

Package ‘mapme.biodiversity’

July 3, 2024

Title Efficient Monitoring of Global Biodiversity Portfolios

Version 0.8.0

Description Biodiversity areas, especially primary forest, serve a multitude of functions for local economy, regional functionality of the ecosystems as well as the global health of our planet. Recently, adverse changes in human land use practices and climatic responses to increased greenhouse gas emissions, put these biodiversity areas under a variety of different threats. The present package helps to analyse a number of biodiversity indicators based on freely available geographical datasets. It supports computational efficient routines that allow the analysis of potentially global biodiversity portfolios. The primary use case of the package is to support evidence based reporting of an organization's effort to protect biodiversity areas under threat and to identify regions where intervention is most duly needed.

License GPL (>= 3)

URL <https://mapme-initiative.github.io/mapme.biodiversity/index.html>,
<https://github.com/mapme-initiative/mapme.biodiversity/>

BugReports <https://github.com/mapme-initiative/mapme.biodiversity/issues>

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 'calc_deforestation_drivers.R' 'calc_drought_indicator.R'
 'calc_ecoregion.R' 'calc_elevation.R' 'calc_fatalities.R'
 'calc_gsw_change.R' 'calc_gsw_occurrence.R'
 'calc_gsw_recurrence.R' 'calc_gsw_seasonality.R'
 'calc_gsw_transitions.R' 'get_resources.R' 'calc_indicators.R'
 'calc_landcover.R' 'calc_mangroves_area.R'
 'calc_population_count.R' 'calc_precipitation_chirps.R'
 'calc_precipitation_wc.R' 'calc_soilproperties.R'
 'calc_temperature_max_wc.R' 'calc_temperature_min_wc.R'
 'calc_traveltime.R' 'calc_treecover_area.R'
 'calc_treecover_area_and_emissions.R'
 'calc_treecoverloss_emissions.R' 'calc_tri.R' 'engines.R'
 'get_chirps.R' 'get_esalandcover.R' 'get_fritz_et_al.R'
 'get_gfw_emissions.R' 'get_gfw_lossyear.R'
 'get_gfw_treecover.R' 'get_gmw.R' 'get_gsw.R' 'get_mcd64A1.R'
 'get_nasa_grace.R' 'get_nasa_srtm.R' 'get_nelson_et_al.R'
 'get_soilgrids.R' 'get_teow.R' 'get_ucdp_ged.R'
 'get_worldclim.R' 'get_worldpop.R' 'mapme.biodiversity-pkg.R'
 'portfolio.R' 'spatial-utils.R' 'utils.R'

NeedsCompilation no**Author** Darius A. Görden [aut, cre],
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biome*Calculate biomes statistics (TEOW) based on WWF*

Description

This function allows to efficiently retrieve the name of the biomes and compute the corresponding area from Terrestrial Ecoregions of the World (TEOW) - World Wildlife Fund (WWF) for polygons. For each polygon, the name and area of the biomes (in hectare) is returned. The required resources for this indicator are:

- [teow](#)

Usage

```
calc_biome()
```

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with variable biome type and corresponding area (in ha) as values.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "sierra_de_neiba_478140_2.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(get_teow()) %>%
  calc_indicators(calc_biome()) %>%
  portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)
```

`burned_area`*Calculate Monthly Burned Area based on MODIS (MCD64A1)*

Description

Calculates Monthly Burned Area based on the Terra and Aqua combined MCD64A1 Version 6.1. which is a monthly, global gridded 500 meter (m) product containing per-pixel burned-area information.

Usage

```
calc_burned_area(engine = "extract")
```

Arguments

<code>engine</code>	The preferred processing functions from either one of "zonal", "extract" or "extractextract" as character.
---------------------	--

Details

The required resources for this indicator are:

- [mcd64a1](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with variable burned area and corresponding area (in ha) as values.

References

Giglio, L., C. Justice, L. Boschetti, D. Roy. MODIS/Terra+Aqua Burned Area Monthly L3 Global 500m SIN Grid V061. 2021, distributed by NASA EOSDIS Land Processes Distributed Active Archive Center. [doi:10.5067/MODIS/MCD64A1.061](https://doi.org/10.5067/MODIS/MCD64A1.061)

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

```

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "sierra_de_neiba_478140_2.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(get_mcd64a1(years = 2010)) %>%
  calc_indicators(calc_burned_area(engine = "extract")) %>%
  portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)

```

check_available_years *Helper to check yearly availability*

Description

Use this function to check if a specified vector of years intersects with the yearly availability of a resource.

Usage

```
check_available_years(target_years, available_years, indicator)
```

Arguments

target_years Numeric indicating the target year.
available_years Numeric indicating the available years.
indicator A character vector with target resource/indicator name.

check_namespace *Checks if namespace is available*

Description

Use this function if your resource/indicator function requires the namespace of a certain package to be available. An informative error/warning message is printed if that is not the case.

Usage

```
check_namespace(pkg, error = TRUE)
```

Arguments

pkg	A character vector of length one indicating a package name for which the namespace is tested
error	A logical indicating whether or not to promote missing namespace to error. If FALSE, a warning is emitted.

Value

TRUE, invisible, if the namespace is available. An error message if error = TRUE, FALSE and a warning otherwise.

chirps	<i>Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station data (CHIRPS)</i>
--------	--

Description

This resource is published by Funk et al. (2015) and represents a quasi-global (50°S-50°S) rainfall estimation at a monthly resolution starting with the year 1981 to the near-present. It has a spatial resolution of 0.05°. The data can be used to retrieve information on the amount of rainfall. Due to the availability of +30 years, anomaly detection and long-term average analysis is also possible. The routine will download the complete archive in order to support long-term average and anomaly calculations with respect to the 1981 - 2010 climate normal period. Thus no additional arguments need to be specified.

Usage

```
get_chirps(years = 1981:2020)
```

Arguments

years	A numeric vector of the years to download CHIRPS precipitation layers. Must be greater 1981, defaults to c(1981:2020).
-------	--

Value

A function that returns an sf footprint object.

Source

https://data.chc.ucsb.edu/products/CHIRPS-2.0/global_monthly/cogs/

References

Funk, C., Peterson, P., Landsfeld, M. et al. The climate hazards infrared precipitation with stations—a new environmental record for monitoring extremes. *Sci Data* 2, 150066 (2015). doi:10.1038/sdata.2015.66

deforestation_drivers *Calculate deforestation drivers*

Description

This function extracts areal statistics for the drivers of deforestation based on the data source produced by Fritz et al (2022).

Usage

```
calc_deforestation_drivers()
```

Details

The required resource for this indicator is:

- [fritz_et_al](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with deforestation drivers as variable and corresponding area (in ha) as value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "sierra_de_neiba_478140_2.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(get_fritz_et_al(resolution = 100)) %>%
  calc_indicators(calc_deforestation_drivers()) %>%
  portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)
```

drought_indicator	<i>Calculate drought indicator statistics</i>
-------------------	---

Description

This function allows to efficiently calculate the relative wetness in the shallow groundwater section with regard to the the 1948-2012 reference period. The values represent the wetness percentile a given area achieves at a given point in time in regard to the reference period. For each polygon, the desired statistic/s (mean, median or sd) is/are returned.

Usage

```
calc_drought_indicator(engine = "extract", stats = "mean")
```

Arguments

engine	The preferred processing functions from either one of "zonal", "extract" or "extractextract" as character.
stats	Function to be applied to compute statistics for polygons either one or multiple inputs as character "mean", "median" or "sd".

Details

The required resources for this indicator are:

- [nasa_grace](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with specified drought indicator statistics as variable and corresponding values as value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "sierra_de_neiba_478140_2.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
```

```

read_sf() %>%
get_resources(get_nasa_grace(years = 2022)) %>%
calc_indicators(
  calc_drought_indicator(
    engine = "extract",
    stats = c("mean", "median")
  )
) %>%
portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)

```

ecoregion

Calculate terrestrial ecoregions statistics (TEOW) based on WWF

Description

This function allows to efficiently retrieve the name of the ecoregions and compute the corresponding area from Terrestrial Ecoregions of the World (TEOW) - World Wildlife Fund (WWF) for polygons. For each polygon, the name and area of the ecoregions (in hectare) is returned. The required resources for this indicator are:

- [teow](#)

Usage

```
calc_ecoregion()
```

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with ecoregion type as variable and corresponding area (in ha) as value.

Examples

```

## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "sierra_de_neiba_478140_2.gpkg",

```

```
    package = "mapme.biodiversity"
  ) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(get_teow()) %>%
  calc_indicators(calc_ecoregion()) %>%
  portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)
```

elevation

Calculate elevation statistics

Description

This function allows to calculate elevation statistics for polygons. For each polygon, the desired statistic(s) are returned.

Usage

```
calc_elevation(engine = "extract", stats = "mean")
```

Arguments

engine	The preferred processing functions from either one of "zonal", "extract" or "extractextract" as character.
stats	Function to be applied to compute statistics for polygons either one or multiple inputs as character "mean", "median" or "sd".

Details

The required resources for this indicator are:

- [nasa_srtm](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with specified elevation statistics as variable and corresponding values (in meters) as value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)
```

```

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "sierra_de_neiba_478140_2.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(get_nasa_srtm()) %>%
  calc_indicators(
    calc_elevation(engine = "extract", stats = c("mean", "median", "sd", "var"))
  ) %>%
  portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)

```

engine

Function to select processing engines

Description

`check_engine()` checks if an extraction engine for zonal vector-raster operations is supported by the backend.

`check_stats` checks if one or multiple statistics are supported for zonal vector-raster extraction by the backend.

`select_engine` extracts zonal vector-raster statistics for supported engine and for one or more statistics. Columns are named according to the argument name plus the respective stat. Both portfolio and asset modes are supported.

Usage

```
check_engine(queried_engine)
```

```
check_stats(queried_stats)
```

```
select_engine(x, raster, stats, engine, name = NULL, mode = "asset")
```

Arguments

`queried_engine` A character vector of length one indicating the engine to check for.

`queried_stats` A character vector with statistic names to be checked if they are supported by the backend

`x` An sf object representing a portfolio.

raster	An terra SpatRaster from which values are to be extracted.
stats	A character vector of statistics to aggregate the raster values with.
engine	A character vector of length one specifying the engine to be used for the extraction.
name	A character vector indicating the name to append to the columns names.
mode	A character vector indicating in which mode to conduct the extraction (e.g. asset-wise or for the whole portfolio at once).

Value

check_engine() returns the character of the queried engine, if supported. Throws an error otherwise.

check_stats returns a character vector of supported statistics. Throws an error if any of the queried statistics is not supported.

select_engine returns a tibble.

esalandcover	<i>ESA Copernicus Global Land Cover layer</i>
--------------	---

Description

This 100 meter spatial resolution land cover resource is published by Buchhorn et al. (2020) "Copernicus Global Land Cover Layers—Collection 2". The resource represents the actual surface cover of ground available annually for the period 2015 to 2019. The cell values range from 0 to 200, representing total of 23 discrete classifications from ESA.

Usage

```
get_esalandcover(years = 2015:2019)
```

Arguments

years A numeric vector indicating the years for which to make the resource available.

Value

A function that returns an sf footprint object.

Source

<https://lcviewer.vito.be/download>

References

© European Union, Copernicus Land Monitoring Service (year), European Environment Agency (EEA)", f.ex. in 2018: "© European Union, Copernicus Land Monitoring Service 2018, European Environment Agency (EEA)

 fatalities

Calculate number of fatalities of violent conflict from UCDP GED

Description

The indicator aggregated the number of fatalities within a given asset on a monthly cadence stratified by the type of conflict. The different types of conflicts encoded in the UCDP GED database are:

- state-based conflict
- non-state conflict
- one-sided violence

Usage

```
calc_fatalities(years = 1989:2023, precision_location = 1, precision_time = 1)
```

Arguments

years	A numeric vector indicating the years for which to summarize fatalities.
precision_location	A numeric indicating precision value for the geolocation up to which events are included. Defaults to 1.
precision_time	A numeric indicating the precision value of the temporal coding up to which events are included. Defaults to 1.

Details

The required resources for this indicator are:

- [ucdp_ged](#)

You may apply quality filters based on the precision of the geolocation of events and the temporal precision. By default, these are set to only include events with the highest precision scores.

For geo-precision there are levels 1 to 7 with decreasing accuracy:

- value 1: the location information corresponds exactly to the geographical coordinates available
- value 2: the location information refers to a limited area around a specified location
- value 3: the source refers to or can be specified to a larger location at the level of second order administrative divisions (ADM2), such as district or municipality, the GED uses centroid point coordinates for that ADM2.
- value 4: the location information refers to a first order administrative division, such as a province (ADM1), the GED uses the coordinates for the centroid point of ADM1
- value 5: is used in different cases if the source refers to parts of a country which are larger than ADM1, but smaller than the entire country; if two locations are mentioned a representative point in between is selected; if the location mentioned is an non-independent island; if the location is not very specifically mentioned or in relation to another location

- value 6: the location mentioned refers to an entire country and its centroid is used
- value 7: If the event takes place over water or in international airspace, the geographical coordinates in the dataset either represent the centroid point of a certain water area or estimated coordinates

For temporal precision there are levels 1 to 5 with decreasing precision:

- value 1: if the exact date of an event is known
- value 2: if start and end dates for events are of unspecified character, spanning more than one calendar day though no longer than six days
- value 3: if when start and end dates for events are specified to a certain week, but specific dates are not provided
- value 4: if start and end dates for events are specified to a certain month
- value 5: if start and end dates for events are specified to a certain year, but specific dates are not provided

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with the type of violence as variable and counts of civilian fatalities as value.

References

Sundberg, Ralph, and Erik Melander, 2013, "Introducing the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset", *Journal of Peace Research*, vol.50, no.4, 523-532

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE,
  chunk_size = 1e8
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "burundi.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(get_ucdp_ged(version = "22.1")) %>%
  calc_indicators(
    calc_fatalities(
      years = 1991:1992,
      precision_location = 1,
```

```
        precision_time = 1
      )
    ) %>%
    portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)
```

fritz_et_al

Drivers of deforestation for tropical forests

Description

This resource is produced by a nearest-neighbour matching of a crowd-sourced campaign to map dominant driver of forest loss based on visual interpretation of VHR images matched with Global Forest Loss data by Hansen (2013) version 1.7 The forest loss layer was re sampled to a resolution of 100 and 1.000 meters. Dominant drivers were determined for the period 2008 to 2009.

Usage

```
get_fritz_et_al(resolution = 100)
```

Arguments

`resolution` An integer indicating the resolution to download. Defaults to 100.

Details

It indicates 9 different classes:

- commercial agriculture
- commercial oil palm plantations
- managed forests
- mining
- natural disturbances
- pasture
- roads
- wildfire
- other subsistence agriculture
- shifting cultivation

Value

A function that returns an sf footprint object.

Source

<https://zenodo.org/record/7997885>

References

Steffen, F., Carlos, J.C.L., See. L., Schepaschenko D., Hofhansl F., Jung M., Dürauer M., Georgieva I., Danylo O., Lesiv M., McCallum I. (2022) A Continental Assessment of the Drivers of Tropical Deforestation With a Focus on Protected Areas. *F.Cos.Sc.*(3) doi:10.3389/fcosc.2022.830248

gfw_emissions

Forest greenhouse gas emissions

Description

This resource is part of the publication by Harris et al. (2021) "Global maps of twenty-first century forest carbon fluxes.". It represents "the greenhouse gas emissions arising from stand-replacing forest disturbances that occurred in each modelled year (megagrams CO₂ emissions/ha, between 2001 and 2023). Emissions include all relevant ecosystem carbon pools (aboveground biomass, belowground biomass, dead wood, litter, soil) and greenhouse gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O)." The area unit that is downloaded here corresponds to the "megagrams of CO₂ emissions/pixel" layer, in order to support the calculation of area-wise emissions.

Usage

```
get_gfw_emissions()
```

Details

There are no arguments users need to specify. However, users should note that the spatial extent for this dataset does not totally cover the same extent as the *treecover2000* and *lossyear* resources by Hansen et al. (2013). A missing value (NA) will be inserted for greenhouse gas emissions for areas where no data is available.

Value

A function that returns an sf footprint object.

Source

<https://data.globalforestwatch.org/datasets/gfw::forest-greenhouse-gas-emissions/about>

References

Harris, N.L., Gibbs, D.A., Baccini, A. et al. Global maps of twenty-first century forest carbon fluxes. *Nat. Clim. Chang.* 11, 234–240 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-020-00976-6>

gfw_lossyear	<i>Year of forest loss occurrence</i>
--------------	---------------------------------------

Description

This resource is part of the publication by Hansen et al. (2013) "High-Resolution Global Maps of 21st-Century Forest Cover Change". It represents "Forest loss during the period 2000–2021, defined as a stand-replacement disturbance, or a change from a forest to non-forest state. Encoded as either 0 (no loss) or else a value in the range 1–20, representing loss detected primarily in the year 2001–2021, respectively." Due to changes in the satellites products used in the compilation of the tree loss product, results before the year 2011 and afterwards are not directly comparable until reprocessing has finished. Users should be aware of this limitation, especially when the timeframe of the analysis spans over the two periods delimited by the year 2011.

Usage

```
get_gfw_lossyear(version = "GFC-2023-v1.11")
```

Arguments

version	The version of the dataset to download. Defaults to "GFC-2023-v1.11". Check <code>mapme.biodiversity::.available_gfw_versions()</code> to get a list of available versions
---------	--

Value

A function that returns an sf footprint object.

Source

<https://data.globalforestwatch.org/documents/tree-cover-loss/explore>

References

Hansen, M. C., P. V. Potapov, R. Moore, M. Hancher, S. A. Turubanova, A. Tyukavina, D. Thau, S. V. Stehman, S. J. Goetz, T. R. Loveland, A. Kommareddy, A. Egorov, L. Chini, C. O. Justice, and J. R. G. Townshend. 2013. "High-Resolution Global Maps of 21st-Century Forest Cover Change." *Science* 342 (15 November): 850–53.

`gfw_treecover`*Treecover for the year 2000*

Description

This resource is part of the publication by Hansen et al. (2013) represents "tree cover in the year 2000, defined as canopy closure for all vegetation taller than 5m in height. Encoded as a percentage per output grid cell, in the range 0–100." Due to changes in the satellites products used in the compilation of the treecover product, results before the year 2011 and afterwards are not directly comparable until reprocessing has finished. Users should be aware of this limitation, especially when the timeframe of the analysis spans over the two periods delimited by the year 2011.

Usage

```
get_gfw_treecover(version = "GFC-2023-v1.11")
```

Arguments

<code>version</code>	The version of the dataset to download. Defaults to "GFC-2023-v1.11". Check <code>mapme.biodiversity:::available_gfw_versions()</code> to get a list of available versions
----------------------	--

Value

A function that returns an sf footprint object.

Source

<https://data.globalforestwatch.org/documents/tree-cover-2000/explore>

References

Hansen, M. C., P. V. Potapov, R. Moore, M. Hancher, S. A. Turubanova, A. Tyukavina, D. Thau, S. V. Stehman, S. J. Goetz, T. R. Loveland, A. Kommareddy, A. Egorov, L. Chini, C. O. Justice, and J. R. G. Townshend. 2013. "High-Resolution Global Maps of 21st-Century Forest Cover Change." *Science* 342 (15 November): 850–53.

`global_surface_water_change`*Global Surface Water Change*

Description

The Global Surface Water dataset was developed by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre in the framework of the Copernicus Programme. It maps the location and temporal distribution of water surfaces at the global scale over the past 3.8 decades and provides statistics on their extent and change. It is provisioned as a global tiled raster resource available for all land areas. The reported data represent aggregated observations between 1984 - 2021.

Usage

```
get_global_surface_water_change(version = "v1_4_2021")
```

Arguments

version A character vector indicating the version of the GSW data set to make available.

Details

The change in water occurrence intensity between the two periods is derived from homologous pairs of months (i.e. same months containing valid observations in both periods). The difference in the occurrence of surface water was calculated for each homologous pair of months. The average of all of these differences constitutes the Surface Water Occurrence change intensity. The raster files have integer cell values between $[0, 200]$ where 0 represents surface water loss and 200 represents surface water gain.

Value

A function that returns an sf footprint object.

Source

<https://global-surface-water.appspot.com/>

References

Pekel, JF., Cottam, A., Gorelick, N. et al. High-resolution mapping of global surface water and its long-term changes. *Nature* 540, 418–422 (2016). <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature20584>

global_surface_water_occurrence

Global Surface Water Occurrence

Description

The Global Surface Water dataset was developed by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre in the framework of the Copernicus Programme. It maps the location and temporal distribution of water surfaces at the global scale over the past 3.8 decades and provides statistics on their extent and change. It is provisioned as a global tiled raster resource available for all land areas. The reported data represent aggregated observations between 1984 - 2021.

Usage

```
get_global_surface_water_occurrence(version = "v1_4_2021")
```

Arguments

version A character vector indicating the version of the GSW data set to make available.

Details

GSW occurrence raw data comes in raster files with integer cell values between $[0, 100]$. This value gives the percentage of the time that a given pixel was classified as water during the entire observation period. So a 0 denotes a pixel that was never classified as water, 100 denotes a pixel with permanent water.

Value

A character of file paths.

Source

<https://global-surface-water.appspot.com/>

References

Pekel, JF., Cottam, A., Gorelick, N. et al. High-resolution mapping of global surface water and its long-term changes. *Nature* 540, 418–422 (2016). <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature20584>

global_surface_water_recurrence

Global Surface Water Recurrence

Description

The Global Surface Water dataset was developed by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre in the framework of the Copernicus Programme. It maps the location and temporal distribution of water surfaces at the global scale over the past 3.8 decades and provides statistics on their extent and change. It is provisioned as a global tiled raster resource available for all land areas. The reported data represent aggregated observations between 1984 - 2021.

Usage

```
get_global_surface_water_recurrence(version = "v1_4_2021")
```

Arguments

version A character vector indicating the version of the GSW data set to make available.

Details

Water Recurrence is a measurement of the degree of variability in the presence of water from year to year. It describes the frequency with which water returned to a particular location from one year to another, and is expressed as a percentage. The raster files have integer cell values between $[0, 100]$, where 100 represents that water reoccurs predictably every year, whereas lower values indicate that water only occurs episodically.

Value

A character of file paths.

Source

<https://global-surface-water.appspot.com/>

References

Pekel, JF., Cottam, A., Gorelick, N. et al. High-resolution mapping of global surface water and its long-term changes. *Nature* 540, 418–422 (2016). <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature20584>

global_surface_water_seasonality

Global Surface Water Seasonality

Description

The Global Surface Water dataset was developed by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre in the framework of the Copernicus Programme. It maps the location and temporal distribution of water surfaces at the global scale over the past 3.8 decades and provides statistics on their extent and change. It is provisioned as a global tiled raster resource available for all land areas. The reported data represent aggregated observations between 1984 - 2021.

Usage

```
get_global_surface_water_seasonality(version = "v1_4_2021")
```

Arguments

version A character vector indicating the version of the GSW data set to make available.

Details

GSW seasonality describes the intra-annual distribution of surface water for each pixel. The raster files have integer cell values between $[0, 12]$, indicating how many months per year the pixel was classified as water.

Value

A character of file paths.

Source

<https://global-surface-water.appspot.com/>

References

Pekel, JF., Cottam, A., Gorelick, N. et al. High-resolution mapping of global surface water and its long-term changes. *Nature* 540, 418–422 (2016). <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature20584>

global_surface_water_transitions

Global Surface Water Transitions

Description

The Global Surface Water dataset was developed by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre in the framework of the Copernicus Programme. It maps the location and temporal distribution of water surfaces at the global scale over the past 3.8 decades and provides statistics on their extent and change. It is provisioned as a global tiled raster resource available for all land areas. The reported data represent aggregated observations between 1984 - 2021.

Usage

```
get_global_surface_water_transitions(version = "v1_4_2021")
```

Arguments

`version` A character vector indicating the version of the GSW data set to make available.

Details

GSW transition data contains information about the type of surface water change for each pixel. The raster files have integer cell values between $[0, 10]$ that code for different transition classes:

Value	Transition Class
1	Permanent
2	New Permanent
3	Lost Permanent
4	Seasonal
5	New Seasonal
6	Lost Seasonal
7	Seasonal to Permanent
8	Permanent to Seasonal
9	Ephemeral Permanent

10 Ephemeral Seasonal

Value

A character of file paths.

Source

<https://global-surface-water.appspot.com/>

References

Pekel, JF., Cottam, A., Gorelick, N. et al. High-resolution mapping of global surface water and its long-term changes. *Nature* 540, 418–422 (2016). <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature20584>

gmw

Global Mangrove Extent Polygon

Description

This resource is part of the publication by Bunting et al. (2018) "The Global Mangrove Watch—A New 2010 Global Baseline of Mangrove Extent". The polygons represent the mangrove, which is tropical coastal vegetation and considered the most significant part of the marine ecosystem. This resource is available for the selected years in the period 1996- 2020 from Global Mangrove Watch (GMW), providing geospatial information about global mangrove extent.

Usage

```
get_gmw(years = c(1996, 2007:2010, 2015:2020))
```

Arguments

years A numeric vector of the years for which to make GMW available.

Value

A function that returns an sf footprint object.

Source

<https://data.unep-wcmc.org/datasets/45>

References

Bunting P., Rosenqvist A., Lucas R., Rebelo L-M., Hilarides L., Thomas N., Hardy A., Itoh T., Shimada M. and Finlayson C.M. (2018). The Global Mangrove Watch – a New 2010 Global Baseline of Mangrove Extent. *Remote Sensing* 10(10): 1669. doi:10.3390/rs10101669.

`gsw_change`*Calculate Global Surface Water (GSW) Change*

Description

The change in water occurrence intensity between the two periods is derived from homologous pairs of months (i.e. same months containing valid observations in both periods). The difference in the occurrence of surface water was calculated for each homologous pair of months. The average of all of these differences constitutes the Surface Water Occurrence change intensity. The raster files have integer cell values between $[-200, 200]$ where 0 represents surface water loss and 200 represents surface water gain.

Usage

```
calc_gsw_change(engine = "extract", stats = "mean")
```

Arguments

<code>engine</code>	The preferred processing functions from either one of "zonal", "extract" or "extractextract". Default: "extract".
<code>stats</code>	Aggregation function with which the data are combined. Default: "mean".

Details

The pixel values are aggregated using method provided via the `stats` parameter using the specified engine.

The required resources for this indicator are:

- [global_surface_water_change](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with change intensity as variable and corresponding (unitless) values as value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

```

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "shell_beach_protected_area_41057_B.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(get_global_surface_water_change()) %>%
  calc_indicators(
    calc_gsw_change(engine = "extract", stats = "mean")
  ) %>%
  portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)

```

gsw_occurrence

Calculate Global Surface Water (GSW) Occurrence

Description

GSW occurrence raw data comes in raster files with integer cell values between $[0, 100]$. This value gives the percentage of the time that a given pixel was classified as water during the entire observation period. So a 0 denotes a pixel that was never classified as water, 100 denotes a pixel with permanent water.

Usage

```
calc_gsw_occurrence(engine = "extract", min_occurrence = NULL)
```

Arguments

engine The preferred processing functions from either one of "zonal", "extract" or "extractextract". Default: "extract".

min_occurrence Threshold to define which pixels count towards the GSW occurrence area $[0, 100]$.

Details

The raw data values are aggregated based on a provided threshold parameter `min_occurrence`, the function returns the area covered by values greater or equal than this threshold.

The required resources for this indicator are:

- [global_surface_water_occurrence](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with occurrence as variable and the corresponding area (in ha) as value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "shell_beach_protected_area_41057_B.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(get_global_surface_water_occurrence()) %>%
  calc_indicators(
    calc_gsw_occurrence(engine = "extract", min_occurrence = 10)
  ) %>%
  portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)
```

gsw_recurrence

Calculate Global Surface Water (GSW) Recurrence

Description

Water Recurrence is a measurement of the degree of variability in the presence of water from year to year. It describes the frequency with which water returned to a particular location from one year to another, and is expressed as a percentage. The raster files have integer cell values between [0, 100], where 100 represents that water reoccurs predictably every year, whereas lower values indicate that water only occurs episodically.

Usage

```
calc_gsw_recurrence(engine = "extract", min_recurrence = NULL)
```

Arguments

engine The preferred processing functions from either one of "zonal", "extract" or "extractextract". Default: "extract".

min_recurrence Threshold to define which pixels count towards the GSW recurrence area [0, 100].

Details

The raw data values are aggregated based on a provided threshold parameter `min_recurrence`, the function returns the area covered by values greater or equal than this threshold.

The required resources for this indicator are:

- [global_surface_water_recurrence](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with `recurrence` as variable and the corresponding area (in ha) as value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "shell_beach_protected_area_41057_B.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(get_global_surface_water_recurrence()) %>%
  calc_indicators(
    calc_gsw_recurrence(engine = "extract", min_recurrence = 10)
  ) %>%
  portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)
```

gsw_seasonality

Calculate Global Surface Water (GSW) Seasonality

Description

GSW seasonality describes the intra-annual distribution of surface water for each pixel. The raster files have integer cell values between $[0, 12]$, indicating how many months per year the pixel was classified as water.

Usage

```
calc_gsw_seasonality()
```

Details

The pixel values are aggregated using method provided via the `stats` parameter.

The required resources for this indicator are:

- [global_surface_water_seasonality](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with seasonality categories as variables and corresponding areas (in ha) as value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "shell_beach_protected_area_41057_B.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(get_global_surface_water_seasonality()) %>%
  calc_indicators(calc_gsw_seasonality()) %>%
  portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)
```

gsw_transitions

Calculate Global Surface Water (GSW) Transitions

Description

GSW transition data contains information about the type of surface water change for each pixel. The raster files have integer cell values between [0, 10] that code for different transition classes:

Usage

```
calc_gsw_transitions()
```

Details

Value	Transition Class
1	Permanent
2	New Permanent
3	Lost Permanent
4	Seasonal
5	New Seasonal
6	Lost Seasonal
7	Seasonal to Permanent
8	Permanent to Seasonal
9	Ephemeral Permanent
10	Ephemeral Seasonal

To aggregate, we sum up the area of each transition class for a given region.

The required resources for this indicator are:

- [global_surface_water_transitions](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with transition classes as variable and corresponding areas (in ha) as value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "shell_beach_protected_area_41057_B.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(get_global_surface_water_transitions()) %>%
  calc_indicators(calc_gsw_transitions()) %>%
  portfolio_long()
```

```

aoi
## End(Not run)

```

indicators	<i>Register or list indicators in mapme.biodiversity</i>
------------	--

Description

`register_indicator()` is used to register a new indicator function with base information to the package's internal environment used to inform users about available indicators. Note, registering a custom indicator will only have effect for the current R session.

`available_indicators()` returns a tibble of registered indicators with basic information such as the required resources.

Usage

```
register_indicator(name = NULL, description = NULL, resources = NULL)
```

```
available_indicators(indicators = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>name</code>	A character vector indicating the name of the indicator.
<code>description</code>	A character vector with a basic description
<code>resources</code>	A character vector of the required resources that need to be available to calculate the indicator. The names must correspond with already registered resources.
<code>indicators</code>	If NULL returns a list of all registered indicators (default). Otherwise only the ones specified.

Value

`register_indicator()` is called for the side-effect of registering an indicator

`available_resources()` returns a tibble listing available indicators.

Examples

```

## Not run:
register_indicator(
  name = "treecover_area",
  description = "Area of forest cover by year",
  resources = c(
    "gfw_treecover",
    "gfw_lossyear"
  )
)

```

```
## End(Not run)
available_indicators()
```

landcover

Calculate area of different landcover classes

Description

The land cover data shows us how much of the region is covered by forests, rivers, wetlands, barren land, or urban infrastructure thus allowing the observation of land cover dynamics over a period of time. This function allows to efficiently calculate area of different landcover classes for polygons. For each polygon, the area of the classes in hectare(ha) is returned.

Usage

```
calc_landcover()
```

Details

The required resources for this indicator are:

- [esalandcover](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with landcover classes as variables and corresponding areas (in ha) as value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "sierra_de_neiba_478140_2.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(get_esalandcover(years = 2016:2017)) %>%
  calc_indicators(calc_landcover()) %>%
  portfolio_long()
```



```

aoi
## End(Not run)

```

```

make_footprints      Create footprints for vector or raster data sets

```

Description

With this function you can create footprints for vector or raster datasets. Specify a character vector of GDAL readable sources of either vector or raster type. Internally, GDAL will be used to create an sf object with a single column indicating the source and the geometry indicating the bounding box of the respective source. Note, the performance for remote sources is dependent on your connection to the server. If you have other means to create footprints in your resource function (e.g. by using the output `{rstac::items_bbox()}`) you should prefer those means over this function for remote files.

Usage

```

make_footprints(
  srcs = NULL,
  filenames = if (inherits(srcs, "sf")) basename(srcs[["source"]]) else basename(srcs),
  what = c("vector", "raster"),
  oo = NULL,
  co = NULL,
  precision = 1e+05
)

```

Arguments

srcs	A character vector with GDAL readable paths to either vector or raster sources, then internal footprint functions are called, or an sf object which will be appended for filenames and potential options.
filenames	A character vector indicating the filenames of the source data sets if they were written to a destination. Defaults to <code>basename(srcs)</code> in case of character type or <code>basename(srcs[["source"]])</code> in case of an sf object.
what	A character vector indicating if the files are vector or raster files.
oo	Either a list or a character vector with opening options (-oo) of the respective GDAL driver. A list must have equal length of the input sources, a vector will be recycled.
co	Either a list or a character vector with creation options (-co) of the respective GDAL driver. A list must have equal length of the input sources, a vector will be recycled.
precision	A numeric indicating the precision of coordinates when a binary round-trip is done (see <code>?sf::st_as_binary()</code>).

Value

An sf object with a the files sources and the geometry indicating their spatial footprint.

Examples

```
# a vector resource
# requires GDAL >= 3.7.0
if (FALSE) {
  vec <- system.file("shape/nc.shp", package = "sf")
  make_footprints(vec, what = "vector")
}

# a raster resource
ras <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package = "terra")
make_footprints(ras, what = "raster")
```

make_global_grid

Helper to create a grid of regular resolution and CRS

Description

Use this function to create a regular grid in a custom CRS. This is used e.g. to create the tile grid for Global Forest Watch in order to retrieve the intersecting tiles with a given portfolio.

Usage

```
make_global_grid(
  xmin = -180,
  xmax = 170,
  dx = 10,
  ymin = -50,
  ymax = 80,
  dy = 10,
  proj = NULL
)
```

Arguments

xmin	minimum longitude value (E/W)
xmax	maximum longitude value (E/W)
dx	difference in longitude value per grid
ymin	minimum latitude value (S/N)
ymax	maximum latitude value (E/W)
dy	difference in latitude value per grid
proj	projection system

Value

An sf object with a defined grid.

mangroves_area	<i>Calculate mangrove extent based on Global Mangrove Watch (GMW)</i>
----------------	---

Description

This function allows to efficiently calculate area of mangrove from Global Mangrove Watch - World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) for polygons. For each polygon, the area of the mangrove (in hectare) for desired year is returned.

Usage

```
calc_mangroves_area()
```

Details

The required resources for this indicator are:

- [gmw](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with mangroves as variable and corresponding areas (in ha) as value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "shell_beach_protected_area_41057_B.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(get_gmw(years = c(1996, 2016))) %>%
  calc_indicators(calc_mangroves_area()) %>%
  portfolio_long()
```

```
aoi
## End(Not run)
```

mapme

Portfolio methods for mapme.biodiversity

Description

`mapme_options()` sets default options for `mapme.biodiversity` to control the behavior of downstream functions. Mainly, the output path as well as the chunk size (in ha), can be set. Additionally, the verbosity can be set and the path to a log directory can be controlled. Might be extended by other options in the future.

`get_resources()` data sets required for the calculation of indicators can be made available. The function supports the specification of several resource functions. To determine the output path, temporary directory and verbosity, the output of `mapme_options()` is used.

`calc_indicators()` calculates specific biodiversity indicators. A requirement is that the resources that are mandatory inputs for the requested indicators are available locally. Multiple indicators and their respective additional arguments can be supplied.

This function reads and crops available resources to the extent of a single asset. Specific resources can be queried. If not supplied (the default), all available resources will be prepared.

Usage

```
mapme_options(..., outdir, chunk_size, retries, verbose, log_dir)
```

```
get_resources(x, ...)
```

```
calc_indicators(x, ...)
```

```
prep_resources(x, avail_resources = NULL, resources = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>...</code>	One or more functions for resources/indicators
<code>outdir</code>	A length one character indicating the output path.
<code>chunk_size</code>	A numeric of length one giving the maximum chunk area in ha. Defaults to 100,000 ha. It refers to the area of an asset's bounding box. If it lies above the value <code>chunk_size</code> , splitting and chunking is considered. An asset will be processed as-is with an bounding box area below the specified value.
<code>retries</code>	A numeric of length one indicating the number or re-tries the package should attempt to make a resource available. Defaults to 3.
<code>verbose</code>	A logical, indicating if informative messages should be printed.

log_dir	A character path pointing toward a GDAL-writable destination used to log erroneous assets. Defaults to NULL, meaning that erroneous assets will not be serialized to disk. If specified, a GPKG named <code>file.path(log_dir, paste0(Sys.Date(), "_mapme-error-assets.gpkg"))</code> will be created and appended to in case of erroneous assets.
x	An sf object with features of type "POLYGON"
avail_resources	A list object of available resources. If NULL (the default), the available resources will automatically be determined.
resources	A character vector with the resources to be prepared. If it is NULL (the default) all available resources will be prepared.

Value

`mapme_options()` returns a list of options if no arguments are specified. Otherwise sets matching arguments to new values in the package's internal environment.

`get_resources()` is called for its side effect of making resources available in the package environment. Returns `x`, invisibly.

`calc_indicators()` returns `x`, invisibly, with an additional nested list column per requested indicator.

`prep_resources()` returns a list with prepared vector and raster resources as sf and SpatRaster-objects.

Examples

```
library(mapme.biodiversity)
mapme_options()
```

mcd64a1

MODIS Burned Area Monthly (MCD64A1)

Description

The Terra and Aqua combined MCD64A1 Version 6.1 Burned Area data product is a monthly, global gridded 500 meter (m) product containing per-pixel burned-area and quality information. The MCD64A1 burned-area mapping approach employs 500 m Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) Surface Reflectance imagery coupled with 1 kilometer (km) MODIS active fire observations.

Usage

```
get_mcd64a1(years = 2000:2022)
```

Arguments

`years` Numeric vector of years to make the MCD64A1 product available for. Must be greater than the year 2000.

Details

The algorithm uses a burn sensitive Vegetation Index (VI) to create dynamic thresholds that are applied to the composite data. The VI is derived from MODIS shortwave infrared atmospherically corrected surface reflectance bands 5 and 7 with a measure of temporal texture. The algorithm identifies the date of burn for the 500 m grid cells within each individual MODIS tile. The date is encoded in a single data layer as the ordinal day of the calendar year on which the burn occurred with values assigned to unburned land pixels and additional special values reserved for missing data and water grid cells.

Value

A function that returns an sf footprint object.

Source

<https://planetarycomputer.microsoft.com/dataset/modis-64A1-061>

References

Giglio, L., C. Justice, L. Boschetti, D. Roy. MODIS/Terra+Aqua Burned Area Monthly L3 Global 500m SIN Grid V061. 2021, distributed by NASA EOSDIS Land Processes Distributed Active Archive Center. doi:10.5067/MODIS/MCD64A1.061

nasa_grace

NASA GRACE-based Drought Indicator layer

Description

The resource is published by NASA GRACE Tellus. This data set reflects on potential drought conditions in the shallow groundwater section relative to a reference period spanning from 1948 to 2012. It is available as a global raster with a weekly temporal resolution starting with the year 2003. The value indicates the wetness percentile of a given pixel with regard to the reference period.

Usage

```
get_nasa_grace(years = 2003:2022)
```

Arguments

`years` A numeric vector indicating the years for which to make the resource available.

Value

A function that returns an sf footprint object.

nasa_srtm

NASADEM HGT v001

Description

This resource is processed by the Land Processes Distributed Active Archive Center (LP DAAC) and made available at the Microsoft Planetary Computer. NASADEM are distributed in 1 degree latitude by 1 degree longitude tiles and consist of all land between 60° N and 56° S latitude. This accounts for about 80% of Earth's total landmass.

Usage

```
get_nasa_srtm()
```

Value

A function that returns an sf footprint object.

Source

<https://planetarycomputer.microsoft.com/dataset/nasadem>

References

NASA JPL (2020). NASADEM Merged DEM Global 1 arc second V001. NASA EOSDIS Land Processes DAAC. Accessed 2023-07-01 from [doi:10.5067/MEASURES/NASADEM/NASADEM_HGT.001](https://doi.org/10.5067/MEASURES/NASADEM/NASADEM_HGT.001)

nelson_et_al

Accessibility to Cities layer

Description

This resource is published by Weiss et al. (2018) "A global map of travel time to cities to assess inequalities in accessibility in 2015" on journal nature. Accessibility is the ease with which larger cities can be reached from a certain location. This resource represents the travel time to major cities in the year 2015. Encoded as minutes, representing the time needed to reach that particular cell from nearby city of target population range. The following ranges to nearby cities are available:

- "5k_10k"
- "10k_20k"
- "20k_50k"
- "50k_100k"
- "100k_200k"
- "200k_500k"

- "500k_1mio"
- "1mio_5mio"
- "50k_50mio"
- "5k_110mio"
- "20k_110mio"
- "5mio_50mio"

Usage

```
get_nelson_et_al(ranges = "20k_50k")
```

Arguments

ranges A character vector indicating one or more ranges to download.

Value

A function that returns an sf footprint object.

Source

https://figshare.com/articles/dataset/Travel_time_to_cities_and_ports_in_the_year_2015/7638134/3

References

Weiss, D. J., Nelson, A., Gibson, H. S., Temperley, W., Peedell, S., Lieber, A., ... & Gething, P. W. (2018). A global map of travel time to cities to assess inequalities in accessibility in 2015. *Nature*, 553(7688), 333-336.

population_count

Calculate population count statistics

Description

WorldPop, which was initiated in 2013, offers easy access to spatial demographic datasets, claiming to use peer-reviewed and fully transparent methods to create global mosaics for the years 2000 to 2020. This function allows to efficiently calculate population count statistics (e.g. total number of population) for polygons. For each polygon, the desired statistic/s (min, max, sum, mean, median, sd or var) is/are returned.

Usage

```
calc_population_count(engine = "extract", stats = "sum")
```


Arguments

engine	The preferred processing functions from either one of "zonal", "extract" or "extractextract" as character.
stats	Function to be applied to compute statistics for polygons either one or multiple inputs as character "min", "max", "sum", "mean", "median" "sd" or "var".

Details

The required resources for this indicator are:

- [worldpop](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with the specified populations statistics as variable and the corresponding values as value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "sierra_de_neiba_478140_2.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(get_worldpop(years = 2010:2020)) %>%
  calc_indicators(
    calc_population_count(engine = "extract", stats = c("sum", "median"))
  ) %>%
  portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)
```

Description

`write_portfolio()` writes a processed biodiversity portfolio to disk. Portfolio data will only be serialized to disk as a GeoPackage including two tables: metadata and indicators. The metadata tables includes, among other simple variables the geometries and a primary key called `assetid`. The 'indicators' tables includes the foreign key `assetid`, a column called `indicator` giving the name of the original indicator as well as the standard indicator columns `datetime`, `variable`, `unit`, and `value`. For convenience, use `read_portfolio()` to read such a portfolio GeoPackage back into R.

`portfolio_long()` transforms a portfolio to long-format, potentially dropping geometries in the process.

`portfolio_wide()` transforms a portfolio to wide-format, potentially dropping geometries in the process.

Usage

```
write_portfolio(x, dsn, ...)
```

```
read_portfolio(src, ...)
```

```
portfolio_long(x, indicators = NULL, drop_geoms = FALSE)
```

```
portfolio_wide(x, indicators = NULL, drop_geoms = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A portfolio object processed with <code>mapme.biodiversity</code> .
<code>dsn</code>	A file path for the output file (must end with <code>gpkg</code>).
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments supplied to <code>write_sf()</code> or <code>read_sf()</code>
<code>src</code>	A character vector pointing to a GeoPackage that has been previously written to disk via <code>write_portfolio()</code>
<code>indicators</code>	If <code>NULL</code> (the default), all indicator columns will be detected and transformed automatically. If a character vector is supplied, only those indicators will be transformed.
<code>drop_geoms</code>	A logical, indicating if geometries should be dropped.

Value

`write_portfolio()` returns `dsn`, invisibly.

`read_portfolio()` returns an `sf` object object with nested list columns for every indicator found in the GeoPackage source file.

`portfolio_long()` returns the portfolio object in long-format.

`portfolio_wide()` returns the portfolio object in wide-format.

precipitation_chirps *Calculate precipitation sums based on CHIRPS*

Description

This functions allows to calculate precipitation sums based on the CHIRPS rainfall estimates. Corresponding to the time-frame of the analysis of the portfolio, monthly precipitation sums are calculated.

Usage

```
calc_precipitation_chirps(years = 1981:2020, engine = "extract")
```

Arguments

years	A numeric vector indicating the years for which to calculate precipitation statistics.
engine	The preferred processing functions from either one of "zonal", "extract" or "extractextract" as character.

Details

The required resources for this indicator are:

- [chirps](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with variable precipitation and sum of precipitation (in mm) as value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "sierra_de_neiba_478140_2.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
```

```

get_resources(get_chirps(years = 2010)) %>%
  calc_indicators(
    calc_precipitation_chirps(
      years = 2010,
      engine = "extract"
    )
  ) %>%
  portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)

```

```
precipitation_wc      Calculate precipitation statistics
```

Description

This function allows to efficiently calculate precipitation statistics from Worldclim for polygons. For each polygon, the desired statistic/s (min, max, sum, mean, median, sd or var) is/are returned.

Usage

```
calc_precipitation_wc(engine = "extract", stats = "mean")
```

Arguments

engine	The preferred processing functions from either one of "zonal", "extract" or "extractextract" as character.
stats	Function to be applied to compute statistics for polygons either single or multiple inputs as character. Supported statistics are: "mean", "median", "sd", "min", "max", "sum" "var".

Details

The required resources for this indicator are:

- precipitation layer from [worldclim_precipitation](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with precipitation statistics as variable and corresponding values as value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "sierra_de_neiba_478140_2.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(get_worldclim_precipitation(years = 2018)) %>%
  calc_indicators(
    calc_precipitation_wc(
      engine = "extract",
      stats = c("mean", "median")
    )
  ) %>%
  portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)
```

resources

Register or list resources in mapme.biodiversity

Description

`register_resource()` is used to register a new resource function with base information to the package's internal environment used to inform users about available resources. Note, registering a custom resource will only have effect for the current R session.

`available_resources()` returns a tibble of registered resources with basic information such as the source and the licence.

Usage

```
register_resource(
  name = NULL,
  description = NULL,
  licence = NULL,
  source = NULL,
```

```

    type = NULL
  )

  available_resources(resources = NULL)

```

Arguments

name	A character vector indicating the name of the resource.
description	A character vector with a basic description
licence	A character vector indicating the licence of the resource. In case it is a custom licence, put a link to the licence text.
source	Optional, preferably a URL where the data is found.
type	A character vector indicating the type of the resource. Either 'vector' or 'raster'.
resources	If NULL returns a list of all resources (default). Otherwise only the ones specified.

Value

register_resource() is called for the side-effect of registering a resource.

available_resources() returns a tibble listing available resources.

Examples

```

## Not run:
register_resource(
  name = "gfw_treecover",
  description = "Global Forest Watch - Percentage of canopy closure in 2000",
  licence = "CC-BY 4.0",
  source = "https://data.globalforestwatch.org/documents/tree-cover-2000/explore",
  type = "raster"
)

## End(Not run)
available_resources()

```

soilgrids

SoilGrids data layers

Description

SoilGrids is a project combining global observation data with machine learning to map the spatial distribution of soil properties across the globe. It is produced at a spatial resolution of 250 meters and each parameters is mapped at different depths. In order to be able to assess prediction uncertainty, besides the mean and median prediction, the 0.05 and 0.95 percentile predictions are available. The following parameters are available:

bdod Bulk density of the fine earth fraction (kg/dm³)

- cec** Cation Exchange Capacity of the soil (cmol(c)/kg)
cfvo Volumetric fraction of coarse fragments > 2 mm (cm³/100cm³ (volPerc))
clay Proportion of clay particles < 0.002 mm in the fine earth fraction (g/100g)
nitrogen Total nitrogen (g/kg)
phh2o Soil pH (pH)
sand Proportion of sand particles > 0.05 mm in the fine earth fraction (g/100g)
silt Proportion of silt particles >= 0.002 mm and <= 0.05 mm in the fine earth fraction (g/100g)
soc Soil organic carbon content in the fine earth fraction (g/kg)
ocd Organic carbon density (kg/m³)
ocs Organic carbon stocks (kg/m²)

Usage

```
get_soilgrids(layers, depths, stats)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|--------|---|
| layers | A character vector indicating the layers to download from soilgrids |
| depths | A character vector indicating the depths to download |
| stats | A character vector indicating the statistics to download. |

Details

Except for ocs, which is only available for a depth of "0-30cm", all other parameters are available at the following depths:

- "0-5cm"
- "5-15cm"
- "15-30cm"
- "30-60cm"
- "60-100cm"
- "100-200cm"

Each parameter and depth is available for the following statistics:

- "Q0.05"
- "Q0.50"
- "mean"
- "Q0.95"

Value

A function that returns an sf footprint object.

Source

<https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids>

References

Hengl T, Mendes de Jesus J, Heuvelink GBM, Ruiperez Gonzalez M, Kilibarda M, et al. (2017) SoilGrids250m: Global gridded soil information based on machine learning. PLOS ONE 12(2): e0169748. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0169748

 soilproperties

Calculate Zonal Soil Properties

Description

This indicator allows the extraction of zonal statistics for resource layers previously downloaded from SoilGrids, thus in total supporting the calculation of zonal statistics for 10 different soil properties at 6 different depths for a total of 4 different model outputs (stat). Zonal statistics will be calculated for all SoilGrid layers that have been previously made available via `get_resources()`.

Usage

```
calc_soilproperties(engine = "extract", stats = "mean")
```

Arguments

engine	The preferred processing functions from either one of "zonal", "extract" or "extractextract" as character.
stats	Function to be applied to compute statistics for polygons either single or multiple inputs as character. Supported statistics are: "mean", "median", "sd", "min", "max", "sum" "var".

Details

The required resource for this indicator is:

- [soilgrids](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with soilgrid layers and statistics as variables and the corresponding statistics as value.

Examples

```

if (FALSE) {
  library(sf)
  library(mapme.biodiversity)

  mapme_options(
    outdir = NULL,
    verbose = FALSE
  )

  aoi <- system.file("extdata", "sierra_de_neiba_478140_2.gpkg",
    package = "mapme.biodiversity"
  ) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(
    get_soilgrids(
      layers = "clay",
      depths = "0-5cm",
      stats = "mean"
    )
  ) %>%
  calc_indicators(
    calc_soilproperties(engine = "extract", stats = c("mean", "median"))
  ) %>%
  portfolio_long()

  aoi
}

```

spds_exists

Check if a spatial data sets exists

Description

This function uses a file path readable by GDAL to check if it can query it for information. Note, this should also work for remote files, e.g. in an S3 bucket. You can use this function in your custom resource function to query if a file is already present at the destination. Note, that performance will be dependent on your connection to the server. It can also be used for files on the local file system.

Usage

```
spds_exists(path, oo = character(0), what = c("vector", "raster"))
```

Arguments

path	A length 1 character vector with a GDAL readable file path.
oo	Either a list or a character vector with opening options (-oo) of the respective GDAL driver. A list must have equal length of the input sources, a vector will be recycled.
what	A character vector indicating if the resource is a vector or raster file.

Value

A logical, TRUE if the file exists, FALSE if it does not.

Examples

```
# a vector resource
vec <- system.file("shape/nc.shp", package = "sf")
spds_exists(vec, what = "vector")

# a raster resource
ras <- system.file("ex/elev.tif", package = "terra")
spds_exists(ras, what = "raster")

# a non existing file
spds_exists("not-here.gpkg", what = "vector")
```

temperature_max_wc *Calculate maximum temperature statistics*

Description

This function allows to efficiently calculate maximum temperature statistics from Worldclim for polygons. For each polygon, the desired statistic/s (min, max, sum, mean, median, sd or var) is/are returned.

Usage

```
calc_temperature_max_wc(engine = "extract", stats = "mean")
```

Arguments

engine	The preferred processing functions from either one of "zonal", "extract" or "extractextract" as character.
stats	Function to be applied to compute statistics for polygons either single or multiple inputs as character. Supported statistics are: "mean", "median", "sd", "min", "max", "sum" "var".

Details

The required resources for this indicator are:

- maximum temperature layer from [worldclim_max_temperature](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with maximum temperature statistics as variables and corresponding values as value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "sierra_de_neiba_478140_2.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(get_worldclim_max_temperature(years = 2018)) %>%
  calc_indicators(
    calc_temperature_max_wc(
      engine = "extract",
      stats = c("mean", "median")
    )
  ) %>%
  portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)
```

temperature_min_wc *Calculate minimum temperature statistics based on WorldClim*

Description

This function allows to efficiently calculate minimum temperature statistics from Worldclim for polygons. For each polygon, the desired statistic/s (min, max, sum, mean, median, sd or var) is/are returned.

Usage

```
calc_temperature_min_wc(engine = "extract", stats = "mean")
```

Arguments

engine	The preferred processing functions from either one of "zonal", "extract" or "extractextract" as character.
stats	Function to be applied to compute statistics for polygons either single or multiple inputs as character. Supported statistics are: "mean", "median", "sd", "min", "max", "sum" "var".

Details

The required resources for this indicator are:

- minimum temperature layer from [worldclim_min_temperature](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with minimum temperature statistics as variables and corresponding values as value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "sierra_de_neiba_478140_2.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(get_worldclim_min_temperature(years = 2018)) %>%
  calc_indicators(
    calc_temperature_min_wc(
      engine = "extract",
      stats = c("mean", "median")
    )
  ) %>%
  portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)
```

teow

Terrestrial Ecoregions of the World (TEOW) Polygon

Description

This resource is part of the publication by Olson et al. (2004) "Terrestrial Ecosystems of the World (TEOW) from WWF-US (Olson)". It depicts 867 terrestrial ecoregions around the world classified into 14 different terrestrial biomes such as forests, grasslands, or deserts. The polygons represent the ecoregions, defined as relatively large units of land or inland water sharing a large majority of biodiversity. The datasets is made available from World Wildlife Fund (WWF) for the year 2001.

Usage

```
get_teow()
```

Value

A function that returns an sf footprint object.

References

Olson, D. M., Dinerstein, E., Wikramanayake, E. D., Burgess, N. D., Powell, G. V. N., Underwood, E. C., D'Amico, J. A., Itoua, I., Strand, H. E., Morrison, J. C., Loucks, C. J., Allnutt, T. F., Ricketts, T. H., Kura, Y., Lamoreux, J. F., Wettengel, W. W., Hedao, P., Kassem, K. R. 2001. Terrestrial ecoregions of the world: a new map of life on Earth. *Bioscience* 51(11):933-938. doi:10.1641/00063568(2001)051[0933:TEOTWA]2.0.CO;2

traveltime

Calculate accessibility statistics

Description

Accessibility is the ease with which larger cities can be reached from a certain location. This function allows to efficiently calculate accessibility statistics (i.e. travel time to nearby major cities) for polygons. For each polygon, the desired statistic/s (mean, median or sd) is/are returned.

Usage

```
calc_traveltime(engine = "extract", stats = "mean")
```

Arguments

engine	The preferred processing functions from either one of "zonal", "extract" or "extractextract" as character.
stats	Function to be applied to compute statistics for polygons either single or multiple inputs as character. Supported statistics are: "mean", "median", "sd", "min", "max", "sum" "var".

Details

The required resources for this indicator are:

- [nelson_et_al](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with city ranges and statistics as variable and corresponding values (in minutes) as value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "sierra_de_neiba_478140_2.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(get_nelson_et_al(ranges = "100k_200k")) %>%
  calc_indicators(
    calc_traveltime(engine = "extract", stats = c("min", "max"))
  ) %>%
  portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)
```

```
treecoverloss_emissions
```

Calculate emission statistics

Description

This functions allows to efficiently calculate emission statistics for areas of interest. For each year in the analysis timeframe, the forest losses from Hansen et al. (2013) are overlaid with the respective emission layer from Harris et al. (2021) and area-wise emission statistics are calculated for each year.

Usage

```
calc_treecoverloss_emissions(years = 2000:2023, min_size = 10, min_cover = 35)
```

Arguments

<code>years</code>	A numeric vector with the years for which to calculate emissions caused by treecover loss.
<code>min_size</code>	The minimum size of a forest patch in ha.
<code>min_cover</code>	The minimum threshold of stand density for a pixel to be considered forest in the year 2000.

Details

The required resources for this indicator are:

- [gfw_treecover](#)
- [gfw_lossyear](#)
- [gfw_emissions](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with emissions as variable and emitted CO2 equivalent (in Mg) as value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "sierra_de_neiba_478140_2.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(
    get_gfw_treecover(version = "GFC-2023-v1.11"),
    get_gfw_lossyear(version = "GFC-2023-v1.11"),
    get_gfw_emissions()
  ) %>%
  calc_indicators(
    calc_treecoverloss_emissions(years = 2016:2017, min_size = 1, min_cover = 30)
  ) %>%
  portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)
```

Description

This functions allows to efficiently calculate treecover statistics for polygons. For each year in the analysis timeframe, the forest losses in preceding and the current years are subtracted from the treecover in the year 2000 and actual treecover figures within the polygon are returned.

Usage

```
calc_treecover_area(years = 2000:2023, min_size = 10, min_cover = 35)
```

Arguments

years	A numeric vector with the years for which to calculate treecover area.
min_size	The minimum size of a forest patch to be considered as forest in ha.
min_cover	The minimum cover percentage per pixel to be considered as forest.

Details

The required resources for this indicator are:

- [gfw_treecover](#)
- [gfw_lossyear](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with variable treecover and corresponding area (in ha) as value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "sierra_de_neiba_478140_2.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(
    get_gfw_treecover(version = "GFC-2023-v1.11"),
    get_gfw_lossyear(version = "GFC-2023-v1.11")
  ) %>%
  calc_indicators(calc_treecover_area(years = 2016:2017, min_size = 1, min_cover = 30)) %>%
```



```
portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)
```

```
treecover_area_and_emissions
  Calculate treeloss statistics
```

Description

This functions allows to efficiently calculate the treecover and emissions indicators in a single function call together. Since most of the pre-processing operations for treecover and emissions are the same, it is more efficient to calculate them in one run if users are actually interested in both statistics. Otherwise users are advised to use the respective single indicator functions.

Usage

```
calc_treecover_area_and_emissions(
  years = 2000:2023,
  min_size = 10,
  min_cover = 35
)
```

Arguments

years	A numeric vector with the years for which to calculate treecover area and emissions.
min_size	The minimum size of a forest patch in ha.
min_cover	The minimum threshold of stand density for a pixel to be considered forest in the year 2000.

Details

The required resources for this indicator are:

- [gfw_treecover](#)
- [gfw_lossyear](#)
- [gfw_emissions](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with variables treecover and emissions and corresponding values (in ha and Mg) as value.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "sierra_de_neiba_478140_2.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(
    get_gfw_treecover(version = "GFC-2023-v1.11"),
    get_gfw_lossyear(version = "GFC-2023-v1.11"),
    get_gfw_emissions()
  ) %>%
  calc_indicators(
    calc_treecover_area_and_emissions(years = 2016:2017, min_size = 1, min_cover = 30)
  ) %>%
  portfolio_long()

aoi

## End(Not run)
```

tri

Calculate Terrain Ruggedness Index (TRI) statistics

Description

Terrain Ruggedness Index is a measurement developed by Riley, et al. (1999). The elevation difference between the centre pixel and its eight immediate pixels are squared and then averaged and its square root is taken to get the TRI value. This function allows to calculate terrain ruggedness index (tri) statistics for polygons. For each polygon, the desired statistic(s) are returned.

Usage

```
calc_tri(engine = "extract", stats = "mean")
```

Arguments

engine	The preferred processing functions from either one of "zonal", "extract" or "extractextract" as character.
--------	--

stats Function to be applied to compute statistics for polygons either single or multiple inputs as character. Supported statistics are: "mean", "median", "sd", "min", "max", "sum" "var".

Details

The range of index values and corresponding meaning:

- 0-80 m - level surface
- 81-116 m - nearly level surface
- 117-161 m - slightly rugged surface
- 162-239 m - intermediately rugged surface
- 240-497 m - moderately rugged surface
- 498-958 m - highly rugged surface
- 959-4367 m extremely rugged surface

The required resources for this indicator are:

- [nasa_srtm](#)

Value

A function that returns an indicator tibble with tri as variable and the respective statistic as value.

References

Riley, S. J., DeGloria, S. D., & Elliot, R. (1999). Index that quantifies topographic heterogeneity. *Intermountain Journal of Sciences*, 5(1-4), 23-27.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sf)
library(mapme.biodiversity)

outdir <- file.path(tempdir(), "mapme-data")
dir.create(outdir, showWarnings = FALSE)

mapme_options(
  outdir = outdir,
  verbose = FALSE
)

aoi <- system.file("extdata", "sierra_de_neiba_478140_2.gpkg",
  package = "mapme.biodiversity"
) %>%
  read_sf() %>%
  get_resources(get_nasa_srtm()) %>%
  calc_indicators(
    calc_tri(stats = c("mean", "median", "sd", "var"), engine = "extract")
```

```
) %>%  
  portfolio_long()  
  
aoi  
  
## End(Not run)
```

ucdp_ged

UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (UCDP GED)

Description

This resource distributed by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) constitutes its most disaggregated dataset on individual events of organized violence. It encodes the different actors involved, is spatially disaggregated down to village levels and currently covers the time period of 1989 to 2021. Older versions of the data set can be downloaded, but users are recommended to download the latest data set.

Usage

```
get_ucdp_ged(version = "latest")
```

Arguments

`version` A character vector specifying the version to download. Defaults to "latest".

Details

The following versions are available:

- 5.0
- 17.1
- 17.2
- 18.1
- 19.1
- 20.1
- 21.1
- 22.1
- 23.1
- 24.1
- latest

Value

A function that returns an sf footprint object.

Source

<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/>

References

Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson & Magnus Öberg (2022). Organized violence 1989-2021 and drone warfare. *Journal of Peace Research* 59(4). doi:[10.1177/00223433221108428](https://doi.org/10.1177/00223433221108428)

worldclim_max_temperature

Downloads WorldClim Maximum Temperature layer

Description

This resource is published by Fick et al. (2017) "WorldClim 2: new 1-km spatial resolution climate surfaces for global land areas" and represents multiple climatic variables from which we will be requiring minimum temperature, maximum temperature, and mean precipitation layers. The layers are available to download for the period 2000 - 2018 on monthly basis from WorldClim.

Usage

```
get_worldclim_max_temperature(years = 2000:2018)
```

Arguments

years A numeric vector indicating for which years to make the resource available.

Details

This resource represents the maximum temperature, layers available to download for the period 2000 - 2018 on monthly basis from WorldClim. Encoded as (°C), representing the maximum temperature per output grid cell.

Value

A character of file paths.

Source

<https://www.worldclim.org/data/index.html>

worldclim_min_temperature

Downloads WorldClim Minimum Temperature layer

Description

This resource is published by Fick et al. (2017) "WorldClim 2: new 1-km spatial resolution climate surfaces for global land areas" and represents multiple climatic variables from which we will be requiring minimum temperature, maximum temperature, and mean precipitation layers. The layers are available to download for the period 2000 - 2018 on monthly basis from WorldClim.

Usage

```
get_worldclim_min_temperature(years = 2000:2018)
```

Arguments

years A numeric vector indicating for which years to make the resource available.

Details

This resource represents the minimum temperature, layers available to download for the period 2000 - 2018 on monthly basis from WorldClim. Encoded as (°C), representing the minimum temperature per output grid cell.

Value

A function that returns a character of file paths.

Source

<https://www.worldclim.org/data/index.html>

worldclim_precipitation

Downloads WorldClim Mean Precipitation layer

Description

This resource is published by Fick et al. (2017) "WorldClim 2: new 1-km spatial resolution climate surfaces for global land areas" and represents multiple climatic variables from which we will be requiring minimum temperature, maximum temperature, and mean precipitation layers. The layers are available to download for the period 2000 - 2018 on monthly basis from WorldClim.

Usage

```
get_worldclim_precipitation(years = 2000:2018)
```

Arguments

years A numeric vector indicating for which years to make the resource available.

Details

This resource represents the average precipitation, layers available to download for the period 2000 - 2018 on monthly basis from WorldClim. Encoded as (mm), representing the mean precipitation per output grid cell.

Value

A function that returns an sf footprint object.

Source

<https://www.worldclim.org/data/index.html>

worldpop

Population Count layer for year 2000-2020

Description

This resource is published by open spatial demographic data and research organization called WorldPop. This resource represents the population count, 1 km spatial resolution layers available to download from the year 2000 to 2020. The dataset is called as WorldPop Unconstrained Global Mosaics. The encoded cell value represents the total number of people in that particular grid cell.

Usage

```
get_worldpop(years = 2000)
```

Arguments

years A numeric vector indicating the years for which to make the resource available.

Details

It may be required to increase the timeout option to successfully download theses WorldPop layers from their source location via e.g. `options(timeout = 600)`.

Value

A function that returns an sf footprint object.

Source

<https://www.worldpop.org/>

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