

# Spatial data with R

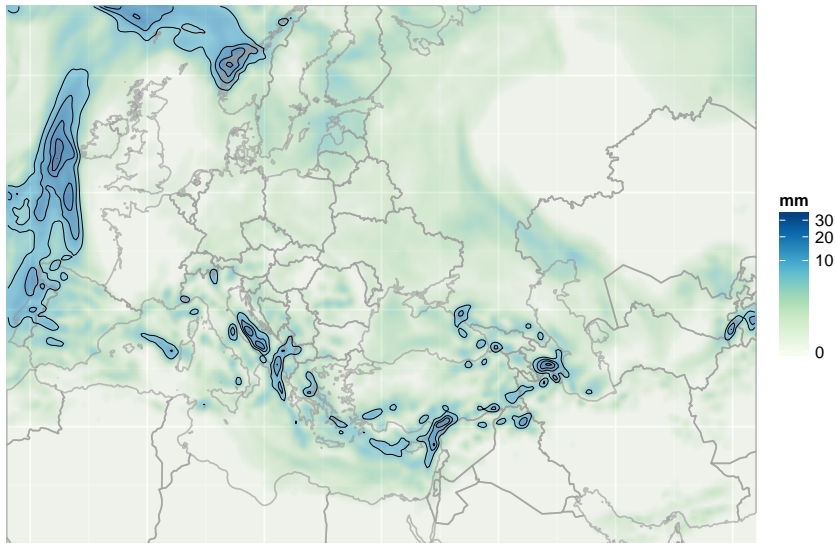
some applications to weather and agriculture

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Biospherica Risk

Dublin R

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# Packages

- **sp** vector data
- **raster** grid data
- **rgdal** input/output, coordinate systems
- **rgeos** geometric calculations on vector data

## Vector example: admin boundary

```
>map <- getData('GADM',country='IRL', level=0)
>projection(map)
[1] "+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84"
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>str(map,2)
Formal class 'SpatialPolygonsDataFrame' [package "sp"] with 5 slots
 ..@ data      : 'data.frame': 1 obs. of 70 variables:
 ..@ polygons  : List of 1
 ..@ plotOrder : int 1
 ..@ bbox      : num [1:2, 1:2] -10.66 51.42 -5.99 55.45
 .. ..- attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
 ..@ proj4string: Formal class 'CRS' [package "sp"] with 1 slots
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>plot(map)
```



## Transforming vector data

change projection and units ...

```
>newproj <- "+proj=aea +lat_1=20 ... +ellps=WGS84 +units=km"  
>map <- spTransform(map,CRS(newproj))  
  
>gArea(map)  
[1] 70250.45    # wikipedia 70,273 km2
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separate polygons ..

```
>polylist <- lapply(1:421,  
  function(i) Polygons(list(map@polygons[[1]]@Polygons[[i]]),i) )  
>map <- SpatialPolygons(polylist,proj4string=CRS(newproj))
```



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```

attach data ..

```
>map.areas <- sapply(1:421, function(i) gArea(map[i,]))  
>df <- data.frame(island=NA, area=map.areas)  
>map <- SpatialPolygonsDataFrame(map, df)
```

## Transforming vector data: cntd

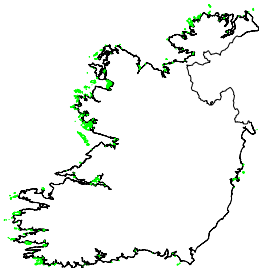
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>str(map,2)
Formal class 'SpatialPolygonsDataFrame' [package "sp"] with 5 slots
..@ data :'data.frame': 421 obs. of 2 variables:
..@ polygons :List of 421
..@ plotOrder : int [1:421] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
..@ bbox : num [1:2, 1:2] -2585 1287 -2214 1671....
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```

sorting and subsetting ..

```
>map <- map[order(-map$area),]
>coastline <- map[1,]
>islands <- map[2:421,]
```



## Coastline Paradox (Richardson 1961)

```
>gLength(gSimplify(coastline,1))  
[1] 4329.766  
>gLength(gSimplify(coastline,10))  
[1] 2488.165
```

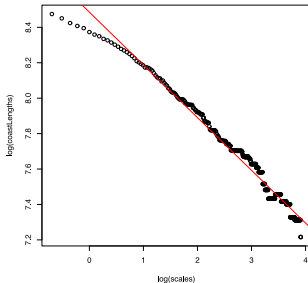
# Coastline Paradox (Richardson 1961)

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$$L \propto \text{scale}^{1-D}$$

```
>scales <- seq(0.5,50,by=0.1)  
>coastLengths <- sapply(scales, function(s)  
  gLength(gSimplify(coastline,s)))  
>lm(log(coastLengths)~log(scales))
```

$$\Rightarrow D = 1.3$$



# Vector example: soil map of world

ESRI shapefile from fao.org

```
>soils <- readOGR("~/DSMW/", "DSMW") #read
>projection(soils) <- "+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84"
>dim(soils@data)
[1] 34112      12
>soils@data[5000:5002,]
```

	SNUM	FAO SOIL	DOM SOI	PHASE1	PHASE2	MISCLU1	MISCLU2	PERMAFROST	CNTCODE	CNTNAME	SQKM		COUNTRY
4999	3030	Ch1-3a	Ch	<NA>	<NA>	0	0	0	228	UR	302	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	
5000	6997	WAT	WR	<NA>	<NA>	0	0	0	33	CA	236	CANADA	
5001	3048	De18-1a	De	<NA>	<NA>	0	0	0	306	WH	34	BALARUS	

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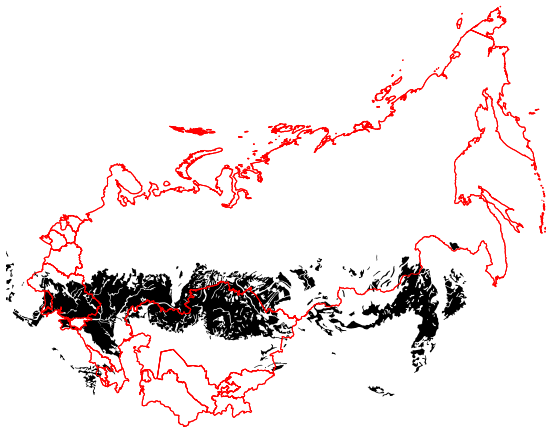
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5001	3048	De18-1a	De	<NA>	<NA>	0	0	0	306	WH	34	BALARUS

Black Earth Soils

```
>blackearth <- subset(soils, substr(DOMSOI,1,1) %in% c("C","K"))
>blackearth <- gUnaryUnion(blackearth)
```

# Black Earth





## Raster example: global temperature maps

netCDF grid format x,y,z,t,...variable

monthly air temperature anomaly since 1850 [metoffice.gov.uk/hadobs/hadcrut4/](http://metoffice.gov.uk/hadobs/hadcrut4/)

```
>air <- brick("~/air.mon.anom.nc",varname="air")
>nlayers(air)
[1] 1932
>extent(air)
class      : Extent
xmin       : -180
xmax       : 180
ymin       : -90
ymax       : 90
>projection(air)
[1] "+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84 +ellps=WGS84"

>cellStats(air[[1]],mean,na.rm=T)
[1] -3.547575
```

## Raster → time-series using *extract*

area of interest = black earth soils of Volga district

```
>blackearth.volga <- gIntersection(blackearth,volga)
```

extract temperature anomaly since 1850

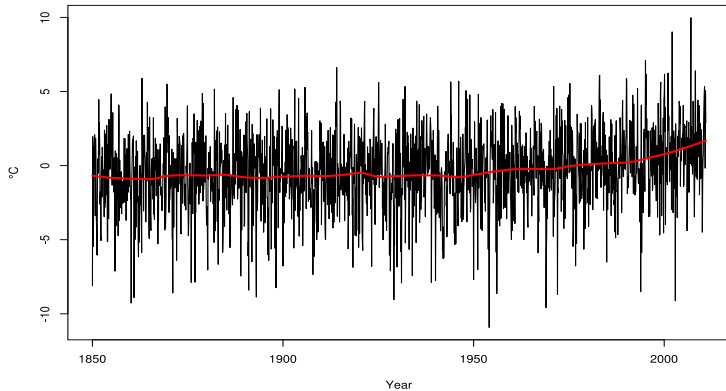
```
>air <- projectRaster(air, crs=newproj)
```

```
>extract(air, blackearth.volga,fun=mean,weights=T,na.rm=T)
```

```
[1] -8.1208610  1.9521706 -0.9950178 -5.4555962 -1.313737 ...
```

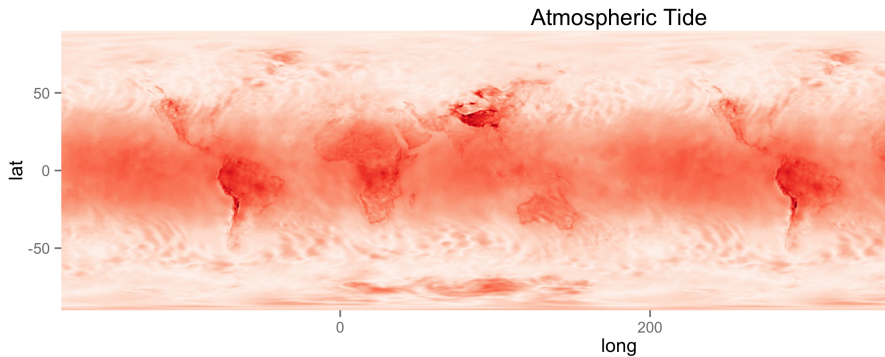


# Peak Pasta?



Hadcrut4

# Atmospheric tide



## rasterStack → rasterLayer using *calc*

surface air pressure 24h/12h periodic variation ← atmospheric tides

10 days hourly data (rasterBrick) nomads.ncep.noaa.gov

```
>pressure <- brick(c(map1,map2, ..... , map240))
```

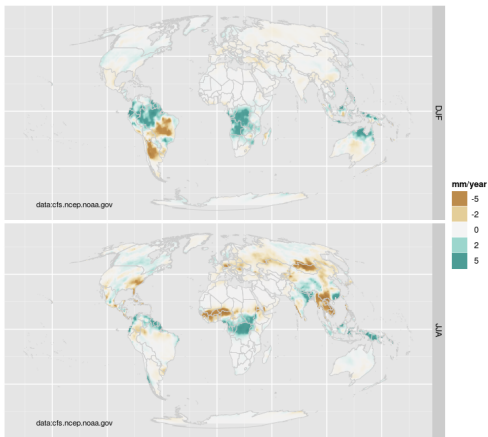
```
>fun <- function(p){  
  #p = vector of hourly air pressure  
  #time unit = day  
  t <- seq(0,length.out=length(p),by=1/24)  
  fit <- lm(p ~ sin(4*pi*t)+cos(4*pi*t))  
  coefs <- coefficients(fit)[2:3]  
  return(sqrt(coefs %*% coefs))  
}
```

atmosphere tide amplitude (rasterLayer)

```
>amplitude <- calc(pressure,fun)
```

# Spatio-temporal: trend extraction

Precipitation Trend 1982-2010



## More Info

### CRAN Task Views

[cran.r-project.org/web/views/Spatial.html](http://cran.r-project.org/web/views/Spatial.html)

[cran.r-project.org/web/views/SpatioTemporal.html](http://cran.r-project.org/web/views/SpatioTemporal.html)

### cheatsheet & links

[maths.lancs.ac.uk/~rowlings/Teaching/UseR2012/cheatsheet.html](http://maths.lancs.ac.uk/~rowlings/Teaching/UseR2012/cheatsheet.html)