

Time series topic 1: Weighted regression

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Objectives for the session (2:00 - 3:00)

- What is weighted regression
- The WRTDStidal package
- Application to NERRS data
 - ▶ Fitting a model
 - Evaluating a model
 - Viewing a model

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Interactive portion

Follow along as we go:

• flash drive

• online: swmprats.net 2016 workshop tab

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You will run examples whenever you see this guy:



♣Is everything installed?

We will use the WRTDStidal package

Option 1, from the R Console prompt:

```
install.packages('devtools')
library(devtools)
install_github('fawda123/WRTDStidal')
library(WRTDStidal)
```



We will use the WRTDStidal package

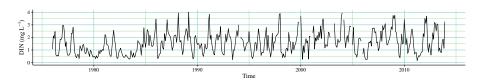
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install_github('fawda123/WRTDStidal')
library(WRTDStidal)
```

Option 2, install the source file from the flash drive:

```
# change as needed
path_to_file <- 'C:/Users/mbeck/Desktop/WRTDStidal-0.0.49.9000.tar.gz'
# install, load
install.packages(path_to_file, repos = NULL, type="source")
library(WRTDStidal)</pre>
```

Observed data represents effects of many processes



Climate

precipitation temperature wind events ENSO effects

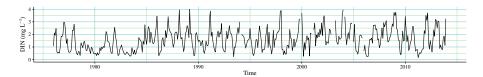
Local

light/turbidity residence time invasive species trophic effects

Regional/historical

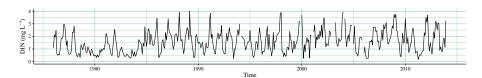
watershed inputs point sources management actions flow changes

Observed data represents effects of many processes

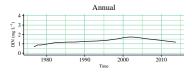


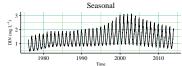
Models should describe components to evaluate effects

Observed data represents effects of many processes

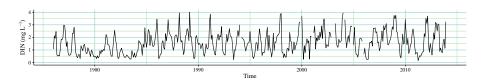


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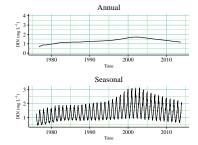


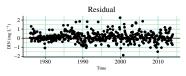


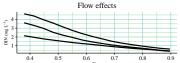
Observed data represents effects of many processes



Models should describe components to evaluate effects







Weighted Regression on Time, Discharge, and Season

- Describes a time series in the context of these parameters, locally fitted
- Useful to describe long-term trends, ie., multi-decadal time series
- Evaluation of flow-normalized trends, hypothesis generation

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Developed by [Hirsch et al., 2010] for pollutants in stream/rivers

Adapted for tidal waters by [Beck and Hagy III, 2015]

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How does it work?

$$\ln(N) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + \beta_2 \ln(Sal) + \beta_3 \sin(2\pi t) + \beta_4 \cos(2\pi t)$$

N: nitrogen (or other response endpoint)

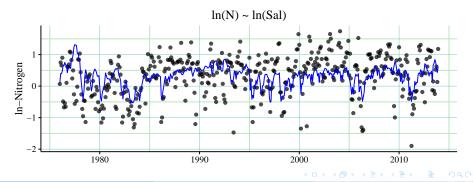
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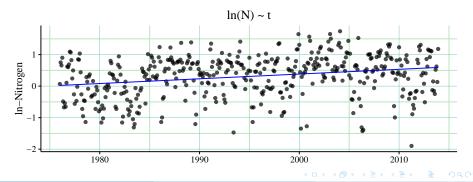


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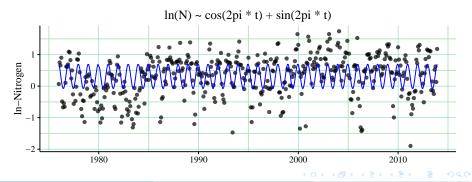


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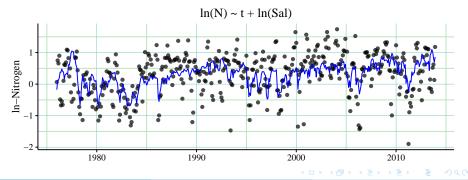


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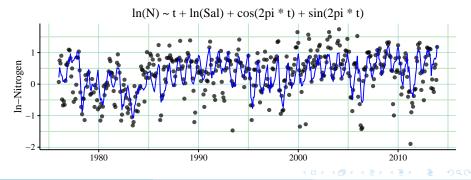


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This is not the whole story...

$$\ln(N) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + \beta_2 \ln(Sal) + \beta_3 \sin(2\pi t) + \beta_4 \cos(2\pi t)$$

One parameter set to many parameter sets - a moving window regression

Within each window, a unique regression is fit, weighted by the local salinity, time, and season

Similar to a loess/spline smooth but specific to the effects of these three variables on the response

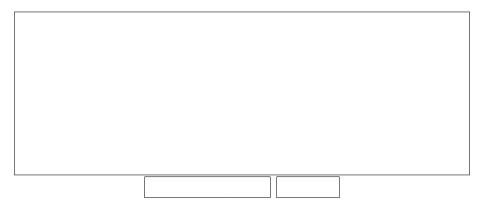
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Points: observed time series (black are weighted, grey is zero weight)

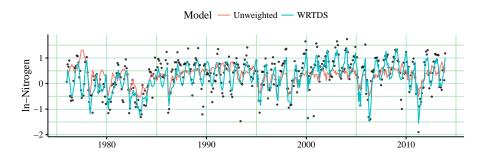
Green point: observation at the center of the regression

Blue line: Global model with weights specific to the window

Red line: Accumulated WRTDS model



RMSE fit for unweighted = 0.58, WRTDS = 0.36



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• Describe a response variable in relation to time, salinity (discharge), and season

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...let's not forget about flow-normalization, more about this later

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Using WRTDS with NERRS data



Up next... Time Series Topic 2: Decomposition

$Questions \ref{eq:constraint} ?$

References

Beck MW, Hagy III JD. 2015.

Adaptation of a weighted regression approach to evaluate water quality trends in an estuary.

Environmental Modelling and Assessment, 20(6):637-655

Hirsch RM, Moyer DL, Archfield SA. 2010.

Weighted regressions on time, discharge, and season (WRTDS), with an application to Chesapeake Bay river inputs.

Journal of the American Water Resources Association, 46(5):857–880.