

Package: SPIChanges (via r-universe)

March 8, 2025

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

Version 0.1.0.9000

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](https://doi.org/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, ncd4, patchwork, RColorBrewer, rmarkdown, roxyglobals, sf, purrr, testthat (>= 3.0.0), tidy

VignetteBuilder knitr

Config/roxyglobals/filename globals.R

Config/roxyglobals/unique FALSE

Config/testthat/edition 3

Encoding UTF-8

Language en-US

LazyData true

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE, roclets = c("`collate", "`namespace", "`rd", "`roxyglobals::global_roclet"))

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

Config/pak/sysreqs libicu-dev libssl-dev

Repository <https://gabrielblain.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/gabrielblain/spichanges>

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 854deecdd4ca9b1df98256abc65ac793c6b844e6

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CampinasRain	<i>Daily Rainfall Amounts</i>
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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	<i>Coordinates for Entire Brazil</i>
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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/>

Map	<i>Changes in Drought Events in Brazil (1980-2024)</i>
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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

Map

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
SummerModel The selected gamma-based model 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
WinterExtreme Percentage change in extreme drought events in Winter
WinterModel The selected gamma-based model 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
SpringModel The selected gamma-based model 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	<i>Detect trends and quantify their effect on the probability of SPI values occurring</i>
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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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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")
```

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)
```

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