

Package ‘rcanvec’

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Type Package

Title Access and Plot CanVec and CanVec+ Data for Rapid Basemap
Creation in Canada

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Author Dewey Dunnington <dewey@fishandwhistle.net>

Maintainer Dewey Dunnington <dewey@fishandwhistle.net>

Description Provides an interface to the National Topographic System (NTS), which is the way in which a number of freely available Canadian datasets are organized. CanVec and CanVec+ datasets, which include all data used to create Canadian topographic maps, are two such datasets that are useful in creating vector-based maps for locations across Canada. This packages searches CanVec data by location, plots it using pretty defaults, and exports it to human-readable shapefiles for use in another GIS.

License GPL-2

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Imports sp, rgdal

URL <https://github.com/paleolimbot/rcanvec>

BugReports <https://github.com/paleolimbot/rcanvec/issues>

LazyData true

Suggests prettypapr, testthat

NeedsCompilation no

R topics documented:

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rcanvec-package	<i>Find, load, and plot Canadian vector basemap data</i>
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Description

Provides an interface to the National Topographic System (NTS), which is the way in which several a number of freely available Canadian datasets are available. CanVec and CanVec+ datasets, which include all data used to create Canadian topographic maps, are two such items that are useful in creating vector-based maps for locations across Canada.

Details

Package: rcanvec
 Type: Package
 Version: 0.1.3
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 License: GPL-2

This package provides access to the CanVec/CanVec+ datasets via the [canvec.download](#) function. CanVec data is organized by National Topographic System number (e.g. 021H01), so the [nts](#) function is provided to look up NTS number by location (e.g. lat/lon), parsed text (e.g. "21h1"), or bounding box. Searching a bounding box using `prettymapr::searchbbox` based on human-readable location may be helpful (e.g. `prettymapr::searchbbox("wolfville ns")`). Using the [canvec.qplot](#) function, this data can be plotted using default options for standard layers. Combining the `searchbbox()` and [canvec.qplot](#) functions, it is possible to make a vector-based map of any location in Canada with one incredible super simple line of code (data is downloaded automatically): `canvec.qplot(bbox=searchbbox("wolfville ns"))`. For prettier maps, the [canvec.export](#) func-

tion exports shapefiles in a human-readable format (e.g. building_021H01.shp). If more refined plotting or manipulation is desired, further functions are available to manually load or obtain file-names of cached files. Files are downloaded to the working directory by default, although this location can be defined using the `cachedir` argument available to many functions.

Author(s)

Dewey Dunnington <dewey@fishandwhistle.net>

References

[CanVec+ Product Specifications, National Topographic System \(NTS\) Documentation](#)

Examples

```
library(prettymapr)

#nts() function generates nts references based on lat, lon, or
#bounding coordinates
nts('21h')
nts('21h1')
nts('21h1', '21a16', '21A15')
nts(lat=45.2, lon=-64.32)
nts(lat=c(45.2, 46.2), lon=c(-64.32, -64.81))
nts(bbox=makebbox(45.125, -64.25, 44.875, -64.75))

#variant ntsstring() converts nts to string formats or takes the same
#arguments as nts() and returns a string vector instead.
ntsstring(c("021", "H", "01"))
ntsstring(bbox=makebbox(45.125, -64.25, 44.875, -64.75))

#bbox functions from {prettymapr} make it easy to manipulate bounding boxes
wolfville <- searchbbox("wolfville ns", source="google")
wolfvillezoomedout <- zoombbox(wolfville, 0.5)

#easy plotting with canvec.qplot()
canvec.qplot(bbox=searchbbox("wolfville ns", source="google"))

#download canvec or canvec+ data. 250k references use canvec+ (large amounts of data)
#and 50k references use canvec data (older but distributed in smaller chunks).
canvec.download(nts('21h1'))

#load data
buildings <- canvec.load(nts("21h1"), "building")
lakes <- canvec.load(nts("21h1"), "waterbody")
rivers <- canvec.load(nts('21h1'), "river")
roads <- canvec.load(nts('21h1'), "road")
contours <- canvec.load(nts('21h1'), "contour")

#plot data
sp::plot(lakes, col="lightblue", border="lightblue")
sp::plot(rivers, add=TRUE, col="lightblue")
```

```

sp::plot(buildings, add=TRUE, pch=".")

#zoomed in
sp::plot(lakes, col="lightblue", border="lightblue",
         xlim=c(-64.4,-64.35), ylim=c(45.05,45.1))
sp::plot(contours, add=TRUE, col="brown", lwd=0.2)
sp::plot(rivers, add=TRUE, col="lightblue")
sp::plot(buildings, add=TRUE, pch=".")
sp::plot(roads, add=TRUE, lwd=0.5)

#equivalent syntax in canvec.qplot()
canvec.qplot(nts("21h1"), layers=c("waterbody", "contour", "river", "road"))
canvec.qplot(bbox=makebbox(45.1, -64.35, 45.05, -64.4),
             layers=c("waterbody", "contour", "river", "building", "road"))

#method returns plot data argument so data does not need to be loaded each time.
#this will not work when changing nts sheets.
plotdata <- canvec.qplot(nts("21h1"), layers=c("waterbody", "contour", "river"))
plotdata <- canvec.qplot(bbox=makebbox(45.1, -64.35, 45.05, -64.4),
                       layers=c("waterbody", "contour", "river"),
                       data=plotdata)

#easy exporting with human readable names
canvec.export(nts("21h01"), "~/canvecdata", layers=c("road", "river"))

```

canvec.cachedir

Get Cache Directory

Description

Get the default cache directory, which is the folder `canvec.cache` in the current working directory. Modify this behaviour by passing a `cachedir` argument to `canvec.download()`, `canvec.load()`, or `canvec.qplot()`.

Usage

```
canvec.cachedir()
```

Value

A character string of the cache directory path

canvec.cleanup *Remove CanVec Data Files*

Description

Deletes files downloaded by canvec.download(). Use all=TRUE to remove the cache directory entirely.

Usage

```
canvec.cleanup(ntsids = NULL, cachedir = NULL, all = FALSE,
               keeparchives = FALSE, keepfolders = FALSE)
```

Arguments

ntsids	One or more NTS References as generated by nts()
cachedir	The same cachedir that was passed to canvec.download()
all	Use all=TRUE to recursively delete the cache directory.
keeparchives	Pass TRUE to keep .zip files downloaded by canvec.download()
keepfolders	Pass TRUE to keep folders extracted by canvec.download()

Examples

```
canvec.download(nts('21h1'))
canvec.cleanup(nts('21h1'))
#or
canvec.cleanup(all=TRUE)
```

canvec.defaultoptions *Get Default Options For Plotting Layers*

Description

Get Default Options For Plotting Layers

Usage

```
canvec.defaultoptions(layerid)
```

Arguments

layerid	The layer id as defined in canvec_layers\$id
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Value

a list object that can be passed to `canvec.plot()`

<code>canvec.download</code>	<i>Download and Extract CanVec or CanVec+ Data</i>
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Description

Downloads CanVec or CanVec+ data (as applicable) to `cachedir` and extracts the archive.

Usage

```
canvec.download(..., forcedownload = FALSE, forceextract = FALSE,
  extract = TRUE, cachedir = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>...</code>	A list of NTS References as generated by <code>nts()</code>
<code>forcedownload</code>	A boolean describing if the file should be re-downloaded, even if already present.
<code>forceextract</code>	Force the extraction of the archive even if the folder is already present.
<code>extract</code>	Pass <code>extract=FALSE</code> to download the archive without extracting.
<code>cachedir</code>	Pass a specific cache directory in which to download and extract the file. Default value is that returned by <code>canvec.cachedir()</code>

Examples

```
canvec.download(nts('21h1'))
```

<code>canvec.export</code>	<i>Export CanVec Data</i>
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Description

Export layers for one or more NTS reference(s) `ntsid` to `path to folder`, automatically renaming layers based on their `layerid`. Pass `crs` to re-project data, or pass `driver` to convert file format.

Usage

```
canvec.export(ntsid, tofolder, layers = NULL, crs = NULL, cachedir = NULL,
  driver = NULL)
```

Arguments

ntsid	One or more NTS References as generated by nts()
tofolder	A directory to which files should be copied.
layers	One or more layer ids as listed in canvec_layers\$id. Defaults to all layers.
crs	A CRS (as generated by sp::CRS()) in which to project the data.
cachedir	Pass a specific cache directory in which files have been extracted. Default value is that returned by canvec.cachedir()
driver	A rgdal driver with which to save data. ESRI Shapefile, KML, CSV, and GML have been tested; others returned by rgdal::ogrDrivers() may also work.

Examples

```

canvec.download(nts("21h01"))
canvec.export(nts("21h01"), "exporteddata", layers=c("road", "river"))
canvec.export(nts("21h01"), "exporteddataUTM", layers=c("road", "river"),
              crs=sp::CRS("+init=epsg:26920"))
canvec.export(nts("21h01"), "exporteddata", layers=c("road", "river"),
              driver="KML")
canvec.export(nts("21h01"), "exporteddataALL")

```

canvec.findlayer *Get File Prefix of a CanVec Layer*

Description

Find directory and file prefix for a layer id (as listed in canvec_layers\$id) in the directory specified. If the layer is not available, a warning will be issued.

Usage

```
canvec.findlayer(directory, layerid)
```

Arguments

directory	A directory where CanVec shapefiles are located.
layerid	A single layer id as listed in canvec_layers\$id

Value

The file prefix of the layer, or NA if the layer does not exist

 canvec.load

Load CanVec Data

Description

Load layerid for NTS reference(s) that were previously downloaded to cachedir.

Usage

```
canvec.load(ntsids, layerid, cachedir = NULL)
```

Arguments

ntsids	One or more NTS References as generated by nts()
layerid	A single layer id as listed in canvec_layers\$id
cachedir	Pass a specific cache directory in which files have been extracted. Default value is that returned by canvec.cachedir()

Value

A sp::Spatial* object loaded from the given shapefile or a list of Spatial* objects if more than one directory is specified.

Examples

```
buildings <- canvec.load(nts("21h1"), "building")
```

 canvec.loadfromdir

Load CanVec Data From Directory

Description

Load layerid from a directory or directories that contain(s) CanVec data.

Usage

```
canvec.loadfromdir(directory, layerid)
```

Arguments

directory	A directory or directories that contain(s) CanVec or CanVec+ data.
layerid	A single layer id as listed in canvec_layers\$id

Value

A `sp::Spatial*` object loaded from the given shapefile or a list of `Spatial*` objects if more than one directory is specified.

See Also

`canvec.load`

`canvec.plot`

Plot CanVec Spatial Data

Description

Plot CanVec Spatial Data

Usage

```
canvec.plot(loaded, options = NULL, crs = NULL, add = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>loaded</code>	A <code>Spatial*</code> object or list of <code>Spatial*</code> objects such as those generated by <code>canvec.load()</code>
<code>options</code>	A list object with the graphical options to be applied to the layers specified
<code>crs</code>	A CRS (as generated by <code>sp::CRS()</code>) in which to project the data.
<code>add</code>	TRUE if layer or layers should be added to the current plot, FALSE if all layers should be plotted on a fresh plot (not recommended) or NULL for default behaviour, which will create a new plot for the first layer and add each subsequent layer

`canvec.qplot`

Quickly Plot Canvec Data

Description

Quickly plot CanVec data with options to change the plotting style of each. If data does not exist in the cache it will be downloaded. Simplest usage uses `searchbbox()` to find an appropriate bounding box (e.g. `canvec.qplot(bbox=searchbbox("Wolfville NS"))`). Be careful plotting feature-intensive layers (e.g. "road", "building") over large areas (e.g. `searchbbox("toronto, on")`). This will happily run but plotting the map may take up to 20 minutes!

Usage

```
canvec.qplot(ntsids = NULL, bbox = NULL, layers = c("waterbody", "forest",
"contour", "river", "road"), options = NULL, data = NULL,
cachedir = NULL, plotdata = TRUE, atscale = nts.SCALE50K,
stoponlargerequest = TRUE, epsg = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>ntsid</code>	One or more NTS References as generated by <code>nts()</code>
<code>bbox</code>	A bounding box describing the desired extent. If no <code>ntsid</code> is provided, <code>nts(bbox=bbox)</code> will be invoked to find the appropriate NTS Reference(s)
<code>layers</code>	A list of layers as defined in <code>canvec_layers\$id</code> in the order in which they should be plotted
<code>options</code>	A list object containing the options for each layer in the form <code>options\$layerid <- list(col="lightbl</code>
<code>data</code>	A list object that contains the loaded Spatial* data to be plotted. This should always be an object that was returned by <code>canvec.qplot()</code>
<code>cachedir</code>	Pass a specific cache directory in which files have been extracted. Default value is that returned by <code>canvec.cachedir()</code>
<code>plotdata</code>	TRUE if data should be plotted, FALSE if data should just be loaded.
<code>atscale</code>	One of <code>nts.SCALE50K</code> (CanVec data) or <code>nts.SCALE250K</code> (CanVec+ data)
<code>stoponlargerequest</code>	Stop if a large (greater than 4 tiles) area is requested. Defaults to TRUE.
<code>epsg</code>	The epsg code in which to plot the data, or NULL for automatic. Use <code>epsg=3857</code> to layer on Open Street Map tiles, or <code>epsg=269XX</code> (where XX is the UTM Zone) for a UTM projection. Defaults to no projection, although <code>sp::plot</code> adjusts the aspect such that the default does not appear distorted.
<code>...</code>	A list of graphical parameters passed to the initial call to <code>plot()</code> . Use <code>add=TRUE</code> to layer on an existing plot.

Value

A list object that contains the Spatial* data that was plotted

Examples

```
#simplest use using searchbbox() from {prettymapr}
library(prettymapr)
wolfville <- searchbbox("Wolfville NS", source="google")
canvec.qplot(bbox=wolfville)
canvec.qplot(bbox=wolfville, layers=c("waterbody", "forest"))

#can also plot by NTS sheet and use bbox= or xlim, ylim to zoom.
canvec.qplot(nts("21h1"), layers=c("waterbody", "forest", "contour", "river", "road"))
canvec.qplot(bbox=makebbox(45.1, -64.35, 45.05, -64.4),
             layers=c("waterbody", "contour", "river", "building", "building_poly", "road"))

#method returns plot data argument so data does not need to be loaded each time.
#this will not work when changing nts sheets.
plotdata <- canvec.qplot(nts("21h1"), layers=c("waterbody", "forest", "contour", "river"))
plotdata <- canvec.qplot(bbox=makebbox(45.1, -64.35, 45.05, -64.4),
                       layers=c("waterbody", "contour", "river"),
                       data=plotdata)
```

```
#use with prettymapr::addscalebar() and prettymapr::addnortharrow()
library(prettymapr)
wolfville <- searchbbox("Wolfville NS", source="google")
canvec.qplot(bbox=wolfville)
addscalebar()
addnortharrow()

#or use with prettymapr::prettymap() to set margins and add north arrow/
#scalebar
prettymap(canvec.qplot(bbox=wolfville))
```

canvec.url

Get CanVec or CanVec+ data URL

Description

Get CanVec or CanVec+ data URL based on the NTS Reference (as generated by `nts()`) provided. The URL generated may or may not exist depending whether or not the sheet or area is available. CanVec data is available by mapsheet (e.g. 021H01; 1:50k), CanVec+ data is available by map area (e.g. 021H; 1:250k). If a the `ntsid` provided is a 1:50k reference, a CanVec URL will be generated. Otherwise, a CanVec+ url is generated.

Usage

```
canvec.url(ntsid, server = "http://ftp2.cits.rncan.gc.ca/pub")
```

Arguments

<code>ntsid</code>	A single NTS Reference as generated by <code>nts()</code> .
<code>server</code>	The server to download from (default: http://ftp2.cits.rncan.gc.ca/pub)

Value

A URL where the given data can be found.

canvec_layers

Canvec Layers

Description

As documented by the Canvec and canvec+ documentation found at http://ftp2.cits.rncan.gc.ca/pub/canvec+/doc/CanVec+_di

Usage

```
canvec_layers
```

Format

A data frame with six variables: name, id, theme, filename, geometry, and (geometry_ext. These are used to generate pretty filenames and provide human-readable access to canvec and canvec+data.

nts	<i>Generate NTS References</i>
-----	--------------------------------

Description

Generate one or more NTS references based on arguments provided.

Usage

```
nts(..., lat = NULL, lon = NULL, bbox = NULL, atscale = nts.SCALE50K)
```

Arguments

...	An arbitrary number of strings in the form 21h1 to be parsed
lat	A vector of latitude values
lon	A vector of longitude values
bbox	A bounding box in the form returned by sp::bbox()
atscale	An integer value describing scale, either 1 (250k) or 2 (50k)

Value

one or more NTS references in the form c("021", "H", "01")

Examples

```
nts('21h')
nts('21h1')
nts('21h1', '21a16', '021A15')
nts(lat=45.2, lon=-64.32)
nts(lat=c(45.2, 46.2), lon=c(-64.32, -64.81))

library(prettymapr)
nts(bbox=makebbox(45.125, -64.25, 44.875, -64.75))
```

nts.bbox	<i>Get Bounding Box of an NTS Reference</i>
----------	---

Description

Calculates the bounding box in latitude/longitude described by a particular NTS Reference.

Usage

```
nts.bbox(ntsids)
```

Arguments

ntsids	One or more NTS References as generated by nts()
--------	--

Value

A bbox like that returned by sp::bbox(), or a list of such objects.

Examples

```
nts.bbox(nts('21h'))
```

nts.bybbox	<i>Get NTS References by Bounding Box</i>
------------	---

Description

Retrieve a list of NTS references at a given scale by bounding box. Bounding box is in the form returned by sp::bbox(). NTS References all have a valid series component (e.g. "021"), but map area (e.g. "H") and map sheet (e.g. "01") are not checked to make sure they exist.

Usage

```
nts.bybbox(bbox, atscale)
```

Arguments

bbox	A bounding box of lat/lon values in the form returned by sp::bbox().
atscale	One of nts.SCALESERIES, nts.SCALE250K, or nts.SCALE50K

Value

A list object containing zero or more NTS References.

See Also

[nts](#)

`nts.idat`*Get NTS Reference At A Location*

Description

Get NTS Reference(s) based on location at a given scale.

Usage

```
nts.idat(lat, lon, atscale)
```

Arguments

<code>lat</code>	A scalar or vector of latitude values
<code>lon</code>	A scalar or vector of longitude values of same length as <code>lat</code>
<code>atscale</code>	One of <code>nts.SCALESERIES</code> , <code>nts.SCALE250K</code> , or <code>nts.SCALE50K</code>

Value

A list of NTS References

See Also

[nts](#)

`nts.SCALE250K`*A constant denoting NTS Map Area (1:250k) scale (1)*

Description

A constant denoting NTS Map Area (1:250k) scale (1)

Usage

```
nts.SCALE250K
```

Format

```
num 1
```

nts.SCALE50K	<i>A constant denoting NTS Map Sheet (1:50k) scale (2)</i>
--------------	--

Description

A constant denoting NTS Map Sheet (1:50k) scale (2)

Usage

nts.SCALE50K

Format

num 2

nts.SCALESERIES	<i>A constant denoting NTS Series scale (0)</i>
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Description

A constant denoting NTS Series scale (0)

Usage

nts.SCALESERIES

Format

num 0

ntsstring	<i>Generate NTS Reference Strings</i>
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Description

Generate NTS strings from NTS references or other arguments to generate such a list from nts() based on arguments provided.

Usage

```
ntsstring(ntsids = NULL, lat = NULL, lon = NULL, bbox = NULL,
          atscale = nts.SCALE50K)
```

Arguments

<code>ntsid</code>	An arbitrary number of NTS references in the form <code>c("021", "H", "01")</code> or <code>list(c("021", "H", "01"), c("021", "A", "16"))</code> to be converted
<code>lat</code>	A vector of latitude values
<code>lon</code>	A vector of longitude values
<code>bbox</code>	A bounding box in the form returned by <code>sp::bbox()</code>
<code>atscale</code>	An integer value describing scale, either 1 (250k) or 2 (50k)

Value

a character vector of NTS reference strings in the form "021H01".

Examples

```
ntsstring(c("021", "H", "01"))
```

```
library(prettymapr)
```

```
ntsstring(bbox=makebbox(45.125, -64.25, 44.875, -64.75))
```


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