Package ‘dendroTools’

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Type Package
Title Linear and Nonlinear Methods for Analyzing Daily and Monthly Dendroclimatological Data
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Description Provides novel dendroclimatological methods, primarily used by the Tree-ring research community. There are four core functions. The first one is daily_response(), which finds the optimal sequence of days that are related to one or more tree-ring proxy records. Similar function is daily_response_seascorr(), which implements partial correlations in the analysis of daily response functions. For the enthusiast of monthly data, there is monthly_response() function. The last core function is compare_methods(), which effectively compares several linear and nonlinear regression algorithms on the task of climate reconstruction.
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### calculate_metrics

**Description**

Calculates performance metrics for train and test data. Calculated performance metrics are correlation coefficient ($r$), root mean squared error (RMSE), root relative squared error (RRSE), index of agreement ($d$), reduction of error (RE), coefficient of efficiency (CE), detrended efficiency (DE) and bias.

**Usage**

```r
calculate_metrics(train_predicted, test_predicted, train_observed,
                  test_observed, digits = 4, formula, test)
```
calculate_metrics

Arguments

- **train_predicted**: a vector indicating predicted data for training set
- **test_predicted**: a vector indicating predicted data for testing set
- **train_observed**: a vector indicating observed data for training set
- **test_observed**: a vector indicating observed data for training set
- **digits**: integer of number of digits to be displayed
- **formula**: an object of class "formula" (or one that can be coerced to that class): a symbolic description of the model to be fitted. This additional argument is needed to calculate DE metrics.
- **test**: data frame with test data.

Value

A data frame of calculated test and train metrics

References


Examples

data(example_dataset_1)
```
test_data <- example_dataset_1[1:30, ]
train_data <- example_dataset_1[31:55, ]
lin_mod <- lm(MVA ~., data = train_data)
train_predicted <- predict(lin_mod, train_data)
```
```
test_predicted <- predict(lin_mod, test_data)
train_observed <- train_data[, 1]
```
```
test_observed <- test_data[, 1]
calculate_metrics(train_predicted, test_predicted, train_observed,
  test_observed, test = test_data, formula = MVA ~.)
```
```
test_data <- example_dataset_1[1:20, ]
train_data <- example_dataset_1[21:55, ]
library(brnn)
```
```
lin_mod <- brnn(MVA ~., data = train_data)
train_predicted <- predict(lin_mod, train_data)
```
```
test_predicted <- predict(lin_mod, test_data)
```
train_observed <- train_data[, 1]
test_observed <- test_data[, 1]
calculate_metrics(train_predicted, test_predicted, train_observed,
test_observed, test = test_data, formula = MVA ~ .)

Description

Calculates performance metrics for calibration (train) and validation (test) data of different regression methods: multiple linear regression (MLR), artificial neural networks with Bayesian regularization training algorithm (BRNN), (ensemble of) model trees (MT) and random forest of regression trees (RF). With the subset argument, specific methods of interest could be specified. Calculated performance metrics are the correlation coefficient (r), the root mean squared error (RMSE), the root relative squared error (RRSE), the index of agreement (d), the reduction of error (RE), the coefficient of efficiency (CE), the detrended efficiency (DE) and mean bias. For each of the considered methods, there are also residual diagnostic plots available, separately for calibration, holdout and edge data, if applicable.

Usage

compare_methods(formula, dataset, k = 10, repeats = 2,
 optimize = TRUE, dataset_complete = NULL, BRNN_neurons = 1,
 MT_committees = 1, MT_neighbors = 5, MT_rules = 200,
 MT_unbiased = TRUE, MT_extrapolation = 100, MT_sample = 0,
 RF_ntree = 500, RF_maxnodes = 5, RF_mtry = 1, RF_nnodesize = 1,
 seed_factor = 5, digits = 3, blocked_CV = FALSE,
 PCA_transformation = FALSE, log_preprocess = TRUE,
 components_selection = "automatic", eigenvalues_threshold = 1,
 N_components = 2, round_bias_cal = 15, round_bias_val = 4,
 n_bins = 30, edge_share = 0.1, MLR_stepwise = FALSE,
 stepwise_direction = "backward", methods = c("MLR", "BRNN", "MT",
 "RF"), tuning_metric = "RMSE", BRNN_neurons_vector = c(1, 2, 3),
 MT_committees_vector = c(1, 5, 10), MT_neighbors_vector = c(0, 5),
 MT_rules_vector = c(100, 200), MT_unbiased_vector = c(TRUE, FALSE),
 MT_extrapolation_vector = c(100), MT_sample_vector = c(0),
 RF_ntree_vector = c(100, 250, 500), RF_maxnodes_vector = c(5, 10, 20, 25),
 RF_mtry_vector = c(1), RF_nnodesize_vector = c(1, 5, 10),
 holdout = NULL, holdout_share = 0.1, holdout_manual = NULL,
 total_reproducibility = FALSE)

Arguments

formula an object of class "formula" (or one that can be coerced to that class): a symbolic description of the model to be fitted.
dataset a data frame with dependent and independent variables as columns and (optional) years as row names.
**compare_methods**

- **k**  
  number of folds for cross-validation

- **repeats**  
  number of cross-validation repeats. Should be equal or more than 1

- **optimize**  
  if set to TRUE (default), the optimal values for the tuning parameters will be selected in a preliminary cross-validation procedure

- **dataset_complete**  
  optional, a data frame with the full length of tree-ring parameter, which will be used to reconstruct the climate variable specified with the formula argument

- **BRNN_neurons**  
  number of neurons to be used for the brnn method

- **MT_committees**  
  an integer: how many committee models (e.g. boosting iterations) should be used?

- **MT_neighbors**  
  how many, if any, neighbors should be used to correct the model predictions

- **MT_rules**  
  an integer (or NA): define an explicit limit to the number of rules used (NA let’s Cubist decide).

- **MT_unbiased**  
  a logical: should unbiased rules be used?

- **MT_extrapolation**  
  a number between 0 and 100: since Cubist uses linear models, predictions can be outside of the outside of the range seen the training set. This parameter controls how much rule predictions are adjusted to be consistent with the training set.

- **MT_sample**  
  a number between 0 and 99.9: this is the percentage of the dataset to be randomly selected for model building (not for out-of-bag type evaluation)

- **RF_ntree**  
  number of trees to grow. This should not be set to too small a number, to ensure that every input row gets predicted at least a few times

- **RF_maxnodes**  
  maximum number of terminal nodes trees in the forest can have

- **RF_mtry**  
  number of variables randomly sampled as candidates at each split

- **RF_nodesize**  
  minimum size of terminal nodes. Setting this number larger causes smaller trees to be grown (and thus take less time).

- **seed_factor**  
  an integer that will be used to change the seed options for different repeats.

- **digits**  
  integer of number of digits to be displayed in the final result tables

- **blocked_CV**  
  default is FALSE, if changed to TRUE, blocked cross-validation will be used to compare regression methods.

- **PCA_transformation**  
  if set to TRUE, all independent variables will be transformed using PCA transformation.

- **log_preprocess**  
  if set to TRUE, variables will be transformed with logarithmic transformation before used in PCA

- **components_selection**  
  character string specifying how to select the Principal Components used as predictors. There are three options: "automatic", "manual" and "plot_selection". If parameter is set to automatic, all scores with eigenvalues above 1 will be selected. This threshold could be changed by changing the eigenvalues_threshold argument. If parameter is set to "manual", user should set the number of components with N_components argument. If component selection is se to "plot_selection", Scree plot will be shown and user must manually enter the number of components used as predictors.
eigenvalues_threshold
threshold for automatic selection of Principal Components

N_components
number of Principal Components used as predictors

round_bias_cal
number of digits for bias in calibration period. Effects the outlook of the final
ggplot of mean bias for calibration data (element 3 of the output list)

round_bias_val
number of digits for bias in validation period. Effects the outlook of the final
ggplot of mean bias for validation data (element 4 of the output list)

n_bins
number of bins used for the histograms of mean bias

edge_share
the share of the data to be considered as the edge (extreme) data. This argument
could be between 0.10 and 0.50. If the argument is set to 0.10, then the 5
considered to be the edge data.

MLR_stepwise
if set to TRUE, stepwise selection of predictors will be used for the MLR method

stepwise_direction
the mode of stepwise search, can be one of "both", "backward", or "forward",
with a default of "backward".

methods
a vector of strings related to methods that will be compared. A full method
vector is methods = c("MLR", "BRNN", "MT", "RF"). To use only a subset of
methods, pass a vector of methods that you would like to compare.

tuning_metric
a string that specifies what summary metric will be used to select the optimal
value of tuning parameters. By default, the argument is set to "RMSE". It is
also possible to use "RSquared".

BRNN_neurons_vector
a vector of possible values for BRNN_neurons argument optimization

MT_committees_vector
a vector of possible values for MT_committees argument optimization

MT_neighbors_vector
a vector of possible values for MT_neighbors argument optimization

MT_rules_vector
a vector of possible values for MT_rules argument optimization

MT_unbiased_vector
a vector of possible values for MT_unbiased argument optimization

MT_extrapolation_vector
a vector of possible values for MT_extrapolation argument optimization

MT_sample_vector
a vector of possible values for MT_sample argument optimization

RF_ntree_vector
a vector of possible values for RF_ntree argument optimization

RF_maxnodes_vector
a vector of possible values for RF_maxnodes argument optimization

RF_mtry_vector
a vector of possible values for RF_mtry argument optimization

RF_nodesize_vector
a vector of possible values for RF_nodesize argument optimization
**holdout**

This argument is used to define observations, which are excluded from the cross-validation and hyperparameters optimization. The holdout argument must be a character with one of the following inputs: “early”, “late” or “manual”. If “early” or “late” characters are specified, then the early or late years will be used as a holdout data. How many of the “early” or “late” years are used as a holdout is specified with the argument holdout_share. If the argument holdout is set to “manual”, then supply a vector of years (or row names) to the argument holdout_manual. Defined years will be used as a holdout. For the holdout data, the same statistical measures are calculated as for the cross-validation. The results for holdout metrics are given in the output element $holdout_results.

**holdout_share**

The share of the whole dataset to be used as a holdout. Default is 0.10.

**holdout_manual**

A vector of years (or row names) which will be used as a holdout. Calculated as for the cross-validation.

**total_reproducibility**

Logical, default is FALSE. This argument ensures total reproducibility despite the inclusion/exclusion of different methods. By default, the optimization is done only for the methods, that are included in the methods vector. If one method is absent or added, the optimization phase is different, and this affects all the final cross-validation results. By setting the total_reproducibility = TRUE, all methods will be optimized, even though they are not included in the methods vector and the final results will be subset based on the methods vector. Setting the total_reproducibility to TRUE will result in longer optimization phase as well.

**Value**

A list with 18 elements:

1. $mean_std - data frame with calculated metrics for the selected regression methods. For each regression method and each calculated metric, mean and standard deviation are given
2. $ranks - data frame with ranks of calculated metrics: mean rank and share of rank_1 are given
3. $edge_results - data frame with calculated performance metrics for the central-edge test. The central part of the data represents the calibration data, while the edge data, i.e. extreme values, represent the test/validation data. Different regression models are calibrated using the central data and validated for the edge (extreme) data. This test is particularly important to assess the performance of models for the predictions of the extreme data. The share of the edge (extreme) data is defined with the edge_share argument
4. $holdout_results - calculated metrics for the holdout data
5. $bias_cal - ggplot object of mean bias for calibration data
6. $bias_val - ggplot object of mean bias for validation data
7. $transfer_functions - ggplot or plotly object with transfer functions of methods
8. $transfer_functions_together - ggplot or plotly object with transfer functions of methods plotted together
9. $parameter_values - a data frame with specifications of parameters used for different regression methods
10. $PCA_output - princomp object: the result output of the PCA analysis
11. $reconstructions - ggplot object: reconstructed dependent variable based on the dataset_complete argument, facet is used to split plots by methods
12. $reconstructions_together - ggplot object: reconstructed dependent variable based on the dataset_complete argument, all reconstructions are on the same plot
13. $normal_QQ_cal - normal q-q plot for calibration data
14. $normal_QQ_holdout - normal q-q plot for holdout data
15. $normal_QQ_edge - normal q-q plot for edge data
16. $residuals_vs_fitted_cal - residuals vs fitted values plot for calibration data
17. $residuals_vs_fitted_holdout - residuals vs fitted values plot for holdout data
18. $residuals_vs_fitted_edge - residuals vs fitted values plot for edge data

References


Examples

## Not run:

# An example with default settings of machine learning algorithms
library(dendroTools)
data(example_dataset_1)
example_1 <- compare_methods(formula = MVA~., dataset = example_dataset_1, edge_share = 0, holdout = "late")
example_1$mean_std
example_1$holdout_results
example_1$edge_results
example_1$ranks
example_1$bias_cal
example_1$bias_val
example_1$transfer_functions
example_1$transfer_functions_together
example_1$PCA_output
example_1$parameter_values
example_1$residuals_vs_fitted_cal
example_1$residuals_vs_fitted_edge
example_1$residuals_vs_fitted_holdout
example_1$normal_QQ_cal
example_1$normal_QQ_edge
example_1$normal_QQ_holdout

example_2 <- compare_methods(formula = MVA ~ T_APR,
dataset = example_dataset_1, k = 5, repeats = 10, BRNN_neurons = 1,
RF_n tree = 100, RF_mtry = 2, RF_maxnodes = 35, seed_factor = 5)
ex ample_2$mean_std
example_2$ranks
example_2$bias_cal
example_2$transfer_functions
example_2$transfer_functions_together
example_2$PCA_output
example_2$parameter_values

example_3 <- compare_methods(formula = MVA ~ .,
dataset = example_dataset_1, k = 2, repeats = 5,
methods = c("MLR", "BRNN", "MT"),
optimize = TRUE, MLR_stepwise = TRUE)
ex ample_3$mean_std
example_3$ranks
example_3$bias_val
example_3$transfer_functions
example_3$transfer_functions_together
example_3$parameter_values

library(dendroTools)
library(ggplot2)
data(dataset_TRW)
comparison_TRW <- compare_methods(formula = T_Jun_Jul ~ TRW, dataset = dataset_TRW,
k = 3, repeats = 10, optimize = FALSE, methods = c("MLR", "BRNN", "RF", "MT"),
seed_factor = 5, dataset_complete = dataset_TRW_complete, MLR_stepwise = TRUE,
stepwise_direction = "backward")
comparison_TRW$mean_std
comparison_TRW$bias_cal
comparison_TRW$transfer_functions + xlab(expression(paste("\Var{TRW}\Var{TRW}"))) +
ylab("June-July Mean Temperature \[Â°C\]")
comparison_TRW$reconstructions
comparison_TRW$reconstructions_together
comparison_TRW$edge_results

## End(Not run)
critical_r

**Description**

Calculates critical value of Pearson correlation coefficient for a selected alpha.

**Usage**

```r
critical_r(n, alpha = 0.05)
```

**Arguments**

- `n` number of observations
- `alpha` significance level

**Value**

calculated critical value of Pearson correlation coefficient

**Examples**

```r
threshold_1 <- critical_r(n = 55, alpha = 0.01)
threshold_2 <- critical_r(n = 55, alpha = 0.05)
```

daily_response

**Description**

Function calculates all possible values of a selected statistical metric between one or more response variables and daily sequences of environmental data. Calculations are based on moving window which is defined with two arguments: window width and a location in a matrix of daily sequences of environmental data. Window width could be fixed (use `fixed_width`) or variable width (use `lower_limit` and `upper_limit` arguments). In this case, all window widths between lower and upper limit will be used. All calculated metrics are stored in a matrix. The location of stored calculated metric in the matrix is indicating a window width (row names) and a location in a matrix of daily sequences of environmental data (column names).
Usage

daily_response(response, env_data, method = "lm", metric = "r.squared",
cor_method = "pearson", lower_limit = 30, upper_limit = 90,
fixed_width = 0, previous_year = FALSE, neurons = 1,
brnn_smooth = TRUE, remove_insignificant = TRUE, alpha = 0.05,
row_names_subset = FALSE, PCA_transformation = FALSE,
log_preprocess = TRUE, components_selection = "automatic",
eigenvalues_threshold = 1, N_components = 2,
aggregate_function = "mean", temporal_stability_check = "sequential",
k = 2, k_running_window = 30, cross_validation_type = "blocked",
subset_years = NULL, plot_specific_window = NULL, ylimits = NULL,
seed = NULL, tidy_env_data = FALSE, reference_window = "start",
boot = FALSE, boot_n = 1000, boot_ci_type = "norm",
boot_conf_int = 0.95)

Arguments

response        a data frame with tree-ring proxy variables as columns and (optional) years as row names. Row.names should be matched with those from a env_data data frame. If not, set row_names_subset = TRUE.
env_data        a data frame of daily sequences of environmental data as columns and years as row names. Each row represents a year and each column represents a day of a year. Row.names should be matched with those from a response data frame. If not, set row_names_subset = TRUE. Alternatively, env_data could be a tidy data with three columns, i.e. Year, DOY and third column representing values of mean temperatures, sum of precipitation etc. If tidy data is passed to the function, set the argument tidy_env_data to TRUE.
method          a character string specifying which method to use. Current possibilities are "cor", "lm" and "brnn".
metric          a character string specifying which metric to use. Current possibilities are "r.squared" and "adj.r.squared". If method = "cor", metric is not relevant.
cor_method      a character string indicating which correlation coefficient is to be computed. One of "pearson" (default), "kendall", or "spearman".
lower_limit     lower limit of window width
upper_limit     upper limit of window width
fixed_width     fixed width used for calculation. If fixed_width is assigned a value, upper_limit and lower_limit will be ignored
previous_year   if set to TRUE, env_data and response variables will be rearranged in a way, that also previous year will be used for calculations of selected statistical metric.
neurons          positive integer that indicates the number of neurons used for brnn method
brnn_smooth     if set to TRUE, a smoothing algorithm is applied that removes unrealistic calculations which are a result of neural net failure.
remove_insignificant     if set to TRUE, removes all correlations bellow the significant threshold level, based on a selected alpha. For "lm" and "brnn" method, squared threshold is used, which corresponds to R squared statistics.
alpha significance level used to remove insignificant calculations.

row_names_subset if set to TRUE, row.names are used to subset env_data and response data frames. Only years from both data frames are kept.

PCA_transformation if set to TRUE, all variables in the response data frame will be transformed using PCA transformation.

log_preprocess if set to TRUE, variables will be transformed with logarithmic transformation before used in PCA

components_selection character string specifying how to select the Principal Components used as predictors. There are three options: "automatic", "manual" and "plot_selection". If argument is set to automatic, all scores with eigenvalues above 1 will be selected. This threshold could be changed by changing the eigenvalues_threshold argument. If parameter is set to "manual", user should set the number of components with N_components argument. If components selection is set to "plot_selection", Scree plot will be shown and a user must manually enter the number of components to be used as predictors.

eigenvalues_threshold threshold for automatic selection of Principal Components

N_components number of Principal Components used as predictors

aggregate_function character string specifying how the daily data should be aggregated. The default is 'mean', the two other options are 'median' and 'sum'

temporal_stability_check character string, specifying, how temporal stability between the optimal selection and response variable(s) will be analysed. Current possibilities are "sequential", "progressive" and "running_window". Sequential check will split data into k splits and calculate selected metric for each split. Progressive check will split data into k splits, calculate metric for the first split and then progressively add 1 split at a time and calculate selected metric. For running window, select the length of running window with the k_running_window argument.

k integer, number of breaks (splits) for temporal stability and cross validation analysis.

k_running_window the length of running window for temporal stability check. Applicable only if temporal_stability argument is set to running window.

cross_validation_type character string, specifying, how to perform cross validation between the optimal selection and response variables. If the argument is set to "blocked", years will not be shuffled. If the argument is set to "randomized", years will be shuffled.

subset_years a subset of years to be analyzed. Should be given in the form of subset_years = c(1980, 2005)

plot_specific_window integer representing window width to be displayed for plot_specific
**daily_response**

ylimits: limit of the y axes for plot_extreme and plot_specific. It should be given in the form of: `ylimits = c(0,1)`

seed: optional seed argument for reproducible results

tidy_env_data: if set to TRUE, env_data should be inserted as a data frame with three columns: "Year", "DOY", "Precipitation/Temperature/etc."

**reference_window**

character string, the reference_window argument describes how each calculation is referred. There are three different options: 'start' (default), 'end' and 'middle'. If the reference_window argument is set to 'start', then each calculation is related to the starting day of window. If the reference_window argument is set to 'middle', each calculation is related to the middle day of window calculation. If the reference_window argument is set to 'end', then each calculation is related to the ending day of window calculation. For example, if we consider correlations with window from DOY 15 to DOY 35. If reference window is set to 'start', then this calculation will be related to the DOY 15. If the reference window is set to 'end', then this calculation will be related to the DOY 35. If the reference_window is set to 'middle', then this calculation is related to DOY 25. The optimal selection, which describes the optimal consecutive days that returns the highest calculated metric and is obtained by the plot_extreme output, is the same for all three reference windows.

**boot**

logical, if TRUE, bootstrap procedure will be used to calculate estimates correlation coefficients, R squared or adjusted R squared metrics

**boot_n**

The number of bootstrap replicates

**boot_ci_type**

A character string representing the type of bootstrap intervals required. The value should be any subset of the values c("norm","basic","stud","perc","bca").

**boot_conf_int**

A scalar or vector containing the confidence level(s) of the required interval(s)

**Value**

a list with 17 elements:

1. $calculations - a matrix with calculated metrics
2. $method - the character string of a method
3. $metric - the character string indicating the metric used for calculations
4. $analysed_period - the character string specifying the analysed period based on the information from row names. If there are no row names, this argument is given as NA
5. $optimized_return - data frame with two columns, response variable and aggregated (averaged) daily data that return the optimal results. This data.frame could be directly used to calibrate a model for climate reconstruction
6. $optimized_return_all - a data frame with aggregated daily data, that returned the optimal result for the entire env_data (and not only subset of analysed years)
7. $transfer_function - a ggplot object: scatter plot of optimized return and a transfer line of the selected method
8. $temporal_stability - a data frame with calculations of selected metric for different temporal subsets
9. $cross_validation - a data frame with cross validation results
10. $plot_heatmap - ggplot2 object: a heatmap of calculated metrics
11. $plot_extreme - ggplot2 object: line plot of a row with the highest value in a matrix of calculated metrics
12. $plot_specific - ggplot2 object: line plot of a row with a selected window width in a matrix of calculated metrics
13. $PCA_output - princomp object: the result output of the PCA analysis
14. $type - the character string describing type of analysis: daily or monthly
15. $reference_window - character string, which reference window was used for calculations
16. $boot_lower - matrix with lower limit of confidence intervals of bootstrap calculations
17. $boot_upper - matrix with upper limit of confidence intervals of bootstrap calculations

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# Load the dendroTools R package
library(dendroTools)

# Load data
data(data_MVA)
data(data_TRW)
data(data_TRW_1)
data(example_proxies_individual)
data(example_proxies_1)
data(LJ_daily_temperatures)

# 1 Example with fixed width. Lower and upper limits are ignored.
example_daily_response <- daily_response(response = data_MVA, 
env_data = LJ_daily_temperatures, 
method = "cor", fixed_width = 30, 
row_names_subset = TRUE, previous_year = TRUE, 
remove_insignificant = TRUE, 
alpha = 0.05, aggregate_function = "mean", 
reference_window = "start")
class(example_daily_response)
summary(example_daily_response)
plot(example_daily_response, type = 1)
plot(example_daily_response, type = 2)
plot(example_daily_response, type = 3)

# 2 Example for past and present. Use subset_years argument.
example_MVA_past <- daily_response(response = data_MVA, 
env_data = LJ_daily_temperatures, 
method = "cor", lower_limit = 21, upper_limit = 180, 
row_names_subset = TRUE, previous_year = TRUE, 
remove_insignificant = TRUE, alpha = 0.05, 
plot_specific_window = 60, subset_years = c(1940, 1980), 
aggregate_function = 'sum')
```
example_MVA_present <- daily_response(response = data_MVA, 
  env_data = LJ_daily_temperatures, 
  method = "cor", lower_limit = 21, upper_limit = 60, 
  row_names_subset = TRUE, previous_year = TRUE, 
  remove_insignificant = TRUE, alpha = 0.05, 
  plot_specific_window = 60, subset_years = c(1981, 2010), 
  aggregate_function = 'sum')

plot(example_MVA_past, type = 1)
plot(example_MVA_present, type = 1)
plot(example_MVA_past, type = 2)
plot(example_MVA_present, type = 2)

# 3 Example PCA
example_PCA <- daily_response(response = example_proxies_individual, 
  env_data = LJ_daily_temperatures, method = "lm", 
  lower_limit = 21, upper_limit = 180, 
  row_names_subset = TRUE, remove_insignificant = TRUE, 
  alpha = 0.01, PCA_transformation = TRUE, 
  components_selection = "manual", N_components = 2)

summary(example_PCA$PCA_output)
summary(example_PCA)
plot(example_PCA, type = 2)

# 4 Example negative correlations
example_neg_cor <- daily_response(response = data_TRW_1, 
  env_data = LJ_daily_temperatures, previous_year = TRUE, 
  method = "cor", lower_limit = 21, upper_limit = 90, 
  row_names_subset = TRUE, remove_insignificant = TRUE, 
  alpha = 0.05)

summary(example_neg_cor)
plot(example_neg_cor, type = 1)
plot(example_neg_cor, type = 2)
example_neg_cor$temporal_stability

# 5 Example of multiproxy analysis
summary(example_proxies_1)
cor(example_proxies_1)

example_multiproxy <- daily_response(response = example_proxies_1, 
  env_data = LJ_daily_temperatures, 
  method = "lm", metric = "adj.r.squared", 
  lower_limit = 21, upper_limit = 180, 
  row_names_subset = TRUE, previous_year = FALSE, 
  remove_insignificant = TRUE, alpha = 0.05)

plot(example_multiproxy, type = 1)

# 6 Example to test the temporal stability
example_MVA_ts <- daily_response(response = data_MVA,
env_data = LJ_daily_temperatures, method = "brnn",
lower_limit = 100, metric = "adj.r.squared", upper_limit = 180,
row_names_subset = TRUE, remove_insignificant = TRUE, alpha = 0.05,
temporal_stability_check = "running_window", k_running_window = 10)

example_MVA_ts$temporal_stability

# 7 Example with nonlinear brnn estimation
example_brnn <- daily_response(response = data_MVA,
env_data = LJ_daily_temperatures, method = "brnn", boot = TRUE,
lower_limit = 100, metric = "adj.r.squared", upper_limit = 101,
row_names_subset = TRUE, remove_insignificant = TRUE, boot_n = 10)

summary(example_brnn)

## End(Not run)

daily_response_seascorr

---

daily_response_seascorr

daily_response_seascorr

### Description

Function calculates all possible partial correlation coefficients between tree-ring chronology and daily environmental (usually climate) data. Calculations are based on moving window which is defined with two arguments: lower_limit and upper_limit. All calculated (partial) correlation coefficients are stored in a matrix. The location of stored correlation in the matrix is indicating a window width (row names) and a location in a matrix of daily sequences of environmental data (column names).

#### Usage

```r
daily_response_seascorr(response, env_data_primary, env_data_control, 
lower_limit = 30, upper_limit = 90, fixed_width = 0, 
previous_year = FALSE, pcor_method = "pearson", 
remove_insignificant = TRUE, alpha = 0.05, 
row_names_subset = FALSE, PCA_transformation = FALSE, 
log_preprocess = TRUE, components_selection = "automatic", 
eigenvalues_threshold = 1, N_components = 2, 
aggregate_function_env_data_primary = "mean", 
aggregate_function_env_data_control = "mean", 
temporal_stability_check = "sequential", k = 2, 
k_running_window = 30, cross_validation_type = "blocked", 
subset_years = NULL, plot_specific_window = NULL, ylimits = NULL, 
seed = NULL, tidy_env_data_primary = FALSE, 
tidy_env_data_control = FALSE, reference_window = "start", 
boot = TRUE, boot_n = 1000, boot_ci_type = "norm", 
boot_conf_int = 0.95)
```
Arguments

- **response**: a data frame with tree-ring proxy variable and (optional) years as row names. Row.names should be matched with those from `env_data_primary` and `env_data_control` data frame. If not, set the `row_names_subset` argument to TRUE.

- **env_data_primary**: primary data frame of daily sequences of environmental data as columns and years as row names. Each row represents a year and each column represents a day of a year. Row.names should be matched with those from the response data frame. If not, set the argument `row_names_subset` to TRUE. Alternatively, `env_data_primary` could be a tidy data with three columns, i.e. Year, DOY and third column representing values of mean temperatures, sum of precipitation etc. If tidy data is passed to the function, set the argument `tidy_env_data_primary` to TRUE.

- **env_data_control**: a data frame of daily sequences of environmental data as columns and years as row names. This data is used as control for calculations of partial correlation coefficients. Each row represents a year and each column represents a day of a year. Row.names should be matched with those from the response data frame. If not, set the `row_names_subset` argument to TRUE. Alternatively, `env_data_control` could be a tidy data with three columns, i.e. Year, DOY and third column representing values of mean temperatures, sum of precipitation etc. If tidy data is passed to the function, set the argument `tidy_env_data_control` to TRUE.

- **lower_limit**: lower limit of window width
- **upper_limit**: upper limit of window width
- **fixed_width**: fixed width used for calculation. If fixed_width is assigned a value, `upper_limit` and `lower_limit` will be ignored
- **previous_year**: if set to TRUE, env_data and response variables will be rearranged in a way, that also previous year will be used for calculations of selected statistical metric.
- **pcor_method**: a character string indicating which partial correlation coefficient is to be computed. One of "pearson" (default), "kendall", or "spearman", can be abbreviated.
- **remove_insignificant**: if set to TRUE, removes all correlations bellow the significant threshold level, based on a selected `alpha`.
- **alpha**: significance level used to remove insignificant calculations.
- **row_names_subset**: if set to TRUE, row.names are used to subset `env_data_primary`, `env_data_control` and response data frames. Only years from all three data frames are kept.
- **PCA_transformation**: if set to TRUE, all variables in the response data frame will be transformed using PCA transformation.
- **log_preprocess**: if set to TRUE, variables will be transformed with logarithmic transformation before used in PCA
- **components_selection**: character string specifying how to select the Principal Components used as predictors. There are three options: "automatic", "manual" and "plot_selection". If
argument is set to automatic, all scores with eigenvalues above 1 will be selected. This threshold could be changed by changing the eigenvalues_threshold argument. If parameter is set to "manual", user should set the number of components with N_components argument. If components selection is set to "plot_selection", Scree plot will be shown and a user must manually enter the number of components to be used as predictors.

eigenvalues_threshold
threshold for automatic selection of Principal Components

N_components
number of Principal Components used as predictors

aggregate_function_env_data_primary
character string specifying how the daily data from env_data_primary should be aggregated. The default is 'mean', the two other options are 'median' and 'sum'

aggregate_function_env_data_control
character string specifying how the daily data from env_data_control should be aggregated. The default is 'mean', the two other options are 'median' and 'sum'

temporal_stability_check
character string, specifying how temporal stability between the optimal selection and response variable(s) will be analysed. Current possibilities are "sequential", "progressive" and "running_window". Sequential check will split data into k splits and calculate selected metric for each split. Progressive check will split data into k splits, calculate metric for the first split and then progressively add 1 split at a time and calculate selected metric. For running window, select the length of running window with the k_running_window argument.

k
integer, number of breaks (splits) for temporal stability and cross validation analysis.

k_running_window
the length of running window for temporal stability check. Applicable only if temporal_stability argument is set to running window.

cross_validation_type
character string, specifying how to perform cross validation between the optimal selection and response variables. If the argument is set to "blocked", years will not be shuffled. If the argument is set to "randomized", years will be shuffled.

subset_years
a subset of years to be analyzed. Should be given in the form of subset_years = c(1980, 2005)

plot_specific_window
integer representing window width to be displayed for plot_specific

ylimits
limit of the y axes for plot_extreme and plot_specific. It should be given in the form of: ylimits = c(0,1)

seed
optional seed argument for reproducible results

tidy_env_data_primary
if set to TRUE, env_data_primary should be inserted as a data frame with three columns: "Year", "DOY", "Precipitation/Temperature/etc."

tidy_env_data_control
if set to TRUE, env_data_control should be inserted as a data frame with three columns: "Year", "DOY", "Precipitation/Temperature/etc."
reference_window

character string, the reference_window argument describes how each calculation is referred. There are three different options: 'start' (default), 'end' and 'middle'. If the reference_window argument is set to 'start', then each calculation is related to the starting day of window. If the reference_window argument is set to 'middle', each calculation is related to the middle day of window calculation. If the reference_window argument is set to 'end', then each calculation is related to the ending day of window calculation. For example, if we consider correlations with window from DOY 15 to DOY 35. If reference window is set to 'start', then this calculation will be related to the DOY 15. If the reference window is set to 'end', then this calculation will be related to the DOY 35. If the reference_window is set to 'middle', then this calculation is related to DOY 25.

The optimal selection, which describes the optimal consecutive days that returns the highest calculated metric and is obtained by the $plot_extreme output, is the same for all three reference windows.

boot

logical, if TRUE, bootstrap procedure will be used to calculate partial correlation coefficients

boot_n

The number of bootstrap replicates

boot_ci_type

A character string representing the type of bootstrap intervals required. The value should be any subset of the values c("norm", "basic", "stud", "perc", "bca").

boot_conf_int

A scalar or vector containing the confidence level(s) of the required interval(s)

Value

a list with 15 elements:

1. $calculations - a matrix with calculated metrics
2. $method - the character string of a method
3. $metric - the character string indicating the metric used for calculations
4. $analysed_period - the character string specifying the analysed period based on the information from row names. If there are no row names, this argument is given as NA
5. $optimized_return - data frame with two columns, response variable and aggregated (averaged) daily data that return the optimal results. This data.frame could be directly used to calibrate a model for climate reconstruction
6. $optimized_return_all - a data frame with aggregated daily data, that returned the optimal result for the entire env_data_primary (and not only subset of analysed years)
7. $transfer_function - a ggplot object: scatter plot of optimized return and a transfer line of the selected method
8. $temporal_stability - a data frame with calculations of selected metric for different temporal subsets
9. $cross_validation - a data frame with cross validation results
10. $plot_heatmap - ggplot2 object: a heatmap of calculated metrics
11. $plot_extreme - ggplot2 object: line plot of a row with the highest value in a matrix of calculated metrics
12. $plot_specific - ggplot2 object: line plot of a row with a selected window width in a matrix of calculated metrics
13. $PCA_output - princomp object: the result output of the PCA analysis
14. $type - the character string describing type of analysis: daily or monthly
15. $reference_window - character string, which reference window was used for calculations

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# Load the dendroTools R package
library(dendroTools)

# Load data
data(data_MVA)
data(data_TRW)
data(data_TRW_1)
data(example_proxies_individual)
data(example_proxies_1)
data(LJ_daily_temperatures)
data(LJ_daily_precipitation)

# 1 Basic example
e.example_basic <- daily_response_seascorr(response = data_MVA,
environ_data_primary = LJ_daily_temperatures,
environ_data_control = LJ_daily_precipitation,
row_names_subset = TRUE, fixed_width = 2,
lower_limit = 35, upper_limit = 45,
remove_insignificant = TRUE,
aggregate_function_env_data_primary = 'median',
aggregate_function_env_data_control = 'median',
alpha = 0.05, pcor_method = "spearman",
tidy_env_data_primary = FALSE,
previous_year = FALSE, boot = TRUE,
tidy_env_data_control = TRUE, boot_n = 10,
reference_window = "end")

summary(example_basic)
plot(example_basic, type = 1)
plot(example_basic, type = 2)
plot(example_basic, type = 3)
e.example_basic$optimized_return
e.example_basic$optimized_return_all

# 2 Example with fixed temporal time window
e.example_fixed_width <- daily_response_seascorr(response = data_MVA,
environ_data_primary = LJ_daily_temperatures,
environ_data_control = LJ_daily_precipitation,
row_names_subset = TRUE,
remove_insignificant = TRUE,
aggregate_function_env_data_primary = 'mean',
aggregate_function_env_data_control = 'mean',
alpha = 0.05,
```
fixed_width = 45,
tidy_env_data_primary = FALSE,
tidy_env_data_control = TRUE,
reference_window = "end")

summary(example_fixed_width)
plot(example_fixed_width, type = 1)
plot(example_fixed_width, type = 2)
example_fixed_width$optimized_return
example_fixed_width$optimized_return_all

## End(Not run)
Example of dataset with individual chronologies of MVA and mean April temperature

Description

A dataset of individual tree-ring chronologies from a lowland forest in Slovenia. The first row represents a value of a year in 2015.

Usage

dataset_MVA_individual

Format

A data frame with 56 rows and 54 columns:

* T_Apr  mean April temperature for Ljubljana
* MVA_1  Mean vessel area chronology for tree 1
* MVA_2  Mean vessel area chronology for tree 2 [mm^2]
* MVA_3  Mean vessel area chronology for tree 3 [mm^2]
* MVA_4  Mean vessel area chronology for tree 4 [mm^2]
* MVA_5  Mean vessel area chronology for tree 5 [mm^2]
* MVA_6  Mean vessel area chronology for tree 6 [mm^2]
* MVA_7  Mean vessel area chronology for tree 7 [mm^2]
* MVA_8  Mean vessel area chronology for tree 8 [mm^2]
* MVA_9  Mean vessel area chronology for tree 9 [mm^2]
* MVA_10 Mean vessel area chronology for tree 10 [mm^2]

Source

Slovenian Forestry Institute, Večna pot 2, Ljubljana, Slovenia
**dataset_TRW**

**Description**

A dataset with a tree-ring width (TRW) chronology of Pinus nigra from Albania and mean June-July temperature. This TRW chronology has a span of 59 years (period 2009 - 1951) and was already used to reconstruct summer temperatures by Levanič et al. (2015). In this paper, all the details about sample replication, site description and correlation statistics are described.

**Usage**

dataset_TRW

**Format**

A data frame with 59 rows and 2 variables:

- **TRW** Standardised tree-ring width chronology of Pinus nigra from Albania
- **T_Jun_Jul** Mean June - July temperature for Albania downloaded from KNMI Climate Explorer

**Source**


---

**dataset_TRW_complete**

**Description**

A dataset with a tree-ring width (TRW) chronology of Pinus nigra from Albania This TRW chronology has a span of 551 years (period 2009 - 1459) and was already used to reconstruct summer temperatures by Levanič et al. (2015). In this paper, all the details about sample replication, site description and correlation statistics are described.

**Usage**

dataset_TRW_complete

**Format**

A data frame with 551 rows and 1 variable:

- **TRW** Standardised tree-ring width chronology of Pinus nigra from Albania
**Source**


**data_MVA**

Mean vessel area example proxy from 2012 - 1940

**Description**

A dataset with MVA proxy records from a lowland forest Mlače in Slovenia. The first row represents a value of a year in 2012. Row names represent years.

**Usage**

```r
data_MVA
```

**Format**

A data frame with 73 rows and 1 variable:

- **MVA** Mean vessel area [mm^2] indices from 2012 - 1940

**Source**

Jernej Jevšenak, Slovenian Forestry Institute, Večna pot 2, Ljubljana, Slovenia

**data_transform**

**Description**

Transforms daily data with two columns (date and variable) into data frame suitable for daily or monthly analysis with dendroTools.

**Usage**

```r
data_transform(input, format = "daily",
               monthly_aggregate_function = "auto", date_format = "ymd")
```
Arguments

input: typical daily data format: Data frame with two columns, first column represents date, second column represents variable, such as mean temperature, precipitation, etc. Date should be in format Year-Month-Day (e.g. "2019-05-15")

format: character string indicating the desired output format. Should be "daily" or "monthly". Daily format returns a data frame with 366 columns (days), while monthly format returns data frame with 12 columns (months). Years are indicated as row names.

monthly_aggregate_function: character string indicating, how to aggregate daily into monthly data. It can be "mean" or "sum". Third option is "auto" (default). In this case function will try to guess whether input is temperature or precipitation data. For temperature, it will use "mean", for precipitation "sum".

date_format: Describe the format of date. It should be one of "ymd", "ydm", "myd", "mdy", "dmy", "dym".

Value

env_data suitable for daily or monthly analysis with dendroTools.

Examples

```r
data(swit272_daily_temperatures)
proper_daily_data <- data_transform(swit272_daily_temperatures, format = "daily", date_format = "ymd")

proper_monthly_data <- data_transform(swit272_daily_temperatures, format = "monthly", date_format = "ymd")

data(swit272_daily_precipitation)
proper_daily_data <- data_transform(swit272_daily_precipitation, format = "daily", date_format = "ymd")

proper_monthly_data <- data_transform(swit272_daily_precipitation, format = "monthly", date_format = "ymd")
```

Description

A dataset with TRW proxy records from a site in Slovenian Alps - Vrsic. The first row represents a TRW value in a year 1757. Row names represent years.

Usage

```r
data_TRW
```
**Format**

A data frame with 225 rows and 1 variable:

**TRW** residual TRW indices from 1981 - 1757

**Source**

- https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/study/4728.

---

**data_TRW_1**  
*Tree-ring width (TRW) data from 2012 - 1961*

**Description**

A dataset of tree-ring widths (TRW) from a site in Krakovo forest (Slovenia). The first row represents a value of a year in 1961.

**Usage**

data_TRW_1

**Format**

A data frame with 52 rows and 1 variable:

**TRW** Standardized tree-ring width indices from 2012 - 1961

**Source**

Tom Levanić, Slovenian Forestry Institute, Večna pot 2, Ljubljana, Slovenia

---

**example_dataset_1**  
*Example of dataset as required for compare_methods()*

**Description**

A dataset of Mean Vessel Area (MVA) tree-ring parameter from a lowland forest in Slovenia. The first row represents a value of a year in 2012.

**Usage**

eexample_dataset_1
**Format**

A data frame with 58 rows and 3 columns:

- **MVA** Mean Vessel Area measurements from 2012 - 1955
- **T_APR** Mean April temperatures from 2012 - 1955
- **T_aug_sep** Mean August-September temperatures from preceding growing season from 2012 - 1955

**Source**

Jernej Jevšenak, Slovenian Forestry Institute, Večna pot 2, Ljubljana, Slovenia

---

**Description**

A dataset with three tree-ring proxy records from a site near Ljubljana (Slovenia). The first row represents a value of a year in 1961. The three proxy records are MVA (Mean vessel area [mm^2]), O (stable oxygen isotope ratios) and TRW (Tree-ring widths)

**Usage**

example_proxies_1

**Format**

A data frame with 55 rows and 3 variables:

- **MVA** Mean vessel area [mm^2] indices from 2015 - 1961
- **O18** Scaled Stable oxygen isotope ratios from 2015 - 1961
- **TRW** Tree-ring widths from 2015 - 1961

**Source**

Jernej Jevšenak, Slovenian Forestry Institute, Večna pot 2, Ljubljana, Slovenia
**Example of dataset with individual chronologies of MVA.**

**Description**

A dataset of individual tree-ring chronologies from a lowland forest in Slovenia. The first row represents a value of a year in 2015.

**Usage**

```r
example_proxies_individual
```

**Format**

A data frame with 56 rows and 54 columns:

- **MVA_1** Mean vessel area chronology for tree 1
- **MVA_2** Mean vessel area chronology for tree 2
- **MVA_3** Mean vessel area chronology for tree 3
- **MVA_4** Mean vessel area chronology for tree 4
- **MVA_5** Mean vessel area chronology for tree 5
- **MVA_6** Mean vessel area chronology for tree 6
- **MVA_7** Mean vessel area chronology for tree 7
- **MVA_8** Mean vessel area chronology for tree 8
- **MVA_9** Mean vessel area chronology for tree 9
- **MVA_10** Mean vessel area chronology for tree 10

**Source**

Jernej Jevšenak, Slovenian Forestry Institute, Večna pot 2, Ljubljana, Slovenia

**glimpse_daily_data**

**Description**

Visual presentation of daily data to spot missing values.

**Usage**

```r
glimpse_daily_data(env_data, na.color = "red", low_color = "blue",
                   high_color = "green", tidy_env_data = FALSE)
```
**KRE_daily_temperatures**

**KRE_daily_temperatures**

**Daily mean temperatures for Kredarica (Alps in Slovenia) from 2017 - 1955**

**Description**

A dataset of daily mean temperatures in Kredarica (Slovenia). The first row represents temperatures in 1955. The first column represents the first day of a year, the second column represents the second day of a year, etc. Row names represent years.

**Usage**

KRE_daily_temperatures

**Format**

A data frame with 63 rows and 366 variables:

- **X1** Temperatures on the day 1 of a year
- **X2** Temperatures on the day 2 of a year
- **X3** Temperatures on the day 3 of a year
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X4</th>
<th>Temperatures on the day 4 of a year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X5</td>
<td>Temperatures on the day 5 of a year</td>
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<td>X6</td>
<td>Temperatures on the day 6 of a year</td>
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<td>Temperatures on the day 8 of a year</td>
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<td>Temperatures on the day 9 of a year</td>
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<td>Temperatures on the day 10 of a year</td>
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<td>Temperatures on the day 11 of a year</td>
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<td>X41</td>
<td>Temperatures on the day 41 of a year</td>
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<td>X42</td>
<td>Temperatures on the day 42 of a year</td>
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<td>X43</td>
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<td>Temperatures on the day 52 of a year</td>
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<td>X53</td>
<td>Temperatures on the day 53 of a year</td>
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KRE_daily_temperatures

X115  Temperatures on the day 115 of a year
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Temperatures on the day 366 of a year

Source

http://meteo.arso.gov.si/met/sl/archive/
LJ_daily_precipitation

*Daily precipitation for Ljubljana from 2017 - 1900*

**Description**

A dataset of daily sum of precipitation [mm] in Ljubljana (Slovenia). The first row represents precipitation in 1900 on DOY 1.

**Usage**

LJ_daily_precipitation

**Format**

A data frame with 43067 rows and 3 variables:

- **Year** year
- **DOY** day of year
- **Precipitation** Sum of precipitation in mm

**Source**

[http://climexp.knmi.nl/start.cgi](http://climexp.knmi.nl/start.cgi)

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LJ_daily_temperatures

*Daily mean temperatures for Ljubljana from 2016 - 1930*

**Description**

A dataset of daily mean temperatures in Ljubljana (Slovenia). The first row represents temperatures in 1930. The first column represents the first day of a year, the second column represents the second day of a year, etc.

**Usage**

LJ_daily_temperatures
Format

A data frame with 87 rows and 366 variables:

X1  Temperatures on the day 1 of a year
X2  Temperatures on the day 2 of a year
X3  Temperatures on the day 3 of a year
X4  Temperatures on the day 4 of a year
X5  Temperatures on the day 5 of a year
X6  Temperatures on the day 6 of a year
X7  Temperatures on the day 7 of a year
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Source
http://climexp.knmi.nl/start.cgi
**LJ_monthly_precipitation**

*Monthly sums of precipitation for Ljubljana from 2018 - 1900. Tidy format.*

---

**Description**

A dataset of monthly sums of precipitations in Ljubljana (Slovenia). The first row represents precipitation sum for January 1900.

**Usage**

LJ_monthly_precipitation

**Format**

A data frame with 1417 rows and 3 variables:

- **Year** year
- **Month** Month
- **Precipitation** Sum of precipitation

**Source**

http://climexp.knmi.nl/start.cgi

---

**LJ_monthly_temperatures**

*Monthly mean air temperatures for Ljubljana from 2015 - 1900*

---

**Description**

A dataset of monthly mean air temperatures in Ljubljana (Slovenia). The first row represents temperatures in 2015. The first column represents mean January temperature, the second column represents mean February temperature. etc. Row names represent year.

**Usage**

LJ_monthly_temperatures
Format

A data frame with 116 rows and 12 variables:

- **Jan** Mean monthly air temperature for January from 1900 to 2015
- **Feb** Mean monthly air temperature for February from 1900 to 2015
- **Mar** Mean monthly air temperature for March from 1900 to 2015
- **Apr** Mean monthly air temperature for April from 1900 to 2015
- **May** Mean monthly air temperature for May from 1900 to 2015
- **Jun** Mean monthly air temperature for June from 1900 to 2015
- **Jul** Mean monthly air temperature for July from 1900 to 2015
- **Aug** Mean monthly air temperature for August from 1900 to 2015
- **Sep** Mean monthly air temperature for September from 1900 to 2015
- **Oct** Mean monthly air temperature for October from 1900 to 2015
- **Nov** Mean monthly air temperature for November from 1900 to 2015
- **Dec** Mean monthly air temperature for December from 1900 to 2015

Source

http://meteo.arso.gov.si/met/sl/archive/

Description

Function calculates all possible values of a selected statistical metric between one or more response variables and monthly sequences of environmental data. Calculations are based on moving window which slides through monthly environmental data. All calculated metrics are stored in a matrix. The location of stored calculated metric in the matrix is indicating a window width (row names) and a location in a matrix of monthly sequences of environmental data (column names).

Usage

```r
monthly_response(response, env_data, method = "cor", metric = "r.squared", cor_method = "pearson", previous_year = FALSE, neurons = 1, lower_limit = 1, upper_limit = 12, fixed_width = 0, brnn_smooth = TRUE, remove_insignificant = TRUE, alpha = 0.05, row_names_subset = FALSE, PCA_transformation = FALSE, log_preprocess = TRUE, components_selection = "automatic", eigenvalues_threshold = 1, N_components = 2, aggregate_function = "mean", temporal_stability_check = "sequential", k = 2, k_running_window = 30, cross_validation_type = "blocked", subset_years = NULL, plot_specific_window = NULL, ylimits = NULL, seed = NULL, tidy_env_data = FALSE, boot = FALSE, boot_n = 1000, boot_ci_type = "norm", boot_conf_int = 0.95)
```
Arguments

**response**
- a data frame with tree-ring proxy variables as columns and (optional) years as row names. Row.names should be matched with those from a `env_data` data frame. If not, set `row_names_subset = TRUE`.

**env_data**
- a data frame of monthly sequences of environmental data as columns and years as row names. Each row represents a year and each column represents a day of a year (or month). Row.names should be matched with those from a response data frame. If not, set `row_names_subset = TRUE`. Alternatively, `env_data` could be a tidy data with three columns, i.e. Year, DOY (Month) and third column representing values of mean temperatures, sum of precipitation etc. If tidy data is passed to the function, set the argument `tidy_env_data` to TRUE.

**method**
- a character string specifying which method to use. Current possibilities are "cor", "lm" and "brnn".

**metric**
- a character string specifying which metric to use. Current possibilities are "r.squared" and "adj.r.squared". If method = "cor", metric is not relevant.

**cor_method**
- a character string indicating which correlation coefficient is to be computed. One of "pearson" (default), "kendall", or "spearman".

**previous_year**
- if set to TRUE, env_data and response variables will be rearranged in a way, that also previous year will be used for calculations of selected statistical metric.

**neurons**
- positive integer that indicates the number of neurons used for brnn method

**lower_limit**
- lower limit of window width (i.e. number of consecutive months to be used for calculations)

**upper_limit**
- upper limit of window width (i.e. number of consecutive months to be used for calculations)

**fixed_width**
- fixed width used for calculations (i.e. number of consecutive months to be used for calculations)

**brnn_smooth**
- if set to TRUE, a smoothing algorithm is applied that removes unrealistic calculations which are a result of neural net failure.

**remove_insignificant**
- if set to TRUE, removes all correlations bellow the significant threshold level, based on a selected alpha. For "lm" and "brnn" method, squared threshold is used, which corresponds to R squared statistics.

**alpha**
- significance level used to remove insignificant calculations.

**row_names_subset**
- if set to TRUE, row.names are used to subset env_data and response data frames. Only years from both data frames are kept.

**PCA_transformation**
- if set to TRUE, all variables in the response data frame will be transformed using PCA transformation.

**log_preprocess**
- if set to TRUE, variables will be transformed with logarithmic transformation before used in PCA

**components_selection**
- character string specifying how to select the Principal Components used as predictors. There are three options: "automatic", "manual" and "plot_selection". If
argument is set to automatic, all scores with eigenvalues above 1 will be selected.
This threshold could be changed by changing the eigenvalues_threshold argument. If parameter is set to "manual", user should set the number of components with N_components argument. If components selection is set to "plot_selection", Scree plot will be shown and a user must manually enter the number of components to be used as predictors.

eigenvalues_threshold
threshold for automatic selection of Principal Components

N_components
number of Principal Components used as predictors

aggregate_function
character string specifying how the monthly data should be aggregated. The default is 'mean', the two other options are 'median' and 'sum'

temporal_stability_check
character string, specifying, how temporal stability between the optimal selection and response variable(s) will be analysed. Current possibilities are "sequential", "progressive" and "running_window". Sequential check will split data into k splits and calculate selected metric for each split. Progressive check will split data into k splits, calculate metric for the first split and then progressively add 1 split at a time and calculate selected metric. For running window, select the length of running window with the k_running_window argument.

k
integer, number of breaks (splits) for temporal stability and cross validation analysis.

k_running_window
the length of running window for temporal stability check. Applicable only if temporal_stability argument is set to running window.

cross_validation_type
character string, specifying, how to perform cross validation between the optimal selection and response variables. If the argument is set to "blocked", years will not be shuffled. If the argument is set to "randomized", years will be shuffled.

subset_years
a subset of years to be analyzed. Should be given in the form of subset_years = c(1980, 2005)

plot_specific_window
integer representing window width to be displayed for plot_specific

ylimits
limit of the y axes for plot_extreme and plot_specific. It should be given in the form of: ylimits = c(0,1)

seed
optional seed argument for reproducible results

tidy_env_data
if set to TRUE, env_data should be inserted as a data frame with three columns: "Year", "Month", "Precipitation/Temperature/etc."

boot
logical, if TRUE, bootstrap procedure will be used to calculate estimates correlation coefficients, R squared or adjusted R squared metrics

boot_n
The number of bootstrap replicates

boot_ci_type
A character string representing the type of bootstrap intervals required. The value should be any subset of the values c("norm", "basic", "stud", "perc", "bca").

boot_conf_int
A scalar or vector containing the confidence level(s) of the required interval(s)
monthly_response

Value

a list with 17 elements:

1. $calculations - a matrix with calculated metrics
2. $method - the character string of a method
3. $metric - the character string indicating the metric used for calculations
4. $analysed_period - the character string specifying the analysed period based on the information from row names. If there are no row names, this argument is given as NA
5. $optimized_return - data frame with two columns, response variable and aggregated (averaged) monthly data that return the optimal results. This data.frame could be directly used to calibrate a model for climate reconstruction
6. $optimized_return_all - a data frame with aggregated monthly data, that returned the optimal result for the entire env_data (and not only subset of analysed years)
7. $transfer_function - a ggplot object: scatter plot of optimized return and a transfer line of the selected method
8. $temporal_stability - a data frame with calculations of selected metric for different temporal subsets
9. $cross_validation - a data frame with cross validation results
10. $plot_heatmap - ggplot2 object: a heatmap of calculated metrics
11. $plot_extreme - ggplot2 object: line or bar plot of a row with the highest value in a matrix of calculated metrics
12. $plot_specific - not available for monthly_response()
13. $PCA_output - princomp object: the result output of the PCA analysis
14. $type - the character string describing type of analysis: daily or monthly
15. $reference_window - character string, which reference window was used for calculations
16. $boot_lower - matrix with lower limit of confidence intervals of bootstrap calculations
17. $boot_upper - matrix with upper limit of confidence intervals of bootstrap calculations

Examples

```r
# Not run:
# Load the dendroTools R package
library(dendroTools)

# Load data used for examples
data(data_MVA)
data(data_TRW)
data(data_TRW_1)
data(example_proxies_individual)
data(example_proxies_1)
data(LJ_monthly_temperatures)
data(LJ_monthly_precipitation)

# 1 Example with tidy precipitation data
example_tidy_data <- monthly_response(response = data_MVA,
```
monthly_response

lower_limit = 1, upper = 12,
env_data = LJ_monthly_precipitation, fixed_width = 0,
method = "cor", row_names_subset = TRUE, metric = "adj.r.squared",
remove_insignificant = TRUE, previous_year = FALSE,
alpha = 0.05, aggregate_function = 'sum', boot = TRUE,
tidy_env_data = TRUE, boot_n = 100)

summary(example_tidy_data)
plot(example_tidy_data, type = 1)
plot(example_tidy_data, type = 2)

# 2 Example with splited data for past and present
example_MVA_past <- monthly_response(response = data_MVA,
env_data = LJ_monthly_temperatures,
method = "cor", row_names_subset = TRUE, previous_year = TRUE,
remove_insignificant = TRUE, alpha = 0.05,
subset_years = c(1940, 1980), aggregate_function = 'mean')

example_MVA_present <- monthly_response(response = data_MVA,
env_data = LJ_monthly_temperatures,
method = "cor", row_names_subset = TRUE, alpha = 0.05,
previous_year = TRUE, remove_insignificant = TRUE,
subset_years = c(1981, 2010), aggregate_function = 'mean')

summary(example_MVA_present)
plot(example_MVA_past, type = 1)
plot(example_MVA_present, type = 1)
plot(example_MVA_past, type = 2)
plot(example_MVA_present, type = 2)

# 3 Example with principal component analysis
example_PCA <- monthly_response(response = example_proxies_individual,
env_data = LJ_monthly_temperatures, method = "lm",
row_names_subset = TRUE, remove_insignificant = TRUE,
alpha = 0.01, PCA_transformation = TRUE, previous_year = TRUE,
components_selection = "manual", N_components = 2, boot = TRUE)

summary(example_PCA$PCA_output)
plot(example_PCA, type = 1)
plot(example_PCA, type = 2)

# 4 Example negative correlations
example_neg_cor <- monthly_response(response = data_TRW_1, alpha = 0.05,
env_data = LJ_monthly_temperatures,
method = "cor", row_names_subset = TRUE,
remove_insignificant = TRUE, boot = TRUE)

summary(example_neg_cor)
plot(example_neg_cor, type = 1)
plot(example_neg_cor, type = 2)
example_neg_cor$temporal_stability
# 5 Example of multiproxy analysis
summary(example_proxies_1)
cor(example_proxies_1)

example_multiproxy <- monthly_response(response = example_proxies_1, 
    env_data = LJ_monthly_temperatures, 
    method = "lm", metric = "adj.r.squared", 
    row_names_subset = TRUE, previous_year = FALSE, 
    remove_insignificant = TRUE, alpha = 0.05)

summary(example_multiproxy)
plot(example_multiproxy, type = 1)

# 6 Example to test the temporal stability
example_MVA_ts <- monthly_response(response = data_MVA, 
    env_data = LJ_monthly_temperatures, 
    method = "lm", metric = "adj.r.squared", row_names_subset = TRUE, 
    remove_insignificant = TRUE, alpha = 0.05, 
    temporal_stability_check = "running_window", k_running_window = 10)

summary(example_MVA_ts)
example_MVA_ts$temporal_stability

## End(Not run)

---

**Description**

Function calculates all possible partial correlation coefficients between tree-ring chronology and monthly environmental (usually climate) data. All calculated (partial) correlation coefficients are stored in a matrix. The location of stored correlation in the matrix is indicating a window width (row names) and a location in a matrix of monthly sequences of environmental data (column names).

**Usage**

```r
monthly_response_seascorr(response, env_data_primary, env_data_control, 
    previous_year = FALSE, pcor_method = "pearson", 
    remove_insignificant = TRUE, lower_limit = 1, upper_limit = 12, 
    fixed_width = 0, alpha = 0.05, row_names_subset = FALSE, 
    PCA_transformation = FALSE, log_preprocess = TRUE, 
    components_selection = "automatic", eigenvalues_threshold = 1, 
    N_components = 2, aggregate_function_env_data_primary = "mean", 
    aggregate_function_env_data_control = "mean", 
    temporal_stability_check = "sequential", k = 2, 
    k_running_window = 30, cross_validation_type = "blocked",
```
Arguments

response

a data frame with tree-ring proxy variable and (optional) years as row names. Row.names should be matched with those from env_data_primary and env_data_control data frame. If not, set the row_names_subset argument to TRUE.

eenv_data_primary

primary data frame of monthly sequences of environmental data as columns and years as row names. Each row represents a year and each column represents a day of a year. Row.names should be matched with those from the response data frame. If not, set the argument row_names_subset to TRUE. Alternatively, env_data_primary could be a tidy data with three columns, i.e. Year, Month and third column representing values of mean temperatures, sum of precipitation etc. If tidy data is passed to the function, set the argument tidy_env_data_primary to TRUE.

eenv_data_control

a data frame of monthly sequences of environmental data as columns and years as row names. This data is used as control for calculations of partial correlation coefficients. Each row represents a year and each column represents a day of a year. Row.names should be matched with those from the response data frame. If not, set the row_names_subset argument to TRUE. Alternatively, env_data_control could be a tidy data with three columns, i.e. Year, Month and third column representing values of mean temperatures, sum of precipitation etc. If tidy data is passed to the function, set the argument tidy_env_data_control to TRUE.

previous_year

if set to TRUE, env_data and response variables will be rearranged in a way, that also previous year will be used for calculations of selected statistical metric.

pcor_method

a character string indicating which partial correlation coefficient is to be computed. One of "pearson" (default), "kendall", or "spearman", can be abbreviated.

remove_insignificant

if set to TRUE, removes all correlations bellow the significant threshold level, based on a selected alpha.

lower_limit

lower limit of window width (i.e. number of consecutive months to be used for calculations)

upper_limit

upper limit of window width (i.e. number of consecutive months to be used for calculations)

fixed_width

fixed width used for calculations (i.e. number of consecutive months to be used for calculations)

alpha

significance level used to remove insignificant calculations.

row_names_subset

if set to TRUE, row.names are used to subset env_data_primary, env_data_control and response data frames. Only years from all three data frames are kept.
PCA_transformation
if set to TRUE, all variables in the response data frame will be transformed using PCA transformation.

log_preprocess
if set to TRUE, variables will be transformed with logarithmic transformation before used in PCA

components_selection
character string specifying how to select the Principal Components used as predictors. There are three options: "automatic", "manual" and "plot_selection". If argument is set to automatic, all scores with eigenvalues above 1 will be selected. This threshold could be changed by changing the eigenvalues_threshold argument. If parameter is set to "manual", user should set the number of components with N_components argument. If components selection is set to "plot_selection", Scree plot will be shown and a user must manually enter the number of components to be used as predictors.

eigenvalues_threshold
threshold for automatic selection of Principal Components

N_components
number of Principal Components used as predictors

aggregate_function_env_data_primary
character string specifying how the monthly data from env_data_primary should be aggregated. The default is 'mean', the two other options are 'median' and 'sum'

aggregate_function_env_data_control
character string specifying how the monthly data from env_data_control should be aggregated. The default is 'mean', the two other options are 'median' and 'sum'

temporal_stability_check
character string, specifying, how temporal stability between the optimal selection and response variable(s) will be analysed. Current possibilities are "sequential", "progressive" and "running_window". Sequential check will split data into k splits and calculate selected metric for each split. Progressive check will split data into k splits, calculate metric for the first split and then progressively add 1 split at a time and calculate selected metric. For running window, select the length of running window with the k_running_window argument.

k
integer, number of breaks (splits) for temporal stability and cross validation analysis.

k_running_window
the length of running window for temporal stability check. Applicable only if temporal_stability argument is set to running window.

cross_validation_type
character string, specifying, how to perform cross validation between the optimal selection and response variables. If the argument is set to "blocked", years will not be shuffled. If the argument is set to "randomized", years will be shuffled.

subset_years
a subset of years to be analyzed. Should be given in the form of subset_years = c(1980, 2005)

plot_specific_window
integer representing window width to be displayed for plot_specific
ylimits limits of the y axes for plot_extreme and plot_specific. It should be given in the form of: ylimits = c(0,1)
seed optional seed argument for reproducible results
tidy_env_data_primary if set to TRUE, env_data_primary should be inserted as a data frame with three columns: "Year", "Month", "Precipitation/Temperature/etc."
tidy_env_data_control if set to TRUE, env_data_control should be inserted as a data frame with three columns: "Year", "Month", "Precipitation/Temperature/etc."
boot logical, if TRUE, bootstrap procedure will be used to calculate partial correlation coefficients
boot_n The number of bootstrap replicates
boot_ci_type A character string representing the type of bootstrap intervals required. The value should be any subset of the values c("norm", "basic", "stud", "perc", "bca").
boot_conf_int A scalar or vector containing the confidence level(s) of the required interval(s)

Value

a list with 15 elements:

1. $calculations - a matrix with calculated metrics
2. $method - the character string of a method
3. $metric - the character string indicating the metric used for calculations
4. $analysed_period - the character string specifying the analysed period based on the information from row names. If there are no row names, this argument is given as NA
5. $optimized_return - data frame with two columns, response variable and aggregated (averaged) monthly data that return the optimal results. This data.frame could be directly used to calibrate a model for climate reconstruction
6. $optimized_return_all - a data frame with aggregated monthly data, that returned the optimal result for the entire env_data_primary (and not only subset of analysed years)
7. $transfer_function - a ggplot object: scatter plot of optimized return and a transfer line of the selected method
8. $temporal_stability - a data frame with calculations of selected metric for different temporal subsets
9. $cross_validation - a data frame with cross validation results
10. $plot_heatmap - ggplot2 object: a heatmap of calculated metrics
11. $plot_extreme - ggplot2 object: line plot of a row with the highest value in a matrix of calculated metrics
12. $plot_specific - ggplot2 object: line plot of a row with a selected window width in a matrix of calculated metrics
13. $PCA_output - princomp object: the result output of the PCA analysis
14. $type - the character string describing type of analysis: monthly or monthly
15. $reference_window - character string, which reference window was used for calculations
Examples

## Not run:
# Load the dendroTools R package
library(dendroTools)

# Load data
data(data_MVA)
data(data_TRW)
data(data_TRW_1)
data(example_proxies_individual)
data(example_proxies_1)
data(LJ_monthly_temperatures)
data(LJ_monthly_precipitation)

# 1 Basic example
example_basic <- monthly_response_seascorr(response = data_MVA,
fixed_width = 11,
env_data_primary = LJ_monthly_temperatures,
env_data_control = LJ_monthly_precipitation,
row_names_subset = TRUE,
remove_insignificant = TRUE,
aggregate_function_env_data_primary = 'median',
aggregate_function_env_data_control = 'median',
alpha = 0.05, pcor_method = "spearman",
tidy_env_data_primary = FALSE,
tidy_env_data_control = TRUE,
previous_year = TRUE)

summary(example_basic)
plot(example_basic, type = 1)
plot(example_basic, type = 2)
plot(example_basic, type = 3)
example_basic$optimized_return
example_basic$optimized_return_all

# 2 Extended example
example_extended <- monthly_response_seascorr(response = data_MVA,
env_data_primary = LJ_monthly_temperatures,
env_data_control = LJ_monthly_precipitation,
row_names_subset = TRUE,
remove_insignificant = TRUE,
aggregate_function_env_data_primary = 'mean',
aggregate_function_env_data_control = 'mean',
alpha = 0.05,
tidy_env_data_primary = FALSE,
tidy_env_data_control = TRUE)

summary(example_fixed_width)
plot(example_fixed_width, type = 1)
plot(example_fixed_width, type = 2)
example_fixed_width$optimized_return
### swit272

**Standardised tree-ring width chronology swit272, Larix decidua Mill.**

#### Description

A TRW chronology swit272

Investigators: Bigler, C.; Claluna, A.

Site_Name: Sils-Maria GR Blais dal Fo

Location: Switzerland

Northernmost_Latitude: 46.4333

Southernmost_Latitude: 46.4333

Easternmost_Longitude: 9.7833

Westernmost_Longitude: 9.7833

Elevation: 2100

#### Usage

swit272

#### Format

A data frame with 273 rows and 1 variable:

| TRWi | Standardised TRW index |

#### Source

https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/study/14108

### swit272_daily_precipitation

**Daily precipitation for swit272 chronology**

#### Description

Sum of daily precipitation in millimeters for the period 1950 - 2019. This gridded E-OBS data on 0.1° regular grid, version 20e. Extracted data is for the grid point with lon = 9.75 and lat = 46.45.

#### Usage

swit272_daily_precipitation

#### Format

A data frame with 25414 rows and 2 variables:

| date | character string describing date |
| p_sum | mean temperature |
Details


Source

https://www.ecad.eu/download/ensembles/download.php

swit272_daily_temperatures

Daily temperatures for swit272 chronology

Description

Mean daily temperature in Celsius for the period 1950 - 2019. This gridded E-OBS data on 0.1° regular grid, version 20e. Extracted data is for the grid point with lon = 9.75 and lat = 46.45.

Usage

swit272_daily_temperatures

Format

A data frame with 25414 rows and 2 variables:

date character string describing date
t_avg mean temperature

Details


Source

https://www.ecad.eu/download/ensembles/download.php
years_to_rownames  

Function returns a data frame with row names as years

Description
Function returns a data frame with row names as years

Usage
years_to_rownames(data, column_year)

Arguments
- data: a data frame to be manipulated
- column_year: string specifying a column with years

Value
a data frame with years as row names

Examples
```r
data <- data.frame(years = seq(1950, 2015), observations = rnorm(66))
new_data <- years_to_rownames(data = data, column_year = "years")

data <- data.frame(observations1 = rnorm(66), years = seq(1950, 2015),
                   observations2 = rnorm(66), observations3 = rnorm(66))
new_data <- years_to_rownames(data = data, column_year = "years")
```

Index

*Topic datasets
  data_MVA, 24
  data_TRW, 25
  data_TRW_1, 26
  dataset_MVA, 21
  dataset_MVA_individual, 22
  dataset_TRW, 23
  dataset_TRW_complete, 23
  example_dataset_1, 26
  example_proxies_1, 27
  example_proxies_individual, 28
  KRE_daily_temperatures, 29
  LJ_daily_precipitation, 40
  LJ_daily_temperatures, 40
  LJ_monthly_precipitation, 51
  LJ_monthly_temperatures, 51
  monthly_response, 52
  monthly_response_seascorr, 57
  swit272, 62
  swit272_daily_precipitation, 62
  swit272_daily_temperatures, 63
  years_to_rownames, 64

  calculate_metrics, 2
  compare_methods, 4
  critical_r, 10

  daily_response, 10
  daily_response_seascorr, 16
  data_MVA, 24
  data_transform, 24
  data_TRW, 25
  data_TRW_1, 26
  dataset_MVA, 21
  dataset_MVA_individual, 22
  dataset_TRW, 23
  dataset_TRW_complete, 23
  example_dataset_1, 26
  example_proxies_1, 27
  example_proxies_individual, 28

  glimpse_daily_data, 28