ClimPACT2

Indices and software

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A document prepared on behalf of The Commission for Climatology (CCl) Expert Team on Sector-Specific Climate Indices (ET-SCI)

WORLD CLIMATE PROGRAMME

WORLD CLIMATE SERVICES PROGRAMME

Contents

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Lisa Alexander and Nicholas Herold contributed significantly to development of this document, the indices and the ***ClimPACT2*** software. The majority of indices in ***ClimPACT2*** are calculated using code from the climdex.pcic R package which was developed by the Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium (PCIC). Input was also provided by James Hiebert of PCIC throughout development of ***ClimPACT2***.

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The ***ClimPACT2*** software updates ***ClimPACT2*** which was based on the RClimDEX software developed by the WMO CCl/WCRP/JCOMM Expert Team on Climate Change Detection and Indices (ETCCDI). The CCl Co Chair for the CCl OPACE on Climate Monitoring and Assessment (Manola Brunet), ETCCDI members, Albert Klein Tank and Xuebin Zhang, along with Enric Aguilar, Juan Jose Nieto, Javier Sigro, Peter Domonkos, and Dimitrios Efthymiadis, contributed to development of the indices and software in the previous version of the technical manual.

ClimPACT2 is written in R, a language and environment for statistical computing and graphics and makes use of several R subroutines, including spi and spei. R is available as Free Software under the terms of the Free Software Foundation's GNU General Public License in source code form (see http://www.r-project.org/).

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Background Material

1. INTRODUCTION

This document was prepared on behalf of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Commission for Climatology (CCl) Expert Team on Sector-specific Climate Indices Indices (ET-SCI). It outlines the background and goals of the ET-SCI and describes indices and software that were developed on their behalf.

The ET-SCI, formerly known as the Expert Team on Climate Risk and Sector-specific Indices (ET-CRSCI) was set up by the Fifteenth session of the WMO Technical Commission for Climatology (CCl-XV, Antalya, Turkey, February 2010), with terms of reference established to support eventual implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) (for background on GFCS see http://www.wmo.int/hlt-gfcs/downloads/HLT_book_full.pdf). Following the sixteenth World Meteorological Congress in May 2011 where a decision was made by WMO members to implement the GFCS, the ET-ICS held their first meeting in Tarragona, Spain (13-15 July, 2011). See http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/wcp/ccl/opace/opace4/expertteam.php for more details.

1.1 Role of ET-SCI in GFCS

The ET-SCI sits within CCl under the Open Panel of CCl Experts (OPACE) on Climate Information for Adaptation and Risk Management (OPACE-4). The objective of OPACE-4 is to improve decision-making for planning, operations, risk management and for adaptation to both climate change and variability (covering time scales from seasonal to centennial) and will be achieved through a higher level of climate knowledge, as well as by access to and use of actionable information and products, tailored to meet their needs. Activities primarily focus on the development of tailored climate information, products and services for user application in adaptation and risk management, and build interface with user groups to facilitate GFCS implementation.

The work of OPACE-4 is multidisciplinary, and requires close collaboration with experts from various socio-economic sectors. In keeping with the priorities agreed for initial implementation of the GFCS, the core priority sectors for consideration by the OPACE in this present intersessional period are agriculture/food security, water and health. This requires close collaboration with relevant experts in these sectors including seeking guidance and aid from the WMO Technical Commissions for Agricultural Meteorology (CAgM) and Hydrology (CHy) and with the World Health Organisation (WHO).

The ET-SCI Terms of Reference (ToR) and expected deliverables are shown in **Appendix A**. The deliverables include the collection and analysis of existing sector-relevant climate indices in addition to developing the tools required to produce them. At a meeting in Tarragona in 2011, members of the former ET-CRSCI invited sector and Commission representatives to help define a suite of indices that would represent a “core set” that would meet the ToR and deliverables. This manual outlines the rationale behind the creation of those indices and the ***ClimPACT2*** software developed for their calculation. In the next section the development of climate indices and their uses are outlined, followed by a description of ***ClimPACT2*** and instructions on how to run it.

ET-SCI INDICES

2. THE 'VALUE' OF CLIMATE INDICES

Monthly averages of climate data smooth over a lot of important information that is relevant for sectoral impacts. For this reason indices derived from daily data are an attempt to objectively extract information from daily weather observations that answers questions concerning aspects of the climate system that affect many human and natural systems with particular emphasis on extremes. Such indices might reflect the duration or amplitude of heat waves, extreme rainfall intensity and frequency or measures of extremely wet or dry/hot or cold periods that have socio-economic impacts. Climate indices provide valuable information contained in daily data, without the need to transmit the daily data itself.

Much progress has been made in recent decades through internationally agreed indices derived from daily temperature and precipitation that represent more extreme aspects of the climate, overseen by the CCl/WCRP/JCOMM Expert Team on Climate Change Detection and Indices (ETCCDI). Development and analyses of these indices has made a significant contribution to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Assessment Reports.

2.1 Background to ETCCDI, Indices and Software

The ETCCDI started in 1999 and is co-sponsored by the World Climate Research Program (WCRP) and JCOMM. They developed an internationally coordinated set of core climate indices consisting of 27 descriptive indices for moderate extremes (*Alexander et al.* 2006; *Zhang et al. 2011*; **Table A4**). These indices were developed with the 'detection and attribution' research community in mind. In order to detect changes in climate extremes, it was important to develop a set of indices that were statistically robust, covered a wide range of climates, and had a high signal-to-noise ratio. In addition, internationally agreed indices derived from daily temperature and precipitation allowed results to be compared consistently across different countries and also had the advantage of overcoming most of the restrictions on the dissemination of daily data that are applied in many countries.

ETCCDI recognized that a two-pronged approach was needed to promote further work on the monitoring and analysis of daily climate records to identify trends in extreme climate events (*Peterson and Manton*, 2008). In addition to the formulation of indices described above, a second prong was to promote the analysis of extremes around the world, particularly in less developed countries, by organizing regional climate change workshops that provided training for the local experts and conducted data analysis. The goals of these workshops are to: contribute to worldwide indices database; build capacity to analyse observed changes in extremes; improve information services on extremes in the region; and publish peer-reviewed journal articles. Most of these articles were directly a result of the regional workshops and included all of the workshop participants as authors (e.g. *Peterson et al.* 2002; *Vincent et al.* 2005; *Zhang et al.* 2005; *Haylock et al.* 2006; *Klein Tank et al.* 2006; *New et al.* 2006; *Aguilar et al, 2006*, *Aguilar et al.* 2009; *Caesar et al.* 2011; *Vincent et al.* 2011).

As part of the workshop development, software called RClimDEX was also developed that could be used at the workshops (thus providing consistent definitions from each workshop and region). Environment Canada provides, maintains, and further develops the R-based software used for the workshops (freely available from http://etccdi.pacificclimate.org).

2.2 Background to Development of ET-SCI Indices

Most ETCCDI indices focus on counts of days crossing a threshold; either absolute/fixed thresholds or percentile/variable thresholds relative to local climate. Others focus on absolute extreme values such as the warmest, coldest or wettest day of the year. The indices are used for both observations and models, globally as well as regionally, and can be coupled with simple trend analysis techniques, and standard detection and attribution methods in addition to complementing the analysis of more rare extremes using Extreme Value Theory (EVT).

One current disadvantage of the ETCCDI indices is that few of them are specifically sector-relevant. While some of these indices may be useful for sector applications (e.g. number of days with frost for agricultural applications, heat waves for health applications) it was realised that it was important to get sectors involved in the development of the ET-SCI indices so that more application-relevant indices could be developed to better support adaptation.

The core set of indices agreed by the ET-SCI (as the ET-CRSCI) at their meeting in Tarragona, Spain in July 2011 were developed in part from the core set of indices that are developed and maintained by ETCCDI (**Table A4**). The meeting included technical experts in climate and health and climate and agriculture from CCl and CAgM representing the health representatives from the health, water and agriculture sectors and it was agreed that the initial effort should consider requirements for climate indices relevant to heat waves and droughts. A core set of 34 indices was agreed at that meeting and are shown in **Table A1** and **Table A2**. In some cases these indices are already part of the core set defined by the ETCCDI (**Table A4**) – it is indicated in **Table A1** and **Table A2** where this is the case. Additional indices developed after the agreed core indices are shown in **Table A3**.

It should be noted that indices development is an ongoing activity as additional sector-needs arise and other sectors are considered (see **Section 2.5**) within the Terms of Reference and deliverables of the ET-ICS. This should therefore be seen only as the initial step in the continuing work of the ET-ICS.

2.3 Background to Development of ET-SCI Workshops

Given the success of the ETCCDI regional workshops (see **Section 2.1** and *Peterson and Manton* 2008), ET-ICS aims to adapt and further develop this regional workshop model with participants from both National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and sector groups. ET-SCI will work with sector-based agencies and experts, including those of relevant WMO Technical Commissions, particularly the Commission for Climatology for health, the Commission for

Hydrology (CHy) for water and the Commission for Agricultural Meteorology (CAgM) for agriculture and food security, to facilitate the use of climate information in users' decision-support systems for climate risk management and adaptation strategies. As part of this development, ET-SCI has commissioned the development of software, ***ClimPACT2***, with the aim of producing an easy and consistent way of calculating indices for each user. The development and use of standardized software for generating sector-specific climate indices is described in **Section 3**.

2.4 Requirements for data quality when computing indices

Before indices can be computed, it is important that any daily input data are checked for quality and homogeneity. Homogeneity implies consistency of a series through time and is an obvious requirement for the robust analysis of climate time series. While many of the time series that are used for indices calculations have been adjusted to improve homogeneity, some aspects of these records may remain inhomogeneous, and this should be borne in mind when interpreting changes in indices. For example, most methods for assessing homogeneity do not consider changes in day-to-day variability or changes in how the series has been derived. It is possible for a change of variance to occur without a change in mean temperature. Two examples of ways in which this could occur are where a station moves from an exposed coastal location to a location further inland, increasing maximum temperatures and decreasing minimum temperatures, or where the number of stations contributing to a composite series changes.

Homogeneity adjustment of daily data is difficult because of high variability in the daily data when compared with monthly or annual data, and also because an inhomogeneity due to a change in station location or instrument may alter behaviour differently under different weather conditions. Homogeneity adjustment of daily data is a very active field of research and there are many methods which could be used. Although many different methods exists, the ETCCDI promote the use of the RHTest software* because it is free and easy to use, making it ideal for demonstration in regional workshops. The software method is based on the penalized maximal t (PMT) or F test (PMF) and can identify, and adjust for, multiple change points in a time series (see *Wang*, 2008 and ETCCDI website for more details). PMT requires the use of reference stations for the homogeneity analysis but PMF can be used as an absolute method (i.e. in isolation or when there are no neighbouring stations to use for comparison). In ***ClimPACT2***, apart from basic quality control, there is currently no means to homogenise data. We therefore assume that the required level of homogeneity testing and/or adjustment has already been applied.

***NB** Daily adjustments, especially with absolute methods, must be applied with extreme care as – if incorrectly applied – they can damage the statistical distribution of the series. Therefore, data require careful post-workshop analysis in concert with metadata (where available) and as such ET-ICS recommend that any homogeneity software used at regional workshops is for demonstration purposes only.

2.5 Future prospects for the Indices

At present the core set of indices are defined using only daily maximum temperature (TX), daily minimum temperature (TN) and daily precipitation (P), and each index relies on a single parameter apart from a few which consider both TX and TN. It is acknowledged that for sector applications, these variables (and the related indices) are all required, but users have also indicated a need for additional variables including: humidity (important for both agricultural and health indices); wind speed and direction (important for health indices, building design, energy, transportation, etc.); Sea Surface Temperatures (SSTs; useful for marine applications and in relation to the onset and variability of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)); onset and cessation dates for monsoon; rain periods, snow fall, snow depth, snow-water equivalent, days with snowfall and hydrological parameters (particularly important for mid-and high latitude applications). Some of these (e.g. onset dates) may require considerable study and available systematic long-term data. Furthermore, in a subsequent phase of the work of the Team, addition of 'event statistics' such as days with thunderstorms, hail, tornados, number of consecutive days with snowfall, etc., for expanded studies of hazards could be considered. The ET-SCI will consider (at a later date) whether to add these new variables to the dataset as a second level priority.

ET-SCI also feels that it is important to add several complex indices to this initial effort (for example for (heat waves), but recognized that more could be demanded by (or may be in current use by) sectors, once they are consulted on the process and through training. The development of indices to assess multi-day temperature extremes (e.g., prolonged heat waves) has been particularly challenging, as the occurrence of such events depends not just on the frequency distribution of daily temperatures, but also on their persistence from day to day. The existing ETCCDI indices measure the maximum number of consecutive days during events with six or more consecutive days above a specified percentile value or anomaly, vary widely in frequency across climates, describe events that occur rarely or not at all in many climates, and are poor discriminators of very extreme events. The ET-SCI are therefore recommending some new heat wave indices (see **Table A3**; *Perkins and Alexander*, 2013 and *Perkins et al*. 2012) that have been added as a supplement to the core set in this initial phase of the software. This range of indices is defined for most climates and has a number of other desirable statistical properties, such as being approximately normally distributed in many climates.

Also drought indices have been included following ET-SCI recommendations. Since drought severity is difficult to quantify and is identified by its effects or impacts on different types of systems (e.g. agriculture, water resources, ecology, forestry, economy), different proxies have been developed based on climatic information. These are assumed to adequately quantify the degree of drought hazard exerted on sensitive systems. Recent studies have reviewed the development of drought indices and compared their advantages and disadvantages (*Heim*, 2002; *Mishra and Singh*, 2010; *Sivakumar et al*., 2010). Currently ***ClimPACT2*** includes the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI), proposed by *McKee et al.* (1993), and accepted by the WMO as the reference drought index for more effective drought monitoring and climate risk management (*World Meteorological Organization*, 2012), and the Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI), proposed by *Vicente-Serrano et al.* (2010), which combines the sensitivity to changes

in evaporative demand, caused by temperature fluctuations and trends, with the simplicity of calculation and the multi-temporal nature of the SPI.
In a subsequent phase, ET-SCI will investigate additional complex indices combining meteorological variables (e.g. temperature and humidity for physiological comfort), and could consider indices that combine meteorological/hydrological parameters with sector-based information including measures of vulnerability.

It is also acknowledged that updating indices is problematic for many regions and some regions would need specific indices to cope with their particular needs to provide climate services. As GFCS stresses the importance of the global, regional and local scales, ET-SCI acknowledges that support for this could come from Regional Climate Centers (RCCs) or Regional Climate Outlook Forums (RCOFs) etc. In addition, there are constraints on access to daily data. It is a considerable challenge to assemble worldwide datasets which are integrated, quality controlled, and openly and easily accessible. There is tension between traceability (access to the primary sources) and data completeness (use whatever available). Also a problem arises through the use of specified climatological periods which vary from group to group and which are used for base period calculations for percentile-based indices. In the first iteration of the software we use the base period of 1971-2000 but recognise that this will need to be amended for countries that do not have records covering this period. The software has been written in such a way that the user can specify the climatological base period which is most suitable for their data.

Users are invited to view ***ClimPACT2*** as 'living software' in that it can and will be amended easily as additional user needs arise.

2.6 Differences between *ClimPACT* and *ClimPACT2*

The main difference between ***ClimPACT* and *ClimPACT2*** is that in the latter the R package climdex.pcic is used as the base for the software rather than RClimDex. The advantages of this are that the software is faster and cleaner and also it is designed to work with model data in addition to point-based station measurements. Several bug fixes have been included and the software is now being updated within a version control environment. Apart from changes to some indices due to the bug fixes, the indices remain essentially unchanged.

The next section describes the development of the software and instructions on how to use it.

RUNNING ClimPACT2

3. DEVELOPMENT OF THE *ClimPACT2* SOFTWARE

ClimPACT2 is an R software package for calculating the 34 core ET-SCI indices (**Appendix C**), additional indices defined on top of the core set (**Appendix C**), and indices defined by ETCCDI (**Appendix D**) that are not part of the core ET-SCI group. It provides two methods for calculating these indices. The first is through a Graphical User Interface (GUI) designed to calculate the indices for time-series data stored in ASCII format for a specific location in space (e.g. a weather station). Through this GUI a limited number of parameters relating to the indices can be adjusted and various plots and quality control diagnostics are produced for the user. The second method for calculating the ClimPACT2 indices is through the climpact.loader function and is meant for advanced users familiar with the R programming language. The climpact.loader function has no GUI and does not produce plots or diagnostics. However, it offers significant flexibility in adjusting index parameters and is designed to calculate the ClimPACT2 indices on gridded netCDF datasets. Thus, users who have three dimensional datasets (time x latitude x longitude) in netCDF format are able to have all of the indices included in this software package calculated with minimal effort.

ClimPACT2 should be run with version 3.0.2 or above. Users familiar with the RClimDEX software will notice some similarities between that and the ClimPACT2 GUI. This is because ClimPACT2 was developed using the basic code from climdex.pcic which was modelled after RClimDEX. This means that the same simple data quality control procedure is implemented (see **Section 2.4** for details on the importance of QC) along with a bootstrapping procedure to determine climatological percentile thresholds (see **Appendix F**). At present there is no facility to homogenise data, so it is assumed that the daily weather information provided by users will be of a high standard and free from artificial inconsistencies. The external software *RHtest* provides a free option for checking inhomogeneities that also works within the R programming language (http://etccdi.pacificclimate.org/software.shtml).

This section provides step-by-step instructions on running the ***ClimPACT2*** GUI. Section 4 presents a brief introduction to the climpact.loader function.

Note that Windows users will only be able to use the GUI functionality of ClimPACT2. To calculate the ClimPACT2 indices on gridded netCDF files this must be performed in a Unix-based environment where access to additional R packages is more readily available.

3.1 Requirements for running the *ClimPACT2* GUI

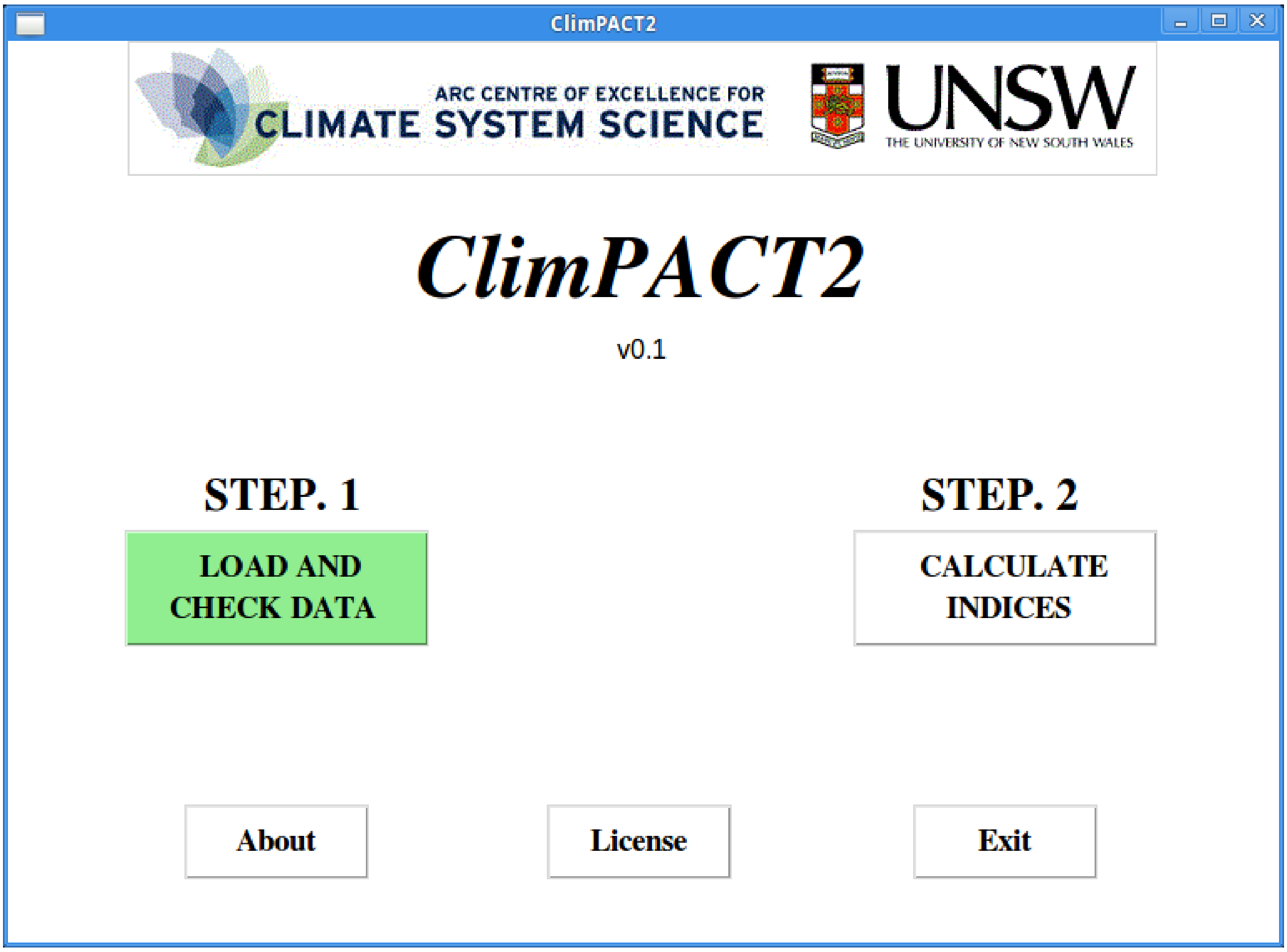
The only requirement to run the ***ClimPACT2*** GUI is that the R software package is installed (see **APPENDIX E** for details). Once R is installed, download the latest version of ***ClimPACT2*** from github (https://github.com/ARCCSS-extremes/climpact2/archive/master.zip) and extract the files to a new directory. Input files intended for ***ClimPACT2*** must be in the format described in **Appendix G** and a sample file is provided in the above .zip file.

3.2 Running the *ClimPACT2* GUI

In a **Microsoft Windows operating system**, select the ‘R’ icon that was created during the installation process. Once in R, from the drop down menu click on “File>Change dir…” and choose the folder where you have downloaded and extracted the ***ClimPACT2*** software (this is where the climpact2.GUI.r file resides). Then, within the R console prompt “>”, type *source(“climpact2.GUI.r”)*.

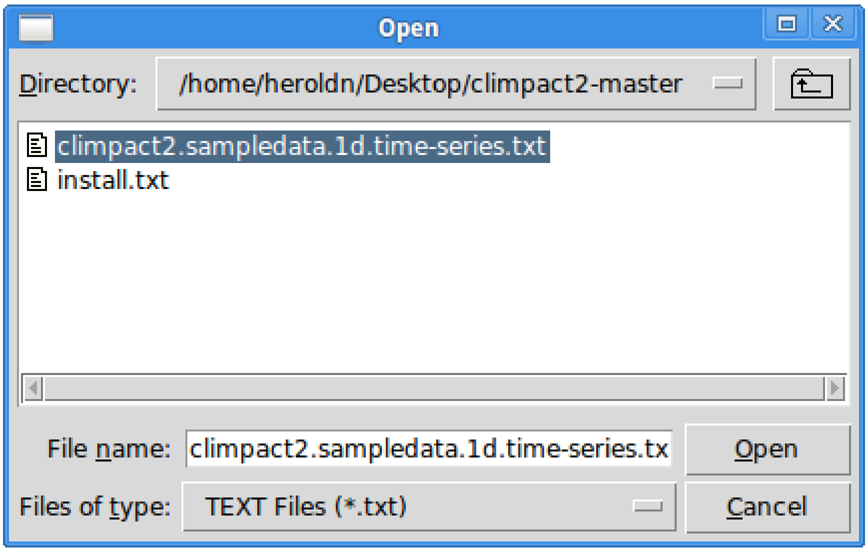
In a **Unix-based operating system (e.g. Debian, MacOS, Ubuntu, Red Hat etc.)**, open a terminal window, navigate to the directory where you have downloaded the ***ClimPACT2*** software (this is where the climpact2.GUI.r file resides). Enter R (by typing *R* at the terminal prompt) and then type *source(“climpact2.GUI.r”)*.

The first time *climpact2.GUI.r* is called, required R packages will be downloaded and installed. This may take some time but will only occur once. During this process you may be asked to select the geographical location of the closest “mirror” to download these packages from (see figure below). You may select any location, though the closest location will offer the fastest download speed.

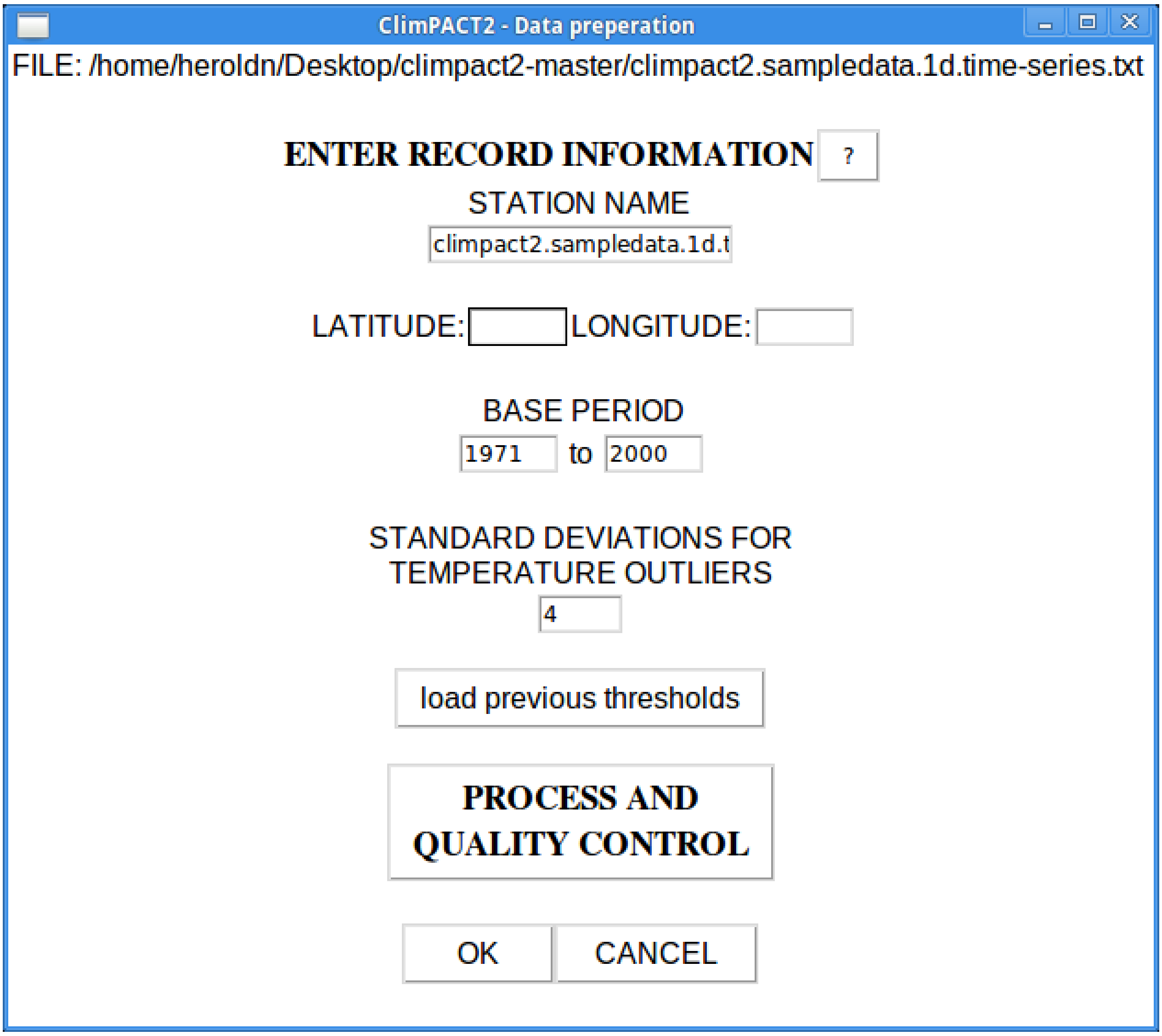


3.3 Using the *ClimPACT2* GUI

Once *climpact2.GUI.r* has installed the required packages, the ***ClimPACT2*** GUI will open. The user will be presented with the ***ClimPACT2*** home screen shown above. Here, two main options are presented, with the labels “STEP. 1” and “STEP. 2”, indicating the order in which the user should proceed to calculate the climate indices, using their data. The green highlighting of the “STEP. 1” button indicates which step the user currently needs to complete and thus which option they should select.



Selecting “STEP. 1” presents a prompt where the user can choose an ASCII file containing their climate data (refer to **Appendix G** for the required format of this file) and which is subsequently checked for formatting. The filename should be of the form “stationname.txt”. For this manual the file climpact2.sampledata.1d.time-series.txt will be used as an example and the user is encouraged to use this sample file as a template for their own data. Once this file is selected a progress bar may briefly appear indicating progress in scanning for comma delimiters and replacing any with white space, checking that years are in the correct order, and substituting missing values of -99.9 with NA (the R nomenclature for a missing value). If any errors occur in reading the chosen file ***ClimPACT2*** will display the error message and the user must check their file for the correct formatting.



3.4 Load and check data

Once the chosen climate data file has been successfully read by ***ClimPACT2*** the above screen will appear, displaying the chosen file across the top (in this case climpact2.sampledata.1d.time-series.txt) and a series of input text boxes and buttons below. In this window metadata for the chosen ASCII file is input for the calculation of the indices. Selecting the '?' icon at the top of the screen will provide a summary of each input on this screen.

The first input text box allows the user to customise the **station name** of the record (the default being the filename). This should be informative and will be used to name files produced by ***ClimPACT2*** (these include output index .csv files, plots and diagnostic files).

Below this the user must specify the **latitude** and **longitude** of the station. This is required for some indices to approximate radiation balance for the site (latitude only). The valid latitude range is -90 to +90 and the valid longitude range is -180 to + 180.

The **base period** input text boxes refer to the years that the user wishes percentile indices to be measured against. For example, in a record from 1950 to 2010, the user may wish percentiles to be calculated for the years 1961 to 1990.

The last input text box allows the user to specify the number of '**standard deviations for temperature outliers'**, a value that ***ClimPACT2*** will use to identify outliers in the user's temperature data. Specifically, outliers are defined as the mean plus or minus *n* times the standard deviation of the value for the day, that is, [mean – *n**std, mean+*n**std]. Here std represents the standard deviation for the day, n is an input from the user and mean is the computed climatology for the day in question (input at next step).

Below the input text boxes is the button **'load previous thresholds'** which allows the user to **optionally** load climate thresholds that have been previously calculated by ***ClimPACT2***. Selecting this button will present a prompt allowing the user to select a *_thres.csv file that has been previously created. This option may be desired when a reference period is outside of the time period of the chosen data. For example, the climpact2.sampledata.1d.time-series.txt sample data contains values for 1931 to 2010, however, if thresholds were previously calculated for this station for the period 1911 to 1930, for example, then these thresholds can be loaded here. ***ClimPACT2*** automatically calculates thresholds for each dataset every time the 'PROCESS AND QUALITY CONTROL' button is selected. If a separate threshold file is desired it must be selected *before* selecting 'PROCESS AND QUALITY CONTROL' (see below). Lastly, when a threshold file is loaded, the specified base period is ignored, since no new thresholds will be calculated.

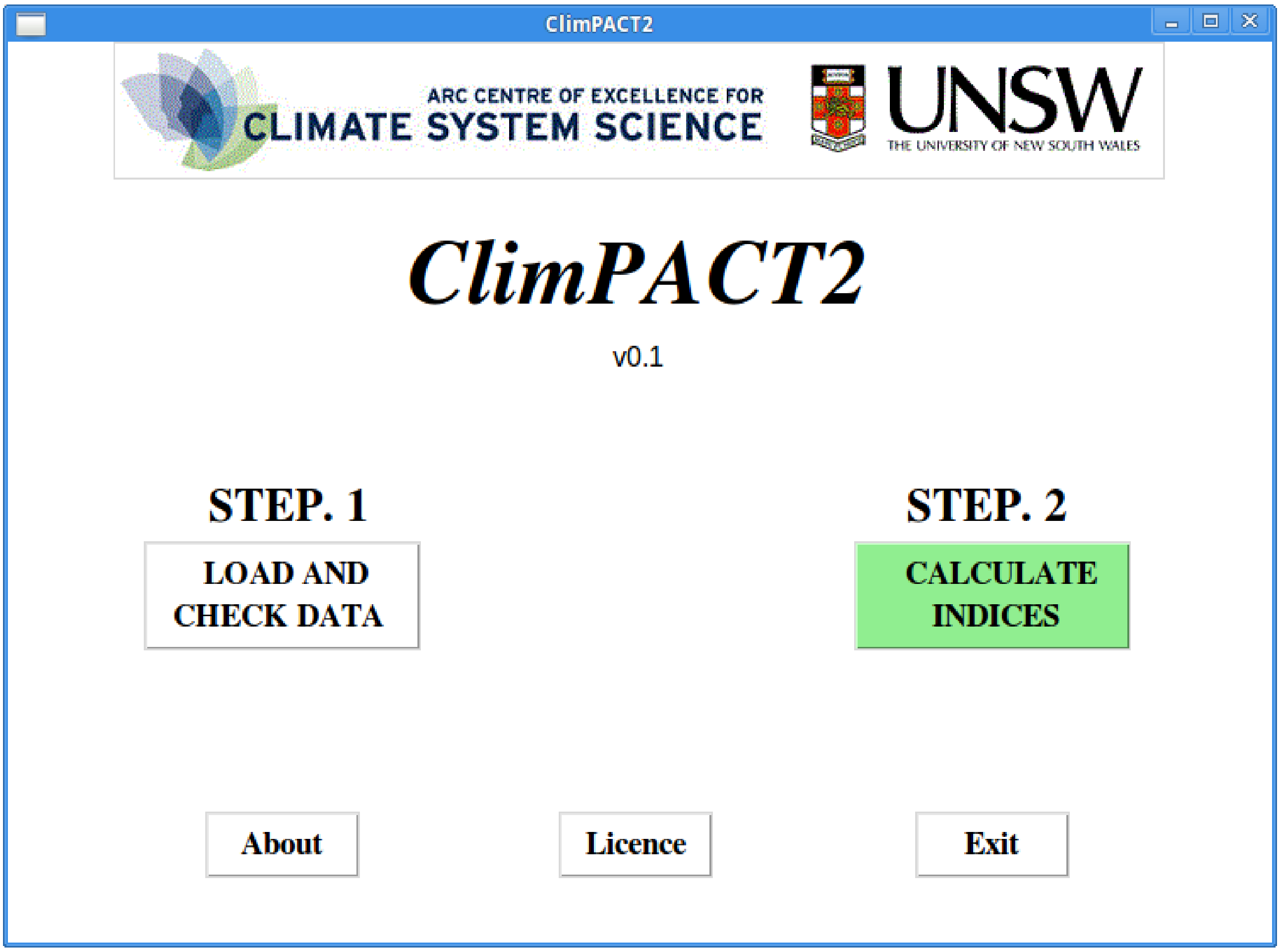
After all input text boxes have been filled out and previous thresholds have been loaded (if desired), select '**PROCESS AND QUALITY CONTROL'**. This step takes time and a progress bar will appear. This step is mandatory and the user will not be allowed to select 'OK' at the bottom of the screen (and thus be prevented from proceeding to 'STEP. 2' of the ***ClimPACT2*** process) until this process has been completed. During this step ***ClimPACT2*** may stop if it detects errors in the data or the user's preferences. Specifically, ***ClimPACT2*** will stop if the latitude and longitude values are not valid, if the base period years are not valid or compatible with the data or if negative precipitation values are found. Upon completion, a message stating "QUALITY CONTROL COMPLETE" will be shown, along with a message asking the user to evaluate some quality control diagnostic files produced in the /log and /extraqc subdirectories (these are located in the same directory as the station data file that the user selects, in this case climpact2.sampledata.1d.time-series.txt).

Quality control diagnostics: The /log and /extraqc subdirectories are very important to evaluate before calculating the climate indices. **Refer to Appendix H for details of the contents of these two directories.**

Once the user has evaluated the contents of the /log and /extraqc directories and the user's data has been processed successfully, the '**OK**' button at the bottom of the screen may be selected. At this point the user will be returned to the ***ClimPACT2*** home screen.

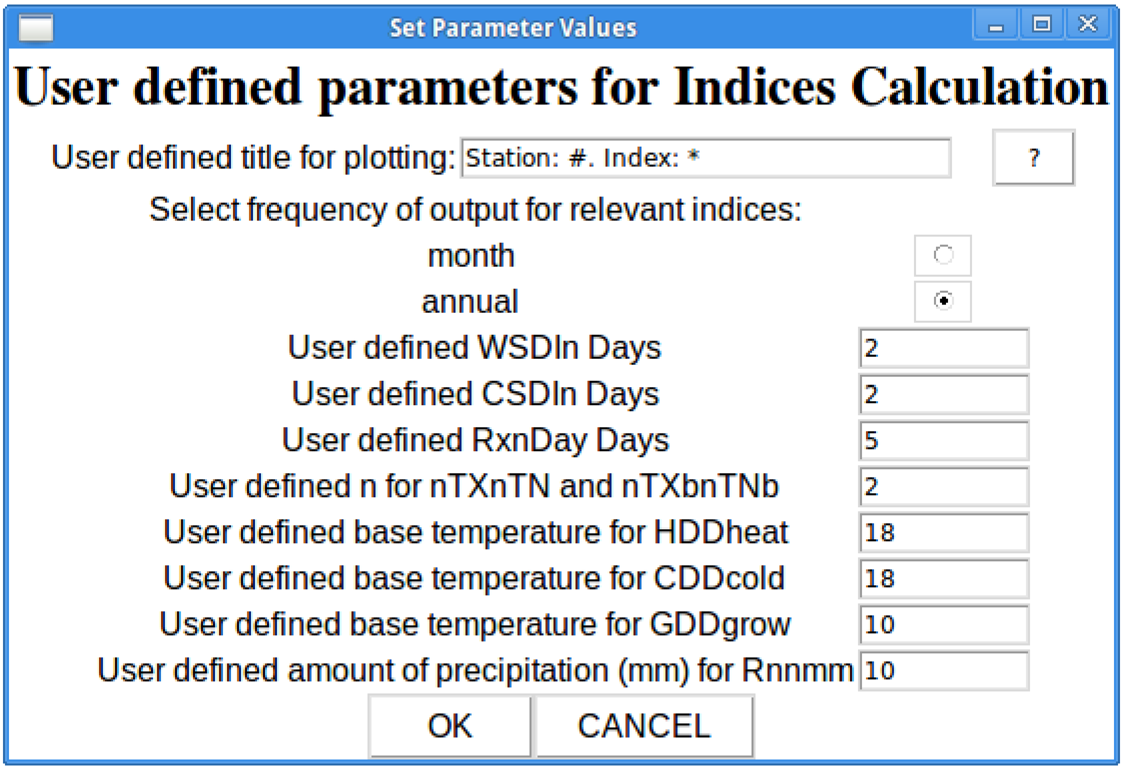
3.5 Calculating the indices

After STEP. 1 has been completed successfully, the "STEP. 2" button on the ***ClimPACT2*** home screen will be highlighted green to indicate that the user is now able to calculate the indices, as shown below. Select the "CALCULATE INDICES" button.



3.6 Parameter values for indices

This screen allows the user to set parameters relevant to some of the indices. Some indices can be calculated over months or years (e.g. the number of frost days ‘FD’ can be summed monthly or annually) and this can be specified with the radio buttons at the top of the screen.



The “User defined WSDIn Days” sets the number of days which need to occur consecutively with a TX > 90^{th} percentile to be counted in the WSDIn index.

The “User defined CSDIn Days” sets the number of days which need to occur consecutively with a TN < 10^{th} percentile to be counted in the CSDIn index.

The “User defined RxnDay Days” sets the monthly maximum consecutive *n*-day precipitation to be recorded by the Rxnday index.

The “User defined n for nTXnTN and nTXbnTNb” sets the number of consecutive days required for the nTXnTN and nTXbnTNb indices.

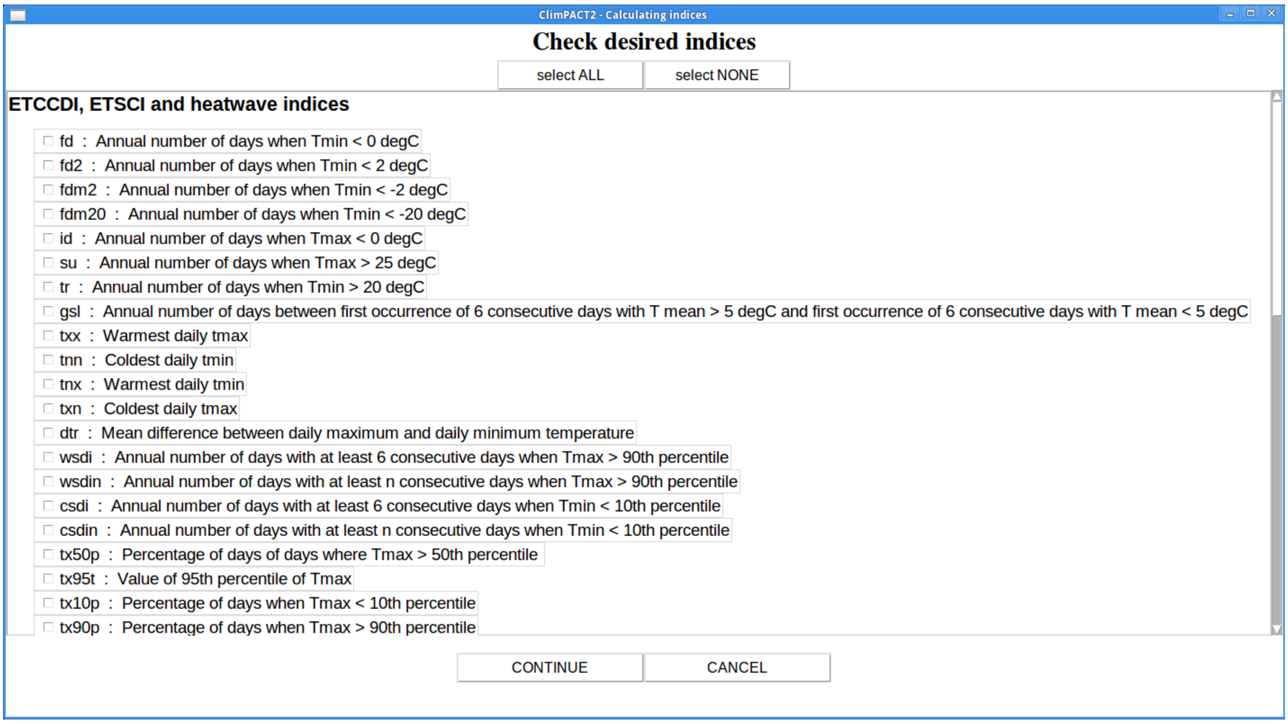
The “User defined base temperature” for HDDheat, CDDcold and GDDgrow set the temperature to be used in the subtraction in these indices.

The “User defined amount of precipitation (mm) for Rnnmm” sets the value of nn in Rnnmm.

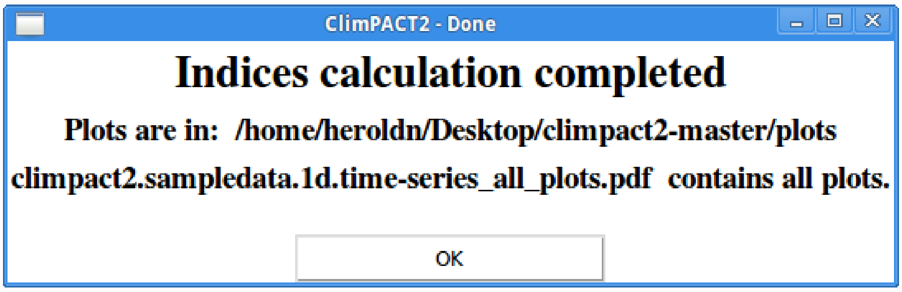
Once this step is completed, click “OK”.

3.7 Select indices to calculate

A window is now presented that allows users to select their desired indices for calculation. The abbreviation for each index as well as its definition are printed.

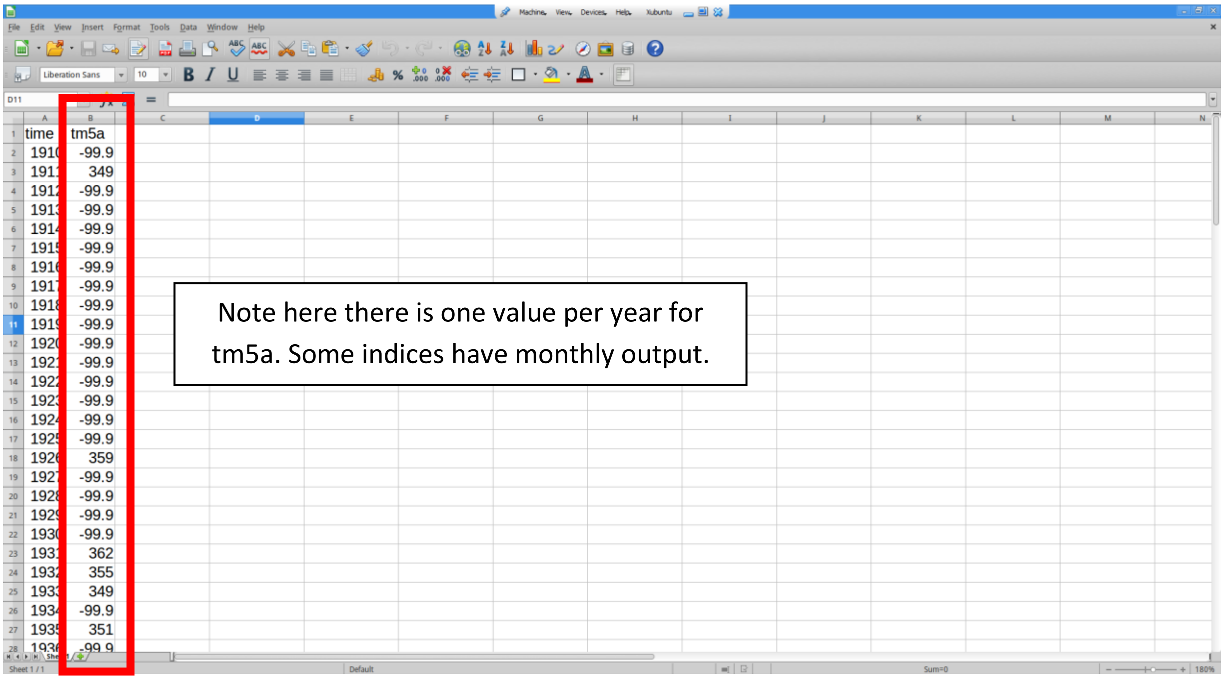


Tick the indices that are desired, or choose "select ALL". Click "CONTINUE" to perform the computation. In most cases this process should not take very long, a progress bar will appear to indicate the time remaining. A pop-up window will appear once the indices are computed.

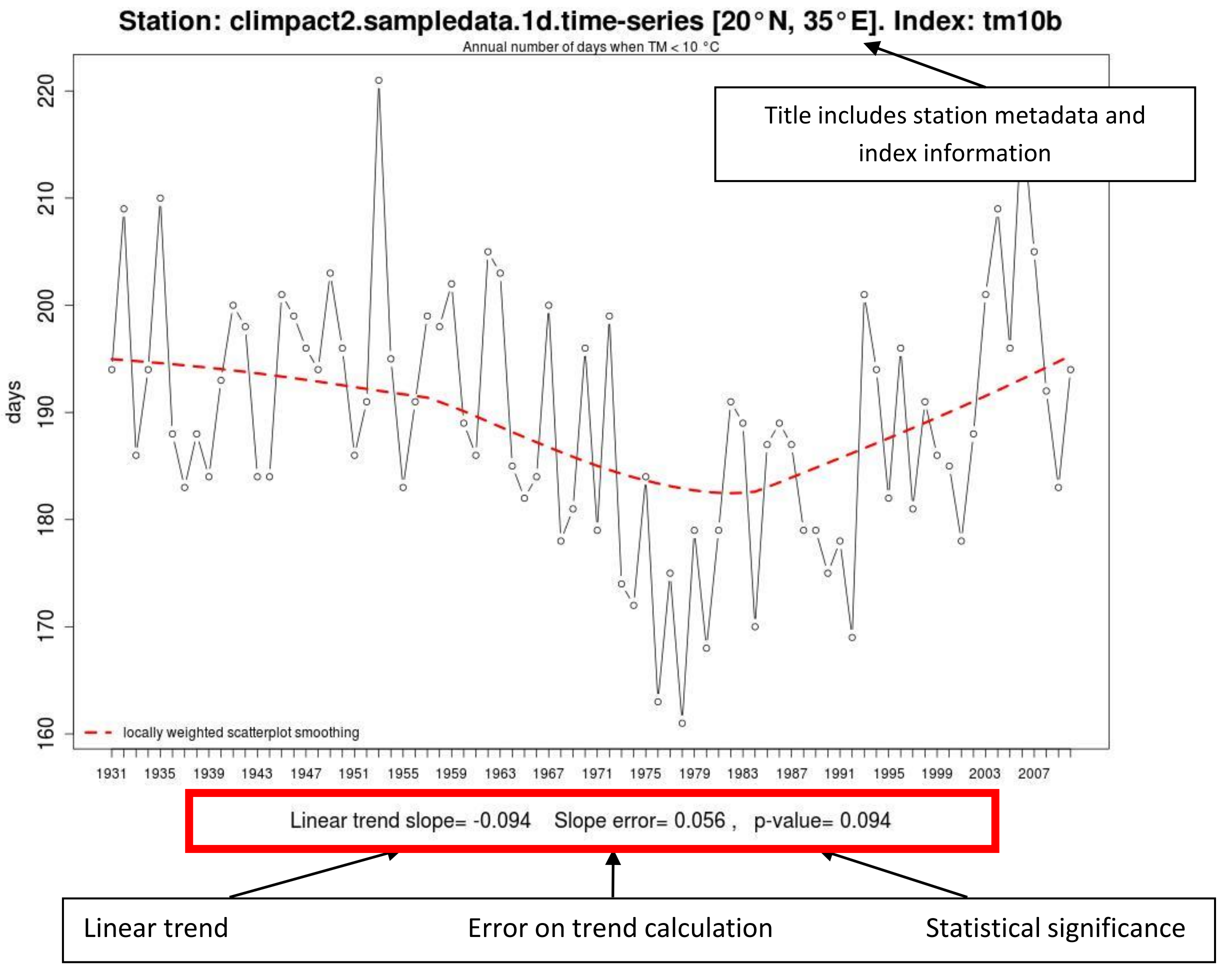


3.8 Examining ClimPACT2 output

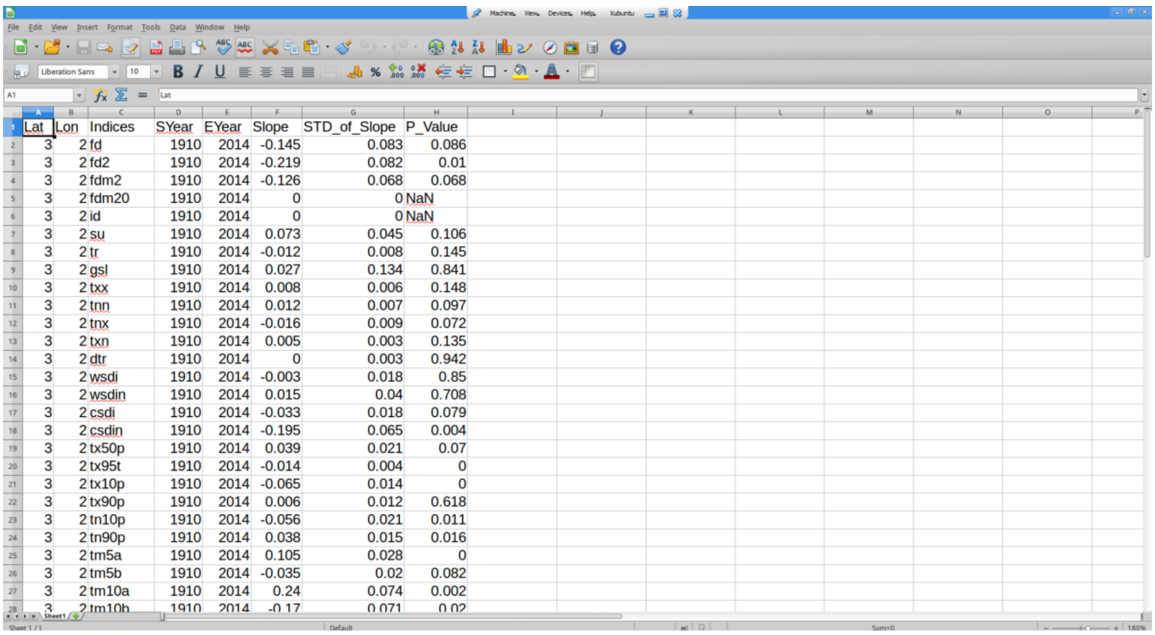
ClimPACT2 produces two files for each index calculated. One JPEG file (.jpg) containing a plot of the index, and one .csv file containing the index values. These are stored in the /plots and /indices subdirectories, respectively. The .csv files can be opened in Microsoft Excel, Open Office Calc or with a text editor. The index files have names "climpact2.sampledata.1d.time-series_XXX.csv" where XXX represents the name of the index. A sample .csv file for tm5a is shown below, with one value for each year the index is calculated.



An example of a plot for the index is shown below. The plot of each index is shown with a locally weighted linear regression (dashed line) to give an indication of longer-term variations. Statistics of the linear trend fitting are displayed on the plots (see below for an example of tm10b, the annual number of days when TM (daily mean temperature) is below 10°C). In addition, one .pdf file, *_all_plots.pdf (climpact2.sampledata.1d.time-series_all_plots.pdf in our case), containing all plots is also produced in the sub-directory /plots.



Resulting trends for all indices are stored in the subdirectory /trend in a single .csv file. There is one file for all indices per station with the name "climpact2.sampledata.1d.time-series_trend.csv". Columns represent latitude, longitude, start year for trend calculation, end year for trend calculation, trend per year, standard error on trend calculation and the significance of the trend (< 0.05 indicates significance at the 5% level). See below for an example.



Lat	Lon	Indices	SYear	EYear	Slope	STD_of_Slope	P_Value
3	2	fd	1910	2014	-0.145	0.083	0.086
3	2	fd2	1910	2014	-0.219	0.082	0.01
3	2	fdm2	1910	2014	-0.126	0.068	0.068
3	2	fdm20	1910	2014	0	0	NaN
3	2	id	1910	2014	0	0	NaN
3	2	su	1910	2014	0.073	0.045	0.106
3	2	tr	1910	2014	-0.012	0.008	0.145
3	2	gsl	1910	2014	0.027	0.134	0.841
3	2	txx	1910	2014	0.008	0.006	0.148
3	2	tnn	1910	2014	0.012	0.007	0.097
3	2	tnx	1910	2014	-0.016	0.009	0.072
3	2	txn	1910	2014	0.005	0.003	0.135
3	2	dtr	1910	2014	0	0.003	0.942
3	2	wsdi	1910	2014	-0.003	0.018	0.85
3	2	wsdin	1910	2014	0.015	0.04	0.708
3	2	csdi	1910	2014	-0.033	0.018	0.079
3	2	csdin	1910	2014	-0.195	0.065	0.004
3	2	tx50p	1910	2014	0.039	0.021	0.07
3	2	tx95t	1910	2014	-0.014	0.004	0
3	2	tx10p	1910	2014	-0.065	0.014	0
3	2	tx90p	1910	2014	0.006	0.012	0.618
3	2	tn10p	1910	2014	-0.056	0.021	0.011
3	2	tn90p	1910	2014	0.038	0.015	0.016
3	2	tm5a	1910	2014	0.105	0.028	0
3	2	tm5b	1910	2014	-0.035	0.02	0.082
3	2	tm10a	1910	2014	0.24	0.074	0.002
3	2	tm10b	1910	2014	-0.17	0.071	0.02

4. CALCULATING THE CLIMPACT2 INDICES ON THREE DIMENSIONAL DATASETS

Users who have three-dimensional datasets (time x latitude x longitude) of daily temperature and precipitation may utilise the climpact.loader function contained in climpact2.r to calculate the ***ClimPACT2*** indices. This functionality is intended for users familiar with R. This section provides a brief overview of this functionality.

If you do not have the ***ClimPACT2*** code, you can download the latest version from github (https://github.com/ARCCSS-extremes/climpact2/archive/master.zip). The file climpact2.wrapper.r provides an example R script that calls the climpact.loader function in climpact2.r. Users are encouraged to modify this script to their needs (running this simply requires "Rscript climpact2.wrapper.r" from the linux command line). Prior to running ***ClimPACT2*** for the first time, be sure to run the climpact2.checker.r script, this script will check and install all required packages, including a modified version of the climdex.pcic R package.

climpact.loader takes three dimensional netCDF files in CF (Climate and Forecast) format as its input. The list of parameters that can be specified when calling climpact.loader are shown below and can be found in the climpact2.r source code.

- tsminfile: min temperature netCDF file. Must be gridded daily data.
- tsmaxfile: max temperature netCDF file. Must be gridded daily data.
- precfile: daily precipitation netCDF file. Must be gridded daily data.
- tsminname: name of min temperature variable in tsminfile
- tsmaxname: name of max temperature variable in tsmaxfile
- precname: name of daily precipitation variable in precfile
- timename: name of time variable in input files
- indices: a list specifying which indices to calculate. See index.master.list for a list of supported indices. Specify "all" to calculate all indices.
- identifier: an optional string to aid identifying output files (e.g. this may be the particular model/dataset the indices are being calculated on).
- lonname: name of longitude dimension.
- latname: name of latitude dimension.
- baserange: reference period for calculating percentile indices.
- freq: frequency at which to calculate relevant indices.
- write_quantiles: boolean specifying whether to write percentiles to a file for later use.
- quantile_file: netCDF file created from a previous execution of climpact.loader with write_quantiles set to TRUE.
- cores: specify the number of cores to use for processing. Default is to use one core.
- tempqtiles: temperature percentiles to calculate.
- precqtiles: precipitation percentiles to calculate.
- time_format: if the time variable in tsminfile, tsmaxfile and precfile are not in "units since YYYY-MM-DD" then this parameter must be passed specifying the date format. Uses standard notations as specified in http://stat.ethz.ch/R-manual/R-devel/library/base/html/strptime.html

- max.missing.days: maximum missing days under which indices will still be calculated.
- min.base.data.fraction.present: minimum fraction of data required for a quantile to be calculated for a particular day.
- output_dir: directory where index files will be created.
- ... additional parameters: any parameters that are defined for specific indices (see the manual) can be specified by prefixing the index name followed by an underscore. For example, the spells.can.span.years parameter for the climdex index wsdi can be specified by passing wsdi_spells.can.span.years.

A strength of ***ClimPACT2*** is that given it is built upon climdex.pcic functionality, any parameters that can be passed to index functions in climdex.pcic can be also passed to climpact.loader. This function can also be executed on multiple cores to increase performance. This is achieved by setting *cores* to some value greater than 1.

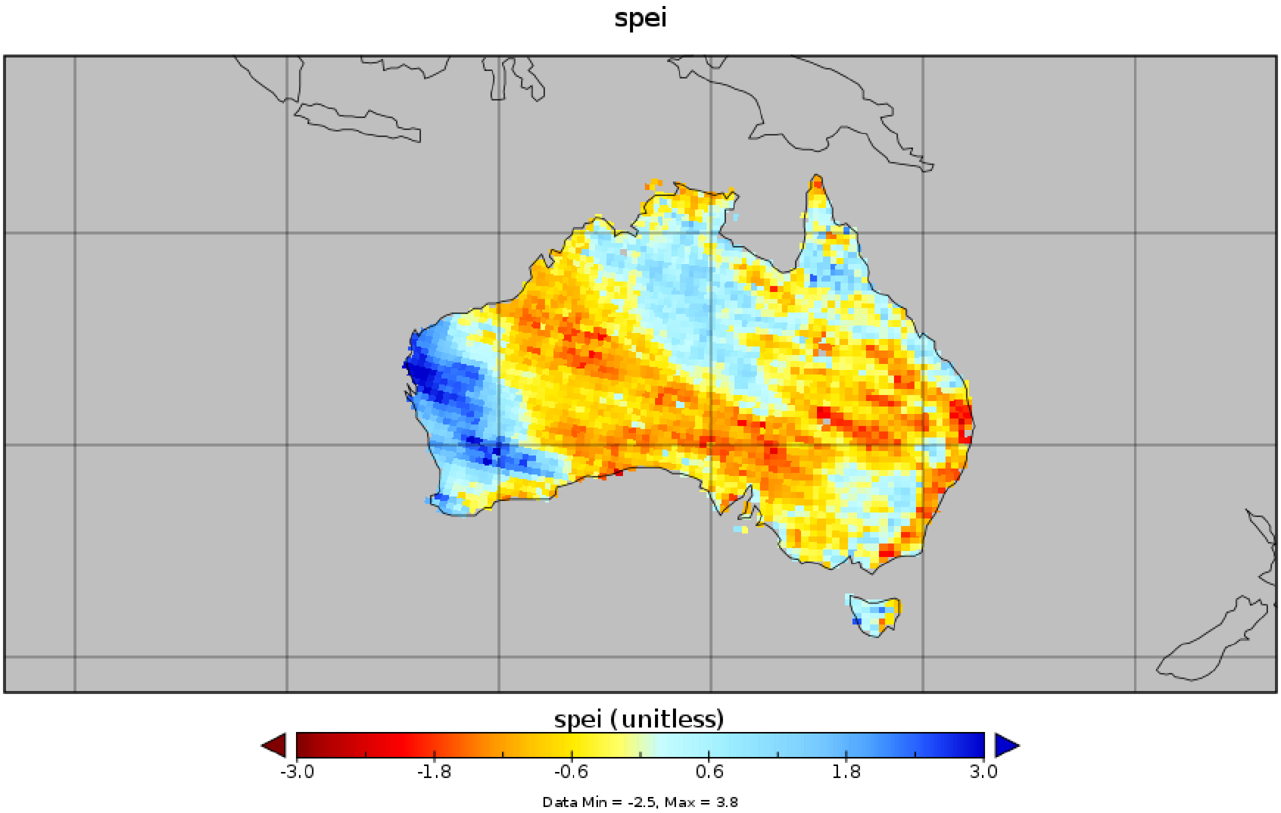
Important things to note:

- Users should know the limits of their hardware. Currently, operating on two cores, calculating all 51 indices on a 20 year, 144 x 215 grid takes approximately 12 hours.

- If the user wishes to record quantiles for later use they must set *write_quantiles* to “TRUE”. When doing this the user must ensure that *tempqtiles* and *precqtiles* have all of the percentiles that will be required for later calculations. In other words, the percentiles specified in *tempqtiles* and *precqtiles* are the percentiles that will be recorded when *write_quantiles* is set to “TRUE”. If not specified these parameters will be set to their default values (which can be found in climpact2.r). The percentiles specified in climpact2.wrapper.r are all that are required for calculating all 51 indices in ClimPACT2.

- ***ClimPACT2*** assumes the time dimension of the input data is of units "units since YYYY-MM-DD". If it is not, then the time_format parameter needs to be specified (see above list of climpact.loader parameters).

An example output of the Standardised Precipitation-Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) calculated for a gridded dataset is shown on the next page. We recommend using Ncview (http://meteora.ucsd.edu/~pierce/ncview_home_page.html) or Panoply (http://www.giss.nasa.gov/tools/panoply/) for viewing netCDF output.


spei
spei (unitless)
-3.0
-1.8
-0.6
0.6
1.8
3.0
Data Min = -2.5, Max = 3.8

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Goals and terms of reference of the ET-SCI

At the first meeting of the ET-SCI in Tarragona, Spain in July 2011, the following Terms of Reference (ToR) and deliverables were agreed as follows are:

- Develop methods and tools including standardized software for, and to generate, sector-specific climate indices, including their time series based on historical data, and methodologies to define simple and complex climate risks;
- Promote the use of sector-specific climate indices to bring out variability and trends in climate of particular interest to socio-economic sectors (e.g., droughts), with global consistency and to help characterize the susceptibility of various sectors to climate;
- Develop the training materials needed to raise capacity and promote uniform approaches around the world in applying these techniques;
- Work with sector-based agencies and experts, including those of relevant WMO Technical Commissions, particularly the Commission for Hydrology (CHy) and the Commission for Agricultural Meteorology (CAgM), to facilitate the use of climate information in users' decision-support systems for climate risk management and adaptation strategies;
- Submit reports in accordance with timetables established by the OPACE 4 co-chairs.

In addition various deliverables were proposed for consideration by the Team. These included:

- A collection and analysis of existing climate indices with particular specific sectoral (agriculture, water, health and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)) applications at national and regional scales;
- Technical publication on climate indices for sectoral application in risk assessment and adaptation;
- Methods and tools, standardized software and associated training materials required to produce sector-specific climate indices for systematic assessment of the impact of climate variability and change and to facilitate climate risk management and adaptation (to be done in collaboration with WMO Technical Commissions, particularly CCl OPACE-2 and with relevant agencies and organizations if required;
- Pilot training workshop (at least one region) on development of the indices;
- Workshop Report/Publication.

APPENDIX B: Tables of ET-SCI indices

Table A1: LIST TEMPERATURE-BASED INDICES OF ET-SCI CORE SECTOR-SPECIFIC INDICES (AS AGREED JULY 2011) WHERE TM = mean temperature, TN = minimum temperature and TX = maximum temperature

	ID	Indicator name	Definitions	UNITS	ETCCDI index	Sector
1	FD0	Frost days 0	Annual count when TN < 0ºC	days	Y	H, AFS
2	FD2	Frost days 2	Annual count when TN < 2ºC	days	N	AFS
3	FDm2	Hard freeze	Annual count when TN < -2ºC	days	N	AFS
4	FDm20	Very Hard freeze	Annual count when TN < -20ºC	days	N	H, AFS
5	ID0	Ice days	Annual count when TX < 0ºC	days	Y	H, AFS
6	SU25	Summer days	Annual count when TX > 25ºC	days	Y	H
7	TR20	Tropical nights	Annual count when TN > 20ºC	days	Y	H, AFS
8	GSL	Growing season Length	Annual (1st Jan to 31st Dec in NH, 1st July to 30th June in SH) count between first span of at least 6 days with TM>5ºC and first span after July 1 (January 1 in SH) of 6 days with TM<5ºC	days	Y	AFS
9	TXx	Max TX	Monthly maximum value of daily TX	ºC	Y	AFS
10	TNn	Min TN	Monthly minimum value of daily TN	ºC	Y	AFS
11	WSDI	Warm spell duration indicator	Annual count of days with at least 6 consecutive days when TX>90th percentile	days	Y	H, AFS, WRH
12	WSDIn	User-defined WSDI	Annual count of days with at least *n* consecutive days when TX>90th percentile where n >= 2 (and max 10)	days	N	H, AFS, WRH
13	CSDI	Cold spell duration indicator	Annual count of days with at least 6 consecutive days when TN<10th percentile	days	Y	H, AFS
14	CSDIn	User-defined CSDI	Annual count of days with at least *n* consecutive days when TN<10th percentile where n >= 2 (and max 10)	days	N	H, AFS, WRH
15	TX50p	Above average Days	Percentage of days of days where TX>50th percentile	%	N	H, AFS, WRH

16	TX95t	Very warm day threshold	Value of 95^{th} percentile of TX	ºC	N	H, AFS
17	TM5a	TM above 5°C	Annual count when TM >= 5ºC	days	N	AFS
18	TM5b	TM below 5°C	Annual count when TM < 5ºC	days	N	AFS
19	TM10a	TM above 10°C	Annual count when TM >= 10ºC	days	N	AFS
20	TM10b	TM below 10°C	Annual count when TM < 10ºC	days	N	AFS
21	SU30	Hot days	Annual count when TX >= 30ºC	days	N	H, AFS
22	SU35	Very hot days	Annual count when TX > = 35ºC	days	N	H, AFS
23	nTXnTN	User-defined consecutive number of hot days and nights	Annual count of *n* consecutive days where both TX > 95^{th} percentile and TN > 95^{th} percentile, where n >= 2 (and max of 10)	Number of events	N	H, AFS, WRH
24	HDDheat	Heating degree Days	Annual sum of T_b- TM (where T_b is a user-defined location-specific base temperature and TM < T_b)	ºC	N	H
25	CDDcold	Cooling degree Days	Annual sum of TM - T_b (where T_b is a user-defined location-specific base temperature and TM > T_b)	ºC	N	H
26	GDDgrow	Growing degree Days	Annual sum of TM - T_b (where T_b is a user-defined location-specific base temperature and TM >T_b)	ºC	N	H, AFS

H=Health, AFS=Agriculture and Food Security, WRH=Water Resources and Hydrology

TABLE A2: LIST PRECIPITATION-BASED INDICES OF ET-SCI CORE SECTOR-SPECIFIC INDICES (AS AGREED JULY 2011) WHERE P = DAILY PRECIPITATION AND PRCP = ANNUAL TOTAL PRECIPITATION

	ID	Indicator Name	Definitions	UNITS	ETCCDI index	Sector
27	R20mm	Number of very heavy precipitation days	Annual count of days when P>=20mm	days	Y	AFS, WRH
28	CDD	Consecutive dry Days	Maximum number of consecutive days with P<1mm	days	Y	H, AFS, WRH
29	PRCPTOT	Annual total wet-day precipitation	PRCP from wet days (P>=1mm)	mm	Y	AFS, WRH
30	R95pTOT	Contribution from very wet days	Annual percentage of RR>95th percentile / PRCPTOT	%	Y	AFS, WRH
31	R99pTOT	Contribution from extremely wet days	Annual percentage of P>99th percentile / PRCPTOT	%	Y	AFS, WRH
32	RXnday	User-defined consecutive days precipitation amount	Monthly maximum consecutive *n*-day precipitation (up to a maximum of 10)	mm	N	H, AFS, WRH
33	SPI	Standardised Precipitation Index	Measure of "drought" using the Standardised Precipitation Index on time scales of 3, 6 and 12 months. No missing data are allowed to calculate SPI.	Dimension less index	N	H, AFS, WRH
34	SPEI	Standardised Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index	Measure of "drought" using the Standardised Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index on time scales of 3, 6 and 12 months. No missing data are allowed to calculate SPEI.	Dimension less index	N	H, AFS, WRH

H=Health, AFS=Agriculture and Food Security, WRH=Water Resources and Hydrology

TABLE A3:LIST TEMPERATURE-BASED INDICES OF ET-SCI ADDITIONAL SECTOR-SPECIFIC INDICES

	ID	Indicator name	Definitions	UNITS	ETCCDI index	Sector
35	HWN (EHF/CTN90pct/ CTX90pct)	Heat wave number	The annual number of summer (Nov-Mar in SH and May-Sep in NH) heat waves where conditions persist for at least 3 consecutive days per the definitions of EHF/CTN90pct/CTX90pct in Appendix B	Number of events	N	H, AFS, WRH
36	HWD (EHF/CTN90pct/ CTX90pct)	Heat wave duration	The length of the longest summer (Nov-Mar in SH and May-Sep in NH) heat wave where conditions persist for at least 3 consecutive days per definitions per the definitions of EHF/CTN90pct/CTX90pct in Appendix B	days	N	H, AFS, WRH
37	HWF (EHF/CTN90pct/ CTX90pct)	Heat wave day frequency	The total number of days each summer (Nov-Mar in SH and May-Sep in NH) that contribute to all heat waves where conditions persist for at least 3 consecutive days per definitions per the definitions of EHF/CTN90pct/CTX90pct in Appendix B	days	N	H, AFS, WRH
38	HWA (EHF/CTN90pct/ CTX90pct)	Heat wave amplitude	The hottest day of the hottest summer (Nov-Mar in SH and May-Sep in NH) heat wave where conditions persist for at least 3 consecutive days per definitions per the definitions of EHF/CTN90pct/CTX90pct in Appendix B	ºC ($^{o}C^{2}$ EHF)	N	H, AFS, WRH
39	HWM (EHF/CTN90pct/ CTX90pct)	Heat wave mean	Average magnitude of all heat wave days (Nov-Mar in SH and May-Sep in NH) heat wave where conditions persist for at least 3 consecutive days per definitions per the definitions of EHF/CTN90pct/CTX90pct in Appendix B	ºC ($^{o}C^{2}$ EHF)	N	H, AFS, WRH
40	nTX_bnTN_b	User-defined consecutive number of cold days and nights	Annual count of *n* consecutive days where both TX < 5th percentile and TN < 5th percentile where n >=2 and n <=10?	Number of events	N	H, AFS

H=Health, AFS=Agriculture and Food Security, WRH=Water Resources and Hydrology

APPENDIX C: DEFINITIONS OF CORE AND NON-CORE ET-SCI INDICES

The definitions for a core set of 34 core descriptive sector-specific indices defined by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Commission for Climatology (CCl) Expert Team on Climate Risk and Sector-specific Indices (ET-SCI, see http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/wcp/ccl/opace/opace4/expertteam.php) and 9 additional descriptive sector-specific indices are provided below. User-friendly R-based software (***ClimPACT***) is provided to calculate the indices from the ET-SCI website.

Missing data criteria: Monthly indices are calculated if no more than 3 days are missing in a month, while annual values are calculated if no more than 15 days are missing in a year. No annual value will be calculated if any one month's data are missing. For threshold indices, a threshold is calculated if at least 70% of data are present. For spell duration indicators (marked with a *), a spell can continue into the next year and is counted against the year in which the spell ends e.g. a cold spell (CSDI) in the Northern Hemisphere beginning on 31st December 2000 and ending on 6th January 2001 is counted towards the total number of cold spells in 2001.

CORE INDICES:

Temperature indices:

1. FD0, frost days 0: count of days where TN (daily minimum temperature) < 0°C

Let TN*ij* be the daily minimum temperature on day *i* in period *j*. Count the number of days where TN*ij* <0°C.

2. FD2, frost days 2: count of days where TN (daily minimum temperature) < 2°C

Let TN*ij* be the daily minimum temperature on day *i* in period *j*. Count the number of days where TN*ij* <2°C.

3. FDm2, frost days -2: count of days where TN (daily minimum temperature) < -2°C

Let TN*ij* be the daily minimum temperature on day *i* in period *j*. Count the number of days where TN*ij* <-2°C.

4. FDm20, frost days -20: count of days where TN (daily minimum temperature) < -20°C

Let TN*ij* be the daily minimum temperature on day *i* in period *j*. Count the number of days where TN*ij* <-20°C.

5. SU25, summer days: count of days where TX (daily maximum temperature) > 25°C

Let TX*ij* be the daily maximum temperature on day *i* in period *j*. Count the number of days where TX*ij* >25°C.

6. ID0, ice days: count of days where TX < 0°C

Let $TXij$ be the daily maximum temperature on day *i* in period *j*. Count the number of days where $TXij$ <0°C.

7. TR20, tropical nights: count of days where TN > 20°C

Let $TNij$ be the daily minimum temperature on day *i* in period *j*. Count the number of days where $TNij$ >20°C.

8. GSL, growing season length: annual count of days between first span of at least six days where TM (daily mean temperature) > 5°C and first span in second half of the year of at least six days where TM< 5°C.

Let $TMij$ be the daily mean temperature on day *i* in period *j*. Count the annual (1 Jan to 31 Dec in Northern Hemisphere, 1 July to 30 June in Southern Hemisphere) number of days between the first occurrence of at least six consecutive days where $TMij$ > 5°C and the first occurrence after 1 July (1 Jan in Southern Hemisphere) of at least six consecutive days where $TMij$ < 5°C.

9. TXx: monthly maximum value of daily maximum temperature:

Let $TXik$ be the daily maximum temperature on day *i* in month *k*. The maximum daily maximum temperature in month *k* is then $TXx = \max(TXik)$.

10. TNn: monthly minimum value of daily minimum temperature:

Let $TNik$ be the daily minimum temperature on day *i* in month *k*. The minimum daily minimum temperature in month *k* is then $TNn = \min(TNik)$.

11. WSDI*, warm spell duration index: count of days in a span of at least six days where TX > 90th percentile.

Let $TXij$ be the daily maximum temperature on day *i* in period *j* and let $TXib90$ be the calendar day 90th percentile of daily maximum temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period *b* (e.g. 1971-2000). Count the number of days where, in intervals of at least six consecutive days $TXij > TXib90$.

12. WSDIn*, user-defined warm spell duration index: count of days in a span of at least *n* days where TX > 90th percentile.

Let $TXij$ be the daily maximum temperature on day *i* in period *j* and let $TXib90$ be the calendar day 90th percentile of daily maximum temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period *b* (e.g. 1971-2000). Count the number of days where, in intervals of at least *n* consecutive days $TXij > TXib90$ where $n <= 10$.

13. CSDI*, cold spell duration index: count of days in a span of at least six days where TN < 10th percentile.

Let $TNij$ be the daily minimum temperature on day *i* in period *j* and let $TNib10$ be the calendar day 10th percentile of daily minimum temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period *b* (e.g. 1971-2000). Count the number of days where, in intervals of at least six consecutive days TN*ij* < TN*ib*10.

14. CSDIn*, user-defined cold spell duration index: count of days in a span of at least *n* days where TN < 10th percentile.

Let TN*ij* be the daily minimum temperature on day *i* in period *j* and let TN*ib*10 be the calendar day 10th percentile of daily minimum temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period *b* (e.g. 1971-2000). Count the number of days where, in intervals of at least *n* consecutive days TN*ij* < TN*ib*10 where *n*<= 10.

15. TX50p, above average days: count of days where TX > 50th percentile.

Let TX*ij* be the daily maximum temperature on day *i* in period *j* and let TX*ib*50 be the calendar day 50th percentile of daily maximum temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period *b* (e.g. 1971-2000). Count the number of days where TX*ij* > TX*ib*50.

16. TX95t, very warm day threshold: value of the 95th percentile of TX.

Let TX*ij* be the daily maximum temperature on day *i* in period *j.* Calculate TX*ib*95p as the calendar day 95th percentile of daily maximum temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period *b* (e.g. 1971-2000).

17. TM5a, growing days 5: count of days where TM (daily average temperature) >= 5°C

Let TM*ij* be the daily average temperature on day *i* in period *j*. Count the number of days where TM*ij* >=5°C.

18. TM5b, non-growing days 5: count of days where TM (daily average temperature) < 5°C

Let TM*ij* be the daily average temperature on day *i* in period *j*. Count the number of days where TM*ij* <5°C.

19. TM10a, growing days 10: count of days where TM (daily average temperature) >=10°C

Let TM*ij* be the daily average temperature on day *i* in period *j*. Count the number of days where TM*ij* >10°C.

20. TM10b, non-growing days 10: count of days where TM (daily average temperature) < 10°C

Let TM*ij* be the daily average temperature on day *i* in period *j*. Count the number of days where TM*ij* <10°C.

21. TX30, hot days: count of days where TX > 30°C

Let TX*ij* be the daily maximum temperature on day *i* in period *j*. Count the number of days where TX*ij* >30°C.

22. TX35, very hot days: count of days where TX > 35°C

Let TX*ij* be the daily maximum temperature on day *i* in period *j*. Count the number of days where TX*ij* >35°C.

23. nTXnTN, user-defined consecutive hot days and hot nights: count of events with at least *n* consecutive days of TX > 95th percentile followed by at least *n* consecutive nights TN > 95th percentile and where TX and TN must occur in the same 24-hour period.

Let TN*ij (*TX*ij)* be the daily minimum (maximum) temperature on day *i* in period *j* and let TN*ib*95 (TX*ib*95) be the calendar day 95th percentile of daily minimum (maximum) temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period *b* (e.g. 1971-2000). Count the number of times where, at least *n* consecutive days TX*ij* > TX*ib*95 are followed by at least n consecutive nights TN*ij* > TN*ib*95.

24. HDDheat, user-defined heating degree days: annual sum of T_b – TM where T_b is a user-defined location-specific base temperature.

Let TM*ij* be the daily mean temperature on day *i* in period *j* and let T_b be a user-defined location-specific base temperature (e.g. needed to heat a building). Then,

HDDheat= $\sum_j T_b - TM_{ij}$ where $TM_{ij} < T_b$

25. CDDcold, user-defined cooling degree days: annual sum of TM – T_b where T_b is a user-defined location-specific base temperature.

Let TM*ij* be the daily mean temperature on day *i* in period *j* and let T_b be a user-defined location-specific base temperature (e.g. needed to cool a building). Then,

CDDcold = $\sum_j TM_{ij} - T_b$ where $TM_{ij} > T_b$

26. GDDgrow, user-defined growing degree days: annual sum of TM – T_b where T_b is a user-defined location-specific base temperature.

Let TM*ij* be the daily mean temperature on day *i* in period *j* and let T_b be a user-defined location-specific base temperature (e.g. needed for plant growth). Then,

GDDgrow = $\sum_j TM_{ij} - T_b \sum_j TM_{ij} - T_b$ where $TM_{ij} > T_b$

Precipitation indices:

27. R20mm, very heavy precipitation days: count of days where RR ≥ 20 mm

Let RR*ij* be the daily precipitation amount on day *i* in period *j*. Count the number of days where RR*ij* ≥ 20 mm.

28. CDD*, consecutive dry days: maximum length of dry spell (RR < 1 mm)

Let RR_{ij} be the daily precipitation amount on day *i* in period *j*. Count the largest number of consecutive days where RR_{ij} < 1 mm.

29. PRCPTOT: annual total wet-day precipitation: total precipitation from wet days (> 1 mm)

Let RRwj be the daily precipitation amount on a wet day w (RR ≥ 1 mm) in period j. Then PRCPTOTj = sum (RRwj).

30. R95pTOT: contribution from very wet-days: precipitation due to very wet days (> 95th percentile)

Let RR_{wj} be the daily precipitation amount on a wet day *w* (RR ≥ 1 mm) in period *j* and let RR_{wb95} be the 95th percentile of precipitation on wet days in the base period *b* (e.g. 1971-2000). Then R95pTOT*j* = (sum (RR_{wj})/PRCPTOT)*100, where RR_{wj} > RR_{wb95}.

31. R99pTOT: contribution from extremely wet days: precipitation due to extremely wet days (> 99th percentile)

Let RRwj be the daily precipitation amount on a wet day w (RR ≥ 1 mm) in period j and let RRwb99 be the 99th percentile of precipitation on wet days in the base period *b* (e.g. 1971-2000). Then R99pTOTj = (sum (RRwj)/PRCPTOT)*100, where RRwj > RRwb99.

32. RXnday: maximum n-day precipitation: highest precipitation amount in an n-day period

Let RR_{kj} be the precipitation amount for the n-day interval *k* in period *j*, where *k* is defined by the last day. The maximum n-day values for period *j* are RXnday*j* = max (RR_{kj}).

Drought indices:

33. SPI, user-defined Standardised Precipitation Index:

SPI corresponds to the user-defined Standardized Precipitation Index, which is the conversion of monthly precipitation data to probabilities based on long-term precipitation records computed on different time scales. Probabilities are transformed to standardized series with an average of 0 and a standard deviation of 1 (see details in World Meteorological Organization, 2012). SPI time scales of 3, 6 and 12 months are currently included in ClimPACT2.

34. SPEI, user-defined Standardised Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index:

SPEI is a variation of the SPI. It corresponds to the user-defined Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index, which address the Potential Evapotranspiration (PET) influence on drought severity. PET is calculated following Hargreaves formulation since the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) recommends this method as the best alternative where data are scarce. SPEI is the conversion of monthly climatic water balance to probabilities also computed on different time scales and transformed to standardized series. SPEI time scales of 3, 6 and 12 months are currently included in ClimPACT2.

Additional (non-core) indices:

For the following 5 heat wave indices:

Let TX*ij* be the daily maximum temperature on day *i* in period *j.* Calculate TX*ib*90p as the calendar day 90th percentile of daily maximum temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period *b* (e.g. 1971-2000).

Let TN*ij* be the daily minimum temperature on day *i* in period *j.* Calculate TN*ib*90p as the calendar day 90th percentile of daily minimum temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period *b* (e.g. 1971-2000).

Let TM*ij* be the daily mean temperature (i.e. (TX*ij*+TN*ij*)/2) on day *i* in period *j*. Calculate TM*ib*90p as the calendar day 90th percentile of daily mean temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period *b* (e.g. 1971-2000).

35.HWN (EHF/CTN90pct/CTX90pct), heat wave number: number of heat waves

If conditions persist for at least 3 days then count the number of summer (Nov-Mar in SH and May-Sep in NH) heat waves where:

HWN_TX90 > TXib90p

HWN_TN90 >TN*ib*90p

EHF > 0

where EHF = max [1,EHI_{accl}] x EHI_{sig}

and $EHI_{accl} = (TM_i + TM_{i-1} + TM_{i-2})/3 - (TM_{i-3} + \ldots + TM_{i-32})/30$

and $EHI_{sig} = (TM_i + TM_{i-1} + TM_{i-2})/3 - TM_{ij}$

36. HWD (EHF/CTN90pct/CTX90pct), heat wave duration: duration of longest heat wave

If conditions persist for at least 3 days then count the duration of the longest summer (Nov-Mar in SH and May-Sep in NH) heat wave where:

HWN_TX90 > TXib90p

HWN_TN90 >TN*ib*90p

EHF > 0

where EHF = max [1,EHI_{accl}] x EHI_{sig}

and $EHI_{accl} = (TM_i + TM_{i-1} + TM_{i-2})/3 - (TM_{i-3} + \ldots + TM_{i-32})/30$

and EHI_{sig} = (TM*i* + TM*i*−1 + TM*i*−2)/3 – TM*ij*

37.HWF (EHF/CTN90pct/CTX90pct), heat wave frequency: total days contributing to all heat waves

If conditions persist for at least 3 days then count the total number of days contributing to summer (Nov-Mar in SH and May-Sep in NH) heat waves where:

HWN_TX90 > TXib90p

HWN_TN90 >TN*ib*90p

EHF > 0

where EHF = max [1,EHI_{accl}] x EHI_{sig}

and EHI_{accl} = (TM*i* + TM*i*−1 + TM*i*−2)/3 − (TM*i*−3 + …+ TM*i*−32)/30

and EHI_{sig} = (TM*i* + TM*i*−1 + TM*i*−2)/3 – TM*ij*

38. HWA (EHF/CTN90pct/CTX90pct), heat wave amplitude: hottest day of hottest heat wave

If conditions persist for at least 3 days then calculate the hottest day of the hottest summer (Nov-Mar in SH and May-Sep in NH) heat wave where:

HWN_TX90 > TXib90p

HWN_TN90 >TN*ib*90p

EHF > 0

where EHF = max [1,EHI_{accl}] x EHI_{sig}

and EHI_{accl} = (TM*i* + TM*i*−1 + TM*i*−2)/3 − (TM*i*−3 + …+ TM*i*−32)/30

and EHI_{sig} = (TM*i* + TM*i*−1 + TM*i*−2)/3 – TM*ij*

39. HWM (EHF/CTN90pct/CTX90pct), heat wave mean magnitude: hottest day of hottest heat wave

If conditions persist for at least 3 days then calculate the mean magnitude across all days in summer (Nov-Mar in SH and May-Sep in NH) heat waves where:

HWN_TX90 > TXib90p

HWN_TN90 >TN*ib*90p

EHF > 0

where EHF = max [1,EHI_{accl}] x EHI_{sig}

and EHI_{accl} = (TM*i* + TM*i*−1 + TM*i*−2)/3 − (TM*i*−3 + …+ TM*i*−32)/30 and $EHI_{sig} = (TMi + TMi-1 + TMi-2)/3 - TMij$

40. $nTX_b nTN_b$, user-defined consecutive cold days and cold nights: count of events with at least *n* consecutive days of TX < 5th percentile followed by at least *n* consecutive nights TN < 5th percentile, and where TX and TN must occur in the same 24-hour period

Let $TNij$ ($TXij$) be the daily minimum (maximum) temperature on day *i* in period *j* and let $TNib5$ ($TXib5$) be the calendar day 5th percentile of daily minimum (maximum) temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period *b* (e.g. 1971-2000). Count the number of times where, at least *n* consecutive days $TXij < TXib5$ are followed by at least n consecutive nights $TNij < TNib5$.

41. TN95t, very warm night threshold: value of the 95th percentile of TN.

Let $TNij$ be the daily minimum temperature on day *i* in period *j.* Calculate $TNib95p$ as the calendar day 95th percentile of daily minimum temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period *b* (e.g. 1971-2000).

42. TR30, hot nights: count of days where TN > 30°C

Let $TNij$ be the daily minimum temperature on day *i* in period *j*. Count the number of days where $TNij > 30°C$.

43. TR25, very hot nights: count of days where TN > 25°C

Let $TNij$ be the daily minimum temperature on day *i* in period *j*. Count the number of days where $TNij > 25°C$.

APPENDIX D: ADDITIONAL ETCCDI INDICES THAT APPEAR IN CLIMPACT2

Table A4: The extreme temperature and precipitation indices recommended by the ETCCDI that are not core-ET-SCI indices but are included in ***ClimPACT2*** software (some user defined ETCCDI indices are not included).

ID	Indicator name	Indicator definitions	UNITS
TNx	Max Tmin	Monthly maximum value of daily min temperature	ºC
TXn	Min Tmax	Monthly minimum value of daily max temperature	ºC
TN10p	Cool nights	Percentage of time when daily min temperature < 10^{th} percentile	%
TX10p	Cool days	Percentage of time when daily max temperature < 10^{th} percentile	%
TN90p	Warm nights	Percentage of time when daily min temperature > 90^{th} percentile	%
TX90p	Warm days	Percentage of time when daily max temperature > 90^{th} percentile	%
DTR	Diurnal temperature range	Monthly mean difference between daily max and min temperature	ºC
RX1day	Max 1-day precipitation amount	Monthly maximum 1-day precipitation	mm
RX5day	Max 5-day precipitation amount	Monthly maximum consecutive 5-day precipitation	mm
SDII	Simple daily intensity index	The ratio of annual total precipitation to the number of wet days (> 1 mm)	mm/day
R10mm	Number of heavy precipitation days	Annual count when precipitation > 10 mm	days
CWD	Consecutive wet days	Maximum number of consecutive days when precipitation ≥ 1 mm	days
R95p	Very wet days	Annual total precipitation from days > 95^{th} percentile	mm
R99p	Extremely wet days	Annual total precipitation from days > 99^{th} percentile	mm

The definitions of the descriptive indices in **Table A4** for extremes defined by the Joint CCl/CLIVAR/JCOMM Expert Team on Climate Change Detection and Indices (ETCCDI, see http://www.clivar.org/organization/etccdi/etccdi.php) are provided below. User-friendly R-based software (RClimDEX) to calculate these indices is available from http://etccdi.pacificclimate.org. Note that these indices are calculated by ***ClimPACT2*** but are not part of the core set of indices recommended by the ET-SCI.

Temperature indices:

TNx: monthly maximum value of daily minimum temperature:

Let TN*ik* be the daily minimum temperature on day *i* in month *k*. The maximum daily minimum temperature is then TNx = max (TN*ik*).

TXn: monthly minimum value of daily maximum temperature:

Let TX*ik* be the daily maximum temperature on day *i* in month *k*. The minimum daily maximum temperature is then TXn = min (TX*ik*).

TN10p, cold nights: count of days where TN < 10^{th} percentile

Let TN*ij* be the daily minimum temperature on day *i* in period *j* and let TN*in*10 be the calendar day 10^{th} percentile of daily minimum temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period *n* (e.g. 1971-2000). Count the number of days where TN*ij* < TN*in*10.

TX10p, cold days: count of days where TX < 10^{th} percentile

Let TX*ij* be the daily maximum temperature on day *i* in period *j* and let TX*in*10 be the calendar day 10^{th} percentile of daily maximum temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period *n* (e.g. 1971-2000). Count the number of days where TX*ij* < TX*in*10.

TN90p, warm nights: count of days where TN > 90^{th} percentile

Let TN*ij* be the daily minimum temperature on day *i* in period *j* and let TN*in*90 be the calendar day 90^{th} percentile of daily minimum temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period *n* (e.g. 1971-2000). Count the number of days where TN*ij* > TN*in*90.

TX90p, warm days: count of days where TX > 90^{th} percentile

Let TX*ij* be the daily maximum temperature on day *i* in period *j* and let TX*in*90 be the calendar day 90^{th} percentile of daily maximum temperature calculated for a five-day window centred on each calendar day in the base period *n* (e.g. 1971-2000). Count the number of days where TX*ij* > TX*in*90.

DTR, diurnal temperature range: mean difference between TX and TN (°C)

Let TX*ij* and TN*ij* be the daily maximum and minimum temperature on day *i* in period *j*. If *I* represents the total number of days in *j* then the mean diurnal temperature range in period *j* DTR*j* = sum (TX*ij* - TN*ij*) / *I*.

Precipitation indices:

RX1day, maximum one-day precipitation: highest precipitation amount in one-day period

Let RR*ij* be the daily precipitation amount on day *i* in period *j*. The maximum one-day value for period *j* is RX1day*j* = max (RR*ij*).

RX5day, maximum five-day precipitation: highest precipitation amount in five-day period

Let RR*kj* be the precipitation amount for the five-day interval *k* in period *j*, where *k* is defined by the last day. The maximum five-day values for period *j* are RX5day*j* = max (RR*kj*).

SDII, simple daily intensity index: mean precipitation amount on a wet day

Let RR*ij* be the daily precipitation amount on wet day *w* (RR ≥ 1 mm) in period *j*. If *W* represents the number of wet days in *j* then the simple precipitation intensity index SDII*j* = sum (RR*wj*) / W.

R10mm, heavy precipitation days: count of days where RR (daily precipitation amount) ≥ 10 mm

Let RR*ij* be the daily precipitation amount on day *i* in period *j*. Count the number of days where RR*ij* ≥ 10 mm.

CWD, consecutive wet days: maximum length of wet spell (RR ≥ 1 mm)

Let RR*ij* be the daily precipitation amount on day *i* in period *j*. Count the largest number of consecutive days where RR*ij* ≥ 1 mm.

R95p: precipitation due to very wet days (> 95^{th} percentile)

Let RR*wj* be the daily precipitation amount on a wet day *w* (RR ≥ 1 mm) in period *j* and let RR*wn*95 be the 95^{th} percentile of precipitation on wet days in the base period *n* (e.g. 1971-2000). Then R95p*j* = sum (RR*wj*), where RR*wj* > RR*wn*95.

R99p: precipitation due to extremely wet days (> 99^{th} percentile)

Let RRwj be the daily precipitation amount on a wet day w (RR ≥ 1 mm) in period j and let RRwn99 be the 99^{th} percentile of precipitation on wet days in the base period n (e.g. 1971-2000). Then R99pj = sum (RRwj), where RRwj > RRwn99.

APPENDIX E: Installation and running of R

R is a language and environment for statistical computing and graphics. It is a GNU implementation of the S language developed by John Chambers and colleagues at Bell Laboratories (formerly AT&T, now Lucent Technologies). S-plus provides a commercial implementation of the S language.

F.1 How to install R

ClimPACT2 requires the base package of R and graphical user interface TclTk. The installation of R involves a very simple procedure. 1) Connect to the R project website at http://www.r-project.org, 2) Follow the links to download the most recent version of R for your computer operating system from any mirror site of CRAN.

For Microsoft Windows, download the Windows setup program. Run that program and R will be automatically installed in your computer, with a short cut to R on your desktop. The TclTk is included in the default installation of R 2.15.2 or later versions. It may need to be installed separately if you are running an earlier version of R.

For Linux, download proper precompiled binaries and follow the instruction to install R. For other unix systems, you many need to download source code and compile it yourself.

F.2 How to run R

Under the Windows environment, double click the R icon on your desktop, or launch it through Windows "start" menu. This usually gets you into the R user interface. For some computers, you may need to first setup an environment variable called "HOME". See R for Windows FAQ for details if you have any problems.

Under a unix and mac environment, simply type *R* at the command line and you will be brought to the R console.

Exit from R by entering *q()* in the R console under both Windows and unix. Under Windows, you may also click "File" menu and then "Exit".

APPENDIX F: Threshold estimation and base period temperature indices calculation

Empirical quantile estimation:

The quantile of a distribution is defined as

$Q(p) = F^{-1}(p) = \inf\{x : F(x) \geq p\}$, 1<*p*<1,

where *F(x)* is the distribution function. Let $\{X_{(a)},..., X_{(n)}\}$ denote the order statistics of $\{X_1,..., X_n\}$ (i.e. sorted values of {*X*}), and let $\hat{Q}_i(p)$ denote the *i*th sample quantile definition. The sample quantiles can be generally written as:

$\hat{Q}_i(p) = (1-\gamma)X_{(j)} + \gamma X_{(j+1)}$.

Hyndman and Fan (1996) suggest a formula to obtain medium un-biased estimate of the quantile by letting $j = \text{int}(p * n + (1+p)/3))$ and letting $\gamma = p * n + (1+p)/3 - j$, where int(*u)* is the largest integer not greater than *u*. The empirical quantile is set to the smallest or largest value in the sample when *j<1* or *j> n* respectively. That is, quantile estimates corresponding to *p<1/(n+1)* are set to the smallest value in the sample, and those corresponding to *p>n/(n+1)* are set to the largest value in the sample.

Bootstrap procedure for the estimation of exceedance rate for the base period:

It is not possible to make an exact estimate of the thresholds due to sampling uncertainty. To provide temporally consistent estimate of exceedance rate throughout the base period and out-of-base period, we adapt the following procedure (Zhang et al. 2005) to estimate exceedance rate for the base period.

a) The 30-year base period is divided into one “out-of-base” year, the year for which exceedance is to be estimated, and a “base-period” consisting the remaining of 29 years from which the thresholds would be estimated.
b) A 30-year block of data is constructed by using the 29 year “base-period” data set and adding an additional year of data from the “base-period" (i.e., one of the years in the “base-period” is repeated). This constructed 30-year block is used to estimate thresholds.
c) The “out-of-base” year is then compared with these thresholds and the exceedance rate for the “out-of-base” year is obtained.
d) Steps (b) and (c) are repeated for an additional 28 times, by repeating each of the remaining 28 in-base years in turn to construct the 30-year block.
e) The final index for the “out-of-base” year is obtained by averaging the 29 estimates obtained from steps (b), (c) and (d).

APPENDIX G: Input Data Format for RClimDEX/*ClimPACT2*

All of the data files that are read or written are in list formatted format. The exception is the very first data file that is processed in the "Quality Control" step. This input data file has several requirements:

1. ASCII text file
2. Columns as following sequences: Year, Month, Day, P, TX, TN (NOTE: P units = millimeters and Temperature units= degrees Celsius)
3. The format as described above must be space delimited (e.g. each element separated by one or more spaces).
4. For data records, missing data **must** be coded as -99.9; data records **must** be in calendar date order. Missing dates allowed.

Example data Format for the initial data file (e.g. used in the 'Quality Control' step):

1901	1	1	-99.9	-3.1	-6.8
1901	1	2	-99.9	-1.3	-3.6
1901	1	3	-99.9	-0.5	-7.9
1901	1	4	-99.9	-1	-9.1
1901	1	7	-99.9	-1.8	-8.4

APPENDIX H: Quality control diagnostics

The text in this appendix was almost entirely adapted from text written by Enric Aguilar and Marc Prohom for the R functions they created to perform quality control, which have been integrated into the ClimPACT2 software.

Once the user selects '**PROCESS AND QUALITY CONTROL**' ClimPACT2 will take a minute or two to calculate thresholds and perform quality control checks. At the end of this process a dialogue box will appear telling the user to check the /log and /extraqc subdirectories created in the directory where their climate information is stored (in this case where the climpact2.sampledata.1d.time-series.txt file is stored).

<u>The /log directory</u>

Four .pdf files will be created in this directory, each beginning with the station name provided and ending with *_tminPLOT.pdf*, *_tmaxPLOT.pdf*, *_dtrPLOT.pdf* or *_prcpPLOT.pdf*. These files contain plots of the time-series of minimum temperature, maximum temperature, diurnal temperature range and precipitation, respectively. This allows the user to view the data and identify obvious problems such as numerous missing data (indicated by red circles).

<u>The /extraqc directory</u>

Your extraqc folder contains the following files:

3 .pdf files, with graphical information on data quality:
- mystation_boxes.pdf
- mystation_boxseries.pdf
- mystation_rounding.pdf

8 text files with numerical information on data quality
- mystation_duplicates.txt
- mystation_outliers.txt
- mystation_tmaxmin.txt
- mystation_tx_flatline.txt
- mystation_tn_flatline.txt
- mystation_toolarge.txt
- mystation_tx_jumps.txt
- mystation_tn_jumps.txt

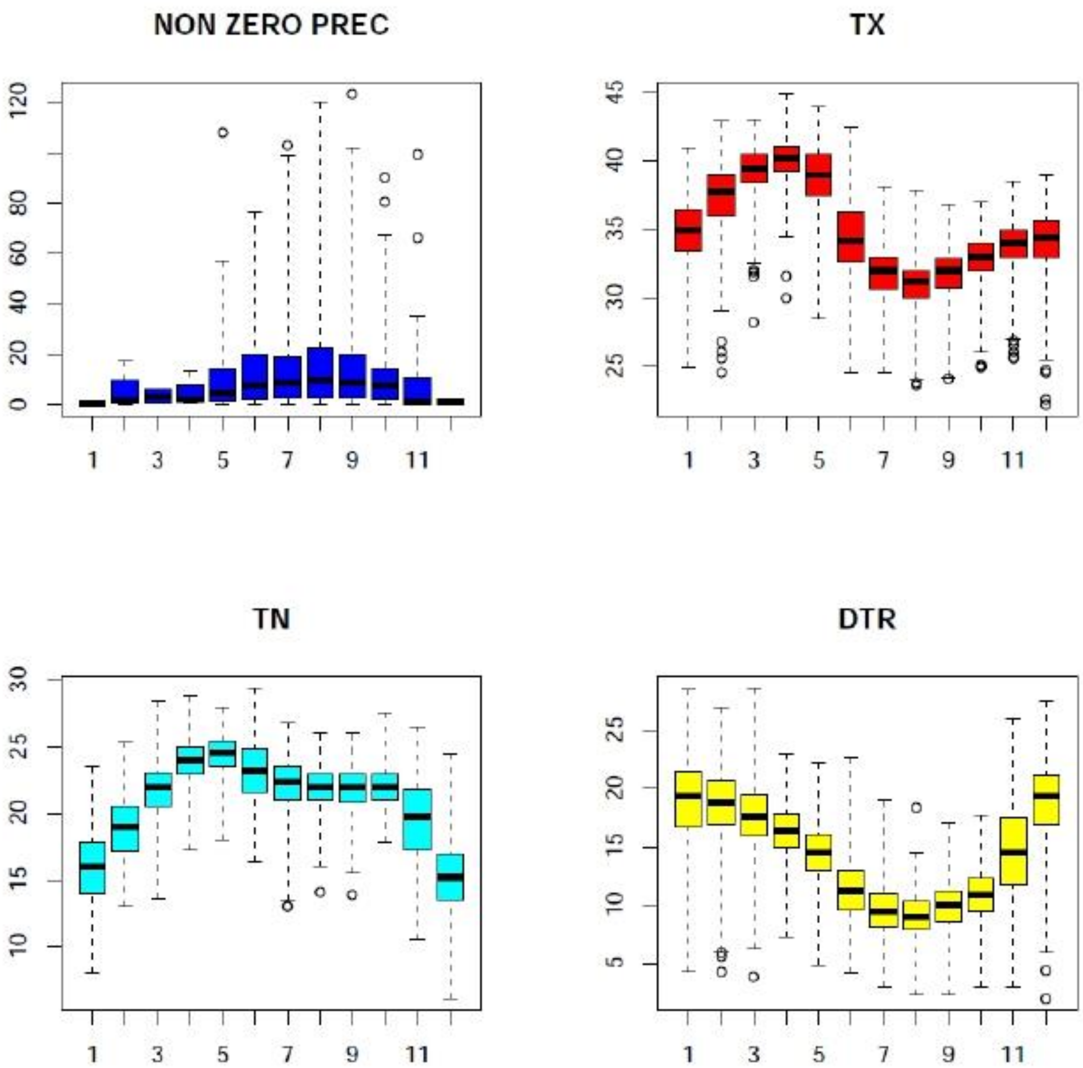
1 .csv file with dates of outliers
- mystation_temp_stddev_QC.csv

These files offer useful information to flag data quality control problems.

QUALITY CONTROL FILES CONTENTS

mystations_boxes.pdf:

This software uses the interquartilic (IQR) to identify potential outliers. The IQR is defined as the difference between the 75th (p75) and the 25th (p25) percentiles. As can be seen in the example below, the mystation_boxes.pdf file contains boxplots of temperature and precipitation data flagging as outliers (round circles) all those temperature values falling outside a range defined by p25 – 3 interquartilic ranges (lower bound) and p75 + 3 interquartilic ranges (upper bound) . For precipitation, 5 IQR are used.

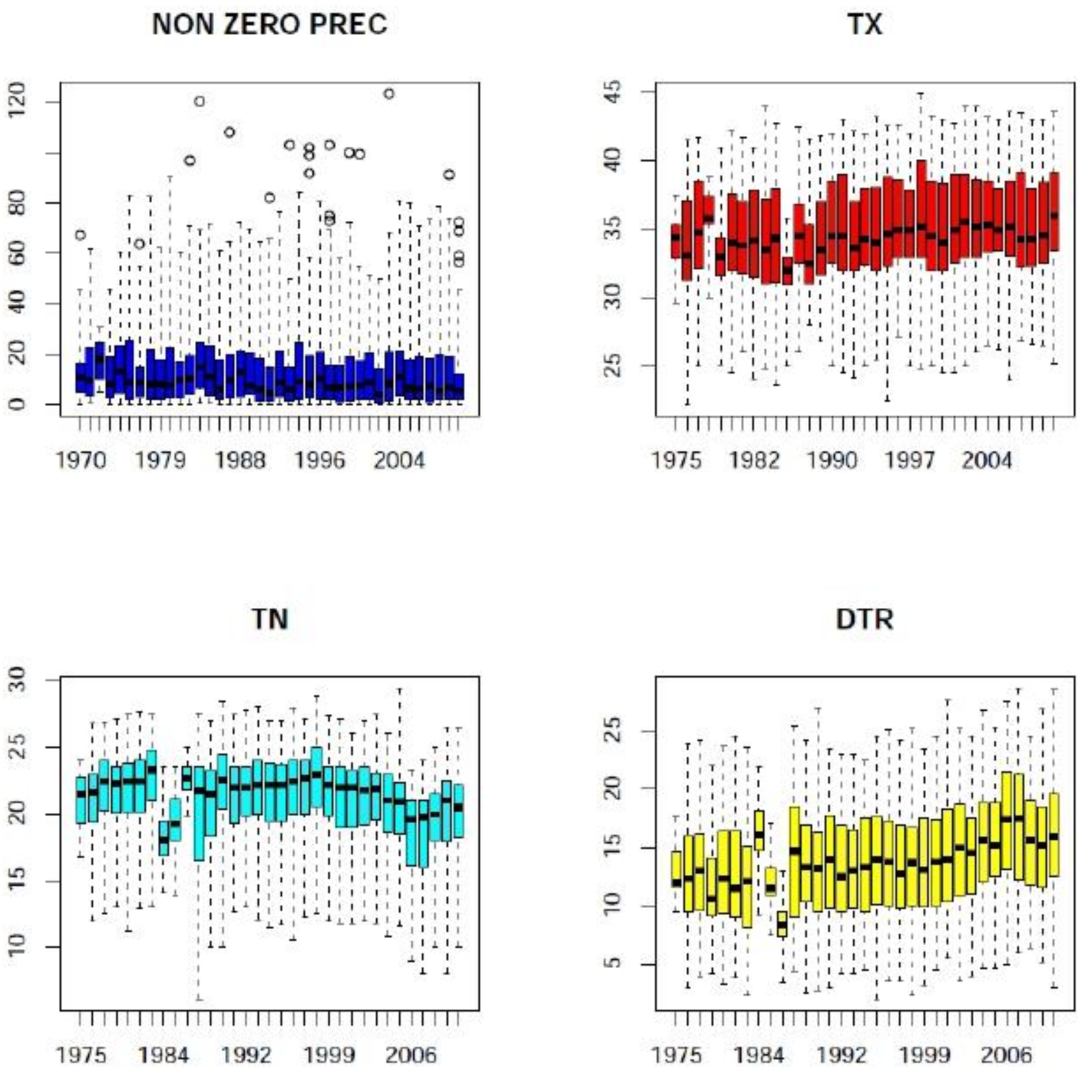


The values identified by this graphical quality control, are sent to a simple text file, the mystation_outliers.txt. The file lists the outliers grouped under the element that produced the inclusion of the record in the file and specifying the margin (upper bound or lower bound) that is surpassed. So, under pc up appear those values that represent a precipitation outlier; under tx up those that represent a maximum temperature higher than p75+3*IQR; under tx low outliers that represent an observation lower than p25-3*IQR. The explanation given for tx, also applies to tn

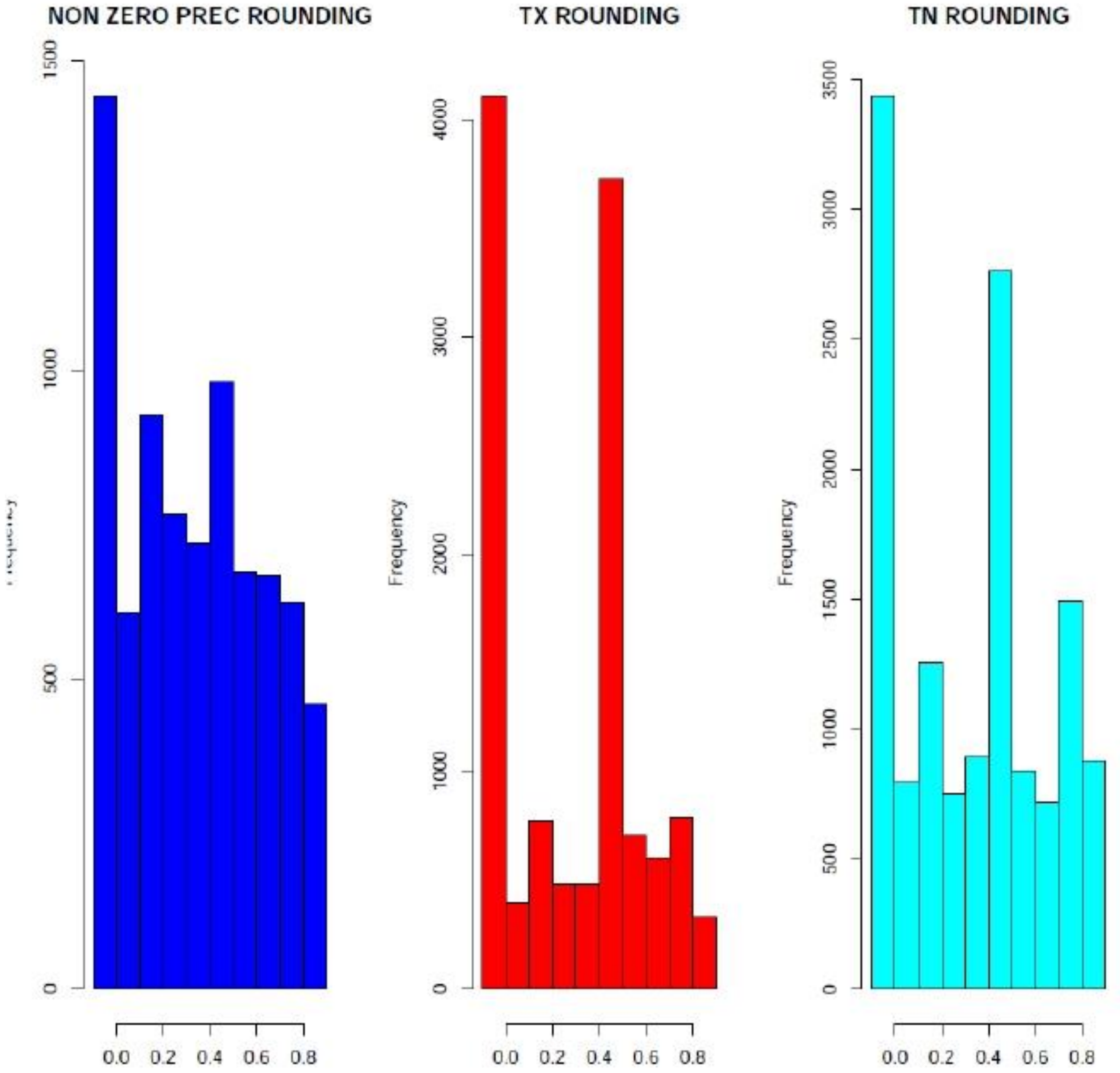
and dtr. The advantage of this approach is that the detection of this percentile based outliers is not affected by the presence of larger outliers, so ONE RUN OF THE PROCESS IS ENOUGH!
Each record listed includes: year, month, day, precip, tx, tn and dtr. NA stands for not available.

pc up
1987 5 9 108.1 32.5 NA NA
1993 7 24 102.7 32.1 22.1 10
2003 9 21 123.2 33 20.2 12.8
1976 10 24 80.2 26.1 19.6 6.5
1980 10 10 90.1 33 21.5 11.5
1976 11 1 66.2 32.8 20.5 12.3
2000 11 11 99.3 32.5 21.4 11.1
tx up
tx low
1980 2 5 2.1 25.5 21.2 4.3
1980 2 6 0.9 24.5 18.6 5.9
1980 2 7 0.1 26.8 18.5 8.3
1992 2 13 0 26 20 6
1977 3 27 0 31.8 25.5 6.3
1981 3 21 5.9 28.2 24.4 3.8
1981 3 22 0.4 31.6 20.9 10.7
1982 3 11 0 32 19.7 12.3
1976 4 18 0 31.6 24.3 7.3
1987 4 5 0 30 NA NA
1985 8 5 1.6 23.8 NA NA
1985 8 25 1.6 23.6 NA NA
2006 9 23 0.9 24 19 5
tn up
tn low
1989 7 16 7.5 31.5 13 18.5
1989 7 21 62 31 13 18
1979 8 6 3.6 32.5 14.1 18.4
1985 9 12 0 31 13.9 17.1
tr up
1979 8 6 3.6 32.5 14.1 18.4
tr low
1980 2 5 2.1 25.5 21.2 4.3
1980 2 6 0.9 24.5 18.6 5.9
2005 2 14 0 29 23.4 5.6
1981 3 21 5.9 28.2 24.4 3.8
1976 12 19 0 22.2 17.8 4.4
1995 12 15 2.2 22.5 20.5 2

The graphic file **boxseries.pdf** (which does not have a numerical counterpart) produces annual boxplots. This file is useful to have a panoramic view of the series and be alerted of parts of the series which can be problematic (see values around 1984 in the example)



The third graphical quality controls the file mystation_rounding.pdf. It looks at rounding problems by plotting the values after the decimal point. It shows how frequently each of the 10 possible values (.0 to .9) appears. It is expected that .0 and .5 will be more frequent (although there is no statistical reason for this!), but if the rest of the values are not represented, one might think of discarding the series or using a statistical approach to restitute the 1/10th of degree resolution.



The mystation_tn_flatline.txt and mystation_tx_flatline.txt report on occurrences of 4 or more equal consecutive values in, respectively, tmax and tmin. The text file outputs a line for each sequence of 4 or more consecutive equal values, with 5 fields: year, month, day, value and length of sequence. In the example below all sequences are 4 values long. The date specified belongs to the end of the sequence.

1988 12 24 13 4
1989 8 10 23.5 4
1989 8 29 23 4
2009 9 9 21 4

Looking at the data, the first sequence identified by the QC test is shown below.

1988	12	21	0.00	33.0	13.0
1988	12	22	0.00	32.5	13.0
1988	12	23	0.00	31.0	13.0
1988	12	24	0.00	32.0	13.0

The file mystation_duplicates.txt includes all dates which appear more than once in a datafile. Each record contains 3 fields: year, month, day and refers to the duplicated date. In the listing below, one can see that days between 1958/08/21 and 1951/09/02 are duplicated.

1951 8 21
1951 8 22
1951 8 23
1951 8 24
1951 8 25
1951 8 26
1951 8 27
1951 8 28
1951 8 29
1951 8 30
1951 8 31
1951 9 1
1951 9 2

The file mystation_toolarge.txt reports precipitation values exceeding 200 mm (this and any other threshold can be easily reconfigured before execution) and temperature values exceeding 50 ºC. Fields included are year, month, day, precip, tmax, tmin. In the example below, a temperature of 99.9 does not pass this QC test.

1951 8 23 0 99.9 21.7

The files mystation_tx_jumps.txt and mystation_tn_jumps.txt will list those records where the temperature difference with the previous day is greater or equal than 20 ºC. The outputted fields are year, month, day and difference with the following day. In the example below, the 99.9 temperature detected by the previous QC, appears here twice, as produces two excessive interdiurnal differences.

1951 8 22 69.4
1951 8 23 72.3

The mystation_tmaxmin.txt file, includes all those cases where maximum temperature is lower than minimum temperature. Fields included are year, month, day, precip. tmax, tmin.

1951 8 27 0.7 21.1 29.1
1951 8 28 27.8 18.7 27.5

Lastly, the mystation_temp_stddev_QC.csv file contains dates where TX, TN or DTR are more than n standard deviations away from their respective means, where n is a user-specified value entered in the ClimPACT2 user interface (see section 3.4).

APPENDIX I: Troubleshooting

Limitations of the software

You will receive a warning message if the first year or last year of the available data is the same as the first year or last year of the base period. This is caused by some computations that require data beyond the boundary of the base period. The calculation of percentile based temperature indices is an example. One way to avoid this problem is to add an extra record for the day (with values marked as missing just before the beginning of the base period. For example, if base period is 1961-1990 and the data also starts in 1961, one may add “1960 12 31 -99.9 -99.9 -99.9” as the first line for the input data file. Otherwise change the period to one that does not contain the first and last years of available data.

If the code stops suddenly, you will not be able to open the *_all_plots.pdf file in the “plots” directory. If this should happen, input the following command in the R console:

graphics.off()

If you do this then you can still open the .pdf file.

Currently the software requires three gif files (UNSW.gif, coecss.gif, WMOlogo.gif) containing logos and it is assumed that these files are in your working directory of R. However if you do not have these files loaded into your directory, you can choose “cancel”, and the software still runs normally but without the logos attached.

Currently SPEI and SPI functions are hard-coded to 3, 6, and 12-month periods. In later versions of the code this will be amended so that users can select other periods. In addition SPEI and SPI will not work if missing data are present in the monthly values.

APPENDIX J: FAQs

1. What should be the length of the baseline period?

The answer to this question depends on your application and the length of data you have. At the moment the default period is 1971 – 2000 but this can easily be amended within the software (see Section 3.1) to shorter or longer periods.

2. How are missing data handled by *ClimPACT2*?

Missing data need to be stored as -99.9 in the input data files (see APPENDIX G) but are converted to an internal format that R recognises (NA, not available). At the moment SPI and SPEI calculations are not able to handle missing data but the other indices can handle a modest amount of missing data (see Appendix C).

3. How can *ClimPACT2* results be analysed further or used to produce customised graphics using other popular packages?

ClimPACT2 produces its own plots of each index (in the “plots” folder) once the software has completed running (see Section 3.1). However all of the indices output data are stored in the “indices” directory in csv format. Many graphics packages are able to handle this file format so you can produce your own customised packages easily with your favourite software package.

4. Can I add additional indices to *ClimPACT2* myself?

At the moment there is no easy method to do this but if you are familiar with the R programming language you can amend the code to add additional indices if you require. This is a good solution if you have very specific sector requirements that are not covered by the current suite of indices.

5. Can I recommend additional indices to be added to the ET-SCI core set?

Yes, but any indices added to the core set have to be agreed by the members of the ET-SCI.

APPENDIX K: Software licence agreement

ClimPACT2 Software Licence

All source code developed by this project is provided under the following licence:

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In addition to the licence, if you redistribute or create derived works from this software, it is requested that you acknowledge the WMO and the ET-SCI and we would be very grateful if you would notify us of any publications resulting from the use of this software.

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Meeting reports

Final report of the Meeting of the Commission for Climatology (CCl) Expert Team on Climate Risk and Sector-Specific Climate Indices (ET-CRSCI) (Tarragona, Spain 13-15 July 2011):

http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/wcp/ccl/opace/opace4/meetings/documents/ET_CRSCI_FinalReport_Tarragona.pdf

Final report of the High Level Task Force on the Global Framework for Climate Services:
http://www.wmo.int/hlt-gfcs/downloads/HLT_book_full.pdf

The Abridged final report with resolutions of the Sixteenth World Meteorological Congress (WMO-No. 1077):
ftp://ftp.wmo.int/Documents/PublicWeb/mainweb/meetings/cbodies/governance/congress_reports/english/pdf/1077_en.pdf

The Abridged final report with resolutions and recommendations of the Fifteenth session of the WMO Commission for Climatology (WMO-No. 1054):
ftp://ftp.wmo.int/Documents/PublicWeb/mainweb/meetings/cbodies/governance/tc_reports/english/pdf/1054_en.pdf