TAMSAT Data Extraction Tool

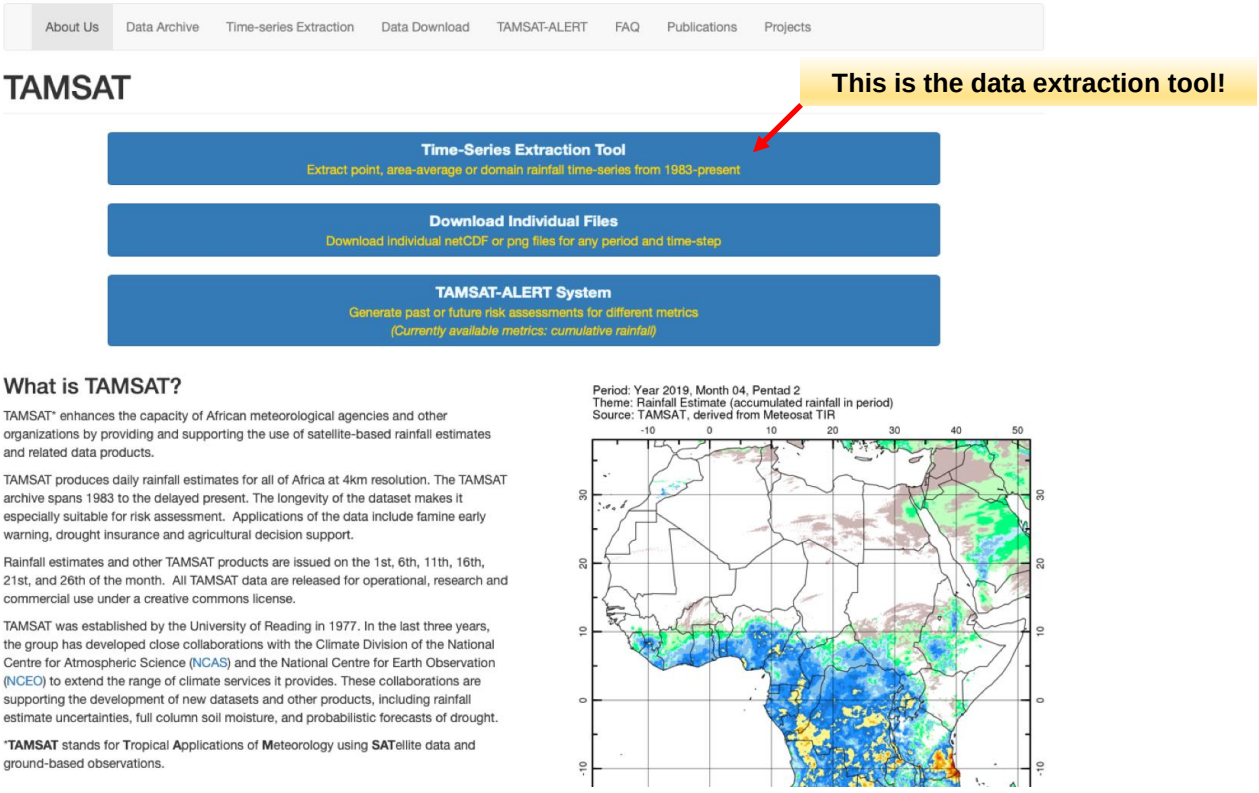
The TAMSAT data extraction tool is designed to allow users to easily extract time-series for different time-steps and for any domain. The tool is currently being trialled on the TAMSAT development website: http://52.171.139.33

Please note that as this site and the tool are still being developed, there is the possibility that the site or the tool may be intermittently down or produce unrealistic data. The new data extraction tool will be made available on the main TAMSAT website (www.tamsat.org.uk) this summer once final testing has been completed.

We would like you to test the tool and we would be very grateful if you can provide feedback using this online survey https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SBTXTCY. If you have any questions about the tool or TAMSAT in general, please do contact TAMSAT (tamsat@reading.ac.uk), Caroline Wainwright (c.wainwright@reading.ac.uk) or Ross Maidment (r.i.maidment@reading.ac.uk).

The TAMSAT data extraction tool is very straightforward to use, however, we have provided some details below on how to use the tool.
The landing page provides 3 tools, indicated by the blue buttons:

- The top button is the data extraction tool.
- The middle button is the individual file download tool.
- The bottom button is the TAMSAT-ALERT (agricultural early warning) tool – this is currently being developed, so isn't live, but if you have any questions please contact TAMSAT!)



The data extraction tool, as illustrated below, provides the ability to extract a rainfall time-series for the following criteria:

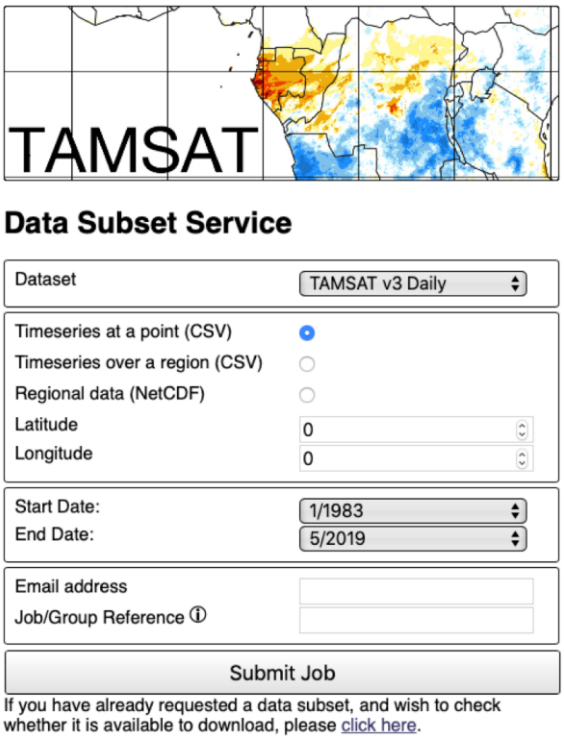
Time-steps:

- Daily
- Pentadal (5-day)
- Dekadal (10-day)
- Monthly
- Seasonal (DJF, MAM, JJA, SON)
- Anomalies for all the above with respect to a 30-year (1983-2012) average

Spatial domain:

- rainfall at a point (in CSV format)
- area-average rainfall over a given rectangular domain (in CSV format)
- area-average rainfall for a given country (in CSV format)
- rainfall subset ("Regional data") for a given rectangular domain (in netCDF format)

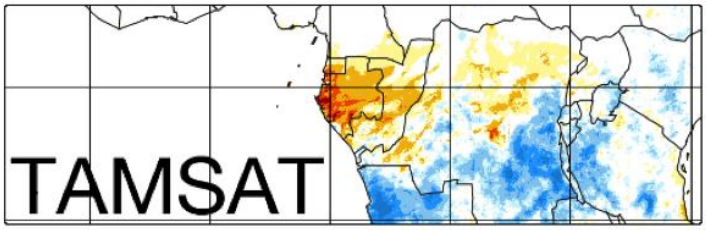
Rainfall estimates are available from January 1st 1983 to the delayed present (TAMSAT latency is 2 days).



Things to note when submitting a data request:

- The start and end dates displayed are at monthly intervals – as such, if sub-monthly data are required e.g. '15/01/2000' to '10/03/2000', select '01/2000' to '03/2000'.
- Users must provide an email address – you will be notified when the data is ready for download.
- Users must provide a job reference – you can use the same reference for different jobs.

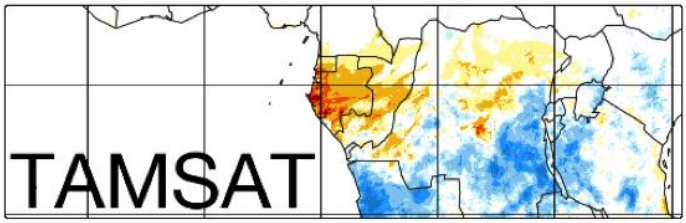
When you submit a request, you will see this box:



Subset job submitted

Your job has been successfully submitted to the queue. When completed, it will be available from here.
Note that your job will be available for download for 7 days after completion, or 24 hours after it has been downloaded for the first time.
Click here to submit another job

If you click on the *"here"* link, this will redirect you to another page which will list your job when it is ready for download (you will also be redirected here when you click on the link sent in the email notification). Simply click the "*Download*" button to retrieve your data:



Job list

List of completed jobs for r.i.maidment@reading.ac.uk with reference kenya_subset:

Description	Link
Timeseries of KEN From dataset: 04-tamsatMonthly.v3 Between 1983-01-01 and 2019-03-31	Download

Note that jobs are available for download for 7 days after completion, or 24 hours after it has been downloaded for the first time.

Suggested practical – comparing rainfall time-series

- Download the area-average pentadal rainfall time-series for your country from 2002 to 2004.
- Download the area-average pentadal anomaly rainfall time-series for the same period and domain.
- Plot both of these time-series using the downloaded CSV files.

[Note that there are some negative values (-9999) in the time-series which correspond to missing rainfall estimates. Such gaps are more common during the early part of the TAMSAT time-series (1980s and 1990s). However, these gaps will be recovered in the next version of the TAMSAT rainfall dataset (v3.1) which will be released this summer.]