Package 'chirps'

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Type Package

Title API Client for CHIRPS

Version 0.1.2

URL https://docs.ropensci.org/chirps/

BugReports https://github.com/ropensci/chirps/issues

Description API Client for the Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station Data 'CHIRPS'. The 'CHIRPS' data is a 35+ year quasi-global rainfall data set, which incorporates 0.05 arc-degrees resolution satellite imagery, and in-situ station data to create gridded rainfall time series for trend analysis and seasonal drought monitoring. For more details on 'CHIRPS' data please visit its official home page <https://www.chc.ucsb.edu/data/chirps>. Requests from large time series (> 10 years) and large geographic coverage (global scale) may take several minutes.

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Depends R (>= 3.5.0), methods

Imports crul, jsonlite, sf, stats

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Language en-GB

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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R topics documented:

`as.geojson` *Methods to coerce geographical coordinates into a geojson polygon*

Description

Take single points from geographical coordinates and coerce it into a geojson 'Polygon' string

Usage

```
as.geojson(lonlat, dist = 1e-05, nQuadSegs = 2L, ...)

## Default S3 method:
as.geojson(lonlat, dist = 1e-05, nQuadSegs = 2L, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
as.geojson(lonlat, dist = 1e-05, nQuadSegs = 2L, ...)
```

Arguments

`lonlat`	a data.frame or matrix with geographical coordinates lonlat, in that order, or an object of class 'sf' and geometry type 'POINT' or 'POLYGON'
`dist`	numeric, buffer distance for all `lonlat`
`nQuadSegs`	integer, number of segments per quadrant
`...`	further arguments passed to `sf` methods

Value

An object of class 'geosjon' for each row in `lonlat`

Examples

```
# Default S3 Method
# random geographic points within bbox(10, 12, 45, 47)
library("sf")

set.seed(123)
lonlat <- data.frame(lon = runif(2, 10, 12),
                     lat = runif(2, 45, 47))

gjson <- as.geojson(lonlat)

#################

# S3 Method for objects of class 'sf'
# random geographic points within bbox(10, 12, 45, 47)
library("sf")

set.seed(123)
lonlat <- data.frame(lon = runif(5, 10, 12),
                     lat = runif(5, 45, 47))

lonlat <- st_as_sf(lonlat, coords = c("lon","lat"))

gjson <- as.geojson(lonlat)
```

`chirps` *API Client for CHIRPS*

Description

API Client for the Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station Data 'CHIRPS'. The 'CHIRPS' data is a 35+ year quasi-global rainfall data set, which incorporates 0.05 arc-degrees resolution satellite imagery, and in-situ station data to create gridded rainfall time series for trend analysis and seasonal drought monitoring. For more details on 'CHIRPS' data please visit its official home page <https://www.chc.ucsb.edu/data/chirps>. Requests from large time series (> 10 years) and large geographic coverage (global scale) may take several minutes.

Note

While chirps does not redistribute the data or provide it in any way, we encourage users to cite Funk et al. (2015) when using the CHIRPS data.

Funk C., et al. (2015). Scientific Data, 2, 150066. https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2015.66

Author(s)

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See Also

Useful links:

- JOSS paper: https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.02419
- Development repository: https://github.com/ropensci/chirps
- Static documentation: https://docs.ropensci.org/chirps/
- Report bugs: https://github.com/ropensci/chirps/issues
- CHIRPS website: https://www.chc.ucsb.edu/data/chirps
- ClimateSERV website: https://climateserv.servirglobal.net/

`get_chirps` *Get CHIRPS precipitation data*

Description

Get daily precipitation data from the "Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station Data" via ClimateSERV API client. ClimateSERV works with geojson of type 'Polygon'. The input `object` is then transformed into polygons with a small buffer area around the point.

Usage

```
get_chirps(object, dates, operation = 5, ...)

## Default S3 method:
get_chirps(object, dates, operation = 5, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
get_chirps(object, dates, operation = 5, as.sf = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'geojson'
get_chirps(object, dates, operation = 5, as.geojson = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	input, an object of class `data.frame` (or any other object that can be coerced to data.frame), `geojson` or `sf`
`dates`	a character of start and end dates in that order in the format "YYYY-MM-DD"
`operation`	optional, an integer that represents which type of statistical operation to perform on the dataset
`...`	further arguments passed to `sf` methods See details
`as.sf`	logical, returns an object of class `sf`
`as.geojson`	logical, returns an object of class `geojson`

Details

operation: supported operations are:

operation		value
max	=	0
min	=	1
median	=	2
sum	=	4
average	=	5 (*default value*)

dist: numeric, buffer distance for each `object` coordinate

nQuadSegs: integer, number of segments per buffer quadrant

Value

A data frame of CHIRPS data:

id the index for the rows in `object`

dates the dates from which CHIRPS was requested

lon the longitude as provided in `object`

lat the latitude as provided in `object`

chirps the CHIRPS value in mm

Note

get_chirps may return some warning messages given by sf, please look sf documentation for possible issues.

References

Funk C. et al. (2015). Scientific Data, 2, 150066.
https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2015.66

ClimateSERV https://climateserv.servirglobal.net

Examples

```
lonlat <- data.frame(lon = c(-55.0281,-54.9857),
                     lat = c(-2.8094, -2.8756))

dates <- c("2017-12-15", "2017-12-31")

dt <- get_chirps(lonlat, dates)

dt
```

get_esi *Get evaporative stress index (ESI) data*

Description

Get evaporative stress index (ESI) from SERVIR Global via ClimateSERV API Client. ESI is available every four (or twelve) weeks from 2001 to present. The dataset may contain cloudy data which is returned as NAs. ClimateSERV works with geojson of type 'Polygon'. The input `object` is then transformed into polygons with a small buffer area around the point.

Usage

```
get_esi(object, dates, operation = 5, period = 1, ...)

## Default S3 method:
get_esi(object, dates, operation = 5, period = 1, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
get_esi(object, dates, operation = 5, period = 1, as.sf = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'geojson'
get_esi(object, dates, operation = 5, period = 1, as.geojson = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	input, an object of class `data.frame` (or any other object that can be coerced to data.frame), `geojson` or `sf`
`dates`	a character of start and end dates in that order in the format "YYYY-MM-DD"
`operation`	optional, an integer that represents which type of statistical operation to perform on the dataset
`period`	an integer value for the period of ESI data, four weeks period = 1, twelve weeks = 2
`...`	further arguments passed to `sf` methods See details
`as.sf`	logical, returns an object of class `sf`
`as.geojson`	logical, returns an object of class `geojson`

Details

operation: supported operations are:

operation		**value**
max	=	0
min	=	1
median	=	2
sum	=	4
average	=	5 (*default value*)

dist: numeric, buffer distance for each `object` coordinate

nQuadSegs: integer, number of segments per buffer quadrant

Value

A data frame of ESI data:

`id`	the index for the rows in `object`
`dates`	the dates from which ESI was requested
`lon`	the longitude as provided in `object`
`lat`	the latitude as provided in `object`
`esi`	the ESI value

Note

get_esi may return some warning messages given by `sf`, please look sf documentation for possible issues.

References

ClimateSERV https://climateserv.servirglobal.net

Examples

```
lonlat <- data.frame(lon = c(-55.0281,-54.9857),
                     lat = c(-2.8094, -2.8756))

dates <- c("2017-12-15","2018-06-20")

# by default the function set a very small buffer around the points
# which can return NAs due to cloudiness in ESI data

dt <- get_esi(lonlat, dates = dates)

# the argument dist passed through sf increase the buffer area

dt <- get_esi(lonlat, dates = dates, dist = 0.1)
```

`get_imerg` *Get Integrated Multisatellite Retrievals for GPM (IMERG) data*

Description

The IMERG dataset provides near-real time global observations of rainfall at 10km resolution, which can be used to estimate total rainfall accumulation from storm systems and quantify the intensity of rainfall and flood impacts from tropical cyclones and other storm systems. IMERG is a daily precipitation dataset available from 2015 to present within the latitudes 70 and -70.

Usage

```
get_imerg(object, dates, operation = 5, ...)

## Default S3 method:
get_imerg(object, dates, operation = 5, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sf'
get_imerg(object, dates, operation = 5, as.sf = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'geojson'
get_imerg(object, dates, operation = 5, as.geojson = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	input, an object of class `data.frame` (or any other object that can be coerced to data.frame), `geojson` or `sf`
`dates`	a character of start and end dates in that order in the format "YYYY-MM-DD"
`operation`	optional, an integer that represents which type of statistical operation to perform on the dataset
`...`	further arguments passed to `sf` methods See details
`as.sf`	logical, returns an object of class `sf`
`as.geojson`	logical, returns an object of class `geojson`

Details

operation: supported operations are:

operation		**value**
max	=	0
min	=	1
median	=	2
sum	=	4
average	=	5 (*default value*)

dist: numeric, buffer distance for each `object` coordinate

nQuadSegs: integer, number of segments per buffer quadrant

Value

A data frame of IMERG data:

`id`	the index for the rows in `object`
`dates`	the dates from which imerg was requested
`lon`	the longitude as provided in `object`
`lat`	the latitude as provided in `object`
`imerg`	the IMERG value

References

ClimateSERV https://climateserv.servirglobal.net

NASA IMERG https://disasters.nasa.gov/instruments/imerg

Examples

```
lonlat <- data.frame(lon = c(-55.0281,-54.9857),
                     lat = c(-2.8094, -2.8756))

dates <- c("2017-12-15", "2017-12-31")

dt <- get_imerg(lonlat, dates)

dt
```

`precip_indices` *Compute precipitation indices over a time series.*

Description

Compute precipitation indices over a time series.

Usage

```
precip_indices(object, timeseries = FALSE, intervals = NULL)
```

Arguments

`object`	an object of class `chirps` as provided by `get_chirps`
`timeseries`	logical, `FALSE` for a single point time series observation or `TRUE` for a time series based on *intervals*
`intervals`	integer no lower than 5, for the days intervals when *timeseries* = `TRUE`

Value

A dataframe with precipitation indices:

MLDS	maximum length of consecutive dry day, rain < 1 mm (days)
MLWS	maximum length of consecutive wet days, rain >= 1 mm (days)
R10mm	number of heavy precipitation days 10 >= rain < 20 mm (days)
R20mm	number of very heavy precipitation days rain >= 20 (days)
Rx1day	maximum 1-day precipitation (mm)
Rx5day	maximum 5-day precipitation (mm)
R95p	total precipitation when rain > 95th percentile (mm)
R99p	total precipitation when rain > 99th percentile (mm)
Rtotal	total precipitation (mm) in wet days, rain >= 1 (mm)
SDII	simple daily intensity index, total precipitation divided by the number of wet days (mm/days)

References

Aguilar E., et al. (2005). Journal of Geophysical Research, 110(D23), D23107. https://doi.org/10.1029/2005JD006119

Kehel Z., et al. (2016). In: Applied Mathematics and Omics to Assess Crop Genetic Resources for Climate Change Adaptive Traits (eds Bari A., Damania A. B., Mackay M., Dayanandan S.), pp. 151–174. CRC Press.

Examples

```
lonlat <- data.frame(lon = c(-55.0281,-54.9857),
                     lat = c(-2.8094, -2.8756))

dates <- c("2017-12-15", "2017-12-31")

dt <- get_chirps(lonlat, dates)

# take the indices for the entire period
precip_indices(dt, timeseries = FALSE)

# take the indices for periods of 7 days
precip_indices(dt, timeseries = TRUE, intervals = 7)
```

tapajos *Tapajos National Forest*

Description

Geometries for the Tapajos National Forest, a protected area in the Brazilian Amazon http://www.icmbio.gov.br/flonatapajos/

Usage

```
tapajos
```

Format

An object of class 'sfc_POLYGON' within the bounding box xmin: -55.41127 ymin: -4.114584 xmax: -54.7973 ymax: -2.751706

Source

The data was provided by the Chico Mendes Institute via https://www.protectedplanet.net/.

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