

Guide 3: Analyzing Climate Trends

Marc Los Huertos

February 8, 2024 (ver. 0.48)

Contents

1	Introduction	2
1.1	Goals	2
1.2	Weather vs. Climate	2
1.3	Approach	2
1.4	R Code with Custom Functions	3
1.5	Before Starting the Process	3
1.5.1	Reading csv and loading R.data	3
2	Analyzing Monthly Trends	3
2.1	Linear Regression: TMAX, TMIN, and PRCP YEAR, by=YEAR	3
2.1.1	Deprecated Loop Code	5
2.2	Plotting a Simple Trend Line	6
2.3	Filtering Seasonal Effect	7
2.3.1	Method 1: Filtering by Monthly Mean	8
2.3.2	Method 2: Polynomial Filter	8
3	Extreme Events—Using Daily Records	8
3.1	Complicated Nature of Rainfall Patterns	8
3.2	Drought	8
3.3	Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI)	8
3.3.1	Days in a Row without Rain	9
3.3.2	Changes in the Rainfall Probability Distributions	10
3.4	Record Setting Temperature Records	10
3.5	KISS	12
3.5.1	Change Point Analysis	12
3.6	Temp & Precipitation Probability	12
3.7	Using library densEstBayes	12
3.8	Probability Distributions	12
3.9	Evaluating Records	13
3.10	Export Options	13
4	Sea Surface Temperature Data – SURP PROJECT WAITING TO HAPPEN	13

5	Satellite Data	13
6	Ice-Core Data	13
7	Troubleshooting	13
7.1	Loading and Reading Data into the Knit Environment	13
8	Conclusions	14

1 Introduction

1.1 Goals

We will use basic linear regression models, i.e. the `lm()` function to determine if there are trends in the data. We will also consider the possibility of non-linear trends, but we will start with the simplest approach. We will evaluate data for extreme events, i.e. the tails of the distribution, and we will also consider the possibility of changes in the distribution over time and records "highs", "lows" and precipitation, and drought.

1.2 Weather vs. Climate

The difference between weather and climate is a measure of time. Weather is what conditions of the atmosphere are over a short period of time, and climate is how the atmosphere "behaves" over relatively long periods of time.

In general, understanding the climate is a question of averages and ranges, of statistical likelihoods, and of repeated or predictable patterns. Weather, on the other hand, is what we experience on a day-to-day basis, and it might vary wildly from minute to minute, hour to hour, day to day, and season to season.

1.3 Approach

Here's how I might start: Read the EPA summaries and see what stands out as compelling types of analyses. Then read news articles on the region and see what qualifies as "weather" news in the region.

I suggest you consider 3-5 questions that you think are interesting and then we can work together to see if we can answer those questions using the station data.

We need to address several things that might get in the way of our analysis:

1. Determine if there are trends by months
2. Determine if there if trends are more common in recent years
3. Evaluate distribution changes by decade / score
4. Evaluate extreme events

In contrast to Guide 1 and 2, I couldn't separate the explanation of code from the code and statistical analysis. If you have suggestions of how to streamline this, I am all ears!

Moreover, I haven't completed every time of analysis yet, but I tried to post the potential ones that I could think of. If you have some idea that is missing, let me know and we can figure out how to create an analysis for it!

1.4 R Code with Custom Functions

From the Canvas page, go to the `Guide3functions.R` file and download the file to your computer. Then upload the file to Rstudio directory you are using for the project.

Open the file in Rstudio and run the code, using the "source". button near the top of the editor window.

Run the `Guide3functions.R` code and the functions will be loaded into your environment automatically and are designed to help you analyze your station data.

As we get further into the project, these code chunks may require tweaking because of the questions you are interested for your location falls outside the design of the custom functions. Please let Marc or the mentors know to get assistance tweaking the code!

1.5 Before Starting the Process

Before you begin, make sure you have the stations to read into R. Look at the R environment to see that the stations have been loaded in to R. If not, please Slack Marc and mentors, so we help you get these files into the R environment, which might mean running the previous guide again.

1.5.1 Reading csv and loading R.data

If you decide to use the knitting function in R, it turns out that the R environment that the console has is not available for the knitting function. So, I had to create a way to bring the data into the knitted environment. If you would like to do this, see Section 7.1.

2 Analyzing Monthly Trends

2.1 Linear Regression: TMAX, TMIN, and PRCP YEAR, by=YEAR

In this section, we'll discuss how we might analyze the trends in the data by month. In other words, is there a trend in January, February, March, etc. Moreover, we might find the trends differ dramatically between months.

Analyze Stations for Trends by Month This function will take the list of dataframes and return a list of linear models for each month. The function will also return a summary of the linear models.

```
## function (station)
## {
##     TMAX = station$TMAX
##     TMIN = station$TMIN
##     PRCP = station$PRCP
##     TMAX.lm = lapply(1:12, function(i) {
##         lm(TMAX.a ~ YEAR, data = subset(TMAX, MONTH == i))
##     })
##     TMIN.lm = lapply(1:12, function(i) {
##         lm(TMIN.a ~ YEAR, data = subset(TMIN, MONTH == i))
##     })
##     PRCP.lm = lapply(1:12, function(i) {
##         lm(PRCP.a ~ YEAR, data = subset(PRCP, MONTH == i))
##     })
##     TMAX.summary <- lapply(TMAX.lm, summary)
##     TMIN.summary <- lapply(TMIN.lm, summary)
##     PRCP.summary <- lapply(PRCP.lm, summary)
##     TMAX.stats <- lapply(TMAX.summary, function(x) {
##         c(r.squared = x$r.squared, x$coefficients[2, 1:4])
##     })
##     TMIN.stats <- lapply(TMIN.summary, function(x) {
##         c(r.squared = x$r.squared, x$coefficients[2, 1:4])
##     })
##     PRCP.stats <- lapply(PRCP.summary, function(x) {
##         c(r.squared = x$r.squared, x$coefficients[2, 1:4])
##     })
##     TMAX.stats <- lapply(TMAX.stats, function(x) x[c(1:5)])
##     TMAX <- as.data.frame(do.call(rbind, TMAX.stats))
##     TMAX$MONTH <- 1:12
##     TMAX$ELEMENT <- "TMAX"
##     TMIN.stats <- lapply(TMIN.stats, function(x) x[c(1:5)])
##     TMIN <- as.data.frame(do.call(rbind, TMIN.stats))
##     TMIN$MONTH <- 1:12
##     TMIN$ELEMENT <- "TMIN"
##     PRCP.stats <- lapply(PRCP.stats, function(x) x[c(1:5)])
##     PRCP <- as.data.frame(do.call(rbind, PRCP.stats))
##     PRCP$MONTH <- 1:12
##     PRCP$ELEMENT <- "PRCP"
##     return(rbind(TMAX[, c(7, 6, 2:5, 1)], TMIN[, c(7, 6, 2:5,
##         1)], PRCP[, c(7, 6, 2:5, 1)]))
## }
```

Example of how to use the function Here's an example using the list of station dataframes anomalies. Note: I have spelled this wrong!

```
USC00042294.trends <- monthlyTrend.fun(USC00042294.anamolies)
```

Explore Results Table 1 summarizes the monthly trends for TMAX. Admittedly, determining the months with the biggest changes isn't a very good approach for hypothesize testing – it's more like a fishing expedition, but as long as we understand the difference between an a priori hypothesis and an exploratory analysis, we should be okay if we make appropriate conclusions.

We would want to evaluate the trends for TMIN and PRCP too!

	ELEMENT	MONTH	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	r.squared
1	TMAX	1	0.01	0.01	1.40	0.16	0.01
2	TMAX	2	0.01	0.01	1.03	0.30	0.01
3	TMAX	3	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.82	0.00
4	TMAX	4	-0.00	0.01	-0.79	0.43	0.00
5	TMAX	5	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.88	0.00
6	TMAX	6	-0.00	0.00	-0.08	0.94	0.00
7	TMAX	7	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.23	0.01
8	TMAX	8	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.87	0.00
9	TMAX	9	0.01	0.00	1.90	0.06	0.03
10	TMAX	10	0.01	0.01	1.43	0.15	0.02
11	TMAX	11	-0.01	0.01	-1.15	0.25	0.01
12	TMAX	12	-0.01	0.01	-1.71	0.09	0.02

Table 1: TMAX Trends

2.1.1 Deprecated Loop Code

In case your data downloaded as Montly data, here's the code I created two years ago before the rNOAA library started failing and I had to spend all week redoing the code!

Station data frames were called GSOM (Monthly data). See if you can interpret each of the steps. Evaluate both TMAX and TMIN in GSOM by Year using MonthEvalStats() function.

```
## function (GSOM)
## {
##     sumstats = NA
##     for (m in 1:12) {
##         TMIN.lm = lm(TMIN ~ Date, GSOM[GSOM$Month == m, ])
```

```
##      TMAX.lm = lm(TMAX ~ Date, GSOM[GSOM$Month == m, ])
##      PPT.lm = lm(PPT ~ Date, GSOM[GSOM$Month == m, ])
##      sumstats = rbind(sumstats, data.frame(Month = m, Param = "TMIN",
##      Slope = coef(TMIN.lm)[2], r2 = summary(TMIN.lm)$r.squared,
##      p_value = anova(TMIN.lm)$"Pr(>F)"[1]), data.frame(Month = m,
##      Param = "TMAX", Slope = coef(TMAX.lm)[2], r2 = summary(TMAX.lm)$r.squared,
##      p_value = anova(TMAX.lm)$"Pr(>F)"[1]), data.frame(Month = m,
##      Param = "PPT", Slope = coef(PPT.lm)[2], r2 = summary(PPT.lm)$r.squared,
##      p_value = anova(PPT.lm)$"Pr(>F)"[1]))
##    }
##    sumstats = data.frame(sumstats)[-1, ]
##    rownames(sumstats) <- NULL
##    head(sumstats)
##    sumstats$Symbol = ""
##    sumstats$Symbol[sumstats$p_value < 0.05] = "*"
##    sumstats$Symbol[sumstats$p_value < 0.01] = "***"
##    sumstats$Symbol[sumstats$p_value < 0.001] = "****"
##    return(sumstats)
##  }
```

2.2 Plotting a Simple Trend Line

Here's an example of how to plot a simple trend line for TMIN for January. We are getting ahead of ourselves here, but it's a good example of how to plot a trend line and some of the back and forth we'll need to do between analysis and presentation.

I suggest you select the element/month with the strongest signal. I selected TMIN and January because it had a strong signal), i.e. highly significant with a p-value ≤ 0.05 .

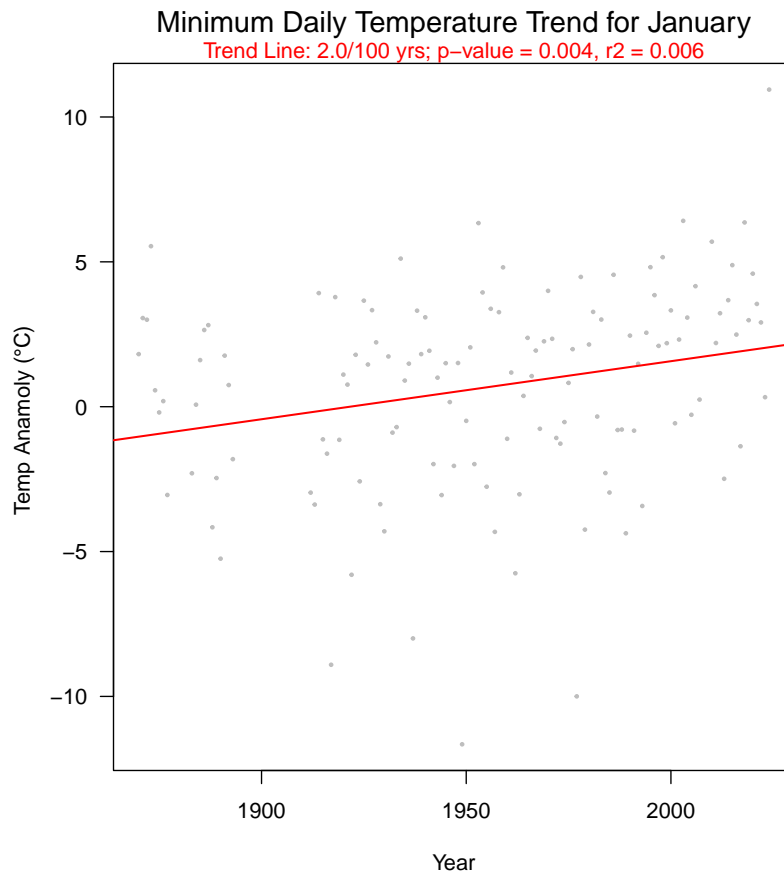
```
par(mar=c(5,5,3,4), las=1)

plot(TMIN.a ~ Ymd, data=subset(USC00042294.anamolies$TMIN,
  MONTH==1), las=1, pch=20, cex=.5, col="grey",
  ylab="Temp Anamoly (C) ",
  main="",
  xlab="Year", frame.plot=TRUE)
mtext("Minimum Daily Temperature Trend for January", cex=1.3, side=3, line=1)

subtitle <- "Trend Line: 2.0/100 yrs; p-value = 0.004, r2 = 0.006"
mtext(subtitle, side=3, line=0, cex=1.0, col="red")

USC00042294.lm = lm(TMIN.a ~ Ymd,
  data=subset(USC00042294.anamolies$TMIN, MONTH==1))
```

```
abline(coef(USC00042294.lm), col="red", lwd=1.5)
```



2.3 Filtering Seasonal Effect

Since we are looking at trends over years, it might be useful to filter out the seasonal effects.

There are several ways to filter out seasonal effects. The easiest way is subtract the mean value for each date, but that's tricky because every four years there is an extra day in February – although there are ways to deal with this, a more straight forward way is to use mean monthly values to capture the seasonality for each month. With 12 months, this is a pretty good approach because the pretty good resolution is pretty good when the station has complete records.

2.3.1 Method 1: Filtering by Monthly Mean

One way of doing this is creating a matrix of values for each month and then subtracting the mean value for each month, for the whole record, not just the 1960-1990 “normals”. If this is of interest, we can help you with this.

2.3.2 Method 2: Polynomial Filter

Another method is to use a polynomial filter. Perhaps, someday, I’ll work on this. Great student project to be followed up with.

```
# fit polynomial:  $x^2b_1 + x^2b_2 + \dots + b_n$ 

# create time series object
#X = [i%365 for i in range(0, len(series))]
# y = series.values

# degree = 4
#coef = polyfit(X, y, degree)
# print('Coefficients: %s' % coef)
# create curve
```

3 Extreme Events—Using Daily Records

3.1 Complicated Nature of Rainfall Patterns

Rainfall trends are tough. Extreme events can occur in 24 hours or over long periods that might result in floods or droughts. Each region might have different patterns, so developing a consistent approach is tough.

We can look for trends in monthly averages, number of days without rain (important in tropics), and/or extreme events based on daily or hourly data.

In addition, the definition of extreme events is highly regionally specific. Thus, if this is of interest, let us know and we’ll help you develop code!

Rainfall totals by season might be a useful way to think about changes, because the rainfall is often seasonal, I wonder if we can see patterns by season.

3.2 Drought

Days without rain...within a calendar year... bleed over between years isn’t captured.. This is screwed up, Drought.run needs work.

3.3 Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI)

The Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) is an extension of the widely used Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI). The SPEI is

designed to take into account both precipitation and potential evapotranspiration (PET) in determining drought. Thus, unlike the SPI, the SPEI captures the main impact of increased temperatures on water demand.

I don't know if we can do this yet, but I am working on the code to develop the SPEI using a publish R package <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/SPEI/>.

3.3.1 Days in a Row without Rain

One proxy for drought is a long period without rain. This is a bit tricky because it's not just the number of days without rain, but the number of days without rain in a row. So, I found a function call `rle()` that counts the number of days in a row without rain.

```
## function (station = USC00040693, threshold = 0.1)
## {
##   drought.df <- subset(station, ELEMENT == "PRCP")
##   x <- drought.df$VALUE
##   length(x)
##   drought = x < threshold
##   str(drought)
##   drought = rle(drought)
##   str(drought)
##   rle.values <- as.data.frame(do.call(cbind, drought))
##   str(rle.values)
##   drought.df$Drought = as.logical(rep(rle.values$values, times = rle.values$lengths))
##   head(drought.df)
##   drought.df$Length = rep(rle.values$lengths, rle.values$lengths)
##   head(drought.df)
##   if ("Ymd" %in% names(drought.df) == FALSE) {
##     drought.df$Ymd = as.Date(as.character(drought.df$DATE),
##                               format = "%Y%m%d")
##     drought.df$MONTH = as.numeric(format(drought.df$Ymd,
##                                           "%m"))
##     drought.df$YEAR = as.numeric(format(drought.df$Ymd, "%Y"))
##   }
##   drought.df$WY = ifelse(drought.df$MONTH < 10, drought.df$YEAR,
##                           drought.df$YEAR + 1)
##   str(drought.df)
##   aggregate(drought.df$Drought, by = list(YEAR = drought.df$YEAR,
##                                           MONTH = drought.df$MONTH), FUN = sum)
##   DroughtperYear = aggregate(drought.df$Drought, by = list(WY = drought.df$WY),
##                               FUN = sum)
##   RecordperYear = aggregate(drought.df$DATE, by = list(WY = drought.df$WY),
##                              FUN = length)
##   drought = merge(RecordperYear, DroughtperYear, by = "WY")
```

```
## head(drought)
## drought$DroughtPerYear = round(drought$x.y/drought$x.x *
## 100)
## head(drought)
## return(drought)
## }
```

Example of how to use the function Here's an example using the station dataframe.

```
USC00040693.drought <- droughtCount.fun(USC00040693, threshold=0.1)
```

3.3.2 Changes in the Rainfall Probability Distributions

In this example, we could either use `rnorm` or a kernel density estimate, for each 10 years or 20 years segments and see if there is a difference over time. In general, these can be pretty compelling. But it's the mean that is really driving the analysis, so that might be something to look at by decade to see if there is a trend.

##		Ymd	Decade	YEAR	PRCP	NORMALS	PRCP.a
## 1409	1908-12-01	1900	1908	46.0	72.78333	-26.783333	
## 1067	2005-09-01	2000	2005	0.0	7.29000	-7.290000	
## 1223	2018-11-01	2010	2018	65.6	72.01333	-6.413333	
## 571	1984-05-01	1980	1984	0.0	7.10000	-7.100000	
## 1340	2021-12-01	2020	2021	188.7	72.78333	115.916667	
## 264	2015-03-01	2010	2015	7.5	66.89000	-59.390000	
## 1444	1991-12-01	1990	1991	54.1	72.78333	-18.683333	
## 603	1933-05-01	1930	1933	14.3	7.10000	7.200000	
## 984	1935-09-01	1930	1935	0.0	7.29000	-7.290000	
## 220	1982-02-01	1980	1982	66.9	72.70000	-5.800000	

3.4 Record Setting Temperature Records

In many cases, people seem to "feel" how temperature has been changing over time, and new records seem to capture the attention in the media. So, we'll create a updated record of maximum temperatures and display them.

How to do this? These might be the steps!

1. First, we'll calculate the mean temperature for the entire period.
2. We might sort the data set, by highest/lowest temperature for each day of the year.

	Decade	Fall	Spring	Summer	Winter
1	1890.00	30.39	39.71	8.93	110.48
2	1900.00	12.97	37.44	2.21	125.45
3	1910.00	15.81	26.66	1.46	94.85
4	1920.00	28.09	27.84	1.32	68.87
5	1930.00	13.69	30.54	1.20	73.60
6	1940.00	22.18	43.36	1.53	85.08
7	1950.00	21.18	31.45	0.93	90.67
8	1960.00	34.06	28.48	2.25	84.32
9	1970.00	34.17	28.61	2.01	77.50
10	1980.00	41.33	44.45	1.73	82.65
11	1990.00	18.54	40.35	2.69	109.74
12	2000.00	25.09	29.09	1.97	95.81
13	2010.00	21.04	44.14	2.30	95.45
14	2020.00	27.25	30.59	1.17	77.44

3. Then we can see if the frequency of the highest/lowest temperatures is increasing over time.
4. We'll then create a new column that will be the minimum temperature for each day.
5. We'll then create a new column that will be the maximum temperature for each day, but only if it is the maximum temperature for that day.
6. We'll then create a new column that will be the minimum temperature for each day, but only if it is the minimum temperature for that day.

This is a common way to communicate temperatures changes. I suspect we have a better sense of change when we notice "extreme" events, and this also fits the news media's need for "new" stories.

```
ggplot( ) +
  geom_bar(data = records, aes(x=Year, y=Num, fill=Group),
    stat="identity", position="identity") +
  xlim(min(CHCND$Year), max(CHCND$Year)-1) +
  ylab("Number of Extreme Temps") + # for the y axis label
  scale_fill_manual("Legend",
    values = c("Record Highs" = "red", "Record Lows" = "blue"))
```

```
#TMIN in the March, at station USC00042294
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
station = subset(USC00042294.anomalies[[2]], subset=(MONTH==3))

plot(TMIN.a ~ YEAR, data= station, type="p", col="grey", pch=19,
```

```

        xlab="Year", ylab="Temperature Anomaly (C)", main="TMIN Data")

TMIN.March.lm = lm(TMIN.a ~ YEAR, data= station)
abline(coef(TMIN.March.lm), col="red" )

%\item Box Plot of TMAX.

station = subset(USC00042294.anomalies[[1]])

boxplot(TMAX ~ MONTH, data= station, xlab="Month", ylab="Temperature Anomaly (C)",
        main="TMAX Data", col="grey")

)

```

3.5 KISS

Keeping it simple is critical in communicating scientific information. In this section, I try to come up with a consistent message for every state and a simple graphic.

3.5.1 Change Point Analysis

First, TMIN and TMAX and change point analysis, I need to do some background in this, but I used this method in a recent paper with co-author, but I didn't do that part of the analysis, so more reading is needed (<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/mcp/readme/README.html>).

3.6 Temp & Precipitation Probability

To highlight the patterns of change, it might be useful to analyze how the probability distribution might change – we can use a normal probability distribution as a theoretical distribution (and we can check if this distribution is appropriate with a Chi-Square test), or we can use the data to create an empirical distribution, which is my favored approach.

We might start with decade bins, or 20 years bins (scores) to simplify the analysis.

3.7 Using library densEstBayes

These values suggest that there is good reason

3.8 Probability Distributions

Thinking more about this one...

3.9 Evaluating Records

TBD

3.10 Export Options

TBD

4 Sea Surface Temperature Data – SURP PROJECT WAITING TO HAPPEN

In contrast to terrestrial data, sea surface temperature (SST) is quite difficult to obtain and process. There are numerous tools to access the data, but they often require knowledge of complex software tools that are not easy to set up or programming experience with python or others.

<https://climexp.knmi.nl/select.cgi?id=someone@somewhere&field=ersstv5>

There are, however, a few tools build for R users that seem to accomplish all that we need.

https://rda.ucar.edu/index.html?hash=data_user&action=register

<https://rda.ucar.edu/datasets/ds277.9/>

Alternatively, we can download flat ascII tables of gridded data:

<https://www1.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/cmb/ersst/v5/ascii/>

5 Satellite Data

TBD

6 Ice-Core Data

TBD

7 Troubleshooting

7.1 Loading and Reading Data into the Knit Environment

Read and Load Data This function will read the csv files and load the data into R. The function will also return a list of dataframes. If you clean up the environment, you might need to read.csv data into the R environment again. Again, check the environment to see if the objects are there.

```
## function (x)
## {
##   print("This function might not be needed, waiting to see how the class does")
## }
```

Loading Saved RData files

If you have saved the RData files, you can load them into the R environment using the following code:

DOESN'T WORK YET!

```
LoadData.fun(datapath)
```

```
## [1] "RData file found and loaded"
```

```
ls()
```

```
## [1] "datapath"          "droughtCount.fun"    "floor_decade"
## [4] "LoadData.fun"      "MonthEvalStats.fun"  "monthlyTrend.fun"
## [7] "PRCP.Decade.mean"  "PRCP.Decade.sd"      "read_and_load_data.fun"
## [10] "spi.fun"           "station"             "subtitle"
## [13] "USC00040693.anamolies" "USC00042294.anamolies" "USC00042294.lm"
## [16] "USC00042294.trends"
```

8 Conclusions

Developing a robust method to analyze weather stations is both time consuming and difficult to justify the outcome. In part because the data suggest that each station (region) requires different types of analysis, based on the expected patterns of temperature and rainfall. As climate scientists have known for decades, the terminology of global warming is not very useful. Not because scientists are trying to hide something or promote some biased agenda, but that even as warming of the global average is well documented, the impacts of climate change on each region is highly specific, requiring specificity in the analysis.

Hopefully, this little analysis has created some mechanism for others to appreciate this compexity.

The document took