







Manejo de datos espaciales

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Contenido

- Datos espaciales
- Operaciones básicas entre datos espaciales
- Práctica con R



Es información que describe objetos, eventos o cualquier otro atributo, con una ubicación. Este combina, la información de la locación y características del objeto.

- Locación (Sistemas de coordenadas)
 - Sistemas globales o esféricas de coordenadas
 - Sistemas de coordenadas proyectas

- Características (Tipos de datos)
 - Vector
 - Raster



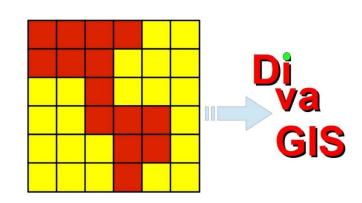
Manipulación datos espaciales

Softwares usados en GIS













Nociones de GIS

GIS en R y Python

Spatial manipulation with sf:: cheat sheet

The sf package provides a set of tools for working with geospatial vectors, i.e. points, lines, polygons, etc.

Geometric confirmation

- st_contains(x, y, ...) Identifies if x is within y (i.e. point within polygon)
- st_covered_by(x, y, ...) Identifies if x is completely within y (i.e. polygon completely within polygon)
- st_covers(x, y, ...) Identifies if any point from
 x is outside of y (i.e. polygon outside polygon)

Geometric operations

- st_boundary(x) Creates a polygon that
 encompasses the full extent of the geometry
- st_buffer(x, dist, nQuadSegs) Creates a polygon covering all points of the geometry within a given distance
- st_centroid(x, ..., of_largest_polygon)

 Creates a point at the geometric centre of the geometry

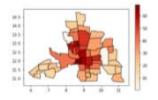
Geometry creation

- st_triangulate(x, dTolerance, bOnlyEdges)

 Creates polygon geometry as triangles from point geometry
- st_voronoi(x, envelope, dTolerance, bOnlyEdges)
 st_voronoi(x, envelope, dTolerance, bOnlyEdges)
 Creates polygon geometry covering the envolope
 of x, with x at the centre of the geometry
- st_point(x, c(numeric vector), dim = "XYZ")

 Creating point geometry from numeric values

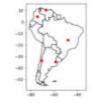




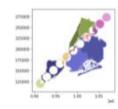
Plotting with CartoPy and GeoPandas

Choro legends

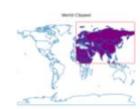
Choropleth classification schemes from PySAL for use with GeoPandas



Creating a
GeoDataFrame from a
DataFrame with



Overlays



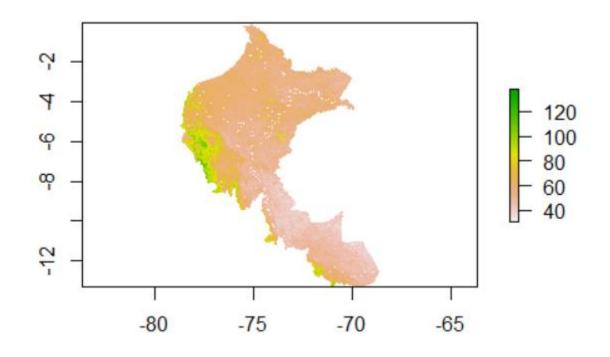
Clip Vector Data with GeoPandas





Locación

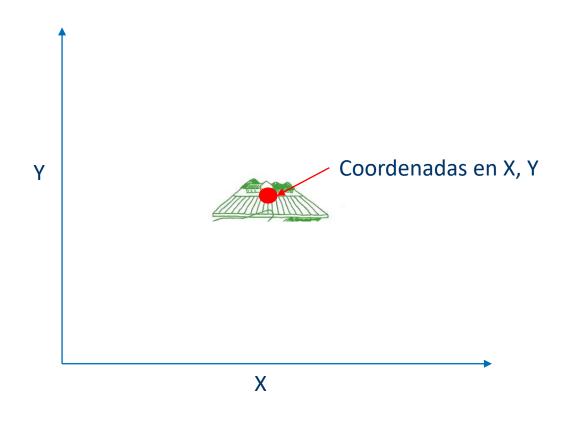


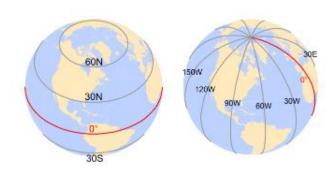


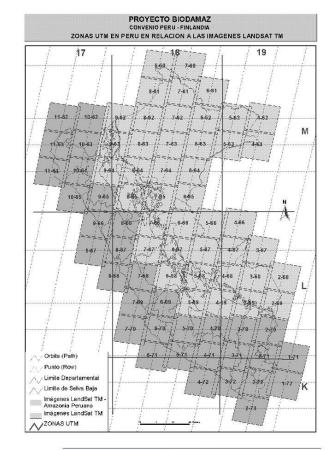
cómo es posible saber el contenido de materia orgánica de la finca?



Sistema de coordenadas





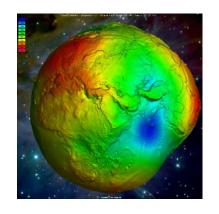






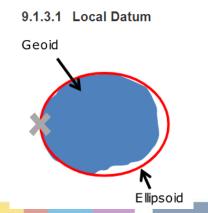
Sistema geográfico de coordenadas

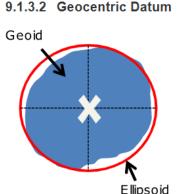
La tierra como vista como una esfera o elipsoide



Sin embargo, la tierra esta sometida a distintas fuerzas gravitacionales y de rotación afectan su superficie. Geoide

Se necesita alinear la esfera con el geoide -Datum

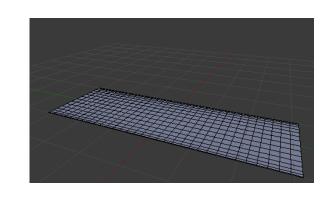




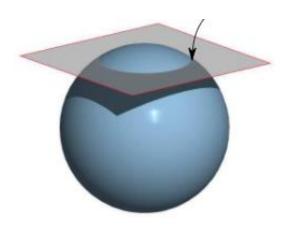


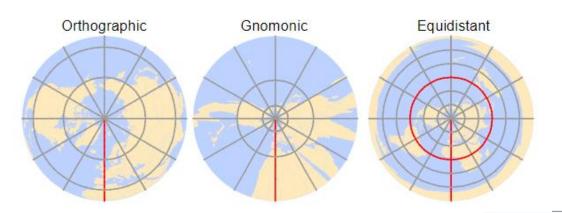
Sistema de Coordenadas proyectadas

Un Sistema de coordenadas proyectadas es un sistema de referencia en dos dimensiones, para localizar y medir geometrías en una superficie plana. Hay 3 prioridades generales: Área, Dirección y Forma.



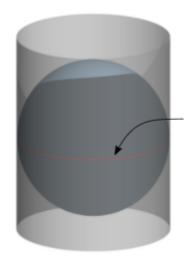
Proyección plana



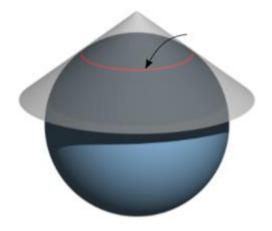


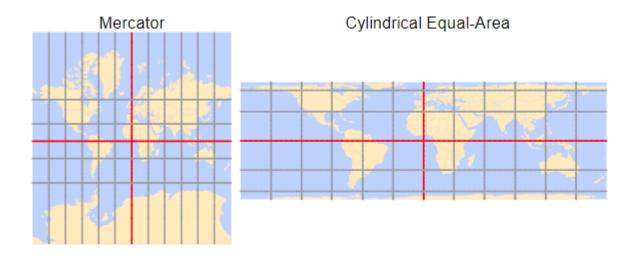


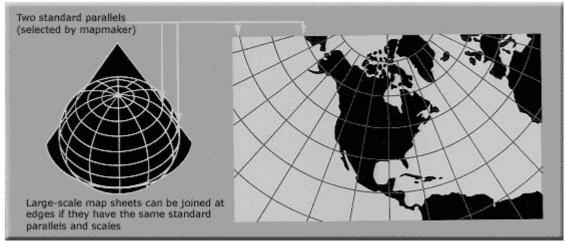
Proyección cilíndrica



Proyección plana

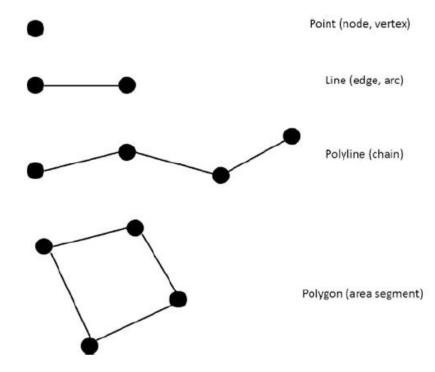






Tipos de datos

Vector





Vector



```
> print(limites_dep)
Simple feature collection with 25 features and 4 fields
geometry type: MULTIPOLYGON
dimension:
                xmin: -203260.8 ymin: 7964769 xmax: 1190991 ymax: 9995733
bbox:
CRS:
                 32718
# A tibble: 25 x 5
             COUNT FIRST_IDDP
   NOMBDEP
                                                                    geometry areakm2
 * <chr>>
                                                         <MULTIPOLYGON [m]>
             <db1> <chr>
 1 AMAZONAS
                84 01
                               (((212372.3 9332652, 212473.3 9332544, 212~
                                                                              39306.
 2 ANCASH
               166 02
                               (((150666.9\ 9058817,\ 150667.2\ 9058817,\ 150~
                                                                              35962.
 3 APURIMAC
                               (((781311 8490377, 781314.4 8490263, 78133~
                                                                              21114.
                80 03
                               (((518459.3 8278798, 518429.8 8278813, 518~
                                                                              63256.
 4 AREQUIPA
               109 04
 5 AYACUCHO
                               (((571155.3 8654149, 571057.7 8654097, 571~
               111 05
                                                                              43504.
                               (((25179.079209710, 25130.789209771, 250~
                                                                              33045.
 6 CAJAMARCA
               127 06
 7 CALLAO
                               (((265262.1\ 8665012,\ 265257.4\ 8664993,\ 265\sim
                 6 07
                                                                                141.
 8 CUSCO
               108 08
                               (((875377.1 8338199, 875434.6 8338092, 875~
                                                                              72076.
 9 HUANCAVE~
                               (((577364.1\ 8587853,\ 577430.1\ 8587786,\ 577\sim
                                                                              22065.
                94 09
                               (((290289.5 8963833, 290399 8963902, 29048~
10 HUANUCO
                 76 10
                                                                              37201.
```



Operaciones geométricas

Relacionar una tablo archivo plano a una geometría

PERÚ: PRODUCCIÓN DEL MAÍZ AMARILLO DURO, SEGÚN ZONA GEOGRÁFICA (Toneladas)

Zonas de producción	2007	2018	Crecimiento promedio anual 2007 - 2018	Estructura % 2007	Estructura % 2018
COSTA	753 778	804 693	0,6	67,1	63,6
TUMBES	1 431	1 149	-2,0	0,1	0,1
PIURA	63 777	46 845	-2,8	5,7	3,7
LAMBAYEQUE	92 381	98 649	0,6	8,2	7,8
LA LIBERTAD	232 596	106 491	-6,9	20,7	8,4
ANCASH	82 205	214 096	9,1	7,3	16,9
LIMA	213 803	130 719	-4,4	19,0	10,3
ICA	63 165	204 901	11,3	5,6	16,2
AREQUIPA	4 139	1 554	-8,5	0,4	0,1
MOQUEGUA	146	211	3,4	0,0	0,0
TACNA	136	78	-4,9	0,0	0,0
SELVA	235 122	305 825	2,4	20,9	24,2
LORETO	55 086	118 336	7,2	4,9	9,4
SAN MARTÍN	127 372	110 450	-1,3	11,3	8,7
AMAZONAS	22 014	31 260	3,2	2,0	2,5
UCAYALI	22 103	26 553	1,7	2,0	2,1
MADRE DE DIOS	8 548	19 226	7,6	0,8	1,5
SIERRA (Selva alta)	134 017	154 554	1,3	11,9	12,2
CAJAMARCA	74 571	65 852	-1,1	6,6	5,2
HUÁNUCO	25 422	42 962	4,9	2,3	3,4
PASCO	5 541	6 465	1,4	0,5	0,5
JUNÍN	8 804	22 895	9,1	0,8	1,8
HUANCAVELICA	264	615	8,0	0,0	0,0
AYACUCHO	1 865	1 792	-0,4	0,2	0,1
APURÍMAC	2 113	4 331	6,7	0,2	0,3
CUSCO	10 451	5 402	-5,8	0,9	0,4
PUNO	4 987	4 240	-1,5	0,4	0,3
TOTAL NACIONAL	1 122 918	1 265 072	1,1	100,0	100,0

Fuente: MINAGRI-DGESEP-DEA



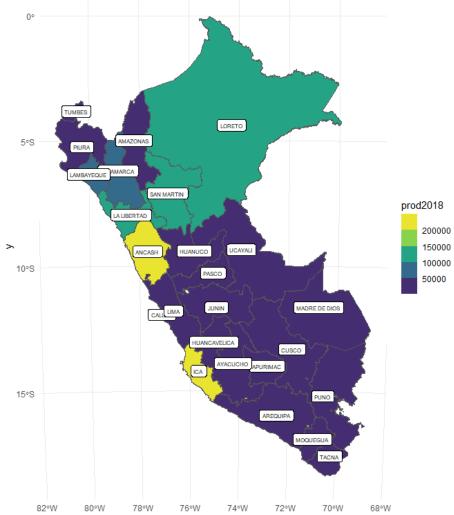


Operaciones geométricas

Dissolve: st_cast

Merge: merge

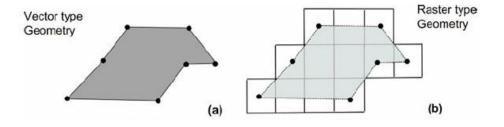
Plot: ggplot







Raster



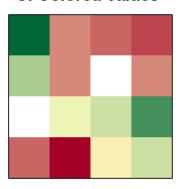
A. Cell IDs

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16

B. Cell values

100	28	22	15
73	31	NA	30
NA	59	62	91
25	6	53	66

C. Colored values

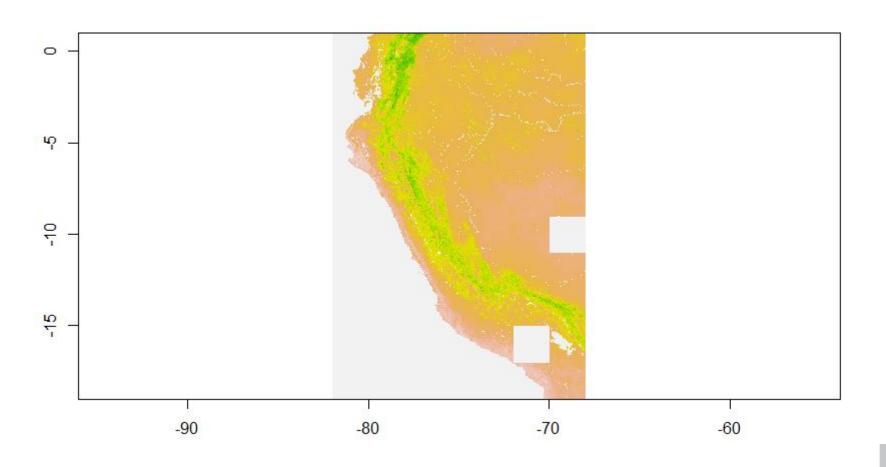


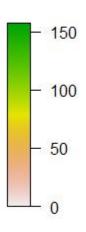






Raster



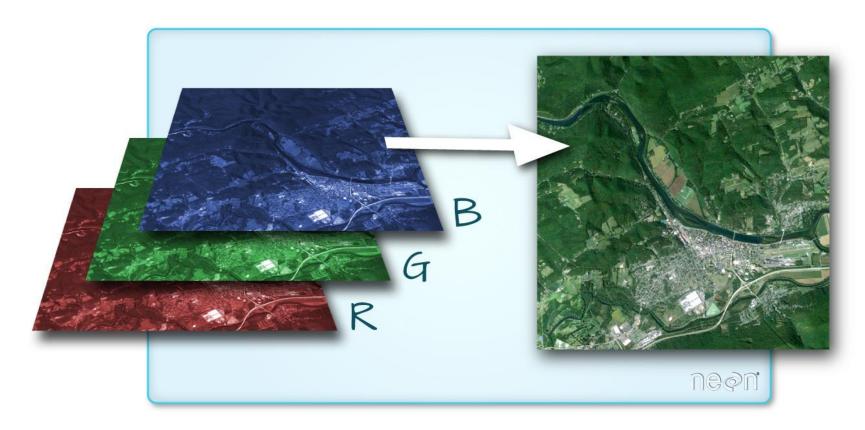








Raster

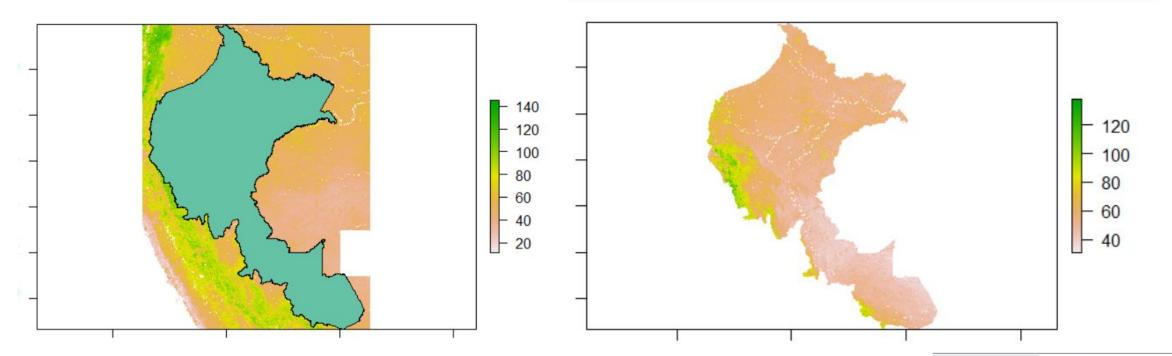






Operaciones espaciales

- Mask
- Crop Extract







Alliance





Gracias!

Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) are CGIAR Research Centers.

GIAR is a global research partnership for a food-secure future.