Package: earthtones (via r-universe)

August 24, 2024

Title Derive a Color Palette from a Particular Location on Earth

Version 0.1.1

Date 2019-01-13

Description Downloads a satellite image via Google Maps/Earth (these are originally from a variety of aerial photography sources), translates the image into a perceptually uniform color space, runs one of a few different clustering algorithms on the colors in the image searching for a user-supplied number of colors, and returns the resulting color palette.

Depends R (>= 3.1.0)

License MIT + file LICENSE

LazyData true

Author Will Cornwell, Mitch Lyons, Nick Murray

Maintainer Will Cornwell <wcornwell@gmail.com>

Imports ggmap (>= 2.6.1)

Suggests testthat, cluster, knitr, rmarkdown, ggplot2

RoxygenNote 6.0.1

Repository https://wcornwell.r-universe.dev

RemoteUrl https://github.com/wcornwell/earthtones

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 344bb7e345769d456a7df4f2101771dce0a1725c

Contents

`get_earthtones` *Find the color palette of a particular place on earth*

Description

Earthtones downloads a satellite image from google earth, translates the image into a perceptually uniform color space, runs one of a few different clustering algorithms on the colors in the image searching for a user supplied number of colors, and returns the resulting color palette.

Usage

```
get_earthtones(latitude = 50.759, longitude = -125.673, zoom = 11,
  number_of_colors = 3, method = "pam", sampleRate = 500,
  include.map = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`latitude`	center of the returned satellite image
`longitude`	center of the returned satellite image
`zoom`	generally this should be between 2 and 20; higher values zoom in closer to the target lat/long; for details see `get_map`
`number_of_colors`	how many colors do you want?
`method`	specifies clustering method. Options are `kmeans` or `pam` (partitioning around medoids)
`sampleRate`	subsampling factor - bigger number = more subsampling and less computation
`include.map`	logical flag that determines whether to return the satellite image with the data object; for exploring the world leave this as TRUE; if/when you settle on a color scheme and are using this within a visualization, change to FALSE and the function will return a normal R-style color palette.
`...`	additional arguments passed to `get_map`

Details

Different parts of the world have different color diversity. Zoom is also especially important. To visualize the results, simply print the resulting object.

See Also

`get_map`, `kmeans`

Examples

```
## Not run:

get_earthtones(latitude = 24.2, longitude = -77.88, zoom = 11, number_of_colors = 5)

## End(Not run)
```

Index