

CROP modeling in the Community Land Model

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Motivation for crop modeling in the CLM

- Food supply ...crop yields
 - Fuel supply ...biofuels
 - Land-atm interactions ...climate change
- Biogeophysical Biogeochemical
- } & prices

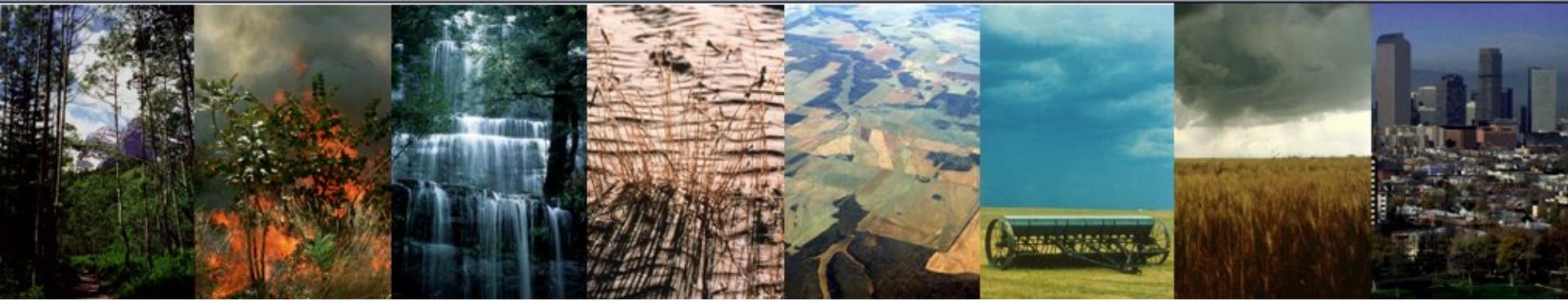




Community Earth System Model (CESM)

Traditionally used for research
at spatial and temporal scales
unsuitable for field experiments...

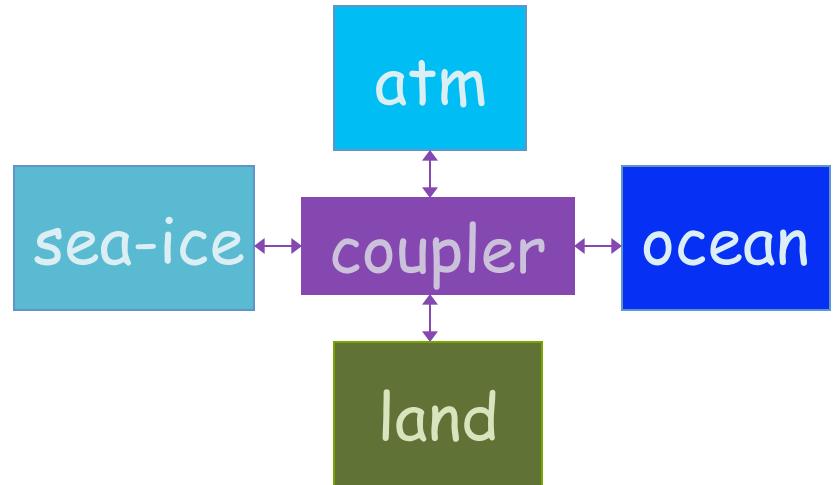
- What if we replaced the vegetation?
- What if we removed the irrigation?
- What may Earth be like in the future/have been in the past?

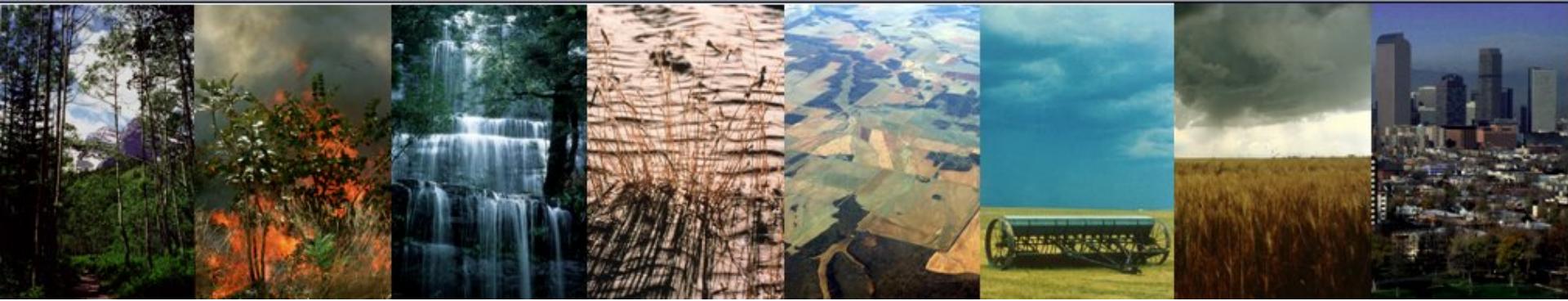


Community Earth System Model (CESM)

Introducing human systems to the CESM

- Agriculture (my focus)
- Urban

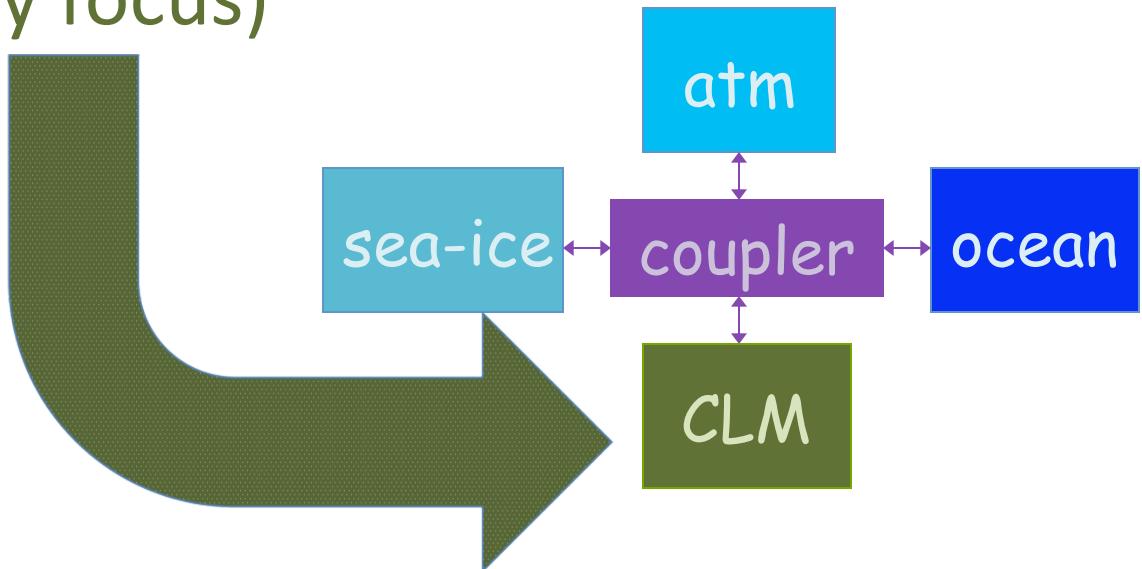




Community Earth System Model (CESM)

Introducing human systems to the CESM

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CLM4

Temp. corn

Temp. cereals

Temp. soybean

effects on atm.



Levis et al. (2012)



Interactive Crops in the CLM

Following AgroIBIS (Kucharik & Brye, 2003)

Temperate corn, soybean, spring wheat:

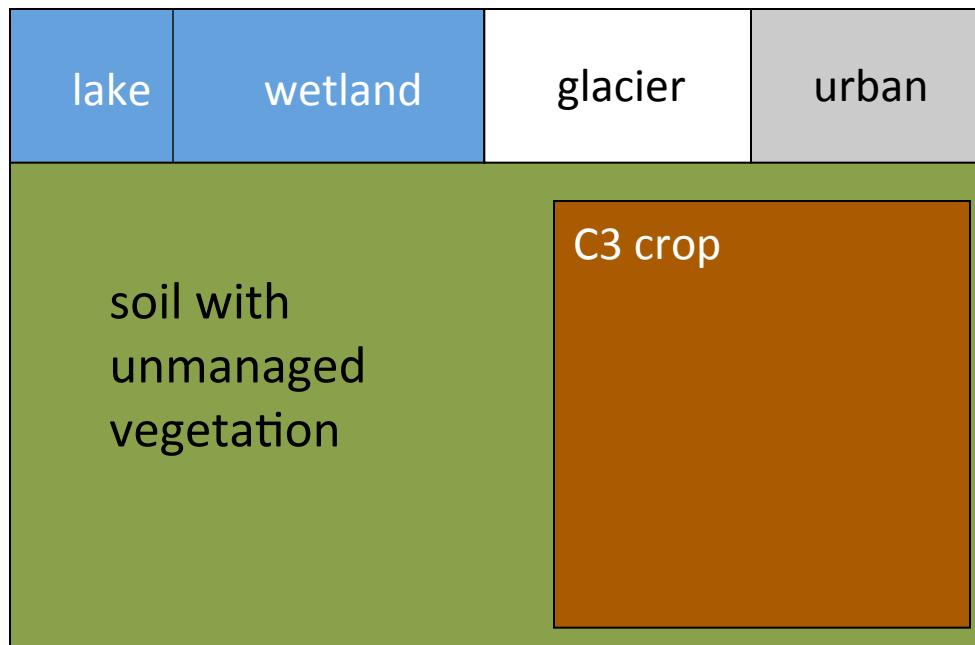
Phenology by GDD accumulators →

Planting, leaf emergence, grain fill, maturity, harvest

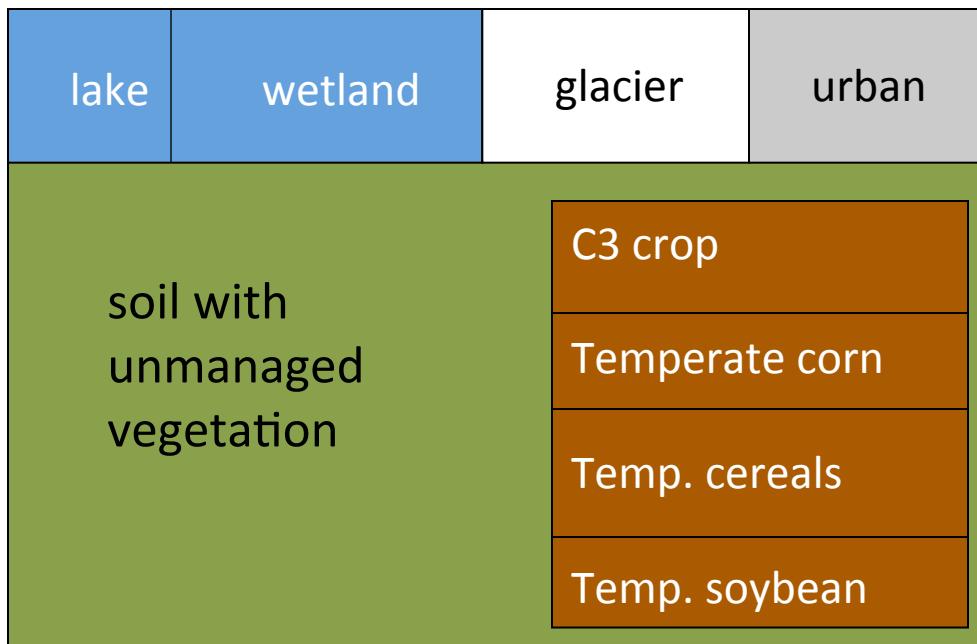
C allocation + N limitation →

Leaf area, height, crop yield

a CLM grid cell (default)

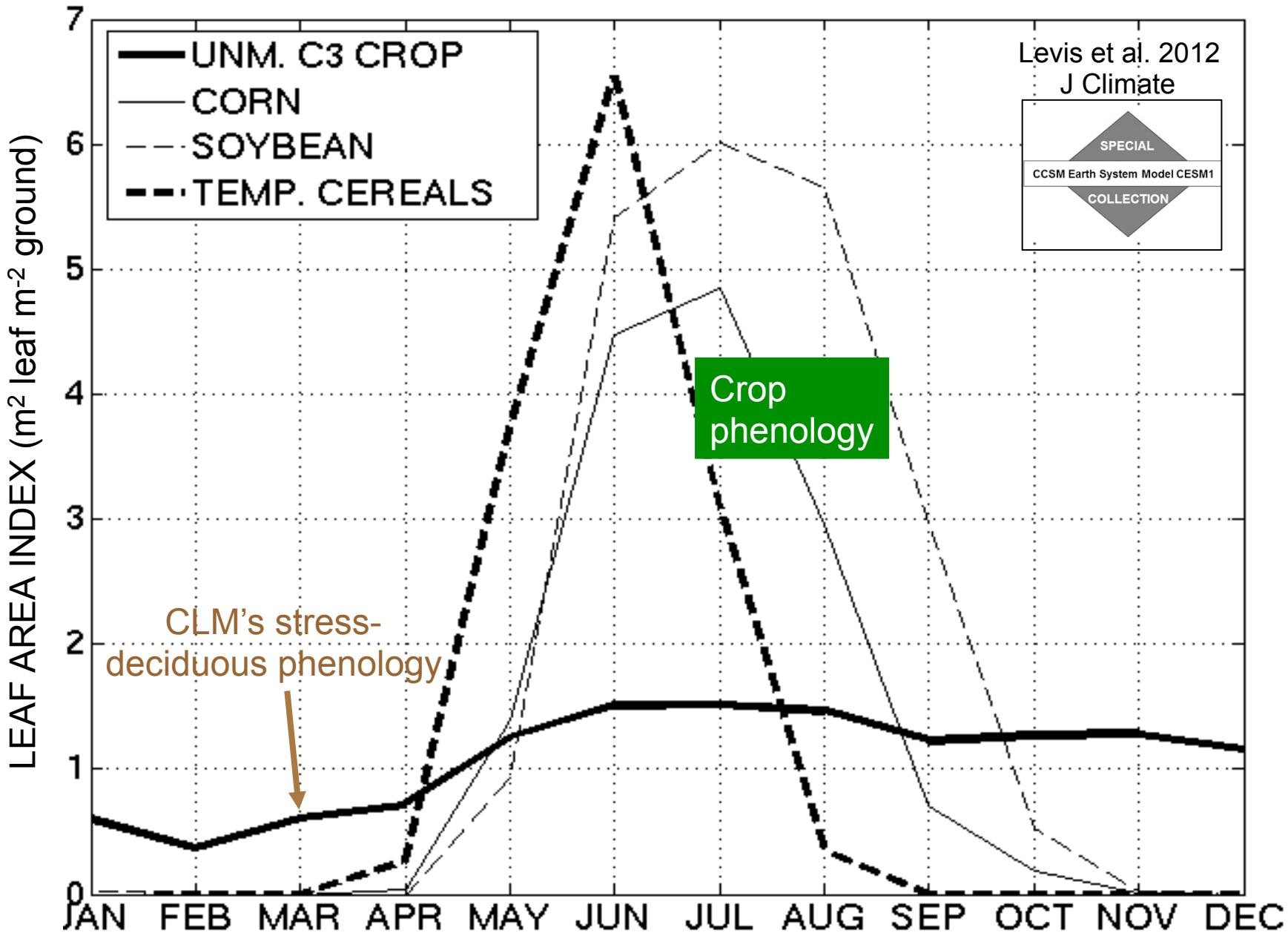


a CLM grid cell with interactive crop management

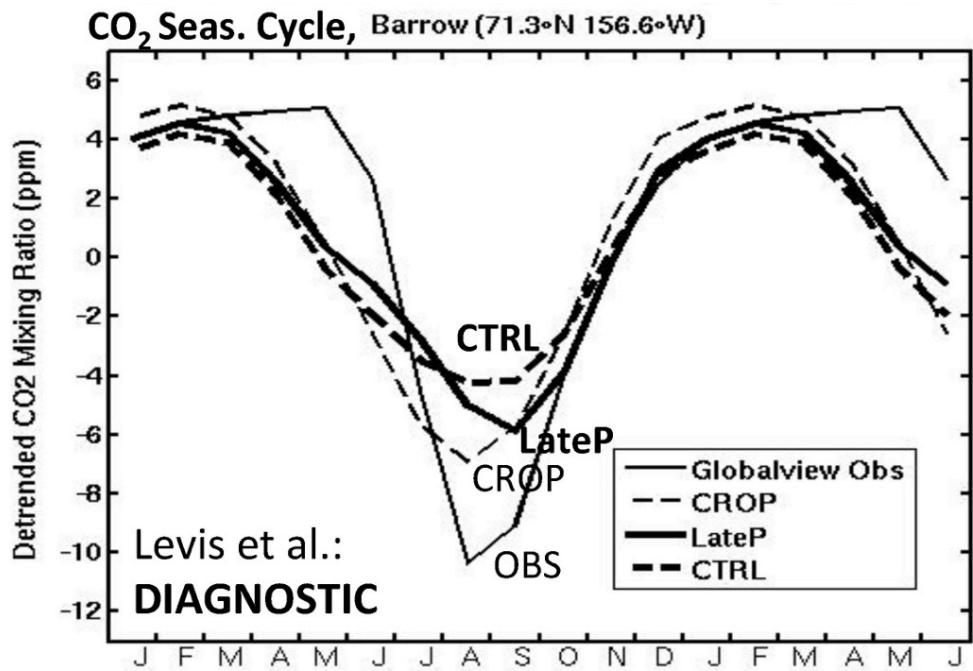
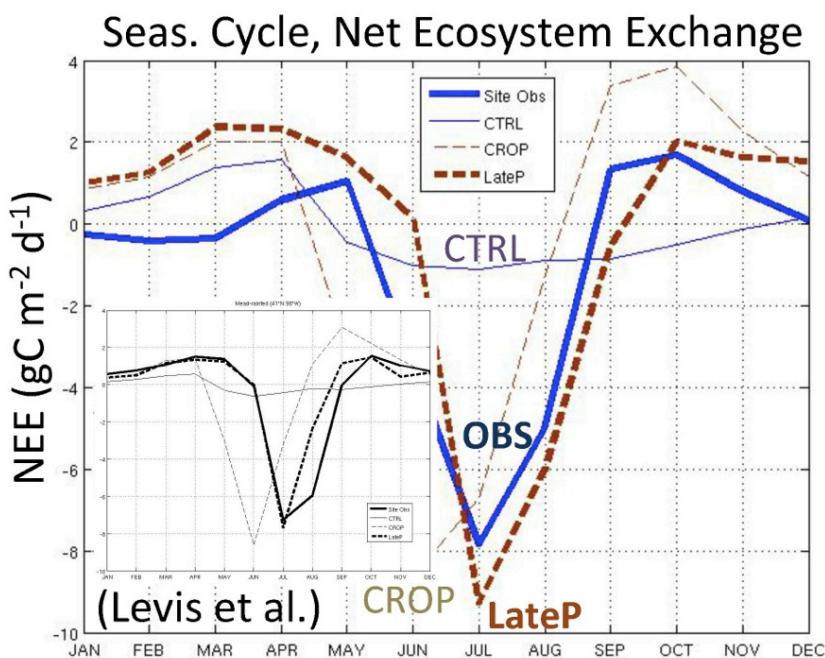
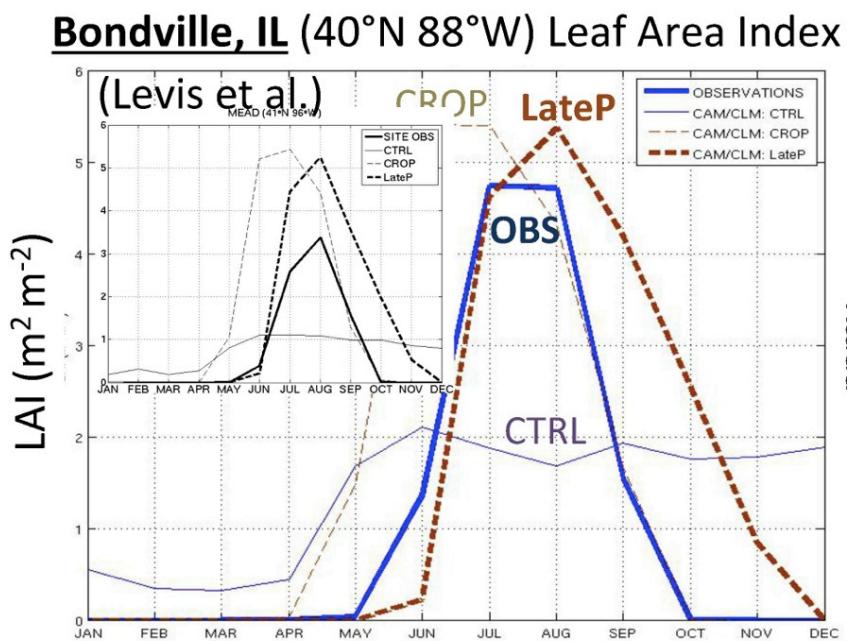


} crop-specific
phenology +
C allocation

MIDWESTERN N. AMERICA



Effects on the atmosphere



CLM4

CLM4.5

Temp. corn

Temp. cereals

Temp. soybean

effects on atm.



Levis et al. (2012)

w/ options to
fertilize &
irrigate

Oleson et al. (2013)

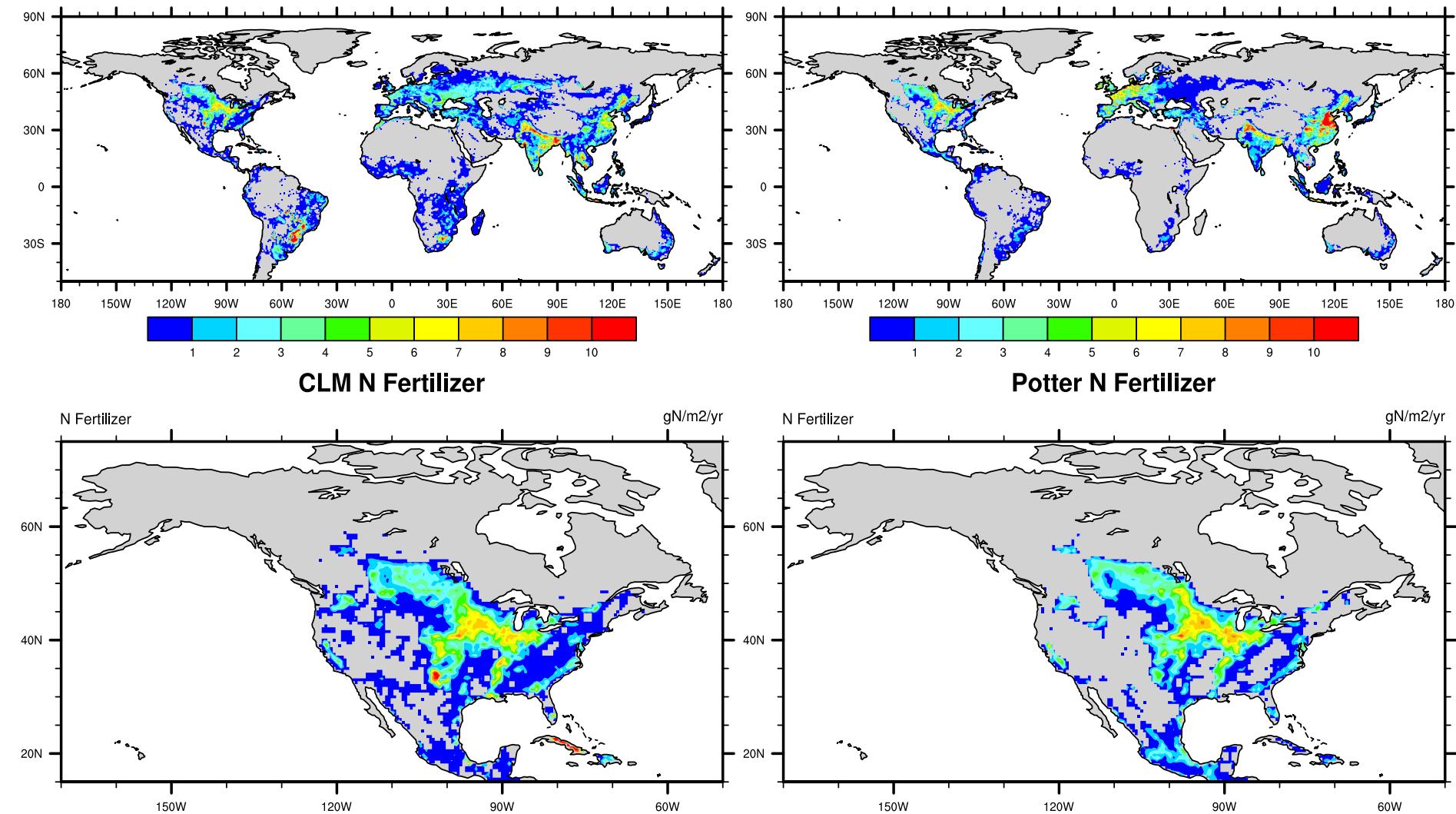
enhanced soil C

decomposition

Levis et al. (2014)

simulated N fertilizer observed

algorithm courtesy of Beth Drewniak -- figure courtesy of Cindy Nevison

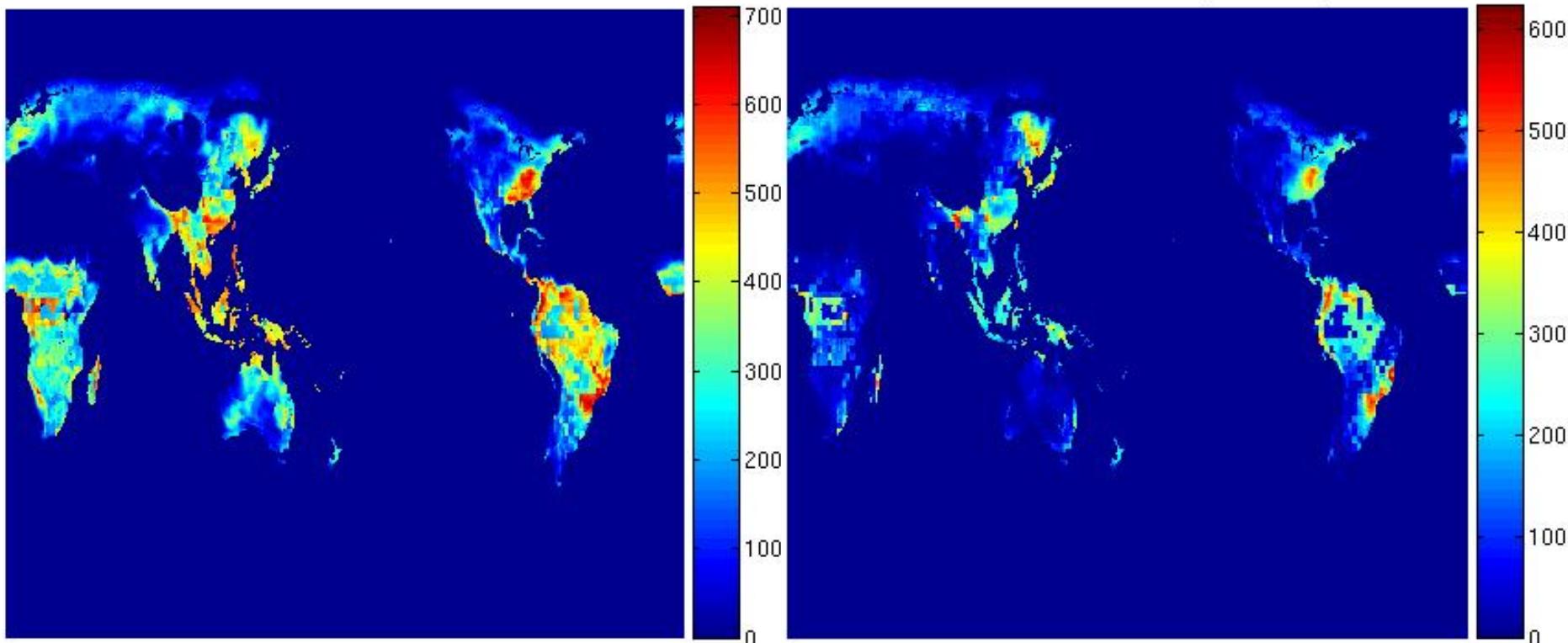


CLM's fertilized crops: more productive

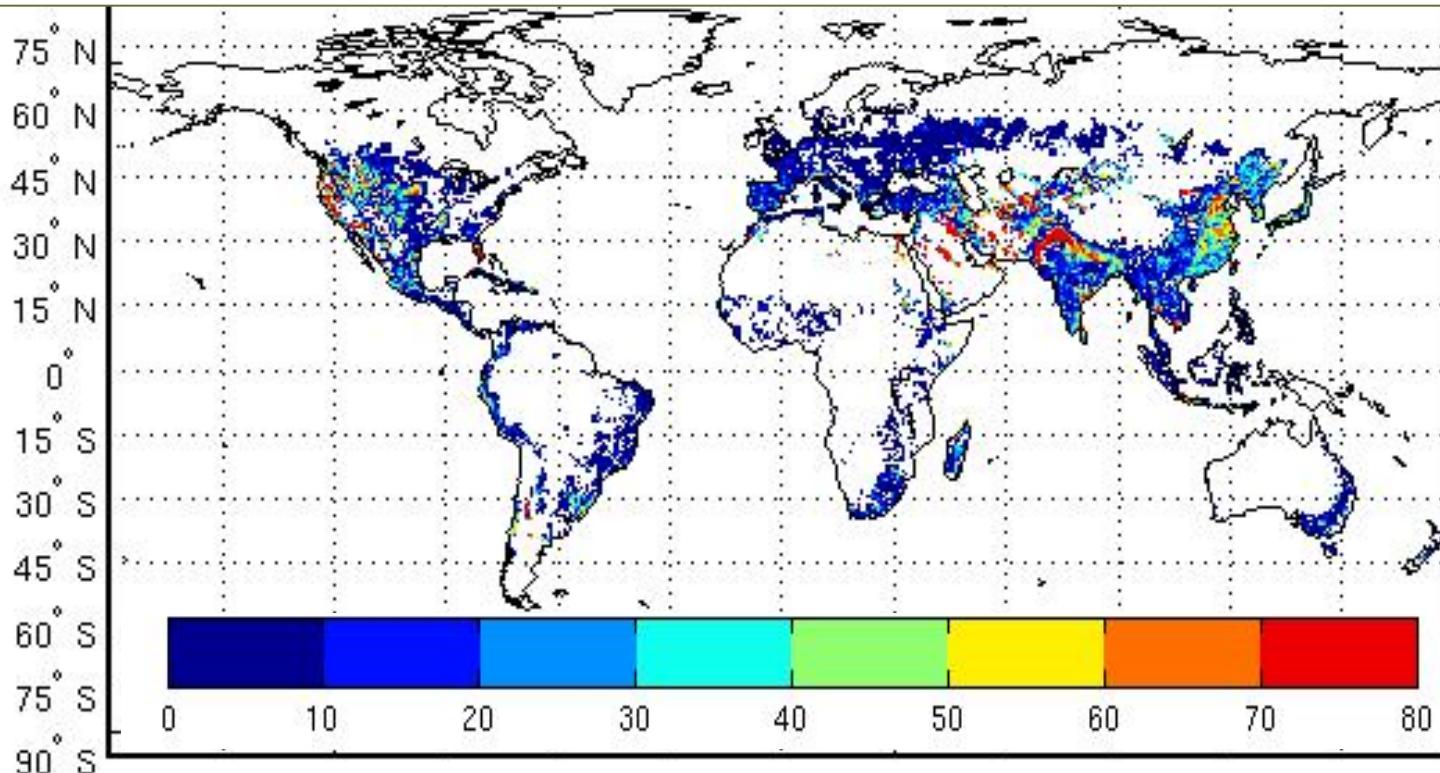
fertilized

GRAINC (gC m^{-2}) RAINFED TEMP. CORN

unfertilized



% of crops equipped for irrigation (Portmann et al. 2010)



Cooling mainly in US & SE Asia < 1K

Greater by day than night

Positive cloud feedback contributes ~equally

Volume & area of irrigation affect result most

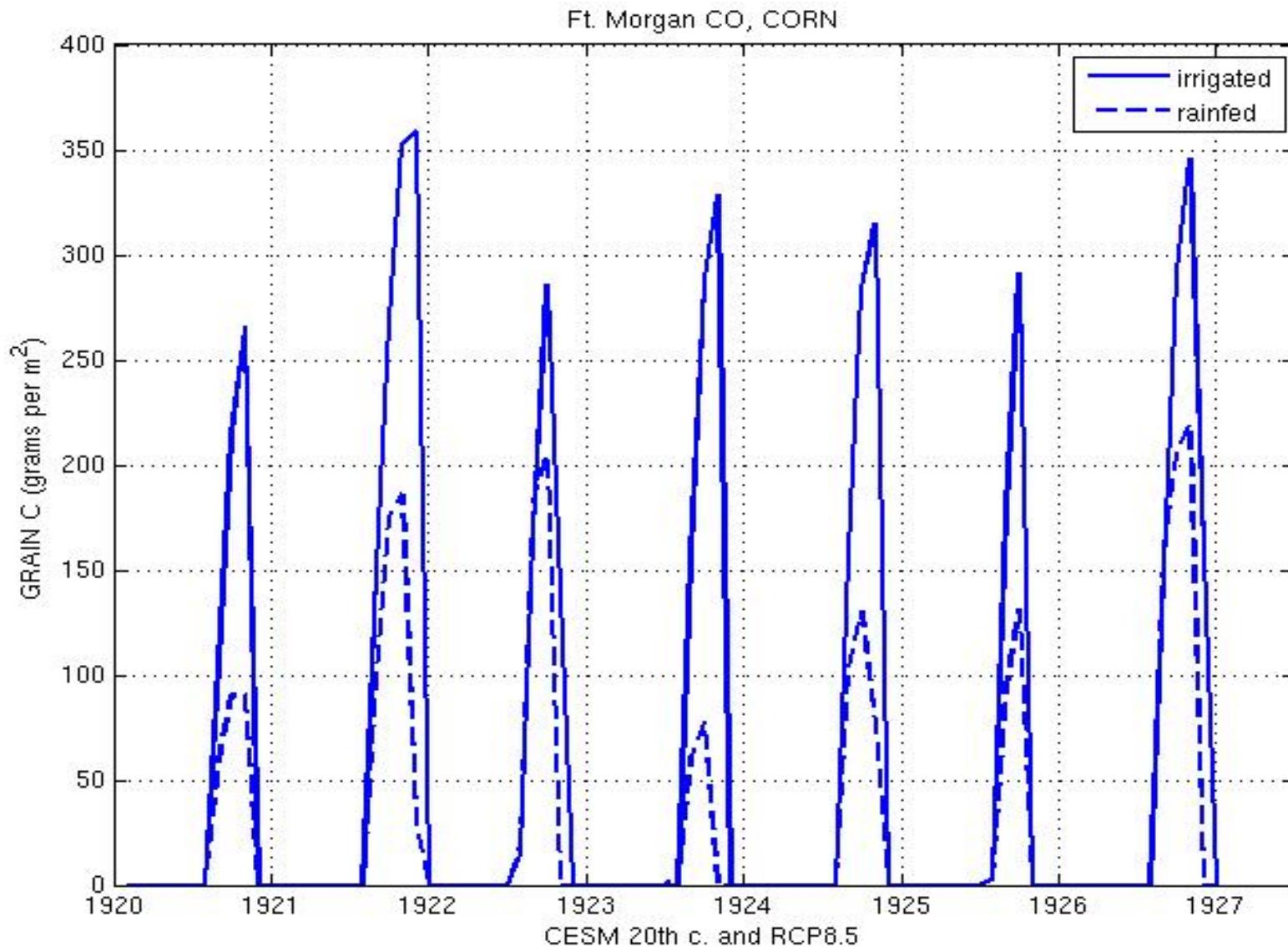
Warming in N high lats from circulation chg

So little global average effect

Similar order as the effects of LU locally

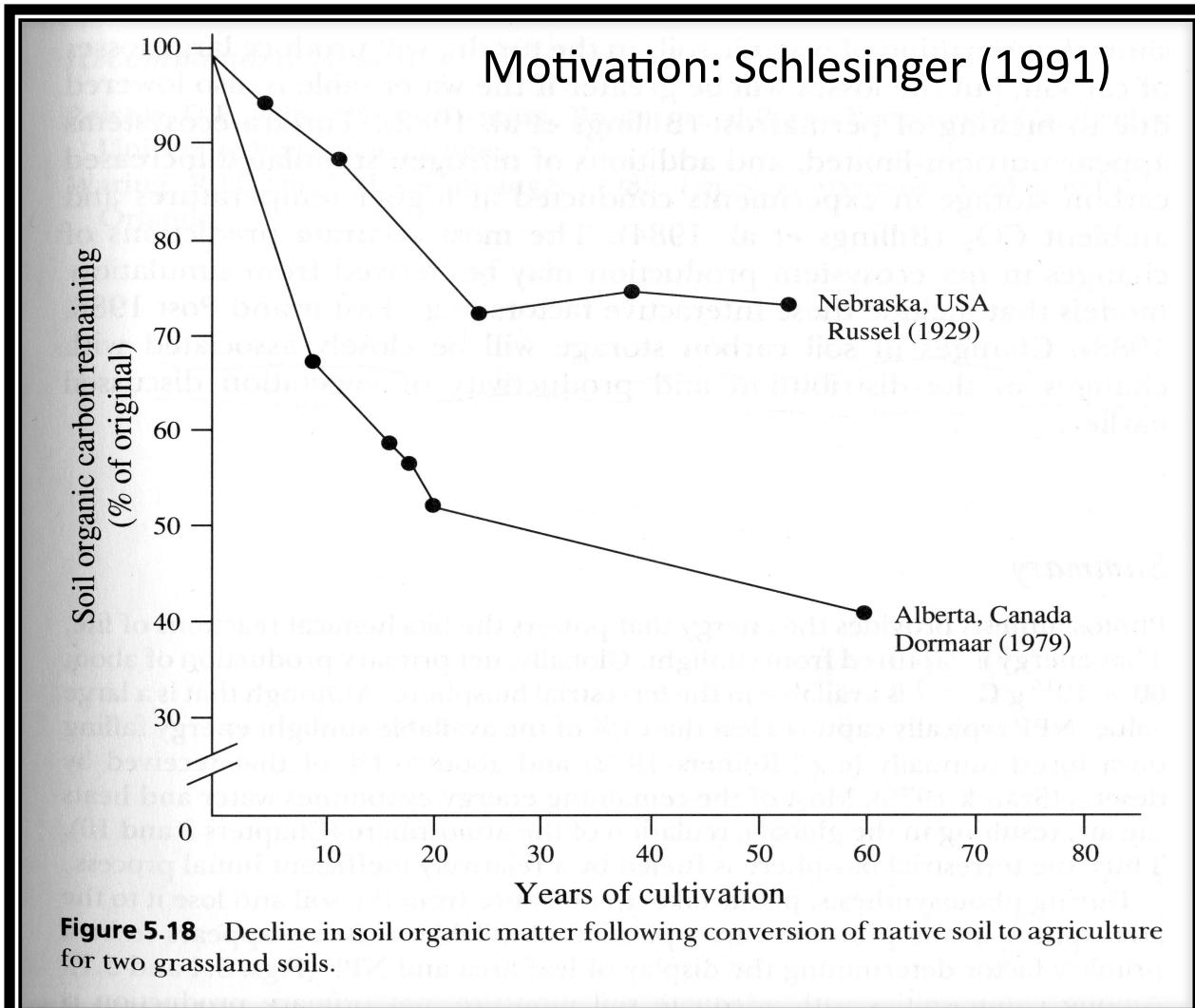
(Sacks et al. 2008)

CLM's irrigated crops are more productive than CLM's rainfed crops



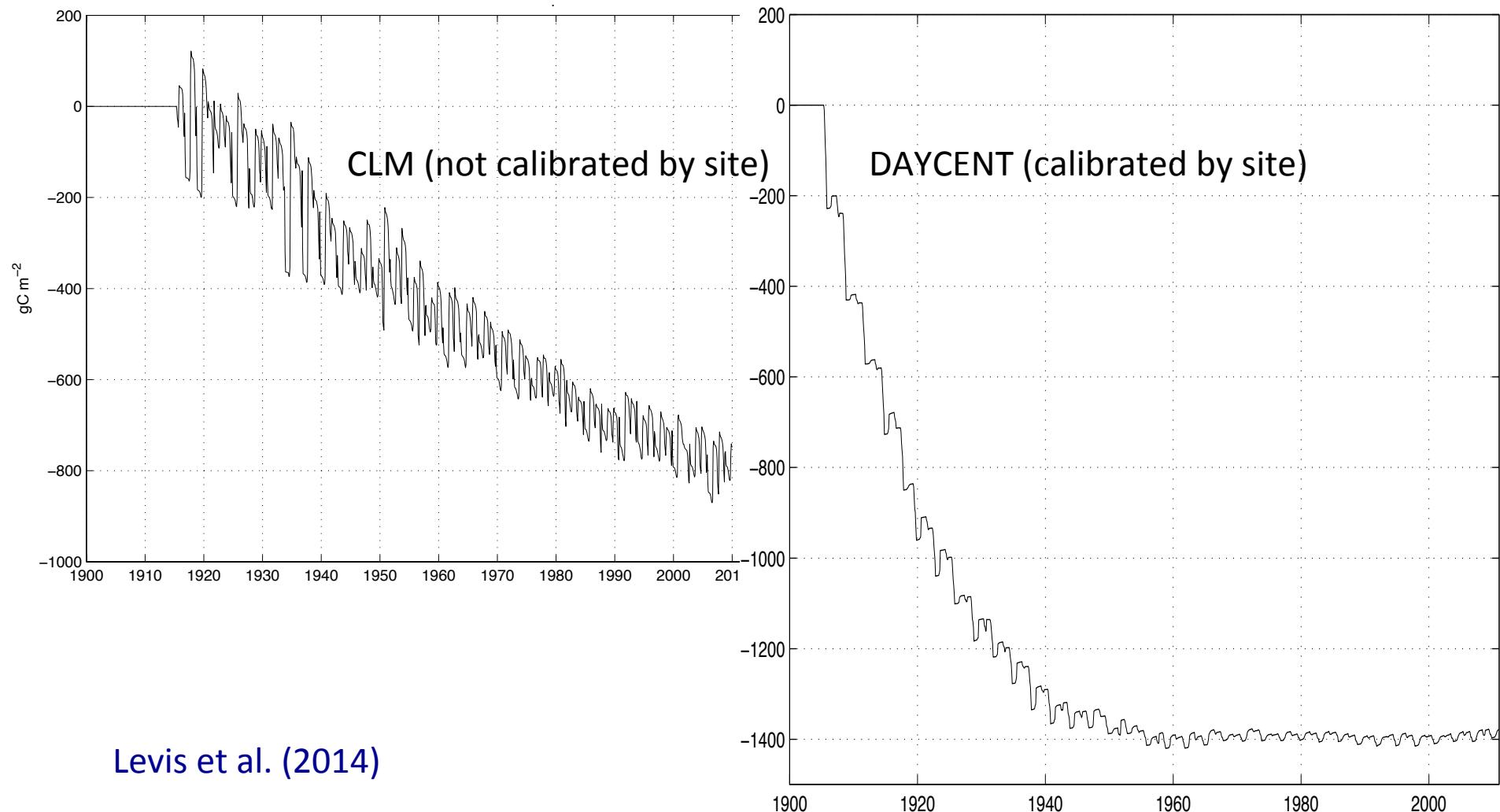
Can the CLM simulate the observed depletion of soil carbon due to crop cultivation?

Levis, Bonan, and Hartman (2014)



YES! Rainfed corn in YUMA, CO

Soil carbon differences: Cultivated minus Not



Levis et al. (2014)

CLM4

Temp. corn

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Levis et al. (2012)

CLM4.5

w/ options to
fertilize &
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enhanced soil C

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Levis et al. (2014)



post4.5

plus...

Trop. corn

Trop. soybean

Sugarcane

Rice

Cotton

A. Badger (GMU)

post4.5 crop code

- Tropical corn & soybean use temperate corn & soybean code
- Sugarcane uses temperate corn code
- Rice and Cotton use spring wheat code

and A. Badger's parameters for
planting temperatures & dates
growing degree days & max maturity
fertilization
max LAI & height
albedo & transmissivity

post4.5

list of pfts

1. "needleleaf Evergreen temperate tree
2. "needleleaf Evergreen boreal tree
3. "needleleaf deciduous boreal tree
4. "broadleaf Evergreen tropical tree
5. "broadleaf Evergreen temperate tree
6. "broadleaf deciduous tropical tree
7. "broadleaf deciduous temperate tree
8. "broadleaf deciduous boreal tree
9. "broadleaf evergreen shrub
10. "broadleaf deciduous temperate shrub
11. "broadleaf deciduous boreal shrub
12. "c3_arctic_grass
13. "c3_non-arctic_grass
14. "c4_grass
15. "c3_crop
16. "c3_irrigated
17. "temperate_corn
18. "irrigated_temperate_corn
19. "spring_wheat
20. "irrigated_spring_wheat
21. "winter_wheat
22. "irrigated_winter_wheat
23. "temperate_soybean,
24. "irrigated_temperate_soybean
25. "barley
26. "irrigated_barley
27. "winter_barley
28. "irrigated_winter_barley
29. "rye
30. "irrigated_rye
31. "winter_rye
32. "irrigated_winter_rye
33. "cassava
34. "irrigated_cassava
35. "citrus
36. "irrigated_citrus
37. "cocoa
38. "irrigated_cocoa
39. "coffee
40. "irrigated_coffee
41. "cotton
42. "irrigated_cotton
43. "datepalm
44. "irrigated_datepalm
45. "foddergrass
46. "irrigated_foddergrass
47. "grapes
48. "irrigated_grapes
49. "groundnuts
50. "irrigated_groundnuts
51. "millet
52. "irrigated_millet
53. "oilpalm
54. "irrigated_oilpalm
55. "potatoes
56. "irrigated_potatoes
57. "pulse
58. "irrigated_pulse
59. "rapeseed"
60. "irrigated_rapeseed"
61. "rice"
62. "irrigated_rice"
63. "sorghum"
64. "irrigated_sorghum"
65. "sugarbeet"
66. "irrigated_sugarbeet"
67. "sugarcane"
68. "irrigated_sugarcane"
69. "sunflower"
70. "irrigated_sunflower"
71. "miscanthus"
72. "irrigated_miscanthus"
73. "switchgrass"
74. "irrigated_switchgrass"
75. "tropical_corn"
76. "irrigated_tropical_corn"
77. "tropical_soybean"
78. "irrigated_tropical_soybean"

CLM4 & 4.5:

Ramankutty and Foley (1998)

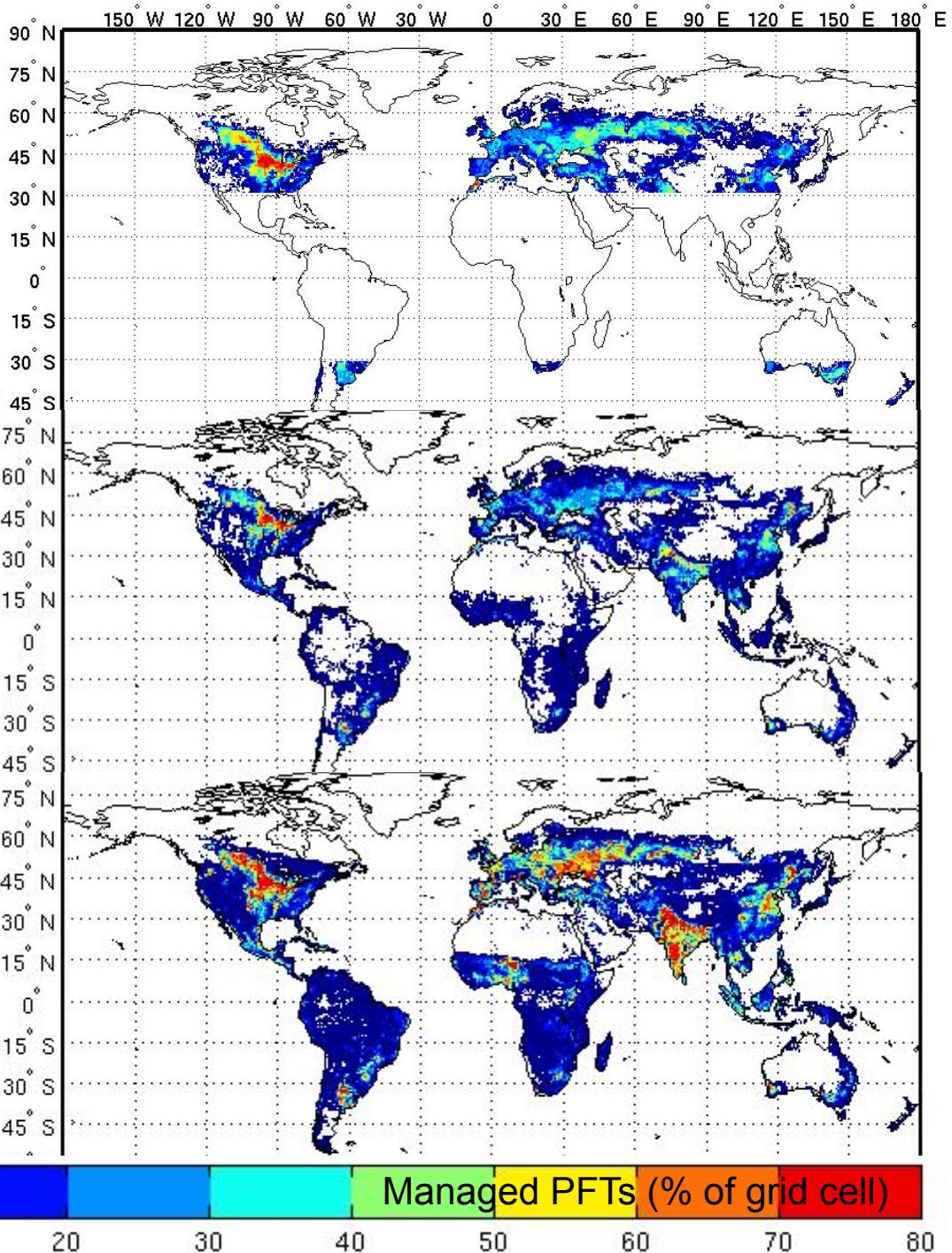
Portmann *et al.* (2010)

post4.5:

Portmann *et al.* (2010)

all crops:

Portmann *et al.* (2010)



CLM4 & 4.5:

Ramankutty and Foley (1998)

Portmann *et al.* (2010)

post4.5:

Portmann *et al.* (2010)

all crops:

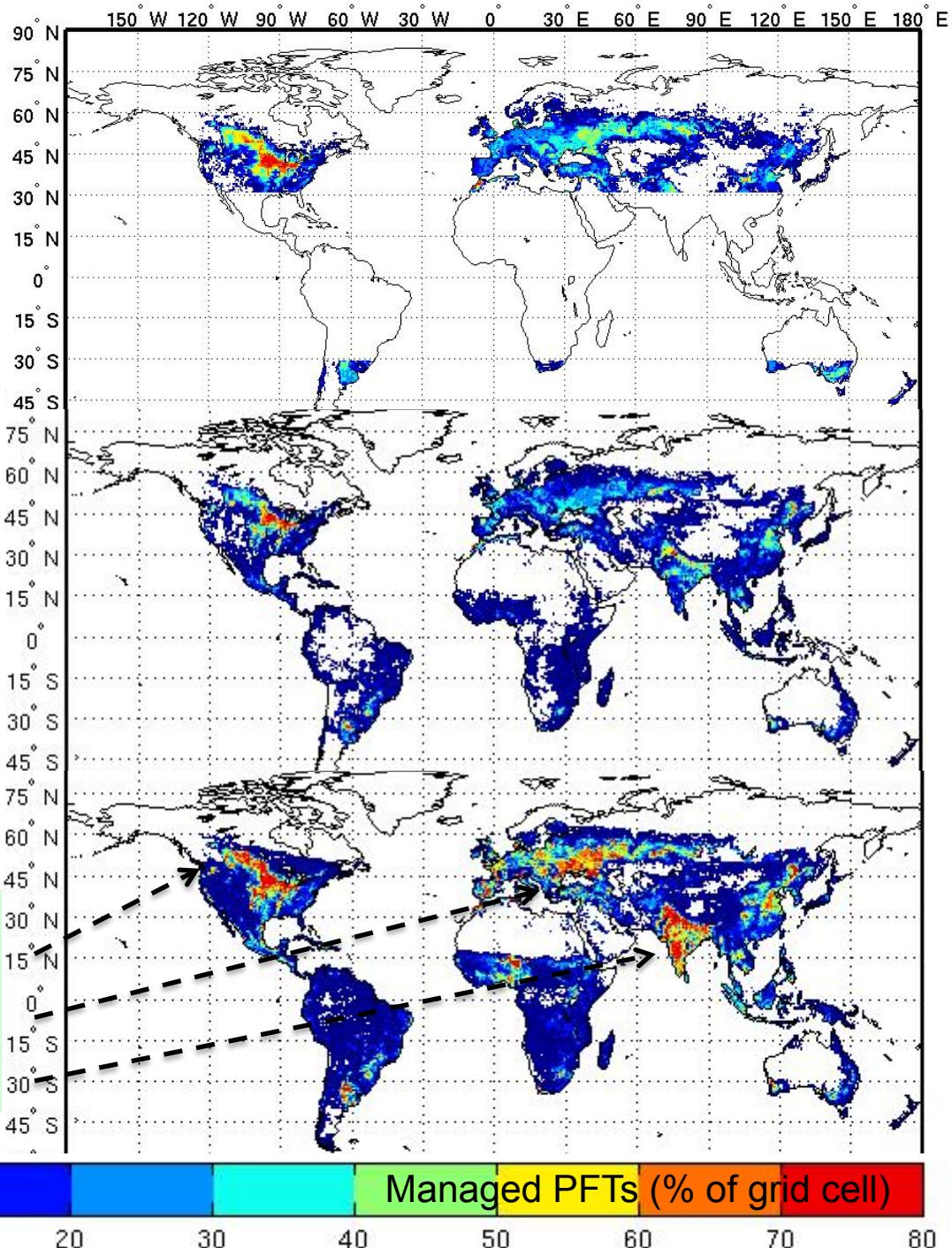
Portmann *et al.* (2010)

...still missing

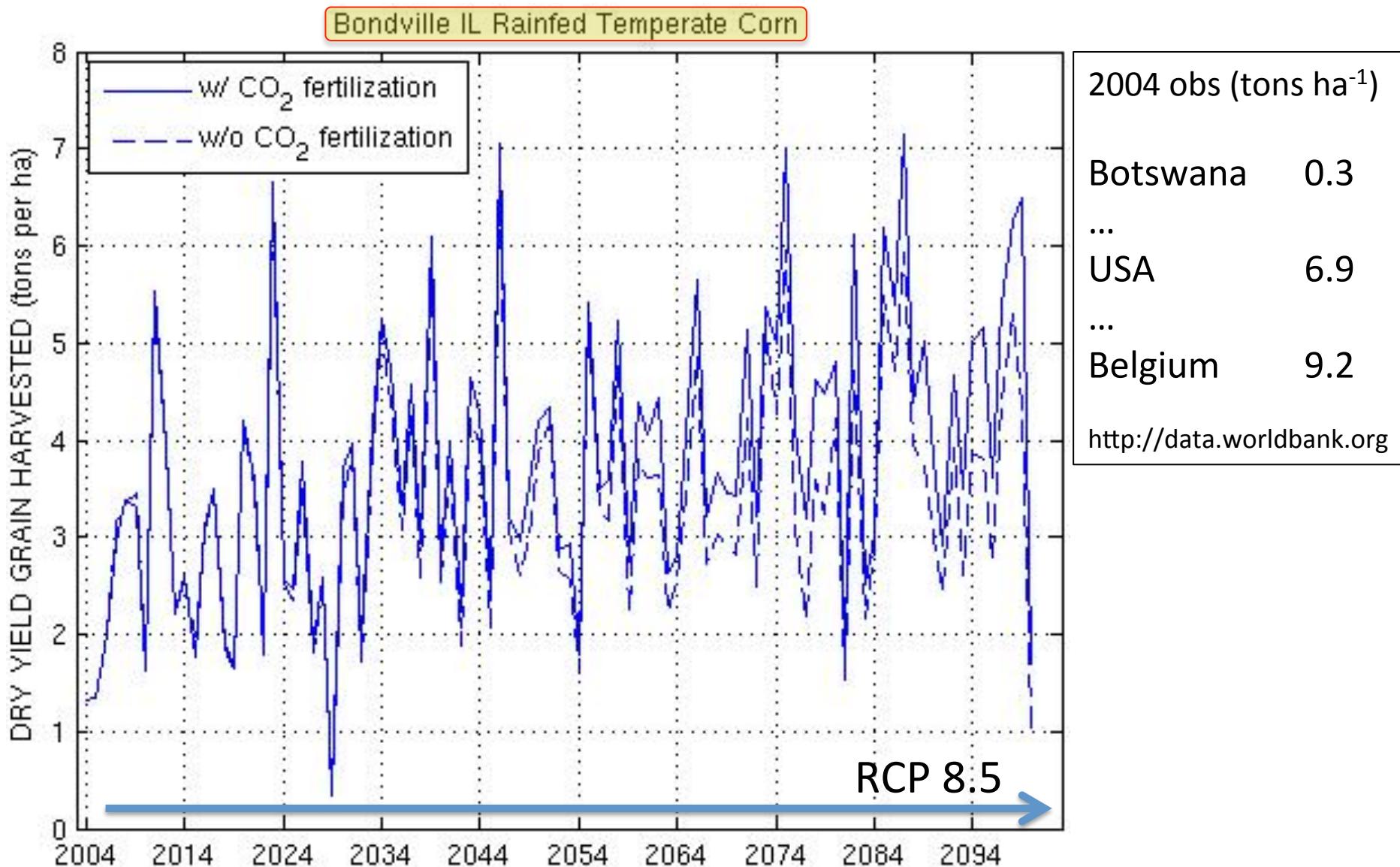
Canada foddergrass

Russia sunflower and foddergrass

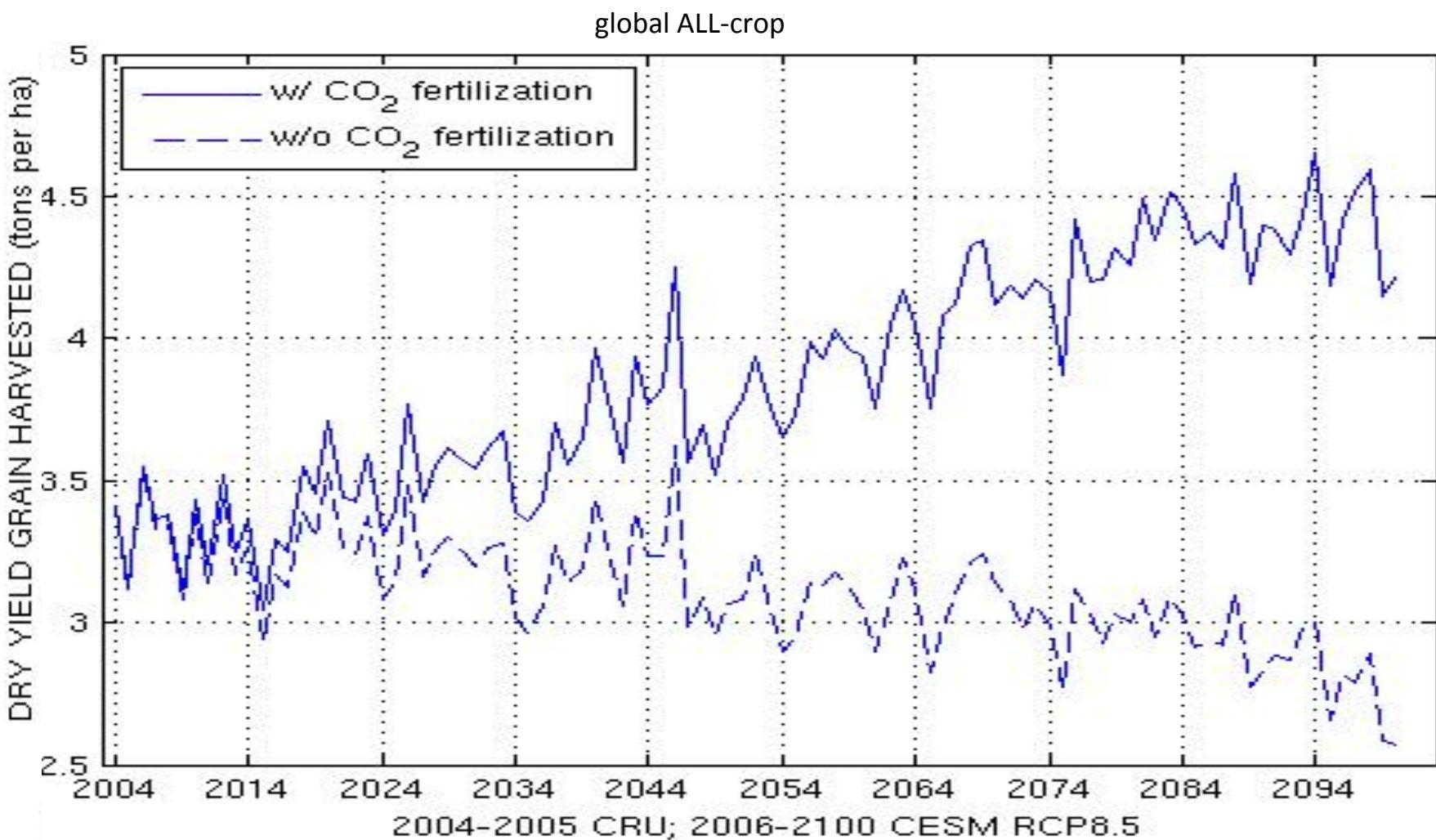
India sorghum, pulses, millet, pnuts



Dry Yield

$$= C_{\text{grain}} \{\text{g m}^{-2}\} \times 0.85 \times 10^4 \{\text{m}^2 \text{ha}^{-1}\} \times 2.22 \times 10^{-6} \{\text{tons g}^{-1}\}$$


Global Dry Yield



CLM-crop response to extremes

- Photosynthesis declines for higher&lower than optimal T: about 28°C C₃ & 38°C C₄ plants
- No other form of heat stress
- No crop response to flooding
- Drought effects

Crop heat stress in the context of Earth System modeling: Invited Perspective on Siebert et al. (2014) Impact of heat stress on crop yield – on the importance of considering canopy temperature

Journal:	<i>Environmental Research Letters</i>
Manuscript ID:	ERL-100437
Manuscript Type:	Perspective
Date Submitted by the Author:	07-May-2014
Complete List of Authors:	Levis, Samuel; National Center for Atmospheric Research, Climate and global dynamics division
Article Keywords:	crop heat stress, earth system model, canopy temperature
Abstract:	Siebert et al. (2014) suggest that crop models do not represent the effect of heat stress on crop yield adequately unless they apply such effect to sensitive phases in a crop's growth cycle. Siebert et al. focus particularly on the phase considered most sensitive for wheat yield in Germany, the time of anthesis. Siebert et al. find that observed canopy rather than 2-m or ground temperature better quantifies the effect of heat stress during anthesis on wheat yield in Germany when evaluated against data from pot experiments under controlled conditions.

Summary & Conclusions

- **Interactive crop management in the CLM**
 - Better simulated annual cycle of crop LAI
 - Better annual cycle of the NEE (and CO₂)
 - Promising for simulations with interactive CO₂
 - Also affecting the biogeophysics (precip, temperature)
- **Human dimensions: new frontier in CESM research**
 - Still also resolving more basic issues: biogeophys. & bgc
 - Coupling ESMs and IAMs in the not so distant future...

To-do list

- Winter cereals (e.g. winter wheat, rye, barley)
- Multi-cropping
- Crop rotations
- Crop fertilization & manure application data
- Other crops: e.g., oil palm by Yuanchao Fan
- Better crops: e.g., rice by Fang Li and Young-Hee Lee
- Crop yield response to extremes



Questions?