

# Package ‘evgam’

May 8, 2026

**Type** Package

**Title** Generalised Additive Extreme Value Models

**Version** 1.0.1

**Date** 2025-09-23

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**Description** Methods for fitting various extreme value distributions with parameters of generalised additive model (GAM) form are provided. For details of distributions see Coles, S.G. (2001) <doi:10.1007/978-1-4471-3675-0>, GAMs see Wood, S.N. (2017) <doi:10.1201/9781315370279>, and the fitting approach see Wood, S.N., Pya, N. & Safken, B. (2016) <doi:10.1080/01621459.2016.1180986>. Details of how evgam works and various examples are given in Youngman, B.D. (2022) <doi:10.18637/jss.v103.i03>.

**License** GPL-3

**Imports** Rcpp (>= 1.1.0), mgcv

**LinkingTo** Rcpp, RcppArmadillo

**Depends** R (>= 3.5.0)

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.2

**NeedsCompilation** yes

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**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2025-09-23 15:40:02 UTC

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colplot	<i>Scatter plot, with variable-based point colours</i>
---------	--

---

## Description

Scatter plot, with variable-based point colours

## Usage

```
colplot(
  x,
  y,
  z,
  n = 20,
  z.lim = NULL,
  breaks = NULL,
  palette = heat.colors,
  rev = TRUE,
  pch = 21,
  add = FALSE,
  ...,
  legend = FALSE,
  n.legend = 6,
  legend.pretty = TRUE,
  legend.plot = TRUE,
  legend.x,
  legend.y = NULL,
  legend.horiz = FALSE,
  legend.bg = par("bg")
)
```

**Arguments**

x	a vector of x coordinates
y	a vector of y coordinates
z	a variable for defining colours
n	an integer giving the number of colour levels, supplied to <a href="#">pretty</a>
z.lim	xxx
breaks	a vector or breaks for defining color intervals; defaults to NULL, so <a href="#">pretty</a> and n are used on z
palette	a function for the color palette, or colors between breaks; defaults to <a href="#">heat.colors</a>
rev	logical: should the palette be reversed? Defaults to TRUE
pch	an integer giving the plotting character, supplied to <a href="#">plot</a>
add	should this be added to an existing plot? Defaults to FALSE
...	other arguments passed to <a href="#">plot</a>
legend	should a legend be added? Defaults to FALSE
n.legend	an integer giving the approximate number of legend entries; defaults to 6
legend.pretty	logical: should the legend values produced by <a href="#">pretty</a> ? Otherwise they are exact. Defaults to TRUE
legend.plot	passed to <a href="#">legend</a> 's plot argument
legend.x	passed to <a href="#">legend</a> 's x argument
legend.y	passed to <a href="#">legend</a> 's y argument
legend.horiz	passed to <a href="#">legend</a> 's horiz argument
legend.bg	passed to <a href="#">legend</a> 's bg argument

**Value**

A plot

**Examples**

```
x <- runif(50)
y <- runif(50)
colplot(x, y, x * y)
colplot(x, y, x * y, legend=TRUE, legend.x="bottomleft")
colplot(x, y, x * y, legend=TRUE, legend.pretty=FALSE, n.legend=10,
  legend.x="bottomleft", legend.horiz=TRUE)
```

---

C0prcp

*Colorado daily precipitation accumulations*

---

### Description

Three objects: 1) C0prcp, a 404,326-row data frame with columns date, prcp and meta\_row; 2) C0prcp\_meta, a 64-row data frame, with meta data for 64 stations. 3) C0elev, a list of elevation for the domain at 0.02 x 0.02 degree resolution. Precipitation amounts are only given for April to October in the years 1990 - 2019. The domain has a longitude range of [-106, -104] and a latitude range [37, 41]. These choices reflect the analysis of Cooley et al. (2007).

### Usage

```
data(C0prcp) # loads all three objects
```

### Format

A data frame with 2383452 rows and 8 variables

The variables are as follows:

**date** date of observation

**prcp** daily rainfall accumulation in mm

**meta\_row** an identifier for the row in C0prcp\_meta; see ‘Examples’

**lon** longitude of station

**lat** latitude of station

**elev** elevation of station in metres

**id** GHCDN identifier

### References

Cooley, D., Nychka, D., & Naveau, P. (2007). Bayesian spatial modeling of extreme precipitation return levels. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 102(479), 824-840.

### Examples

```
library(evgam)
data(C0prcp)

brks <- pretty(C0elev$z, 50)
image(C0elev, breaks=brks, col=rev(heat.colors(length(brks[-1]))))
colplot(C0prcp_meta$lon, C0prcp_meta$lat, C0prcp_meta$elev, breaks=brks, add=TRUE)
```

---

dfbind	<i>Bind a list a data frames</i>
--------	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Bind a list a data frames

**Usage**

```
dfbind(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    a list of data frames

**Value**

A data frame

**See Also**

[rbind](#)

**Examples**

```
z <- list(data.frame(x=1, y=1), data.frame(x=2, y=2))
dfbind(z)
```

---

evgam	<i>Fitting generalised additive extreme-value family models</i>
-------	---

---

**Description**

Function evgam fits generalised additive extreme-value models. It allows the fitting of various extreme-value models, including the generalised extreme value and Pareto distributions. It can also perform quantile regression via the asymmetric Laplace dsitribution.

**Usage**

```

evgam(
  formula,
  data,
  family = "gev",
  correctV = TRUE,
  rho0 = 0,
  inits = NULL,
  outer = "bfgs",
  control = NULL,
  removeData = FALSE,
  trace = 0,
  knots = NULL,
  maxdata = 1e+20,
  maxspline = 1e+20,
  compact = FALSE,
  ald.args = list(),
  exi.args = list(),
  pp.args = list(),
  sandwich.args = list()
)

```

**Arguments**

formula	a list of formulae for location, scale and shape parameters, as in <a href="#">gam</a>
data	a data frame
family	a character string giving the type of family to be fitted; defaults to "gev"
correctV	logical: should the variance-covariance matrix include smoothing parameter uncertainty? Defaults to TRUE
rho0	a scalar or vector of initial log smoothing parameter values; a scalar will be repeated if there are multiple smoothing terms
inits	a vector or list giving initial values for constant basis coefficients; if a list, a grid is formed using <a href="#">expand.grid</a> , and the 'best' used; defaults to NULL, so initial values are automatically found
outer	a character string specifying the outer optimiser is full "Newton", "BFGS" or uses finite differences, "FD"; defaults to "BFGS"
control	a list of lists of control parameters to pass to inner and outer optimisers; defaults to <code>evgam.control()</code>
removeData	logical: should data be removed from evgam object? Defaults to FALSE
trace	an integer specifying the amount of information supplied about fitting, with -1 suppressing all output; defaults to 0
knots	passed to <a href="#">s</a> ; defaults to NULL
maxdata	an integer specifying the maximum number of data rows. data is sampled if its number of rows exceeds maxdata; defaults to 1e20

<code>maxspline</code>	an integer specifying the maximum number of data rows used for spline construction; defaults to 1e20
<code>compact</code>	logical: should duplicated data rows be compacted? Defaults to FALSE
<code>ald.args</code>	a list of arguments for <code>family="ald"</code> ; see Details
<code>exi.args</code>	a list of arguments for <code>family="exi"</code> ; see Details
<code>pp.args</code>	a list of arguments for <code>family="pp"</code> ; see Details
<code>sandwich.args</code>	a list of arguments for sandwich adjustment; see Details

## Details

The following families are currently available: "ald", the asymmetric Laplace distribution, primarily intended for quantile regression, as in Yu & Moyeed (2001); "gev" (default), the generalised extreme valued distribution; "exp", the exponential distribution; "gpd", the generalised Pareto distribution; "gauss", the Gaussian distribution; "pp", the point process model for extremes, implemented through  $r$ -largest order statistics; "weibull", the Weibull distribution; "exi", estimation of the extremal index, as in Schlather & Tawn (2003).

Arguments for the asymmetric Laplace distribution are given by `ald.args`. A scalar `tau` defines the quantile sought, which has no default. The scalar `C` specifies the curvature parameter of Oh et al. (2011).

Arguments for extremal index estimation are given by `exi.args`. A character string `id` specifies the variable in `dataover` which an `nexi` (default 2) running max. has been taken. The `link` is specified as a character string, which is one of "logistic", "probit", "cloglog"; defaults to "logistic".

Arguments for the point process model are given by `pp.args`. An integer `r` specifies the number of order statistics from which the model will be estimated. If `r = -1`, all data will be used. The character string `id` specifies the variable in `data` over which the point process isn't integrated; e.g. if a map of parameter estimates related to extremes over time is sought, integration isn't over locations. The scalar `nper` number of data per period of interest; scalar or integer vector `ny` specifies the number of periods; if `length(ny) > 1` then `names(ny)` must be supplied and must match to every unique `id`. `logical.correctny` specifies whether `ny` is corrected to adjust proportionally for data missingness.

Arguments for the sandwich adjustment are given by `sandwich.args`. A character string `id` can be supplied to the list, which identifies the name of the variable in `data` such that independence will be assumed between its values. The method for the adjustment is supplied as "magnitude" (default) or "curvature"; see Chandler & Bate (2007) for their definitions.

## Value

An object of class `evgam`

## References

- Chandler, R. E., & Bate, S. (2007). Inference for clustered data using the independence loglikelihood. *Biometrika*, 94(1), 167-183.
- Oh, H. S., Lee, T. C., & Nychka, D. W. (2011). Fast nonparametric quantile regression with arbitrary smoothing methods. *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, 20(2), 510-526.

Schlather, M., & Tawn, J. A. (2003). A dependence measure for multivariate and spatial extreme values: Properties and inference. *Biometrika*, 90(1), 139-156.

Wood, S. N., Pya, N., & Safken, B. (2016). Smoothing parameter and model selection for general smooth models. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 111(516), 1548-1563.

Youngman, B. D. (2022). *evgam: An R Package for Generalized Additive Extreme Value Modules*. *Journal of Statistical Software*. To appear. doi:10.18637/jss.v103.i03

Yu, K., & Moyeed, R. A. (2001). Bayesian quantile regression. *Statistics & Probability Letters*, 54(4), 437-447.

## See Also

[predict.evgam](#)

## Examples

```
data(fremantle)
fmla_gev <- list(SeaLevel ~ s(Year, k=5, bs="cr"), ~ 1, ~ 1)
m_gev <- evgam(fmla_gev, fremantle, family = "gev")

data(C0prcp)

## fit generalised Pareto distribution to excesses on 20mm

C0prcp <- cbind(C0prcp, C0prcp_meta[C0prcp$meta_row,])
threshold <- 20
C0prcp$excess <- C0prcp$prcp - threshold
C0prcp_gpd <- subset(C0prcp, excess > 0)
fmla_gpd <- list(excess ~ s(lon, lat, k=12) + s(elev, k=5, bs="cr"), ~ 1)
m_gpd <- evgam(fmla_gpd, data=C0prcp_gpd, family="gpd")

## fit generalised extreme value distribution to annual maxima

C0prcp$year <- format(C0prcp$date, "%Y")
C0prcp_gev <- aggregate(prcp ~ year + meta_row, C0prcp, max)
C0prcp_gev <- cbind(C0prcp_gev, C0prcp_meta[C0prcp_gev$meta_row,])
fmla_gev2 <- list(prcp ~ s(lon, lat, k=30) + s(elev, bs="cr"), ~ s(lon, lat, k=20), ~ 1)
m_gev2 <- evgam(fmla_gev2, data=C0prcp_gev, family="gev")
summary(m_gev2)
plot(m_gev2)
predict(m_gev2, newdata=C0prcp_meta, type="response")

## fit point process model using r-largest order statistics

# we have `ny=30` years' data and use top 45 order statistics
pp_args <- list(id="id", ny=30, r=45)
m_pp <- evgam(fmla_gev2, C0prcp, family="pp", pp.args=pp_args)

## estimate 0.98 quantile using asymmetric Laplace distribution
```

```
fmla_ald <- prcp ~ s(lon, lat, k=15) + s(elev, bs="cr")
m_ald <- evgam(fmla_ald, COprcp, family="ald", ald.args=list(tau=.98))
```

---

extremal *Estimate extremal index using 'intervals' method*

---

## Description

Estimate extremal index using 'intervals' method

## Usage

```
extremal(x, y = NULL)
```

## Arguments

**x** a logical vector or list of logical vectors  
**y** an integer vector the same length as **x**; see Details

## Details

Intervals estimator of extremal index based on Ferro and Segers (2003)'s moment-based estimator. If **x** is supplied and **y** is not, **x** is assumed to identify consecutive threshold exceedances. If **x** is supplied as a list, each list element is assumed to comprise identifiers of consecutive exceedances. If **y** is supplied, **x** must be a logical vector, and **y** gives positions of **x** in its original with-missing-values vector: so **y** identifies consecutive **x**.

## Value

A scalar estimate of the extremal index

## References

Ferro, C. A., & Segers, J. (2003). Inference for clusters of extreme values. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B (Statistical Methodology)*, 65(2), 545-556.

## Examples

```
n <- 1e2
x <- runif(n)
extremal(x > .9)

y <- sort(sample(n, n - 5))
x2 <- x[y]
extremal(x2 > .9, y)
```

---

 FcTmax

*Fort Collins, Colorado, US daily max. temperatures*


---

### Description

Daily maximum temperatures at Fort Collins, Colorado, US from 1st January 1970 to 31st December 2019

### Usage

```
data(FcTmax)
```

### Format

A data frame with 18156 rows and 2 variables

The variables are as follows:

**date** date of observation

**tmax** daily maximum temperature in degrees Celcius

### Examples

```
library( evgam )
data( FcTmax )
```

---

 fitted. evgam

*Extract Model Fitted Values*


---

### Description

Extract Model Fitted Values

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class ' evgam '
fitted( object, ... )
```

### Arguments

object	a fitted evgam object
...	not used

### Value

Fitted values extracted from the object 'object'.

## Examples

```
data(fremantle)
fm1a_gev <- list(SeaLevel ~ s(Year, k=5, bs="cr"), ~ 1, ~ 1)
m_gev <- evgam(fm1a_gev, fremantle, family = "gev")
fitted(m_gev)
```

---

fremantle

*Annual Maximum Sea Levels at Fremantle, Western Australia*

---

## Description

The 'fremantle' data frame has 86 rows and 3 columns. The second column gives 86 annual maximum sea levels recorded at Fremantle, Western Australia, within the period 1897 to 1989. The first column gives the corresponding years. The third column gives annual mean values of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI), which is a proxy for meteorological volatility.

## Usage

```
data(fremantle)
```

## Format

A data frame with 86 rows and 3 variables

The variables are as follows:

**Year** a numeric vector of years

**SeaLevel** a numeric vector of annual sea level maxima

**SOI** A numeric vector of annual mean values of the Southern Oscillation Index

## Source

Coles, S. G. (2001) *An Introduction to Statistical Modelling of Extreme Values*. London: Springer.

Eric Gilleland's ismev R package.

## Examples

```
library(evgam)
data(fremantle)
```

---

`logLik.evgam`*Log-likelihood, AIC and BIC from a fitted evgam object*

---

**Description**

Log-likelihood, AIC and BIC from a fitted evgam object

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'evgam'  
logLik(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>object</code>	a fitted evgam object
<code>...</code>	not used

**Value**

A scalar

**Examples**

```
data(fremantle)  
fm1a_gev <- list(SeaLevel ~ s(Year, k=5, bs="cr"), ~ 1, ~ 1)  
m_gev <- evgam(fm1a_gev, fremantle, family = "gev")  
logLik(m_gev)  
AIC(m_gev)  
BIC(m_gev)
```

---

`pinv`*Moore-Penrose pseudo-inverse of a matrix*

---

**Description**

Moore-Penrose pseudo-inverse of a matrix

**Usage**

```
pinv(x, tol = -1)  
  
ginv.evgam(x, tol = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps))
```

**Arguments**

x	a matrix
tol	a scalar

**Details**

This function is merely a wrapper for Armadillo's `pinv` function with its default settings, which, in particular uses the divide-and-conquer method. If `tol` isn't provided Armadillo's default for `pinv` is used. `ginv.evgam` mimics [ginv](#) using Armadillo's `pinv`.

**Value**

A matrix

**References**

<http://arma.sourceforge.net/docs.html#pinv>

**See Also**

[ginv](#)

---

plot.evgam	<i>Plot a fitted evgam object</i>
------------	-----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Plot a fitted evgam object

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'evgam'
plot(x, onepage = TRUE, which = NULL, main, ask = !onpage, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	a fitted evgam object
onpage	logical: should all plots be on one page, or on separate pages? Defaults to TRUE
which	a vector of integers identifying which smooths to plot. The default NULL plots all smooths
main	a character string or vector of plot titles for each plot. If not supplied default titles are used
ask	logical: ask to show next plots if too many figures for current device?
...	extra arguments to pass to <a href="#">plot.gam</a>

**Value**

Plots representing all one- or two-dimensional smooths

**Examples**

```
data(fremantle)
fm1a_gev <- list(SeaLevel ~ s(Year, k=5, bs="cr"), ~ 1, ~ 1)
m_gev <- evgam(fm1a_gev, fremantle, family = "gev")
plot(m_gev)
```

---

predict.evgam

*Predictions from a fitted evgam object*

---

**Description**

Predictions from a fitted evgam object

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'evgam'
predict(
  object,
  newdata,
  type = "link",
  prob = NULL,
  se.fit = FALSE,
  marginal = TRUE,
  exi = FALSE,
  trace = 0,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

object	a fitted evgam object
newdata	a data frame
type	a character string giving the type of prediction sought; see Details. Defaults to "link"
prob	a scalar or vector of probabilities for quantiles to be estimated if type == "quantile"; defaults to 0.5
se.fit	a logical: should estimated standard errors be returned? Defaults to FALSE
marginal	a logical: should uncertainty estimates integrate out smoothing parameter uncertainty? Defaults to TRUE
exi	a logical: if a dependent GEV is fitted should the independent parameters be returned? Defaults to FALSE

trace	an integer where higher values give more output. -1 suppresses everything. Defaults to 0
...	unused

### Details

There are five options for type: 1) "link" distribution parameters transformed to their model fitting scale; 2) "response" as 1), but on their original scale; 3) "lpmatrix" a list of design matrices; 4) "quantile" estimates of distribution quantile(s); and 5) "qqplot" a quantile-quantile plot.

### Value

A data frame or list of predictions, or a plot if type == "qqplot"

### References

Youngman, B. D. (2022). evgam: An R Package for Generalized Additive Extreme Value Modules. Journal of Statistical Software. To appear. doi:10.18637/jss.v103.i03

### Examples

```
data(fremantle)
fm1a_gev <- list(SeaLevel ~ s(Year, k=5, bs="cr"), ~ 1, ~ 1)
m_gev <- evgam(fm1a_gev, fremantle, family = "gev")
# prediction of link GEV parameter for fremantle data
predict(m_gev)
# predictions for Year 1989
y1989 <- data.frame(Year = 1989)
# link GEV parameter predictions
predict(m_gev, y1989)
# GEV parameter predictions
predict(m_gev, y1989, type= "response")
# 10-year return level predictions
predict(m_gev, y1989, type= "quantile", prob = .9)
# 10- and 100-year return level predictions
predict(m_gev, y1989, type= "quantile", prob = c(.9, .99))
```

---

```
print.evgam
```

```
Print a fitted evgam object
```

---

### Description

Print a fitted evgam object

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'evgam'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x                    a fitted evgam object  
 ...                  not used

**Value**

The call of the evgam object

**Examples**

```
data(fremantle)
fmla_gev <- list(SeaLevel ~ s(Year, k=5, bs="cr"), ~ 1, ~ 1)
m_gev <- evgam(fmla_gev, fremantle, family = "gev")
print(m_gev)
```

---

 gev

*Quantile estimation of a composite extreme value distribution*

---

**Description**

Quantile estimation of a composite extreme value distribution

**Usage**

```
gev(
  p,
  loc,
  scale,
  shape,
  m = 1,
  alpha = 1,
  theta = 1,
  family,
  tau = 0,
  start = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

p                    a scalar giving the quantile of the distribution sought  
 loc                  a scalar, vector or matrix giving the location parameter  
 scale                as above, but scale parameter  
 shape                as above, but shape parameter  
 m                    a scalar giving the number of values per return period unit, e.g. 365 for daily data giving annual return levels

alpha	a scalar, vector or matrix of weights if within-block variables not identically distributed and of different frequencies
theta	a scalar, vector or matrix of extremal index values
family	a character string giving the family for which return levels sought
tau	a scalar, vector or matrix of values giving the threshold quantile for the GPD (i.e. 1 - probability of exceedance)
start	a 2-vector giving starting values that bound the return level

### Details

If  $F$  is the generalised extreme value or generalised Pareto distribution, qev solves

$$\prod_{j=1}^n \{F(z)\}^{m\alpha_j\theta_j} = p.$$

For both distributions, location, scale and shape parameters are given by loc, scale and shape. The generalised Pareto distribution, for  $\xi \neq 0$  and  $z > u$ , is parameterised as  $1 - (1 - \tau)[1 + \xi(z - u)/\psi_u]^{-1/\xi}$ , where  $u$ ,  $\psi_u$  and  $\xi$  are its location, scale and shape parameters, respectively, and  $\tau$  corresponds to argument tau.

### Value

A scalar or vector of estimates of p

### Examples

```
qev(0.9, c(1, 2), c(1, 1.1), .1, family="gev")
qev(0.99, c(1, 2), c(1, 1.1), .1, family="gpd", tau=0.9)
```

---

runmax	<i>Running maximum</i>
--------	------------------------

---

### Description

Running  $n$ -value maximum and data frame with variable swapped for running maximum

### Usage

```
runmax(y, n)

dfrunmax(data, cons, ynm, n = 2)
```

**Arguments**

y	a vector
n	an integer giving the number of observations to calculate running maximum over; defaults to 2
data	a data frame
cons	a character string for the variable in data that identifies consecutive observations
ynm	a character string for the variable in data that is the observations

**Value**

runmax returns a vector of the same dimension as y

dfrunmax returns a data frame with observations swapped for *n*-observation running maximum

**Examples**

```
runmax(runif(10), 5)
```

---

seq_between	<i>More Sequence Generation</i>
-------------	---------------------------------

---

**Description**

Generate a sequence of values between a range.

**Usage**

```
seq_between(x, length = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

x	a 2-vector
length	an integer

**Value**

A vector

**See Also**

[seq](#), [seq\\_len](#), [seq\\_along](#)

**Examples**

```
seq_between(c(1, 9))
seq_between(range(runif(10)), 5)
```

---

simulate.evgam	<i>Simulations from a fitted evgam object</i>
----------------	---

---

**Description**

Simulations from a fitted evgam object

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'evgam'
simulate(
  object,
  nsim = 1000,
  seed = NULL,
  newdata,
  type = "link",
  probs = NULL,
  threshold = 0,
  marginal = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

object	a fitted evgam object
nsim	an integer giving the number of simulations
seed	an integer giving the seed for simulations
newdata	a data frame
type	a character string, as in predict.evgam; defaults to "quantile"
probs	a scalar or vector of probabilities for quantiles; defaults to NULL
threshold	a scalar, vector or matrix, which is added to each simulation if family == "gpd"; defaults to 0
marginal	a logical: should simulations integrate out smoothing parameter uncertainty? Defaults to TRUE
...	arguments to be passed to predict.evgam

**Value**

Simulations of parameters or quantiles

**See Also**

[predict.evgam](#)

**Examples**

```

data(fremantle)
fm1a_gev <- list(SeaLevel ~ s(Year, k=5, bs="cr"), ~ 1, ~ 1)
m_gev <- evgam(fm1a_gev, fremantle, family = "gev")
# simulations of link GEV parameters for fremantle data
simulate(m_gev, nsim=5)
# simulations for Year 1989
y1989 <- data.frame(Year = 1989)
# link GEV parameter simulations
simulate(m_gev, nsim=5, newdata = y1989)
# GEV parameter simulations
simulate(m_gev, nsim=5, newdata = y1989, type = "response")
# 10-year return level simulations
simulate(m_gev, nsim=5, newdata = y1989, type= "quantile", prob = .9)
# 10- and 100-year return level simulations
simulate(m_gev, nsim=5, newdata = y1989, type= "quantile", prob = c(.9, .99))

```

---

summary.evgam

*Summary method for a fitted evgam object*


---

**Description**

Summary method for a fitted evgam object

**Usage**

```

## S3 method for class 'evgam'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.evgam'
print(x, ...)

```

**Arguments**

object	a fitted evgam object
...	not used
x	a summary.evgam object

**Details**

The key part of summary.evgam is p-values for smooths. The tests use code directly taken from mgcv 1.8-14. This is to avoid use of mgcv::: . . . . Tests implement the method of Wood (2013).

**Value**

A summary.evgam object

## References

Wood, S. N., (2013) On p-values for smooth components of an extended generalized additive model, *Biometrika* 100(1) 221–228

## Examples

```
data(fremantle)
fm1a_gev <- list(SeaLevel ~ s(Year, k=5, bs="cr"), ~ 1, ~ 1)
m_gev <- evgam(fm1a_gev, fremantle, family = "gev")
summary(m_gev)
```

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