Package 'CSHShydRology'

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Type Package

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Description A collection of user-submitted functions to aid in the analysis of hydrological data, particularly for users in Canada. The functions focus on the use of Canadian data sets, and are suited to Canadian hydrology, such as the important cold region hydrological processes and will work with Canadian hydrological models. The functions are grouped into several themes, currently including Statistical hydrology, Basic data manipulations, Visualization, and Spatial hydrology. Functions developed by the Floodnet project are also included. CSHShydRology has been developed with the assistance of the Canadian Society for Hydrological Sciences (CSHS) which is an affiliated society of the Canadian Water Resources Association (CWRA). As of version 1.2.6, functions now fail gracefully when attempting to download data from a url which is unavailable.

License AGPL-3

URL https://github.com/CSHS-hydRology/CSHShydRology

Depends R (>= 4.0.0)

Imports fields, Kendall, lubridate, plotrix, timeDate, stringr, ggplot2, ggspatial, stats, raster, sf, dplyr, magrittr, httr, tidyhydat, whitebox, datasets, circular

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Contents

`CSHShydRology-package` *Functions for Canadian hydrological analyses*

Description

CSHShydRology is intended for the use of hydrologists, particularly those in Canada. It will contain functions which focus on the use of Canadian data sets, such as those from Environment Canada. The package will also contain functions which are suited to Canadian hydrology, such as the important cold-region hydrological processes. **CSHShydRology** will also contain functions which work with Canadian hydrological models, such as Raven, CRHM, Watflood, and MESH.

This package has been developed with the assistance of the Canadian Society for Hydrological Sciences (CSHS) `https://cshs.cwra.org/en/` which is an affiliated society of the Canadian Water Resources Association (CWRA) `https://cwra.org/`.

The **CSHShydRology** will contain functions grouped into several themes, including:

Statistical hydrology trend detection, data screening, frequency analysis, regionalization

Basic data manipulations input/conversion/adapter functions, missing data infilling

Visualization data visualization, standardized plotting functions

Spatial hydrology basin delineation, landscape data analysis, working with GIS

Streamflow measurement analysis rating curve analysis, velocity profiles, naturalization

Network design/analysis homogeneity assessment

Ecohydrology fisheries and ecological analysis

Wrappers/unwrappers between other packages and **CSHShydRology**

Author(s)

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References

To cite **CSHShydRology** in publications, use the command `citation("CSHShydRology")` to get the current version of this citation.

See Also

Useful links:

- https://github.com/CSHS-hydRology/CSHShydRology

Basic_data_manipulation_functions *Basic data manipulation functions*

Description

These functions read in or convert values among formats

ch_read_ECDE_flows Reads a file of WSC daily flows from ECDataExplorer

ch_get_ECDE_metadata Reads station meta data from ECDataExplorer

ch_get_wscstation Reads station information from a data file produced by ECDE

ch_read_AHCCD_daily Reads file of daily AHCCD values

ch_read_AHCCD_monthly Reads file of monthly AHCCD values

ch_tidyhydat_ECDE Reads flows using **tidyhydat** and converts to ECDE format

ch_tidyhydat_ECDE_meta Reads station meta data using **tidyhydat** and converts to ECDE-like format

CAN01AD002 *Streamflow data*

Description

Daily river discharge for the station 01AD002 on St. John River at Fort Kent, New Brunswick. Data ranges from 1926 to 2014, for basin area of 14700 sq km.

Usage

```
CAN01AD002
```

Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 32234 rows and 2 columns.

Author(s)

Martin Durocher

Source

https://wateroffice.ec.gc.ca/

CAN05AA008 *CAN05AA008*

Description

A dataframe of Water Survey of Canada (WSC) daily flows for station 05AA008, CROWSNEST RIVER AT FRANK Alberta. Drainage area 403 km2.

Usage

```
CAN05AA008
```

Format

A dateframe with 25252 rows and 5 columns spanning the period 1910-2013.

Details

Variables:

ID StationID

PARAM Parameter 1=Flow, 2=Level

Date R date

Flow Daily flow in m^3/s

SYM Water Survey FLags A, B, D, E

Source

Water Survey of Canada

ch_axis_doy *Generates the x axis beginning on specified day of year*

Description

Generates an axis for day of year or day of water year; used by `ch_regime_plot`. Obtaining the day of water year needs to be done separately.

Usage

```
ch_axis_doy(wyear = 1)
```

Arguments

`wyear`	Month of beginning of water year, `wyear = 1` (the default) for calendar year, `wyear = 10` to start October 1.

Value

Plots a water year axis on a standard R plot

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

See Also

ch_regime_plot

Examples

```
a <- seq(1, 365)
b <- runif(365)
plot(a, b,  type = "p", xlab = "", xaxt = "n")
ch_axis_doy(wyear = 10) # starts in October
```

---

ch_binned_MannWhitney *Compares two time periods of data using Mann-Whitney test*

Description

Compares two time periods of data using the Mann-Whitney test. Data are binned based upon a bin size, and data are extracted for two time periods and tests for change between two such periods result can be passed to ch_polar_plot or ch_decades_plot for visualization.

Usage

```
ch_binned_MannWhitney(
  DF,
  step,
  range1,
  range2,
  ptest = 0.05,
  variable = "discharge",
  metadata = NULL
)
```

Arguments

DF	A data frame of hydrometric data from ch_read_ECDE_flows
step	An integer indicating the degree of smoothing eg. 1, 5, 11.
range1	The first and last year of first period, as c(first,last)
range2	The first and last year of second period, as c(first,last)
ptest	The significance level default is 0.05.
variable	Name of variable. Default is 'discharge'
metadata	dataframe of station metadata, default is HYDAT_list

Value

Returns a list containing:

StationID	ID of station
Station_lname	Name of station
bin_width	Smoothing time step
range1	First range of years
range2	Second range of years
p_used	p_value
fail	TRUE if test failed due to missing values
bin_method	method used for binning
test_method	Mann-Whitney U-statistic
series	a data frame containing:
period	period numbers i.e. 1:365/step
period1	median values for each bin in period 1
period2	median values for each bin in period 2
mwu	Mann-Whitney U-statistic for each bin between the two periods
prob	probability of U-statistic for each period
code	significance codes for each bin

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

References

Whitfield, P.H., Cannon, A.J., 2000. Recent variations in climate and hydrology in Canada. Canadian Water Resources Journal 25: 19-65.

See Also

ch_polar_plot ch_polar_plot_prep ch_decades_plot

Examples

```
data(HYDAT_list)
data(CAN05AA008)
# first example fails due to missing data in both periods
range1 <- c(1960,1969)
range2 <- c(1990,1999)
b_MW <- ch_binned_MannWhitney(CAN05AA008, step = 5, range1, range2, ptest = 0.05)

range1 <- c(1970,1979)
range2 <- c(1990,1999)
b_MW <- ch_binned_MannWhitney(CAN05AA008, step = 5, range1, range2, ptest = 0.05)
```

ch_booth_plot *Create Booth plot of peaks over a threshold*

Description

A Booth plot is a plot of peaks over threshold flood events with duration on the horizontal and either magnitude (default) or volume on the vertical axis.

Usage

```
ch_booth_plot(events, threshold, title, type = "mag", colour1 = 1, colour2 = 1)
```

Arguments

events	A data frame of POT events from the function ch_get_peaks
threshold	The threshold used by ch_get_peaks
title	Plot title
type	The plot type, either 'mag' (magnitude, the default) or 'vol' (volume)
colour1	A vector of length 12 with line colours of rings or symbols. Defaults to those used by Booth.
colour2	A vector of length 12 with fill colours of rings or symbols. Defaults to those used by Booth.

Value

No value is returned; a standard R graphic is created.

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

References

Booth, E.G., Mount, J.F., Viers, J.H. 2006. Hydrologic Variability of the Cosumnes River Floodplain. San Francisco Estuary & Watershed Science 4:21.

Whitfield, P.H., and J.W. Pomeroy. 2016. Changes to flood peaks of a mountain river: implications for analysis of the 2013 flood in the Upper Bow River, Canada. Hydrological Processes 30:4657-73. doi: 10.1002/hyp.10957.

See Also

ch_get_peaks

Examples

```
threshold <- 0.1 * max(CAN05AA008$Flow)  # arbitrary threshold
peaks <- ch_get_peaks(CAN05AA008, threshold)
events <- peaks$POTevents
ch_booth_plot(events, threshold, title = "05AA008", type='mag')
ch_booth_plot(events, threshold, title = "05AA008", type='vol')
```

---

ch_catchment_hyps *Catchment hypsometry*

Description

Finds the hypsometric curve, which is the total fraction of the area below vs. elevation, for a given basin.

Usage

```
ch_catchment_hyps(
  catchment,
  dem,
  z_levels = NULL,
  n_levels = 10,
  zmin = NULL,
  zmax = NULL,
  quantiles = NULL,
  hypso_plot = FALSE,
  z_units = "m",
  col = "red",
  type = "o",
  xlab = "Fraction of catchment below given elevation",
  ylab = paste0("Elevation (", z_units, ")"),
  add_grid = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

catchment	A **sf** object containing the catchment divide.
dem	A **raster** object of the Digital Elevation Model.
z_levels	Vector of elevation levels for the hypsometry. If specified, then no other elevation parameters are required. Default is NULL.
n_levels	If specified, sets number of elevation intervals. Can be used with zmin and zmax. Default is NULL.
zmin	Minimum elevation for hypsometry. If not specified, minimum catchment elevation is used. Default is NULL.

zmax	Maximum elevation for hypsometry. If not specified, maximum catchment elevation is used. Default is NULL.
quantiles	Vector of elevation quantiles. Default is NULL.
hypso_plot	if TRUE the hypsometric curve is plotted. Default is NULL.
z_units	Elevation units for plot. Default is 'm'.
col	Colour for plot. Default is 'red'.
type	Type of plot. Defailt is 'o' (lines with overplotted points).
xlab	Plot x-axis label.
ylab	Plot y-axis label.
add_grid	If TRUE, a grid is added to the plot. Default is FALSE
...	Other parameters for the graph

Details

The elevations may be passed as a vector of elevations, or of elevation quantiles, or as minimum and maximum elevations and the number of elevation intervals. A plot of the curve may also be created.

Value

Returns a data frame of elevations and catchment fractions below.

Author(s)

Dan Moore

Examples

```
# Note: example not tested automatically as it is very slow to execute due to the downloading
library(raster)
library(magrittr)
# change the following line to specify a directory to hold the data
dir_name <- tempdir(check = FALSE)
# create directory to store data sets
if (!dir.exists(dir_name)) {
  dir.create(dir_name, recursive = TRUE)
}
# get 25-m dem
dem_fn <- file.path(dir_name, "gs_dem25.tif")
dem_url <- "https://zenodo.org/record/4781469/files/gs_dem25.tif"
dem_upc <- ch_get_url_data(dem_url, dem_fn)
dem_upc

# get catchment boundaries
cb_fn <- file.path(dir_name, "gs_catchments.GeoJSON")
cb_url <- "https://zenodo.org/record/4781469/files/gs_catchments.GeoJSON"
cb <- ch_get_url_data(cb_url, cb_fn)
```

```
# quick check plot - all catchments
raster::plot(dem_upc)
plot(cb, add = TRUE, col = NA)

# subset 240 catchment
cb_240 <- cb %>% dplyr::filter(wsc_name == "240")
plot(cb_240, col = NA)

## test function

# test different combinations of arguments
ch_catchment_hyps(cb_240, dem_upc, quantiles = seq(0, 1, 0.1))
ch_catchment_hyps(cb_240, dem_upc, z_levels = seq(1600, 2050, 50))
ch_catchment_hyps(cb_240, dem_upc, n_levels = 6)
ch_catchment_hyps(cb_240, dem_upc)
ch_catchment_hyps(cb_240, dem_upc, zmin = 1600, zmax = 2050)
ch_catchment_hyps(cb_240, dem_upc, zmin = 1600, zmax = 2050, n_levels = 6)

# generate a graph
ch_catchment_hyps(cb_240, dem_upc, hypso_plot = TRUE)
ch_catchment_hyps(cb_240, dem_upc, hypso_plot = TRUE,
              col = "blue", type = "l", ylim = c(1500, 2200))
ch_catchment_hyps(cb_240, dem_upc, hypso_plot = TRUE,
              add_grid = TRUE, quantiles = seq(0, 1, 0.1))
ch_catchment_hyps(cb_240, dem_upc, hypso_plot = TRUE,
              ylab = expression("z ("*10^{-3} ~ "km)"))

# extract specific quantiles (e.g., median and 90%)
ch_catchment_hyps(cb_240, dem_upc, quantiles = c(0.5,0.9))
```

---

ch_checkcatchment *Check Catchments*

Description

Generates a simple map to allow a visual assessment of the catchment boundaries relative to the elevation contours.

Usage

```
ch_checkcatchment(
  dem,
  catchment,
  outlet,
  outlet_label = NULL,
  main_label = "",
  bbox_type = "catchment",
  channel_vec = NULL,
```

```
  cb_colour = "red",
  pp_colour = "red",
  channel_colour = "blue",
  contour_colour = "grey",
  plot_na = TRUE,
  plot_scale = TRUE,
  na_location = "tr",
  scale_location = "bl"
)
```

Arguments

dem	raster DEM that catchments were generated from.
catchment	Catchment polygon (sf object).
outlet	Location of catchment outlet (sf object).
outlet_label	Character label for outlet.
main_label	Main label for catchment plot.
bbox_type	type of bounding box. If 'catchment', then the contours are bounded by the catchment, otherwise they are plotted to the extent of the DEM
channel_vec	Vectors of the channels will be plotted if specified.
cb_colour	Colour for catchment outline. Default is "red".
pp_colour	Colour for catchment pour points. Default is "red".
channel_colour	Colour for channel. Default is "blue".
contour_colour	Colour for contours Default is "grey".
plot_na	If TRUE (the default) a north arrow is added to the plot.
plot_scale	If TRUE (the default) a scale bar is added to the plot.
na_location	Location for the north arrow. Default is 'tr', i.e. top-right.
scale_location	Location for the scale bar. Default is 'bl', i.e. bottom-left.

Details

Also generates a table summarizing the catchments, including the coordinates of the outlet point and the catchment area.

Value

TRUE. A map of the catchments is also plotted and the catchment parameters are printed.

Author(s)

Dan Moore and Kevin Shook

See Also

ch_checkchannels

Examples

```
# Only proceed if Whitebox executable is installed
library(whitebox)
if (check_whitebox_binary()){
  library(raster)
  test_raster <- ch_volcano_raster()
  dem_raster_file <- tempfile(fileext = ".tif")
  no_sink_raster_file <- tempfile("no_sinks", fileext = ".tif")

  # write test raster to file
  writeRaster(test_raster, dem_raster_file, format = "GTiff")

  # remove sinks
  removed_sinks <- ch_wbt_removesinks(dem_raster_file, no_sink_raster_file,
  method = "fill")

  # get flow accumulations
  flow_acc_file <- tempfile("flow_acc", fileext = ".tif")
  flow_acc <- ch_wbt_flow_accumulation(no_sink_raster_file, flow_acc_file)

  # get pour points
  pourpoint_file <- tempfile("volcano_pourpoints", fileext = ".shp")
  pourpoints <- ch_volcano_pourpoints(pourpoint_file)
  snapped_pourpoint_file <- tempfile("snapped_pourpoints", fileext = ".shp")
  snapped_pourpoints <- ch_wbt_pourpoints(pourpoints, flow_acc_file, pourpoint_file,
  snapped_pourpoint_file, snap_dist = 10)

# get flow directions
  flow_dir_file <- tempfile("flow_dir", fileext = ".tif")
  flow_dir <- ch_wbt_flow_direction(no_sink_raster_file, flow_dir_file)
  fn_catchment_ras <- tempfile("catchment", fileext = ".tif")
  fn_catchment_vec <- tempfile("catchment", fileext = ".shp")
  catchments <- ch_wbt_catchment(snapped_pourpoint_file, flow_dir_file,
  fn_catchment_ras, fn_catchment_vec)

# check results
  ch_checkcatchment(test_raster, catchments, snapped_pourpoints)
} else {
  message("Examples not run as Whitebox executable not found")
}
```

---

ch_checkchannels *Check Channels*

Description

Generates a map of the generated channel network layer.

Usage

```
ch_checkchannels(
  dem,
  channels,
  outlet = NULL,
  main_label = "",
  channel_colour = "blue",
  pp_colour = "red",
  contour_colour = "grey"
)
```

Arguments

dem	raster DEM that catchments were generated from
channels	channel polyline (or channels list from ch_wbt_channels) (sf object)
outlet	location of catchment outlet (sf object)
main_label	Main label for channel plot.
channel_colour	Colour for channel. Default is "blue".
pp_colour	Colour for catchment pour points. Default is "red".
contour_colour	Colour for contours Default is "grey".

Details

Generates a simple map of the drainage network plotted over the contours to allow a visual assessment.

Value

check_map	a **ggplot** object of a map with channel layer

Author(s)

Dan Moore

See Also

ch_checkcatchment

Examples

```
# Only proceed if Whitebox executable is installed
library(whitebox)
if (check_whitebox_binary()){
  library(raster)
  test_raster <- ch_volcano_raster()
  dem_raster_file <- tempfile(fileext = c(".tif"))
  no_sink_raster_file <- tempfile("no_sinks", fileext = c(".tif"))
```

```
  # write test raster to file
  writeRaster(test_raster, dem_raster_file, format = "GTiff")

  # remove sinks
 removed_sinks <- ch_wbt_removesinks(dem_raster_file, no_sink_raster_file, method = "fill")

  # get flow accumulations
  flow_acc_file <- tempfile("flow_acc", fileext = c(".tif"))
  flow_acc <- ch_wbt_flow_accumulation(no_sink_raster_file, flow_acc_file)

  # get flow directions
  flow_dir_file <- tempfile("flow_dir", fileext = c(".tif"))
  flow_dir <- ch_wbt_flow_direction(no_sink_raster_file, flow_dir_file)
  channel_raster_file <- tempfile("channels", fileext = c(".tif"))
  channel_vector_file <- tempfile("channels", fileext = c(".shp"))
  channels <- ch_wbt_channels(flow_acc_file, flow_dir_file, channel_raster_file,
  channel_vector_file, 1)

  # get pour points
  pourpoint_file <- tempfile("volcano_pourpoints", fileext = ".shp")
  pourpoints <- ch_volcano_pourpoints(pourpoint_file)
  snapped_pourpoint_file <- tempfile("snapped_pourpoints", fileext = ".shp")
  snapped_pourpoints <- ch_wbt_pourpoints(pourpoints, flow_acc_file, pourpoint_file,
  snapped_pourpoint_file, snap_dist = 10)
  ch_checkchannels(test_raster, channels, snapped_pourpoints)
} else {
  message("Examples not run as Whitebox executable not found")
}
```

`ch_circ_mean_reg` *Calculates the circular mean, median, and regularity*

Description

Calculate the circular mean, median, and regularity using a year of 365 days. Days of year are converted to degrees internally, results are returned as positive days of year

Usage

```
ch_circ_mean_reg(dataframe)
```

Arguments

`dataframe`	a dataframe of day year of event; can be amax or pot.

Value

Returns a list of the following statistics

`n`	number of samples

mean	circular mean of array
median	circular median of array
rho	regularity or mean resultant length

References

Pewsey, A., M. Neuhauser, and G. D. Ruxton. 2014. Circular Statistics in R, 192 pp., Oxford University Press. Whitfield, P. H. 2018. Clustering of seasonal events: A simulation study using circular methods. Communications in Statistics - Simulation and Computation 47(10): 3008-3030. Burn, D. H., and P. H. Whitfield. 2021*. Changes in the timing of flood events resulting from climate change.

See Also

ch_sh_get_amax

Examples

```
data(CAN05AA008)
am <- ch_sh_get_amax(CAN05AA008)
m_r <- ch_circ_mean_reg(am)
```

---

ch_clear_wd *Clear Working Directory*

Description

Empties and removes a working directory.

Usage

```
ch_clear_wd(wd, do_check = TRUE)
```

Arguments

wd	working directory file path
do_check	If TRUE, the default, the user is asked to confirm the deletion of the working directory. If TRUE, the directory is deleted without confirmation.

Details

The data for raster layers read in as Whitebox files are held on disk rather than in memory

Value

result	returns TRUE upon successful execution

Author(s)

Dan Moore

See Also

ch_create_wd to create working directory

Examples

```
# not tested as deleting all files in the directory cannot be tested in CRAN

# create an empty working directory
my_wd <- tempdir()
ch_create_wd(my_wd) # confirm creation

# clear the working directory
ch_clear_wd(my_wd)
```

---

ch_color_gradient *ch_color_gradient*

Description

set colour gradient

Usage

```
ch_color_gradient(
  x,
  colors = c("darkred", "red", "white", "green", "darkgreen"),
  colsteps = 100,
  climits = NULL
)
```

Arguments

x	array of variable
colors	an array of colours to form the desired gradient. Default is ("darkred", "red", "white", "green", "darkgreen")
colsteps	number of steps to be used in gradient, default is 100.
climits	provide specific limits for common scaling

Value

vector of colors

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

Examples

```
cxin <- c(0, 1, 1, 3, 4, 5, 10)
cxout <- ch_color_gradient(cxin)
#[1] "#8B0000" "#B50000" "#B50000" "#FF2B2B" "#FF9292"
#[6] "#FFF9F9" "#006400"
```

---

ch_col_gradient *Creates a colour gradient*

Description

Creates a colour gradient for plotting.

Usage

```
ch_col_gradient(
  x,
  colors = c("darkred", "red", "white", "blue", "darkblue"),
  colsteps = 100,
  climits = NULL
)
```

Arguments

x	Vector of values used for gradient.
colors	Vector of colours to form a gradient. Default is `c("darkred", "red","white","blue", "darkblue")`.
colsteps	The number of steps in the gradient. Default is 100.
climits	Sets specific limits for common scaling.

Value

res	returned array of colour codes

Author(s)

modified by Paul Whitfield

Examples

```
plot(rnorm(20),col='black')

# create a red blue colour gradient for plotting
mycol <- ch_col_gradient(rnorm(20), colsteps = 100)

# plot more random points in transparent blue colour
points(rnorm(20), col = mycol)
```

`ch_col_transparent` *Add Transparency to plot colours*

Description

Adds transparency to a colour based on an integer between 0 and 255, with 0 being fully transparent and 255 being opaque. Based on function `rvn_col_transparent` in package **RavenR**.

Usage

```
ch_col_transparent(colour, trans)
```

Arguments

`colour`	colour that is to be made transparent, or an array of colours
`trans`	an integer (or array of integers) describing the degree of transparency, 0 to 255. Must be the same length as colour. Values < 10 (very transparent), values > 200 (solid colour).

Value

`res`	returned updated colour code with transparency

Author(s)

Rob Chlumsky; Paul Whitfield

See Also

See original code on post in Stack Overflow plot points transparent in R

Examples

```
 # plot randomly distributed data
plot(rnorm(20), col='black')

# create a transparent blue colour for plotting
mycol <- ch_col_transparent('blue', 100)
```

```
# plot more random points in transparent blue colour
points(rnorm(20),col = mycol)

 # plot randomly distributed data
plot(rnorm(20), col = 'blue')

# create two transparent colour for plotting
mycol <- ch_col_transparent(c('green',"red"), c(100, 200))

# plot more random points in transparent colours
points(rnorm(20), col = mycol[2])
```

---

ch_contours *Create Contours*

Description

Creates contour lines from a DEM.

Usage

```
ch_contours(dem, zmin = NULL, zmax = NULL, n_levels = 10, z_levels = NULL)
```

Arguments

dem	Raster object of your dem in the desired projection (note: should have had sinks removed).
zmin	Minimum elevation value for contours. If not specified, minimum value 'dem' is used.
zmax	Maximum elevation value for contours. If not specified, maximum value 'dem' is used.
n_levels	Number of contour lines. Default is 10.
z_levels	Levels at which to plot contours. If specified, overrides 'zmin', 'zmax' and 'n_levels'.

Details

Generates contour lines from a DEM, which are returned as an **sf** object. The user can either provide a vector of elevation values by specifying the z_levels argument, or by supplying the minimum and maximum elevations (zmin and zmax) and the number of contour lines (n_levels).

Value

contours_sf	sf object containing contours

Author(s)

Dan Moore

Examples

```
# use volcano DEM
dem <- ch_volcano_raster()
# generate contours
contours <- ch_contours(dem)

# plot contours map
plot(contours)
```

`ch_create_wd` *Create working directory*

Description

Creates a working directory.

Usage

```
ch_create_wd(wd)
```

Arguments

`wd`	name of a directory in which to store files created by WhiteboxTools functions

Value

`TRUE`	returns `TRUE` upon successful execution

Author(s)

Dan Moore

See Also

`ch_clear_wd` to clear the working directory

Examples

```
# not tested automatically as will return a warning
ch_create_wd(tempdir())
```

ch_cut_block *Extracts a specified time period from a longer record*

Description

The function could also be used to get the same period of time from several station for comparison.

Usage

```
ch_cut_block(DF, st_date, end_date)
```

Arguments

DF	A daily streamflow data frame as from ch_read_ECDE_flows
st_date	starting date format is %Y/%m/%d
end_date	ending date format is %Y/%m/%d

Value

Returns a portion of the original dataframe.

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

Examples

```
data(CAN05AA008)
subset <- ch_cut_block(CAN05AA008,"2000/01/01", "2010/12/31")
```

ch_date_subset *Subsets dates by string*

Description

Subsets a data frame by an specified date range, provided as a string by the prd argument. This function is meant to emulate the subsetting capability of the **xts** package.

Usage

```
ch_date_subset(df, prd)
```

Arguments

df	data frame of time series data; includes a variable called Date
prd	date range as string formatted as 'YYYY-MM-DD/YYYY-MM-DD'

Value

df	subsetted data frame

Author(s)

Robert Chlumsky

Examples

```
{
dd <- seq.Date(as.Date("2010-10-01"), as.Date("2013-09-30"), by = 1)
x <- rnorm(length(dd))
y <- abs(rnorm(length(dd)))*2
df <- data.frame("Date" = dd,x,y)
prd <- "2011-10-01/2012-09-30"
summary(ch_date_subset(df,prd))}
```

---

ch_decades_plot *Plots output from ch_binned_MannWhitney for decades*

Description

Creates a simple plot comparing two decades from the output of ch_binned_MannWhitney.

Usage

```
ch_decades_plot(mplot)
```

Arguments

mplot	List output by the function ch_binned_MannWhitney

Value

A standard R graphic is created.

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

See Also

ch_decades_plot

Examples

```
range1 <- c(1970, 1979)
range2 <- c(1990, 1999)
b_MW <- ch_binned_MannWhitney(CAN05AA008, step = 5, range1, range2, ptest = 0.05)
ch_decades_plot(b_MW)
```

---

ch_doys *Days of year and water year*

Description

Converts an array of dates into a dataframe with date, year, month, doy, wyear, dowy.

The day of water year is computed from the first of the specified water year month.

Usage

```
ch_doys(Date, water_yr = 10)
```

Arguments

Date	an array of R dates, as produced by as.Date()
water_yr	the month starting the water year, default is 10 (October). If a value of 1 is specified, the 10 will be used.

Details

Converts a date array into a data frame with years, wateryears, and days of year and of water year.

Value

Returns a dataframe with date information:

Date	in Date format
year	numeric calendar year
month	number calendar month
doy	numeric day of year
wyear	numeric water year starting on day 1 of selected month
dwy	numeric day of water year

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield, Kevin Shook

Examples

```
dd <- seq.Date(as.Date("2010-01-01"), as.Date("2018-01-01"),by = 1)
output <- ch_doys(dd, water_yr=10)
head(output)
```

ch_fdcurve *Plot Flow Duration Curve*

Description

A flow duration curve is a plot of flow magnitude against exceedance probability. The plot may contain the Gustard Curves (default) or they can be omitted. The default is for curves to be plotted against probability, but an option is to plot against the normalized exceedance probability. In that case, the x axis represents a normal distribution.

Usage

```
ch_fdcurve(DF, normal = FALSE, gust = TRUE, metadata = NULL)
```

Arguments

DF	a dataframe of daily flows from ch_read_ECDE_flows
normal	If normal = TRUE then exceedance probability is normalized. Default is FALSE.
gust	If TRUE (the default), adds the curves from Gustard et al. 1992 are added.
metadata	dataframe of metadata, defaults to HYDAT_list.

Details

Create a Flow Duration Curve based upon Observations.

Value

Plots the flow duration curve and returns a data frame containing:

exceedance probability	probability
flow	d=flow values

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

References

Gustard, A., A. Bullock, and J.M. Dixon. 1992. Low flow estimation in the United Kingdom. Institute of Hydrology, 292. Wallingford: Institute of Hydrology.

Vogel, R.M., and N.M. Fennessy. 1994. Flow-duration curves. I: New Interpretation and confidence intervals. Journal of Water Resources Planning and Management ASCE 120:485-504.

Vogel, R.M., and N.M. Fennessy. 1995. Flow duration curves II: A review of applications in water resources planning. Water Resources Bulletin 31:1030-9.

Examples

```
data(HYDAT_list)
data(CAN05AA008)
# plot with Gustard 1992 curves
test <- ch_fdcurve(CAN05AA008, normal = FALSE, gust = TRUE)
# plot with normalized exceedance probability
test <- ch_fdcurve(CAN05AA008, normal = TRUE, gust = FALSE)
```

---

ch_flow_raster *Raster plot of daily streamflows*

Description

Produces a raster plot: years by day of year, showing magnitude of flow. This produces a plot showing the flow data in colours, showing different context than in a hydrograph. High flows are in warm colours.

Usage

```
ch_flow_raster(
  DF,
  rastercolours = c("lightblue", "cyan", "blue", "slateblue", "orange", "red"),
  metadata = NULL
)
```

Arguments

DF	A data frame of daily flow data as read by ch_read_ECDE_flows.
rastercolours	A vector of colours used for flow magnitudes (default c("lightblue","cyan", "blue", "slateblue", "orange", "red")).
metadata	A dataframe of station metadata, defaults to HYDAT_list.

Value

No value is returned; a standard R graphic is created.

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

See Also

ch_read_ECDE_flows

ch_flow_raster_trend ch_flow_raster_qa

Examples

```
ch_flow_raster(CAN05AA008)
```

`ch_flow_raster_qa` *Raster plot of daily streamflows with WSC quality flags*

Description

Raster plot with WSC quality flags. This produces a plot showing the flow data in grayscale overlain by the Water Survey of Canada quality flags. Colours are consistent with ECDataExplorer. Raster layout lets the use see the flags in a different context than in a hydrograph.

Usage

```
ch_flow_raster_qa(DF, metadata = NULL)
```

Arguments

`DF`	dataframe of daily streamflow read by ch_read_ECDE_flows
`metadata`	dataframe of metadata or defaults to "HYDAT_list"

Value

Produces a raster plot: years against day of year, showing the data flags:

`A`	(Partial) in green
`B`	(Backwater) in cyan
`D`	(Dry) in yellow
`E`	(Estimated) in red

Returns `TRUE` if executed properly; a standard R graphic is created.

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

See Also

`ch_read_ECDE_flows`

`ch_flow_raster_trend` `ch_flow_raster`

Examples

```
data(HYDAT_list)
data(CAN05AA008)
qaplot <- ch_flow_raster_qa(CAN05AA008)
```

`ch_flow_raster_trend` *Raster plot and simple trends of observed streamflows by periods*

Description

Creates a raster plot plus trend plots for day of year, which are binned by a number of days (step), and the max, min, and median annual discharge across years. The plot contains four panels based upon binned data.

Usage

```
ch_flow_raster_trend(
  DF,
  step = 5,
  missing = FALSE,
  metadata = NULL,
  colours = c("lightblue", "cyan", "blue", "slateblue", "darkblue", "red")
)
```

Arguments

`DF`	- dataframe of daily flow data as read by ch_read_ECDE_flows
`step`	- a number indicating the degree of smoothing eg. 1, 5, 11.
`missing`	If `FALSE` years with missing data are excluded. If `TRUE` partial years are included.
`metadata`	a dataframe of station metadata, default is HYDAT_list.
`colours`	A vector of colours used for the raster plot. The default is `c("lightblue","cyan", "blue", "slateblue","darkblue", "red")`.

Details

The four plots are: (1) The maximum,minimum,and median flow with a trend test for each period: red arrows indicate decreases, blue arrows indicate increases. (2) The scale bar for the colours used in the raster plot, (3) The raster plot with a colour for each period and each year where data exist, and (4) A time series plot of the minimum, median, and maximum annual bin values. If there is no trend ($p > 0.05$) the points are black. Decreasing trends are in red, increasing trends are in blue.

Value

Returns a list containing:

`stationID`	Station ID eg. 05BB001
`missing`	How missing values were used FALSE = used, TRUE = removed
`step`	number of days in a bin
`periods`	number of periods in a year
`period`	period numbers i.e. 1:365/step

bins	values for each period in each year
med_period	median for each period
max_period	maximum for each period
min_period	minimum for each period
tau_period	Kendalls Tau for each period
prob_period	probability of Tau for each period
year	years spanning the data
median_year	median bin for each year
max_year	maximum bin for each year
min_year	minimum bin for each year
tau_median_year	value of tau and probability for annual median
tau_maximum_year	value of tau and probability for annual maximum
tau_minimum_year	value of tau and probability for annual minimum

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

References

Whitfield, P. H., Kraaijenbrink, P. D. A., Shook, K. R., and Pomeroy, J. W. 2021. The Spatial Extent of Hydrological and Landscape Changes across the Mountains and Prairies of Canada in the Mackenzie and Nelson River Basins Based on data from a Warm Season Time Window, Hydrology and Earth Systems Sciences 25: 2513-2541.

See Also

ch_flow_raster

Examples

```
data(CAN05AA008)
mplot <- ch_flow_raster_trend(CAN05AA008, step=5)
```

`ch_get_ECDE_metadata` *Reads Environment Canada Date Explorer (ECDE) meta data file*

Description

Reads the file that is generated from ECDE 'save favourite stations' to capture the ECDE metadata. The dataframe returned contains 20 fields from ECDE.

Usage

```
ch_get_ECDE_metadata(filename, writefile = NULL)
```

Arguments

`filename`	The name of the ECDE file, '`FavHydatStations.tb0`'.
`writefile`	Default is `NULL`, but if it is a filename e.g. '`filename.csv`' then the dataframe is saved to a csv file.

Value

Returns a dataframe consisting of:

`Station`	StationID
`StationName`	Station Name
`HYDStatus`	Active or Discontinued
`Prov`	Province
`Latitude`	
`Longitude`	
`DrainageArea`	km^2
`Years`	Number of years with data
`From`	Start Year
`To`	End Year
`Reg.`	Regulated?
`Flow`	If TRUE/Yes flow data exists
`Level`	If TRUE/Yes level data exists
`Sed`	If TRUE/Yes sediment data exists
`OperSched`	Operations current - Continuous or Seasonal
`RealTime`	If TRUE/Yes real time data is available
`RHBN`	If TRUE/Yes the stations is in the reference hydrologic basin network
`Region`	Name of regional office operating station
`Datum`	Elevation datum
`Operator`	Operator or provider of the data

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield <paul.h.whitfield@gmail.com>

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Don't run this example as it requires an ECDE file
filename <- "FavHydatStations.tb0"        # dummy file name (not supplied)
meta0 <- ch_get_ECDE_metadata(filename)
meta1 <- ch_get_ECDE_metadata(filename, writefile="study52_metadata.csv")

## End(Not run)
```

---

ch_get_peaks *Extracts peak flows over a threshold*

Description

This function is development code being shared as is. It is expected that the user will be interested in the data frame returned for POT analysis and for plotting (i.e. ch_booth_plot).

This function retrieves peaks greater than or equal to the prescribed threshold. It returns a data frame of peak characteristics suitable for subsequent analysis.

The portion under development is returns a list of the flows during an event with the values of the four preceding days and three subsequent days. If the peak is a single point the fragment is nine points long; if the events is longer the fragment contains all days above the threshold and eight additional days.

Usage

```
ch_get_peaks(dataframe, threshold)
```

Arguments

dataframe	a data frame of streamflow data containing columns named 'Date' and 'Flow'
threshold	a value for the threshold. Values above the threshold are tested for peaks.

Value

Returns a list containing:

POTevents	a dataframe contining details of the events
events	a vector with the value 0 when the flow is below the threshold and 1 when above.
event_num	a vector with the value 0 when the flow is below a threshold or the index of the events when the threshold was exceeded. i.e. 1,2,3, etc
st_date	start date of events
case	a list of the daily flows in each individual event (see details for more information)

The POTevents data frame contains five columns:

st_date	starting date of event
max_date	date of maximum in the event
max	maximum discharge during event
volume	flow volume during the event
duration	length of the event in days

The case list contains the flows during an event and also for four preceding and subsequent days. Each event will have a length between nine to n days in length. Note: in rare cases where the event is in progress when data becomes available the event might be shorter than nine days long.

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

References

Burn, D.H., Whitfield, P.H., Sharif, M., 2016. Identification of changes in floods and flood regimes in Canada using a peaks over threshold approach. Hydrological Processes, 39: 3303-3314. DOI:10.1002/hyp.10861

Whitfield, P.H., and J.W. Pomeroy. 2016. Changes to flood peaks of a mountain river: implications for analysis of the 2013 flood in the Upper Bow River, Canada. Hydrological Processes 30:4657-73. doi: 10.1002/hyp.10957.

See Also

ch_booth_plot

Examples

```
CAN05AA008 <- CAN05AA008
threshold <- 0.5*max(CAN05AA008$Flow)  # arbitrary threshold
my_peaks <- ch_get_peaks(CAN05AA008, threshold)
str(my_peaks)
```

---

ch_get_url_data *Gets remote data sets*

Description

Accesses data sets, via a url the first time, saves them locally, then accesses them locally after the first time the script is executed.

Usage

```
ch_get_url_data(gd_url, gd_filename, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

gd_url	url for accessing data set
gd_filename	name of file on local drive, including full path
quiet	Optional. If FALSE (the default) error/warning messages are printed if the data cannot be found.

Value

Returns a data frame (from a .csv file), a raster object (from a .tif file), or an sf object (from a GeoJSON file).

Author(s)

Dan Moore

Examples

```
# Example not tested automatically as multiple large data files are downloaded which is slow

# Tested using files in the Upper Penticton Creek
# zenodo repository https://zenodo.org/record/4781469
library(ggplot2)
library(raster)

# create directory to store data sets
dir_name <- tempdir(check = FALSE)
if (!dir.exists(dir_name)) {
  dir.create(dir_name)
}

# test with soil moisture data in csv format
sm_fn <- file.path(dir_name, "sm_data.csv")
sm_url <- "https://zenodo.org/record/4781469/files/sm_data.csv"
sm_data <- ch_get_url_data(sm_url, sm_fn)
head(sm_data)

# test with tif/tiff file containing a dem
ra_fn <- file.path(dir_name, "gs_dem25.tif")
ra_url <- "https://zenodo.org/record/4781469/files/gs_dem25.tif"
ra_data <- ch_get_url_data(ra_url, ra_fn)
plot(ra_data)

# test with GeoJSON
gs_fn <- file.path(dir_name, "gs_soilmaps.GeoJSON")
gs_url <- "https://zenodo.org/record/4781469/files/gs_soilmaps.GeoJSON"
gs_data <- ch_get_url_data(gs_url, gs_fn)

ggplot(gs_data) +
  geom_sf(aes(fill = new_key)) +
  labs(fill = "Soil class",
       x = "UTM Easting (m)",
```

```
     y = "UTM Northing (m)") +
coord_sf(datum = 32611) +
theme_bw()
```

---

ch_get_wscstation *Reads station information from a data file produced by ECDE*

Description

Retrieves station information for an individual Water Survey of Canada site, based on stationID; adds a text string at position 21 that combines key elements for a title.

Usage

```
ch_get_wscstation(stnID, metadata = NULL)
```

Arguments

stnID	A Water Survey of Canada station number
metadata	a data frame of station information from ECDataExplorer. The data frame 'HYDAT_list' is supplied with this package.

Value

Returns a line from a data frame with 21 variables

Station	StationID
StationName	Station Name
HYDStatus	Active or Discontinued
Prov	Province
Latitude	
Longitude	
DrainageArea	Area in km^2
Years	# of years with data
From	Start Year
To	End Year
Reg.	Regulated or natural
Flow	if TRUE/Yes flow data is available
Level	if TRUE/Yes water level data is available
Sed	if TRUE/Yes sediment data is available
OperSched	Current operation schedule- Continuous or Seasonal
RealTime	if TRUE/Yes real itme data exists

RHBN	if TRUE/Yes is in the reference hydrologic basin network
Region	WSC Region
Datum	Datum used
Operator	Agency responsible for collecting data
Station_lname	Added field combining StationID, StationName, Province and if station is RHBN an * is added

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

Examples

```
data("HYDAT_list")
s_info <- ch_get_wscstation("05BB001", metadata = HYDAT_list)
title <- s_info[21]
print(title)
```

---

ch_hydrograph_plot *Hydrograph plot*

Description

Creates a hydrograph plot for simulated, observed, and inflow hydrograph series, including precipitation if provided. The secondary y axis will be used to plot the precip time series.

Usage

```
ch_hydrograph_plot(
  flows = NULL,
  precip = NULL,
  prd = NULL,
  winter_shading = FALSE,
  winter_colour = "cyan",
  range_mult_flow = NULL,
  range_mult_precip = 1.5,
  flow_labels = NULL,
  ylabel = NULL,
  precip_label = "Precipitation [mm]",
  leg_pos = NULL,
  leg_box = NULL,
  zero_axis = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

flows	data frame of flows to plot
precip	data frame of precipitation values to plot
prd	period to use in plotting
winter_shading	optionally adds a transparent cyan shading for the December 1st to March 31st period in each year that is plotted. Default is FALSE.
winter_colour	colour to use in winter shading polygons
range_mult_flow	range multiplier for max value in hydrograph. This is useful in preventing overlap if precip is also plotted. This value should not be less than 1.0, otherwise the values will be cutoff in the plot.
range_mult_precip	range multiplier for max value in precipitation plot (default 1.5)
flow_labels	string vector of labels for flow values
ylabel	text label for y-axis of the plot (default 'Flow [m^3/s]')
precip_label	text label for precipitation y-axis (default 'Precipitation [mm]')
leg_pos	string specifying legend placement on plot e.g. 'topleft', 'right', etc., and is consistent with the legend function options. If NULL, the function will place the legend left, if precip added, on the topleft otherwise).
leg_box	boolean on whether to put legend in an opaque white box or not. If NULL (the default), the function will automatically not use a white box and leave the background of the legend transparent.
zero_axis	fixes the y axis to start exactly at zero (default TRUE). By default, R will plot the values with a small buffer for presentation. Be warned that if this option is set to TRUE, the minimum value is set to zero without checking if any flow values are less than zero. This option should not be used for reservoir stage plotting, since most reservoir stage is typically reported as an elevation.

Details

Assumes that the supplied time series have the same length and duration in time. If this is not true, then the defined period or period calculated from the first available flow series will be used to determine the plotting limits in time. The supplied time series should be in **xts** format. Note that a plot title is purposely omitted in order to allow the automatic generation of plot titles.

Value

Returns TRUE if the function is executed properly.

Author(s)

Robert Chlumsky

Examples

```
# example with synthetic random data
dd <- seq.Date(as.Date("2010-10-01"), as.Date("2013-09-30"),by = 1)
x <- abs(rnorm(length(dd)))
y <- abs(rnorm(length(dd))) * x
df <- data.frame("Date" = dd, x, y)
myprd <- "2011-10-01/2012-09-30"

precip <- data.frame("Date" = dd," precip" = abs(rnorm(length(dd))) * 10)

# basic hydrograph plot
ch_hydrograph_plot(flows = df, winter_shading = FALSE)

# with different labels and winter shading
ch_hydrograph_plot(flows = df, winter_shading = TRUE,
 flow_labels = c("simulated", "observed"))

# add precipitation, increase the plot ranges to separate flows and precip, and add a legend box
ch_hydrograph_plot(flows = df, precip = precip, range_mult_flow = 1.7,
range_mult_precip = 2, leg_box = TRUE)
```

`ch_polar_plot` *Polar plot of daily streamflows*

Description

Produces a polar plot similar to that used in *Whitfield and Cannon, 2000*. It uses output from the function `ch_binned_MannWhitney` or a data structure created using the function `ch_polar_plot_prep`.

Usage

```
ch_polar_plot(
  bmw,
  lcol1 = c("black", "gray50"),
  lcol2 = c("black", "gray50"),
  lfill = c("yellow", "green"),
  lsig = c("red", "blue")
)
```

Arguments

`bmw`	output from `ch_binned_MannWhitney`
`lcol1`	line colour, default is `c("black","gray50")`
`lcol2`	point colour, default is `c("black","gray50")`
`lfill`	fill colour, default is `c("yellow","green")`
`lsig`	significance symbol colour, default is `c("red","blue")`

Value

No value is returned; a standard R graphic is created.

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

References

Whitfield, P.H. and A.J. Cannon. 2000. Polar plotting of seasonal hydrologic and climatic data. Northwest Science 74: 76-80.

Whitfield, P.H., Cannon, A.J., 2000. Recent variations in climate and hydrology in Canada. Canadian Water Resources Journal 25: 19-65.

See Also

ch_binned_MannWhitney ch_polar_plot_prep

Examples

```
range1 <- c(1970,1979)
range2 <- c(1990,1999)
b_MW <- ch_binned_MannWhitney(CAN05AA008, step = 5, range1, range2,
ptest <- 0.05)
ch_polar_plot(b_MW)
```

---

ch_polar_plot_peaks *Polar / circular plots of peak flows*

Description

Polar / circular plots of peak flows. Creates a polar plot of flow peaks in one of several different forms. Basic plot has shading for nival and pluvial centroids.

Usage

```
ch_polar_plot_peaks(
  title = NA,
  direction = NULL,
  regularity = NULL,
  days = NULL,
  shading = FALSE,
  shade = 35,
  pt_col = "darkblue",
  in_pch = NULL,
  in_cex = NULL,
  in_col = NULL,
```

```
  in_detail = NULL,
  labels = NULL,
  label_pos = NULL,
  out_pch = 16,
  out_cex = 0.8,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

title	a title to be added to the plot
direction	a value or array of mean/median direction, circular mean or median of points from ch_circ_mean_reg (optional)
regularity	a value or array of regularity from ch_circ_mean_reg (optional).
days	an array of days of year to be plotted on perimeter (optional).
shading	if TRUE adds shading and labels for nival and pluvial regimes default = FALSE
shade	percentage of shading, default is 35.
pt_col	colour used for points for events. default = "darkblue". If pt_col is an array it is used to colour the individual points of days
in_pch	a value or an array of symbols to be used for centroids. To be in color, must be one of 21 to 25 to get a symbol with border, elsewise a red symbol is plotted.
in_cex	an array of symbol sizes
in_col	an array of colors, either numbers or names to apply to centroid points (optional, default is "red")
in_detail	an array of indices indicating symbol [1] shape, [2] colour, [3] background, and [4]size
labels	an array of labels to be placed beside points with direction and regularity (optional)
label_pos	an array of positions indicating when label be placed (1, 2, 3, or 4 - below, left, above, right)(optional - default is below)
out_pch	symbols for points on outside of circle
out_cex	point size for symbol
...	other plot options

Value

Creates a circular plot of peak flows.

Note

points inside the plot

in_pch, in_col, and in_cex will normally be of the same length and that would be the maximum index of in_detail

points on the outside

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

References

Pewsey, A., M. Neuhauser, and G. D. Ruxton. 2014. Circular Statistics in R, 192 pp., Oxford University Press.

Whitfield, P. H. 2018. Clustering of seasonal events: A simulation study using circular methods. Communications in Statistics - Simulation and Computation 47(10): 3008-3030.

Burn, D. H., and P. H. Whitfield. 2023. Changes in the timing of flood events resulting from climate change. Journal of Hydrology.

Examples

```
# base plot
ch_polar_plot_peaks()

#base plot with area shading
ch_polar_plot_peaks(shading = TRUE)

# plot of annual maximum series
data(CAN05AA008)
am <- ch_sh_get_amax(CAN05AA008)
ch_polar_plot_peaks(days = am$doy, title = "05AA008")

#remove partial years
am <-am[am$days >= 365,]
ch_polar_plot_peaks(days = am$doy, title = "05AA008")

#plot the centroid
m_r <- ch_circ_mean_reg(am)
ch_polar_plot_peaks(direction = m_r$mean, regularity = m_r$regularity, title = "05AA008")

# plot peaks and centroid
ch_polar_plot_peaks(days = am$doy, direction = m_r$mean, regularity = m_r$regularity,
title = "05AA008")
```

---

ch_polar_plot_prep *Creates a data structure to be passed to* ch_polar_plot

---

Description

Could be used to move data from a different type of analysis different to the ch_binned_MannWhitney function which uses flows. The two series need to be of the same length and their length is related to the step size. For examples, for five day periods there will be 73 periods.

Usage

```
ch_polar_plot_prep(
  station,
  plot_title,
  step,
  x0,
  x1,
  stat,
  prob,
  test_s,
  variable = "discharge",
  bin_method = "unstated",
  test_method = "unstated",
  lline1 = "Period 1",
  lline2 = "Period 2",
  pvalue = 0.05
)
```

Arguments

station	Typically a station number
plot_title	Polar plot title - usually a station name
step	The number of days binned
x0	Time series of length n for a single seasonal cycle
x1	Time series of length n for a single seasonal cycle
stat	Time series of length n for statistical test value for each bin
prob	Time series of length n of probability of test value
test_s	Vector with values of -1, 0, 1 for significance, -1 negative, 1 positive, 0 not significant
variable	Name of variable plotted. Default is 'discharge'
bin_method	Default is 'unstated'
test_method	Default is 'unstated'
lline1	Names of first period, default is 'Period 1'
lline2	Names of second period, default is 'Period 2'
pvalue	Value of p used. Default is 0.05

Value

Returns a list containing:

StationID	ID of station
Station_lname	Name of station
variable	Name of variable
bin_width	Smoothing time step in days

range1	First range of years
range2	Second range of years
p_used	p_value
fail	TRUE if test failed due to missing values
bin_method	Method used for binning
test_method	Mann-Whitney U
series	A data frame containing six columns

The series data frame contains

period	period numbers i.e. 1:365/step
period1	median values for each bin in period 1
period2	median values for each bin in period 2
mwu	Mann Whitney U-statistic for each bin between the two periods
prob	probability of U for each period
code	significance codes for each bin

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

References

Whitfield, P.H. and A.J. Cannon. 2000. Polar plotting of seasonal hydrologic and climatic data. Northwest Science 74: 76-80.

Whitfield, P.H., Cannon, A.J., 2000. Recent variations in climate and hydrology in Canada. Canadian Water Resources Journal 25: 19-65.

See Also

ch_binned_MannWhitney ch_polar_plot

---

ch_qa_hydrograph *Plots a hydrograph with the data quality symbols and returns a report on qa symbols and missing data.*

Description

Plots a hydrograph of a WSC daily data file read from from ECDataExplorer (ECDE). The hydrograph shows individual days with data quality symbols [SYM] in colour and counts cases of each and reports them in the legend. The colours and symbols are those produced by ECDataExplorer.

There is an option is to provide start and end dates to show only part of the time period for which data exists and the plot is annotated to indicate this. Counts of missing observations is also provided in the legend.

Usage

```
ch_qa_hydrograph(
  DF,
  st_date = NULL,
  end_date = NULL,
  cts = TRUE,
  rescale = FALSE,
  sym_col = c("black", "green", "cyan", "yellow", "red", "white"),
  metadata = NULL
)
```

Arguments

DF	Data frame retrieved from ECDataExplorer as returned by the function ch_read_ECDE_flows.
st_date	Optional start date in the form 'yyyy-mm-dd'. Default is NULL.
end_date	Optional end date in the form 'yyyy-mm-dd'. Default is NULL.
cts	If TRUE (the default) shows the counts of SYM in the legend. If FALSE the counts are omitted as in ECDE.
rescale	If FALSE (the default), the y-axis scaling is determined by the time period. If TRUE then determined by the whole dataset.
sym_col	Colours used for SYM; default is those used in ECDE ("black", "green", "cyan","yellow", "red", "white"). The final "white" can be changed to highlight missing data points.
metadata	a dataframe of station metadata, default is HYDAT_list.

Value

Produces a plot and returns a list that contains:

station name or title used

st_date	starting date
end_date	ending data
n	the number of data points
sym_count	summary of the SYM counts
missing	number of missing data

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

Examples

```
m_test <- ch_qa_hydrograph(CAN05AA008)
m_test <- ch_qa_hydrograph(CAN05AA008, st_date="1980-01-01", end_date="1999-12-31")
```

ch_read_AHCCD_daily *Reads AHCCD daily file*

Description

This program reads an Adjusted and Homogenized Canadian Climate Data (AHCCD) of daily precipitation or temperatures. The values are arranged as month x day, which makes them difficult to read using standard R functions.

Usage

```
ch_read_AHCCD_daily(daily_file)
```

Arguments

daily_file	Required. Name of the file to be read.

Value

If successful, returns the values in a data frame, consisting of the date, the value and the data code.

Author(s)

Kevin Shook

References

Daily AHCCD data are available from http://crd-data-donnees-rdc.ec.gc.ca/CDAS/products/EC_data/AHCCD_daily/. Any use of the data must cite *Mekis, E and L.A. Vincent, 2011: An overview of the second generation adjusted daily precipitation dataset for trend analysis in Canada. Atmosphere-Ocean, 49 (2), 163-177.*

See Also

ch_read_AHCCD_monthly

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Don't run this example as it requires a file, and use of the dummy
# file will cause an error message

stoon_daily_tmax <- ch_read_AHCCD_daily("dx40657120.txt")
## End(Not run)
```

ch_read_AHCCD_monthly *Reads AHCCD monthly file*

Description

This program reads an Adjusted and Homogenized Canadian Climate Data (AHCCD) data of precipitation or temperatures. The values are arranged as year x month, which makes them difficult to read using standard R functions.

Usage

```
ch_read_AHCCD_monthly(monthly_file = NULL)
```

Arguments

monthly_file	Required. Name of the file to be read.

Value

If successful, returns the values in a dataframe, consisting of the year, the month, the value and the data code.

Author(s)

Kevin Shook

References

Any use of the data must cite *Mekis, E and L.A. Vincent, 2011: An overview of the second generation adjusted daily temperature and precipitation dataset for trend analysis in Canada. Atmosphere-Ocean, 49 (2), 163-177.*

See Also

ch_read_AHCCD_daily

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Don't run these examples as use of the dummy
# files will cause error messages

Stoon_monthly_precip <- ch_read_AHCCD_monthly("mt4057120.txt")
NB_monthly_tmean <- ch_read_AHCCD_monthly("mm4045695.txt")
## End(Not run)
```

ch_read_ECDE_flows *Reads a file of WSC daily flows from ECDataExplorer (ECDE)*

Description

Reads in a file WSC daily flows as returned from the Windows program ECDataExplorer, converts the Date, and omits the last 3 lines as these contain the data disclaimer and not data. The function can read values from a url.

Usage

```
ch_read_ECDE_flows(filename)
```

Arguments

filename	Datafile retrieved from ECDataExplorer.

Value

Returns a dataframe with the last three rows removed:

ID	stationID
PARAM	Parameter 1 for Flow 2 for Level
Date	original charater string converted to date format
Flow	Daily mean flow m^3/sec
SYM	Quality flag

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Not run as requires a file returned by the Windows program ECDataExplorer
# Using a dummy file name as an example
mfile <- "04JD005_Daily_Flow_ts.csv"
mdata <- ch_read_ECDE_flows(mfile)
## End(Not run)


# Not tested automatically as it is slow to read from a url
url1 <- "https://zenodo.org/record/7007830/files/08NL007_Daily_Flow_ts.csv"
values <- ch_read_ECDE_flows(url1)
```

ch_regime_plot *Plots the regime of daily streamflows using quantiles*

Description

Produces a regime hydrograph similar to that in the reference. It shows the flow quantiles for each day of the year and the maximum and minimum. Parameters can be set to change colours and set the y-scale to allow plots of same scale to be produced.

Usage

```
ch_regime_plot(
  DF,
  wyear = 1,
  colour = TRUE,
  mx = 1,
  metadata = NULL,
  quant = c(0.95, 0.9, 0.75, 0.5, 0.25, 0.1, 0.05)
)
```

Arguments

DF	data frame of daily flow data
wyear	set wyear = 10 for October, water year = 1 for calendar year, can be any month
colour	if TRUE plot is in colour, if FALSE plot is grayscale.
mx	set the maximum y value; if = 1 then maximum value of the flows is used to set
metadata	a data frame of metadata, defaults to HYDAT_list. the y-axis value. The value of mx can be specified to produce a series of plots with the same scale.
quant	quantiles; default is quant = c(0.95,0.9,0.75,0.5,0.25,0.1,0.05). Can be changed but the length must be 7 and the 4th value must be 0.5 (median)

Value

No value is returned; a standard R graphic is created.

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

References

MacCulloch, G. and P. H. Whitfield (2012). Towards a Stream Classification System for the Canadian Prairie Provinces. Canadian Water Resources Journal 37: 311-332.

Examples

```
data(CAN05AA008)
ch_regime_plot(CAN05AA008, colour = TRUE, wyear = 1)
```

`ch_rfa_distseason` *Distance in seasonal space*

Description

Calculates a matrix of distances between points in the seasonal space that characterizes timing and regularity. It is equivalent to Euclidean distance applied to regularity (radius) and timing (angle) separately.

Usage

```
ch_rfa_distseason(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
ch_rfa_distseason(x, a, w = 1/pi, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
ch_rfa_distseason(x, w = 1/pi, ...)

## S3 method for class 'formula'
ch_rfa_distseason(form, x, w = 1/pi, ...)
```

Arguments

`x, a`	Coordinates in the seasonal space. Can be a data.frame or vectors with radius `x` and angle `a`.
`...`	Other parameters.
`w`	Weight to favor angle over radius. By default it is 1/pi, which bring angle in the interval [0,1].
`form`	Formula and dataset providing the coordinates of the seasonal space. Must be of the form `radius ~ angle`.

Value

Returns a matrix of distances between points in the seasonal space that characterizes timing and regularity.

Author(s)

Martin Durocher

References

Durocher, M., Burn, D. H., & Ashkar, F. (2019). Comparison of estimation methods for a nonstationary index-flood model in flood frequency analysis using peaks over threshold. https://doi.org/10.31223/osf.io/rnepc

See Also

ch_rfa_seasonstat

Examples

```
scoord <- data.frame(radius = runif(5),
                     angle = runif(5,0,2*pi))

ch_rfa_distseason(radius ~ angle , scoord)
```

---

ch_rfa_extractamax *Extracts the annual maxima of a daily time series*

Description

Extracts the annual maxima of a daily time series

Usage

```
ch_rfa_extractamax(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'formula'
ch_rfa_extractamax(form, x, tol = 0, ...)

## Default S3 method:
ch_rfa_extractamax(x, tol = 0, nlab = "n", ylab = "yy", ...)
```

Arguments

x	Data. If no formula is passed, the first column must be the value and the second the date.
...	Other parameters.
form	Formula of the form value ~ date that specifies the variable from which the annual maximums are extracted and a date variable.
tol	Filter the years having less than tol days.
nlab, ylab	Names for the added columns representing respectively the number of yearly observations and the year. If set to NULL the given column is not added.

Value

Returns a data frame containing the annual (Monthly) maxima, the date and the number of observations during the year.

Author(s)

Martin Durocher

Examples

```
out <- ch_rfa_extractamax(flow ~ date, CAN01AD002, tol = 350)
head(out)
```

`ch_rfa_julianplot` *Circular plotting by day of year*

Description

Create axis for plotting circular statistics in a unitary circle.

Usage

```
ch_rfa_julianplot(
  rose.col = "gray40",
  rose.lwd = 1.5,
  rose.cex = 1.5,
  rose.radius = seq(0.25, 1, 0.25),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`rose.col`, `rose.lwd`, `rose.cex`	Properties of the polar axes.
`rose.radius`	Vector of the position of the circular axis.
`...`	Other parameter passed to points.

Value

Returns a empty rose plot by day of year

Author(s)

Martin Durocher

See Also

ch_rfa_seasonstat.

Examples

```
data(flowAtlantic)

ss <- ch_rfa_seasonstat(date ~ id, flowAtlantic$ams)

ch_rfa_julianplot()
points(y ~ x, ss, pch = 16, col = cut(ss[,'radius'], c(0,.5,.75,1)))
```

---

ch_rfa_seasonstat *Seasonal statistics for flood peaks*

Description

Return the circular or seasonal statistics of flood peaks. The angle represents the mean timing of the floods and the radius its regularity. For example, a radius of one represents perfect regularity. Can perform the analyses on multiple sites.

Usage

```
ch_rfa_seasonstat(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
ch_rfa_seasonstat(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'formula'
ch_rfa_seasonstat(form, x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Data. If data.frame with two columns, they must be respectively the date and a site variable.
...	Other parameters.
form	Formula that specifies the date and site variable. Must be of the form `date ~ site`.

Value

Returns the circular or seasonal statistics of flood peaks.

Author(s)

Martin Durocher

References

Burn, D.H. (1997). Catchment similarity for regional flood frequency analysis using seasonality measures. Journal of Hydrology 202, 212-230. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-1694(97)00068-1

See Also

ch_rfa_distseason

Examples

```
dt <- ch_rfa_extractamax(flow~date, CAN01AD002)$date

ch_rfa_seasonstat(dt)

## Illustration of the analysis of multiple sites

F0 <- function(ii) data.frame(site = ii, dt = sample(dt, replace = TRUE))
x <- lapply(1:10, F0)
x <- do.call(rbind, x)

st <- ch_rfa_seasonstat(dt ~ site, x)

ch_rfa_julianplot()
points(y ~ x, st, col = 2, pch = 16)
```

---

ch_sh_get_amax *Extracts annual maximum values from ECDE dataframe.*

Description

Extracts annual maximum values, the date of occurrence, the day of year, and the completeness from ECDE dataframe. Uses functions from timeDate (`as.timeDate`, `dayOfYear`).

Usage

```
ch_sh_get_amax(df)
```

Arguments

`df`	A dataframe of daily streamflow data from ECDE

Value

Returns a dataframe with the following variables

`year`

`annual maximum`

`date of annual maximum`

`day of year of annual maximum`

`days` number of days with observations

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

See Also

`ch_read_ECDE_flows` `ch_circ_mean_reg`

Examples

```
data(CAN05AA008)
amax <- ch_sh_get_amax(CAN05AA008)
str(amax)
```

`ch_slice` *Converts doy or dwy into a factor that is used to bin data*

Description

Converts a series of a variable such as day of year into numbered bins. Whenever the number of bins does not divide in 365 evenly a message showing the number of bins created and the number of days added to the last bin is provided.

Simply put, `ch_slice` is used to convert doy into a factor which is a number of bins per year. A year can be converted into any number of bins; slice does it based upon a number of days. So when you send it an array of doy it slices that into bins of the desired width. For example, if the step is 5. They 365/5 gives 73 bins and because of leap years there might be one extra day added every four years to the final bin.

To illustrate for a bin of 5 days: doy: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 Bin: 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3

Usage

```
ch_slice(doy, step)
```

Arguments

`doy`	A vector of the day of calendar year for the dataset
`step`	Width of bin in days

Value

Returns a vector of bin numbers that is used as a factor for each day in the dataset and provides a message indicating the handling of partial bins

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield, Kevin Shook

See Also

ch_binned_MannWhitney ch_flow_raster_trend

Examples

```
doy <- c(1:365)
# first 30 days are 1, 31-60 are 2 etc
dice <- ch_slice(doy, 30)
plot(doy, dice)
```

---

ch_sub_set_Years *Helper function for selecting points for an axis*

Description

Sub-samples a vector every n places. Many times there are so many years the labels on the plot overlap. ch_sub_set_years returns the position and label for the subset. The function can be used on any type of simple array.

Usage

```
ch_sub_set_Years(years, n)
```

Arguments

years	a vector of years
n	sample size

Value

a list containing:

position	array of axis positions
label	array of labels

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

Examples

```
myears <- c(1900:2045)
myears <- ch_sub_set_Years(myears, 20)
myears

a <- LETTERS
my_alpha <- ch_sub_set_Years(a, 5)
my_alpha
```

`ch_tidyhydat_ECDE` *Converts a tidyhydat daily flow data tibble to ECDE format*

Description

Accessing daily flow data using **tidyhydat** is quick and efficient. However, it sometimes conflicts with other functions as **tidyhydat** changes variable names and some default entries. This function converts a tibble obtained from a **tidyhydat** tibble to a dataframe with standard Environment and Climate Change Canada Data Explorer (ECDE) names.

Usage

```
ch_tidyhydat_ECDE(data)
```

Arguments

`data`	Tibble of daily flows retrieved using **tidyhydat** function `hy_daily_flows`.

Value

A dataframe or a list of flows with formats consistent with datafiles read using `ch_read_ECDE_flows`:

`ID`	stationID
`PARAM`	Parameter 1 for Flow 2 for Level
`Date`	Original charater string converted to date format
`Flow`	Daily mean flow m^3/sec
`SYM`	Quality flag

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

See Also

`ch_tidyhydat_ECDE_meta`

Examples

```
# This example uses the built-in test database, by setting the hydat_path parameter
# You will want to use it with your actual HYDAT database
library(tidyhydat)
# check for existence of test database
test_db <- hy_test_db()
if (file.exists(test_db)) {
  hydat_path = hy_set_default_db(test_db)
  mdata <- hy_daily_flows(station_number=c("05AA008"))
  m_data <- ch_tidyhydat_ECDE(mdata)

  mdata <- hy_daily_flows(station_number=c("05AA008", "08MF005", "05HD008"))
  mnew <- ch_tidyhydat_ECDE(mdata)
  str(mnew[[1]])
  str(mnew[[2]])
  str(mnew[[3]])
# note the order is in increasing alphabetical order
hy_set_default_db(NULL)    # Reset HYDAT database
}
```

`ch_tidyhydat_ECDE_meta`

Creates an ECDE-like dataframe of metadata from **tidyhydat**

Description

Extracts tombstone (meta) data for stations from **tidyhydat** in a format similar to that used by the Environment Canada Data Explorer (ECDE). The default does not capture all the fields in ECDE, which includes the most recent status of many fields such as operating schedule. Returning these values slows the function, particularly when all WSC stations are selected.

Usage

```
ch_tidyhydat_ECDE_meta(stations, all_ECDE = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`stations`	A vector of WSC station IDs, i.e. `c("05BB001", "05BB003", "05BB004","05BB005")`. If `stations = "all"` then values are returned for all stations. Note that you should ensure that that the **tidyhydat** database is up to date, if you select `stations = "all"`, so that the most recent set of stations is used.
`all_ECDE`	Should all ECDE values be returned? If `FALSE` the default, then values of `Flow`, `Level`, `Sed`, `OperSched`, `Region`, `Datum`, and `Operator` are omitted or will differ from the ECDE values. If `all_ECDE = TRUE`, then the function will return values identical to ECDE. Note that setting `all_ECDE = TRUE` will result in very long execution times, as it is necessary to extract many daily values for each station to determine the values of `Flow`, `Level`, `Sed`, and `OperSched` to determine the final values.

Value

Returns a list with three items:

- `meta` - a dataframe of metadata from **tidyhydat** in ECDE form (not all ECDE fields are reproduced in this summary)
- `H_version` - version information, and
- `th_meta` - a dataframe with all **tidyhdat** fields including:
  - Station - StationID
  - StationName - Station Name
  - HYDStatus - Active or Discontinued
  - Prov - Province
  - Latitude
  - Longitude
  - DrainageArea - km^2
  - Years - number of years with data
  - From - Start Year
  - To - End Year
  - Reg. - Regulated?
  - Flow - not captured (differs from ECDE), unless `all_ECDE = TRUE`
  - Level - not captured (differs from ECDE), unless `all_ECDE = TRUE`
  - Sed - not captured (differs from ECDE), unless `all_ECDE = TRUE`
  - OperSched - not captured (differs from ECDE), unless `all_ECDE = TRUE`
  - RealTime - if TRUE/Yes
  - RHBN - if TRUE/Yes is in the reference hydrologic basin network
  - Region - number of region instead of name (differs from ECDE), unless `all_ECDE = TRUE`
  - Datum - reference number (differs from ECDE), unless `all_ECDE = TRUE`
  - Operator - reference number (differs from ECDE), unless `all_ECDE = TRUE`

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield, Kevin Shook

See Also

`ch_get_ECDE_metadata` `ch_tidyhydat_ECDE`

Examples

```
# This example uses the built-in test database, by setting the hydat_path parameter
# You will want to use it with your actual HYDAT database
library(tidyhydat)
# check for existence of test database
test_db <- hy_test_db()
if (file.exists(test_db)) {
  stations <- c("05AA008", "08MF005", "05HD008")
  hy_set_default_db(test_db)
```

```
  result <- ch_tidyhydat_ECDE_meta(stations)
  metadata <- result[[1]]
  version <- result[[2]]
  hy_set_default_db(NULL)    # Reset HYDAT database
}
## Not run:
# This example is not run, as it will take several hours to execute and will
# return many warnings for stations having no data. Note that it is using the actual
# HYDAT database, which must have been installed previously
# This use of the function is intended for the package maintainers to
# update the HYDAT_list data frame
result <- ch_tidyhydat_ECDE_meta("all", TRUE)
HYDAT_list <- result$meta

## End(Not run)
```

---

ch_tr_sign *ch_tr_sign*

Description

Converts MK (or other) slopes to integers 1-2-3 (negative, none, positive). These indices can be used to indicate trend direction.

Usage

```
ch_tr_sign(x, offset = 2)
```

Arguments

x	an array of slopes
offset	the amount of shift to make values positive integers, default is 2.

Value

Returns an array of indices (1, 2, 3)

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

Examples

```
mkin <- c( -0.23, 0.34, 0.0, .033, -0.55)
mkout <- ch_tr_sign(mkin)
# 1 3 2 3 1
```

ch_tr_signif *ch_tr_signif()*

Description

Convert pvalues to integers 1 for NS and 2 for significant using a pvalue that can be set (default is 0.05)

Usage

```
ch_tr_signif(x, pvalue = 0.05)
```

Arguments

x	an array of pvalues from statistical test
pvalue	critical value, default is 0.05

Value

Returns an array of indices 1 and 2, where 1 is NS and 2 is significant

Author(s)

Paul Whitfield

Examples

```
sin <- c( -0.052, 0.34, 0.012, -.033, -0.55)
sout <- ch_tr_signif(sin)
# 1 1 2 2 1
```

ch_volcano_pourpoints *Creates a sample file of pour points*

Description

Creates a file of pour points for the volcano DEM. The pour points define the outlets of sub-basins. These pour points are used by examples within other functions.

Usage

```
ch_volcano_pourpoints(pp_shp)
```

Arguments

pp_shp	Name for shapefile to hold pour points

Value

Returns an **sf** object containing 2 pour points for the `volcano` DEM. The pour points are also written to the specified file.

Author(s)

Dan Moore and Kevin Shook

See Also

`ch_volcano_raster` `ch_wbt_pourpoints`

Examples

```
pourpoint_file <- tempfile("volcano_pourpoints", fileext = c(".shp"))
pourpoints <- ch_volcano_pourpoints(pourpoint_file)
plot(pourpoints)
```

---

ch_volcano_raster *Create Test Raster*

Description

Creates a **raster** object of land surface elevations, as used to test/demonstrate many functions requiring a digital elevation model (DEM).

Usage

```
ch_volcano_raster()
```

Details

No arguments are required as the DEM is created from the **base** `volcano` matrix of elevations.

Value

Returns a raster object of land surface elevations.

Author(s)

Dan Moore and Kevin Shook

Examples

```
test_raster <- ch_volcano_raster()
```

ch_wbt_catchment *Delineate catchment boundaries*

Description

Delineate catchment boundaries

Usage

```
ch_wbt_catchment(
  fn_pp_snap,
  fn_flowdir,
  fn_catchment_ras,
  fn_catchment_vec,
  return_vector = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

fn_pp_snap	Name of file containing snapped pour points
fn_flowdir	Name of file containing flow accumulations.
fn_catchment_ras	Raster file to contain delineated catchment.
fn_catchment_vec	Vector file to contain delineated catchment.
return_vector	If TRUE (the default) a vector of the catchment will be returned.

Value

If return_vector == TRUE a vector of the catchment is returned. Otherwise nothing is returned.

Author(s)

Dan Moore and Kevin Shook

See Also

ch_wbt_catchment_onestep

Examples

```
# Only proceed if Whitebox executable is installed
library(whitebox)
if (check_whitebox_binary()){
  library(raster)
  test_raster <- ch_volcano_raster()
  dem_raster_file <- tempfile(fileext = ".tif")
  no_sink_raster_file <- tempfile("no_sinks", fileext = ".tif")
```

```
  # write test raster to file
  writeRaster(test_raster, dem_raster_file, format = "GTiff")

  # remove sinks
 removed_sinks <- ch_wbt_removesinks(dem_raster_file, no_sink_raster_file, method = "fill")

  # get flow accumulations
  flow_acc_file <- tempfile("flow_acc", fileext = ".tif")
  flow_acc <- ch_wbt_flow_accumulation(no_sink_raster_file, flow_acc_file)

  # get pour points
  pourpoint_file <- tempfile("volcano_pourpoints", fileext = ".shp")
  pourpoints <- ch_volcano_pourpoints(pourpoint_file)
  snapped_pourpoint_file <- tempfile("snapped_pourpoints", fileext = ".shp")
  snapped_pourpoints <- ch_wbt_pourpoints(pourpoints, flow_acc_file, pourpoint_file,
  snapped_pourpoint_file, snap_dist = 10)

  # get flow directions
  flow_dir_file <- tempfile("flow_dir", fileext = ".tif")
  flow_dir <- ch_wbt_flow_direction(no_sink_raster_file, flow_dir_file)
  fn_catchment_ras <- tempfile("catchment", fileext = ".tif")
  fn_catchment_vec <- tempfile("catchment", fileext = ".shp")
  catchments <- ch_wbt_catchment(snapped_pourpoint_file, flow_dir_file,
  fn_catchment_ras, fn_catchment_vec)
} else {
  message("Examples not run as Whitebox executable not found")
}
```

`ch_wbt_catchment_onestep`

Delineates a catchment in a single step

Description

Calls all of the `ch_wbt` and other functions required to do the sub-tasks required to delineate a catchment. The names of files to be created are taken from the list created by the function `ch_wbt_filenames`.

Usage

```
ch_wbt_catchment_onestep(
  wd,
  in_dem,
  pp_sf,
  sink_method = "breach_leastcost",
  dist = NULL,
  check_catchment = TRUE,
  threshold = NULL,
```

```
  snap_dist = NULL,
  cb_colour = "red",
  pp_colour = "red",
  channel_colour = "blue",
  contour_colour = "grey",
  plot_na = TRUE,
  plot_scale = TRUE,
  na_location = "tr",
  scale_location = "bl",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

wd	Name of working directory.
in_dem	File name for original DEM.
pp_sf	Vector containing pour points.
sink_method	Method for sink removal as used by ch_wbt_removesinks.
dist	Maximum search distance for breach paths in cells. Required if sink_method = "breach_leastcost".
check_catchment	If TRUE (the default) ch_checkcatchment will be called after the catchment is created.
threshold	Threshold for channel initiation.
snap_dist	Maximum pour point snap distance in map units.
cb_colour	Colour for catchment outline. Default is "red".
pp_colour	Colour for catchment pour points. Default is "red".
channel_colour	Colour for channel. Default is "blue".
contour_colour	Colour for contours Default is "grey".
plot_na	If TRUE (the default) a north arrow is added to the plot.
plot_scale	If TRUE (the default) a scale bar is added to the plot.
na_location	Location for the north arrow. Default is 'tr', i.e. top-right.
scale_location	Location for the scale bar. Default is 'bl', i.e. bottom-left.
...	Extra parameters for ch_wbt_removesinks.

Value

Returns an **sp** object of the delineated catchment.

Author(s)

Dan Moore and Kevin Shook

See Also

ch_wbt_filenames

Examples

```
# Only proceed if Whitebox executable is installed
library(whitebox)
if (check_whitebox_binary()){
  library(raster)
  test_raster <- ch_volcano_raster()
  dem_raster_file <- tempfile(fileext = c(".tif"))
  # write test raster to file
  writeRaster(test_raster, dem_raster_file, format = "GTiff")
  wd <- tempdir()
  pourpoint_file <- tempfile("volcano_pourpoints", fileext = ".shp")
  pourpoints <- ch_volcano_pourpoints(pourpoint_file)
  catchment <- ch_wbt_catchment_onestep(wd = wd, in_dem = dem_raster_file,
  pp_sf = pourpoints, sink_method = "fill", threshold = 1, snap_dist = 10)
} else {
  message("Examples not run as Whitebox executable not found")
}
```

---

ch_wbt_channels *Generate stream network*

Description

Generate stream network

Usage

```
ch_wbt_channels(
  fn_flowacc,
  fn_flowdir,
  fn_channel_ras,
  fn_channel_vec,
  threshold = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

fn_flowacc	File name for flow accumulation grid.
fn_flowdir	File name for flow direction grid.
fn_channel_ras	File name for raster version of channel network.
fn_channel_vec	File name for vector version of channel networks.
threshold	Threshold for channel initiation.
...	Other parameters for **whitebox** function wbt_extract_streams

Value

Returns a **sf** vector object of the stream channels.

Author(s)

Dan Moore

Examples

```
# Only proceed if Whitebox executable is installed
library(whitebox)
if (check_whitebox_binary()){
  library(raster)
  test_raster <- ch_volcano_raster()
  dem_raster_file <- tempfile(fileext = c(".tif"))
  no_sink_raster_file <- tempfile("no_sinks", fileext = c(".tif"))

  # write test raster to file
  writeRaster(test_raster, dem_raster_file, format = "GTiff")

  # remove sinks
 removed_sinks <- ch_wbt_removesinks(dem_raster_file, no_sink_raster_file, method = "fill")

  # get flow accumulations
  flow_acc_file <- tempfile("flow_acc", fileext = c(".tif"))
  flow_acc <- ch_wbt_flow_accumulation(no_sink_raster_file, flow_acc_file)

  # get flow directions
  flow_dir_file <- tempfile("flow_dir", fileext = c(".tif"))
  flow_dir <- ch_wbt_flow_direction(no_sink_raster_file, flow_dir_file)
  channel_raster_file <- tempfile("channels", fileext = c(".tif"))
  channel_vector_file <- tempfile("channels", fileext = c(".shp"))
  channels <- ch_wbt_channels(flow_acc_file, flow_dir_file, channel_raster_file,
  channel_vector_file, 1)
  plot(channels)
} else {
  message("Examples not run as Whitebox executable not found")
}
```

---

ch_wbt_filenames *Creates names for Whitebox function input and output files*

Description

Creates a list of the files used for inputs and outputs by the Whitebox functions. This function needs to be called before calling any of the other Whitebox (i.e. those prefixed by cd_wbt) functions. If the file names are not specified, default names will be used. All raster files are TIFF (.tif), all vector files are shapefiles (.shp).

Usage

```
ch_wbt_filenames(
  wd = NULL,
```

```
  fn_dem = "dem.tif",
  fn_dem_fsc = "dem_fsc.tif",
  fn_dem_ns = "dem_ns.tif",
  fn_flowacc = "flow_acc.tif",
  fn_flowdir = "flow_dir.tif",
  fn_channel_ras = "channel.tif",
  fn_channel_vec = "channel.shp",
  fn_catchment_ras = "catchment.tif",
  fn_catchment_vec = "catchment.shp",
  fn_pp = "pp.shp",
  fn_pp_snap = "pp_snap.shp"
)
```

Arguments

wd	Required. Name of working directory.
fn_dem	File name of input DEM. Default is 'dem.tif'.
fn_dem_fsc	File name for dem after filling single-cell pits. Default is 'dem_fsc.tif'.
fn_dem_ns	File name for dem removing sinks. Default is 'dem_ns.tif'.
fn_flowacc	File name for DEM flow accumulation grid Default is 'flow_acc.tif'.
fn_flowdir	File name for DEM flow direction grid. Default is 'flow_dir.tif'.
fn_channel_ras	File name for raster version of channel network. Default is 'channel.tif'.
fn_channel_vec	File name for vector version of channel networks. Default is 'channel.shp'.
fn_catchment_ras	File name for raster version of catchment. Default is 'catchment.tif'.
fn_catchment_vec	File name for vector version of catchment. Default is 'catchment.shp'.
fn_pp	File name for pour points (input). Vector file. Default is 'pp.shp'.
fn_pp_snap	File name for pour points after snapping to channel network. Vector file. Default is 'pp.shp'.

Value

Returns a list of the input and output file names

Author(s)

Dan Moore

Examples

```
wbt_file_names <- ch_wbt_filenames(getwd())
```

ch_wbt_flow_accumulation *Creates flow accumulation grid file*

Description

Creates flow accumulation grid file

Usage

```
ch_wbt_flow_accumulation(fn_dem_ns, fn_flowacc, return_raster = TRUE)
```

Arguments

fn_dem_ns	File name of dem with sinks removed.
fn_flowacc	File name for flow accumulation grid to be created.
return_raster	If TRUE (the default), the flow accumulation grid will be returned as a raster object, in addition to being written to 'fn_flowacc'. If FALSE, the output file will still be created but a NULL value is returned.

Value

If return_raster = TRUE, the flow accumulation grid will be returned as a raster object, otherwise NULL is returned.

Author(s)

Dan Moore

Examples

```
# Only proceed if Whitebox executable is installed
library(whitebox)
if (check_whitebox_binary()){
  library(raster)
  test_raster <- ch_volcano_raster()
  dem_raster_file <- tempfile(fileext = c(".tif"))
  no_sink_raster_file <- tempfile("no_sinks", fileext = c(".tif"))

  # write test raster to file
  writeRaster(test_raster, dem_raster_file, format = "GTiff")

  # remove sinks
 removed_sinks <- ch_wbt_removesinks(dem_raster_file, no_sink_raster_file, method = "fill")

  # get flow accumulations
  flow_acc_file <- tempfile("flow_acc", fileext = c(".tif"))
  flow_acc <- ch_wbt_flow_accumulation(no_sink_raster_file, flow_acc_file)
```

```
  plot(flow_acc)
} else {
  message("Examples not run as Whitebox executable not found")
}
```

---

ch_wbt_flow_direction *Creates flow direction grid file*

Description

Creates flow direction grid file

Usage

```
ch_wbt_flow_direction(fn_dem_ns, fn_flowdir, return_raster = TRUE)
```

Arguments

fn_dem_ns	File name of dem with sinks removed.
fn_flowdir	File name for flow direction grid to be created.
return_raster	Should a raster object be returned?

Value

If return_raster = TRUE (the default), the flow direction grid will be returned as a raster object, in addition to being written to 'fn_flowdir'. If return_raster = FALSE, the output file will still be created but a NULL value is returned.

Author(s)

Dan Moore

Examples

```
# Only proceed if Whitebox executable is installed
library(whitebox)
if (check_whitebox_binary()){
  library(raster)
  test_raster <- ch_volcano_raster()
  dem_raster_file <- tempfile(fileext = c(".tif"))
  no_sink_raster_file <- tempfile("no_sinks", fileext = c(".tif"))

  # write test raster to file
  writeRaster(test_raster, dem_raster_file, format = "GTiff")

  # remove sinks
 removed_sinks <- ch_wbt_removesinks(dem_raster_file, no_sink_raster_file, method = "fill")

  # get flow directions
```

```
  flow_dir_file <- tempfile("flow_dir", fileext = c(".tif"))
  flow_dir <- ch_wbt_flow_direction(no_sink_raster_file, flow_dir_file)
  plot(flow_dir)
} else {
  message("Examples not run as Whitebox executable not found")
}
```

`ch_wbt_pourpoints` *Snap pour points to channels*

Description

Pour points describe the outlets of sub-basins within a DEM. To use the pour points to delineate catchments, they must align with the drainage network. This function snaps (forces the locations) of pour points to the channels.

Usage

```
ch_wbt_pourpoints(
  pp_sf = NULL,
  fn_flowacc,
  fn_pp,
  fn_pp_snap,
  check_crs = TRUE,
  snap_dist = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`pp_sf`	**sf** object containing pour points. These must be supplied by the user. See the code in `ch_volcano_pourpoints` for an example of creating the object.
`fn_flowacc`	Name of file containing flow accumulations.
`fn_pp`	File name to create un-snapped pour points.
`fn_pp_snap`	File name for snapped pour points.
`check_crs`	If `TRUE` the projections of the pour points and flow accumulation files will be checked to ensure they are identical.
`snap_dist`	Maximum snap distance in map units.
`...`	Additional parameters for **whitebox** function `wbt_snap_pour_points`.

Value

Returns a **sf** object of the specified pour points snapped to the channel network.

Author(s)

Dan Moore

See Also

ch_volcano_pourpoints

Examples

```
# Only proceed if Whitebox executable is installed
library(whitebox)
if (check_whitebox_binary()){
  library(raster)
  test_raster <- ch_volcano_raster()
  dem_raster_file <- tempfile(fileext = c(".tif"))
  no_sink_raster_file <- tempfile("no_sinks", fileext = c(".tif"))

  # write test raster to file
  writeRaster(test_raster, dem_raster_file, format = "GTiff")

  # remove sinks
 removed_sinks <- ch_wbt_removesinks(dem_raster_file, no_sink_raster_file, method = "fill")

  # get flow accumulations
  flow_acc_file <- tempfile("flow_acc", fileext = c(".tif"))
  flow_acc <- ch_wbt_flow_accumulation(no_sink_raster_file, flow_acc_file)

  # get pour points
  pourpoint_file <- tempfile("volcano_pourpoints", fileext = c(".shp"))
  pourpoints <- ch_volcano_pourpoints(pourpoint_file)
  snapped_pourpoint_file <- tempfile("snapped_pourpoints", fileext = c(".shp"))
  snapped_pourpoints <- ch_wbt_pourpoints(pourpoints, flow_acc_file, pourpoint_file,
  snapped_pourpoint_file, snap_dist = 10)
} else {
  message("Examples not run as Whitebox executable not found")
}
```

---

ch_wbt_removesinks *Removes sinks from a DEM*

Description

Sinks are removed from a DEM using one of several methods. The raster file types supported are listed in Spatial_hydrology_functions.

Usage

```
ch_wbt_removesinks(
  in_dem,
  out_dem,
  method = "breach_leastcost",
  dist = NULL,
  fn_dem_fsc = NULL,
```

```
  ...
)
```

Arguments

in_dem	File path for original dem. Required.
out_dem	File path for dem after removing sinks.
method	Method for removing sinks. Default method is 'breach_leastcost'. Other methods include 'breach', 'fill', 'fill_pd' (Planchon and Darboux), and 'fill_wl' (Wang and Liu).
dist	Maximum search distance for breach paths in cells. Required if method = "breach_leastcost".
fn_dem_fsc	File path for dem after removing single-cell pits.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to functions to remove sinks.

Value

Returns a raster object containing the processed dem.

Author(s)

Dan Moore

Examples

```
# Only proceed if Whitebox executable is installed
library(whitebox)
if (check_whitebox_binary()){
  library(raster)
  test_raster <- ch_volcano_raster()
  dem_raster_file <- tempfile(fileext = c(".tif"))
  no_sink_raster_file <- tempfile("no_sinks", fileext = c(".tif"))

  # write test raster to file
  writeRaster(test_raster, dem_raster_file, format = "GTiff")

  # remove sinks
 removed_sinks <- ch_wbt_removesinks(dem_raster_file, no_sink_raster_file, method = "fill")
} else {
  message("Examples not run as Whitebox executable not found")
}
```

ch_wtr_yr *Designation of the water year*

Description

Display water year

Usage

```
ch_wtr_yr(dates, start_month = 10)
```

Arguments

dates	A vector of dates with actual year
start_month	Month in which the year starts (defaults to October)

Value

Year starting in start_month

Source

http://stackoverflow.com/questions/27626533/r-create-function-to-add-water-year-column

Examples

```
date <- seq(as.Date("1910/1/1"), as.Date("1912/1/1"), "days")
wtr_yr_date <- ch_wtr_yr(dates=date, start_month=10)
df <- data.frame(wtr_yr_date, date)
```

flowAtlantic *Annual maxima from sites in the Atlantic region of Canada*

Description

Contains the annual maxima of 45 hydrometric stations found in the region '01' of Water Survey of Canada. In additional to the annual maxima, the output list includes catchment descriptors (longitude, latitude, basin area, mean annual precipitation) and the geographical distance between each station.

Usage

```
flowAtlantic
```

Format

An object of class `list` of length 2.

Author(s)

Martin Durocher

Source

https://wateroffice.ec.gc.ca/

`HYDAT_list` *List of Water Survey of Canada hydrometic stations.*

Description

A dataframe of station information, as extracted from HYDAT using ECDataExplorer.

Usage

```
HYDAT_list
```

Format

A dateframe with a row for each station and 20 columns.

Details

Variables:

Station StationID
StationName Station Name
HYDStatus Active or Discontinued
Prov Province
Latitude
Longitude
DrainageArea km^2
Years Number of years with data
From Start Year
To End Year
Reg. Regulated
Flow If TRUE/Yes
Level If TRUE/Yes
Sed If TRUE/Yes
OperSched Continuous or Seasonal
RealTime If TRUE/Yes
RHBN If TRUE/Yes the station is in the reference hydrologic basin network
Region ECCC Region
Datum Reference datum
Operator Operator

Source

Water Survey of Canada

`Spatial_hydrology_functions`
Spatial Hydrology functions

Description

These functions perform spatial analyses important in hydrology. All of the functions with the prefix `ch_wbt` require the installation of the package **Whitebox**. The functions include:

ch_wbt_removesinks Removes sinks from a DEM by deepening drainage network

ch_wbt_fillsinks Removes sinks from a DEM by filling them

ch_wbt_catchment Generates catchment boundaries for a conditioned DEM based on specified points of interest

ch_wbt_channels Generates a drainage network from DEM

ch_wbt_flow_accumulation Accumulates flows downstream in a cathcment

ch_wbt_flow_direction Calculated flow directions for each cell in DEM

ch_wbt_pourpoints Snaps pour points to channel

ch_wbt_catchment_onestep Performs all catchment delineations in a single function

ch_contours Creates contour lines from DEM

ch_checkcatchment Provides a simple map to check the outputs from ch_saga_catchment

ch_checkchannels Provides a simple map to check the outputs from ch_saga_channels

ch_volcano_raster Returns a raster object of land surface elevations

The **Whitebox** functions support the following file types for raster data:

type extension

GeoTIFF *.tif, *.tiff

Big GeoTIFF *.tif, *.tiff

Esri ASCII *.txt, *.asc

Esri BIL *.flt, *.hdr

GRASS ASCII *.txt, *.asc

Idrisi *.rdc, *.rst

SAGA Binary *.sdat, *.sgrd

Surfer ASCII *.grd

Surfer Binary *.grd

Whitebox *.tas, *.dep

`StatisticalHydrology-functions`
Statistical analysis functions

Description

These functions perform statistical analyses

ch_binned_MannWhitney Compares two time periods of data using Mann-Whitney test

ch_fdcurve Finds flow exceedence probabilities

ch_get_peaks Finds peak flows over a specified threshold

`Visualization-functions`
Visualization functions

Description

These functions are primarily intended for graphing, although some analyses may also be done.

ch_booth_plot Plot of peaks over a threshold

ch_flow_raster Raster plot of streamflows

ch_flow_raster_qa Raster plot of streamflows with WSC quality flags

ch_flow_raster_trend Raster plot and simple trends of observed streamflows

ch_hydrograph_plot Plots hydrographs and/or precipitation

ch_polar_plot Polar plot of daily streamflows

ch_regime_plot Plots the regime of daily streamflows

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