Technical note: NASAaccess – A tool for access, reformatting, and visualization of remotely sensed earth observation and climate data

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Abstract. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has launched a new initiative; the Open-Source Science Initiative (OSSI) to enable and support science towards openness. The OSSI initiative supports open-source software development and dissemination. In this work, we present *NASAaccess* which is an open-source software package and web-based environmental modeling application for earth observation data accessing, reformatting, and presenting quantitative data products. The main objective of developing the *NASAaccess* platform is to facilitate exploration, modeling, and understanding of earth data for scientists, stakeholders, and concerned citizens whose objectives align with the new OSSI goals. The *NASAaccess* platform is available as software packages (i.e., R and conda packages) as well as an interactive format web-based environmental modeling application for earth observation data developed with the Tethys Platform. The *NASAaccess* has been envisioned to lower the technical barriers and simplify the process of accessing scalable distributed computing resources and leverage additional software for data and computationally intensive modeling frameworks. Specifically, *NASAaccess* is developed to meet the need for seamless earth observation remote sensing and climate data ingestion into various hydrological modeling frameworks. Moreover, *NASAaccess* is also contributing to keep interested parties and stakeholders engaged with environmental modeling, accessing the information available in various remote sensing products. *NASAaccess* current capabilities covers various NASA datasets and products that include the Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) data products, the Global Land Data Assimilation System (GLDAS) land surface states and fluxes, and the NASA Earth Exchange Global Daily Downscaled Projections (NEX-GDDP) Coupled Model

Intercomparison Project Phase 5 (CMIP5) & Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (CMIP6) climate change dataset products.

1 Introduction

One of the key elements of a paradigm shift in hydrologic science as outlined by Wagener et al., (2010) is real-time learning observations, modeling, and management are interactive exercises with feedback and updating. Recently, sharing data, code, and other research products has become more common, but is still not a popular practice. That is because there are few incentives for preparing datasets and code for sharing and may even be discouraged by current programs and agencies who are hesitant to support data sharing platforms. This is one of the limitations to the progress of science as discussed by a recent National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine report (National Academies of Sciences Engineering and Medicine (U.S.), 2018).

Xu et al., (2022) presented an overview of visual computing applications developed for water resources management. These numerous applications have led to the emergence of innovative Big Data applications that can address past challenges and generate useful insights in water science disciplines (Talia et al., 2016). Xu et al., noted that many past visual computing applications developed for water resources management, integrated visual computing techniques into GIS, cyberinfrastructure, and domain models to benefit the big data analysis aspect of water resources management. These new visual computing techniques and features are then becoming effective tools for disseminating water education, raising public awareness of various water problems, and increasing public engagement. For instance, the Enhancing National Climate Services (ENACTS) initiative led by Columbia University's International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) has been making efforts to disseminate climate information and support developing countries decision makers, and stakeholders in making climate-sensitive economic activities more resilient to current climate extremes and adapting to the changing climate (Nsengiyumva et al., 2021). ENACTS is an initiative developed to alleviate the challenges of climate data availability, as well as access and use by supporting countries to generate high-resolution gridded climate data time series and derived climate information products that are readily accessible to decision-makers (Dinku et al., 2014;Dinku et al., 2018).

Earth science data observations are archived at NASA Goddard Earth Sciences Data and Information Services Center (GES DISC) and other NASA data centers. The data observations are primarily organized as time-step arrays and in several common formats that support the creation, access, and sharing of array-oriented scientific data (e.g., HDF, netCDF).

55 Ongoing work has been done over the years to facilitate the access to, use of, and meet the need of NASA data by providing tools and services for data visualization, sub-setting, and format conversion. In Table 1, we summarize a few NASA GES DISC tools and services that have been developed to meet growing needs and applications expressed by users for remote sensing earth observation data.

NASA has launched a new initiative; the OSSI to enable and support science towards openness

60 (https://science.nasa.gov/open-science-overview). The OSSI supports open-source software development and dissemination. To help meet challenges to the progress of science in earth observation data access and management more tools need to be available, accessible, and understandable. This manuscript describes an open-source platform, e.g., *NASAaccess* package, for accessing, and presenting quantitative remote sensing earth observation, and climate data products in an interactive format so that scientists, stakeholders, and concerned citizens can engage in the exploration, modeling and understanding of the data.

65 The *NASAaccess* platform is available as R (R Development Core Team, 2022) and conda (https://docs.conda.io/en/latest/) software packages as well as an interactive format web-based environmental modeling application for earth observation data developed in the Tethys Platform framework (Swain et al., 2016). The *NASAaccess* is envisaged to lower the technical barrier and simplify the process of accessing scalable distributed computing resources and leverage a wide array of satellite-based earth observations for more comprehensive computationally intensive modeling frameworks. Specifically,

70 *NASAaccess* is developed to meet the need for seamless earth observation remote sensing and climate data ingestion into other modeling frameworks including the Variable Infiltration Capacity - VIC (Liang et al., 1994), the Distributed Hydrology Soil Vegetation Model - DHSVM (Wigmosta et al., 1994), the Regional Hydro-Ecologic Simulation System (RHESSys) model (Tague and Band, 2004), and the Soil and Assessment Water Tool - SWAT (Arnold and Fohrer, 2005). Moreover, *NASAaccess* is also contributing to keep interested parties and stakeholders engaged with environmental

75 modeling, accessing the information available in various remote sensing products.

2 Methodology

2.1 NASAaccess Key functionalities

The current *NASAaccess* (v.3.3.0) capabilities covers various NASA datasets and products that include the GPM data products (Huffman et al., 2019), the GLDAS land surface states and fluxes (Rodell et al., 2004), and the NEX-GDDP CMIP5 (Wood et al., 2002;Wood et al., 2004;Maurer and Hidalgo, 2008;Thrasher et al., 2012) & CMIP6 (Thrasher et al., 2022) climate change dataset products. A brief description is given for the current *NASAaccess* (v.3.3.0) function capabilities in Figure 1. In principle, the functionality of the *NASAaccess* can be summarized as:

a) Accessing the NASA servers to download earth observation data by fetching specific data for a specific domain and period,

b) Clipping the needed data grids to an input shapefile of a user study watershed,

c) Handling any temporal (i.e., processing diurnal minimum and maximum air temperatures from hourly input data) or spatial (e.g., finding the data that corresponds to the study area centroid) inconsistencies,

d) Generating gridded data files and definition files compatible with the various hydrological models (i.e., ascii format).

2.2 NASAaccess Package Requirements

The *NASAaccess* Package needs Earthdata Login credentials (https://urs.earthdata.nasa.gov/) to be operable. Earthdata is a user registration and user profile management system for users getting Earth science data from any of the Distributed Active Archive Centers (DAACs) that comprise NASA's Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS). The *NASAaccess* Package relies on the *curl* tool to transfer data from NASA servers to a user machine, using HTTPS supported protocol. The *curl* package (https://github.com/jeroen/curl) provides bindings to the libcurl C library for R software program (R Development Core Team, 2022). The *curl* package supports retrieving data in-memory, downloading to disk, or streaming using the R "connection" interface. The *curl* command embedded in *NASAaccess* is designed to work seamlessly by appending appropriate logon information to the ".netrc" file and the cookies file ".urs_cookies" to fetch various data products. The ".netrc" and ".urs_cookies" files need to be stored at the user local directory before running any *NASAaccess* function, otherwise the requested data will not be retrieved. Further details on how to make *curl* tool work with *NASAaccess*

100   package and how to create the ".netrc" file and the ".urs_cookies" cookies file can be reviewed at the *NASAaccess* Open

Science Framework (OSF) wiki pages https://osf.io/ctj2k/wiki/home/.

2.3 Tethys Application Framework

Tethys Platform (Swain et al., 2015;Swain et al., 2016) is a development and hosting environment for environmental web

applications. The Tethys Platform consists of three major components: Tethys Software Suite, Tethys Software Development

105   Kit (SDK), and Tethys Portal. An overview of the Tethys Platform and links to documentation, bug reporting, and support

forum are available online at http://www.tethysplatform.org. The Tethys platform has created a common medium for

scholars and scientists enabling them to envision, develop, and deploy several notable Earth Observation web applications

(McDonald et al., 2019;Nelson et al., 2019;Qiao et al., 2019;Saah et al., 2019;Gan et al., 2020;Bustamante et al.,

2021;Khattar et al., 2021;Sanchez Lozano et al., 2021;McStraw et al., 2022). The application structure for the *NASAaccess*

110   Tethys web application uses the Model-View-Controller (MVC) software architecture discussed in McDonald et al., (2019).

The Tethys platform uses a PostgresQL database to store the data of each installed application. The model's module in a

Tethys application is responsible for defining the different database tables structure, which later will be initialized by a

custom script. In the case of the *NASAaccess* application, the Tethys platform creates and assigns a database to the

NASAaccess application, but no tables are created because the *NASAacess* application does not define a data model. In other

115   words, the data that the *NASAaccess* application fetches and retrieves is not saved in the PostgresQL associated with the

application, rather it is just downloaded by the user when it is ready. The controllers defined for the *NASAaccess* Tethys web

application use the *NASAaccess* conda (https://docs.conda.io/en/latest/) package (`r-nasaaccess`) that handles the logic

and functionality of the web application to connect and retrieve the specified data from the NASA servers. The controller

module uses the `r-nasaaccess` through a conda installation instead of the Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN)

120   https://CRAN.R-project.org or a Github installation of the `r-nasaaccess` because the Tethys platform works within a

conda environment (https://docs.conda.io/projects/conda/en/latest/user-guide/concepts/environments.html). As a result, using

the `r-nasaaccess` conda package is compatible with the conda environment in which the *NASAaccess* application was

installed. The use of the `r-nasaaccess` in the controller module is through the subprocess python library that calls an R-

script to fetch the data and notify the user via email. The view modules represent the HTML pages that are rendered for the

125 users to see and include necessary web-based GIS mapping functionalities. In the case of the *NASAaccess* application, the

view module allows the user to input and visualize shapefile and TIF files that will be used with the `r-nasaaccess` conda

package. The module view will also render plots associated with the data fetched by the `r-nasaaccess` conda package.

The *NASAaccess* Tethys web application flow chart is depicted in Figure 2. From the left, we see that the current

NASAaccess version (v.3.3.0) access different data products from NASA EARTHDATA portal

130 (https://www.earthdata.nasa.gov/) such as GPM, GLDAS and different downscaled climate change data products. The

controller's modules fetch data through the different methods in the `r-nasaaccess` conda package in the conda-Forge

channel (https://anaconda.org/conda-forge/r-nasaaccess). After reading the user study area shapefile and a digital elevation

model raster for the study area, the *NASAaccess* Tethys application produces reformatted and clipped remotely sensed earth

observation or climate change data products. Once the job is finished the *NASAaccess* Tethys application notifies the user

135 with a reminder email with a unique code referring to the selected data requests. The *NASAaccess* Tethys application allows

for data visualization and sharing. On that note, the *NASAaccess* Tethys application facilitates data visualization and

downloading for users who are interested so that further data analysis can be performed. On the far right, we see the

NASAaccess Tethys SDK which includes a snapshot of the *NASAaccess* Tethys application home window with various data

visualization examples to illustrate the utility of the application.

140 In summary, the *NASAaccess* Tethys application gives time series and spatial mapping visualization features for all the

functions available. Moreover, the user of the *NASAaccess* Tethys application receives the requested data formatted and

ready to be ingested into other modeling frameworks such as the VIC (Liang et al., 1994), the DHSVM (Wigmosta et al.,

1994), the RHESSys model (Tague and Band, 2004), and the SWAT (Arnold and Fohrer, 2005) hydrological modeling

frameworks. Another feature that *NASAaccess* Tethys application supports is the ability to visualize and inspect different

145 datasets processed by different functions at a specific watershed during one or different time periods in one job. This feature

is useful when the user is interested in studying the impacts of climate change or any other hydrological regime changes.

2.4 NASAaccess Installation Steps

2.4.1 R Software

On a local machine the user should have installed the following programs as well as setting up a user account. The list below gives a summary of what is needed to be done prior to working with *NASAaccess* software on any local machine.

1. Installing R software (https://www.r-project.org/)

2. Installing Rstudio software (https://posit.co/) (Optional)

3. *NASAaccess* R package needs a user registration access with Earthdata (https://www.earthdata.nasa.gov/). Users should set up a registration account(s) with Earthdata login as well as authorizing NASA GES DISC data access. Please refer to https://disc.gsfc.nasa.gov/data-access for further details.

4. After registration with Earthdata *NASAaccess* software package users should create a reference file ("*.netrc*") with Earthdata credentials stored in it to streamline the retrieval access to NASA servers.

    o   Creating the "*.netrc*" file at the user machine *Home* directory and storing the user NASA GES DISC logging information in it is needed to execute the *NASAaccess* package commands. Accessing data at NASA servers is further explained at

    https://wiki.earthdata.nasa.gov/display/EL/How+To+Access+Data+With+cURL+And+Wget

    o   For Windows users the NASA GES DISC logging information should be saved in a file "_netrc" beside the ".netrc" file explained above.

5. Installing *curl* software. Since Mac users have *curl* as part of macOS build, Windows users should make sure that their local machines build have *curl* installed properly.

6. Checking if you can run *curl* from your command prompt. Type `curl --help` and you should see the help pages for the *curl* program once everything is defined correctly.

7. Within Rstudio or R terminal run the following commands to install *NASAaccess*:

    ```
    library(devtools)
    install_github("nasa/NASAaccess", build_vignettes = TRUE)
    library(NASAaccess)
    ```

2.4.2 Conda Environment

Like the R software, *NASAaccess* conda package (`r-nasaaccess`) needs a user registration access with Earthdata (https://www.earthdata.nasa.gov/) and storing those credentials in the reference file ".netrc" as well as creating a cookies file

175 ".urs_cookies". The cookies file ".urs_cookies" will be used to persist sessions across individual cURL calls, making it more efficient. If the user has successfully prepared the needed steps to run the *NASAaccess* R package (i.e., creating registration access and storing it in a local machine), then there is no need to duplicate these steps here again. Installing the `r-nasaaccess` in a conda environment allows users to have packages in different programming languages due to the language interoperability of the conda environment. To install the *NASAacces*s package in python (`r-nasaaccess`), run the following

180 syntax in a Python terminal:

```
conda install -c conda-forge r-nasaaccess
```

In the appendix, we give documentation on `r-nasaaccess` conda configuration and installation steps.

2.4.3 Tethys

The Tethys Platform Framework can be installed in a production or development environment. The difference between a

185 production and development installation is the development server is not efficient nor capable of handling the traffic a production website receives, so a combination of the NGINX (https://www.nginx.com/) and Daphne (https://github.com/django/daphne) servers are used for production installations. In addition, when changes are made to a production installation, such as installing new apps or changing settings, the Daphne server must be restarted manually to load them. It does not restart automatically like the development server. Usually, the development installation is used for app

190 development or local use. The Tethys Platform Framework installation process in a development environment is as follows:

1. Create new conda environment and install the Tethys Platform by running the following command:

```
conda create -n tethys -c tethysplatform -c conda-forge tethys-platform
```

2. Activate the Tethys conda Environment:

```
conda activate tethys
```

195 3. Generate a portal_config.yml file containing custom configurations such as the database and other local settings by running the following command:

```
tethys gen portal_config
```

4. Tethys Platform requires a PostgreSQL database server. There are several options for setting up a DB server: local, docker, or dedicated. The Tethys platform can also be used to create a local server that creates and migrates the tables associated with the Tethys platform framework by running:

```
tethys db configure
```

5. Finally start the Tethys development server:

```
tethys manage start
```

Installation in a production environment can be a manual installation (performing all the production configuration steps manually) or a docker deployment. The steps for a manual and docker installation can be found in the Tethys platform documentation (http://docs.tethysplatform.org/en/stable/). Installation of GeoServer is necessary to use the *NASAaccess* Tethys application. The GeosServer Software can be downloaded and installed on your local machine from https://geoserver.org or using the Tethys platform, which allows users to pull and run a GeoServer container. The following commands can be used to install GeoServer through the Tethys Platform, when prompted for settings value, press enter to keep the default values:

```
tethys docker init -c geoserver
tethys docker start -c geoserver
```

If GeoServer was installed from source, start GeoServer by changing into the directory geoserver/bin and executing the startup.sh script with the following commands:

```
cd geoserver/bin
sh startup.sh
```

Then, in a web browser, navigate to http://localhost:8080/geoserver to ensure that the GeoServer was installed successfully. After successful installation of the Tethys Platform and the GeoServer software on your work environment, clone the repository of the *NASAaccess* application available in Github. Next, install the application into the Tethys platform. Once the installation has started, the user will be prompted to select a spatial persistent service and the custom settings related to the application. Finally, start the Tethys development server after the installation has finished. Figure 3 depicts the home window of the *NASAaccess* Tethys web application. The following commands and steps summarize the process of *NASAaccess* application installation:

```
1. git clone https://github.com/imohamme/tethys_nasaaccess.git
2. tethys install -d
3. Select the GeoSpatial persistent service (In this case, the installed GeoServer)
```

```
    4. Enter the value for the custom settings of the NASAaccess application:
       a) data path: custom setting referring to the path of the data directory for
          download.
       b) nasaaccess_R: custom setting referring to the Rbin path.
       c) nasaacess_script: custom setting referring to the nasaaccess R script containing
          the logic for data download using the r-nasaaccess conda package.
       d) GeoServer workspace: custom setting referring to the GeoServer workspace name
          associated with the NASAacces application.
       e) GeoServer URI: custom setting referring to the GeoServer workspace URI associated
          with the NASAacces application.
       f) GeoServer user: custom setting referring to the GeoServer admin user.
       g) GeoServer password: Custom setting referring to the password related to the user
          of the geoserver user setting.
    5. Then, starting Tethys
       tethys manage start
```

A detailed installation manual is available at the Github repository of the *NASAaccess* Tethys application

(https://github.com/imohamme/tethys_nasaaccess).

3 NASAaccess Implementation

3.1 GPM Examples with R and Conda

NASAaccess package has multiple functions such as `GPM_NRT`, `GPMpolyCentroid` and `GPMswat` that download,

extract, and reformat rainfall remote sensing data of GPM IMERG from NASA servers (https://gpm.nasa.gov/data/imerg) for

grids within a specified watershed shapefile. The difference between `GPM_NRT` and `GPMswat` functions is the latency

period. The `GPMswat` function retrieves the IMERG Final Run data which is intended for research quality global multi-

satellite precipitation estimates with quasi-Lagrangian time interpolation, gauge data, and climatological adjustment. On the

other hand, the `GPM_NRT` function retrieves the IMERG near real-time low latency gridded global multi-satellite

precipitation estimates. Further explanation of `GPM_NRT`, `GPMpolyCentroid` and `GPMswat` functions are listed in

NASAaccess Documentation part of the Appendix.

Let's explore `GPMpolyCentroid` and `GPMswat` functions basic use:

Looking at an example watershed that we want to examine near Houston, Texas in R software platform

```
library(ggmap)
#> Loading required package: ggplot2
#> Google's Terms of Service: https://cloud.google.com/maps-platform/terms/.
#> Please cite ggmap if you use it! See citation("ggmap") for details.
library(raster)
#> Loading required package: sp
library(ggplot2)
library(rgdal)
```

```
#> Please note that rgdal will be retired by the end of 2023,
#> plan transition to sf/stars/terra functions using GDAL and PROJ
#> at your earliest convenience.
#>
#> rgdal: version: 1.5-30, (SVN revision 1171)
#> Geospatial Data Abstraction Library extensions to R successfully loaded
#> Loaded GDAL runtime: GDAL 3.4.2, released 2022/03/08
#> Path to GDAL shared files: /Users/imohamme/Library/R/x86_64/4.1/library/rgdal/gdal
#> GDAL binary built with GEOS: FALSE
#> Loaded PROJ runtime: Rel. 8.2.1, January 1st, 2022, [PJ_VERSION: 821]
#> Path to PROJ shared files: /Users/imohamme/Library/R/x86_64/4.1/library/rgdal/proj
#> PROJ CDN enabled: FALSE
#> Linking to sp version:1.4-6
#> To mute warnings of possible GDAL/OSR exportToProj4() degradation,
#> use options("rgdal_show_exportToProj4_warnings"="none") before loading sp or rgdal.
#Reading input data
dem_path <- system.file("extdata",
                        "DEM_TX.tif",
                        package = "NASAaccess")
shape_path <- system.file("extdata",
                          "basin.shp",
                          package = "NASAaccess")
dem <- raster(dem_path)
shape <- readOGR(shape_path)
#> OGR data source with driver: ESRI Shapefile
#> Source:
"/private/var/folders/8t/45w1tdfs1vj3dy1tchbw3pmrhr_gxz/T/Rtmp1IbSo3/temp_libpath3ee86d57d8b5/NASAaccess
/extdata/basin.shp", layer: "basin"
#> with 1 features
#> It has 4 fields
#> Integer64 fields read as strings:  OBJECTID disID
shape.df <- ggplot2::fortify(shape)
#> Regions defined for each Polygons
#plot the watershed data
myMap <- get_stamenmap(bbox = c(left = -96,
                                bottom = 29.7,
                                right = -95.2,
                                top = 30),
                                        maptype = "terrain",
                                        crop = TRUE,
                                         zoom = 10)
#> Source : http://tile.stamen.com/terrain/10/238/422.png
#> Source : http://tile.stamen.com/terrain/10/239/422.png
#> Source : http://tile.stamen.com/terrain/10/240/422.png
#> Source : http://tile.stamen.com/terrain/10/241/422.png
#> Source : http://tile.stamen.com/terrain/10/238/423.png
#> Source : http://tile.stamen.com/terrain/10/239/423.png
#> Source : http://tile.stamen.com/terrain/10/240/423.png
#> Source : http://tile.stamen.com/terrain/10/241/423.png
ggmap(myMap) +
  geom_polygon(data = shape.df,
               aes(x = long, y = lat, group = group),
               fill = NA, size = 0.5, color = 'red')
```

Figure 4 depicts the geographic layout of the White Oak Bayou watershed example above. The White Oak Bayou is a

tributary for the Buffalo Bayou River (Harris County, Texas). To use the *NASAaccess* library, we also need a digital

elevation model (DEM) raster layer. The following is an example for the White Oak Bayou watershed DEM and a closer

look at the watershed study example.

```
320  # create a plot of our DEM raster along with watershed
     library(ggplot2)
     library(raster)
     library(rgdal)
     library(tidyr)
325  library(cowplot)
     library(ggspatial)
     dem.df <- as.data.frame(dem,xy=TRUE)%>%drop_na()
     ggplot()+
       geom_raster(data=dem.df,aes(x = x,y = y,fill = DEM_TX)) +
330    scale_fill_gradientn(name='Elevation (m)', colours = terrain.colors(1000))+
       geom_polygon(data = shape.df,aes(x = long, y = lat, group = group),
                    fill = NA, linewidth = 0.5, color = 'black')+
       labs(x='Longitude',y='Latitude')+
       cowplot::theme_cowplot()+
335    annotation_north_arrow(location = 'tr', which_north = 'true', pad_x = unit(0.3, 'in'), pad_y =
              unit(0.4, 'in'), style = north_arrow_fancy_orienteering(text_size = 8), height =
              unit(0.75, "cm"), width = unit(0.75, "cm")) +
       annotation_scale(plot_unit='km',location = 'tr', width_hint = 0.3, pad_y = unit(0.2, 'in'), pad_x =
                    unit(0.2, 'in'), line_width = 0.8)+
340    theme(plot.background = element_rect(color = 1,linewidth = 1),
            plot.margin=margin(t = 10, r = 15, b = 10, l = 10, unit = "pt"))
```

Figure 5 gives the White Oak Bayou watershed DEM with elevation range from zero to 50 meters above sea level. After

examining the study watershed and the digital elevation model for it, we can then examine the GPMswat function.

```
     library(NASAaccess)
345  GPMswat(Dir = "./GPMswat/",
                    watershed = shape_path,
                    DEM = dem_path,
                    start = "2020-08-1",
                    end = "2020-08-3")
```

350 The GPMswat function generated data generated files and a rainfall station file and stored them in the specified Dir.

Examining the rainfall station file generated by GPMswat.

```
     GPMswat.precipitationMaster <- system.file('extdata/GPMswat',
                                    'precipitationMaster.txt',
                                    package = 'NASAaccess')
355  #Reading GPMswat header file
     GPMswat.table<-read.csv(GPMswat.precipitationMaster)
     head(GPMswat.table)
     #>       ID            NAME       LAT      LONG ELEVATION
     #> 1 2160842 precipitation2160842 29.93337 -95.82337  50.16166
360  #> 2 2160843 precipitation2160843 29.93337 -95.72340  46.68206
     #> 3 2160844 precipitation2160844 29.93337 -95.62343  39.72196
     #> 4 2160845 precipitation2160845 29.93337 -95.52346  35.58193
     #> 5 2164442 precipitation2164442 29.83343 -95.82337  48.02116
     #> 6 2164443 precipitation2164443 29.83343 -95.72340  40.47534
365  dim(GPMswat.table)
     #> [1] 11  5
```

The GPMswat function generated an ascii table for each available grid located within the study watershed. There are 11

grids within the study watershed and that means 11 tables have been generated. The GPMswat function also generated the

rainfall stations file input shown above GPMswat.table (table with columns: ID, File NAME, LAT, LONG, and

370 ELEVATION) for those selected grids that fall within the specified watershed. Now, let's see the location of these generated grid points:

```
ggplot() +
  geom_polygon(data = shape.df,
          aes(x = long, y = lat, group = group),
          fill = NA,
          colour = 'black') +
  geom_point(data=GPMswat.table,
            aes(x=LONG,
                y=LAT,
                fill=ELEVATION),
            shape=21,
            size = 4) +
  scale_fill_gradientn(name='Elevation (m)', colours = terrain.colors(7)) +
  labs(x='Longitude',y='Latitude')+
  theme(plot.background = element_rect(color = 1,linewidth = 1),
        plot.margin=margin(t = 10, r = 15, b = 10, l = 10, unit = "pt"))
```

We note here that GPMswat has given us all the GPM data grids that fall within the boundaries of the White Oak Bayou study watershed (Figure 6). The time series rainfall data stored in the data tables (i.e., 11 tables) can be viewed also by looking at the reformatted data from the first grid point as listed in the rainfall station file generated by GPMswat.

```
GPMswat.point.data <- system.file('extdata/GPMswat',
                                  'precipitation2160842.txt',
                                  package = 'NASAaccess')
#Reading data records
read.csv(GPMswat.point.data)
#>      X20200801
#> 1 32.22795868
#> 2  1.80884695
#> 3  0.07029478
```

The GPMswat has generated a ready format ascii tables that can be ingested easily to any hydrological model of choice.

400 Now, let's examine GPMpolyCentroid:

```
GPMpolyCentroid(Dir = "./GPMpolyCentroid/",
                watershed = shape_path,
                DEM = dem_path,
                start = "2019-08-1",
                end = "2019-08-3")
```

Examining the rainfall station file generated by GPMpolyCentroid:

```
GPMpolyCentroid.precipitationMaster <- system.file('extdata/GPMpolyCentroid',
                                                   'precipitationMaster.txt',
                                                   package = 'NASAaccess')
GPMpolyCentroid.precipitation.table <- read.csv(GPMpolyCentroid.precipitationMaster)
#plotting
ggplot() +
  geom_polygon(data = shape.df,
            aes(x = long, y = lat, group = group),
            fill = NA,
            colour = 'red') +
  geom_point(data=GPMpolyCentroid.precipitation.table,
```

```
                        aes(x=LONG,y=LAT)) +
          labs(x='Longitude',y='Latitude')+
420       theme(plot.background = element_rect(color = 1,linewidth = 1),
                  plot.margin=margin(t = 10, r = 15, b = 10, l = 10, unit = "pt"))
```

We note here that GPMpolyCentroid has given us the GPM data grid that falls within a specified watershed and assigns a

pseudo rainfall gauge located at the centroid of the watershed a weighted-average daily rainfall data (Figure 7). Let's then

examine the precipitation data just obtained by GPMpolyCentroid over the White Oak Bayou study watershed.

```
425  GPMpolyCentroid.precipitation.record <- system.file('extdata/GPMpolyCentroid',
                                                         'precipitation1.txt',
                                                         package = 'NASAaccess')
     GPMpolyCentroid.precipitation.data <- read.csv(GPMpolyCentroid.precipitation.record)
     #since data started on 2019-08-01
430  days <- seq.Date(from = as.Date('2019-08-01'),
                       length.out = dim(GPMpolyCentroid.precipitation.data)[1], by = 'day')
     #plotting the precipitation time series
     df <- data.frame(day=days,Precipitation=GPMpolyCentroid.precipitation.data [,1])
     ggplot(data=df, aes(days, Precipitation)) +
435    geom_point()+
       geom_line()+
       labs(x='Longitude',y='Latitude')+
       theme(plot.background = element_rect(color = 1,linewidth = 1),
             plot.margin=margin(t = 10, r = 15, b = 10, l = 10, unit = "pt"))
```

440   The time series plot above gives the rainfall amounts in (mm) at the centroid of the White Oak Bayou watershed during

2019-August-01 to 2019-August-03 is shown in Figure 8. Finally, let's examine the near real time precipitation data obtained

by GPM_NRT over the White Oak Bayou study watershed. Remember that the minimum latency for GPM_NRT is one day.

```
     GPM_NRT(Dir = "./GPM_NRT/",
                     watershed = shape_path,
445                  DEM = dem_path,
                     start = "2022-07-1",
                     end = "2022-07-3")
```

Let's see the one point data record. See that the data starts on July 1, 2022, and ends on July 3rd, 2022.

```
     GPM_NRT.point.data <- system.file('extdata/GPM_NRT',
450                      'precipitation2160845.txt',
                         package = 'NASAaccess')
     #Reading data records
     read.csv(GPM_NRT.point.data)
     #>    X20220701
455  #> 1  2.507078
     #> 2  1.148573
     #> 3  0.000000
```

The above examples were obtained using R version 4.2.2 (R Development Core Team, 2022). The R software program and

all packages used are available from the CRAN at https://CRAN.R-project.org. There are multiple factors such as internet

460   bandwidth (i.e., volume of information that can be sent over a connection in a measured amount of time), internet speed, and

study site size that interact in figuring out the time duration of any *NASAaccess* function execution. To illustrate this further, here is an example for one month data record retrieval using the GPM_NRT function over the same study site shown above.

```
system.time({ GPM_NRT(Dir = "./GPM_NRT_2/",
                      watershed = shape_path,
                      DEM = dem_path,
                      start = "2023-04-01",
                      end = "2023-04-30") })
#Results
#user  system elapsed
#30.023  21.869 130.313
```

The results give "user", "system", and "elapsed" times. The "user" gives the CPU time spent by the current process (i.e., the current R session) in seconds and "system" gives the CPU time spent by the kernel (the operating system) on behalf of the current process in seconds. The "elapsed" is the wall clock time taken to execute the GPM_NRT function (i.e., 130.313 seconds). Upon checking the internet speed utilized on (Intel(R) Core(TM) i9-9880H CPU @ 2.30GHz) machine, it reveals:

```
==== SUMMARY ====
Upload capacity: 17.543 Mbps
Download capacity: 107.578 Mbps
Upload flows: 12
Download flows: 12
Responsiveness: Medium (714 RPM)
```

The reader is encouraged to visit https://imohamme.github.io/NASAaccess/articles/About.html for detailed package documentation and vignettes including demonstration on GLDAS, CMIP5 & CMIP6. The above *NASAaccess* GPM examples can be easily replicated in the conda environment by writing the *NASAaccess* commands shown above to a separate file (e.g., work.R) and running it by calling the Rscript executable in conda.

In conda, assuming r-nasaaccess has been installed successfully, this can be done as:

```
Rscript work.R
```

3.2 NASAaccess Tethys Examples

The *NASAaccess* Tethys application adds visualization features to *NASAaccess* R and conda packages. Figure 9 depicts rainfall remote sensing data of GPM IMERG from NASA servers (https://gpm.nasa.gov/data/imerg) for grids within the White Oak Bayou watershed during 2020-January-01 to 2020-December-31 as processed by the GPMpolyCentroid function part of the *NASAaccess* Tethys application. The user can inspect individual grid time series data. This is helpful when looking at different datasets such as historical and projected air temperature and precipitation time series data at one grid. In Figure 10, we present daily diurnal air temperature data processed over the same watershed discussed in Figure 9

(the White Oak Bayou watershed) during the same period (e.g., January 2020 to December 2020). The

495 `GLDASpolyCentroid` function was selected to visualize and reformat the GLDAS Noah Land Surface Model L4 3

hourly 0.25 x 0.25 degree V2.1 air temperature dataset (Rodell et al., 2004) in Figure 10.

The *NASAaccess* Tethys application has visualization features for downscaled climate data that includes the CMIP5 &

CMIP6 collections. In Figure 11, we give downscaled precipitation data scenario during the year 2045 for the LaPlata Basin

derived from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory

500 General Circulation Model - GFDL-ESM2M – across the greenhouse gas emission Representative Concentration Pathways

(RCP) (rcp85) using the `NEX_GDDP_CMIP5` function. More details on the `NEX_GDDP_CMIP6` & `NEX_GDDP_CMIP5`

functions and the downscaled models covered are provided in the appendix - *NASAaccess* documentation.

4 Discussion

The *NASAaccess* package presented provides an open-source remote sensing earth observation data access, visualization, and

505 reformat for easy ingestion platform. The biggest advantage we see is the utility of *NASAaccess* in facilitating the access,

processing, and visualization various remote sensing earth observation data to scientific and decision maker audiences. This

is in-line with the NASA OSSI call on more open-source science work. This *NASAaccess* work has the potential to increase

the remote sensing earth observation data products accessibility on various computing platforms to enhance the progress of

science in earth observation data access and management. *NASAaccess* development is in-line with international calls and

510 efforts for open science, scientific information, knowledge, data, and protocols sharing (https://www.unesco.org/en/open-

science). We have demonstrated the linkage of *NASAaccess* platform in the SWATOnline example (McDonald et al., 2019)

where a decision support system for the lower Mekong River Basin has been shown. Another potential application could be

also shown in disseminating climate information for developing countries (Dinku et al., 2014;Dinku et al., 2018) similar to

our demonstration in the Se Kong, Se San, and Sre Pok part of the lower Mekong (Mohammed et al., 2022). *NASAaccess*

515 also gives the user automatic, quick, and accurate way for working with remote sensing earth observation data using R and

conda environments. This presented application would increase awareness, accelerate progress, and facilitate gaining access

to remote sensing earth observation data, tools, and knowledge about our changing environment, moreover it helps to assist

in addressing major research gaps in climatological and hydrological science especially in management, interdisciplinary

communication, as well as modeling and monitoring. In Table 1, we highlighted some NASA GES DISC tools and services

520 for accessing and visualizing earth observation remote sensing data. The *NASAaccess* framework benefits can be then

summarized as: 1) an-open source tool, 2) modular - which means the framework could be replicated, customized, and

implemented anywhere, 3) seamless earth-observation remote sensing and climate data ingestion into other modeling

frameworks – *NASAaccess* gives ready formatted ascii data required to drive various hydrological models, and 4) lowering

the technical barrier for leveraging and visualizing a wide array of satellite-based earth observations.

525 *NASAaccess* has been introduced to SERVIR (https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/servir/overview.html) and the Group of

Earth Observation Global Water Sustainability (GEOGloWS) (https://www.geoglows.org/) research network communities

through workshops, seminars, and training events. SERVIR, a United States Agency for International Development

(USAID) and NASA collaborative project, has multiple global networks that cover different geographic regions such as

Hindu-Kush Himalaya, Lower Mekong, and Amazonia. For instance, in alignment with the U.S. Indo-Pacific Vision to

530 improve the management of natural resources SERVIR-Mekong launched a series of regional tools and services utilizing

publicly available satellite imagery and geospatial technologies to support the Lower Mekong region to manage

environmental risks in enhancing drought resilience and crop yield security, improving regional land cover monitoring, and

supporting better flood forecasting and early warning.

The *NASAaccess* has been also leveraged via GEOGloWS Tethys Portal. The GEOGloWS is a voluntary partnership of

535 governments and international organizations. The GEOGloWS provides a framework within which these partners can

develop new projects and coordinate their strategies and investments. The GEOGloWS working group 2 Initiative works on

the application of information and communication technologies (ICTs), also known as hydroinformatics, to address the

issues related to data analysis, data handling, data management, and data integration methodologies to translate scientific

data to knowledge products that are informative, intuitive, understandable, and supportive in the decision-making process. It

540 is important to highlight here that the GEOGloWS Tethys Portal system is free, available for use in location worldwide and

developed from services that allow customization for a variety of derivative applications.

In summary, the approach we implemented lowers the barrier between water resources and remote sensing web development

as highlighted by Swain et al. (2016). The *NASAaccess* web-based application has visualization capabilities that make it easy

to inspect and analyze various remote sensing earth observation data products. Examples of applications of the GPM

545 functions within the platform have been shown. The *NASAaccess* has the advantage that remote sensing data products are

easily processed and analyzed within multiple computational frameworks such conda & R. This feature allows users to save

the time for more in-depth analysis. For instance, modelers who are interested in forcing hydrological models with GPM

precipitation data will find it very easy to obtain and process GPM data products using *NASAaccess*. In further updates of the

platform more earth observation remote sensing products (e.g., ICESat-2 products https://icesat-2.gsfc.nasa.gov/science/data-

550 products) will be implemented to widen the *NASAaccess* utility application areas. Moreover, accessing remote sensing

products that characterize water storage changes in lakes, reservoirs, and large river channels obtained through the Surface

Water and Ocean Topography (SWOT) satellite mission (https://swot.jpl.nasa.gov/) will be included.

Conclusion

NASAaccess is an open-source software package and web-based environmental modeling application for earth observation

555 data accessing, reformatting, and presenting quantitative data products. *NASAaccess* gives ready formatted ascii data

required to drive various hydrological models. *NASAaccess* is a response to OSSI and lowers the technical barrier for

leveraging and visualizing a wide array of satellite-based earth observations.

Appendices

Appendix A

560 **NASAaccess conda installation documentation**

The `r-nasaaccess` conda package needs user registration with Earthdata (https://www.earthdata.nasa.gov/). As we

discussed earlier in the *NASAaccess* installation steps, users should create a reference file (.netrc) with Earthdata credentials

stored in it to streamline the retrieval access to NASA servers. In conda, users should make sure to update conda initial script

with '.netrc' file location. Here is the information from a local machine `r-nasaaccess` installation.

565
```
conda info
        active environment : None
```

```
            user config file : /Users/imohamme/.condarc
            populated config files : /Users/imohamme/.condarc
            conda version : 23.1.0
570         conda-build version : not installed
            python version : 3.7.12.final.0
            virtual packages : __archspec=1=x86_64
                             __osx=10.16=0
                             __unix=0=0
575         base environment : /Users/imohamme/opt/miniconda3  (writable)
            conda av data dir : /Users/imohamme/opt/miniconda3/etc/conda
            conda av metadata url : None
            channel URLs : https://conda.anaconda.org/conda-forge/osx-64
580                         https://conda.anaconda.org/conda-forge/noarch
                            https://conda.anaconda.org/bioconda/osx-64
                            https://conda.anaconda.org/bioconda/noarch
                            https://conda.anaconda.org/r/osx-64
                            https://conda.anaconda.org/r/noarch
                            https://repo.anaconda.com/pkgs/main/osx-64
585                         https://repo.anaconda.com/pkgs/main/noarch
                            https://repo.anaconda.com/pkgs/r/osx-64
                            https://repo.anaconda.com/pkgs/r/noarch
            package cache : /Users/imohamme/opt/miniconda3/pkgs
                            /Users/imohamme/.conda/pkgs
590         envs directories : /Users/imohamme/opt/miniconda3/envs
                            /Users/imohamme/.conda/envs
                platform : osx-64
                user-agent : conda/23.1.0 requests/2.28.2 CPython/3.7.12 Darwin/21.6.0 OSX/10.16
                UID:GID : 562380735:1286109195
595             netrc file : /Users/imohamme/.netrc
            offline mode : False
```

Installing the `r-nasaaccess` conda package is obtained by:

```
conda install -c conda-forge r-nasaaccess
```

Appendix B

NASAaccess documentation

The *NASAaccess* documentation contains the following functions:

❖ `NEX_GDDP_CMIP6`

NEX-GDDP-CMIP6 dataset is comprised of downscaled climate scenarios for the globe that are derived from the General

Circulation Model (GCM) runs conducted under the CMIP6 (Eyring et al., 2016) and across the four "Tier 1" greenhouse gas

emissions scenarios known as Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) (O'Neill et al., 2016;Meinshausen et al., 2020). The

CMIP6 GCM runs were developed in support of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate

Change IPCC AR6. This data set includes downscaled projections from the 35 models and scenarios for which daily scenarios

were produced and distributed under CMIP6. The Bias-Correction Spatial Disaggregation BCSD method used in generating

the NEX-GDDP-CMIP6 data set is a statistical downscaling algorithm specifically developed to address the current limitations

610 of the global GCM outputs (Wood et al., 2002;Wood et al., 2004;Maurer and Hidalgo, 2008;Thrasher et al., 2012). The NEX-GDDP-CMIP6 climate projections is downscaled at a spatial resolution of 0.25 degrees x 0.25 degrees (approximately 25 km x 25 km). The `NEX_GDDP_CMIP6` downscales the NEX-GDDP data to grid points of 0.1 degrees x 0.1 degrees following nearest point methods described by Mohammed et al. (2018). The `NEX_GDDP_CMIP6` syntax is as follows:

```
NEX_GDDP_CMIP6(Dir = "./INPUT/", watershed = "watershed.shp", DEM = "watershed_dem.tif", start = "2060-
```
615
```
12-1", end = "2060-12-3", model ="MIROC6" , type ="pr" , slice ="ssp245")                          (B1)
```

Arguments:

`Dir`

A directory name to store gridded climate data and stations files,

`watershed`

620 A study watershed shapefile spatially describing polygon(s) in a geographic projection sp::CRS('+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84'),

`DEM`

A study watershed digital elevation model raster in a geographic projection sp::CRS('+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84'),

`start`

625 Beginning date for gridded climate data, and it should be equal to or greater than 2006-Jan-01 for 'rcp45' or 'rcp85' RCP climate scenario. Also, `start` should be equal to or greater than 1950-Jan-01 and `end` should be equal to or less than 2005-Dec-31 for the 'historical' GCM retrospective climate data.

`end`

Ending date for gridded climate data.

630 `model`

A climate modeling center and name from the World Climate Research Programme WCRP global climate projections through the CMIP6 (e.g., MIROC6 which is the sixth version of the Model for Interdisciplinary Research on Climate MIROC model).

`type`

A flux data type. It's value can be 'pr' for precipitation or 'tas' for air temperature.

635 `slice`

A scenario from the SSPs. It's value can be 'ssp126', 'ssp245', 'ssp370', 'ssp585', or 'historical'.

❖ NEX_GDDP_CMIP5

The NEX_GDDP_CMIP5 function downloads and processes climate change data of rainfall and air temperature from NEX-GDDP Goddard Space Flight Center servers (https://www.nccs.nasa.gov/services/data-collections/land-based-products/nex-gddp), extracts data from grids within a specified watershed shapefile, and then generates tables in a format that any hydrological model requires for rainfall or air temperature data input. The NEX_GDDP_CMIP5 function also generates the climate stations file input (file with columns: ID, File NAME, LAT, LONG, and ELEVATION) for those selected climatological grids that fall within the specified watershed. The NEX-GDDP dataset is comprised of downscaled climate scenarios for the globe that are derived from the GCM runs conducted under the CMIP5 (Taylor et al., 2012) and across two of the four greenhouse gas emissions scenarios 'rcp45', and 'rcp85' known as RCPs (Meinshausen et al., 2011). The CMIP5 GCM runs were developed in support of the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change IPCC AR5. This dataset includes downscaled projections from the 21 models and scenarios for which daily scenarios were produced and distributed under CMIP5. The Bias-Correction Spatial Disaggregation BCSD method used in generating the NEX-GDDP dataset is a statistical downscaling algorithm specifically developed to address the current limitations of the global GCM outputs (Wood et al., 2002;Wood et al., 2004;Maurer and Hidalgo, 2008;Thrasher et al., 2012). The NEX-GDDP climate projections are downscaled at a spatial resolution of 0.25 degrees x 0.25 degrees (approximately 25 km x 25 km). The NEX_GDDP_CMIP5 downscales the NEX-GDDP data to grid points of 0.1 degrees x 0.1 degrees following nearest point methods described by Mohammed et al. (2018). The NEX_GDDP_CMIP5 syntax is as follows:

NEX_GDDP_CMIP5(Dir = "./INPUT/", watershed = "watershed.shp", DEM = "watershed_dem.tif", start = "2060-12-1", end = "2060-12-3", model ="IPSL-CM5A-MR" , type ="pr" , slice ="rcp85")   (B2)

Arguments:

Dir

A directory name to store gridded climate data and stations files,

watershed

A study watershed shapefile spatially describing polygon(s) in a geographic projection sp::CRS('+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84'),

```
DEM
```

A study watershed digital elevation model raster in a geographic projection sp::CRS('+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84'),

```
start
```

665 Beginning date for gridded climate data, and it should be equal to or greater than 2006-Jan-01 for 'rcp45' or 'rcp85' RCP climate

scenario. Also, `start` should be equal to or greater than 1950-Jan-01 and `end` should be equal to or less than 2005-Dec-31

for the 'historical' GCM retrospective climate data.

```
end
```

Ending date for gridded climate data.

670 `model`

A climate modeling center and name from the World Climate Research Programme WCRP global climate projections through

the CMIP5 (e.g., IPSL-CM5A-MR which is Institut Pierre-Simon Laplace CM5A-MR model).

```
type
```

A flux data type. It's value can be 'pr' for precipitation or 'tas' for air temperature.

675 `slice`

A scenario from the RCPs. It's value can be 'rcp45', 'rcp85', or 'historical'.

❖ `GPM_NRT`

The `GPM_NRT` function downloads and processes rainfall remote sensing data of the Integrated Multi-satellitE Retrievals for

GPM (IMERG) from NASA GSFC servers, extracts data from grids within a specified watershed shapefile, and then generates

680 tables in a format that any hydrological model requires for rainfall data input. The `GPM_NRT` function also generates the

rainfall stations file input (file with columns: ID, File NAME, LAT, LONG, and ELEVATION) for those selected grids that

fall within the specified watershed. The minimum latency for the `GPM_NRT` function is one day. The `GPM_NRT` function

accesses NASA Goddard Space Flight Center server address for IMERG remote sensing data products at

(https://gpm1.gesdisc.eosdis.nasa.gov/data/GPM_L3/GPM_3IMERGDE.06/). The IMERG dataset used by `GPM_NRT` is the

685 GPM Level 3 IMERG *Early* Daily 0.1 x 0.1 deg (GPM_3IMERGDE) derived from the half-hourly GPM_3IMERGHHE.

The derived result represents the final estimate of the daily accumulated precipitation. The IMERG dataset is produced at the

NASA GES DISC by simply summing the valid precipitation retrievals for the day in GPM_3IMERGHHE and giving the

result in millimeters. The `GPM_NRT` function uses variable name ('precipitationCal') for rainfall in IMERG data products. The

IMERG data products are available from 2000-June-1 to present. The `GPM_NRT` function outputs table and gridded data files

690   matching grid points resolution of IMERG data products (i.e., resolution of 0.1 degree). The `GPM_NRT` syntax is as follows:

```
GPM_NRT(Dir = "./INPUT/", watershed = "watershed.shp", DEM = "watershed_dem.tif", start = "2015-12-1",
end = "2015-12-3")                                                                    (B3)
```

Arguments:

`Dir`

695   A directory name to store gridded rainfall and rain stations files,

`watershed`

A study watershed shapefile spatially describing polygon(s) in a geographic projection sp::CRS('+proj=longlat
+datum=WGS84'),

`DEM`

700   A study watershed digital elevation model raster in a geographic projection sp::CRS('+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84'),

`start`

Beginning date for gridded rainfall data and it should be equal to or greater than 2000-Jun-01,

`end`

Ending date for gridded rainfall data.

705   ❖ `GPMpolyCentroid`

The `GPMpolyCentroid` function downloads and processes rainfall remote sensing data of IMERG from NASA GSFC

servers, extracts data from grids falling within a specified sub-basin(s) watershed shapefile and assigns a pseudo rainfall gauge

located at the centroid of the sub-basin(s) watershed a weighted-average daily rainfall data. The function generates rainfall

tables in a format that any rainfall-runoff hydrological model requires for rainfall data input. The function also generates the

710   rainfall stations file summary input (file with columns: ID, File NAME, LAT, LONG, and ELEVATION) for those pseudo

grids that correspond to the centroids of the watershed sub-basins. The minimum latency for the `GPMpolyCentroid`

function is 3.5 months. The `GPMpolyCentroid` function accesses NASA Goddard Space Flight Center server address for

IMERG remote sensing data products at (https://gpm1.gesdisc.eosdis.nasa.gov/data/GPM_L3/GPM_3IMERGDF.06/). The

IMERG dataset used by the `GPMpolyCentroid` function is the GPM Level 3 IMERG *Final* Daily 0.1 x 0.1 deg

715 (GPM_3IMERGDF) derived from the half-hourly GPM_3IMERGHH. This derived result represents the final estimate of the

daily accumulated precipitation. The GPM_3IMERGDF dataset is produced at NASA GES DISC by simply summing the

valid precipitation retrievals for the day in GPM_3IMERGHH and giving the result in millimetres. The `GPMpolyCentroid`

syntax is as follows:

```
GPMpolyCentroid(Dir = "./INPUT/", watershed = "watershed.shp", DEM = "watershed_dem.tif", start = "2015-
```
720
```
12-1", end = "2015-12-3")                                                            (B4)
```

Arguments:

`Dir`

A directory name to store gridded rainfall and rain stations files,

`watershed`

725 A study watershed shapefile spatially describing polygon(s) in a geographic projection sp::CRS('+proj=longlat

+datum=WGS84'),

`DEM`

A study watershed digital elevation model raster in a geographic projection sp::CRS('+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84'),

`start`

730 Beginning date for gridded rainfall data and it should be equal to or greater than 2000-Mar-01,

`end`

Ending date for gridded rainfall data.

❖ `GPMswat`

The `GPMswat` function downloads and processes rainfall remote sensing data of IMERG from NASA GSFC servers, extracts

735 data from grids within a specified watershed shapefile, and then generates tables in a format that the SWAT

(https://swat.tamu.edu/) hydrological model requires for rainfall data input. The function also generates the rainfall stations

file input (file with columns: ID, File NAME, LAT, LONG, and ELEVATION) for those selected grids that fall within the

specified watershed. The minimum latency for the `GPMswat` function is 3.5 months. The `GPMswat` function accesses NASA

Goddard   Space   Flight   Center   server   address   for   IMERG   remote   sensing   data   products   at

740 (https://gpm1.gesdisc.eosdis.nasa.gov/data/GPM_L3/GPM_3IMERGDF.06/). The IMERG dataset used by the `GPMswat`

function is the GPM Level 3 IMERG *Final* Daily 0.1 x 0.1 deg (GPM_3IMERGDF) derived from the half-hourly

GPM_3IMERGHH. This derived result represents the final estimate of the daily accumulated precipitation. The GPM_3IMERGDF dataset is produced at NASA GES DISC by simply summing the valid precipitation retrievals for the day in GPM_3IMERGHH and giving the result in millimetres. The `GPMswat` syntax is as follows:

745
```
GPMswat(Dir="./INPUT/", watershed = "watershed.shp", DEM = "watershed_dem.tif", start = "2015-12-1", end
        = "2015-12-3")                                                                    (B5)
```

Arguments:

`Dir`

A directory name to store gridded rainfall and rain stations files,

750 `watershed`

A study watershed shapefile spatially describing polygon(s) in a geographic projection sp::CRS('+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84'),

`DEM`

A study watershed digital elevation model raster in a geographic projection sp::CRS('+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84'),

755 `start`

Beginning date for gridded rainfall data and it should be equal to or greater than 2000-Mar-01,

`end`

Ending date for gridded rainfall data.

❖ `GLDASpolyCentroid`

760 The `GLDASpolyCentroid` function downloads and processes remote sensing data product of GLDAS from NASA Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) servers, extracts air temperature data from grids falling within a specified sub-basin(s) watershed shapefile and assigns a pseudo air temperature gauge located at the centroid of the sub-basin(s) watershed a weighted-average daily minimum and maximum air temperature data. The `GLDASpolyCentroid` function generates ascii tables in a format that any rainfall-runoff hydrological model requires for minimum and maximum air temperatures data

765 input. The `GLDASpolyCentroid` function outputs gridded air temperature data in degree Celsius. The `GLDASpolyCentroid` function also generates air temperature stations file input (file with columns: ID, File NAME, LAT, LONG, and ELEVATION) for those pseudo grids that correspond to the centroids of the watershed sub-basins. The `GLDASpolyCentroid` syntax is as follows:

```
GLDASpolyCentroid(Dir = "./INPUT/", watershed = "watershed.shp" , DEM = "watershed_dem.tif" , start =
"2015-12-1" , end = "2015-12-3")                                                              (B6)
```

770

Arguments:

```
Dir
```

A directory name to store gridded air temperature and air temperature stations files,

```
watershed
```

775   A study watershed shapefile spatially describing polygon(s) in a geographic projection sp::CRS('+proj=longlat

+datum=WGS84'),

```
DEM
```

A study watershed digital elevation model raster in a geographic projection sp::CRS('+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84'),

```
start
```

780   Beginning date for gridded air temperature data and it should be equal to or greater than 2000-Jan-01,

```
end
```

Ending date for gridded air temperature data.

❖ `GLDASwat`

The `GLDASwat` function downloads and processes remote sensing data products of GLDAS from NASA GSFC servers,

785   extracts air temperature data from grids within a specified watershed shapefile, and then generates tables in a format that the

SWAT hydrological model requires for minimum and maximum air temperature data input. The `GLDASwat` function finds

the minimum and maximum air temperatures for each day at each grid within the study watershed by searching for minima

and maxima over the three hours air temperature data values available for each day and grid. The `GLDASwat` function outputs

gridded air temperature data in degree Celsius. The `GLDASwat` function also generates the air temperature stations file input

790   (file with columns: ID, File NAME, LAT, LONG, and ELEVATION) for those selected grids that fall within the specified

watershed. The `GLDASwat` syntax is as follows:

```
GLDASwat(Dir = "./INPUT/", watershed = "watershed.shp", DEM = "watershed_dem.tif", start = "2015-12-1",
end = "2015-12-3")                                                                          (B7)
```

Arguments:

795   `Dir`

A directory name to store gridded air temperature and air temperature stations files,

`watershed`

A study watershed shapefile spatially describing polygon(s) in a geographic projection sp::CRS('+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84'),

800 `DEM`

A study watershed digital elevation model raster in a geographic projection sp::CRS('+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84'),

`start`

Beginning date for gridded air temperature data and it should be equal to or greater than 2000-Jan-01,

`end`

805 Ending date for gridded air temperature data.

NASAaccess software code availability

All *NASAaccess* related source code and documentation are available online at the following websites:

- *NASAaccess* R package – https://github.com/nasa/NASAaccess,

- *NASAaccess* Python library (`r-nasaaccess`) – https://anaconda.org/conda-forge/r-nasaaccess,

810 - *NASAaccess* Tethys App – https://github.com/imohamme/tethys_nasaaccess.

The *NASAaccess* code is an open-source NASA Open-Source Agreement v1.3 (https://opensource.org/license/nasa1-3-php/) and can be downloaded from the above listed sources.

NASAaccess data availability

The reader can obtain the shapefile and the DEM file demonstrated in the manuscript examples at the *NASAaccess* OSF

815 home page (https://osf.io/ctj2k/) 'extdata' section.

Author contribution

INM conceptualized, developed, and tested the *NASAaccess* R and conda software; GR and INM designed, developed, and tested the *NASAaccess* Tethys web-based application software; INM wrote the manuscript draft; GR, JB, and EJN reviewed and edited the manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

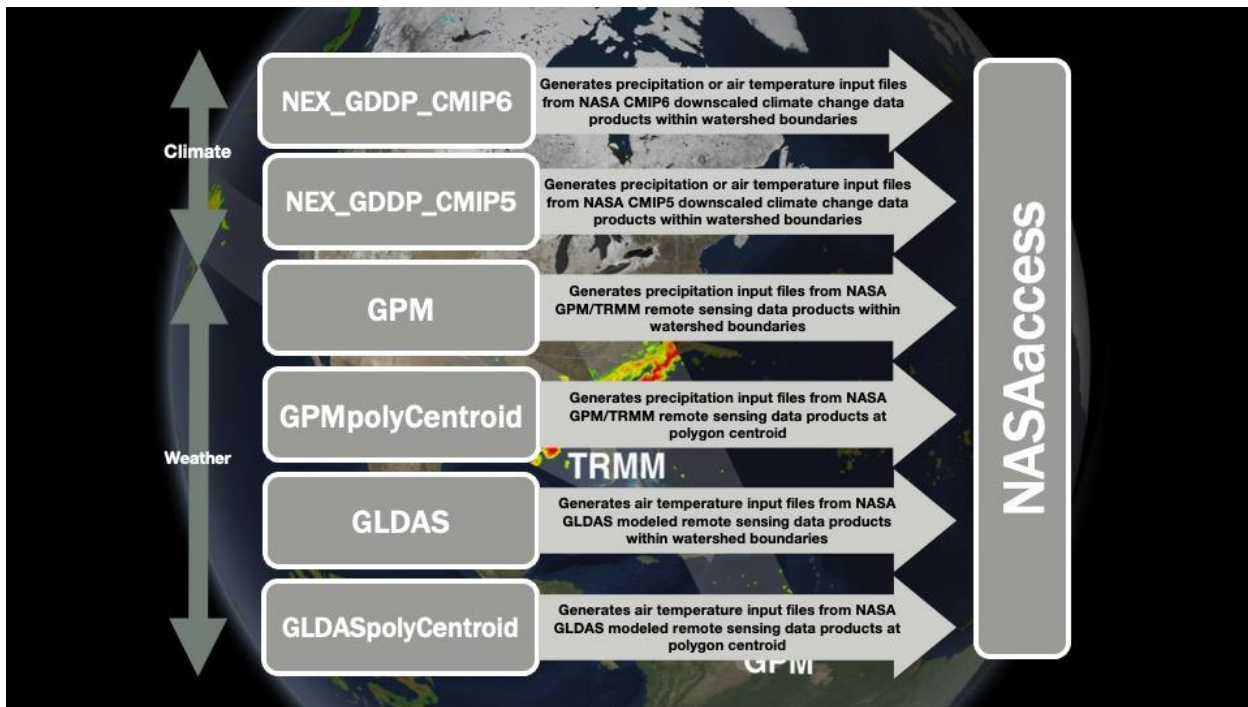
Acknowledgements

This work was supported in part by NASA Applied Sciences Grant# NNX16AT88G, and Grant # NNX16AT86G. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this work are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the NASA, Brigham Young University, Johns Hopkins University, and Science Applications International Corporation.

Table 1. Selected NASA GES DISC tools and services for accessing and visualizing earth observation remote sensing data

Name	Description	Visualization Capability	Data Retrieval Format	Source Code Availability	Link	Reference
Giovanni	A web application that provides a simple, intuitive way to visualize, analyze, and access Earth science remote sensing data, particularly from satellites, without having to download the data.	✓	GeoTIFF, KMZ, PNG, NetCDF	Version 4.31 source code is available at https://github.com/nasa/Giovanni	https://giovanni.gsfc.nasa.gov/giovanni/	(Acker and Leptoukh, 2007;Berrick et al., 2009;Teng et al., 2014)
Data Quality Visualization (DQViz)	A visualization service supporting various visualization and data accessing capabilities from satellite Level 2 (MODIS/MISR/OMI) and long term assimilated aerosols from NASA Modern-Era Retrospective analysis for Research and Applications.	✓	GeoTIFF, NetCDF	✕	https://disc1.gesdisc.eosdis.nasa.gov/dqviz/index.htm	(Wei et al., 2016)
Data Rods	A tool for selected data rods variables that can be reorganized as time series, searched and accessed through the GES DISC search and access user interface.	✓	Ascii, WaterML	Data Rods Explorer 1.0.4 is available at https://github.com/gespinoza/datarodsexplorer	https://apps.hydroshare.org/apps/data-rods-explorer/?model=NLDASF&variable=APCPsfc&plotTime=2022-05-18T00	(Teng et al., 2016)
OGC Web Map Server (WMS)	A service that provides users with geo-registered maps (images) produced from various GES DISC data products.	✕	PNG, JPEG, KML	✓	WMS server for the Atmospheric Infrared Sounder (AIRS) data product: https://disc1.gesdisc.eosdis.nasa.gov/daac-bin/wms_airs?service=wms&version=1.1.1&request=getcapabilities	

					WMS server for the Ozone Mapping Instrument (OMI) data product: https://disc1.gesdisc.eosdis.nasa.gov/daac-bin/wms_omi?service=wms&version=1.1.1&request=getcapabilities WMS server for near real-time Atmospheric Infrared Sounder (AIRS) data product: https://disc1.gesdisc.eosdis.nasa.gov/daac-bin/wms_airsnrt?service=wms&version=1.1.1&request=getcapabilities WMS server for selected TRMM precipitation data product: https://disc1.gesdisc.eosdis.nasa.gov/daac-bin/wms_trmm?service=wms&version=1.1.1&request=getcapabilities WMS server for selected GES DISC science data products which are available from the Giovanni data analysis and visualization portal: https://giovanni.gsfc.nasa.gov/giovanni/daac-bin/wms_ag4?SERVICE=WMS&VERSION=1.1.1&REQUEST=Getcapabilities	
OPenNDAP and GDS	Web Services provides remote access to individual variables within datasets in a form usable by many tools, such as IDV, McIDAS-V, Panoply, Ferret and GrADS, etc.	✕	Hierarchical Data Format (HDF)	✓	https://disc.gsfc.nasa.gov/information/tools?title=OPeNDAP%20and%20GDS	
Mirador	A subsetting service that provides on-the-fly parameter	✓	—	✕		(Lynnes et al., 2009)

	and spatial subsetted files.					

830   **Figure 1:** *NASAaccess* **available functions (NASAaccess version 3.3.0).**

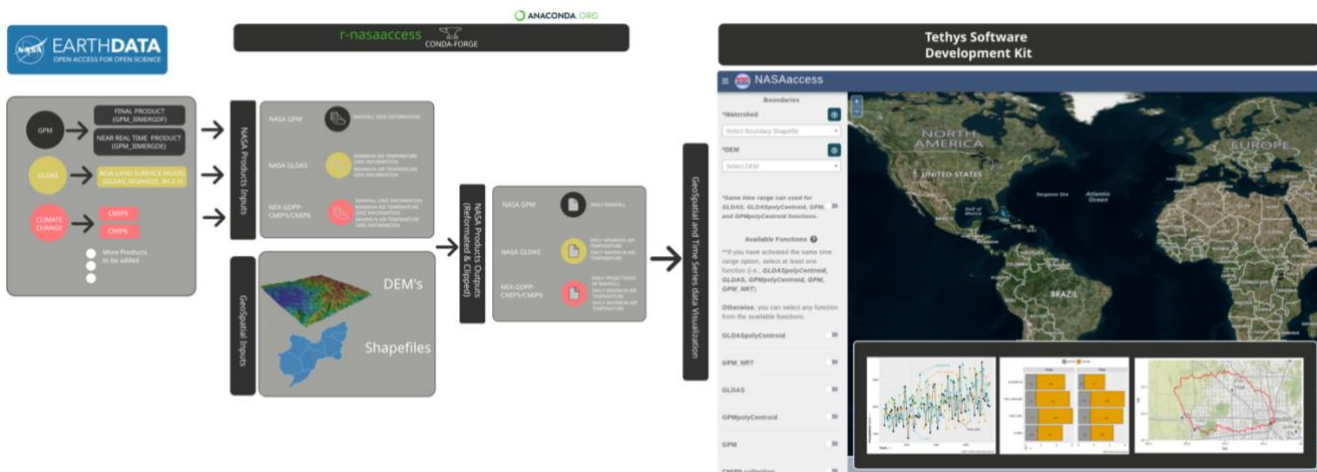
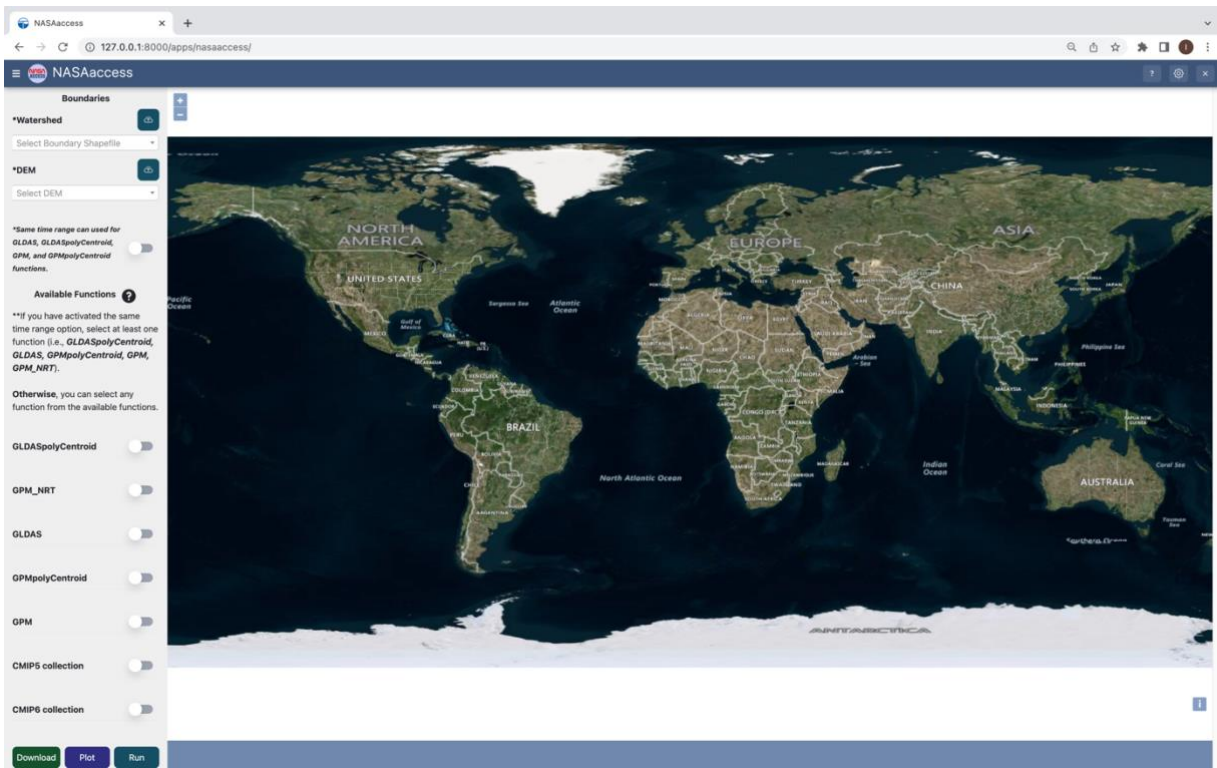



Figure 2: *NASAaccess* **Tethys application flow chart.**

835   **Figure 3:** *NASAaccess* **Tethys application home window.**

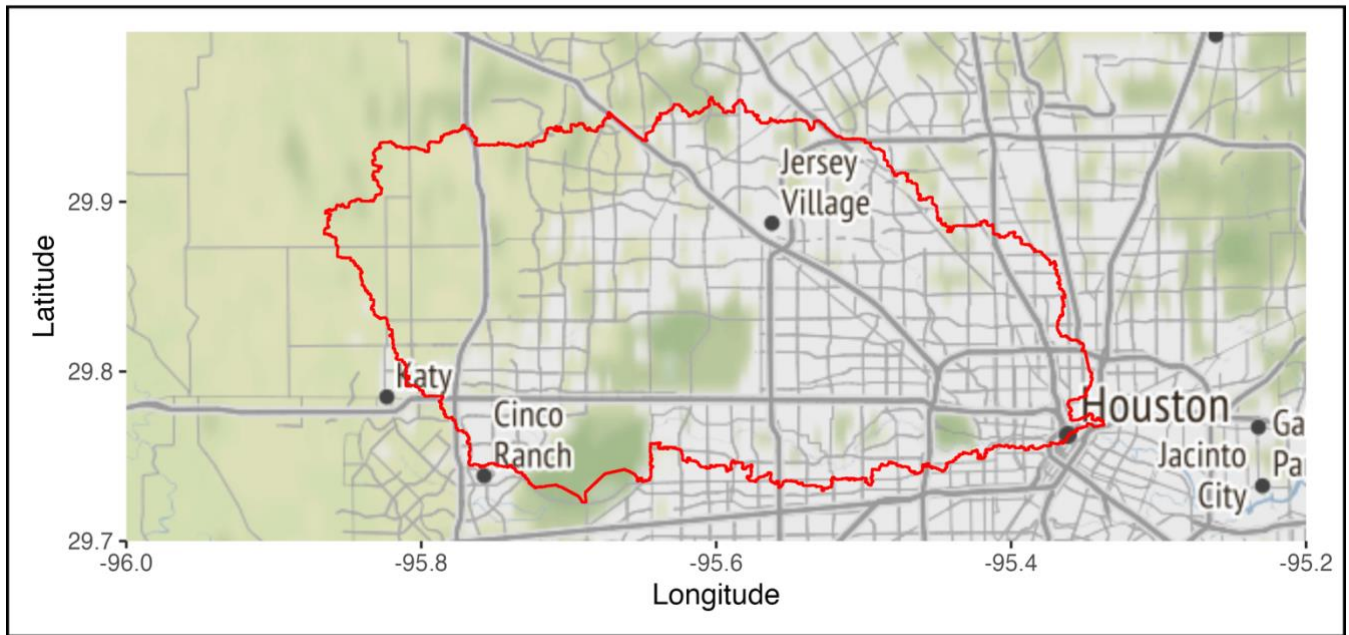



Figure 4: The geographic layout of the White Oak Bayou watershed. The White Oak Bayou is a tributary for the Buffalo Bayou River (Harris County, Texas). Map created and drafted using R: A language and environment for statistical computing version 4.2.2: https://www.R-project.org/ (Vienna, Austria). The map layout was plotted using EPSG Geodetic Parameter Dataset 4326 projection (https://epsg.io/4326).

840

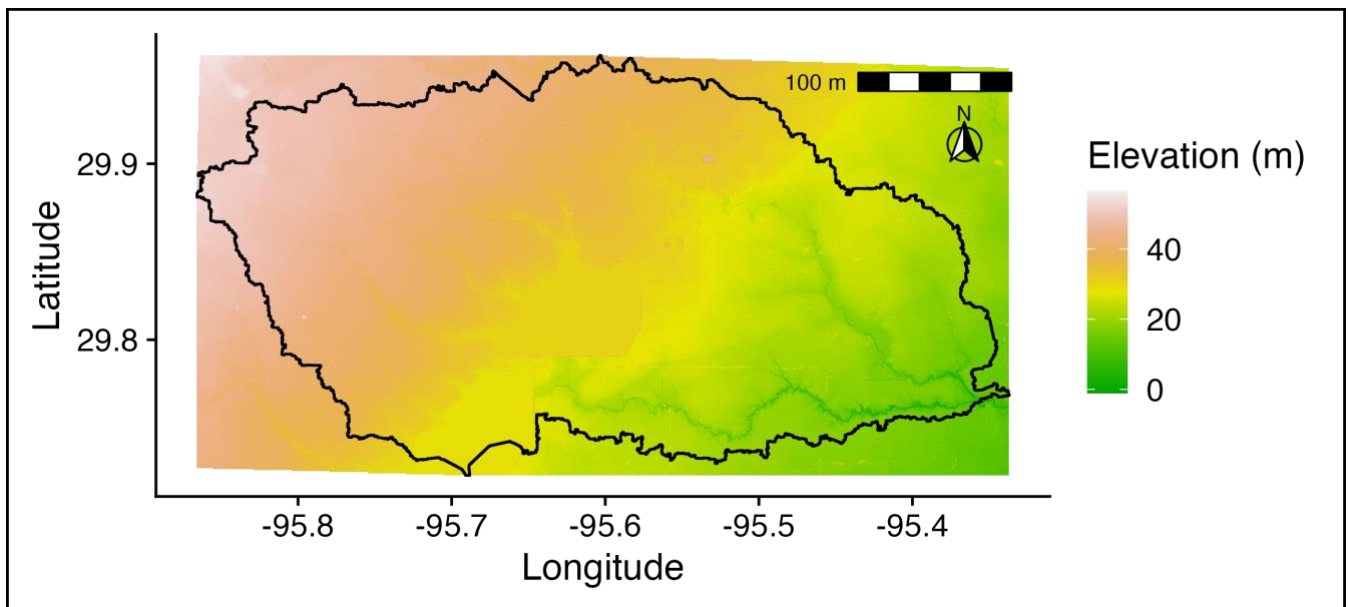



Figure 5: The White Oak Bayou watershed with digital elevation model. The White Oak Bayou is a tributary for the Buffalo Bayou River (Harris County, Texas). Map created and drafted using R: A language and environment for statistical computing version

845

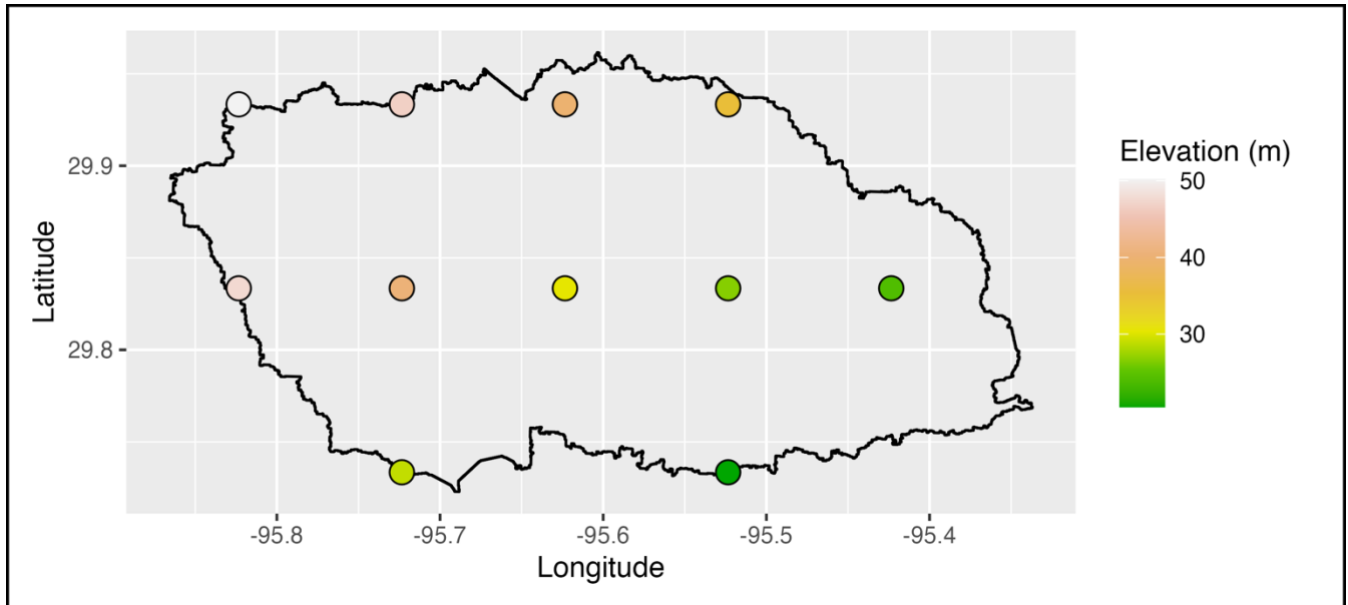



Figure 6: The geographic layout of the White Oak Bayou watershed with all IMERG dataset (GPM Level 3 IMERG *Final* Daily 0.1 x 0.1 deg, GPM_3IMERGDF) derived from the half-hourly GPM_3IMERGHH data product grids obtained by the `GPMswat` function of the *NASAaccess* package that fall within the watershed boundaries. The White Oak Bayou is a tributary for the Buffalo Bayou River (Harris County, Texas). Map created and drafted using R: A language and environment for statistical computing version 4.2.2: https://www.R-project.org/ (Vienna, Austria). The map layout was plotted using EPSG Geodetic Parameter Dataset 4326 projection (https://epsg.io/4326).

850

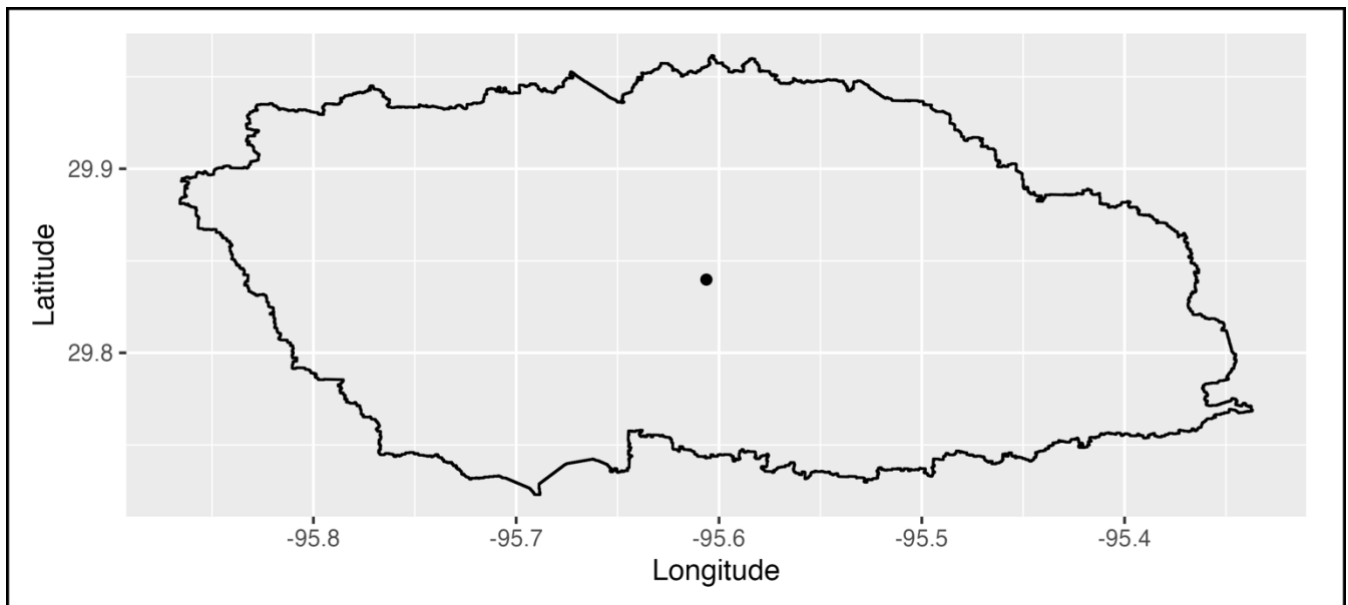



Figure 7: The geographic layout of the White Oak Bayou watershed with a data grid obtained by the `GPMpolyCentroid` function of the *NASAaccess* package. The `GPMpolyCentroid` function assigns a pseudo rainfall gauge located at the centroid of the

855

watershed a weighted-average daily rainfall data from IMERG dataset (GPM Level 3 IMERG *Final* Daily 0.1 x 0.1 deg, GPM_3IMERGDF) derived from the half-hourly GPM_3IMERGHH data products. The White Oak Bayou is a tributary for the Buffalo Bayou River (Harris County, Texas). Map created and drafted using R: A language and environment for statistical computing version 4.2.2: https://www.R-project.org/ (Vienna, Austria). The map layout was plotted using EPSG Geodetic Parameter Dataset 4326 projection (https://epsg.io/4326).

860

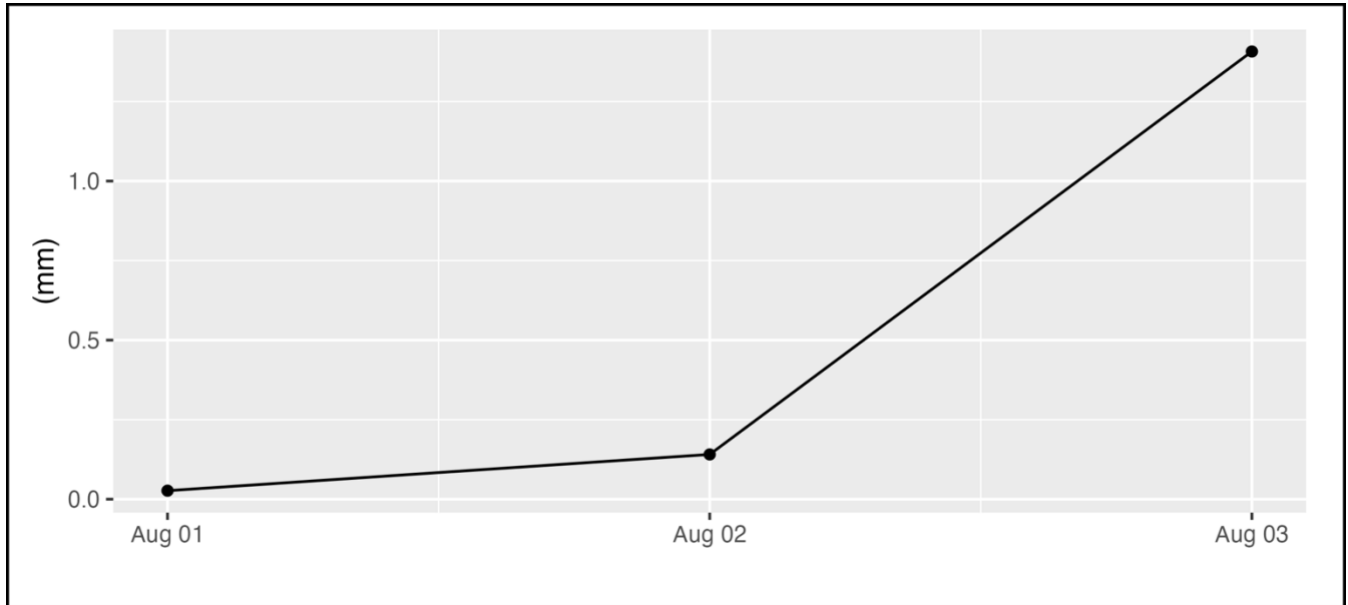



Figure 8: The rainfall amounts in (mm) at the centroid of the White Oak Bayou watershed from 2019-August-01 to 2019-August-03 as obtained by the `GPMpolyCentroid` function. The `GPMpolyCentroid` function assigns a pseudo rainfall gauge located at the centroid of the watershed a weighted-average daily rainfall data from IMERG dataset (GPM Level 3 IMERG *Final* Daily 0.1 x 0.1 deg, GPM_3IMERGDF) derived from the half-hourly GPM_3IMERGHH data products. The White Oak Bayou is a tributary for the Buffalo Bayou River (Harris County, Texas).

865

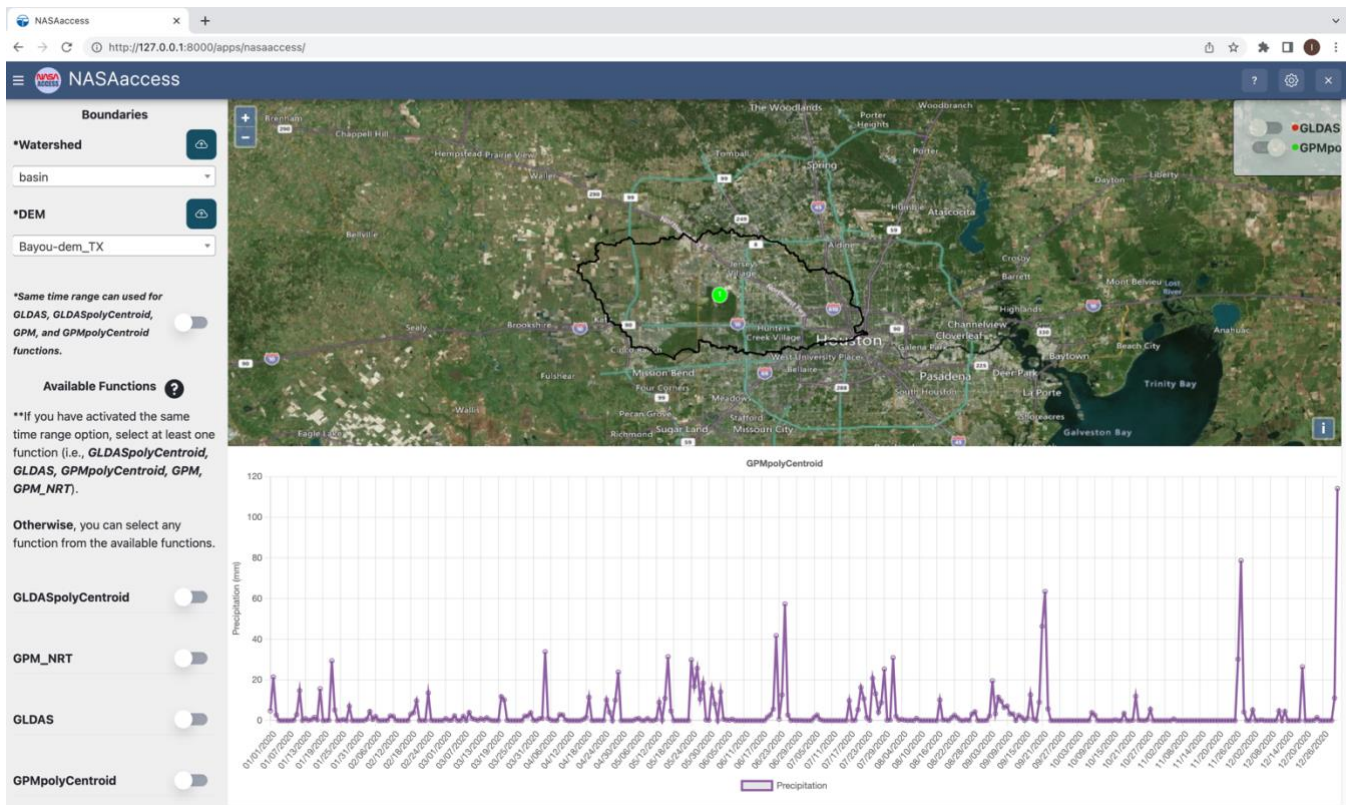
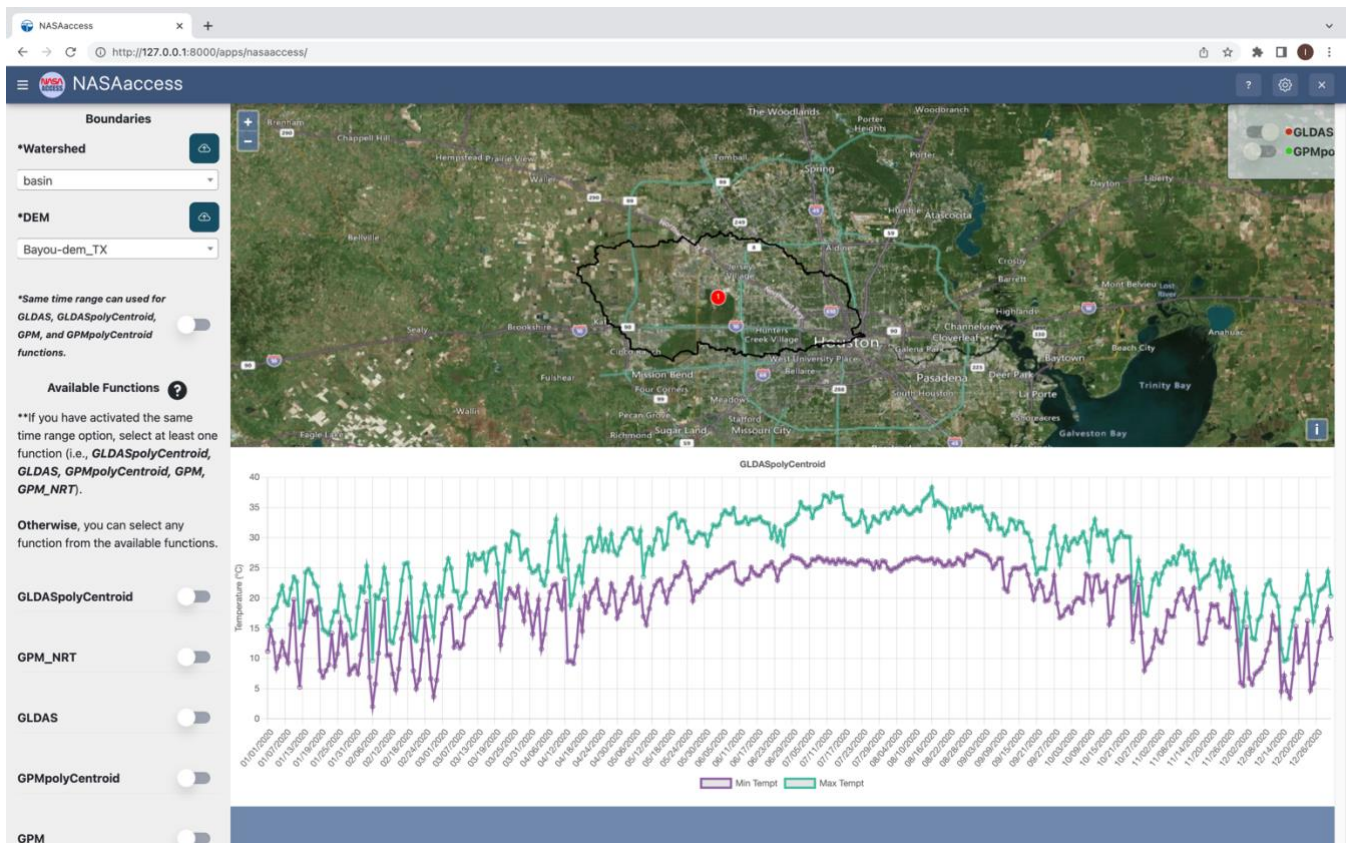



Figure 9: The rainfall amounts in (mm) at the centroid of the White Oak Bayou watershed from 2020-January-01 to 2020-December-31 as obtained by the `GPMpolyCentroid` function and presented by the *NASAaccess* Tethys application. The `GPMpolyCentroid` function assigns a pseudo rainfall gauge located at the centroid of the watershed a weighted-average daily rainfall data from IMERG dataset (GPM Level 3 IMERG *Final* Daily 0.1 x 0.1 deg, GPM_3IMERGDF) derived from the half-hourly GPM_3IMERGHH data products. The White Oak Bayou is a tributary for the Buffalo Bayou River (Harris County, Texas). Map created and drafted using Microsoft Bing Maps Platform API.

870

875 **Figure 10: The daily diurnal air temperature (minimum and maximum) in degree Celsius at the centroid of the White Oak Bayou watershed from 2020-January-01 to 2020-December-31 as obtained by the `GLDASpolyCentroid` function of the *NASAaccess* Tethys application. The `GLDASpolyCentroid` function assigns a pseudo air temperature gauge located at the centroid of the White Oak Bayou watershed a weighted-average daily minimum and maximum air temperature data from the GLDAS Noah Land Surface Model L4 3 hourly 0.25 x 0.25 degree V2.1. The White Oak Bayou is a tributary for the Buffalo Bayou River (Harris County, Texas).**

880 **Map created and drafted using Microsoft Bing Maps Platform API.**

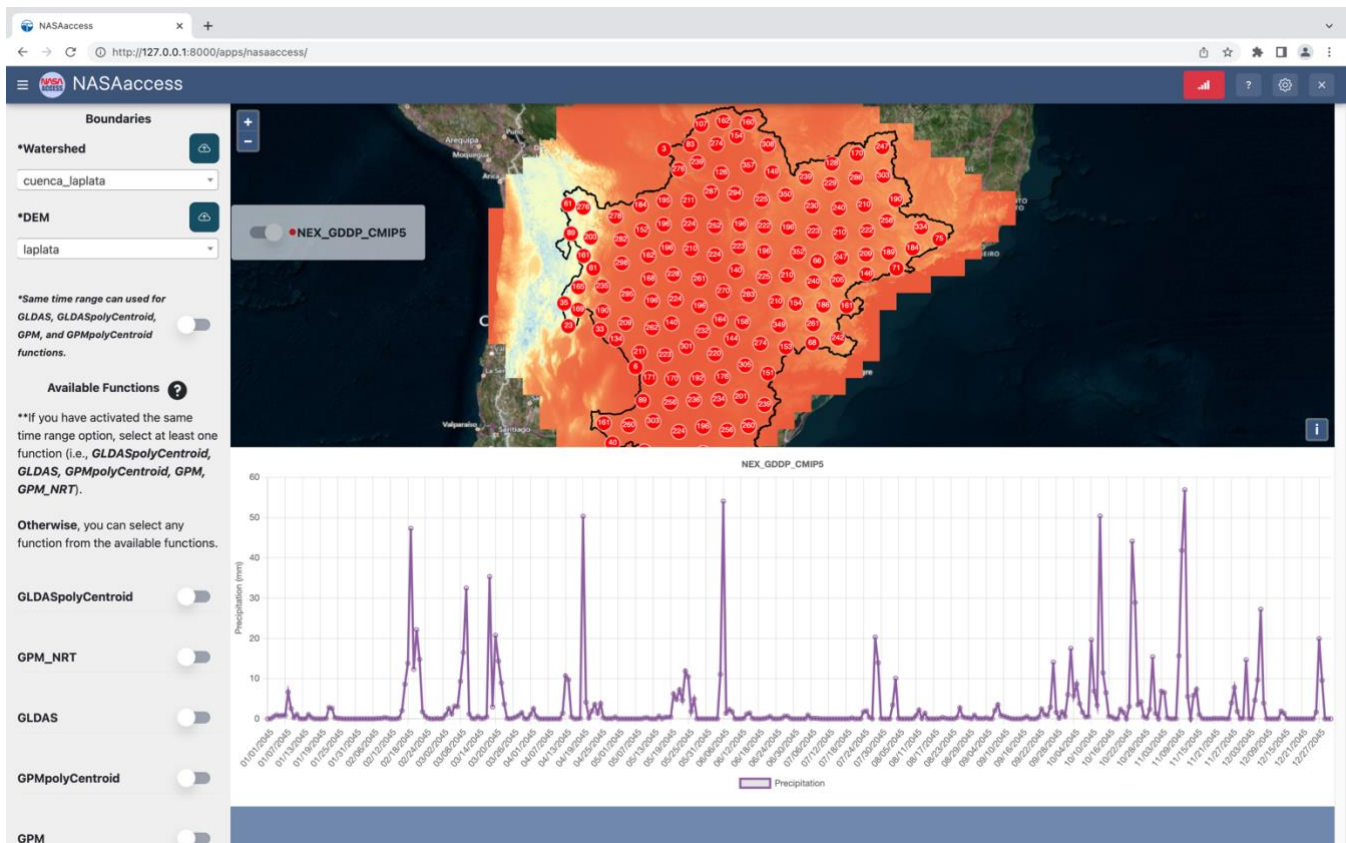



Figure 11: The daily downscaled precipitation in millimeters projected by the GFDL-ESM2M model across the rcp85 greenhouse gas emission at the La Plata Basin from 2045-January-01 to 2045-December-31 as obtained by the `NEX_GDDP_CMIP5` function of the *NASAaccess* Tethys application. The `NEX_GDDP_CMIP5` generates downscaled daily precipitation and diurnal air temperature data from the NASA CMIP5 downscaled climate change data products. The La Plata Basin depicted with digital elevation model layer includes areas of southeastern Bolivia, southern and central Brazil, the entire country of Paraguay, most of Uruguay, and northern Argentina. Map created and drafted using Microsoft Bing Maps Platform API.

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