Package: clam (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Classical Age-Depth Modelling of Cores from Deposits

Version 2.6.0

Description Performs 'classical' age-depth modelling of dated sediment deposits - prior to applying more sophisticated techniques such as Bayesian age-depth modelling. Any radiocarbon dated depths are calibrated. Age-depth models are constructed by sampling repeatedly from the dated levels, each time drawing age-depth curves. Model types include linear interpolation, linear or polynomial regression, and a range of splines. See Blaauw (2010). <doi:10.1016/j.quageo.2010.01.002>.

License GPL (>= 2)

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RemoteUrl https://github.com/maarten14c/clam

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Contents

`clam-package` *clam*

Description

Classical (non-Bayesian) age-depth modelling.

Author(s)

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`add.dates` *Add dates to age-depth plots*

Description

Add dated depths to plots, e.g. to show dates that weren't used in the age-depth model

Usage

```
add.dates(
  mn,
  sdev,
  depth,
  cc = 1,
  above = 0.001,
  exx = 50,
  normal = TRUE,
  normalise = TRUE,
  t.a = 3,
  t.b = 4,
  age.res = 100,
  times = 20,
```

```
  col = rgb(1, 0, 0, 0.5),
  border = rgb(1, 0, 0, 0.5),
  rotate.axes = FALSE,
  mirror = TRUE,
  up = TRUE,
  BCAD = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

mn	Reported mean of the date. Can be multiple dates.
sdev	Reported error of the date. Can be multiple dates.
depth	Depth of the date.
cc	The calibration curve to use: cc=1 for IntCal20 (northern hemisphere terrestrial), cc=2 for Marine20 (marine), cc=3 for SHcal20 (southern hemisphere terrestrial), cc=0 for none (dates that are already on the cal BP scale).
above	Threshold for plotting of probability values. Defaults to above=1e-3.
exx	Exaggeration of probability distribution plots. Defaults to exx=50.
normal	By default, Bacon uses the student's t-distribution to treat the dates. Use normal=TRUE to use the normal/Gaussian distribution. This will generally give higher weight to the dates.
normalise	By default, the date is normalised to an area of 1 (normalise=TRUE).
t.a	The dates are treated using the student's t distribution by default (normal=FALSE). The student's t-distribution has two parameters, t.a and t.b, set at 3 and 4 by default (see Christen and Perez, 2010). If you want to assign narrower error distributions (more closely resembling the normal distribution), set t.a and t.b at for example 33 and 34 respectively (e.g., for specific dates in your .csv file). For symmetry reasons, t.a must always be equal to t.b-1.
t.b	The dates are treated using the student's t distribution by default (normal=FALSE). The student's t-distribution has two parameters, t.a and t.b, set at 3 and 4 by default (see Christen and Perez, 2010). If you want to assign narrower error distributions (more closely resembling the normal distribution), set t.a and t.b at for example 33 and 34 respectively (e.g., for specific dates in your .csv file). For symmetry reasons, t.a must always be equal to t.b-1.
age.res	Resolution of the date's distribution. Defaults to date.res=100.
times	The extent of the range to be calculated for each date. Defaults to times=20.
col	The colour of the ranges of the date. Default is semi-transparent red: col=rgb(1,0,0,.5).
border	The colours of the borders of the date. Default is semi-transparent red: border=rgb(1,0,0,0.5).
rotate.axes	The default of plotting age on the horizontal axis and event probability on the vertical one can be changed with rotate.axes=TRUE.
mirror	Plot the dates as 'blobs'. Set to mirror=FALSE to plot simple distributions.
up	Directions of distributions if they are plotted non-mirrored. Default up=TRUE.
BCAD	The calendar scale of graphs is in cal BP by default, but can be changed to BC/AD using BCAD=TRUE.

Details

Sometimes it is useful to add additional dating information to age-depth plots, e.g., to show outliers or how dates calibrate with different estimated offsets.

Value

A date's distribution, added to an age-depth plot.

Author(s)

Maarten Blaauw, J. Andres Christen

Examples

```
clam(coredir=tempfile())
add.dates(5000, 100, 60)
```

`calib.t` *Comparison dates calibrated using both the t distribution (Christen and Perez 2009) and the normal distribution.*

Description

Visualise how a date calibrates using the t distribution and the normal distribution.

Usage

```
calib.t(
  y = 2450,
  error = 50,
  t.a = 3,
  t.b = 4,
  cc = 1,
  postbomb = NULL,
  cc1 = "IntCal20",
  cc2 = "Marine20",
  cc3 = "SHCal20",
  cc4 = "mixed",
  ccdir = "",
  Cutoff = 1e-05,
  times = 8,
  rule = 1
)
```

Arguments

y	The reported mean of the date.
error	The reported error of the date.
t.a	Value for the t parameter a.
t.b	Value for the t parameter b.
cc	calibration curve for C14 dates (1, 2 or 3).
postbomb	Which postbomb curve to use for negative 14C dates
cc1	For northern hemisphere terrestrial C14 dates.
cc2	For marine C14 dates.
cc3	For southern hemisphere C14 dates.
cc4	A custom calibration curve
ccdir	Directory where the calibration curves for C14 dates cc are allocated. By default ccdir="". Use ccdir="." to choose current working directory. Use ccdir="Curves/" to choose sub-folder Curves/.
Cutoff	Threshold above which calibrated probabilities are plotted
times	8 by default.
rule	How should R's approx function deal with extrapolation. If rule=1, the default, then NAs are returned for such points and if it is 2, the value at the closest data extreme is used.

Details

Radiocarbon and other dates are usually modelled using the normal distribution (red curve). The t approach (grey distribution) however allows for wider tails and thus tends to better accommodate outlying dates. This distribution requires two parameters, called 'a' and 'b'.

Author(s)

Maarten Blaauw

Examples

```
calib.t()
```

`ccurve` *Copy a calibration curve*

Description

Copy one of the calibration curves into memory.

Usage

```
ccurve(cc = 1, postbomb = FALSE, cc.dir = NULL, resample = 0, glue = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`cc`	Calibration curve for 14C dates: `cc=1` for IntCal20 (northern hemisphere terrestrial), `cc=2` for Marine20 (marine), `cc=3` for SHCal20 (southern hemisphere terrestrial). Alternatively, one can also write, e.g., "IntCal20", "Marine13". One can also make a custom-built calibration curve, e.g. using `mix.ccurves()`, and load this using `cc=4`. In this case, it is recommended to place the custom calibration curve in its own directory, using `cc.dir` (see below).
`postbomb`	Use `postbomb=TRUE` to get a postbomb calibration curve (default `postbomb=FALSE`). For monthly data, type e.g. `ccurve("sh1-2_monthly")`
`cc.dir`	Directory of the calibration curves. Defaults to where the package's files are stored (system.file), but can be set to, e.g., `cc.dir="ccurves"`.
`resample`	The IntCal curves come at a range of 'bin sizes'; every year from 0 to 5 kcal BP, then every 5 yr until 15 kcal BP, then every 10 yr until 25 kcal BP, and every 20 year thereafter. The curves can be resampled to constant bin sizes, e.g. `resample=5`. Defaults to FALSE.
`glue`	If a postbomb curve is requested, it can be 'glued' to the pre-bomb curve. This feature is currently disabled - please use `glue.ccurves` instead

Details

Copy the radiocarbon calibration curve defined by cc into memory.

Value

The calibration curve (invisible).

References

Hammer and Levin 2017, "Monthly mean atmospheric D14CO2 at Jungfraujoch and Schauinsland from 1986 to 2016", heiDATA: Heidelberg Research Data Repository V2 doi:10.11588/data/10100

Heaton et al. 2020 Marine20-the marine radiocarbon age calibration curve (0-55,000 cal BP). Radiocarbon 62, 779-820, doi:10.1017/RDC.2020.68

Hogg et al. 2013 SHCal13 Southern Hemisphere Calibration, 0-50,000 Years cal BP. Radiocarbon 55, 1889-1903, doi:10.2458/azu_js_rc.55.16783

Hogg et al. 2020 SHCal20 Southern Hemisphere calibration, 0-55,000 years cal BP. Radiocarbon 62, 759-778, doi:10.1017/RDC.2020.59

Hua et al. 2013 Atmospheric radiocarbon for the period 1950-2010. Radiocarbon 55(4), doi:10.2458/azu_js_rc.v55i2.16177

Hua et al. 2022 Atmospheric radiocarbon for the period 1950-2019. Radiocarbon 64(4), 723-745, doi:10.1017/RDC.2021.95

Levin and Kromer 2004 The tropospheric 14CO2 level in mid latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. Radiocarbon 46, 1261-1272

Reimer et al. 2004 IntCal04 terrestrial radiocarbon age calibration, 0-26 cal kyr BP. Radiocarbon 46, 1029-1058, doi:10.1017/S0033822200032999

Reimer et al. 2009 IntCal09 and Marine09 radiocarbon age calibration curves, 0-50,000 years cal BP. Radiocarbon 51, 1111-1150, doi:10.1017/S0033822200034202

Reimer et al. 2013 IntCal13 and Marine13 radiocarbon age calibration curves 0-50,000 years cal BP. Radiocarbon 55, 1869-1887, doi:10.2458/azu_js_rc.55.16947

Reimer et al. 2020 The IntCal20 Northern Hemisphere radiocarbon age calibration curve (0-55 cal kBP). Radiocarbon 62, 725-757, doi:10.1017/RDC.2020.41

Stuiver et al. 1998 INTCAL98 radiocarbon age calibration, 24,000-0 cal BP. Radiocarbon 40, 1041-1083, doi:10.1017/S0033822200019123

Examples

```
intcal20 <- ccurve(1)
marine20 <- ccurve(2)
shcal20 <- ccurve(3)
marine98 <- ccurve("Marine98")
pb.sh3 <- ccurve("sh3")
```

`clam` *clam: Classical Age-Depth Modelling of Cores from Deposits*

Description

Performs 'classical' age-depth modelling of dated sediment deposits - prior to applying more sophisticated techniques such as Bayesian age-depth modelling. Any radiocarbon dated depths are calibrated. Age-depth models are constructed by sampling repeatedly from the dated levels, each time drawing age-depth curves. Model types include linear interpolation, linear or polynomial regression, and a range of splines. See Blaauw (2010). <doi:10.1016/j.quageo.2010.01.002>.

Produce age-depth models for cores with dated depths.

Usage

```
clam(
  core = "Example",
  type = 1,
  smooth = NULL,
```

```
prob = 0.95,
its = 1000,
coredir = NULL,
ask = TRUE,
wghts = 1,
cc = 1,
cc1 = "3Col_intcal20.14C",
cc2 = "3Col_marine20.14C",
cc3 = "3Col_shcal20.14C",
cc4 = "mixed.14C",
postbomb = FALSE,
pb1 = "postbomb_NH1.14C",
pb2 = "postbomb_NH2.14C",
pb3 = "postbomb_NH3.14C",
pb4 = "postbomb_SH1-2.14C",
pb5 = "postbomb_SH3.14C",
ccdir = "",
outliers = NULL,
ignore = NULL,
youngest = NULL,
extradates = NULL,
slump = NULL,
est = 1,
calibt = FALSE,
mixed.effect = FALSE,
dmin = NULL,
dmax = NULL,
every = 1,
yrmin = NULL,
yrmax = NULL,
yrsteps = 1,
pbsteps = 0.01,
hpdsteps = 1,
BCAD = FALSE,
decimals = 0,
cmyr = FALSE,
ageofdepth = NULL,
depth = "cm",
depthseq = NULL,
depths.file = FALSE,
thickness = 1,
hiatus = NULL,
remove.reverse = 0.5,
times = 5,
sep = ",",
ext = ".csv",
runname = NULL,
storedat = TRUE,
```

```
  threshold = 1e-06,
  proxies = FALSE,
  revaxes = FALSE,
  revd = TRUE,
  revyr = TRUE,
  calhght = 0.3,
  maxhght = 0.01,
  mirror = TRUE,
  plotrange = TRUE,
  bty = "l",
  mar = c(3.5, 3, 2, 1),
  mgp = c(2, 1, 0),
  plotpdf = TRUE,
  plotpng = TRUE,
  greyscale = NULL,
  yrlab = NULL,
  dlab = NULL,
  calcol = rgb(0, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5),
  C14col = rgb(0, 0, 1, 0.5),
  outcol = "red",
  outlsize = 1,
  bestcol = "black",
  rangecol = rgb(0, 0, 0, 0.3),
  slumpcol = grey(0.75),
  plotname = TRUE,
  ash = FALSE,
  rule = 1
)
```

Arguments

`core`	Name of the core, given using quotes. Defaults to the core provided with clam, `core="Example"`.
`type`	The type of age-depth model. Five different types are provided: 1. linear interpolation between neighbouring levels (1, "int", "inter" or "interp") 2. linear or higher polynomial regression (2, "reg", "regr", "poly" or "polyn", default linear) 3. cubic spline (3, "spl" or "spline") 4. smooth spline (4, "sm" or "smooth", default smoothing 0.3) 5. locally weighted spline (5, "loess" or "lowess", default smoothing 0.75, cannot extrapolate)
`smooth`	Degree of smoothing. Gives polynomial degree for model type 2. Not relevant for `type=1` or `type=3`. • for type=2: `smooth=1` (linear), `smooth=2` second-order polynomial, `smooth=3` for third-order polynomial, etc. • for type=4: `smooth=0.3`

- for type=5: `smooth=0.75`

`prob` Confidence intervals (between 0 and 1), default `prob=0.95` or 95%.

`its` Amount of age-model iterations; defaults to `its=1000`.

`coredir` The directory where core runs are stored (each core in its own directory named after the core's name).

`ask` By default, and as per R rules, clam will ask if it is OK to make or write to a directory. Defaults to `coredir="clam_runs"`, or to `coredir="Cores"` if this folder exists where R is working.

`wghts` Weights can be applied to dated depths as follows:

- 0 no weighting
- 1 weighted to calibrated probabilities of sampled calendar years (default, `wghts=1`).
- 2 weighted to (inverse squared) errors of the dates.

`cc` calibration curve for C14 dates (1, 2 or 3).

`cc1` For terrestrial, northern hemisphere C14 dates.

`cc2` For marine C14 dates.

`cc3` For southern hemisphere C14 dates.

`cc4` For mixed terrestrial/marine C14 dates.

`postbomb` Use a postbomb curve for negative (i.e. postbomb) 14C ages. `0 = none, 1 = NH1, 2 = NH2, 3 = NH3, 4 = SH1-2, 5 = SH3`. See http://calib.org/CALIBomb/.

`pb1` For Northern hemisphere region 1 postbomb C14 dates.

`pb2` For Northern hemisphere region 2 postbomb C14 dates.

`pb3` For Northern hemisphere region 3 postbomb C14 dates.

`pb4` For Southern hemisphere regions 1-2 postbomb C14 dates.

`pb5` For Southern hemisphere region 3 postbomb C14 dates.

`ccdir` Directory where the calibration curves for C14 dates `cc` are located. By default `ccdir=""`. For example, use `ccdir="."` to choose current working directory, or `ccdir="Curves/"` to choose sub-folder `Curves/`.

`outliers` The number of any dates to be considered outlying, e.g. `c(5,6)` for the fifth and sixth dated depth counting from the top of a core.

`ignore` The number of any dates that should be ignored, e.g., `c(5,6)` for the fifth and sixth date counting from the top of a core.

`youngest` The age beyond which dates should be truncated (e.g., `youngest=-60` if the core was sampled in -60 cal BP or AD 2010).

`extradates` Depths of any additional dates with their files of ages and probabilities.

`slump` Upper and lower depths of sections of abrupt accumulation that should be excised, e.g., `c(600, 550, 120, 100)` for two sections of 600-550 and 120-100 cm depth.

`est` Which point estimate to use as 'best' age. It is highly recommended to not only use these 'best' point estimates, as chronological uncertainties are often considerable and should not be ignored.

1. averages of age-depth model derived ages (default, `est=1`)
2. midpoints of age-depth model derived age estimates
3. midpoints of calibrated ranges
4. weighted means of calibrated ranges
5. medians of calibrated distributions
6. maximum densities of calibrated distributions
7. midpoints of entire calibrated distributions (including years outside the calibrated ranges)

`calibt`	Calibration based on the student-t distribution. By default, the Gaussian distribution is used (`calibt=FALSE`). To use the student-t distribution, provide two parameters such as `calibt=c(3,4)`.
`mixed.effect`	Set to `TRUE` to activate mixed-effect modelling.
`dmin`	Minimum depth of age-depth model (e.g., extrapolate).
`dmax`	Maximum depth of age-depth model (e.g., extrapolate).
`every`	Resolution at which (ages for) depths are calculated.
`yrmin`	Minimum of calendar axis of age-depth plot (calculate automatically by default).
`yrmax`	Maximum of calendar axis of age-depth plot (calculated automatically by default).
`yrsteps`	Temporal resolution at which calibrated ages are calculated (in calendar years).
`pbsteps`	Temporal resolution at which postbomb C14 ages are calibrated (in calendar years).
`hpdsteps`	Temporal resolution at which highest posterior density ranges are calibrated (in calendar years).
`BCAD`	Use BC/AD or cal BP scale.
`decimals`	Amount of decimals for rounding.
`cmyr`	Accumulation rates can be provided as yr/cm (default, `cmyr=TRUE`, more accurately named deposition times) or cm/yr (`cmyr=FALSE`).
`ageofdepth`	Calculate age estimates of a specific depth.
`depth`	Depth units.
`depthseq`	Sequence of depths for which age estimates are to be calculated (default: from `dmin` to `dmax` with steps of size every)
`depths.file`	Use a file with depths for depthseq.
`thickness`	Thickness of the dated samples.
`hiatus`	Depths of any hiatuses, e.g., `c(500, 300)`. Each sub-section must have at least 2 dates (4 for smoothing spline; does not work with loess as it cannot extrapolate).
`remove.reverse`	Proportion of age-models with reversals that can be removed before prompting a warning. Set at `FALSE` to avoid removing models with reversals.
`times`	Half-range of calibration curve used to calibrate dates (multiplication factor for the dates' errors).
`sep`	Separator between the fields of the plain text file containing the dating information.

ext	Extension of the file containing the dating information.
runname	Text to add to the core name for specific runs, e.g., "MyCore_Test1"
storedat	Store the dates and age-model within R after a clam run. Defaults to storedat=TRUE.
threshold	Below which value should probabilities be excluded from calculations.
proxies	Set to TRUE to plot proxies against age after the run.
revaxes	Set to TRUE to plot ages on the vertical axis and depth on the horizontal axis.
revd	Plot depth axis in reverse.
revyr	Plot age axis in reverse.
calhght	Heights of the calibrated distributions in the age-depth plot.
maxhght	Maximum height of age probability distributions.
mirror	Plot the age distributions in "mirror" style (above and below depth).
plotrange	Plot the confidence ranges of the age-model.
bty	Type of box to be drawn around plots. Draw a box around the graph ("n" for none, and "l", "7", "c", "u", "]" or "o" for correspondingly shaped boxes).
mar	Plot margins (amount of white space along edges of axes 1-4).
mgp	Axis text margins (where should titles, labels and tick marks be plotted).
plotpdf	Produce a pdf file of the age-depth plot.
plotpng	Produce a png file of the age-depth plot.
greyscale	Produce a grey-scale representation of all age-models (number gives resolution, e.g., 500 bins; will cancel plotting of the confidence intervals).
yrlab	Label of the calendar axis. Defaults to either cal BP or BC/AD. Alternative names can be provided.
dlab	Label of the depth axis. Defaults to dlab="Depth (cm)" (assuming depth="cm"), but alternative names can be provided.
calcol	Colour of the calibrated distributions in the age-depth plot.
C14col	Colour of the calibrated ranges of the dates.
outcol	Colour of outlying dates.
outlsize	Size of symbols outlying dates.
bestcol	Colour of the "best" age-depth model (based on chosen value for est).
rangecol	Colour of plotted confidence ranges.
slumpcol	Colour of slump.
plotname	Print the core name on the graph.
ash	Plot all distributions at the same height.
rule	How should R's approx function deal with extrapolation. If rule=1, the default, then NAs are returned for such points and if it is 2, the value at the closest data extreme is used.

Details

Cores containing several 14C and/or other dates can be processed semi-automatically in order to obtain age-depth models. In the process, any 14C dates are calibrated, and age-depth curves are repeatedly drawn through point estimates sampled from the dates. Age-depth models can be based on linear interpolation, linear/polynomial regression, or cubic, smooth or locally weighted splines. For each date, the probability of a calendar year being sampled is proportionate to its calibrated probability (see Blaauw, 2010). Uncertainty ranges as well as a 'best' age-model are calculated.

Additional cores should be put in a comma-separated file in a sub-folder of the directory where the cores are stored. By default this parent folder is called `coredir="clam_runs"` (if no folder called `"Cores"` already exists). If your core is called MyCore1, save MyCore1.csv as `clam_runs/MyCore1/MyCore1.csv`. Ensure that the names of the core's folder and filename's root (the part before .csv) match, e.g., using exactly similar upper- and lower case letters.

Avoid the use of spaces or non-standard (non-ASCII) characters within the file or in folder or file names. The plain text file should consist of 6 or 7 columns (also called fields), containing in the following exact order (see the example below):

1. Identification labels (e.g. 14C lab codes)
2. 14C ages for 14C-dated depths; leave empty for non-14C dated depths
3. cal BP ages (for any non-14C dates such as the core surface; leave empty for levels with 14C dates)
4. errors (reported 1 standard deviation errors. This column should never be left empty. Errors should always be larger than 0)
5. age offsets if known (otherwise leave empty)
6. depths (depths in the sequence were the dated samples were taken, default unit depth="cm"; this column should never be left empty)
7. thicknesses of the sampled slices (optional column; leave empty for default of 1)

Add a final empty line to your core's .csv file by pressing 'Enter' after the file's last value.

These files can be made in spreadsheet software such as MS-Excel, but it is always a good idea to check the file's formatting in a plain-text editor such as WordPad. Remove any lines which contain only commas, and it is also recommended to remove quotes ()`\" or \'`) in the headers or elsewhere.

Age-models for the core can then be produced by typing, e.g., `clam("MyCore1")`.

By default the northern hemisphere terrestrial calibration curve is used (`cc=1`, `cc1="3Col_intcal20.14C"`). To use alternative curves, change `cc` to `cc=2 (cc2="3Col_marine20.14C")`, `cc=3 (cc3="3Col_shcal20.14C")`, `cc=4 (cc4="mixed.14C")`. You can also provide custom-built calibration curves, indicating its location using `ccdir`.

The provided example (default `core="Example"`) is core Quilichao-1 which was sampled from a Colombian lake (Berrio et al., 2002). This core was chosen because it was dated at a rather high resolution, and appears to contain a hiatus (e.g., try `hiatus=450` for a hiatus at 450 cm depth).

Each clam run will produce a range of files within the core's folder. One, ending with `"_calibrated.txt"` contains the calibrated age ranges of the 14C and other dates. The others will be named according to the core's name followed by the model type, and contain the age estimates for all depths (files ending with `"_ages.txt"`), settings (files ending with `"_settings.txt"`) and graphs (files ending with `".pdf"` and `".png"`). The file containing the age estimates has 5 columns; first the depths, then the minima and maxima of the confidence intervals, then a "best" estimate, and finally

the reconstructed accumulation rates. The reported values are rounded to 0 decimals by default (`decimals=0`). Accumulation rates are in yr/cm ("deposition time") by default (`cmyr=FALSE`), but can be reported in cm/yr (`cmyr=TRUE`).

see Blaauw 2010 (Quaternary Geochronology 5: 512-518).

Value

Age model construction together with a text output and files saved to a folder in the `coredir/core` directory.

Author(s)

Maarten Blaauw <maarten.blaauw@qub.ac.uk>

Maarten Blaauw

References

Berrio, J.C., Hooghiemstra, H., Marchant, R., Rangel, O., 2002. Late-glacial and Holocene history of the dry forest area in the south Colombian Cauca Valley. Journal of Quaternary Science 17, 667-682

Blaauw, M., 2010. Methods and code for 'classical' age-modelling of radiocarbon sequences. Quaternary Geochronology 5, 512-518 doi:10.1016/j.quageo.2010.01.002

Examples

```
clam(, coredir=tempdir()) # Create the example in Cores/Example folder
clam(, coredir=tempdir(), extradates=470)
```

---

deptime.age *Calculates the slope of a straight curve at the desired age.*

Description

Calculates *for each iteration* the slope of a straight curve between depths above and below the desired age. Requires sufficiently dense density of depths, e.g. `steps=1`.

Usage

```
deptime.age(age, yrcm = TRUE, prob = 0.95)
```

Arguments

`age`	Age to calculate deposition time (years per cm).
`yrcm`	Calculate in years per cm, or alternatively in cm per yr.
`prob`	Probability level at which to calculate the ranges.

Details

To calculate deposition times at an age. Before doing this, run your core in clam and store the data, so, make sure the option `storedat=TRUE`. Renamed from previous accrate.age function to avoid confusion with accrate.age function of rbacon.

Value

Returns (invisibly) the modelled deposition times at a specific age, a histogram and confidence ranges.

Author(s)

Maarten Blaauw

Examples

```
clam(coredir=tempdir(), storedat=TRUE)
dp <- deptime.age(5000)
summary(dp)
deptime.age(5000, yrcm=FALSE) # to calculate sedimentation times in cm/yr, so accumulation rates
```

---

deptime.depth — *Calculates *for each iteration* the slope of a straight curve between depths just above and below the desired point.*

Description

Calculates *for each iteration* the slope of a straight curve between depths above and below the desired point. Requires sufficiently dense density of depths, e.g. `yrsteps=1`.

Usage

```
deptime.depth(depth, yrcm = TRUE, prob = 0.95)
```

Arguments

`depth`	The depth for which accumulation rate estimates should be calculated.
`yrcm`	Calculate in years per cm, or alternatively in cm per yr.
`prob`	Probability level at which to calculate the ranges.

Details

To calculate sedimentation times at a depth. Before running this, run your core in clam and store the data, so, make sure to set `storedat=TRUE`. Renamed from previous accrate.depth function to avoid confusion with accrate.depth function of rbacon.

Value

Returns (invisibly) the modelled deposition times for a specific depths, a histogram and confidence ranges.

Author(s)

Maarten Blaauw

Examples

```
clam(coredir=tempdir(), storedat=TRUE)
dp <- deptime.depth(20)
summary(dp)
deptime.depth(20, FALSE) # to calculate accumulation rates in cm/yr
```

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plot_proxies *Produce a plot of proxy values against calendar age.*

Description

Produce a plot of proxy values against calendar age.

Usage

```
plot_proxies(prox, errors = TRUE, proxcol = grey(0.5), revyr = TRUE)
```

Arguments

prox	Position of the proxy that should be plotted, e.g. 1 for the first proxy in the file.
errors	Plot an error envelope.
proxcol	Colour of the error envelope.
revyr	Direction of the calendar scale (revyr=TRUE will reverse the calendar scale from the default FALSE).

Details

Only works after running clam on the core using proxies=TRUE. Requires a file containing the core depths as the first column, and any proxy values on subsequent columns. Values should be separated by comma's. The file should be stored as a .csv file in the core's directory.

Value

A plot of the age model function with proxies.

Author(s)

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Examples

```
clam(coredir=tempdir(), proxies=TRUE)
plot_proxies(3)
plot_proxies(3, revyr=FALSE)
```

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