Package: isoWater (via r-universe)

October 24, 2026

Type Package

Title Discovery, Retrieval, and Analysis of Water Isotope Data

Version 1.2.3

Maintainer Gabe Bowen <gabe.bowen@utah.edu>

Description The wiDB...() functions provide an interface to the public API of the wiDB <https://github.com/SPATIAL-Lab/isoWater/blob/master/Protocol.md>: build, check and submit queries, and receive and unpack responses. Data analysis functions support Bayesian inference of the source and source isotope composition of water samples that may have experienced evaporation. Algorithms adapted from Bowen et al. (2018, <doi:10.1007/s00442-018-4192-5>).

Imports R2jags, abind, R2WinBUGS, doParallel, foreach, httr, jsonlite

Depends R (>= 4.1)

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0), covr, curl

VignetteBuilder knitr

License GPL-3

Language en-US

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

NeedsCompilation no

Author Gabe Bowen [aut, cre]

Repository https://cran.r-universe.dev

Date/Publication 2026-10-07 08:30:09 UTC

RemoteUrl https://github.com/cran/isoWater

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 5c9027bc14695a11c05cfa189865c5c94d41270c

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`dex` *Deuterium excess*

Description

Calculates deuterium excess or line-conditioned excess.

Usage

```
dex(HO, form = "dex", MWL = NULL)
```

Arguments

`HO`	data.frame. Hydrogen (column 1) and oxygen (column 2) isotope values for 1 or more water samples.
`form`	character. Calculate deuterium excess ("dex"), line-conditioned excess ("lcex"), or "both".
`MWL`	numeric. Vector the first two elements of which contain the meteoric water line slope and intercept (e.g., as created by `mwl`). The default value (if `MWL = NULL`) reflects the Global Meteoric Water Line estimated from a global precipitation compilation in Bowen, et al. (2019). Ignored for `form = "dex"`.

Value

Returns a copy of `HO` with an added field(s) "dex" and/or "lcex" containing the calculated values. Deuterium excess is calculated following Dansgaard (1964) as: $dex = \delta 2H - 8 * \delta 18O$, and lc-excess following Landwehr & Coplen (2006) as $lcex = \delta 2H - m * \delta 18O - b$, where m and b are the slope and intercept of `MWL`, respectively.

References

Bowen et al. (2019) Isotopes in the water cycle: Regional- to global-Scale patterns and applications. *Annual Review of Earth and Planetary Sciences* **47** 453–479. doi:10.1146/annurevearth053018-060220.

Dansgaard (1964) Stable isotopes in precipitation. *Tellus* **16** 436–468. doi:10.1111/j.21533490.1964.tb00181.x.

Landwehr & Coplen (2006) Line-conditioned excess: A new method for characterizing stable hydrogen and oxygen isotope ratios in hydrologic systems. In *Isotopes in Environmental Studies*, International Atomic Energy Agency, 132–135. http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/CSP_26_web.pdf.

Examples

```
O = runif(10, -15, -2)
H = O * 8 + 10 + rnorm(10, 0, 6)
d = dex(data.frame(H, O), form = "both")
print(d)
```

GMWL *Global Meteoric Water Line*

Description

Parameters for the Global Meteoric Water Line fit to a global precipitation compilation in Bowen, et al. (2019).

Usage

```
data("GMWL")
```

Format

The format is: num [1:6] slope, intercept, average d18O, sum of squares in d18O, root mean square error, number of samples

Source

Bowen et al. (2019) Isotopes in the water cycle: Regional- to global-Scale patterns and applications. *Annual Review of Earth and Planetary Sciences* **47** 453–479. doi:10.1146/annurevearth053018-060220.

Examples

```
data(GMWL)
```

`iso` *Iso Object*

Description

Creates objects of type "iso"

Usage

```
iso(H, O = 0, Hsd = 0, Osd = 0, HOc = 0)
```

Arguments

`H`	numeric or data.frame. If numeric, hydrogen isotope value or vector of hydrogen isotope values. If data.frame, data frame including five numeric fields that contain the H, O, Hsd, Osd, and HOc values (respectively).
`O`	numeric. Oxygen isotope value or vector of oxygen isotope values.
`Hsd`	numeric. 1 standard deviation uncertainty of `H` (value or vector of values).
`Osd`	numeric. 1 standard deviation uncertainty of `O` (value or vector of values).
`HOc`	numeric. Covariance of `H` and `O` uncertainties (value or vector of values).

Details

For numeric vector arguments, values in `Hsd`, `Osd`, and `HOc` are recycled if their length is shorter than that of `H` and `O`.

Value

Returns an object of class “iso”, a data.frame containing the provided values.

Examples

```
obs = iso(-30, -5, 2, 0.2, 0.3)
str(obs)
```

isoWater — *Discovery, Retrieval, and Analysis of Water Isotope Data*

Description

wiDB_ functions provide interface to the public API of the wiDB: https://github.com/SPATIAL-Lab/isoWater/blob/master/Protocol.md. Build, check and submit queries, and receive and unpack responses. Data analysis functions support Bayesian inference of the source and source isotope composition of water samples that may have experienced evaporation. Algorithms adapted from Bowen et al. (2018, doi:10.1007/s0044201841925).

Author(s)

Maintainer: Gabriel Bowen <gabe.bowen@utah.edu> **Authors**: Gabriel Bowen

mixSource — *Water Source as a Mixture*

Description

Given isotopic compositions of two or more potential sources, generate a posterior sample of source mixtures conditioned on one or more sample values.

Usage

```
mixSource(obs, sources, slope, prior=rep(1,nrow(sources)),
  shp = 1, edist = "unif", eprior = NULL, ngens = 1e5, ncores = 1)
```

Arguments

obs	iso object containing isotope values for one or more samples.
sources	iso object containing isotope values for two or more sources which may have contributed to the observed samples.
slope	numeric. Vector of length two specifying prior parameters for the evaporation line slope (mean, standard deviation).
prior	numeric. Vector of length equal to the number of sources, giving prior estimates of relative contributions of different sources.
shp	numeric. Shape parameter constant used in specifying prior estimates of source contributions (see Details).
edist	character. One of "unif" or "gamma", specifying whether the evaporation prior is modeled using a uniform or gamma distribution.
eprior	numeric. Vector of length 2 giving prior parameter estimates for the oxygen isotope evaporation effect. For edist = "unif" these are maximum and minimum values and the default values are c(0, 15). For edist = "gamma" these are shape and rate parameters, and the defaults are c(1, 1).

ngens	integer. Number of posterior samples to obtain (per chain).
ncores	integer. Number of cores to use for parallel processing.

Details

The Dirichlet distribution is used to represent the fractional contribution of each source. The prior estimate is a Dirchlet where the shape parameter for source `i` is given by `prior[i] / min(prior) * shp`.

If `ncores = 1`, three chains will be run on a single core. If `ncores > 1`, `ncores` chains will be run in parallel on `ncores` cores.

Value

Returns an object of class "mixSource", a list containing:

summary	matrix. Summary table of JAGS MCMC results, including parameter posterior distributions and convergence statistics.
results	data.frame. Posterior samples of model parameters.

mixture_d2H Hydrogen isotopic composition of unevaporated source mixture.

mixture_d18O Oxygen isotopic composition of unevaporated source mixture.

sX_fraction Fractional contribution of each source.

S Evaporation line slope.

E Evaporation index, equal to the difference between the sample and unevaporated source mixture oxygen isotope values.

Examples

```
#Prep sources
O = runif(3, -15, -2)
H = O * 8 + 10 + rnorm(3, 0, 6)
sources = iso(H, O, 1, 0.2, 0.17)

#Sample data
obs = iso(-60, -6, 0.5, 0.1, 0)

#Evaporation slope
slope = c(5, 0.3)

#Run and report...likely not converged!
ws = mixSource(obs, sources, slope, ngens = 1e3)
ws$summary

#A traceplot
plot(ws$results$mixture_d18O[1:1000], type = "l")
lines(ws$results$mixture_d18O[1001:2000], col = 2)
lines(ws$results$mixture_d18O[2001:3000], col = 3)
```

mwl *Mwl Object*

Description

Creates objects of type "mwl" containing statistics for a meteoric water line in H and O isotope space.

Usage

```
mwl(HO, plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

HO	data.frame. Hydrogen (column 1) and oxygen (column 2) isotope values for 3 or more water samples.
plot	logical. Plot the data, MWL, and standard error of prediction?

Details

mwl will return an error if fewer than 3 sample values are provided and a warning if fewer than 10 samples are provided or if the correlation coefficient between H and O values is less than 0.7. Sample values should span a broad enough range of isotope values to strongly constrain the MWL.

Model II (reduced major axis) regression is used to accommodate errors on both isotope values.

Value

Returns an object of class “mwl”, a numeric vector containing meteoric water line statistics. See mwlSource.

Examples

```
O = runif(10, -15, -2)
H = O * 8 + 10 + rnorm(10, 0, 6)
MWL = mwl(data.frame(H, O))
str(MWL)
```

mwlSource *Water Source Using Meteoric Water Line*

Description

Given parameters describing a meteoric water line in H-O isotope space, generate a posterior sample of unevaporated source water values conditioned on one or more sample values.

Usage

```
mwlSource(obs, MWL = NULL, slope, stype = 1, edist = "unif",
  eprior = NULL, ngens=1e4, ncores = 1)
```

Arguments

obs	iso object containing isotope values for one or more samples.
MWL	numeric. Vector of length 6 containing parameters describing a meteoric water line (see Details).
slope	numeric. Vector of length two specifying prior parameters for the evaporation line slope (mean, standard deviation).
stype	integer. Line statistic used to constrain the source prior: 1 = confidence interval, 2 = prediction interval (see Details).
edist	character. One of "unif" or "gamma", specifying whether the evaporation prior is modeled using a uniform or gamma distribution.
eprior	numeric. Vector of length 2 giving prior parameter estimates for the oxygen isotope evaporation effect. For edist = "unif" these are maximum and minimum values and the default values are c(0, 15). For edist = "gamma" these are shape and rate parameters, and the defaults are c(1, 1).
ngens	integer. Number of posterior samples to obtain (per chain).
ncores	integer. Number of cores to use for parallel processing.

Details

The prior distribution of source values is constrained by MWL, which contains the parameters: slope, intercept, average d18O, sum of squares in d18O, root mean square error, and number of samples for an empirically-determined meteoric water line. This object can be created from a H and O isotope dataset using the function mwl. The default value (if MWL = NULL) reflects the Global Meteoric Water Line estimated from a global precipitation compilation in Bowen, et al. (2019). stype determines how the source uncertainty about the MWL is calculated; the default (1, confidence interval) is appropriate if the source is best represented as an integrated mixture of the samples defining the MWL, whereas option 2 (prediction interval) is appropriate if the source is best represented as a single sample.

If ncores = 1, three chains will be run on a single core. If ncores > 1, ncores chains will be run in parallel on ncores cores.

Value

Returns an object of class "mwlSource", a list containing:

`summary` matrix. Summary table of JAGS MCMC results, including parameter posterior distributions and convergence statistics.

`results` data.frame. Posterior samples of model parameters.

source_d2H Hydrogen isotopic composition of unevaporated source.

source_d18O Oxygen isotopic composition of unevaporated source.

S Evaporation line slope.

E Evaporation index, equal to the difference between the sample and unevaporated source mixture oxygen isotope values.

References

Bowen et al. (2019) Isotopes in the water cycle: Regional- to global-Scale patterns and applications. *Annual Review of Earth and Planetary Sciences* **47** 453–479. doi:10.1146/annurevearth053018-060220.

Examples

```
#Prep MWL
O = runif(10, -15, -2)
H = O * 8 + 10 + rnorm(10, 0, 6)
MWL = mwl(data.frame(H, O), plot = FALSE)

#Sample data
obs = iso(-60, -6, 0.5, 0.1, 0)

#Evaporation slope
slope = c(5, 0.3)

#Run and report...likely not converged!
ws = mwlSource(obs, MWL, slope, ngens = 1e3)
ws$summary

#A traceplot
plot(ws$results$source_d18O[1:1000], type = "l")
lines(ws$results$source_d18O[1001:2000], col = 2)
lines(ws$results$source_d18O[2001:3000], col = 3)
```

---

wiDB_data *Obtain data from wiDB using a query*

Description

Obtain data from wiDB using a query

Usage

```
wiDB_data(minLat = NULL, maxLat = NULL, minLong = NULL,
  maxLong = NULL, minElev = NULL, maxElev = NULL, minDate = NULL,
  maxDate = NULL, countries = NULL, states = NULL, types = NULL,
  projects = NULL, fields = NULL, tmpdir = tempdir(), clean = TRUE)
```

Arguments

minLat	numeric. Minimum latitude for query region, in decimal degrees. South negative.
maxLat	numeric. Maximum latitude for query region, in decimal degrees. South negative.
minLong	numeric. Minimum longitude for query region, in decimal degrees. West negative.
maxLong	numeric. Maximum longitude for query region, in decimal degrees. West negative.
minElev	numeric. Minimum elevation for query. Meters.
maxElev	numeric. Maximum elevation for query. Meters.
minDate	character. Minimum date for query. Format: "YYYY-MM-DD"
maxDate	character. Maximum date for query. Format: "YYYY-MM-DD"
countries	character. Vector of one or more two-letter country codes for query.
states	character. Vector of one or more two-letter state or province codes for query.
types	character. Vector of one or more sample types for query. See vocabulary in the wiDB template.
projects	character. Vector of one or more project codes for query.
fields	character. Vector of one or more data fields to return from database. If omitted, returns all default fields. See here for details.
tmpdir	character. Directory path to use for unpacking data object.
clean	logical. Remove working files after data object is unpacked?

Details

One or more arguments must be provided.

Value

named list. See here for details.

data	dataframe. Data records for isotope samples returned by query.
projects	dataframe. Provenance information associated with samples returned by query.

Note that some data are embargoed or have been shared under a license that prohibits redistribution. In dataframe *data* values of 9999 indicate that a measurement is available but can't be obtained directly from the wiDB. Project information in *projects* can be used to contact or visit the primary data source to learn about access to these data. Values of -9999 in *data* indicate no measurement.

Examples

```
#Download data for US precipitation in the 1990s
vals = wiDB_data(minDate = "1990-01-01", maxDate = "2000-01-01",
  countries = "US", types = "Precipitation")

#Download data for US Rivers and streams, requesting a subset of data fields
vals = wiDB_data(minDate = "1980-01-01", maxDate = "2000-01-01",
  countries = "US", types = "River_or_stream",
  fields = c("Site_Name", "Latitude", "Longitude", "d2H"))
```

---

wiDB_sites *Obtain information on wiDB sites using a query*

Description

Obtain information on wiDB sites using a query

Usage

```
wiDB_sites(minLat = NULL, maxLat = NULL, minLong = NULL, maxLong = NULL,
  minElev = NULL, maxElev = NULL, minDate = NULL, maxDate = NULL,
  countries = NULL, states = NULL, types = NULL, projects = NULL)
```

Arguments

minLat	numeric. Minimum latitude for query region, in decimal degrees. South negative.
maxLat	numeric. Maximum latitude for query region, in decimal degrees. South negative.
minLong	numeric. Minimum longitude for query region, in decimal degrees. West negative.
maxLong	numeric. Maximum longitude for query region, in decimal degrees. West negative.
minElev	numeric. Minimum elevation for query. Meters.
maxElev	numeric. Maximum elevation for query. Meters.
minDate	character. Minimum date for query. Format: "YYYY-MM-DD"
maxDate	character. Maximum date for query. Format: "YYYY-MM-DD"
countries	character. Vector of one or more two-letter country codes for query.
states	character. Vector of one or more two-letter state or province codes for query.
types	character. Vector of one or more sample types for query. See vocabulary in the wiDB template.
projects	character. Vector of one or more project codes for query.

Details

One or more arguments must be provided.

Value

dataframe. Contains location and summary information for all wiDB sites returned by query. See here for details.

Examples

```
#Find all sites with tap water data since September, 2019
sites = wiDB_sites(minDate = "2019-09-01", types = "Tap")
```

`wiDB_values` *Obtain value lists for categorical fields in wiDB*

Description

Obtain value lists for categorical fields in wiDB

Usage

```
wiDB_values(fields)
```

Arguments

`fields`	character. One or more field names for which to obtain value lists. Limited to: "countries", "states", "types", and "projects".

Value

named list. Each element is a vector or dataframe containing values for the named field.

Examples

```
#List all projects in the wiDB
wiDB_values("projects")
```

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