

Package: mongolmaps (via r-universe)

October 13, 2026

Title Maps and Administrative Boundaries of Mongolia and Ulaanbaatar

Version 0.1.0.9000

Description Ready-to-use 'sf' maps of Mongolia at every openly available administrative level: country, economic regions, aimags (provinces), soums and Ulaanbaatar districts, and Ulaanbaatar khoros (subdistricts), with codes and names for every bag. Provides a crosswalk between English and Cyrillic names, common spelling variants, ISO 3166-2 codes, humanitarian P-codes and National Statistics Office codes; helpers to join statistics to maps; thematic layers (settlements, rivers, lakes, roads, railways, airports, elevation, land cover, population and protected areas); and quick 'ggplot2' and 'leaflet' maps. Boundaries derive from the Common Operational Dataset published by the National Statistics Office of Mongolia and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<<https://data.humdata.org/dataset/cod-ab-mng>>.

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URL <https://github.com/temuulene/mongolmaps>,
<https://temuulene.github.io/mongolmaps/>

BugReports <https://github.com/temuulene/mongolmaps/issues>

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mn_admin

Administrative boundaries of Mongolia at any level

Description

The engine behind [mn_country\(\)](#), [mn_regions\(\)](#), [mn_aimags\(\)](#), [mn_soums\(\)](#), [mn_khoroos\(\)](#) and [mn_bags\(\)](#). Every function returns the same columns, so maps from different levels can be combined and joined in the same way.

Usage

```
mn_admin(
  level = "aimag",
  within = NULL,
  resolution = c("low", "high"),
  lang = NULL,
  crs = NULL
)
```

Arguments

level	The level to return: • "country": Mongolia. • "region": the five economic regions used by NSO (Western, Khangai, Central, Eastern, Ulaanbaatar). • "aimag": the 21 aimags (provinces) and the capital, Ulaanbaatar. • "soum": the 330 soums and the 9 districts (duureg) of Ulaanbaatar. • "bag": the 204 khoroos of Ulaanbaatar, plus rural bags if you have registered a bag boundary file (see mn_bags()). Synonyms such as "province", "district", "adm1" or "khoroo" also work.
within	Keep only units inside these places, or these places themselves: names or codes of any level, such as "Khovd", "MN84" or "Western region".
resolution	"low" (default) uses simplified boundaries that ship with the package and suit most maps. "high" uses full-resolution boundaries, downloaded once (about 10 MB) and cached; see mn_cache_dir() .
lang	Language of the name column: "en" (English, as in NSO tables), "mn" (Cyrillic) or "mns" (Latin with diacritics, MNS 5217). Defaults to <code>getOption("mongolmaps.lang", "en")</code> .
crs	Coordinate reference system of the result. NULL (default) keeps longitude/latitude (EPSG:4326). Use "albers", "lcc" or "utm" for a projection suited to Mongolia (see mn_crs()), or any value accepted by sf::st_crs() .

Value

An sf tibble with one row per unit and the columns:

pcode Unique code (see [mn_codes\(\)](#)).

name Name in the language chosen with lang.

name_en, name_mn, name_mns English, Cyrillic and MNS Latin names.

level, type Level ("aimag", "soum", ...) and type ("capital", "district", "khoroo", ...).

number Bag or khoroo number within its soum or district.

iso_code ISO 3166-2 code (aimags only).

nso_code Code used in NSO statistical tables.

parent_pcode, region_pcode, aimag_pcode, soum_pcode Codes of the units that contain this one.

area_km2 Area in square kilometres, computed from the full-resolution boundary.

geometry Multipolygon boundary.

See Also

Other admin boundaries: [mn_aimags\(\)](#), [mn_bags\(\)](#), [mn_country\(\)](#), [mn_soums\(\)](#), [mn_ub\(\)](#)

Examples

```
mn_admin("aimag")
mn_admin("soum", within = "Khovd")
mn_admin("aimag", within = c("Khovd", "Uvs"), lang = "mn")
```

mn_aimag_grid

A grid layout of the aimags for small-multiple maps

Description

Positions of the 21 aimags and Ulaanbaatar on a 4-by-9 grid that keeps their rough geographic arrangement, in the format used by the **geofacet** package.

Usage

```
mn_aimag_grid
```

Format

A data frame with 22 rows and 4 columns: row, col, code (the aimag pcode) and name (English name).

See Also

Other mapping helpers: [mn_crs\(\)](#), [mn_label_points\(\)](#), [mn_leaflet\(\)](#), [mn_map\(\)](#), [theme_mn\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
pop <- mn_example_population[nchar(mn_example_population$Region) == 3, ]
pop$code <- mn_match(pop$Region)
ggplot(pop, aes(Year, value / 1000)) +
  geom_line() +
  geofacet::facet_geo(~code, grid = mn_aimag_grid, label = "name") +
  labs(y = "Population (thousands)")
```

mn_aimags	<i>Aimags (provinces) of Mongolia</i>
-----------	---------------------------------------

Description

Returns the 21 aimags and the capital, Ulaanbaatar, which has aimag status (type = "capital").

Usage

```
mn_aimags(
  region = NULL,
  resolution = c("low", "high"),
  lang = NULL,
  crs = NULL
)
```

Arguments

region	Keep only aimags in these economic regions, such as "Western" or "Khangai region". You can also name aimags here to select them directly.
resolution	"low" (default) uses simplified boundaries that ship with the package and suit most maps. "high" uses full-resolution boundaries, downloaded once (about 10 MB) and cached; see mn_cache_dir() .
lang	Language of the name column: "en" (English, as in NSO tables), "mn" (Cyrillic) or "mns" (Latin with diacritics, MNS 5217). Defaults to <code>getOption("mongolmaps.lang", "en")</code> .
crs	Coordinate reference system of the result. NULL (default) keeps longitude/latitude (EPSG:4326). Use "albers", "lcc" or "utm" for a projection suited to Mongolia (see mn_crs()), or any value accepted by sf::st_crs() .

Value

An sf tibble; see [mn_admin\(\)](#) for the columns.

See Also

Other admin boundaries: [mn_admin\(\)](#), [mn_bags\(\)](#), [mn_country\(\)](#), [mn_soums\(\)](#), [mn_ub\(\)](#)

Examples

```
aimags <- mn_aimags()
aimags
mn_aimags(region = "Western")
mn_aimags(lang = "mn")
```

mn_bags

Bags: the smallest rural units

Description

Bags (baga) are the subdivisions of soums; there are about 1,650 of them. Their codes and names are built in (see `mn_codes("bag")`), but **their boundaries are not openly published**: the National Statistics Office of Mongolia (NSO) shares them on request. Once you have a bag boundary file, `mn_bags()` and every other function in the package can use it.

Usage

```
mn_bags(
  aimag = NULL,
  soum = NULL,
  path = getOption("mongolmaps.bags_path"),
  resolution = c("low", "high"),
  lang = NULL,
  crs = NULL
)

mn_read_bags(path, code_col = NULL, check_nesting = TRUE)
```

Arguments

aimag, soum	Keep only bags in these aimags or soums (names or codes).
path	Path to a bag boundary file readable by <code>sf::st_read()</code> . Defaults to <code>getOption("mongolmaps.bags_path")</code> .
resolution	"low" (default) uses simplified boundaries that ship with the package and suit most maps. "high" uses full-resolution boundaries, downloaded once (about 10 MB) and cached; see <code>mn_cache_dir()</code> .
lang	Language of the name column: "en" (English, as in NSO tables), "mn" (Cyrillic) or "mns" (Latin with diacritics, MNS 5217). Defaults to <code>getOption("mongolmaps.lang", "en")</code> .
crs	Coordinate reference system of the result. NULL (default) keeps longitude/latitude (EPSG:4326). Use "albers", "lcc" or "utm" for a projection suited to Mongolia (see <code>mn_crs()</code>), or any value accepted by <code>sf::st_crs()</code> .
code_col	Name of the column holding bag codes: 7-digit NSO codes ("1830151") or P-codes ("MN830151"). NULL detects it.
check_nesting	If TRUE (default), stop when a bag lies outside its soum.

Value

An sf tibble; see `mn_admin()` for the columns.

Getting bag boundaries

Write to NSO (international@nso.mn) and ask for the bag boundaries as a shapefile or GeoPackage, with each bag's NSO code. Then either pass the file to `mn_bags(path = ...)`, or register it once per session with `options(mongolmaps.bags_path = "path/to/bags.gpkg")` (put that line in your .Rprofile to make it permanent). Registered bags are also returned by `mn_admin("bag")` and used by `mn_join()`.

`mn_read_bags()` checks the file: every bag must have a known code and sit inside its soum.

See Also

Other admin boundaries: `mn_admin()`, `mn_aimags()`, `mn_country()`, `mn_soums()`, `mn_ub()`

Examples

```
# Codes and names of all bags, without boundaries:
mn_codes("bag", within = "Khovd")

# Without a bag boundary file, mn_bags() explains how to get one:
try(mn_bags())

# With the file from NSO (not run, as the file is not public):
## Not run:
mn_bags(aimag = "Khovd", path = "bags_from_nso.gpkg")

## End(Not run)
```

mn_cache_dir

Manage downloaded map data

Description

Full-resolution boundaries and the larger thematic layers are downloaded the first time you use them and kept in a cache folder, so later calls work offline.

Usage

```
mn_cache_dir()

mn_cache_list()

mn_cache_clear(layers = NULL, old_versions = FALSE)

mn_download(layers = "all")
```

Arguments

layers	Layer ids or groups (see mn_sources()), such as "admin_high" or "osm". NULL (the default for <code>mn_cache_clear()</code>) means all; "all" (the default for <code>mn_download()</code>) means every downloadable layer.
old_versions	If TRUE, <code>mn_cache_clear()</code> removes only data left by older versions of the package.

Details

- `mn_cache_dir()` returns the cache folder. Change it with `options(mongolmaps.cache_dir = "path")`.
- `mn_cache_list()` lists what is cached.
- `mn_cache_clear()` deletes cached files.
- `mn_download()` downloads layers now, for example before fieldwork without internet. See [mn_sources\(\)](#) for the layer ids.

Value

`mn_cache_dir()`: a path. `mn_cache_list()`: a tibble with one row per cached file. `mn_cache_clear()` and `mn_download()`: the affected paths, invisibly.

See Also

Other data sources and cache: [mn_sources\(\)](#)

Examples

```
mn_cache_dir()
mn_cache_list()

mn_download("admin_high")
```

mn_codes

*Codes and names of Mongolian administrative units***Description**

Returns the table behind every map in the package: one row per unit, from the country down to bags and khorooos, with its codes, names and place in the hierarchy. Use it to look up codes, to build your own crosswalks, or to see which units have a boundary.

Usage

```
mn_codes(level = NULL, within = NULL, aliases = FALSE, lang = NULL)
```

Arguments

level	Levels to return (see mn_match()); NULL returns all.
within	Keep only units inside this parent (a name or code).
aliases	If TRUE, return one row per known spelling of each unit (the table used by mn_match()) instead of one row per unit.
lang	Language of the name column: "en" (English, as in NSO tables), "mn" (Cyrillic) or "mns" (Latin with diacritics). Defaults to <code>getOption("mongolmaps.lang", "en")</code> .

Details

Units are identified by pcode, a code that is unique across levels:

- "MN" for the country, "MNR1" to "MNR5" for the economic regions (Western, Khangai, Central, Eastern, Ulaanbaatar);
- "MN" + the two-digit NSO aimag code for aimags ("MN84" Khovd, "MN11" Ulaanbaatar);
- two more digits for soums and Ulaanbaatar districts ("MN8401"), and two more for bags and khoroos ("MN110751").

These match the P-codes of the humanitarian Common Operational Dataset and are the NSO statistical codes without their leading region digit (nso_code, as used in NSO PXWeb tables).

The type column separates units that share a level: "capital" (Ulaanbaatar) among aimags; "district" and "village" among soums; "khoroo" among bags. Villages (tosgon) and rural bags have codes and statistics but no boundary (has_geometry is FALSE).

Value

A tibble. With aliases = FALSE: the columns of every admin map (see [mn_admin\(\)](#)) plus has_geometry. With aliases = TRUE: pcode, level, name_en, alias and source.

See Also

Other names and codes: [mn_match\(\)](#), [mn_translit\(\)](#)

Examples

```
mn_codes("aimag")
mn_codes("suum", within = "Khovd")
mn_codes("aimag", aliases = TRUE)
```

mn_country

*Mongolia and its economic regions***Description**

`mn_country()` returns the outline of Mongolia. `mn_regions()` returns the five economic regions used in NSO statistics: Western, Khangai, Central, Eastern and Ulaanbaatar.

Usage

```
mn_country(resolution = c("low", "high"), lang = NULL, crs = NULL)
```

```
mn_regions(resolution = c("low", "high"), lang = NULL, crs = NULL)
```

Arguments

resolution	"low" (default) uses simplified boundaries that ship with the package and suit most maps. "high" uses full-resolution boundaries, downloaded once (about 10 MB) and cached; see <code>mn_cache_dir()</code> .
lang	Language of the name column: "en" (English, as in NSO tables), "mn" (Cyrillic) or "mns" (Latin with diacritics, MNS 5217). Defaults to <code>getOption("mongolmaps.lang", "en")</code> .
crs	Coordinate reference system of the result. NULL (default) keeps longitude/latitude (EPSG:4326). Use "albers", "lcc" or "utm" for a projection suited to Mongolia (see <code>mn_crs()</code>), or any value accepted by <code>sf::st_crs()</code> .

Value

An sf tibble; see `mn_admin()` for the columns.

See Also

Other admin boundaries: `mn_admin()`, `mn_aimags()`, `mn_bags()`, `mn_soums()`, `mn_ub()`

Examples

```
mn_country()
mn_regions()
```

`mn_crs`*Coordinate reference systems suited to Mongolia*

Description

Returns a projection that keeps Mongolia's shape and area true. Maps of the whole country look best in an equal-area Albers or Lambert conic projection centred on Mongolia; maps of Ulaanbaatar look best in UTM zone 48N.

Usage

```
mn_crs(type = c("albers", "lcc", "utm", "wgs84"))
```

Arguments

`type`

One of:

- "albers": Albers equal-area conic centred on 104E, 47N, with standard parallels 43.5N and 50.5N. Best for national choropleths because areas are true.
- "lcc": Lambert conformal conic with the same parameters. Keeps local shapes true.
- "utm": UTM zone 48N (EPSG:32648), the usual choice for Ulaanbaatar and central Mongolia.
- "wgs84": plain longitude and latitude (EPSG:4326).

Value

An `sf::st_crs()` object.

See Also

Other mapping helpers: `mn_aimag_grid`, `mn_label_points()`, `mn_leaflet()`, `mn_map()`, `theme_mn()`

Examples

```
mn_crs()
sf::st_transform(mn_aimags(), mn_crs("albers"))
```

mn_elevation	<i>Elevation and hillshade</i>
--------------	--------------------------------

Description

Terrain rasters for Mongolia from the Copernicus DEM GLO-90.

Usage

```
mn_elevation(
  resolution = c("1km", "90m"),
  within = NULL,
  mask = TRUE,
  crs = NULL
)

mn_hillshade(
  resolution = c("1km", "90m"),
  within = NULL,
  mask = TRUE,
  angle = 40,
  direction = 315,
  crs = NULL
)
```

Arguments

resolution	"1km" or "90m".
within	Area to return (names or codes). Required for the online resolutions: "90m" elevation and "10m" land cover.
mask	If TRUE (default), cells outside Mongolia (or outside within) are set to NA.
crs	Coordinate reference system of the result. NULL (default) keeps longitude/latitude (EPSG:4326). Use "albers", "lcc" or "utm" for a projection suited to Mongolia (see mn_crs()), or any value accepted by sf::st_crs() .
angle, direction	Sun elevation and direction (degrees) for the hillshade.

Details

- resolution = "1km" (default): a national grid in the Albers projection, downloaded once (about 5 MB) and cached.
- resolution = "90m": the original 90 m data, read directly from the cloud for the area in within (an aimag or smaller). Nothing is cached.

mn_hillshade() computes shaded relief from the elevation, for a background under other layers.

Value

A terra SpatRaster: elevation in metres, or hillshade values between 0 and 1.

Source

Copernicus DEM GLO-90, (c) DLR e.V. 2010-2014 and (c) Airbus Defence and Space GmbH 2014-2018, provided under COPERNICUS by the European Union and ESA. Free to use with attribution.

See Also

Other raster layers: `mn_landcover()`, `mn_population()`, `mn_zonal()`

Examples

```
elev <- mn_elevation()
terra::plot(elev)
ub <- mn_elevation("90m", within = "Ulaanbaatar")
terra::plot(mn_hillshade(within = "Khovd"), col = grey.colors(100), legend = FALSE)
```

mn_example_population *Mid-year resident population of Mongolia (example data)*

Description

Population by administrative unit for 2015, 2020 and 2025, exactly as returned by the National Statistics Office (NSO) table DT_NSO_0300_002V4 via the **mongolstats** package. The Region column mixes levels (national total, regions, aimags, soums, bags and khoros), as NSO tables do, which makes it a good example for `mn_join()`.

Usage

```
mn_example_population
```

Format

A data frame with 6,672 rows and 4 columns:

Region NSO unit code, such as "0" (Mongolia), "183" (Bayan-Ulgii), "18301" (Ulgii soum) or "5110751" (Bayangol district, 1st khoroo).

Region_en English label of the unit.

Year Year.

value Mid-year resident population.

Source

National Statistics Office of Mongolia, <https://data.1212.mn/pxweb/>, retrieved 2026-09-29.

See Also

Other joining data: [mn_join\(\)](#)

Examples

```
head(mn_example_population)
```

mn_join	<i>Join your data to a map of Mongolia</i>
---------	--

Description

Attaches a data frame to boundaries in one step. The column in by can hold names in any common spelling, Cyrillic names, NSO codes, ISO codes or P-codes; they are matched with [mn_match\(\)](#). Every unit of the level is kept, so places without data still appear on the map (with NA).

Usage

```
mn_join(  
  data,  
  by,  
  level = NULL,  
  by_parent = NULL,  
  within = NULL,  
  drop_other_levels = TRUE,  
  resolution = c("low", "high"),  
  lang = NULL,  
  crs = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
by	The column of data with place names or codes, as a string or a bare column name.
level	The level of the places in by. NULL detects it.
by_parent	Optional column of data naming each row's parent (for example the aimag of each soum). Needed when soum or bag names repeat across the country.
within	Keep only units inside these places, or these places themselves: names or codes of any level, such as "Khovd", "MN84" or "Western region".
drop_other_levels	If TRUE (default), rows for units at other levels, such as national or aimag totals in a soum table, are dropped with a single message. If FALSE they are reported as unmatched.

resolution	"low" (default) uses simplified boundaries that ship with the package and suit most maps. "high" uses full-resolution boundaries, downloaded once (about 10 MB) and cached; see mn_cache_dir() .
lang	Language of the name column: "en" (English, as in NSO tables), "mn" (Cyrillic) or "mns" (Latin with diacritics, MNS 5217). Defaults to <code>getOption("mongolmaps.lang", "en")</code> .
crs	Coordinate reference system of the result. NULL (default) keeps longitude/latitude (EPSG:4326). Use "albers", "lcc" or "utm" for a projection suited to Mongolia (see mn_crs()), or any value accepted by sf::st_crs() .

Details

Level. When `level` is NULL, the level with the most matches is used. NSO tables often list several levels in one column (the national total, regions, aimags, soums ...); rows at other levels are dropped with a message (see `drop_other_levels`). Join NSO tables by their code column (such as `Region`) rather than the label column: labels such as "Ulaanbaatar" name both a region and an aimag.

Ulaanbaatar. The Ulaanbaatar region (NSO code 5) and the capital (511) cover the same area. Many NSO tables, health tables in particular, give the capital's figures only on the region row and leave 511 empty or out. At the aimag level, when the region rows hold more values than the 511 rows, they are used for Ulaanbaatar, with a message. A few tables use 511 for something else (for example "Other"); check the labels of such tables before joining.

Several rows per unit. Data with several rows per place (for example one per year) give several copies of that place's polygon, ready for `ggplot2::facet_wrap()`.

Places without boundaries. Villages (`tosgon`) and rural bags have NSO codes but no boundary; their rows are reported and left out.

Value

An `sf` tibble: the boundaries of every unit at the level, with the columns of data added. Columns of data whose names clash with boundary columns get the suffix `.data`.

See Also

Other joining data: [mn_example_population](#)

Examples

```
# Mid-year population from NSO, by aimag and year
pop <- mn_example_population[mn_example_population$Year == 2025, ]
mn_join(pop, by = "Region", level = "aimag")

# Khoros of Ulaanbaatar, from the same table
mn_join(pop, by = "Region", level = "bag", within = "Ulaanbaatar")

# Names in any spelling work
df <- data.frame(aimag = c("Khovsgol", "Hovd", "\\u0423\\u0432\\u0441"), value = 1:3)
mn_join(df, aimag)
```

mn_label_points	<i>Label points for map units</i>
-----------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Returns one point per unit, placed well inside its polygon (unlike a centroid, which can fall outside curved shapes). Points for the maps in this package are precomputed; other polygons use `sf::st_point_on_surface()`.

Usage

```
mn_label_points(x)
```

Arguments

`x` An sf object of polygons.

Value

An sf object of points with the attributes of `x`.

See Also

Other mapping helpers: `mn_aimag_grid`, `mn_crs()`, `mn_leaflet()`, `mn_map()`, `theme_mn()`

Examples

```
mn_label_points(mn_aimags())
```

mn_landcover	<i>Land cover</i>
--------------	-------------------

Description

Land cover from ESA WorldCover 2021, in 11 classes such as grassland, bare ground, cropland and built-up areas. The result is a categorical raster with class names and the official colours, so `terra::plot()` draws it with a legend.

Usage

```
mn_landcover(
  resolution = c("1km", "10m"),
  within = NULL,
  mask = TRUE,
  crs = NULL
)
```

Arguments

resolution	"1km" or "10m".
within	Area to return (names or codes). Required for the online resolutions: "90m" elevation and "10m" land cover.
mask	If TRUE (default), cells outside Mongolia (or outside within) are set to NA.
crs	Coordinate reference system of the result. NULL (default) keeps longitude/latitude (EPSG:4326). Use "albers", "lcc" or "utm" for a projection suited to Mongolia (see mn_crs()), or any value accepted by sf::st_crs() .

Details

- resolution = "1km" (default): national grid, majority class of each square kilometre, downloaded once (about 2 MB).
- resolution = "10m": the original 10 m data for the area in within (a soum, district or smaller aimag), read from the cloud.

Value

A categorical terra SpatRaster.

Source

ESA WorldCover 10 m 2021 v200, (c) ESA WorldCover project / contains modified Copernicus Sentinel data (2021) processed by the ESA WorldCover consortium. CC BY 4.0.

See Also

Other raster layers: [mn_elevation\(\)](#), [mn_population\(\)](#), [mn_zonal\(\)](#)

Examples

```
lc <- mn_landcover()
terra::plot(lc)
terra::plot(mn_landcover("10m", within = "Nalaikh"))
```

Description

Shows any map from this package, or your joined data, on an interactive web map with a basemap, hover labels and click pop-ups.

Usage

```
mn_leaflet(
  x = NULL,
  fill = NULL,
  popup = NULL,
  lang = NULL,
  tiles = "CartoDB.Positron",
  opacity = 0.7
)
```

Arguments

x	An sf object; defaults to the aimags.
fill	Column to colour by (unquoted), or a single colour.
popup	Column with pop-up text (unquoted). By default the pop-up shows the English and Mongolian names, the code and the fill value.
lang	Language of the hover labels: "en", "mn" or "mns".
tiles	A basemap from leaflet::providers , such as "CartoDB.Positron" (default) or "OpenStreetMap".
opacity	Fill opacity between 0 and 1.

Value

A leaflet htmlwidget.

See Also

Other mapping helpers: [mn_aimag_grid](#), [mn_crs\(\)](#), [mn_label_points\(\)](#), [mn_map\(\)](#), [theme_mn\(\)](#)

Examples

```
mn_leaflet()
mn_leaflet(mn_khoroos(), fill = area_km2)
```

mn_map

Quick maps of Mongolia with ggplot2

Description

Draws any map from this package, or a map joined to your data, with sensible defaults: a projection suited to Mongolia, a colour-blind friendly palette, grey for missing values, optional labels and surroundings, and the data attribution as a caption. The result is a normal ggplot, so you can add layers, scales and themes to it.

Usage

```
mn_map(
  x = NULL,
  fill = NULL,
  trans = "identity",
  label = FALSE,
  context = FALSE,
  crs = NULL,
  lang = NULL,
  caption = TRUE,
  title = NULL,
  label_size = 2.6
)
```

Arguments

x	An sf object, typically from mn_aimags() , mn_soums() , mn_khoroos() or mn_join() , or a terra raster such as mn_elevation() , mn_landcover() or mn_population() . Defaults to the aimags.
fill	Column to colour the polygons by (unquoted), or a single colour such as "steelblue". Numbers get a continuous viridis scale; text and factors get a discrete one.
trans	Transformation of a numeric fill scale, such as "log10" or "sqrt". Useful when Ulaanbaatar dwarfs everything else.
label	TRUE to label each unit with its name (khoroos with their number), or an unquoted column to label with.
context	If TRUE, draws neighbouring countries, major rivers and lakes around the map.
crs	Projection. NULL picks one: Albers equal-area for the country or large parts of it, UTM zone 48N for Ulaanbaatar and other small areas in central Mongolia. See mn_crs() .
lang	Language of labels when label = TRUE: "en", "mn" or "mns".
caption	TRUE adds the data attribution from mn_citation() ; FALSE adds none; a string is used as is.
title	Optional plot title.
label_size	Text size of labels.

Value

A ggplot object.

See Also

Other mapping helpers: [mn_aimag_grid](#), [mn_crs\(\)](#), [mn_label_points\(\)](#), [mn_leaflet\(\)](#), [theme_mn\(\)](#)

Examples

```
mn_map()
mn_map(mn_aimags(), fill = area_km2, label = TRUE)
mn_map(mn_khoroos(district = "Bayangol"), label = TRUE)

pop <- mn_example_population[mn_example_population$Year == 2025, ]
pop_map <- mn_join(pop, "Region", level = "aimag")
mn_map(pop_map, fill = value, trans = "log10", title = "Population, 2025")

mn_map(mn_landcover())
mn_map(mn_elevation()) + ggplot2::geom_sf(data = mn_aimags(), fill = NA, colour = "white")
```

mn_match

Match place names and codes to Mongolian administrative units

Description

Converts any common way of writing a Mongolian place into its code: English spellings ("Khuvsgul", "Khovsgol", "Hovsgol"), Cyrillic, NSO statistical codes, ISO 3166-2 codes and P-codes. Names are compared through a normalised key, so spelling variants, case, punctuation and words such as "aimag", "province", "soum" or "district" do not matter. Values that still do not match are tried with a small edit distance.

Usage

```
mn_match(
  x,
  level = NULL,
  within = NULL,
  to = c("pcode", "name_en", "name_mn", "name_mns", "iso_code", "nso_code", "level",
    "type"),
  fuzzy = TRUE,
  max_dist = NULL,
  quiet = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

x	A character vector of names or codes (numbers and factors are converted to character).
level	The level(s) to search: "country", "region", "aimag", "soum" (includes Ulaanbaatar districts) or "bag" (includes khoroos). NULL (the default) searches every level, preferring aimags, then soums, regions, the country and bags.
within	Restricts the search to units inside a parent, given as a name or code. Use it to separate soums that share a name. Either a single value or one value per element of x.

to	What to return: "pcode" (default), "name_en", "name_mn", "name_mns", "iso_code", "nso_code", "level" or "type".
fuzzy	If TRUE (default), values without an exact match are matched by edit distance when a single close candidate exists. Each fuzzy match is reported in a message so you can check it.
max_dist	Maximum edit distance for fuzzy matching. NULL scales it with the length of the name (0 for 3 letters or fewer, up to 3 for long names).
quiet	If TRUE, suppresses the message listing fuzzy matches. Warnings about ambiguous or unmatched values are always shown.

Value

A character vector the same length as x. Values that cannot be matched, or that match several units, are NA and are listed in a warning.

See Also

Other names and codes: [mn_codes\(\)](#), [mn_translit\(\)](#)

Examples

```
mn_match(c("Khuvs gul", "Hovsgol", "\\u0425\\u04e9\\u0432\\u0441\\u0433\\u04e9\\u043b", "MN-041"))

# NSO statistical codes work too
mn_match(c("183", "511", "51107"), to = "name_en")

# Many soums share a name: say which aimag you mean
mn_match("Bayan-Uul", level = "suum", within = "Dornod")

# Khoros are numbered within their district
mn_match("15-r khoroo", level = "bag", within = "Bayangol")
```

mn_neighbours

Map context: neighbouring countries, rivers and lakes

Description

Layers that give a map of Mongolia its surroundings and water.

Usage

```
mn_neighbours(crs = NULL)

mn_rivers(detail = c("major", "all"), within = NULL, crs = NULL)

mn_lakes(detail = c("major", "all"), within = NULL, crs = NULL)
```

Arguments

crs	Coordinate reference system of the result. NULL (default) keeps longitude/latitude (EPSG:4326). Use "albers", "lcc" or "utm" for a projection suited to Mongolia (see mn_crs()), or any value accepted by sf::st_crs() .
detail	"major" for the main rivers and lakes (bundled), or "all" for everything in OpenStreetMap (downloaded).
within	Keep only features inside these places (names or codes).

Details

- [mn_neighbours\(\)](#): the neighbouring parts of Russia, China and Kazakhstan (Natural Earth, public domain), clipped to a frame 300 km around Mongolia.
- [mn_rivers\(\)](#) and [mn_lakes\(\)](#): with detail = "major" (default), major rivers and lakes from Natural Earth, bundled with the package. With detail = "all", every river, stream, canal and water body mapped in OpenStreetMap (ODbL), downloaded once (about 20 MB) and cached.

Value

An sf tibble. Natural Earth layers have name_en and scalerank (lower is more important). OpenStreetMap layers have osm_id, name, name_en, name_mn and class (for example "river", "stream", "lake" or "reservoir").

See Also

Other thematic layers: [mn_protected_areas\(\)](#), [mn_roads\(\)](#), [mn_settlements\(\)](#)

Examples

```
mn_neighbours()
mn_rivers()
mn_lakes(within = "Khuvs gul")

mn_rivers(detail = "all", within = "Ulaanbaatar")
```

mn_population

Population grids

Description

Estimated population per grid cell from WorldPop (2015 to 2030, constrained to built-up areas), at 1 km or 100 m. The national file for the year is downloaded once from WorldPop (0.4 MB at 1 km, 11 MB at 100 m) and cached. Use [mn_zonal\(\)](#) to sum it over aimags, soums or khoroots.

Usage

```
mn_population(  
  year = 2025,  
  resolution = c("1km", "100m"),  
  within = NULL,  
  mask = TRUE,  
  crs = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

year	A year from 2015 to 2030 (years after the last census are projections).
resolution	"1km" or "100m".
within	Area to return (names or codes). Required for the online resolutions: "90m" elevation and "10m" land cover.
mask	If TRUE (default), cells outside Mongolia (or outside within) are set to NA.
crs	Coordinate reference system of the result. NULL (default) keeps longitude/latitude (EPSG:4326). Use "albers", "lcc" or "utm" for a projection suited to Mongolia (see mn_crs()), or any value accepted by sf::st_crs() .

Value

A terra SpatRaster of people per cell.

Source

WorldPop (www.worldpop.org), Global 2015-2030 constrained population counts, release R2025A. CC BY 4.0.

See Also

Other raster layers: [mn_elevation\(\)](#), [mn_landcover\(\)](#), [mn_zonal\(\)](#)

Examples

```
pop <- mn_population(2025)  
terra::plot(log10(pop))  
mn_zonal(pop, mn_aimags())
```

mn_protected_areas *Protected areas*

Description

National parks, nature reserves and other protected and conserved areas of Mongolia from the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). The data are downloaded from UNEP-WCMC the first time and refreshed after 90 days; they may not be redistributed, so they never ship with the package.

Usage

```
mn_protected_areas(within = NULL, refresh = FALSE, crs = NULL)
```

Arguments

within	Keep only areas inside these places (names or codes).
refresh	If TRUE, download again now.
crs	Coordinate reference system of the result. NULL (default) keeps longitude/latitude (EPSG:4326). Use "albers", "lcc" or "utm" for a projection suited to Mongolia (see <code>mn_crs()</code>), or any value accepted by <code>sf::st_crs()</code> .

Value

An sf tibble with the WDPA attributes, including name_eng, desig_eng (designation), iucn_cat and status_yr.

Terms of use

UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, Protected Planet: The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), Cambridge, UK. See <https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/legal>. The WDPA may be used for non-commercial purposes with attribution; it may not be redistributed.

See Also

Other thematic layers: `mn_neighbours()`, `mn_roads()`, `mn_settlements()`

Examples

```
pa <- mn_protected_areas()
mn_map(pa, fill = desig_eng)
```

mn_roads

*Roads, railways, airports and places from OpenStreetMap***Description**

Transport and settlement layers from OpenStreetMap, prepared from the Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team exports. Each layer is downloaded once (roads about 30 MB, the others smaller) and cached; see [mn_download\(\)](#).

Usage

```
mn_roads(class = "main", within = NULL, crs = NULL)

mn_railways(stations = FALSE, within = NULL, crs = NULL)

mn_airports(within = NULL, crs = NULL)

mn_places(
  type = c("city", "town", "village"),
  within = NULL,
  lang = NULL,
  crs = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>class</code>	Road classes to keep: "main" (motorways to tertiary roads, the default), "minor" (residential, service and unclassified streets), "track", "path", or "all".
<code>within</code>	Keep only features inside these places (names or codes of any level with a boundary, such as "Ulaanbaatar" or "Khovd").
<code>crs</code>	Coordinate reference system of the result. NULL (default) keeps longitude/latitude (EPSG:4326). Use "albers", "lcc" or "utm" for a projection suited to Mongolia (see mn_crs()), or any value accepted by sf::st_crs() .
<code>stations</code>	If TRUE, <code>mn_railways()</code> returns railway stations as points instead of the lines.
<code>type</code>	Place types for <code>mn_places()</code> : any of "city", "town", "village", "hamlet", "suburb" and "isolated_dwelling".
<code>lang</code>	Language of the name column: "en" (English, as in NSO tables), "mn" (Cyrillic) or "mns" (Latin with diacritics, MNS 5217). Defaults to <code>getOption("mongolmaps.lang", "en")</code> .

Details

Use `within` to get a layer for one place: only the features in that place's bounding box are read from disk, then lines are cut at its border.

Value

An sf tibble with `osm_id`, `name` (in the chosen language, where OpenStreetMap has it), `name_en`, `name_mn` and layer-specific columns: `highway`, `class` and `surface` for roads; `railway` for railways; `place` and `population` for places.

Licence

OpenStreetMap data are available under the Open Database Licence (ODbL). Credit "(c) OpenStreetMap contributors" when you publish maps; `mn_citation("osm_roads")` gives the text.

See Also

Other thematic layers: [mn_neighbours\(\)](#), [mn_protected_areas\(\)](#), [mn_settlements\(\)](#)

Examples

```
ub_roads <- mn_roads(class = c("main", "minor"), within = "Ulaanbaatar")
mn_railways()
mn_airports()
mn_places(within = "Khovd")
```

mn_settlements

Settlements: the capital, aimag centres and soum centres

Description

Points for Ulaanbaatar, the 21 aimag centres and the soum centres, handy for labelling maps. Locations come from Wikidata; a few soums without coordinates there use a point inside the soum (see `location_source`).

Usage

```
mn_settlements(
  type = c("capital", "aimag_centre", "soum_centre"),
  within = NULL,
  lang = NULL,
  crs = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>type</code>	Which settlements to return: any of "capital", "aimag_centre" and "soum_centre". By default, all.
<code>within</code>	Keep only settlements inside these places (names or codes).
<code>lang</code>	Language of the name column: "en" (English, as in NSO tables), "mn" (Cyrillic) or "mns" (Latin with diacritics, MNS 5217). Defaults to <code>getOption("mongolmaps.lang", "en")</code> .

crs Coordinate reference system of the result. NULL (default) keeps longitude/latitude (EPSG:4326). Use "albers", "lcc" or "utm" for a projection suited to Mongolia (see [mn_crs\(\)](#)), or any value accepted by [sf::st_crs\(\)](#).

Value

An sf tibble of points with columns admin_pcode (the aimag or soum the settlement is the centre of), soum_pcode, aimag_pcode, type, name, name_en, name_mn, name_mns and location_source.

See Also

Other thematic layers: [mn_neighbours\(\)](#), [mn_protected_areas\(\)](#), [mn_roads\(\)](#)

Examples

```
mn_settlements(type = c("capital", "aimag_centre"))
mn_settlements(within = "Khovd")
```

mn_soums	<i>Soums of Mongolia and districts of Ulaanbaatar</i>
----------	---

Description

Returns the 330 soums (rural districts) together with the 9 districts (duureg) of Ulaanbaatar, which sit at the same level (type is "soum" or "district").

Usage

```
mn_soums(aimag = NULL, resolution = c("low", "high"), lang = NULL, crs = NULL)
```

Arguments

aimag Keep only soums in these aimags (names or codes).

resolution "low" (default) uses simplified boundaries that ship with the package and suit most maps. "high" uses full-resolution boundaries, downloaded once (about 10 MB) and cached; see [mn_cache_dir\(\)](#).

lang Language of the name column: "en" (English, as in NSO tables), "mn" (Cyrillic) or "mns" (Latin with diacritics, MNS 5217). Defaults to `getOption("mongolmaps.lang", "en")`.

crs Coordinate reference system of the result. NULL (default) keeps longitude/latitude (EPSG:4326). Use "albers", "lcc" or "utm" for a projection suited to Mongolia (see [mn_crs\(\)](#)), or any value accepted by [sf::st_crs\(\)](#).

Value

An sf tibble; see [mn_admin\(\)](#) for the columns.

See Also

Other admin boundaries: [mn_admin\(\)](#), [mn_aimags\(\)](#), [mn_bags\(\)](#), [mn_country\(\)](#), [mn_ub\(\)](#)

Examples

```
mn_soums()
mn_soums(aimag = "Khovd")
mn_soums(aimag = c("Uvs", "Zavkhan"), lang = "mn")
```

mn_sources

*Data sources, licences and citations***Description**

`mn_sources()` lists every data layer in the package: who provides it, under which licence, whether it ships with the package or is downloaded, and how current it is. `mn_citation()` returns the attribution text to put under a map; [mn_map\(\)](#) adds it as a caption automatically.

Usage

```
mn_sources(layer = NULL)

mn_citation(layers = "admin")
```

Arguments

`layer, layers` Layer ids, such as "admin", "khoroo" or "settlements". NULL lists all layers.

Details

Please credit the data providers when you publish maps. Most layers are under licences that require attribution (CC BY, ODbL).

Value

`mn_sources()`: a tibble with columns `id`, `title`, `group`, `delivery` ("bundled", "release" or "upstream"), `provider`, `license`, `license_url`, `valid_on`, `source_url`, `attribution` and `notes`.
`mn_citation()`: a single string.

See Also

Other data sources and cache: [mn_cache_dir\(\)](#)

Examples

```
mn_sources()
mn_citation(c("admin", "khoroo"))
```

mn_translit

*Transliterate Mongolian Cyrillic to Latin script***Description**

Converts Mongolian Cyrillic text to Latin script with a fixed, package-owned table, so results never change between systems. Latin characters, digits and punctuation pass through unchanged.

Usage

```
mn_translit(x, to = c("mns", "nso"))
```

Arguments

- | | |
|----|---|
| x | A character vector (factors are converted to character). |
| to | The romanisation scheme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "mns" (default): the Mongolian national standard MNS 5217:2012, which writes the front vowels as o-umlaut and u-umlaut, for example "Khovsgol" with umlauts. • "nso": the plain-ASCII spelling used in English tables of the National Statistics Office, for example "Khuvs gul". |

Value

A character vector the same length as x.

See Also

Other names and codes: [mn_codes\(\)](#), [mn_match\(\)](#)

Examples

```
mn_translit("\u0425\u04e9\u0432\u0441\u0433\u04e9\u043b")
mn_translit("\u0425\u04e9\u0432\u0441\u0433\u04e9\u043b", to = "nso")
mn_translit("\u0423\u043b\u0430\u0430\u043d\u043d\u0431\u0430\u0430\u0442\u0430\u0440")
```

mn_ub

*Ulaanbaatar: city, districts and khoros***Description**

Maps of the capital at three levels:

- `mn_ub()`: the city boundary;
- `mn_ub_districts()`: its 9 districts (duureg);
- `mn_khoros()`: its 204 khoros (subdistricts).

Usage

```
mn_ub(resolution = c("low", "high"), lang = NULL, crs = NULL)

mn_ub_districts(resolution = c("low", "high"), lang = NULL, crs = NULL)

mn_khoros(
  district = NULL,
  resolution = c("low", "high"),
  lang = NULL,
  crs = NULL
)
```

Arguments

resolution	"low" (default) uses simplified boundaries that ship with the package and suit most maps. "high" uses full-resolution boundaries, downloaded once (about 10 MB) and cached; see <code>mn_cache_dir()</code> .
lang	Language of the name column: "en" (English, as in NSO tables), "mn" (Cyrillic) or "mns" (Latin with diacritics, MNS 5217). Defaults to <code>getOption("mongolmaps.lang", "en")</code> .
crs	Coordinate reference system of the result. NULL (default) keeps longitude/latitude (EPSG:4326). Use "albers", "lcc" or "utm" for a projection suited to Mongolia (see <code>mn_crs()</code>), or any value accepted by <code>sf::st_crs()</code> .
district	Keep only khoros in these districts (names or codes, such as "Bayangol", "BGD" or "MN1107").

Details

The three layers share borders exactly: khoros tile their districts and districts tile the city.

Value

An sf tibble; see `mn_admin()` for the columns. For khoros, number holds the khoroo number within its district.

Data source

Khoroo boundaries come from the open khoroo-map project (<https://github.com/Tuvshin-Level/khoroo-map>, 0BSD licence), which does not state where its data come from, so treat them as **un-official**. They were fitted to the official Ulaanbaatar outline, with small gaps and overlaps between khorooos resolved: 0.6% of the city area was reassigned, and 97% of khorooos changed area by less than 1%. Khoroo codes and names follow NSO.

The district lines are the unions of their khorooos. They follow the current city layout and can differ slightly from the 2020 district lines in [mn_soums\(\)](#).

See Also

Other admin boundaries: [mn_admin\(\)](#), [mn_aimags\(\)](#), [mn_bags\(\)](#), [mn_country\(\)](#), [mn_soums\(\)](#)

Examples

```
mn_ub()
mn_ub_districts()
mn_khorooos(district = "Bayangol")
mn_khorooos(lang = "mn", crs = "utm")
```

mn_zonal

Summarise a raster over map units

Description

Adds a column to x with a summary of the raster cells in each unit, for example the total population of every soum or the mean elevation of every aimag.

Usage

```
mn_zonal(
  r,
  x = NULL,
  fun = c("sum", "mean", "min", "max", "median"),
  name = "value"
)
```

Arguments

r	A terra SpatRaster (one layer), such as from mn_population() .
x	An sf object of polygons, such as mn_soums() . Defaults to the aimags.
fun	Summary function name: "sum" (default), "mean", "min", "max" or "median".
name	Name of the new column.

Value

x with a new column.

See Also

Other raster layers: [mn_elevation\(\)](#), [mn_landcover\(\)](#), [mn_population\(\)](#)

Examples

```
soum_pop <- mn_zonal(mn_population(2025), mn_soums(), name = "population")
mn_map(soum_pop, fill = population / area_km2, trans = "log10")
```

theme_mn

A clean map theme

Description

A minimal ggplot2 theme for maps: no axes or grid, legend at the right, small grey caption.

Usage

```
theme_mn(base_size = 11, base_family = "")
```

Arguments

base_size	Base font size.
base_family	Base font family.

Value

A ggplot2 theme.

See Also

Other mapping helpers: [mn_aimag_grid](#), [mn_crs\(\)](#), [mn_label_points\(\)](#), [mn_leaflet\(\)](#), [mn_map\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(mn_aimags()) + geom_sf() + theme_mn()
```

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