



Using the Arctic Oscillation to Improve Agricultural Decisions

Guillermo A. Baigorria

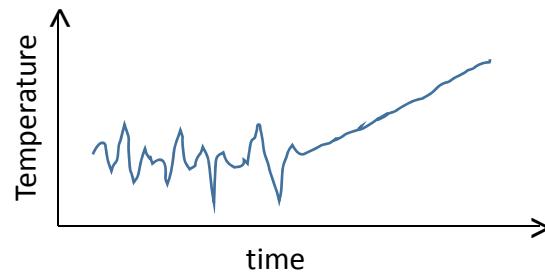
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School of Natural Resources - and - Department of Agronomy & Horticulture



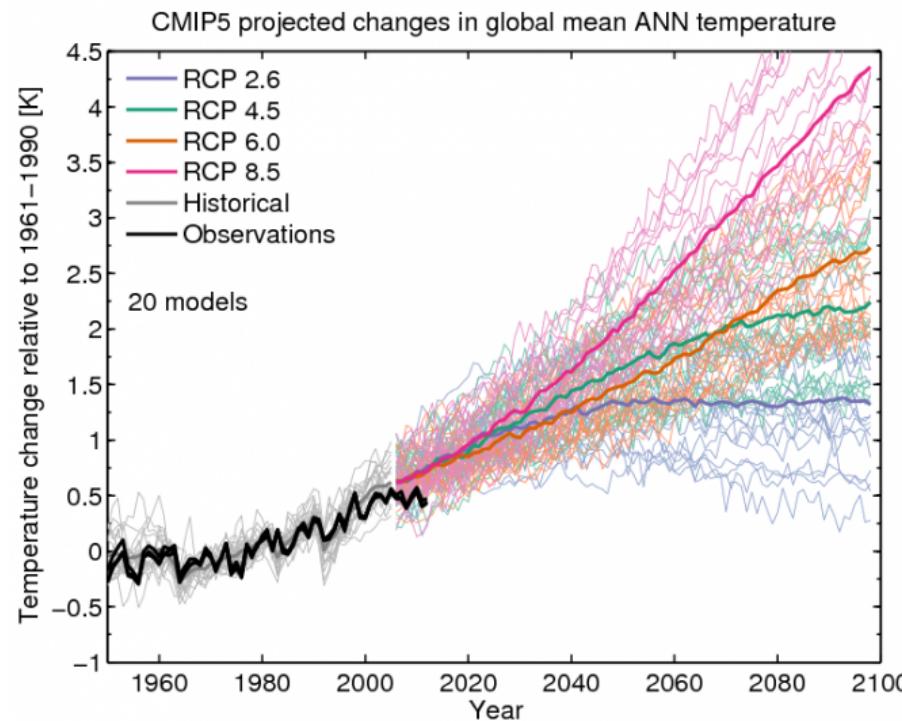
Many people think that:

- Because there is climate change there is no longer climate variability or climate variability is no longer important

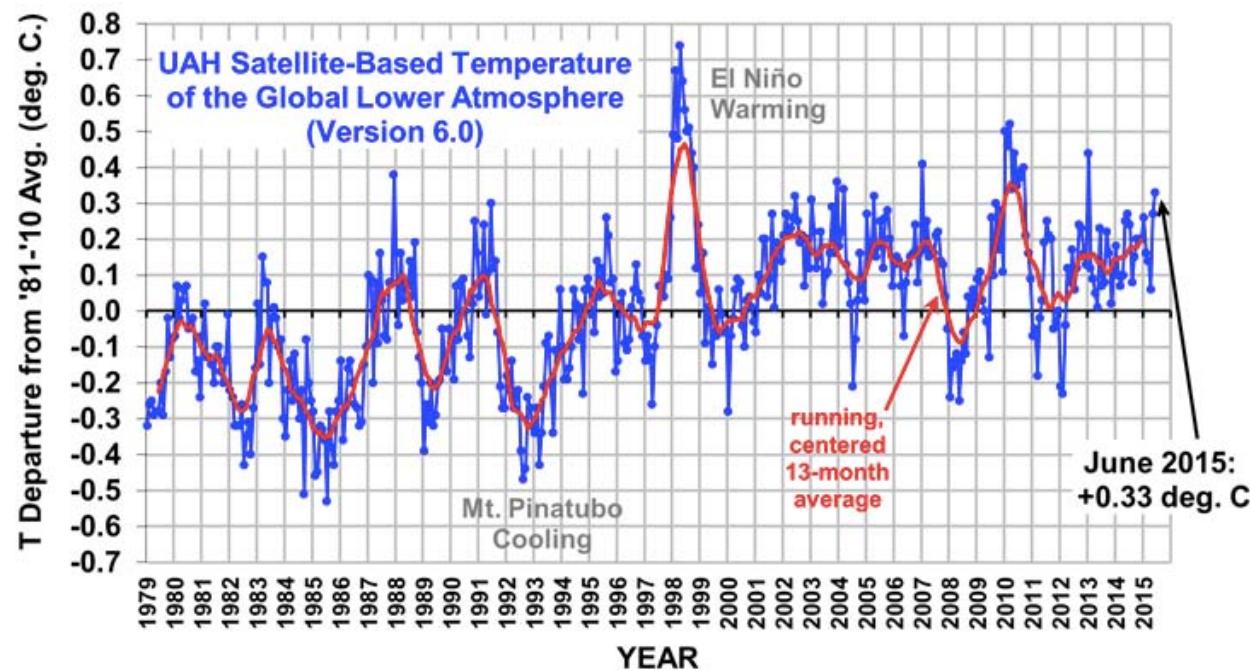


Many people think that:

- Because there is climate change there is no longer climate variability or climate variability is no longer important



- Because climate is non-stationary, global and regional climate driver trends are no longer important



Source: The University of Alabama in Huntsville

Categorical Seasonal Climate monitoring & forecasts (teleconnection indices)

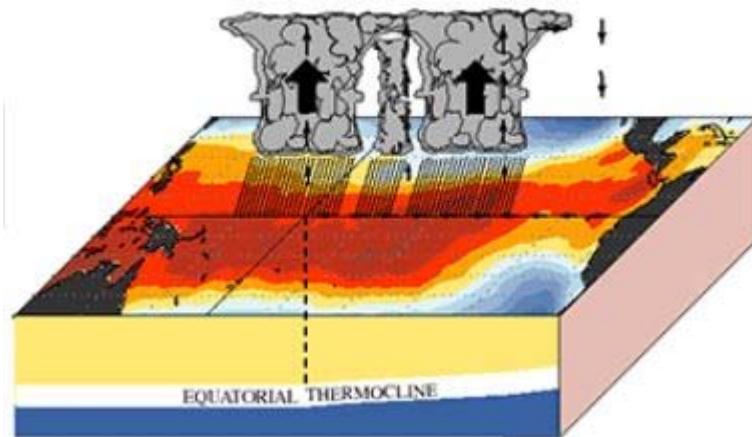
**Categorical
Discrete (e.g. El Niño, Neutral, La Niña)**

**Seasonal Climate
1 to 6 months in advance**

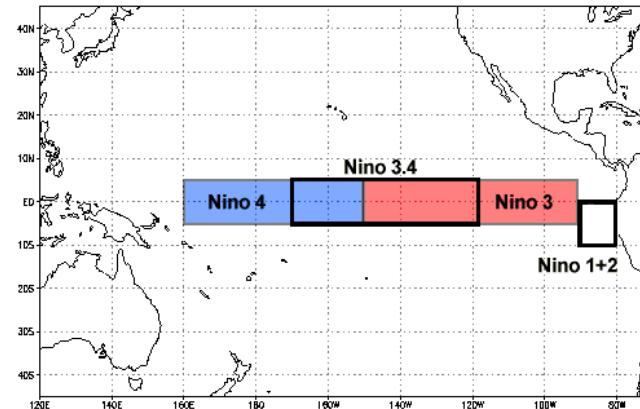
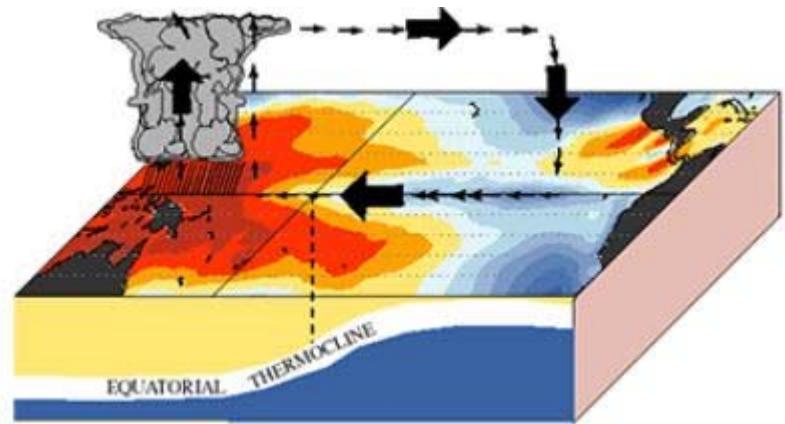
Teleconnection indices

El Niño and the Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

El Niño



La Niña



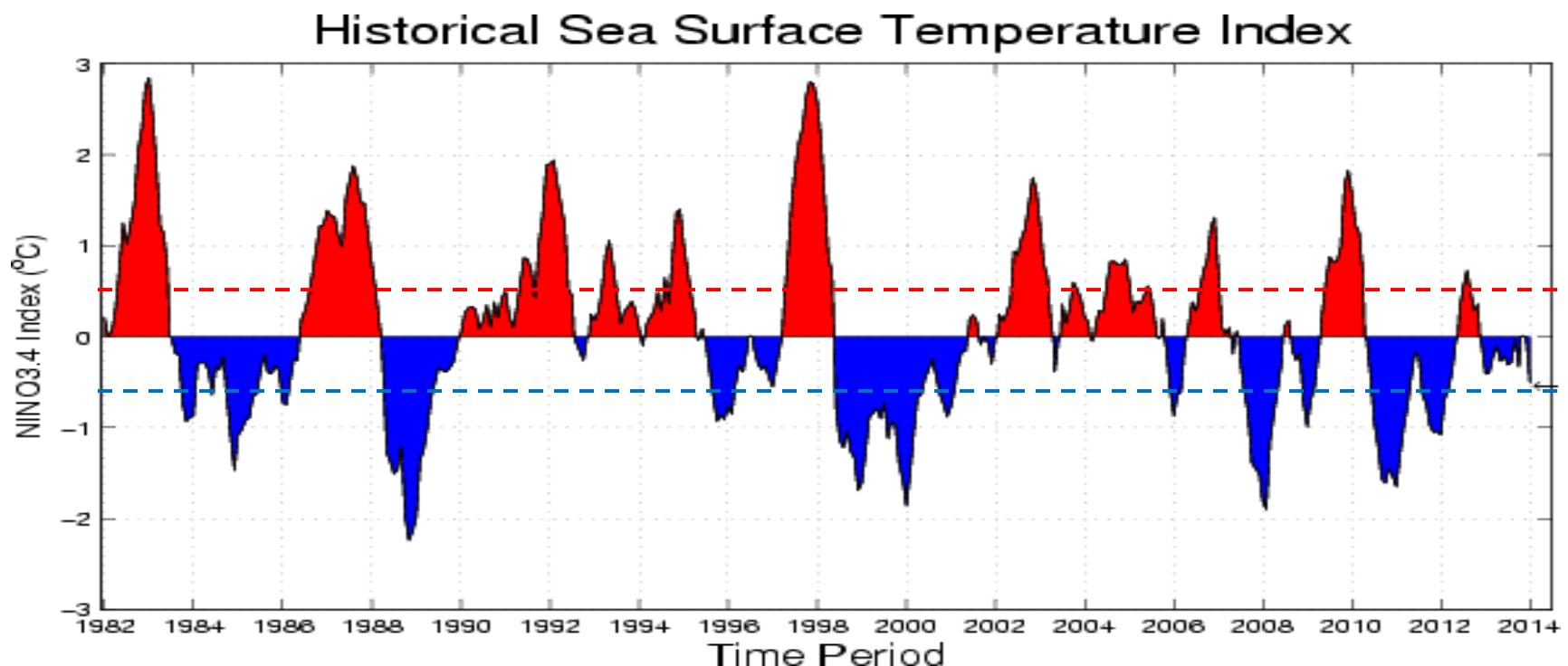
Teleconnection indices

El Niño and the Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

El Niño

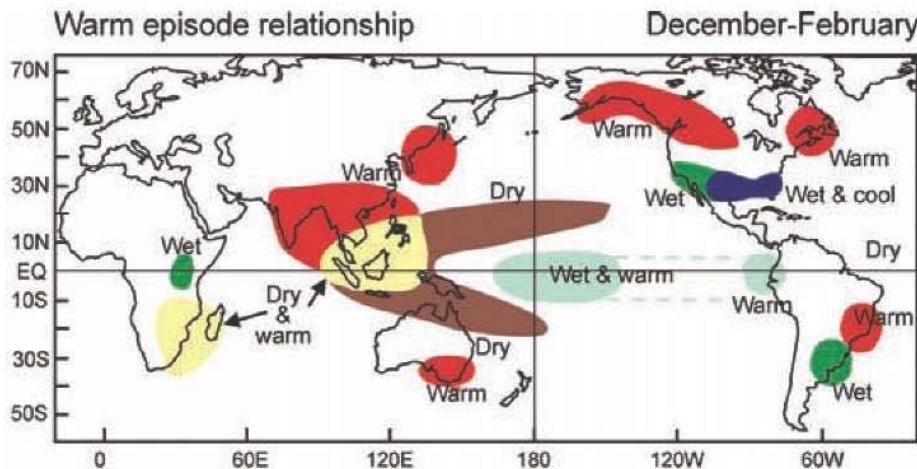
Neutral

La Niña

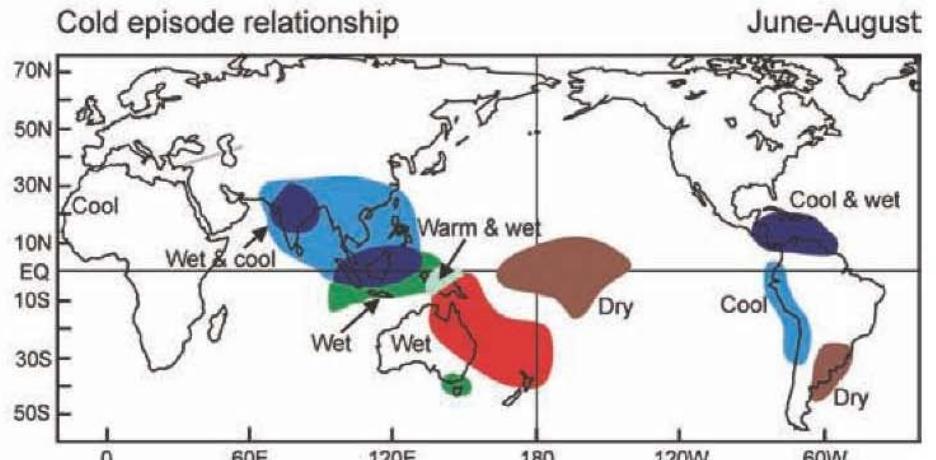
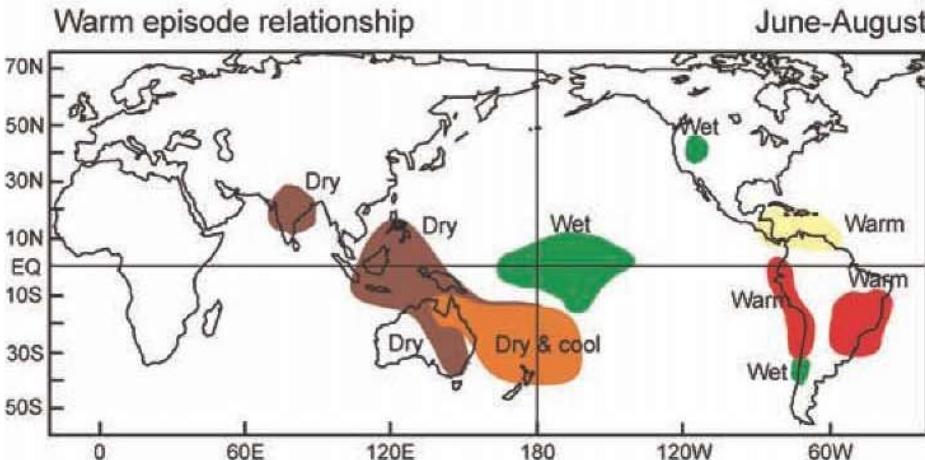
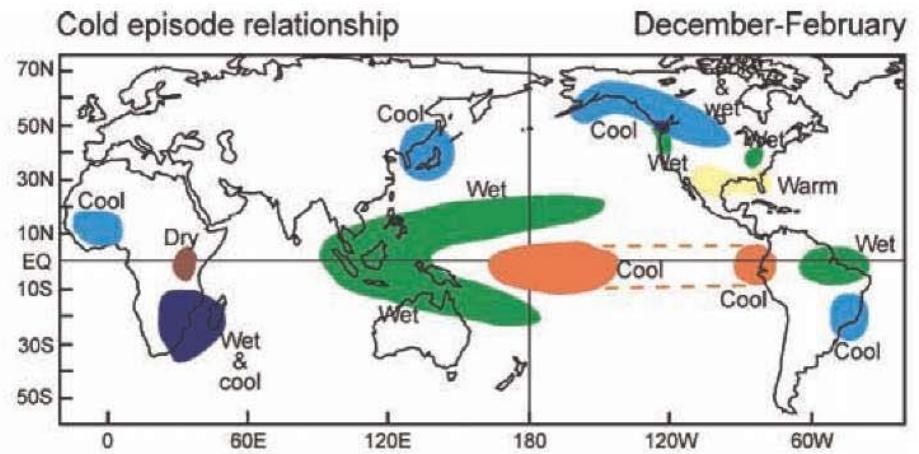


Worldwide effects of ENSO

El Niño

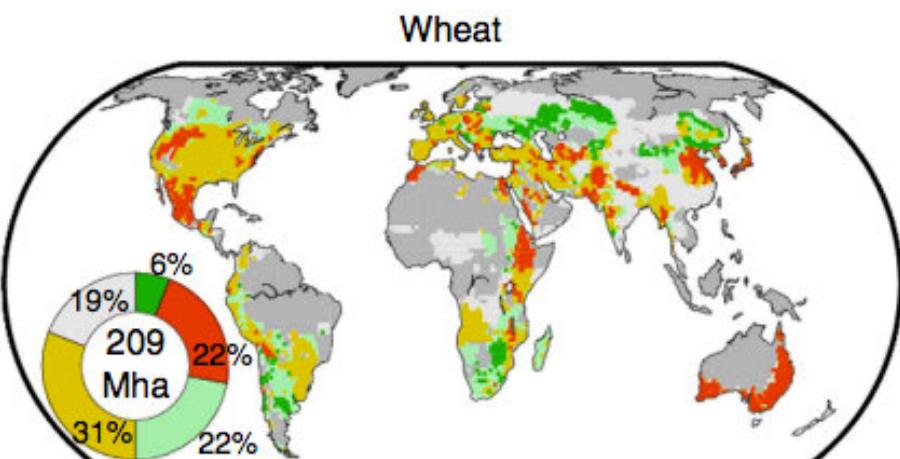
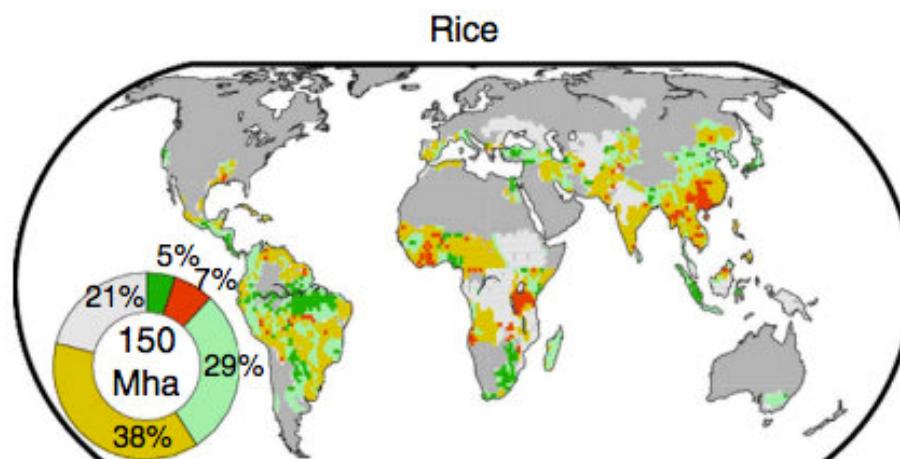
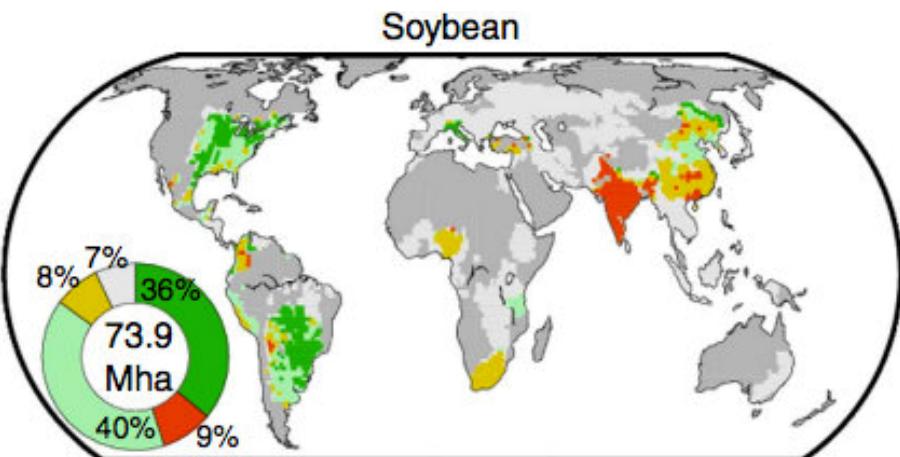
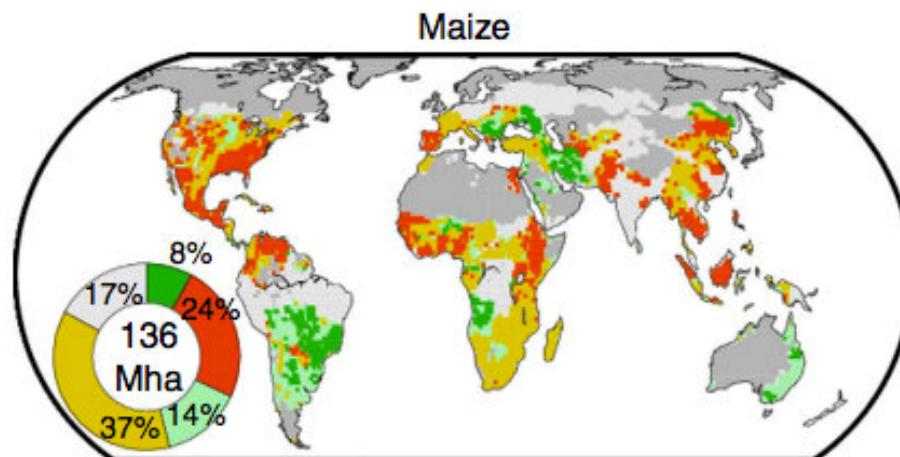


La Niña



Worldwide effects of ENSO

El Niño



■ Significant-positive impacts
■ Insignificant-positive impacts

■ Significant-negative impacts
■ Insignificant-negative impacts

■ No yield data are available
■ Non-cropland

Teleconnections Map



Source: <https://www2.ucar.edu/>

The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Represents the state of atmospheric circulation over the Arctic

- **Positive phase:** a belt of strong winds circulating around the North Pole acts to confine colder air across the Polar Region
- **Negative phase:** The belt of winds becomes weaker and more distorted allowing an easier southward penetration of colder, arctic air masses and increased storminess into the mid-latitudes

Source: <http://ossfoundation.us/projects/environment/global-warming/arctic-oscillation-ao>

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HOME CLIMATE CROPS CROP/CLIMATE ABOUT

'Taking advantage and reducing impacts of climate on agriculture'



Welcome to CropClimate. This is a platform intended to produce climate-related useful information for agricultural decision makers at scales finer than county level. CropClimate uses state-of-the-art knowledge in climate-, soil-, and crop-modeling to link the effects of environmental conditions and management on crop growth. By exploring these modeling capabilities our focus is to improve field management of food, fiber, and fuel crops for more sustainable production systems. Either you want to tailor your crop management according to the forthcoming seasonal climate forecast or just learn and understand the physical-chemical processes occurring in the soil-plant-atmosphere interphases, CropClimate is designed to help the user to answer these questions.

Partners



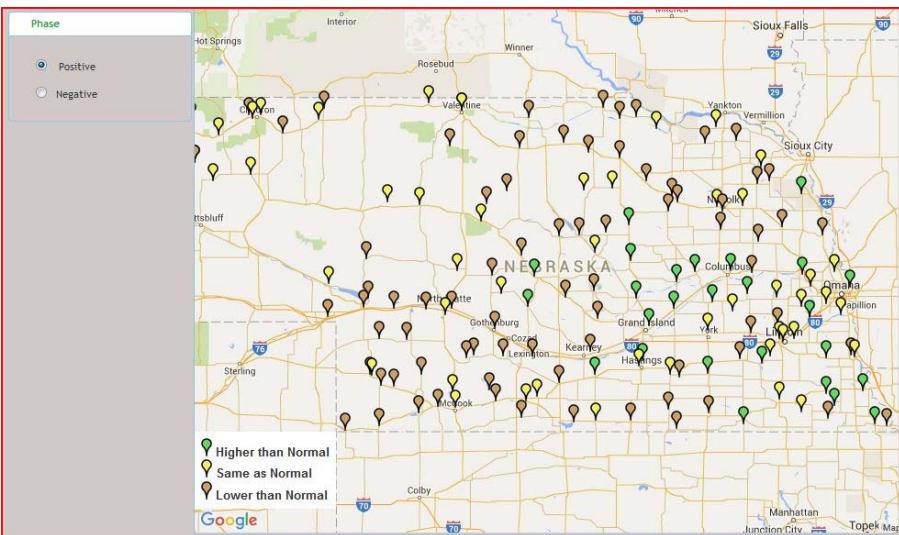
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The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

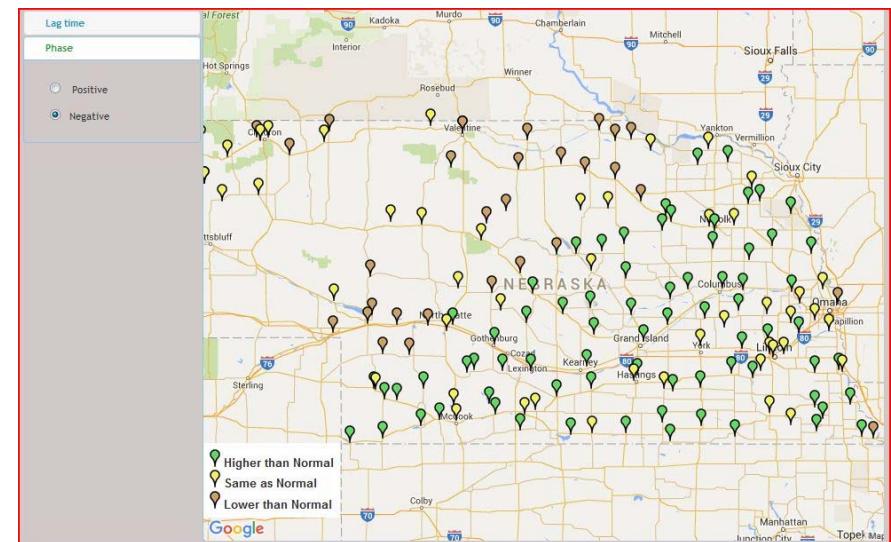
Rainfall

March

Positive



Negative



Nebraska

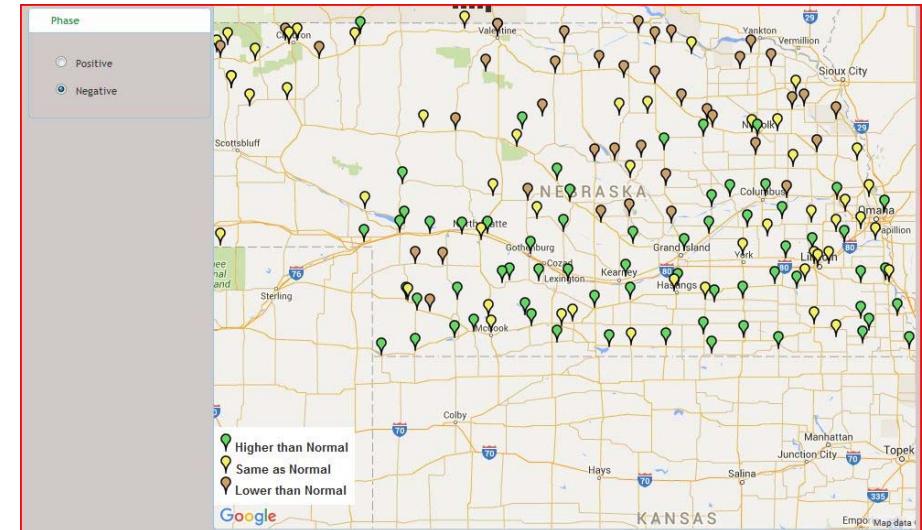
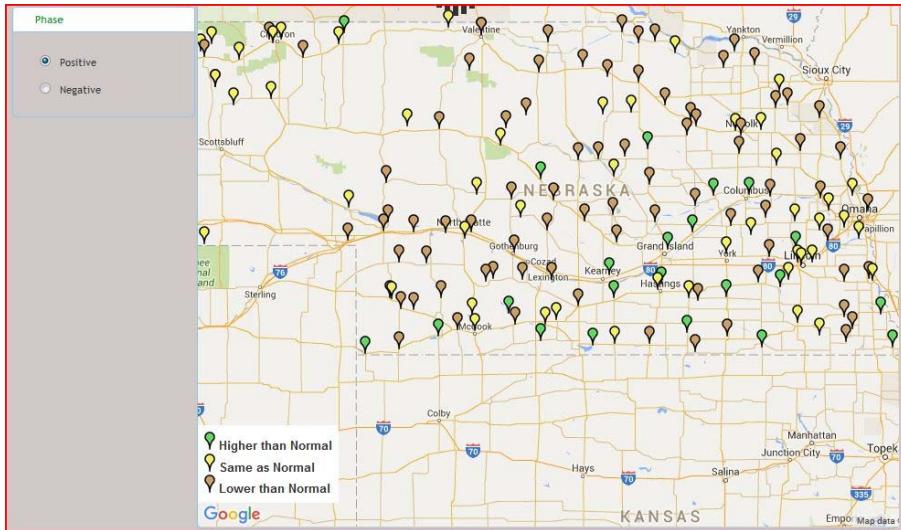
The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Number of rainy days

March

Positive

Negative



Nebraska

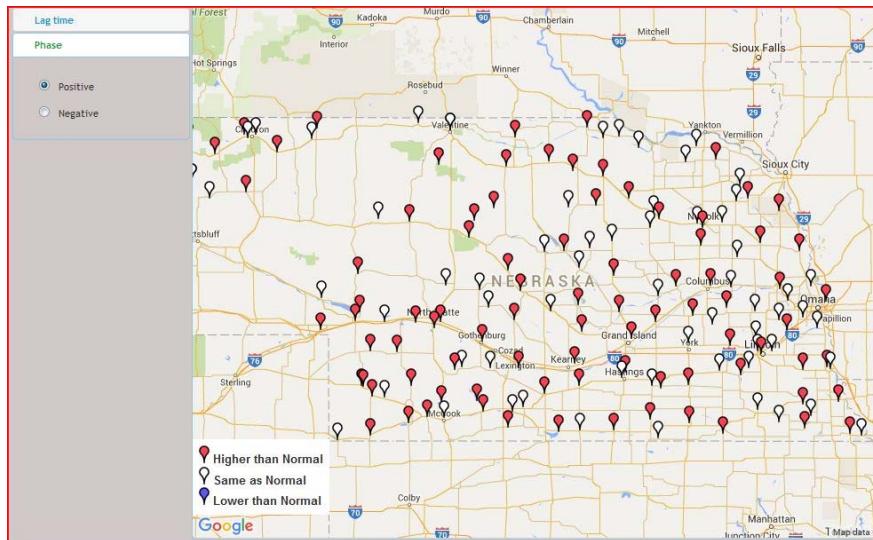
The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Maximum Temperature

March

Positive

Negative



Nebraska

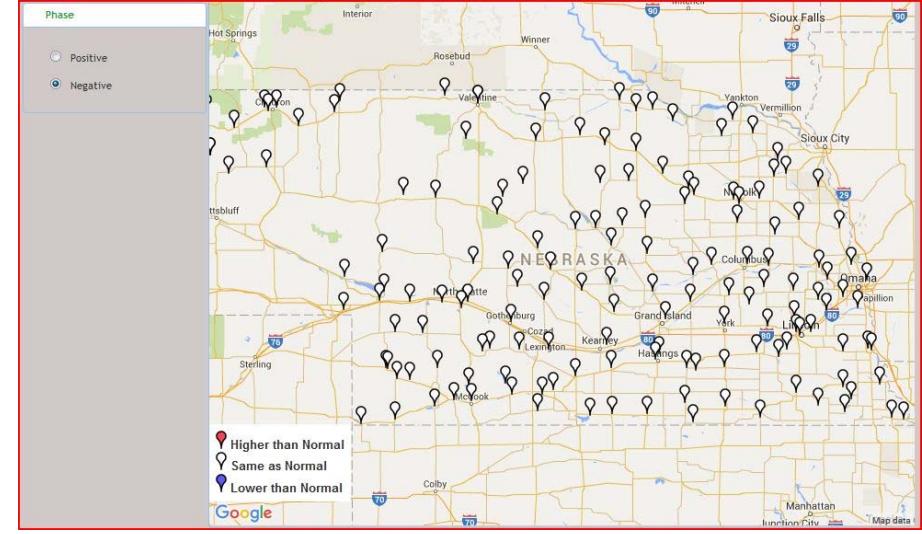
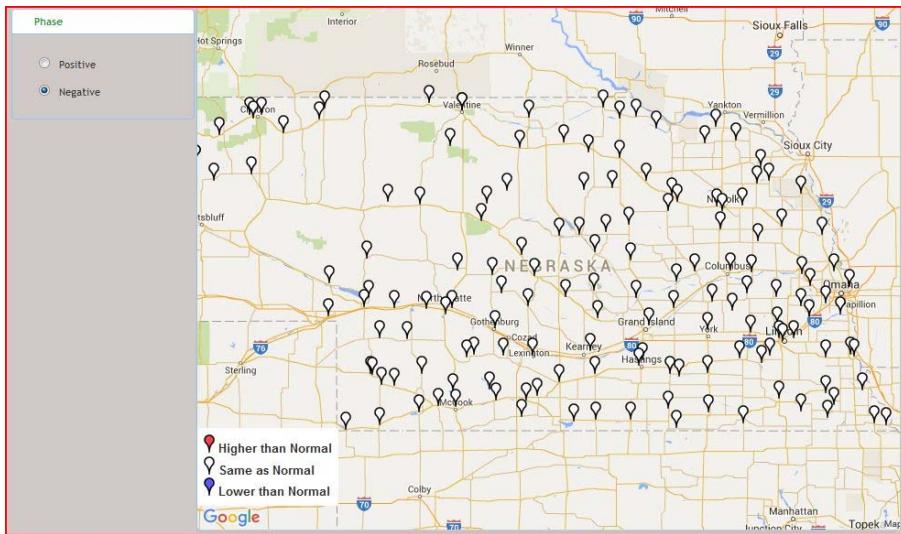
The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Minimum Temperature

March

Positive

Negative



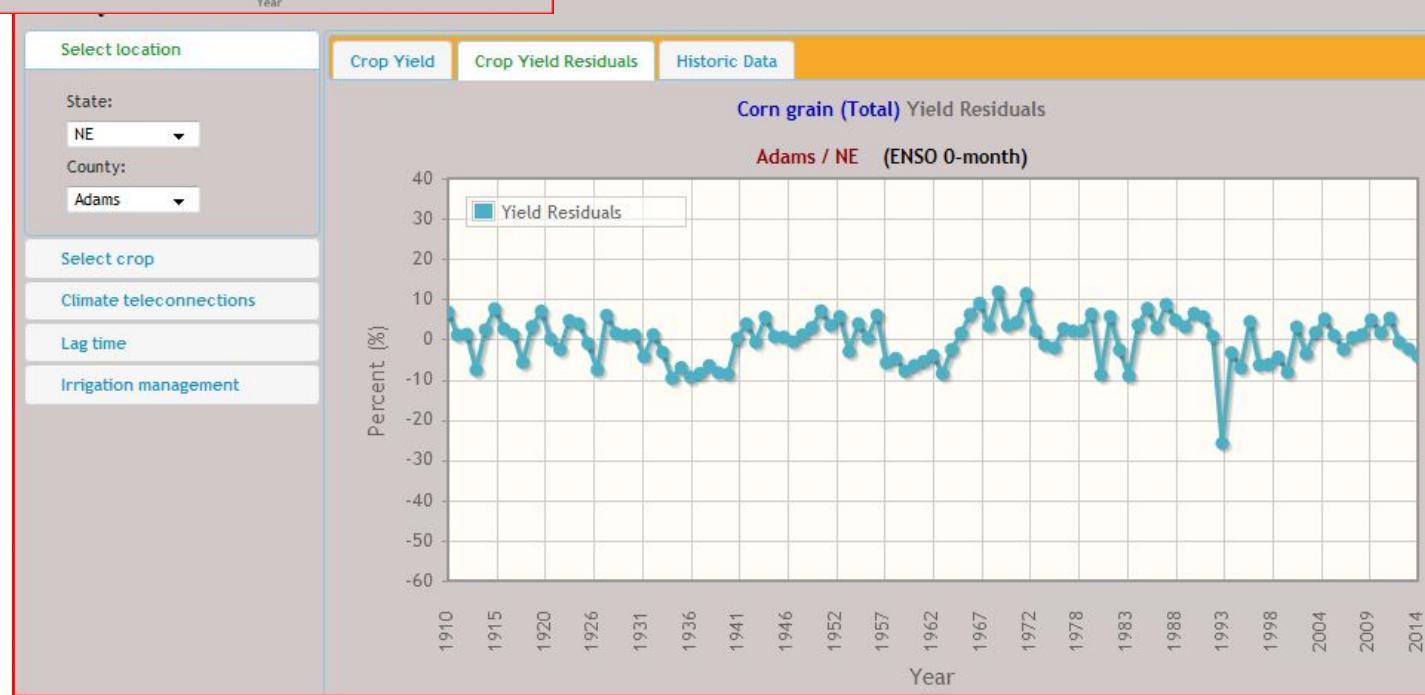
Nebraska

Yield timeseries





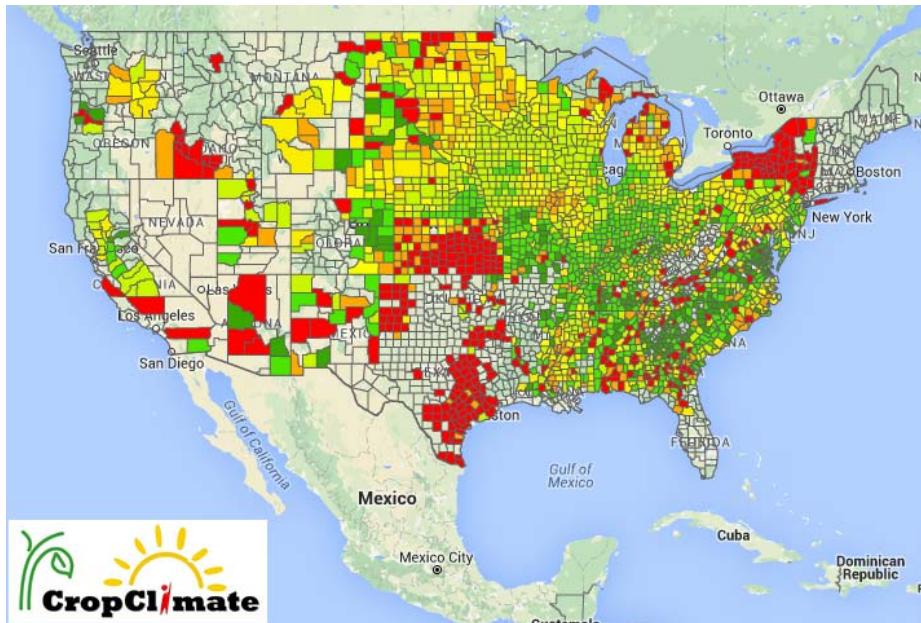
Technology de-trended yield timeseries



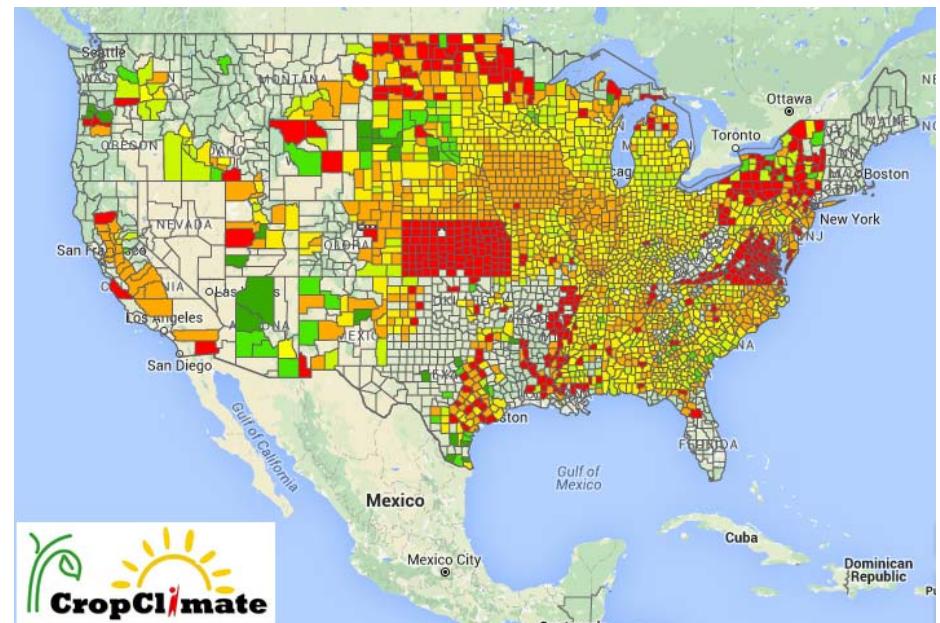
The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Corn Grain

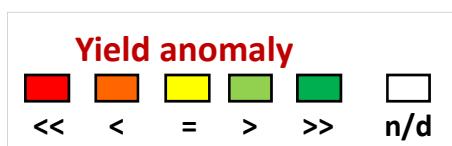
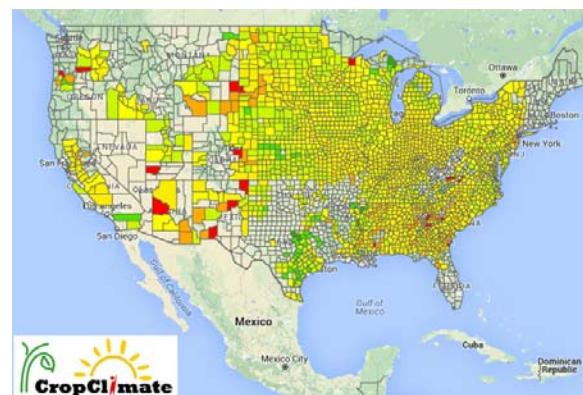
Positive



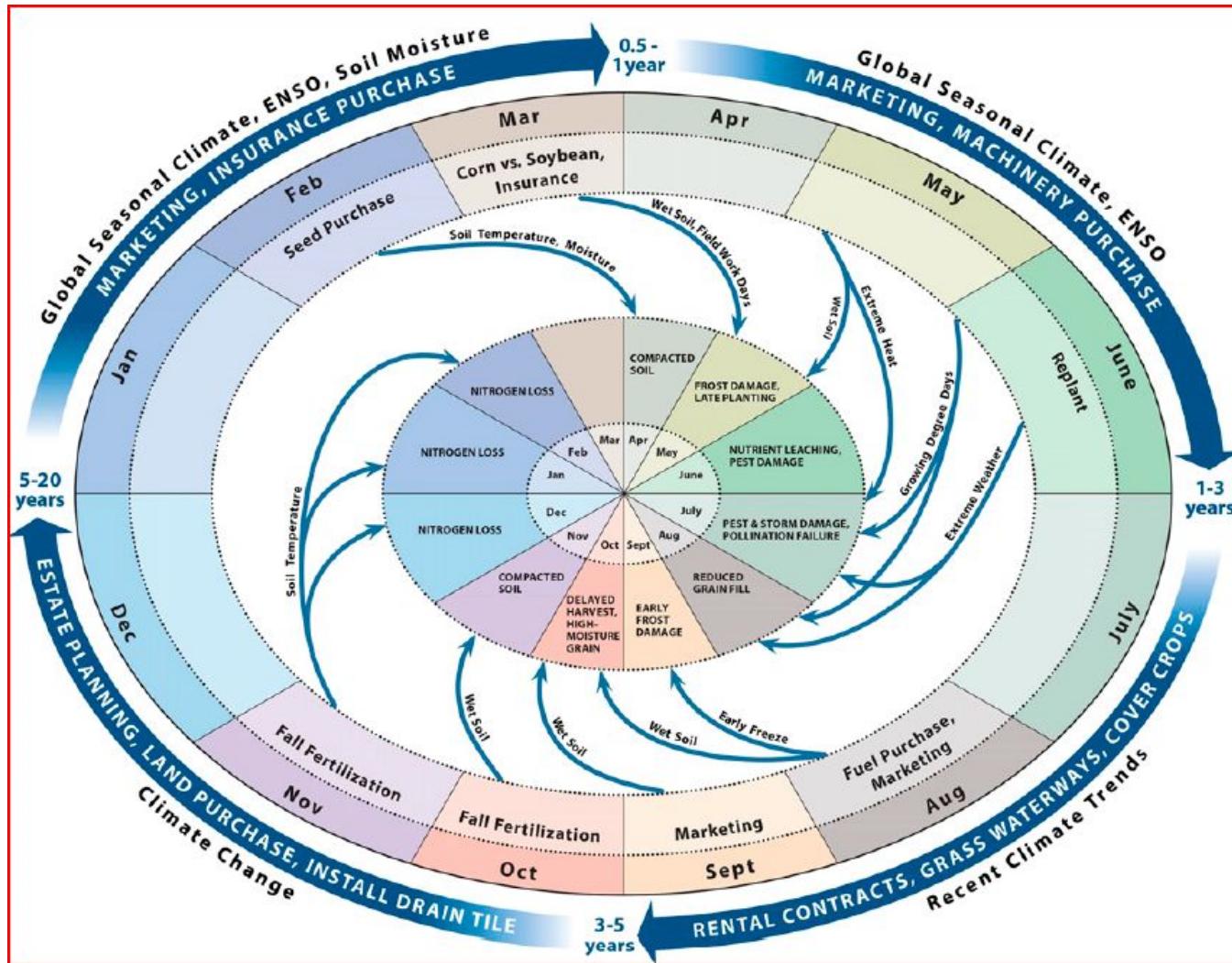
Negative



Neutral



Climate-based decision cycle for corn

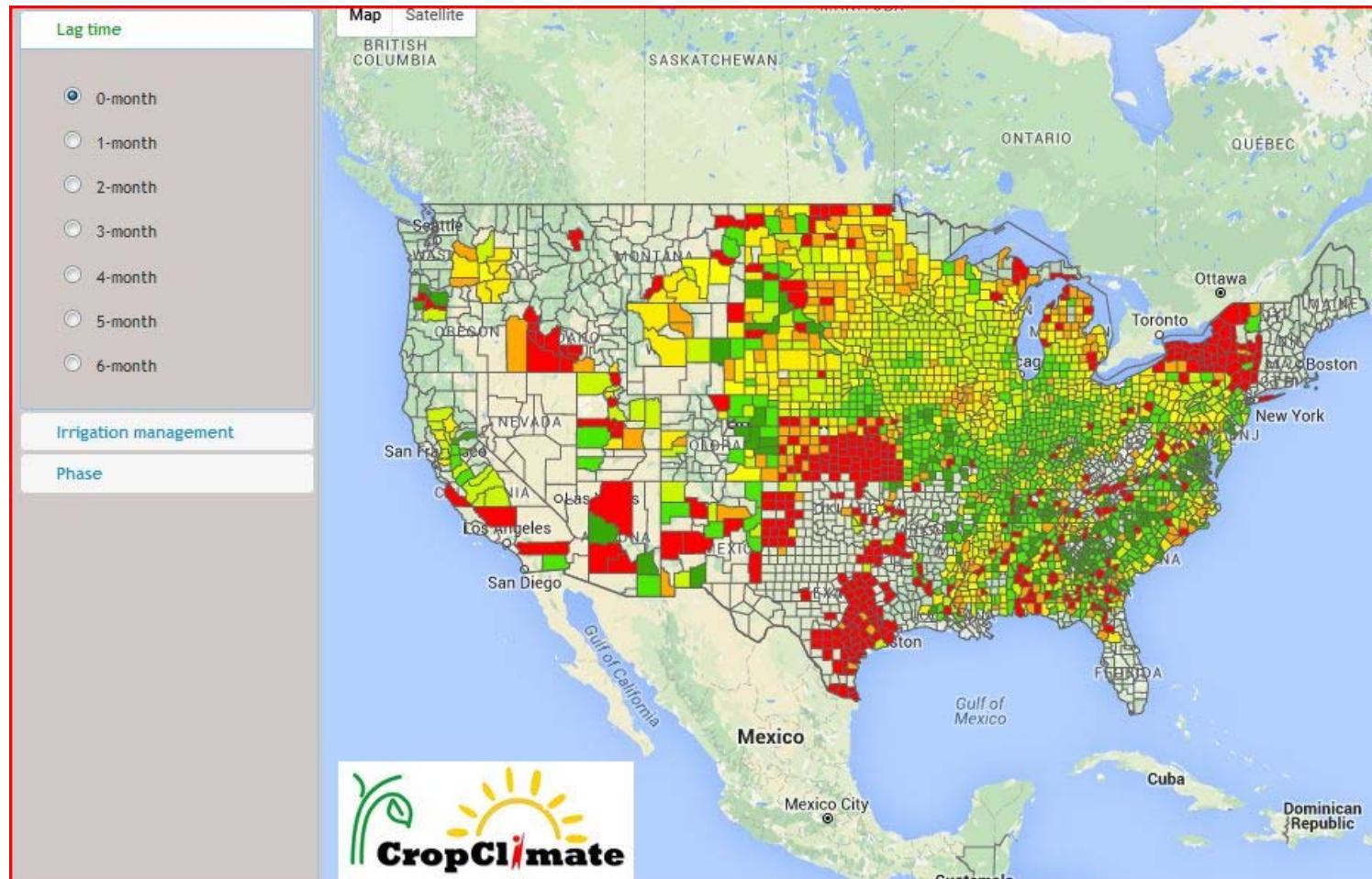


Source: Takle et al., 2014. Climate Forecasts for Corn Producer Decision Making. *Earth Interactions*. doi: 10.1175/2013EI000541.1

The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Corn Positive

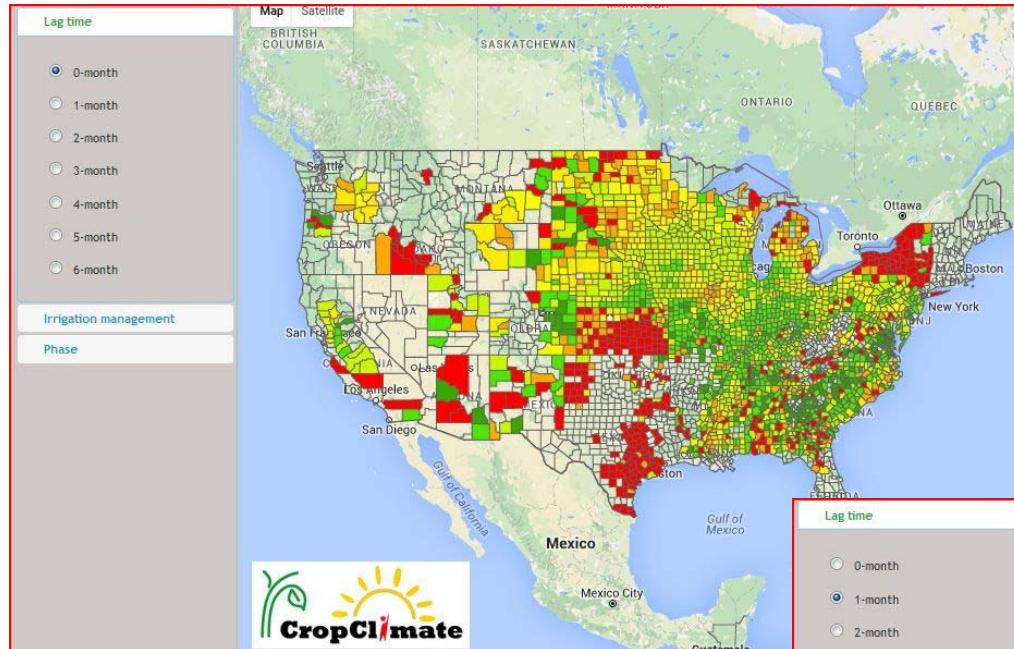
0-month Lag



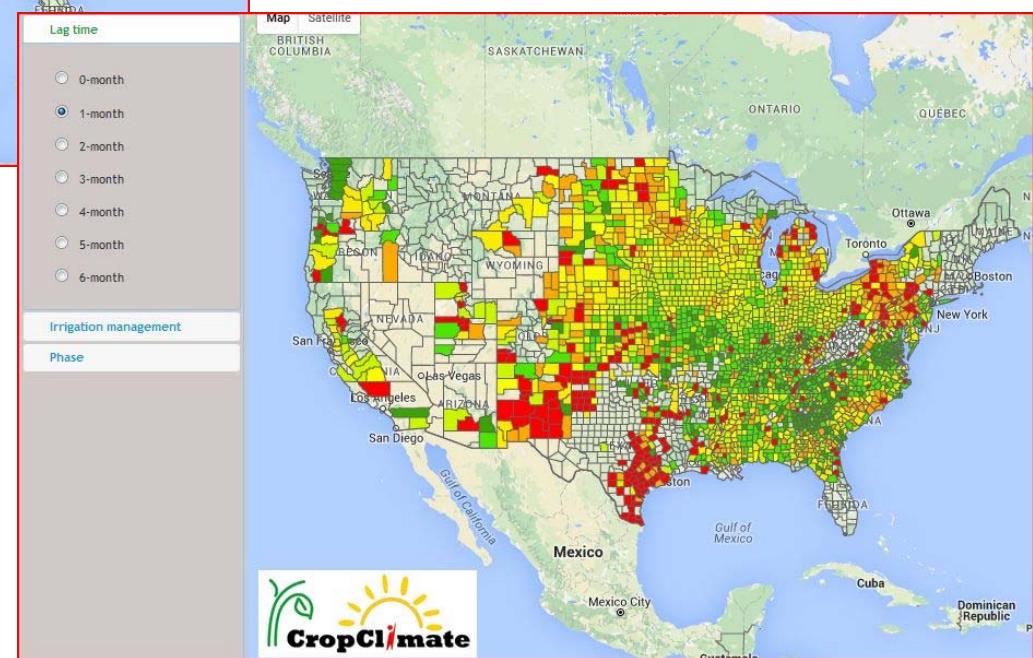
The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Corn Positive

0-month Lag



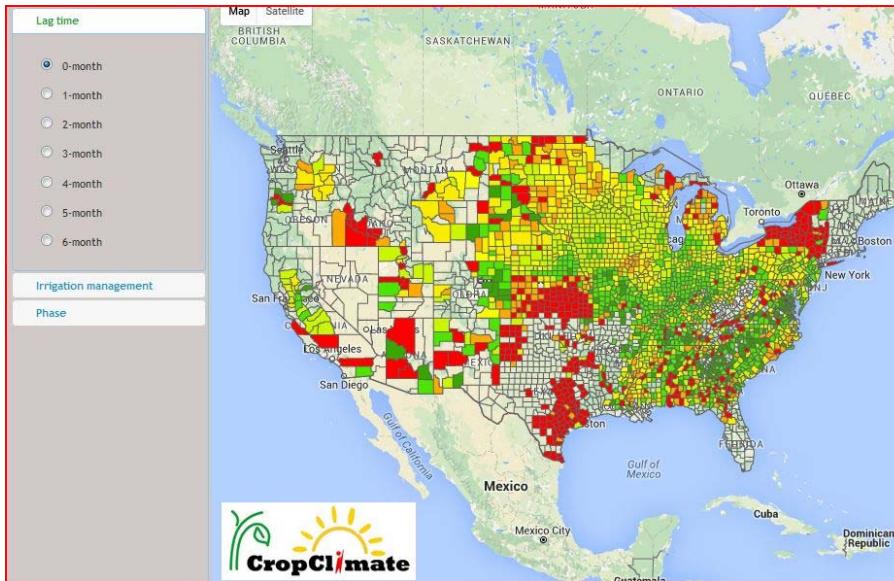
1-month Lag



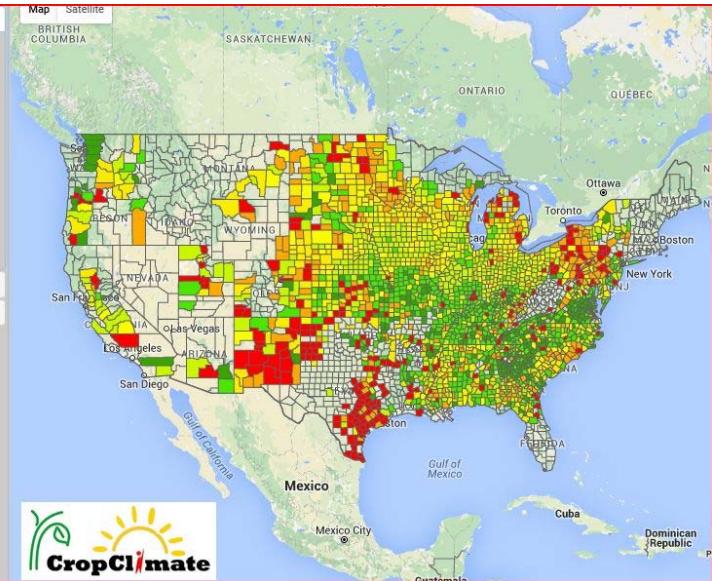
The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Corn Positive

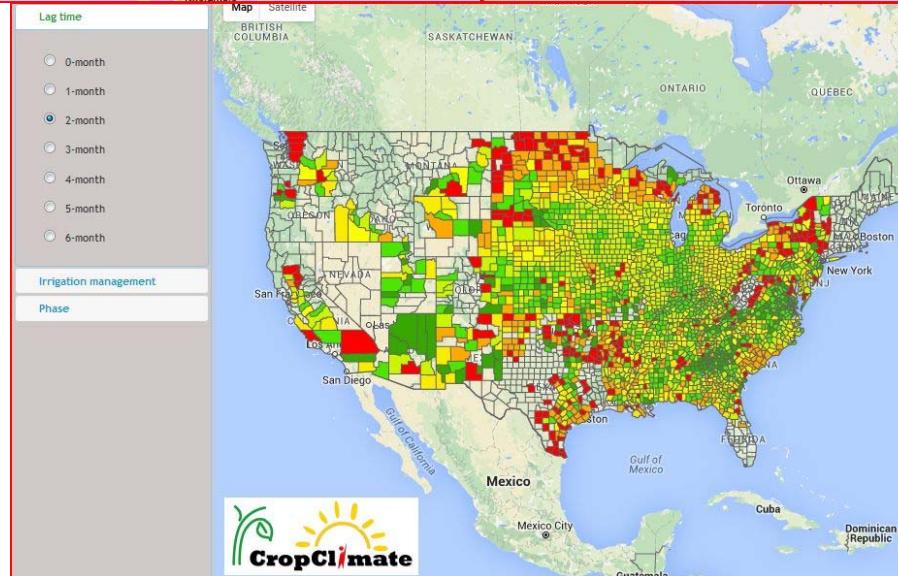
0-month Lag



1-month Lag



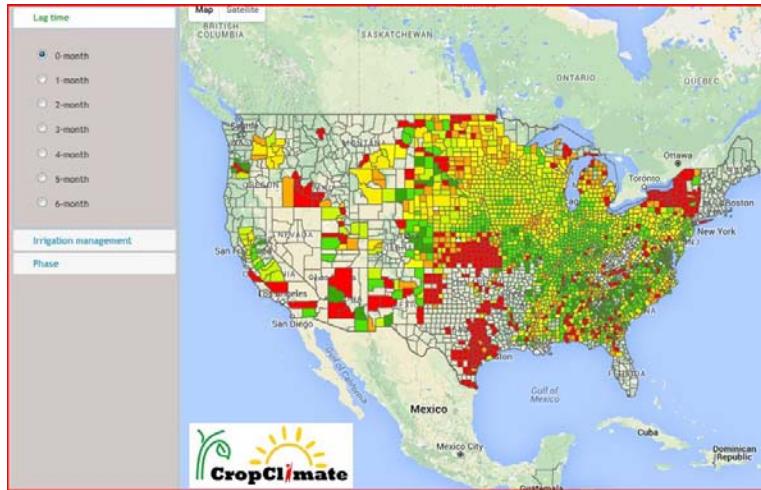
2-month Lag



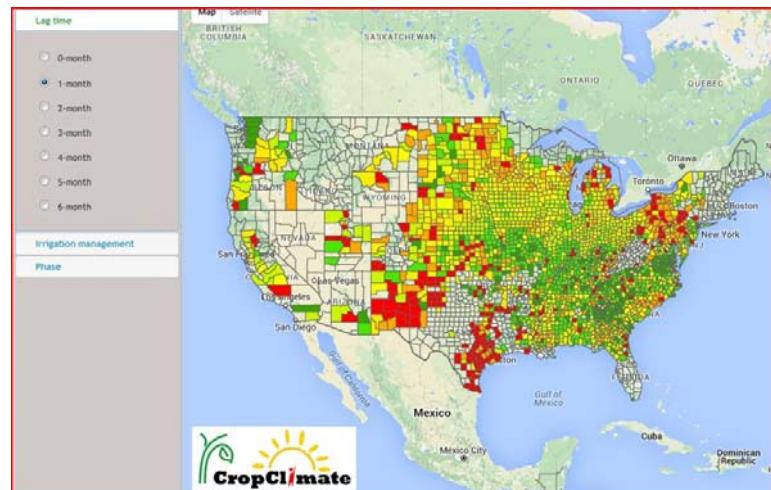
The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Corn Positive

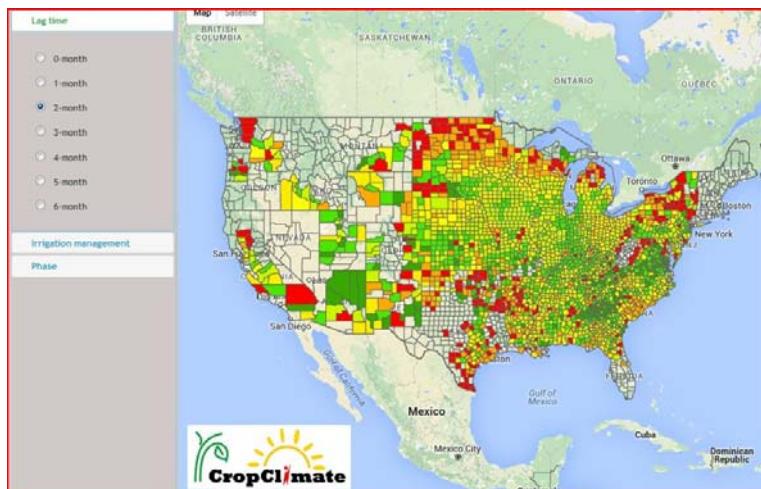
0-month Lag



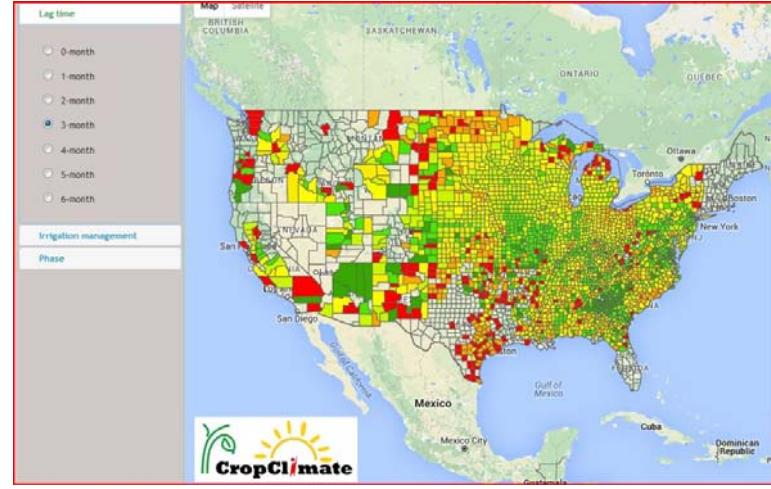
1-month Lag



2-month Lag



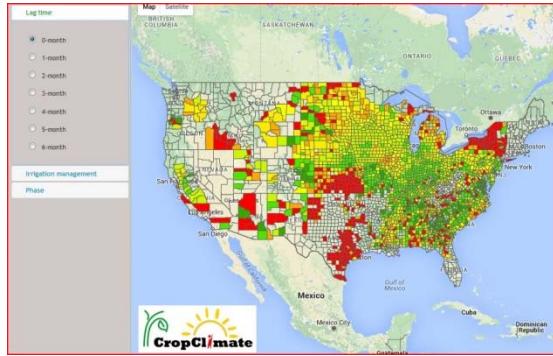
3-month Lag



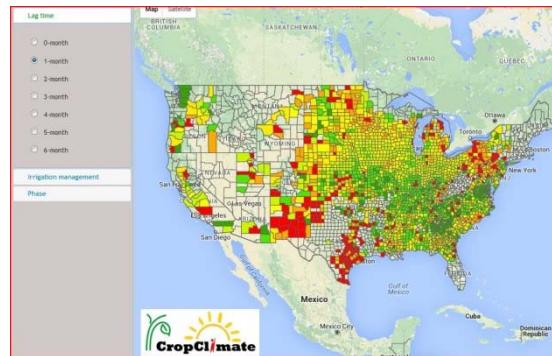
The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Corn Positive

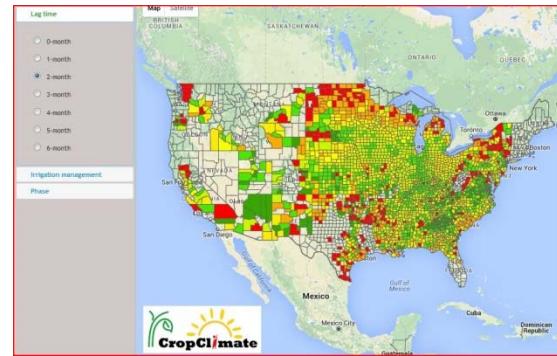
0-month Lag



1-month Lag

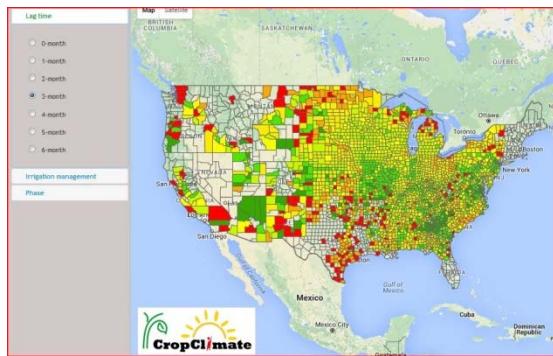


2-month Lag

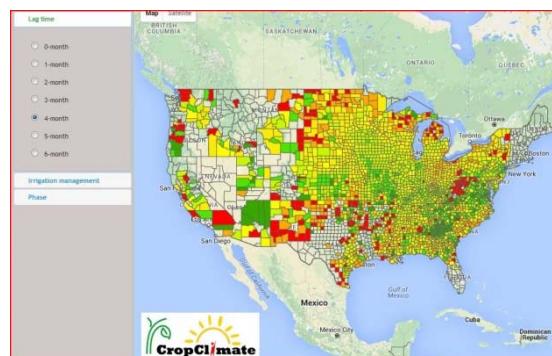


Signal persistence

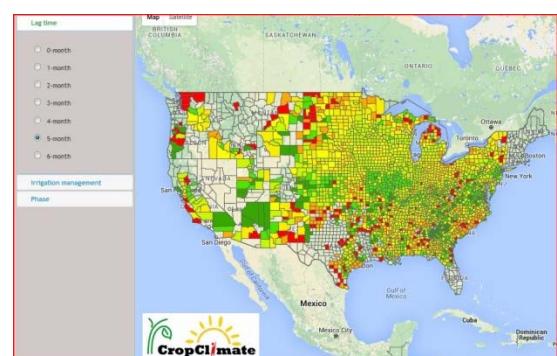
3-month Lag



4-month Lag



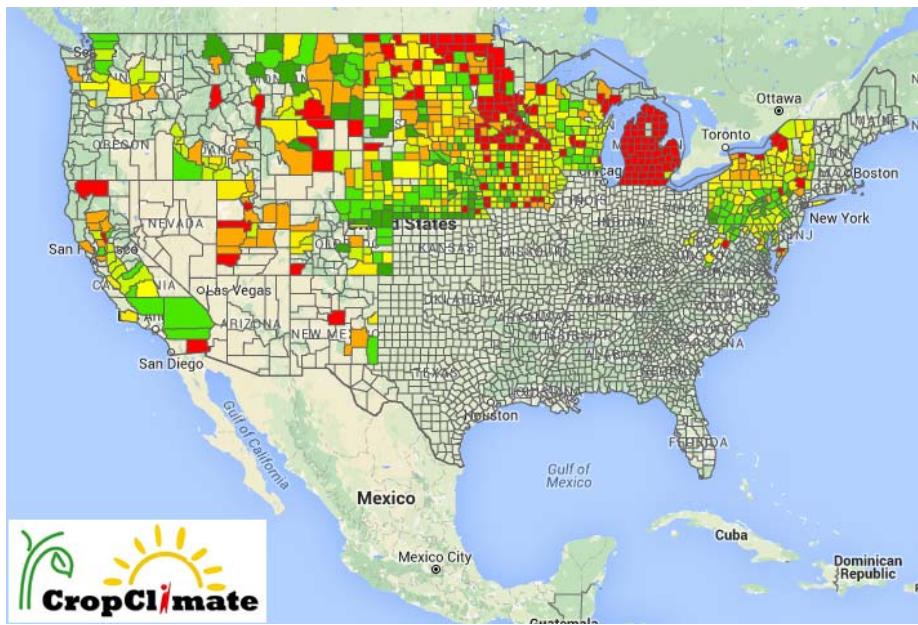
5-month Lag



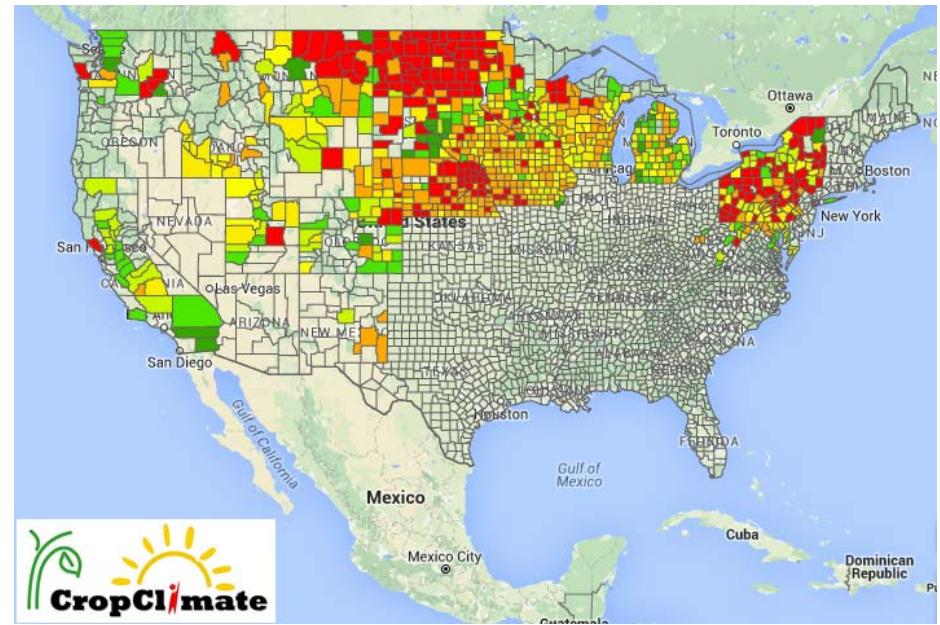
The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Corn Silage

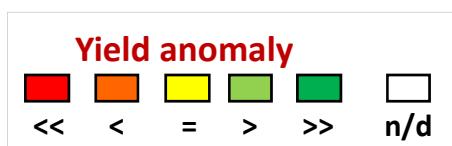
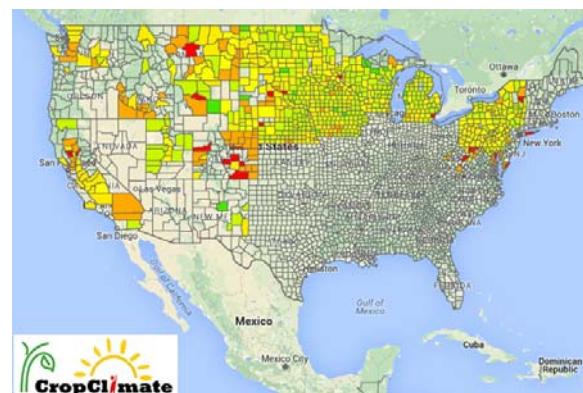
Positive



Negative



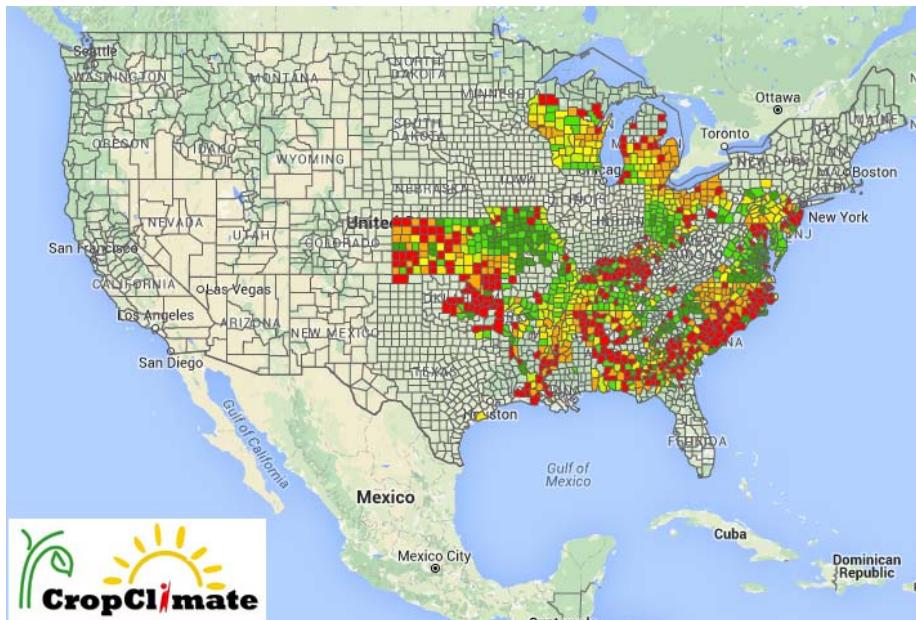
Neutral



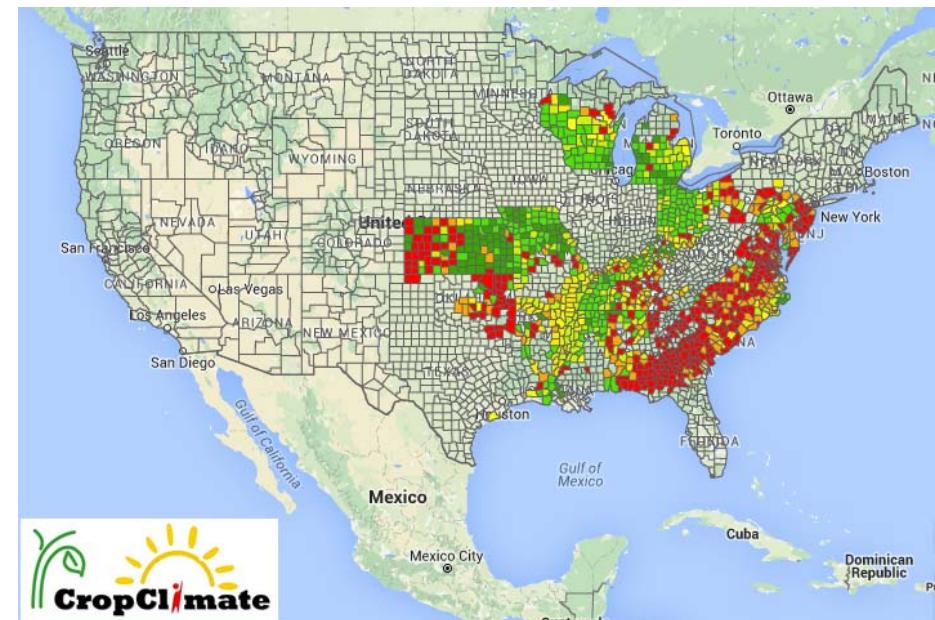
The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Soybean

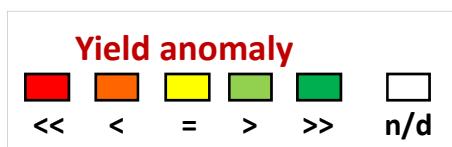
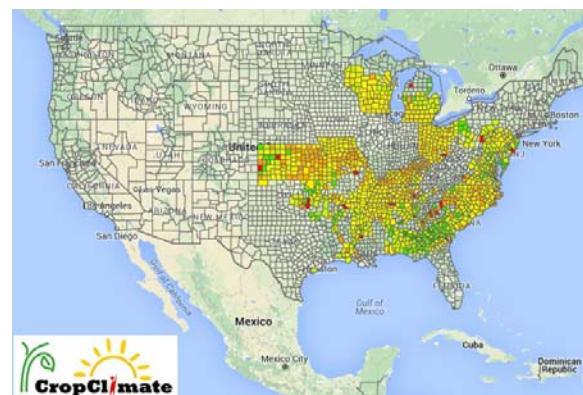
Positive



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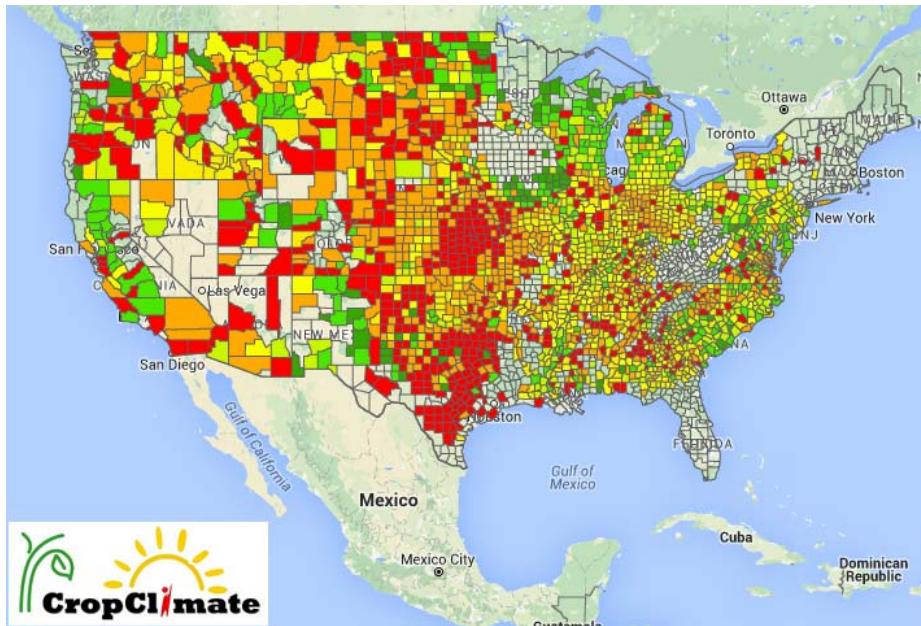
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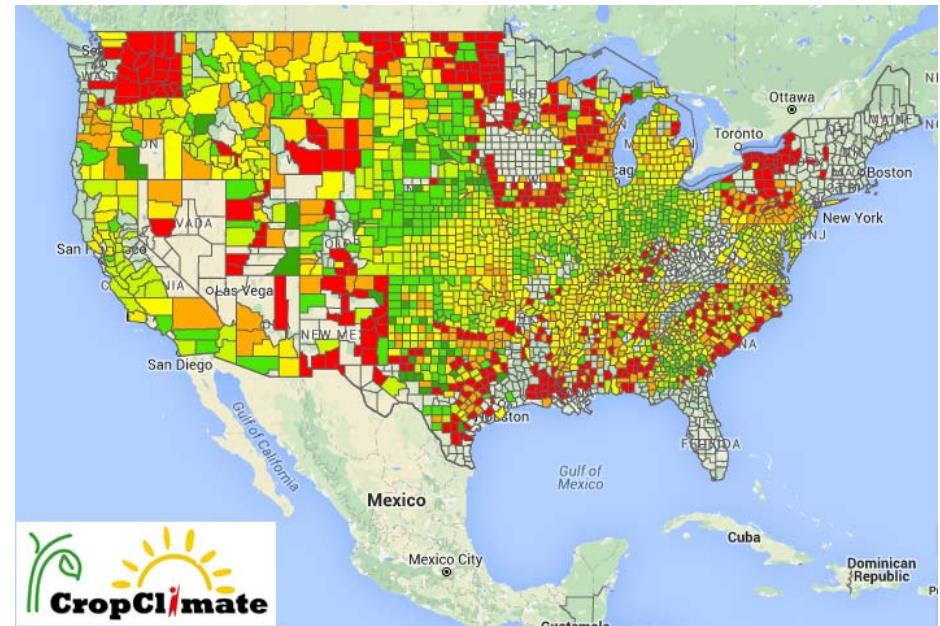
The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Winter Wheat

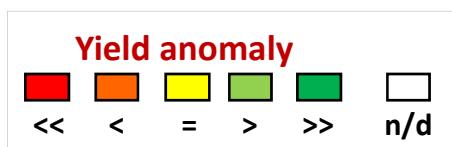
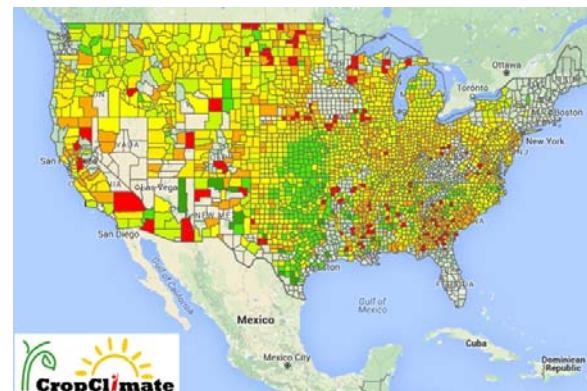
Positive



Negative



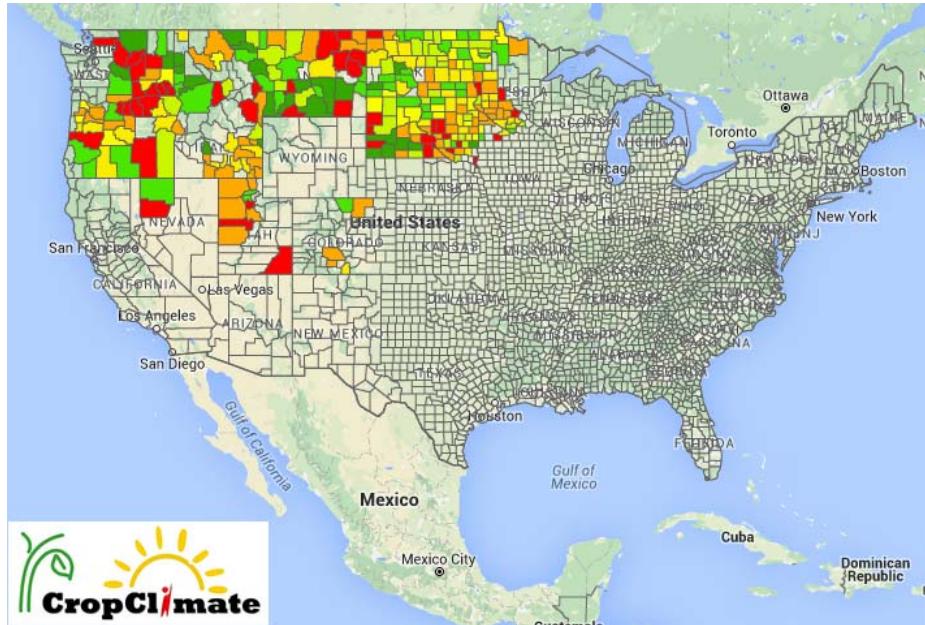
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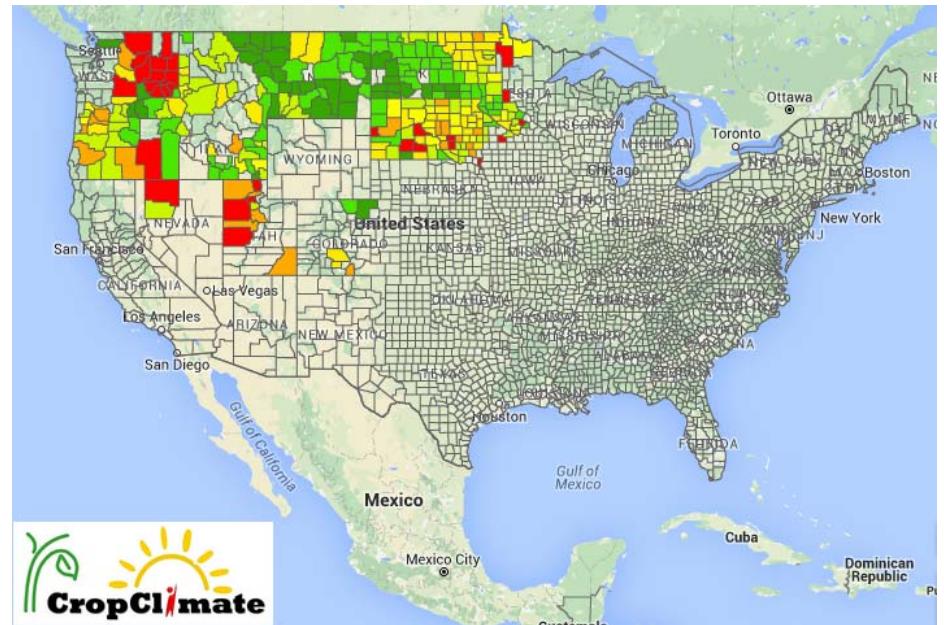
The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Spring Wheat

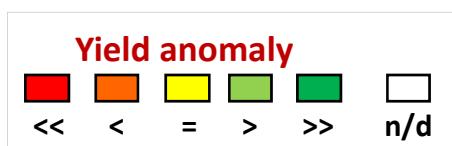
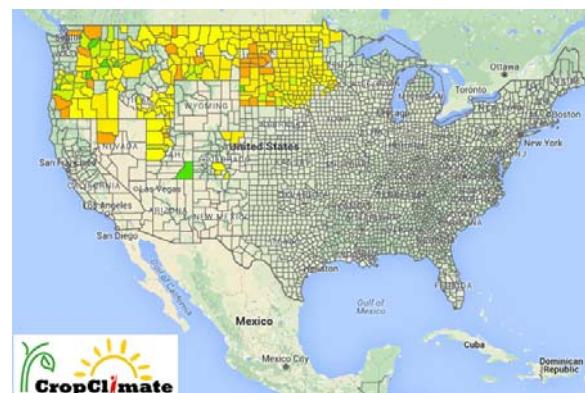
Positive



Negative



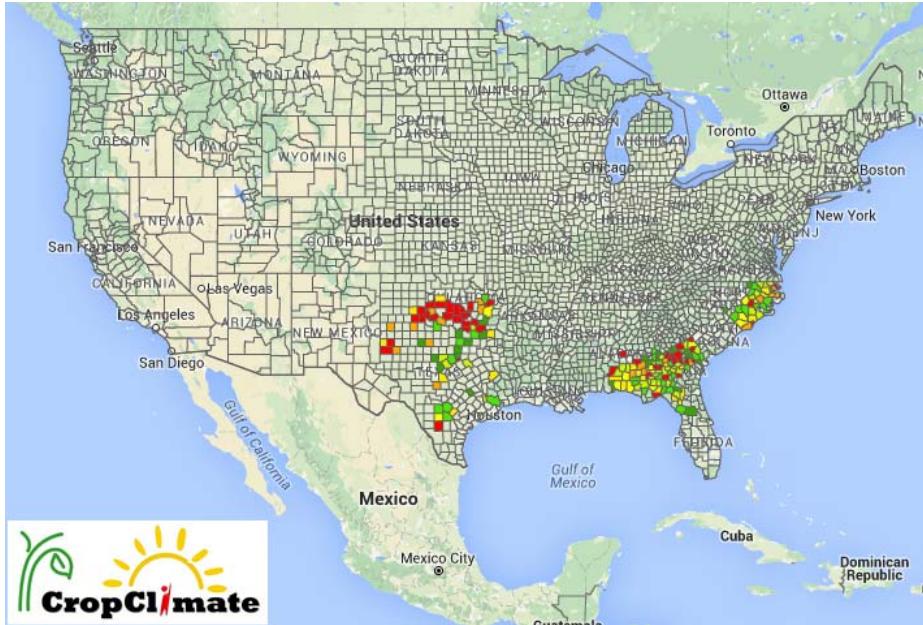
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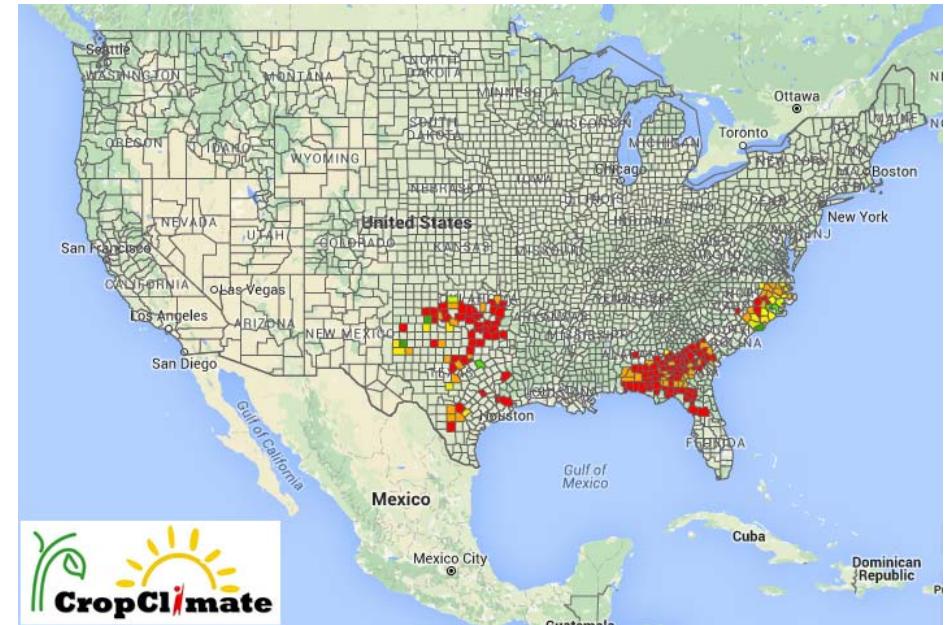
The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Peanut

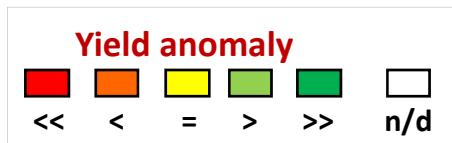
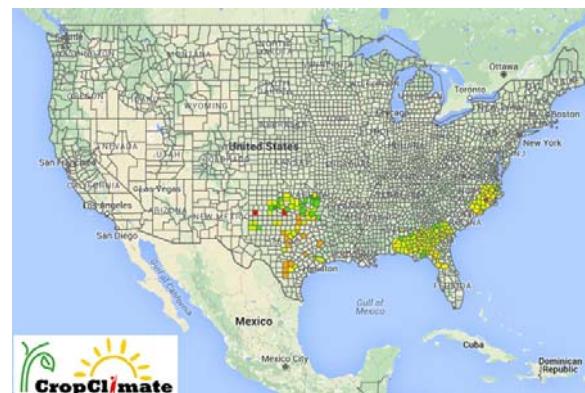
Positive



Negative



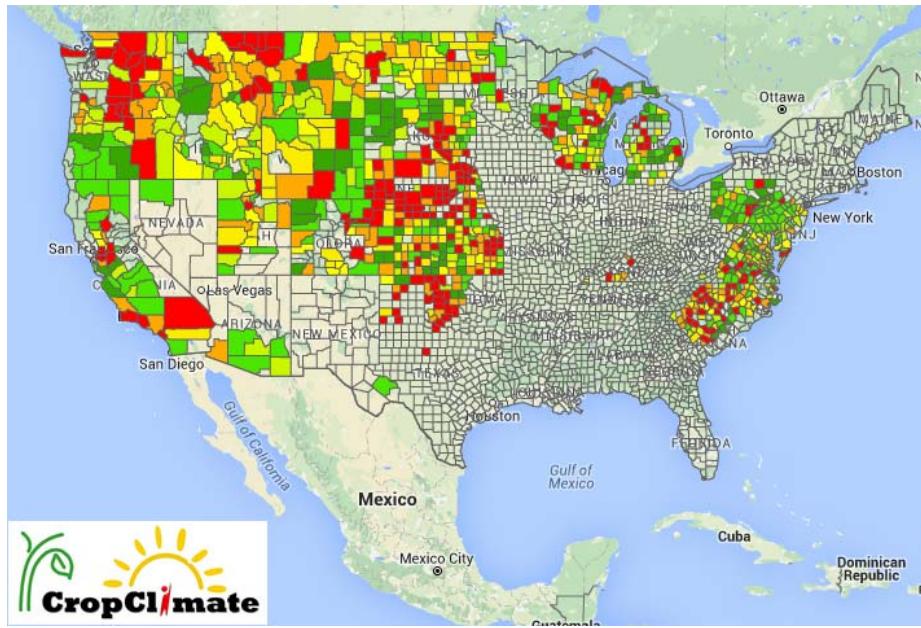
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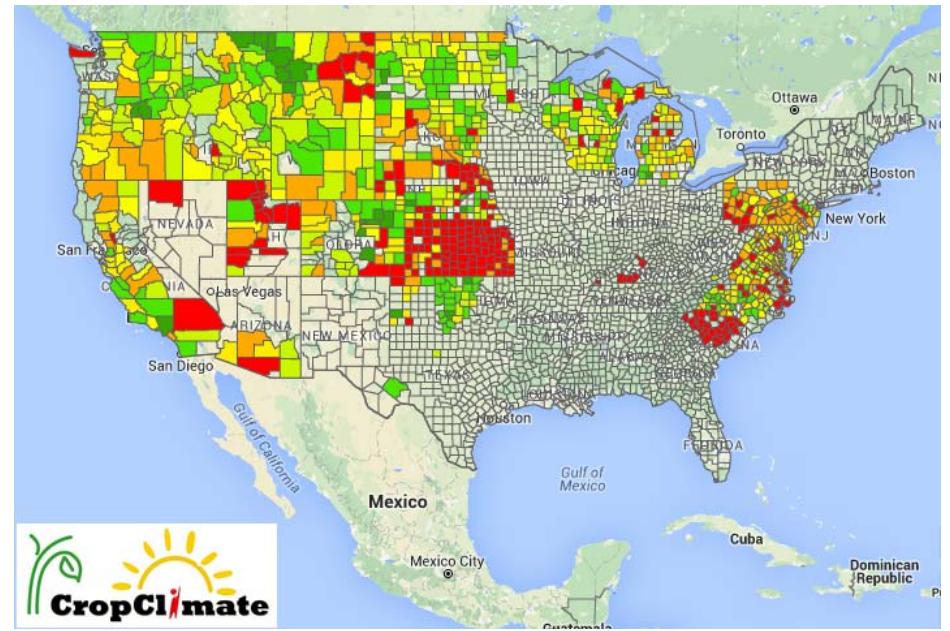
The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Barley

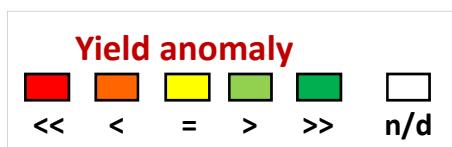
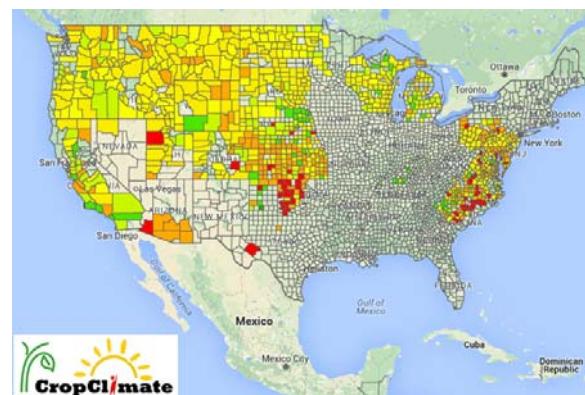
Positive



Negative



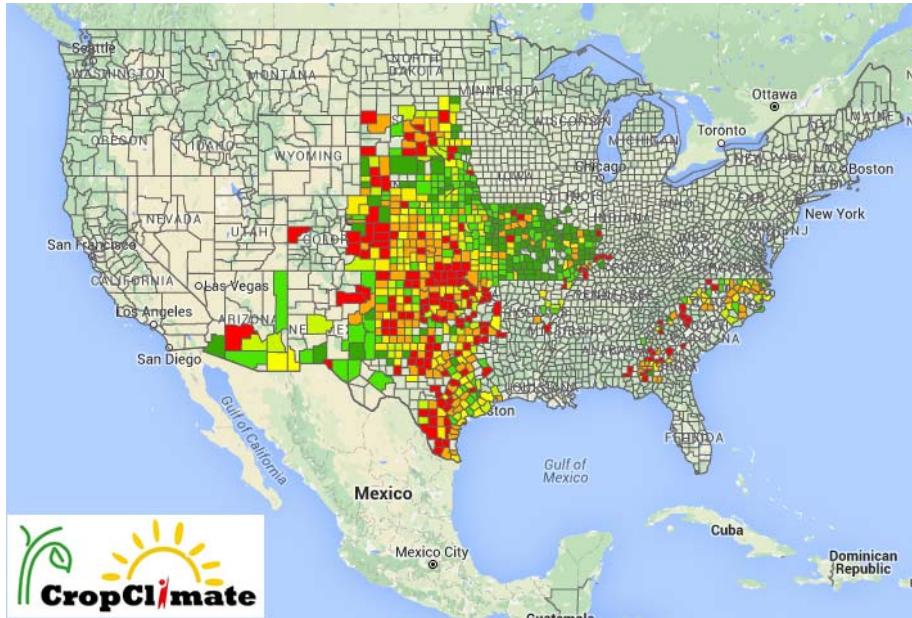
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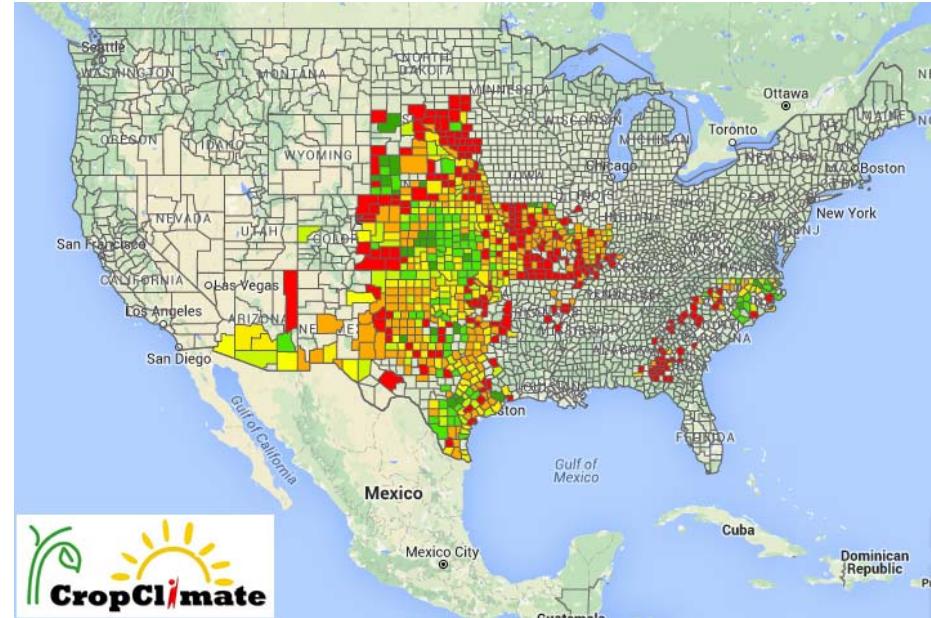
The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Sorghum Grain

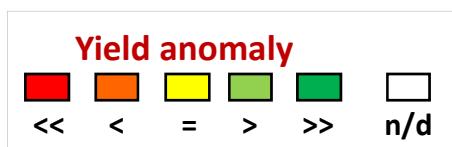
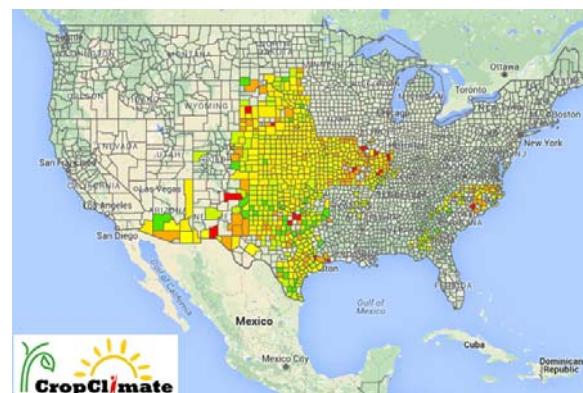
Positive



Negative



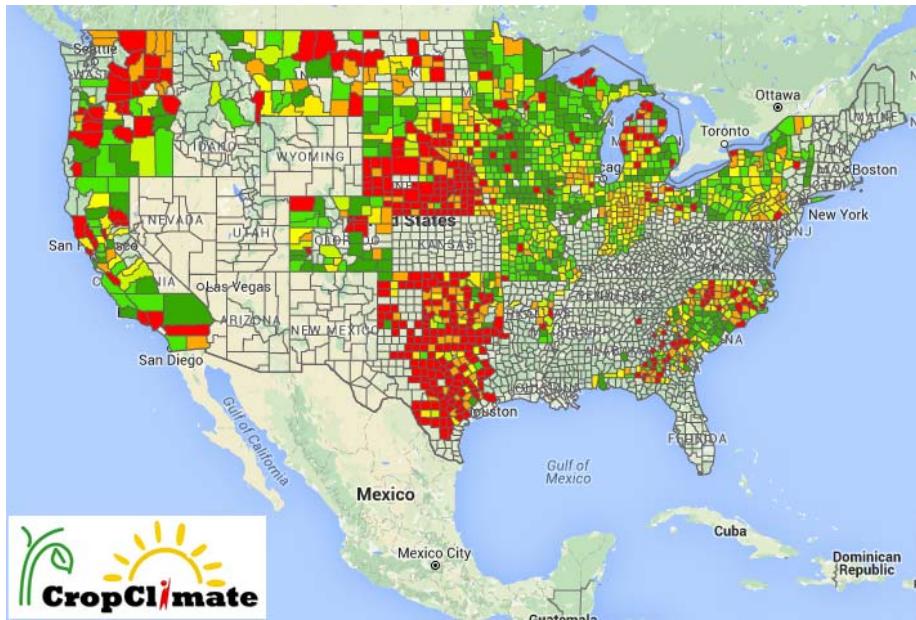
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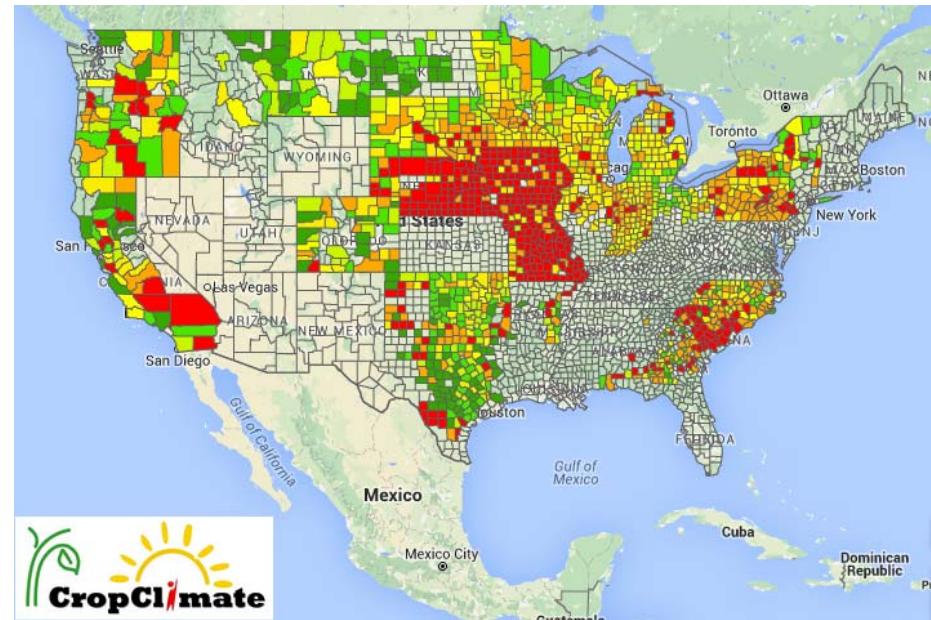
The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Oats

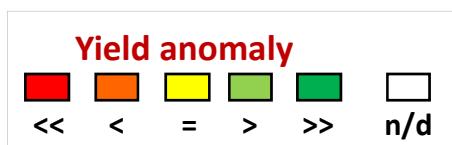
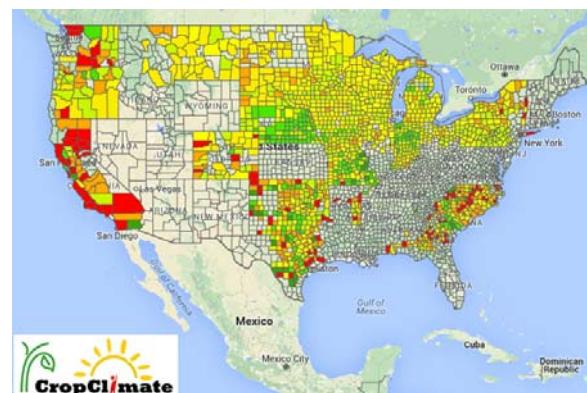
Positive



Negative



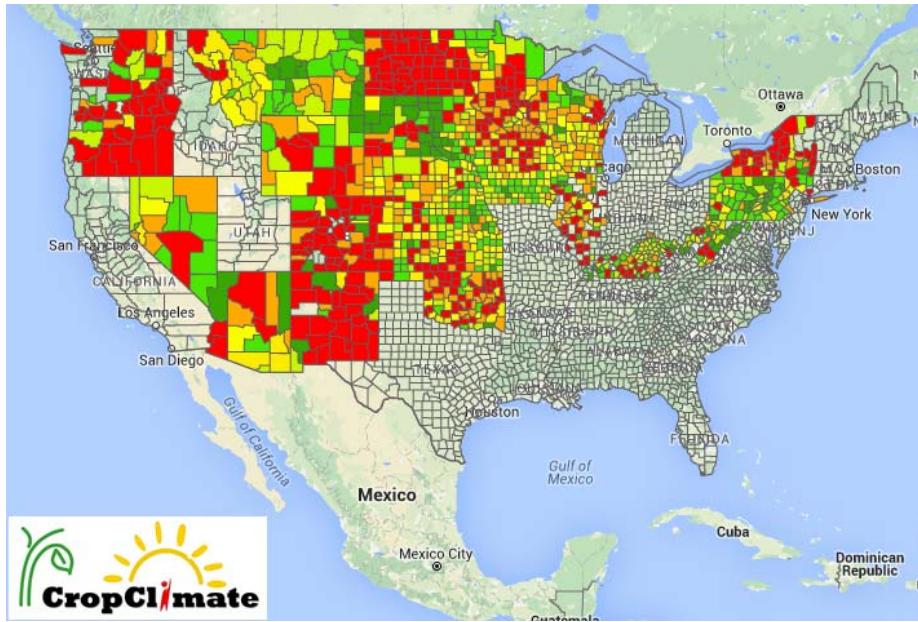
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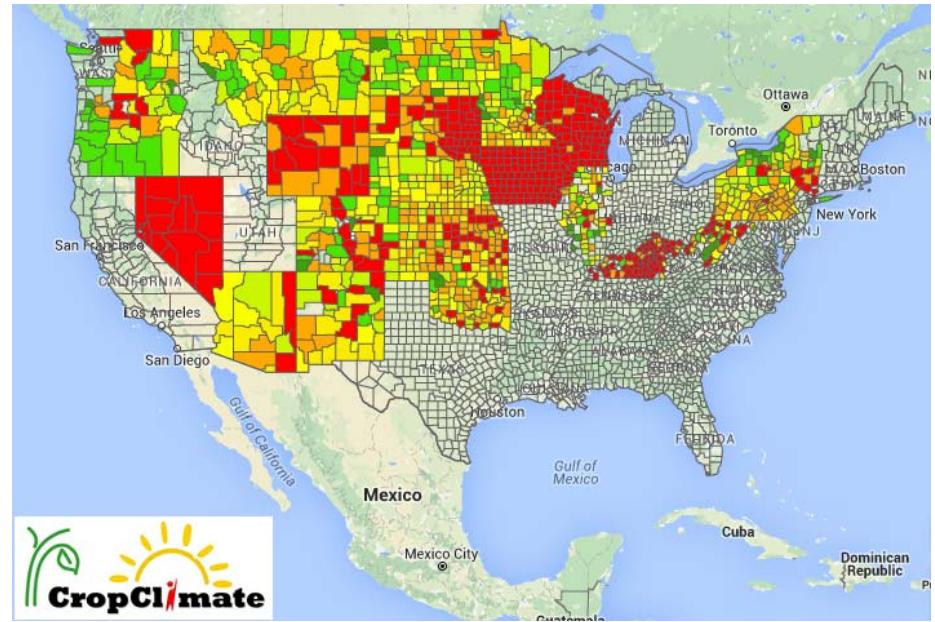
The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Hay and Alfalfa

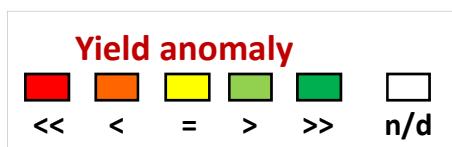
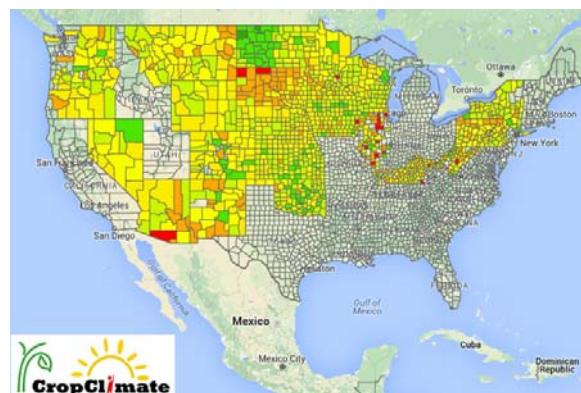
Positive



Negative



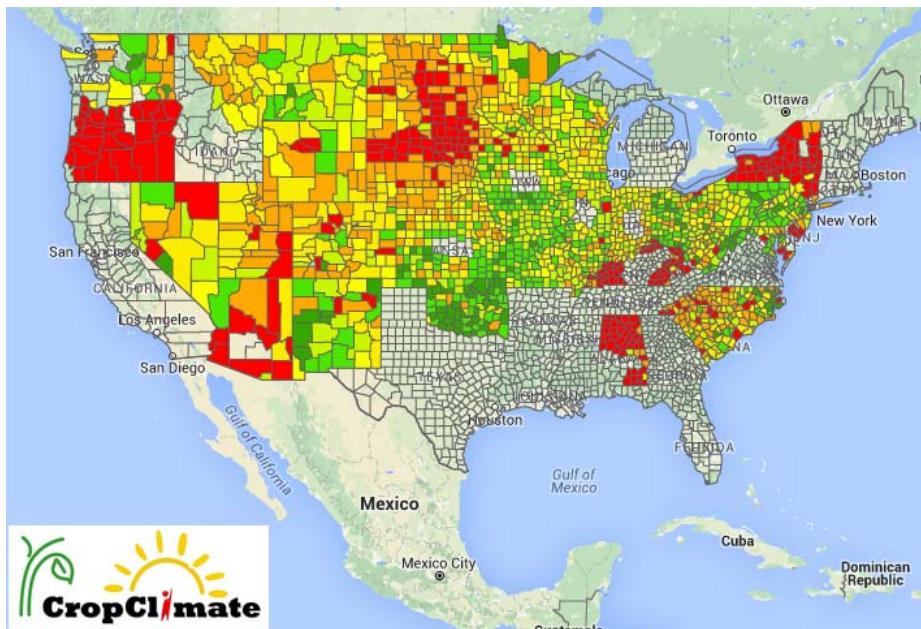
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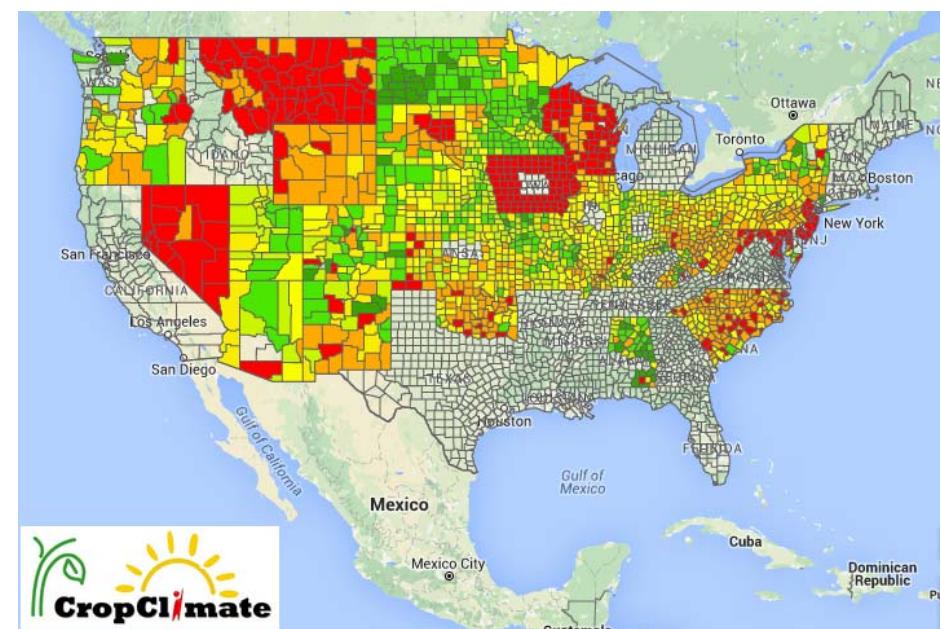
The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Hay (alfalfa excluded)

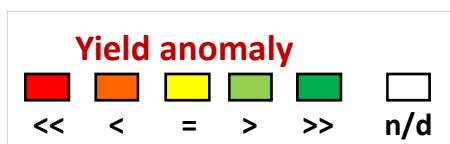
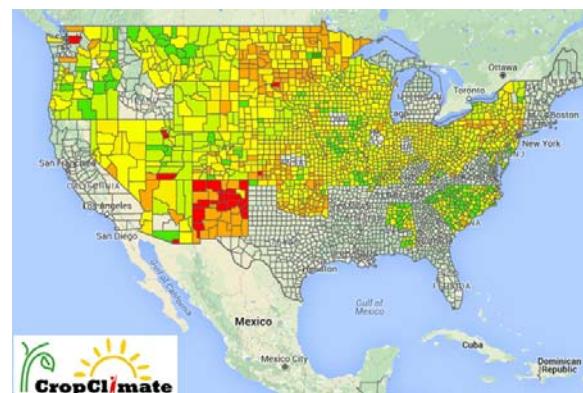
Positive



Negative



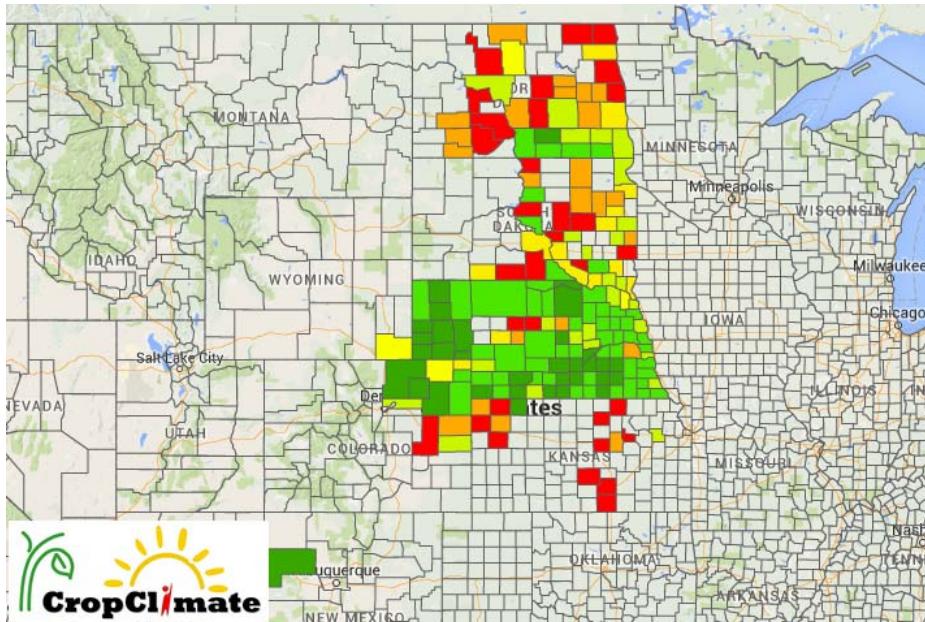
Neutral



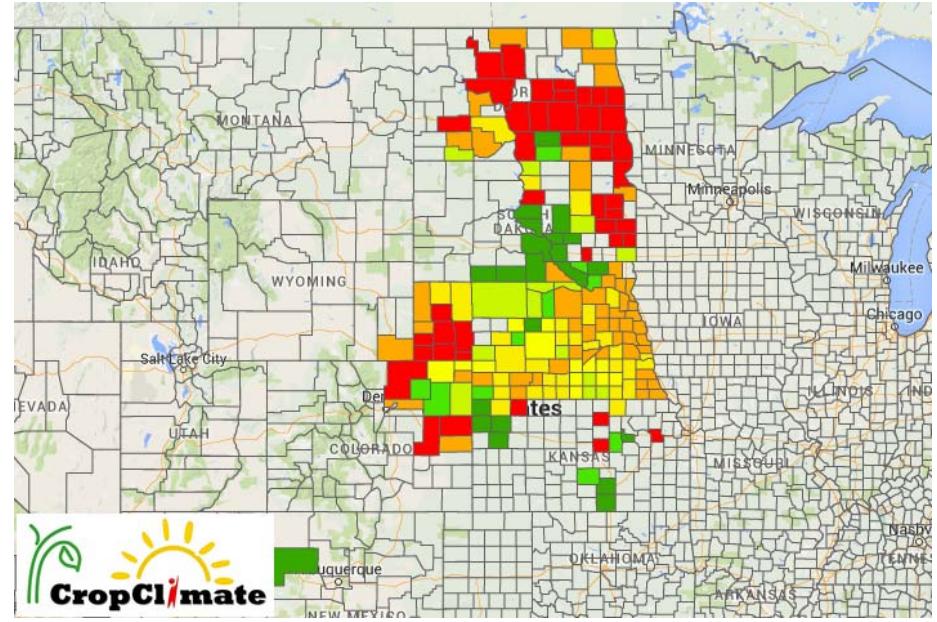
The Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Rainfed Corn Grain

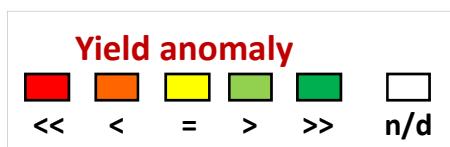
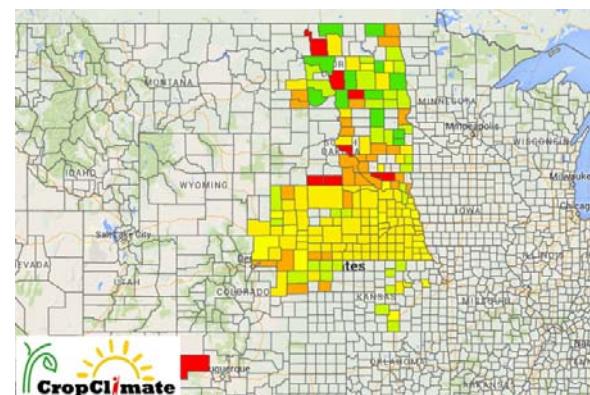
Positive



Negative



Neutral



So we know the effects, now

What can we do?

Modeling adaptation strategies using CropClimate platform

HOW TO TUTORIALS VIDEOS


by Gui Baigorria

English Español   

HOME CLIMATE CROPS CROP/CLIMATE ABOUT

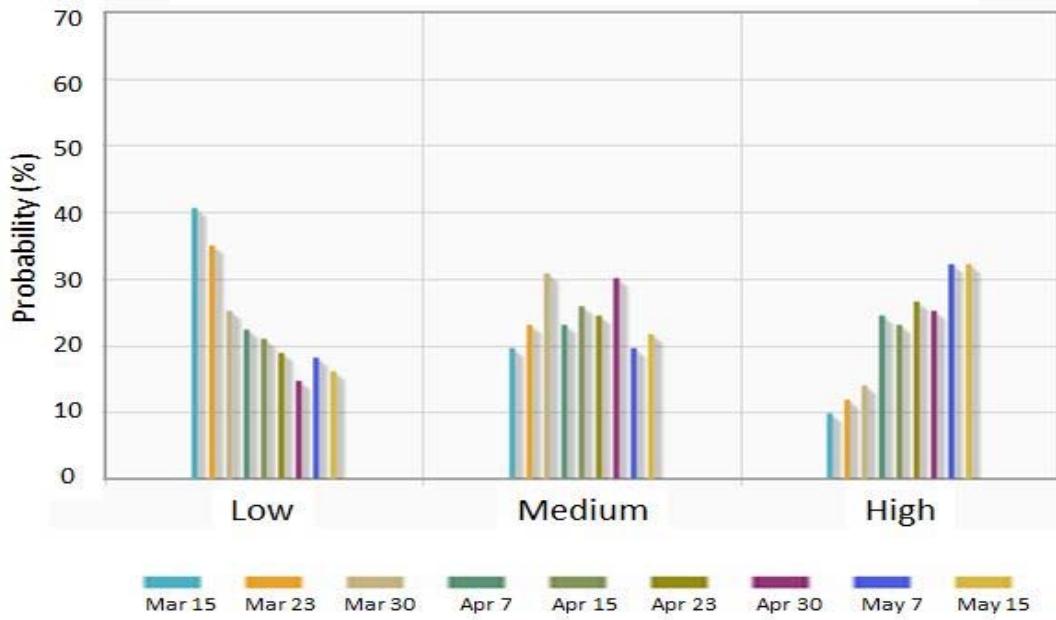
'Taking advantage and reducing impacts of climate on agriculture'

Yields under Negative AO on different planting dates

Probability (%)

Low Medium High

Mar 15 Mar 23 Mar 30 Apr 7 Apr 15 Apr 23 Apr 30 May 7 May 15



Planting Date	Corn grain	Corn silage	Soybean	Winter wheat	Spring wheat	Peanut	Cotton pima	Cotton upland	Barley	Sorghum grain	Sorghum silage	Oats	Beans chickpeas	Beans great northern	Potatoes	Hay and alfalfa	Hay (alfalfa excluded)
Mar 15	40	35	25	20	18	15	22	18	15	22	20	25	15	22	10	12	15
Mar 23	35	30	20	18	15	12	22	18	15	22	20	25	15	22	10	12	15
Mar 30	25	20	18	15	12	10	22	18	15	22	20	25	15	22	10	12	15
Apr 7	20	22	25	28	30	18	22	25	28	30	32	25	22	20	10	12	15
Apr 15	22	25	28	30	32	18	22	25	28	30	32	25	22	20	10	12	15
Apr 23	18	20	22	25	28	15	22	25	28	30	32	25	22	20	10	12	15
Apr 30	10	12	15	18	20	15	22	25	28	30	32	25	22	20	10	12	15
May 7	12	15	22	25	28	15	22	25	28	30	32	25	22	20	10	12	15
May 15	15	18	25	28	30	15	22	25	28	30	32	25	22	20	10	12	15

Partners

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Using the Arctic Oscillation to Improve Agricultural Decisions

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