Package ‘adehabitatMA’

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R topics documented:

adeoptions .................................................. 2
ascgen .................................................. 3
buffer .................................................. 4
calcperimeter ............................................. 6
count.points .............................................. 7
distfacmap ............................................... 8
explore .................................................. 9
getcontour ................................................ 10
hist.SpatialPixelsDataFrame ................................ 11
join ..................................................... 12
kasc2spixdf .............................................. 13
labcon .................................................. 14
lowres .................................................. 15
lynxjura ................................................ 16
mimage .................................................. 17
morphology ............................................... 18
adeoptions

Setting options for the adehabitat* package

Description
The function adeoptions defines the options for the package adehabitatMA, and more generally, for all brother packages (adehabitatHR, adehabitatHS and adehabitatLT).

Usage
adeoptions(...)

Arguments
... a list of named elements giving the value of options for the package adehabitatMA

Details
This function sets the value of components of the internal list .adeoptions, which contains the values of the options. Two options are currently implemented:
- epsilon: the smallest significant distance between two points above which we should consider to deal with two separate locations
- shortprint: logical. Defines whether special show methods should be used when printing objects belonging to classes of the package sp

Value
a list of options for the package adehabitatMA

Author(s)
Clement Calenge <clement.calenge@oncfs.gouv.fr>

Examples

```r
## load the data
data(lynxjura)

## short printing method
oldopt <- adeoptions(shortprint=TRUE)

lynxjura$map
```
ascgen

Making Raster Maps From SpatialPoints Objects

Description

ascgen creates an object of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame using a set of points contained in an object of class SpatialPointsDataFrame.

Usage

ascgen(xy, cellsize = NULL, nrcol = NULL, count = TRUE)

Arguments

xy an object inheriting the class SpatialPoints
cellsize the cell size (resolution) of the object of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame to be built
nrcol the size of the square raster map to be created (number of rows/columns)
count logical. If TRUE, the resulting object contains the number of points in each cell. If FALSE, all the cells are set to zero

Value

Returns an object of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame.

Author(s)

Clement Calenge <clement.calenge@oncfs.gouv.fr>

See Also

SpatialPixelsDataFrame-class for additional information on objects of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame and SpatialPoints-class for additional information on objects of class SpatialPoints.
Examples

```r
## generates a random sample of points
xy <- matrix(runif(1000), ncol=2)

## coerce them to SpatialPoints
xy <- SpatialPoints(xy)
plot(xy)

## generate a SpatialPixelsDataFrame
## (and count the number of points)
spd <- ascgen(xy, cellsize=0.1)
image(spd)
```

buffer

Compute Buffers Regions

Description

buffer computes buffers regions from spatial objects belonging to the following classes:

- SpatialPoints (all pixels located within a specified distance of a point take the value one)
- SpatialPointsDataFrame with one column (this column is considered to be a factor, and the buffer is computed for each level of this factor)
- SpatialLines to compute buffers from lines.
- SpatialPolygons to compute buffers from polygons.

Usage

```r
buffer(xy, x, dist)
```

Arguments

- `xy`: an object of class SpatialPoints, SpatialPointsDataFrame with one column (a factor considered to be the identity of the points), SpatialLines, or SpatialPolygons.
- `x`: an object inheriting the class SpatialPixels with the same attributes (resolution, size) as those desired for the output.
- `dist`: a value of distance

Value

An object of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame.
Author(s)

Clement Calenge <clement.calenge@oncfs.gouv.fr>

See Also

SpatialPixelsDataFrame-class for additional information on objects of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame.

Examples

data(lynxjura)

# locs is the SpatialPointsDataFrame containing the
# locations of lynx indices in the Jura mountains
locs <- lynxjura$locs
head(locs)

## just for the sake of illustration: sample 100 points
suppressWarnings(RNGversion("3.5.0"))
set.seed(233)
locs <- locs[sample(1:nrow(locs), 100),]

# sa is the SpatialPixelsDataFrame object containing
# maps of the study area
sa <- lynxjura$map

# Buffer of 2000 m from all points
bu <- buffer(locs, sa, 2000)
image(bu)

# displays all the pixels of the study area within 2000 m
# of a point, for each type of indices (see ?lynxjura)
buani <- buffer(locs[,2], sa, 2000)

bu
par(mar=c(0,0,2,0))
opar<-par(mfrow=c(3,4))
lapply(1:11, function(i) {
  image(buani[,i])
  title(main = names(slot(buani, "data"))[i])
})
par(opar)

## buffer from a polygon
sa2 <- sa[,4]

sa2[[1]][sa2[[1]]<5000] <- NA
image(sa2)

## gets the contour line
gc <- getcontour(sa2)
plot(gc, add=TRUE)

## a buffer of 2000 metres
calcperimeter

Compute Perimeters of Objects of Class "SpatialPolygonsDataFrame" and "PolyLinesDataFrame"

Description

calcperimeter computes the perimeters of polygons in objects of class SpatialPolygonsDataFrame and PolyLinesDataFrame.

Usage

calcperimeter(x)

Arguments

x  object of class SpatialPolygonsDataFrame or PolyLinesDataFrame

Value

an object of class SpatialPolygonsDataFrame or PolyLinesDataFrame with an additional column containing the perimeter of the polygons/polylines.

Author(s)

Clement Calenge <clement.calenge@oncfs.gouv.fr>

See Also

SpatialPolygonsDataFrame-class for additional information on objects of class SpatialPolygonsDataFrame.

Examples

data(meuse.grid)
a <- SpatialPixelsDataFrame(points = meuse.grid[cb("x", "y")],
                          data = meuse.grid)

## the contour of the map
gc <- getcontour(a[,1])
plot(gc)

## Transforms the SpatialPolygons into SpatialPolygonsDataFrame
gc <- SpatialPolygonsDataFrame(gc, data.frame(x=1))
count.points

## The perimeter of this map (in units of the data):
ii <- calcperimeter(gc)
as.data.frame(ii)

---

### count.points

**Number of Points in Each Pixel of a Raster Map**

#### Description

count.points counts the number of points in each pixel of a raster map inheriting the class SpatialPixels.

#### Usage

```r
count.points(xy, w)
```

#### Arguments

- `xy` an object of class SpatialPoints, or SpatialPointsDataFrame with one column. In the latter case, the column is considered as a factor giving, for each point, the membership of the point to a set.
- `w` an object inheriting the class SpatialPixels.

#### Value

an object of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame containing the number of points in each cell of the raster map. If `xy` is a SpatialPointsDataFrame with one column (a factor), the resulting object contains one column per level of this factor.

#### Author(s)

Clement Calenge <clement.calenge@oncfs.gouv.fr>

#### See Also

SpatialPixelsDataFrame-class for additional information on objects of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame.
Examples

```r
data(lynxjura)

# locs is the SpatialPointsDataFrame containing the
# locations of presence indices of Lynx in the Jura mountains (France)
locs <- lynxjura$locs
head(locs)

# sa is the SpatialPixelsDataFrame object containing
# maps of the study area
sa <- lynxjura$map

# Count all points
cp <- count.points(locs, sa)
cp
image(cp)

# count the points per type of lynx presence indices:
cp <- count.points(locs[,2], sa)
cp
```

---

**distfacmap**  
*Compute distances to the different levels of a factor map*

**Description**

This function computes maps of distances to patches belonging to the different levels of a factor variable (mapped in an object of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame).

**Usage**

```r
distfacmap(x, lev = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  an object of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame with one column (considered as a factor by the function)

- `lev`  
  a vector of character strings giving the labels of the levels of the factor.

**Value**

An object of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame.

**Author(s)**

Clement Calenge <clement.calenge@oncfs.gouv.fr>
explore

See Also

SpatialPixelsDataFrame-class for additional information on objects of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame.

Examples

```r
## Load meuse.grid data set and converts it to SpatialPixelsDataFrame
data(meuse.grid)
m <- SpatialPixelsDataFrame(points = meuse.grid[, c("x", "y")],
data = meuse.grid)

## look at the soil type
image(m[,6])

## compute the distance to each soil type
sor <- distfacmap(m[,6], lev = c("type1","type2", "type3"))

## The results
sor
mimage(sor)
```

explore Interactive Exploration of Maps of Class 'SpatialPixelsDataFrame'
(requires the package tkrplot)

Description

This interface allows to explore distances, values, etc. on a map of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame.

Usage

```r
explore(ka, coltxt="black",
hscale = 1, vscale = 1,
panel.last = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `ka` An object of class kasc
- `coltxt` character, the color of the text to be printed
- `hscale` passed to tkrplot
- `vscale` passed to tkrplot
- `panel.last` an expression to be evaluated after plotting has taken place
- `...` additional parameters to be passed to the function image
Author(s)
Clement Calenge <clement.calenge@oncfs.gouv.fr>

See Also
SpatialPixelsDataFrame-class for additional information on objects of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame.

Examples
```r
## Not run:
data(meuse.grid)
m <- SpatialPixelsDataFrame(points = meuse.grid[,c("x", "y")],
data = meuse.grid)
explore(m[,3:5])
data(lynxjura)
explore(lynxjura$map, panel.last=function() points(lynxjura$locs))

## End(Not run)
```

---

getcontour  Computes the Contour Polygon of a Raster Object

Description
getcontour computes the contour polygon of a raster object of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame. When the object is made of several parts, the function returns one polygon per part.

Usage
```r
getcontour(sp)
```

Arguments
```r
sp     an object of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame
```

Value
Returns an object of class SpatialPolygons.

Warning
Holes in the polygons are not taken into account by the function.
hist.SpatialPixelsDataFrame

Author(s)

Clement Calenge <clement.calenge@oncfs.gouv.fr>

See Also

SpatialPixelsDataFrame-class for additionnal information on objects of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame.

Examples

data(meuse.grid)
a <- SpatialPixelsDataFrame(points = meuse.grid[c("x", "y")],
data = meuse.grid)

## the contour of the map
gc <- getcontour(a[,1])
plot(gc)

hist.SpatialPixelsDataFrame

Histograms of Mapped Variables

Description

hist.SpatialPixelsDataFrame performs histograms of the variables mapped in objects of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'SpatialPixelsDataFrame'
hist(x, type = c("h", "l", "b"),
      adjust = 1, col, border,
      lwd = 1, ...)  

Arguments

x  
a raster map of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame

type  
what type of plot should be drawn. Possible types are:
* "h" for histograms,
* "l" for kernel density estimates (see ?density).
* "b" for both histograms and kernel density estimates (see ?density).

By default, type = "h" is used. If type = "l" is used, the position of the mean of each distribution is indicated by dotted lines
join finds the value of a mapped variable at some specified locations.

**Description**

join finds the value of a mapped variable at some specified locations.

**Usage**

```r
join(xy, x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: an object of class `SpatialPixelsDataFrame`
- `xy`: an object of class `SpatialPointsDataFrame`

**Value**

If only one variable is mapped in `x`, a vector with length equals to the number of points in `xy`. If only several variables are mapped in `x`, a data.frame with a number of columns equal to the number of variables in the object of class `SpatialPixelsDataFrame`, and with each row corresponding to the rows of `xy`. 

### adjust

if `type = "1"`, a parameter used to control the bandwidth of the density estimate (see ?density)

### col

color for the histogram

### border

color for the border of the histogram

### lwd

if `type = "1"`, line width for the density estimate

### ... further arguments passed to or from other methods

**Author(s)**

Mathieu Basille <basille@ase-research.org>

**See Also**

`SpatialPixelsDataFrame-class` for additional information on objects of class `SpatialPixelsDataFrame`.

Examples

```r
data(lynxjura)
hist(lynxjura$map, type = "h")
hist(lynxjura$map, type = "l")
```
kasc2spixdf

Author(s)

Clement Calenge <clement.calenge@oncfs.gouv.fr>

See Also

SpatialPixelsDataFrame-class for additional information on objects of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame. SpatialPoints-class for additional information on objects of class SpatialPoints.

Examples

data(lynxjura)

## show the data
image(lynxjura$map)
points(lynxjura$locs)

## join the data to the maps:
res <- join(lynxjura$locs, lynxjura$map)
head(res)

kasc2spixdf
Conversion of old classes (adehabitat) to new classes (sp,adehabitatMA)

Description

These functions convert maps of classes available in adehabitat toward classes available in the package sp and conversely.
kasc2spixdf converts an object of class kasc into an object of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame.
asc2spixdf converts an object of class asc into an object of class SpatialGridDataFrame.
area2spol converts an object of class area into an object of class SpatialPolygons.
spol2area converts an object of class SpatialPolygons or SpatialPolygonsDataFrame into an object of class area.
attpol2area gets the data attribute of an object of class SpatialPolygonsDataFrame and stores it into a data frame.

Usage

kasc2spixdf(ka)
asc2spixdf(a)
area2spol(ar)
spol2area(sr)
attpol2area(srdf)
Arguments

- **ka**: an object of class `kasc`.
- **a**: an object of class `asc`.
- **ar**: an object of class `area`.
- **sr**: an object of class `SpatialPolygons` or `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame`.
- **srdf**: an object of class `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame`.

Details

We describe here more in detail the functions `spolRarea` and `attpolRarea`. Objects of class `area` do not deal with holes in the polygons, whereas the objects of class `SpatialPolygons` do. Therefore, when holes are present in the `SpatialPolygons` object passed as argument, the function `spolRarea` ignore them and returns only the external contour of the polygon (though a warning is returned).

Author(s)

Clement Calenge <clement.calenge@oncfs.gouv.fr>

---

**labcon**  
*Labelling Connected Features*

Description

This function attributes unique labels to pixels belonging to connected features on a map of class `SpatialPixelsDataFrame`.

Usage

```
labcon(x)
```

Arguments

- **x**: an object of class `SpatialPixelsDataFrame` with one column

Value

Returns a matrix of class `asc`, of type "factor", with a number of levels equals to the number of connected components

Author(s)

Clement Calenge <clement.calenge@oncfs.gouv.fr>

See Also

*SpatialPixelsDataFrame-class* for further information on the class `SpatialPixelsDataFrame`
Examples

data(lynxjura)
sa <- lynxjura$map[,1]

## build an image with separate components
sa[[1]][sa[[1]]<50] <- NA

## show the connected components
image(sa)
image(labcon(sa))

Description

`lowres` is used to reduce the resolution of maps of class `SpatialPixelsDataFrame`.

Usage

`lowres(x, np = 2, which.fac=NULL, ...)`

Arguments

- `x`: an object of class `SpatialPixelsDataFrame`
- `np`: a number giving the number of pixels to merge together (see below)
- `which.fac`: a vector containing the indices of the columns of `x`, which should be considered as a factor
- `...`: further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

The function merges together squares of \( \text{np} \times \text{np} \) pixels. For variables of type "numeric", the function averages the value of the variable. For maps of type "factor", the function gives the most frequent level in the square of \( \text{np} \times \text{np} \) pixels. When several levels are equally represented in the square of \( \text{np} \times \text{np} \) pixels, the function randomly samples one of these levels.

Value

Returns an object of class `SpatialPixelsDataFrame`.

Author(s)

Clement Calenge <clement.calenge@oncfs.gouv.fr>
Monitoring of Lynx

This data set stores the results of the monitoring of lynx in the French Jura between 1980 and 1999. These data have been collected by the Lynx Network of the French wildlife management office (Office national de la chasse et de la faune sauvage).

Usage

data(lynxjura)

Format

The list lynxjura has two components: map is an object of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame (see help(SpatialPixelsDataFrame)) that describes several variables on the study area: forets is the density of forests, hydro is the density of rivers, routes is the density of roads and artif is the distance from urbanized areas.

locs is an object of class SpatialPointsDataFrame containing the locations of presence indices of the lynx. X and Y are the x and y coordinates, Date is the date of the collection of the indice and Type represents the type of data (C: alive lynx captured, D: attacks on livestock, E: prints or tracks, F: feces, J: hairs, L: corpse of lynx, O: sightings and P: attacks on wild prey).
mimage

Source

Displaying Multi-layer Raster Maps

Description
This function allows to display the whole content of an object of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame

Usage
mimage(x, var = names(slot(x, "data")), col = gray((240:1)/256), mfrow = NULL)

Arguments

x an object of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame

var The names or index of the variables to be plotted

col a vector of colors to be used for plotting

mfrow The parameter mfrow for the resulting graph (see help(par)

Author(s)
Clement Calenge <clement.calenge@oncfs.gouv.fr>

See Also
par for information about mfrow, and SpatialPixelsDataFrame-class for additionnal information on objects of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame.

Examples

data(lynxjura)

lynxjura$map

mimage(lynxjura$map)

mimage(lynxjura$map, c("forets", "routes"),
col=grey(seq(0,1, length=100)))
morphology

Morphology: Erosion or Dilatation of Features on a Raster Map

Description

morphology performs morphological operations on images of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame.

Usage

morphology(x, operation = c("erode", "dilate"), nt = 5)

Arguments

x a matrix of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame with one column
operation a character string indicating the operation to be processed: either "erode" or "dilate"
nt the number of times that the operation should be processed

Value

Returns an object of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame with one column, containing 1 when the pixel belong to one feature of the image and NA otherwise (see examples).

Author(s)

Clement Calenge <clement.calenge@oncfs.gouv.fr>

See Also

SpatialPixelsDataFrame-class for further information on objects of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame.

Examples

data(meuse.grid)
a <- SpatialPixelsDataFrame(points = meuse.grid[,c("x", "y")],
                           data = meuse.grid)

## dilatation
toto1 <- morphology(a, operation = "dilate", nt = 1)
toto2 <- morphology(a, operation = "dilate", nt = 2)
toto3 <- morphology(a, operation = "dilate", nt = 3)
toto5 <- morphology(a, operation = "dilate", nt = 5)
colo <- grey((1:5)/6)
image(toto5, col = colo[1])
image(toto3, add = TRUE, col = colo[2])
image(toto2, add = TRUE, col = colo[3])
Radio-Tracking Data of Wild Boar

Description

This data set stores the results of the monitoring of 4 wild boars at Puechabon (Mediterranean habitat, South of France). These data have been collected by Daniel Maillard (Office national de la chasse et de la faune sauvage).

Usage

data(puechabonsp)

Details

The list puechabonsp has two components:

puechabonsp$map is an object of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame that describes several variables on the study area.

puechabonsp$relocs is an object of class SpatialPointsDataFrame containing the relocations of the wild boar resting sites in summer. Information on wild boars is provided by factors Name, Sex, Age.

References

show-methods

Print Functions for Objects of the Package 'sp' Used in 'adehabitatMA'

Description

These are functions allowing a shorter print of the content of objects of class SpatialPolygonsDataFrame, SpatialPixelsDataFrame, SpatialPixels, and SpatialGridDataFrame. Original printing methods can be recovered by setting adeoptions(shortprint=FALSE).

Methods

- object = "SpatialGridDataFrame" show function for the class SpatialGridDataFrame.
- object = "SpatialPixels" show function for the class SpatialPixels.
- object = "SpatialPixelsDataFrame" show function for the class SpatialPixelsDataFrame.
- object = "SpatialPolygonsDataFrame" show function for the class SpatialPolygonsDataFrame.

subsetmap

Storing a Part of a Map

Description

subsetmap is used to store a part of any given map of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame into another object.

Usage

subsetmap(x, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, ...)

Arguments

- x an object of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame
- xlim numerical vector of length 2. The x limits of the rectangle including the new map
- ylim numerical vector of length 2. The y limits of the rectangle including the new map
- ... further arguments passed to or from other methods

Details

If xlim or ylim are not provided, the function asks the user to click on the map to delimit the lower left corner and the higher right corner of the new map (see Examples).
Value

Returns an object of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame

Author(s)

Clement Calenge <clement.calenge@oncfs.gouv.fr>, improvements by Jon Olav Vik

Examples

data(lynxjura)
map <- lynxjura$map

## limits of the new map:
xl <- c(839938.7, 858990.8)
yl <- c(2149019, 2168761)

## computation of the new map:
su <- subsetmap(map, xlim = xl, ylim = yl)
su

## Display
opar <- par(mar = c(0, 0, 0, 0))
layout(matrix(c(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,2), byrow = TRUE, ncol = 3))
image(map, axes = FALSE)
polygon(c(xl[1], xl[2], xl[2], xl[1]),
c(yl[1], yl[1], yl[2], yl[2]))
image(su, axes = FALSE)
box()

par(opar)
par(mfrow = c(1,1))

## Not run:
## Interactive example
su <- subsetmap(map)

image(su)

## End(Not run)
Index

*Topic **datasets**
 lynxjura, 16
 puechabonsp, 19

*Topic **environment**
 adeoptions, 2

*Topic **hplot**
 calcperimeter, 6
 explore, 9
 getcontour, 10
 hist.SpatialPixelsDataFrame, 11
 join, 12
 kasc2spixdf, 13

*Topic **methods**
 show-methods, 20

*Topic **programming**
 getcontour, 10
 join, 12

*Topic **spatial**
 ascgen, 3
 buffer, 4
 count.points, 7
 distfacmap, 8
 explore, 9
 labcon, 14
 lowres, 15
 mimage, 17
 morphology, 18
 subsetmap, 20

 adeoptions, 2
 area2spol(kasc2spixdf), 13
 asc2spixdf(kasc2spixdf), 13
 ascgen, 3
 attpol2area(kasc2spixdf), 13
 buffer, 4
 calcperimeter, 6
 count.points, 7
 distfacmap, 8

explore, 9
getcontour, 10
hist.SpatialPixelsDataFrame, 11
join, 12
kasc2spixdf, 13
labcon, 14
lowres, 15
lynxjura, 16
mimage, 17
morphology, 18
par, 17
puechabonsp, 19
show, SpatialGridDataFrame-method
(show-methods), 20
show, SpatialPixels-method
(show-methods), 20
show, SpatialPixelsDataFrame-method
(show-methods), 20
show, SpatialPolygonsDataFrame-method
(show-methods), 20
show-methods, 20
spol2area(kasc2spixdf), 13
subsetmap, 20