



Datos de investigación en acceso abierto. Acciones del CSIC y conclusiones del Informe preliminar (Recolecta)

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SPEIbase: a global 0.5° gridded SPEI data base (raw binary)

Autor: [Beguería, Santiago](#)
[Vicente Serrano, Sergio M.](#)

Palabras clave: Drought, Drought index, Log-logistic distribution, Standardized Precipitation Index, SPI, Precipitation, Evapotranspiration, Global warming, Climate change, Climate data, Global data

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Resumen: All currently available gridded drought datasets at continental and global scales are based on either the PDSI or the sc-PDSI. A new global drought dataset based on the Standardised Precipitation-Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) has been developed, which covers time scales from 1-48 months at a spatial resolution of 0.5°, and provides temporal coverage for the period 1901-2006. This dataset represents an improvement in spatial resolution and operational capability of previous gridded drought datasets based on the PDSI, and enables identification of various drought types. A monthly global dataset of a multiscale drought index is presented and compared in terms of spatial and temporal variability with the existing continental and global drought datasets based on the Palmer drought severity index (PDSI, scPDSI). The new dataset is based on the standardized precipitation evapotranspiration index (SPEI). The index was obtained from the CRU TS3.0 data, covering time scales from 1 to 48 months for the period 1901-2006, and has a spatial resolution of 0.5°. The advantages of the new dataset are that: i) it improves the spatial resolution of the unique global drought dataset at a global scale; ii) it is spatially and temporally comparable to other datasets, given the probabilistic nature of the SPEI, and, in particular; iii) it enables identification of various drought types, given the multiscale character of the SPEI. More details at: <http://www.eead.csic.es/spei/spei.html>

Descripción: Fuentes bibliográficas: Vicente-Serrano S.M., Beguería S., López-Moreno J.I., Angulo M., El-Genawey A. A global 0.5° gridded dataset (1901-2006) of a multiscale drought index considering the joint effects of precipitation and temperature. Submitted to Journal of Hydrometeorology. The dataset is freely available on the web repository of the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) in three different formats (NetCDF, binary raster, and plain text).
Format: raw binary. The raw binary archive is composed of 576 zipped files, corresponding to the SPEI index at time scales between 1 and 48 months for the whole World and divided by decades (except the last file, containing only data for the period 2001-2006). Each zipped file

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 - spei3_1951-1960.zip (30.41 MB)
 - spei3_1991-2000.zip (30.39 MB)



Global SPEI database

Information

The Global SPEI database, SPEIbase, offers long-time, robust information about drought conditions at the global scale, with a 0.5 degrees spatial resolution and a monthly time resolution. It has a multi-scale character, providing SPEI time-scales between 1 and 48 months. Currently it covers the period between January 1901 and December 2011.

The SPEIbase can be accessed from [digitalCSIC](#).

The SPEIbase is based on monthly precipitation and potential evapotranspiration from the Climatic Research Unit of the University of East Anglia. Currently the [version 3.2 of the CRU dataset](#) has been used. The SPEIbase is usually updated as soon as new data becomes available.

The SPEIbase consists of standardized values over the emerged land pixels. No land pixels are assigned a value of 1.0x10³⁰. In some rare cases it was not possible to achieve a good fit to the log-logistic distribution, resulting in a NAN (not a number) value in the database.

The SPEIbase is based on the FAO-56 Penman-Monteith estimation of potential evapotranspiration. This is a major difference with respect to the [SPEI Global Drought Monitor](#), that uses the Thornthwaite PET estimation. The Penman-Monteith method is considered a superior method, so the SPEIbase is recommended for most uses including long-term climatological analysis.

- Information
- Version history
- Single location
- SPEIbase details
- Licensing
- Metadata
- Format: netcdf



ALGUNAS CONCLUSIONES INFORME FECYT

- Contexto internacional: estándares, políticas, mandatos
- Cambio cultural en instituciones de investigación, comunidad científica, agentes financiadores, repositorios, editores
- Naturaleza heterogénea de los datos >> requisitos técnicos, legales, de acceso y tratamiento
- Planes de gestión de datos en instituciones
- Sostenibilidad financiera e infraestructuras



Más cuestiones relevantes

- Métricas de datos
- DOIs vs handles?
- Mayor cooperación entre repositorios institucionales y repositorios temáticos
- Inclusión en los ejercicios de evaluación
- Sistema nacional de gestión y difusión de datos en abierto >>>> COSTE ECONÓMICO??