

Package ‘growR’

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Type Package

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Title Implementation of the Vegetation Model ModVege

Description Run grass growth simulations using a grass growth model based on ModVege (Jouven, M., P. Carrère, and R. Baumont "Model Predicting Dynamics of Biomass, Structure and Digestibility of Herbage in Managed Permanent Pastures. 1. Model Description." (2006) [doi:10.1111/j.1365-2494.2006.00515.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2494.2006.00515.x)). The implementation in this package contains a few additions to the above cited version of ModVege, such as simulations of management decisions, and influences of snow cover. As such, the model is fit to simulate grass growth in mountainous regions, such as the Swiss Alps. The package also contains routines for calibrating the model and helpful tools for analysing model outputs and performance.

URL <https://github.com/kuadrat/growR>, <https://kuadrat.github.io/growR/>

BugReports <https://github.com/kuadrat/growR/issues>

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<code>aCO2_inverse</code>	<i>Concentration representative year</i>
---------------------------	--

Description

Inverse of ‘atmospheric_CO2’: retrieve the year by which a given CO2 concentration is reached.

Usage

```
aCO2_inverse(aCO2)
```

Arguments

<code>aCO2</code>	Target CO2 concentration in ppm.
-------------------	----------------------------------

Details

Does not give a reasonable result for values below 317ppm, corresponding to the year 1949, as this is where the minimum of the parabola is located in the second order fit to the data that was used in `aCO2.fct`.

Value

year Approximate year (as floating point number) by which target concentration is reached.

Examples

```
aCO2_inverse(420)
aCO2_inverse(700)
# Insensible
aCO2_inverse(100)
```

add_lines

Add data to a ggplot

Description

Add a lineplot of the **x_key** and **y_key** columns in **data** to the supplied ggplot object **ax**. If none is supplied, a new one is created.

Usage

```
add_lines(
  data,
  ax = NULL,
  y_key = "dBm_smooth",
  x_key = "DOY",
  style = "line",
  label = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<i>data</i>	data.frame or similar object interpretable by ggplot.
<i>ax</i>	list as returned by ggplot() and related functions.
<i>x_key</i> , <i>y_key</i>	Column names in <i>*data*</i> to be plotted.
<i>style</i>	XXX in ggplot geom_XXX to use.
<i>label</i>	Codename for this line to be used in legend creation. If NULL, use <i>*y_key*</i> .
<i>...</i>	All further arguments are passed to the selected ggplot geom.

Value

ax A ggplot list (like the input **ax**).

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
# Add first set of data
ax = add_lines(mtcars, x_key = "wt", y_key = "mpg", label = "First Line")

# Add one more line to the plot
ax = add_lines(mtcars, ax = ax, x_key = "wt", y_key = "qsec",
label = "Second Line")

print(ax)
```

analyze_parameter_scan

Analyze results of a parameter scan

Description

Analyze results of a parameter scan

Usage

```
analyze_parameter_scan(
  parameter_scan_results,
  datafile = "",
  smooth_interval = 28
)
```

Arguments

parameter_scan_results
String or List. If a string, it is interpreted as the name of a rds file that contains the results of a parameter scan which is then loaded using `readRDS()`. Otherwise, it should be the output of `run_parameter_scan()` directly.

datafile
Name or path to a file containing measured data. The model results in *parameter_scan_results* are compared to the data therein. If empty, the site is inferred from the [ModvegeSite](#) objects in *parameter_scan_results* and a corresponding data file is searched for in `'getOption("growR.data_dir", default = "data")'`.

smooth_interval
Int. Number of days over which the variable dBM is smoothed. Should be set to make experimental data and simulated data to be as comparable as possible.

Value

analyzed A list with five keys: dBM, cBM, cBM_end, metrics and params.

- dBM** A data.frame with $1 + n_params + n_metrics$ columns where each row represents a different parameter combination. The first column (n) gives the row number and is used to identify a parameter combination. The subsequent n_params columns give the values of the parameters used in this combination. The final $n_metrics$ columns give the resulting performance score of the model run with these parameters for each metric applied to model variable dBM.
- cBM** A data.frame of same format as for the key *dBM*. The first $n_params + 1$ columns are identical to the data.frame in *dBM*. The difference is that the final $n_metrics$ columns give performance scores with respect to the model variable cBM.
- cBM_end** A data.frame analogous to *dBM* and *cBM*, only this time the last $n_metrics$ columns give performance scores with respect to the variable cBM_end, which is the final value of cBM, i.e. the cumulative grown biomass at the end of the year.
- params** A vector containing the names of the scanned parameters. These are also the column names of columns 2: ($n_params+1$) in *results*.
- metrics** A vector containing the names of the employed performance metrics. These are also the column names of the last $n_metrics$ columns in *results*.

See Also

[run_parameter_scan\(\)](#), [readRDS\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# There needs to be data available with which the model is to be compared.
# For this example, use data provided by the package.
path = system.file("extdata", package = "growR")
datafile = file.path(path, "posieux1.csv")

# We also use example parameter scan data provided by the package.
# In the real world, you would generally create your own data using
# `run_parameter_scan()`.
analyze_parameter_scan(parameter_scan_example, datafile = datafile)
```

append_to_table	<i>Write *data* to supplied file in append mode without generating a warning message.</i>
-----------------	---

Description

This function essentially wraps ‘write.table’ with a calling handler that suppresses appending warnings that would appear with the argument ‘col.names = TRUE’.

Usage

```
append_to_table(data, filename, ...)
```

Arguments

data Any object which can be handled by 'write.table'.
filename Name of file to append to.
... All additional arguments are passed to 'write.table'.

atmospheric_CO2	<i>Atmospheric CO2 concentration</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Retrieve CO2 concentration (in ppm) for given calendar year.

Usage

```
atmospheric_CO2(year)
```

Arguments

year Calendar year for which to extract CO2 concentration.

Details

This function defines the CO2 concentration as a function of calendar year. it is based on a polynomial fit to the annual CO2 data published by NOAA <https://gml.noaa.gov/webdata/ccgg/trends/co2/co2_annmean_gl.txt>

Value

Approximate CO2 concentration in ppm for given year.

Note

This is only approximately valid for years in the range 1949 - 2020

Examples

```
atmospheric_CO2(1990)  
atmospheric_CO2(2020)  
# Insensible  
atmospheric_CO2(1800)
```

autocut

autocut

Description

Simulation routine to realistically predict grass cutting events. This follows an implementation described in Petersen et al. (2021).

The decision to cut is made based on two criteria. First, it is checked whether a **target biomass** is reached on given DOY. The defined target depends on the DOY and is given through `:func:'get_target_biomass'`. If said biomass is present, return `'TRUE'`.

Otherwise, it is checked whether a given amount of time has passed since the last cut. Depending on whether this is the first cut of the season or not, the relevant parameters are `:int:'last_DOY_for_initial_cut'` and `:int:'max_cut_period'`. If that amount of time has passed, return `'TRUE'`, otherwise return `'FALSE'`.

The target biomass for a given day is determined following the principles described in Petersen et al.

The exact regression for the target biomass is based on Fig. S2 in the supplementary material of Petersen et al.

A refinement to expected yield as function of altitude has been implemented according to Table 1a in Huguenen et al. (2017).

References

- Petersen K, Kraus D, Calanca P, Semenov MA, Butterbach-Bahl K, Kiese R (2021). “Dynamic Simulation of Management Events for Assessing Impacts of Climate Change on Pre-Alpine Grassland Productivity.” *European Journal of Agronomy*, **128**, 126306. ISSN 1161-0301, doi:10.1016/j.eja.2021.126306, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1161030121000782>.
- Huguenin-Elie IEMPSALWK, Jeangros B (2017). “Grundlagen für die Düngung landwirtschaftlicher Kulturen in der Schweiz (GRUD), Kapitel 9: Düngung von Grasland.” *Agrarforschung Schweiz*. <https://www.agrarforschungschweiz.ch/2017/06/9-duengung-von-grasland-grud-2017/>.

box_smooth

Endpoint smoother

Description

Smooth data in vector x to its endpoint.

Usage

```
box_smooth(x, box_width = 28)
```


Arguments

`x` 1D data to be smoothed.
`box_width` Width (in units of vector steps) of the box used for smoothing.

Details

Employ an endpoint box filter (aka "running mean" or endpoint smoother) to the 1-D data in `x`:

```
x_smoothed[i] = mean(x[i-box_width:i])
```

Where `x` is considered to be *zero-padded* vor values of `i-box_width < 1`.

Value

`x_smooth` Smoothened version of `x`.

Examples

```
# Create a sine wave with noise
x = seq(0, 4*pi, 0.1)
y = sin(x) + runif(length(x))
# Apply endpoint smoothing
y_smooth = box_smooth(y, box_width = 5)
```

browse *Debugging utilities*

Description

Debug specified function *func* by entering a `browser()` right at the beginning (`browse()`) or end (`browse_end()`) of the function.

Usage

```
browse(func, ...)  
  
browse_end(func, ...)
```

Arguments

`func` An R function to be browsed.
`...` Arguments to the function *func* that is to be browsed.

Details

These are convenience shorthands for R's builtin debug tools, like `debugonce()` and the `trace()/untrace()` combination.

Value

Returns the result of `func(...)`. Enters a `browser()`.

Functions

- `browse_end()`: Enter `browser()` at the end of the function call to `func(...)`. This only works, if the function can execute without error until its end. Otherwise, the error will be thrown.

See Also

`browser()`, `debugonce()`, `trace()`
`trace()`

Examples

```
# Define a simple function for this example
my_func = function(a) { for (i in 1:5) { a = a + i }; return(a) }

# Enter a browser at the beginning of the function
browse(my_func, 0)

# Enter a browser at the end of the function. This allows us to inspect
# the function's local variables without having to go through the whole loop.
browse_end(my_func, 0)
```

build_functional_group

Build the effective functional group as a weighted linear combination.

Description

Uses the weights found in `:param:P` to construct the effective functional groups and updates functional group parameters in `P`.

Usage

```
build_functional_group(P)
```

Arguments

`P` list; name-value pairs of parameters. Should contain at least one non-zero functional group weight `w_FGX` with `X` in `(A, B, C, D)`. Any weights not present are assumed to be 0.

Value

A [FunctionalGroup](#) object composed of a linear combination of the four groups *FG_A*, *FG_B*, *FG_C* and *FG_D*.

See Also

[FunctionalGroup](#)

Examples

```
parameters = list(w_FGA = 0.5, w_FGB = 0.5)
build_functional_group(parameters)

# The w_FGX weights in the input are interpreted as relative to each other.
# Thus, they do not need to satisfy the sum rule. The following is
# equivalent to the previous example:
parameters = list(w_FGA = 1, w_FGB = 1)
build_functional_group(parameters)
```

check_for_package	<i>Check if *package* is available</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Some functions not pertaining to the package core require additional libraries. These libraries are listed as **suggested** in the 'DESCRIPTION'. When such a function is called by a user who does not have the respective libraries installed, we should notice that and notify the user. This is the purpose of this **function** 'check_for_package'.

Usage

```
check_for_package(package, stop = TRUE)
```

Arguments

package	Name of the package to check for.
stop	Toggle whether an error should be thrown ('TRUE') or a warning generated ('FALSE').

Details

The function checks if **package** is installed and loaded. If not, it either produces a warning or throws an error, depending on the value of **stop**.

Value

'TRUE' if the package was found. 'FALSE' if it wasn't found and **stop** is 'FALSE'. Otherwise, an error will be thrown.

 Combinator

Combinator

Description

Helps to find all possible combinations for a given set of values.

Public fields

`combinations` list Once run, holds all valid parameter combinations as named lists.

`eps` float Numerical precision to require when checking the functional group weight sum criterion.

Methods**Public methods:**

- [Combinator\\$create_combinations\(\)](#)
- [Combinator\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `create_combinations()`: Find possible combinations

Usage:

`Combinator$create_combinations(param_values)`

Arguments:

`param_values` A list giving all options for the parameter values which are to be combined. As an example:

```
list(w_FGA = c(0, 0.5, 1), w_FGB = c(0, 0.5, 1), NI = c(0.5, 0.9))
```

This would generate the combinations

w_FGA	w_FGB	NI
0	1	0.5
0	1	0.9
0.5	0.5	0.5
0.5	0.5	0.9
1	0	0.5
1	0	0.9

`eps` Precision to be used when checking if the sum criterion of the functional groups ($w_FGA + w_FGB + w_FGC + w_FGD = 1$) is fulfilled.

Returns: `combinations` A list containing vectors of parameter value combinations.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

`Combinator$clone(deep = FALSE)`

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

[create_combinations\(\)](#)

compare.R

Compare simulation results

Description

The script `compare.R` which ships with the `growR` package and is automatically put into the working directory with `setup_directory()` can be used to compare results of `growR` simulation runs.

It is a simple script, so it can and should be adjusted to your personal needs.

Details

The script makes use of the packages `ggplot2`, `patchwork` and some `growR` functions which facilitate data loading and plotting, like `load_measured_data()` and `add_lines()`.

`create_combinations`

Create Valid Combinations

Description

Generate a list which contains all possible combinations of the provided parameter values. This excludes combinations that are invalid because the sum criterion for functional groups $w_{FGA} + w_{FGB} + w_{FGC} + w_{FGD} = 1$ is not fulfilled.

Usage

```
create_combinations(param_values, eps = 0.02)
```

Arguments

<code>param_values</code>	A list giving all options for the parameter values which are to be combined. The format is <code>list[[param_name]] = param_values</code> where <code>param_values</code> is a vector with the values for the respective parameter. The parameter names for functional group weights (w_{FGX} with X in (A, B, C, D)) receive special treatment and therefore need to be spelled correctly.
<code>eps</code>	Float specifying the precision to which the sum criterion for functional group has to be satisfied. The criterion is considered satisfied, if <code>abs(w_FGA + w_FGB + w_FGC + w_FGD) - 1) <= eps</code>

Details

Assume for example the following list as argument *param_values*:

```
list(w_FGA = c(0, 0.5, 1), w_FGB = c(0, 0.5, 1), NI = c(0.5, 0.9))
```

This would generate the combinations

w_FGA	w_FGB	NI
0	1	0.5
0	1	0.9
0.5	0.5	0.5
0.5	0.5	0.9
1	0	0.5
1	0	0.9

One can see that the input *param_values* has to be set up carefully: one has to ensure that the given *w_FGX* values *can* actually add up to 1. The following would be a bad counterexample, where only one single valid combination is found, even though many values for *w_FGA* and *w_FGB* are provided:

```
list(w_FGA = seq(0.5, 1, 0.01), w_FGB = c(0.5, 1, 0.01))
```

Similarly, if the steps in the *w_FGX* don't match, we might not end up with many valid combinations, even though the ranges are reasonable:

```
list(w_FGA = seq(0.5, 1, 0.1), w_FGB = c(0, 0.5, 0.25))
```

Here, no combination can be made with *w_FGA* in $c(0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9)$ or *w_FGB* = 0.25.

Value

combinations An unnamed list where every entry is a list containing the parameter values (named as in the input *param_values*) for a valid combination.

Examples

```
# Define the parameter steps you want to explore. This is a minimal example.
# A more realistic one follows below.
param_values = list(w_FGA = c(0, 0.5, 1),
                    w_FGB = c(0, 0.5, 1),
                    NI = c(0.5, 0.9)
)
# Create all valid combinations of the defined steps
create_combinations(param_values)

# More realistic example for an initial exploration of parameter space,
# where we suspect that functional groups A and B should be more prevalent
# than C and D. This produces 54 parameter combinations, which is a number
```

```

# of model evaluations that can run within a reasonable timeframe
# (depending on your system).
param_values = list(w_FGA = seq(0, 1, 0.33),
                    w_FGB = seq(0, 1, 0.33),
                    w_FGC = seq(0, 0.7, 0.33),
                    w_FGD = seq(0, 0.7, 0.33),
                    NI = seq(0.5, 1.0, 0.25)
)
length(create_combinations(param_values))

# The default value for *eps* made sure that combinations of 0.33 + 0.66 =
# 0.99 etc. are considered "valid". If we make *eps* too small, no valid
# combinations can be found:
length(create_combinations(param_values, eps = 1e-3))

```

```
create_example_environment
```

Provide an example ModvegeEnvironment

Description

This is intended for testing and for the examples in the documentation.

Usage

```
create_example_environment(site = "posieux")
```

Arguments

site Choose for which example site an environment is to be created. Options: "posieux", "sorens".

Value

E A [ModvegeEnvironment] instance based on the example data for *site* which is shipped with this package.

Examples

```

extdata = system.file("extdata", package = "growR")
print(extdata)
list.files(extdata, recursive = TRUE)
create_example_environment()

```

ensure_table_columns *Check if supplied table contains all *required* variables.*

Description

Logs an error if any variable is missing and lists the missing variables in the error message along with *data_name*.

Usage

```
ensure_table_columns(required, data, data_name = "the data table")
```

Arguments

required	List of names of required variables.
data	data.frame or similar object to be checked.
data_name	Name to be displayed in the error message if any variable is missing.

ensure_unique_filename
 Replace given filename by a version that contains an incremental number in order to prevent overwriting existing files.

Description

Replace given filename by a version that contains an incremental number in order to prevent overwriting existing files.

Usage

```
ensure_unique_filename(path, add_num = TRUE)
```

Arguments

path	string; Filename including path for which to check uniqueness.
add_num	boolean; if TRUE, add the incremental number anyways, even if no filename conflict exists.

Value

A unique filename.

fCO2_growth_mod	<i>CO2 growth modifier</i>
-----------------	----------------------------

Description

Function describing the effects of elevated CO2 on growth.

Usage

```
fCO2_growth_mod(c_CO2, b = 0.5, c_ref = 360)
```

Arguments

c_CO2	numeric Atmospheric CO2 concentration in ppm
b	numeric Strength of CO2 effect on growth. Kellner et al. report values between 0 and 2 with the interval of highest likelihood (0.1, 0.3). However, Soltani and Sinclair discuss that $b = 0.4$ in C4 plants and $b = 0.8$ in C3 plants. The difference on the output of this function of choosing a small (0.1) and large (0.8) value for b has an effect on the result for an atmospheric concentration of 700 ppm of roughly 40 percent!.
c_ref	numeric Reference CO2 concentration in ppm.

Details

The function for the effects on growth is as proposed by Soltani et al (2012) and later adapted by equation (5) in Kellner et al. (2017)

References

Soltani A, Sinclair TR (2012). *Modeling Physiology of Crop Development, Growth and Yield*. CABI. ISBN 978-1-84593-971-7, xnHT6Y0lk00C.

Kellner J, Multsch S, Houska T, Kraft P, Müller C, Breuer L (2017). “A Coupled Hydrological-Plant Growth Model for Simulating the Effect of Elevated CO2 on a Temperate Grassland.” *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*, **246**, 42–50. ISSN 0168-1923, doi:10.1016/j.agrformet.2017.05.017, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0168192317301831>.

Examples

```
fCO2_growth_mod(420)
# The modifier is always relative to *c_ref*. This returns 1.
fCO2_growth_mod(420, c_ref = 420)
```

fCO2_transpiration_mod
CO2 transpiration modifier

Description

Function describing the effects of elevated CO2 on transpiration.

Usage

```
fCO2_transpiration_mod(c_CO2, c_ref = 360)
```

Arguments

c_CO2	numeric Atmospheric CO2 concentration in ppm
c_ref	numeric Reference CO2 concentration in ppm.

Details

The function for the effect on transpiration is from equations (2-6) in Kruijt et al.

It appears in this paper that there is a small formal mistake in said equations. With the stated values, it is not possible to reproduce the tabulated values of c close to 1, as in their table 3. Instead, we conclude that equation (4) should read:

$$c = 1 + s_{gs} * s_T * F_T * \text{deltaCO2}$$

with the multiplicative terms giving small negative numbers. The factors s_{gs} , s_T and F_T for grasslands are taken from pages 260 and 261 in Kruijt et al. where we averaged over the stated ranges to get:

$$c \approx 1 + 0.0001 * \text{deltaCO2}$$

References

Kruijt B, Witte JM, Jacobs CMJ, Kroon T (2008). “Effects of Rising Atmospheric CO2 on Evapotranspiration and Soil Moisture: A Practical Approach for the Netherlands.” *Journal of Hydrology*, **349**(3), 257–267. ISSN 0022-1694, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2007.10.052, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0022169407006373>.

Examples

```
fCO2_transpiration_mod(420)
# The modifier is always relative to *c_ref*. This returns 1.
fCO2_transpiration_mod(420, c_ref = 420)
```

FG_A

Functional group A

Description

Functional group A

Usage

FG_A

Format

An object of class `FunctionalGroup` (inherits from `R6`) of length 23.

See Also

[`FunctionalGroup`]

FG_B

Functional group B

Description

Functional group B

Usage

FG_B

Format

An object of class `FunctionalGroup` (inherits from `R6`) of length 23.

See Also

[`FunctionalGroup`]

FG_C

Functional group C

Description

Functional group C

Usage

FG_C

Format

An object of class `FunctionalGroup` (inherits from `R6`) of length 23.

See Also

[`FunctionalGroup`]

FG_D

Functional group D

Description

Functional group D

Usage

FG_D

Format

An object of class `FunctionalGroup` (inherits from `R6`) of length 23.

See Also

[`FunctionalGroup`]

fPAR

Radiation limitation

Description

Threshold function representing growth limitation due to lack of photosynthetically active radiation (PAR).

Usage

fPAR(PAR)

Arguments

PAR float Photosynthetically active radiation in MJ/m²

Value

A value in the range [0, 1], acting as a multiplicative factor to plant growth.

Examples

fPAR(4)

fT

Temperature limitation

Description

Threshold function representing growth limitation by temperature.

Usage

fT(t, T0 = 4, T1 = 10, T2 = 20)

Arguments

t float Temperature in degree Celsius.
T0 float Photosynthesis activation temperature in degree Celsius.
T1 float Photosynthesis plateau temperature in degree Celsius.
T2 float Photosynthesis max temperature in degree Celsius.

Details

Photosynthesis is suppressed below T_0 , increases until it reaches its maximum at temperatures in the interval (T_1, T_2) . For temperatures exceeding T_2 , photosynthetic activity decreases again until it reaches 0 at a final temperature of 40 degree Celsius.

Value

A value in the range (0, 1), acting as a multiplicative factor to plant growth.

Examples

```
fT(4)
fT(10)
fT(15)
```

 FunctionalGroup

Representation of a grassland plant population

Description

A functional group is a representation of a grassland plant population with certain functional attributes.

It contains many plant parameters that are collected under the hood of functional groups. The class implements S3 style operator overloading such that one can do things like

```
mixed_functional_group = 0.8 * FG_A + 0.2 * FG_B
```

Public fields

- SLA Specific Leaf Area in m^2 per g.
- pcLAM Percentage of laminae (number between 0 and 1).
- ST1 Temperature sum in degree Celsius days after which the seasonality function SEA starts to decrease from its maximum plateau. See also [SEA\(\)](#).
- ST2 Temperature sum in degree Celsius days after which the seasonality function SEA has decreased back to its minimum value. See also [SEA\(\)](#).
- maxSEA Maximum value of the seasonality function [SEA\(\)](#)
- minSEA Minimum value of the seasonality function [SEA\(\)](#). Usually, $minSEA = 1 - (maxSEA - 1)$.
- maxOMDGV Maximum organic matter digestability for green vegetative matter in arbitrary units.
- minOMDGV Minimum organic matter digestability for green vegetative matter in arbitrary units.
- maxOMDGR Maximum organic matter digestability for green reproductive matter in arbitrary units.

- minOMDGR Minimum organic matter digestability for green reproductive matter in arbitrary units.
- BDGV Bulk density of green vegetative dry matter in g per m³.
- BDDV Bulk density of dead vegetative dry matter in g per m³.
- BDGR Bulk density of green reproductive dry matter in g per m³.
- BDDR Bulk density of dead reproductive dry matter in g per m³.
- fg_parameter_names Vector of strings of the variable names of all vegetation parameters governed by functional group composition.

Default values for parameters are taken from functional group A in Jouven et al.

Public fields

fg_parameter_names Names of the vegetation parameters governed by functional group composition.

Methods

Public methods:

- [FunctionalGroup\\$new\(\)](#)
- [FunctionalGroup\\$get_parameters\(\)](#)
- [FunctionalGroup\\$get_parameters_ordered\(\)](#)
- [FunctionalGroup\\$set_parameters\(\)](#)
- [FunctionalGroup\\$set_parameters_ordered\(\)](#)
- [FunctionalGroup\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method new(): Constructor

Usage:

```
FunctionalGroup$new(...)
```

Arguments:

... Key-value pairs of parameters to be set.

Method get_parameters(): Convenient getter

Returns all parameters with their names in a list.

Usage:

```
FunctionalGroup$get_parameters()
```

Method get_parameters_ordered(): Ordered getter

Returns all parameters in reproducible order in a vector.

Usage:

```
FunctionalGroup$get_parameters_ordered()
```

Method set_parameters(): Convenient setter

Set all specified parameters.

Usage:

FunctionalGroup\$set_parameters(...)

Arguments:

... Key-value pairs of parameters to be set.

Method set_parameters_ordered(): Efficient setter, assumes parameters come in known order.

Usage:

FunctionalGroup\$set_parameters_ordered(ordered_parameter_values)

Arguments:

ordered_parameter_values Parameter values to be set. Need to be in the same order as pFunctionalGroup]\$fg_parameter_names.

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

FunctionalGroup\$clone(deep = FALSE)

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

References

Jouven M, Carrère P, Baumont R (2006). “Model Predicting Dynamics of Biomass, Structure and Digestibility of Herbage in Managed Permanent Pastures. 1. Model Description.” *Grass and Forage Science*, **61**(2), 112–124. ISSN 1365-2494, doi:10.1111/j.13652494.2006.00515.x, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1365-2494.2006.00515.x>.

fW

Water stress

Description

Threshold function representing growth limitation due to water stress.

Usage

fW(W, PET)

Arguments

W Water stress given as the ratio of water reserves to water holding capacity.
 PET Potential evapotranspiration in mm per day.

Details

After equation (6) in McCall et al. (2003).#

Value

A value in the range (0, 1), acting as a multiplicative factor to plant growth.

References

McCall DG, Bishop-Hurley GJ (2003). "A Pasture Growth Model for Use in a Whole-Farm Dairy Production Model." *Agricultural Systems*, **76**(3), 1183–1205. ISSN 0308-521X, doi:10.1016/S0308521X(02)00104X, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308521X0200104X>.

Examples

```
fW(0.5, 7)
fW(0.5, 5)
fW(0.5, 3)
```

get_annual_gross_yield

Lookup table returning expected annual gross yields as function of elevation and management intensity.

Description

Based on data from Table 1a in Lookup Table of expected yield as functions of height and management intensity after Olivier Huguenin et al. (2017).

Usage

```
get_annual_gross_yield(elevation, intensity = "high")
```

Arguments

elevation	The elevation of the considered site in meters above sea level.
intensity	One of ("high", "middle", "low", "extensive"). Management intensity for considered site.

Value

Annual gross yield in t / ha (metric tons per hectare). Note that 1 t/ha = 0.1 kg/m².

References

Huguenin-Elie IEMPSALWK, Jeangros B (2017). "Grundlagen für die Düngung landwirtschaftlicher Kulturen in der Schweiz (GRUD), Kapitel 9: Düngung von Grasland." *Agrarforschung Schweiz*. <https://www.agrarforschungschweiz.ch/2017/06/9-duengung-von-grasland-grud-2017/>.

Examples

```
get_annual_gross_yield(1200)
get_annual_gross_yield(1200, intensity = "low")
```

get_bias

Metric Functions

Description

Functions to calculate different performance metrics.

In the case of *get_bias*: Calculate the bias *b*, i.e. the average difference between predicted *y* and observed *z* values:

$$\text{bias} = \text{mean}(y - z)$$

Usage

```
get_bias(predicted, observed, ...)
```

```
root_mean_squared(predicted, observed, ...)
```

```
mean_absolute_error(predicted, observed, ...)
```

Arguments

predicted Vector containing the predictions *y*.

observed Vector containing the observations *z*.

... **relative** Boolean. If true give the result as a ratio to the average observation `mean(observed)`.

Value

m A number representing the relative or absolute value for the metric.

Functions

- `root_mean_squared()`: Calculate the square root of the average squared difference between prediction and observation:

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\text{sum}(\text{predicted} - \text{observed})^2} / \text{length}(\text{predicted})$$

- `mean_absolute_error()`: Calculate the average of the absolute differences between prediction and observation:

$$\text{MAE} = \text{mean}(\text{abs}(\text{predicted} - \text{observed}))$$

Note

NA values are completely ignored.

See Also

[willmott\(\)](#)

Examples

```
predicted = c(21.5, 22.2, 19.1)
observed = c(20, 20, 20)
get_bias(predicted, observed)
get_bias(predicted, observed, relative = FALSE)

root_mean_squared(predicted, observed)
root_mean_squared(predicted, observed, relative = FALSE)

mean_absolute_error(predicted, observed)
mean_absolute_error(predicted, observed, relative = FALSE)
```

```
get_end_of_cutting_season
      Last day of cutting season
```

Description

Estimate the last day on which it still makes sense to cut. This is done by checking at which point the expected target biomass (see [get_relative_cut_contribution\(\)](#)) goes below the minimally harvestable standing biomass.

Usage

```
get_end_of_cutting_season(min_biomass, elevation, intensity = "high")
```

Arguments

min_biomass	float A standing biomass below this value cannot even be harvested,
elevation	float Altitude in m.a.s.l.
intensity	string Management intensity. One of "high", "middle", "low"

Value

float Last (fractional) day of the year on which a cut still makes sense.

See Also

[get_relative_cut_contribution\(\)](#)

Examples

```
get_end_of_cutting_season(50, 1200)
get_end_of_cutting_season(50, 1200, intensity = "low")
```

get_expected_n_cuts *Get number of expected cuts*

Description

Return the number of expected cuts for a site at a given *elevation* and management *intensity*.

Usage

```
get_expected_n_cuts(elevation, intensity = "high")
```

Arguments

elevation	The elevation of the considered site in meters above sea level.
intensity	One of ("high", "middle", "low", "extensive"). Management intensity for considered site.

Details

This uses data.frame management_parameters as a lookup table and interpolates linearly in between the specified values.

Value

Number of expected cuts per season.

Examples

```
get_expected_n_cuts(1200)
get_expected_n_cuts(1200, intensity = "low")
```

get_relative_cut_contribution
Relative cut contribution

Description

Get the fraction of the total annual harvested biomass that a cut at given *DOY* is expected to contribute.

Usage

```
get_relative_cut_contribution(DOY)
```

Arguments

DOY Integer representing the day of the year on which a cut occurs.

Details

The regression for the target biomass is based on Fig. S2 in the supplementary material of Petersen et al. (2021).

Value

The fraction (between 0 and 1) of biomass harvested at the cut at given *DOY* divided by the total annual biomass.

References

Petersen K, Kraus D, Calanca P, Semenov MA, Butterbach-Bahl K, Kiese R (2021). “Dynamic Simulation of Management Events for Assessing Impacts of Climate Change on Pre-Alpine Grassland Productivity.” *European Journal of Agronomy*, **128**, 126306. ISSN 1161-0301, doi:10.1016/j.eja.2021.126306, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1161030121000782>.

Examples

```
get_relative_cut_contribution(1)
get_relative_cut_contribution(150)
get_relative_cut_contribution(365)
# DOYs larger than 365 are insensible
get_relative_cut_contribution(600)
```

get_site_name	<i>Extract the name of a site from a filename</i>
---------------	---

Description

This function assumes the filenames to begin with the site name, potentially followed by an underscore and further characters.

Usage

```
get_site_name(filename)
```

Arguments

filename String of a ‘ModvegeSite’ output filename.

growR_package_options	<i>Default options introduced by package growR</i>
-----------------------	--

Description

These are the default options, set when the package is loaded by ‘library(growR)’. To get or change the current value of an option, use the ‘options()’ function.

growR.verbosity Integer that controls how much console output is generated by growR functions. Higher numbers mean more output. See [logger()].

growR.input_dir Name of the directory in which to look for input files.

growR.output_dir Name of the directory into which output files are written.

growR.data_dir Name of the directory in which to look for measured data files.

Usage

```
growR_package_options
```

Format

An object of class list of length 4.

See Also

[options()]

growR_run_loop	<i>Run growR simulations</i>
----------------	------------------------------

Description

Start the loop over runs specified in the config file.

Usage

```
growR_run_loop(modvege_environments, output_dir = "")
```

Arguments

modvege_environments	A list of ModvegeEnvironment instances.
output_dir	string; name of directory to which output files are to be written. If output_dir == "" (default), no files are written.

Details

By default, returns an empty list but writes output to the output files as specified in the *site_name* and *run_name* fields of the supplied [ModvegeEnvironment](#) instances. Change this behaviour through the *write_files* and *store_results* arguments.

Value

A list of the format `[[run]][[year]]` containing clones of the [ModvegeSite](#) instances that were run. Also write to files, if *output_dir* is nonempty.

Examples

```
env1 = create_example_environment(site = "posieux")
env2 = create_example_environment(site = "sorens")

growR_run_loop(c(env1, env2), output_dir = "")
```

load_measured_data	<i>Load experimental data</i>
--------------------	-------------------------------

Description

Load all datasets stored in the supplied files.

Upon loading, the cumulative biomass growth *cBM* is automatically calculated from the given daily biomass growth *dBM* values.

Usage

```
load_measured_data(filenamees, sep = ",")
```

```
load_data_for_sites(sites)
```

```
load_matching_data(filenamees)
```

Arguments

filenamees	Vector of strings representing simulation output filenames for which matching data files are searched and loaded.
sep	String Field separator used in the datafiles.
sites	Vector of site names for which data to load.

Details

load_matching_data() internally uses [get_site_name\(\)](#) and makes the same assumptions about the output filename formats. It further assumes measured data to be located in "data/" and adhere to the filename format x.csv with x being the site name.

Value

measured_data list of data.frame each corresponding to one of the sites detected in *filenamees*. Each data.frame contains the keys

- dBM: average daily biomass growth since last observation in kg/ha.
- cBM: cumulative biomass growth up to this DOY in kg/ha.
- year: year of observation.
- DOY: day of year of observation.

Functions

- load_data_for_sites(): Data filenames are generated on the convention 'SITE.csv' and are searched for in the subdirectory 'getOption("growR.data_dir")', which defaults to 'data/'.
- load_matching_data(): Accepts a vector of output filenames as generated by [Modvege-Site\\$write_output\(\)](#) out of which the site names are inferred.

Data file format

The input data files are expected to consist of four columns containing the following fields, in order:

date Date of measurement in yyyy-mm-dd format.

year Year of measurement. Identical to yyyy in *date* field.

DOY Day of year of the measurement. Jan 1st corresponds to 1, Dec 31st corresponds to 365 (except in gap years).

dBM Observed **average daily biomass growth** since last cut in kg/ha.

The first row is expected to be a header row containing the exact field names as in the description above. Columns may be separated by an arbitrary character, specified by the *sep* argument. The example data uses a comma (",").

logger	<i>Primitive logger for debugging.</i>
--------	--

Description

Primitive logger for debugging.

Usage

```
logger(msg = "", level = DEBUG, stop_on_error = TRUE)
```

Arguments

msg	The message to print.
level	The message will only be printed if its <i>level</i> is lower or equal to <code>getOption("growR.verbosity")</code> .
stop_on_error	Can be set to <code>FALSE</code> in order to continue execution despite emitting a message of <i>level</i> <code>ERROR</code> .

Value

None Prints console output.

See Also

[set_growR_verbosity\(\)](#)

Examples

```
logger("A standard message", level = 3)
logger("A debug message", level = 4)
logger("A deep debug message", level = 5)
```

make_yearDOY	<i>Create unique DOY + year identifier</i>
--------------	--

Description

Return numbers of the form YYYYDDD where YYYY is the year and DDD the DOY.

Usage

```
make_yearDOY(years, DOYs)
```

Arguments

years	int vector.
DOYs	int vector of same length as *years*.

Value

int vector of same length as *years* containing numbers of the form YYYYDDD, where the first four digits represent a year and the last four represent a DOY.

ManagementData	<i>Management Data Class</i>
----------------	------------------------------

Description

Management Data Class
Management Data Class

Details

Data structure that contains management data which can serve as input to a [ModvegeSite](#) simulation run.

Public fields

management_file	string	The file that was read.
is_empty	boolean	Used to determine if management data is present or not. In the latter case, ModvegeSite will simulate management decisions automatically.
years	List	List of unique years for which data is available.
cut_years	numeric	Vector of length N where N is the total number of cuts read from the input file. Gives the year in which corresponding cut was made.
cut_DOY	numeric	Vector of length N giving the day of year (as an integer) on which a cut was made.
intensity	string	Management intensity for "autocut". One of c("high", "middle", "low").

Methods

Public methods:

- [ManagementData\\$new\(\)](#)
- [ManagementData\\$read_management\(\)](#)
- [ManagementData\\$ensure_file_integrity\(\)](#)
- [ManagementData\\$get_management_for_year\(\)](#)
- [ManagementData\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Create a new ManagementData object.

Usage:

```
ManagementData$new(management_file = NULL, years = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`management_file` string Path to file containing the management data to be read.

`years` numeric Vector of years for which the management is to be extracted.

Method `read_management()`: Read management data from supplied *management_file*.

Usage:

```
ManagementData$read_management(management_file, years = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`management_file` Path to or name of file containing management data.

`years` Years for which the management is to be extracted. Default (NULL) is to read in all found years.

Returns: None The object's field are filled.

Method `ensure_file_integrity()`: Check that all required columns are present and that cut DOYs are only increasing in a given year.

Usage:

```
ManagementData$ensure_file_integrity(cut_data)
```

Arguments:

`cut_data` data.frame containing the cut data.

Method `get_management_for_year()`: Extract management data for given year

This simply filters out all data not matching *year* and returns a list with the relevant keys.

Usage:

```
ManagementData$get_management_for_year(year)
```

Arguments:

`year` integer Year for which to extract management data.

Returns: M A list containing the keys:

is_empty boolean Used to determine if management data is present or not. In the latter case, [ModvegeSite](#) will simulate management decisions automatically.

cut_years numeric Vector of length *N* where *N* is the total number of cuts for this *year*, as read from the input file. Gives the year in which corresponding cut was made.

cut_DOY numeric Vector of length N giving the day of year (as an integer) on which a cut was made.

intensity string Management intensity for "autocut". One of c("high", "middle", "low").

n_cuts integer Number of cuts occurring in given year.

The two vectors in cut_DOY and cut_years differ from this object's respective fields in that only data for selected year is present.

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
ManagementData$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

[ManagementData\\$read_management\(\)](#)

management_parameters *Management practices for Swiss grasslands*

Description

Expected yields, uncertainties and average number of cuts as function of altitude and management intensity.

Usage

```
management_parameters
```

Format

A data.frame with 15 rows and 5 variables:

intensity Management intensity

altitude Altitude in m.a.s.l.

n_cuts Average number of cuts

yield Expected gross dry matter yield in t / ha

sigma_yield Uncertainty on yield in t / ha

Details

Data after table 1b in

Olivier Huguenin et al.

References

Huguenin-Elie IEMPSALWK, Jeangros B (2017). “Grundlagen für die Düngung landwirtschaftlicher Kulturen in der Schweiz (GRUD), Kapitel 9: Düngung von Grasland.” *Agrarforschung Schweiz*.
<https://www.agrarforschungschweiz.ch/2017/06/9-duengung-von-grasland-grud-2017/>.

metric_map	<i>List of Performance Metrics</i>
------------	------------------------------------

Description

This list provides some common metrics of model performance along with their "best value".

Usage

```
metric_map
```

Format

A list where each item is a sublist containing the keys *func* and *target*.

func The function used to calculate given metric.

target The value that would be reached in the case of optimal performance.

limits Reasonable limits to be used when plotting.

ModvegeEnvironment	<i>growR environment data</i>
--------------------	-------------------------------

Description

Data structure that contains inputs (parameters pertaining to a site, to the vegetation, to the weather and to the management) to growR simulations.

Details

This class contains site parameters, weather and management data for one simulation run of growR on a given site over several years. Methods are provided to allow access to relevant data for a given year.

All inputs are read in from data files through the respective data classes [WeatherData](#), [Management-Data](#) and [ModvegeParameters](#). These parameters can be simultaneously specified through a config file using [read_config\(\)](#).

Public fields

site_name Name of site to be simulated.
 run_name Name of simulation run. Allows distinguishing between different simulations at the same site. Defaults to "-" for *no name*.
 run_name_in_filename How the run name will be represented in an output file. If run_name is the default "-", indicating no name, this will be an empty string. Otherwise, it will be the run_name prepended by and underscore _.
 years Years for which environment data (weather & management) is present.
 param_file Name of supplied parameter file.
 weather_file Name of supplied weather file.
 management_file Name of supplied management file.
 parameters A [ModvegeParameters](#) object.
 weather A [WeatherData](#) object.
 management A [ManagementData](#) object.
 input_dir Directory in which parameter, weather and management files are searched for. Defaults to 'getOption("growR.input_dir").

Methods**Public methods:**

- [ModvegeEnvironment\\$new\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeEnvironment\\$set_run_name\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeEnvironment\\$load_inputs\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeEnvironment\\$make_filename_for_run\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeEnvironment\\$get_environment_for_year\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeEnvironment\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method new(): Instantiate a new ModvegeEnvironment

Usage:

```

ModvegeEnvironment$new(
  site_name,
  run_name = "-",
  years = NULL,
  param_file = "-",
  weather_file = "-",
  management_file = "-",
  input_dir = NULL
)

```

Arguments:

site_name string Name of the simulated site.
 run_name string Name of the simulation run. Used to differentiate between different simulation conditions at the same site. Defaults to "-", which indicates no specific run name.
 years numeric Vector of integer years to be simulated.

param_file string Name of file that contains site and vegetation parameters. If default value "-" is provided, it is assumed to be "SITENAME_parameters.csv".
 weather_file string Analogous to *param_file*.
 management_file string Analogous to *param_file*.
 input_dir string Path to directory containing input files. Defaults to `getOption("growR.input_dir")`.

Method `set_run_name()`: Set run name and update *run_name_in_filename*.

Usage:

```
ModvegeEnvironment$set_run_name(run_name)
```

Arguments:

run_name Str. New value of `self$run_name`.

Method `load_inputs()`: Load simulation inputs.

Stores parameters, management and weather data from files specified in `self$parameter_file`, `self$weather_file` and `self$management_file`, respectively.

Usage:

```
ModvegeEnvironment$load_inputs()
```

Method `make_filename_for_run()`: Ensure a readable filename for given *run_name*.

Usage:

```
ModvegeEnvironment$make_filename_for_run(run_name)
```

Arguments:

run_name Name of run to be converted into a filename.

Returns: A version of *run_name* that can be used in a filename.

Method `get_environment_for_year()`: Get weather and environment for given year

Convenience function to retrieve environmental and management inputs for given *year* from multi-year data containers `self$weather` and `self$management`.

Usage:

```
ModvegeEnvironment$get_environment_for_year(year)
```

Arguments:

year int; year for which to extract data.

Returns: `list(W, M)` where W is the `WeatherData` and M the `ManagementData` object for given year.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
ModvegeEnvironment$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

[read_config\(\)](#)

[WeatherData\\$get_weather_for_year\(\)](#), [ManagementData\\$get_management_for_year\(\)](#)

Description

Data structure that contains site and vegetation parameters necessary for the configuration of an growR simulation run.

Parameter description

The following is a list and description of model parameters, including the vegetation parameters, which are defined through the functional group composition.

Site and model parameters:

- LON geographic longitude of site in degree.
- LAT geographic latitude of site in degree.
- ELV geographic elevation of site in m.a.s.l.
- WHC water-holding capacity of site in mm.
- NI site nutritional index (dimensionless).
- RUEmax maximum radiation use efficiency in g DM per MJ.
- w_FGA relative weight of functional group A.
- w_FGB relative weight of functional group B.
- w_FGC relative weight of functional group C.
- w_FGD relative weight of functional group D.
- sigmaGV rate of GV respirative biomass loss (dimensionless).
- sigmaGR rate of GR respirative biomass loss (dimensionless).
- T0 photosynthesis activation temperature (degree C).
- T1 photosynthesis plateau temperature (degree C).
- T2 photosynthesis max temperature (degree C).
- KGV basic senescence rate GV (dimensionless).
- KGR basic senescence rate GR (dimensionless).
- K1GV basic abscission rate GV (dimensionless).
- K1GR basic abscission rate GR (dimensionless).
- maxOMDDV organic matter digestibility in gram per gram DV.
- minOMDDR organic matter digestibility in gram per gram DR.
- CO2_growth_factor strength of effect of CO2 concentration on growth. See parameter *b* in `fCO2_growth_mod()`.
- crop_coefficient multiplicative factor $K_{c\sim}$ by which reference evapotranspiration $ET_{0\sim}$ has to be multiplied to get the crop evapotranspiration $ET_{c\sim}$: $ET_{c\sim} = K_{c\sim} ET_{0\sim}$
- senescence_cap fraction $c_{s\sim}$ of *GRO* to which *SEN* is limited: $SEN_{i\sim}^{\max} = c_{s\sim} GRO_{i\sim}$ for *i* in *GV*, *GR*. Makes it less likely for grass population to die out. Can be set to large values in order to effectively disable senescence capping.

Initial conditions:

- AgeGV Age of green vegetative matter in degree Celsius days.
- AgeGR Age of green reproductive matter in degree Celsius days.
- AgeDV Age of dead vegetative matter in degree Celsius days.
- AgeDR Age of dead reproductive matter in degree Celsius days.
- BMGV biomass of GV (kg DM per ha).
- BMGR biomass of GR (kg DM per ha).
- BMDV biomass of DV (kg DM per ha).
- BMDR biomass of DR (kg DM per ha).
- SENG senescence of GV (kg DM per ha).
- SENG senescence of GR (kg DM per ha).
- ABSG abscission of DV (kg DM per ha).
- ABSG abscission of DR (kg DM per ha).
- ST thermal time (degree days).
- cBM cumulative total biomass (kg per ha).

Vegetation parameters:

- SLA Specific Leaf Area in m^2 per g.
- pCLAM Percentage of laminae (number between 0 and 1).
- ST1 Temperature sum in degree Celsius days after which the seasonality function SEA starts to decrease from its maximum plateau. See also [SEA\(\)](#).
- ST2 Temperature sum in degree Celsius days after which the seasonality function SEA has decreased back to its minimum value. See also [SEA\(\)](#).
- maxSEA Maximum value of the seasonality function [SEA\(\)](#)
- minSEA Minimum value of the seasonality function [SEA\(\)](#). Usually, $minSEA = 1 - (maxSEA - 1)$.
- maxOMDGV Maximum organic matter digestability for green vegetative matter in arbitrary units.
- minOMDGV Minimum organic matter digestability for green vegetative matter in arbitrary units.
- maxOMDGR Maximum organic matter digestability for green reproductive matter in arbitrary units.
- minOMDGR Minimum organic matter digestability for green reproductive matter in arbitrary units.
- BDGV Bulk density of green vegetative dry matter in g per m^3 .
- BDDV Bulk density of dead vegetative dry matter in g per m^3 .
- BDGR Bulk density of green reproductive dry matter in g per m^3 .
- BDDR Bulk density of dead reproductive dry matter in g per m^3 .
- fg_parameter_names Vector of strings of the variable names of all vegetation parameters governed by functional group composition.

Public fields

required_parameter_names Names of parameters that do not have a default value and are therefore strictly required.

parameter_names Names of all required and optional parameters and state variables.
 n_parameters Number of total parameters.
 functional_group The [FunctionalGroup](#) instance holding the vegetation parameters.
 fg_parameter_names Names of vegetation parameters defined by the functional group composition.
 initial_condition_names Names of initial conditions.
 param_file Name of the parameter file from which initial parameter values were read.

Methods

Public methods:

- [ModvegeParameters\\$new\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeParameters\\$read_parameters\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeParameters\\$set_parameters\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeParameters\\$update_functional_group\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeParameters\\$check_parameters\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeParameters\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method `new()`: Constructor

Usage:

```
ModvegeParameters$new(param_file = NULL)
```

Arguments:

param_file Name of file containing the site and vegetation parameters.

Method `read_parameters()`: Read parameters from parameter file

Reads in parameters from the supplied *param_file* and stores them in internal fields.

This function carries out some basic sanity checks of the supplied *param_file* and reports on unidentified and missing parameter names.

Usage:

```
ModvegeParameters$read_parameters(param_file)
```

Arguments:

param_file Path or name of file to read parameters from.

Returns: P List with field names as in the class variable `parameter_names`.

Method `set_parameters()`: Safely update the given parameters

This is the preferred method for changing the internal parameter values, because special care is taken to account for potential changes to functional group weights.

Usage:

```
ModvegeParameters$set_parameters(params)
```

Arguments:

params List of name-value pairs of the parameters to update.

Method `update_functional_group()`: Update functional group parameters

Should be run whenever the functional group composition is changed in order to reflect the changes in the parameter list `self$P`.

Usage:

```
ModvegeParameters$update_functional_group()
```

Method `check_parameters()`: Parameter Sanity Check Ensure that the supplied *params* are valid ModVege parameters and, if requested, check that all required parameters are present. Issues a warning for any invalid parameters and throws an error if completeness is not satisfied (only when `check_for_completeness = TRUE`).

Usage:

```
ModvegeParameters$check_parameters(param_names, check_for_completeness = TRUE)
```

Arguments:

`param_names` A list of parameter names to be checked.

`check_for_completeness` Boolean Toggle whether only the validity of supplied *param_names* is checked or whether we want to check that all required parameters to be present (default).

In the latter case, if any required parameter is missing, an error is thrown.

Returns: `not_known` The list of unrecognized parameter names.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
ModvegeParameters$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Note

Programmatically speaking, all parameters described under *Parameter description* are also fields of this R6Class.

ModvegeSite

ModvegeSite

Description

Implements the ModVege grass growth model based off of Jouven et al. (2006).

This class contains model and site parameters and state variables as attributes and has methods for running ModVege with weather and management input.

Use the `run()` method to carry out a simulation for a given year. The results are stored in the state variables in this instance and can be written to file using `write_output()`.

Model variables

See Jouven et al. (2006) for a thorough description of all model variables.

State Variables:

- BM Standing biomass in kg DM per ha.
- BMG Standing green biomass (kg DM / ha).
- cBM Cumulativeley grown biomass (kg DM / ha).
- dBM Daily grown biomass (kg DM / ha).
- hvBM Cumulative harvested biomass (kg DM / ha).
- OMD Organic matter digestibility (kg / kg).
- OMDG OMD of green matter (kg / kg).
- ST Temperature sum in degree Celsius days.
- REP Reproductive function. Gives the fraction of growth that is assigned to reproductive growth. The remainder goes into vegetative growth. Dimensionless.
- PGRO Potential growth in kg DM / ha.
- GRO Effective growth in kg DM / ha.
- LAI Leaf area index, accounting for the proportion of light intercepted by the sward. Dimensionless.
- LAIGV LAI of green vegetative biomass. Dimensionless.
- AET Actual evapotranspiration in mm.
- WR Water reserves in mm.
- ENV Function representing environmental effects on growth. Acts as a multiplicative factor. Dimensionless.
- ENVFPAR Part of ENV due to strength of incident radiation. Dimensionless.
- ENVFT Part of ENV due to temperature. Dimensionless.
- ENVfW Part of ENV due to water limitation. Dimensionless.

Initial conditions:

- AgeGV Age of green vegetative matter in degree Celsius days.
- AgeGR Age of green reproductive matter in degree Celsius days.
- AgeDV Age of dead vegetative matter in degree Celsius days.
- AgeDR Age of dead reproductive matter in degree Celsius days.
- BMGV biomass of GV (kg DM per ha).
- BMGR biomass of GR (kg DM per ha).
- BMDV biomass of DV (kg DM per ha).
- BMDR biomass of DR (kg DM per ha).
- BMDR biomass of DR (kg DM per ha).
- SENG senescence of GV (kg DM per ha).
- SENG senescence of GR (kg DM per ha).
- ABSG abscission of DV (kg DM per ha).
- ABSG abscission of DR (kg DM per ha).
- ST thermal time (degree days).
- cBM cumulative total biomass (kg per ha).

Public fields

time_step Used time step in the model in days (untested).
state_variable_names Vector containing the names of the model's state variables.
n_state_variables Number of state variables.
version Version number of the growR package. Is written into output files.
site_name Name of the site to be simulated.
run_name Name of the simulation run. Used to distinguish between different runs at the same site.
year Year to be simulated.
days_per_year Number of days in this year.
j_start_of_growing_season Index (DOY) of the day the growing season was determined to begin.
cut_height Height of remaining grass after cut in m.
parameters A [ModvegeParameters](#) object.
determine_cut Function used to decide whether a cut occurs on a given DOY. Is overloaded depending on whether management data is provided or not.
cut_DOYs List of DOYs on which a cut occurred.
cut_during_growth_preriod Boolean to indicate whether a cut occurred during the growth period, in which case reproductive growth is stopped.
last_DOY_for_initial_cut **autocut** Start cutting after this DOY, even if yield target is not reached.
max_cut_period **autocut** Maximum period to wait between subsequent cuts.
dry_precipitation_limit **autocut** Maximum amount of allowed precipitation (mm) to consider a day.
dry_days_before_cut **autocut** Number of days that should be dry before a cut is made.
dry_days_after_cut **autocut** Number of days that should be dry after a cut is made.
max_cut_delay **autocut** Number of days a farmer is willing to wait for dry conditions before a cut is made anyways.
cut_delays **autocut** Vector to keep track of cut delay times. wait for dry conditions before a cut is made anyways.
dry_window **autocut** Logical that indicates if DOY at index is considered dry enough to cut.
target_biomass **autocut** Biomass amount that should to be reached by given DOY for a cut to be made.
end_of_cutting_season **autocut** Determined DOY after which no more cuts are made.
BM_after_cut **autocut** Amount of biomass that remains after a cut (determined through **cut_height** and biomass densities **BDGV**, **BDDV**, **BDGR**, **BDDR**).
weather A [WeatherData](#) object.
management A [ManagementData](#) object. If its **is_empty** field is TRUE, the autocut routine will be employed.
stubble_height float. Minimum height the grass can assume. The biomass will not fall below that height. This can and should therefore be smaller than **self\$cut_height**.

Active bindings

stubble_height float. Minimum height the grass can assume. The biomass will not fall below that height. This can and should therefore be smaller than self\$cut_height.

Methods**Public methods:**

- [ModvegeSite\\$new\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeSite\\$get_weather\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeSite\\$get_management\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeSite\\$determine_cut_from_input\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeSite\\$determine_cut_automatically\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeSite\\$get_target_biomass\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeSite\\$run\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeSite\\$write_output\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeSite\\$set_parameters\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeSite\\$plot\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeSite\\$plot_bm\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeSite\\$plot_limitations\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeSite\\$plot_water\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeSite\\$plot_growth\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeSite\\$plot_var\(\)](#)
- [ModvegeSite\\$clone\(\)](#)

Method new(): Constructor*Usage:*

```
ModvegeSite$new(parameters, site_name = "-", run_name = "-")
```

Arguments:

parameters A [ModvegeParameters](#) object.

site_name string Name of the simulated site.

run_name string Name of the simulation run. Used to differentiate between different simulation conditions at the same site. Defaults to "-", which indicates no specific run name.

Method get_weather(): Return weather data if it exists*Usage:*

```
ModvegeSite$get_weather()
```

Returns: The WeatherData object, if it exists.

Method get_management(): Return management data if it exists*Usage:*

```
ModvegeSite$get_management()
```

Returns: The ManagementData object, if it exists.

Method `determine_cut_from_input()`: Read from the input whether a cut occurs on day *DOY*.

Usage:

```
ModvegeSite$determine_cut_from_input(DOY)
```

Arguments:

DOY Integer day of the year for which to check.

Returns: Boolean TRUE if a cut happens on day *DOY*.

Method `determine_cut_automatically()`: Decide based on simple criteria whether day of year *DOY* would be a good day to cut.

This follows an implementation described in Petersen, Krischan, David Kraus, Pierluigi Calanca, Mikhail A. Semenov, Klaus Butterbach-Bahl, and Ralf Kiese. "Dynamic Simulation of Management Events for Assessing Impacts of Climate Change on Pre-Alpine Grassland Productivity." *European Journal of Agronomy* 128 (August 1, 2021): 126306. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eja.2021.126306>.

The decision to cut is made based on two criteria. First, it is checked whether a *target biomass* is reached on given *DOY*. The defined target depends on the *DOY* and is given through `:func:get_target_biomass`. If said biomass is present, return TRUE.

Otherwise, it is checked whether a given amount of time has passed since the last cut. Depending on whether this is the first cut of the season or not, the relevant parameters are `:int:last_DOY_for_initial_cut` and `:int:max_cut_period`. If that amount of time has passed, return TRUE, otherwise return FALSE.

Usage:

```
ModvegeSite$determine_cut_automatically(DOY)
```

Arguments:

DOY Integer day of the year for which to make a cut decision.

Returns: Boolean TRUE if a cut happens on day *DOY*.

Method `get_target_biomass()`: Get target value of biomass on given *DOY*, which determines whether a cut is to occur.

The regression for the target biomass is based on Fig. S2 in the supplementary material of Petersen, Krischan, David Kraus, Pierluigi Calanca, Mikhail A. Semenov, Klaus Butterbach-Bahl, and Ralf Kiese. "Dynamic Simulation of Management Events for Assessing Impacts of Climate Change on Pre-Alpine Grassland Productivity." *European Journal of Agronomy* 128 (August 1, 2021): 126306. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eja.2021.126306>.

A refinement to expected yield as function of altitude has been implemented according to Table 1a in Huguenen-Elie et al. "Düngung von Grasland", *Agrarforschung Schweiz*, 8, (6), 2017, <https://www.agrarforschungschweiz.ch/2017/06/9-duengung-von-grasland-grud-2017/>

Usage:

```
ModvegeSite$get_target_biomass(DOY, intensity = "high")
```

Arguments:

DOY Integer day of the year to consider.

intensity One of ("high", "middle", "low") specifying management intensity..

Returns: target Biomass (kg / ha) that should be reached on day *DOY* for this management *intensity*.

Method `run()`: Carry out a ModVege simulation for one year.

Usage:

```
ModvegeSite$run(year, weather, management)
```

Arguments:

`year` Integer specifying the year to consider.

`weather` Weather list for given year as returned by `WeatherData$get_weather_for_year`.

`management` Management list for given year as provided by `ModvegeEnvironment$get_environment_for_year()`.

Returns: None Fills the state variables of this instance with the simulated values. Access them programmatically or write them to file using `write_output()`.

Method `write_output()`: Write values of ModVege results into given file.

A header with metadata is prepended to the actual data.

Usage:

```
ModvegeSite$write_output(filename, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`filename` Path or name of filename to be created or overwritten.

`force` Boolean If TRUE, do not prompt user before writing.

Returns: None Writes simulation results to file `filename`.

Method `set_parameters()`: Savelly update the values in `self$parameters`.

This is just a shorthand to the underlying `ModvegeParameters` object's `set_parameters()` function. Special care is taken to account for potential changes to functional group weights.

Usage:

```
ModvegeSite$set_parameters(params)
```

Arguments:

`params` List of name-value pairs of the parameters to update.

Returns: None Updates this object's parameter values.

Method `plot()`: Create an overview plot for 16 state variables.

Creates a simple base R plot showing the temporal evolution of 16 modeled state variables.

Can only be sensibly run *after* a simulation has been carried out, i.e. after this instance's `run()` method has been called.

Usage:

```
ModvegeSite$plot(...)
```

Arguments:

`...` Further arguments are discarded.

Returns: NULL Creates a plot of the result in the active device.

Method `plot_bm()`: Create an overview plot for biomass.

Creates a simple base R plot showing the BM with cutting events and, if applicable, target biomass, `dBm`, `cBM` and `hvBM`. Can only be sensibly run *after* a simulation has been carried out, i.e. after this instance's `run()` method has been called.

Usage:

```
ModvegeSite$plot_bm(smooth_interval = 28, ...)
```

Arguments:

`smooth_interval` Int. Number of days over which the variable dBM is smoothed.
 ... Further arguments are discarded.

Returns: NULL Creates a plot of the result in the active device.

Method `plot_limitations()`: Create an overview plot of limiting factors.

Creates a simple base R plot showing the different environmental limitation functions over time. Can only be sensibly run *after* a simulation has been carried out, i.e. after this instance's `run()` method has been called.

Usage:

```
ModvegeSite$plot_limitations(...)
```

Arguments:

... Further arguments are discarded.

Returns: NULL Creates a plot of the result in the active device.

Method `plot_water()`: Create an overview plot of the water balance.

Creates a simple base R plot showing different variables pertaining to the water balance, namely water reserves *WR*, actual evapotranspiration *AET*, leaf area index *LAI* and LAI of the green vegetative compartment *LAIGV*.

Can only be sensibly run *after* a simulation has been carried out, i.e. after this instance's `run()` method has been called.

Usage:

```
ModvegeSite$plot_water(...)
```

Arguments:

... Further arguments are discarded.

Returns: NULL Creates a plot of the result in the active device.

Method `plot_growth()`: Create an overview plot of growth dynamics.

Creates a simple base R plot showing different variables pertaining to the growth dynamics, namely potential growth *PGRO*, effective growth *GRO*, the reproductive function *REP* and the temperature sum *ST*.

Can only be sensibly run *after* a simulation has been carried out, i.e. after this instance's `run()` method has been called.

Usage:

```
ModvegeSite$plot_growth(...)
```

Arguments:

... Further arguments are discarded.

Returns: NULL Creates a plot of the result in the active device.

Method `plot_var()`: Plot the temporal evolution of a modeled state variable.

Usage:

```
ModvegeSite$plot_var(var, ...)
```

Arguments:

`var` String. Name of the state variable to plot.

... Further arguments are passed to the base `plot()` function.

Returns: None, but plots to the current device.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
ModvegeSite$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

References

Jouven M, Carrère P, Baumont R (2006). “Model Predicting Dynamics of Biomass, Structure and Digestibility of Herbage in Managed Permanent Pastures. 1. Model Description.” *Grass and Forage Science*, **61**(2), 112–124. ISSN 1365-2494, doi:10.1111/j.13652494.2006.00515.x, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1365-2494.2006.00515.x>.

See Also

[autocut](#)

[get_target_biomass\(\)](#)

[ModvegeParameters\\$set_parameters\(\)](#)

parameter_scan_example

Example results of a parameter scan

Description

The function `run_parameter_scan()` can take a significant time to execute, as it typically requires a few dozen model evaluations or more. In order to still showcase what its output can look like, and to facilitate testing and giving examples in the documentation of tools that make use of the output of `run_parameter_scan()` (such as e.g. [analyze_parameter_scan\(\)](#)), this example dataset is provided.

Usage

```
parameter_scan_example
```

Format

A list containing an entry for each supplied parameter set in *param_values*. Each entry is itself a list containing the following keys:

params The parameter set that was used to run growR for this entry.

data A list containing for each simulated year a [ModvegeSite](#) object which was run for the respective year and therefore carries the respective results.

Details

The input for the parameter scan that produced this output was:

```

•           w_FGB = seq(0.25, 1, 0.25),
           w_FGC = seq(0, 0.25, 0.25),
           w_FGD = c(0),
           NI = seq(0.75, 1.0, 0.25)

- `eps = 2e-2`
)
```

See Also

[run_parameter_scan\(\)](#)

parse_year_strings *Parse and generate lists of years.*

Description

Parse and generate lists of years.

Usage

```
parse_year_strings(year_strings)
```

Arguments

year_strings A vector of strings that each either represents a single year or a sequence of year in the format 'start:stop'.

Value

run_years List of integer vectors, representing the years to simulate for each run.

plot.ModvegeSite *Plot ModVege simulation result overview*

Description

This wraps the ModvegeSite instance's plot() method.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ModvegeSite'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x A [ModvegeSite](#) instance.
 ... Arguments are passed on to [ModvegeSite\\$plot\(\)](#).

Value

NULL, but plots to the active device.

See Also

The different [modvegeSite]\$plot_XXX() methods.

plot_parameter_scan *Plot Parameter Scan Results*

Description

Visualize the results of a parameter scan and allow interactive inspection of model performance in parameter space.

Usage

```
plot_parameter_scan(analyzed, variable = "dBm", interactive = TRUE)
```

Arguments

analyzed List; Output of [analyze_parameter_scan\(\)](#).
 variable Str; Name of variable in *analyzed* to visualize. Can be changed later with [PscanPlotter\\$set_variable\(\)](#). Allowed values are the keys in *analyzed* except for params and metrics.
 interactive boolean; Toggle between just creating a static plot (interactive = FALSE) or entering a small, interactive analysis setting (interactive = TRUE, default).

Details

Under the hood this function just creates a [PscanPlotter](#) object and calls its `analyze` method.

Value

A [PscanPlotter](#) object.

See Also

[analyze_parameter_scan\(\)](#), [PscanPlotter\\$analyze\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# There needs to be data available with which the model is to be compared.
# For this example, use data provided by the package.
path = system.file("extdata", package = "growR")
datafile = file.path(path, "posieux1.csv")

# Analyze example output of `run_parameter_scan()`.
results = analyze_parameter_scan(parameter_scan_example, datafile = datafile)
# The following plots the results.
psp = plot_parameter_scan(results, interactive = FALSE)

# The interactive session can still be entered later from the returned
# PscanPlotter object
psp$analyze()
```

posieux_weather

Example Weather Data

Description

Datasets containing the weather input parameters as used by `growR`. The same data is made available as plain text files by the package and automatically found in the input directory created by [setup_directory\(\)](#) if the `include_examples` option is set to `TRUE` (default).

Usage

```
posieux_weather
```

Format

A data.frame with 3652 rows and 10 variables:

year Year as an integer

DOY Day of year as an integer

Ta Average temperature of the day in degree Celsius
Tmin Minimum temperature of the day in degree Celsius
Tmax Maximum temperature of the day in degree Celsius
precip Daily precipitation in mm
rSSD Relative sunshine duration in percent
SRad Sun irradiance in $J / s / m^2$. This can be converted into photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) in MJ / m^2 as: $PAR = SRad * 0.47 * 24 * 60 * 60 / 1e6$
ET0 Evapotranspiration in mm.
snow Precipitation in the form of snow in mm

Details

For use in growR, a [WeatherData](#) object has to be created from a plain text file. Therefore, this dataset is only provided for convenient inspection. In order to run growR, use the plain text files provided by the package. Use `system.file("extdata", package = "growR")` to locate them.

The `snow` column is not actually used by growR but rather calculated through precipitation and temperatures in `WeatherData$read_weather()`.

Likewise, the `rSSD` column is deprecated, currently unused and only kept for backwards compatibility.

See Also

[setup_directory\(\)](#), [WeatherData](#)

PscanPlotter

Plot Parameter Scan Results

Description

This class facilitates interactive visual analysis of parameter scan results.

Public fields

analyzed List, as output by [analyze_parameter_scan\(\)](#).
params Vector of names of scanned parameters.
metrics Vector of names of model performance metrics to use.
n_params Number of scanned parameters.
n_metrics Number of performance metrics to apply.
res data.frame holding parameter scan results. It contains `n_params + n_metrics + 1` columns: one column for each scanned parameter, one for each employed metric and an additional column (name `n`) to give each parameter combination (i.e. each row) an identifying number.
n_combinations Number of rows in `res`.
sorted List containing copies of `res` which are each sorted by a different performance metric. List keys are the values in `self$metrics`.
selection Vector of integers corresponding to the ID number of combinations (column `n` in `self$res`) that is to be highlighted.

Methods

Public methods:

- `PscanPlotter$new()`
- `PscanPlotter$set_variable()`
- `PscanPlotter$analyze()`
- `PscanPlotter$plot()`
- `PscanPlotter$print_info()`
- `PscanPlotter$clone()`

Method `new()`: Construct and set up a `PscanPlotter` instance.

Usage:

```
PscanPlotter$new(analyzed, variable = "dBm")
```

Arguments:

`analyzed` List; Output of `analyze_parameter_scan()`.

`variable` Str; Name of variable in *analyzed* to visualize. Can be changed later with `set_variable()`.

Allowed values are the keys in *analyzed* except for `params` and `metrics`.

Method `set_variable()`: Choose which variable to visualize.

Usage:

```
PscanPlotter$set_variable(variable)
```

Arguments:

`variable` Chosen variable name. One of "dBm", "cBM", "cBM_end"

Method `analyze()`: Enter analysis loop.

This plots the analysis results and enters a simple command-line interface through which more insights can be gathered. Particularly, it allows highlighting specific parameter combinations, either by their index number or by selecting the best performers according to a given metric.

Usage:

```
PscanPlotter$analyze()
```

Method `plot()`: Plot parameter scan results.

For every combination of scanned parameter and metric, a subplot is generated in which the parameter values are plotted against performance score in that metric for every parameter combination.

The result of this is static. Use `PscanPlotter$analyze()` for an interactive version.

Usage:

```
PscanPlotter$plot()
```

Method `print_info()`: Print information on selected parameter combinations.

The parameter values and performance scores of all combinations referred to by the integers in *selection* are printed to console.

Usage:

```
PscanPlotter$print_info(selection)
```

Arguments:

selection Vector of integers representing IDs of parameter combinations (i.e. column *n* in `self$res`).

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
PscanPlotter$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

See Also

[plot_parameter_scan\(\)](#)

[analyze_parameter_scan\(\)](#)

`PscanPlotter$plot()`

read_config

Read simulation run configurations from file

Description

The format of the configuration file is expected to contain 6 space-separated columns representing, in order:

site_name Name of simulated site. This is used, for example, when an output file is created.

run_name Name of this simulation run. Used to differentiate between different runs at the same site. Can be - to indicate no particular name, in which case nothing will be appended in the resulting output file.

year(s) Specification of years to be simulated. Either a single number or a sequence in R's : notation, i.e. 2013:2022 to indicate all years from 2013 to (including) 2022.

param_file Filename (not full path) of parameter file to use. The file is assumed to be located in *input_dir* (confer documentation for that parameter).

weather_file Filename (not full path) of weather file. See also *param_file*.

management_file Filename (not full path) of management file. See also *param_file*. Can be set to high, middle, low or - if no management data is to be used and the *autocut* routine shall be employed to simulate cutting events.

Rows starting with a # are skipped.

Usage

```
read_config(config_file, input_dir = NULL)
```


Arguments

`config_file` Path to the configuration file to be read.

`input_dir` Path to directory where input files are located. Defaults to `getOption("growR.input_dir", default = file.path("input"))`.

Value

A list of [ModVegeEnvironment](#) instances corresponding to the configurations in the order they appear in `config_file`.

Examples

```
# First, we set up the expected directory structure in a temporary place
tmp = file.path(tempdir(), "test-read_config")
dir.create(tmp)

# We need `force = TRUE` here in order to make the example work in
# non-interactive settings.
setup_directory(root = tmp, include_examples = TRUE, force = TRUE)

# Now we can test `read_config`.
read_config(file.path(tmp, "example_config.txt"),
            input_dir = file.path(tmp, "input"))
```

run_parameter_scan *Parameter Scan*

Description

Run ModVege for a different sets of parameters.

Usage

```
run_parameter_scan(environment, param_values, force = FALSE, outfilename = "")
```

Arguments

`environment` Either a [ModVegeEnvironment](#) instance with all the site, management and weather inputs expected by `ModVegeSite$run()` **or** a string representing the name of a config file to read in order to generate the [ModVegeEnvironment](#) with `read_config()`. Note that, in the latter case, only the first found configuration is used if there are more than one valid uncommented lines in the config file.

`param_values` A named list where each key stands for a ModVege parameter, i.e. a member of [ModVegeParameters\\$parameter_names](#). Each list entry then has to be a vector containing the allowed values for the respective parameter. All possible allowed combinations of these parameter values are then generated and fed into a Mod-Vege run.

<code>force</code>	Boolean. By default (<code>force = FALSE</code>), the function first counts the number of parameter combinations that need to be run and asks the user, if it should proceed. This can be suppressed by letting <code>force = TRUE</code> .
<code>outfilename</code>	String. If nonempty, the results are stored as an rds file with filename <i>outfilename</i> using the saveRDS() function.

Value

results A list containing an entry for each supplied parameter set in *param_values*. Each entry is itself a list containing the following keys:

params The parameter set that was used to run ModVege for this entry.

data A list containing for each simulated year a [ModvegeSite](#) object which was run for the respective year and therefore carries the respective results.

Note

Special care has to be taken in the creation of the *param_values* argument. It's possible to choose values that do not allow for any valid combination. Confer [create_combinations\(\)](#).

See Also

[ModvegeParameters](#), [saveRDS\(\)](#), [create_combinations\(\)](#)

Examples

```
env = create_example_environment()
# We're creating a trivial list of parameters to explore here in order to
# prevent the example from requiring a long time to execute. See
# [create_combinations()] for more realistic uses of param_values.
param_values = list(w_FGA = c(0, 1), w_FGB = c(0, 1))
run_parameter_scan(env, param_values, force = TRUE)
```

 SEA

Seasonal effect on growth

Description

Function representing the strategy of plants adjusting their roots:shoots ratios during the season.

Usage

```
SEA(ST, minSEA = 0.65, maxSEA = 1.35, ST1 = 800, ST2 = 1450)
```

Arguments

ST	float Temperature sum in degree(C)-days.
minSEA	float < 1. Minimum value of SEA.
maxSEA	float > 1. Maximum value of SEA.
ST1	float Temperature sum after which SEA declines from the maximum plateau.
ST2	float Temperature sum after which SEA reaches and remains at its minimum.

Examples

```
SEA(800)
```

```
setup_directory      Initialize growR directory structure
```

Description

Creates directories in which growR by default looks for or deposits certain files. Also, optionally populates these directories with example files, which are useful to familiarize oneself with the growR simulation framework.

Usage

```
setup_directory(root, include_examples = TRUE, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

root	Path to directory in which to initialize.
include_examples	If TRUE (default), include example data and input parameters in the appropriate directories.
force	boolean If TRUE, the user will not be asked for permission before we write to the filesystem.

Examples

```
# Prepare a temporary directory to write to
tmp = file.path(tempdir(), "test-setup_directory")
dir.create(tmp)

# We need `force = TRUE` here in order to make the example work in
# non-interactive settings.
setup_directory(root = tmp, include_examples = FALSE, force = TRUE)

# The `input`, `output` and `data` directories are now present.
list.files(tmp)
```

```
# Warnings are issued if directories are already present. Example files
# are still copied and potentially overwritten.
setup_directory(root = tmp, include_examples = TRUE, force = TRUE)

# Example files are now present
list.files(tmp, recursive = TRUE)

# End of the example. The following code is for cleaning up.
unlink(tmp, recursive = TRUE)
```

set_growR_verbosity *Set verbosity of growR output.*

Description

Set verbosity of growR output.

Usage

```
set_growR_verbosity(level = 3)
```

Arguments

level	Integer representing one of the following levels: 1: ERROR, 2: WARNING, 3: INFO, 4: DEBUG, 5: TRACE Messages with a level higher than the specified <i>level</i> are suppressed. In other words, higher values of <i>level</i> lead to more output and vice versa.
-------	--

Value

None Sets the option `"growR.verbosity"`.

Examples

```
# At level 3, only one of the three following messages are printed.
set_growR_verbosity(3)
logger("Message on level 5.", level = 5)
logger("Message on level 4.", level = 4)
logger("Message on level 3.", level = 3)
# At level 5, all three are printed.
set_growR_verbosity(5)
logger("Message on level 5.", level = 5)
logger("Message on level 4.", level = 4)
logger("Message on level 3.", level = 3)
# Reset to default.
set_growR_verbosity()
```

WeatherData

Weather Data Object

Description

Data structure containing weather data for a given site for several years.

Details

All fields representing weather variables are vectors of length 365 times N , where N is the number of years for which weather data is stored. In other words, every variable has one value for each of the 365 of each of the N years.

Weather inputs

The weather input file should be organized as space separated columns with a year column and at least the following parameters as headers (further columns are ignored):

- DOY day of year in given year
- Ta average temperature of given day (Celsius).
- precip precipitation in millimeter per day.
- PAR photosynthetically active radiation in MJ/m^2 . Can be calculated from average sunlight irradiance SRad in $\text{J}/\text{s}/\text{m}^2$ as: $\text{PAR} = \text{SRad} * 0.47 * 24 * 60 * 60 / 1\text{e}6$
- ET0 evapotranspiration in mm.

These parameters are stored in this object in the respective PARAM_vec fields.

Snow model

The precipitation and temperature inputs are used in order to estimate the snow cover for each day by use of a snow model. The employed model is as formulated by Kokkonen et al. 2006 and makes use of parameters from Rango and Martinec, 1995.

Public fields

weather_file Name of provided weather data file.

years numeric Integer representation of the contained years.

vec_size Length of the PARAM_vec vectors, which is equal to *number of contained years* times 365.

year_vec Vector of length *vec_size*, holding the year for the respective index.

W A list generated by get_weather_for_year() which contains weather data only for a given year. The keys in the list are:

- aCO2 (atmospheric CO2 concentration in ppm)
- year
- DOY

- Ta
- Ta_sm (smoothed daily average temperature)
- PAR
- PP
- PET
- liquidP
- melt
- snow
- ndays (number of days in this year)

Methods

Public methods:

- `WeatherData$new()`
- `WeatherData$read_weather()`
- `WeatherData$ensure_file_integrity()`
- `WeatherData$calculate_day_length()`
- `WeatherData$get_weather_for_year()`
- `WeatherData$clone()`

Method `new()`: Create a new `WeatherData` object.

Usage:

```
WeatherData$new(weather_file = NULL, years = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`weather_file` string Path to file containing the weather data to be read.
`years` numeric Vector of years for which the weather is to be extracted.

Method `read_weather()`: Read weather data from supplied *weather_file*.

Usage:

```
WeatherData$read_weather(weather_file, years = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`weather_file` Path to or name of file containing weather data.
`years` Years for which the weather is to be extracted. Default (NULL) is to read in all found years.

Method `ensure_file_integrity()`: Check if supplied input file is formatted correctly. Check if required column names are present and fix NA entries.

Usage:

```
WeatherData$ensure_file_integrity(weather)
```

Arguments:

`weather` data.table of the read input file with header = TRUE.

Method `calculate_day_length()`: Calculate the expected length of day based on a site's geographical latitude.

Usage:

```
WeatherData$calculate_day_length(latitude)
```

Arguments:

latitude numeric; geographical latitude in degrees.

Method `get_weather_for_year()`: Extract state variables to the weather data for given year and return them as a list.

Usage:

```
WeatherData$get_weather_for_year(year)
```

Arguments:

year integer Year for which to extract weather data.

Returns: W List containing the keys aCO2, year, DOY, Ta, Ta_sm, PAR, PP, PET, liquidP, melt, snow, ndays.

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
WeatherData$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

References

Rango A, Martinec J (1995). “Revisiting the Degree-Day Method for Snowmelt Computations.” *JAWRA Journal of the American Water Resources Association*, **31**(4), 657–669. ISSN 1752-1688, doi:10.1111/j.17521688.1995.tb03392.x.

Kokkonen T, Koivusalo H, Jakeman A, Norton J (2006). “Construction of a Degree-Day Snow Model in the Light of the Ten Iterative Steps in Model Development.” In *iEMSs Third Biennial Meeting: "Summit on Environmental Modelling and Software"*. International Environmental Modelling and Software Society, Burlington, USA, July 2006.

See Also

[WeatherData\\$read_weather\(\)](#)

willmott

Willmott Index

Description

Willmott’s index of model performance as described in Willmott (2012).

Usage

```
willmott(predicted, observed, ...)
```

Arguments

predicted	Vector containing the predictions y .
observed	Vector containing the observations z .
...	Scaling factor c in the denominator in the Willmott index. The originally proposed value of 2 should be fine.

Details

This index takes on values from -1 to 1, where values closer to 1 are generally indicating better model performance. Values close to -1 can either mean that the model predictions differ strongly from the observation, or that the observations show small variance (or both).

Value

willmott Value between -1 and 1

References

Willmott CJ, Robeson SM, Matsuura K (2012). "A Refined Index of Model Performance." *International Journal of Climatology*, **32**(13), 2088–2094. ISSN 1097-0088, doi:10.1002/joc.2419, <https://rmets.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/joc.2419>.

See Also

[get_bias\(\)](#)

Examples

```
predicted = c(21.5, 22.2, 19.1)
observed = c(20, 20, 20)
# The Willmott index "fails" in this case, as the variance in the
# observation is 0.
willmott(predicted, observed)

# Try with more realistic observations
observed = c(20.5, 19.5, 20.0)
willmott(predicted, observed)
```

yield_parameters

Parameters for expected yields in Switzerland

Description

The dataset contains the parameters a and b used to model the expected gross dry matter yield (in t / ha) as a function of altitude (in m.a.s.l.) as $\text{yield} = a + b * \text{altitude}$.

Usage

yield_parameters

Format

A data.frame with 4 rows and 3 variables:

intensity Management intensity

a Offset a in t / ha

b Slope b in t / ha / m

Details

Lookup Table of expected yield as functions of height and management intensity after table 1a in Olivier Huguenin et al.

References

Huguenin-Elie IEMPSALWK, Jeangros B (2017). "Grundlagen für die Düngung landwirtschaftlicher Kulturen in der Schweiz (GRUD), Kapitel 9: Düngung von Grasland." *Agrarforschung Schweiz*. <https://www.agrarforschungschweiz.ch/2017/06/9-duengung-von-grasland-grud-2017/>.

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