

# Package ‘climate’

May 8, 2026

**Title** Interface to Download Meteorological (and Hydrological) Datasets

**Version** 1.3.0

**Description** Automate downloading of meteorological and hydrological data from publicly available repositories:  
OGIMET (<<http://ogimet.com/index.phtml.en>>),  
University of Wyoming -  
atmospheric vertical profiling data (<<http://weather.uwyo.edu/upperair/>>),  
Polish Institute of Meteorology and Water Management -  
National Research Institute (<<https://danepubliczne.imgw.pl>>),  
and National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).  
This package also allows for searching geographical coordinates for each observation and calculate distances to the nearest stations.

**License** MIT + file LICENSE

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.3

**Depends** R (>= 4.1.0)

**Imports** archive, curl, data.table, httr, stringi, XML

**Suggests** dplyr, knitr, maps, testthat, tidyr, rmarkdown

**URL** <https://github.com/bczernecki/climate>,  
<https://bczernecki.github.io/climate/>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/bczernecki/climate/issues>

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**NeedsCompilation** no

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co2_demo	<i>Exemplary CO2 dataset from Mauna Loa Observatory (NOAA dataset)</i>
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---

**Description**

The object contains pre-downloaded CO2 dataset from Mauna Loa observatory The snapshot was taken 2020/05/05.

**Usage**

```
co2_demo
```

**Format**

An object of class `data.frame` with 745 rows and 7 columns.

**Value**

`data.frame` with historical CO2 concentrations `data(co2_demo)` `head(co2_demo)`

---

```
find_all_station_names
```

*Find all variants of station' names*

---

**Description**

For IMGW-PIB stations different naming were used historically. For example, POZNAŃ and "POZNAŃ-ŁAWICA, thus both names should be used when searching for the station. This function finds all variants of station' names status information and expand the created object

**Usage**

```
find_all_station_names(station_name)
```

**Arguments**

`station_name` character vector of station names

**Value**

character vector of station names with all variants of station's names

**Examples**

```
{
  find_all_station_names(c("WARSZAWA", "POZNAŃ"))
}
```

---

 hydro\_imgw

*Hydrological data from IMGW*


---

### Description

Downloading daily, and monthly hydrological data from the measurement stations available in the danepubliczne.imgw.pl collection

### Usage

```
hydro_imgw(
  interval,
  year,
  coords = FALSE,
  value = "H",
  station = NULL,
  col_names = "short",
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

interval	temporal resolution of the data ("daily" or "monthly")
year	vector of years (e.g., 1966:2000)
coords	add coordinates of the stations (logical value TRUE or FALSE)
value	type of data (can be: state - "H" (default), flow - "Q", or temperature - "T")
station	vector of hydrological stations danepubliczne.imgw.pl; can be given as station name with CAPITAL LETTERS (character) It accepts either names (characters in CAPITAL LETTERS) or stations' IDs (numeric)
col_names	three types of column names possible: "short" - default, values with shorten names, "full" - full English description, "polish" - original names in the dataset
...	other parameters that may be passed to the 'shortening' function that shortens column names

### Value

A data.frame with columns describing the hydrological parameters (e.g. flow, water level) where each row represent a measurement, depending on the interval, at a given hour, month or year. If coords = TRUE additional two columns with geographic coordinates are added.

### Examples

```
x = hydro_imgw("monthly", year = 1999)
head(x)
```

---

hydro_imgw_daily	<i>Daily hydrological data</i>
------------------	--------------------------------

---

**Description**

Downloading daily hydrological data from the danepubliczne.imgw.pl collection

**Usage**

```
hydro_imgw_daily(  
  year,  
  coords = FALSE,  
  station = NULL,  
  col_names = "short",  
  allow_failure = TRUE,  
  ...  
)
```

**Arguments**

year	vector of years (e.g., 1966:2000)
coords	add coordinates of the stations (logical value TRUE or FALSE)
station	name or ID of hydrological station(s). It accepts names (characters in CAPITAL LETTERS) or stations' IDs (numeric)
col_names	three types of column names possible: "short" - default, values with shorten names, "full" - full English description, "polish" - original names in the dataset
allow_failure	logical - whether to proceed or stop on failure. By default set to TRUE (i.e. don't stop on error). For debugging purposes change to FALSE
...	other parameters that may be passed to the 'shortening' function that shortens column names

**Value**

data.frame with historical hydrological data for the daily time interval

**Examples**

```
daily = hydro_imgw_daily(year = 2000)
```

---

hydro\_imgw\_datastore *IMGW hydrological data from the IMGW datastore repository*

---

### Description

Downloading hourly and sub-hourly (hydrological) data from the telemetric stations available in the danepubliczne.imgw.pl/datastore collection since 2008. Most parameters are collected with 10 minutes interval and thus it is recommended to download only the mandatory years, parameters or stations. For example, 1 year of data with all available parameters requires processing around 2-4GB of uncompressed data.

### Usage

```
hydro_imgw_datastore(
  year,
  parameters = NULL,
  stations = NULL,
  coords = TRUE,
  allow_failure = TRUE
)
```

### Arguments

year	numeric vector of years to be downloaded (e.g., 2022:2023)
parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>character vector describing which parameters to be downloaded. Default NULL means to download all available. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"level" - Water level (operational) (cm)</li> <li>"level_obs" - Water level (observer) (cm)</li> <li>"flow" - Water flow rate (operational) (m3/s)</li> <li>"temp" - Water temperature (observer) (degree C)</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>character vector with station name(s) as visible in the hydro_imgw_telemetry_stations(). Default NULL means to download data for all available stations.</li> </ul>
coords	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>logical - whether to append the dataset with station full name, longitude, latitude and altitude. Default: TRUE</li> </ul>
allow_failure	logical - whether to proceed or stop on failure. By default set to TRUE (i.e. don't stop on error). For debugging purposes change to FALSE

### Details

Data from the IMGW automated (telemetry) systems are non validated by experts and may contain invalid values.

### Value

data.table with a raw hydrological measurements in 10-min or 60-min intervals. Please note that this dataset is not validated by experts and may contain invalid values.

**Examples**

```
imgw_hydro_telemetry = hydro_imgw_datastore(year = 2022,
                                             parameters = "flow",
                                             stations = "FORDON",
                                             coords = TRUE)
```

---

hydro\_imgw\_monthly      *Monthly hydrological data*

---

**Description**

Downloading monthly hydrological data from the danepubliczne.imgw.pl collection

**Usage**

```
hydro_imgw_monthly(
  year,
  coords = FALSE,
  station = NULL,
  col_names = "short",
  allow_failure = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

year	vector of years (e.g., 1966:2000)
coords	add coordinates of the stations (logical value TRUE or FALSE)
station	name or ID of hydrological station(s). It accepts names (characters in CAPITAL LETTERS) or stations' IDs (numeric)
col_names	three types of column names possible: "short" - default, values with shorten names, "full" - full English description, "polish" - original names in the dataset
allow_failure	logical - whether to proceed or stop on failure. By default set to TRUE (i.e. don't stop on error). For debugging purposes change to FALSE
...	other parameters that may be passed to the 'shortening' function that shortens column names

**Value**

data.frame with historical hydrological data for the monthly summaries

**Examples**

```
monthly = hydro_imgw_monthly(year = 2000)
```

---

hydro\_shortening\_imgw *Shortening column names for hydrological variables*

---

### Description

Shortening column names of hydrological parameters to improve the readability of downloaded dataset from the danepubliczne.imgw.pl collection and removing duplicated column names

### Usage

```
hydro_shortening_imgw(data, col_names = "short", remove_duplicates = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

data	downloaded dataset with original column names
col_names	three types of column names possible: "short" - default, values with shorten names, "full" - full English description, "polish" - original names in the dataset
remove_duplicates	whether to remove duplicated column names (default TRUE - i.e., columns with duplicated names are deleted)

### Value

data.frame with shorten names of hydrological parameters

### Examples

```
monthly = data = hydro_imgw("monthly", year = 1969, col_names = "polish")

if (is.data.frame(monthly)) {
  abbr = hydro_shortening_imgw(data = monthly,
    col_names = "full",
    remove_duplicates = TRUE)
  head(abbr)
}
```

---

imgw_hydro_abbrev	<i>Definitions of hydrological parameters used for shortening column names from the danepubliczne.imgw.pl collection</i>
-------------------	--

---

### Description

The object contains 3 columns that are currently used for improving readability of the downloaded dataset: fullname, abbr\_eng, and fullname\_eng

**Usage**

```
imgw_hydro_abbrev
```

**Format**

The data contains a data.frame with ca. 20 elements described in three ways:

**fullname** original column names as downloaded from the repository

**abbr\_eng** shorten column names with abbreviations derived from the most popular scheme used for meteorological parameters

**fullname\_eng** detailed description of downloaded meteorological variables

The object is created mostly to be used altogether with the `hydro_shortening_imgw()` function

**Examples**

```
data(imgw_hydro_abbrev)
head(imgw_hydro_abbrev)
```

---

<code>imgw_hydro_stations</code>	<i>Location of the hydrological stations from the danepubliczne.imgw.pl collection</i>
----------------------------------	--

---

**Description**

The object contains weather stations coordinates, ID numbers, and elevations

**Usage**

```
imgw_hydro_stations
```

**Format**

The data contains a data.frame with 1304 obs. of 3 variables:

**id** Station ID

**X** Longitude

**Y** Latitude

The object is in the geographic coordinates using WGS84 (EPSG:4326).

**Examples**

```
data(imgw_hydro_stations)
head(imgw_hydro_stations)
```

---

imgw_meteo_abbrev	<i>Definitions of meteorological parameters used for shortening column names for the meteorological data from the danepubliczne.imgw.pl collection</i>
-------------------	--

---

### Description

The object contains 3 columns that are currently used for improving readability of the downloaded dataset: `fullname`, `abbr_eng`, and `fullname_eng`

### Usage

```
imgw_meteo_abbrev
```

### Format

The data contains a `data.frame` with ca. 250 elements described in three ways:

**fullname** original column names as downloaded from the repository

**abbr\_eng** shorten column names with abbreviations derived from the most popular scheme used for meteorological parameters

**fullname\_eng** detailed description of downloaded meteorological variables

The object is created mostly to be used altogether with the `meteo_shortening_imgw` function

### Examples

```
data(imgw_meteo_abbrev)
head(imgw_meteo_abbrev)
```

---

imgw_meteo_stations	<i>Location of the meteorological stations from the danepubliczne.imgw.pl collection</i>
---------------------	--

---

### Description

The object contains weather stations coordinates, ID numbers, and elevations

### Usage

```
imgw_meteo_stations
```

**Format**

The data contains a data.frame with 1998 obs. of 3 variables:

**id** Station ID  
**X** Longitude  
**Y** Latitude  
**station** Station name  
**id2** IMGW-PIB ID for station rank

The object is in the geographic coordinates using WGS84 (EPSG:4326).

**Examples**

```
data(imgw_meteo_stations)
head(imgw_meteo_stations)
```

---

meteo\_imgw

*Meteorological data from the IMGW-PIB official repository*


---

**Description**

Downloading hourly, daily, and monthly meteorological data from the SYNOP / CLIMATE / PRECIP stations available in the danepubliczne.imgw.pl collection.

**Usage**

```
meteo_imgw(
  interval,
  rank = "synop",
  year,
  status = FALSE,
  coords = FALSE,
  station = NULL,
  col_names = "short",
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

interval	temporal resolution of the data ("hourly", "daily", "monthly")
rank	rank of the stations: "synop" (default), "climate" or "precip"
year	vector of years (e.g., 1966:2000)
status	leave the columns with measurement and observation statuses (default status = FALSE - i.e. the status columns are deleted)
coords	add coordinates of the station (logical value TRUE or FALSE)

station	name of meteorological station(s). It accepts names (characters in CAPITAL LETTERS). Stations' IDs (numeric) are no longer supported. Please note that station names may change over time and thus sometimes 2 names are required in some cases, e.g. <code>c("POZNAŃ", "POZNAŃ-ŁAWICA")</code> .
col_names	three types of column names possible: "short" - default, values with shorten names, "full" - full English description, "polish" - original names in the dataset
...	other parameters that may be passed to the 'shortening' function that shortens column names

**Value**

A data.frame with columns describing the meteorological parameters (e.g. temperature, wind speed, precipitation) where each row represent a measurement, depending on the interval, at a given hour, month or year. If `coords = TRUE` additional two columns with geographic coordinates are added.

**Examples**

```
x = meteo_imgw("monthly", year = 2018, coords = TRUE)
head(x)
```

---

meteo_imgw_daily	<i>Daily IMGW meteorological data</i>
------------------	---------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Downloading daily (meteorological) data from the SYNOP / CLIMATE / PRECIP stations available in the `danepubliczne.imgw.pl` collection

**Usage**

```
meteo_imgw_daily(
  rank = "synop",
  year,
  status = FALSE,
  coords = FALSE,
  station = NULL,
  col_names = "short",
  allow_failure = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

rank	rank of the stations: "synop" (default), "climate", or "precip"
year	vector of years (e.g., 1966:2000)

status	leave the columns with measurement and observation statuses (default status = FALSE - i.e. the status columns are deleted)
coords	add coordinates of the station (logical value TRUE or FALSE)
station	name of meteorological station(s). It accepts vector of names (characters in CAPITAL LETTERS); Important: Some stations may have changed names over time in the IMGW-PIB database and thus providing both names is needed (e.g. station = c("POZNAŃ", "POZNAŃ-ŁAWICA", "WARSZAWA", "WARSZAWA-OKĘCIE")). Stations' IDs (numeric) are no longer valid
col_names	three types of column names possible: "short" - default, values with shorten names, "full" - full English description, "polish" - original names in the dataset
allow_failure	logical - whether to proceed or stop on failure. By default set to TRUE (i.e. don't stop on error). For debugging purposes change to FALSE
...	other parameters that may be passed to the 'shortening' function that shortens column names

**Value**

data.frame with a daily meteorological measurements

**Examples**

```
daily = meteo_imgw_daily(rank = "climate", year = 2000)
```

---

meteo\_imgw\_datastore *IMGW meteorological data from the IMGW datastore repository*

---

**Description**

Downloading hourly (meteorological) data from the telemetric stations available in the danepubliczne.imgw.pl/datastore collection since 2008. Most parameters are collected with 10 minutes interval and thus it is recommended to download only the mandatory years, parameters or stations. For example, 1 year of data with all available parameters requires processing around 4GB of uncompressed data.

**Usage**

```
meteo_imgw_datastore(  
  year,  
  parameters = NULL,  
  stations = NULL,  
  coords = TRUE,  
  allow_failure = TRUE  
)
```

**Arguments**

year	numeric vector of years to be downloaded (e.g., 2022:2023)
parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>character vector describing which parameters to be downloaded. Default NULL means to download all available. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"wd" - wind direction (degrees)</li> <li>"t2m" - temperature at 2 metres above ground level (degree Celsius)</li> <li>"t0m" - ground temperature (degree Celsius)</li> <li>"rr_24h" - precipitation totals for last 24 hours (mm)</li> <li>"rr_1h" - precipitation totals for last 1 hour (mm)</li> <li>"rr_10min" - precipitation totals for last 10 minutes (mm)</li> <li>"ws" - wind speed (m/s)</li> <li>"ws_max" - maximum wind speed for last 10 minutes (m/s)</li> <li>"gust" - wind gust (if present) (m/s)</li> <li>"rh" - relative humidity (%)</li> <li>"water_in_snow" - water equivalent of melted snow cover (mm)</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>character vector with station names as visible in the <code>meteo_imgw_telemetry_stations()</code>. Default NULL means to download data for all available stations.</li> </ul>
coords	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>logical - whether to append the dataset with station full name, longitude, latitude and altitude. Default: TRUE</li> </ul>
allow_failure	logical - whether to proceed or stop on failure. By default set to TRUE (i.e. don't stop on error). For debugging purposes change to FALSE

**Details**

Data from the IMGW automated (telemetry) systems are non validated by experts and may contain invalid values.

**Value**

data.table with a raw meteorological measurements in 10-min intervals. Please note that this dataset is not validated by experts and may contain invalid values.

**Examples**

```
imgw_telemetry = meteo_imgw_datastore(year = 2022:2023,
                                     parameters = "t2m",
                                     stations = c("HALA GAŚIENICOWA",
                                                  "DOLINA 5 STAWÓW"),
                                     coords = TRUE)
```

---

meteo\_imgw\_hourly      *Hourly IMGW meteorological data*

---

### Description

Downloading hourly (meteorological) data from the SYNOP / CLIMATE / PRECIP stations available in the danepubliczne.imgw.pl collection

### Usage

```
meteo_imgw_hourly(
  rank = "synop",
  year,
  status = FALSE,
  coords = FALSE,
  station = NULL,
  col_names = "short",
  allow_failure = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

rank	rank of the stations: "synop" (default), "climate", or "precip"
year	vector of years (e.g., 1966:2000)
status	leave the columns with measurement and observation statuses (default status = FALSE - i.e. the status columns are deleted)
coords	add coordinates of the station (logical value TRUE or FALSE)
station	name of meteorological station(s) (character vector)
col_names	three types of column names possible: "short" - default, values with shortened names, "full" - full English description, "polish" - original names in the dataset
allow_failure	logical - whether to proceed or stop on failure. By default set to TRUE (i.e. don't stop on error). For debugging purposes change to FALSE
...	other parameters that may be passed to the 'shortening' function that shortens column names

### Value

meteorological data for the hourly time interval

### Examples

```
hourly = meteo_imgw_hourly(rank = "climate", year = 1984)
head(hourly)
```

---

meteo\_imgw\_monthly      *Monthly IMGW meteorological data*

---

### Description

Downloading monthly (meteorological) data from the SYNOP / CLIMATE / PRECIP stations available in the danepubliczne.imgw.pl collection

### Usage

```
meteo_imgw_monthly(
  rank = "synop",
  year,
  status = FALSE,
  coords = FALSE,
  station = NULL,
  col_names = "short",
  allow_failure = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

rank	rank of the stations: "synop" (default), "climate", or "precip"
year	vector of years (e.g., 1966:2000)
status	leave the columns with measurement and observation statuses (default status = FALSE - i.e. the status columns are deleted)
coords	add coordinates of the station (logical value TRUE or FALSE)
station	name of meteorological station(s). It accepts names (characters in CAPITAL LETTERS). Stations' IDs (numeric) are no longer supported. Please note that station names may change over time and thus sometimes 2 names are required in some cases, e.g. c("POZNAŃ", "POZNAŃ-ŁAWICA").
col_names	three types of column names possible: "short" - default, values with shorten names, "full" - full English description, "polish" - original names in the dataset
allow_failure	logical - whether to proceed or stop on failure. By default set to TRUE (i.e. don't stop on error). For debugging purposes change to FALSE
...	other parameters that may be passed to the 'shortening' function that shortens column names

### Value

meteorological data with monthly summaries

## Examples

```
monthly = meteo_imgw_monthly(rank = "climate", year = 1969)
head(monthly)

# a descriptive (long) column names:
monthly2 = meteo_imgw_monthly(
  rank = "synop", year = 2018,
  col_names = "full"
)
head(monthly2)
```

---

meteo\_noaa\_co2

*CO2 Mauna Loa (NOAA) dataset*

---

## Description

Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) monthly measurements from Mauna Loa observatory. The source file is available at: [ftp://aftp.cmdl.noaa.gov/products/trends/co2/co2\\_mm\\_mlo.txt](ftp://aftp.cmdl.noaa.gov/products/trends/co2/co2_mm_mlo.txt) with all further details.

## Usage

```
meteo_noaa_co2()
```

## Details

Data from March 1958 through April 1974 have been obtained by C. David Keeling of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO) and were obtained from the Scripps website ([scrippsco2.ucsd.edu](http://scrippsco2.ucsd.edu)).

The "average" column contains the monthly mean CO<sub>2</sub> mole fraction determined from daily averages. The mole fraction of CO<sub>2</sub>, expressed as parts per million (ppm) is the number of molecules of CO<sub>2</sub> in every one million molecules of dried air (water vapor removed). If there are missing days concentrated either early or late in the month, the monthly mean is corrected to the middle of the month using the average seasonal cycle. Missing months are denoted by -99.99. The "interpolated" column includes average values from the preceding column and interpolated values where data are missing. Interpolated values are computed in two steps. First, we compute for each month the average seasonal cycle in a 7-year window around each monthly value. In this way the seasonal cycle is allowed to change slowly over time. We then determine the "trend" value for each month by removing the seasonal cycle; this result is shown in the "trend" column. Trend values are linearly interpolated for missing months. The interpolated monthly mean is then the sum of the average seasonal cycle value and the trend value for the missing month. NOTE: In general, the data presented for the last year are subject to change, depending on recalibration of the reference gas mixtures used, and other quality control procedures. Occasionally, earlier years may also be changed for the same reasons. Usually these changes are minor. CO<sub>2</sub> expressed as a mole fraction in dry air, micromol/mol, abbreviated as ppm

**Value**

Data frame with historical CO2 concentrations

**Examples**

```
co2 = meteo_noaa_co2()
head(co2)
```

---

meteo_noaa_hourly	<i>Hourly NOAA Integrated Surface Hourly (ISH) meteorological data</i>
-------------------	--

---

**Description**

Downloading hourly (meteorological) data from the SYNOP stations available in the NOAA ISD collection. Some stations in the dataset are dated back even up to 1900. By default only records that follow FM-12 (SYNOP) convention are processed. Further details available at: <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/pub/data/noaa/readme>

**Usage**

```
meteo_noaa_hourly(
  station = NULL,
  year = 2019,
  fm12 = TRUE,
  allow_failure = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

station	ID of meteorological station(s) (characters). Find your station's ID at: <a href="https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/pub/data/noaa/ish_history.txt">https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/pub/data/noaa/ish_history.txt</a>
year	vector of years (e.g., 1966:2000)
fm12	use only FM-12 (SYNOP) records (TRUE by default)
allow_failure	logical - whether to proceed or stop on failure. By default set to TRUE (i.e. don't stop on error). For debugging purposes change to FALSE

**Value**

data.frame with historical meteorological data in hourly intervals

**Examples**

```
# London-Heathrow, United Kingdom
noaa = meteo_noaa_hourly(station = "037720-99999", year = 1949)
```

---

meteo\_ogimet

*Scrapping meteorological (Synop) data from the Ogimet webpage*


---

## Description

Downloading hourly or daily (meteorological) data from the Synop stations available at <https://www.ogimet.com/>

## Usage

```
meteo_ogimet(
  interval,
  date = c(Sys.Date() - 30, Sys.Date()),
  coords = FALSE,
  station,
  precip_split = TRUE,
  allow_failure = TRUE
)
```

## Arguments

interval	'daily' or 'hourly' dataset to retrieve - given as character
date	start and finish date (e.g., date = c("2018-05-01", "2018-07-01")) - character or Date class object. If not provided last 30 days are used.
coords	add geographical coordinates of the station (logical value TRUE or FALSE)
station	WMO ID of meteorological station(s). Character or numeric vector
precip_split	whether to split precipitation fields into 6/12/24h
allow_failure	logical - whether to proceed or stop on failure. By default set to TRUE (i.e. don't stop on error). For debugging purposes change to FALSE numeric fields (logical value TRUE (default) or FALSE); valid only for hourly time step

## Value

A data.frame of measured values with columns describing the meteorological parameters (e.g. air temperature, wind speed, cloudines). Depending on the interval, at a given hour or day. Different parameters are returned for daily and hourly datasets.

1. station\_ID - WMO station identifier
2. Lon - longitude
3. Lat - latitude
4. Date - date (and time) of observations
5. TC - air temperature at 2 metres above ground level. Values given in Celsius degrees
6. TdC - dew point temperature at 2 metres above ground level. Values given in Celsius degrees
7. TmaxC - maximum air temperature at 2 metres above ground level. Values given in Celsius degrees

8. TminC - minimum air temperature at 2 metres above ground level. Values given in Celsius degrees
9. ddd - wind direction
10. ffkmh - wind speed in km/h
11. Gustkmh - wind gust in km/h
12. P0hpa - air pressure at elevation of the station in hPa
13. PseahPa - sea level pressure in hPa
14. PTnd - pressure tendency in hPa
15. Nt - total cloud cover
16. Nh - cloud cover by high-level cloud fraction
17. HKm - height of cloud base
18. InsoD1 - insolation in hours
19. Viskm - visibility in kilometres
20. Snowcm - depth of snow cover in centimetres
21. pr6 - precipitation totals in 6 hours
22. pr12 - precipitation totals in 12 hours
23. pr24 - precipitation totals in 24 hours
24. TemperatureCAvg - average air temperature at 2 metres above ground level. Values given in Celsius degrees
25. TemperatureCMax - maximum air temperature at 2 metres above ground level. Values given in Celsius degrees
26. TemperatureCMin - minimum air temperature at 2 metres above ground level. Values given in Celsius degrees
27. TdAvgC - average dew point temperature at 2 metres above ground level. Values given in Celsius degrees
28. HrAvg - average relative humidity. Values given in %
29. WindkmhDir - wind direction
30. WindkmhInt - wind speed in km/h
31. WindkmhGust - wind gust in km/h
32. PresslevHp - Sea level pressure in hPa
33. Precmm - precipitation totals in mm
34. TotCLOct - total cloudiness in octants
35. lowCLOct - cloudiness by low level clouds in octants
36. SunD1h - sunshine duration in hours
37. PreselevHp - atmospheric pressure measured at altitude of station in hPa
38. SnowDepcm - depth of snow cover in centimetres



---

nearest\_stations\_imgw *List of nearby meteorological or hydrological IMGW-PIB stations in Poland*

---

### Description

Returns a data frame of meteorological or hydrological stations with their coordinates in particular year. The returned object is valid only for a given year and type of stations (e.g. "synop", "climate" or "precip"). If `add_map = TRUE` additional map of downloaded data is added.

### Usage

```
nearest_stations_imgw(
  type = "meteo",
  rank = "synop",
  year = 2018,
  add_map = TRUE,
  point = NULL,
  no_of_stations = 50,
  allow_failure = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

<code>type</code>	data name; "meteo" (default), "hydro"
<code>rank</code>	rank of the stations: "synop" (default), "climate", or "precip"; Only valid if type = "meteo"
<code>year</code>	select year for searching nearest station
<code>add_map</code>	logical - whether to draw a map for a returned data frame (requires maps/mapdata packages)
<code>point</code>	a vector of two coordinates (longitude, latitude) for a point we want to find nearest stations to (e.g. <code>c(15, 53)</code> ); If not provided calculated as a mean longitude and latitude for the entire dataset
<code>no_of_stations</code>	how many nearest stations will be returned from the given geographical coordinates. 50 used by default
<code>allow_failure</code>	logical - whether to proceed or stop on failure. By default set to TRUE (i.e. don't stop on error). For debugging purposes change to FALSE
<code>...</code>	extra arguments to be provided to the <code>graphics::plot()</code> function (only if <code>add_map = TRUE</code> )

### Value

A data.frame with a list of nearest stations. Each row represents metadata for station which collected measurements in a given year. Particular columns contain stations metadata (e.g. station ID, geographical coordinates, official name, distance in kilometers from a given coordinates).

**Examples**

```
df = nearest_stations_imgw(type = "meteo",
  rank = "synop",
  year = 2018,
  point = c(17, 52),
  add_map = TRUE,
  no_of_stations = 4)
```

---

nearest\_stations\_noaa *List of nearby SYNOP stations for a defined geographical location*

---

**Description**

Returns a data frame of meteorological stations with their coordinates and distance from a given location based on the noaa website. The returned list is valid only for a given day.

**Usage**

```
nearest_stations_noaa(
  country,
  date = Sys.Date(),
  add_map = TRUE,
  point = NULL,
  no_of_stations = 10,
  allow_failure = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

country	country name (e.g., "SRI LANKA"). Single entries allowed only.
date	optionally, a day when measurements were done in all available locations; current Sys.Date used by default
add_map	logical - whether to draw a map for a returned data frame (requires maps/mapdata packages)
point	a vector of two coordinates (longitude, latitude) for a point we want to find nearest stations to (e.g. c(80, 6)). If not provided the query will be based on a mean longitude and latitude among available dataset.
no_of_stations	how many nearest stations will be returned from the given geographical coordinates; default 30
allow_failure	logical - whether to allow or stop on failure. By default set to TRUE. For debugging purposes change to FALSE

**Value**

A data.frame with number of nearest station according to given point columns describing stations parameters (e.g. ID station, distance from point, geographic coordinates, etc.) where each row represent a measurement, each station which has a measurements on selected date. If add\_map = TRUE additional map of downloaded data is added.

**Examples**

```
nearest_stations_noaa(country = "SRI LANKA",
  point = c(80, 6),
  add_map = TRUE,
  no_of_stations = 10)

uk_stations = nearest_stations_noaa(country = "UNITED KINGDOM", no_of_stations = 100)
```

---

```
nearest_stations_ogimet
```

*List of nearby synop stations for a defined geographical location*

---

**Description**

Returns a data frame of meteorological stations with their coordinates and distance from a given location based on the ogimet webpage. The returned list is valid only for a given day.

**Usage**

```
nearest_stations_ogimet(
  country = "United Kingdom",
  date = Sys.Date(),
  add_map = FALSE,
  point = c(2, 50),
  no_of_stations = 10,
  allow_failure = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

country	country name; It is possible to provide more than one country combined into a vector
date	optionally, a day when measurements were done in all available locations; Sys.Date used by default
add_map	logical - whether to draw a map for a returned data frame (requires maps/mapdata packages)

point	a vector of two coordinates (longitude, latitude) for a point we want to find nearest stations to (e.g. c(0, 0))
no_of_stations	how many nearest stations will be returned from the given geographical coordinates
allow_failure	logical - whether to proceed or stop on failure. By default set to TRUE (i.e. don't stop on error). For debugging purposes change to FALSE
...	extra arguments to be provided to the <code>graphics::plot()</code> function (only if <code>add_map = TRUE</code> )

### Value

A data.frame with number of nearest station according to given point columns describing stations parameters (e.g. ID station, distance from point in km, geographic coordinates, etc.). Each row represent a measurement, each station which has a measurements on selected date. If `add_map = TRUE` additional map of downloaded data is added.

### Examples

```
nearest_stations_ogimet(country = "United Kingdom",
                        point = c(-2, 50),
                        add_map = TRUE,
                        no_of_stations = 50,
                        allow_failure = TRUE,
                        main = "Meteo stations in UK")
```

---

ogimet_daily	<i>Scrapping daily meteorological (Synop) data from the Ogimet webpage</i>
--------------	--

---

### Description

Downloading daily (meteorological) data from the Synop stations available in the <https://www.ogimet.com/> repository. The data are processed only if temperature or precipitation fields are present.

### Usage

```
ogimet_daily(
  date = c(Sys.Date() - 30, Sys.Date()),
  coords = FALSE,
  station = NA,
  hour = 6,
  allow_failure = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

date	start and finish of date (e.g., date = c("2018-05-01","2018-07-01") ). By default last 30 days.
coords	add geographical coordinates of the station (logical value TRUE or FALSE)
station	WMO ID of meteorological station(s). Character or numeric vector
hour	time for which the daily raport is generated. Set default as hour = 6 (i.e. 6 UTC)
allow_failure	logical - whether to proceed or stop on failure. By default set to TRUE (i.e. don't stop on error). For debugging purposes change to FALSE

**Value**

data.frame with historical meteorological data for the daily summaries

**Examples**

```
# downloading daily summaries for last 30 days. station: New York - La Guardia
new_york = ogimet_daily(station = 72503, coords = TRUE)
```

---

profile\_demo

*Exemplary sounding profile from University of Wyoming dataset*

---

**Description**

The object contains pre-downloaded atmospheric (sounding) profile for Leba, PL rawinsonde station. The measurement was taken 2000/03/23 at 00 UTC.

**Usage**

```
profile_demo
```

**Format**

The data contains list of two data.frames as derived using sounding\_wyoming() function

**Examples**

```
data(profile_demo)
head(profile_demo)
```

---

sounding_wyoming	<i>Sounding data</i>
------------------	----------------------

---

### Description

Downloading the measurements of the vertical profile of atmosphere (also known as sounding data). Data can be retrieved using TEMP and BUFR sounding formatting.

### Usage

```
sounding_wyoming(  
    wmo_id,  
    yy,  
    mm,  
    dd,  
    hh,  
    min = 0,  
    bufr = FALSE,  
    allow_failure = TRUE  
)
```

### Arguments

wmo_id	international WMO station code (World Meteorological Organization ID); For Polish stations: Leba - 12120, Legionowo - 12374, Wrocław- 12425
yy	year - single number
mm	month - single number denoting month
dd	day - single number denoting day
hh	hour - single number denoting initial hour of sounding; for most stations this measurement is done twice a day (i.e. at 12 and 00 UTC), sporadically 4 times a day
min	minute - single number denoting initial minute of sounding; applies only to BUFR soundings.
bufr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• BUFR or TEMP sounding to be decoded. By default TEMP is used. For BUFR soundings use bufr = TRUE</li></ul>
allow_failure	logical - whether to proceed or stop on failure. By default set to TRUE (i.e. don't stop on error). For debugging purposes change to FALSE

### Value

Returns two lists with values described at: [weather.uwyo.edu](http://weather.uwyo.edu) ; The first list contains:

1. PRES - Pressure (hPa)
2. HGHT - Height (metres)
3. TEMP - Temperature (C)

4. DWPT - Dew point (C)
5. RELH - Relative humidity (%)
6. MIXR - Mixing ratio (g/kg)
7. DRCT - Wind direction (deg)
8. SKNT - Wind speed (knots)
9. THTA = (K)
10. THTE = (K)
11. THTV = (K)

The second list contains metadata and calculated thermodynamic / atmospheric instability indices (for TEMP soundings only)

A list of 2 data.frames where first data frame represents parameters of upper parts o with columns describing the meteorological parameters (e.g. temperature, air pressure) where each row represent a measurement, depending on the height. Second data.frame presents a description of the conditions under which the sounding was carried out.

### Source

<http://weather.uwyo.edu/upperair/sounding.html>

### Examples

```
#####
# download data for Station 45004 starting 1120Z 11 Jul 2021; Kowloon, HONG KONG, CHINA
# using TEMP and BUFR sounding formats
#####
TEMP = sounding_wyoming(wmo_id = 45004, yy = 2021, mm = 07, dd = 17,
                        hh = 12, min = 00)

head(TEMP[[1]])

BUFR = sounding_wyoming(wmo_id = 45004, yy = 2021, mm = 07, dd = 17,
                        hh = 12, min = 00, bufr = TRUE)

head(BUFR[[1]])

#####
### example with a random date to download sounding from LEBA, PL station: ###
#####

profile = sounding_wyoming(wmo_id = 12120,
                           yy = sample(2000:2019,1),
                           mm = sample(1:12,1),
                           dd = sample(1:20,1),
                           hh = 0)

# plot(profile[[1]]$HGHT, profile[[1]]$PRES, type = 'l')
```

---

spheroid_dist	<i>Distance between two points on a spheroid</i>
---------------	--

---

**Description**

Calculate the distance between two points on the surface of a spheroid using Vincenty's formula. This function can be used when GIS libraries for calculating distance are not available.

**Usage**

```
spheroid_dist(p1, p2)
```

**Arguments**

p1	coordinates of the first point in decimal degrees (LON, LAT)
p2	coordinates of the second point in decimal degrees (LON, LAT)

**Value**

numerical vector with distance between two locations (in kilometers)

**Examples**

```
p1 = c(18.633333, 54.366667) # longitude and latitude for Gdansk, PL
p2 = c(17.016667, 54.466667) # longitude and latitude for Slupsk, PL
spheroid_dist(p1, p2)
```

---

stations_hydro_imgw_telemetry	<i>IMGW hydrological telemetry stations</i>
-------------------------------	---

---

**Description**

Retrieving current metadata for hydrological stations used in the telemetric systems of the IMGW-PIB datastore ([danepubliczne.imgw.pl/datastore](http://danepubliczne.imgw.pl/datastore))

**Usage**

```
stations_hydro_imgw_telemetry()
```

**Value**

data table with metadata for over 850 stations. Metadata contains: station ID, station name, river, latitude, longitude, altitude

**Examples**

```
hydro_telemetry_stations = stations_hydro_imgw_telemetry()
```

---

```
stations_meteo_imgw_telemetry
```

*IMGW meteorological telemetry stations*

---

**Description**

Retrieving current metadata for meteorological stations used in the telemetric systems of the IMGW-PIB datastore (danepubliczne.imgw.pl/datastore)

**Usage**

```
stations_meteo_imgw_telemetry()
```

**Value**

data table with metadata for over 500 stations. Metadata contains: station ID, station name, river, latitude, longitude, altitude

**Examples**

```
meteo_telemetry_stations = stations_meteo_imgw_telemetry()
```

---

```
stations_ogimet
```

*Scrapping a list of meteorological (Synop) stations for a defined country from the Ogimet webpage*

---

**Description**

Returns a list of meteorological stations with their coordinates from the Ogimet webpage. The returned list is valid only for a given day

**Usage**

```
stations_ogimet(  
    country = "United Kingdom",  
    date = Sys.Date(),  
    add_map = FALSE,  
    allow_failure = TRUE  
)
```

**Arguments**

country	country name; Every word must be written with capital letters (e.g. "United Kingdom")
date	a day when measurements were done in all available locations
add_map	logical - whether to draw a map based on downloaded dataset (requires maps package)
allow_failure	logical - whether to proceed or stop on failure. By default set to TRUE (i.e. don't stop on error). For debugging purposes change to FALSE

**Value**

A data.frame with columns describing the synoptic stations in selected countries where each row represent a station. If add\_map = TRUE additional map of downloaded data is visualized.

**Examples**

```
stations_ogimet(country = "Australia", add_map = TRUE)
```

---

test_url	<i>Download file in a graceful way</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

Function for downloading & testing url/internet connection according to CRAN policy Example solution strongly based on <https://community.rstudio.com/t/internet-resources-should-fail-gracefully/49199/12> as suggested by kvasilopoulos

**Usage**

```
test_url(link, output, quiet = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

link	character vector with URL to check
output	character vector for output file name
quiet	logical vector (TRUE or FALSE) to be passed to curl_download function. FALSE by default

**Value**

No return value, called for side effects

**Examples**

```
link = "https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/pub/data/noaa/2019/123300-99999-2019.gz"  
output = tempfile()  
test_url(link = link, output = output)
```

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