

Short Introduction to RcmdrPlugin.lfstat:

An R Commander plug-in for package lfstat
to calculate low flow statistics for daily stream flow data¹

Gregor Laaha & Daniel Koffler

Institute of Applied Statistics and Computing (IASC),
University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, BOKU Vienna, Austria
(daniel.koffler@boku.ac.at).

Summary:

The calculation of characteristic stream flow during dry conditions is a basic requirement for many problems in hydrology, ecohydrology and water resources management. As opposed to floods, a number of different indices are used to characterise low flows and streamflow droughts. Although these indices and methods of calculation have been well documented in the WMO Manual on Low-flow Estimation and Prediction [1], comprehensive software was missing which enables a fast and standardized calculation of low flow statistics. We give here a short introduction to our software packages *lfstat* and *RcmdrPlugin.lfstat* which were compiled to fill in this obvious gap. Our software package is based on the statistical open source software R, and expands it to analyse daily stream flow data records focusing on low flows. As command-line based programs are not everyone's preference, we offer a plug-in for the R-Commander, an easy to use graphical user interface (GUI) provided for R which is based on the tcl/tk package.

Reference:

[1] Gustard, A. & Demuth, S. (2009) (Eds) Manual on Low-flow Estimation and Prediction. Operational Hydrology Report No. 50, WMO-No. 1029, 136p.

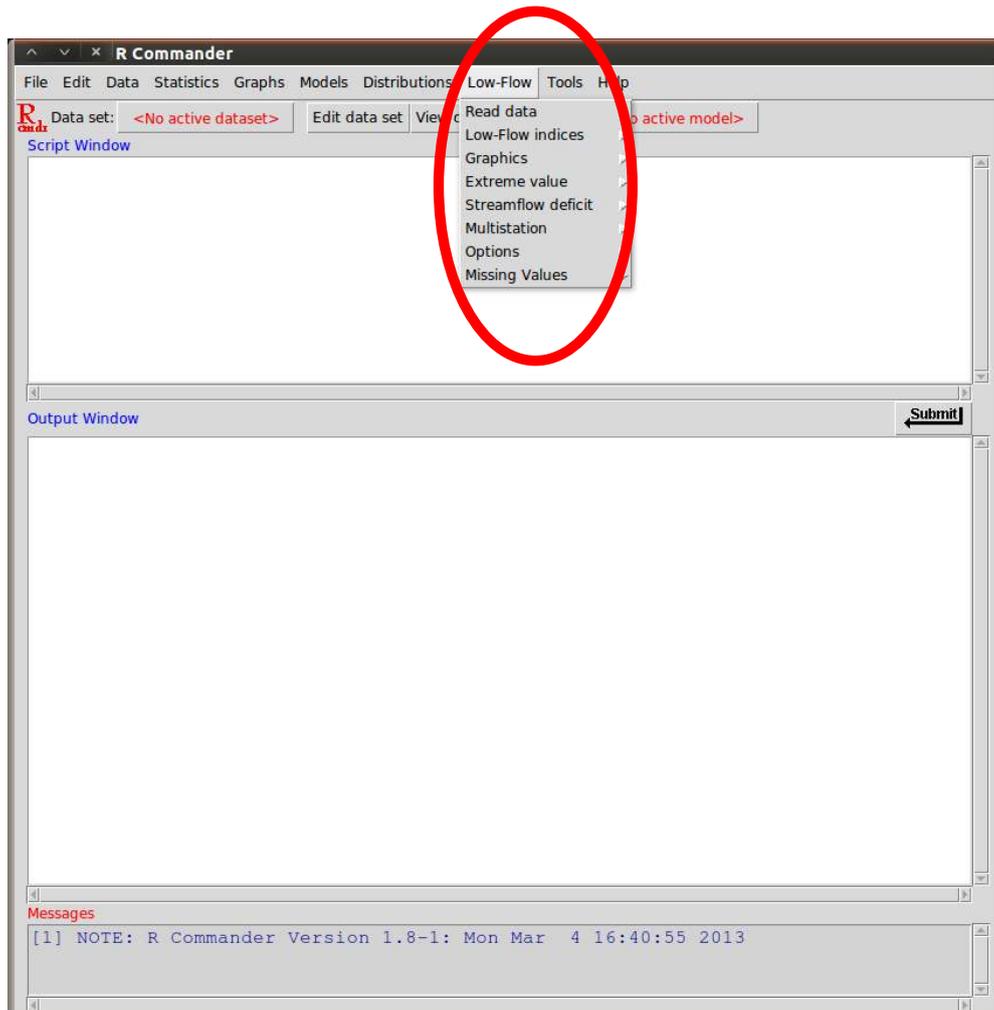
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Introduction

The *RcmdrPlugin.lfstat* accesses the basic functionality of the low flow software package *lfstat* through a graphical user interface (GUI). The basic interface is John Fox's *R Commander*. The plug-in adds a "Low-flow" menu where the functions of *lfstat* are implemented, for easier application through menu control. After running a command the R syntax is displayed in the script window, what is a useful functionality for getting started with the powerful R programming language, and the specific syntax of package *lfstat*.

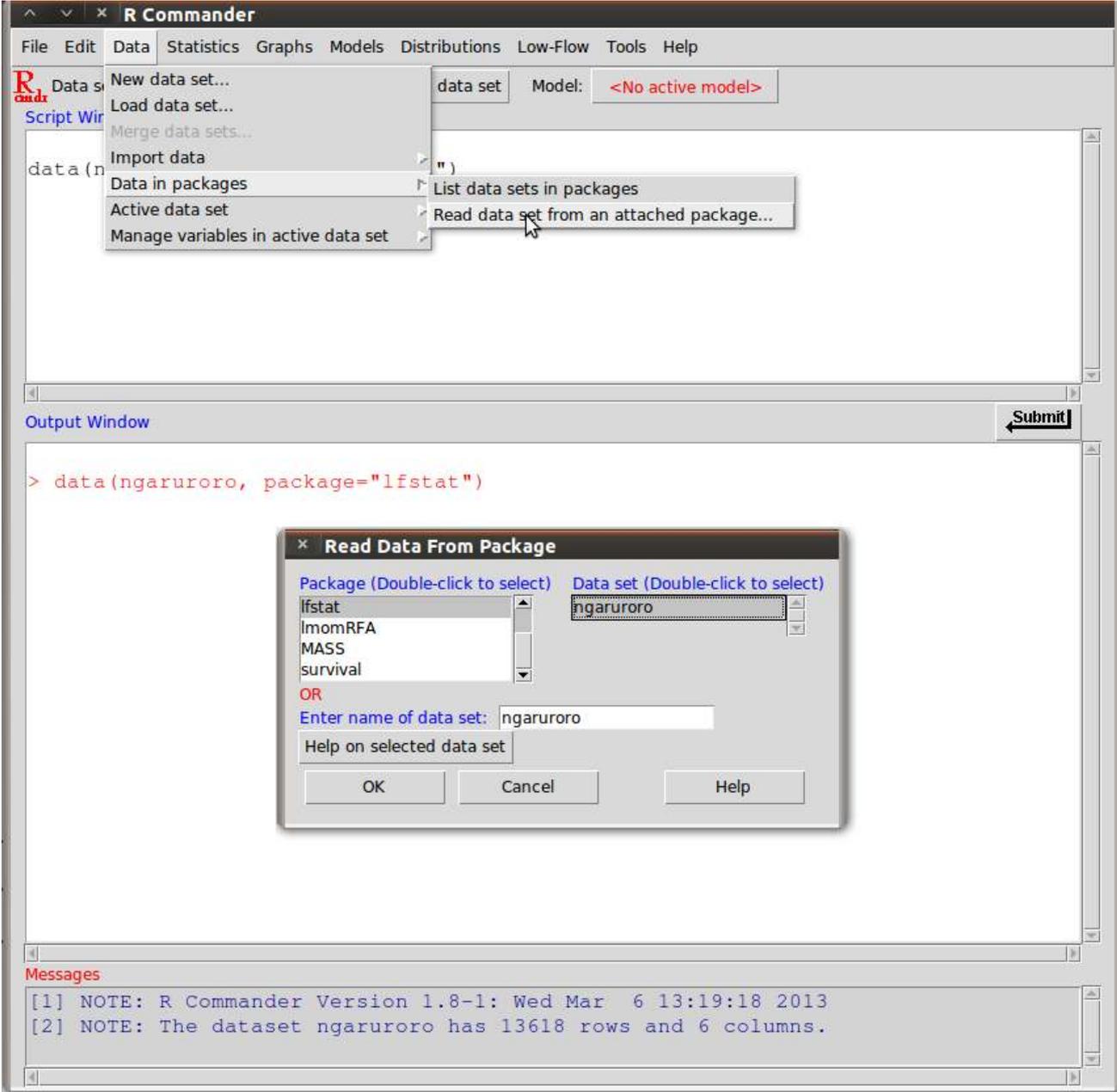
If you have never used R before, please see appendix A for guidance. Within R the package *RcmdrPlugin.lfstat* can be installed from the CRAN web repository and started by entering the following commands in the R command line:

```
install.packages("lfstat")
install.packages("RcmdrPlugin.lfstat")
require("lfstat")
require("RcmdrPlugin.lfstat")
```



Example data set

For exploring lfstat and the R Commander plug-in we have added an example dataset of station Ngaruroro to the software package. The data set consists of a daily discharge series from 1963-2000 and the information is stored in the variables (columns) day, month, year, flow. The figure below illustrates how the data set can be loaded. Use button “View data set” from R Commander GUI for viewing the data.



The screenshot displays the R Commander interface. The 'Data' menu is open, and the option 'Read data set from an attached package...' is selected. Below the menu, the 'Output Window' shows the command `> data(ngaruroro, package="lfstat")` being executed. A dialog box titled 'Read Data From Package' is overlaid on the output window, showing a list of packages (lfstat, ImomRFA, MASS, survival) and a list of data sets (ngaruroro). The 'ngaruroro' data set is selected. The dialog also includes a text field for the data set name, which contains 'ngaruroro', and buttons for 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'. The 'Messages' window at the bottom shows the following output:

```
[1] NOTE: R Commander Version 1.8-1: Wed Mar 6 13:19:18 2013
[2] NOTE: The dataset ngaruroro has 13618 rows and 6 columns.
```

Data import

R and the R-Commander offer various methods of reading data in different formats like Excel, SPSS, csv, etc. For most countries, the national hydrological service provides streamflow data in standardised ASCII-files similar to the following Global Runoff Data Centre (GRDC) file format:

```
# Title: GRDC STATION DATA FILE
# Format: DOS-ASCII
# GRDC-No.: 9104020
# River: LABE
# Station: DECIN
# Country: CZ
YYYY-MM-DD;hh:mm; Original; Calculated; Flag
1887-11-01;--:--; 78.000; -999.000; -999
1887-11-02;--:--; 79.000; -999.000; -999
```

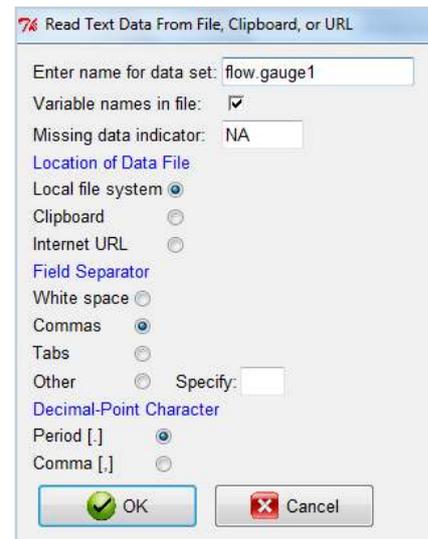
We are keen to provide a direct reading method for as much of these standards as possible. At the moment the following three national formats are supported:

GRDC; HZB (Austria); LfU-Bayern (Germany)

For all other cases, it is recommended to use flow data in csv format for import. The data need to have a matrix structure (common standard: row = day, column=variable) where the daily flow measurements are stored in one column. Further columns (e.g. date of measurement) are optional, but will not be used for data import (step 2). All days without measurement need to be contained in the dataset, properly coded by a missing value code (standard: no value = NA, but this can be customized during the data import). On this basis, the csv data import consists of two steps:

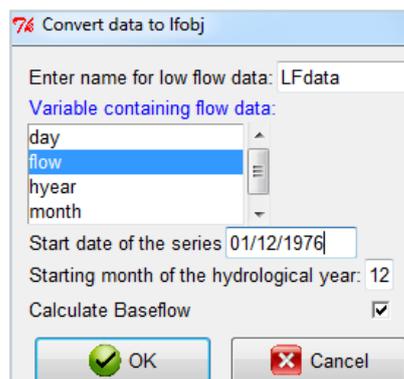
Step 1: Data -> Import data -> from text file

- i. Chose a name for the new dataset (no spaces)
- ii. Specify the import format (field separator, decimal-point)
The figure (right) shows the settings for csv import.
- iii. OK -> browse and select data file for import.
- iv. Message window: are there any errors?
- v. Do the number of rows and columns look as expected?
- vi. View the data via *View data set* button.



Step 2: Low-Flow -> Read data -> Convert active data set to lfbj

	day	month	year	flow
1	1	12	1976	12.57
2	2	12	1976	12.57
3	3	12	1976	12.57
4	4	12	1976	NA
5	5	12	1976	12.57



Low flow indices

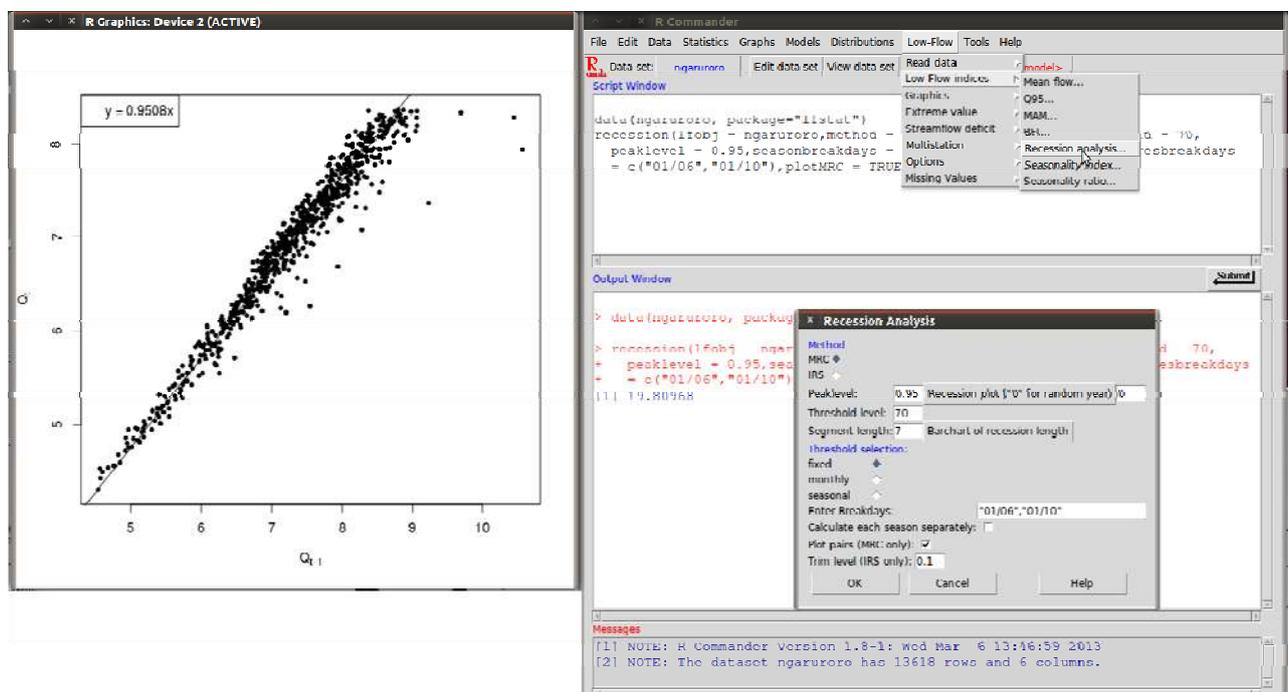
For all analyses the data need to be stored as class *lfobj*. How to create a data object of class *lfobj* is explained in Section “Data import”. The *lfobj* can be explored for missing values using the utility function *Missing values* → *Summary...* which provides summary statistics and plots of *run length of missing values*, and *number of missing values per year*. Missing values are standardly excluded from all calculations.

The functionality of *lfstat* includes estimation methods for low flow indices, extreme value statistics, deficit characteristics, and additional graphical methods to control the computation of complex indices and to illustrate the data.

The menu *Low flow indices* offers calculation routines of the following commonly used flow indices:

- Mean flow
- Q95
- MAM
- BFI
- Recession constants

In addition, the seasonality index and seasonality ratio can be computed². The figure below illustrates the estimation of the base flow recession constant through the menu item *Recession analysis...*



² Seasonality methods of package *lfstat* are fully described in Laaha G. & Blöschl G. (2006) Seasonality indices for regionalizing low flows. *Hydrol. Process.* 20, 3851-3878.

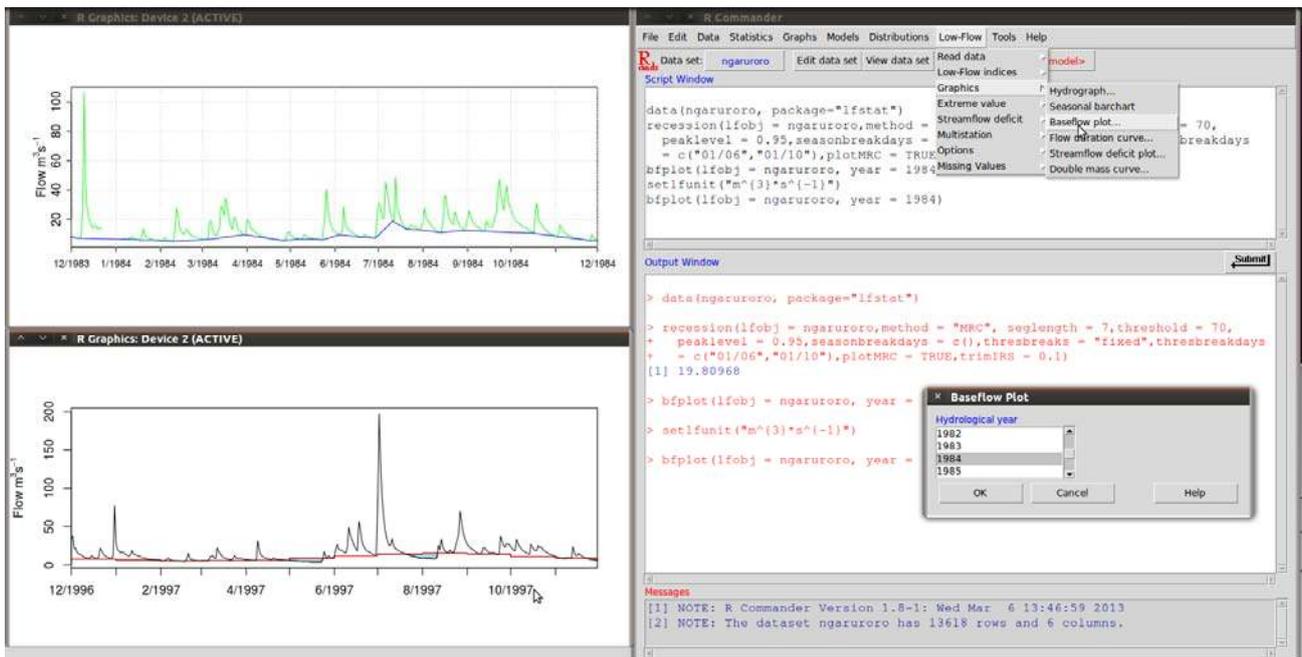
Graphics

The *Graphics* menu offers plotting functions for hydrographs for different periods, flexible streamflow deficit plots, baseflow visualisation, recession diagnostics, flow duration curves as well as double mass curves. These functions can be accessed through the following menu items:

- Hydrograph
- Seasonal barchart
- Baseflow plot
- Flow duration curve
- Streamflow deficit plot
- Double mass curve

All plots can be modified according to the user preferences by changing the function call in the script window. Units can be set using the utility function *Options -> Set unit in plots...*

The figure below illustrates the computation of the *Baseflow plot* for station Ngaruroro (GUI windows and upper graph). The lower graph shows the *Streamflow deficit plot* using monthly Q70 as threshold level. Areas marked in blue indicate the deficit volumes of dry spells, when the daily discharge fell below the threshold level.

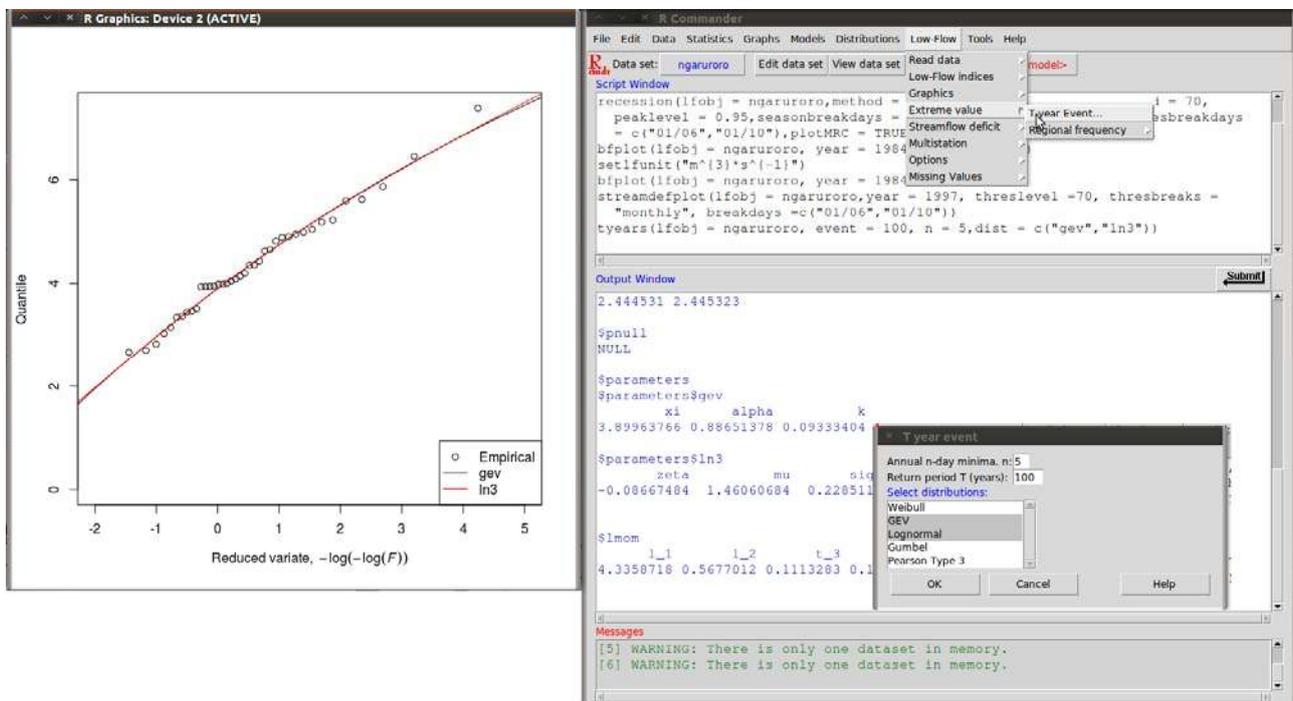


Extreme value statistics

For extreme value statistics, state-of-the-art methods for L-moment based local and regional frequency analysis (RFA) are available. Calculations are based on the annual minima approach of extreme value statistics. The function *Extreme value* -> *T-year Event...* computes a complete frequency analysis of low flow extreme values: it derives an annual n-day minimum (AMn) series from the daily discharge record, calculates its sample L-moments, fits a distribution model to the AMn series, which is finally applied to estimate an event with a return period of T-year s (i.e. flow quantile with an exceedance probability of $p=1-1/T$).

The function requires specification of the length of the smoothing window n (in *days*), the return period T (in *years*), and the distribution model. In cases when the AMn series contains zero flows a censored frequency analysis approach is automatically used for the calculation of the T-years events.

The figure below illustrates the calculation of the 100-year event for station Ngaruroro. The simultaneous selection of various distribution functions enables a straightforward sensitivity analysis of T-year events with respect to the probabilistic model. The function returns a Gumbel-scaled probability plot where empirical quantiles (traditionally called plotting-positions) are plotted as dots, and the quantiles of the distribution model are plotted as lines. The numerical output returned to the *Output window* contains the estimate for the T-year event, the probability of zero values (for censored AMn series), the parameters of the fitted distribution model(s), and the sample L-moments.



Streamflow deficit

The tools for deficit characteristics include various pooling and threshold selection methods to support the calculation of drought duration and deficit indices.

The figure below demonstrates how a streamflow deficit analysis for station Ngaruroro can be performed. For defining dry spells, the function allows fixed and temporally (monthly / daily / seasonally) varying flow quantiles to be used as threshold levels. Various pooling methods are available to remove minor interruptions of mutually dependent drought events. A set of parameters can be specified for customizing the pooling methods.

After running the function, a streamflow deficit table is returned to the R workspace (object of class "data frame"). It may be selected as active *Data set* and subsequently visualized using the *View data* button from the R Commander GUI (see table left). The table contains characteristics of each low flow period (dry spell), including duration, deficit volume, drought magnitude, minimum flow, and start date (year, month, day). The table can provide the necessary input for advanced statistics of dry spells (not fully supported by the package), including extreme value statistics of drought duration and deficit volume.

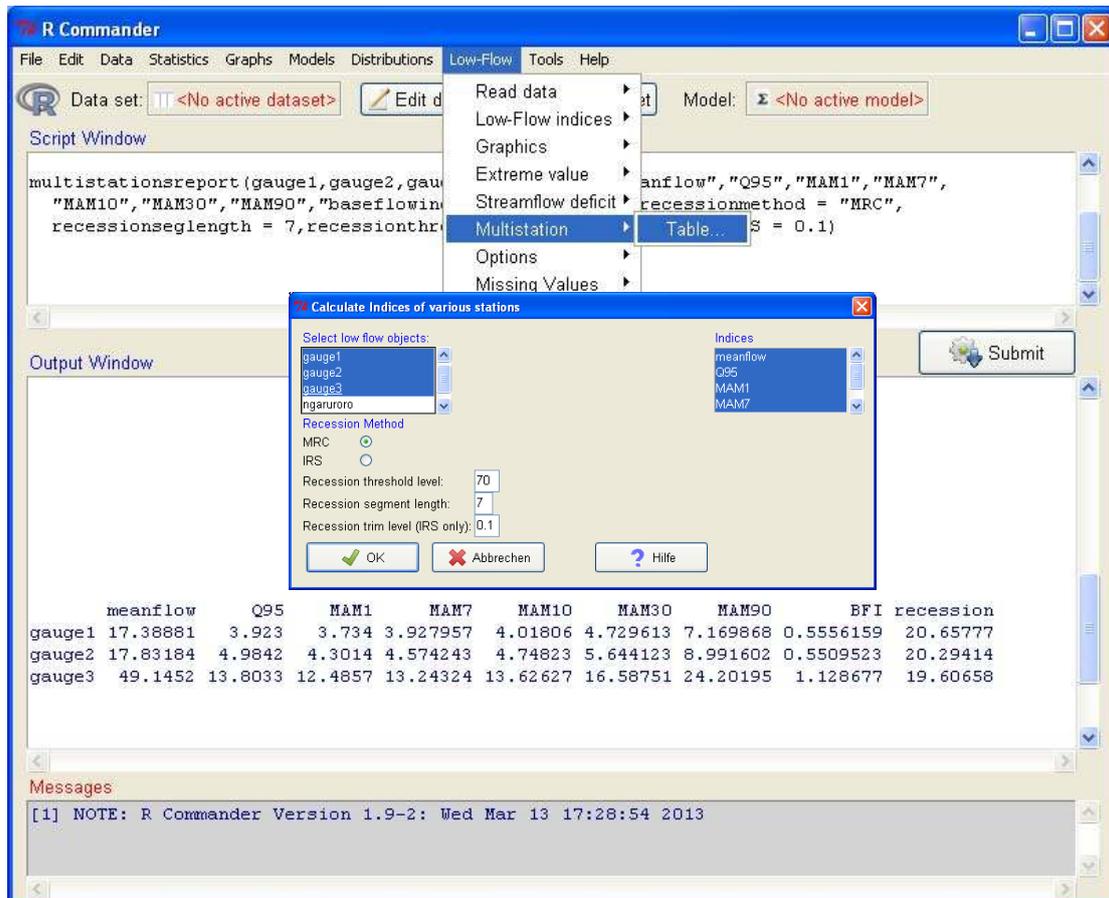
The image shows two windows from the R Commander GUI. The left window displays a data frame titled 'StrdeTableofngaruroro' with columns: d, v, mi, Qmin, startyear, startmonth, and startday. The right window shows the R Commander interface with the 'Data set' dropdown set to 'StrdeTableofngaruroro'. A context menu is open over the 'Data set' dropdown, with 'Streamflow deficit...' selected. A dialog box titled 'Streamflow deficite' is open, allowing configuration of the streamflow deficit analysis. The dialog includes fields for 'Enter name for streamflow table: StrdeTableofngaruroro', 'Pooling method' (set to 'MA'), 'Threshold: Q' (set to 70), 'Threshold selection' (set to 'monthly'), 'Breakdays (seasonal only): "01/06","01/10"', 'MAdays (MA only): 7', 'tmin (IT, IC only): 5', 'IC-Level (IC only): 0.1', 'Minimal duration (IT, IC only): 0', and 'Minimal volume (IT, IC only): 0'. The dialog also has options for 'Streamflow table contains' (All deficits, Annual extremes (vol), Annual extremes (dur)) and buttons for 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

d	v	mi	Qmin	startyear	startmonth	startday
28	6224757.12	222312.75	5.442	1963	10	9
24	4389292.80	182887.20	4.975	1963	11	16
7	630892.80	90127.54	5.695	1963	12	24
24	2003875.20	83494.80	3.694	1964	1	31
72	16961218.56	235572.48	3.363	1964	3	28
4	453306.24	113326.56	10.074	1964	6	19
4	868752.00	217188.00	9.982	1964	7	2
3	289725.12	96575.04	13.110	1964	8	2
18	5321894.40	295660.80	9.901	1964	8	20
1	27388.80	27388.80	10.123	1964	10	12
12	1488067.20	124005.60	5.242	1964	11	26
7	266803.20	38114.74	4.805	1965	3	10
29	5599342.08	193080.76	5.180	1965	5	1
4	637165.44	159291.36	8.752	1965	6	19
19	5359521.60	282080.08	8.392	1965	7	1
3	470214.72	156738.24	12.412	1965	8	7
19	2299104.00	121005.47	9.618	1965	9	21
9	1359192.96	151021.44	7.416	1965	10	24
4	63504.00	15876.00	7.257	1965	12	6
5	112060.80	22412.16	5.103	1966	3	24
5	593913.60	118782.72	9.470	1966	6	17
22	4808851.20	218584.15	5.633	1966	10	15
1	6255.36	6255.36	8.360	1966	11	15
4	69033.60	17258.40	6.986	1966	12	3
3	36374.40	12124.80	7.067	1966	12	21
32	6505505.28	203297.04	4.819	1967	4	19
3	508135.68	169378.56	9.088	1967	6	1
7	1020021.12	145717.30	9.050	1967	6	14
4	892062.72	223015.68	9.473	1967	6	29
16	4856855.04	303553.44	8.418	1967	7	16

Utility functions

a) Multistation report

Multistation -> *Table...* enables a fast calculation of selected low flow indices for a set of stations. A table is returned to the Output window which can be copied into other applications.



The screenshot shows the R Commander interface with the 'Low-Flow' menu open. The 'Multistation' option is selected, and the 'Table...' sub-option is highlighted. The 'Calculate Indices of various stations' dialog box is open, showing the following settings:

- Select low flow objects: gauge1, gauge2, gauge3, ngaruroro
- Recession Method: MRC (selected), IRS
- Recession threshold level: 70
- Recession segment length: 7
- Recession trim level (IRS only): 0.1

The Output Window displays the following table of low flow indices:

	meanflow	Q95	MAM1	MAM7	MAM10	MAM30	MAM90	BFI	recession
gauge1	17.38881	3.923	3.734	3.927957	4.01806	4.729613	7.169868	0.5556159	20.65777
gauge2	17.83184	4.9842	4.3014	4.574243	4.74823	5.644123	8.991602	0.5509523	20.29414
gauge3	49.1452	13.8033	12.4857	13.24324	13.62627	16.58751	24.20195	1.128677	19.60658

The Messages window shows the following note: [1] NOTE: R Commander Version 1.9-2: Wed Mar 13 17:28:54 2013

b) Options

The GUI of RcmdrPlugin.lfstat has a built-in memory which stores the individual parameter settings of a (successful) function call. Hence, a repeated call of the same function will typically start with the same parameter setting as the previous call, what makes it easy for the user to refine an analysis, or to repeat the analysis for a different data set. From the *Options* menu, the parameter memory can be *restored* to standard settings. Furthermore, the parameter memory can be *saved* to disc and *loaded* into a running R session, to restart a new low flow analysis with same settings as the last session.

Appendix A – Installation of R

This appendix deals with installation using Windows. For other systems instructions are available on www.r-project.org.

First you need to download the installation file from a CRAN-mirror. <http://cran.r-project.org/bin/windows/base/>

- [Download R for Linux](#)
- [Download R for \(Mac\) OS X](#)
- [Download R for Windows](#)

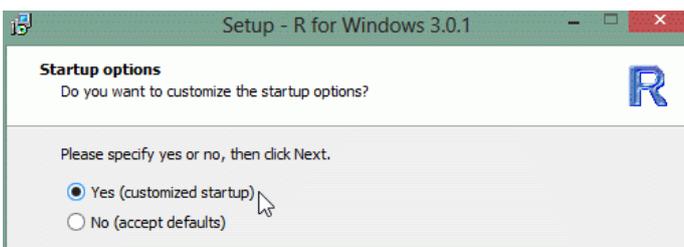
[Download R 3.0.1 for Windows](#) (52 megabytes, 32/64 bit)
[Installation and other instructions](#)
[New features in this version](#)

Start the installation programm.



We suggest to change one of the startup options. This makes usage of the R-Commander more comfortable.

Klick on Yes(customized startup)



Keep everything like it is, except changing the display mode to SDI.

