Assignment 9: Spatial Analysis in R

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OVERVIEW

This exercise accompanies the lessons in Environmental Data Analytics (ENV872L) on spatial analysis.

Directions

1. Change "Student Name" on line 3 (above) with your name.
2. Use the lesson as a guide. It contains code that can be modified to complete the assignment.
3. Work through the steps, **creating code and output** that fulfill each instruction.
4. Be sure to **answer the questions** in this assignment document. Space for your answers is provided in this document and is indicated by the ">" character. If you need a second paragraph be sure to start the first line with ">". You should notice that the answer is highlighted in green by RStudio.
5. When you have completed the assignment, **Knit** the text and code into a single HTML file.
6. After Knitting, please submit the completed exercise (PDF file) in Sakai. Please add your last name into the file name (e.g., "Fay_A10_SpatialAnalysis.pdf") prior to submission.

DATA WRANGLING

Set up your session

1. Check your working directory
2. Import libraries: tidyverse, sf, leaflet, and mapview

```
#1.

# checking working directory
getwd()
```

```
## [1] "/Users/AndrewBrantley/Library/CloudStorage/Box-Box/Environmental Data Analytics/GithubRepos/Envi
```

```
#2.

# importing libraries
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages --------------------------------------- tidyverse 1.3.1 --

## v ggplot2 3.3.5     v purrr   0.3.4
## v tibble  3.1.6     v dplyr   1.0.7
## v tidyr   1.1.4     v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   2.1.1     v forcats 0.5.1

## -- Conflicts ------------------------------------------ tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
```

```
#install.packages('sf')
library(sf)
```

```
## Linking to GEOS 3.9.1, GDAL 3.4.0, PROJ 8.1.1; sf_use_s2() is TRUE
```

```
#install.packages('leaflet')
library(leaflet)
#install.packages('mapview')
library(mapview)
library(RColorBrewer)
```

Read (and filter) county features into an sf dataframe and plot

In this exercise, we will be exploring stream gage height data in Nebraska corresponding to floods occurring there in 2019. First, we will import from the US Counties shapefile we've used in lab lessons, filtering it this time for just Nebraska counties. Nebraska's state FIPS code is `31` (as North Carolina's was `37`).

3. Read the `cb_2018_us_county_20m.shp` shapefile into an sf dataframe, filtering records for Nebraska counties (State FIPS = 31)
4. Reveal the dataset's coordinate reference system
5. Plot the records as a map (using `mapview` or `ggplot`)

```
#3. Read in Counties shapefile into an sf dataframe, filtering for just NE counties

# reading in data into sf dataframe, filtering for NE counties
counties_sf<- st_read("../Data/Spatial/cb_2018_us_county_20m.shp") %>%
  filter(STATEFP == 31) #Filter for just NE Counties
```

```
## Reading layer `cb_2018_us_county_20m' from data source
##   `/Users/AndrewBrantley/Library/CloudStorage/Box-Box/Environmental Data Analytics/GithubRepos/Envir
##   using driver `ESRI Shapefile'
## Simple feature collection with 3220 features and 9 fields
## Geometry type: MULTIPOLYGON
## Dimension:     XY
## Bounding box:  xmin: -179.1743 ymin: 17.91377 xmax: 179.7739 ymax: 71.35256
## Geodetic CRS:  NAD83
```

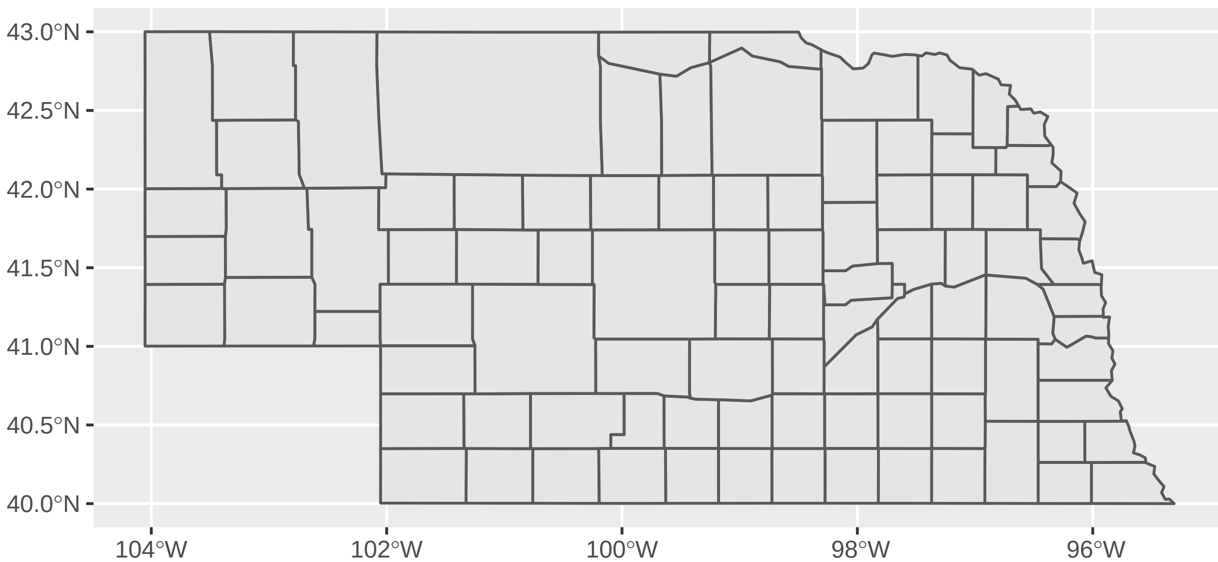
```
#4. Reveal the CRS of the counties features

# revealing crs of dataset
st_crs(counties_sf)
```

```
## Coordinate Reference System:
##   User input: NAD83
##   wkt:
## GEOGCRS["NAD83",
##     DATUM["North American Datum 1983",
##         ELLIPSOID["GRS 1980",6378137,298.257222101,
##             LENGTHUNIT["metre",1]]],
##     PRIMEM["Greenwich",0,
##         ANGLEUNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433]],
##     CS[ellipsoidal,2],
##         AXIS["latitude",north,
##             ORDER[1],
##             ANGLEUNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433]],
##         AXIS["longitude",east,
##             ORDER[2],
##             ANGLEUNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433]],
##     ID["EPSG",4269]]
```

```r
#5. Plot the data

# plotting records as map
NE.Plot <- ggplot(counties_sf) +
              geom_sf()
NE.Plot
```



6. What is the EPSG code of the Counties dataset? Is this a geographic or a projected coordinate reference system? (Or, does this CRS use angular or planar coordinate units?) To what datum is this CRS associated? (Tip: look the EPSG code on https://spatialreference.org)

   ANSWER: The EPSG code for this dataset is 4269. This is a geographic coordinated system as it uses angular units. This CRS is associated with the NAD 1983 datum.

Read in gage locations csv as a dataframe, then display the column names it contains

Next we'll read in some USGS/NWIS gage location data added to the `Data/Raw` folder. These are in the `NWIS_SiteInfo_NE_RAW.csv` file.(See `NWIS_SiteInfo_NE_RAW.README.txt` for more info on this dataset.)

7. Read the NWIS_SiteInfo_NE_RAW.csv file into a standard dataframe.
8. Display the column names of this dataset.

```r
#7. Read in gage locations csv as a dataframe

# reading in gage loactions
Gage.Locations <- read.csv("../Data/Raw/NWIS_SiteInfo_NE_RAW.csv", stringsAsFactors = TRUE)


#8. Reveal the names of the columns

# checking column names
colnames(Gage.Locations)
```

```
## [1] "site_no"            "station_nm"         "site_tp_cd"
## [4] "dec_lat_va"         "dec_long_va"        "coord_acy_cd"
## [7] "dec_coord_datum_cd"
```

9. What columns in the dataset contain the x and y coordinate values, respectively?
   > ANSWER: The longitude (column: dec_long_va) is the x coordinate and the latitude (column: dec_lat_va) is the y coordinate.

Convert the dataframe to a spatial features ("sf") dataframe

10. Convert the dataframe to an sf dataframe.

- Note: These data use the same coordinate reference system as the counties dataset

11. Display the column names of the resulting sf dataframe

```
#10. Convert to an sf object

# converting gages to sf dataframe
GageLocations.sf <- Gage.Locations %>%
  st_as_sf(coords = c('dec_long_va','dec_lat_va'),
           crs=4269)

#11. Re-examine the column names

# rechecking colomn names
colnames(GageLocations.sf)
```

```
## [1] "site_no"           "station_nm"        "site_tp_cd"
## [4] "coord_acy_cd"      "dec_coord_datum_cd" "geometry"
```

12. What new field(s) appear in the sf dataframe created? What field(s), if any, disappeared? >ANSWER: Both coordinate fields (dec_long_va and dec_lat_va) dissappeared after creating the sf object while the geometry field was created in the new sf object.

Plot the gage locations on top of the counties

13. Use `ggplot` to plot the county and gage location datasets.

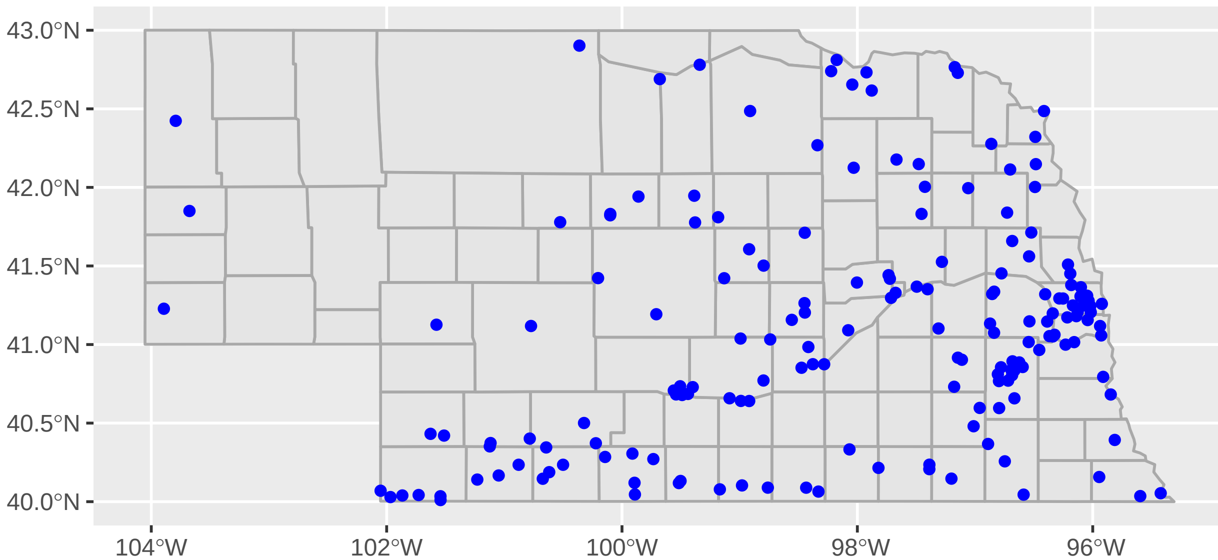
- Be sure the datasets are displayed in different colors
- Title your plot "NWIS Gage Locations in Nebraska"
- Subtitle your plot with your name

```
#13. Plot the gage locations atop the county features

# plotting county and gage locations
GageCounty.Plot <- ggplot() +
                    geom_sf(data = counties_sf, color = "darkgrey") +
                    geom_sf(data = GageLocations.sf, color = "blue") +
                    labs(title = "NWIS Gage Locations in Nebraska", subtitle = "Andrew Brantley")
GageCounty.Plot
```

NWIS Gage Locations in Nebraska

Andrew Brantley



Read in the gage height data and join the site location data to it.

Lastly, we want to attach some gage height data to our site locations. I've constructed a csv file listing many of the Nebraska gage sites, by station name and site number along with stream gage heights (in meters) recorded during the recent flood event. This file is titled `NWIS_SiteFlowData_NE_RAW.csv` and is found in the Data/Raw folder.

14. Read the `NWIS_SiteFlowData_NE_RAW.csv` dataset in as a dataframe.
15. Show the column names .
16. Join our site information (already imported above) to these gage height data.

- The `site_no` and `station_nm` can both/either serve as joining attributes.
- Construct this join so that the result only includes spatial features where both tables have data.

17. Show the column names in this resulting spatial features object
18. Show the dimensions of the resulting joined dataframe

```
#14. Read the site flow data into a data frame

# reading in flow data
Gage.Flow <- read.csv("../Data/Raw/NWIS_SiteFlowData_NE_RAW.csv", stringsAsFactors = TRUE)

#15. Show the column names

# showing column names
colnames(Gage.Flow)
```

```
## [1] "site_no"     "station_nm" "date"        "gage_ht"
```

```
#16. Join location data to it

#joining flow data to site information
Gage.Join <-  merge(x = Gage.Locations,
                    y = Gage.Flow,
                    by.x = "site_no",
```

```r
                              by.y = "site_no")

#17. Show the column names of the joined dataset

# showing joined dataset columns
colnames(Gage.Join)
```

```
##  [1] "site_no"              "station_nm.x"       "site_tp_cd"
##  [4] "dec_lat_va"           "dec_long_va"        "coord_acy_cd"
##  [7] "dec_coord_datum_cd" "station_nm.y"       "date"
## [10] "gage_ht"
```

```r
#18. Show the dimensions of this joined dataset

#showing dimensions of joined dataset
dim(Gage.Join)
```

```
## [1] 136  10
```

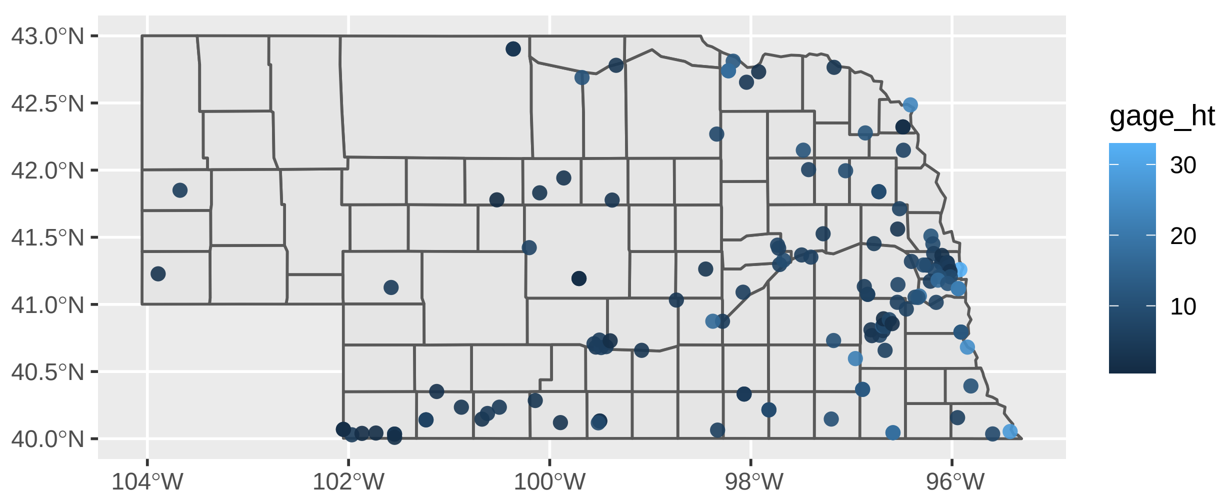
Map the pattern of gage height data

Now we can examine where the flooding appears most acute by visualizing gage heights spatially. 19. Plot the gage sites on top of counties (using `mapview`, `ggplot`, or `leaflet`) * Show the magnitude of gage height by color, shape, other visualization technique.

```r
#Map the points, sized by gage height

# converting joined dataset to sf object
GageJoin.sf <- Gage.Join %>%
  st_as_sf(coords = c('dec_long_va','dec_lat_va'),
           crs=4269)

# mapping gage height data
GageHeight.Plot <- ggplot() +
                      geom_sf(data = counties_sf) +
                      geom_sf(data = GageJoin.sf, aes(color = gage_ht), size = 2, alpha = 0.9)
GageHeight.Plot
```



SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Up next we will do some spatial analysis with our data. To prepare for this, we should transform our data into a projected coordinate system. We'll choose UTM Zone 14N (EPGS = 32614).

Transform the counties and gage site datasets to UTM Zone 14N

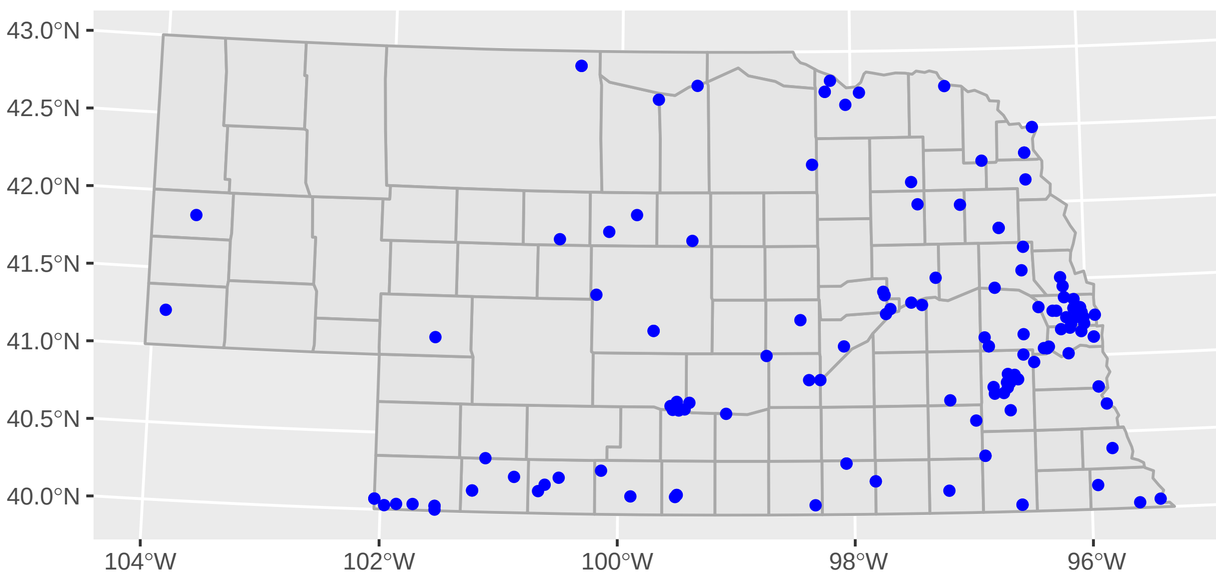
20. Transform the counties and gage sf datasets to UTM Zone 14N (EPGS = 32614).
21. Using `mapview` or `ggplot`, plot the data so that each can be seen as different colors

```
#20 Transform the counties and gage location datasets to UTM Zone 14

# transforming counties and gage site datasets
counties.sf.utm <- st_transform(counties_sf, crs = 32614)
GageJoin.sf.utm <- st_transform(GageJoin.sf, crs = 32614)

#21 Plot the data

# plotting UTM datasets
UTM.Plot <- ggplot() +
            geom_sf(data = counties.sf.utm, color = "darkgrey") +
            geom_sf(data = GageJoin.sf.utm, color = "blue")
UTM.Plot
```



Select the gages falling within a given county

Now let's zoom into a particular county and examine the gages located there. 22. Select Lancaster county from your county sf dataframe 23. Select the gage sites falling `within` that county * Use either matrix subsetting or tidy filtering 24. Create a plot showing: * all Nebraska counties, * the selected county, * and the gage sites in that county

```
#22 Select the county

# selecting Lancaster County
Lancaster.sf <- counties.sf.utm %>%
                  filter(NAME == "Lancaster")

#23 Select gages within the selected county
```

```r
# selecting Lancaster County gages
LancasterGages.sf <- GageJoin.sf.utm %>%
  filter(st_intersects(x = ., y = Lancaster.sf, sparse = FALSE))

#24 Plot

# plotting Lancaster County gages with all counties
Lancaster.Plot <- ggplot() +
                    geom_sf(data = counties_sf, color = "grey") +
                    geom_sf(data = Lancaster.sf, color = "black") +
                    geom_sf(data = LancasterGages.sf, color = "blue", size = 1)
Lancaster.Plot
```