



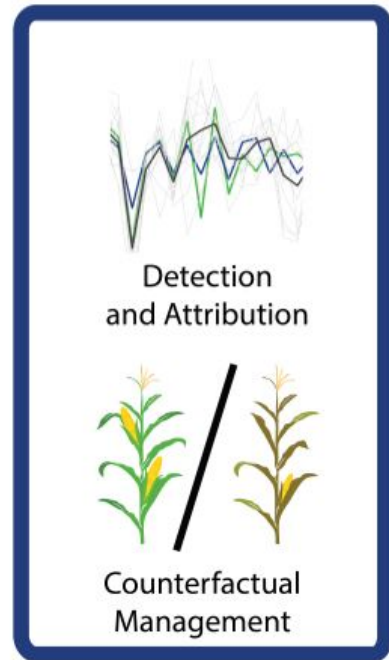
Weather and Climate Tools for Food Shocks Modeling



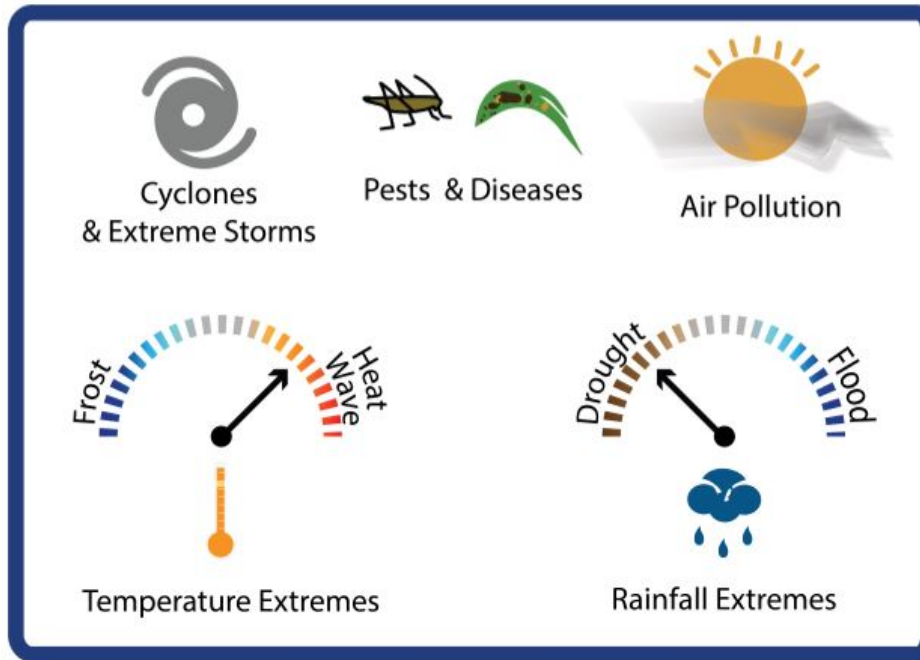
Alex Ruane, NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies

AgMIP/AGCI Next-Generation Food Shocks Modeling Workshop

Aspen Global Change Institute
Aspen, Colorado
May 21st, 2019



Historical



Real-time and Seasonal Outlook



Long-term Outlook

Retrospective Analysis

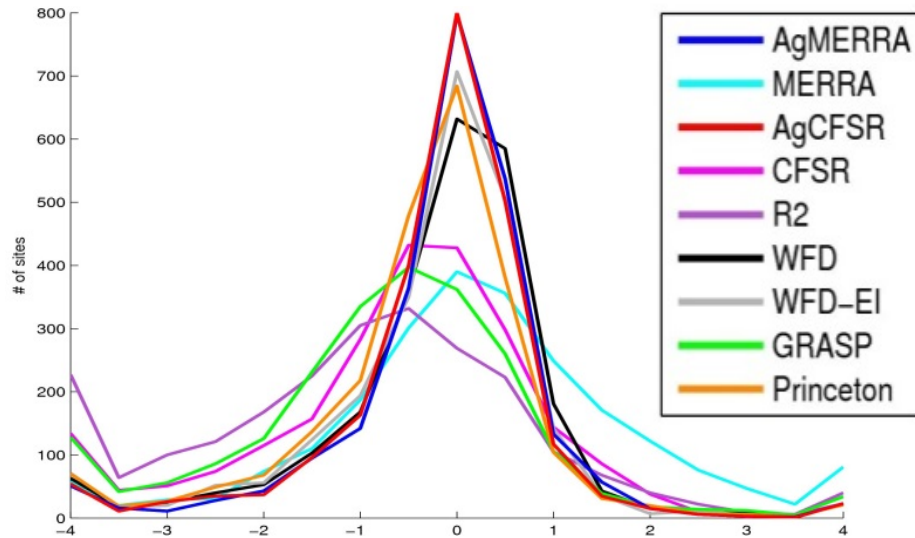
Monitoring

Forecasting

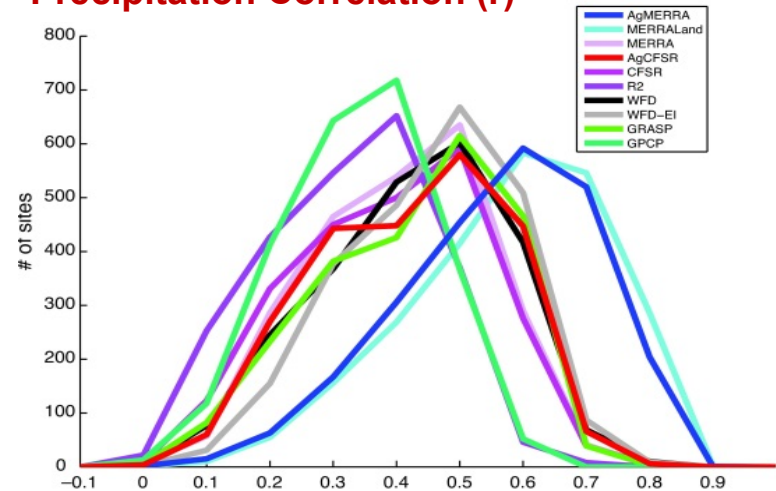
Projections

Lead Time

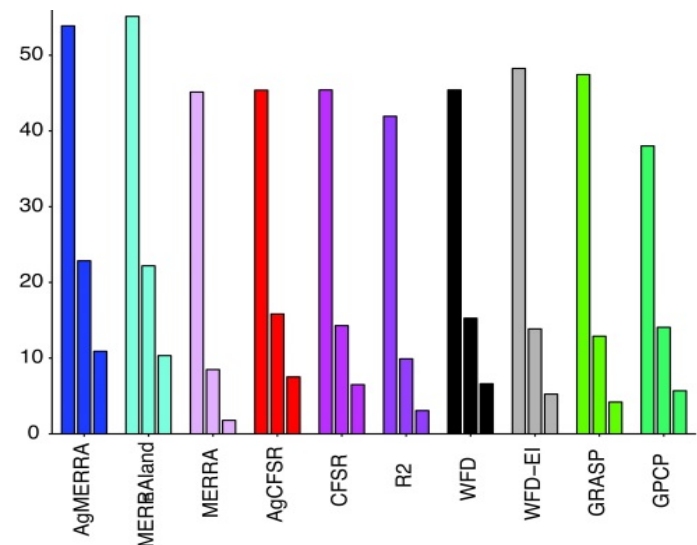
Avg of Tmax and Tmin Biases (°C)



Precipitation Correlation (r)



Threat score for 1, 25, and 50mm precipitation events (%)

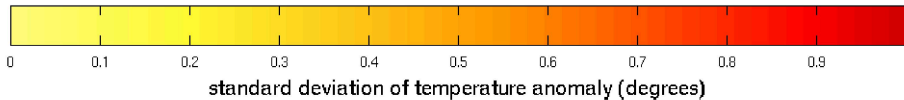
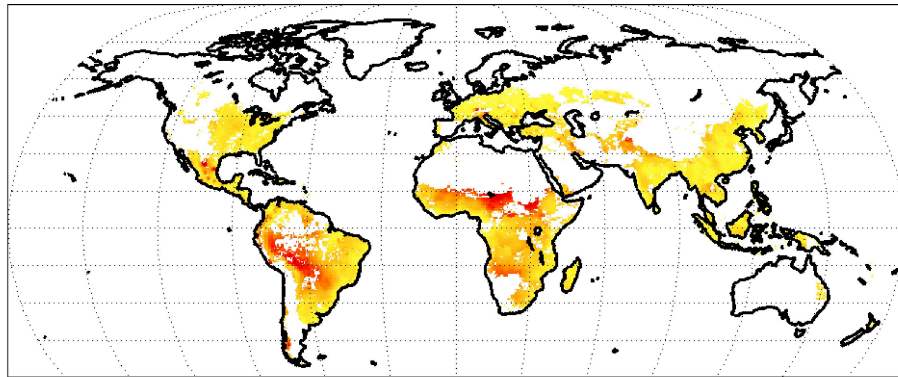


AgMERRA features:

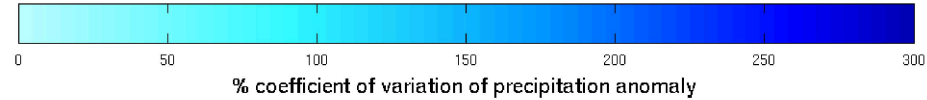
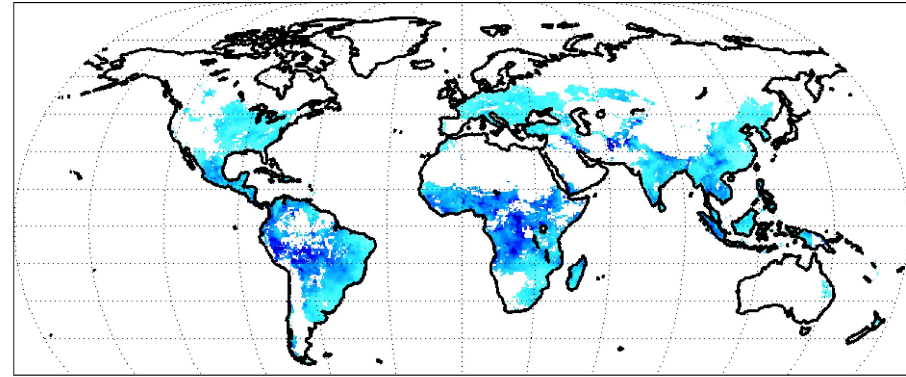
- Improved solar radiation (NASA/GEWEX SRB)
- Improved precipitation variability (MERRA-land)
- Fine spatial patterns of rainfall from satellites
- An adjustment to diurnal temperature range
- Relative humidity at Tmax

AgMERRA better captures rainfall distribution and actual sequence of extreme events

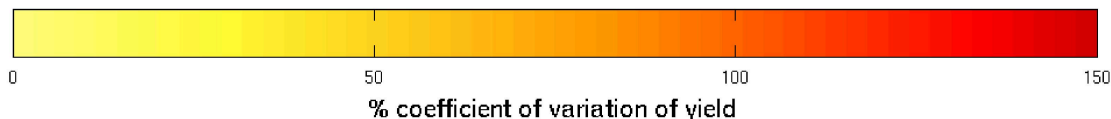
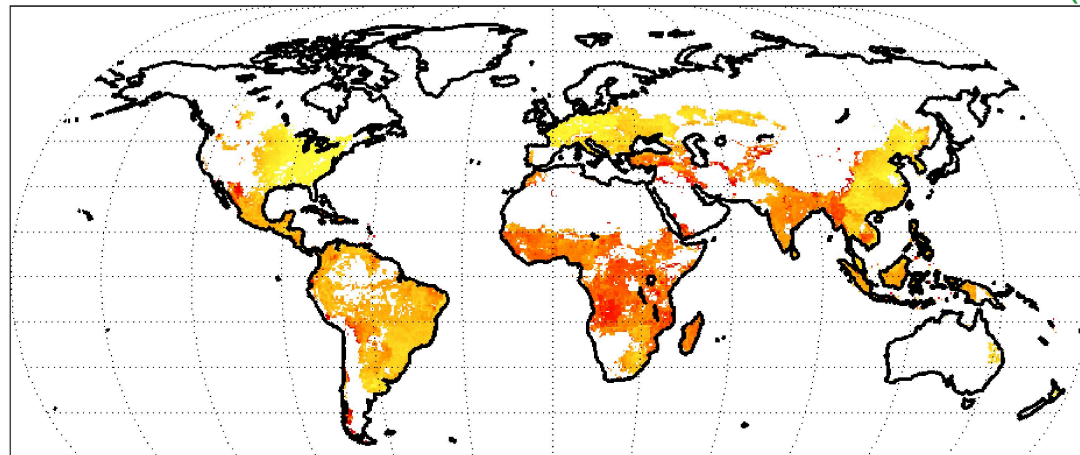
Standard deviation of seasonal T' ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)



Coefficient of variation for seasonal P' (%)



Coefficient of variation for Simulated Rainfed Maize Yields (%)



Rain-fed Maize
Season

1980-2010

9 Climate
forcing datasets

12 Crop models

*Ruane et al.,
in preparation*

Outputs from
AgMIP
GGCMI
Phase 1

- **Climate information continues to improve**
 - most notably in regions with poor in situ coverage and for extreme events.
- **Crop models can be run for retrospective analyses and forecast mode**

1980 ... 2016 -6 months -60 days -15 days **Present** +15 days +60 days +6 months

Retrospective Climate Analyses

Climate Forcing Datasets for Agriculture

Archived by Climate-System Historical Forecast Project (CHFP)

Archived by Subseasonal to Seasonal Project (S2S)

Archived by THORPEX Interactive Grand Global Ensemble (TIGGE)

Examples: NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis, MERRA-2, ERA-Interim, CFSR

Examples: AgMERRA, WFD-EI, DayMet, CHIRPS, IMERG

Seasonal Forecasts

Sub-seasonal Forecasts

Weather Forecasts

- **Climate information continues to improve**
 - most notably in regions with poor in situ coverage and for extreme events.
- **Crop models can be run for retrospective analyses and forecast mode and in hindcast mode to enable probabilistic decision-support**

1980 ... 2016 -3 months -60 days -15 days **Present** +15 days +60 days +3 months

Retrospective Climate Analyses

Climate Forcing Datasets for Agriculture

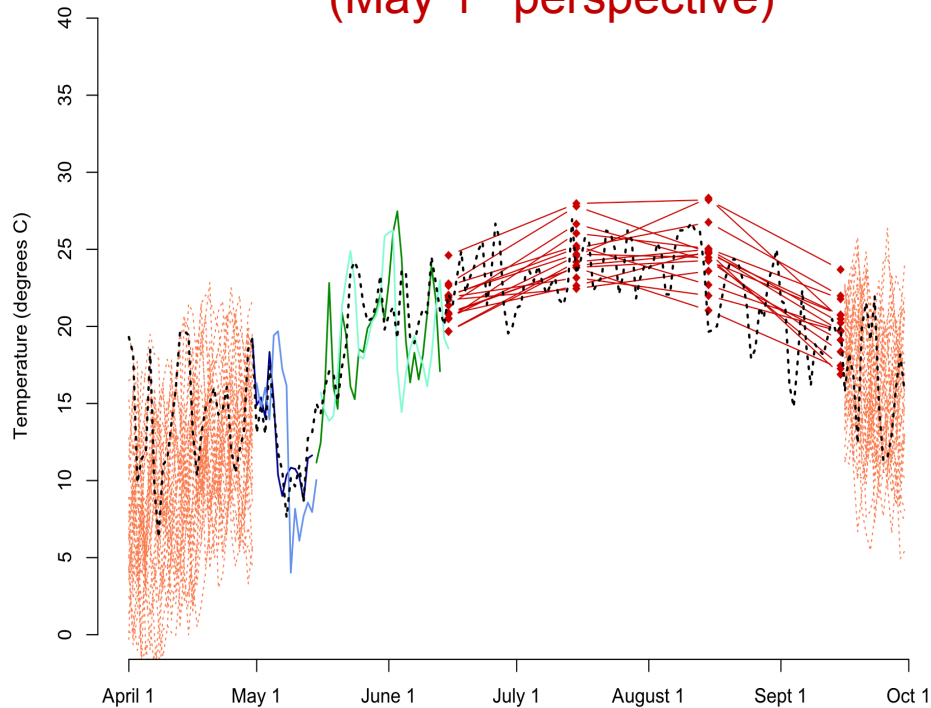
Seasonal Forecasts

Sub-seasonal Forecasts

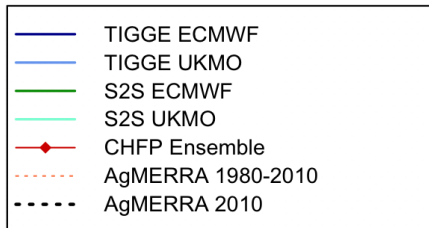
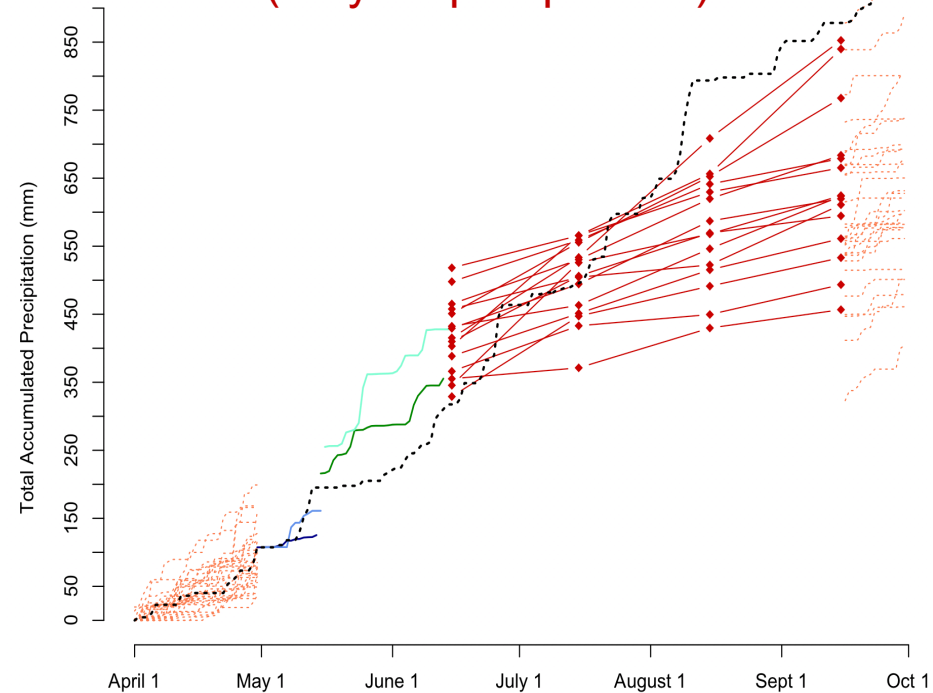
Weather Forecasts

Example of Forecast Horizon Use (Early-season Perspective)

Ames, Iowa Temperature forecasts (May 1st perspective)

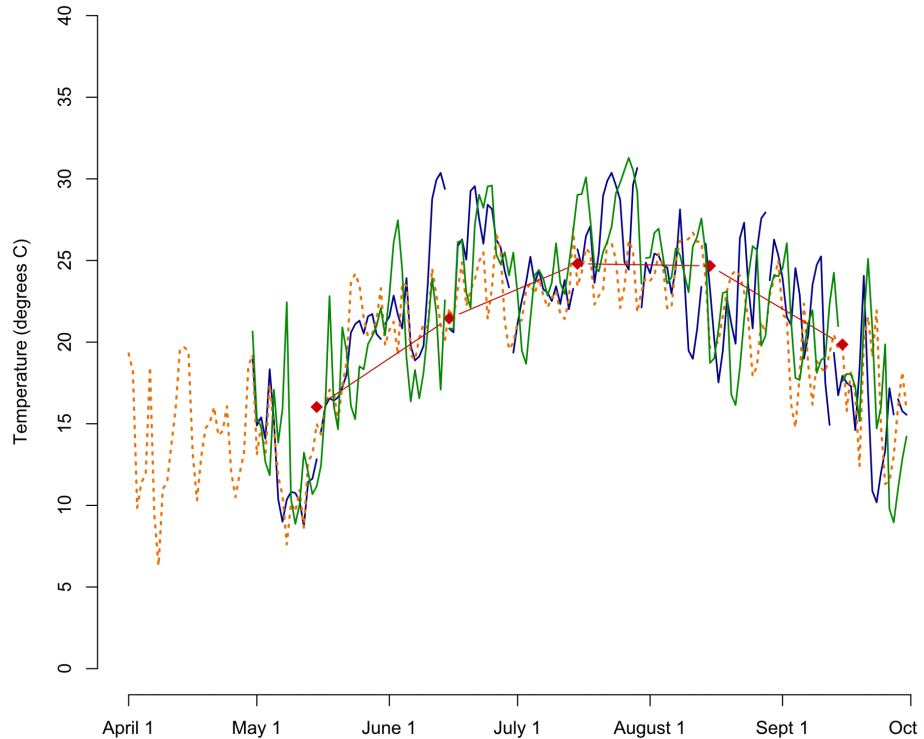


Ames, Iowa Precipitation forecasts (May 1st perspective)

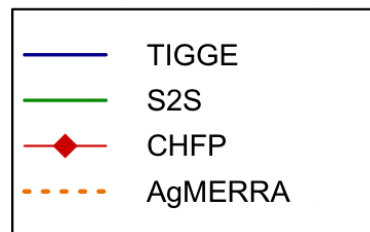
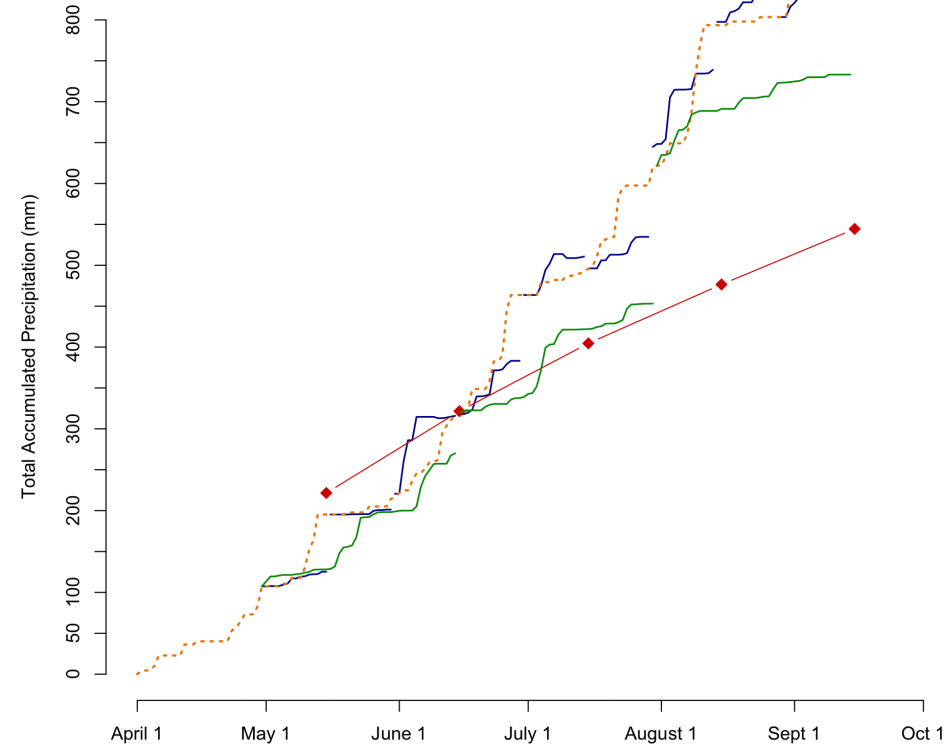


Example of Forecast Horizon Use (Iterative Perspective)

Ames, Iowa Temperature forecasts (Iterative perspective)

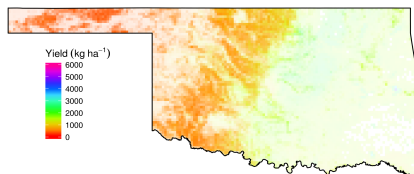


Ames, Iowa Precipitation forecasts (Iterative perspective)

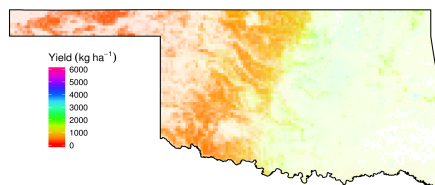


How best to inform and utilize big data approaches?

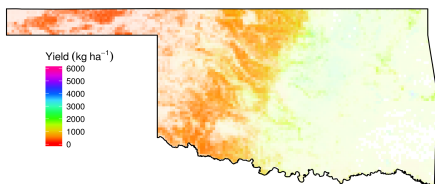
Soilgrids - CHIRPS



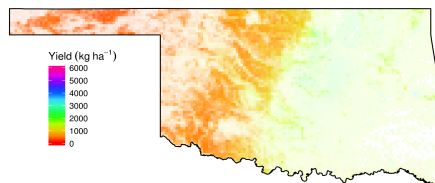
Soilgrids - NOAA Stage IV QPE



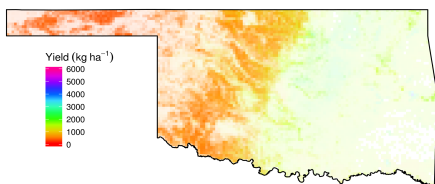
Soilgrids - Mesonet - Nearest Neighbor



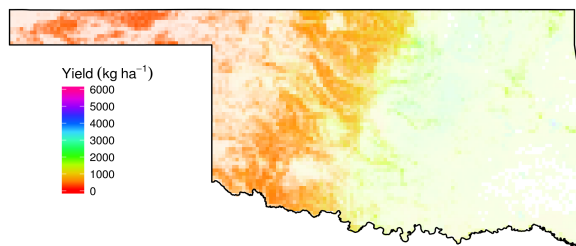
Soilgrids - Mesonet - Inverse Distance Weighting



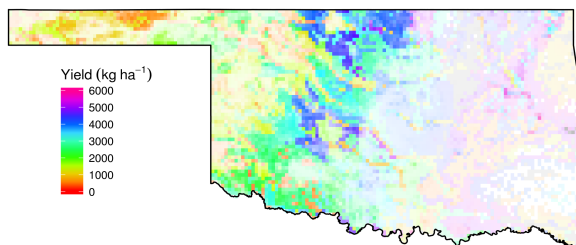
Soilgrids - Mesonet - Regression Kriging



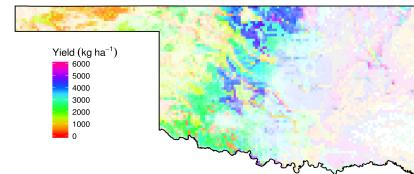
Soilgrids



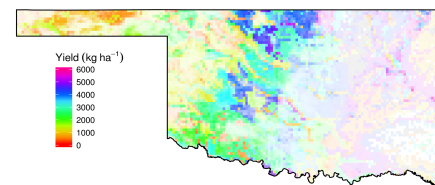
STATSGO2



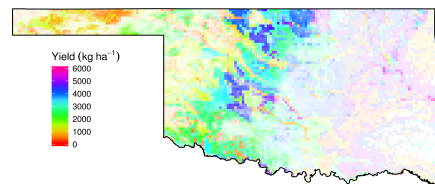
STATSGO2 - CHIRPS



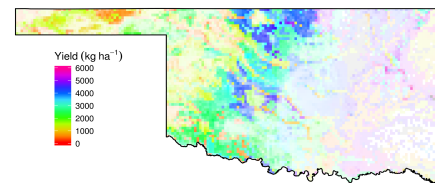
STATSGO2 - NOAA Stage IV QPE



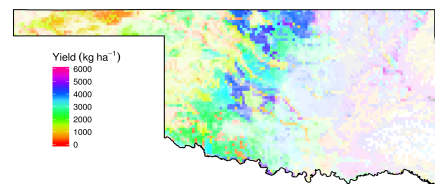
STATSGO2 - Mesonet - Nearest Neighbor



STATSGO2 - Mesonet - Inverse Distance Weighting

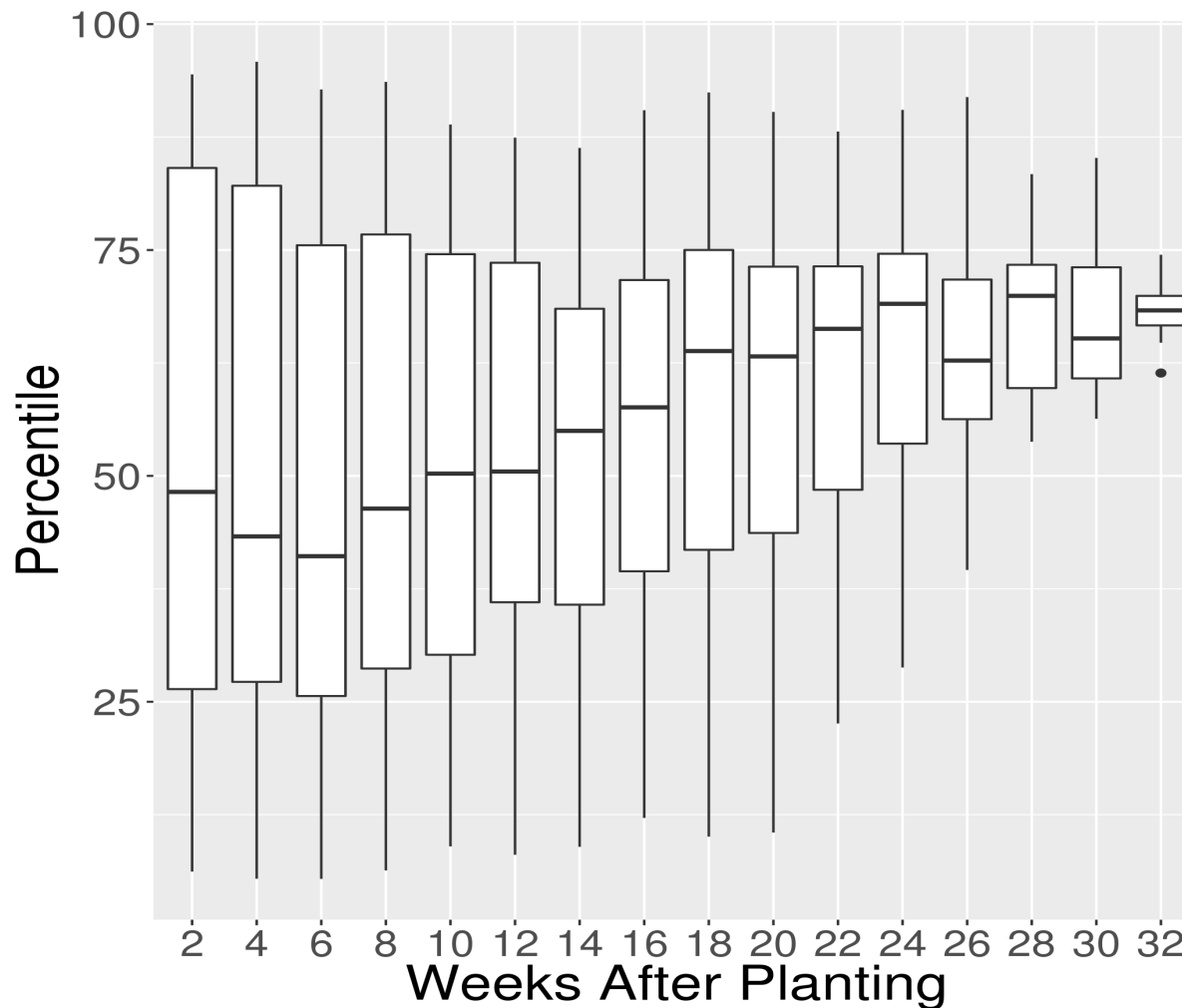


STATSGO2 - Mesonet - Regression Kriging



Lead time skill improvement

Medford, Oklahoma, hindcast for 1997 winter wheat

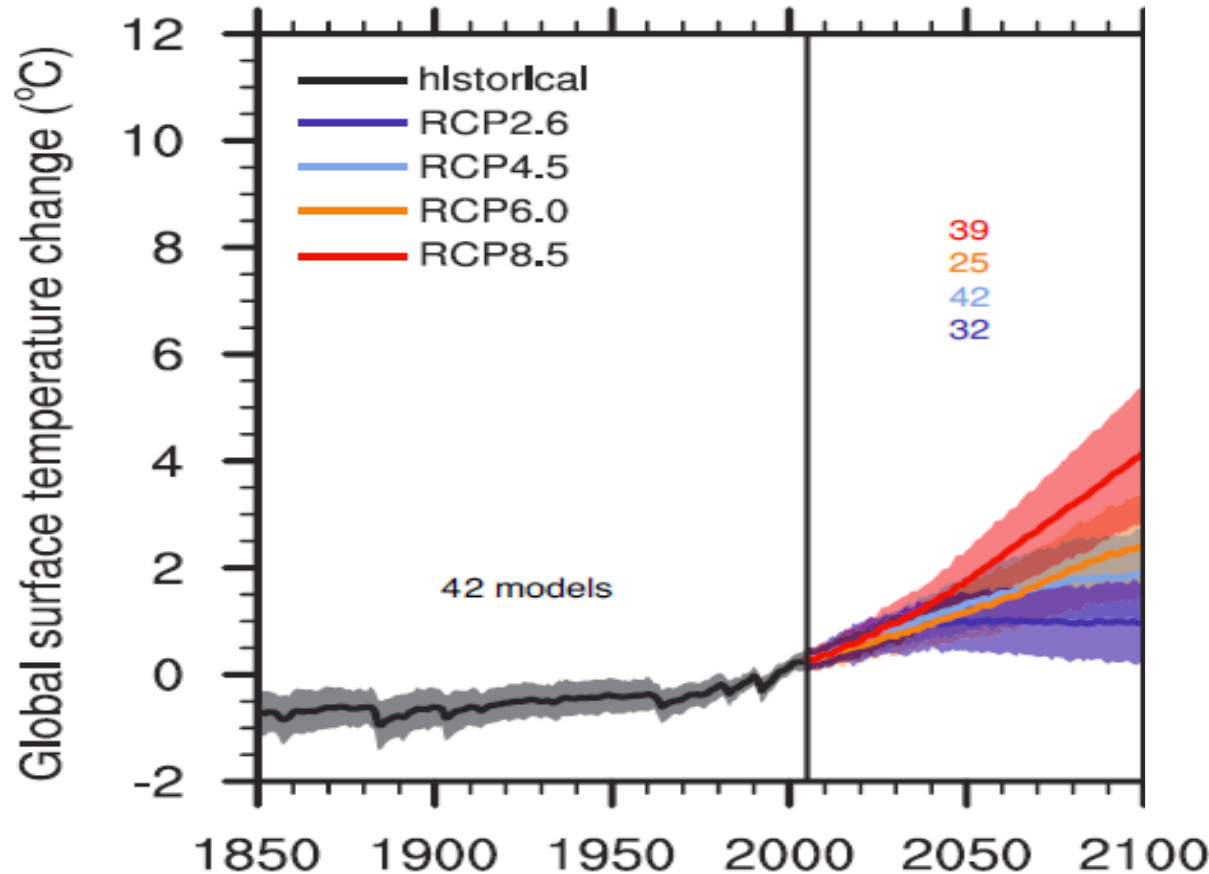


Projections of Global Mean Temperature Change

- Scenarios of the future depend upon:

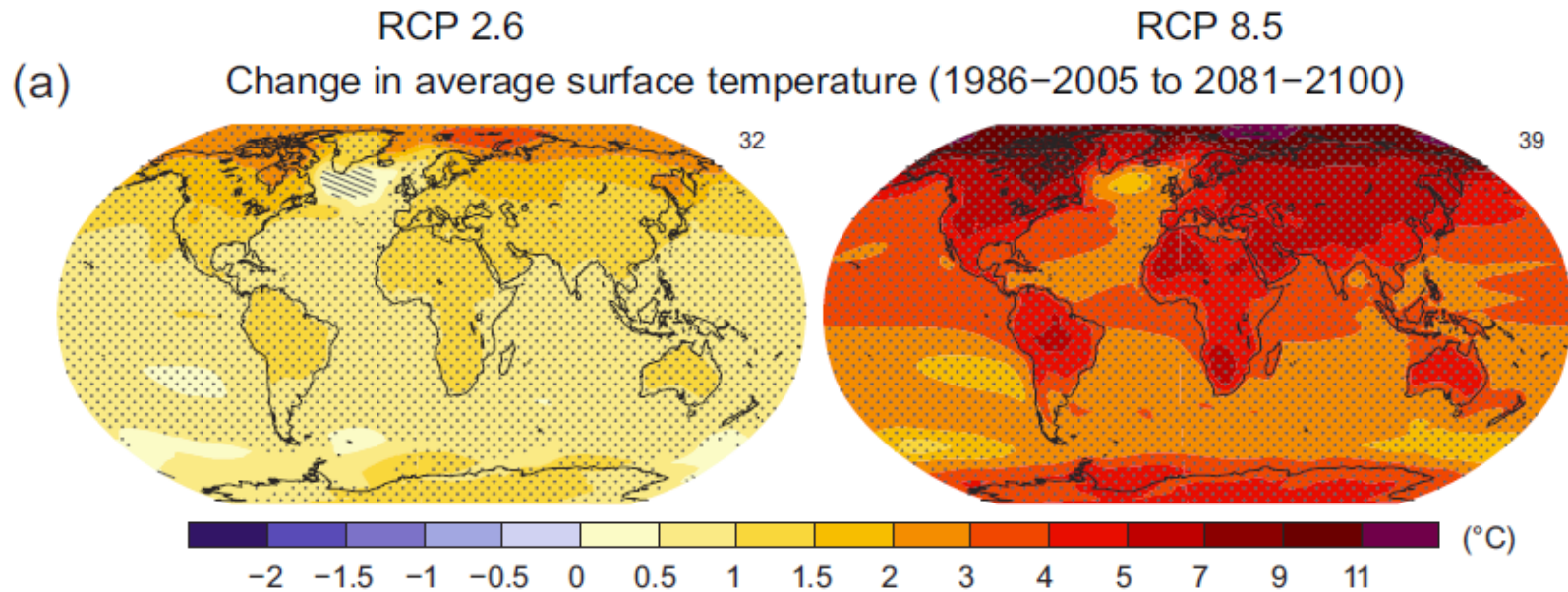
- new technologies
- technology sharing
- population
- volcanoes
- emissions controls

- Range of projected average temperature increase due more to the path we take than model disagreement

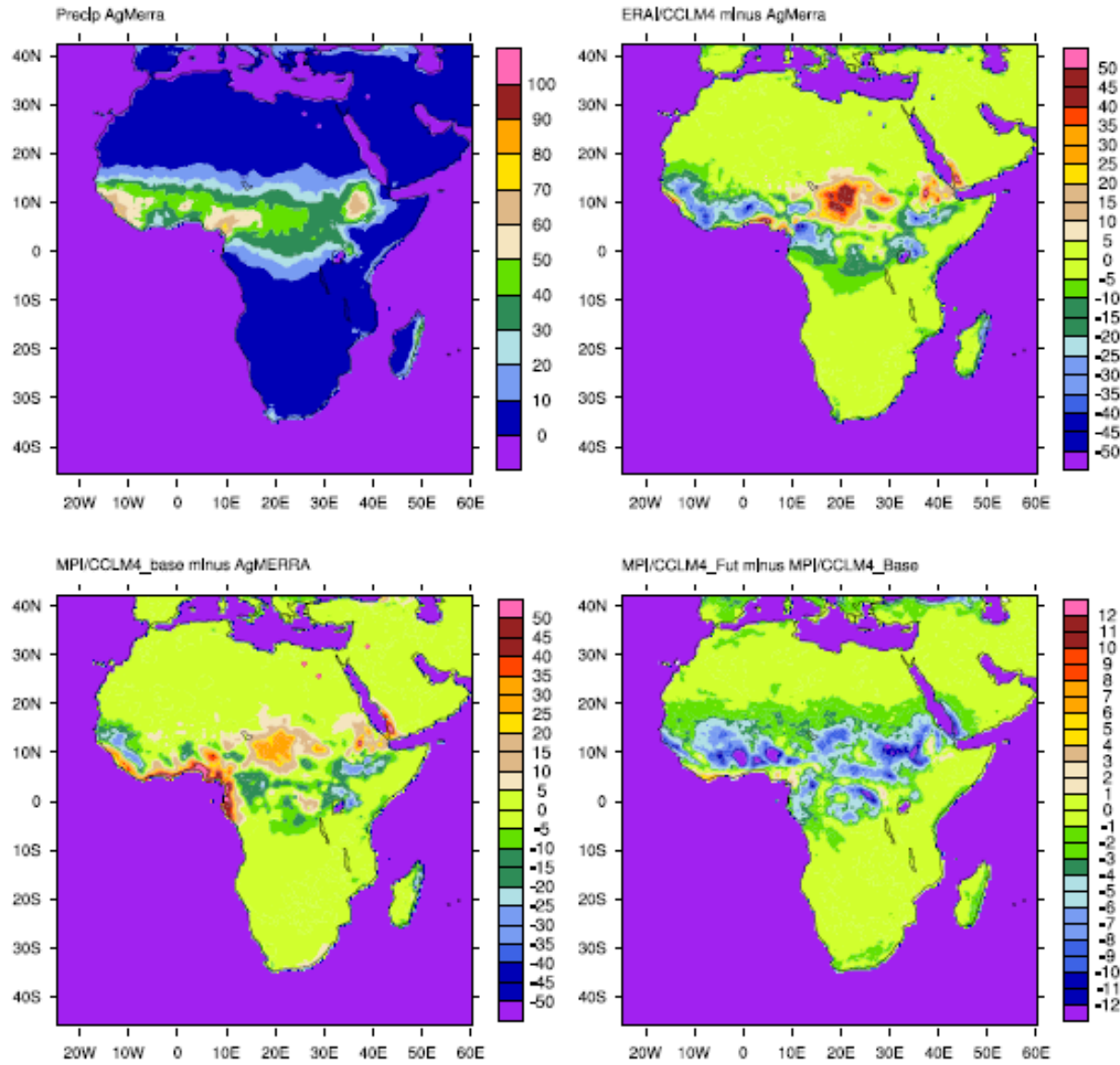


Earth's climate is warming and changing

We can identify patterns

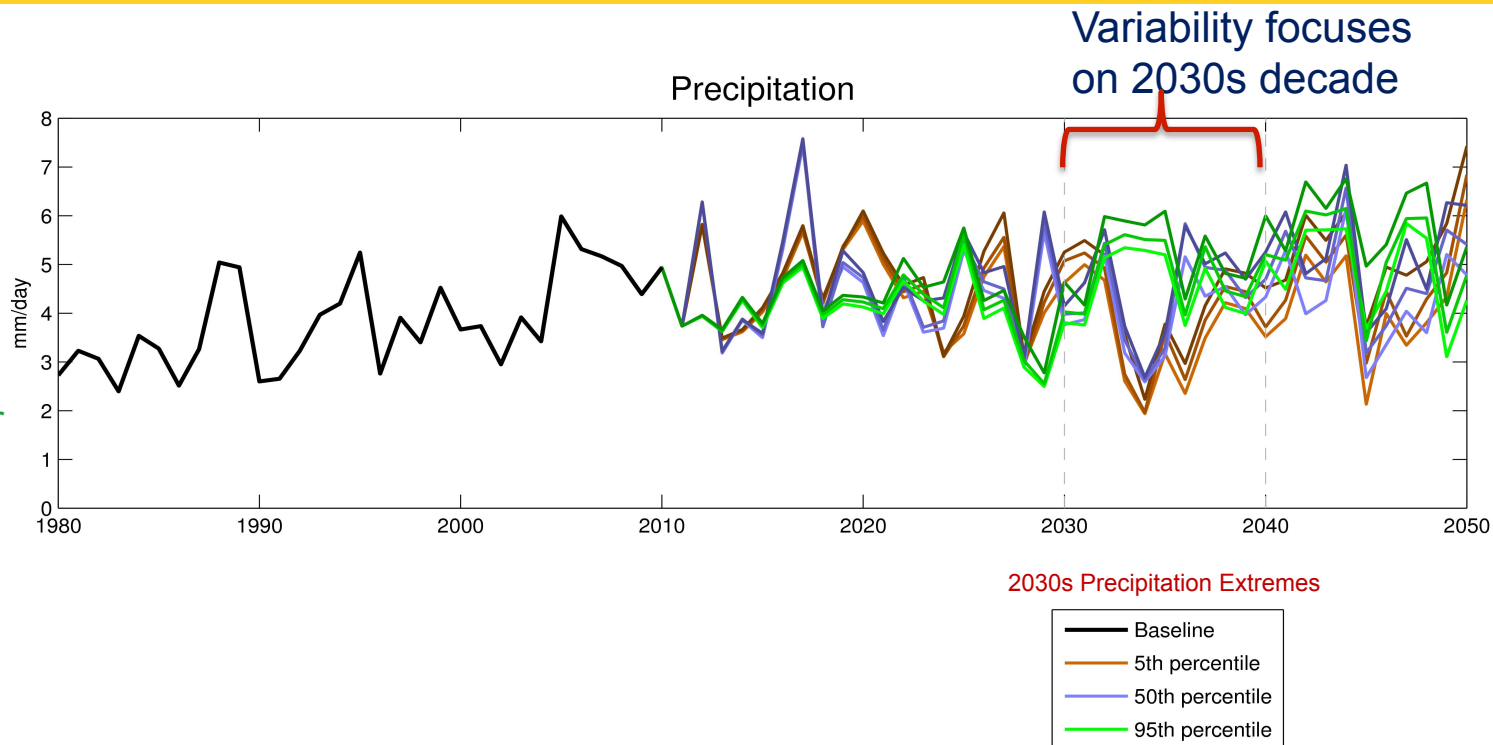


Seasonal Precip 5mm Rainy Day 30yrs June-Sep (1976-2005)



Diourbel, Senegal
probabilistic projections
to 2050s factor in mean
changes and internal
variability

(work done in
collaboration with Arthur
Greene and James
Chryssanthacopoulos)



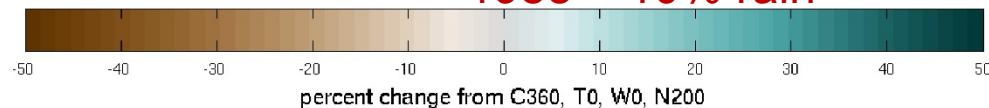
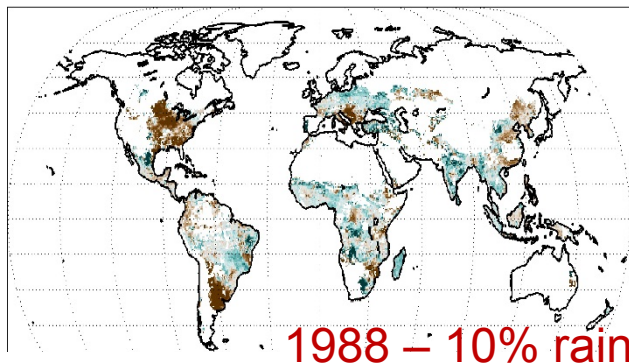
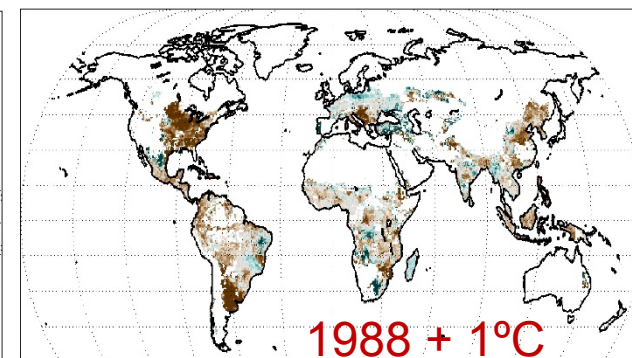
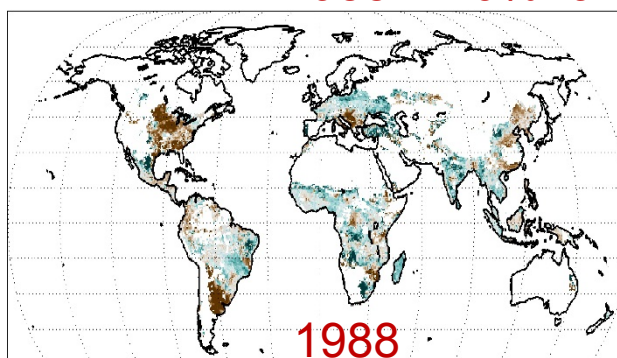
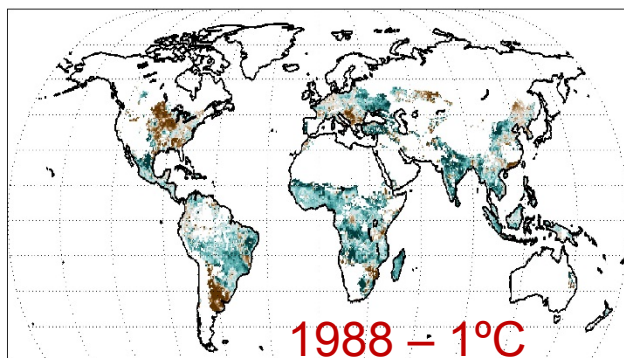
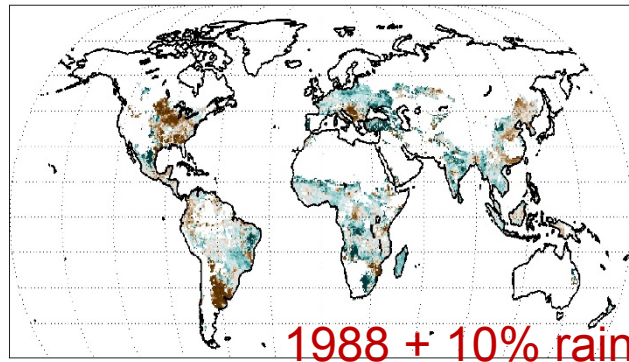
Tools available to generate 1000s of climatological years in order to examine risk of extreme events:

- Weather generators
- Climate emulators
- Large-ensemble ESM simulations

Shifting Risk with Climate Change

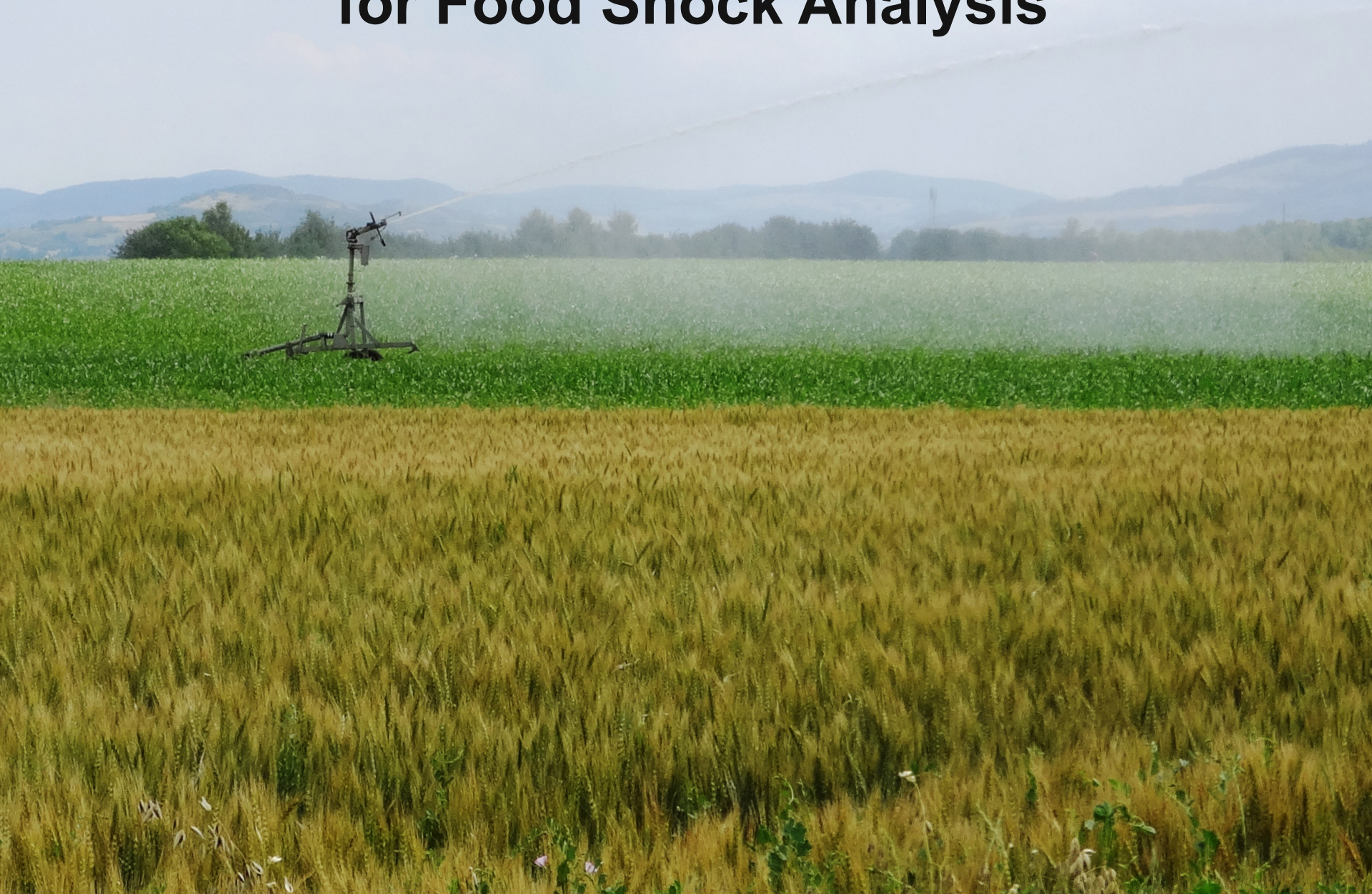
How would 1988 drought have been different if it were:

Wetter
↑
Warmer

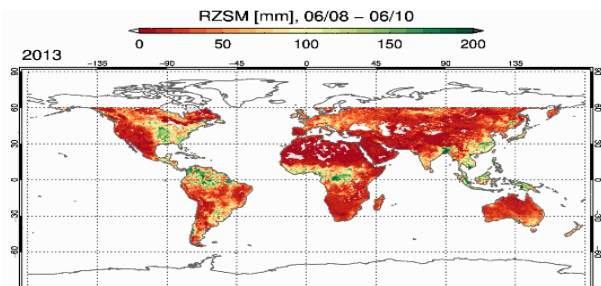


Ruane et al.,
in preparation

Additional Weather/Climate Products for Food Shock Analysis



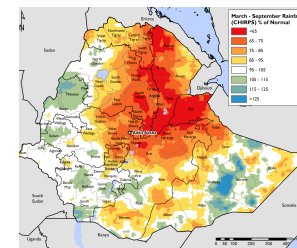
- Direct climate-based crop yield estimators
- Large number of climate indices:
 - Drought and heat wave indices
 - Hot/dry for plants
 - Hot/humid for humans and livestock
 - Be careful to distinguish between:
 - **Meteorological** drought (precipitation deficit)
 - **Agricultural** drought (soil moisture deficit)
 - **Hydrologic** drought (water resources deficit)
- Inland flooding planning can utilize hydrologic models
 - New advances in convection-permitting atmospheric models
- Coastal flooding planning can utilize tropical storm and surge models
 - Dramatic improvement in recent decades



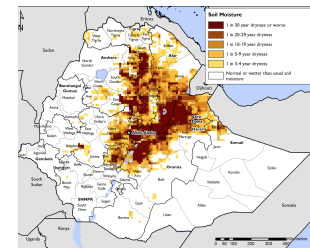
Soil Moisture anomalies from SMAP/SMOS



IMERG Precipitation



CHIRPS Precipitation anomalies



FLDAS soil water anomalies