3/29/24, 4:50 PM SCDM-P3

SCDM - P3

Cameron Carver - AOS 2024

1. The Antarctic continent and the Southern Ocean starting from 60°S

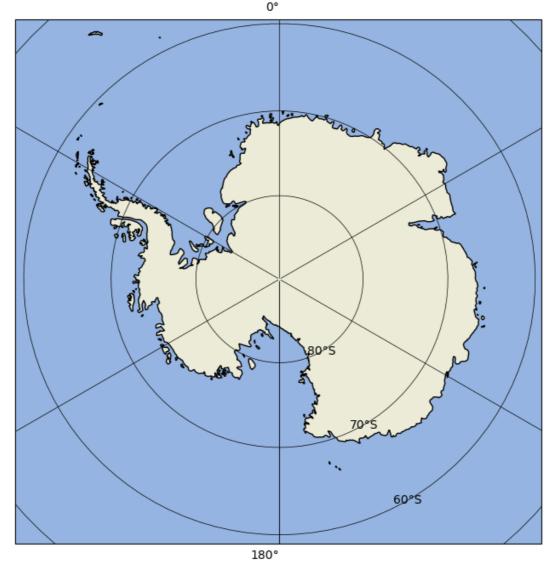
```
In [1]: import cartopy.feature as cfeature
import cartopy.crs as ccrs
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Create and plot a figure using specific projection and extents
fig = plt.figure(figsize=[8, 8])
ax1 = fig.add_subplot( projection=ccrs.SouthPolarStereo())
ax1.set_extent([-180, 180, -90, -59], ccrs.PlateCarree())

# Add features to improve visuals
ax1.add_feature(cfeature.LAND)
ax1.add_feature(cfeature.OCEAN)
ax1.coastlines(lw=1)

# Add gridlines and labels to provide context and reference
ax1.gridlines(draw_labels=True, color ='k',linewidth=0.5, rotate_labels=180, xpadding=10)
ax1.set_title('Antarctica & Southern Ocean below 60°S')
plt.show()
```

Antarctica & Southern Ocean below $60^{\circ}S$



3/29/24, 4:50 PM SCDM-P3

Figure 1. Antarctic and Souther Ocean below 60°S using a southern polar sterographic projection as it is a projection centered on the souther pole providing a good basis from which to visualize lower latitudes.

2. South Atlantic, from 20°S to 50°S - Including major cities

```
In [2]: import cartopy.crs as ccrs
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import cartopy.feature as cfeature
        from geopy.geocoders import Nominatim
        geolocator = Nominatim(user_agent='educational')
        # Plot figure and relevent extents to the South Atlantic
        fig = plt.figure(figsize=[10, 10])
        ax = plt.axes(projection=ccrs.Mollweide())
        extent = [-60, 27, -42, -19]
        ax.set_extent(extent)
        # Add defining features to the map to improve visualization
        ax.add_feature(cfeature.OCEAN)
        ax.add_feature(cfeature.LAND)
        ax.add_feature(cfeature.BORDERS, lw=0.2)
        ax.add_feature(cfeature.COASTLINE, lw=0.7)
        # Add gridlines, title and labels to provide context and reference
        gl = ax.gridlines(draw_labels=True,x_inline=False, color='k', linewidth=0.2)
        gl.right labels = False
        gl.top_labels = False
        ax.set_title('Southern Atlantic Ocean')
        # Use the Nominatim service to call the locations of relevant major cities
        place = ['Cape Town','Walvis Bay','Rio de Janeiro','Montevideo']
        address = []
        for p in place:
            loc = geolocator.geocode(p,language="en")
            address.append(loc)
        # Add called cities names to the map and place a dot marker at their location
        for p in range(len(place)):
            ax.text(address[p].longitude+1,address[p].latitude,place[p],transform=ccrs.Geodetic()
            plt.scatter(address[p].longitude,address[p].latitude, transform=ccrs.Geodetic(), cold
```

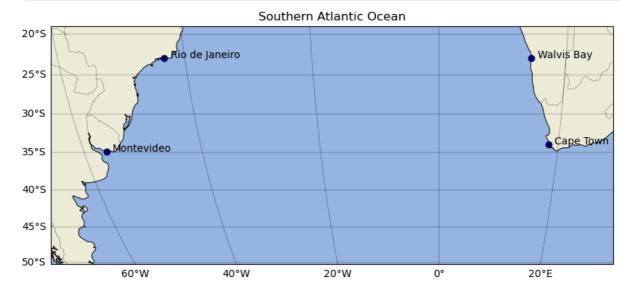


Figure 2. The Southern Atlantic Ocean between 20°S and 50°S, using a Mollweide projection as it provides a good balance between an orthogrpahic and a platecarree projections of displaying the curvature distortion.

3/29/24, 4:50 PM SCDM-P3

3. False Bay coastline from GSHHG database - Coarse, Intermediate and Full resolution

```
In [3]: import cartopy.crs as ccrs
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import cartopy.feature as cfeature
        # Define center of area of interest and projection type
        central_lon, central_lat = 18.5, -34.2
        fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,3,figsize=(15,10),subplot_kw={'projection':ccrs.Orthographic(cer
        # Call different resolution level GSHHG data
        cl_low = cfeature.GSHHSFeature(scale='coarse')
        cl_int = cfeature.GSHHSFeature(scale='intermediate')
        cl_high = cfeature.GSHHSFeature(scale='full')
        # Define parameters for each subplot
        res = [cl_low, cl_int, cl_high]
        lab = ['Coarse Resolution','Intermediate Resolution','Full Resolution']
        gl = ['gl0', 'gl1', 'gl2']
        extent = [18.2, 19, -34.5, -33.8]
        # Iterate defined features over each plot and clean up labeling
        for i in range(0,3):
            ax[i].set_extent(extent)
            ax[i].add_feature(res[i])
            ax[i].set_title(lab[i])
            gl[i] = ax[i].gridlines(draw_labels=True)
            gl[i].right_labels = False
            gl[i].top_labels = False
        # Add title to figure and plot
        fig.suptitle('False Bay Coastline - GSHHG Database', fontsize = 24, y=0.75)
        plt.show()
```

False Bay Coastline - GSHHG Database

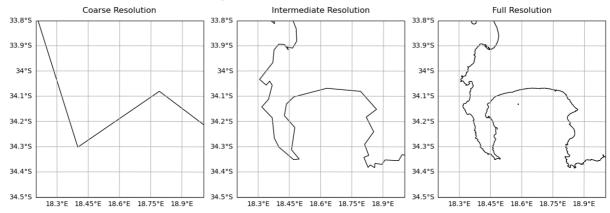


Figure 3. Side by side plots of the False Bay coastline at coarse, intermediate, and full resolution from the GSHHG database. An orthographic projection was selected to best display the details of the coastline that may become warped with other projections.