

Welcome to **instats**

The Session Will Begin Shortly

START

Spatial Data Analysis and Visualization in R

Session 14: Working with Raster Data in R Using the terra
package

instats

Content

- Learn how to read, explore, and analyze raster data using **terra**
- Work with elevation and boundary data for Zion National Park
- Practice cropping, masking, extracting, and plotting
- Read and write raster data formats
- Resample and reproject raster data

Required Packages

```
library(tmap)  
library(terra)  
library(sf)  
library(spDataLarge)
```

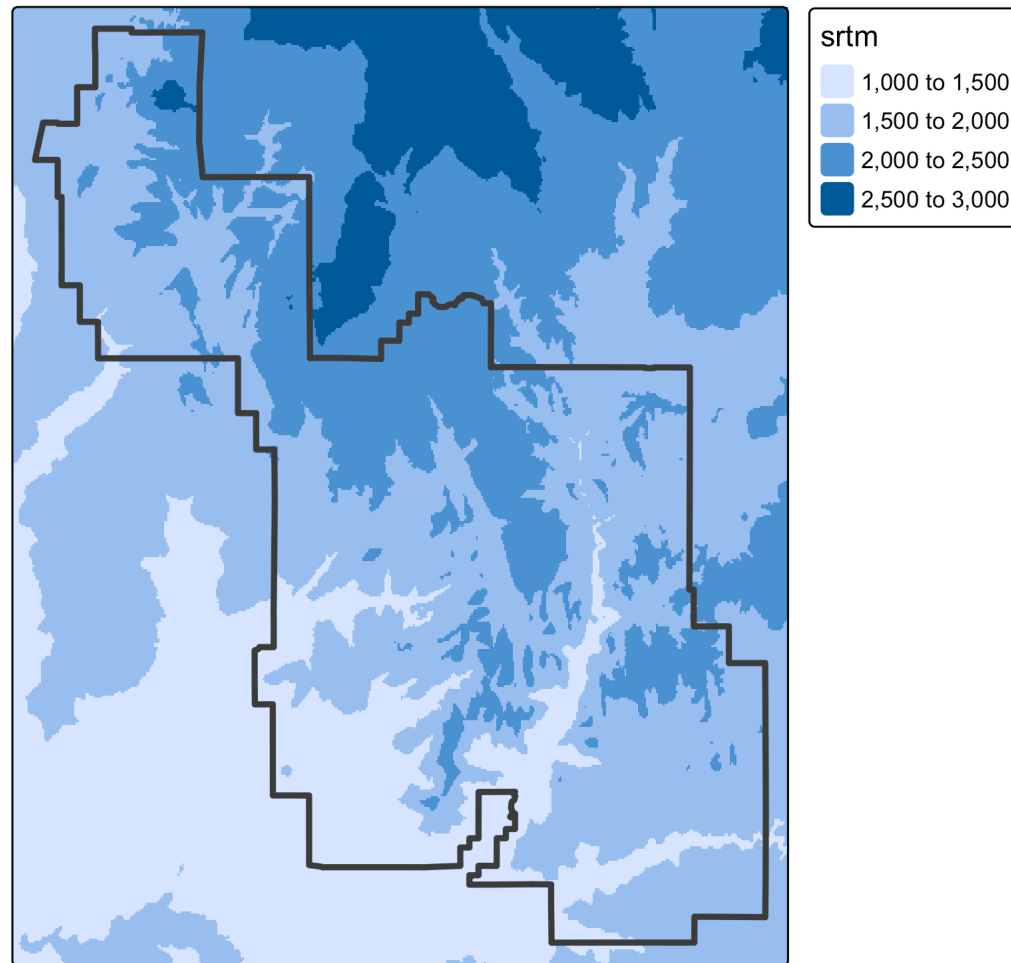
Load Zion Data from spDataLarge

```
srtm = rast(system.file("raster/srtm.tif", package = "spDataLarge"))  
zion = read_sf(system.file("vector/zion.gpkg", package = "spDataLarge"))  
zion = st_transform(zion, st_crs(srtm))
```

Explore the data

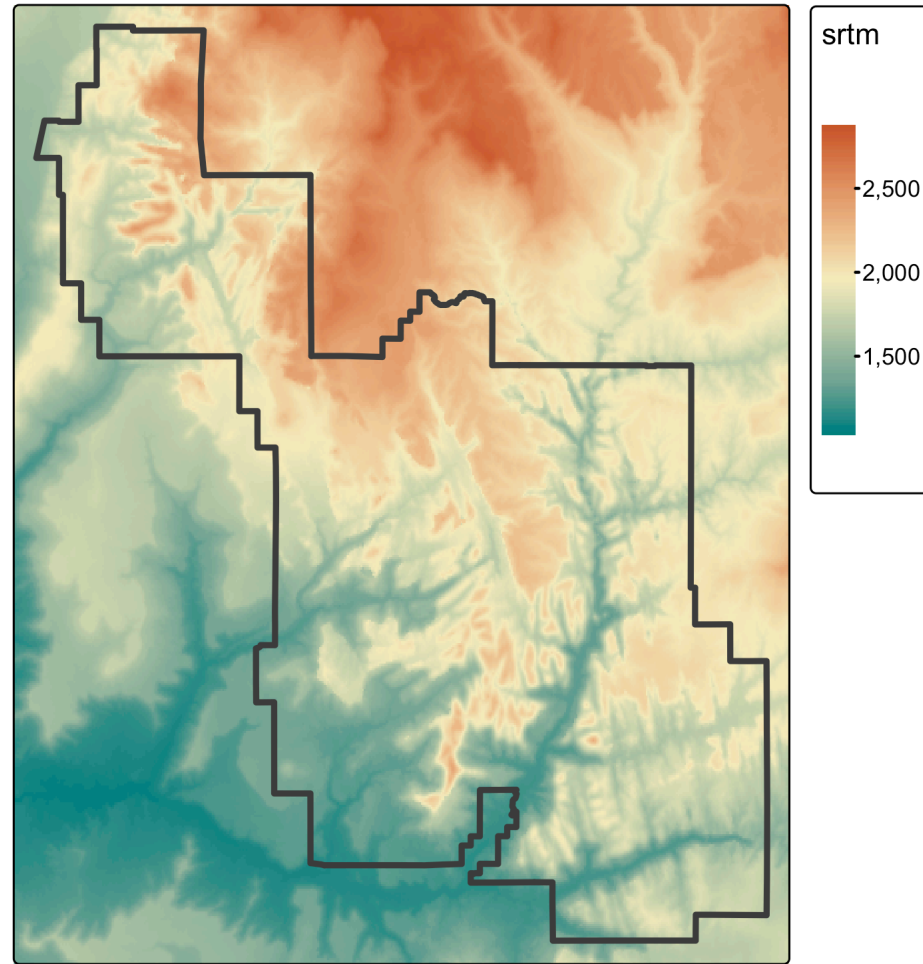
- Elevation model of Zion National Park

```
qtm(srtm) + qtm(zion, fill = NULL, lwd = 3)
```



Fine tune the plot

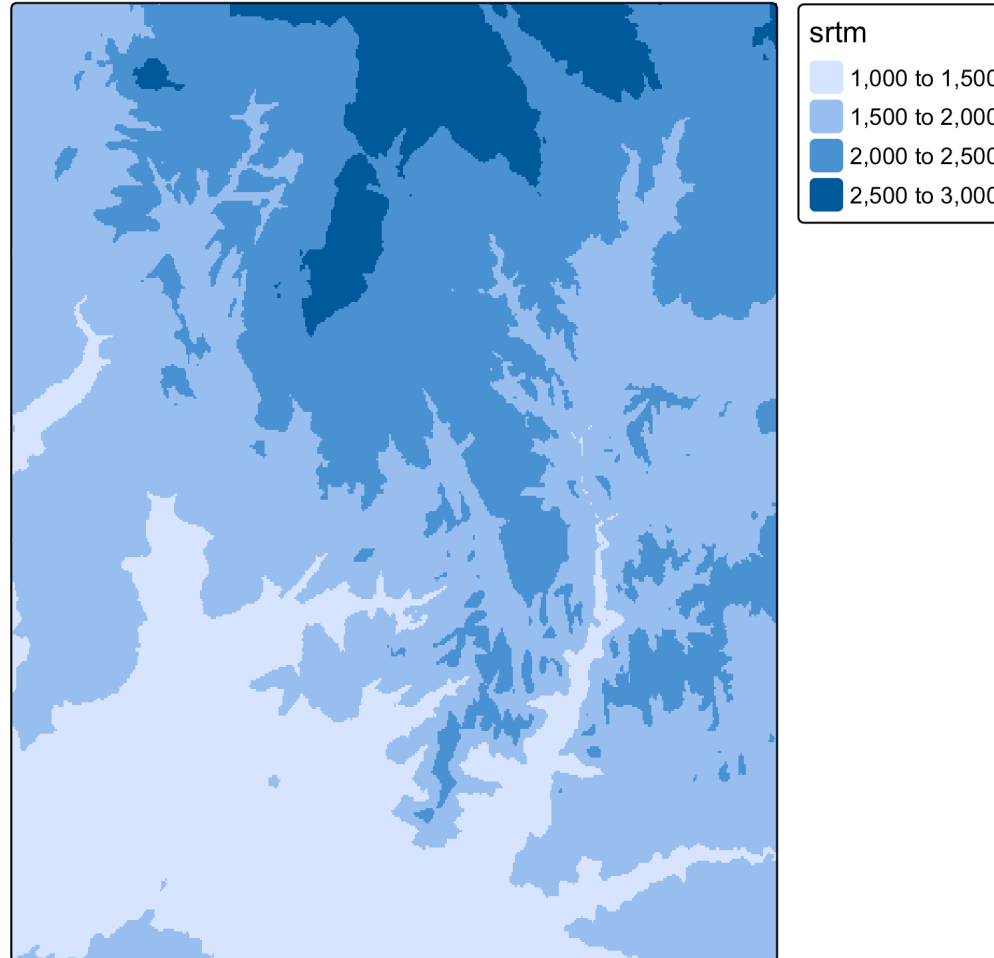
```
tm_shape(srtm) + tm_raster(col = "srtm", col.scale = tm_scale_continuous(values = "carto.geyser"))  
  qtm(zion, fill = NULL, lwd = 3)
```



Crop Raster to Park Extent

```
srtm_cropped = crop(srtm, zion)
```

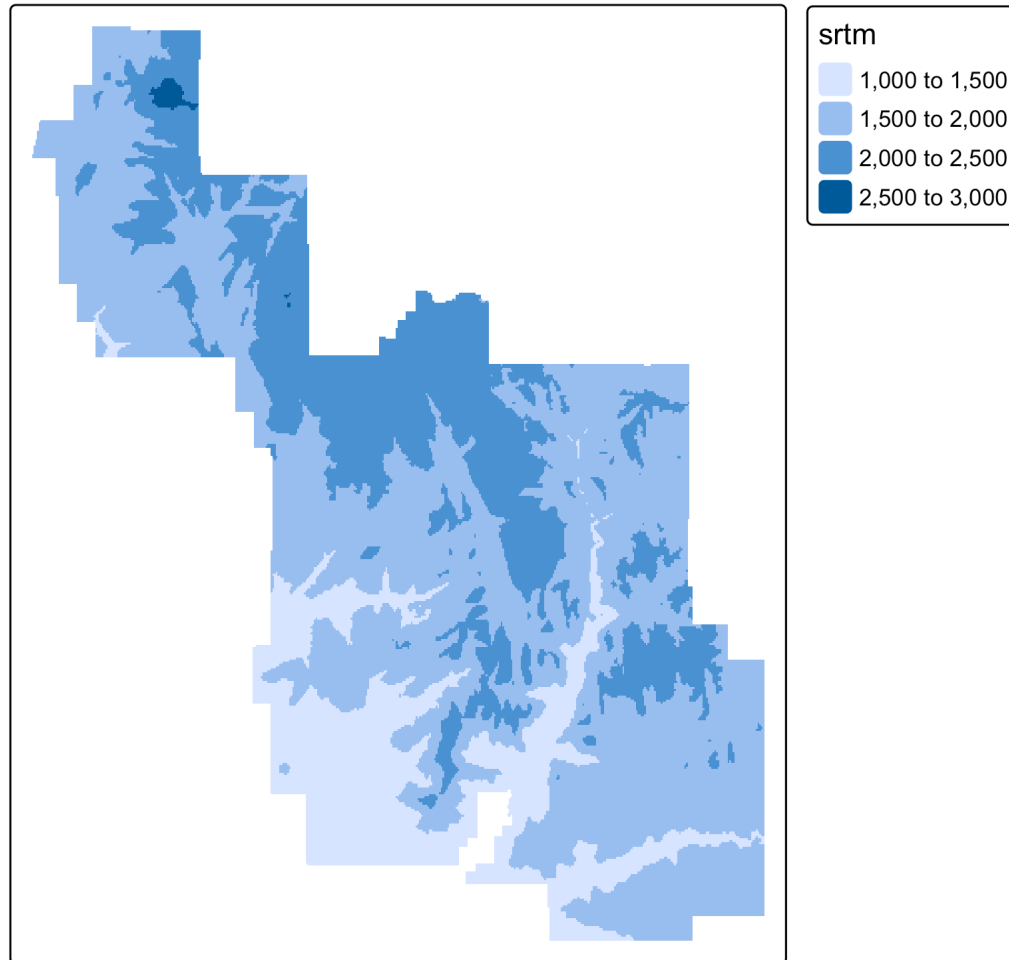
```
qtm(srtm_cropped)
```



Mask Raster to Polygon

```
srtm_masked = mask(srtm, zion)
```

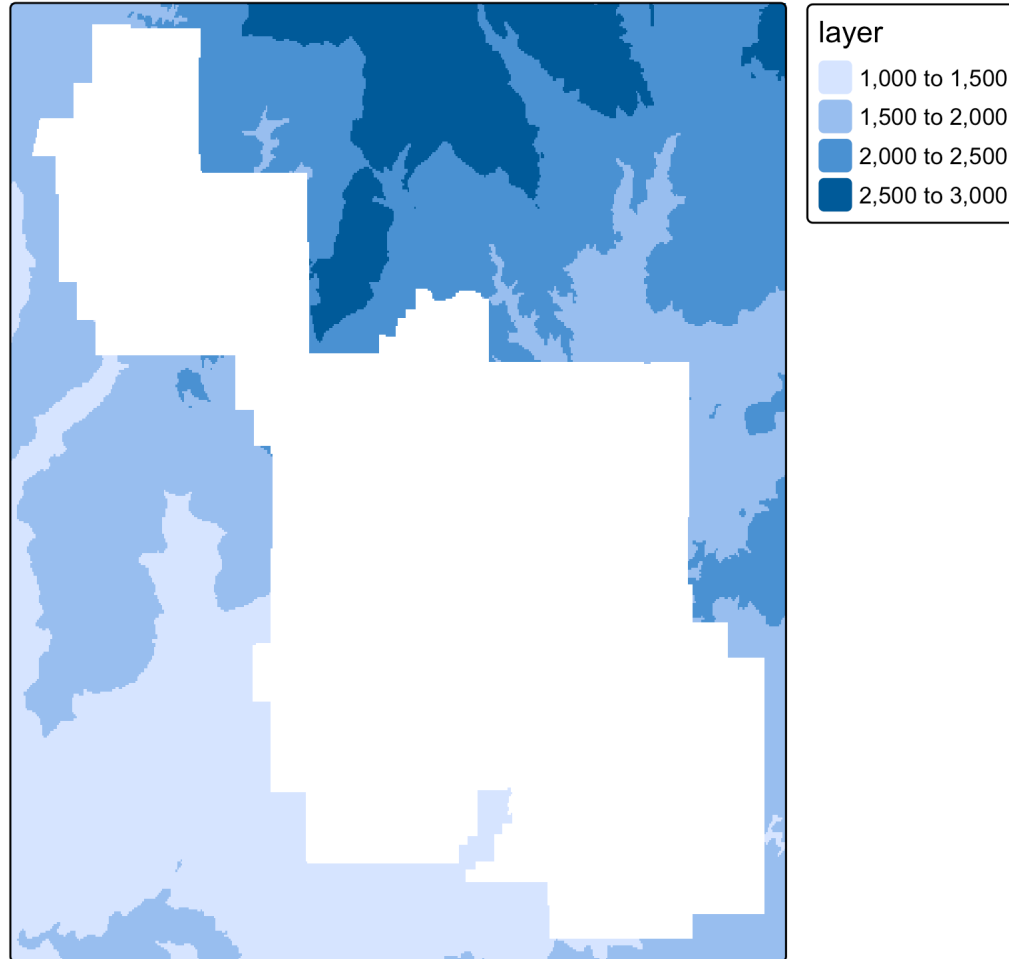
```
qtm(srtm_masked)
```



Invert Mask Raster to Polygon

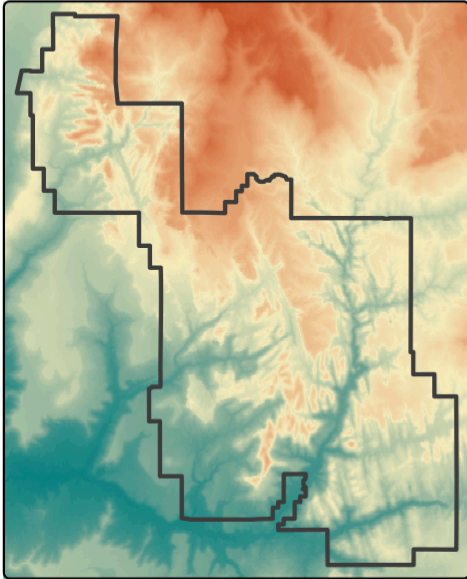
```
srtm_inv_masked = mask(srtm, zion, inverse = TRUE)
```

```
qtm(srtm_inv_masked)
```

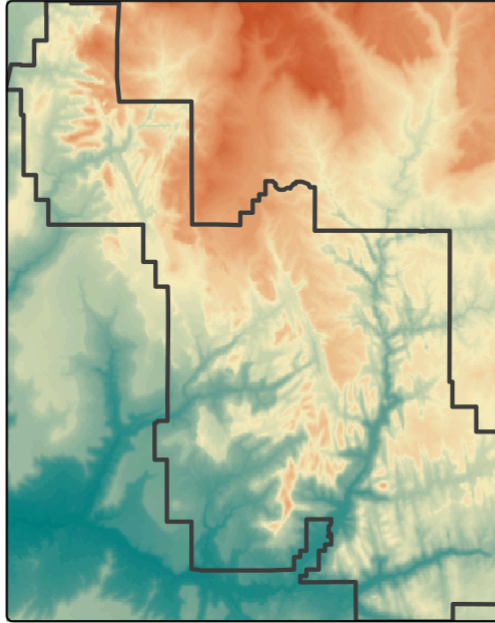


Compared

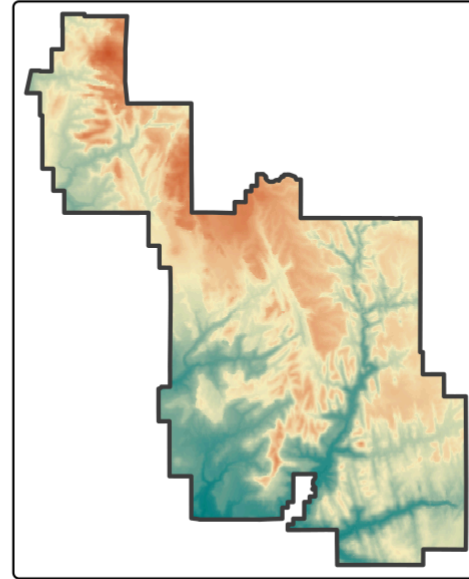
A. Original



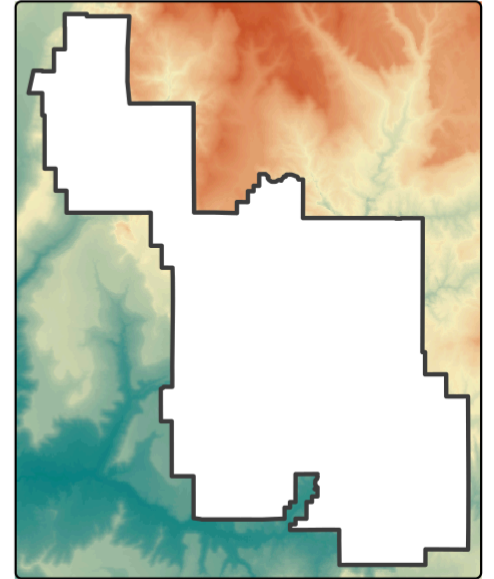
B. Crop



C. Mask



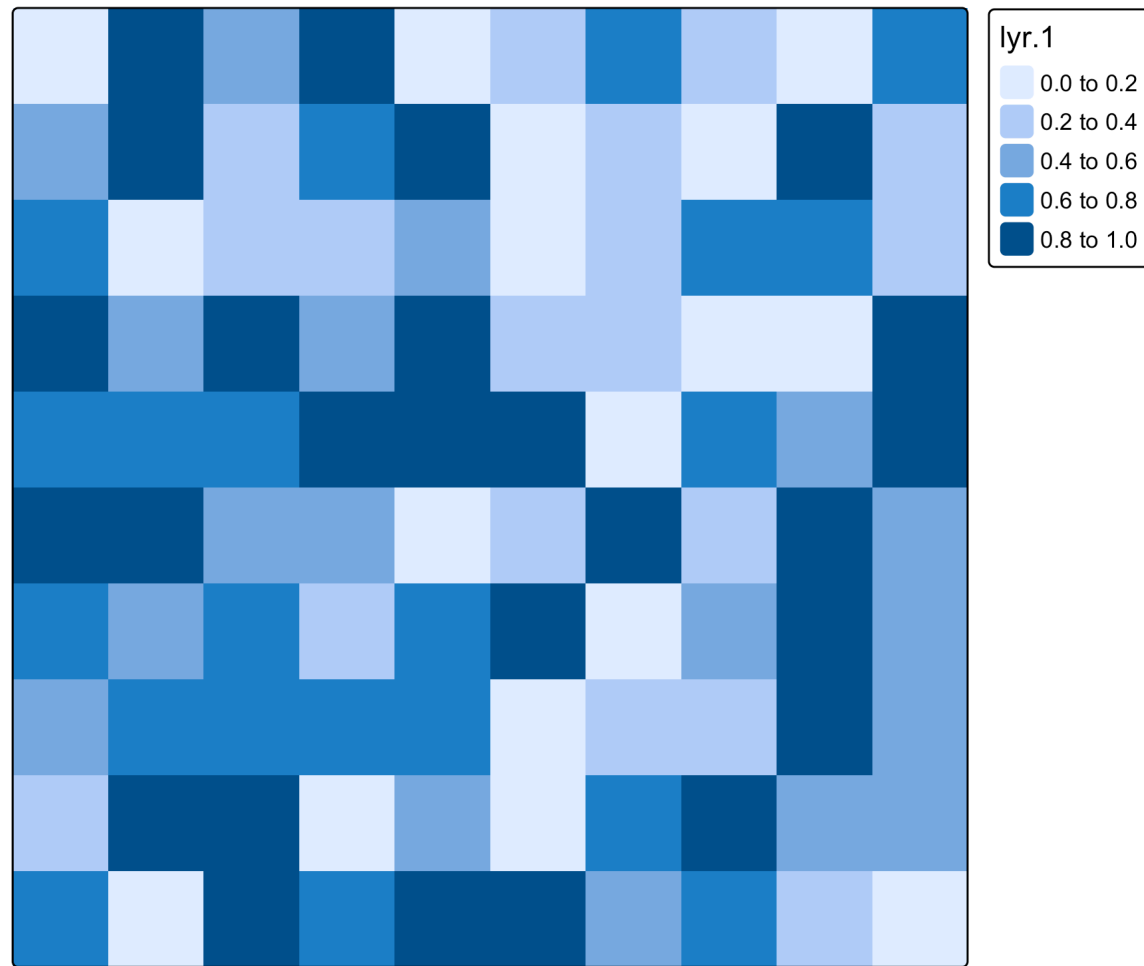
D. Inverse mask



Create Raster from Matrix (terra)

```
m <- matrix(runif(100), 10, 10)
rst <- rast(m)
ext(rst) <- ext(0, 10, 0, 10)
crs(rst) <- "EPSG:4326"

qtm(rst)
```



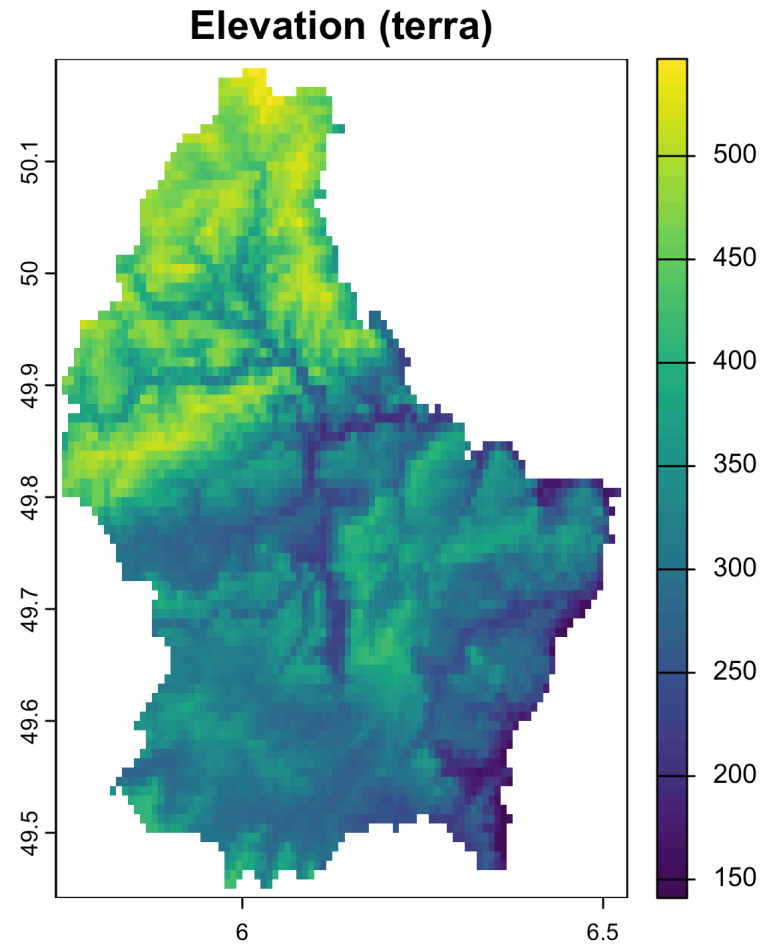
Reading and writing with terra

Common Raster Formats

- **.tif** – GeoTIFF (most common)
- **.asc** – ASCII grid
- **.img** – ERDAS Imagine
- **.grd/.gri** – Raster legacy format
- **.nc** – NetCDF (time-series/climate data)

Read a GeoTIFF with terra

```
r = rast(system.file("ex/elev.tif", package = "terra"))  
plot(r, main = "Elevation (terra)")
```



Raster Info and Metadata

```
r
```

```
class      : SpatRaster
dimensions : 90, 95, 1  (nrow, ncol, nlyr)
resolution : 0.008333333, 0.008333333  (x, y)
extent     : 5.741667, 6.533333, 49.44167, 50.19167  (xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax)
coord. ref.: lon/lat WGS 84 (EPSG:4326)
source     : elev.tif
name       : elevation
min value  :      141
max value  :      547
```

```
crs(r)
```

```
[1] "GEOGCRS[\"WGS 84\", \n      ENSEMBLE[\"World Geodetic System 1984 ensemble\", \n      MEMBER[\"World Geodetic System 1984 (Transit)\", \n      MEMBER[\"World Geodetic System 1984 (G730)\", \n      MEMBER[\"World Geodetic System 1984 (G873)\", \n      MEMBER[\"World Geodetic System 1984 (G1150)\", \n      MEMBER[\"World Geodetic System 1984 (G1674)\", \n      MEMBER[\"World Geodetic System 1984 (G1762)\", \n      MEMBER[\"World Geodetic System 1984 (G2139)\", \n      MEMBER[\"World Geodetic System 1984 (G2296)\", \n      ELLIPSOID[\"WGS 84\", 6378137, 298.257223563, \n      LENGTHUNIT[\"metre\", 1]], \n      ENSEMBLEACCURACY[2.0]], \n      PRIMEM[\"Greenwich\", 0], \n      ANGLEUNIT[\"degree\", 0.0174532925199433]], \n      CS[ellipsoidal, 2], \n      AXIS[\"geodetic latitude (Lat)\", north, \n      ORDER[1], \n      ANGLEUNIT[\"degree\", 0.0174532925199433]], \n      AXIS[\"geodetic longitude (Lon)\", east, \n      ORDER[2], \n      ANGLEUNIT[\"degree\", 0.0174532925199433]], \n      USAGE[\"\", \n      SCOPE[\"Horizontal component of 3D system.\"], \n      AREA[\"World.\"], \n      BBOX[-90, -180, 90, 180]], \n      ID[\"EPSG\", 4326]]"
```

Raster Info and Metadata (cont)

```
ext(r)
```

```
SpatExtent : 5.74166666666667, 6.53333333333333, 49.4416666666667, 50.1916666666667 (xmin, xmax,  
ymin, ymax)
```

```
res(r)
```

```
[1] 0.008333333 0.008333333
```

```
sources(r)
```

```
[1] "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/4.5-arm64/Resources/library/terra/ex/elev.tif"
```


Write to GeoTIFF (terra)

```
writeRaster(r, "elevation_output.tif", overwrite = TRUE)
```

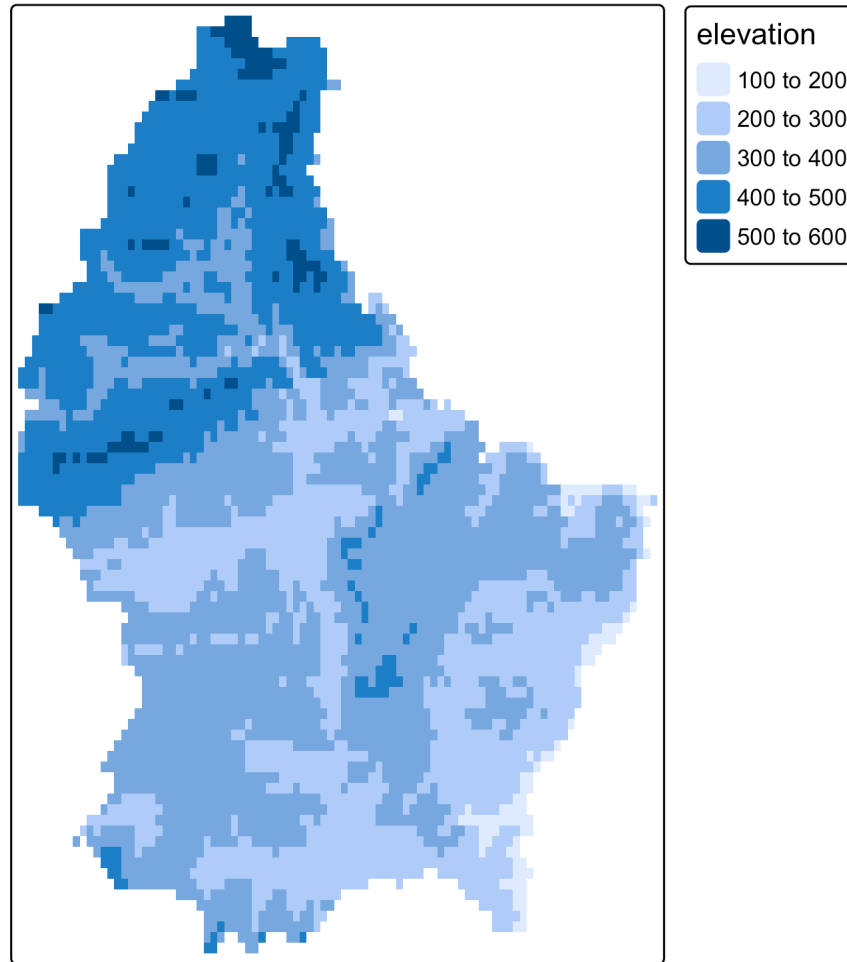
Write to ASCII and IMG

```
writeRaster(r, "elevation.asc", overwrite = TRUE)  
writeRaster(r, "elevation.img", filetype = "HFA", overwrite = TRUE)
```

Downsampling, Warping, and Transforming Raster Data with terra

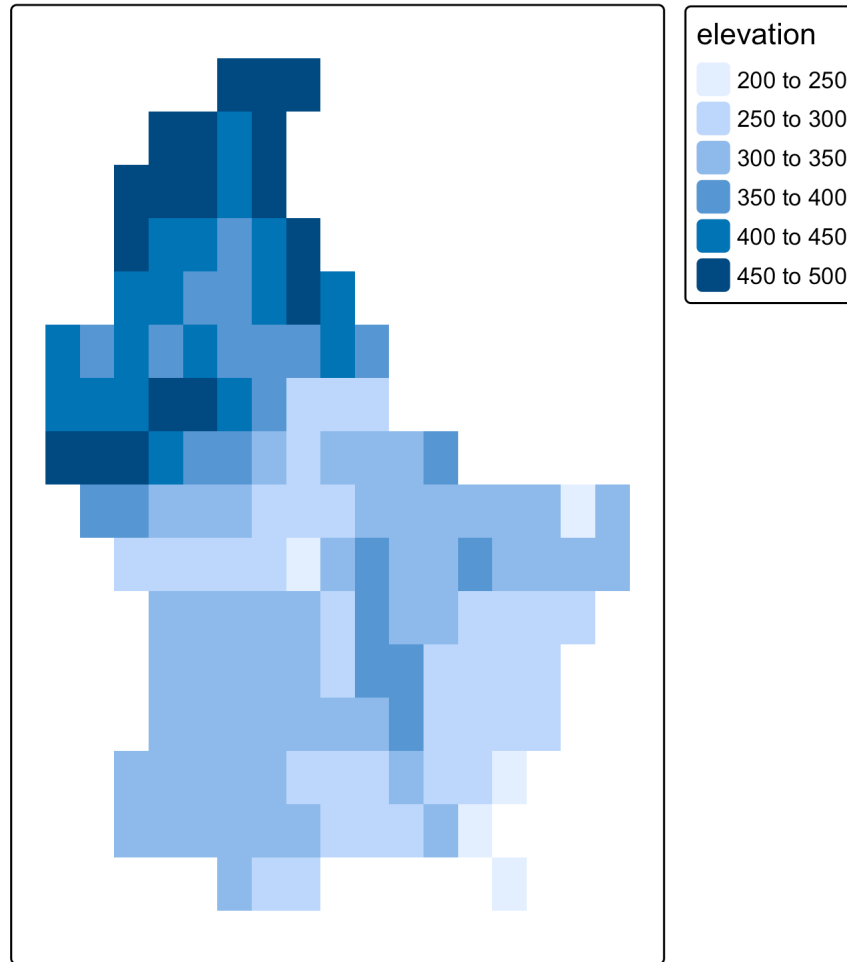
Load a Raster with terra

```
r <- rast(system.file("ex/elev.tif", package = "terra"))  
qtm(r)
```



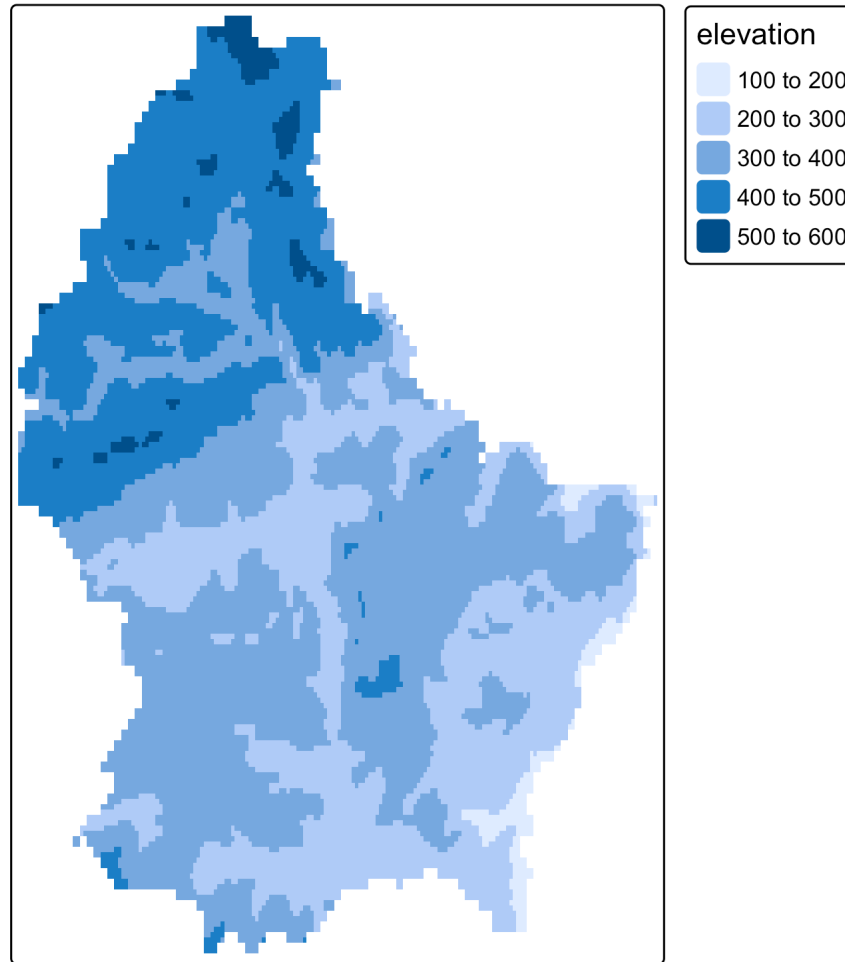
Downsample (Aggregate)

```
r_lowres <- aggregate(r, fact = 5, fun = mean)
qtm(r_lowres)
```



Change Resolution (Disaggregate)

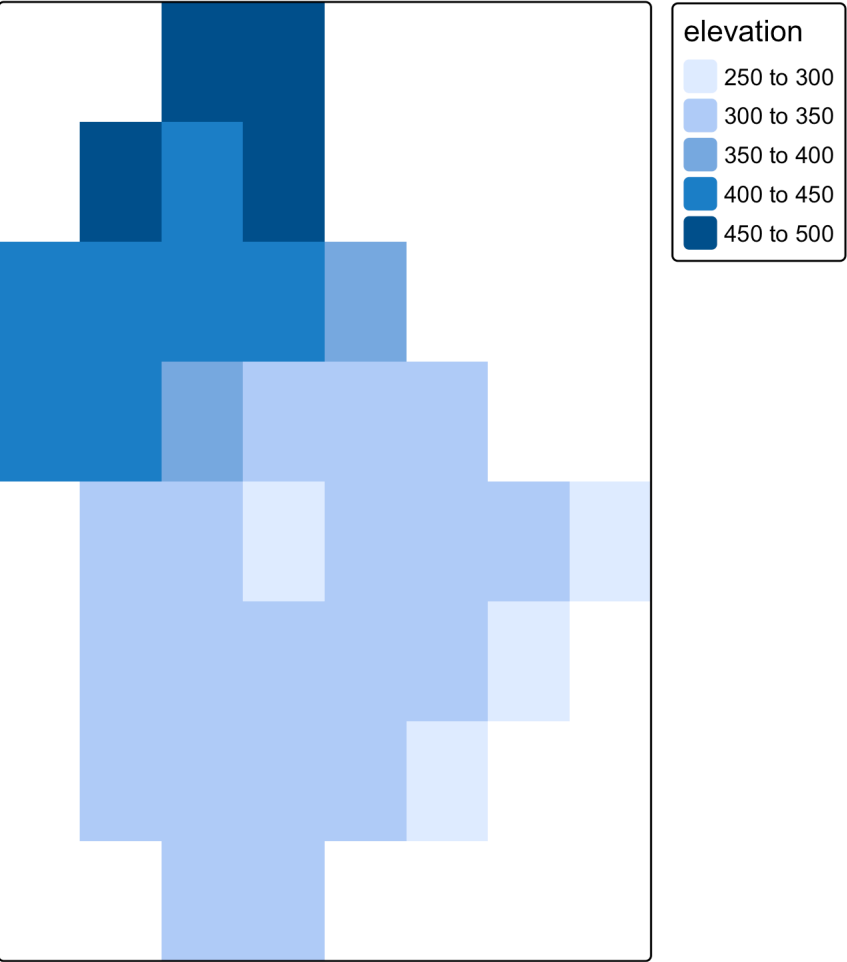
```
r_hires <- disagg(r, fact = 2, method = "bilinear")  
qtm(r_hires)
```



Warp to a New Raster Template

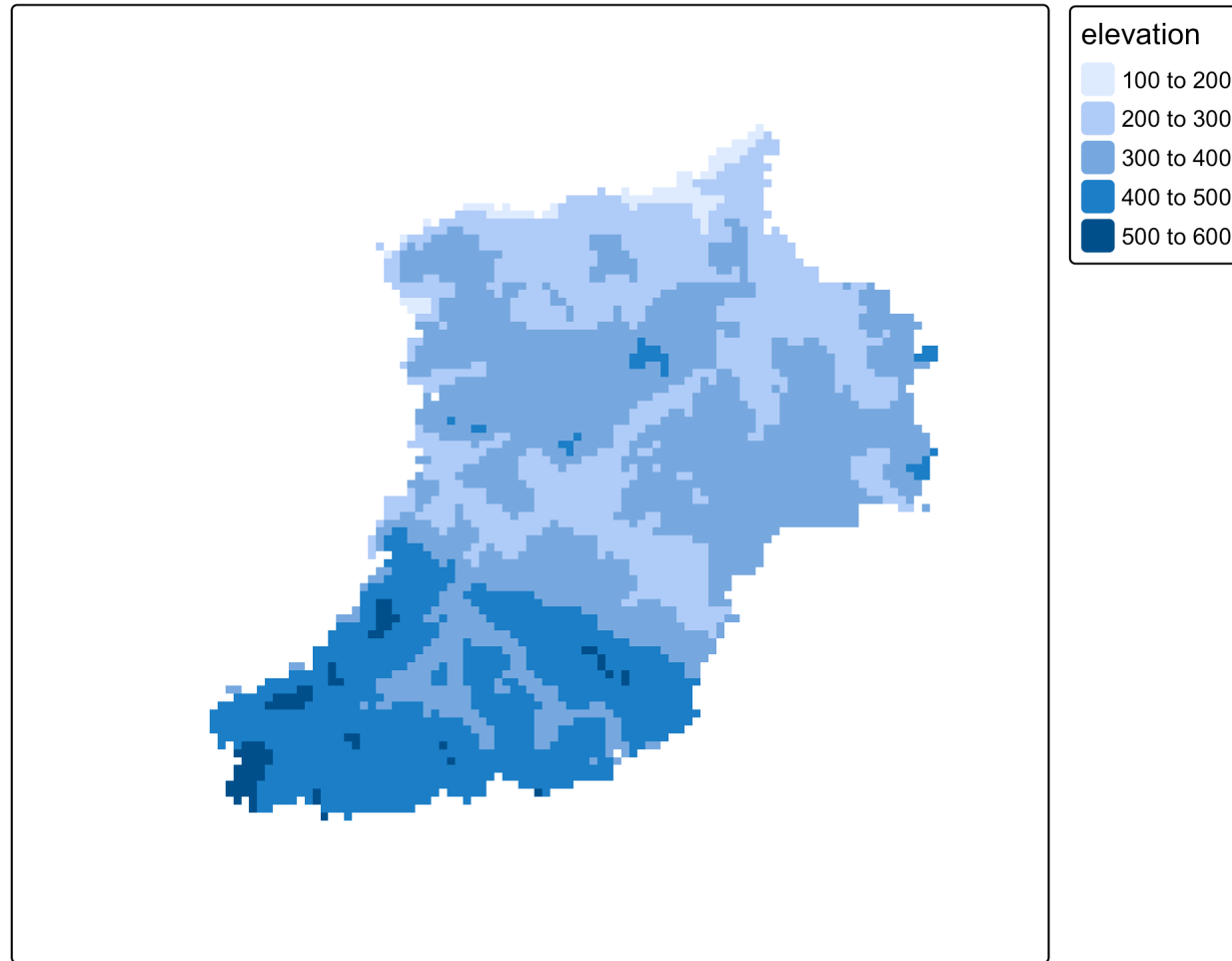
```
# Create template
template <- rast(ext(r), resolution = .1)

# Warp using bilinear interpolation
r_warp <- resample(r, template, method = "bilinear")
qtm(r_warp)
```



Transform CRS with terra

```
r_reproj <- project(r, "EPSG:32612")  
qtm(r_reproj)
```



Summary

- terra is optimized for performance
- Excellent for:
 - large rasters
 - format support
 - simple workflows
- Focus on spatial alignment, extents, and projections

STOP