

Package ‘geostatsp’

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Type Package

Title Geostatistical Modelling with Likelihood and Bayes

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Depends Matrix, terra, R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports abind, numDeriv, methods, stats

Suggests RandomFields, parallel, mapmisc, ellipse, pracma, knitr

Enhances INLA, diseasemapping, geoR, mvtnorm

LinkingTo Matrix (>= 1.6-2)

Additional_repositories <https://inla.r-inla-download.org/R/testing>

Description Geostatistical modelling facilities using 'SpatRaster' and 'SpatVector' objects are provided. Non-Gaussian models are fit using 'INLA', and Gaussian geostatistical models use Maximum Likelihood Estimation. For details see Brown (2015) <[doi:10.18637/jss.v063.i12](https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v063.i12)>. The 'RandomFields' package is available at <<https://www.wim.uni-mannheim.de/schlather/publications/software>>.

License GPL

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VignetteBuilder knitr

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conditionalGmrf	<i>Conditional distribution of GMRF</i>
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Description

Distribution of Gaussian Markov Random Field conditional on data observed with noise on the same grid.

Usage

```
conditionalGmrf(param, Yvec, Xmat, NN,
  template = NULL, mc.cores = 1,
  cellsPerLoop = 10, ...)
```

Arguments

param	vector of named parameters
Yvec	vector of observed data, or matrix with each column being a realisation.
Xmat	Matrix of covariates.
NN	nearest neighbour matrix
template	Raster on which the GMRF is defined
mc.cores	passed to mclapply
cellsPerLoop	number of cells to compute simultaneously. Larger values consume more memory but result in faster computation.
...	additional arguments passed to maternGmrfPrec

Value

Raster image with layers containing conditional mean and standard deviation.

Author(s)

Patrick Brown

See Also

[maternGmrfPrec](#), [lgm](#)

 excProb

Exceedance probabilities

Description

Calculate exceedance probabilities $\text{pr}(X > \text{threshold})$ from a fitted geostatistical model.

Usage

```
excProb(x, threshold=0, random=FALSE, template=NULL, templateIdCol=NULL,
nuggetInPrediction=TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	Output from either the <code>lgm</code> or <code>glgm</code> functions, or a list of two-column matrices with columns named <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> containing the posterior distributions of random effects, as produced by <code>inla</code> .
threshold	the value which the exceedance probability is calculated with respect to.
random	Calculate exceedances for the random effects, rather than the predicted observations (including fixed effects).
template	A <code>SpatRaster</code> or <code>SpatVector</code> object which the results will be contained in.
templateIdCol	The data column in <code>template</code> corresponding to names of marginals
nuggetInPrediction	If <code>TRUE</code> , calculate exceedance probabilities of new observations by adding the nugget effect. Otherwise calculate probabilities for the latent process. Ignored if <code>x</code> is output from <code>glgm</code> .

Details

When `x` is the output from `lgm`, $\text{pr}(Y > \text{threshold})$ is calculated using the Gaussian distribution using the Kriging mean and conditional variance. When `x` is from the `glgm` function, the marginal posteriors are numerically integrated to obtain $\text{pr}(X > \text{threshold})$.

Value

Either a vector of exceedance probabilities or an object of the same class as `template`.

Examples

```

data('swissRain')
swissRain = unwrap(swissRain)
swissAltitude = unwrap(swissAltitude)
swissBorder = unwrap(swissBorder)
swissFit = lgm("rain", swissRain, grid=30,
boxcox=0.5,fixBoxcox=TRUE,covariates=swissAltitude)
swissExc = excProb(swissFit, 20)
mycol = c("green","yellow","orange","red")
mybreaks = c(0, 0.2, 0.8, 0.9, 1)
plot(swissBorder)
plot(swissExc, breaks=mybreaks, col=mycol,add=TRUE,legend=FALSE)
plot(swissBorder, add=TRUE)
legend("topleft",legend=mybreaks, col=c(NA,mycol))

if(requireNamespace("INLA", quietly=TRUE) ) {
  INLA::inla.setOption(num.threads=2)
  # not all versions of INLA support blas.num.threads
  try(INLA::inla.setOption(blas.num.threads=2), silent=TRUE)

  swissRain$sqrtrain = sqrt(swissRain$rain)
  swissFit2 = glm(formula="sqrtrain",data=swissRain, grid=40,
covariates=swissAltitude,family="gaussian")
  swissExc = excProb(swissFit2, threshold=sqrt(30))
  swissExc = excProb(swissFit2$inla$marginals.random$space, 0,
template=swissFit2$raster)

}

```

gambiaUTM

Gambia data

Description

This data-set was used by Diggle, Moyeed, Rowlingson, and Thomson (2002) to demonstrate how the model-based geostatistics framework of Diggle et al. (1998) could be adapted to assess the source(s) of extrabinomial variation in the data and, in particular, whether this variation was spatially structured. The malaria prevalence data set consists of measurements of the presence of malarial parasites in blood samples obtained from children in 65 villages in the Gambia. Other child- and village-level indicators include age, bed net use, whether the bed net is treated, whether or not the village belonged to the primary health care structure, and a measure of 'greenness' using a vegetation index.

Usage

```
data(gambiaUTM)
```

Format

A `SpatVector`, with column `pos` being the binary response for a malaria diagnosis, as well as other child-level indicators such as `netuse` and `treated` being measures of bed net use and whether the nets were treated. The column `green` is a village-level measure of greenness. A UTM coordinate reference system is used, where coordinates are in metres.

Source

<https://web.archive.org/web/20240110054727/http://www.leg.ufpr.br/doku.php/pessoais:paulojus:mbgbook:datasets>. For further details on the malaria data, see Thomson et al. (1999).

References

Diggle, P. J., Moyeed, R. A., Rowlingson, R. and Thomson, M. (2002). Childhood Malaria in the Gambia: A case-study in model-based geostatistics. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. Series C (Applied Statistics)*, 51(4): 493-506.

Diggle, P. J., Tawn, J. A. and Moyeed, R. A. (1998). Model-based geostatistics (with Discussion). *Applied Statistics*, 47, 299–350.

Thomson, M. C., Connor, S. J., D'Alessandro, U., Rowlingson, B., Diggle, P., Creswell, M. and Greenwood, B. (2004). Predicting malaria infection in Gambian children from satellite data and bed net use surveys: the importance of spatial correlation in the interpretation of results. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, 61: 2-8.

Examples

```
data("gambiaUTM")
gambiaUTM = unwrap(gambiaUTM)

plot(gambiaUTM, main="gambia data")

if(require('mapmisc', quietly=TRUE)) {
  gambiaTiles = openmap(gambiaUTM, zoom=6, buffer=50*1000)
  oldpar=map.new(gambiaTiles)
  plot(gambiaTiles, add=TRUE)
  plot(gambiaUTM, add=TRUE)
  scaleBar(gambiaUTM, 'topright')

  par(oldpar)
}
```

Description

Fits a generalized linear geostatistical model or a log-Gaussian Cox process using `inla`

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'ANY,ANY,ANY,ANY'
glgm(formula, data, grid, covariates, buffer=0, shape=1, prior, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'formula,SpatRaster,ANY,ANY'
glgm(formula, data, grid, covariates, buffer=0, shape=1, prior, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'formula,SpatVector,ANY,ANY'
glgm(formula, data, grid, covariates, buffer=0, shape=1, prior, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'formula,data.frame,SpatRaster,data.frame'
glgm(formula, data, grid, covariates, buffer=0, shape=1, prior, ...)
lgcp(formula=NULL, data, grid, covariates=NULL, border, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	An object of class <code>SpatVector</code> containing the data.
<code>grid</code>	Either an integer giving the number of cells in the x direction, or a raster object which will be used for the spatial random effect. If the cells in the raster are not square, the resolution in the y direction will be adjusted to make it so.
<code>covariates</code>	Either a single raster, a list of rasters or a raster stack containing covariate values used when making spatial predictions. Names of the raster layers or list elements correspond to names in the formula. If a covariate is missing from the data object it will be extracted from the rasters. Defaults to <code>NULL</code> for an intercept-only model.
<code>formula</code>	Model formula, defaults to a linear combination of each of the layers in the <code>covariates</code> object. The spatial random effect should not be supplied but the default can be overridden with a <code>f(space, ..)</code> term. For <code>glgm</code> the response variable defaults to the first variable in the data object, and <code>formula</code> can be an integer or character string specifying the response variable. For <code>lgcp</code> , the formula should be one-sided.
<code>prior</code>	list with elements named <code>range</code> , <code>sd</code> , <code>sdObs</code> . See Details.
<code>shape</code>	Shape parameter for the Matern correlation function, must be 1 or 2.
<code>buffer</code>	Extra space padded around the data bounding box to reduce edge effects.
<code>border</code>	boundary of the region on which an LGCP is defined, passed to <code>mask</code>
<code>...</code>	Additional options passed to <code>inla</code> in the INLA package

Details

This function performs Bayesian inference for generalized linear geostatistical models with INLA. The Markov random field approximation on a regular lattice is used for the spatial random effect. The range parameter is the distance at which the correlation is 0.13, or

$$\text{cov}[U(s+h), U(s)] = (2^{1-\nu} / \text{Gamma}(\nu)) d^\nu \text{besselK}(d, \nu)$$

$$d = |h| \sqrt{8\nu} / \text{range}$$

where ν is the shape parameter. The range parameter produced by `glgm` multiplies the range parameter from INLA by the cell size.

Elements of prior can be named `range`, `sd`, or `sd0bs`. Elements can consist of:

- a single value giving the prior median for penalized complexity priors (exponential on the `sd` or `1/range`).
- a vector `c(u=a, alpha=b)` giving an quantile and probability for `pc` priors. For standard deviations `alpha` is an upper quantile, for the range parameter `b = pr(1/range > 1/a)`.
- a vector `c(lower=a, upper=b)` giving a 0.025 and 0.975 quantiles for the `sd` or `range`.
- a list of the form `list(prior='loggamma', param=c(1, 2))` passed directly to `inla`.
- a two-column matrix of prior densities for the `sd` or `range`.

Value

A list with two components named `inla`, `raster`, and `parameters`. `inla` contains the results of the call to the `inla` function. `raster` is a raster stack with the following layers:

<code>random.</code>	mean, sd, X0.0??quant: Posterior mean, standard deviation, and quantiles of the random effect
<code>predict.</code>	mean, sd, X0.0??quant: same for linear predictors, on the link scale
<code>predict.exp</code>	posterior mean of the exponential of the linear predictor
<code>predict.invlogit</code>	Only supplied if a binomial response variable was used.

`parameters` contains a list with elements:

<code>summary</code>	a table with parameter estimates and posterior quantiles
<code>range, sd</code>	prior and posterior distributions of range and standard deviations

See Also

<https://www.r-inla.org>

Examples

```

## Not run:
# geostatistical model for the swiss rainfall data

if(requireNamespace("INLA", quietly=TRUE) ) {
  INLA::inla.setOption(num.threads=2)
  # not all versions of INLA support blas.num.threads
  try(INLA::inla.setOption(blas.num.threads=2), silent=TRUE)
}

require("geostatsp")
data("swissRain")
swissRain = unwrap(swissRain)
swissAltitude = unwrap(swissAltitude)
swissBorder = unwrap(swissBorder)

swissRain$lograin = log(swissRain$rain)
swissFit = glm(formula="lograin", data=swissRain,
  grid=30,
  covariates=swissAltitude, family="gaussian",
  buffer=2000,
  prior = list(sd=1, range=100*1000, sdObs = 2),
  control.inla = list(strategy='gaussian')
)

if(!is.null(swissFit$parameters) ) {

swissExc = excProb(swissFit, threshold=log(25))

swissExcRE = excProb(swissFit$inla$marginals.random$space,
log(1.5),template=swissFit$raster)

swissFit$parameters$summary

matplot(
swissFit$parameters$range$postK[, 'x'],
swissFit$parameters$range$postK[, c('y', 'prior')],
type="l", lty=1, xlim = c(0, 1000),
xlab = 'km', ylab='dens')
legend('topright', lty=1, col=1:2, legend=c('post', 'prior'))

plot(swissFit$raster[["predict.exp"]])

mycol = c("green", "yellow", "orange", "red")
mybreaks = c(0, 0.2, 0.8, 0.95, 1)
plot(swissBorder)
plot(swissExc, breaks=mybreaks, col=mycol, add=TRUE, legend=FALSE)
plot(swissBorder, add=TRUE)
legend("topleft", legend=mybreaks, fill=c(NA, mycol))

plot(swissBorder)

```

```

plot(swissExcRE, breaks=mybreaks, col=mycol,add=TRUE,legend=FALSE)
plot(swissBorder, add=TRUE)
legend("topleft",legend=mybreaks, fill=c(NA,mycol))
}

# a log-Gaussian Cox process example

myPoints = vect(cbind(rbeta(100,2,2), rbeta(100,3,4)))

mycov = rast(matrix(rbinom(100, 1, 0.5), 10, 10), extent=ext(0, 1, 0, 1))
names(mycov)="x1"

if(requireNamespace("INLA", quietly=TRUE) ) {
  INLA::inla.setOption(num.threads=2)
  # not all versions of INLA support blas.num.threads
  try(INLA::inla.setOption(blas.num.threads=2), silent=TRUE)
}

res = lgcp(
  formula=~factor(x1),
  data=myPoints,
  grid=squareRaster(ext(0,1,0,1), 20), covariates=mycov,
  prior=list(sd=c(0.9, 1.1), range=c(0.4, 0.41),
  control.inla = list(strategy='gaussian'), verbose=TRUE)
)
if(length(res$parameters)) {
  plot(res$raster[["predict.exp"]])
  plot(myPoints,add=TRUE,col="#0000FF30",cex=0.5)
}

## End(Not run)

```

inla.models

Valid models in INLA

Description

calls the function of the same name in INLA

Usage

```
inla.models()
```

Value

a list

krigeLgm *Spatial prediction, or Kriging*

Description

Perform spatial prediction, producing a raster of predictions and conditional standard deviations.

Usage

```
krigeLgm(formula, data, grid, covariates = NULL,
param,
expPred = FALSE, nuggetInPrediction = TRUE,
mc.cores=getOption("mc.cores", 1L))
```

Arguments

formula	Either a model formula, or a data frame of linear covariates.
data	A <code>SpatVector</code> containing the data to be interpolated
grid	Either a <code>SpatRaster</code> , or a single integer giving the number of cells in the X direction which predictions will be made on. If the later the predictions will be a raster of square cells covering the bounding box of data.
covariates	The spatial covariates used in prediction, either a <code>SpatRaster</code> stack or list of rasters.
param	A vector of named model parameters, as produced by <code>likfitLgm</code>
expPred	Should the predictions be exponentiated, defaults to FALSE.
nuggetInPrediction	If TRUE, predict new observations by adding the nugget effect. The prediction variances will be adjusted accordingly, and the predictions on the natural scale for logged or Box Cox transformed data will be affected. Otherwise predict fitted values.
mc.cores	passed to <code>mclapply</code> if greater than 1.

Details

Given the model parameters and observed data, conditional means and variances of the spatial random field are computed.

Value

A raster is returned with the following layers:

fixed	Estimated means from the fixed effects portion of the model
random	Predicted random effect
krige.var	Conditional variance of predicted random effect (on the transformed scale if applicable)

predict	Prediction of the response, sum of fixed and random effects. If exp.pred is TRUE, gives predictions on the exponentiated scale, and half of krige.var is added prior to exponentiating
predict.log	If exp.pred=TRUE, the prediction of the logged process.
predict.boxcox	If a box cox transformation was used, the prediction of the process on the transformed scale.

If the prediction locations are different for fixed and random effects (typically coarser for the random effects), a list with two raster stacks is returned.

prediction	A raster stack as above, though the random effect prediction is resampled to the same locations as the fixed effects.
random	the predictions and conditional variance of the random effects, on the same raster as newdata

See Also

[lgm](#)

Examples

```
data('swissRain')
swissAltitude = unwrap(swissAltitude)
swissRain = unwrap(swissRain)
swissRain$lograin = log(swissRain$rain)
swissRain[[names(swissAltitude)]] = extract(swissAltitude, swissRain, ID=FALSE)

swissFit = likfitLgm(data=swissRain,
formula=lograin~ CHE_alt,
param=c(range=46500, nugget=0.05, shape=1,
anisoAngleDegrees=35, anisoRatio=12),
paramToEstimate = c("range", "nugget",
"anisoAngleDegrees", "anisoRatio")
)
myTrend = swissFit$model$formula
myParams = swissFit$params

swissBorder = unwrap(swissBorder)

swissKrige = krigeLgm(
data=swissRain,
formula = myTrend,
covariates = swissAltitude,
param=myParams,
grid = squareRaster(swissBorder, 40), expPred=TRUE)

plot(swissKrige[["predict"]], main="predicted rain")
plot(swissBorder, add=TRUE)
```

Description

Calculate MLE's of model parameters and perform spatial prediction.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'missing,ANY,ANY,ANY'
lgm(
  formula, data, grid, covariates,
  buffer=0, shape=1, boxcox=1, nugget = 0,
  expPred=FALSE, nuggetInPrediction=TRUE,
  reml=TRUE,mc.cores=1,
  aniso=FALSE,
  fixShape=TRUE,
  fixBoxcox=TRUE,
  fixNugget = FALSE,
  ...)
## S4 method for signature 'numeric,ANY,ANY,ANY'
lgm(
  formula, data, grid, covariates,
  buffer=0, shape=1, boxcox=1, nugget = 0,
  expPred=FALSE, nuggetInPrediction=TRUE,
  reml=TRUE,mc.cores=1,
  aniso=FALSE,
  fixShape=TRUE,
  fixBoxcox=TRUE,
  fixNugget = FALSE,
  ...)
## S4 method for signature 'character,ANY,ANY,ANY'
lgm(
  formula, data, grid, covariates,
  buffer=0, shape=1, boxcox=1, nugget = 0,
  expPred=FALSE, nuggetInPrediction=TRUE,
  reml=TRUE,mc.cores=1,
  aniso=FALSE,
  fixShape=TRUE,
  fixBoxcox=TRUE,
  fixNugget = FALSE,
  ...)
## S4 method for signature 'formula,SpatVector,numeric,ANY'
lgm(
```

```
formula, data, grid, covariates,
buffer=0, shape=1, boxcox=1, nugget = 0,
expPred=FALSE, nuggetInPrediction=TRUE,
reml=TRUE,mc.cores=1,
aniso=FALSE,
fixShape=TRUE,
fixBoxcox=TRUE,
fixNugget = FALSE,
...)
## S4 method for signature 'formula,SpatVector,SpatRaster,missing'
lgm(
formula, data, grid, covariates,
buffer=0, shape=1, boxcox=1, nugget = 0,
expPred=FALSE, nuggetInPrediction=TRUE,
reml=TRUE,mc.cores=1,
aniso=FALSE,
fixShape=TRUE,
fixBoxcox=TRUE,
fixNugget = FALSE,
...)
## S4 method for signature 'formula,SpatVector,SpatRaster,list'
lgm(
formula, data, grid, covariates,
buffer=0, shape=1, boxcox=1, nugget = 0,
expPred=FALSE, nuggetInPrediction=TRUE,
reml=TRUE,mc.cores=1,
aniso=FALSE,
fixShape=TRUE,
fixBoxcox=TRUE,
fixNugget = FALSE,
...)
## S4 method for signature 'formula,SpatVector,SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
lgm(
formula, data, grid, covariates,
buffer=0, shape=1, boxcox=1, nugget = 0,
expPred=FALSE, nuggetInPrediction=TRUE,
reml=TRUE,mc.cores=1,
aniso=FALSE,
fixShape=TRUE,
fixBoxcox=TRUE,
fixNugget = FALSE,
...)
## S4 method for signature 'formula,SpatVector,SpatRaster,data.frame'
lgm(
formula, data, grid, covariates,
buffer=0, shape=1, boxcox=1, nugget = 0,
expPred=FALSE, nuggetInPrediction=TRUE,
reml=TRUE,mc.cores=1,
```

```

aniso=FALSE,
fixShape=TRUE,
fixBoxcox=TRUE,
fixNugget = FALSE,
...)
## S4 method for signature 'formula,SpatRaster,ANY,ANY'
lgm(
formula, data, grid, covariates,
buffer=0, shape=1, boxcox=1, nugget = 0,
expPred=FALSE, nuggetInPrediction=TRUE,
reml=TRUE,mc.cores=1,
aniso=FALSE,
fixShape=TRUE,
fixBoxcox=TRUE,
fixNugget = FALSE,
...)
## S4 method for signature 'formula,data.frame,SpatRaster,data.frame'
lgm(
formula, data, grid, covariates,
buffer=0, shape=1, boxcox=1, nugget = 0,
expPred=FALSE, nuggetInPrediction=TRUE,
reml=TRUE,mc.cores=1,
aniso=FALSE,
fixShape=TRUE,
fixBoxcox=TRUE,
fixNugget = FALSE,
...)

```

Arguments

formula	A model formula for the fixed effects, or a character string specifying the response variable.
data	A <code>SpatVector</code> or <code>SpatRaster</code> layer, brick or stack containing the locations and observations, and possibly covariates.
grid	Either a <code>SpatRaster</code> , or a single integer giving the number of cells in the X direction which predictions will be made on. If the later the predictions will be a raster of square cells covering the bounding box of data.
covariates	The spatial covariates used in prediction, either a <code>SpatRaster</code> stack or list of rasters. Covariates in formula but not in data will be extracted from <code>covariates</code> .
shape	Order of the Matern correlation
boxcox	Box-Cox transformation parameter (or vector of parameters), set to 1 for no transformation.
nugget	Value for the nugget effect (observation error) variance, or vector of such values.
expPred	Should the predictions be exponentiated, defaults to FALSE.
nuggetInPrediction	If TRUE, predict new observations by adding the nugget effect. The prediction variances will be adjusted accordingly, and the predictions on the natural scale

	for logged or Box Cox transformed data will be affected. Otherwise predict fitted values.
reml	If TRUE (the default), use restricted maximum likelihood.
mc.cores	If <code>mc.cores > 1</code> , this argument is passed to <code>mclapply</code> and computations are done in parallel where possible.
aniso	Set to TRUE to use geometric anisotropy.
fixShape	Set to FALSE to estimate the Matern order
fixBoxcox	Set to FALSE to estimate the Box-Cox parameter.
fixNugget	Set to FALSE to estimate the nugget effect parameter.
buffer	Extra distance to add around grid.
...	Additional arguments passed to <code>likfitLgm</code> . Starting values can be specified with a vector <code>param</code> of named elements

Details

When data is a `SpatVector`, parameters are estimated using `optim` to maximize the log-likelihood function computed by `likfitLgm` and spatial prediction accomplished with `krigeLgm`.

With data being a `Raster` object, a Markov Random Field approximation to the Matern is used (experimental). Parameters to be estimated should be provided as vectors of possible values, with optimization only considering the parameter values supplied.

Value

A list is returned which includes a `SpatRaster` named `predict` having layers:

fixed	Estimated means from the fixed effects portion of the model
random	Predicted random effect
krigeSd	Conditional standard deviation of predicted random effect (on the transformed scale if applicable)
predict	Prediction of the response, sum of predicted fixed and random effects. For Box-Cox or log-transformed data on the natural (untransformed) scale.
predict.log	If <code>exp.pred=TRUE</code> , the prediction of the logged process.
predict.boxcox	If a box cox transformation was used, the prediction of the process on the transformed scale.

In addition, the element `summery` contains a table of parameter estimates and confidence intervals. `optim` contains the output from the call to the `optim` function.

See Also

[likfitLgm](#), [krigeLgm](#)

Examples

```

data("swissRain")
swissRain = unwrap(swissRain)
swissAltitude = unwrap(swissAltitude)
swissBorder = unwrap(swissBorder)

swissRes = lgm( formula="rain",
data=swissRain[1:60,], grid=20,
covariates=swissAltitude, boxcox=0.5, fixBoxcox=TRUE,
shape=1, fixShape=TRUE,
aniso=FALSE, nugget=0, fixNugget=FALSE,
nuggetInPrediction=FALSE
)

swissRes$summary

plot(swissRes$predict[["predict"]], main="predicted rain")
plot(swissBorder, add=TRUE)

```

likfitLgm

Likelihood Based Parameter Estimation for Gaussian Random Fields

Description

Maximum likelihood (ML) or restricted maximum likelihood (REML) parameter estimation for (transformed) Gaussian random fields.

Usage

```

likfitLgm(formula, data,
paramToEstimate = c("range", "nugget"),
reml=TRUE,
coordinates=data,
param=NULL,
upper=NULL, lower=NULL, parscale=NULL,
verbose=FALSE)

```

```

loglikLgm(param,
data, formula, coordinates=data,
reml=TRUE,
minustwotimes=TRUE,
moreParams=NULL)

```

Arguments

formula	A formula for the fixed effects portion of the model, specifying a response and covariates. Alternately, data can be a vector of observations and formula can be a model matrix.
data	An object of class <code>SpatVect</code> , a vector of observations, or a data frame containing observations and covariates.
coordinates	A <code>SpatVect</code> object containing the locations of each observation, which defaults to data. Alternately, coordinates can be a <code>symmetricMatrix-class</code> or <code>dist</code> object reflecting the distance matrix of these coordinates (though this is only permitted if the model is isotropic).
param	A vector of model parameters, with named elements being amongst <code>range</code> , <code>nugget</code> , <code>boxcox</code> , <code>shape</code> , <code>anisoAngleDegrees</code> , <code>anisoAngleRadians</code> , <code>anisoRatio</code> , and possibly <code>variance</code> (see <code>matern</code>). When calling <code>likfitLgm</code> this vector is a combination of starting values for parameters to be estimated and fixed values of parameters which will not be estimated. For <code>loglikLgm</code> , it is the covariance parameters for which the likelihood will be evaluated.
reml	Whether to use Restricted Likelihood rather than Likelihood, defaults to TRUE.
paramToEstimate	Vector of names of model parameters to estimate, with parameters excluded from this list being fixed. The variance parameter and regression coefficients are always estimated even if not listed.
lower	Named vector of lower bounds for model parameters passed to <code>optim</code> , defaults are used for parameters not specified.
upper	Upper bounds, as above.
parscale	Named vector of scaling of parameters passed as <code>control=list(parscale=parscale)</code> to <code>optim</code> .
minustwotimes	Return -2 times the log likelihood rather than the likelihood
moreParams	Vector of additional parameters, combined with <code>param</code> . Used for passing fixed parameters to <code>loglikLgm</code> from within <code>optim</code> .
verbose	if TRUE information is printed by <code>optim</code> .

Value

`likfitLgm` produces list with elements

parameters	Maximum Likelihood Estimates of model parameters
varBetaHat	Variance matrix of the estimated regression parameters
optim	results from <code>optim</code>
trend	Either formula for the fixed effects or names of the columns of the model matrix, depending on trend supplied.
summary	a table of parameter estimates, standard errors, confidence intervals, p values, and a logical value indicating whether each parameter was estimated as opposed to fixed.

`resid` residuals, being the observations minus the fixed effects, on the transformed scale.

`loglikLgm` returns a scalar value, either the log likelihood or -2 times the log likelihood. Attributes of this result include the vector of parameters (including the MLE's computed for the variance and coefficients), and the variance matrix of the coefficient MLE's.

See Also

[lgm](#)

Examples

```
n=40
mydat = vect(
  cbind(runif(n), seq(0,1,len=n)),
  atts=data.frame(cov1 = rnorm(n), cov2 = rpois(n, 0.5))
)

# simulate a random field
trueParam = c(variance=2^2, range=0.35, shape=2, nugget=0.5^2)
set.seed(1)

oneSim = RFsimulate(model=trueParam,x=mydat)

values(mydat) = cbind(values(mydat) , values(oneSim))

# add fixed effects
mydat$Y = -3 + 0.5*mydat$cov1 + 0.2*mydat$cov2 +
mydat$sim + rnorm(length(mydat), 0, sd=sqrt(trueParam["nugget"]))

plot(mydat, "sim", col=rainbow(10), main="U")
plot(mydat, "Y", col=rainbow(10), main="Y")

myres = likfitLgm(
  formula=Y ~ cov1 + cov2,
  data=mydat,
  param=c(range=0.1,nugget=0.1,shape=2),
  paramToEstimate = c("range","nugget")
)

myres$summary[,1:4]

# plot variograms of data, true model, and estimated model
myv = variog(mydat, formula=Y ~ cov1 + cov2,option="bin", max.dist=0.5)
# myv will be NULL if geoR isn't installed
if(!is.null(myv)){
  plot(myv, ylim=c(0, max(c(1.2*sum(trueParam[c("variance", "nugget")]),myv$v))),
  main="variograms")
  distseq = seq(0, 0.5, len=50)
  lines(distseq,
```

```

sum(myres$param[c("variance", "nugget")]) - matern(distseq, param=myres$param),
col='blue', lwd=3)
lines(distseq,
sum(trueParam[c("variance", "nugget")]) - matern(distseq, param=trueParam),
col='red')

legend("bottomright", fill=c("black","red","blue"),
legend=c("data","true","MLE"))
}

# without a nugget
myresNoN = likfitLgm(
formula=Y ~ cov1 + cov2,
data=mydat,
param=c(range=0.1,nugget=0,shape=1),
paramToEstimate = c("range")
)

myresNoN$summary[,1:4]

# plot variograms of data, true model, and estimated model
myv = variog(mydat, formula=Y ~ cov1 + cov2,option="bin", max.dist=0.5)

if(!is.null(myv)){
plot(myv, ylim=c(0, max(c(1.2*sum(trueParam[c("variance", "nugget")]),myv$v))),
main="variograms")

distseq = seq(0, 0.5, len=50)
lines(distseq,
sum(myres$param[c("variance", "nugget")]) - matern(distseq, param=myres$param),
col='blue', lwd=3)
lines(distseq,
sum(trueParam[c("variance", "nugget")]) - matern(distseq, param=trueParam),
col='red')

lines(distseq,
sum(myresNoN$param[c("variance", "nugget")]) -
matern(distseq, param=myresNoN$param),
col='green', lty=2, lwd=3)
legend("bottomright", fill=c("black","red","blue","green"),
legend=c("data","true","MLE","no N"))
}

# calculate likelihood
temp=loglikLgm(param=myres$param,
data=mydat,
formula = Y ~ cov1 + cov2,
reml=FALSE, minustwotimes=FALSE)

```

```

# an anisotropic example

trueParamAniso = param=c(variance=2^2, range=0.2, shape=2,
  nugget=0,anisoRatio=4,anisoAngleDegrees=10, nugget=0)

mydat$U = geostatsp::RFsimulate(trueParamAniso,mydat)$sim

mydat$Y = -3 + 0.5*mydat$cov1 + 0.2*mydat$cov2 +
mydat$U + rnorm(length(mydat), 0, sd=sqrt(trueParamAniso["nugget"]))

oldpar = par(no.readonly = TRUE)

par(mfrow=c(1,2), mar=rep(0.1, 4))

plot(mydat, col=as.character(cut(mydat$U, breaks=50, labels=heat.colors(50))),
pch=16, main="aniso")

plot(mydat, col=as.character(cut(mydat$Y, breaks=50, labels=heat.colors(50))),
pch=16,main="iso")

myres = likfitLgm(
  formula=Y ~ cov1 + cov2,
  data=mydat,
  param=c(range=0.1,nugget=0,shape=2, anisoAngleDegrees=0, anisoRatio=2),
  paramToEstimate = c("range","nugget","anisoRatio","anisoAngleDegrees")
)

myres$summary

par(oldpar)
par(mfrow=c(1,2))

myraster = rast(nrows=30,ncols=30,xmin=0,xmax=1,ymin=0,ymax=1)
covEst = matern(myraster, y=c(0.5, 0.5), par=myres$param)
covTrue = matern(myraster, y=c(0.5, 0.5), par=trueParamAniso)

plot(covEst, main="estimate")
plot(covTrue, main="true")

par(oldpar)

```

loaloa

Loaloa prevalence data from 197 village surveys

Description

Location and prevalence data from villages, elevation an vegetation index for the study region.

Usage

```
data("loaloa")
```

Format

loaloa is a `SpatVector` containing the data, with columns N being the number of individuals tested and y being the number of positives. `elevationLoa` is a raster of elevation data. `eviLoa` is a raster of vegetation index for a specific date. `ltLoa` is land type. `ltLoa` is a raster of land types. 1 2 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 `tempLoa` is a raster of average temperature in degrees C.

Source

<https://web.archive.org/web/20240110054727/http://www.leg.ufpr.br/doku.php/pessoais:paulojus:mbgbook:datasets> for the loaloa data, <https://web.archive.org/web/20241129120557/https://lpdaac.usgs.gov/data/> for EVI and land type and <https://srtm.csi.cgiar.org> for the elevation data.

Examples

```
data("loaloa")
loaloa = unwrap(loaloa)
plot(loaloa, main="loaloa villages")

# elevation
elevationLoa = unwrap(elevationLoa)
plot(elevationLoa, col=terrain.colors(100), main="elevation")
points(loaloa)

# vegetation index
eviLoa = unwrap(eviLoa)
plot(eviLoa, main="evi")
points(loaloa)

tempLoa = unwrap(tempLoa)
plot(tempLoa, main="temperature")
points(loaloa)

# land type, a categorical variable
ltLoa = unwrap(ltLoa)
plot(ltLoa)
if(requireNamespace("mapmisc")){
  mapmisc::legendBreaks("bottomleft",ltLoa, bty='n')
}
points(loaloa)
```

 matern

Evaluate the Matern correlation function

Description

Returns the Matern covariance for the distances supplied.

Usage

```
matern( x, param=c(range=1, variance=1, shape=1),
  type=c('variance','cholesky','precision', 'inverseCholesky'),
  y=NULL)
## S3 method for class 'SpatVector'
matern(x, param,
  type=c('variance','cholesky','precision', 'inverseCholesky'),
  y=NULL)
## Default S3 method:
matern( x, param,
  type=c('variance','cholesky','precision', 'inverseCholesky'),
  y=NULL)
## S3 method for class 'dist'
matern( x, param,
  type=c('variance','cholesky','precision', 'inverseCholesky'),
  y=NULL)
## S3 method for class 'SpatRaster'
matern( x, param,
  type=c('variance','cholesky','precision', 'inverseCholesky'),
  y=NULL)
fillParam(param)
```

Arguments

x	A vector or matrix of distances, or SpatRaster or SpatVector of locations, see Details below.
param	A vector of named model parameters with, at a minimum names range and shape (see Details), and optionally variance (defaults to 1) and nugget (defaults to zero). For Geometric Anisotropy add anisoRatio and either anisoAngleDegrees or anisoAngleRadians
type	specifies if the variance matrix, the Cholesky decomposition of the variance matrix, the precision matrix, or the inverse of the Cholesky L matrix is returned.
y	Covariance is calculated for the distance between locations in x and y. If y=NULL, covariance of x with itself is produced. However, if x is a matrix or vector it is assumed to be a set of distances and y is ignored.

Details

The formula for the Matern correlation function is

$$M(x) = \frac{\text{variance}}{\Gamma(\text{shape})} 2^{1-\text{shape}} \left(\frac{x\sqrt{8\text{shape}}}{\text{range}} \right)^{\text{shape}} \text{besselK}(x\sqrt{8\text{shape}}/\text{range}, \text{shape})$$

The range argument is `sqrt(8*shape)*phi.geoR`, `sqrt(8*shape)*scale.whittle.RandomFields`, and `2*scale.matern.RandomFields`.

Geometric anisotropy is only available when `x` is a `SpatRaster` or `SpatVector`. The parameter 'anisoAngle' refers to rotation of the coordinates anti-clockwise by the specified amount prior to calculating distances, which has the effect that the contours of the correlation function are rotated clockwise by this amount. `anisoRatio` is the amount the Y coordinates are divided by by post rotation prior to calculating distances. A large value of `anisoRatio` makes the Y coordinates smaller and increases the correlation in the Y direction.

When `x` or `y` are rasters, cells are indexed row-wise starting at the top left.

Value

When `x` is a vector or matrix or object of class `dist`, a vector or matrix of covariances is returned. With `x` being `SpatVector`, `y` must also be `SpatVector` and a matrix of correlations between `x` and `y` is returned. When `x` is a `Raster`, and `y` is a single location a `Raster` of covariances between each pixel centre of `x` and `y` is returned.

Examples

```
param=c(shape=2.5,range=1,variance=1)
u=seq(0,4,len=200)
uscale = sqrt(8*param['shape'])* u / param['range']

theMaterns = cbind(
  dist=u,
  manual= param['variance']* 2^(1- param['shape']) *
  ( 1/gamma(param['shape']) ) *
  uscale^param['shape'] * besselK(uscale , param['shape']),
  geostatsp=geostatsp::matern(u, param=param)
)
head(theMaterns)
matplot(theMaterns[, 'dist'],
  theMaterns[,c('manual', 'geostatsp')],
  col=c('red', 'blue'), type='l',
  xlab='dist', ylab='var')
legend('topright', fill=c('red', 'blue'),
  legend=c('manual', 'geostatsp'))

# example with raster
myraster = rast(nrows=40,ncols=60,extent=ext(-3, 3,-2,2))
param = c(range=2, shape=2,anisoRatio=2,
  anisoAngleDegrees=-25,variance=20)
```

```

# plot correlation of each cell with the origin
myMatern = matern(myraster, y=c(0,0), param=param)

plot(myMatern, main="anisotropic matern")

# correlation matrix for all cells with each other
myraster = rast(nrows=4,ncols=6,extent = ext(-3, 3, -2, 2))
myMatern = matern(myraster, param=c(range=1, shape=2, variance=0.5^2))
dim(myMatern)

# plot the cell ID's
values(myraster) = seq(1, ncell(myraster))
mydf = as.data.frame(myraster, xy=TRUE)
plot(mydf$x, mydf$y, type='n', main="cell ID's")
text(mydf$x, mydf$y, mydf$lyr.1)
# correlation between bottom-right cell and top right cell is
myMatern[6,24]

# example with points
mypoints = vect(
  cbind(runif(8), runif(8))
)
# variance matrix from points
m1=matern(mypoints,
  param=c(range=2,shape=1.4,variance=4,nugget=1))
# cholesky of variance from distances
c2=matern(dist(crds(mypoints)), param=c(range=2,shape=1.4,variance=4,nugget=1),type='cholesky')

# check it's correct
quantile(as.vector(m1- tcrossprod(c2)))

# example with vector of distances
range=3
distVec = seq(0, 2*range, len=100)
shapeSeq = c(0.5, 1, 2,20)
theCov = NULL
for(D in shapeSeq) {
  theCov = cbind(theCov, matern(distVec, param=c(range=range, shape=D)))
}
matplot(distVec, theCov, type='l', lty=1, xlab='distance', ylab='correlation',
  main="matern correlations")
legend("right", fill=1:length(shapeSeq), legend=shapeSeq,title='shape')
# exponential

distVec2 = seq(0, max(distVec), len=20)
points(distVec2, exp(-2*(distVec2/range)),cex=1.5, pch=5)
# gaussian
points(distVec2, exp(-2*(distVec2/range)^2), col='blue',cex=1.5, pch=5)
legend("bottomleft", pch=5, col=c('black','blue'), legend=c('exp','gau'))

```

```

# comparing to geoR and RandomFields

if (requireNamespace("RandomFields", quietly = TRUE) &
    requireNamespace("geoR", quietly = TRUE)
) {

covGeoR = covRandomFields = NULL

for(D in shapeSeq) {
covGeoR = cbind(covGeoR,
geoR::matern(distVec, phi=range/sqrt(8*D), kappa=D))
covRandomFields = cbind(covRandomFields,
RandomFields::Rfcov(x=distVec,
model=RandomFields::RMmatern(nu=D, var=1,
scale=range/2) ))
}

matpoints(distVec, covGeoR, cex=0.5, pch=1)
matpoints(distVec, covRandomFields, cex=0.5, pch=2)

legend("topright", lty=c(1,NA,NA), pch=c(NA, 1, 2),
legend=c("geostatsp", "geoR", "RandomFields"))
}

```

maternGmrfPrec

Precision matrix for a Matern spatial correlation

Description

Produces the precision matrix for a Gaussian random field on a regular square lattice, using a Markov random field approximation.

Usage

```

maternGmrfPrec(N, ...)
## S3 method for class 'dgCMatrix'
maternGmrfPrec(N,
param=c(variance=1, range=1, shape=1, cellSize=1),
adjustEdges=FALSE,...)
## Default S3 method:
maternGmrfPrec(N, Ny=N,
param=c(variance=1, range=1, shape=1, cellSize=1),
adjustEdges=FALSE, ...)
NNmat(N, Ny=N, nearest=3, adjustEdges=FALSE)
## S3 method for class 'SpatRaster'
NNmat(N, Ny=N, nearest=3, adjustEdges=FALSE)

```

```
## Default S3 method:
NNmat(N, Ny=N, nearest=3, adjustEdges=FALSE)
```

Arguments

N	Number of grid cells in the x direction, or a matrix denoting nearest neighbours.
Ny	Grid cells in the y direction, defaults to N for a square grid
param	Vector of model parameters, with named elements: scale, scale parameter for the correlation function; prec, precision parameter; shape, Matern differentiability parameter (0, 1, or 2); and cellSize, the size of the grid cells. Optionally, variance and range can be given in place of prec and scale, when the former are present and the latter are missing the reciprocal of the former are taken.
adjustEdges	If TRUE, adjust the precision matrix so it does not implicitly assume the field takes values of zero outside the specified region. Defaults to FALSE. Can be a character string specifying the parameters to use for the correction, such as 'optimal' or 'optimalShape', with TRUE equivalent to 'theo'
nearest	Number of nearest neighbours to compute
...	Additional arguments passed to maternGmrfPrec.dsCMatrix

Details

The numbering of cells is consistent with the terra package. Cell 1 is the top left cell, with cell 2 being the cell to the right and numbering continuing row-wise.

The nearest neighbour matrix N has: $N[i, j]=1$ if $i=j$; takes a value 2 if i and j are first 'rook' neighbours; 3 if they are first 'bishop' neighbours; 4 if they are second 'rook' neighbours; 5 if 'knight' neighbours; and 6 if third 'rook' neighbours.

	[,1]	[,2]	[,3]	[,4]	[,5]	[,6]	[,7]
[1,]	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
[2,]	0	0	5	4	5	0	0
[3,]	0	5	3	2	3	5	0
[4,]	6	4	2	1	2	4	6
[5,]	0	5	3	2	3	5	0
[6,]	0	0	5	4	5	0	0
[7,]	0	0	0	6	0	0	0

Value

A sparse matrix `dsCMatrix-class` object, containing a precision matrix for a Gaussian random field or (from the NNmat function) a matrix denoting neighbours.

Examples

```
# produces the matrix above
matrix(NNmat(11, 11, nearest=5)[,11*5+6],11, 11)

params=c(range = 3,shape=2, variance=5^2)
```

```

myGrid = squareRaster(ext(0,20,0,10), 40)

# precision matrix without adjusting for edge effects
precMat =maternGmrfPrec(N=myGrid, param=params)

attributes(precMat)$info$precisionEntries

midcell = cellFromRowCol(myGrid,
round(nrow(myGrid)/2), round(ncol(myGrid)/2)) # the middle cell
edgeCell = cellFromRowCol(myGrid, 5,5)# cell near corner

# show precision of middle cell
precMid=matrix(precMat[,midcell],
nrow(myGrid), ncol(myGrid), byrow=TRUE)

precMid[round(nrow(precMid)/2) + seq(-5, 5),
round(ncol(precMid)/2) + seq(-3, 3)]

# and with the adjustment
precMatCorr =maternGmrfPrec(
N = myGrid, param=params,
adjustEdges=TRUE)

# variance matrices
varMat = Matrix::solve(precMat)
varMatCorr = Matrix::solve(precMatCorr)

# compare covariance matrix to the matern
xseq = seq(-ymax(myGrid), ymax(myGrid), len=1000)/1.5
plot(xseq, matern(xseq, param=params),
type = 'l',ylab='cov', xlab='dist',
ylim=c(0, params["variance"]*1.1),
main="matern v gmrf")

# middle cell
varMid=matrix(varMat[,midcell],
nrow(myGrid), ncol(myGrid), byrow=TRUE)
varMidCorr=matrix(varMatCorr[,midcell],
nrow(myGrid), ncol(myGrid), byrow=TRUE)
xseqMid = yFromRow(myGrid) - yFromCell(myGrid, midcell)
points(xseqMid, varMid[,colFromCell(myGrid, midcell)],
col='red')
points(xseqMid, varMidCorr[,colFromCell(myGrid, midcell)],
col='blue', cex=0.5)

# edge cells
varEdge=matrix(varMat[,edgeCell],
nrow(myGrid), ncol(myGrid), byrow=TRUE)
varEdgeCorr = matrix(varMatCorr[,edgeCell],
nrow(myGrid), ncol(myGrid), byrow=TRUE)
xseqEdge = yFromRow(myGrid) - yFromCell(myGrid, edgeCell)

```

```

points(xseqEdge,
varEdge[,colFromCell(myGrid, edgeCell)],
pch=3,col='red')
points(xseqEdge,
  varEdgeCorr[,colFromCell(myGrid, edgeCell)],
  pch=3, col='blue')

legend("topright", lty=c(1, NA, NA, NA, NA),
  pch=c(NA, 1, 3, 16, 16),
  col=c('black','black','black','red','blue'),
  legend=c('matern', 'middle','edge','unadj', 'adj')
)

# construct matern variance matrix

myraster = attributes(precMat)$raster
covMatMatern = matern(myraster, param=params)

prodUncor = crossprod(covMatMatern, precMat)
prodCor = crossprod(covMatMatern, precMatCorr)

quantile(Matrix::diag(prodUncor),na.rm=TRUE)
quantile(Matrix::diag(prodCor),na.rm=TRUE)

quantile(prodUncor[lower.tri(prodUncor,diag=FALSE)],na.rm=TRUE)
quantile(prodCor[lower.tri(prodCor,diag=FALSE)],na.rm=TRUE)

```

murder

Murder locations

Description

Locations of murders in Toronto 1990-2014

Usage

```
data("murder")
```

Format

`murder` is a `SpatVector` object of murder locations. `torontoPdens`, `torontoIncome`, and `torontoNight` are rasters containing population density (per hectare), median household income, and ambient light respectively. `torontoBorder` is a `SpatVector` of the boundary of the city of Toronto.

Source

Murder data: https://geo.scholarsportal.info/#r/details/_uri@=1882586248,
 Lights: https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/eog/viirs/download_ut_mos.html
 Boundary files: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/92-160-X>
 Income: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/97-551-X2006007>

Examples

```
data("murder")
murder= unwrap(murder)
torontoBorder = unwrap(torontoBorder)

plot(torontoBorder)
points(murder, col="#0000FF40", cex=0.5)

data("torontoPop")
torontoNight = unwrap(torontoNight)
torontoIncome = unwrap(torontoIncome)
torontoPdens = unwrap(torontoPdens)

# light
plot(torontoNight, main="Toronto ambient light")
plot(torontoBorder, add=TRUE)
points(murder, col="#0000FF40", cex=0.5)

# income
plot(torontoIncome, main="Toronto Income")
points(murder, col="#0000FF40", cex=0.5)
plot(torontoBorder, add=TRUE)

# population density
plot(torontoPdens, main="Toronto pop dens")
points(murder, col="#0000FF40", cex=0.5)
plot(torontoBorder, add=TRUE)
```

pcPriorRange

PC prior for range parameter

Description

Creates a penalized complexity prior for the range parameter

Usage

```
pcPriorRange(q, p=0.5, cellSize=1)
```

Arguments

q	Lower quantile for the range parameter
p	probability that the range is below this quantile, defaults to the median
cellSize	size of grid cells, can be a raster.

Details

q is the quantile in spatial units, usually meters, and the scale parameter follows an exponential distribution. A prior PC prior distribution for the range parameter in units of grid cells, which INLA requires, is computed.

Value

A list with

lambda	parameter for the exponential distribution (for scale in units of cells), in the same parametrization as dexp
priorScale	matrix with x and y columns with prior of scale parameter
priorRange	matrix with x and y columns with prior of range parameter, in meters (or original spatial units)
inla	character string specifying this prior in inla's format

Examples

```
# pr(range < 100km) = 0.1, 200m grid cells
x = pcPriorRange(q=100*1000, p=0.1, cellSize = 200)
rangeSeq = seq(0, 1000, len=1001)
plot(rangeSeq, x$dprior$range(rangeSeq*1000)*1000,
      type='l', xlab="range, 1000's km", ylab='dens')
cat(x$inla)
```

postExp

Exponentiate posterior quantiles

Description

Converts a summary table for model parameters on the log scale to the natural or exponentiated scale.

Usage

```
postExp(x,
        exclude = grep('^ (range|aniso|shape|boxcox)', rownames(x)),
        invLogit=FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a matrix or data frame as returned by <code>glm</code>
<code>exclude</code>	vector of parameters not transformed, defaults to the range parameter
<code>invLogit</code>	Converts intercept parameter to inverse-logit scale when TRUE. Can also be a vector of parameters to inverse-logit transform.

Value

a summary table for log or exponentially transformed model parameters

Examples

```
require("geostatsp")
data("swissRain")
swissRain = unwrap(swissRain)
swissAltitude = unwrap(swissAltitude)

swissRain$lograin = log(swissRain$rain)

if(requireNamespace('INLA', quietly=TRUE)) {
  INLA::inla.setOption(num.threads=2)
  # not all versions of INLA support blas.num.threads
  try(INLA::inla.setOption(blas.num.threads=2), silent=TRUE)
  swissFit = glm(formula="lograin", data=swissRain,
    grid=20,
    covariates=swissAltitude/1000, family="gaussian",
    prior = list(sd=1, range=100*1000, sdObs = 2),
    control.inla = list(strategy='gaussian', int.strategy='eb'),
    control.mode = list(theta=c(1.6542995, 0.7137123, 2.2404179))
  )
  if(length(swissFit$parameters)) {
    postExp(swissFit$parameters$summary)
  }
}
```

profLlgm

Joint confidence regions

Description

Calculates profile likelihoods and approximate joint confidence regions for covariance parameters in linear geostatistical models.

Usage

```
profLlgm(fit, mc.cores = 1, ...)
informationLgm(fit, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>fit</code>	Output from the <code>lgm</code> function
<code>mc.cores</code>	Passed to <code>mclapply</code>
<code>...</code>	For <code>profLlgm</code> , one or more vectors of parameter values at which the profile likelihood will be calculated, with names corresponding to elements of <code>fit\$param</code> . For <code>informationLgm</code> , arguments passed to <code>hessian</code>

Value

one or more vectors	of parameter values
<code>logL</code>	A vector, matrix, or multi-dimensional array of profile likelihood values for every combination of parameter values supplied.
<code>full</code>	Data frame with profile likelihood values and estimates of model parameters
<code>prob, breaks</code>	vector of probabilities and chi-squared derived likelihood values associated with those probabilities
<code>MLE, maxLogL</code>	Maximum Likelihood Estimates of parameters and log likelihood evaluated at these values
<code>basepars</code>	combination of starting values for parameters re-estimated for each profile likelihood and values of parameters which are fixed.
<code>col</code>	vector of colours with one element fewer than the number of probabilities
<code>ci, ciLong</code>	when only one parameter is varying, a matrix of confidence intervals (in both wide and long format) is returned.

Author(s)

Patrick Brown

See Also

[lgm](#), [mcmapply](#), [hessian](#)

Examples

```
# this example is time consuming
# the following 'if' statement ensures the CRAN
# computer doesn't run it
if(interactive() | Sys.info()['user'] == 'patrick') {

  library('geostatsp')
  data('swissRain')
  swissRain = unwrap(swissRain)
  swissAltitude = unwrap(swissAltitude)

  swissFit = lgm(data=swissRain, formula=rain~ CHE_alt,
    grid=10, covariates=swissAltitude,
    shape=1, fixShape=TRUE,
```

```

boxcox=0.5, fixBoxcox=TRUE,
aniso=TRUE, reml=TRUE,
param=c(anisoAngleDegrees=37, anisoRatio=7.5,
range=50000))

x=profLlgm(swissFit,
anisoAngleDegrees=seq(30, 43 , len=4)
)

plot(x[[1]],x[[2]], xlab=names(x)[1],
ylab='log L',
ylim=c(min(x[[2]]),x$maxLogL),
type='n')
abline(h=x$breaks[-1],
col=x$col,
lwd=1.5)
axis(2,at=x$breaks,labels=x$prob,line=-1.2,
tick=FALSE,
las=1,padj=1.2,hadj=0)
abline(v=x$sciLong$par,
lty=2,
col=x$col[as.character(x$sciLong$prob)])
lines(x[[1]],x[[2]], col='black')

}

```

RFsimulate

Simulation of Random Fields

Description

This function simulates conditional and unconditional Gaussian random fields, calling the function in the RandomFields package of the same name.

Usage

```

## S4 method for signature 'ANY,SpatRaster'
RFsimulate(model, x,data=NULL,
  err.model=NULL, n = 1, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'numeric,SpatRaster'
RFsimulate(model, x,data=NULL,
  err.model=NULL, n = 1, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'numeric,SpatVector'
RFsimulate(model, x, data=NULL,

```

```

err.model=NULL, n = 1, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'RMmodel,SpatRaster'
RFsimulate(model, x, data=NULL,
  err.model=NULL, n = 1, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'RMmodel,SpatVector'
RFsimulate(model, x, data=NULL,
  err.model=NULL, n = 1, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'matrix,SpatRaster'
RFsimulate(model, x, data=NULL,
  err.model=NULL, n = nrow(model), ...)
## S4 method for signature 'matrix,SpatVector'
RFsimulate(model, x, data=NULL,
  err.model=NULL, n = nrow(model), ...)
## S4 method for signature 'data.frame,ANY'
RFsimulate(model, x, data=NULL,
  err.model=NULL, n = nrow(model), ...)
modelRandomFields(param, includeNugget=FALSE)

```

Arguments

model	object of class <code>RMmodel</code> , a vector of named model parameters, or a matrix where each column is a model parameter
x	Object of type <code>SpatRaster</code> or <code>SpatVector</code> .
data	For conditional simulation and random imputing only. If data is missing, unconditional simulation is performed. Object of class <code>SpatVector</code> ; coordinates and response values of measurements in case that conditional simulation is to be performed
err.model	For conditional simulation and random imputing only. Usually <code>err.model=RMnugget(var=var)</code> , or not given at all (error-free measurements).
n	number of realizations to generate.
...	for advanced use: further options and control parameters for the simulation that are passed to and processed by <code>RFOptions</code> in the <code>RandomFields</code> package
param	A vector of named parameters
includeNugget	If <code>FALSE</code> , the nugget parameter is ignored.

Details

If `model` is a matrix, a different set of parameters is used for each simulation. If `data` has the same number of columns as `model` has rows, a different column `i` is used with parameters in row `i`.

Value

An object of the same class as `x`.

Author(s)

Patrick E. Brown <patrick.brown@utoronto.ca>

See Also

RFsimulatein the RandomFieldspackage

Examples

```
library('geostatsp')

# exclude this line to use the RandomFields package
options(useRandomFields = FALSE)

model1 <- c(var=5, range=1, shape=0.5)

myraster = rast(nrows=20,ncols=30,extent = ext(0,6,0,4),
crs="+proj=utm +zone=17 +datum=NAD27 +units=m +no_defs")

set.seed(0)

simu <- RFsimulate(model1, x=myraster, n=3)

plot(simu[['sim2']])

xPoints = suppressWarnings(as.points(myraster))
# conditional simulation
firstSample = RFsimulate(
c(model1, nugget=1),
x=xPoints[seq(1,ncell(myraster), len=100), ],
n=3
)

secondSample = RFsimulate(
model = cbind(var=5:3, range=seq(0.05, 0.25, len=3), shape=seq(0.5, 1.5, len=3)),
err.model = 1,
x= myraster,
data=firstSample,n=4
)

plot(secondSample)
```

rongelapUTM

Rongelap data

Description

This data-set was used by Diggle, Tawn and Moyeed (1998) to illustrate the model-based geostatistical methodology introduced in the paper. discussed in the paper. The radionuclide concentration data set consists of measurements of γ -ray counts at 157 locations.

Usage

```
data(rongelapUTM)
```

Format

A `SpatVector`, with columns `count` being the radiation count and `time` being the length of time the measurement was taken for. A UTM coordinate reference system is used, where coordinates are in metres.

Source

<https://web.archive.org/web/20240110054727/http://www.leg.ufpr.br/doku.php/pessoais:paulojus:mbgbook:datasets>. For further details on the radionuclide concentration data, see Diggle, Harper and Simon (1997), Diggle, Tawn and Moyeed (1998) and Christensen (2004).

References

Christensen, O. F. (2004). Monte Carlo maximum likelihood in model-based geostatistics. *Journal of computational and graphical statistics* **13** 702-718.

Diggle, P. J., Harper, L. and Simon, S. L. (1997). Geostatistical analysis of residual contamination from nuclear testing. In: *Statistics for the environment 3: pollution assessment and control* (eds. V. Barnett and K. F. Turkman), Wiley, Chichester, 89-107.

Diggle, P. J., Tawn, J. A. and Moyeed, R. A. (1998). Model-based geostatistics (with Discussion). *Applied Statistics*, 47, 299-350.

Examples

```
data("rongelapUTM")
rongelapUTM = unwrap(rongelapUTM)
plot(rongelapUTM, main="Rongelap island")

if(require('mapmisc')) {
  bgMap = openmap(rongelapUTM, buffer=300, maxTiles=2)
  plot(bgMap)
  points(rongelapUTM, cex=0.4)
  scaleBar(rongelapUTM, 'left')
}
```

simLgcp

*Simulate a log-Gaussian Cox process***Description**

Give covariates and model parameters, simulates a log-Gaussian Cox process

Usage

```
simLgcp(param, covariates=NULL, betas=NULL,
        offset=NULL,
        rasterTemplate=covariates[[1]], n=1, ...)
simPoissonPP(intensity)
```

Arguments

param	A vector of named model parameters with, at a minimum names range and shape (see Details), and optionally variance (defaults to 1). For Geometric Anisotropy add <code>anisoRatio</code> and either <code>anisoAngleDegrees</code> or <code>anisoAngleRadians</code>
covariates	Either a raster stack or list of rasters and <code>SpatVectors</code> (with the latter having only a single data column).
betas	Coefficients for the covariates
offset	Vector of character strings corresponding to elements of covariates which are offsets
rasterTemplate	Raster on which the latent surface is simulated, defaults to the first covariate.
n	number of realisations to simulate
...	additional arguments, see <code>RFsimulate</code> in the <code>RandomFields</code> package.
intensity	Raster of the intensity of a Poisson point process.

Value

A list with a events element containing the event locations and a `SpatRaster` element containing a raster stack of the covariates, spatial random effect, and intensity.

Examples

```
mymodel = c(mean=-0.5, variance=0.4^2,
            range=2, shape=2)

myraster = rast(nrows=15,ncols=20,xmin=0,xmax=10,ymin=0,ymax=7.5)

# some covariates, deliberately with a different resolution than myraster
covA = covB = myoffset = rast(ext(myraster), 10, 10)
values(covA) = as.vector(matrix(1:10, 10, 10))
values(covB) = as.vector(matrix(1:10, 10, 10, byrow=TRUE))
values(myoffset) = round(seq(-1, 1, len=ncell(myoffset)))
```

```

myCovariate = list(a=covA, b=covB, offsetFooBar = myoffset)

myLgcp=simLgcp(param=mymodel,
covariates=myCovariate,
betas=c(a=-0.1, b=0.25),
offset='offsetFooBar',
rasterTemplate=myraster)

plot(myLgcp$raster[["intensity"]], main="lgcp")
points(myLgcp$events)

myIntensity = exp(-1+0.2*myCovariate[["a"]])
myPoissonPP = simPoissonPP(myIntensity)[[1]]
plot(myIntensity, main="Poisson pp")
points(myPoissonPP)

```

spatialRoc

Sensitivity and specificity

Description

Calculate ROC curves using model fits to simulated spatial data

Usage

```

spatialRoc(fit, rr = c(1, 1.2, 1.5, 2), truth, border=NULL,
random = FALSE, prob = NULL, spec = seq(0,1,by=0.01))

```

Arguments

fit	A fitted model from the lgcp function
rr	Vector of relative risks exceedance probabilities will be calculated for. Values are on the natural scale, with <code>spatialRoc</code> taking logs when appropriate.
truth	True value of the spatial surface, or result from simLgcp function. Assumed to be on the log scale if <code>random=TRUE</code> and on the natural scale otherwise.
border	optional, <code>SpatVector</code> specifying region that calculations will be restricted to.
random	compute ROC's for relative intensity (FALSE) or random effect (TRUE)
prob	Vector of exceedance probabilities
spec	Vector of specificities for the resulting ROC's to be computed for.

Details

Fitted models are used to calculate exceedance probabilities, and a location is judged to be above an *rr* threshold if this exceedance probability is above a specified probability threshold. Each raster cell of the true surface is categorized as being either true positive, false positive, true negative, and false negative and sensitivity and specificity computed. ROC curves are produced by varying the probability threshold.

Value

An array, with dimension 1 being probability threshold, dimension 2 being the relative risk threshold, dimension 3 being sensitivity and specificity. If *fit* is a list of model fits, dimension 4 corresponds to elements of *fit*.

Author(s)

Patrick Brown

See Also

[lgcp](#), [simLgcp](#), [excProb](#)

squareRaster-methods *Create a raster with square cells*

Description

Given a raster object, an extent, or a bounding box, a raster of with square cells and having the extent and number of cells specified is returned.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
squareRaster(x,cells=NULL, buffer=0)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
squareRaster(x,cells=NULL, buffer=0)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatVector'
squareRaster(x,cells=NULL, buffer=0)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatExtent'
squareRaster(x,cells=NULL, buffer=0)
```

Arguments

<i>x</i>	A spatial object
<i>cells</i>	The number of cells in the <i>x</i> direction. If <i>NULL</i> the number of columns of <i>x</i> is used.
<i>buffer</i>	Additional area to add around the resulting raster

Value

A SpatRaster with square cells

Examples

```
myraster = rast(matrix(0,10,10),extent=c(0,10,0,12.3))
squareRaster(myraster)
squareRaster(myraster, buffer=3, cells=20)
squareRaster(ext(myraster), cells=10)
```

stackRasterList	<i>Converts a list of rasters, possibly with different projections and resolutions, to a single raster stack.</i>
-----------------	---

Description

This function is intended to be used prior to passing covariates to [krigeLgm](#) in order for the rasters for all covariates to have the same projection and same resolution.

Usage

```
stackRasterList(x, template = x[[1]], method = "near", mc.cores=NULL)
spdfToBrick(x,
  template,
  logSumExpected=FALSE,
  pattern = '^expected_[[:digit:]]+${'
)
```

Arguments

x	A list of SpatRaster or SpatVectors for stackRasterList and spdfToBrick respectively
template	A raster whose projection and resolution all other rasters will be aligned with.
method	The method to use, either "near", or "bilinear". Can be a vector of the same length as x to specify different methods for each raster. If method has names which correspond to the names of x, the names will be used instead of the order to assign methods to rasters.
mc.cores	If non-null, mclapply is used with this argument specifying the number of cores.
logSumExpected	return the log of the sum of offsets
pattern	expression to identify layers to rasterize in x

Value

A raster brick, with one layer for each variable.

Examples

```
myCrs = crs("+proj=utm +zone=17 +ellps=GRS80 +units=m +no_defs")
x = list(a=rast(matrix(1:9, 3, 3), extent=ext(0,1,0,1),
                crs=myCrs),
        b=rast(matrix(1:25, 5, 5), extent=ext(-1, 2, -1, 2),
                crs=myCrs)
)
mystack = stackRasterList(x)
mystack
```

```
mylist = list(
a=rast(matrix(1:36, 6, 6,byrow=TRUE), extent=ext(0,1000,0,1000),
        crs=myCrs),
b=rast(matrix(1:144, 12, 12), extent=ext(-200, 200, -200, 200),
        crs=myCrs),
c=rast(matrix(1:100, 10, 10), extent=ext(-5000,5000,-5000,5000),
        crs=myCrs)
)
```

```
mystack = stackRasterList(mylist, mc.cores=1)
mystack
```

```
plot(mystack[["b"]], main="stack b")
plot(mystack[["a"]],add=TRUE,col=grey(seq(0,1,len=12)),alpha=0.8,legend=FALSE)
```

swissRain

Swiss rainfall data

Description

Data from the SIC-97 project: Spatial Interpolation Comparison.

Usage

```
data("swissRain")
```

Format

swissRain is a `SpatVector` 100 daily rainfall measurements made in Switzerland on the 8th of May 1986. `swissAltitude` is a raster of elevation data, and `swissLandType` is a raster of land cover types.

Source

https://web.archive.org/web/20241008015622/https://wiki.52north.org/AI_GEOSTATS/AI_GEOSTATSData and <https://srtm.csi.cgiar.org> and <https://web.archive.org/web/20241129120557/https://lpdaac.usgs.gov/data/>

Examples

```
data("swissRain")
swissRain = unwrap(swissRain)
swissAltitude = unwrap(swissAltitude)
swissBorder = unwrap(swissBorder)
swissLandType = unwrap(swissLandType)
plot(swissAltitude, main="elevation")
points(swissRain)
plot(swissBorder, add=TRUE)

# land type, a categorical variable
commonValues = sort(table(values(swissLandType)),decreasing=TRUE)[1:5]
commonValues=commonValues[!names(commonValues)==0]

thelevels = levels(swissLandType)[[1]]$ID
thebreaks = c(-0.5, 0.5+thelevels)
thecol = rep(NA, length(thelevels))
names(thecol) = as.character(thelevels)

thecol[names(commonValues)] = rainbow(length(commonValues))

plot(swissLandType, breaks=thebreaks, col=thecol,legend=FALSE,
main="land type")
points(swissRain)
plot(swissBorder, add=TRUE)

legend("left",fill=thecol[names(commonValues)],
legend=substr(levels(swissLandType)[[1]][
match(as.integer(names(commonValues)),
levels(swissLandType)[[1]]$ID),
"Category"], 1,12),
bg= 'white'
)
```

swissRainR

Raster of Swiss rain data

Description

A raster image of Swiss rain and elevation, and a nearest neighbour matrix corresponding to this raster.

Usage

```
data(swissRainR)
```

Format

swissRainR is a RasterBrick of Swiss elevation and precipitation, and swissNN is a matrix of nearest neighbours.

Source

See examples

Examples

```
data('swissRainR')
swissRainR = unwrap(swissRainR)
plot(swissRainR[['prec7']])
plot(swissRainR[['alt']])

swissNN[1:4,1:5]
```

 variog

Compute Empirical Variograms and Permutation Envelopes

Description

These are wrappers for variogin the geoRpackage and variog.mc.env in the geoR package.

Usage

```
variog(geodata, ...)
## S3 method for class 'SpatVector'
variog(geodata, formula, ...)
## Default S3 method:
variogMcEnv(geodata, ...)
## S3 method for class 'SpatVector'
variogMcEnv(geodata, formula, ...)
```

Arguments

geodata	An object of class SpatVector or of a class suitable for variog in the geoR package
formula	A formula specifying the response variable and fixed effects portion of the model. The variogram is performed on the residuals.
...	additional arguments passed to variog in the geoR package

Value

As `variog` in the `geoR` package and `variog.mc.env` in the `geoR` package

See Also

`variog` in the `geoR` package and `variog.mc.env` in the `geoR` package

Examples

```
data("swissRain")
swissRain = unwrap(swissRain)
swissRain$lograin = log(swissRain$rain)
swissv= variog(swissRain, formula=lograin ~ 1,option="bin")
swissEnv = variogMcEnv(swissRain, lograin ~ 1, obj.var=swissv,nsim=9)
if(!is.null(swissv)){
plot(swissv, env=swissEnv, main = "Swiss variogram")
}
```

wheat

Mercer and Hall wheat yield data

Description

Mercer and Hall wheat yield data, based on version in Cressie (1993), p. 455.

Usage

```
data(wheat)
```

Format

wheat is a raster where the values refer to wheat yields.

Examples

```
data("wheat")
wheat = unwrap(wheat)
plot(wheat, main="Mercer and Hall Data")
```

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