



Early Warning Signals Toolbox: A novel approach for Detecting Critical Transitions Part 2 & 3 - Datasets and Executables

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In this section we present the datasets used for the demonstration of our toolbox, the executable (code) that we developed, and a simple instruction-manual for its execution and reproduction. The datasets, the toolbox code, and the demo are all provided in *earlywarnings_code.zip* and also available to download from github.com/earlywarningtoolbox.

1 Datasets

We illustrate our toolbox with two time series: simulated data and real-world data. The simulated data come from a widely-used model that simulates the dynamics of a resource (like cattle biomass, or vegetation) under harvesting. In this model, the gradual increase in harvesting leads to the collapse of the resource biomass from a high to a low state (Fig. 1a). This is a classical case of a system exhibiting a critical transition at which the system shifts from one stable state to an alternative stable state via a bifurcation point. This case represents an archetypical dynamical case of a critical transition that is characterized by critical slowing down and can be in theory anticipated by generic early warning signals.

The second dataset is a real-world climate time series. After the last glaciation period, the Earth shifted into an another cold state (Younger Dryas) from which it exited to a warmer, similar to present, state around 11,500 years ago (Fig. 1b). This shift was

connected to slowly changing conditions in the ocean that led to the collapse of the thermohaline circulation in the Atlantic. The time series is reconstructed from core data available from world-climate record depositories¹.

For both datasets we used only the pre-transition part of the data (green shaded part of Fig. 1) as we are interested in the potential of our toolbox for early detection.

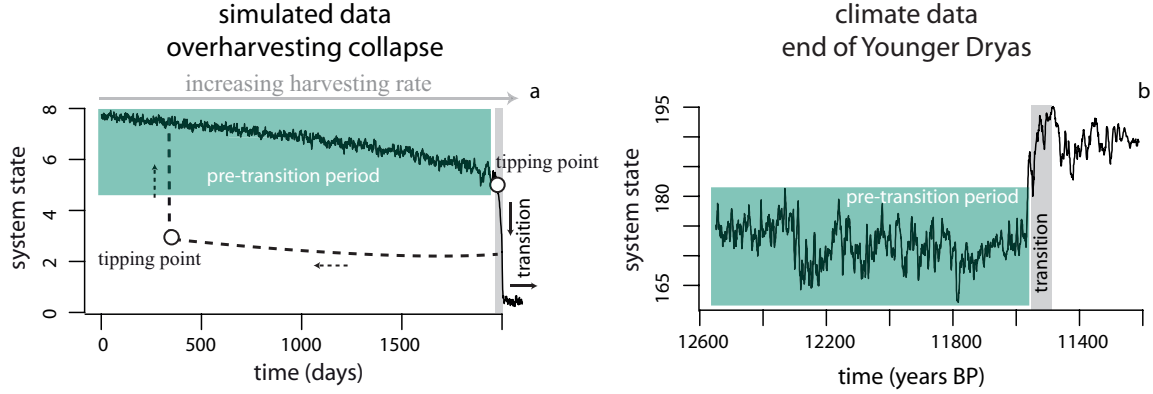


Figure 1: Datasets used: Simulated time series of resource biomass shifting to overexploitation (a), real-world time series of exit from Younger Dryas, the Earth’s last climate shift from a cold period to the stable climate conditions as we know them today (b).

2 Executables: Setting up the toolbox

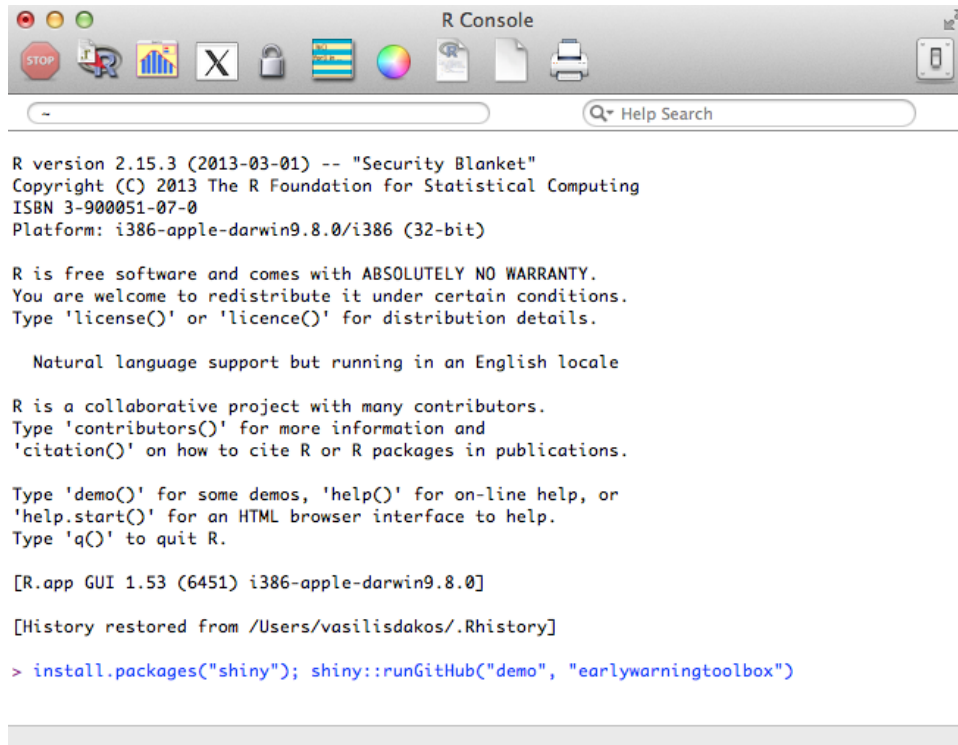
In order to execute the analyses proposed from our toolbox, two things are necessary: 1. to have access to internet, 2. to have R project for Statistical Computing installed on a computer,

R can be installed as it is freely available at www.r-project.org/. Instructions of how to install it on any operating system is fully documented. If you have R already installed, you need to make sure you are using a version ($R \geq 2.14.0$). If needed, you can run an update of R. Once you have installed R, start the program and, as shown in Fig. 2, copy-paste in the console:

```
install.packages(c("shiny", "devtools")); library(devtools); install_github(repo = "earlywarnings-  
R", username = "earlywarningtoolbox", subdir = "earlywarnings");  
shiny::runGitHub("demo", "earlywarningtoolbox")
```

¹www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/data.html

Congratulations! You have just installed the Early Warning Signals Toolbox on your computer!



```
R version 2.15.3 (2013-03-01) -- "Security Blanket"
Copyright (C) 2013 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
ISBN 3-900051-07-0
Platform: i386-apple-darwin9.8.0/i386 (32-bit)

R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

Natural language support but running in an English locale

R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

[R.app GUI 1.53 (6451) i386-apple-darwin9.8.0]
[History restored from /Users/vasilisdakos/.Rhistory]

> install.packages("shiny"); shiny::runGitHub("demo", "earlywarningtoolbox")
```

Figure 2: Once R is installed, copy-paste the following lines in the console and press <enter>.

3 Instructions: Using the toolbox

If everything has worked well, you should have on your screen a window of your web browser with the user interface that runs the demo of the analysis presented in Part 1 of the submission (like in Fig. 3).

You are now ready to start using the Quick Detection Analysis! You can re-generate the analysis presented in Part 1. To understand and interpret what you see, we refer to the paper by Dakos et al (2012) that is included in the additional material of Part 5. Remember that the Quick Detection Analysis we present here is only part of the capacities of our toolbox. The remaining methods/indicators are available through the command line version of the toolbox in R!

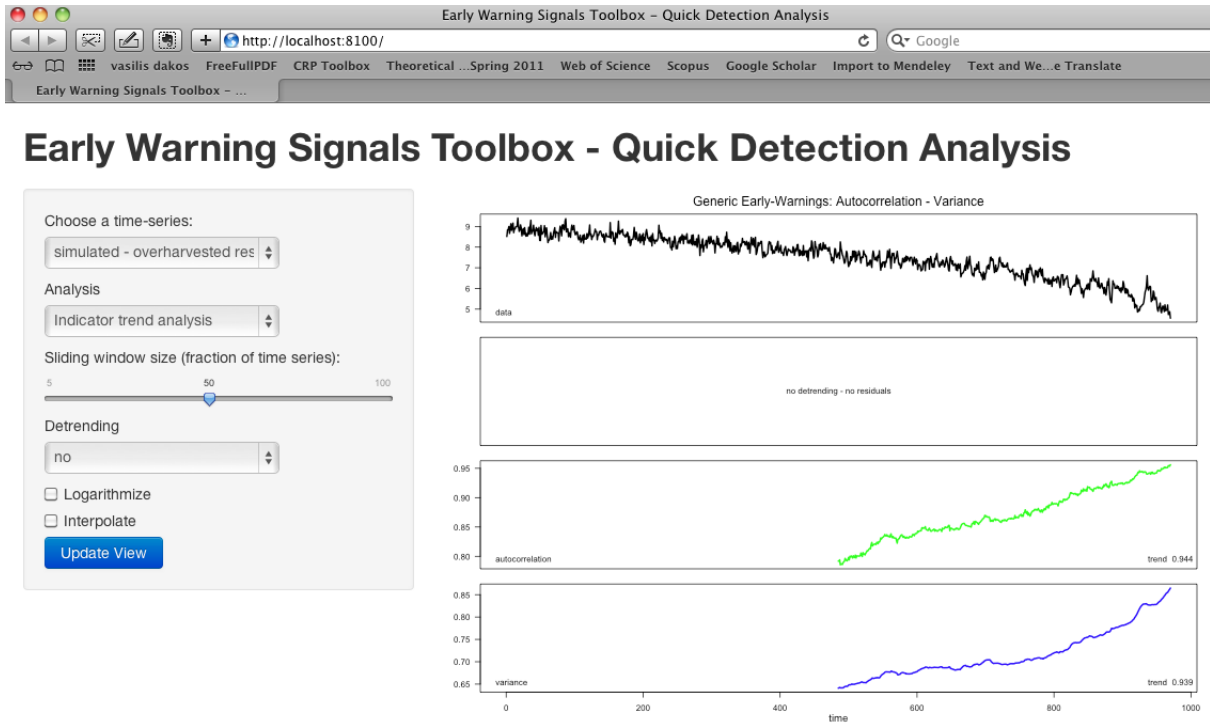


Figure 3: User interface of the *Indicator trend analysis* with Quick Detection.

From the top drop-down method, you can choose the time series to use, *simulated/real-world data*, and from the second drop-down menu you can choose one of the three analysis that the Quick Detection offers: *Indicator trend analysis*, *Trend significance analysis*, *Potential analysis*. After you choose an Analysis, different options appear. Press *Update View* to execute. Note that some calculations may take long, especially if the time series is long.

For the *Indicator trend analysis* (Fig. 3), the options to select are:

1. *Sliding window size* (the fraction along the time series to estimate variance and autocorrelation)
2. *Detrending* (filters data using smooth, linear, or first-difference detrending)
3. *Logarithmize* (transforms the time series into logarithmic scale using $\log(x=1)$)
4. *Interpolate* (interpolates the time series in case there are missing values)

For the *Trend significance analysis* (Fig. 4), the options to select are:

1. *Sliding window size* (the fraction along the time series to estimate variance and autocorrelation)
2. *Detrending* (filters data using smooth, linear, or first-difference detrending)
3. *Logarithmize* (transforms the time series into logarithmic scale using $\log(x=1)$)
4. *Interpolate* (interpolates the time series in case there are missing values)
5. *Number of surrogate datasets* (to estimate a distribution of trends based from a null model without a transtion)
6. *Level of significance* (to reject the null model hypothesis)

Early Warning Signals Toolbox - Quick Detection Analysis

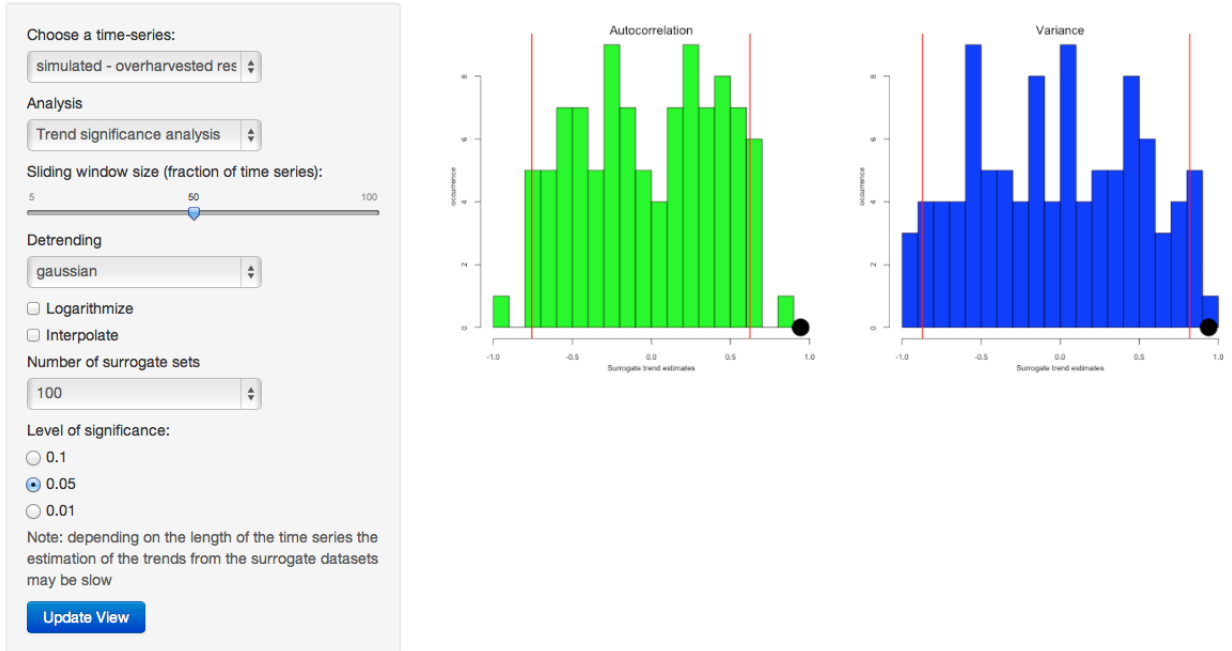


Figure 4: User interface of the *Trend significance analysis* with Quick Detection.

For the *Potential analysis* (Fig. 5), the options to select are:

1. *Threshold* (for detecting local minima – alternative attractors)
2. *Grid size* (for determining the analysis resolution)
3. *Cutoff level* (to clarify the visualization)

Early Warning Signals Toolbox - Quick Detection Analysis

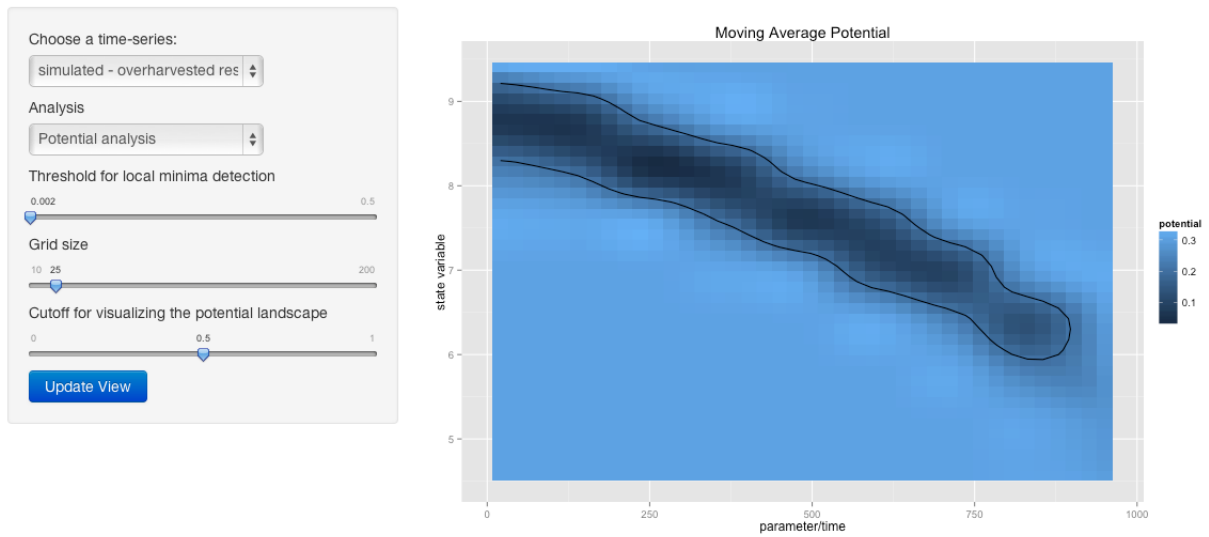


Figure 5: *Potential Analysis* with Quick Detection.