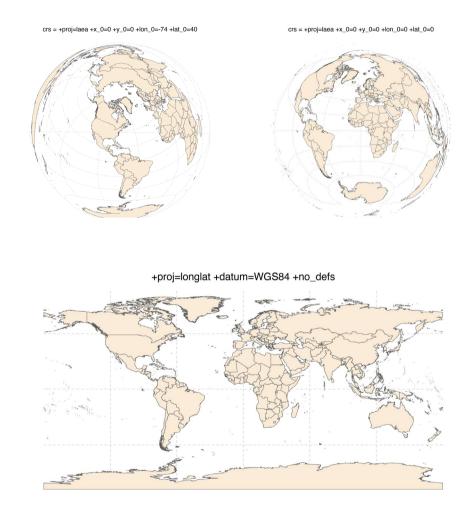


Spatial data Geographic coordinate systems and projections

- Standardized way of describing locations to describe geographic data
- Defines the location of a point on a plane or sphere



Overview: https://www.nceas.ucsb.edu/sites/default/files/2020-04/OverviewCoordinateReferenceSystems.pdf

ESPG-codes: https://spatialreference.org

SWEREF99

Projections and transformations

Geographic coordinates

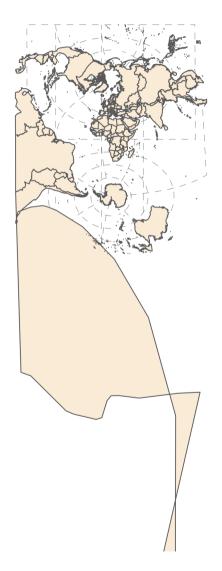
- Latitude/Longitude for referencing location on the ellipsoid Earth (unprojected)
- Three-dimensional

crs = +proj=laea +x_0=0 +y_0=0 +lon_0=-74 +lat_0=40



Projected coordinates

- Easting/Northing for referencing location on 2D representations of Earth (the creation of maps) To see the options in R: projInfo(type = "proj")
- Two-dimensional
- Used for national or local grids



Packages in R

Many packages for spatial data: e.g., "terra"-, "raster"-, and "sf"

Packages for map visualisation: e.g., "leaflet", tmap" (interactive mpas, animations), "rasterVis", "maptools", "mapview" (interactive maps)

mapview



Literature e.g.,

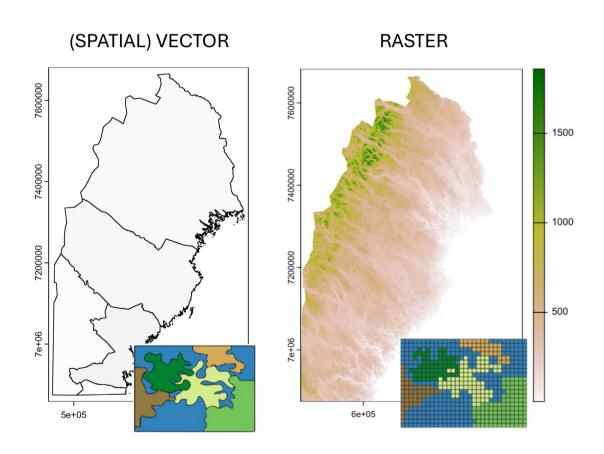
Spatial Data Science: With Applications in R (available online)

https://r-spatial.org/book/

Vignettes e.g.,

https://r-spatial.github.io/sf/ https://r-spatial.github.io/mapview/ https://rstudio.github.io/leaflet/

Spatial data types



Some features of spatial objects...

coordinates - the coordinates of
the spatial objects

bbox (or extent) - bounding box, contains the areal extent of the spatial object

proj4string - the CRS object (the
espg definition)

resolution – pixel size (of raster objects)

Data availability

R-packages for open data, e.g.,: rnaturalearth

ggOceanMaps

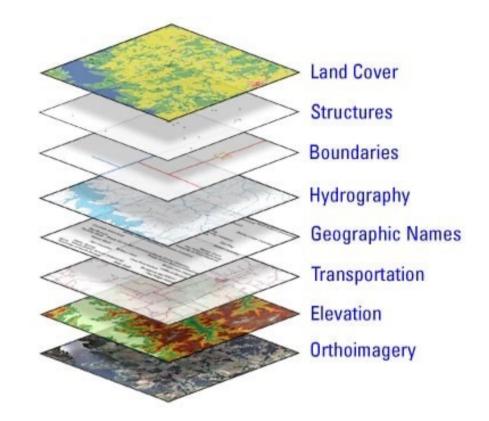
Osmdata

Geodata

Maptools

SLU server (local for Sweden): gis.slu.se/gisdata, and the GET download service at http://maps.slu.se

See GIS support at SLU for more information



Reproject in R

Set by ESPG-code or proj4string for SWEREF99 (example)

ESPG-code: 3006

Proj4string: "+proj=utm +zone=33 +ellps=GRS80

+towgs84=0,0,0,0,0,0,0 +units=m +no_defs"

Vector data

```
sf::st_transform() # sf objects
terra::project() # spatVector objects
proj4string(vector_object) <- CRS("+proj=utm ...")</pre>
```

Raster data

```
raster::projectRaster() # raster objects
terra::project() # spatRast objects
crs(dem) <- "+proj=utm ..."</pre>
```

Unprojected





Projected

SWEREF99



Maps in ggplot

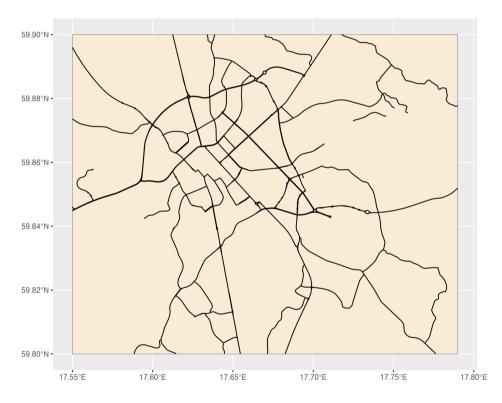
```
VECTOR (converted to data frame)
ggplot2:: geom_sf()  # sf objects
ggspatial:: geom_spatial_point()

RASTER (converted to data frame)
ggplot2::geom_raster()  # raster objects
tidyterra::geom_spatraster()  # spatRast objects

SPATIAL OBJECTS (without converting to df)
ggspatial::layer_spatial()
```

Example: Lon/lat map of roads in Uppsala

Plot using ggplot2



Included in a map

- reference grid lines (parallels, meridians) may be required, and be non-straigh
- axes tics usually show little, but some information
- custom elements are often present (arrow, scale bar, multi-type legend)
- label placement challenging

Import/export spatial data into R

Import Export

Vector data (.shp)

sf::st_read() # simple feature

sf::read sf()

Terra::vect() #SpatVector

Raster data (e.g., .tif)

raster::raster() #RasterLayer

terra::rast() # SpatRast

raster::stack() # several rasters

st write()

writeRaster() # SpatRast, RasterLayer

More examples

Available at:

https://github.com/HRautiainen/create-maps

Example 1: map using vector data

Norway

Sweden

Arvidsjaur

7200000



Example 2: combine vector and raster data

