

# PREPARING VARIABLES

**ALL PROCESSES RELATED WITH OBTAINING AND  
PREPARING THE ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES ARE  
THE MOST TIME CONSUMING PART OF A  
MODELLING EXERCISE.**

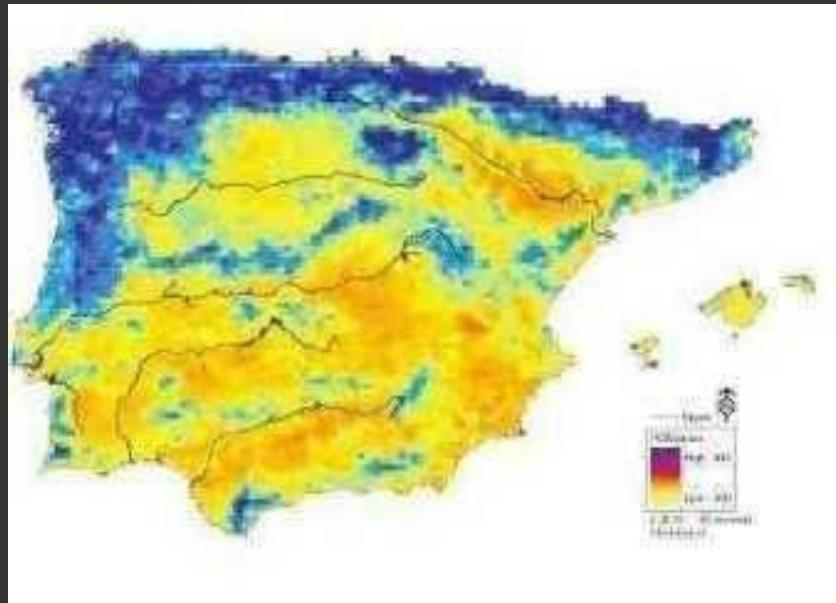
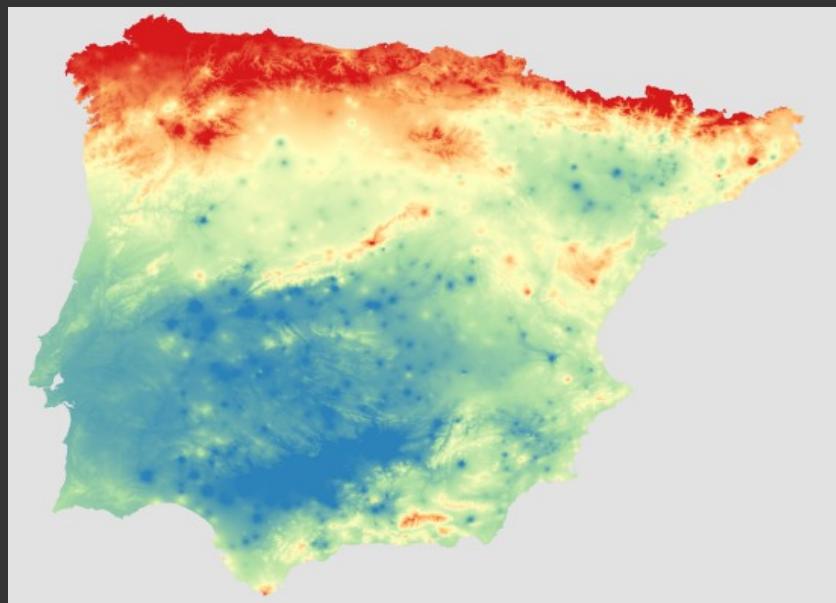
**YOU WILL PROBABLY SPEND IN THIS PROCESS  
AROUND 95% OF YOUR TIME, AND ONLY 5% IN  
CALCULATING THE MODELS.**

# STEPS FOR PREPARING VARIABLES

- Choosing environmental data sources
- Downloading variables
- Clipping variables
- Aggregating variables
- Checking pixel size
- Checking raster limits
- Checking NoData
- Correlating variables

# TYPES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

- Climate (temperature, precipitation)
- Altitude (slope, aspect)
- Land cover/land use
- Hydrology
- Human impacts



*Acta Herpetologica* 5(1): 63-85, 2010

## **Free GIS for herpetologists: free data sources on Internet and comparison analysis of proprietary and free/open source software**

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*Submitted on: 2009, 5<sup>th</sup> November; revised on 2010, 26<sup>th</sup> April; accepted on 2010, 3<sup>rd</sup> May.*

- WORLDCLIM: <http://www.worldclim.org/>

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CLIMATOLOGY

*Int. J. Climatol.* **25**: 1965–1978 (2005)

Published online in Wiley InterScience ([www.interscience.wiley.com](http://www.interscience.wiley.com)). DOI: 10.1002/joc.1276

## VERY HIGH RESOLUTION INTERPOLATED CLIMATE SURFACES FOR GLOBAL LAND AREAS

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([wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com)) DOI: 10.1002/joc.5086



Royal Meteorological Society

## WorldClim 2: new 1-km spatial resolution climate surfaces for global land areas

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[Home](#)[About](#)[Bioclim](#)[Last Glacial Maximum Climate](#)[Timeseries](#)[Future \(CMIP5\)](#)[Downloads](#)[Known issues](#)[CHELSAcruts \(1901-2016\)](#)

# CHELSA

*Climatologies at high resolution for the earth's land surface areas*

## CHELSA – Free climate data at high resolution

<http://chelsa-climate.org>

## High-resolution gridded datasets (and derived products)

This page contains four sections:

- [Current Datasets and Static Climatologies](#)
- [Legacy Datasets](#)
- [Superseded Datasets](#)
- [General Information](#)

### Current Datasets and Static Climatologies

The CRU TS dataset was developed and has been subsequently updated, improved and maintained with support from a number of funders, principally the UK's [Natural Environment Research Council \(NERC\)](#) and the US Department of Energy. Long-term support is currently provided by the UK [National Centre for Atmospheric Science \(NCAS\)](#), a NERC collaborative centre.

CRU gratefully acknowledges the support of all these funding agencies.

*Always read the relevant documentation and publications*

#### CRU TS v. 4.01

The current version of CRU TS, using the new process introduced with version 4.00, which it supersedes.

[Access at BADC](#)

If BADC is down, there is a [Local Copy](#)

[Google Earth Interface \(TMP and PRE only\)](#)

A gridded time-series dataset

This version, released 20 September 2017, covers the period 1901-2016

*Dataset DOI:* <http://doi.org/10/gcmcz3>

*Coverage:* All land areas (excluding Antarctica) at 0.5° resolution

*Variables:* pre, tmp, tmx, tmn, dtr, vap, cld, wet, frs, pet

Note that the following reference only partly applies to v4.01 (please read the Release Notes)

*Reference:* Harris et al. (2014) [doi:10.1002/joc.3711 \(click to access\)](https://doi.org/10.1002/joc.3711)

*Correction to the above paper:* [Revised Appendix 3 \(CLD\)](#)

<https://crudata.uea.ac.uk/cru/data/hrg/>



# The EuMedClim Database: Yearly Climate Data (1901–2014) of 1 km Resolution Grids for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin

*Thibaut Fréjaville\* and Marta Benito Garzón*

Biodiversité Gènes et Communautés (UMR 1202), Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Université de Bordeaux, Pessac, France

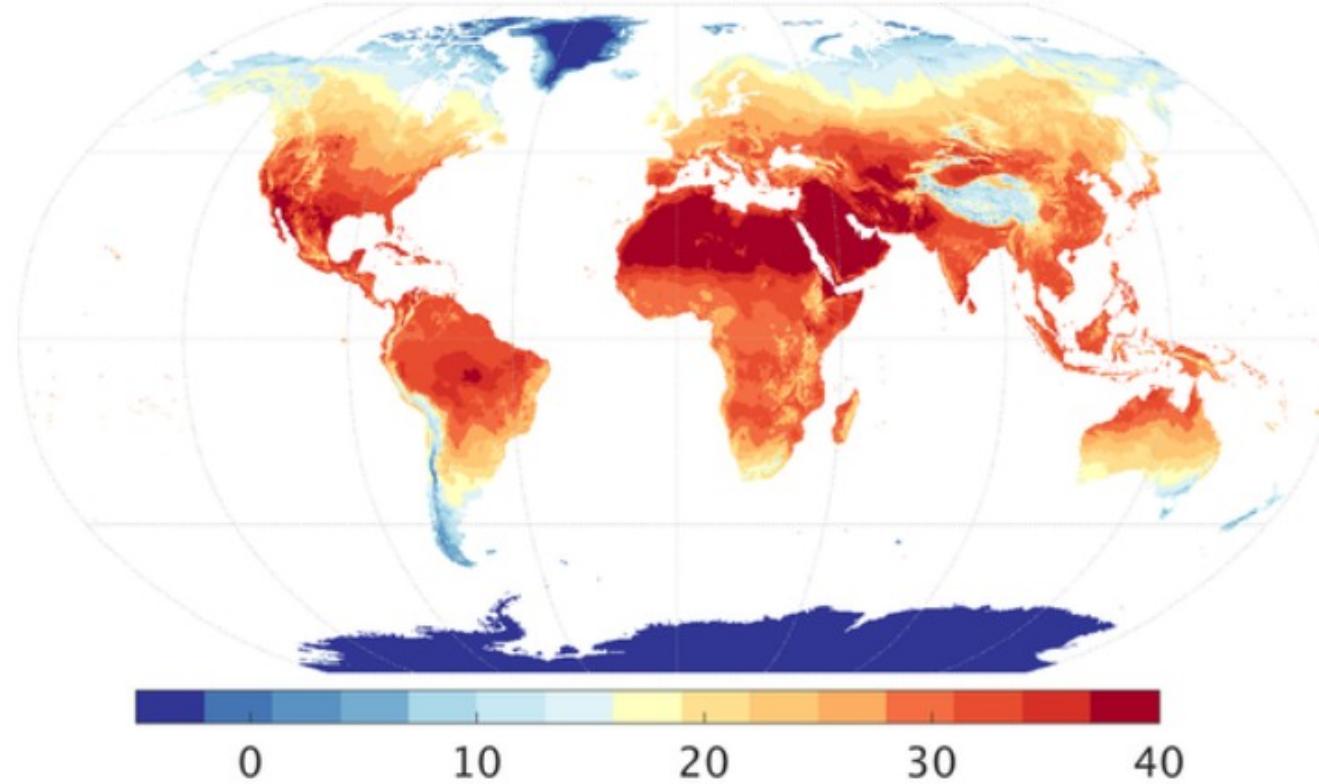
**Keywords:** anomaly, bioclim, climatic extremes, CRU, interpolation, precipitation, temperature, WorldClim

<http://gentree.data.inra.fr/climate/>

[About](#)[Download](#)[Updates](#)[References](#)

## TERRACLIMATE

Monthly Mean High Temperature, Aug 2015



[www.climatologylab.org/terraclimate.html](http://www.climatologylab.org/terraclimate.html)

## Bio-ORACLE

Marine data layers for ecological modelling



### Extensive surface and benthic dataset

Bio-ORACLE is a set of GIS rasters providing geophysical, biotic and environmental data for surface and benthic marine realms.



### Uniform and worldwide

The data are available for global-scale applications at a spatial resolution of 5 arcmin (approximately 9.2 km at the equator).



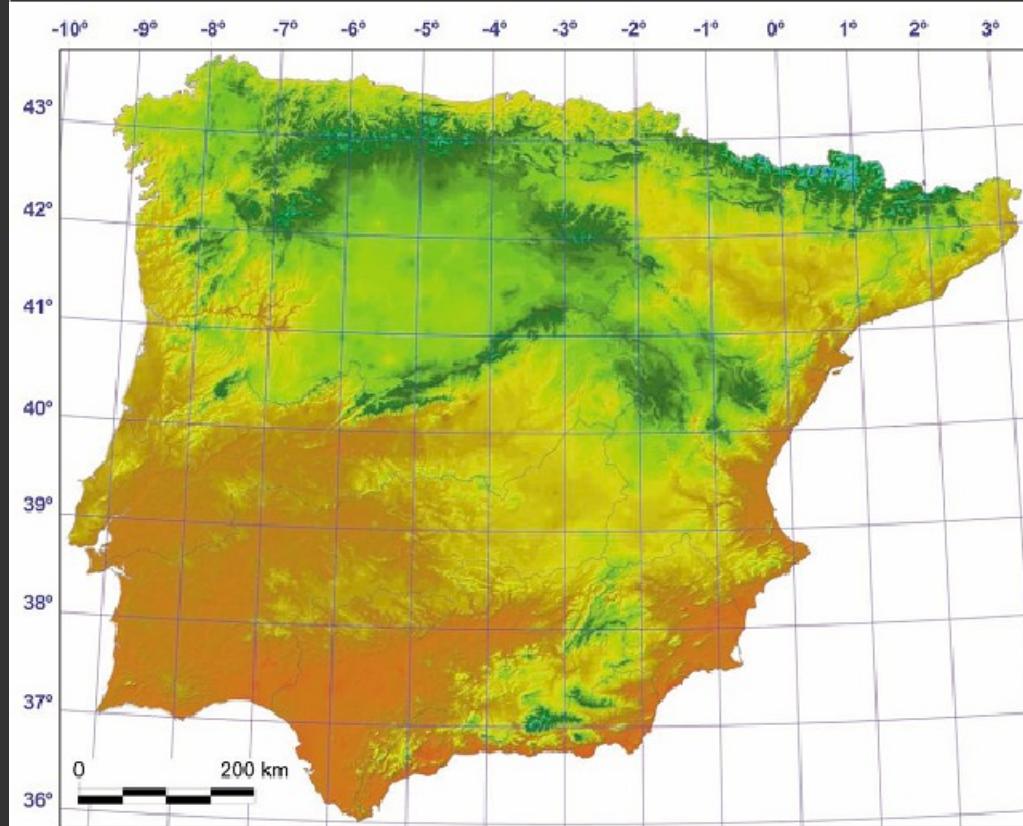
### Forecasting and transferability

The most recent **Representative Concentration Pathways** are provided in order to model the ecological implications of future changes.

<http://bio-oracle.org>

- Digital Climatic Atlas of the Iberian Peninsula: <http://opengis.uab.es/wms/iberia/index.htm>

Ninyerola, M.; Pons, X.; & Roure, J.M. (2005). Atlas Climático Digital de la Península Ibérica. Metodología y aplicaciones en bioclimatología y geobotánica. *Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Bellaterra*: 45 pp.

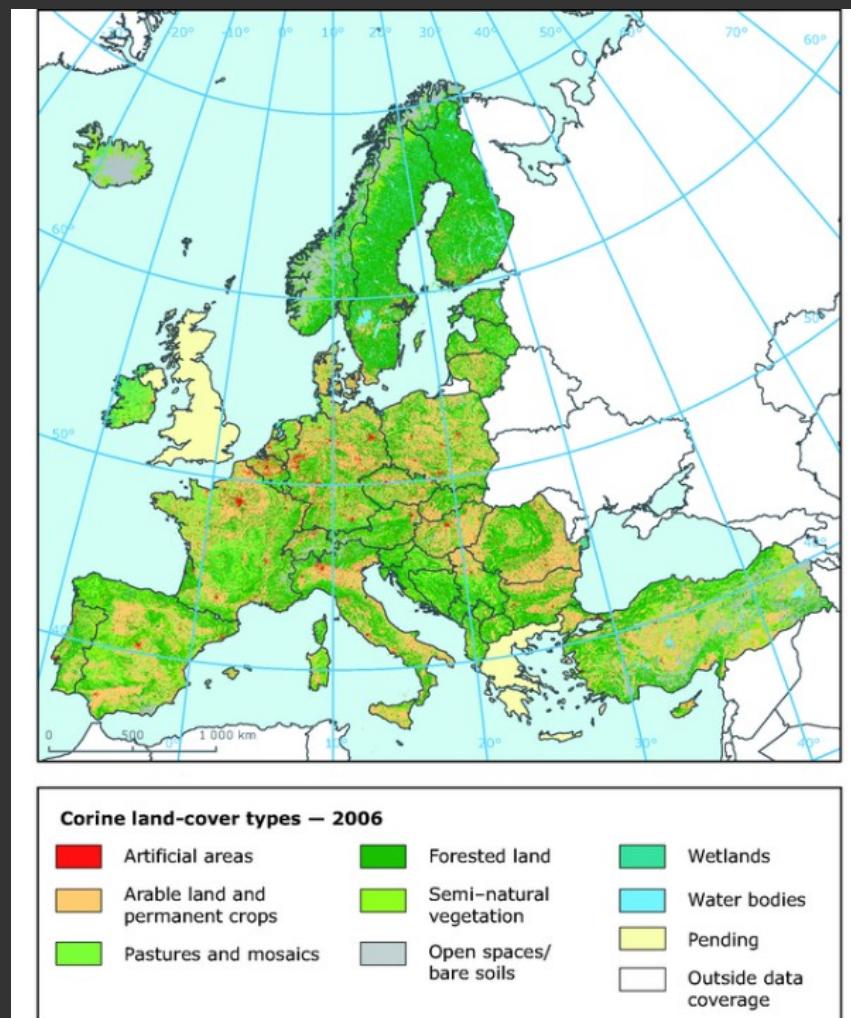


**CREAF-UAB**

# DIGITAL MAPS: LANDUSE DATA

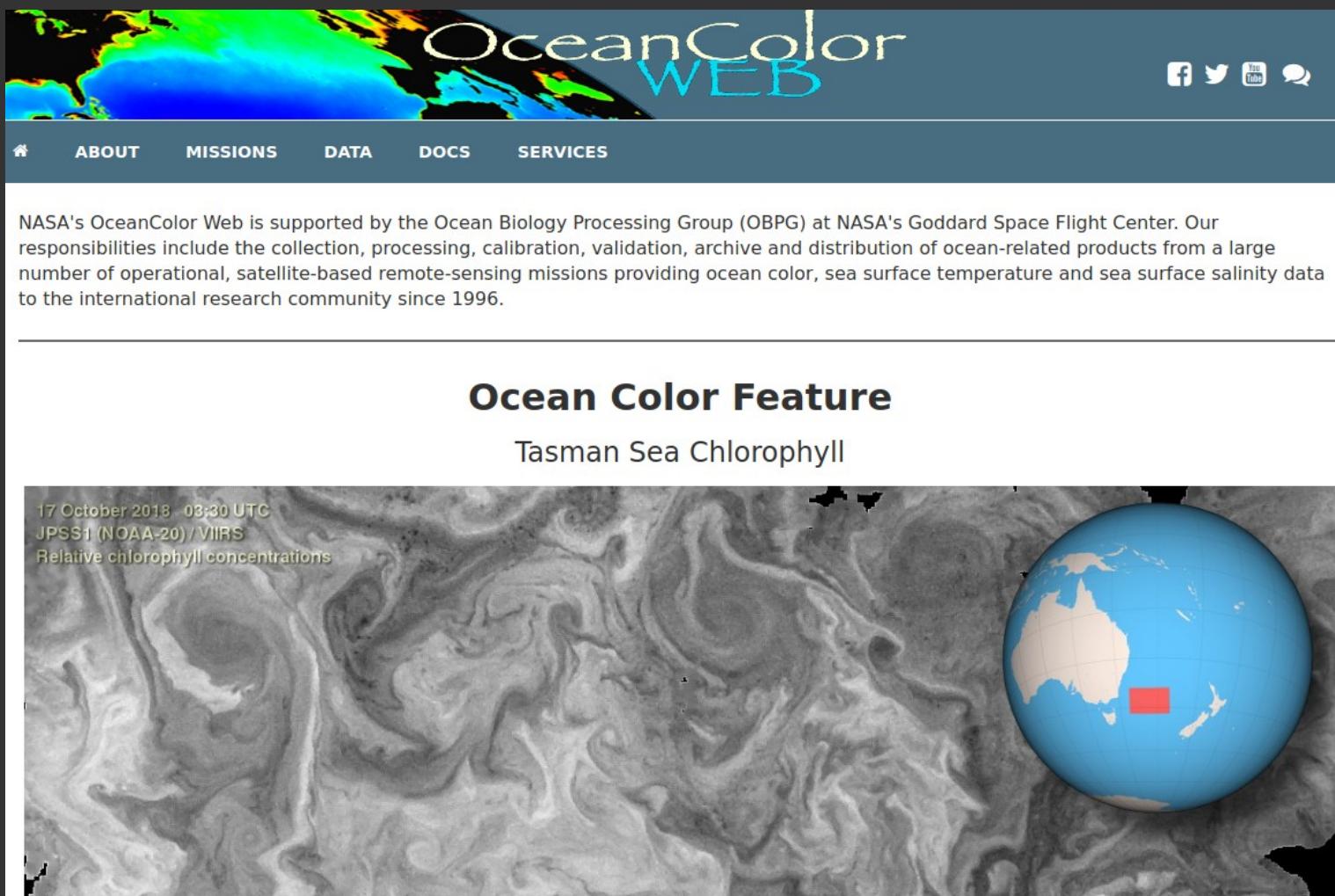
- CORINE: [http://www.eea.europa.eu/](http://www.eea.europa.eu)

European Environment Agency



- OCEAN COLOR: <https://oceancolor.gsfc.nasa.gov>

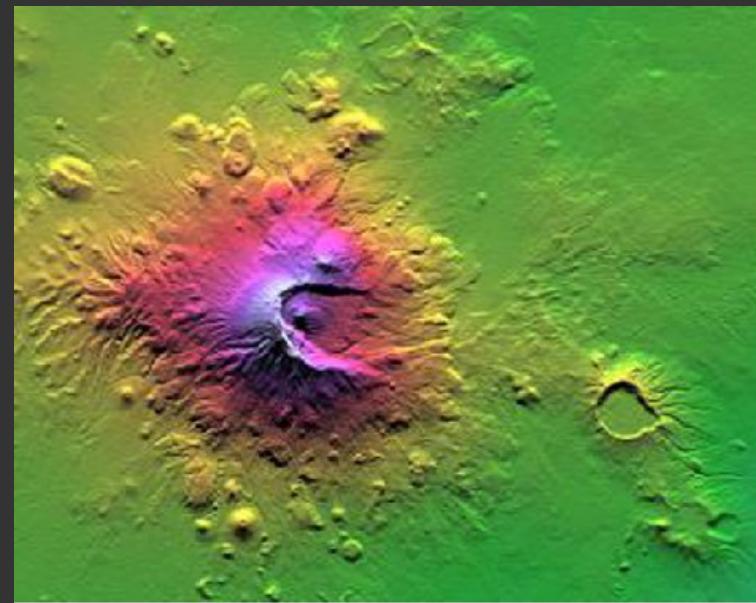
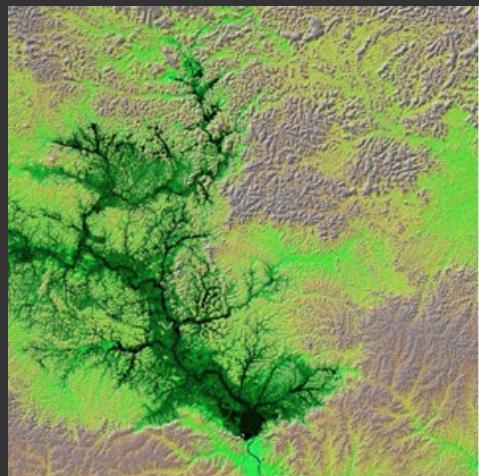
NASA



# DIGITAL MAPS: DIGITAL ELEVATION MODELS

- SRTM: <http://www2.jpl.nasa.gov/srtm/>

Shuttle Radar Topography Mission



NASA  
USGS

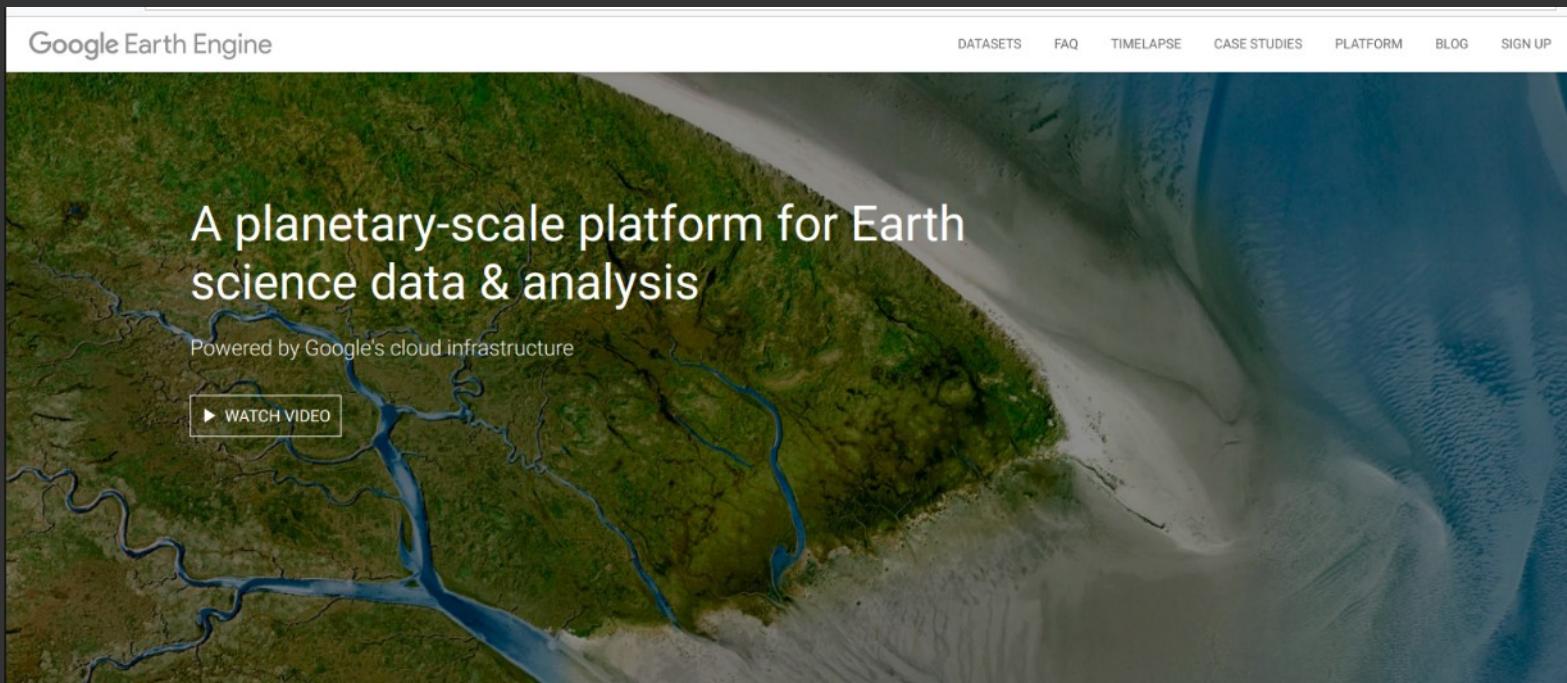
- ASTER GDEM: <http://asterweb.jpl.nasa.gov/>

ASTER Global Digital Elevation Model



- EARTH ENGINE: <https://earthengine.google.com>

GOOGLE



The screenshot shows the Google Earth Engine homepage. At the top left is the "Google Earth Engine" logo. Along the top right are links for "DATASETS", "FAQ", "TIMELAPSE", "CASE STUDIES", "PLATFORM", "BLOG", and "SIGN UP". The main visual is a satellite image of a coastal region, likely a river delta, with green land, blue water, and white sandbars. Overlaid on the image is the text "A planetary-scale platform for Earth science data & analysis" and "Powered by Google's cloud infrastructure". A button labeled "WATCH VIDEO" with a play icon is visible. Below the image, the text "Meet Earth Engine" is centered, followed by a descriptive sentence: "Google Earth Engine combines a multi-petabyte catalog of satellite imagery and geospatial datasets with planetary-scale analysis".

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<https://sites.google.com/site/neftalisillero/gis-rs-data-on-internet>

## ELEVATION

**SLOPE or any other topographical index**

Calculate SLOPE in a metrical projected system

It is not possible to calculate the slope in a degree geographical system

Check if you want slope in degrees or percentage

## ASPECT OR CARDINAL ORIENTATION

Calculate ASPECT

Change 360° to 0°

0° = 360° = NORTH orientation

# CLIPPING VARIABLES



# AGGREGATING VARIABLES

1	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	7
1	3	3	2	5	6	6	7	8
1	1	3	2	2	2	4	5	6
1	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	6
1		1	2	2	2	4	5	6
1		1	2	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	1	1	1	2	4	4	5
0	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	4

InRaster1

3	6	8
2	4	6
1	2	5

OutRaster

FUNCTION:

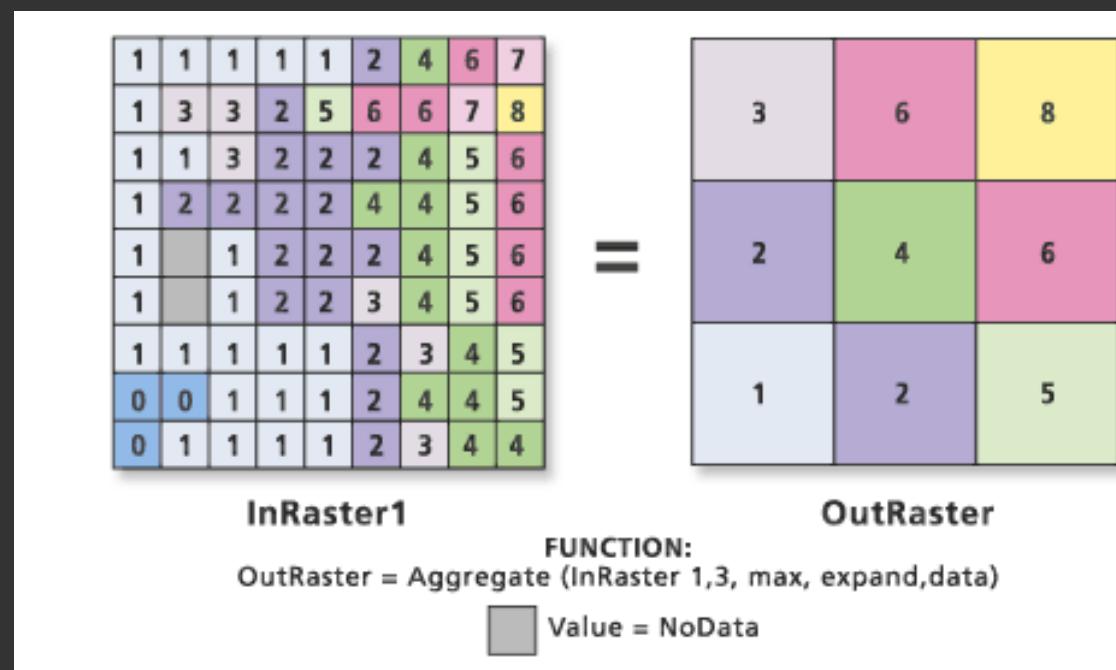
OutRaster = Aggregate (InRaster 1,3, max, expand,data)



Value = NoData

# AGGREGATING VARIABLES

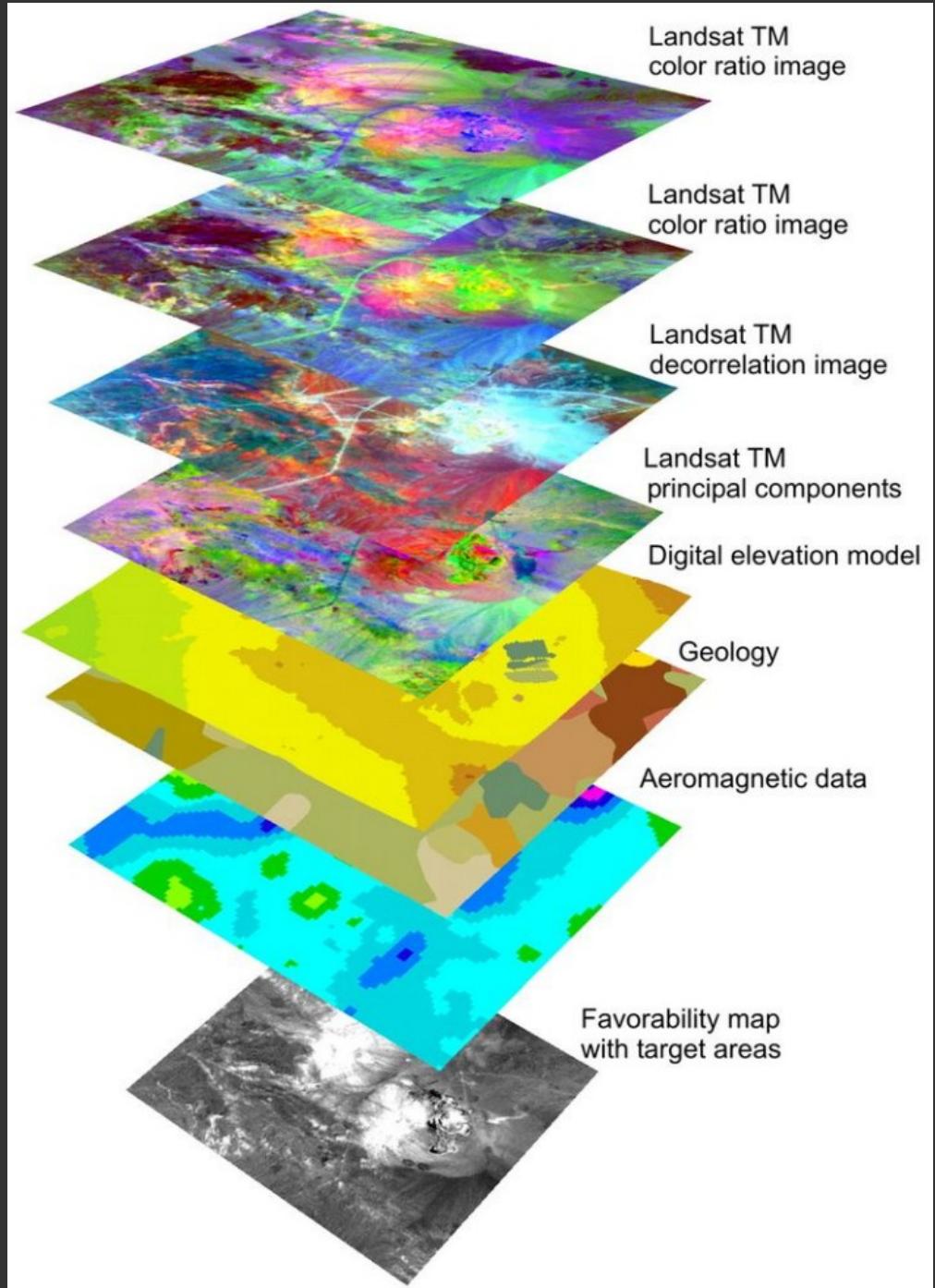
- Aggregate function
- Different to resample
- Aggregation: mean, min, max
- Reduce the spatial resolution
- Reduce the number of pixels
- Proper for downscaling
- The spatial resolution of species records should corresponds to the rasters' one



# CHECKING PIXEL SIZE & RASTER LIMITS

**ALL RASTERS MUST HAVE THE  
SAME PIXEL SIZE**

**ALL RASTERS MUST HAVE THE  
SAME SPATIAL LIMITS**

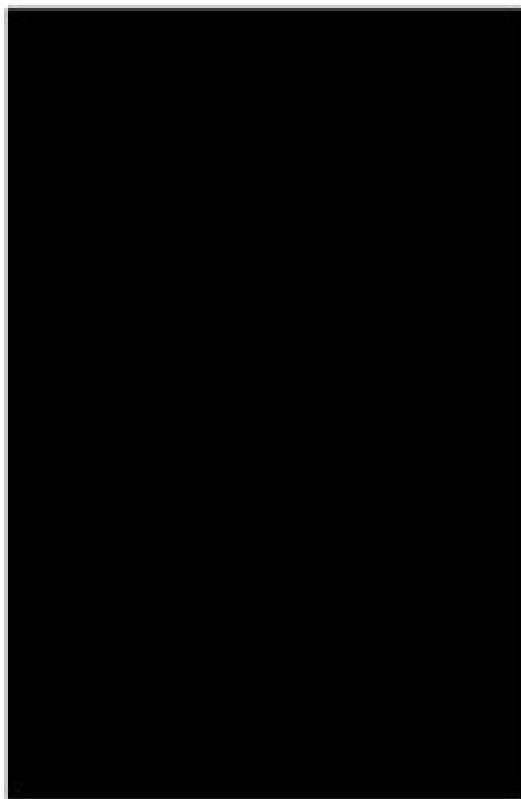


## CHECKING PIXEL SIZE & RASTER LIMITS

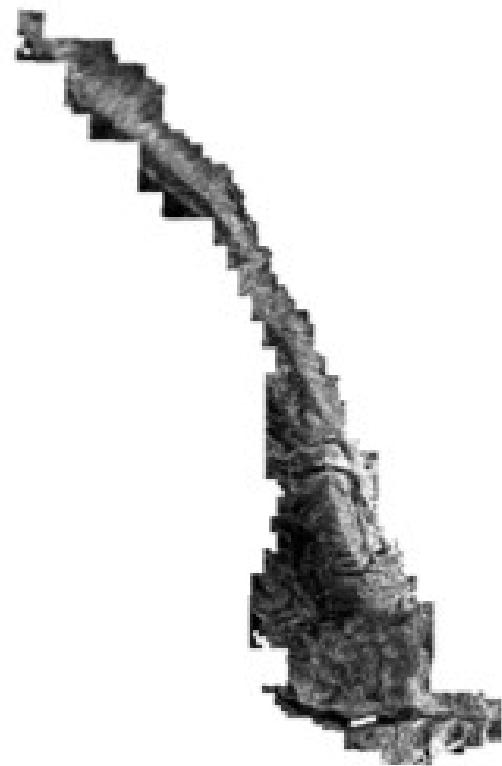
# ASCII FILES

# CHECKING NODATA

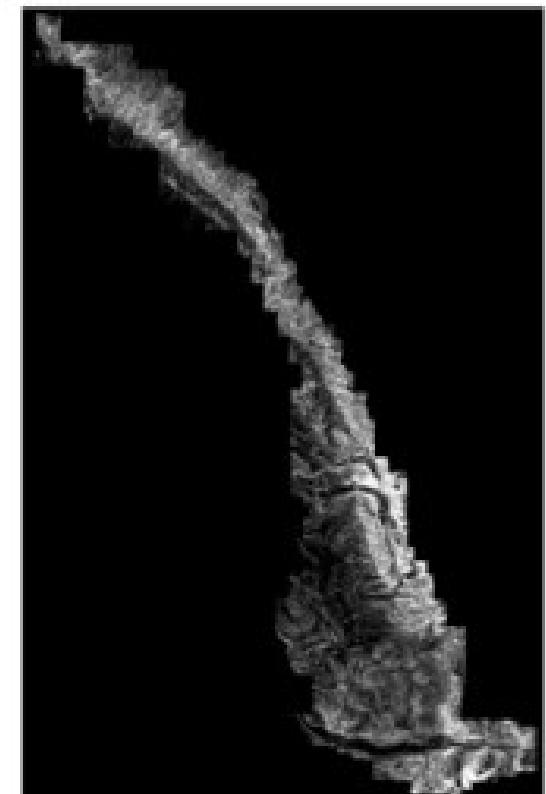
Raster A



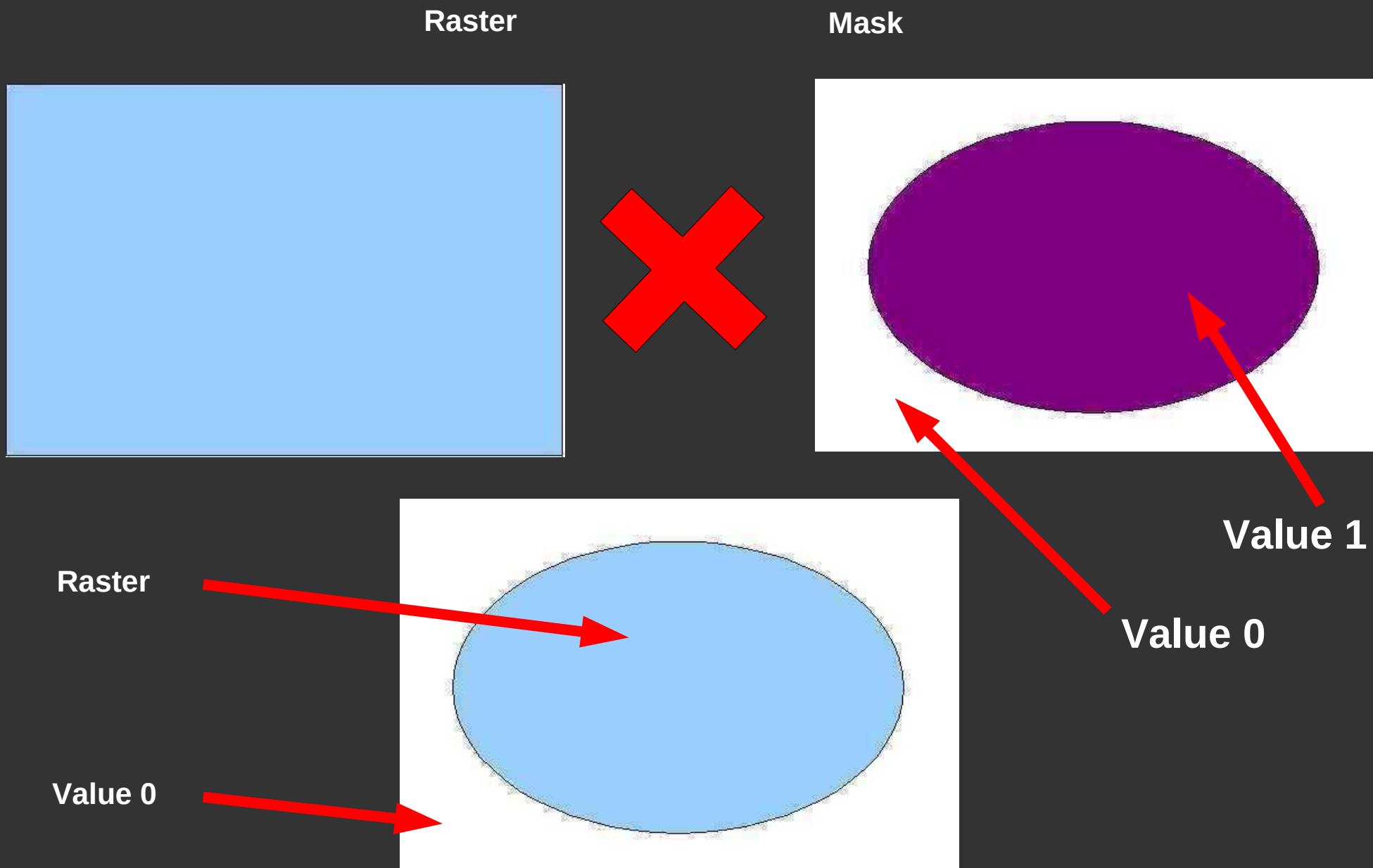
Raster B



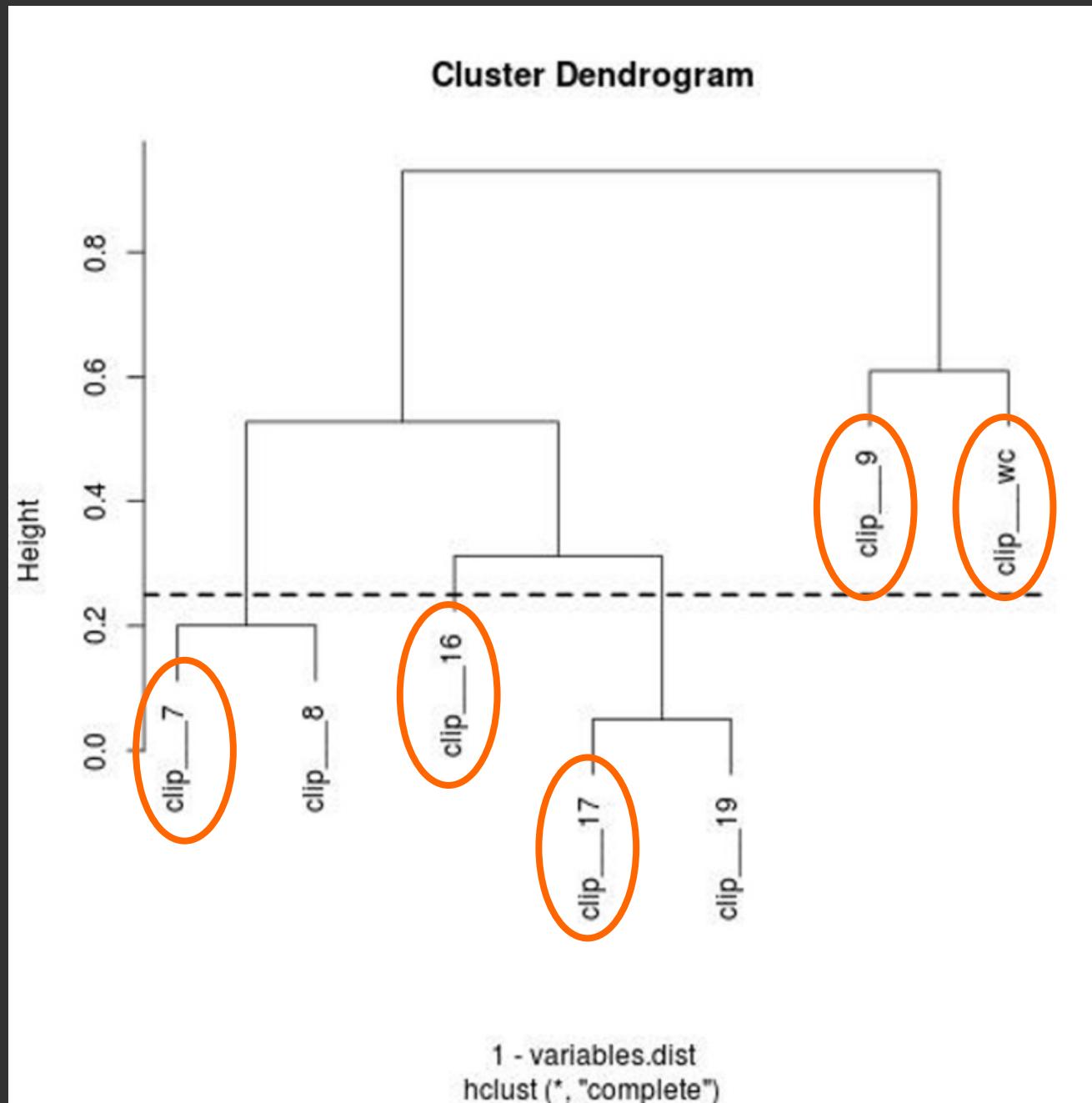
Raster C



# CHECKING NODATA



# CORRELATING VARIABLES



# QUESTIONS?