Subject: Re: Coastal boundaries over sat data Posted by Sylvain Carette on Wed, 30 Aug 2000 07:00:00 GMT

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<!doctype html public "-//w3c//dtd html 4.0 transitional//en">
<html>
<tt>Interesting thread</tt><tt></tt>
<tt>There is a small application with source code (in Delphy - kind
of OO Pascal)</tt>
<br>&nbsp;<a href="http://www.davidtaylor.freeserve.co.uk/software/hrpt.htm">HRPT
programs - from David Taylor, Edinburgh</a>
<br><tt>It doesnt display continent outline but it can "rectify" the image
which might be the projection you are looking for. The code is well commented
and readable even for a non-pascal programmer (like me - but I'm used to
C so its similar).</tt><tt></tt>
<tt>It may or may not be pertinent for your need since it remap the
data - not a real projection, a rectification or an unwrapping of the data.</tt>
<br/><br/>On my side, I need to use that kind of rectification applied along
the path of the satellite to build continuous "ribbon" of avhrr data. Maybe
this could be somewhat applied to your case; instead of applying a projection
on the image array, you process each line separately as is it were a whole
image and reset the projection for each line and appending all the lines
together.</tt></tt>
<tt>If the only thing you want is to overlay the continent outline over
the "natural" data, I think I would consider the problem as applying a
*warping* to the outline derivated from the lat/lon values contained in
the data instead of using map projection.</tt><tt></tt>
<tt>Hope this could be of some help</tt></tt>
<tt>Sylvain Carette</tt>
<tt>Ben Marriage wrote:</tt>
<blockguote TYPE=CITE><tt>Daniel Peduzzi wrote:</tt>
<br/><br><tt>></tt></tt>
<tt>> Thanks...that is a handy program, and I've used it before in the
past.</tt>
<br><tt>> I'm not sure that it can be used for what I want to do, though,
since</tt>
<br><tt>> I don't want to remap the data...only display it in its *native*</tt>
<br><tt>> projection with coastal boundaries.</tt>
<br/>
<br/>
<tt>></tt>
<br/><br/>tt>> In other words, if I have 1000 scanlines of DMSP data (1465 elements</tt>
<br><tt>> wide), and accompanying 1465x1000 lat/lon arrays, I'd like to
display</tt>
<tt>I did something like this to check if an AVHRR pixel was over land
or</tt>
<br/><br><tt>not.</tt>
<br><tt>I'll post the code here in case you are interested. I had to create
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an</tt>
<br><tt>image which consisted of 0s and 1s corresponding to sea and land.
I did</tt>
<br><tt>then tvrd() and saving into a format handy format (in this case,
idl</tt>
<br><tt>save format) You could try doing it without filling, just keeping
the</tt>
<br><tt>continent outline in a file. I then have to restore this file each
time</tt>
<br><tt>I need to check for land. This is fairly resolution dependent,
but works</tt>
<tt>It's a rather quick and dirty method - but *it works for me*(TM)</tt></tt>
<tt>Ben</tt>
<tt>; land mask.idl is an image which has a 0 over the sea and a 1 over</tt>
<br><tt>; land. This was produced from a 2048x2048 window and using the</tt>
<br/><br/>; map set and map continents procedures to define areas of land
and sea.</tt>
<br><tt>; Then, using the convert_coord function we convert latitudes and</tt>
<br><tt>: longitudes to land mask subscripts to determine if that pixel
is over</tt>
<br/><br><tt>: land.</tt><tt></tt>
<tt>sizeimg = size(lats)</tt></tt>
<tt>; this file contains 0s and 1s corresponding to sea/land.</tt>
<tt>restore,file='~/cloudcl/data/land mask.idl'</tt><tt></tt>
<tt>; open up a new window</tt><tt></tt>
<tt>oldwin&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp; = !D.window</tt>
<br><tt>window,xs = 2048,ys=2048,/pix,/free</tt>
<tt>; setup the map reprojection used to create the land mask file initially</tt><tt></tt>
<tt> map set,-90,0,0,/ster,/noborder,xmarg=0,ymarg=0,limit=[-30,-
90,-45,0,-80,90,-55,-135],/iso </tt><tt></tt>
<tt>; convert the input image longitudes and latitudes to device coordinates</tt>
<br/>
<br/>
<br/>
t<br/>
<br/>
in</tt>
<tt>sub = convert coord(longs,lats,/data,/to device)</tt></tt>
<tt>; squish them to the right size</tt></tt>
<tt>xsub = reform(sub[0,*],sizeimg[1],sizeimg[2])</tt>
<tt>; this bit produces an image (same size as the input) which contains
a 1</tt>
<br/><tt>over</tt>
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