

# Package ‘palr’

November 6, 2023

**Type** Package

**Title** Colour Palettes for Data

**LazyData** yes

**Version** 0.4.0

**Description** Colour palettes for data, based on some well known public data sets. Includes helper functions to map absolute values to known palettes, and capture the work of image colour mapping as raster data sets.

**Depends** R (>= 3.6.0)

**Imports** grDevices

**Suggests** knitr, rmarkdown, raster, testthat, covr, stars, viridis

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**License** GPL-3

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.3

**URL** <https://github.com/AustralianAntarcticDivision/palr>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/AustralianAntarcticDivision/palr/issues>

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Author** Michael D. Sumner [aut, cre],  
Abigail Proctor [ctb] (Named the package),  
Tomas Remenyi [ctb] (Provided colours for element\_pal),  
R Core Team and contributors worldwide [ctb] (source code of  
image.default)

**Maintainer** Michael D. Sumner <mdsumner@gmail.com>

**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2023-11-06 05:50:02 UTC

## R topics documented:

bathy_deep_pal . . . . .	2
chl_pal . . . . .	3

col2hex . . . . .	4
d_pal . . . . .	4
ice_pal . . . . .	5
image_pal . . . . .	6
mk_timePal . . . . .	7
oisst . . . . .	8
palr . . . . .	8
sst_pal . . . . .	9

<b>Index</b>	<b>10</b>
--------------	-----------

---

bathy_deep_pal	<i>Bathymetry</i>
----------------	-------------------

---

## Description

Deep bathymetry colours.

## Usage

```
bathy_deep_pal(x, palette = FALSE, alpha = 1, ...)
```

```
bathyDeepPal(x, palette = FALSE, alpha = 1, ...)
```

## Arguments

x	a vector of data values or a single num (n)
palette	logical, if TRUE return a list with matching colours and values
alpha	value in 0,1 to specify opacity
...	currently ignored

## Details

Colour ramp suitable for deep waters (-5500) to sea level. The palette functions operate in 3 modes: 1) n colours - Pal(6) - returns 6 colours from the palette 2) data - Pal(c(10, 50, 100)) - return colours for 3 ice concentrations 3) palette - Pal(palette = TRUE) - return the full palette and breaks Derived from maps created in Matlab by Emmanuel Laurenceau.

## Value

colours, palette, or function, see Details

## Examples

```
plot(1:15, pch = 19, cex = 4, col = bathy_deep_pal(15))
```

---

chl_pal	<i>Ocean colour colours for chlorophyll-a.</i>
---------	--

---

### Description

Ocean colour palette for chlorophyll-a.

### Usage

```
chl_pal(x, palette = FALSE, alpha = 1)
```

```
chlPal(x, palette = FALSE, alpha = 1, ...)
```

### Arguments

x	a vector of data values or a single number
palette	logical, if TRUE return a list with matching colours and values
alpha	value in 0,1 to specify opacity
...	currently unused

### Details

Flexible control of the chlorophyll-a palette. If x is a single number, the function returns that many colours evenly spaced from the palette. If x is a vector of multiple values the palette is queried for colours matching those values, and these are returned. If x is missing and palette is FALSE then a function is returned that will generate n evenly spaced colours from the palette, as per [colorRampPalette](#).

### Value

colours, palette, or function, see Details

### References

Derived from a file once found at '[http://oceancolor.gsfc.nasa.gov/DOCS/palette\\_chl\\_etc.txt](http://oceancolor.gsfc.nasa.gov/DOCS/palette_chl_etc.txt)'

### Examples

```
## Not run:
chl <- raadttools::readchla(xylim = c(100, 110, -50, -40))
## just get a small number of evenly space colours
plot(chl, col = chl_pal(10))
## store the full palette and work with values and colours
pal <- chl_pal()
## the standard full palette
plot(chl, breaks = pal$breaks, col = pal$cols)
## a custom set of values with matching colours
plot(chl, col = chl_pal(pal$breaks[seq(1, length(pal$breaks), length = 10)]))
```

```
## any number of colours stored as a function
myfun <- chl_pal()
plot(ch1, col = myfun(18))
## just n colours
plot(ch1, col = chl_pal(18))

## End(Not run)
```

---

col2hex

*Colour to hex conversion.*


---

### Description

Create colours from colour names in one easy step.

### Usage

```
col2hex(x, alpha = 1)
```

### Arguments

x                    vector of colour names or hex strings  
alpha                optional transparency value in [0,1], can be per colour in x

### Value

character string of hex colours

### Examples

```
col2hex(c("aliceblue", "firebrick"), alpha = c(1, .5))
col2hex(c("#FFFFFF", "#123456FF"), alpha = 0.1)
```

---

d\_pal

*Colours for data values*


---

### Description

Scales input data to the palette, so that colour is mapped linearly to the range of values.

### Usage

```
d_pal(x, pal = hcl.colors(84))

data_pal(x, pal = hcl.colors(84))
```

**Arguments**

x                    data vector, maybe be numeric or character  
 pal                  palette, may be colours or a function

**Details**

Default palette 'pal' is the 'viridis' colours of [grDevices::hcl.colors()], and may be literal colour values or a function.

[data\_pal()] is an alias of [d\_pal()].

**Examples**

```
plot(1:100, col = d_pal(1:100))
plot(1:100, col = d_pal(1:100, chl_pal))
```

---

ice\_pal                    *Sea ice colours*

---

**Description**

Colours for sea ice.

**Usage**

```
ice_pal(x, palette = FALSE, alpha = 1, ..., amsre = FALSE)
icePal(x, palette = FALSE, alpha = 1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x                    a vector of data values or a single num (n)  
 palette            logical, if TRUE return a list with matching colours and values  
 alpha              value in 0,1 to specify opacity  
 ...                currently ignored  
 amsre              use old AMSRE colours ('FALSE' by default)

**Details**

The palette functions operate in 3 modes: 1) n colours - Pal(6) - returns 6 colours from the palette 2) data - Pal(c(10, 50, 100)) - return colours for 3 ice concentrations 3) palette - Pal(palette = TRUE) - return the full palette and breaks

**Value**

colours, palette, or function, see Details

## References

amsre colours derived from <http://www.iup.uni-bremen.de/seaice/amsr/>., nsidc colours extracted in data-raw/.

## Examples

```
## Not run:
library(raster)
r <- raster(system.file("extdata", "nt_20140320_f17_v01_s.bin", package = "graticule") )
icp <- ice_pal(palette = TRUE)
## The AMSR colours
plot(r, col = icp$col, zlim = range(icp$breaks),
main = sprintf("NSIDC ice \\% %s", format(getZ(r))))

## End(Not run)
```

---

image\_pal

*Map data values to colours*

---

## Description

If no ‘col’ is provided, the default image palette is used. The density can be controlled with ‘n’ and the mapping with the optional ‘breaks’. If ‘breaks’ is included as well as ‘n’, ‘n’ is ignored.

## Usage

```
image_pal(x, col, ..., breaks = NULL, n = NULL, zlim = NULL)
```

```
image_raster(x, col, ..., breaks = NULL, n = NULL, zlim = NULL)
```

```
image_stars(x, col, ..., breaks = NULL, n = NULL, zlim = NULL)
```

## Arguments

x	numeric values, raster object (single layer only) or stars object (single variable, 2D array only)
col	function to generate colours, or a vector of hex colours
...	ignored
breaks	optionally used to specify colour mapping
n	optionally used to specify density of colours from ‘col’ (ignored if ‘breaks’ is set)
zlim	numeric range to clamp values to an absolute scale (ignored if ‘breaks’ is set)

**Details**

The function 'image\_pal()' only returns hex character string colours. The function 'image\_raster()' will map a raster of numeric values to an RGB 3-layer (channel) raster brick, and 'image\_stars()' similarly for a 3-dimensional stars object.

Please note that the expansion to 3-channels is a fairly wasteful thing to do, the overall data is expanded from a single layer to three but this facilitates a specific task of creating textures for 3D mapping, and this is the only way to do it currently. It's also useful in other situations, for controlling exactly the kind of plots we can achieve and for exporting to image formats such as 'GeoTIFF' or 'PNG'.

**Value**

for 'image\_pal()' a vector of hex colours, for 'image\_raster' and 'image\_stars' a raster or stars object with 3 channel RGB (range 0,255)

**Examples**

```
vals <- sort(rnorm(100))
cols <- image_pal(vals, zlim = c(-2.4, .5))
plot(vals, col = cols); abline(h = .5)
points(vals, pch = ".") ## zlim excluded some of the range
```

---

mk\_timePal

*Time-indexed colour.*


---

**Description**

Create a time-indexed colour map, useful for maintaining an absolute scale across time series as a function of date-time.

**Usage**

```
mk_timePal(x, col)
```

**Arguments**

x	date-times
col	colours, can be a function or an actual set of colours

**Value**

function of date-time

**Examples**

```
dts <- seq(as.Date("1749-01-01"), by = "1 month", length.out = length(sunspots))
d <- data.frame(date = dts, sunspots = as.vector(t(sunspots)))
tpal <- mk_timePal(d$date, col = sst_pal(50))
par(mfrow = c(2, 1))
plot(sunspots ~ date, col = tpal(date), data = d)
## colours maintained by absolute date
plot(sunspots ~ date, col = tpal(date), data = d[1500:1800, ], cex = 2)
## we can now insert new points and maintain this colour ramp
d2 <- data.frame(date = seq(min(d$date), max(d$date), by = "5 days"))
d2$sunspots <- approxfun(d$date, d$sunspots)(d2$date)
points(sunspots ~ date, col = tpal(date), data = d2, pch = 19, cex = 0.5)
```

oisst

*Sea surface temperature (SST).***Description**

SST example raster data set, at 0.25 degree resolution for global coverage in "longitude 180/latitude".

**Details**

Created using script in data-raw/ using 'raadtools' package.

**References**

Reynolds, et al.(2007) Daily High-resolution Blended Analyses. Available from 'NOAA' search for 'OISST'.

Climatology is based on 1971-2000 OI.v2 SST, Satellite data: Navy NOAA19 METOP AVHRR, Ice data: # NCEP ice Source: NOAA/National Climatic Data Center.

**Examples**

```
dim(oisst)
class(oisst)
image(oisst, useRaster = TRUE)
```

palr

*palr***Description**

palr: colours for data



---

sst_pal	<i>SST colours</i>
---------	--------------------

---

**Description**

SST colours

**Usage**

```
sst_pal(x, palette = FALSE, alpha = 1, ...)
```

```
sstPal(x, palette = FALSE, alpha = 1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	a vector of data values or a single number
palette	logical, if TRUE return a list with matching colours and values
alpha	value in 0,1 to specify opacity
...	currently ignored

**Value**

colours, palette, or function, see Details

**References**

Derived from a file once found at '[http://oceancolor.gsfc.nasa.gov/DOCS/palette\\_sst.txt](http://oceancolor.gsfc.nasa.gov/DOCS/palette_sst.txt)'

**Examples**

```
data(oisst)
sstcols <- sst_pal(palette = TRUE)
image(oisst, col = sstcols$col, zlim = range(sstcols$breaks))
```

# Index

bathy\_deep\_pal, 2  
bathyDeepPal (bathy\_deep\_pal), 2

chl\_pal, 3  
chlPal (chl\_pal), 3  
col2hex, 4  
colorRampPalette, 3

d\_pal, 4  
data\_pal (d\_pal), 4

ice\_pal, 5  
icePal (ice\_pal), 5  
image\_pal, 6  
image\_raster (image\_pal), 6  
image\_stars (image\_pal), 6

mk\_timePal, 7

oisst, 8

palr, 8

sst\_pal, 9  
sstPal (sst\_pal), 9