

Package ‘terrainr’

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Type Package

Title Landscape Visualizations in R and 'Unity'

Version 0.4.1

Description Functions for the retrieval, manipulation, and visualization of 'geospatial' data, with an aim towards producing '3D' landscape visualizations in the 'Unity' '3D' rendering engine. Functions are also provided for retrieving elevation data and base map tiles from the 'USGS' National Map ('<<https://apps.nationalmap.gov/services/>>').

URL <https://docs.ropensci.org/terrainr/>,
<https://github.com/ropensci/terrainr>

BugReports <https://github.com/ropensci/terrainr/issues>

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Encoding UTF-8

Imports base64enc, httr, raster, magick (>= 2.5.0), gdalUtils,
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addbuff	<i>Add a uniform buffer around a bounding box</i>
---------	---

Description

[add_bbox_buffer] calculates the great circle distance both corners of your bounding box are from the centroid and extends those by a set distance. Due to using Haversine/great circle distance, latitude/longitude calculations will not be exact.

[set_bbox_side_length] is a thin wrapper around [add_bbox_buffer] which sets all sides of the bounding box to (approximately) a specified length.

Usage

```
add_bbox_buffer(data, distance, distance_unit = "meters", error_crs = NULL)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'sf'
```

```
add_bbox_buffer(data, distance, distance_unit = "meters", error_crs = NULL)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'Raster'
```

```
add_bbox_buffer(data, distance, distance_unit = "meters", error_crs = NULL)
```

```
set_bbox_side_length(
  data,
  distance,
  distance_unit = "meters",
  error_crs = NULL
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'sf'
```

```
set_bbox_side_length(
  data,
  distance,
  distance_unit = "meters",
  error_crs = NULL
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'Raster'
set_bbox_side_length(
  data,
  distance,
  distance_unit = "meters",
  error_crs = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	The original data to add a buffer around. Must be either an 'sf' or 'Raster' object.
<code>distance</code>	The distance to add or to set side lengths equal to.
<code>distance_unit</code>	The units of the distance to add to the buffer, passed to [units::as_units].
<code>error_crs</code>	Logical: Should this function error if 'data' has no CRS? If 'TRUE', function errors; if 'FALSE', function quietly assumes EPSG:4326. If 'NULL', the default, function assumes EPSG:4326 with a warning.

Value

An 'sfc' object (from [sf::st_as_sf]).

See Also

Other utilities: [calc_haversine_distance\(\)](#), [deg_to_rad\(\)](#), [get_centroid\(\)](#), [rad_to_deg\(\)](#)

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(
  lat = c(44.04905, 44.17609),
  lng = c(-74.01188, -73.83493)
)

df_sf <- sf::st_as_sf(df, coords = c("lng", "lat"))
df_sf <- sf::st_set_crs(df_sf, 4326)

add_bbox_buffer(df_sf, 10)

df <- data.frame(
  lat = c(44.04905, 44.17609),
  lng = c(-74.01188, -73.83493)
)

df_sf <- sf::st_as_sf(df, coords = c("lng", "lat"))
df_sf <- sf::st_set_crs(df_sf, 4326)

set_bbox_side_length(df_sf, 4000)
```

combine_overlays	<i>Combine multiple image overlays into a single file</i>
------------------	---

Description

This function combines any number of images into a single file, which may then be further processed as an image or transformed into an image overlay.

Usage

```
combine_overlays(  
  ...,  
  output_file = tempfile(fileext = ".png"),  
  transparency = 0  
)
```

Arguments

...	File paths for images to be combined. Note that combining TIFF images requires the <code>tiff</code> package be installed.
output_file	The path to save the resulting image to. Can be any format accepted by magick::image_read . Optionally, can be set to <code>NULL</code> , in which case this function will return the image as a magick object instead of writing to disk.
transparency	A value indicating how much transparency should be added to each image. If less than 1, interpreted as a proportion (so a value of 0.1 results in each image becoming 10% more transparent); if between 1 and 100, interpreted as a percentage (so a value of 10 results in each image becoming 10% more transparent.) A value of 0 is equivalent to no additional transparency.

Value

If `output_file` is not null, `output_file`, invisibly. If `output_file` is null, a magick image object.

See Also

Other data manipulation functions: [georeference_overlay\(\)](#), [merge_rasters\(\)](#), [raster_to_raw_tiles\(\)](#), [vector_to_overlay\(\)](#)

Other overlay creation functions: [georeference_overlay\(\)](#), [vector_to_overlay\(\)](#)

Other visualization functions: [geom_spatial_rgb\(\)](#), [raster_to_raw_tiles\(\)](#), [vector_to_overlay\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# Generate points and download orthoimagery  
mt_elbert_points <- data.frame(  
  lat = runif(100, min = 39.11144, max = 39.12416),  
  lng = runif(100, min = -106.4534, max = -106.437)
```

```

)

mt_elbert_sf <- sf::st_as_sf(mt_elbert_points, coords = c("lng", "lat"))
sf::st_crs(mt_elbert_sf) <- sf::st_crs(4326)

output_files <- get_tiles(
  mt_elbert_sf,
  output_prefix = tempfile(),
  services = c("ortho")
)

# Merge orthoimagery into a single file
ortho_merged <- merge_rasters(
  input_rasters = output_files[1],
  output_raster = tempfile(fileext = ".tif")
)

# Convert our points into an overlay
mt_elbert_overlay <- vector_to_overlay(mt_elbert_sf,
  ortho_merged[[1]],
  size = 15,
  color = "red",
  na.rm = TRUE
)

# Combine the overlay with our orthoimage
ortho_with_points <- combine_overlays(
  ortho_merged[[1]],
  mt_elbert_overlay
)

## End(Not run)

```

geom_spatial_rgb

Plot RGB rasters in ggplot2

Description

‘geom_spatial_rgb’ and ‘stat_spatial_rgb’ allow users to plot three-band RGB rasters in [ggplot2], using these layers as background base maps for other spatial plotting. Note that unlike [ggplot2::geom_sf], this function does `_not_` force [ggplot2::coord_sf]; for accurate mapping, add [ggplot2::coord_sf] with a ‘crs’ value matching your input raster as a layer.

Usage

```

geom_spatial_rgb(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "spatialRGB",

```

```

    position = "identity",
    ...,
    hjust = 0.5,
    vjust = 0.5,
    interpolate = FALSE,
    na.rm = FALSE,
    show.legend = NA,
    inherit.aes = TRUE,
    scale = NULL
  )

stat_spatial_rgb(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "raster",
  position = "identity",
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = FALSE,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  scale = NULL,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

mapping	Set of aesthetic mappings created by <code>aes()</code> or <code>aes_()</code> . If specified and <code>inherit.aes = TRUE</code> (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping.
data	The data to be displayed in this layer. In addition to the three options described in <code>[ggplot2::geom_raster]</code> , there are two additional methods: If a 'RasterStack' object (see <code>[raster::stack]</code>), this function will coerce the stack to a data frame and assume the raster bands are in RGB order (while allowing for, but ignoring, a fourth alpha band). If a length-1 character vector, this function will attempt to load the object via <code>[raster::stack]</code> .
stat	The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, as a string.
position	Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
...	Other arguments passed on to <code>layer()</code> . These are often aesthetics, used to set an aesthetic to a fixed value, like <code>colour = "red"</code> or <code>size = 3</code> . They may also be parameters to the paired geom/stat.
hjust	horizontal and vertical justification of the grob. Each justification value should be a number between 0 and 1. Defaults to 0.5 for both, centering each pixel over its data location.
vjust	horizontal and vertical justification of the grob. Each justification value should be a number between 0 and 1. Defaults to 0.5 for both, centering each pixel over its data location.

interpolate	If TRUE interpolate linearly, if FALSE (the default) don't interpolate.
na.rm	If FALSE, the default, missing values are removed with a warning. If TRUE, missing values are silently removed.
show.legend	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
inherit.aes	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. <code>borders()</code> .
scale	Integer. Maximum (possible) value in the three channels. If 'NULL', attempts to infer proper values from data – if all RGB values are ≤ 1 then 1, ≤ 255 then 255, and otherwise 65535.
geom	The geometric object to use display the data

See Also

Other visualization functions: [combine_overlays\(\)](#), [raster_to_raw_tiles\(\)](#), [vector_to_overlay\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

simulated_data <- data.frame(id = seq(1, 100, 1),
                             lat = runif(100, 44.04905, 44.17609),
                             lng = runif(100, -74.01188, -73.83493))

simulated_data <- sf::st_as_sf(simulated_data, coords = c("lng", "lat"))
simulated_data <- sf::st_set_crs(simulated_data, 4326)

output_tiles <- get_tiles(simulated_data,
                          services = c("ortho"),
                          resolution = 120)

merged_ortho <- tempfile(fileext = ".tif")
merge_rasters(output_tiles[["ortho"]], merged_ortho)

merged_stack <- raster::stack(merged_ortho)

library(ggplot2)

ggplot() +
  geom_spatial_rgb(data = merged_ortho,
                  mapping = aes(x = x,
                                y = y,
                                r = red,
                                g = green,
                                b = blue)) +
  geom_sf(data = simulated_data) +
  coord_sf(crs = 4326)
```

```

ggplot() +
  geom_spatial_rgb(data = merged_stack,
                   mapping = aes(x = x,
                                y = y,
                                r = red,
                                g = green,
                                b = blue)) +
  geom_sf(data = simulated_data) +
  coord_sf(crs = 4326)

## End(Not run)

```

georeference_overlay *Georeference image overlays based on a reference raster*

Description

This function georeferences an image overlay based on a reference raster, setting the extent and CRS of the image to those of the raster file. To georeference multiple images and merge them into a single file, see [merge_rasters].

Usage

```

georeference_overlay(
  overlay_file,
  reference_raster,
  output_file = tempfile(fileext = ".tif")
)

```

Arguments

overlay_file The image overlay to georeference. File format will be detected automatically from file extension; options include 'jpeg/jpg', 'png', and 'tif/tiff'.

reference_raster The raster file to base georeferencing on. The output image will have the same extent and CRS as the reference raster. Accepts both Raster* objects from the 'raster' package or a file readable by [raster::raster].

output_file The path to write the georeferenced image file to. Must be a TIFF.

Value

The file path written to, invisibly.

See Also

Other data manipulation functions: [combine_overlays\(\)](#), [merge_rasters\(\)](#), [raster_to_raw_tiles\(\)](#), [vector_to_overlay\(\)](#)

Other overlay creation functions: [combine_overlays\(\)](#), [vector_to_overlay\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
simulated_data <- data.frame(
  id = seq(1, 100, 1),
  lat = runif(100, 44.1114, 44.1123),
  lng = runif(100, -73.92273, -73.92147)
)

simulated_data <- sf::st_as_sf(simulated_data, coords = c("lng", "lat"))

downloaded_tiles <- get_tiles(simulated_data,
                             services = c("elevation", "ortho"),
                             georeference = FALSE)

georeference_overlay(
  overlay_file = downloaded_tiles[[2]],
  reference_raster = downloaded_tiles[[1]],
  output_file = tempfile(fileext = ".tif")
)

## End(Not run)
```

get_tiles

A user-friendly way to get USGS National Map data tiles for an area

Description

This function splits the area contained within a bounding box into a set of tiles, and retrieves data from the USGS National map for each tile.

Usage

```
get_tiles(
  data,
  output_prefix = tempfile(),
  side_length = NULL,
  resolution = 1,
  services = "elevation",
  verbose = FALSE,
  georeference = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

```
)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
get_tiles(
  data,
  output_prefix = tempfile(),
  side_length = NULL,
  resolution = 1,
  services = "elevation",
  verbose = FALSE,
  georeference = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'sfc'
get_tiles(
  data,
  output_prefix = tempfile(),
  side_length = NULL,
  resolution = 1,
  services = "elevation",
  verbose = FALSE,
  georeference = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'Raster'
get_tiles(
  data,
  output_prefix = tempfile(),
  side_length = NULL,
  resolution = 1,
  services = "elevation",
  verbose = FALSE,
  georeference = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'list'
get_tiles(
  data,
  output_prefix = tempfile(),
  side_length = NULL,
  resolution = 1,
  services = "elevation",
  verbose = FALSE,
  georeference = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

)

Arguments

data	An sf or Raster object; tiles will be downloaded for the full extent of the provided object.
output_prefix	The file prefix to use when saving tiles.
side_length	The length, in meters, of each side of tiles to download. If NULL, defaults to the maximum side length permitted by the least permissive service requested.
resolution	How many meters are represented by each pixel? The default value of 1 means that 1 pixel = 1 meter, while a value of 2 means that 1 pixel = 2 meters, and so on.
services	A character vector of services to download data from. Current options include "3DEPElevation", "USGSNAIPPlus", and "nhd". Users can also use short codes to download a specific type of data without specifying the source; current options for short codes include "elevation" (equivalent to "3DEPElevation"), "ortho" (equivalent to "USGSNAIPPlus"), and "hydro" ("nhd"). Short codes are not guaranteed to refer to the same source across releases. Short codes are converted to their service name and then duplicates are removed, so any given source will only be queried once per tile.
verbose	Logical: should tile retrieval functions run in verbose mode?
georeference	Logical: should tiles be downloaded as PNGs without georeferencing, or should they be downloaded as georeferenced TIFF files? This option does nothing when only elevation data is being downloaded.
...	Additional arguments passed to hit_national_map_api . These can be used to change default query parameters or as additional options for the National Map services. See below for more details.

Value

A list of the same length as the number of unique services requested, containing named vectors of where data files were saved to. Returned invisibly.

Available Datasources

The following services are currently available (with short codes in parentheses where applicable). See links for API documentation.

- **3DEPElevation** (short code: elevation)
- **USGSNAIPPlus** (short code: ortho)
- **nhd** (short code: hydro)
- **govunits**
- **contours**
- **geonames**
- **NHDPlus_HR**

- [structures](#)
- [transportation](#)
- [wbd](#) ("short code": watersheds)

Additional Arguments

The `...` argument can be used to pass additional arguments to the National Map API or to edit the hard-coded defaults used by this function. More information on common arguments to change can be found in [hit_national_map_api](#). Note that `...` can also be used to change the formats returned by the server, but that doing so while using this function will likely cause the function to error (or corrupt the output data). To download files in different formats, use [hit_national_map_api](#).

See Also

Other data retrieval functions: [hit_national_map_api\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
simulated_data <- data.frame(
  id = seq(1, 100, 1),
  lat = runif(100, 44.04905, 44.17609),
  lng = runif(100, -74.01188, -73.83493)
)

simulated_data <- sf::st_as_sf(simulated_data, coords = c("lng", "lat"))

get_tiles(simulated_data, tempfile())

## End(Not run)
```

merge_rasters

Merge multiple raster files into a single raster

Description

Some functions like `[get_tiles]` return multiple separate files when it can be useful to have a single larger raster instead. This function is a thin wrapper over `[sf::gdal_utils(util = "warp")]`, making it easy to collapse those multiple raster files into a single TIFF.

Usage

```
merge_rasters(
  input_rasters,
  output_raster = tempfile(fileext = ".tif"),
  options = character(0)
)
```

Arguments

- `input_rasters` A character vector containing the file paths to the georeferenced rasters you want to use.
- `output_raster` The file path to save the merged georeferenced raster to.
- `options` Optionally, a character vector of options to be passed directly to `[sf::gdal_utils]`.

Value

'output_raster', invisibly.

See Also

Other data manipulation functions: [combine_overlays\(\)](#), [georeference_overlay\(\)](#), [raster_to_raw_tiles\(\)](#), [vector_to_overlay\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
simulated_data <- data.frame(
  lat = c(44.10379, 44.17573),
  lng = c(-74.01177, -73.91171)
)

simulated_data <- sf::st_as_sf(simulated_data, coords = c("lng", "lat"))

img_files <- get_tiles(simulated_data)
merge_rasters(img_files[[1]])

## End(Not run)
```

`raster_to_raw_tiles` *Crop a raster and convert the output tiles into new formats.*

Description

This function crops input raster files into smaller square tiles and then converts them into either .png or .raw files which are ready to be imported into the Unity game engine.

Usage

```
raster_to_raw_tiles(input_file, output_prefix, side_length = 4097, raw = TRUE)
```

Arguments

input_file	File path to the input TIFF file to convert.
output_prefix	The file path to prefix output tiles with.
side_length	The side length, in pixels, for the .raw tiles.
raw	Logical: Convert the cropped tiles to .raw? When FALSE returns a .png.

Value

Invisibly, a character vector containing the file paths that were written to.

See Also

Other data manipulation functions: [combine_overlays\(\)](#), [georeference_overlay\(\)](#), [merge_rasters\(\)](#), [vector_to_overlay\(\)](#)

Other visualization functions: [combine_overlays\(\)](#), [geom_spatial_rgb\(\)](#), [vector_to_overlay\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if (!isTRUE(as.logical(Sys.getenv("CI")))) {

  simulated_data <- data.frame(
    id = seq(1, 100, 1),
    lat = runif(100, 44.04905, 44.17609),
    lng = runif(100, -74.01188, -73.83493)
  )
  simulated_data <- sf::st_as_sf(simulated_data, coords = c("lng", "lat"))
  output_files <- get_tiles(simulated_data)
  temptiff <- tempfile(fileext = ".tif")
  merge_rasters(output_files["elevation"][[1]], temptiff)
  raster_to_raw_tiles(temptiff, tempfile())

}

## End(Not run)
```

vector_to_overlay *Turn spatial vector data into an image overlay*

Description

This function allows users to quickly transform any vector data into an image overlay, which may then be imported as a texture into Unity.

Usage

```
vector_to_overlay(
  vector_data,
  reference_raster,
  output_file = NULL,
  transparent = "#ffffff",
  ...,
  error_crs = NULL
)
```

Arguments

vector_data	The spatial vector data set to be transformed into an overlay image. Users may provide either an <code>sf</code> object or a length 1 character vector containing a path to a file readable by <code>sf::read_sf</code> .
reference_raster	The raster file to produce an overlay for. The output overlay will have the same extent and resolution as the input raster. Users may provide either a <code>Raster*</code> object or a length 1 character vector containing a path to a file readable by <code>raster::raster</code> .
output_file	The path to save the image overlay to. If <code>NULL</code> , saves to a tempfile.
transparent	The hex code for a color to be made transparent in the final image. Set to <code>FALSE</code> to not set any colors to transparent.
...	Arguments passed to ... in either <code>ggplot2::geom_point</code> (for point vector data), <code>ggplot2::geom_line</code> (for line data), or <code>ggplot2::geom_polygon</code> (for all other data types).
error_crs	Logical: Should this function error if data has no CRS? If <code>TRUE</code> , function errors; if <code>FALSE</code> , function quietly assumes EPSG:4326. If <code>NULL</code> , the default, function assumes EPSG:4326 with a warning.

Value

output_file, invisibly.

See Also

Other data manipulation functions: `combine_overlays()`, `georeference_overlay()`, `merge_rasters()`, `raster_to_raw_tiles()`

Other overlay creation functions: `combine_overlays()`, `georeference_overlay()`

Other visualization functions: `combine_overlays()`, `geom_spatial_rgb()`, `raster_to_raw_tiles()`

Examples

```
## Not run:

# Generate points to download raster tiles for
set.seed(123)
```

```
simulated_data <- data.frame(  
  id = seq(1, 100, 1),  
  lat = runif(100, 44.1114, 44.1123),  
  lng = runif(100, -73.92273, -73.92147)  
)  
  
# Create an sf object from our original simulated data  
  
simulated_data_sf <- sf::st_as_sf(simulated_data, coords = c("lng", "lat"))  
sf::st_crs(simulated_data_sf) <- sf::st_crs(4326)  
  
# Download data!  
  
downloaded_tiles <- get_tiles(simulated_data_sf, tempfile())  
  
merged_file <- merge_rasters(  
  downloaded_tiles[[1]],  
  tempfile(fileext = ".tif")  
)  
  
# Create an overlay image  
vector_to_overlay(simulated_data_sf, merged_file[[1]], na.rm = TRUE)  
  
## End(Not run)
```


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