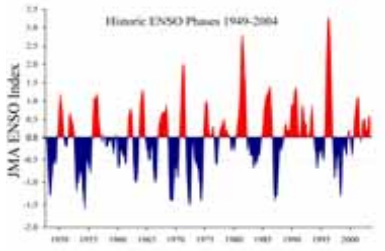


Bellow, J.G., Shin, D.W., Schoof, J., Jones, J.
and O'Brien, J.J.

Contribution of Climate Fields from Dynamically Downscaled GCM to Predicting Peanut Yields in the SE USA

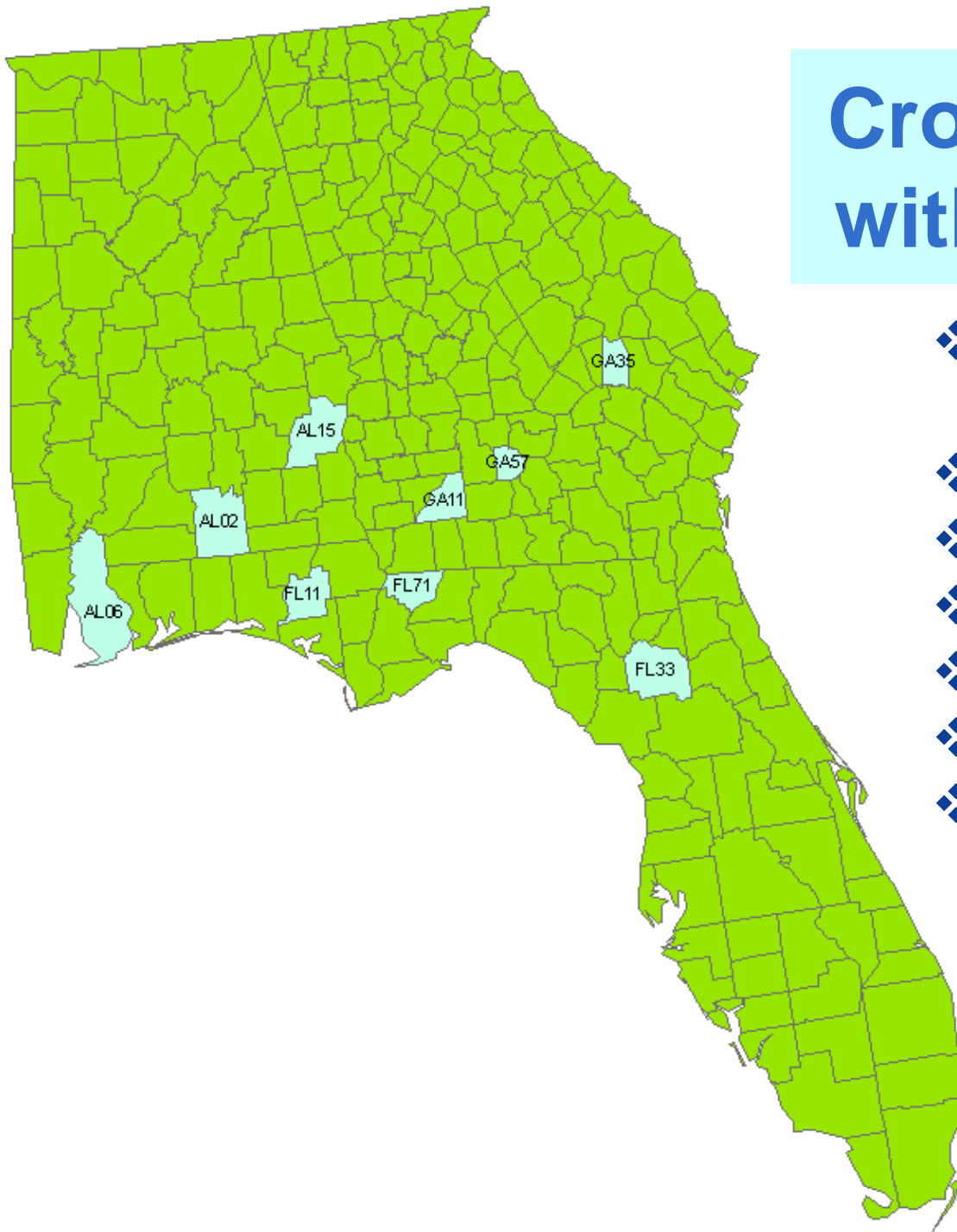




Background

- ❖ SECC and AgClimate.org
- ❖ ENSO and crop yields
- ❖ Global climate model
- ❖ Dynamical Downscaling with nested RCM

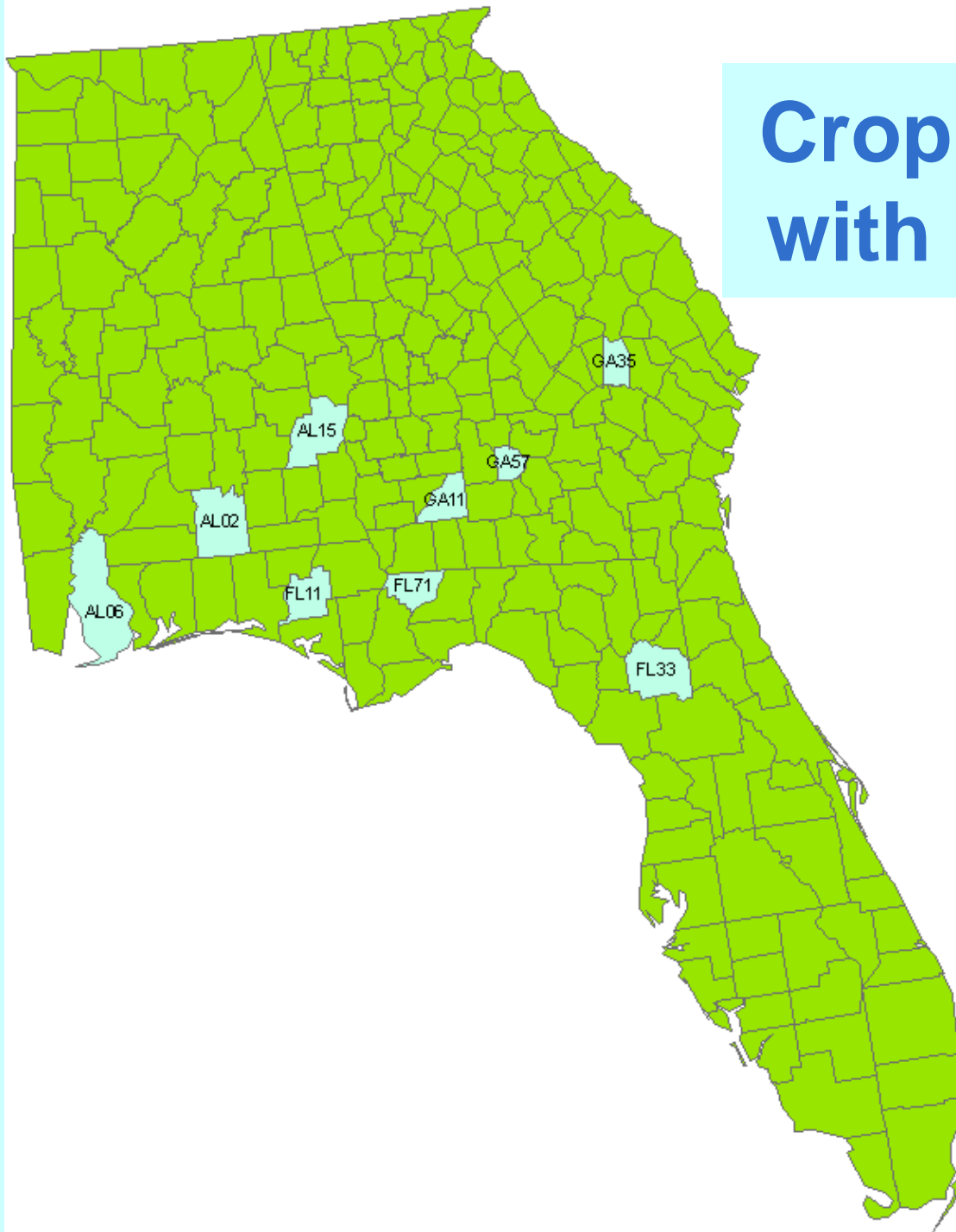
Crop simulation with RCM fields



- ❖ CropGro CSM
 - ❖ Peanut – v. Georgia Green
- ❖ Site specific soil profiles
- ❖ Rainfed conditions
- ❖ Uncalibrated for sites
- ❖ 1994-2003
- ❖ Nine sites (AL, FL, GA)
- ❖ Data sources
 - ❖ NWS Coop Network

 - ❖ FSU Global Spectral model
 - ❖ FSU RCM
 - ❖ RAS
 - ❖ SAS

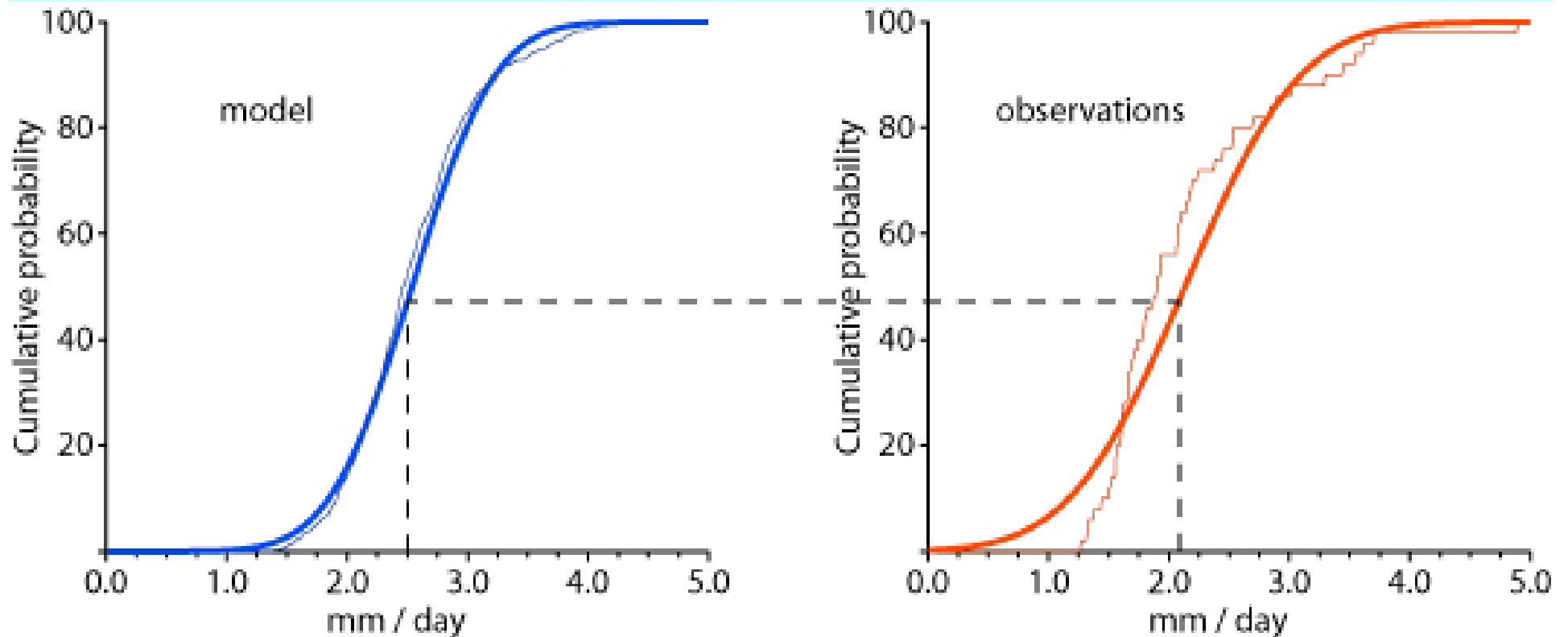
Crop simulation with RCM fields



- ❖ FSU Global Spectral model
 - ❖ T63 – 200 km² or 1.8°
- ❖ FSU Regional Climate Model
 - ❖ Two convection schemes
 - ❖ RAS
 - ❖ SAS
 - ❖ Bias Correction

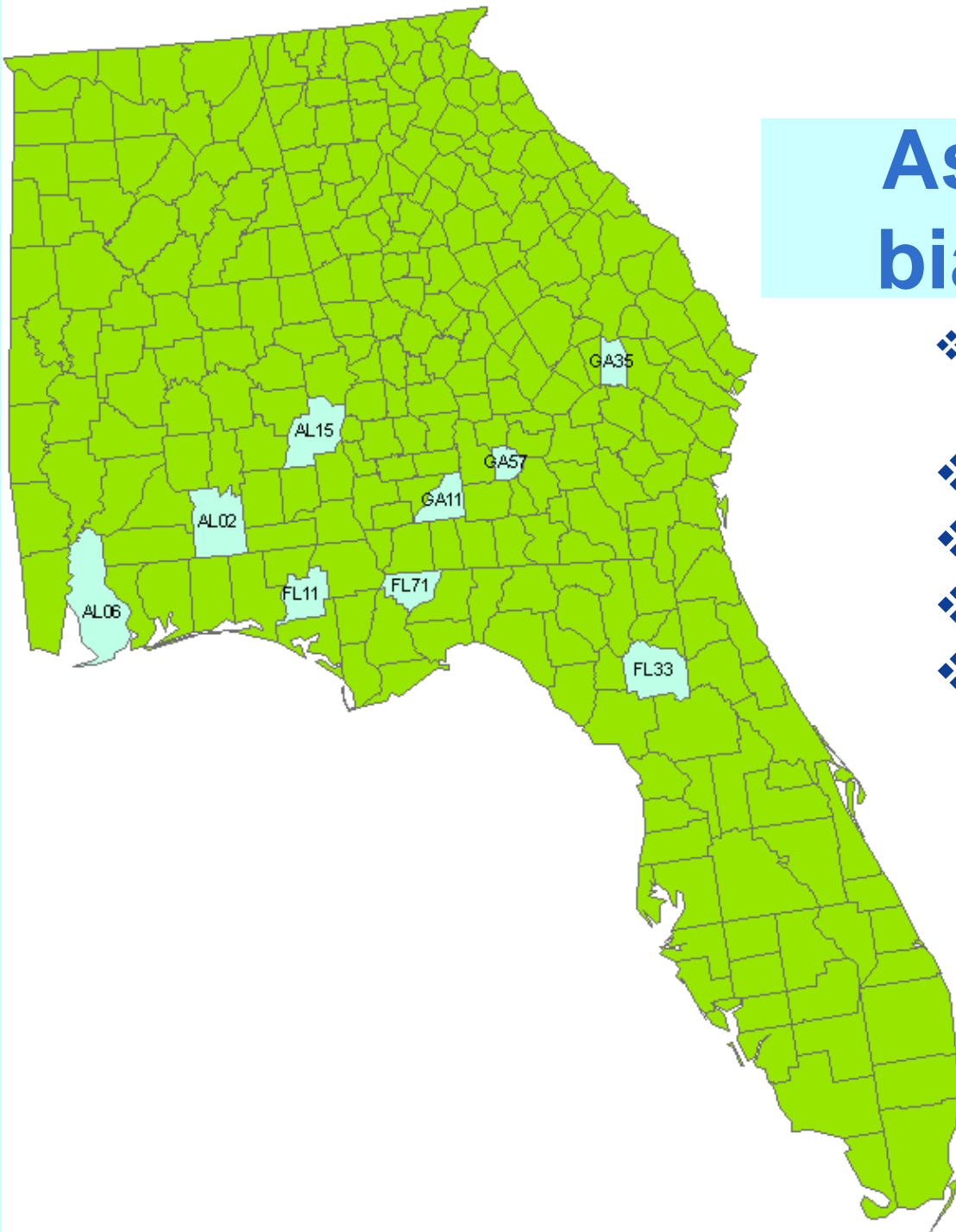
Assessment of Spatial Variability

❖ Bias correction



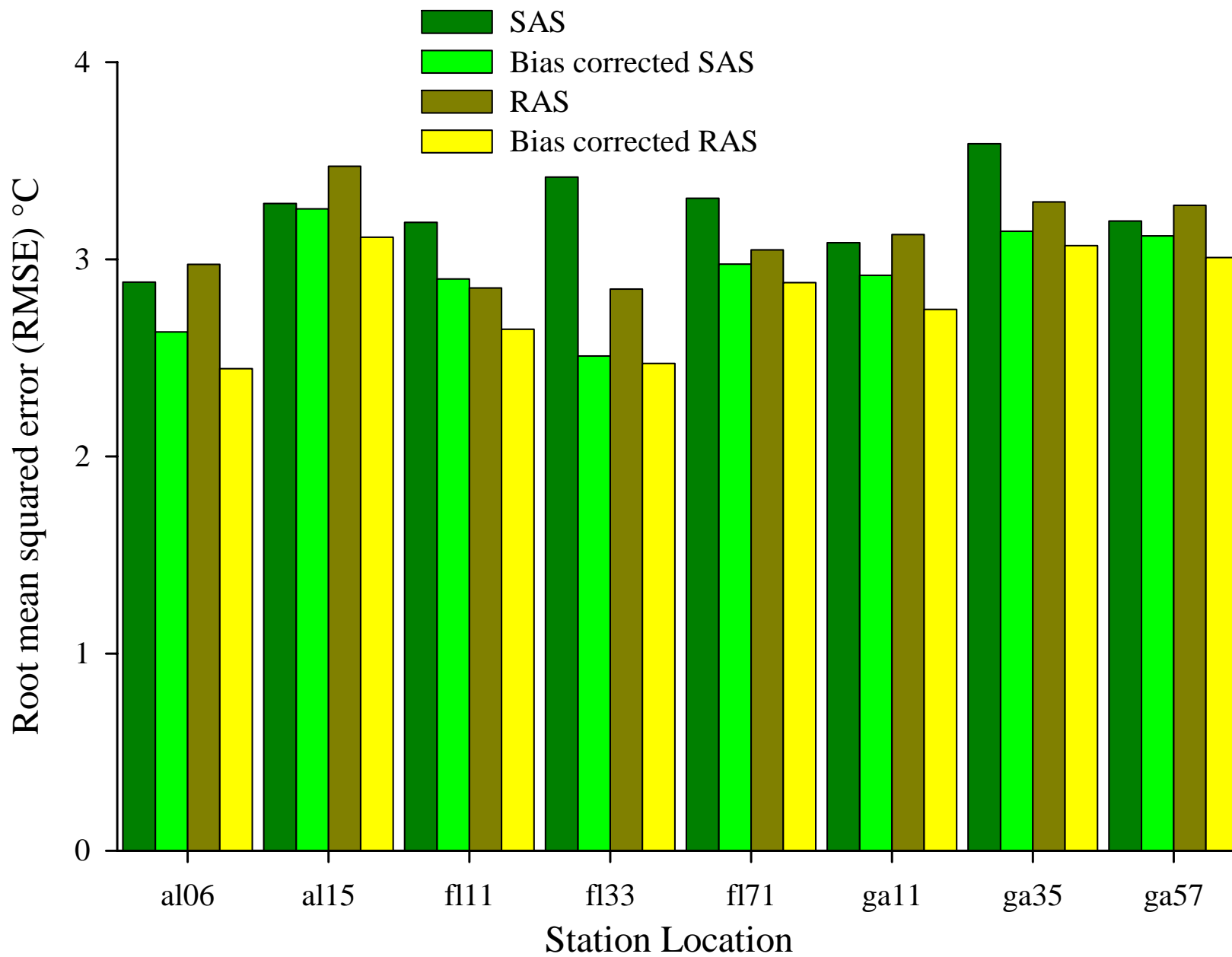
Assessment of bias-correction

- ❖ CropGro CSM
 - ❖ Peanut – v. Georgia Green
- ❖ Site specific soil profiles
- ❖ Rainfed conditions
- ❖ Uncalibrated for sites
- ❖ 1994-2003



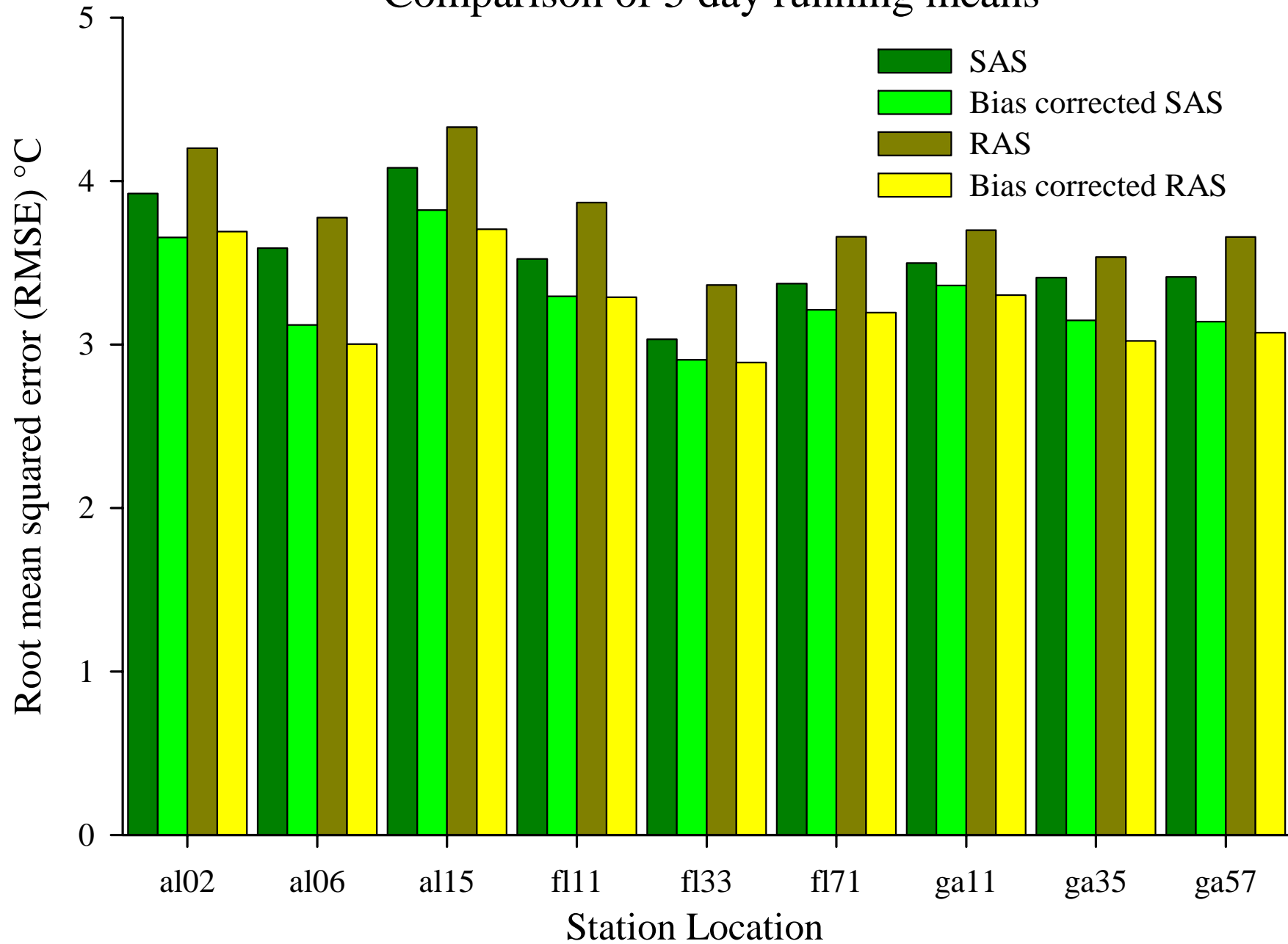
Errors associated with maximum daily temperature forecasts

Comparison of 5 day running means

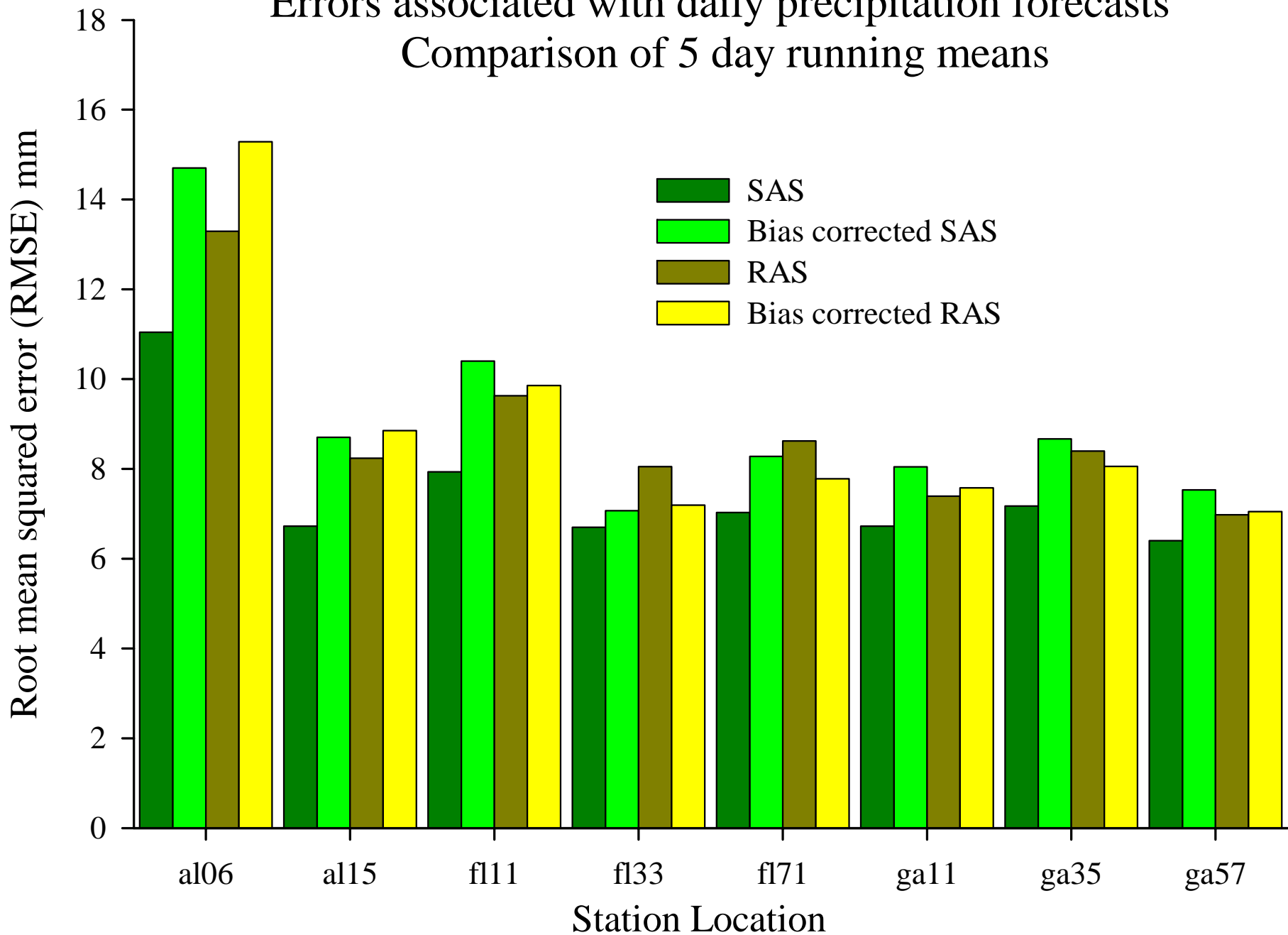


Errors associated with minimum daily temperature forecasts

Comparison of 5 day running means

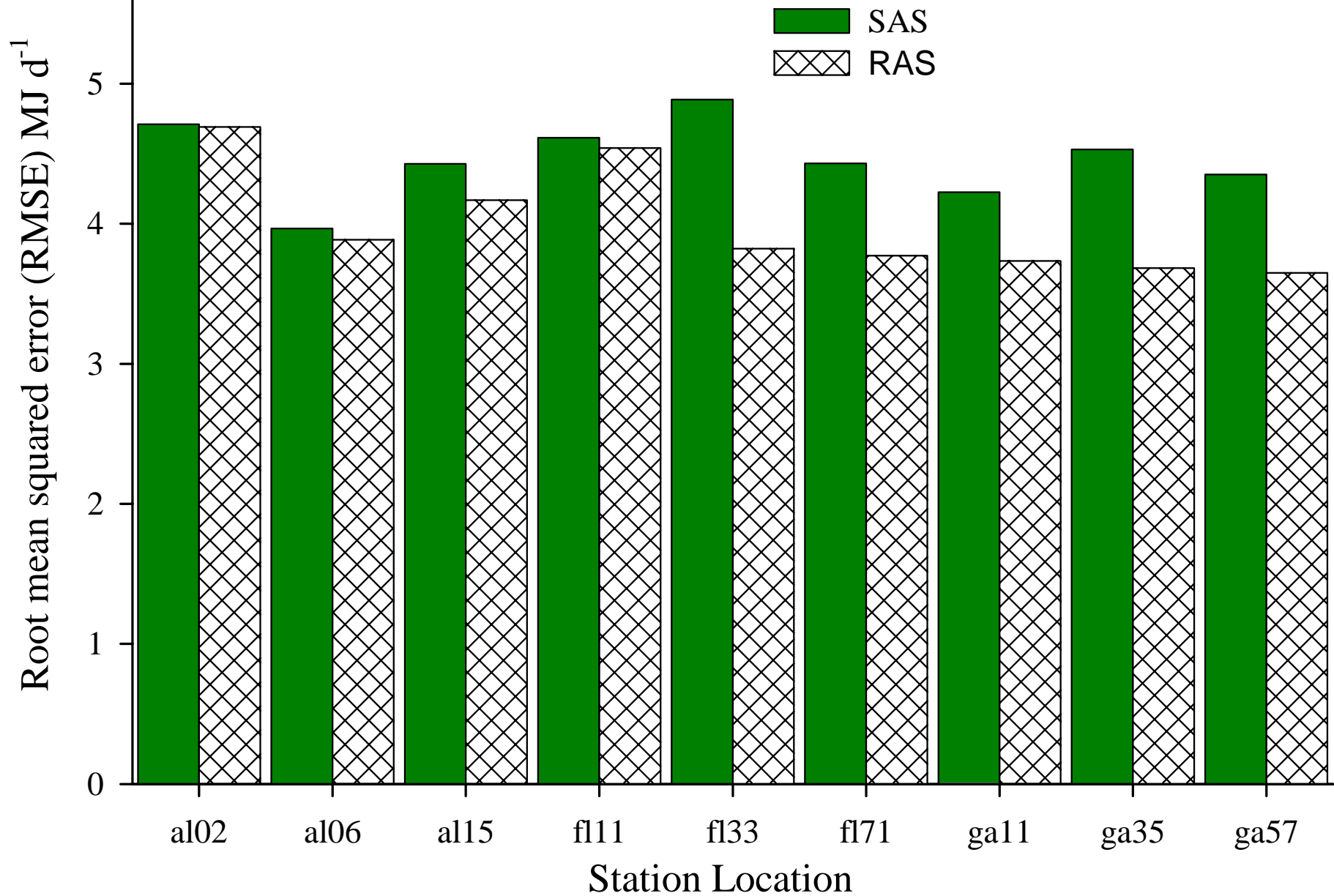


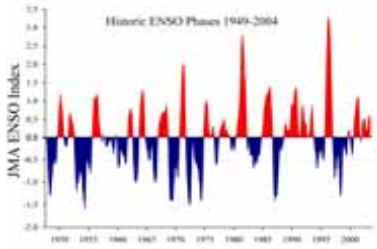
Errors associated with daily precipitation forecasts Comparison of 5 day running means



Errors associated with solar radiation forecasts

Comparison of 5 day running means





Conclusions about bias-correction

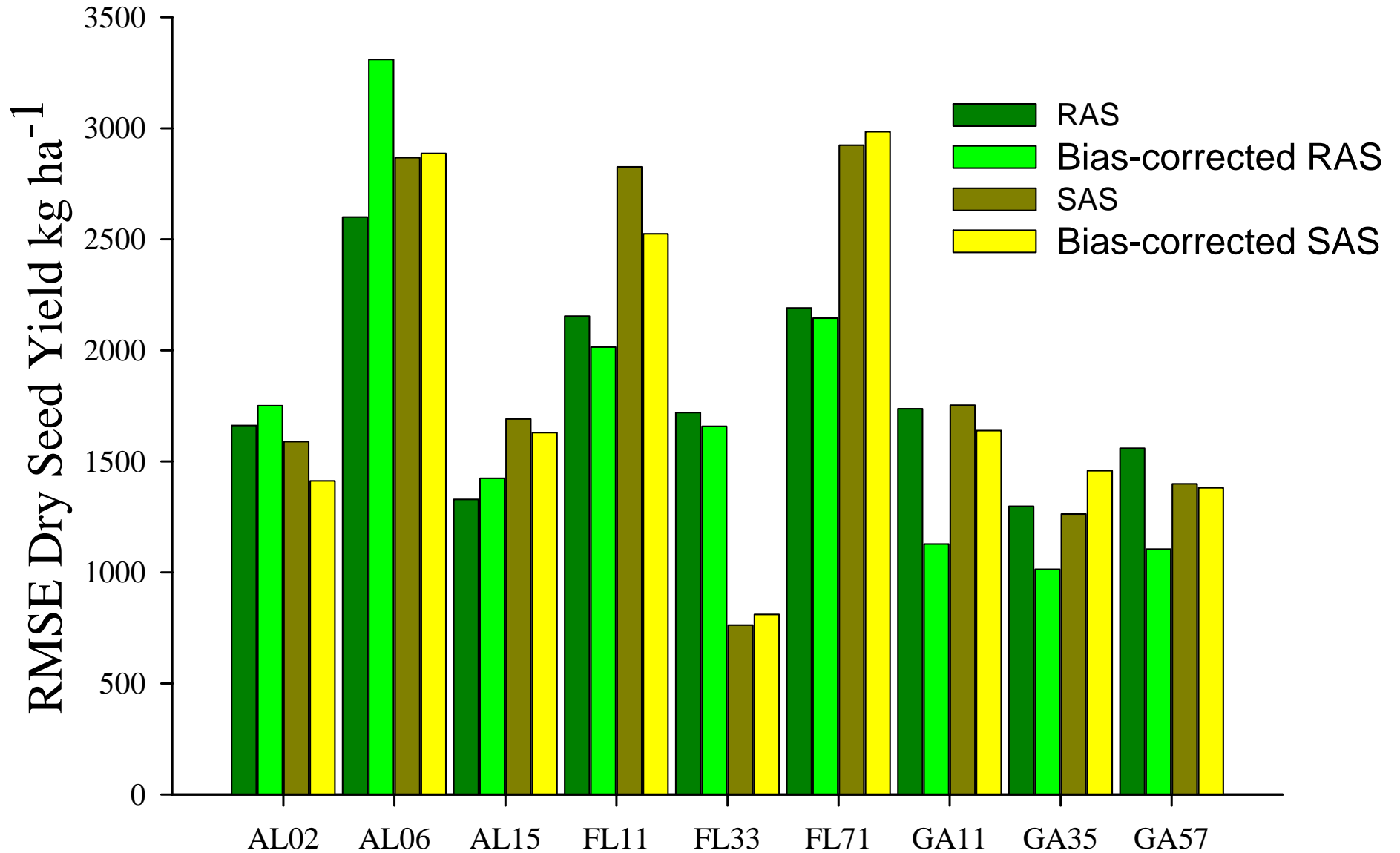
- ❖ Bias correction successful for Tmax, Tmin, SRAD
- ❖ Not successful for precipitation
- ❖ Systematic error identified by this bias-correction approach small relative to random error.
- ❖ BC RAS better for max T and SRAD
- ❖ RAW SAS better for rain

Assessment of Spatial Variability

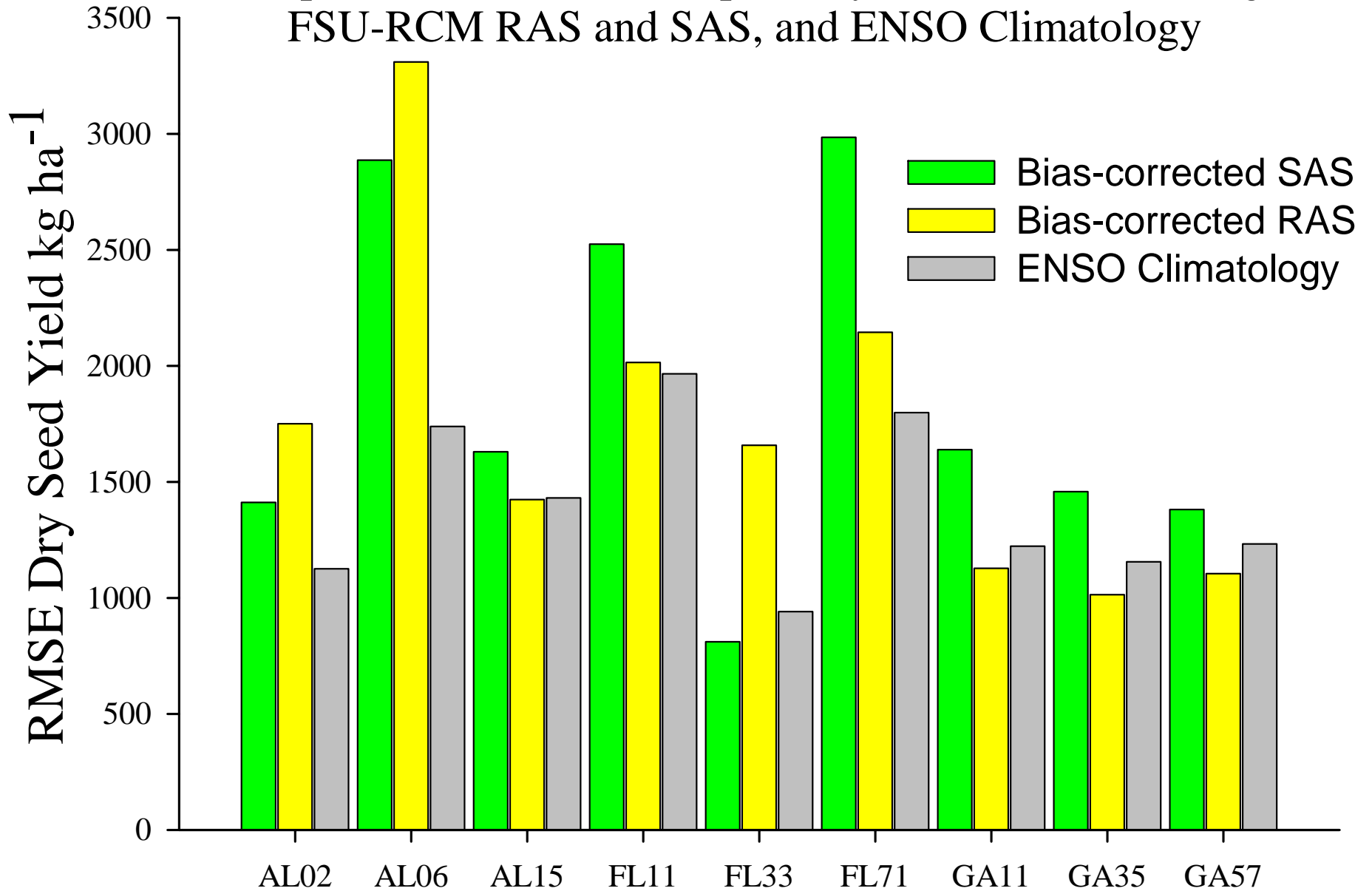
- ❖ CropGro CSM
 - ❖ Peanut – v. Georgia Green
- ❖ Site specific soil profiles
- ❖ Rainfed conditions
- ❖ Uncalibrated for sites
- ❖ 1994-2003



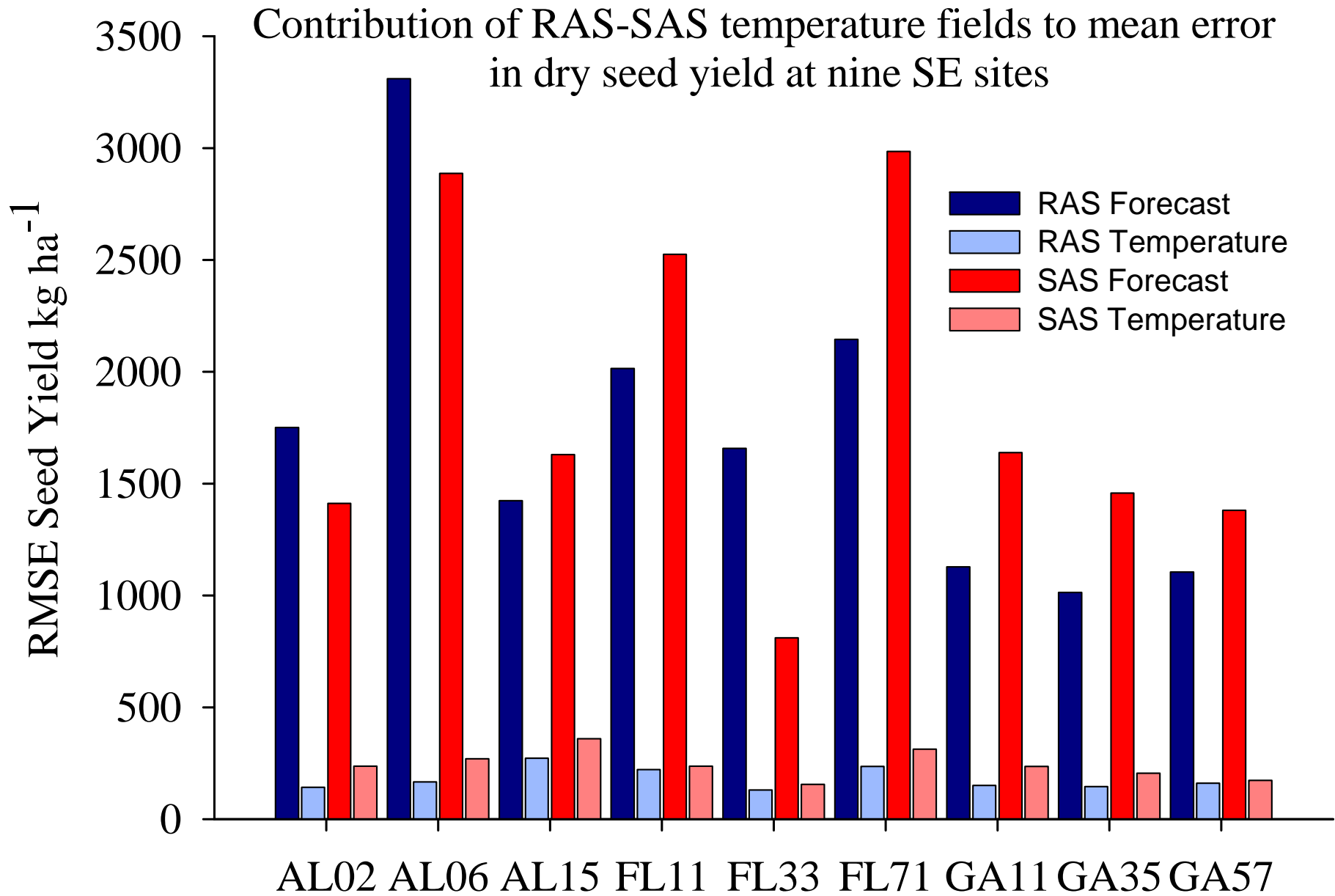
Comparison of the errors in peanut yield simulations using FSU-RCM RAS and SAS



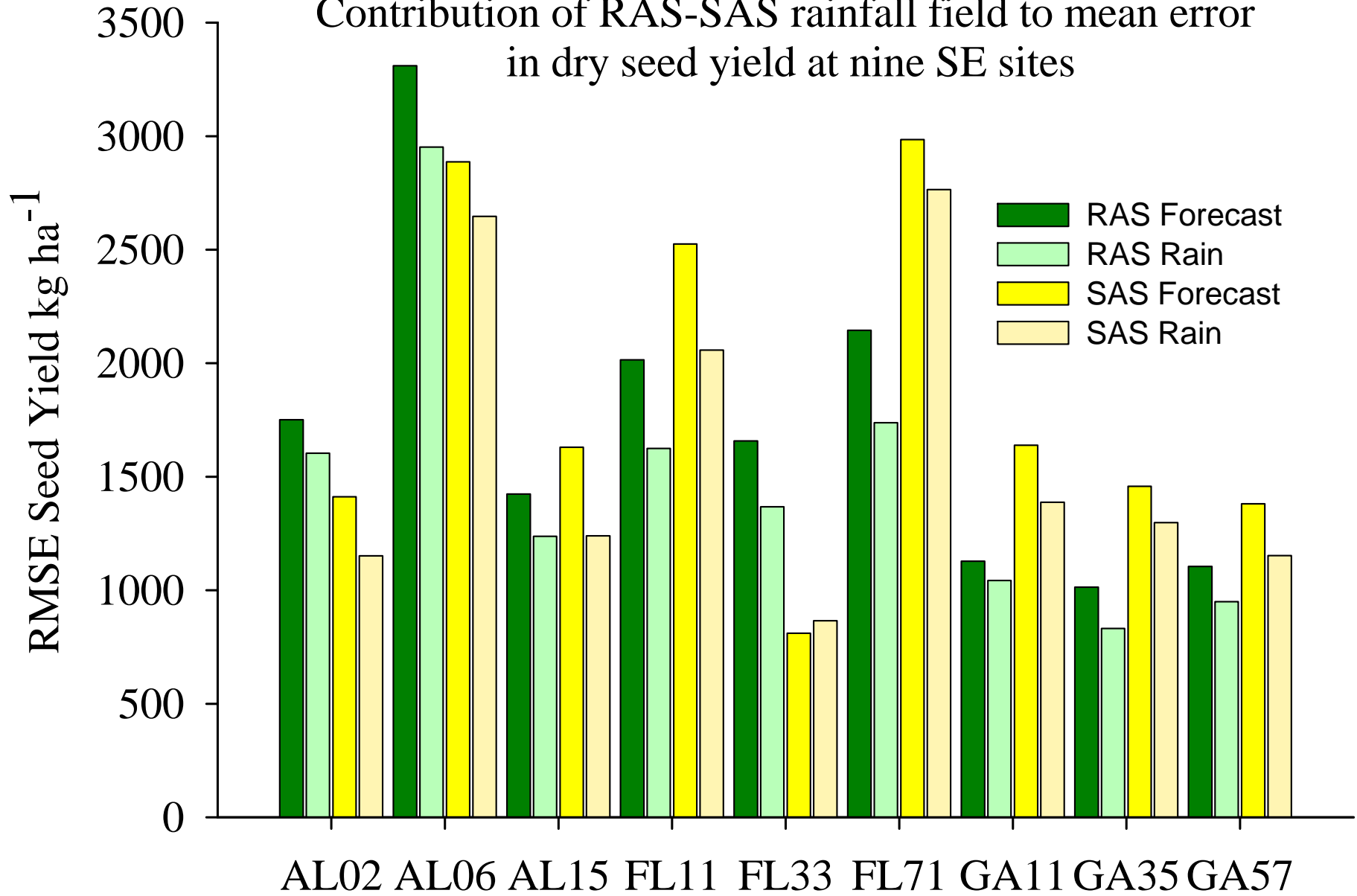
Comparison of the errors in peanut yield simulations using FSU-RCM RAS and SAS, and ENSO Climatology



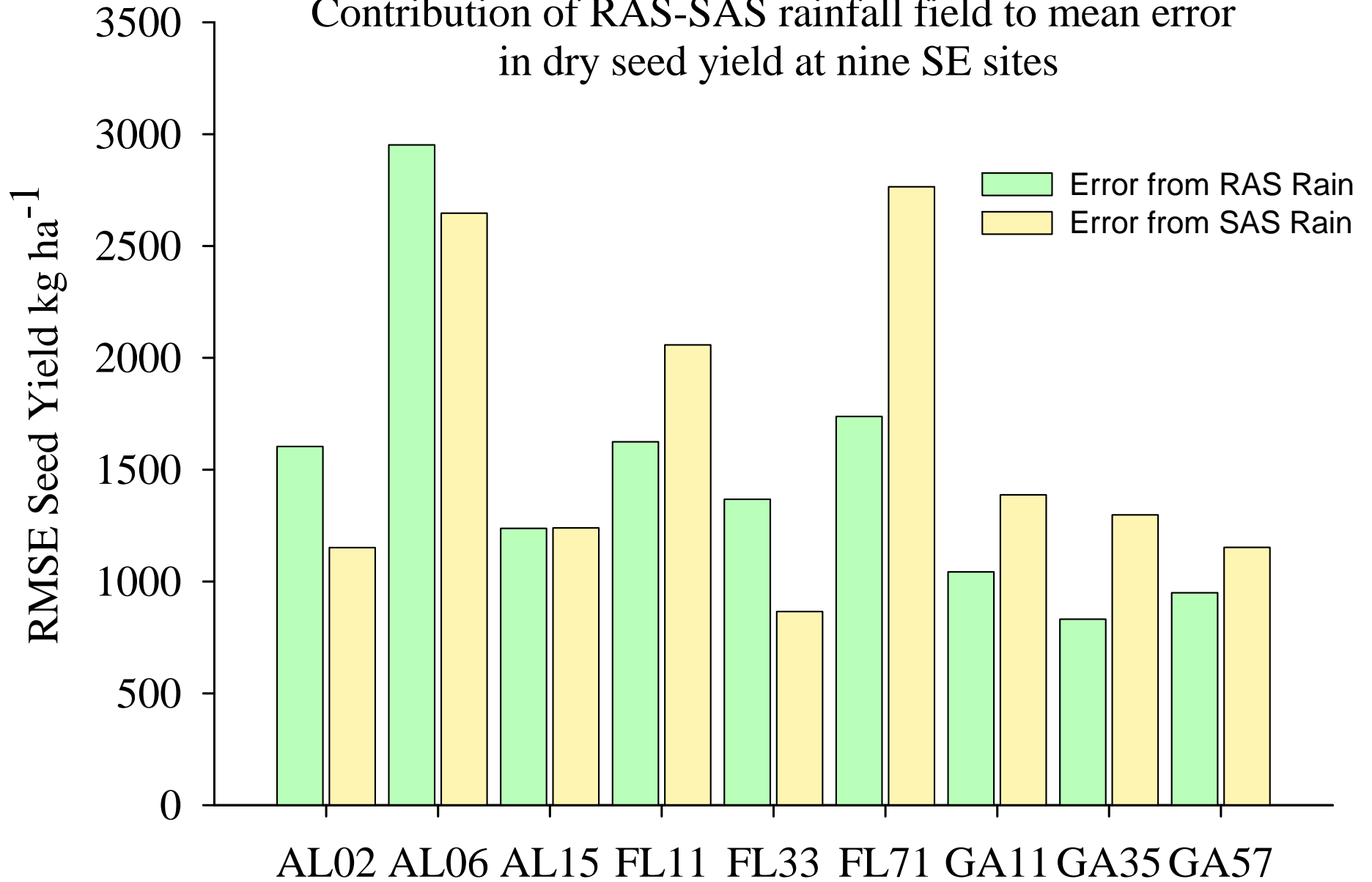
Contribution of RAS-SAS temperature fields to mean error in dry seed yield at nine SE sites



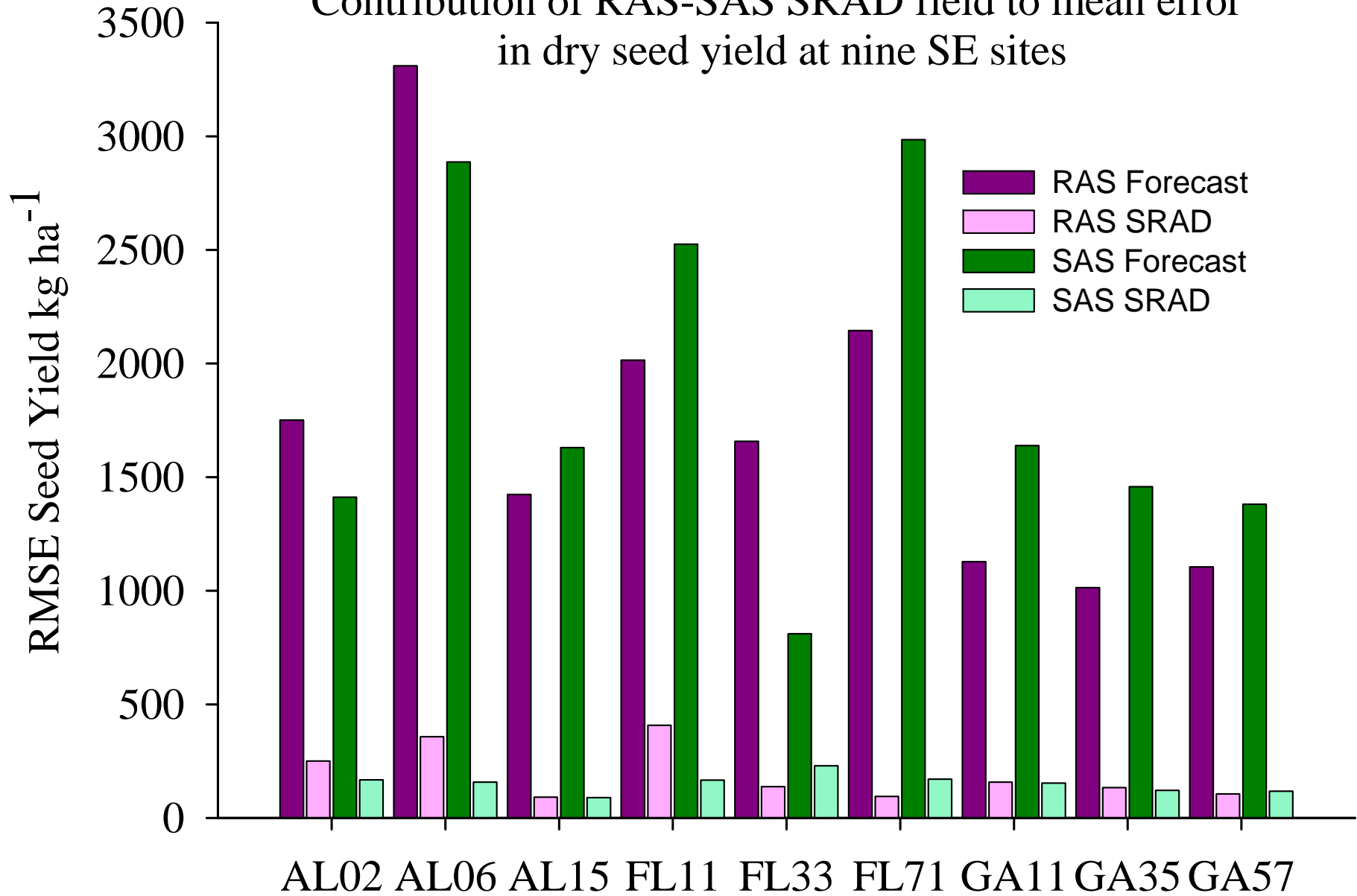
Contribution of RAS-SAS rainfall field to mean error
in dry seed yield at nine SE sites



Contribution of RAS-SAS rainfall field to mean error
in dry seed yield at nine SE sites

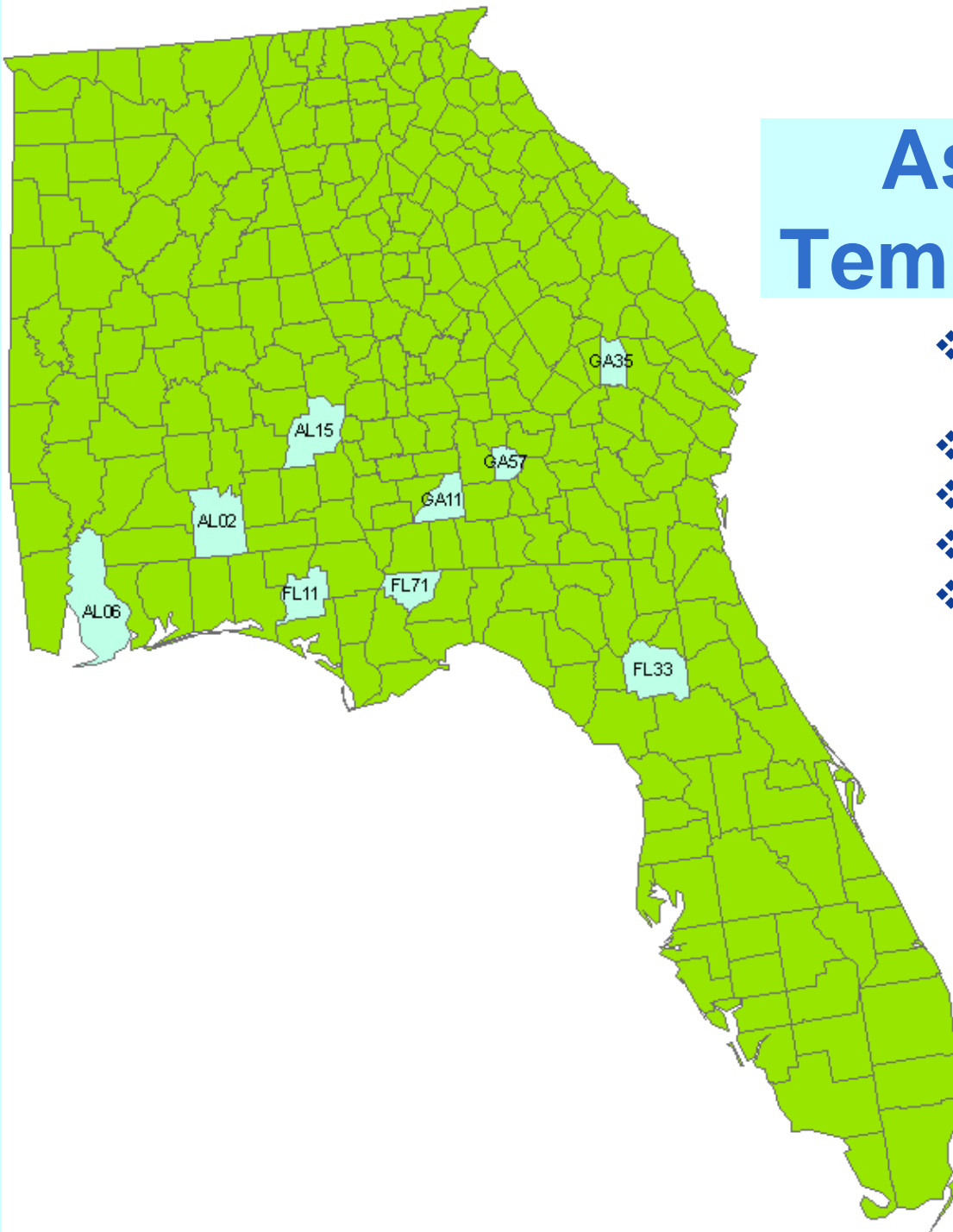


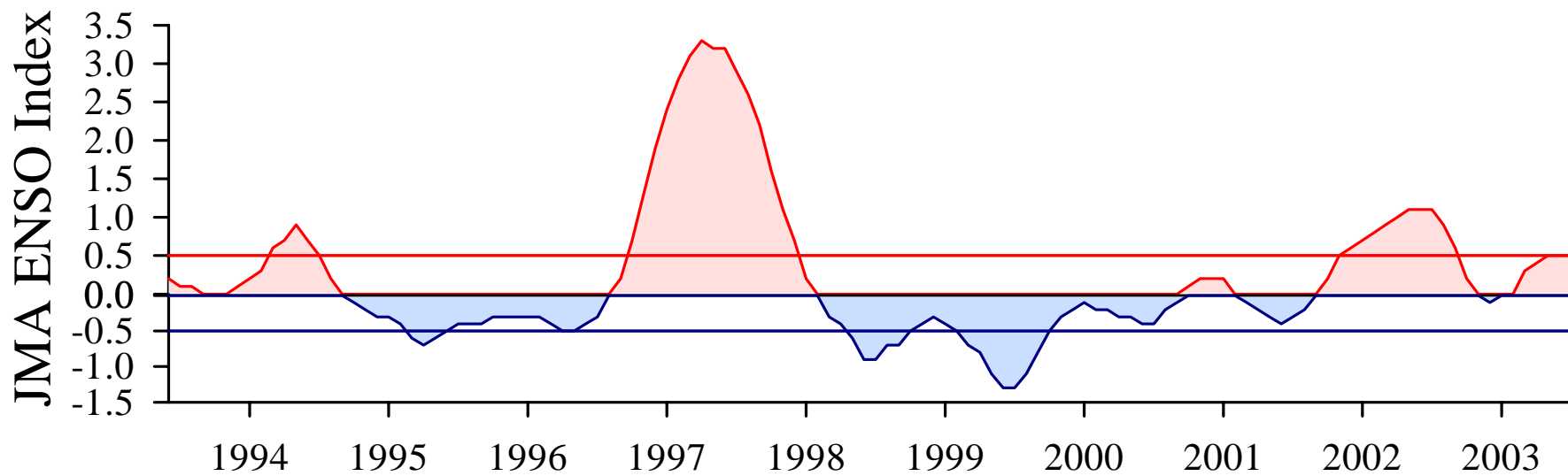
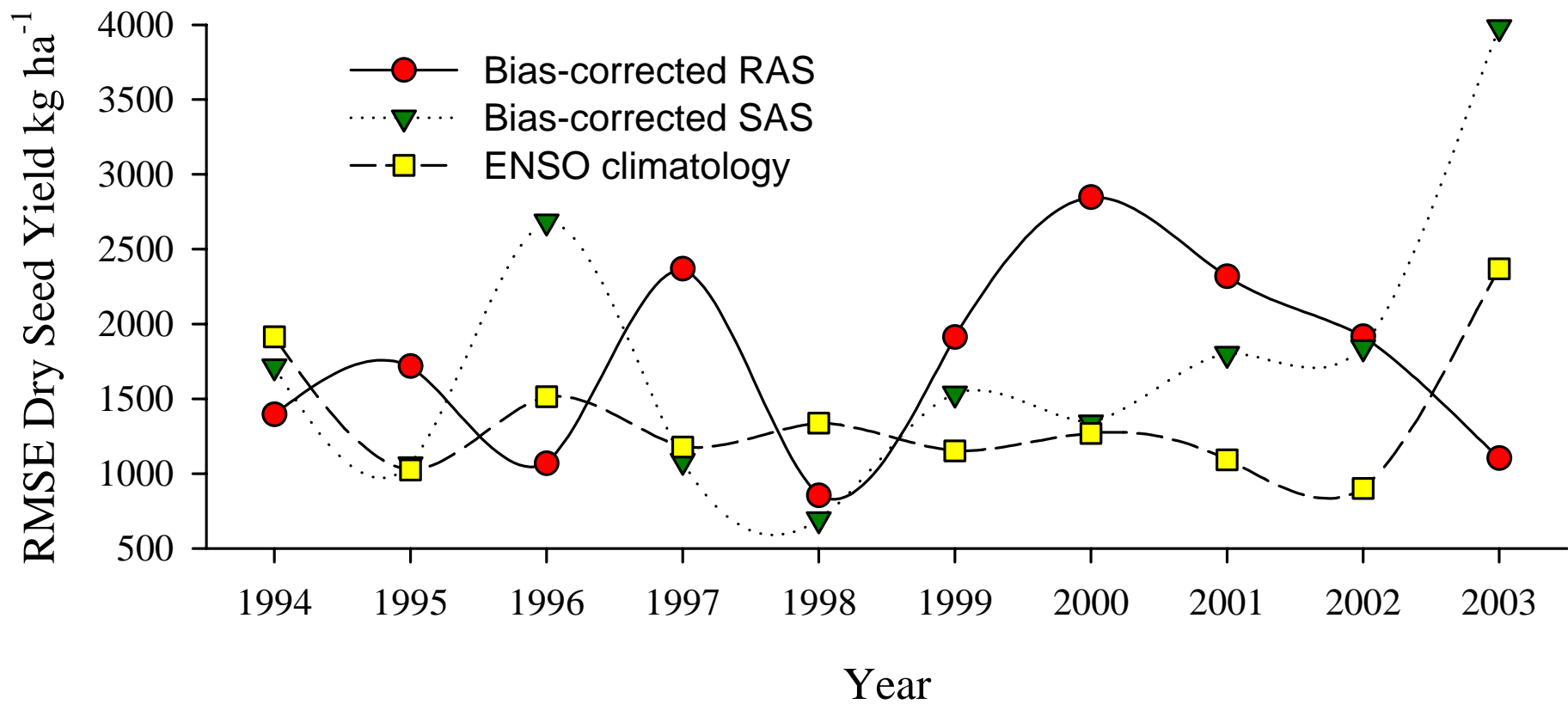
Contribution of RAS-SAS SRAD field to mean error
in dry seed yield at nine SE sites

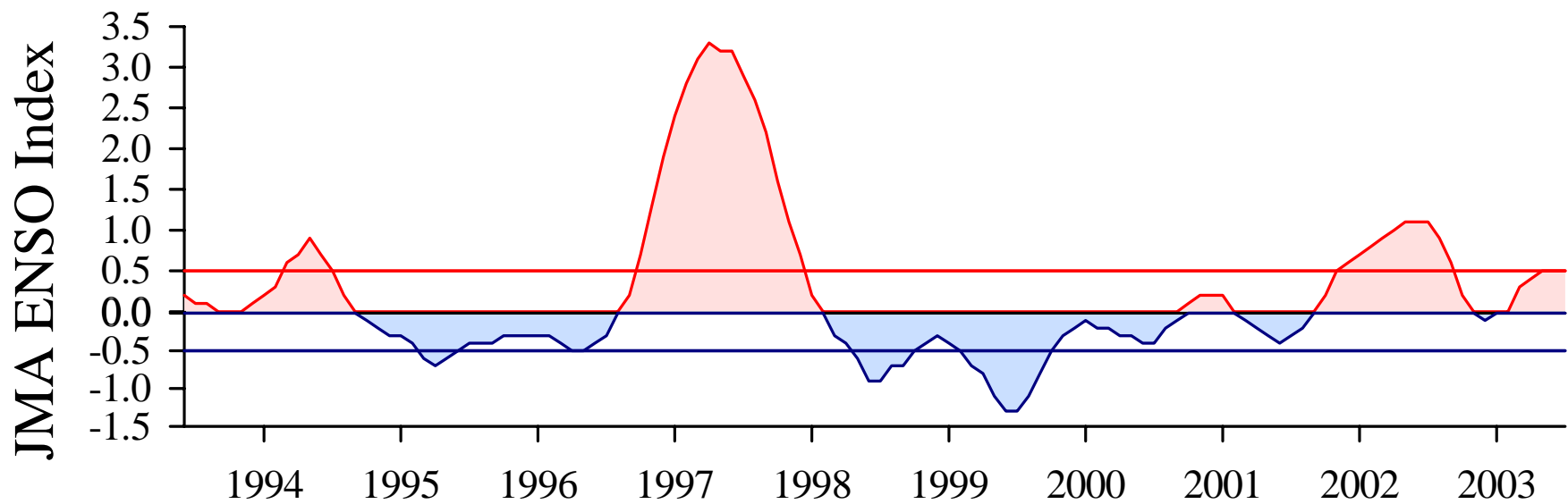
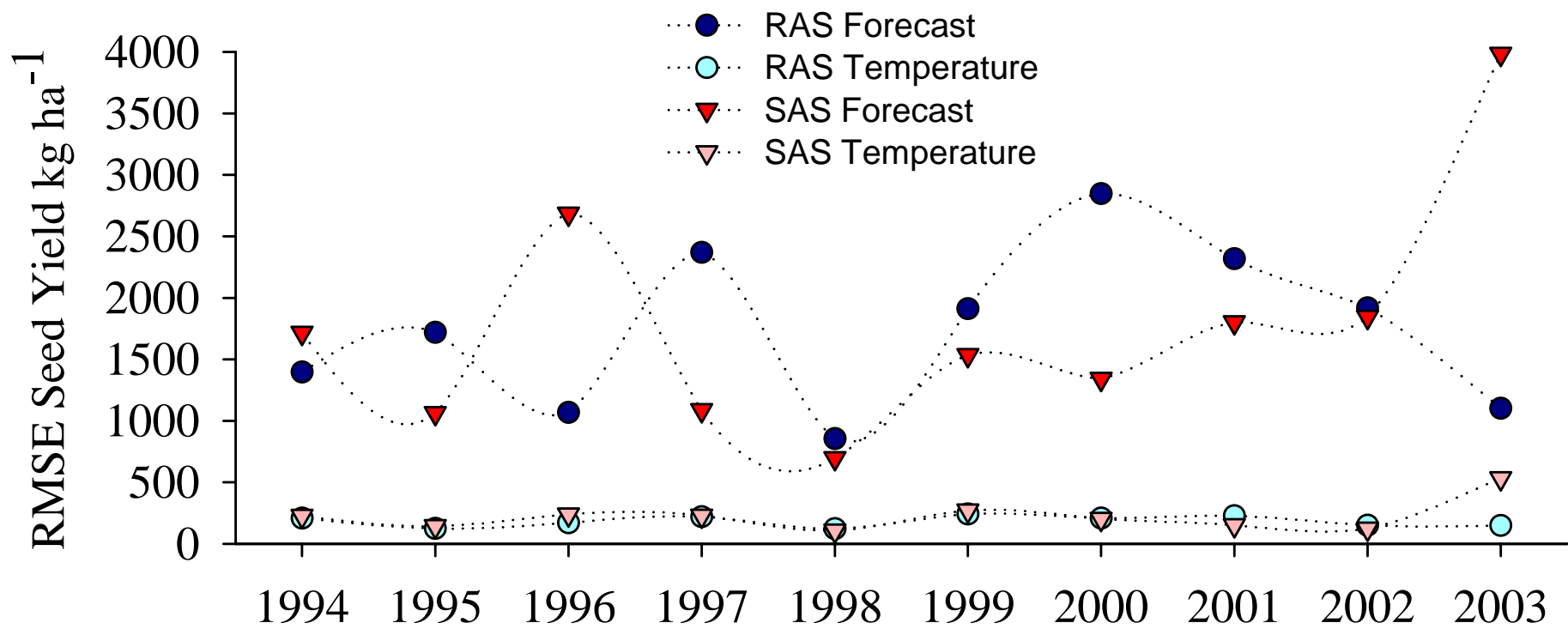


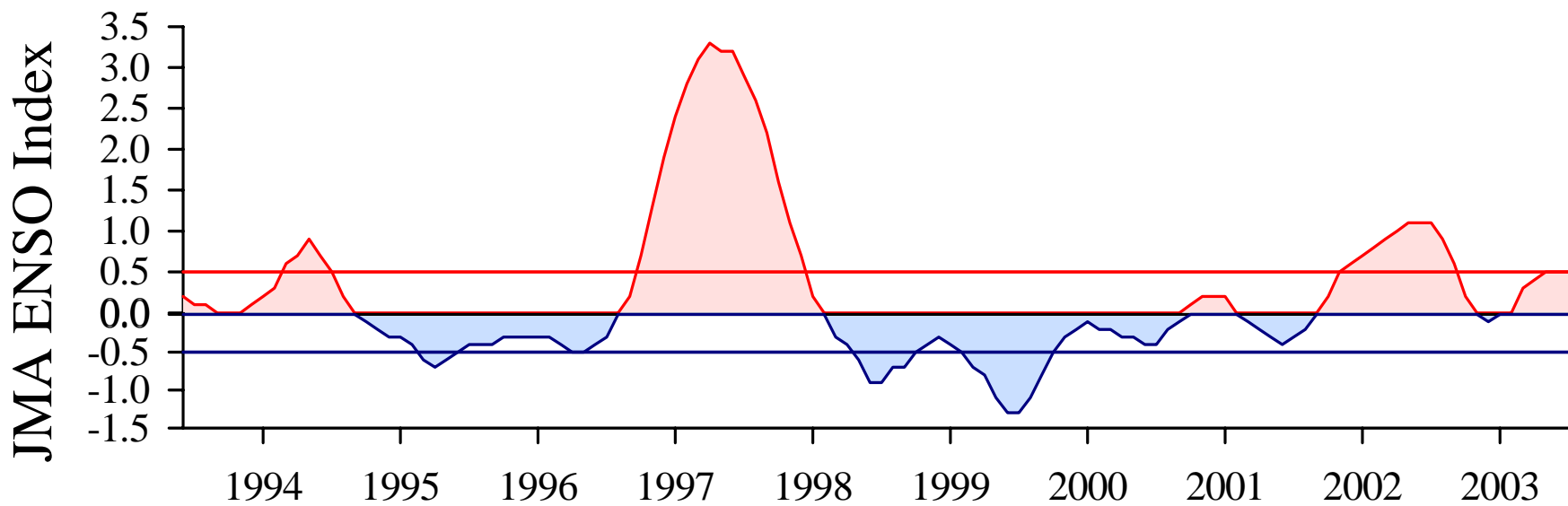
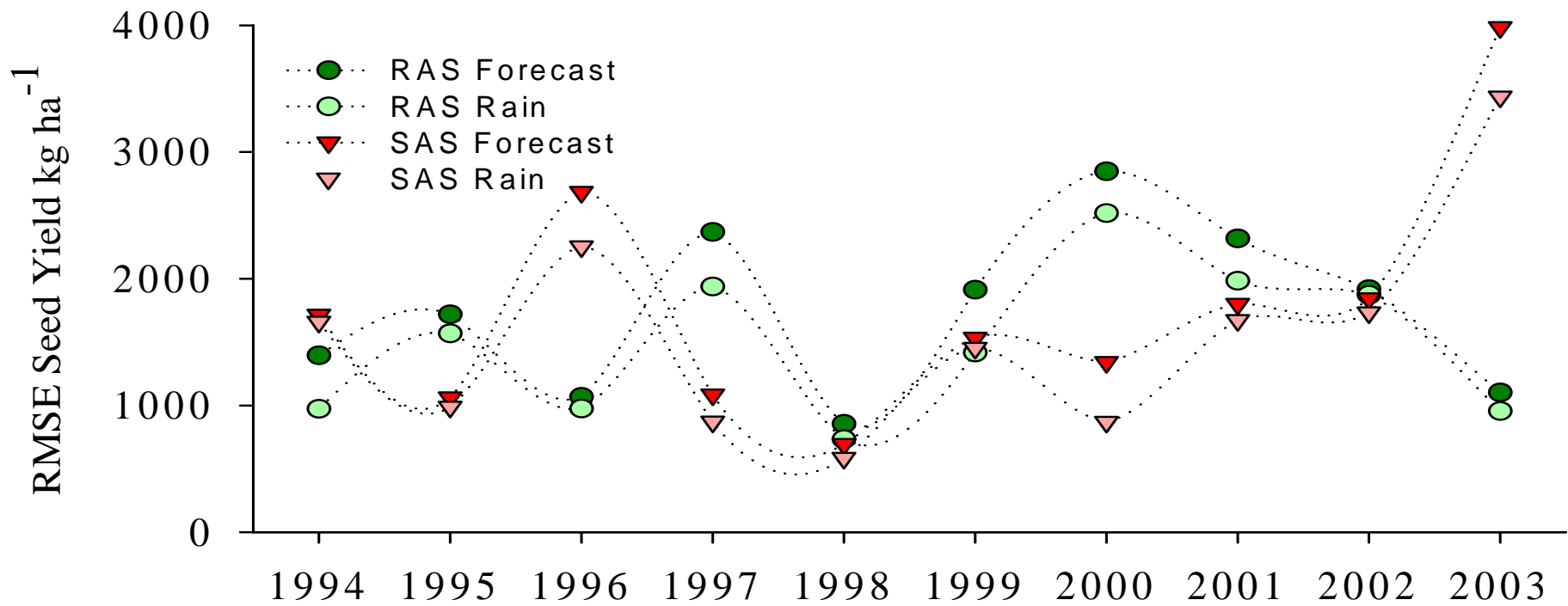
Assessment of Temporal Variability

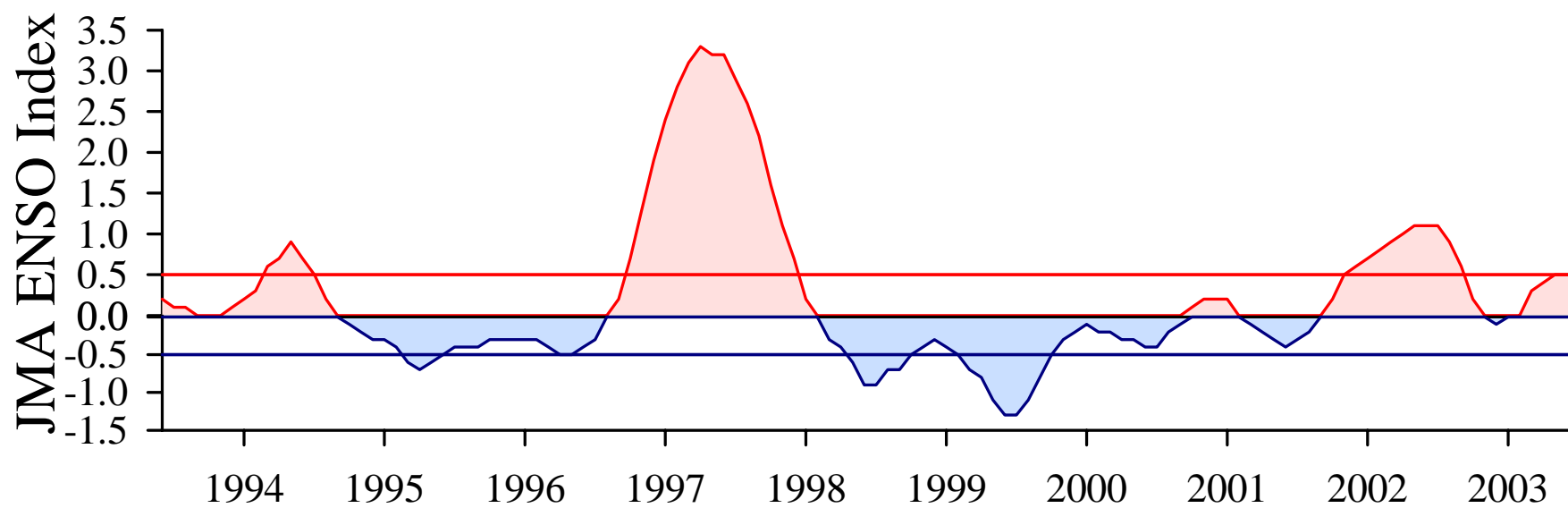
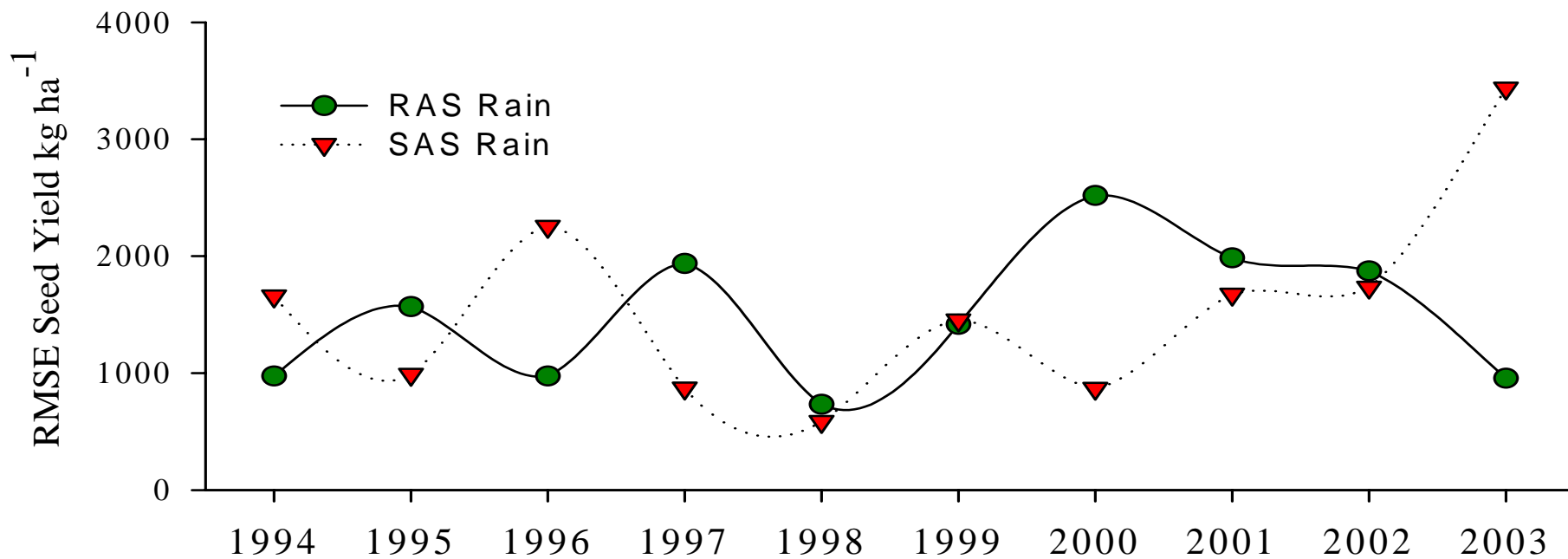
- ❖ CropGro CSM
 - ❖ Peanut – v. Georgia Green
- ❖ Site specific soil profiles
- ❖ Rainfed conditions
- ❖ Uncalibrated for sites
- ❖ 3 sites each in AL, FL, GA

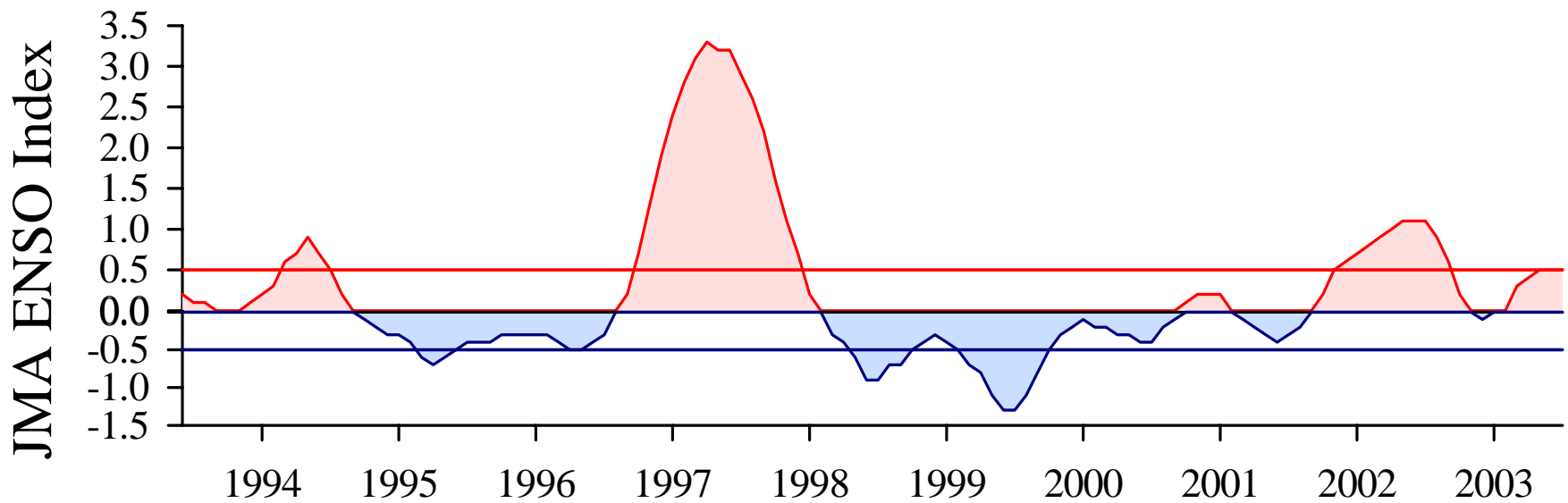
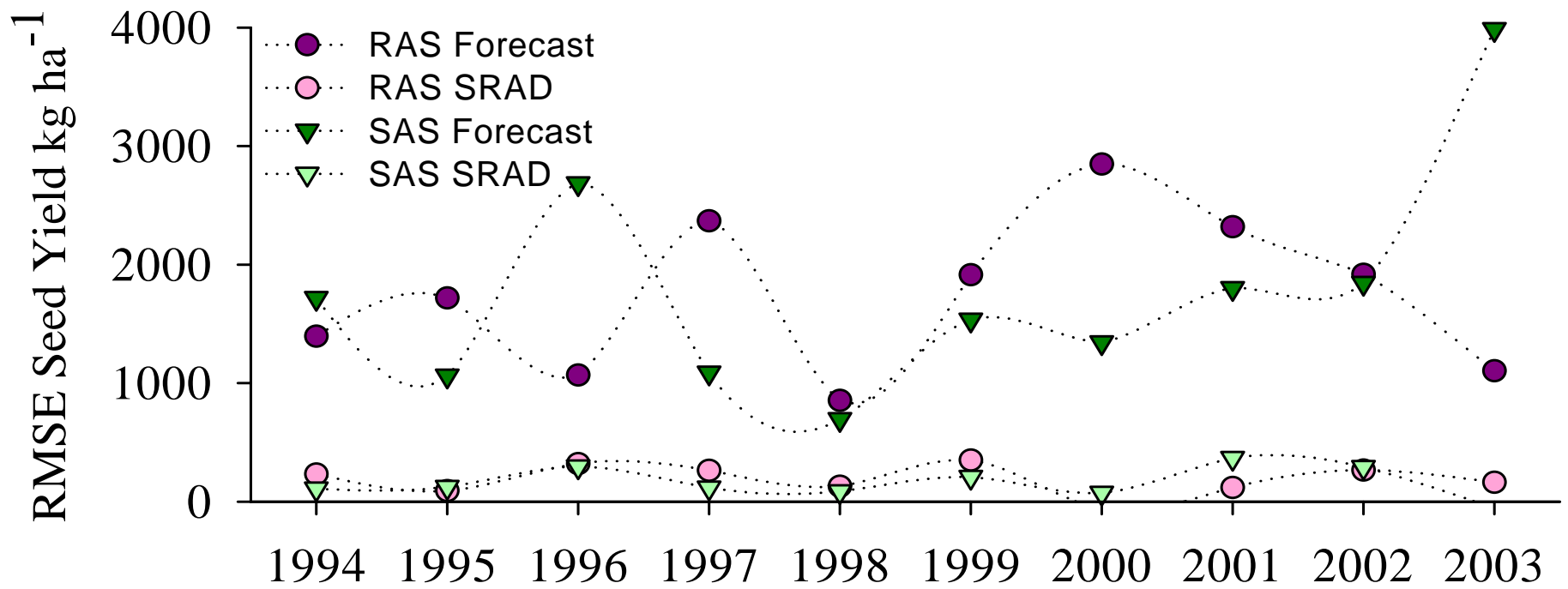


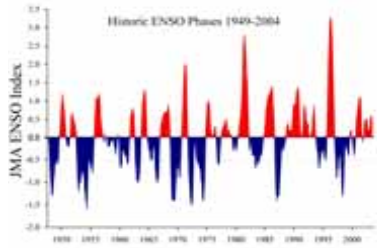






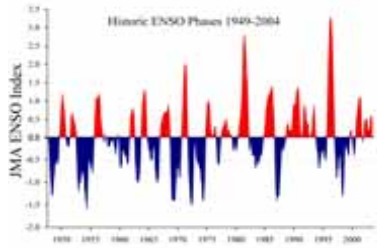






Conclusions

- ❖ Overall the bias-corrected RAS forecast had the lowest combined spatial and temporal error in simulated peanut yields
- ❖ The greatest source of yield error is from rain, the errors of which are highly variable in time and space
- ❖ The bias correction approach we employed here did not substantially reduce yield prediction errors
- ❖ RCM (SAS) forecasts have provided yield predictions superior to ENSO climatology during strong El Niño years 1997-1998



Future Directions

- ❖ Use of crop models with relatively greater temperature sensitivity - developmental
- ❖ Improvement of RCM convective scheme has potential to enhance to crop yield applications
- ❖ Need better methods of bias correction for precipitation field – bias or error?
- ❖ Multi-ensemble methods to improve forecast (20 member ensembles)