Region-Of-Influence approach: some FEH examples

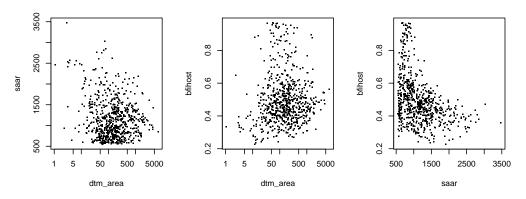
Alberto Viglione

> data(FEH1000)

To have some information on these data:

- > ls()
- > help(FEH1000)

Criteria used in the FEH to choose stations for pooling groups: n>7; area, saar and bfihost are known; urbext<0.025; area>0.5;

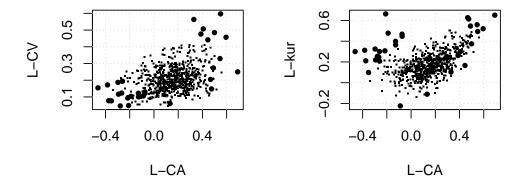


Discordancy measure:

```
> Lmomenti696 <- t(sapply(split(am696[,4],am696[,1]),Lmoments))
> Di <- discordancy(am696[,"am"], am696[,"number"])</pre>
```

Sites with discordancy greater than 3:

```
> par(mfrow=c(1,2))
> plot(Lmomenti696[,c("lca","lcv")],xlab="L-CA",ylab="L-CV",pch=".",cex=2); grid()
> points(Lmomenti696[(Di>3),c("lca","lcv")],pch=19,cex=.7)
> plot(Lmomenti696[,c("lca","lkur")],xlab="L-CA",ylab="L-kur",pch=".",cex=2); grid()
> points(Lmomenti696[(Di>3),c("lca","lkur")],pch=19,cex=.7)
> par(mfrow=c(1,1))
```



Region of influence approach (Table 16.2, pag.164, FEH Vol.3) using lnAREA, lnSAAR and BFI-HOST to measure distances among sites:

```
> sd(log(cd696[,"dtm_area"])) # 1.345515 (vs 1.34)
[1] 1.345515
> sd(log(cd696[,"saar"]))
                               # 0.38534 (vs 0.38)
[1] 0.38534
> sd(cd696[,"bfihost"])
                               # 0.1485239 (vs 0.15)
[1] 0.1485239
> AREAterm <- log(cd696[,"dtm_area"])/(sd(log(cd696[,"dtm_area"]))*sqrt(2))</pre>
> SAARterm <- log(cd696[,"saar"])/sd(log(cd696[,"saar"]))
> BFIHOSTterm <- cd696[,"bfihost"]/sd(cd696[,"bfihost"])</pre>
> distFEH <- dist(cbind(AREAterm,SAARterm,BFIHOSTterm))</pre>
> roi.cd <- data.frame(cbind(AREAterm,SAARterm,BFIHOSTterm))</pre>
> row.names(roi.cd) <- cd696[,"number"]</pre>
> roi01.50year <- new.env()</pre>
> for(i in 1:696) {
 print(paste(i,"/ 696"))
  assign(as.character(row.names(roi.cd)[i]), roi.st.year(roi.cd[i,],as.data.frame(roi.cd),
       row.names(roi.cd),am696[,"am"],am696[,"number"],test="HW",station.year=250,Nsim=100),
+
       env=roi01.50year)
> roi01.50year <- as.list(roi01.50year)</pre>
```

```
> estrai.region <- function (x) {x$region}
> estrai.test <- function (x) {x$test}</pre>
> regioni.50year <- sapply(roi01.50year, estrai.region)</pre>
> test.50year <- sapply(roi01.50year, estrai.test)</pre>
> mL.50year <- mean(sapply(regioni.50year,length)) #</pre>
> mH2.50year <- mean(test.50year["H2",]) #</pre>
> gH2gr2.50year <- sum(test.50year["H2",]>2)/696 #
                                                       0.34
> gH2gr4.50year <- sum(test.50year["H2",]>4)/696 #
                                                       0.07
> roi01.100year <- new.env()
> for(i in 1:696) {
+ print(paste(i, "/ 696"))
+ assign(as.character(row.names(roi.cd)[i]), roi.st.year(roi.cd[i,],as.data.frame(roi.cd),
       row.names(roi.cd),am696[,"am"],am696[,"number"],test="HW",station.year=500,Nsim=100),
+
       env=roi01.100year)
+ }
> roi01.100year <- as.list(roi01.100year)</pre>
> regioni.100year <- sapply(roi01.100year, estrai.region)</pre>
> test.100year <- sapply(roi01.100year, estrai.test)</pre>
> mL.100year <- mean(sapply(regioni.100year,length)) # 21.8
> mH2.100year <- mean(test.100year["H2",]) #</pre>
> gH2gr2.100year <- sum(test.100year["H2",]>2)/696 #
                                                         0.52
> gH2gr4.100year <- sum(test.100year["H2",]>4)/696 #
> table16.2 <- data.frame(signif(rbind(c(mL.50year,mH2.50year,</pre>
                                           gH2gr2.50year*100,gH2gr4.50year*100),
+
                c(mL.100year,mH2.100year,gH2gr2.100year*100,gH2gr4.100year*100)),3),
                row.names=c("50-year","100-year"))
> names(table16.2) <- c("Avg. n sites", "m(H2)", "% H2>2", "% H2>4")
> print(table16.2)
         Avg. n sites m(H2) % H2>2 % H2>4
50-year
                 11.2 1.53
                                 34
100-year
                 21.8 2.19
                                 52
                                         15
  Example 16.3 pag.164, FEH Vol.3:
> prova54088 <- roi.st.year(roi.cd["54088",],roi.cd,row.names(roi.cd),am696[,"am"],</pre>
                            am696[,"number"],test="HW",station.year=250,Nsim=500)
> prova28018 <- roi.st.year(roi.cd["28018",],roi.cd,row.names(roi.cd),am696[,"am"],</pre>
                             am696[,"number"],test="HW",station.year=250,Nsim=500)
> Lmomenti696 <- as.data.frame(Lmomenti696)</pre>
> par(mfrow=c(1,2))
 plot(Lmomenti696[c("lca","lcv")], xlab="L-CA", ylab="L-CV",
        pch=".", cex=2, main="54088"); grid()
+
> points(Lmomenti696[c("54088"), c("lca","lcv")],
          pch=19, col="red", cex=1)
> points(Lmomenti696[prova54088$region[-1], c("lca","lcv")],
          pch=19, cex=1)
```

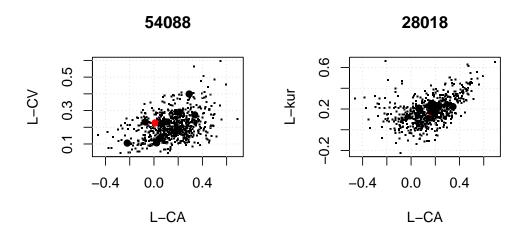


Figure 16.9 pag.174 (1st part), FEH Vol.3:

```
> figure16.9a <- function (x,r,cd) {</pre>
   \# x = station of interest (e.g. "28018")
  # r = output of roi.st.year()
 if(!r\$region[1]==x) r\$region \leftarrow c(x,r\$region)
+ row.names(cd) <- cd[,"number"]
  n <- length(cd[,"number"])</pre>
  cd.r <- cd[r$region,]</pre>
   par(mfrow=c(2,3))
    hist(log(cd[,"dtm_area"]),col="lightgray",border="lightgray",
         main="",xlab="AREA",axes=FALSE)
+
    axis(1,at=c(log(1),log(10),log(100),log(1000),log(10000)),
         label=c("1","10","100","1000","10000"))
+
    axis(2,at=seq(0,1,by=.05)*n,label=seq(0,1,by=.05))
    points(cbind(log(cd.r[-1, "dtm_area"]),0),pch=19,cex=.7)
    points(cbind(log(cd.r[1, "dtm_area"]),0),pch=4,cex=2,lwd=2)
+
+
    hist(cd[, "saar"], col="lightgray", border="lightgray",
         main="",xlab="SAAR",axes=FALSE)
    axis(1)
    axis(2,at=seq(0,1,by=.05)*n,label=seq(0,1,by=.05))
    points(cbind(cd.r[-1, "saar"], 0), pch=19, cex=.7)
    points(cbind(cd.r[1, "saar"],0),pch=4,cex=2,lwd=2)
```

```
hist(cd[, "bfihost"], col="lightgray", border="lightgray",
+
         main="",xlab="BFIHOST",axes=FALSE)
+
+
   axis(1)
    axis(2,at=seq(0,1,by=.05)*n,label=seq(0,1,by=.05))
+
   points(cbind(cd.r[-1, "bfihost"],0),pch=19,cex=.7)
   points(cbind(cd.r[1,"bfihost"],0),pch=4,cex=2,lwd=2)
   hist(cd[, "farl"], col="lightgray", border="lightgray",
         main="",xlab="FARL",axes=FALSE)
+
+
    axis(1)
    axis(2,at=seq(0,1,by=.05)*n,label=seq(0,1,by=.05))
+
    box()
   points(cbind(cd.r[-1, "farl"],0),pch=19,cex=.7)
   points(cbind(cd.r[1, "farl"],0),pch=4,cex=2,lwd=2)
+
   hist(cd[, "propwet"], col="lightgray", border="lightgray",
+
         main="",xlab="PROPWET",axes=FALSE)
+
    axis(1)
    axis(2,at=seq(0,1,by=.05)*n,label=seq(0,1,by=.05))
   points(cbind(cd.r[-1, "propwet"], 0), pch=19, cex=.7)
+
   points(cbind(cd.r[1, "propwet"],0),pch=4,cex=2,lwd=2)
   hist(cd[,"urbext1990"],col="lightgray",border="lightgray",
+
         main="",xlab="URBEXT",axes=FALSE)
   axis(1)
   axis(2,at=seq(0,1,by=.05)*n,label=seq(0,1,by=.05))
   points(cbind(cd.r[-1, "urbext1990"],0),pch=19,cex=.7)
   points(cbind(cd.r[1, "urbext1990"],0),pch=4,cex=2,lwd=2)
+ par(mfrow=c(1,1))
  title(main=x,cex.main=1,font.main=1)
+ }
> prova40009 <- roi.st.year(roi.cd["40009",],roi.cd,row.names(roi.cd),am696[,"am"],</pre>
                            am696[,"number"],test="HW",station.year=500,Nsim=500)
> figure16.9a("40009",prova40009,cd696)
```

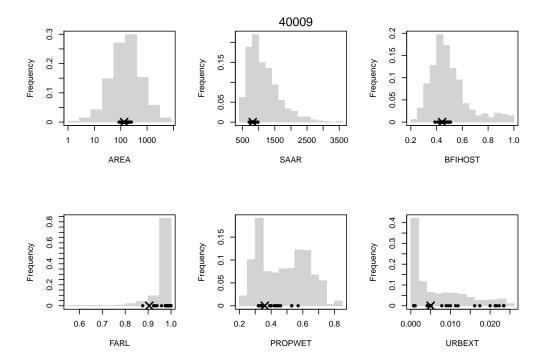
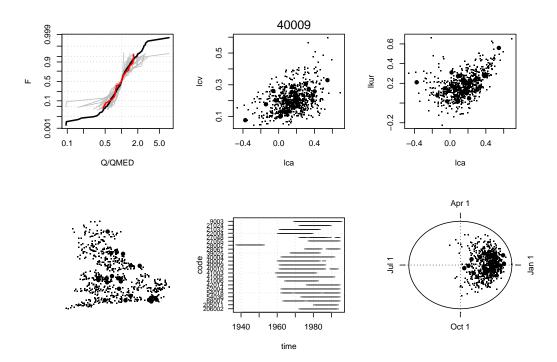


Figure 16.9 pag.174 (2nd part), FEH Vol.3:

```
> figure16.9b <- function (x,r,am,cd) {</pre>
   # x = station of interest (e.g. "28018")
   # r = output of roi.st.year()
  row.names(cd) <- cd[,"number"]</pre>
  n <- length(cd[,"number"])</pre>
+
  cd.r <- cd[r$region,]</pre>
  cd.x \leftarrow cd[x,]
+
 fac <- factor(am[,"number"],levels=cd.r[,"number"])</pre>
  am.r <- am[!is.na(fac),]</pre>
 fac <- factor(am[,"number"],levels=x)</pre>
+ am.x <- am[!is.na(fac),]
+ am.xr <- rbind(am.x,am.r)
+ QMED.r <- tapply(am.r[,4],am.r[,1],median)
+ QMED.x <- median(am.x[,4])
+ am.r.adim <- am.r; am.r.adim[,4] <- am.r[,4]/unsplit(QMED.r,am.r[,1])
+ am.x.adim <- am.x; am.x.adim[,4] <- am.x[,4]/QMED.x
+ lcv <- tapply(am[,4],am[,1],LCV)
+ lca <- tapply(am[,4],am[,1],LCA)
+ lkur <- tapply(am[,4],am[,1],Lkur)
+ lcv.r <- tapply(am.r[,4],am.r[,1],LCV)
+ lca.r <- tapply(am.r[,4],am.r[,1],LCA)
+ lkur.r <- tapply(am.r[,4],am.r[,1],Lkur)
+ lcv.x \leftarrow LCV(am.x[,4])
+ lca.x \leftarrow LCA(am.x[,4])
+ lkur.x <- Lkur(am.x[,4])
+ days <- as.numeric(format(as.Date(am[,2]), "%j"))</pre>
+ days.r <- as.numeric(format(as.Date(am.r[,2]), "%j"))
```

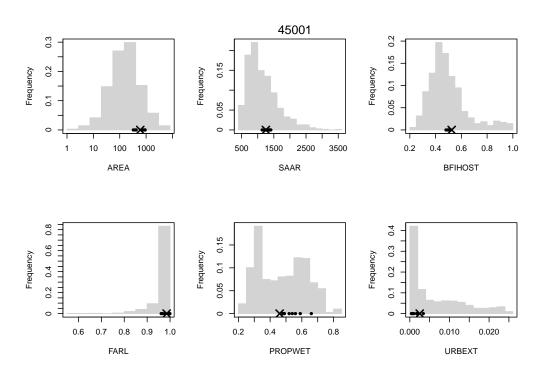
```
+ days.x <- as.numeric(format(as.Date(am.x[,2]), "%j"))
+ par(mfrow=c(2,3))
   lognormplot(am.r.adim[,4],line=FALSE,xlab="Q/QMED",type="n")
   for(i in r$region) {
     xxx <- am.r.adim[am.r.adim[,1]==i,4]</pre>
    normpoints(xxx,type="1",col="gray")
+
   normpoints(am.r.adim[,4],type="1",lwd=2)
   normpoints(am.x.adim[,4],type="1",col=2,lwd=2)
+
   plot(lca,lcv,pch=".",cex=2)
+
   points(lca.r,lcv.r,pch=19)
   points(lca.x,lcv.x,pch=4,cex=2,lwd=2)
   plot(lca,lkur,pch=".",cex=2)
   points(lca.r,lkur.r,pch=19)
+
   points(lca.x,lkur.x,pch=4,cex=2,lwd=2)
+
   plot(cd[c("ihdtm_ngr_x", "ihdtm_ngr_y")], pch=".", cex=2, xlab="", ylab="", axes=FALSE)
   points(cd.r[c("ihdtm_ngr_x","ihdtm_ngr_y")],pch=19)
   points(cd.x[c("ihdtm_ngr_x","ihdtm_ngr_y")],pch=4,cex=2,lwd=2)
+
    consistencyplot (am.r[,3],am.r[,1])
+
+
   dummy <- seq(0,2*pi,length=100)</pre>
   plot(cos(dummy),sin(dummy),type="1",xlab="",ylab="",axes=FALSE)
+
   abline(h=0,lty=3); abline(v=0,lty=3)
   radd <- days*pi/180
+
   XFLOOD <- tapply(cos(radd),am[,1],mean)</pre>
+
   YFLOOD <- tapply(sin(radd),am[,1],mean)
   points(XFLOOD, YFLOOD, pch=".", cex=2)
   radd <- days.r*pi/180
   XFLOOD <- tapply(cos(radd),am.r[,1],mean)</pre>
   YFLOOD <- tapply(sin(radd),am.r[,1],mean)
+
   points(XFLOOD, YFLOOD, pch=19, cex=1)
   radd <- days.x*pi/180</pre>
   XFLOOD <- tapply(cos(radd),am.x[,1],mean)</pre>
   YFLOOD <- tapply(sin(radd),am.x[,1],mean)
   points(XFLOOD, YFLOOD, pch=4, cex=2, lwd=2)
   axis(1,at=0,label="Oct 1")
+
   axis(2,at=0,label="Jul 1")
   axis(3,at=0,label="Apr 1")
  axis(4,at=0,label="Jan 1")
+ par(mfrow=c(1,1))
+ title(main=x,cex.main=1,font.main=1)
+ }
> figure16.9b("40009",prova40009,am696,cd696)
```



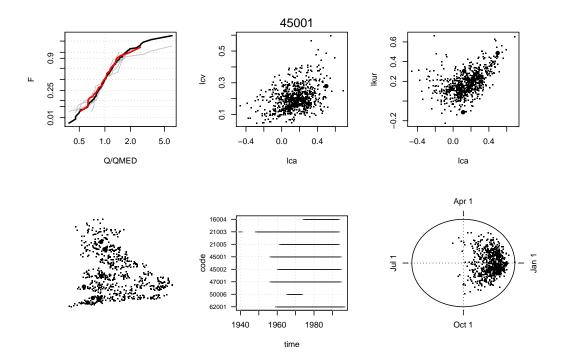
There are differences because: I plot the empirical growth curves; site 40009 in FEH book has 14 data, while I have 25; book uses POT for the polar plot, I only use annual maximum.

Figure 6.2 pag. 30, FEH Vol.3:

> figure16.9a("45001",prova45001,cd696)



> figure16.9b("45001",prova45001,am696,cd696)



References

Robson, A. and Reed, D. (1999). Statistical procedures for flood frequency estimation. In *Flood Estimation HandBook*, volume~3. Institute of Hydrology Crowmarsh Gifford, Wallingford, Oxfordshire.