Package 'pastclim'

May 9, 2026

Type Package

Title Manipulate Time Series of Climate Reconstructions

Version 2.2.0

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Description Methods to easily extract and manipulate climate reconstructions for ecological and anthropological analyses, as described in Leonardi et al. (2023) <doi:10.1111/ecog.06481>. The package includes datasets of palaeoclimate reconstructions, present observations, and future projections from multiple climate models.

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Language en-GB

URL https://github.com/EvolEcolGroup/pastclim, https://evolecolgroup.github.io/pastclim/

BugReports https://github.com/EvolEcolGroup/pastclim/issues

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

LazyDataCompression xz

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

Depends R (>= 4.0.0), terra (>= 1.7.18)

Imports curl, lubridate, gstat, methods, ncdf4, utils, xml2, sf

Suggests ggplot2, httr, knitr, rmarkdown, marmap, testthat (>= 3.0.0), spelling

VignetteBuilder knitr

Config/testthat/edition 3

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

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Contents

`Barreto2023` *Documentation for the Barreto et al 2023 dataset*

Description

Spatio-temporal series of monthly temperature and precipitation and 17 derived bioclimatic variables covering the last 5 Ma (Pliocene–Pleistocene), at intervals of 1,000 years, and a spatial resolution of 1 arc-degrees (see Barreto et al., 2023 for details).

Details

PALEO-PGEM-Series is downscaled to 1 × 1 arc-degrees spatial resolution from the outputs of the PALEO-PGEM emulator (Holden et al., 2019), which emulates reasonable and extensively validated global estimates of monthly temperature and precipitation for the Plio-Pleistocene every 1 kyr at a spatial resolution of ~5 × 5 arc-degrees (Holden et al., 2016, 2019).

PALEO-PGEM-Series includes the mean and the standard deviation (i.e., standard error) of the emulated climate over 10 stochastic GCM emulations to accommodate aspects of model uncertainty. This allows users to estimate the robustness of their results in the face of the stochastic aspects of the emulations. For more details, see Section 2.4 in Barreto et al. (2023).

Note that this is a very large dataset, with 5001 time slices. It takes approximately 1 minute to set up each variable when creating a region_slice or region_series. However, once the object has been created, other operations tend to be much faster (especially if you subset the dataset to a small number of time steps of interest).

IMPORTANT: If you use this dataset, make sure to cite the original publications:

Barreto, E., Holden, P. B., Edwards, N. R., & Rangel, T. F. (2023). PALEO-PGEM-Series: A spatial time series of the global climate over the last 5 million years (Plio-Pleistocene). Global Ecology and Biogeography, 32, 1034-1045, doi:10.1111/geb.13683

Holden, P. B., Edwards, N. R., Rangel, T. F., Pereira, E. B., Tran, G. T., and Wilkinson, R. D. (2019): PALEO-PGEM v1.0: a statistical emulator of Pliocene–Pleistocene climate, Geosci. Model Dev., 12, 5137–5155, doi:10.5194/gmd1251372019.

`Beyer2020` *Documentation for the Beyer2020 dataset*

Description

This dataset covers the last 120k years, at intervals of 1/2 k years, and a resolution of 0.5 degrees in latitude and longitude.

Details

IMPORTANT: If you use this dataset, make sure to cite the original publication:

Beyer, R.M., Krapp, M. & Manica, A. High-resolution terrestrial climate, bioclimate and vegetation for the last 120,000 years. Sci Data 7, 236 (2020). doi:10.1038/s4159702005521

The version included in `pastclim` has the ice sheets masked, as well as internal seas (Black and Caspian Sea) removed. The latter are based on:

`https://www.marineregions.org/gazetteer.php?p=details&id=4278`

`https://www.marineregions.org/gazetteer.php?p=details&id=4282`

As there is no reconstruction of their depth through time, modern outlines were used for all time steps.

Also, for bio15, the coefficient of variation was computed after adding one to monthly estimates, and it was multiplied by 100 following `https://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/691/ds691.pdf`

Changelog

v1.1.0 Added monthly variables. Files can be downloaded from: `https://zenodo.org/deposit/7062281`

v1.0.0 Remove ice sheets and internal seas, and use correct formula for bio15. Files can be downloaded from: doi:10.6084/m9.figshare.19723405.v1

`bioclim_vars` *Compute bioclimatic variables*

Description

Function to compute "bioclimatic" variables from monthly average temperature and precipitation data. For modern data, this variables are generally computed using min and maximum temperature, but for many palaeoclimatic reconstructions only average temperature is available. Most variables, with the exception of BIO02 and BIO03, can be rephrased meaningfully in terms of mean temperature. This function is a modified version of `predicts::bcvars`.

Usage

```
bioclim_vars(prec, tavg, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,numeric'
bioclim_vars(prec, tavg)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
bioclim_vars(prec, tavg, filename = "", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset,SpatRasterDataset'
bioclim_vars(prec, tavg, filename = "", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix,matrix'
bioclim_vars(prec, tavg)
```

Arguments

prec	monthly precipitation
tavg	monthly average temperatures
...	additional variables for specific methods
filename	filename to save the raster (optional).

Details

The variables are:

- BIO01 = Annual Mean Temperature
- BIO04 = Temperature Seasonality (standard deviation x 100)
- BIO05 = Max Temperature of Warmest Month
- BIO06 = Min Temperature of Coldest Month
- BIO07 = Temperature Annual Range (P5-P6)
- BIO08 = Mean Temperature of Wettest Quarter
- BIO09 = Mean Temperature of Driest Quarter
- BIO10 = Mean Temperature of Warmest Quarter
- BIO11 = Mean Temperature of Coldest Quarter
- BIO12 = Annual Precipitation
- BIO13 = Precipitation of Wettest Month
- BIO14 = Precipitation of Driest Month
- BIO15 = Precipitation Seasonality (Coefficient of Variation)
- BIO16 = Precipitation of Wettest Quarter
- BIO17 = Precipitation of Driest Quarter
- BIO18 = Precipitation of Warmest Quarter
- BIO19 = Precipitation of Coldest Quarter

These summary Bioclimatic variables are after:

Nix, 1986. A biogeographic analysis of Australian elapid snakes. In: R. Longmore (ed.). Atlas of elapid snakes of Australia. Australian Flora and Fauna Series 7. Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.

and expanded following the ANUCLIM manual

Value

the bioclim variables

`biome4_classes` *BIOME4 classes.*

Description

A data.frame defining the details of each class

Usage

```
biome4_classes
```

Format

A data.frame with multiple columns to describe.

`CHELSA_2.1` *Documentation for* CHELSA 2.1

Description

CHELSA version 2.1 is a database of high spatial resolution global weather and climate data, covering both the present and future projections.

Details

IMPORTANT: If you use this dataset, make sure to cite the original publication for the *CHELSA* dataset:

Karger, D.N., Conrad, O., Böhner, J., Kawohl, T., Kreft, H., Soria-Auza, R.W., Zimmermann, N.E., Linder, P., Kessler, M. (2017) Climatologies at high resolution for the Earth land surface areas. Scientific Data. 4 170122. doi:10.1038/sdata.2017.122

Present-day reconstructions are based on the mean for the period 1981-2000 and are available at at the high resolution of 0.5 arc-minutes (*CHELSA_2.1_0.5m*). In `pastclim`, the datasets are given a date of 1990 CE (the mid-point of the period of interest). There are 19 "bioclimatic" variables, as well as monthly estimates for mean temperature, and precipitation. The dataset is very large, as it includes estimates for the oceans as well as the land masses. An alternative to downloading the

very large files is to use virtual rasters, which allow the data to remain on the server, with only the pixels required for a given operation being downloaded. Virtual rasters can be used by choosing (*CHELSA_2.1_0.5m_vsi*)

Future projections are based on the models in CMIP6, downscaled and de-biased using the CHELSA algorithm 2.1. Monthly values of mean temperature, and total precipitation, as well as 19 bioclimatic variables were processed for 5 global climate models (GCMs), and for three Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs): 126, 370 and 585. Model and SSP can be chosen by changing the ending of the dataset name *CHELSA_2.1_GCM_SSP_RESm*.

Available values for GCM are: "GFDL-ESM4", "IPSL-CM6A-LR", "MPI-ESM1-2-HR", "MRI-ESM2-0", and "UKESM1-0-LL". For SSP, use: "ssp126", "ssp370", and "ssp585". RES is currently limited to "0.5m". Example dataset names are *CHELSA_2.1_GFDL-ESM4_ssp126_0.5m* and *CHELSA_2.1_UKESM1-0-LL_ssp370_0.5m*

As for present reconstructions, an alternative to downloading the very large files is to use virtual rasters. Simply append "_vis" to the name of the dataset of interest (*CHELSA_2.1_GFDL-ESM4_ssp126_0.5m_vsi*).

The dataset are averages over 30 year periods (2011-2040, 2041-2070, 2071-2100). In `pastclim`, the midpoints of the periods (2025, 2055, 2075) are used as the time stamps. All 3 periods are automatically downloaded for each combination of GCM model and SSP, and are selected as usual by defining the time in functions such as `region_slice()`.

`CHELSA_trace21k_1.0` *Documentation for* CHELSA-TracCE21k

Description

CHELSA-TraCE21k data provides monthly climate data for temperature and precipitation at 30 arc-sec spatial resolution in 100-year time steps for the last 21,000 years. Palaeo-orography at high spatial resolution and at each time step is created by combining high resolution information on glacial cover from current and Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) glacier databases with the interpolation of a dynamic ice sheet model (ICE6G) and a coupling to mean annual temperatures from CCSM3-TraCE21k. Based on the reconstructed palaeo-orography, mean annual temperature and precipitation was downscaled using the CHELSA V1.2 algorithm.

Details

More details on the dataset are available on its dedicated website.

An alternative to downloading very large files is to use virtual rasters. Simply append "_vis" to the name of the dataset of interest (*CHELSA_trace21k_1.0_0.5m_vsi*). This is the recommended approach, and it is currently the only available version of the dataset.

IMPORTANT: If you use this dataset, make sure to cite the original publication:

Karger, D.N., Nobis, M.P., Normand, S., Graham, C.H., Zimmermann, N. (2023) CHELSA-TraCE21k – High resolution (1 km) downscaled transient temperature and precipitation data since the Last Glacial Maximum. Climate of the Past. doi:10.5194/cp202130

clean_data_path *Clean the data path*

Description

This function deletes old reconstructions that have been superseded in the data_path. It assumes that the only files in data_path are part of `pastclim` (i.e. there are no custom datasets stored in that directory).

Usage

```
clean_data_path(ask = TRUE)
```

Arguments

ask	boolean on whether the user should be asked before deleting

Value

TRUE if files are deleted successfully

climate_for_locations *Extract local climate for one or more locations for a given time slice.*

Description

Deprecated version of `location_slice()`

Usage

```
climate_for_locations(...)
```

Arguments

...	arguments to be passed to `location_slice()`

Value

a data.frame with the climatic variables of interest

climate_for_time_slice

Extract a climate slice for a region

Description

Deprecated version of region_slice()]

Usage

```
climate_for_time_slice(...)
```

Arguments

`...`	arguments to be passed to `region_slice()`

Value

a SpatRaster `terra::SpatRaster` object, with each variable as a layer.

delta_compute

Compute a delta raster.

Description

This function generates a delta (difference) raster, computed as the difference between model estimates (`x`) and some observations (`high_res_obs`). `x` is a `terra::SpatRaster` of the variable we want to downscale, and it can contain multiple time steps. `ref_time` sets the time slice for which the delta should be computed.

Usage

```
delta_compute(x, ref_time, obs, max_land = NULL)
```

Arguments

`x`	a `terra::SpatRaster` for the variable of interest, with all time steps of interest
`ref_time`	the time (BP) of the slice that is used to compute the delta
`obs`	the observations
`max_land`	a `terra::SpatRaster` with the maximum land extent

Details

If `obs` has a higher resolution than `x`, the latter is interpolated using a bilinear algorithm. For areas that are present in some time slices, but not in the observations (e.g. due to sea level change), the delta map is extended to cover the maximum cumulative land mask (over all time steps) using inverse distance weighted interpolation.

Value

a terra::SpatRaster of the delta

`delta_downscale` *Downscale using the delta method*

Description

The delta method computes the difference between an observed raster and the equivalent predictions from a model for a given time step, and then applies that difference (delta) to all other time steps. You will first need to create the delta raster with `delta_compute()`, and thus use it as an argument for this function.

Usage

```
delta_downscale(
  x,
  delta_rast,
  x_landmask_high = NULL,
  range_limits = NULL,
  nmax = 7,
  set = list(idp = 0.5),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`x`	a terra::SpatRaster for the variable of interest, with all time steps of interest
`delta_rast`	a terra::SpatRaster generated by `pastclim::delta_compute`
`x_landmask_high`	a terra::SpatRaster with the same number of layers as x. If left NULL, the original landmask of x is used.
`range_limits`	range to which the downscaled reconstructions are forced to be within (usually based on the observed values). Ignored if left to NULL.
`nmax`	the number of nearest observations that should be used for a kriging prediction or simulation, where nearest is defined in terms of the space of the spatial locations (see `gstat::gstat()` for details)
`set`	named list with optional parameters to be passed to gstat (only set commands of gstat are allowed, and not all of them may be relevant; see the gstat manual for gstat stand-alone, URL and more details in the `gstat::gstat()` help page)
`...`	further parameters to be passed to `gstat::gstat()`

Details

It is possible to also provide a high resolution landmask to this function. For cells which are not included in the original simulation (e.g. because the landmask was discretised at lower resolution), an inverse distance weighted algorithm (as implemented in `gstat::gstat()`) is used to interpolate the missing values. See the manpage for `gstat::gstat()` for more parameters that can change the behaviour of the iwd interpolation.

Value

a `terra::SpatRaster` of the downscaled variable, where each layers is a time step.

`df_from_region_series` *Extract data frame from a region series*

Description

Extract the climatic information from a region series and organise them as a data frame.

Usage

```
df_from_region_series(x, xy = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`x`	climate time series generated with `region_series()`
`xy`	a boolean whether x and y coordinates should be added to the dataframe (default to TRUE)

Details

To extract a data frame from a region slice, see `df_from_region_slice()`.

Value

a data.frame where each cell each raster layer (i.e. timestep) is a row, and the available variables are columns.

df_from_region_slice *Extract data frame from a region slice*

Description

Extract the climatic information from a region slice and organise it as a data frame. This is just a wrapper around `terra::as.data.frame()`.

Usage

```
df_from_region_slice(x, xy = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	climate time slice (i.e. a `terra::SpatRaster`) generated with `region_slice()`
xy	a boolean whether x and y coordinates should be added to the dataframe (default to TRUE)

Details

To extract a data frame from a region series, see `df_from_region_series()`.

Value

a data.frame where each cell the raster is a row, and the available variables are columns.

distance_from_sea *Compute a raster of distances from the sea for each land pixel.*

Description

Get the land mask for a dataset at a given time point, and compute distance from the sea for each land pixel.

Usage

```
distance_from_sea(time_bp = NULL, time_ce = NULL, dataset)
```

Arguments

time_bp	time slice in years before present (negative)
time_ce	time slice in years CE. Only one of `time_bp` or `time_ce` should be used.
dataset	string defining the dataset to use (a list of possible values can be obtained with `list_available_datasets()`). This function will not work on custom datasets.

Value

a terra::SpatRaster of distances from the coastline in km

`download_dataset` *Download palaeoclimate reconstructions.*

Description

This function downloads palaeoclimate reconstructions. Files will be stored in the data path of `pastclim`, which can be inspected with `get_data_path()` and changed with `set_data_path()`

Usage

```
download_dataset(dataset, bio_variables = NULL, annual = TRUE, monthly = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`dataset`	string defining dataset to be downloaded (a list of possible values can be obtained with `list_available_datasets()`). This function will not work on custom datasets.
`bio_variables`	one or more variable names to be downloaded. If left to NULL, all variables available for this dataset will be downloaded (the parameters `annual` and `monthly`, see below, define which types)
`annual`	boolean to download annual variables
`monthly`	boolean to download monthly variables

Value

TRUE if the dataset(s) was downloaded correctly.

`download_etopo` *Download the ETOPO Global relief model*

Description

This function downloads the ETOPO2022 global relief model at 0.5 or 1 arc-minute (i.e. 30 or 60 arc-seconds) resolution. This is a large file (>1Gb).

Usage

```
download_etopo(path = NULL, resolution = 1, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

path	character. Path where to download the data to. If left NULL, the data will be downloaded from the directory returned by get_data_path(), and automatically named etopo2022_{resolution}s_v1.nc
resolution	numeric resolution in arc-minute (one of 0.5, or 1). Defaults to 1 arc-minute.
force	logical. If TRUE, the file will be downloaded even if it already exists.

Value

a dataframe produced by curl::multi_download() with information about the download (including error codes)

---

downscale_ice_mask *Downscale an ice mask*

Description

Downscaling the ice mask presents some issues. The mask is a binary raster, so any standard downscaling approach will still look very blocky. We can smooth the contour by applying a Gaussian filter. How strong that filter should be is very much a matter of personal opinion, as we do not have any data to compare to. This function attempts to use a sensible default value, but it is worth exploring alternative values to find a good solution.

Usage

```
downscale_ice_mask(
  ice_mask_low_res,
  land_mask_high_res,
  d = c(0.5, 3),
  expand_xy = c(5, 5)
)
```

Arguments

ice_mask_low_res	a terra::SpatRaster of the low resolution ice mask to downscale (e.g. as obtained with get_ice_mask())
land_mask_high_res	a terra::SpatRaster of the land masks at different times (e.g. as obtained from make_land_mask()). The ice mask will be cropped and matched for the resolution of this land mask.
d	a numeric vector of length 2, specifying the parameters for the Gaussian filter. The first value is the standard deviation of the Gaussian filter (sigma), and the second value is the size of the matrix to return. The default is c(0.5, 3).
expand_xy	a numeric vector of length 2, specifying the number of units to expand the extent of the ice mask in the x and y directions when applying the Gaussian filter. This is to avoid edge effects. The default is c(5,5).

Details

The Guassian filter can lead to edge effects. To minimise such effects, this function initially crops the ice mask to an extent that is larger than `land_mask_high_res`, as defined by `expand_xy`. After applying the Gaussian filter, the resulting raster is then cropped to the exact size of `land_mask_high_res`.

Value

a `terra::SpatRaster` of the ice mask (1's), with the rest of the world (sea and land) as NA's

---

`Example` *Documentation for the Example dataset*

Description

This dataset is a subset of Beyer2020, used for the vignette of pastclim. Do not use this dataset for any real work, as it might not reflect the most up-to-date version of Beyer2020.

`get_available_datasets` *Get the available datasets.*

Description

List the datasets available in pastclim, which can be passed to functions in `pastclim` as values for the parameter `dataset`. Most functions can also be used on custom datasets by setting `dataset="custom"`

Usage

```
get_available_datasets()
```

Details

This function provides a user-friendly list, summarising the many datasets available from WorldClim. A comprehensive list of all available datasets can be obtained with list_available_datasets.

Value

a character vector of the available datasets

get_biome_classes *Get the biome classes for a dataset.*

Description

Get a full list of biomes and how their id as coded in the biome variable for a given dataset.

Usage

```
get_biome_classes(dataset)
```

Arguments

dataset	string defining dataset to be downloaded (a list of possible values can be obtained with list_available_datasets(). This function will not work on custom datasets.

Value

a data.frame with columns id and category.

get_data_path *Get the data path where climate reconstructions are stored*

Description

This function returns the path where climate reconstructions are stored.

Usage

```
get_data_path(silent = FALSE)
```

Arguments

silent	boolean on whether a message is returned when data_path is not set (i.e. equal to NULL)

Details

The path is stored in an option for pastclim named data_path. If a configuration file was saved when using set_data_path(), the path is retrieved from a file named "pastclim_data.txt", which is found in the directory returned by tools::R_user_dir("pastclim","config") (i.e. the default configuration directory for the package as set in R >= 4.0).

Value

the data path

get_downloaded_datasets *Get the variables downloaded for each dataset.*

Description

List the downloaded variable for each dataset.

Usage

```
get_downloaded_datasets(data_path = NULL)
```

Arguments

data_path	leave it to NULL to use the default data_path

Value

a list of variable names per dataset.

get_ice_mask *Get the ice mask for a dataset.*

Description

Get the ice mask for a dataset, either for the whole series or for specific time points.

Usage

```
get_ice_mask(time_bp = NULL, dataset)
```

Arguments

time_bp	time slices in years before present (negative values represent time before present, positive values time in the future). This parameter can be a vector of times (the slices need to exist in the dataset), a list with a min and max element setting the range of values, or left to NULL to retrieve all time steps. To check which slices are available, you can use `get_time_bp_steps()`.
dataset	string defining dataset to be downloaded (a list of possible values can be obtained with `list_available_datasets()`). This function will not work on custom datasets.

Details

Note that not all datasets have ice information.

Value

a binary terra::SpatRaster with the ice mask as 1s

`get_land_mask` *Get the land mask for a dataset.*

Description

Get the land mask for a dataset, either for the whole series or for specific time points.

Usage

```
get_land_mask(time_bp = NULL, time_ce = NULL, dataset)
```

Arguments

`time_bp`	time slices in years before present (negative values represent time before present, positive values time in the future). This parameter can be a vector of times (the slices need to exist in the dataset), a list with a min and max element setting the range of values, or left to NULL to retrieve all time steps. To check which slices are available, you can use `get_time_bp_steps()`.
`time_ce`	time in years CE as an alternative to `time_bp`.Only one of `time_bp` or `time_ce` should be used. For available time slices in years CE, use `get_time_ce_steps()`.
`dataset`	string defining dataset to be downloaded (a list of possible values can be obtained with `list_available_datasets()`). This function will not work on custom datasets.

Value

a binary terra::SpatRaster with the land mask as 1s

`get_mis_time_steps` *Get time steps for a given MIS*

Description

Get the time steps available in a given dataset for a MIS.

Usage

```
get_mis_time_steps(mis, dataset, path_to_nc = NULL)
```

Arguments

mis	string giving the mis; it must use the same spelling as used in mis_boundaries
dataset	string defining dataset to be downloaded (a list of possible values can be obtained with list_available_datasets()). If set to "custom", then a single nc file is used from "path_to_nc"
path_to_nc	the path to the custom nc file containing the palaeoclimate reconstructions. All the variables of interest need to be included in this file.

Value

a vector of time steps

---

get_resolution *Get resolution of a given dataset*

Description

Get the resolution of a given dataset.

Usage

```
get_resolution(dataset, path_to_nc = NULL)
```

Arguments

dataset	string defining dataset to be downloaded (a list of possible values can be obtained with list_available_datasets()). If set to "custom", then a single nc file is used from "path_to_nc"
path_to_nc	the path to the custom nc file containing the palaeoclimate reconstructions. All the variables of interest need to be included in this file.

Value

a vector of resolution in the x and y axes

get_time_bp_steps *Get time steps for a given dataset*

Description

Get the time steps (in time_bp or time_ce) available in a given dataset.

Usage

```
get_time_bp_steps(dataset, path_to_nc = NULL)

get_time_ce_steps(dataset, path_to_nc = NULL)

get_time_steps(dataset, path_to_nc = NULL)
```

Arguments

dataset	string defining dataset to be downloaded (a list of possible values can be obtained with list_available_datasets()). If set to "custom", then a single nc file is used from "path_to_nc"
path_to_nc	the path to the custom nc file containing the palaeoclimate reconstructions. All the variables of interest need to be included in this file.

Value

a vector of time steps (in time_bp, or time_ce)

get_vars_for_dataset *Get a list of variables for a given dataset.*

Description

This function lists the variables available for a given dataset. Note that the spelling and use of capitals in names might differ from the original publications, as pastclim harmonises the names of variables across different reconstructions.

Usage

```
get_vars_for_dataset(
  dataset,
  path_to_nc = NULL,
  details = FALSE,
  annual = TRUE,
  monthly = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

dataset	string defining dataset to be downloaded (a list of possible values can be obtained with list_available_datasets()).
path_to_nc	the path to the custom nc file containing the palaeoclimate reconstructions. If a custom nc file is given, 'details', 'annual' and 'monthly' are ignored
details	boolean determining whether the output should include information including long names of variables and their units.
annual	boolean to show annual variables
monthly	boolean to show monthly variables

Value

a vector of variable names

HYDE_3.3_baseline *Documentation for* HYDE 3.3 *dataset*

Description

This database presents an update and expansion of the History Database of the Global Environment (HYDE, v 3.3) and replaces former HYDE 3.2 version from 2017. HYDE is and internally consistent combination of updated historical population estimates and land use. Categories include cropland, with a new distinction into irrigated and rain fed crops (other than rice) and irrigated and rain fed rice. Also grazing lands are provided, divided into more intensively used pasture, converted rangeland and non-converted natural (less intensively used) rangeland. Population is represented by maps of total, urban, rural population and population density as well as built-up area.

Details

The period covered is 10 000 BCE to 2023 CE. Spatial resolution is 5 arc minutes (approx. 85 km2 at the equator). The full *HYDE 3.3* release contains: a Baseline estimate scenario, a Lower estimate scenario and an Upper estimate scenario. Currently only the baseline scenario is available in pastclim

More details on the dataset are available on its dedicated website.

IMPORTANT: If you use this dataset, make sure to cite the original publication for the HYDE 3.2 (there is no current publication for 3.3):

Klein Goldewijk, K., Beusen, A., Doelman, J., and Stehfest, E.: Anthropogenic land-use estimates for the Holocene; HYDE 3.2, Earth Syst. Sci. Data, 9, 927-953, 2017. doi:10.5194/essd99272017

is_region_series *Check the object is a valid region series*

Description

A region series is a terra::SpatRasterDataset for which each sub-dataset is a variable, and all variables have the same number of time steps.

Usage

```
is_region_series(x, strict = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	a terra::SpatRasterDataset representing a time series of regional reconstructions obtained from region_series().
strict	a boolean defining whether to preform a thorough test (see description above for details).

Details

The standard test only checks that all sub-datasets (each of which is a terra::SpatRaster) have the same number of layers. The more thorough test (obtained with *strict=TRUE*) actually checks that all variables have the same identical time steps by comparing the result of terra::time() applied to each variable.

Value

TRUE if the object is a region series

koeppen_classes *Koeppen-Geiger classes.*

Description

A data.frame defining the details of each class

Usage

```
koeppen_classes
```

Format

A data.frame with multiple columns to describe.

koeppen_geiger *Reconstruct biomes based on the Köppen Geiger's classification*

Description

Function to reconstruct biomes following the Köppen Geiger's classification, as implemented in Beck et al (2018). This function is a translation of the Matlab function "KoeppenGeiger" provided in that publication. See Table 1 in beck et al (2018) for the rules implemented in this function.

Usage

```
koeppen_geiger(prec, tavg, broad = FALSE, class_names = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix,matrix'
koeppen_geiger(prec, tavg, broad = FALSE, class_names = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster,SpatRaster'
koeppen_geiger(
  prec,
  tavg,
  broad = FALSE,
  class_names = TRUE,
  filename = "",
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset,SpatRasterDataset'
koeppen_geiger(
  prec,
  tavg,
  broad = FALSE,
  class_names = TRUE,
  filename = "",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

prec	monthly precipitation
tavg	monthly average temperatures
broad	boolean whether to return broad level classification
class_names	boolean whether to return the names of classes (in addition to codes)
...	additional variables for specific methods
filename	filename to save the raster (optional).

Details

Beck, H.E., McVicar, T.R., Vergopolan, N. et al. High-resolution (1 km) Köppen-Geiger maps for 1901–2099 based on constrained CMIP6 projections. Sci Data 10, 724 (2023). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-023-02549-6

Value

a data.frame with the Köppen Geiger classification

Examples

```
prec <- matrix(
  c(
    66, 51, 53, 53, 33, 34.2, 70.9, 58, 54, 104.3, 81.2, 82.8, 113.3,
    97.4, 89, 109.7, 89, 93.4, 99.8, 92.6, 85.3, 102.3, 84, 81.6, 108.6,
    88.4, 82.7, 140.1, 120.4, 111.6, 120.4, 113.9, 96.7, 90, 77.4, 79.1
  ),
  ncol = 12, byrow = TRUE
)
tavg <- matrix(
  c(
    -0.2, 1.7, 2.9, 0.3, 4.2, 5, 4, 9, 9.2, 7.3, 12.6, 12.7, 12.1,
    17.2, 17, 15.5, 20.5, 20.3, 17.9, 22.8, 22.9, 17.4, 22.3, 22.4, 13.2,
    18.2, 18.6, 8.8, 13, 13.6, 3.5, 6.4, 7.5, 0.3, 2.1, 3.4
  ),
  ncol = 12, byrow = TRUE
)
koeppen_geiger(prec, tavg, broad = TRUE)
```

Krapp2021 *Documentation for the Krapp2021 dataset*

Description

This dataset covers the last 800k years, at intervals of 1k years, and a resolution of 0.5 degrees in latitude and longitude.

Details

The units of several variables have been changed to match what is used in WorldClim.

IMPORTANT: If you use this dataset, make sure to cite the original publication:

Krapp, M., Beyer, R.M., Edmundson, S.L. et al. A statistics-based reconstruction of high-resolution global terrestrial climate for the last 800,000 years. Sci Data 8, 228 (2021). doi:10.1038/s41597-021010093

The version included in `pastclim` has the ice sheets masked.

Note that, for bio15, we use the corrected version, which follows https://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/691/ds691.pdf

Changelog

v1.4.0 Change units to match WorldClim. Fix variable duplication found on earlier versions of the dataset. https://zenodo.org/records/8415273

v1.1.0 Added monthly variables. Files can be downloaded from: https://zenodo.org/record/7065055

v1.0.0 Remove ice sheets and use correct formula for bio15. Files can be downloaded from: doi:10.6084/m9.figshare.19733680.v1

`list_available_datasets` *List all the available datasets.*

Description

List the datasets available in pastclim. The list is comprehensive, and includes all combinations of models and future scenarios for WorldClim. For a more user-friendly list, use `get_available_datasets()`. Most functions can also be used on custom datasets by setting `dataset="custom"`

Usage

```
list_available_datasets()
```

Value

a character vector of the available datasets

`load_etopo` *Load the ETOPO global relief*

Description

This function loads previously downloaded ETOPO 2022 global relief dataset, at 0.5 or 1 arc-minute (i.e. 30 or 60 arc-seconds) resolution. The function assumes that the file name is `etopo2022_{resolution}m_v1.nc` To save the file in the default path with an appropriate name and file format, simply use `download_etopo()`.

Usage

```
load_etopo(path = NULL, resolution = 1, version = "1")
```

Arguments

path	character. Path where the dataset is stored. If left NULL, the data will be downloaded from the directory returned by get_data_path()
resolution	numeric resolution in arc-minute (one of 0.5, or 1). Defaults to 1 arc-minute.
version	character or numeric. The ETOPO2022 version number. Only "1" supported at the moment

Value

a terra::SpatRaster of relief

---

location_series *Extract a time series of bioclimatic variables for one or more locations.*

Description

This function extract a time series of local climate for a set of locations. Note that this function does not apply any interpolation (as opposed to location_slice()). If you have a coastal location that just falls into the water for the reconstructions, you will have to amend the coordinates to put it more firmly on land.

Usage

```
location_series(
  x,
  time_bp = NULL,
  time_ce = NULL,
  coords = NULL,
  bio_variables,
  dataset,
  path_to_nc = NULL,
  nn_interpol = FALSE,
  buffer = FALSE,
  directions = 8
)
```

Arguments

x	a data.frame with columns of x and y coordinates (and an optional name column), or a vector of cell numbers. See coords for standard coordinate names, or how to use custom ones.
time_bp	time slices in years before present (negative values represent time before present, positive values time in the future). This parameter can be a vector of times (the slices need to exist in the dataset), a list with a min and max element setting the range of values, or left to NULL to retrieve all time steps. To check which slices are available, you can use get_time_bp_steps().

time_ce	time slice in years CE (see time_bp for options). For available time slices in years CE, use get_time_ce_steps(). Only one of time_bp or time_ce should be used.
coords	a vector of length two giving the names of the "x" and "y" coordinates, as found in data. If left to NULL, the function will try to guess the columns based on standard names c("x", "y"), c("X","Y"), c("longitude", "latitude"), or c("lon", "lat")
bio_variables	vector of names of variables to be extracted.
dataset	string defining the dataset to use. If set to "custom", then a single nc file is used from "path_to_nc"
path_to_nc	the path to the custom nc file containing the palaeoclimate reconstructions. All the variables of interest need to be included in this file.
nn_interpol	boolean determining whether nearest neighbour interpolation is used to estimate climate for cells that lack such information (i.e. they are under water or ice). By default, interpolation is only performed from the first ring of nearest neighbours; if climate is not available, NA will be returned for that location. The number of neighbours can be changed with the argument directions. nn_interpol defaults to FALSE (this is DIFFERENT from location_slice().
buffer	boolean determining whether the variable will be returned as the mean of a buffer around the focal cell. If set to TRUE, it overrides nn_interpol (which provides the same estimates as buffer but only for locations that are in cells with an NA). The buffer size is determined by the argument directions. buffer defaults to FALSE.
directions	character or matrix to indicate the directions in which cells are considered connected when using nn_interpol or buffer. The following character values are allowed: "rook" or "4" for the horizontal and vertical neighbours; "bishop" to get the diagonal neighbours; "queen" or "8" to get the vertical, horizontal and diagonal neighbours; or "16" for knight and one-cell queen move neighbours. If directions is a matrix it should have odd dimensions and have logical (or 0, 1) values.

Value

a data.frame with the climatic variables of interest

---

location_slice *Extract local climate for one or more locations for a given time slice.*

Description

This function extract local climate for a set of locations at the appropriate times (selecting the closest time slice available for the specific date associated with each location).

Usage

```
location_slice(
  x,
  time_bp = NULL,
  time_ce = NULL,
  coords = NULL,
  bio_variables,
  dataset,
  path_to_nc = NULL,
  nn_interpol = TRUE,
  buffer = FALSE,
  directions = 8
)
```

Arguments

x	a data.frame with columns x and y coordinates(see coords for standard coordinate names, or how to use custom ones), plus optional columns time_bp or time_ce (depending on the units used) and name. Alternatively, a vector of cell numbers.
time_bp	used if no time_bp column is present in x: the dates in years before present (negative values represent time before present, i.e. 1950, positive values time in the future) for each location.
time_ce	time in years CE as an alternative to time_bp.Only one of time_bp or time_ce should be used.
coords	a vector of length two giving the names of the "x" and "y" coordinates, as found in data. If left to NULL, the function will try to guess the columns based on standard names c("x", "y"), c("X","Y"), c("longitude", "latitude"), or c("lon", "lat")
bio_variables	vector of names of variables to be extracted.
dataset	string defining the dataset to use. If set to "custom", then a single nc file is used from "path_to_nc"
path_to_nc	the path to the custom nc file containing the palaeoclimate reconstructions. All the variables of interest need to be included in this file.
nn_interpol	boolean determining whether nearest neighbour interpolation is used to estimate climate for cells that lack such information (i.e. they are under water or ice). By default, interpolation is only performed from the first ring of nearest neighbours; if climate is not available, NA will be returned for that location. The number of neighbours can be changed with the argument directions. nn_interpol defaults to TRUE.
buffer	boolean determining whether the variable will be returned as the mean of a buffer around the focal cell. If set to TRUE, it overrides nn_interpol (which provides the same estimates as buffer but only for locations that are in cells with an NA). The buffer size is determined by the argument directions. buffer defaults to FALSE.

directions — character or matrix to indicate the directions in which cells are considered connected when using nn_interpol or buffer. The following character values are allowed: "rook" or "4" for the horizontal and vertical neighbours; "bishop" to get the diagonal neighbours; "queen" or "8" to get the vertical, horizontal and diagonal neighbours; or "16" for knight and one-cell queen move neighbours. If directions is a matrix it should have odd dimensions and have logical (or 0, 1) values.

Value

a data.frame with the climatic variables of interest.

---

location_slice_from_region_series

Extract local climate for one or more locations for a given time slice.

Description

This function extract local climate for a set of locations at the appropriate times (selecting the closest time slice available for the specific date associated with each location).

Usage

```
location_slice_from_region_series(
  x,
  time_bp = NULL,
  time_ce = NULL,
  coords = NULL,
  region_series,
  nn_interpol = TRUE,
  buffer = FALSE,
  directions = 8
)
```

Arguments

x — a data.frame with columns x and y coordinates(see coords for standard coordinate names, or how to use custom ones), plus optional columns time_bp or time_ce (depending on the units used) and name. Alternatively, a vector of cell numbers.

time_bp — used if no time_bp column is present in x: the dates in years before present (negative values represent time before present, i.e. 1950, positive values time in the future) for each location.

time_ce — time in years CE as an alternative to time_bp. Only one of time_bp or time_ce should be used.

coords	a vector of length two giving the names of the "x" and "y" coordinates, as found in data. If left to NULL, the function will try to guess the columns based on standard names c("x", "y"), c("X","Y"), c("longitude", "latitude"), or c("lon", "lat")
region_series	a terra::SpatRasterDataset obtained with region_series()
nn_interpol	boolean determining whether nearest neighbour interpolation is used to estimate climate for cells that lack such information (i.e. they are under water or ice). By default, interpolation is only performed from the first ring of nearest neighbours; if climate is not available, NA will be returned for that location. The number of neighbours can be changed with the argument directions. nn_interpol defaults to TRUE.
buffer	boolean determining whether the variable will be returned as the mean of a buffer around the focal cell. If set to TRUE, it overrides nn_interpol (which provides the same estimates as buffer but only for locations that are in cells with an NA). The buffer size is determined by the argument directions. buffer defaults to FALSE.
directions	character or matrix to indicate the directions in which cells are considered connected when using nn_interpol or buffer. The following character values are allowed: "rook" or "4" for the horizontal and vertical neighbours; "bishop" to get the diagonal neighbours; "queen" or "8" to get the vertical, horizontal and diagonal neighbours; or "16" for knight and one-cell queen move neighbours. If directions is a matrix it should have odd dimensions and have logical (or 0, 1) values.

Value

a data.frame with the climatic variables of interest.

---

make_land_mask *Create a land mask*

Description

Create a land mask for a given time step. The land mask is based on the simple logic of moving the ocean up and down given the current relief profile (topography+bathymetry, i.e. the elevation both above and below sea level). Note that this approach ignores any rebound due to changing mass and distribution of ice sheets. LIMITATIONS: The land mask will show internal lakes/seas as land, as their level is unrelated to the general sea level. If you have specific reconstructions of internal lakes (or want to simply reuse their current extents), you will have to add them onto the masks generated by this function. Also note that the land mask does not include ice sheets. This means that some areas that are permanently covered by ice at the two poles will show up as sea. This means that, for any reconstruction including Greenland or Antarctica, the resulting land mask will need to be modified to include the appropriate ice sheets.

Usage

```
make_land_mask(relief_rast, time_bp, sea_level = NULL)
```

Arguments

relief_rast	a terra::SpatRaster with relief
time_bp	the time of interest
sea_level	sea level at the time of interest (if left to NULL, this is computed using Spratt 2016)

Value

a terra::SpatRaster of the land masks (with land as 1's and sea as NAs), where the layers are different times

---

mis_boundaries *Time boundaries of marine isotope stages (MIS).*

Description

A dataset containing the beginning and end of MIS.

Usage

```
mis_boundaries
```

Format

A data frame with 24 rows and 2 variables:

mis the stage, a string

start the start of a given MIS, in kya

end the start of a given MIS, in kya

---

paleoclim_1.0 *Documentation for* Paleoclim

Description

Paleoclim is a set of high resolution paleoclimate reconstructions, mostly based on the CESM model, downscaled with the CHELSA dataset to 3 different spatial resolutions: paleoclim_1.0_2.5m at 2.5 arc-minutes (~5 km), paleoclim_1.0_5m at 5 arc-minutes (~10 km), and paleoclim_1.0_10m 10 arc-minutes (~20 km). All 19 biovariables are available. There are only a limited number of time slices available for this dataset; furthermore, currently only time slices from present to 130ka are available in pastclim.

Details

More details on the dataset are available on its dedicated website.

IMPORTANT: If you use this dataset, make sure to cite the original publication:

Brown, Hill, Dolan, Carnaval, Haywood (2018) PaleoClim, high spatial resolution paleoclimate surfaces for global land areas. Nature – Scientific Data. 5:180254

---

region_extent *Region extents.*

Description

A list of extents for major regions.

Usage

```
region_extent
```

Format

A list of vectors giving the extents.

---

region_outline *Region outlines.*

Description

An `sf::sf` object containing outlines for major regions. Outlines that span the antimeridian have been split into multiple polygons.

Usage

```
region_outline
```

Format

`sf::sf` of outlines.

name names of regions

region_outline_union *Region outlines unioned.*

Description

An sf::sf object containing outlines for major regions. Each outline is represented as a single polygon. If you want multiple polygons, use region_outline.

Usage

```
region_outline_union
```

Format

sf::sf of outlines.

name names of regions

region_series *Extract a time series of climate variables for a region*

Description

This function extracts a time series of one or more climate variables for a given dataset covering a region (or the whole world). The function returns a terra::SpatRasterDataset object, with each variable as a sub-dataset.

Usage

```
region_series(
  time_bp = NULL,
  time_ce = NULL,
  bio_variables,
  dataset,
  path_to_nc = NULL,
  ext = NULL,
  crop = NULL
)
```

Arguments

time_bp	time slices in years before present (negative values represent time before present, positive values time in the future). This parameter can be a vector of times (the slices need to exist in the dataset), a list with a min and max element setting the range of values, or left to NULL to retrieve all time steps. To check which slices are available, you can use get_time_bp_steps().

time_ce	time slices in years CE (see time_bp for options). For available time slices in years CE, use get_time_ce_steps(). Only one of time_bp or time_ce should be used.
bio_variables	vector of names of variables to be extracted
dataset	string defining the dataset to use. If set to "custom", then a single nc file is used from "path_to_nc"
path_to_nc	the path to the custom nc file containing the palaeoclimate reconstructions. All the variables of interest need to be included in this file.
ext	an extent, coded as numeric vector (length=4; order= xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax) or a terra::SpatExtent object. If NULL, the full extent of the reconstruction is given.
crop	a polygon used to crop the reconstructions (e.g. the outline of a continental mass). A sf::sfg or a terra::SpatVector object is used to define the polygon.

Value

a terra::SpatRasterDataset object, with each variable as a sub-dataset.

---

region_slice *Extract a climate slice for a region*

Description

This function extracts a slice of one or more climate variables for a given dataset covering a region (or the whole world). The function returns a SpatRaster terra::SpatRaster object, with each variable as a layer.

Usage

```
region_slice(
  time_bp = NULL,
  time_ce = NULL,
  bio_variables,
  dataset,
  path_to_nc = NULL,
  ext = NULL,
  crop = NULL
)
```

Arguments

time_bp	the time slice in years before present (negative values represent time before present, positive values time in the future). The slice needs to exist in the dataset. To check which slices are available, you can use get_time_bp_steps().
time_ce	time slice in years CE. For available time slices in years CE, use get_time_ce_steps(). Only one of time_bp or time_ce should be used.

bio_variables	vector of names of variables to be extracted
dataset	string defining the dataset to use. If set to "custom", then a single nc file is used from "path_to_nc"
path_to_nc	the path to the custom nc file containing the palaeoclimate reconstructions. All the variables of interest need to be included in this file.
ext	an extent, coded as numeric vector (length=4; order= xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax) or a terra::SpatExtent object. If NULL, the full extent of the reconstruction is given.
crop	a polygon used to crop the reconstructions (e.g. the outline of a continental mass). A sf::sfg or a terra::SpatVector object is used to define the polygon.

Value

a SpatRaster terra::SpatRaster object, with each variable as a layer.

`sample_region_series` *Sample points from a region time series*

Description

This function samples points from a region time series. Sampling can either be performed for the same locations at all time steps (if only one value is given for `size`), or for different locations for each time step (if `size` is a vector of length equal to the number of time steps). To sample the same number of points, but different locations, for each time step, provide a vector repeating the same value for each time step.

Usage

```
sample_region_series(x, size, method = "random", replace = FALSE, na.rm = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	a terra::SpatRasterDataset returned by region_series()
size	number of points sampled. A single value is used to sample the same locations across all time steps, a vector of values to sample different locations at each time step.
method	one of the sampling methods from terra::spatSample(). It defaults to "random"
replace	boolean determining whether we sample with replacement
na.rm	boolean determining whether NAs are removed

Details

This function wraps terra::spatSample() to appropriate sample the terra::SpatRasters in the terra::SpatRasterDataset returned by region_series().

Value

a data.frame with the sampled cells and their respective values for the climate variables.

`sample_region_slice` *Sample points from a region time slice*

Description

This function samples points from a region time slice (i.e. a time point).

Usage

```
sample_region_slice(x, size, method = "random", replace = FALSE, na.rm = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`x`	a `terra::SpatRaster` returned by `region_slice()`
`size`	number of points sampled.
`method`	one of the sampling methods from `terra::spatSample()`. It defaults to "random"
`replace`	boolean determining whether we sample with replacement
`na.rm`	boolean determining whether NAs are removed

Details

This function wraps `terra::spatSample()` to appropriate sample the `terra::SpatRaster` returned by `region_slice()`. You can also use `terra::spatSample()` directly on a slice (which is a standard `terra::SpatRaster`).

Value

a data.frame with the sampled cells and their respective values for the climate variables.

set_data_path *Set the data path where climate reconstructions will be stored*

Description

This function sets the path where climate reconstructions will be stored. This information is stored in a file names "pastclim_data.txt", which is found in the directory returned by `tools::R_user_dir("pastclim","config")` (i.e. the default configuration directory for the package as set in R >= 4.0).

Usage

```
set_data_path(
  path_to_nc = NULL,
  ask = TRUE,
  write_config = TRUE,
  copy_example = TRUE,
  on_CRAN = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

path_to_nc	the path to the file that contains the downloaded reconstructions. If left unset, the default location returned by `tools::R_user_dir("pastclim","data")` will be used
ask	boolean on whether the user should be asked to confirm their choices
write_config	boolean on whether the path should be saved in a config file
copy_example	boolean on whether the example dataset should be saved in the data_path
on_CRAN	boolean; users should NOT need this parameters. It is used to set up a data path in the temporary directory for examples and tests to run on CRAN.

Value

TRUE if the path was set correctly

slice_region_series *Extract a slice for a time series of climate variables for a region*

Description

This function extracts a time slice from time series of one or more climate variables for a given dataset covering a region (or the whole world).

Usage

```
slice_region_series(x, time_bp = NULL, time_ce = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	climate time series generated with region_series()
time_bp	time slice in years before present (i.e. 1950, negative integers for values in the past). The slices need to exist in the dataset. To check which slices are available, you can use time_bp(x).
time_ce	time slice in years CE. Only one of time_bp or time_ce should be used.

Value

a terra::SpatRaster of the relevant slice.

---

time_bp *Extract and set time in years before present for SpatRaster and SpatRasterDataset*

Description

This functions extracts and sets time in years BP (i.e. from 1950) for a terra::SpatRaster or a terra::SpatRasterDataset. In a terra::SpatRaster object, time is stored with unit "years", which are years from 0AD. This means that, when a summary of the terra::SpatRaster is inspected, the times will appear as time_bp+1950. The same applies when the function terra::time() is used instead of time_bp().

Usage

```
time_bp(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRaster'
time_bp(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
time_bp(x)

time_bp(x) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRaster'
time_bp(x) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRasterDataset'
time_bp(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x	a terra::SpatRaster
value	a numeric vector of times in years BP

Value

a date in years BP (where negative numbers indicate a date in the past)

---

time_series_for_locations *Extract a time series of bioclimatic variables for one or more locations.*

Description

Deprecated version of `location_series()`

Usage

```
time_series_for_locations(...)
```

Arguments

`...`	arguments to be passed to `location_series()`

Value

a data.frame with the climatic variables of interest

---

update_dataset_list *Update the dataset list*

Description

If a newer dataset list (which includes all the information about the files storing the data for pastclim), download it and start using it as 'dataset_list_included.csv' in `tools::R_user_dir("pastclim","config")`. If the latter is present, the last column, named 'dataset_list_v', provides the version of this table, and the most advanced table is used.

Usage

```
update_dataset_list(on_cran = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`on_cran`	boolean to make this function run on ci tests using tempdir

Value

TRUE if the dataset was updated

validate_nc *Validate an netcdf file for pastclim*

Description

This function validates a netcdf file as a potential dataset for `pastclim`. The key checks are: a) that the dimensions (longitude, latitude and time) have been set correctly. b) that all variables have the appropriate metadata (longname and units)

Usage

```
validate_nc(path_to_nc)
```

Arguments

`path_to_nc`	path to the nc file of interest

Value

TRUE if the file is valid.

var_labels *Generate pretty variable labels for plotting*

Description

Generate pretty labels (in the form of an expression) that can be used for plotting

Usage

```
var_labels(x, dataset, with_units = TRUE, abbreviated = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	either a character vector with the names of the variables, or a `terra::SpatRaster` generated with [region_slice())] [region_slice())]: R:region_slice())
`dataset`	string defining dataset to be downloaded (a list of possible values can be obtained with `list_available_datasets()`). This function will not work on custom datasets.
`with_units`	boolean defining whether the label should include units
`abbreviated`	boolean defining whether the label should use abbreviations for the variable

Value

a expression that can be used as a label in plots

Examples

```
var_labels("bio01", dataset = "Example")

# set the data_path for this example to run on CRAN
# users don't need to run this line
set_data_path(on_CRAN = TRUE)

# for a SpatRaster
climate_20k <- region_slice(
  time_bp = -20000,
  bio_variables = c("bio01", "bio10", "bio12"),
  dataset = "Example"
)
terra::plot(climate_20k, main = var_labels(climate_20k, dataset = "Example"))
terra::plot(climate_20k, main = var_labels(climate_20k,
  dataset = "Example",
  abbreviated = TRUE
))
```

`WorldClim_2.1` *Documentation for the WorldClim datasets*

Description

WorldClim version 2.1 is a database of high spatial resolution global weather and climate data, covering both the present and future projections.

Details

IMPORTANT: If you use this dataset, make sure to cite the original publication:

Fick, S.E. and R.J. Hijmans, 2017. WorldClim 2: new 1km spatial resolution climate surfaces for global land areas. International Journal of Climatology 37 (12): 4302-4315. doi:10.1002/joc.5086

Present-day reconstructions are based on the mean for the period 1970-2000, and are available at multiple resolutions of 10 arc-minutes, 5 arc-minutes, 2.5 arc-minute and 0.5 arc-minutes. The resolution of interest can be obtained by changing the ending of the dataset name *WorldClim_2.1_RESm*, e.g. *WorldClim_2.1_10m* or *WorldClim_2.1_5m* (currently, only 10m and 5m are currently available in `pastclim`). In `pastclim`, the datasets are given a date of 1985 CE (the mid-point of the period of interest). There are 19 "bioclimatic" variables, as well as monthly estimates for minimum, mean, and maximum temperature, and precipitation.

Future projections are based on the models in CMIP6, downscaled and de-biased using WorldClim 2.1 for the present as a baseline. Monthly values of minimum temperature, maximum temperature, and precipitation, as well as 19 bioclimatic variables were processed for 23 global climate models (GCMs), and for four Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSPs): 126, 245, 370 and 585. Model and SSP can be chosen by changing the ending of the dataset name *WorldClim_2.1_GCM_SSP_RESm*.

Available values for GCM are: "ACCESS-CM2", "BCC-CSM2-MR", "CMCC-ESM2", "EC-Earth3-Veg", "FIO-ESM-2-0", "GFDL-ESM4", "GISS-E2-1-G", "HadGEM3-GC31-LL", "INM-CM5-0",

"IPSL-CM6A-LR", "MIROC6", "MPI-ESM1-2-HR", "MRI-ESM2-0", and "UKESM1-0-LL". For SSP, use: "ssp126", "ssp245", "ssp370", and "ssp585". RES takes the same values as for present reconstructions (i.e. "10m", "5m", "2.5m", and "0.5m"). Example dataset names are *WorldClim_2.1_ACCESS-CM2_ssp245_10m* and *WorldClim_2.1_MRI-ESM2-0_ssp370_5m*. Four combination (namely *FIO-ESM-2-0_ssp370*, *GFDL-ESM4_ssp245*, *GFDL-ESM4_ssp585*, and *HadGEM3-GC31-LL_ssp370*) are NOT available.

The dataset are averages over 20 year periods (2021-2040, 2041-2060, 2061-2080, 2081-2100). In `pastclim`, the midpoints of the periods (2030, 2050, 2070, 2090) are used as the time stamps. All 4 periods are automatically downloaded for each combination of GCM model and SSP, and are selected as usual by defining the time in functions such as `region_slice()`.

`ybp2date` *Convert years BP from pastclim to lubridate date, or vice versa*

Description

These functions convert between years BP as used by pastclim (negative numbers going into the past, positive into the future) and standard `POSIXct` date objects.

Usage

```
ybp2date(x)

date2ybp(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	a time in years BP using the `pastclim` convention of negative numbers indicating years into the past, or a `POSIXct` date object

Value

a `POSIXct` date object, or a vector

Examples

```
ybp2date(-10000)
ybp2date(0)
# back and forth
date2ybp(ybp2date(-10000))
```

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