Package 'SPIChanges'

February 5, 2025

Title Improves the Interpretation of the Standardized Precipitation Index Under Changing Climate Conditions

Version 0.1.0

 Description Improves the interpretation of the Standardized Precipitation Index under changing climate conditions. The package uses the nonstationary approach proposed in Blain et al. (2022)
 <doi:10.1002/joc.7550> to detect trends in rainfall quantities and to quantify the effect of such trends on the probability of a drought event occurring.

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URL https://github.com/gabrielblain/SPIChanges

BugReports https://github.com/gabrielblain/SPIChanges/issues

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Imports gamlss, gamlss.dist, lubridate, MuMIn, rlang, spsUtil, stats, brglm2, zoo

Suggests archive, curl, doParallel, dplyr, foreach, ggplot2, grid, knitr, ncdf4, patchwork, RColorBrewer, rmarkdown, roxyglobals, sf, purrr, testthat (>= 3.0.0), tidyr

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Config/roxyglobals/filename globals.R

Config/roxyglobals/unique FALSE

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CampinasRain

Daily Rainfall Amounts

Description

Daily rainfall amounts recorded in millimetre in Campinas state of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Usage

CampinasRain

Format

CampinasRain:

A dataframe with 2 columns and 16071 rows:

Date Date

Rain Daily rainfall amounts recorded in millimetre in Campinas state of Sao Paulo, Brazil ...

Source

https://psl.noaa.gov/

lonlat

Description

This dataset provides coordinates for Brazil at a spatial resolution of 0.5 x 0.5 degrees.

Usage

lonlat

Format

lonlat:

A matrix with 2841 rows and 2 columns:

lon Longitude in decimal degrees

lat Latitude in decimal degrees ...

Source

Data generated using information from the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE). For more information, visit: https://www.ibge.gov.br/

Мар

Changes in Drought Events in Brazil (1980-2024)

Description

This dataset provides the changes (in percentage) in Moderate to Extreme, Severe to Extreme, and Extreme Drought events across Brazil for the four seasons (Summer, Autumn, Winter, and Spring) over the period 1980–2024. The data were generated using the SPIChanges() function applied to rainfall data from NOAA PSL.

Usage

Мар

Format

Map:

A matrix with 2841 rows and 18 columns:

lon Longitude in decimal degrees

lat Latitude in decimal degrees

SummerModerate Percentage change in moderate drought events in Summer

SummerSevere Percentage change in severe drought events in Summer SummerExtreme Percentage change in extreme drought events in Summer AutumnModerate Percentage change in moderate drought events in Autumn AutumnSevere Percentage change in severe drought events in Autumn AutumnExtreme Percentage change in extreme drought events in Autumn AutumnModel The selected gamma-based model in Autumn WinterModerate Percentage change in moderate drought events in Winter WinterSevere Percentage change in severe drought events in Winter WinterSevere Percentage change in severe drought events in Winter WinterExtreme Percentage change in extreme drought events in Winter WinterExtreme Percentage change in extreme drought events in Winter SpringModerate Percentage change in moderate drought events in Spring SpringSevere Percentage change in severe drought events in Spring SpringExtreme Percentage change in extreme drought events in Spring SpringExtreme Percentage change in extreme drought events in Spring SpringExtreme Percentage change in extreme drought events in Spring SpringExtreme Percentage change in extreme drought events in Spring

Source

Generated using the SPIChanges() function applied to rainfall data obtained from NOAA PSL (https://psl.noaa.gov/).

rainTS4

Rainfall Aggregated at the 4-quasi week time scale

Description

Rainfall amounts aggregated using TSaggreg(). Campinas state of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Usage

rainTS4

Format

rainTS4:
A matrix with 4 columns and 576 rows:
Year Year
Month Month
quasiWeek Four quasi-weekly periods in each month
rain.at.TS4 Rainfall amounts aggregated at TS equal to four ...

Source

https://psl.noaa.gov/

SPIChanges

Description

Detect trends and quantify their effect on the probability of SPI values occurring

Usage

```
SPIChanges(rain.at.TS, only.linear = "Yes")
```

Arguments

rain.at.TS	A 4-column matrix generated with TSaggreg(). No other objects are accepted.
	• 1st column is years (YYYY),
	• 2nd is the months (1 to 12),
	• 3rd is the quasiWeeks (1 to 4),
	• and 4th is the rainfall totals accumulated at a time scale.
only.linear	A character string value (Yes or No) defining if the function must consider only linear models (Yes) or linear and non-linear models (No). Default is Yes.

Value

A list object with:

- **data.week** The Rainfall amounts, SPI, cumulative probability of the SPI values under the stationary approach, cumulative probability of the SPI values under the non-stationary approach, and the changes in the frequency of below zero SPI values caused by the changes in rainfall patterns.
- model.selection The generalized additive model that best fits the rainfall series
- **Changes.Freq.Drought** changes in the frequency of zero precipitation, moderate to extreme, severe to extreme and extreme drought events, as categorized by the SPI classification system, caused by the changes in rainfall patterns. Changes in the precipitation amounts associated describing normal conditions is also shown.
- **Statistics** Year to year changes in the expected frequency of moderate to extreme, severe to extreme and extreme drought events.
- **data.week** The Rainfall amounts, SPI, cumulative probability of the SPI values under the stationary approach, cumulative probability of the SPI values under the non-stationary approach, and the changes in the frequency of below zero SPI values caused by the changes in rainfall patterns.
- model.selection The generalized additive model that best fits the rainfall series
- **Changes.Freq.Drought** changes in the frequency of zero precipitation, moderate, severe and extreme drought events, as defined by the SPI classification system, caused by the changes in rainfall patterns. Changes in the precipitation amounts associated describing normal conditions is also shown.
- **Statistics** Year to year changes in the expected frequency of moderate, severe and extreme drought events.

Examples

```
rainTS4 <- rainTS4
Changes_SPI <- SPIChanges(rain.at.TS=rainTS4, only.linear = "yes")</pre>
```

TSaggreg

Aggregates daily rainfall totals at quasi-week time scales

Description

Aggregates daily rainfall totals at quasi-week time scales

Usage

```
TSaggreg(daily.rain, start.date, TS = 4L)
```

Arguments

daily.rain	Vector, 1-column matrix or data frame with daily rainfall totals.
start.date	Date at which the aggregation should start. Preferred formats are "YYYY-MM-DD", "YYYY/MM/DD" but most any valid date format should work.
TS	Time scale on the quasiWeek basis (integer values between 1 and 96). Default is 4, which corresponds to the monthly time scale.

Value

A matrix with rainfall amounts aggregated at the time scale selected by the user

Examples

```
daily.rain <- CampinasRain[,2]
rainTS4 <- TSaggreg(daily.rain=daily.rain,start.date="1980-01-01",TS=4)</pre>
```

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