

Package ‘earthtones’

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Title Derive a Color Palette from a Particular Location on Earth

Version 0.2.0

Description Downloads a satellite image via ESRI and maptiles (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)

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Encoding UTF-8

Imports maptiles, terra, sf, grDevices

Suggests testthat, cluster, knitr, rmarkdown, ggplot2

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

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Contents

get_earthtones	2
print.palette	3

Index	4
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get_earthtones *Extract Color Palettes from Satellite Imagery*

Description

Download a satellite image from a selected provider, extract dominant colors, and generate an earth-tone palette.

Usage

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

Arguments

latitude	Numeric. Latitude coordinate for the center of the satellite image.
longitude	Numeric. Longitude coordinate for the center of the satellite image.
zoom	Numeric. Zoom level between 0 (whole world) and 13 (high detail). Higher values zoom in closer.
number_of_colors	Numeric. Number of dominant colors to extract.
method	Character. Clustering method to identify dominant colors. Options are "kmeans" (kmeans) or "pam" (pam - partitioning around medoids).
sampleRate	Numeric. Subsampling factor; higher values reduce computation by sampling fewer pixels.
include.map	Logical. If TRUE, returns both the color palette and the satellite image raster. If FALSE, returns only the color palette.
provider	Character. Tile provider for satellite imagery. Currently supports "Esri.WorldImagery".
...	Additional arguments passed to internal functions (currently unused).

Details

The function retrieves satellite imagery from the specified provider, extracts colors by converting the imagery into a perceptually uniform color space, and applies a clustering algorithm to determine dominant colors. Zoom level and location significantly influence the palette generated.

Value

An object of class "palette" if `include.map = TRUE`, containing:

- `pal`: A vector of hexadecimal color codes representing the dominant colors.
- `map`: A raster image object of the satellite imagery.

If `include.map = FALSE`, returns a vector of hexadecimal color codes.

See Also

[get_tiles](#), [kmeans](#), [pam](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Get a palette for a location in the Bahamas
get_earthtones(latitude = 24.2, longitude = -77.88, zoom = 11, number_of_colors = 5)

# Return palette only, without map
get_earthtones(latitude = 24.2, longitude = -77.88,
               zoom = 11, number_of_colors = 5, include.map = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

print.palette	<i>Print Method for Palette Objects</i>
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Description

Visualizes the palette and associated satellite image.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'palette'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class "palette".
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to plotting methods.

Value

No return value; called for its side effect of plotting.

Index

`get_earthtones`, 2
`get_tiles`, 3

`kmeans`, 2, 3

`pam`, 2, 3
`print.palette`, 3