

Fig. 5.19. Mapping uncertainty for zinc visualized using whitening: ordinary kriging (left) and universal kriging (right). Predicted values in log-scale.

**Geostatistical mapping** can be defined as analytical production of maps by using field observations, auxiliary information and a computer program that calculates values at locations of interest. The purpose of this guide is to assist you in producing quality maps by using fully-operational open source software packages. It will first introduce you to the basic principles of geostatistical mapping and regression-kriging, as the key prediction technique, then it will guide you through software tools – R+gstat/geoR, SAGA GIS and Google Earth – which will be used to prepare the data, run analysis and make final layouts. Geostatistical mapping is further illustrated using seven diverse case studies: interpolation of soil parameters, heavy metal concentrations, global soil organic carbon, species density distribution, distribution of landforms, density of DEM-derived streams, and spatiotemporal interpolation of land surface temperatures. Unlike other books from the "use  $\mathbb{R}^{n}$ " series, or purely GIS user manuals, this book specifically aims at bridging the gaps between statistical and geographical computing.

Materials presented in this book have been used for the five-day advanced training course "GEOSTAT: spatio-temporal data analysis with R+SAGA+Google Earth", that is periodically organized by the author and collaborators.

Visit the book's homepage to obtain a copy of the data sets and scripts used in the exercises:

http://spatial-analyst.net/book/

## Get involved: join the R-sig-geo mailing list!



Printed copies of this book can be ordered via www.lulu.com



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## **A Practical Guide to Geostatistical Mapping**

**Tomislav Hengl**