

# Package ‘enerscape’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Compute Energy Landscapes

**Version** 0.1.0

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**Description** Compute energy landscapes using a digital elevation model (DEM) raster and body mass (kg) of animals.

**License** GPL-3

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**Imports** raster, gdistance, rgdal, sp, Matrix

**Suggests** knitr, rmarkdown

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

**Depends** R (>= 2.10)

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Repository** CRAN

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<i>.calc_arc</i>	<i>Compute energy costs</i>
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**Description**

Internal function for enerscape - calculate work.

**Usage**

```
.calc_arc(slope, m, work_in_kcal = TRUE, j_to_kcal = 4184)
```

**Arguments**

slope	slope transition matrix.
m	species body mass (kg).
work_in_kcal	if work should be expressed in kilocalories.
j_to_kcal	joules to kilocalories conversion constant.

**Details**

Internal function of enerscape, don't call directly.

**Value**

A transition layer with values the energy cost of movement between cells (J or kcal).

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<i>.calc_arc_cond</i>	<i>Compute conductance</i>
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**Description**

Internal function for enerscape - calculate conductance

**Usage**

```
.calc_arc_cond(slope, m, work_in_kcal = TRUE, j_to_kcal = 4184)
```

**Arguments**

slope	slope transition matrix.
m	species body mass (kg).
work_in_kcal	if work should be expressed in kilocalories.
j_to_kcal	joules to kilocalories conversion constant.

**Details**

Internal function of enerscape, don't call directly.

**Value**

A transition layer with values the conductance between cells, i.e. the distance that can be traveled per unit of energy (1 / J or 1 / kcal).

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.calc_cycling	<i>Compute energy costs for a cyclist</i>
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**Description**

Internal function for enerscape - calculate work.

**Usage**

```
.calc_cycling(height, slope, m, v, work_in_kcal = TRUE, j_to_kcal = 4184)
```

**Arguments**

- height            height transition matrix.
- slope            slope transition matrix.
- m                species body mass (kg).
- v                speed of cyclist.
- work\_in\_kcal    if work should be expressed in kilocalories.
- j\_to\_kcal        joules to kilocalories conversion constant.

**Details**

Internal function of enerscape, don't call directly. This assumes no wind, a bike of 7 kg, optimal pedal frequency, and constant mechanical efficiency of 25

**Value**

A transition layer with values the energy cost of movement between cells (J or kcal).

---

`.calc_cycling_cond`     *Compute conductance for a cyclist*

---

### Description

Internal function for enerscape - calculate work.

### Usage

```
.calc_cycling_cond(height, slope, m, v, work_in_kcal = TRUE, j_to_kcal = 4184)
```

### Arguments

<code>height</code>	height transition matrix.
<code>slope</code>	slope transition matrix.
<code>m</code>	species body mass (kg).
<code>v</code>	speed of cyclist.
<code>work_in_kcal</code>	if work should be expressed in kilocalories.
<code>j_to_kcal</code>	joules to kilocalories conversion constant.

### Details

Internal function of enerscape, don't call directly. This assumes no wind, a bike of 7 kg, optimal pedal frequency, and constant mechanical efficiency of 25

### Value

A transition layer with values the energy cost of movement between cells (J or kcal).

---

`circuitscape_skeleton`     *Create the initialization file for the julia package Circuitscape*

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### Description

This creates the init file for the julia package Circuitscape: <https://juliapackages.com/p/circuitscape>.

### Usage

```
circuitscape_skeleton(en = NULL, path = NULL, points = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

en	an enerscape object.
path	full path where to write the .ini file.
points	data.frame with origin and destination coordinates.

**Value**

Nothing, only write the circuitscape.ini file to disk.

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enerscape	<i>Compute the energy landscape</i>
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**Description**

This is the main function to compute energy landscapes from a digital elevation model and body mass of animals based on the model from Pontzer (2016). The core of the computations are done using the *gdistance* (Etten, 2017) package.

**Usage**

```
enerscape(dem, m, unit = "joule", neigh = 16, method = "ARC", v = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

dem	raster file of the digital elevation model, either a raster or a full path location of the file.
m	species body mass (kg).
unit	if joules ('joule') or kilocalories ('kcal').
neigh	number of neighbor cells that are connected together.
method	method to use to compute the energy costs. 'ARC' refers to the model from Pontzer (2016) and 'cycling' to the model for cyclist from di Prampero et al. (1979).
v	speed of cyclist (km / h), only for method = 'cycling'.

**Details**

From the digital elevation model, transition slopes, energy costs and conductances (1 / work) are computed based on the model described in Pontzer (2016).

**Value**

A list with elements a rasterStack of the digital elevation model, slope, work, and conductance and the conductance as a transitionLayer for path analysis.

## References

- Etten, J. van. (2017). R Package gdistance: Distances and Routes on Geographical Grids. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 76(1), 1–21. doi: [10.18637/jss.v076.i13](https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v076.i13).
- Pontzer, H. (2016). A unified theory for the energy cost of legged locomotion. *Biology Letters*, 12(2), 20150935. doi: [10.1098/rsbl.2015.0935](https://doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2015.0935).
- di Prampero, P. E., Cortili, G., Mognoni, P., & Saibene, F. (1979). Equation of motion of a cyclist. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, 47(1), 201–206. doi: [10.1152/jappl.1979.47.1.201](https://doi.org/10.1152/jappl.1979.47.1.201)

## Examples

```
library(raster)
data("volcano")
dem <- raster(volcano)
en <- enerscape(dem, 10, unit = "kcal", neigh = 16)
```

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en_extrapolation	<i>Check if model extrapolates</i>
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## Description

This check if computation of the energy landscape extrapolates from the test set of `enerscape::pontzer` (2016).

## Usage

```
en_extrapolation(en, plot = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

<code>en</code>	an <code>enerscape</code> object.
<code>plot</code>	plot areas where slope is extrapolated.

## Details

Check if body mass or incline are outside the test range of the model. If slope extrapolations are detected and `plot = TRUE`, a plot of where extrapolations occur is displayed.

## Value

A list with booleans if body size or inclines extrapolates and a `rasterLayer` for where incline extrapolates. The `rasterLayer` is returned only if extrapolations are present.

## References

- `enerscape::pontzer`, H. (2016). A unified theory for the energy cost of legged locomotion. *Biology Letters*, 12(2), 20150935. doi: [10.1098/rsbl.2015.0935](https://doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2015.0935).

**Examples**

```
library(raster)
library(enerscape)
data("volcano")
dem <- raster(volcano)
en <- enerscape(dem, 10, unit = "kcal", neigh = 16)
en_extrapolation(en, plot = TRUE)
```

en\_lcp

*Compute least-cost paths***Description**

Calculate the least-cost path (lcp) between origin and destination

**Usage**

```
en_lcp(en, or, dest, simulate_random_points = FALSE, rep = 10, plot = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

en	an enerscape object obtained with enerscape().
or	origin point.
dest	destination point.
simulate_random_points	if to simulate least-cost path among random points. default = FALSE.
rep	number of random origin and destination points if simulate_random_points = TRUE. default = 10.
plot	if to plot the output.

**Details**

If or and dest are not specified, the least-cost path is specified by setting simulate\_random\_points = TRUE and rep equal to the number of random paths to compute.

**Value**

A list with point locations, least-cost path as SpatialLines, energy costs and distances.

**Examples**

```
library(raster)
data("volcano")
dem <- raster(volcano)
en <- enerscape(dem, 10, unit = "kcal", neigh = 16)
p <- xyFromCell(dem, sample(ncell(dem), 2))
lcp <- en_lcp(en, or = p[1, ], dest = p[2, ])
```

---

en\_passage

---

*Compute probability of passage of random walks*


---

### Description

Calculate the net number of passages of random walks between origin and destination.

### Usage

```
en_passage(
  en,
  or,
  dest,
  theta = 4,
  simulate_random_points = FALSE,
  rep = 10,
  plot = TRUE
)
```

### Arguments

en	an enerscape object obtained with enerscape().
or	origin point.
dest	destination point.
theta	the degree from which the path randomly deviates from the least-cost path.
simulate_random_points	if to simulate least-cost path among random points. default = FALSE.
rep	number of random origin and destination points if simulate_random_points = TRUE. default = 10.
plot	if to plot the output.

### Details

If or and dest are not specified, the least-cost path is specified by setting simulate\_random\_points = TRUE and rep equal to the number of random paths to compute.

### Value

A list with point locations, rasterLayer of net passage of random walks, and rasterLayer of cumulative net passage if simulate\_random\_points = TRUE.

## Examples

```
library(raster)
data("volcano")
dem <- raster(volcano)
en <- enerscape(dem, 10, unit = "kcal", neigh = 16)
p <- xyFromCell(dem, sample(ncell(dem), 2))
walk <- en_passage(en, or = p[1, ], dest = p[2, ], theta = 4)
```

---

en\_path

*Compute the energy costs for a chosen path*

---

## Description

This returns the distance and energy costs of traveling a chosen path. Optionally, the path can be selected by specifying the number of nodes and clicking on the plot.

## Usage

```
en_path(en, p = NULL, draw = FALSE, n = NULL, plot = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

en	an enerscape object.
p	path as SpatialLines.
draw	if TRUE the path will be chosen by drawing it on the map/
n	number of node points for the path.
plot	if TRUE plot the path

## Value

A list with elements the path, its travel distance and energy costs.

## References

- Etten, J. van. (2017). R Package gdistance: Distances and Routes on Geographical Grids. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 76(1), 1–21. doi: [10.18637/jss.v076.i13](https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v076.i13).
- Pontzer, H. (2016). A unified theory for the energy cost of legged locomotion. *Biology Letters*, 12(2), 20150935. doi: [10.1098/rsbl.2015.0935](https://doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2015.0935).
- di Prampero, P. E., Cortili, G., Mognoni, P., & Saibene, F. (1979). Equation of motion of a cyclist. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, 47(1), 201–206. doi: [10.1152/jappl.1979.47.1.201](https://doi.org/10.1152/jappl.1979.47.1.201)

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
library(raster)
data("volcano")
dem <- raster(volcano)
en <- enerscape(dem, 10, unit = "kcal", neigh = 16)
en_path(en, draw = TRUE, n = 10)

## End(Not run)
```

---

omniscapе\_skeleton      *Create the initialization file for the julia package Omniscapе*

---

**Description**

This creates the init file for the julia package Omniscapе: <https://juliapackages.com/p/omniscapе>.

**Usage**

```
omniscapе_skeleton(en = NULL, path = NULL, radius = NULL, aggr_fact = 1)
```

**Arguments**

en	an enerscape object.
path	full path where to write the .ini file.
radius	radius in pixels of the moving window.
aggr_fact	the block size to compute the Omniscapе.

**Value**

Nothing, only write the omniscapе.ini file to disk.

---

pontzer      *Energy cost of transport from Pontzer (2016)*

---

**Description**

Energy cost of transport from Pontzer (2016)

**Usage**

```
pontzer
```

**Format**

A data frame with 92 rows and 5 variables:

**Species** species name

**Incline** incline of movement

**Mass** species body mass

**Cost.of.Transport** cost of transport

**Source** original source of data

**Source**

doi: [10.1098/rsbl.2015.0935](https://doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2015.0935)

**References**

#<sup>7</sup> Pontzer, H. (2016). A unified theory for the energy cost of legged locomotion. *Biology Letters*, 12(2), 20150935.

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