



From soil initialization to crop prediction

Chloé Prodhomme

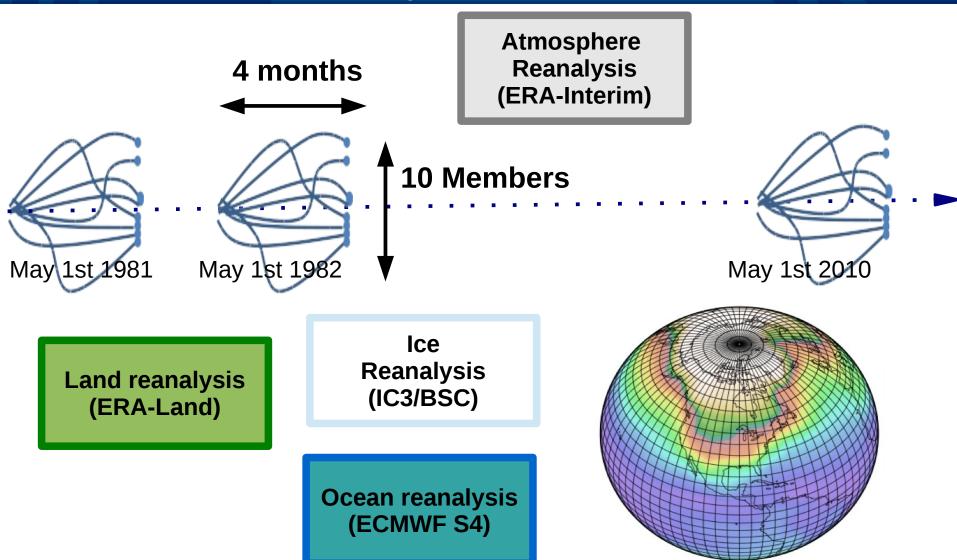
C. Ardilouze, M. Turco, A. Ceglar, E. Dutra, F. Doblas-Reyes

ECOMS conference, MetOffice, Exeter 05/10/2016



Earth Department Climate Prediction Group

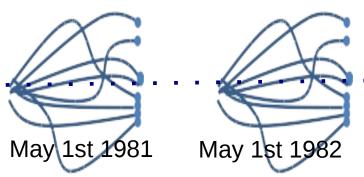
The EC-Earth forecast system



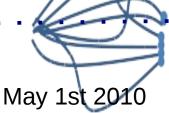
EC-Earth 2.3 coupled model

The EC-Earth forecast system

Atmosphere Reanalysis (ERA-Interim)



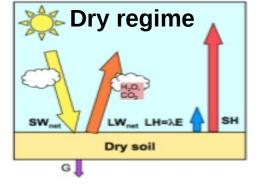


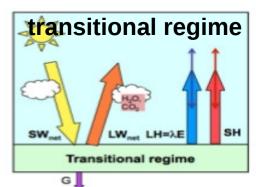


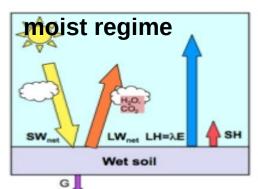
Land reanalysis (ERA-Land)

Land reanalysis (ERA-Land climatology)







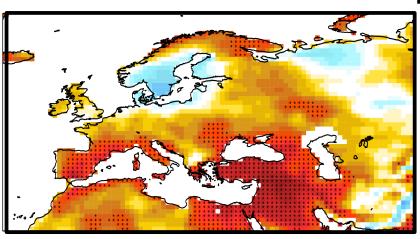


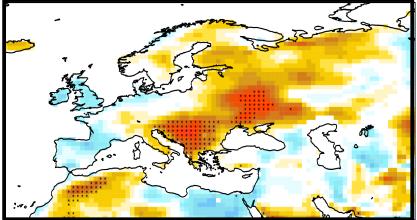
Result on precipitation and temperature



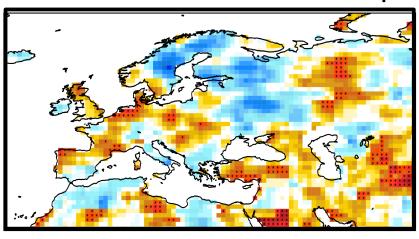
INIT-CLIM

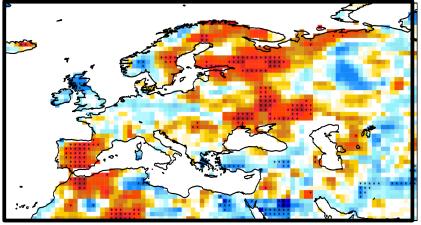
Prodhomme et al. 2015





Precipitation



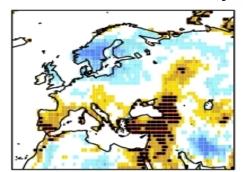


Extreme temperature prediction

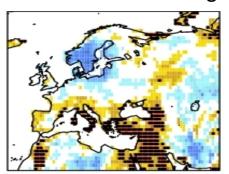
Correlation between CLIM and ERA-interim

Prodhomme et al. 2015

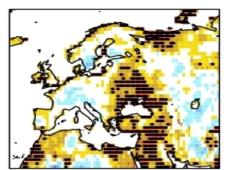
Number of warm day



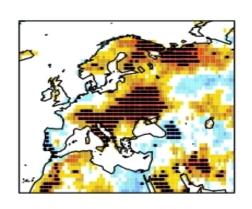
Number of warm nights

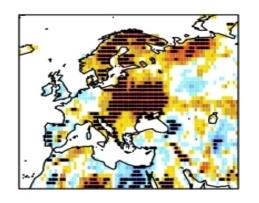


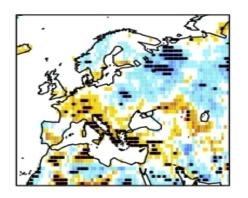
Number of cold nights

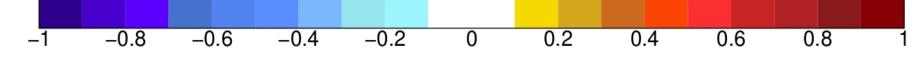


Difference of correlation: INIT-CLIM

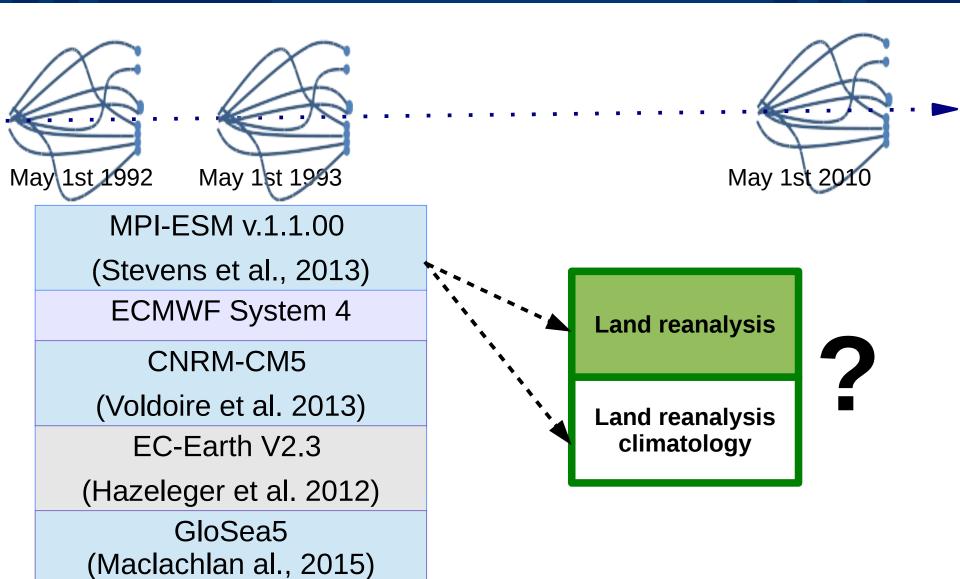






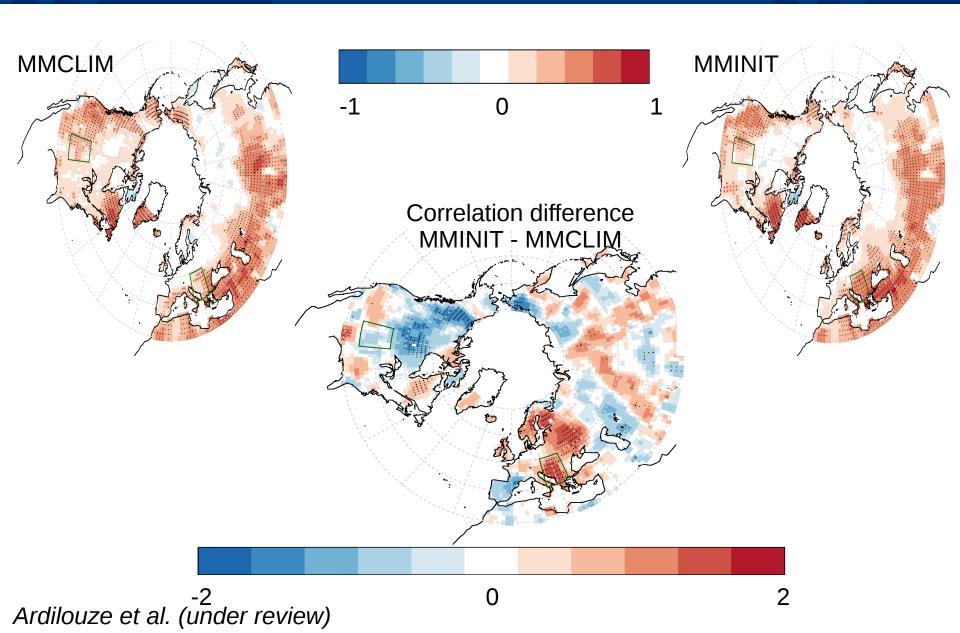


Multi-model assessment

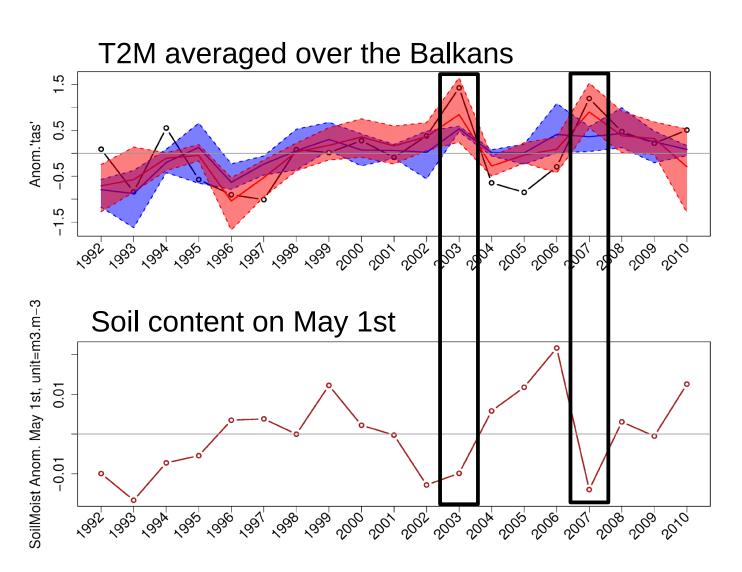


Ardilouze et al. (under review)

Multi-model assessment



Balkans heat waves

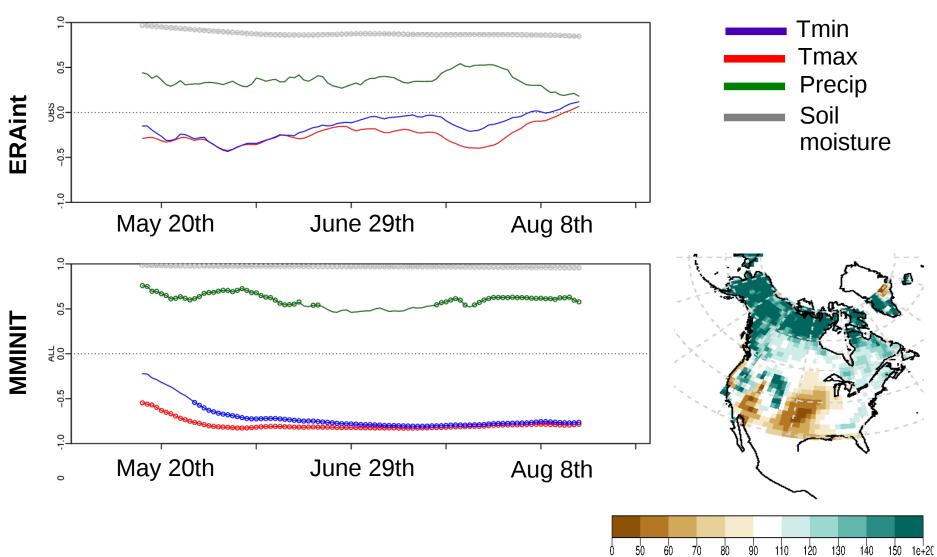


Heat waves are better predicted over the Balkans

Ardilouze et al. (under review)

Great Plains biases

Correlation between soil moisture averaged in the Great Plain on May 1st with:



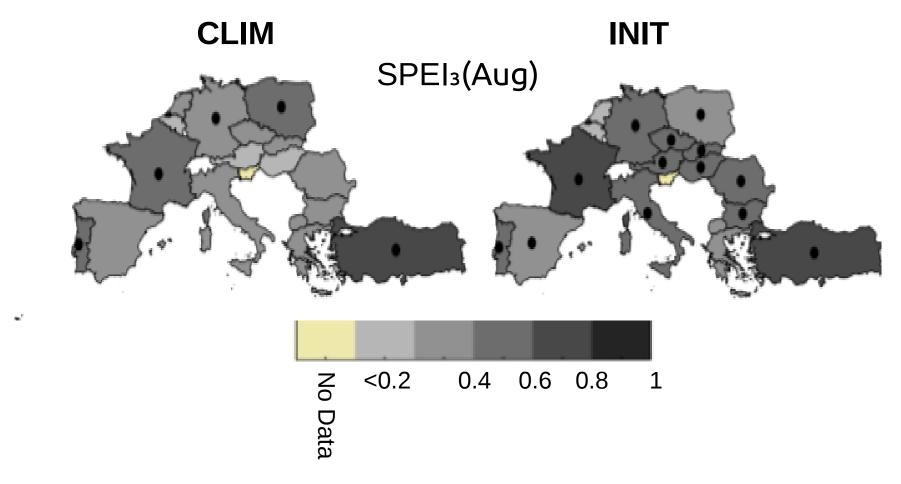
Summary

- → Land surface initialization improves the skill over Europe of temperature, precipitation and extreme temperature indices.
- → This improvement is robust among several seasonal prediction systems, especially in the Balkans region.
- → Thanks to a better soil initialization heat wave a better predicted in the Balkan region
- → The initialization does not improve the skill over the Great Plains due to misrepresentation of land-atmosphere coupling in the region, associated to a dry soil moisture bias.

Can these results be useful for applications?

Impact on drought prediction

SPEI: Calculated through a non parametric approach based on Hao and Aghakouchak et al. (2013)



Turco et al. in preparation

Application on agriculture: Grain maize yield

For each European Country: Yield (t) = $a + b \cdot Trend + c \cdot Trend^2 + d \cdot DrougthIndex(t) + \epsilon(t)$

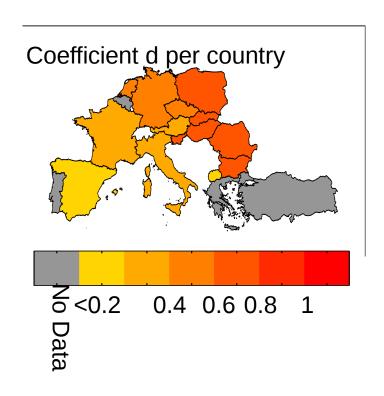
The procedure to develop this MLR model consists in several steps:

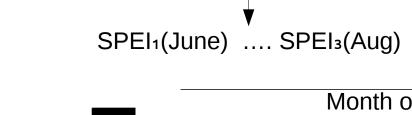
- Normalize the Yields (i.e. Y = log(yields)).
- Standardize both the yields and predictors series.
- Test several drought index: SPEIn (m), where m indicates the final month of accumulation of the SPEI index (June, July or August) and n indicates the different accumulation periods.
- For each country and drought indicators, we develop the MLR. Significance of the coefficient estimated with a boostrap.
- Calculate the correlation between simulated and observed series and keep the best model that one that shows the highest correlations (in out-ofsample conditions).

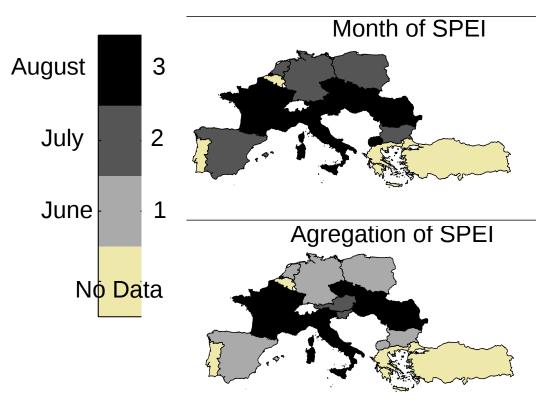
The regression model

For each European Country:

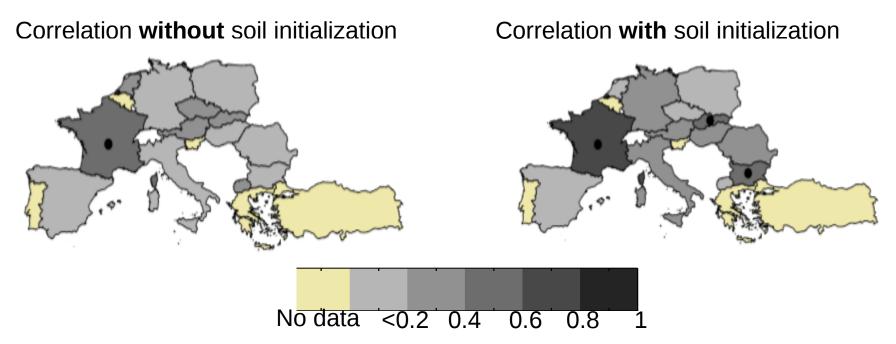
Yield (t) =
$$a + b \cdot Trend + c \cdot Trend^2 + d \cdot DrougthIndex(t) + \varepsilon(t)$$







Grain maize yield prediction



Time serie over France without soil initialization

Time serie over France with soil initialization

Summary and prospects

- → Land surface initialization improves the skill over Europe of temperature, precipitation and therefore drought index for several prediction systems.
- → Using a MLR based on drought index with dynamical seasonal forecast allow to predict the grain maize yield 3 month ahead.

- → Improve the land initialization (data assimilation, anomaly initialization...)
- → Improve the crop prediction system including the heat stress which can be very damaging for grain maize.

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Thank you!

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