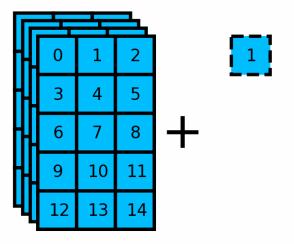
Data Preparation for PyAEZ

Pre-processing of the input data (weather, elevation, soils) for PyAEZ



Content

- 1. Converting Raster to NumPy file
- Cell alignment for Raster and Vector
- 3. Harmonized Soil Data Base (HSDB) preparation

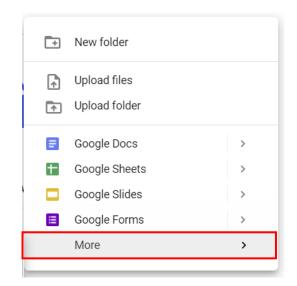


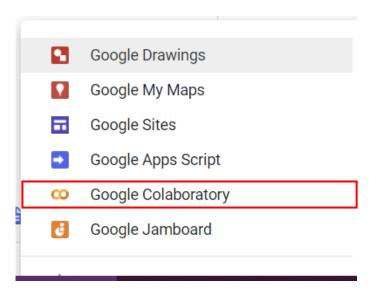
O Matt Edin





- ➤ Getting start with google Colab:
 - Open Google drive, upload the file shared from Zoom to your Drive
 - Go to your working directory and create new Google Colab notebook by right click and add new Google Collaboratory







```
'''connecting to google drive'''
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
'''setting working directory'''
import os
os.chdir("drive/My Drive/your/directory")
'''import supporting libraries'''
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import gdal
```



```
3D array
## Loading the Raster file and save it as Numpy format
im\ width = 35
                                                                          2D array
im\ height = 40
                                                              1D array
                                                                           5.2 3.0 4.5
## Create numpy array for storing data
                                                                         V 9.1 0.1 0.3
min temp = np.zeros((im height, im width, 12))
                                                                                     shape: (4, 3, 2)
                                                              shape: (4,)
                                                                          shape: (2, 3)
## Writing the loop to read monthly data and store in NumPy array
for i1 in range (1,13):
  min temp[:,:,i1-1] = gdal.open('./climate/TempMin '+str(i1)+'.tif').ReadAsArray()
## Save the NumPy array
np.save('./input/numpy file/min temp.npy', min temp)
```



```
## Practices Session
```

Load raster for other parameter and save as NumPy file(.npy)

- precipitation
- short rad
- wind_speed



2. Cell alignment for Raster and Vector



2. Cell alignment for Raster and Vector

Raster files need to prepared with same width and heigh before input in the PyAEZ for simulation:

- Climate data: rainfall, temperature, solar radiation, wind speed, humidity
- Admin mask boundary
- Digital elevation model
- Soil and Slope map

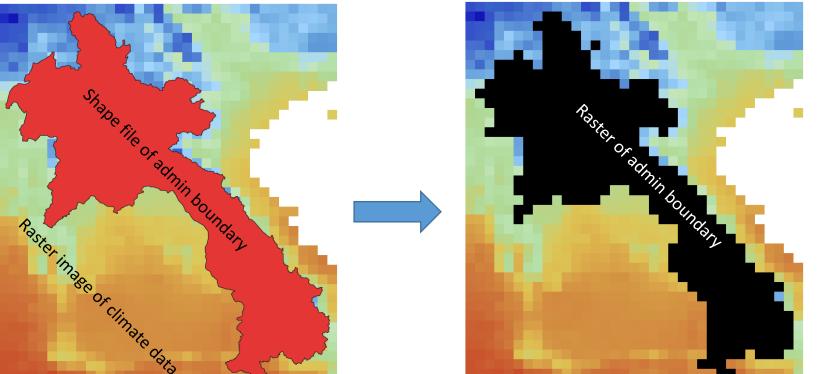


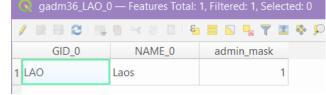
Cell alignment for Raster and Vector

Admin mask boundary input:

Shape file for the boundary, add new attribute for masking (admin_mask = 1)

Raster file with corrected width and height

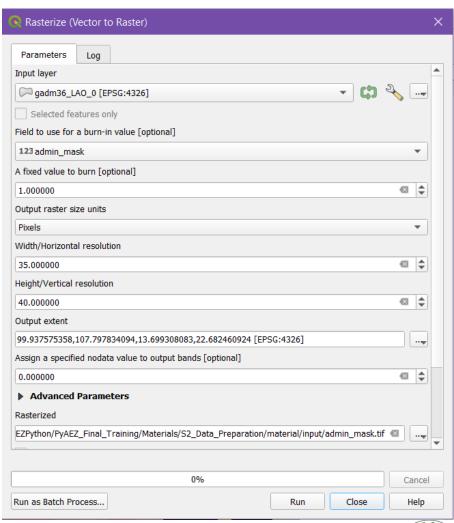




CRS	EPSG:4326 - WGS 84 - Geographic
Extent	99.9375753582967548,13.6993080828227036 :
	107.7978340943425621,22.6824609240179171
Unit	degrees
Width	35
Height	40
Data type	Float64 - Sixty four bit floating point
GDAL Driver	GTiff
Description	
GDAL Driver	GeoTIFF
Metadata	

Cell alignment for Raster and Vector

- > Rasterize (vector to Raster):
 - Input layer: boundary shape file
 - Field for burn in value: 1
 - Output raster size: Pixels
 - Width: 35
 - Height: 40
 - Output extent: calculate from layer (corrected raster)
 - Rasterized: directory and name of the raster file





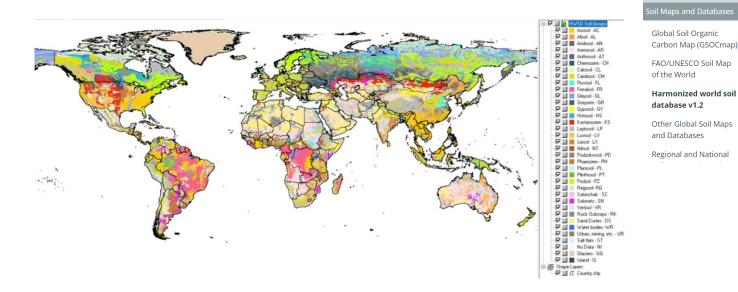
2. Harmonized Soil Data Base (HWSB) preparation



Harmonized Soil Data Base (HWSB)

Harmonized World Soil Database v 1.2:

- 30 arc-second raster database
- Over 15 000 different soil mapping units
- Link for download: HWSD Raster





Information, Institute of Soil Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences (ISSCAS), and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC)

Soil properties

Soil classification

techniques

Sampling and laboratory

Harmonized World Soil Database v 1.2 This is the result of a collaboration between the FAO with IIASA, ISRIC-World Soil

> The Harmonized World Soil Database is a 30 arc-second raster database with over 15 000 different soil mapping units that combines existing regional and national updates of soil information worldwide (SOTER, ESD, Soil Map of China,

WISE) with the information contained within the 1:5 000 000 scale FAO-UNESCO Soil Map of the World (FAO, 1971-1981).

The resulting raster database consists of 21600 rows and 43200 columns, which are linked to harmonized soil property data. The use of a standardized structure allows for the linkage of the attribute data with the raster map to display or query the composition in terms of soil units and the characterization of selected soil parameters (organic Carbon, pH, water storage capacity, soil depth, cation exchange capacity of the soil and the clay fraction, total exchangeable nutrients, lime and gypsum contents, sodium exchange percentage, salinity, textural class and

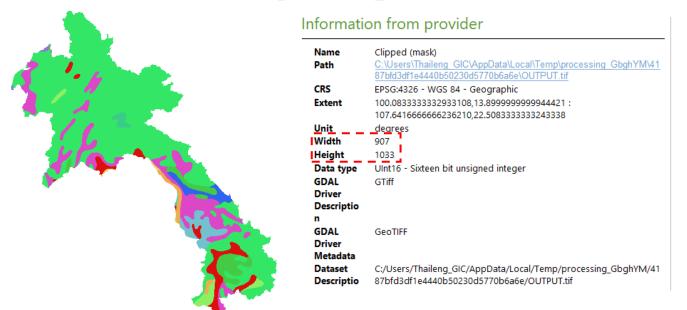
Download : Download viewer & data (only soil types) | Download database (.mdb) | HWSD Raster | Technical

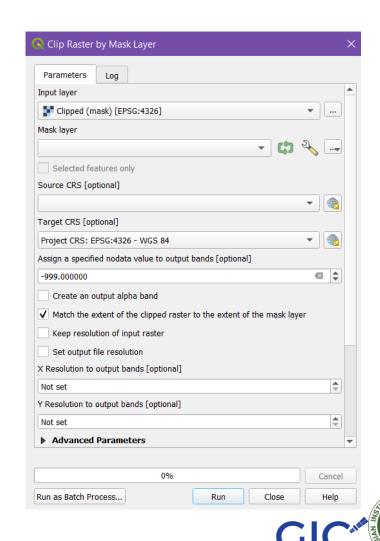


Harmonized Soil Data Base (HWSB)

Clip Raster by Mask Layer

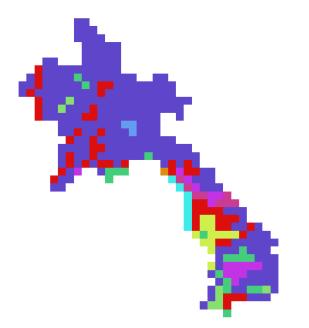
- Input layer: world soil data
- Target CRS: EPSG: 4326 WGS 84
- Assign no data value: -999
- Save to temporary file





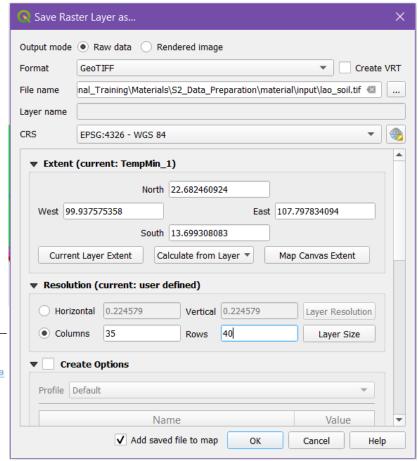
Harmonized Soil Data Base (HWSB)

- > Export Raster (resampling):
 - Filename
 - Extent: Calculate from layer
 - Resolution: width and height



Information from provider

Name	lao_soil
Path	E:\My
	Drive\GoogleDrive\AEZPvthon\PvAEZ Final Training\Materials\S2 Da
	ta Preparation\material\input\lao soil.tif
CRS	EPSG:4326 - WGS 84 - Geographic
Extent	99.9375753580000037,13.69930808300000000:
	107.7978340939999953,22.6824609240000008
Unit	degrees
Width	35
Height	40
Data type	UInt16 - Sixteen bit unsigned integer
GDAL	GTiff





End

