apacpwq)
```

---

apadbwq

*Example water quality data for Apalachicola Bay Dry Bar station.*

---

### Description

An example water quality dataset for Apalachicola Bay Dry Bar station. The data are a `swmpr` object that have been imported into R from csv files using the `import_local` function. The raw data were obtained from the CDMO data portal but can also be accessed from a zip file created for this package. See the source below. The help file for the `import_local` function describes how the data can be imported from the zip file. Attributes of the dataset include `names`, `row.names`, `class`, `station`, `parameters`, `qaqc_cols`, `date_rng`, `timezone`, and `stamp_class`.

### Usage

```
apadbwq
```

**Format**

A `swmpr` object and `data.frame` with 70176 rows and 25 variables:

```
datetimestamp POSIXct
temp num
f_temp chr
spcond num
f_spcond chr
sal num
f_sal chr
do_pct num
f_do_pct chr
do_mgl num
f_do_mgl chr
depth num
f_depth chr
cdepth num
f_cdepth chr
level num
f_level chr
clevel num
f_clevel chr
ph num
f_ph chr
turb num
f_turb chr
chlfluor num
f_chlfluor chr
```

**Source**

[https://s3.amazonaws.com/swmpexdata/zip\\_ex.zip](https://s3.amazonaws.com/swmpexdata/zip_ex.zip)

**Examples**

```
data(apadbwq)
```

---

apaebmet

*Example weather data for Apalachicola Bay East Bay station.*

---

### Description

An example weather dataset for Apalachicola Bay East Bay station. The data are a [swmpr](#) object that have been imported into R from csv files using the [import\\_local](#) function. The raw data were obtained from the CDMO data portal but can also be accessed from a zip file created for this package. See the source below. The help file for the [import\\_local](#) function describes how the data can be imported from the zip file. Attributes of the dataset include names, row.names, class, station, parameters, qaqc\_cols, date\_rng, timezone, and stamp\_class.

### Usage

```
apaebmet
```

### Format

A [swmpr](#) object and [data.frame](#) with 70176 rows and 23 variables:

```
datetimestamp POSIXct
atemp num
f_atemp chr
rh num
f_rh chr
bp num
f_bp chr
wspd num
f_wspd chr
maxwspd num
f_maxwspd chr
wdir num
f_wdir chr
sdwdir num
f_sdwdir chr
totpar num
f_totpar chr
totprcp num
f_totprcp chr
cumprcp num
f_cumprcp chr
totsorad num
f_totsorad chr
```

**Source**

[https://s3.amazonaws.com/swmpexdata/zip\\_ex.zip](https://s3.amazonaws.com/swmpexdata/zip_ex.zip)

**Examples**

```
data(apaebmet)
```

---

calckl

*Calculate oxygen mass transfer coefficient*

---

**Description**

Calculate oxygen mass transfer coefficient using equations in Thiebault et al. 2008. Output is used to estimate the volumetric reaeration coefficient for ecosystem metabolism.

**Usage**

```
calckl(temp, sal, atemp, wspd, bp, height = 10)
```

**Arguments**

temp	numeric for water temperature (C)
sal	numeric for salinity (ppt)
atemp	numeric for air temperature (C)
wspd	numeric for wind speed (m/s)
bp	numeric for barometric pressure (mb)
height	numeric for height of anemometer (meters)

**Details**

This function is used within the [ecometab](#) function and should not be used explicitly.

**References**

Ro KS, Hunt PG. 2006. A new unified equation for wind-driven surficial oxygen transfer into stationary water bodies. Transactions of the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers. 49(5):1615-1622.

Thebault J, Schraga TS, Cloern JE, Dunlavy EG. 2008. Primary production and carrying capacity of former salt ponds after reconnection to San Francisco Bay. Wetlands. 28(3):841-851.

**See Also**

[ecometab](#)

---

comb	<i>Combine swmpr data</i>
------	---------------------------

---

### Description

Combine swmpr data types for a station by common time series

### Usage

```
comb(...)

## S3 method for class 'swmpr'
comb(..., timestep = 15, differ = timestep/2,
      method = "union")

## Default S3 method:
comb(..., date_col, timestep = 15, differ = timestep/2,
      method = "union")
```

### Arguments

...	input time series data objects, from one to many
timestep	numeric value of time step to use in minutes, passed to setstep
differ	numeric value defining buffer for merging time stamps to standardized time series, passed to setstep
method	chr string indicating method of combining data. Use 'union' for all dates as continuous time series or 'intersect' for only areas of overlap. If input is a swmpr object, a 'station' name can be used to combine by the date range of a given station, assuming there is overlap with the second station. A numeric value can be supplied for the default method that specifies which data object to use for the date range based on order of execution in the function call.
date_col	chr string indicating name of the date column

### Details

The comb function is used to combine multiple swmpr objects into a single object with a continuous time series at a given step. The timestep function is used internally such that timestep and differ are accepted arguments for comb.

The function requires one or more swmpr objects as input as separate, undefined arguments. The remaining arguments must be called explicitly since an arbitrary number of objects can be used as input. In general, the function combines data by creating a master time series that is used to iteratively merge all swmpr objects. The time series for merging depends on the value passed to the method argument. Passing 'union' to method will create a time series that is continuous starting from the earliest date and the latest date for all input objects. Passing 'intersect' to method will create a time series that is continuous from the set of dates that are shared between all input objects. Finally, a seven or eight character station name passed to method will merge all input objects based

on a continuous time series for the given station. The specified station must be present in the input data. Currently, combining data types from different stations is not possible, excluding weather data which are typically at a single, dedicated station.

### Value

Returns a combined swmpr object

### See Also

[setstep](#)

### Examples

```
## get wq and met data as separate objects for the same station
data(apacpwq)
data(apaebmet)
swmp1 <- apacpnt
swmp2 <- apaebmet

## combine nuts and wq data by union, set timestep to 120 minutes
## Not run:
comb(swmp1, swmp2, timestep = 120, method = 'union')

## End(Not run)
```

---

decomp

*Simple trend decomposition*

---

### Description

Decompose data into trend, cyclical (e.g., daily, annual), and random components using [decompose](#) and [ts](#)

### Usage

```
decomp(dat_in, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'swmpr'
decomp(dat_in, param, type = "additive",
       frequency = "daily", start = NULL, ...)
```

```
## Default S3 method:
decomp(dat_in, param, date_col, type = "additive",
       frequency = "daily", start = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

dat_in	input data object
...	arguments passed to decompose, ts, and other methods
param	chr string of swmpr parameter to decompose
type	chr string of 'additive' or 'multiplicative' indicating the type of decomposition, default 'additive'.
frequency	chr string or numeric vector indicating the periodic component of the input parameter. Only 'daily' or 'annual' are accepted as chr strings. Otherwise a numeric vector specifies the number of observations required for a full cycle of the input parameter. Defaults to 'daily' for a diurnal parameter.
start	numeric vector indicating the starting value for the time series given the frequency. Only required if frequency is numeric. See <a href="#">ts</a> .
date_col	chr string of the name of the date column

**Details**

This function is a simple wrapper to the [decompose](#) function. The decompose function separates a time series into additive or multiplicative components describing a trend, cyclical variation (e.g., daily or annual), and the remainder. The additive decomposition assumes that the cyclical component of the time series is stationary (i.e., the variance is constant), whereas a multiplicative decomposition accounts for non-stationarity. By default, a moving average with a symmetric window is used to filter the cyclical component. Alternatively, a vector of filter coefficients in reverse time order can be supplied (see [decompose](#)).

The decompose function requires a ts object with a specified frequency. The decomp function converts the input swmpr vector to a ts object prior to decompose. This requires an explicit input defining the frequency in the time series required to complete a full period of the parameter. For example, the frequency of a parameter with diurnal periodicity would be 96 if the time step is 15 minutes (24 hours \* 60 minutes / 15 minutes). The frequency of a parameter with annual periodicity at a 15 minute time step would be 35040 (365 days \* 24 hours \* 60 minutes / 15 minutes). For simplicity, chr strings of 'daily' or 'annual' can be supplied in place of numeric values. A starting value of the time series must be supplied in the latter case. Use of the [setstep](#) function is required to standardize the time step prior to decomposition.

Note that the decompose function is a relatively simple approach and alternative methods should be investigated if a more sophisticated decomposition is desired.

**Value**

Returns a decomposed.ts object

**References**

M. Kendall and A. Stuart (1983) The Advanced Theory of Statistics, Vol. 3, Griffin. pp. 410-414.

**See Also**

[decompose](#), [ts](#), [stl](#)

**Examples**

```

## get data
data(apadbwq)
swmp1 <- apadbwq

## subset for daily decomposition
dat <- subset(swmp1, subset = c('2013-07-01 00:00', '2013-07-31 00:00'))

## decomposition and plot
test <- decomp(dat, param = 'do_mgl', frequency = 'daily')
plot(test)

## dealing with missing values
dat <- subset(swmp1, subset = c('2013-06-01 00:00', '2013-07-31 00:00'))

## this returns an error
## Not run:
test <- decomp(dat, param = 'do_mgl', frequency = 'daily')

## End(Not run)

## how many missing values?
sum(is.na(dat$do_mgl))

## use na.approx to interpolate missing data
dat <- na.approx(dat, params = 'do_mgl', maxgap = 10)

## decomposition and plot
test <- decomp(dat, param = 'do_mgl', frequency = 'daily')
plot(test)

```

---

decomp\_cj

*Simple trend decomposition of monthly swmpr data*


---

**Description**

Decompose monthly SWMP time series into grandmean, annual, seasonal, and event series using [decompTs](#), as described in Cloern and Jassby 2010.

**Usage**

```

decomp_cj(dat_in, ...)

## S3 method for class 'swmpr'
decomp_cj(dat_in, param, vals_out = FALSE, ...)

## Default S3 method:
decomp_cj(dat_in, param, date_col, vals_out = FALSE, ...)

```



## Arguments

<code>dat_in</code>	input data object
<code>...</code>	additional arguments passed to other methods, including <code>decompTs</code>
<code>param</code>	chr string of variable to decompose
<code>vals_out</code>	logical indicating of numeric output is returned, default is FALSE to return a plot.
<code>date_col</code>	chr string indicating the name of the date column which should be a date or POSIX object.

## Details

This function is a simple wrapper to the `decompTs` function in the `wq` package, also described in Cloern and Jassby (2010). The function is similar to `decomp.swmpr` (which is a wrapper to `decompose`) with a few key differences. The `decomp.swmpr` function decomposes the time series into a trend, seasonal, and random components, whereas the current function decomposes into the grandmean, annual, seasonal, and events components. For both functions, the random or events components, respectively, can be considered anomalies that don't follow the trends in the remaining categories.

The `decomp_cj` function provides only a monthly decomposition, which is appropriate for characterizing relatively long-term trends. This approach is meant for nutrient data that are obtained on a monthly cycle. The function will also work with continuous water quality or weather data but note that the data are first aggregated on the monthly scale before decomposition. Use the `decomp.swmpr` function to decompose daily variation.

Additional arguments passed to `decompTs` can be used with `decomp_cj`, such as `startyr`, `endyr`, and `type`. Values passed to `type` are `mult` (default) or `add`, referring to multiplicative or additive decomposition. See the documentation for `decompTs` for additional explanation and examples.

## Value

A `ggplot` object if `vals_out = TRUE` (default), otherwise a monthly time series matrix of class `ts`.

## References

Cloern, J.E., Jassby, A.D. 2010. Patterns and scales of phytoplankton variability in estuarine-coastal ecosystems. *Estuaries and Coasts*. 33:230-241.

## See Also

[decompTs](#), [ts](#)

## Examples

```
## get data
data(apacpnut)
dat <- apacpnut
dat <- qaqc(dat, qaqc_keep = NULL)

## decomposition of chl, values as data.frame
decomp_cj(dat, param = 'chla_n', vals_out = TRUE)
```

```

## decomposition of chl, ggplot
decomp_cj(dat, param = 'chla_n')

## decomposition changing arguments passed to decompTs
decomp_cj(dat, param = 'chla_n', startyr = 2008, type = 'add')

## monthly decomposition of continuous data
data(apacpwq)
dat2 <- qaqc(apacpwq)

decomp_cj(dat2, param = 'do_mgl')

## using the default method with a data frame
dat <- data.frame(dat)
decomp_cj(dat, param = 'chla_n', date_col = 'datetimestamp')

```

---

 ecometab

*Ecosystem metabolism*


---

## Description

Estimate ecosystem metabolism using the Odum open-water method. Estimates of daily integrated gross production, total respiration, and net ecosystem metabolism are returned.

## Usage

```

ecometab(swmpr_in, ...)

## S3 method for class 'swmpr'
ecometab(swmpr_in, depth_val = NULL, metab_units = "mmol",
         trace = FALSE, ...)

```

## Arguments

swmpr_in	Input swmpr object which must include time series of dissolved oxygen (mg L-1)
...	arguments passed to other methods
depth_val	numeric value for station depth (m) if time series is not available
metab_units	chr indicating desired units of output for oxygen, either as mmol or grams
trace	logical indicating if progress is shown in the console

## Details

Input data include both water quality and weather time series, which are typically collected with independent instrument systems. This requires merging of the time series datasets using the `comb` function after creating separate `swmpr` objects.

The open-water method is a common approach to quantify net ecosystem metabolism using a mass balance equation that describes the change in dissolved oxygen over time from the balance between photosynthetic and respiration processes, corrected using an empirically constrained air-sea gas diffusion model (see Ro and Hunt 2006, Thebault et al. 2008). The diffusion-corrected DO flux estimates are averaged separately over each day and night of the time series. The nighttime average DO flux is used to estimate respiration rates, while the daytime DO flux is used to estimate net primary production. To generate daily integrated rates, respiration rates are assumed constant such that hourly night time DO flux rates are multiplied by 24. Similarly, the daytime DO flux rates are multiplied by the number of daylight hours, which varies with location and time of year, to yield net daytime primary production. Respiration rates are subtracted from daily net production estimates to yield gross production rates. The metabolic day is considered the 24 hour period between sunsets on two adjacent calendar days.

Areal rates for gross production and total respiration are based on volumetric rates normalized to the depth of the water column at the sampling location, which is assumed to be well-mixed, such that the DO sensor is reflecting the integrated processes in the entire water column (including the benthos). Water column depth is calculated as the mean value of the depth variable across the time series in the `swmpr` object. Depth values are floored at one meter for very shallow stations and 0.5 meters is also added to reflect the practice of placing sensors slightly off of the bottom. Additionally, the air-sea gas exchange model is calibrated with wind data either collected at, or adjusted to, wind speed at 10 m above the surface. The metadata should be consulted for exact height. The value can be changed manually using a `height` argument, which is passed to `calckl`.

A minimum of three records are required for both day and night periods to calculate daily metabolism estimates. Occasional missing values for air temperature, barometric pressure, and wind speed are replaced with the climatological means (hourly means by month) for the period of record using adjacent data within the same month as the missing data.

All DO calculations within the function are done using molar units (e.g., mmol O<sub>2</sub> m<sup>-3</sup>). The output can be returned as mass units by setting `metab_units = 'grams'` (i.e., 1mol = 32 g O<sub>2</sub>, which multiplies all estimates by 32 g mol<sup>-1</sup>/1000 mg/g). Input data must be in standard mass units for DO (mg L<sup>-1</sup>).

The specific approach for estimating metabolism with the open-water method is described in Cafrey et al. 2013 and references cited therein.

## Value

The original `swmpr` object is returned that includes a metabolism attribute as a `data.frame` of daily integrated metabolism estimates. See the examples for retrieval.

`date` The metabolic day, defined as the 24 hour period starting at sunrise (calculated using `metab_day`)

`DOF_d` Mean DO flux during day hours, mmol m<sup>-2</sup> hr<sup>-1</sup>. Day hours are calculated using the `metab_day` function.

`D_d` Mean air-sea gas exchange of DO during day hours, mmol m<sup>-2</sup> hr<sup>-1</sup>

`DOF_n` Mean DO flux during night hours, mmol m<sup>-2</sup> hr<sup>-1</sup>

D\_n Mean air-sea gas exchange of DO during night hours, mmol m<sup>-2</sup> hr<sup>-1</sup>

Pg Gross production, mmol m<sup>-2</sup> d<sup>-1</sup>, calculated as ((DOF\_d - D\_d) - (DOF\_n - D\_n)) \* day hours

Rt Total respiration, mmol m<sup>-2</sup> d<sup>-1</sup>, calculated as (DOF\_n - D\_n) \* 24

NEM Net ecosystem metabolism, mmol m<sup>-2</sup> d<sup>-1</sup>, calculated as Pg + Rt

## References

Caffrey JM, Murrell MC, Amacker KS, Harper J, Phipps S, Woodrey M. 2013. Seasonal and inter-annual patterns in primary production, respiration and net ecosystem metabolism in 3 estuaries in the northeast Gulf of Mexico. *Estuaries and Coasts*. 37(1):222-241.

Odum HT. 1956. Primary production in flowing waters. *Limnology and Oceanography*. 1(2):102-117.

Ro KS, Hunt PG. 2006. A new unified equation for wind-driven surficial oxygen transfer into stationary water bodies. *Transactions of the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers*. 49(5):1615-1622.

Thebault J, Schraga TS, Cloern JE, Dunlavy EG. 2008. Primary production and carrying capacity of former salt ponds after reconnection to San Francisco Bay. *Wetlands*. 28(3):841-851.

## See Also

[calckl](#) for estimating the oxygen mass transfer coefficient used with the air-sea gas exchange model, [comb](#) for combining swmpr objects, [metab\\_day](#) for identifying the metabolic day for each observation in the time series, [plot\\_metab](#) for plotting the results, and [aggremetab](#) for aggregating the metabolism attribute.

## Examples

```
## Not run:
## import water quality and weather data
data(apadbwq)
data(apaebmet)

## combine
dat <- comb(apadbwq, apaebmet)

## output units in grams of oxygen
res <- ecometab(dat, metab_units = 'grams')
res <- attr(res, 'metabolism')

## End(Not run)
```

---

gradcols	<i>Get colors for plots</i>
----------	-----------------------------

---

**Description**

Get gradient default colors for plots

**Usage**

```
gradcols(col_vec = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

col_vec	chr string of plot colors to use. Any color palette from RColorBrewer can be used as a named input. Palettes from grDevices must be supplied as the returned string of colors for each palette.
---------	---

**Details**

This is a convenience function for retrieving a color palette. Palettes from RColorBrewer will use the maximum number of colors. The default palette is 'Spectral'.

**Value**

A character vector of colors in hexadecimal notation.

---

hist.swmpr	<i>Plot swmpr using a histogram</i>
------------	-------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Plot a histogram showing the distribution of a swmpr parameter

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'swmpr'  
hist(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	input swmpr object
...	other arguments passed to <a href="#">hist</a>

## Details

The `swmpr` method for histograms is a convenience function for the default histogram function. Conventional histogram methods also work well since `swmpr` objects are also data frames. The input data must contain only one parameter.

## See Also

[hist](#)

## Examples

```
## get data
data(apadbwq)
dat <- subset(apadbwq, select = 'do_mgl')

## histogram using swmpr method
hist(dat)

## change axis labels, plot title
hist(dat, xlab = 'Dissolved oxygen', main = 'Histogram of DO')

## plot using default method
hist(dat$do_mgl)
```

---

import\_local

*Import local CDMO data*

---

## Description

Import local data that were obtained from the CDMO through the zip downloads feature

## Usage

```
import_local(path, station_code, trace = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

<code>path</code>	chr string of full path to .csv files with raw data, can be a zipped or unzipped directory where the former must include the .zip extension
<code>station_code</code>	chr string of station to import, typically 7 or 8 characters but may include full name with year, excluding file extension
<code>trace</code>	logical indicating if progress is sent to console, default FALSE

## Details

The function is designed to import local data that were downloaded from the CDMO outside of R. This approach works best for larger data requests, specifically those from the zip downloads feature in the advanced query section of the CDMO. The function may also work using data from the data export system, but this feature has not been extensively tested. The downloaded data will be in a compressed folder that includes multiple .csv files by year for a given data type (e.g., apacpwq2002.csv, apacpwq2003.csv, apacpnut2002.csv, etc.). The import\_local function can be used to import files directly from the compressed folder or after the folder is decompressed. In the former case, the requested files are extracted to a temporary directory and then deleted after they are loaded into the current session. An example dataset is available online to illustrate the format of the data provided through the zip downloads feature. See the link below to access these data. All example datasets included with the package were derived from these raw data.

Occasionally, duplicate time stamps are present in the raw data. The function handles duplicate entries differently depending on the data type (water quality, weather, or nutrients). For water quality and nutrient data, duplicate time stamps are simply removed. Note that nutrient data often contain replicate samples with similar but not duplicated time stamps within a few minutes of each other. Replicates with unique time stamps are not removed but can be further processed using [rem\\_reps](#). Weather data prior to 2007 may contain duplicate time stamps at frequencies for 60 (hourly) and 144 (daily) averages, in addition to 15 minute frequencies. Duplicate values that correspond to the smallest value in the frequency column (15 minutes) are retained.

Zip download request through CDMO: <http://cdmo.baruch.sc.edu/aqs/zips.cfm>

Example dataset: [https://s3.amazonaws.com/swmpexdata/zip\\_ex.zip](https://s3.amazonaws.com/swmpexdata/zip_ex.zip)

## Value

Returns a swmpr object with all parameters and QAQC columns for the station. The full date range in the raw data are also imported.

## See Also

[all\\_params](#), [all\\_params\\_dtrng](#), [rem\\_reps](#), [single\\_param](#)

## Examples

```
## Not run:
## this is the path for csv example files, decompressed
path <- 'C:/this/is/my/data/path'

## import, do not include file extension
import_local(path, 'apaebmet')

## this is the path for csv example files, zipped folder
path <- 'C:/this/is/my/data/path.zip'

## import, do not include file extension
import_local(path, 'apaebmet')

## End(Not run)
```

---

`import_remote`*Import SWMP data from Amazon web services*

---

## Description

Import SWMP data that are stored on Amazon web services as .RData files. Data include almost all available data from 1994 to 2014 for every SWMP station.

## Usage

```
import_remote(station_code)
```

## Arguments

`station_code` chr string of station to import, i.e., 7 or 8 characters indicating the reserve, site, and data type. Do not include years.

## Details

This function allows quick retrieval of .RData files for all data at a single SWMP site. It differs from the other data retrieval functions in that the raw data are downloaded from an independent remote server. Retrieval time is much faster because the files are in binary format for quick import. However, the data are only available up to December 2014 and may not be regularly updated. Always use the CDMO for current data. The data have also been pre-processed using the [qaqc](#) and [setstep](#) functions.

The files are available here: <https://s3.amazonaws.com/swmpalldata/>. Files can be obtained using the function or by copying the URL to a web browser with the station name appended to the address, including the .RData file extension. For example, <https://s3.amazonaws.com/swmpalldata/acebbnut.RData>.

## Value

Returns a swmpr object.

## See Also

[import\\_local](#)

## Examples

```
## import a file
dat <- import_remote('rkbmbwq')

head(dat)

attributes(dat)
```



---

map_reserve	<i>Map a reserve</i>
-------------	----------------------

---

### Description

Create a map of all the stations in a reserve

### Usage

```
map_reserve(nerr_site_id, zoom = 11, text_sz = 6, text_col = "black",  
            map_type = "terrain")
```

### Arguments

nerr_site_id	chr string of the reserve to map, first three characters used by NERRS or vector of stations to map using the first five characters
zoom	numeric value for map zoom, passed to <a href="#">get_map</a>
text_sz	numeric value for text size of station names, passed to <a href="#">geom_text</a>
text_col	chr string for text color of station names, passed to <a href="#">geom_text</a>
map_type	chr string indicating the type of base map obtained from Google maps, values are terrain (default), satellite, roadmap, or hybrid

### Details

This function is a simple wrapper to functions in the `ggmap` package which returns a map of all of the stations at a NERRS reserve. The zoom argument may have to be chosen through trial and error depending on the spatial extent of the reserve. A local data file included with the package is used to get the latitude and longitude values of each station. The files includes only active stations as of January 2015.

### Value

A [ggplot](#) object for plotting.

### See Also

[get\\_map](#), [ggmap](#), [ggplot](#)

### Examples

```
## defaults  
  
map_reserve('jac')  
  
## change defaults, map a single site  
  
map_reserve('gtmss', zoom = 15, map_type = 'satellite',  
            text_col = 'lightblue')
```

---

metab_day	<i>Identify metabolic days in a swmpr time series</i>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

Identify metabolic days in a swmpr time series based on sunrise and sunset times for a location and date. The metabolic day is considered the 24 hour period between sunsets for two adjacent calendar days. The function calls the [sunriset](#) function from the maptools package, which uses algorithms from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/grad/solcalc/>).

**Usage**

```
metab_day(dat_in, stat_in)
```

**Arguments**

dat_in	data.frame
stat_in	chr vector of station name including data type

**Details**

This function is only used within [ecometab](#) and should not be called explicitly.

**See Also**

[ecometab](#), [sunriset](#)

---

na.approx.swmpr	<i>Linearly interpolate gaps</i>
-----------------	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Linearly interpolate gaps in swmpr data within a maximum size

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'swmpr'
na.approx(object, params = NULL, maxgap, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	input swmpr object
params	is chr string of swmpr parameters to smooth, default all
maxgap	numeric vector indicating maximum gap size to interpolate where size is number of records, must be explicit
...	additional arguments passed to other methods

## Details

A common approach for handling missing data in time series analysis is linear interpolation. A simple curve fitting method is used to create a continuous set of records between observations separated by missing data. A required argument for the function is `maxgap` which defines the maximum gap size for interpolation. The ability of the interpolated data to approximate actual, unobserved trends is a function of the gap size. Interpolation between larger gaps are less likely to resemble patterns of an actual parameter, whereas interpolation between smaller gaps may be more likely to resemble actual patterns. An appropriate gap size limit depends on the unique characteristics of specific datasets or parameters.

## Value

Returns a `swmpr` object. QAQC columns are removed if included with input object.

## See Also

[na.approx](#)

## Examples

```
data(apadbwq)
dat <- qaqc(apadbwq)
dat <- subset(dat, select = 'do_mgl',
  subset = c('2013-01-22 00:00', '2013-01-26 00:00'))

# interpolate, maxgap of 10 records
fill1 <- na.approx(dat, params = 'do_mgl', maxgap = 10)

# interpolate maxgap of 30 records
fill2 <- na.approx(dat, params = 'do_mgl', maxgap = 30)

# plot for comparison
par(mfrow = c(3, 1))
plot(dat, main = 'Raw')
plot(fill1, col = 'red', main = 'Interpolation - maximum gap of 10 records')
lines(dat)
plot(fill2, col = 'red', main = 'Interpolation - maximum gap of 30 records')
lines(dat)
```

## Description

Plot multiple SWMP time series on the same y-axis, aka overplotting

**Usage**

```
overplot(dat_in, ...)

## S3 method for class 'swmpr'
overplot(dat_in, select = NULL, subset = NULL,
         operator = NULL, ylabs = NULL, xlab = NULL, cols = NULL, lty = NULL,
         lwd = NULL, ...)

## Default S3 method:
overplot(dat_in, date_var, select = NULL, ylabs = NULL,
         xlab = NULL, cols = NULL, lty = NULL, lwd = NULL, inset = -0.15,
         cex = 1, xloc = "top", yloc = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>dat_in</code>	input data object
<code>...</code>	additional arguments passed to <a href="#">plot</a>
<code>select</code>	chr string of variable(s) to plot, passed to <a href="#">subset</a> . This is a required argument for the default method.
<code>subset</code>	chr string of form 'YYYY-mm-dd HH:MM' to subset a date range. Input can be one (requires operator or two values (a range)). Passed to <a href="#">subset</a> .
<code>operator</code>	chr string specifying binary operator (e.g., '>', '<=') if subset is one date value, passed to <a href="#">subset</a>
<code>ylabs</code>	chr string of labels for y-axes, default taken from select argument
<code>xlab</code>	chr string of label for x-axis
<code>cols</code>	chr string of colors to use for lines
<code>lty</code>	numeric indicating line types, one value for all or values for each parameter
<code>lwd</code>	numeric indicating line widths, one value for all or values for each parameter
<code>date_var</code>	chr string of the name for the timestamp column, not required for <a href="#">swmpr</a> objects
<code>inset</code>	numeric of relative location of legend, passed to <a href="#">legend</a>
<code>cex</code>	numeric of scale factor for legend, passed to <a href="#">legend</a>
<code>xloc</code>	x location of legend, passed to <a href="#">legend</a>
<code>yloc</code>	y location of legend, passed to <a href="#">legend</a>

**Details**

One to many SWMP parameters can be plotted on the same y-axis to facilitate visual comparison. This is commonly known as overplotting. The building blocks of this function include [plot](#), [legend](#), [axis](#), and [mtext](#).

**Value**

An R plot created using base graphics

**See Also**[subset](#)**Examples**

```
## import data
data(apacpwq)
dat <- qaqc(apacpwq)

## plot
overplot(dat)

## a truly heinous plot
overplot(dat, select = c('depth', 'do_mgl', 'ph', 'turb'),
  subset = c('2013-01-01 0:0', '2013-02-01 0:0'), lwd = 2)
```

---

param\_names

*Get parameters of a given type*

---

**Description**

Get parameter column names for each parameter type

**Usage**

```
param_names(param_type = c("nut", "wq", "met"))
```

**Arguments**

param\_type      chr string specifying 'nut', 'wq', or 'met'. Input can be one to three types.

**Details**

This function is used internally within several functions to return a list of the expected parameters for a given parameter type: nutrients, water quality, or meteorological. It does not need to be called explicitly.

**Value**

Returns a named list of parameters for the param\_type. The parameter names are lower-case strings of SWMP parameters and corresponding qaqc names ('f\_' prefix)

---

parser	<i>Parse web results for swmpr</i>
--------	------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Parsing function for objects returned from CDMO web services

**Usage**

```
parser(resp_in, parent_in = "data")
```

**Arguments**

resp_in	web object returned from CDMO server, response class from httr package
parent_in	chr string of parent nodes to parse

**Details**

This function parses XML objects returned from the CDMO server, which are further passed to [swmpr](#). It is used internally by the data retrieval functions, excluding [import\\_local](#). The function does not need to be called explicitly.

**Value**

Returns a `data.frame` of parsed XML nodes

---

plot.swmpr	<i>Plot swmpr data</i>
------------	------------------------

---

**Description**

Plot a time series of parameters in a swmpr object

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'swmpr'
plot(x, type = "l", ...)

## S3 method for class 'swmpr'
lines(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	input swmpr object
type	chr string for type of plot, default 'l'. See <a href="#">plot</a> .
...	other arguments passed to <code>par</code> , <code>plot.default</code>

## Details

The `swmpr` method for plotting is a convenience function for plotting a univariate time series. Conventional plotting methods also work well since `swmpr` objects are also data frames. See the examples for use with different methods.

## See Also

[plot](#)

## Examples

```
## get data
data(apadbwq)
swmp1 <- apadbwq

## subset
dat <- subset(swmp1, select = 'do_mgl',
             subset = c('2013-07-01 00:00', '2013-07-31 00:00'))

## plot using swmpr method, note default line plot
plot(dat)

## plot using formula method
plot(do_mgl ~ datetimestamp, dat)

## plot using default, add lines
plot(dat, type = 'n')
lines(dat, col = 'red')
```

---

plot\_metab

*Plot ecosystem metabolism for a swmpr object*

---

## Description

Plot gross production, total respiration, and net ecosystem metabolism for a `swmpr` object.

## Usage

```
plot_metab(swmpr_in, ...)

## S3 method for class 'swmpr'
plot_metab(swmpr_in, by = "months", alpha = 0.05,
           width = 10, pretty = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

swmpr_in	input swmpr object
...	arguments passed to or from other methods
by	chr string describing aggregation period, passed to <a href="#">aggremetab</a> . See details for accepted values.
alpha	numeric indicating alpha level for confidence intervals in aggregated data. Use NULL to remove from the plot.
width	numeric indicating width of top and bottom segments on error bars
pretty	logical indicating use of predefined plot aesthetics

**Details**

A plot will only be returned if the metabolism attribute for the [swmpr](#) object is not NULL. Daily metabolism estimates are also aggregated into weekly averages. Accepted aggregation periods are 'years', 'quarters', 'months', 'weeks', and 'days' (if no aggregation is preferred).

By default, `pretty = TRUE` will return a [ggplot](#) object with predefined aesthetics. Setting `pretty = FALSE` will return the plot with minimal modifications to the [ggplot](#) object. Use the latter approach for easier customization of the plot.

**Value**

A [ggplot](#) object which can be further modified.

**See Also**

[aggremetab](#), [ecometab](#)

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
## import water quality and weather data
data(apadbwq)
data(apaebmet)

## qaqc, combine
wq <- qaqc(apadbwq)
met <- qaqc(apaebmet)
dat <- comb(wq, met)

## estimate metabolism
res <- ecometab(dat)

## plot
plot_metab(res)

## change alpha, aggregation period, widths
plot_metab(res, by = 'quarters', alpha = 0.1, widths = 0)

## plot daily raw, no aesthetics
```



```
plot_metab(res, by = 'days', pretty = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

plot\_summary

*Plot graphical summaries of SWMP data*

---

## Description

Plot graphical summaries of SWMP data for individual parameters, including seasonal/annual trends and anomalies

## Usage

```
plot_summary(swmpr_in, ...)

## S3 method for class 'swmpr'
plot_summary(swmpr_in, param, years = NULL, ...)
```

## Arguments

swmpr_in	input swmpr object
...	additional arguments passed to other methods, currently not used
param	chr string of variable to plot
years	numeric vector of starting and ending years to plot, default all

## Details

This function creates several graphics showing seasonal and annual trends for a given swmp parameter. Plots include monthly distributions, monthly anomalies, and annual anomalies in multiple formats. Anomalies are defined as the difference between the monthly or annual average from the grand mean. Monthly anomalies are in relation to the grand mean for the same month across all years. All data are aggregated for quicker plotting. Nutrient data are based on monthly averages, whereas weather and water quality data are based on daily averages. Cumulative precipitation data are based on the daily maximum. An interactive Shiny widget is available: [https://beckmw.shinyapps.io/swmp\\_summary/](https://beckmw.shinyapps.io/swmp_summary/)

## Value

A graphics object (Grob) of multiple [ggplot](#) objects.

## See Also

[ggplot](#)

**Examples**

```
## import data
data(apacpnut)
dat <- qaqc(apacpnut)

## plot
plot_summary(dat, param = 'chla_n', years = c(2007, 2013))
```

---

qaqc

*QAQC filtering for SWMP data*


---

**Description**

QAQC filtering for SWMP data obtained from retrieval functions, local and remote

**Usage**

```
qaqc(swmpr_in, ...)

## S3 method for class 'swmpr'
qaqc(swmpr_in, qaqc_keep = "0", trace = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

swmpr_in	input swmpr object
...	arguments passed to or from other methods
qaqc_keep	character string of qaqc flags to keep, default '0', any number of flag codes can be supplied including three character error codes (see examples)
trace	logical for progress output on console, default FALSE

**Details**

The qaqc function is a simple screen to retain values from the data with specified QAQC flags, described online: <http://cdmo.baruch.sc.edu/data/qaqc.cfm>. Each parameter in the swmpr data typically has a corresponding QAQC column of the same name with the added prefix 'f\_'. Values in the QAQC column specify a flag from -5 to 5. Generally, only data with the '0' QAQC flag should be used, which is the default option for the function. Data that do not satisfy QAQC criteria are converted to NA values. Additionally, simple filters are used to remove obviously bad values, e.g., wind speed values less than zero or pH values greater than 12. Erroneous data entered as -99 are also removed. Processed data will have QAQC columns removed, in addition to removal of values in the actual parameter columns that do not meet the criteria.

The data are filtered by matching the flag columns with the character string provided by qaqc\_keep. A single combined string is created by pasting each element together using the 'l' operator, then using partial string matching with [grepl](#) to compare the actual flags in the QAQC columns. Values that can be passed to the function are those described online: <http://cdmo.baruch.sc.edu/data/qaqc.cfm>.

**Value**

Returns a swmpr object with NA values for records that did not match qaqc\_keep. QAQC columns are also removed.

**See Also**

[qaqcchk](#)

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
## get data
data(apadbwq)
dat <- apadbwq

## retain only '0' and '-1' flags
qaqc(dat, qaqc_keep = c('0', '-1'))

## retain observations with the 'CSM' error code
qaqc(dat, qaqc_keep = 'CSM')

## End(Not run)
```

---

qaqcchk

*Summary of QAQC flags in SWMP data*

---

**Description**

Summary of the number of observations with a given QAQC flag for each parameter column of a swmpr object

**Usage**

```
qaqcchk(swmpr_in)

## S3 method for class 'swmpr'
qaqcchk(swmpr_in)
```

**Arguments**

swmpr\_in      input swmpr object

**Details**

Viewing the number of observations for each parameter that are assigned to a QAQC flag may be useful for deciding how to process the data with qaqc. The qaqcchk function can be used to view this information. Consult the online documentation for a description of each QAQC flag: <http://cdmo.baruch.sc.edu/data/qaqc.cfm>

**Value**

Returns a `data.frame` with columns for swmpr parameters and row counts indicating the number of observations in each parameter assigned to a flag value.

**See Also**

[qaqc](#)

**Examples**

```
## get data
data(apadbwq)
dat <- apadbwq

## view the number observations in each QAQC flag
qaqcchk(dat)
```

---

rem\_reps

*Remove replicates in nutrient data*

---

**Description**

Remove replicates in SWMP nutrient data to keep approximate monthly time step

**Usage**

```
rem_reps(swmpr_in, ...)

## S3 method for class 'swmpr'
rem_reps(swmpr_in, FUN = function(x) mean(x, na.rm = TRUE),
  ...)
```

**Arguments**

swmpr_in	input swmpr object
...	arguments passed to other methods
FUN	function to combine values, defaults to mean

**Details**

Raw nutrient data obtained from the CDMO will usually include replicate samples that are taken within a few minutes of each other. This function combines nutrient data that occur on the same day. The `datetimestamp` column will always be averaged for replicates, but the actual observations will be combined based on the user-supplied function which defaults to the mean. Other suggested functions include the `median`, `min`, or `max`. The entire function call including treatment of NA values should be passed to the FUN argument (see the examples). The function is meant to be used after [qaqc](#) processing, although it works with a warning if QAQC columns are present.

**Value**

Returns a swmpr object for nutrient data with no replicates.

**See Also**

[qaqc](#)

**Examples**

```
## get nutrient data
data(apacpnut)
swmp1 <- apacpnut

# remove replicate nutrient data
rem_reps(swmp1)

# use different function to aggregate replicates
func <- function(x) max(x, na.rm = TRUE)
rem_reps(swmp1, FUN = func)
```

---

setstep

*Format a swmpr time vector*

---

**Description**

Create a continuous time vector at set time step for a swmpr object

**Usage**

```
setstep(dat_in, ...)

## S3 method for class 'swmpr'
setstep(dat_in, timestep = 15, differ = timestep/2, ...)

## Default S3 method:
setstep(dat_in, date_col, timestep = 15,
        differ = timestep/2, ...)
```

**Arguments**

dat_in	input data object
...	arguments passed to or from other methods
timestep	numeric value of time step to use in minutes. Alternatively, a chr string indicating 'years', 'quarters', 'months', 'days', or 'hours' can also be used. A character input assumes 365 days in a year and 31 days in a month.
differ	numeric value defining buffer for merging time stamps to standardized time series
date_col	chr string for the name of the date/time column, e.g., "POSIXct" or "POSIXlt" objects

**Details**

The setstep function formats a swmpr object to a continuous time series at a given time step. This function is not necessary for most stations but can be useful for combining data or converting an existing time series to a set interval. The first argument of the function, timestep, specifies the desired time step in minutes starting from the nearest hour of the first observation. The second argument, differ, specifies the allowable tolerance in minutes for matching existing observations to user-defined time steps in cases where the two are dissimilar. Values for differ that are greater than one half the value of timestep are not allowed to prevent duplication of existing data. Likewise, the default value for differ is one half the time step. Rows that do not match any existing data within the limits of the differ argument are not discarded. Output from the function can be used with subset and to create a time series at a set interval with empty data removed.

**Value**

Returns a data object for the specified time step

**See Also**

[comb](#)

**Examples**

```
## import data
data(apaebmet)
dat <- apaebmet

## convert time series to two hour intervals
## tolerance of +/- 30 minutes for matching existing data
setstep(dat, timestep = 120, differ = 30)

## convert a nutrient time series to a continuous time series
## then remove empty rows and columns
data(apacpnut)
dat_nut <- apacpnut
dat_nut <- setstep(dat_nut, timestep = 60)
subset(dat_nut, rem_rows = TRUE, rem_cols = TRUE)
```

---

single\_param

*Get CDMO records for a single parameter*

---

**Description**

Get stations records from the CDMO for a single parameter starting with the most current date

**Usage**

```
single_param(station_code, param, Max = 100, trace = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

station_code	chr string of station, 7 or 8 characters
param	chr string for a single parameter to return.
Max	numeric value for number of records to obtain from the current date
trace	logical indicating if import progress is printed in console

**Details**

This function retrieves data from the CDMO through the web services URL. The computer making the request must have a registered IP address. Visit the CDMO web services page for more information: <http://cdmo.baruch.sc.edu/webservices.cfm>. This function is the CDMO equivalent of exportSingleParamXML.

**Value**

Returns a swmpr object with one parameter. QAQC columns are not provided.

**See Also**

[all\\_params](#), [all\\_params\\_dtrng](#)

**Examples**

```
## Not run:

## single parameter for a station, most recent
single_param('hudscwq', 'do_mgl')

## End(Not run)
```

---

site_codes	<i>Obtain metadata for all stations</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

Obtain a [data.frame](#) of metadata for all SWMP stations.

**Usage**

```
site_codes()
```

**Details**

This function retrieves data from the CDMO web services. The computer making the request must have a registered IP address. Visit the CDMO web services page for more information: <http://cdmo.baruch.sc.edu/webservices.cfm>. This is the CDMO equivalent of exportStationCodesXML.

**Value**

A data.frame of SWMP metadata

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
  
## retrieve metadata for all sites  
site_codes()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

site_codes_ind	<i>Obtain metadata for a single reserve</i>
----------------	---

---

**Description**

Get metadata for all the stations at a single SWMP reserve

**Usage**

```
site_codes_ind(nerr_site_id)
```

**Arguments**

```
nerr_site_id    chr string of site, three letters
```

**Details**

This function retrieves data from the CDMO web services. The computer making the request must have a registered IP address. Visit the CDMO web services page for more information: <http://cdmo.baruch.sc.edu/webservices.cfm>. This function is the CDMO equivalent of `NERRFilterStationCodesXMLNew`.

**Value**

An abbreviated data.frame of the SWMP metadata for the requested site

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
  
## retrieve metadata for all stations at a site  
site_codes_ind('apa')  
  
## End(Not run)
```



---

smoother	<i>Smooth swmpr data</i>
----------	--------------------------

---

## Description

Smooth swmpr data with a moving window average

## Usage

```
smoother(swmpr_in, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'swmpr'  
smoother(swmpr_in, window = 5, sides = 2, params = NULL,  
...)
```

## Arguments

swmpr_in	input swmpr object
...	arguments passed to or from other methods
window	numeric vector defining size of the smoothing window, passed to filter
sides	numeric vector defining method of averaging, passed to filter
params	is chr string of swmpr parameters to smooth, default all

## Details

The smoother function can be used to smooth parameters in a swmpr object using a specified window size. This method is a simple wrapper to [filter](#). The window argument specifies the number of observations included in the moving average. The sides argument specifies how the average is calculated for each observation (see the documentation for [filter](#)). A value of 1 will filter observations within the window that are previous to the current observation, whereas a value of 2 will filter all observations within the window centered at zero lag from the current observation. The params argument specifies which parameters to smooth.

## Value

Returns a filtered swmpr object. QAQC columns are removed if included with input object.

## See Also

[filter](#)

## Examples

```
## import data
data(apadbwq)
swmp1 <- apadbwq

## qaqc and subset imported data
dat <- qaqc(swmp1)
dat <- subset(dat, subset = c('2012-07-09 00:00', '2012-07-24 00:00'))

## filter
test <- smoother(dat, window = 50, params = 'do_mgl')

## plot to see the difference
plot(do_mgl ~ datetimestamp, data = dat, type = 'l')
lines(test, select = 'do_mgl', col = 'red', lwd = 2)
```

---

stat\_locs

*Locations of NERRS sites*

---

## Description

Location of NERRS sites in decimal degress and time offset from Greenwich mean time. Only active sites as of January 2015 are included. Sites are identified by five letters indexing the reserve and site names. The dataset is used to plot locations with the [map\\_reserve](#) function and to identify metabolic days with the [ecometab](#) function.

## Usage

```
stat_locs
```

## Format

A [data.frame](#) object with 161 rows and 4 variables:

```
station_code chr
latitude numeric
longitude numeric
gmt_off int
```

## See Also

[ecometab](#), [map\\_reserve](#)

---

subset.swmpr	<i>Subset a swmpr object</i>
--------------	------------------------------

---

## Description

Subset a swmpr object by a date range, parameters, or non-empty values

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'swmpr'  
subset(x, subset = NULL, select = NULL, operator = NULL,  
       rem_rows = FALSE, rem_cols = FALSE, ...)
```

## Arguments

x	input swmpr object
subset	chr string of form 'YYYY-mm-dd HH:MM' to subset a date range. Input can be one (requires operator or two values (a range).
select	chr string of parameters to keep
operator	chr string specifying binary operator (e.g., '>', '<=') if subset is one date value
rem_rows	logical indicating if rows with no data are removed, default FALSE
rem_cols	is logical indicating if cols with no data are removed, default FALSE
...	arguments passed to other methods

## Details

This function is used to subset swmpr data by date and/or a selected parameter. The date can be a single value or as two dates to select records within the range. The former case requires a binary operator input as a character string passed to the argument, such as > or <. The subset argument for the date(s) must also be a character string of the format YYYY-mm-dd HH:MM for each element (i.e., ‘

## Value

Returns a swmpr object as a subset of the input. The original object will be returned if no arguments are specified.

## See Also

[subset](#)

## Examples

```
## get data
data(apaebmet)
dat <- apaebmet

## subset records greater than or equal to a date
subset(dat, subset = '2013-01-01 0:00', operator = '>=')

## subset records within a date range, select two parameters
subset(dat, subset = c('2012-07-01 6:00', '2012-08-01 18:15'),
       select = c('atemp', 'totsorad'))
```

---

swmpr

*Create a swmpr object*

---

## Description

Wrapper for creating a swmpr object

## Usage

```
swmpr(stat_in, meta_in)
```

## Arguments

stat_in	data.frame of swmp data
meta_in	chr string for station code (7 or 8 characters), can be multiple stations if data are combined

## Details

This function is a simple wrapper to [structure](#) that is used internally within other functions to create a swmpr object. The function does not have to be used explicitly. Attributes of a swmpr object include names, row.names, class, station, parameters, qaqc\_cols, date\_rng, timezone, stamp\_class, metabolism (if present), and metab\_units (if present).

## Value

Returns a swmpr object to be used with S3 methods

---

time_vec	<i>Format SWMP datetimestamp</i>
----------	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Format the datetimestamp column of SWMP data

**Usage**

```
time_vec(chr_in = NULL, station_code, tz_only = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

chr_in	chr string of datetimestamp vector
station_code	is chr string for station (three or more characters)
tz_only	logical that returns only the timezone, default FALSE

**Details**

This function formats the datetimestamp column of SWMP data to the [POSIXct](#) format and the correct timezone for a station. Note that SWMP data do not include daylight savings and the appropriate location based on GMT offsets is used for formatting. This function is used internally within data retrieval functions and does not need to be called explicitly.

**Value**

Returns a POSIX vector if `tz_only` is true, otherwise the timezone for a station is returned as a chr string

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