

Package ‘oceanmap’

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Type Package

Title A Plotting Toolbox for 2D Oceanographic Data

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Imports abind, fields, marmap, plotrix, methods, utils, grDevices,
maptools, sp, ncdf4, stats

Description Plotting toolbox for 2D oceanographic data (satellite data, sst, chla, ocean fronts & bathymetry). Recognized classes and formats include ncdf4, Raster, '.nc' and '.gz' files.

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<code>.get.worldmap</code>	<i>World Map</i>
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Description

Creates a world map database that allows longitude ranges between -180 and 360 degrees, and thus from the Pacific to the Atlantic and vice versa. It is based on the [worldHires](#) database (which itself is based on CIA World Data Bank II data and contains approximately 2 million points representing the world coastlines and national boundaries), from which polygon irritations of the Antarctic were also corrected.

Usage

```
.get.worldmap(resolution)
```

Arguments

<code>resolution</code>	number that specifies the resolution with which to draw the map. Resolution 0 is the full resolution of the database [default]. Otherwise, just before polylines are plotted they are thinned: roughly speaking, successive points on the polyline that are within resolution device pixels of one another are collapsed to a single point (see the Reference for further details). Thinning is not performed if <code>plot = FALSE</code> or when polygons are drawn (<code>fill = TRUE</code> or database is a list of polygons).
-------------------------	--

Value

A list of class "map" with longitude (x) and latitude (y) positions of coastlines and state boundaries (different coastline or boundary elements are separated by NA), single polygon names are provided by a names vector.

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

See Also

[worldHires](#)
<http://www.evl.uic.edu/pape/data/WDB/>

Examples

```
worldmap <- oceanmap:::.get.worldmap(worldmap)
str(worldmap)

## worldmap usage in plotmap, with different center-options
plotmap(lon=c(110, -110), lat=c(-50, 10)) # default center on lon E
plotmap(lon=c(110, -110), lat=c(-50, 10), center="W")
plotmap('tp')
```

add.region

adding a region to the [region_definitions](#) file

Description

adding a region to the [region_definitions](#)-file, taking or restoring a backup of region definitions. The basic idea is to provide a region-keyword that is used to access the region-information in later related function-calls (see: [v](#) and [plotmap](#), [regions](#)). Information consists of a region-keyword, -longname, its spatial extent (longitudes and latitudes), grid resolution, as well as default colorbar position and figure size.

The required information can be provided by a **widget** that leads step by step through the region definition (is set default), in parts by an **extent**-object with the missing information then completed by the **widget** or by a one-row data frame that holds the entire information (see: [region_definitions](#)).

ATTENTION! When reinstalling or updating the oceanmap package, previous region definitions are getting lost! It is therefore highly recommended to take and restore own backups (see: backup and restore).

Usage

```
add.region(add, add.px, cbx, cby, figdim, lib.folder,
           widget=T, backup=F, backup.folder='.', backup.name, restore=F, backup.regions)
```

Arguments

add	extent -,raster-object or dataset containing all required region definition entries (label, name, latn, lats, lonw, lone, ncol, nrow, px, cbx1, cbx2, cby1, cby2, figxdim, figydim and grid.res). Ignored when add.px is supplied. The values latn, lats, lonw, lone define the regions extent, cbx1, cbx2, cby1 and cby2 define the position of the colorbar, gradient the orientation of the colorbar (x for horizontal, y for vertical), oticks the margin where to put the colorbar ticks relative to the colorbar rectangle ('l' left, 'r' right and 'b' for bottom; figxdim and figydim set the default window size of '.gz'-file figures and grid.res the default grid resolution.
add.px	dataframe or list containing region data needed to read gz-compressed '.gz'-files. Required entries include 'label' to identify the region, 'ncol' and 'nrow', to define the number of columns and rows of the 'gz'-file, respectively. These values are automatically set if missing when writing gz-compressed '.gz'-files (see: writebin).
cbx	the horizontal limits (x1, x2) of the colorbar. If missing, the user will be asked for manual colorbar placement.
cby	the vertical limits (y1, y2) of the colorbar. If missing, the user will be asked for manual colorbar placement.
figdim	numeric vector indicating the width and height of the plot device in inches. If missing and force.figdim.widget is set FALSE, figdim is assigned a default width and height of 7in, otherwise the user will be asked to resize the plot device to set plot dimensions.
lib.folder	Character string indicating R-library path in which the oceanmap-package is installed.
widget	whether a widget shall assist the data entry procedure (default is TRUE).
backup	whether the current region_definitions-file should be backedup in the folder 'backup.folder' in the file backup.name (default is FALSE). ATTENTION! When reinstalling or updating the oceanmap package, previous region_definitions are getting lost!
backup.folder	Character string indicating the folder where to store the region_definitions-file backup (default is the current working directory).
backup.name	Character string indicating the filename of the region_definitions-file backup (If restore the default is the original oceanmap-region_definitions file; if backup the default is set to 'region_definitions.bkp.%Y%m%d.rda').
restore	whether to restore a backup of the region_definitions-file (default is FALSE).
backup.regions	Vector of region indicators defining which regions should be saved in backup file.

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

See Also[delete.region](#), [region_definitions](#), [regions](#), [plotmap](#), [v](#)

Examples

```

## Example 1: Add region by supplying a one-row data.frame
##           that holds the entire required information
# data(region_definitions) # load region_definitions
# lion <- region_definitions[region_definitions$label == 'lion',] # selecting Gulf of Lions region
# lion
# junk <- lion
# junk$label <- 'junk' # rename region label
# add.region(junk) # add junk region
# data(region_definitions) # reload region_definitions
# region_definitions[,1:9]

## Example 2: Delete region
#delete.region("junk") # delete junk region
#data(region_definitions) # reload region_definitions
#region_definitions[,1:9]

## Example 3: Add region by supplying an extent- or raster-object and running the widget
library(raster)

ext <- extent(0,10,50,60)
plotmap(ext)
#add.region(ext) # extent-object

r <- raster(ext)
#add.region(r) # raster-object

## Example 4: Add region by supplying raster-object, colorbar positions and running the widget
#add.region(r,cbx=c(5,9.5),cby=c(51.7,52.4))

## Example 5: Add region by running the widget
#add.region()

## Example 6: Add region by running the widget
#add.region(add.px=list(label="lion",nrow=10,ncol=10))
#data(region_definitions)
#region_definitions[region_definitions$label == "lion",]

## Example 7: Creating a backup
#add.region(backup=T)
#add.region(backup=T, backup.folder=".",backup.regions=c("lion","medw4"))

## Example 8: Restoring the backup of the original region_definitions file
#add.region(restore=T)

```

Description

Extracts a pre-defined region from '.gz'-file and saves subset as a new '.gz'-file (gzip compressed format). Basically it represents a combined call of [regions](#), [crop](#), [raster2matrix](#) and [writebin](#).

Usage

```
area_extrac(obj, area)
```

Arguments

obj Character string indicating search criteria for '.gz'-files.
area Character string identifying the region that should be extracted. area must be a subregion of the original region defined by the '.gz'-file. See [region_definitions](#) for area definitions and use [add.region](#) to add new regions.

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

See Also

[readbin](#), [writebin](#), [crop](#), [raster2matrix](#), [param_unconvert](#)

Examples

```
## Example 1: extract, write '.gz'-files, following default plot-procedure
library(raster)

# load sample-'.gz'-file
setwd(system.file("test_files", package="oceanmap"))
gz.files <- Sys.glob('*.*.gz')
print(gz.files)
# area_extrac(gz.files[1], area='lion')

# gz <- Sys.glob('lion*.gz') # load new-'.gz'-file
# v(gz) # visualize new-'.gz'-file
# system(paste('rm', gz))
# v(gz.files[1], v_area='lion')
```

bindate2Title

returns formatted date string for v-plot titles

Description

returns formatted date string for v-plot titles by provided date information (e.g. filename of '.gz'-files, name of raster-layers. bindate2Title is returned by default by v-calls. bindate2main and bindate2ylab are plotted when v is called with sidelabels=T.

Usage

```
bindate2Title(timestep, date1, date2=date1)
```

```
bindate2main(timestep, date1, date2=date1)
```

```
bindate2ylab(timestep, date1, date2=date1)
```

Arguments

timestep	character string, indicating the range of the time unit in numbers and the time unit (e.g. "1d" for daily data; "7d" or "1w" for weekly data; "1m" for monthly data)
date1, date2	character string, indicating the first and last date of the timeframe covered (recognized format is %Y%m%d%H or %Y%m%d). E.g. 20030301 and 20030331 for monthly data (timestep = 1m) of March 2003.

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

See Also

[name_split](#), [v](#)

Examples

```
## Example 1: output of different bindate2???-functions
setwd(system.file("test_files", package="oceanmap"))
gz.files <- Sys.glob('*.*.gz') # load sample-'.gz'-files
u <- name_split(gz.files)

print(gz.files[1]) # print filename
print(u[1,]) # print splitted filename
bindate2main(u$timestep[1],u$date1[1],u$date2[1]) # main
bindate2Title(u$timestep[1],u$date1[1],u$date2[1]) # Title
bindate2ylab(u$timestep[1],u$date1[1],u$date2[1]) # ylab

## Example 2: Visualize output for multiple '.gz'-files
u$option <- '... .'

dev.new(width=9.7,height=7.8,xpos=-1)
empty.plot()
box()
for (i in 1:nrow(u)){
  mtext(name_join(u[i,]),side=1,line=i-10)
  main <- bindate2main(u$timestep[i],u$date1[i],u$date2[i]) # main
  Title <- bindate2Title(u$timestep[i],u$date1[i],u$date2[i]) # Title
  ylab <- bindate2ylab(u$timestep[i],u$date1[i],u$date2[i]) # ylab
}
```

```

mtext(c(Title,ylab,main),side=1:3,line=c(i,nrow(u)+1-i,nrow(u)+1-i))
mtext(paste("file",i),side=c(1,1:3),line=c(i-10,i,nrow(u)+1-i,nrow(u)+1-i),adj=0)
}
mtext(c("filename",
      "bindate2Title (default)",
      "bindate2ylab (sidelabels=T)",
      "bindate2main (sidelabels=T)"),
      side=c(1,1:3),line=c(-11,rep(i+2,3)),font=2)

```

check_gzfiles *Returns summary on '.gz'-file types*

Description

Returns summary table on '.gz'-file types available in a specified folder. Provided information include region (region covered, as described by the [region_definitions](#)), sat (satellite source), param (parameter), res (spatial resolution), ts (temporal resolution), filetype (file filetype)

Usage

```
check_gzfiles(sstring="*",folder=".",filetype=".gz")
```

Arguments

sstring	Character string indicating the search criteria for sat files (default is *, including all '.gz'-files).
folder	Character string indicating the folder in which searched files are located (default is current working directory)
filetype	Character string indicating the file type of sat files (default is .gz)

Value

An aggregated data frame, returning '.gz'-file type-information (see description) on available files in a specified folder.

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

See Also

[name_split](#), [check_ts](#)

Examples

```
## Example 1: plot '.gz'-files, following default plot-procedure
owd <- getwd()
setwd(system.file("test_files", package="oceanmap"))
check_gzfiles() # return file summary-table per filetype

## check for missing dates
check_ts('medw4*')
check_ts('medw4*',output=TRUE)
```

check_ts	<i>checks if daily '.gz'-file time series is complete</i>
----------	---

Description

checks if daily '.gz'-file time series in the present working directory is complete.

Usage

```
check_ts(sstring="*.gz",output=F)
```

Arguments

sstring	Character string indicating search criteria for gz-files (default is '*.gz').
output	weather the missing dates should be returned as vector (default is F).

Value

optional vector of missing dates (see output argument).

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

See Also

[name_split](#), [check_gzfiles](#)

Examples

```
## Example 1: plot '.gz'-files, following default plot-procedure
owd <- getwd()
setwd(system.file("test_files", package="oceanmap"))
check_gzfiles() # return file summary-table per filetype

gz.files <- Sys.glob('*.gz') # load sample-'.gz'-files
name_split(gz.files) # return summary-table per file
```

clim_plot *plots ' .gz' -file climatologies*

Description

Creates climatology plots of '.gz'-files. **ATTENTION!** This function requires an ImageMagick installation, but runs also under Windows operating systems.

Usage

```
clim_plot(obj, plotfolder=".", plotname, question=T, sst.frontcolor='red',
          chla.frontcolor='blue', sidelabels = F, Ylab = F, axeslabels = T, v_area, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	Character string indicating search criteria for climatology '.gz'-files.
plotfolder	directory where image should be saved.
plotname	the name of the output file. If not provided, value will be derived from '.gz'-filenames.
question	whether the user shall be informed about the number of figures to plot before running the procedure (default is TRUE).
chla.frontcolor	color map to be plotted for chlorophyll fronts (default is blue; obtained from cmap-dataset)
sst.frontcolor	color map to be plotted for sea surface temperature fronts (default is red; obtained from cmap-dataset)
sidelabels	whether an additional y-axis label and title should be added to the plot device (default is FALSE). If TRUE, y-axis label is defined by Ylab, the additional title is derived from the date-information and gives the month information.
Ylab	an additional title for the y axis (default is date information), only used when sidelabels is set TRUE. Default value is year-information.
axeslabels	whether axeslabels should be shown (default is TRUE, set as 'longitude' and 'latitude')
v_area	character string identifying the region that should be plotted, or in case of obj == 'bathy', also a Raster* or Extent object. If missing, region is derived from the '.gz'-filename. See region_definitions for area definitions and use add.region to add new regions.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to v and plotmap (e.g. main, sidelabels, Ylab, scale_arrow, minv, maxv, adaptive.vals, cb.xlab, suffix, v_area, v_image, v_contour, v_arrows, fill, col, border, grid, grid.res, bwd, axeslabels, ticklabels, cex.lab, cex.ticks)

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

See Also

[v](#), [readbin](#), [name_split](#), [regions](#), [plotmap](#)

Examples

```
## Example 1: plot seasonal '.gz'-files, following default plot-procedure
owd <- getwd()
setwd(system.file("test_files", package="oceanmap"))
check_gzfiles() # return file summary-table
gz.files <- Sys.glob('*1s_*.gz') # load seasonal '.gz'-files
v(gz.files) # as single plots

# as combined climatology plot, saved in plotfolder
clim_plot(gz.files, plotfolder=owd, plotname='chla.summary.png')
```

close_fig

function to close current graphic device

Description

function to close current graphic device, complement to [figure](#)-function that generates graphic devices in flexible fileformats.

Usage

```
close_fig(do.close=F, do.save=do.close)
```

Arguments

do.close, do.save

whether file should be saved or not (default is TRUE). if FALSE, new graphic device will be opened inside R.

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

See Also

[figure](#)

Examples

```
do.save <- TRUE
figure("Gulf_of_Lions", do.save=do.save, width=5, height=5, type="pdf")
plotmap("lion")
close_fig(do.save)

plotmap("lion")
close_fig(do.save)

do.save <- FALSE
figure("Gulf_of_Lions", do.save=do.save, width=5, height=5, type="pdf")
plotmap("lion")
close_fig(do.save)
```

cmap

color maps

Description

list holding different color maps that can be used in image plots (see: [v](#), [get.bathy](#), [image](#), [image.plots](#), [clim_plot](#))

available color maps are: ano, bathy, blue, chla, haxby, jet (obtained from matlab), rainbow, red, orange, green, sst and haxbyrev.

Usage

```
data(cmap)
data(cmap_topo)
```

Format

list

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

Examples

```
data(cmap)
names(cmap)

## simple example of the \link{image}-function
x <- 10*(1:nrow(volcano))
y <- 10*(1:ncol(volcano))
image(x, y, volcano, col = terrain.colors(100))
image(x, y, volcano, col = cmap$jet) # jet color map
```

```

image(x, y, volcano, col = cmap$haxby) # haxby color map
image(x, y, volcano, col = cmap$chla) # chlorophyll color map
image(x, y, volcano, col = cmap$sst) # sst color map

data(cmap_topo)
image(x, y, volcano, col = cmap_topo$col) # topography color map

## another example: plot bathymetry and topography of the western Mediterranean Sea
#get.bathy("medw4",visualize=T,terrain=T,res=3)
#get.bathy("medw4",visualize=T,terrain=F,res=3,levels=c(200,2000)) # show contours

```

delete.region	<i>deletes a region from the region_definitions-definition file</i>
---------------	---

Description

deletes a specified region from the [region_definitions](#)-definition file

Usage

```
delete.region(region,lib.folder,restore=F)
```

Arguments

region	Character string identifying the region that should be deleted. See region_definitions for area definitions and use add.region to add new regions.
lib.folder	Character string indicating R-library path in which the oceanmap-package is installed.
restore	whether the original region_definitions -file should be restored.

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

See Also

[add.region](#), [region_definitions](#), [regions](#), [writebin](#)

Examples

```

## Example 1: Add region by supplying a one-row data.frame
##           that holds the entire required information
data(region_definitions)
lion <- region_definitions[region_definitions$label == 'lion',] # selecting Gulf of Lions region
lion
junk <- lion
junk$label <- 'junk' # rename region label
#add.region(junk) # add junk region

```

```
data(region_definitions) # reload region_definitions
region_definitions[,1:9]

## Example 2: Delete region
#delete.region("junk") # delete junk region
data(region_definitions) # reload region_definitions
region_definitions[,1:9]
```

empty.plot	<i>Creates an empty scatter plot</i>
------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Creates an empty scatter plot that is equal to the function call:

```
plot(1,lwd=0,axes=F,xlab="",ylab="",...)
```

Usage

```
empty.plot(..., xlab = "", ylab = "", new=T, add=!new, n=1, axes = F)
```

Arguments

...	other arguments of the generic x-y plotting function plot .
xlab, ylab	label for the x- and y-axis of the plot (default is empty).
new, add	whether to show add plot to a current plot device or to start a new figure (default is: new=TRUE and add=FALSE).
n	number of figures to be plotted (default is 1)
axes	whether to show plot axes (default is FALSE).

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

Examples

```
empty.plot()
title("empty plot")
box()
axis(1)
axis(2)
```

figure *generate (and save) graphic devices with flexible fileformat selection*

Description

figure generates graphic devices with flexible fileformat selection. **Function call with (figure(do.save=T) needs to be finished by close_fig(do.save=T), to close open file connection.**

Usage

```
figure(filename, folder, type, save=F, do.save=save,  
        width=10, height=10, xpos=-1, do.overwrite=T, delete.old=do.overwrite, ...)
```

Arguments

filename	name of the figure to be generated (without file extension)
folder	plot folder (by default current working directory)
type	character string indicating the graphics format of the figure file. can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• "jpg"• "jpeg"• "png"• "eps"• "pdf"
width, height	width and height of figure to be generated. default units are inches.
save, do.save	whether file should be saved or not (default is TRUE). if FALSE, new graphic device will be opened inside R.
xpos	horizontal screen position of graphic device (ignored if do.save == TRUE)
do.overwrite, delete.old	overwrite existing figure with same filename and extension (default is FALSE)
...	additional arguments to be passed to the graphic device

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

See Also

[close_fig](#)

Examples

```
do.save <- TRUE
figure("Gulf_of_Lions", do.save=do.save, width=5, height=5, type="pdf")
plotmap("lion")
close_fig(do.save)
```

```
do.save <- FALSE
figure("Gulf_of_Lions", do.save=do.save, width=5, height=5, type="pdf")
plotmap("lion")
close_fig(do.save)
```

get.bathy	<i>Returns bathymetric data from the NOAA ETOPO1 database as RasterLayer, given coordinate bounds and resolution.</i>
-----------	---

Description

Returns and optionally stores bathymetric data from the ETOPO1 database hosted on the NOAA server as a RasterLayer, based on the defined resolution and provided coordinate bounds or region definition. Stored bathymetry files can be reloaded through the same function call.

Usage

```
get.bathy(v_area, lon, lat, resolution=4, keep=F ,
          savename.bathy, folder.bathy, visualize=T, terrain=F,...)
```

Arguments

v_area	character string identifying the region that should be plotted, or in case of <code>x == 'bathy'</code> , also a Raster* or Extent object. If missing, region is derived from the '.gz'-filename. See region_definitions for area definitions and use add.region to add new regions.
lon,lat	longitude and latitude describing the extend of the region of interest.
resolution	resolution of the bathymetric grid, in minutes (default is 4).
keep	whether to write the data downloaded from NOAA into a file (default is FALSE).
savename.bathy	savename for the bathymetric data file, if not specified set to type 'bathy_lon-lat_res.resolution.dat' or 'bathy_v_area_res.resolution.dat'.
folder.bathy	directory where bathymetric data should be saved (default is current working directory).
visualize	whether the bathymetric data should be plotted instantly.
terrain	whether the to keep terrain data (default is FALSE).
...	additional arguments to be passed to <code>v</code> , used if <code>visualize</code> is set TRUE.

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

See Also

[v](#), [add.region](#), [region_definitions](#), [regions](#), [writebin](#), [get.bathy](#)

Examples

```
## Example 1: plot bathymetry using a v_area-keyword
#get.bathy("lion",res=4, keep=T) # can take some time, requires server connection!
#get.bathy("lion",res=1, keep=T,visualize=F)

## Example 2: plot bathymetry of the Baltic Sea defined by longitude and latitude coordinates
lon <- c(9, 31)
lat <- c(53.5, 66)
#get.bathy(lon=lon,lat=lat,visualize=T,main="Baltic Sea")

## Example 3: plot landmask of the Baltic Sea defined by an extent- or raster-object
library('raster')
ext <- extent(lon,lat)
#get.bathy(ext,visualize=T,main="Baltic Sea",res=4,levels=200) # extent-object

## Example 4: plot bathymetry and topography of the western Mediterranean Sea
#get.bathy("medw4",visualize=T,terrain=T,res=3)
#get.bathy("medw4",visualize=T,terrain=F,res=3,levels=c(200,2000)) # show contours
#get.bathy("lion",visualize=T,terrain=F,res=3,levels=c(200,2000),v_image=F) # show only contours
```

internal.datasets

internal datasets

Description

internal (lazyload) datasets `medm9_proj` and `regions.dim.bathy`, accessed by `v.plot` and [readbin](#) respectively.

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

matrix2raster	<i>Converts a matrix to a RasterLayer or arrays to a RasterStack-object</i>
---------------	---

Description

matrix2raster Converts a matrix to a RasterLayer or arrays to a RasterStack-object.

Usage

```
matrix2raster(z,x,y,layer,proj="+proj=longlat")
```

Arguments

z	matrix or array to be converted.
x	optional x-coordinates giving the horizontal range of the raster layer, its size does not need to coincide with ncol(z)!
y	optional y-coordinates giving the vertical range of the raster layer, its size does not need to coincide with nrow(z)!
layer	layer to be selected (only valid if z is an array).
proj	optional argument, setting the coordinate reference system (CRS) of a Raster* object (default is +proj=longlat).

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

Examples

```
## Example 1: convert a matrix
m <- matrix(3,2,2)
matrix2raster(m)

## Example 2: convert an array
a <- array(3,dim=c(2,2,2))
matrix2raster(a)
matrix2raster(a,layer=1)

## Example 3: convert '.nc'-file to raster-object manually
owd <- getwd()
setwd(system.file("test_files", package="oceanmap"))
ncfile <- Sys.glob('herring*.nc') # load sample-'.nc'-files

library('ncdf4')
library('raster')
nc <- nc_open(ncfile) # open netcdf file
z <- ncvar_get(nc, 'Conc')[, , 1]
lon <- as.vector(ncvar_get(nc, 'lon')) # fillvalues are automatically replaced by NA
lat <- as.vector(ncvar_get(nc, 'lat')) # fillvalues are automatically replaced by NA
```

```
matrix2raster(z,x=lon,y=lat)

## Example 4: convert '.nc'-file to raster-object using nc2raster
nc2raster(ncfile,varname='Conc',layer=1:4)
```

name_join	<i>create '.gz'-filenames from a list or dataframe</i>
-----------	--

Description

creates filenames based on a list or dataframe with the (header)-names:
 area source parameter resolution timestep date1 date2 option
 by aligning the defined filetype:
 e.g. area_source_parameter_resolution_timestep_date1_date2.option.filetype

Usage

```
name_join(parts, filetype='gz')
```

Arguments

parts	a list or dataframe with the parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • area , the region keyword • source , the data source • param , the parameter saved in the '.gz'-file. Can only be one value! • resolution , the spatial resolution • timestep , the temporal resolution • date1 & date2 , the temporal resolution (the time interval covered). • option a character string holding supplementary information of '.gz'-file treatment
filetype	character string indicating the filetype to be checked. ('.gz' by default)

Author(s)

Herve Demarq, translated from IDL by Robert K. Bauer

See Also

See [check_gzfiles](#) to return summary of available '.gz'-files and [name_split](#) to split '.gz'-filenames

Examples

```
## Example: read and plot '.gz'-file
owd <- getwd()
setwd(system.file("test_files", package="oceanmap"))
check_gzfiles() # return file summary-table
gz.files <- Sys.glob('*.*gz') # load sample-'.gz'-files

# return summary of available '.gz'-files
# suffix-column corresponds to option column of the name_join-call
# addition n-column returns the number of available files per filetype
check_gzfiles(gz.files)

## Example: split and rejoin '.gz'-filenames
name_split(gz.files) # return summary-table per file
name_join(name_split(gz.files))
```

name_split	<i>Returns a summary data frame of '.gz' encoded oceanography files by splitting their name</i>
------------	---

Description

Returns a summary [data.frame](#) of '.gz' encoded oceanography files by splitting their name

Usage

```
name_split(gz.files)
get_gz_info(gz.files)
```

Arguments

gz.files Optional character vector or search criteria for .gz-encoded oceanography files.

Value

Returns a summary [data.frame](#) of '.gz' encoded oceanography files by splitting their name

area source parameter resolution timestep date1 date2 option

area	region keyword
source	data source
param	the parameter saved in the '.gz'-file. Can only be one value!
resolution	the spatial resolution
timestep	the temporal resolution
date1 & date2	the time interval covered in date format
option	a character string holding supplementary information of '.gz'-file treatment

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

See Also

See [check_gzfiles](#) to return summary of available '.gz'-files and [name_join](#) to create '.gz'-filenames from splitted names ([name_split](#))-calls

Examples

```
## Example: read and plot '.gz'-file
owd <- getwd()
setwd(system.file("test_files", package="oceanmap"))
check_gzfiles() # return file summary-table per filetype
gz.files <- Sys.glob('med4*.gz') # load sample-'.gz'-files

# return summary of available '.gz'-files
# suffix-column corresponds to option column of the name_split-call
# addition n-column returns the number of available files per filetype
check_gzfiles(gz.files)

## Example: split and rejoin '.gz'-filenames
gz.files
name_split(gz.files) # return summary-table per file
name_split() # return summary-table of all gz-file in current folder
name_join(name_split(gz.files))
```

nc2raster

*Convert Raster layer to a matrix or array***Description**

nc2raster converts a netcdf-file ('.nc'-file) or ncd4-object to a Raster* object, setting the time variable as layer name.

Usage

```
nc2raster(nc, varname, t=layer, lonname="lon", latname="lat",
         layer, date=T)
```

Arguments

nc	character string indicating the filepath to a netcdf-file ('.nc'-file), or a ncd4-object.
varname	character string indicating the name of the netcdf-variable to be selected.
lonname	character string indicating the name of the longitude-variable of ncd4-objects and '.nc'-files to plot (default is 'lon')

latname	character string indicating the name of the latitude-variable of ncdf4-objects and '.nc'-files to plot (default is 'lat')
layer, t	layer/time stemp to select in multi-layer files.
date	whether the layer names should be set to the date of the ncdf-file layer (default is TRUE, format is 'X%Y%m%d').

Value

RasterLayer or RasterStack

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

Examples

```

owd <- getwd()
setwd(system.file("test_files", package="oceanmap"))
nfiles <- Sys.glob('*.*.nc') # load sample-'.nc'-files

nc2raster(nfiles[1], "Conc", layer=1) # RasterLayer
nc2raster(nfiles[1], "Conc", layer=1:4) # RasterStack

library('ncdf4')
nc <- nc_open(nfiles[1])
nc2raster(nc, "Conc", layer=1:4) # RasterStack

setwd(owd)

```

nc2time	<i>reads and converts the time variable of a netcdf-file ('.nc'-file) or ncdf4-object as as.Date-object</i>
---------	---

Description

reads and converts the time variable of a netcdf-file ('.nc'-file) or ncdf4-object as as.Date-object.

Usage

```
nc2time(nc, varname)
```

Arguments

nc	character string indicating the filepath to a netcdf-file ('.nc'-file), or a ncdf4-object.
varname	character string indicating the name of the time variable of the netcdf-file.

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

Examples

```
owd <- getwd()
setwd(system.file("test_files", package="oceanmap"))
nfile <- Sys.glob('herring*.nc') # load sample-'.nc'-files
head(nc2time(nfile))

library('ncdf4')
nc <- nc_open(nfile)
head(nc2time(nc))

setwd(owd)
```

oceanmap

oceanmap - plot tools for 2D oceanographic data

Description

oceanmap is a plotting toolbox for oceanographic data.

Major functions:

- [plotmap](#): plots landmask as basis or overlay
- [v](#): plots oceanographic data (fronts, SST, chl_a, bathymetry, etc.) from [raster](#)-objects, ncdf4- or gz-files
- [set.colorbar](#): adds colorbar to current figure, allowing several placement methods
- [get.bathy](#): download bathymetric data at user defined resolution from the NOAA ETOPO1 database
- [add.region](#): generate region definitions to facilitate landmask and colorbar plotting using [plotmap](#) and [v](#)
- [figure](#) & [close_fig](#): generate and save graphic devices in flexible fileformats

Getting Started

Check out some examples of the principle functions, listed above.

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

parameter_definitions *parameter definitions dataframe*

Description

a dataframe containing definitions of parameters to plot or to save by [v](#), [readbin](#) and [writebin](#).

Usage

```
data(parameter_definitions)
```

Format

data.frame

Value

a dataframe with the following header, containing definitions of parameters to plot or to save by [v](#), [readbin](#) and [writebin](#):

```
param a b c log name1 unit pal1 minv maxv min max invalid_data_dc coast_dc land_dc no_data_dc
```

param	character string indicating the keyword of a parameter.
a, b, c	value for parameter parameter data conversion from/to byte data. (See param_convert and param_unconvert)
log	whether a logarithmic formula should be applied for data conversion (0 for FALSE and 1 for TRUE; See param_convert and param_unconvert).
name	character string indicating the long name of a parameter.
unit	character string or bgroup statement indicating the parameter unit.
pal1	default color map used by v calls on parameter related data.
minv, maxv	default minimum and maximum z-value used by v calls on parameter related data.
min, max	minimum and maximum byte-values to be considered when calculating absolute values.
invalid_data_dc, coast_dc, land_dc & no_data_dc	byte values used to mask invalid data, coast lines, land masses and missing data.

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

See Also

[v](#)

Examples

```
## Example
data(parameter_definitions)
head(parameter_definitions)

# selecting sea surface temperature parameter definition
parameter_definitions[parameter_definitions$param == "sst2",]
```

param_convert	<i>converts byte data to absolute values or vice versa (param_unconvert)</i>
---------------	--

Description

converts byte data as stored in '.gz'-files to absolute values (param_convert) or vice versa (param_unconvert) using the parameter_definitions-dataset. param_convert is used by [readbin](#), param_unconvert is used by [writebin](#).

Usage

```
param_convert(x, param)

param_unconvert(x, param)
```

Arguments

x	vector, matrix or raster-object holding byte-data that that should be converted to absolute values (param_convert) or vice versa (param_unconvert).
param	Character string indicating parameter of the dataset to be treated. See parameter_definitions for available parameters.

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

See Also

[param_unconvert](#), [readbin](#)

Examples

```
library('fields')
setwd(system.file("test_files", package="oceanmap"))
gz.file <- Sys.glob('*.*gz')[1] # load sample-'.gz'-files
param <- name_split(gz.file)$parameter
print(param)

## converted data, according to param information
m <- readbin(gz.file, Raster=FALSE)
```

```

image.plot(m)

## byte data ("unconverted") according to param information, as stored in ".gz"files
bin <- param_unconvert(m,param)
image.plot(bin)

## reconverting byte data, according to param information
conv <- param_convert(bin,param)
image.plot(conv)

```

plotmap

plots landmask of a defined region

Description

plots the landmask of a region defined by a region-key word, geographical coordinates (longitude and latitude), a raster- or [extent](#)-object. See [add.region](#) to add and save new region definitions. Attention! Unlike [add.region](#), plotmap does not include colorbar placement (see: [set.colorbar](#))

Usage

```

plotmap(region=v_area, lon, lat, center='E', add=F,
        grid=T, grid.res, resolution=0,
        main, axeslabels=T, ticklabels=T, cex.lab=0.8, cex.ticks=0.8,
        fill.land=T, col.land="grey", col.bg=NA, border='black', bwd=1, las=1, v_area
        )

```

Arguments

region, v_area	Character string identifying regions predefined by the region_definitions -dataset, Raster* or Extent object (corresponds to v_area of the v -function). If missing, region is derived from geographical coordinates, denoted by lat and lon. See add.region to define new region definitions and delete.region to delete unproper region definitions.
lon	Vector returning longitude coordinates of the area to be plotted.
lat	Vector returning latitude coordinates of the area to be plotted.
add	whether the a the landmask should be added to an existent figure (default is FALSE)
main	title to be plotted
axeslabels	whether axis-labels (longitude and latitude) should be added to the axes (default is TRUE). Can be a single value or a vector of size two.
ticklabels	whether tick-labels should be added to the axes (default is TRUE). Can be a single value or a vector.
cex.lab	font size of axis labels

<code>cex.ticks</code>	font size of tick labels
<code>grid</code>	whether a grid should be plotted (default is TRUE)
<code>grid.res</code>	resolution of the grid, in degrees (default is derived from the region extent)
<code>resolution</code>	number that specifies the resolution with which to draw the map. Resolution 0 is the full resolution of the database [default]. Otherwise, just before polylines are plotted they are thinned: roughly speaking, successive points on the polyline that are within resolution device pixels of one another are collapsed to a single point (see the Reference for further details). Thinning is not performed if <code>plot = FALSE</code> or when polygons are drawn (<code>fill = TRUE</code> or database is a list of polygons).
<code>bwd</code>	width of the axes bars (default is 1)
<code>fill.land</code>	whether the landmask should be filled by a color (default is TRUE)
<code>col.land</code>	fill color of the landmask to be plotted (default is grey)
<code>col.bg</code>	background color (ocean) to be plotted (default is NA)
<code>border</code>	country border color of the landmask to be plotted (default is black)
<code>center</code>	whether the region should be centered on longitudes E or W (default is 'E')
<code>las</code>	numeric in 0,1,2,3; the style of axis labels. 0: always parallel to the axis, 1: always horizontal [default], 2: always perpendicular to the axis, 3: always vertical

Details

plotmap uses the `maps` and `mapproj` functions to plot the landmask.

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

See Also

[v](#), [regions](#)

Examples

```
## Example 1: plot landmask of the Mediterranean Sea
par(mfrow=c(2, 1))
plotmap('med4', main="Mediterranean Sea")
plotmap('med4', main="Mediterranean Sea", bwd=2, border='grey', grid=FALSE)
```

```
## Example 2: plot landmask of tropical Pacific
plotmap("tp")
```

```
## Example 3: plot landmask of the Baltic Sea defined by longitude and latitude coordinates
```

```
lon <- c(9, 31)
lat <- c(53.5, 66)
plotmap(lon=lon, lat=lat, main="Baltic Sea", grid.res=5, bwd=2)

## Example 4: plot landmask of the Baltic Sea defined by an extent- or raster-object
library('raster')
ext <- extent(lon, lat)
plotmap(ext, main="Baltic Sea") # extent-object

r <- raster(ext)
plotmap(r, main="Baltic Sea") # raster-object

## Example 5: centering the region
plotmap(lon=c(110, -110), lat=c(-50, 10)) # default center on lon E
plotmap(lon=c(110, -110), lat=c(-50, 10), center="W")
plotmap('tp')

## Example 6: plot bathymetry and topography of the western Mediterranean Sea
#get.bathy("medw4", visualize=T, terrain=T, res=3)
#get.bathy("medw4", visualize=T, terrain=F, res=3, levels=c(200, 2000)) # show contours
#get.bathy("lion", visualize=T, terrain=F, res=3, levels=c(200, 2000), v_image=F) # show only contours
```

raster2matrix

Convert Raster layer to a matrix or array

Description

raster2matrix converts a raster layer to a matrix or array. Used by [readbin](#) and [writebin](#).

Usage

```
raster2matrix(RasterLayer)
```

```
raster2array(RasterLayer)
```

Arguments

RasterLayer raster layer to be converted.

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

Examples

```
library('raster')
owd <- getwd()
setwd(system.file("test_files", package="oceanmap"))
check_gzfiles() # return file summary-table
gz.files <- Sys.glob('*.*.gz') # load sample-'.gz'-files

raster.file <- readbin(gz.files[1]) # loading gz-file as raster-layer
image(raster.file)

## Example 1: converting single raster layer to matrix
image(as.matrix(raster.file)) # unflipped conversion
m <- raster2matrix(raster.file) # converting raster-layer to matrix
image(m)

## Example 2: converting double raster layer to an array
stack.file <- stack(raster.file,raster.file)
image(as.array(stack.file)[,,1]) # unflipped conversion
a <- raster2array(stack.file) # converting raster-layer to array (works also with raster2matrix)
image(a[,,1])
```

readbin

Returns '.gz'-file as matrix or raster-object

Description

Returns '.gz'-file as [matrix](#) or [raster-object](#).

Usage

```
readbin(filename, area, Image = F, byte = F, Raster = T)
```

Arguments

filename	Character string indicating search criteria for the '.gz'-file of interest. Only '.gz'-files with valid filenames can be read, consisting of: area, source, parameter, resolution, timestep, date1, date2 and option-criteria, separated by an underscore with only option being aligned by a point and ending with '.gz', e.g.: area_source_parameter_resolution_timestep_date1_date2.option.gz. See region_definitions for valid area- and parameter_definitions for valid parameter-values, respectively.
Image	whether the a the '.gz'-file should be plotted immediately using image.plot -function of the fields -package (default is FALSE)
byte	whether the a the data of the '.gz'-file should be returned unconverted as a byte-values (default is FALSE)

Raster	whether the a the data of the '.gz'-file should be returned in a raster -object (default is TRUE)
area	Character string identifying the region that should be extracted. If missing, region is derived from the '.gz'-filename. See region_definitions for area definitions and use add.region to add new regions.

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

See Also

[writebin](#), [regions](#), [crop](#), [raster2matrix](#), [param_convert](#)

Examples

```
### Example: read and plot '.gz'-file
owd <- getwd()
setwd(system.file("test_files", package="oceanmap"))
check_gzfiles() # return file summary-table
gz.files <- Sys.glob('*.*gz') # load sample-'.gz'-files

### all manual:
obj <- readbin(gz.files[2],area='lion')
obj
ticks <- seq(20,30,5)
data('cmap')
image(obj,zlim=range(ticks),col=cmap$jet)
plotmap('lion',add=TRUE) # add landmask
#set.colorbar(ticks=ticks,cb.title='cb.title',cb.xlab='cb.xlab')

### using v:

## ticks set by adaptive.vals
v(obj,varname="sst2",cb.title='cb.title',cb.xlab='cb.xlab')

## ticks set by parameter definition
v(obj,varname="sst2",cb.title='cb.title',cb.xlab='cb.xlab',adaptive.vals=FALSE)

### extracting subregion:
obj <- readbin(gz.files[2])
area.extent <- extent(c(5,10,35,40))
subarea <- crop(obj,area.extent)
# v(subarea)

## getting average value:
mean(subarea[,],na.rm=TRUE)
```

regions	<i>Returns two-row summary table of a specified region.</i>
---------	---

Description

Reorganizes summary information of a specified region from the `region_definitions` set into a two-row dataframe. Region definitions can be added, backed up or restored by `add.region` or deleted by calling `delete.region`.

ATTENTION! When reinstalling or updating the oceanmap package, previous region definitions are getting lost! It is therefore highly recommended to take and restore own backups (see: backup and restore).

Usage

```
regions(label)
```

Arguments

label	Character string indicating the name of the region of interest. If missing, list of available regions in the <code>region_definitions</code> -dataset will be returned by a error message.
-------	--

Value

a two-row dataframe with the following header, containing the summary information of the region specified:

```
xlim ylim dim name cbx cby align gradient figdim grid.res
```

xlim & ylim	the spatial extent of the region
dim	the number of grid points for both x & y-dimension
name	the long name of the region
cbx & cby	x & y-coordinates for colorbar
align	a vector defining the color-gradient of the colorbar (x for horizontal, and y for vertical), as well as the margin where the colorbar ticks should be plotted, relative to the colorbar rectangle ('l' left, 'r' right and 'b' for bottom)
figdim	the region-specific default plot device size
grid.res	the default grid resolution in degrees

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

See Also

[v](#), [plotmap](#)

Examples

```
## Example: return summary table for the Gulf of Lions
data('region_definitions')
region_definitions[region_definitions$label=='lion',] # select raw region data summary
regions('lion') # return formatted summary table
```

region_definitions *region definitions dataframe*

Description

dataset providing spatial extent and color bar placement information by a region-keyword in later related function-calls (see: [v](#), [plotmap](#) and [regions](#)). Information consists of a region-keyword, -longname, its spatial extent (longitudes and latitudes), grid resolution, as well as default colorbar position and figure size. Region definitions can be added, backed up or restored by [add.region](#) or deleted by calling [delete.region](#).

ATTENTION! When reinstalling or updating the oceanmap package, previous region definitions are getting lost! It is therefore highly recommended to take and restore own backups (see: backup and restore).

Usage

```
data(region_definitions)
```

Format

data.frame

Value

dataframe with the following header, containing the summary information of the region specified:

```
label name latn lats lonw lone ncol nrow px cbx1 cbx2 cby1 cby2 gradient oticks figxdim figydim grid.
```

label region-keywords

name the long name of the region

latn & lats northern and southern most latitude of the region

lonw & lone western and eastern most longitude of the region

ncol, nrow & px

default matrix size per region described by the number of columns, rows and pixels. **ATTENTION!!** Regions of the same spatial extent but different default (matrix-) resolution may cause errors when reading or writing '.gz'-files and must therefore be distinguished by different keywords.

cbx1 & cbx2 x-coordinates for colorbar

cby1 & cby2 y-coordinates for colorbar

gradient the color-gradient of the colorbar (x for horizontal, and y for vertical)

oticks	the margin where the colorbar ticks should be plotted, relative to the colorbar rectangle ('l' left, 'r' right and 'b' for bottom)
figxdim & figydim	the region-specific default plot device size (width and height in inches)
grid.res	the default grid resolution in degrees

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

See Also

See [add.region](#) to add new, backup or restore region definitions, and [plotmap](#) for basic landmark plots

Examples

```
## Example
data(region_definitions)
head(region_definitions)

# Mediterranean Sea with a spatial resolution of 4km (e.g. MODIS-Aqua)
region_definitions[region_definitions$label == 'med4',]

# Mediterranean Sea with a spatial resolution of 9km (e.g. dekkar)
region_definitions[region_definitions$label == 'med9',]

# plotting same landmasks by different region-keywords
plotmap('med4')
plotmap('med9')

## Example for selecting wrong area definition when saving files
setwd(system.file("test_files", package="oceanmap"))
gz.files <- Sys.glob('med4*.gz') # load sample-med4'.gz'-files
v(gz.files[1])

fname <- name_split(gz.files[1])
param <- fname$parameter
gz <- readbin(gz.files[1])
dim(gz)
v(gz.files[1])

# reset region name
fname$area <- 'med9'
fname <- name_join(fname)
writebin(gz, fname, param=param)
v(fname)
system(paste('rm', fname))
```

set.colorbar *Adds colorbar to an existing plot device*

Description

Adds colorbar to an existing plot device. If position vectors are not provided, the user will be asked to define the colorbar placement by the mouse cursor.

Usage

```
set.colorbar(cbx, cby, pal='jet', zlim, ticks=1:10, labels=ticks, gradient,
             oticks, cb.title="", cb.xlab="", font=1, cex=1,
             cex.cb.title=0.9, cex.cb.xlab=0.8, cex.cb.ticks=0.7, cb.ticks.srt=90,
             cb.ticks.length, cb.ticks.ypos, cb.ticks.lwd=1,
             integer=F, cb.xlab.line=0, ...)
```

```
set.colorbarp(cbxp, cbyp, total.reg, ...)
```

Arguments

cbx, cby	(set.colorbarp-arguments) the horizontal and vertical limits of the colorbar. If missing, the user will be asked for manual colorbar placement.
cbxp, cbyp	(set.colorbarp-arguments) the horizontal and vertical limits of the colorbar in percent. If missing, the user will be asked for manual colorbar placement.
total.reg	(set.colorbarp-argument) if colorbar placement is relative to current subplot or entire figure region.
pal	color map to be plotted (default is 'jet' for direct calls). See cmap for available color maps and parameter definitions for predefined colormaps of different parameters (for internal function calls, e.g. <code>v</code>)
zlim	(optional) value limits of the color bar. Overwrites ticks if ticks are provided.
ticks	the points at which tick-marks are to be drawn (default is 1:10). Non-finite (infinite, NaN or NA) values are omitted. Gets overwritten by zlim if provided.
labels	character or expression vector of labels to be placed at the tickpoints. (default equals ticks-values.)
gradient	whether to have a horizontal (x) or vertical (y) color gradient.
oticks	the margin where to put the colorbar ticks relative to the colorbar rectangle ('l' left, 'r' right and 'b' for bottom);
cb.title	character string indicating the title of the colorbar (default is set to date information/empty string if date information is missing.)
cb.xlab	character string indicating the x-axis label of the colorbar.
font	Integer specifying font to use for text. 1=plain [default], 2=bold, 3=italic, 4=bold italic, 5=symbol
cb.xlab.line	line of x-axis colorbar label

```

cex, cex.cb.title, cex.cb.xlab, cex.cb.ticks
    cex: general font size, used as reference for colorbar labels and title cex.cb.xlab:
    font size of the x-axis label of the colorbar cex.cb.title: font size of the title of
    the colorbar
cb.ticks.srt, cb.ticks.length, cb.ticks.ypos, cb.ticks.lwd
    rotation, length, relative y-position and line width of colorbar ticks
integer
    (default is FALSE).
...
    additional arguments to be passed to text or set.colorbar

```

Details

`set.colorbar` adds a colorbar to the current plot device. If colorbar positions are missing (`cbx`, `cby`), the user will be asked for manual placement. `ticks` and tick-labels should correspond to `zlim`-values of the plot. `pal` defines the colormap and should equal `col` of the selected plot.

Value

a list of colorbar definition vectors: `oticks`, `gradient`, `cbx` and `cby`. See function arguments for more details.

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

Examples

```

## Example 1: matrix
vals <- rnorm(1000, 500, 100)
vals <- vals[order(vals)]
hist(vals)
z <- matrix(vals, 100, 100)
zlim <- c(0, 1000)
par(mar=rep(5, 4)) # add space for colorbar
data(cmap)
image(z, col=cmap$jet, zlim=zlim)
ticks <- seq(zlim[1], zlim[2], 100)

set.colorbar(cbx=c(0, 1), cby=c(-.16, -.248), ticks=ticks) # bottom
set.colorbar(cby=c(0, 1), cbx=c(-.16, -.088), ticks=ticks) # left
set.colorbar(cbx=c(0, 1), cby=c(1.088, 1.16), ticks=ticks) # top
set.colorbar(cby=c(0, 1), cbx=c(1.088, 1.16), ticks=ticks) # right

## manual placement calling the widget
# cb <- set.colorbar(ticks=ticks)

## set.colorbarp (percentage call):
par(mar=c(5, 5, 5, 5))
plot(1)
set.colorbarp(cbxp = c(0.9, 0.925), cbyp=c(0.2, 0.85))

## multiple plots

```

```

setwd(system.file("test_files", package="oceanmap"))
gz.file <- Sys.glob('*gz')[1]
par(mfrow=c(2, 2), mar=c(5, 4, 3, 7))
for(i in 1:4) v(gz.file, v_area = "medw4", subplot = TRUE, show.colorbar = FALSE)
set.colorbarp(cbxp = c(0.9, 0.925), cbyp=c(0.2, 0.85), total.reg = TRUE,
              pal="red", zlim=c(0, 20), cb.title="front prob (percent)")
set.colorbarp(cbxp = c(0.7, 0.72), cbyp=c(0.2, 0.85), total.reg = FALSE,
              pal="red", zlim=c(0, 20))

## reuse definition
# image(z, col=cmap$jet, zlim=zlim)
# set.colorbar(cbx=cb$cbx, cby=cb$cbx, ticks=ticks)

```

v

Plotting 2D oceanographic data

Description

Plots 2D oceanographic data. Valid input data are objects of class 'Raster' ('RasterLayer', 'RasterStack' or 'RasterBrick'), 'ncdf4' or a character strings indicating 'bathy' metric data, 'gz'- or '.nc'-files. See also [name_split](#) for further information on '.gz'-file nomenclature.

Usage

```

## S4 method for signature 'bathy'
v(obj, v_area, lon, lat, resolution=4, keep=F,
  savename.bathy, folder.bathy=".", adaptive.vals=T, cb.title, show.colorbar=T,...)

## S4 method for signature 'nc'
v(obj, varname, t=1, adaptive.vals=T, dates,
  cb.xlab=varname, lonname="lon", latname='lat', show.colorbar=T,...)

## S4 method for signature 'ncdf4'
v(obj, varname, t=1, adaptive.vals=T, dates,
  cb.xlab=varname, lonname="lon", latname='lat', show.colorbar=T,...)

## S4 method for signature 'RasterLayer'
v(obj, varname, t=1, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'RasterBrick'
v(obj, varname, t=1, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'RasterStack'
v(obj, varname, t=1, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'gz'
v(obj, v_area, adaptive.vals=F, show.colorbar=T,...)

```

Arguments

obj	object of class 'Raster' ('RasterLayer', 'RasterStack' or 'RasterBrick'), 'ncdf4' or a character string indicating , 'bathy' metric data, '.gz'- or '.nc'-files to plot.
v_area	character string identifying the region that should be plotted, or in case of obj == 'bathy', also a Raster* or Extent object. If missing, region is derived from the '.gz'-filename. See region_definitions for area definitions and use add.region to add new regions.
adaptive.vals	sets minimum and maximum z-value according to the '.gz'-files value range. (ATTENTION! minv and maxv are disregarded if set!). (default is TRUE for non-'.gz'-files. If FALSE or not set, default value from the parameter_definitions -dataset will be applied according to the param-value.
t	layer/time stemp to select in multi-layer files.
dates	vector of type 'character' indicating dates per layer, used to define the title of the colorbar. Argument is omitted for '.gz'-files but date-information is derived from the filename. For '.nc'-files or 'ncdf4'-objects, date information is derived from the time-vector. For raster -objects the layer name is applied.
varname	character string indicating the name of the variable to plot. For '.nc'-files or 'ncdf4'-objects, this name must correspond to a variable name defined in the file/object. Sets also colorbar-title for non-'.gz'-files if cb.xlab is missing.
cb.title	character string indicating the title of the colorbar (default is set to date information/empty string if date information is missing.)
cb.xlab	character string indicating the x-axis label of the colorbar and cb.xlab.line its placement line (default is 0). If not defined, it will be set to varname for raster , ncdf4-objects and '.nc'-files or for '.gz'-files to a predefined title in the parameter_definitions -dataset according to the param-value.
lonname	character string indicating the name of the longitude-variable of ncdf4-objects and '.nc'-files to plot (default is 'lon')
latname	character string indicating the name of the latitude-variable of ncdf4-objects and '.nc'-files to plot (default is 'lat')
lon	Vector returning longitude coordinates of the area to be plotted, only valable for obj == 'bathy'.
lat	Vector returning latitude coordinates of the area to be plotted, only valable for obj == 'bathy'.
resolution	resolution of the bathymetric grid, in minutes (default is 4), only valable for obj == 'bathy'.
keep	whether to write the data downloaded from NOAA into a file (default is FALSE), only valable for obj == 'bathy'.
savename.bathy	savename for the bathymetric data file, if not specified set to type 'bathy_lon_lat_res.resolution.dat' or 'bathy_v_area_res.resolution.dat', only valable for obj == 'bathy'.
folder.bathy	directory where bathymetric data should be saved (default is current working directory), only valable for obj == 'bathy'.
show.colorbar	weather a colorbar should be plotted for image plots(default is T).

... additional arguments to be passed:

`region` see `v_area`.

`minv`, `maxv` minimum and maximum z-value to be plotted. If not set, default value from the [parameter_definitions](#)-dataset will be applied. Argument is overwritten by `adaptive.vals` and `zlim`.

`replace.na` whether missing values should be replaced by minimum values (default is FALSE.)

`param` character string indicating the parameter name for the dataset treatment. See [parameter_definitions](#) for available parameters. For '.gz'-files, `param` is derived from the filename. For non-'.gz'-files this value is non-obligatory, but can replace the `varname`-argument and vice versa. See examples.

`main` an overall title for the plot: see [title](#).

`cbpos` character string indicating whether the default horizontal ('h' or 'horizontal') or vertical ('v' or 'vertical') colorbar should be plotted. Overwrites `cbx` and `cby` values.

`cbx` the horizontal limits (`x1`, `x2`) of the colorbar. If missing and the value can not be reconstructed by the region information (e.g. `v_area`, '.gz'-file), the user will be asked for manual colorbar placement.

`cby` the vertical limits (`y1`, `y2`) of the colorbar. If missing and the value can not be reconstructed by the region information (e.g. `v_area`, '.gz'-file), the user will be asked for manual colorbar placement.

`nticks` number of tick marks for the colorbar (default is 5).

`pal` color map to be plotted (default is the 'jet'-colormap, or in case of '.gz'-files derived from the [parameter_definitions](#)-dataset. See [cmap](#) for available color maps and [parameter_definitions](#) for predefined colormaps for different parameters.)

`sidelabels` whether an additional y-axis label and title should be added to the plot device (default is FALSE). If TRUE, y-axis label is defined by `Ylab`, the additional title is derived from the date-information and gives the month information.

`Ylab` an additional title for the y axis (default is date information), only used when `sidelabels` is set TRUE. Default value is year-information.

`axeslabels` whether axeslabels should be shown (default is TRUE, set as 'longitude' and 'latitude')

`subplot` whether '.gz'-file will be plotted as a sub plot to an existing plot device (default is FALSE; see: [par](#))

`width`, `height` the width and height of the plotting window, in inches. For '.gz'-files, default values are derived from the region-name as indicated by the filename. See [region_definitions](#) for prescribed definitions and use [add.region](#) to add new region definitions.

`figdim` numeric vector indicating the width and height of the plot device in inches. For '.gz'-files, default values are derived from the region-name as indicated by the filename. Value is overwritten if both, width and height are provided. See [region_definitions](#) for prescribed definitions and use [add.region](#) to add new region definitions.

`xpos` integer: initial position of the top left corner of the figure window on the pc-screen, given in pixels. Negative values are from the opposite corner. (default is -1). Disregarded under Mac OS and if `Save` is set TRUE.

`Save` whether the a plot device should be saved automatically as an image file of type `fileformat` in a folder specified by `plotfolder` (default is FALSE)

`plotfolder` directory where images should be saved (default is current working directory).

`plotname` the name of the output file(s). If not set, value will be derived from the provided file information (For '.gz'-files, default `plotname` is equal to the '.gz'-filename, replacing the '.gz'-fileformat-suffix with the defined image-fileformat).

`fileformat` fileformat of image file to be saved (only png and eps are accepted; default is png).

`suffix` suffix to be added to the image filename, before the filetype specification (e.g. '...suffix.png').

`v_image` whether an image-plot should be plotted (default is TRUE)

`v_contour` whether contour lines should be plotted (default is FALSE). If `levels` are specified, `v_contour` is set TRUE.

`levels` numeric vector of levels at which to draw contour lines.

`contour.labels` a vector giving the labels for the contour lines. By default levels are used as labels.

`v_arrows` whether current or wind vectors should be plotted (default is TRUE; Argument is disregarded for non-.gz-files and omitted if non current or wind data-files are provided)

`scale_arrow` scale factor needed for current and wind vector plots (default is 1; Argument is disregarded for non-.gz-files and omitted if no current or wind data-files are provided, indicated by the param-argument (valid param-definitions are: 'uz' and 'vz', for current data, 'wu' and 'wz' for wind data))

... Additional arguments to be passed to `plotmap` (`bwd`, `fill`, `col`, `border`, `grid`, `grid.res`, `axeslabels`, `ticklabels`, `cex.lab`, `cex.ticks`).

Details

`v` uses the `maps` and `maptools` functions to plot the landmask. See `clim_plot` for aligned plots of satellite-data climatologies.

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

References

Bauer, R. K., Stepputtis, D., Grawe, U., Zimmermann, C., and Hammer, C. 2013. Wind-induced variability in coastal larval retention areas: a case study on Western Baltic spring-spawning herring. *Fisheries Oceanography*, 22: 388-399.

See Also

[clim_plot](#), [readbin](#), [name_split](#), [regions](#), [plotmap](#), [v](#)

Examples

```
## Example 1: plot bathymetry using a v_area-keyword
## requires server connection!
# par(mfrow=c(2,1))
# v("bathy","lion",res=4, keep=TRUE,border='grey',subplot=TRUE,
#   main='Gulf of Lions bathymetry',cb.title="resolution 4 min")

# v("bathy","lion",res=1, keep=TRUE,border='grey',subplot=TRUE,
#   cb.title="resolution 1 min") # can take some time depending on server connection!

## Example 2: plot bathymetry of the Baltic Sea defined by longitude and latitude coordinates
## requires server connection!
lon <- c(9, 31)
lat <- c(53.5, 66)
#v("bathy",lon=lon,lat=lat,main="Baltic Sea")

## Example 3: plot landmask of the Baltic Sea defined by an extent- or raster-object
## requires server connection!
library('raster')
ext <- extent(lon,lat)
# v("bathy",ext,main="Baltic Sea",res=4,levels=200, steps=200) # extent-object

## Example 4: plot '.gz'-files, following default plot-procedure
owd <- getwd()
setwd(system.file("test_files", package="oceanmap"))
check_gzfiles() # return file summary-table
gz.files <- Sys.glob('*.*gz') # load sample-'.gz'-files
v(gz.files[1:3])
v(gz.files[3],bwd=2)

## Example 5: plot climatologies from '.gz'-files
##           (ATTENTION: not working for non-'.gz'-files, requiring ImageMagick)
clim_plot('*1s*.gz',bwd=0.7,adaptive.vals=TRUE,plotname="seasonal_climatology.png")

## Example 6: plot subregion of gz-files as subplots
graphics.off()
par(mfrow=c(2,1))
v(gz.files[1:2],v_area='lion',subplot=TRUE) # run ?region_definitions to see predefined regions

## Example 7: plot subregion of gz-file with different color maps
data('cmap')
par(mfrow=c(3,4))
for(i in 1:11) v(gz.files[2],v_area='lion',subplot=TRUE,pal=names(cmap)[i],
```



```

adaptive.vals=TRUE,main=names(cmap)[i])

## Example 8: plot subregion of raster file

# all manual:
obj <- readbin(gz.files[2],area='lion')
dev.new()
ticks <- seq(20,30,5)
image(obj,zlim=range(ticks),col=cmap$jet)
plotmap('lion',add=TRUE) # add landmask
# set.colorbar(ticks=ticks,cb.title='cb.title',cb.xlab='cb.xlab')

# using v, reconstructing region information
v(obj,varname="sst2",cb.title='cb.title',cb.xlab='cb.xlab')

# using v for another subregion
ncorse <- crop(obj,extent(6,9,40,42))
# v(ncorse,grid.res=1)
# v(ncorse,zlim=c(20,30),cbx=c(8.3,8.9),cby=c(40.7,40.8)) # skipping colorbar widget

## Example 9: Add region by supplying raster-object, colorbar positions and running the widget
#add.region(ncorse,cbx=c(8.3,8.9),cby=c(40.7,40.8))

## Example 10: plot netcdf-files ('.nc'-files)
nfiles <- Sys.glob('*.*.nc') # load sample-'.nc'-files
head(nfiles)

## plot herring larval dispersal from Bauer et al. (2013)
# par(mfrow=c(2,2))
# v(nfiles[1], subplot=TRUE, t=1:4,minv=0, maxv=1000, adaptive.vals=FALSE, replace.na=TRUE)
# par(new=TRUE,mfrow=c(1,1))
# empty.plot(main='herring larval dispersal in the Greifswald lagoon, Germany')
# mtext('see Bauer et al. (2013) as reference')

# plot bathymetric data (obtained from the Leibniz Institute for Baltic Sea Research Warnemuende)
# v(nfiles[2],varname='bathymetry') # following default plot-procedure
# v(nfiles[2],varname='bathymetry',pal='haxbyrev',Log=TRUE, cb.xlab='depth [log m]',levels=50)

## Example 11: plot bathymetry and topography of the western Mediterranean Sea
#get.bathy("medw4",visualize=T,terrain=T,res=3)
#get.bathy("medw4",visualize=T,terrain=F,res=3,levels=c(200,2000)) # show contours
#get.bathy("lion",visualize=T,terrain=F,res=3,levels=c(200,2000),v_image=F) # show only contours

```

Description

internal dummy classes used by [v](#).

writebin	<i>Saves geographic data as byte file ('.gz')</i>
----------	---

Description

Saves geographic data as byte file, in gzip compressed format ('.gz'). **ATTENTION!!** Only 2D (one layer) can be stored!

Usage

```
writebin(satdata, filename, param)
```

Arguments

satdata	one layer- raster -object or matrix holding spatial data.
param	character string indicating the parameter name for the dataset treatment. See parameter_definitions for available parameters.
filename	character string naming the '.gz'-file to be created.

Author(s)

Robert K. Bauer

See Also

[readbin](#), [regions](#), [crop](#), [raster2matrix](#), [param_unconvert](#)

Examples

```
## Example for selecting wrong area definition when saving files
setwd(system.file("test_files", package="oceanmap"))
gz.files <- Sys.glob('med4*.gz') # load sample-med4'.gz'-files
v(gz.files[1])

fname <- name_split(gz.files[1])
param <- fname$parameter
gz <- readbin(gz.files[1])
dim(gz)
v(gz.files[1])

### reset region name
fname$area <- 'med9'
fname <- name_join(fname)
# writebin(gz, fname, param=param)
# v(fname)
```

```
# system(paste('rm', fname))

### multi layer raster file
gz2 <- stack(gz,gz)
# writebin(gz2,rep(gz.files[1],2),param) # error message since multi layer
# writebin(gz,gz.files[1],param) # single layer raster file
# v(gz.files[1])
```

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