Introduction to GIS in R

Wildlife Tourism College Pardamat Conservation Area 17 September 2024





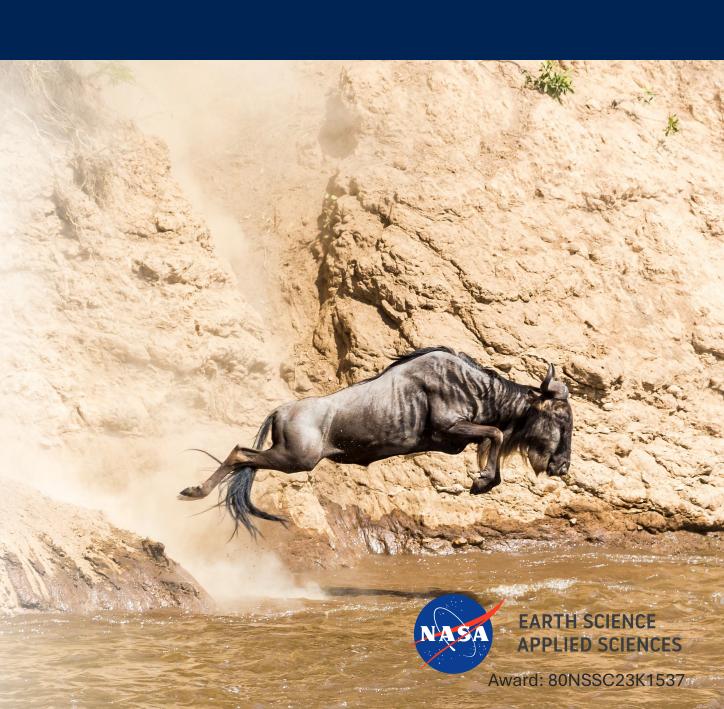












Learning Objectives

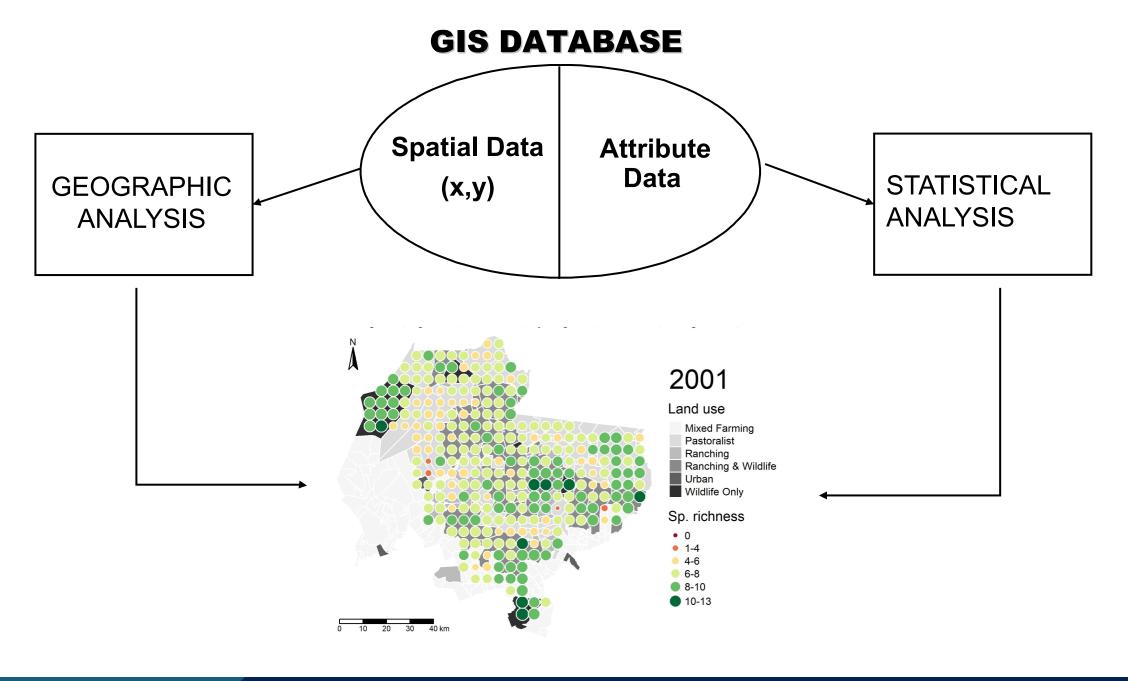
- Create and import spatial data into R
- Basic vector and raster analysis
- Introduction to remote sensing
- Raster data extraction
- Simple spatial analysis
- Making maps in R



Geographic Information Systems

A computer-based system to create, manage, analyze, and display geographical data



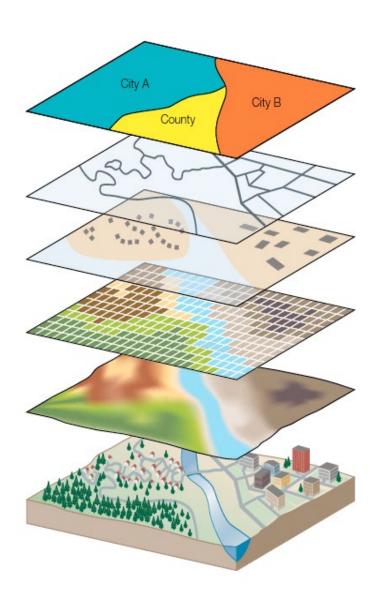


TYPES of SPATIAL DATA:

VECTOR

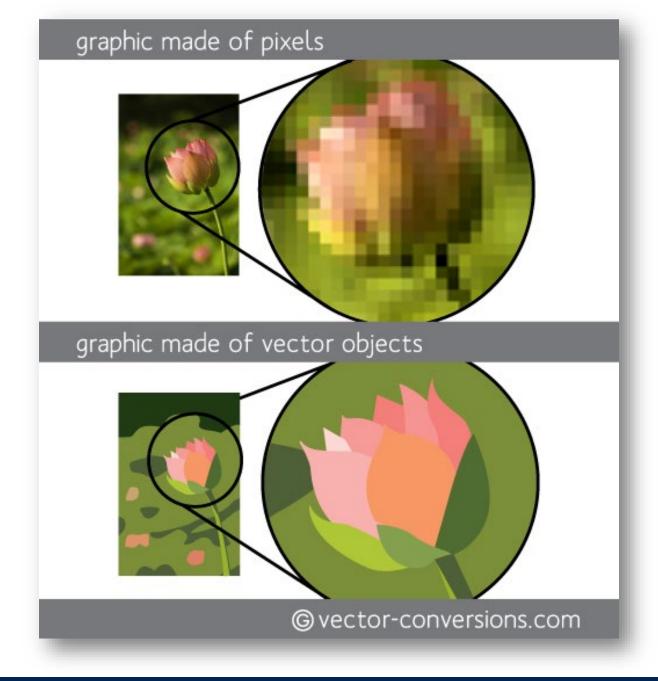
VS

RASTER

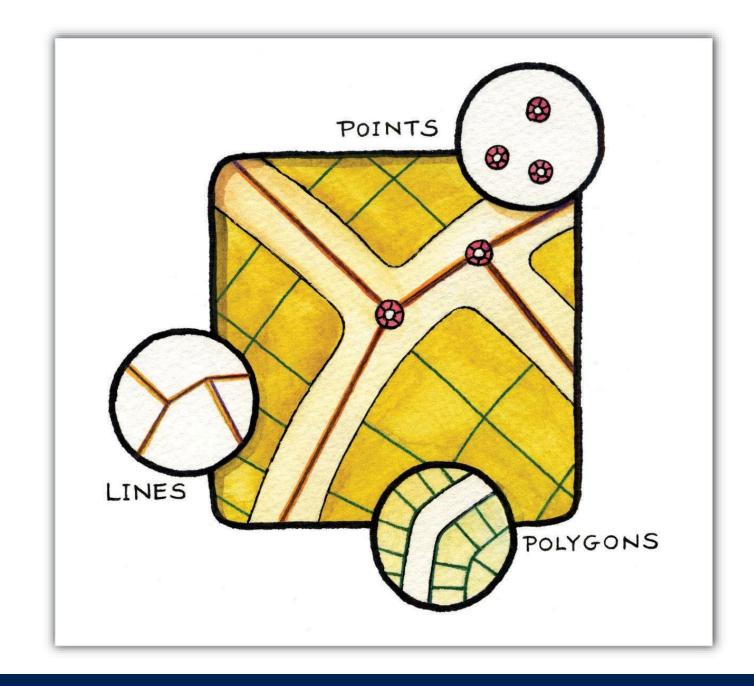


RASTER

VECTOR



Vector Data





Points (Vector)

Single point (no area)

 Examples: GPS points, animal locations





Lines (Vector)

- Series of points connected together in order
- Has length, but not area
 - Examples: roads, boundaries, streams, route traveled







Polygons (Vector)

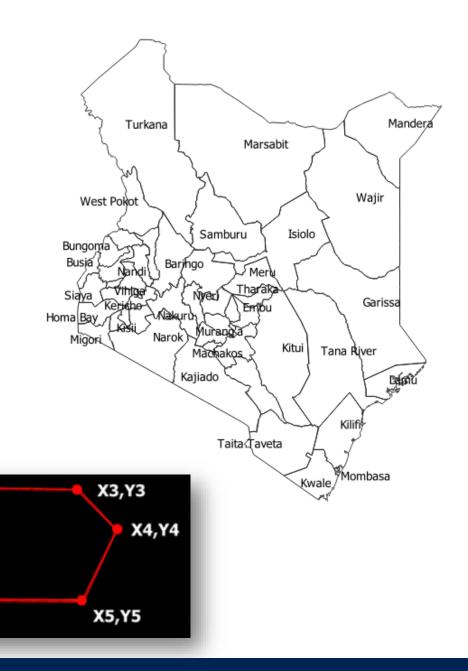
Series of points connected

Has length, width, and area

 Examples: buildings, administrative boundaries,

X2,Y2

protected areas





Vector data

Attributes are attached to each object:

• Examples: species, date, depth, age, habitat

	OBJECTID	AREA	PERIMETER	COUNTY3_	COUNTY3_ID	COUNTY
1	36	0.20600000000	2.53700000000	37.00000000000	36.00000000000	Murang'a
2	35	0.10600000000	1.67700000000	36.00000000000	35.00000000000	Kisii
3	34	1.45400000000	6.86200000000	35.00000000000	34.00000000000	Narok
4	33	0.07200000000	1.50500000000	34.00000000000	33.00000000000	Nyamira
5	40	1.77400000000	7.28000000000	41.00000000000	40.00000000000	Kajiado

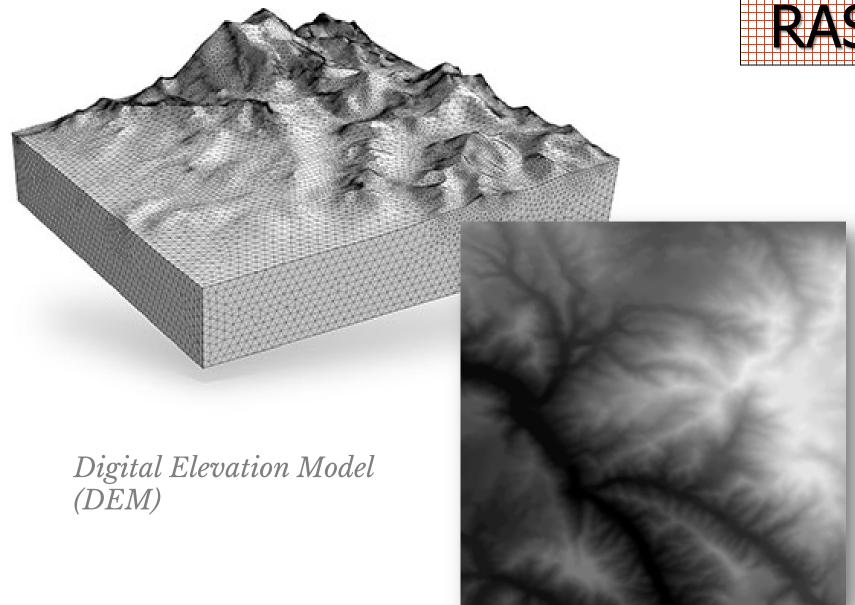
Raster data





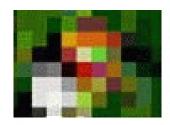
- Numbers or values in each pixel (cell)
- Good for mapping things that change continuously (like elevation)

RASTER



Spatial Resolution: the level of detail of

your data (e.g., pixel size)











Decrease Pixel Size

Increase Resolution

Summary

