

hddtools: Hydrological Data Discovery Tools

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27 December 2016

Paper DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21105/joss.00056>

Software Repository: <https://github.com/ropensci/hddtools/>

Software Archive: <https://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.247842>

Summary

The hddtools (Vitolo 2016) (**hydrological data discovery tools**) is an R package (R Core Team 2016) designed to facilitate access to a variety of online open data sources relevant for hydrologists and, in general, environmental scientists and practitioners. This typically implies the download of a metadata catalogue, selection of information needed, formal request for dataset(s), de-compression, conversion, manual filtering and parsing. All those operation are made more efficient by re-usable functions.

Depending on the data license, functions can provide offline and/or online modes. When redistribution is allowed, for instance, a copy of the dataset is cached within the package and updated twice a year. This is the fastest option and also allows offline use of package's functions. When re-distribution is not allowed, only online mode is provided.

Datasets for which functions are provided include: the Global Runoff Data Center (GRDC), the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), the Top-Down modelling Working Group (Data60UK and MOPEX), Met Office Hadley Centre Observation Data (HadUKP Data) and NASA's Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (TRMM).

This package follows a logic similar to other packages such as rdefra (Vitolo, Russell, and Tucker 2016) and rnrf (Vitolo, Fry, and Buytaert 2015): sites are first identified through a catalogue (if available), data are imported via the station identification number, then data are visualised and/or used in analyses. The metadata related to the monitoring stations are accessible through the functions: `catalogueGRDC()`, `catalogueSEPA()`, `catalogueData60UK()` and `catalogueMOPEX()`. Time series data can be obtained using the functions: `tsGRDC()`, `tsSEPA()`, `tsData60UK()`, `tsMOPEX()` and `HadDAILY()`. Geospatial information can be retrieved using the functions: `KGClimateClass()` returning the Koppen-Greiger climate zone and `TRMM()` which retrieves global historical rainfall estimations.

The retrieved hydrological time series (e.g. using `tsData60UK()`) can be used to feed hydrological models such as fuse (Vitolo et al. 2012; Vitolo et al. 2016), topmodel (Buytaert 2011) and hydromad (F.T. Andrews, B.F.W. Croke, and Jakeman 2011; Andrews and Guillaume 2016).

For more details and examples, please refer to the help pages and vignette.

References

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