

Package ‘plotKML’

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Title Visualization of Spatial and Spatio-Temporal Objects in Google Earth

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Imports methods, tools, utils, XML, sp, raster, rgdal, spacetime, colorspace, plotrix, dismo, aqp, pixmap, plyr, stringr, colorRamps, scales, gstat, zoo, RColorBrewer, RSAGA, classInt

Suggests adehabitat, maptools, fossil, spcosa, rjson, animation, spatstat, RCurl, rgbif, Hmisc, GSIF, uuid, intervals, reshape, gdalUtils, snowfall, parallel

Description Writes sp-class, spacetime-class, raster-class and similar spatial and spatio-temporal objects to KML following some basic cartographic rules.

License GPL

URL <http://plotkml.r-forge.r-project.org/>

LazyLoad yes

RoxygenNote 6.0.1

NeedsCompilation no

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R topics documented:

plotKML-package 3

aesthetics	4
baranja	5
bigfoot	7
check_projection	9
col2kml	10
count.GridTopology	11
display.pal	11
eberg	12
fmd	15
geopath	16
getCRS-methods	17
getWikiMedia.ImageInfo	18
gpxbtour	19
grid2poly	21
HRprec08	22
HRtemp08	23
kml-methods	26
kml.tiles	28
kml_compress	29
kml_description	31
kml_layer-methods	31
kml_layer.Raster	33
kml_layer.RasterBrick	34
kml_layer.SoilProfileCollection	35
kml_layer.SpatialLines	38
kml_layer.SpatialPhotoOverlay	39
kml_layer.SpatialPixels	41
kml_layer.SpatialPoints	42
kml_layer.SpatialPolygons	44
kml_layer.STIDF	46
kml_layer.STTDF	48
kml_legend.bar	49
kml_legend.whitening	50
kml_metadata-methods	51
kml_open	52
kml_screen	53
LST	55
makeCOLLADA	56
metadata2SLD-methods	57
metadata2SLD.SpatialPixels	58
normalizeFilename	59
northcumbria	60
plotKML-method	60
plotKML.env	72
plotKML.GDALobj	74
RasterBrickSimulations-class	75
RasterBrickTimeSeries-class	77
readGPX	77

readKML.GBIFdensity	78
reproject	80
SAGA_pal	82
sp.palette-class	83
SpatialMaxEntOutput-class	84
SpatialMetadata-class	85
SpatialPhotoOverlay-class	86
SpatialPredictions-class	87
SpatialSamplingPattern-class	88
SpatialVectorsSimulations-class	88
sp.Metadata-methods	89
sp.Photo	92
vect2rast	95
vect2rast.SpatialPoints	97
whitening	98
worldgrids_pal	100

Index**102**

plotKML-package	<i>Visualization of spatial and spatio-temporal objects in Google Earth</i>
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Description

A suite of functions for converting 2D and 3D spatio-temporal (sp, raster and spacetime package classes) objects into KML or KMZ documents for use in Google Earth.

Details

Package:	plotKML
Type:	Package
URL:	http://plotkml.r-forge.r-project.org/
License:	GPL
LazyLoad:	yes

Note

This package has been developed as a part of the **Global Soil Information Facilities** project, which is run jointly by the ISRIC Institute and collaborators. ISRIC is a non-profit organization with a mandate to serve the international community as custodian of global soil information and to increase awareness and understanding of the role of soils in major global issues.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl (<tom.hengl@wur.nl>), Pierre Roudier (<pierre.roudier@landcare.nz>), Dylan Beaudette (<debeaudette@ucdavis.edu>), Edzer Pebesma (<edzer.pebesma@uni-muenster.de>)

References

- KML documentation (<http://code.google.com/apis/kml/documentation/>)
- **Google Earth Outreach** project (<http://earth.google.com/outreach/tutorials.html>)
- Hengl, T., Roudier, P., Beaudette, D. and Pebesma, E. (2015) [plotKML: Scientific Visualization of Spatio-Temporal Data](#). Journal of Statistical Software, 63(5): 1–25.

aesthetics

Plotting aesthetics parameters

Description

Parses various object parameters / columns to KML aesthetics: size of the icons, fill color, labels, altitude, width, ...

Usage

```
kml_aes(obj, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	space-time object for plotting
...	other arguments

Details

Valid aesthetics: colour = "black", fill = "white", shape, whitening, alpha, width = 1, labels, altitude = 0, size, balloon = FALSE. Specific features (target variables and the connected hot-spots) can be emphasized by using two or three graphical parameters for the same variable. See plotKML package homepage / vignette for more examples.

Author(s)

Pierre Roudier

See Also

[kml-methods](#)

baranja

Baranja hill case study

Description

Baranja hill is a 4 by 4 km large study area in the Baranja region, eastern Croatia (corresponds to a size of an aerial photograph). This data set has been extensively used to describe various DEM modelling and analysis steps (see [Hengl and Reuter, 2008](#); [Hengl et al., 2010](#)). Object `barxyz` contains 6370 precise observations of elevations (from field survey and digitized from the stereo images); `bargrid` contains *observed* probabilities of streams (digitized from the 1:5000 topo map); `barstr` contains 100 simulated stream networks ("SpatialLines") using `barxyz` point data as input (see examples below).

Usage

```
data(bargrid)
```

Format

The `bargrid` data frame (regular grid at 30 m intervals) contains the following columns:

`p.obs` observed probability of stream (0-1)

`x` a numeric vector; x-coordinate (m) in the MGI / Balkans zone 6

`y` a numeric vector; y-coordinate (m) in the MGI / Balkans zone 6

Note

Consider using the 30 m resolution grid (see `bargrid`) as the target resolution (output maps).

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

References

- Hengl, T., Reuter, H.I. (eds), (2008) [Geomorphometry: Concepts, Software, Applications](#). Developments in Soil Science, vol. 33, Elsevier, 772 p.
- Hengl, T., Heuvelink, G. B. M., van Loon, E. E., (2010) [On the uncertainty of stream networks derived from elevation data: the error propagation approach](#). Hydrology and Earth System Sciences, 14:1153-1165.
- <http://geomorphometry.org/content/baranja-hill>

Examples

```

library(sp)
library(gstat)
## sampled elevations:
data(barxyz)
prj = "+proj=tmerc +lat_0=0 +lon_0=18 +k=0.9999 +x_0=6500000 +y_0=0 +ellps=bessel +units=m
+towgs84=550.499,164.116,475.142,5.80967,2.07902,-11.62386,0.99999445824"
coordinates(barxyz) <- ~x+y
proj4string(barxyz) <- CRS(prj)
## grids:
data(bargrid)
data(barstr)
coordinates(bargrid) <- ~x+y
gridded(bargrid) <- TRUE
proj4string(bargrid) <- barxyz@proj4string
bargrid@grid
## Not run: ## Example with simulated streams:
data(R_pal)
library(rgdal)
library(RSAGA)
pnt = list("sp.points", barxyz, col="black", pch="+")
spplot(bargrid[1], sp.layout=pnt,
       col.regions = R_pal[["blue_grey_red"]])
## Deriving stream networks using geostatistical simulations:
Z.ovgm <- vgm(psill=1831, model="Mat", range=1051, nugget=0, kappa=1.2)
sel <- runif(length(barxyz$Z))<.2
N.sim <- 5
## geostatistical simulations:
DEM.sim <- krige(Z~1, barxyz[sel,], bargrid, model=Z.ovgm, nmax=20,
               nsim=N.sim, debug.level=-1)
## Note: this operation can be time consuming

stream.list <- list(rep(NA, N.sim))
## derive stream networks in SAGA GIS:
for (i in 1:N.sim) {
  writeGDAL(DEM.sim[i], paste("DEM", i, ".sdat", sep=""),
            drivename = "SAGA", mvFlag = -99999)
  ## filter the spurious sinks:
  rsaga.fill.sinks(in.dem=paste("DEM", i, ".sgrd", sep=""),
                  out.dem="DEMflt.sgrd", check.module.exists = FALSE)
  ## extract the channel network SAGA GIS:
  rsaga.geoprocessor(lib="ta_channels", module=0,
                    param=list(ELEVATION="DEMflt.sgrd",
                                CHNLNTRK=paste("channels", i, ".sgrd", sep=""),
                                CHNLROUTE="channel_route.sgrd",
                                SHAPES="channels.shp",
                                INIT_GRID="DEMflt.sgrd",
                                DIV_CELLS=3, MINLEN=40),
                    check.module.exists = FALSE,
                    show.output.on.console=FALSE)
  stream.list[[i]] <- readOGR("channels.shp", "channels",
                             verbose=FALSE)
}

```

```

    proj4string(stream.list[[i]]) <- barxyz@proj4string
  }
  # plot all derived streams at top of each other:
  streams.plot <- as.list(rep(NA, N.sim))
  for(i in 1:N.sim){
    streams.plot[[i]] <- list("sp.lines", stream.list[[i]])
  }
  spplot(DEM.sim[1], col.regions=grey(seq(0.4,1,0.025)), scales=list(draw=T),
  sp.layout=streams.plot)

## End(Not run)

```

bigfoot

Bigfoot reports (USA)

Description

2984 observations of bigfoot (with attached dates). The field occurrence records have been obtained from the [BigFoot Research Organization \(BFRO\) website](#). The BFRO reports generally consist of a description of the event and where it occurred, plus the quality classification. Similar data set has been used by [Lozier et al. \(2009\)](#) to demonstrate possible miss-interpretations of the results of species distribution modeling. The maps in the USAWgrids data set represent typical gridded environmental covariates used for species distribution modeling.

Usage

```
data(bigfoot)
```

Format

The bigfoot data frame contains the following columns:

Lon a numeric vector; x-coordinate / longitude in the WGS84 system

Lat a numeric vector; y-coordinate / latitude in the WGS84 system

NAME name assigned by the observer (usually referent month / year)

DATE 'POSIXct' class vector

TYPE confidence levels; according to the BFRO website: *"Class A" reports involve clear sightings in circumstances where misinterpretation or misidentification of other animals can be ruled out with greater confidence; "Class B" and "Class C" reports are less credible.*

The USAWgrids data frame (46,018 pixels; Washington, Oregon, Nevada and California state) contains the following columns:

globedem a numeric vector; elevations from the ETOPO1 Global Relief Model

nlights03 an integer vector; lights at night image for 2003 (Version 2 DMSP-OLS Nighttime Lights Time Series)

sroads a numeric vector; distance to main roads and railroads (National Atlas of the United States)

gcarb a numeric vector; Global Biomass Carbon Map (New IPCC Tier-1 Global Biomass Carbon Map for the Year 2000)

dTRI a numeric vector; density of pollutant releases (North American Pollutant Releases and Transfers database)

twi a numeric vector; Topographic Wetness Index based on the globedem

states an integer vector; USA states

globcov land cover classes based on the MERIS FR images (GlobCover Land Cover version V2.2)

s1 a numeric vector; x-coordinates in the Albers equal-area projection system

s2 a numeric vector; y-coordinates in the Albers equal-area projection system

Note

According to the [Time.com](http://www.time.com), a team of a dozen-plus experts from as far afield as Canada and Sweden have proclaimed themselves 95 percent certain of the mythical animal's existence on Kemerovo region territory some 3,000 kilometers east of Moscow (announced at the Tashtagol conference in 2011).

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

References

- Lozier, J.D., Aniello, P., Hickerson, M.J., (2009) [Predicting the distribution of Sasquatch in western North America: anything goes with ecological niche modelling](#). *Journal of Biogeography*, 36(9):1623-1627.
- BigFoot Research Organization (<http://www.bfro.net>)

Examples

```
## Not run: # Load the BFR0 records:
library(sp)
data(bigfoot)
aea.prj <- "+proj=aea +lat_1=29.5 +lat_2=45.5 +lat_0=23 +lon_0=-96
+x_0=0 +y_0=0 +ellps=GRS80 +datum=NAD83 +units=m +no_defs"
library(sp)
coordinates(bigfoot) <- ~Lon+Lat
proj4string(bigfoot) <- CRS("+proj=latlon +datum=WGS84")
library(rgdal)
bigfoot.aea <- spTransform(bigfoot, CRS(aea.prj))
# Load the covariates:
data(USAWgrids)
gridded(USAWgrids) <- ~s1+s2
proj4string(USAWgrids) <- CRS(aea.prj)
# Visualize data:
data(SAGA_pal)
pnts <- list("sp.points", bigfoot.aea, pch="+", col="yellow")
spplot(USAWgrids[2], col.regions=rev(SAGA_pal[[3]]), sp.layout=pnts)

## End(Not run)
```

check_projection	<i>Extracts the proj4 parameters and checks if the projection matches the referent CRS</i>
------------------	--

Description

Function `parse_proj4` gets the proj4 string from a space-time object and `check_projection` checks if the input projection is compatible with the referent projection system. The referent system is by default the longlat projection with WGS84 datum (KML-compatible coordinates).

Usage

```
check_projection(obj, control = TRUE,  
                ref_CRS = get("ref_CRS", envir = plotKML.opts))
```

Arguments

<code>obj</code>	object of class <code>Spatial*</code> or <code>Raster*</code>
<code>control</code>	logical; if TRUE, a logical value is returned, if FALSE, an error is thrown if the test failed
<code>ref_CRS</code>	the referent coordinate system.

Details

A cartographic projection is KML compatible if: (a) geographical coordinates are used, and (b) if they relate to the WGS84 ellipsoid ("`+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84`"). You can also set your own local referent projection system by specifying `plotKML.env(ref_CRS = ...)`.

Warning

`obj` needs to have a proper proj4 string (CRS), otherwise `check_projection` will not run. If the geodetic datum is defined via the `+towgs`, consider converting the coordinates manually i.e. by using the `spTransform` or `reproject` method.

Author(s)

Pierre Roudier, Tomislav Hengl, and Dylan Beaudette

References

- WGS84 (<http://spatialreference.org/ref/epsg/4326/>)

See Also

[reproject](#), `rgdal::CRS-class`

Examples

```
data(eberg)
library(sp)
library(rgdal)
coordinates(eberg) <- ~X+Y
proj4string(eberg) <- CRS("+init=epsg:31467")
check_projection(eberg)
# not yet ready for export to KML;
parse_proj4(proj4string(eberg))
eberg.geo <- reproject(eberg)
check_projection(eberg.geo)
# ... now ready for export
```

col2kml

Convert a color strings to the KML format

Description

Converts some common color formats (internal R colors, hexadecimal format, Munsell color codes) color to KML format.

Usage

```
col2kml(colour)
```

Arguments

colour R color string

Value

KML-formatted color as #aabbggrr where aa=alpha (00 to ff), bb=blue (00 to ff), gg=green (00 to ff), rr=red (00 to ff).

Author(s)

Pierre Roudier, Tomislav Hengl and Dylan Beaudette

See Also

`aqp::munsell2rgb`

Examples

```
col2kml("white")
col2kml(colors()[2])
hex2kml(rgb(1,1,1))
x <- munsell2kml("10YR", "2", "4")
kml2hex(x)
```

count.GridTopology	<i>Counts the number of occurrences of a list of vector object over a GridTopology</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Counts the number of occurrences of a vector object over a "GridTopology" for a list of vector objects (usually multiple realizations of the same process).

Usage

```
count.GridTopology(x, vectL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object of type "GridTopology"
vectL	list of vectors of class "SpatialPoint*", "SpatialLines*" or "SpatialPolygons*" (equiprobable realizations of the same process)
...	(optional) arguments passed to the lower level functions

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

See Also

SpatialVectorsSimulations-class, [vect2rast](#)

display.pal	<i>Display a color palette</i>
-------------	--------------------------------

Description

Plots a color palette in a new window.

Usage

```
display.pal(pal, sel=1:length(pal), names=FALSE)
```

Arguments

pal	list; each palette a vector of HEX-formated colors
sel	integer; selection of palettes to plot
names	logical; specifies whether to print also the class names

Details

The internal palettes available in plotKML typically consists of 20 elements. If class names are requested (names=TRUE) than only one palette will be plotted.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl and Pierre Roudier

See Also

[SAGA_pal](#), [R_pal](#), [worldgrids_pal](#)

Examples

```
# SAGA GIS palette (http://saga-gis.org/en/about/software.html)
data(SAGA_pal)
names(SAGA_pal)
## Not run: # display palettes:
display.pal(pal=SAGA_pal, sel=c(1,2,7,8,10,11,17,18,19,21,22))
dev.off()
data(worldgrids_pal)
worldgrids_pal[["globcov"]]
display.pal(pal=worldgrids_pal, sel=c(5), names = TRUE)
dev.off()
# make icons (http://www.statmethods.net/advgraphs/parameters.html):
for(i in 0:25){
  png(filename=paste("icon", i, ".png", sep=""), width=45, height=45,
    bg="transparent", pointsize=16)
  par(mar=c(0,0,0,0))
  plot(x=1, y=1, axes=FALSE, xlab='', ylab='', pch=i, cex=4, lwd=2)
  dev.off()
}

## End(Not run)
```

eberg

Ebergotzen — soil mapping case study

Description

Ebergotzen is 10 by 10 km study area in the vicinity of the city of Göttingen in Central Germany. This area has been extensively surveyed over the years, mainly for the purposes of developing operational digital soil mapping techniques (Gehrt and Böhner, 2001), and has been used by the SAGA GIS development team to demonstrate various processing steps.

eberg table contains 3670 observations (augers) of soil textures at five depths (0-10, 10-30, 30-50, 50-70, and 70-90), and field records of soil types according to the German soil classification system. eberg_grid contains gridded maps at 100 m resolution that can be used as covariates for spatial prediction of soil variables. eberg_grid25 contains grids at finer resolution (25 m). eberg_zones

is a polygon map showing the distribution of parent material (Silt and sand, Sandy material, Clayey derivats, Clay and loess). `eberg_contours` shows contour lines derived from the 25 m DEM of the area using 10 m equidistance.

Usage

```
data(eberg)
```

Format

The `eberg` data frame (irregular points) contains the following columns:

ID universal identifier

`soiltype` a vector containing factors; soil classes according to the German soil classification system: "A" (Auenboden), "B" (Braunerde), "D" (Pelosol), "G" (Gley), "Ha" (Moor), "Hw" (HMoor), "K" (Kolluvisol), "L" (Parabraunerde), "N" (Ranker), "Q" (Regosol), "R" (Rendzina), "S" (Pseudogley), "Z" (Pararendzina)

`TAXGRSC` a vector containing factors; full soil class names according to the German soil classification system (see `soiltype` column)

`X` a numeric vector; x-coordinate (m) in DHDN / Gauss-Krueger zone 3 (German coordinate system)

`Y` a numeric vector; y-coordinate (m) in DHDN / Gauss-Krueger zone 3 (German coordinate system)

`UHDICM_*` a numeric vector; upper horizon depth in cm per horizon

`LHDICM_*` a numeric vector; lower horizon depth in cm per horizon

`SNDMHT_*` a numeric vector; sand content estimated by hand per horizon (0-100 percent); see Ad-hoc-AG Boden (2005) for more details

`SLTMHT_*` a numeric vector; silt content estimated by hand per horizon (0-100 percent)

`CLYMHT_*` a numeric vector; clay content estimated by hand per horizon (0-100 percent)

The `eberg_grid` data frame (regular grid at 100 m resolution) contains the following columns:

`PRMGEO6` a vector containing factors, parent material classes from the geological map (mapping units)

`DEMSRT6` a numeric vector; elevation values from the SRTM DEM

`TWISRT6` a numeric vector; Topographic Wetness Index derived using the SAGA algorithm

`TIRAST6` a numeric vector; Thermal Infrared (TIR) reflection values from the ASTER L1 image band 14 (2010-06-05T10:26:50Z) obtained via the NASA's [GloVis browser](#)

`LNCCOR6` a vector containing factors; [Corine Land Cover 2006](#) classes

`x` a numeric vector; x-coordinate (m) in DHDN / Gauss-Krueger zone 3 (German coordinate system)

`y` a numeric vector; y-coordinate (m) in DHDN / Gauss-Krueger zone 3 (German coordinate system)

The `eberg_grid25` data frame (regular grid at 25 m resolution) contains the following columns:

- DEMTOPx a numeric vector; elevation values from the topographic map
- HBTSOLx a vector containing factors; main soil type according to the German soil classification system (see column "soiltype" above) estimated per crop field
- TWITOPx a numeric vector; Topographic Wetness Index derived using the SAGA algorithm
- NVILANx a numeric vector; NDVI image derived using the Landsat image from the [Image 2000 project](#)
- x a numeric vector; x-coordinate (m) in DHDN / Gauss-Krueger zone 3 (German coordinate system)
- y a numeric vector; y-coordinate (m) in DHDN / Gauss-Krueger zone 3 (German coordinate system)

Note

Texture by hand method can be used to determine the content of soil earth fractions only to an accuracy of $\pm 5\text{-}10\%$ (Skaggs et al. 2001). A surveyor distinguishes to which of the 32 texture classes a soil samples belongs to, and then estimates the content of fractions; e.g. texture class St2 has 10% clay, 25% silt and 65% sand (Ad-hoc-AG Boden, 2005).

Author(s)

The Ebergötzen dataset is courtesy of Gehrt Ernst (<Ernst.Gehrt@niedersachsen.de>), the State Authority for Mining, Energy and Geology, Hannover, Germany and Olaf Conrad, University of Hamburg (<conrad@geowiss.uni-hamburg.de>). The original data set has been prepared for this exercise by Tomislav Hengl (<tom.hengl@wur.nl>).

References

- Ad-hoc-AG Boden, (2005) *Bodenkundliche Kartieranleitung*. 5th Ed, Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe und Niedersächsisches Landesamt für Bodenforschung, Hannover, p. 423.
- Böhner, J., McCloy, K. R. and Strobl, J. (Eds), (2006) *SAGA — Analysis and Modelling Applications*. Göttinger Geographische Abhandlungen, Heft 115. Verlag Erich Goltze GmbH, Göttingen, 117 pp.
- Gehrt, E., Böhner, J., (2001) Vom punkt zur flache — probleme des ‘upscaling’ in der bodenkartierung. In: *Diskussionsforum Bodenwissenschaften: Vom Bohrstock zum Bildschirm*. FH, Osnabrück, pp. 17-34.
- Skaggs, T. H., Arya, L. M., Shouse, P. J., Mohanty, B. P., (2001) *Estimating Particle-Size Distribution from Limited Soil Texture Data*. *Soil Science Society of America Journal* 65 (4): 1038-1044.
- <http://geomorphometry.org/content/ebergotzen>

Examples

```
data(eberg)
data(eberg_grid)
data(eberg_zones)
data(eberg_contours)
```

```
library(sp)
coordinates(eberg) <- ~X+Y
proj4string(eberg) <- CRS("+init=epsg:31467")
gridded(eberg_grid) <- ~x+y
proj4string(eberg_grid) <- CRS("+init=epsg:31467")
# visualize the maps:
data(SAGA_pal)
l.sp <- list("sp.lines", eberg_contours, col="black")
## Not run:
spplot(eberg_grid["DEMSRT6"], col.regions = SAGA_pal[[1]], sp.layout=l.sp)
spplot(eberg_zones, sp.layout=list("sp.points", eberg, col="black", pch="+"))

## End(Not run)
```

fmd

2001 food-and-mouth epidemic, north Cumbria (UK)

Description

This data set gives the spatial locations and reported times of food-and-mouth disease in north Cumbria (UK), 2001. It is of no scientific value, as it deliberately excludes confidential information on farms at risk in the study-region. It is included in the package purely as an illustrative example.

Usage

```
data(fmd)
```

Format

A matrix containing (x,y,t) coordinates of the 648 observations.

Author(s)

Edith Gabriel <edith.gabriel@univ-avignon.fr>

References

Diggle, P., Rowlingson, B. and Su, T. (2005). Point process methodology for on-line spatio-temporal disease surveillance. *Environmetrics*, 16, 423–34.

See Also

[northcumbria](#) for boundaries of the county of north Cumbria.

`geopath`*Geopath — shortest trajectory line between two geographic locations*

Description

Derives a `SpatialLines` class object showing the shortest path between the two geographic locations and based on the Haversine Formula for Great Circle distance.

Usage

```
geopath(lon1, lon2, lat1, lat2, ID, n.points, print.geo = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>lon1</code>	longitude coordinate of the first point
<code>lon2</code>	longitude coordinate of the second point
<code>lat1</code>	latitude coordinate of the first point
<code>lat2</code>	latitude coordinate of the second point
<code>ID</code>	(optional) point ID character
<code>n.points</code>	number of intermediate points
<code>print.geo</code>	prints the distance and bearing

Details

Number of points between the start and end point is derived using a simple formula:

```
round(sqrt(distc)/sqrt(2), 0)
```

where `distc` is the Great Circle Distance.

Value

Bearing is expressed in degrees from north. Distance is expressed in kilometers (Great Circle Distance).

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

References

- fossil package (<https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=fossil>)
- Haversine formula from Math Forums (<http://mathforum.org/dr.math/>)

See Also

[kml_layer.SpatialLines](#), [kml_layer.STTDF](#), [fossil::earth.bear](#)

Examples

```
library(fossil)
ams.ny <- geopath(lon1=4.892222, lon2=-74.005973, lat1=52.373056, lat2=40.714353,
  print.geo=TRUE)
# write to a file:
kml(ams.ny)
```

getCRS-methods

Methods to get the proj4 string

Description

Gets the proj4 string from a object of type "Spatial" or "Raster".

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Spatial'
getCRS(obj)
## S4 method for signature 'Raster'
getCRS(obj)
```

Arguments

obj object of type "Spatial" or "Raster"

Details

For more details about the PROJ.4 parameters refer to the <http://proj4.org>.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl and Pierre Roudier

See Also

[sp::CRS](#), [raster::raster](#), [check_projection](#)

Examples

```

data(eberg_grid)
library(sp)
coordinates(eberg_grid) <- ~x+y
gridded(eberg_grid) <- TRUE
library(rgdal)
proj4string(eberg_grid) <- CRS("+init=epsg:31467")
library(raster)
r <- raster(eberg_grid[1])
getCRS(r)
r.ll <- reproject(r)
getCRS(r.ll)

```

```
getWikiMedia.ImageInfo
```

Gets EXIF information

Description

getWikiMedia.ImageInfo function fetches the EXIF (Exchangeable image file format) data via the [Wikimedia API](#) for any donated image. The resulting EXIF data (named list) can then be further used to construct an object of class "SpatialPhotoOverlay", which can be parsed to KML.

Usage

```

getWikiMedia.ImageInfo(imagename,
  APIsource = "https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/api.php",
  module = "imageinfo",
  details = c("url", "metadata", "size", "extlinks"), testURL = TRUE)

```

Arguments

imagename	Wikimedia commons unique image title
APIsource	location of the API service
module	default module
details	detailed parameters of interest
testURL	logical; species if the program should first test whether the image exist at all (recommended)

Details

Although this is often not visible in picture editing programs, almost any image uploaded to Wikimedia contains usefull EXIF metadata. However, it is highly recommended that you insert the some important tags in the image header yourself, by using e.g. the [EXIF tool](#) (courtesy of Phil Harvey), before uploading the files to Wikimedia. The getWikiMedia.ImageInfo function assumes that all required metadata has already been entered by the user before the upload, hence no further changes

in the metadata will be possible. Examples of how to embed EXIF tags into an image file are available [here](#).

To geocode an uploaded image consider adding:

```
{{location|lat deg|lat min|lat sec|NS|long deg|long min|long sec|EW}}
```

tag to the file description, in which case `getWikimedia.ImageInfo` will automatically look for the attached coordinates via the external links. For practical purposes and because the image properties information determined by the Wikimedia system can be more reliable, the function will rewrite some important EXIF metadata (image width and height) using the actual values determined by Wikimedia server.

For a list of modules and parameters that can be used via `getWikimedia.ImageInfo`, please refer to [Wikimedia API manual](#).

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

References

- Wikimedia API (<http://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/API>)
- EXIF tool (<http://www.sno.phy.queensu.ca/~phil/exiftool/>)
- EXIF Tags (<http://www.sno.phy.queensu.ca/~phil/exiftool/TagNames/EXIF.html>)

See Also

[spPhoto](#), `Rexif::getExifPy`

Examples

```
## Not run: # Photo taken using a GPS-enabled camera:
imagename = "Africa_Museum_Nijmegen.jpg"
x <- getWikimedia.ImageInfo(imagename)
# Get the GPS info:
x$metadata[grep(names(x$metadata), pattern="GPS")]
# prints the complete list of metadata tags;

## End(Not run)
```

gpxbtour

GPS log of a bike tour

Description

GPS log of a bike tour from Wageningen (the Netherlands) to Münster (Germany). The table contains 3228 records of GPS locations, speed and elevation.

Usage

```
data(gpxbtour)
```

Format

The data frame contains the following columns:

lon longitude (x-coordinate)

lat latitude (y-coordinate)

ele GPS-estimated elevation in m

speed GPS-estimated speed in km per hour

time XML Schema time

Note

The log was produced using the GlobalSat GH-615 GPS watch. The original data log (trackpoints) was first saved to GPX exchange format (<http://www.topografix.com/gpx.asp>) and then imported to R using the XML package and formatted to a data frame.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

Examples

```
## Not run: ## load the data:
data(gpxbtour)
library(sp)
## format the time column:
gpxbtour$ctime <- as.POSIXct(gpxbtour$time, format="%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%SZ")
coordinates(gpxbtour) <- ~lon+lat
proj4string(gpxbtour) <- CRS("+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")
## convert to a STTDF class:
library(spacetime)
library(adehabitat)
gpx.ltraj <- as.ltraj(coordinates(gpxbtour), gpxbtour$ctime, id = "th")
gpx.st <- as(gpx.ltraj, "STTDF")
## Google maps plot:
library(RgoogleMaps)
llc <- c(mean(gpx.st@sp@bbox[2,]), mean(gpx.st@sp@bbox[1,]))
MyMap <- GetMap.bbox(center=llc, zoom=8, destfile="map.png")
PlotOnStaticMap(MyMap, lat=gpx.st@sp@coords[,2], lon=gpx.st@sp@coords[,1],
  FUN=lines, col="black", lwd=4)

## End(Not run)
```

grid2poly

Converts a gridded map to a polygon map

Description

Converts a "SpatialGridDataFrame" object to a polygon map with each available grid node represented with a polygon. To allow further export to KML, grid2poly will, by default, convert any projected coordinates to the lat-lon system (geographic coordinates in the WGS84 system).

Usage

```
grid2poly(obj, var.name = names(obj)[1], reproject = TRUE,
          method = c("sp", "raster", "RSAGA")[1], tmp.file = TRUE,
          saga_lib = "shapes_grid", saga_module = 3, silent = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	"SpatialGridDataFrame" object
var.name	target variable column name
reproject	logical; reproject coordinates to lat lon system?
method	decide to convert grids to polygons either using "sp", "raster" or "RSAGA" packages
tmp.file	logical; specify whether to create a temporary file, or to actually write to the working directory (in the case of SAGA GIS is used to convert grids)
saga_lib	string; SAGA GIS library name
saga_module	SAGA GIS module number; see ?rsaga_get_modules for more details
silent	logical; specifies whether to print the SAGA GIS output
...	additional arguments that can be parsed to the rasterToPolygons command

Details

grid2poly is not recommended for large grids ($\gg 10^4$ pixels). Consider splitting large input grids into tiles before running grid2poly. For converting large grids to polygons consider using SAGA GIS (method = "RSAGA") instead of using the default sp method.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

See Also

[vect2rast](#), [raster::rasterToPolygons](#)

Examples

```

data(eberg_grid)
library(sp)
coordinates(eberg_grid) <- ~x+y
gridded(eberg_grid) <- TRUE
proj4string(eberg_grid) <- CRS("+init=epsg:31467")
data(SAGA_pal)
## Not run: # compare various methods:
system.time(dem_poly <- grid2poly(eberg_grid, "DEMSRT6", method = "raster"))
system.time(dem_poly <- grid2poly(eberg_grid, "DEMSRT6", method = "sp"))
system.time(dem_poly <- grid2poly(eberg_grid, "DEMSRT6", method = "RSAGA"))
## plotting large polygons in R -> not a good idea
# spplot(dem_poly, col.regions = SAGA_pal[[1]])
## visualize the data in Google Earth:
kml(dem_poly, colour_scale = SAGA_pal[[1]], colour = DEMSRT6, kmz = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

```

HRprec08

Daily precipitation for Croatia for year 2008

Description

The daily measurements of precipitation (rain gauges) for year 2008 kindly contributed by the [Croatian National Meteorological Service](#). HRprec08 contains 175,059 measurements of precipitation sums (489 stations by 365 days).

Usage

```
data(HRprec08)
```

Format

The HRprec08 data frames contain the following columns:

NAME name of the meteorological station

Lon a numeric vector; x-coordiante / longitude in the WGS84 system

Lat a numeric vector; y-coordinate / latitude in the WGS84 system

DATE 'Date' class vector

PREC daily cummulative precipitation in mm (precipitation from the day before)

Note

The precipitation estimates in mm (HRprec08) are collected in a bottle within the rain gauge and readings are usually manual by an observer at 7 a.m. The precipitation collected in the morning refer to the precipitation for previous 24 hours. To project coordinates we suggest using the [UTM zone 33N](#) system as this coordinate system was used to prepare the [gridded predictors](#).

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl and Melita Percec Tadic

References

- Testik, F.Y. and Gebremichael, M. Eds (2011) **Rainfall: State of the Science**. Geophysical monograph series, Vol. 191, 287 p.
- Zaninovic K., Gajic-Capka, M., Percec Tadic, M. et al., (2010) **Klimatski atlas Hrvatske / Climate atlas of Croatia 1961-1990., 1971-2000**. Zagreb, Croatian National Meteorological Service, 200 p.
- AGGM book datasets (<http://spatial-analyst.net/book/HRclim2008>)

See Also

[HRtemp08](#)

Examples

```
data(HRprec08)
library(sp)
## Not run: # subset:
prec.2008.05.01 <- HRprec08[HRprec08$DATE=="2008-05-01",]
coordinates(prec.2008.05.01) <- ~Lon+Lat
proj4string(prec.2008.05.01) <- CRS("+proj=lonlat +datum=WGS84")
# write to KML:
shape = "http://plotkml.r-forge.r-project.org/circle.png"
data(SAGA_pal)
kml(prec.2008.05.01, size = PREC, shape = shape, colour = PREC,
    colour_scale = SAGA_pal[[9]], labels = PREC)

## End(Not run)
```

HRtemp08

Daily temperatures for Croatia for year 2008

Description

The daily measurements of temperature (thermometers) for year 2008 kindly contributed by the **Croatian National Meteorological Service**. HRtemp08 contains 56,608 measurements of temperature (159 stations by 365 days).

Usage

```
data(HRtemp08)
```

Format

The HRtemp08 data frames contain the following columns:

NAME name of the meteorological station

Lon a numeric vector; x-coordiante / longitude in the WGS84 system

Lat a numeric vector; y-coordinate / latitude in the WGS84 system

DATE 'Date' class vector

TEMP daily temperature measurements in degree C

Note

The precision of the temperature readings in HRtemp08 is tenth of degree C. On most climatological stations temperature is measured three times a day, at 7 a.m., 1 p.m. and 9 p.m. The daily mean can be calculated as a weighted average.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl, Melita Percec Tadic and Benedikt Gräler

References

- Hengl, T., Heuvelink, G.B.M., Percec Tadic, M., Pebesma, E., (2011) [Spatio-temporal prediction of daily temperatures using time-series of MODIS LST images](#). Theoretical and Applied Climatology, 107(1-2): 265-277.
- AGGM book datasets (<http://spatial-analyst.net/book/HRclim2008>)

See Also

[HRprec08](#)

Examples

```
data(HRtemp08)

## Not run:
## examples from: http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00704-011-0464-2
library(spacetime)
library(gstat)
library(sp)
sp <- SpatialPoints(HRtemp08[,c("Lon", "Lat")])
proj4string(sp) <- CRS("+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")
HRtemp08.st <- STIDF(sp, time = HRtemp08$DATE-.5,
  data = HRtemp08[,c("NAME", "TEMP")],
  endTime = as.POSIXct(HRtemp08$DATE+.5))
## Country borders:
con0 <- url("http://www.gadm.org/data/rda/HRV_adm1.RData")
load(con0)
stplot(HRtemp08.st[, "2008-07-02::2008-07-03", "TEMP"],
  na.rm=TRUE, col.regions=SAGA_pal[[1]],
```



```

    sp.layout=list("sp.polygons", gadm))

## Load covariates:
con <- url("http://plotkml.r-forge.r-project.org/HRgrid1km.rda")
load(con)
str(HRgrid1km)
sel.s <- c("HRdem", "HRdsea", "HRtwi", "Lat", "Lon")
## Prepare static covariates:
begin <- as.Date("2008-01-01")
endTime <- as.POSIXct(as.Date("2008-12-31"))
sp.grid <- as(HRgrid1km, "SpatialPixels")
HRgrid1km.st0 <- STFDF(sp.grid, time=begin,
    data=HRgrid1km@data[,sel.s], endTime=endTime)
## Prepare dynamic covariates:
sel.d <- which(!names(HRgrid1km) %in% sel.s)
dates <- sapply(names(HRgrid1km)[sel.d],
    function(x){strsplit(x, "LST")[[1]][2]}
)
dates <- as.Date(dates, format="%Y_%m_%d")
## Sort values of MODIS LST bands:
m <- data.frame(MODIS.LST = as.vector(unlist(HRgrid1km@data[,sel.d])))
## >10M values!
## Create an object of type STFDF:
HRgrid1km.stD <- STFDF(sp.grid, time=dates-4, data=m,
    endTime=as.POSIXct(dates+4))

## Overlay in space and time:
HRtemp08.stxy <- spTransform(HRtemp08.st, CRS(proj4string(HRgrid1km)))
ov.s <- over(HRtemp08.stxy, HRgrid1km.st0)
ov.d <- over(HRtemp08.stxy, HRgrid1km.stD)
## Prepare the regression matrix:
regm <- do.call(cbind, list(HRtemp08.stxy@data, ov.s, ov.d))
## Estimate cumulative days:
regm$cday <- floor(unclass(HRtemp08.stxy@endTime)/86400-.5)
str(regm)
## Plot a single station:
scatter.smooth(regm$cday[regm$NAME=="Zavi<c5><be>an"],
    regm$TEMP[regm$NAME=="Zavi<c5><be>an"],
    xlab="Cumulative days",
    ylab="Mean daily temperature (\260C)",
    ylim=c(-12,28), main="GL039 (Zavi\236an)",
    col="grey")
## Run PCA so we can filter missing pixels in the MODIS images:
pca <- prcomp(~HRdem+HRdsea+Lat+Lon+HRtwi+MODIS.LST,
    data=regm, scale.=TRUE)
selc <- c("TEMP", "Lon", "Lat", "cday")
regm.pca <- cbind( regm[-pca$na.action, selc],
    as.data.frame(pca$x))
## Fit a spatio-temporal regression model:
theta <- min(regm.pca$cday)
lm.HRtemp08 <- lm(TEMP~PC1+PC2+PC3+PC4+PC5+PC6
    +cos((cday-theta)*pi/180), data=regm.pca)
summary(lm.HRtemp08)

```

```

## Prediction locations -> focus on Istria:
data(LST)
gridded(LST) <- ~lon+lat
proj4string(LST) <- CRS("+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")
LST.xy <- reproject(LST[1], proj4string(HRgrid1km))
LST.xy <- as(LST.xy, "SpatialPixels")
## targeted dates:
t.dates <- as.Date(c("2008-02-01", "2008-05-01", "2008-08-01"),
  format="%Y-%m-%d")
LST.st <- STF(geometry(LST.xy), time=t.dates)
## get values of covariates:
ov.s.IS <- over(LST.st, HRgrid1km.st0)
ov.d.IS <- over(LST.st, HRgrid1km.stD)
LST.stdf <- STDFDF(geometry(LST.xy), time=t.dates,
  data=cbind(ov.s.IS, ov.d.IS))
## predict Principal Components:
LST.pca <- as.data.frame(predict(pca, LST.stdf@data))
LST.stdf@data[,paste0("PC", 1:6)] <- LST.pca
cday.l <- as.vector(sapply(
  floor(unclass(LST.stdf@endTime)/86400-.5),
  rep, nrow(LST.xy@coords)))
LST.stdf@data[, "cday"] <- cday.l
stplot(LST.stdf[, "PC1"], col.regions=SAGA_pal[[1]])
stplot(LST.stdf[, "PC2"], col.regions=SAGA_pal[[1]])

## Predict spatio-temporal regression:
LST.stdf@data[, "TEMP.reg"] <- predict(lm.HRtemp08,
  newdata=LST.stdf@data)
## Plot predictions:
gadm.ll <- as(spTransform(gadm,
  CRS(proj4string(HRgrid1km))), "SpatialLines")
stplot(LST.stdf[, "TEMP.reg"], col.regions=SAGA_pal[[1]],
  sp.layout=list( list("sp.lines", gadm.ll),
  list("sp.points", HRtemp08.stxy, col="black", pch=19) )
)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

Writes any `Spatial*` object (from the `sp` package) or `Raster*` object (from the `raster` package) to a KML file via the `plotKML.fileIO` environment. Various *aesthetics* parameters can be set via `colour`, `alpha`, `size`, `shape` arguments. Their availability depends on the class of the object to plot.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Raster'
kml(obj, folder.name, file.name, kmz, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'Spatial'
kml(obj, folder.name, file.name, kmz, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'STIDF'
kml(obj, folder.name, file.name, kmz, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SoilProfileCollection'
kml(obj, folder.name, file.name, kmz, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialPhotoOverlay'
kml(obj, folder.name, file.name, kmz, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	object inheriting from the Spatial* or the Raster* classes
folder.name	character; folder name in the KML file
file.name	character; output KML file name
kmz	logical; specief whether to compress the KML file
...	additional aesthetics arguments (see details below)

Details

To `kml` you can also pass `folder.name`, `file.name` (output file name *.kml), `overwrite` (logical; overwrites the existing file) and `kmz` (logical; specifies whether to compress the kml file) arguments. Gridded objects (objects of class "SpatialGridDataFrame" or "RasterLayer" require at least one aesthetics parameter to run, usually the `colour`.)

Value

A KML file. By default parses the object name and adds a ".kml" extension.

Author(s)

Pierre Roudier, Tomislav Hengl and Dylan Beaudette

See Also

[kml_open](#), [kml_aes](#), [kml_close](#), [kml_compress](#)

Examples

```
# Plotting a SpatialPointsDataFrame object
library(rgdal)
data(eberg)
eberg <- eberg[runif(nrow(eberg))<.1,]
library(sp)
library(rgdal)
coordinates(eberg) <- ~X+Y
proj4string(eberg) <- CRS("+init=epsg:31467")
```

```
## Not run: # Simple plot
kml(eberg, file = "eberg-0.kml")
# Plot using aesthetics
shape = "http://maps.google.com/mapfiles/kml/pal2/icon18.png"
kml(eberg, colour = SNDMHT_A, size = CLYMHT_A,
    alpha = 0.75, file = "eberg-1.kml", shape=shape)

## End(Not run)
```

kml.tiles

Write vector object as tiled KML

Description

Writes vector object as tiled KML. Suitable for plotting large vectors i.e. large spatial data sets.

Usage

```
kml.tiles(obj, folder.name, file.name,
  block.x, kml.logo, cpus, home.url=".", desc=NULL,
  open.kml=TRUE, return.list=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	"SpatialPoints*" or "SpatialLines*" or "SpatialPolygons*"; vector layer
folder.name	character; KML folder name
file.name	character; output KML file name
block.x	numeric; size of block in decimal degrees (geographical coordinates)
kml.logo	character; optional project logo file (PNG)
cpus	integer; specifies number of CPUs to be used by the snowfall package to speed things up
home.url	character; optional web-directory where the PNGs will be stored
desc	character; optional layer description
open.kml	logical; specifies whether to open the KML file after writing
return.list	logical; specifies whether to return list of tiled objects
...	(optional) aesthetics arguments (see aesthetics)

Value

Returns a list of KML files.

Note

This operation can be time-consuming for processing very large vectors. To speed up writing of KMLs, use the snowfall package.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

See Also[plotKML](#), [plotKML.GDALobj](#)**Examples**

```
## Not run:
library(sp)
library(snowfall)
library(GSIF)
library(rgdal)

data(eberg)
coordinates(eberg) <- ~X+Y
proj4string(eberg) <- CRS("+init=epsg:31467")
## plot using tiles:
shape = "http://maps.google.com/mapfiles/kml/pal2/icon18.png"
tiles.p <- kml.tiles(eberg["SNDMHT_A"], block.x=0.05,
  size=0.8, z.lim=c(20,50), colour=SNDMHT_A, shape=shape,
  labels=SNDMHT_A, return.list=TRUE)
## Returns a list of tiles
data(eberg_contours)
tiles.l <- kml.tiles(eberg_contours, block.x=0.05,
  colour=Z, z.lim=range(eberg_contours$Z),
  colour_scale=SAGA_pal[[1]], return.list=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

`kml_compress`*Compress a KML file with auxiliary files*

Description

Compresses the KML file together with the auxiliary files (images, models, textures) using the default ZIP program.

Usage

```
kml_compress(file.name, zip = "", files = "", rm = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>file.name</code>	KML file name
<code>zip</code>	(optional) location of an external ZIP program
<code>files</code>	a character vector specifying the list of auxiliary files

rm logical; specify whether to remove temporary files
... other kml arguments

Details

The KMZ file can carry the model files (.dae), textures and ground overlay images. For practical purposes, we recommend that you, instead of compressing the images together with the KML file, consider serving the ground overlay images via a server i.e. as network links.

If no internal ZIP program exists, the function looks for the system ZIP program:

```
Sys.getenv("R_ZIPCMD", "zip")
```

External ZIP program can also be specified via the zip argument.

Author(s)

Pierre Roudier, Tomislav Hengl and Dylan Beaudette

References

- KMZ description (<http://code.google.com/apis/kml/documentation/>)

See Also

[kml-methods](#), [kml_open](#)

Examples

```
data(eberg)
eberg <- eberg[runif(nrow(eberg))<.1,]
library(sp)
library(rgdal)
library(raster)
coordinates(eberg) <- ~X+Y
proj4string(eberg) <- CRS("+init=epsg:31467")
kml_open("eberg.kml")
kml_layer(eberg, colour = CLYMHT_A)
kml_close("eberg.kml")
# compress:
kml_compress("eberg.kml")
```

kml_description	<i>Generate a table description from a data frame</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Converts a two-column data frame to a table in HTML format. This can then be parsed to a KML file as the layer description.

Usage

```
kml_description(x, iframe = NULL, caption = "Object summary",
               fix.enc = TRUE, cwidth = 150, twidth = 300,
               delim.sign = "_", asText = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	object of class "data.frame" with two columns
iframe	(optional) iframe content
caption	character; table caption
fix.enc	logical; specify whether to fix encoding
cwidth	numeric; first column width
twidth	numeric; table width
delim.sign	character; delimiter sign
asText	logical; specifies whether to return the formatted table as text or XML

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

See Also

[kml-methods](#)

kml_layer-methods	<i>Write objects to a KML connection</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Writes any `Spatial*` object (from the `sp` package), spatio-temporal object (from the [ST-class](#) package) or `Raster*` object (from the `raster` package) to a KML file (connection) as a separate layer. Various *aesthetics*, i.e. ways to represent target variables, can be set via colour, transparency, size, width, shape arguments. Their availability depends on the class of the object to plot.

Usage

```
kml_layer(obj, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	object inheriting from the <code>Spatial*</code> or the <code>Raster*</code> classes
...	additional aesthetics arguments; see details for each <code>kml_layer</code> function and the <code>kml_aes</code> function

Value

An XML object that can be further parsed to a KML file (via an open connection).

Author(s)

Pierre Roudier, Tomislav Hengl and Dylan Beaudette

See Also

[kml_layer.SpatialPoints](#), [kml_layer.Raster](#), [kml_layer.SpatialLines](#), [kml_layer.SpatialPolygons](#), [kml_layer.STIDF](#), [kml_layer.STTDF](#), [kml_layer.SoilProfileCollection](#), [kml-methods](#), [kml_open](#), [kml_close](#)

Examples

```
library(rgdal)
data(eberg_grid)
library(sp)
library(raster)
gridded(eberg_grid) <- ~x+y
proj4string(eberg_grid) <- CRS("+init=epsg:31467")
data(SAGA_pal)
data(R_pal)
## Not run: # Plot two layers one after the other:
kml_open("eberg_grids.kml")
kml_layer(eberg_grid, colour=DEMSRT6, colour_scale=R_pal[["terrain_colors"]])
kml_layer(eberg_grid, colour=TWISRT6, colour_scale=SAGA_pal[[1]])
kml_close("eberg_grids.kml")
# print the result:
library(XML)
xmlRoot(xmlTreeParse("eberg_grids.kml"))[["Document"]]

## End(Not run)
```

kml_layer.Raster	<i>Writes raster objects to KML</i>
------------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Writes rasters to PNG images and makes a KML code (ground overlays). Works with "RasterLayer" and "RasterStack" class objects. Target attributes can be specified using aesthetics arguments (e.g. "colour").

Usage

```
kml_layer.Raster(obj, subfolder.name = paste(class(obj)), plot.legend = TRUE,
  metadata = NULL, raster_name,
  png.width = ncol(obj), png.height = nrow(obj),
  min.png.width = 800, TimeSpan.begin, TimeSpan.end,
  layer.name, png.type = "cairo-png", ...)
```

Arguments

obj	object of class "RasterLayer", "SpatialPixelsDataFrame" or "SpatialGridDataFrame"
subfolder.name	character; optional subfolder name
plot.legend	logical; specify whether a map legend should be generated automatically
metadata	(optional) specify the metadata object
raster_name	(optional) specify the output file name (PNG)
png.width	(optional) width of the PNG file
png.height	(optional) height of the PNG file
min.png.width	(optional) minimum width of the PNG file
TimeSpan.begin	object of class "POSIXct"; (optional) begin of the sampling period
TimeSpan.end	object of class "POSIXct"; (optional) end of the sampling period
layer.name	character; optional layer name
png.type	character; PNG type
...	additional aesthetics arguments

Details

Google Earth does not properly handle a 24-bit PNG file which has a single transparent color (read more at [Google Earth Help](#)). To force transparency, plotKML will try to set it using the `-matte -transparent "#FFFFFF"` option in the [ImageMagick convert program](#) (ImageMagick needs to be installed separately and located using `plotKML.env()`). On some Unix run machines the `png.type` argument has to be set manually to avoid producing empty PNGs.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl, Pierre Roudier and Dylan Beaudette

See Also

[kml-methods](#), [kml_open](#), [kml_layer.RasterBrick](#), [plotKML-method](#)

Examples

```
data(eberg_grid)
library(sp)
coordinates(eberg_grid) <- ~x+y
gridded(eberg_grid) <- TRUE
proj4string(eberg_grid) <- CRS("+init=epsg:31467")
data(SAGA_pal)
library(raster)
r <- raster(eberg_grid["TWISRT6"])
## Not run: # KML plot with a single raster:
kml(r, colour_scale = SAGA_pal[[1]], colour = TWISRT6)

## End(Not run)
```

kml_layer.RasterBrick *Export a time series of images to KML*

Description

Writes a series of images to PNGs and uses them to create ground overlays. Works only with "RasterBrick" class objects with time dimension specified via the "@zvalue".

Usage

```
kml_layer.RasterBrick(obj, plot.legend = TRUE, dtime = "", tz = "GMT",
  z.lim = c(min(minValue(obj), na.rm=TRUE), max(maxValue(obj), na.rm=TRUE)),
  colour_scale = get("colour_scale_numeric", envir = plotKML.opts),
  home_url = get("home_url", envir = plotKML.opts),
  metadata = NULL, html.table = NULL,
  altitudeMode = "clampToGround", balloon = FALSE,
  png.width, png.height, min.png.width = 800, png.type = "cairo-png", ...)
```

Arguments

obj	object of class "RasterBrick" (e.g. a time series of images)
plot.legend	logical; specify whether a map legend should be generated automatically
dtime	temporal support (point or block) expressed in seconds
tz	referent time zone
z.lim	upper and lower limits (unique for all maps in the time series); the function by default uses the absolute minimum and maximum in values
colour_scale	color palette; by default uses the color scale for numeric variables
home_url	(optional) URL directory / location of the images

metadata	(optional) the metadata object
html.table	(optional) the description block (html)
altitudeMode	character; the default altitudeMode
balloon	logical; specifies whether to display balloon for each element
png.width	(optional) width of the PNG files
png.height	(optional) height of the PNG files
min.png.width	(optional) minimum width of the PNG file
png.type	character; PNG type
...	additional arguments (see aesthetics)

Details

This method is recommended for visualization of numeric bands representing the same variable i.e. time series of images. To export a stack of images of different type see [kml_layer.Raster](#). If the "@zvalue" slot is empty, dates will be added by subtracting days from the current day with 1-day increments.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

See Also

[kml-methods](#), [kml_open](#), [kml_layer.Raster](#), [plotKML-method](#)

kml_layer.SoilProfileCollection

Writes a list of soil profiles to KML

Description

Writes object of type "SoilProfileCollection" (a number of soil profiles with site and horizon data) to KML. Several attributes such as horizontal and vertical exaggeration can be passed via arguments.

Usage

```
kml_layer.SoilProfileCollection(obj,
  var.name, var.min = 0, var.scale,
  site.names = profile_id(obj),
  method = c("soil_block", "depth_function")[1],
  block.size = 100,
  color.name, z.scale = 1, x.min, max.depth = 300,
  plot.points = TRUE,
  LabelScale = get("LabelScale", envir = plotKML.opts) * 0.7,
```

```

IconColor = "#ff0000ff",
shape = paste(get("home_url", envir = plotKML.opts),
  "circlesquare.png", sep = ""),
outline = TRUE, visibility = TRUE, extrude = TRUE, tessellate = TRUE,
altitudeMode = "relativeToGround", camera.distance = 0.01,
tilt = 90, heading = 0, roll = 0,
metadata = NULL, html.table = NULL, plot.scalebar = TRUE,
scalebar = paste(get("home_url", envir = plotKML.opts),
  "soilprofile_scalebar.png", sep = ""),
... )

```

Arguments

obj	object of class "SoilProfileCollection" (package aqp)
var.name	target column name in the horizons slot
var.min	smallest value
var.scale	exaggeration in vertical dimension
site.names	site names as listed in the site table
method	visualization type (soil block or depth-function)
block.size	(optional) size of the block of land
color.name	(optional) column name carrying the color information for each horizon
z.scale	exaggeration in horizontal direction
x.min	offset in longitude direction (in decimal degrees)
max.depth	maximum height/depht of a profile in cm
plot.points	logical; specifies whether to plot horizon centres with attribute values
LabelScale	numeric; specifies size of the labels for each horizon
IconColor	colors for the labels for each horizon
shape	default icon for Google placemarks
outline	logical; specifies whether to draw outline for the soil-depth functions (or simply a line)
visibility	logical; specifies whether to make the layer visible
extrude	logical; specifies whether to extrude horizon centers
tessellate	logical; specifies whether to tessellate polygons
altitudeMode	by default relativeToGround
camera.distance	distance from a profile in arc degrees
tilt	angle between the direction of the LookAt position and the normal to the surface of the earth
heading	orientation towards north
roll	rotation about the y axis
metadata	(optional) spatial metadata for the input object

html.table	(optional) tabular content (attributes) for each horizon
plot.scalebar	logical; specifies whether to plot a scale bar next to the profile plot
scalebar	default icon for the scale bar
...	additional style arguments

Details

Horizon depths are typically expressed in cm, hence the default exaggeration factor (`z.scale`) is 10. It is highly recommended to turn off the terrain layer in Google Earth, otherwise Google Earth will deform the plots in areas of high relief.

Note

The spatial exaggeration needs to be used because often the detail in the background imagery in Google Earth is limited to a spatial accuracy of 2–20 m, hence there is no point of zooming into objects of size of few meters. These exaggeration factors were selected empirically and will need to be adjusted as the detail in the background imagery increases.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl, Dylan Beaudette and Pierre Roudier

References

- Algorithms for Quantitative Pedology (<https://CRAN.r-project.org/package=aqp>)

See Also

[kml_layer.SpatialPhotoOverlay](#), [plotKML-method](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: ## install.packages("aqp", repos="http://R-Forge.R-project.org")
library(aqp)
library(fossil)
library(plyr)
data(ca630)
## Promote to SoilProfileCollection
ca <- join(ca630$lab, ca630$site, type='inner')
depths(ca) <- pedon_key ~ hzn_top + hzn_bot
## extract site data
site(ca) <- ~ mlra + ssa + lon + lat + cntrl_depth_to_top + cntrl_depth_to_bot + sampled_taxon_name
# generate SpatialPoints
library(sp)
coordinates(ca) <- ~ lon + lat
## assign CRS data
proj4string(ca) <- "+proj=longlat +datum=NAD83"
## plot changes in base saturation by sum of cations method (pH 8.2):
kml(ca, method = "depth_function", file.name = "ca_bs_8.2.kml",
    var.name="bs_8.2", balloon = TRUE)
```

```
## plot changes in cation exchange capacity by sum of cations method (pH 8.2):
kml(ca, file.name = "ca_CEC8_2.kml", var.name="CEC8.2", IconColor = "#ff009000")
## plot soil profile as 'block':
kml(ca, file.name = "ca_CEC8_2_block.kml", var.name="CEC8.2", balloon = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

kml_layer.SpatialLines

Writes spatial lines to KML

Description

Writes object of class "SpatialLines*" to KML with a possibility to parse attribute variables using several aesthetics arguments.

Usage

```
kml_layer.SpatialLines(obj, subfolder.name = paste(class(obj)),
  extrude = FALSE, z.scale = 1, metadata = NULL,
  html.table = NULL, TimeSpan.begin = "", TimeSpan.end = "", ...)
```

Arguments

obj	object of class "SpatialLines*"
subfolder.name	character; optional subfolder name
extrude	logical; specifies whether to connect the LinearRing to the ground
z.scale	vertical exaggeration
metadata	(optional) specify the metadata object
html.table	optional description block (html) for each GPS point (vertices)
TimeSpan.begin	(optional) beginning of the referent time period
TimeSpan.end	(optional) end of the referent time period
...	additional style arguments (see aesthetics)

Details

Only colour and width (aesthetics) are recommended when visualizing SpatialLines* objects.

TimeSpan.begin and TimeSpan.end are optional TimeStamp vectors in the format:

```
yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:sszzzzzz
```

Use the same time values for both TimeSpan.begin and TimeSpan.end if the measurements refer to a single moment in time. TimeSpan.begin and TimeSpan.end can be either a single value or a vector of values.

Author(s)

Pierre Roudier, Tomislav Hengl and Dylan Beaudette

See Also

[kml-methods](#), [kml_open](#), [kml_layer.SpatialPolygons](#), [plotKML-method](#)

Examples

```
library(rgdal)
library(sp)
data(eberg_contours)
data(SAGA_pal)
names(eberg_contours)
# KML plot with elevations used as 'colour' argument:
kml(eberg_contours, colour_scale = SAGA_pal[[1]], colour = Z, kmz = TRUE)
```

kml_layer.SpatialPhotoOverlay

Exports objects of type SpatialPhotoOverlay to KML

Description

Writes object of type SpatialPhotoOverlay to KML together with a COLLADA 3D model file (optional).

Usage

```
kml_layer.SpatialPhotoOverlay(obj, method = c("PhotoOverlay", "monolith")[1],
  PhotoOverlay.shape = obj@PhotoOverlay$shape, href = obj@filename,
  coords, dae.name = "", heading = obj@PhotoOverlay$heading,
  tilt = obj@PhotoOverlay$tilt, roll = obj@PhotoOverlay$roll,
  near = obj@PhotoOverlay$near, range = obj@PhotoOverlay$range,
  leftFov = obj@PhotoOverlay$leftFov, rightFov = obj@PhotoOverlay$rightFov,
  bottomFov = obj@PhotoOverlay$bottomFov, topFov = obj@PhotoOverlay$topFov,
  altitudeMode = "clampToGround", block.size = 100, max.depth = 300,
  scale.x = 1, scale.y = 1, scale.z = 1, refreshMode = "once",
  html.table = NULL, ... )
```

Arguments

obj	object of class "SpatialPhotoOverlay" (a photograph with spatial coordinates, metadata and orientation)
method	visualization type: either "PhotoOverlay" or "monolith"
PhotoOverlay.shape	PhotoOverlay shape value (KML)
href	location of the image file
coords	(optional) 3D coordinates of the trapesoid corners
dae.name	(optional) COLLADA 3D model file name (without the extension)
heading	a PhotoOverlay argument; direction (azimuth) of the camera, in degrees

<code>tilt</code>	a PhotoOverlay argument; rotation, in degrees, of the camera around the X axis
<code>roll</code>	a PhotoOverlay argument; rotation, in degrees, of the camera around the Z axis
<code>near</code>	a PhotoOverlay argument; measurement in meters along the viewing direction from the camera viewpoint to the PhotoOverlay shape
<code>range</code>	a PhotoOverlay argument; distance in meters from the point specified by <longitude>, <latitude>, and <altitude> to the LookAt position
<code>leftFov</code>	a PhotoOverlay argument; angle, in degrees, between the camera's viewing direction and the left side of the view volume
<code>rightFov</code>	a PhotoOverlay argument; angle, in degrees, between the camera's viewing direction and the right side of the view volume
<code>bottomFov</code>	a PhotoOverlay argument; angle, in degrees, between the camera's viewing direction and the bottom side of the view volume
<code>topFov</code>	a PhotoOverlay argument; angle, in degrees, between the camera's viewing direction and the top side of the view volume
<code>altitudeMode</code>	altitude mode
<code>block.size</code>	width of the block (100 m by default)
<code>max.depth</code>	300 m by default
<code>scale.x</code>	exaggeration in X dimension (COLLADA rectangle)
<code>scale.y</code>	exaggeration in Y dimension (COLLADA rectangle)
<code>scale.z</code>	exaggeration in Z dimension (COLLADA rectangle)
<code>refreshMode</code>	refresh mode for the COLLADA object
<code>html.table</code>	(optional) specify the description block (html) for each point
<code>...</code>	other additional arguments

Details

The default width and height (100 m and 300 m) were selected based on empirical testing (level of detail in the background imagery in Google Earth). User specified coordinates can be passed via the `coords` argument. For more info see [makeCOLLADA.rectangle](#).

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

References

- KML Reference (<http://code.google.com/apis/kml/documentation/kmlreference.html>)
- COLLADA Reference (<https://www.khronos.org/collada/>)

See Also

[spPhoto](#), [getWikiMedia.ImageInfo](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: # display spatially referenced photograph in Google Earth:
imagename = "Soil_monolith.jpg"
x1 <- getWikiMedia.ImageInfo(imagename)
sm <- spPhoto(filename = x1$url$url, exif.info = x1$metadata)
kml_open("sm.kml")
kml_layer(sm, method="monolith")
kml_close("sm.kml")
kml_compress("sm.kml", files="Soil_monolith_jpg.dae")

## End(Not run)
```

kml_layer.SpatialPixels

Writes SpatialPixels or SpatialGrid objects to KML

Description

Writes sp classes "SpatialGrid" or "SpatialPixels" to PNG images and makes a KML document (ground overlays). Target attributes can be specified using aesthetics arguments (e.g. "colour").

Usage

```
kml_layer.SpatialPixels(obj, subfolder.name = paste(class(obj)), raster_name,
  plot.legend = TRUE, metadata = NULL,
  png.width = gridparameters(obj)[1,"cells.dim"],
  png.height = gridparameters(obj)[2,"cells.dim"],
  min.png.width = 800, TimeSpan.begin, TimeSpan.end,
  layer.name, png.type = "cairo-png", ...)
```

Arguments

obj	object of class "RasterLayer", "SpatialPixelsDataFrame" or "SpatialGridDataFrame"
subfolder.name	character; optional subfolder name
plot.legend	logical; specify whether a map legend should be generated automatically
metadata	(optional) specify the metadata object
raster_name	(optional) specify the output file name (PNG)
png.width	(optional) width of the PNG file
png.height	(optional) height of the PNG file
min.png.width	(optional) minimum width of the PNG file
TimeSpan.begin	object of class "POSIXct"; (optional) begin of the sampling period
TimeSpan.end	object of class "POSIXct"; (optional) end of the sampling period
layer.name	character; optional layer name
png.type	character; PNG type
...	additional aesthetics arguments

Details

Google Earth does not properly handle a 24-bit PNG file which has a single transparent color (read more at [Google Earth Help](#)). To force transparency, plotKML will try to set it using the `-matte -transparent "#FFFFFF"` option in the [ImageMagick convert program](#) (ImageMagick needs to be installed separately and located using `plotKML.env()`). The PNG export uses the 'cairographics', which will never use a palette and normally creates a larger 32-bit ARGB file, but then always allows transparency. On some Unix run machines the `png.type` argument has to be set manually to avoid producing empty PNGs.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl, Pierre Roudier and Dylan Beaudette

See Also

[kml-methods](#), [kml_open](#), [kml_layer.Raster](#), [plotKML-method](#)

Examples

```
data(eberg_grid)
library(sp)
library(rgdal)
library(raster)
coordinates(eberg_grid) <- ~x+y
gridded(eberg_grid) <- TRUE
proj4string(eberg_grid) <- CRS("+init=epsg:31467")
data(SAGA_pal)
## Not run: ## KML plot with a single raster:
kml(eberg_grid, colour_scale = SAGA_pal[[1]], colour = TWISRT6)
## make a larger image:
kml(eberg_grid, colour_scale = SAGA_pal[[1]], colour = TWISRT6,
    png.width = 600, png.height = 600)

## End(Not run)
```

kml_layer.SpatialPoints

Writes spatial points to KML

Description

Writes object of class "SpatialPoints*" to KML with a possibility to parse attribute variables using several aesthetics arguments.

Usage

```
kml_layer.SpatialPoints(obj, subfolder.name = paste(class(obj)),
  extrude = TRUE, z.scale = 1,
  LabelScale = get("LabelScale", envir = plotKML.opts),
  metadata = NULL, html.table = NULL, TimeSpan.begin = "",
  TimeSpan.end = "", points_names, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>obj</code>	object of class "SpatialPoints"
<code>subfolder.name</code>	character; optional subfolder name
<code>extrude</code>	logical; specifies whether to connect the point to the ground with a line
<code>z.scale</code>	numeric; exaggeration in vertical dimension
<code>LabelScale</code>	numeric; scale factor for size of labels
<code>metadata</code>	(optional) specify the metadata object
<code>html.table</code>	(optional) specify the description block (html) for each point
<code>TimeSpan.begin</code>	(optional) beginning of the referent time period
<code>TimeSpan.end</code>	(optional) end of the referent time period
<code>points_names</code>	character; forces the point labels (size of the character vector must equal the number of the points)
<code>...</code>	additional style arguments (see aesthetics)

Details

`TimeSpan.begin` and `TimeSpan.end` are optional `TimeStamp` vectors:

```
yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:sszzzzz
```

For observations at point support (a single moment in time), use the same time values for both `TimeSpan.begin` and `TimeSpan.end`. `TimeSpan.begin` and `TimeSpan.end` can be either a single value or a vector of values.

Optional aesthetics arguments are `shapes` (icons), `colour`, `sizes`, `altitude` (if not a 3D object; variable to be used to specify altitude above ground), `altitudeMode` (altitude mode type (`clampToGround`, `relativeToGround` or `absolute`)). Although this function can be used to plot over five variables, more than three aesthetics arguments is not recommended (e.g. limit to size and colour).

Author(s)

Pierre Roudier, Tomislav Hengl and Dylan Beaudette

See Also

[kml_layer.STTDF](#), [plotKML-method](#)

Examples

```

data(eberg)
data(SAGA_pal)
library(sp)
library(rgdal)
coordinates(eberg) <- ~X+Y
proj4string(eberg) <- CRS("+init=epsg:31467")
names(eberg)
# subset to 10 percent:
eberg <- eberg[runif(nrow(eberg))<.1,]
## Not run: # plot the measured CLAY content:
kml(eberg, labels = CLYMHT_A)
shape = "http://maps.google.com/mapfiles/kml/pal2/icon18.png"
# color only:
kml(eberg, shape = shape, colour = SLTMHT_A, labels = "", colour_scale = SAGA_pal[[1]])
# two variables at the same time:
kml(eberg, shape = shape, size = CLYMHT_A, colour = SLTMHT_A, labels = "")
# two aesthetics elements are effective in emphasizing hot-spots:
kml(eberg, shape = shape, altitude = CLYMHT_A*10, extrude = TRUE,
    colour = CLYMHT_A, labels = CLYMHT_A, kmz = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

## example of how plotKML is programmed:
data(HRtemp08)
HRtemp08[1,]
library(XML)
p1 = newXMLNode("Placemark")
begin <- format(HRtemp08[1,"DATE"]-.5, "%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%SZ")
end <- format(HRtemp08[1,"DATE"]+.5, "%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%SZ")
txt <- sprintf('<name>%s</name><TimeStamp><begin>%s</begin><end>%s</end></TimeStamp>
    <Point><coordinates>%.4f,%.4f,%.0f</coordinates></Point>', HRtemp08[1,"NAME"],
    begin, end, HRtemp08[1,"Lon"], HRtemp08[1,"Lat"], 0)
parseXMLAndAdd(txt, parent=p1)
p1

```

kml_layer.SpatialPolygons

Writes spatial polygons to KML

Description

Writes object of class "SpatialPolygons*" to KML with a possibility to parse attribute variables using several aesthetics arguments.

Usage

```

kml_layer.SpatialPolygons(obj, subfolder.name = paste(class(obj)),
    extrude = TRUE, tessellate = FALSE,

```

```
outline = TRUE, plot.labpt = FALSE, z.scale = 1,
LabelScale = get("LabelScale", envir = plotKML.opts),
metadata = NULL, html.table = NULL, TimeSpan.begin = "",
TimeSpan.end = "", colorMode = "normal", ...)
```

Arguments

<code>obj</code>	object of class "SpatialPolygons*"
<code>subfolder.name</code>	character; optional subfolder name
<code>extrude</code>	logical; specifies whether to connect the point to the ground with a line
<code>tessellate</code>	logical; specifies whether to connect the LinearRing to the ground
<code>outline</code>	logical; specifies whether to outline the polygon
<code>plot.labpt</code>	logical; specifies whether to add the label point (polygon centre)
<code>z.scale</code>	numeric; exaggeration in vertical dimension
<code>LabelScale</code>	numeric; scale factor for size of labels
<code>metadata</code>	(optional) specify the metadata object
<code>html.table</code>	optional description block (html) for each GPS point (vertices)
<code>TimeSpan.begin</code>	(optional) beginning of the referent time period
<code>TimeSpan.end</code>	(optional) end of the referent time period
<code>colorMode</code>	(optional) KML color mode (normal or random)
<code>...</code>	additional style arguments (see aesthetics)

Details

Label points are by default not plotted. We recommend adding the legend to attribute maps instead. Transparency can be set by using the `alpha` argument. `TimeSpan.begin` and `TimeSpan.end` are optional `TimeStamp` vectors:

```
yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:sszzzzzz
```

Use the same time values for both `TimeSpan.begin` and `TimeSpan.end` if the measurements refer to a single moment in time. `TimeSpan.begin` and `TimeSpan.end` can be either a single value or a vector of values.

Author(s)

Pierre Roudier, Tomislav Hengl and Dylan Beaudette

See Also

[kml_layer.SpatialLines](#), [kml_layer.STIDF](#), [plotKML-method](#)

Examples

```

library(rgdal)
library(sp)
data(eberg_zones)
names(eberg_zones)
## visualize zones using random colors:
kml(eberg_zones, colorMode = "random")
## with labels:
kml(eberg_zones, colour = ZONES, plot.labpt = TRUE,
    labels = ZONES, kmz = TRUE, balloon=TRUE)

```

kml_layer.STIDF	<i>Write irregular spatio-temporal observations (points, lines and polygons) to KML</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Writes an object of class "STIDF" (unstructured/irregular spatio-temporal data) to a KML file with a possibility to parse attribute variables using several aesthetics arguments.

Usage

```
kml_layer.STIDF(obj, dtime, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	space-time object of class "STIDF" (spatio-temporal irregular data frame) or class "STFDF" (spatio-temporal full data frame)
dtime	temporal support (point or block) expressed in seconds
...	additional arguments that can be passed to the kml_layer.Spatial method

Details

An object of class "STIDF" contains a slot of type "Spatial*", which is parsed via the kml_layer method depending on the type of spatial object (points, lines, polygons). The dateTime is defined as:

```
yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:sszzzzzz
```

where T is the separator between the date and the time, and the time zone is either Z (for UTC) or zzzzzz, which represents ?hh:mm in relation to UTC. For more info on how Time Stamps work see <http://kml-samples.googlecode.com>. If the time is measured at block support, then:

```
<TimeStamp><begin> </begin><end> </end></TimeStamp>
```

tags will be inserted. Temporal support for any spacetime class, if not specified by the user, is determined as a difference between the "time" (indicating begin time) and "endTime" slots.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl and Benedikt Gr?ler

References

- Pebesma, E. (2012) **Classes and Methods for Spatio-Temporal Data in R**. Journal of Statistical Software. 51(7): 1-30.
- spacetime package (<https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=spacetime>)

See Also

[kml_layer.STTDF](#), [plotKML-method](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(HRtemp08)

# format the time column:
HRtemp08$ctime <- as.POSIXct(HRtemp08$DATE, format="%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%SZ")

# create a STIDF object:
library(spacetime)
sp <- SpatialPoints(HRtemp08[,c("Lon", "Lat")])
proj4string(sp) <- CRS("+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")
HRtemp08.st <- STIDF(sp, time = HRtemp08$ctime, data = HRtemp08[,c("NAME", "TEMP")])

# write to a KML file:
HRtemp08_jan <- HRtemp08.st[1:500]
shape <- "http://maps.google.com/mapfiles/kml/pal2/icon18.png"
kml(HRtemp08_jan, dtime = 24*3600, colour = TEMP, shape = shape, labels = "", kmz=TRUE)

## North Carolina SIDS data set:
library(maptools)
fname <- system.file("shapes/sids.shp", package="maptools")[1]
nc <- readShapePoly(fname, proj4string=CRS("+proj=longlat +datum=NAD27"))
time <- as.POSIXct(strptime(c(rep("1974-01-01", length(nc)),
  rep("1979-01-01", length(nc))), format="%Y-%m-%d"), tz = "GMT")
data <- data.frame(BIR = c(nc$BIR74, nc$BIR79), NWBIR = c(nc$NWBIR74, nc$NWBIR79),
  SID = c(nc$SID74, nc$SID79))
# copy polygons:
nc.poly <- rep(slot(nc, "polygons"), 2)
# fix the polygon IDs:
for(i in 1:length(row.names(data))) { nc.poly[[i]]@ID = row.names(data)[i] }
sp <- SpatialPolygons(nc.poly, proj4string=CRS("+proj=longlat +datum=NAD27"))
# create a STIDF object:
nct <- STIDF(sp, time = time, data = data)
# write to a KML file:
kml(nct, colour = SID)

## End(Not run)
```

kml_layer.STTDF *Write a space-time trajectory to KML*

Description

Writes an object of class "STTDF" to a KML file with a possibility to parse attribute variables using several aesthetics arguments.

Usage

```
kml_layer.STTDF(obj, id.name = names(obj@data)[which(names(obj@data)== "burst")],
  dtime, extrude = FALSE,
  start.icon = paste(get("home_url", envir = plotKML.opts),
    "3Dballyellow.png", sep = ""),
  end.icon = paste(get("home_url", envir = plotKML.opts),
    "golfhole.png", sep = ""),
  LabelScale = 0.8 * get("LabelScale", envir = plotKML.opts), z.scale = 1,
  metadata = NULL, html.table = NULL, ... )
```

Arguments

obj	space-time object of class "STTDF" (spatio-temporal irregular data.frames trajectory)
id.name	trajectory ID column name
dtime	temporal support size (in seconds)
extrude	logical; extrude GPS vertices?
start.icon	start icon name (3Dballyellow.png)
end.icon	destination icon name (golfhole.png)
LabelScale	the default size of icons
z.scale	vertical exaggeration
metadata	(optional) specify the metadata object
html.table	optional description block (html) for each GPS point (vertices)
...	other optional arguments

Details

The dateTime is defined as yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:sszzzzz, where T is the separator between the date and the time, and the time zone is either Z (for UTC) or zzzzzz, which represents ?hh:mm in relation to UTC. For more info on how Time Stamps work see <http://kml-samples.googlecode.com>. If the time is measured at block support, then:

```
<TimeStamp><begin> </begin><end> </end></TimeStamp>
```

tags will be inserted. Temporal support for any spacetime class, if not specified by the user, is determined as a difference between the "time" (indicating begin time) and "endTime" slots.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

References

-
- Pebesma, E. (2012) [Classes and Methods for Spatio-Temporal Data in R](#). Journal of Statistical Software. 51(7): 1-30.
- spacetime package (<https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=spacetime>)

See Also[readGPX](#), [plotKML-method](#)

kml_legend.bar	<i>Generates a legend bar (PNG file)</i>
----------------	--

Description

Produces a PNG file that can be used as a screen overlay — legend bar for numeric and factor type variables.

Usage

```
kml_legend.bar(x, width, height, pointsize = 14, legend.file, legend.pal,
  z.lim = range(x, na.rm=TRUE, finite=TRUE), factor.labels, png.type = "cairo-png")
```

Arguments

x	numeric or factor-type vector
width	numeric; (optional) width of image in pixels
height	numeric; (optional) height of image in pixels
pointsize	numeric; point size for the plot
legend.file	PNG file name
legend.pal	character; color palette
z.lim	numeric; lower and upper limits
factor.labels	character; class names if applicable
png.type	character; PNG type

Details

When exporting raster layers to KML the legend bar is generated by default. If the width and height are not provided, the function will try to estimate them automatically.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl, Pierre Roudier, and Dylan Beaudette

See Also

grDevices::png, [kml-methods](#), [kml_layer](#)

kml_legend.whitening *Whitening legend (PNG)*

Description

Produces a PNG file that can be used in KML plots (visualization of uncertainty).

Usage

```
kml_legend.whitening(legend.res = 0.01, width = 120, height = 300, pointsize = 14,
  x.lim, e.lim, leg.asp = 0.3 * width/height,
  legend.file = "whitening_legend.png",
  matte = FALSE, png.type = "cairo-png")
```

Arguments

legend.res	numeric; resolution on a 0-1 scale
width	integer; image width
height	integer; image height
pointsize	integer; point size in units for text
x.lim	numeric; upper and lower limits for target variable
e.lim	numeric; upper and lower limits for the normalized error
leg.asp	numeric; legend aspect
legend.file	character; output PNG file name
matte	logical; specify whether to fix transparency using ImageMagick
png.type	character; PNG type

Details

The output PNG file shows a 2D legend with values on the vertical axis and uncertainty on the horizontal axis. Whitening is only valid with Hue-Saturation-Intensity system where Hue's are used to represent values of the target variable, so that the amount of white color can be linearly used to represent uncertainty (i.e. whitening can not be used with different color palettes; or at least we do not recommend this).

Note

Google Earth does not properly handle a 24-bit PNG file which has a single transparent color. In order to force transparency in the output PNG, the function with try using ImageMagick convert function. ImageMagick needs to be installed separately and located using `plotKML.env()`.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

References

- Hengl, T., Heuvelink, G.M.B., Stein, A., (2004) **A generic framework for spatial prediction of soil variables based on regression-kriging**. *Geoderma* 122 (1-2): 75-93.
- Hengl, T., (2003) **Visualisation of uncertainty using the HSI colour model: computations with colours**. 7th International Conference on GeoComputation (CD-ROM), p. 8.

See Also

[whitening](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: # create the 2D legend for whitening (PNG file):
kml_legend.whitening(x.lim=c(5,20), e.lim=c(.6,1))

## End(Not run)
```

kml_metadata-methods *Add metadata table to the active layer*

Description

Adds a selection of metadata to the description box of an active layer.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialMetadata'
kml_metadata(obj, cwidth = 150, twidth = 500, asText = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>obj</code>	object of class "SpatialMetadata"
<code>cwidth</code>	html column width for the field names
<code>twidth</code>	html total table width
<code>asText</code>	logical; return the output as XML or characters

Details

The `kml_metadata` function, by default, prints out only a number of selected metadata fields:

1. "Citation_title",
2. "Abstract",
3. "Object_Count",
4. "Beginning_Date",
5. "Ending_Date",
6. "Data_Order_URL",
7. "Other_Citation_Details",
8. "Citation_URL",
9. "Data_Set_Credit",
10. "Data_Distributing_Organization",
11. "Format_Information_Content",
12. "Native_Data_Set_Environment"

See `data(mdnames)` for a complete list of metadata fields.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

See Also

[spMetadata](#)

kml_open

Open / close a KML file connection

Description

Opens a KML file in write mode and initiates the KML header. The same file connection is further accessible by other `kml_*()` functions such as `kml_layer()` and `kml_close()`. `kml_View` tries to open the produced file using the default application.

Usage

```
kml_open(file.name, folder.name = file.name, kml_open = TRUE,  
         kml_visibility = TRUE, overwrite = TRUE, use.Google_gx = FALSE,  
         kml_xsd = get("kml_xsd", envir = plotKML.opts),  
         xmlns = get("kml_url", envir = plotKML.opts),  
         xmlns_gx = get("kml_gx", envir = plotKML.opts))
```

Arguments

file.name	KML file name
folder.name	character string; KML folder name
kml_open	logical; specify whether to open the folder by default
kml_visibility	logical; specify whether to make the whole folder visible
overwrite	logical; if TRUE, "name" will be overwritten if it exists
use.Google_gx	logical; specify whether to use the Google's extended schema
kml_xsd	URL of the KML scheme to be used
xmlns	URL of the OGC KML standard
xmlns_gx	URL of the extended standard
...	other arguments

Details

These lower level functions can be used to create customized multi-layered KML files. See `plotKML` package homepage / manual for more examples.

Author(s)

Pierre Roudier, Tomislav Hengl and Dylan Beaudette

See Also

[plotKML-method](#), [kml_layer](#), [kml-methods](#)

kml_screen	<i>Add a screen overlay</i>
------------	-----------------------------

Description

Adds an image file (map legend or logo) as screen overlay. The same file connection is further accessible by other `kml_*`() functions such as `kml_layer()` and `kml_close()`. This allows creation of customized multi-layered KML files.

Usage

```
kml_screen(image.file, sname = "",
           position = c("UL", "ML", "LL", "BC", "LR", "MR", "UR", "TC")[1],
           overlayXY, screenXY, xyunits = c("fraction", "pixels", "insetPixels")[1],
           rotation = 0, size = c(0,0) )
```

Arguments

image.file	image file to be used for screen overlay
sname	screen overlay name
position	one of the nine standard positions
overlayXY	manually specified tie point on the overlay image e.g. 'x="0" y="1"'
screenXY	manually specified matching tie point on the screen e.g. 'x="0" y="1"'
xyunits	values of the XY units ("pixels", "fraction", or "insetPixels")
rotation	(optional) rotation in degrees clock-wise
size	size correction in <i>x</i> and <i>y</i> direction

Details

If nothing else is specified the function looks for some of the nine typical positions: "UL" (upper left), "ML" (middle left), "LL" (lower left), "BC" (bottom centre), "LR" (lower right), "MR" (middle right), "UR" (upper right), and "TC" (top centre). The *x* and *y* values can be specified in three different ways: as pixels ("pixels"), as fractions of the image ("fraction"), or as inset pixels ("insetPixels") — an offset in pixels from the upper right corner of the image.

Note

The function, by default, calculates with fractions. If you change the *xyunits* type, all other elements need to be expressed in the same units.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

References

- KML Reference (<http://code.google.com/apis/kml/documentation/>)

See Also

[kml-methods](#)

Examples

```
library(rgdal)
library(sp)
data(eberg_zones)
## Not run: # add logo in the top-center:
kml_open("eberg_screen.kml")
kml_layer(eberg_zones)
logo = "http://meta.isric.org/images/ISRIC_right.png"
kml_screen(image.file = logo, position = "TC", sname = "ISRIC logo")
kml_close("eberg_screen.kml")
kml_compress("eberg_screen.kml")

## End(Not run)
```

LST *Time series of MODIS LST images*

Description

LST contains a spatial sub-sample (Istra region in Croatia) of 46 time series of MODIS LST images (estimated Land Surface Temperature in degrees C) at 1 km resolution. The temporal support size of these images is 8-days.

Usage

data(LST)

Format

The LST data frame contains the following layers:

LST2008_01_01 8-day MODIS LST mosaick for period 2007-12-29 to 2008-01-04

LST2008_01_09 8-day MODIS LST mosaick for period 2008-01-05 to 2008-01-13

... subsequent bands

lon a numeric vector; x-coordinate (m) in the WGS84 system

lat a numeric vector; y-coordinate (m) in the WGS84 system

Note

Time series of 46 day-time and night-time 8-day composite LST images (**MOD11A2** product bands 1 and 5) was obtained from the NASA's FTP server (<ftp://ladsftp.nascom.nasa.gov>). The original 8-day composite images were created by patching together images from a period of ± 4 days, so that the proportion of clouds can be reduced to a minimum. The "zvalue" slot in the "RasterBrick" object can be used as the dateTime column expressed as:

yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:sszzzzzz

where T is the separator between the date and the time, and the time zone is either Z (for UTC) or zzzzzz, which represents $\pm hh:mm$ in relation to UTC.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl and Melita Percec Tadic

References

- Hengl, T., Heuvelink, G.B.M., Percec Tadic, M., Pebesma, E., (2011) **Spatio-temporal prediction of daily temperatures using time-series of MODIS LST images**. Theoretical and Applied Climatology, 107(1-2): 265-277.
- MODIS products (https://lpdaac.usgs.gov/products/modis_products_table)

 makeCOLLADA

Generate a COLLADA file representing the 3D model of a rectangle

Description

Produces a COLLADA file representing the 3D model of a rectangle with the image specified via href wrapped over the surface (as texture fill). This allows free rotation of any rectangular image in the 3D space.

Usage

```
makeCOLLADA.rectangle(coords, filename, href, DateTime,
    up_axis = "Z_UP", authoring_tool = "plotKML",
    technique_profile = "GOOGLEEARTH",
    double_sided = TRUE)
```

Arguments

coords	a matrix defining the rectangle: 4 points with X, Z and Y coordinates (P1 — upper right, P2 — upper left, P3 — lower right, P4 — lower left)
filename	output filename with *.dae extension
href	location of the image used for wrapping (texture fill)
DateTime	creation / update time (system time)
up_axis	specify which axis is erected
authoring_tool	specify authoring tool
technique_profile	specify technique profile
double_sided	logical; specify whether to drape image on both sides

Details

COLLADA is managed by the nonprofit technology consortium, the Khronos Group. You can also simply drag and drop a COLLADA (.dae) file on top of the virtual Earth.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

References

- COLLADA Schema (<https://www.khronos.org/collada/>)

See Also

[kml_layer.SpatialPhotoOverlay](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: # image previously uploaded to Wikimedia commons:
imagename = "Soil_monolith.jpg"
x1 <- getWikiMedia.ImageInfo(imagename)
sm <- spPhoto(filename = x1$url$url, exif.info = x1$metadata)
kml(sm, method="monolith")
xmlTreeParse("Soil_monolith_jpg.dae")

## End(Not run)
```

metadata2SLD-methods *Methods to create a Styled Layer Description (SLD) file*

Description

Creates a **Styled Layer Description (SLD)** file, that can be attached to a spatial layer contributed to GeoServer. It writes the "sp.pallete" object (legend entries, titles and colors) to an external file.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialMetadata'
metadata2SLD(obj, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	object of class "SpatialMetadata"
...	other arguments

Details

The structure of the SLD file is determined by the object class (Point, Polygon, SpatialPixels).

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

See Also

[metadata2SLD.SpatialPixels](#), [spMetadata](#)

metadata2SLD.SpatialPixels

Writes a Styled Layer Description (SLD) file

Description

Writes a **Styled Layer Description (SLD)** file, that can be attached to a spatial layer contributed to GeoServer.

Usage

```
metadata2SLD.SpatialPixels(obj,
  Format_Information_Content = xmlValue(obj@xml["//formcont"]),
  obj.name = normalizeFilename(deparse(substitute(obj))),
  sld.file = set.file.extension(obj.name, ".sld"),
  Citation_title = xmlValue(obj@xml["//title"]),
  ColorMap_type = "intervals", opacity = 1,
  brw.trg = 'Greys', target.var, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	object of class "SpatialMetadata"
Format_Information_Content	character; class of the object to be written to SLD file
obj.name	character; name of the layer
sld.file	character; name of the output file
Citation_title	character; title of the layer
ColorMap_type	character; type of the colorMap see http://docs.geoserver.org
opacity	logical; specifies the opacity
brw.trg	character; color scheme according to www.colorbrewer2.org ; default to 'Greys'
target.var	character; target variable used to calculate the class-intervals
...	additional arguments

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

See Also

[spMetadata](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: # generate missing metadata
data(eberg_grid)
library(sp)
coordinates(eberg_grid) <- ~x+y
gridded(eberg_grid) <- TRUE
proj4string(eberg_grid) <- CRS("+init=epsg:31467")
# with locally prepared metadata file:
eberg_TWI <- as(eberg_grid["TWISRT6"], "SpatialPixelsDataFrame")
eberg.md <- spMetadata(eberg_TWI, Target_variable="TWISRT6")
# export to SLD format:
metadata2SLD(eberg.md, "eberg_TWI.sld")

## End(Not run)
```

normalizeFilename	<i>Normalize filename string</i>
-------------------	----------------------------------

Description

Remove all reserved characters from the file name.

Usage

```
normalizeFilename(x, form = c("default", "8.3")[1],
                 fix.encoding = TRUE, sub.sign = "_")
```

Arguments

x	input character
form	target format (standard or the short 8.3 file name)
fix.encoding	logical; specifies whether to fix the encoding
sub.sign	substitution symbol

Details

This function removes all **reserved characters**: (less than), (greater than), (colon), (double quote), (forward slash), (backslash), (vertical bar or pipe), (question mark), (asterisk), and empty spaces, from the file name. This is important when writing a list of objects to an external file (e.g. KML) as it prevents from creating erroneous file names.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

See Also

utils::shortPathName, RSAGA:set.file.extension

Examples

```
normalizeFilename("name[.].txt")
normalizeFilename("name .txt")
```

northcumbria	<i>Polygon boundary of north Cumbria</i>
--------------	--

Description

This data set gives the boundary of the county of north Cumbria (UK).

Usage

```
data(northcumbria)
```

Format

A matrix containing (x,y) coordinates of the boundary.

Author(s)

Edith Gabriel <edith.gabriel@univ-avignon.fr>

See Also

[fmd](#) for the space-time pattern of food-and-mouth disease in this county in 2001.

plotKML-method	<i>Methods for plotting results of spatial analysis in Google Earth</i>
----------------	---

Description

The method writes inputs and outputs of spatial analysis (a list of point, gridded and/or polygon data usually) to KML and opens the KML file in Google Earth (or any other default package used to view KML/KMZ files).

Usage

```

## S4 method for signature 'SpatialPointsDataFrame'
plotKML(obj,
  folder.name = normalizeFilename(deparse(substitute(obj, env = parent.frame()))),
  file.name = paste(folder.name, ".kml", sep=""),
  size, colour, points_names,
  shape = "http://maps.google.com/mapfiles/kml/pal2/icon18.png",
  metadata = NULL, kmz = get("kmz", envir = plotKML.opts), open.kml = TRUE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialLinesDataFrame'
plotKML(obj,
  folder.name = normalizeFilename(deparse(substitute(obj, env = parent.frame()))),
  file.name = paste(folder.name, ".kml", sep=""),
  metadata = NULL, kmz = get("kmz", envir = plotKML.opts), open.kml = TRUE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialPolygonsDataFrame'
plotKML(obj,
  folder.name = normalizeFilename(deparse(substitute(obj, env = parent.frame()))),
  file.name = paste(folder.name, ".kml", sep=""),
  colour, plot.labpt, labels, metadata = NULL,
  kmz = get("kmz", envir = plotKML.opts), open.kml = TRUE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialPixelsDataFrame'
plotKML(obj,
  folder.name = normalizeFilename(deparse(substitute(obj, env = parent.frame()))),
  file.name = paste(folder.name, ".kml", sep=""),
  colour, raster_name, metadata = NULL, kmz = FALSE, open.kml = TRUE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialGridDataFrame'
plotKML(obj,
  folder.name = normalizeFilename(deparse(substitute(obj, env = parent.frame()))),
  file.name = paste(folder.name, ".kml", sep=""),
  colour, raster_name, metadata = NULL, kmz = FALSE, open.kml = TRUE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'RasterLayer'
plotKML(obj,
  folder.name = normalizeFilename(deparse(substitute(obj, env = parent.frame()))),
  file.name = paste(folder.name, ".kml", sep=""),
  colour, raster_name, metadata = NULL, kmz = FALSE, open.kml = TRUE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialPhotoOverlay'
plotKML(obj,
  folder.name = normalizeFilename(deparse(substitute(obj, env = parent.frame()))),
  file.name = paste(folder.name, ".kml", sep=""),
  dae.name, kmz = get("kmz", envir = plotKML.opts), open.kml = TRUE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SoilProfileCollection'
plotKML(obj,
  folder.name = normalizeFilename(deparse(substitute(obj, env = parent.frame()))),
  file.name = paste(folder.name, ".kml", sep=""),
  var.name, metadata = NULL, kmz = get("kmz", envir = plotKML.opts),
  open.kml = TRUE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'STIDF'
plotKML(obj,
  folder.name = normalizeFilename(deparse(substitute(obj, env = parent.frame()))),

```

```

    file.name = paste(folder.name, ".kml", sep=""),
    colour, shape = "http://maps.google.com/mapfiles/kml/pal2/icon18.png",
    points_names, kmz = get("kmz", envir = plotKML.opts), open.kml = TRUE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'STFDF'
plotKML(obj, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'STSDF'
plotKML(obj, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'STTDF'
plotKML(obj,
  folder.name = normalizeFilename(deparse(substitute(obj, env = parent.frame()))),
  file.name = paste(folder.name, ".kml", sep=""),
  colour, start.icon = "http://maps.google.com/mapfiles/kml/pal2/icon18.png",
  kmz = get("kmz", envir = plotKML.opts), open.kml = TRUE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'RasterBrickTimeSeries'
plotKML(obj,
  folder.name = normalizeFilename(deparse(substitute(obj, env = parent.frame()))),
  file.name = paste(folder.name, ".kml", sep=""),
  pngwidth = 680, pngheight = 180, pngpointsize = 14,
  kmz = get("kmz", envir = plotKML.opts), open.kml = TRUE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'RasterBrickSimulations'
plotKML(obj,
  folder.name = normalizeFilename(deparse(substitute(obj, env = parent.frame()))),
  file.name = paste(folder.name, ".kml", sep=""),
  obj.summary = TRUE,
  pngwidth = 680, pngheight = 200, pngpointsize = 14,
  kmz = get("kmz", envir = plotKML.opts), open.kml = TRUE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialMaxEntOutput'
plotKML(obj,
  folder.name = normalizeFilename(deparse(substitute(obj, env = parent.frame()))),
  file.name = paste(folder.name, ".kml", sep=""),
  html.file = obj@maxent@html,
  iframe.width = 800, iframe.height = 800, pngwidth = 280,
  pngheight = 280, pngpointsize = 14, colour,
  shape = "http://plotkml.r-forge.r-project.org/icon17.png",
  kmz = get("kmz", envir = plotKML.opts), open.kml = TRUE,
  TimeSpan.begin = obj@TimeSpan.begin, TimeSpan.end = obj@TimeSpan.end, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialPredictions'
plotKML(obj,
  folder.name = normalizeFilename(deparse(substitute(obj, env = parent.frame()))),
  file.name = paste(folder.name, ".kml", sep=""), colour,
  grid2poly = FALSE, obj.summary = TRUE, plot.svar = FALSE,
  pngwidth = 210, pngheight = 580, pngpointsize = 14,
  metadata = NULL, kmz = get("kmz", envir = plotKML.opts), open.kml = TRUE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialSamplingPattern'
plotKML(obj,
  folder.name = normalizeFilename(deparse(substitute(obj, env = parent.frame()))),
  file.name = paste(folder.name, ".kml", sep=""),
  colour, kmz = get("kmz", envir = plotKML.opts), open.kml = TRUE, ...)

```

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialVectorsSimulations'
plotKML(obj,
  folder.name = normalizeFilename(deparse(substitute(obj, env = parent.frame()))),
  file.name = paste(folder.name, ".kml", sep=""), colour,
  grid2poly = FALSE, obj.summary = TRUE, plot.svar = FALSE,
  kmz = get("kmz", envir = plotKML.opts), open.kml = TRUE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'list'
plotKML(obj,
  folder.name = normalizeFilename(deparse(substitute(obj, env=parent.frame()))),
  file.name = paste(folder.name, ".kml", sep=""),
  size = NULL, colour, points_names = "",
  shape = "http://maps.google.com/mapfiles/kml/pal2/icon18.png",
  plot.labpt = TRUE, labels = "", metadata = NULL,
  kmz = get("kmz", envir = plotKML.opts), open.kml = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	input object of specific class; either some sp , or raster or spacetime package class object, or plotKML composite objects containing both inputs and outputs of analysis
folder.name	character; folder name in the KML file
file.name	character; output KML file name
size	for point objects for plotting (see aesthetics)
colour	colour variable for plotting (see aesthetics)
points_names	vector of characters that can be used as labels
shape	character; icons used for plotting (see aesthetics)
raster_name	(optional) specify the output file name (PNG)
var.name	target variable name (only valid for visualization of "SoilProfileCollection" class data)
metadata	(optional) the metadata object
plot.labpt	logical; specifies whether to plot centroids for polygon data
labels	character vector; list of labels that will attached to the centroids
start.icon	icon for the start position (for trajectory data)
dae.name	output DAE file name
html.file	specify the location of the html file containing report data (if the input object is of class "SpatialMaxEntOutput")
iframe.width	integer; width of the screen for iframe
iframe.height	integer; height of the screen for iframe
TimeSpan.begin	object of class "POSIXct"; begin of the sampling period
TimeSpan.end	object of class "POSIXct"; end of the sampling period
pngwidth	integer; width of the PNG plot (screen image)
pngheight	integer; height of the PNG plot (screen image)

pngpointsize	integer; text size in the PNG plot (screen image)
grid2poly	logical; specifies whether to convert gridded object to polygons
obj.summary	logical; specifies whether to print the object summary
plot.svar	logical; specifies whether to plot the model uncertainty
kmz	logical; specifies whether to compress the output KML file
open.kml	logical; specifies whether to directly open the output KML file (i.e. in Google Earth)
...	(optional) arguments passed to the lower level functions

Details

This is a generic function to plot various spatial and spatio-temporal R objects that contain both inputs and outputs of spatial analysis. The resulting plots (referred to as ‘*views*’) are expected to be cartographically complete as they should contain legends, and data and model descriptions. In principle, plotKML works with both simple spatial objects, and complex objects such as “SpatialPredictions”, “SpatialVectorsSimulations”, “RasterBrickSimulations”, “RasterBrickTimeSeries”, “SpatialMaxEntOutput” and similar. To further customize visualizations consider combining the lower level functions [kml_open](#), [kml_close](#), [kml_compress](#), [kml_screen](#) into your own plotKML() method.

All ST-classes are coerced to the STIDF format and hence use the plotKML method for STIDFs.

Note

To prepare a list of objects of class “SpatialPointsDataFrame”, “SpatialLinesDataFrame”, “SpatialPolygonsDataFrame”, or “SpatialPixelsDataFrame” consider using the `GSIF::tile` function. Writing large spatial objects via plotKML can be time consuming. Please refer to the package manual for more information.

See Also

[SpatialPredictions-class](#), [SpatialVectorsSimulations-class](#), [RasterBrickSimulations-class](#), [RasterBrickTimeSeries-class](#), [SpatialMaxEntOutput-class](#), [SpatialSamplingPattern-class](#)

Examples

```
plotKML.env(silent = FALSE, kmz = FALSE)
## ----- SpatialPointsDataFrame ----- ##
library(sp)
library(rgdal)
data(eberg)
coordinates(eberg) <- ~X+Y
proj4string(eberg) <- CRS("+init=epsg:31467")
## subset to 20 percent:
eberg <- eberg[runif(nrow(eberg))<.1,]
## Not run: ## bubble type plot:
plotKML(eberg["CLYMHT_A"])
plotKML(eberg["CLYMHT_A"], colour_scale=rep("#FFFF00", 2), points_names="")

## End(Not run)
```



```

## plot points with a legend:
shape = "http://maps.google.com/mapfiles/kml/pal2/icon18.png"
kml_open("eberg_CLYMHT_A.kml")
kml_layer(eberg["CLYMHT_A"], colour=CLYMHT_A, z.lim=c(20,60),
  colour_scale=SAGA_pal[[1]], shape=shape, points_names="")
kml_legend.bar(x=eberg$CLYMHT_A, legend.file="kml_legend.png",
  legend.pal=SAGA_pal[[1]], z.lim=c(20,60))
kml_screen(image.file="kml_legend.png")
kml_close("eberg_CLYMHT_A.kml")

## ----- SpatialLinesDataFrame ----- ##
data(eberg_contours)
## Not run:
plotKML(eberg_contours)
## plot contour lines with actual altitudes:
plotKML(eberg_contours, colour=Z, altitude=Z)

## End(Not run)

## ----- SpatialPolygonsDataFrame ----- ##
data(eberg_zones)
## Not run:
plotKML(eberg_zones["ZONES"])
## add altitude:
zmin = 230
plotKML(eberg_zones["ZONES"], altitude=zmin+runif(length(eberg_zones))*500)

## End(Not run)

## ----- SpatialPixelsDataFrame ----- ##
library(rgdal)
library(raster)
data(eberg_grid)
gridded(eberg_grid) <- ~x+y
proj4string(eberg_grid) <- CRS("+init=epsg:31467")
TWI <- reproject(eberg_grid["TWISRT6"])
data(SAGA_pal)
## Not run: ## set limits manually (increase resolution):
plotKML(TWI, colour_scale = SAGA_pal[[1]])
plotKML(TWI, z.lim=c(12,20), colour_scale = SAGA_pal[[1]])

## End(Not run)
## categorical data:
eberg_grid$LNCCOR6 <- as.factor(paste(eberg_grid$LNCCOR6))
levels(eberg_grid$LNCCOR6)
data(worldgrids_pal)
## attr(worldgrids_pal["corine2k"][[1]], "names")
pal = as.character(worldgrids_pal["corine2k"][[1]][c(1,11,13,14,16,17,18)])
LNCCOR6 <- reproject(eberg_grid["LNCCOR6"])
## Not run:
plotKML(LNCCOR6, colour_scale=pal)

## End(Not run)

```

```

## ----- SpatialPhotoOverlay ----- ##
## Not run:
library(RCurl)
imagename = "Soil_monolith.jpg"
urlExists = url.exists("http://commons.wikimedia.org")
if(urlExists){
  x1 <- getWikiMedia.ImageInfo(imagename)
  sm <- spPhoto(filename = x1$url$url, exif.info = x1$metadata)
  # str(sm)
  plotKML(sm)
}

## End(Not run)

## ----- SoilProfileCollection ----- ##
library(aqp)
library(plyr)
## sample profile from Nigeria:
lon = 3.90; lat = 7.50; id = "ISRIC:NG0017"; FAO1988 = "LXp"
top = c(0, 18, 36, 65, 87, 127)
bottom = c(18, 36, 65, 87, 127, 181)
ORCDRC = c(18.4, 4.4, 3.6, 3.6, 3.2, 1.2)
hue = c("7.5YR", "7.5YR", "2.5YR", "5YR", "5YR", "10YR")
value = c(3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 7); chroma = c(2, 4, 6, 8, 4, 3)
## prepare a SoilProfileCollection:
prof1 <- join(data.frame(id, top, bottom, ORCDRC, hue, value, chroma),
  data.frame(id, lon, lat, FAO1988), type='inner')
prof1$soil_color <- with(prof1, munsell2rgb(hue, value, chroma))
depths(prof1) <- id ~ top + bottom
site(prof1) <- ~ lon + lat + FAO1988
coordinates(prof1) <- ~ lon + lat
proj4string(prof1) <- CRS("+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")
prof1
## Not run:
plotKML(prof1, var.name="ORCDRC", color.name="soil_color")

## End(Not run)

## ----- STIDF ----- ##
library(sp)
library(spacetime)
## daily temperatures for Croatia:
data(HRtemp08)
## format the time column:
HRtemp08$time <- as.POSIXct(HRtemp08$DATE, format="%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%SZ")
## create a STIDF object:
sp <- SpatialPoints(HRtemp08[,c("Lon", "Lat")])
proj4string(sp) <- CRS("+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")
HRtemp08.st <- STIDF(sp, time = HRtemp08$time, data = HRtemp08[,c("NAME", "TEMP")])
## subset to first 500 records:
HRtemp08_jan <- HRtemp08.st[1:500]
str(HRtemp08_jan)

```

```

## Not run:
plotKML(HRtemp08_jan[,,"TEMP"], LabelScale = .4)

## End(Not run)

## foot-and-mouth disease data:
data(fmd)
fmd0 <- data.frame(fmd)
coordinates(fmd0) <- c("X", "Y")
proj4string(fmd0) <- CRS("+init=epsg:27700")
fmd_sp <- as(fmd0, "SpatialPoints")
dates <- as.Date("2001-02-18")+fmd0$ReportedDay
library(spacetime)
fmd_ST <- STIDF(fmd_sp, dates, data.frame(ReportedDay=fmd0$ReportedDay))
data(SAGA_pal)
## Not run:
plotKML(fmd_ST, colour_scale=SAGA_pal[[1]])

## End(Not run)

## ----- STDF ----- ##

## results of krigeST:
library(gstat)
library(sp)
library(spacetime)
library(raster)
## define space-time variogram
sumMetricVgm <- vgmST("sumMetric",
                      space=vgm( 4.4, "Lin", 196.6, 3),
                      time =vgm( 2.2, "Lin", 1.1, 2),
                      joint=vgm(34.6, "Exp", 136.6, 12),
                      stAni=51.7)
## example from the gstat package:
data(air)
rural = STDF(stations, dates, data.frame(PM10 = as.vector(air)))
rr <- rural[, "2005-06-01/2005-06-03"]
rr <- as(rr, "STDF")
x1 <- seq(from=6, to=15, by=1)
x2 <- seq(from=48, to=55, by=1)
DE_gridded <- SpatialPoints(cbind(rep(x1, length(x2)), rep(x2, each=length(x1))),
                            proj4string=CRS(proj4string(rr@sp)))
gridded(DE_gridded) <- TRUE
DE_pred <- STF(sp=as(DE_gridded, "SpatialPoints"), time=rr@time)
DE_kriged <- krigeST(PM10~1, data=rr, newdata=DE_pred,
                    modelList=sumMetricVgm)
gridded(DE_kriged@sp) <- TRUE
stplot(DE_kriged)
## plot in Google Earth:
z.lim = range(DE_kriged@data, na.rm=TRUE)
## Not run:
plotKML(DE_kriged, z.lim=z.lim)
## add observations points:

```

```

plotKML(rr, z.lim=z.lim)

## End(Not run)

## ----- STTDF ----- ##
## Not run:
library(fossil)
library(spacetime)
library(adehabitat)
data(gpxbtour)
## format the time column:
gpxbtour$time <- as.POSIXct(gpxbtour$time, format="%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%SZ")
coordinates(gpxbtour) <- ~lon+lat
proj4string(gpxbtour) <- CRS("+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")
xy <- as.list(data.frame(t(coordinates(gpxbtour))))
gpxbtour$dist.km <- sapply(xy, function(x) {
  deg.dist(long1=x[1], lat1=x[2], long2=xy[[1]][1], lat2=xy[[1]][2])
})
## convert to a STTDF class:
gpx.ltraj <- as.ltraj(coordinates(gpxbtour), gpxbtour$time, id = "th")
gpx.st <- as(gpx.ltraj, "STTDF")
gpx.st$speed <- gpxbtour$speed
gpx.st@proj4string <- CRS("+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")
str(gpx.st)
plotKML(gpx.st, colour="speed")

## End(Not run)

## ----- Spatial Metadata ----- ##
## Not run:
eberg.md <- spMetadata(eberg, xml.file=system.file("eberg.xml", package="plotKML"),
  Target_variable="SNDMHT_A", Citation_title="Ebergotzen profiles")
plotKML(eberg[1:100,"CLYMHT_A"], metadata=eberg.md)

## End(Not run)

## ----- RasterBrickTimeSeries ----- ##
library(raster)
library(sp)
data(LST)
gridded(LST) <- ~lon+lat
proj4string(LST) <- CRS("+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")
dates <- sapply(strsplit(names(LST), "LST"), function(x){x[[2]])}
datesf <- format(as.Date(dates, "%Y_%m_%d"), "%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%SZ")
## begin / end dates +/- 4 days:
TimeSpan.begin = as.POSIXct(unclass(as.POSIXct(datesf))-4*24*60*60, origin="1970-01-01")
TimeSpan.end = as.POSIXct(unclass(as.POSIXct(datesf))+4*24*60*60, origin="1970-01-01")
## pick climatic stations in the area:
pnts <- HRtemp08[which(HRtemp08$NAME=="Pazin")][1,]
pnts <- rbind(pnts, HRtemp08[which(HRtemp08$NAME=="Crni Lug - NP Risnjak")][1,])
pnts <- rbind(pnts, HRtemp08[which(HRtemp08$NAME=="Cres")][1,])
coordinates(pnts) <- ~Lon + Lat
proj4string(pnts) <- CRS("+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")

```

```

## get the dates from the file names:
LST_ll <- brick(LST[1:5])
LST_ll@title = "Time series of MODIS Land Surface Temperature images"
LST.ts <- new("RasterBrickTimeSeries", variable = "LST", sampled = pnts,
  rasters = LST_ll, TimeSpan.begin = TimeSpan.begin[1:5],
  TimeSpan.end = TimeSpan.end[1:5])
data(SAGA_pal)
## Not run: ## plot MODIS images in Google Earth:
plotKML(LST.ts, colour_scale=SAGA_pal[[1]])

## End(Not run)

## ----- Spatial Predictions ----- ##
library(sp)
library(rgdal)
library(gstat)
data(meuse)
coordinates(meuse) <- ~x+y
proj4string(meuse) <- CRS("+init=epsg:28992")
## load grids:
data(meuse.grid)
gridded(meuse.grid) <- ~x+y
proj4string(meuse.grid) <- CRS("+init=epsg:28992")
## Not run: ## fit a model:
library(GSIF)
omm <- fit.gstatModel(observations = meuse, formulaString = om~dist,
  family = gaussian(log), covariates = meuse.grid)
## produce SpatialPredictions:
om.rk <- predict(omm, predictionLocations = meuse.grid)
## plot the whole geostatistical mapping project in Google Earth:
plotKML(om.rk, colour_scale = SAGA_pal[[1]])
## plot each cell as polygon:
plotKML(om.rk, colour_scale = SAGA_pal[[1]], grid2poly = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

## ----- SpatialSamplingPattern ----- ##
## Not run:
library(spcosa)
library(sp)
## read a polygon map:
shpFarmsum <- readOGR(dsn = system.file("maps", package = "spcosa"),
  layer = "farmsum")
## stratify 'Farmsum' into 50 strata
myStratification <- stratify(shpFarmsum, nStrata = 50)
## sample two sampling units per stratum
mySamplingPattern <- spsample(myStratification, n = 2)
## attach the correct proj4 string:
library(RCurl)
urlExists = url.exists("http://spatialreference.org/ref/sr-org/6781/proj4/")
if(urlExists){
  nl.rd <- getURL("http://spatialreference.org/ref/sr-org/6781/proj4/")
  proj4string(mySamplingPattern@sample) <- CRS(nl.rd)
}

```

```

# prepare spatial domain (polygons):
sp.domain <- as(myStratification@cells, "SpatialPolygons")
sp.domain <- SpatialPolygonsDataFrame(sp.domain,
  data.frame(ID=as.factor(myStratification@stratumId)), match.ID = FALSE)
proj4string(sp.domain) <- CRS(nl.rd)
# create new object:
mySamplingPattern.ssp <- new("SpatialSamplingPattern",
  method = class(mySamplingPattern), pattern = mySamplingPattern@sample,
  sp.domain = sp.domain)
# the same plot now in Google Earth:
shape = "http://maps.google.com/mapfiles/kml/pal2/icon18.png"
plotKML(mySamplingPattern.ssp, shape = shape)
}

## End(Not run)

## ----- RasterBrickSimulations ----- ##
## Not run:
library(sp)
library(gstat)
data(barxyz)
## define the projection system:
prj = "+proj=tmerc +lat_0=0 +lon_0=18 +k=0.9999 +x_0=6500000 +y_0=0
+ellps=bessel +units=m
+towgs84=550.499,164.116,475.142,5.80967,2.07902,-11.62386,0.99999445824"
coordinates(barxyz) <- ~x+y
proj4string(barxyz) <- CRS(prj)
data(bargrid)
coordinates(bargrid) <- ~x+y
gridded(bargrid) <- TRUE
proj4string(bargrid) <- CRS(prj)
## fit a variogram and generate simulations:
Z.ovgm <- vgm(psill=1352, model="Mat", range=650, nugget=0, kappa=1.2)
sel <- runif(length(barxyz$Z))<.2
## Note: this operation can be time consuming
sims <- krige(Z~1, barxyz[sel,], bargrid, model=Z.ovgm, nmax=20,
  nsim=10, debug.level=-1)
## specify the cross-section:
t1 <- Line(matrix(c(bargrid@bbox[1,1], bargrid@bbox[1,2], 5073012, 5073012), ncol=2))
transect <- SpatialLines(list(Lines(list(t1), ID="t")), CRS(prj))
## glue to a RasterBrickSimulations object:
library(raster)
bardem_sims <- new("RasterBrickSimulations", variable = "elevations",
  sampled = transect, realizations = brick(sims))
## plot the whole project and open in Google Earth:
data(R_pal)
plotKML(bardem_sims, colour_scale = R_pal[[4]])

## End(Not run)

## ----- SpatialVectorsSimulations ----- ##
## Not run:
data(barstr)

```

```

data(bargrid)
library(sp)
coordinates(bargrid) <- ~ x+y
gridded(bargrid) <- TRUE
## output topology:
cell.size = bargrid@grid@cellsize[1]
bbox = bargrid@bbox
nrows = round(abs(diff(bbox[1,])/cell.size), 0)
ncols = round(abs(diff(bbox[2,])/cell.size), 0)
gridT = GridTopology(cellcentre.offset=bbox[,1],
  cellsize=c(cell.size,cell.size),
  cells.dim=c(nrows, ncols))
bar_sum <- count.GridTopology(gridT, vectL=barstr[1:5])
## NOTE: this operation can be time consuming!
## plot the whole project and open in Google Earth:
plotKML(bar_sum)

## End(Not run)

## ----- SpatialMaxEntOutput ----- ##
## Not run:
library(maptools)
library(rgdal)
data(bigfoot)
aea.prj <- "+proj=aea +lat_1=29.5 +lat_2=45.5 +lat_0=23 +lon_0=-96
  +x_0=0 +y_0=0 +ellps=GRS80 +datum=NAD83 +units=m +no_defs"
data(USAWgrids)
gridded(USAWgrids) <- ~s1+s2
proj4string(USAWgrids) <- CRS(aea.prj)
bbox <- spTransform(USAWgrids, CRS("+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84"))@bbox
sel = bigfoot$Lon > bbox[1,1] & bigfoot$Lon < bbox[1,2] &
  bigfoot$Lat > bbox[2,1] & bigfoot$Lat < bbox[2,2]
bigfoot <- bigfoot[sel,]
coordinates(bigfoot) <- ~Lon+Lat
proj4string(bigfoot) <- CRS("+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")
library(spatstat)
bigfoot.aea <- as.ppp(spTransform(bigfoot, CRS(aea.prj)))
## Load the covariates:
sel.grids <- c("globedem", "nlights03", "sdroads", "gcarb", "twi", "globcov")
library(GSIF)
library(dismo)
## run MaxEnt analysis:
jar <- paste(system.file(package="dismo"), "/java/maxent.jar", sep='')
if(file.exists(jar)){
  bigfoot.smo <- MaxEnt(bigfoot.aea, USAWgrids[sel.grids])
  icon = "http://plotkml.r-forge.r-project.org/bigfoot.png"
  data(R_pal)
  plotKML(bigfoot.smo, colour_scale = R_pal[["bpy_colors"]], shape = icon)
}

## End(Not run)

```

 plotKML.env

plotKML specific environmental variables / paths

Description

Sets the environmental, package specific parameters and settings (URLs, names, default color palettes and similar) that can be later on passed to other functions.

Usage

```
plotKML.env(colour_scale_numeric = "", colour_scale_factor = "",
            colour_scale_svar = "", ref_CRS, NAflag, icon, LabelScale, size_range,
            license_url, metadata_sel, kmz, kml_xsd, kml_url, kml_gx, gpx_xsd,
            fgdc_xsd, inspire_xsd, convert, gdalwarp, gdal_translate, python,
            home_url, show.env = TRUE, silent = TRUE)
```

Arguments

colour_scale_numeric	default colour scheme for numeric variables
colour_scale_factor	default colour scheme for factor variables
colour_scale_svar	default colour scheme for model error (e.g. mapping error)
ref_CRS	the referent CRS <code>proj4string</code> ("+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84")
NAflag	the default missing value flag (usually "-99999")
icon	the default icon URL
LabelScale	the default scale factor for labels
size_range	the default size range
license_url	the default license URL
metadata_sel	a list of the default metadata fields for summary
kmz	logical; the default compression setting
kml_xsd	the default KML scheme URL
kml_url	the default KML format URL
kml_gx	the default extended KML scheme URL
gpx_xsd	the default GPX scheme URL
fgdc_xsd	the default metadata scheme URL
inspire_xsd	the default metadata scheme URL
convert	a path to ImageMagick convert program
gdalwarp	a path to gdalwarp program
gdal_translate	a path to gdalwarp program

python	a path to Python program
home_url	the default location of all icons and auxiliary files
show.env	logical; specify whether to print all environmental parameters
silent	logical; specify whether to search for paths for external software

Details

The function will try to locate external software tools under either Windows or Unix platform and then save the results to the `plotKML.opts` environment. [plotKML-package](#) does not look automatically for software paths (unless you specify this manually in your `"Rprofile.site"`).

The external software tools are not required by default and most of operations in [plotKML-package](#) can be run without using them. GDAL, SAGA GIS and Python are highly recommended, however, for processing large data sets. The function paths looks for GDAL, ImageMagick, Python, SAGA GIS, in the Windows Registry Hive, the Program Files directory or the `usr/bin` installation (Unix).

Warning

Under Linux OS you need to install GDAL binaries by using:
`sudo apt-get install gdal-bin`

Note

To further customize the `plotKML` options, consider putting:
`library(plotKML); plotKML.env(..., show.env = FALSE)`
in your `"/etc/Rprofile.site"`.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl, Dylan Beaudette

References

- ImageMagick (<http://imagemagick.org>)
- GDAL (<http://gdal.org>)
- SAGA GIS (<http://www.saga-gis.org>)
- Python (<http://python.org>)

Examples

```
## Not run: ## look for paths:
library(gdalUtils)
pts <- paths()
pts
plotKML.env(silent = FALSE)
gdalwarp <- get("gdalwarp", envir = plotKML.opts)
## if missing you need to install it!
system(paste(gdalwarp, "--help-general"))
system(paste(gdalwarp, "--formats"), intern = TRUE)
```

```
## End(Not run)
plotKML.env(show.env = FALSE)
get("home_url", envir = plotKML.opts)
```

plotKML.GDALobj *Write tiled objects to KML*

Description

Write tiled objects to KML. Suitable for plotting large rasters i.e. large spatial data sets.

Usage

```
plotKML.GDALobj(obj, file.name, block.x, tiles=NULL,
  tiles.sel=NULL, altitude=0, altitudeMode="relativeToGround", colour_scale,
  z.lim=NULL, breaks.lst=NULL, kml.logo, overwrite=TRUE, cpus,
  home.url=".", desc=NULL, open.kml=TRUE, CRS=attr(obj, "projection"),
  plot.legend=TRUE)
```

Arguments

obj	"GDALobj" object i.e. a pointer to a spatial layer
file.name	character; output KML file name
block.x	numeric; size of block in meters or corresponding mapping units
tiles	data.frame; tiling definition generated using <code>GSIF::tile</code>
tiles.sel	integer; selection of tiles to be plotted
altitude	numeric; altitude of the ground overlay
altitudeMode	character; either "absolute", "relativeToGround" or "clampToGround"
colour_scale	character; color palette
z.lim	numeric; upper lower boundaries
breaks.lst	numeric; optional break lines (must be of size <code>length(colour_scale)+1</code>)
kml.logo	character; optional project logo file (PNG)
overwrite	logical; specifies whether to overwrite PNGs if available
cpus	integer; specifies number of CPUs to be used by the snowfall package to speed things up
home.url	character; optional web-directory where the PNGs will be stored
desc	character; optional layer description
open.kml	logical; specifies whether to open the KML file after writing
CRS	character; projection string (if missing)
plot.legend	logical; indicate whether to plot summary legend

Value

Returns a list of KML files.

Note

This operation can be time-consuming for processing very large rasters e.g. more than 10,000 by 10,000 pixels. To speed up writing of KMLs, use the snowfall package.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

See Also

[plotKML](#), [kml.tiles](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sp)
library(snowfall)
library(GSIF)
library(rgdal)
fn = system.file("pictures/SP27GTIF.TIF",
  package = "rgdal")
obj <- GDALinfo(fn)
tiles <- getSpatialTiles(obj, block.x=5000,
  return.SpatialPolygons = FALSE)
## plot using tiles:
plotKML.GDALobj(obj, tiles=tiles, z.lim=c(0,185))
## Even better ideas is to first reproject
## the large grid using 'gdalUtils::gdalwarp', then tile...

## End(Not run)
```

RasterBrickSimulations-class

A class for spatial simulations containing equiprobable gridded features

Description

A class containing input and output maps containing multiple realizations of the same feature. Objects of this class can be directly visualized in Google Earth by using the [plotKML-method](#).

Slots

variable: character; variable name

sampled: object of class "SpatialLines"; one or more lines (cross sections) that can be used to visualize how the values change in space

realizations: object of class "RasterBrick"; multiple realizations of the same feature

Methods

plotKML signature(obj = "RasterBrickSimulations"): plots all objects in Google Earth

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

See Also

[SpatialVectorsSimulations-class](#), [RasterBrickTimeSeries-class](#), [plotKML-method](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: # load input data:
data(barxyz)
# define the projection system:
prj = "+proj=tmerc +lat_0=0 +lon_0=18 +k=0.9999 +x_0=6500000 +y_0=0 +ellps=bessel +units=m
+towgs84=550.499,164.116,475.142,5.80967,2.07902,-11.62386,0.99999445824"
library(sp)
coordinates(barxyz) <- ~x+y
proj4string(barxyz) <- CRS(prj)
data(bargrid)
coordinates(bargrid) <- ~x+y
gridded(bargrid) <- TRUE
proj4string(bargrid) <- CRS(prj)
# fit a variogram and generate simulations:
library(gstat)
Z.ovgm <- vgm(psill=1352, model="Mat", range=650, nugget=0, kappa=1.2)
sel <- runif(length(barxyz$Z))<.2 # Note: this operation can be time consuming
sims <- krige(Z~1, barxyz[sel,], bargrid, model=Z.ovgm, nmax=20, nsim=10, debug.level=-1)
# specify the cross-section:
t1 <- Line(matrix(c(bargrid@bbox[1,1],bargrid@bbox[1,2],5073012,5073012), ncol=2))
transect <- SpatialLines(list(Lines(list(t1), ID="t")), CRS(prj))
# glue to a RasterBrickSimulations object:
bardem_sims <- new("RasterBrickSimulations", variable = "elevations",
  sampled = transect, realizations = brick(sims))
# plot the whole project and open in Google Earth:
data(R_pal)
plotKML(bardem_sims, colour_scale = R_pal[[4]])

## End(Not run)
```

RasterBrickTimeSeries-class

A class for a time series of regular grids

Description

A class containing list of rasters, begin, end times and sample points to allow exploration of the values. Objects of this class can be directly visualized in Google Earth by using the [plotKML-method](#).

Slots

variable: object of class "character"; variable name

sampled: object of class "SpatialPoints"; one or more points that can be used to visualize temporal changes in the target variable

rasters: object of class "RasterBrick"; a time-series of raster objects

TimeSpan.begin: object of class "POSIXct"; begin of sampling for each raster map

TimeSpan.end: object of class "POSIXct"; end of sampling for each raster map

Methods

plotKML signature(obj = "RasterBrickTimeSeries"): plots time-series of rasters in Google Earth

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

See Also

[RasterBrickSimulations-class](#), [plotKML-method](#)

readGPX

Import GPX (GPS track) files

Description

Reads various elements from a *.gpx file — metadata, waypoints, tracks and routes — and converts them to dataframes.

Usage

```
readGPX(gpx.file, metadata = TRUE, bounds = TRUE,  
        waypoints = TRUE, tracks = TRUE, routes = TRUE)
```

Arguments

gpx.file	location of the gpx.file
metadata	logical; species whether the metadata should be imported
bounds	logical; species whether the bounding box coordinates should be imported
waypoints	logical; species whether all waypoints should be imported
tracks	logical; species whether all tracks should be imported
routes	logical; species whether all routes should be imported

Details

Waypoint is a point of interest, or named feature on a map. **Track** is an ordered list of points describing a path. **Route** is an ordered list of waypoints representing a series of turn points leading to a destination.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

References

- GPX data format (<http://www.topografix.com/gpx.asp>)
- XML tutorial (<https://github.com/omegahat/XML>)

See Also

rgdal::readOGR, [kml_layer.STTDF](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: # read GPX file from web:
fells_loop <- readGPX("http://www.topografix.com/fells_loop.gpx")
str(fells_loop)

## End(Not run)
```

readKML.GBIFdensity *Imports GBIF cell density records*

Description

Read GBIF cell (1-degree) density record counts and converts them to a "raster" object.

Usage

```
readKML.GBIFdensity(kml.file, gbif.url = FALSE, silent = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>kml.file</code>	GBIF cell density file (local file or URL)
<code>gbif.url</code>	logical; species whether the cellid and taxon content information should be also imported (usually not used)
<code>silent</code>	logical; species whether the progress bar should be printed

Details

This document contains data shared through the GBIF Network — see <http://www.gbif.org/occurrence> for more information. GBIF records are constantly updated and every map derived refers to a certain date indicated in the @zname *Last update* slot.

All usage of these data must be in accordance with the GBIF Data Use Agreement: <http://www.gbif.org/disclaimer/datause>.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

References

- GBIF cell density description (<http://www.gbif.org/occurrence>)

See Also

[readGPX](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: # reading taxon density maps:
kml.file <- "taxon-celldensity-2294100.kml"
# download.file(paste("http://data.gbif.org/occurrences/taxon/celldensity/", kml.file, sep=""),
# destfile=paste(getwd(), kml.file, sep=""))
# this will not run (you must first accept the data usage agreeent);
# instead, obtain the kml file via a web browser, and save it to the working directory:
r <- readKML.GBIFdensity(kml.file)
class(r)
summary(r)
image(r)
# add world borders:
library(maps)
country.m = map('world', plot=FALSE, fill=TRUE)
IDs <- sapply(strsplit(country.m$names, ":"), function(x) x[1])
library(maptools)
country <- as(map2SpatialPolygons(country.m, IDs=IDs), "SpatialLines")
lines(country)
# to import a list of files, use e.g.:
kml.list <- list(kml.file)
r.lst <- lapply(kml.list, readKML.GBIFdensity, silent = TRUE)
# mask out missing layers (empty KML files):
mask <- !sapply(r.lst, is.null)
```

```
r.lst <- brick(r.lst[mask])

## End(Not run)
```

reproject

Methods to reproject maps to a referent coordinate system (WGS84)

Description

This wrapper function reprojects any vector or raster spatial data to some referent coordinate system (by default: geographic coordinates on the **World Geodetic System of 1984 / WGS84** datum).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialPoints'
reproject(obj, CRS, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialPolygons'
reproject(obj, CRS, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialLines'
reproject(obj, CRS, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'RasterLayer'
reproject(obj, CRS, program = "raster", tmp.file = TRUE,
          NAflag, show.output.on.console = FALSE, method, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialGridDataFrame'
reproject(obj, CRS, tmp.file = TRUE, program = "raster",
          NAflag, show.output.on.console = FALSE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialPixelsDataFrame'
reproject(obj, CRS, tmp.file = TRUE, program = "raster",
          NAflag, show.output.on.console = FALSE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'RasterBrick'
reproject(obj, CRS)
## S4 method for signature 'RasterStack'
reproject(obj, CRS)
```

Arguments

obj	Spatial* or Raster* object
CRS	object of class "CRS"; proj4 string
program	reprojection engine; either raster package or GDAL
tmp.file	logical; specifies whether to create a temporary file or not
NAflag	character; missing value flag
show.output.on.console	logical; specifies whether to print the progress
method	character; resampling method e.g. "bilinear"
...	arguments evaluated in the context of function projectRaster from the raster package

Details

In the case of raster and/or gridded maps, by selecting `program = "GDAL"` `gdalwarp` functionality will be initiated (otherwise it tries to reproject via the package `raster`). This requires that **GDAL** are installed and located from R via `paths()`.

Warning

`obj` needs to have a proper proj4 string (CRS), otherwise `reproject` will not run.

Author(s)

Pierre Roudier, Tomislav Hengl and Dylan Beaudette

References

- Raster package (<https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=raster>)
- GDAL (<http://GDAL.org>)

See Also

[paths](#), [projectRaster](#), [spTransform](#), [CRS-class](#)

Examples

```
## example with vector data:
data(eberg)
library(sp)
library(rgdal)
coordinates(eberg) <- ~X+Y
proj4string(eberg) <- CRS("+init=epsg:31467")
eberg.geo <- reproject(eberg)
## Not run: ## example with raster data:
data(eberg_grid25)
gridded(eberg_grid25) <- ~x+y
proj4string(eberg_grid25) <- CRS("+init=epsg:31467")
## reproject to geographical coords (can take few minutes!):
eberg_grid_ll <- reproject(eberg_grid25[1])
## much faster when using GDAL:
eberg_grid_ll2 <- reproject(eberg_grid25[1], program = "GDAL")
## optional: compare processing times:
system.time(eberg_grid_ll <- reproject(eberg_grid25[1]))
system.time(eberg_grid_ll2 <- reproject(eberg_grid25[1], program="GDAL"))

## End(Not run)
```

SAGA_pal

*Colour palettes for numeric variables***Description**

SAGA_pal contains 22 colour palettes imported from SAGA GIS (Conrad, 2007). R_pal 12 standard colour palettes used in R to visualize continuous and binary variables. Each colour palette consists of 20 colours in the hexadecimal system. Use `display.pal` function to plot different sets of palettes.

Usage

```
data(SAGA_pal)
data(R_pal)
```

Note

`rainbow_75`, `heat_colors`, `terrain_colors`, `topo_colors`, and `bpy_colors` are the standard color palettes used in R to visualize numeric/continuous variables. `soc_pal`, `pH_pal`, `tex_pal`, `BS_pal` and `CEC_pal` palettes are suitable for visualization of soil variables (soil organic carbon, pH, soil texture fractions, Base Saturation and Cation Exchange Capacity). `blue_grey_red` palette is recommended for visualization of binary variables (values in the range 0-1), and `grey_black` is a white-to-black type color palette that contains no white color (hence it will not confuse low values with NA values in the PNG/GIF files).

Possibly the most used palettes for visualization of numeric variables are `rev(rainbow(65)[1:48])` and `SAGA_pal[[1]]` (the SAGA GIS default palette). It is however worth mentioning that in the data visualization literature (and the cartography literature in particular), the rainbow (sometimes also called spectral) color ramp is generally recognized as a *bad choice* for visualization of sequential/continuous variables (Rogowitz and Treinish, 1998; Borland and Russell, 2007).

Author(s)

SAGA GIS has been created by the SAGA GIS development team (lead by J. Böhner and O. Conrad, from the Institute of Geography, University of Hamburg, Germany). The colour palettes have been exported from SAGA (as ".sprm" SAGA parameter files) and ported to R. All palettes described here were prepared for R by Tomislav Hengl (<tom.hengl@wur.nl>).

References

- Conrad, O., (2007). *SAGA — Entwurf, Funktionsumfang und Anwendung eines Systems für Automatisierte Geowissenschaftliche Analysen*. Electronic doctoral dissertation, University of Göttingen.
- Rogowitz, B.E., Treinish, L.A., (1998, December). *Data visualization: the end of the rainbow*. Spectrum, IEEE, 35(12):52-59
- Borland, D. and Russell, M. T. II, (2007). *Rainbow Color Map (Still) Considered Harmful*. Computer Graphics and Applications, IEEE, 27(2):14-17.

- <https://cran.r-project.org/package=RColorBrewer>
- <https://cran.r-project.org/package=colspace>

See Also

[worldgrids_pal](#), `RColorBrewer::display.brewer.all`

Examples

```
data(SAGA_pal)
data(R_pal)
## Not run: # visualize SAGA GIS palettes:
display.pal(pal=SAGA_pal, sel=c(1,2,7,8,10,11,17,18,19,21,22))
dev.off()
display.pal(R_pal)
names(R_pal)
dev.off()

## End(Not run)
```

sp.palette-class	<i>A class for color palette</i>
------------------	----------------------------------

Description

A class for color palette that can be further used to create an object of class "SpatialMetadata".

Slots

bounds: object of class "numeric" or "character"; class boundaries
color: object of class "character"; contains HEX colors
icons: object of class "character"; (optional) contains symbols or URI to icons
names: object of class "character"; class names (optional)
type: object of class "character"; variable type

Note

Size of class boundaries (upper and lower) is 1 element larger then the size of colors and element names.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

See Also

[spMetadata](#), [metadata2SLD-methods](#)

SpatialMaxEntOutput-class

A class for outputs of analysis produced using the dismo package (MaxEnt)

Description

A class containing input and output data produced by running the maxent (Maximum Entropy) species distribution modeling algorithm. Object of this class can be directly visualized in Google Earth by using the [plotKML-method](#).

Slots

`sciname`: object of class "character"; vector of species name compatible with the `rgbif` package; usually latin "genus" and "species" name

`occurrences`: object of class "SpatialPoints"; occurrence-only records

`TimeSpan.begin`: object of class "POSIXct"; begin of the sampling period

`TimeSpan.end`: object of class "POSIXct"; end of the sampling period

`maxent`: object of class "MaxEnt" (species distribution model); produced as an output of the `dismo::maxent` function or similar

`sp.domain`: object of class "Spatial" (ideally "SpatialPolygonsDataFrame" or "SpatialPixelsDataFrame"); assumed spatial domain that can be set by the user or it will be estimated by MaxEnt (see examples below)

`predicted`: object of class "RasterLayer"; contains results of prediction produced using the MaxEnt software

Methods

plotKML signature(`obj = "SpatialMaxEntOutput"`): plots all MaxEnt output objects in Google Earth

Note

MaxEnt requires the `maxent.jar` file to be in the 'java' folder of the dismo package (see: `system.file("java", package="dismo")`). For more info refer to the dismo package documentation. Alternatively use the `maxlike` package (Royle et al. 2012), which does not require Java.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

References

- Hijmans, R.J, Elith, J., (2012) [Species distribution modeling with R](#). CRAN, Vignette for the dismo package, 72 p.
- Royle, J.A., Chandler, R.B., Yackulic, C. and J. D. Nichols. (2012) [Likelihood analysis of species occurrence probability from presence-only data for modelling species distributions](#). Methods in Ecology and Evolution.
- dismo package (<https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=dismo>)
- maxlike package (<https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=maxlike>)
- rgbif package (<https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=rgbif>)

See Also

[plotKML-method](#), `dismo::maxent`, `maxlike::maxlike`, `rgbif::taxonsearch`

SpatialMetadata-class *A class for spatial metadata*

Description

A class containing spatial metadata in the [Federal Geographic Data Committee \(FGDC\) Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata](#).

Slots

`xml`: object of class "XMLInternalDocument"; a metadata slot
`field.names`: object of class "character"; corresponding metadata column names
`palette`: object of class "sp.palette"; contains legend names and colors
`sp`: object of class "Spatial"; bounding box and projection system of the input object

Methods

summary signature(obj = "SpatialMetadata"): summarize object
GetPalette signature(obj = "SpatialMetadata"): get only the color slot
GetNames signature(obj = "SpatialMetadata"): get metadata field names

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl and Michael Blaschek

See Also

[spMetadata](#), [metadata2SLD-methods](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(eberg)
library(sp)
coordinates(eberg) <- ~X+Y
proj4string(eberg) <- CRS("+init=epsg:31467")
names(eberg)
# add metadata:
eberg.md <- spMetadata(eberg, xml.file=system.file("eberg.xml", package="plotKML"),
  Target_variable="SNDMHT_A")
p <- GetPalette(eberg.md)
str(p)
x <- summary(eberg.md)
str(x)

## End(Not run)
```

SpatialPhotoOverlay-class

A class for Spatial PhotoOverlay

Description

A class for spatial photographs (spatially and geometrically defined) that can be plotted in Google Earth.

Slots

filename object of class "character"; URI of the filename location (typically a URL)
 pixmap object of class "pixmapRGB"; RGB bands of a bitmapped images
 exif.info object of class "list"; **EXIF** photo metadata
 PhotoOverlay object of class "list"; list of the camera geometry parameters (KML specifications)
 sp object of class "SpatialPoints"; location of the camera

Extends

Class "pixmapRGB".

Methods

summary signature(obj = "SpatialMetadata"): summarize object

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

See Also

[plotKML-method](#), [spPhoto](#)

SpatialPredictions-class

A class for spatial predictions produced using gstat package

Description

A class containing input and output maps generated through the process of geostatistical mapping. Object of this class can be directly visualized in Google Earth by using the [plotKML-method](#).

Slots

variable: object of class "character"; variable name
observed: object of class "SpatialPointsDataFrame" (must be 2D); see `sp::SpatialPointsDataFrame`
regModel.summary: contains the summary of the regression model
vgmModel: object of class "data.frame"; contains the variogram parameters passed from `gstat`
predicted: object of class "SpatialPixelsDataFrame"; see `sp::SpatialPixelsDataFrame`
validation: object of class "SpatialPointsDataFrame" containing results of validation

Methods

plot signature(`x = "SpatialPredictions"`): spatial predictions, regression model (observed vs predicted), original variogram and variogram for residuals
plotKML signature(`obj = "SpatialPredictions"`): plots all objects in Google Earth
summary signature(`obj = "SpatialPredictions"`): summarize object by showing the mapping accuracy (cross-validation) and the amount of variation explained by the model

Note

"SpatialPredictions" saves results of predictions for a single target variable, which can be of type numeric or factor. Multiple variables can be combined into a list.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

References

- Hengl, T. (2009) [A Practical Guide to Geostatistical Mapping](#), 2nd Edt. University of Amsterdam, www.lulu.com, 291 p.
- Hengl, T., Nikolic, M., MacMillan, R.A., (2012) [Mapping efficiency and information content](#). International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation, special issue Spatial Statistics Conference.

See Also

[plotKML-method](#), `GSIF::fit.gstatModel`, `gstat::gstat-class`, [RasterBrickSimulations-class](#)

 SpatialSamplingPattern-class

A class for spatial samples produced using various spsample methods

Description

A class containing input and output objects generated by some sampling optimisation algorithm. Objects of this type can be directly visualized in Google Earth by using the [plotKML-method](#).

Slots

method: object of class "character"; sampling optimisation method

pattern: object of class "SpatialPoints"; sampling points

sp.domain: object of class "SpatialPolygonsDataFrame"; spatial domain / strata

Methods

plotKML signature(obj = "SpatialSamplingPattern"): plots generated sampling plan in Google Earth

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

See Also

[plotKML-method](#), `spcosa::spsample`, [plotKML-method](#)

 SpatialVectorsSimulations-class

A class for spatial simulations containing equiprobable line, point or polygon features

Description

A class containing input and output maps generated as equiprobable simulations of the same discrete object (for example multiple realizations of stream networks). Objects of this type can be directly visualized in Google Earth by using the [plotKML-method](#).

Slots

realizations: object of class "list"; multiple realizations of the same feature e.g. multiple realizations of stream network

summaries: object of class "SpatialGridDataFrame"; summary measures

Methods

plotKML signature(obj = "SpatialVectorsSimulations"): plots simulated vector objects and summaries (grids) in Google Earth

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

See Also

[RasterBrickSimulations-class](#), [plotKML-method](#)

Examples

```
## load a list of equiprobable streams:
data(barstr)
data(bargrid)
library(sp)
coordinates(bargrid) <- ~ x+y
gridded(bargrid) <- TRUE
## output topology:
cell.size = bargrid@grid@cellsize[1]
bbox = bargrid@bbox
nrows = round(abs(diff(bbox[1,])/cell.size), 0)
ncols = round(abs(diff(bbox[2,])/cell.size), 0)
gridT = GridTopology(cellcentre.offset=bbox[,1], cellsize=c(cell.size,cell.size),
  cells.dim=c(nrows, ncols))
## Not run: ## derive summaries (observed frequency and the entropy or error):
bar_sum <- count.GridTopology(gridT, vectL=barstr[1:5])
## NOTE: this operation can be time consuming!
## plot the whole project and open in Google Earth:
plotKML(bar_sum, grid2poly = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

spMetadata-methods

Methods to generate spatial metadata

Description

The spMetadata function will try to generate missing metadata (bounding box, location info, session info, metadata creator info and similar) for any Spatial* object (from the sp package) or Raster* object (from the raster package). The resulting object of class [SpatialMetadata-class](#) can be used e.g. to generate a Layer description documents (<description> tag).

The read.metadata function reads the formatted metadata (.xml), prepared following e.g. the [Federal Geographic Data Committee \(FGDC\) Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata](#) or [INSPIRE](#) standard, and converts them to a data frame.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'RasterLayer'
spMetadata(obj, bounds, color, ... )
## S4 method for signature 'Spatial'
spMetadata(obj, xml.file, out.xml.file,
  md.type = c("FGDC", "INSPIRE")[1],
  generate.missing = TRUE, GoogleGeocode = FALSE,
  signif.digit = 3, colour_scale, color = NULL, bounds,
  legend_names, icons, validate.schema = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

obj	some "Spatial" or "Raster" class object with "data" slot
xml.file	character; optional input XML metadata file
out.xml.file	character; optional output XML metadata file
md.type	character; metadata standard FGDC or INSPIRE
generate.missing	logical; specifies whether to automatically generate missing fields
GoogleGeocode	logical; specifies whether the function should try to use GoogleGeocoding functionality to determine the location name
signif.digit	integer; the default number of significant digits (in the case of rounding)
colour_scale	the color scheme used to visualize this data
color	character; list of colors (rgb()) that can be passed instead of using the palette
bounds	numeric vector; upper and lower bounds used for visualization
legend_names	character; legend names in the order of bounds
icons	character; file name or URL used for icons (if applicable)
validate.schema	logical; specifies whether to validate the schema using the xmlSchemaValidate
...	additional arguments to be passed e.g. via the metadata.env()

Details

spMetadata tries to locate a metadata file in the working directory (it looks for a metadata file with the same name as the object name). If no .xml file exists, it will load the template xml file available in the system folder (e.g. system.file("FGDC.xml", package="plotKML") or system.file("INSPIRE_ISO19139.xml", package="plotKML")). The FGDC.xml/INSPIRE_ISO19139.xml files contain typical metadata entries with description and examples. For practical purposes, one metadata object in plotKML can be associated with only one variable i.e. one column in the "data" slot (the first column by default). To prepare a metadata xml file following the FGDC standard, consider using e.g. the **Tkme** software: Another editor for formal metadata, by Peter N. Schweitzer (U.S. Geological Survey). Before committing the metadata file, try also running a **validation test**. Before committing the metadata file following the INSPIRE standard, try running the **INSPIRE Geoportail Metadata Validator**.

spMetadata tries to automatically generate the most usefull information, so that a user can easily

find out about the input data and procedures followed to generate the visualization (KML). Typical metadata entries include e.g. (FGDC):

- `metadata[["idinfo"]][["native"]]` — Session info e.g.: Produced using R version 2.12.2 (2011-02-25) running on Windows 7 x64.
- `metadata[["spdoinfo"]][["indspref"]]` — Indirect spatial reference estimated using the [Google Maps API Web Services](#).
- `metadata[["idinfo"]][["spdom"]][["bounding"]]` — Bounding box in the WGS84 geographical coordinates estimated by reprojecting the original bounding box.

and for INSPIRE metadata:

- `metadata[["fileIdentifier"]][["CharacterString"]]` — Metadata file identifier (not mandatory for INSPIRE-compl.) created by `UUIDgenerate` from package `UUID` (version 4 UUID).
- `metadata[["dateStamp"]][["Date"]]` — Metadata date stamp created using `Sys.Date()`.
- `metadata[["identificationInfo"]][["MD_DataIdentification"]][["extent"]][["EX_Extent"]][["geographicBoundingBox"]]` — Bounding box in the WGS84 geographical coordinates estimated by reprojecting the original bounding box.

By default, `plotKML` uses the Creative Commons license, but this can be adjusted by setting the `Use_Constraints` argument.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl and Michael Blaschek

References

- The Federal Geographic Data Committee, (2006) FGDC Don't Duck Metadata — A short reference guide for writing quality metadata. Vers. 1, <http://www.fgdc.gov/metadata/documents/MetadataQuickGuide.pdf>
- Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (<http://www.fgdc.gov/metadata/csdl/>)
- Tkme metadata editor (<http://geology.usgs.gov/tools/metadata/tools/doc/tkme.html>)
- INSPIRE, INS MD, Commission Regulation (EC) No 1205/2008 of 3 December 2008 implementing Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards metadata (Text with EEA relevance). See also Corrigendum to INSPIRE Metadata Regulation.
- INSPIRE, INS MDTG, (2013) INSPIRE Metadata Implementing Rules: Technical Guidelines based on EN ISO 19115 and EN ISO 19119, v1.3

See Also

[kml_metadata](#), [SpatialMetadata-class](#), `sp::Spatial`, [kml_open](#)

Examples

```

## Not run:
library(sp)
library(uuid)
library(rjson)
## read metadata from the system file:
x <- read.metadata(system.file("FGDC.xml", package="plotKML"))
str(x)
## generate missing metadata
data(eberg)
coordinates(eberg) <- ~X+Y
proj4string(eberg) <- CRS("+init=epsg:31467")
## no metadata file specified:
eberg.md <- spMetadata(eberg["SNDMHT_A"])
## this generates some metadata automatically e.g.:
xmlRoot(eberg.md@xml)[["eainfo"]][["detailed"]][["attr"]]
## combine with locally prepared metadata file:
eberg.md <- spMetadata(eberg["SNDMHT_A"],
  xml.file=system.file("eberg.xml", package="plotKML"))
## Additional metadata entries can be added by using e.g.:
eberg.md <- spMetadata(eberg["SNDMHT_A"],
  md.type="INSPIRE",
  CI_Citation_title = 'Ebergotzen data set',
  CI_Online_resource_URL = 'http://geomorphometry.org/content/ebergotzen')
## the same using the FGDC template:
eberg.md <- spMetadata(eberg["SNDMHT_A"],
  Citation_title = 'Ebergotzen data set',
  Citation_URL = 'http://geomorphometry.org/content/ebergotzen')
## Complete list of names:
mdnames <- read.csv(system.file("mdnames.csv", package="plotKML"))
mdnames$field.names
## these can be assigned to the "metadata" environment by using:
metadata.env(CI_Citation_title = 'Ebergotzen data set')
get("CI_Citation_title", metadata)

## write data and metadata to a file:
library(rgdal)
writeOGR(eberg["SNDMHT_A"], "eberg_SAND.shp", ".", "ESRI Shapefile")
saveXML(eberg.md@xml, "eberg_SAND.xml")
## export to SLD format:
metadata2SLD(eberg.md, "eberg.sld")
## plot the layer with the metadata:
kml(eberg, file.name = "eberg_md.kml", colour = SNDMHT_A, metadata = eberg.md, kmz = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

spPhoto function can be used to wrap pixel map (pixmapRGB), EXIF (Exchangeable Image File format) data, spatial location information (standing point), and PhotoOverlay (geometry) parameters to create an object of class "SpatialPhotoOverlay". This object can then be parsed to KML and visualized using Google Earth.

Usage

```
spPhoto(filename, obj, pixmap, exif.info = NULL, ImageWidth = 0,
  ImageHeight = 0, bands = rep(rep(1, ImageHeight*ImageWidth), 3),
  bbox = c(0, 0, 3/36000*ImageWidth, 3/36000*ImageHeight),
  DateTime = "", ExposureTime = "", FocalLength = "50 mm",
  Flash = "No Flash", rotation = 0, leftFov = -30, rightFov = 30,
  bottomFov = -30, topFov = 30, near = 50,
  shape = c("rectangle", "cylinder", "sphere")[1], range = 1000, tilt = 90,
  heading = 0, roll = 0, test.filename = TRUE)
```

Arguments

filename	file name with extension (ideally an URL)
obj	object of class "SpatialPoints" (requires a single point object)
pixmap	object of class "pixmapRGB" (see package pixmap)
exif.info	named list containing all available EXIF metadata
ImageWidth	(optional) image width in pixels
ImageHeight	(optional) image height in pixels
bands	(optional) RGB bands as vectors (see pixmap::pixmapRGB)
bbox	(optional) bounding box coordinates (by default 1 pixel is about 1 m in arc degrees)
DateTime	(optional) usually available from the camera EXIF data
ExposureTime	(optional) usually available from the camera EXIF data
FocalLength	(optional) usually available from the camera EXIF data
Flash	(optional) usually available from the camera EXIF data
rotation	(optional) rotation angle in 0–90 degrees
leftFov	(optional) angle, in degrees, between the camera's viewing direction and the left side of the view volume (-180 – 0)
rightFov	(optional) angle, in degrees, between the camera's viewing direction and the right side of the view volume (0 – 180)
bottomFov	(optional) angle, in degrees, between the camera's viewing direction and the bottom side of the view volume (-90 – 0)
topFov	(optional) angle, in degrees, between the camera's viewing direction and the top side of the view volume (0 – 90)
near	(optional) measurement in meters along the viewing direction from the camera viewpoint to the PhotoOverlay shape

shape	(optional) shape type — rectangle (standard photograph), cylinder (for panoramas), or sphere (for spherical panoramas)
range	(optional) distance from the camera to the placemark
tilt	(optional) rotation, in degrees, of the camera around the X axis
heading	(optional) direction (azimuth) of the camera, in degrees (0 – 360)
roll	(optional) rotation about the y axis, in degrees (0 – 180)
test.filename	logical; species whether a test should be first performed that the file name really exists (recommended)

Details

The most effective way to import a field photograph to `SpatialPhotoOverlay` for parsing to KML is to: **(a)** use the **EXIF tool** (courtesy of Phil Harvey) to add any important tags in the image file, **(b)** once you've added all important tags, you can upload your image either to a local installation of Mediawiki or to a public portal such as the **Wikimedia Commons**, **(c)** enter the missing information if necessary and add an image description. Once the image is on the server, you only need to record its unique name and then read all metadata from the Wikimedia server following the examples below.

You can also consider importing images to R by using the `pixmap` package, and reading the technical information via e.g. the `exif` package. If the image is taken using a GPS enabled camera, by getting the EXIF metadata you can generate the complete `SpatialPhotoOverlay` object with minimum user interaction. Otherwise, you need to at least specify: creation date, file name, and location of the focal point of the camera (e.g. by creating "SpatialPoints" object).

Value

Returns an object of class "SpatialPhotoOverlay":

filename	URL location of the original image
pixmap	optional; local copy of the image ("pixmapRGB" class)
exif.info	list of EXIF metadata
PhotoOverlay	list of the camera geometry parameters (KML specifications)
sp	location of the camera ("SpatialPoints" class)

Note

The `spPhoto` function will try to automatically fix the aspect ratio of the `ViewVolume` settings (`leftFov`, `rightFov`, `bottomFov`, `topFov`), and based on the original aspect ratio as specified in the EXIF data. This might not work for all images, in which case you will have to manually adjust those parameters.

Dimension of $3/36000 * \text{ImageWidth}$ in decimal degrees is about 10 m in nature (3-arc seconds is about 100 m, depending on the latitude).

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

References

- EXIF tool (<http://www.sno.phy.queensu.ca/~phil/exiftool/>)
- Wikimedia API (<http://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/API>)

See Also

[getWikiMedia.ImageInfo](#), [pixmap::pixmapRGB](#), [spMetadata](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: # two examples with images on Wikimedia Commons
# (1) soil monolith (manually entered coordinates):
imagename = "Soil_monolith.jpg"
# import EXIF data using the Wikimedia API:
x1 <- getWikiMedia.ImageInfo(imagename)
# create a SpatialPhotoOverlay:
sm <- spPhoto(filename = x1$url$url, exif.info = x1$metadata)
# plot it in Google Earth
kml(sm, method="monolith", kmz=TRUE)
# (2) PhotoOverlay (geotagged photo):
imagename = "Africa_Museum_Nijmegen.jpg"
x2 <- getWikiMedia.ImageInfo(imagename)
af <- spPhoto(filename = x2$url$url, exif.info = x2$metadata)
kml(af)

## End(Not run)
```

vect2rast

Convert points, lines and/or polygons to rasters

Description

Converts any "SpatialPoints*", "SpatialLines*", or "SpatialPolygons*" object to a raster map, and (optional) writes it to an external file (GDAL-supported formats; writes to SAGA GIS format by default).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialPoints'
vect2rast(obj, fname = names(obj)[1], cell.size, bbox,
          file.name, silent = FALSE, method = c("raster", "SAGA")[1],
          FIELD = 0, MULTIPLE = 1, LINE_TYPE = 0, GRID_TYPE = 2, ... )
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialLines'
vect2rast(obj, fname = names(obj)[1], cell.size, bbox,
          file.name, silent = FALSE, method = c("raster", "SAGA")[1],
          FIELD = 0, MULTIPLE = 1, LINE_TYPE = 1, GRID_TYPE = 2, ... )
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialPolygons'
vect2rast(obj, fname = names(obj)[1], cell.size, bbox,
```

```
file.name, silent = FALSE, method = c("raster", "SAGA")[1],
FIELD = 0, MULTIPLE = 0, LINE_TYPE = 1, GRID_TYPE = 2, ... )
```

Arguments

obj	Spatial-PointsDataFrame,-LinesDataFrame or -PolygonsDataFrame object
fname	character; target variable
cell.size	numeric; output cell size
bbox	matrix; output bounding box
file.name	character; (optional) output file name
silent	logical; specifies whether to print the output
method	character; output rasterization engine (either raster package or SAGA GIS)
FIELD	integer; target column in the output shape file (see <code>rsaga.get.usage("grid_gridding", 0)</code>)
MULTIPLE	integer; method for multiple values (see <code>rsaga.get.usage("grid_gridding", 0)</code>)
LINE_TYPE	integer; method for lines (see <code>rsaga.get.usage("grid_gridding", 0)</code>)
GRID_TYPE	integer; preferred target grid type (see <code>rsaga.get.usage("grid_gridding", 0)</code>)
...	additional arguments that can be passed to the <code>raster::rasterize</code> command

Details

This function basically extends the `rasterize` function available in the raster package. The advantage of `vect2rast`, however, is that it requires no input from the user's side i.e. it automatically determines the grid cell size and the bounding box based on the properties of the input data set. The grid cell size is estimated based on the density/size of features in the map (`nndist` function in `spatstat` package): (a) in the case of "SpatialPoints" cell size is determined as half the mean distance between the nearest points; (b) in the case of "SpatialLines" half cell size is determined as half the mean distance between the lines; (c) in the case of polygon data cell size is determined as half the median size (area) of polygons of interest. For more details see [Hengl \(2006\)](#). To process larger vector maps consider using `method="SAGA"`.

Value

Returns an object of type "SpatialGridDataFrame".

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

References

- Hengl T., (2006) [Finding the right pixel size](#). Computers and Geosciences, 32(9): 1283-1298.
- Raster package (<https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=raster>)
- SpatStat package (<http://www.spatstat.org>)

See Also

[vect2rast.SpatialPoints](#), `raster::rasterize`, `spatstat::ndist`

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(eberg)
library(sp)
library(maptools)
library(spatstat)
coordinates(eberg) <- ~X+Y
data(eberg_zones)
# point map:
x <- vect2rast(eberg, fname = "SNDMHT_A")
image(x)
# polygon map:
x <- vect2rast(eberg_zones)
image(x)
# for large data sets use SAGA GIS:
x <- vect2rast(eberg_zones, method = "SAGA")

## End(Not run)
```

vect2rast.SpatialPoints

Converts points to rasters

Description

Converts object of class "SpatialPoints*" to a raster map, and (optional) writes it to an external file (GDAL-supported formats; it used the SAGA GIS format by default).

Usage

```
vect2rast.SpatialPoints(obj, fname = names(obj)[1], cell.size, bbox,
  file.name, silent = FALSE, method = c("raster", "SAGA")[1], FIELD = 0,
  MULTIPLE = 1, LINE_TYPE = 0, GRID_TYPE = 2, ... )
```

Arguments

obj	"SpatialPoints*" object
fname	target variable name in the "data" slot
cell.size	(optional) grid cell size in the output raster map
bbox	(optional) output bounding box (class "bbox") for cropping the data
file.name	(optional) file name to export the resulting raster map
silent	logical; specifies whether to print any output of processing

method	character; specifies the gridding method
FIELD	character; SAGA GIS argument attribute table field number
MULTIPLE	character; SAGA GIS argument method for multiple values — [0] first, [1] last, [2] minimum, [3] maximum, [4] mean
LINE_TYPE	character; SAGA GIS argument method for rasterization — [0] thin, [1] thick
GRID_TYPE	character; SAGA GIS argument for coding type — [0] integer (1 byte), [1] integer (2 byte), [2] integer (4 byte), [3] floating point (4 byte), [4] floating point (8 byte)
...	additional arguments that can be passed to the <code>raster::rasterize</code> command

Value

Returns an object of type "SpatialGridDataFrame".

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

See Also

[vect2rast](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sp)
data(meuse)
coordinates(meuse) <- ~x+y
# point map:
x <- vect2rast(meuse, fname = "om")
data(SAGA_pal)
sp.p <- list("sp.points", meuse, pch="+", cex=1.5, col="black")
spplot(x, col.regions=SAGA_pal[[1]], sp.layout=sp.p)

## End(Not run)
```

whitening

whitening

Description

Derives a ‘*whitened*’ color based on the Hue-Saturation-Intensity color model. This method can be used to visualize uncertainty: the original color is *leached* proportionally to the uncertainty (white color indicates maximum uncertainty).

Usage

```
whitening(z, zvar, zlim = c(min(z, na.rm=TRUE), max(z, na.rm=TRUE)),
  elim = c(.4,1), global.var = var(z, na.rm=TRUE), col.type = "RGB")
```

Arguments

<code>z</code>	numeric; target variable (e.g. predicted values)
<code>zvar</code>	numeric; prediction error (variance)
<code>zlim</code>	upper and lower limits for target variable
<code>elim</code>	upper and lower limits for the normalized error
<code>global.var</code>	global variance (either estimated from the data or specified)
<code>col.type</code>	character; "RGB" or "HEX"

Details

The HSI is a psychologically appealing color model for visualization of uncertainty: hue is used to visualize values and *whitening* (*paleness* or *leaching* percentage) is used to visualize the uncertainty, or in other words the map is incomplete in the areas of high uncertainty. Unlike standard legends for continuous variables, this legend has two axis — one for value range and one for uncertainty range (see also [kml_legend.whitening](#)).

The standard range for `elim` is 0.4 and 1.0 (maximum). This assumes that a satisfactory prediction is when the model explains more than 85% of the total variation (normalized error = 40%). Otherwise, if the value of the normalized error get above 80%, the model accounts for less than 50% of variability.

Whitening is of special interest for visualization of the prediction errors in geostatistics. Formulas to derive the whitening color are explained in [Hengl et al. \(2004\)](#).

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl and Pierre Roudier

References

- Hengl, T., Heuvelink, G.M.B., Stein, A., (2004) [A generic framework for spatial prediction of soil variables based on regression-kriging](#). *Geoderma* 122 (1-2): 75-93.
- Hue-Saturation-Intensity color model (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HSL_and_HSV)

See Also

[kml_legend.whitening](#)

Examples

```
whitening(z=15, zvar=5, zlim=c(10,20), global.var=7)
# significant color;
whitening(z=15, zvar=5, zlim=c(10,20), global.var=4)
# error exceeds global.var -> totally white;
```

`worldgrids_pal`*Standard global color palettes for factor variables*

Description

A number of color palettes used to visualize various environmental categorical / factor variables: land cover classes, water types, anthroms, soil types and similar. Each colour palette consists of a variable number of colours (hexadecimal system). Factor levels names are attached as attributes to the palette.

Usage

```
data(worldgrids_pal)
```

Format

The list contains:

`anthroms` Color palette used for the global map of anthroms (Ellis and Ramankutty, 2008).

`bodemfgr` A simplified color palette for soil types.

`corine2k` Color palette used in the Corine 2000 project for land cover classes (Büttner, et al., 2002).

`glc2000` Color palette used for the Global Land Cover 2000 mapping project (Global Land Cover 2000).

`globcov` Color palette used for the ENVISAT-based Global Land Cover map at resolution of 300 m (GlobCover Land Cover version V2.2).

`gtkaart` Color palette used for the Ground water levels map of the Netherlands (Gaast et al. 2005).

`IGBP` Color palette for 17 land cover classes defined by the International Geosphere Biosphere Programme (IGBP).

`lgn3` Color palette used for the Dutch land use map (Hazeu, 2005).

`t250v1ak` Color palette used for the most general land use classes at scale 1:250k (TOP250NL).

`watert` Color palette used for the water types (generalized) in the Netherlands.

Note

These colour palettes are only valid for factor-type variables. The names of classes used in the legend can be obtained by loading the palette list.

Author(s)

Tomislav Hengl

References

- Bicheron, P. et al. (2008) GLOBCOVER: Products Description and Validation Report. MEDIAS France, Toulouse, 47 p.
- Büttner, G. et al. (2002) Corine Land Cover update 2000, Technical guidelines. EEA (European Environment Agency), Copenhagen.
- Ellis, E.C., Ramankutty, N. (2008) Putting people in the map: anthropogenic biomes of the world. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, Vol. 6, No. 8, pp. 439-447.
- Fritz, S. et al. (2003) Harmonisation, mosaicing and production of the Global Land Cover 2000 database. JRC report EUR 20849 EN, Luxembourg, 41 p.
- Gaast, J.W.J. van der, H.R.J. Vroon en M. Pleijter, (2006) De grondwaterdynamiek in het waterschap Regge en Dinkel. Wageningen, Alterra-rapport 1335.
- Hazeu, G.W., (2005) Landelijk Grondgebruiksbestand Nederland (LGN5). Vervaardiging, nauwkeurigheid en gebruik. Wageningen, Alterra. Alterra-report 1213, 92 pp.
- Puijtenbroek, P. van; Clement, J., (2008) Het oppervlaktewater getypeerd: de eerste Nederlandse watertypenkaart. *Agro informatica* 21(3): 21-25.

See Also

[SAGA_pal](#), [R_pal](#)

Examples

```
data(worldgrids_pal)
## Not run: # globcov palette with class names:
display.pal(worldgrids_pal)
dev.off()
display.pal(worldgrids_pal, sel=5, names=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

Index

*Topic **classes**

- RasterBrickSimulations-class, [75](#)
- RasterBrickTimeSeries-class, [77](#)
- sp.palette-class, [83](#)
- SpatialMaxEntOutput-class, [84](#)
- SpatialMetadata-class, [85](#)
- SpatialPhotoOverlay-class, [86](#)
- SpatialPredictions-class, [87](#)
- SpatialSamplingPattern-class, [88](#)
- SpatialVectorsSimulations-class, [88](#)

*Topic **color**

- col2kml, [10](#)
- SAGA_pal, [82](#)
- worldgrids_pal, [100](#)

*Topic **datasets**

- baranja, [5](#)
- bigfoot, [7](#)
- eberg, [12](#)
- fmd, [15](#)
- gpxbtour, [19](#)
- HRprec08, [22](#)
- HRtemp08, [23](#)
- LST, [55](#)
- northcumbria, [60](#)
- SAGA_pal, [82](#)

*Topic **methods**

- getCRS-methods, [17](#)
- kml-methods, [26](#)
- kml_layer-methods, [31](#)
- kml_metadata-methods, [51](#)
- metadata2SLD-methods, [57](#)
- plotKML-method, [60](#)
- spMetadata-methods, [89](#)

*Topic **spatial**

- aesthetics, [4](#)
- check_projection, [9](#)
- count.GridTopology, [11](#)
- display.pal, [11](#)

- geopath, [16](#)
- getCRS-methods, [17](#)
- grid2poly, [21](#)
- kml-methods, [26](#)
- kml.tiles, [28](#)
- kml_layer-methods, [31](#)
- kml_layer.Raster, [33](#)
- kml_layer.RasterBrick, [34](#)
- kml_layer.SoilProfileCollection, [35](#)
- kml_layer.SpatialLines, [38](#)
- kml_layer.SpatialPhotoOverlay, [39](#)
- kml_layer.SpatialPixels, [41](#)
- kml_layer.SpatialPoints, [42](#)
- kml_layer.SpatialPolygons, [44](#)
- kml_layer.STIDF, [46](#)
- kml_layer.STTDF, [48](#)
- kml_legend.bar, [49](#)
- kml_open, [52](#)
- makeCOLLADA, [56](#)
- metadata2SLD-methods, [57](#)
- metadata2SLD.SpatialPixels, [58](#)
- plotKML-method, [60](#)
- plotKML-package, [3](#)
- plotKML.env, [72](#)
- plotKML.GDALobj, [74](#)
- readGPX, [77](#)
- readKML.GBIFdensity, [78](#)
- reproject, [80](#)
- spMetadata-methods, [89](#)
- spPhoto, [92](#)
- vect2rast, [95](#)
- vect2rast.SpatialPoints, [97](#)

*Topic **utilities**

- kml_compress, [29](#)
- normalizeFilename, [59](#)

aesthetics, [4](#), [28](#), [33](#), [38](#), [41](#), [43](#), [63](#)

baranja, [5](#)

- bargrid (baranja), 5
- barstr (baranja), 5
- barxyz (baranja), 5
- bigfoot, 7
- check_projection, 9, 17
- col2kml, 10
- color_palettes (SAGA_pal), 82
- count.GridTopology, 11
- CRS-class, 81
- display.pal, 11
- eberg, 12
- eberg_contours (eberg), 12
- eberg_grid (eberg), 12
- eberg_grid25 (eberg), 12
- eberg_zones (eberg), 12
- extractProjValue (check_projection), 9
- fmd, 15, 60
- geopath, 16
- getCRS (getCRS-methods), 17
- getCRS,Raster-method (getCRS-methods), 17
- getCRS,Spatial-method (getCRS-methods), 17
- getCRS-methods, 17
- getCRS.Raster (getCRS-methods), 17
- getCRS.Spatial (getCRS-methods), 17
- GetNames (SpatialMetadata-class), 85
- GetNames,SpatialMetadata-method (SpatialMetadata-class), 85
- GetPalette (SpatialMetadata-class), 85
- GetPalette,SpatialMetadata-method (SpatialMetadata-class), 85
- getWikiMedia.ImageInfo, 18, 40, 95
- gpxbtour, 19
- grid2poly, 21
- hex2kml (col2kml), 10
- HRprec08, 22, 24
- HRtemp08, 23, 23
- kml (kml-methods), 26
- kml,Raster-method (kml-methods), 26
- kml,SoilProfileCollection-method (kml-methods), 26
- kml,Spatial-method (kml-methods), 26
- kml,SpatialPhotoOverlay-method (kml-methods), 26
- kml,STIDF-method (kml-methods), 26
- kml-methods, 26
- kml.Spatial (kml-methods), 26
- kml.tiles, 28, 75
- kml2hex (col2kml), 10
- kml_aes, 27
- kml_aes (aesthetics), 4
- kml_alpha (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_altitude (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_altitude_mode (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_close, 27, 32, 64
- kml_close (kml_open), 52
- kml_colour (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_compress, 27, 29, 64
- kml_description, 31
- kml_layer, 50, 53
- kml_layer (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_layer,RasterBrick-method (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_layer,RasterLayer-method (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_layer,RasterStack-method (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_layer,SoilProfileCollection-method (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_layer,SpatialGrid-method (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_layer,SpatialLines-method (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_layer,SpatialPhotoOverlay-method (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_layer,SpatialPixels-method (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_layer,SpatialPoints-method (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_layer,SpatialPolygons-method (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_layer,STDF-method (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_layer,STIDF-method (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_layer,STSDF-method (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_layer,STTDF-method (kml_layer-methods), 31

- kml_layer-methods, 31
- kml_layer.Raster, 32, 33, 35, 42
- kml_layer.RasterBrick, 34, 34
- kml_layer.SoilProfileCollection, 32, 35
- kml_layer.SpatialLines, 17, 32, 38, 45
- kml_layer.SpatialPhotoOverlay, 37, 39, 56
- kml_layer.SpatialPixels, 41
- kml_layer.SpatialPoints, 32, 42
- kml_layer.SpatialPolygons, 32, 39, 44
- kml_layer.STFDF (kml_layer.STIDF), 46
- kml_layer.STIDF, 32, 45, 46
- kml_layer.STTDF, 17, 32, 43, 47, 48, 78
- kml_legend.bar, 49
- kml_legend.whitening, 50, 99
- kml_metadata, 91
- kml_metadata (kml_metadata-methods), 51
- kml_metadata, SpatialMetadata-method (kml_metadata-methods), 51
- kml_metadata-methods, 51
- kml_open, 27, 30, 32, 34, 35, 39, 42, 52, 64, 91
- kml_screen, 53, 64
- kml_shape (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_size (kml_layer-methods), 31
- kml_View (kml_open), 52
- kml_width (aesthetics), 4

- LST, 55

- makeCOLLADA, 56
- makeCOLLADA.rectangle, 40
- metadata (spMetadata-methods), 89
- metadata2SLD (metadata2SLD-methods), 57
- metadata2SLD, SpatialMetadata-method (metadata2SLD-methods), 57
- metadata2SLD-methods, 57
- metadata2SLD.Spatial (metadata2SLD-methods), 57
- metadata2SLD.SpatialPixels, 57, 58
- munsell12kml (col2kml), 10

- normalizeFilename, 59
- northcumbria, 15, 60

- parse_proj4 (check_projection), 9
- paths, 81
- paths (plotKML.env), 72
- plot, SpatialPredictions, ANY-method (SpatialPredictions-class), 87
- plot.SpatialPredictions (SpatialPredictions-class), 87
- plotKML, 29, 75
- plotKML (plotKML-method), 60
- plotKML, list-method (plotKML-method), 60
- plotKML, RasterBrickSimulations (RasterBrickSimulations-class), 75
- plotKML, RasterBrickSimulations-method (plotKML-method), 60
- plotKML, RasterBrickTimeSeries (RasterBrickTimeSeries-class), 77
- plotKML, RasterBrickTimeSeries-method (plotKML-method), 60
- plotKML, RasterLayer-method (plotKML-method), 60
- plotKML, SoilProfileCollection-method (plotKML-method), 60
- plotKML, SpatialGridDataFrame-method (plotKML-method), 60
- plotKML, SpatialLinesDataFrame-method (plotKML-method), 60
- plotKML, SpatialMaxEntOutput-method (plotKML-method), 60
- plotKML, SpatialPhotoOverlay-method (plotKML-method), 60
- plotKML, SpatialPixelsDataFrame-method (plotKML-method), 60
- plotKML, SpatialPointsDataFrame-method (plotKML-method), 60
- plotKML, SpatialPolygonsDataFrame-method (plotKML-method), 60
- plotKML, SpatialPredictions-method (plotKML-method), 60
- plotKML, SpatialSamplingPattern (SpatialSamplingPattern-class), 88
- plotKML, SpatialSamplingPattern-method (plotKML-method), 60
- plotKML, SpatialVectorsSimulations (SpatialVectorsSimulations-class), 88
- plotKML, SpatialVectorsSimulations-method (plotKML-method), 60
- plotKML, STFDF-method (plotKML-method), 60
- plotKML, STIDF-method (plotKML-method),

- 60
- plotKML, STSDF-method (plotKML-method), 60
- plotKML, STTDF-method (plotKML-method), 60
- plotKML-method, 60
- plotKML-package, 3, 73
- plotKML.env, 72
- plotKML.fileIO (kml-methods), 26
- plotKML.GDALobj, 29, 74
- plotKML.opts (plotKML.env), 72
- projectRaster, 81

- R_pal, 12, 101
- R_pal (SAGA_pal), 82
- RasterBrick (kml_layer.RasterBrick), 34
- RasterBrickSimulations-class, 75
- RasterBrickTimeSeries-class, 77
- rasterize, 96
- rasterize (vect2rast), 95
- RasterLayer (kml_layer.Raster), 33
- read.metadata (spMetadata-methods), 89
- readGPX, 49, 77, 79
- readKML.GBIFdensity, 78
- reproject, 9, 80
- reproject, RasterBrick-method (reproject), 80
- reproject, RasterLayer-method (reproject), 80
- reproject, RasterStack-method (reproject), 80
- reproject, SpatialGridDataFrame-method (reproject), 80
- reproject, SpatialLines-method (reproject), 80
- reproject, SpatialPixelsDataFrame-method (reproject), 80
- reproject, SpatialPoints-method (reproject), 80
- reproject, SpatialPolygons-method (reproject), 80
- reproject.RasterBrick (reproject), 80
- reproject.RasterLayer (reproject), 80
- reproject.RasterStack (reproject), 80
- reproject.SpatialGrid (reproject), 80
- reproject.SpatialPoints (reproject), 80

- SAGA_pal, 12, 82, 101

- SoilProfileCollection (kml_layer.SoilProfileCollection), 35
- sp.palette-class, 83
- SpatialLines (kml_layer.SpatialLines), 38
- SpatialMaxEntOutput-class, 84
- SpatialMetadata-class, 85
- SpatialPhotoOverlay (spPhoto), 92
- SpatialPhotoOverlay-class, 86
- SpatialPixels (kml_layer.SpatialPixels), 41
- SpatialPoints (kml_layer.SpatialPoints), 42
- SpatialPolygons (kml_layer.SpatialPolygons), 44
- SpatialPredictions-class, 87
- SpatialSamplingPattern-class, 88
- SpatialVectorsSimulations-class, 88
- spMetadata, 52, 57, 58, 83, 85, 95
- spMetadata (spMetadata-methods), 89
- spMetadata, RasterLayer-method (spMetadata-methods), 89
- spMetadata, Spatial-method (spMetadata-methods), 89
- spMetadata-methods, 89
- spMetadata.Raster (spMetadata-methods), 89
- spMetadata.Spatial (spMetadata-methods), 89
- spPhoto, 19, 40, 86, 92
- spPhoto, SpatialPhotoOverlay (SpatialPhotoOverlay-class), 86
- spTransform, 81
- STIDF (kml_layer.STIDF), 46
- STTDF (kml_layer.STTDF), 48
- summary, SpatialMetadata-method (SpatialMetadata-class), 85

- trajectory (gpxbtour), 19

- USAWgrids (bigfoot), 7

- vect2rast, 11, 21, 95, 98
- vect2rast, SpatialLines-method (vect2rast), 95
- vect2rast, SpatialPoints-method (vect2rast), 95

vect2rast, SpatialPolygons-method
 (vect2rast), [95](#)
vect2rast.SpatialLines (vect2rast), [95](#)
vect2rast.SpatialPoints, [97](#), [97](#)
vect2rast.SpatialPolygons (vect2rast),
 [95](#)

whitening, [51](#), [98](#)
worldgrids_pal, [12](#), [83](#), [100](#)